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POSTAGE ON THE DAILY TIMES sent to any part of the United States, paid in advance at the office where delivered—60 cents per quarter, or $1.56 per annum.

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PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1 and the other at 5 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

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RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 870. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER EUROPA.

Nothing Startling from the War.

LOSS OF A BRITISH TRANSPORT.

Debate in the House of Lords on Canada.

Lord Ellenborough in Favor of Giving Up Canada.

GERMAN DIPLOMACY.

Russian General Paskewitch Wounded.

THE MARKETS.

Consols, 9 1-8—Cotton and Grain Steady.

The British & N. A. Mail steamer *Europa*, from Liverpool, on Saturday, the 17th of June, arrived at this port last evening.

The U. S. Mail steamer *Franklin* arrived at Cowes on Thursday morning, the 15th inst. on her way to Havre.

The West India Mail steamer *La Plata*, with Chagres dates of May 24, and $800,000 in specie, arrived at Southampton, Wednesday, June 14, and the Brazilian steamer *Great Western*, with Buenos Ayres dates of May 2.

Liverpool COTTON market closed with a decline of 1-16d. on week. BREADSTUFFS in good speculative demand, at advance. MONEY in less demand, at former rates. CONSOLS 91¼@¾. The general news offers no feature of magnitude.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS BOURSE, (closing prices,) June 16.—Partial recovery, and decidedly more animation than yesterday. Four-and-a-half Rentes, 96.25; Three-per-Cent. Rentes, 71.20; Bank, 29.10.

There is no later Continental telegraphic news of importance. The Czar and the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE had again visited the fortifications of Cronstadt. Advices from Greece are favorable.

A rumor prevails that the Emperor of Austria had said publily to the Duke of GOTHA: "I give you my word of honor that, if the Emperor of Russia does not evacuate the Principalities, I will declare war against him." He is also reported to have given the Duke permission to repeat the remark! This seems very unlikely to be true.

JULES STEADING, of Moscow, has failed; liabilities $200,000.

The loss of life by the burning of the transport *Europa* was Col. MOORE, Dr. KELLY, 4 seamen, 12 soldiers, and one woman, of the 6th Dragoons.

Gen. [illegible] was severely wounded by a [illegible] bullet. He was removed to Jassy, and Gen. [illegible]AKOFF has temporarily taken command.

The joint note of Austria and Prussia to the Bamberg coalition was dispatched on the 9th.

THE WAR.

Prospects of the Campaign.

The fate of Silistria and the next movements of the Russian army on the Danube will determine whether Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, or Marshal ST. ARNAUD is to assume the offensive. If the Russians are actually prepared to advance upon Bulgaria, which does not appear to be the case,—the primary object of the campaign, on the part of the allies will be to destroy that invading force; but if, as latest accounts indicate, the demonstrations of Austria are already compelling Prince PASKIEWITCH to fall back on the Sereth and the Pruth, then the most effectual blow that can be aimed at Russia, will be a decisive attack on Sebastopol. Already the most influential of the London and Paris papers begin to advocate the capture of Sebastopol, at any cost, and the occupation of the Crimea, which, they say, are objects that would repay all the cost of the present war, and would permanently settle in favor of the allies, the principal questions now in dispute. We may take this as some indication of what is to be the plan of the campaign.

The Summons from the German Powers.

The Paris *Moniteur* publishes the following announcement:

"The Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin are agreed as to the reply to be made to the objections of the Conference of Bamberg, and as to the means of obviating the difficulties which those objections excite. Col. MANTEUFFEL is about to set out for St. Petersburg, and will be the bearer of a dispatch from the Prussian Cabinet in support of the summons addressed by Austria to Russia."

The London *Times'* correspondent telegraphs from Vienna, Saturday evening 15th, "It is not doubted that Russia has rejected the Austrian summons."

From another reliable source it is stated that the opinion gains ground in Vienna and Berlin that the interview between the sovereigns of Austria and Prussia, at Tetschen, has strengthened the alliance of the Great German Powers, and that so soon as the answer of Russia shall be made known, the attitude of both will become more defined and vigorous, and in fact, as their treaties provide, will be identical with that of France and England. It is also considered that the adhesion of the other States of the Confederation is but of secondary importance, and their action, whatever it may be, will interest themselves and their personal relations more than it will affect the general coalition. Nevertheless no serious opposition is anticipated on their part.

The Siege of Silistria.

Silistria held out, at our latest accounts, to the 14th of June. There was no truth in the statement that MUSSA PACHA had been killed.

The following is a summary of the occurrences during the past three weeks:

"Up to the 16th of May, nothing of importance, but on the morning of that day the Russians completed a bridge to the smaller islands of the Danube, and by night the two banks of the river were connected.

"May 17, about 18,000 Russians crossed to the Turkish bank of the river, and a battering train followed.

"May 19 to 21, fire of Russian artillery directed against outworks of Arab Sabissi.

"May 22 to 24, three attempts made to take the outworks on the northeast side of the fortress by storm.

"May 28 to 30, six attempts to storm; all repulsed with prodigious loss. During nights of 28th and 30th the Turks made sorties, and committed fearful carnage among the besiegers."

The fleets are still engaged in conveying the Anglo-French force to Varna, but the matter appears to progress slowly. No news of the allies in the field is expected until about the end of the present month of June.

The fortress is, at the present time invested on the south and west sides. The Russian operations are mainly directed against the fort of Abdul Medjid, which is behind (that is, on the south side of,) the town and fortress. The trenches are opened in the usual way, but the men are assisted in their labors by the effects of those small mines, called by the French *fougasses*, whose chambers are but six or eight feet below the surface of the earth.

The removal of the Russian head-quarters to Jassy admits of but two explanations:—the one, the approaching evacuation of the Principalities, the other, the defence of Moldavia against the Austrians. But other circumstances show that PASKIEWITCH has no immediate intention of withdrawing from the Principalities; consequently, the probabilities are, that the Russian forces will be so placed that they can, in case of need, be quickly concentrated in Moldavia, while the siege of Silistria will be carried on until either the besieging army be attacked by the allies, or until some occurrence demanding their presence further north, shall cause the Russians to retire. OMAR PACHA's whole force now numbers 106,000 infantry, 14,000 cavalry, and 140 guns. We have no recent estimate of the Russian strength.

A letter from Widdin, May 30, says that the Russians, in leaving Lesser Wallachia, carried off all the archives, public money, and valuables of the Convents and Churches. HALIN PASHA, the Ottoman Commander, took measures immediately on his advance to reorganize the administrative service at Krajova, and invited fugitives to return to their homes.

Two Austrian ships-of-war have commenced cruising from Avlona to Prevesa.

Black Sea.

From the Black Sea there is nothing new, the fleets being occupied in transporting troops to Varna.

The Baltic.

A telegraphic dispatch dated Gothland, Sunday 11th, says that both French and English fleets were at Boresund, twenty miles from Sweaborg, and it was expected they would attack the latter place on or soon after the 13th. Admiral CORRY was at Dagerhut. There were sixteen Russian ships of war in Sweaborg. The Russians had blocked the harbor by sinking a ship loaded with rocks.

As already stated, Admiral PLUMRIDGE had cannonaded Brahestad and Uleaborg. He destroyed the dockyard and burned 28,000 barrels of tar, with other naval stores.

There was a foolish story afloat, that under cover of a flag of truce Admiral NAPIER had sent into Helsingfors a challenge to the Russian commander to come out and fight him, ship for ship! They say further, that the Russian declined.

GREECE.

The Paris *Moniteur*, under date of Athens, June 8, states that the intelligence from the disturbed provinces, and from the Greek frontier, continued satisfactory. The defeat of KARATASSOS, the insurgent chief, in Macedonia, is confirmed. He had 280 men killed, and lost 700 cloaks, 2 standards, a large quantity of arms, munitions and provisions. At last accounts he had retreated to Mount Athos.

Of date Athens, June 9, it is telegraphed that the Greek Government had recalled HADJI PETROS from Thessaly. The Turkish Minister had left Athens for Constantinople. Twelve hundred English troops had landed at the Piræus. On 22d May, 2,000 insurgents were defeated by ACHMET PACHA, at Sihadjo, in Albania; part of the insurgents retired to Greece, and others into the mountains. [Details the ships which arrived, as in the preceding paragraph.]

ASIA.

Operations on the Circassian Coast.

We have no later intelligence from Asia. Admiral HAMELIN's dispatch, narrating the recent operations on the Circassian coast, is published in the *Moniteur*. From this it appears that the fortresses of Anapa and Sujack Bay are the only ones now retained by the Russians, but in these they have augmented their garrisons to the strength of 20,000. "Affairs have therefore," says the Admiral, taken a favorable turn on the coast of Circassia and Georgia." At Bardan and other captured places, English and French engineers were superintending the reconstruction of the defences. At Souchem-Kalé the Turks found 30 guns, 3,000 shot and shell, several hundred tons of flour, 800 tons of coal, and other useful articles.

The following is the account given of the taking of Redout-Kaleh, of which, as yet, only imperfect reports have come to hand. The ships under Sir EDWARD LYON left Souchum-Kalé at 3 o'clock in the morning of May 17, and at midday arrived off Redout-Kaleh. The *Sampson* steamer was sent in to take the soundings, and found that all the ships could come within six or eight cables' length of the batteries. With the view of taking possession of the place, rather than destroying it by bombardment, the ships returned to Choorooksu, and having there embarked a force of SELIM PACHA's Turks, returned to Redout-Kaleh, where it was seen that affairs were unchanged on the part of the Russians. A message was forthwith sent to the Russian commandant summoning him to surrender to a superior force, and allowing him ten minutes to decide. The officer bearing this missive was courteously received by a number of officers, who spoke French fluently, but the commandant being absent, he was obliged to return at the expiration of fifteen minutes, without a reply. The fire from the ships immediately commenced, and the disembarkation of troops was proceeded with. The forts did not return the fire. On landing, the troops ran to the fort, but found it deserted. The Russians as they retreated burned some villages. They had intended to fire Souchum-Kalé in their retreat from that stronghold, but by the request of MICHAEL CHERFILDAHIDZL, Prince of Abasia, they consented not to do so, on condition that his forces would not annoy them in their retiring.

Another Change in the Turkish Ministry.

REDSCHID PASHA has temporarily retired from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and his place (temporarily at least,) will be filled by CHEKIB EFENDI. RESCHID's retirement is nominally on account of sickness and domestic affliction.

PERSIA.

Advices from Erzeroum, May 14, announce that the Court of Teheran has decided to send an army of observation to the frontiers of the empire. The force will be concentrated at Aberberdschan, under Gen. AZIZ-KHAN, one of the best warriors of Persia, and hostile to Russia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Proceedings in Parliament—Canadian Legislative Bill, &c., &c.

The proceedings in Parliament had been of little home interest.

On the 14th, a lengthy debate ensued in the House of Lords on the second reading of the Canadian Legislative Council bill. The Duke of NEWCASTLE, in moving the second reading, stated that the object of the bill was to repeal those clauses in the Union Act which prohibit legislation by the Canadian Parliament on the subject of a Legislative Council, and to leave the Colonial Legislature entirely free to act as it may think fit with respect to the creation of a second chamber. This, he said, was the sole aim of the measure, which he asked the House to read a second time, believing that it was in accordance with the soundest principles of Colonial legislation.

The Earl of DESART begged the Duke to postpone the bill until the Earl of DERBY should be present. For his own part he doubted the necessity of having an elective Legislative Council at all.

Lord WHARNCLIFFE requested to be informed whether the bill owed its parentage to the Duke of NEWCASTLE, or whether it had been recommended by Lord ELGIN, or was it the result of a correspondence between the Home Colonial Office and the local authorities?

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH would not oppose the second reading of the bill, but wished to express an opinion on a much more important subject, namely: that Britain having made such concessions to Canada last year, the question now was not whether it should stop in that course—still less whether it should attempt to go back; but whether Britain should not, in the most friendly spirit towards Canada and the other North American Colonies, consult with their Legislatures on the expediency of taking measures for the complete release of those Colonies from all dependence on the Crown and Parliament of Great Britain. Their presence connection might be of some small use in time of peace; but, on the other hand, there could be no doubt that the chances of collision between Britain and the United States were greatly increased by the connection of Britain with those Colonies—Colonies, too, which Lord METCALF, when Governor of Canada, had informed the Home Office, could *not* be successfully defended by Britain against the United States. Why needlessly increase the chances of war? The citizens of the United States are very ambitious, and very sensitive on the point of honor; so are the British people on the point of justice. These considerations should lead a rupture between the United States and Britain to be regarded as an event which might happen at some period. Under these circumstances he hoped that, at an early period, the Government would communicate with the leading persons in the Legislative assemblies of the North American Colonies, with the view of ascertaining their opinion on the subject of separation.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE retorted that he was astonished that the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH should propound opinions which would be as unpalatable to the people of the Colonies as they were to their lordships of that House! He (the Duke of N.) would inform the noble Earl that he did not belong to a Government which would consent to making such proposals to the people of Canada! For his part, he looked upon such a proposal as an offence against the dignity and the sovereignty of Britain, and hostile to the best interests of the Colonists!

Lord BROUGHAM asked why the Duke of NEWCASTLE should so vehemently denounce the proposal for the separation of these Colonies from the parent State? The proposal was not novel. It had been entertained and expressed by many eminent men. For himself, he would respectfully recommend to the people of Canada so to select the members of their second Chamber, that that Chamber should not be a mere duplicate of the Lower House.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE replied that the bill was a mere enabling bill, and there was nothing in it to prevent the local Legislature from electing the members of the Upper House for life, or for a certain number of years.

The bill was then read a second time.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL has been unanimously re-elected to his seat as Member of Parliament for London. Mr. URQUHART, who announced himself as ready to contest the election, was not even proposed. At the close of the proceedings, Lord JOHN addressed the meeting in terms more decisive than any yet used by a member of the Government, on the subject of the present war. The following are his closing remarks:

I now proceed to the mode in which this war is to be carried on. [A voice, "That's right."] Let me remark, in the first place, that it was observed by a member of the House of Commons, and most truly observed, when we were called upon, in this country, to enter upon a war in which we could expect great advantages which had attended other wars, and which all the friends of internal peace and prosperity so desirable and necessary were to be gathered from a Power like Russia, [cheers] or even a part of the possessions of Russia, I think, we should be disposed to accept, even if they were offered to us. I am sure there are none which I am disposed to covet. [Cheers.] But there is more than this. We have all venerated the glories of NELSON, of ST. VINCENT, of DUNCAN, and of CAMPERDOWN; but the victories by which they achieved their fame were victories achieved against an enemy who came out into the open sea to meet them, [loud cheers,] and who in that fair fighting were encountered by the valor and prowess of our admirals and sailors. [Cheers.]

We have now to deal with an enemy who encloses his ships in walls of granite, who places them behind stone walls and batteries of guns, and who never ventures to meet DUNDAS or NAPIER in the open sea. [Cheers.] But if they should show themselves, I have no doubt those gallant admirals would be able, in nautical phrase, to give a good account of these fleets. [Loud cheering.] What they may be able to accomplish, as matters stand, it is not for me, it is not for any one of us to decide. All I know is, that we have given these commands to gallant and skilful admirals; that all that gallantry and skill can do, they will accomplish, and that they are worthy sons of England. [Loud cheers.] We therefore ought to rest satisfied that that which can be accomplished they will accomplish; and that that which they leave undone could not be done by human courage or human skill. [Cheers.] But, gentlemen, we have done that which has not been done usually in former wars; we have at the very commencement of the war sent a land army for the defence of our ally.

You all know that our military means are far inferior to those of the great continental monarchies; that we do not call out our 80,000 or 100,000 men by conscription to swell the ranks of our armies; that our armies therefore are slowly raised—raised by voluntary enrollment, and therefore that we never do send armies, nor do I think that the lovers of the Constitution would wish that we should send armies of 150,000 or 200,000 men into the field. [Hear, hear.] But even the army that we have sent has already been the means of troops being dispatched to a Turkish fortress which was surrendered in the last war to the armies of Russia—I mean the fortress of Varna; and we have thus enabled the brave and able commander of the Turkish forces [loud cheers] to increase his army, and to add a considerable reinforcement to that army which I trust will enable him to cope with the Russians in the enterprises they are about to undertake. Now, gentlemen, I have said to you that I think it should be our endeavor to obtain a durable—a solid—and an honorable peace. [Cheers.] I should be guilty of the greatest presumption, I should be guilty of a breach of the most solemn duty, if I were to say what are the terms which, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, would make that peace honorable, solid and durable. That is a question not merely for Her Majesty's Government, but it has to be decided along with the ally of Her Majesty, the Emperor of the French. [Hear, hear.] It has to be concerted with other Powers, if those Powers should, as I hope, stand by our side in this conflict for the independence of Europe, [hear, hear;] but more than that, the exact terms of that peace must depend upon the fortune of war, must depend upon the success with which we encounter the embattled legions of Russia. My hope is that this war will meet with the success which from its object and from its motives it deserves; but this I will say, that no insufficient peace ought to be made, [hear, hear]—that we ought not to lay down our arms until we have obtained security for the future—[loud cheers]—that having made the great exertions which we have made—that having had our eyes opened to the designs of Russia; and the other nations of Europe having likewise had their eyes opened to those designs—we should be the most silly of mortals if we were to sign an insecure peace, which would leave it to our present enemy to bide his time, until by the dissensions of the other Powers, and by the weakness of some of those Powers, he should find a better opportunity of accomplishing his design. [Cheers.] Let us consider for a moment what that design is. I will give it from no unfair interpretation of that which has been said by the Emperor of Russia himself. It is that the Principalities which he occupies, and Bulgaria, should be held under his protection; it is that Constantinople itself should not be occupied either by its present Government or by any free Government which could harbor those who might be considered as his enemies; it is therefore that Constantinople, like St. Petersburg and Warsaw, should be subject to Russian protection and to Russian influence. [Cheers.] I say to you at once that such a consummation would be fatal to the liberties of Europe. I ask you to oppose such a consummation. I believe that British hearts, British courage, and British means are equal, in conjunction with our allies, with the sympathies of Europe, and not only of Europe, but of the whole world, to achieve success, and I earnestly pray that God may give the victory to Her Majesty's arms for that purpose. [Loud cheers.]

The transport ship *Europa* was destroyed by accidental fire, May 31, in the channel; particulars not to hand. The *Europa* had on board 70 men of Enniskellen Dragoons, with their horses.

Sixteen miles of the Submarine Telegraph cable, in weight 100 tons, which was lost between Scotland and Ireland, twelve months ago, has been recovered.

In 1845, the Emperor NICHOLAS, of Russia, was present at Ascot races, and undertook to present an annual sum of £500, for a prize to be run for under the name of "The Emperor's Plate." This gift has been declined this year, and the prize has resumed its former name of "The Ascot Race Cup."

The Bill authorizing a total issue of £6,000,000 sterling, Exchequer Bonds, passed its third reading on 13th, and it was expected that as soon as the bill should have received the royal assent, the £4,000,000 remaining to be issued would be put forth. From those already issued having become an established security in the market, an increased disposition to subscribe for them is understood to exist on the part of leading capitalists.

A letter from Calcutta, April 25, mentions that the British ship of war *Spartan*, sloops *Rapid* and *Lilly*, steamship *Baracouta*, screw-steamer *Rattler*, were at Singapore, with the frigate *Sybilla* on the way from Trincomalee, and the sloop *Saracen* due from England. It was considered that this force was more than a match for the Russian squadron in those seas. When the *Mary Wood*, Mail steamer, with the mails from England, approached Woosung, China, on the last trip, she found the Russian ship-of-war *Pritz Menchikoff* waiting outside for news from Europe, which, having obtained, she started no one knows where, but probably to some rendezvous in the North—the captain having given out that he was going to Manilla.

The Loss of the Europa—Official Account.

Accounts were received yesterday, announcing the destruction by fire of the transport *Europa*, on the night of the 31st of May, and the loss of two officers (Colonel MOORE and Veterinary-Surgeon KELLY,) four Sergeants, twelve men, and one woman of the 6th Dragoons.

The transport ship *Europa* sailed from Plymouth on Tuesday morning, the 30th of May. She belonged to Messrs. SOMES & WHARTON, of London, burden per register 641 tons, new measurement, and was commanded by Captain GARDNER.

The following letter from Capt. GARDNER, the commander of the ill-fated transport, was received by the owners, Messrs. SOMES, of Blackwall:

"HER MAJESTY'S SHIP TRIBUNE AT SEA, JUNE 7.

"GENTLEMEN: It is my painful duty to communicate the total loss by fire of the *Europa*, on the night of the 31st of May, and what is most distressing, the melancholy death of no fewer than 21 who were on board—namely, the Lieut. Col. of the regiment, the regimental vetrinary surgeon, 16 of the troops, one woman and two seamen. As you may naturally suppose, all due precaution was taken to guard against fire. I trust satisfactory proof will be shown, from a court of inquiry held on board this ship yesterday into the cause and origin of the fire, that strict orders were given to all on board. As yet nothing has been traced to show where the neglect has been.

"I will only state in this report, that on the day in question, viz., the 31st of May, the military officers were all suffering from sea-sickness, with the exception of Lieutenant-Colonel MOORE, who, with myself, had visited the 'tween decks and lower hold several times that day, and at 9 P. M., we went and inspected every portion that could be examined in the lower hold. There was no appearance of fire, and we returned to the cabin with the conviction on our minds that the ship was perfectly safe, but scarcely an hour had elapsed before we were startled by the alarm of fire. I immediately ran below, and discovered the fire burning fiercely in the fore peak, where we had stowed a quantity of hawsers, rope, tar, pitch, oakum, varnish, and sails. The officers, seamen, and soldiers were on the spot, almost simultaneously with myself, and every one exerted every effort in his power to extinguish the fire.

"The pumps, which had been fitted by orders of the Government, to supply the troops with water from the tanks and butts and the hold, had hose attached to them, and, with those belonging to the ship's pumps, were taken below, and the jets directed in and upon the burning mass. The troops also worked vigorously in passing buckets of water to those below to check the progress of the flames, but to no purpose. The tar, pitch and other combustibles on igniting sent forth an overwhelming blaze into the forehold, and firing the bulk of tow which was on board for padding the horse-stalls. The heat and smoke now became so great that all hands were forced to quit the lower hold; many were almost suffocated. On reaching between decks we found flames ascending the fore hatchway in huge volumes, cutting off all communication with the fore part of the ship.

"As hopes of saving the *Europa* from destruction were then past, and this at the furthermost was at 10½ o'clock, just half an hour from the moment that the alarm of fire was raised—this will show the rapidity the fire gained. The volumes of smoke that rolled up the main and after hatchway overhung the main-deck like a cloud. It was most suffocating, and the flames from both hatches chased us on to the poop. I have omitted to inform you that on my first coming on deck, I ran the ship away before the wind, in order to near a bark and a brig that were to the leeward of us. The boats were lowered and filled with men. All were got clear, except the long-boat, which, from the beginning, I saw it was impossible to get out. The last boat was taken off the skidds on to the poop, from where we were compelled to launch it, to save it from being burnt. It was then about 11½ o'clock. The main-deck was then in an ignited state, and the mast and rigging aloft were in flames. I still kept the ship before the wind, to near the vessels to windward and to keep the fire forward.

"Nearly all on board had left the vessel by this time. Among those were all the officers of the ship, [illegible] the troops, [illegible] with the voluntary surgeon, and about 16 soldiers on board, besides myself, carpenter, one ordinary seaman, and the cook, on the burning wreck.

"MR. BLACK, the Admiralty agent, and the second mate were in the last boat which quitted the ship. She was pulled away at 11½ o'clock. The mainmast went at 2 o'clock, then the foremast, and the ship rounded immediately afterwards; it was blowing very hard at the time, with a very heavy short sea on, raining heavily. I will not further dwell upon this painful moment than to add, that as the ship rounded with head to wind the fire spread over to where we were, and burnt us out, compelling us to seek shelter in any way we could.

"A number of men took to the wreck of the main mast; some were lost in attempting to make it. I, with the carpenter, got over to leeward, and found very great difficulty in getting under the weather channel and making along the bands to see if there was more unburnt wood to hold on by, but we were driven into the forechains, the half of which were still unburnt. Suffice it to say, that at 3 o'clock the boat of the brig *Clemanthe*, Capt. PIKE, came up and took us out of the forechains. The boat also picked up 10 men from off the spars of the wreck. One man died in the boat. The noble old Lieutenant-Colonel I regret to say, perished in the wreck. Several troopers implored him to leave the ship in the boat, but he would not leave his men, and shared their terrible fate.

"The men in the boats were picked up by the bark *Maraman*, of Dundee, and a Prussian schooner. Her Majesty's steamer *Tribune* took us off the brig on Sunday, the 4th inst., and, on the circumstances being reported that the remainder of the survivors were on board another vessel, she overhauled the bark and schooner and took all hands on board.

I have no doubt numbers will be ready to attach blame to me both as regards the fire and loss of life. As to the latter, the lieutenant-colonel is not saved; I alone am the only officer that lived to see the last. When all the facts are gathered and sent home, I will leave it to you to judge what amount of blame may be attached to your obedient servant,

WILLIAM GARDNER, late Captain of the Europa.

To Messrs. SOMES, BROTHERS.

Names of officers, men, and two women of the 6th Dragoons, saved from the ship Europa.

Archibald Weir, Lieutenant and Adjutant.	Thomas Hastler, private.
Alex. McGregor, Surgeon.	John Jackson, private.
Henry Timpson, Cornet.	George Haines, private.
John K. Mountain, Regimental Sergeant Major.	Robert Jennings, private.
A. Morton, Lance Sergeant.	David Knight, private.
David Gooding, corporal.	George Lemsden, private.
Robert Cotton, corporal.	Charles Maguire, private.
Wm. Ainsworth, private.	Wm. Medwich, private.
Charles Burnett, private.	Robert Nairn, private.
Peter Butter, private.	George Nugent, private.
William Corps, private.	John Patton, private.
Charles Clark, private.	William Parsons, private.
Thomas Caughie, private.	Alex. Russell, private.
John Curry, private.	Michael Rourke, private.
Benj. de Carle, private.	Joseph Ross, private.
Charles Delany, private.	Gavin Shephard, private.
Robert Easy, private.	Henry Stelling, private.
John Elmes, private.	George Seymour, private.
Samuel Forsyth, private.	John Tooth, private.
Andrew Ferguson, private.	Robert Turner, private.
Charles Goble, private.	William White, private.
James Guilleace, private.	John Walsh, private.
Robert Hunter, private.	Mrs. Mahon.
Robert Renton, private.	Mrs. Currie.
	T. Bishop, private servant.

Names of officers, men, and one woman, belonging to the 6th Dragoons, who were drowned from the wreck of the ship, Europa.

Lieutenant-Colonel Moore.	John Coleman, private.
—— Kelley, veterinary surgeon.	John Evans, private.
A. McClelland, farrier-major.	James Killender, private.
Charles Montray, quartermaster sergeant.	Dennis Mahon, private.
William Johnson, hospital-sergeant.	Patrick Maguire, private.
Thomas W. Gore, hospital-sergeant.	Philip McCaffrey, private.
J. Watson, lance-sergeant.	William Strong, private.
R. Wilson, lance corporal	Abel Walters, private.
Two of the crew of the *Europa*, who were drowned;	John Watson, private.
—— OAKLEY, (ship's cook,) and a foreigner, (name unknown,) who jumped overboard.	Hoult Waning, private.
	Mrs. Parsons.

Names of the master, officers and crew saved from the ship Europa.

Lieut. L. A. Black, R. N., Admiralty Agent.	J. Davis, A. B.
—— Gardner, master,	J. McFee, do.
J. Ginder, 1st mate.	J. Fountain, do.
J. L. Adams, 2d mate.	J. Roe, do.
J. R. Stokes, 3d mate.	J. Lee, boatswain,
R. Noble, clerk.	J. Blake, carpenter.
G. Archbold, A. B.	T. Roberts, steward.
T. J. Redshaw, do.	F. Eaglestrom, steward.
W. Hurst, do.	P. Wore, cook,
R. Evans, do.	M. Gore, ordinary.
W. Ritchie, do.	H. Watts, do.
N. Curl, do.	T. Wray, do.
J. Jenkins, do.	A. Strickers, do.
R. Tucker, do.	P. Welsh, do.
P. Belcher, do.	W. Kerr, do.
T. Jones, do.	E. Dekins, boy.
A. Johnson, do.	H. Jones, do.
A. Evans, do.	J. Gibbins, do.

The Attitude of the Armies.

From the London Times, June 17.

Whatever be the next turn in the political relations of the great European Powers to Russia, it may already be observed that a military movement has taken place on the whole line of operations, which throws considerable light on the nature of the second portion of this campaign. The Russians had extended their line of operations in the winter from East to West, along the course of the Danube, and they occupied the whole of Wallachia, threatening to attack the extreme left of the Turks at Kalafat, and even to enter Servia for the purpose of turning the fortress of Widdin. The Turks held the fortresses of the Danube by a line of equal extent, and the two armies retained this position so long as Prince GORTSCHAKOFF had the chief command. Upon the arrival of his superior in military rank, Prince PASKIEWITSCH, a movement commenced which is now almost completed. The Russians evacuated Little Wallachia, threw their extreme left into the Dobrudscha, concentrated their forces opposite the centre of the Turkish positions, and thus transformed their long line of operations parallel to the Danube for upwards of 200 miles, into a column perpendicular to the course of that river. Prince PASKIEWITCH has accordingly removed his head-quarters from Bucharest to Jassy; an attempt has even been made to surround that place, which is an open town, with field fortifications; and he seems to be more disposed to defend the lines of the Sereth and the Pruth than to threaten that of the Danube. There may be political motives for this alteration in the plan originally pursued against Turkey by the Russian Generals; there may be military objects in contracting the extreme length of their advance; but, if the history of these movements were accurately and completely known, we have no doubt it would be found that the great difficulty of the Russians is to obtain or convey supplies for their forces, and that, as they are excluded from the sea, and have exhausted the southern part of the Principalities, they have no resource but to fall back on Moldavia and their own Bessarabian frontier. The Austrian forces in Galicia and Transylvania, although they have been collected in these Provinces within a comparatively short space of time, and already embarrassed to find supplies without causing distress to the inhabitants, for the harvest of last year was extremely scanty, the price of food is inordinately high, and the occupation of the Principalities by the Russians, has cut off or consumed the produce of that granary of Europe.

These facts must exercise a paramount influence upon the next movements, for, whatever the strength of an army or the skill of a general may be, the subsistence of troops is the first consideration; and it appears to be acknowledged that neither Russians nor Austrians can long retain their present positions. A temporizing answer from St. Petersburg to the Austrian summons would, therefore, be extremely unwelcome; and it would be worse than idle to resume negotiations at the head of an army which is draining the resources of the country. There is reason to believe that the Emperor of Austria declared at Teschen that it was not in his power to remain where his forces now are, but that they must enter Moldavia if the question were not settled without further delay. The great exertions made to bring up the Austrian troops, and the fact that the head-quarters of the army have just been advanced from Cracow to Lemberg, indicate that within a very short time decisive events may be expected in that quarter.

FRANCE.

The *Pays* says that the question between France and the United States, arising out of the arrest of M. DILLON, the French Consul at San Francisco, is settled—nothing remaining for arrangement but the form of compensation to be given.

Heavy rains have much damaged the prospects of the crops throughout France.

VICTOR HUGO has been offered $25,000 for the copyright of his new philosophical novel, just completed, entitled *Les Misérés*.

ALEXANDER DUMAS has just sold his well-known villa, called "Monte Christo," at St. Germain, (which cost him 450,000 francs,) for 31,000 francs!

PRUSSIA.

Berlin letters state that negotiations are in progress for a new Prussian loan, equal to six millions sterling, at four and a half per cent.

The 11th June was celebrated with great apparent cordiality by the Court and people, as the "silver wedding" (the twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage) of the Prince and Princess of Prussia.

ITALY.

A letter from Turin, June 10, says that the Austrians are forming a large camp at Goito, and there is a good deal of movement among the troops, all bearing in that direction, but in small numbers, so as not to attract attention.

Another letter speaks favorably of the prospects of the silk crop, and thinks that the price will be high, as the quality is unusually good.

The King of Naples has prohibited the export of sulphur from his dominions.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per Europa.] LONDON, Friday, June 16—5 P. M.

We have no material change to notice in the Colonial and Foreign Produce markets this week. SUGAR dull. COFFEE in good demand, and rather dearer. TEA, RICE and MOLASSES—Steady. MONEY without change in value, but in less demand. CONSOLS leave off 91¾ for the account. DOLLARS, in consequence of the active demand for China, have advanced to 5s. 2½d. Bar SILVER 5s. 1½d. AMERICAN EAGLES 76s. 6d.@76s. 7½d.

COCHINEAL in better demand. Of 80 bags offered, about 50 were sold; Mexican Black from 3s. 9d @4d. for ordinary to good, and Silver from 3s. 4d.@3s. 6d.; Honduras Black partly sold from 4s. 7d.@5s. 1d.

COCOA—Trinidad is less inquired for; 230 bags at auction have been bought in from 33s.@33s.; 42 bbls. and 160 bags Grenada were realized from 28s.@31s. 6d. for middling to good red.

At the CORN market on Monday, there was only a short supply of both English and Foreign WHEAT, and with a moderate demand, prices remain unchanged. The last weekly average of English WHEAT was 78s. 9d. on 51,182 qrs. returned. To-day there was an improved demand for WHEAT and FLOUR; prices advanced 1s.@2s. ₱ qr. for the former, and 6d.@1s. ₱ bbl. for the latter. We quote white American WHEAT 82s.@86s., red 78s.@82s. ₱ qr., American FLOUR 38s.@43s. ₱ bbl.

COTTON—The market has been active, and the sales for the week amount to 4,600 bales at full prices. At Liverpool the demand has been steady; yesterday's quotation for mid. Orleans was 5½d.

DRUGS, &c.—In the absence of public sales we have little of importance to report. Of 630 bags Myrabolans, only 120 bags sold at 12s. for good. Plumbago, 113 barrels Ceylon were disposed of at 6s. 22 tons St. Domingo Fustic (damaged) were sold at £6 5s. India Rubber, 253 bags and 75 baskets Java lump were held at 1s. Turkey Opium 13s. Quicksilver 2s.

HEMP—St. Petersburg Clean advanced early in the week to £63, but to-day the market is quiet. 400 bales Manilla at auction were all bought in at high prices. 200 bales Jute at auction sold from £22 10s.@£38 5s., being 10s.@15s. decline.

INDIGO—The next quarterly sales of East India will commence on 11th proximo, and in the meantime there is nothing doing; 8,757 chests are declared so far. 54 serons Caraccas, and 26 serons Guatemala were offered to-day at auction, and partly sold at full rates; Guatemala, ord. Cortes to good Cobra 3s. 4d.@5s. 6d.; Caraccas, ord. Cortes to good Cobra 3s. 3d.@4s. 6d.

IRON—The demand for Staffordshire continues good; Rails quiet at £7 15s.@£8; Bars firm, and in request at £8 5s.@£8 7s. 6d., free on board in Wales. Scotch Pigs dull at 68s. for mixed numbers on the Clyde. Swedish firm at £13.

LARD quiet.—Western in casks 48s.@50s.

MOLASSES—100 hhds. Cuba Muscovadoes sold at 16s. 6d.

OILS—In common Fish nothing done, and prices are nominal; Sperm £106. Linseed, forced sales by speculators are reported during the week at 35s. 6d.@35s.; but to-day the market is steady, with little offering, at 36s.; for the end of the year some sales have been made at 39s. Rape remains dull on the spot at 40s. 6d. for Brown, and 42s. 6d.@43s. for refined; for forward delivery the market is more active, Brown selling at 42

FRANCE.

Departure of Napoleon from the Danube—The Emperor Arrives in Paris—The Russians Advancing in Great Force—They will Cross the Pruth, and March Suddenly on Constantinople—Europe Approaching a Great Crisis—Bavaria—Belgium—Sweden —Revolution and Poland—Italy and Garibaldi at Genoa—Alarm in Naples and Tuscany—Chevryari War-Feeling—Russian Caricatures—Palace Gossip—Arrests of Republicans and Legitimists—Chantilly Sports and the Vicomte Bolle.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times

PARIS, Sunday, June 11, 1854.

We are still pestered with all kinds of conflicting and irreconcilable, nay, even absurd accounts from the seat of war. It would really seem as if there were an express intention on the part of our authorities who control the Telegraph and Post-Office, to confuse the public mind as much as possible. Thus, a victory can be magnified or a defeat diminished to any extent. This is all very well, but when a sore reverse does, at length, fall upon the allied arms, the ultimate effect will be so much the harder to bear. Meanwhile, it is something amusing to watch the fluctuations of the news, and the prodigious quantity of that curious French wildfowl, the *Canard*, seen fluttering "from morn till dewy eve" about our streets. One letter, published with great parade in the official journals, announces that the Russian armies now occupying the Duchies are in a bad way, dispirited, diseased, and irresolute, that they falter in their attack upon Silistria and are even likely to retire a certain distance, "*sur toute la ligne.*" Being a strong anti-barbarian, your correspondent takes another complacent sip of coffee, as he reads, this piece of intelligence, and laying down the *Moniteur* beside him, looks out with a bland smile upon the Boulevards, arrayed in all the bravery of Spring, and congratulates himself that he is enjoying the civilization and freedom of the West, under the benign sceptre of LOUIS NAPOLEON, with such a happy prospect of beholding light and liberty bestowed upon the Turk and the Muscovite by the Holy Alliance of imperial France and aristocratic England. Unfortunately, Fate will put another side to the shield. The Government organ swears that the said shield is white, and opposition papers asseverate its blackness with one accord. Both may be right and both be wrong. The shield may be black for Musulman and Russian alike, yet white for the ambition of France and England.

At the same time, the news from Silistria is what the bulletins call "glorious" for that stronghold, the Russians having been repulsed with terrible slaughter, while OMER PASHA and the allied troops are advancing to its relief. Yet at this very moment we hear that the Turks are greatly discouraged, and a rumor that the Russians are pouring down upon the allies in their new positions, has thrown the Bourse into dire consternation and set all the *pessimists* at work with the most dreadful forebodings. The Russians are reported to have 160,000 good troops in line, and 100,000 more are pressing up from the interior of the adjacent Russian Provinces. Behind these Cossack hordes are crowding in from the heart of the great Empire and penetrating in a dozen directions to the frontiers of Western Europe. Even the more civilized Russians are leaving St. Petersburg and other large cities in alarm. This is the use to which NICOLAS has been turning the long delays he has managed to gain. Silistria is shut up on all sides, and very hard pressed. When it falls, or even without waiting for that event, it is supposed that PASKIEWITCH will hurl his massed legions towards Adrianople, turning the Balkans, and falling upon the auxiliary French and English troops, before they have had time to get into proper shape or aggregate sufficient strength to meet him. This movement successful, Constantinople would be at his mercy.

Shrewd observers all seem to agree in this view, and almost every well-informed Frenchman I meet sneers at the idea of any sincere coöperation with the West, by Austria and Prussia. One thing is certain: more serious alarm is now felt concerning the result of this war, than men have dared to express before. If the ideas just stated be correct, Europe is about to pass through a new and startling phase of her history. The thought of anything like peace being now concluded, without the most ample guarantees for the future and the arrest of Russian power, is out of the question. If any arrangement can be made on other terms, the Czar will have gained a gigantic triumph,—and then?

In Germany there is difficulty between Bavaria and the other States of the Confederation, respecting OTTO, King of Greece, whose dominions are about to be seized by the Allies. Belgium is very uneasy at the formation of the great French camp of 100,000 men near St. Omer. Grand preparations are making in that direction. KING LEOPOLD considers these a menace to him; alarmists speak of possible quarrel with England, and darkly hint at NAPOLEON the Great, and the Camp of Boulogne, but cunning *bourciers* say, with a sly wink, "*Ce'st un pretexte!*"—a pretext for another mammoth Loan!

Sweden is mustering her land and sea forces, but dares not attempt to recover Finland, however favorable the opportunity for doing so may seem. She wisely fears that Winter will tie up or disable the Allied fleets, and leave her at the mercy of her colossal Muscovite neighbor.

The Revolutionary element is stirring cautiously but vigorously, throughout the length and breadth of this Continent. Poland utters her hope through the lips of Prince CZARTORISKI, and the restoration of her nationality, at least, is half promised both by the Czar and LOUIS NAPOLEON. "When rogues fall out honest men come to their rights."

In Italy there has been something very like the organized beginning of a general movement. MAZZINI is known to be concealed near the Northern frontiers of the Peninsula, and a few days since, landings of men and arms were effected at several points on the Sardinian and Tuscan coasts. The Governments of those States were thrown into great alarm, and the highroads and mountain passes are still guarded by the military, who examine every traveler coming or going. Many arrests have been made, and arms and ammunition captured, but squads of armed men are still supposed to be ranging the country. About the same day when these landings occurred, there were bread riots in a dozen different towns scattered throughout the Tuscan and Roman territory, and they are ascribed to a preconcerted political design traced by the same hand. Another fact is significant, when taken in connection with the occurrences detailed. Gen. GUISEPPE GARIBALDI was triumphantly received at Genoa, and distinguished deputies went all the way from Turin to welcome his return.

In Switzerland, the Radical party claim a gratifying victory in the late elections. You see how events are pointing to the speedy predominance of liberal principles, and it was to show how peculiarly they evolve the one, stern, inflexible, logical deduction of our time, that I have given them so much space to-day.

You see, probably, surfeited with the political, by this time, and indeed we should expire under the pressure of the Eastern Question here, were we not relieved by the infinite resources of French wit. Paris has been particularly rich upon Russian potatoes. Admiral NACHIMAFF gives "a full account" of his adventures in *pursuit* and capture of the Allied fleets from Sebastopol to the mouth of Paris! He heard nothing of them in the Black Sea, and after scouring it in every direction, deigned to range the European waters for them. Passed the Dardanelles in a jiffy, utterly annihilated Turkish forts and soldiers who strive with such imbecility to restrain so great an Admiral, such an ominous name! He reaches the Mediterranean and reduces Toulon and Marseilles to ashes. Passing around the Peninsula, he annihilates Gibraltar, and sweeping the Channel, finally comes to the mouth of the Seine, which he ascends to the neighborhood of the Pont Neuf. Then the formidable array of aquatic females upon the quays, admonishes him of approaching peril, and when at length, a fast-boat, *manned by pistolets* and a woman with a red umbrella, (for he has very reason to suppose,) puts off from the shore, towards him, he takes it for granted that the fleets must be nigh, and scurries back to Sebastopol, where he indites his report to the Emperor, and awaits further orders! Another good laugh has been kept up by the daughter of a Greek pirate to NICHOLAS, whom she execrates Epirote addresses in terms of affecting endearment. These *jeux d'esprit* are assisted daily by wood-cut and lithograph caricatures of every kind. Muscovite which adorn the print-shop windows, and are hawked about in the streets. An ingenious scribbler, who is fond of statistical balances, and is evidently not attached with Russo-phobia, says, by way of consolation, that although there are now in circulation nearly 600 caricatures of Russia, there were quite as many, if not more, ridiculing the Turks in the days of NAVARINO. I have often thought that the *home life* of great wars has never been written. By this I mean the fears, hopes, raillery and grief of nations at home, while their armies are fighting elsewhere. I believe there is a philosophy in this which could be reduced to system, and would throw much light upon the secret influences that regulate national conflicts.

Things about the Palace are going on in pretty much the old way; there are the usual Ministerial intrigues; PERSIGNY and FOULD don't agree; M. REMY is exciting much jealousy, and there is some talk of taking away the control of the Telegraph and the Police from the Department of the Interior and giving them to the Department of State. This change would endow the latter bureau with unheard-of powers. Arrests are still made among the Republicans and Legitimists. The Faubourg St. Germain has been thrown into excitement by the sudden incarceration of two titled stars among the brightest in its dwindling galaxy. The Comte DE P——, and Monsieur H. D'O——, have been "detained," no one knows why.

The rumors of Imperial divorce continue, although *on dit*, that LOUIS and EUGENIE still manifest the utmost vivacity of mutual affection, and there are some who intimate a still more tender reason why the story should be false!

People are smiling at another invention of the "mauvaises langues."

Queen VICTORIA, whose visit to Paris has been so much talked about, has given up the intention of coming this season. Scandal-mongers say that, since she is 35 and the mother of several children, she fears the effect of EUGENIE's childless beauty on her spouse, the gay and gallant ALBERT.

There was a grand time at the Chantilly hunt this season, and some dainty scandal is circulated about it. The Northern Railroad had to run extra trains to accommodate its impatient passengers. One very curious feature of this transitory migration was, the enormous quantity of baggage, taken thither by some of the elegant passengers, not even excepting the most dashing Parisian belles. You would have thought that the fair ones were setting out for a far country. Yet, after all, their only destination was St. Leu,—the point where folks who go a Maying in the direction of Chantilly usually alight. Nearly all the carriages which were placed upon the train were lumbered up with bandboxes and valises. The other less aspiring vehicles that visited the race-course by the old roads, and drawn by the usual post-horses, were equally well fortified.

And now, of this day I have "a moving narrative." While the throng was on its way back to Paris, and some of the "Jeunesse dorée" were economically dining without fair companions in adjacent hostelries, a certain number of the extra-fashionable who had attended the races, repaired to a Chateâu not far from Chantilly. The Count and Countess L., who were the happy owners of the Chateâu, had invited some of their friends to a dinner and ball, as the pleasantest improvement they could make upon so favorable an occasion. Now you have the secret of all the bandboxes, &c., brought from Paris in the morning! This baggage had been sent to the Chateâu under the escort of sundry valets and waiting-maids. Thus too, the inquiring observer could account for the presence of a host of hair-dressers, who were seen at the races among the sportsmen and jockeys, and perfumed the air with a hundred mingled scents.

All the invited ladies had deemed it necessary to bring at least one full dress to the chateâu, and many of them were provided with two—a toilette for the ball, and another for the dinner. The fête promised to be brilliant; a great many fresh guests were expected to arrive in the evening, directly from Paris, and it would not do to let themselves be eclipsed by the new comers. So each of these ladies as she got back from the races, and after exchanging a few polite words with the host and hostess of the Chateâu, lost no time in ascertaining the condition of her band-boxes, and immediately entered into conference with her waiting maid.

All the fair dames who had reached the scene of intended festivity, were already deeply engaged in perfecting the wonders of their toilette. Dinner had been kept back an hour, so as to leave them full time to arrange everything to their satisfaction. Some sent word on the plea of indisposition, but really for the purpose of having two or three hours more at their disposal, to complete their preparations for the ball, that they would not appear at dinner. One of these ladies, Madame S., a most charming and celebrated belle, was the only member of the company who absolutely refused to be appeased. [illegible] her maid [illegible] ment she was prepared to [illegible] er, she seemed given up to feverish agitation. It is easy to guess the cause of this singular deportment—the baggage of Madame S. had not arrived!

This was her dressmaker's fault. The *artiste* referred to, who is one of the most illustrious members of her profession, and whose name we leave concealed for charity's sweet sake, had promised to send Madame S. two dresses by Saturday, one for the dinner and one for the ball, but she had failed to keep her word, and the dresses were not ready on Sunday morning. Thus to neglect one of her best customers was unpardonable. Madame S. thought it a crime.

Yet the dressmaker, forgiven of her first enormity, had vowed that the things should be ready by 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Trusting to this, Madame S. set out for the races, which she was determined not to miss, leaving her *femme de chambre* at Paris, with orders to seat herself in the dressmaker's rooms and hurry on the work, with strict injunctions whenever the dresses should be finished, to pack them and hasten to the railroad station with everything necessary for both the toilets.

The servant-maid, for whom a carriage was waiting at the Chantilly station, should have already been there, but had not yet made her appearance. What could be the matter? Was it the fault of seamstress or waiting-maid, or both—or had some accident happened? What could it be? No matter, the dresses had not come, and that was calamity enough. Madame S. *might*, indeed, appear at the dinner table without changing her dress, or she might dispense with dinner altogether, as many of the ladies had done; but the dress she had worn at the races was impossible at a ball, upon which Madame S. had greatly counted for both pleasure and success.

Madame S. placed herself at a window from which she could survey the road to St. Leu, and gazed and gazed, but nothing came. Servants were dispatched on scouting expeditions, and every measure tried, but all in vain,—the laggard maid came not—and our poor lady was in despair. Her distress recalled the saddest annals of Chantilly,—the fatal resolution of VATEL, who threw himself on his sword because the fish was done too much! The fair one threatened to depart, but the young gallants barred the doors; she could pass only over their dead bodies, they said. The lady deserved their enthusiasm. She is an enchantress, and they prevailed. She asked another hour ere she could dazzle the ball-room. The hour was granted, and it ended in a miracle. The daughter of the host and hostess interposed and brought a welcome rescue. She had just left her convent, and from her own innocent wardrobe selected for Madame S. a simple dress of white muslin, without ornament or without flounces. The lady had adopted this, and added nothing but a ribbon around her waist. With this, she placed a blushing rose in her fair, glossy hair. Adorned with her own graces, her large blue eyes modestly lowered, and an air of innocence, which she knows so well how to assume, overspreading her countenance, she was absolutely ravishing to behold, in her girlish attire.

The contrast was piquant, to the last degree, among so many elegant dames, who had arrayed themselves in all the splendors of the Parisian toilette, and who shone and glittered in rich stuffs, and pearls, and diamonds.

Madame S. eclipsed them all, in her little white robe and her natural rose!

Confound the scandal mongers! They were wicked enough to say, out of pure spite and jealousy, of course, that it was a play—a comedy, and that the lady had left her things in Paris, with the fell intent of making herself conspicuous and remarkable in some way.

Such is Paris and a Parisian life! I have a hundred other good things to narrate, but fear that I grow tedious already; so adieu until the next steamer, when I may send you the *primiers* of the Summer season.

The Brooklyn Dispensary.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

If a "correspondent" who complains in your paper of the 24th, "of the inconvenience and lack of accommodation furnished to the indigent sick by the present Brooklyn Dispensary," will instead of complaining, as so many people are always ready to do, send to the Treasurer his $10 or $20, and use his influence to have his friends do the same, he shall have no cause of complaint "of the want of accommodations, or of the dilapidated state of the building."

The Dispensary has been supported for many years mainly through the personal efforts of some few of the Trustees, who have from year to year gone about asking donations from their friends. It is a disgrace to Brooklyn that so few of its residents contribute to it—and that at this time the Society is in debt for medicines and other matters, and have not the money to pay for their indebtedness—our Physicians receive no pay for their arduous services—and yet we want money.

Perhaps your Correspondent will become one of the Trustees, when he may be able to remedy the evils he complains of.

We will welcome him if he has the right sprit—that is to work, and help raise money for its support. Let him come and help us, and not stand aloof and complain of those who have long labored to make the Dispensary what it should be. We want money and sympathy.

The Treasurer is Mr. B. W. DELAMATER, No. 1 Front-street, Brooklyn, who, no, doubt will thank any donor in behalf of the sick poor, for a donation.

A TRUSTEE.

CANADA.

Prorogation of Provincial Parliament—Civic Entertainments—Anniversary of the St. Jean Baptiste Society.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

MONTREAL, Saturday, June 24, 1854.

On Thursday last the Provincial Parliament was prorogued. Mr. HINCKS stated on behalf of Government that this step was preliminary to dissolution. The Ministry had been previously defeated on the answer to the Governor General's speech. Its general policy since the last session denounced, it found itself unable to withstand the invectives of the Opposition, whose ranks were materially increased by desertions from the Ministerial camp. Among the chief charges brought against them, Ministers were taunted with a breach of faith to summon Parliament last February; with not being prepared with a bill for the settlement of those never-ending grievances and exasperating sores, the Seigniorial Tenure and Clergy Reserve questions. It was on these questions that they met with defeat. There is no doubt that they would have met with other and perhaps more humiliating defeats, and prudently advised a prorogation. In this they have acted with some tact, as they would have been more damaged by being obliged to meet the country on their course since last session. Better to allow themselves to be outvoted than answer the many questions that might be put to them. On Thursday evening, the Mayor and Common Council entertained, at the City Hall here, Captain MOTARD, of the ship *Edouard*, of Marseilles, the first French vessel that has visited our port since the conquest. The representatives of the city press were invited, and several other gentlemen. By a lucky coincidence, Captain MCLEOD, of the *Amy Ann*, now in port, having, in the morning, in the most gallant manner, rescued a poor emigrant boy from drowning, was invited to be present, as an acknowledgment on the part of the civic authorities of his chivalrous act. After partaking of the good things, and due honor had been paid to the Queen and her Canadian representative, the health of the Emperor of the French was drunk with enthusiasm, and was followed by the health of the guests of the day, Messrs. MOTARD and MCLEOD, which was drunk with enthusiasm. Both returned thanks, and proposed the health of the allied fleets of England and France, and as they clinked their glasses together and clasped each other heartily by the hand, loud and hearty cheers rung out from those present. Many other toasts were drunk; among them, "The French in Canada," the "United States," "Sailors all the world over," "The Press," "The fraternity of French and English in Canada," &c. The utmost cordiality and good fellowship prevailed on the occasion. The gallant MCLEOD has since saved another life—that of a sailor, of an Antwerp vessel, lying at one of our wharves, who, while at work, fell from the top of one of the masts into the river. MCLEOD, perceiving the accident, jumped from the wharf into a boat, close to where the sailor had fallen, and dragged him up in a state of complete exhaustion.

To-day being the anniversary of St. John the Baptist, the tutelary Saint of the French Canadians, our streets were, as usual, gracefully decorated with triumphal arches of evergreens, maple boughs, and banness, in honor of the day. At an early hour, the members of the *St. Jean Baptiste Society*, with their President, GEORGE BARTER, Esq., and other officers, met the various bodies of which the procession was composed, near St. Peter's Church, in the eastern part of the city. At 8½ o'clock, the procession was formed, and, with bands playing and banners waving, moved through several of the principal streets. It was headed with the British flag. The following bodies joined it: The pupils of *Ecoles Chretiennes*, in columns of eight, bearing flags and banners; the Franco-Canadian Fire Companies, with band and banners; the Society of Saint Joseph; the Society of Saint Michel; the Temperance Society—Section St. Joseph; the Canadian Institute; the Temperance Society—Section of St. James; Musical Band of the Association; Members of the Franco-Canadian Press; Principal Beaver-Banner of the Association; the Saint Jean Baptiste Society; Students of the Colleges of Montreal and Ste. Marie, with bands and banners; Banner of Commerce, Citizens, Committee of Management, Officers of the Society, the Vice-Presidents, Chaplain, Ex-President, President, and Mayor. All went off with the most perfect harmony and order, the national banners of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Nicholas, greeting the procession at different points of its progress. The day was very favorable for walking, rain having fallen during the night sufficient to allay the dust. In the evening, a promenade-concert was held, which was well attended. The usual dinner also came off. Altogether it was a most successful demonstration.

CANADENSIS.

The Marquis of Chandos.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: In your editorial article, "Who is to be Governor of Canada"—in speaking of the Marquis of CHANDOS as one whose name has been mentioned as likely to succeed Lord ELGIN, you say very truly that "he is young, untried, talented in some respects, but wholly innocent of Statesmanship." He has as yet given the world no proofs of great talents, either parliamentary or administrative, but the Derby party in England are of opinion that he has talent sufficient to be their leader in the Commons, if he could be induced to come forward—and the broad acred gentlemen would serve with great pleasure under him in preference to DISRAELI, whom they acknowledge as their leader simply because they cannot help themselves. I mention this to show that there is a strong belief that the Marquis of CHANDOS has got something in him, and although he has not thrown down the guantlet as DISRAELI did, with the boast that though "You won't hear me now, yet the day will come when you shall hear me," the impression is that though you don't hear him now, some day or other you will.

His income at present is not more, probably, than the pittance you mention, but on the death of the present Duke he will come into possession of the CHANDOS estate of about £30,000 per annum—this was derived from his mother, and could not be alienated, so that after all, he will not be so badly off, while his conduct in cutting off the entail to pay his father's debts, has gained for him a good name in the New as well as in the Old World—and his election to the chair of the Northwestern Railway Company arose in this instance, not from the "prevalent English desire of being headed by the nobility," but from the laudable feeling that one who had acted so nobly, and been reduced to poverty from no fault of his own, and who was able and willing to gain his own livelihood, should have an opportunity afforded him of doing so.

I remain, your obedient servant,

AN ENGLISHMAN.

Duel Rumor Contradicted.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: In your journal of yesterday, under the head of "Washington Correspondence," I had an article pointed out to me, referring to Lieutenant FAUNTLEROY and myself, to which, in justice to ourselves, I feel it necessary to reply.

Lieutenant FAUNTLEROY was never attached to the portion of the Darien Expedition under my command, and I never applied to him the epithet mentioned by your correspondent, nor any epithet of a similar nature.

It is true, that about the middle of January last, we had a difference of opinion relative to a matter of duty, which produced a temporary coldness, but no challenge ever passed between us; and during my protracted absence on the Isthmus, he went voluntarily in search of myself and party, and was the first officer of the *Cyane* who met me at Panama in April.

There having been originally, no good grounds on which to found a quarrel, we met as friends have so continued to the present time, and have been in amicable correspondence within the last ten days—or up to the time the *Cyane* left New-York on a cruise. You will oblige me by giving my statement as wide a circulation as that of your correspondent.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. STRAIN, Lieut. U. S. Navy.

NEWBURG, N. Y., June 29, 1854.

Irish Grave-yards.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR—I thank you for your courtesy in having given me an opportunity to make a passing remark about "Religious Toleration," or the right to worship God according to conscience,—a question or subject of discussion which appears to me to be an unaccountable moral anomaly in this age of enlightenment and civilization. I had imagined that *here*, at all events, where freedom of worship and of the Press is the spinal marrow of the Constitution, a second opinion about the principle of toleration could not exist. I had imagined that all, of every creed, were unanimous upon this point; and it has given me no small pain to find that I was mistaken. It appears to me strikingly plain and comprehensible, that unless the inward conviction can have outward form, there is no freedom, and, consequently, no toleration for religious practices.

But my principal reason for obtruding upon your columns was to address a few words to Rev. Dr. BAIRD on Irish cemeteries, which I take the liberty to append. Yours, very respectfully,

P. LYNCH.

TO REV. DR. BAIRD: *Dear Sir:* Touching the regard paid to the remains of the dead and the manner in which the poor are buried in Catholic cemeteries, you remark:

"*It will be quite sufficient to stop in Ireland. And how shall I describe what I myself saw there, in the grave-yards—yes, in Rome's 'consecrated' grave-yards? Human bones strewn over the ground in all directions! Some of them recently exhumed, (to make place for a new tenant of the grave,) and still retaining portions of decaying flesh and hair! Never in my life have I seen anything more painfully disgusting than I witnessed in a grave-yard some two miles west of Galway.*"

I desire to say, on this point, that the crowded state of these resting places does not arise from carelessness, callousness, or irreverence on the part of surviving relatives. I know, from large personal experience, the contrary to be the fact.

It is unhappily true that such exposures as you relate occur; but many of those [illegible] have been receiving new tenants for over a thousand years. It is hardly surprising, therefore, that in fresh interments the above should occur.

Permit me to add, that Irish Cemeteries, since the Reformation in England, have been in the hands of the Protestant Church, by law established. Catholics consecrated no new Grave-yards—for the ashes of their kindred lay beneath the mouldering and moss-covered tombs, within walls around, and upon which the ivy of centuries clings with never-decaying verdure. So the mismanagement, the exposure, the desecration, the irreverence, are chargeable upon the conquerors whose confiscations have been extended to the retreats of the departed. The descendants and disciples of these confiscators are now masters and owners of these tenements of the dead; and to them is due that condition which you indignantly charge upon Catholic Ireland, and which every refined and truly Christian soul must deplore.

Till within a short period it was a felonious offence for a Roman Catholic clergyman to read in his robes of office the funeral service in any of these church-yards. Even now the sad and solemn ritual cannot be performed without *leave from the Protestant rector*, who may be non-resident, and whose duties may be discharged by a poor curate with an income of $350 a year!

One of the strongest national characteristics of my simple and uneducated fellow-countrymen is the tender regard they have for the ties of kindred. It is wound up with their dearest and most enduring affections, and brightens many a dark spot in their destiny of sorrow. This regard may be rude, but it is real; the faith and hope of the reuniting of the earthly particles of the body with the immortal spirit on the last day, and of meeting such kindred in Heaven, may be confused in the mind of the Irish peasant; but it is truthful and entirely sincere.

I conceived it my duty to offer this explanation, without endeavoring to excite any morbid sentiment or undue sympathy, upon a subject about which a misconception or mistake may be easily made by a hurried observer.

I remain, Rev. Sir, your ob't. servant,

P. LYNCH,
Editor *Irish American*.

Annexation of the United States—The Boot on the Other Leg.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The recent report of the Committee of the members of Congress opposed to the Nebraska bill, forewarns the people of the United States of the following designs on the part of our present Government: "The object of the Administration," says the report, "and of the many who represent the Slave States, is, as we believe, to prepare the way for annexing Cuba, at whatever cost, and a like annexation of half a dozen of the States of Mexico, to be admitted also as Slave States. These acquisitions are to be made peaceably, if they can be purchased at a cost of hundreds of millions. If they cannot be made peaceably, then at a cost of a war with Mexico and a war with Spain, and a war with England, and a war with France, and at a cost of an alliance with Russia, scarcely less repugnant."

This statement has now been several days before the public. It emanates from competent authority, and so far as the writer has observed, has not been contradicted by those whom it implicates. What future does it open to American patriots and Protestants? Let us see. The territories to be annexed are not, as Texas and California, unpopulated wilds, that may be colonized at will, by our own citizens. On the contrary, they are stocked with the subjects of a foreign potentate who claims universal spiritual and temporal dominion; and whose agents have dared, in this nineteenth century, and in this Protestant nation, publicly to advocate the establishment of the Inquisition, and to declare that "when the Catholics shall have obtained political ascendancy, religious toleration and freedom shall be at an end in this country!" This is the political influence that is on the eve of being admitted to our National Councils, and which is to have the disposal of the public purse and sword.

Cuba, if annexed, will undoubtedly be divided into several States; and will have the right to return Senators and Representatives to both Houses of Congress, and also to vote in our Presidential elections. So also with the "States of Mexico," and other Territories to be annexed, when, through the assistance of the $10,000,000 recently appropriated for them by our present Administration, they shall have become sufficiently consolidated for annexation. It is easy to foresee to what allegiance these representatives and votes will prove most faithful. The patronage placed at the disposal of our present Administration by the numerous Government offices which this scheme of Spanish annexation will newly create, adds strength to the probability that the designs against which we have thus been forewarned, and their fearful consequences, will be accomplished; and this, while the people of this country are contending innocently over the bone of *Slavery* that has been cast among them by some unseen influence, evidently for the purpose of withdrawing public attention from the *real* issue of these contemplated annexations. Would it not be wise to institute a searching investigation into this Cuban scheme? Who are its originators, its aiders and abettors? What necessity existing in this country demands the costly and hazardous alternative embraced in this policy of Spanish annexation? Can anybody tell? CAUTION.

Health of Key West.

Extract from a Business Letter, dated

KEY WEST, (Fla.,) Monday, June 19, 1854.

SIR: The town of Key West has been afflicted with the yellow fever for some time past, but lately, although there has been an increase in the number of cases, it has been of a much milder character than at first.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY.—The commencement exercises of this Institution will be held on the 10th of August. Dr. HALE, President of Geneva College, will, if his health permit, address the Trustees on this occasion; also, Rev. F. W. SHELTON, of Montpelier, Vt., author of the *Rector of St. Bardolph*, and some other popular works. WM. STARK, of Nashua, N. H., will, on the same day, deliver a poem at the invitation of the Philomathic Association of the University.

Defence of Liberty in Connecticut.

The following act, entitled "An Act for the defence of Liberty in the State of Connecticut," was taken up in the State House of Representatives on Wednesday, and, after a brief discussion, was passed by a vote of 112 to 85. We copy the bill and debate from the New-Haven *Journal and Courier* of yesterday:

AN ACT FOR THE DEFENCE OF LIBERTY IN THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

[illegible] declare, represent or pretend, that any free person is a slave, or owes service or labor to any person or persons, with intent to procure, or to aid or assist in procuring the forcible removal of such free person from this State as a slave, shall pay a fine of five thousand dollars, and be imprisoned five years in the Connecticut State Prison.

SEC. 2. In all cases arising under this Act, the truth of any declaration, pretence or representation, that any person being or having been in this State, is or was a slave, or owes or did owe service or labor to any other person or persons, shall not be deemed proved except by the testimony of at least two credible witnesses testifying to facts directly tending to establish the truth of such declaration, pretence, or representation, or by legal evidence equivalent thereto.

SEC. 3. Every person who shall wrongfully and maliciously seize or procure to be seized any free person entitled to freedom, with intent to have such free person held in slavery, shall pay a fine of five thousand dollars, and be imprisoned five years in the Connecticut State Prison.

SEC. 4. Upon the trial of any prosecution arising under this Act, no deposition shall be admitted as evidence of the truth of any statement in such deposition contained.

SEC. 5. If upon the trial of any prosecution arising under this Act, any witness shall, in behalf of the party accused and with intent to aid him in his defence, falsely and wilfully, in testifying, represent or pretend, that any person is or ever was a slave, or does or ever did owe service or labor to any person or persons, such witness shall pay a fine of five thousand dollars, and be imprisoned five years in the Connecticut State Prison.

SEC. 6. Whenever complaint or information shall be made against any person for any offence described in any section of this Act, and upon such complaint or information, a warrant shall have been duly issued for the arrest of such person, any person who shall hinder or obstruct a sheriff, deputy sheriff or constable in the service of such warrant, or shall aid such accused person in escaping from the pursuit of such officer, shall be imprisoned one year in the Connecticut State Prison.

SEC. 7. No declaration, pretence or representation that any person is or was an apprentice for a fixed term of years, or owes or did owe service merely as such an apprentice for such fixed term, shall be deemed prohibited by this Act; and no such declaration, pretence or representation that any person is or was such an apprentice for such fixed term, or owes or did owe service merely as such an apprentice for such fixed term, shall render any person liable to any penalty under this Act.

Mr. MUNSON had no objection to inflicting the severest penalty for a malicious claimant; but an innocent man may not be able to procure the negative evidence for his defence.

Mr. HYDE said that the bill would nullify the plainest provisions of the Constitution and the laws of the land. It is an infamous attempt to override the Constitution and laws. He moved an indefinite postponement.

Mr. BRANDEGEE said, this is a bill for the "defence of liberty" in this State. The first and main section, relates to a free person and intentions to remove him. Is there a man in this House, who who will not support this part of the bill? He denied the interpretation given by Mr. MUNSON. If he (Mr. B.) thought the bill conflicted with the United States Constitution, he would vote against it; but he would not fall behind in the defence of freedom. Let us pass this bill, and we shall be followed by every free State. He paid a high compliment to the author (Mr. HARRISON,) of the bill. He regarded it a higher honor, than to be the author of the poems of HOMER.

Mr. J. C. SMITH would have given a silent vote, did not the bill contain an implied aspersion on our own State, in her glorious career for freedom. The only safety for the Union, consists in the maintainance of the compromises of the Constitution.

Mr. PIERCE, of Norwich, said the remark of PATRICK HENRY in the House of Delegates in Virginia, "*Give me liberty, or give me death*," had echoed through the country. All we ask is, that liberty be protected.

Mr. HALL contended that the United States Constitution contains the spirit of liberty, and nothing else.

Mr. OAKLEY warmly contended for the defence of liberty and the protection of freedom. South Carolina can take a Northern freeman and imprison him; and shall we not protect the right of men in this State?

Mr. OSGOOD moved the previous question, and a motion to postpone indefinitely was rejected.

Mr. MUNSON moved to strike out the 2d and 4th sections.

Mr. J. S. ALLEN said, this bill is called for. Congress has violated the compromises of 1850.

Mr. CORNWALL inquired, whether the bill will not conflict with that part of the Fugitive Slave law relating to evidence?

Mr. BRANDEGEE replied, that the Commissioner is simply a ministerial officer. He has nothing to do with judicial evidence. But this law is designed to bring the matter where evidence can be presented.

Mr. MADDOX thought the title did not correspond with the design of the bill.

Motion to amend rejected, and Yeas and Nays ordered. Bill passed by a vote of 112 to 85.

Car Ventilation.

Just at this season, the subject of ventilating railroad cars, and of diminishing the *dust* nuisance as much as possible, deservedly attracts general attention. The Hudson River Railroad seems to have abandoned in despair all efforts of the kind, and a ride over it in a hot, dusty day approaches as near to the climax of discomfort as can be imagined. The following extract of a letter from one of our correspondents who went on the recent excursion to the Falls of St. Anthony, may not be without interest in this connection; it describes a ventilator in use on the Michigan Southern Railroad, invented by Dr. GEORGE T. FOOTE, of Buffalo:

About the centre of the top of the car are placed sheet-iron bonnets, (one on each side,) so arranged as to receive the air when the cars are running in either direction, deflecting it downward through air-chambers (placed within and on each side of the car) into a box or tank suspended beneath the floor. From this it is conducted by air-tubes opening up into the car through grates in several places along the aisle, thence out again through openings in the top. The tank is of sufficient depth to hold about a barrel of water, allowing a free passage of air above it. In connection with this water are pipes leading to a small rotary pump attached to the truck-frame, (which is driven by a belt passing around the axle of the car-wheel;) then back again to the tank and air-chambers, where, by a simple arrangement of diffusers, the water in its passage is scattered into a fine spray, falling into the tank, to be used over again. When the cars are in motion, the air rushes up with great force, passing through the spray, which washes down all dust, smoke, cinders, etc., coming up into the car as pure as a breeze after a Summer's shower and very much cooled. When the roads are dusty, the water is changed daily, while the amount of air received can be easily regulated by a valve in each air-chamber. During Winter, instead of water, a stove is placed in the tank, thereby ventilating and warming all parts of the car alike, and that, too, without any loss of seats, which in other cars are removed to make room for a stove.

RAISING CANARY SEED.—A writer in the *Ohio Farmer* strongly recommends the farming people to raise Canary seed, which is said to be an operation attended with no more trouble than the culture of oats. Now that mother and Ann Eliza must keep a canary bird or two, what is the use of paying ten cents a pound for seed, when it can be raised from a man's own ground, and be found (as is said) an excellent food for horses? The head is large and heavy, resembling millet. Our writing friend says he has raised two crops of this seed in a single season,—saving the first for seed, and getting a second crop on the same ground. Who is the enterprising farmer that will furnish an item next year by becoming the pioneer in the matter of raising *Canary-Grain* for market?

THE VETERANS OF 1812 IN CONVENTION.—The veterans of the war of 1812 have just concluded a pleasant Convention at Syracuse. Resolutions were adopted, instructing the officers of the corps in this State to memorialize Congress for relief; declaring it to be a sacred duty to shield and succor the helpless and indigent; and returning thanks to the Legislature, and members of Congress who have advanced the cause of the Veterans.

A State Central Committee was appointed, as follows:

Gen. E. W. Benson, of Onondaga; Major H. Old, of Syracuse; Col. John Stevens, of Elbridge; Gen. John S. Van Rensselaer, of Albany; Gen. Henry Storms, of New-York; Col. George Young, of Auburn; Col. Charles Hollister, of Ellisburg, Jefferson County; Maj. M. D. Burnet, and Major S. S. Finman, of Syracuse.

The Murderer Caught at Last.

From the St. Louis Intelligencer, June 28.

WILLIAM JACKSON, the murderer of J. P. LAIDLAW, has been caught by our police, and is now confined in the city jail to await his trial, which will take place at the next term of our Criminal Court. The particulars of the brutal murder, we suppose, are still fresh in the recollection of our readers, and, it will also be remembered, that although the most diligent search and inquiry were made as to JACKSON's whereabouts, the next morning after the horrible deed was committed, yet no clue could be had. Pursuit and inquiry were not abandoned, however, and a few weeks since the news came to the ears of our police that JACKSON had a brother, by the name of CLARK, living somewhere in the western part of the State of Iowa; upon which they suspected that the felon might be making his brother's house his hiding place. Accordingly, Lieut. HEMAN, of the night police, and officer HENRY CLUNK, set out for the purpose of making search for JACKSON in that locality. Arriving at Keokuk, where they received some information confirming their belief that JACKSON was living with CLARK, they proceeded towards their destination in Lucas County, in a wagon. Several guides were however procured, and the officers, accompanied by the Sheriff of Monroe County, and several other persons, came upon the house before nightfall. As a matter of policy they concluded to wait until after dark before attempting the arrest, and when 10 o'clock came, they approached and found the inmates of the cabin asleep. An entrance was effected without noise. CLARK, who awoke shortly afterwards, was asked to be silent, and then JACKSON was handcuffed as he lay, apparently in a sound sleep. He made no resistance when he awoke, and up to the hour of his delivery in jail, has preserved the utmost calmness and propriety of behavior.

Three guns were found in the house of CLARK, heavily loaded, and it is supposed that if JACKSON had been apprised of the coming of the officers he would have made a most desperate resistance. Indeed, he has remarked since his capture, that it was fortunate for the officers that they stole upon him in a night of storm and rain, and whilst he was asleep.

His brother CLARK seemed to be very much astonished at the arrest, but made no resistance. JACKSON quieted his fears by telling him that the matter would all be made up in St. Louis. The party with their prisoner arrived at St. Louis. JACKSON was immediately lodged in jail, since when he has been visited by many of his acquaintances, and by numbers of those whose curiosities have impel

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

Church Intelligence.

Rev. ROBERT PATTERSON, of Ireland, who accompanied Rev. Dr. DUFF through the West, has accepted a call to the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Cincinnati.

Rev. WM. R. CHAPMAN was dismissed, at his own request, from the charge of the church in Auburn, N. Y., at the late session of the Cayuga Presbytery.

Rev. P. MATTHEWSON, late of South Ashford, Ct., has assumed the pastoral charge of the Baptist Church in East Thompson, Ct.

Rev. Z. P. WILBR, late of Southwick, has become pastor of the Baptist Church in West Boylston, Mass.

Rev. Dr. VAN INGEN, of Rochester, N. Y., has removed to St. Pauls, Minnesota, and taken charge of the Episcopal parish in that place.

Rev. G. H. NICHOLLS has resigned the rectorship of St. John's Church, Salisbury, and accepted that of Cherry Valley, N. Y.

Rev. L. L. RECORD has assumed the ministerial charge of the Universalist Church in West Scituate, Mass.

Rev. SIMON J. HUMPHREY has been ordained pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Newark, Ohio.

Rev. CHARLES HYDE was dismissed from the First Congregational Church in Coventry, Ct., on the 30th ult.

Rev. LEWIS KELLOGG has accepted a pastoral call to the Second Presbyterian Church in Oswego, N. Y.

Rev. E. J. ADAMS was installed pastor of the Lombard-street colored Presbyterian Church, in Philadelphia, last week.

Rev. THOMAS DOWLING, of Agawam, has accepted an invitation to the pastorate of the Baptist Church in Tolland, Ct.

Rev. MATHEW KINGMAN, late of Bethel, Vt., has been installed over the Congregational Church in Charlemont, Mass.

Rev. JACOB C. DUTCHER was installed pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church at Bergen Point on the 11th ult.

Rev. CHARLES PERKINS has been ordained pastor of the Baptist Church in Paris and Woodstock, Me.

Rev. Jos. H. TOWNE was installed pastor of the First Congregational Church in Bridgeport, Ct., on the 14th ult.

Rev. M. POMEROY, for more than 25 years pastor of the Church in Cayuga, has accepted a call to Wellsburg.

Rev. ANDREW SHILAND was installed pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Mount Kisco, N. Y., on the 14th ult.

Rev. ALBERT TYLER has withdrawn from the pastorate of the Universalist Church in Oxford, Mass.

Rev. SAML. A. SMITH was ordained pastor of the First Congregational Unitarian Church in West Cambridge, Mass., on the 22d ult.

Rev. WM. W. BOURS has assumed the charge of St. James' (Episcopal) Church, in Syracuse, N. Y.

Rev. HENRY F. HARRINGTON has resigned the charge of the Unitarian Church in Lawrence, Mass.

Rev. LYMAN CUTLER has been called to the Eliot Church in Newton, Mass.

Rev. C. C. PARKER was installed pastor of the Church in Waterbury, Vt., on the 7th ult.

Rev. C. M. MOREHOUSE has accepted a pastoral call to the Presbyterian Church at Buraboo, Wis.

Rev. J. B. RIPLEY has been called to the pastorship of the Mariners' Church, Philadelphia.

The Fourth Baptist Church in Charleston, S. C., was publicly recognized on the 27th ult.

Missionary and Revival Items.

Fifty years ago, there could hardly be found a Chapel in the island of Jamaica; now, according to the reports of the various Missionary Societies, there are 264 Missionary stations. In addition to European, there are rising up in connection with all denominations of the Christian Church, native teachers, and in connection with most of these stations, a day or Sunday school. This is a rapid increase in the means of religious worship and instruction.

There is, in Paris, an Association called the Society of the History of French Protestantism. Its members occupy themselves in Historical investigations, and publish the results in a monthly pamphlet called the "Bulletin of the Society of French Protestant History." Although this Society is in its infancy, being but three years old, it has already published articles of great interest, not only to French, but to all lovers of Church history.

When the first missionaries went to India, there were no Christian tracts written to give a summary of the Christian faith; the Bible was unknown, and preachers might proclaim the great truths of religion, but they had no book of authority to sanction their statements. At the present time every nation in India has a translation of the word of God, and every part of the country is filled with tracts, disseminated by missionaries and their agents.

Dr. DUFF stated in his speech before the General Assembly, that on leaving New-York, bills on England to the amount of £4,000, for the Mission buildings in Calcutta, were put into his hands unsolicited and unsuggested by him. During his absence, Glasgow had raised about £3,000 for the same object, so that they had Glasgow and New-York shaking hands over Calcutta and the Ganges.

The distinguished Bishop of New-Zealand has appeared at several missionary meetings, and has been received in a manner testifying to the extraordinary estimation in which, for his works' sake, he is held in England. The Archbishop of Canterbury said publicly, that the results of the Bishop's missionary labors had been surpassed by nothing since the days of the Apostles.

Rev. Mr. CHURCH, who for twenty years has been a missionary in Trinidad, says that the natives, when reasoned with on the folly of their idolatrous processions, point to the procession of the French Papists in the Island as their triumphant vindication.

Miss ABAGAIL MARTIN, a member of the First Congregational Church in Rockville, Conn., is about to enter on her labors as a missionary to the fugitive slaves of Canada, under a commission from the American Missionary Association.

At its late Anniversary, the American Baptist Publication Society directed its Board of Managers to appoint colporteurs to labor in Sweden, so soon as funds should be placed by the Churches at their disposal for this purpose.

Within the past two years, 250 persons have been added, by baptism, to the Baptist Church in Quincy, Ill.

A Colporteur Convention has been held in Chicago, Rev. SETH BLISS, of Boston, presiding.

General and Personal Matters.

The Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association numbers about seven hundred members. At the last meeting, an Essay on Intemperance and the duty of Christians with regard to its suppression, was read; after which, the subject was earnestly debated. Many seemed to be of the opinion that the Church was at fault—that it was not taking active measures, as a body, to uproot the evil. These were mostly young men belonging to Mr. BEECHER'S Church, one of whom unhesitatingly affirmed that retailers of intoxicating drinks were admitted to the Communion of orthodox churches in that city. This was not proved, but it was not contradicted that members of these churches were engaged in importing foreign liquors.

The *Presbyterian* says that none of the improvements which have been introduced within late years, into Asylums for the Insane, have been attended with more strikingly happy effects than the arrangements for their religious worship. No stranger, who had not been previously informed as to the character of the audience, would imagine for a moment that the respectful, well-behaved, attentive congregations, which are assembled on the Sabbath in the chapels of our insane asylums, were composed of persons bereft of reason. However violent and noisy they may be elsewhere, there is something in the solemnities of the worship of God, which seems, for the time, to tranquillize the raging storm within.

A curious fact is related in connection with the Society for Foreign Missions in France. It appears that a young American, then—some thirty years ago—studying in Paris, desired to go as a missionary to the East; but, to enable him to do this, some $500 were needed, and he had them not. He resolved to ask them from five persons of five different nations. He succeeded, and found in Paris the five persons sought for, and the $500. But more than he thought was accomplished; for those five persons once brought together, for an occasional missionary effort, became the founders of a permanent and active society of missions. It may interest some to know that the young American student alluded to was no other than the now well-known Rev Dr. KING, of Athens.

Elder WILLARD RICHARDS, one of the Mormon saints, is dead, and leaves some twenty wives. At his funeral, Elder G. A. SMITH, one of the Mormon priesthood, made a prayer, in which occurred the following, relative to the bereaved: "Bless the widows of thy servant WILLARD, who are called to part with a dear and beloved companion. Inspire them with the power of the Holy Ghost, and wisdom to bear with patience and resignation the trial they are called to contend with, and to live in such a manner as to prepare them to enjoy his society in the possession of thrones, principalities and powers in the celestial world."

The Free Church (Presbyterian) of Scotland rejects the voluntary principle of supporting the ministry, and contends for a State establishment. This they cannot have on free principles, and they have, therefore, desired a substitute for State support by what they call a Sustentation Fund, the theory of which is that all Churches shall pay what they are able to pay for the support of the ministry, and this shall go into a common stock, out of which equal dividends shall be made to all the ministers. It is now $600 to each minister.

The pious feelings of the Spanish nation have just been immensely gratified, and have found vent in the ringing of bells, the firing of cannon and the performance of a *Te Deum*, because Queen ISABEL has appointed herself Elder Sister of the religious community of "Our Lady of the Rosary of Granada," and granted the Sisterhood the noisy privilege of ringing their bell from the first Sunday in October until sundown upon the day itself on which the festival is celebrated.

The religious societies of France, in which the national and dissenting Christians are equally interested, are five in number: the Tract, Bible, Foreign Mission, and Sunday School Societies, and the Evangelical Alliance. There is also a Society for spreading the Bible in that country, called the Protestant Bible Society, confining its work to the care of Protestants. Every newly-married person receives a copy of the Bible.

Reverend JAMES WOODS, late of Stockton, Cal. has sufficiently recovered his health to enable him to undertake an enterprise for building up a new church in San Francisco. The friends of Presbyterianism in that city think there is room for another church outside the sphere which they are hoping to have occupied by Rev. Dr. SCOTT, of New-Orleans, and have engaged the services of Mr. WOODS with that view.

Rev. CUTHBERT YOUNG, of North Shields, England, has been devoting himself with admirable diligence to raising a feeling of sympathy in England, with American and other missionaries laboring for the conversion of the Armenian, Greek and Latin Christians, within the limits of the Turkish Empire. A succession of meetings has been held by the friends of these missions, for the purpose of establishing a Turkish Missions Aid Association.

The hardships of a missionary life in the West, and the zeal of a faithful minister, are illustrated in the case of Rev. J. G. CHAMBERLAIN, who is stationed at St. Anthony's Falls, Minnesota. He performs monthly services at a new settlement on Lake Minnetouka, and every time he visits the place, travels the entire distance, to and fro, twenty-two miles each way, on foot.

The beautiful marble building No. 637 Broadway has become quite an Episcopal emporium. STANFORD & SWORDS, (Episcopal publishers,) the Church Reading Room, the Church Book Society, the Mutual Benefit Society or Brotherhood, WILLS & AKEROYD, (church architects,) the editors of the *Church Journal*, and the Provisional Bishop—all have rooms in this building.

Rev. BARNABAS P. COLLINS, pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church, of Ponds, N. J., having been invited to become the pastor of the church in Woodstock, his consistory, as soon as the fact came to their knowledge, called a meeting of the congregation, and raised his salary to an amount adequate to his support, as a token of respect and esteem.

The Domestic Board of Missions of the Reformed Dutch Church, aid seventy churches and missionary stations, thirteen of which are new stations, eight having been organized into churches during the year. These mission churches have received 914 members during the year. The receipts of the Board have been $15,257 29.

Rev. SIMEON BROWN has taken an appeal from the decision of the Presbytery of Cincinnati, which condemned, as erroneous, his article in the *Presbyterian of the West*, but cleared him, as he stated that "he did not intend to deny the doctrine of the Presbyterian Church of a limited atonement, in any other than the Gethsemenite sense."

Efforts are making in Baltimore to collect $1,500 for the erection of a Chapel in Valmarstein, Germany. The sum of $1,266 is already subscribed. A lot of ground and building materials, to the value of $1,000, have been given to the Baptists there by a Southern gentleman, but the people cannot do it without foreign aid.

Among the most judicious acts passed by the California Legislature, is one for the better observance of the Sabbath,—closing places of public amusement on that day, and forbidding horse-racing, bull-fights, bear-baiting, and other sports of a kindred nature, which have so long disgraced that country.

The Bishop of Chester has refused permission to erect a new free Church in a destitute quarter of Liverpool, because it was intended to have daily prayer and weekly communion. He says he will permit nothing beyond the present average of ritual now prevailing in Liverpool.

NICHOLAS DEVEREUX, an Irish Catholic of Utica, and a large land owner in that vicinity, has been making arrangements at Rome for the emigration to this country of a community of Franciscans, to occupy a convent which he proposes to endow with $5,000 upon his Utica estate.

Rev. EBENEZER HILL died lately in Mason, N. H., at the age of 88. He was a native of Cambridge, Mass., a graduate of Harvard College in 1786, was a theological pupil of SETH PAYSON, D. D., and ordained in Mason in 1790, continuing the senior pastor for 63 years and 6 months.

A priest of the Roman Catholic Church was recently arrested in his pulpit at Turin, while preaching a sermon in which some censorious reflections were cast upon the political tyranny of the Chief of State, the Senators, &c.

A special ordination service is to be held in Trinity Church, this City, to-morrow, by Bishop WAINWRIGHT. The Bishop of Quebec has been invited, and is expected to preach the ordination sermon upon the occasion.

The Associate Reformed Presbyterian General Synod has an interesting mission at the oldest city in the world, Damascus; another in the West Indies, and is about to establish one at Cairo, in the land of the Pharaohs.

Rev. O. ADAMS, Baptist clergyman in North Granville, N. Y., has been suspended from the exercise of ministerial duties and from Church fellowship, on account of conduct unbecoming a Christian minister.

A colporteur of the American Tract Society in a Southern State, during the last quarter, found that 458 of the 802 families he visited were destitute of all religious books except the Bible, and 239 were without the latter.

The religious statistics of Texas are as follows: Baptists, of all varieties, 9,000; Presbyterians, 6,000; Episcopalians, 2,000; Methodists, number not known, but larger than that of any other denomination in the State.

Rev. W. S. CRAWFORD, D. D., of Philadelphia, has been appointed Professor of Systematic Theology in the Reformed Presbyterian Seminary at Newburg, in place of Dr. MCLEOD, resigned, and has accepted the same.

The Pope has been canonizing a new saint—GERMAINE COUSIN, a poor French shepherdess of the sixteenth century, and who is said to have wrought many and great miracles.

Under the lead of Deacon WILLIAM CRANE, a lot of land, 46 by 100 feet, has been purchased in Baltimore, with a view of erecting thereon an African Baptist Chapel.

Rev. BENJ. A. SMITH, D. D., Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, has been elected Professor of Oriental Literature in the Union Theological Seminary of Virginia.

Rev. Dr. WIGHTMAN, of Charleston, S. C., has retired from the editorial management of the *Southern Advocate*, and assumed the presidency of a College in South Carolina.

Among the passengers lost in the steamship *City of Glasgow*, was Rev. J. S. REYNOLDSON, of the Baptist Church in Portsmouth, Va. His loss is deeply lamented.

Rev. JAMES A. LYON has succeeded in obtaining subscriptions amounting to $60,000 for the University in St. Louis.

During the last month, one hundred and sixty-five families in Monroe County, N. Y., were found destitute of a copy of the Bible.

Rev. Dr. SCOTT, of Newark, N. J., is engaged in raising the sum of $100,000, in aid of Rutgers College.

The editor of the Boston *Post* says he has been permitted to examine a manuscript volume, about the size of a common 18mo. Testament, that contains 150 sermons written by Rev. SOLOMEN STODDARD, minister of Northampton, who died February 11, 1729, aged 86. The writing is so small as to be indiscernible to the unaided eye, yet in their day the sermons were undoubtedly used for pulpit purposes by the reverend author. So fine is the book written, that no sermon exceds two of the small pages in extent. The editor facetiously remarks that though he can make out scarce a word of the sermons, he dares endorse the old divine's orthodoxy to the last letter!

Rev. Drs. HAWES and BUSHNELL, of Hartford, Conn., who, though members of the same religious denomination, have not walked together in fraternal fellowship for several years past, in consequence of wide difference in their theological opinions, have now come to a mutual reconciliation, by which the difficulties between them are all healed, Dr. BUSHNELL, as appears by the published correspondence, having so far retracted as to declare himself a firm believer in the doctrine of the Trinity, and in the efficacy of the atonement by Jesus Christ.

A correspondent of the London *Times* states that Rev. Dr. RAFFLES, of Liverpool, one of a party traveling in Italy, was arrested at the frontier of Naples for wearing a white hat, and having in his writing desk a pen-wiper which assumed the shape and color of a cockade. His books and papers were all seized and submitted to examination, but after three days' detention, he was liberated and his papers restored, upon the payment of his expenses of imprisonment, and the keep and charges of his military guard.

In reference to the letter from Rev. Dr. FORBES, of this City, saying that he had been authorized by ex-Bishop IVES to tender to the North Carolina Episcopal Convention the money advanced him since the relinquishment of his office, which he supposes to amount to $750, a resolution was adopted, directing a reply to Dr. FORBES, saying that the Convention makes no demand for the money, but that Mr. HAIGHT, its Treasurer, is authorized to receive all sums belonging to the diocese.

In an address at the late anniversary of the Church Missionary Society of England, Rev. HUGH STOWELL is reported to have thus spoken: "I am privileged to tell you that there are 305 military and 310 naval officers in our Eastern expedition who are bound together in solemn concert and communion, that they will remember each other in prayer, that they will pray for each other steadfastly once a week, that they will pray for each other on the eve of battle, and, if possible, in the very raging of the battle."

The Charleston (S. C.) Christian *Advocate* says that the colored people in that city are enjoying a great religious revival. At Trinity Church, prayer meetings have been held every morning and evening for the last five weeks, and more than a hundred persons have professed conversion. The meetings still continue, and daily increase in interest. Crowds are seen hurrying to the place before sunrise, and prayer and praise may be heard till the middle of the day.

Rev. Dr. DUFF, notwithstanding he was so exhausted by his constant public labors in this country, up to the time of his departure, was able to continue his public efforts even on shipboard. At the request of the passengers, he occupied half an hour every evening in a familiar lecture, selecting his themes from the lives of the patriarchs. The passengers crowded the saloon every night, manifesting the deepest interest in his discourses.

The 70th Convention of the Diocese of Pennsylvania assembled on the 16th ult. The Bishop's annual Address presented the affairs of the diocese as in a gratifying condition. The confirmations in one hundred churches, during the past year, have been about a thousand. The number of candidates for orders is thirteen, and the ordinations of priests and deacons have been about the same number.

The Church is still in existence at whose door LUTHER hung up his ninety-five propositions against the Church of Rome, and offered to defend them against the world. The same doors still remain. The altar has been removed, and in its place is erected the pulpit in which LUTHER often preached. Nearly under the centre of the Church are laid the bones of LUTHER and MELANCTHON.

Rev. Mr. ROUSSEL, of Paris, is preparing a work entitled *Catholic and Protestant Nations, compared under the triple relation of Wealth, Intelligence and Morality.* It is to be published first in English, in Boston. The same author is translating into French Dr. BARNES' *Notes Explanatory and Practical on the Gospels.*

The Methodists in Newark, N. J., are erecting a church which will surpass all others in that place. It is Gothic, and the chapel alone has already cost them $17,000, the church to be finished in corresponding style. This church is to be conducted on the free system.

The Illinois General Association of Congregational Ministers has just closed its Annual Session. The number of Churches reported is 150, embracing nearly 7,000 communicants. The contribution for religious and benevolent purposes during the past year, amounted to $47,800.

The Baptist Publication Society have issued a volume entitled *Baptist Martyrs*, with a preliminary historical essay, by Rev. J. NEWTON BROWN. It contains narratives of various individuals connected with this denomination, who, at different ages and in various countries, have suffered unto death for their principles.

The Old School Synod of Texas have issued a prospectus for a publication of a religious newspaper, to be called the *Presbyterian of Texas*. There are already two or three religious journals in that State of sorry repute.

The Annual Convention of the diocese of New-Hampshire held its session in Manchester, on the 31st ult., and that of the diocese of Delaware was held in Wilmington on the same day.

The colored Baptist Church, in Richmond, Va., numbers some 2,700 communicants, and is thought to be the largest Christian church, in the number of its members, in the United States.

An elegant marble monument has been erected by the Congregational society of Walpole, Mass., over the remains of their late pastor, Rev. G. H. NEWHALL, who died last Summer.

Among many items of interest contained in the Annual Report of the Boston Seamen's Friend Society, is the statement that ships do not leave Boston on the Sabbath.

Rev. W. W. NILES, of New-Jersey, died recently at Laporte, Ind., of cholera, at the age of 57. He died while on an excursion.

Rev. HENRY S. CLARKE, paster of the Central Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, has gone on a tour to Europe.

NEW-YORK CITY.

☞ We hear that Mr. VALENTINE'S new *Manual of the Common Council* is rapidly passing through the Press, and will be ready for delivery by the middle of July; perhaps sooner than that. The compiler has bestowed unusual pains upon this year's volume. Among the rare good things which he has provided is a complete record of the Political History of the City since the year 1800. This statement will exhibit the votes for City officers during this long period of upward of half a century. The Manual is always good, and Mr. VALENTINE knows how to make it yearly even better. The second volume of his *History of New-York*, (published by PUTNAM,) is progressing, and will probably be published in the Fall.

☞ The "measurers" in the Parks of the town have given up idleness and taken to the trade of "millers." Small, white, unpleasant, buzzing "varmints" knocked against the gas-lights yesterday and the night before, burning their wings and dropping upon the sleeve of our office-coat, with a plentiful sprinkling of white powder. Any expert gardener may make his mark by ridding us of these fellows when the season comes round again. The spinning-worms and the millers are equally a nuisance. Let us have no more of them.

☞ The room in the east wing of the City Hall, lately occupied as Court Chambers, is to be transferred to the newly-appointed Clerk of the Common Pleas. Workmen are busy with hammer and saw, fitting the premises for their new occupants.

CATHOLIC CEREMONIES.

Confirmation by the Archbishop at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Nearly three hundred children were confirmed Thursday at St. Patrick's Cathedral by Archbishop HUGHES. At 8 o'clock A. M. the children were marched into the house, two by two, under the superintendence of their teachers. The males occupied the seats in front of the altar, and the females the side seats. At about 8½, Very Reverend Dr. STARRS entered the Church, clothed in full vestments, and immediately proceeded to offer up the holy sacrifice of the Mass. All the children about to be confirmed knelt at the railing outside the sanctuary at the appropriate time, and received communion, as did also many of their schoolmates, as well as mothers, friends and relatives. When Mass was concluded, the Archbishop, preceded by acolyths and some clergymen entered the church robed in full canonicals, with mitre and crozier. He ascended the altar and explained to the children, in a few words, the nature of the sacrament they were about to receive, and the duties which it imposed. The ceremony gone through was but the outward sign of an invisible grace which stamped itself on the soul, and which could never be effaced; and by the reception of that sacrament they bound themselves to be soldiers of the Cross, and to suffer and die for Christ. Confirmation, like Baptism, could be received but once, but the other sacraments often as necessary, particularly those of penance and the Eucharist, which only strengthened man in his good intentions and preserved him from evil. The Archbishop then seated himself in a chair placed in front of the High Altar, and one of the Clerks read a form of prayer as a renewal of Baptismal vows, which those children about to be confirmed were expected mentally to repeat after him.

The females then advanced two by two, all of them being dressed in white, with white veils thrown over the head and shoulders, as emblamatic of the purity with which they should approach the sacrament. The two first came in front of the prelate and knelt down before him, and while holding the crozier in his left hand—to show his authority, being the crook of the shepherd—he raised his right arm, and cutting the sign of the cross in the air, said:

In nomine Patris et filio et Spiritus Sancti. Amen.
Ego Signo te—Signo crucie—et confirmo te Chrismate Salutes. Amen.

As he pronounces these words he dips his thumb into a pixis and anoints the forehead, making the sign of the cross:

In nomine Patris et filio et Spiritus Sancti. Amen.

He here again makes the sign of the cross in the air, and gives each child a tap on the cheek and dismisses them with a Pax Tecum. The translation of this is as follows:

"In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. Amen. I sign you with the sign of the cross, and confirm (strengthen) you with the chrism of safety, in the name of the Father and of the Son and Holy Ghost. Amen."

After the pat on the cheek, "Peace be with you," as each pair retired two others supplied their places, until all the females were confirmed. The boys then came in, also in pairs, each bearing a lighed taper in his hand, to signify that he believed he was then about to receive the Grace of the Holy Ghost, and receive the grace to be confirmed in the true faith. The same ceremony was gone through with those as before with the females. As far as we could learn, there were confirmed as follows:

BOYS.

From the School of the Christian Brothers attached to St. Patrick's Church	86
From the Sunday-School attached to St. Patrick's Church, most all of whom are boys working for a living, over which Mr. Sullivan presides	40—126

GIRLS.

From the School of the Sisters of Charity	100
From the School of the Sisters of Mercy	60—160
Total	286

After the ceremonies had concluded, the congregation were dismissed with a benediction by the Archbishop.

Consecration of Christ Church.

Christ Church, (P. E.,) a large and handsome edifice erected on West Eighteenth-street, near Broadway, was yesterday morning consecrated to Divine worship, according to the services of the Protestant Episcopal Church, by Rt. Rev. Bishops WAINWRIGHT, UPFOLD and POTTER.

This is the third Church erected under Trinity Corporation, for "Christ's Parish." The first, in Ann-street, was consecrated in 1794—Rev. Dr. FILLMORE, Rector, preaching the sermon. In 1823, a new Church was consecrated in Anthony-street, where Divine service was held until last year. The congregation removing up-town, the present building was erected at a cost (ground included) of $55,000. It can seat 850 persons. Rev. CHARLES H. HALSEY is Rector. Among the numerous assembly present yesterday, was an old lady, Mrs. EGBERT, over—(before 20 and after 80 we are proud of our years, and they may be mentioned freely)—90 years of age, who was present at the consecration of the first Church, in 1794, at that in Anthony-street, and has been a constant communicant of the Church from the beginning. The prayer-book and Bible used in 1794 and 1823 was again upon the reading-desk of the new Church—an interesting relic of the past.

Rev. CHARLES H. HALSEY, Rector, read the deed of donation; Rev. Dr. BERRIAN read the deed of consecration. Morning prayer was read by Rev. Mr. VERMILYEA and Rev. Dr. MASON,—Rev. Mr. HALSEY, of Sing Sing, and Rev. Mr. SILL, Ct., reading the lessons. Bishop UPFOLD read the Litany, Bishop WAINWRIGHT the Communion service, and Bishop POTTER the Gospel.

Bishop POTTER preached the conservation sermon, taking his text from the Gospel of St. John, xii, 32: "And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me." This, he said, was the great object of Christ's mission upon earth—to draw all men unto himself. This was the glorious consummation, in which was involved not only the honor of God and of his Son, but the dearest interests of mankind; for in becoming followers of Christ, men became better as citizens, philanthropists, as neighbors, and became possessed of the pure enjoyment consequent upon an elevation of their natures. Bishop P. considered the *certainty* of the world's conversion to Christ, as guaranteed by the voice of prophesy, the words of Christ and the express declaration of the Father that he will give to him (the Son) the earth for an inheritance. But independent of these declarations of Scripture, Christianity found a pledge for the ultimate conversion of the world, in the fact of its adaptiveness to the necessities and circumstances of mankind. Where, so readily, could the afflicted turn for consolation, the desponding look for hope, the dejected for encouragement, as to the Word of Revelation? Another pledge of certainty was to be found in past victories over temptations the most trying, privations and persecutions the most bitter. When seemingly buried beneath the darkness of the middle ages, a single voice broke forth from the monastery, which swelled out and increased through the land, despite the opposition of princes and the pontiffs: "It is the Word" (said the strong-minded monk,) "which, when I rest tranquilly, will shake Popery more than ever." Again, they had great reason for certainty in the fulfilment of the text, in the triumph of Revelation over all attacks made upon the authenticity or accuracy of the Bible—a book subjected to the severest scrutiny. Written at periods widely distant, by men of all classes from the King to the Shepherd, who could have had no opportunity for collusion, it was unconvicted of one contradiction. It might be asked, *when* would Christ become universally acknowledged upon earth? Already eighteen hundred years passed, and still the world was in darkness. But was not much of this to be traced to the lukewarmness of Christians? Until the efforts made to spread the Gospel corresponded to its importance, they might regard themselves as standing between the Saviour who shed his blood, and those for whom he died. The Gospel was given as a light to lighten the world, as a beacon to stand out upon the dangerous coast,—not to be locked up in the selfish cover of our own hearts.

Passing from the reasons for supporting Foreign Missionary labors, Bishop P. came to those which should induce us as good citizens and Christians to promote the Mission work in this country. The duty to instruct the ignorant multitudes who sought our shores, and would soon have a voice in governing through the ballot-box, was imperative.

In conclusion, he alluded to the history of Christ Church. Might it be preëminently endowed with the Spirit of Him to whose name it was dedicated. It bore a name high above all its sister churches except one (Trinity); might it prove second to none in its fruits.

THE TRADES.

Operative Plasterers' Benevolent Society.

The Operative Plasterers' Benevolent Society held a meeting on Thursday night, at HARRIOTT'S Hall. The President, Mr. DANIEL, in the Chair. Mr. MICHAEL O'NEIL, the Secretary, read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved. Several new members were then admitted. CHARLES GARVEY reported from the Committee of Delegates chosen on the last night of meeting, to meet the Convention of the Building Trades, on Wednesday last. He stated that the Delegates were happy to report that a Union of the different trades, whose services were required at buildings, had been formed, and that they hoped by next night of meeting of their own body, to be able to report the Constitution and By-Laws which would be drawn up for the government of "the Union," in order that they might pass their opinion thereon, and that they might suggest such changes or improvements or additions as they would deem necessary. The Committee expressed a hope that "this Union" would be permanent, as there could be no doubt but it would tend to the personal, social and moral improvement of the different trades connected with it. The report was accepted and ordered to be entered on the minutes.

The Committee appointed by the Plasterer's Society to revise their own Constitution and By-laws, in order to adapt them to their lately obtained charter, reported, That there were many things in the Constitution and By-laws already existing, which they would not change or modify. They would recommend, however, in addition to those already in existence, that six dollars a week should be allowed to each member who from accident may be rendered unable to work; and, in case of death, that forty dollars be allowed for burial. They would also recommend that the initiation fees be increased to two dollars and a half, and also that a widow and orphan fund be established in connection with the Society. These recommendations, as also the best mode of reconstructing the Society under the Charter, then came under discussion, when our reporter left.

The Bricklayers.

The Bricklayers' Benevolent Association met on Thursday night at MERRITT'S Hall. The following officers were elected to govern the Society for the next term:

HENRY F. REXTER, President; JAMES KELLY, Vice-President; ROBERT C. NEIL, Recording Secretary; JOHN RYAN, Corresponding Secretary; VALENTINE HOLT, Financial Secretary; EDWARD COLLINS, Warden; LESLIE ROGERS, Treasurer.

Mr. REXTER reported from the Committee of Delegates sent to wait on the Convention of the Building Trades. His report was the same in substance as that of the Plasterers. After the admission of some twenty members, the meeting adjourned.

The 'Longshoremen's Society.

This Society met on Thursday night at the large room in Tammany Hall. The object of the meeting was to make arrangements to turn out in procession on the coming Fourth of July. Mr. JOHN HENRY WILLIAMS, the President of the Society, presented them a splendid Banner. On one side of the Banner was the President and Secretary at one corner, and at the opposite corner two members, all in their scarfs, and the two latter introducing a new member for the purpose of having him initiated. Between them were bound in a sort of sheaf, the flags of the different nations, French, German, Dutch, Swedish, Irish, Danish, Hungarian, and Italian, and over them was overlapped, by way of protection, the banner of America, the stars and stripes, and the word unity; and above the scroll, "We know no distinction but that of merit." On the other side was the figure of Charity, having two orphan children by the hand, presenting them to two members of the Society for protection, while in the distance is a funeral procession. At the top the scroll, "Whatever you do to those little ones you do to me," and underneath the date of the incorporation of the Society. Mr. WILLIAMS explained the meaning of the devices, and handed over the Banner to the Vice-President of the Society. Mr. JOHN MCGRATH was then loudly called on, and inculcated abstinence from all intoxicating drinks on the Fourth of July, and an orderly and obliging demeanor. The meeting, after some further business, then adjourned.

Decision in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—FRIDAY.
Before Judge Ingersoll.
COLLISION—LOOKOUT—LIGHT.

Chester W. Chapin vs. *The Schooner E. Brainard, her tackle, &c.*—This libel was filed by the owners of the steamboat *Traveller*, to recover the amount of damages occasioned to her by a collision with the schooner on the morning of the 20th of November, 1853, about the break of day, near Riker's Island. The *Traveller* was on her regular trip from New-Haven to New-York, and the schooner was bound through the Sound from New-York.

By the Court—Some facts in this case are not disputed, and there are some about which the witnesses differ very much. The position of the vessels at the time of collision admits of no doubt. The schooner struck the *Traveller* on her larboard side, about 30 or 40 feet from the stem, at an angle of about 45 degrees. The witnesses from both vessels state that to be the case, and there can be no doubt that such was the position.

Just before the collision, the helm of the schooner was turned, so that she fell off. It appears very clearly that previous to such change of course, she must have been going about at right angles with the course of the *Traveller*. I think any man must come to that conclusion upon the evidence.

The position in which the *Traveller* was, appears manifest by looking at the chart: she had passed Hunt's Point, and the pilot states that she made a direct course from Hunt's Point to the northern end of the North Brother. The schooner claims that she kept near the South Brother, but it seems to me conclusive that if the schooner was between the South Brother and Riker's Island, and near the flats, as she claims to have been, it was impossible that they could have come together at an angle of 45°; she must have been in a different position to have met the steamboat as she did. But if the schooner was in the position described by those on board the *Traveller*, I can see that she might have met her as she did, in consequence of her luff. If the collision took place near the flats between the South Brother and Riker's Island, it could not have happened as it did. It must have been therefore when she was in a different position from that now claimed by her. If it was when the boat was near to the North Brother, then I can see how the vessels could have met each other at the angle of 45°.

It is claimed by the respondents that the steamer was in fault in having no proper lookout. The rule as laid down in the case of the *Genesee Chief*, is, that unless a steamboat has forward a careful and faithful lookout, whose special business it is to lookout, the absence of such lookout, shall be deemed *prima facie* evidence of negligence. But it is only *prima facie* evidence, and may be removed by other evidence. It is doubtful whether there was on the steamboat such a lookout as is required by the case of the *Genesee Chief*, but if there had been it would not have helped the case. Nothing more could have been done on board the steamboat than was done.

It is also claimed that the steamboat had not a proper lights. The evidence is clear that there was a light at her bow, and another at her stern. The light at the bow was so placed as to throw its light forward, so that, if the schooner was going at right angles, it might easily have been unseen from her, while such was her direction. After she passed the South Brother, she luffed. It seems, from the evidence, that, for some reason or other, the light which was seen on board the *Traveller* was supposed by those on board the schooner to be a light on a vessel at anchor. The light was in motion, and the vessels were moving at right angles with each other. How, then, they could have supposed that the light was on a vessel at anchor, is unaccountable to me. But it appears, from the evidence, that they luffed to avoid this vessel at anchor, as they supposed it to be, and only discovered that it was a steamboat when it was too late to save themselves from the danger into which their luff had brought them.

The steamboat does not appear to have been in fault, but the collision was caused by the fault of the sloop.

Decree, therefore, for libellants, with a reference.

For libellant, Messrs. Loveridge. For claimants, Mr. Morton, and Messrs. Brainard and Rice.

Erastus Brainard, et al. vs. *The Steamboat Traveller.*—This was a cross-suit, arising out of the same collision, brought by the owners of the sloop.

Libel dismissed, with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.—June 24.
Before Oakley, C. J., Duer, Campbell, and Hoffman J. J.
SALE AND DELIVERY—WAIVER OF CONDITION.

Weber against *Sarfaty.*—This was an action in the nature of replevin to recover certain personal property from the defendant, together with damages for its detention. The plaintiff obtained judgment, and the defendant appealed. The facts appear sufficiently in the opinion of the Court.

OAKLEY, C. J.—This case comes before the Court upon an appeal from an order entered by the Judge at Special Term, denying a motion for a new trial. The case is a very brief one, and is simply this. Weber sold to Sarfaty a quantity of cigars, to be paid for by the defendant's note at four months. These cigars were taken by Sarfaty's carman, and upon the note being subsequently demanded it was refused, and this action was brought. The position of the defendant's counsel is, that although the sale might have been a conditional one, in point of fact, the delivery was absolute and unconditional, and therefore the condition annexed to the sale was waived, and the property in the goods passed to the defendant, and that the action could not be brought until the time for which the note was to be given had expired. There is no doubt that in the case of a conditional sale a party may waive the condition by making an absolute and unconditional delivery. The only question involved in the case was, whether the delivery was or was not absolute and unconditional? The testimony was very short, and it appeared from it that the sale was on condition of the defendant's giving a note at four months. The property was delivered to the defendant's carman, who took it away from the plaintiff's store, nothing being said at the time as to the terms and conditions of the sale, but that within an hour the plaintiff called upon the defendant to obtain the note. The defendant did not deny that the note was to be given, but excused himself for not giving it on the ground that some injunction existed in the case. It was rather a suspicious thing, upon its face, to set up an injunction, which, to have any efficiency at all, must have been served within an hour after the property was delivered. The defendant was called upon to show the injunction. He said he could not show it, because it was with his lawyers. And upon refusing either to show the injunction or give the note, the goods were demanded, and this action was brought.

The only point is whether there was enough in the evidence as it stood to leave it to the Jury to determine as matter of fact whether there had been an absolute and unconditional delivery. The Jury found that there had not. We do not see but they were justified in so finding. Less than an hour seems to have elapsed between the delivery of the property and the demand for the note, which time might reasonably have been spent in going from one store to the other. The property was put on board the carman's cart, and the plaintiff is to have followed it almost immediately to the store and demanded the note. The defendant could have no ground therefore for saying that there was any waiver of the condition of the sale, and the defendant having refused to perform the condition, the plaintiff might have taken his property.

BILL OF LADING—WHEN OPEN TO EXPLANATION.

Ockershausen against *Barrett.*—The facts in this case appear sufficiently in the opinion which was rendered by

OAKLEY, C. J.—This was an action brought by Ockershausen to recover the freight of a certain quantity of corn sent from Portsmouth in Virginia to this City, and consigned to the defendant. The plaintiff claimed freight for a certain specified qu

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1854.

To Advertisers.

☞ The DAILY TIMES has now a regular issue of 21,200 copies, offering to advertisers a medium second to none in *character* or numbers, published in the country.

Our Weekly Edition also has a very large and rapidly increasing circulation.

The News from Abroad.

The Eastern War drags heavily in Europe. The Cunard packet, to June. 17, brings nothing of a decided character touching either the naval or military movements of the great belligerents. The Russian General PASKEWITCH was wounded before Silistria, and had temporarily surrendered the command. The Turkish force proper concentrated on the Danube is largely over 100,000 effective troops.

Canada attracts attention in Parliament. Lord ELLENBOROUGH astonished the House of Lords by the declaration that it was about time to give up the North American Colonies to their own way and government. The Duke of NEWCASTLE replied that the proposition was next to treason to Her Majesty and a libel upon the loyalty of her Canadian people. The subject excites no great interest in the London Press. It is important on this side, however, in following so soon the troubles at Quebec, and the dissolution of the Canadian Parliament.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL has been unanimously returned to the Commons by the City of London, and gave his constituents, on the occasion of the election, some account of the decided policy of the Government, of which he is a prominent member, in the present war.

The commercial accounts are, upon the whole, favorable, though, like the war news, they contain no remarkable change from the tenor of the previous advices.

Going to Fashionable Watering Places.

Now is the season for so-called country enjoyment. The blue waves of Newport reflect countless pretty faces, and the breezes that come down from the hills toss plumes on feminine heads, as gay as any that ever danced over the brows of the Knights of Navarre. Saratoga, with its cool springs and snake-haunted lake, is busy with industrious idlers; the White Mountains are being climbed by ardent seekers after health; Lebanon, place of cedars, and hallowed by association, numbers its countless quiet pilgrims, to whom the glare of more fashionable haunts is distasteful. Every cool nook and creek, from modest, rustic Tulipton to Newport the gay, is startled by the sudden influx of the City and its customs.

To us, who look upon the country in but one light—that of a retreat from toil, or a seclusion where fancy may be invoked and health gathered—the manner of living at such places as Newport, Saratoga, West Point and Bergen Point, seems very strange. We may be stupid, old fashioned and dull, but nothing will bring us to believe that gambling, dancing, ball-dresses and ten-pin alleys can ever, with any propriety, be engrafted on the country. Even that artificial Arcadian spirit which possessed the French noblesse in the 16th and 11th centuries, and which induced ladies and gentlemen to wander by the banks of rivers in shepherds' dresses of satin, ivory crooks, and tending flocks of sheep whose toilette was as carefully made as their own, each fancying the while that he or she was enacting the rustic to perfection,—even that *recherché* pastoralism had something good in it. It was at any rate a half recognition of the beauties of a simple life. It was purity seen through the painted spectacles of a court; it was Nature imitated by Fashion, and nearly ruined in the imitation. They tried to be natural, poor people, as well as they could. They left the dissipations of the court, and went out into the fields determined to be rustic. They were, to be sure, absurd enough, with their Phyllises and their Corydons, their satin dresses, blue ribbons, polished crooks and curled sheep. But it was the best they could do. Rococo-ism had so tinged the age that they could not emancipate themselves from its spell, but they yet showed some earnestness in the pursuit of nature, and fine ladies who voluntarily lived on fruits and milk deserve some credit at our hands.

Far different is the spirit with which our aristocracy seek the country. They go there and wittingly carry the town with them. There are no walks by rivers, or pretty pastorals in the meadows. The Phyllises of Newport and Saratoga are in ball dress. Their enamelled meads are the long corridors of the hotel, the ten-pin alley, the ball-room. Their Corydons are thin-legged gentlemen, in dainty Summer coats, who dance exquisitely, and play at Faro, when they are not flirting. If they wish to visit any spot half a mile off, a carriage is ordered, and they drive off there with their legs upon the cushions. They fish not, neither do they shoot, and we feel quite assured that "Solomon in all his glory was never arrayed like one of these."

Now one would naturally imagine, that the first object of a country retreat in the Summer time, is mental and physical relaxation. The men have been toiling all day, and dancing all night, during the winter months. The ladies have been dancing all night too, in hot rooms, and their days were spent in no healthful exercise, but a hopeless *ennui*. Like TENNYSON'S Lady Clara Vere de Vere, they wearied of the rolling hours. Their lives were calendars divided into periods only by remarkable parties, new dresses, and conjugal or paternal rows about Stewarts or TIFFANY'S bill. One would imagine that such people would, at the very first tinge of greenness on the trees, rush off ready to the fresh country, and busy themselves where the air was good, and nature beautiful. How fresh the turf would feel to a foot that for five months had not trodden on anything but dusty pavements, and waxed floors. The breeze piping through the trees would surely be as sweet and suggestive as the insipid nothings which Mr. —— whispered in the whirl of the Redowa. The trill of the meadow-lark and the fuller note of the robin, in such an orchestra, we think to sound even better than the beautiful serenade which Mr. SMITH gave us by the instumentality of the Messrs. ——ern. Even that simple cottage fare might be a pleasant relief, after a course of French cookery and costly wines.

But somehow it is not so. Miss, or Madam, as the case may be, will have none of such horrid rusticity. Newport and Saratoga,—dear, delightful Saratoga, for her. There she can meet her New-York friends every day, and dance and flirt as much as she has a mind to. She has no objection to lose her hundred dollars or so, at *vingt-un*. Then the ten-pin alleys are charming, and Mr. Green is a charming companion; and so the Summer passes, like the Winter, in a waste of health and a prostitution of time.

Oh! Miss, or Madam, as the case may be, five years hence, when you are old before your time, you will regret this insult offered to nature, who never fails of her revenge. When your figure is scraggy, and your cheeks are pale, and Mr. Jones, or Smith or Green, no longer serenade you, or whisper to you, or waltz with you—when your temper begins to sour, as the consciousness of beauty escaped first dawns upon you, you will be very sorry indeed, that you did not spend your Summers in a more rational and healthful manner. It is not yet too late.

The Interest of Prussia.

The manufacturing interests of Prussia, and of the smaller German States with which she is identified in the Zollverein or Customs union, have been rapidly advanced within the last five or six years, say since the political troubles of 1848. They were never so flourishing as at present. The German people were never less dependent on the manufacturers of France and Great Britain. Free from expensive wars, the best material of the Kingdom, in capital and population, is now employed in her mills, while her seaports are flourishing under the accumulative trade to which their manufactures impart activity. The people are eminently in the enjoyment of the commercial and wealth-giving blessings of peace. It is not their interest to engage in any way or on either side in the present struggle. Their whole domestic policy would be put at hazard by making the State a party to the war. It is not the King alone who is opposed to making common cause with the Western Powers. It is not the people alone who are opposed to giving aid and succor to the Northern Czar. King and people are alike solicitous for the preservation of peace, and the honest observance of the strictest neutrality.

Such is the present condition and sentiment of Prussia as represented by the commercial people at Berlin and other German cities, identified with Prussia, to their correspondents on this side. There is reason to believe, from all that we gather from our German merchants, that the commercial motives of Prussia and the lesser German States and Free Cities to keep out of the War, have thus far overridden the political considerations supposed to be involved in their decision. They cannot make war on the North or West, without immense damage to commerce, or without paralyzing manufactures. The last are especially concerned.

The real sympathies of Germany—of her people, we mean, not her crowned heads and their courts and dependents—may not be less sincere for the Turk in his struggle against the Russian, than the professions of sympathy in France and England. But these do not carry them to the extreme of what they consider an unnatural alliance with NAPOLEON, whose very name is synonymous with the oppressor of Germany, and with Great Britain, from whose overshadowing and grasping manufacturing power they have but recently emerged. They reason that NAPOLEON has no good will for Germany, no real interest for the Turk and the integrity of his Empire; no honest concern for Right and Liberty in any part of Europe—not one whit more than his uncle had, if so much. Therefore they would not coalesce with France. They further insist, so far as Great Britain is concerned, that while Liverpool, and Manchester, and Birmingham, far removed from the seat of war, may withstand its adverse influences upon trade, the case would be different with the German States, to whose manufacturing industry a prolonged war would be absolutely ruinous, and leave them at its close as dependent upon British mills as they are now independent of them. Hence, they see no inducement to expend their blood and treasure for England, and, least of all, for England united with France.

Italian Opera.

The season at Castle Garden commenced last night, under the public's well-tried servant, MAX MARETZEK. Owing, perhaps, to the threatening state of the weather, the attendance was not so good as an occasion of so much importance seemed to deserve. The early nights of a season are not necessarily the most prosperous, and the thin attendance may, perhaps, be attributed to another cause. There is a great deal of preliminary breaking in to be done, and *habitues* very sensibly wait till some progress has been made. What was wanting in numbers, however, was made up in enthusiasm. Mr. MARETZEK was received—as he deserved to be—with demonstrations of hearty good will; and all the new artists came in for an encouraging reception. A New-York audience may not be so critical as some European ones, but it is certainly more polite. Geniality is attended with the best results, and what is given in generosity to *débutants* is most often repaid in pleasure.

"Lucia di Lammermoor" was the Opera;—one so well known to the public, and so thoroughly appreciated, that any extended remarks—except so far as concerns its execution—would be superfluous. "Lucia," like the "Figlia del Reggimento," is a favorite work with *débutants;* unlike the latter work, however, the music is well distributed, and all the *morceaux* do not fall to the interesting heroine. There is verge for three principal artists; and more than one opportunity for the chorus to distinguish itself. Originally written for a soprano of the French school, it is a little remarkable that sentiment rather than execution should be, as it is, the characteristic of this Opera. DONIZETTI seldom rises to any great climactric of passion, but he goes so near it that an artist of talent and physical calibre has an opportunity of imparting the correct mood from his suggestion, and for this reason more than any other, ambitious tenori and soprani affect his Operas—"Lucia," particularly.

In "Lucia" and the "Figlia" more than singing is necessary. The situations in both operas are highly dramatic, and demand an individual excellence and *ensemble* not often, but always successful when obtained. In "Lucia," the action devolves on the tenor, *Edgardo*. Three distinct phases have to be realized—love, fury and remorse. No ordinary ability is demanded for these realizations, and those tenors who have been successful in their interpretations have laid a substantial foundation for future triumphs.

Last evening Signor BERALDI made his American *début* in this character. It would be ungenerous to criticise too minutely the initial performance of a strange artist before a strange audience. We will content ourselves with remarking that Signor BERALDI certainly lacks dramatic power. In the second act, where the celebrated malediction occurs, he was much too tame, and appeared to forget that he was surrounded by enemies, whose worst hatred would naturally be aroused by his appearance so inopportunely at such a time. Instead of the desperate fury of a deceived lover, he gave us the ordinary excited politeness of a gentleman who makes a morning call.

Signor BERALDI possesses a voice of much sweetness and of good compass, but we fear it is too thin for hard work. In the concerted music it was heard to best advantage, his intonation being firm and correct. For the rest, we shall wait another opportunity of speaking at greater length.

The *Lucia* was rendered by Donna VALERIE GOMEZ, another stranger to our audiences. How far she will succeed in winning their admiration, is a matter of some uncertainty. Donna GOMEZ lacks power, and can scarcely, we imagine, be ranked a Prima Donna. The quality of her voice is good, but there is neither strength nor style in her singing. What may be urged as a still stronger objection, is the adoption of certain mannerisms, which in their trickiness demand applause, but do not deserve it. Donna GOMEZ has much to learn as an actress, even as to the management of the arms, and the expression of her face whilst singing.

It is pleasant, after these remarks, to offer others of a more congenial nature. There *was* a triumph last night, and we reserve it to the last, for the popular reason that it is *not* the least pleasant to record. Signor GRAZIANI is a decided acquisition to the lyric stage of the New World. He possesses an organ of great purity, firmness and strength. If his performance of last evening is a fair criterion, we have no hesitation in pronouncing him the best baritone we have had for some years, and the enthusiasm with which he was received prognosticates a brilliant career. Like all great baritones, Signor GRAZIANI'S voice is capable of great excursions into the tenor clef. Indeed, the lower notes of his voice, although round and equal, are the only ones which appear to have been acquired; the higher tones are produced with an ease and resonance natural, one is tempted to believe, in tenors only. In the first act, Signor GRAZIANI fairly electrified the audience, and was interrupted by frequent bursts of applause. In the concerted music of the following acts, he had to subdue his power. The other artists were not of his physical calibre.

The orchestra, under the direction of MR. MARETZEK, is of the usual numerical strength, but we are mistaken if there is not a falling off in the individual excellence of the stringed performers. We have seldom heard so many violins produce so little effect. The wind instruments, on the other hand, are vigorous to a passage.

The Chorus, of course, did their part well. We say of course, because in *Lucia* there is little to do of a difficult character. VERDI and MEYERBEER will try their mettle.

The opera will be repeated to-night (Saturday.)

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Appropriations Made and Private Bills Passed by the Senate.

Appointment of a Committee of Conference on the Subject of Adjournment.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 30.

DAVID A. STARKWEATHER, of Ohio, is appointed Minister to Chili.

The treaty with Mexico was ratified to-day, and General ALMONTE received a check for $7,000,000 on the Sub-Treasury at New-York. This is undoubtedly the largest check ever drawn in this country, and probably the largest that will ever be paid in coin.

It was extremely hot here to-day, but no new cases of Cholera have been reported. The general health of the city is good.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE.. WASHINGTON, Friday, June 30.

The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President, transmitting certain correspondence respecting emigrant passenger vessels, being the same documents as sent to the House yesterday.

MR. CLAYTON'S resolution of yesterday, calling for information, was reconsidered, because the information has already been made public.

The motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill for the relief of DAVID MYERLE was passed a month ago, was taken up and agreed to, 19 to 17.

The bill was then debated.

The bill was amended by reducing the appropriations from $30,000 to $15,000, and passed.

The resolution for adjournment on the 14th of August was returned by the House, they having disagreed to the Senate's amendment for a recess from July 17 to October 16.

Mr. GWIN moved that the Senate insist on its amendment. Agreed to, and a Committee of Conference was asked.

SIX private bills were passed, among them one for the relief of the Utica Steam Woolen Company.

MR. ADAMS offered a resolution that hereafter the Senate shall meet daily at 8 o'clock. Laid over.

Mr. BADGER moved that when the Senate adjourn to-morrow, it be to meet on Wednesday next. Agreed to.

The Senate at 3 o'clock adjourned, no quorum having been in attendance after 1 o'clock.

Mr. HOUSTON makes a personal explanation to-morrow respecting his course on the Nebraska bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, June 30.

Mr. DICKINSON asked leave to offer a resolution that the Select Committee on Military, versus Civil Superintendents of the Armories, be authorized to visit Harper's Ferry and Springfield, for the purpose of making such examinations as will enable them to furnish information to the fullest extent, before final action on the subject by Congress. He said the Committee had been examining into this question, and had before them a great mass of testimony together with the report of the Commissioners appointed by the President, who sat at Springfield for three months last year. The testimony, however, is contradictory. He had recently visited Springfield, and had learned more in half a day there, than he had within the last three months, and so it would be with the Committee.

Mr. CLINGMAN looked on the whole controversy as buncombe humbug, and would not justify the absence of the Committee from their duties. Therefore he objected to the resolution.

Various reports were made from Committees. Among them, one by Mr. MAY, from the Committee on Judiciary, authorizing the President of the United States to purchase a site for a Prison, and procure estimates of the cost of building the same, in New-York. It is intended for United States prisoners, and sailors, and others held as witnesses for persons detained under the Extradition treaties, fugitives from service, &c. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. MAY also reported a bill reorganizing the Judicial system of the District of Columbia, and reforming its laws.

The House ordered the appointment of a Committee of Conference to confer with that of the Senate on disagreeing to the amendment to the resolution fixing a day of adjournment.

The House went first into Committee on the Private Calendar, and next on the General Appropriation bill; but there being little disposition to act in either case, the Committee rose at 2½ o'clock, and the House adjourned.

United States Steamer San Jacinto—Accident in the Philadelphia Navy-Yard—Suicide—Two Men Killed by Lightning.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 30.

The United States steamer *San Jacinto*, Capt. EAGLES, dropped down the stream this morning preparatory to a trip to test her engines. The orders are that she is to remain at sea not less than two days, and, if all goes well, the design is to go to Bermuda, in which case she will be absent about ten days.

The bridge in the Navy-yard across the slip in front of the Ship-house, broke down this morning, while a company of marines for the *San Jacinto* was marching over it. Only one man was injured, and he had his ancle dislocated.

LEWIS RAUB, a German, lately arrived here from New-York, blew his brains out this morning, at PELLETIERS, on Walnut-street. No cause is assigned.

The deceased behaved strangely two or three days previously. On Thursday evening he threw himself before an omnibus in the street.

He left a letter directed to A. STEEF, and the following is a literal translation of it:

"A. STEEF—I say farewell, I am dead and free of all, farewell, a good adieu. I was born 1817, April 3, at Offenburg Baden, and have five brothers and sisters with a mother at home, and of all I will be dead the first. Farewell. L. GREGOR RAUB."

He was a married man, and according to report deserted his wife and three children some time since in North Carolina.

The bodies of two men, named JAMES PRESCOTT and SAMUEL KENNARD, were found, yesterday, in a fishing smack, near Petty's Island, supposed to have been killed by lightning during the storm of Wednesday, as the fluid had passed through the bow of the boat.

New-Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, Thursday, June 29—P. M.

In the afternoon session of the House to-day, Dr. HUBBARD of Washington, moved to elect a United States Senator *viva voce*, which led to a long and exciting debate, during which a member was pulled up and subjected to a severe criticism, for saying in his speech that he had been interrupted by a pack of black-hearted knaves. The *viva voce* motion was rejected, without a division. A third ballot was then had, with the following result: Whole number of votes cast, 303; necessary for a choice, 155. WELLS had 150; EASTMAN, 65; MORRISON, 74; TAPPAN, 16; scattering, 4. No choice. At 6½ o'clock, the House adjourned.

CONCORD, Friday, June 30.

The House, this morning, [illegible] of Mr. EMERY, Whig, for Portsmouth, postponed by a vote of 154 to 141, for her ballooning friends Senators until next Thursday morning. The Nebraska resolutions were assigned for Wednesday next.

Gunpowder Explosion and Loss of Life.

CINCINNATI, Friday, June 30.

During the firing of artillery at Aurora, Indiana, yesterday, in consequence of the celebration the powder magazine exploded, killing one man and badly wounding four others.

Southern Mail Items.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 30.

New-Orleans papers of Saturday last state that Cholera had appeared among the slaves on some plantations along the Mississippi.

THOMAS RITCHIE, Sen., is extremely ill.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Friday, June 30.

The sales of COTTON during the past week foot up 3,000 bales, at prices ranging from 6½c.@10c. The market shows no change in prices, good middling being quoted at 9½c. The receipts of the week have been 3,300 bales.

NEW-YORK CITY.

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT.—The agent of the Washington National Monument has put forth an appeal to the public for aid on the Fourth at the Palace. The appeal is published in another column.

MAIL SERVICE RESUMED.—We are pleased to learn that the New York and Erie Railroad Company have resumed the carrying of mails for way stations on their *through* express trains.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute.

Hope Chapel was densely crowded last evening to witness the exercises of the Eleventh Annual Exhibition of the Mount Washington Collegiate Institute of this City, under the care of Messrs. G. W. CLARKE and JAMES FANNING.

The Institution or many years has stood among the foremost of our many meritorious educational establishments for such, and we attended the exhibition anticipating, in the invitations, evidences of the [illegible] of the instructors. In this anticipation we were not disappointed. We say little to criticise, and much to admire and commend. The exercises were conducted in four different languages, English, Spanish, German and French. The recitations in the latter tongues were spoken with an accent as pure as the language of an educated Castillian, German or Parisian. Two ou[illegible]s, both Spanish, who three years since entered the Institution without any knowledge of the English language, recited English pieces in a manner highly creditable both to themselves and their able instructor, Prof. BRIGGS.

An interesting feature was introduced in the exhibition—several of the youth reciting original compositions. We believe that they were the first ever publicly recited in any of the exhibitions of the Institution. The composition was excellent—much better than we had a right to expect from young gentlemen of their ages. The ideas, in many instances, were good, and in some new and interesting. "The vindication of school-boys' rights" abounded in sentences calculated to keep the audience in good humor. "Where am I?" was full of rich verbiage and inspiring thoughts. "America as she is" was a well arranged composition, and highly creditable to the author. "What is there worth living for?" was an able discourse, and was recited in a forcible and eloquent style. The Valedictory was an intellectual effort which would have done credit to a member of a senior class on graduating. All of the original pieces were received with manifestations of favor.

Of the recitations we note the following, as being eminently successful: "Advantage of Going to Law" was recited with an ease and vivacity which excited the liveliest admiration. "The Sailor Boy's Dream" was, in some parts of the recitation, a feeling and impassioned effort. The young gentleman who recited "Cato's Soliloquy on Death," was loudly applauded for his chaste and classical reading.

The exercises were concluded by a distribution of Diplomas to the following gentlemen, by Rev. Dr. SMITH, who made a brief, appropriate address:

Henry M. Brush, Wm. T. Frazee, Lewis-street; John Hallock, Herbert Kettell, Thomas P. Kettell, Jr., Jolham W. Post, John H. Rabb, Francis P. Sage, Jr., Wm. T. Smith, James B. Taylor, and Albertis Woodhead.

The exhibition was one of the most enlivening we have attended, and the proprietors have reason to congratulate themselves upon their successes.

Serious Affray at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Last evening a dispute arose in the bar-room of the St. Nicholas Hotel between two Southerners, who had, for some time past, been at variance. We have obtained full particulars in relation to this feud, but, owing to the lateness of the hour and uncertainty of information so hastily collected, we withhold them for the present.

Both parties were in the bar-room surrounded by their friends; angry words passed, and blows quickly followed; a general melée ensued, which terminated by the infliction of a dangerous stab dealt upon the person of one of the Southerners, by a Mr. WIGHT, or WHITE, who immediately endeavored to escape, but was caught in the hall of the Hotel, and given into custody.

The injured party is said to be in danger. We shall be better informed of this, to-day.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF WARD SCHOOL NO. 44.—The Annual Exhibition of Ward School No. 44 took place yesterday. The exercises begun with the Primary classes. Some of the Commissioners, most of the Trustees, and a great number of the parents and relatives of the pupils were present. The children, though most of them were extremely young, sung very beautifully, and seemed well drilled. When the children were through their exercises, the company proceeded to the Female school-room, and the singing and answering in History and Geography was very fine; and the recitation for young ladies was very off-hand. A recess was then taken, and there was an afternoon meeting in which none were allowed to participate, but those who had obtained certificates or premiums during the previous days of the examinations either for correct answering, punctual attendance, or good conduct. There were about eighty premiums and twenty certificates distributed. Mr. WM. LEGGETT had offered three premiums for the best compositions, to be contended for by ladies only. The first premium was awarded to Miss ADA THOMPSON, for a poem on the sky. The second to Miss ELLEN COMSTOCK, for a prose composition entitled a dream; and the third to Miss FANNY LABAGH, for another prose composition on the Bible. These compositions were read to the persons present, and were highly spoken of as being indicative of much talent. Dr. KENNEDY then made an address, after which all separated, well pleased with the day exercises—than which nothing could be more orderly or better conducted.

OPENING OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH READING-ROOM AND LIBRARY.—The need of a common central Church rendezvous for the meeting of Churchmen, and particularly the accommodation of country Clergymen coming to the City, being strongly felt, a few laymen, of whom WM. A. DUNCAN and others were appointed a Committee, with the aid of the Protestant Episcopal Mutual Benevolent and Sunday School Union Societies, secured apartments in the new marble building, No. 639 Broadway, which they have fitted up as a Reading-room and Library, a Business Office for the Provisional Bishop, and a dressing and baggage-room for clergymen remaining a few hours in the City. Last evening a large number of clergy, lay-members and ladies assembled by invitation at the opening of the rooms. Rt. Rev. Bishop WAINWRIGHT presided, and in a very happy address congratulated the members upon this beginning of an object on which he had for some time set his mind—the erection of a noble edifice in which all societies connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church in this City might carry on their business under one roof. He then introduced Bishops DOANE and UFFORD, Assistant Bishop SPENCER, Rev. Mr. HARSEY and one or two others, who made some appropriate remarks, after which the company adjourned to the rooms above, where refreshments were provided.

[Advertisement.]

TO SPORTSMEN—WOODCOCK SEASON.—Now commences the Woodcock Season, when ardent gunners take the field. To bag this prized bird, it behooves them to use preventions against suffering from thirst or drinking the bad water of ponds and swamps, especially when the cholera threatens to become an epidemic. WOLFE'S Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps will prove a valuable and agreeable aid to them, afford a security against the results of long tramps and bad water, soothe the nerves, and refresh while it invigorates them. It is endorsed by the whole Medical Faculty as the purest alcoholic beverage now sold. Put up in pint and quart bottles. For sale by J. & J. CODDINGTON, New-York Hotel, and all the Druggists in the City.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Two of the most magnificent piano-fortes ever manufactured—one of papier-maché, the other slab orately carved rosewood—and which were pronounced the best on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, being made expressly for the Fair, without regard to expense, are now offered for sale, together with a handsome assortment of instruments of their own manufacture, at the warerooms of GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW, No. 505 Broadway, adjoining St. Nicholas Hotel. Also, an assortment of very superior Melodions.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, has the most extensive and best assortment of Pianos, Melodions, Music, and Music Merchandise of all kinds in the United States. He is the exclusive Agent for T. GILBERT & Co.'s Pianos with or without the Æolean, HALLET & CUMSTON'S Pianos, JACOB CHICKERING'S Pianos and HORACE WATERS' Pianos; S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S and GOODMAN & BALDWIN'S Melodions. His motto being small profits and quick sales, his immense stock is constantly and rapidly selling.

[Advertisement.]

☞ THE PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET OR MUSEUM, No. 308 Broadway, will remain open and free to visitors daily, and on the Fourth, the Brothers FOWLER will be in attendance, to wait upon those who may wish their services. Citizens and strangers will find his an agreeable place to visit. Examinations, with charts and written descriptions of character, when desired. No. 308, two blocks above the Bank.

[Advertisement.]

☞ FIREWORKS.—Great display of Premium Exhibition Pieces and Rockets, and every description of Fireworks. J. H. HARLEY, No. 34 John-street, has the largest selection in the City. His Works are all HADFIELD'S best, and every article is warranted. Buyers will be satisfied by calling at 34 John-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Wanted—1,000 cases of Fever and Ague to cure at $1 each. WYNKOOP'S Tonic will be used in curing this horrible disease. The afflicted will only be required to follow the directions. In every case of failure we will return the money. Office, No. 140 Fulton-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of fine teas will be found at the store of the Canton Tea Company, No. 125 Chatham-street, the oldest tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers that they can do better than else where, either wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Franconi's Hippodrome gives an afternoon as well as evening entertainment daily. This is for the accommodation of families and others who wish to avoid the crowded audiences in the evening.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Summer Hats at cost, at FREEMAN'S, No. 90 Fulton-street. A large assortment of White Beavers, Straw Goods, Wide Awakes, &c.; great variety. Remember, No. 90 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

THE RUBBER OF LIFE—A new story. Read the *Sunday Courier*. A brilliant romance, "The Rubber of Life." See *Sunday Courier*.

LONG-ISLAND.

The Late Water Election.

At a special meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council, held Thursday evening, Ald. FOWLER offered the following preamble and resolutions, which are creating considerable excitement in the community.

By Alderman FOWLER:

Whereas, The execution of the act providing for the supply of the city with water involved immense pecuniary and other interests, and require from the Common Council the exercise of great care and prudence, and the most absolute good faith; and *whereas*, The validity of purchases of land, of contracts, and of bonds issued to raise money for constructing the water works depended upon the primary approval of a water plan by the people at a valid election.

And *Whereas*, The published notice of the late Water election was rendered void by a surreptitious alteration thereof, made after it was first published, so as that a vote in favor of the plan submitted would have been null and void, and all contracts and purchases, and bonds made and issued on the basis of such void election would have been equally void, to the sacrifices of the pecuniary interest, good faith and public credit of the city, and of the security of its creditors. Therefore;

Resolved, That this Common Council had no knowledge of such fraud prior to the said election, and did not participate in or sanction it, and that such fraud deserves and receives its unqualified condemnation.

Resolved, That it be referred to a committee of three to ascertain and report whether any, and which officer, appointed by or responsible to this Common Council, committed or participated in such alteration of the election notice, and that the committee have power to send for persons and papers.

The preamble and resolutions were referred to a special committee of three, consisting of Aldermen FOWLER, BRAINARD and GRAHAM.

THE BROOKLYN BOARD OF HEALTH.—The Common Council has placed $5,000 at the disposal of the Board of Health, to be raised by loan. Only one case of cholera was reported yesterday.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PHRENOLOGY AND THE FOURTH OF JULY.—Strangers and Citizens will find it "pleasant and profitable" to visit the Phrenological Cabinet or Museum, No. 308 Broadway, New-York, two blocks above the Park, which will remain open and free to visitors, day and evening. Professional Examinations, with charts and written descriptions of character, when desired.

FOWLERS & WELLS.

WIDE AWAKES.—THE GENUINE WIDE AWAKES are the wearers of RAY'S COOLING ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER GARMENTS. Wide awake to the pleasure of wearing the lightest, softest and coolest of Summer fabrics. Wide awake to the care of their personal comfort, health, and profit; and wide awake to the wisdom of purchasing the most healthful, durable, and economical Under Garment of the season, the Cooling Zephyr of the Importer,

JAMES E. RAY, No. 108 Bowery.

SUMMER UNDERGARMENTS AND HOSIERY!—Time and money can be saved by buying at No. 104 Bowery.

THE ZEPHYR MERINO UNDERVESTS,

introduced at our establishment several years since, are universally approved, and should be worn by all.

A. RANKIN & CO.,
Importers and Manufacturers, No. 104 Bowery.

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK.—JAMES E. RAY, No. 108 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of HOSIERY AND UNDER GARMENTS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchaser's unbiassed opinion.

SUMMER HATS, TOGETHER WITH EVERY DESCRIPTION of Gentlemen's and Boys' Beaver and Silk Hats and Caps. Also, one of the largest assortments of Ladies' Straw Goods, Children's Fancy Caps, &c. West End Emporium, No. 128 Canal-st. J. W. KELLOGG.

WHILE YOU RUN, READ THE ADVERTISEMENT of the sale of 500 Villa Sites at West Flushing, on THURSDAY next. If you do not intend to buy, go and get a ride and your dinner for nothing. Cheap enough.

EXCITING! STARTLING! BRILLIANT! ABSORBING! Intensely interesting! THE RUBBER OF LIFE. Read the SUNDAY COURIER.

DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS—Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, at No. 120 Arch-st., Philadelphia—Will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, such as constipation, inward piles, fullness of blood to the head; acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food fullness or weight in the stomach; sour eructations, sinking or flatulency at the pit of the stomach; swimming of the head, hurried and difficult breathing, fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, limbs, &c.; sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil, and great depression of spirits.

For sale in New-York by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, No. 39 Warren-st.; BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; OLCOTT, McKISSON & ROBBINS, No. 127 Maiden-lane; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn: and by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

ASTHMA CURED BY INHALATION.—DR. CURTIS—*Dear Sir*: I have used one package of your HYGEANA, and can now safely say I am cured of the Asthma, a disease of six years' standing. The Hygeana needs no puffing—a single trial of it is sufficient to prove its vast superiority over all other medicines for the cure of all diseases of the lungs or throat. Yours truly,

JAS. F. KEESBURY,
Postmaster.
DUNCANNON, PA., June 2, 1854.

Any person enclosing $3 to Dr. CURTIS, No. 149 Chambers-st., will receive the Hygeana by express, free. Sold by LOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.; C. H. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway; P. H. KNAPP, Nos. 363 Hudson-st. and 472 6th-av.; C. H. PHILLIPS, corner of Worcester and Houston-sts.; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; and RUSSELL & SCHOTT, No. 138 Market-st., Philadelphia. Price $3 a package, or 4 packages for $10; sent free by express.

EXCURSION HATS.—THE BLAZE OF JULY IS imbuing thousands to seek fresh air and cool shadows "beyond the bricks," and of course, a Hat that will shade the face effectually without oppressing the head, is a desideratum with every excursionist. A boundless variety from which to choose is offered at GENIN'S. Numberless styles of soft Hats, of all tints, light, flexible, compressible into the compass of a pair of gloves, and graceful as well as useful, will be found there. In straws, too, there is a diversity of material, shape size and fineness, that cannot be found elsewhere, while the superb Drab Beaver, GENIN'S Hat, is confessedly the richest, lightest, and most elegant dress Summer Hat that has been issued this season. Gentlemen about to visit the sea side or the Soas, or bound on fishing or boating excursions, &c., may select at GENIN'S Summer Hats suitable for every kind of sport or recreation. The assortments have just been replenished, and now comprehend between fifty and sixty varieties of styles. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St Paul's Church.

WIDE AWAKES' MEETING.—ALL PERSONS WHO are partial to real merit and down on humbugs, are requested to meet at No. 11 Park-row and learn why HONNIWELL'S Hats are so popular. Here it is, (all that I am allowed to tell,) he makes all kinds the cheapest and best. The Rocky Mountain Silvery Drab Beavers are models.

FOWLERS AND WELLS, PHRENOLOGISTS AND PUBLISHERS, No. 308 Broadway, near the Park.

DR. HEDLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC, OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS, now used throughout the United States in Vegetable Medicine, combining the bark of Cinchona, Arsenic or Quinine—Doses reduced to the comforts of the public, and without making any change in quantity, the inventor of this medicine asks attention to the following judicial certificate from Hon. Wm. A. [illegible], late member of Congress from New-Jersey, and A. D. NEWELL, M. D., an eminently successful surgeon and physician of New-Brunswick, N. J.:

TO PHYSICIANS AND THE PUBLIC.

"Having extensively used 'Dexter's Anti-Periodic, or Fever and Ague Pills,' in our practice, we take pleasure in stating that to publish our experience of their efficacy. We have used them in hundreds of cases of Fever and Ague, and have never known a person to have a second chill after commencing with them, and as they contain no trace of Arsenic or Quinine, the former of which sometimes operates so deleteriously as an ACCUMULATIVE POISON, we consider them a safe and valuable remedy, that ought to be within reach of every family that is liable to chills and fever. To our professional brethren we deem it proper to say, that we have been made acquainted with the component of these Pills, and find them strictly a scientific preparation. Moreover, as they are prepared by an Apothecary of more than twenty years' active experience, we can vouch that they are skillfully compounded. We earnestly commend them to the notice of the profession, and believe they will cure after all usual remedies have failed."

WM. A. NEWELL, M.D.
A. D. NEWELL, M.D.

In their own State, both these gentlemen have an extensive practice, and enjoy to an enviable degree the confidence of the public. There they would obtain universal credit. But as we desire to present to every citizen of the United States with our truthfulness and good faith, we subjoin the following note from a gentleman known and reverenced throughout the Union, Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, LL. D.

NOTE FROM HON. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

"From the professional character and reputation of Dr. Newell, above named, and the acquaintance which these gentlemen, with Mr. Dexter, are had in this State, I take pleasure in stating that any representations made by them are worthy of public confidence."

THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 24, 1854.

Price $1 per Box; or, for the convenience of them sending where it has not been introduced as yet, it will be forwarded by mail, pre-paid, to any one en

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Dangers of City Life.**—THE THEATRE AS A SCHOOL OF MORALS.—The Pastor of the Free Church, (Advent Mission,) No 39 Forsyth-st., near Walker-st., will deliver the Third Lecture of the series to young men TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The Youth are particularly invited. Seats free to all. P. M.—Preaching at 10½ A. M., and Sunday School at 3 P. M.

☞ **The Centenary M. E. Church, Brooklyn**—Under the pastoral charge of Rev. C. H. WITTEMAR, having been improved will be reopened on SABBATH NEXT. (To-morrow.) Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M. 7½ o'clock P. M., by Rev. D. W. BARTINE, of Philadelphia. At 3 o'clock P. M., by Rev. A. H. ROBINSON, of the Providence Conference.

☞ **Laight-street Church.**—Corner Laight and Varick-sts.—Preaching TO-MORROW EVENING, 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. ISAAC WESCOTT. The fourth discourse on the Creation. Subject—*The Creation of Man.* Also at 10½ A. M., a sermon on Rom. iv. 3—*For I could wish that myself were accursed from Christ for my brethren, my kinsmen according to the flesh.*

☞ **1776—The Past, Present and Future of America.**—This will be the theme of a Theological Oration, by Rev. S. K. SWEETMAN in the Suffolk-st. Church, near Delancy, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Prof. SWEETMAN will preach in the same Church at 2 o'clock, AFTERNOON. The public cordially invited. Be early.

☞ **Trinity M. E. Church.**—Will the new church edifice is erected Rev. H. MATTISON will preach in Continental Hall, corner of 8th-av and 34th-st (a trance from 34th-st.) EVERY SABBATH at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ o'clock P. M. Sabbath school from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ **Advent Chapel, Seventh-avenue near Eleventh-street.**—J. W. DANIELS will preach on SUNDAY July 2, at 3½ and 8 o'clock P. M. Subjects—in the AFTERNOON—*Christian Energy.* In the EVENING—*The Call of Wisdom.* Prayer and Conference meeting at 10½ A. M. Seats free.

☞ **Samson's Riddle**—*Out of the eater came meat, out of the strong sweetness.*—A sermon on the above subject will be preached (D V permitting) on LORD'S DAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in the Lexington-av. Baptist Church, corner of Lexington-av. and 30th-st., by the Pastor, Rev. P. F. JONES.

☞ **The Bishop of Quebec** (Right Rev. G. J. MOUNTAIN, D. D.) will preach a Sermon in Trinity Church, on SUNDAY MORNING, the 9th inst. He will also preach in St. Paul's Chapel, on SUNDAY EVENING. Divine service will commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Rev. John Parkman** Pastor of the Unitarian Society Staten Island New York will preach at the Odeon in Williamsburg, corner of South 4th and 5th sts., TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at a quarter before 8 o'clock. The Public are invited to attend

☞ **Presbyterian Church corner of Stanton and Forsyth-streets**—Rev. JOSEPH SANDERSON Pastor Preaching every SABBATH at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. Worship conducted as in the Scotch and Irish Presbyterian Churches.

☞ **"Let him that is athirst"** come to the Temperance Tent, corner 7th-av and 13th-st., TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M and hear the word of life. Rev H. MATTISON will preach at 3 o'clock P. M. Temperance meeting at 8 o'clock in the EVENING. Good sneakers are engaged.

☞ **The Messenger of God** will preach TO-MORROW, 2 P. M. at Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway. Seats free. Subject—*The Nature and ultimate Object of "Spiritual Manifestations," in the light of Divine Revelation.* The Christian public are respectfully invited

☞ **Stephen Pembroke,** the late slave of Jacob H. Grove will meet his friends in his brother's church, corner Prince and Marion-sts., on MONDAY EVENING, July 3, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Williamsburg Universalist Church.**—Rev D. K. LEE will give his second sermon on *The Beauties of Christianity* TO-MORROW MORNING. EVENING—Lecture the 7th of the course, on *Christian Leaders.*

☞ **Margaret L. Bishop** intends (by Divine permission) to speak in the Park TO-MORROW, at 3 P. M., and No. 102 1st-st. at 7½ P. M. Subject—Genesis xxx., 6: *Rachael, his daughter, cometh with the sheep.*

☞ **Notice.**—Rev. WM. SHADRACH will preach in the Oliver-st. Baptist Church TO MORROW, 2d inst., at 10 A. M and 3½ P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box**—A Boston remedy of thirty years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Scalds, Boils, and all external injuries: recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. B. KIEBER, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston. C. H. RING, Broadway, and all respectable druggists

☞ **Fourth of July Arrangements**—APPEAL TO THE COUNTRY IN BEHALF OF THE WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT.—Fellow CITIZENS: The Monument of a noble-minded New-Yorker is a patriotic countrymen to commemorate the worth and services of the Father of his Country, having reached 154 feet of the 517, according to its plan, at a cost of about $230,000, needs your prompt and zealous support to raise funds, now nearly exhausted, to carry it on after the present month of June. Unless contributions to the Washington National Work must be discontinued, if the Board of Managers, who render their services gratuitously, do not incur a debt upon their own responsibility for their patriotism to be taxed, or shall this work, begun in patriotism, be a monument of national disgrace? Surely there are a sufficient number of noble-hearted patriots in the land to prevent this.

Nothing but a small contribution from all, in proportion to their means—if only from a dime to a dollar each—is wanted for the completion of the Monument. The question is asked—will not such a contribution be made by every one? Will the people of his great country leave to a few the honor, after long years of trial and toil of erecting a Monument worthy of the great and good Washington, or shall it be a National Monument from the whole people? That the Monument should stop short of one-third of the plan proposed, no patriotic citizen can believe!

But the time for making contributions can be no longer delayed. Let every citizen ask himself: Have I discharged my obligation towards the Father of my Country? Have I contributed my share to the Monument to be reared in his honor? If not, let him at once make his contribution, however small. Let it be made surely or by associations. But be sure it be made. Delay is hazardous to the great undertaking.

The 4th of July being a day devoted to patriotism, contribution boxes will be placed on that day at the following Hotels, viz.: Metropolitan, Irving, Astor, Collamore, Florence's, French's, Carlton, Taylor's and Thompson's Saloons; also, at the Park the Battery, and at the Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Staten Island, Jersey City and Hoboken Ferries; also, at the Crystal Palace.

The Board of Managers confidently trust that this appeal will not be made in vain. JOHN I. BROWN, Agent.

Room No 11 Crystal Palace.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1854.

☞ **University's Family Medicines.**—FEVER AND AGUE—CHOLERA.—The University of Free Medicines and Popular knowledge, chartered by the State of Pennsylvania April 29, 1853, mainly to arrest the evils of spurious nostrums: also, to supply the public with reliable remedies, where the best medical advisers cannot or will not be employed, having purchased the invaluable remedy—ROWAND'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF BLACK BERRY ROOT, which in due time will furnish its own remedy for every disease that can be safely treated in this way. By order of the Trustees,

JOHN E ROWAND, M. D.
President of the University, and head of the Pharmaceutical Department, Philadelphia.

Home Dispensary and Office, No. 47 South Second-st., Philadelphia.

CHARLES H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway New-York; C. V. CLICKENER & Co., No. 81 Barclay-st.; HAVILAND, WARRALL & RISLEY, Maiden-lane; F. C. WELLS & Co., No. 237 8th-av; R. A. SANDS, No 188 Bowery; JOHN MEAKIN, No. 497 Broadway; E. M. GUION No. 127 Bowery; C. SMITH, No. 126 Canal-st.; BERGHAN & MILLER, No 17 Astor-pl.; A. & J. DOMINGTON, No. 715 Broadway; W. D. CRUMBLE, Nos. 318 Bowery and 862 Broadway; W. B. FREEMAN, No 42 3d-av; A. W. GABAUDAN, Nos 51 6th av and 166 8th-av.; GAIL & AMEUD No. 193 3d-av.; E. W. VONDASMITH, No 158 Bowery; T. T. GREEN: No. 399 Broadway; A. POWELL, No 163 Avenue A; J. WALL GREEN, No 119 Broadway; JOHN MILLER No. 245 1st-av.; WM. TEASDALE, No. 1 Eagle-st., Brooklyn; W. H. LOINES, No 298 Hudson-st.; MRS HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; T. THOS HAYES, South Brooklyn.

☞ **An Excellent Opportunity Offers**—For about 200 individuals to purchase a lot of ground each for $95 being the proportionate share of the whole farm of NICHOLAS VAN NOSTRAND, Esq. This property is located on Myrtle, Wyckoff and Cooper-avs; it is accessible by two lines of stages running every few minutes, and only three miles from the ferries. This property is known as the SECOND SOUTH WILLIAMSBURG VILLAGE ASSOCIATION; 300 of the shares are already sold, all those wishing to join are requested to make early application. A public meeting will be held at their rooms, No 195 Bowery, on MONDAY EVENING July 3, at 8 o'clock, precisely. JOHN WILSON, President

CHARLES YOUNG, Secretary.

☞ **Newtown Village Association.**—Members are hereby informed that the selection of lots will take place on THURSDAY July 6th, at 9 o'clock A. M. Members are requested to be prompt on the ground. The balance of the property, not included in said Plan of Sale, will be sold at public auction at 1 o'clock the same day. Members and others desirous of obtaining these lots, will find this a very favorable opportunity, as every lot will positively be sold without reserve, and upon unusually favorable terms. Lithographic maps and every information may be obtained by application to MARK A. LITCHFIELD & CO., No 212 Broadway Corner of Fulton-st. (Room No. 18.)

☞ **Peterseville Homestead Association.**—A regular meeting will be held on MONDAY EVENING, July 3, at American Hall, corner of Broadway and Grand-st., at 8 o'clock. The lands of this association are beautifully located in the town of New-Rochelle, and 35 minutes' ride from the City in the cars. $75 for four City Lots, or a quarter-acre payable in small weekly or monthly payments. Members and others desirous of participating the Committee to the lands, on the 4th of July via the 8.45 New-Haven Train, will please attend the meeting.

☞ **Why don't he go to Winfield?**—Grand excursions to this delightful village every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY—only three miles from the Williamsburg ferries, and a short distance above the Calvary Cemetery. Lots $50 to $200, in monthly payments of only $5 Go and see them. Free tickets for the excursions to be had at the office. No 5 Tryon-row, corner of Chatham-st.

G. G. ANDREWS & J. F. KENDALL

☞ **Grand Ball.**—The subscriber proprietor of the Newark Pay House, begs leave to inform his friends and patrons that he will give a grand Fourth of July Invitation Ball at the above house, 4½ miles from Jersey City, on the plank road, to Bergen Point. Clambakes, chowders, dinners, &c. supplied and always on hand. N. B.—Stages leave Jersey City ferry every few minutes. H. H. TYSON.

☞ **There are 100 Beautiful Building Lots at Waverly**, on the Heights, only one mile directly back of Hoboken Ferry, to be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY, July 12, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER. See advertisement in the *Daily Times*, and then be sure you go and see this beautiful property, as it would be useless to attempt to describe the beauties and advantages of this splendid location.

☞ **Wakefield Industrial Home Association, No 3.**—The members are here by advised that the choosing of Lots will commence on MONDAY, July 10, at 9 o'clock A. M., at Wakefield. Maps, plan of choosing, and books with the choices arranged, can be procured at the meetings. N. B.—Members whose arrears will not be allowed the privilege of choosing unless the same is paid previous thereto.

J. A. HUNDSCHUCH Secretary.

☞ **Furnished Rooms.**—A parlor, four pleasant bedrooms, and a basement to let, in a house in West 15th st., near 9th-av. If desired, breakfasts and full board on Sundays, will be furnished. The location is eligible—street routes and railroad within a block. Address F. W. W., Box No. 2,046, Post-Office.

☞ **Porters do not forget No. 178 William-st.**—Where you can get 14 shillings per cwt and $2 50 per dwt. for pulled papers and pamphlets. Do not forget—No. 178 William-st.

☞ NOW-A-DAYS:::

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **The Only Effectual Articles**—COSTAR'S RAT, COCKROACH, &c., EXTERMINATOR, and COSTAR'S PERSIAN INSECT POWDER, for Bedbugs, Moths, Fleas, &c. (the Powder 10½ cents a package;) and COSTAR'S FLY PAPER. Wholesale and retail depôt, No. 440 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Demetti's Actiag Monkeys, Dogs, &c**—The most diverting and curious exhibition in the city; and as next week is the last, we advise our friends to take their children to see it THIS AFTERNOON, before it becomes too crowded for comfort. It is perfectly unique, and a perfect panacea for the blues

☞ **Important to Everybody.**—CLOTHING AT HALF PRICE.—A very choice lot of Clothing, saved from JENNINGS & CO'S store, at the time of the great fire in Broadway, for sale at E. EVANS' clothing warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As chambermaid and waiter, or as chamber and seamstress; or as nurse and seamstress by a very experienced girl; and as laundress, or as chambermaid and fine laundress, by another. Both come well recommended, and would go in the country. Call at No. 72 6th-st., in the bookstore.

SERVANTS WANTED—At No. 341 Broadway, basement, a butcher in a meat shop in this City, 4 men on farms, 4 men on brick-yards, men on steamers and railroads, girls for City and country places.

THOS. SPINK, Agent.

COACHMAN WANTED.—A Protestant, who thoroughly understands the business of a coachman, and will make himself generally useful, may find a situation in a small family residing a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 66 South-st.

SAWYERS WANTED IMMEDIATELY—By the New-Haven Steam Saw-Mill Co at New-Haven, Conn., one or two good sawyers well acquainted with tending mills for sawing timber and plank. Inquire of B. HUTCHINS, 44th-st., Steam Saw-Mills.

GOOD DOMESTICS—Can be obtained at the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society's offices, No 130 9th-st., corner of Broadway; and No. 27 Greenwich-st. Farm laborers, coachmen, gardeners, &c., may also be engaged at the latter

GARDENER WANTED.—One who thoroughly understands his business, and can come well recommended. Also a man to drive and to make himself generally useful. Both to go a short distance from the City. Address KNIGHT, office of the *Daily Times.*

TO VEST MAKERS AND OPERATORS.—Wanted, several operators that understand well making vests by machines. Also, some twenty good vest makers. Call at No. 257 Bowery, brown-stone building.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—One who resides with his parents preferred. Salary, first year, $50. Address DRUGGIST, No 44 East 23d-st.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

FARM IN ILLINOIS WANTED—In exchange for one in Westchester County, 21 miles from the City. Inquire of BRONSON, KNAPP & CO, No 110 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT NEAR NEW-YORK.—Wanted for Purchase, Inquire of BRONSON, KNAPP & CO. No. 110 Broadway.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A few gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with comfortable rooms and board, in a respectable private family. Stages and cars pass by the door. Bath-room and all the convenience of a home. Inquire at No. 156 1st-av., New-York. References given and required.

BOARDING—Very pleasant rooms, single or in suits, furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board, at No. 263 10th st., a few doors east of 1st-av. Modern improvements in the house. Reference required.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—Afew families can be accommodated with board at a farm house near Glen Cove, L. I. The house is new, with commodious, airy rooms, situated immediately by the water, with conveniences for sea-bathing, &c., and surrounded with shady walks and drives. Communication by stage, morning and evening, with the steamboats at Glen Cove. For particulars inquire of ALBERT H. COCKS, No. 151 Bowery.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A private family residing within 7 minutes' of Fulton and Wall-st Ferries, have a 2d-story front room and bedroom, which they would let to a gentleman and wife with board on reasonable terms. Location pleasant and desirable. Address G. B., Box No. 2,211 Post-Office. No other boarders.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—At No 101 Schermerhorn-st., near Smith-st., 10 to 15 minutes' walk from the ferries. Handsome suites of rooms, or single rooms can be obtained. The house is commodious, and as pleasant in its location as any in Brooklyn.

SUMMER BOARD AT ISLIP, L. I.—SELAH STRONG, late keeper of Fire Island Lights, has taken the extensive new Hotel erected by Capt. A. Chapman, for the accommodation of boarders and travelers. The rooms are large and airy, and every effort will be made to accommodate and please all who visit this house. Boats are always in readiness to convey those desirous of visiting the Five Islands, the Ocean Bathing Grounds, and the favorite Fishing Grounds of the great South Bay. Passengers by railroad will diverge at Thompson Station, where stages are always prepared to convey passengers to this house. For further information apply at No. 85 Beaver-st.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—Pleasant rooms for the Summer but a short distance from the ferry, at Mrs. VALENTINE'S, No. 16 Essex-st.

GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with BREAKFAST and TEA (DINNER on SUNDAYS) and HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS in a FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, where every attention is paid to the comfort of guests. Apply at No. 79 SANDS-ST., Brooklyn.

APARTMENTS TO LET.—Desirable apartments in Mott, James and Cliff-sts., and West Broadway; second floor in Varick-st; large basements in Old-slip; store in James-st.; cottage in Williamsburg.

SMITH, No. 59 Rose-st.

ROOMS TO LET—To a gentleman.—A room and bedroom on the second floor of a private house. To a quiet, respectable person, they will be rented furnished, and kept clean for $2 per week. Inquire at No. 52 Lehoy-st.

ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD—On second floor, in suite or separate. Also, furnished rooms to either married or single gentlemen, at No. 200 West 30th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., opposite Chelsea-square.

PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET—With or without board. Apply at No. 190 Atlantic-st., within five minutes' walk of South Ferry, Brooklyn.

TO GENTLEMEN.—Agreeable rooms to let, large and small, furnished or unfurnished, in suites or separately. Hot, cold and shower-baths in the house. No 27 Bond-st., New-York.

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FIREWORKS.—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, No. 196 Front-st., Fire Crackers, Canton Rockets, Double Headers, Joss Sticks, and a complete assortment of Fireworks, warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also committees for City and country displays, supplied on the most liberal terms. M. BENNETT, No. 196 Front-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED has on hand a large and well selected stock of Fireworks, Chinese Crackers Double Headers, Rockets, Pin Wheels, Triangles, Flower Pots, Torpedoes, Blue Lights Bengolas, Roman Candles, Exhibition Pieces, Colored Fires, &c., &c. of the first quality, all of which he offers at the lowest prices

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FIREWORKS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS—Warranted first quality. Exhibitions supplied at short notice. Fire Crackers, Rockets, Roman Candles, Blue Lights Triangles, and a large variety of small works suitable for dealers. JOHN D ROBBINS, No. 288 Washington-st., corner of Chambers-st.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS—ROCKETS AND EXIBITION PIECES of every size and price, for sale by J. W. HOLBERTON, No 43 Maiden lane, sole agent for JOS. G. & ISAAC EDGE. Orders addressed as above or to JOS. G. & ISAAC EDGE, U. S. Laboratory, Jersey City, will meet with prompt attention.

FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of Fireworks, of the best quality and at the lowest prices. City and country dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. R. FOULDS, Jr., No. 3 John-st., up stairs.

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FIREWORKS—FIREWORKS—Wholesale of the first quality, in every description and variety, from the best manufacturers—can be had at the wholesale Depôt, No 8 Division-st., near Chatham-square. T. J. JONES.

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$2,500.—DRUG STORE IN NEW-HAVEN, CONN., FOR SALE—On Chapel st., near Yale College is well stocked with Drugs Medicines, &c., adapted to requirements of the place. Fixtures, furniture &c., are very complete and in good order, embracing soda water apparatus, marble counters, elegant showcases &c. Has been established some eight years, and is doing a fine business. Will be sold at above low price. Inquire of, or address, KINSLEY & DARLING, wholesale druggists, No. 62 Vesey-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA.—ADVANTAGES TO GOLD MINERS.—The right of an invaluable Machine for making Pipe for conducting water to dry diggings, &c., for sale, capable of producing three miles of pipe per day; fortune for any company. call and see. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Room 12. No. 11 Wall-st. New York City.

WILLIAM WEBSTER,
CHARLES MILLER, } Sole Proprietors.

N. B.—See another advertisement.

LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE—Of one of the best Hotels and Restaurants in the City of New-York, situated on one of the best thoroughfares in the City, and of long standing; lease to run four years, and an excellent trade and unparalleled reputation already established. Cause of sale—proprietor going West. Apply to WEST, *Herald* office.

PARTNER WANTED IN THE AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.—The advertiser would like to meet with a party who is familiar with the above business. On an interview further particulars. All communications will be confidential. Address, at the office of this paper, with real name, (no other will be noticed,) AUCTION AND COMMISSION

$2,000—A BUSINESS MAN having this amount of capital is desired as a partner in a manufacturing business commenced by a young man who is unable to attend to the entire business himself as it is increasing very rapidly. Call at No 471 4th-st.

PARTNER WANTED—In the wholesale Drug business either active or silent—with a capital of $30 000 or $40,000, in one of the largest, most respectable and profitable Drug Houses in this City. Address Box No. 2 415 Post Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

$20 REWARD.—LEATHER CASE LOST—In going from No 16 Cliff-st. through Fulton, Broadway, Murray, Greenwich and Canal-sts to Collins line of steamers a leather case containing fishing rods, and a camp stool attached, marked "E F S. (or E F. Sanderson,) passenger." The above reward will be paid on its return to No. 16 Cliff-st.

LOST.—Between the Harlem Railroad and Tryon-row and corner of Broadway and Wall-st., a small roll done up in brown paper, containing a written Engineer's report of a Railroad. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at No. 38 Exchange-place, CLARK & JESSUP'S office.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

In specious statements place no faith,
By humbug peddlers made.
For Lyon's Powder is not sold
By "tramps" of any grade.
Beware of counterfeits, don't buy
Of hawkers in the street;
But straight to Lyon's depôt hie,
And get a genuine supply.
The bed bugs to defeat.

DEPOT FOR LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER AND LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS, for exterminating rats and mice, No. 424 Broadway.

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1. IRISH ORATORS.
2. COSAS DE ESPAÑA.
3. THE VIOLET.
4. HERR REGENBOGEN'S CONCERT.
5. WALL-STREET. A Sketch.
6. ST. ANTHONY'S FALLS.
7. PUDDEFOOTISM.
8. YORKTOWN IN 1854.
9. SEA FROM SHORE.
10. HARD-UP.
11. HYMN TO AIR.
12. ACROSS THE STRAND.
13. ISRAEL POTTER. A FOURTH OF JULY STORY.
14. SOME WESTERN BIRDS
15. THE JEWISH CEMETERY AT NEWPORT.
16. A BIOGRAPHY. PART II—LATER YEARS.
17. NOTES FROM MY KNAPSACK. NUMBER V.
18. FOUL AND FAIR. BY ONE OF THE LATTER.
19. NATURAL DIPLOMATISTS.
20. EDITORIAL NOTES.
1. LITERATURE—*American.*
2. LITERATURE—*English.*
3. LITERATURE—*French.*

The present number, commencing the fourth volume, contains a finely engraved portrait on steel, of the author of the "Putnam Papers," after a drawing by Lawrence.

The Gallery of Portraits of the contributors to Putnam's Monthly will be continued in each number. The August number will probably contain the author of "Visions of Hasbush," "Views Afoot," &c.

RECENT CRITICAL NOTICES.

Taking it altogether, we doubt whether there is a better magazine now published.—*New-York Churchman.*

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Putnam's Monthly, for June.—Here we have this Prince of Monthlies again, all fresh nice and tempting as a bouquet of Spring flowers; and we sit down to enjoy it as we would a bountiful repast after a day of healthful exercise has given us a keen appetite for even the commonest viands. Its contributions rest entirely on their intrinsic merit, as the names of their authors are withheld. This policy, as far as the pecuniary interest of the publishers is concerned, may be questioned, as the writers are the "picked men" of the literary world. They, however, are satisfied. [*Rockland Adv.*

Powerfully written articles upon subjects that now engage the public mind, and should be read by every American. We say to those who desire to be well informed upon great national questions, and to those fond of polite literature, Putnam is just the work you require.—*Annapolis Gazette.*

It sustains well its great popularity, which is alike creditable to its enterprising publishers, and to the able corps of eminent American writers who are engaged as its contributors.—*Lawrence Journal.*

As a Magazine it has no superior, and being thoroughly American and entirely original, should have a national circulation.—*Danville Herald.*

This first and best of American Monthlies.—*Clinton Republican.*

Its position at the head of American periodical literature is admitted by every critic. As the first bound it reached that place, and nobly has it maintained it.—*Freeport Jour.*

TERMS—$3 per annum, or 25 cents a number. Clubs of six, Postmasters and Clergymen, supplied at $2. Postage to any distance 9 cents per quarter.

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NOW READY.

The Second Edition of HILLS, LAKES AND FOREST STREAMS; OR, A TRAMP IN THE CHASE. URUGUAY WOODS. One elegant 12mo. vol., with illustrations. Price $1 25.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

The author of this book is the editor of the Albany *State Register*, and among all our brother editors we know of none of such rare fancy and humor in depicting country life. Izaak Walton would have been delighted to read such a book, and Christopher North would be happy in its cobbling such good humored sketches of country sports. We have rarely read anything more instinct of life and fun than this book, or which is more appropriate to the season of Summer and rural life.—*New-York Express.*

"Reader, you have a rare treat before you in the pages of this volume, which comes from us with interminable changes, magnificent groves, whose tall trees have withstood the storms of a thousand years, luxuriant gardens, fertile meadows, quiet lakes and running brooks, hills valleys and mountains—a multitude of attractions to inspire new, enlarged fresh thoughts in the mind that is wearied with the dull routine of our city life and dusty streets." [*Philadelphia Courier.*

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A book that will be greeted by sportsmen and eagerly read by the lovers of romantic adventure. Such readers will envy the author's happiness when they find him pulling up the simple, uneducated trout from those secluded lakes, tipping over the deer at every shot, snuffing the fresh breezes of those old primeval mountains and hills, and listening to the music of the wild, wild woods.—*Auburn Journal.*

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His descriptions of the forest, the stream, the lake the meadow, the birds and the blossoms, are spontaneous gushes—warm feelings set to the simple music of Saxon words. The author has not only traveled among the scenes he paints so well, but has traveled with them until he has found out all their secrets.—*Buffalo Express.*

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Copies sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price; or it can be ordered through any bookseller.

J. C. DERBY, Publisher, No. 8 Park-place, N. Y.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY, July 1—THE ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF ART FOR JULY, with a perfect and life-like portrait of Sir WALTER SCOTT. This number commences a new volume. Now is the time to subscribe.

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The Falls of Itamarity, near Rio Janeiro,	The Fates,
A Tale of the Pretender,	Christian William Ernest Dietrich,
Butterflies and their Transformations,	Anecdotes of the Life of Michael Angelo,
Rambles in Ireland,	Gabriel Metzu,
A Tale of '98,	Watteau,
Daniel Hopfer,	Peter the Great,
The Tower of London,	My First Evening in Wallachia,
The Sacred Debt,	Sugar Refining,
American Scenery, Savage and Classic,	Spanish Muleteers,
Marro the Hindoo Groom,	Orchids.
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The Fungus Tribe	

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TERMS—$3a per year, or 25 cents each. For sale by all booksellers.

T. L. McELRATH & Co., No. 17 Spruce-st., New-York.

SUMMER HOURS.—A new edition. By CHAS. LANMAN. These Essays abound in fine and delicate touches and deserve a place in the traveling libraries of Summer tourists.—*Intelligencer.*

A genial companion for the rail car and rural retirement. [*Hartford Herald.*

The author spreads a fresh and living verdure over the most common things and common events.—*Parlor Magazine.*

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M. W. DODD, Brick Church Chapel.

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RUSSIA—Translated from the French of the Marquis DE CUSTINE. 1 vol. 12mo., 500 pp. Price $1 25

It is a book to keep awake even in Summer afternoons and evenings, conveying one most glibly across hills, lakes and forest streams, and pointing out all that is worth seeing or feeling. There is much to warm up by wit, and to thrill by daring, in the book; and he who reads it, and don't want to hie straight off to the country, may—read it through again and see how mistaken a man he is.—*Boston Bee.*

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...Term by a Divorce.
COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—P...
...Before Judge Ingraham, and a Jury.
ELEVENTH DAY.
...ELIZABETH F. P. WILKES, BY CHRISTIAN R. ...
...REET, HUSBAND, &c. WILDES P. WALKER.

The unpromising appearance of the w... and forbidden curious ten thousand from sending ... attendance to attend the proceedings this m... Many to the cross-examination of such a dis... lawyer as the Attorney General for the State of ... and ex-Senator of the United States.

The parties, their friends and counsel, were in their usual seats before his Honor directed the Clerk to call the Jury.

...*Examined and cross-e...*

Mr. Busteed—Q.—During the years 1848 ... while traveling from Bath to Boston, do you ... meeting any females? Q.—Undoubtedly I ... cannot recall their names; I seldom travel w... ing some one I know; I cannot now recall ... ons; it is impossible to say how many fema... sons I have met in any one year; I can give ... timation to it.

Q.—Have you met a hundred in those ye... A.—I cannot tell, Sir; there are 200 or 400 pa... besides some of them I knew and some ... visited Harpswell, or near its limits; I ha... acquaintance with Mrs. Walker in my life, and ... with her in marriage in Boston, but not in ... place you name; I was once in a carriage with ... Q.—Did you ever once take Mrs. Walker ... husband's house in a carriage? —A.—I w... in a carriage.

Mr. Jordan objected to the mode of cro... tion.

The witness repeated the answer, adding ... with her to her husband's home ... answers; it was early in the ... ; I ... Walker was up, for he put his head out ... dow to ask who was there; I spoke to him; ... the steamboat *Kennebec* that I came; I ha... about it at all."

Q.—Do you recollect the name? A.—I ... any strong answer; I ... in time City, and ... ; I ... say if it was in '47 or '48; I think it ... have been in 1849 because I was that year at Washington; I only know that it was a large three-seated coach; it was probably a hotel coach; I can't tell what hotel it belonged to; I have no recollection of seeing Mrs. Walker's children that time; I presume they were not there; I have staid at the Tremont always since that house was opened, except on two occasions, when it was under repair; I do not know the names of the streets where Walker lived; I have been in Boston many times; I know the United States Hotel, but do not know the name of the streets there.

Q.—How do you know she went to her husband's house? A.—Because I got out of the coach and rang and knocked at the door to gain admittance; I know that well; it was two or three minutes; I staid long enough for him to come down; none of the passengers had got out; that was the first place; the coach then drove a few steps to land another passenger; I got in at a short distance from Walker's house—from five to eight rods; I don't remember—I think only one passenger got out; I don't know the places where the others got out; I soon arrived at the Tremont House.

Q.—Was this before or after Walker put his wife in your custody going from Boston to Bath? A.—Afterwards.

Q.—Who opened the door? A.—Walker; he had a dressing-gown on, I recollect that; I don't think there was any light in the hall; I did not look in; I spoke to him; probably I said "Good morning;" I certainly spoke to him; I don't recollect what he said; it was a morning salutation, either "Good morning," or "How do you do?" I don't remember what he said to his wife, but he spoke to her; he did not kiss her, and there was no flying into arms at all; if there had been I should not have recollected it; I have no recollection if they shook hands; if you will allow me, I'll tell you why I should not have noticed those things.

Mr. Busteed—I will not, Sir. I am sorry to disoblige the State of Maine.

Q.—Did you expect the carriage was waiting for you? A.—I did not expect any thing; I saw it standing still, when I overtook it; I don't know the names of any of the persons in the carriage.

Q.—Which window did Walker put his head out of? A.—I don't know.

Here the Counsel for the Plaintiff strongly objected to the line of conduct pursued in the cross-examination.

Witness—I don't know which window, it was one of the upper stories; I do not know of any balustrade running across the front of the house; I do not know anything about it; or if any person in the street could or could not see a person in the house; Walker inquired who was there; I answered, and said Mrs. Walker was there; I did not tell him Mr. Evans was there; he could see that; if he could not see me, I was in such a position as to see him and speak to him, but I am very certain; I was not on the ... of the street; how far I don't know.

Mr. Jordan complained of the waste of time in the mode of cross-examination.

To the Judge—The first place I saw Mrs. Walker that morning was on the coach, or on the wharf; I was coming from the State of Maine, and had no knowledge of Mrs. Walker until I saw her on the wharf or in the carriage.

To Mr. Busteed—It is my impression there were other ladies in the carriage.

Q.—Do you know who represented the State of Ohio in Congress?

The Judge said that was quite immaterial to the inquiry.

Q.—Do you know a Mr. Sewell? A.—I did, 17 or 18 years ago.

Q.—Did you know his wife?

Judge I.—What has that to do with this case?

Mr. Busteed—To shew the character of the witness. The question is, "What were you charged with, &c.?" [A question was here put and answered in the negative, emphatically, as to the witness' conduct with the wife of Mr. Sewell.] Counsel for the plaintiff strongly objected, but the Court said the other side had a right to shew the character of the witness. A.—I never stopped at the Revere House with her at any time, or at any other house.

The Judge—This was very immaterial.

Q.—Have you not been in the habit of visiting houses of ill fame in Washington City. A.—I'll answer this question, and I'll answer no more such; never in any house that I supposed or believed to be a house of that kind.

Q.—Have you in Boston? A.—I never have; I answered that question inadvertently, for I did not intend to answer any more such impertinent questions.

Q.—When did you see Mrs. Walker next after leaving her at her husband's house? A.—I can't say when I next saw her; I never called at Walker's house after that, unless it was the time I spoke of yesterday; I am a trustee of Borden College, at Brunswick, Me.; I have seen Mrs. Walker there several times; I knew Col. Stone of that place; I have called there at his house when Mrs. Walker was there, but I only recollect once; on some commencement day that I found Mrs. Walker and several ladies there.

Q.—Where did you take her to? A.—To some concert; it was proposed by some of the ladies.

Here the witness was stopped by Mr. Jordan, and the answer not completed.

When the hubbub subsided, a Juror asked the witness:

Q.—Did you go alone with Mrs. Walker?—A.—No; there were three or four ladies and some gentlemen in the party.

By Mr. Busteed—What concert? A.—Instrumental.

Q.—Did you go to the same concert as you set out to go to? A.—I will explain, if you will permit me; the other ladies went to some other place, to which Mrs. Walker did not go; it was some meeting of graduates; I walked back with Mrs. Walker to Mr. Stone's house; that was after the concert; I did not go in the house; I left her at the door; Col. Stone was sitting at the door; we did not stop anywhere; I know we didn't; there were many shade trees on the way to that place; I do not recollect any one tree in particular; I have no female relative married to the Pattens or their family.

By a Juror—No other ladies accompanied us home to Col. Stone's, but some we left part of the way, at another place.

Q.—Did you call at Col. Stone's and inquire for Mrs. Walker? A.—I have no recollection that I ever did; I have no recollection of seeing her at Col. Stone's but once; only that one time as I recollect; I am staying at the Astor House; in December, 1850, I was in this City; I did not see Mrs. Walker then; I put up at the Astor House then; I arrived at 2 o'clock and left at 4 o'clock next day; was here 26 hours; I was a member of the Board of Claims against Mexico; my family were here, and I was telegraphed to come and meet my son, who was to come here from California; I have since looked at the Astor House book and find it so; I neither saw nor heard of Mrs. Walker at that time.

By Mr. Blunt—At the time you met Mrs. Walker in the railroad cars, were not her father and mother with her? Yes; I had a considerable conversation with her mother.

Mr. Blunt—That is all.

Witness—I wish to make an explanation; I was asked if I saw Mrs. Walker at her house at Bath; I wish to shew how I came there; the only time I ever saw her at Bath, I was attending Court at Wiscasset, the county town; there was a case to be tried in relation to Capt. Patten's operations on the railroad; I went to Bath to see Capt. Patten and to get the witnesses summoned about it; the family were all out of the house, but the servant girl and she said she presumed they had gone to Mrs. Walker's house; I went there to find out Capt. Patten, and Mrs. Walker gave me the information of where Capt. Patten was, and that is all.

To a Juror—When I saw Mr. Walker open the door to let his wife in, I turned quickly to overtake the coach, as I was afraid it would leave me, so that I could not have seen what transpired between him and his wife.

Mr. Busteed wanted to ask the witness if the Attorney General for the State of Maine was elected or appointed?

Judge—That is quite immaterial, Sir.

The witness then left the stand and was recalled by Mr. Sandford, when Mr. Busteed objected to his re-examination after speaking to the counsel, or consulting with them as he said.

George A. Nichols examined by Mr. Blunt—I live at Hingham, Mass.; am Clerk of the Supreme Court at Boston; I know Mr. and Mrs. Walker and have seen her a few times; I saw them on board a Revenue Cutter in 1845; I went on board at Bath; we went to Honeywell Point and staid one night; I left Bath on the 28th of July, 1845; I arrived at Harpswell on Thursday, 29th of July, 1845.

Register produced, but objected to and the book ruled out.

Witness—We left in the P. M. of the 30th; we went to the Kennebec River by the Revenue Cutter, and in her Mr. and Mrs. Walker, the children, a servant girl and Miss Caroline Walker; the first night we landed Mr. and Mrs. Walker; I staid on board; Mrs. Walker was sick and was taken on shore and went round in a carriage; I think when we got in the River we found Mrs. Walker and Miss Caroline at the hotel at Honeywell; that was the 31st of July, 1845; I left the party at Honeywell Point.

Q.—How happened you to have leisure for all this?

Judge J.—That is unimportant.

Q.—How do you recollect the time? A.—My time-book kept while I was employed in the Eastern House at Boston has it recorded.

Q.—Where is the book? A.—In my pocket. Produce it.

...*Jurer*—The rules of the Custom-House required ... to keep the book.

Mr. Busteed—It is a private book of my own.

Mary White, examined by Mr. Blunt—I reside in Bath, ... I have resided there since 1845; I know Mrs. Walker; I was at Harpswell in 1845; my brother, ... ople Turner went with me; Mr. Rogers, Mr. ... Mr. Houghton, Dr. and Miss Heartwell and Mr. ... were of the party, numbering some fifteen; we ... this ... of the ...

... that the question ... was admitted.

A.—I think the guests did the most of the carving themselves.

By Mr. Busteed—We had chowders occasionally, sometimes lobsters, and sometimes clams, but we had most as a general thing.

Mr. Jordan said they did not live altogether on chowder.

By Mr. Busteed—My sister was not sick; Dr. Heartwell's sister was sick; she went home in the carriage with my brother; I did not own a carriage; I do not know that any of them owned a carriage except Mrs. Walker; I don't recollect seeing a Rockaway with more than one seat; I did not look inside that one, or know if there were two seats in it or not; I did not stop at Pechelli's corner, and don't know if the crowd did or not; we got to Bath between 8 and 9 o'clock, and went to my father's house; we left Harpswell after tea; we had tea half an hour earlier than usual; I did not order it myself; I drove part of the way home; no one was with my brother John but Miss Heartwell; the only Rockaway was that of Mrs. Walker; I don't recollect driving up to a livery stable in Bath, but I did see Mrs. Walker's carriage arrive in the suburbs of that city; she lived then at the upper part of the city, and I at the lower part of the city; I saw her Rockaway within a quarter of a mile of the city; no other person in Bath had a Rockaway but Mrs. Walker; I do not know that she was in it at the time; I saw Mrs. W. the next week, but saw Dr. Heartwell the same evening.

By Mr Blunt—The Doctor staid at my father's house that night.

John R. Haughton examined by Mr. Blunt—I reside at Bath; am a merchant; in 1845 I went to Harpswell, the next day or so after the party; I returned with my cousin, Clara Heartwell, the sister of Dr. H.; Mrs. Walker came back the same time with Dr. Heartwell; I do not know of any change on the road; one carriage was ahead of mine; Mrs. Walker's carriage was the third; there was one behind hers; I do not think Mrs. Walker was acquainted with Dr. H. before that; Dr. H. had only been to Bath once before 1845; he came again in 1847; I do not know where he remained while at Harpswell; he was with me pretty well all the time; I don't remember of his riding out with any one; I had opportunities of noticing the conduct and deportment of Dr. H. and Mrs. Walker to each other; was good and quite correct; Dr. H. was very kind to his sister, and usually walked with her arm-in-arm, or with his arm round her waist; the lawn was in front of the house, then there was the road, and the bay in front of that; the house fronted to the sea.

By Mr. Busteed—I was never at Harpswell on any other occasion, with Mrs. Walker and Dr. H.; I don't know who drove her down; I don't think I was at the house; I don't know if she was in the habit of driving herself; it was a pleasure excursion; I do not know if Dr. Heartwell and Mrs. Walker were out of my sight, but I used to sleep for two hours; at other times I was with Dr. Heartwell generally of an evening, but I don't think that I saw him all the time; I don't know that he roomed with me, but he was with me a good deal; I don't know what occurred when I did not see him.

Benj. A. C. Pulley examined by Mr. Blunt—I am a ... and ... at law; I know Mrs. Walker, have known her since 1839-'40; I was not at Harpswell in 1845 or 1846, with Dr. Heartwell; I was in 1847, about the 16th of August; I arrived that day, left on the 28th; Dr. H. left three or four days before me; Mrs. Walker was not there; I cannot state if Dr. H. was there again that season; he was a resident of Augusta in 1848; he then removed to Winthrop, and was married; I knew Mrs Pearce; I was here when he was examined; I knew him first when I was at College in 1837 or 1838.

Q.—Do you know his general character as a man of integrity and truth? A.—I knew what it was then, not at the present time; I graduated in 1839, and only knew of him while I was there.

Objected to and ruled out.

Witness—I have no recollection of seeing Mrs. Walker in 1846, or at Augusta, in Maine, but I have seen her there, but don't remember the year.

At this point of the case, the Court adjourned to Saturday.

NOTE.—The papers marked F and G, which were identified, have not been read in evidence.

STOCK SALES AND MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 30.

$1,000	Virginia 6s	b3.105½	300	Nicar. Transit Co.	s3 27
1,000	City 5s, '60	99	900	do.	c 27
2,000	San Francisco 10s	101¼	100	do.	b30 27
1,000	Hudson Conv't 5s	85	650	do.	s30 27
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	75½	50	do.	b30 27
500	do	76	200	do.	b30 27
2,000	do	76½	100	do.	s30 27
3,000	Erie Income Bs.	97⅛	150	do.	b30 27
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. R. Bds.	85	100	do.	b40 27½
50	Del. & H. Canal Co.	108½	100	do.	b60 27½
100	do.	s3 108½	100	do.	b10 27½
10	do.	108½	100	do.	b25 27½
40	do.	s60aft 20 108½	150	do.	27
50	do.	b3 108½	50	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s3 90
100	Canton Co.	s3 24	185	do.	90
200	do.	bnw 24½	150	do.	c 90
200	do.	24½	22	do.	90
100	do.	bnw 24½	50	do.	s3 90
50	do.	b60 25	50	do.	b30 90
300	New-Jersey Zinc Co	s3 54	50	do.	b10 90
100	do.	b30 6	50	do.	b60 100
300	do.	s3 54	100	do.	b30 90
300	Reading Railroad	b30 73½	100	do.	b30 90
100	do.	s3 77½	50	do.	s30 90
100	do.	c 77½	25	Mich. Cent. R. R.	b10 93
200	do.	b60 78	6	do.	94½
200	do.	b60 78½	100	Erie Railroad	s60 63
600	do.	77½	250	do.	c 63½
70	Clev. & Toledo R. R.	86	50	do.	63
250	do.	b60 87½	500	do.	b60 64
100	McCulloch Gold	37	100	do.	c 63½
100	Cumberl'd Coal Co	38	150	do.	s3 63
200	do.	b60 38	100	do.	b30 63½
200	do.	c 37½	130	do.	c 63
100	do.	s15 37½	100	do.	snw 63
300	do.	s60 37	50	do.	s3 63½
100	do.	s3 37½	400	do.	s3 63½
100	do.	s30 37½	50	do.	63½
50	do.	37½	50	dy.	b10 63½
250	do.	c 37½	100	do.	s30 63½
150	do.	s60 37	35	Harlem Railroad	45½
150	Hud. R. Railroad	b30 62	100	do.	c 45½
50	do.	s60 61½	200	do.	45½
50	do.	62	200	do.	45½
25	do.	61½	100	do.	45½
50	do.	61½	50	do.	c 45½
150	do.	b60 62	18	Madison & Ind. R. R.	40
200	do.	s3 61½	25	N. Y. & N. Hav. R. R.	s2 81½
40	Clev. & Pittsb'g R. R.	b60 71	165	do.	81½
50	Panama R. exd p.c.	100	100	do.	b60 83
30	N. Indiana R. R.	opg 59			

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Erie Income Bds.	97½	300	Cumb. Coal Co.	37½
2,000	Erie Conv. Bs. '62	85	100	do.	c 37
20	People's Insur. Co.	60	100	do.	b15 37⅛
50	Mt. Culleck Gold	s3 3½	100	do.	s3 37
50	do.	b3 4	100	do.	s30 37
250	Gold Hill Mine	b30 3½	100	do.	b30 37⅛
400	do.	s3 3⅜	400	Reading Railroad	77½
100	Berdan's Gold Mach.	4	100	do.	b10 77½
100	do.	b30 4	200	do.	77½
100	Canton Company	s30 24	100	N. Y. & N. H. R. R.	97
100	Nic. Transit Co.	27½	36	N. Y. Central R. R.	99½
100	do.	b60 28	100	do.	b60 100
200	do.	b12 27½	50	do.	b30 99½
50	Harlem Railroad	45½	100	do.	s30 99½
100	do.	s10 45½	50	Erie Railroad	62½
100	do.	b30 45½	100	do.	62½
100	do.	s30 45½	200	do.	b60 62½
100	Hudson Railroad	61½	50	do.	b15 63

CINCINNATI STOCK SALES FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 30.

7	N. Alb. & Salem R. R.	42½	8	Cin. Ham. & Day. R. R.	97
25	Ohio & Mississippi R. R.	20	15	do.	95
60	Cin. & Ind'polis R. R.	57½	5	Ken. Trust. Co. Bank	68
35	Peru and Ind'lis R. R.	50	18	do.	66
12	Cin Ham. & Day. R. R.	97	90	New-Alb. & S. R. R.	42½
14	Mad. Ind'lis & Peru R.	30	100	do.	40
160	Peru & Ind'lis R. R.	50	100	Cin. Wm'n & Z. R. R.	66
20	Little Miami R. R.	100	100	do.	65
55	do.	100	100	do.	65
37	do.	100	20	Ind. Central R. R.	78
80	S. Mt. Ver & P. R. R.	41	25	Eaton & Hamil. R. R.	50
150	Cin. & Hillsboro R. R.	40	34	Cov. & Lex. R. R.	55

Markets.—*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

FRIDAY, June 30—6 P. M.

ASHES—Appear in moderate request at former prices. The day's sales embrace 100 bbls., at $5 50 for Pearls, and $5 81½ for Pots, ₩ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—American Yellow is less sought after, at 28½c.@29c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is in slightly improved demand, at Monday's quotations. The day's business consists of about 1,000 bales, within the annexed range:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & T.
Ordinary, ₩ lb	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
Middling, ₩ lb	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Middling Fair, ₩ lb	10¼	10¼	10¼	11¼
Fair, ₩ lb	11	11¼	11¼	12¼

EGGS—Have been more freely offered during the past week, and have depreciated 2½c.@3½c. ₩ doz. The engineers' strike on the Erie Railroad last week kept back supplies, and in consequence, sellers were enabled to procure 20c. ₩ doz. by the barrel. This weak the regular supplies have come to hand, and as the demand has not been so brisk, prices have fallen to 16½c.@17½c. ₩ doz., by the barrel. The inside is the price of Western, and the highest of State. A larger quantity of eggs is derived from Cincinnati and Cleveland, O., than from any other two places in the Western States, or even in our own State, for this market. Most of the eggs arriving at this time are packed in barrels, with chaff or oats. Those which come in the latter are received with the most favor at this season of the year.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are still on the decline, depressed by increasing supplies of undesirable qualities, and an eagerness upon the part of some owners to realize. There is but little inquiry for shipping lots, while the Eastern and local demand is less active. The day's operations include 7,900 bbls., within the subjoined range:

Sour, ₩ bbl	$6 12½@$6 50
Superfine, No. 2	6 12½@ 6 50
Inferior State	6 12½@ 6 50
State, common brands	6 75 @ 7 00
State, straight brands	7 12½@ 7 37½
Favorite State	7 37½@ 7 62½
Western Mixed do	6 75 @ 7 00
Michigan and Indiana straight do	7 25 @ 7 50
Fancy Michigan	7 50 @ 7 75
Common to good Ohio	7 25 @ 7 75
Ohio, round hoop, common	7 25 @ 7 50
Fancy Ohio	8 00 @ 8 25
Extra Ohio	8 50 @11 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 00 @10 25
Fancy Genesee	8 00 @ 9 00
Extra Genesee	10 00 @11 75

Contracts were also settled for 6,500 bbls. common State, deliverable this month, at $6 75 ₩ bbl. Southern is in fair request and pretty firm. 1,500 bbls. changed hands at $7 87½@$8 25 for inferior; $8 62½@$9 for mixed to straight; $9@$9 25 for favorite, and $9 25@$10 25 for fancy ₩ bbl. Canadian, too, is salable and steady. 1,250 bbls. superfine, in bond, were taken at $7 25. Sales were likewise made of 200 bbls. fine Rye Flour at $5 37½@$5 50, and 100 bbls. Jersey Corn Meal at $3 81½ ₩ bbl., showing an unaltered market for both.

GRAIN—Wheat is being pressed upon the market, and in consequence favors buyers. The home and export inquiry is moderate. The day's transactions embrace 4,000 bushels good Canada in White, in bond, at $1 87; 2,000 handsome Missouri Red at $1 80; and 600 Upper Lake do. at $1 42½@$1 48 ₩ bushel. Rye is dull and heavy at $1 15@$1 18 ₩ bushel. Barley is neglected. Oats are more sought after, but being scarce, are quiet at 56c.@56c. for Jersey, and 60c.@64c. for State and Western ₩ bushel. Corn is plentier and cheaper, yet less active. The day's sales comprise 5,000 bushels at at 68c.@74c. for unsound; 75c.@76c. for common to good Western mixed, and 84c.@85c. for Southern yellow, ₩ bushel. A contract was also settled for 10,000 bushels Western mixed, deliverable next month, at 78c. ₩ bushel.

GROCERIES—Have not varied. The day's transactions add up 150 pkgs. Java Coffee at 13¼c.; 120 Rio do. at 10½c.@11c. ₩ lb; 150 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses at 32c.@32½c. ₩ gallon; 600 hhds. do. Sugar at 3½c.@4¼c.; 100 Cuban do. at 4½c.@5c., and 200 do. do., in bond, at 4½ ₩ lb. The stock of Rio Coffee on hand, is estimated at 44,000 bags, and the stock of Sugar at 30,000 hhds. and 7,000 boxes.

HAY—There have been 1,200 bales River sold since our last, at 70c @75c. for shipment, and 82½c.@90c. for local use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Messrs. LEWIS S. MORRIS & Co. have supplied us with the annexed review of June's business:

"The stock, June 1, consisted of 1,035 bales undressed, and 218 bales dressed—together, 1,653 bales of American. The arrivals since have reached 1,637 bales undressed and 580 bales dressed—total, 2,617 bales. The month's sales embrace 1,551 bales undressed, at from $190@$230; chiefly at $210; also, 633 bales dressed, at $240@$260 for medium; $255@$275 for fine, and $285@$285 for extra fine and choice, ₩ ton; leaving our present stock—1,121 bales undressed and 865 bales dressed—in all, 1,986 bales, held, for the most part, at $210@$220 for undressed; $250 for medium dressed; $260 for fine, and $275@$285 for extra fine, ₩ ton. Russian Hemp continues unchanged. The stock of Manils on hand June 1, embraced only 2,010 bales, and none of this kind has been received here since. 510 bales were sold at 15¼c., 6 months, ₩ lb., at which rate the remainder of our stock (1,500 bales,) is offered. Further supplies are shortly expected. Jute has fluctuated considerably, for the European news being considered unfavorable, has checked the demand for export, and with liberal receipts our stocks have been much increased. The article is held at $100, in bond, and $110 @$120, free, with small sales from store, at an advance upon these quotations. Several large parcels have been exported, some also on owner's account."

HOPS—A limited business has been transacted to-day, in last year's crop at 20c.@30c. ₩ lb.

LIME—Rockland is sparingly offered, and bought at 87½c. for common, and $1 25 for lump, ₩ bbl.

METALS—We have nothing new to notice in this, excepting sales of 200 tons Scotch Pig Iron at $40½@$41, usual credit, ₩ ton; and 75 tons Spanish Lead at $6 56½, 90 days' credit, ₩ 100 lbs.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is in limited supply and demand at $3 75@$3 87½ ₩ 280 lbs.; about 200 bbls. Spirits do. brought 50c., on 60 days' credit, ₩ gallon. Tar and Rosin are without alteration.

OILS—Crude is quite heavy at 54c.@56c. for Whale, and $1 45@$1 47½ for Sperm ₩ gallon. Manufactured kinds are also inactive, but steady in prices. The day's speculations in other articles include 100 baskets Olive at $3 87½, cash; 25,000 gallons English Linseed (within a few days) at 75c.; 7,000 gallons American and English do., in lots from store, at 79c.@80c. ₩ gallon; and 800 gallons Lard at 60c. ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and languid. 1,000 bbls. were procured at $12 50 for Mess, $12 37½ for soft Mess, and $10 75 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats have not varied. 325 pkgs. brought 6½c.@7½c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5½c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Lard is less active and rather lower. There were 300 pkgs. prime purchased, in lots, at 9½c.@9½c. ₩ lb. Beef remains scarce and quiet, with sales of 300 bbls. at $12@$13 for Country Mess; $15 50 for City do.; $16 for repacked Chicago do.; and $17@$17 50 for extra do., ₩ bbl. Beef Hams are retailing at 18c.@19c. ₩ lb. Butter is unchanged, with sales of 200 pkgs. at 16c. for Ohio, 16c.@19c. for Western New-York, and 19c.@21c. for Orange County, ₩ lb. Cheese is also more sought after at 8c.@9½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Only 75 tcs. fair to prime were taken at $3 75@$4 25, ₩ 100 lbs.

TOBACCO—Remains about the same; 40 hhds. Kentucky brought 7½c.@7½c. ₩ lb. The stock of foreign on hand embraces 5,206 bales Cuba, 2,226 Havana, 757 St. Domingo, 64 Porto Rico, and 31 Mexican,—in all, 8,284 bales.

WHISKY—Sales of 400 bbls. Ohio and Prison transpired at 27c. and 27½c. ₩ gallon—showing an easier market.

FREIGHTS—Evinced increased animation. For Liverpool the engagements reached 600 bales Cotton at 7-32d.@¼d. ₩ lb.; 50 tons dead weight at 20s.; 10,000 barrels Flour at 2s @2s. 1d. ₩ bbl.; 15,000 bushels Grain, in ship's bags, at 6d. ₩ bush., and 300 boxes Bacon at 20s. ₩ ton. For London an English brig engaged a cargo of Oil Cake, in bulk, at 20s. ₩ ton. For Havre there were taken 300 bales Cotton at 4c. ₩ lb. Australian and California freights were unchanged.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ÆOLIANS, MELODIONS, PIANOS, AND MUSIC.—HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S Premium Grand and Square Pianos, and Æolians, with entire iron frame curve scale, patented suspension bridge, which are not surpassed in fullness and sweetness of tone. For sale at wholesale and retail, at factory prices. Prices $250 to $1,000.

"Model Melodions"—a Melodion with new improvements, manufactured by Mason & Hamlin, Boston, Mass., superior, in many points, to any now in market; highly recommended by the best musicians. For sale to dealers at factotory prices. Single Reeds. $60, $75, $100, $120, and $135. Double, $150 and $175.

Second hand Pianos, at $40, $75, $90, $125, and $150. Pianos and Melodions to rent.

New Music published daily. Dealers will find it for their advantage to select from our extensive catalogue, which we supply at the lowest rates. Retail customers, who purchase music accounting to 50 cents, will be furnished with a free ticket to the Crystal Palace or Barnum's Museum.

BERRY & GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODIONS.—The undersigned take pleasure in announcing to their numerous friends and the public generally that they have leased and refitted the well-known warerooms heretofore occupied by E. G. Bradbury, and will keep constantly a large and splendid assortment of the very best Pianos to be found in the market, to which the attention of purchasers is most respectfully invited. Second-hand Pianos for sale and to rent.

G. F. BRISTOW, MORSE & CO.,
No. 423 Broadway.

PIANOS WHICH ARE PIANOS.—IMPORTANT NOTICE.—THOMAS H. CHAMBERS invites purchasers to call at his old established warerooms, No 345 Broadway, and examine his piano-fortes, which never fail to give perfect satisfaction, as his numerous patrons will testify. These instruments contain all the latest improvements and are warranted to stand the action of any climate, having been thoroughly tested, and are preeminent for their durability, tone, touch and elegance of finish. Call, see and be convinced. No. 345 Broadway.

ATTENTION—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES at our new and spacious warerooms, No. 421 Broome-st., (a few doors east of Broadway,) which, in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivaled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODIONS—Of every variety, from $45 to $150, suitable for the parlor, lecture room, lodge room, or small church. Believing them to be better in tone, more durable, and better finished than those of any other make, we have accepted the agency, and keep for sale only those manufactured by PRINCE & CO.

WILLIAM HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, opposite the Park, sole agents for PRINCE & Co.'s celebrated Melodions.

A. W. LADD & CO'S First Premium Piano-fortes. A wide large assortment of new and second-hand instruments at great bargains. We wish to call attention to our GRAND DIAGONAL PIANO, with new Grand Action, which has no superior in all the points which constitute a perfect instrument. LINCOLN & THOMPSON, Sole Agents, No. 441 Broadway.

A SUPERIOR 7-OCTAVE $320 ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, made to order within 3 months, by a celebrated maker, fully warranted, will be sold for $220. The owner has to leave the country. It is perfect and can be seen at No. 151 Chambers-st. from 9 o'clock till 2 P. M.

NEWHALL'S CELEBRATED BOSTON PIANOS—Together with a fine assortment of new and second-hand New-York Pianos, for sale lower than anywhere in the City. HENRY BENARY, No. 823 Broadway.

CARHART'S MELODIONS, GUITARS, AND VIOLINS, of superior tone and finish, for sale at great bargains. Melodions tuned and repaired. J. S. CLARK, Agent. No. 365 Broadway, opposite the Park.

CRYSTAL PALACE FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—HAZLETON & BROTHERS offer at their manufactory and warerooms, No. 209 Centre-st., their approved Piano-fortes, in plain or ornamental cases. Musicians and dealers supplied on the most liberal terms.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of THOMAS HUNT & CO., in this City, and in the city of Manchester, England, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Office of liquidation is removed from No. 22 William, corner of Platt, to Nos. 30 and 32 Barclay-st. The parties are authorized to use and sign the name of the firm for that purpose only.

THOMAS HUNT.
WM. M. RICHARDS.
I. P. ROGERS.
T. D. VAILL.
JOS. S. KENDALL.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of RICHARDS, HAIGHT & CO., at Nos. 30 and 32 Barclay-st., New-York, and in Manchester, England, for the purpose of conducting a general importing and commission woolen business.

WM. M. RICHARDS.
EDWARD HAIGHT.
T. D. VAILL.
J. S. KENDALL.
GEORGE FLAGG.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of OTIS & BENNETT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books of the firm will be settled at the store of J. S. & P. M. OTIS. Either of the parties will sign in liquidation.

J. SANDFORD OTIS,
PIERSON M. OTIS,
GEORGE A. BENNETT.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned will continue the manufacture and jobbing of boots and shoes exclusively, under the firm of J. S. & P. M. OTIS, at No. 38 Dey-st.

J. SANDFORD OTIS,
PIERSON M. OTIS.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1854.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned has associated with him Mr. ANDREW J. MARFIN, and will continue business at the old stand, No. 270 Greenwich-st., under the firm of ARCHER & MARTIN.

W. A. ARCHER.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1854.

HATS, CAPS, FURS, &c.—The undersigned would solicit the attention of country merchants and others to examine their new and varied assortment of Summer goods—Hats, Caps, &c.—which they are now offering at greatly reduced prices. Dealers wishing to purchase on the most favorable terms will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. The undersigned would further state that this is the oldest hat store in the street, having been established for upwards of forty years. A great deduction for cash.

ARCHER & MARTIN,
No. 270 Greenwich-st., near Warren.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing in the name of WOODWARD, THOMPSON & CO., No 3 Vesey-place, foot of Vesey-st., West Washington Market, New-York, is this day dissolved. All persons are forwarned against making any contracts whatever with any one person of said copartnership, or any other person on their account, or paying any debts, dues or demands to any other person on their account, excepting to the subscriber. Call at No 2 Vesey-place.

ISAAC N. WOODWARD.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1854.

DISSOLUTION.—The Partnership heretofore existing between JAMES THOMPSON and G. W. NICHOLS, under the name of JAS. THOMPSON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The accounts of the firm will be settled at their office Section No. 11 Lebanon Springs Railroad.

BRAINARD BRIDGE, June 23, 1854.

JAMES THOMPSON.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE, TO RENT, OR EXCHANGE FOR COUNTRY OR CITY PROPERTY.—A new house, filled in with brick, containing 11 rooms, with barn, &c. &c., and from 5 to 10 acres of arable and woodland. 1 mile above McComb's dam, (Harlem River) and ½ mile west from Morrisania, to and from which cars leave 27 times during the day for the City. The land is high, picturesque and healthy, on a line with High Bridge, 10 miles from City Hall, and of easy access at all times of the year. The cars advertise to Harlem for 5 cents, and the 2d, 3d, 4th and 8th av. railroads are soon to be completed to Harlem River. Apply to

T. H. LANE, left stairs, No. 52 Wall-st.

HOUSE AND 2 LOTS FOR SALE OR TO LET—On very easy terms, at the beautiful village of Clarenceville, half an hour's ride from New York, a new 2-story house containing 8 rooms with 3

AUCTION SALES.

SALE.—ON THE BALANCE OF 500 LOCATED VILLA SITES IN WEST ...erty, on the line of the Flushing Rail... THURSDAY, July 6, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the ... THURSDAY, July 6, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the ... P. BARKER will sell on THURSDAY, July 6, ... P. M., by order of Messrs. ..., 500 choice and desirable villa ... the village of West Flushing. West Flush... ...ing the Williamsburg ferries, and is on ... Flushing Railroad, now in full operation— ...hour—with its Depôt on this property; ... from any part of New-York, Brooklyn ... 35 to 45 minutes. Part of the property ... the new National Race-Course. A visit to ... will repay the trouble, and convince ... we do not over-estimate facts in saying that ... is, without exception the handsomest site ... residences in the neighborhood of New-York. ... City leaves Fulton Market slip every hour ... with the Railroad at Hunter's Point. Persons ... or Williamsburg can take the Fulton ... ferry and take the boat at Fulton Market; ... take "Johnson & Hudson's" line of stages from ... and Grand-st. ferry and take the Railroad at ... The ferry from Fort Hamilton to Green ... is a short distance from the Railroad Depôt. Stages ... every half-hour from Peck-slip and Grand-st. ferries to ... Parties who wish to attend the sale can procure ... either by Railroad or stage, with maps, and all ... of J. T. RUNCIE, No 189 Grand-st., Williams... at the office of BARKER & ELLIOTT, No 3 Nas... near Wall-st., New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO.—FRIDAY, June 30, at ... Store, No. 10 St. Luke's Place, Leroy-st., near ... by order of the assignee—All the elegant ... furniture contained in said house, consisting of ... furniture, viz: Splendid ... gas chandeliers, gas fixtures, splendid rosewood ... tete-a-tetes, arm and parlor chairs, covered in ma... and gold satin brocatell-, window curtains to match, ... cords and tassels rich lace curtains, elegant ... rosewood marble top centre tables, magnificent pier ... mantel mirrors, rosewood carved sofas, and splendid ... and highly finished 7 octave piano-fortes, made by ... boards, piano covers, and stools.

...Book-case—Elegant rosewood extension tables, 6 elegant ... rosewood dining chairs, covered in green plush; 1 splendid ... rosewood mirror doors library case, mantel ornaments, oil ... parlor door mats, hall chairs of rosewood, do. um... ...Brussels stair carpets, silver plated rods, rugs, ...

...—Three-ply and Ingrain carpets, mahogany ... palliasses, beds, pillows, &c. Mahogany dresse... ...mahogany chairs in hair-cloth, mahogany ...bedsteads, tables, rockers, cases, morocco cur... ...chairs; plate glasses, cornice and green brocatelle ...curtains, cornices, &c., window shades lamps, ...mantel ornaments, &c., together with the basement ...dining furniture. The whole of the above being near... ...and in the best condition and in every respect one ...of the most desirable and best conditioned sales of household fur... ...offered this season.

HENRY H. LEEDS Auctioneer.

...AND IMPORTANT SALE OF CAR... ...AGES AND HARNESS.—ON THURSDAY, JULY 6, ...OF HARNESS.—H. H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at ... on SATURDAY, July 1 and MONDAY, ..., 1854, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the repos... ...of R. McKINSTRY, Jr., at No. 450 Broadway, ...Grand, No 18 Crosby Nos. 42 and 268 Mott-sts., ...the stock of light coaches, rockaways, barouches ...and carriages, with... &c., &c., consisting of about ...niches of the latest and most approved kind, being ...est collection ever brought together in this or any ...country. To dealers, this sale offers many induce... ...as the assortment is suited to every market in the ...States, and as every article will be sold, without ...to the most favorable terms. The above stock will ...on the premises of closing the business of Mc... ...KINSTRY, Jr., after which a new concern will be opened, ...the business carried on with increased energy, and an ...entirely new and well selected stock. ...—Approved Notes, at 6 months, for sums of $500 ...upwards; 4 months for sums from $250 to $500; under ...Catalogues on the day of sale.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer

...RGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE ...ONE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, FRENCH ...MIRRORS, &c. &c.—F. COLTON will sell ...DAY, July 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. ...Broome-st., a very large assortment of good new and ...second-hand furniture of every conceivable kind. It will ...consist, in part, of two suits of rosewood parlor furniture, ...rich brocatelle, mahogany and black walnut bookcases ...and wardrobes, mahogany French bedsteads, marble-top ...dressing bureaus, marble-top centre, sofa, card and other ...tables, black walnut extension do., sofas and sofa bedsteads, ...mantel and pier glasses, tapestry, ingrain, three-ply and ...hemp carpets, bedding, crockery, glass, &c., &c. Also, ...about 100 cottage bedsteads, hair mattresses and palliasses, cottage ...and bedroom furniture, &c., &c. Also, about 100 cottage ...bedsteads—a first-rate article—also, a lot of second hand ...furniture. Also, two rosewood piano-fortes, in good order ...and fully warranted. Sale will be peremptory, rain or ...shine.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

...AT "WAVERLEY" ON THE HIGHTS—Only ...one mile directly back of Hoboken Ferry—ONE HUN... ...DRED BUILDING LOTS.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, July 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, one ...hundred building lots, beautifully situated on the Hights, ...only one mile directly back of Hoboken ferry. This place ...is to the West side of the City what Brooklyn Hights is to ...the East side, possessing same advantages and conve... ...nience, commanding a full view of the City, the ...the Narrows, and the surrounding country for many miles. ...To those desirous of obtaining a splendid location for a resi... ...dence, or wishing to make an investment, this property ...offers advantages which cannot be excelled; in short, it ...may be said to be City Property, combining beauty of loca... ...tion with convenience and close proximity to the City, ...time required to reach it from the City being the same as ...on the 23d-st. ferry. Terms easy. Title indisputable. For ...maps and particulars apply to A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

...BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—SATURDAY, July 1—By ...order of the assignees at 12 o'clock, on the corner of ...King and Washington-sts—At the packing establishment, ...all the office furniture and packing apparatus contained ...therein, consisting of desks, stools, bookcases and draw... ...ing boards, tables, stoves, pipes, &c. Also, 100 Yard... ...Spades, coal scuttles, shovels, cutting blocks, pickling ta... ...bles, pails, brooms, scale beam and platform, trucks, plat... ...form and scale beam, 2,500 pounds, about 200 sacks Liver... ...pool salt, wheelbarrows, meat benches, hooks, iron safes, ...hoist wheel, about 4,000 empty barrels and hogsheads, scale ...beams, bungs and all the utensils for a packing and cooper... ...ing inspection establishment; particulars of which will be ...found in the office, on the premises, at the corner of ...the six lots corner of King and Washington-sts., together ...with the leases of the lots on which the buildings stand, ...which expire on the 1st of May next with exception of a ...brick stable.

J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer.

...CLOSING SALE AT FORT HAMILTON OF ...CHOICE AND SPACIOUS VILLA SITES, on FRI... ...DAY, July 7, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the ground.—J. T. ...MOULTON, Auctioneer.—These beautiful lots consist of ...the balance of those remaining unsold, and embrace some of ...the most sightly and commanding situations in Fort Hamil... ...ton. The lots are from three to eighteen ...City lots, many of which are most beautifully shaded with ...forest trees, and have an extensive view of ocean, bay and ...country; a scene unsurpassed in the world. The sale will ...be positive to close a copartnership. The Railroad leading ...from the Brooklyn ferries will be extended to Fort Hamil... ...ton the present year, thus rendering this property most ac... ...cessible to all. The sale will be positive to the highest ...bidder. Parties who wish to attend the sale can procure ...tickets either by Railroad or stage, with maps, and all ...information of J. T. RUNCIE, No 189 Grand-st., Williams... ...burgh, at the office of BARKER & ELLIOTT, No 3 Nas... ...sau-st., near Wall-st., New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

...BY H. H. LEEDS & CO., SATURDAY, July 1, ...1854, at 12 o'clock, in front of premises, No 19 Nassau-st., one bay horse, about 15½ hands high, between six and ...seven years old, kind and gentle in all harness. Sold in ...consequence of the owner leaving the city. Also, a set of ...double harness. Also, by order of the Assignees, one double ...iron safe, cost $200, made by S. C. HERRING, and fur... ...nished with a powder-proof lock.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

...VANDEWATER & TURNER will sell on SAT... ...URDAY, July 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Custom House ...Pier No 14 E. R., by order of the United States Quarter... ...master's Department, one horse, two carts, three barges, ...one lot suction hose, leather fire buckets. Also, 60,000 lbs. ...anthracite coal.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

...BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—SATURDAY, July 1, by ...order of the assignee at 11 o'clock, at the coal-yard, on ...the corner of King and Greene-sts., about 300 tons ...Peach Orchard and Black Heath Coal.

JOHN FISHBLATT, Auctioneer—Salesroom 122 Nassau st.

...UNDERWRITERS' SALE—Will sell THIS DAY, ...Saturday, July 1, at 10½ o'clock, a large lot of best Ha... ...vana Cigars, and also a lot damaged by fresh water, &c.

JOSEPH LORD, Auctioneer.

...BY GEO. W. LORD & CO.—No. 256 Broadway, New-... ...York—Sale of Libraries, Paintings, &c. &c., held on ...favorable terms

PROPOSALS.

...PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING A COUNTY ...COURT-HOUSE AND JAIL, at Riverhead, Suffolk ...County, New-York.—Sealed proposals will be received at ...the County Clerk's office at Riverhead, until the 11th day ...of July next, for furnishing materials and building a court... ...house and jail at the above named place, as per specifica... ...tions and plans for each, which may be seen at said County ...Clerk's office, on which day, at 3 o'clock P. M., said propo... ...sals will be opened by the Chairman of the Board of Su... ...pervisors in the presence of the board, at the Court-House ...in Riverhead. A printed copy of the specifications will be ...furnished on application to JAMES B. COOPER, Clerk of ...said County. Proposals may be addressed to the Chair... ...man of the Board of Supervisors, care of James B. Cooper, ...Suffolk Court-House, New-York." The Board will reject ...any one, or all of said proposals, as it may deem proper.

SAMUEL B NICOLL,
SYLVESTER MILLER, } Building Com.
WM. R. POST.

JUNE 12, 1854.

...HERRING'S PATENT WORLD'S FAIR PRE... ...MIUM SAFES.—The undeniable evidence of the supe... ...riority of the Safes manufactured by the subscriber, is ...known and acknowledged by the public, who are assured ...that all Safes made and sold by him or his authorized ...agents, (none genuine except those having his name on a ...metal plate,) will be in as numerous fires, and in every instance ...preserved their contents uninjured, the certificates from ...the owners of which, it is deemed at this time superfluous ...to publish.

The subscriber placed $1,000 in Gold in the safe exhibited by him in the World's Fair, the door of which was secured by Hall's patent powder-proof lock and Jones' patent bank lock, (both of which patents the subscriber has purchased and is now the sole owner of,) and invited all the picklocks in the World to open the safe, with or without the keys, and take the money as a reward for their ingenuity—and although operated upon by several skilled in the art, not one could pick or open the safe.

The largest assortment in the World of fire and burglar proof safes, money chests, bank vaults, and bank vault doors. Bank locks of various kinds on hand and made to order, at the great Salamander Safe Depôt, Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., corner of Pine-st., New York.

S. C. HERRING.

...HOUSE-WARMING AND VENTILATING ...WAREROOM, No. 406 Broadway, New-York.—We in... ...vite the attention of Builders and the public generally to our ...splendid assortment of House Warmers, Ventilating and ...Cooking Apparatus, comprising several new patterns of ...FURNACES, RANGES, &c., combining economy, dura... ...bility and efficiency. We are prepared to warm and ventilate in a superior manner, all classes of public and private ...buildings upon the most reasonable terms. A complete ...assortment of every article in our line constantly on ...hand, and for sale wholesale and retail. Ringwam Company.

GEO. L. CANNON, Agent.

DIVIDENDS.

...DIVIDEND.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL IN... ...TEREST falling due in this City on the FIRST DAY ...OF JULY NEXT, on the following named Securities, ...will be paid on and after that day at the office of the un... ...dersigned, free of United States tax, viz:

BONDS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, Sinking purposes, issued in 1854, being the $1,500,000 Loan 5 per cent.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURG (Penn.,) issued to the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 6 per cents.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURG, (Penn.,) issued to the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company, 6 per cents.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF ALLEGHENY, (Penn.,) issued to the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 6 per cents.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF CHILLICOTE, (Ohio,) issued to the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, 7 per cents.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF MARIETTA, (Ohio,) issued to the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, 7 per cents.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF COVINGTON, (Kentucky,) issued to the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company, 6 per cents.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-ALBANY, (Indiana,) issued to the New-Albany and Salem Railroad Company, 7 per cents.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF WHEELING, (Va.) issued to the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, 6 per cents.

BONDS OF THE TOWN OF HARMER, (Ohio,) issued to the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, 7 per cents.

BONDS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY, (Ohio,) issued to the Columbus and Xenia Railroad Company, 7 per cents.

BONDS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY, (Ohio,) issued to the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, 7 per cents.

BONDS OF GREENE COUNTY, (Ohio,) issued to the Colun bus and Xenia Railroad Company 7 per cents.

BONDS OF STARK COUNTY, (Ohio,) issued to the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 6 per cents.

BONDS OF RICHLAND COUNTY, (Ohio,) issued to the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 6 per cents.

BONDS OF THE COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, (Penn.)—Special Loan of $75,000, 6 per cents

BONDS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, (Penn.,) issued to the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company, 6 per cents.

ROSS COUNTY (Ohio) Bonds, issued to the Marrietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, 7 per cents

ATHENS COUNTY (Ohio) Bonds, issued to the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, 7 per cents

WASHINGTON COUNTY (Ohio) Bonds, issued to the Marrietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, 7 per cents

EONDS OF VAN WERT COUNTY, (Ohio,) issued to the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company, 7 per cents.

BONDS OF ALLEN COUNTY, (Indiana,) issued to the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company, 7 per cents.

BONDS OF CRAWFORD COUNTY, (Ohio,) issued to the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company, 6 per cents.

OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY'S Mortgage Bonds 7 per cents

BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY'S REAL ESTATE, special mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents.

INDIANAPOLIS AND BELLEFONTAINE RAILROAD COMPANY'S Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY'S Mortgage Bonds 7 per cents.

DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD COMPANY'S Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents.

PERU AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD COMPANY'S Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents.

FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY'S Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents

INDIANA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S Income Bonds, 10 per cents

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 63 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1854.

...DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND ...NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANIES, No. 18 ...WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 21, 1854.—A dividend of ...Five per cent. upon the full stock of these Companies, (except construction stock,) has been declared from the net earnings of the current six months, payable in cash on and after the 5th day of July next, to Stockholders who shall be such at the closing of the books.

An extra dividend from the surplus earnings has also been declared, payable to the holders of full stock as above, as follows: By the issue to them on the 1st day of August next of one share of construction stock for every three shares of full stock held by them.—which construction stock will be issued with twenty per cent. endorsed as paid thereon, and subject to the further payment of eighty per cent. payable as follows:

Fifteen per cent. on the 1st day of August.
Fifteen per cent. on the 1st day of September.
Fifteen per cent. on the 1st day of October.
Fifteen per cent. on the 1st day of November.
Twenty per cent. on the 1st day of December.

Parties will have the option of paying faster or in full at any time, and interest will be allowed accordingly; and those entitled to the fractional part of a share, will make the same full by payment of the difference.

The semi-annual payment of four per cent. for interest on construction stock, will be made at this office on the 1st day of July. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th June to the 5th day of July. By order of the Board.

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

...THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST—Due in this ...City, the 1st July, on the following mentioned securities, viz:

MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO. First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Bonds.

MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO. First Mortgage Ten Per Cent. Bonds

COLUMBUS PIQUA AND INDIANA RAILROAD CO. First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds

COLUMBUS PIQUA AND INDIANA RAILROAD CO. Second Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds.

SPRINGFIELD, MOUNT VERNON AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO. Seven Per Cent. Bonds

MILWAUKEE CITY TEN PER CENT. BONDS, issued to the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company.

HOLMES CO. SIX PER CENT. BONDS, issued to the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Co.

SUMMIT CO. SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, issued to the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company.

CITY OF NEWPORT (KY.) SIX PER CENT. BONDS, issued to the Newport and Covington Bridge Company, will be paid on presentation of the proper Coupons, at our office, No. 18 Wall-st., on and after the 1st proximo.

ATWOOD, DUNLEVY & CO.

NEW-YORK, June 26, 1854.

...DIVIDEND.—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, ...NEW-YORK, June 9, 1854.—An extra dividend of ten per ...cent on the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid on the ...first day of July next. The capital stock will be increased ...fifty per cent., or one million dollars, payable one-half, or ...fifty dollars per share, on the first day of July next, and the ...other half on the sixth day of November next. The new ...stock will be distributed to the old stockholders in the ratio ...of one share of new stock to every two shares of old stock, ...according to the stock ledger on the morning of the 25th ...instant. The rights to fractional parts of shares may be ...transferred and combined so as to obtain full shares. Any ...stockholder may at any time after the 30th instant, pay in ...his new shares in full, and be entitled to rebate at the rate ...of seven per cent per annum, on the moiety, to the 6th No... ...vember. The latter half of the increased Stock will not be ...entitled to any portion of the semi-annual dividend in ...November next. The transfer books will be closed from ...the 25th instant to the 1st July inclusive.

C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.

...DIVIDEND—CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNA... ...TI RAILROAD CO., June 20, 1854.—A dividend of FOUR ...PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has ...been delared from the earnings of the past five months, ...ending on the 30th instant and payable on the 1st day of ...July next. Stockholders registered in the New-York ...books will be paid at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER ...& Co.

An extra dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable in the stock of the Company, has also been declared, and made payable as above.

Transfer books will remain closed from the 24th inst. to 1st proximo, inclusive. By order of the Board of Directors.

T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, } NEW-YORK, June 28, 1854. }

...DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company ...have this day declared a dividend of three and a-half per cent on the Capital stock of the said Company, payable on and after the 22d of July next.

The transfer books will be closed after 3 o'clock this day, until the 22d July inclusive.

The interest on the Bonds of this Company falling due on the 1st July, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 78 Broadway, upon presentation of the Coupons, on and after that date. By order of the Board.

FRANCIS SPIES, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1854.

...FINAL DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of the late ...PHENIX BANK, whose charter expired on the first day of January, 1854, hereby give notice that they will pay the final dividend of seven (7) per cent. to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after SATURDAY, the 1st of July, 1854. Said dividend is in full and final settlement of all claims and demands against the late Phenix Bank, and against the undersigned Trustees thereof.

(Signed) THOMAS TILESTON,
HENRY CARY,
JOSHUA J. HENRY,
Trustees of the late Phenix Bank.

...EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, ...No 51 Chambers-st.—The trustees of this Institution have directed that interest be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, for six months, ending 30th ult., as follows: On all sums of $500 and under, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum; and on all sums of over $500 at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, the 17th instant. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

JOSEPH STUART, President.

PETER CREBAR, Accountant.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1854.

...DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the ISLAND CITY BANK have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Four per cent., on the Capital Stock, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 10th proximo. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th July, inclusive.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1854.

...DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE IN... ...SURANCE COMPANY, No. 134 Broadway, corner of John-st.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of five per cent. for the last six months, payable at the office of the Company on and after the 5th inst.—NEW-YORK, July, 1, 1854. JOHN BAKER, Sec'y.

...METROPOLITAN BANK—DIVIDEND.—A Divi... ...dend of Four per cent on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on Monday, 3d of July next. The transfer book will be closed on Monday morning, 26th instant. By order of the Board.

NEW-YORK, June 23, 1854. H. MEIGS, JR., Cashier.

...OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND MISSIS... ...SIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY—No. 18 William-st.—NEW-YORK, June 26, 1854.—Interest on the Bonds of this Company due on the 1st of July, will be paid on and after that date on presentation of the Coupons at this office.

JAMES K. ALEXANDER, Secretary.

...MARKET BANK—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of Four ...per cent has THIS DAY been declared for the current six months, payable on and after the 1st day of July. The transfer book will be closed from the 30th of June to 10th proximo. By order of the Board of Directors.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

...GROCERS' BANK.—A Dividend of Three and a ...half per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank will be paid to the Stockholders on and after the 6th of July next. By order of the Board. SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 24, 1854.

...CONTINENTAL BANK.—A semi-annual dividend ...of Four (4) per cent on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on the 3d of July next.

NEW-YORK, June 23, 1854. W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.

...DIVIDEND.—HANOVER INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-... ...YORK, July 1, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of six per ...cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 1 Hanover-square. By order of the Board. A. M. McKEE, Secretary.

...BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.—NEW-YORK, ...June 14, 1854.—A dividend of 3½ per cent. has been this day declared, payable July 1st. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th June to July 2d.

F. SEYMOUR. Cashier.

...ALTON CITY BONDS.—The interest coupons fall... ...ing due July 1, on the above bonds, will be paid at the office of the subscribers on and after that date.

WADSWORTH & SHELDON, No. 39 Wall st.

...THE INTEREST due March 1, on ALBANY AND ...NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY BONDS, will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

...ENCAUSTIC TILES for floors of churches, and pub... ...lic buildings, and for vestibules, halls, dining rooms, ...conservatories, and hearths in dwellings. These tiles are ...of an almost infinite variety of patterns, are very hard and ...strong, and are used in the best houses in all parts of the ...country. Also, Garnkirk chimney tops, suited to every ...style of architecture, and recommended in Downing's work ...on country houses, and by architects generally. For sale ...by MILLER, COATES & YOULE, No. 279 Pearl-st., New-York.

INSURANCE.

...REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, ...No. 70 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and carefully invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest on the paid up capital, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, two-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	J. P. G. Foster,	J. M. Waterbury,
D. B. Fearing,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,
A. G. Dowling,	M. W. Hamilton,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	Dunning Deer,	John J. Astor, Jr.
George W. Riggs,	John Stuart, Jr.,	Fred. A. Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Jas. Gaillard, Jr.,	James C. Ball,
Chas. H. Russell,	Ed. C. Center,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred. G. Foster.
Peleg Hall.	Robert S. Hone,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

...BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, ...CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandize, vessels in port and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martin,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John R. Briggs,	Charles A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
Wright Post,	H. B. Firstbrook,	Chas. T. Cromwell,
P. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Brown,
H. Quackenbos,	Andre Fromont,	Samuel F. Whitney,
Geo. Gallallan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

DIRECTORS:
WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

...THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE ...COMPANY—CASH CAPITAL $300,000—Office, No. 108 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.—This Company is now prepared to insure buildings, merchandize, personal property, and ships in port and their cargoes, against loss or damage by fire:

James L. Graham,	Daniel Parish,	Evan R. Bebb,
E. Whitehouse,	G. A. Conover,	G. L. Beeckman,
J. B. Varnum,	Martin Bates, Jr.,	Joseph M. Strong,
Leonard Appleby,	Isaac E. Taylor,	Lorrian Freeman,
F. H. Wolcott,	W. Delmon,	Edwd. Macomber,
Wm. K. Strong,	Henry V. Butler,	John La Farge,
Moses Taylor,	R. R. McIlvaine,	Chas. E. Appleby,
Jas. O. Sheldon,	Henry Dwight, Jr.,	Jeremiah Wilbur.

DIRECTORS.
JAMES LOHIMER GRAHAM, President.

EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

...PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY ...OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Offices, No. 22 William and 173 Canal-sts.

Jeremiah Terbell,	Jas. S. Brouwer,	Chas. T. Hirson,
Freem'n Campbell,	Wm. F. Foster,	Wm. M. Wilson,
John W. Lewis,	Jotham C. Meeker,	Abraham Leggett,
Jno. P. Yelverton,	Lyman Chapin,	Matthias Clark,
Henry S Terbell,	Solomon Bantz,	Thos. Williams,
David D. Crane,	Charles Crane,	Edw'd P. Clark,
Richard Varick,	George Warner,	Mortimer Brown,
Wm. D Washburn,	Christo. Gwyer,	Wm. Moir,
Cor. Stephenson,	Wm. H. Lee,	P. J. Bonesteel,
Simon Shindler,	Jno. Moneypenny,	Alfred Bannorr,
Gayl'd B. Hubbell,	Geo. D. Cragin,	C. H. McIntire.
Gid'n De Angelis,	Edw'd D. Nelson.	

DIRECTORS.
RICHARD VARICK, President.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

...OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE ...COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Richd. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chardavoyne,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C White,
Jos W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Irad Hawley,	Wm. M. Macy.

DIRECTORS.
GEO. S. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

...CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated April, 1837—Offices Nos. 67 Wall-st., and 59 Bowery—Continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

D. BURTNETT, President.

J. M. McLEAN, Secretary.

...NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE ...COMPANY—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of 6 per cent. for six months, payable on the 1st day of July next at the office. No. 7 Wall-st. W. H DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

JUNE 26, 1854.

...HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No 5 Tryon-row, cor. Chatham-st.—Insures on the most favorable terms against loss and damage by fire on dwellings, stores, merchandise, &c. JOHN BRUCE, Pres.

FINANCIAL.

...BONDS FOR SALE.—The NASHVILLE & CHAT... ...TANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY have for sale 150 Bonds of $1,000 each. They are the Bonds of the Company endorsed and guaranteed by the State of Tennessee—and are made receivable by the Comptroller of the State as a basis for private banking, under the Free Banking Law of that State. Part of these Bonds have twenty, and part twenty-five years to run, from 1st Jan., 1854, and bear six per cent. interest, payable with coupons half yearly, 1st Jan and 1st July in New-York. The payment of the interest on these Bonds is provided for by the Statute in the same manner as in regard to the State Bonds proper,—the Bank of Tennessee being in such case the fiscal agent of the State, and charged equally in the one case as the other, with protecting the faith of the State. Nothing is receivable under the Internal Improvement Banking Law of Tennessee, except Bonds of the United States, Bonds of the State of Tennessee, and these Bonds guaranteed as above. From the high rates required to be paid for both of the first two kinds of Bonds, these Bonds will find a ready sale in Tennessee, independent of their general value in the market. Persons wishing to buy will apply to the President of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New-York, or to the undersigned, at Nashville, Tenn., for terms. The fullest information will be furnished of the state of the Road, and its capacity to pay.

V. K. STEVENSON, President N. & C. R. R. Co.

...NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—The Board of Di... ...rectors of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company have this day declared a dividend of ten per cent. expended in construction, an extra dividend of ten per cent. in stock, to be apportioned to those who shall be holders of the full stock of the Company, on the 15th day of July next; being one share for every ten shares, or one-tenth part of a share for each share held on that day. Holders will have the right to assign the fractional part to which they may be entitled; and certificates for every ten fractional parts standing in any one name, and for said whole shares, will be issued on and after the 10th day of August next. Dividends declared thereafter will be paid upon all such whole shares as upon other stock of the Company, but dividends will not accrue upon the fractional parts until ten shall have been consolidated into one share, and a certificate issued therefor.—New-York, June 10, 1854.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., No. 49 Wall-st. } NEW-YORK, June 15, 1854. }

...NOTICE.—Subscribers to the $1,500,000 increased capital stock of this Company are hereby notified that a further installment of Fifteen per cent. has been called for and will be payable at the Phenix Bank of the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 1st day of July next.

By order of the Board.

WM. E. WARREN, Secretary and Treasurer.

...THE UNDERSIGNED—Receivers of the Commercial Bank of New-Jersey, hereby give notice to the creditors of said Bank, holding certificates issued by either of said Receivers, that the amount of the second dividend of thirty per cent. ordered by the Chancellor, will be paid on presentation of their respective certificates at the State Bank at New-Brunswick, June 1 1854.

THOS G. MARSH,
CORTLANDT PARKER,
OLIVER S. HALSTED, Jr.

...NOTICE.—An election of Directors of the Lebanon Springs Railroad Company will be held at the office of the engineer of the company, at New-Lebanon, on FRIDAY the 28th of July next, at 12 o'clock M.

M. Y. TILDEN, President.

R. C. ROOT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1854.

...NATIONAL BANK.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, BENJAMIN T. HOOGLAND was appointed Cashier of this Bank in the place of F. DOBBS, resigned on account of ill health.

JAMES GALLATIN, President.

NEW-YORK, June 23d, 1854.

...AGENCY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.—Notice is hereby given, that an instalment of $12 will be paid on each $1,000 of the Stock of the State of Illinois, at the office of the subscribers, on and after MONDAY, the 3d day of July next. WARDSWORTH & SHELDON, Interest Agents, No. 39 Wall-st.

...FINLEY, KISSAM & CO., Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st.—Collections made on all parts of the United States and Canadas, and prompt returns given, at low rates. Business paper and Loans negotiated on Commission. Stocks bought and sold at the Stock Exchange.

...NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY, June 19, the fare in the City line cars, between the Astor House and 27th-st., will be reduced to 5 cents.

JOHN D. ELIOT, Superintendent.

COAL.

...CUMBERLAND COAL.—The New Creek Company is now receiving at Baltimore, a regular supply of Cumberland Coal, from their mines in Hampshire County, which they offer for sale at the lowest market prices. This coal is believed to be equal in quality to any coal mined in the Cumberland region. For steam purposes it has no superior. The estimation in which it is held by Engineers in the U. S. Navy, and for the use of locomotives, can be shown at the office of the Company, No 35 Wall-st., New-York, where orders will be punctually attended to.

STEAMBOATS.

...REGULAR DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND ...INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—The new and splendid steamer GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. J. B. ODELL, will leave New-York from the foot of Jay st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock. Returning, will leave Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

...K

New-York Daily Times.

THE TURF OF 1854.

The Great Central Course Route—Spirited Contest for the Astor House Stake of $2,500—The Four-Mile Race of To-Day.

FIFTH DAY.

The great Spring races over the National Course were continued yesterday with the same spirit as heretofore. Notwithstanding the unpleasantness of the weather during the previous night and forenoon of yesterday, the fifth day's sports of the turf were attended by a large audience. Owing to the heavy fall of rain, the track was quite slippery, and required a skillful rider to prevent a racer from stumbling and throwing him headlong on the Course. When the rain had ceased, the massive mast from rollers were put in motion and drawn over the track to pack down the soil. It had no effect, and many of the turfmen deemed it advisable to postpone the races until the next fair day, but the proprietors were compelled to have the horses called on for the stake race of $2,500, according to their announcement, as there annexed:

"Astor House Stake, for three years olds. Two Mile Heats: $25.0 subscription—$200 Forfeit; Astor House to give $500 if two or more start. C. G. CHILDS names ch. c. *Sam Letcher*, by *Wagner*, dam by *Medoc*. D. S. BOWLER names g. c. *Little Arthur*, by imp. *Glencoe*, dam *Blue Bonnet*. G. W. DILAHUNT names ch. c. *Avery*, by imp. *Glencoe*, dam by *Medoc*. THOMAS WITTEN names ch. f. by imp. *Glencoe*, dam by *Medoc*."

THE FIRST TWO MILE HEAT.

Before the hour (2 o'clock) arrived for the "three year-olds" to saddle for the contest of two mile heats, of the celebrated mare in question, there was a large party of Southerners present, and the betting was sharp in favor of *Little Arthur*, whose fame stands high for speed and endurance. Many Northerners, who have had long experience in racing and trotting stock, of the best blood were at the Course, and cautiously made their bets in favor of *Letcher*, one of the *Wagner* and *Medoc* blood of horses.

There were, no doubt, some $5,000 changed hands on the result of this exciting contest, and the backers of *Little Arthur* were the sufferers respecting their financial ventures on the race. The bugle brought the competitors to the stand, and they quickly glided off at the top of the drum at a rapid pace. The three horses kept their position about the same as when starting, until approaching the back stretch. *Arthur* was a length ahead of *Letcher*, and the latter in advance of *Witten* some two lengths. During their run down the straight side, the riders of *Letcher* and *Little Arthur* urged their nags and they went close together. Meanwhile *Witten* fell behind, and to the astonishment of many persons, the heat was won in fine style by *Letcher* in 3 minutes and 58 seconds.

SECOND HEAT.

Those who had selected *Little Arthur* as their favorite still retained the utmost confidence in the gray steed. Few of them, however, changed their minds and "hedged" by betting $100 to $80 on *Arthur*. The steeds started on the second heat in the regular order with *Letcher* (the winning horse) having the pole, *Witten* made a few long and rapid strides and surprised the crowd by taking the pole and keeping ahead for a couple of seconds. On passing the quarter, *Little Arthur* increased her speed and was followed by *Letcher*, both of them leading *Witten* about one hundred yards to the home stretch. Finally, *Letcher* was sent off on the straight side at almost railroad speed, quickly closed up and lapped *Letcher*, beating *Arthur* to the stand only a length. The latter part of this second mile was run much faster than any other portion of the heat was accomplished. They were so near together when coming down the home stretch, that it was beyond the possibility of any human being to say which steed would come out winner of the heat and race. The spectators repeatedly cheered each horse as they advanced towards the mile cord at the stand, and there were many pleasant and grum looking faces. The tall gentleman having the signal drum in charge for this day, announced that *Letcher* had won the heat and race: Time, 3:56½. *Witten* was distanced. The silk purse, containing the stake, was then handed to *Letcher's* rider, who galloped away to the lower entrance, and with gladness in his countenance for the success of his nag, presented the treasure to his steed's owner. We should have mentioned that in the first heat the stirrup of *Little Arthur's* saddle gave way on the straight side of the track. It broke very suddenly, and the lad had a narrow escape from being pitched off the nag's back. This occurred during the second mile, and impeded her speed to such a degree, that it was, in the opinion of many old turfmen, the cause of her losing the heat. However, no provisions are made for accidents, consequently the Judges have no power to entertain any complaints made on those grounds.

The race for the purse of $500, for beaten horses, two mile heats, did not come off, as the only horse entered for it was *Di Clapperton*.

THE RACES OF TO-DAY.

The races of to-day are looked for with great interest by the lovers of the turf, as it was announced about town that the racer *Lexington* would enter for the great four-mile contest, best in three. Should the weather prove clear to-day, and the best horses are entered, the National Course will be attended by thousands of persons from all parts of the United States. The entries of horses, as made last evening, are as follows:

MILE HEATS.

White Eye, Garrett Davis, Maid of Orleans and WITTEN'S ch. f.

FOUR-MILE HEATS.

Highlander, Di Clapperton.

The other entries for next week's races will be found in our advertising columns.

THE POLICE REGULATIONS.

The Police regulations at the Course are still under the efficient personal management of Sheriff BOYD. This gentleman has thus far kept everything quiet, and being determined to end the meeting of the week in the same manner, he has procured a reinforcement of constables for to-day. We trust the Sheriff will give his attention to the reckless manner in which the toll-gate near Astoria is guarded by the keeper who is placed there to receive the toll. On more than one occasion this fellow has endeavored to take unfair advantages.

Who is He?

Such of our readers as have been in the habit of passing the New-York Hotel any time during the last six months, have probably noticed one of the "*genus homo*," who could be seen at all hours lounging about in the vicinity, and who, by the oddity of his dress, was generally the "observed of all observers." In the coldest days of last Winter, OTTO J—— appeared regularly attired in a thin linen coat, exceedingly tight inexpressibles, and slippers, with white stockings, while sometimes a cap, and oftener a straw-hat, covered his cranium. Once, indeed, we saw him in the midst of a snow-storm dressed in a coat of *drap d'été*, but otherwise invariably his dress was such as we have described, or rather is yet—for even now he appears every day on his accustomed post, with his eyes intently fixed upon a house nearly opposite the hotel.

It seems poor OTTO is a Holsteiner by birth and a gilder by trade, and furthermore rather cracked in his upper story. Now, OTTO, having gained sight of a very fashionable and wealthy young lady, (whose name is neither Smith nor Brown,) residing in the vicinity of Waverly-place, has taken it into his head (which he could do the easier as it is cracked) to fall deeply in love with her; and, accordingly, he is never happy except when he is within a short distance of the beloved object. Miss —— was much amused at this admiration at first, and encouraged it by various smiles and other incentives. But now, when it has continued so many months, it has become troublesome, and she not very long ago had her humble lover arrested as a maniac. Accordingly OTTO was put "in quod" for one night, and then examined by the physicians, who discharged him as sane, or, at least, harmless, upon which he immediately returned to his post. Many and curious indeed are the letters which he has indicted to his dear Miss ——; and now, as he lately informed us, (to use his own euphonious words,) "I hef write to Sheneral Pearsh apout mine bishnish," and there can be no doubt that "Sheneral Pearsh" will make the matter right. Meanwhile, OTTO can usually be seen from 9 A. M. to 11 P. M., near the place designated, standing on the corner "like patience on a monument smiling at grief."

FIRE IN CROSBY-STREET.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the building No. 108 Crosby-street. The upper part was occupied by Mr. DEARMAN, as a carriage-maker's shop, and the lower part as a livery stable, by JAMES MCMANN. Two horses and a cow were burned. All the tools belonging to the carriage shop were consumed. The house adjoining, occupied by several families, was slightly injured on the roof. The building was owned by Mr. MERRELL. No insurance on building or stock.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Two Stock Sales and Business see Sixth Page.

FRIDAY, June 30—A. M.

The steamer *Europa*, June 17, from Liverpool, reports a slight decline in Cotton, but a steady market the last day. The accounts are three days later than by the *Atlantic*. Flour was looking well. Grain only in moderate request, and to make sales before was conceded. The Bank of England report to the 10th June, shows no increase of Gold. of Indian Corn 1s.,6d. to 2s. from the rates of the week The arrivals of the week which succeeded were large from Australia and the West Indies, say $3,000,000. The demand for the Continent was not large. Silver in quick request for China. The Provis on Trade quite firm at Liverpool. The British funds 91¼@91⅜; French four and a half ₱ cents., 96½. BARING and BELL both report a fair business in American Stocks. Money was going a fraction under the Bank rate, and the market easier. The London *Times* Money Report to Friday, P.M., June 16, is:

> The English funds opened with dullness this morning at a further decline of an eighth, but the market showed more firmness towards the close. Consols, which left off yesterday at 91¼@¼, were first quoted 91@¼, at which they remained for a long time without activity. Ultimately, however, they returned to 91¼@¼, and after regular hours some transactions took place at 91⅜@½. The rate for money on the Stock-Exchange remains at about 3@3½ P cent., and at the existing rates out of doors the demand is moderate. Specie continues to flow into the Bank, and the gloomy weather produces no adverse effect since it is not unfavorable for the hay harvest, while there is yet the prospect of a sufficient interval of warmth and sunshine for the grain crops. Both on the Paris and London Exchanges, however, this question will now exercise a predominant influence.

The Sub-Treasury disbursed to-day $1,654,417, of which over half a million was for the reimbursement of the principal of the Public Debt, and $1,050,000 transferred to the Interest Department of the office here, to be paid out to the holders of the July interest on the Debt, on or after to-morrow. The regular balance in the New-York office is thus reduced to $7,451,414. We hear nothing absolutely reliable as to the destination of the Mexican Treaty money, the warrants for $7,000,000 of which were probably made out at Washington to-day. There was no heavy movement in Foreign Bills, indicating this form of its remittance to England. The cash rates on London for the Havre packet to-morrow, were 109½@109⅝; on Paris there was a fair amount done, mostly in commercial signatures at 5.13¾, the Bankers demanding 5.11½@5.12½. The packet takes less than half a million in Gold, according to present engagements. There was a quiet Money Market to-day. The rates of interest are without abatement on mercantile paper, within the range 11 to 15 ₱ cent., according to classification, and high differences are still paid for carrying Stocks; but the pressure for money at call was not so marked. One or more of the Banking Houses anticipated some of the Railway and other Coupons which they had to pay on 1st July.

There is not much that is new to be said of the Stock Exchange. The course of the market is by no means settled. There is a strong hope of better times next week in Money affairs, and this sustains prices on a good portion of the list, and the transactions to-day show a liberal business in the Railroads, in Cumberland Coal and Nicaragua Transit, but at no improvement on Thursday's sales. The market steady at the close. Very little done in Railroad Bonds; less than $25,000 at the Board, all told. New-York Central shares closed 99½@99½; Erie, 62½; Harlem, 45½; Cumberland, 37½, and Reading 77½.

The business at the New-York Sub-Treasury for the month of June, was as follows:

June 1.	Regular Balance from May		$8,962,609
June 30.	Receipts since,		
	From Customs	$2,495,672	
	Transfers	500,000	
	Miscellaneous	498,465	3,494,137
			$12,456,746
June 30.	Payments		5,005,332
	Rgular balance over to July		$7,451,414
Interest Department, balance June 1			$60,598
	Appropriations		1,050,000
			$1,110,598
	Payments		8,517
	Balance to pay July Interest		1,102,081
Specie Deposits, Disbursing Offices, balance June 1			$383,660
	Deposits during the month		337,056
			$720,716
	Payments		356,946
	Balance		$363,770
	Total Coin on hand		$8,917,866
Receipts from Customs Jan. 1 to July 30, '54,			$42,166,780
Receipts from Customs Jan. 1 to July 30, '53,			38,738,628
	Increase this half year		$3,428,152

Nothing further was heard to-day from the authorities of Buffalo in regard to the interest on the temporary City Debt, part of which is held here. The amount is not large, but a principle is involved in this cavalier mode of treating creditors which the Buffalo people, in the end, will find more costly than to have advanced the July interest twice told. The injunction granted by one of their own courts is by no means conclusive. The proceeding was *ex parte*, and appears to have been one of those convenient modes of getting up a quarrel, on legal technicalities, so often resorted to in times of embarrassment, to the disappointment and at the cost of innocent creditors. It might serve as an excuse to a bankrupt Railroad Company, whose credit, as well as resources are gone beyond the hope of redemption, but for a flourishing city of 50,000 inhabitants, like Buffalo, and in the State of New-York, whose whole legislation is alike opposed to repudiation and pleas of usury, the apology is wholly unworthy, and the neglect itself unpardonable. We have carefully looked into the nature and circumstances of the Debt. It was issued for about $70,000, not as a technically Funded Debt—which it is alleged, must have special authority of law—but as an original obligation for property purchased and conveyed for City Market purposes, under the charter privileges of the Common Council. Judge GREENE C. BRONSON writes that "there is no color for saying that the purchase of a site for a market and giving an obligation to pay the price was creating a Funded Debt." He has examined the charter, and his opinion, besides, is based on common usage. But beyond this a proper sense of city credit would have kept the knowledge of such petty litigation at home.

The Import of Foreign Dry Goods this week amounts to $1,554,896; of which $306,702 passed into Public Warehouse. The following is the summary:

	CONSUMPTION ENTIRE. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSE'D. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	1,077	$371,284	504	$153,616	155	$60,490
Man. of Cotton	811	219 718	120	27,370	29	9,636
Man. of Silk	588	475,458	455	118,198	79	60,697
Man of Flax	218	84,415	21	6,692	52	13,219
Miscellaneous	173	97,319	2	926	—	17.194
Total	2,867	$1,248,194	1,103	$306,702	442	$161,146
		306,702				1,248,194
Total entered		$1,554,896	Total marketed			$1,409,340

The Buffalo and State Line Railroad Company have declared a half-yearly dividend of 5 ₱ cent., payable 1st of August.

The dividends to be paid out at Boston on the 2d July amount to $1,917,763, viz.:

On Railroad Shares	$1,008,894
On Railroad Bonds	463,000
On Manufacturing Stocks	352,000
Miscellaneous	99,869
Total	$1,917,763

The half-yearly dividends upon Railroad Bonds to be paid by ATWOOD, DUNLEVY & Co. Bankers, No. 18 Wall-street, on or abou 1st July, are as follows:

Milwaukie and Mississippi,	Newport City, Ky.,
Columbus and Piqua,	Holmes County, Ohio,
Springfield and Mt. Vernon,	Summit County, Ohio.

The half-yearly dividends to be paid by WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., Bankers, No. 52 Wall-street, are as follows:

State Indiana 5's of '34.	Allegany County, Pennsylvania Special Loan
City Pittsburg to Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad	Allegany Co. to Connellsville Railroad.
Fame to Connellsville R. R.	Athens County, Ohio.
Allegany City to Penn. R. R.	Washington County, Ohio.
Chillicothe City to Marietta Railroad.	Van Wert County, Ohio.
Marietta City to same.	Allen County, Indiana.
Covington City, Ky.	Crawford County Ohio.
New Albany City, Ind.	Ohio & Penny vania R. R.
Wheeling City to Marietta Railroad.	Bellefontaine Roads.
Town of Hudmer, Ohio.	Mari-tta Road.
Franklin County, Ohio.	Dayton and Michigan Road.
Green County, Ohio.	Pera & Indianopolis Road.
Stark County, Ohio.	Fort Wayne & Chicago Road.
Richland County, Ohio.	Indiana Central Road.

Interest due in New-York 1st July on the following securities will be paid at the Banking House of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.:

City of Boston, Cochituate Water Loan.	City of Chicago, Illinois, Northern Canal Loan.
City of Albany Water Loan.	State of Illinois Loan and Sanitarium Company.
City of Pittsburg Loan to Pittsburg and Steubenville Railroad Company.	State of Missouri Loan to Pacific Railroad Company.
City of Cleveland Water Loan.	State of California 7's.
City of Sacramento, (Cal.) Principal and interest.	Pacific Railroad Company's Bonds.
Buffalo and State Line Railroad Company.	State of New-York Bonds, Loan to Auburn and Rochester Railroad Company.
Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, 1st and 2d Mort.	Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad Company.

The Ohio Life and Trust Company pay the following Ohio dividends:

Champaign County.	Little Miami.
Scioto County.	Jackson County.
City of Portsmouth.	Portland Township.
Cincinnati Gas Light.	Fairfield County.
Town of Elyria.	Cleveland and Pittsburg.
Pickaway County.	Cincinnati H. and Dayton.
Iron Railroad.	Central Ohio.
Miami County.	Indianapolis and Cincinnati.
City of Toledo.	Steubenville and Indiana.
Perrysburg Township.	Trust Company Dividend.
City of Dayton.	Cleveland and Pittsburg.

More About the Cumberland Charter.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

You will please give place to this extract of a letter, dated BALTIMORE, June 26, 1854.

"From the information before me, I infer that the Company (Cumberland,) have not complied with the provisions of the 11th and 12th Sections of the amended Charter. They have sent to market all told, (that is since the amendment referred to,) over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, up to say 15th June inst., about 196,487 tons of coal. They cannot have sent more over the Canal, and they admit in their report of July 11 1853, page 55, that they have averaged 400 tons per day which is less than one half the required quantity. They have made no report to the Governor of the State, for the obvious reason that they had not complied with the 11th Section."

That 11th Section requires "that the said Cumberland Coal and Iron Company shall report annually, on the first day of January in each and every year, the quantity of coal mined out and carried to the market by said Company as aforesaid, which report shall be verified by the oath of the President of the said Company, and when so made, shall be by the Governor laid before the General Assembly of Maryland, when in session."

A writer in a morning paper gets over the difficulty of a *forfeiture* in a very summary way, first admitting the facts, of *cause of forfeiture*, by saying:

> "The section above quoted by our correspondent was only an amendment to the charter, and only forfeits the amendments connected therewith; but would not touch, as was understood, the original charter. The charter of the Company may be considered as beyond all doubt or cavil."

It so happens that if the "amendment" is forfeited as it certainly is, and the Courts must so declare, *without regard to consequences*, for the statute must be respected "in all Courts and places," the certificates now afloat, purporting to be *one hundred shares*, are but the one-fifth part thereof. The pretended right to do business in New-York (and it is but a pretence) is gone. The number of Directors would be but *four* instead of *twelve*, the number of acres of land the Company could hold would be reduced from *twelve thousand* acres to *five thousand*—and this would be "the charter of the Company, to be considered as beyond all doubt or cavil," and what would it be worth, to be sure. Mr. MEHEFFY and his *twelve apostles* would be exiled to Cumberland, four hundred miles from that romantic spot "corner of Broadway and Wall-street," cut off from the refined society of *Bulls and Bears*, from the sight of omnibuses, the hearing of "fire-bells," the Christy's Minstrels, and Barnum's Museum. Maryland, dear Maryland, do not disturb the dream of the schemers; let them have as long a nap as the innocent Parker Vein and Phœnix dreamers had—many of whom, no doubt, regret ever having been woke.

The writer I have referred to further says, by way of consolation, that

> "In fact, the interest of the State of Maryland is identified with the development of the vast mineral resources of the State; and if the Cumberland or any other company was deficient in transportation, in any one year, to a much larger extent—even to one-half of the amount—it is doubtful if the Legislature would enforce the law."

Maryland is a proud State, and she respects the laws, and expects others to do so likewise; and when it *required the oath of the President* of the Cumberland Company to the amount of its business, it was not intended that this requisition should be disregarded; and the penalty for that disregard will no doubt be enforced. The affection of New-York speculators will not override the sense of violated dignity evinced towards a sovereign State. P.

The Derelict Road.

From the Evening Post, June 30.

The receipts of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company for May, 1854, were $119,165; May, 1853, $60,000; Increase 100 per cent., $59,165. This company has agreed to purchase the Mississippi and Rock River Junction Road, and to take upon itself all its liabilities, as soon as the details are arranged. The party who, in a letter to the DAILY TIMES, complains of the non-payment of interest on the bonds of the last named Company, should apply to the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company.

Important to Farmers—Trial of Mowing Machines.

From the Chenango (Norwich, N. Y.) Telegraph.

On Thursday of last week we were present at the mowing machine trial which was announced in our last number. The trial came off on the farm of Mr. LEROY SHATTUCK, three miles below this village, and was witnessed by a considerable number of practical farmers and mechanics, as well as some who, although belonging to neither class, had the curiosity to witness this, to many, novel invention, and its practical application.

We do not profess to sufficient knowledge of the science of mechanics to venture our judgment as to the relative qualities of the three machines which were used. But it seemed to be the general opinion of those whose occupations are such as to give their judgments the greatest weight, that the machine known as WOOD's bore off the palm. An intelligent and extensive farmer present remarked, in our hearing, "It cuts closer, it is easier for the horses to draw, and it is more easily moved from place to place.

We do not intend by these remarks to intimate that the other two machines (FORBUSH's and KETCHUM's) are without merit. It was the opinion of many, that had the Forbush machine been in better working order, it would have been received with more favor than it was; and the same was claimed for the Ketchum machine. But as it was, the trial was decided in favor of WOOD's. We understand that Mr. W., who was present, disposed of a number of machines on the ground, and that the previous day, at Sherburne, and the day following, at Greene, the same result gave assurance the farmers of these two sections placed a like estimate upon the excellency of his improvement.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, June 29, by Rev. S. D. Burchard, Mr. THOMAS B. GALE to JULIA ELIZA, daughter of C. S. Fisk, Esq., all of this City.

At South Centreville, N. J., on Tuesday, June 27, by Rev. Mr Taylor, LANNING F. OAKLEY, of San Francisco, California, to Miss SARAH CATHARINE, daughter of Jacob A. Van Horn, of the former place.

At Scotchtown, on Thursday, June 29, by Rev. Mr. Seattie, IRA H. COLEMAN, of Seneca County, N. Y., to Miss SARAH B. MILLS, daughter of H. B. Mills, Esq., of the former place.

At Owego, on Wednesday, June 28, by Rev. Dr. Hay, OLIVER BULKLEY, of New-York City, to HENRIETTA, eldest daughter of Stephen B. Leonard, Esq., of the former place.

At Bowery Bay, Newtown, Long Island, on Wednesday, June 7, by Rev. Thomas C. Strong, CHARLES VAN WYCK, the proprietor of the *Christian Intelligencer*, to ALLETTA V. A. RAPELYE, youngest daughter of the late Isaac Rapelye.

At Poughkeepsie, on Thursday, June 29, by Rev. Mr. Bull Mr. CHARLES LANGLEY, of San Francisco, California, to Miss M. GREEN, of this City.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday, June 30, at his late residence, No. 44 Lispenard-st., after a short and painful sickness, WILLIAM FREDERICK SCHACK, aged 36 years, son-in-law of J. D. Witthaus, Esq., and brother-in-law of R. A. and G. H. Witthaus.

In this City, on Friday, June 30, WASHINGTON HARIGAN, younger son of Wm. and Ann Harigan, aged 2 years, 6 months and 7 days.

His funeral will take place at 2 o'clock this day, from the residence of his father, No. 31 Beammel-st.

In this City, on Thursday, June 29, EDGAR CLAY, son of Ferdinand and Lydia Reed, in the 9th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from 235 Henry-st.

In this City, on Thursday, June 29, MARY JANE, wife of Willard Phelps, aged 39 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends, also those of her brother, Isaac B. Shatter, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 16 1st-av., on Sunday, July 2, at 1 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Thursday, June 29, SUSANNA MESZLENYI, the youngest sister of Louis Kossuth.

Her funeral will take place this (Saturday) afternoon, July 1, at 6 o'clock. Her native friends, and those she has found in her exile in America are respectfully invited to attend. Her remains will be taken from her late residence, No. 130 9th-st., to Rev. Dr. Phillips' Church, 5th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, June 29, in the 22d year of her age, after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation to the will of her Divine Master, with a full hope of a blessed immortality beyond the grave, SARAH ELIZABETH, only child of Beach Ivers, deceased.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Sabbath afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of her step-father, Alfred Ivers, No. 239 Dean-st., near Nevins. Carriages will be in waiting on Astor-place and Broadway, until 2 o'clock, to convey friends to the house.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, June 30, A. C. S. BROWN, in the 75th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son, Paul S. Brown, this (Saturday) morning, at 10 o'clock, at southwest corner of Hicks and Woodhull-sts., Brooklyn.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Her remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Europa, from Liverpool—Mr. J. Bishop and lady, Mr. Shepherson and lady, Miss Erbean, Mrs. Bewlby, Mr. Lewis, lady and daughter, Miss Fschudy, 4 children and nurse, Mr. Stein P. B. Barker, Col. Napier, W. Mitchell, Esq., Messrs. Turner, T. Smith, Halloway, W. M. Hudson, T. Brittain, J. Pettingill, J. M. Dunbar, Bray, J. Ashmeroid, E. C. Kemble, Morlat, Ensign Duesbury, A. H. Cox, L. Schneider, Mosley, J. Heigh and son, Rogers, Anderson, J. Powell, B. Lawrence, Penrice, T. Hodges, J. Shaw, P. E. Dollius, W. T. Baring, F. McEwen and lady, C. W. Park, W. H. Jackson, J. Bell, Earshead, T. Bates, lady and child, Mrs. M. Kerson, Captain Davies, Mr. Cooper, G. Werlin and lady, T. C. Wells, Eitan Cohn, lady, child and servant, T. Thurley, Mr Stern, Miss Shoal, Mr Annear, Jean Martini, F. Allyis and lady, Capt. Rennie, Mr. Chatham, Miss Cartwright, G. Seymour, Mr. Roberts—Total 76.

Arrived.

Steamship Europa, (Br.,) Judkins, from Liverpool, June 17, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. June 18, passed steamship City of Manchester off Kinsale

Ship Harmonia, Deane, from Glasgow arrived yesterday, has 340 passengers, and reports: June 13, off the Banks, spoke sch't. Sapwing, of Orleans, with 16,000 fish. Same day, spoke packet ship St. Nicholas, for Havre.

Ship Masonic, Sturgess, 42 ds. from Havre, in ballast and 288 passengers to C. L. Duncan & Co

Ship Isabella, (of Baltimore,) Hayden, 46 ds from Rotterdam, with mdse. and passengers to Taylor & Merrill. Has had 7 deaths on the passage

Ship Equinoxial Austin, Liverpool 33 ds., with mdse. and 307 passengers to J. O. Ward. June 5, lat. 48 40, lon. 27 10, passed a large vessel bottom up, with part of keel gone, bottom painted green, no copper. Also, passed several pieces of wreck.

Ship Fry, (Br.,) Samson, Bristol, (Eng.,) 31 ds. with iron to order and passengers to W. & J. T. Tapscott & Co.

Ship Leopold, (Bel.,) Gerkens, 51 ds. from Antwerp, and 51 ds from Flushing, with mdse. and 427 passengers to A. Nottebohm.

Bark Leucett, Nix, from Port Talbot, (Wales,) May 20, with rail-road iron and 2s passengers to Charles Peterson

Bark Johanna (Olo.,) Hein, 49 ds. from Antwerp, with iron and 260 passengers to Henning, Muller & Gosling.

Bark Rolla Hayes, 16 ds. from Cienfuegos, with sugar to Peck & Church. Sld. in co. with bark Solomon, Piper, for Boston.

Bark Lemera Wichards, (Prus.,) 59 ds from Malaza, and 53 ds. from Gibraltar, mdse. to Thompson & Newhouse.

Bark John Hermann (Ham.) Dickmann, Antwerp, 40 ds., with mdse. and 231 passengers to W. Von Scht. Lat. 42, lon. 52, saw two large islands of ice.

Bark Burrill, (Br.,) Dodd, Liverpool, 43 days, salt to T. L. & D. R. De Wolfe.

Brig Europa, (Ham.) Errhardt, Hamburg, 45 days, with ballast and 191 passengers to order.

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Brig Sophia, (Old.,) Ferrelmaan, Bremen 48 ds., with ballast and 113 passengers to Henninex, Muller & Gosling.

Brig Phebe A. Page, (of Boothbay,) Lewis, 3 ds. from St. Mary (Ga.,) with lumber to T. B. Chapman. Sld. in co. with brig Forrester, for Bath.

Brig Tyrone, (of Ellsworth,) Bartlett, 8 days from Jacksonville, with lumber to Brett & Sons.

Brig Montgomery, (of Boothbury,) Goff, 8 ds., from St. Mary, with lumber to E. Mills.

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Schr. B. L. Perry, 8 ds. from Beaufort, (N. C.,) with naval stores to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. Rio, Berkley, 3 ds. from Washington, (N. C.,) with naval stores to Bateman & Rudderow.

Schr. A. R. Wetmore, (Richmond, Va.,) Dearborn, 7 ds. from Doboy Island, with lumber to S. H. Roozenbough.

Schr. Mary, (Br.,) Payson, from St. Domingo City June 6, with lumber to A. C. Rosaine.

Schr. Charles A. Edwards Bourne, New-Orleans, 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to Schiff & Bens.

Schr. Mary D. Hyman, (of Brookhaven) Derrickson, 7 days from Burnt Port, Ga., with naval stores to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. Hannah Martin, (of Stonington,) 30 days from Matagorda, Texas, with sugar and cotton to McCready, Mott & Co.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 29—Arr. ship Miss Mag, Galveston Barks Vesta, Cape Coast, Africa; Sophia, Charleston: Daniel Webster, Baltimore; Gem, Philadelphia; Nashua, Philadelphia. Brigs S. W. Maxwell, Santa Cruz, Cuba: Abby Thaxter, Havana; Lucy Allen, Savannah; Angola, Philadelphia.

Spoken, &c.

June 6th, lat. 42 47, lon. 80 23, was passed ship Attellino, standing E.

June 23, lat. 41 22, lon. 62 49 exchanged signals with ship understood her name to be Gen. Norval, bound E.

June 24, lat. 28, long. 71 20, bark Kate, from Apalachicola for Baltimore.

June 27, lat. 45 18, lon. 54 50, bark Mary Gibson, bound West

June 29, lat. 41 40, lon. 67 40, steamship Europa passed a brig showing Dutch colors.

June 29, off Nantucket Shoals, Br. brig, Eva, from Newport, Wales, for New-London.

No date, lat. 40 28, lon. 71, schr. Kate Brigham, from New-Orleans for Boston, 12 ds. out.

Foreign Ports.

At Doboy Island, June 23, bark Petrel hence, just arr. 14 ds passage.

At St. Domingo City, June 6, bark Volunteer for the coast and loading for New-York.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK...FRIDAY, JUNE 30.

Cleared.

Steamship Union, Adams, Havre, M. Livingston.
Ship Tropic, Anthony, W. F. Schmidt & Co.
Barks—Mamora, Pales, St. Stephen, Foster & Nickerson; Anna, Watchsandorf, Savannah Funcha & Meanche.
Brig Elmira, Warbeck, Halifax, Snow & Burgess; Tornado, McCarty, Bermuda, Wm. M. Smith; Ocean Bird, Lee, Oporto, D. S. Cost; New World, Whiting, Cadiz, Ged. Miller.
Schooners—Merak, Conner, Franklin, Hadburn & Knox; Acule, Old.) Panslen, Montego Bay, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.: W. F. Chatterfield, Halsey, Norfolk, Mott Bedell; Alethea, Rice, New-Haven, master; Ann, Pierce, Bangor, G. L. Hatch: Martha, Walker, Beaufort, master; J. M. Warren, Chapman, New-Haven, master.
Sloop Rhode Island, Hull, Providence, master.
Barge Comet, Morehouse, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

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New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 871. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 3, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE DAILY NEWSPAPER—each number containing Eight Pages, or Forty-Eight columns, and giving more Reading Matter than any other Daily Newspaper in the United States—is published EVERY MORNING—(Sundays excepted,) at No. 138 NASSAU-STREET, corner of Ann, Brooklyn, and is delivered to subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week, payable to the Carrier; Single Copies, Two CENTS. Mail Subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS a year; six months Two Dollars and a Half; three months One Dollar and a Half; Three Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers.

POSTAGE ON THE DAILY TIMES sent to any part of the United States, paid in advance at the office where delivered—10 cents per quarter, or $1 20 per annum.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1 and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

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A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of Two DOLLARS per annum. Two copies for THREE DOLLARS Five copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES sent by mail one year, is as follows:

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Within the United States.....26 cents.
Payments in all cases must be made in advance.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-eight Columns, made up expressly for circulation in California and on the Atlantic Steamers, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, 25 cents per copy.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

FROM WASHINGTON.

Discussion on the African Slave-Trade.

INTERESTING TO THE CREDITORS OF TEXAS.

Propcsed Changes in the Departments.

Senator Sumner and Slave-Catching—Gerrit Smith on good terms with Pro-Slavery Men, and how is happens.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 29, 1854.

"Whom the Gods would destroy, they first make mad." The very latest exaction of the Slave Oligarchy, is the expulsion of Mr. SUMNER from the Senate, for having denied any obligation under the Constitution to become, personally, a slave-catcher. Having been badly beaten in the argument, these gentry wish to get their adversary out of the Senate. Judging by the past, it will be a much more feasible task to expel the Senator, (especially if it is made an Administration measure, and thus receives the aid of the Executive spur,) than to *answer* his just and masterly invective of yesterday. It will not do for gentlemen to attempt an evasion of responsibility by taking refuge behind their dignity, and asseverating that they cannot notice him whom *their* taunts, misrepresentation and insults had compelled to retort in an effort that came upon them like the thunder-clap in a clear sky. *They* sought the issue. *They* opened the ball. *They* piled Pelion upon Ossa in their efforts to degrade the man who had the moral courage to stand by his principles; and they *must* answer him or stand rebuked in the eyes of all fair men.

The Senator from Massachusetts said nothing in his retort which excuses them from reply—nothing that places him one step further from them—except for his own consequent elevation—than the position he occupied when they commenced their assaults, heedless of the avalanche they loosened for their own overthrow. In all his speech, not one sentence, not a single word can be found to which the strictest parliamentarian will object.. His keenest thrusts and most withering retorts were so nicely guarded, that prejudice and passion could find no single opportunity to vent their venom in a call to order. *Why*, then, shall the repulsed assailants be excused if they retire ingloriously from the disastrous field? The very fact that a proposition for expulsion has been suggested, and is entertained for a moment, carries a confession of defeat, from which no retrieval is hoped.

Do not suppose the movement for expulsion is a mere phantasy of the imagination. There are those in the Senate who are even now calculating the chances of success in such an effort; but they dare not carry out their monstrous project. A night's sleep upon it will quench the fever of passion which now affects the brain of those who contemplate this last scheme of wrong. A few of the hotheads, of least mental capacity and parliamentary experience, may cling to their delusion; but the heads that really do the thinking and impel the *action of* the body, will refuse to attempt any such silly game.

It is asked frequently, I find, by innocent individuals at a distance from the seat of Government, how it is that GERRIT SMITH manages to keep on such excellent terms with Pro-Slavery men. The interrogatory is a natural one. Those who know that Mr. SMITH's views upon the Slavery question are far more radical than those of any other man in Congress—that on a very recent occasion he said, in a letter written to a friend in Boston, and designed for publicity, that it were better a thousand men should be killed than that BURNS should be returned to Slavery—that he holds to the right, and therefore the duty, of Congress to abolish Slavery throughout the United States—and that he favors instant, unconditional and universal emancipation—I say, those who know all this are very naturally surprised that he seems a favorite with Southern men, and always escapes their abuse. The answer is a simple one, I think, and one that duty requires to be given. Mr. SMITH is not *practical* in his opposition to Slavery extension. The South has nothing to fear from his *sublimated* benevolence and philanthropy. Thus, they are put at their ease in his presence; they have no sort of fear of contamination by contact; and they feel no sort of hesitation in accepting his invitations and eating his dinners twice a week, just as though he was an ordinary man, and not a specimen of that horrible *lusus naturæ*, an Abolitionist, and the *only* specimen of the Simon Pure article which the present Congress boasts. It is the *effective* man who excites the ire and the fears, and then the abuse of the Slave Oligarchy—not the *doctrinaire*, who soars grandly in the peesy of universal benevolence.

By the way, referring to GERRIT SMITH, (for whose many noble qualities I certainly entertain profound respect and admiration,) I must have forgotten his antecedents the other day when he avowed himself in favor of the acquisition of Mexico and Cuba. How consists that avowal with the following resolution, adopted on motion of the same gentleman, at the annual meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society, at Clinton Hall, New-York, on the 12th May, 1836?

Resolved, That it is evident that the present struggle in Texas against the Government of Mexico, is mainly for the extension and perpetuity of Slavery, and therefore deserves the strongest reprobation of the friends of liberty and humanity; and that we fully believe that the independence of Texas, or the acquisition of it by our Government under these circumstances, would be mournfully disastrous to the cause of the colored race, of liberty, republicanism and Christianity.

Mr. SMITH failed in his speech the other day to make any explanation of a very glaring inconsistency of which he was guilty. He commenced by arguing that the House of Representatives had no right to refuse to vote the Mexican Treaty appropriation—that the treaty-making power had constitutionally negotiated the treaty and agreed upon its terms, and that the House had nothing to do but "point up" at once. Before concluding he argued that ten millions was too much money for the considerations presented in the Treaty, and that five millions was as much as ought to be allowed; and finally, upon the vote, he refused to do what he had been laboring to prove it was his clear and positive duty to do. Southern men find nothing in such a course as this calculated to excite their fears or arouse their passions.

The House having non-concurred in the Senate's resolution for a recess, a committee of conference will be asked by the Senate to-morrow, and another decided effort will be made to secure an agreement to the proposition to take a recess from the 31st of July to the first Monday in November next. I do not believe it will succeed, although this oppressively warm weather, and the approach of the cholera, may carry it through.

The bill for the establishment of a line of mail steamers between San Francisco and Shanghai, in China, was ordered to a third reading to-day, after Mr. SEWARD's admirable speech in its support. The vote, however, was nearly a tie, and a desperate effort will be made to defeat it when it comes up again—notwithstanding which it will probably pass the Senate.

S.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 1.

Mr. SUMNER presented a memorial from 684 men of Massachusetts, praying for a repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law. He gave notice that he would on Monday ask leave to introduce a bill to repeal that Act.

Mr. ROCKWELL presented a petition from Lowell, Mass., praying that military officers be not employed as Superintendents of national armories.

Mr. BRIGHT presented the memorial of 27 Inspectors of Customs at Baltimore, for increased compensation.

The bill allowing exchanges of school lands in certain cases, was taken up and passed.

Mr. ADAMS introduced a bill to establish a Department of Law, to prescribe certain duties of the Auditors and Comptrollers of the Treasury, and for other purposes.

The bill establishes a Law Department, of which the Attorney General shall be superior officer. He shall perform all duties as Attorney General; shall prepare, record, and attest all judicial appointments; shall have the direction of District Attorneys in the discharge of their duties, and also of the Solicitor of the Treasury, who shall hereafter be styled Solicitor of the United States, whose office is hereby transferred to the Department of Law.

Section 2, Gives all supervisory power over accounts of marshals, clerks, and other judiciary officers, to the Attorney General, who shall sign all requisitions for moneys, &c., for the same.

Section 3, Provides for an Assistant Attorney General to be appointed by the President and Senate, at a salary of $3,000 a year, who shall have one clerk, at a salary of $1,800.

Section 4, Provides that, if the Attorney General or his Assistant be required to attend to the interests of the United States in any Court outside of the District of Columbia, he shall be allowed therefor, at the discretion of the President.

Section 5, Gives the President power to appoint a temporary Attorney General in case of the absence, death or inability of the Attorney General.

Section 6, Provides for the appointment of a Chief Clerk of the Department, at the same salary as the chief clerks of other Departments; one clerk of the fourth class, two of the third class, one of the second class, and one of the first class, and two messengers.

Section 7, Divides among the several auditors and comptrollers the settlements of the accounts of the several Departments.

Section 8, Classifies the clerks in the State Department.

Section 9, Makes the annual salary of the Commissioner of Public Buildings $3,000, and he shall be allowed two clerks at a salary of $1,500 each.

THE CREDITORS OF TEXAS.

Mr. BRIGHT reported back the Texas Creditors' bill, with a substitute therefor. This substitute divides *pro rata* $8,500,000 among those creditors declared to be entitled to the same by the opinion of the Attorney General, of Septemper, 1853.

The bill authorizing the construction of a line of telegraph from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean was made the special order for Wednesday next.

Mr. CLAYTON moved to take up the bill reported by him some days since, to prevent the transfer of American-owned vessels to be employed in the African Slave-trade.

Mr. SUMNER asked if the Senator designed to push that bill to its passage to-day?

Mr. CLAYTON—I will if I can.

Mr. SUMNER—I have not been able to give to it that examination I would like to. As it now stood it would require amendment, which he would feel compelled to move. To his knowledge, one Senator intended to debate the bill at considerable length. He made these remarks by way of suggestion that the bill be laid on the table for the present.

Mr. CLAYTON said if the bill was defeated by such means he wanted Americans to know it. It was a bill to suppress the African Slave-trade.

The bill was taken up.

Mr. CLAYTON moved several verbal amendments, which were agreed to. He then said that there was a large foreign force on the coast of Africa, to arrest and capture slavers. This act would have the effect of making that force effective, for it would take away the nationality of all vessels of that coast sailing under the American flag with no other papers but sea letters. At present these slavers could not be arrested by foreign vessels.

Mr. HASELIN, (Dem.) of Ala., said he would vote for the bill as it now stood, but he thought it could be made more effectual. There was no commerce between the Atlantic coast of South America and Africa which was not connected with the Slave-trade. This bill ought to be amended so as to prohibit absolutely all trade between those points in American owned vessels. The requirement that all vessels sold, &c., shall return to the United States for a new register, ought not to apply to sales made in the ports of South America. The distance was too great. The abolition of all trade between South America and Africa, in American vessels, would be more effectual than to require them to return for new registers.

Mr. CLAYTON said he was unwilling to take such a step, which might tend to the injury of the great principle of the encouragement of American ship-building and navigation.

Mr. PETTIT of Ind. moved to amend, by appropriating annually $250,000, to be placed at the disposal of the American Colonization Society, to enable them to establish a line of armed steamers between the principal ports of the United States and the coast of Africa.

Mr. CLAYTON said the amendment was out of place in this bill.

Mr. PETTIT said it properly belonged to this bill. He would never consent to the withdrawal of our squadron on that coast until some provision was made for steamers in its place.

Mr. HUNTER of Va. opposed the amendment, and Mr. BRIGHT of Ind. supported it.

The bill was then postponed till Wednesday.

Mr. GWIN, of Cal., reported, from the Conference Committee on Adjournment, in favor of adjourning on the 4th of August, and the report was adopted.

TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS.

Mr. DODGE reported back the House bill to establish the offices of Surveyor-General of New-Mexico, Kansas and Nebraska; to grant donations of land to actual settlers therein, and for other purposes, and the same was passed.

He also reported a bill to vest in the several States and Territories the title in fee of the lands which have been, or may be, certified to them.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Texas, then for three hours addressed the Senate in personal explanation of matters in controversy between himself and Commodore W. MOORE, late of the Texas navy, defending himself against the accusations made by MOORE, and giving a statement of official and private transactions of MOORE calculated to disparage and destroy the character of the latter.

He had not concluded when the Senate went into executive session, and, after a short time spent therein, adjourned till Wednesday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 1.

Mr. ORR, from the Committee of Conference on the Adjournment Resolution, reported that they had agreed to recommend Friday, the 4th of August, at noon, as the day of adjournment. He said the Committee had come to this recommendation after a long conference, and he moved the previous question upon it.

Mr. JONES, of Tenn., moved to lay the report on the table, hoping it would be nailed there. [Cries of "Good, good."]

Mr. FLORENCE—So do I, with all my soul.

Mr. JONES' motion was disagreed to—50 against 114.

The report was adopted, by 114 against 54.

The House went into Committee on private bill, and debated it only, when they adjourned till Wednesday.

Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 1.

The Treasurer's official statement shows the amount in the United States Treasury subject to draft on the 26th ult., to have been $28,900,000.

New-Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, Saturday, July 1.

The Legislature yesterday elected the publishers of the *Reporter*, the organ of the Hards, as State Printers, by twelve majority over WM. BUTTERFIELD, of the *Patriot*, the special organ of the Administration.

The Legislature, in convention of both branches, today agreed to adjourn over till Wednesday next, at 11 o'clock A. M., a *pro-forma* meeting to take place on Tuesday, to save the constitutional objections to that step.

A joint resolution was passed, fixing Thursday, the 13th of July, for the final adjournment.

New-Orleans and Mobile Railroad—Hot Weather in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, June 29.

A vote was taken throughout the city, to-day, on a proposition to authorize the city to subscribe to the New-Orleans and Mobile Railroad. The proposition was carried by fully 1,500 majority.

The weather is the hottest ever known here—the thermometer reaching 100° in the shade. Eight cases of sunstroke have occurred.

Where are the Fillibusters?

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 1.

The Grand Jury of the Circuit Court has refused to find bills against persons accused of fillibustering, because no evidence but vague rumor has been brought before it. Notwithstanding, Judge CAMPBELL intimated that he should bind the suspected parties over in three thousand dollars bonds to obey the laws for nine months

United States Steamer San Jacinto—Cholera in Philadelphia, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, July 2.

The United States steamer *San Jacinto* went to sea on her engine trial trip on Saturday morning.

Twelve fatal cases of cholera occurred here during last week, including three in the County Prison.

All the Taverns in the city were closed to-day, and everything was quiet and orderly.

Postmaster Sentenced for Purloining a Letter and Money.

BANGOR, Saturday, July 1.

JOSIAH EMERY, late Postmaster at New-Vineyard, has been sentenced by the United States District Court in session here to the State Prison for ten years, for purloining a letter containing $150.

Movements of Southern Steamers.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, July 1.

The steamship *Knoxville*, Capt. LUDLOW, has arrived at her wharf here, in 57 hours from New-York.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, July 1.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Southerner*, Captain THOMAS EWAN, arrived here from New-York this (Saturday) morning.

Memphis Municipal Election—Triumph of the Know-Nothings.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Friday, June 30.

At our Municipal election, the "Know-Nothings" elected their candidate for Mayor, and all the city officers by handsome majorities.

The Gunpowder Explosion at Aurora, Ind.

CINCINNATI, Friday, June 30.

Three men have died from the gunpowder explosion before reported, at Aurora, Indiana, on the evening of the 29th inst.

The Cholera.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, June 30.

Cholera is still raging to some extent at Independence, Mo., and it also prevails more or less all along the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers.

Railroad Delay.

BOSTON, Sunday, July 2.

The New-Haven train due here at 5½ o'clock last night did not arrive until 10 o'clock, owing to a detention at Clappville from a freight train running off the track.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 1.

The Southern mail from New-Orleans and intermediate points, as late as due, is received, but we find nothing in the papers worth telegraphing.

Navigation of the Ohio.

PITTSBURG, Friday, June 30.

The Ohio River at this point now measures three feet eight inches, and is falling.

U. S. Steamer Legare.

NORFOLK, Sunday, July 2.

The United States steamer *Legare*, from Charleston, has arrived in Hampton Roads in a sinking condition.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 2.

The New-Orleans papers of Monday last are received, but we find in them no news worth telegraphing.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE BLACK WARRIOR.

Arrival of Spanish Troops to Cuba.

Death of the Treasury Intendente, Roca de los Tojores.

Large number of American Shipping in port—Peter Hicks—List of Spanish War Ships for the Antilles—Public Amusements—Benefit of Senorita Barquera—General Intelligence—Commercial Matters, &c.

The U. S. Mail steamer *Black Warrior*, J. D. BULLOCK, commander, arrived from Mobile *viâ* Havana. She brings 152 passengers, and 1,000 bales of cotton. The *Black Warrior* left Mobile on the evening of the 24th inst., and arrived at Havana on the evening of the 26th. After coaling, she sailed on the 27th, at 4 P. M. There was nothing of interest stirring at Havana. The Spanish steamer *Isabel* had arrived out, with a large number of troops, and more were soon expected. A very large number of American ships were in port. The English brig of war *Espiegle* sailed on the 27th on a cruise. The French Admiral was still in port, but expected to sail soon. ROCA DE LOS TOJORES, late Collector of the Customs, who had just been promoted to be Intendente of the Treasury, died on the 26th.

By the *Black Warrior* we have files of Havana papers, to the 27th ult. They contain but little important intelligence.

The public health was moderately good, and business seemed quite active. There had been unusually numerous arrivals of American and foreign shipping on Saturday, June 24, and Sunday, 25th. On the former day they amounted to 26,—and on the latter to 20. On Saturday there were 14 ships,—10 American, 2 Belgian, and 2 Spanish; 9 brigs,—4 American, 3 Spanish, 1 Dutch, and 1 Belgian; in addition to these, were three smaller vessels, 2 American, and 1 Spanish. The total tonnage of the 26 craft enumerated, was 7,228.

The New-York correspondent of the *Diario de la Marina*, gives a long account of the Boston troubles, and, in reference to the DILLON affair at San Francisco, is quite surprised at the reasonable apology of an American Administration which has "MARCY's for Ministers, and SOULES for Ambassadors," to use his own courteous language. This distress at the application of Honduras for admission into this Union is truly touching. He is fearful that other Hispano-American communities may have to follow her example.

The *Diario* discourses, editorially, concerning the DILLON affair, with lengthy quotations from a French morning paper in this City, which judges that occurrence with unusual heat and severity.

An extract given by the Havana journals from *El Comercio*, of Cadiz, is worth translating, as it states the naval force Spain is about to send with troops to Cuba:

"*Armed Vessels of War Conveying Troops.*—Frigate Cortez, of 32 guns; corvette Isabel II., of 24 guns; corvette Villa de Bilbao, of 30 guns; corvette Ferrolano, of 30 guns; corvette Colon, of 16 guns; brigantine Volador, of 12 guns; steamer Francisco de Asis, 16 guns and 500 horse-power; steamer Santa Isabel, 4 guns and 192 horse-power.

Transports with Artillery for the Troops.—Ship Soberano; corvette Luisa Ferdinanda; steamer Isabel la Catolica, (which has arrived;) steamer Conde de Regla."

All remaining news of any interest is communicated by our regular letters.

The popular attention seemed to be chiefly taken up with religious ceremonies and theatrical amusements.

The favorite danseuse, Señorita BARQUERA, was to have a benefit on the 27th, in the Villanueva Theatre, when the beautiful Andalusian one act piece, "La Cigarrera de Cadiz," would be presented, with the "La linda Josefita," composed by Don SALVADOR TRIAS, and dedicated to Mad'lle BARQUERA, etc., etc.

There is nothing else to record.

Havana Markets.

HAVANA, Monday, June 26, 1854.

Since our last printed report of 13th inst., we have very little change to notice in our SUGAR market. The demand continues to be for Cucuruchos and Browns and for Florete Yellows for Spain, other classes being neglected. While damp SUGARS can be had somewhat below our quotations, those of a bright color and strong grain are held at higher prices. The stock in the city and the Regla Warehouses is estimated to be about 160,000 boxes, against 230,000 boxes in 1853, and 180,000 boxes in 1852, same period. We put our quotations as follows: Whites, 6½ to 9 rls.; Florete yellows, 6 to 6½; Good to Prime do., 5½ to 6; Brown, 4½ to 5; Cucuruchos, 4 to 4½; Muscovadoes, 4 to 4½.

CIGARS—The demand for superior brands continues uninterruptedly. Exported: 4,219 mille France, 3,551 United States, 1,939 Hamburg, 532 Great Britain, 463 Amsterdam and 483 other parts; in all 11,187 mille.

TOBACCO—Superior quality is held at high prices. No transactions of note have come to our knowledge. Exported: 99,845 lbs. Hamburg, 73,518 Spain. 38,922 United States, and 4,272 other parts; in all 217,557 lbs.

EXCHANGE—The business transacted during the past fortnight has been moderate without any material change in rates. We quote London 9½ to 9¾ per cent. premium. New York and Boston 1½ to 2 ₱ cent. discount. Paris 2 ₱ cent. discount. New Orleans short 1 ₱ cent. premium.

LUMBER AND COOPERAGE STOCK—Nothing has been done in Pitch Pine. White Pine Boards: three small parcels from Portland, comprising about 130,000 feet, sold at $28. The cargo per *F. A. Periey*, arrived on the 22d inst., and five cargoes of Boards and Sugar Box Shooks arrived on the 24th and 25th inst., are yet unsold. Molasses and Sugar Hhd. Shooks are dull, particularly the latter; about 8,000 arrived during the past week and are unsold. Sugar Box Shooks—since the date of our last report, (13th inst.,) about 10,000 arrived up to the 24th inst., about half of which were placed on contract and the balance sold at 11 rs. The five vessels mentioned above as having arrived on the 24th and 25th insts., are principally loaded with Box Shooks; a part of the latter are to be delivered on contract. Empty Hhds. in fair demand; last sale $3½. Hoops are dull.

FREIGHTS—The following have come to our knowledge. Ten vessels of 1,500 to 2,500 boxes, principally 3,000 boxes for Cowes and a market, at £3 to £3 15s.; one do. 2,000 boxes at £3 15s.; one of 3,000 boxes Antwerp at £3; one of 500 tons do. at 40 frcs. ₱ 1,000 kilograms; one of 5,000 boxes London £2 5s. 10d.; one of 2,600 boxes Sagua and London £3 15s.; one of 3,000 boxes Matanzas and Cork (Molasses) £3 5s.; one of 800 boxes Cork and a market, £4, and one of 1,100 boxes Santander $3 ₱ box. For the United States one of 3,500 boxes for New-York, at $7 ₱ hhd., and $1¼ ₱ box for Sugar. On the 24th and 25th inst. many vessels arrived in port; rates will now probably decline.

Very respectfully, ADOT, SPALDING & CO.

FROM CINCINNATI.

Great Railroad Opening—Ohio and Mississippi Railroad—Excursion and Opening Ceremonies—Horrible Explosion on the Train.

Special Correspondence to the New-York Daily Times.

BURNET HOUSE, CINCINNATI, June 29, 1854.

An event transpired to-day which is of no inconsiderable importance to the East, and of vast importance to the West. The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad was opened to Seymour, in Indiana, 87 miles from Cincinnati, and by this opening Louisville and this city have railway connection, as the Ohio and Mississippi intersects these with the Columbus and Jeffersonville Road, whence on a line due south it is 52 miles to Louisville.

The marriage of Cincinnati and Louisville in Railway Bonds was an event of no mean importance. So at least our City Council thought, and it appropriated $1,000 for the purpose of a celebration, and invited the City Councils of Louisville, Indianopolis, Jeffersonville and New-Albany to come up and enjoy our hospitalities. The merchants of our city also invited the merchants of Louisville, and A. B. COLEMAN, of the Burnet House was selected to execute the will of Council and of the merchants. A big dinner for the guests was therefore arranged, and they were brought here to-day, and, with citizens, 700 persons sat down in the large dining-hall to a most liberal and tasteful repast.

This morning a train of cars bearing the dignitaries of the occasion, with prominent men of the city, was run to Seymour. Along the whole line were lively demonstrations of hilarity and welcome; but just as the Cincinnati train arrived at Seymour, a most deplorable accident occurred. Half a dozen men from Aurora, Ind., had a cannon on a platform car and were giving salutes, when from some untoward accident not fully explained, the powder in their magazine was ignited, and a terrific explosion was the consequence. Six men were wounded, two mortally it is certain, and two others can scarcely recover. The clothing was blown from their bodies—even the soles were torn off of their shoes; one man was thrown 30 or 40 feet and had both legs broken; one had his legs so badly broken that they appeared to have been crushed as with a machine. They were men of family, with one exception. Two of them were father and son. There was intense excitement in regard to the serious disturbance of the festivities of the day, and a saddened feeling was in every heart; but after some delay the Committees were rallied, and the City Council of Cincinnati received in due form the Councils of the cities to which invitations had been extended. Mr. DUDLY, a leading merchant of Cincinnati, then addressed the delegation of merchants from Louisville in words of welcome and congratulation, and he was responded to happily by Mr. NEEDHAM. Mr. DUDLEY made some allusions to the "Constitution and the laws," which were cheered by Kentuckians, but there were no other sectional hints, except what fell from the lips of the Mayor of Louisville, Mr. SPEED. When responding to the invitation of Mr. WULSTOCK, President of our City Council, he ascribed the advantages Louisville would derive from Railway connection with Cincinnati to Ohio enterprise, but rejoined that it was no under-ground Railway, and said "he was proud to boast that he lived in Kentucky, because he believed the people of Kentucky were the most magnanimous—the most honest—the most honorable—the most generous—the most pure, or at least as pure, as any people in the world." I give his language. About the judgment or prudence of *such* a boast, on such an occasion, I need offer no speculations.

Two trains, one of seven and the other of four cars, brought the excursionists to Cincinnati. They were received at the depôt by a regiment of soldiers, and were escorted to the Burnet House, along the principal streets between these points. The streets, pavements, doorsteps and windows were crowded with people of all classes, from the fashionable belle to the hard-fisted laboring-man. The guests had a hearty welcome.

The dinner at the Burnet House was ready at 8 o'clock. Over seven hundred guests were seated at six tables in the gentlemen's ordinary. The President of the City Council presided. Speeches were made by Prof. MITCHEL, of this city, Mayor SPEED, of Louisville, Mr. FISHER, of Indiana, Mr. ROWCROFT, the British Consul for Cincinnati, Brig. Gen. SARGENT, of Cincinnati, Dr. TOM. O. EDWARDS, and others.

The dining hall was handsomely decorated, and all of the Burnet House arrangements were of the highest order. Over the table at the head of the room were the following words: "*Railroad to the Pacific—Cincinnati, St. Louis and San Francisco—all on the 39th Parallel of Latitude. Louisville welcome to Cincinnati.*" At the opposite end of the hall was a banner with these words: "*Westward the Star of Empire takes its way.*"

The guests go to their homes to-morrow morning. Eleven hundred and twenty sleep at the Burnet House to-night. Their visit will not soon be forgotten, nor will the good cheer which COLEMAN provided for them, as the Agent of Council and of the merchants.

There were men on the trip to-day who traveled the line of this railway in 1802-'3-'4, in Indian trails, and who recollect when all of Uncle Sam's mail west from Cincinnati was transported on horseback, in a pair of common saddle-bags.

Will 1900 witness as great advances over 1854 as the present year witnesses over 1800?

Yours, BARATOM.

P. S.—On a proposition of the Mayor of Louisville, about $450 were raised for the Aurora sufferers among the excursionists.

The Obsequies of Madame Meslenyi.

On Thursday last, we announced the death of Madame SUSANNE MESLENYI, the youngest sister of Governor LOUIS KOSSUTH, who, in common with his whole family and thousands of his countrymen, has been made to feel all the relentless severity of Austrian persecution since the overthrow of Hungarian independence in 1849.

The unfortunate lady whose interment we to-day record, fell a victim to pulmonary phthisis, contracted during the exposure of a rude arrest by the Austrian police, which was carried into execution with merciless rigor some time after the final submission of the patriot Government. Her residence in this country, although frequently cheered by the kindness of sympathizing friends, was attended by such circumstances of embarrassment and discomfort as were calculated to accelerate the course of her terrible malady.

For this reason the announcement of her death was received with feelings of more than usual regret and sadness by the thousands of our community, both American and foreign born citizens, who profoundly admire the talents and patriotic services of her illustrious brother, and feel deeply for the accumulated suffering that follows him in his exile, while they pray for the ultimate success of his cause.

Animated by sentiments of this kind, various liberal societies of New-York, when apprised of the fresh bereavement that has smitten the family of Governor KOSSUTH, held meetings and, with expressions of condolence with the friends of the deceased, resolved to attend the funeral of Madame MESLENYI in a body, but without other emblems or devices than the usual plain attire of mourning. Among the organizations who were especially zealous in this demonstration may be enumerated the Unions of Hungarian and Polish Exiles, the French Section of *La Montagne*, the American Universal Republicans, and the German Turnverein. The Turners resolved to attend in the garb of their Order, with their own and the United States flag draped in black, and each man wearing crape upon his left arm.

The time appointed for the departure of the funeral procession from No. 130 Ninth-street, the late residence of Madame MESLENYI, was 5 P. M. on Saturday last. Long before that hour a large number of friends had assembled at the house. Very many who had known and esteemed the deceased lady and extended the hand of friendship to her, during her days of poverty and trial among us, gathered around her coffin before she was removed to her place of rest. A leaden case, contained in one of rosewood bearing a silver plate, engraved simply with the birth, name, age and demise of its tenant, held the remains.

A number of distinguished exiles from various countries of Europe were present, and all seemed to be impressed with the mournful reflections inevitably suggested by this occasion. The separation of loving families, the death of mother, sister or child, far from home and friends, and surrounded only by the miseries of indigence, but scantily soothed by the most delicate compassion the hands of strangers could bestow, from the inconsolable distress of exile. Even the consciousness of a lofty devotion to the noblest principles, can scarcely console the dying, whose heart yearns amid the solitude and gloom of the death-chamber, for the last caress of parental or fraternal love.

The death of Madame MESLENYI in America, and the well-known misfortunes of her brother, at present beyond the Atlantic, where his mother expired, on still another foreign shore, while he was pleading his cause before this people, must awaken such reflections as we have sought to indicate, and entitle the name of "exile" to our holiest respect where conspicuous merit and ability are allied to the endurance of exquisite suffering.

With these feelings, the funeral procession formed on Ninth-street, near the corner of Broadway, and moved towards the Fifth-avenue. The sidewalks of the streets through which it passed were crowded with people respectfully waiting until the solemn train had marched by. At Rev. Dr. PHILLIPS' Church on the Fifth-avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth-streets, the Turnverein, who were present in considerable force, attired in their Society uniform, wearing the usual badge of mourning and bearing the United States flag and Turners' banner furled and shrouded with crape, while their fine band slowly performed mournful music, drew up in two extended lines, on the street in front of the Church. The coffin was then carried between them, into the house of worship, by six pall-bearers who had been friends and acquaintances of the deceased and her family.

The usual prayers were read by Rev. Dr. PHILLIPS, whose impressive manner seemed greatly to affect many of those who assisted at this final ceremony.

Rev. Dr. MEANDER then uttered a solemn and touching funeral discourse in the German tongue, dwelling upon the trials the deceased and her nearest relatives had sustained during nearly a whole lifetime, and deducing thence a beautiful expression of the most cheering hope vouchsafed to man, that his wretchedness on earth shall be requited by the happiness hereafter.

Rev. Dr. CHEEVER followed with a brief discourse, in English, inculcating the lesson of mortality, glancing at the historical connection of the dead, for whom he was performing the last sacred duties of his religion, and fervently invoking the consolations of the Christian faith in behalf of those to whose cup of sorrows this bitter drop was added.

Mr. DOUGLAS, one of our most esteemed fellow citizens, had kindly offered the use of his family vault to the friends of Madame MESLENYI, and to it her remains were now conveyed. The funeral assemblage then quietly dispersed, excepting two or three who lingered for a moment to indulge the impressions occasioned by this event, and to surmise, perhaps, the early coming of that day when these ashes may be honorably deposited in their native soil. Meanwhile, may nothing trouble their repose in the bosom of that land which gave the sick fugitive at least an asylum and a grave!

RELIGIOUS.

Ordination of Eighteen Deacons and Three Priests in Trinity P. E. Church—Sermon by the Bishop of Quebec.

Trinity Church was yesterday crowded with persons anxious to witness the interesting ceremony of ordaining so large a number of candidates for the ministry. The importance of the occasion had called to the City several eminent divines from a distance. Among others were Bishop MOUNTAIN, of Quebec, Bishop OTEY, of Tennessee, and Bishop UPFOLD, of Indiana. Rev. Drs. BERIAN, HAIGHT and HIGBEE of the Trinity Church were present, and we noticed also Rev. Mr. SYLES, Missionary to China, who read the first prayer. The lessons were read by Dr. HELMUTH and Rev. Mr. NICHOLS, the Bishop of Quebec's Chaplain. Prayer was read by Rev. Dr. BERIAN, when Bishop MOUNTAIN, of Quebec, preached the ordination sermon. The text was selected from St. John, 12th chapter, and 26th verse: "If any serve me let him follow me; and where I am there shall also my servant be; if any man serve me, him will my father honor." After speaking of the interest which attached to such a scene in the American Protestant Episcopal Church, which, since the Revolution, had assumed a distinctive organization. The reverend speaker stated that however they existed under different political circumstances, he felt that the same hope animated them, and the bonds of Christian fellowship bound them together. In the application of the text he defined the character of a servant of the Lord as one who was reconciled to God, and exhorted sinners unto repentance and to flee from the wrath to come—who went forth and preached the gospel to the poor—healed the broken heart, and preached deliverance and comforted the sick. Such were duties which devolved upon a servant of Christ. The text was examined in all of its various bearings with reference to the ministry, and the concluding portion of the discourse was addressed to the candidates for the ministry about to be ordained. Advice was given to them, and the hopes entertained for their future usefulness in the Christian Church were adverted to.

When the discourse was concluded, Bishop WAINWRIGHT, assisted by Bishops OTEY and UPFOLD, proceeded to ordain the following gentlemen as

DEACONS—J. H. Hobart Brown, Edmund Cooper, Wm. B. Edson, A. M., I. Sebastian B. Hedges, A. M., Jno. R. Livingston, Jr., A. M., Nicholas F. Ludlum, A. B., Stevens Parker, A. M., William E. Phillips, A. B., William P. Ray, A. B., Thomas Richey, John E. C. Smedes, A. M., Cyrus F. Knight, Walter A. Stirling, A. M., Julius H. Waterbury, A. M., Merritt H. Wellman, A. B., Treadwell Walden, James Starr Clark, and James Morton, Jun.

AS PRIESTS—Revs. Augustus V. Clarkson, A. M.; Edward M. Peck, A. M., and Wm. H. Carter, A. B.

The candidates were mostly members of the Senior Class of the Theological Seminary, who graduated last week. They were presented by Rev. Dr. HAIGHT, of New-York.

After the ordination, the sacrament was administered.

The services occupied from 10½ o'clock in the morning until 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Meeting of the Third Presbytery.

The Third Presbytery of New-York, met last evening, at 7½ P. M., in the Sixth-street Presbyterian Church. The ceremonies were opened with a sermon by Rev. T. RALSTON SMITH. The preacher selected for his text the following: "Say unto them, as I live, saith the Lord God, I have no pleasure in the death of the wicked." Ezekiel 33, 11. There were, he said, those who would deny to God all proper emotions, and who would regard all references to their supposed existence to the imperfection of human language. Among the very numerous passages which completely refute this opinion, the text occupies a prominent place. The whole tenor of this sublime prophesy is opposed to any such views, as would lead in the end to a low estimate of divine character. God asks, "Have I any pleasure at all that the wicked should die, and not rather that he should return from his ways and live?" He exclaims more than once, "Turn ye! turn ye from your evil ways, for why will ye die?" He then proceeded to speak at length, citing various texts, the great desire in the heart of God for the conversion of sinners, and proved the heavenly on the part of ministers, preachers and teachers of every truth, to discharge the duties and functions of their vocation with zeal and fervor. He said, the manner in which sermons are to be correctly delivered, were the words as they are revealed, and that they should even be accompanied by the best possible exhibition of the feelings of God, towards those who are addressed. Every one, he proceeded, will see the very broad difference, that in the meaning, but, effect, between a cold unimpassioned assertion, that the Almighty experiences no pleasure at the sinner's death, and a vehement fervor delivering the very languages which God himself employs. More vehemence and fervor therefore, ought to characterize all

FRANCE.

Literary, Parsonal and Miscellaneous Gossip.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Monday, June 12, 1854.

You will remember that M. BERRYER was elected two years ago to the Academie Française; for various reasons, his reception has been several times put off. During the last year especially, he has been anxious to postpone the ceremony from the following motive: One of the features of every reception, is, that the member inaugurated write and deliver a eulogy of the deceased member whose place he fills. Now the predecessor of M. BERRYER was ALEXIS DE ST. PRIEST, whose foremost quality was eloquence of the tribune. Now, as you are aware, this sort of eloquence is not much esteemed in France just now, and the tribune itself is suppressed. Therefore, M. BERRYER has been naturally disinclined to hasten his initiation. Now, however, that two new members have been chosen, and are waiting for their admission, M. BERRYER will be forced to take his turn at an early day. It is said that he will deliver a very brief discourse, and will abstain from any remarks upon the oratorical proclivities of M. DE ST. PRIEST.

Last Thursday was Saint Medard's day—the day which sets the example of the weather for forty days to come, according to tradition and popular belief. Forty days more rain, succeeding to what we have had, would make the Archbishop repent of the prayers he has said, *ad pe tendam pluviam*. Fortunately the clouds did little more than sprinkle. Since then we have had a full moon, a red sunset, and a decided change of the weather in consequence.

The *Charivari* has none but caricatures on Russian subjects, now, so great is the demand for jokes at Cossack expense. A very good one is a picture of NICHOLAS giving a general a decoration, "for the victory won, in the eyes of the public;" and at the same time giving him a well-directed kick in an exposed part of his person, "for the battle he lost, in the eyes of his sovereign." Another represents a soldier knouting an officer, which, after the manner inaugurated at Odessa, the officer is to take to mean that he is knouting the soldier. The gentlemen of the *Charivari* have collected the best portion of their articles on the war, written during the last three months, and have published them in a volume with a hundred of CHAM's caricatures, under the title of *Messieurs les Cosaques*.

A Provincial paper has been warned this week, and for what offence, think you? For a too ardent polemical article on the merits of a certain sort of pleasure! The paper was one devoted to agricultural interest, and the editor had, it appears, ideas on the subject in hand quite at variance with the preferences of a neighboring editor for guano: whence the bitter article, and its summary chastisement.

LOUIS PHILIPPE's widow, Queen AMELIA, has just passed through Belgium, on her return to England. The Government of France thinks it did an unusually courteous thing, in signifying to the authorities at Brussels, that it would not make it the subject of any reclamations, even should the exiled Queen remain several days in the country. As soon as the august widow heard of the "favor" which was to be extended to her, she hastened to take the boat at Ostend, and to get back at once to Claremont.

One of the most interesting sights in Paris, and one that no American ever thinks of visiting, as he probably never heard of it, is the the Railroad from the Barrier d'Enfer to Sceaux. It is but seven miles long, and was built as an experiment upon a new system of wheels. The engine, tender, and hindermost car of the train, are furnished with oblique wheels, under the ordinary upright ones. Where the track is straight, these do not touch the rails; but at the curves, they come into play, rattling along the inner edge of the rails, and preventing the train from running off the track. The road was therefore made purposely tortuous, and the most sudden and seemingly dangerous bends were introduced at frequent intervals. The two stations are circular, and the train as it receives its passengers, is doubled up into a ring of 50 feet radius. The smallest curve upon the road is 68 feet radius, and over this the train goes at full speed. The corners of the cars are cut off, so that the vehicles, in following the curves, do not infringe upon each other. Sceaux is upon an eminence, which the road ascends spirally, with something like a mile of track—it only going, in advance, a hundred feet. The invention—which, by the way, is ten years old—has proved practically very successful; but it has never been applied to any extent. As this is the season for the Europers tour, I have thought it might be well to mention this item, unnoticed, I believe, in the guide-books. Americans will be wise in lead-pencilling in their memoranda, "See the Sceaux Railroad." It is quite as interesting as Pere la Chaise.

Admiral BAUDIN and M. VIVIEN were both buried the same day. The former had taken the oath; the latter had refused it. The two funerals bore ample evidence to their dissimilar conduct upon the official jusjuxandum. The former was made an Admiral a fortnight before his death, and swore the necessary allegiance from his sick pillow. All this was evident in the pomp and circumstance of the obsequies. There was a carriage bearing the imperial arms; there was a strong detachment of military, a group of marines summoned from a seaport on purpose, martial music, and an autograph letter of condolence from the Emperor to the son of the deceased. M. VIVIEN had been several times Minister, and under CAVAIGNAC was Minister of Public Works. In his procession were to be seen the few courageous men that never fail to accompany the Republicans that die from time to time, to their last home; DUFAURE, the editors of the *Siècle*, CAVAIGNAC, BASTIDE, &c., &c. His literary and scientific attainments somewhat redeemed the funeral from a purely political aspect, and there were a few authors and savans among the mourners: THIERS, MIGNET, COUSIN, and others. But it was as evident that in the hearse were the remains of a man who had never given in his adhesion, as it was that in the other were those of a man who had given in his promptly, and twice over, too; once as Rear Admiral, and again at his promotion.

M. VERNEUIL, of whose aeronautic anticipations I lately wrote you, offered, one day last week, to exhibit his appartus to the habitues of the Reading Room of the Boulevard Montmartre. He and the machine were ready, the audience was expectant, but the Prefect of Police was unwilling. That magistrate had not been consulted, as no price was to be asked for the entertainment, beyond that paid for entrance to the reading room. There was quite a scattering when it was known that there was trouble, and that the police were concerned. Fine looking men, with broad shoulders, bushy whiskers, and of robust development generally, slid gingerly down stairs, for fear of being arrested as accomplices in some terrible political complot. The performance will never take place, as M. VERNEUIL cannot afford to pay four sergents de ville for their presence at his gratuitous exhibitions.

In spite of the stagnation resulting from the war, we hear from time to time of a daring speculation. The success of the restaurant known as *Le Diner de Paris*, has encouraged two capitalists to embark in a similar scheme, in view of the approaching Crystal Palace season. They have hired the whole of the covered passage or arcade known as the Passage Lafitte, which is to be fitted up as a gigantic refectory, to be called *Le Diner de l'Exposition*.

It is a well known, though unexplained fact, that in [illegible] actors and actresses live to a remarkably [illegible] age. Their average is fifteen years beyond that of any other profession. We have still [illegible] living quietly in the retired quarters of the city and in the suburbs, a host of the favorites of the last generation. One of them, Madame HERVY, aged 76, who left the stage many years ago, had, on Saturday night, her "Withdrawal Benefit" at the Comedie Française. You know that the societaires of this theatre receive a pension for life, after their retirement, proportioned to their services, and a benefit, to be taken when they like. Madame HERVY did not claim hers for ten years, as she had enough to live on comfortably, and desired the benefit to remain as a resource against any unlooked for casualty. On her 76th birth-day, she said to herself that at that age we may be taken off suddenly, and it would be perhaps as well to gather the fruit that was only waiting to be picked. So she sent her application to the Minister of State that the night might be fixed. The performance yielded $1,000. The beneficiary witnessed it from before the curtain. There is a good story in connection with this representation.

One of the pieces was to be "La Question d'Orient," acted by two artistes of the Variétés, who have made the piece famous there. They performed it at their own theatre first, and then as they had no time to lose, took a carriage and drove to the Française, without changing their costume, which by the way is that of stone masons. Owing to the throng of carriages, and some obstructions caused by the works upon the new Louvre, they were obliged to get out and walk some two hundred yards. On the way they met a couple of genuine masons, a little the worse for blue wine. "Why, if here isn't PICBOT, I swear," said one of them. The other recognized an old trowel acquaintance in his comrade; and the two actors were at once beset with offers of friendship, and of a "quart at six." The comedians protested, and tried to shake off their unwelcome companions, who of course clung all the tighter. The latter at last became incensed at such oblivion of former intimacy, thought their ancient friends must have got proud, and commenced an assault and battery of slang in consequence. Fortunately a Sergent de Ville was within call, and a word from the actors in his ear brought about a speedy denouement. The rioters were marched off to the guard-house, and the comedians arrived at the theatre just as the stage manager was beginning to feel somewhat disturbed.

M'lle ALPHONSINE, of the Delassemens Comiques, receives an amazing number of billets doux, the best of which she keeps for her amusement in her old age. I understand that the following, from a gentleman in a blouse, is to be at the head of the collection. It was accompanied with a small bunch of violets which the lady was to wear in her belt, during the play, if she accepted his flame. The postcript ran thus: "You will know me by my being in the front of the gallery, and *by my legs hanging over the side!*" The violets did not appear.

This is better than the epistle written to ALICE OGY by a young gentleman of thirteen, who requested her to look out of her window the next day at eleven precisely, and she would see him pass. He did pass, and with fifty other little boys, like him, who were spending their recess in taking a walk, under the eye of the master. GAVARNI immortalized this precocious young man, some years ago.

HORACE VERNET has at last left for the East, with orders for historical paintings from the Government. He has made a splendid gallery of Algerian battles for the Palace of Verseilles, and can hardly fail to find even more interesting material along the Danube. Still, HORACE VERNET is getting to be 65 years old. He takes with him one of the best pupils of the School of Fine Arts, all of whose expenses are paid.

RACHEL was to have played *Adrienne Lecouveur*, on Saturday evening. But she received, in the course of the afternoon, a dispatch from the Pyrenees, stating that her sister REBECCA was dying. She left at once for Pau, with her mother and one of her younger sisters.

DICK TINTO.

FROM ITALY.

Festival of Artists—Literary and Miscellaneous Matters.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ROME, Thursday, May 25, 1854.

The crowd of American visitors who, particularly from the cities of New-York and Boston, throng Rome in the Winter months, is rapidly decreasing, and the tide of travel flows through Florence, Venice and Milan, on its way to Switzerland and the Rhine. But in addition to the never-failing attractions of the most precious collections of art and some of the most touching relics of antiquity in the world, the present month has offered to visitors to the Eternal City some spectacles peculiar and unique.

On the 1st of May was celebrated the Annual Festival of the Artists of all Nations residing at Rome. Two hundred and over, painters and sculptors from different European countries and from America, assembled at a little bridge two miles without the Porta Salaza, the greater part in costume, and each wearing as a medal a copper mezzobaiocco (half cent of our money) tied by a blue ribbon to his button-hole. The costumes were in part fantastic, and in part historical or national. An English gentleman appeared in a true copy of the dress of the father of Italian painting—Cimabue, a blue silk hood, with a long tail, an orange tunic or loose cloak, and tights and pumps. A young man made a decided "hit" as a school boy who had outgrown his pantaloons, his vest, and his little blue jacket, and carried his schoolbooks buckled in a long strap. But the most perfectly carried out, and decidedly the most striking and admired costume was that of one of our American sculptors, Mr. ROGERS,—the dress of an Indian chief. After a simple breakfast, the company were drawn up in military order to receive the President of the day, who, in a shining dress of gold, came seated in state in a cart drawn by two of the beautiful Juno-eyed oxen of the Campagna. When this functionary had eloquently harangued his followers in German, a procession was formed, and took its march to Fidenae. It was, in truth, a motley show. Dresses of all colors, shapes and sizes,—some admirable for their elegance, others for their absurdity,—beards trained and trimmed in every imaginable form,—horseback riders, donkey riders and pedestrians,—banners of quaint device; these, passing through the solemn desolation of the Campagna, giving unwonted gayness to the scene, made up a most unique and fantastic spectacle. Carriage loads of spectators drove out from Rome. At one point a lady of large frame and masculine and intellectual countenance, stopped her horse, on which she had galloped over the fields until she overtook the company of artists, and gazed at the procession as it passed in the road below. She was at once recognized and greeted with loud cheers, which she acknowledged by a modest bow. The procession having passed, Mrs. FRANCES KEMBLE—for the solitary equestrian was she—pursued her way over the Campagna, leaping ditches and fences, and appeared again in the afternoon as a spectator of the sports at Fidenae. In a little plain between bold, though not high cliffs, five miles from the city, the festival was held. It was the site of the ancient Sabine city of Fidenae, but not one brick or stone remains to tell that it was ever the abode of men. The sports commenced with a short, but lively foot-race. Then tilting at a ring furnished amusement for a long time, and was kept up with a good deal of spirit. A donkey race came next, with all the fun which might be expected in a collection of some forty of those obstinate and ridiculous animals. Dinner was then served to the artists under an awning in a hollow between two cliffs. A horse race succeeded. The closing exercise was firing at the critic's eye, represented on canvas. A large number, armed with reeds for lances, endeavored to pierce through it, but the prize was reserved for our friend, the American Indian, who sent an avenging arrow from his unerring bow through the very apple of the eye of the malignant enemy of artists. Now came the most amusing thing of all—the distribution of the prizes. These were earthen pots painted with black figures in ridiculous caricature of Etruscan vases. The scenes thus depicted were very amusing, representing the most moving accidents of donkey races, foot races, and the other sports for victory in which the several prizes were awarded. The victors were summoned one by one, and conducted in great pomp by the officers to the President, who, in a very gracious manner, awarded the prize to the kneeling recipient, and granted him on rising the honor of drinking from a huge goblet, pressed only by the lips of veterans and victors. For there were veterans present, who, amidst the reverential homage of the younger devotees of art, were invited to drink from this goblet; among them was the German CORNELIUS, with his fine, sparkling eye, and expression of chastened, but warm enthusiasm.

I saw CORNELIUS again, gazing with an artist's eye at the magnificent spectacle presented in the Church of St. Peter's on the *Beatification of St. Gemana*. This ceremony was performed with great pomp on the 7th of May. A visitor may sometimes live years in Rome without the opportunity of seeing such a spectacle; but this year several Saints have been made. In the forenoon the windows of the Church were curtained, and the whole choir or tribune magnificently illumnated with thousands of candles,—a scene to whose brilliancy no description can do justice. A large procession of Cardinals and high ecclesiastics entered at 10 o'clock; the brief of beatification was read, and a solemn *Te Deum* magnificently chanted. At the same time the pictured images of the new Saint were uncovered, and peals of bells and the discharge of cannon at San Angelo announced to Rome the addition of a new name to the holy calendar. A pontifical mass was then celebrated, the music by two fine choirs. At 6 o'clock in the afternoon the Pope came in person to the Basilica, attended by his Court, to venerate the new Saint. His Holiness has recovered from the illness which followed the fatigues of Easter Week, but I fancied that his hair had grown perceptibly grayer, and his whole appearance more that of an old man, since I saw him a year ago. A passage through the crowd was cleared by soldiery, through the immense nave to the choir, and the great bronze door of the central entrance, opened only on great festivals, swung open to admit the Pontifical procession. The Pope extended his fingers in benediction to kneelers on the right and left—and, after a silent prayer in the midst of the civil and ecclesiastical functionaries who thronged the choir, returned in the same state to the Vatican. Vespers were then sung, but the noise of conversation and walking about in the nave impaired the effect of the magnificent music.

GERMANA CONSIN—I take the facts as they are narrated in a pamphlet account of her "life, virtue and miracles," published by authority at Rome—was born near the village of Pibrac in the diocese of Toulouse in France. Maimed in one hand and of a scrofulous constitution, she excited the hatred of a step-mother in whose power her father's second marriage placed her while yet a child. This cruel woman gave the little GERMANA no other bed than some vine twigs lying under a flight of stairs, which galled her limbs wearied by the day's labor. She also persuaded her husband to send the little girl to tend sheep in the plains, exposed to all extremes of weather. Injuries and abuse were her only welcome when she returned from her day's task to her home. To all these injuries she submitted with Christian meekness and patience, and she derived her happiness and consolation from religious faith. She went every day to church to hear mass, disregarding the distance, the difficulty of the journey, and the danger in which she left her flock. The neighboring forest was full of wolves, who devoured great numbers from the other flocks, but never touched a sheep in that of GERMANA. To go to the church she was obliged to cross a little river, which was often flooded; but she passed with dry feet, the waters flowing away from her on either side, howbeit no one else dared attempt the passage. Whenever the signal sounded for the Ave Maria, wherever she might be in conducting her sheep, even if in a ditch or in mud and mire, she kneeled down and offered her devotions to the Queen of Heaven, nor were her garments wet or soiled. The little children whom she met in the fields she instructed in the truths of religion. For the poor she felt the tenderest charity, and robbed herself of her scanty pittance of bread to feed them. One day her step-mother, suspecting that she was carrying away from the house morsels of bread to be thus distributed, incited her husband to look in her apron; he did so, but found it full of flowers, beautiful and out of season, instead of bread. This miraculous conversion of bread into flowers formed the subject of one of the paintings exhibited in St. Peter's at the Beatification. Industrious, charitable, patient and forgiving, GERMANA lived a memorable example of piety till she passed from earth in her twenty-second year. The night of her death two holy monks were passing, on a journey, in the neighborhood of her house. Late in the night they saw two celestial virgins robed in white on the road which led to her habitation; a few moments afterwards they returned, leading between them another virgin clad in pure white and with a crown of flowers on her head.

Wonders did not cease with her death. Forty years after this event, her body was uncovered, in digging a grave for another person, and found entirely uncorrupted—nay, the blood flowed from a wound accidentally made in her face. Great crowds assembled to see the body so miraculously preserved, and it was carefully reinterred within the church. There it lay in place until the French Revolution, when it was pulled up and cast into a ditch and covered with quick lime and water. But even this failed to injure the body of the blessed saint. It was found two years afterward entirely unhurt, and even the grave clothes which surrounded it were entire as on the day of sepulture two hundred years before.

And now, in the middle of the nineteenth century, these facts are published for the edification of believers, and his Holiness has set his seal to their authenticity. Four miracles performed by this saint after her death, are attested by the bull of beatification, and also by Latin inscriptions in great letters displayed at St. Peter's on the day of this celebration. The monks of the monastery at Bourges in France, prayed her to intercede, on one occasion, that their store of bread might be multiplied; on another their store of meal; on both occasions their prayer was granted. The other two miracles were cures of desperate maladies, the diseased persons having been brought to pray over her tomb.

On splendid scarlet hangings, bearing the arms of PIUS IX., and suspended at the corners of the nave and transept, were two Latin inscriptions, of similar purport, of one of which I give a translation: "O GERMANA, raised to-day to celestial honors by PIUS IX., Pontifix Maximus, since thou knowest that PIUS has wept over thy nation wandering from God, and has exultingly rejoiced at its reconciling itself with God little by little, he prays thee, intimately united with God, do thou, for thou canst do it, make known his wishes to God, and strengthen them, for thou art able, with the virtue of thy prayers."

I have been thus minute in my account of this Beatification, deeming the facts I state of no little importance and interest, as casting light upon the character of the Catholicism of the present day, and showing with what matters the Spiritual and Temporal ruler of Rome is busying himself in this year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-four.

A few words now about the honorable fraternity of American artists resident at Rome. No one's *amour propre* is wounded, when the first place in this body is assigned to CRAWFORD. This admirable sculptor and man of genius is busily occupied with the statues for the great Washington Monument which Virginia is about to erect in her capital. The models of the statues of JEFFERSON and PATRICK HENRY, which have been already cast in Munich, are in his studio, and excite universal admiration. HENRY is all on fire with patriotic enthusiasm. JEFFERSON's brow is pregnant with philosophic wisdom, and fitly indicates the mind which produced the great charter of his country's freedom. The equestrian statue of WASHINGTON is just finished in plaster. The bas reliefs for the sides of the pedestal are already executed in marble, and are most beautiful and appropriate. Virginia may well be proud of so magnificent a memorial of her own and the country's greatest men, as this monument will furnish. CRAWFORD is making progress also, in another great national work, the pedimental sculptures for the new capitol at Washington—sculptures which will not be surpassed in expressiveness and appropriateness by any similar works in the world. His grand colossal statue of BEETHOVEN, for a gentleman in Boston, is casting in Munich. A gentleman in your City will soon be the fortunate possessor of one of the most exquisitely lovely creations of modern genius, CRAWFORD's "Children in the Woods," a work admirable alike in delicacy of conception and exquisiteness of execution. ROGERS has just completed the model of a group of an Indian extracting a thorn from the foot of an Indian girl—a most graceful and pleasing composition. He has also recently finished a recumbent Cupid, who has hit the "Almighty Dollar" with his arrow, and is breaking his bow in disgust. MOZIER has modelled two statues of Silence and Truth, novel subjects, worthily represented; he will put them immediately into marble. His beautiful Pochahontas finds many admirers. IVES is making a Rebekah, and has finished a Pandora, and a pleasing little statue of a Fisherboy. He also executes a great many busts. MACDOWALD is loaded with orders for his excellent busts. WILSON, a young sculptor of promise, has executed a marble statue of Childhood, and has a fine statue of a boy engaged in playing ball, modelled in plaster. He is about returning to America. STORY's grand and admirable statue of Mr. Justice STORY is nearly completed; it will be a work worthy of its high purpose. Miss HOSMER has executed two beautiful ideal busts, and gives promise of future eminence. She will do honor to herself and her country in due time; nor let her friends be impatient, for long years of study are requisite before even the highest genius can arrive at true excellence in art. Among the painters, PAGE is winning the highest laurels for his portraits, which are works of wonderful genius and power. He has just completed a portrait of the English poet, ROBERT BROWNING, (who, with his accomplished wife, has just left Rome after a visit of several months,) which is worthy of a place among the highest creations of art. In thus speaking of the works of our American painter, I am but echoing the words of some of the most eminent and accomplished critics now living. G. L. BROWN has executed some landscapes of great beauty and excellence as works of art. His sea pieces also, are of the highest character. CHAPMAN, and THOMPSON, and TILTON, are winning new laurels. WRIGHT, a young artist of great promise, is just leaving Rome to return to America, and proposes to open a studio in Boston.

ATTICUS.

Irish Affairs.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

DUBLIN, Saturday, June 10, 1854.

The transfer of so much of the land to new proprietors—leading, thereby, to new arrangements between landlord and tenant—makes legislation in regard to such cases less necessary; still a settlement of the Tenant-right question is a desideratum. The Lords have so eviserated the bill, which was sent up from the Commons last session, as to make it worse than a *caput mortuum*. But Mr. SERGEANT SHEE has introduced another, containing, as he says,—in a letter "to the Catholic and Presbyterian clergy, the tenant-farmers, and the true friends of tenant-right in Ireland,"—all that is good in the former bill, with amendments and improvements. It embodies the full measure of security for tenants' property, and encouragement for tenants' industry, provided by Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD's bill. He calls upon them to manifest their anxiety for its success by pouring in petitions, or it will be said they are satisfied with the "mockery" of the Lords. It comes on for a second reading in a fortnight; nevertheless, either from a conviction that nothing can be done this session, or from disgust with the way in which the "Leaguers" humbugged them last year, there is profoundest apathy. This is, however, going to the other extreme—of expecting nothing from Parliament, whereas formerly they expected all. A fair settlement of the question would be the greatest blessing to both landlords and tenants.

Every now and then the alarm about "centralization" rages; then comes a lull; either we tire of the agitation, or something else turns up, and turns it into a new channel; for we have not yet arrived at the dogged perseverance so essential to success. Sometime ago, we *would* have a fair share of the income from "The Woods and Forests," expended on Dublin. Now it all goes to amplify and beautify London palaces. We wanted a new street from the Midland and Western Railway Terminus, at Constitution Hill, to the banks of the Liffy, at the Four Courts. This would, at once, promote the health and convenience of the city, and add to its beauty. That stir died away. Now, there is anxiety for the Courts themselves. A great deal of the business is transferred to the County Courts—and there is danger of so much of the rest being removed to Westminster, as to leave the Four Courts—like the Custom-House—a mere useless ornament to the city. The first step, it is said, is taken. Mr. HATCHELL, formerly Solicitor General, is the new Commissioner for the Insolvent Court, in the room of Mr. BALDWIN, deceased; but with this proviso, that he shall retire on a pension of a thousand a year, at the first convenient opportunity, and that Court be abolished.

Another kind of "Centralization" is now under discussion. The Government wish to abolish all the County Infirmaries and Hospitals—those of Dublin not excepted—and establish in their room, Hospitals and Infirmaries connected with the Union Poor-Houses. Dublin is fighting hard for its Hospitals, as a national benefit, and Schools of Medicine, and the country rebels against the idea of all who need gratuitous medical treatment and advice, being obliged, in order to obtain it, to herd with the Poor-House paupers; and all, that Government may grasp the entire patronage of the country, and place all Ireland under the Poor Law Commissioner Triumvirate.

Amid these battlings, we are cheered by the brightest prospects of an abundant and flourishing flax and potato crop, and a plentiful harvest. Emigration continues; and as fast as they go, the land is redistributed in sizeable farms. The West, about Roscommon, is already assuming an Ulster appearance. And the sewed muslin manufacture is giving comfort and plenty to many an impoverished district. The new arrangement made by the Board of Trade with the Dublin Society, for extending industrial education by lectures in the country towns, and by museums, will foster the rising spirit. Schools of industry, as well as for teaching reading, writing and arithmetic, are now attached to the Poor-Houses; and the course of things bids fair to make Ireland industrious and prosperous.

MAINE.

Railroad Accident—Maine Whig State Convention, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, June 28, 1854.

The telegraph has before this informed you of the accident which occurred this afternoon at Wells, on the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad, by which an engine, tender and baggage car were badly smashed up, and the fireman, JAMES WARREN, of Portland, seriously injured. This accident was the result of gross carelessness on the part of the person having charge of the switch. It is said that the regular switch-tender was away, and had left the switch in charge of *a green hand*. The signal indicated that all was right, and the train was shooting past at the rate of 25 miles an hour. It is wonderful that no more were injured. When our State Legislatures pass a law making such inexcusable tampering with human life a State prison offence, we shall hear of less of these accidents from switches being misplaced.

The political caldron is beginning to bubble quite actively in Maine. As you are aware, there have been held in this city, during the present month, three Democratic State Conventions, and to-morrow the Whigs try their hands at making a candidate for Governor. The "Maine Law Democrats" met on the the 7th inst., and put up ANSON P. MORRELL. They added the anti-Nebraska plank to their platform, and their candidate planted himself upon it flatly and squarely. On the 15th the "Liberal Democrats," or those opposed to the Maine Law, held their convention, and nominated Hon. SHEPARD CAREY for Governor. They go Nebraska, as well as rum, and will probably carry some rum Whig votes with them. Then comes the remnant of the old Democratic party, who met on the 21st inst., and after an exciting and amusing convention, succeeded in staving off PILLSBURY, who was run last year, and in nominating Hon. ALBION K. PARRIS for Governor. Mr. PARRIS was once a Judge of the Supreme Court in this State, and has also been Governor. He was, some years since, second Comptroller at Washington, and more recently Mayor of Portland. The Convention which nominated him adopted no platform or resolutions, but simply resolved to elect their canditate—a resolve more easily made on paper than actually accomplished.

Present appearances indicate that the Whig Convention, to-morrow, will be one of the largest ever held in Maine. There are a great number of Whigs from all parts of the State here now. The eastern part is particularly well represented. The delegations have been caucussing, with much spirit, this evening. There is only one question which at all threatens to disturb the harmony of the Convention, and it is believed that will be arranged satisfactorily to all before the Convention meets. That question is in regard to what course shall be adopted in regard to the Liquor Law. Some of the eastern delegation are for adopting it as an "issue," while others are fearful that such a course will do more hurt than good. There are also a few delegates here who are in favor of making no regular nomination for Governor, but would rather adopt MORRELL, with his Maine Liquor Law and Anti-Nebraska Platform, and thus secure his election by the people. The stronger feeling is, however, so far as I can judge of it to-night, in favor of putting up a Whig candidate, and adopting a platform which will be satisfactory to the friends of freedom and good morals. In regard to the Nebraska iniquity, there is but one sentiment—and that is of strong nation.

The matter of candidate for Governor is also under discussion. Governor CROSBY does not wish to stand again, and it is understood that his name will be formally withdrawn. ISAAC REED of Waldoboro, and NOAH SMITH, Jr., of Calais, are the two most prominent candidates. The former is very popular in his section of the State. He was elected to Congress some two or three years ago, in his district, which is strongly Democratic. Mr. SMITH is also very popular. He is a man of marked ability and talents, and was Speaker of the Maine House of Representatives at the last session. Mr. STRICKLAND of Bangor is also mentioned, but the contest will be between SMITH and REED. I will endeavor to send you an account of the proceedings of the Convention.

At a meeting of the Morrill Democrats in the Second Congressional District, held to-day at South Paris, Gen. JOHN G. PERRY was nominated, and a committee was chosen to confer with the Whig Convention, which is to meet in a few days, Gen. PERRY pledged himself to cooperate in any arrangement which might be deemed necessary to effect a union of the Anti-Nebraska men in his District.

This is one of the signs of the times.

Yours, truly, DOWN-EAST.

SEPARATION OF CANADA.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Remarkable Speech of Lord Ellenborough in favor of Giving up Canada,

REPLY OF THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

REMARKS OF LORD BROUGHAM.

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS, June 15, 1854.

The Legislative Council bill, for Canada, being moved on its second reading in a speech from the Duke of NEWCASTLE:

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH did not rise to oppose the second reading of the bill, but to express his opinion on a subject of greater importance. We made such progress last year in the work of concession to Canada, that the question now was, not whether we should stop in our career—still less whether we should attempt to go back—but whether we should not, in the most friendly spirit towards Canada and the other North American Colonies, announce our intention to withdraw from all connection with the Colonies from all dependence on the Crown and Parliament of Great Britain. He recollected having a conversation with Mr. HUSKISSON in 1828, during the time that statesman held the seals of the Colonial Office, in which he intimated most distinctly that the time had already arrived for the separation of Canada from this country; and Mr. HUSKISSON had even so maturely considered the matter, that he mentioned the form of government which he thought it would be for our interest to have established in Canada when our connection with the Colony should cease. It must be borne in mind that, during the last few years, a complete change had taken place in our relations with the North American Colonies. In 1846 we repealed the Corn Laws, without reserving the privileges which Canada enjoyed under them. At a subsequent period we repealed the Navigation Laws, which gave us great advantages in matters of trade and navigation. In addition to those measures, we had altered, to a great extent—if we had not entirely abolished—the discriminating duties on the staple produce of the North American Colonies. Thus we had deprived ourselves and the North American Colonies of the advantages which each formerly derived from the connection subsisting between them. For several years, too, in dealing with the Legislative Assemblies of the Colonies, we had acted on a principle diametrically opposed to that which formerly influenced us; we had established in the Colonies what was called responsible Government, or—to speak more intelligibly—we had given them, practically, independent Governments. And, really, he could hardly imagine a situation more humiliating than that of the representative of Her Majesty in Canada. It was almost wonderful a British gentleman would consent to hold such a situation of nullity, unless indeed, from a consciousness of his own abilities and resources, he should think himself able to be as Lord METCALFE was, the Minister of the Colony. What was the use—what the practical advantage of continuing our connection with the Colonies? The connection might be of some small use in time of peace; but, on the other hand, consider the danger arising from it in matters relating to war. There could be no doubt that the chances of collision between this country and the United States were greatly increased by our connection with the North American Colonies. It was equally certain that in the event of war occurring between this country and the United States on grounds totally unconnected with the Colonies, they must, from their connection with us, be drawn into the war, and their whole frontier would be exposed to the greatest calamities. Under these circumstances, it was a matter worthy of serious consideration whether we should not endeavor, in the most friendly manner, to divest ourselves of a connection which must prove equally onerous to both parties. Now, in case of war, could we hope to defend the Colonies successfully? He would advise, not the noble duke opposite, who to his great satisfaction had been released from the duties of the Colonial Office, but the right hon. baronet who had succeeded him, to read a dispatch received from Lord METCALFE in 1846. We were then, it was supposed, on the eve of a war with the United States—a war connected with matters in which Canada had no concern—a war for an object the value of which was not, to either party, equal to the expense of one week's hostilities. Let the Colonial Secretary read Lord METCALFE's dispatch, and see the amount of military aid which would be required to enable us successfully to defend Canada. At the time he (Lord ELLENBOROUGH) thought Lord METCALFE's estimate was extravagant, and he did not attach any great weight to that noble lord's unsupported opinion; but, having consulted persons, who from their position were most competent to decide upon the question, he found they confirmed Lord METCALFE's estimate as to the amount of force necessary to defend Canada successfully, and it was utterly beyond the means of this country to provide it. It might be said that we did successfully defend Canada in 1814, and that we had made great progress in military strength. If, however, we had advanced in the career of prosperity, consider the enormous progress which the United States had made in their innumerable railroads, their well-appointed and well disciplined army—an advantage which they did not formerly possess, for they conducted the war of 1814 with a mere rabble. Considering the increased strength and appliances at the command of the United States, it would hardly be possible to defend Canada with any hope of success. The very idea of a war with the United States was horrible. The event would be one of the greatest evils; one of the direst of human afflictions. Connected as we were in all the details of commerce, it would be more like tearing asunder the limbs of one human body than the collision of two separate bodies. Why, needlessly, increase the chances of war? Our brethren on the other side of the Atlantic were very ambitious, and very sensitive on the point of honor. So were we, and we were also extremely sensitive on the point of justice. Not only would we not endure injustice to ourselves, but we could not tolerate the perpetration of injustice to another. These considerations should lead us to regard a rupture with the United States as an event which might happen at some period. Under these circumstances, he hoped that, at an early period, the Government would communicate with the leading persons in the Legislative Assemblies of the North American colonies, with the view of ascertaining their opinion on the subject of a separation. We should consult with them in the most friendly spirit, as if they were members of one and the same family in which we felt a deep concern.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE felt bound to express, not only regret, but astonishment—looking to the noble Earl's position as a legislator and statesman—that he should have propounded doctrines which, from his own knowledge, he could assert would be as unpalatable to the colonies as they were to their lordships. [Hear, hear.] The noble Earl suggested that the Right Hon. Baronet, the Secretary for the colonies should concert measures for the separation of the colonies from this country. Now, he could assure the noble Earl, that he would not belong to any Government which would be a party to making such proposals to the people of Canada. [Hear.] For his part, he would look upon such a proposal as an offence against the dignity and, he might almost say, the sovereignty of the country, and hostile to the most important interests of the colonies. What reasons had the noble Earl assigned for the course which he commended? He referred to recent acts of the Legislature of this country, and when he did so a noble Earl opposite cheered. However, our recent commercial legislation had only caused the colonists to prize the connection with the mother country more dearly. Under the new system of commercial intercourse our North American colonies had prospered to even a greater extent than our Australian colonies. The noble Earl had referred to a conversation held with HUSKISSON in 1828, in which that statesman said that the time had come for a different separation between this country and the North American colonies. Now, he was disposed to regard with respect and almost with reverence, anything suggested by Mr. HUSKISSON; but let their Lordships remember what were the circumstances of 1828. It was not surprising that in 1828 Mr. HUSKISSON with prudent mind, looked forward to the probability of the severance of the connection between Great Britain and Canada. A state of things was then prevailing in that colony which, nine years later, led to an unfortunate rebellion that cost so much blood and treasure. A material change is the condition of Canada had taken place since then, through its connection with this country, and if Mr. HUSKISSON were alive now, instead of thinking of separation, he would concur with him (the Duke of NEWCASTLE) in the legislation he was now proposing for the colony. The noble Earl had said that the Government of Canada was practically a responsible Government, and that he thought in consequence of that responsibility, the colony should be separated from this country. He added that he considered the representative of the Sovereign in Canada was placed in a humiliating position, and that he was, in reality, a nullity. What did his noble friend mean? Would he compare the Sovereign of this great country with the Emperor of Russia, and say that because the British Sovereign did not exercise arbitrary power over the colony her away was a nullity. Undoubtedly he might, if he compared the power that was formerly exercised by the Government in the colony with the power of the colonial Government as it was now carried on under the blessings of the representative principle, describe the Government of Canada as a nullity; but unless his noble friend was prepared to say that a constitutional sovereign of a free country could not exercise authority over a colony, because that sovereign was not possessed of arbitrary power, he (the Duke of NEWCASTLE) must maintain that the representative of the British Sovereign in Canada was not merely not a nullity, but that he occupied, as regarded his position in the hearts of the people, a far more honorable, a far more distinguished, a far more valuable, and a far more desirable position than any governor of that colony ever did before. [Cheers.] He knew that these were the sentiments of Lord ELGIN, who occupied that position now, and who had contributed, by his admirable government, very materially indeed to the state of feeling which now existed in that country. His noble friend had said that Canada was of no value to this country in time of peace, and had asked what safe defence could we propose for it in time of war; and he had referred to what Lord METCALFE had said some years ago as to the necessity of maintaining a large army to retain Canada in our possession. So he understood his noble friend. Now, as far as he (the Duke of Newcastle) was concerned, whatever might have been deemed expedient in the time of the government of Lord METCALFE, he would, with the greatest fearlessness declare that no such necessity existed at the present day, and that he had the most entire confidence in the loyalty of the people of Canada. [Hear, hear.] No doubt Lord METCALFE did express the opinion which his noble friend had ascribed to him, but circumstances were very different circumstances from those which now existed. But when his noble friend spoke of what safe defence could we have for Canada in time of war, he would tell his noble friend that the safe defence of Canada was to be found in the loyalty and good feeling of the people themselves. [Hear, hear.] If this country were to be invaded at a moment when our army was fighting on another soil, he should have no fear of the result, because the loyalty of the people would defend our shores, so in the same way would the people of Canada act if that colony should be invaded. But, after all, he must deprecate such discussions as this. [Loud cheers.] His noble friend had said in the course of his observations that the colonists were very sensitive. They were sensitive, and it was because they were sensitive that he regretted that a man of his eminence should have broached such a subject. He assured his noble friend that the people of Canada would look with the greatest possible regret at the fact that there was even one noble lord who could get up in their lordships' house and advocate not only the possibility, but even the propriety of a separation of that colony from this country. [Hear, hear.] No doubt, the proper course to pursue was, that they should legislate no more for the colonies than they could possibly help. Indeed, all their recent legislation had been reduced to this—that of undoing the false policy of former years. It was for that purpose that he had introduced the present bill; and, if they continued in the same course they were now persevering in, he believed that, not only as regarded the wishes

PSI UPSILON CONVENTION.

Oration by Mr. Geo. H. Moore—Poem by Rev. J. H. Houghton.

DINNER AT THE METROPOLITAN.

A Pleasant Occasion.

The Convention of Chapters of this fraternity, yclept PSI UPSILON, opened its sessions in the University Chapel on Thursday morning, the 29th, and closed them yesterday. This fraternity is now one of the oldest of the Literary Societies of its class, having originated in the year 1833. It has branches in eleven of the Colleges of New-England and New-York. On looking over the long list of members, we find many whose names are familiar to our eye and the public ear,—names of distinguished divines, learned lawyers, successful physicians, merchantmen, civilians, editors, professors in Colleges and so forth. The badge of the fraternity is a diamond shaped pin, with a border of gold, and with golden clasped hands, and the Greek Initials, by which the fraternity is known. But when we asked what was the interpretation of the symbol and the letters, no Daniel came to our aid.

Friday at 10 o'clock the Convention met in Dr. CHEEVER's Church on Union Square, to listen to the Orator and Poet of the occasion. The heavy showers of the morning forbade a full house, yet it was a good one, attentive, literary and so far as the ladies were concerned highly fashionable.

The Chair was taken by Dr. FRANKLIN TUTHILL, of the Delta, and on the platform were, besides the several Vice-Presidents of the Convention, Hon. WM. TAYLOR of the Theta, Prof. EDWARD H. PARKER of the Zeta, and others.

A blessing was invoked by the Rev. Mr. LOWRIE of the Delta,—an appropriate prayer having reference to the fraternity's aims and ends, and to the occasion. After music by BODWORTH'S Band, the President introduced to the audience, GEORGE H. MOORE, Esq., of the Delta, as Orator of the day. The following is an abstract of his

ORATION.

His subject was History, its uses, its dignity and importance—the spirit in which it should be written and studied, and its value in the education especially of a free people. He introduced it by some remarks on the character of such anniversaries as the Fraternity were now celebrating, the charm which pervades all those pleasant memories which cluster about them, the evidence they give of a continued regard to the cause of letters, and the wholesome tendency which they have to revive with those memories of which he had spoken, that generous ardor for intellectual improvement, so liable to be crushed out, under the cares and contentions of active life.

"History," said he, "is no old almanac." He did not regard the barren record of events as constituting history. The mere antiquary has no claim to the title of historian. Nor are the devotees of the past, the "*laudatores temporis acti*," who slumber over its departed glories, to be regarded as the true votaries of historical science.

Mr. MOORE laid especial stress on the value of the imagination to the historian, in order that he might give reality to the pictures of the past, which it is his province to present, for the watering or instruction of mankind. With MACAULAY, he thought that history should be a compound of Philosophy and Poetry, impressing general truths on the mind by a vivid representation of particular characters and incidents. He said a man might memorize, or *phreno-mnemotechnize* the series of events which make up a cycle, yet knew as little of the world's history, as if he had committed to memory all the ledgers in a counting-house.

In illustration of his position, he presented such scenes in history, as the Defence of SOCRATES; the old Scottish Covenanters; and quoted WEBSTER'S great historical picture of the Pilgrims at Plymouth. He fortified his theory by alluding to the pervading influence of Poetry, and the Imaginative Faculty in the great models of ancient historic art—attributing to them a finer sense of beauty than to the moderns, yet claiming for their compositions a simplicity which is rarely imitated in our day.

Alluding to the changes in the character of written history, he spoke of some of the sources which have been added by the activity of the modern intellect, by the progress of commerce and civilization. Among these he mentioned particularly the triumphs of Comparative Philology.

He spoke of the motives for the study of History, referred to the famous quotation from TERENCE, as the expression of a law as universal as Humanity, absolute and unchangeable as the law of our existence. He quoted THUCYDIDES and SOLOMON to display the true theory of the development, the use and application of historical principles, and illustrated the method suggested by Lord BOLINGBROKE'S celebrated maxim that "History is Philosophy teaching by example," as one of the highest value.

The force of examples was universally recognized; every language presents the maxim.

The moderation of the true historian condemns alike the Chinese conservatism that would keep society stationary, and the reckless radicalism which would drive it too fast. If we fixed our eyes only on the past, looking only to experience, improvement would be impossible, society would become stationary, and the advancing waves of progress must stay and gather till they break through in the destructive career of revolution, and sweep away into anarchy.

Mr. MOORE went on to consider the spirit in which history should be studied and written. The pervading spirit should be "the love of truth." This quality was not only excellent in the moral view of the case, but gave a charm to the operations of the intellect. Without it the most brilliant works of the historic genius would lack their greatest charm. In this connection, Mr. MOORE quoted some very effective lines from a poem by Miss. BARRETT.

"Let GIBBON's name be traced in sorrow here,
Too great to spurn, too little to revere!
Who followed Reason, yet forgot her laws,
And found all causes, but the First Great Cause.
The paths of time, with guideless footsteps trod,
Blind to the light of Nature and of God.
Deaf to the voice, amid the past's dread hour
Which sounds his praise and chronicles his power!
In vain for him was Truth's fair tablet spread,
When Prejudice, with jaundiced organs, read:
In vain for us the polished periods flow,
The Fancy kindles, and the pages glow,
When, one bright hour and startling transport past,
The musing soul must turn—to sigh at last."

With some cautions against being misled by the errors of the writers of history, inseparable from the frailty of human character, in which he instanced the examples of MITFORD, HUME and others, he closed his discourse—after an application of MILTON'S theory and definition of Education to historic culture, and a strong and well-sustained statement and recognition of the agency of Providence in human affairs—with the splendid lines of Sir WALTER RALEIGH, by which, in his *History of the World*, he portrays the features and delineates the character of the Historic Muse.

On the conclusion of the oration, the band rendered in fine style the "Psi Upsilon Polka;" after which, the President introduced Rev. GEORGE H. HOUGHTON, of the Delta, the poet of the day.

MR. HOUGHTON'S POEM.

It was short, being but little over half an hour in the delivery, pertinent to the time and circumstances, pithy, full of points, and frequently interrupted by applause. Its title was *Every Man his Own Poem*. The concluding lines will indicate its drift and moral:

"Nor let your purposes be manifold;
One thing at once,—it is a rule of gold.
Let that be done, perfected and complete,
And then this finish,—otherwise repeat.
'Twas thus great Cæsar to his greatness rose,
He rounded each thing with a perfect close.
And sweet simplicity be ever near,
Lest mountain groan and squeaking mouse appear.
Simply begin and simply o'er pursue,
And so conclude whatever you may do.
Live them the rules that build the lofty rhyme,
And be yourselves the epics of your time.
Devolving thus my this day's task on you,
I bow obeisance, and I bid adieu."

The poet's effort was to apply the rules of HORACE, for the production of a true poem, to the conduct of life. It was a fine success.

At 8 o'clock on Friday evening, the members of the Fraternity moved from the University Chapel—where the last vote carried was one of thanks to Chancellor FERRIS, of the University, for his generous offer of the University rooms for the use of the Convention—to the Metropolitan Hotel. Half an hour afterwards the large dining-hall was thrown open and the guests filled it—very much as soon afterwards they proceeded to fill themselves.

The Messrs. LELAND never acquitted themselves more handsomely. It would be wicked to covet a more sumptuous dinner—out of taste to ask anything more elegant or ingeniously designed. The confectionery was made to represent to the eye historical events of the Fraternity. Its badge was borne by every ice and jelly and cream.

The Chair was taken by the President of the Convention. A clergyman of the brotherhood invoked a blessing. The men fell to, and it was a good hour and a half before they surrendered, as we all must at last, to a good dinner. Meanwhile, for the conflict their spirits were refreshed by choice music from DODWORTH'S band.

The cloth being removed, the Chairman announced that this year the fraternity came of age, having first seen the light in the year 1833. There were men present who lived anterior to that marked era. He hoped to hear from them before morning whether in those old times the sun shone with a yellow light—whether the stars twinkled after their present fashion—in short, how the world wagged without its aid. He gave in conclusion the first of the regular toasts of the evening.

1. "*The Psi Upsilon Fraternity*," which was received with three times three.

2. "*The Orator and the Poet of the Day*."

Mr. GEO. H. MOORE felicitously responded for himself and for Rev. Mr. HOUGHTON, reading a letter from the latter gentleman, who was unavoidably absent. Mr. MOORE reported that his investigations had led him to believe that in the day of WILLIAM SHAKSPEARE there was existent a chapter of the Psi-s, for he speaks of "heart-sore Psi-s," where the faculty were doubtless hard on them—"of Love's Psi-s." One he addresses thus: "Appear thou in the likeness of a Psi," that is, with the lozenge-shaped badge on; of one "who raised a Psi, so piteous and profound"; and of the chapter he says once, "there's matter in those Psi-s." The Company consented that the thing was proved.

3. "*The Theta Chapter*. [Union College.]—*Gentis cunabula nostræ*, which, being rendered into the vernacular, means "Our Matriarch."

Hon. HOOPER C. VAN VORST and ISAAC DAYTON, Esq., responded, detailing, to the great amusement and edification of the company, the droll and varied experiences that were gathered at Union twenty years ago.

4. "*The Beta*. [Yale College].—Her name tells her story. She is a beater."

WM. E. ROBINSON, Esq., responded in his own style—amusing, witty and convulsive to some of the sable attendants, who, however, recovered on being assured that the joke was in Latin, and must consequently have been misapprehended by them. He alluded touchingly to some of the early dead of the Yale Chapter—GEO. COLTON, J. S. BABCOCK, and others, snatched away lest the world should have too much, if their youthful promise ripened. A dirge was rendered by the Band in memory of these early lost ones. Messrs. BARNES, BOND and BOIES, of Yale, also responded for their Alma Mater.

5. "*The Sigma*. [Brown University.]—The apple of the eye of Providence."

To which Mr. ARTHUR S. DENNEY responded, narrating the affairs of the University, its history for ten years back, and the history of its favorite literary society—the apple of its eye.

6. "*The Gamma*. [Amherst.]—She is making footprints on the sandstones of the Connecticut valley.—Hereafter it will be said there were giants in those days."

After a sketch of the pleasant prospects of Amherst, a statement of what is being done in her fine Observatory—of her lately enlarged Cabinet and the tokens generally of her success, and the prospects of the Chapter there, the reminiscences of the old times on College Hill naturally strayed into the form of song, which relieved the company, in its chorus, for the enjoyment of the next toast.

7. "*The Zeta*. [Dartmouth.]—Noblest scion of the house of Hanover."

Professor EDWARD H. PARKER, of the class of 1843, responded in a neat speech, indicating what fashion of men it was the fraternity's design to make of its members—earnest, diligent, honest students, and self-devoted, practical citizens.

Mr. MUSSEY, of Dartmouth, also responded in facetious style. He did not, however, say all that was demanded of him, confessing that he would be obliged to secure one of Adams & Co.'s Agents to express properly his "feelinks."

8. "*The Psi*. [Hamilton.]—Though next to the last in her position in her native alphabet, next to none in her devotion to the Fraternity."

To which J. S. DICKSON, Bib., Mr. DEXTER and Mr. DAKIN, responded happily.

9. "*The Lambda*. [Columbia.]—Her torch is the light of Columbia."

To which Messrs. DRAKE and DRAPER handsomely made reply, and the band played "Hail Columbia."

10. "*The Kappa*. [Bowdoins, Me.]—Our Maine stay."

Mr. JOSEPH B. SOUTHGATE was the voice for Bowdoine.

11. "*The Xi*. [Wesleyan University.—[Her home is Middletown; she never sends us middling men."

And WM. B. SILBER, Esq., proved it to a demonstration.

12. "*The Alpha*. [Cambridge.]—The Benjamin of the family. Though latest born, he is now, as he will be when the list of chapters has exhausted the alphabet—A, No. 1."

Mr. THEODORE E. EDSON gave a good report of Benjamin's health and growth. All present had a *bene*-diction for him.

13. "*The Delta*. [N. Y. University.]—Not of the Nile—not of the Mississippi, but of Psi Upsilon."

Messrs. JNO. SEDGWICK, J. H. COLGATE, WM. A. STERLING, WM. W. STEVENSON, BRUSH and others, responded for the University.

The Chairman having announced that all the regulars were discharged, a regiment of volunteers came forward. Almost everybody, and everybody's wife was toasted; save the poet, whose presence at the Convention during the day only atoned for his absence in the evening; the patriarchs, whose names are in all mouths; the Commitee of one upon the dinner, in compliment to Mr. CHRIS. M. BELL, whose taste had designed, and whose energy had put it through to its worthy end; and the officers of the Convention, were given and taken right heartily. The departed were remembered—their memory was drunk in solemn silence. When the night was dallying with the "still small" hours, and the enjoyment was at its height, Auld Lang Syne was sung in chorus, and the Convention adjourned.

Monthlies for July.

Harper's is good as usual. The illustrations are of "The Catskills," the "Holy Week at Rome," "Napoleon Bonaparte," and "The Newcomes," who have reached their 26th chapter. We have perused with deepest interest the delightful history of the Fourth upon the Hudson, as spent by our friends the Puffins, who go "ruralizing" upon the river to get rid of the dust and noise of the City. The story is done in wood cuts, with scrupulous fidelity to truth.

Putnam's presents a new feature on its face,—the features of the face of the "Author of the Potiphar Papers," by LAWRENCE, well engraved, and to be, we doubt not, thankfully scanned by all of the friends of the Potiphar family. There is a rich table of contents spread. We confess that we have not yet been through with all the courses, and cannot say how well the promise to the eye is kept. The leader is a review of Dr. NOTT'S and Mr. GLIDDON'S *Types of Mankind*. "Hardup" strikes us as particularly a pleasant tale and very pertinent to these times; and "Sea from Shore" as a remarkably beautiful sketch.

Mirth maketh a man fat, and the *Knickerbocker* to be the favorite of all the people. A College Society discussed the question at their first June meeting, whether CLARK was one or many. One side argued that man's wit is inexhaustible; that if it were pumped out every day, he would every day be full; and this party contended that Old Knick was a unit. The other side urged that such incessant demands upon any one man for wit as are made upon *Knick*. by a world lying in stupidity and *ennui*, would leave him in ten years dry as a salted herring and empty as a quintal of fish when the fish are gone. The meeting was tied, and the President, by way of a compromise, decided that the Editor of the *Knickerbocker* must be *some* at least. This number has some "serious effusions," and solemn things enough to take by guile those who wish to be shy about their fun. The Literary Notices are all as high in commendation of everybody as we are of the "commendator," and the Gossip is of the old sort.

Graham's leading article is an illustrated one on the Coal Regions of Pennsylvania, and J. T. HEADLEY'S "Washington," illustrated, is continued. The other articles are up to the standard. The noble art of horsemanship is taught in twelve lessons on the last two pages. It would not be worth while to teach it more practically.

There is much that the ladies will enjoy in *Godey*;—braid patterns, patterns for insertion and tracings for embroideries, articles on household economy, and a lot of literary matter not unsuited to their taste.

Cuba and Protestantism.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The acquisition of Cuba, by purchase or otherwise, is a topic very frequently discussed at present in the papers, and undoubtedly is a question demanding the most thorough examination in its various bearings on the interests of our country.

There is one point of view, however, in which the *Americanization* of that country would be most desirable, and which has not, I believe, been brought before the public. I refer to the spread of Protestantism, resulting from the toleration which our Government accords to all denominations of Christians.

Cuba, on becoming the property of the United States, would quickly be the resort of great numbers of Americans, attracted thither by its wonderful commercial advantages, and the unequalled fertility of its soil. Carrying with them our ideas of liberty, they will be certain to demand perfect liberty of conscience, not only in thought, (*vide* Archbishop HUGHES,) but in action.

The Spanish Priesthood will, no doubt, make a desperate struggle to maintain the present bigoted laws on the subject, but, thanks be to God, the Constitution of the United States will utterly subvert and crush all existing laws in conflict with its wise provisions.

I understand from a gentleman who has lately returned from Cuba, that the native population have no attachment to the Roman priesthood; who are, to a man, Spaniards by birth. It is evident, therefore, that they would offer no violent opposition to freedom of thought and action on religious subjects, but would welcome any change from their present state of mental and bodily slavery.

The history of California presents to our view the wonderful results of freedom, when first born in Roman Catholic countries. The Church, which under the Mexican rule included in its ranks the entire population, has sunk to be the fourth or fifth in point of numbers and importance. Texas is another example, and such will be the case with Cuba should it ever become the property of this Union.

With the view of calling forth discussion on this view of the Cuban question, I have penned these lines. J.

Dedication of a New Dutch Reform Church at Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

This neat and tasteful edifice, situated on Fifth-avenue, between Second and Third-streets, erected mainly through the exertions and self-denying labors of Messrs. JOHN M. CORNELL, J. W. COOPER, and Rev. M. SNYDER, the former Pastor of the Church, was dedicated on Thursday, June 29.

The following was the order of exercises: Invocation and reading Hymn, by Rev. Mr. BURNET, of the Baptist Church, Mt. Vernon; Reading Scriptures, by Rev. Mr. COLLYER, of Bronksville; Prayer, by Rev. Mr. FERRIS of Tarrytown; Sermon, by Rev. Dr. FISHER, of New-York; Dedicatory Prayer, by Rev. Mr. STUART, of Tarrytown; Benediction, by Rev. H. O. SCHERMERHORN, of New-York.

In the evening, Rev. Dr. BURCHARD, of New-York, delivered an appropriate discourse on the nature, beauty and attractiveness of the Christian sanctuary—Rev. Messrs. BURNET, FERRIS, and SCHERMERHORN taking part in the exercises. The attendance was large and the occasion one of much interest. H. O. S.

The Deposition of Dr. Hamilton at Mobile—Letter from a Friend.

MOBILE, Thursday, June 22, 1854.

To the Editor of the Albany Atlas:

The following paragraph appeared in a copy of your paper which reached here a few days since:

A clergyman of Mobile, Ala., Dr. W. J. HAMILTON, of the Government-street Presbyterian Church in that city, a man celebrated in many parts of the Union for his ability and eloquence, was lately discovered to have been for years past running a career of unbridled licentiousness and profligacy, causing the ruin of several respectable young women, members of his congregation. Rumors affecting his reputation have been in circulation for some time, but such confidence was felt in his integrity by his friends that it was only when rumor gave gave place to open charges, that a committee of investigation was appointed, before whom such a mass of evidence was presented as left no doubt of his guilt. The Mobile *Register* says he was forewarned to leave the city by a certain time, or mob violence would be done him. The reverend profligate took the hint and left.

One who is conversant with the true history of the lamentable affair thus noticed, in view of the wide-spread publicity it has now obtained through sources naturally liable to misapprehension and consequent distortion of facts, deems it a duty to the congregation alluded to, and with which he is connected, to correct the many errors of the above statement. In doing so, the circumstances will justify and compel a faithful narration of the case.

In the first place, the Mobile *Register* is quoted as authority in the above. How such a reference could have originated, it is impossible to conceive; for not only has the *Register* been uniformly and entirely silent as to the affair, but not a line has appeared in any of our city papers in relation to it. No printed announcement was required for the information of our citizens. The full, saddening knowledge, came rapidly to the ears of every age, sex and class. The sense of humiliation which pervaded the community, and the indignation of such a betrayed confidence, extended to the Press, and would have effectually silenced it, had no other motives, such as the positions of the sons, and other connections of the ruined man, restrained all publication of an event so shocking to every sense of religion, propriety and decency.

Alike totally without foundation, is the statement of the "unbridled licentiousness" of the Reverend Doctor, and of his "causing the ruin of several respectable young women, members of his congregation." Here, upon the spot, we are entirely ignorant of any such accusation—and we are perfectly certain that not only is no such charge tenable, but no such has even been suspected or dreamed of. On the contrary, the deferential politeness which was the Doctor's habit in the presence of a lady, or ladies, always was, and is, a subject of common remark—which, if you choose, the sequel may explain. True, whisperings against his virtue have at times been wafted about—but the scene has universally been laid at a distance, and, in connection with the humbler walks of life; and none of even such, have attained much credit even yet.

The crime for which Dr. HAMILTON is banished from the pulpit, the church, his home and decent society, is yet darker in its character, the most revolting, loathsome and depraved indeed that can enter into the head of man to conceive. If you will turn to the 19th chapter of Genesis, or to the 27th verse of the 1st chapter of Paul to the Romans, you will be enlightened as to its nature. The perpetration of this unnatural crime with one person is *proved—confessed*—and it is pretty well known that similar advances had been made to others, at intervals during years passed—with what success, is, naturally, not so well known.

Those unacquainted with Dr. HAMILTON'S position here, can form but a feeble estimate of the height from whence he fell. For twenty years he has been pastor of Government-street Church—a congregation that any minister would be excusable in delighting in. The building, large and imposing; the audience as choice as the Union affords; always a demand for pews, far exceeding the supply; every wish on the part of the pastor complied with; amount of salary scarcely limited! Then the home of Dr. HAMILTON! On the suburbs of the city, embowered in acres of highest cultivation; embellished by art: seclusion so complete; facilities for mental elevation and the enjoyment of refined visitors so ample; a cabinet of minerals, shells, vegetables, animals and insects, that a host of learned naturalists might have revelled in; while money was of no consideration in adding to the wealth of his library! Having published a work, a few years ago, in defence of the unity of our race, entitled *A Friend of Moses*, his congregation granted him a year's leave of absence, (which terminated less than a year ago,) in order that he might travel in Egypt, Holy Land, &c., &c., "to see if what he had written was true or not," as an old lady of an adjoining county expressed it; furnished him with ample means for the prosecution of his researches and pleasures; provided for his family in his absence, and supplied his place in his pulpit during his travels. His *Reminiscences of Travel in Egypt, &c.*, was nearly ready to have been given to the public. You can judge from this faint outline somewhat of the effect upon our community of such a fall of such a man—but yesterday the honored guest of LEPSUIS, of BUNSEN, of the venerable HUMBOLDT, and with a position at home that might excuse the envy of any man.

Dr. HAMILTON is a man of great eccentricity of manner and habits; and the many misdemeanors of which he has been privately accused by many, have been set aside as mere uncomprehended peculiarities of constitution, and their assertion frowned down by a thus increased devotion of his many admirers, and twisted into envious efforts to impair a *greatness* incapable of appreciation by ordinary mortals! He is a man of distinguished presence—of showy abilities—laborious habits, rare industry and untiring energy. He is 60 years of age—leaves here an overwhelmed wife, some years his senior, and three sons, all married, of prominent positions in their professions and in society.

One further fact is necessary to complete this exposition. It is the reverend gentleman's confession of his sin. When the Committee visited him to lay before him the accusation, quietly waiting till fully announced it, he placed his hand upon his forehead, and in accent of torture exclaimed, "*I am guilty before God and men*—though a ruined man, covered with sin and shame, no lie can ever pollute my lips—what a fool I have been—guilty, guilty, but not to the extent charged!" These are nearly his words. Though more was said, this contains the substance. This frank confession, of course, elicited a world of wonderment in our community, for it is universally felt, that had Dr. HAMILTON, from his high position, hurled a denial upon his accusers—had he met the expression of so black a sin as a devilish calumny—he could have trampled in the dust tenfold the weight of evidence ready to be brought against him. Scarce a member of his powerful congregation would have hesitated an instant, but would have rallied around him with more devotion than ever, and easily fought down all such contests for him. But from what motive persons judge differently, he faltered not to acknowledge his sin and ruin.

In addition to this, many items of history might be adduced, corroborating the pretty general conclusion of our citizens, that with Dr. HAMILTON, the pulpit was chosen for the advantageous prosecution of studies which he enjoyed, and as the best forum for the display (which he loved,) of his peculiar talents. The conviction has, through all times past, forced itself upon the great majority of intelligent persons who have been thrown into his society, that there was *no well balanced mind there*; while charity throws the mantle of innate moral obliquity or more temporary insanity over his memory.

A CITIZEN OF MOBILE.

CHOLERA IN NEW-YORK.—In the City Inspector's Reports, a number of deaths by Cholera have been reported during successive weeks. As the bill of intements is made up of the certificate of deaths furnished by "all sorts of doctors," male and female, black and white, many of whom can neither read nor write, and whose capabilities of diagnosticating or treating Cholera, if they have any, must have "cum by natur," or been acquired by *absorption*—the public have learned to care very little about the weekly bill of intements by the functionary, who, not being a medical man himself, is not qualified for this service, though a very clever fellow in other respects. Hence his proclamation of a few dozen deaths by Cholera in the City, during a single week, has disturbed nobody's equanimity heresbouts.

Not even that most important and learned body corporate, our illustrious Board of Health, for they have profoundly slept over every other subject, except their own *per diem*, in view of the frequent meetings in prospect, which has been just fixed at *two dollars* for every time the Board is in session, and is extra emolument beyond the salaries provided for them in their other Aldermanic and supervisory characters. But as to cleaning the streets, or protecting their constituents from the multiplied sources of cholera in and around the City, we have not heard the first note of preparation. Nor shall we, until the epidemic is upon us, as it is possible it soon may be, unless we shall be spared the usual high temperature of the Summer, which would seem to be alone wanting to engender the pestilence.

Should the cholera become epidemic, the Board will then wake up, until they have organized a Medical Council too late to be useful, and hospitals will be providently opened and manned, when it will be found, as heretofore, that half the City functionaries will have taken refuge in the country, beyond the reach of danger, and the public health be thrown upon the poor doctors who will remain, and many of whom will fall among the earliest victims.

Alas for the poor if cholera comes, as come it will, unless the whole City be cleansed and purified, and the habitations of the poor be ventilated, and their filthy and crowded apartments be subjected to the laws of health, by public authority. That the epidemic might be averted even now, by a competent and efficient *medical* police, we feel fully assured. If we escape without it, it will be more by luck than management.—*Reese's Medical Gazette for July.*

A Sergeant's Letter from Scutari.

The *Macclesfield Courier* contains a letter from a native of that town, now a sergeant in the 7th Fusiliers, dated Scutari, May 24. Speaking of the eagerness of the French forces to advance, the writer says: "The French are half mad to get at them. They are a slashing body of men, and will do anything to oblige the Anglais; they will rob either Greeks, Turks, Jews, or heathens, and bring what they have stolen into the English camp." The troops, he adds, have no drills between 8 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M., but they find plenty of ways of amusing themselves. Wine and spirit shops spring up around the camp like mushrooms. Both Turks and Greeks have not been long in discovering that John Bull has plenty of money, with very little of the commodity called "sense," to teach him how to take care of it. All the six regiments ordered to Varna were to be armed with the Minié rifle prior to embarking.

MYSTERIOUS REMAINS.—A few days ago, while a number of workmen were engaged in digging a vault in Baltimore, one of them struck his pick upon a hard substance several feet below the surface of the earth. Upon removing the dirt and inspecting the object, it was found to be a piece of plank ingeniously painted on one side to resemble hickory wood, and on the other in imitation of granite. It did not seem to have been buried more than a few weeks, yet it was found to be quite rotten. Traces of obliterated characters were discovered on the hickory side, but it was impossible to make them out. On the granite side, which had a new appearance, these words were visible under a strong light:

"*Resolved*, That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing, in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the Slavery question, under whatever shape or color that attempt may be made."

The mysterious relic was handed over to a distinguished antiquarian, who took it to Washington and placed it in the Patent Office. Since then it has been visited and examined by President PIERCE, Senator DOUGLAS, and all the heads of Departments, except, perhaps, the Secretary of State. None of them pretend to know anything of its origin, or how it came to be "run into the ground."

[*Dayton Gazette.*

EXTRAORDINARY TRIAL OF A KENTUCKY LAWYER.—Last week, JEFFERSON EVANS, a prominent lawyer of Greenupsburg, Ky., was tried on a charge of grand larceny, under the following circumstances: A man named TIMOTHY CLARY was in Court, and accidentally leaving his pocket-book on a bench, EVANS sat down on it, and finally carried it off. The pocket-book was afterwards picked up in another room, and a part of the money it contained was found on the person of the accused. On the trial, counsel for the defence rested their case on the proposition "that lost property cannot be the subject of larceny," and on this point the prisoner made an eloquent speech—and the *Greenup Record*, from which this account is taken, says "he spake as never man spake!" He was acquitted.

NEW COMET.—Mr. B. A. GOULD, Jr., editor of the *Astronomical Journal* announce that a bright Comet, having a tail about a degree in length, was discovered in the constellation Lynx, on the evening of June 24, by Mr. ROBERT VAN ARSDALE, at Newark, N. J. It was observed on the meridian by the discoverer, who gives its position at the inferior culmination as follows: Right ascension, 6h. 4m. 35 sec.; declination, 61° 2'.—*Boston Advertiser.*

The President at Old Point.

A Committee of five from each body of the Councils left yesterday, at 4 o'clock, P. M., in the steamer *Selden*, to wait on General PIERCE, the President of the United States, to assure him of the pleasure it would afford the people of Norfolk to receive him, and extend to him the hospitalities of the city as its guest. The President and lady, Mrs. SMITH, of New-Hampshire, Hon. J. C. DOBBIN, Secretary of the Navy, General CASS and daughter, and SIDNEY WEBSTER, Esq., Private Secretary of the President, arrived at the Point on Saturday afternoon, and are sojourning at Willard's Hotel. A Committee from the Common Council of Portsmouth waited upon the President and suite yesterday morning, and invited him to visit that town also, to receive the civilities of the citizens. We learned yesterday evening, from the Captain of the *Engineer*, that the President and suite would leave Old Point this morning for Washington. We hope that he has, however, recalled his intention, and will visit our city.—*Norfolk Argus, June 27.*

The African Squadron and Slave Trade.

From the National Intelligencer.

We copy from the New-York TIMES of Thursday the subjoined confidential Report of the Senate's Committee of Foreign Affairs, on the proposal to terminate that provision of the Ashburton Treaty by which the United States stipulated to maintain a squadron on the coast of Africa to aid Great Britain in the suppression of the Slave Trade. We can only suppose the Report to be genuine from the fact *that several confidential papers of the Senate have recently reached us through the same channel.* The Committee, it will be perceived, recommend the abrogation of the Treaty referred to, on the ground of the expensiveness and inefficiency of the means adopted; but disclaim in the strongest terms any purpose of encouraging the Slave Trade, or of relaxing any agency which shall promise anything effectual towards its abolition.

Letter from Lewis D. Campbell.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Friday, June 23, 1854.

GENTLEMEN: The impression seems to prevail that the Address of the members of Congress against the Nebraska bill, published in your paper of the 21st instant, was prepared by me. This is correct to a great extent. I deem it due to myself, however, to state that portions of the address prepared by me were materially *pared down*, pursuant to the desire of some of the more *conservative* members from different sections of the Union. For the sake of "harmony" I "acquiesced" in the modifications, and endorse the contents of the paper; yet I beg leave to say that it does not assume as high and as strong grounds as I think the outrage perpetrated upon national faith by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise demanded.

Very truly yours, &c. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

One druggist in Boston has bottled 3,000 gallons (24,000 bottles) of cod-liver oil this year.

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Mortality.

The following is the Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 24th day of June to the 1st day of July, 1854: Men 101, women 115, boys 163, girls 138; total 517.

Diseases.			
Abscess	1	Delirium Trem's	5
" of lungs	1	Diarrhœa	22
Apoplexy	4	Disease, kidneys	2
Asphyxia	2	Dropsy	5
Asthma	1	Dropsy in head	21
Atrophia	3	Dropsy in chest	1
Bleeding	1	Drowned	7
" Stomach	2	Dysentery	10
Burned or scald'd	5	Erysipelas	3
Cancer of womb	3	Fracture of skull	1
Casualties	3	Fracture of spine	1
Cholera	78	Fever	1
Cholera Infantum	29	Fever, puerperal	2
Cholera Morbus	13	Fever, scarlet	5
Consumption	60	Fever, typhoid	6
Convulsions	39	Fever, typhus	7
Croup	7	Fever, congestive	1
Congestion	14	Fever, hectic	1
Congest. of lungs	2	Fever, nervous	2
Constipation	1	Heart, disease of	3
Cyanosis	2	Hooping Cough	1
Debility	8	Hiccup	1
Indam. of brain	5		
Indam. of bowels	4		
Indam. of lungs	10		
Indam. of throat	2		
Indam. of liver	1		
Intemperance	1		
Locks'w	1		
Marasmus	23		
Measles	4		
Old age	2		
Palsy	7		
Premature birth	3		
Pleurisy	2		
Parturion difficult	2		
Scrofula	3		
Small-pox	3		
Sprue	1		
Still-born	12		
Suicide by drw'n	1		
" ing	1		
Teething	4		
Total	517		

Wards.		Wards.		Wards.	
I	24	IX	13	XVII	37
II	1	X	16	XVIII	36
III	6	XI	35	XIX	26
IV	23	XII	38	XX	39
V	28	XIII	19	XXI	23
VI	28	XIV	10	XXII	22
VII	31	XV	3		
VIII	25	XVI	23	Total	517

AGES—Under 1 year, 166; 1 to 2 years, 58; 2 to 5, 49; 5 to 10, 23; 10 to 20, 20; 20 to 30, 45; 30 to 40, 55; 40 to 50, 49; 50 to 60, 26; 60 to 70, 15; 70 to 80, 8; 80 to 90, 2; 90 to 100, 1; 100 and upwards, 1; unknown, 2. Total, 517.

PLACES OF NATIVITY—United States, 316; Ireland, 119; England, 20; Scotland, 4; Wales, 1; Germany, 43; France, 3; Holland, 1; Italy, 1; Prussia, 1; British Possessions in North America, 2; Unknown, 4. Total, 517.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—Hospital, Bellevue, 23; Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island, 3; Small-Pox, do., 1; Lunatic Asylum, do., 2; Franklin-street Hospital, 9; Bloomingdale Asylum for Insane, 1; Ward's Island, 69; St. Vincent's Hospital, 1; City Hospital, 5; Randell's Island, 2; Almshouse, Blackwell's Island, 2; Colored Home Hospital, 1; Colored Orphan Asylum, 1; Colored Persons, 16.

THOMAS KADOWNING, City Inspector.
CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, Saturday, July 1, 1854.

Meeting of the Citizens of Newburyport.

A meeting of the citizens of Newburyport, was held at the Astor House on Friday evening, at 8 o'clock, to adopt measures to respond to the notice of the Committee of Arrangements for the celebration of the Fourth of July, extending an invitation to the absent sons and daughters and former residents of Newburyport, to participate in the celebration of our national anniversary.

Mr. STETSON, of the Astor House, was appointed Chairman. After announcing the object of the meeting, he said he had communicated with gentlemen in Newburyport last year to effect arrangements for the sons of Newburyport to congregate and celebrate a festive meeting at home. He received no reply till within the last ten days, when he was notified that preparations were made to receive and entertain all who chose to come on the Fourth of July. He was opposed to the selection of that day, inasmuch as many would be necessarily obliged to attend their respective duties on that day, and would be consequently debarred the opportunity of being present on that festive occasion.

Mr. STETSON proposed that a Marshal be appointed, and an appropriate banner procured. Mr. ROBERT G. PIKE was elected Marshal, and Messrs. STETSON, BURROWS and ABBOTT the Committee to provide a suitable banner.

In consequence of the short notice given, a full attendance could not be expected. It was therefore resolved by the gentlemen present, that each notify his acquaintances of the proceedings of the meeting, in order that a muster worthy the occasion be made.

Among those present we noticed Wm. C. Patten, Samuel Coleman, Francis Abbott, Nathan Brown, William Burroughs, Jeremiah Jilz, Wm. C Rogers, Isaac G. Pearson, Wm. A. Barrett, and Charles H. Brown. ROBERT G. PIKE, Secretary.

CAN WE SPRINKLE OUR SIDEWALKS?

GOOD Mr. EDITOR: Will you oblige several lady friends, who are anxious to breathe a little moist air in the evenings, whether there is a prohibition against the use of the Croton after dark? It was once the fashion for our houses to be washed and the streets sprinkled in the cool of the evening. I attempted the same thing, one evening last week, and my servant was incontinently stopped by a "Star." You, gentlemen of the Press, know everything; please enlighten us.

A LADY READER.

Always willing to oblige the ladies, "Items" made special inquiry at the Croton Aqueduct, and regrets to state that the law now in force is imperative, and has been so since February, 1853, when the ordinance of July 3, 1844, was amended so as to read that "from the 1st day of May to the 1st day of November, all persons are forbid to use the Croton water for washing streets, sidewalks, steps or buildings, *after 8 o'clock A. M.*, and from the 1st day of November to the 1st day of May, following, *after 9 o'clock A. M.*, under the penalty of *five dollars* for each offence."

It is the duty of policemen to see the above ordinance rigidly enforced.

CHOLERA ON A RIVER STEAMBOAT.—Coroner HILTON held an inquest on Friday, on board the *Rip Van Winkle*, on the body of an unknown man. The deceased took passage at Troy on Thursday evening, about 8 o'clock, and shortly after going on board, he was noticed as being, as was then thought, under the influence of liquor. He, however, subsequently complained of excessive pain, cramp and perfect prostration; to relieve which symptoms, Captain FARNHAM ordered brandy and red pepper to be administered, set his men to rubbing the patients legs, and ordered a bed to be prepared near the gang-way. The patient, in the night, crawled to the water-closet, and about 3 or

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 3, 1854.

Our Patrons wishing the DAILY TIMES in Raritan, N. J., can have it served at their houses by application to E. S. CASTNER.

Independence of Canada.

The significant debate in the House of Lords on this subject will be found on another page. In 1776 had any member of the British Legislature expressed an opinion, either in the Lords or Commons, that the independence of the American Colonies would be acknowledged, as a matter of sound policy, it is probable that the Lord Chancellor, or the Speaker, (as the case might be,) would have been called upon to have the actual words taken down, as seditious if not treasonable—and that, on a Secretary of State's warrant, an immediate arrest would have been made. Things are changed. On the 14th of June, the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH suggested (during a debate in the Lords on the Canadian Legislative Council bill,) that the question was, whether the Government "should not, in the most friendly spirit towards Canada and the other North American Colonies, consult with their Legislatures on the expediency of their taking measures for the complete release of those Colonies from all dependence on the Crown and Parliament of Great Britain." And he stated that, as far back as 1828, Mr. HUSKISSON, when Colonial Minister, had told him (ELLENBOROUGH) that he believed the time had come when Canada should be separated from Great Britain. His Lordship adduced several obvious reasons why such a separation should take place—one being the chance of a war with the United States, were British North America left as it now is. In fact, he expressed the opinion, entertained by very many in England, that the retention of Canada by England is suggested rather by *pride* than by *policy*.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE, who has been Colonial Minister from December, 1852, to June, 1854, flew into a passion at the mere idea of separation. He was astonished that Lord ELLENBOROUGH should propound such unpalatable opinions. The Government would make no such proposals to Canada—proposals offensive to the dignity and sovereignty of England, and prejudicial to the Colonies. To him Lord BROUGHAM responded, stating that the proposal was not novel; that it had been entertained and expressed by many eminent men, and that it would probably be repeated. To *this*, the Duke of NEWCASTLE made no reply.

The separation of Canada from England, on the simple and undeniable ground that the cost to the mother country is greater than the gain, has long been a favorite proposition of the Manchester School of politics and finance. There is a growing conviction in England that nothing but National Pride allows that country to retain expensive Colonies. Not one of England's Colonial dependencies is self-supporting. Australia is nominally so, but England, notwithstanding, is out of pocket by Australia, year after year. Whenever Australia really can get on without aid from England, she will proclaim her independence.

Now, for the first time, that the question is mooted in Parliament, who are in its favor? Lord ELLENBOROUGH, who has been in the Cabinet as First Lord of the Admiralty and as Indian Minister, and who was Governor General of India. He made an ass of himself, it is true, by his absurd proclamation about the recaptured Gates of the Temple of Somnauth, but he is a man of mark, note, sagacity and experience. His opinion is backed by that of HUSKISSON, founder and champion of the Free Trade system, one of the ablest Statesmen of his day. To support the opinion of both there is BROUGHAM, who speaks of Canadian Independence as a thing familiar to the public mind.

From the Duke of NEWCASTLE'S fierce disclaimer, we can judge either that England has made up her mind to "cut the painter," as far as British North America is concerned, (ever since the Catholic Relief bill of 1829, the ministerial rule has been to deny to-day the measure which was to be brought forward to-morrow!) or that it is intended to try the *coup d'état* of regalizing Canada by sending out the Duke of CAMBRIDGE as Viceroy. Separation, which is inevitable, would go down easier if a member of the English Royalty were selected as the future head of the independent country, whether a republic or a monarchy. Were any rupture to take place with the United States, Canada would certainly be lost to England. Happen what may, British North America cannot remain ten years longer under the British flag.

Private letters from England state that Lord ELLENBOROUGH'S premeditated, but unexpected declaration in favor of Canadian independence, was made with a view of ascertaining whether the Duke of CAMBRIDGE is or is not to succeed Lord ELGIN, with enlarged powers. *That* information, however, he failed to elicit; and, now that the ice is broken, the matter is to be brought forward in the House of Commons in a substantial form.

Congressional.

Petitions for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law are flowing in upon the Senate. On Saturday Senator SUMNER presented another, from six hundred and eighty-four men of Massachusetts, praying for its repeal, and gave notice that he would to-day ask leave to introduce a bill to repeal that act. A bill was introduced to establish a Department of Law, the principal feature of which may be found in our report of the proceedings of Congress, on another page. The Texas Creditors bill was reported back with a substitute, which proposes to divide *pro rata*, among those creditors declared to be entitled to it, the sum of $8,500,000. The bill to prevent the transfer of American-owned vessels, to be employed in the African Slave-trade, was taken up and debated for a short time; after which it was postponed until Wednesday next. The bill establishing the offices of Surveyor-General of New-Mexico, Kansas and Nebraska, and granting donations of land to actual settlers therein, was passed. In the House, Mr. ORR reported that the Committee of Conference on the Adjournment resolution had agreed to recommend Friday, the 4th of August, at noon, as the day of adjournment.

Kossuth and the London Times.

The shallow and somewhat snobbish enthusiasm of John Bull's people must have been hugely affronted by the late speeches of Governor KOSSUTH at Sheffield and Nottingham, in which he has so decidedly stripped the national diplomacy of its cloak, and exhibited all the false pretences and ineptitudes lying underneath it. Neither *Blackwood*, nor *Frazer*, nor the *Illustrated News*, nor *Punch*, nor any of the quarterlies will ever forgive him for thus throwing his cold water upon the growing heroism of the people, nor will the *Times* or the Ministry forget in a hurry the irresistible logic, punctuated with tremendous cheers, with which he has been ringing and testing the hollow and fallacious policy of the Government and its organs. We in this country know pretty well what KOSSUTH knows, and see pretty clearly what he sees with his far-reaching glance of republican statesmanship; but to the majority of the English it must be a surprise or an affront to be told that John Bull is not what he pretends to be—what he tells his family he is—that he is *not* the champion of European liberty, or of any other liberty, and does not, in point of fact, deserve the pæans and perorations of that island people, or of those elsewhere who fall in with their very confined notions of the world's progress and its great ends.

The Governor, indeed, has been driving his coach-and-six through that grand scheme of alliances, conferences, protocols, guarantees, and so forth. He has shown that it is to England's indifference—not to say her contempt of justice and constitutional liberty in Europe—she now owes that one more outrage against right, which threatens to set the world in a blaze, and send her sowing the wind to reap the whirlwind. He showed how she witnessed, without a pang or a protest, the successive blows which levelled Poland to the ground and cleared a way for the Southern and Eastern movements of Russia; and still more forcibly did he set forth her blundering, and therefore criminal indifference to the coalition which overthrew the last natural barrier between the Czar and the Bosphorus—the Hungarian Republic. At that time NICHOLAS took military possession of the Principalities; and KOSSUTH, in the midst of his country's bitter struggle, sent an Envoy to appeal either to the generosity or to the political foresight of the English Government. But the latter declared they had nothing to say to the occupation, and they let the poor Hungarians know, furthermore, that if they wished to communicate in an orderly manner with the British Ministry, they must do so through the customary or legitimate channel, the Emperor of Austria! A grim and cold-blooded pleasantry. After this, we wonder how the poor exile of Kutaiyeh could bring himself to sit down and learn the language in which it was conveyed. When, with the assistance of Russia and the purblind connivance of England, the Hungarians were overthrown, it was only a logical sequence of events that the Czar, with the coast clear, should feel himself safe in moving down to take Constantinople, which he calls, as his brother did before him, "the Key of his House;" and this attempt was surely not less defensible or justifiable, according to the rules and principles of the other European rulers, than the trampling of Poland, Hungary and Italy. Certainly the Czar had a right to wonder or complain, that those who had hitherto connived at his nefariousness, or benefited by it, or imitated it, should turn round and take him short in a peremptory, unfraternal manner, and insult him not less cruelly by their threats or movements of war, than by their professions of justice and honor—the hypocrites and transgressors that he knew them to be! As for England, she has marshalled the way to the knavery about which she makes such an outcry. Having winked so long at the courses of tyrants, the Nemesis of her past policy has found her out. She sees herself involved in an expensive war, the end of which is beyond the power of human prophesy to foreshow, with no ally at her side but a BONAPARTE—the unscrupulous usurper, so lately lashed by the scourges of her public opinion—while opposed to her she sees the compact and formidable strength of the Russian Monarchy, sustained by the secret sympathy of every other ruler on the Continent, without exception, (for the Despot of France must, at bottom, sympathize with a brother Despot,) and relying doggedly on the chances which may yet change the face of things, and, at least, range the armaments of Europe more equally on both sides. The bitterness of a man's misfortune is the thought that he has wilfully brought it on himself; and that bitterness is, we believe, sooner or later to be the experience of England with respect to that Eastern debate.

In those speeches in which he so clearly indicates the true path of statesmanship from which England has gone astray, KOSSUTH still obliges us to admire the force and happiness of his English manner, which, indeed, seems to have improved within the last two years. We do not find any of that regulated and almost stereotyped phraseology in which oratory and essays alike are delivered now-a-days. There is a power of idiom in his harangues which strikes one as extraordinary in a foreigner, and the logical order of his argument, with the direct simplicity of his sentences, reminds the reader of the translated style of the orators of antiquity. In some places his passionate rhetoric exceeds in terseness and vigor anything else of the kind in English or American eloquence, while the applauses of his audience prove convincingly that they are listening to the most effective orator of modern times. His exposure of England's false and inconsistent policy on the Eastern question has been so powerful, that the London *Times* has come into the arena for the purpose of neutralizing his logic. But the Thunderer proves the badness of his cause by the feebleness of his controversy. He calls the people to witness that KOSSUTH is in league with Russia, after all, and desirous to see the large and effective army of Austria ranged on the side of the Czar, not on that of the benevolent Western Powers. He points to LEDRU ROLLIN, VICTOR HUGO and the other French refugees, and emphasizes their good conduct in contrast with the turbulence of KOSSUTH. These French, though they hate LOUIS NAPOLEON, never display the bad taste of attacking him in the present posture of things. Their good behavior shows off the extreme badness of KOSSUTH'S. The *Times*, furthermore, assumes and declares that Austria is now closely and sincerely united with England and France against Russia, and makes a frank defence of the motives and disposition of FRANCIS JOSEPH, praising the beneficent initiatives and further events of his reign, and prophesying that all the populations of Austria are well-affected to the House of HAPSBURG, and ready to support their Emperor against the worst efforts of the tyrannical Czar. This Pecksniffian and utterly helpless article ends by taunting KOSSUTH with the failure of his hopes of a Hungarian rising, and bids him and some other "disbanded soldiers of sedition" go off and offer their services to the Emperor NICHOLAS.

But the *Times* has often changed—is famous, in fact, for its "flank movements," like other great tacticians; and it may, after all, be soon found coming round to that truer and manlier policy of England, pointed out by the Magyar Statesman. The Thunderer does not seem very bitter against him; does not seem to have put forth half that truculent strength employed when an adversary is to be set upon and squelched out of hand. KOSSUTH may yet be wanted on the fields of Hungary—"by Buda's wall or Danube's side." There are certain, or uncertain, storms, in which the winds shift in a surprising manner, and blow from all points of the compass in an hour. The growing commotion of the nations promises to resemble such an outbreak of the elements; and thus, in calculating the chances of the future, the keenest political sagacity is at fault. Everything seems to show that the Czar will still hold out with determination, knowing that the broad barbaric soil of his Empire is unconquerable, and that the rulers of the Continent are, in secret, on his side; and confidently trusting that, in the confusion of the general *melée*, some rebellion, unforseen differences of the belligerent powers may befriend him, and restore the balance of his overbearing dominion. Austria will never cordially oppose him; nor will Prussia. Under existing circumstances, it may perhaps be politic in the London *Times*, just now, to rebuke what it considers the unreasonable eloquence of M. KOSSUTH, but it would be a stupidity worse than any that England has yet been guilty of, to muzzle or disable, in any way, the exiled friends of Poland, Hungary, or Italy. The English Government may shortly need the European Democracy; and then we shall have the *Times* coming out with its palinodes, as a matter of course, in a strong spirit of manly fraternity. Be it so. They will be much more congenial to the temper and genius of the English people, than those Austrian eulogies; and, we will be bold to say, far more honorable to the pride of "that ancient and noble monarchy," than the solicitous flattery now offered to LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, by the Queen, the Ministry, the Peerage, and the Press, of Great Britain.

Our Police Telegraph.

The public are not strangers to the fact, that for many months parties have been endeavoring to enhance the efficiency of our Police Department, through the establishment of a system of telegraphing by which information of a disturbance, a fire, or other extraordinary occurrence requiring the presence of a strong police force, or any matter in which time is of important consequence, could be conveyed to the Chief of Police, and, if necessary, to all the Station-Houses, with electric speed. To what extent they have succeeded is not so generally known—although such knowledge would prove a great convenience to many, particularly to merchants whose residences are far removed from their places of business.

The system is very simple. Any person of moderate capacity may learn to operate the machine in half an hour. A policeman who could not understand the *modus operandi* after an hour's study, would prove but a poor security against burglaries and arsons.

The interior of the machine is somewhat similar, though not so intricate, to those in common use. Its outward appearance is not unlike the almost square clocks now so much in favor. On the periphery of the dial the letters of the alphabet are arranged; and in like order, just inside the alphabetic circle, there is a circle of numerals. In the centre of the dial a pointer, or index, is attached to an upright, the motion of which is determined by a lever designed for the finger of the operator. When a communication is to be made by use of the alphabet, the pointer is directed toward a particular mark upon the dial, and then by each movement of the lever its direction is changed from one letter to another. From the starting point the lever is worked rapidly until the index reaches the first letter of the word the operator desires to express. There is then a slight pause, then on again rapidly until the next letter is reached, and so on to the end of the communication. The message, thus sent, is translated by the person in charge of the machine in connection with the one we have been describing, in the manner apparent from the description given of the system. Both machines being the same, the pointers move simultaneously and indicate the same letters,—these letters opposite which the pointers pause being understood as the only ones which are to be used. This method of transmitting intelligence requires much longer time than when numericals are used, although much shorter than the uninitiated might suppose. The Alphabet, however, is not generally used. The questions and answers, although relating to a multitude of subjects, are so common to the Department that a list has been made—which, by the way, may be increased indefinitely—and a number placed opposite each, so that when any question on the list is asked, all that is done is to indicate by the pointer, on the dial, the number opposite the question the operator wishes to ask, as it stands upon the list. The mode of communicating by the numerals is precisely the same as by the alphabet. All that is necessary when numerals are to be used, is for the operator to commence with his index opposite a particular mark upon the dial. Besides the alphabet and numerals upon the dial, there is a bell attached to or near to the frame of the machine, the hammer of which works simultaneously with the pointer on the dial, when numerals are used, and by the number of strokes, the question or answer may be ascertained. In the use of numerals, an example or two may be given by which, we think, the method will be clearly understood. One of the machines we have superficially described, is placed in each of the Station-houses—all connecting with machines in the office of the Chief. One of the bells in the Chief's office strikes eleven. It is immediately known that an officer in the Eleventh District wishes to communicate. After a pause sufficient to enable the man on duty in the Chief's office to be in readiness, the bell strikes again—one—a pause; then two—another pause; then three. One hundred and twenty-three. The list is examined, and opposite that number is written, "There is a riot in our Ward." The Chief is informed immediately; and "Do you want help?" and if so, "How many do you need?" is returned without delay, and answers received. The particular street, and what part of it, are ascertained in the same way.

In addition to the disposition of machines already mentioned, there is one in the residence of the Chief, so that whether at his office or at his home, he can be apprised of any occurrence requiring his immediate attention, and give such orders as he may deem necessary.

Such is the system and such the arrangment now in successful operation in this City. The advantages to be derived by the department from it are too apparent to require pointing out.

But we have only spoken of it as affording extraordinary facilities for the efficient working of the Police force. Aside from these, it affords to merchants and others a ready means of knowing whether all is right, or anything materially wrong in any portion of the City in which they may have particular interest. If the City Hall bell sounds an alarm of fire in any of the business districts of the City, the merchant residing up town, however far, needs but to go or send to the nearest Station-House, to ascertain [illegible] the fire is, and whether [illegible] property is in danger. Also in cases of accident, or sudden illness, the friends of the parties, although at any distance within the City limits, may be apprised with all haste. And again: In cases where children are lost—and there are many such cases every day—the mother or father of the child needs but to proceed to the nearest Station-House, and in a very short time learn whether any stray child has been found in any portion of the City. The question has only to be asked of the person in attendance in the office of the Chief, who immediately repeats it through the medium of a machine which connects with every other in the City. The lost child may be described in the same manner, and immediately the Police on every station are on the watch for it—and as all are made to know of the residence of the child, it having been found, may be returned to its home in a much shorter time than was possible before the Police Telegraph was in use. There are, besides the cases mentioned, a number of others in which the telegraph would, if used, prove of important service to the people generally.

In all the cases we have mentioned as those in which superior advantages may be derived, only those in which it has already been used with success have been spoken of. There is another use for it to which, if it has not yet been put, it certainly should be as soon as possible. An opinion has long been current that in some of the Districts the Police, or portions of them, do not act in strict accordance with the spirit or letter of the rules and regulations laid down for their guidance. It has been, and is now, believed that many of the men, at times when the rules require that they should be at the Station-house ready to act in any emergency, are suffered by those in command to be away from their posts. That this and several other evasions of duty are occasonally practiced will not, we presume, be denied. A judicious use of the telegraph would expose these derelictions, and consequently render a remedy comparatively easy. Let there be a "grand rounds," whose headquarters shall be at the office of the Chief; and let it be their duty to visit in sections the various Station-houses, each at a time particularly specified by the Chief, and note carefully what officers and how many men are on duty. Let a telegraphic communication requesting the same information be sent from the Chief's Office to a particular Station-house a sufficient time before the entry of the grand rounds to enable the person in charge to return an answer, and then a comparison of the reports will expose where there is a disposition to wink at absence from duty. If such a course were adopted by the Chief, those at the branch Stations would soon become impressed with the necessity of being in a condition to report "all right" at any moment.

Although the system has been but a short time in operation, a decidedly favorable change in the working of the Department has been effected, and the inference is a fair one, that as each day adds to the amount of experience in the many uses to which it can be put with advantage, a still more efficient working of our police force will be the consequence.

Whether the system of police telegraph now in use has been much more expensive than some other which might have been adopted with equal advantage, we have at present nothing to do. We are considering the one we have, and have been at some trouble to ascertain what benefits are and are to be derived from it. We are assured by the Chief and several subordinate officers, that it works well, and that it has already been the means of saving much property which would otherwise have been destroyed, and has enabled them to secure many criminals who otherwise might have escaped.

Street Preaching.

We have the satisfaction of announcing that yesterday passed in New-York and the neighboring cities of Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey without any attempt being made to disturb the street preachers, whose audiences are becoming smaller weekly—showing that they were indebted for their numerous hearers not to any fascinating powers of eloquence, but the expectation of excitement. Those who differ with them will find that the surest way to destroy their influence will be to take no notice of their remarks, but leave them to declaim in quiet to all who may continue to delight in their preaching.

Mr. PARSONS preached yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, in the vacant lot at the junction of North-4th and North-3d-streets, Williamsburg. About 1,000 persons were present, and although Popery and the Irish were denounced as usual, no disturbance occurred. One boy was arrested, and a man was pushed out of the crowd for making remarks not in accordance with the views of some present.

In Jersey City, a Street Preacher named PAUL held forth at the Dépôt of the New-Jersey Railroad, to an audience of about 250 men. There was no molestation offered to him.

POLITICS OF MAINE.

Whig State Convention at Portland, Me.

Isaac Reed Waldoboro Nominated Governor.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PORTLAND, Thursday, June 29, 1854.

As I wrote you last evening probably would be the case, the Whig State Convention which assembled in this city to-day was fully attended. The Committee on Credentials reported five hundred and seventy-nine accredited delegates in attendance, which is the largest delegate Convention of the party in Maine since 1840. There were also present a large number of the working Whigs from various parts of the State, and these with the delegates filled the City Hall to such a degree as to render an adjournment to Deering Hall—which is much larger—a matter both of convenience and necessity. Such an adjournment was accordingly made directly after the temporary organization of the Convention.

The Convention was permanently organized by the choice of Hon. HORACE PORTER, of Kennebunk, for President, one Vice-President from each county, and two Secretaries. The President was a fine portly-looking man, and by his features and by his general appearance reminded me of the patriot and Statesman, ZACHARY TAYLOR. The resemblance was very striking. Mr. PORTER discharged the duties of the Chair with much ability and dignity. His speech was a model, in this day of prosy, wordy harangues. It was as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: Nothing but the zeal I see manifested here and the animated countenances before me could give me nerve to accept the duties conferred upon me. We have met, gentlemen, for great and important purposes, and who, seeing the spirit animating this great body, can doubt that we shall accomplish those purposes. Gentlemen, the Convention is ready for business.

Isn't that a good deal like Old ZACK?

After the transaction of some unimportant matters, Mr. WALES HUBBARD, of Lincoln County, moved that the Chair appoint the usual Committee of, one from each County to report resolutions. An amendment was offered to have the delegates from each County nominate the Committee. This [illegible] discussion of an hour's length. Quite a [illegible] on the one side, and on the other a desire to break up party machinery, and allow the people, through their delegates, to act, instead of having action to come through the State Committee. The amendment was finally withdrawn. Another hour was wasted in a profitless discussion about the manner of appointing the State Committee. This occupied the time until 12½ o'clock, when the body adjourned to 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Afternoon Session was marked by a good deal of discussion and a degree of personal feeling, which at one time threatened to lead to a general break-up, but the angry elements were calmed and everything passed off harmoniously. The cause of the excitement was the offering of a resolution by Mr. SAYWARD, of Bangor, who came, under instructions from his Ward Caucus, to vote for MORRELL, to the effect that the enactment and enforcement of the Maine Law have been of pecuniary, social and moral advantage to the people of Maine, and the earnest support of that law is demanded by the public welfare and the public sentiment.

The offering of this resolution brought at least a dozen delegates to their feet at once, all shouting "Mr. President." JOHN A. POOR, of Portland, got the floor and moved the reference of the resolution to the Committee on Resolutions, as being more courteous to them and proper under the circumstances. Mr. SAYWARD did not object, provided the Committee would report the platform before the nomination was made. The matter was being discussed with much earnestness when the hour for the special assignment, the nomination of a candidate, arrived, and an effort was made to take it up. JOHN OTIS, of Hallowell, misunderstanding the position of things, insisted against the plainly expressed will of the Convention on discussing the resolution, and so far carried his point as to get the special argument put off half an hour. The pith of his speech was an argument in favor of making the Maine Law one of the planks of the platform, and a warning, that unless it was done the Whig candidate would lose very many party votes.

After Mr. OTIS had had his say out, and before the hour for the special assignment arrived, the Committee on Resolutions appeared ready to report, and their report was loudly called for.

The resolutions were fourteen in number, and are strongly anti-Nebraska—in favor of the repeal of the Nebraska-Kansas bill, and of keeping the banner of repeal unfurled until it is accomplished;—against the admission of any more Slave States; in favor of crushing out the race of dough-faces; denunciatory of the increase of the one man power, as seen in PIERCE'S interference in the legislation of the country and in State elections, and in favor of the election of all officers by the people where it is practical; in favor of the modification of the Fugitive Slave law, so as to secure the *habeas corpus* and trial by jury; recommending union of all friends of freedom in the election of representatives to Congress, and opposing the repeal or essential modification of any of the constitutional provisions of the Maine law, and in favor of its judicious enforcement throughout the State, until experience shall demonstrate that it is ineffectual and unwise.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for Governor, it having, in the meantime, been stated that Gov. CROSBY positively declined a renomination. A vote of thanks for his past faithful services was passed, accompanied with an expression of good wishes for his future happiness. The result of the ballot showed 514 cast, of which NOAH SMITH, Jr., of Calais, had 210; ISAAC REED, of Waldoboro, 210; EDWARD KENT, of Bangor, 43; GEORGE W. PICKERING, of Bangor, 32; and 18 scattering, of which 3 were for MORRELL. There was no choice. Mr. PICKERING'S name and Mr. KENT'S were immediately withdrawn from the canvass, and a second ballot was had, which resulted in the nomination of REED by 5 majority. He had 288 votes; SMITH 267, and 9 scattering. The nomination was subsequently made unanimous, and cheers were given for REED and SMITH. The friends of the latter came in cordially to the support of REED, and pledged strong efforts to give him a big vote.

It appears to be the understanding that whichever of the two—MORRELL or REED—gets the biggest vote before the people, shall have the preference in any emergency which may arise, when the Legislature comes to choose the Governor from the constitutional candidates. A townsman of Mr. REED announced that he (Mr. R.) would do anything which the interests of the party may demand. There are many of the Maine Whigs who feel under a kind of debt of gratitude to MORRELL and his friends, for it is through their aid that the Whigs have elected CROSBY for the two past years, and also that they succeeded in electing FESSENDEN to the United States Senate. On the principle that "one good turn deserves another," they would be willing to vote right out for MORRELL—the more especially as the platforms on which the two parties stand are substantially the same.

Yours truly, DOWN EAST.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WIDE-AWAKES.—THE GENUINE WIDE AWAKES are the wearers of RAY'S COOLING ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER GARMENTS. Wide awake to the pleasure of wearing the lightest, softest and coolest of Summer fabrics. Wide awake to the care of their personal comfort, health, and profit; and wide awake to the wisdom of purchasing the most healthful, durable, and economical Under Garment of the season, the Cooling Zephyr of the Importer, JAMES R. RAY, No. 100 Bowery.

SILKS! SILKS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS! AT REDUCED PRICES.—Magnificent plaid silks, soiled and broken plaid, striped silks, selling off at less than they cost to import. Plain colored silks for mantillas, of the choicest shades, at reduced prices.

CANTON CRAPE SHAWLS.—Plain and embroidered. Richly embroidered Canton crape shawls. A large stock of heavy India crape shawls, to be closed out at bargains. Printed cashmere, barege and delaine shawls, in whites and colors, at low prices. S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO., No. 261 Grand-st., Columbian Hall.

GREAT EXCITEMENT—GREAT REDUCTION AT COLUMBIAN HALL, No 261 GRAND-STREET.—Paris printed Jaconets, Organdies, of newest styles, rich colorings and patterns, reduced 30 per cent. from former prices. Rich satin-plaid Barèges, splendid patterns, 25 per cent. less than in portation price. Plain Barèges and Grenadines, [illegible] pin's manufacture, superfine qualities, reduced in [illegible] per cent. less than can be bought in the City.

S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO., No. 261 [illegible]

SUMMER UNDERGARMENTS AND HOSIERY.—Time and money can be saved by buying at No. 104 Bowery.

THE ZEPHYR MERINO UNDERVESTS, introduced at our establishment several years since, are universally approved, and should be worn by all.

A. RANKIN & CO.,
Importers and Manufacturers, No. 104 Bowery.

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK.—JAMES E. RAY, No. 100 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of HOSIERY AND UNDER GARMENTS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchaser's unbiassed opinion.

DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC, OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.—A new and interesting discovery in Vegetable Medicine—containing no Salt of Cinchona, Arsenic or Quinine.—Before asking the confidence of the public, and without making any drafts upon its credulity, the inventor of this medicine asks attention to the following joint certificate from Hon. Wm. A. Newell, M.D., late member of Congress from New-Jersey, and A. D. Newell, M. D., an eminently successful surgeon and physician, of New-Brunswick, N. J.:

TO PHYSICIANS AND THE PUBLIC.

"Having extensively used 'Deshler's Anti-Periodic, or Fever and Ague Pills,' in our practice, we take pleasure in stating thus publicly our experience of their efficacy. We have used them in hundreds of cases of Fever and Ague, and have never known a person to have a second chill after commencing with them, and as they contain no Salt of Arsenic or Quinine, the former of which sometimes operates so deleteriously as an ACCUMULATIVE POISON, we consider them a safe and valuable remedy, that ought to be within reach of every family that is liable to chills and fever. To our professional brethren we deem it proper to say, that we have been made acquainted with the composition of these Pills, and find them strictly scientific in preparation. Moreover, as they are prepared by an Apothecary of more than twenty years' active experience, we can vouch that they are skillfully compounded. We earnestly commend them to the notice of the profession, and believe they will cure after all usual remedies have failed."

WM. A. NEWELL, M.D.
A. D. NEWELL, M.D.

In their own State, both these gentlemen have an extensive practice, and enjoy to an enviable degree the confidence of the public. There they would obtain universal credit. But as we desire to prepossess every citizen of the United States with our truthfulness and good faith, we subjoin the following note from a gentleman [illegible] experienced throughout the Union, Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, LL.D.

NOTE FROM HON. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

"From the professional character and reputation of Drs. Newell, above named, and the esteem in which these gentlemen, with Mr. Deshler, are held in this State, I take pleasure in stating that any representations made by them are worthy of public confidence."

THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 24, 1854.

Price $1 per Box; or, for the convenience of those residing where it has not been introduced as yet, it will be forwarded by mail, pre-paid, to any one enclosing 24 letter-stamps, in any part of the United States except Oregon and California. Or to these for $2 stamps. Sold by Boyd & Paul, No. 149 Chambers-st; Clickener & Co., No 91 Barclay-st., and by Gilbert, Wentz & Co., No 177 North 2d-st., Phila., wholesale agents: and at retail by Rice, corner Broadway and John-st.; Crombie corner Broadway and 14th-st.; Guion, corner Bowery and Grand-st.; Shedden, corner Bowery and 4th-st.; Buster Hanspeuser, No. 2 Oliver-st.; Hutchings, No 132 West Broadway; Berrian's No. 170 Grand-st., Williamsburg; Mrs. Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Jas W Smith, Court-st., Brooklyn. Orders from the trade may be addressed to C. B. Deshler, New Brunswick, N. J.

FURTHER EVIDENCE OF THE GREAT EFFICACY OF DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.—Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia.

D. E. SYKES, Esq., Editor of the *Courier*, Norwich, Conn., said: "I have been using your GERMAN BITTERS for some time, for Dyspepsia, and have found so much relief from them, that I have made up my mind to give them a first-rate editorial endorsement."

The Editor of the Boston *Bee* said, Dec. 22: "Dr. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, for the cure of Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, is deservedly one of the most popular medicines of the day. These Bitters have been used by thousands, and a friend at our elbow says he has himself received an effectual and permanent cure of Liver Complaint from the use of this remedy. We are convinced that, in the use of these Bitters, the patient constantly gains strength and vigor—a fact worthy of general credence. They are also pleasant in taste and smell, and can be used by persons with the most delicate stomachs with safety, under any circumstances. We are speaking from experience, and to the afflicted we advise their use."

For sale in New-York by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st; C. H. RING No. 192 Broadway; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, No. 89 Warren-st; BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 91 Barclay-st; OLCOTT, MCKISSON & ROBBINS, No. 127 Maiden-lane; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; and by Druggists and Dealers of Medicine everywhere.

EXCURSION HATS.—THE BLAZE OF JULY IS impelling thousands to seek fresh air and cool shadows beyond the bricks," and of course, all that will shade the face effectually without oppressing the head, is a desideratum with every excursionist. A boundless variety from which to choose is offered at GENIN'S. Numberless styles of soft Hats, of all tints, light, flexible, compressible into the compass of a pair of gloves, and graceful as well as useful, will be found there. In straws, too, there is a diversity of material, shape size and fineness, that cannot be found elsewhere, while the superb Drab Beaver, GENIN'S Hat, is confessedly the richest, lightest and most elegant dress Summer Hat that has been issued this season. Gentlemen about to visit the sea side or the South, or bound on fishing or boating excursions, &c., may select at GENIN'S Summer Hats suited to every variety of taste. The assortments have just been replenished, and now comprehend between fifty and sixty varieties of styles. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

DRY GOODS AT A GREAT DISCOUNT.—THE subscribers being anxious to close their entire stock of Spring and Summer goods, have reduced the prices of their rich silks, barèges, lawns, de laines, and ribbons, so low that persons can purchase a silk or barege dress for the price usually paid for prints. They will offer on Friday, 30th inst., rich silk from 50 cts to $1 per yard; rich barèges from 1s 6d. to 6s.; lawns at 6 cts.; French muslins from 12½ to 37½ cts.; rich organdies from 25 to 37½ cts.; ribbons of superior quality from 6 cts to 75 cts., and all other dry goods in proportion. LEADBEATER & LEE, No. 347 Broadway, cor. Leonard-st.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 20, 1854.—MR. S. C. HERRING—Sir: We deem it our duty to the public, and justice to yourself to state that we have in one of your Patent Champion Safes in the Lafarge Hotel, at the time that building was destroyed by fire, but as the principal important books are papers had been removed, we took but little interest to get the safe from the ruins for some six or eight weeks, when, to our surprise, we found the safe and its contents in a good state of preservation, although it had been for a long time surrounded by burning timbers.

Yours, respectfully, WRIGHT, LANIERS & CO.,
Late Proprietors of Lafarge Hotel.

SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN—No. 604 Broadway, on the same block with the Metropolitan Hotel. Single rooms,

FIFTY CENTS A DAY;

Parlors and Bedrooms, $1 to $1 50, and by the week for less. This new and beautiful Hotel, just completed in the heart of Broadway, offers first-class accommodations in the best quarter of the City, at very low rates, having new and beautiful furniture throughout; best hair mattresses, and linen sheets; baths, and all appointments of superior order. Visitors from the country, with their families, and others inclined to quiet, will find the "SMITHSONIAN" peculiarly calculated to suit them. SIDNEY KOPMAN.

NEW MUSIC.—"OUR GIRLS" BALLAD—WORDS C. D. STUART—MUSIC THOMAS BAKER—Titled Page embellished with the most splendid illuminated vignette of "Our Girls" ever published. Price 25 cents. "Spencer's Quadrille" by JULLIEN, composed expressly for the Grand Musical Congress; with beautiful vignette. Price 50 cents. "JULLIEN'S Farewell Valse," with portrait of the great composer on title page—dedicated to the ladies of America. Price 50 cents. N. B.—Music send by mail, postage free.

HORACE WATERS, No 333 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have changed their business location, late No. 449 Pearl-st., to No. 456 Broadway, (one door below Grand-st.) They are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles, consisting of Mosaic Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpetings, English and American Floor Oil-Cloths, and all other goods pertaining to the trade.

SEWING MACHINES.—THE COMBINATION OF Needle and Shuttle in Sewing Machines has been declared public property. The decision of Hon. Charles Mason, Commissioner of Patents, proves that this invention was made by Walter Hunt, in 1834, and that it has been given to the public. The extortions of Elias Howe, Jr., and his associates, are now at an end. Copies of this decision can be had gratis at any of the offices of I. M. SINGER & CO.

CROWNS HAVE BEEN AWARDED TO POETS, conquerors, and men of genius; and under the latter category we propose that he who crowns us all be crowned "Emperor of Hatdom." Let it be, then, KNOX, whose domains are at Nos. 212 Broadway, and 128 Fulton-st., and whose subjects are found over creation. His new Summer styles of Hats are fit for an emperor, or at least for the "sovereigns" who wear them, and the thousands of others who yet intend to wear them.

MOURNING GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.—Mourning Bonnets, Mantillas, Silks, Foulards, Muslins, Barèges, Challies, Bombazines, Canton Cloths, Crapes, Barèges, Embroideries, &c., &c., in great variety, at a great reduction in prices, at BARTHOLOMEW'S new Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

TRIUMPH OF THE ONE PRICE SYSTEM.—ALL who have made purchases of clothing at the NEW UNION HALL, just opened on the old site corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts., admit that the one price system practised there is the fairest method of doing business. It cuts off chaffering, by giving the lowest price first instead of last.

GREASON, OF No. 261 GREENWICH-ST., HAS A splendid stock of Window Shades, Paper Hangings, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Floor and Table Oil Cloths, with all the etceteras for furnishing and decorating a room in the most fashionable manner. His Paper Hangings are particularly elegant, being of the newest styles, with French and American borders. All his articles are furnished at the lowest possible rates.—*Sunday Times.*

FOURTH OF JULY.—LADIES, IF YOU WISH (FOR this glorious occasion) handsome Gaiter Boots, at 75s. to 80s; first-quality Slippers, Ties and Buskins at 3s. to 10s.; second-quality, same styles, 6s, and 7s., with boys', misses' and children's Boots and Shoes, at equally low prices, patronize J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 134 Canal-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD HIS REGULAR semi-weekly au

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Dr. Radway's Sarsaparilla Resolvent $1 Cures a Box—A Single Bottle of Three years' standing—a cure and speedy cure for Burns, Scurvy, Boils, and all external impurities of the blood, pronounced by physicians Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. B. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers.—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. PETRIDGE & CO., Boston, C. H RING, Broadway, and all respectable druggists.

☞ Fourth of July Arrangements.—APPEAL TO THE COUNTRY IN BEHALF OF THE WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT—Yellow-Citizens! The Monument so nobly undertaken by a few of our patriotic countrymen, to commemorate the worth and services of the Father of his Country, having reached 154 feet of the 174, according to its plan, at a cost of about $230,000, needs your prompt assistance to raise funds, now nearly exhausted, to carry it on after the present month of June. Unless contributions are made, this great National Work must be discontinued, if the Board of Managers, who render their services gratuitously, do not incur a debt upon their own responsibility Is their patriotism to be taxed, or shall this work, begun in patriotism, be a monument of national disgrace? Surely there are a sufficient number of noble-hearted patriots in the land to prevent this.

Nothing but a small contribution from all, in proportion to their means—if only from a dime to a dollar each—is wanted for the completion of the Monument. The question is asked—will not such a contribution be made by every one? Will the people of this great country leave to a few only, after long years of trial, and toil, of erecting a Monument worthy of the great name of Washington, or shall it be a National Monument from the whole people? That the Monument should stop short of one-third of the plan proposed, no patriotic citizen can believe!

Just the time for making contributions can be no longer delayed. Let every citizen ask himself, Have I discharged my obligation towards the Father of my Country; have I contributed my share to the Monument to be raised in his name? If not, let him at once make his contribution, however small. Let it be made singly or by associations. But be sure it be made. Delay is hazardous to the great undertaking.

The 4th of July being a day devoted to patriotism, contributions will be placed on that day at the following Hotels, viz.: Metropolitan, St Nicholas, Prescott, Irving, Astor, Collamore, Florence's, French's, Carlton, Taylor's and Thompson's Saloons; also, in the Park, the Battery, and at the Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Staten Island, Jersey City and Hoboken Ferries; also, at the Crystal Palace.

The Board of Managers confidently trust that this appeal will not be made in vain. JOHN L. BROWN, Agent, Room No. 11 Crystal Palace.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1854.

☞ University's Family Medicines.—FEVER AND AGUE—CHOLERA.—The University of Free Medicine and Popular knowledge, chartered by the State of Pennsylvania April 29, 1853, mainly to arrest the evils of secretive nostrums; also, to supply the public with reliable medicines, where the best medical advisers cannot or will not be sought, having purchased the invaluable remedy—ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE—the first and only known for twenty years as the certain cure for Fever and Ague and its kindred complaints, confidently recommend it to the patronage of the afflicted. The above institution likewise recommends for Bowel Complaint or Cholera, WARNER'S SAFE CORDIAL OR BLACKBERRY ROOT, and in due time will furnish its own remedy for every disease that can be safely treated in this way. By order of the Trustees,

JOHN E ROWAND, M. D., President of the University, and head of the Pharmaceutical Department, Philadelphia.

Home Dispensary and Office, No. 47 South Second-st., Philadelphia

CHARLES H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; C. V. CLICKENER & Co., No. 81 Barclay-st.; HAVILAND, WARRALL & RISLEY, Maiden-lane; F. C WELLS & CO., No. 227 8th-av.; E. A. SANDS, No. 188 Bowery; JOHN MILLER, No. 497 Broadway; E. M. REED, No. 127 Bowery; C. S. SMITH, No. 128 Canal-st.; BRIGHAM & MILLER, No. 17 Avenue D; J. & J. CODDINGTON, No. 715 Broadway; W. D. CRUMBLE, Nos. 318 Bowery and 862 Broadway; W. B. FREEMAN, No 42 3d-av; A. W. GAUDAN, Nos. 51 6th av and 166 8th-av.; GAIL & AMEUD, No. 126 3d-av.; H. D. WOODWARD, Newburgh, N. Y.; T. GREEN, No. 299 Broadway; A POWELL, No. 163 Avenue A; J. WALL GREEN, No 114 Broadway; JOHN MILLER, No. 245 1st-av.; W. F. LINDSAY, No 77 East Broadway; W. H. LOINES, No. 298 Hudson-st.; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; T. THOS HAYES, South Brooklyn.

☞ Columbia College.—The Concluding Examination of the Classes in this College will commence in the Chapel on WEDNESDAY, 5th July, at 10 o'clock, and be continued daily (Sundays excepted) until completed, in the order annexed:

Prof. MCVICKAR, in the Department of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Belles Lettres—Seniors, WEDNESDAY, 5th; Juniors, MONDAY, 10th; Sophomores, FRIDAY, 14th.

Prof. ANTHON, Greek and Latin Languages and Literature—Seniors, THURSDAY, 6th; Juniors, TUESDAY, 11th; Sophomores, SATURDAY, 15th.

Prof. HACKLEY, Mathematics Astronomy, &c.—Seniors, FRIDAY, 7th; Juniors, WEDNESDAY, 12th; Sophomores, MONDAY, 17th; Freshmen, FRIDAY, 20th.

In the Department of Natural and Experimental Philosophy and Chemistry—Seniors, SATURDAY 8th; Juniors, THURSDAY, 13th; Sophomores, WEDNESDAY, 19th

Prof. SCHMIDT, in German—Seniors, SATURDAY, 8th; Juniors, THURSDAY 13th; Sophomores, TUESDAY, 18th; Freshmen, SATURDAY, 22d

Prof. DRISLER, Greek and Latin.—Freshmen, FRIDAY, 21st.

The Regents of this University, the Alumni of the Colleges, parents and guardians of the students and all persons interested in their examination, are invited to attend.

Such candidates for admission into the College as may present, may be examined after the close of either day's examination of the Freshmen Class, or on the last SATURDAY of September, at 10 o'clock.

The Annual Commencement will take place on WEDNESDAY, 26th July, at 10 o'clock, at Niblo's.

CHAS. ANTHON, Pres. Col. College.

☞ Honor to the Heroes of '76.—FOURTH OF JULY.—The Order of the American Star," from this and the adjacent cities, will assemble at 5 A. M., July 4, on Union-square. The Grand Standard will be presented at 5 o'clock. The procession will then proceed down Broadway to meet the veteran Corps and Continentals. The Order will then march to the American flags on the monument in Trinity Church-yard to the memory of the martyrs of '76. All true blue Americans, natives of the soil, are requested to meet with us at Union-square, and aid in thus consecrating the memory and the remains of our heroes against foreign agression. An Oration and Poem will be delivered. The exercises will close before 8 A. M. By order of the Chief.

☞ An Excellent Opportunity Offers—For about 200 individuals to purchase a lot of ground each for $25, being the proportionate value of the whole farm of NOSTRAN VAN NOSTRAND, Esq. This property is located on Myrtle, Wyckoff and Cooper-avs; it is accessible by two lines of stages running every five minutes, and only three miles from the ferries. This property is known as the SECOND SOUTH WILLIAMSBURG VILLAGE ASSOCIATION; 200 of the shares are already sold, and those wishing to join are requested to make early application. A public meeting will be held at their rooms, No. 195 Bowery, on MONDAY EVENING July 3, at 8 o'clock, precisely. JOHN WILSON, President.

CHARLES YOUNG, Secretary.

☞ Newtown Village Association.—Members are hereby informed that the selection of lots will take place on THURSDAY, July 6th, at 9 o'clock A. M. Members are requested to be prompt on the ground. The balance of the property, on Junction-av. and the Plank-road, will be sold at public auction at 1 o'clock the same day. Members and others desirous of obtaining these lots, will find this a very favorable opportunity, as every lot will positively be sold without reserve and upon unusually favorable terms. Lithographic maps and every information may be obtained by application to MARK A. WILKS & CO., No. 212 Broadway, Corner of Fulton-st., (Room No. 18.)

☞ Petersville Homestead association.—A regular meeting will be held on MONDAY EVENING, July 3, at American Hall, corner of Broadway and Grand-st., at 8 o'clock. The lands of this Association are beautifully located in the town of New-Rochelle, and 35 minutes' ride from the City in the cars $75 for four City Lots, or a quarter-acre, payable in small weekly or monthly payments. Members and others desirous of accompanying the Committee to the lands, on the 4th of July, in the 8.45 New-Haven Train, will please attend the meeting.

☞ Special Notice.—O. U. A.—The members of Putnam Chapter No 8 O. U. A., and also the members of all other Chapters of the Order who intend visiting Newburg in junction with Putnam Chapter, to celebrate the 4th of July will please meet at the Chapter rooms, corner of Grand and Ludlow streets, this MONDAY AFTERNOON, 3d inst., at 5 o'clock, P. M. Punctual attendance is requested. They will please come prepared to leave in the steam boat that night if possible, owing to the committee not being able to procure a car on the morning of the 4th. Be sure and come one and all. By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

☞ Why don't we go to Winfield?—Grand excursions to this delightful village every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY—only three miles from the Williamsburg ferries, and a short distance above the Calvary Cemetery. Lots $50 to $200, in monthly payments of only $5 do and see them. Free tickets for the excursions to be had at the office, No. 5 Tryon-row, corner of Chatham-st.

G. G ANDREWS & J. F. KENDALL.

☞ Grand Ball.—The subscriber, proprietor of the Newark Bay House begs leave to inform his friends and patrons that he will give a grand Fourth of July Invitation Ball at the above house, 4 miles from Jersey City, on the plank road, to Bergen Point. Clambake, chowders, dinners, &c. supplied and always on hand. N B.—Stages leave Jersey City ferry every few minutes. H. H. TYSON.

☞ Wakefield Industrial Home Association, No 3.—The members are hereby notified that the choosing of Lots will commence on MONDAY of July 10, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Wakefield. Maps, plan of choosing, and books with the choices arranged, can be procured at the meetings N. B.—Members in arrears will not be allowed the privilege of choosing unless the same is paid previous thereto. J. A. HUNDSCHUCH Secretary.

☞ Mercantile Library—Astor Library, and No. 2 Nassau-street.—The Library is open from 7½ A. M. till 9 P. M. The reading rooms remain open until 10 P. M. The Library now contains 42 000 volumes, to which all new works are added as soon as published. The reading-room is regularly supplied with about 360 magazines and newspapers. Terms—Clubs $1 initiatial, and $1 semi-annual dues. Merchants and others, $5 per annum.

☞ Cork Water Coolers.—A plain and cheap article, that will save more ice than any other, as is well known through all the Southern States, and also by those who have tried them in this City. Having a stone jar inside makes them preferable to those lined with metal For sale by the sole agents, PICOT & SHOTWELL, No. 47 Maiden-lane, up-stairs.

☞ O. U. A.—The members of Washington Chanter No 2 are requested to meet at their rooms on THIS (Monday) EVENING, July 3, at 5½ o'clock, for the purpose of proceeding to Newburgh, by steamboat, in company with Putnam Chapter, to join in the festivities of the 4th at that place. By order. STEPHEN R. THORNE, Sachem.

AUG. T. HOUEL, C of the C.

☞ Furnished Rooms.—A parlor, four pleasant bedrooms, and a basement to let, in a house in West 13th-st., near 8th-av. If desired, breakfasts, and full board on Sundays, will be furnished The location is eligible—stage routes and railroad within a block. Address F. W. W., Box No. 3,016, Post-Office

☞ Notice to Journeymen Tailors.—The members of the Journeymen Tailors' Trade Society are respectfully requested to be punctual in attendance of their usual weekly meeting on MONDAY, July 3d at 8 o'clock P M. as business of importance will be transacted connected with their first annual excursion. By order of the Committee. J. C.

☞ The Only Effectual Articles.—COSTAR'S RAT, COCKROACH, &c., EXTERMINATOR, and COSTAR'S PERSIAN INSECT POWDER, for Bedbugs, Moths, Fleas, &c. (the Powder 12½ cents a package;) and COSTAR'S FLY PAPER Wholesale and retail depôt, No. 448 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Waverly Club.—Third regular nominations: *For President.*—W. H FARRINGTON F. DE MOTT. *For Vice-President.*—W. SIMPSON, W. TEFFT. *For Secretary.*—A. DE MOTT, J. HAWKESWORTH. *For Treasurer.*—H SIMPSON H POLHEMUS.

☞ Fine Old Brandies.—The subscriber has just received a supply of the highest esteemed brands of Wines, Brandies, &c., &c., in origin 1 packages, demijohns and bottles, in quantities to suit JOHN J STAFF, No. 339 Broadway, cor. of Anthony st.

☞ Special Notice. On and after MONDAY, July 10, inst., the fare on the 1st-av. Line of Stages, will be reduced to 3 cents. ANDREWS & CO.

☞ Wide Awakes! Attention!—Assemble equipped in Union-square at 5 A. M., July 4. Bring all true blue Americans with you.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable and well young women, (lately from the Old Country,) situations as chamber-maid, first and child's nurse and seamstress, both feeling confident of being adequate to fill either; will be found industrious and respectful. A good home more desirous than high wages. To be seen at No. 260 7th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two experienced and respectable young women, (Protestants,) one to cook, wash and iron; is a first rate baker; the other as chamber-maid and waiter, or nurse and seamstress—is particularly fond of children. Both can give unquestionable City reference for capability and integrity. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By an industrious, well recommended young woman, to do general housework, or as chambermaid and laundress, is a good plain cook, and first-rate washer and ironer, and can do plain sewing. Can give the best of reference, and is willing to make herself useful. Call at No. 1½ Rivington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—To take the care of a baby, and to do plain sewing Reference, her present employer, where she can be seen. Apply at No. 73 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

SERVANTS.—Private families, hotels, and boarding-houses supplied with the best servants for every kind of domestic work, by MORRIS & COHNERT'S establishment. No. 287 Broadway, corner of Reade-st., under the Irving House. Only respectable girls admitted there.—German, French, English, Irish and Scotch. Also, young girls for stores always to be found at this establishment. Also, German and French mechanics, coachmen, porters, farmers, &c., always on hand. Terms moderate. Applications for male help may also be made at the branch office, No. 102 Greenwich-st.

SERVANTS.—A large assortment of servants are now at C. M. SAXTON'S offices, No 16 6th-av., and No 145 Bowery, awaiting employment. These people have been selected by men many years in the business, and are warranted equal to any which may be found elsewhere Terms—Yearly subscription, 50 cents; otherwise, 25 cents.

DAIRYMAN GARDENER WANTED FOR MEMPHIS TENNESSEE.—I wish to hire for one, two or three years, a healthy, handy steady, industrious young man who knows how to sow seeds, set plants and raise vegetables for market. His whole business will be to drive a milk wagon every morning and evening to deliver milk to regular customers, and work four hours daily in a vegetable garden all of which will be pleasant, light labor and easily performed. A man who can fill the above bill I will give $200 a year, and make no charge for board, washing or Doctor's bill. A handy Yankee preferred. Call and see Dr. SAMUEL GILBERT, No. 483 Broadway.

WOMAN WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A respectable woman 35 to 40 years of age, speaking some Spanish or French, to go to New-Haven to live with a Spanish family. She must be well recommended and accustomed to take care of the children and serving. Apply to No. 117 Pearl-st., back office, up stairs.

COACHMAN WANTED.—A Protestant, who thoroughly understands the business of a coachman, and will make himself generally useful, may find a situation in a small family residing a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 66 South-st.

GARDENER WANTED.—One who thoroughly understands his business and can come well recommended Also, a man to drive and to make himself generally useful. Both to go a short distance for the City. Address R NIGHT, office of the *Daily Times*.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED—In a City on the line of the Hudson River Railroad, to take charge of a set of books. One that has kept books for a machine shop preferred. Address HUDSON RIVER, *Times* Office, stating salary and references.

MEN WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—20 smart, active young men, in a money making business with a capital from $5 to $5 50. Call at Lovejoy's Hotel directly. No. 34 Park-row. A. C. PARKER.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—One who resides with his parents preferred. Salary, first-year, $50. Address DRUGGIST, No. 84 East 23d-st.

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1. HUMAN ONE OR MANY.
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3. THE VIOLET.
4. HERR REGENBOGEN'S CONCERT.
5. WALL-STREET. A BROBDINGNAGIAN LOOK AT IT.
6. ST. ANTHONY'S FALLS.
7. PICOMEGAN.
8. YORKTOWN IN 1854.
9. SEA FROM SHORE.
10. HARD UP.
11. HYMN TO AIR.
12. ACROSS THE STRAND.
13. ISRAEL POTTER. A FOURTH OF JULY STORY.
14. SOME WESTERN BIRDS
15. THE JEWISH CEMETERY AT NEWPORT.
16. A BIOGRAPHY. PART II—LATER YEARS.
17. NOTES FROM MY KNAPSACK. NUMBER V.
18. FOUL AND FAIR. BY ONE OF THE LATTER.
19. NATURAL DIPLOMATISTS.
20. EDITORIAL NOTES.
1. LITERATURE—*American*.
2. LITERATURE—*English*.
3. LITERATURE—*French*.

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CONTENTS.

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A Tale of the Pretender.	Charles,
Butterflies and their Transformations,	William Ernest Dietrich,
Rambles in Ireland,	Anecdotes of the Life of Michael Angelo,
A Tale of '98,	Gabriel Metzu,
Daniel Hopfer,	Watteau,
The Tower of London,	Peter the Great,
The Sacred Debt,	My First Evening in Wallachia.
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The Fungus Tribe	The Dead Bridal.

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UNCLE TOM'S CABIN GIFTBOOK.—The greatest book of the age.—DR GUNN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE; OR, FAMILY

Trial for a Divorce.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Friday.

CATHARINE F. V. WALKER VS. WILLIAM S. SLOAN, HER HUSBAND.

HENRY FRISBIE, VS. WILBUR P. WALKER.

By the direction of the Judge the approaches to the Court room were kept free from a crowd this morning, the room well ventilated, and no more spectators admitted than could be accommodated with seats. His Honor took his seat at the usual hour, and the Jurors having answered, Mr. Hunt proceeded with the

REBUTTING EVIDENCE FOR PLAINTIFF.

Benjamin A. G. Fuller, recalled by Mr. Hunt—A book produced to witness. This is the Register of the Maine House of Augusta, Maine.

To Mr. Beaters—I got the book at that house, from Mr. Scruton, the landlord; I think he has kept the house six fifteen years; the last I saw of him was when he gave me that book; that was two weeks ago yesterday.

Q.—When you knew Mr. Pierce, was he a student in the same College as yourself? A.—No, Sir; he was not a student in any College; I don't recollect of my having been employed professionally for Capt. Patten—not for him family, except that I have acted as counsel for Mrs. Walker; I have been so engaged in this case, but supposing duties have ceased some two or three weeks since; came here as a witness, I suppose; I was requested to come by telegraph; it will be a fortnight to-morrow that I came on here; I had certain knowledge and testimony ready to be called in question here, as I supposed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hunt—I reside at Yonkers, New York; was a physician; in 1845 I resided at Kennebunk, Maine; I know Mrs. Walker; I [illegible] her to Harpswell; it was in 1847, [illegible] the month; I went in the Revenue cutter; I should say there were forty in the party; Dr. Kittredge was not of the party; we went on shore down on a point of land about half a mile from the Mansion House, at Harpswell; I waited on Mrs. Walker from the cutter to the boat, and to the land and back again; we had our refreshments, and took them in the grove at the point where we landed; there was a shower made after we got on the land, and I handed her some of it; my impression is that she was not up at the house at all that day; the wind was dying away, and it became necessary to go on land; I was not nearer the Mansion House than the grove.

Q.—Has Mr. Eaton spoken to you? (Objected to, and ruled out.)

Witness—The party went on board the cutter, but as the wind died away, we had a steamboat which took off all the party, and took us back to Brunswick.

Q.—Do you know Elias D. Pierce? A.—I have known him since I was a boy.

Q.—Do you know his general character for integrity and truth? A.—Yes, I do; it is bad. I would not believe him under oath.

By Mr. Bursteed—I went to Yonkers to reside in June, 1853; I was residing at Brooklyn before that for seven or eight years, before that at Brunswick, Me.; I attended lectures at Bowdoin College; I went to Brunswick at ten years of age, and lived there until I went to Brooklyn; I graduated at Bowdoin College; I am twenty-nine years of age and am married; I was single at the time of the Revenue Cutter excursion; I don't know the name of the Cutter; I don't know that she was in the habit of going on such excursions; Mrs. Walker got on board at Brunswick, at a place called Middle Bay; I got on board there also; I first became acquainted with Mrs. W. at that time; Dr. Lincoln introduced me to her; I had met her before to go on that party; I don't know from any particular company she was in that day; I don't recollect how long it took us to go to Harpswell that day; we left Brunswick in the morning, and I think we arrived about noon; I do not recollect the time distinctly; I was not sea-sick; the sea was quite rough, and the impression on my mind is that it was so when we started; the wind died away in the afternoon; it was but a short distance that we went on the shore after we landed; I think we walked about twenty rods to a resting place; that is as near as I can come to it; Dr. Lincoln and myself walked up with her; I think he had her arm from the boat; when we got up to the grave, Mrs. Walker took a seat on the lawn; I had no lady in my special charge; there were other ladies whom I knew of that party—three, certainly; I conversed with them, but don't recollect if Mrs. Walker was present; I assisted to make the chowder; two of the party were prominent in the cooking of it, but all the gentlemen assisted at the cooking more or less; the ladies did not help to make the chowder; I have not said Mrs. Walker did help to make it; Mrs. W. was sea-sick going down in the cutter, and lay down in the berth; I stood in the cabin and sang to her, but I did not sit down to do so; we had a good fresh breeze, but I can't tell if she was down there in the cabin; Dr. Lincoln was fanning her; I don't recollect if any other lady laid down; when we got back to Brunswick, I went home with a Mr. Dunlap; I did not see Mrs. Walker home, nor did I see her again that night; I know Mr. Eaton; there was liquor on board in the cabin of the cutter; I believe some was drunk; I took some myself; I do not know if the ladies took anything to drink, but they may have done so; we were none of us drunk. (The Judge said this was immaterial.)

Q.—Was Mrs. Walker under the influence of liquor? A.—She was not: I never told Mr. Eaton so.

Q.—Did you see Dr. Heartwell on that day? A.—I am not so positive about that; I think I did not; there was a gentleman firing a field-piece, as the cutter came to an anchor; I think that he is the gentleman—I recognized him as so, but I am not certain if it was Dr. H. or not.

Q.—Where did you last see Pierce? A.—I last saw Pierce in October last, in this City in 1848—in Boston I saw him also in 1847; I could not tell where before that I saw him; I introduced myself to him in Boston; I knew him before that; I don't know how long the time may have been before that I saw him in Boston; I had not seen him at Brunswick, in Maine; I never had any business with him; I did not go to his house or his store; I only asked him how he was getting along; I heard his character was bad while I was at College in the year 1846; I heard his character was bad before that, also; I have stated all that I know of Pierce to my recollection; I have no immediate formal knowledge of his doing anything bad; I cannot recollect that I have any personal knowledge only what others have told me; it was the people in Brunswick told me his character was bad, and a person whom I met here in Court yesterday told me so; before I entered college I heard of it; that was in 1842; a Mr. Jones told me in Brunswick that the character of Pierce was bad; the constable of the place, whose name is Warren, told me "he was a bad fellow," or something of that kind; Jones told me he tried to deceive him in a business transaction; a Mr. Barker, who keeps a livery stable, told me, also, and a great many others; I did not think of what had been told me when I met Pierce in Boston.

Q.—Have you any other reasons for saying you would not believe him under oath, than what you have stated? A.—Yes; I have seen him intoxicated a number of times.

By Mr. Hunt—Was Caroline Walker one of the party on the revenue cutter?

Objected to, but admitted.

A.—I don't recollect.

W. B. Alexander examined by Mr. Hunt—I reside at Rochester, N. Y.; have done so for 37 years; I am a Justice of the Peace; I know John W. Hull, have done so for 20 years; I know what his character is as a man of integrity and truth; it is bad; from my knowledge of his character I would not believe him under oath.

By Mr. Bursteed—It is something like 20 years since I first knew him; he lived in Rochester about two years, and left this Spring; he had been absent a number of years, at least ten or very near it; I did not know anything particular of his character while he was absent, but only from hearsay; I live in the east part of the city of Rochester, on the corner of Union and Asylum-streets; he lived in different places; at the last time he lived there, it was at the corner of Court and William-streets; he boarded, as I understood; I never called on him at his house; my business has been acting as a Justice of the Peace; that has been my principal business; I made my living by that for the last 16 or 17 years; I have had no material transactions with Hull; I may have bought some goods of him when he was trading there; I have never had any quarrel or misunderstanding with him; I came here on a subpœna last Wednesday; I went to the National Hotel, and then to the office of Martin, Strong & Smith in this City; I did not know them before, except Mr. Smith when he was quite young.

Here Mr. Bursteed requested His Honor to suspend the cross-examination of this witness until Mr. Hull could be sent for, so as to know something about the witnesses, that Hull might be able to repel the attack made against him by persons from Rochester.

Mr. Hunt said he would only oppose this course because the witness would want to return home to-night.

The Judge would not allow the delay asked for, and Mr. Bursteed went on to cross-examine the witness further.

Witness—I have heard Russell Goodrich speak against Hull; he is a constable; I heard him say "Hull was a hard case;" a Mr. Charles Purdy, the under Sheriff, also spoke ill of him; he remarked that Hull was calculating to "make a shave," "defraud somebody," when he was going into business again; I do not know now that I could recollect anybody else by name who spoke of Hull; I know most of the people in Rochester; if I had brought the Directory along, I should know names more familiarly; I know, or suppose I did know, why I was brought here as a witness.

To a Juror—I have a faint recollection of his having been brought before my Court when he (Hull) was first there.

Henry Fitch examined by Mr. Hunt—I reside in Rochester and have done so for seven years; I am in the produce business; I know John W. Hull and have done so for some years; his general character is bad, and I would not believe him under oath.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bursteed—I have resided in Rochester seven years last January; I knew Hull three or four years ago; I never was introduced to him or spoke to him; I have known him by sight as a business man; I have seen him in Rochester for the last two or three years—sometimes daily, sometimes once a week, and sometimes once a month; I knew from his partner that he had business in Canada; I saw Hull last, I should think, in November, 1853, in Rochester; when he resided there, I lived the fourth door from him; he was engaged in the grocery and lumber business; I don't know Mr. George Bucklaw, a lawyer, of this City; I have heard Mr. O. L. Sheldon, grocer, speak of him, and Mr. S. knew Hull personally; I heard Sheldon say Hull was a "hard case," or a villain, or something of that kind; I have heard Mr. E. B. Elwood, the Cashier of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, situate in Exchange-place, Rochester, speak of him; I don't know that Ellwood knew Hull personally; I heard Ellwood speak of Hull in the Bank last Fall; this occurred in a conversation between him and me; Mr. Ellwood said, in substance, that he (Hull) had done what he expected he would—that he had "shaved" his partners and burst up the concern, and that he was a "hard case;" Hull's partners were named Casey and Blossom; I heard Mr. Merchant say that he was a d——d rascal; I have heard Casey, his partner, speak of him, and also Mr. Hays; I have also heard Mr. C. C. Earle, of Rochester, speak of him; Mr. Earle's business, when I first knew him, was a grocer—a clerk of Blossom & Hull; I have heard Mr. H. L. Vervallan speak of him; Mr. Vervallan is a grocer; and I heard him say that Hull was a great villain; I never saw Vervallan and Hull together; I have heard Mr. J. Coleman speak of him.

To a Juror—I never heard of Hull having a farm.

Examination resumed—I never saw Coleman and Hull together; I don't recollect hearing any other persons speak ill of Mr. Hull; I don't recollect the precise language that any of these persons used in reference to Mr. Hull, but I know that Mr. Mudgett said he was a d—d villain, or a d—d scoundrel, or something of that kind; I came down from Rochester in the same car with the last witness; I occupied a seat near him part of the time; I was subpœnaed to come here; I was subpœnaed last Tuesday by Mr. Montgomery, lawyer, of Rochester; I did not see any of the persons I have mentioned who spoke

Alexander Frazer, recalled and examined by Mr. Hunt—I reside at Rochester; I am a merchant; I have resided in Rochester about 20 years; I am a native of New-York; I knew Hull; his character for truth and truth is bad, and I would not believe him under oath.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bursteed—I have resided at Rochester 20 years; I have known Hull for 20 years; I have heard Hull's character spoken of frequently; I have heard Hull's character spoken of by Hull's neighbors; He (Hull's) [illegible] I have heard Hull's character; I have heard Mr. Joel Seymour speak of Hull; Seymour said that his character was not good. (The witness, in answer to the counsel, mentioned several other persons who had spoken derogatorily of the character of Mr. Hull.) I parted from Mr. Hull because he robbed me of money and made false entries in my books; I accused Hull of stealing, and he acknowledged it, and then left me, (laughter;) no one was present when I made the accusation against him; I knew he robbed me to the extent of $800; I don't know the District Attorney of this county; Hull returned me $150 of what he had robbed me of; I mentioned to my employés that Hull had robbed me; I also mentioned the fact to Mr. Leban and my partner, and my family; I think I have got hard feelings towards Hull because he wronged me.

Q.—Supposing he had not robbed you, would you have believed him under oath? A.—Yes; I think I would; I know that he is a very great liar; *I believe that's all*; when I told Hull that he had stole money from me, he said it was not so, and then I showed him the proof of it; I think I never was a witness as to a person's character.

Mr. Hart testified that in the city of Rochester Hull's character was bad as to truth and veracity, and that he would not believe him under oath; he was not aware that Hull owned any farm in the neighborhood of Rochester.

Cross-examined—I have an interest in a store and hardware manufactory in Rochester.

To a Juror—I never knew Hull to be engaged in farming operations; two years ago he was in the grocery business, and afterwards in the lumber business.

Examination resumed—I have heard O. M. Benedict, lawyer, speak as to the character of Mr. Hull; Mr. Benedict has done business for me; I have heard John Martindale, lawyer, speak about Hull; I have heard Stephen N. Cary speak of Mr. Hull, and also Aaron Bronson, lumber merchant; I remember he spoke of him during the last Winter, since the 15th of February last; I was induced by Hull to endorse notes for his brother, for $3,000; I have been obliged to pay $1,500 of that amount; have never seen Hull since, but have heard of him; have heard Justin Day speak of Hull; he said Hull was a great liar, and that he was not to be believed in any place or any case; I heard a good deal of talk in Rochester about Hull in connection with some matter Mr. Primmer, a lawyer, had in hand; I understood an indictment was to be brought against Hull for perjury; I heard his brother-in-law Bloasom speak of it; I heard Francis Gordon speak of Hull, and he gave him a bad character.

O. P. Chamberlain examined by Mr. Blunt—I reside at Rochester; I was Sheriff of Munroe County in 1850, '51 and '52; I know Hull, and have done so for 12 years; I know his general character to be bad, and I would not believe him under oath; I do not think he owned a foot of land in the County; I have searched the records as to that fact.

Cross-examined—I have no knowledge whether he owned a farm there.

George W. Terry examined by Mr. Blunt—I reside in Boston; I know Elias D. Pierce; I know his general character as a man of integrity and truth; his character is bad, and I would not believe him under oath.

Cross-examined—I have known him in Boston for 2 years; the last I knew of him he was getting goods from different people and not paying for them; I saw him last about 2 years ago, but I do not know where I saw him since; I did not know of his having any place of business; I heard of his getting goods from people without paying for them about 4 years ago; Pierce owes me $20; he got goods of me that he did not pay for; I know Mr. Walker; I am no enemy of his; well, I do feel friendly to him; I arrived in New-York this morning; I came here to testify in relation to the character of Mr. Pierce.

Rufus B. Bradford, examined by Mr. Blunt—I reside in Boston; I know Pierce, and have done so since 1844; I know his general character as a man of integrity and truth; his character is very bad, and I would not believe him under oath.

Cross-examined—I saw Pierce last between 1844-50; I knew him by sight, but knew his reputation to be bad and would have nothing to do with him; I have known nothing of him since 1850; I never was personally acquainted with him; I know Mr. Torry, the last witness; I have heard him speak of Pierce; I have heard Mr. Terrington, Mr. Harris, and several others speak of him; whenever his name was mentioned at Boston he was spoken of badly as to his truth and veracity.

Elijah Livermore was examined as to Pierce's general character, and stated that he would not believe Pierce under oath, and had told him so more than a hundred times. [Laughter.]

(No cross-examination.)

James Patten, examined by Mr. Blunt—I reside in Boston; I am a distiller; I am no relation to Capt. Patten, the father of Mrs. Walker; I know Pierce's general character by reputation; his character is pretty bad; it would depend on circumstances whether I would believe him under oath.

Cross-examined—It is common talk that his character is bad.

Susan B. Folsom—I reside in New-York; I am the wife of Rev. Mr. Folsom; I know Mrs. Walker, and I knew Mr. Evans, of Maine, by sight; I was on board a steamboat in July, 1847, when Mrs. Walker and Mr. Evans were on board; the boat was going from Boston to Bath.

Mr. Busteed objected to this testimony as not rebutting.

Mr. Blunt said that it was to answer the statement of Pierce, who had sworn that the parties were on board a steamboat going from Bath to Boston when improper conduct had been evinced by Evans towards Mrs. Walker.

His Honor said that as the defence had stated istinctly that they did not rely on that occurrence as a ground of accusation he did not believe that the evidence was pertinent.

Examination continued—Q.—Were you present on that occasion when Mrs. Walker retired to her stateroom?

Mr. Busteed objected to. (Objection sustained and exception taken.)

The witness then retired.

Lucinda Jackson (colored) examined by Mr. Blunt—I am married; I live in Jersey City, in Little Montgomery-street; I have lived there one year; I know Mrs. Coffin and Mrs. Malcomb.

Q.—Were you at any time employed in Mrs. Malcomb's house?

Mr. Busteed objected. (Overruled.)

A.—Yes.

Q.—When? A.—Oct. 9, 1853.

Q.—How long were you in her employment? A.—Three weeks.

Q.—Did Mrs. Malcomb live there at that time?

Objected to as leading.

Q.—What persons did you meet at that house while you were living with Mrs. Malcomb?

Objected to as leading. Overruled.

A.—I saw Mrs. Malcomb and Mrs. Coffin.

Q.—Were any persons in the habit of visiting that house when they were living there?

Objected to and overruled.

A.—Yes.

Q.—Males or females?

Objected to. Overruled.

A.—Males.

Q.—How frequently? A.—Almost every evening.

Q.—How many? A.—I cannot tell.

Q.—To whom were the visits made? A.—Mrs. Malcomb was called on most; I was not allowed to go much to the front door.

Q.—At what hours? A.—10 or 11 at night.

Q.—What have you seen in that house on the occasion of those visits? A.—I did not see much of anything; they would tell me they were going out and leave the children with me; I waited one night until 12 o'clock, when they said they were out; I then went up to fasten the front door; my husband was there and was very angry; he waited half an hour; when I went up stairs to fasten the front door I opened the parlor door, and I thought I heard some one in there, and I went into the back parlor, and I saw pillows lying on the floor, and I heard a gentleman talking; I thought I saw Mrs. Malcomb rise up, but I was not sure, but I thought it was she, because she had on a dark dress; Mrs. Malcomb came down in about five minutes after, and told me I could go home; that is all I saw that night; I had to go out of the hall door, and I heard a gentleman talking—perhaps two, but I am not sure.

Q.—When you saw Mrs. Malcomb rise up, where did she rise from? A.—From between the two windows—from the floor.

Q.—What else have you seen in that house on any other occasion? A.—I saw nothing else as regards lying down in the room; a gentleman came down from the country to see Mrs. Coffin.

Q.—Have you seen Mrs. Malcomb in the street with any one with her? A.—Yes.

Q.—Man or woman? A.—Man.

Q.—Where were you at the time? A.—Sitting on my door-step with my husband.

Q.—Day or night? A.—Night.

Q.—State what you saw? (Objected to—overruled.)

A.—Into Mrs. Coffin's house.

Q.—Did you see them when they came out? A.—No, but I saw Mrs. Malcomb in half an hour afterwards pass the stoop.

Q.—Was any one with her then? A.—Yes.

Q.—Man or woman? A.—A man.

Q.—Was it the same or a different man? A.—A different man—a taller man; they went into Mrs. Coffin's front door; I saw her again that evening in the street for the third time; a man was with her, different from the last; they went into Mrs. Coffin's house, and remained there about half an hour; I saw them when they came out.

Q.—Was anything said by Mrs. Malcomb on their coming out?

Objected to, and question withdrawn.

Q.—Do you know the name of any of these men who visited that house? A.—No.

Q.—On going to the house in the morning, at any time, what did you see about the house?

Objected to; overruled.

A.—Nothing more than sickness; when they had been sick in the evening, I had to clean it up.

No cross-examination.

Charles Jackson, (colored,) examined by Mr. Blunt—I am the husband of the last witness; I know Mrs. Coffin's house; I have been in the house both day and night,

Q.—Will you state what you have seen in that house?

A.—Gentlemen and ladies.

Q.—Do you know Mrs. Malcomb? A.—Yes.

Q.—What have you seen in that house? State all.

A.—I have seen gentlemen there, nothing else; carrying on, dancing and playing.

Q.—Have you ever seen Mrs. Malcomb in the street?

A.—Yes.

Q.—How often? A.—Eight or nine times a day.

Q.—How often at night, about? A.—Three or four times.

Q.—Was any one with her? A.—Yes.

Q.—Man or woman? A.—Man.

Q.—Where did they go to? A.—To Mrs. Coffins.

Q.—Have you ever seen her more than once in the night go into that house with a man? A.—Yes, three times with different men.

Cross-examined—I have seen her go into the house with men almost every night, and on Sundays too; I never saw Mrs. Malcomb in the street twice with the same man. (Laughter.)

Q.—Never? A.—No, Sir. [Renewed laughter.], Never.

The Court then adjourned until Wednesday next, at 11 o'clock.

In Chicago there is said not to be a single American in the municipal Government.

Baton Rouge has subscribed $100,000 to a railroad connection with Jackson, Miss.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, Saturday, July 1.

$2,000	N. Y. Cen. R. R. Bs.	85½	200	Harlem Railroad	s3 44½
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. B.	s3 76	100	do.	b60 43½
500	do.	76½	200	do.	b60 43
50	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	s30 105	12	Nor. & Wor. R. R.	55
10	Crystal Palace	7½	50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	b60 94
10	do.	8	12	Mich. South R. R.	opg 98½
100	Nic. Transit Co.	b30 27½	10	N. Y. & N. H. R. R.	77
400	do.	27½	50	do.	76½
100	do.	b10 27½	250	do.	75
200	do.	b30 27½	10	do.	75½
30	N. Y. Central R. R.	c. 104½			

SECOND BOARD.

$500	N. Y. Cen. R. R. Bs.	85½	300	Harlem Railroad	s3 44½
6,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. B.	s3 76½	100	do.	b60 43½
500	do.	76½	200	do.	b60 43
50	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	s30 105	12	Nor. & Wor. R. R.	55
10	Crystal Palace	7½	50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	b60 94
10	do.	8	12	Mich. South R. R.	opg 98½
100	Nic. Transit Co.	b30 27½	10	N. Y. & N. H. R. R.	77
400	do.	27½	50	do.	76½
100	do.	b10 27½	250	do.	75
200	do.	b30 27½	10	do.	75½
30	N. Y. Central R. R.	c. 104½			

Markets. *Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

SATURDAY, July 1—6 P. M.

ASHES—Only 50 bbls. were sold, to-day, at $5 50 for Pearls and $5 81½ for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is quiet, but firm at Monday's quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & T.
Ordinary, ₱ lb.	7½	7½	7½	7½
Middling, ₱ lb.	9½	9½	9½	9½
Middling Fair, ₱ lb.	10½	10½	10½	11½
Fair, ₱ lb.	11	11½	11½	12½

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are in improved demand, mainly for home use, though in part for export, at 12½c.@25c. ₱ bbl. higher prices. The day's transactions include 13,000 bbls. within the annexed range:

Sour, ₱ bbl	$6 25 @ $6 75
Superfine, No. 2	6 37½ @ 6 75
Inferior State	6 25 @ 6 75
State, common brands	6 87½ @ 7 12½
State, straight brands	7 25 @ 7 50
Favorite State	7 50 @ 7 75
Western Mixed do	7 00 @ 7 25
Michigan and Indiana straight do	7 50 @ 7 75
Fancy Michigan	7 75 @ 8 00
Common to good Ohio	7 37½ @ 7 87½
Ohio, round hoop, common	7 37½ @ 7 62½
Fancy Ohio	8 00 @ 8 25
Extra Ohio	8 50 @ 11 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 25 @ 10 50
Fancy Genesee	8 00 @ 9 00
Extra Genesee	10 25 @ 11 75

Canadian was purchased to the extent of 900 bbls. good superfine, in bond, at $7 62½ ₱ bbl.—an advance. Southern is doing better; 1,200 bbls. were taken at $8 75@$9 12½ for mixed to straight; and $9 25@$10 50 for favorite to fancy, ₱ bbl. Nothing new has occurred in Rye Flour; 400 bbls. good Jersey Corn Meal brought $3 87½ ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is more inquired for, but is not dearer. The day's business embraces 11,000 bushels good Canadian White, in bond, at $1 90; and 1,000 inferior new Southern red at $1 70@$1 75, ₱ bushel. Rye and Barley are unaltered. State and Western Oats are selling slowly at 60c.@64c. ₱ bushel. Corn is brisker, but without change in value. The day's operations comprise 45,000 bushels at 68c.@74c. for unmerchantable; and 76c.@80c. for poor to prime mixed Western, ₱ bushel.

GROCERIES—Exhibit no essentially new feature. The day's movements amount to 150 pkgs. Java Coffee at 13½c.; 1,000 bags Rio do. at 10c.@10½c. ₱ lb.; 75 hhds. Porto Rico Molasses at 25c.@27c. ₱ gallon; 230 hhds. Cuba Sugar at 4½c.@4¾c.: 200 do. do., in bond, for export, at 3½c. ₱ lb.; and 200 hhds. New-Orleans do. at previous figures.

HAY—There have been 1,000 bales River taken at former quotations.

HIDES—Mr. WM. M. BROWN's circular for this month is unusually interesting. We glean therefrom the subjoined summary of June's transactions: "The imports this month at large for the season, amounting to 106,573 foreign direct and *vid* Europe, and 17,304 coastwise, of the first named 25,411 were Dry and 1,134 Salted Buenos Ayres and Monte Video, ex *Z. D.* and *Uranie*; 7,278 Dry and 959 Salted Rio Grande ex *Chieftain*; 16,832 Angostura ex *Grenada*; 4,999 Porto Cabello ex *Blooming Youth* and *Clara Borges*; 4,449 Savanilla ex *Winthrop*; and *Putnam*; 6,958 Maranham ex *Voador* and *Elizabeth*; 6,494 San Juan, *vid* Nassau, N. P., from the *Globe*, put in for repairs; 3,065 Truxillo ex *Minnesota* from Havana; 3,758 Minos from Para, 12,739 African ex *S. H. Townsend* and *Lydia*, with smaller parcels of Curaçoa, West India, Vera Cruz, &c. *Vid* Europe we have 1,250 Dry and 251 Green Salted Buenos Ayres, 3,000 Angostura and 1,770 Pernambuco. Coastwise the imports have been 10,370, dealers purchase of various denominations; 4,039 Southern and 2,448 from neighboring cities. About 5,000 California imported into Philadelphia ex *Thomas Watson*, sold here previous to arrival, are also in, but not reported in tables annexed. As compared with the same month last year, the imports show an increase of 26,107, and the first six months of the year there is an increase of 268,729 as compared with the same period last, and an increase of 225,503 as compared with the average of same time during the last four years. Into this City, Baltimore, Boston, Philadelphia and Salem, the imports for the six months of this year have been 1,461,025 against 1,087,279 in same time last year; increase 328,746 pieces.

The market for Dry Hides opened this month with little demand, owing to the lateness of the season, the plentitude of the stock, and expected arrivals, which latter coming in freely throughout the month, and importers being willing sellers, a sensible effect was produced in prices, much in favor of buyers, who were not disposed to make purchases, excepting for their absolute wants, unless at considerably reduced rates, which being conceded by holders, a fair amount of business has been done during the currency of the month, the total sales amounting to 93,920 Hides, at a decline, however, of from 1½c. to 2c. ₱ lb. for Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, and from 2c. to 3c. ₱ lb. for other sorts up to this date; and to-day a parcel of 12,000 Angostura, ex *Grenada*, just arrived, were sold at 18c. ₱ lb., 8 months, adding two months' interest, which is a decline of 2c. ₱ lb. on the rates quoted the day previous; and should Hides arrive freely during the next month, we cannot, taking the season into consideration, expect any present improvement. The sales comprise 5,725 Buenos Ayres; 11,180 Rio Grande; 34,280 Angostura; 5,605 Maranhan; 3,947 San Juan; 3,085 Truxillo; 3,525 Southern; 1,750 Porto Cabello; 10,903 African; 3,243 Savanilla, and other smaller parcels. Of the impor. s from Buenos Ayres, 8,298 were for dealers' account.

SALTED HIDES—Imports, 1,285 Buenos Ayres; 959 Rio Grande; 960 Para; 1,067 Maranham; 650 English Slaughter, and small lots of West India and Southern. Sales, 955 Buenos Ayres, 44 lbs. at 12c. ₱ lb., less 6 ₱ cent.; 300 English Slaughter, 48 lbs. at 10½c.; 807 Maranham, 48 lbs. at 11c.; 960 Para, 41 lbs. at 11c., and other parcels. For arrival, there have been sold 5,000 to 8,000 Buenos Ayres Cow, 40 to 45 lbs., at 11½c. to 12c., equal to 6 months.

Annexed is a semi-annual statement of the

Importations.

Places.	1853.	1854.	Increase.	Decrease.
New-York	583,062	856,791	268,729	....
Baltimore	58,465	74,949	16,484	....
Boston	255,912	241,644	....	14,268
Philadelphia	44,319	93,239	48,920	....
Salem	140,531	149,402	8,881	....
Total	1,087,279	1 416,025	343,014	14,268

Consumption.

Places.	1853.	1854.	Increase.	Decrease.
New-York	573,568	778,257	205,689	....
Baltimore	51,408	54,842	20,834	....
Boston	238,721	271,854	....	20,767
Philadelphia	37,665	56,698	19,033	....
Salem	144,781	113,273	....	31,508
Total	1,027,143	1,220,424	245,536	52,275

Stock.

Places.	June 30, 1853.	June 30, 1854.	Decrease.	Increase.
New-York	57,110	59,732	2,622	....
Baltimore	....	4,000	4,000	....
Boston	34,900	20,000	....	14,900
Philadelphia	....	4,000	4,000	....
Salem	8,000	19,700	11,700	....
Total	100,010	107,432	23,322	14,900

LATHS—Eastern are rare and nominal in price.

LIME—Rockland is moderately inquired for at 87½c. for common, and $1 25 for lump, ₱ bbl.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive are in stock demand at former rates. Linseed is less active but firm. The days' transactions include 6,000 gals. at yesterday's quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is more active, but unchanged in value. The days' movements add up 2,500 bbls., at $12 50 for Mess, and $10 62½@$10 75 for Prime, ₱ bbl. About 400 pkgs. Cut Meats favored buyers, at 5c.@5½c. for Shoulders, and 7c.@8c. for Hams, ₱ lb. Lard is tending downwards. The days' operations embrace 500 pkgs. at 9½c.@9½c. ₱ lb. Beef has not varied. 250 bbls. were bought at previous figures. A lot of 50 tierces prime Mess Beef fetched $27 ₱ tierce. Butter and Cheese are without alteration. From the official statement of the stock of Pork and Beef in the packing yards of New-York and Brooklyn, July 1, 1854, we learn that the stock of Pork amounts to 113,398 bbls., including 1,479 bbls. Clear Mess, 32,371 Mess, 2,216 Thin Mess, 767 Prime Mess, 970 Flank, 9,612 Prime, 4,512 Rump, 3,720 Other Refuse, 3,198 Refuse Mess, 2,682 Refuse Prime, and 51,641 Uninspected Pork; and the stock of Beef amounts to 18,572 pkgs., including 854 bbls. City Mess, 2 bbls. City Prime, 3,853 bbls. Repacked Mess, 7,621 bbls. Repacked Chicago Mess, 297 bbls. Railroad Beef, 539 bbls. Refuse Mess, 98 bbls. Refuse Prime, 90 bbls. Other Refuse, 520 tierces Mess, 1,954 tierces Prime Mess, 1,467 bbls. Country Mess, 49 bbls. Country Prime, and 1,228 bbls. Uninspected Beef.

RICE—Some 75 tierces fair to prime brought $3 75@$4 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SKINS—To Mr. WM. M. BROWN we are indebted for the annexed summary of June's transactions:

GOAT SKINS—The imports this month have been very light, amounting in all to only 162 bales, 150 of which were received *vid* New-Orleans from Tampico, and were sold at 33c. ₱ lb., 6 months, and 25,000 Buenos Ayres on private terms. In Curacoa and other skins we have but little or nothing doing—the sales in all the month are not over 100 bales at 50c.@52c. each, the month closing with little or no inquiry from the trade.

DEER SKINS—Receipts, 320 packages American, 50 bales Bolivia, 59 bales San Juan. Sales, 25,000 lbs. Missouri at 22c.. cash in 30 days; 9,000 lbs. at 27c., 4 months; 5,000 lbs. Arkansas, 18c., cash; 7,000 lbs. Arkansas, 22c., 4 months; 12,000 lbs. Arkansas, 22c., 6 months; 1,400 lbs. Texas, 15c. cash; 700 lbs. Texas, [illegible]

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR TO LET—On very easy terms, the cottage of Charlesville, Long Island, about [illegible] from Jamaica and [illegible] from Hempstead. The house contains [illegible] rooms, and is in good repair. The lot contains [illegible] acres of land, well fenced and in a high state of cultivation. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to [illegible] on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A small, pleasant cottage, having all the conveniences, and well located in town, near Sing-Sing. Address PURCHASE AND RENT, Rosenkrantz Post-Office.

YONKERS RESIDENCE FOR SALE, ON THE HUDSON.—Price $4,500.—For sale at Glenwood, on Ravine-av., fronting the river, one of the prettiest residences on the Hudson; consisting of an Italian cottage, containing 10 rooms, with marble mantels, grates, &c. House new and clean. Possession given immediately. Within one minute's walk of the Glenwood Railway Station. A fine view of the Hudson from Staten Island to Tappan Bay, giving a range of more than thirty miles of the most beautiful portion of the river, may be had with the naked eye. Location very healthy. For a view of the premises, and all particulars, apply to J. C. WICKER, Real Estate Agent, Yonkers.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE.—Or genteel, well-built cottage houses on Crown Hill, at Woodhaven, half way between New-York and Rockaway. The subscriber has 4 cottage houses just be ng completed, built in pairs, with 12 or 24 lots of ground, which he will sell cheap for cash to a party who may wish to secure a pleasant Summer retreat, at a convenient point near the City, and within a short ride of Rockaway Pavilion. These houses may be occupied during the Summer, and rented the balance of the year to good advantage. The ground on Hopkinton-av., about 600 yards from the railroad depôt, and near the new plank-road to Rockaway. Title good, and no incumbrance. Apply to ISAAC W. VANDERVEER, owner, at Woodhaven, or to Mr. JAMES M. WISWELL, at the children's shoe works, at the depôt, or of J. R. PITKIN, No. 209 Broadway, New-York, room No. 11.

COTTAGES FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND.—A very convenient cottage with stable and grounds, suitable for a genteel family, (the buildings are new,) will be sold at a moderate price. Terms easy. Possession may be had immediately. Also, a convenient cottage with stable to let to a good tenant, at a moderate rent. Cottage sites for sale near Vanderbilt's Landing, Clifton. Lots for sale at Stapleton, State Island, eligibly situated, convenient to the steamboat landing. For particulars, apply to JOHN ELY, No. 65 Maiden-lane.

COTTAGES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two elegant cottages on Seely-st., Windsor Terrace, Flatbush. Omnibuses ran through Seely-st., hourly, to Fulton Ferry. Also, store and dwelling, corner of Vanderbilt-st. and Coney Island plank-road, with stable and 8 lots of ground. Apply to E. BELKNAP, No. 62 Wall-st.

MANSION HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE MANSION HOUSE and grounds of the late Gideon Lee, situated within two miles of the village of Geneva, Ontario County, N. Y. This place is replete with every convenience for a gentleman's family. The garden and orchards are filled with the finest kinds of fruit—there are over two hundred choice Pear trees, a variety of Peach, Plum, and Cherry trees. Also, a good apple orchard; small fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, and currants in abundance. Water is forced up by a hydraulic ram to a reservoir on the top of the house, whence it is conveyed to a bath-room, kitchen, and to two fountains, one in the middle of the flower garden, and one in front of the house. There is a fine pond at the foot of the garden, fed by springs, a billiard-room, and outhouses of various kinds; a lawn of ten acres in front of the house contains a grove of Elm trees, mountain-ash, horse chestnut, &c., &c. The house and grounds command a fine view of the Lake and surrounding country. To any one who has seen the place description is unnecessary, and to any one desiring to

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, July 3, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern—

$5,000 Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad 7 per cent. consolidated Bonds, interest payable in New-York 1st March and 1st September.....$1,000 each.
$20,000 Great Western (Illinois) Railroad 1st Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds, interest payable in New-York, 1st April and 1st October.....$1,000 each.
$8,000 Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent Bonds, interest payable in New-York, 1st July and 1st August.....$1,000 each.
$10,000 Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad, 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds interest payable in New-York, in March 1st and September 1st.....$1,000 each.
$5,000 Penn and Indianapolis Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds, interest payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July.....$1,000 each.
$5,000 Jersey City Water Loan 6 per cent. Bonds, interest payable in January and July. (Can be used for Banking purposes in New Jersey.).....$1,000 each.
$4,000 Delware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, interest payable in New-York, 1st January and 1st July.....$1,000 each.
$830 48-100 Interest Bond of the State of Illinois, interest at 6 per cent. per annum after 1st July 1857, payable semi-annually in New-York.
250 shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.....$50 each.
150 shares New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company.....$50 each.
100 shares Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, on which an installment of $1 per share has been paid.
100 shares Farmers Loan and Trust Company..$50 each.
120 shares Nassau Bank.....$100 each.
40 shares Firemen's Insurance Company.....$7 each.
15 shares East River Insurance Company.$15 each.
50 shares Phenix Mining Company.....$100 each.
4,000 shares Excelsior White Zinc Company.....$5 each.
800 shares St. Lawrence Mining Company.....$10 each.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance on Wednesday, the 5th inst. The accrued interest on all the bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

A. H. N. holds regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other securities every Monday and Thursday, at the Merchants' Exchange.

AT PRIVATE SALE.—A great variety of first-class Railroad Bonds, Bank, Insurance, and other stocks. Office No. 4 Broad-st., next to corner of Wall-st.

ABSOLUTE SALE—OF THE BALANCE OF 500 ELIGIBLY LOCATED VILLA SITES IN WEST FLUSHING!—Directly on the line of the Flushing Railroad, on TUESDAY, July 4, at 9 o'clock P. M., on the ground. S. BARKER will sell on THURSDAY, July 6, at 1 o'clock P. M. on the ground, 500 choice and desirable villa sites in the beautiful village of West Flushing. West Flushing is only 5 miles from the Williamsburg ferries, and is on the line of the Flushing Railroad, now in full operation—trains running every hour—within 15 minutes' ride of this property, and it is accessible from any part of New-York, Brooklyn or Williamsburg in 25 to 30 minutes. Part of the property also fronts on the new National Race-Course. A visit to West Flushing will well repay the trouble, and convince every one that we do not over-state the facts in saying that West Flushing is, without exception, the handsomest site for suburban residence in the neighborhood of New-York. Steamboat *Island City* leaves Fulton Market slip every hour and connects with the Railroad at Hunter's Point. Persons from Brooklyn or Williamsburg can take the Fulton or Division-av ferry and take the boat at Fulton Market; or can take "Johnson & Hudson's" line of stages from Broadway and Grand-st. ferry, and the Railroad at Hunter's Point. The ferry from foot of 10th st. to Green Point is a short distance from the Railroad Depôt. Stages run every half-hour from Peck-slip and Grand-st. ferries to West Flushing. The sale will be positive to the highest bidder! Parties who wish to attend the sale can procure free tickets, either by Railroad or stage, with maps, and all information, of J. T. BUNCE, No. 198 Grand-st., Williamsburg, or at the office of BARKER & ELLIOTT, No. 3 Nassau-st. near Wall-st., New-York.

MARK A. WILKES, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF TWO HUNDRED CHOICE AND BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOTS—Situated near the village of Newtown, and opposite the new National Race Course, on the Flushing Plank-road, and on Junction-av., within 100 yards of the Depôt of the New-York and Flushing Railroad. MARK A. WILKES & CO. will sell as above ON THURSDAY, July 6, at 1 o'clock on the ground, two hundred lots, comprising the handsomest section of land ever offered for sale in the vicinity of Newtown or Flushing, being in close proximity to schools, churches, good stores, coal and lumber yards, &c. Stages from the Williamsburg Ferries pass the property every few minutes throughout the day, and the Flushing Railroad, now in successful operation, conveys passengers from the foot of Fulton-st., New-York, to this property, at a commutation of only $20 per annum. Persons desirous of procuring eligible Building Lots either for the purpose of a location or a profitable investment, will find in this sale a very favorable opportunity. Every lot will positively be sold without reserve. The terms of sale will be unusually favorable. For lithographic maps of the property and more full and accurate information, application may be made to MARK A. WILKES & CO., Auctioneers, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., room No. 18.

HENRY H. LEEDS Auctioneer.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF CARRIAGES AND WAGONS, TOGETHER WITH 1,000 SETS OF HARNESS.—H. H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at Auction on SATURDAY, July 1, and MONDAY, July 3, 1854, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the repositories of R. MCKINSTRY, Jr., at No. 450 Broadway, No. 127 Grand, No. 116 Crosby, Nos. 307 and 308 Mott-sts., the entire stock of light coaches, rockaways, barouches, top and no top wagons, sulkys, &c., &c., consisting of about 700 vehicles of the latest and most approved styles, being the largest collection ever brought together in this or any other country. To dealers, this sale offers many inducements, as the assortment is suited to every market in the United States, and no every article will be sold without reserve, on the most favorable terms. The above stock will be sold for the purpose of closing the business of R. McKINSTRY, Jr., after which a new concern will be opened, and the business carried on with increased energy, and an entirely new and well selected stock.

TERMS—Approved Notes, at 6 months, for sums of $500 and upwards; 4 months for sums from $250 to $500; under $250 cash. Catalogues on the day of sale.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

AT "WAVERLEY" ON THE HIGHTS—Only one mile directly back of Hoboken Ferry—ONE HUNDRED BUILDING LOTTS AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, July 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, one hundred building lots, beautifully situated on the Hights, only one mile directly back of Hoboken ferry. This place is to the West side of the City what Brooklyn Hights is to the East side, possessing same advantages and conveniences, commanding a splendid view of the City, the Bay, the Navy-yard, and the surrounding country for many miles. To those desirous of obtaining a splendid location for a residence, or wishing to make an investment, this property offers advantages which cannot be excelled; in short, it may be said to be City Property, combining beauty of location with convenience and close proximity to the City, being reached to or from the City Hall being the same as in going to 23d-st. Terms easy. Title indisputable. For maps and particulars apply to A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer.

CLOSING SALE AT FORT HAMILTON OF CHOICE AND SPACIOUS VILLA SITES, on FRIDAY, July 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the ground.—J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer.—These beautiful lots consist of the balance of those remaining unsold, and embrace some of the most sightly and commanding situations at Fort Hamilton. The lots are large, costing from 150 feet to eighteen City lots, many of which are most beautifully shaded with forest trees, and have an extensive view of ocean, bay and country; a scene unsurpassed in the world. The sale will be positive to close a copartnership. The Railroad leading from the Brooklyn ferries will be extended to Fort Hamilton the present summer, thus rendering this property accessible by land as well as by water. The steamboat *Norwalk* leaves Pier No. 3 at 10 A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. Passage tickets gratis. Terms easy. Title unquestionable. For maps, free passage tickets, &c., apply to J. W. BARKER, J. C. SANDERS, or J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer, No. 3 Nassau-st., near Wall-st.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

THE ENTIRE HANDSOME FURNITURE OF A HOUSE AT AUCTION WITHOUT RESERVE. R. W. WESTCOTT will sell THIS (Monday) MORNING, July 3, at 10½ o'clock, all the handsome furniture contained in house No. 72 8th-av., near 14th-st., with a quantity of elegant furniture, carpets, &c., removed from 29th-st., which will be sold in this house, offering extraordinary inducements to purchasers, as every article is to be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder. The parlors are exquisitely furnished in rosewood and mahogany, of every description, with a rare and beautiful collection of Sevres, Dresden, French porcelain and statuary vases and ornaments. Also, a number of very choice oil paintings, richly framed. The chambers, bedrooms and basement are tastefully and elegantly furnished in rosewood and mahogany throughout, with superb hair mattresses and down beds, on every bedstead in the house. Also, a magnificent diamond breast pin, 8 large brilliants, cost $250; and full jewelled English gold lever watch, both made to order. All to be sold without reserve, by catalogue, 10½ o'clock, rain or shine.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, BROTHER & CO.—Sixtieth New-York trade sale, to be commenced on TUESDAY, August 15, 1854, Books and Stationery simultaneously. B. B. & CO. announce the Fall trade sale of Books, Papers, Stationery, Stereotype Plates, &c., for the above date, (which it will be observed, is earlier than heretofore), and solicit consignments therefor. To insure an early distribution of the catalogue, it is important that manuscripts for the printing should be furnished not later than the 10th of June, at which date it will go to press.

WM. W. SPIRLEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.—J. S. H. BARTLETT will sell, on WEDNESDAY, July 5, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., a choice lot of Furnival's white granite ware; N. E. Glassware, all kinds; Rockingham, Britannia and cutlery ware, in lots, from the shelves, and in packages to suit purchasers.

WATER COOLERS AND ICE.

KEEP COOL.—WATER COOLER! WATER COOLERS!!—A large assortment of the above article manufactured and kept constantly on hand in lots to suit purchasers. A liberal discount made to wholesale dealers. The above is superior to any other in style and workmanship. Dealers would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. For sale at Nos. 272 and 272½ Pearl-st., by BENHAM, WHITNEY & CO.

ICE, ICE, ICE.—The Knickerbocker Ice Company have taken the old established depôt, No. 2 Furman-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton Ferry, formerly occupied by the Crystal Lake Ice Co. All orders left at the office No. 2 Furman-st., or No. 190 West-st., corner Duane, and No. 383 West-st., corner Christopher, New-York, will be promptly attended to. JOHN D. ASCOUGH & CO.

COOLERS, COOLERS, WATER COOLERS.—Just what everybody wants, and proved to be the best article made, being particularly adapted for use in offices, stores, vessels, and private houses, &c. Made in different sizes and variety of finish at No. 258 Pearl-st., next to United States Hotel.

FURNITURE.

DESKS, DESKS, DESKS.—Double and single counting house desks from 3 to 8 feet; office desks of every variety from $2 to $100; office chairs and stools from 3s. to $15; office bookcases from 6 to 60 feet; office tables from 3 to 10 feet—at the Office Furniture Store, No. 25 Ann-st. Desks for banks and offices made to order.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Buyers of this fashionable style of furnitnre are solicited to examine the stock at the salesroom and factory of S. H. WARWICK, No. 82 White-st., three doors west of Broadway. N. B.—The trade and shippers supplied as usual.

TO SHEET-METAL WORKERS.—NOTICE.—One of the most valuable and useful patents that has been granted within the last ten years, has been awarded to WM. WEBSTER, of Morrisania, N. Y., (letters patent dated March 28, 1854) for a novel and invaluable machine for making from 5,000 to 15,000 feet of (any kind) SHEET METAL TUBING per day. Said machine is now being exhibited between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., room No. 12, at No. 11 Wall-st., New-York City, where all interested are solicited to call. Towns, cities, counties and State rights for sale. All communications (post-paid) promptly replied to in their order.

WM. MAM WEBSTER,
CHARLES MILLER,
Sole Proprietors, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That I have revoked and made null and void the power of attorney dated July 19 1851, made by me to MARCUS A. ROOT, empowering him to sell and dispose of rights to use my patent, issued by the United States of America to me for an improvement in taking DAGUERREOTYPE PICTURES, and dated January 23, 1849; and have also revoked and made null and void all powers of attorney (if any) made by said Root under said power of attorney, and neither said Root, or any substitutes or substitutes (if any) appointed by him, had any power or authority whatever to sell or dispose of any rights under said patent nor any power or authority to act in my name, or for me in any way or manner whatever. JOHN A. WHIPPLE.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST falling due in this City on the FIRST DAY OF JULY NEXT, on the following-named Securities, will be paid on and after that day at the office of the undersigned on presentation of the proper coupons, viz:

BONDS OF THE STATE OF INDIANA, for Banking purposes, issued in 1834, being the $1,300,000 Loan 5 per cent.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURG, (Penn.,) issued to the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 6 per cents.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURG, (Penn.,) issued to the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company, 6 per cents.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF ALLEGHENY, (Penn.,) issued to the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 6 per cents.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF CHILLICOTE, (Ohio,) issued to the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, 7 per cents.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF MARIETTA, (Ohio,) issued to the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, 7 per cents

BONDS OF THE CITY OF COVINGTON, (Kentucky,) issued to the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company, 6 per cents

BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-ALBANY, (Indiana,) issued to the New-Albany and Salem Railroad Company, 7 per cents.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF WHEELING, (Va.) issued the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, 6 per cents.

BONDS OF THE TOWN OF HARMER, (Ohio,) issued to the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, 7 per cents.

BONDS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY, (Ohio,) issued to the Columbus and Xenia Railroad Company, 7 per cents.

BONDS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY, (Ohio,) issued to the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, 7 per cents.

BONDS OF GREENE COUNTY, (Ohio,) issued to the Columbus and Xenia Railroad Company, 7 per cents.

BONDS OF STARK COUNTY, (Ohio,) issued to the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 6 per cents.

BONDS OF RICHLAND COUNTY, (Ohio,) issued to the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 6 per cents.

BONDS OF THE COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, (Penn.)—Special Loan of $75,000, 6 per cents

BONDS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, (Penn.,) issued to the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company, 6 per cents.

ROSS COUNTY (Ohio) Bonds, issued to the Marrietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, 7 per cents

ATHENS COUNTY (Ohio) Bonds, issued to the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, 7 per cents

WASHINGTON COUNTY, (Ohio) Bonds, issued to the Marrietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, 7 per cents

BONDS OF VAN WERT COUNTY, (Ohio,) issued to the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company, 7 per cents.

BONDS OF ALLEN COUNTY, (Indiana,) issued to the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company, 7 per cents.

BONDS OF LOGAN COUNTY, (Ohio,) issued to the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company, 6 per cents.

OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY'S Mortgage Bonds. 7 per cents.

BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY'S REAL ESTATE, special mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents

INDIANAPOLIS AND BELLEFONTAINE RAILROAD COMPANY'S Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY'S Mortgage Bonds. 7 per cents.

DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD COMPANY'S Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents.

PERU AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD COMPANY'S Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents.

FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY'S Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents.

INDIANA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S Income Bonds, 10 per cents

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 62 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANIES, No. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 21, 1854.—A dividend of five per cent. upon the Preferred Stock of these Companies, (except consolidation stock,) has been declared from the net earnings of the current six months, payable in cash on and after the 5th day of July next, to Stockholders who shall be such at the closing of the books.

An extra dividend from the surplus earnings has also been declared, payable to the holders of full stock as above, as follows: By issue to them on the 1st day of August next of one share of construction stock for every three shares of old stock held by them,—which construction stock will be issued with twenty per cent. endorsed and paid thereon, and subject to the further payment of eighty per cent. payable as follows:

Fifteen per cent. on the 1st day of August.
Fifteen per cent. on the 1st day of September.
Fifteen per cent. on the 1st day of October.
Fifteen per cent. on the 1st day of November.
Twenty per cent. on the 1st day of December.

Parties will have the option of paying faster or in full at any time, and interest will be allowed accordingly; and those entitled to the fractional part of a share, will make the same full by payment of the difference

The semi-annual payment of four per cent. for interest on construction stock, will be made at this office on the 1st day of July. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th June to the 5th day of July, inclusive. By order of the Board.

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1854.—An extra dividend of ten per cent on the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid on the first day of July next. The capital stock is increased fifty per cent, or one million dollars, payable one-half, or fifty dollars per share, on the first day of July next, and the other half on the sixth day of November next. The new stock will be distributed to the old stockholders in the ratio of one share of new stock to every two shares of old stock, according to the stock ledger on the morning of the 25th instant. Fractional parts of shares may be transferred and combined so as to obtain full shares. Any stockholder may at any time after the 30th instant, pay in his new shares in full, and be entitled to rebate at the rate of seven per cent per annum, on the moiety, to the 6th November. The latter half of the increased Stock will not be entitled to any portion of the semi-annual dividend in November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th instant to the 1st July inclusive.

C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND—CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., June 20, 1854.—A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared from the earnings of the past six months, ending with the 30th instant, and payable on the 1st day of July next. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & Co.

An extra dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable in the stock of the Company, has also been declared, and made payable as above.

Transfer books will remain closed from the 24th inst. to 1st proximo, inclusive. By order of the Board of Directors.

T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of three and a-half per cent. on the Capital stock of the said Company, payable on and after the 22d of July next.

The transfer books will be closed after 3 o'clock this day, until the 22d July inclusive.

The interest on the Bonds of this Company falling due on the 1st July, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 73 Broadway, upon presentation of the Coupons, on and after that date By order of the Board.

FRANCIS SPIES, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1854.

FINAL DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of the late PHENIX BANK, whose charter expired on the first day of January, 1854, hereby give notice that they will pay the final dividend of seven (7) per cent. to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st day of July, 1854. Said dividend being in full and final settlement of all claims and demands against the late Phenix Bank, and against the undersigned Trustees thereof.

(Signed) THOMAS TILESTON,
HENRY CARY,
JOSHUA J. HENRY,
Trustees of the late Phenix Bank.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, No 51 Chambers-st.—The trustees of this Institution have directed that interest be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, for six months, ending 30th ult, as follows: On all sums of $500 and under, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum; and on all sums of over $500 and under $2,000 per cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, the 17th instant. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

JOSEPH STUART, President.

PETER CREBAR, Accountant.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1854.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, June 30, 1854.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the third day of July next, preparatory to the dividend to be paid on the first day of August next, and will remain closed till the second day of August next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the HANOVER BANK have THIS DAY declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent. on the Capital Stock, for the six months ending this day, which will be paid to the Stockholders on THURSDAY, the 6th day of July ensuing. By order of the Board. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

EAST RIVER BANK, JUNE 30, 1854.—The President and Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of three and half per cent., on the capital stock, payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 11th July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th July.

WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after July 6. The Transfer Books will be closed to that date inclusive.

DANIEL V. H BERTHOLP, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the ISLAND CITY BANK have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Four per cent., on the Capital Stock, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 10th proximo. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th July, inclusive.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 184 Broadway, corner of Johnst.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of five per cent. for the last six months, payable at the office of the Company on and after the 5th inst—

NEW-YORK, July, 1, 1854. JOHN BAKER, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND.—KNICKERBOCKER BANK—NEW-YORK, July 1, 1854.—The President and Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date

J. A. GUNN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 6 Broad st.—NEW-YORK, July 1, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been this day declared, payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Sec'y.

METROPOLITAN BANK—DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Four per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on Monday, 3d of July next. The transfer book will be closed on Monday morning, 26th instant. By order of the Board.

NEW-YORK, June 23, 1854. H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—No. 18 William-st.
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1854.—Interest on the Bonds of this Company due on the 1st of July, will be paid on and after that date on presentation of the Coupons at this office.

JAMES K. ALEXANDER, Secretary.

MARKET BANK—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of Four per cent. has THIS DAY been declared for the current six months, payable on and after the 10th day of July. The transfer book will be closed from the 30th of June to 10th proximo. By order of the Board of Directors.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK.—A Dividend of Three and a Half per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank will be paid to the Stockholders on and after the 6th of July next. By order of the Board. SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 24, 1854.

CONTINENTAL BANK.—A semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per cent on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on the 3d of July next.

NEW-YORK, June 23, 1854. W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—HANOVER INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of six per cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 1 Hanover-square. By order of the Board. A. M. McKEE, Secretary.

ALTON CITY BONDS.—The interest coupons falling due July 1, on the above bonds, will be paid at the office of the subscribers on and after that date

WADSWORTH & SHELDON, No. 29 Wall st.

THE INTEREST due March 1, on ALBANY AND NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY BONDS, will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 74 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	J. P. G Foster,	J. M. Waterbury,
D. B. Fearing,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,
A. C. Dowling,	M. W. Hamilton,	Samuel V. Hoffman
Gazaway B. Lamar,	Deming Dunr,	John J. Astor, Jr.
George W. Rigrs,	John Stuart,	Fred. A. Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	James C. Bell,
Chas. H. Russell,	Ed. C. Center,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred. G. Foster.
Peleg Hall.	Robert S. Hone,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS:

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martin,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John R. Briggs,	Charles A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	Jas. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
William Okell,	N. P. Freeman,	Chas T. Cromwell,
P. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
H. Quackenbos,	Andre Fromont,	Samuel F. Whitney,
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CASH CAPITAL $300,000.—Office, No. 108 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.—This Company is now prepared to insure buildings, merchandise, personal property, and ships in port and their cargoes, against loss or damage by fire:

DIRECTORS.

James L. Graham,	Daniel Parish,	Evan R. Bebb,
E. Whitehouse,	G. A. Conover,	G. L. Beeckman,
J. B. Varnum,	Martin Bates, Jr.,	Joseph M. Strong,
Leonard Appleby,	Isaac E. Taylor,	Lorrain Freeman,
F. H. Wolcott,	W. Delano, Jr.,	Edwd. Macomber,
Wm. K. Strong,	Henry V. Butler,	John La Farge,
Moses Taylor,	B. R McIlvaine,	Chas. E. Appleby,
Jas. O. Sheldon,	Henry Dwight, Jr.,	Jeremiah Wilbur.

JAMES BATEMAN, President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Office, No. 22 William and 173 Canal-st.

DIRECTORS.

Jeremiah Terbell,	Jas. S. Brouwer,	Chas. T. Pierson,
Freem'n Campbell,	Wm. M. Foster,	Wm. M. Wilson,
John W. Lewis,	Jotham C. Meeker,	Abraham Leggett,
Jno. P. Yelverton,	Lyman Chapin,	Matthias Clark,
Henry S. Terbell,	Solomon Santa,	Thos. Williams,
David Dows,	Charles Tappan,	Edw'd P. Clark,
Richard Varick,	George Warner,	Mortimer Brown,
Wm. D. Washburn,	Christo. Gwyer,	Wm. Moir,
Cor. Stephens,	Wm. J. Buck,	P. J. Bonesteel,
Simon Shindler,	Jno. Moneypenny,	Alfred Barmore,
Geyl'd B. Hubbell,	Geo. D. Cragin,	C. H. McIntire.
Gid'n De Angelis,	Edward Nelson,	

RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. F. Bayard Stevens,	Hull Price,
Wm. H. Wells,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Irad Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated April, 1837—Offices Nos. 67 Wall-st., and 58 Bowery—Continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

D. BURTNETT, President.
J. M. McLEAN, Secretary.

NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of 6 per cent. for six months, payable on the 1st day of July next at the office, No. 7 Wall-st. W. H DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

JUNE 26, 1854.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 5 Tryon-row, cor. Chatham-st.—Insures on the most favorable terms against loss and damage by fire on dwellings, stores, merchandise, &c. JOHN BRUCE, Pres.

FINANCIAL.

BONDS FOR SALE.—The NASHVILLE & CHATTENOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY have for sale 150 Bonds of $1,000 each. They are the Bonds of the Company, endorsed and guaranteed by the State of Tennessee—and are made receivable by the Comptroller of the State as a basis for private banking, under the Free Banking Law of that State. Part of these Bonds have twenty, and part twenty-five years to run, from 1st Jan., 1854, and bear six per cent. interest, payable in coupons half yearly, 1st January and July, in New-York. The payment of the interest on these Bonds is provided for by the Statute in the same manner as in regard to the State Bonds proper,—the Bank of Tennessee being in such case the fiscal agent of the State, and charged equally in the one case as the other, with protecting the faith of the State. Nothing is receivable under the Free Banking Law of Tennessee as a basis for banking except Bonds of the United States, Bonds of the State of Tennessee, and these Bonds guaranteed as above. From the high rates required to be paid for both of the first two kinds of Bonds, these Bonds will find a ready sale in Tennessee, independent of their general value in the market. Persons wishing to buy will apply to the President of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New-York, or to the undersigned, at Nashville Tenn., for terms. The fullest information will be furnished of the state of the Road, and its capacity to pay.

V. K. STEVENSON, President N. & C. R. R. Co.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—The Board of Directors of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company have this day declared, out of their earnings expended in construction, an extra dividend of ten per cent. in stock, to be apportioned to those who shall be holders of the full stock of the Company, on the 15th day of July next; being one share for ten shares, or one-tenth part of a share for each share, held on that day. Holders will have the right to assign the fractional parts to which they may be entitled; and certificates for every ten fractional parts standing in any one name, and for said whole shares, will be issued on and after the 10th day of August next. Dividends declared thereafter will be paid upon all such whole shares as upon other stock of the Company, but dividends will not accrue upon the fractional parts until ten shall have been consolidated into one share, and a certificate issued therefor.—New-York, June 10, 1854.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

THE UNDERSIGNED—Receivers of the Commercial Bank of New-Jersey, hereby give notice to the creditors of said Bank, holding certificates issued by either of said Receivers, that the amount of the second dividend of thirty per cent. ordered by the Chancellor, will be paid on presentation of their respective certificates at the State Bank at New-Brunswick.—June 1, 1854.

THOS. G. MARSH,
CORTLANDT PARKER,
OLIVER S. HALSTED, Jr.

NOTICE.—An election of Directors of the Lebanon Springs Railroad Company will be held at the office of the engineer of the company, at New-Lebanon, on FRIDAY the 28th of July next, at 12 o'clock M.

M. Y. TILDEN, President.

R. C. ROOT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1854.

NATIONAL BANK.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, BENJAMIN T. HOOGLAND was appointed Cashier of this Bank in the place of F. DOBBS, resigned on account of ill-health.

JAMES GALLATIN, President.

NEW-YORK, June 23d, 1854.

AGENCY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.—Notice is hereby given, that an instalment of $12 will be paid on each $1,000 of the Stock of the State of Illinois, at the office of the subscribers, on and after MONDAY, the 3d day of July next. WARDSWORTH & SHELDON, Interest Agents, No. 29 Wall-st.

FINLEY, KISSAM & CO., Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st.—Collections made on all parts of the United States and Canadas, and prompt returns given, at low rates. Business paper and Loans negotiated on Commission. Stocks bought and sold at the Stock Exchange.

DRY GOODS.

MANTILLAS, SHAWLS.—LYONS & JONES Union House, No. 377 Hudson-st., between Canal and Spring-st., are offering great bargains in Mantillas of the latest Paris styles, from $2 to $10, one-half of the Broadway prices! Crape Shawls, 29 per cent. below the regular prices.

CHINA PLAID SILKS—3-4 wide, for Summer dresses, 5s. a yard.

LAWNS, NEWEST STYLES—Full colors; only 1s. and 1s. 6d. per yard.

BAREGES, TISSUES—And a variety of other DRESS GOODS, recently imported, remarkably cheap.

LACE CURTAINS—$4 50 per pair.

QUILTS—$2 each; a large invoice of Lace Mitts, 4s. to 8s. a pair.

DRESS GOODS.—SPRING STYLES.—BOOTH & TUTTLE, No. 146 Broadway, offer to the trade a large and varied stock of Dress Goods of new and approved fabrics and designs. They have now open a great variety of styles of Portsmouth and English lawns, jaconets and organdies, of patterns not before exhibited. Ginghams and gingham lawns, plaid and striped muslins, plain barges of every shade and quality. Grenadines and tissues, plain de laines plain and plaid de bages, plaid and plain poplins, barege de laines, fine Chili cloths, English prints, in a great variety of new styles, to which, together with

New-York Daily Times.

THE TURF.

Closing Races at the National Course—Trotting at the Union Course.

The sports of the Northern turf, over the National Course, Long Island, were closed on Saturday, with a mile and four mile races. The day was delightful, and Green Point, Astoria, and Williamsburg Ferries were crowded with foot-passengers and every description of vehicles. There were not less than fifteen thousand persons on the Course, and many of them were sadly disappointed in consequence of the absence of Mr. TEN BROECK's celebrated horse, *Lexington*, which was expected to run in the four mile race. It appears the owner of *Lexington* deemed it injurious to enter his horse for a race of that distance for the sum of $2,000. He gave due notice to the Club and the proprietors that *Lexington* was out of condition. There was another slight disappointment experienced by the spectators, in consequence of the *Maid of Orleans* being announced as entered in the mile heat race. This was explained as a mistake on the part of the agent having that department of the track in charge.

THE MILE HEAT RACE.

The day's racing opened with the mile heat, which was easily won by *Garrett Davis*, in two straight heats. The long odds of $100 to $15, was bet on *Davis*.

FIRST HEAT.—*White Eye* won the pole, and had a fine send off, going to the turn three or four lengths ahead, and at a rapid rate. He was kept ahead until near the Mansion House, on the back stretch, when *Garrett Davis* made a dash, went by him, and led home an easy winner by twenty yards, in 1:50½.

SECOND HEAT.—*White Eye* had another good send off, and was half a dozen lengths ahead on the upper turn, the rider of *Garrett* holding him back until they reached the lower turn, where he glided by him quickly, and beat him to the stand an open length. Time, 1:51½.

THE FOUR MILE RACE.

This was an exciting contest, but the match was not an equal one. *Highlander* being more fleet and far superior to *Di Clapperton* in a race, requiring both speed and bottom. The race was won by *Highlander* in the following time:

TIME OF EACH RACE.

	Time—First Heat.	*Time—Second Heat.*
First mile	2:08½	1:55½
Second mile	1:59½	1:54½
Third mile	1:55	1:55½
Fourth mile	1:54	2:00
Total	7:40	7:40½

Trotting Matches at the Union and Centreville Courses this Week.

The usual sports will be resumed at the old Union Course this week. Mr. JOHN I. SNEDIKER has made extensive preparations for the accommodation of his patrons. The trotting matches toc ome off at the Union and Centreville Courses, this week, are as follows:

TO-DAY a match will take place between Mr. SNEDIKER's gray gelding and Mr. JONAS' brown mare *Irene*—for $500 a side, best three in five, in harness.

True John and *Lady Collins* also trot to-day.

ON FRIDAY the race between *Highland Maid*, who has trotted her mile in the extraordinary time of 2:27, in harness, and the horse *Grey Eddy* comes off. The conditions of the race are best three in five, to sulkies. $10,000 has been staked by the owners of these nags.

These races are to take place on the Centreville track.

ON THURSDAY, at the Union Course, *Lady Collins* will start for a match of $500 a side against *Lady Franklin*. This will be a fine contest, as both horses have won a high reputation.

ON MONDAY next, July 10, a *five mile race* takes place on the Union Course between the pacer *Hero* and the trotting gelding *Prince*, for $4,000.

We understand that Mr. SNEDIKER, the proprietor of the Union, thinks of offering a large purse for a four mile running-race, and hopes to prevail on Mr. TEN BROECK to start his beautiful horse *Lexington*. Liberal purses for trotting will also be given by Mr. SNEDIKER during the season.

NEW-YORK CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

For Particulars see our Advertising Columns.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The wonderful Ravels and Mdlle. Yrca Maibias.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—Rebels and Tories—Herr Cline—Pocijah B. Peasley.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Crossing the Atlantic—Irish Assurance and Modesty.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Two Performances.

GEO. CHRISTY AND WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 444 Broadway.—Negro Minstrelsy.

CHINESE ASSEMBLY ROOMS.—Buckley's Ethiopian Serenaders.

CHINESE BUILDINGS.—Donetti's Trained Animals.

MURDERS, SUICIDES, &c.

Murder in the Fourth Ward—A Man Shot with a Horse Pistol—The Inquest.

Saturday night about 12 o'clock, a horrible and apparently deliberate murder was committed by an Englishman named WILLIAM FOULKES, at a porter-house kept by him at No. 64 Frankfort-street. The victim was EDWARD BOGAN. He was shot with a large sized horse pistol. The following is the testimony adduced before Coroner HILTON:

Robert Connaughan sworn—I reside at No. 17 Jacob-street; I know Edward Bogan the deceased; I have known him since 1836; about 10 or 15 minutes after 12 o'clock this morning I was accosted by two friends of mine named Wm. McLaughlin and John O'Donnell; we got into conversation together about the state of trade and on business; we worked at the morocco finishing; while we were talking together a man named Hammon came along, when McLaughlin stepped up to him, saying, "You struck me a week ago;" Hammon said he had done so, but I now apologise for and hope you will receive it; I advised them to drop the matter; they did so, when Hammon asked us to go into Mr. Cleary's, No. 11 Jacob-street, and take a drink; we all went in for that purpose; when we went a man named John Ward took hold of me in a friendly way, saying "you must drink with me?" I told him I came with other company; but he insisted on my drinking; I did so; while I was in the act of drinking, I saw deceased in the store; there were several persons there whom I did not know; this is the first I noticed of the deceased being there; he approached me, saying "come out, I want to tell you something;" I went out on the sidewalk with him; he lives with his family in the same house, and hired apartments from me; he told me that he had paid my wife his rent, which was a balance of $4 50; after further conversation, of a private character, he asked me to take a walk around the corner; I went with him, and he went into Frankfort-street near Gold, and sat down upon an iron grating; we were talking together of our prospects in business; he said he thought of going to the country, and I told him I thought I would also go to Newark, N. J.; we sat there together about ten minutes; it was then 12½ o'clock, and I proposed we should go home, and he remarked, "I have a shilling left, that I have never spent yet. I will ask me to go and take a drink; I replied, "There is no place open, now;" we then walked up near Jacob-street, when he stepped out into the street, and asked me to follow; he crossed and beckoned to me, and I went over to him; he then went into the bar-room kept by the prisoner, at No. 64 Frankfort-street; he was just inside of the door, and I had my hand against it; it is a double door, and opens from the centre; the prisoner approached him at this moment, put his hand on his shoulder and pushed him (the deceased) outside; as the prisoner pushed the deceased, he turned around as if to go out, when the prisoner drew a pistol from some where about his person and fired at the deceased; he pointed the pistol at the back of deceased's neck; when deceased entered the store the prisoner pushed him with his left hand, and just as he turned, he drew the pistol with his right hand, and fired it at the deceased; I am sure I saw the pistol pointed towards the back part of deceased's neck; as soon as the shot was fired, the deceased fell down and never spoke afterwards; and the blood flowed from the back part of his neck; the deceased had not spoken a word to the prisoner; when the prisoner approached deceased and pushed him, he said to him, "go out," or something to that effect; I am certain the deceased made no reply, as he did not have time to do so before he received the shot; the pistol was a large sized one; at the time the shot was fired I stood near, and on the right side of the prisoner; the pistol now shown is about the size of the one spoken of; I am sure it was larger than the two now shown me; I am not aware of any quarrel having taken place between prisoner and deceased, or of the existence of any hard feelings between them; as soon as the prisoner had shot deceased, he went out the door which was shut behind him; there were other persons in the bar-room, but I did not know them; I don't think I should know any of them again if I should see them; I don't know that the deceased was in the habit of coming to this place; I should think the prisoner was sober at the time he shot the deceased; the deceased and myself were perfectly sober at the time he shot him; we were going in his house to take a drink together; the place was open at the time; it is a public porter and lodging-house; when the deceased fell it was on his side and face, and I cried out "Watch!" at the top of my lungs; a number of persons came up, and among them was a policeman; the deceased was taken to a drug store on the corner of Gold and Frankfort-streets; I have no idea why he shot the deceased; the deceased offered no resistance to the prisoner; there was a light inside of the house, and I saw a pistol in his hand; the deceased was a very quiet and peaceable man.

John Downing, sworn—I am a Policeman of the Fourth Ward; I was on duty on Frankfort-street about 12½ o'clock this morning, when I heard the cry of murder and watch; when I came up I saw six or eight persons standing on the sidewalk opposite prisoner's house; I saw deceased laying on the sidewalk dead; he was laying on his left side and bleeding from his neck; the last witness was there leaning over him; a crowd gathered around and wanted to break into the house to arrest the prisoner; the doors of the prisoner's house were shut, and the gas in the bar-room turned off; I got assistance, forced the door and lit the gas; no one was in the bar-room, and all the doors leading to it on the premises; we found the prisoner in a closet in a back room off the bar, locked up with another man; he had the door locked on the inside; we were obliged to force it; we also arrested a woman up stairs in the house, and she said she wanted to get her shawl out of this closet; this is what drew my attention to it.

John Ewing, sworn—I lodge with the prisoner; I am a laborer along shore; about 12 o'clock last night I was standing at the counter of the prisoner's bar-room, No. 64 Frankfort street, and a man came in at the front door; the prisoner exclaimed, "Go out, I won't have you here;" the prisoner was then standing at the door with his hand against it; those that were trying to get in was the party that was there a short time before, on last Monday evening, and had beaten the prisoner; the deceased was not one of them, and I never saw him before in this house; I think I have met him in the street; he had a pistol in his hand white at the door; he held it in his left hand, and as the door opened I heard a pistol shot fired; the pistol here shown me is the one the prisoner held in his hand; after the report was given, the prisoner fastened up his place; I am certain that the pistol shown me is the one I saw in the prisoner's hand; I heard cries of murder, and the prisoner then told us to "go to bed;" the prisoner was behind the bar when I went up stairs; he seemed a little excited; I heard a man by the name of Thornton outside say that the prisoner had shot a man; this man lodged with prisoner; after I went up stairs the doors were forced; I came down and was arrested; I have seen the pistol now shown me before last night; it was behind the bar; it belonged to the prisoner; there were two small pistols hanging up behind the bar; these are the ones now shown about half an hour before the pistol was fired, the prisoner showed me the large pistol saying, "if the mob came around his door he would put a bullet through some of them;" I don't know whether it was loaded at this time or not; he told me it was loaded; he did not say what with; I came in about 10 o'clock; a man told me that some difficulty had taken place early in the evening; the only difficulty I saw was at the time the pistol was fired.

John Hylton, being duly sworn, says—I reside with the prisoner at No. 64 Frankfort-street; I am a printer; I was in the bar-room of the prisoner nearly all the evening, and up to 12 o'clock last night; I was not out of the house more than twenty minutes all day; and this occurred between 11 and 12 o'clock last night; I did not hear or see any disturbance in the house up to the time of my going to bed; I went to bed about 12 o'clock, or a little later; when I left the prisoner and others in the bar-room; some time after going to bed I heard loud rapping at the front door; there was also loud talking going on; the noise came from the street; about ten minutes after, I heard a report of a pistol; I got up and went to the front second story window; I understood from the crowd that a man had been shot; I did not recognize any one in the crowd; I went down stairs, and found the door at the foot of the stairs locked; I went back into my room; a short time after, the police broke in and arrested me; I have seen two small pistols hanging behind the bar; the prisoner was out nearly all the evening; I think he came home at about 10½ o'clock; I did not hear him remark he would shoot any one if they came there; I never told John Ewing that the prisoner had shot a man.

George Newton, sworn—I am a bricklayer, and reside at No. 64 Frankfort-street; I went into the house about 11 o'clock last evening; the prisoner and nine or ten others were there when I entered; they were ordered out, and went; they then commenced kicking against the doors, and broke out one of the panels; the party went away, and, shortly after, two of the men returned, and when I opened the door, by order of the proprietor, they pushed in and demanded drinks; he pushed them out; I saw a pistol in the hands of John Ewing; these are the pistols now shown; I never saw him have a pistol before; while the prisoner was in the act of pushing these men out a pistol was fired; I intended to have closed the door; the men present did not offer any violence to the prisoner; the large pistol now shown belongs to the prisoner; I shut the door after the pistol was fired; the prisoner said that a man was shot and laying on the sidewalk; he said "he did not think that Johnny could have done that," meaning John Ewing; John Ewing and another man then went to bed; all left the room except the prisoner and myself; we put the lights out and locked the door; the prisoner asked me to go in the closet with him, and gave as a reason for so doing that he had a quarrel with his wife and would not go to bed with her; his wife was up stairs; a short time after we were both arrested; at the time the pistol was fired a man named Jim was standing near Ewing; this man "Jim" went up stairs with John Ewing when the pistol was fired; at the time he was pushing the men out the pistol was fired; he was pushing them with both hands.

Michael Wogan, being sworn, says—Officer Mahar and myself arrested the prisoner; we found him in the closet off the back room; he appeared sober; he said he knew the man that had shot deceased and mentioned a man named John; the large pistol was in the closet with him; he was sitting on it; Newton had the other two pistols.

Thomas C. Fennell, M. D., sworn—I made a *post mortem* examination on the body of deceased; I found shot lodged in the upper or the spinal marrow; they entered between the base of the skull and first *cervices vertebra*; on examining the back of the neck I counted 75 perforations, all produced by the same sized shot; I extracted several of them; the injuries, as described, were the cause of death; I found no wadding in his neck; these perforations extended over the whole back of the neck; the skin was not burned, and I should think the person who fired the pistol must have been within four feet of the deceased; the shot perforated directly from behind the head and glanced toward the face; I am not acquainted with fire-arms.

THE VERDICT.

We, the Jury, find that the deceased, EDWARD BOGAN, came to his death by a shot fired from a pistol, and that said shot was wilfully fired at deceased by WILLIAM FOULKES, at No. 64 Frankfort-street. (Signed)

John B. Rothert, Patrick Ryan, Edward Campbell, Frederick Ticken, William Fehan, John Tierney, John Haggerty, Peter Davis.

The prisoner was fully committed by the Coroner for trial. A number of witnesses were detained in custody to appear and testify.

The Body of Mr. Conklin, Custom-House Watchman, Discovered—Inquest and Verdict of the Jury.

The body of Mr. JAMES CONKLIN, whose mysterious disappearance from the bark *Anna*, lying off pier No. 6, North River, caused suspicion of foul play, was discovered in the dock on Friday, and removed to No. 131 Liberty-street, on Saturday. Coroner WILHELM held an inquest upon the body, which occupied the whole of the day. It was proved that Mr. CONKLIN when he went on board the vessel was intoxicated, and about two o'clock lay down to sleep, and was not seen afterwards.

Nicholas Neagle, of the river police, No. 136 Prince-street, sworn—I was on duty on board the bark *Anna*, pier No. 6, North River, last Sunday evening, 25th inst., at 10 o'clock James Conklin, a Custom-house night watchman, came on board; he was intoxicated at the time; I did not know him; about 11 o'clock he left the quarter-deck and went to the main deck, and turned to go into the cabin; whether he entered I do not know; after he went to the main deck I heard him talking to some persons, where I could not see, and directly some one knocked deceased down upon his back upon the deck; he called me to help him, as some one of the passengers had knocked him down; I told him I had nothing to do with them, but that if he would let them alone they would let him alone; whilst we were talking a woman, one of the passengers, came up and called the captain, who came and said, "Policeman, there is a man down stairs interfering with my passengers, and I want you to put him ashore"; I replied that he was a Custom-house officer, and that he had a right to be on board the ship, and I had no business to put him ashore; the captain told him he must not go into the cabin, and said he would report him the next day; the captain then went into his cabin; I told deceased he would get both himself and me into trouble; after this everything was perfectly quiet; at 2 o'clock he said he would lie down; I told him he had better go home, as there was no danger of anything happening, and I would look out and see if it was right; he said he would not go home, but would lie down; I put a coat I had under his head, on a bench in the right cabin window, on the poop deck; he then lay down, and I went and sat by the forecastle; the galley obstructed my view of the quarter-deck; about 3½ o'clock I went aft to the quarter-deck; when I got there, I saw deceased's hat, but he was not to be seen any where; I did not report his absence, as I supposed he had left the ship to go home, and had forgotten his hat; about 5 o'clock, I left the ship, and took the hat and started for home; a policeman I met told me he believed deceased lived in Cedar-street; I went and made inquiries, but could not find out where deceased lived; I left the hat at No. 78 Warren-street, intending to take it down in the evening; on going there on Monday I found persons were grappling for the body; when deceased laid down his hat was pulled partly over his face; the hat was lying not two feet from where I left him; a little after 2 o'clock myself and deceased left, and had a drink at the corner of Park-place and Broadway; three other river police went with us; the bark lay at the end of the pier, and deceased lay on the side nearest the pier; when I was at the forecastle, I heard the passengers talking, but no quarrelling; when I left the ship at 4 o'clock I spoke to Mr. Miller, and told him the Custom-house officer had left the ship; I went to get some coffee, and returned and remained until after 5 o'clock.

Gerhard Washlendorff, captain of the bark *Anna*, sworn—A lady passenger came to me, and asked me to come forward, as there was a drunken man in the second cabin; I went and spoke to the policeman—last witness—and directed him to put him ashore; he said he could not, as he was a Custom-house officer; I asked deceased if he was a Custom-house officer; he said he was; I told him if he went into the cabin again I would report him; he said, "Captain, excuse me, I have been down fishing to-day, and am a little tipsy;" after this he left the deck, and went into the cabin to bed; after this I heard a falling on the quarter-deck, as I supposed, and footsteps of one or more persons walking there; I heard the sound of something falling first, and footsteps afterwards; I am certain I heard no sound of anything plunging into the water; I think if I had heard anything like that, I should have known it; I paid no attention to the noise, and fell asleep; I heard deceased was missing on the afternoon of Monday; I had no quarrel with deceased; when I was called on deck to deceased by the lady, he was without his hat.

Several other witnesses were examined, but their evidence was not material to the point.

Thomas C. Farnell, M. D., No. 39 Grand-street, and Dr. Richardson, No. 3 Madison-street, sworn, stated they made a *post mortem* examination of the body of James Conklin, now lying dead at No. 138 Liberty-street, and found no marks of violence, excepting several contusions on the face and forehead, and were of the opinion that his death was caused by drowning.

Coroner Wilhelm then shortly addressed the Jury, when they returned a verdict of death by drowning, from cause or causes to the Jury unknown. Deceased was a native of New-Jersey, 25 years of age.

Accidental Death by a Pistol.

On Saturday Coroner Hilton held an inquest at the New-York Hospital, upon the body of Isaac May, who was admitted to the Institution laboring under a severe wound in the thigh, the result of a discharge from a pistol. It was given in evidence that the deceased went to the rooms of Mr. Adolph M. Cerf, a watchmaker, residing at No. 238 Rivington-street, to get a small clock which Mr. Cerf had to repair for the deceased's father. On the wall of Mr. Cerf's room was hanging a pistol, loaded with shot, which the deceased removed from its place. It was taken from him by Mr. Cerf, who cautioned him against touching firearms, especially when they were loaded, as that was. The pistol was restored to its place. Shortly afterwards, Mr. Cerf having occasion to turn his back, he was alarmed by the report of a pistol and shriek of the deceased, who cried out that he had shot himself in the leg, and to send for a doctor. A doctor was sent for, as well as the parents of the deceased, and he was removed to the New-York Hospital by the advice of the physician and consent of his parents, in which institution he died yesterday, of the injuries he had received. The Jury returned a verdict of death from accidentally shooting himself in the thigh with a pistol. Deceased was a native of New-York, 15 years of age.

Drowned.

A carman yesterday, at the foot of Dunne-street, whilst endeavoring to save his horse—it having backed itself and cart into the river—was drowned. His body was recovered.

Suicide of a Young Man in Eleventh-avenue.

On Friday night, shortly after 12 o'clock, information was taken to the Twenty-second Ward Station-house, that the body of a man was lying on the rail track of the Eleventh-avenue, near Sixty-sixth street. By the direction of Captain Witter, a party of men was dispatched to fetch the body, which was brought to the Station-house, when it was discovered that his chest on the left side was perforated by two bullets. On searching the body, not a vestige of any property was found. The Coroner was notified, and Captain Witter instituted inquiries, when it was found that on Friday night or Saturday morning, a man who gave his name as Quin, had called at a grocery and deposited a detached lever silver hunting watch, No. 1,871, N. Y., Tobias, Liverpool; a breast-pin, a double-barrelled pistol, a shot-belt, a ramrod, a bullet mould, a pocket handkerchief, two keys, a snuff-box, a pair of spectacles mounted in German silver, and a case. He also gave an address, which on the police applying, it was said no person of such name lived there, nor was any such person known. The property was stated to belong to the dead man. Quin then left.

Coroner O'Donnell attended at the station-house, but there being no evidence, he adjourned. A post mortem examination of the body was then performed by Dr. O. Hanlon, when it was proved that the clothes were perforated with holes corresponding to those found in the chest. Deceased had the appearance of being a German. He was five feet six inches in height, with light hair, and a goatee of delicate appearance, slight make; he had on a white flannel undershirt, a figured muslin shirt, black silk figured neck tie, black satin vest, black frock coat, nearly new, plaid trousers, gray cotton socks, and shoes. Coroner O'Donnell held an inquest yesterday morning, when a verdict of suicide was rendered.

Killed by a Fire Engine.

Coroner Hilton held an inquest yesterday at the New-York Hospital, on the body of James Hooth, who was killed by attaching himself to a fire engine. It appeared that on the alarm of fire about 6 o'clock P. M., Engine Company No. 4, stationed in Mercer-street, near Fourth, started down Fourth in the direction of Sixth-avenue, and the deceased jumped over the rope and took hold about six feet ahead of the tongue. Between Amity and Bleecker-streets, on the Sixth-avenue iron track, while the engine was proceeding at a very rapid rate, the deceased stumbled, lost his hold upon the rope, and though every exertion was instantly made to hold up and save him, the wheels of the very heavy machine passed over him, fracturing the bones of the pelvis, and producing severe internal injuries. The evidence of Mr. George Edgar, a member of No. 4's Company, and the testimony of Dr. Peters, who stated that the deceased was received at the Hospital in a state of collapse, and died two hours subsequently from the extensive wounds he had sustained, caused the Jury to return a verdict of "death by injuries accidently received." The deceased was a native of Albany, a single man, about 25 years of age, and kept an exchange office in Fourth-street, near Sixth-avenue. His remains will be removed to Albany in the morning for interment.

[Advertisement.]

TO SPORTSMEN—WOODCOCK SEASON.—Now commences the Woodcock Season, when ardent gunners take the field. To bag this prized bird, it behooves them to use preventions against suffering from thirst or drinking the bad water of ponds and swamps, especially when the cholera threatens to become an epidemic. WOLFE'S Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps will prove a valuable and agreeable aid to them, afford a security against the results of long tramps and bad water, soothe the nerves, and refresh while it invigorates them. It is endorsed by the whole Medical Faculty as the purest alcoholic beverage now sold. Put up in pint and quart bottles. For sale by J. & J. CODDINGTON, New-York Hotel, and all the Druggists in the City.

[Advertisement.]

LIFE SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS.—The attention of the public is called to our new style Daguerreotypes on paper, taken in all sizes—the life-size far surpassing in depth of tone and brilliancy the most finished painting on canvas—the smaller sizes resembling the most delicate miniatures on ivory. As to likeness and durability they are unsurpassed. Perfect likenesses of any size can be made by this process from Daguerreotypes. Taken only by J. GURNEY & C. D. FREDRICKS, No. 21 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris; and No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Two of the most magnificent piano-fortes ever manufactured—one of papier-maché, the other elaborately carved rosewood—and which were pronounced the best on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, being made expressly for the Fair, without regard to expense, are now offered for sale, together with a handsome assortment of instruments of their own manufacture, at the warerooms of GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW, No. 505 Broadway, adjoining St. Nicholas Hotel. Also, an assortment of very superior Melodions.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Particular attention is requested to the sale by MARKE A. WILKES, Auctioneer, on Thursday, July 6, at 1 o'clock, on the ground, of two hundred choice and beautiful building sites, situated a short distance above the village of Newtown, on the Flushing Plank-road and Junction-avenue, and within one hundred yards of the depôt of the New-York and Flushing Railroad. The terms of sale are unusually favorable, and the sale positive without reserve.

[Advertisement.]

☞ THE PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET OR MUSEUM, No. 308 Broadway, will remain open and free to visitors daily, and on the Fourth, the Brothers FOWLER will be in attendance, to wait upon those who may wish their services. Citizens and strangers will find this an agreeable place to visit. Examinations, with charts and written descriptions of character, when desired. No. 308, two blocks above the Bank.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Undoubtedly there will be a great rush to INSLEY'S Daguerrean Gallery, No. 311 Broadway, on the Fourth. His four windows will be free to his customers to view the procession. His gallery is one of the most fashionable, and his pictures are not surpassed by any in the world at higher prices.

[Advertisement.]

☞ DOLBEAR'S Academy of Writing, Book-keeping, &c., No. 609 Broadway, corner Houston-street, is the largest in America. There are seven splendid rooms open for ladies and gentlemen day and evening. Ladies entering this day secure private lessons without extra charge.

[Advertisement.]

FIRE-WORKS.—J. H. HARLEY, No. 34 John-street, will, for the accommodation of his customers, keep open until late this evening. Also, on the morning of the 4th. A few fine exhibition pieces for sale—apply early. His whole stock of rockets, candles, &c., will be received. Every article warranted.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of fine teas will be found at the store of the Canton Tea Company, No. 125 Chatham-street, the oldest tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers that they can do better than else where, either wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Franconi's Hippodrome gives an afternoon as well as evening entertainment daily. This is for the accommodation of families and others who wish to avoid the crowded audiences in the evening.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, June 28, by Rev. Dr. Vermilye, Mr. THEODORE F. HAY, of Cleveland, Ohio, to Miss JOSEPHINE STRANG, daughter of J. W. Strang, Esq., of New-York.

At Melcombe Dam, on Sunday evening June 25, by Rev. Wm. Richmond, WM. E. SMITH, Jr., to SARAH ANN REED, of the City of New-York.

At Cold Spring, L. I., on Wednesday, June 28, by Rev. Mr. Edwards Miss ELIZABETH H. CONKLIN, daughter of R. M. Conklin, Esq., to Mr. WILLIAM KISSAM, of Millburn, N. J.

At Rutland Vt., in Trinity Church, on Wednesday, June 28, by Rev. Dr. John A. Hicks, DWIGHT TOWNSEND, of New-York City, to EMILY, daughter of Hon. George T. Hodges, of Rutland.

DIED.

In this City, on Saturday, July 1, GEORGE AUGUSTUS RAPELYE, in the 29th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 179 Clinton-st., on Monday, 3d inst., at 12 o'clock, M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Newtown, L. I.

In this City, on Sunday, July 2, ELIZA JANE NORTON, eldest daughter of John Norton, of Eastport, Me., aged 27 years and 10 months.

Funeral services at the Church of the Saviour, Rev. Dr. Farrer's, Pierrepont-st Brooklyn, at 1 o'clock, P. M., this day. Her friends, and those of her brother, John Norton, Jr., are invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Eastport for interment.

In this City, on Sunday afternoon, July 2, WM. B. FULLER, in the 66th year of his age.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, 5th inst., at 3 P. M., from his late residence, No. 15 Beach-st., without further invitation.

In this City, after a short but severe illness, WILLIAM F., oldest son of Harvey F. and Phebe A. Minniry, aged 6 years, 10 months and 23 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, at 9 o'clock, A. M., at No. 190 West 15th-st.

In this City, on Saturday morning, July 1, after a short illness, LOUISE H., daughter of Wm. E. Thorn, in the 20th year of her age.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, July 1, HESTER, wife of Wm. D. Maxwell, aged 31 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of Mercantile Lodge, No. 47, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day (Monday), at 11 A. M., from No. 144 Willoughby-st., without further notice.

In Westchester Co., on Sunday morning July 2, at the residence of her father SARAH LOUISA HAWLEY, aged 6 years, 8 months and 24 days, eldest child of Benjamin M. Whitlock.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend her funeral, from the Presbyterian Church, corner of 19th-st and 5th-av., Rev. Dr. Alexander's, on Wednesday, 5th inst., at 3½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood. She was beloved by all who knew her, and during her lingering illness looked forward to the joy of meeting her Saviour in heaven.

At New-Rochelle suddenly, on Sunday, July 2, CHARLES FREDERICK, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of his son-in-law, Henry B. Cook and hyner Fegute, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at New-Rochelle, on Tuesday, 4th inst., at 2 P. M. Carriages leave New-Haven depôt at 11½ A. M.

At Cornwall, Orange Co., on Saturday morning, ISAAC GREENE, M. D., of this City, after a lingering illness.

His funeral will take place from the Friends' meeting-house in Canterbury, at 3 o'clock P. M., to-day. The friends of the family will please attend, without further invitation.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Markets see Sixth Page.

MONDAY, July 3—A. M.

The Fiscal or Treasury year of the General Government closed on 30th ult. Of the comparative Import and Export movement at the port of New-York, the following memorandum has been sent to us from the Custom House, the Import figures being official, and the Export believed to be nearly exact, though it is proper to state that the June tables at the Export desk were not completed to a late hour on Saturday afternoon.

Imports at the port of New-York during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1854, as compared with previous years:

	1853-4.	1852-3.
Entered for Consumption	$135,434,663	$147,999,545
Entered for Warehouse	14,144,583	27,984,399
Entered Free Goods	13,357,173	13,781,855
Entered Specie	1,430,186	2,937,648
Grand total	$165,370,465	$191,851,537

Exports at the port of New-York during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1854, as compared with previous years:

	1853-4.	1852-3.
Domestic Merchandise	$43 993,256	$66 487,510
Foreign Dutiable	4,158 027	5,140,157
Foreign Free	1,058,207	701 473
Specie	21,187,338	32,126,858
Grand total	$70,623,724	$105,169,443

We subjoin our usual monthly tables of the Import, Export and Gold movement at this port and at the Mint in Philadelphia, conformed as near as practicable—allowing for typographical errors and mistakes in addition which will occur from month to month to—the foregoing result:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1853-4.	1852-3.
July	$20,078,000	$12,892,000
August	19,682,000	15,252,000
September	16,997,000	12,553,000
October	11,926,000	8,585,000
November	12,430,000	8,856,000
December	13,317,000	10,176,000
January	19,318,000	13,408,000
February	10,816,000	17,358,000
March	16,112,000	19,166,000
April	16,573,000	14,326,000
May	17,015,000	14,332,000
June	13,529,000	17,436,000
Total, fiscal year	$186,694,000	$163,940,000

TOTAL APPORTIONED THUS:

	1853-4.	1852-3.
Goods, Consumpt'n direct	$147,929,000	$135,429,000
Goods, Warehoused	27,984,000	15,144,000
Total, Dutiable	$175,913,000	$150,583,000
Free Goods	12,781,000	13,357,000
Total, as above	$188,694,000	$163,940,000

EXPORT DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1853-4.	1852-3.
July	$4,883,000	$2,966,000
August	4,540,000	2,341,000
September	5,579,000	3,289,000
October	5,459,000	3,478,000
November	7,489,000	3,529,000
December	7,167,000	2,948,000
January	5,304,000	2,995,000
February	5,401,000	4,325,000
March	5,563,000	4,705,000
April	4,579,000	4,224,000
May	5,524,000	4,166,000
June	4,995,000	5,057,000
Total, fiscal year	$66,483,000	$43,993,000
Foreign goods reex'd	6,450,000	5,508,000

DEPOSIT OF GOLD DUST AT PHILADELPHIA MINT.

	1853-4.	1852-3.
July	$3,491,000	$4,200,000
August	4,512,000	2,675,000
September	3,025,000	4,553,000
October	4,452,000	4,140,000
November	3,630,000	7,260,000
December	4,445,000	3,330,000
January	4,201,000	4,962,000
February	2,514,000	3,549,000
March	3,982,000	7,534,000
April	3,469,000	4,766,000
May	3,596,000	4,366,000
June	4,000,000*	6,689,000
Total, fiscal year	$45,317,000	$53,024,000
For'n Specie at N.Y.	2,937,000	1,430,000

*Official return not yet published.

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1853-4.	1852-3.
July	$3,901,000	$2,971,000
August	1,184,000	2,936,000
September	1,244,000	2,122,000
October	3,758,000	2,452,000
November	3,886,000	810,000
December	3,132,000	1,200,000
January	1,846,000	748,000
February	580,000	1,121,000
March	1,466,000	532,000
April	3,475,000	767,000
May	3,651,000	2,162,000
June	4,013,000	3,246,000
Total fiscal year	$32,136,000	$21,147,000

The following are the exports for the past week, exclusive of specie:

Flour, bbls	23,256	$189,93
Wheat, bush	65,882	124,053
Cotton, bales	13,866	798,776
Corn, bush	33,824	27,471
Corn Meal, bbls. and tcs	352	1,331
Beef, bbls. and tcs	1,017	27,730
Pork, bbls. and tcs	4,890	79,669
Total produce		$1,233,923
Miscellaneous		434,397
Exports for the week		$1,667,620

The failure of Messrs. ROBERT and GEO. L. SCHUYLER was announced in Wall-street on Saturday, and the unfortunate event, coming at an hour when a more hopeful feeling began to be encouraged by the various Federal, State and local disbursements of the first of July, was the chief topic of conversation. Its effect on the Stock Exchange was to check improvement on the Board list generally, and to cause a further decline in New-York and New-Haven, and New-York and Harlem Securities, the senior member of the house—now and for some days past, seriously ill at his residence up town—being the President of the first, and the junior, the President of the last named Road. They are also very large contractors in several of the unfinished Western works. Mr. ROBT. SCHUYLER was one, and we believe, the chief originator of the great Illinois Central scheme, and was President of the Road up to the present year. He is a gentleman of large experience in Railway building, and his ambitious enterprise and more than ordinary ability, backed by early success and a handsome private estate, made him so prominent in the public works of the country that he held no less than three Presidencies and several Treasurships, previous to the fatal Norwalk accident on the New-Haven Road, which led to an act of the Connecticut Legislature, restricting the head of that Road from holding any other Railroad Presidency. His brother was then made President of the Harlem Road. The undertakings of the firm were large previous to the check which was first given to the Railway interest in the Fall of 1853, by the European War and the rise in the value of Money on this side; and unfortunately they were not—and probably, from their unfinished or already embarrassed condition, could not be—curtailed in season to prevent a disaster which was not wholly unexpected to those who have closely watched the movements in Wall-street for the past few months. The sum total of their present contracts we have no means of estimating. They certainly, however, count by millions of dollars, and we have heard their current liabilities over and above their own wealth or accumulations involved in Railway obligations, at two millions of dollars. The temporary expedients to which the long protracted pressure in the Money Market, and the necessity of meeting maturing installments upon the large loans in which they are interested, have no doubt increased the cost of carrying this heavy burden. The general effect of the failure is variously regarded in the Street—by some as being a storm which may clear the Railway atmosphere of some of its most serious embarrassments; by others as only one, and not the last, of the severe shocks which financial confidence in the condition of the times, is now subject to.

The July dividend dues of the several States, and most of the Railroads, East and West, were punctually met on Saturday, and the disbursements, including the City Bank and Insurance payments, were the largest, we believe, ever made in the Street. The Federal Sub-Treasury also paid $400,000 from its Interest fund, leaving about $600,000 to go out in the next few days. In aid of the office here, $1,000,000 was transferred from the Mint at Philadelphia, and further sums are expected from that depository and from the Sub-Treasury at Boston. The Mexican draft of $7,000,000 was not presented. A rumor obtained that it was received here by the late mail from Washington in the afterno

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 872. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

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RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Boundary Commissioner—Congressional Adjournment.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 3.

General CAMPBELL, late Mexican Boundary Commissioner, will certainly be appointed the Commissioner on behalf of the United States to run the new Mexican boundary, under the Gadsden Treaty. I understand that his arrangements are nearly or quite completed for an early assumption of the active duties of the position.

The agreement of the two Houses, fixing upon the 4th of August for the adjournment, has created a great stir among the numerous parties engaged in urging doubtful schemes and speculations through Congress. It will be necessary to keep a sharp eye out, henceforth, for the land schemes and other projects of special legislation, to prevent the slipping through of those which have no other merit than the prospective profits of the projectors. The hurry and bustle of the close of a Session is the harvest time for speculators upon Congress and the Treasury; and it is the time, too, when a word in season from the watchful may effectually stave off and kill them. S.

Death of Father Ritchie.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 3.

The venerable THOMAS RITCHIE, of Virginia, formerly of the Richmond *Enquirer*, and the Washington *Union*, died in this city to-day.

The Boston Fugitive Slave Case.

BOSTON, Monday, July 3.

Judge HOAR, to-day, in his charge to the new Grand Jury, alluded to the recent attack on the Court-house and other circumstances arising from the arrest and rendition of ANTHONY BURNS. He said the Fugitive Slave law was binding upon the citizens of Massachusetts, like other laws which had the sanction of the State and United States Supreme Court, and that to obstruct the law were clearly guilty of riot, &c. In regard to the action of the Mayor, in delegating very responsible powers to the military, His Honor held that such proceedings were not legal. The civil power is first, and its proper representatives must be on the ground and give personal direction, when riot is threatened and resort to military aid deemed necessary.

This has been the hottest day of the season, the thermometer reaching 92° in the shade.

Convicted of being Engaged in the Slave-Trade.

BOSTON, Monday, July 3.

In the United States Circuit Court, to-day, CASPAR HERMAN, Master of the brig *Glamorgan*, which vessel was taken on the coast of Africa, by the United States brig *Perry*, and sent here, was convicted of being engaged in the Slave-trade.

Hot Weather in Philadelphia—Visiting Firemen.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 3.

The heat has been most intense to-day. The thermometer reached 95° in the shade.

The Live Oak Engine Company, of New-York, arrived here on a visit this afternoon, and were received by an escort of twenty Companies, when a procession was formed and marched to the Moyamensing Hose House, where they were received with a salute, bonfires, &c. An arch had also been thrown across the street. A collation took place at the Wetherill House this evening.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 3.

The heat has been most oppressive to-day. Thermometer 94° in the shade. A grand "Know-Nothing" Jubilee is to come off here to-morrow.

The Catholics of Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 3.

It having been reported that the Catholics would carry objectionable flags in procession to-morrow, and trouble being apprehended, Archbishop PURCELL publishes a card this afternoon, assuring his fellow-citizens of every denomination, that it is not the intention of the Catholics to carry any objectionable flag, sign, or emblem, and that they will not attach a cross to the American flag.

Destructive Fire at Roxbury, Mass.

BOSTON, Monday, July 3.

A fire occurred on Washington-street, Roxbury, this morning, destroying six wooden buildings, mostly occupied as dry goods stores. The principal sufferers are W. & A. BACON, DEXTER DANA, WM. GILL, HARLOW & BUNKER, and J. B. YOUNG. The loss is about $10,000.

The weather is extremely hot to-day.

Steamship Pampero.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 1.

The steamship *Pampero* leaves this port to-morrow for New-York.

THE TURF OF 1854.

Spirited Trotting Matches at the Centreville Course.

The trotting sports of the turf on Long Island, were resumed yesterday, at the Centerville Course, under the management of Mr. JOEL CONKLIN. The spectators were entertained with a trotting match between two celebrated horses—gr. g. *Hunter*, entered by HIRAM WOODRUFF, Esq., and br. m. *Irene*, driven by HARRY JONES. Annexed are the details of the several heats:

FIRST HEAT.

The grey gelding *Hunter* won the pole, and went to the quarter four lengths ahead, keeping the same distance to the half in 1:19. The mare broke on coming down the strait side, and *Hunter* won the heat without making a break in 2:41½. When passing the quarter-pole one of HIRAM's traces became unhooked, and somewhat impeded his progress in the heat.

SECOND HEAT.

The betting was now 100 to 20 on *Hunter* and no takers. The horses got off with a good start, HIRAM leading to the quarter-pole, and continued to keep his position to the half. The mare broke on passing the half-mile pole, but soon caught her trot. The grey led to the turn, going easy, and won the heat without a skip in 2:38¾.

THIRD HEAT.

The nags left the score with a bad send off. *Irene* almost on a break, when the word was given, and was up before she had gone a length. The grey gelding led to the three quarter-pole, made a break, but soon recovered and won the heat and race in 2:38.

TROTTING AGAINST TIME.

The above contest was followed by a race against time by a horse called *Pelham*. The wager was for $50, that the junior *Pelham* could not trot his mile in three minutes. He was driven twice around the course for exercise, and then performed the mile in two minutes and fifty seconds. Thus ended the sports of the day.

THE NATIONAL COURSE.

There will be a race this afternoon at the National Course, Long Island, for the sum of $2,000, between *Little Arthur* and *Ellen Bateman*. There is, also, to be another race for a purse of $300, offered by the proprietors.

☞ The time for receiving proposals for the purchase of the main line of Public Works of Pennsylvania expired at noon yesterday, and as no bids were made, no sale can now be made without further legislation.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

Celebration of the 78th Anniversary—Preparations in the City and Vicinity—Grand Military Parade—Excursions, &c., &c.

As the irregular discharges of skirmishing parties precede the heavy volleys of a general engagement, so a succession of sharp concussions, the smell of powder borne in upon the night air, an occasional sky rocket throwing its shower of sparks against the sky, and an incessant explosion of fire crackers—those stifling, deafening nuisances—give warning that the "Glorious Fourth," the Anniversary of America's Independence, is about to burst upon us, with all its concomitants of noise, smoke, heat, music, rum and patriotism. Even as we write, the first "minute gun" from the Battery proclaims the birth-day of the Republic.

Great will be the exodus of citizens and influx from the country to-day. The first, ungrateful to a paternal Common Council that has appropriated $3,500 for pyrotechnic and musical attractions, insensible to the grand spectacle of Ten Thousand Militia-men, and as many more members of Benevolent Societies, parading under a scorching sun—nay, regardless of the amusements provided by Young America, who has expended all his pocket-money on explosives of every strange device—disregarding all these, the citizen starts early from a restless couch and flies to the country. But there is no fear that the streets will be deserted. From an early hour the "country" pours in through every avenue—hardy bumpkins, their pockets lined with a month's savings, accompanied by fresh, hearty girls, whose bright ribbons and cheerful laughter reanimates the promenades of fashionable languor with a new life.

There is pleasure in novelty, and it is right that every one should enjoy this day: that the citizen who wearies of the excitement of Gotham should go forth and revel in the quiet beauties of nature; while his country brother, on whom her charms may have palled from familiarity, comes in to coquet with the City dame. To accommodate the one, excursions by boat and car to the most inviting country nooks will be found in our advertising columns; while the caterers of public amusement hold out inducements, of an attractive character, to our country visitors. To the latter, a guide to the arrangements for the day may not prove unacceptable:

PROGRAMME FOR THE DAY.

The principal feature of the City celebration will be the military parade, which is best explained by Gen. SANDFORD's order:

FIRST DIVISION NEW-YORK STATE MILITIA.
DIVISION ORDERS.
NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 17, 1854.

The division will parade on Tuesday, the 4th of July next, to celebrate the anniversary of American independence. The division line will be formed in Broadway, with the right on Fourteenth-street, at 9 o'clock A. M., precisely. Brigadier-General SPICER will cause the national standard to be displayed from the Battery, and the morning salute to be fired at sunrise by a detachment from the First Brigade. Brigadier-General YATES will direct a national salute to be fired from the Battery, at noon, by a detachment from his brigade. Brigadier-General HALL will detail a troop of horse from his brigade for escort duty, to report to the Major-General at his quarters, at 7½ o'clock.

The division will pay the honors of a marching salute to the Mayor and Common Council in front of the City Hall, at 10 o'clock A. M. The Commissary-General will issue the requisite ammunition for the salutes, on the requisition of the proper officers. Broadway is hereby designated as the parade ground of the division on the 4th of July, from 7 o'clock A. M., until the division passes the front of the City Hall. The Division Staff will assemble at the quarters of the Major-General at 7½ o'clock A. M.

The line of march will be round Union-square to Fourteenth-street, through Fourteenth-street to the Third-avenue, down the Third-avenue to Tenth-street, through Tenth-street to Broadway, down Broadway to Chambers-street and Centre-street, and Centre-street to the east gate of the Park. By order of

CHAS. W. SANDFORD, Maj. Gen. Com'g.
ROBERT C. WETMORE, Division Inspector.

The Veteran Corps will parade, fire a salute, and make an excursion to Shrewsbury, where they will be entertained by Mr. Riell, who has a hotel at that place.

The usual celebration will be given by the Sachems of Old Tammany. The Society will assemble at 11 o'clock A. M., for the transaction of business. At 12 o'clock M. the large room of Tammany Hall will be thrown open for the admission of members, invited guests and friends of the Society, with ladies accompanying them. At 1 o'clock P. M. the exercises will commence with music, by Shelton's celebrated band, after which the reading of the Declaration of Independence, by Brother Anson Herrick. Music—"Hail Columbia," by the band. Oration by Lorenzo B. Shepard, Esq. Music—"Star-Spangled Banner," by the band. At 6 o'clock P. M. the Society, friends and invited guests will assemble in the banquet-room, Tammany Hall, to partake of a dinner prepared for the occasion by Messrs. Howard & Brown. Distinguished Democratic friends from different parts of the country have been invited, and many have signified their intention of being present.

The Society of the Cincinnati will assemble at the City Hall at noon, transact business, and afterwards dine together.

The public offices will be closed. The Post-Office will remain open till noon, when the mail for the steamer *Canada*, which sails from Boston for Liverpool, will close.

THE FIREWORKS.

In the evening, a grand display of fireworks will take place at the following places, accompanied by a band of music:

Distributing Reservoir, 42d-street.. Blind Institute Band.
Receiving do., 82d-street.....Toumey's Yorkville Band.
Tompkins-square.....Shelton's Band.
Madison-square.....Robinson's Band.
Jackson-square.....Wallace's Band.
In front of the City Hall (Park).....Monahan's Band.

AMUSEMENTS.

At the Crystal Palace the day will be celebrated by ringing the bells, concerts by the Germania Band, reading of the Declaration of Independence, and a magnificent display of fireworks.

At Franconi's Hippodrome some rare and wonderful feats of equestrianism will be exhibited throughout the week.

Castle Garden will present a grand combination of attractions, including a performance by the Italian Opera Orchestra, a Promenade Concert *a la Jullien*, the comic companies from Wallack's and Burton's Theatres, Herr CLINE on the tight-rope, fireworks, &c.

At the Broadway Theatre, Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS will be the principal attractions.

At NIBLO's, the opera will be produced, Madame ANNA THILLON being the prima donna. The wonderful RAVEL Family are also engaged there.

At BARNUM's Museum, besides the wonderful living and other curiosities, there will be presented five dramatic performances.

GEORGE CHRISTY & WOOD's Minstrels, and BUCKLEY's Ethiopian Opera-House, present attractive bills.

DONETTI's Acting Monkeys and Chemical Illusions will repay a visit.

The Harlem Railroad will carry visitors to the horse-race at COOPER's Hotel, at Fordham, where a match for $500 a side will take place, between *May Fly* and *Young Trustee*.

A trotting and pacing match for $2,500 a side will take place at New-Rochelle in the afternoon, near the hotel of Mr. SHUTE.

Brooklyn.

There will be no general demonstration to celebrate this day in Brooklyn. Between 8 and 10 o'clock A. M., the troops parade, and in the evening, $500 worth of fireworks will be burnt at Fort Greene.

Williamsburg.

The military parade will commence at 7½ o'clock this morning, in Fourth-street, and the review by the authorities will take place at 8 o'clock at the City Hall. The military will be dismissed early in the day. There will be a display of fireworks in the evening.

Jersey City.

The principal feature in the celebration at Jersey City, will be the procession of the Order of United Americans, under the auspices of American Chapter No. 6.

The opening of the day will be announced by the ringing of the various church bells, and a national salute at sunrise; a federal salute at noon, and a national salute at sundown, fired under the direction of the Jersey Continentals, Capt. WM. A. POLLARD.

The various military companies and other guests, will form on Washington-street, right resting on Grand-street, at noon precisely.

The various Chapters of the O. U. A. will form on Sussex-street, right resting on Washington-street.

The Mayor, Common Council and citizens, will form in Grand-street, right resting on Washington-street.

The line will move at 1 o'clock precisely, in the following order:

Grand Marshal, Dudley S. Gregory, Jr.
Aids, Daniel E. Gavit, William T. Rodgers, Jr.
Ellis Guard, Captain Samuel D. Ellis, (as Band Guard.)
Adkins' Brigade Band.
Jersey Continental Guard, Captain Pollard.
American Continentals, (of Newark,) Captain Hand.
American Rifles, (of Newark.) Captain Cory.
Jefferson Rifles, (of Newark,) Captain ——
Morgan Rifles, (of New-Brunswick,) Captain Helme.
Carriages containing the Clergy, Orator and Reader, Mayor and Common Council, Sheriff and County Officers.

BAND.

Chancery O. U. A.. State of New-Jersey.
American Chapter, No. 6, Jersey City.
Pioneer Chapter, No. 1, Newark.
Nathan Hale Chapter, No. 3, Newark.
Morgan Chapter, No. 4, Hoboken.
Jersey Blue Chapter, No. 5, New-Brunswick.
Washington Chapter, No. 7, Orange.
American Eagle Chapter, No. 8, Paterson.
American Flag Chapter, No. 10, Newark.
Liberty Chapter, No. 11, Bergen.
Raritan Chapter, No. 12, Keyport.
Excelsior Chapter, No. 13, Newark.
Hampton Chapter, No. 15, Newton.

Chapters from New-York City, in their regular order. Citizens four abreast.

ROUTE OF THE PROCESSION.

From Washington to York, through York to Warren, through Warren to Grand, through Grand to Henderson, through Henderson to Mercer, through Mercer to Barrow, through Barrow to Newark-avenue, through Newark-avenue to Jersey-avenue, through Jersey-avenue to South Third, through South Third to Grove, through Grove to Newark-avenue, through Newark-avenue and Montgomery-street to Hudson, through Hudson to Essex, through Essex to Washington, to the First Presbyterian Church, where the exercises will take place in the following order:

1. Prayer by Rev. CHARLES K. IMBRIE.
2. Music by Adkins' Band.
3. Reading of the Declaration of Independence, by Dr. S. L. CONDICT.
4. Music.
5. Oration, by Hon. JACOB BROOM, of Philadelphia, Pa.
6. Music.
7. Benediction.

After the exercises, the escort will be formed again, and, with the societies, will proceed to the Commercial Buildings, where a collation will be served. The Common Council will then be escorted to Franklin Hall, where a collation will also be served.

The church will be opened at 2 o'clock, for the admission of ladies.

In the evening there will be a grand display of fireworks at Van Vorst-square. The intervals between the main pieces will be filled by the firing of rockets, colored lights, and music by Adkins' Brigade Band.

Monmouth, N. J.

The Fourth in Monmouth, N. J., will be celebrated at Middletown Point. There will be a Fair by the ladies, military parade, &c., and Hon. G. P. DISOSWAY has been invited to deliver the oration at 1 o'clock. The sail to Keyport is one of the most beautiful in our waters.

Burlington College, N. J.

Interesting exercises will take place at Bishop DOANE's College, Burlington, N. J.

Newburg.

Putnam Chapter O. U. A. will make an excursion to this place, and join the celebration of the Fourth. The time of departure, etc., is fully expressed in the advertisement.

Besides the above, there will be pic-nic parties innumerable in Hoboken, Staten Island, Fort Lee, &c.; and every pretty nook in the vicinity of New-York will echo to the clatter of plates, merry laughter and sweet music of the "glorious Fourth."

Mr. Churchwell's Card.

The following card of Mr. CHURCHWELL, and the several letters addressed to him by members of Congress, will be found to correct various misrepresentations that have been industriously circulated.—*Washington Union.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, July 1, 1854.

To the Editor of the Union:

SIR: I find myself under the unpleasant necessity of again recurring to the recent difficulty in the House of Representatives between Gen. CULLUM and myself. It has been represented in various quarters that I armed myself for the occasion, and exhibited a deadly weapon during my remarks in the House. These representations are false in every particular.

I went to the House on that day as I always go there and elsewhere. I did not draw a weapon at all; nor did I attempt to do so until I was menaced with an assault by Gen. CULLUM. In support of this statement I refer to the letters appended. It is true, Gen. CULLUM, in his apology to the House, used these words: "Mr. SPEAKER, the ebullition of feeling that I displayed was elicited by the exhibition of a deadly weapon, which was exhibited in connection with the remarks made by my colleague in reference to me."

I would have corrected the statement at the time; but the delicacy of the occasion, the persuasion of friends, and the fact that most of the members present were witnesses of the affair of the day previous, induced me to forbear from any further intrusion upon the House. My only motive now is to vindicate the truth, and to place the facts fairly before the public.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,
W. M. CHURCHWELL.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, June 23, 1854.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your note in regard to the controversy between Mr. CULLOM and yourself, I have to state that I was occupying a seat near you, and saw no weapon exhibited by you. I am very respectfully, your obedient servant, PAULUS POWELL.

Hon. W. M. CHURCHWELL.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, June 24, 1854.

SIR: In reply to the inquiry contained in your note of this date, I answer, that at the time Mr. CULLOM left his seat, coming towards you, I was but a short distance from you, and I saw no weapon exhibited by you.

Yours, respectfully, JOHN S. PHELPS.

Hon. W. M. CHURCHWELL, House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 24, 1854.

SIR: In reply to your note of yesterday, I desire to state that I was some five or seven feet from you at the time of the difficulty between yourself and Hon. Mr. CULLOM. I am very confident that no weapon was exhibited by you till Mr. CULLOM had left his seat and advanced some distance towards you, in a very menacing manner, uttering words displaying great passion. Very respectfully, J. M. ELLIOTT.

Hon. Mr. CHURCHWELL.

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1854.

DEAR SIR: In answer to your inquiry in your note of the 23d instant—"when Mr. CULLOM jumped the desk, using violent language and threatening gesticulations, and advanced towards where I was standing, whether any weapon had been exhibited by me?"—I have to say that I was near you at the time, and saw no weapon at the time spoken of. As Mr. CULLOM advanced towards you, you placed your hand in your pocket, and believing your object to be to draw a weapon of some kind, I immediately seized you by the hand, and as I did so, I saw something in the opening of your pocket which I was not certain *then* was a pistol, but which I *afterwards* understood was one. I did not see you draw a pistol at any time.

Respectfully, &c., yours, BURTON CRAIGE.

Hon. WM. M. CHURCHWELL.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, June 30, 1854.

MY DEAR SIR: In answer to your inquiry, I have to state that my position in the House at the time you speak of, was such that I could not see what occurred after General CULLOM rushed towards you. But I am very sure you did not move your hand towards your pocket until after Gen. CULLOM had made a violent and threatening movement, which I supposed indicated an intention to attack you. Both parties were immediately surrounded, and I could see nothing more of what occurred. I am, very truly, your friend,

FRED. P. STANTON.

Hon. WM. M. CHURCHWELL, House of Representatives.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, June 29, 1854.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your inquiry, I have to state that I was in my seat when the difficulty occurred between General CULLOM and yourself in the hall of the House of Representatives; heard you denounce him for having, as you said, interpolated and caused to be published in the report of his remarks of the preceding day words which were not uttered by him in the House, when he jumped over a chair and advanced towards you in a violent and threatening manner. As he advanced you attempted, as I thought, to draw a weapon of some kind. I saw no weapon. I am very certain that you made no attempt to draw a weapon until he advanced towards you. Respectfully yours, G. W. JONES.

Hon. WM. M. CHURCHWELL.

STRANGE ATTACK—HYDROPHOBIA.—The Dayton *Empire* notices an instance of a man in Little York, in Montgomery County, who was bitten some time ago by a dog, and who now has symptoms like hydrophobia.

A few days ago, while in the room with his wife, he felt rather strangely, and seemed inclined to bite and grate his teeth with all the power he possessed. He asked his wife to hand him a piece of sole-leather, which being complied with, he bit it through in several places, and continued biting until it was chewed to pieces. He then requested her to hand him a chip, which he also tore in splinters with his teeth.

At this point he was seized with very strange and wild sensations, and he told his wife she had better leave the room, as he was fearful he might commit some personal violence. She did so immediately and locked the door. He tried to get out, but finding the door locked he went to the window, which was in the second or third story of the house, and jumped out, perfectly crazy and raving, as is supposed, with hydrophobia. He ran several miles before he was overtaken, screaming and crying with the most intense agony. He was finally secured and brought back, and is now under the medical care of Dr. LE FEVER. At times he is perfectly rational, when he refuses to be tied. When the strange feelings come upon him he immediately gives notice, and is properly secured.

☞ The Boston *Chronicle* says the great elm on the Common can be historically traced as a large tree in 1686, in which year it is recorded that the Ancient and Honorable Artillery held a meeting under its branches. It is probably a little the senior of the Washington Elm at Cambridge, which is believed to have witnessed, during its minority, the installation of the first President of Harvard, in 1640, and, still earlier, to have had its foliage illumined by the Council fires of the Indians. The *Daily Advertiser* states that "the Great Tree was set out about the year 1670, by Capt. DANIEL HINCHMAN, who was an officer in King PHILLIP's war. It was intended to afford a shade for the military, when they should parade on the Common."

Don't trifle with the affections of young ladies. They are institutions that never were established for any such purpose. If you don't contemplate marriage certificates and the parson, French bedsteads, a five hundred dollar house-rent, and a prospective home for the old folks, just take your hat and leave. You've no more right to go on trifling with confiding calico, than a hollyhock has to pass itself off for a rose.

The houses of the Arabs are never without lights. They burn lamps, not only all the night long, but in all the inhabited apartments of the house. This custom is so well established in the East, that the poorest people would rather retrench part of their food than neglect it.

FROM HAVANA.

Defences of the Port and Island—Railroads to Old Spain—Troops from Cadiz, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Tuesday, June 27, 1854.

It has been determined to reconstruct and extend the exterior defences of Havana on its western and most exposed front, so that the old walls will be of very little use, and probably will be demolished after the new line is in working order. The new works will rest upon the sea shore on the right at the site of the Battery of "Santa Clara," connecting with Fort Principe, and thence with the "Fort Atares," at the head of the right or western indentation of the Bay of Havana, by a series of bastion fronts. This line presents many advantages for defence from the elevations that will be covered over the ancient wall, while it leaves the city free of its contracted limits for a redundant population to make the improvements that are absolutely necessary for comfort as well as health. The order published in the *Journal's* issue of the 24th provides for improvements which have heretofore been interdicted outside of the present line, which will be taken advantage of by our capitalists for building and repairs, leaving a zone or belt sufficient for a city of itself, limited by lines of circumvallation at 110 yards (English) from the old wall, and *within* the new line of projected works 229 1-6th yards, (English.) After the construction, the Government will be enabled to raise a large fund from the lands redeemed for city use that are now covered and waste with the present fortified wall, ditches, glacis, &c., which would be of very little effect before a properly organized attacking force, or hold it in perpetuity on rent, as is the case with much other Crown property in the Island of Cuba. The only restriction to improvement in the space designated is the necessity of application to the Captain-General, through his Military Secretary, to secure his military position from obstruction; and subsequently the plans and specifications for building, improvement or repairs have to be submitted to the Administrative Council, or "Ayuntamiento," of the City, to secure the character, stability, safety and ornament of the district. In front of the exterior new line contemplated, no buildings of any description will be permitted within 866 2-3 English yards.

We are in the habit here of lauding to the skies the rapid advance of internal improvements in the mother land, and by the last British steamer we have data, and are permitted to know something about it through the files of the *Marine Journal*, and as a result of some eight or ten years of agitation and labor, it speaks volumes as to Spanish *intelligence*, *enterprise* and *industry* at home, and cannot fail to be interesting to those who have taste in such public improvements, and like to speculate upon the aggregate results of national projects as indicative of national character.

The lines of railroad in project, preparation, construction, and "nearly finished," are given as follows: Madrid to Alicante, 454 kilometers, *part* being projected or under survey; Almansa to Jativa, 164 kilometers, do.; Barcelona to Mataró, 28 kilometers, in preparation; Socuellamos to Ciudad Real, 123 kilometers, in course of construction; Barcelona to Granollers, 29 kilometers, "almost finished;" Barcelona to Martorell, 29 kilometers, under construction; Jerez to Matagorda, 24 kilometers, "nearly finished;" Seville to Cordova, 130 kilometers, in course of construction; Tarragone to Reus, 13 kilometers, do.; and Seville to Cadiz, 140 kilometers, do.—making a grand total of 1,134 kilometers, or, according to the standard of comparison of Mr. HASSLER, adopted in the United States, very nearly 705 miles. The recapitulation shows in various stages of project, survey and preparation, but not under construction, 646 kilometers, which is very nearly 401.5162x miles; in course of construction, 435 kilometers, or 270.5680x miles; and "almost completed," 53 kilometers, equal to 32.9417x miles. Very near 33 miles of railroad "almost finished" in Spain! A faint picture, perhaps, of individual enterprise and resources—giving impetus to the Executive departments, which are under the creeping administration of the Government.

On the night of the 23d, entered port the Spanish war and mail steamer *Isabel la Catolica*, bringing the first detachment of the reinforcement of the 6,000 men ordered for Cuba, and although we have later dates by way of the United States, we have some items that have been omitted previously. First, perhaps, in importance, that the Queen's honor has been protected, if not secured, by the condemnation of a press at Turin, which published the "voice of liberty and opinion"—denounced by the Spanish representative for having published articles injurious to Her Majesty and the Ount SAN LUIS. The "reparation" has amply filled Her Majesty's expectation and healed the wounded sensibilities of the pair. The order for the embarkation of four thousand men is also furnished, so that we have the distribution as follows: Steamers *Isabel la Catolica*, (arrived,) 450 recruits; *Conde de Regla*, 350 do.; *Francisco de Ajis*, 550 do.; *Blarco de Garay*, 250; *Santa Isabel*, 200; *Vulcano*, 200; and by sail vessels of war, frigate *Cortes*, 150; *Vila de Bilboa*, 150; do. *Ferrolano*, 150; do. *Isabel II.*, 150 men; ship-of-the-line *Soberano*, (transport,) 900 men; sloop *Luisa Fernanda*, do., 250; and sloop *Colon*, do., 250. The vessels for the remaining 2,000 not yet assigned, but presumed that the vessels engaged to bring coal to the deposits at the different arsenals will be used, as well as the war mail steamers, in their consecutive voyages to the West Indies. My impression is, without having the positive data before me, that the additional forces ordered to Cuba have for some time been due to fill the vacancies caused by expiration of service and death, and that by the time they are delivered, there will be but very few over the usual quota for our defence. Brigadier-General MASIAS, who has been on a tour of inspection of the defences of the Island for two or three months, has just returned to Havana, to make up his reports for the advice of the Captain General and the Superior Government. We hear the lauding songs of "negro freedom" in the streets—see the blacks and whites mixed in our ordinary halls of justice,—the first taking the right and place of distinction,—and hear the Captain General charged with having received two and a half ounces per head for three cargoes of negroes, which have been landed, sold and registered in the vicinity of Trinidad. There is a Spanish maxim: "After having established good opinion of yourself, you can do as you please;" but I would doubt this spot of inconsistency in the great Abolitionist of the age, *if I could.*

The Feast of St. John the Baptist was celebrated with the usual Church solemnities, and all the Juans were as merry as the times permit.

The *Black Warrior* is in, and she leaves so promptly to time that I am compelled to close. You will find the usual package and commercial reports, to which I refer.

Sickness in Havana is on the increase among strangers and the fresh arrivals from Spain, of high and low degree—among which first, SARTORIUS, Postmaster General, is lying very low, but with hopes of recovery.

As ever, I am most devotedly your OCCATOR.

A SOMNAMBULIC FEAT.—On Sunday morning about 3 o'clock, a young girl named ELIZABETH TURNER, residing in Covington, on Third, between Elm and Plumb-streets, got up in her sleep and went to a front window in the third story, and sprang to the ground, a distance of about thirty-five feet, breaking one of her ankles and so injuring herself inwardly, that she is not expected to recover.—*Cin. Gazette, June 27.*

The Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal* speaks of our City Inspector as a "clear-minded," "model officer."

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

The Judicial Powers of Commissioners Unconstitutional.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

MESSRS. EDITORS: As I have concluded to exercise no longer the powers conferred upon me as United States Commissioner, by the Fugitive law, and the criminal laws of the United States, it is due both to the public and to myself, that I should make known the fact, and my reasons for it. This I would have done in the case of A. K. MARSHALL *vs.* LEWIS, claimed as a fugitive, which was heard before me last October, but the escape of LEWIS rendered it unnecessary, and I hoped that the important questions of constitutional law, which were presented by the counsel in the case, would be settled by higher authority, before an occasion should arise that would make it necessary for me to decide them myself. But having lately been required to issue warrants, which I declined doing, see no good reason for further delay in defining my position.

The main question to be determined is, whether the judicial powers conferred upon Commissioners are constitutional? It has never yet been settled by any Judge of the United States.

Commissioners were first appointed under the act of March 2, 1793, to *take bail* in criminal cases. Their authority was revocable at the pleasure of the Court. By the act of February 20, 1812, they were authorized to take *acknowledgments of bail and affidavits*, and by the act of March 1, 1817, to do the same *in civil cases*, in the District Court; and to exercise the powers or a United States Judge *in taking depositions*. Their appointment is vested in the Circuit Courts. Their powers in criminal cases did not exist until the act of August 23, 1842, was passed, by which "the Commissioners to take bail, affidavits and depositions" were authorized to arrest, imprison or hold to bail, &c. These same Commissioners are, by the act of September 18, 1850, (the Fugitive Slave law,) "*authorized and required* to exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred by this act."

Commissioners then are appointed by, but are not officers of the Circuit Courts, as Masters in Chancery, &c. They are appointed to take bail, affidavits and depositions, and their other powers in fugitive and criminal cases are *adjoined and superadded* to them. The object of their appointment is to save the trouble and delay of an application to the Circuit or District Judge. Their term of office is not defined in the acts subsequent to the act of 1793.

The 1st section of the 3d article of the Constitution of the United States is as follows:

"The *Judicial Power* of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such *Inferior Courts* as the Congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish. The Judges both of the Supreme and *inferior* Courts, shall hold their offices *during good behavior*; and shall, *at stated times*, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office."

These questions here arise:

1. Is any part of the Judicial Power of the United States vested in Commissioners?

2. Is the Commissioner's tribunal "an Inferior Court" of the United States? and if so, is his appointment, term of office, and compensation, such as the Constitution requires?

1. *As to the Judicial Power.*—The Constitution (sec. 2, art. 3,) provides that "the Judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity, arising under *this Constitution, the laws* of the United States, and *treaties*, &c."

Section 2, art. 4, provides that persons held to service or labor in one State, escaping into another, shall be delivered up, on claim, &c.

In the case of *Prigg* vs. *Pennsylvania*, (16 Peter's Rep., 616,) Judge STORY, after showing that the National Government (not the States) is bound to enforce claims for fugitives, through its own proper departments, legislative, judicial or executive, says:

"It is plain, then, that where a claim is made by the owner, out of possession, for the delivery of a slave, it must be made, if at all, against some other person; and, inasmuch as the right is a right of property, capable of being recognized and asserted by proceedings before a Court of Justice, between parties adverse to each other, it constitutes, in the strictest sense, a controversy between the parties, and a case "arising under the Constitution of the United States, within the express delegation of *judicial power* given by that instrument."

The Fugitive act of 1850 clothes the Commissioner with the power of hearing and determining such cases, which the highest authority thus declares to be a *judicial power*; but, even aside from this, the conclusion would seem inevitable. His powers under the law, are not merely acts of a judicial character, such as it is claimed may be exercised by masters in chancery, &c. Masters may report both the law and the facts, but their office is merely *auxiliary*. Their reports are not in the nature of a judgment or decree, such as the decision of the Commissioner, which is "conclusive against the process of any court, judge, magistrate, or person whatsoever," (Act, sec. 6.) He is an officer of the United States, and not of the court which appointed him. The proceedings have all the forms of judicial acts. The Commissioner issues process to the Marshal, who makes return of his acts under it. The parties, claimant and claimed, appear in court by their counsel; the case is heard and argued, and determined according to the law and facts, in a summary manner, and the judgment of the Commissioners is rendered and certified; and, however erroneous or mistaken it may be, it is a conclusive determination, if against the person claimed, of his liberty, without appeal or recourse to any other tribunal. I cannot see how this can be merely a *ministerial* act, such as that of a clerk or sheriff in the exercise of his functions. A ministerial officer is one who performs an act in obedience to a precept issued to him, but the Commissioner acts under the law from his own descretion in a judicial capacity, and is a judge in all but the *name*.

It has been said that it is merely a *preliminary* proceeding. If so, how does that effect its *judicial* character? But, to what is it preliminary? to a further investigation of the case? Not at all. The act plainly contemplates the decision of the Commissioner as final, and conclusive of the master's rights. There remains to be done, nothing but to take him to the place of his alleged escape. He is not committed or held to bail to appear at a higher tribunal. He has been tried and convicted, and his only remedy, if really entitled to his freedom, is at best the right to prove it, perhaps hundreds of miles away from home, without the means of producing his testimony, and with every presumption and every influence against him. What else, then, is the proceeding virtually preliminary to, but slavery for life? A man who is charged with some petty criminal offence, has the benefit of an examination, preliminary to a fair and impartial trial by jury, and with a recourse to the highest courts of the country; but a free man may be charged with being a slave—the property of another man—and, upon the testimony of men whom he has never seen before, or upon their *ex parte* affidavits, taken before a Court of Record, he not being present to cross-examine, or to test their credibility, he may be deprived of his liberty, of everything that may be dearer to him than life, and hurried into slavery, without hope of relief; and, this, by the decision of one man—the lowest tribunal, in degree, known to the law. This awful power, this fearful responsibility, I cannot conceive to be merely a ministerial function.

It is said that it is merely a question of extradition, *the delivery of a slave who has escaped from his master.* But that is the very question to be determined.

In Ohio, every man, white or colored, is free until he is proved to be a slave. Color cannot be taken as presumptive evidence of Slavery. "Every presumption must be in favor of liberty." If he is to be deprived of freedom, his claimant must make out a clear case by sufficient testimony, before a competent judicial tribunal.

There is a material difference between the cases of fugitives from justice and fugitives from labor. In the former case, the fugitive is surrendered to an officer, who receives him for the purpose of *trial*. Every opportunity for defence is afforded, and the burden of proof is upon the State. In the latter case, the fugitive, without benefit of trial by Jury, after a summary proceeding before an irresponsible officer, may be given up to the claimant, and, without provision for further trial, cons

SINBAD THE SECOND.

FORTY YEARS IN BOTH HEMISPHERES. By Vincent Nolte. New-York: Harpers.

Come, Mr. Poet, who look so disdainfully upon the vulgarities of trade, as you call it,—who think, that he who sits on the lofty stool of the counting-house is forever debarred from the Parnassian heights, and that to write invoices and account-books is to prostitute the noble quill by which you live, and Chatterton died,—listen to the story of a man who passed his whole life in monetary speculations and operations in cotton,—who, like Sinbad, discovered diamond mountains and golden islands, only to lose them by some unforeseen calamity as soon as they were gained, and suffering shipwreck after shipwreck, still voyaged on with indomitable energy and unconquerable hope. The tale will teach you something. It will show you, what, perhaps, you never dreamed of before, that romances may be written out of ledgers, and that the life of a merchant, under certain circumstances, is crammed as full of adventure as the progress of Gil Blas from beggary to wealth.

Mr. Vincent Nolte does not very well know who he is, according to his own confession. He was born at Leghorn, in November, 1779, where his father, John Henry Nolte, a native of Hamburg, had acted as apprentice and shop-boy in the house of his uncle, Otto Franck, in which concern he however became a partner before his marriage. A little further on, however, our historian discovers Swedish ancestors, who, he further discloses, were of Lombardian origin. Mr. Vincent Nolte's antecedents therefore, are as obscure as his precedents are singular and vivid.

In his ninth year, this budding speculator was transferred from Leghorn to Hamburg, in order to be educated, and after eighteen months of idleness, was translated back to Leghorn again. Back once more from Leghorn to Hamburg, when he at last is fixed by a tutor. After the proper amount of grinding under a Swabian graduate, he is thrust into his uncle's house of business, where he varies the monotony of copying letters about oil, soap and brimstone, by scrawling caricatures on his note books, and making love to opera girls. An auspicious beginning for a gentleman, afterwards a confidential agent of the great house of BARING!

Even at this early age, our Gil Blas of trade commences rubbing his skirts against notorieties. NAPOLEON, than General BONAPARTE, invades Italy, and makes his appearance at Leghorn. Nolte's uncle gets snubbed by the "Little Corporal," while young Nolte, true to his instincts of seeking out notabilities, is watching the Republican General round the corner. "A diminutive, youthful-looking man, in simple uniform, his complexion was pallid, and of almost yellowish hue, and long, sleek, jet-black hair, like that of the Talapouche Indians of Florida, hung down over both ears. This was the victor of Arcola!"

Nolte's uncle soon after sends his family to Florence, in the neighborhood of which he rents a villa for them. Here young Nolte falls in love with a banker's daughter, who lives over the way, gets caught, reprimanded, and is immediately packed home to Hamburg to his father. Here a scolding from his "exasperated parient" awaits him, after which he gets a desk and a stool in the paternal counting-house. Now for the first time he gives indications of that business ability for which he was afterwards so distinguished in this country and Europe, and his father began to perceive that his son's idleness at Florence had been more the fault of careless employers than of the young man himself. He still, however, retains his fondness for gayety, and without relaxing his attention to business, amuses himself with the theatre, and cultivates the society of actors and actresses. He writes satires against his fellow citizens, translates French play-bills into German for the city printer, converting the titles of the plays in the process into rather comical affairs. Thus he ciphered and laughed, kept his father's books and his own excellent spirits, until the commercially disastrous year, 1799, when his father failed and lost everything, and our hero went into the commercial house of Messrs. Labouchère & Trotreau, at Nantes. He has a month in Paris before he sets out for his new home. Here he sees everything and everybody worth seeing. Madame Recamier, Trenis the dancer, Garat the singer, and hears poor Gen. Moreau—whom it is his destiny hereafter to encounter on American soil—blessed by the people and abused by the Emperor. On his arrival at Nantes he is entrusted by M. Trotreau, the second partner in the house of Labouchère & Trotreau, with the task of translating and replying to foreign letters, in which occupation he soon proves his proficiency so far as to be entrusted with the French correspondence, vice a poor French clerk, whom he triumphantly deposes. He now executes his first commercial coup. Mr. Labouchère was anxious to extend the relations of his house with the United States, but a rival house, Messrs. Hottinguers & Co., had almost the whole monopoly of the consignments. Nolte discovers this anxiety, and boldly proposes to Mr. Labouchère a system by which he can possess himself of the Hottingers' business. This scheme involves the sending of an agent to the United States, and Nolte offers modestly to sacrifice himself in the cause. The scheme is brilliant. Mr. Labouchère is struck with it, but there are others to consult. Nolte is accordingly packed off to Amsterdam, to advise with the house of Hope and Co., which is connected with that of Labouchère.

The house of Hope & Co. in Amsterdam consisted at that time of the head partner of the whole concern, Mr. Henry Hope, who, as the son of a Scottish loyalist settled in Boston, had been born in the United States, and had emigrated to England after the first invasion of Holland by the French republican army under Pichegru; then of several members of the Hope family, Adrian, Thomas L. Hope, (the well known "Furniture Hope," who had written a book on antique furniture,) and Henry Philip Hope, who resided sometimes at the Hague, sometimes in England, had capital and interest in the Amsterdam firm, but, as sleeping partners of the concern, were never known nor mentioned in it by name. The management of the house was in the hands of Mr. John Williams, an Englishman, who had married the niece of Mr. Henry Hope, and afterwards assumed the name of John Williams Hope, but in the latter years of his life called himself John Hope, under the authority of a royal patent signed by George IV. as Prince Regent.

Mr. Nolte now discovers, or rather is informed by Mr. P. Labouchère—of whom he gives a most interesting sketch—that it is with a business affair for this great house that he is about to be entrusted—an affair of such stupendous pecuniary magnitude, that as Mr. Labouchère predicted, it will make him feel the ground heave under his feet to hear of it. It would be out of place in a summary such as this, to enter into the details of this magnificent scheme. Suffice to say that it had for its object the transportation of immense quantities of Mexican silver to England, in which country a great scarcity of that coin then prevailed. Mr. David Parish, afterwards so well known in Philadelphia, was entrusted with the head management of this immense scheme, while Mr. Lestapis and Nolte were to be the agents for the money branches. Of Mr. Parish's previous career, we get the following sketch:

DAVID PARISH.

The third son of a John Parish, a Scotch merchant established at Hamburg, had very quickly discovered keenness of perception, skill, and remarkable, nay, almost instinctive knowledge of human nature. Besides possessing all these valuable qualities, he was a pleasant companion without being a very well read man, had agreeable manners, and was a most excellent whist-player. It was generally hinted, although I could never positively verify the story, nor even credit it, that he was indebted to his large winning at play in Hamburg for a considerable portion of the capital with which he had commenced his establishment. One thing, however, is quite certain, and Mr. Labouchère was well acquainted with the fact, that within a very short time after opening his concern, Parish had managed to more than treble the amount invested, and this in a very simple way. During his sojourn in Hamburg, and before his trip to the United States, the Archbishop Talleyrand had been very kindly received and entertained by the Parish family, and had even been provided with funds by them. When Napoleon visited Belgium for the first time, and stopped for some days in Antwerp, [illegible] Hague, on account of what we will call—to use a mild term—irregularities in the management of his accounts. Davezac was of French origin, but had attained great readiness in the English language. He was employed at the time of my own arrival as a sworn interpreter in the Courts, and he was afterwards in the Legislative Assembly of Louisiana. He had at length become Livingston's factotum, and had made himself almost indispensable to that gentleman, in hunting up the evidence among the family papers of the French planters, and in procuring witnesses who were ready at all times to swear to anything that might be required of them. I recollect particularly a remarkable criminal suit against a certain Beleurgey, the editor of one of the first American papers, *Le Telegraphe* by name, which was published at New-Orleans, in the French and English languages, during 1806-'7. The accused had forged the signature of a wealthy planter, for the purpose of raising money, and when he was detected had confessed his guilt to the planter in writing, and urgently besought him not to appear as prosecutor. The planter felt disposed to accede to his request, but the letter was already in the hands of justice. How, then, did Livingston manage, as the attorney and advocate of Beleurgey, to secure the discharge of the accused, notwithstanding this confession, this damning evidence of his guilt? Davezac got together witnesses, who swore before the Court that they had long known Beleurgey to be the greatest of liars, from whose lips there never fell a word of truth. "Look at this!" said Livingston to his French jury; "the man could not tell the truth; the very acknowledgment of his guilt is a lie, for only a fool would be his own accuser. So, then, Beleurgey either lied, or he has not the control of his own understanding; and in either case has not been conscious of what he was doing, and cannot be found guilty!" So the jury brought in a verdict by which he was discharged.

Even at this early stage of Nolte's commercial career, an immense number of remarkable events were crowded into his existence. He was suspected of being implicated in Aaron Burr's conspiracy, and escapes only by his own determination in dealing with the hypocritical General Wilkinson, himself a conspirator, and subsequent accuser of his companions. He got the yellow fever and nearly died. The encounter between the *Leopard* and *Chesapeake*, was nearly the destruction of his commercial hopes. He met Robert Fulton at New-York, and witnessed the trial trip of his first steamboat, the *Clermont*, from that City to Albany. Of this remarkable man he contributes a very interesting memoir, which we would gladly extract did our space admit of it. Indeed, we are continually beset with such temptations in going through Mr. Nolte's book. He is so rich in personal anecdote, so deliciously plain-spoken, so vain, so egotistic, so brave and so unscrupulous, that we might find page after page to transcribe without ever wearying either our readers or ourselves. After being present at the birth of steam navigation, Nolte departed for Havana, where he endorsed a bill on the Viceroy of Mexico for the moderate sum of $945,000, by which operation he secured to his employers a profit of 918,750 francs. After this little pecuniary transaction, nothing less than a shipwreck will satisfy Mr. Vincent Nolte. On his departure from Havana, he got shipwrecked off the coast of Florida on the Carysfoot reef, from whence he floated on a raft to an uninhabited island called Large Key, from which he was rescued by a wrecker boat belonging to New-Providence, where he was soon after landed. We next have a history of the embargo of the United States in the year, which operated upon Nolte's business, of course, very disadvantageously. Mr. David Parish, in consequence of his having involved himself to a very large amount in land speculations, in conjunction with Gouverneur Morris and M. Le Rae de Chaumont, added to the unsatisfactory state of affairs. Parish found it impossible to ship off the large stores of merchandise which he held, owing to the policy of the United States, in forbidding exportation of American products, and it seemed equally impossible to dispatch the fast schooners, as before, to Vera Cruz for the purpose of bringing away the large stores of silver coin deposited there. In this strait, Parish went to Albert Gallatin, the Secretary of the Treasury, and endeavored to prove to him that although it might be good policy for the United States to forbid the *exportation* of merchandise, it was not wise to prevent the *importation* of specie from foreign countries. He got by this logical demonstration permission to send out vessels in ballast, and so succeeded in bringing in the large sums of money that were awaiting his orders in Mexico. In connection with this operation the name of one of our most eminent citizens, now deceased, is brought forward, and Mr. Nolte takes the opportunity of presenting the following brief memoir, which will not be uninteresting to our readers:

JOHN JACOB ASTOR.

The argument which Parish had made use of with Mr. Gallatin, for the purpose of procuring permission to send out ships in ballast, to bring back sums of money from abroad that were due in the United States, had found favor in the eyes of a man who had distinguished himself from the mass of German emigrants by his important successes, his speculative spirit, and his great wealth, and had won a certain celebrity. This man was John Jacob Astor, the founder of the American colony of Astoria, on the northern coast of the Pacific Ocean, which has been so graphically and picturesquely described by the pen of Washington Irving. Astor was born at Heidelberg, where the original name of his family is said to have been Aschtor, and had come to New-York as a furrier's apprentice. His first savings, that is to say, the wages he got in the peltry warehouse, for beating out and preparing bear, doe, and other skins, he invested in the purchase of all kinds of peltry, bear, mink and rabbit skins, which he got from the Indians, who, at that time, wandered about the streets of New-York; and so soon as he had collected a certain quantity, he sent them to Europe, particularly to the Leipsic fair. There he traded them off for Nuremburg wares, cheap knives, glass beads, and other articles adapted to traffic with the Indians on the Canadian frontiers, and took them himself to the latter points, where he again exchanged them for furs of various kinds. As he has often told me, with his own lips, he carried on this traffic untiringly, for twelve long years; going in person, alternately, to the Canadian frontiers, and then to the Leipsic fair, and lived all the while, as he had ever been accustomed to do, humbly and sparingly. At length he had managed to bring together a considerable capital, and gradually became a freighter of ships, and fitted out expeditions to the Northwest Coast, to trade with the Indians of Nootka Sound for furs. Another circumstance contributed to the increase of his means. At the peace concluded in 1783, between England and her revolted provinces, the thirteen United States, many acres of land in the State of New-York, some even in the neighborhood of New-York City, were voted by Congress to the German soldiers who had fought in the American army. The latter were chiefly Hessians and Darmstadters. Most of them died in the course of the year, without having succeeded in converting this property into money; but the relatives and heirs they left behind them in Germany did not forget these little inheritances. Upon the occasion of a visit made by Astor to Heidelberg, in later years, most of the parties last referred to, as inheriting the allotments of the deceased German soldiers, and residing in Heidelberg, united and made our friend their legally authorized attorney, in order to realize something, if possible, from their hitherto useless acres. But the hoped for increase of the value of this property, was, on the whole rather slow in coming, and the heirs wanted money, money, quick and ready MONEY. Astor having been applied to on this score, told them that, in order to get ready money, they must reckon up the real present value of the cash itself, and not any imagined value of the land, and that only through pretty considerable sacrifice could they get cash for the same. Thereupon the parties advised with each other, and finally Astor received peremptory orders to sell, without further delay. Unknown speculators were found; the proceeds were small, but the heirs got what they wanted—money. At the present day, many of these pieces of ground are among the most valuable and most important in the City, and have gradually passed through Astor into other hands; the unknown speculators, however, have faded from the memory of everybody.

Astor, at the moment of the embargo, was in the possession of several millions, so that he was able to give his son, William B. Astor, who was educated at Gottingen, the magnificent hotel on Broadway called the "Astor House," which cost the sum of $600,000.

The permission (procured by Parish) to send out ships in ballast to bring home silver, had given Astor the idea that the same privilege might be extended to vessels dispatched for the purpose of bringing home the amount of debts due abroad, in goods, with this view he went to Washington, and there, under the pretence that he had an important dépôt of teas at Canton, obtained the desired permission to send a vessel thither in ballast. This step, however, was only the forerunner of another one. Astor, in reality, owned no dépôt, and hence it simply came to this, that he would, according to his usual custom, send money thither to purchase the articles [illegible] The exceptional favor of [illegible] in ballast to Vera Cruz, which Parish had up to this time enjoyed, but which was now [illegible]

and this renewed acquaintance with a son of the family who had received him with such kindness on a former occasion, led to an intimacy which, under the agreeable influences of the best table in Antwerp, and frequent matches at cards for high stake—two things the Prince especially liked, and could appreciate as perfectly as his host himself—became daily stronger, and finally produced a confidential interchange of sentiment. The Prince, as everybody knows, was not at all regardless of the advantages opened to him by his position. We all have heard to what excellent account he turned the first intelligence of the victory at Marengo, and thereby enriched himself. A no less certain opportunity to make another similar speculation was now thrown in his way. Talleyrand, as Napoleon's Minister of Foreign Affairs, possessed the key of what passed in the Emperor's mind concerning political and international matters, and was well aware that the speedy outbreak of a war with Great Britain was inevitable. The certain rise of prices for every species of colonial produce, in such a case, was evident. The Prince, ere he left Antwerp, came to an understanding with his young friend, and the latter made use of the hint he got, to employ all the capital and credit he could command in large purchases of colonial goods at Antwerp and elsewhere. Soon after Napoleon's return to Paris, the memorable scene in the Tuileries with Lord Whitworth occurred; and a declaration of war and an important rise in the price of all colonial products followed.

Mr. Nolte sailed for New-York with rather limited ideas of this country. He relates that happening to break his umbrella on board ship, he asked the Captain "if he thought that he could replace it in New-York," while his parents, of whom he went to take leave before setting out, looked upon his voyage as a perilous expedition into a savage country, from which it was more than probable their son would never return alive.

A short time after his arrival, the exiled General Moreau arrived from Cadiz, which put the City Militia into a state of much excitement. He gives a graphic sketch of the scene, including a crayon of a well known individual, popularly deified as

THE LITTLE GOD OF WAR.

A few days after my arrival in the latter city, a rumor was circulated that a ship from Cadiz had entered the bay with the exiled General Moreau on board. It was not long before all the militia drums were heard in every part of the City, and their Commander-in-chief, a lawyer by the name of Morton, went galloping about in all directions, on horseback, in the uniform of a General, followed by his adjutants, principally young law-students, as if he imagined that Moreau had also begun his career in the legal profession. At any rate, he dashed about, commanding and countermanding, and urging the greatest haste in the preparations every body was making for a grand display in the long main street of the City, called Broadway, which extends to the public promenade designated as the Battery. It was at the latter point that the distinguished stranger was to land. His debarkation took place about an hour later. The General, clad in citizens' style, with a blue coat and pantaloons, mounted a horse prepared for him, amid music and the acclamations of the crowd, and rode up, surrounded by his staff of parti-colored militia, along the main street to the City Hall. Each separate company of each and every battalion, wore their own peculiar and frequently extremely singular uniform, and it was impossible to look at the *ensemble* of this military assemblage in any other light than as a harlequin parade; but the officers of this remarkable body were in no slight degree proud of it, and when General Moreau had reached the City Hall, he was very gravely asked by General Morton what he really thought of the American troops? The general is said to have replied that he had never seen *such* soldiers in the whole course of his life, which somewhat ambiguous compliment was several times repeated to me, at the same time with the greatest seriousness, as something highly honorable to the American Military.

Some American amateurs had got up a great concert on the same evening in the long saloon of the "City Hotel," at that time the largest public house in the place. General Moreau was invited to be present, and promised to comply. The street-corners were at once covered with large hand-bills, announcing in immense capitals that he would attend the concert. I could not deny myself the pleasure of getting a near view of this distinguished man, and so went to the musical entertainment. There was a great crowd present, but the most striking personage in the throng was by no means General Moreau, of whom everybody remarked that he did not look at all like a French general, because he simply wore a blue coat; but General Morton, in his Washington uniform, with a blue coat and yellow facings, &c. The latter introduced the General to every one who wanted to take a good stare at him, and the shaking of hands with ladies and gentlemen went on as if it would never end. At length I managed to force my way close up to those two great leaders,—Morton the lawyer and militia-hero, and the hero of Hohenlinden. Just as I got there, a Quaker had himself introduced to the latter, and, shaking him heartily by the hand, uttered the following words: "Glad to see you safe in America!—Pray, General—say, do you remember what was the price of cochineal when you left Cadiz?" The victor of Hohenlinden shrugged his shoulders and was unable to reply.

Passing over much interesting matter, including sketches of W. M. Montgomery and John McDonough, of Louisiana, presented in Mr. Nolte's usual reckless and piquant style, we will follow him straight to New-Orleans. Before going there, however, we cannot resist copying an anecdote of McDonough, who, dying without heirs and bequeathing all his property to the State—fifteen millions of dollars—made one or two odd bequests. Among them was one to M. Leon Gozlan, the French author. "This well known writer some years ago published a romance called the "*Medecin du Pecq*," which in every point of view, but especially by some very profound and peculiar psychological studies, attracted the greatest notice through France. The editor of the "*Courrier des Etas Unis*," republished it in the feuilleton of that widely circulated paper, and it thus fell into the hands of Mr. McDonough, who read it at home in his solitary hours, and was so charmed with some of the author's observations on the world and men, that he made him his heir to the amount of ten thousand dollars. This sum was lately handed over to Mr. Gozlan by Mr. Rives, the late American Ambassador at Paris, in a check on the house of Albrecht & Co., in Havre."

Nolte gives a graphic account of New-Orleans at the time of his visit. Unsparing in his personalities, caustic in his remarks, and reckless of his life, it may be imagined that his sojourn in so unruly a city as the capital of Louisiana, was marked by many adventures more agreeable to read about than to experience. Cowhidings, horse-whippings, duels, assaults, slanders and intrigues follow each other in rapid succession, in this animated history. Arriving in New-Orleans almost unknown, and keeping his objects and his business to himself, Nolte at first met with nothing more than the usual hospitality which a Southern city always offers to the stranger. One day, however, it was rumored on 'Change that a schooner from Vera Cruz, under the American flag, had arrived in the Mississippi, with 150,000 Spanish dollars on board for Vincent Nolte. While every one was wondering over this, another ship arrived with $200,000 on board,—and finally, ten days later, a third, with another $150,000, and all for the same obscure young gentleman. The Vincent Nolte stock went up immediately. No party was complete without him. Every one vied with the other in paying attention to a man with so much money at his command, and who moreover was shrewdly suspected to be agent for the celebrated house of Baring. While in New-Orleans, Nolte encounters an individual well-known here, of whom he gives the following highly colored sketch:

EDWARD LIVINGSTON.

Among these people, thus generally looked upon as the offscourings of the Northern States, I found a man of remarkable intellectual powers and real talent. This man was the celebrated Edward Livingston, originally from the State of New-York, and had there, as a member of the Municipal Council, performed the functions of Recorder. In that respect he played a highly important part, and had once represented the State itself in the Senate at Washington. At length there was suddenly discovered, in the management of the municipal income of the city, then in the hands of the Recorder, an inexplicable deficit of $60,000. Under these circumstances it was impossible for Livingston to remain any longer in the place. He then emigrated to New-Orleans, and there began his career anew, with the most remarkable success. He there married the young and fascinating widow of a legitimist and legist, by the name of Moreau, from St. Domingo. The lady's maiden name had been Davezac, and, after the destruction of the colony, she fled with her mother, sister, and one brother, first to Jamaica, and then to Louisiana. I shall hereafter find further occasion to speak of Livingston's brother-in-law, Auguste Davezac. He was the same person who, some years after, was appointed, by President Jackson, to the post of American Ambassador, and was from there summoned to Naples to draw the indemnity moneys, but was [illegible]

ed to other vessels, whose destination was not to bring back gold and silver values, but goods on American account, sufficiently showed that under certain circumstances there was no indisposition to grant free exit to silver in ballast for a particular object. And now arose another point, namely, whether empty vessels which, however, had silver on board, could be regarded as in ballast. The precious metals are, in most countries, not looked upon as wares, although in some they are so classified. It was not exactly advisable to bring on a discussion of the question, whether the exportation of silver in otherwise unladen vessels should depend upon it or not. The query was, whether a foreign creditor who had come to collect the moneys owed him by American merchants, would be permitted to take the funds really thus received back with him. In Washington, there appeared every disposition to allow this. Now it was well known in the Northern ports of the United States, that the leading native merchants of Canton had never hesitated to accord their regular correspondents, returning year out and year in from the United States, certain credits which amounted to considerable sums. Upon this Astor based his plan. He hunted up, among the Chinese sailors or Lascars, on the ships lately arriving from China, a fellow suited to his purpose, dressed him as a Mandarin and took him with him to Washington, where he had to play the part of the Chinese creditor, under the name of Hong-Qua, or Kina-Holu. No one dreamed of suspecting the Mandarin's identity, and Astor pushed his scheme safely through. The $200,000 he sent to Canton were expended there in tea and other Chinese articles, and within a year afterwards, returned in that shape to Astor's hands, and were used by him to excellent account. A stroke of skill had been achieved, whose morality no one in the United States doubted for a moment.

Astor has left a fortune of about $12,000,000, chiefly to his only son. His mind was incessantly busied with the increase of his resources, and had no other direction. He was compelled by a physical infirmity to repair to Paris, where he could avail himself of the skillful assistance of Baron Dupuytren. The latter thoroughly restored him, and advised him to ride out every day. He frequently took occasion himself to accompany his patient on these rides. One day—and this anecdote I have from the Baron's own mouth—when riding, he appeared by no means disposed to converse; not a word could be got out of him; and at length Dupuytren declared, that he must be suffering from some secret pain or trouble, when he would not speak. He pressed him, and worried him, until finally Astor loosed his tongue—"Look ye! Baron!" he said; "How frightful this is! I have here, in the hands of my banker, at Paris, 2,000,000 francs, and cannot manage, without great effort, to get more than 2½ per cent. per annum on it. Now, this very day I have received a letter from my son in New-York, informing me that there the best acceptances are at from 1½ to 2 per cent. per month. Is it not enough to enrage a man?"

With this master stroke of ingenious commercial policy we will take leave of Mr. Nolte for the present, promising however to return to him speedily, and avail ourselves of much interesting matter that has been yet untouched.

State of the Times.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

We shall be happy to discuss with your correspondent, "A Constant Reader," the great subject—Currency—which we deem the basis of all economic science. We have a theory to establish, yet we are not disposed to dogmatize, and desire only to ascertain the truth—to discover *the law* of the subject, which is obviously not understood.

We accept his proposition "that a *panic* cannot long be maintained in the financial affairs of a nation whose *income* is greater than its expenditure." Nations, like families or individuals, must live by their labor, and nothing is clearer than that *imports* represent expenditure, and *exports* the *income* of a nation, and that the former cannot exceed the latter in national as in individual affairs without involving ultimate debt or bankruptcy; so far we are agreed.

His next position, that "it is only *now* that we hear for the first time about an inflated currency," we think it not defensible; on the contrary we believe the evil has long been a subject of discussion, certainly it has long afflicted us as a nation.

His reference to "Currency Doctors in Great Britain in 1847," and he might have said to the present time, establishes our position: that the subject—currency—is not understood; if it had been, the public would have been able to trace effects to causes and determine at once the remedy; but because it is not understood, there is no theory which meets with general acceptance and governs the public action.

No doubt the manner in which "international business" is to be conducted, whether the credit we are to receive in future is to be funded in Stocks as heretofore or not, and whether the indebtedness of former years is to be returned upon us by the sale of the Stocks in our market, is an important matter; but as yet little has been done in that direction.

We are unable to comprehend what is meant by A. C. R. in the statement that "while wealthy houses in England have to submit to a shave of 9 per cent. to get their money home, which they do here every day," unless he has yet to learn that the nominal rate of exchange on England of 9 or 10 per cent. is a *mere fiction*, arising out of the false assumption that the £ is $4 44 instead of $4 85. Money in New-York and London is equivalent of gold, and *real* exchange can therefore never exceed the cost of freight and insurance.

No doubt, with cash, goods may now be bought low in England, but we doubt whether they can be bought lower than they can here of manufacturers' agents, for cash; and we are unable to comprehend how the sale of Cotton in England, by planters, on their own account, will diminish the amount of bills, unless the planter becomes the importer of goods also; and even then, the general balance would not be affected; it is not *who* exports and imports, but the *amount* of the transactions, which determines the question.

A. C. R. ventures "the opinion that *the cause of the present stringency in money affairs is deep seated*," but he gives us no light on the subject; unless what he intends to establish is—that we spend more than we earn; are growing poor therefore, and our creditor is taking pay in gold, which compels our banks to reduce the quantity of money rapidly, and so it becomes more and more difficult to be obtained. This we accept as true in part, and gave as a reason that *our currency is expanded*,—a position he neither accepts nor denies. We regret that he has not given us his views of the *cause* of our difficulty.

Let us endeavor to make our theory more clear to A. C. R. Money is the *measure of value*, just as the yard is the measure of length, and all commercial exchanges are affected by the measure—money. Now, it is perfectly easy to comprehend, that if two parties exchange commodities *by the yard*, then measures must be equal, the equivalents of each other, or there will be no equity—no certainty in the exchange. If their yards differ in length, unless the difference is known and accounted for, the party having the *long* yard will gain, and the other will lose in the exchange; he may not know the loss, but it will certainly occur. The same is true of money, and the question is: Is the dollar of America the equivalent of the pound of England, in their legal proportion of 1 to 4.85? We assume that it is *not*, and allege that all our exchanges with Europe are *as if* they were made by the yard; *our* yard, with which we measure the goods of the European, being but twenty inches long—while *his* yard, with which he measures our goods, is thirty-six inches. If our theory is true, of which we have no doubt, there is no difficulty in accounting for the otherwise inexplicable phenomenon, that a country abounding in wealth, with no taxes, with no lordly aristocratic class—no army or navy comparatively, to support in ext[illegible]nce and idleness, is unable to buy gold in its own market in competition with the European who has all these burdens to bear.

What is money? Is it wealth? No—no more than yard-sticks are wealth. One or two yard-sticks are wealth to a clothier, but a hundred others would be of no value; so a quantity of money sufficient for our wants is wealth, but more than that is of no value, and the quantity we want is *just so much as those with whom we exchange use*—and no more—more than that will simply shorten our yard-stick and enable us to cheat ourselves and be cheated in every exchange we make with the European, whose stick in a long one.

Now how shall we determine the length of our stick, or the value of our money? Obviously by measuring it by *other things*—by the simplest form and the origin of all other values—labor. If, then, a [illegible] money in America than it is in Europe, that must [illegible] the money of Europe. The two quantities and forces of labor are equal, their product in "meat, clothes and fire" is equal, if [illegible] labor or products we should exchange equal [illegible] is immaterial who consumes the "meat, clothes and fire," or how the wealth is distributed; if their value, measured by money, is *not* equal, the difference must be in the money and not in the labor or its results.

We make money out of credit, and therefore those who have the privilege of making it, make all they can induce the public to use, because it earns them interest like capital; in England, beyond a fixed quantity, money can only be made out of gold, and so we make much while they make little; we cheat ourselves with the idea that money is wealth, that a *short* yard is as good as a long one—aye, better, because there are more of them in our cloth; and so with all our advantages as a nation, we are not only unable to buy, but even to keep our own gold—we are afflicted with a terrible scarcity of money, though we have it in excess, and we do really require a tariff to protect us from European paupers, who pay better prices for gold in our own market than we can do.

B.

Commodore McKeever and the Department.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

We see from the telegraphic reports from Washington, that "Commodore MERVIN has been ordered to the Navy-Yard at California, in place of Commodore MCKEEVER, *declined*."

This, of itself, is in no wise odd, for we can easily conceive how a gentleman of a domestic disposition would prefer the delights of Washington, or some equally agreeable neighborhood, to the routine and high prices of San Francisco. But then we are made aware by the blue book, that record of sage manifestoes, that Secretary DOBBIN has heretofore issued an order which is now the written law, in the words and figures following, to wit:

"No application for a revocation or modification of orders from any officer of the Navy ordered to report for duty at any place or station will be considered or replied to by the Department, until such officer, if able to travel, has reported in obedience to such orders."

And knowing, as we do, the equitable and just hand with which the Secretary measures out the written law, alike to the high and the low—to those who have influence and to those who have not—and knowing that Commodore MCKEEVER has received his order for San Francisco, and knowing that he has declined, and the Department has authorized his declension by appointing another in his place, we are forced to the conclusion that the Commodore is "unable to travel." The Department cannot conceive what a pang this knowledge has shot through our hearts, that an officer so deservedly esteemed, so high in rank, and of such great influence at Washington, should be so ill, and so suddenly, it makes us fear his loss to the service and to the Department.

Or perhaps the Department has revoked the order of October 17, 1853, in which case the Commodore may not be ill at all.

Or perhaps the order to repair to California, instead of being one of those fierce belligerent orders which are so exact in their words and so fearful in their import, may have been in the shape of an invitation, as "the Department" would be gratified to learn if Commodore MCKEEVER would find the station at San Francisco agreeable to himself and family; if so, he is hereby ordered forthwith," &c., in which case the Commodore might not be ill, and all our apprehensions unfounded.

But will not some one in the proper quarter inform us as to the state of the case, the reasons of the substitution, and the health of the Commodore?

W.

The Marquis of Chandos.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Allow me to put "An Englishman" right upon some matters of fact. It is the Marquis of GRANBY, eldest son of the Duke of RUTLAND, (and brother of Lord JOHN MANNERS, M. P.,) who has been solicited, more than once, by the ultras of the Protection or Derby party, to lead them in the House of Commons, where he sits as member for North Leicestershire, in which county are Belvoir Castle, and the greater part of his father's estates. Lord GRANBY has been in Parliament since 1837, and has repeatedly taken efficient part in the debates. On the sudden death of Lord GEORGE BENTINCK, when the Protectionist leadership was vacant, it was offered to Lord GRANBY, but he declined it in favor of Mr. DISRAELI.

This leadership, or any other, was never offered to Lord CHANDOS, who has been only eight years in Parliament, who has seldom (if ever) made a speech there, and who is only 31 years old, while the Marquis of GRANBY is at the ripe age of 40.

The CHANDOS estates will *not* pass to the Marquis, who cut off the entail for them, as for all the rest. And the CHANDOS estates did not come into the family through his mother, who was a daughter of the first Marquis of BREADALBANE, (a Scottish Peer, without an acre in England,) and obtained a divorce from the Duke of BUCKINGHAM in 1850.

I entirely agree with "An Englishman" in his appreciation of the Marquis of CHANDOS' noble but vain effort to save his father's honor, at any pecuniary sacrifice.

On the other hand, I believe that the principal reason why the Directors of the London and Northwestern Railway appointed Lord CHANDOS their Chairman, was simply because, John Bull all over, they liked to have a Lord, however poor, at their head.

I am, Sir, ANOTHER ENGLISHMAN.

The Inquiry after Fillibusters.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, June 25.

The search after "fillibustering" expeditions, or a fillibustering organization in New-Orleans, is likely to turn out a complete failure. The Grand Jury have been occupied four or five days under the stringent charge of a zealous Judge, and with the aid of a very capable District Attorney, and evidently have found nothing. From all present indications, the only result to be expected is the putting of one or two suspected persons under bonds. This has been intimated by the Judge, but we do not understand him as having positively decided on that course. He has it under consideration. We have no idea what sort of bonds will be exacted—whether for appearance merely hereafter to answer, if any evidence should be yet gathered, or to keep the peace towards Spain in particular, and all foreign nations in general, or not to go out of the United States with any revolutionary thoughts, or stay in it with any expressed purpose of giving active aid to any movement of independence which may ever arise in Cuba. There is some speculation afloat as to what will be the shape and legal obligation of these "Cuban bonds," if they should ever be issued. At all events, it is given up that Court, District Attorney, and Grand Jury, have not been able to discover the traces of any military expedition, or even of any illegal organization, within the scope of the law, as laid down with such excessive rigor by Judge CAMPBELL.

It would have been a great surprise in New-Orleans if any proof had been elicited of the existence of a military organization, or any preparations for a military expedition, to be sent from this city or its vicinity, to invade the island of Cuba. To be sure, we have read in distant papers startling reports of what has been going on here, and circumstantial descriptions of the presence and looks of formidable fillibusters gathering in our streets, and camping in our neighborhood, for a "raid" upon Cuba. But these were well known here to be the imaginations of alarmists, or the inventions of the malicious. Nothing of the sort has been seen by eyes accustomed to New-Orleans. If there has been an enlistment or engagement of men for any such purpose, or any uncommon purpose, it has been kept so profoundly secret, and the men have been so closely immured within walls, or hidden in swamps, that the most zealous Cuban Liberationist in feeling—and there are multitudes of them about—has never been able to guess where they are. This would be high praise for the discretion of the managers of such a scheme, if there were one; but in fact, as we are confident, there are neither managers nor scheme, arms, officers nor men, gathered or invited to New-Orleans for an invasion of Cuba. Such things could not be without some popular knowledge, some prevalent rumor and belief, some external signs not to be mistaken, although perhaps not susceptible of exact analysis or legal certainty; but no resident of New-Orleans, within our range of acquaintance, has ever met with such indications. The discovery of any such expedition would be hardly less unexpected than the sound of Spanish guns at Slaughter House Point. The Grand Jury might have summoned all New-Orleans, and without reserve or fear of self-crimination that would have been a total ignoring of the beginning, or setting on foot, or procuring or preparing the means for any "military expedition or enterprise," to be carried on from the United States against Spain.

A great many things, however, the Grand Jury might have elicited, if the ruling of the Court ha[illegible] not made them, by implication, constructive breaches of the law, as tending to some future expedition [illegible] shores of [illegible] Cuba. They might have discovered a very general and very earnest desire for the liberation of Cuba from the dominion of Spain—[illegible] and [illegible] that it is not only right in itself for the people of Cuba, but necessary for the well-being and peace of the United States; a very thorough conviction the American Government and people should no longer tolerate the hostile policy towards us, with which the affairs of that Island are systematically administered. Among many who claim to be well informed, they might have found a very strong belief that the domestic oppressions will no longer be endured by the inhabitants; and a very general determination, when the banner of independence is hopefully raised, to be prepared to take such part in the crisis as its prospects and its deep significance to our interests may require, and the law applicable to such circumstances may justify. They might have found, too, if rumors are not altogether deceptive, that there have been consultations and agreements, preparatory collection of means, or at least suggestions of the most effective way of raising means, to be applied in some way hereafter, which events may determine, to assist the independence of Cuba. That such means may be employed illegally, is possible. That they may fit out and set on foot a military expedition, in violation of the neutrality act of 1818, to be carried on against the dominions of Spain, is not to be disputed; and the liability of those who so use them to the penalties of the statute, is equally clear. It makes a case for the vigilance of the Government, points its suspicions, and very properly stimulates its officers to watch and arrest the first overt act in violation of the statute. But neither possibility, probability nor intent make a crime against a statute. If the Grand Jury had found the rumors true that a fund is collected for the general purpose of assisting Cuban independence, it would not follow that it is necessarily to be expended in violation of law, or that it may not be employed in a way which the law does not condemn, or that it may not be reserved until the public relations of the country will make it proper to employ it in ways which are now illegal. When any portion is expended in violation of the law of the United States, the offender will be liable for all the penalties. This, with a diffident reliance upon any special knowledge of the decisions of Courts, and the force of statutes, we take to be the interpretation of equity and common sense, which all the requirements of legal science are intended to preserve.

But the Grand Jury, as it appears, did not get even at the facts of this degree of preparation, if such there be, and as the questions propounded to the witnesses indicate that the Government suspects. The ruling of the Court, by extending its definition of the degrees of criminality so widely, had the effect of shutting out all the testimony which it desired upon this point. Everybody who could possibly have a knowledge, sufficient for the purposes of the Government, to establish the fact of the collection of means in New-Orleans for some future purpose connected with Cuba, incurred such a degree of criminality as made it unsafe to testify. It is likely, therefore, that no criminal proceedings will be had for that offence.

This, we think, in one important view, is to be regret

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE POLICE UNIFORM—CHARGES OF INSUBORDINATION.—On Friday last Messrs. SKAATS, STEELE, BEACH and PETERSON, members of the police, were put on trial before the Police Commissioners on a charge of insubordination, in being concerned in calling the meeting in the Park on Wednesday last, and also in publishing a card in the *Herald*, tending to reflect upon the character of the Commissioners. The specification against the first three named was, that they were officers of the first meeting, in June 27. That against PETERSON was, that he employed a man to erect a stand in the Park for the meeting of Wednesday. CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER, Esq., appeared on behalf of the accused.

Mr. SKAATS put in a sworn statement, in which he admitted generally the facts charged, but denied any intention on his part of offering any disrespect to the Commissioners; he further stated that had he given the advertisement a careful perusal, he would not have signed it, and also that he had attached the names of Messrs. BEACH and STEELE to it without consulting them. These gentlemen also put in affidavits stating the same fact, and that they did not approve of the disrespectful phraseology used in the advertisement.

PETERSON stated that he had been directed by the Committee to employ GARDNER to erect the stand in the Park on the occasion referred to. He also disclaimed all knowledge of the disrespectful character of the advertisement.

Some well timed remarks were made by Judge BEEBE and Recorder TILLOU, in which they stated that they believed that no insult was intended by the gentlemen in the action they had taken.

The judgment of the Commissioners is deferred.

A WEALTHY STREET LODGER.—On Saturday night last One of the patrolmen of the Fourth Ward, conveyed to the Station-House a man who was found in the streets in a state of gross intoxication. His clothes had almost all been torn from his body, and his appearance was truly wretched. What little clothing he had on was of the meanest and dirtiest description imaginable. On searching him $350 in gold coin was found about his person wrapped up in an old stocking. After being discharged he deposited his money with Lieutenant LANEDON for safe keeping, but has not been heard of since. According to his own statement it appears he had just arrived in town from Michigan, and had passed the previous night in one of the most notorious dens in the Fourth Ward. The wonder is that he was not robbed of his money.

GROSS OUTRAGE UPON A YOUNG GIRL.—On Saturday, John W. Frazer, residing at No. 138 East Thirty-fifth-street, was arrested by officers Underhill and Gallagher, on a charge of having, on the 17th of June last, with force and violence, had criminal intercourse with a girl a little over 13 years of age, named Barbara Lees, of No. 182 East Twenty-seventh-street. Barbara states that she was hired by Frazer's wife to go to the house to work. She was accommodated with a bed in the house. In the middle of the night, (12 o'clock,) she was awakened by Frazer getting into her bed, when she states she violently resisted him, but that all her efforts were of no avail, and that he forcibly violated her person. She also stated she did not cry out, from feaf. On her return home, her mother observing that something was the matter with her, questioned her, when Barbara told her mother of the treatment she had been subjected to. A physician was called in, by whom the girl was examined, who pronounced that there was no doubt of the offence having been committed. Frazer was taken before Justice Clark and committed to prison for further examination, in default of bail in $2,000. Barbara is a girl of slight make and child-like appearance, and not at all good-looking.

FALSE PRETENCES.—On Saturday, a young man, named Charles A. Lewis, of No. 212 Broadway, was arrested by officers Patterson and Campbell, of the Lower Police Court, on a charge of having obtained thirty silver watches, and six gold watches, from the firm of Bachelard & Son, No. 80 Nassau-street, of the value of $426 45, under the following circumstances: Emile Favre, of the firm of Bachelard & Son, made an affidavit, stating that the accused came and purchased the watches in question, and gave a check, as follows, in payment:

"NEW-YORK, June 30, 1854.

NORTH RIVER BANK.

Pay D. Bachelard & Son, or bearer, four hundred and twenty-six dollars 45-100.

(Signed) CH. A. LEWIS."

When the check was presented at the Bank, the teller stated that Lewis had no account there, never had any, and had never known or heard of such a person. A complaint was made, and Lewis was arrested by the officers at the corner of Nassau and Fulton-streets, who stated their business to him, when he immediately proffered to them property, which they took, and besides, politely requested him to bear them company. He was taken to the Tombs, and committed by Justice Stuart for examination.

THE HOG NUISANCE.—On Saturday application was made by Mr. Thomas Downing, the City Inspector, against the following persons for keeping hogs, in the Twentieth Ward: Otter Morrison, Fortieth-street, rear Eleventh-avenue, 50 hogs; George Dunler, do., 14 hogs; Peter Wentle, do., 11 hogs; Thomas Ames, Thirty-ninth-street, 11 hogs; James Morrison, do., 17 hogs; Patrick Dougherty, do., 10 hogs; Michael Flanagan, do., 7 hogs; William Foley, do., 10 hogs; Peter Smith, do., 13 hogs; Robert Greason, do., 15 hogs; Dennis McCune, Fortieth-street, Ninth-avenue, 40 hogs; Michael Finch, do., Eighth-avenue, 13 hogs; John Conner, do., Ninth-avenue, 30 hogs. Nearly the whole of the number were arrested by the Twentieth Ward police. They were taken before Justice Clark and fined five dollars each.

ASSAULT AND STABBING.—About 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, some young men got into a dispute in a rum shop in Leonard-street, respecting a female. George Woods, a young man nineteen years of age, fancying she had been insulted by Henry Young, struck him, when a battle ensued between them, during which Young received a violent blow with a decanter, and a stab with a knife. The disturbance was eventually quelled by the Fifth Ward Police, and Woods was arrested and taken before Alderman Howard, by whom he was held to bail in $500, to answer the assault.

NORTHWESTERN DISPENSARY REPORT.—The whole number of patients treated at the Northwestern Dispensary, during the month of June, was 787; cured or relieved, 680; sent to Hospital, 7; vaccined, 47; died, 5; still under treatment, 32. The number of prescriptions put up in the apothecary's department, were 1,468.

Board of Supervisors.....MONDAY, July 3.

On account of the absence of the Mayor or Recorder, the Board could not take any action upon the business pending. A communication was received from W. M. Rice, Superintendent of Public Instruction, certifying that $257,616 11 is the amount required to be levied upon the County of New-York, for the State School Tax.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—July 1.

Present, C. J. Oakley, and Judges Daer, Campbell and Hoffman.

Ebenezer Seely vs. *Elizar E. Prichard*.—By the Court—HOFFMAN, Justice.—This was an action to recover costs and fees against the plaintiff's client. A reference was made to A. Cust, Esq., who reported. A new trial was granted by consent. On June 16, 1850, a report of R. Emmet, Esq., was made for $434 83. Judgment was entered January 17, 1853. On January 20, 1853, consent was given by plaintiff that defendant have twenty days to make a case, or to appeal from the judgment, with stay of proceedings, except that the issue was to be of the 17th January—the cause to be put on the calendar for the next term. Feb. 9, ten days further time was given by Moody, Mr. Seely's clerk, in the name of the latter, and sworn to have charge of his business, he being sick. March 5, 1853, ten days further time was given in the same manner. It is sworn to that Seely resumed personal attention to his business in May, 1853, and on the 13th of that month he writes to WESMORE, the attorney of the defendant, requesting that he would call and see him about the Prichard case, as his strength was feeble. Sept. 30, 1853, Seely notices the cause for argument at the General October Term. Sept. 20, he countermands such notice. Westmore swears that after he got the note of May 13, he called on Seely, obtained his minutes, and then made the case; that he went to plaintiff's office and settled it, and amendments were inserted in it, in plaintiff's handwriting. This is in part corroborated by Van Doren. The case was left with Bell to print. Seely requested Weimore to send it to him to look at. This was while it was in course of printing. Van Doren states that he got it from Bell, and carried it to Seely. The affidavits are unfortunately contradictory, but I do not find that Seely denies the assertion that a case was left with him and retained. In September 1853, this printing appears to have been going on. A portion, as printed, is produced, amounting to 68 folios. In January, 1854, an application was made to the Court for relief, by asking time, and that Seely return the case kept in his hands. It is fairly deducible from the affidavits that until the 26th of September, 1853, the plaintiff did nothing to repel the presumption drawn from his letter and notice of trial, that the case was in a course of preparation with his own consent. And upon re-examining the papers, I cannot see a denial of Van Doren's statement of the case, having on it his own amendments, and having been left with him. It may be considered a case for the exercise of a favor in letting the defendant in, if the Court had a right to do so. The objections of the plaintiff are—First. That the Court at Special Term cannot extend the time to make a case. This time is fixed by the rules 16, 17 and 18; and even if a Judge at Chambers may not extend the time, a Judge holding a Court may hear a motion and grant it. (3 P. R., 375, and Justice Mitchell, in Mason vs. Jones, 1 Code Rep., 338.) Next, the main question is, whether the Court can enlarge the time for taking an appeal. The order is inaccurate in the phrase to perfect an appeal. None was in truth taken. The authorities are contradictory, and about balances. In Enos *vs.* Thomas (5 Howard, 303,) the Court at general term (3d district) held that no such power exists. Justice Welles, in Rowels *vs.* McCormick, (Ibid., 338.) decided to the same effect. On the other side, in Crittenden *vs.* Adams (1 Code Rep., N. S. 12, 1850,) and by Justice Parker, in Turner *vs.* Silvenail, (2 Code Rep., 96,) the power was asserted. In Remieul *vs.* Harris (2 Sandf. Rep., 648,) in this Court, heard November 24, 1849, the case was this:—Notice of the entry of judgment was given on the 24th of Feb., 1849; notice of appeal was served the 8th of May. The delay arose from a motion to set aside the judgment, which was not decided at general term until the 28th of April. The Code of 1848 governed. The exception in what was then the 366th section, was referred to as decisive: and it was held that the appeal was too late, and that the Court could not relieve the party. And in the People *vs.* Eldridge, (7 Pr. Rep., 112,) Justice Barculo adverted to Crittenden *vs.* Adams, and differed from it. He thought it was a legislative restriction of the right of appeal which the Court could not extend. A history of the provisions and variations of the Code on this subject is necessary to understand the point. For much of it I am indebted to the opinion of Justice Mason, in Crittenden *vs.* Adams. In the Code of 1848, the 149th section provided that the Court, in furtherance of justice, and on such terms as might be proper, might amend any pleading or proceeding by adding or striking out the name of any party, &c. The whole section consisted of what was the first clause of the 173d section of the Code of 1849. The additional new clause in 1849 was as follows: "The Court may likewise, in its discretion, allow an answer or reply to be made, or other act to be done, after the time limited by this act, or by an order enlarge such time; and may also in its discretion, and upon such terms as may be just, at any time within one year after notice thereof, relieve a party from a judgment or other proceeding taken against him through his mistake, inadvertance, surprise, or excusable neglect; and may supply an omission in any proceeding; and whenever any proceeding taken by a party fails to conform in any respect to the provisions of this Code, the Court may in like manner, and upon like terms, permit an amendment of such proceeding, so as to make it conformable thereto." The Code, as amended in 1851, divided the 173d section into two sections, and section 174 contains the clause above quoted. The present 405th section was the 306th section of the Code of 1848. It does not affect the present question, because it has received the settled construction that it relates to the power of a Judge out of Court, and because it provides for proceedings before judgment solely. And it may be remarked that, in excepting appeals, it characterizes them (that is, all appeals before judgment, at least,) as proceedings in an action. When we bring together the 405th and 174th sections, we find that the time for taking any proceeding in an action before judgment, except appeals, may be enlarged by a Judge on affidavit at Chambers—of course by the Court. One clause of section 174 enables the Court to relieve a party from a judgment, order, or other proceedings taken against him, through mistake, surprise, or excusable neglect. Another clause allows the Court to supply any omission, and to amend any proceeding which fails to conform to any of the provisions of the act. So that relief in every form, at every stage of a suit, before judgment, by enlargement of time, may be had, and relief after judgment by staying its enforcement, or setting it aside. Is the taking an appeal after judgment an exception? It cannot be doubted that the phrase, "or other act to be done," is sufficiently comprehensive to include an appeal. If an appeal is an act in a cause, and its performance is limited as to time by the Code, it would seem impossible to deny the power of the Court to permit it. But it is said that an appeal is not an act in a cause, but a new action. Justice Watson, in Enos *vs.* Thomas, states this, and refers to Rice *vs.* Floyd, in the Court of Appeals (1 Code Reporter, 112.) It is reported in 1 Comstock, 608. I do not see how that case supports the proposition. It merely decided that the 271st section of the Code was applied to future proceedings in suits pending when the Code took effect. The suit was not pending on the 1st of July, the day when it took effect, because judgment was perfected in it in May preceding. And the power to review by appeal in such a case was given, not of a judgment rendered before the first of July, but of a proceeding had after that date in a suit pending at that date. It is, then, simply a decision that a suit was not pending on the 1st of July, 1848, when a judgment had been given in May preceding, so as to authorize an appeal in August under the code. It does not settle the broad proposition that an appeal is a new action. Such a question must be determined upon other principles and cases. In appeals under the civil law, and in the Ecclesiastical Courts, the appealing party was allowed to produce new proofs and further allegations. (Brown's Civil and Admiralty, vol. —. Scribner *vs.* Williams, 1 Paige, 550; Wallis *vs.* McGill, 3 McOrd, 475.) This rule is exemplified in Buckminster *vs.* Perry, (4 Mass. Rep. 593,) where it was held that upon an appeal from a decree approving a will, the will is to be established as if the question had originated in the Appellate Court, and the appellee is to open and close. (See also the case of the *Pizarro*, 2 Wheaton, 227, and the *Boston*, 1 Sumner, 328.) But in other cases and in other Courts, the Appellate Court acts upon nothing but what was before the Court below. Again: Several circumstances establish the continuation of the action in the court below. For example, when a suit abated after an appeal, it was for some time the practice to have the case revived in the court below, before the appeal was revived. (Farmer's Practice H. of Lords, 39-80; Sydney on Appeals, 110.) This is not, however, the present practice. (Thorpe *vs.* Maltingley, 1 Phillips' Rep. 206.) And such was formerly the course in our Court of Errors. In Wilson *vs.* Hamilton, (9 John. Rep. 442.) the court held that upon an abatement the cause should be remanded to the Court of Chancery to bring in the parties; and the reason given was that it had no original jurisdiction to award process. The same was ruled in Evatson *vs.* De Lamarque, Oct. 1829, cited 2 Hoffman's Pr. 39. It is admitted that the practice has been changed. (Anderson *vs.* Anderson, 20 Wendell, 585; Hastings *vs.* McKinley, 8 Howard P. R. 175.) So in England it was the rule that an appeal did not of itself stay proceedings, but an order was necessary, and in our courts before 1838, an order might be obtained for liberty to proceed. Thus far, the character of an appeal has been considered when it is from an inferior to a superior Court; but the case is much stronger where it is, under our present system, from a Judge at Special Term to the General Term. We may observe that the appeal from a decree or order of an English Vice Chancellor was more in the nature of a rehearing than of an appeal. It was in the same Court, although before a different Judge. So under the system of Vice Chancellor and Chancellor in our State, there was an appellate jurisdiction in the Chancellor, but the cause was in the same Court. It was in chancery, though before a Vice Chancellor. The appeal was in fact a rehearing. There was no such proceeding as a petition of appeal, an answer, or any of the regular proceedings of an original suit. A notice of appeal to the clerk and opposite solicitor sufficed. Again, if the respondent made default on such an appeal, the decree below was affirmed without argument. In this respect the course of the Court of Errors was the same, but under an express rule. In the English House of Lords the appeal might be dismissed, but the decree could not be affirmed without argument. (Hoffman's Practice 2, p. 47-62.) Again, the cause upon an appeal might be remitted to the Vice Chancellor, or retained and decided finally by the Chancellor, as they thought fit, and because it was the same cause on appeal or rehearing before another Judge. I think that the case of an appeal from a judgment at special term to the general term is still stronger. Justice Mitchell has examined with great care the relation of an act of a Judge at special term to that of the general term. He comments also upon Gracies *vs.* Freeland, (1 Com. 228,) and he clearly shows, I apprehend, that the action at a special term is that of the Supreme Court as entirely as if it were at general term—that such action is subject to review in the same court, by two or more Judges at general term. In short, the special term is the Supreme Court. (Mason *vs.* Jones, general term, 1 Code Rep. R.S. 337.) Although, then, the Code has declared that the only mode of reviewing a decision shall be by an appeal, it only fixes a general appellation to be used in all cases. It has not changed the essential nature of an appeal in a case like this. It is a mode of revision by more Judges than one in the same court, of a judgment of such court. It appears to me to be inaccurate to consider such a proceeding as a new action. If it is not such, then the principal argument of Justice Watson in Enos *vs.* Thomas, is robbed of its force. The power to extend the time for commencing an action beyond six years, will not follow from the power of enlarging the time to appeal from a judgment at a special term. In Johnson *vs.* Yeomans, 8 Howard, 410, Justice Shankland expressly ruled that an appeal from the special to the general term was not a new action, but was one pending in the same court. He takes the distinction between such an appeal and a writ of error to remove a cause from an inferior to a superior court.

Judgment affirmed without costs.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge PHILLIPS.

Michael Rapp against *William Loback and John F. Scheeler*.—This action is brought to recover damages for the detention of the brig *Toledo* at the port of Laguna under the following circumstances: On the 28th of October last H. J. Henningway, the master of the brig, concluded with the defendants a charter party for her, by which the brig was to make a voyage from New-York to Laguna, and bring from thence a cargo of logwood to this City. Twenty running days from the time when the captain should report himself ready to receive cargo were allowed to load the brig at Laguna, and for each and every day's detention by default of defendants or their agent, thirty silver dollars should be paid for each day to the master. Prior to the execution of the charter party, it was discussed by the captain and the defendants as to whether Laguna was a port of entry, and whether the brig could land there direct without proceeding to any other port for a permit. At the defendants' request the captain proceeded with them to the office of the Mexican Consul, and, upon inquiry, they were informed by the Consul that there was no impediment to the brig's proceeding direct to Laguna, and loading there. Upon this assurance, the charter party was executed. The brig proceeded to Laguna, and arrived there on the 15th of November. The following day the captain reported the brig to the agent of the defendants as ready to receive cargo, when it was ascertained that by some regulation of the revenue laws of the Mexican Government, Laguna had ceased to be a port of entry, and that the brig could not take her cargo until she had obtained the necessary papers from the Custom-House. The defendants' agent recommended the agent to go to Vera Cruz for that purpose, which he did; whereby the plaintiff claims that the vessel was detained twelve days, for which he claims demurrage. The master assigned the charter party to the plaintiff, who brings the action.

Judge PHILLIPS—The only question in this case which I deem it important to notice fully is, upon whom does this risk fall—the master or the freighters? The contract on the part of the master is, briefly, that he proceed with his vessel to Laguna, there receive cargo, and bring it to New York. The defendants that they will furnish the brig with a cargo complete within twenty days after she is reported ready to receive it at Laguna, and for every day's delay in so doing caused by their default, they are to forfeit thirty dollars per day. The defendants insist that the Custom-House regulations which prevented the brig from loading were no default of theirs, that the captain, from his vocation, was better acquainted with the local regulations at the various ports, and that he therefore assumed the risk. To decide this question we must look to the contract in writing. The defendants agree to furnish the cargo complete in twenty days, without any reservation. The question as to whether any delay would be caused by Custom-House rules was discussed, and if they did not wish to assume any risk on that head, they could have protected themselves from it by a provision in the charter party. In the case of Barker *vs.* Hodgdson, 6 Maule & Selwin rep. 267, where the freighter of a vessel was prevented from furnishing a cargo by the Quarantine regulations during a pestilence, Lord Ellenborough said, "Is it not the freighter the adventurer who chalks out the voyage, and is to furnish at all events the subject matter out of which the freight is to accrue? The question here is, on which side the burden is to fall. If indeed the performance of this covenant had been rendered unlawful by the government of this country, the contract would have been dissolved on both sides; and this defendant, inasmuch as he had been compelled to abandon his contract, would have been excused for the non-performance of it, and not liable to damages. But, if in consequence of events which happen at a foreign port, the freighter is prevented from furnishing a loading there which he has contracted to furnish, the contract is neither dissolved, nor is he excused for not performing it, but must answer in damages." So when on an action by reason of the crowded state of the London docks a ship is detained there before she can be unloaded a longer time than is allowed for that purpose by the terms of the charter party, the same learned Judge said: "The question is, whether the detention of the ship, arising from the inability of the London Dock Company to discharge her, is in point of law imputable to the freighter; and I am of opinion that the person who hires a vessel detains her, if at the end of the stipulated time he does not restore her to the owner. He is responsible for all the various vicissitudes which may prevent him from doing so." (Campbell's Nisi Prius, p. 255, Randall *vs.* Lynch.) Another principle applicable to this case is settled in Medeiros *vs.* Hill, 8 Bingham Rep., 231. Where a party by his own contract creates a duty or charge upon himself, he is bound to make it good, if he may, notwithstanding any accident by inevitable necessity, because he might have provided against it by his contract. From these authorities it seems clear that the risk is to be assumed by the defendants, and that they are liable for all delay above the twenty days in which it was stipulated that the vessel should be loaded. Upon the minor questions as to whether the captain should not have gone to Frontera instead of Vera Cruz, to enter his vessel, seems to be settled by the evidence of the Captain, who swears that the defendants' agent decided on the brig's going to Vera Cruz, "because it would cost less to go there than anywhere else." The defendants contend that they are not responsible for the three days that the brig stayed at Vera Cruz, nor the time during which she was detained by adverse tides and a "norther," nor for the time she remained at Laguna before sailing to Vera Cruz. The only view I can take of this question is, that the time in which the brig was to be loaded, commenced from the time when she was reported to the defendant's agent, as ready to receive cargo—that when she left for a port of entry she was on the defendant's business, and all delays caused thereby are chargeable to them, unless it be shown affirmatively that the delay was intentionally and unnecessarily caused by the captain. It seems that eleven days over and above the twenty stipulated for were consumed, for which the defendants are liable. Judgment for plaintiff for $330 with costs, and $12 allowance.

LONG-ISLAND.

ENFORCING THE SUNDAY ORDINANCE.—Mayor LAMBERT, assisted by the Corporation Counsellor, Mr. WARING, and a few detailed policemen, made a pretty thorough search over Brooklyn on Sunday to arrest any persons who might be violating the Sunday ordinance. The following were all the parties arrested up to 9½ o'clock Sunday night:

HENRY ZIMMERMAN, corner of Smith and Atlantic-streets.

JOSEPH WIGGLESWORTH, keeper of the Ninth Ward Hotel.

ANN FARRELL, keeper of a saloon at No. 63 Hudson-avenue.

LAURENCE HINSLEY, corner of Columbia and Carroll-streets; RICHARD BURNS, PETER HAINS, —— RILEY, —— DOUGHERTY.

The parties arrested were all committed to the cells at the City Hall, and bail positively refused.

Every person selling liquor in Brooklyn at present is doing so without any license. The licenses all expired on the "next day after the first Monday in May," and none have been renewed by the Board of Excise as yet.

PRESENTATION.—Mr. WILLIAM BURDEN, who for the last eighteen years has carried on the "Brooklyn Steam Engine Manufactory," on Front-street, Brooklyn, was presented on Saturday afternoon a service of silver, on occasion of his retiring from active business, by his employées, numbering some two hundred.

ROBBING A POLICEMAN.—While officer Hanavan, of the First District Police, Brooklyn, was patrolling his beat in State-street, near Hicks, between 12 and 1 o'clock Saturday night, he espied a well-known vagrant woman, named Eliza Boyd, prowling about, and he seated himself on the steps of a house to watch her movements. She came towards him when he feigned being asleep. She shook him several times, until satisfied that he was asleep, and then lifted a portmonais from his pocket and started off. The officer immediately arrested her and also a man in her company, who gave his name as Peter McCormick. Both were locked up for examination.

BRUTAL OUTRAGE.—A brute, named James Morgan, residing on the corner of Willoughby-avenue and Ryerson-street, Brooklyn, was arrested Saturday on a warrant charging him with committing a most brutal outrage on the person of a little girl but seven years of age, named Beater Waring, adopted daughter of F. P. Buchard. This outrage was committed on the 26th inst., and the child's screaming probably saved her from serious injury, as it brought several persons to her aid. The accused has a family of grown up children, and lost his wife about ten years since. He was committed to the cells to await an examination.

FIRE.—About 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon some children of Mr. J. WHITE, residing at No. 126 North Fourth-street, Williamsburg, accidentally set fire to a bed in the second story, with some matches with which they were playing. It was soon extinguished. Loss about $50. While the fire companies were returning home, a fight occurred in Seventh-street, near Grand, between persons running with engines No. 6 and 7, and Bushwick No. 1. Several persons were injured. The Police were soon present, and caused the companies to proceed to their houses.

NEW-JERSEY.

ROWS.—On Friday night, at a late hour, some Irishmen who were upon a drunken carousal in Newark-avenue, in Jersey City, were requested to go home. Refusing to do so, and offering defiance to the watchmen, an attempt was made to arrest some of them, and they resisted. Capt. FARLEY headed the watchmen against the Irishmen, who attacked them, and after a desperate fight of half an hour, the police succeeded in taking in three prisoners. One of the rioters fired a pistol at the officers, but missed. The prisoners were brought before Recorder CUTTER on Friday morning, and committed to jail for trial. They presented a rather bloody appearance. Their names were HUGH VAUGHN, PATRICK MALLORY and THOS. DUNN. Others will be arrested for participating in the affray. When committing the prisoners, the Recorder made some remarks, in which he stated that ninety-nine out of every one hundred prisoners brought before him were foreigners.... On Saturday a powerful and unruly Irishman named JOHN HINNEW, of Brooklyn, was arrested for breaking car windows, at the Railroad depôt, and for other disorderly acts. While on his way to the cells he injured several persons who were conducting him along. A disturbance occurred on one of the Jersey City Ferry-boats Sunday evening, arising from the fact that one of the hands on the boat would not allow an Irishman to take a bundle of hay through the ladies' cabin on Friday evening—and he, with four or five of his friends, Sunday evening, attacked the deck hand. Other employés on the boat came to the rescue, and the Irishmen were roughly handled.

MASONIC CELEBRATION.—Hiram Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons celebrated the Festival of their patron Saint, in GRINNELL'S Building, corner York and Green-streets, last week. The interest of the occasion was heightened by the presentation of a massive gold Past Master's jewel, set in precious stones, to their respected brother, Hon. Dr. GEO. A. LITTLE.

The Fatal Railroad Accident on the Great Western (C. W.) Railway.

From the Rochester Union.

A personal friend who was on the train to which the accident happened, and narrowly escaped serious injury, sends us the following account of that catastrophe:—ISAAC BUTTS, Esq.: The accident on the Great Western was thus: On a high embankment near Princeton—79 miles from the Falls—the hands were making a cattle guard at a crossing, and had taken out the *ties*. There was a flag stuck up at a sufficient distance, and a man with a flag at sixty yards. We were going at full speed. Of course, the engine plunged at once into the cattle guard, the rail bending for lack of ties. A tremendous crash followed, and we found ourselves in the midst of an utter wreck. But two men were killed. The faithful brakeman was very badly injured, engineer and fireman badly hurt, and scores of bruises—but no other serious injury to persons. The conductor was everything we could ask. The question of blame I do not determine. But how any axle can stand the jarrings inflicted by the roughness of this road I know not. When *finished*, this will be a noble road, and a great public accommodation. A PASSENGER.

Terrible Hurricane.

From the Missouri Republican.

MANTENO, Kankakee Co., Saturday, June 24, 1854.

A terrible hurricane blew over this place last evening from a north-easterly direction, extending some six or eight miles in width. In its course an immense deal of damage was done—houses blown down and torn from their foundations; roofs blown off and carried from fifty to a hundred rods. Much property was destroyed, but no lives were lost as I have been able to ascertain.

The passenger-house at Manteno Station, on the I. C. R. R., forty-six miles from Chicago, was partially unroofed, and other buildings shook to their foundation. One car, standing upon the side track, covered with tin, (as they all are,) was completely stripped, raising the sheeting in one mass up in the air, above all the buildings, and carrying it for a great distance from the place of starting.

A kitchen attached to the store of Mr. MARTIN was blown entirely away from its foundation. A stone house belonging to the same gentleman, one mile south of this, had the roof and much of the top blown down. There were, at the time, eleven persons within. A part escaped before the ceiling fell in, but three were caught under the ruins, and were more or less injured.

Mr. G. P. COMSTOCK, living some four miles south-east of us, had just completed a new house, which was prostrated to the ground, and not a vestage of it left. Mr. RICHARDSON, living west of this three miles, with his family, were in their house when it was blown from their heads, leaving only the floor they were sitting upon. Thirty or forty more buildings that I have heard of have been blown down or much damaged. Not a building in its course but bears strong marks of its fury.

I witnessed the storm from the station, and as it came over it was attended with thunder and lightning most terrific. The clouds above the house as the roof came off, appeared like vivid sheets of flame, extending southward. The hailstones were very large and came with such great velocity as to knock out all the lights of glass.

I have just been informed that a stone building, two miles below this, lately built and roofed in, was levelled with the ground, scarcely one stone left remaining upon another. The wheat and corn will be much damaged from the hail.

I am, very respectfully, yours, A. J.

VISIT OF KOSSUTH TO SCOTLAND.—The Falkirk *Herald* of Thursday, states that M. KOSSUTH will pay a visit to Glasgow in the course of a few days, when he will deliver an oration at a public demonstration to be made in that city in favor of the nationality of Poland.

The Carlinville Mob—Full Particulars.

The Macoupin *Statesman* in an extra of the 24th, gives the following full and graphic sketch of the recent disgraceful affair in Carlinville, which resulted in the suicide of A. J. NASH, after his sentence of death had been commuted by the Governor to imprisonment for life. The *Statesman* says:

Yesterday, our readers all know, was the day on which A. J. NASH was to have been executed for the murder of ALEX. LOCKERMAN. With the circumstances of this murder and his subsequent arrest and conviction, the public are already familiar. Early yesterday morning, the streets of our town were thronged with wagons and horses, and by noon there were from 3,000 to 4,000 people here—men, women and children, who had come here, not knowing that NASH's punishment had been commuted. Things passed off quietly, until about 3 o'clock, although there seemed to be an undercurrent that indicated not the most quiet disposition. At 3 o'clock, NICHOLAS LOCKERMAN, brother of the murdered man, placed himself upon an eminence in the street west of the Court-House, and began haranguing the crowd in favor of tearing down the jail and hanging NASH, at all events. Very soon a mob of four or five hundred people had crowded around him, when they repaired to the jail. After arriving there they were met by Major BURNS, Sheriff; D. MCDANIEL, jailor, and several others, who reasoned with them, and desired that they should desist from any violence. Speeches were made by Mr. CHESNUT, H. FISHBACK and J. F. CHENEY, in favor of law and order, but they were all met by mad and fierce yells, such as "Bring him out! hang him!" and imprecations on the Governor and the Attorney who obtained the commutation. No demonstration was made, though the only thing that prevented was the want of a leader.

LOCKERMAN was from time to time urging the mob to action, but refused to do anything himself. The crowd still lingered around the jail until 5½ o'clock, when R. FISHBACK and A. C. CARMAN marched to the assistance of the Sheriff with thirty men, armed with double-barrel guns, heavily loaded. These men were ordered to surround the jail and prevent any one coming inside, which was done, the mob giving back without any resistance. This put an end to all action, and nothing was heard but a few oaths of indignation from the crowd. Nothing more took place of interest, the crowd dispersed by degrees, and by 7 o'clock the mob had gone, and the town was restored to peace and quiet.

But the most heart-rending spectacle of the day was yet to open to view. About 7½ o'clock, on entering the jail, NASH was found *dead*; having hung himself with a bed quilt, secured to a small cord around his neck, and at the other end attached to the ceiling of the jail. What a picture!—There he was dead, and yet by straitening himself might have had a foot of slack in the quilt that served as a rope. In order to produce death, he had been compelled to raise his feet to keep them off the floor. A more deliberate and persevering suicide—a more determined, desperate purpose—perhaps never entered the heart of man. There he had, in the midst of the yells of the mob around, made that awful expiation for his crime, and buried their deafening shrieks in expiring life; and doubtless, too, many oaths were uttered upon him, which he heeded not. A power more potent than the strong arm, and more certain than the guard that surrounded the jail, had rescued him from the design of the bloody mob. Surely, yesterday, the 23d day of June, 1854, will long be remembered in Macoupin County.

Before closing we have a word to say about the parties in this matter. As to LOCKERMAN, we must say that he went too far; but it is mitigated, for it was all produced by a brother's love and a deep wound caused by the murder of a brother, which time, or the fulfillment of a rigid penalty, can only heal; but as to the others, we must say that an offended law and an outraged community hold them responsible. Many, and we may say, the prominent instigators of the mob were from other counties, who came here to see a man hung, and seemed disposed to violate the law, and more, to commit murder, in order that their *brutish* curiosity might be gratified; this, assisted by a little liquor, we are bold to say, prompted many to join the mob. There are some of our own citizens, who occupy ranks of respectability, who were there, and if not to assist in violence they at least aided by their advice. These men are marked, and will be remembered by law and order loving people.

We are proud to say, that Carlinville has clean hands in the matter. We have some people who think that NASH's sentence ought not to have been commuted, but since it *was* done, they were bold to defend the Sheriff in protecting the law. We believe not a half-dozen of our town people had any hand in encouraging, even, the mob. But, on the other hand, they turned out almost unanimously to protect the laws. We believe we have never said anything as an apology for NASH, heretofore, and in deprecating this mob, we do nothing more than the country demands of us, as an advocate of the supremacy of its laws.

Much credit is due to Major BURKE, MCDANIEL, O. W. HALL, J. W. HICKY, M. J. RENFRO, and several others, for the cool determination displayed in defying the mob from beginning to end. In fact the citizens of the town and a majority from the country used all peaceable means in quieting the mob. Coolness seems to have characterized the whole proceedings of the opposers to the mob. In reviewing this matter we have only to say, that LOCKERMAN and his friends cannot complain at the commutation of this sentence, for the petitions for that purpose have been circulated boldly and above-board, by NASH's two sons, for four weeks, and they had every chance to meet it with a remonstrance. They did not do it; now they cannot complain. But NASH is dead! now we hope the fiendish desires of that disgraceful mob must be appeased.

Further about the Cincinnatti Explosion.

From the Cincinnati Columbian.

When approaching Seymour our train was signalled to stop, when news was brought to us that a powder magazine had exploded on the Aurora train, and that several men had been seriously hurt. Reports of various kinds, and of the most contradictory character, were freely circulated, but, on reaching the dépôt, we were put in possession of the following most painful facts: The train from Aurora, when nearing the Seymour dépôt, was firing salutes from a cannon, which was attached to the last platform car in the train. A small furnace, used for heating the rod with which the cannon was set off, lay close by the breach of the gun, and the wind, it is supposed, blew a spark of this fire into the chest where about a keg or two of powder had been emptied. An instantaneous explosion was the consequence, and six men who were on the car at the time were blown into the air and horribly mangled. We arrived on the ground some five or six minutes after the accident had occurred, and found the men in a state of terrible agony. They had been picked up and conveyed to a house a short distance from the scene of the disaster, where they were speedily attended to and their wounds carefully dressed. We have seen many exhibitions of hospital practice, and many outside cases of mutilation and accidents "by flood and field," but we never in our lives saw anything to equal the appalling scene which was presented to us yesterday. The six victims of the unfortunate catastrophe were literally stripped naked, every particle of clothing having been torn from their bodies by the force of the explosion, their limbs were fractured, their bodies were mangled, the hair of their heads was burned off, and the groans and cries of the sufferers filled the house where they lay.

One man, Mr. SQUIRS, had both his legs broken, and the flesh torn from his hands, arms and body; the soles of his boots were blown off, and every shred of clothing was torn from his person. Mr. S. was thrown some sixty feet from the train. Mr. WATKINS had his left arm broken in two places and was badly burned in various parts of his person. JOHN BAILY had one of his legs broken in two places, and was otherwise seriously injured. JAMES L. REDDING was badly burned and severely contused on the chest and back. HENRY DOOLAN had one arm and one leg broken, and sustained several severe injuries internal and external. Our stay at Seymour was too short to enable us to gather full particulars, but the general facts given above are correct.

Before our train left last night a report was current in the town that Mr. SQUIRS had died while being conveyed to the Aurora return train, but the excitement was so great, and the accounts of the unfortunate transaction were so exaggerated that but little reliance could be placed on the report. In a harrowing scene like that of yesterday, painful to all the gentler feelings of our nature, it is some consolation, it is something ennobling to poor frail human nature, to witness the untiring exertions, the whole-souled devotion to his suffering fellow-men, exhibited by JAMES C. HALL, the President of the Road.

Everything that a kind and humane heart could suggest was done by Mr. HALL on the occasion, and he left many grateful hearts behind him in Seymour, who, in spite of all the pain and agony which they suffered, could appreciate the kindness, the womanly gentleness, and the careful forethought which prompted his actions under the melancholy circumstances. Many gentlemen from Cincinnati, among whom we noticed Dr. WARDER, also exerted themselves to allay the sufferings of the injured parties. Dr. ROGERS, of Aurora, was the principal physician in attendance, and in justice to him we must say that he worked most untiringly to allay the sufferings of the wounded men. The names of the injured parties are as follows: JOHN M. BAILEY, JOHN BAILEY, JOHN R. WATKINS, R. P. SQUIRS, JAMES L. REDDING and HENRY DOOLAN.

The Slave Trade.

The Grand Jury of the United States for the District of Massachusetts have addressed a letter to President PIERCE, in regard to the mode of treatment of certain persons arrested on the coast of Africa, on suspicion of having been concerned in the Slave-trade, of which the following is a copy:

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA FOR THE DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

At a Circuit Court of the United States of America for the District of Massachusetts, holden in Boston, within and for said District, on the twenty-second day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, the jurors of the United States, within and for said District, respectfully represent to the President of the United States that during their present term they have investigated sundry violations of the laws prohibiting the slave trade, and have found bills of indictment against the master, mate and —— of the brig *Glamorgan*: This vessel, which now lies at the Navy-Yard in Charlestown, under a libel for condemnation, was seized on the Coast of Africa, the 9th of April last, by the United States armed brig *Perry*, Lieut.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1854.

☞ To-day being observed by our Compositors and Pressmen as a holiday, no paper will be issued from this office this afternoon or to-morrow morning. The EVENING TIMES will be published an hour earlier than usual, say at 12 o'clock, meridian, to-morrow, containing full reports of the proceedings, incidents, &c., of the day.

The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued on WEDNESDAY MORNING, July 5, in ample season for the mails per steamship *Illinois*. It will contain the Proceedings in Congress, and a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Editorial Articles on current topics; News Items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. Price, wrappers, ready for mailing, 25 cents per copy.

Seventy-Eight Years Ago.

The steady, unerring march of time has brought us to nearly four score years since the Nation's Birthday. The close of the first half century of this wonderful epoch of Liberty, Progress, and Prosperity was marked twenty-eight years ago by the simultaneous death of two of the great actors in the scenes of '76—ADAMS and JEFFERSON. There have been somewhat turbulent times in the history of our Government since that event, but the examples and lessons of the sages of Quincy and Monticello—the one dictating and the other committing to parchment, as with the pen of inspiration, the Declaration of Independence—have not been forgotten. With each returning Anniversary of this glorious day, the undying words of these glorious old patriots have sprung involuntary to the lips of American freemen, and the memorable prediction of JOHN ADAMS, that THE DAY would be celebrated in all the Nation's history by bonfires and rejoicings is annually realized in the popular demonstrations of every city, town and village from Maine to California.

How inconsiderable appear all our party and sectional feuds and controversies on this memorable occasion! They are merged or forgotten in the general congratulation that as a Nation of Freemen our blessings are manifold beyond example, and our social, political and commercial progress in seventy-eight years, beyond all precedent. It is eminently proper that we should feel on THIS DAY that our Union of States is one and inseperable, and that we have neither cause of serious division, nor substantive motive to the thought of dissolution, when the traditions of the Revolution, the achievments of the second war with Great Britain and the manifold blessings and extraordinary prosperity we now realize, are brought to mind by the recurrence of the FOURTH OF JULY.

We do not remember, on a calm review of the past, when our people have had more real cause to make glad the return of this Anniversary than on the day we celebrate. Not that we are more free from party and sectional controversies than usual; not that our national prosperity is more unclouded by the prospects of the future, but because of the multiplied evidences we see and actually realize around us that Providence has especial care of our thrice-blessed country—that, in His wisdom, He has decreed that no bone of contention shall cause us to forget that we are one People, and no question of domestic controversy long obtain without its corrective or contravening influence. Thus, when sectional bitterness threatens most to alienate the States, the eternal sentiment of union and mutual interest among the masses springs to the aid of a common Constitution, and when foreign influence is most dreaded in elections or patronage, the native instincts of the descendants of a Revolutionary ancestry interpose to check its progress. There is no danger, fancied or real, to the Union that unequal or party legislation engenders; no peril to religious liberty that sectaries or demagogues create, without a corrective in the native good sense of the People.

If there were not an overruling motive for this in the sacred and endearing feelings of fraternity which bind the geographical extremes of the country together, it would undoubtedly be found in the history of the seventy-eight years of the Nation's progress which we now commemorate. There is surely sufficient in this eventful and wonderful story—in the trials of the revolutionary struggle; the civil throes which gave birth and energy to the Constitution; in the second resistance to the aggressions of European power, and in the strides to domestic wealth and commercial greatness which followed these events,—to make us feel that the day is far distant when the FOURTH OF JULY will cease to be remembered and gratefully observed as the common holiday of a united people, blessed of Heaven, and made happy by a free and cherished Constitution.

Thomas Ritchie, of Richmond.

This venerable member of the American press is no more. He outlived the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the journal with which his name and editorial labors are identified, only a few months. The *Richmond Enquirer* has exercised a potential influence in Virginia since the war of 1812. It would have been comparatively powerless for good or for evil without the name of Mr. RITCHIE. Born during the revolutionary war, in 1778, and reared in the democratic school of politics of JEFFERSON, he brought to the editorial profession all the enthusiasm as well as many of the prejudices of the old Republican party; and by steady devotion to the name, rather than a strict adherence to the principles of that party, became in later life as closely identified with the administrations of JACKSON, VAN BUREN, and POLK, as he was sincerely devoted to MADISON and MONROE. He was singularly skillful in wielding his editorial influence. His enthusiasm for the profession was equal to his zeal for the party for which he constantly labored. He had no cravings for place beyond it, and his highest ambition was to make his widely-read journal felt on the fortunes, rather than appreciated in the gratitude of the public men it assisted to power and patronage. One of his peculiarities was to tilt with his political adversaries in the double character of the avowed journalist and anonymous controversialist. He appeared in the lists, alternately, with lance in rest as the editor of the *Richmond Enquirer*, and with visor down under the *nomme de plume* of some Roman patriot or Grecian philosopher, and if he found no opposing champion worthy of his steel, he would even controvert the postulates of his own pen. In this way, he made the communications and editorial columns of the *Enquirer* equally readable, if not influential. The quiet but lasting influence which he exercised over his Virginia readers was remarkable. He held the politics of the Old Commonwealth in the hollow of his hand. There was no shadow of turning so long as he directed them. Even the political revolution, which hurled Mr. VAN BUREN from the Presidency in 1840, could not move Virginia, while Father RITCHIE stood sponser for the Republican right of this gentleman to a second term. His influence was carried by emigration to the Southwestern States, and his name and paper was thus made as well known in Tennessee, Mississippi Alabama, and Louisiana, as at home. There was never an old Virginian of substance and Jeffersonian politics removing to the West, who did not transfer the Richmond *Enquirer* as regularly to his residence as he did his favorite family servants. It was made the oracle of political intelligence to his neighbors, and the text-book of wisdom to his ambitious sons, if he had any.

For forty years, Mr. RITCHIE was steadily found at the same editorial post in Richmond. On the accession of Mr. POLK to the Presidency, in March, 1845, he was induced to remove to Washington to take charge of the organ of the new Administration. The change was probably against his own convictions of what was best for himself and his own fame; but he was overruled by considerations which threatened, in case of his refusal, to embarrass his party. In the sequel the move was not particularly fortunate, and it is scarcely to be doubted that the old gentleman not only felt relieved by the transfer of the Government paper to other hands, but more real joy in recording, as he subsequently did, the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the Richmond *Enquirer*, than in reverting to the brief history of his connection with the Washington *Union* and the public men who showered their official patronage upon him. Personally, in social and domestic life, he was a good man; professionally, his usefulness will be determined by the political bias of those who undertake to estimate it; for it may with all respect be said of him, that he had no other peculiarity as a journalist than a consistent devotion to the interests and success of the one party whom he constantly served.

British Military Reform.

John Bull, fine old fellow that he is, has long realized Geoffry Crayon's description of him, as clinging to abuses, "because they are fine old family abuses." But, incredible as it may appear, he has lately shown a disposition to mend his ways. He has actually admitted that there are faults—specks on the sun—in the army and the system upon which it is regulated and conducted. The fact is, Mr. Bull's *armour propre* has recently received a heavy blow in Turkey. The English prejudice for the last two centuries has been to consider the French soldier as a vastly inferior being, and the national estimate of a French seaman, as compared with an English jacktar, is best conveyed in the popular boast that "one Englishman can beat three *Mounseers* any day." It is quite true that not only the French, but the Continental soldiers generally, are smaller men than the English. The English standard of stature, is two inches higher. But, as regards the working (that is, the fighting) qualities of the English and the French, it will scarcely be denied, we think, that the difference is slight, if any. The circumstance that, in the Peninsular War and at Waterloo, the English gained the advantage, does not prove their superiority. In Spain and Portugal, the Fabian policy and strategic skill of WELLINGTON wearied out his opponents, and at Waterloo it was the indomitable, because stubborn, endurance of the British troops, who stood to be shot at until the Prussian army came up, which so much aided in NAPOLEON'S defeat. Had he not been betrayed, in council and camp, the result might have been different; or had he his veterans instead of the raw conscripts who had never smelt powder until the days of Ligny, Quatre Bras, and "bloody but most bootless Waterloo." The real difference, in the field, between French and English is, that the former are better at attack, the latter at dogged resistance. The smallest French soldier (and some of them would scarcely come up to the ordinary standard in one of our rural militia companies) fights with the spirit of a Paladin. The loftiest British grenadier fights because he is ordered to do so. Glory is the one great feeling among the French. Duty is the sole rule of conduct in the British army.

During the last half century, the persons who have been at the head of the Administrative department of the British army, have been the Duke of YORK, Sir DAVID DUNDAS, the Duke of WELLINGTON, Lord HILL, and Lord HARDINGE. It is a very singular thing that the actual comforts, the happiness, the well-being of the British army were never so well cared for as by the Duke of YORK, a profligate Prince of the Blood-Royal, (second son of GEORGE III.) and, in every military service which he undertook, singularly unsuccessful. This is no less strange, that the Commander-in-Chief who seemed to make it a point of doing as little as he could for the comfort of the British army, was ARTHUR, Duke of WELLINGTON. Old DUNDAS, (as thin as a lath, and about as dry,) was nothing but a tactitian. Lord HILL, bluff and farmer-like, was simply a soldier. Lord HARDINGE, until very recently, appeared to dislike going out of the beaten track.

The antipathy, on the part of the powers that be, to changes in the equipment of the British army, is very singular and strong. There never was anything more absurd than the practice of making all the British army wear *queues*. The trouble it caused, and the actual filth which it created, (from pomatum and powder,) were incalculable. Not until July, 1808, was an order issued from the Horse Guards, in London—the Commander-in-Chief's office—that these *queues* should be cut off. That very day, the order was first carried into effect, on the 28th Infantry, commonly called "The Slashers"—because, during the American war, they were swords with which they used to *slash* away at men, women, and children, among "the Rebels." A levy of barbers waited on the 28th, at Spithead, on board ship, and literally *curtailed* them, and, when the scissors had done its duty, nine hundred *queues* were flung into the sea, with thrice nine hundred shouts!

The stiff, choke-'em-off stock of the WELLINGTON era, has followed the cocked hats and *queues* of the times of MARLBOROUGH and WOLFE. What the choke-'em-offs were it is difficult to describe. The military stock, for the last hundred years, has been rigid as if made of iron, tight as if first cousin to the *garote*. Our very last files of English papers relate particulars of an inquest held (at Templemore, in Ireland,) on a soldier who, half-strangled by the tightness of his stock, had been seized with apoplexy, and died—as the verdict recorded—from pressure of blood upon the brain.

In actual service, hundreds of the British soldiers have fallen down, while marching, oppressed by the choking tightness of the fatal stock, and the excessive weight of the knapsack. Last year, at the camp at Chobham, (near London,) hundreds of men were invalided from these causes. To all observant persons they were evident. At the Horse Guards they appeared unnoticed. But, at Scutari, on May 24, (the actual birth-day of Queen VICTORIA,) a review of the British army in Turkey was held by Lord RAGLAN, and there, for the first time, the military appeared—*minus* the choking stocks. These are to be superseded by stocks of Spanish leather, rendered elastic by being lined with woven horse-hair.

The ice is broken—the wedge is fairly in. Other reforms must follow. The French soldier bears a *kit*, which, with his musket, weighs about sixty pounds. The British soldier's equipments weigh from eighty to ninety pounds. The twenty or thirty pounds extra makes an immense difference in the march, and the result would be, that if the French soldiers were to march *vis-à-vis* with the English, the former would be better prepared for action than the latter, at the end of the journey. All this, of course, will be altered now; for when they *do* reform abuses in England, they generally do it very fully. The French wear patent leather belts, which require no cleaning. The cross-belts of the English are of buff, and must be kept clean, day by day, with brushes and pipe-clay. The French soldiers on service wear shoes of half-tanned leather; the English are compelled to appear at every day's drill in shoes which resplendently shine under the blacking of WARREN, of the Strand, or DAY & MARTIN, No. 96 High Holborn, London. Pipe-clay, sponges, blacking paste and brushes are superfluities which increase the weight of the British soldier's *kit*.

While "the Iron Duke" lived, in command of the British Army, the idea of altering these arrangements was entirely out of the question. WELLINGTON argued that, with all the drawbacks complained of, he achieved all the successes which raised him from plain Ensign WESLEY to Field Marshal the Duke of WELLINGTON, Prince of Waterloo, Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, and of Vittoria, in the Peninsula. He never took into account that, during the last forty years, the Continental soldiers (and particularly those of France) had had their condition especially cared for. Indeed, it has been a rule among the Continental Powers of Europe, to equip their soldiers in the manner most useful and less likely to tax their strength when actually engaged in warfare. Hence the superiority of the French, as evident on review and in field exercises at Scutari. Two great things must come to pass—no matter how much John Bull grumbles over them as innovations—and these are change of clothing to accord with change of climate, and a reduction of the excessive weight which every soldier carries on his back as "a kit."

It is not too much to say—and we state it simply as a fact—that the trifling reform in military attire and accoutrements, which is here mentioned, would probably have been made in this country within forty-eight hours after the proper authorities had been fully informed regarding them. We assure John Bull that in the army, as in all things else, as soon as Brother Jonathan is thoroughly convinced that such or such a reform is needed, it is made. Unless the ghost of WELLINGTON haunt "the Horse Guards," some slight infusion of common sense may be allowed to penetrate into the military executive of England.

The Smithsonian Institution.

Princeton has called Prof. JOSEPH HENRY, of the Smithsonian Institution, back to the Chair of Chemistry. She makes liberal offers, and there are rumors that he may accept. It is seldom that so straightforward, honest and capable a man as Prof. HENRY has proved, is found to serve the State in so important a station as that of the Secretary to the Board of Regents. And yet, the berth is one of great difficulty. Very different feelings exist in the Board as to the proper method of administering its affairs. It would be no strange thing—nay, it would be rather strange if the Secretary did not look back with longings to his college seclusion. It certainly would not be wonderful if Princeton's offer were accepted.

JAMES SMITHSON, by whose will, made in 1826, a bequest of more than half a million of dollars was made to the United States, to found an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men, was a natural son of the Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND, his mother being a Mrs. MACIE. His brother, Lord PERCY, fought against us in the Revolution. In College, SMITHSON went by the name of JAMES L. MACIE; after leaving the University he took the name of SMITHSON. His fortune was an accumulation from the provision made for him by the Duke. He gave himself up to the pursuits of science—of all which, chemistry was his favorite. The Royal Society's *Transactions* contain some twenty-four papers from his pen. The whole income of his property was bequeathed to his nephew; on his death to the nephew's child or children, *legitimate* or *illegitimate*. On the nephew's death without issue, the bequest to the United States was to take effect.

General JACKSON announced the bequest to Congress in 1835. Committees of both houses reported favorably to its acceptance,—the House report being drawn up by Mr. J. Q. ADAMS. In the Senate, Mr. Preston thought it too cheap a way for the donor to acquire immortality, and Mr. CALHOUN contended that Congress had no right to receive it. Messrs. CLAYTON, SOUTHARD, BUCHANAN, WALKER and DAVIS took different ground, and their views prevailed. Mr. RICHARD RUSH was appointed agent, and in 1838 it was announced that the amount, $508,318 46, was received by our Government.

Distinguished men of learning were invited to submit their views of the best method of applying the fund.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS suggested a great observatory and a nautical almanac, to be followed in about 7 years, or when they were well endowed, with a botanic garden, a museum of natural history and a library, as the funds permitted. He also approved of lectures during every Winter, by gentlemen appointed for the special service. President WAYLAND advised a National University, intermediate between the college and professional school,—a practical school, and for teaching the modern languages. In 1845 Senator TAPPAN'S bill was discussed in Congress, proposing a sort of practical college of a superior sort. Mr. CHOATE advised to appropriate the funds for the collection of a large library; ROBERT DALE OWEN wished a normal school appended to it. At last, August 10, 1846, eight years after the date of the appropriation, Congress redeemed its faith, and a bill was passed investing the government of the Smithsonian Institution in a Board of Regents, authorizing them to select a site to erect a building, to expend an average of $25,000 anually for the gradual formation of a library, to maintain a museum, to secure courses of lectures, and to publish, from time to time, certain works. The Chancellor of the first Board of Regents was Vice-President DALLAS. The Secretary, Prof. JOSEPH HENRY. There was great diversity of sentiment within the Board as to the proper use to be made of their charge. The discussions were not public, though the public found no difficulty in learning their substance. Secretary HENRY says that the attempt to carry out all these systems of operations with the funds in their hands was found impracticable; hence, latterly they have attempted to carry out but one thoroughly,—the system of publications. The building is nearly completed. It is a picturesque, but scarcely an appropriate structure for its intended purposes. The Library and Museum have grown, but not by direct expenditure for the purpose.

The lectures have been popular and well attended, yet of a high order. The effort has been to encourage the publication only of such valuable papers as would not otherwise be brought to light. A great work has been done already by it for Science. But in many quarters there has been dissatisfaction, the neglect to increase the library being the chief cause of complaint. The only charge which can be preferred against the Secretary is that of erring, possibly, in judgment. No money has been squandered—for every dollar expended the world has a large gain to show. Whether the present policy is continued, or an entirely new one is inaugurated in the management of the funds, we think none can point to an official act of the Secretary or of the Board, that is not honorable to the man and creditable to the recipients of this world-wide famous bequest.

FROM THE WATERING-PLACES.

The Summer Season at Newport—Pleasures—Prospects—Hotels, &c.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times

AQUIDNECK HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I., June 30, 1854.

"*Veni, vidi*"—the "*vici*" has yet to come. We are here, and being here, sit down in a cosy corner, pen in hand, to perpetrate this, our first epistle for the "season." We have a decided fit of the "blues," a not very charming influence to write under; but with a regiment of thoughts to muster, who are just now for the most part absent without leave, what wonder that our hand should tremble and our brain experience a mental shudder as we dip our new steel pen into the inky pool. Hang this preface-work, say we: it is the hardest portion of the drag—the first puff of the thinking engine—the one thing wanting—the fly in your literary ointment—in short, it is the "devil" crying for copy, when the editor's thrice squeezed brain refuses to come up to time. But the train of ideas must be put in motion, even though the track be heavy and the grade up hill. Is it therefore strange that, in plunging into the sea of events, we should feel like one who goes head foremost into the surf, with a strong presentiment that the next incoming wave may upset his best laid plans and toss him high and dry upon the shore?

Will this last written paragraph answer for an opening wedge? We are doubtful—yet what we have written is written, so it must (nobody objecting) be even printed as it stands.

To do all things properly and in order, we will state that 4½ o'clock P. M., found us in a linen traveling coat and—a desperate hurry; at 5 o'clock we had got out of a heavy shower and into the upper saloon of the steamer *Bay State*, where we supped, smoked a mild cigar, renewed our acquaintance with our friend Capt. BROWN, and took a—no we didn't—because of the Maine Law; and at 11 o'clock P. M. retired to our six feet some odd inches allowance of mattress, which we found so very comfortable, that we awoke not at Newport where we desired to be but at Fall River, Mass., where we didn't want to go. But, after all, we are not certain that we did not, through our drowsiness, gain an advantage; for instead of being aroused at the somewhat unreasonable hour of 3 o'clock, P. M., we slept virtuously until 5 o'clock; spent a bearable three hours in Fall River—which we are strongly inclined to consider a manufacturing town, and really "nothing shorter"—and then took a tidy little steamer, the *Bradford Durfee*, which carried us to Bristol Ferry, where, after a short detention, the *Canonicus* came puffing down the Bay, and by 11 o'clock we had shaken hands with friend RIDER, of the Aquidneck, who has so renovated his place, (if the term renovated can be applied to an always exceedingly well-regulated and most unexceptionable hotel,) that we think ourself, in sojourning there, as comfortably situated as any mortal can be in this sublunary sphere, as he approaches the threshold of the "dog days."

Thank fortune, we have defined our position,—satisfactorily, we hope,—and now for the news, incidents, scandal, flirtation, humbug, or by whatever name you may please to term the gossip which makes up so necessary an item as the chit-chat of a fashionable watering-place.

The "Season" is commencing: the "cottagers" have for the most part arrived. The shrubbery is newly trimmed—the gravel walks repaired—and children's voices make pleasant music in these rustic summer houses. The whole machinery of pleasure has been righted and re-oiled—the bathing cars are once more marshalled into lines—the public places have been swept, painted and garnished—and Newport the old and the new, puts her best leg foremost to welcome "the influx of the visitors." The universal cry is, Come on—we are ready—come then, and "down with your dust"—for there are few places where the "almighty dollar" is more powerful, or oftener called into circulation; and he who spends a Summer in Newport will be likely to depart with a realizing sense than ever, our pleasures must be paid for. Sea air and salt water is not to be had for nothing—but after all, if one be temperate in "cobblers" and virtuous in his intentions, who shall say that a Summer residence investment does not remunerate in the long run?

Of "scandal," we have not a little—the old story—somebody and ——, as the Turkish Pacha, who always inquired "Who is she?" might have said, a woman at the bottom of it. But the affair is local, and as we take no pleasure in giving the history of human frailties, or in commenting upon the conduct of those who have "loved not wisely, but too well," we forbear, and pass willingly to other and more agreeable themes. Know, then, that we would treat the subject in *hydropathic* style, by *rapping* the whole transaction in the wet blanket of oblivion, so that no ray of light may struggle in upon its darkness.

By the way, to "take the bull by the horns," and speak—*whisper*, we mean—upon that now much talked-of subject, the Know-Nothings: It is hinted, rumored and believed, that this mysterious fraternity have set up shop even here—or else what means an advertisement which we clip for your information from the columns of the Newport *Daily News?* To our mind it savors somewhat of Mrs. Oscar Shanghai and No. 2 Dey-street.

Upon searching for the documents we find that the slip referred to is at the present writing either lost, strayed or stolen; but as we remember the substance, it ran thus:

"All persons who desire to unite themselves with the Guard of Liberty, may address a letter to Box No. 141, at the Post-Office in this place,"—communications prepaid, we suppose; or it is just possible that Liberty condescended to foot the bill. Wonder what this old lady (for we believe that Liberty has from time immemorial been the peculiar right, property and prerogative of the fairer sex) pays for advertising—or does she pay? Perhaps our friend CRANSTON, of the *News*, can "post" us. We shall inquire and report accordingly.

"Paradise" and "Purgatory" are both up for sale; take your choice, good people, one at a time, don't all speak at once—"Paradise," with its pleasant walks and romantic scenes, and Purgatory with its legends of the unhappy squad, who, as old wives' tales declare, verified the Scottish saying, and stood literally with "the Devil on one side and the deep sea on the other." Come saint, come sinner—who'll buy? Paradise with trees, Purgatory with a water privilege—salt, by the way, as Lot's wife—with sand and sea-weed at discretion! *Apropos* to Paradise, should its purchaser require an Eve, we shall be most happy to introduce him to the Newport girls—the stay-at-home-with-us-all-the year-round class, we mean—than whom fairer cannot be found, our greatest grandmother—the lady before alluded to—not excepted. But, joking aside, they are for sale, (the land, not the ladies,) and by the acre, at that. We have heard of Pandemonium's half-acre, but, until now, have never seen it realized. Yet, so it is—a clergyman, by the way, has (we are informed) invested some hard cash in the sunny side of Purgatory; the gentleman referred to is the Rev. Dr. ——, of Philadelphia, an eloquent and popular Episcopalian Divine, who is destined, at least so says Dame Rumor, to be a Bishop. Rather funny this, is it not,—a Doctor of Divinity buying Purgatory? We should have thought that he would have given the preference to Paradise. But after all, there is no accounting for tastes; and upon reflection we fancy that as Purgatory stock pays a fair dividend in one church, it might be made remunerative even with a sea-bathing attachment.

But enough for this time. The "Ocean" is refitted, and the "Atlantic" is ready for its guests; the "Bellevue's" old stagers have already arrived, and he who would get a place in Newport must secure his residence speedily, or—stay away, for WEAVER'S list of "rooms engaged" already mates in length that much gusted document, the "moral law."

The weather to-day is what our friend B. calls "beastly"—rain, fog, drizzle, mist—as contemptible a specimen of a day as one could well imagine. When it clears—or sooner if "something should turn up," *a la* Micawber—expect another letter from

YOUNG AMERICA.

GREECE.

We publish below an article translated from the *Age*, published at Athens, giving an interesting account of the allied forces at the Piræus, on the 25th of May last. As our accounts of affairs in Greece generally come through the London Press, and differ materially from the representations made by the Press of Greece, the translation we give will be found full of interest:

The Subjugation of Greece.

Translated for the New-York Times, from the Athens Age of May 28.

On the, 25th of May, 1854, about 3½ o'clock P. M., appeared at sea near the coast of Attica, a squadron of English and French steamers. The suspicions that had been entertained for some time, and the reports that had been current about foreigners occupying Greece, proved to be true. It was about 5½ o'clock P. M., that fifteen English and French steamers and other vessels of war entered the Piræus with music playing on board of them. All these vessels were full with soldiers of the allies of the Turks. During the night that ensued there was silence both in the Piræus and Athens, and the hearts of men did beat, for none knew what would follow.

From the day that the allied fleet appeared, the names of the Ministry that were forced on Greece by the Crusaders were published. The 26th of May came, and with the dawn of day English and French soldiers went to that side of the port of Piræus where the vessels belonging to Greece were anchored. These were five cutters. Their officers were ordered by these pirates to go off, the flag of Greece was pulled down, the Greek sailors were sent on board the allied fleet as captives of war, and the five Greek cutters were manned with English and French seamen.

The mean conduct of the English and French towards the Greek Nation on this day, will fill up a black page in history. The two great nations of the West, Protestant England and Catholic France, have perpetrated actions for which others less strong would have been condemned as criminals and scourgers of humanity. There we see a wonderful instance of the abuse of power.

After this victory of the great Powers of the West, and the capture, (not of the Russian fleet in the Baltic, or that in the Black Sea, but of the five Greek cutters in the port of the Piræus, where there was not even one cannon to defend them) English marines came on shore first with four cannons; next to them followed the French. General FORE, came on shore with a part of the 3d Regiment of Marines. These officers sent for the President of the Health Office, told him that he was dismissed from his office, and that there is no power in Greece which is recognized by him. He ordered the Postmaster to appear before him, to whom he announced the same things, and prohibited the distribution or promulgation of public documents or correspondence, without first being examined by the French authorities. To the Custom-House, orders were sent prohibiting the export of anything.

While these abuses were taking place, boats from the fleet brought four cannons with lighted-matches. They neared the landing of Themistocles, just opposite the square of Themistocles, when an officer drew forth his sword from the sheath, stepped on shore and planted the invaders flag, which he struck with a sceptre, as a sign that they had invaded a hostile land! These four cannons were to defend the disembarkation of other soldiers belonging to the same Marine Regiment, who, as soon as they came on shore, encamped about the square of Themistocles. When the whole regiment had disembarked, the four cannons were returned to the fleet.

After this, General FORE with all his suite, visited different positions, and ordered the soldiers to encamp on the hill Miglos. On this hill encamped the soldiers of the 74th Regiment, carrying with them six cannons.

At about 5 o'clock other soldiers formed a new encampment on the hill between Mopnychia and Phalerus. The whole number of soldiers landed at the Piræus is about 2,000.

As soon as the news of the disembarkation reached Athens, many Athenians hastened down to the Piræus to witness the sight; and they did well. We must confess that such a sight is not likely to be seen often in one's life! As for us just now who are under the bayonet of invaders, it is neither proper nor lawful to express what were the feelings and emotions of every Greek at this moment, and at such a sight. They were such as only a freeman can realize.

Is this the reward of the Greeks for their confidence in the powers of the West? Instead of sympathy to which they are entitled; instead of respect due to a nation that believes in the existence of national rights—the Greeks behold their country insulted and oppressed, having done nothing worthy of such treatment, and there belongs other cause for it but its weakness. Can there lie anything more distressing?

We will not, at the present time, discuss the question under the head of justice. The thing is so self-evident that even the wild beasts, were they permitted to speak, would undoubtedly say that this action was not just. The lion and the tiger, which sympathize with feeble animals and never hurt them, should have set before us an example to the English and French, who have abused their power in a manner which history will mark in her pages in characters of black!

Poor Greece! there is no help for her. Only for Greece there is no sympathy! *Is* there no sympathy left for Greece? What has Greece done to deserve this ill treatment at the hand of the civilized world? If there is a spark of honesty or honor in the breasts of these civilized Governments, let them give their reason for oppressing and insulting Independent Greece, and forcing 13,000,000 of her sons to sigh under the yoke of disgusting barbarians. Will not America sympathize with her intellectual Mother, Greece?

Amusements.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The amusements here to-night are of a character which will scarcely fail to attract the attention of country visitors. Mr. and Mrs. B. WILLIAMS, who are sufficiently well-known, appear in a new piece written expressly for them by Mr. H. J. CONWAY, and called "Crossing the Atlantic." The feature of the entertainment is, in addition to the WILLIAMSES, a panorama of the Atlantic, showing the English fleet of war and steamers; the French fleet; American steam packet; ocean by moonlight; a ship on fire; icebergs; ship enclosed in ice, &c. Our readers who are familiar with the excellent scenery of the Broadway Theatre, will scarcely fail to perceive a treat of no ordinary character in the programme of to-night.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—This excellently managed house produces, in its peculiar vein, three first-rate pieces for to-night. In one of them, the celebrated "Yankee LOCKE" appears. Herr CLINE, a famous artist on the tight rope, also disports himself for the benefit of the patrons.

The Observatory, in Forty-second-street, is decidedly the best place for obtaining a perfect view of the City. To-night it will be illuminated, and as the illumination occurs at a time when the City is also in a state of resplendency, we can conceive no better opportunity of seeing it than when the City and Observatory are in full blaze.

The Death of Madame Sontag.

We have received the following melancholy invitation from Mexico. It is the only official document in relation to the death of Madame SONTAG, that has as yet reached us:

"To-day, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, died Madame HENRIETTA SONTAG, Countess DE ROSSI. Her disconsolate husband and her friends inform your Excellency of this circumstance, at the same time soliciting for her soul the prayers your piety will dictate. Her body will be raised for burial, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 13 Primera Calle de San Francisco.

MEXICO, June 17, 1854.

Below, we give the original:

Hoy á las tres de la tarde, ha fallecido la
SEÑORA DOÑA ENRIQUETA SONTAG,
Condesa de Rossi.
Su esposo desconsolado y sus amigos, lo participan á V. suplicándole haga por su alma los sufragios que le dicte su piedad.
El cuerpo saldrá mañana á las cinco de la tarde, de la primera calle de San Francisco, núm. 13, para ser depositado.
MEXICO, Junio 17 de 1854.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SUMMER UNDERGARMENTS AND HOSIERY!—Time and money can be saved by buying at No. 101 Bowery.
THE ZEPHYR MERINO UNDERVESTS,
introduced at our establishment several years since, are universally approved, and should be worn by all.
A. RANKIN & CO.,
Importers and Manufacturers, No. 104 Bowery.

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK.—JAMES E. RAY, No. 108 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of HOSIERY AND UNDER GARMENTS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchaser's unbiassed opinion.

DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC, OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.—A new and interesting discovery in Vegetable Medicine containing no Salts of Quinine, Arsenic or Quinine.—Before asking the confidence of the public, and without making any drafts upon its credulity, the inventor of this medicine asks attention to the following joint certificate from Hon. Wm. A. Newell, M. D., late member of Congress from New-Jersey, and A. D. Newell, M. D., an eminently successful surgeon and physician, of New-Brunswick, N. J.:

TO PHYSICIANS AND THE PUBLIC.

"Having exclusively used 'Deshler's Anti-Periodic, or Fever and Ague Pills,' in our practice, we take pleasure in stating thus publicly our experience of their efficacy. We have used them in hundreds of cases of Fever and Ague, and have never known a person to have a second chill after commencing with them, and as they contain no trace of Arsenic or Quinine, the fevers of which are so much aggravated so deleteriously as an ACCUMULATIVE POISON, we consider them a safe and valuable remedy, that ought to be within reach of every family that is liable to chills and fever. To our professional brethren we deem it proper to say, that we have been made acquainted with the composition of these Pills, and find them strictly a scientific preparation. Moreover, they are prepared by an apothecary of more than twenty years' active experience, we can vouch that they are skillfully compounded. We earnestly commend them to the notice of the profession, and believe they will cure after all usual remedies have failed."

WM. A. NEWELL, M.D.
A. D. NEWELL, M.D.

In their own State, both these gentlemen have an extensive practice, and enjoy to an enviable degree the confidence of the public. There they would obtain universal credit. But as we desire to prepossess every citizen of the United States with our truthfulness and good faith, we subjoin the following note from a gentleman known and surveyed throughout the Union, Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, LL. D.

NOTE FROM HON. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

"From the professional character and reputation of Drs. Newell, above named, and the esteem in which these gentlemen, with Mr. Deshler, are held in this State, I take pleasure in stating that any representations made by them are worthy of public confidence."

THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 24, 1854.

Price $1 per Box; or, for the convenience of those residing where it has not been introduced as yet, it will be forwarded by mail, pre-paid, to any one enclosing 24 letter-stamps, in any part of the United States except Oregon and California; or to these for 36 stamps. Sold by Boyd & Paul, No. 149 Chambers-st.; Clickener & Co., No. 21 Barclay-st., and by Gilbert, Wentz & Co., No. 177 North 2d-st., Phila., wholesale agents; and at retail by Ring, corner Broadway and John-st.; Crombie, corner Broadway and 13th-st.; Bowery, corner Bowery and Grand-st.; Sheridan, corner Bowery and 4th-st.; Gustav Ramsperger, No. 61 Oliver-st.; Hutchings, No. 132 West Broadway; Berrian, No. 170 Grand-st., Williamsburg; Mrs. Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Jas. W. Smith, Court-st., Brooklyn. Orders from the trade may be addressed to C. D. Deshler, New Brunswick, N. J.

DRY GOODS AT A GREAT DISCOUNT.—THE subscribers being anxious to close their entire stock of Spring and Summer goods, have reduced the prices of their rich silks, barèges, lawns, de laines, and ribbons, so low that persons can purchase a silk or barege dress for the price usually paid for prints. They will offer on Friday, 30th inst. rich silk from 50 cts to $3 per yard; rich barèges from 12½ to 6d. to 6s.; lawns at 6 cts.; French muslins from 12½ to 37½ cts.; rich organdie from 25 to 37½ cts.; ribbons of superior quality from 6 cts to 7.5 cts, and all other dry goods in proportion. LEADBEATER & LEE, No. 347 Broadway, cor. Leonard-st.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 20, 1854.—MR. S. C. HERRING—*Sir:* We deem it our duty to the public, and justice to yourself to state that we had one of your Patent Champion Safes in the Lafarge Hotel, at the time that building was destroyed by fire, and as the principal important papers had been removed, we took but little interest to get the safe from the ruins for some six or eight weeks, when, to our surprise, we found the safe and its contents in a good state of preservation, although it had been for a long time surrounded by burning timbers.

Yours, respectfully, WRIGHT, LANIERS & CO.,
Late Proprietors of Lafarge Hotel.

SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN—No. 604 Broadway, on the same block with the Metropolitan Hotel. Single rooms,
FIFTY CENTS A DAY;
Parlors and Bedrooms, $1 to $1 50, and by the week for less. This new and beautiful Hotel, just completed, in the heart of Broadway, offers first-class accommodations in the best quarter of the City, at very low rates, having new and beautiful furniture throughout; best hair mattresses, and linen sheets; baths, and all appointments of superior order. Visitors from the country, with their families, and others inclined to quiet, will find the "SMITHSONIAN" peculiarly calculated to suit them. SIDNEY KOPMAN.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH—
Will be duly celebrated at
Academy Hall, No 663 Broadway,
By three exhibitions of PERHAM'S splendid
Mirror of North and South America.
Exhibitions commencing at
11 A. M., 3 and 8½ o'clock P. M.
Strangers and citizens should purchase a lot of
PERHAM'S $1 Gift Tickets,
Each of which admits to the Exhibition
Four persons,
And entitles the certificate holder to one share in
100,000 valuable Gifts.

NEW MUSIC.—"LET ME ALONE"—BALLAD—Words by JAMES SIMMONDS; Music, H. C. WATSON. Price 25 cents. An exquisite "Ballad," of a chaste, comic order—written in the fresh, beautiful style of the popular author—portraying in a charming and laughable manner the unaccountable eccentricities of the "Blind God," to which is given full and pleasing effect by the corresponding melody of the well-known composer. HORACE WATERS, No. 33 Broadway. Music sent by mail, postage free.

SEWING MACHINES.—THE COMBINATION OF Needle and Shuttle in Sewing Machines has been declared public property. The decision of Hon. Charles Mason, Commissioner of Patents, proves that this invention was made by Walter Hunt, in 1834, and that it has been given to the public. The extortions of Elias Howe, Jr., and his associates, are now at an end. Copies of this decision can be had gratis at any of the offices of I. M. SINGER & CO.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated safes, and F. C. Gall's impassable Defiance Locks and Cross Bars, the best finish and Locks combined in the world. Depot, No. 128 Pearl-st., one door below Ma

Metropolitan Newspapers—The English Press.

The London *Times*, in the following comments upon the proposition to repeal the *stamp tax on newspapers*, which, as our readers are aware, carries them *free* through the mail, gives some interesting information concerning the condition and relations of the English Press, and suggests views applicable to journalism in this country also:

"Our chief capacity is that of purveyors of information for the benefit of the public, and it is directly in this capacity that we are charged with a heavy impost. And, though Mr. GLADSTONE was certainly right when he argued that *every* tax *must* have its objectionable feature, and that newspapers were at least so much of a luxury as to invite their share of taxation, while fire insurances and other such transactions were so onerously assessed, we must say that we think the point of public instruction might have provided some counterbalance to these considerations. At the same time it ought not to be forgotten that the State does really perform a most essential service in this respect *by carrying periodical publications from one part of the country to another free of charge*. The newspaper stamp was never intended as an equivalent for the postage stamp, nor has the exemption on one side any species of connection with the impost on the other, but it is nevertheless a fact that the State does thus contribute most influentially to the object of popular instruction. Suppose, for example, that such a thing as free postage had never been heard of, and that some fine morning the American packet were to bring us intelligence that the State of New-York or Massachusetts had decided on conveying from any one part of its territories to another, free of charge, and with unlimited privilege of retransmission, any publications which could be defined as containing 'news,' or which were directly devoted to the instruction of the people on all topics calling for public judgment—what would be the effect of such announcement? Would not Mr. BRIGHT stand up in the House and ask whether this extraordinary solicitude of a Republican Government for the education of the people was not a noble example to older States? We are sure he would, and with very good reason. The privilege of free postage is an enormous public benefit, for it gives every man in the kingdom the opportunity of purchasing at his own place of residence, and at a price not enhanced by carriage, any newspaper published at any town in the country, according to the suggestions of his inclination. Mr. BRIGHT alleged in the debate, as a terrible fact, that there were 75 boroughs in the United Kingdom in not one of which there was a newspaper. But this was not a true representation of the case. Possibly there may be that number of towns without a local journal, but we will undertake to say that the metropolitan journals find their way to every one of them in numbers as large and at a cost as small as could be reached by any paper printed on the spot. We think we might add, too, that *the journals thus imported are at least as good a bargain for the purchaser, in respect of their contents, as he would be able to procure from a purely local market.* We cannot but remember that we are chargeable with some egotism in thus speaking; but still, if we range ourselves with our leading contemporaries, not only of the daily but of the weekly press, and request the reader to consider whether any multiplication of local prints could furnish him with a better or a cheaper selection than he thus obtains, we cannot much doubt about the reply. He may get his Protectionist or his Free-Trade newspaper, according to his fancy; he may concentrate his studies upon fashion, or sporting, or literature, or politics, or whatever he pleases, and all this, be it recollected, he may do, through the operation of the free-postage system, *at the smallest possible charge.* As a matter of fact, though the price of a newspaper is 5d., all that is wanted of it is procurable for 1d. One penny will command a perusal of this or any other paper in town on the morning of its publication; the post, as our advertisements constantly inform the public, will deliver them the very next day in provincial towns at 2d. or 3d. each, and there again the same process of perusal and circulation is repeated at a still smaller price than before. We shall undertake to say that, if the fact were ascertainable, it could be proved that every single reader in Mr. BRIGHT's 75 boroughs had not only his newspaper, but *his penny newspaper* at command. It is not for us, perhaps, to assert that no loss is suffered from such a paper being a metropolitan journal instead of a borough print, but we do humbly think that if a man can read the *Times*, or the *Morning Chronicle*, or the *Morning Herald*, or the *Examiner*, or the *Spectator*, for the charge of one penny, and in his own house, too, he is not very badly served in the way of newspaper supply.

"But this, it will be said, is fostering metropolitan journalism at the expense of local papers. Very possibly, but is that any thing more than is done in a score of other trades by the mere march of civilization and progress? Are not all great productive establishments centralizing themselves in London, or in some imitation of London, and for the plain benefit of the public? No doubt, newspapers are now manufactured almost wholly in the metropolis, but so are books, so is shoe-blacking, so are composite candles, and fifty other things besides. Would Mr. BRIGHT think it very scandalous or deplorable if, from a small borough in which he resided, he were obliged to send to town for his wine, or his tea, or his fish, or his hats, or his coats? We think not, and we suspect, moreover, that he would consider it by no means a bad arrangement if Government charged itself with the delivery of all these first-rate articles at his door carriage-free."

A San Francisco Auctioneer.

The reporter of the San Francisco *News* furnishes that paper with the following report of a speech made by a California auctioneer:

"Ladies and gentlemen, I now have the honor of putting up a fine pocket handkerchief; a yard wide, a yard long, and almost a yard thick; one-half cotton, and t'other half cotton, too; beautifully printed with stars and stripes on one side, and the stripes and stars on t'other. It will wipe dust from the eyes so completely as to be death to demagogues, and make politics as bad a business as printing papers. Its great length, breadth, and thickness, together with its dark color, will enable it to hide dirt, and never need washing. Going at one dollar?—seventy-five cents?—fifty cents?—twenty-five cents?—one bit? Nobody wants it!—Oh! thank you, sir!

"Next, *gentlemen*—for the ladies won't be permitted to bid on this article—is a real, simon-pure, tempered, highly polished, keen-edged Sheffield razor; bran spankin new; never opened before to sun-light, moon-light, star-light, day-light, or gas-light; sharp enough to shave a lawyer or cut a disagreeable acquaintance or poor relation; handle of buck-horn; with all the rivets but the two at the ends of pure gold. Who will give two dollars? one dollar? half a dollar? Why, ye long-bearded, dirty-faced reprobates, with not room enough on your phizzes for a Chinese woman to kiss, I'm off'ring you a bargain at half a dollar! Well, I will throw in this strap at half a dollar!—razor and strap—a recent patent; two rubs upon it will sharpen the city attorney; all for four bits; and a piece of soap—sweeter than roses, lathers better than a schoolmaster, and strong enough to wash out all the stains from a California politician's countenance, all for four bits! Why, you have only to put the razor-strop and soap under your pillow at night to wake up in the morning clean shaved. Won't anybody give two bits, then, for the lot? I knew I would sell 'em.

"Next, ladies and gentlemen, I offer three pairs socks, hose, stockings, or half-hose, just as you've a mind to call them, knit by a machine made on purpose out of cotton wool. The man that buys these will be enabled to walk till he gets tired; and, provided his boots are high enough, needn't have any corns; the legs are as long as bills against the Corporation, and as thick as the heads of the members of the Legislature. Who wants 'em at one-half dollar? Thank-ee, madam, the money.

"Next, I offer you a pair of boots; made especially for San Francisco, with heels long enough to raise a man up to the Hoadley grades, and nails to insure against being carried over by a land-slide; legs wide enough to carry two revolvers and a bowie-knife, and the uppers of the very best horse leather. A man in these boots can move about as easy as the State Capital. Who says twenty dollars? All the tax-payers ought to buy a pair to kick the Council with; everybody ought to have a pair to kick the Legislature with, and they will be found of assistance in kicking the bucket—especially if somebody should kick at being kicked. Ten dollars for legs, uppers and soles! while souls, and miserable souls at that, are bringing twenty thousand dollars in Sacramento! Ten dollars! ten dollars!—gone at ten dollars!

"Next is something that you ought to have, gentlemen, a lot of good gallowses—sometimes called suspenders. I know that some of you will after awhile be furnished at the State's expense, but you can't tell which one, so buy where the're cheap. All that deserve hanging are not supplied with a 'gallows'; if so there would be nobody to make laws, condemn criminals, or hang culprits until a new election. Made of pure gum-elastic—stretch like a judge's conscience, and last as long as a California officeholder will steal; buckles of pure iron, and warranted to hold so tight that no man's wife can rob him of the breeches: are, in short, as strong, as good, as perfect, as effectual, and as *bona fide* as the ordinance against Chinese shops on Dupont-street—gone at twenty-five cents!

INSANITY ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN PRODUCED BY MESMERISM.—At the Northampton Petty Sessions the father and mother of a lad named GEORGE WALKER attended before the magistrates to implore their help under the following circumstances: Two years ago, (says the Northampton *Mercury*,) when the electro-biology mania raged in the town, the lad was unfortunately one of the subjects who was operated upon by Mr. REYNOLDS, the lecturer, and by Rev. T. MILLINGTON. For six weeks his parents were ignorant of what had occurred, but were conscious of a melancholy change in the boy's demeanor. The fact at last transpired. The boy became so violent that it was necessary to subject him to temporary restraint. He was visited by both the biologists, and Mr. MILLINGTON attended him with great diligence and anxiety. The case was submitted by the reverend gentleman to Dr. ELLIOTSON, who directed that the demesmerising process should be continued, with an assurance that it would in the end be successful. A complaint was made at the time before the magistrates, and Mr. MILLINGTON and Mr. REYNOLDS both attended to meet it. Nothing came of it, some of the magistrates being disposed to think that the violence was feigned. For a time the demesmerising process seemed to be partly successful, though the lad never became what he had been previously. With his growth, however, the insanity also grew, and the unfortunate lad had now become, to all appearance, a confirmed lunatic. His insanity was too obvious to be doubted, and the magistrates made the proper order for his admission to the asylum as a pauper lunatic.

CAUSES OF THE OBSTINATE DEFENCE OF FORTIFIED CITIES BY THE TURKS.—A very simple cause explains this obstinate defence of fortified cities by the Turks; it is necessity. The whole male inhabitants capable of bearing arms are arrayed in the defence of the place. A city of 30,000 citizens will array on its walls 10,000 warriors, each of whom, trained from infancy to the use of arms, and splendidly equipped with its own weapons of defence, formed at once a valuable soldier. They fight desperately, because, like the citizens of towns in antiquity, they have nothing to hope in the event of capture. The male inhabitants will all be put to the sword, the young women sold for slaves, or swept into the Turkish harem; the entire fortunes of the inhabitants drawn into the coffers of the Sultan or victorious pasha. The commander himself, if he escape death at the hands of the assailants, is almost sure to meet it at those of the Sultan. Misfortune is punished in the same way as misconduct, and no amount of previous skill or valor in defence can save the Governor, who has lost his fortress, from the bowstring. Thus, the Turks in fortified towns make a resolute defence for the same reason that the Russians do in the open field; they have no hope of safety in flight; their only chance is in standing resolutely together. [*Alison's History of Europe*, 1815-52.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Kedding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box**—A Boston remedy of thirty years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. S HERER, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston.
C. H. RING, Broadway, and
all respectable druggists

☞ **University's Family Medicines.**—FEVER AND AGUE—CHOLERA—The University of Free Medicines and Popular Knowledge, chartered by the State of Pennsylvania April 29, 1853, mainly to arrest the evils of spurious nostrums: also, to supply the public with reliable remedies, where the best medical advisers cannot or will not be employed, having purchased the invaluable remedy—ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE—the first and only known for twenty years as the certain cure for Fever and Ague and its kindred complaints, confidently recommend it to the patronage of the afflicted. The above institution likewise recommends for Bowel Complaint or Cholera, ROWAND'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF BLACKBERRY ROOT, and in due time will furnish its own remedy for every disease that can be safely treated in this way. By order of the Trustees,
JOHN E ROWAND, M. D.,
President of the University, and head of the
Pharmaceutical Department, Philadelphia.
Home Dispensary and Office, No. 47 South Second-st., Philadelphia.
CHARLES H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; C. V. CLICKENER & Co., No. 81 Barclay-st.; HAVILAND, WARRALL & RISLEY, Maiden-lane; F. C WELLS & Co., No. 237 8th-av.; R. A. SANDS, No 138 Bowery; JOHN MEAKIM, No. 497 Broadway; E. M GUION, No. 127 Bowery; C. S. SMITH, No. 126 Canal-st.; BRIGHAM & MILLER, No. 17 Avenue D; I. I. CONDIT, No. 715 Broadway; W. D. CRUMBLE, Nos. 319 Bowery and 862 Broadway; W. B. FREEMAN, No. 42 3d-av; A. W. GAUDAN, Nos. 51 6th-av and 166 8th-av.; GAIL & AMEUD, No. 193 3d-av.; E W VONDASMITH, No. 158 Bowery; T. T. GREEN, No. 399 Broadway; A. POWELL, No. 163 Avenue A; J. WALL GREEN, No. 1½ Broadway; JOHN MILLER, No. 246 1st-av; W. F. LINDSAY, No. 77 East Broadway; W. H. LOBES, No. 298 Hudson-st.; MRS. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; T. THOS HAYES, South Brooklyn.

☞ **Newtown Village Association.**—Members are hereby informed that the selection of lots will take place on THURSDAY, July 6th, at 9 o'clock A. M. Members are requested to be promptly on the ground. The balance of the property, on Junction-av. and the Plank-road, will be sold at public auction at 1 o'clock the same day. Members and others desirous of obtaining these lots, will find this a very favorable opportunity, as every lot will positively be sold without reserve, and upon unusually favorable terms. Lithographic maps and every information may be obtained by application to MARK A. WILKS & CO., No. 212 Broadway, Corner of Fulton-st., (Room No. 18.)

☞ **Dr. James McClintock.**—This eminent physician has done the public a great service in the introduction of his family medicines. We have heard of some very remarkable cures performed by his DIARRHŒA CORDIAL and CHOLERA PREVENTIVE, in cases of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera and like diseases, so prevalent this season of the year. Every family should have this invaluable cordial on hand, to use in case of an attack. Prices, 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Sold by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 122 Fulton-st., and by Druggists generally.

☞ **Minerva Mutual Improvement Society, No. 59 Bond-street.**—Members are hereby notified that the next regular meeting of this Society is suspended until WEDNESDAY EVENING 12th inst. when an essay will be read on *Law and Lawyers*, and a debate held on the question: *Is a Lawyer morally justifiable in Defending in a Criminal Prosecution a Person whom he knows to be Guilty?* Other exercises will also be presented. By order of the Society.
JAS WALLACE, Secretary.

☞ **Grand Ball.**—The subscriber, proprietor of the Newark Bay House, begs leave to inform his friends and patrons that he will give a grand Fourth of July Invitation Ball at the above house, 4½ miles from Jersey City, on the plank road to Bergen Point. Clambake, refreshments, dinners, &c. supplied and always on hand. N. B.—Stages leave Jersey City ferry every few minutes. H. H. TYSON.

☞ **Wakefield Industrial Home Association, No 3.**—The members are hereby notified that the choosing of lots will commence on MONDAY, July 10, at 9½ o'clock, A. M. at Wakefield. Maps, plan of choosing, and books with the choices arranged, can be procured at the meetings.
N. B.—Members in arrears will not be allowed the privilege of choosing unless the same is paid previous thereto.
J. A. HUNDSCHUCH Secretary.

☞ **Masonic Notice.**—The Brothers of CYRUS LODGE, No. 208, and the fraternity in good standing, are requested to meet at their room, corner Crosby and Broome-sts., at 10 o'clock this 4th day of July, to attend the funeral of Brother LUSK, late of this Lodge. By order of,
GEO CLANCEY, W. M.
A. F. SHEPARD, Secretary, pro. tem.

☞ **Why don't he go to Winfield?**—Grand excursions to this delightful village every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY—only three miles from the Williamsburg ferries, and a short distance above the Calvary Cemetery. Lots $50 to $200, in monthly payments of only $5 to see them. Free tickets for the excursions to be had at the office, No. 5 Tryon-row, corner of Chatham-st.
G. G. ANDREWS & J. F. KENDALL.

☞ **Are you Prepared for Cholera?**—DR GIDDINGS, No. 25 Murray-st., has a sure and effectual remedy for cholera diarrhœa, dysentery, cholera morbus and cholera infantum, &c., which has never failed in a single instance, when given as directed. Every family should keep this invaluable remedy at hand.

☞ **Independence.**—Appropriate services for the Fourth will be held in the First Congregational Church, corner of South 3d and 11th-sts., Williamsburg, THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock. Several addresses may be expected, adapted to the times. The friends of Freedom, with their families, are invited to attend.

☞ **The Only Effectual Articles.**—COSTAR'S RAT, COCKROACH AND BED EXTERMINATOR, and COSTAR'S PERSIAN INSECT POWDER, for Bedbugs, Moths, Fleas, &c., (the Powder 12½ cents a package;) and COSTAR'S FLY PAPER. Wholesale and retail depôt, No. 448 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Fine Old Brandies.**—The subscriber has just received a supply of the highest esteemed brands of Wines, Brandies, &c., &c., in original packages, demijohns and bottles, in quantities to suit. 150 dozen quarts Champagne Cider for export. JOHN J STAFF,
No. 393 Broadway, cor of Anthony st.

☞ **Notice.**—All persons opposed to the extension of Broome st. from Hudson-st. to Canal-st., are requested to call at No 241 Hudson-st., or No 537 Broome-st., and sign a remonstrance, forthwith, as the time for so doing expires on the 10th inst.

☞ **Three Grand Performances To-day**—Of DONETTI'S ACTING MONKEYS and the beautiful Illusions, forming one of the richest juvenile treats of the age. N. B.—At 10½ 2½ and 5 P. M. This is the last week.

☞ **Special Notice.** On and after MONDAY, July 10, inst. the fare on the 1st-av. Line of Stages, will be reduced to 3 cents. ANDREWS & CO.

☞ **NOW-A-DAYS!!!"**

WANTED.

DAIRYMAN GARDENER WANTED FOR MEMPHIS TENNESSEE.—I wish to hire for one, two or three years, a healthy, handy steady, industrious young man who knows how to sow seeds, set plants and raise vegetables for market. His whole business will be to drive a milk wagon every morning and evening to deliver milk to regular customers, or No 537 Broome-st., and to vegetable garden all of which will be pleasant, light labor and easily performed. For one who can fill the above bill I will give $200 a year, and make no charge for board, washing or Doctor's bill. A handy Yankee preferred. Call and see Dr. SAMUEL GILBERT, No. 483 Broadway.

OFFICE OF DYE'S BANK MIRROR,
No. 2 Maiden lane, near Broadway.

AGENTS WANTED.—Twenty-five energetic agents to canvass the City of New-York, for Dye's Bank Mirror. Such as can give good references apply to JOHN S. DYE, No. 2 Maiden-lane, New-York.

WOMAN WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A respectable woman 35 to 40 years of age, speaking some Spanish or French, to go to New-Haven to live with a Spanish family. She must be well recommended and accustomed to take care of the children and serving. Apply to No. 117 Pearl-st., back office, up stairs.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED.—In a City on the line of the Hudson River Railroad, to take charge of a set of books. One that has kept books for a machine shop preferred. Address HUDSON RIVER, *Times* Office, stating salary and references.

DRUG CLERK WANTED.—One who resides with his parents preferred. Salary, first year, $50. Address DRUGGIST, No. 84 East 23d-st.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

What all the world says must be true,
So Dr. E. LYON give his due.

TWICE HAS THE WHOLE WORLD, through its great fairs in London and New-York, decreed prizes to LYON for his MAGNETIC POWDER, guaranteed to destroy all manner of insects and free from poison. Call at the central depôt, No 424 Broadway, and see the medals, Prince Albert's letter, &c. Branch depôt, Mrs. HAYES', No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Very pleasant rooms, single or in suite, furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board, at No. 863 8th-st., a few doors east of 1st-av. Modern improvements in the house. Reference required.

BOARDING.—At No. 29 Clinton-place, West of and near Broadway. An elegant suit of two or more rooms on the second floor, suitable for a family. Also, other desirable rooms to let permanently or transiently. Best reference required and given. House a remarkably cool one.

BOARDING.—And an elegant suite of furnished rooms, consisting of a parlor and two bedrooms, with closets adjoining, on the first floor, just vacated, at No. 84 East 23d-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Delightful location, overlooking one of the largest and finest gardens in the city. House about three minutes' walk from the South or Wall-st. Ferries. Married or single gentlemen can obtain furnished or unfurnished rooms with board. Unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 56 State-st., near Henry.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—Three minutes' walk from the ferry. A few gentlemen and their wives, and a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with elegant rooms, and full or partial board, at No. 85 Washington-st.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—Pleasant rooms for the Summer but a short distance from the ferry, at Mrs. VALENTINE'S, No. 16 Essex-st.

SUMMER BOARD AT ISLIP, L. I.—SELAH STRONG, late keeper of Fire Island Lights, has taken the extensive new Hotel erected by Captain Chapman, for the accommodation of boarders and travelers. The rooms are large and airy, and every effort will be made to accommodate and please all who visit this house. Boats are always in readiness to convey those desirous of visiting the Fire Islands, the Ocean Bathing Grounds, and the favorite Fishing Grounds of the great South Bay. Passengers by railroad will diverge at Thompson Station, where stages are always prepared to convey passengers to this house. For further information apply at No. 85 Beaver-st.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—The subscriber can accommodate a few families for the Summer months in his large mansion near Glen Cove, and families wishing to procure a delightfully retired situation with all the comforts a large farm-house can afford, with large, and airy rooms, will do well to call and view the premises. Steam boats *Croton* and *George Law* leave Fulton Market-slip every afternoon at 3½ and 4½ o'clock. H. VALENTINE'S stage at the landing will convey passengers to the house.
CHAS. UNDERHILL.

COUNTRY BOARD—RIVER SIDE HOUSE—Carmansville, feet of 152d-st., on the North River, near the Railroad Depôt. Trains stop six times a day each way. Good rooms for families or single gentlemen. Good stabling. Apply to Mrs. GOODRIDGE, on the premises.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A few families can be accommodated with board at a farm-house near Glen Cove, L. I. The house is new, with commodious, airy rooms, situated immediately by the water, with conveniences for sea-bathing, &c., and surrounded with shady walks and drives. Communication by stage, morning and evening, with the steamboats at Glen Cove. For particulars inquire of ALBERT H. COCKS, No. 151 Bowery.

ROOMS WANTED IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Within five minutes' walk of the ferries, in a private family, where no other boarders will be taken, for a gentleman and his wife, two unfurnished rooms, connected by doors, with board for the lady and partial for the gentleman. Reference required. Address PHIL. D., office of this paper, stating location and terms, which must be moderate.

ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD—On second floor, in suite or separate. Also, furnished rooms to either married or single gentlemen, at No. 280 West 20th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., opposite Chelsea-square.

TO GENTLEMEN.—Agreeable rooms to let, large and small, furnished or unfurnished, in suites or separately. Hot, cold, and shower baths in the house. No. 27 Bond-st., New York.

PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET—With or without board. Apply at No. 190 Atlantic-st., within five minutes' walk of South Ferry, Brooklyn.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BEHIND THE SCENES.—LATEST EDITION.—BLAND BULWER'S NEW BOOK—DEDICATION.—To the great—and will be greater—AMERICAN NATION, who all, in "going ahead" in the mighty race of social, Moral, Scientific, Literary, Political and Artistic Emulation, never forget that a sound heart is the best screw propeller that the vast engine of Progression can have, this volume is dedicated by their friend and admirer,
THE AUTHOR.

JUST PUBLISHED.
PERSONS AND PICTURES FROM ENGLISH AND FRENCH HISTORY. By HENRY WM. HERBERT, Esq. 12mo., muslin; $1 25.
"An extremely interesting work."—*Baltimore American*
"Charming pictures of the romance of history, penned by an unprejudiced mind."—*N. Y. Commercial Gazette*.
"These sketches are well written, and true to historic reality."—*Boston Atlas*.
NANNETTE AND HER LOVERS: A Tale of Normandy. By TALBOT GWYNNE, author of "The School for Fathers." "The Life and Death of Sir Barnstake," "The School for Dreamers," &c. Cloth, 12mo; $1.
The delicate beauty of the style, with a certain fineness of sentiment, indicates a feminine pen, while the truthful perception of character and vigor of description which mark the volume, would do no discredit to a writer of either sex.
—*New-York Tribune*.
A NEW AND VALUABLE BOOK for Architects, Builders, Engineers, Workers on Iron, etc.—NEW-YORK CRYSTAL PALACE: Illustrated Description of the Building. By GEO. CARSTENSEN and CHAS GILDEMEISTER, Architects of the Building. With an oil color exterior view, and six large plates, containing plans, elevations, sections and details, from the working drawings of the Architects. Dedicated to the Artists and Artisans of the United States.
PURPLE TINTS OF PARIS. By BAYLE ST. JOHN.
DOWNING'S LANDSCAPE GARDENING, etc., etc.
Published by RIKER, THORNE & CO., No. 129 Fulton-st., N. Y.

CHOICE SUMMER READING.—HOOD'S WHIMSICALITIES. With Comic Illustrations. 1 vol. Large 12mo. Cloth and paper.
HOOD'S UP THE RHINE. With Comic Illustrations. 1 vol. Large 12mo. Cloth and paper.
HOOD'S POEMS. 1 vol. Large 12mo. Cloth and paper.
HOOD'S OWN. With Comic Illustrations. 1 vol. Large 12mo. Cloth and paper.
Of all the humorists, Hood was the most practical. There is hardly a verse in which some touches of heart or some play of fancy did not beckon the laughing reader into far other worlds than the jester's.—*London Athenæum*.
Thomas Hood, a most admirable fellow, with a warm heart, a sound head, a humor quaint and original, a disposition amiable and facetious, and a boon companion; a man of taste, feeling and genius.—*Blackwood*.
No man of the present century at least has signalized himself so much as a humorist as the author of these papers. That he had a genius at once original and powerful, admits of no question; but many of his finest things require to be studied before they will reveal the sparkling treasures that are hid in them.—*Albany Argus*.
Where can be found a speedier remedy for the "blues" than in any of Tom Hood's works?—*Worcester Palladium*.
He who has not yet read Tom Hood, and felt himself transported into a new world, where the most brilliant wit contends for mastery with the truest satire and the most profound wisdom, may congratulate himself upon yet having reserved for his future enjoyment a new pleasure.—*Cincinnati Atlas*.
In these days, when cares gather about us, we are ready to welcome a volume by Hood as the best antidote we can have. Verily, for light-hearted, innocent mirth—a mirth, too, which often touches the heart as well as the imagination, Hood has left no successor.—*Albany Express*.
KIGGINS & KELLOGG, Publishers,
No. 88 John-st.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—Upon that work of the Recovery of Poland, of which the widely and favorably known author, J. N KRYCZYNSKI, is no need of any comments, because the thing is very well known to every American as well as European. What has produced this work? History points out the year 1848. And what use then is to make further efforts for the author to bring out a new edition of it, remodelled to the time in which we live, when he has been making it over for six years continually! There is no use to make the effort, because this work is prevented. It can never appear in this way. It seems to be not propitious to a portion of the human family, for its aim is at the whole; and therefore from this day Mr. KRYCZYNSKI will not call upon our fellow-citizens for a subscription of this work, but only will call on them for his own support; and we must support him, even without the strong claim which he has for it from certain reasons, upon the American people and while this being a single instance in our country, and he himself thus—the only one of this character among us—he will ask the trifling sum, the price of his work, to be signed by each on his list, because he wishes in a future time, if he survives the restoration of his country, to return that to all those who will so do. He does not desire to be rich; he has no esteem for riches; but he must live: and however he has to millions at his command, his influence is apparent. He has gained a separate and independent existence. In short, he will call as usual, personally upon our fellow-citizens, to that end we have no expectations and kindness from those upon whom he may call, and which is no more nor less than for their own respect. He has a considerable number of respectable citizens from our City on his book besides a great number of other names from the several States he has visited, among whom there are many of the highest American character.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY FOR JULY COMMENCING THE FOURTH VOLUME, IS NOW READY.—It contains twenty interesting articles, several by distinguished writers, accompanied with a finely-engraved portrait on steel, of the author of "The Potiphar Papers."
As a magazine it has no superior, and being thoroughly American and entirely original, should have a national circulation.—*Danville Herald*.
This first and best of American Monthlies.—*Clinton Republican*.
Its position at the head of American periodical literature is admitted by every critic. At the first bound it reached that place, and nobly has it maintained it.—*Freeport Jour.*
Its articles are grave and gay, brilliant and profound, to suit the varied tastes of a hundred thousand readers.
[*Hartford Republican*.
This Prince of Monthlies—all fresh, nice and tempting as a bouquet of Spring flowers.—*Rockland Advertiser*.
G. P PUTNAM & CO., Publishers, No. 10 Park-place

528.—LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, NO. 528.—Commencing a new volume, is NOW READY. ILLUSTRATION: The Perk of St Cloud. CONTENTS: Christina, Queen of Sweden—Macaulay's Sketch of Bunyan—Three Graces of Christian Science—White Lady of Bradenburg—Weary foot Common—Mrs Sargent's Reader—Natural Riches—with Poetry and short articles.
Published weekly with a plate in each number, at $6 a year, or 12½ cents a number. Publication office No. 343 Broadway. LITTELL, SON & CO

BOOK, MAGAZINE, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING performed with neatness and dispatch, upon improved self-registering four and eight-roller cylinder and Adams Presses at the EXCELSIOR POWER PRESS PRINTING OFFICE, new buildings, Nos. 211, 213 and 215 Centre-st., New-York. Those wishing large editions or sheets of extra size printed with prompt ness will find it to their interest to call. Orders received at the office, as above, or by DANIEL ADEE,
No 107 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO AMERICAN AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS—Copyrights secured in Great Britain, and arrangements for sales or republications of American books so copyrighted, conducted by SAMPSON LOW, SON & CO., No. 47 Ludgate-hill, British and American Booksellers and Literary Agents. Copies of form for registration of new books and instructions forwarded upon application.

LOST AND FOUND.

PARCEL LOST.—On Tuesday, June 27, a small parcel containing about 20 yards of plaid silk, black silk pinked trimmings, and a pair of plaid silk sleeves. Supposed to have been left in one of the Broadway stages. A suitable reward will be paid if left at the store of WARD BABCOCK & RIGGS, No. 27 Park Row.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

FARM IN ILLINOIS WANTED—In exchange for one in Westchester County, 21 miles from the City. Inquire of BRONSON, KNAPP & CO., No. 110 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT NEAR NEW-YORK—Wanted to Purchase. Inquire of BRONSON, KNAPP & CO. No. 110 Broadway.

PLANING MACHINES—NOTICE TO DEALERS IN LUMBER.—Believing that I have fully succeeded in overcoming all the difficulties which inventors and operators have found in planing lumber with Stationary Knives, I take this method of informing the public and Lumber dealers in particular, (which I cordially invite to see it operate,) that I shall exhibit one of Watson's Patent Planing, Tonguing and Grooving machines, at No. 137 Elm-st., between Grand and Howard, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. W. WATSON, Patentee and Inventor.

HOTELS.

ROCKAWAY.—This favorite Summer resort will be re-opened on the 14th of June for the season, by which time all the extensive additions and improvements will be complete.
The establishment as enlarged, will accommodate 400 visitors, and comprises:
1. The Hotel, having a frontage of 420 feet on the Atlantic; besides the enlargement, it has been repainted, papered and newly furnished.
2. Twelve Suits, of 3 or 5 rooms, each communicating, fronting the ocean, and having entrances separate from the Hotel.
3 Eight family Cottages, in the Hotel grounds, having four sleeping rooms each, for parties boarding at the Hotel.
4. Four Cottages, for families living privately, with kitchen, ice-houses, stable, &c.
Attached to the House is also stabling for 60 pair of horses, carriage-houses for 50 carriages, 5 private stables, Newsroom, Billiard Room, Bowling Alley, enlarged, to four alleys, &c.
The grounds of the Hotel have been enclosed all round, and will be kept strictly for the use of the Hotel visitors; the beach fronting the Hotel has also been secured and will be furnished with a good supply of bathing-houses and arbors, for the exclusive use of the boarders.
A new plank road from Jamaica will be opened on the 1st of July, and the South Plank Road to Rockaway, branching off the Brooklyn and Jamaica road, has already reduced the distance from New-York to 16½ miles.
Particulars, terms, &c., can be obtained by addressing Mr. BRINTNALL, the Hotel Rockaway, or of Mr. BAINBRIDGE, No. 47 Cliff-st., New-York.
Arrangements have been made for running a line of stages direct from the Hotel and Jamaica, on the arrival and departure of every train, to or from Brooklyn; also, for posting parties to and from the Hotel, by private carriages, from Remsen's Hotel, Jamaica.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL—LONG BRANCH, NEW-JERSEY—VAN DYKE & COOPER, Proprietors.—VAN DYKE & JOSEPH H. COOPER have purchased the above Hotel, and will be prepared for the reception of Boarders on the 26th June. The location cannot be surpassed, the house and furniture are new, and the establishment the largest and most commodious on the shore. There is a daily communication by four steamboats—*Thomas G. Haight, Alice C. Price, James Christopher* and *Ocean Wave*. Every accommodation for sea-bathing. A large barge has been procured, so that no detention will take place when the water is too low for the steamboats to go up the river. The tables will be supplied with every delicacy of the season—the wines, liquors and cigars will be selected with great care. There will be the best of attendants. It is the intention of the proprietors to spare no expense in making the Metropolitan, in all respects, a first-class Hotel. Application for rooms, or for any other information relative to the Hotel, may be made to JOSEPH H. COOPER, Long Branch, N. J., or to M. M. VAN DYKE, No. 25 Catharine-slip, New-York.

MAST HOPE HOUSE, MAST HOPE, PA.—A new and elegant hotel, delightfully situated near the banks of the Delaware River, and a few rods from the New-York and Erie Railroad Depôt, only five hours' ride from New-York. It is built in the modern style, and furnished with every convenience. This house is admirably arranged for families, having parlors with apartments attached, bathing-rooms, &c. Persons in search of spending a few days in the country will find this house a desirable location. The surrounding country furnishes great attractions for the sportsman, while the magnificent mountain scenery about the premises never becomes tiresome to the eye. Families leaving New-York for Mast Hope must take the New-York and Erie mail train at 8 o'clock A. M., or way Express at 12 P. M. Single rooms and beds can be had. Parlors completely furnished when desired. CLIFTON HALL, Manager.
N. B.—Full information can be had of G. C. HALL, No. 176 Broadway, New-York.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.—This well known and delightful place of resort is now open for the reception of visitors. The usual line of Post Coaches running to and from the Mountain House has also been established by Mr. BEACH, and will always be found at the Catskill Landing, opposite Oak Hill Station, Hudson River Railroad, on the arrival of the trains leaving New-York at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M., and leaving the House at 6:15 and 11 A. M., 2:15 and 5:45 P. M. Also on the arrival of all the day boats on the Hudson River. Persons arriving at other times and ways than those above specified, can always be furnished with a conveyance by applying at the Stage Office, VAN BERGEN'S Hotel, Catskill.

SUMMER RETREAT, IN BRISTOL, R. I., FOR BOYS ONLY—And under our special care and attention. The house is less than one hundred feet from the shore. Sea-bathing, fishing and sailing are convenient y enjoyed. For boys in delicate health, or for those who require to be strengthened for the next school year, our arrangements are excellent. First party of lads will leave with us on Thursday, July 6, per steamer *Empire State*, Pier No. 3, North River.
N. B.—Terms moderate. Apply to WM. B. STOUGHTON, and Rev. N. BELCHER, Principals of Select Schools, No. 48 7th-av., cor. 14th-st., New-York.

BALLOCH HOTEL.—ALEX. WILLIAMSON, formerly of the King's Arms Hotel, Glasgow, Scotland, begs respectfully to intimate to the nobility, gentry, and the public generally, that he has just removed to the well known BALLOCH HOTEL, situated at the Mouth of Lochlomond, and that he hopes, by strict attention to the business of the hotel, in which he has had great experience, to secure a share of public patronage. Tourists will find Balloch Hotel amply furnished with every requisite for such an establishment, including a coach-houses, and boats for fishing parties. Moderate charges in every department, and a fixed scale for servants.

GETTY HOUSE, YONKERS.—This commodious Hotel is now open for the reception of boarders and transient parties. The accommodations are extensive and convenient, especially for families. The Hudson River Railroad trains arrive and depart almost hourly. Steamers also make regular daily trips; the scenery in the neighborhood is unsurpassed, pleasant walks and rides in the vicinity. Dinner, supper and wedding parties can be accommodated at short notice. HENRY DURELL.

TRENTON FALLS, NEAR UTICA, N. Y.—The undersigned informs the public that his Hotel, at the above place, is now open for the reception of company, and trusts that from his experience of twenty years, together with the extensive additions made to the establishment, he will be enabled to furnish satisfactory accommodation for his guests. M. MOORE.

ROCKAWAY.—TH

AUCTION SALES.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.—THE BALANCE OF 300 CHOICELY LOCATED VILLA SITES IN WEST FLUSHING.—Directly on the line of the Flushing Railroad, AT THE FERRY, July 6, at 1 o'clock P. M. on the ground, 50 choice and desirable villa sites in the beautiful village of West Flushing, West Flushing being 7 miles from the Williamsburg ferries, and is on the line of the Flushing Railroad, now in full operation—cars running every hour—with its Depôt on this property; it is accessible from any part of New-York, Brooklyn or Williamsburg in 25 to 30 minutes. Part of the property fronts on the new National Race-Course. A visit to West Flushing will well repay the trouble, and convince every one that we do not over-state the facts in saying that West Flushing is, without exception, the handsomest site for suburban residences in the neighborhood of New-York. Steamboat *Island* City leaves Fulton Market slip every hour and connects with the Railroad at Hunter's Point. Persons from Brooklyn or Williamsburg can take the Fulton or Division-av. ferry and take the boat at Fulton Market; or can take "Johnson & Hudson's" line of stages from South 7th and Grand-st. ferry and take the Railroad at Hunter's Point. The ferry from foot of 16th st. to Green Point is a short distance from the Railroad Depôt. Stages run every half hour from Peck-slip and Grand-st. ferries to West Flushing. The sale will be positive to the highest bidder! Parties who wish to attend the sale can procure free tickets, either by Railroad or stage, with maps, and all information, of J. T. RUNCIE, No. 189 Grand-st., Williamsburg, or at the office of BARKER & ELLIOTT, No 3 Nassau-st. near Wall-st., New-York.

ADRIAN W. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT GREENPOINT, TOWN OF BUSHWICK, LONG ISLAND, AT AUCTION, COMPRISING FIFTY LOTS, WITH A MODERN TWO-STORY AND ATTIC HOUSE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, July 11, 1854, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, fifty lots of land, being part of the property formerly belonging to John Meserole, deceased, situated on Union, Nassau, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th-sts., and on Bushwick Creek, at Greenpoint, town of Bushwick, Long Island—together with a well built and conveniently arranged two story and attic frame house, having a two-story wing attached, partly filled in with brick. The house is about 40 by 45 feet, unished with marble mantels, &c., and is in every respect suitable for a respectable family. The proximity of this property to the Greenpoint and 9th-st. ferry, together with the many and great improvements now in progress around it, renders it very desirable as an investment, with a certain prospect of a very rapid increase in value. It will be sold in one parcel. Sixty per cent. of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage of the premises for two years, at 7 per cent. interest. For further particulars apply to the Auctioneers, No. 2 Pine-st., or of B. SCHREEVE, on the premises.

MARK A. WILKES, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF TWO HUNDRED CHOICE AND BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOTS—situated near the village of Newtown, and opposite the new National Race Course, on the Flushing Plank Road, and on Junction-av., within 100 yards of the Depôt of the New-York and Flushing Railroad. MARK A. WILKES & CO. will sell as above, on THURSDAY, July 6, at 1 o'clock, on the ground, two hundred Lots comprising the healthiest section of land ever offered for sale in the vicinity of Newtown or Flushing, with a view to the purpose of schools churches, good stores coal and lumber yards, &c. Stages from the Williamsburg Ferries pass the property every few minutes throughout the day, and the Flushing Railroad, now in successful operation, conveys passengers from the foot of Grand-st., New-York, to this property, at a commutation of only $10 per annum. Persons desirous of procuring eligible Building Lots either for the purpose of a location or a profitable investment, will find in this sale a very favorable opportunity. Every lot will positively be sold without reserve. The terms of sale will be unusually favorable. For lithographic maps of the property, and more full and accurate information, application may be made to MARK A. WILKES & CO., Auctioneers, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., room No. 18.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

AT "WAVERLEY ON THE HIGHTS"—Only one mile directly back of Hoboken ferry—SIX HUNDRED BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOTS AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, July 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, one hundred building lots, beautifully situated on the Hights, only one mile directly back of Hoboken ferry. This place is to the West side of Hoboken, what Brooklyn Hights is to the East side, possessing same advantages and conveniences, commanding a splendid view of the City, the Bay, the Narrows, and the surrounding country for many miles. To those desirous of obtaining a splendid location for a residence, or wishing to make an investment, this property offers advantages which cannot be excelled; in short, it may be said to be City Property, combining beauty of location with convenience and close proximity to the City, the time required to reach it from the City Hall being the same as in going to 23d-st. Terms easy. Title indisputable. For maps and particulars apply to A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer.

CLOSING SALE AT FORT HAMILTON OF CHOICE AND SPACIOUS VILLA SITES, on FRIDAY, July 7, at 2 o'clock P. M. on the ground.—J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer.—These beautiful lots consist of the balance of those remaining unsold, and embrace some of the most sightly and commanding situations at Fort Hamilton. The lots are large, containing from three to eighteen city lots, many of which are most beautifully shaded with forest trees and have an extensive view of ocean, bay and country, a scene unsurpassed in the world. The sale will be positive to close a copartnership. The Railroad leading from the Brooklyn ferries will be extended to Fort Hamilton the present year, thus rendering this property most accessible by land as well as by water. The steamboat *Norwalk* leaves Pier No. 3 at 10 A. M., and 1 o'clock P. M. Passage tickets gratis. Terms easy. Title unquestionable. For maps, free passage tickets, &c., apply to J. W. BARKER, C. SANDERS, or J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer, No. 3 Nassau-st., near Wall-st.

A. M MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, BROTHER & CO.—Sixtieth New-York trade sale, to be commenced on TUESDAY, August 15, 1854, Boots and Shoes, miscellaneous. B. B. & CO. announce the Fall trade sale of Books, Papers, Stationery, Stereotype Plates, &c., for the above date, (which it will be observed, is earlier than he. etofore), and solicit consignments therefor. To insure an early distribution of the catalogue, it is important that particulars for the printing should be furnished not later than the 10th of June, at which date it will go to press.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—THURSDAY, July 6th, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 113 Nassau-st., cabinet furniture, sofa frames, upholstery materials, rosewood pianofortes, gilt-framed French plate mirrors, 200 engravings, battle scenes in Russia and Turkey, elegant parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture of every style. Particulars in the *Courier* and *Express*. The trade, hotel-keepers and country merchants are invited, as the sale will be positive to pay advances.

WM. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.—J. R. H BARTLETT will sell, on WEDNESDAY, July 5, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st. a choice lot of Furnival's white granite ware; N. E Glassware, all kinds; Rockingham, Britannia and cutlery ware, in lots, from the shelves, and in packages to suit purchasers.

WATER COOLERS AND ICE.

KEEP COOL.—WATER COOLER! WATER COOLER!!—A large assortment of the above article manufactured and kept constantly on hand in lots to suit purchasers. A liberal discount made to wholesale dealers, the above is superior to many others in style and workmanship. Dealers would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. For sale at No. 274 Water and 128 Pearl-st., by BENHAM, WHITNEY & CO

ICE, ICE, ICE.—The Knickerbocker Ice Company have taken the old established depôt, No. 2 Furman-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton Ferry, formerly occupied by the Crystal Lake Ice Co. All orders left at the office No. 2 Furman-st., or No. 190 West-st., corner Duane, and No. 338 West-st., corner Christopher, will be promptly attended to. JOHN D. ASEOUGH & CO

COOLERS, COOLERS, WATER COOLERS.—Just what everybody wants, and proved to be the best article made, and particularly adapted for use in offices, stores, banking and private houses, &c. Made in different sizes and variety of finish at No. 258 Pearl-st., next to United States Hotel.

FURNITURE.

DESKS, DESKS, DESKS.—Double and single counting-house desks from 3 to 8 feet; office tables of every variety from $3 to $100; office chairs and stools from 3s. to $15; pigeon-hole cases from 6 to 50 holes; office tables from 2 to 10 feet—at the Office Furniture Store, No. 55 Ann-st. Desks for banks and offices made to order.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Buyers of this fashionable style of furniture are solicited to examine the stock at the salesroom and factory of S. H. WARWICK, No. 68 White-st., three doors west of Broadway. N. B.—The trade and shippers supplied as usual.

CAUTION.—All persons making, using or selling Sewing Machines, not made or sold by the following licensees, will consult their interest by examining the recent decision of the United States Court, stopping the use of Singer's Sewing Machines (so called) in Massachusetts. Printed copies may be had free at my office, or by mail, by forwarding a three cent stamp. Also copies of the recent decision of the Commissioner of Patents *refusing a patent* to Walter Hunt. My claims will be legally enforced against all persons making, selling, or using Sewing Machines by whatsoever name called, having one or more needles with the eye near the point, for the purpose of passing a loop of thread through the article to be sewed, unless purchased of my licensees, viz.:

WHEELER, WILSON & Co.....New-York.
GROVER, BAKER & Co.....New-York.
A. BARTHOLF.....New-York.
A. B. HOWE.....New-York.
AMERICAN MAGNETIC SEWING MACHINE Co...New-York.
DORCAS SEWING MACHINE Co.....New-York.
I. M. NICHOLS.....Boston, Mass.
J. W. BEAN.....Boston, Mass.
N. HUNT.....Boston, Mass.
HOOD, BARTELL & Co.....Worcester, Mass.
MESSRS. WOOLDRIDGE, KEENE & MOORE.....Lynn, Mass.
WELLS & HAYNES.....Springfield, Mass.

ELIAS HOWE, Jr., Patentee of the Original Sewing Machine, No. 15 Hanover-st., Boston, and No. 239 Broadway, New-York.—May 1, 1854.

ARAGO & Co.'S EXPRESS FOR CALIFORNIA, ARACOLOMBO, SANDWICH ISLANDS and WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA, per steamers ILLINOIS, NORTH STAR and PROMETHEUS, on WEDNESDAY, July 5. Office No. 59 Broadway. Our next Express for California, Oregon, Sandwich Islands, Callao, Lima, Valparaiso, &c., by the Panama Route, will be dispatched per U. S. mail steamer ILLINOIS, WEDNESDAY, July 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., and at 3 o'clock P. M. same route, we shall send a Special Express by the fast sailing steamer NORTH STAR. Our next regular Express by the Nicaragua route, will also go forward same day per steamer PROMETHEUS, at 3 o'clock P. M. All these Expresses will be in charge of special Messengers. Freight received up to the last moment, and small parcels until an hour before each steamer's departure. No package should exceed 5½ cubic feet measurement, or weigh more than 125 pounds. As by a late order of the Secretary of the Treasury, foreign goods may now be transferred in Bond, *via* the Isthmus of Panama to California, we are now prepared to take packages of proper weights and sizes from warehouse, and transport by Express in Bond, and deliver them at any port in California or Oregon at customary Express rates.

ADAMS & CO., No. 59 Broadway.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That I have revoked and made null and void the power of attorney dated July 25 1851, made by me to MARCUS A. ROOT, empowering him to sell and dispose of rights to use my patent, issued by the United States of America to me for an improvement in taking DAGUERREOTYPE PICTURES, and dated January 31, 1849; and have also revoked and made null and void all powers of attorney (if any made by me) from the said Root and all others, and neither said Root, or any substitute or substitutes (if any) appointed by him, has any power or authority whatever to sell or dispose of any rights under said patent nor any power or authority to act in my name, or for me in any way or manner whatever. JOHN A. WHIPPLE.

HOUSE-WARMING AND VENTILATING WAREROOM, No. 406 Broadway, New-York.—We invite the attention of Builders and the public generally to our splendid assortment of House Warming, Ventilating and Cooking Apparatus, comprising several new patterns of PORTABLE RANGES, &c., combining economy, durability and efficiency. We are prepared to warm and ventilate in a superior manner all classes of public and private buildings upon the most reasonable terms. A complete assortment of every article in our line constantly on hand, and for sale wholesale and retail. Bingham & Donaldson, 406 Broadway. GEO. L. CANNON, Agent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS for all parts of the world, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. SCOTT, Notary Public and Commissioner for every State in the Union, No. 14 Wall-st., corner Broadway. N. B.—Naturalized citizens must pre-prove their certificates.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE, TO RENT, OR EXCHANGE FOR COUNTRY OR CITY PROPERTY.—A new house, filled in with brick, containing 11 rooms, with barn, &c. &c., and from 5 to 10 acres of arable and woodland, 1 mile above McComb's dam, (Harlem River) and ½ mile west from Morrisania, to and from which cars leave 27 times during the day for the City. The land is high, picturesque and healthy, on a line with High Bridge, 10 miles from City Hall, and of easy access at all times of the year. The cars advertise to Harlem for 5 cents, and the 2d, 3d, 6th and 8th av. railroads are soon to be completed to Harlem River. Apply to

T. H. LANE, left stairs, No. 52 Wall-st.

HOUSE AND 2 LOTS FOR SALE OR TO LET—On very easy terms, at the beautiful village of Clarenceville, half an hour's ride from New York, a new 2-story house containing 8 rooms with 2 lots, for the low price of $1,400—on very easy terms. Also a house and lot for $450 Apply to J. PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st., from 7 to 10 o'clock.

YONKERS RESIDENCE FOR SALE, ON THE HUDSON.—Price $4,000.—For sale at Glenwood, on Ravine av., fronting the river, one of the prettiest residences on the Hudson; consisting of an Italian cottage, containing 10 rooms, with marble mantels, grates, &c. House new and clean. Possession given immediately. Within one minute's walk of the Glenwood Railway Station. A fine view of the Hudson from Staten Island to Tappan Bay, giving a range of more than thirty miles of the most beautiful portion of the river, may be had with the naked eye. Location very healthy. For a view of the premises and all particulars, apply to J. C. WICKER, Real Estate Agent, Yonkers.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—An elegant country seat at New-Rochelle, beautifully situated on Centre-av., having a fine view of Long Island Sound and surrounding country, fifteen minutes' walk from steamboat landing, and ten from Railroad depôt. Lot 80 by 400 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No 2 Pine-st., New-York, or J. G. HORTON, near the premises, New-Rochelle.

COTTAGES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two elegant cottages on Seely-st., Windsor Terrace, Flatbush Omnibuses run through Seely-st., hourly, to Fulton Ferry. Also, store and dwelling, corner of Vanderbilt-st. and Coney Island plank-road, with stable and 3 lots of ground. Apply to E. BELKNAP, No. 62 Wall-st.

MANSION HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE MANSION HOUSE and grounds of the late Gideon Lee, situated within two miles of the village of Geneva, On'ario County, N. Y. This place is replete with every convenience for a gentleman's family. The garden and orchards are filled with the finest kinds of fruit—there are over two hundred choice Pear trees, a variety of Peach, Plum, and Cherry trees. Also, a good apple orchard; small fruits, such as currants, raspberries, gooseberries, and currants in abundance. Water is forced up by a hydraulic ram to a reservoir on the top of the house, whence it is conveyed to a bath-room, kitchen, and to two fountains, one in the middle of the flower garden, and one in front of the house. There is a trout pond at the foot of the garden, fed by springs, a billiard-room, and outhouses of various kinds; a lawn of ten acres in front of the house contains a grove of Elm trees, mountain-ash, horse-chestnut, &c., &c. The house and grounds command a fine view of the Lake and surrounding country. To any one who has seen the place, description is unnecessary, and any one desiring to see it can do so by applying on the premises. Terms made known on application to JOSEPH PH FELLOWS, Geneva; D. W. LEE, No. 20 Ferry-st., N. Y.; JAMES H. WOODS, No. 7 Nassau-st., N. Y.

HUDSON-PARK, FORTY MINUTES FROM THE CITY.—Comprises 100 acres, beautifully situated, half a mile above Hastings Station at Spring Creek. Some of the sites on this property afford extensive and picturesque views, unsurpassed by any on the Hudson River. The property is offered in lots from half an acre to 10 acres. It is intersected by broad avenues, rendering every part easy of access. Restrictions to prevent nuisances or the erection of buildings of an inferior class will be contained in all conveyances of this property, as convenient and desirable location for gentlemen's residences, it is considered superior to any other in the vicinity of the City that is now offered for sale. Fifty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent. for 3 years. A road from the Hastings Railroad Station is now being made through this property to Yonkers, and extensive improvements upon the same and in the neighborhood are in progress. For maps and further information, apply to D. B WINTON, No. 5 Tryon-row, opposite the City Hall.

YONKERS PROPERTY FOR SALE—Situated in the most beautiful and growing part of Yonkers' village; house and lot 75 feet front by 125 feet, handsomely laid out, having carriage house, etc.; a well of excellent water, a fine cistern, from which water is brought into the kitchen; house new and very convenient, built in the best manner. Also, the ground adjoining, running to Hudson River Railroad, making a front on Union-av. 140 feet by 125 feet; central from either depôt from three to five minutes' walk, with commanding prospect of the Hudson, New-York Bay and City. Persons wishing to purchase are solicited to call and see for themselves. Terms made known on the premises. T. BELL, Union-place and Warburton-av.

FARMS FOR SALE.—Fifty farms for sale at $1 25 per acre, on five years' credit, and stock furnished on shares, if desired, to industrious, temperate, Protestant families who understand farming, and only such prefer being independent, in the country, to being exposed in the City to poverty and destitution. Apply from 4 to 5 o'clock, P. M., at No. 33 Broadway, front room, 2d story.

LOTS IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE—On the easy payments of $5 per month. Only 5 lots left of those desirable lots in the 9th Ward of Brooklyn, near Fulton-av., and in the midst of vast improvements. If applied for immediately will be sold cheap, and on the above very easy terms. The lots lie level, and are clear from rock or swamp. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st., 7 to 1 o'clock.

BUILDING SITES FOR SALE AT FORDHAM.—Seven handsome building plots, from five to fifteen acres each, one-fourth of a mile from above Fordham depôt, east side. Inquire at No. 42 Chatham-st.

HORSES FOR SALE—One pair fine bay carriage horses, 5 and 7 years old, full blood Morgans, warranted kind and sound; one Black Hawk horse, out of Morgan mare, 6 years old, kind and sound, fine saddle horse and showy; also, 12 milch cows. F. W. WALKER, Littleton, Morris Co., N. J., 3½ miles from Morristown.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE.—One 10 foot engine lathe, swings 18 inches; one 6 horse power steam engine, 6½ cylinder, 20 inches stroke just from the manufacturers, for sale by AARON SUTTON, No. 34 Cedar-st.

DRY GOODS.

MANTILLAS, SHAWLS.—LYONS & JONES Union House, No. 277 Hudson-st., between Canal and Spring-st., are offering great bargains in Mantillas of the latest Paris styles, from $2 to $10, one-half of the Broadway prices! Crape Shawls, 20 per cent. below the regular prices.

CHINA PLAID SILKS—3-4 wide, for Summer dresses, 5s. a yard.

LAWNS, NEWEST STYLES—Full colors; only 1s. and 1s. 6d per yard.

BAREGES, TISSUES—And a variety of other DRESS GOODS, recently imported, remarkably cheap.

LACE CURTAINS.—$4 50 per pair.

QUILTS—$2 each; a large invoice of Lace Mitts, 4s. to 8s a pair.

DRESS GOODS.—SPRING STYLES.—BOOTH & TUTTLE, No. 146 Broadway, offer to the trade a large and varied stock of Dress Goods of new and approved fabrics and designs. They have now open a great variety of styles of Portsmouth and English lawns, jaconets and organdies, of patterns not before exhibited. Ginghams and gingham lawns, plaid and striped silks, plain barèges of every shade and quality. Grenadines and tissues, plain delaines, plain and plaid de beges, plaid and plain poplins, barège de laines. The Chili cloths, English prints, in a great variety of new styles, to which, together with a large stock of Hamilton and Manchester de laines of improved designs, they invite the attention of cash and short-time buyers. BOOTH & TUTTLE, No. 146 Broadway, cor. Liberty.

NEW SUMMER GOODS.—J. BECK & CO have received per late arrivals a beautiful assortment of new French Goods, consisting of silks, foulards, shawls, mantillas, barèges, grenadines, crape de Paris, jaconets, organdies, calicoes, ginghams, de laines, embroideries, laces, linens, muslins, hosiery, gloves, &c., &c., and which they are now offering at greatly reduced prices at No. 355 Broadway

REMOVAL.—STRAW GOODS, HATS, &c.—THOMPSON & ROESLER have removed to No. 14 Maiden-lane, immediately opposite their former place of business (premises heretofore occupied by Messrs. A. Journay, Jr., & Co.,) and offer for sale at low prices a general assortment of straw goods, hats, &c., for cash or approved paper.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GOLD WATCHES, DIAMOND PINS, BROOCHES, &c.—Together with a rich assortment of Silver and Plated ware.

GOLD WATCHES, from	$20 to $200
SILVER TEA SETS, from	12 to 50
PLATED TEA SETS, (double plated) from	12 to 60

All our goods are warranted to be as represented; should they prove otherwise the money will be refunded. Silver equal to Coin. SQUIRE, LANDER & CO., No. 97 Fulton-st.

INDEPENDENT SECOND WATCHES.—Very fine independent second and quarter-second watches, for timing horses, in gold and silver cases, double and single time, for sale at less than usual prices, wholesale and retail. G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

PATENT LEVER WATCHES.—Fine English patent lever watches, in gold and silver cases, full jeweled and plain, fine time-keepers, for sale, wholesale and retail, at less than usual prices G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

CHRONOMETER WATCHES.—Very fine pocket chronometers which run without any perceptible variation, for sale at less than usual prices, wholesale and retail. G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

JURGENSEN WATCHES.—Splendid Jurgensen watches, levers and chronometers perfect time-keepers, for sale, very low, wholesale and retail. G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

COOPER WATCHES.—Gold Cooper duplex and lever watches, some in hunting cases, splendid time-keepers, for sale very low, at wholesale and retail, by G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY having greatly enlarged their works and improved the quality of their product, are prepared to execute orders for their superior Paints. Their White Zinc, which is sold dry or ground in oil, is warranted pure and unsurpassed for body and uniform whiteness. A method of preparation has recently been discovered which enables the Company to warrant their Paints to keep fresh and soft in the kegs for any reasonable time. In this respect their Paints will be superior to any other in the market. Their Brown Zinc Paint, which is sold at a low price, and can only be made from the zinc ores from New-Jersey, is now well known for its protective qualities when applied to iron or other metallic surfaces. Their Stone Color Paint possesses all the properties of the Brown, and is of an agreeable color for painting cottages, depôts, out buildings, bridges, &c. Dealers supplied on liberal terms, by MANNING & SQUIER, Agents New-Jersey Zinc Company, removed from No. 45 Dey-st. to 165 Washington-st., New-York.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would call the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and its most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers can, with confidence, depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on application to JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 82 Water-st.

THE BOOT AND SHOE STORE FOR TENDER FEET.—The exclusive Boot and Shoe Establishment, where particular attention is paid to the manufacture of Pumps, Cornum, or Leather Cloth Boots and Shoes, for those who suffer excessive pain from corns, bunions, the inflamed state of the feet, has just been removed to the northwest corner of Broadway (No. 429) and Broome-st., by Mr. ISAAC E. TATE, who formerly kept his manufactory adjoining the City Hotel, near Howard-st. Since the change of location, Mr. Tate has associated with him JOHN REED, Esq., the originator of that wonderful article called Patent Corn Leather, for making Boots and Shoes, which will render the feet perfectly comfortable. Its qualities for use in hot weather, surpasses any material in the world. Mr. Tate has earned the title of "Napoleon of the Boot and Shoe business," and, with his artistical partner, merits the same liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the past twelve years. An immense stock of every description of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Pumps, can always be found on hand, or may be speedily made to order, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children. Don't forget the number, 429 Broadway.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET AT ELIZABETHTOWN, N.J.—For the Summer or year, a desirable, retired, well shaded country mansion, with plenty of fruit; convenient to New-York City by railroad and steamboat. Address, Box No. 10, Elizabethtown Post-Office.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET.—A country place, one-quarter of a mile from Harlem Railroad and Williams' Bridge, Westchester County, consisting of a dwelling house, ice house, barn, and from five to ten acres of land. Inquire at No. 42 Chatham-st.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE.—The four-story store, No. 61 Cortlandt-st., situated between Greenwich and Washington-sts., being in good order, will be leased for a term of years, if desired, and possession given immediately. The first floor and basement and first loft will be let separately, if desired. The premises can be seen, and further information given, by applying to D. MAGIE, No. 85 Wall-st., in basement.

STORE TO LET IN CORTLANDT-STREET.—The large store, No 10, near Broadway; one of the best locations in the City for business; can be had for a term of years, with shelving and other fixtures. Apply on the premises.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE TO LET—No. 8 Park-place, now occupied by us, with a lease for three years. Possession given immediately. LAMPORT, BLAKEMAN & LAW.

SHOP TO LET.—A fine large shop with power, in Yonkers, 33x48 feet, first floor, and near the steamboat dock and railroad depôt. Apply to W. H. ANDERSON, Yonkers, or J. BURNES, No. 192 Broadway.

STEAM POWER.—Rooms to let, with steady steam power, in the new buildings, Nos. 7, 9 and 11 Canal-st., between Centre and Elm-sts., running through to Walker-st. Apply to J. GAUDU, Engineer, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms in a new building in Cliff st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SONS, No. 108 Cliff-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—With well lighted rooms. Apply to J. H. & G. WALKER, Nos. 180 and 182 Centre, corner of Hester-st.

OFFICES TO LET.—The offices No. 122 Nassau-st., 2d floor, front, recently occupied by us. Also, offices at No. 119 Nassau-st., rooms No. 1 and 2, 2d floor, adjoining our office. These offices are all quite desirable ones, and are well calculated for any light business. Apply at room No. 2 at No. 119 Nassau-st.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.

BOARDING-HOUSE TO LET.—A first-class boarding-house, in 27th-st., first door from Broadway. Apply to H. M. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 11 Madison-square, north side.

APARTMENTS TO LET—In 30th-st., to small respectable American families without children. Inquire of PHILIP TEETS, No. 424 4th-av.

ROOMS TO LET—With steam power. Apply to DIETZ BROTHERS & CO., No. 134 William-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of THOMAS HUNT & CO., in this City, and in the city of Manchester, England, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Office of liquidation is removed from No. 22 William, corner of Platt, to Nos. 30 and 32 Barclay-st. The parties are authorized to use and sign the name of the firm for that purpose only. THOMAS HUNT.
WM. M. RICHARDS.
F. P. ROGERS.
T. D. VAILL.
JOS. S. KENDALL.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of RICHARDS, HAIGHT & CO., at No. 30 and 32 Barclay-st., New-York, and in Manchester, England, for the purpose of conducting a general importing and commission woolen business. WM. M. RICHARDS.
EDWARD HAIGHT.
T. D VAILL.
J. F. KENDALL.
GEORGE FLAGG.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of OTIS & BENNETT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books of the firm will be settled at the store of J. S. & P. M. OTIS. Either of the parties will sign in liquidation. J. SANDFORD OTIS,
PIERSON M OTIS.
GEORGE A. BENNETT.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned will continue the manufacture and jobbing of boots and shoes exclusively, under the firm of J. S. & P. M. OTIS, at No 38 Dey-st. J. SANDFORD OTIS,
PIERSON M. OTIS.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1854.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned has associated with him Mr. ANDREW J. MARTIN, and will continue business at the old stand, No. 270 Greenwich-st., under the firm of ARCHER & MARTIN. W. A. ARCHER.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1854.

HATS, CAPS, FURS, &c.—The undersigned would solicit the attention of country merchants and others to examine their new and varied assortment of Summer goods—Hats, Caps, &c.—which they are now offering at greatly reduced prices. Dealers wishing to purchase on the most favorable terms will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. The undersigned would further state that this is the oldest trade street, having been established for upwards of forty years. A liberal deduction for cash. ARCHER & MARTIN,
No. 270 Greenwich-st., near Warren.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership recently existing between WM. E. CHURCHILL, HAZELTON WALKLEY and FREDERICK A. GEBHARD, under the firm of CHURCHILL, WALKLEY & GEBHARD, is dissolved by the death of Mr. GEBHARD, whose interest is transferred to the surviving partners, who are authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WM. E. CHURCHILL and HAZELTON WALKLEY have associated with them Mr. RUFUS M. JOHNSTON, and will continue the Dry Goods Jobbing business at Nos. 151 and 153 Broadway, under the firm of CHURCHILL, WALKLEY & JOHNSTON.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1854.

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership between ROBERT D. WEEKS and JAMES W. UNDERHILL was dissolved on the 16th of June last, by the death of ROBERT D. WEEKS. EDWARD A. WEEKS and JAMES W. UNDERHILL have this day entered into copartnership, and will continue the business as heretofore, under the firm of WEEKS & CO. EDWARD A. WEEKS,
JAMES W. UNDERHILL.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1854.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing in the name of WOODWARD, THOMPSON & CO., No. 3 Vesey-place, foot of Vesey-st., West Washington Market, New-York, is this day dissolved. All persons are forwarned against making any contracts whatever with any one person of said copartnership, or any other person on their account, or paying any debts, dues or demands to any other person to the account, excepting to the subscriber. Call at No 2 Vesey-place. ISAAC N WOODWARD.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1854.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ÆOLIANS, MELODIONS, PIANOS, AND MUSIC.—HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S Premium Grand and Square Pianos, and Æolians, with entire iron frame on curve scale, patented suspension bridge, which are not surpassed in fullness and sweetness of tone. For sale at wholesale and retail, at factory prices. Prices $250 to $1,000.

"Model Melodions"—a Melodion with new improvements, manufactured by Mason & Hamlin, Boston, Mass., superior, in many points of construction, to the highly recommended by the best musicians. For sale to dealers at factotory prices. Single Reeds, $60, $75, $100, $130, and $135; Double, $150 and $175.

Second-hand Pianos, at $40, $75, $90, $125, and $150. Pianos and Melodions to rent.

New Music published daily. Dealers will find it for their advantage to select from our extensive catalogue, which we supply at the lowest rates. Retail customers, on purchase amounting to 25 cents, will be furnished with a free ticket to the Crystal Palace or Barnum's Museum. BERRY & GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODIONS.—The undersigned take pleasure in announcing to their numerous friends and the public generally that they have leased and refitted the well-known warerooms heretofore occupied by E. G. Bradbury, and will keep constantly on hand a large and splendid assortment of the very best Pianos to be found in the market, to which the attention of purchasers is most respectfully invited. Second-hand Pianos for sale and to rent. G. F. BRISTOW, MORSE & CO.
No. 423 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES—$50 to $100 less than common price. One 6½ octave for $190, one do. $210, one 7-octave for $220 up to $400. All warranted to give perfect satisfaction or the purchase-money refunded. Second-hand Pianos very low for cash. One 6½ octave for $170, one 6-octave $70, one do. $50, one $25, one $20. Also, music thoroughly taught. R. GONZALES, No. 265 7th-av., near 24th-st.

REMOVAL.—J. & C. FISCHER have removed their Warerooms from No. 178 Greenwich-st. to their new Manufactory, Nos. 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 38th st. between 9th and 10th-avs., New-York, where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of Pianos, with all the best modern improvements made under their own supervision, and warranted to stand any climate. Also, Pianos with the Æolian attachment. Piano-fortes tuned, repaired, or taken in exchange.

PIANOS WHICH ARE PIANOS.—IMPORTANT NOTICE.—THOMAS H. CHAMBERS invites purchasers to call at his old established warerooms, No 365 Broadway, and examine his piano-fortes, which never fail to give perfect satisfaction, as his numerous patrons will testify. These instruments contain all the late improvements, and are warranted to stand the action of any climate, having been thoroughly tested, and are preeminent for their durability, tone, touch and elegance of finish. Call, see and be convinced. No. 365 Broadway.

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODIONS—Of every variety, from $45 to $150, suitable for the parlor, lecture room, lodge room, or small church. Believing them to be better in tone, more durable and better finished than those of any other make, we have accepted the agency, and keep for sale only those manufactured by PRINCE & CO.
WILLIAM HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, opposite the Park, sole agents for PRINCE & Co.'s celebrated Melodions.

A. W. LADD & CO'S First Premium Piano-fortes, with a large assortment of new and second-hand instruments at great bargains. We wish to call attention to our GRAND DIAGONAL PIANO, with new Grand Action, which has no superior in all the points which constitute a perfect instrument. LINCOLN & THOMPSON, Sole Agents, No. 441 Broadway.

CARHART'S MELODIONS, GUITARS, AND VIOLINS, of superior tone and finish, for sale at great bargains. Melodions tuned and repaired. J. S. CLARK, Agent, No. 265 Broadway, opposite the Park.

CRYSTAL PALACE FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—HAZLETON & BROTHERS offer at their manufactory and warerooms, No. 209 Centre-st., their approved Piano-fortes, in plain or ornamental cases. Musicians and dealers supplied on the most liberal terms.

FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM SCALES.—We invite the attention of the business world to the superiority of these scales over every other description of weighing machines now in use. Their plan of construction is philosophical and simple. The employment of two levers, with a single beam, is the most simple arrangement practicable in a compound platform balance. The workmanship is perfect, the bearings are broad knife-edges, placed on parallel lines, and these rest on polished steel surfaces, so dressed and levelled that the knife-edge bearings rest equally through their whole length; and in every point, skill and fidelity have obviated all tendency to derangement or wear, thus securing the perfect and permanent accuracy of the instrument. These scales have been subjected to the severest tests on all the principal railroads in the United States and England, and in every branch of business throughout the world; and their uniform accuracy and great durability have gained for them the reputation of being the standard from which there can be no appeal. By the recent arrangement of our works, and by the introduction of new and valuable machinery, we are enabled to offer our scales at greatly reduced prices. Counter Scales, very exact, for the retailer. Sold and warranted by FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 29 Water-st., New-York.

REFINED SUGARS AT REDUCED PRICES.—Bright yellow Sugar 3c. 6d. per lb, White do. do. Standards white 4c. 6d., Brown sugar from 3c. 3d. to 3c. 7 lbs. Also new crop Teas and family groceries, wholesale and retail at the lowest cash market prices, at FOWLER'S, No. 2 and 420 Gre

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,981,375 66
Average amount of Specie	511,340 39
Average amount of Circulation	345 632 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,667,839 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MEIGS, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MEIGS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$538,253 00
Average amount of Specie	37,494 00
Average amount of Circulation	99 370 00
Average amount of Deposits	325,467 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,857,227 21
Average amount of Specie	1,165,851 99
Average amount of Circulation	113,228 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,099,100 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly qualified, affirm and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J PUNNETT, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 3d day of July, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$7,285,558 73
Average amount of Specie	943,563 86
Average amount of Circulation	2,700 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,715 511 35

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, thi 3d day of July, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,130 027 23
Average amount of Specie	77,703 73
Average amount of Circulation	100.152 00
Average amount of Deposits	906,653 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of July, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,786,442 84
Average amount of Specie	854,763 99
Average amount of Circulation	307,117 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,635,673 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1854.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,400,189 66
Average amount of Specie	141,128 39
Average amount of Circulation	75,154 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,436,000 11

City and County of New-York ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,418,079 27
Average amount of Specie	403,443 08
Average amount of Circulation	111,699 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,527,461 05

City and County of New-York ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1854.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,501,358 33
Average amount of Specie	462,428 19
Average amount of Circulation	585,325 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,839,267 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WITHERS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1854.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$234,124 22
Average amount of Specie	7,152 29
Average amount of Circulation	35,694 00
Average amount of Deposits	151,618 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL B. HITCHCOCK, Cashier of the BANK OF THE UNION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HITCHCOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1854.
GEORGE H STRIKER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,149,642 32
Average amount of Specie	53,436 29
Average amount of Circulation	201,623 00
Average amount of Deposits	890,634 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BEARDSLEY, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1854.
BENJ. I. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday the 1st day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,354,228 57
Average amount of Specie	104,289 72
Average amount of Circulation	208,751 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,130,632 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1854.
MATTHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,515,488 68
Average amount of Specie	91,066 11
Average amount of Circulation	14,564 00
Average amount of Deposits	917,207 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JACOB AIMS, President of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JACOB AIMS, President.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1854.
GEO. L. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CENTRAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$455,313 23
Average amount of Specie	20,986 75
Average amount of Circulation	98,641 00
Average amount of Deposits	365,483 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WALTER OAKLEY, Cashier of the CENTRAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WALTER OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1854.
GEO. L. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$626,192 46
Average amount of Specie	37,557 66
Average amount of Circulation	139,916 00
Average amount of Deposits	358,350 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM L. KIRBY, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly affirmed, say that the above statement is correct.

L. KIRBY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 3d day of July, 1854.
JAS. DRAKE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,174,396 00
Average amount of Specie	259,332 00
Average amount of Circulation	297,200 00
Average amount of Deposits	944,239 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. O. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. JONES, President.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1854.
LOUIS N. GLOVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of July, 1853:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$708,093 16
Average amount of Specie	53,935 16
Average amount of Circulation	158,924 00
Average amount of Deposits	367,722 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1854.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,539,651 73
Average amount of Specie	112,013 64
Average amount of Circulation	122,347 25
Average amount of Deposits	1,145,121 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,576,573 44
Average amount of Specie	215,640 25
Average amount of Circulation	89,021 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,791,453 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. HOOKER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 3d day of July, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,171,722 37
Average amount of Specie	181,229 74
Average amount of Circulation	80,162 00
Average amount of Deposits	975,999 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. W DUNHAM, President of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

E. W. DUNHAM, President.

Sworn before me this 3d day of July, 1854.
JNO. DRAKE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$622,004 00
Average amount of Specie	89,085 00
Average amount of Circulation	118,350 00
Average amount of Deposits	359,604 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1854.
JOHN DORAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK—As required by Chapter 250. Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$132,241 42
Average amount of Specie	15,708 53
Average amount of Circulation	103 870 00
Average amount of Deposits	102 577 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES SANFORD, Cashier of the EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES SANFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1854.
BOLTIS M. FOWLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EMPIRE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$483,158 73
Average amount of Specie	22,333 76
Average amount of Circulation	112,260 00
Average amount of Deposits	295,025 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, LEONARD H. CHURCH, Cashier of the EMPIRE CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

L. H. CHURCH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1854.
ISAAC O. BARKER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,746,732 35
Average amount of Specie	170,523 47
Average amount of Circulation	178,850 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,408,006 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 3d day of July, 1854.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$538,155 06
Average amount of Specie	82,437 15
Average amount of Circulation	173,403 00
Average amount of Deposits	465,902 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1854.
JAMES HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$616,782 39
Average amount of Specie	40,368 31
Average amount of Circulation	80,300 00
Average amount of Deposits	487,764 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1854.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,261,766 90
Average amount of Specie	53,705 52
Average amount of Circulation	141,085 00
Average amount of Deposits	618,934 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$357,094 00
Average amount of Specie	34,743 00
Average amount of Circulation	97,347 00
Average amount of Deposits	158,384 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1854.
J. S. HALSEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$530,451 54
Average amount of Specie	36,008 53
Average amount of Circulation	13,412 00
Average amount of Deposits	465,902 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 2d day of July, 1854.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE KNICKERBOCKER BANK—As required by Chapter 250. Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$509 665 19
Average amount of Specie	40,636 20
Average amount of Circulation	89,500 00
Average amount of Deposits	337,752 57

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN A. GUNN, Cashier of the KNICKERBOCKER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. A. GUNN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of July, 1854.
WM. DARROW, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,727,941 35
Average amount of Specie	189,469 39
Average amount of Circulation	204,446 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,289,559 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,134,091 88
Average amount of Specie	598,370 90
Average amount of Circulation	382 885 52
Average amount of Deposits	2,626,479 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$751,102 37
Average amount of Specie	37,563 07
Average amount of Circulation	93,833 00
Average amount of Deposits	634,786 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 3d day of July, 1854.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,829,115 98
Average amount of Specie	657,152 83
Average amount of Circulation	346,900 27
Average amount of Deposits	3 263.050 45

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FRANCIS W. EDMONDS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. W EDMONDS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,140,219 61
Average amount of Specie	55,334 75
Average amount of Circulation	237,736 00
Average amount of Deposits	812,358 64

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK PENTZ, President of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. PENTZ, President.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$638,693 51
Average amount of Specie	59,144 58
Average amount of Circulation	139,676 00
Average amount of Deposits	470,165 03

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1854.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,810,315 00
Average amount of Specie	170,021 00
Average amount of Circulation	114,241 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,974,580 00.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31 day of July, 1854.
CHAS. D. BURRILL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,991,630 06
Average amount of Specie	1,161,985 04
Average amount of Circulation	268,276 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,349,567 17

*Under this head is included Coin, Bullion, and Closing House Certificates and Mint Certificates. (Average of Mint Certificates, $56,112.)

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,618,372 82
Average amount of Specie	150,340 38
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	191,062 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,244,443 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1854.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,227,768 10
Average amount of Specie	422,496 91
Average amount of Circulation	113 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,576,657 70

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$321 433 00
Average amount of Specie	40,533 00
Average amount of Circulation	111,859 00
Average amount of Deposits	607,741 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1854.
C. H. SCRIBNER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,507,727 70
Average amount of Specie	155 813 78
Average amount of Circulation	129,592 00
Average amount of Deposits	936,148 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of July, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$448,916 13
Average amount of Specie	23,071 37
Average amount of Circulation	133,970 00
Average amount of Deposits	100,333 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

P. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1854.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853,for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,546 543 28
Average amount of Specie	10,164 17
Average amount of Circulation	101,174 00
Average amount of Deposits	85,867 55

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1854.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,045 771 25
Average amount of Specie	33,491 54
Average amount of Circulation	238,576 00
Average amount of Deposits	913 778 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 3d day of July, 1854.
EDWARD N. ROGERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,365 336 88
Average amount of Specie	52 518 74
Average amount of Circulation	127,495 00
Average amount of Deposits	769,058 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. R. MARTIN, President of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

D. R MARTIN, President.

Affirmed before me, this 3d day of July, 1854.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$501,795 72
Average amount of Specie	34,175 99
Average amount of Circulation	96,293 17
Average amount of Deposits	285,940 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 3d day of July, 1854.
H. K. FROST, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$791,454 50
Average amount of Specie	53,517 66
Average amount of Circulation	111,572 00
Average amount of Deposits	522,117 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1854.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$827,684 10
Average amount of Specie	57,048 49
Average amount of Circulation	155,288 00
Average amount of Deposits	648,408 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1854.
EDWARD P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,392,072 56
Average amount of Specie	408,779 60
Average amount of Circulation, notes of the late Phenix Bank	207,942 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,163,882 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PETER M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PETER M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1854.
THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$627,577 00
Average amount of Specie	27,161 00
Average amount of Circulation	90 716 00
Average amount of Deposits	371,039 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 3d day of July, 1854.
JAMES HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,172,863 51
Average amount of Specie	112,877 42
Average amount of Circulation	210,598 00
Average amount of Deposits	833 916 77

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A S FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 3d

New-York Daily Tribune, Tuesday, July 4, 1854.

Arm-y & Navy Gazette.

ADJOURNMENTS THIS EVENING.

Dr. Hawkins' Hotel, the said Wines and Cognac will be sold at Public Auction, by Messrs. Bangs & Brother, at 12 o'clock, precisely

New-York Evening Times.

VOL. III...NO. 873. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

A LARGE DAILY NEWSPAPER—each number containing as much matter as any Penny Daily newspaper, and giving more matter than any other Daily Newspaper in the United States—is published EVERY MORNING—(Sundays excepted,) at No 128 NASSAU-STREET, corner of Ann-street, and is delivered to subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS A month, payable to the Carrier; Single Copies, Two Cents. Mail subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS a year; six months Two Dollars and a Half; three months One Dollar and a Half. Three Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers.

POSTAGE on THE DAILY TIMES sent to any part of the United States, paid in advance at the office where delivered—20 cents per quarter, or 81 cents per annum.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of Two DOLLARS per annum. Two copies for THREE DOLLARS. Five copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES sent by mail, one year, is as follows:

Within the County.....Free.
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A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-eight columns, made up expressly for circulation in *California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands*, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price 25 cents per copy.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Evening Times.

WEDNESDAY, 12 O'CLOCK, P. M.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

Celebration of the "Glorious Fourth."

A HOT AND ORDERLY CITY.

Oration at the Crystal Palace.

DINNER OF THE TAMMANY SOCIETY.

DISPLAY OF MILITARY.

The Longshoremen and Civic Societies in Procession.

Scenes, Trips, Incidents, Accidents, Pyrotechnics and Enthusiasm.

New-York was hot and orderly on the FOURTH. The sun came out very splendidly, very warmly, very clearly—and shone all day with undiminished fervor. No hotter Fourth certainly was ever seen. The City seethed and baked from early morning till late into the hour of evening. Thermometers became unusually elevated. Ices were in high demand. The trade driven in street refreshments was exceedingly brisk. Apprehensions of disturbances, which had been entertained by sundry persons, failed of fulfillment. The processions came and went; the firecrackers exploded harmlessly; the rockets went up with a harmonious *whizz;* the ornamental fireworks revolved in their orbits as though their makers had been well-paid—as no doubt they were; "all went merry."

The scenes in the Park were sufficiently amusing. The booths were never so abundant. Lushy men, jolly females, Hibernians with the home-brogue, Germans with their pleasant gutterals, Frenchmen with their patois, tempted you at intervals with the patables and edibles, that impart comfort to heated and used-up mortals. A stiff trade was driven in iced-lemonade, which, sadly deficient in sugar, floated small sliced lemons upon its surface, in dingy brown pails. Penny-worths of street ice-creams were in brisk demand. The man with the musket attracted more customers than he has been blessed with for weeks back. The great public refreshed itself by lolling at full-length, by scores, upon the short-clipped grass in the Park, or gazed with assiduous attention upon the procession of the civic societies and the parade of the military, as they paid the tokens of respect to His Honor the Mayor, and the Excellencies of the City Hall. All along Park-row, there were lines of stands for the sale of oysters; the retailing of small-beer, the sale of cakes, and stolen glances at the "striped pig." Centre-street exhibited a similar prospect. Broadway itself, of course, was not profaned by this rude contact. That was reserved, clear and open, for the more important events of the day.

All day the throngs marched and countermarched; innumerable packages of saltpetre exploded. The din was dreadful.

In the evening the crowds wended their way to the places of amusement, and to the Parks. Castle Garden and Niblo's drew good audiences; the first recommended by cool air, and the last by the reappearance of a favorite of the public. At the Crystal Palace, according to the announcements put forth by President BARNUM, the "flags of all nations" were displayed from different parts of the edifice; the admission fee was almost nothing; and the day was celebrated (the bill again) "in good old-fashioned style," by the reading of the Declaration of Independence, and an Oration. The orator was the Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, of this City, a sketch appears below. The venerable Society of Tammany lighted up the old wigwam with a dinner, an oration, and the customary festivities. The veterans of 1812, those old soldiers whose chief delight is in "fighting their battles o'er again," went out of town on a pleasure-excursion, in full uniform, and enjoyed themselves hugely. Very many people left the City,—glad to escape for a day the Babel which the Fourth creates. Their places were more than supplied by the influx of strangers from the country, to whom the Day and the City were equally full of joy.

So we all sweltered through the great Anniversary, and to-day the City settles down into its customary, old-fashioned trot; full of business, excitement and hurry, and not a whit cooler than it was on the "Fourth."

The Fourth of July at the Crystal Palace—Address by Rev. Mr. Chapin.

The ceremonies of the day were carried out at the Crystal Palace with great spirit and taste, in the presence of from probably four to five thousand persons, among whom were a large number of ladies.

At 2 o'clock P. M. the Germania Band arrived, took up their position on the platform, and performed several national airs with admirable accuracy.

Prayer having been offered up by Rev. J. B. WAKELEY, and the Declaration of Independence read by Mr. C. DELAFIELD SMITH,

Rev. E. H. CHAPIN came forward and delivered the Annual Address. He said that Americans never would forget or grow weary of the day they had met there to celebrate. There might be some here and there who were tired of the speeches, and who deprecated the show, but the mass of the people would always celebrate the Fourth of July, and that not until the familiar story contained nothing worth talking about would it cease to be a day of jubilee, and the steam pressure of patriotism let off its artillery by fireworks and orations. [Applause.] There was another reason why the day should be noticed, for it was a centennial celebration of the year 1754, a period memorable in our annals and remarkable for its bearings on the American Revolution. The French war, which was then closed, had dissipated the fears of the Americans, and taught them that, under Providence, they had, by labor and sacrifice, acquired sufficient strength of their own; and further in that seven years' war they acquired that military experience which was so soon demanded by the exigencies of the Revolution. On the 4th of July, 1754, GEORGE WASHINGTON was forced to an honorable retreat from Fort Necessity, and on the same day FRANKLIN set his name to a plan for the league of the provinces at Albany, and only twenty-two years had elapsed—on the 4th of July, 1776—when WASHINGTON was at the head of a United States army, and FRANKLIN had signed the Declaration of Independence. [Applause.] In the minds of those Revolutionary heroes worked the idea—the American idea—which had its first action in the oracles of Christianity. It found a sanctuary in the breasts of its early sons and martyrs, and it passed out into the world and struck the cords of political action as it blended with the spirit of independence. That idea was to be found at the heart of our national organization, and without it Democracy would be only a name and our nationalities illegitimate. That he might not seem as if he were presenting to his audience a piece of transcendental philosophy instead of a historical fact, he wished to call their attention to the manner in which this idea of the worth of the individual and spiritual dignity of man was expressed in the course of the revolutionary struggle. As the reverend speaker turned over the pages of the thinkers and writers of that period, he found that BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, in one of his letters, stated that it was a common observation both here and in Europe, that our cause was the cause of all mankind, and that we were fighting for their liberty as well as our own. Again ALEXANDER HAMILTON writes that all men have one common origin—that they participate in one common nature, and consequently have one common right—and that no reason could be assigned why one man should exercise any preeminence over his fellow creatures unless they had voluntarily vested him with it. A similar idea to this was also to be found in the words of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON. The orator then, at considerable length, pointed out the differences between this Government and that of England, contending that in this country the principle of liberty existed to a greater extent than in Great Britain, for the reason that the latter country was cramped by remnants of feudalism which had existed in bygone ages. The Ballot was especially a symbol of the American idea, because it was universal; and the same remark also applied to public education, because it was the duty of the State not so force but to provide knowledge for all. [Applause.] The American idea was in the public schools, and in Mr. C.'s opinion it would be a dark day when the sentiments of the American people should stand up against them, or the hand of jealous bigotry be permitted to strike them from the catalogue of our possessions. [Loud applause.] Another result was freedom of conscience, and all that appertained thereto; freedom to worship God in any place; freedom of thinking and freedom of speech.

It was worth years of revolution and years of blood; worth your hearts' drops, Martyrs of Lexington; worth your cold and hunger, oh! Soldiers of Valley Forge; worth your prayers, oh! WASHINGTON, when the gloomy clouds hung around the tents of our Israel; it was worth all to vindicate and achieve the great fact that a man is priceless, and that placed upon the axis of moral responsibility limited to nothing but the moral law, for he belongs only to God. [Applause.] Another great result growing out of the American idea was the National Union, for it was a tendency of the principle involved in the Revolutionary struggle to develope this kind of nationality. He believed that the word Union had a broader meaning, and signified something resting upon a deeper foundation than many who were very vociferous in the use of it seemed to suspect—for he regarded the American Union as a precious heritage, just in proportion as it served the interests of the community. [Applause.] The principle which laid at the foundation of our system did not obtain its result even in a great national organization. Nations, like individuals, existed for something beyond themselves, and America was to accomplish more than to develop her own magnificent resources. If she achieved her legitimate destiny she had a world of work to do. She had yet to achieve the practical unity of the human race by the assistance of freedom, truth and law, for the great idea which stood forth so prominently in the Declaration of Independence was the unity of humanity by virtue of the essential manhood, the common nature of every man. When he considered the history and the development of this land, he was struck with the wise designs of Providence, for He had spread out this vast Continent in the waters for some great contribution to the general principle. He deemed it highly appropriate that the celebration of the Fourth of July should be held in the Crystal Palace, for around them lay scattered the best achievements of American prowess and American civilization. The reverend gentleman concluded his harangue by passing an elegant tribute to the memory of GEORGE WASHINGTON and his revolutionary army, and resumed his seat amidst bursts of applause. Several appropriate airs were then performed by the Germania Band.

A magnificent display of Fireworks, by the pyrotechnist, Mr. ISAAC EDGE, Jun., was subsequently exhibited in the court yard of the Palace, when the multitude separated, evidently gratified by the amusements they had witnessed.

Celebration by the Tammany Society—Gathering in the Old Wigwam—Oration by Lorenzo B. Shepard—Dinner, Speeches, &c.

The Society of Tammany, or Columbian Order, to use the words of the invitation, "lit its council fires" in the old Wigwam yesterday, and called together its Braves and Chiefs to sit once more around the festive board. "The auspicious period," say they, "has arrived for united and determined action! The declaration by the national Democracy of the great principle of self-government, as applied to the whole people, whether residents of a State or Territory,—the anticipated spread of the theories of Democratic government, by annexation of soil in both oceans, and the broad and universal religious and political toleration which hails all as men and brethren—invite us once more to united and determined action."

At 11 o'clock A. M., a business meeting was held, and at noon the large room of Tammany Hall was thrown open for the admission of members, invited guests and friends of the Society. The room was tastefully decorated with banners of the several States, and the walls were hung with the stars and stripes. SHELTON'S Brass Band was engaged to enliven the proceedings. At 1 o'clock the Sachems, lead by their Grand Master, ELIJAH T. PURDY, Esq., entered the Hall, marched round in procession and took seats upon the platform.

MR. PURDY, after a few words of welcome, introduced "Brother ANSON HERRICK," who read the Declaration of Independence, signatures and all, only drinking three times during the performance. The Band played "Hail Columbia."

LORENZO B. SHEPARD was then introduced by the President, and delivered a very lenghty and eloquent oration, from which we give a few extracts. We have lived, he said, to greet once more the birth-day of this Nation, and mingle our rejoicings with those that gush from every patriotic heart throughout its vast expanse. There is nothing local or sectional in the occasion—it is altogether national. * * * This edifice which protects us is also national. Whatever measures have essentially contributed to the greatness of our country since the establishment of the Constitution, have early received the support of the Sons of Tammany, with a fortitude that never faltered, and a wisdom that never erred. After alluding to the circumstances which led to an organization of the Tammany Society, he said: They were of the men by whom great deeds are done—men whom the struggle of the Revolution had borne hunger and thirst, disease and wounds, yea the bitterness of death fourfold over for their country—men who had drooped and decayed in foreign prisons—men who had breathed the deadly miasm of the Sugar house—men who had been in the prison ships until peace dragged them forth from the putrid and contageous bodies of their children, their brethren and their friends—men who had helped to melt the statue of King GEORGE in the Bowling Green, and had him returned in the shape of bullets to his friends—men whose zeal in the adoption of the Constitution had known no limits—men yet of the people—laborers, mechanics, merchants, professional men, statesmen,—all unbound by fortune to any particular or local interest which chilled their patriotism. These were the men of Tammany.

OUR FOREIGN POPULATION.

He alluded to the laws of 1798, extending the residence necessary to citizenship to fourteen years, and the Alien Law, against which the members of Tammany Society were united, and loud in opposition. As plain and practical men, they saw that to check immigration was to impede the growth of the country. All it had become was due to immigration, remotely or directly. Besides, LAFAYETTE, KOSCIUSKO, STIRLING and others, had fought in our ranks. JOHN PAUL JONES had trusted, with his own hands, the flag of freedom, the first time it was displayed on the Delaware, and had maintained its meteor folds in triumph through the most thrilling sea fight of ancient or of modern time. MONTGOMERY had fallen at the head of an American army; and a sentiment of gratitude forbade that these had aided us to build the altar of liberty, we should drive their brethren and associates from the shrine. The doctrine of the British—indeed, of all Monarchical Governments—had been expressed by Lord COKE: "No man can abjure his native country, nor the allegiance he owes to his Sovereign." But the doctrine of Tammany was otherwise. It was a new and progressive doctrine, such as became a country which had taken its place among the nations of the earth by virtue of the principles announced in the Declaration of Independence. That doctrine has sometimes been doubted. Periodic excitements have arisen upon the question of Naturalization. They have, however, run a brief, tempestuous course, and died away without leaving any impression upon our national policy. The charge has often been made that men of foreign birth do not perform their political duties; but what fact is found in our history to sustain an assertion so sweeping? When have adopted citizens as a class, proved recreant to their political obligations? What war has there been from the Revolution in which they have not crowded to the support of our national ensign? The wilderness has blossomed into a garden beneath their toil; canals have been dug, railroads have been built, machinery of every kind has been kept in motion by their labor. No convulsion has attended their presence. They have entered cheerfully a new sphere of duties, and their children have become hostages to law and good government. Mr. S. spoke of this country as at once a monument of the madness of religious persecution, and of the wisdom of religious toleration; and then went into a minute history of the political history of the country, and the connection of Tammany Society therewith.

At the conclusion a vote of thanks was passed to the orator of the day, three cheers were given, and the meeting separated.

The Dinner.

In the evening a large company sat down to an excellent dinner provided in the large hall of Tammany. A blessing was implored by Rev. Mr. EVANS, of St. George's Church. When the cloth was removed, the President, ELIJAH F. PURDY, in a few introductory remarks, proposed the first regular toast:

Our Country's Birthday—Memorable in the annals of time for its recognition of the people as the source of all human government, and for its initiation of the mightiest of Republics. It is destined to continue the most illustrious day on the world's calendar.

MUSIC—"Hail Columbia."

The PRESIDENT—I give you the second regular toast, to which I am sure you will respond heartily as it deserves:

The President of the United States—The people who elevated him are distinguished by him, and the dignity of the President is equaled by the merits of the man. A nation reposing in the strength of his Administration confides to his integrity and wisdom the charge of its success. MUSIC—"Hail to the Chief."

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, Surveyor of the Port, responded in a speech highly laudatory of the Chief Magistrate. The enthusiasm (said he) with which this toast has been drunk, makes me diffident of my ability to respond to it appropriately. I rely, however, on your favour to supply my defects. I know, among the nations, none the honor of whose direction approaches that which illustrates the presiding magistrate of this. Supremacy abroad depends upon the accident of birth, or on the fortune of names; and consists in the subjection of the people. Here, intelligence directs the choice of the ruler from the most patriotic; and the common suffrage confirms power in his hands who is best entitled to the confidence of his fellows. Neither accident indicates, nor force controls the order of succession; but the presidential series exhibits the inauguration and retirement of one after another, under the quiet operation of the elective franchise. Sovereignity originates with the people, and is exercised by them. The Chief Magistrate whom they select to represent that sovereignity is clothed with the insignia of their election, and is charged with the administration of their power. More illustrious in that position is the chief servant of the people, than are the thrones of their chief tyrants; and as freedom is more powerful than oppression, so is the President of this Union more powerful than the Cæsars combined. [Cheering.] Where else shall we look for a spectacle so grand as that which our country presents? Millions of men instinct with intelligence, and alive with enterprise, are vexing all the land between either ocean; their ingenuity pries between the frozen ribs of the North and their devices, chain science from Southern heats. No rocks that endure, that are not burdened with the engines of their invention: no waters that run, that do not obsequiously bow to the tasks of their prescription. Their flocks bleat upon hills that signal each other over a continent; and over continuing plains, support their lowing herds. Amid the maize their peaceful hamlets nestle, and the mighty forest echoes the whistle of their pioneers. Away where the wolf prowls and the savage bear destroys, childhood's voice repeats unscared, the lessons of their schools; and the spires of their churches ascend a thousand times from village, wood and dell, with their incense to the skies, and attract ten thousand, thousand times God's blessing back. The world is girded by their extending commerce: their flags float on the iceberg at Zembla, and their navy knocks at the gates of Japan. Those men, so persistent and so successful, are great in the spirit that animates, and resistless in the might of the principles that arm them. Brotherhood has taught them the equality of man; and the right to be free, has disclosed to them the power of overwhelming the oppressor. Upon these western shores they have planted their colossal proportions, and by an inextinguishable and truer beacon than fabled Colossus bore, here do they light the fugitive from tyranny to the haven of civil and religious freedom. Such a people the world never before saw; such a nation must influence and regenerate the world. Said I not then right, that the honor of presiding over the counsels, and of executing the will of such men, was unapproachable by any other human honors; that the free suffrage of such men, for the chief of their election, was a crown more imperishable than that of the throne monarch!

Who does not respond to the august dignity, and to the greatness of the President of the United States? [Applause.] And who is not proud that FRANKLIN PIERCE is he? [Long and loud applause.] The representative of the nation; he is at the same time the leader of its democracy, and their favorite champion. [Cheers.] Here, on this anniversary, amid the trophies of its past triumphs, and surrounded by the traditions of its ancient democratic days, the Society of Tammany takes him in her arms, and will bear him aloft in all his future career. [Applause.] He deserves well of his country, for the constancy and success with which he has advanced her true interests; he deserves well of his country, for his assertion and vindication of its fundamental principle—the right of the people to self-government. [Cheers.] And let us look to it, that he is supported by friends; and not betrayed to his enemies. It is indeed true, as your letter of invitation expresses it, we have but one course; let us see that we have but one action; let us recognize but one faith. The course is that of democratic principles—the faith and the action both are due to the representative and champion of those principles, FRANKLIN PIERCE. [Cheers.] And when we each, of every division that has hitherto existed in our party, extend the hand in token of amity and union, let it be no heartless, deceitful act, but in the language of your invitation, "a *sincere extension*," one vouchsafed to no enemy of FRANKLIN PIERCE, abounding in detraction of him; and in hatred of his administration—standing with arms in his hands to strike down his friends, and to protect his enemies; but rather the act of those who, without reference to the past, greet each other on one common platform, united in one common object, and employing a common means; the platform, that of old Tammany—the object, its support—and the means, fidelity to FRANKLIN PIERCE, and to his administration. [Long applause.]

I give you, sir,
The People—They are sovereign.
[Loud applause.]

The President gave the next regular toast—

The Governor of the State of New-York—Our honored chief magistrate: the fidelity with which he has discharged his high duties, the greatness of his abilities, and the devotion to democratic principles which has characterized his administration, have endeared him to all who love democratic measures and honor democratic men. Music—"*Governor's March.*"

Mr. LORDELL, of Montgomery County, responded—

The State of New-York—Empire in population and influence; patriotic in her devotion to the country and the Constitution; she ought to be, and she shall be, the strongest supporter of the rights of every section of the Union, and the most reliable ally of a democratic administration. Music—"*Washington's March.*"

LORENZO B. SHEPARD was introduced, and responded at length: The State of New-York had, he said, been often toasted without a reflection on the greatness of its position—geographically and commercially; he dilated upon these advantages, and added that its population, reckoned not by thousands but by millions, was a population composed of natives and foreigners. She was a cosmopolitan State. Her manufactures were to be found in every country, her seamen on every shore, her ships in every port. This was the State which had done much to raise the name of America to its present high position. So early as 1664 there was an agreement between the Dutch and English guaranteeing liberty of conscience, in the then Colony of New-York. In 1765, New-York was among the first which declared their right to liberty, and that the people should not be taxed except by their own representatives. Mr. S. passed from the State to the Tammany Society, which he contended, represented the Democratic Republican principle of New-York. He went into a review of the political history of the State, and in alluding to the circumstances of WASHINGTON taking the oath of allegiance to the Constitution, in this City, he remarked that it was melancholy to find men in this day, who, while they were willing to receive protection from the Constitution, yet repudiated its obligations. Of such, was THEODORE PARKER and his tribe—men for whom he had the greatest contempt. He concluded by a compliment to WM. L. MARCY, and expressing a hope for the reorganization of the Democratic party in sustaining FRANKLIN PIERCE and the Democratic Administration.

The Tammany Society, or Columbian Order.—Organized by patriots of that generation which gave our country and the world the Constitution of the United States—nurtured by a steady inculcation of the purest political principles—enrolling amongst its living and departed members many of the sages and warriors whose fame is as abiding property to us and our children forever. It stands now, as always heretofore, devoted to the commemoration of this sacred day—to the principles it typifies, and to that glorious national hope which assures us that our country shall be first on the land, first on the ocean, first in the freedom of its people, and in the power and beneficence of its government. Mucic, "The American Boy."

Alderman KELLY, of the Fourth Ward, was called upon and responded.

THE ARMY, whose bravery, skill, and devotion, have protected our country on so many battle fields, and won reluctant admiration in the revolution, in the second war with Great Britain, and in the war with Mexico, from those governments which were disposed to look coldly upon our rising glory. Music—"*Jackson's March.*"

Mr. SWACKHAMER, Navy agent, responded; and was followed by Dr. GUILLON, U. S. N., who responded to the toast of "The Navy."

"The Constitution of the United States," "Freedom of Speech, of the Cross and of Religion," and other toasts followed and were responded to.

The President announced that letters had been received from Hon. GEORGE M. DALLAS, Hon. SAM. HOUSTON, Hon. MILTON S. LATHAM, Hon. HERMAN J. REDFIELD, Hon. SANDFORD E. CHURCH, THOMAS J. OAKLY, Dr. ——; which he said were characterized by their clear and distinct enunciation of Democratic sentiments and their support of a Democratic Administration, which has never swerved to the right or left on any proposition democratic in its character, or calculated to advance the rights of the people, a proper construction of the National Constitution, or a fidelity to those obligations under which it came into power.

The company separated before midnight.

The Military Parade.

The First Division N. Y. S. Militia, according to custom, were ordered out by Major General SANDFORD. The display of late years has not equalled that of old; but this parade was a creditable exception. The adoption of one uniform by the different companies of the several regiments no doubt contributed to this effect, though there are many companies yet who still adhere to the old uniform.

The division line formed in Broadway at 8 A. M., the right leaning on Fourteenth-street. The Division Staff assembled at 7½ A. M., at Major-General SANDFORD'S head-quarters. The line of march was around Union-square to the Third-avenue, down the Third-avenue to Tenth-street, through Tenth-street to Broadway, down Broadway to Chambers-street, and through Chambers and Centre-streets to the east side of the Park. In front of the City Hall they paid the Mayor and Common Council a marching salute, after which they were dismissed. There could not have been less than 3,000 men in the ranks.

The following is the estimated strength and the place in line of each regiment as they appeared on the ground:

1st Regiment	300	5th Regiment	250
2d Regiment	250	6th Regiment	150
3d (Hussars) Regt.	400	7th Regiment	500
11th Regiment	200	12th Regiment	300
8th Regiment	200	9th Regiment	300
10th Regiment	150	69th Regiment	180

Each regiment was preceded by a band. The 7th and 12th elicited general applause by their fine and manly appearance, and were repeatedly cheered along the line of march. They were preceded by the National and DODWORTH'S Bands. The 9th one of the Irish Regiments made also a very creditable appearance. The time occupied by the march from Fourteenth-street to the Park was two hours: viz.—from 9 to 11 A. M.

The Fire Works.

The Pyrotechnic display in the City was under the supervision of Messrs. JOHN G. and ISAAC EDGE, Jr., of Jersey City, who supplied all the places designated by the Committee of Arrangements of the Common Council.

The last piece, representing the Goddess of Liberty crowning GEORGE WASHINGTON, with a Mosaic Battery on each side, received the most unbounded applause, and was indeed a *chef d'œuvre* of pyrotechnic skill. The pieces "Union." "Love, Purity and Fidelity," "7776," and "The Star of America," were also greatly admired. MANAHAN'S excellent Band enlivened the intervals by the effective execution of "Hail Columbia," "Yankee Doodle," and other popular and national airs. The assemblage, although very large—there could not have been less than 40,000 within the gates—was orderly and at the same time entusiastic, just as citizens of this great Republic ought to be, impressed with the blessings of Liberty, and striving to be worthy of so great a born. The fireworks in the Park were under the immediate superintendance of Mr. ISAAC EDGE, Jr.

Madison Square was densely crowded by the people wishing to behold "the sights." The pyrotechnic display was under the direction of Mr. WATSON, an employee of the Messrs. EDGE. The following is the number and designs of the pieces:

1. Persian Rose.
2. Indian Palmetto.
3. Lion Peruvia.
4. Polka and Gold Battery.
5. Saturn and Satellites.
6. Cupid's Emblem.
7. Love, Purity and Fidelity.
8. Maltese Cross.
9. Union.
10. Yew Tree.
11. Tribute to Ceres & Polka.
12. Fairies Frolic.
13. Goddess of Liberty and Mosaic Battery.

ROBINSON'S Band executed many popular airs in an admirable manner.

Accidents and Incidents.

There was an unusually small number of accidents from fire-arms, yesterday, and those, with one exception, of a slight nature. Our Reporter visited the City Hospital this morning, and received the following from Drs. DERBY and PETERS, house Surgeons:

PETER RAFFERTY, aged 18 years, while in South-street received a pistol shot wound in the back. The ball is probably in the wound, though not yet found. He is doing well at present. The party who fired the pistol has been, we understand, arrested.

JAMES KINLAN, an Irishman, aged 45, received a wound over the eye in a drunken brawl, in Pearl-street.

MICHAEL OWEN, aged 16, Irish, was slightly burned in the face and hands by the explosion of some powder.

JOHN MULLER, a German, aged 19, had his left hand badly lacerated by a pistol. Dr. DERBY amputated the third finger.

ROBERT EGAN, aged 19, Ireland, had his hand lacerated by the bursting of a pistol, in Henry-street.

WM. BAUBEL, aged 18, a German, suffered severely by the explosion of some powder, in James-street. His eyes were badly burned.

JOHN DENNIS, aged 16, of Long Island, received a gun-shot wound in the hand, while in Chatham-street.

ROBT. MCGARR, of New-Jersey, aged 16, had his fingers badly lacerated by a gun-shot wound.

The total number of arrests throughout the City during the day, will not exceed 80, which is a less number than on any preceding Fourth of July for many years.

In the 6th Ward but three arrests were made up to 2½ o'clock, this morning.

A man, named TIMOTHY DONOVAN, was found drowned, at the foot of Oliver-street, in the afternoon.

Two men got into a quarrel in a porter-house, near the corner of Liberty and Greenwhich-streets, and one of them, named THOMAS LOUGHLIN, picked up a tumbler and threw it at the other, hitting him on the nose and cutting it nearly off. He was taken into the drug store of Messrs. WHITEHEAD & BROTHER, where his wounds were dressed.

Several boys, who had been drinking too freely, were playing on the wharf opposite Washington Market, and one of them got knocked overboard. He immediately sunk. Mr. SAMUEL LERAIN threw a board overboard, and jumped in to rescue him. As soon as he came to the surface he grabbed him, and seizing the board, paddled to the pier, where they were both got out by the hands of a barge. The boy was taken home.

Three gentlemen of this City went to King's Bridge on an excursion when their boat upset and all were drowned. The body of one only was recovered. Names unknown.

THE DAY IN BROOKLYN.

The Anniversary was observed in a very promiscuous manner in Brooklyn. Young America was "wide awake" sometime before the day was ushered in; and when that event did occur, such a whizzing and shooting never was known before. The predictions of JOHN ADAMS were fully verified, so far as that city was concerned.

At 8 o'clock in the morning, the 70th Regimmnt under the command of Col. GRAHAM, and the 14th Regiment under command of Col. JESSE C. SMITH, paraded in full uniform until 10 o'clock, when both commands were dismissed for the day.

The day was hailed by a national salute fired from Fort Greene by the Ringgold Light Artillery, Captain URBAN, and at noon a similar salute was fired from the same place by the Napper Tandy Light Artillery, Capt. HOGAN.

During the whole day the national flag was flying from every staff in the city, public and private, and it was remarked by many that there never was before so many flags displayed from private houses. It was even intimated that this was to keep off the "Know-Nothings," as Madame Rumor had been busy in circulating accounts of desperate premeditated acts to be perpetrated by that organization. The day, however, passed off very quietly.

In the evening there was a magnificent display of fireworks in the City, on Fort Greene, this did not much exceed, however, displays got up on private account. It seemed as though at some private residences, the whole of a pyrotecnic factory had been bought for the occasion.

Notwithstanding every boy in the street had a pistol, or some other means of exploding the villainous compound, but few accidents occurred—none of a serious nature.

During the forenoon the house occupied by Mr. KELLUM, corner of Washington and Concord-streets, caught fire from fire crackers. The damage was very trifling. Several of the firemen attempted to get up a fight at this point, but either the police were too thick or the weather was too warm for them, as it was soon quelled.

A package of crackers exploded in the pantaloons pocket of a boy, at the corner of Prospect and Bridge-streets, burning him severely. Officer BUCK, of the Second District Police, conveyed him to the station-house, where the burn was dressed.

A man and boy were prostrated by the intense heat on Fort Greene. The man soon recovered. The boy was taken by Officer DOUGHERTY, of the Third District Police, to the City Hospital, by order of the Chief of Police.

A man, while passing up Tillany-street, near Washington, received the contents of a pistol, loaded with powder and wad, in his left shoulder. The injury is not of a serious nature.

A boy named LUDLAM, residing with his parents in Middaugh-street, was severely injured by the bursting of a small cannon which he was firing. One piece passed nearly through one leg, near the knee.

Several ladies, who ventured too near the fireworks on Fort Greene, last evening, were severely scorched by the discharge of some of the wheel rockets.

The city was undisturbed by any riotous conduct whatever and the free and enlightened citizens seeming bent only upon enjoying themselves.

Elsewhere.

At Newburyport there was a fine celebration, at which, in accordance with the invitation of the "Sons of Newburyport," extended at their recent meeting at Astor House, there was a large attendance from this City and its vicinity.

At Burlington, N. J., there was a celebration at the College, under the immediate auspices of Bishop DOANE.

Several of the American Civic Companies left this City for Jersey City, Newburg, and other Cities to join in the celebration of the day in those places.

From Havana.

The United States Mail steamship *Empire City*, Capt. MCGOWAN, arrived at this port this morning from New-Orleans and Havana. The *Empire City* brings dates from the latter port to June 29. She brings a heavy cargo and a large number of passengers for New-York, whose names will be found under the Marine head.

In Havana the weather was hot. There was little of interest occurring. Trade was reported dull. There was a large number of vessels in the harbor. H. B. M. frigate *Medea* arrived at Havana from Kingston on the 28th, and the *Espiegle* brig-of-war on the 29th.

DIED.

In this City, JAMES LYNCH, in the 36th year of his age, formerly of Stradone County, Cavan, Ireland.

The friends of the family, and those of his son Edward, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 107 Mott-st., at 1½ o'clock, P. M., this day, July 5, without further notice.

☞ New-Haven papers please copy.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Nashville, from Charleston—T. G. Budd and lady, 2 children and servant, Miss M. Budd, Miss G. Oppenheim, Miss H. Moses, Miss S. A. Moses, Miss Robertson Miss Blacklock, 2 Misses Blacklock, Mrs. Rowan, J. T. Campbell, G. W. Bee, W. B. Coleman, W. C. Courtney and lady, 3 children and servant, F. A. Santelee, W. H. Houston, W. Furalee, H. L. Johnson, G. Sussdorf, lady and child, W. Y. Banks, J. D. Banks, G. D. Conner, P. C. Calhoun, W. Carmalt and lady, J. F. Blacklock, Miss F. Clark, Dr. Church, Mrs. M. M. Stuart, Mrs. J. A. Bailey child and servant, R. Tomlinson and lady, 3 children and servant, Mrs. Hall, J. L. Paul and lady, Mrs. M. R. Jeffords, Miss Sedgwick, L. B. Henry, W. N. Nichols, J. Stiles, S. G. Nunns, Mrs. E. P. Gleason and 2 children, Mrs. E. Jeffords, Mrs. Davidson and 4 children, Mrs. Holman, 3 children and servant, Mrs. W. J. Gadsden, Miss A. Keith, Miss Pare, Mrs. H. E. Vass, Mrs. Maxwell, Miss Fowler, Miss Whipple, F. R. Hapgood, J. Caldwell, H. Rose, A. M. Galpin, T. R. Bloom, J. C. Cobb, W. J. Jones, H. Cameron, A. N. Cohen, 8 Crosby, and 35 in steerage.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK..WEDNESDAY, JULY 5.

Arrived....TUESDAY, July 4.

Steamship Nashville, Berry, Charleston, 53 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Came over the Bar on Saturday, at 9 P. M. Sunday, 11½ A. M., lat 34 19, exchanged signals with ship Catherine Allen for Charleston; same day, 7½ P. M., Hatteras Light bearing West, signalized steamship Florida, for Savannah; at 8½ P. M., signalized steamship Marion, for Charleston.

Steamship Alabama, Schenck, Savannah 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchell. Sunday, 10 P. M., exchanged signals with steamship Marion, from New-York for Charleston.

Park Adams, (Sard.,) Sarda, Leghorn 68 ds., with marble and 28 passengers to J. A. Machado.

Brig Stephen D. Horton, (Br.,) Doe, Turks Island 15 ds., with salt to Penniston & Jones. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Matilda, (of Rockland,) Thorndike, Sagua la Grande 16 ds., with sugar to J. T. White.

Schr. Previcent, (Br.,) Newman, Palermo 38 ds., and 42 ds. from Gibraltar, with fruit to J. M. Marsden.

Schr. Yankee Blade (of Bucksport,) Heagan, Matanzas June 24, with sugar to H. D. Brookman & Co. Sld. in co. with bark Catherine, Watts, for New-Orleans.

Arrived this Forenoon.

Steamship Empire City, McGowan, New-Orleans and Havana, with mdse. and passengers to M. O. Roberts.

Ship Adriatic, (of Bath,) Sack, Liverpool May 25, with mdse. and 333 passengers to W. & J. T. Tapscott. Lat 43 49, lon. 43 11, saw 2 large islands of ice. June 19, on the East end of Newfoundland Banks, saw 13 islands of ice at one time; June 21 and 22, passed from 30 to 40 plank, apparently new, from 15 to 20 feet in length, and 4 inches thick, in lat. 53 56, lon. 52 54. Has had light westerly winds; has had a pilot on board 4 days.

Bark Lucy Ann, (of St. George, Me.,) Keller, Nuevitas June 17, with sugar to Thos. Owen & Sons.

Bark Mopang, Dunn, Norfolk 4 ds., with lumber to D. S. Mills.

Brig Hampden, (of Bangor,) Pomeroy, Nuevitas 10 ds., with molasses to Thos. Owen & Son.

Brig Luzitana, (Port.,) De Araujo, Lisbon 41 ds., with wine and salt to Depeau & Seal.

Brig Globe, Lenvitt, Nassau, N. P., 9 ds., with coffee, cotton and logwood to master.

Schr. Charlotte Ann, Beveridge, Belfast 5 ds., with naval stores to R. M. Blackwell.

Schr. Thos. Ellis, Sawyer, Harwich 6 ds., with fish.

Schr. Frederick Frows, Brown, Portland, with stone.

Sloop Amelia, Smith, Portland, Conn., with stone.

SECOND EVENING EDITION.

WEDNESDAY THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The Russians Defeated by the Turks, and Driven Across the Danube.

GREAT ADVANCE IN CONSOLS.

Cotton up—Breadstuffs down.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, July 5.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, Capt. LANG, arrived at this port this morning, *en route* for Boston.

She brings advices from Liverpool and London, to the 24th June inclusive—one week later than received by the *Europa*, and the news, both politically and commercially, is of a highly

SINBAD THE SECOND.

FIFTY YEARS IN BOTH HEMISPHERES. By VINCENZ NOLTE. New-York: REDFIELD.

Come, Mr. Bear, who look so disdainfully upon the vulgarities of trade, as you call it,—who think that he who sits on the lofty stool of the counting-house is forever debarred from the Parnassian heights, and that to write invoices and commitments is to prostitute the noble quill by which you live, and Chatterton died,—listen to the story of a man who passed his whole life in monetary speculations and operations in cotton,—who, like Sinbad, discovered diamond mountains and golden islands, only to lose them by some unforeseen calamity as soon as they were gained, and suffering shipwreck after shipwreck, still voyaged on with indomitable energy and unconquerable hope. The tale will teach you something. It will show you, what, perhaps, you never dreamed of before, that romances may be written out of ledgers, and that the life of a merchant, under certain circumstances, is crammed as full of adventure as the progress of Gil Blas from beggary to wealth.

Mr. Vincent Nolte does not very well know who he is, according to his own confession. He was born at Leghorn, in November, 1779, where his father, John Henry Nolte, a native of Hamburg, had acted as apprentice and shop-boy in the house of his uncle, Otto Franck, in which concern he however became a partner before his marriage. A little further on, however, our historian discovers Swedish ancestors, who, he further discloses, were of Lombardian origin. Mr. Vincent Nolte's antecedents therefore, are as obscure as his precedents are singular and vivid.

In his ninth year, this budding speculator was transferred from Leghorn to Hamburg, in order to be schooled, and after eighteen months of idleness, was translated back to Leghorn again. Back once more from Leghorn to Hamburg, when he at last is fixed by a tutor. After the proper amount of grinding under a Swabian graduate, he is thrust into his uncle's house of business, where he varies the monotony of copying letters about oil, soap and brimstone, by scrawling caricatures on his note books, and making love to opera girls. An auspicious beginning for a gentleman, afterwards a confidential agent of the great house of BARING!

Even at this early age, our Gil Blas of trade commences rubbing his skirts against notorieties. NAPOLEON, then General BONAPARTE, invades Italy, and makes his appearance at Leghorn. Nolte's uncle gets snubbed by the "Little Corporal," while young Nolte, true to his instincts of seeking out notabilities, is watching the Republican General round the corner. "A diminutive, youthful-looking man, in simple uniform, his complexion was pallid, and of almost yellowish hue, and long, sleek, jet-black hair, like that of the Talapouche Indians of Florida, hung down over both ears. This was the victor of Arcola!"

Nolte's uncle soon after sends his family to Pisaeace, in the neighborhood of which he rents a villa for them. Here young Nolte falls in love with a banker's daughter, who lives over the way, gets caught, reprimanded, and is immediately packed home to Hamburg to his father. Here a scolding from his "exasperated parient" awaits him, after which he gets a desk and a stool in the paternal counting-house. Now for the first time he gives indications of that business ability for which he was afterwards so distinguished in this country and Europe, and his father began to perceive that his son's idleness at Florence had been more the fault of careless employers than of the young man himself. He still, however, retains his fondness for gayety, and without relaxing his attention to business, amuses himself with the theatre, and cultivates the society of actors and actresses. He writes satires against his fellow citizens, translates French play-bills into German for the city printer, converting the titles of the plays in the process into rather comical affairs. Thus he ciphered and laughed, kept his father's books and his own excellent spirits, until the commercially disastrous year, 1799, when his father failed and lost everything, and our hero went into the commercial house of Messrs. Labouchére & Trotreau, at Nantes. He has a month in Paris before he sets out for his new home. Here he sees everything and everybody worth seeing. Madame Recamier, Trenis the dancer, Gaust the singer, and hears poor Gen. Moreau—whom it is his destiny hereafter to encounter on American soil—blessed by the people and abused by the Emperor. On his arrival at Nantes he is entrusted by M. Trotreau, the second partner in the house of Labouchére & Trotreau, with the task of translating and replying to foreign letters, in which occupation he soon proves his proficiency so far as to be entrusted with the French correspondence, vice a poor French clerk, whom he triumphantly deposes. He now executes his first commercial coup. Mr. Labouchére was anxious to extend the relations of his house with the United States, but a rival house, Messrs. Hottinguers & Co., had almost the whole monopoly of the consignments. Nolte discovers this anxiety, and boldly proposes to Mr. Labouchére a system by which he can possess himself of the Hottinguers' business. This scheme involves the sending of an agent to the United States, and Nolte offers modestly to sacrifice himself in the cause. The scheme is brilliant. Mr. Labouchère is struck with it, but there are others to consult. Nolte is accordingly packed off to Amsterdam, to advise with the house of Hope and Co., which is connected with that of Labouchère.

The house of Hope & Co. in Amsterdam consisted at that time of the head partner of the whole concern, Mr. Henry Hope, who, as the son of a Scottish loyalist settled in Boston, had been born in the United States, and had emigrated to England after the first invasion of Holland by the French republican army under Pichegru; then of several members of the Hope family, Adrian, Thomas E. Hope, (the well known "Furniture Hope," who had written a book on antique furniture,) and Henry Philip Hope, who resided sometimes at the Hague, sometimes in England, had capital and interest in the Amsterdam firm, but, as sleeping partners of the concern, were never known nor mentioned in it by name. The management of the house was in the hands of Mr. John Williams, an Englishman, who had married the niece of Mr. Henry Hope, and afterwards assumed the name of John Williams Hope, but in the latter years of his life called himself John Hope, under the authority of a royal patent signed by George IV. as Prince Regent.

Mr. Nolte now discovers, or rather is informed by Mr. P. Labouchére—of whom he gives a most interesting sketch—that it is with a business affair for this great house that he is about to be entrusted—an affair of such stupendous pecuniary magnitude, that as Mr. Labouchére predicted, it will make him feel the ground heave under his feet to hear of it. It would be out of place in a summary such as this, to enter into the details of this magnificent scheme. Suffice to say that it had for its object the transportation of immense quantities of Mexican silver to England, in which country a great scarcity of that coin then prevailed. Mr. David Parish, afterwards so well known in Philadelphia, was entrusted with the head management of this immense scheme, while Mr. Lestapis and Nolte were to be the agents for the money branches. Of Mr. Parish's previous career, we get the following sketch:

DAVID PARISH.

The third son of a John Parish, a Scotch merchant established at Hamburg, had very quickly discovered keenness of perception, skill, and remarkable, nay, almost instinctive knowledge of human nature. Besides possessing all these valuable qualities, he was a pleasant companion without being a very well read man, had agreeable manners, and was a most excellent whist-player. It was generally hinted, although I could never positively verify the story, nor even credit it, that he was indebted to his large winning at play in Hamburg for a considerable portion of the capital with which he had commenced his establishment. One thing, however, is quite certain, and Mr. Labouchère was well acquainted with the fact, that within a very short time after opening his concern, Parish had managed to more than treble the amount invested, and this in a very simple way. During his sojourn in Hamburg, and before his trip to the United States, the Archbishop Talleyrand had been very kindly received and entertained by the Parish family, and had even been provided with funds by them. When Napoleon visited Belgium for the first time, and stopped for some days in Antwerp, Mr. David Parish entertained Prince Talleyrand in his magnificently furnished dwelling; and this renewed acquaintance with a person of the family who had received him with such kindness on a former occasion, led to an intimacy which, under the then political influences, the best informed amongst us, and equally matters of course in high stake-playing with the Prince respectfully noted, and could appreciate as perfectly as he best himself—because daily strengthened and vitalized by a confidential interchange of sentiments. The Prince, as everybody knows, was not at all regardless of the advantages opened to him by his position. We all have heard to what excellent account he turned the first intelligence of the victory at Marengo, and thereby enriched himself. A no less certain opportunity to make another similar speculation was now thrown in his way. Talleyrand, as Napoleon's Minister of Foreign Affairs, possessed the key of what passed in the Emperor's mind concerning political and international matters, and was well aware that the speedy outbreak of a war with Great Britain was inevitable. The certain rise of prices for every species of colonial produce, in such a case, was evident. The Prince, ere he left Antwerp, came to an understanding with his young friend, and the latter made use of the hint he got, to employ all the capital and credit he could command in large purchases of colonial goods at Antwerp and elsewhere. Soon after Napoleon's return to Paris, the memorable scene in the Tuileries with Lord Whitworth occurred; and a declaration of war and an important rise in the price of all colonial products followed.

Mr. Nolte sailed for New-York with rather limited ideas of this country. He relates that happening to break his umbrella on board ship, he asked the Captain "if he thought that he could replace it in New-York," while his parents, of whom he went to take leave before setting out, looked upon his voyage as a perilous expedition into a savage country, from which it was more than probable their son would never return alive.

A short time after his arrival, the exiled General Moreau arrived from Cadiz, which put the City Militia into a state of much excitement. He gives a graphic sketch of the scene, including a crayon of a well known individual, popularly deified as

THE LITTLE GOD OF WAR.

A few days after my arrival in the latter city, a rumor was circulated that a ship from Cadiz had entered the bay with the exiled General Moreau on board. It was not long before all the militia drums were heard in every part of the City, and their Commander-in-chief, a lawyer by the name of Morton, went galloping about in all directions, on horseback, in the uniform of a General, followed by his adjutants, principally young law-students, as if he imagined that Moreau had also begun his career in the legal profession. At any rate, he dashed about, commanding and countermanding, and urging the greatest haste in the preparations every body was making for a grand display in the long main street of the City, called Broadway, which extends to the public promenade designated as the Battery. It was at the latter point that the distinguished stranger was to land. His debarkation took place about an hour later. The General, clad in citizens' style, with a blue coat and pantaloons, mounted a horse prepared for him, amid music and the acclamatians of the crowd, and rode up, surrounded by his staff of parti-colored militia, along the main street to the City Hall. Each separate company of each and every battalion, wore their own peculiar and frequently extremely singular uniform, and it was impossible to look at the *ensemble* of this military assemblage in any other light than as a harlequin parade; but the officers of this remarkable body were in no slight degree proud of it, and when General Moreau had reached the City Hall, he was very gravely asked by General Morton what he really thought of the American troops? The general is said to have replied that he had never seen *such* soldiers in the whole course of his life, which somewhat ambiguous compliment was several times repeated to me, at the same time with the greatest seriousness, as something highly honorable to the American Military.

Some American amateurs had got up a great concert on the same evening in the long saloon of the "City Hotel," at that time the largest public house in the place. General Moreau was invited to be present, and promised to comply. The street-corners were at once covered with large hand-bills, announcing in immense capitals that he would attend the concert. I could not deny myself the pleasure of getting a near view of this distinguished man, and so went to the musical entertainment. There was a great crowd present, but the most striking personage in the throng was by no means General Moreau, of whom everybody remarked that he did not look at all like a French general, because he simply wore a blue coat; but General Morton, in his Washington uniform, with a blue coat and yellow facings, &c. The latter introduced the General to every one who wanted to take a good stare at him, and the shaking of hands with ladies and gentlemen went on as if it would never end. At length I managed to force my way close up to those two great leaders,—Morton the lawyer and militia-hero, and the hero of Hohenlinden. Just as I got there, a Quaker had himself introduced to the latter, and, shaking him heartily by the hand, uttered the following words: "Glad to see you safe in America!—Pray, General—say, do you remember what was the price of cochineal when you left Cadiz?" The victor of Hohenlinden shrugged his shoulders and was unable to reply.

Passing over much interesting matter, including sketches of W. M. Montgomery and John McDonough, of Louisiana, presented in Mr. Nolte's usual reckless and piquant style, we will follow him straight to New-Orleans. Before going there, however, we cannot resist copying an anecdote of McDonough, who, dying without heirs and bequeathing all his property to the State—fifteen millions of dollars—made one or two odd bequests. Among them was one to M. Leon Gozlan, the French author. "This well known writer some years ago published a romance called the "*Medecin du Pecq*," which in every point of view, but especially by some very profound and peculiar psychological studies, attracted the greatest notice through France. The editor of the "*Courrier des Etas Unis*," republished it in the feuilleton of that widely circulated paper, and it thus fell into the hands of Mr. McDonough, who read it at home in his solitary hours, and was so charmed with some of the author's observations on the world and men, that he made him his heir to the amount of ten thousand dollars. This sum was lately handed over to Mr. Gozlan by Mr. Rives, the late American Ambassador at Paris, in a check on the house of Albrecht & Co., in Havre."

Nolte gives a graphic account of New-Orleans at the time of his visit. Unsparing in his personalities, caustic in his remarks, and reckless of his life, it may be imagined that his sojourn in so unruly a city as the capital of Louisiana, was marked by many adventures more agreeable to read about than to experience. Cowhidings, horse-whippings, duels, assaults, slanders and intrigues follow each other in rapid succession, in this animated history. Arriving in New-Orleans almost unknown, and keeping his objects and his business to himself, Nolte at first met with nothing more than the usual hospitality which a Southern city always offers to the stranger. One day, however, it was rumored on 'Change that a schooner from Vera Cruz, under the American flag had arrived in the Mississippi, with 150,000 Spanish dollars on board for Vincent Nolte. While every one was wondering over this, another ship arrived with $200,000 on board,—and finally, ten days later, a third, with another $150,000, and all for the same obscure young gentleman. The Vincent Nolte stock went up immediately. No party was complete without him. Every one vied with the other in paying attention to a man with so much money at his command, and who moreover was shrewdly suspected to be agent for the celebrated house of Baring. While in New-Orleans, Nolte encounters an individual well-known here, of whom he gives the following highly colored sketch:

EDWARD LIVINGSTON.

Among these people, thus generally looked upon as the offscourings of the Northern States, I found a man of remarkable intellectual powers and real talent. This man was the celebrated Edward Livingston, originally from the State of New-York, and had there, as a member of the Municipal Council, performed the functions of Recorder. In that respect he played a highly important part, and had once represented the State itself in the Senate at Washington. At length there was suddenly discovered, in the management of the municipal income of the city, then in the hands of the Recorder, an inexplicable deficit of $60,000. Under these circumstances it was impossible for Livingston to remain any longer in the place. He then emigrated to New-Orleans, and there began his career anew, with the most remarkable success. He there married the young and fascinating widow of a legitimist and legist, by the name of Moreau, from St. Domingo. The lady's maiden name had been Davezac, and, after the destruction of the colony, she fled with her mother, sister, and one brother, first to Jamaica, and then to Louisiana. I shall hereafter find farther occasion to speak of Livingston's brother-in-law, Auguste Davezac. He was the same person who, some years after, was appointed, by President Jackson, to the post of American Ambassador, and was from there summoned to Naples to draw the indemnity moneys, but was soon afterward obliged to give up his place at the Hague, on account of what we will call—to use a mild term—irregularities in the arrangement of his accounts. Davezac was of French origin, but had attained great readiness in the English language, and was employed at the time of my own arrival as a sworn interpreter in the Courts, and he was afterwards in the Legislative Assembly of Louisiana. He had at length become Livingston's factotum, and had made himself almost indispensable to that gentleman, in hunting up the evidence among the family papers of the French planters, and in procuring witnesses who were ready at all times to swear to anything that might be required of them. I recollect particularly a remarkable criminal suit against a certain Beleurgey, the editor of one of the first American papers, *Le Telegraphe* by name, which was published at New-Orleans, in the French and English languages, during 1806-7. The accused had forged the signature of a wealthy planter, for the purpose of raising money, and when he was detected had confessed his guilt to the planter in writing, and urgently besought him not to appear as prosecutor. The planter felt disposed to accede to his request, but the letter was already in the hands of justice. How, then, did Livingston manage, as the attorney and advocate of Beleurgey, to secure the discharge of the accused, notwithstanding this confession, this damning evidence of his guilt? Davezac got together witnesses, who swore before the Court that they had long known Beleurgey to be the greatest of liars, from whose lips there never fell a word of truth. "Look at this!" said Livingston to his French jury; "the man could not tell the truth; the very acknowledgment of his guilt is a lie, for only a fool would be his own accuser. So, then, Beleurgey either lied, or he has not the control of his own understanding; and in either case has not been conscious of what he was doing, and cannot be found guilty!" So the jury brought in a verdict by which he was discharged.

Even at this early stage of Nolte's commercial career, an immense number of remarkable events were crowded into his existence. He was suspected of being implicated in Aaron Burr's conspiracy, and escapes only by his own determination in dealing with the hypocritical General Wilkinson, himself a conspirator, and subsequent accuser of his companions. He got the yellow fever and nearly died. The encounter between the *Leopard* and *Chesapeake*, was nearly the destruction of his commercial hopes. He met Robert Fulton at New-York, and witnessed the trial trip of his first steamboat, the *Clermont*, from that City to Albany. Of this remarkable man he contributes a very interesting memoir, which we would gladly extract did our space admit of it. Indeed, we are continually beset with such temptations in going through Mr. Nolte's book. He is so rich in personal anecdote, so deliciously plain-spoken, so vain, so egotistic, so brave and so unscrupulous, that we might find page after page to transcribe without ever wearying either our readers or ourselves. After being present at the birth of steam navigation, Nolte departed for Havana, where he endorsed a bill on the Viceroy of Mexico for the moderate sum of $945,000, by which operation he secured to his employers a profit of 918,750 francs. After this little pecuniary transaction, nothing less than a shipwreck will satisfy Mr. Vincent Nolte. On his departure from Havana, he got shipwrecked off the coast of Florida on the Carysfoot reef, from whence he floated on a raft to an uninhabited island called Large Key, from which he was rescued by a wrecker boat belonging to New-Providence, where he was soon after landed. We next have a history of the embargo of the United States in the year, which operated upon Nolte's business, of course, very disadvantageously. Mr. David Parish, in consequence of his having involved himself to a very large amount in land speculations, in conjunction with Gouverneur Morris and M. Le Rae de Chaumont, added to the unsatisfactory state of affairs. Parish found it impossible to ship off the large stores of merchandise which he held, owing to the policy of the United States, in forbidding exportation of American products, and it seemed equally impossible to dispatch the fast schooners, as before, to Vera Cruz for the purpose of bringing away the large stores of silver coin deposited there. In this strait, Parish went to Albert Gallatin, the Secretary of the Treasury, and endeavored to prove to him that although it might be good policy for the United States to forbid the *exportation* of merchandise, it was not wise to prevent the *importation* of specie from foreign countries. He got by this logical demonstration permission to send out vessels in ballast, and so succeeded in bringing in the large sums of money that were awaiting his orders in Mexico. In connection with this operation the name of one of our most eminent citizens, now deceased, is brought forward, and Mr. Nolte takes the opportunity of presenting the following brief memoir, which will not be uninteresting to our readers:

JOHN JACOB ASTOR.

The argument which Parish had made use of with Mr. Gallatin, for the purpose of procuring permission to send out ships in ballast, to bring back sums of money from abroad that were due in the United States, had found favor in the eyes of a man who had distinguished himself from the mass of German emigrants by his important successes, his speculative spirit, and his great wealth, and had won a certain celebrity. This man was John Jacob Astor, the founder of the American colony of Astoria, on the northern coast of the Pacific Ocean, which has been so graphically and picturesquely described by the pen of Washington Irving. Astor was born at Heidelberg, where the original name of his family is said to have been Aschtor, and had come to New-York as a furrier's apprentice. His first savings, that is to say, the wages he got in the peltry warehouse, for beating out and preparing bear, doe, and other skins, he invested in the purchase of all kinds of peltry, bear, mink and rabbit skins, which he got from the Indians, who, at that time, wandered about the streets of New-York; and so soon as he had collected a certain quantity, he sent them to Europe, particularly to the Leipsic fair. There he traded them off for Nuremburg wares, cheap knives, glass beads, and other articles adapted to traffic with the Indians on the Canadian frontiers, and took them himself to the latter points, where he again exchanged them for furs of various kinds. As he has often told me, with his own lips, he carried on this traffic untiringly, for twelve long years; going in person, alternately, to the Canadian frontiers, and then to the Leipsic fair, and lived all the while, as he had ever been accustomed to do, humbly and sparingly. At length he had managed to bring together a considerable capital, and gradually became a freighter of ships, and fitted out expeditions to the Northwest Coast, to trade with the Indians of Nootka Sound for furs. Another circumstance contributed to the increase of his means. At the peace concluded in 1783, between England and her revolted provinces, the thirteen United States, many acres of land in the State of New-York, some even in the neighborhood of New-York City, were voted by Congress to the German soldiers who had fought in the American army. The latter were chiefly Hessians and Darmstadters. Most of them died in the course of the year, without having succeeded in converting this property into money; but the relatives and heirs they left behind them in Germany did not forget these little inheritances. Upon the occasion of a visit made by Astor to Heidelberg, in later years, most of the parties last referred to, as inheriting the allotments of the deceased German soldiers, and residing in Heidelberg, united and made our friend their legally authorized attorney, in order to realize something, if possible, from their hitherto useless acres. But the hoped for increase of the value of this property was, on the whole rather slow in coming, and the heirs wanted money, money, quick and ready MONEY. Astor having been applied to on this score, told them that, in order to get ready money, they must reckon up the real present value of the cash itself, and not any imagined value of the land, and that only through pretty considerable sacrifice could they get cash for the same. Thereupon the parties advised with each other, and finally Astor received peremptory orders to sell, without further delay. Unknown speculators were found; the proceeds were small, but the heirs got what they wanted—money. At the present day, many of these pieces of ground are among the most valuable and most important in the City, and have gradually passed through Astor into other hands; the unknown speculators, however, have faded from the memory of everybody.

Astor, at the moment of the embargo, was in the possession of several millions, so that he was able to give his son, William B. Astor, who was educated at Gottingen, the magnificent hotel on Broadway called the "Astor House," which cost the sum of $800,000.

The permission (procured by Parish) to send out ships in ballast to bring home silver, had given Astor the idea that the same privilege might be extended to vessels dispatched for the purpose of bringing home the amount of debts due abroad, in goods, with this view he went to Washington, and there, under the pretence that he had an important dépôt of teas at Canton, obtained the desired permission to send a vessel thither in ballast. This step, however, was only the forerunner of another one. Astor, in reality, owned no dépôt, and hence it simply came to this, that he would, according to his usual custom, send money thither to purchase the article.

The exceptional favor of sending schooners in ballast to Vera Cruz, which Parish had up to this time enjoyed, but which was now gradually extended to other vessels, whose destination was not to bring back gold and silver values, but goods on American account, sufficiently showed that under certain circumstances there was no indisposition to grant free exit to ships in ballast for a particular object. And now arose another point, namely, whether empty vessels which, however, had silver on board, could be regarded as in ballast. The precious metals are, in most countries, not looked upon as wares, although in some they are so classified. It was not exactly advisable to bring on a discussion of the question, whether the exportation of silver in otherwise unladen vessels should depend upon it or not. The query was, whether a foreign creditor who had come to collect the moneys owed him by American merchants, would be permitted to take the funds really thus received back with him. In Washington, there appeared every disposition to allow this. Now it was well known in the Northern ports of the United States, that the leading native merchants of Canton had never hesitated to accord their regular correspondents, returning year out and year in from the United States, certain credits which amounted to considerable sums. Upon this Astor based his plan. He hunted up, among the Chinese sailors or Lascars, on the ships lately arriving from China, a fellow suited to his purpose, dressed him as a Mandarin and took him with him to Washington, where he had to play the part of the Chinese creditor, under the name of Hong-Qua, or Kina-Holu. No one dreamed of suspecting the Mandarin's identity, and Astor pushed his scheme safely through. The $200,000 he sent to Canton were expended there in tea and other Chinese articles, and within a year afterwards, returned in that shape to Astor's hands, and were used by him to excellent account. A stroke of skill had been achieved, whose morality no one in the United States doubted for a moment.

Astor has left a fortune of about $12,000,000, chiefly to his only son. His mind was incessantly busied with the increase of his resources, and had no other direction. He was compelled by a physical infirmity to repair to Paris, where he could avail himself of the skillful assistance of Baron Dupuytren. The latter thoroughly restored him, and advised him to ride out every day. He frequently took occasion himself to accompany his patient on these rides. One day—and this anecdote I have from the Baron's own mouth—when riding, he appeared by no means disposed to converse; not a word could be got out of him; and at length Dupuytren declared, that he must be suffering from some secret pain or trouble, when he would not speak. He pressed him, and worried him, until finally Astor loosed his tongue—"Look ye! Baron!" he said; "How frightful this is! I have here, in the hands of my banker, at Paris, 2,000,000 francs, and cannot manage, without great effort, to get more than 2¼ per cent. per annum on it. Now, this very day I have received a letter from my son in New-York, informing me that there the best acceptances are at from 1½ to 2 per cent. per month. Is it not enough to enrage a man?"

With this master stroke of ingenious commercial policy we will take leave of Mr. Nolte for the present, promising however to return to him speedily, and avail ourselves of much interesting matter that has been yet untouched.

State of the Times.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

We shall be happy to discuss with your correspondent, "A Constant Reader," the great subject—Currency—which we deem the basis of all economic science. We have a theory to establish, yet we are not disposed to dogmatize, and desire only to ascertain the truth—to discover *the law* of the subject, which is obviously not understood.

We accept his proposition "that a *panic* cannot long be maintained in the financial affairs of a nation whose *income* is greater than its expenditure." Nations, like families or individuals, must live by their labor, and nothing is clearer than that *imports* represent expenditure, and *exports* the *income* of a nation, and that the former cannot exceed the latter in national as in individual affairs without involving ultimate debt or bankruptcy; so far we are agreed.

His next position, that "it is only *now* that we hear for the first time about an inflated currency," we think it not defensible; on the contrary we believe the evil has long been a subject of discussion, certainly it has long afflicted us as a nation.

His reference to "Currency Doctors in Great Britain in 1847," and he might have said to the present time, establishes our position: that the subject—currency—is not understood; if it had been, the public would have been able to trace effects to causes and determine at once the remedy; but because it is not understood, there is no theory which meets with general acceptance and governs the public action.

No doubt the manner in which "international business" is to be conducted, whether the credit we are to receive in future is to be funded in Stocks as heretofore or not, and whether the indebtedness of former years is to be returned upon us by the sale of the Stocks in our market, is an important matter; but as yet little has been done in that direction.

We are unable to comprehend what is meant by A. C. R. in the statement that "while wealthy houses in England have to submit to a shave of 9 per cent. to get their money home, which they do here every day," unless he has yet to learn that the nominal rate of exchange on England of 9 or 10 per cent. is a *mere fiction*, arising out of the false assumption that the £ is $4 44 instead of $4 85. Money in New-York and London is equivalent of gold, and *real* exchange can therefore never exceed the cost of freight and insurance.

No doubt, with cash, goods may now be bought low in England, but we doubt whether they can be bought lower than they can here of manufacturers' agents, for cash; and we are unable to comprehend how the sale of Cotton in England, by planters, on their own account, will diminish the amount of bills, unless the planter becomes the importer of goods also; and even then, the general balance would not be affected; it is not *who* exports and imports, but the *amount* of the transactions, which determines the question.

A. C. R. ventures "the opinion that *the cause of the present stringency in money affairs is deep seated*," but he gives us no light on the subject; unless what he intends to establish is—that we spend more than we earn; are growing poor therefore, and our creditor is taking pay in gold, which compels our banks to reduce the quantity of money rapidly, and so it becomes more and more difficult to be obtained. This we accept as true in part, and gave as a reason that *our currency is expanded*,—a position he neither accepts nor denies. We regret that he has not given us his views of the *cause* of our difficulty.

Let us endeavor to make our theory more clear to A. C. R. Money is the *measure of value*, just as the yard is the measure of length, and all commercial exchanges are affected by the measure—money. Now, it is perfectly easy to comprehend, that if two parties exchange commodities *by the yard*, then measures must be equal, the equivalents of each other, or there will be no equity—no certainty in the exchange. If their yards differ in length, unless the difference is known and accounted for, the party having the *long* yard will gain, and the other will lose in the exchange; he may not know the loss, but it will certainly occur. The same is true of money, and the question is: Is the dollar of America the equivalent of the pound of England, in their legal proportion of 1 to 4.85? We assume that it is *not*, and allege that all our exchanges with Europe are *as if* they were made by the yard; *our* yard, with which we measure the goods of the European, being but twenty inches long—while *his* yard, with which he measures our goods, is thirty-six inches. If our theory is true, of which we have no doubt, there is no difficulty in accounting for the otherwise inexplicable phenomenon, that a country abounding in wealth, with no taxes, with no lordly aristocratic class—no army or navy comparatively, to support in extravagance and idleness, is unable to buy gold in its own market in competition with the European who has all these burdens to bear.

What is money? Is it wealth? No—no more than yard-sticks are wealth. One or two yard-sticks are wealth to a clothier, but a hundred others would be of no value; so a quantity of money sufficient for our wants is wealth, but more than that is of no value, and the quantity we want is *just so much as those with whom we exchange use*—and no more—more than that will simply shorten our yard-stick and enable us to cheat ourselves and be cheated in every exchange we make with the European, whose stick in a long one.

Now how shall we determine the length of our stick, or the value of our money? Obviously by measuring it by *other things*—by the simplest form and the origin of all other values—labor. If, then, a given quantity and form of labor is worth more *money* in America than it is in Europe, then most certainly the *money* of America is worth *less* than the money of Europe. The two quantities and forms of labor are equal, their product in "meat, clothes and fire" is equal, if we exchanged labor or products we should exchange equal; it is immaterial who consumes the "meat, clothes and fire," or how the result is distributed; if their value, measured by money, is *not* equal, the difference must be in the money and not in the labor or its results.

We make money out of credit, and therefore those who have the privilege of making it, make all they can induce the public to use, because it earns them interest like capital; in England, beyond a fixed quantity, money can only be made out of gold, and so we make much while they make little; we cheat ourselves with the idea that money is wealth, that a *short* yard is as good as a long one—aye, better, because there are more of them in our cloth; and so with all our advantages as a nation, we are not only unable to buy, but even to keep our own gold—we are afflicted with a terrible scarcity of money, though we have it in excess, and we do really require a tariff to protect us from European paupers, who pay better prices for gold in our own market than we can do. B.

Commodore McKeever and the Department.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

We see from the telegraphic reports from Washington, that "Commodore MERVIN has been ordered to the Navy-Yard at California, in place of Commodore MCKEEVER, *declined*."

This, of itself, is in no wise odd, for we can easily conceive how a gentleman of a domestic disposition would prefer the delights of Washington, or some equally agreeable neighborhood, to the routine and high prices of San Francisco. But then we are made aware by the blue book, that record of sage manifestoes, that Secretary DOBBIN has heretofore issued an order which is now the written law, in the words and figures following, to wit:

"No application for a revocation or modification of orders from any officer of the Navy ordered to report for duty at any place or station will be considered or replied to by the Department, until such officer, if able to travel, has reported in obedience to such orders."

And knowing, as we do, the equitable and just hand with which the Secretary measures out the written law, alike to the high and the low—to those who have influence and to those who have not—and knowing that Commodore MCKEEVER has received his order for San Francisco, and knowing that he has declined, and the Department has authorized his declension by appointing another in his place, we are forced to the conclusion that the Commodore is "unable to travel." The Department cannot conceive what a pang this knowledge has shot through our hearts, that an officer so deservedly esteemed, so high in rank and of such great influence at Washington, should be so ill, and so suddenly, it makes us fear his loss to the service and to the Department.

Or perhaps the Department has revoked the order of October 17, 1853, in which case the Commodore may not be ill at all.

Or perhaps the order to repair to California, instead of being one of those fierce belligerent orders which are so exact in their words and so fearful in their import, may have been in the shape of an invitation, as "the Department" would be gratified to learn if Commodore MCKEEVER would find the station at San Francisco agreeable to himself and family; if so, he is hereby ordered forthwith," &c., in which case the Commodore might not be ill, and all our apprehensions unfounded.

But will not some one in the proper quarter inform us as to the state of the case, the reasons of the substitution, and the health of the Commodore? W.

The Marquis of Chandos.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Allow me to put "An Englishman" right upon some matters of fact. It is the Marquis of GRANBY, eldest son of the Duke of RUTLAND, (and brother of Lord JOHN MANNERS, M. P.,) who has been solicited, more than once, by the ultras of the Protection or Derby party, to lead them in the House of Commons, where he sits as member for North Leicestershire, in which county are Belvoir Castle, and the greater part of his father's estates. Lord GRANBY has been in Parliament since 1837, and has repeatedly taken efficient part in the debates. On the sudden death of Lord GEORGE BENTINCK, when the Protectionist leadership was vacant, it was offered to Lord GRANBY, but he declined it in favor of Mr. DISRAELI.

This leadership, or any other, was never offered to Lord CHANDOS, who has been only eight years in Parliament, who has seldom (if ever) made a speech there, and who is only 31 years old, while the Marquis of GRANBY is at the ripe age of 40.

The CHANDOS estates will *not* pass to the Marquis, who cut off the entail for them, as for all the rest. And the CHANDOS estates did not come into the family through his mother, who was a daughter of the first Marquis of BREADALBANE, (a Scottish Peer, without an acre in England,) and obtained a divorce from the Duke of BUCKINGHAM in 1850.

I entirely agree with "An Englishman" in his appreciation of the Marquis of CHANDOS' noble but vain effort to save his father's honor, at any pecuniary sacrifice.

On the other hand, I believe that the principal reason why the Directors of the London and North western Railway appointed Lord CHANDOS their Chairman, was simply because, John Bull all over, they liked to have a Lord, however poor, at their head. I am, Sir, ANOTHER ENGLISHMAN.

The Inquiry after Fillibusters.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, June 25.

The search after "fillibustering" expeditions, or a fillibustering organization in New-Orleans, is likely to turn out a complete failure. The Grand Jury have been occupied four or five days under the stringent charge of a zealous Judge, and with the aid of a very capable District Attorney, and evidently have found nothing. From all present indications, the only result to be expected is the putting of one or two suspected persons under bonds. This has been intimated by the Judge, but we do not understand him as having positively decided on that course. He has it under consideration. We have no idea what sort of bonds will be exacted—whether for appearance merely hereafter to answer, if any evidence should be yet gathered, or to keep the peace towards Spain in particular, and all foreign nations in general, or not to go out of the United States with any revolutionary thoughts, or stay in it with any expressed purpose of giving active aid to any movement of independence which may ever arise in Cuba. There is some speculation afloat as to what will be the shape and legal obligation of these "Cuban bonds," if they should ever be issued. At all events, it is given up that Court, District Attorney, and Grand Jury, have not been able to discover the traces of any military expedition, or even of any illegal organization, within the scope of the law, as laid down with such excessive rigor by Judge CAMPBELL.

It would have been a great surprise in New-Orleans if any proof had been elicited of the existence of a military organization, or any preparations for a military expedition, to be sent from this city or its vicinity, to invade the island of Cuba. To be sure, we have read in distant papers startling reports of what has been going on here, and circumstantial descriptions of the presence and looks of formidable fillibusters gathering in our streets, and camping in our neighborhood, for a "raid" upon Cuba. But these were well known here to be the imaginations of alarmists, or the inventions of the malicious. Nothing of the sort has been seen by eyes accustomed to New-Orleans. If there has been an enlistment or engagement of men for any such purpose, or any uncommon purpose, it has been kept so profoundly secret, and the men have been so closely immured within walls, or hidden in swamps, that the most zealous Cuban Liberationist in feeling—and there are multitudes of them about—has never been able to guess where they are. This would be high praise for the discretion of the managers of such a scheme, if there were one; but in fact, as we are confident, there are neither managers nor scheme, arms, officers nor men, gathered or invited to New-Orleans for an invasion of Cuba. Such things could not be without some popular knowledge, some prevalent rumor and belief, some external signs not to be mistaken, although perhaps not susceptible of exact analysis or legal certainty; but no resident of New-Orleans, within our range of acquaintance, has ever met with such indications. The discovery of any such expedition would be hardly less unexpected than the sound of Spanish guns at Slaughter House Point. The Grand Jury might have summoned all New-Orleans, and without reserve or fear of self-crimination that would have been a total ignoring of the beginning, or setting on foot, or procuring or preparing the means for any "military expedition or enterprise," to be carried on from the United States against Spain.

A great many things, however, the Grand Jury might have elicited, if the ruling of the Court in

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Our Indian Affairs—Sad Condition of Things.

From the Santa Fé Gazette, May 20.

At no period since the organization of this Territory, has it been so sorely stricken, and so completely at the mercy of the Indians, as at this time. It appears as though all the Indians of the Great West had combined to overrun and destroy us. Within the last fortnight, the county of San Miguel has been sadly dealt with by a band of Cheyennes and Kiowas from the plains near the Arkansas river. They made a descent upon that defenceless frontier, murdered twenty herdsmen, carried off ten shepherd boys captive, and drove off a large number of horses and mules; and in the wantonness of their acts, they strewed the valley with the dead carcases of cattle and sheep. In the southern part of the Territory, the Mescaleros are in full blast, and almost daily robbing our citizens of their sheep and cattle, on their way to California. Many of the emigrant parties have suffered severely from murder and robbery.

The Camanches seem to have turned their attention particularly to the northern part of Mexico, where they fairly run riot in their devastations. They have murdered as many as twenty citizens in a single day, and seem to set at defiance all attempts to stop their incursions. The Jicarillas are almost lost sight of in the hostilities of the other tribes; they appear to be almost entirely subdued. The Navajos, the most powerful tribe in the country, have also commenced depredations. Seven of them ran off 800 sheep, but Agt. DODGE has procured the return of one hundred, and hopes to be able to restore the balance.

An express has been sent to General GARLAND, now at El Paso, urging his immediate return to head-quarters, where his presence is much needed. The acting Governor, Hon. WM. S. MESSERVY, has very properly ordered out a portion of the militia to repel the invasion of San Miguel County, in addition to those ordered out to defend the county of Rio Arriba.

Col. COOKE has ordered two companies of dragoons to pursue the Cheyennes and Kiowas, who are now devastating the frontier of San Miguel County.

Under the circumstances, it becomes the duty of every man to hold himself in readiness to answer the call of the acting Governor to take up arms. In the two counties of Rio Arriba and San Miguel, where the call has already been made, we hope the citizens will respond promptly, and turn out to a man to defend their homes and property. If we do not want a general Indian war, we must act vigorously, and put down the tribes that have already risen.

We last week announced the death of a worthy and valuable citizen, ENNIS J. VAUGHN, Esq., by the hands of the assassin.

The announcement of this foul deed excited in us and the public an unusual feeling of horror and indignation towards the perpetrators.

The circumstances of the death of Mr. VAUGHN, as nearly as they

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE POLICE UNIFORM—CHARGES OF INSUBORDINATION.—On Friday last, SHAATS, STEELE, BEACH and PETERSON, [illegible] police, were put on trial before the Police [illegible] on a charge of insubordination, in [illegible] in calling the meeting in the Park [illegible], and also in publishing a card in the [illegible] tending to reflect upon the character of the Commissioners. The specification against the first three named was, that they were officers of the first meeting, in June 27. That against PETERSON was, that he employed a man to erect a stand in the Park for the meeting of Wednesday. CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER, Esq., appeared on behalf of the accused.

Mr. SHAATS put in a sworn statement, in which he admitted generally the facts charged, but denied any intention on his part of offering any disrespect to the Commissioners; he further stated that had he given the advertisement a careful perusal, he would not have signed it, and also that he had attached the names of Messrs. BEACH and STEELE to it without consulting them. Those gentlemen also put in affidavits stating the same fact, and that they did not approve of the disrespectful phraseology used in the advertisement.

PETERSON stated that he had been directed by the Committee to employ GARDNER to erect the stand in the Park on the occasion referred to. He also disclaimed all knowledge of the disrespectful character of the advertisement.

Some well timed remarks were made by Judge BEEBE and Recorder TILLOU, in which they stated that they believed that no insult was intended by the gentlemen in the action they had taken.

The judgment of the Commissioners is deferred.

A WEALTHY STREET LODGER.—On Saturday night last one of the patrolmen of the Fourth Ward, conveyed to the Station-House a man who was found in the streets in a state of gross intoxication. His clothes had almost all been torn from his body, and his appearance was truly wretched. What little clothing he had on was of the meanest and dirtiest description imaginable. On searching him $350 in gold coin was found about his person wrapped up in an old stocking. After being discharged he deposited his money with Lieutenant LANGDON for safe keeping, but has not been heard of since. According to his own statement it appears he had just arrived in town from Michigan, and had passed the previous night in one of the most notorious dens in the Fourth Ward. The wonder is that he was not robbed of his money.

GROSS OUTRAGE UPON A YOUNG GIRL.—On Saturday, John W. Frazer, residing at No. 138 East Thirty-fifth-street, was arrested by officers Underhill and Gallagher, on a charge of having, on the 17th of June last, with force and violence, had criminal intercourse with a girl a little over 13 years of age, named Barbara Lees, of No. 182 East Twenty-seventh-street. Barbara states that she was hired by Frazer's wife to go to the house to work. She was accommodated with a bed in the house. In the middle of the night, (12 o'clock,) she was awakened by Frazer getting into her bed, when she states she violently resisted him, but that all her efforts were of no avail, and that he forcibly violated her person. She also stated she did not cry out, from fear. On her return home, her mother observing that something was the matter with her, questioned her, when Barbara told her mother of the treatment she had been subjected to. A physician was called in, by whom the girl was examined, who pronounced that there was no doubt of the offence having been committed. Frazer was taken before Justice Clark and committed to prison for further examination, in default of bail in $2,000. Barbara is a girl of slight make and child-like appearance, and not at all good-looking.

FALSE PRETENCES.—On Saturday, a young man, named Charles A. Lewis, of No. 212 Broadway, was arrested by officers Patterson and Campbell, of the Lower Police Court, on a charge of having obtained thirty silver watches, and six gold watches, from the firm of Bachelard & Son, No. 80 Nassau-street, of the value of $426 45, under the following circumstances: Emile Favre, of the firm of Bachelard & Son, made an affidavit, stating that the accused came and purchased the watches in question, and gave a check, as follows, in payment:

"NEW-YORK, June 30, 1854.

NORTH RIVER BANK.

Pay D. Bachelard & Son, or bearer, four hundred and twenty-six dollars 45-100.

(Signed) CH. A. LEWIS."

When the check was presented at the Bank, the teller stated that Lewis had no account there, never had any, and had never known or heard of such a person. A complaint was made, and Lewis was arrested by the officers at the corner of Nassau and Fulton-streets, who stated their business to him, when he immediately proffered to them property, which they took, and besides, politely requested him to bear them company. He was taken to the Tombs, and committed by Justice Stuart for examination.

THE HOG NUISANCE.—On Saturday application was made by Mr. Thomas Downing, the City Inspector, against the following persons for keeping hogs, in the Twentieth Ward: Otter Morrison, Fortieth-street, rear Eleventh-avenue, 50 hogs; George Dunler, do., 14 hogs; Peter Wentle, do., 11 hogs; Thomas Ames, Thirty-ninth-street, 11 hogs; James Morrison, do., 17 hogs; Patrick Dougherty, do., 10 hogs; Michael Flanagan, do., 7 hogs; William Foley, do., 10 hogs; Peter Smith, do., 18 hogs; Robert Greason, do., 15 hogs; Dennis McCune, Fortieth-street, Ninth-avenue, 40 hogs; Michael Finch, do., Eighth-avenue, 13 hogs; John Conner, do., Ninth-avenue, 30 hogs. Nearly the whole of the number was arrested by the Twentieth Ward police. They were taken before Justice Clark and fined five dollars each.

ASSAULT AND STABBING.—About 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, some young men got into a dispute in a rum shop in Leonard-street, respecting a female. George Woods, a young man nineteen years of age, fancying she had been insulted by Henry Young, struck him, when a battle ensued between them, during which Young received a violent blow with a decanter, and a stab with a knife. The disturbance was eventually quelled by the Fifth Ward Police, and Woods was arrested and taken before Alderman Howard, by whom he was held to bail in $500, to answer the assault.

NORTHWESTERN DISPENSARY REPORT.—The whole number of patients treated at the Northwestern Dispensary, during the month of June, was 787; cured or relieved, 680; sent to Hospital, 7; vaccinated, 47; died, 5; still under treatment, 52. The number of prescriptions put up in the apothecary's department, were 1,468.

Board of Supervisors.....MONDAY, July 3.

On account of the absence of the Mayor or Recorder, the Board could not take any action upon the business pending. A communication was received from V. M. Rice, Superintendent of Public Instruction, certifying that $257,616 11 is the amount required to be levied upon the County of New-York, for the State School Tax.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—July 1.

Present, C. J. Oakley, and Judges Duer, Campbell and Hoffman.

Ebenezer Seely vs. *Elizar E. Prichard.*—By the Court—HOFFMAN, Justice.—This was an action to recover costs and fees against the plaintiff's client. A reference was made to A. Cust, Esq., who reported. A new trial was granted by consent. On June 16, 1850, a report of R. Emmet, Esq., was made for $434 83. Judgment was entered January 17, 1853. On January 20, 1853, consent was given by plaintiff that defendant have twenty days to make a case, or to appeal from the judgment, with stay of proceedings, except that the issue was to be of the 17th January—the cause to be put on the calendar for the next term. Feb. 9, ten days further time was given by Moody, Mr. Seely's clerk, in the name of the latter, and sworn to, to have charge of his business, he being sick. March 14, 1853, ten days further time was given in the same manner. It is sworn to that Seely resumed personal attention to his business in May, 1853, and on the 13th of that month he writes to Wetmore, the attorney of the defendant, requesting that he would call and see him about the Prichard case, as his strength was feeble. Sept. 20, 1853, Seely notice, the cause for argument at the General October Term. Sept. 26, he countermands such notice. Wetmore swears that after he got the note of May 13, he called on Seely, obtained his minutes, and then made the case; that he went to plaintiff's office and settled it, and amendments were inserted in it, in plaintiff's handwriting. This is in part corroborated by Van Doren. The case was left with Bell to print. Seely requested Wetmore to send it to him to look at. This was while it was in course of printing. Van Doren states that he got it from Bell, and carried it to Seely. The affidavits are unfortunately contradictory, but I do not find that Seely denies the assertion that a case was left with him and retained. In September 1853, this printing appears to have been going on. A portion, as printed, is produced, amounting to 68 folios. In January, 1854, an application was made to the Court for relief, by asking time, and that Seely return the case kept in his hands. It is fairly deducible from the affidavits that until the 26th of September, 1853, the plaintiff did nothing to repel the presumption drawn from his letter and notice of trial, that the case was in a course of preparation with his own consent. And upon re-examining the papers, I cannot see a denial of Van Doren's statement of the case, having on it his own amendments, and having been left with him. It may be considered a case for the exercise of a favor in letting the defendant in, if the Court had a right to do so. The objections of the plaintiff are—First. That the Court at Special Term cannot extend the time to make a case. This time is fixed by the rules 16, 17 and 18; and even if a Judge at Chambers may not extend the time, a Judge holding a Court may hear a motion and grant it. (3 P. R., 375, and Justice Mitchell, in Mason *vs.* Jones, 1 Code Rep., 338.) Next, the main question is, whether the Court can enlarge the time for taking an appeal. The order is inaccurate in the phrase to perfect an appeal. None was in truth taken. The authorities are contradictory, and about balances. In Ende *vs.* Thomas (5 Howard, 303,) the Court at general term (3d district) held that no such power exists. Justice Welles, in Bowels *vs.* McCormick, (Ibid., 338,) decided to the same effect. On the other side, in Crittenden *vs.* Adams (1 Code Rep., N. S. 22, 1850,) and by Justice Parker, in Turner *vs.* Silvenail, (2 Code Rep., 96,) the power was asserted. In Remieul *vs.* Harris (2 Sandf. Rep., 646,) in this Court, heard November 24, 1849, the case was this:—Notice of the entry of judgment was given on the 24th of Feb., 1849; notice of appeal was served the 8th of May. The delay arose from a motion to set aside the judgment, which was not decided at general term until the 28th of April. The Code of 1848 governed. The exception in what was then the 306th section, was referred to as decisive; and it was held that the appeal was too late, and that the Court could not relieve the party. And in the People *vs.* Eldridge, (7 Pr. Rep., 112,) Justice Barculo adverted to Crittenden *vs.* Adams, and differed from it. He thought it was a legislative restriction of the right of appeal which the Court could not extend. A history of the provisions and variations of the Code on this subject is necessary to understand the point. For much of it I am indebted to the opinion of Justice MASON, in Crittenden *vs.* Adams. In the Code of 1849, the 149th section provided that the Court, in furtherance of justice, and on such terms as might be proper, might amend any pleading or proceeding by adding or striking out the name of any party, &c. The whole section consisted of what was the first clause of the 173d section of the Code of 1849. The additional new clause in 1849 was as follows: "The Court may likewise, in its discretion, allow an answer or reply to be made, or other act to be done, after the time limited by this act, or by an order enlarge such time; and may also in its discretion, and upon such terms as may be just, at any time within one year after notice thereof, relieve a party from a judgment or other proceeding taken against him, through his mistake, inadvertance, surprise, or excusable neglect; and may supply an omission in any proceeding; and whenever any proceeding taken by a party fails to conform in any respect to the provisions of this Code, the Court may in like manner, and upon like terms, permit an amendment of such proceeding, so as to make it conformable thereto." The Code, as amended in 1851, divided the 173d section into two sections, and section 174 contains the clause above quoted. The present 405th section was the 306th section of the Code of 1848. It does not affect the present question, because it has received the settled construction that it relates to the power of a Judge out of Court, and because it provides for proceedings before judgment solely. And it may be remarked that, in excepting appeals, it characterizes them (that is, all appeals before judgment, at least,) as proceedings in an action. When we bring together the 405th and 174th sections, we find that the time for taking any proceeding in an action before judgment, except appeals, may be enlarged by a Judge on affidavit at Chambers—of course by the Court. One clause of section 174 enables the Court to relieve a party from a judgment, order, or other proceedings taken against him, through mistake, surprise, or excusable neglect. Another clause allows the Court to supply any omission, and to amend any proceeding which fails to conform to any of the provisions of the act. So that relief in every form, at every stage of a suit, before judgment, by enlargement of time, may be had, and relief after judgment by staying its enforcement, or setting it aside. Is the taking an appeal after judgment an exception? It cannot be doubted that the phrase, "or other act to be done," is sufficiently comprehensive to include an appeal. If an appeal is an act in a cause, and its performance is limited as to time by the Code, it would seem impossible to deny the power of the Court to permit it. But it is said that an appeal is not an act in a cause, but a new action. Justice Watson, in Enos *vs.* Thomas, states this, and refers to Rice *vs.* Floyd, in the Court of Appeals (1 Code Reporter, 112.) It is reported in 1 Comstock, 608. I do not see how that case supports the proposition. It merely decided that the 271st section of the Code was applied to future proceedings in suits pending when the Code took effect. The suit was not pending on the 1st of July, the day when it took effect, because judgment was perfected in it in May preceding. And the power to review by appeal in such a case was given, not of a judgment rendered before the first of July, but of a proceeding had after that date in a suit pending at that date. It is, then, simply a decision that a suit was not pending on the 1st of July, 1848, when a judgment had been given in May preceding, so as to authorize an appeal in August under the code. It does not settle the broad proposition that an appeal is a new action. Such a question must be determined upon other principles and cases. In appeals under the civil law, and in the Ecclesiastical Courts, the appealing party was allowed to produce new proofs and further allegations. (Brown's Civil and Admiralty, vol. —. Scribner *vs.* Williams, 1 Paige, 550; Wallis *vs.* McGill, 3 McOrd, 475.) This rule is exemplified in Buckminster *vs.* Perry, (4 Mass. Rep. 593,) where it was held that upon an appeal from a decree approving a will, the will is to be established as if the question had originated in the Appellate Court, and the appellee is to open and close. (See also the case of the *Piarista*, 2 Wheaton, 257, and the *Boston*, 1 Sumner, 328.) But in other cases and in other Courts, the Appellate Court acts upon nothing but what was before the Court below. Again: Several circumstances establish the continuation of the action in the court below. For example, when a suit abated after an appeal, it was for some time the practice to have the case revived in the court below, before the appeal was revived. (Parmer's Practice H. of Lords, 39-80; Sydney on Appeals, 110.) This is not, however, the present practice. (Thorpe *vs.* Maltingley, 1 Phillips' Rep. 200.) And such was formerly the course in our Court of Errors. In Wilson *vs.* Hamilton, (9 John. Rep. 442.) the court held that upon an abatement the cause should be remanded to the Court of Chancery to bring in the parties; and the reason given was that it had no original jurisdiction to award process. The same was ruled in Evatson *vs.* De Lamarque, Oct. 1829, cited 2 Hoffman's Pr. 39. It is admitted that the practice has been changed. (Anderson *vs.* Anderson, 20 Wendell, 585; Hastings *vs.* McKinley, 8 Howard P. R. 175.) So in England it was the rule that an appeal did not of itself stay proceedings, but an order was necessary, and in our courts before 1838, an order might be obtained for liberty to proceed. Thus far, the character of an appeal has been considered when it is from an inferior to a superior Court; but the case is much stronger where it is, under our present system, from a Judge at Special Term to the General Term. We may observe that the appeal from a decree or order of an English Vice Chancellor was more in the nature of a rehearing than of an appeal. It was in the same Court, although before a different Judge. So under the system of Vice Chancellor and Chancellor in our State, there was an appellate jurisdiction in the Chancellor, but the cause was in the same Court. It was in chancery, though before a Vice Chancellor. The appeal was in fact a rehearing. There was no such proceeding as a petition of appeal, an answer, or any of the regular proceedings of an original suit. A notice of appeal to the clerk and opposite solicitor sufficed. Again, if the respondent made default on such an appeal, the decree below was affirmed without argument. In this respect the course of the Court of Errors was the same, but under an express rule. In the English House of Lords the appeal might be dismissed, but the decree could not be affirmed without argument. (Hoffman's Practice 2, p. 47-62.) Again, the cause upon an appeal might be remitted to the Vice Chancellor, or retained and decided finally by the Chancellor, as they thought fit, and because it was the same cause on appeal or rehearing before another Judge. I think that the case of an appeal from a judgment at special term to the general term is still stronger. Justice Mitchell has examined with great care the relation of an act of a Judge at special term to that of the general term. He comments also upon Gracies *vs.* Freeland, (1 Com. 228,) and he clearly shows, I apprehend, that the action at a special term is that of the Supreme Court as entirely as if it were at general term—that such action is subject to review in the same court, by two or more Judges at general term. In short, the special term is the Supreme Court. (Mason *vs.* Jones, general term, 1 Code Rep. R.S. 337.) Although, then, the Code has declared that the only mode of reviewing a decision shall be by an appeal, it only fixes a general appellation to be used in all cases. It has not changed the essential nature of an appeal in a case like this. It is a mode of revision by more Judges than one in the same court, of a judgment of such court. It appears to me to be inaccurate to consider such a proceeding as a new action. If it is not such, then the principal argument of Justice Watson in Enos *vs.* Thomas, is robbed of its force. The power to extend the time for commencing an action beyond six years, will not follow from the power of enlarging the time to appeal from a judgment at a special term. In Johnson *vs.* Yeomans, 8 Howard, 410, Justice Shankland expressly ruled that an appeal from the special to the general term was not a new action, but was one pending in the same court. He takes the distinction between such an appeal and a writ of error to remove a cause from an inferior to a superior court.

Judgment affirmed without costs.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Phillips.

Michael Rapp against *William Loback and John P. Scheeler.*—This action is brought to recover damages for the detention of the brig *Toledo* at the port of Laguna under the following circumstances: On the 28th of October last H. J. Henningway, the master of the brig, concluded with the defendents a charter party for her, by which the brig was to take a voyage from New-York to Laguna, and bring from thence a cargo of log wood to this City. Twenty running days from the time when the captain should report himself ready to receive cargo were allowed to load the brig at Laguna, and for each and every day's detention by default of defendants or their agent, thirty silver dollars should be paid for each day to the master. Prior to the execution of the charter party, it was discussed by the captain and the defendants as to whether Laguna was a port of entry, and whether the brig could land there direct without proceeding to any other port for a permit. At the defendants' request the captain proceeded with them to the office of the Mexican Consul, and, upon inquiry, they were informed by the Consul that there was no impediment to the brig's proceeding direct to Laguna, and loading there. Upon this assurance, the charter party was executed. The brig proceeded to Laguna, and arrived there on the 15th of November. The following day the captain reported the brig to the agent of the defendants as ready to receive cargo, when it was ascertained that by some regulation of the revenue laws of the Mexican Government, Laguna had ceased to be a port of entry, and that the brig could not take her cargo until she had obtained the necessary papers from the Custom-House. The defendants' agent recommended the agent to go to Vera Cruz for that purpose, which he did; whereby the plaintiff claims that the vessel was detained twelve days, for which he claims demurrage. The master assigned the charter party to the plaintiff, who brings the action.

Judge PHILLIPS—The only question in this case which I deem it important to notice fully is, upon whom does this risk fall—the master or the freighters? The contract on the part of the master is, briefly, that he proceed with his vessel to Laguna, there receive cargo, and bring it to New York. The defendants that they will furnish the brig with a cargo complete within twenty days after she is reported ready to receive it at Laguna, and for every day's delay in so doing caused by their default, they are to forfeit thirty dollars per day. The defendants insist that the Custom-House regulations which prevented the brig from loading were no default of theirs, that the captain, from his vocation, was better acquainted with the local regulations at the various ports, and that he therefore assumed the risk. To decide this question we must look to the contract in writing. The defendants agree to furnish the cargo complete in twenty days, without any reservation. The question as to whether any delay would be caused by Custom-House rules was discussed, and if they did not wish to assume any risk on that head, they could have protected themselves from it by a provision in the charter party. In the case of Barker *vs.* Hodgdson, 8 Maule & Selwin rep. 267, where the freighter of a vessel was prevented from furnishing a cargo by the Canadian regulations during a pestilence, Lord Ellenborough said, "Is it not the freighter the adventurer who chalks out the voyage, and is to furnish at all events the subject matter out of which the freight is to accrue? The question here is, on which side the burden is to fall. If indeed the performance of this covenant had been rendered unlawful by the government of this country, the contract would have been dissolved on both sides; and this defendant, inasmuch as he had been compelled to abandon his contract, would have been excused for the non-performance of it, and not liable to damages. But, if in consequence of events which happen at a foreign port, the freighter is prevented from furnishing a loading there which he has contracted to furnish, the contract is neither dissolved, nor is he excused for not performing it, but must answer in damages." So when on an action by reason of the crowded state of the London docks a ship is detained there before she can be unloaded a longer time than is allowed for that purpose by the terms of the charter party, the same learned Judge said: "The question is, whether the detention of the ship, arising from the inability of the London Dock Company to discharge her, is in point of law imputable to the freighter; and I am of opinion that the person who hires a vessel detains her, if at the end of the stipulated time he does not restore her to the owner. He is responsible for all the various vicissitudes which may prevent him from doing so." (Campbell's Nisi Prius, p. 255, Randall *vs.* Lynch.) Another principle applicable to this case is settled in Medeiros *vs.* Hill, 8 Bingham Rep., 231. Where a party by his own contract creates a duty or charge upon himself, he is bound to make it good, if he may, notwithstanding any accident by inevitable necessity, because he might have provided against it by his contract. From these authorities it seems clear that the risk is to be assumed by the defendants, and that they are liable for all delay above the twenty days in which it was stipulated that the vessel should be loaded. Upon the minor questions as to whether the captain should not have gone to Frontera instead o. Vera Cruz, to enter his vessel, seems to be settled by the evidence of the Captain, who swears that the defendants' agent decided on the brig's going to Vera Cruz, "because it would cost less to go there than anywhere else." The defendants contend that they are not responsible for the three days that the brig stayed at Vera Cruz, nor the time during which she was detained by adverse tides and a "norther," nor for the time she remained at Laguna before sailing to Vera Cruz. The only view I can take of this question is, that the time in which the brig was to be loaded, commenced from the time when she was reported to the defendant's agent, as ready to receive cargo—that when she left for a port of entry she was on the defendant's business, and all delays caused thereby are chargeable to them, unless it be shown affirmatively that the delay was intentionally and unnecessarily caused by the captain. It seems that eleven days over and above the twenty stipulated for were consumed, for which the defendants are liable. Judgment for plaintiff for $330 with costs, and $12 allowance.

LONG-ISLAND.

ENFORCING THE SUNDAY ORDINANCE.—Mayor LAMBERT, assisted by the Corporation Counsellor, Mr. WARING, and a few detailed policemen, made a pretty thorough search over Brooklyn on Sunday to arrest any persons who might be violating the Sunday ordinance. The following were all the parties arrested up to 9½ o'clock Sunday night:

HENRY ZIMMERMAN, corner of Smith and Atlantic-streets.

JOSEPH WIGGLESWORTH, keeper of the Ninth Ward Hotel.

ANN FARRELL, keeper of a saloon at No. 63 Hudson-avenue.

LAURENCE HINSLEY, corner of Columbia and Carroll-streets; RICHARD BURNS, PETER HAINS, —— RILEY, —— DOUGHERTY.

The parties arrested were all committed to the cells at the City Hall, and bail positively refused.

Every person selling liquor in Brooklyn at present is doing so without any license. The licenses all expired on the "next day after the first Monday in May," and none have been renewed by the Board of Excise as yet.

PRESENTATION.—Mr. WILLIAM BURDEN, who for the last eighteen years has carried on the "Brooklyn Steam Engine Manufactory," on Front-street, Brooklyn, was presented on Saturday afternoon a service of silver, on occasion of his retiring from active business, by his employées, numbering some two hundred.

ROBBING A POLICEMAN.—While officer HANAVAN, of the First District Police, Brooklyn, was patrolling his beat in State-street, near Hicks, between 12 and 1 o'clock Saturday night, he espied a well-known vagrant woman, named Eliza Boyd, prowling about, and he seated himself on the steps of a house to watch her movements. She came towards him when he feigned being asleep. She shook him several times, until satisfied that he was asleep, and then lifted a portmonnaie from his pocket and started off. The officer immediately arrested her and also a man in her company, who gave his name as Peter McCormick. Both were locked up for examination.

BRUTAL OUTRAGE.—A brute, named James Morgan, residing on the corner of Willoughby-avenue and Ryerson-street, Brooklyn, was arrested Saturday on a warrant charging him with committing a most brutal outrage on the person of a little girl but seven years of age, named Beater Waring, adopted daughter of F. P. Buchard. This outrage was committed on the 26th inst., and the child's screaming probably saved her from serious injury, as it brought several persons to her aid. The accused has a family of grown up children, and lost his wife about ten years since. He was committed to the cells to await an examination.

FIRE.—About 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon some children of Mr. J. WHITE, residing at No. 126 North Fourth-street, Williamsburg, accidentally set fire to a bed in the second story, with some matches with which they were playing. It was soon extinguished. Loss about $50. While the fire companies were returning home, a fight occurred in Seventh-street, near Grand, between persons running with engines No. 6 and 7, and Bushwick No. 1. Several persons were injured. The Police were soon present, and caused the companies to proceed to their houses.

NEW-JERSEY.

ROWS.—On Friday night, at a late hour, some Irishmen who were upon a drunken carousal in Newark-avenue, in Jersey City, were requested to go home. Refusing to do so, and offering defiance to the watchmen, an attempt was made to arrest some of them, and they resisted. Capt. FARLEY headed the watchmen against the Irishmen, who attacked them, and after a desperate fight of half an hour, the police succeeded in taking in three prisoners. One of the rioters fired a pistol at the officers, but missed. The prisoners were brought before Recorder CUTTER on Friday morning, and committed to jail for trial. They presented a rather bloody appearance. Their names were HUGH VAUGHN, PATRICK MALLORY and THOS. DUNN. Others will be arrested for participating in the affray. When committing the prisoners, the Recorder made some remarks, in which he stated that ninety-nine out of every one hundred prisoners brought before him were foreigners.... On Saturday a powerful and unruly Irishman named JOHN HINNEW, of Brooklyn, was arrested for breaking car windows, at the Railroad dépôt, and for other disorderly acts. While on his way to the cells he injured several persons who were conducting him along. A disturbance occurred on one of the Jersey City Ferry-boats Sunday evening, arising from the fact that one of the hands on the boat would not allow an Irishman to take a bundle of hay through the ladies' cabin on Friday evening—and he, with four or five of his friends, Sunday evening, attacked the deck hand. Other employés on the boat came to the rescue, and the Irishmen were roughly handled.

MASONIC CELEBRATION.—Hiram Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons celebrated the Festival of their patron Saint, in GRINNELL's Building, corner York and Green-streets, last week. The interest of the occasion was heightened by the presentation of a massive gold Past Master's jewel, set in precious stones, to their respected brother, Hon. Dr. GEO. A. LITTLE.

The Fatal Railroad Accident on the Great Western (C. W.) Railway.

From the Rochester Union.

A personal friend who was on the train to which the accident happened, and narrowly escaped serious injury, sends us the following account of that catastrophe:—ISAAC BUTTS, Esq.: The accident on the Great Western was thus: On a high embankment near Princeton—79 miles from the Falls—the hands were making a cattle guard at a crossing, and had taken out the *ties*. There was a flag stuck up at a sufficient distance, and a man with a flag at sixty yards. We were going at full speed. Of course, the engine plunged at once into the cattle guard, the rail bending for lack of ties. A tremendous crash followed, and we found ourselves in the midst of an utter wreck. But two men were killed. The faithful brakeman was very badly injured, engineer and fireman badly hurt, and scores of bruises—but no other serious injury to persons. The conductor was everything we could ask. The question of blame I do not determine. But how any axle can stand the jarrings inflicted by the roughness of this road I know not. When *finished*, this will be a noble road, and a great public accommodation.

A PASSENGER.

Terrible Hurricane.

From the Missouri Republican.

MANTENO, Kankakee Co., Saturday, June 24, 1854.

A terrible hurricane blew over this place last evening from a north-easterly direction, extending some six or eight miles in width. In its course an immense deal of damage was done—houses blown down and torn from their foundations; roofs blown off and carried from fifty to a hundred rods. Much property was destroyed, but no lives were lost as I have been able to ascertain.

The passenger-house at Manteno Station, on the I. C. R. R., forty-six miles from Chicago, was partially unroofed, and other buildings shook to their foundation. One car, standing upon the side track, covered with tin, (as they all are,) was completely stripped, raising the sheeting in one mass up in the air, above all the buildings, and carrying it for a great distance from the place of starting.

A kitchen attached to the store of Mr. MARTIN was blown entirely away from its foundation. A stone house belonging to the same gentleman, one mile south of this, had the roof and much of the top blown down. There were, at the time, eleven persons within. A part escaped before the ceiling fell in, but three were caught under the ruins, and were more or less injured.

Mr. G. P. CORNSTOCK, living some four miles southeast of us, had just completed a new house, which was prostrated to the ground, and not a vestage of it left. Mr. RICHARDSON, living west of this three miles, with his family, were in their house when it was blown from their heads, leaving only the floor they were sitting upon. Thirty or forty more buildings that I have heard of have been blown down or much damaged. Not a building in its course but bears strong marks of its fury.

I witnessed the storm from the station, and as it came over it was attended with thunder and lightning most terrific. The clouds above the house as the roof came off, appeared like vivid sheets of flame, extending southward. The hailstones were very large and came with such great velocity as to knock out all the lights of glass.

I have just been informed that a stone building, two miles below this, lately built and roofed in, was levelled with the ground, scarcely one stone left remaining upon another. The wheat and corn will be much damaged from the hail.

I am, very respectfully, yours, A. J.

VISIT OF KOSSUTH TO SCOTLAND.—The Falkirk *Herald* of Thursday, states that M. KOSSUTH will pay a visit to Glasgow in the course of a few days, when he will deliver an oration at a public demonstration to be made in that city in favor of the nationality of Poland.

The Carlinville Mob—Full Particulars.

The Macoupin *Statesman* in an extra of the 24th, gives the following full and graphic sketch of the recent disgraceful affair in Carlinville, which resulted in the suicide of A. J. NASH, after his sentence of death had been commuted by the Governor to imprisonment for life. The *Statesman* says:

Yesterday, our readers all know, was the day on which A. J. NASH was to have been executed for the murder of ALEX. LOCKERMAN. With the circumstances of this murder and his subsequent arrest and conviction, the public are already familiar. Early yesterday morning, the streets of our town were thronged with wagons and horses, and by noon there were from 3,000 to 4,000 people here—men, women and children, who had come here, not knowing that NASH's punishment had been commuted. Things passed off quietly, until about 2 o'clock, although there seemed to be an undercurrent that indicated not the most quiet disposition. At 2 o'clock, NICHOLAS LOCKERMAN, brother of the murdered man, placed himself upon an eminence in the street west of the Court-House, and began haranguing the crowd in favor of tearing down the jail and hanging NASH, at all events. Very soon a mob of four or five hundred people had crowded around him, when they repaired to the jail. After arriving there they were met by Major BURKE, Sheriff; D. MCDANIEL, jailor, and several others, who reasoned with them, and desired that they should desist from any violence. Speeches were made by Mr. CHESNUT, H. FISHBACK and J. F. CHERRY, in favor of law and order, but they were all met by mad and fierce yells, such as "Bring him out! hang him!" and imprecations on the Governor and the Attorney who obtained the commutation. No demonstration was made, though the only thing that prevented was the want of a leader.

LOCKERMAN was from time to time urging the mob to action, but refused to do anything himself. The crowd still lingered around the jail until 5½ o'clock, when H. FISEBACK and A. C. CARMAN marched to the assistance of the Sheriff with thirty men, armed with double-barrel guns, heavily loaded. These men were ordered to surround the jail and prevent any one coming inside, which was done, the mob giving back without any resistance. This put an end to all action, and nothing was heard but a few oaths of indignation from the crowd. Nothing more took place of interest, the crowd dispersed by degrees, and by 7 o'clock the mob had gone, and the town was restored to peace and quiet.

But the most heart-rending spectacle of the day was yet to open to view. About 7½ o'clock, on entering the jail, NASH was found *dead*, having hung himself with a bed quilt, secured to a small cord around his neck, and at the other end attached to the ceiling of the jail. What a picture!—There he was dead, and yet by straitening himself might have had a foot of slack in the quilt that served as a rope. In order to produce death, he had been compelled to raise his feet to keep them off the floor. A more deliberate and persevering suicide—a more determined, desperate purpose—perhaps never entered the heart of man. There he had, in the midst of the yells of the mob around, made that awful expiation for his crime, and buried their deafening shrieks in expiring life; and doubtless, too, many oaths were uttered upon him, which he heeded not. A power more potent than the strong arm, and more certain than the guard that surrounded the jail, had rescued him from the design of the bloody mob. Surely, yesterday, the 23d day of June, 1854, will long be remembered in Macoupin County.

Before closing we have a word to say about the parties in this matter. As to LOCKERMAN, we must say that he went too far; but it is mitigated, for it was all produced by a brother's love and a deep wound caused by the murder of a brother, which time, or the fulfillment of a riged penalty, can only heal; but as to the others, we must say that an offended law and an outraged community hold them responsible. Many, and we may say, the prominent instigators of the mob were from other counties, who came here to see a man hung, and seemed disposed to violate the law, and more, to commit murder, in order that their *brittish* curiosity might be gratified this, assisted by a little liquor, we are bold to say, prompted many to join the mob. There are some of our own citizens, who occupy ranks of respectability, who were there, and if not to assist in violence they at least aided by their advice. These men are marked, and will be remembered by law and order loving people.

We are proud to say, that Carlinville has clean hands in the matter. We have some people who think that NASH's sentence ought not to have been commuted, but since it *was* done, they were bold to defend the Sheriff in protecting the law. We believe not a half-dozen of our town people had any hand in encouraging, even, the mob. But, on the other hand, they turned out almost unanimously to protect the laws. We believe we have never said anything as an apology for NASH, heretofore, and in deprecating this mob, we do nothing more than the country demands of us, as an advocate of the supremacy of its laws.

Much credit is due to Major BURKE, McDANIEL, O. W. HALL, J. W. HICKY, M. J. RENFRO, and several others, for the cool determination displayed in defying the mob from beginning to end. In fact the citizens of the town and majority from the country used all peaceable means in quieting the mob. Coolness seems to have characterized the whole proceedings of the opposers to the mob. In reviewing this matter we have only to say, that LOCKERMAN and his friends cannot complain at the commutation of this sentence, for the petitions for that purpose have been circulated boldly and aboveboard, by NASH's two sons, for four weeks, and they had every chance to meet it with a remonstrance. They did not do it; now they cannot complain. But NASH is dead! now we hope the fiendish desires of that disgraceful mob must be appeased.

Further about the Cincinnatti Explosion.

From the Cincinnati Columbian.

When approaching Seymour our train was signalled to stop, when news was brought to us that a powder magazine had exploded on the Aurora train, and that several men had been seriously hurt. Reports of various kinds, and of the most contradictory character, were freely circulated, but, on reaching the dépôt, we were put in possession of the following most painful facts: The train from Aurora, when nearing the Seymour dépôt, was firing salutes from a cannon, which was attached to the last platform car in the train. A small furnace, used for heating the rod with which the cannon was set off, lay close by the breach of the gun, and the wind, it is supposed, blew a spark of this fire into the chest where about a keg or two of powder had been emptied. An instantaneous explosion was the consequence, and all the men who were on the car at the time were blown into the air and horribly mangled. We arrived on the ground some five or six minutes after the accident had occurred, and found the men in a state of terrible agony. They had been picked up and conveyed to a house a short distance from the scene of the disaster, where they were speedily attended to and their wounds carefully dressed. We have seen many exhibitions of hospital practice, and many outside cases of mutilation and accidents "by flood and field," but we never in our lives saw anything to equal the appalling scene which was presented to us yesterday. The six victims of the unfortunate catastrophe were literally stripped naked, every particle of clothing having been torn from their bodies by the force of the explosion, their limbs were fractured, their bodies were mangled, the hair of their heads was burned off, and the groans and cries of the sufferers filled the house where they lay.

One man, Mr. SQUIRS, had both his legs broken, and the flesh torn from his hands, arms and body; the soles of his boots were blown off, and every shred of clothing was torn from his person. Mr. S. was thrown some sixty feet from the train. Mr WATKINS had his left arm broken in two places and was badly burned in various parts of his person. JOHN BAILY had one of his legs broken in two places, and was otherwise seriously injured. JAMES L. REDDING was badly burned and severely contused on the chest and back. HENRY DOOLAN had one arm and one leg broken, and sustained several severe injuries internal and external. Our stay at Seymour was too short to enable us to gather full particulars, but the general facts given above are correct.

Before our train left last night a report was current in the town that Mr. SQUIRS had died while being conveyed to the Aurora return train, but the excitement was so great, and the accounts of the unfortunate transaction were so exaggerated that but little reliance could be placed on the report. In a harrowing scene like that of yesterday, painful to all the gentler feelings of our nature, it is some consolation, it is something ennobling to poor frail human nature, to witness the untiring exertions, the whole-souled devotion to his suffering fellow-men, exhibited by JAMES C. HALL, the President of the Road.

Everything that a kind and humane heart could suggest was done by Mr. HALL on the occasion, and he left many grateful hearts behind him in Seymour, who, in spite of all the pain and agony which they suffered, could appreciate the kindness, the womanly gentleness, and the careful forethought which prompted his actions under the melancholy circumstances. Many gentlemen from Cincinnati, among whom we noticed Dr. WARDER, also exerted themselves to allay the sufferings of the injured parties. Dr. ROGERS, of Aurora, was the principal physician in attendance, and in justice to him we must say that he worked most untiringly to allay the sufferings of the wounded men. The names of the injured parties are as follows: JOHN M. BAILEY, JOHN BAILEY, JOHN R. WATKINS, R. P. SQUIRS, JAMES L. REDDING and HENRY DOOLAN.

The Slave Trade.

The Grand Jury of the United States for the District of Massachusetts have addressed a letter to President PIERCE, in regard to the mode of treatment of certain persons arrested on the coast of Africa, on suspicion of having been concerned in the Slave-trade, of which the following is a copy:

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA FOR THE DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

At a Circuit Court of the United States of America for the District of Massachusetts, holden in Boston, within and for said District, on the twenty-second day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, the jurors of the United States, within and for said District, respectfully represent to the President of the United States that during their present term they have investigated sundry violations of the laws prohibiting the slave trade, and have found bills of indictment against the master, mate and —— of the brig *Glamorgan*. This vessel, which now lies at the Navy-Yard in Charlestown, under a libel for condemnation, was seized on the Coast of Africa, the 9th of April last, by the United States armed brig *Perry*, Lieut. RIC

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1854.

Seventy-Eight Years Ago.

The steady, unerring march of time has brought us to nearly four score years since the Nation's Birthday. The close of the first half century of this wonderful epoch of Liberty, Progress, and Prosperity was marked twenty-eight years ago by the simultaneous death of two of the great actors in the scenes of '76—ADAMS and JEFFERSON. There have been somewhat turbulent times in the history of our Government since that event, but the examples and lessons of the sages of Quincy and Monticello—the one dictating and the other committing to parchment, as with the pen of inspiration, the Declaration of Independence—have not been forgotten. With each returning Anniversary of this glorious day, the undying words of these glorious old patriots have sprung involuntary to the lips of American freemen, and the memorable prediction of JOHN ADAMS, that THE DAY would be celebrated in all the Nation's history by bonfires and rejoicings is annually realized in the popular demonstrations of every city, town and village from Maine to California.

How inconsiderable appear all our party and sectional feuds and controversies on this memorable occasion! They are merged or forgotten in the general congratulation that as a Nation of Freemen our blessings are manifold beyond example, and our social, political and commercial progress in seventy-eight years, beyond all precedent. It is eminently proper that we should feel on THIS DAY that our Union of States is one and inseperable, and that we have neither cause of serious division, nor substantive motive to the thought of dissolution, when the traditions of the Revolution, the achievements of the second war with Great Britain and the manifold blessings and extraordinary prosperity we now realize, are brought to mind by the recurrence of the FOURTH OF JULY.

We do not remember, on a calm review of the past, when our people have had more real cause to make glad the return of this Anniversary than on the day we celebrate. Not that we are more free from party and sectional controversies than usual; not that our national prosperity is more unclouded by the prospects of the future, but because of the multiplied evidences we see and actually realize around us that Providence has especial care of our thrice-blessed country—that, in His wisdom, He has decreed that no bone of contention shall cause us to forget that we are one People; and no question of domestic controversy long obtain without its corrective or contravening influence. Thus, when sectional bitterness threatens most to alienate the States, the eternal sentiment of union and mutual interest among the masses springs to the aid of a common Constitution, and when foreign influence is most dreaded in elections or patronage, the native instincts of the descendants of a Revolutionary ancestry interpose to check its progress. There is no danger, fancied or real, to the Union that unequal or party legislation engenders; no peril to religious liberty that sectaries or demagogues create, without a corrective in the native good sense of the People.

If there were not an overruling motive for this in the sacred and endearing feelings of fraternity which bind the geographical extremes of the country together, it would undoubtedly be found in the history of the seventy-eight years of the Nation's progress which we now commemorate. There is surely sufficient in this eventful and wonderful story—in the trials of the revolutionary struggle; the civil throes which gave birth and energy to the Constitution; in the second resistance to the aggressions of European power, and in the strides to domestic wealth and commercial greatness which followed these events,—to make us feel that the day is far distant when the FOURTH OF JULY will cease to be remembered and gratefully observed as the common holiday of a united people, blessed of Heaven, and made happy by a free and cherished Constitution.

Thomas Ritchie, of Richmond.

This venerable member of the American press is no more. He outlived the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the journal with which his name and editorial labors are identified, only a few months. The *Richmond Enquirer* has exercised a potential influence in Virginia since the war of 1812. It would have been comparatively powerless for good or for evil without the name of Mr. RITCHIE. Born during the revolutionary war, in 1778, and reared in the democratic school of politics of JEFFERSON, he brought to the editorial profession all the enthusiasm as well as many of the prejudices of the old Republican party; and by steady devotion to the name, rather than a strict adherence to the principles of that party, became in later life as closely identified with the administrations of JACKSON, VAN BUREN, and POLK, as he was sincerely devoted to MADISON and MONROE. He was singularly skillful in wielding his editorial influence. His enthusiasm for the profession was equal to his zeal for the party for which he constantly labored. He had no cravings for place beyond it, and his highest ambition was to make his widely-read journal felt on the fortunes, rather than appreciated in the gratitude of the public men it assisted to power and patronage. One of his peculiarities was to tilt with his political adversaries in the double character of the avowed journalist and anonymous controversialist. He appeared in the lists, alternately, with lance in rest as the editor of the *Richmond Enquirer*, and with visor down under the *nomme de plume* of some Roman patriot or Grecian philosopher, and if he found no opponent champion worthy of his steel, he would fight controvert the postulates of his own pen. In this way, he made the communications and editorial columns of the *Enquirer* equally readable, if not influential. The quiet but lasting influence which he exercised over his Virginia readers was remarkable. He held the politics of the Old Commonwealth in the hollow of his hand. There was no shadow of turning so long as he directed them. Even the political revolution which hurled Mr. VAN BUREN from the Presidency in 1840, could not move Virginia, while Father RITCHIE thundered for the Republican right of this gentleman to a second term. His influence was carried by emigration to the Southwestern States, and his name and paper was thus made as well known in Tennessee, Mississippi Alabama, and Louisiana, as at home. There was never an old Virginian of substance and Jeffersonian politics removing to the West, who did not transfer the Richmond *Enquirer* as regularly to his residence as he did his favorite family servants. It was made the oracle of political intelligence to his neighbors, and the text-book of wisdom to his ambitious sons, if he had any.

For forty years, Mr. RITCHIE was steadily found at the same editorial post in Richmond. On the accession of Mr. POLK to the Presidency, in March, 1845, he was induced to remove to Washington to take charge of the organ of the new Administration. The change was probably against his own convictions of what was best for himself and his own fame; but he was overruled by considerations which threatened, in case of his refusal, to embarrass his party. In the sequel the move was not particularly fortunate, and it is scarcely to be doubted that the old gentleman not only felt relieved by the transfer of the Government paper to other hands, but more real joy in recording, as he subsequently did, the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the Richmond *Enquirer*, than in reverting to the brief history of his connection with the Washington *Union* and the public men who showered their official patronage upon him. Personally, in social and domestic life, he was a good man; professionally, his usefulness will be determined by the political bias of those who undertake to estimate it, for it may with all respect be said of him, that he had no other peculiarity as a journalist than a consistent devotion to the interests and success of the one party whom he constantly served.

British Military Reform.

John Bull, fine old fellow that he is, has long realized Geoffry Crayon's description of him, as clinging to abuses, "because they are fine old family abuses." But, incredible as it may appear, he has lately shown a disposition to mend his ways. He has actually admitted that there are faults—specks on the sun—in the army and the system upon which it is regulated and conducted. The fact is, Mr. Bull's *armour propre* has recently received a heavy blow in Turkey. The English prejudice for the last two centuries has been to consider the French soldier as a vastly inferior being, and the national estimate of a French seaman, as compared with an English jack-tar, is best conveyed in the popular boast that "one Englishman can beat three *Mounseers* any day." It is quite true that not only the French, but the Continental soldiers generally, are smaller men than the English. The English standard of stature, is two inches higher. But, as regards the working (that is, the fighting) qualities of the English and the French, it will scarcely be denied, we think, that the difference is slight, if any. The circumstance that, in the Peninsular War and at Waterloo, the English gained the advantage, does not prove their superiority. In Spain and Portugal, the Fabian policy and strategic skill of WELLINGTON wearied out his opponents, and at Waterloo it was the indomitable, because stubborn, endurance of the British troops, who stood to be shot at until the Prussian army came up, which so much aided in NAPOLEON'S defeat. Had he not been betrayed, in council and camp, the result might have been different; or had he his veterans instead of the raw conscripts who had never smelt powder until the days of Ligny, Quatre Bras, and "bloody but most bootless Waterloo." The real difference, in the field, between French and English is, that the former are better at attack, the latter at dogged resistance. The smallest French soldier (and some of them would scarcely come up to the ordinary standard in one of our rural militia companies) fights with the spirit of a Paladin. The loftiest British grenadier fights because he is ordered to do so. Glory is the one great feeling among the French. Duty is the sole rule of conduct in the British army.

During the last half century, the persons who have been at the head of the Administrative department of the British army, have been the Duke of YORK, Sir DAVID DUNDAS, the Duke of WELLINGTON, Lord HILL, and Lord HARDINGE. It is a very singular thing that the actual comforts, the happiness, the well-being of the British army were never so well cared for as by the Duke of YORK, a profligate Prince of the Blood-Royal, (second son of GEORGE III.) and, in every military service which he undertook, singularly unsuccessful. This is no less strange, that the Commander-in-Chief who seemed to make it a point of doing as little as he could for the comfort of the British army, was ARTHUR, Duke of WELLINGTON. Old DUNDAS, (as thin as a lath, and about as dry,) was nothing but a tactitian. Lord HILL, bluff and farmer-like, was simply a soldier. Lord HARDINGE, until very recently appeared to dislike going out of the beaten track.

The antipathy, on the part of the powers that be, to changes in the equipment of the British army, is very singular and strong. There never was anything more absurd than the practice of making all the British army wear *queues*. The trouble it caused, and the actual filth which it created, (from pomatum and powder,) were incalculable. Not until July, 1808, was an order issued from the Horse Guards, in London—the Commander in-Chief's office—that these *queues* should be cut off. That very day, the order was first carried into effect, on the 28th Infantry, commonly called "The Slashers"—because, during the American war, they wore swords with which they used to *slash* away at men, women, and children, among "the Rebels." A levy of barbers waited on the 28th, at Spithead, on board ship, and literally *curtailed* them, and, when the scissors had done its duty, nine hundred *queues* were flung into the sea, with thrice nine hundred shouts!

The stiff, choke-'em-off stock of the WELLINGTON era, has followed the cocked hats and *queues* of the times of MARLBOROUGH and WOLFE. What the choke-'em-offs were it is difficult to describe. The military stock, for the last hundred years, has been rigid as if made of iron, tight as if first cousin to the *garote*. Our very last files of English papers relate particulars of an inquest held (at Templemore, in Ireland,) on a soldier who, half-strangled by the tightness of his stock, had been seized with apoplexy, and died—as the verdict recorded—from pressure of blood upon the brain.

In actual service, hundreds of the British soldiers have fallen down, while marching, oppressed by the choking tightness of the fatal stock, and the excessive weight of the knapsack. Last year, at the camp at Chobham, (near London,) hundreds of men were invalided from these causes. To all observant persons they were evident. At the Horse Guards they appeared unnoticed. But, at Scutari, on May 24, (the actual birth-day of Queen VICTORIA,) a review of the British army in Turkey was held by Lord RAGLAN, and there, for the first time, the military appeared—*minus* the choking stocks. These are to be superseded by stocks of Spanish leather, rendered elastic by being lined with woven horse-hair.

The ice is broken—the wedge is fairly in. Other reforms must follow. The French soldier bears a *kit*, which, with his musket, weighs about sixty pounds. The British soldier's equipments weigh from eighty to ninety pounds. The twenty or thirty pounds extra makes an immense difference in the march, and the result would be, that if the French soldiers were to march *vis-à-vis* with the English, the former would be better prepared for action than the latter, at the end of the journey. All this, of course, will be altered now; for when they *do* reform abuses in England, they generally do it very fully. The French wear patent leather belts, which require no cleaning. The cross-belts of the English are of buff, and must be kept clean, day by day, with brushes and pipe-clay. The French soldiers on service wear shoes of half-tanned leather; the English are compelled to appear at every day's drill in shoes which resplendently shine under the blacking of WARREN, of the Strand, or DAY & MARTIN, No. 96 High Holborn, London. Pipe-clay, sponges, blacking paste and brushes are superfluities which increase the weight of the British soldier's *kit*.

While "the Iron Duke" lived, in command of the British Army, the idea of altering these arrangements was entirely out of the question. WELLINGTON argued that, with all the drawbacks complained of, he achieved all the successes which raised him from plain Ensign WESLEY to Field Marshal the Duke of WELLINGTON, Prince of Waterloo, Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, and of Vittoria, in the Peninsula. He never took into account that, during the last forty years, the Continental soldiers (and particularly those of France) had had their condition especially cared for. Indeed, it has been a rule among the Continental Powers of Europe, to equip their soldiers in the manner most useful and less likely to tax their strength when actually engaged in warfare. Hence the superiority of the French, as evident on review and in field exercises at Scutari. Two great things must come to pass—no matter how much John Bull grumbles over them as innovations—and these are change of clothing to accord with change of climate, and a reduction of the excessive weight which every soldier carries on his back as "a kit."

It is not too much to say—and we state it simply as a fact—that the trifling reform in military attire and accoutrements, which is here mentioned, would probably have been made in this country within forty-eight hours after the proper authorities had been fully informed regarding them. We assure John Bull that in the army, as in all things else, as soon as Brother Jonathan is thoroughly convinced that such or such a reform is needed, it is made. Unless the ghost of WELLINGTON haunt "the Horse Guards," some slight infusion of common sense may be allowed to penetrate into the military executive of England.

The Smithsonian Institution.

Princeton has called Prof. JOSEPH HENRY, of the Smithsonian Institution, back to the Chair of Chemistry. She makes liberal offers, and there are rumors that he may accept. It is seldom that so straightforward, honest and capable a man as Prof. HENRY has proved, is found to serve the State in so important a station as that of the Secretary to the Board of Regents. And yet, the berth is one of great difficulty. Very different feelings exist in the Board as to the proper method of administering its affairs. It would be no strange thing—nay, it would be rather strange if the Secretary did not look back with longings to his college seclusion. It certainly would not be wonderful if Princeton's offer were accepted.

JAMES SMITHSON, by whose will, made in 1826, a bequest of more than half a million of dollars was made to the United States, to found an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men, was a natural son of the Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND, his mother being a Mrs. MACIE. His brother, Lord PERCY, fought against us in the Revolution. In College, SMITHSON went by the name of JAMES L. MACIE; after leaving the University he took the name of SMITHSON. His fortune was an accumulation from the provision made for him by the Duke. He gave himself up to the pursuits of science—of all which, chemistry was his favorite. The Royal Society's *Transactions* contain some twenty-four papers from his pen. The whole income of his property was bequeathed to his nephew; on his death to the nephew's child or children, *legitimate* or *illegitimate*. On the nephew's death without issue, the bequest to the United States was to take effect.

General JACKSON announced the bequest to Congress in 1835. Committees of both houses reported favorably to its acceptance,—the House report being drawn up by Mr. J Q. ADAMS. In the Senate, Mr. PRESTON thought it too cheap a way for the donor to acquire immortality, and Mr. CALHOUN contended that Congress had no right to receive it. Messrs. CLAYTON, SOUTHARD, BUCHANAN, WALKER and DAVIS took different ground, and their views prevailed. Mr. RICHARD RUSH was appointed agent, and in 1838 it was announced that the amount, $508,318 46, was received by our Government.

Distinguished men of learning were invited to submit their views of the best method of applying the fund.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS suggested a great observatory and a nautical almanac, to be followed in about 7 years, or when they were well endowed, with a botanic garden a museum of natural history and a library, as the funds permitted. He also approved of lectures during every Winter, by gentlemen appointed for the special service. President WAYLAND advised a National University, intermediate between the college and professional school,—a practical school, and for teaching the modern languages. In 1845 Senator TAPPAN'S bill was discussed in Congress, proposing a sort of practical college of a superior sort. Mr. CHOATE advised to appropriate the funds for the collection of a large library; ROBERT DALE OWEN wished a normal school appended to it. At last, August 10, 1846, eight years after the date of the appropriation, Congress redeemed its faith, and a bill was passed investing the government of the Smithsonian Institution in a Board of Regents, authorizing them to select a site to erect a building, to expend an average of $25,000 anually for the gradual formation of a library, to maintain a museum, to secure courses of lectures, and to publish, from time to time, certain works. The Chancellor of the first Board of Regents was Vice-President DALLAS. The Secretary, Prof. JOSEPH HENRY. There was great diversity of sentiment within the Board as to the proper use to be made of their charge. The discussions were not public, though the public found no difficulty in learning their substance. Secretary HENRY says that the attempt to carry out all these systems of operations with the funds in their hands was found impracticable; hence, latterly they have attempted to carry out but one thoroughly,—the system of publications. The building is nearly completed. It is a picturesque, but scarcely an appropriate structure for its intended purposes. The Library and Museum have grown, but not by direct expenditure for the purpose.

The lectures have been popular and well attended, yet of a high order. The effort has been to encourage the publication only of such valuable papers as would not otherwise be brought to light. A great work has been done already by it for Science. But in many quarters there has been dissatisfaction, the neglect to increase the library being the chief cause of complaint. The only charge which can be preferred against the Secretary is that of erring, possibly, in judgment. No money has been squandered—for every dollar expended the world has a large gain to show. Whether the present policy is continued, or an entirely new one is inaugurated in the management of the funds, we think none can point to an official act of the Secretary or of the Board, that is not honorable to the man and creditable to the recipients of this world-wide famous bequest.

FROM THE WATERING-PLACES.

The Summer Season at Newport—Pleasures—Prospects—Hotels, &c.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

AQUIDNECK HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I., June 30, 1854.

"*Veni, vidi*"—the "*vici*" has yet to come. We are here, and being here, sit down in a cosy corner, pen in hand, to perpetrate this, our first epistle for the "season." We have a decided fit of the "blues," a not very charming influence to write under; but with a regiment of thoughts to muster, who are just now for the most part absent without leave, what wonder that our hand should tremble and our brain experience a mental shudder as we dip our new steel pen into the inky pool. Hang this preface-work, say we; it is the hardest portion of the drag—the first puff of the thinking engine—the one thing wanting—the fly in your literary ointment—in short, it is the "devil" crying for copy, when the editor's thsice squeezed brain refuses to come up to time. But the train of ideas must be put in motion, even though the track be heavy and the grade up hill. Is it therefore strange that, in plunging into the sea of events, we should feel like one who goes head foremost into the surf, with a strong presentiment that the next incoming wave may upset his best laid plans and toss him high and dry upon the shore?

Will this last written paragraph answer for an opening wedge? We are doubtful—yet what we have written is written, so it must (nobody objecting) be even printed as it stands.

To do all things properly and in order, we will state that 4½ o'clock P. M., found us in a linen traveling coat and—a desperate hurry; at 5 o'clock we had got out of a heavy shower and into the upper saloon of the steamer *Bay State*, where we supped, smoked a mild cigar, renewed our acquaintance with our friend Capt. BROWN, and took a—no we didn't—because of the Maine Law; and at 11 o'clock P. M. retired to our six feet some odd inches allowance of mattress, which we found so very comfortable, that we awoke not at Newport where we desired to be but at Fall River, Mass., where we didn't want to go. But, after all, we are not certain that we did not, through our drowsiness, gain an advantage; for instead of being aroused at the somewhat unreasonable hour of 3 o'clock, P. M., we slept virtuously until 5 o'clock; spent a bearable three hours in Fall River—which we are strongly inclined to consider a manufacturing town, and really "nothing shorter"—and then took a tidy little steamer, the *Bradford Durfee*, which carried us to Bristol Ferry, where, after a short detention, the *Canonicus* came puffing down the Bay, and by 11 o'clock we had shaken hands with friend RIDER, of the Aquidneck, who has so renovated his place, (if the term renovated can be applied to an always exceedingly well-regulated and most unexceptionable hotel,) that we think ourself, in sojourning there, as comfortably situated as any mortal can be in this sublunary sphere, as he approaches the threshold of the "dog days."

Thank fortune, we have defined our position,—satisfactorily, we hope,—and now for the news, incidents, scandal, flirtation, humbug, or by whatever name you may please to term the gossip which makes up so necessary an item as the chit-chat of a fashionable watering-place.

The "Season" is commencing: the "cottagers" have for the most part arrived. The shrubbery is newly trimmed—the gravel walks repaired—and children's voices make pleasant music in these rustic summer houses. The whole machinery of pleasure has been righted and re-oiled—the bathing cars are once more marshalled into lines—the public places have been swept, painted and garnished—and Newport the old and the new, puts her best leg foremost to welcome "the influx of the visitors." The universal cry is, Come on—we are ready—come then, and "down with your dust"—for there are few places where the "almighty dollar" is more powerful or oftener called into circulation; and he who spends a Summer in Newport will be likely to depart with a realizing sense than ever, our pleasures must be paid for. Sea air and salt water is not to be had for nothing—but after all, if one be temperate in "cobblers" and virtuous in his intentions, who shall say that a Summer residence investment does not remunerate in the long run?

Of "scandal," we have not a little—the old story—somebody and ——, as the Turkish Pacha, who always inquired "Who is she?" might have said, a woman at the bottom of it. But the affair is local, and as we take no pleasure in giving the history of human frailties, or in commenting upon the conduct of those who have "loved not wisely, but too well," we forbear, and pass willingly to other and more agreeable themes. Know, then, that we would treat the subject in *hydropathic* style, by *sopping* the whole transaction in the wet blanket of oblivion, so that no ray of light may struggle in upon its darkness.

By the way, to "take the bull by the horns," and speak—*whisper*, we mean—upon that now much talked-of subject, the Know-Nothings: It is hinted, rumored and believed, that this mysterious fraternity have set up shop even here—or else what means an advertisement which we clip for your information from the columns of the Newport *Daily News*? To our mind it savors somewhat of Mrs. Oscar Shaughsi and No. 2 Dey-street.

Upon searching for the documents we find that the slip referred to is at the present writing either lost, strayed or stolen; but as we remember the substance, it ran thus:

"All persons who desire to unite themselves with the Guard of Liberty, may address a letter to Box No. 141, at the Post-Office in this place,"—communications prepaid, we suppose; or it is just possible that Liberty condescended to foot the bill. Wonder what this old lady (for we believe that Liberty has from time immemorial been the peculiar right, property and prerogative of the fairer sex) pays for advertising—or does she pay? Perhaps our friend CRANSTON, of the *News*, can "post" us. We shall inquire and report accordingly.

"Paradise" and "Purgatory" are both up for sale; take your choice, good people, one at a time, don't all speak at once—"Paradise," with its pleasant walks and romantic scenes, and Purgatory with its legends of the unhappy squad, who, as old wives' tales declare, verified the Scottish saying, and stood literally with "the Devil on one side and the deep sea on the other." Come saint, come sinner—who'll buy? Paradise with trees, Purgatory with a water privilege—salt, by the way, as Lot's wife—with sand and sea-weed at discretion! *Apropos* to Paradise, should its purchaser require an Eve, we shall be most happy to introduce him to the Newport girls—the stay-at-home-with-us-all-the year-round class, we mean—than whom fairer cannot be found, our greatest grandmother—the lady before alluded to—not excepted. But, joking aside, they are for sale, (the land, not the ladies,) and by the acre, at that. We have heard of Pandemonium's half-acre, but, until now, have never seen it realized. Yet, so it is—a clergyman, by the way, has (we are informed) invested some hard cash in the sunny side of Purgatory; the gentleman referred to is the Rev. Dr. ——, of Philadelphia, an eloquent and popular Episcopalian Divine, who is destined, at least so says Dame Rumor, to be a Bishop. Rather funny this, is it not,—a Doctor of Divinity buying Purgatory? We should have thought that he would have given the preference to Paradise. But after all, there is no accounting for tastes; and upon reflection we fancy that as Purgatory stock pays a fair dividend in one church, it might be made remunerative even with a sea-bathing attachment.

But enough for this time. The "Ocean" is refitted, and the "Atlantic" is ready for its guests; the "Bellevue's" old stagers have already arrived, and he who would get a place in Newport must secure his residence speedily, or—stay away, for WEAVER'S list of "rooms engaged" already mates in length that much gusted document, the "moral law."

The weather to-day is what our friend B. calls "beastly"—rain, fog, drizzle, mist—as contemptible a specimen of a day as one could well imagine. When it clears—or sooner if "something should turn up," *a la* Micawber—expect another letter from

YOUNG AMERICA.

GREECE.

We publish below an article translated from the *Age*, published at Athens, giving an interesting account of the allied forces at the Piræus, on the 25th of May last. As our accounts of affairs in Greece generally come through the London Press, and differ materially from the representations made by the Press of Greece, the translation we give will be found full of interest:

The Subjugation of Greece.

Translated for the New-York Times, from the Athens Age of May 28.

On the 25th of May, 1854, about 3½ o'clock P. M., appeared at sea near the coast of Attica, a squadron of English and French steamers. The suspicions that had been entertained for some time, and the reports that had been current about foreigners occupying Greece, proved to be true. It was about 5½ o'clock P. M., that fifteen English and French steamers and other vessels of war entered the Piræus with music playing on board of them. All these vessels were full with soldiers of the allies of the Turks. During the night that ensued there was silence both in the Piræus and Athens, and the hearts of men did beat, for none knew what would follow.

From the day that the allied fleet appeared, the names of the Ministry that were forced on Greece by the Crusaders were published. The 26th of May came, and with the dawn of day English and French soldiers went to that side of the port of Piræus where the vessels belonging to Greece were anchored. These were five cutters. Their officers were ordered by these pirates to go off, the flag of Greece was pulled down, the Greek sailors were sent on board the allied fleet as captives of war, and the five Greek cutters were manned with English and French seamen.

The mean conduct of the English and French towards the Greek Nation on this day, will fill up a black page in history. The two great nations of the West, Protestant England and Catholic France, have perpetrated actions for which others less strong would have been condemned as criminals and scourgers of humanity. There we see a wonderful instance of the abuse of power.

After this victory of the great Powers of the West, and the capture, (not of the Russian fleet in the Baltic, or that in the Black Sea, but of the five Greek cutters in the port of the Piræus, where there was not even one cannon to defend them) English marines came on shore first with four cannons; next to them followed the French. General FORE, came on shore with a part of the 3d Regiment of Marines. These officers sent for the President of the Health Office, told him that he was dismissed from his office, and that there is no power in Greece which is recognized by him. He ordered the Postmaster to appear before him, to whom he announced the same things, and prohibited the distribution or promulgation of public documents or correspondence, without first being examined by the French authorities. To the Custom-House, orders were sent prohibiting the export of anything.

While these abuses were taking place, boats from the fleet brought four cannons with lighted-matches. They neared the landing of Themistocles, just opposite the square of Themistocles, when an officer drew forth his sword from the sheath, stepped on shore and planted the invaders flag, which he struck with a sceptre, as a sign that they had invaded a hostile land! These four cannons were to defend the disembarkation of other soldiers belonging to the same Marine Regiment, who, as soon as they came on shore, encamped about the square of Themistocles. When the whole regiment had disembarked, the four cannons were returned to the fleet.

After this, General FORE with all his suite, visited different positions, and ordered the soldiers to encamp on the hill Miglos. On this hill encamped the soldiers of the 74th Regiment, carrying with them six cannons.

At about 5 o'clock other soldiers formed a new encampment on the hill between Mounychia and Phalerus. The whole number of soldiers landed at the Piræus is about 2,000.

As soon as the news of the disembarkation reached Athens, many Athenians hastened down to the Piræus to witness the sight; and they did well. We must confess that such a sight is not likely to be seen often in one's life! As for us just now who are under the bayonet of invaders, it is neither proper nor lawful to express what were the feelings and emotions of every Greek at this moment, and at such a sight. They were such as only a freeman can realize.

Is this the reward of the Greeks for their confidence in the powers of the West? Instead of sympathy to which they are entitled; instead of respect due to a nation that believes in the existence of national rights—the Greeks behold their country insulted and oppressed, having done nothing worthy of such treatment, and there being no other cause for it but its weakness. Can there be anything more distressing?

We will not, at the present time, discuss the question under the head of justice. The thing is so self-evident that even the wild beasts, were they permitted to speak, would undoubtedly say that this action was not just. The lion and the tiger, which sympathize with feeble animals and never hurt them, should have served as an example to the English and French, who have abused their power in a manner which history will mark in her pages in characters of black!

Poor Greece! there is no help for her. Only for Greece there is no sympathy! *Is* there no sympathy left for Greece? What has Greece done to deserve this ill treatment at the hand of the civilized world? If there is a spark of honesty or honor in the breasts of these civilized Governments, let them give their reason, for oppressing and insulting Independent Greece, and forcing 19,000,000 of her sons to sigh under the yoke of disgusting barbarians. Will not American sympathize with her intellectual Mother, Greece?

The Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal* speaks of our City Inspector as a "clear-minded," "model officer."

The Bishop of Monterey.

We have received the following melancholy invitation from Mexico. It is the only official document in relation to the death of Madame Bonzan, that has as yet reached us:

"To-day, at 3 o'clock, in the afternoon, died Señora HENRIETTA SONTAG, Countess de Rossi. The disconsolate husband and her friends inform your friendship of this circumstance, at the same time soliciting for the soul the prayers your piety will dictate. The body will be raised for burial, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 13 Primera Calle de San Francisco.

MEXICO, June 17, 1854.

Below, we give the original:

Hoy á las tres de la tarde, ha fallecido la

SEÑORA DOÑA ENRIQUETA SONTAG,
Condesa de Rossi.

Su esposo desconsolado y sus amigos, lo participan á V. suplicándole haga por su alma los sufragios que le dicte su piedad.

El cuerpo saldrá mañana á las cinco de la tarde, de la primera calle de San Francisco, núm. 13, para ser depositado.

MEXICO, Junio 17 de 1854.

THE TURF OF 1854.

Spirited Trotting Matches at the Centreville Course.

The trotting sports of the turf on Long Island, were resumed yesterday, at the Centerville Course, under the management of Mr. JOEL CONKLIN. The spectators were entertained with a trotting match between two celebrated horses—gr. g. *Hunter*, entered by HIRAM WOODRUFF, Esq., and br. m. *Irene*, driven by HARRY JONES. Annexed are the details of the several heats:

FIRST HEAT.

The grey gelding *Hunter* won the pole, and went to the quarter four lengths ahead, keeping the same distance to the half in 1:19. The mare broke on coming down the strait side, and *Hunter* won the heat without making a break in 2:41½. When passing the quarter-pole one of HIRAM'S traces became unhooked, and somewhat impeded his progress in the heat.

SECOND HEAT.

The betting was now 100 to 20 on *Hunter* and no takers. The horses got off with a good start, HIRAM leading to the quarter-pole, and continued to keep his position to the half. The mare broke on passing the half-mile pole, but soon caught her trot. The grey led to the turn, going easy, and won the heat without a skip in 2:38½.

THIRD HEAT.

The nags left the score with a bad send off. *Irene* almost on a break, when the word was given, and was up before she had gone a length. The gaey gelding led to the three quarter-pole, made a break, but soon recovered and won the heat and race in 2:38.

TROTTING AGAINST TIME.

The above contest was followed by a race against time by a horse called *Pelham*. The wager was for $50, that the junior *Pelham* could not trot his mile in three minutes. He was driven twice around the course for exercise, and then performed the mile in two minutes and fifty seconds. Thus ended the sports of the day.

THE NATIONAL COURSE.

There will be a race this afternoon at the National Course, Long Island, for the sum of $2,000, between *Little Arthur* and *Ellen Bateman*. There is, also, to be another race for a purse of $300, offered by the proprietors.

☞ The time for receiving proposals for the purchase of the main line of Public Works of Pennsylvania expired at noon yesterday, and as no bids were made, no sale can now be made without further legislation.

BUSINESS NOTICES

SUMMER UNDERGARMENTS AND HOSIERY!—Time and money can be saved by buying at No. 194 Bowery.
THE ZEPHYR MERINO UNDERVESTS,
introduced at our establishment several years since, are universally approved, and should be worn by all.
A. RANKIN & CO.,
Importers and Manufacturers, No. 194 Bowery.

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK.—JAMES E. RAY, No. 198 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of HOSIERY AND UNDER GARMENTS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchaser's unbiassed opinion.

DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC, OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.—A new and interesting discovery in Vegetable Medicine, containing the salt of Cinchonia, Arsenic or Quinine.—Before asking the confidence of the public, and without making any drafts upon its credulity, the inventor of this medicine asks attention to the following joint certificate from Hon. Wm. A. Newell, M. D., late member of Congress from New-Jersey, and A. D. Newell, M. D., an eminently successful surgeon and physician, of New-Brunswick, N. J.:

TO PHYSICIANS AND THE PUBLIC.

"Having extensively used 'Deshler's Anti-Periodic, or Fever and Ague Pills,' in our practice, we take pleasure in stating thus publicly our experience of their efficacy. We have found them in hundreds of cases of Fever and Ague, and have never known a person to have a second chill after commencing with them, and as they contain no salt of Arsenic or Quinine, the former of which sometimes operates so deleteriously as an ACCUMULATIVE POISON, we consider them a safe and valuable remedy, that ought to be within reach of every family that is liable to chills and fever, to the professional brethren we would say, and we say, that we have been made acquainted with the composition of these Pills, and find them strictly a scientific preparation. Moreover, as they are prepared by an Apothecary of more than twenty years' active experience, we can vouch that they are skillfully compounded, and we earnestly commend them to the notice of the profession, and believe they will cure after all usual remedies have failed."

WM. A. NEWELL, M.D.
A. D. NEWELL, M.D.

In their own State, both these gentlemen have an extensive practice, and enjoy to an enviable degree the confidence of the public, where they would obtain a general credit. But as we desire to prepossess every citizen of the United States with our truthfulness and good faith, we subjoin the following note from a gentleman known and reverenced throughout the Union, Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, LL. D.

NOTE FROM HON. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

"From the professional character and reputation of Drs. Newell, above named, and the esteem in which these gentlemen, with Mr. Deshler, are held in this State, I take pleasure in stating that any representations made by them are worthy of public confidence."

THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 24, 1854.

Price $1 per Box; or, for the convenience of those residing where it has not been introduced as yet, it will be forwarded by mail, pre-paid, to any one enclosing 34 letter-stamps, in any part of the United States except Oregon and California; or to these for 36 stamps. Sold by Boyd & Paul, No. 149 Chambers-st.; Flickener & Co., No. 81 Barclay-st., and by Gilbert, Wentz & Co., No. 177 North 2d-st., Phila., wholesale agents; and at retail by Ring, corner Broadway and John-st.; Crosbie, corner Broadway and 14th-st.; Guion, corner Bowery and Grand-st.; Shaw, corner of Bowery and 4th-st.; Hunter, Ransom, No. 61 Oliver-st.; Hutchings, No. 132 West Broadway; Berrian, No. 170 Grand-st., Williamsburg; Mrs. Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Jas. W. Smith, Court-st., Brooklyn. Orders from the trade may be addressed to C. D. Deshler, New Brunswick, N. J.

DRY GOODS AT A GREAT DISCOUNT.—THE subscribers being anxious to close their entire stock of Spring and Summer goods, have reduced the prices of their rich silks, barèges, lawns, de laines, and ribbons, so low that persons can purchase a silk or barège dress for the price usually paid for prints. They will offer on Friday, 30th inst. rich silk from 50 cts to $3 per yard; rich barèges from 6¼ cts to 12½ cts.; lawns at 6 cts.; de laines at 12½ to 37½ cts.; rich organdies from 25 to 37½ cts.; ribbons of superior quality from 6 cts to 75 cts, and all other dry goods in proportion. LEADBEATER & LEE, No. 347 Broadway, cor. Leonard-st.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 20, 1854.—MR. S. C. HERRING—*Sir*: We deem it our duty to the public, and justice to yourself to state that we had one of your Patent Champion Safes in the Lafarge Hotel, at the time that building was destroyed by fire, but as the principal important books and papers had been removed, we took but little interest to get the safe from the ruins for some six or eight weeks, when, to our surprise, we found the safe and its contents in a good state of preservation, although it had been for a long time surrounded by burning timbers

Yours, respectfully, WRIGHT, LANIERS & CO.,
Late Proprietors of Lafarge Hotel.

SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN—No. 604 Broadway, on the same block with the Metropolitan Hotel. Single rooms.
FIFTY CENTS A DAY;
Parlors and Bedrooms, $1 to $1.50, and by the week for less. This new and beautiful Hotel, just completed in the heart of Broadway, offers first-class accommodations in the best quarter of the City, at very low rates, having new and beautiful furniture throughout; best hair mattresses, and linen sheets; baths, and all appointments of superior order. Visitors from the country, with their families, and others inclined to quiet, will find the "SMITHSONIAN" peculiarly calculated to suit them SIDNEY KOPMAN.

FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM SCALES, AT reduced prices, adapted to every required operation of weighing, as railroad scales for trains, mail carts, &c., and on nearly all the principal railroads in the United States and Great Britain. Warehouse scales, dormant and portable; heavy portable scales, on wheels, for foundries, rolling mills, iron houses, &c., &c.; store scales, various sizes; counter scales, &c.; hay and coal scales, made entirely of iron and steel. These scales have been long known and severely tested, and are universally regarded as the standard from which there is no appeal.
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 89 Water-st., New-York.

NEW MUSIC.—"LET ME ALONE"—BALLAD—Words by JAMES SIMMONDS; Music, H. C. WATSON. Price 25 cents. An exquisite "Ballad," of a chaste, comic order—written in the fresh, beautiful style of the popular author—portraying in a charming and laughable manner the unaccountable eccentricities of the "blind God," to which is given full and pleasing effect by the corresponding melody of the well-known composer. HORACE WATERS, No. 33 Broadway. Music sent by mail, postage free.

SEWING MACHINES.—THE COMBINATION OF Needle and Shuttle in Sewing Machines has been declared public property. The decision of Hon. Charles Mason, Commissioner of Patents, proves that this invention was made by Walter Hunt, in 1834, and that it has been given to the public. The extortions of Elias Howe, Jr., and his associates, are now at an end. Copies of this decision can be had gratis at any of the offices of I. M. SINGER & CO.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the

FROM HAVANA.

Defences of the Port and Island—Railroads for War Spain—Troops from Cadiz, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Tuesday, June 27, 1854.

It has been determined to reconstruct and extend the exterior defences of Havana on its western and most exposed front, so that the old walls will be of very little use, and probably will be demolished after the new line is in working order. The new works will rest upon the sea shore on the right at the site of the Battery of "Santa Clara," connecting with Fort Principe, and thence with the "Fort Atares," at the head of the right or western indentation of the Bay of Havana, by a series o bastion fronts. This line presents many advantages for defence from the elevations that will be covered over the ancient wall, while it leaves the city free of its contracted limits for a redundant population to make the improvements that are absolutely necessary for comfort as well as health. The order published in the *Journal's* issue of the 24th provides for improvements which have heretofore been interdicted outside of the present line, which will be taken advantage of by our capitalists for building and repairs, leaving a zone or belt sufficient for a city of itself, limited by lines of circumvallation at 110 yards (English) from the old wall, and *within* the new line of projected works 229 1-6th yards, (English.) After the construction, the Government will be enabled to raise a large fund from the lands redeemed for city use that are now covered and waste with the present fortified wall, ditches, glacis, &c., which would be of very little effect before a properly organized attacking force, or hold it in perpetuity on rent, as is the case with much other Crown property in the Island of Cuba. The only restriction to improvement in the space designated is the necessity of application to the Captain-General, through his Military Secretary, to secure his military position from obstruction; and subsequently the plans and specifications for building, improvement or repairs have to be submitted to the Administrative Council, or "Ayuntamiento," of the City, to secure the character, stability, safety and ornament of the district. In front of the exterior new line contemplated, no buildings of any description will be permitted within 366 2-3 English yards.

We are in the habit here of lauding to the skies the rapid advance of internal improvements in the mother land, and by the last British steamer we have data, and are permitted to know something about it through the files of the *Marine Journal*, and as a result of some eight or ten years of agitation and labor, it speaks volumes as to Spanish *intelligence, enterprise* and *industry* at home, and cannot fail to be interesting to those who have taste in such public improvements, and like to speculate upon the aggregate results of national projects as indicative of national character.

The lines of railroad in project, preparation, construction, and "nearly finished," are given as follows: Madrid to Alicante, 454 kilometers, *part* being projected or under survey; Almansa to Jativa, 164 kilometers, do.; Barcelona to Mataró, 28 kilometers, in preparation; Socuellamos to Ciudad Real, 123 kilometers, in course of construction; Barcelona to Granollers, 29 kilometers, "almost finished;" Barcelona to Martorell, 29 kilometers, under construction; Jerez to Matagorda, 24 kilometers, "nearly finished;" Seville to Cordova, 130 kilometers, in course of construction; Tarragone to Reus, 13 kilometers, do.; and Seville to Cadiz, 140 kilometers, do.—making a grand total of 1,134 kilometers, or, according to the standard of comparison of Mr. HASSLER, adopted in the United States, very nearly 705 miles. The recapitulation shows in various stages of project, survey and preparation, but not under construction, 646 kilometers, which is very nearly 401.5162x miles; in course of construction, 435 kilometers, or 270.5680x miles; and "almost completed," 53 kilometers, equal to 32.9417x miles. Very near 33 miles of railroad "almost finished" in Spain!" A faint picture, perhaps, of individual enterprise and resources—giving impetus to the Executive departments, which are under the creeping administration of the Government.

On the night of the 23d, entered port the Spanish war and mail steamer *Isabel la Catolica*, bringing the first detachment of the reinforcement of the 6,000 men ordered for Cuba, and although we have later dates by way of the United States, we have some items that have been omitted previously. First, perhaps, in importance, that the Queen's honor has been protected, if not secured, by the condemnation of a press at Turin, which published the "voice of liberty and opinion"—denounced by the Spanish representative for having published articles injurious to Her Majesty and the Count SAN LUIS. The "reparation" has amply filled Her Majesty's expectation and healed the wounded sensibilities of the pair. The order for the embarkation of four thousand men is also furnished, so that we have the distribution as follows: Steamers *Isabel la Catolica*, (arrived.) 450 recruits; *Conde de Regla*, 350 do.; *Francisco de Ajis*, 550 do.; *Blarco de Garay*, 250; *Santa Isabel*, 200; *Vulcano*, 200; and by sail vessels of war, frigate *Cortes*, 150; *Vila de Bilboa*, 150; do. *Ferrolano*, 150; do. *Isabel II.*, 150 men; ship-of-the-line *Soberano*, (transport,) 900 men; sloop *Luisa Fernanda*, do., 250; and sloop *Colon*, do., 250. The vessels for the remaining 2,000 not yet assigned, but presumed that the vessels engaged to bring coal to the deposits at the different arsenals will be used, as well as the war mail steamers, in their consecutive voyages to the West Indies. My impression is, without having the positive data before me, that the additional forces ordered to Cuba have for some time been due to fill the vacancies caused by expiration of service and death, and that by the time they are delivered, there will be but very few over the usual quota for our defence. Brigadier-General MASIAS, who has been on a tour of inspection of the defences of the Island for two or three months, has just returned to Havana, to make up his reports for the advice of the Captain General and the Superior Government. We hear the lauding songs of "negro freedom" in the streets—see the blacks and whites mixed in our ordinary halls of justice,—the first taking the right and place of distinction,—and hear the Captain General charged with having received two and a half ounces per head for three cargoes of negroes, which have been landed, sold and registered in the vicinity of Trinidad. There is a Spanish maxim: "After having established good opinion of yourself, you can do as you please;" but I would doubt this spot of inconsistency in the great Abolitionist of the age, *if I could*.

The Feast of St. John the Baptist was celebrated with the usual Church solemnities, and all the Juans were as merry as the times permit.

The *Black Warrior* is in, and she leaves so promptly to time that I am compelled to close. You will find the usual package and commercial reports, to which I refer.

Sickness in Havana is on the increase among strangers and the fresh arrivals from Spain, of high and low degree—among which first, SARTORIUS, Postmaster General, is lying very low, but with hopes of recovery.

As ever, I am most devotedly your OCCATOR.

STRANGE ATTACK—HYDROPHOBIA.—The Dayton *Empire* notices an instance of a man in Little York, in Montgomery County, who was bitten some time ago by a dog, and who now has symptoms like hydrophobia.

A few days ago, while in the room with his wife, he felt rather strangely, and seemed inclined to bite and grate his teeth with all the power he possessed. He asked his wife to hand him a piece of sole-leather, which being complied with, he bit it through in several places, and continued biting until it was chewed to pieces. He then requested her to hand him a chip, which he also tore in splinters with his teeth.

At this point he was seized with very strange and wild sensations, and he told his wife she had better leave the room, as he was fearful he might commit some personal violence. She did so immediately and locked the door. He tried to get out, but finding the door locked he went to the window, which was in the second or third story of the house, and jumped out, perfectly crazy and raving, as is supposed, with hydrophobia. He ran several miles before he was overtaken, screaming and crying with the most intense agony. He was finally secured and brought back, and is now under the medical care of Dr. LE FEVER. At times he is perfectly rational, when he refuses to be tied. When the strange feelings come upon him he immediately gives notice, and is properly secured.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Boundary Commissioner—Congressional Adjournment.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 3.

General CAMPBELL, late Mexican Boundary Commissioner, will certainly be appointed the Commissioner on behalf of the United States to run the new Mexican boundary, under the Gadsden Treaty. I understand that his arrangements are nearly or quite completed for an early assumption of the active duties of the position.

The agreement of the two Houses, fixing upon the 4th of August for the adjournment, has created a great stir among the numerous parties engaged in urging doubtful schemes and speculations through Congress. It will be necessary to keep a sharp eye out, henceforth, for the land schemes and other projects of special legislation, to prevent the slipping through of those which have no other merit than the prospective profits of the projectors. The hurry and bustle of the close of a Session is the harvest time for speculators upon Congress and the Treasury; and it is the time, too, when a word in season from the watchful may effectually stave off and kill them. S.

Death of Father Ritchie.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 3.

The venerable THOMAS RITCHIE, of Virginia, formerly of the Richmond *Enquirer* and the Washington *Union*, died in this city to-day.

The Boston Fugitive Slave Case.

BOSTON, Monday, July 3.

Judge HOAR, to-day, in his charge to the new Grand Jury, alluded to the recent attack on the Court-house and other circumstances arising from the arrest and rendition of ANTHONY BURNS. He said the Fugitive Slave law was binding upon the citizens of Massachusetts, like other laws which had the sanction of the State and United States Supreme Court, and that to obstruct the law were clearly guilty of riot, &c. In regard to the action of the Mayor, in delegating very responsible powers to the military, His Honor held that such proceedings were not legal. The civil power is first, and its proper representatives must be on the ground and give personal direction, when riot is threatened and resort to military aid deemed necessary.

This has been the hottest day of the season, the thermometer reaching 92° in the shade.

Convicted of being Engaged in the Slave-Trade.

BOSTON, Monday, July 3.

In the United States Circuit Court, to-day, CASPAR HERMAN, Master of the brig *Glamorgan*, which vessel was taken on the coast of Africa, by the United States brig *Perry*, and sent here, was convicted of being engaged in the Slave-trade.

Hot Weather in Philadelphia—Visiting Firemen.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 3.

The heat has been most intense to-day. The thermometer reached 95° in the shade.

The Live Oak Engine Company, of New-York, arrived here on a visit this afternoon, and were received by an escort of twenty Companies, when a procession was formed and marched to the Moyamensing Hose House, where they were received with a salute, bonfires, &c. An arch had also been thrown across the street. A collation took place at the Wetherill House this evening.

BALTIMORE, Monday July 3.

The heat has been most oppressive to-day. Thermometer 94° in the shade. A grand "Know Nothing" Jubilee is to come off here to-morrow.

The Catholics of Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 3.

It having been reported that the Catholics would carry objectionable flags in procession to-morrow, and trouble being apprehended, Archbishop PURCELL publishes a card this afternoon, assuring his fellow-citizens of every denomination, that it is not the intention of the Catholics to carry any objectionable flag, sign, or emblem, and that they will not attach a cross to the American flag.

Destructive Fire at Roxbury, Mass.

BOSTON, Monday, July 3.

A fire occurred on Washington-street, Roxbury, this morning, destroying six wooden buildings, mostly occupied as dry goods stores. The principal sufferers are W. & A. BACON, DEXTER DANA, WM. GILL, HARLOW & BUNKER, and J. B. YOUNG. The loss is about $10,000.

The weather is extremely hot to-day.

Steamship Pampero.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 1.

The steamship *Pampero* leaves this port to-morrow for New-York.

Mr. Churchwell's Card.

The following card of Mr. CHURCHWELL, and the several letters addressed to him by members of Congress, will be found to correct various misrepresentations that have been industriously circulated.—*Washington Union.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, July 1, 1854.

To the Editor of the Union:

SIR: I find myself under the unpleasant necessity of again recurring to the recent difficulty in the House of Representatives between Gen. CULLOM and myself. It has been represented in various quarters that I armed myself for the occasion, and exhibited a deadly weapon during my remarks in the House. These representations are false in every particular.

I went to the House on that day as I always go there and elsewhere. I did not draw a weapon at all; nor did I attempt to do so until I was menaced with an assault by Gen. CULLOM. In support of this statement I refer to the letters appended. It is true, Gen. CULLOM, in his apology to the House, used these words: "Mr. SPEAKER, the ebullition of feeling that I displayed was elicited by the exhibition of a deadly weapon, which was exhibited in connection with the remarks made by my colleague in reference to me."

I would have corrected the statement at the time; but the delicacy of the occasion, the persuasion of friends, and the fact that most of the members present were witnesses of the affair of the day previous, induced me to forbear from any further intrusion upon the House. My only motive now is to vindicate the truth, and to place the facts fairly before the public.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,
W. M. CHURCHWELL.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, June 23, 1854.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your note in regard to the controversy between Mr. CULLOM and yourself, I have to state that I was occupying a seat near you, and saw no weapon exhibited by you. I am very respectfully, your obedient servant, PAULUS POWELL.

Hon. W. M. CHURCHWELL.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, June 24, 1854.

SIR: In reply to the inquiry contained in your note of this date, I answer, that at the time Mr. CULLOM left his seat, coming towards you, I was but a short distance from you, and I saw no weapon exhibited by you.

Yours, respectfully, JOHN S. PHELPS.

Hon. W. M. CHURCHWELL, House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 24, 1854.

SIR: In reply to our note of yesterday, I desire to state that I was some five or seven feet from you at the time of the difficulty between yourself and Hon. Mr. CULLOM. I am very confident that no weapon was exhibited by you till Mr. CULLOM had left his seat and advanced some distance towards you, in a very menacing manner, uttering words displaying great passion. Very respectfully, J. M. ELLIOTT.

Hon. Mr. CHURCHWELL.

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1854.

DEAR SIR: In answer to your inquiry in your note of the 22d instant—"when Mr. CULLOM jumped the desk, using violent language and threatening gesticulations, and advanced towards where I was standing, whether any weapon had been exhibited by me?"—I have to say that I was near you at the time, and saw no weapon at the time spoken of. As Mr. CULLOM advanced towards you, you placed your hand in your pocket, and believing your object to be to draw a weapon of some kind, I immediately seized you by the hand, and as I did so, I saw something in the opening of your pocket which I was not certain *then* was a pistol, but which I *afterwards* understood was one. I did not see you draw a pistol at any time.

Respectfully, &c., yours, BURTON CRAIGE.

Hon. WM. M. CHURCHWELL.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, June 30, 1854.

MY DEAR SIR: In answer to your inquiry, I have to state that my position in the House at the time you speak of, was such that I could not see what occurred after General CULLOM rushed towards you. But I am very sure you did not move your hand towards your pocket until after Gen. CULLOM had made a violent and threatening movement, which I supposed indicated an intention to attack you. Both parties were immediately surrounded, and I could see nothing more of what occurred. I am, very truly, your friend,

FRED. P. STANTON.

Hon. WM. M. CHURCHWELL, House of Representatives.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, June 29, 1854.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your inquiry, I have to state that I was in my seat when the difficulty occurred between General CULLOM and yourself in the hall of the House of Representatives; heard you denounce him for having, as you said, interpolated and caused to be published in the report of his remarks of the preceding day words which were not uttered by him in the House, when he jumped over a chair and advanced towards you in a violent and threatening manner. As he advanced you attempted, as I thought, to draw a weapon of some kind. I saw no weapon. I am very certain that you made no attempt to draw a weapon until he advanced towards you. Respectfully yours, G. W. JONES.

Hon. WM. M. CHURCHWELL.

Don't trifle with the affections of young ladies. They are institutions that never were established for any such purpose. If you don't contemplate marriage certificates and the parson, French bedsteads, a five hundred dollar house-rent, and a prospective home for the old folks, just take your hat and leave. You've no more right to go on trifling with confiding calico, than a hollyhock has to pass itself off for a rose.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

The Judicial Powers of Commissioners Unconstitutional.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

MESSRS. EDITORS: As I have concluded to exercise no longer the powers conferred upon me as United States Commissioner, by the Fugitive law, and the criminal laws of the United States, it is due both to the public and to myself, that I should make known the fact, and my reasons for it. This I would have done in the case of A. K. MARSHALL *vs.* LEWIS, claimed as a fugitive, which was heard before me last October, but the escape of LEWIS rendered it unnecessary, and I hoped that the important questions of constitutional law, which were presented by the counsel in the case, would be settled by higher authority, before an occasion should arise that would make it necessary for me to decide them myself. But having lately been required to issue warrants, which I declined doing, I see no good reason for further delay in defining my position.

The main question to be determined is, whether the judicial powers conferred upon Commissioners are constitutional? It has never yet been settled by any Judge of the United States.

Commissioners were first appointed under the act of March 2, 1793, to *take bail* in criminal cases. Their authority was revocable at the pleasure of the Court. By the act of February 20, 1812, they were authorized to take *acknowledgments of bail and affidavits*, and by the act of March 1, 1817, to do the same *in civil cases*, in the District Court; and to exercise the powers or a United States Judge *in taking depositions*. Their appointment is vested in the Circuit Courts. Their powers in criminal cases did not exist until the act of August 23, 1842, was passed, by which "the Commissioners to take bail, affidavits and depositions" were authorized to arrest, imprison or hold to bail, &c. These same Commissioners are, by the act of September 18, 1850, (the Fugitive Slave law,) "*authorized and required* to exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred by this act."

Commissioners then are appointed by, but are not officers of the Circuit Courts, as Masters in Chancery, &c. They are appointed to take bail, affidavits and depositions, and their other powers in fugitive and criminal cases are *adjoined and superadded* to them. The object of their appointment is to save the trouble and delay of an application to the Circuit or District Judge. Their term of office is not defined in the acts subsequent to the act of 1793.

The 1st section of the 3d article of the Constitution of the United States is as follows:

"The *Judicial Power* of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such *Inferior Courts* as the Congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish. The Judges both of the Supreme and *inferior* Courts, shall hold their offices *during good behavior*; and shall, *at stated times*, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office."

These questions here arise:

1. Is any part of the Judicial Power of the United States vested in Commissioners?

2. Is the Commissioner's tribunal "an Inferior Court" of the United States? and if so, is his appointment, term of office, and compensation, such as the Constitution requires?

1. *As to the Judicial Power.*—The Constitution (art. 3, art. 3,) provides that "the Judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity, arising under *this Constitution, the laws* of the United States, and *treaties*, &c."

Section 2, art. 4, provides that persons held to service or labor in one State, escaping into another, shall be delivered up, on claim, &c.

In the case of *Prigg* vs. *Pennsylvania*, (16 Peter's Rep., 616,) Judge STORY, after showing that the National Government (not the States) is bound to enforce claims for fugitives, through its own proper departments, legislative, judicial or executive, says:

"It is plain, then, that where a claim is made by the owner, out of possession, for the delivery of a slave, it must be made, if at all, against some other person; and, inasmuch as the right is a right of property, capable of being recognized and asserted by proceedings before a Court of Justice, between parties adverse to each other, it constitutes, in the strictest sense, a controversy between the parties, and a case "arising under the Constitution of the United States, within the express delegation of *judicial power* given by that instrument."

The Fugitive act of 1850 clothes the Commissioner with the power of hearing and determining such cases, which the highest authority thus declares to be a *judicial power*; but, even aside from this, the conclusion would seem inevitable. His powers under the law, are not merely acts of a judicial character, such as it is claimed may be exercised by masters in chancery, &c. Masters may report both the law and the facts, but their office is merely *auxiliary*. Their reports are not in the nature of a judgment or decree, such as the decision of the Commissioner, which is "conclusive against the process of any court, judge, magistrate, or person whatsoever," (Act, sec. 6.) He is an officer of the United States, and not of the court which appointed him. The proceedings have all the forms of judicial acts. The Commissioner issues process to the Marshal, who makes return of his acts under it. The parties, claimant and claimed, appear in court by their counsel; the case is heard and argued, and determined according to the law and facts, in a summary manner, and the judgment of the Commissioners is rendered and certified; and, however erroneous or mistaken it may be, it is a conclusive determination, if against the person claimed, of his liberty, without appeal or recourse to any other tribunal. I cannot see how this can be merely a *ministerial* act, such as that of a clerk or sheriff in the exercise of his functions. A ministerial officer is one who performs an act in obedience to a precept issued to him, but the Commissioner acts under the law from his own descretion in a judicial capacity, and is a judge in all but the *name*.

It has been said that it is merely a *preliminary* proceeding. If so, how does that effect its *judicial* character? But, to what is it preliminary? to a further investigation of the case? Not at all. The act plainly contemplates the decision of the Commissioner as final, and conclusive of the master's rights. There remains to be done, nothing but to take him to the place of his alleged escape. He is not committed or held to bail to appear at a higher tribunal. He has been tried and convicted, and his only remedy, if really entitled to his freedom, is at best the right to prove it, perhaps hundreds of miles away from home, without the means of producing his testimony, and with every presumption and every influence against him. What else, then, is the proceeding virtually preliminary to, but slavery for life? A man who is charged with some petty criminal offence, has the benefit of an examination, preliminary to a fair and impartial trial by jury, and with a recourse to the highest courts of the country; but a free man may be charged with being a slave—the property of another man—and, upon the testimony of men whom he has never seen before, or upon their *ex parte* affidavits, taken before a Court of Record, he not being present to cross-examine, or to test their credibility, he may be deprived of his liberty, of everything that may be dearer to him than life, and hurried into slavery, without hope of relief; and this, by the decision of one man—the lowest tribunal, in degree, known to the law. This awful power, this fearful responsibility, I cannot conceive to be merely a ministerial function.

It is said that it is merely a question of extradition, *the delivery of a slave who has escaped from his master*. But that is the very question to be determined.

In Ohio, every man, white or colored, is free until he is proved to be a slave. Color cannot be taken as presumptive evidence of Slavery. "Every presumption must be in favor of liberty." If he is to be deprived of freedom, his claimant must make out a clear case by sufficient testimony, before a competent judicial tribunal.

There is a material difference between the cases of fugitives from justice and fugitives from labor. In the former case, the fugitive is surrendered to an officer, who receives him for the purpose of *trial*. Every opportunity for defence is afforded, and the burden of proof is upon the State. In the latter case, the fugitive, without benefit of trial by Jury, after a summary proceeding before an irresponsible officer, may be given up to the claimant, and, without provision for further trial, consigned to slavery until he can prove his right to freedom. Meanwhile there is no security required for his return to the place from which he is alleged to have escaped; he may be sold, or carried wherever his owner may please.

It is clear then, to my mind, that the powers of the Commissioner, under which a question of such vast importance as freedom or slavery is to be determined, are judicial.

In this view, I am also supported by the opinion of Attorney General CRITTENDEN, given to the President, Sept. 18, 1850—the date of the Fugitive law—in which he considers the powers and jurisdiction of the Commissioner as "*judicial*," "and all the proceedings but so much of orderly judicial authority, interposed between him (the slave) and his owner." He also says that Congress has constituted, by this law, a tribunal with *exclusive jurisdiction, to determine summarily and without appeal, who are fugitives, &c.*

Judge GRIER, in his letter to CHARLES GIBBONS, dated October 25, 1850, says the Act contemplates a trial, and a decision of the Court or Judge, involving questions of law and fact, and the exercise of a judicial power.

Whether the powers of the Commissioner, in criminal cases are judicial, is not perhaps so clear. It has never to my knowledge been decided. Judge CONKLING says: "The power to order the arrest of a citizen, and then of deciding upon the propriety of discharging, committing or bailing him, seems to savor strongly of judicial authority, and to stand in striking contrast to that exercised by the ministerial officer, who merely obeys such order."—*Conkling's Treatise*, 399. But he does not decide the question. The forms of proceeding, however, are strictly judicial. The Commissioner holds a Court, hears parties, hears and determines the matter in question. His powers are those of a justice of the peace, and it is difficult to understand them as being anything else than judicial. In fact, very nearly the same reasoning will apply in this, as in fugitive cases. Criminal cases before the Commissioner, it seems to me, are cases arising under the laws of the United States, and are therefore to be determined by the judicial power. Having seen then, that his powers are judicial, we are next to inquire:

2. Is the Commissioner's tribunal an "Inferior Court," within the meaning of the Constitution?

"A Court is a place where justice is judicially administered."—Co. Litt. 58a. The Judges alone are also called the Court. It requires the presence of a Judge, ministerial officers and parties. The judicial power is to examine the truth of the fact—to determine the law arising upon that fact, and apply the remedy. Courts are either of *record* or *not of record*; of the latter, justices of the peace are an instance. The Commissioner's powers are equivalent to those of a justice of the peace in criminal cases; his jurisdiction is concurrent with that of the Circuit and District Judges in fugitive slave cases; and his authority coextensive with theirs. He holds a Court, and his proceedings are in the forms usual in Courts, although there is no Court established by Congress as a "Commissioner's Court." It is no less a Court, because its jurisdiction is limited. "Some Courts are constituted to inquire only; others to hear and determine,—some in the first instance, others on appeal, &c." 3 Bl. Com. 24.—Commissioners are virtually courts, *not of record*. But it is very doubtful whether Congress meant to establish Commissioners as such inferior courts. They are such only by implication, not being created by express terms. If, however, they are not such, their exercise of judicial power is clearly unconstitutional. Congress cannot vest any portion of the judicial power, except in courts ordained and established by itself. Martin *vs.* Hunters' Lessee, 1 Wheaton 330-1. The *whole* judicial power of the United States must be vested in those courts, *Ibid.* But, if it be admitted that Commissioners are "Inferior Courts," let us see whether they have the requisites of a court. They are to be deemed *Judges*, if their tribunals are courts. The Judge is the essential part of the Court. Their appointment, tenure of office, and compensation, must be the same as those of Judges of the other Courts. The District Courts are "Inferior Courts" under the Constitution. Commissioners are appointed by the Circuit Courts: they receive no commission, nothing, but a certificate of the record, and there is no term of office defined. If they are Judges, they cannot, in accordance with the uniform practice in such cases, be considered "inferior officers, whose appointment may be controlled by Congress—Const. Art. 2, Sec. 2. They ought to be appointed by the President. They are not officers of the Court appointing them, but distinct Courts of themselves: and therefore cannot be removed at the pleasure of the appointing power. Judges of the United States hold their offices during *good behaviour*; that is, for life. They are not "inferior officers," within the meaning of the Constitution. *Ex. parte* Duncan N. Hennen, 13 Peters, 230. It was held in that case, that Hennen, as a *Clerk* of the District Court of the United States, Eastern District of Louisiana, was such an "inferior officer." He was an officer of the Court, and removable at its pleasure. But if the Commissioner is a Judge, and therefore not "an inferior officer," his appointment by the Court is invalid.

But if Commissioners are merely creatures of the Circuit Courts, removable at pleasure, which seems to be the better opinion; if they are not Courts under the Constitution, but merely persons appointed to take bail, affidavits and depositions, and *as such* have judicial power conferred upon them, we have seen that their authority is invalid.

As to compensation.—This is to be received by the Judges *at stated times*, and not to be *diminished* during their continuance in office. But the Commissioner receives no stated salary. He depends upon fees, the amount of which is uncertain, and liable to be altered by act of Congress.

If, then, the Commissioner is a Court, he fails in essential requisites in the manner of his appointment and compensation. If he is not a Court, then his powers being judicial, are unconstitutional. In either case the result is the same.

In conclusion, I wish to say a few words by way of reply to the suggestion that has been made that a Commissioner ought to resign his office rather than undertake to decide constitutional questions. Like every other officer, he is sworn to obey the constitution. It is paramount to all legislative acts. He should be governed by the decisions of higher tribunals, if they exist; but if they do not, he must be guided by his own judgment, and it then becomes his sacred duty to determine the law according to the best of his ability; and most especially in a case involving the question of liberty or slavery for life; in which the judgment, is conclusive and without appeal, and wrong once done, however innocently, would most probably be irreparable. He is the sole judge of the law and the facts of the case,—and why should he refuse to look into the most important point of all—the source of his authority? Moreover, I was not appointed a Commissioner under the Fugitive Slave law; it was passed nearly a year *after* I was appointed. It required me as a Commissioner to do certain acts; which, after very careful investigation and much reflection, I am satisfied I cannot perform. Is not my duty then plain, to decide accordingly? If I could see any necessity for resigning on this account, I would certainly not hesitate to do so. If I saw no legal difficulty in the way, or if the question were decided by the proper judicial authority, it might then become a question with me whether I would not resign rather than continue to be an instrument in the execution of a law which late events have rendered odious and repugnant to the feelings of very many who previously felt it a duty to tolerate, and submit to it.

SAM. S. CARPENTER.

CINCINNATI, June 15, 1854.

A PRODIGY IN AYRSHIRE.—There is at present attending the Hastings school, Darvel, in Ayrshire, a girl, aged between 8 and 9 years, who commenced the study of arithmetic less than a twelvemonth ago. Such are the powers of her memory that she is now able to calculate mentally, in a very few moments, such questions as these: How many seconds in 20, 80, 90, or 900 years? How many ounces in 20, 60, or 100 tons? She can multiply such a line as £894 19s. 11d. by 32, 56, or 96, as cleverly and correctly as any ordinary arithmetician would multiply by 4, 6, or 8. Counts in long division (simple and compound) she divides by short division, or in one line, by such figures as 34, 56, 72, 96, &c., in eight or ten seconds. The first time her teacher, Mr. TARBET, discovered her remarkable abilities was when she was showing him sums multiplied by numbers from 14 to 4,880, which at first he thought she must have worked on the slate below, and then transfered. He alleged as much, which she would by no means admit. He then, to test her, told her to multiply a line of pounds, shillings, and pence, which he gave her, by 72. To his surprise, she multiplied it as fast as any other person could have done by 7. Yet this girl never learned the multiplication table higher than 12 times 12! She can also add up eight or ten lines of pounds, shillings, and pence, by first adding the two lowest lines together, then the third lowest, and so on. When performing these calculations every limb and feature seem at rest. One day lately, the teacher set the door open, and ordered the children to be quiet, as he was going to give her the most difficult count she had ever got. He then told her to walk out into the garden and find out how many moments there were in 900 years. She walked only about ten yards at an ordinary pace, when she told the answer correctly—never having reached the garden. "But," says one of the boys, "she did a far bigger count than that yesterday—the biggest, they say, that ever was done by anybody—she multiplied 123456789 by 987654321, and gave the correct answer in less than half a minute, for the bet of a penny," which she refused to take, because her teacher had forbidden her in the presence of the scholars to calculate large sums at the bidding of any person. On being interrogated as to how he knew whether the answer was correct, the boy replied that two of them had counted it on a slate, and found it correct; and that the figures were so far above hundreds of millions that none of them could read them. The girl's name is MARGARET CLELAND, daughter of GAVIN CLELAND, shoemaker in Darvel.—*North British Daily Mail.*

CAUSES OF THE OBSTINATE DEFENCE OF FORTIFIED CITIES BY THE TURKS.—A very simple cause explains this obstinate defence of fortified cities by the Turks; it is necessity. The whole male inhabitants capable of bearing arms are arrayed in the defence of the place. A city of 30,000 citizens will array on its walls 10,000 warriors, each of whom, trained from infancy to the use of arms, and splendidly equipped with its own weapons of defence, formed at once a valuable soldier. They fight desperately, because, like the citizens of towns in antiquity, they have nothing to hope in the event of capture. The male inhabitants will all be put to the sword, the young women sold for slaves, or swept into the Turkish harem; the entire fortunes of the inhabitants drawn into the coffers of the Sultan or victorious pasha. The commander himself, if he escape death at the hands of the assailants, is almost sure to meet it at those of the Sultan. Misfortune is punished in the same way as misconduct, and no amount of previous skill or valor in defence can save the Governor, who has lost his fortress, from the bowstring. Thus, the Turks in fortified towns make a resolute defence for the same reason that the Russians do in the open field; they have no hope of safety in flight; their only chance is in standing resolutely together.

[*Alison's History of Europe*, 1815-52.

One drawback of Australia, to the fair sex, is the climate—it so tans and "ages" the ladies.

Metropolitan Newspapers—The English Press.

The London *Times*, in the following comments upon the proposition to repeal the *stamp tax* on newspapers, which, as our readers are aware, carries them *free* through the mail, gives some interesting information concerning the condition and relations of the English Press, and suggests views applicable to journalism in this country also:

"Our chief capacity is that of purveyors of information for the benefit of the public, and it is directly in this capacity that we are charged with a heavy impost. And, though Mr. GLADSTONE was certainly right when he argued that *every* tax *must* have its objectionable feature, and that newspapers were at least so much of a luxury as to invite their share of taxation, while fire insurances and other such transactions were so onerously assessed, we must say that we think the point of public instruction might have provided some counterbalance to these considerations. At the same time it ought not to be forgotten that the State does really perform a most essential service in this respect *by carrying periodical publications from one part of the country to another free of charge.* The newspaper stamp was never intended as an equivalent for the postage stamp, nor has the exemption on one side any species of connection with the impost on the other, but it is nevertheless a fact that the State does thus contribute most influentially to the object of popular instruction. Suppose, for example, that such a thing as free postage had never been heard of, and that some fine morning the American packet were to bring us intelligence that the State of New-York or Massachusetts had decided on conveying from any one part of its territories to another, free of charge, and with unlimited privilege of retransmission, any publications which could be defined as containing 'news,' or which were directly devoted to the instruction of the people on all topics calling for public judgment—what would be the effect of such announcement? Would not Mr. BRIGHT stand up in the House and ask whether this extraordinary solicitude of a Republican Government for the education of the people was not a noble example to older States? We are sure he would, and with very good reason. The privilege of free postage is an enormous public benefit, for it gives every man in the kingdom the opportunity of purchasing at his own place of residence, and at a price not enhanced by carriage, any newspaper published at any town in the country, according to the suggestions of his inclination. Mr. BRIGHT alleged in the debate, as a terrible fact, that there were 75 boroughs in the United Kingdom in not one of which there was a newspaper. But this was not a true representation of the case. Possibly there may be that number of towns without a local journal, but we will undertake to say that the metropolitan journals find their way to every one of them in numbers as large and at a cost as small as could be reached by any paper printed on the spot. We think we might add, too, that *the journals thus imported are at least as good a bargain for the purchaser, in respect of their contents, as he would be able to procure from a purely local market.* We cannot but remember that we are chargeable with some egotism in thus speaking; but still, if we range ourselves with our leading contemporaries, not only of the daily but of the weekly press, and request the reader to consider whether any multiplication of local prints could furnish him with a better or a cheaper selection than he thus obtains, we cannot much doubt about the reply. He may get his Protectionist or his Free-Trade newspaper, according to his fancy; he may concentrate his studies upon fashion, or sporting, or literature, or politics, or whatever he pleases, and all this, be it recollected, he may do, through the operation of the free-postage system, *at the smallest possible charge.* As a matter of fact, though the price of a newspaper is 5d., all that is wanted of it is procurable for 1d. One penny will command a perusal of this or any other paper in town on the morning of its publication; the post, as our advertisements constantly inform the public, will deliver them the very next day in provincial towns at 2d. or 3d. each, and there again the same process of perusal and circulation is repeated at a still smaller price than before. We shall undertake to say that, if the fact were ascertainable, it could be proved that every single reader in Mr. BRIGHT'S 75 boroughs had not only his newspaper, but *his penny newspaper* at command. It is not for us, perhaps, to assert that no loss is suffered from such a paper being a metropolitan journal instead of a borough print, but we do humbly think that if a man can read the *Times*, or the *Morning Chronicle*, or the *Morning Herald*, or the *Examiner*, or the *Spectator*, for the charge of one penny, and in his own house, too, he is not very badly served in the way of newspaper supply.

"But this, it will be said, is fostering metropolitan journalism at the expense of local papers. Very possibly, but is that any thing more than is done in a score of other trades by the mere march of civilization and progress? Are not all great productive establishments centralizing themselves in London, or in some imitation of London, and for the plain benefit of the public? No doubt, newspapers are now manufactured almost wholly in the metropolis, but so are books, so is shoe-blacking, so are composite candles, and fifty other things besides. Would Mr. BRIGHT think it very scandalous or deplorable if, from a small borough in which he resided, he were obliged to send to town for his wine, or his tea, or his fish, or his hats, or his coats? We think not, and we suspect, moreover, that he would consider it by no means a bad arrangement if Government charged itself with the delivery of all these first-rate articles at his door carriage-free."

A San Francisco Auctioneer.

The reporter of the San Francisco *News* furnishes that paper with the following report of a speech made by a California auctioneer:

"Ladies and gentlemen, I now have the honor of putting up a fine pocket handkerchief; a yard wide, a yard long, and almost a yard thick; one-half cotton, and t'other half cotton, too; beautifully printed with stars and stripes on one side, and the stripes and stars on t'other. It will wipe dust from the eyes so completely as to be death to demagogues, and make politics as bad a business as printing papers. Its great length, breadth, and thickness, together with its dark color, will enable it to hide dirt, and never need washing. Going at one dollar?—seventy-five cents?—fifty cents?—twenty-five cents?—one bit? Nobody wants it!—Oh! thank you, sir!

"Next, *gentlemen*—for the ladies won't be permitted to bid on this article—is a real, simon-pure, tempered, highly polished, keen-edged Sheffield razor; bran spankin new; never opened before to sun-light, moon-light, star-light, day-light, or gas-light; sharp enough to shave a lawyer or cut a disagreeable acquaintance or poor relation; handle of buck-horn; with all the rivets but the two at the ends of pure gold. Who will give two dollars? one dollar? half a dollar? Why, ye long-bearded, dirty-faced reprobates, with not room enough on your phizzes for a Chinese woman to kiss, I'm offering you a bargain at half a dollar! Well, I will throw in this strap at half a dollar!—razor and strap—a recent patent; two rubs upon it will sharpen the city attorney; all for four bits; and a piece of soap—sweeter than roses, lathers better than a schoolmaster, and strong enough to wash out all the stains from a California politician's countenance, all for four bits! Why, you have only to put the razor-strop and soap under your pillow at night to wake up in the morning clean shaved. Won't anybody give two bits, then, for the lot? I knew I would sell 'em.

"Next, ladies and gentlemen, I offer three pairs socks, hose, stockings, or half-hose, just as you've a mind to call them, knit by a machine made on purpose out of cotton wool. The man that buys these will be enabled to walk till he gets tired; and, provided his boots are high enough, needn't have any corns; the legs are as long as bills, against the Corporation, and as thick as the heads of the members of the Legislature. Who wants 'em at one-half dollar? Thank-ee,

AUCTION SALES.

A DESIRABLE SALE—OF THE BALANCE OF 500 CHOICE AND BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOTS—SITUATED NEAR THE VILLAGE OF NEWTOWN, AND OPPOSITE THE NEW NATIONAL RACE COURSE, ON THE FLUSHING PLANK ROAD, AND ON JUNCTION-AV., WITHIN 100 YARDS OF THE DEPÔT OF THE NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—MARK A. WILKES & CO. will sell as above, on THURSDAY, July 6, at 4 o'clock, on the ground, two hundred Lots, comprising the handsomest section of land ever offered for sale in the vicinity of Newtown or Flushing, being in close proximity to schools churches, good stores coal and lumber yards, &c. Stages from the Williamsburg Ferries pass the property every few minutes throughout the day, and the Flushing Railroad, now in successful operation, conveys passengers from the foot of Fulton-st., New-York, to this property, at a commutation of only $40 per annum. Persons desirous of procuring eligible Building Lots either for the purpose of a location or a profitable investment, will find in this sale a very favorable opportunity. Every lot will positively be sold without reserve. The terms of sale will be unusually favorable.

For lithographic maps of the property, and more full and accurate information, application may be made to MARK A. WILKES & CO., Auctioneers, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., room No. 18.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

AT "WAVERLEY" ON THE HIGHTS—Only one mile directly back of Hoboken Ferry—ONE HUNDRED BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOTS AT AUCTION. A. J. BLEECKER will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, July 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, one hundred building lots, beautifully situated on the Hights, only one mile directly back of Hoboken ferry. This place is to the West side of the City what Brooklyn Hights is to the East side, possessing same advantages and conveniences, commanding a splendid view of the City, the Bay, the Narrows, and the surrounding country for many miles. To those desirous of obtaining a splendid location for a residence, or wishing to make an investment, this property offers advantages which cannot be excelled; in short, it may be said to be City Property, combining beauty of location with convenience and close proximity to the City, the time required to reach it from the City Hall being the same as in going to 23d-st. Terms easy. Title indisputable. For maps and particulars apply at A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer.

CLOSING SALE AT FORT HAMILTON OF CHOICE AND SPACIOUS VILLA SITES, ON FRIDAY, July 7, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the ground.—J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer.—These beautiful lots consist of the balance of those remaining unsold, and embrace some of the most sightly and commanding situations at Fort Hamilton. The lots are large, containing from three to eighteen City lots, many of which are most beautifully shaded with forest trees, and have an extensive view of ocean, bay, and country scenery unsurpassed in the world. The sale will be positive to close a copartnership. The Railroad leading from the Brooklyn ferries will be extended to Fort Hamilton the present year, thus rendering this property most accessible by land as well as by water. The steamboat Nonpareil leaves Pier No. 3 at 10 A. M., and 1 o'clock P. M. Passage tickets gratis. Terms easy. Title unquestionable. For maps, free passage tickets, &c., apply to J. W. BARKER, J. C. SANDERS, or J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer, No. 3 Nassau-st., near Wall-st.

A. M MEEWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, BROTHER & CO.—Sixtieth New-York trade sale, to be commenced on TUESDAY, August 15, 1854, Books and Stationery simultaneously. B. B. & CO. announce the Fall trade sale of Books, Papers, Stationery, Stereotype Plates, &c., for the above date, which it will be observed, is earlier than heretofore), and solicit consignments therefor. To insure an early distribution of the catalogue, it is important that particulars for the printing should be furnished not later than the 10th of June, at which date it will go to press.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—THURSDAY, July 6th, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 113 Nassau-st., cabinet furniture, sofa frames, upholstery materials, rosewood pianofortes, gilt-framed French plate mirrors, 200 engravings, battle scenes in Russia and Turkey, elegant parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture of every style. Particulars in *Courier and Express*. The trade, hotel-keepers and country merchants are invited, as the sale will be positive to pay advances.

WM. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.—J. H. BARTLETT will sell, on WEDNESDAY, July 5, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., a choice lot of Furnival's white granite ware; N. E. Glassware, all kinds; Rockingham, Britannia and cutlery ware, in lots, from the shelves, and in packages to suit purchasers.

WATER COOLERS AND ICE.

KEEP COOL—WATER COOLER! WATER COOLER!—The largest assortment of this article manufactured and kept constantly on hand in lots to suit purchasers. A liberal discount made to wholesale dealers. The above is superior to many others in style and workmanship. Dealers would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. For sale at Nos 272 and 274 Pearl-st., by BENHAM, WHITNEY & CO

ICE, ICE, ICE.—The Knickerbocker Ice Company have taken the old established depôt, No. 2 Furman-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton Ferry, formerly occupied by the Crystal Lake Ice Co. All orders left at the office No. 2 Furman-st., or No. 190 West-st., corner Desbrosses, and No. 388 West-st., corner Christopher-st, will be promptly attended to. JOHN D. ASEOUGH & CO.

COOLERS, COOLERS, WATER COOLERS.—Just what everybody wants, and proved to be the best article made, being particularly adapted for use in offices, stores, vessels, and private houses, &c. Made in different sizes and variety of finish at No. 258 Pearl-st., next to United States Hotel.

FURNITURE.

DESKS, DESKS, DESKS.—Double and single counting-house desks from 3 to 8 feet; office desks of every variety from $3 to $100; office chairs and stools from 3s. to $15; pigeon-hole cases from 6 to 50 holes; office tables from 3 to 10 feet—at the Office Furniture Store, No. 55 Ann-st. Desks for banks and offices made to order.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Buyers of this fashionable style of furniture are solicited to examine the stock at the salesroom and factory of S. H. WARWICK, No. 62 White-st., three doors west of Broadway. N. B.—The trade and shippers supplied as usual.

CAUTION.—All persons making, using or selling Sewing Machines, not made or sold by the following licensees, will commit their interest by examining the recent decision of the United States Court, stopping the use of Singer's Sewing Machines (so called) in Massachusetts. Printed copies may be had free at my office, or by mail, by forwarding a postage stamp. Also copies of the recent decision of the Commissioner of Patents *refusing a patent to Wm. Gibbs*. My claim is fully sustained against all persons making, selling, or using Sewing Machines by whatsoever name called, having one or more needles with the eye near the point, for the purpose of passing a loop of thread through the article to be sewed, unless purchased of my licensees, viz.:

GIBBS, WILSON & Co.....New-York.
GROVER, BAKER & Co.....New-York.
A. BARTHOLF.....New-York.
A. B. HOWE.....New-York.
AMERICAN MAGNETIC SEWING MACHINE CO.....New-York.
DORCAS SEWING MACHINE CO.....New-York.
J. R. NICHOLS.....Boston, Mass.
T. J. RYAN.....Boston, Mass.
W. HURT.....Boston, Mass.
HOOD, BARTELL & Co.....Worcester, Mass.
Messrs. WOOLDRIDGE, KEENE & MOORE.....Lynn, Mass.
WELLS & HAYNES.....Springfield, Mass.

Charles A. Durgin has no longer a license to make, use, or sell Sewing Machines under my patents. It has been revoked and surrendered. No persons will be licensed who infringe the patents of other licensees, and an advance payment of $1,000 on account will be invariably required of those taking a license. ELIAS HOWE, Jr., Patentee of the original Sewing Machine, No. 305 Hanover-st., Boston, and No. 305 Broadway, New-York.—May 1, 1854.

ADAMS & CO.'S EXPRESS FOR CALIFORNIA, OREGON, SANDWICH ISLANDS AND WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA, per steamers ILLINOIS, NORTH STAR and PROMETHEUS, on WEDNESDAY, July 5. Office No. 59 Broadway. Our next Express for California, Oregon, Sandwich Islands, Callao, Lima, Valparaiso, &c., by the Panama Route, will be dispatched per U. S. Mail steamer ILLINOIS, on WEDNESDAY, July 5, at 2 o'clock P. M., and at 3 o'clock P. M. same route, by the fine sailing Express by the line of sailing steamer NORTH STAR. Our next regular Express by the Nicaragua Route, will also go forward same day per steamer PROMETHEUS, at 3 o'clock P. M. All these Expresses will be in charge of Special Messengers. Freight received until 12 o'clock, and Money Packages until an hour before steamer's departure. No package should exceed 54 cubic feet measurement, or weigh more than 125 pounds. As by a recent order of the Secretary of the Treasury, foreign goods may now be transferred in Bond, *viâ* the Isthmus of Panama to California, we are now prepared to take packages of proper weight and size from warehouse, and transport them by Express in Bond, and deliver them at any port in California or Oregon at customary Express rates.

ADAMS & CO., No 59 Broadway.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That I have revoked and made null and void the power of attorney dated July 29 1851, made by me to MARCUS A. ROOT, empowering him to sell and dispose of rights to use my patent, issued by the United States of America to me for an improvement in taking DAGUERREOTYPE PICTURES, and dated January 21, 1840; and have also revoked and made null and void all powers of attorney (if any) made by said Root under said power of attorney, and neither said Root or any substitute or substitutes (if any) appointed by him, has any power or authority whatever to sell or dispose of any rights under said patent nor any power or authority to act in my name, or for me in any way or manner whatever. JOHN A. WHIPPLE.

HOUSE-WARMING AND VENTILATING WAREROOM, No. 406 Broadway, New-York.—We invite the attention of Builders and the public generally to our splendid assortment of House Warming, Ventilating and Cooking Apparatus, comprising several new patterns of PARLOR STOVES, RANGES, &c., combining economy, durability and efficiency. We are prepared to warm and ventilate in a superior manner all classes of public and private buildings upon the most reasonable terms. A complete assortment of every article in our line constantly on hand, and for sale wholesale and retail. Riggdwam Company, GEO. L. CANNON, Agent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS for all parts of the world, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. JONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for every State in the Union, No. 13 Warren-st., corner Broadway. N. B.—Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE, TO RENT, OR EXCHANGE FOR COUNTRY OR CITY PROPERTY—A new house, filled in with brick, containing 11 rooms, with barn, &c. &c., and from 5 to 10 acres of arable and woodland, 1 mile above McComb's dam, (Harlem River) and ¼ mile west from Morrisania, to and from which cars leave 37 times during the day for the City. The land is high, picturesque and healthy, on a line with High Bridge, 10 miles from City Hall, and of easy access at all times of the year. The cars advertise to Harlem four 5 cents, and the 3d, 3d, 6th and 8th av. railroads are soon to be completed to Harlem River. Apply to

T. H. LANE, left stairs, No. 52 Wall-st.

HOUSE AND 2 LOTS FOR SALE OR TO LET—On very easy terms, at the beautiful village of Clarcsonville, half an hour's ride from New York, a new 2-story house containing 8 rooms with 2 lots, for the low price of $1,400—on very easy terms. Also a house and lot for $450 Apply to J. PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st., from 7 to 10 o'clock.

YONKERS RESIDENCE FOR SALE, ON THE HUDSON.—Price $4,000.—For sale at Glenwood, on Ravine-av, fronting the river, one of the prettiest residences on the Hudson; consisting of an Italian cottage, containing 10 rooms, with marble mantels, grates, &c. House new and clean. Possession given immediately. Within one minute's walk of the Glenwood Railway Station. A fine view of the Hudson from Staten Island to Tappan Bay, giving a range of more than thirty miles of the most beautiful portion of the river, may be had with the naked eye. Location very healthy. For a view of the premises and all particulars, apply to J. C. WICKER, Real Estate Agent, Yonkers.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—An elegant country seat at New-Rochelle, beautifully situated on Centre-av., having a fine view of Long Island Sound and surrounding country, fifteen minutes' walk from steamboat landing, and ten from Railroad depôt. Lot 80 by 400 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No 2 Pine-st., New-York, or J. G. HORTON, near the premises, New-Rochelle.

COTTAGES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two elegant cottages on Seely-st., Windsor Terrace, Flatbush Omnibuses run through Seely-st. hourly, to Fulton Ferry. Also, store and dwelling, corner of Vanderbilt-st. and Coney Island plank-road, with stable and 8 lots of ground. Apply to E. BELKNAP, No. 62 Wall-st.

MANSION HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE MANSION HOUSE and grounds of the late Gideon Lee, situated within two miles of the village of Geneva, On'ario County, N. Y. This place is replete with every convenience for a gentleman's family. The garden and orchards are filled with the finest kinds of fruit—there are over two hundred choice Pear trees, a variety of Peach, Plum, and Cherry; also, a good table grape orchard; small fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, and currants in abundance. Water is forced up by a hydraulic ram to a reservoir on the top of the house, whence it is conveyed to a bath-room, kitchen, and to two fountains, one in the middle of the flower garden, and one in front of the house. There is a trout pond at the foot of the garden, fed by springs, a billiard-room, and outhouses of various kinds; a lawn of ten acres in front of the house contains a grove of Elm trees, mountain-ash, horse chestnut, &c., &c. The house and grounds command a fine view of the Lake and surrounding country. To any one who has seen the place, description is unnecessary, and any one desiring to see it can do so by applying on the premises. Terms made known on application to JOSEPH FELLOWS, Geneva; D. W. LEE, No. 29 Ferry-st., N. Y.; JAMES H. WOODS, No. 7 Nassau-st., N. Y.

HUDSON-PARK, FORTY MINUTES FROM THE CITY—Comprises 100 acres, beautifully situated, half a mile above H. R. R. Station at Spuytenduyvil Creek. Some of the sites on this property afford extensive and picturesque views, unsurpassed by any on the Hudson River. The property is offered in lots from half an acre to 10 acres. It is intersected by broad avenues, rendering every part easy of access. Restrictions to prevent nuisances or the erection of buildings of an inferior class will be contained in all conveyances of this property. As a convenient and desirable location for gentlemen's residences, it is considered superior to any other in the vicinity of the City that has now offered for sale. Fifty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent. for a term of years. A road from the Point or Railroad Station is now being made through this property to Yonkers, and extensive improvements upon the estate and in the neighborhood are in progress. For maps and further information, apply to D. B WINTON, No. 5 Tryon-row, opposite the City Hall.

YONKERS PROPERTY FOR SALE—Situated in the most beautiful and growing part of Yonkers' village; house and lot 75 feet front by 125 feet, handsomely laid out having carriage house, etc.; a well of excellent water, a fine cistern, from which water is brought into the kitchen; house new and very convenient, built in the best manner. Also, the ground adjoining, running to Hudson River Railroad, making a front on Union-place 400 feet by 125 feet; central from either depôt. Three to five minutes' walk, with commanding prospect of the Hudson, New-York Bay and City. Persons wishing to purchase are solicited to call and see for themselves. Terms made known on the premises. T. BELL, Union-place and Warburton-av.

FARMS FOR SALE.—Fifty farms for sale at $1 25 per acre, on five, years' credit, and stock furnished on shares, if desired, to industrious, temperate, Protestant families who understand farming, and who prefer being independent in the country, to being exposed in the City to poverty and destitution. Apply from 4 to 5 o'clock, P. M., at No. 33 Broadway, front room, 2d story.

LOTS IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE—On the easy payments of $6 per month. Only 5 lots left of those desirable lots in the 9th Ward of Brooklyn, near Fulton-av., and in the midst of vast improvements. If applied for immediately will be sold cheap, and on the above very easy terms. The lots lie level, and are clear from rock or swamp. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st., 7 to 1 o'clock.

BUILDING SITES FOR SALE AT FORDHAM.—Seven handsome building plots, from five to fifteen acres each, one-fourth of a mile from above Fordham depôt, east side. Inquire at No. 42 Chatham-st.

HORSES FOR SALE—One pair fine bay carriage horses, 6 and 7 years old, full blood Morgans, warranted kind and sound; one Black Hawk horse, out of Morgan mare, 6 years old, kind and sound, fine saddle horse and showy; also, 12 milch cows. F. W. WALKER, Littleton, Morris Co., N. J., 3¼ miles from Morristown.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE.—One 10 foot engine lathe swings 18 inches; one 6 horse power steam engine, 6½ cylinder, 20 inches stroke just from the manufacturers, for sale by AARON SUTTON, No. 34 Cedar-st.

DRY GOODS.

MANTILLAS, SHAWLS.—LYONS & JONES Union House, No. 277 Hudson-st., between Canal and Spring-st., are offering great bargains in Mantillas of the latest Paris styles, from $2 to $10, one-half of the Broadway prices! Crape Shawls, 20 per cent. below the regular prices.

CHINA PLAID SILKS—3-4 wide, for Summer dresses, 5s. a yard.

LAWNS, NEWEST STYLES—Full colors; only 1s. and 1s. 6d per yard.

BAREGES, TISSUES—And a variety of other DRESS GOODS, recently imported, remarkably cheap.

LACE CURTAINS—$4 50 per pair.

QUILTS—$2 each; a large invoice of Lace Mitts, 4s. to 8s a pair.

DRESS GOODS.—SPRING STYLES.—BOOTH & TUTTLE, No. 146 Broadway, offer to the trade a large and varied stock of Dress Goods of new and approved fabrics and designs. They have now open a great variety of styles of Portsmouth and English lawns, jaconets and organdies, of patterns not before exhibited. Ginghams and gingham lawns, plaid and striped silks, plain barèges of every shade and quality. Grenadines and tissues, plain delaines plain and plaid de bages, plaid and plain poplins, barege de laines, fine Chili cloths, English prints, in a great variety of new styles, to which together with a large stock of Hamilton and Manchester de laines of improved design they invite the attention of cash and short-time buyers BOOTH & TUTTLE, No. 146 Broadway, cor. Liberty.

NEW SUMMER GOODS.—J. BECK & CO have received per late arrivals a beautiful assortment of new French Goods, consisting of silks, foulards, shawls, mantillas, barèges, grenadines, crape de Paris, jaconets, organdies, calicoes, ginghams, de laines, embroideries, laces, linens, muslins, hosiery, gloves, &c., &c., and which they are now offering at greatly reduced prices at No. 355 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—STRAW GOODS, HATS, &c.—THOMPSON & ROESLER have removed to No 14 Maiden-lane, immediately opposite their former place of business (premises heretofore occupied by Messrs. A Journeay, Jr., & Co.,) and offer for sale at low prices a general assortment of straw goods, hats, &c., for cash or approved paper.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GOLD WATCHES, DIAMOND PINS, BROOCHES, &c.—Together with a rich assortment of Silver and Plated ware.

GOLD WATCHES, from.....$20 to $300
SILVER TEA SETS, from.....120 to 500
PLATED TEA SETS, (double plated) from.....12 to 60

All our goods are warranted to be as represented; should they prove otherwise the money will be refunded. Silver equal to Coin. SQUIRE, LANDER & CO., No. 97 Fulton-st.

INDEPENDENT SECOND WATCHES.—Very fine independent second and quarter-second watches, for timing horses, in gold and silver cases, double and single time, for sale at less than usual prices, wholesale and retail. G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

PATENT LEVER WATCHES.—Fine English patent lever watches, in gold and silver cases, full jeweled and plain, fine time-keepers, for sale, wholesale and retail, at less than usual prices G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

CHRONOMETER WATCHES.—Very fine pocket chronometers which run without any perceptible variation, for sale at less than usual prices, wholesale and retail. G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

JURGENSEN WATCHES.—Splendid Jurgensen watches, levers and chronometers perfect time-keepers, for sale, very low, wholesale and retail. G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

COOPER WATCHES.—Gold Cooper duplex and lever watches, some in hunting cases, splendid time-keepers, for sale very low, at wholesale and retail, by G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY having greatly enlarged their works and improved the quality of their product, are prepared to execute orders for their superior Paints. Their White Zinc, which is sold dry or ground in oil, is warranted pure and unsurpassed for body and uniform of whiteness. A method of preparation has recently been discovered which enables the Company to warrant their Paints to keep fresh and soft in the kegs for any reasonable time. In this respect their Paints will be superior to any other in the market. Their Brown Zinc Paint, which is sold at a low price, and can only be made from the zinc ores from New-Jersey, is now well known for its protective qualities when applied to iron or other metallic surfaces. Their Stone Color Paint possesses all the properties of the Brown, and is of an agreeable color for painting cottages, depôts, out buildings, bridges, &c. Dealers supplied on liberal terms, by MANNING & SQUIER, Agents New-Jersey Zinc Company, removed from No 45 Day-st. to 165 Washington-st., New-York.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and its most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers can, with confidence, depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 82 Water-st.

THE BOOT AND SHOE STORE FOR TENDER FEET.—The exclusive Boot and Shoe Establishment, where particular attention is paid to the manufacture of Pannus Corium, or Leather Cloth Boots and Shoes, for those who suffer excessive pain from corns, bunions, or tenderness of the feet, has just been removed to the northwest corner of Broadway (No. 489) and Broome-st., by Mr. ISAAC E. TATE, who formerly kept his manufactory adjoining the City Hotel, near Howard-st. Since the change of location, Mr. Tate has associated with him JOHN BEEBE, the originator of that wonderful article called Pannus Corium, for making Boots and Shoes which will render the feet cool and comfortable. Its qualities for use in hot weather, surpasses any material in the world. Mr. Tate has earned the title of "Napoleon of the Boot and Shoe business," and, with his skillful partner, merits the same liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the past twelve years. The largest stock of every description of Boots Shoes Gaiters and Pumps, can always be found on hand, or may be speedily made to order, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children. Don't forget the number, 489 Broadway.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET AT ELIZABETHTOWN, N.J. for the Summer or year, a comfortable, retired, shaded country mansion, with plenty of fruit; convenient to New-York City by railroad and steamboat. Address, Box No 19, Elizabethtown Post-Office.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET—A country place, one quarter of a mile from Harlem Railroad and Williams' Bridge, Westchester County, consisting of a dwelling house, ice house, barn, and from five to ten acres of land. Inquire at No. 42 Chatham-st.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE.—The four-story Store, No. 61 Cortlandt-st., situated between Greenwich and Washington sts., being in good order, will be leased for a term of years, if desired, and possession given immediately. The first floor and basement and first loft will be let separately, if desired. The premises can be seen, and further information given, by applying to D. MAGIE, No. 35 Wall-st., in basement

STORE TO LET IN CORTLANDT-STREET.—The large store, No 10, near Broadway; one of the best locations in the City for business; can be had for a term of years with shelving and other fixtures. Apply on the premises.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the Second story of Appleton's Building corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE TO LET—No. 8 Park-place, now occupied by Sun, with a lease for three years Possession given immediately. LAMPORT BLAKEMAN & LAW.

SHOP TO LET.—A fine large shop with power, in Yonkers, 33x40 feet, first floor, and near the steamboat dock and railroad depôt. Apply to W. H. ANDERSON, Yonkers, or J. BURNES, No. 192 Broadway.

STEAM POWER.—Rooms to let, with steady steam power, in the new buildings, Nos. 7, 9 and 11 Canal-st., between Centre and Elm-sts., running through to Walker-st. Apply to J. GAUDU, Engineer, on the premises

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SONS, No. 108 Cliff-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—With well lighted rooms. Apply to J. H. & G. WALKER, Nos. 180 and 182 Centre, corner of Hester-st.

OFFICES TO LET—The offices No. 122 Nassau-st. 2d floor, front, recently occupied by us. Also, offices at No. 119 Nassau-st, rooms No. 3 and 34, 2d floor, adjoining our office. These offices are all quite desirable ones, and are well calculated for any light business. Apply at room No. 2 at No. 119 Nassau-st.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.

BOARDING-HOUSE TO LET.—A first-class boarding-house, in 27th-st., first door from Broadway. Apply to H. M. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 11 Madison-square, north side.

APARTMENTS TO LET—In 30th-st, to small respectable American families without children. Inquire of PHILIP TEETS, No. 424 4th-av.

ROOMS TO LET—With steam power. Apply to DIETZ BROTHERS & CO., No. 134 William-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of THOMAS HUNT & CO., in this City, and in the city of Manchester England, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Office of liquidation is removed from No. 22 Williams, corner of Platt, to Nos. 30 and 32 Barclay-st. The parties are authorized to use and sign the name of the firm for that purpose only.

THOMAS HUNT.
WM M RICHARDS.
I P ROGERS.
T. D VAILL.
JOS. S. KENDALL.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of RICHARDS, HAIGHT & CO., and 32 Barclay-st., New-York, and in Manchester, England, for the purpose of conducting a general importing and commission woolen business.

WM. M. RICHARDS.
EDWARD HAIGHT.
T. D VAILL.
J. S. KENDALL.
GEORGE FLAGG.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of OTIS & BENNETT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books of the firm will be settled at the store of J. S & P. M. OTIS. Either of the parties will sign in liquidation.

J. SANDFORD OTIS,
PIERSON M OTIS,
GEORGE A. BENNETT.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned will continue the manufacture and jobbing of boots and shoes exclusively, under the firm of J. S. & P. M. OTIS, at No 38 Dey-st.

J. SANDFORD OTIS,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1854. PIERSON M. OTIS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned has associated with him Mr. ANDREW J. MERRY, and will continue business at the old stand, No. 270 Greenwich-st., under the firm of ARCHER & MARTIN.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1854. W. A. ARCHER.

HATS, CAPS, FURS, &c.—The undersigned would solicit the attention of country merchants and others to examine their new and varied assortment of Summer goods—Hats, Caps, &c.—which they are now offering at greatly reduced prices. Dealers wishing to purchase on the most favorable terms will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. The undersigned would further state that this is the oldest hat store in the street, having been established for upwards or forty years. A great deduction for cash. ARCHER & MARTIN,
No. 270 Greenwich-st., near Warren.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership recently existing between WM. E. CHURCHILL, HAZEL ON WALKLEY and FREDERICK A. GEBHARD, under the firm of CHURCHILL, WALKLEY & GEBHARD, is dissolved by the death of Mr. GEBHARD, whose interest is transferred to the surviving partners, who are authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WM. E. CHURCHILL and HAZELTON WALKLEY have associated with them Mr. REUBEN M. JOHNSON, and will continue the Dry Goods Jobbing business at Nos. 151 and 153 Broadway, under the firm of CHURCHILL, WALKLEY & JOHNSTON.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1854.

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership between ROBERT D. WEEKS and JAMES W. UNDERHILL was dissolved on the 16th of June last, by the death of ROBERT D. WEEKS. EDWARD A. WEEKS and JAMES W. UNDERHILL have this day entered into copartnership, and will continue the business as heretofore, under the firm of WEEKS & CO.

EDWARD A. WEEKS,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1854. JAMES W. UNDERHILL.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing in the name of GODWARD, THOMPSON & CO., No 6 Vesey-pl., foot of Vesey-st., West Washington Market, New-York, is this day dissolved. All persons are forwarned against making any contracts whatever with any one person of said copartnership or any other person on their account, or paying any debts, dues or demands to any other person on their account, excepting to the subscriber. Call at No. 6 Vesey-place. ISAAC N. WOODWARD.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1854.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ÆOLIANS, MELODIONS, PIANOS, AND MUSIC.—HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S Premium Grand and Square Pianos, and Æolians with entire iron frame, overstrung scale, patented suspension bridge, which are factory prices. Single Reeds, $60, $75, $100, $120, and $135; Double, $150 and $175.

Second-hand Pianos, at $40, $75, $90, $125, and $150. Pianos and Melodions to rent.

New Music published daily. Dealers will find it for their advantage to select from our extensive catalogue, which we supply at the lowest rates. Retail customers, who purchase music an ounting to 50 cents, will be furnished with a free ticket to the Crystal Palace or Barnum's Museum.

BERRY & GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODIONS.—The undersigned take pleasure in announcing to their numerous friends and the public generally that they have leased and refitted the well-known warerooms heretofore occupied by E G. Bradbury, and will keep constantly on hand a large and splendid assortment of the very best Pianos to be found in the market, to which the attention of purchasers is most respectfully invited. Second-hand Pianos for sale and to rent.

G. F. BRISTOW, MORSE & CO.,
No. 423 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES—$30 to $100 less than common price. One 6½ octave for $190, one do. $210, one 7-octave for $225, $400. All warranted to give perfect satisfaction or the purchase-money refunded. Second-hand Pianos very low for cash. One 7-octave for $170, one 6-octave $70, one do. $50, one $25, one $20. Also, music thoroughly taught. R. GONZALES, No. 205 7th av., near 24th-st.

REMOVAL.—J & C FISCHER have removed their Wareroom from No 178 Greenwich-st. to their new Manufactory, Nos 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th st., between 9th and 10th-avs, New-York, where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of Pianos, with all the best modern improvements made under their own supervision, and warranted to stand any climate. Also, Pianos with the Æolian attachment. Piano-fortes tuned, repaired, or taken in exchange.

PIANOS WHICH ARE PIANOS.—IMPORTANT NOTICE.—THOMAS H CHAMBERS invites purchasers to call at his old established warerooms, No 365 Broadway, and examine his piano-fortes, which never fail to give perfect satisfaction, as his numerous patrons will testify. These instruments contain all the latest improvements, and are warranted to stand the action of any climate, having been thoroughly tested, and are preeminent for their durability, tone, touch and elegance of finish. Call, see and be convinced. No. 365 Broadway.

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODIONS—Of every variety, from $45 to $150, suitable for the parlor, lecture room, lodge room, or small church. Believing them to be better in tone, more durable and better finished than those of any other make, we have accepted the agency, and keep for sale only those manufactured by PRINCE & CO.

WILLIAM HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, opposite the Park, sole agents for PRINCE & Co.'s celebrated Melodions.

A. W. LADD & CO'S First Premium Piano-fortes, with a large assortment of new and second-hand instruments at great bargains. We wish to call attention to our GRAND DIAGONAL PIANO, with new Grand Action which has no superior in all the points which constitute a perfect instrument. LINCOLN & THOMPSON, Sole Agents, No. 441 Broadway.

CARHART'S MELODIONS, GUITARS, AND VIOLINS, of superior tone and finish, for sale at great bargains. Melodions tuned and repaired. J. S. CLARK, Agent, No 265 Broadway, opposite the Park.

CRYSTAL PALACE FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—HAZLETON & BROTHERS offer at their manufactory and warerooms, No. 209 Centre-st., their approved Piano-fortes, in plain or ornamental cases. Musicians and dealers supplied on the most liberal terms.

FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM SCALES.—We invite the attention of the business world to the superiority of these scales over every other description of weighing machines now in use. Their plan of construction is philosophical and simple. The employment of two levers, with a single beam, is the most simple arrangement practicable in a compound platform balance. The workmanship is perfect, the bearings are broad knife-edges, placed on parallel lines, and these rest on polished steel surfaces, so dressed and levelled that the knife-edge bearings rest equally through their whole length; and in every point, skill and fidelity have obviated all tendency to derangement or wear, thus securing the perfect and permanent accuracy of the instrument. These Scales have been subjected to the severest tests on all the principal railroads in the United States and England, and in every branch of business throughout the world; and their uniform accuracy and great durability have gained for them the reputation of being the standard from which there can be no appeal. By the recent enlargement of our works, and by the introduction of new and valuable machinery, we are enabled to offer our Scales at greatly reduced prices. Counter Scales, very exact, for the retailer. Sold and warranted by

FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 89 Water-st., New-York.

REFINED SUGARS AT REDUCED PRICES.—Bright yellow Sugar 3c. 6d. for 7 lbs. White do. 4c. Sparkle white 4c. 9d., Brown sugar from 3c. 3d. to 3c. 7 lbs. Also new crop Teas and family groceries, wholesale and retail at the lowest cash market prices, at FOWLER'S, No. 1 and 438 Greenwich-st.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION—By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. Twentieth edition, 250 pp. 25s. Price $1. Years of suffering, of mental and physical anguish, to many an affectionate wife, and pecuniary difficulties to the husband might have been spared by timely possession of this work. It is intended especially for the married, or those contemplating marriage, as it discloses important secrets which should be known to them particularly. Here, also, every female—the wife, the mother—the one either budding into womanhood, or the other in the decline of years, in whom nature contemplates an important change, can discover the cause, symptoms, and the most efficient remedies, and the most certain mode of cure in every complaint to which her sex is subject.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, Ohio.

DAYTON, May 1, 1853

DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, No. 129 Liberty-st.

MY DEAR SIR: My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of her great anguish and suffering, some months before and during her confinement—every successive one more and more debilitating and prostrating her, and putting her life in imminent danger, and which was; on the last occasion, despaired of. I supposed this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. At this time (now about two months) I heard your book highly spoken of, as containing some matters reaching to my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife, on learning that the great discovery of M. M. Dasoneaux provided a remedy. Hopeless a prospect for me which I little conceived was possible. But for this, ere another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave, and my children both motherless.

It is, of course, impracticable to convey more fully the serious subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage. For sale at No. 222 Broadway, No. 2 Astor House, by DEWITT & DAVENPORT, and at the publishing office, No. 12 Liberty-st., New York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile, also, T. F. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transferred by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or box No. 1,224, New-York Post-office. A pamphlet of sixteen pages, more fully explaining the contents of the book, will be forwarded to any lady or gentleman who may desire it, free of expense, to any part of the United States, by addressing as above

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Eleventh Edition—345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction.

NEW-YORK CITY—BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following Directory contains the names of prominent Houses in each line of business.

DRY GOODS.

Importers and Jobbers in Foreign Silks.
SOWER, McNAMEE & CO (Imp. & Job.,) 113 Broadway.
A. HARRIS & CO. (Imp's and Job.) 9 and 11 Park-place.

French, Swiss and German Dry Goods.
AUGUST WETTER (Importer).....19 Broad-st.

Duncles Linens, Sail Duck, &c.
CAMERON & BUTT (Importers).....14 Broad-st
WM. BRAND & CO. (Importers).....43 and 44 Pine-st.

Laces, Millinery Goods, Embroideries and Trimmings.
GILDEMEISTER & NEUSTAEDTER, (late William Neustaedter) 36 and 38 Vesey-st., up stairs.
S. STAHLHEIM & CO. (Importers).....69 Broadway.

Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Berlin Wool, Fringes, Gimps, Tassels, Buttons, &c.
ROHLSAAT BRO'S (Importers and Jobbers).....46 John-st
CHAS FEICKERT.....37 Dey-st.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO. (Imp. & Manf. 29 Warren-st.
C. B. HATCH & CO. (Impt's and Man's) 97 William-st.

Clothing and Furnishing Goods at Wholesale.
HANFORD & BRO.....39 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

Architects.
F. DIAPER.....49 Wall-st.
JOHN W. RITCH.....543 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

Agricultural Warehouse.
R. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st.

Average Adjuster and Insurance Broker.
WALTER E. JONES, Jr.....99 Wall-st.

Architects.
GEO. CARSTENSEN & CHS. GILDEMEISTER..(City and Rural Architecture,) 348 Broadway.
H. DANIELS (Landscape Gardener).....321 Broadway.

American and Foreign Rubber Goods.
UNION INDIA RUBBER CO., Manufactory 41 John-st.

American Soap Company.
Manufacturers Superior Family Soaps...394 Washington-st.

Advertising Agents.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.
INGERSOLL'S.....250 South-st
From 300 to 500 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again.

Ballard's Premium Hair Dye.
The cheapest and best. For sale or applied. O. M. BALLARD'S Improved Hair Dye...223 Broadway, up stairs.

Brokers, Bill or Note.
D. McFARNUM.....6 Jauncey Court, Wall-st.
GEO. C. SMALLEY.....66 Wall-st.

Bond and Stock Brokers.
WETMORE ROBERT & CO. (Sth Brok's.), 79 Beaver-st.

Booksellers and Publishers.
A. S. BARNES & CO. (National School Series)..51 John-st.

Britannia and Plated Ware, Cutlery, Japannery, &c.
J. & C. BERRIAN (Wholesale and Retail Dealers) 601 Broadway, Cooking Utensils, Tin, Wood and Willow Ware, Refrigerators, Meat Safes &c.

Blacking and Inks.—Dunlop's Vegetable.
G. G. EVERSMITH, (sole Proprietor,) Manufacturing Emporium, 14 Gold-st., New-York. Tin boxes and Canisters in endless variety by machinery, superior to the best, cheaper than the cheapest; also Druggists tin ware in general.

Carpetings.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY.....379 Broadway.

Druggists.
KINSLEY & DARLING (Wholesale Dealers) 62 Vesey-st.

Daguerreotypes.
J. GURNEY.....349 Broadway.
The oldest and most extensive in the United States.

Defiance Salamander Safes, and Goffin's Defiance Locks and Cross Bars.
ROBT. M. PATRICK (Manufacturer).....108 Pearl-st.

Dying Establishment.
BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., Staten Island Fancy Dying Establishment, 9 John-st., New-York.

Engravers, (Wood.)
J. W. ORR (the best work done here.).....75 Nassau-st
W. HOWLAND.....329 Broadway, above Astor-House.

Encaustic Tiles and Garnish Chimney Tops.
MILLER, TAYLOR & CO. (Imp. & Manf.) 279 Pearl-st.

Expresses, Shipping Merchants.
EDWARDS, SANDFORD & CO. (Foreign)..36 Broadway.

Engravers, (Card.)
J. N. GIMBREDE.....388 Broadway, and 8 Metropol'n Hotel.
HICKS & OFFLICK, (late Hyatt & Cornell,) 339 Broadway, corner of Walker-st.

Lithographers.
GEORGE HAYWARD.....120 Water-st.

French Window Glass.
J. H. POILLON & CO. (Importers).....34 Barclay-st.

Fishing Tackle.
J. B. CROOKE & CO. (Impt's and Manu's).....50 Fulton-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.
WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & H. Jackson & Sons;) 391 Broadway, one door above 19th-st.

Grindstones.
J. S. WHITNEY & CO....4 South, and 56 Washington-sts

India Rubber Shoes, Whips, Clothing, Balls, &c.
NEWARK INDIA RUBBER Manuf. Co. 59 Maiden-lane.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, etc.
C. S. LITTLE, (Imp. & General Dealer) 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.
JOHN S. WILLARD.....440 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

Law Booksellers and Publishers.
BANKS, GOULD & CO.....144 Nassau-st.

Lightning Rods.
A. M. QUIMBY & SON...132 East 27th, and 119 Nassau-sts.

Insulated Lightning Rods.
LYON Manufacturing Co., Insulate Lightning Conductors for buildings and ships, (Otis' Patent).....343 Broadway.

Lamp and Gas Fixtures.
DEITZ, BRO'S & CO. (Manufacturers).....136 William-st.

Mahogany and Rosewood.
E. & C. W. HOUGHTON (Oil Fancy Goods) 90 Walker-st.

Musical Instruments, Strings, &c.
F. ZORAH & CO. (Importers).....97 Maiden-lane.
CARGILL & CO. (Impt's and Manuf.)....47 Maiden-lane.
BRUNO & WEISSENBORN & CO., Importer and Manufacturer, 3 Maiden-lane.

Needles, Fish-hooks and Fishing Tackle.
THOS. H. BATE (Importer and Manuf.)...35 Maiden-lane.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.
EUGENE ELY.....75 Fulton-st., 3d door below Gold

Paints, Oils, &c.
RAYNOLDS & DEVOE.....108 Water-st.

Glass—Plate, Window and Picture.
F. HOPKINS & BRO'S (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.

Paper Warehouses.
C. W. FIELD & CO. (Wholesale Dealers).....11 Cliff-st.
DUNCAN, LEWIS & BARTOW.....161 William-st.

Planished Tin and Japanned Ware.
HODGETTS, TAYLOR & HODGETTS.....150 Water-st.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, &c.
B. M. SEGEE, (Imp and Manuf.) cor. 12th-st. 529 Broadway

Sewing Machines.
AM. MAGNETIC SEWING MACHINE CO. 397 Broadway

Ship Bread and Crackers.
ERASTUS TITUS & CO.....283 Washington-st
EPH. TREADWELL & SONS....275 Washington, and 244 Front-sts.

Toys and Fancy Goods.
J. AHLBORN & CO.....36 Maiden-lane, and 29 Liberty-st.
J. W. HOLBERTON (and Importer).....43 Maiden-lane.

Window Frames, Doors, Sashes and Blinds.
J. FROTHINGHAM & CO. (Manufact'rs)..61 Beekman-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-street.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated Journals of the United States and Canada, that they are enabled to make the saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise conspicuously at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

FOUR VALUABLE FARMS FOR SALE.—At Chatham Summit and New-Providence, N. J., three miles distance from each other. The distance to Summit, or to the Summit Depôt, is about one hour from New-York or 12 miles from Newark on Morris and Essex Railroad. The villages both are growing rapidly—desirably located, and decidedly healthy,—the soil pleasant for tilling, a little rolling—though by no means rough. New-Providence has a Post-office, several stores, a hotel and two churches, &c. Summit has a Post-office and daily mail, stores, a new Episcopal Church, &c., improving rapidly. The Passaic River extends near all of the above Farms to and beyond New-Providence, making it valuable for fishing, &c. The Farms consist of, viz.: 26, 40, 80 and 100 acres of the best land, probably in the State of New-Jersey, all under fence and all the necessary out-buildings, a good supply of water, fruit, ornamental trees, &c. Prices, $3 000, $5,000 and $6,500. Easy terms. Examine the property and obtain a bargain. Apply to M. DANIELS, No. 176 Market-st., Newark, N. J., or S. EDDY, No. 63 Wall-st., New-York.

Also, a beautiful country seat, situated on Hackensack Road, East Newark, being two miles from Newark, and eight from New-York, 50 acres of choice land, with a large Cottage house and all the necessary out-buildings, all in complete order, with fine gardens of fruit and ornamental trees, grape &c. The situation is high and healthy, affording a clear view of Newark Bay, Bergen and the surrounding country. Apply as above.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Known as Oakwood Hill, on the east side of the Passaic River, three miles north of Newark and eight miles from New-York by an excellent Macadamized road. The house stands on a commanding elevation overlooking the river and valley of the Passaic, in the midst of about nine acres studded with several hundred full-grown forest trees of various sorts. It is large and commodious, 50 feet front, and 3 stories high, thoroughly built and in excellent order—containing besides parlor, library, dining-room, pantries, &c., on the 1st floor, 13 rooms on the second and third floors, many of them of large size. Outbuildings of every sort: ice-house, (filled,) laundry, gardener's house, stables, grange, granary, fowl-house, &c. There are about 32 acres of land attached to the place, brought at great expense to a high state of fertility. An orchard containing 30 varieties of the choicest apples. A garden of four acres stocked with every variety of the choicest fruits. The whole slope of the Passaic, above and below this place, is occupied with beautiful country residences, and the society in the neighborhood is of the most desirable character. Whether it is one of the most desirable places for one who desires a beautiful country residence within an hour of New-York. Price moderate. Terms easy. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st., E. M. ATWATER, McDougal-st., near corner Houston, or of the subscriber on the premises, C. S. HENRY.

MRS ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER—Is not a hair dye, and contains no deleterious ingredients. It never fails to restore the hair, however gray, to its original color, and at the same time to strengthen and restore the sight, however weak. If applied according to directions, the hair will retain its original color during life. It operates by invigorating the skin, muscles, nerves, blood vessels and roots of the hair; prevents the hair from falling, cures baldness, removes and prevents dizziness, headache, perspiration of the head, dandruff, scald-head, or any eruption of the head. Restorer $1 or $2 per bottle. Once properly tried for a year. Balsam, 37½ cents per bottle For sale at the Principal Depôt, No. 356 Broome-st., corner Elizabeth-st.; No 199 Bowery, Nos. 165, 192, 273 and 511 Broadway, No. 10 Astor House, No. 17 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PURE OLD PALM SOAP.—For chapped hands of the face, bath use, and for children. Being made of a vegetable oil, it is very healing and emollient in its properties. It can be had in small packages of six cakes each, of respectable grocers and druggists generally, or at the manufactory of C. HULL & SONS, No. 109 Chief-st.

Read CHILTON'S certificate: "Having tried the Old Palm Soap manufactured by J. C. HULL & SONS, I can recommend it as being an excellent quality of Toilet Soap. The healing properties of Palm Oil, which are well known, must render this Soap preferable to Castile Soap, for the same uses. JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist."

PIANOS, PIANOS, PIANOS.—ELY & MUNGER, Manufacturers and dealers, beg leave to call the attention of purchasers to their extensive and varied assortment of Piano-fortes, comprising all the different styles of cases, and warranted equal to any in the United States for durability, and consequently for standing in tune—as also of power, depth and sweetness of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange for new ones. Pianos also sold, payable by installments, to suit purchasers. New and second-hand Pianos on all sizes to let by the month or quarter. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.
ELY & MUNGER, No. 321 Broadway.

INSOLVENT.—Application for the discharge of JEROME B. FELLOWS from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of Part 2, Title 1, Chapter 5, of the Revised Statutes. Creditors to appear before Hon. WELCOME R. EBBE, City Judge, at his Chambers, in the Court of Sessions' building in the Park, in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of September, A. D. 1854.—Dated, New-York, June 27, 1854.
je28-law15w W* JNO. R. BRADY, Attorney.

FIVE COUNTRY PLACES FOR SALE.—Within an hour's ride of the City, by Harlem Railroad, and near a depôt. One of 10 acres, for $5,500; one of 13 acres, for $8,000; one of 18 acres, for $9,000; one of 65 acres, for $13,000; and one of 65 acres, with furniture and stock, for $15,000. Apply to W. WAR D, No. 159 Broadway.

SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York, ss.—THE PEOPLES' BANK of the City of New-York against GEORGE WEBB.—Summons for money demand on contract. (Com. pot ser.)—To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 43 Wall-st. in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twelve hundred and sixty-three dollars and twenty-six cents, with interest from the 25th day of February, 1854, on eight hundred and eighty-nine dollars and sixty-eight cents, and on three hundred and seventy-three dollars and fifty-eight cents, from the 1st day of March, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June 22, 1854.
EDWARD C. DELAVAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 26th day of June, 1854. je21-law6w W*

SUPREME COURT.—County of New-York.—WILLIAM B. LAWTON against LOUIS NEWSTADT.—To LOUIS NEWSTADT, defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, the 23d day of June, 1854, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 157 Broadway, in the said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and sixty-nine dollars, with interest from the 31st day of July, 1853, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June 4, 1854.
E. & E. F. BROWN,
je7-1aw6w W* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS I. KELLY against JULIA KELLY.—To JULIA KELLY: You are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City and County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 25 Madison-st., in said City and County, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, May 29, 1854. GEORGE D. DOWLING,
m 31-law8w W* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—JACOB H. SACKMANN against JOHANN CH. LOUIS LEIVE—Summons for relief—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1854, and serve a copy of your answer on me at my office, No. 181 Fulton-st., in the city of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service thereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 26, 1854. DANIEL TREMBLEY,
je28-law6w W* Plaintiff's Attorney

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN P. HALLMAN, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN F. CLARK, late of the town of Pishkill, in said County, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, executor of said estate, at his office, No. 150 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next, or in default thereof, their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment, by said executor, out of said estate.—Dated this 19th day of May, 1854.
my17-law6m W* HORACE HOLDEN, Executor, &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLOTT M. OLCOTT, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, STEPHEN UNDERHILL, at his office in Joralemon-st., near Court-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 27th day of October next.—Dated April 18, 1854.
STEPHEN UNDERHILL,
THOMAS A. MORRISON, } Executors.
ap19-law6m W* GERRIT SMITH,

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE F. BURKMAIER, late of the City of New-York, cloth dresser, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of STILWELL & SWAIN, No. 11 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the thirteenth day of December next.—Dated New-York, the twentieth day of June, 1854. ELIZABETH A. BURKMAIER,
Administratrix, &c. of
je21—law6m W GEORGE F. BURKMAIER, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH SHIELS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their office, No. 220 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of September next.—Dated New-York the 21st day of March, 1854.
JAMES WIGGINS, } Executors.
JACOB A. LONG, }
mh28-law6m W*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES BOYLAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of John McIntosh, No. 162 West 16th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of September next. Dated New-York, the 6th day of March, 1854.
JOHN McINTOSH, } Executors.
FELIX BOYLAN, }
mh8-law6m W*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT A. THOMPSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 455 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 7, 1854. ALBERTA A. THOMPSON,
Administratrix.
mh8-law6m W*

KINSLEY & DARLING'S DRUG HOUSE—No 62 Vesey-st., near Greenwich, New-York.—Choice Medicines, Chemicals, Oils, Perfumery, &c., low for cash.

Cream Tartar,	Bath Brick,	Indigo,	Alcohol,
Carb Soda,	Sal Soda,	Matches,	Camphene,
Castile Soap,	Saleratus,	Spices	Lamp Oil,
Olive Oil	Arrow Root,	Extracts,	Paints, &c.

for druggists, grocers, bakers, confectioners, dyers, &c.

ENGINEER'S AGENCY.—The undersigned offer for sale Steam Engines and Boilers of various sizes, both new and second-hand; is prepared to buy and sell on commission all articles connected with steam engineering Specifications and plans furnished for mining machinery mills, locomotive, steamers, &c., &c. Agents for Ashcroft's Steam Gauges, for Falinometres, Wire Rope, Hy Jacks, &c. CHAS. W. COPELAND,
Consulting Engineer, No. 64 Broadway,

THE SHIP TIMBER BENDING COMPANY of New-York, are now prepared to supply chip-builders, at short notice, with timbers of white oak and chestnut for frames of vessels, adapted to the moulds as furnished by the builders, at the following prices, viz.: Timbers 16 feet long.—White oak—5 inches square, per piece; $2; 6 do. do., per piece, $2 88; 7 do. do., per piece, $3 32; 8 do. do., per piece, $3 78; 9 do. do., $6 48; 9 by 10 inches, per piece, $7 20. Chestnut—5 inches square, per piece, $1 94; 6 do. do., per piece, $2 64; 7 do. do., per piece, $3 60; 8 do. do., per piece, $4 70; 9 do. do., per piece, $5 94; 9 by 10 inches, per piece, $6 60. The intermediate sizes, from 5 inches square to 9 by 10 inches, will be furnished at pro rata prices. In the foregoing measurements the requisite amount of moulding size is allowed for beveling. The Company is also prepared to supply cabinet makers, piano-forte makers, chair makers, joiners, &c., with timber for the various purposes, bent to any desired curve or shape; also, to furnish light and heavy timbers, bent to any shape, for carpenters' and builders' use. The Company is also prepared to sell bending machines, with the rights to use them, of five different sizes, viz.: Class A, for timber 18 inches square; class B, for timber 12 inches square; class C, for timber 9 inches square; class D, for timber 6 inches square; class E, for furniture. Applications can be made at the works at Green Point, or at the office of the Company, No. 7 Wall-st.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS FOR SALE.—The building recently occupied as a School House, and lot No. 465 High, near Nesbit-st., Newark, N. J. The building is nearly new, being 50 by 80, and in every way a substantial brick building.—would answer well for a church or academy, or might be converted into or would be sold for a factory. The lot is 60 by 143 deep, with good well on the lot.—the location is one of the best.

Also, for sale in Newark, N. J., a beautiful and retired residence situated on the hill near the residence of Thomas V. Johnson, Esq., on it are a two-story dwelling house, with two story kitchen and front Piazza, commanding a view of the city, the bay, river and surrounding country. The lot is 60 by 150 feet deep, running from street to street, with privilege of private park in the front. Price, $5,500. Easy terms. For each of the above apply to M. DANIELS, No. 176 Market-st., Newark, N. J., or S. EDDY, No. 63 Wall-st., New-York.

BANK NOTICE.—ATLAS BANK—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 8, 1854.—In pursuance of the act entitled "An act to provide for a final distribution of the funds held by the Superintendent of the Banking Department belonging to the creditors of insolvent banks and bankers," passed April 10, 1850, notice is hereby given to the holders of the outstanding circulating notes of the ATLAS BANK, Clymer, Chautauque County, that said notes must be presented at this Department for payment within six months from this date, and that any of such circulating notes which shall not be presented within that time (the specified), will cease to be a charge or claim upon the funds of said Bank remaining in the hands of the Superintendent. The holders of said notes will receive (75) seventy-five cents on the dollar for all the notes of said Bank secured by stocks and real estate, and (97) ninety-seven cents on the dollar for all notes secured by stocks only, on presenting the same to this office. [je14-law6w W] D. B. ST. JOHN, Sup't.

EAST RIVER BANK, JUNE 30, 1854.—The President and Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of three and half per cent. on the capital stock, payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 11th July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th July.
WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK.—The first Annual Election for Directors of this Bank and for three Inspectors of the next ensuing Election will be held at the Banking House, corner of 8th-av. and 23d-st. on MONDAY, the 10th day of July next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P.M. CHAS. SANFORD, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 29, 1854.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Very pleasant rooms, single or in suite, furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board, at No. 223 19th-st., a few doors east of 1st-av. Modern improvements in the house. Reference required.

BOARDING.—At No. 32 Clinton-place, West of and near Broadway. An elegant suit of two or more rooms on the second floor, suitable for a family. Also, other desirable rooms to let permanently or transiently. Best reference required and given. House a remarkably cool one.

BOARDING.—And an elegant suite of furnished rooms, consisting of a parlor and two bedrooms, with closets adjoining, on the first floor, just vacated, at No. 84 East 23d-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Delightful location, overlooking one of the largest and finest gardens in the city. House about three minutes' walk from the South or Wall-st. Ferries Married or single gentlemen can obtain furnished or unfurnished rooms with board. Unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 56 State-st., near Henry.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY—Three minutes' walk from the ferry. A few gentlemen and their wives, and a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with elegant rooms, and full or partial board, at No. 85 Washington-st.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—Pleasant rooms for the Summer but a short distance from the ferry, at Mrs. VALENTINE'S, No. 16 Essex-st.

SUMMER BOARD AT ISLIP, L. I.—SELAH STRONG, late keeper of Fire Island Lights, has taken the extensive new Hotel erected by Captain Chapman, for the accommodation of boarders and travelers. The rooms are large and airy, and every effort will be made to accommodate and please all who visit this house. Boats are always in readiness to convey those desirous of visiting the Five Islands, the Ocean Bathing Grounds, and the favorite Fishing Grounds of the great South Bay. Passengers by railroad will diverge at Thompson Station, where stages are always prepared to convey passengers to this house. For further information apply at No. 85 Beaver-st.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE—The subscriber can accommodate a few families for the Summer months in his large mansion near Glen Cove, and families wishing to procure a delightfully retired situation with all the comforts a large farm-house can afford, with large and airy rooms, will do well to call and view the premises. Steamboats *Croton* and *George Law* leave Fulton Market-slip every afternoon at 3½ and 4½ o'clock. H. VALENTINE'S stage at the landing will convey passengers to the house.
CHAS. UNDERHILL.

COUNTRY BOARD—RIVER SIDE HOUSE—Carmansville, foot of 152d-st., on the North River, near the Railroad depôt. Trains stop six times a day each way Good rooms for families or gentlemen. Good stabling. Apply to Mrs. GOODRIDGE, on the premises.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A few families can be accommodated with board at a farm-house near Glen Cove, L. I. The house is new, with commodious, airy rooms, situated immediately by the water, with conveniences for sea-bathing, &c., and surrounded with shady walks and drives. Communication by stage, morning and evening, with the steamboats at Glen Cove. For particulars inquire of ALBERT H. COCKS. No. 151 Bowery.

ROOMS WANTED IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—Within five minutes' walk of the ferries, in a private family, where no other boarders will be taken, for a gentleman and his wife, two unfurnished rooms, connected by doors, with board for the lady and permission for the gentleman. Reference required. Address M. L. D., office of this paper, stating location and terms, which must be moderate.

ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD—On second floor, in suite or separate. Also, furnished rooms to either married or single gentlemen, at No. 290 West 29th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., opposite Chelsea-square.

TO GENTLEMEN.—Agreeable rooms to let, large and small, furnished or unfurnished, in suites or separately. Hot, cold, and shower baths in the house. No. 27 Bond-st., New York.

PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET—With or without board. Apply at No. 190 Atlantic-st., within five minutes' walk of South Ferry, Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—At No. 101 Schermerhorn-st., near Smith-st., 10 to 15 minutes' walk from the ferries. Handsome suites of rooms, or single rooms can be obtained. The house is commodious, and as pleasant in its location as any in Brooklyn.

BOARD—Full or partial, with neatly furnished rooms, can be had in the first-class house No. 79 Sands st., Brooklyn.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BEHIND THE SCENES.—LATEST EDITION.—LADY BULWER'S NEW BOOK—DEDICATION.—To the great—and will be greater—AMERICAN NATION, who all, in "going ahead" in the mighty race of Social, Moral, Scientific, Literary, Political and Artistic Emulation, never forget that a sound heart is the best screw propeller that the vast engine of Progression can have, this volume is dedicated by their friend and admirer,
THE AUTHOR.

JUST PUBLISHED.
PERSONS AND PICTURES FROM ENGLISH AND FRENCH HISTORY. By HENRY WM. HERBERT, Esq. 12mo., muslin; $1 25.

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The delicate beauty of the style, with a certain fineness of sentiment, indicates a feminine pen, while the truthful perception of character and vigor of description which mark the volume, would do no discredit to a writer of either sex.

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In these days, when cares gather about us, we are ready to welcome a volume by Hood as the best antidote we can have. Verily, for him that knoweth a human heart on earth, too, which often touches the heart as well as the imagination, Hood has left no successor.—*Albany Express.*
KIGGINS & KELLOGG, Publishers,
No. 88 John-st.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—Upon that work of the Recovery of Poland, of which the widely and favorably known author, J. N. KRYCZYNSKI, is no need of any comments, because the thing is very well known to every American as well as European. What has produced this work? History points out the year 1846. And what was there in the favorable efforts for the author to bring out a new edition of it, remodelled to the time in which we live, when he has been making it for six years continually? There is no use to make the effort, because this work is prevented. It can never appear in this way. It seems to be not propitious to a portion of the Polish family, for the aim is at the whole and therefore from this day Mr. KRYCZYNSKI will not call upon our fellow-citizens for a subscription of this work, but only he will call on them for his own support; and we must support him, even without the strong claim which he has for it from certain reasons, upon the American people, and while this being a single instance in our country, but not the only one of this character among us—he will ask the trifling sum, the price of his work, to be signed by each on his list, because he wishes at a future time, if he survives the restoration of his country, to return that to all those who will so do. He does not desire to be rich; he has no esteem for riches; but he must live: and however he has gained a name and mind, his influence is apparent. He has gained a separate and independent existence. In short, he will call as usual, personally, upon our fellow-citizens, to that end where he expects civility and kindness from those upon whom he may call, and which is no more nor less than for their own respect, as he has a considerable number of respectable letters from our City besides a great number of other names from the several States he has visited, among whom there are many of the highest American character.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY FOR JULY—COMMENCING THE FOURTH VOLUME—IS NOW READY.—It contains twenty interesting articles, several by distinguished writers, accompanied with a finely-engraved portrait on steel, of the author of "The Potiphar Papers."

As a magazine it has no superior, and being thoroughly American and entirely original, should have a national circulation.—*Danville Herald.*

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Hartford Republican.

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G. P. PUTNAM & CO., Publishers, No. 10 Park-place.

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No 107 Fulton-st., New-York.

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BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, June 6, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the MERCHANTS' BANK, of Chautauque County, at Mina, in said County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.
e19,'53-law3y W D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

TO WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS.—The adjourned sale of Machinery, consisting of two sets of cards, jacks, 220 spindles, looms, willow and picker, and other articles indispensable to wool manufacturers, will take place at Little Falls, 4 miles from Paterson, N. J., on TUESDAY, July 11, at 1 o'clock.

COMSTOCK HOUSE—Avon Springs, Livingston County, New-York.—This house has been thoroughly repaired and fitted for the season. It will now accommodate an increased number of visitors. The grounds attached have been much enlarged and improved. The house is now open for the reception of company. O. COMSTOCK.

RAILROADS.

FARE REDUCED.—GREAT WESTERN MAIL ROUTE—SIXTY MILES DISTANCE SAVED OVER ANY OTHER ROUTE BY STEAMBOAT ON THE LAKE TO CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—(Carrying the Great Western United States Through Mail).—Passengers can be ticketed through to all points West and Southwest, either by the New York and Erie Railroad, Hudson River Railroad, People's Line Steamboats, or Harlem Railroad, connecting at Buffalo with the low-pressure steamboats EMPIRE STATE, J. WILSON, Commander; SOUTHERN MIC

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COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen.....MONDAY, July 4.

The Board of Aldermen held the first meeting of the month this evening.

Present—Alderman Lawrence in the chair, and all the members.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Petitions were presented and referred as follows:

By JAMES CRAWFORD, for the Secretary, &c., to lay out Fifth-avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets.

By Alderman POWERS, for the Secretary, &c., to lay out Fifth-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets.

By Alderman FOWLER, for the Secretary, &c., to lay out Second-avenue, between Eighty-second and Eighty-third streets.

By Alderman FOWLER, for the Secretary, &c., to lay out Third-avenue, between Eighty-second and Eighty-third streets.

By Alderman FOWLER, for the Secretary, &c., to lay out Fourth-avenue, between Eighty-second and Eighty-third streets.

By Alderman FOWLER, for the Secretary, &c., to lay out Fifth-avenue, between Eighty-second and Eighty-third streets.

By Alderman FOWLER, for the Secretary, &c., to lay out Sixth-avenue, between Eighty-second and Eighty-third streets.

By Alderman FOWLER, for the Secretary, &c., to lay out Seventh-avenue, between Eighty-second and Eighty-third streets.

By Alderman FOWLER, for the Secretary, &c., to lay out Eighth-avenue, between Eighty-second and Eighty-third streets.

By Alderman FOWLER, for the Secretary, &c., to lay out Ninth-avenue, between Eighty-second and Eighty-third streets.

By Alderman FOWLER, for the Secretary, &c., to lay out Tenth-avenue, between Eighty-second and Eighty-third streets.

By Alderman FOWLER, for the Secretary, &c., to lay out Eighty-second-street, between Second-avenue and the East River.

By Alderman FOWLER, for the Secretary, &c., to lay out Eighty-third-street, between Second-avenue and the East River.

By Alderman FOWLER, for the Secretary, &c., to lay out Eighty-fourth-street, between Second-avenue and the East River.

By Alderman FOWLER, for the Secretary, &c., to lay out Eighty-fifth-street, between Second-avenue and the East River.

By Alderman FOWLER, for the Secretary, &c., to lay out Eighty-sixth-street, between Second-avenue and the East River.

By Alderman FOWLER, for the Secretary, &c., to lay out Eighty-seventh-street, between Second-avenue and the East River.

By Alderman FOWLER, for the Secretary, &c., to lay out Eighty-eighth-street, between Second-avenue and the East River.

By Alderman FOWLER, for the Secretary, &c., to lay out Eighty-ninth-street, between Second-avenue and the East River.

By Alderman FOWLER, for the Secretary, &c., to lay out Ninetieth-street, between Second-avenue and the East River.

By Alderman FOWLER, for the Secretary, &c., to lay out Ninety-first-street, between Second-avenue and the East River.

By Alderman FOWLER, for the Secretary, &c., to lay out Ninety-second-street, between Second-avenue and the East River.

By Alderman FOWLER, for the Secretary, &c., to lay out Ninety-third-street, between Second-avenue and the East River.

By Alderman FOWLER, for the Secretary, &c., to lay out Ninety-fourth-street, between Second-avenue and the East River.

By Alderman FOWLER, for the Secretary, &c., to lay out Ninety-fifth-street, between Second-avenue and the East River.

By Alderman FOWLER, for the Secretary, &c., to lay out Ninety-sixth-street, between Second-avenue and the East River.

By Alderman FOWLER, for the Secretary, &c., to lay out Ninety-seventh-street, between Second-avenue and the East River.

By Alderman FOWLER, for the Secretary, &c., to lay out Ninety-eighth-street, between Second-avenue and the East River.

By Alderman FOWLER, for the Secretary, &c., to lay out Ninety-ninth-street, between Second-avenue and the East River.

By Alderman FOWLER, for the Secretary, &c., to lay out One-hundred-and-first-street, between Second-avenue and the East River.

By Alderman FOWLER, for the Secretary, &c., to lay out One-hundred-and-second-street, between Second-avenue and the East River.

By Alderman FOWLER, for the Secretary, &c., to lay out One-hundred-and-third-street, between Second-avenue and the East River.

By Alderman FOWLER, for the Secretary, &c., to lay out One-hundred-and-fourth-street, between Second-avenue and the East River.

By Alderman FOWLER, for the Secretary, &c., to lay out One-hundred-and-fifth-street, between Second-avenue and the East River.

By Alderman FOWLER, for the Secretary, &c., to lay out One-hundred-and-sixth-street, between Second-avenue and the East River.

By Alderman FOWLER, for the Secretary, &c., to lay out One-hundred-and-seventh-street, between Second-avenue and the East River.

By Alderman FOWLER, for the Secretary, &c., to lay out One-hundred-and-eighth-street, between Second-avenue and the East River.

By Alderman FOWLER, for the Secretary, &c., to lay out One-hundred-and-ninth-street, between Second-avenue and the East River.

By Alderman FOWLER, for the Secretary, &c., to lay out One-hundred-and-tenth-street, between Second-avenue and the East River.

By Alderman FOWLER, for the Secretary, &c., to lay out One-hundred-and-eleventh-street, between Second-avenue and the East River.

By Alderman FOWLER, for the Secretary, &c., to lay out One-hundred-and-twelfth-street, between Second-avenue and the East River.

By Alderman FOWLER, for the Secretary, &c., to lay out One-hundred-and-thirteenth-street, between Second-avenue and the East River.

By Alderman FOWLER, for the Secretary, &c., to lay out One-hundred-and-fourteenth-street, between Second-avenue and the East River.

By Alderman FOWLER, for the Secretary, &c., to lay out One-hundred-and-fifteenth-street, between Second-avenue and the East River.

By Alderman FOWLER, for the Secretary, &c., to lay out One-hundred-and-sixteenth-street, between Second-avenue and the East River.

By Alderman FOWLER, for the Secretary, &c., to lay out One-hundred-and-seventeenth-street, between Second-avenue and the East River.

By Alderman FOWLER, for the Secretary, &c., to lay out One-hundred-and-eighteenth-street, between Second-avenue and the East River.

By Alderman FOWLER, for the Secretary, &c., to lay out One-hundred-and-nineteenth-street, between Second-avenue and the East River.

By Alderman FOWLER, for the Secretary, &c., to lay out One-hundred-and-twentieth-street, between Second-avenue and the East River.

By Alderman FOWLER, for the Secretary, &c., to lay out One-hundred-and-twenty-first-street, between Second-avenue and the East River.

By Alderman FOWLER, for the Secretary, &c., to lay out One-hundred-and-twenty-second-street, between Second-avenue and the East River.

By Alderman FOWLER, for the Secretary, &c., to lay out One-hundred-and-twenty-third-street, between Second-avenue and the East River.

By Alderman FOWLER, for the Secretary, &c., to lay out One-hundred-and-twenty-fourth-street, between Second-avenue and the East River.

By Alderman FOWLER, for the Secretary, &c., to lay out One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-street, between Second-avenue and the East River.

By Alderman FOWLER, for the Secretary, &c., to lay out One-hundred-and-twenty-sixth-street, between Second-avenue and the East River.

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By Alderman FOWLER, for the Secretary, &c., to lay out One-hundred-and-thirty-first-street, between Second-avenue and the East River.

By Alderman FOWLER, for the Secretary, &c., to lay out One-hundred-and-thirty-second-street, between Second-avenue and the East River.

By Alderman FOWLER, for the Secretary, &c., to lay out One-hundred-and-thirty-third-street, between Second-avenue and the East River.

By Alderman FOWLER, for the Secretary, &c., to lay out One-hundred-and-thirty-fourth-street, between Second-avenue and the East River.

By Alderman FOWLER, for the Secretary, &c., to lay out One-hundred-and-thirty-fifth-street, between Second-avenue and the East River.

By Alderman FOWLER, for the Secretary, &c., to lay out One-hundred-and-thirty-sixth-street, between Second-avenue and the East River.

By Alderman FOWLER, for the Secretary, &c., to lay out One-hundred-and-thirty-seventh-street, between Second-avenue and the East River.

By Alderman FOWLER, for the Secretary, &c., to lay out One-hundred-and-thirty-eighth-street, between Second-avenue and the East River.

By Alderman FOWLER, for the Secretary, &c., to lay out One-hundred-and-thirty-ninth-street, between Second-avenue and the East River.

By Alderman FOWLER, for the Secretary, &c., to lay out One-hundred-and-fortieth-street, between Second-avenue and the East River.

By Alderman FOWLER, for the Secretary, &c., to lay out One-hundred-and-forty-first-street, between Second-avenue and the East River.

By Alderman FOWLER, for the Secretary, &c., to lay out One-hundred-and-forty-second-street, between Second-avenue and the East River.

By Alderman FOWLER, for the Secretary, &c., to lay out One-hundred-and-forty-third-street, between Second-avenue and the East River.

By Alderman FOWLER, for the Secretary, &c., to lay out One-hundred-and-forty-fourth-street, between Second-avenue and the East River.

By Alderman FOWLER, for the Secretary, &c., to lay out One-hundred-and-forty-fifth-street, between Second-avenue and the East River.

By Alderman FOWLER, for the Secretary, &c., to lay out One-hundred-and-forty-sixth-street, between Second-avenue and the East River.

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By Alderman FOWLER, for the Secretary, &c., to lay out One-hundred-and-forty-eighth-street, between Second-avenue and the East River.

By Alderman FOWLER, for the Secretary, &c., to lay out One-hundred-and-forty-ninth-street, between Second-avenue and the East River.

By Alderman FOWLER, for the Secretary, &c., to lay out One-hundred-and-fiftieth-street, between Second-avenue and the East River.

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By Alderman FOWLER, for the Secretary, &c., to lay out One-hundred-and-seventy-first-street, between Second-avenue and the East River.

By Alderman FOWLER, for the Secretary, &c., to lay out One-hundred-and-seventy-second-street, between Second-avenue and the East River.

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By Alderman FOWLER, for the Secretary, &c., to lay out One-hundred-and-seventy-fourth-street, between Second-avenue and the East River.

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By Alderman FOWLER, for the Secretary, &c., to lay out One-hundred-and-eighty-second-street, between Second-avenue and the East River.

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By Alderman FOWLER, for the Secretary,

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 873. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

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Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 5.

In Executive Session to-day Mr. SLIDELL moved for a consideration of the proposition for the withdrawal of our preventive squadron from the coast of Africa. Mr. SEWARD moved to lay that motion on the table. After some discussion, without taking action, an adjournment took place.

Mr. MCKEON's chances for the District Attorneyship are rising again. Mr. WESTBROOK is desponding. S.

The Churchwell and Cullom Affair.

Special Correspondence to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 3, 1854.

Mr. CHURCHWELL, of Tennessee, has published a card denying that he drew a pistol during the difficulty which occurred in the House between him and Mr. CULLOM a week or two ago, and he sustains his statement by letters from several fellow members, who say they did not see him draw a pistol, although it is evident from these witnesses, even, that he *was armed*, and attempted to draw his weapon. With no unkind feelings towards Mr. CHURCHWELL, and not the slightest disposition to do him injustice, but with the view of justifying my original statement on this subject, I beg leave to submit that Mr. CHURCHWELL is hardly a competent witness as to the precise progress towards using his weapon he made when in a state of great excitement; that his being armed at all in the House, under the circumstances, would seem to indicate a predetermination to use the weapon; that a man can always find a thousand persons who will honestly swear they *didn't see* him do a thing, for every one that will prove he *did*, and that the statement that Mr. CHURCHWELL drew his postol—never publicly denied until now—was made at the time of the occurrence by several gentlemen upon the floor, who certainly *thought* they saw the act, and also by gentlemen in the gallery directly over the exciting scene. While thus justifying myself, I do not wish to be understood as casting the slightest reflection upon Mr. CHURCHWELL's word; but the forgetfulness which led him to the commission of an act for which he felt an apology due to the House, he must admit, was not favorable to any certain recollection of what he *did* do at that time. S.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 5.

A letter was read from Mr. ATCHISON, requesting Mr. BADGER to preside to-day. Agreed to.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition from the voters of Portsmouth, N. H., and of Anderton, Mass., praying for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law.

The House resolution correcting the clerical error in the act granting a register to the steamer *El Paraguay*, by a new name, reported and passed.

Mr. NORRIS reported a bill making an appropriation for repairs of the Long Bridge over the Potomac.

Mr. MASON offered a resolution directing inquiry as to constructing buildings for the Custom-House, Post-Office, and Court-Room at Wheeling, Virginia. Adopted.

Mr. MASON offered a resolution calling for correspondence by the American Minister at Brazil, respecting the seizure of an American vessel and imprisonment of an American citizen by the authorities of Brazil. Adopted.

The bill establishing a line of mail steamers between San Francisco and Shanghai, touching at Japan and the Sandwich Islands, was taken up. It was then passed—Yeas, 22; Nays, 13.

YEAS—Messrs Allen, Badger, Bell, Brodhead, Cass, Clayton, Cooper, Dixon, Dodge of Wis., Fessenden, Gwin, Hamlin, Johnson, Jones of Tenn., Pratt, Rockwell, Rusk, Seward, Stuart, Wade Walker, Weller.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Bayard, Bright, Brown, Butler, Chase, Evans, Gillette, Hunter, Mallory, Mason, Petit, Williams.

The bill authorising the Alexandria and Washington Railroad Company to construct and extend their road over the Long Bridge and through Washington City, to connect with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was taken up.

Mr. BRIGHT moved, as a test question, that it be laid on the table. Carried—Yeas 26, Nays 18.

The bill authorising the construction of a line of telegraph from the Mississippi River to San Francisco was taken up.

Mr. HAMLIN explained the bill. It gives to the contractor two millions of acres of land for the construction of the line of telegraph from the Mississippi River to San Francisco, within two years. The Government to be allowed to transmit, free of cost, eight thousand words monthly. Stations to be kept up at each hundred miles. The rates to be charged are double those charged in lines now in operation; but as the cost of constructing a subterranean line and keeping it in repair is three times that of other lines, this increase of rates is considered but just. The bill was then postponed till to-morrow.

Mr CLAYTON's bill for a more effectual suppression of the Slave Trade, by restricting transfers of American vessels in foreign ports, was then taken up.

Mr. PETIT withdrew his amendment proposing to appropriate two hundred and fifty-two thousand dollars annually, to aid the American Colonization Society in keeping up a line of armed Mail steamers.

The bill then passed.

The vetoed Insane Land bill was then taken up.

Mr. BRODHEAD spoke against the bill, and in vindication of the veto, which he understood as fully applicable in principle to the Homestead bill. He then discussed and opposed the Homestead bill. It was then postponed until to-morrow at 1 o'clock, when Mr. WILLIAMS will speak, after which it was generally understood the vote would be taken. The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Treasury Department in reply to a resolution calling for information respecting the present condition of buildings now used by the Branch Mint and Marine Hospital at New-Orleans. Referred.

The resolution of Mr. ADAMS, that hereafter the Senate meet daily at 9 o'clock, was then taken up.

Mr. HAMLIN moved to insert 11 instead of 9.

Messrs. CASS, JOHNSON, HUNTER, SEWARD, BRIGHT and others, opposed any change in the hour of meeting at present.

Mr. BRIGHT moved it be laid on the table. Agreed to—Yeas 27, Nays 14.

The bill granting a pension to BILLY BROWN, a colored man of Maine, was then passed.

Mr. DIXON introduced a bill to provide for taking in charge the Louisville and Portland Canal, and prevent the same from falling into bad repair. Referred.

After a short Executive Session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 5.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a letter from GILBERT DEAN, resigning his seat as a member of the House. The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, asking an appropriation for the rent of the New-York Assay Office buildings.

On motion of Mr. ROBBINS it was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The House then resumed the consideration of BENNETT's Land bill.

Mr. BENNETT said this was the one presented by him last Congress, which the House passed, but which failed in the Senate. He trusted the House would pass it again, and the Senate acquiesce. It proposed simply that the old States shall share in the grants of public lands ceded to the General Government for the benefit of all the States. Instead o

arguments against the bill, the most reckless statements have been made against it and its advocates. He referred particularly to Mr. DISNEY, and then undertook to show that gentleman, to quote his own words, had made the most false and untrue statements he (BENNETT) had ever heard or read. He undertook to say there is not an argument against this bill but what is founded on some absurd statement, which the gentleman from Ohio first set up and then knocks down with indignation.

In conclusion he moved the bill be postponed until the third Tuesday in December.

Mr. CHASTAIN moved that the bill be tabled.

Mr. DISNEY—Will the gentleman give me an opportunity to reply? I will not be very severe.

Mr. BENNETT—The gentleman can select his own opportunity if the bill shall be postponed. He would not permit me to interrupt him, and I do not know why I should extend the courtesy to him.

Mr. DISNEY—Does the gentlemen refuse?

Mr. BENNETT—I do not withdraw my motion.

Mr. DISNEY—I did not refuse the gentleman.

Mr. BENNETT—I do but return the courtesy I received.

Mr. RICHARDSON—I ask whether the gentleman from New-York intends to persist so as to cut the gentleman from Ohio off from reply?

Mr. DISNEY—That is the object of course.

Mr. RICHARDSON—If that is the object, we might as well take the vote now to lay on the table.

Mr. BENNETT—The gentleman can take his own course. He then withdrew his former motion, and moved to recommit the bill.

The House then went into Committee on the General Appropriation bill, and after considerable debate, agreed to the amendment appropriating half a million of dollars, under certain conditions for continuing the Aqueduct to supply Washington with water.

On motion of Mr. HAVEN, thirty-eight thousand dollars was appropriated for completing and finishing the new Insane Asylum in the District of Columbia.

On motion of Mr. PHELPS, one hundred and eight thousand dollars was appropriated for running boundaries between Mexico and the United States, in accordance with the recent treaty. Also, an amendment making an appropriation to pay the rent of the New-York Assay Office buildings.

On motion of Mr. HOUSTON, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars was appropriated for continuing the work on the Capitol. Other amendments adopted. The Committee rose and reported the bill. Adjourned.

AWFUL CATASTROPHE.

Horrible Accident on the Susquehanna Railroad—24 Persons Killed—33 Wounded

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 5.

A horrible accident occurred on the Susquehanna Railroad last night, owing to a collision of trains. Twenty-four persons were instantly killed and thirty-three others injured, some fatally and all seriously.

The regular train for York, (Penn.,) ran into the "Knew Nothing" Excursion train—about 5,000 having proceeded in the morning to Rider's Grove to celebrate the day. They consisted of men, women and children.

The scene was most dreadful,—surpassing description.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The bodies of the killed were brought in here this morning, and the following is a list of them:

Henry Reynolds, Benjamin Merryman, Mrs. Robinson, Henry Clay Jeffries, son of Madison Jeffries, who also has his leg broken; William Somers, Martin Boyd, Michael McCormack, Thomas Dorsey, David Murray, Henry Rose, Frederick D. Comb, George Boyle, Patrick Fearnay, Michael McGrow, Robert Preston, James Rhey, William G Braken, John Marriner, E. B. Earickson, Michael Finch, George D. Field.

Among the wounded is JOHN SCOTT, the conductor—both legs broken—and there are twenty-seven others, nearly all with their legs broken.

WOUNDED—Madison Jeffers, father to the lad who was killed; G. R. Billups, leg broken; G. Louis Wampler, do.; Henry Brigler, do., and otherwise badly injured; Joseph T. Norris, do.; Joseph Bell, arm broken and severely scalded; James Reynolds, leg broken and breast injured; Patrick Fitzgerald, severely bruised; Mary Parsons, both legs broken; Thomas Lee, ankle sprained and severe contusion on the head; Michael J. Graham, badly injured; Thomas Horsey, both legs smashed; Mr. Rose, do.; Samuel G. Somers, leg broken; Edward O'Neil, leg injured and head cut; Isaac Johnson, both legs crushed; Johnson Garritt, of the Male High School, severely wounded; Thomas O'Neil, thigh crushed; William Steinhagen, both legs broken; John McNeir, legs smashed; Jacob Ruthroff, leg cut; John Scott, a conductor, right leg and left ankle broken; Franklin S. Billups, ankle broken; Benjamin F. Billups, legs badly cut; Daniel Wolfe, leg broken; John Hassen, breast injured and leg cut; James Haigee, badly crushed; an infant child, John Sellman, both legs badly broken; Henry Taughsaugh, of Alexandria, both legs broken; Joseph Richenberger, John Flaperty, Geo. Cassard, and many others.

The two trains came together turning a curve. Some of the victims were held fast by the wreck for upwards of an hour, before they could be relieved. Many died from the heat of the locomotives and their injuries, before they could be extricated. Several were almost roasted alive. Mrs. ROBINSON was literally torn into fragments.

THIRD DISPATCH.

Yesterday afternoon the regular train for York left Calvert Station, consisting of four passenger cars and a baggage car, all, with the exception of the last, well filled with passengers. On arriving at the relay house the York train, according to orders, proceeded to lay off on the Green Spring switch, where the instructions were, that it should wait until the excursion train or trains passed. The express train from York had been thrown out of time and was waiting at the relay; and after it had passed down, the excursion train, of about 16 cars, crowded to excess, passed down, without giving any information to the conductor that two other trains were coming, which unfortunately proved to be the case. The road being now supposed to be clear the York train again took the main track and proceeded on, and had scarcely got fully underweigh, when about three-quarters of a mile from the relay a terrible crash, accompanied by a rush of steam, brought all who were uninjured to their feet, and on escaping from the wrecked cars a most heartrending scene presented itself, but it is impossible to describe it in all its horrors. Immediately in advance, a train consisting of two passenger cars, and then ten burden cars, which had been fitted up to carry passengers, all of which were filled to overflowing. This train was backing down towards Baltimore—the locomotive being at the rear, and the two passenger cars at the head of the train.

The locomotive on the York train was going ahead in its usual position, and although neither train was moving at extra speed, the two passenger cars at the head of the excursion train offered but little resistance, and were completely crushed together. The rear car passing entirely through the foremost one, and both being filled with passengers, the destruction of life and limb was almost unprecedented. The centre foremost car was filled with the dead and dying, and wounded, all wedged together in one mass, with the fragments of the car and seats so compact, that it required a half hour's time and the use of axes, to rescue the wounded. A number of females and children were taken out from among the dead scarcely injured, while through the floor of the car could be seen the protruding limbs of some who had been instantly struck dead. Among the dead was Mrs. ROBERSON, a young and beautiful woman, and HENRY CLAY JEFFERS, a bright and beautiful boy, the bodies of whom were so wedged among the fragments of the two cars which had been run through each other like a telescope, that it was impossible to extricate them without hauling off the fragments of the upper car by the locomotive, which was also necessary to release the large number of unfortunate creatures who still remained wedged between the forward cars; some still alive, and others dead. In removing the cars Mrs. ROBERSON's body was literally torn to pieces, but in the effort to recover those in whom life still remained, it became necessary to disregard the dead. On the platform at the head of the excursion train four men were caught by the fore part of the engine, two of whom were instantly killed, and the other two were held fast by their limbs, suffering the most excruciating agony, and almost roasted by the smoke-pipe of the locomotive; both fainted from exhaustion, one of them subsequently died. Two or three were instantly killed also on the front platform of the York train, one of whom was BENJAMIN MERRYMAN, the baggage-master. The accident occurred at twenty minutes past 5 o'clock, and it was 7½ o'clock before the last body was taken from the wreck. Messengers were sent to the city for relief and physicians were soon on the ground, as also were a number from the vicinity, who labored unremittingly to relieve the sufferings of the unfortunate creatures strewn about. The trains from the city did not reach the scene of the accident until after 8 o'clock, at which time there were about three thousand persons awaiting conveyance home—all the excursionists having arrived from the scene of their festitives to the scene of death.

The first train carried in the women and children, and the second the wounded, who were all taken to the Infirmary for medical assistance, and reached the city about 12 o'clock at night—some of them suffering intensely. Not less than a thousand of those that escaped injury walked home by the Falls road, many carrying their children in their arms through the heat and dust for nine miles. The dead bodies were brought in about 1 o'clock at night, and when spread out on the platform at the dépôt, presented a spectacle of the most horrible character.

Twenty-eight are now dead,—a number of the wounded are still expected to die.

The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict charging the course of the accident to carelessness on the part of the conductor WILLIAM SCOTT, and to gross negligence on the part of the officers of the Company in failing to give their rules in more explicit language.

Attempt to Burn a Church—Escape of the Incendiaries.

At a late hour on the night of the Fourth, a gang of rowdies forcibly entered the Baptist Church, on the corner of Elizabeth and Broome-streets, of which Dr. SPENCER H. CONE is the pastor, and attempted to rob the vestry-room of its contents. During their progress in the commission of this sacrilegious crime, they were startled by hearing a noise in the rear of the Church. This alarmed them, and to divert attention from them while making their escape, they fired the premises and immediately afterwards fled. They are supposed to be a portion of an organized gang of incendiaries, who have long infested our City. The Police of the Fourteenth Ward were called into requisition at the time the rogues were making their escape. They did not succeed, however, in effecting a capture. The guilty parties are known, and will no doubt soon be taken into custody. The interior of the Church was only damaged to a trifling extent by the fire. The other damages sustained, including the property taken by these villains, exceeded $50. The manner in which they entered the Church was through the alley leading from Elizabeth-street. They effected their ingress through a window of the vestry room. From all that could be observed by the officers and citizens in that vicinity, it appeared evident that the incendiaries were determined to accomplish the destruction of this place of worship. The loss by fire is covered by insurance.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX.

THE WASHINGTON AT THIS PORT.

IMPORTANT FROM THE WAR.

THE SIEGE OF SILISTRIA.

SUCCESS OF THE TURKS.

RETREAT OF THE RUSSIANS.

Austria in March to the Help of the Turks.

GREAT DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

SPEECH OF LORD LYNDHURST AGAINST RUSSIA.

RISE IN THE BRITISH FUNDS.

The Cotton Market Better—Fall in Flour.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, July 5.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, Captain LANG, from Liverpool on Saturday, June 24 arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning, *en route* for Boston.

The Collins steamship *Baltic*, from New-York on the 10th of June, arrived out at Liverpool at 7 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, June 21.

The news from the Seat of War by this arrival is of the greatest importance.

THE WAR.

The siege of Silistria has been raised—the Russians defeated by the Turks, and driven across the Danube.

The order of events was as follows: Siege operations were commenced on 17th of May, and continued until 15th June, the attack and defence being carried on incessantly, and with equal bravery on both sides.

Repeated storming parties were directed against the entrenchments,—mines and counter-mines were exploded, causing immense slaughter to both besiegers and besieged. MUSSA PACHA, the brave Turkish commander, was killed by a shell; after which Prince PASKIEWITCH, the Russian commander, was struck and disabled by a spent ball, and will probably die.

On the 13th June a tremendous attack was ordered under Generals GORTSCHAKOFF and SCHILDERS but after severe fighting the Russians were repulsed, and a Turkish brigade went from Shumla by OMAR PACHA succeeded in entering the fortress. Thus reinforced, the garrison, on the 15th, made a sortie; a desperate hand-to-hand contest ensued, and ended in the complete discomfiture of the Russians. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF was severely wounded,—General SCHILDERS had his leg shot off, and two other Generals were killed.

The carnage among the Russian troops was dreadful, and they retired fighting across the river. Pursuing their advantage, the Turks crossed an arm of the river, seized the Isle of Hopa, and blew up the Russian siege works thereon. The Turks then brought out their guns and erected temporary batteries on the Bulgarian bank of the river, before the north face of the fortress. The Russian battalions east and west of Silistria immediately retreated in good order across the river, and destroyed their bridges.

The Russians at latest dates were in the vicinity of Kalarasch awaiting reinforcement and orders.

General LIPRANDI's Division and several detached corps were marching in haste from Slatina to join them.

This victory was gained entirely by the Turks—the French and English not having made their appearance.

The siege of Silistria being raised, must alter the whole plan of operations in Bulgaria, and consequently must change the plans of the allies. It is surmised that PASKIEWITCH will order his whole force to fall back on Jassy.

Ere this, the Russians have probably relinquished all their positions on the left bank of the Danube, excepting the forts of Hirzova, Matschin and Uscaktcha, and apprehensions of their advance on the Balkans is, for the present, at an end.

Russian accounts *vid* Bucharest, admit that operations against Silistria are suspended, but say that the siege is not finally raised.

The Russians have evacuated Mogurelli and Sinnibes.

Five thousand Turks have occupied Turtukai, and it was reported (but considered doubtful) that the Turkish garrison of Rutschuk had crossed to Giurgevo, killed 400 Russians, and taken nine guns.

Admirals DUNDAS and HAMELIN issued a circular on the 7th June, announcing the close blockade of the mouths of the Danube.

Most of the fleet were cruising off Sebastopol, but some six or eight ships were at Varna assisting in the conveyance of troops.

Transports with heavy guns having arrived, it was likely that Sebastopol would soon be attacked.

The Baltic.

There has been no news of importance received from the Baltic.

Two English steamers destroyed the wharf and some gun-boats at Kemi, Gulf of Bothnia.

The English ships *Odin* and *Vulture* landed 150 men at Kalva Karlemy, but they were attacked by the Russians and driven back to their ships with the loss of 3 officers and 3 seamen killed, 2 officers and 14 seamen wounded, and 25 taken prisoners. Admiral NAPIER had sent four ships against the place.

All Russian pilots are sent into the interior.

The British, under Admiral PLUMRIDGE, had taken possession of Fornoe, unopposed. It was to be fortified, as a station for English troops.

Great activity prevailed in the Swedish ports.

GREECE.

Advices from Missolonghi to June 14, say that the insurrection was totally extinct at Epirus, but the Turkish troops were marching to Thessaly, where the insurgents refuse to submit.

The United States frigates *Cumberland* and *Saranac* were at the Piræus.

ASIA.

SAFFA PACHA is appointed Governor of Circassia and Abasia.

At the latest date SCHMAYL was in full march upon Tiflis.

Negociations.

A report was current that Russia had again made peace overtures through Austria, but the terms are said to be the immediate retirement of the allies from Turkey. It can scarcely be regarded as true. A rumor is again afloat in the English papers that the Czar will abdicate. He is likewise reported to be sick, and for that alleged reason did not meet the King of Prussia. He has, however, ordered Prince DOLGORUOWSKI, Minister of war, to proceed immediately to the Danubian Principalities, and draw up an accurate report of the position of affairs in a military point of view. This unusual mission produced a sensation at St. Petersburg.

It is officially announced that the convention between Austria and the Porte for the Austrian occupation of the Moldavio-Wallachian Principalities, was signed at Constantinople on the 14th June,—and at a Cabinet Council at Vienna, on the 19th, the Emperor presiding, it was resolved that if an evasive answer comes from Russia, Austria will forward a final ultimatum, demanding a categorical reply within eight days.

It is stated that NAPOLEON has intimated to the Austrian Government that the French will interfere to suppress any revolutionary movements in Hungary or Italy while the Austrian troops are engaged against the Russians. A similar declaration is expected from England.

A Russian loan of 16,000.000 roubles, 5 per cent., is negotiating at Hamburg, at 87.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Nothing of importance has been discussed in Parliament.

On the notice-book is a motion to inquire if the Government has taken steps to secure for Britain equal advantages with America in the trade of Japan.

Lord DUDLEY STUART has moved for a copy of the Servian protest against Austrian occupation, also for a copy of the Austro-Prussian Convention, with its additional article.

The London *Times* has an editorial expressing the greatest satisfaction with the Reciprocity Treaty just concluded by Lord ELGIN, but regrets that Great Britain has not secured a share in the American coasting trade.

The Government organs still advocate an immediate attack on Sebastopol, and the occupation of the Crimea. They also recommend that part of the Baltic fleet be sent to the Black sea.

The Danish Consul-General is appointed to legalize official documents for Russia.

Several failures have occurred, amongst them DAVIDSON and GORDON, metal brokers, London; HOWETHS, MORN & Co., Leeds; HALSTEAD, of Wakefield; THOS. TAYLOR and son, of Halifax; STOWELL, BAIRSTOW & Co., in the worsted trade,—with some smaller firms.

A brevet had taken place in the British and Indian armies.

FRANCE.

A conspiracy to assassinate the Emperor, during his visit to the baths of the Pyrenees, had been discovered in the Department of Lara and Garonne, and one hundred and fifty arrests were made. The Prefect was dismissed, and M. LEDETSREUR, the friend of LAFAYETTE, appointed his successor.

The *Moniteur* publishes the Minister of Interior's report on the State of the Nation. It is very favorable.

It is again said that M. PERSIGNY will soon resign, and be succeeded by M. BAROCHE.

The reports of the crops from the South are favorable.

ITALY.

A French agent having arrived at Naples to buy corn, the Neapolitan Government immediately forbade the export of Breadstuffs.

The King had retired to Gaeta, which place he was fortifying.

[The Eastern lines here failed to work, leaving us without the conclusion of the general news report, and with the following outline only of the Commercial intelligence, which we translate from our cipher dispatch.]

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

A telegraphic dispatch states that, at the Conference at Tetschen, it was decided that Prussia would not formally declare war against Russia, but would place a portion of the Prussian Army under the orders of the Emperor of Austria.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Morning, June 24.

General DANNENBERG has succeeded to the chief command of the Russian forces on the Danube, in consequence of the wounds received by the General in command.

General LUDERS had his jaw carried away by a cannon ball.

From the Baltic the report of the English loss at Kalma Karleoy is confirmed.

On the 21st, all the screw steamers proceeded to Cronstadt, and a Stettin telegraphic dispatch says, the fleet of upwards of forty vessels had been signalled from the western end of the land off Cronstadt.

By the Peninsular Mail we learn that Russian agents were trying to infuse some new spirit into the Mignolite party.

The vines of Medina had been almost universally covered with blight.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 12.—Several ships have arrived with goods, and are likely to find return cargoes.

The officers of the British steamer *Tiger*, it is said, are to be exchanged for Russian prisoners.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Messrs. DENNISTOUN & Co. report that the advices per the steamers *America* and *Baltic* had had a favorable effect on the market, and a large business had been done at firm and advancing prices. The quotations for middling and lower qualities showing a rise of ¼d. on the week. An active speculative demand existed, which was freely met by holders, who, however, did not press upon the market.

The sales of the week amounted to 60,225 bales, (including 45,000 American,) of which speculators took 6,500 and exporters 8,300. The sales of Friday were 15,000 bales, including 5,000 for export and on speculation—the market closing firm and tending upward. New-Orleans Fair was quoted at 6¼c.; Middling, 5¼c.; Uplands Fair, 6¼c.; Middling, 5¼c.; Mobile Fair, 6¼c. The stock on hand was 918,000 bales, including 610,000 American.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Messrs. RICHARDSON BROTHERS report that the weather, both in England and France, had become very favorable for the crops, consequently Breadstuffs were considerably lower, and holders were rather pressing on the market. The decline amounts to 3d.@6d. on WHEAT, 2s. on FLOUR, and 1s.@2s. on CORN. RICHARDSON quotes Western Canal at 37s. 6d; (others say 36s. 6d.@37s.) Baltimore, &c., 37s. 6d. White WHEAT 11s. 9d.@12s. 3d. Red 10s.@11s. 9d.; (others, white WHEAT, 11s., 11s. 3d.@12s. Red, 10s.@11s.) INDIAN CORN, 36s.@37s @37s. 6d.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Messrs. GARDINER & Co. quote BEEF and PORK firm. BACON well supported. HAMS and SHOULDERS, a moderate business doing at previous rates.

Liverpool Produce Market.

[*From the Brokers' Circular.*]

ASHES dull and declining; sales of Pearl at 31s. 6d., and Pots at 32s.@32s. 6d. BARK, Philadelphia, fetched 7s. 6d. CLOVER SEED, small transactions at 42s. Common RESIN firm and tending upward; sales of 1,500 bbls. at 3s. 7d @3s. 9d. Crude TURPENTINE, transactions at 8s.@9s.; Spirits nominal. TALLOW firm, and a large business doing at 64s. and 63s. for American. TAR, sales of 1,000 bbls. at 22s. LINSEED OIL firm at 37s., and tending upward. RICE, moderate sales at previous rates; the week's sales comprised 300 tierces Carolina at 16s.@19s. SUGARS and TEAS a moderate business had been done at previous rates. DYEWOODS, prices weak and limited business doing.

State of Trade in Manchester.

The advices from Manchester are favorable—an active business had been done and prices were a shade higher.

American Securities.

Messrs. BELL, SON & Co. report a firm market and a good business doing at the following quotations:

United States 5 ₩ Cent. Bonds, 1865	110¼@ —
United States 6 ₩ Cent Stock, 1867	110¼@ 110¾
United States Ins. Stock, 1862	105 @ —
Pennsylvania 5 ₩ Cent. Bonds	85½@ —
Maryland 5 ₩ Cent. Bonds	94 @ 95
Ohio 6 ₩ Cents, 1870-75	103 @ 104
Massachusetts 5 ₩ Cents	101½@ —
Virginia 6 ₩ Cent. Bonds	94 @ 96
Erie First Mortgage Bonds	103 @ 104
Erie Second Mortgage Bonds	90½@ 91½
Erie Third Mortgage Bonds	81 @ 83
Erie Convertibles	79 @ 80

London Money Market.

MONEY was again somewhat easier. Consols underwent considerable fluctuations throughout the week, and closed on Friday at 94¼—a large advance on the quotations per *Europa*.

London Markets.

SUGARS and COFFEE were steady at previous rates, and COTTON firm.

Paris Money Market.

PARIS, Friday, June 23—The Three per Cents closed at 73f., and Four and a half per Cents at 97.80.

Havre Markets. WEDNESDAY, June 21.

Our market for COTTON has been dull, and the sales of the week do not exceed 5,000 bales.

Freights.

At Liverpool, FREIGHTS to the United States were dull.

BY THE WASHINGTON.

The United States Mail Steamship *Washington*, Captain J. D. LINES, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, having left Bremen on the 16th and Southampton on the 21st ult.

The *Washington* brings 160 passengers and a full cargo of German, French and British merchandise.

The Cunard Steamer *America*, from Boston reached Liverpool on the 19th ult.

The *Washington* brings news of the highest political importance in its bearing on European politics.

THE WAR.

The Vienna papers announced on the 17th ult., that Prince PASKIEWITSCH had received orders from St. Petersburg to retire beyond the Pruth, and thus to surrender to the Sultan that "material guarantee" so arrogantly claimed, so insultingly seized, so feebly, so unskillfully and pusillanimously defended.

Whether it be that the Russian Generals found their positions untenable from the vicinity of the Austrian army—whether the presence of the Allies at Varna has suddenly impressed them with the hopelessness of their position, with a broad river in their rear, pestilence in their ranks, and an overpowering enemy in front; or whether the series of bloody repulses encountered before the walls of Silistria, or whether a combination of all these circumstances have produced this result, cannot exactly be known; but the *Times* affirms that in a short time there will not be one Russian soldier on the Western side of the river Pruth.

The Paris *Moniteur* announces that on the 13th of June the Turks made a tremendous sortie from Silistria, and attacked the Russians with great fury. Gen. SCHILDERS was dangerously wounded and had to be removed to Kalarasch. It was thought that a body of troops had been dispatched from Shumla. It appears that on the 13th the Russians sprung three mines before Silistria, without doing any damage to the walls. The Russian storming columns were prepared to mount the expected breach, but were attacked on three sides by the Turks. A fearful slaughter took place, and the Russians fled in terrible disorder. The Russians were employed on the 14th and 15th in removing their dead. Three Russian Generals were wounded, and all the Russian siege works were totally destroyed. The same day the garrison of Rustchuk went over to the island of Mokan and destroyed all the Russian works there.

Telegraphic dispatches from Vienna state that a Convention has been concluded at Constantinople between Austria and the Porte relative to the Danubian principalities. Its Principal conditions are that if Russia voluntarily retires, the Austrian troops will enter the principalities and form a defence between Russia and Turkey. If Russia refuses to retire, Austria will take such measures as may appear necessary to insure her doing so.

A dispatch from Trebisonde states that the Russians have been surprised and beaten by the Circassians in the Dariel Pass.

Eighty thousand Austrian troops were on their march from Bohemia towards the Eastern frontier. All the Austrian garrisons were being reinforced, and all the disposable troops were to be concentrated in Vienna.

The Paris *Moniteur* publishes an official notification of the blockades of the mouths of the Danube and of the Russian ports and harbors in the Baltic.

The death of MUSSA PACHA, at Silistria, is confirmed. He was killed by a grenade after an assault, which was gallantly repulsed. He refused 2,000,000 roubles offered to him by Prince PASKIEWITSCH. Immediately upon his death being known, OMAR PACHA detached SARAM PACHA with 30,000 men to manœuvre as if desirous to give battle, and under cover of this movement succeeded in throwing 2,000 Turks into Silistria.

From Greece we learn that after the Turks had been worsted at Kalamberca, they received reinforcements and totally defeated HADJI PATROS. KARA TASSOS, after obtaining two slight advantages, had also been defeated. The allied Ambassadors were negotiating an honorable submission for the insurgents, and there were hopes of an arrangement.

The attack upon Anapa, on the Circassian coast was to be made by ships of the line, as the guns of the steamers were not heavy enough to reach the Russian works. Lord REDCLIFFE had quite recovered. His recall from Constantinople at the instance of the French Government was expected, as diplomatic action is to be left, during the war, in the hands of the Commanders-in-Chief.

Circassia is all in arms, and would cooperate it was said in the attack on the Crimea. The camp of SCHAMYL is fortified by European officers, and was assuming the offensive.

A private telegrapic dispatch received by a Greek firm in London states that a military insurrection, sympathized with by the fleets, had taken place at Sebastopol, and was with difficulty suppressed. The soldiers, it appears, complained of their treatment and food. The leader, a Major, had effected his escape.

The *Finnish Gazette* confirms the destruction by Admiral PLUMRIDGE's squadron of wharves, gunboats, timber, &c., at Brahestadt on the 30th May, and at Uleaborg, on the 1st June. The vessels engaged were the *Leopold*, *Odin* and others. Ten thousand barrels of tar were burnt, and several ships laden with cargo were made prizes. Fifteen hundred men and marines were landed at Uleaborg, and captured the specie in the Bank of Finland, the directors of which and the inhabitants had taken to flight.

A dispatch from Dantzic states that 29 British and 18 French ships had made a junction on the 13th June at Bornsund, 20 miles from Sweaborg, and were to proceed to the Island of Gogland.

The Russian Disasters.

From the London Daily News, June 21.

We now learn from the *Moniteur* that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF has been wounded. This news reaches us but a few days after the intelligence that General SCHILDERS, the chief of the artillery, had been put *hors de combat*. The mishap of General SCHILDERS has been preceded by the shooting down of Prince PASKIEWITSCH. In the Russian accounts of the wounding of the most eminent of the Russian Generals it was stated that his disaster had been caused by the bursting of a shell, but then all the world knows by this time that the Russians never tell the truth. We only know with certainty that the three head men of the Russian armies sent against the Turks have been struck by shot, and the curious question has been asked whether this result has been brought about by the simple fortune of war, or by the Minie Rifle, or by the hands of the Russian soldiers themselves.

From all that can be gleaned respecting such a matter, it is just possible that the three generals have been struck down by their own troops. All the world knows that such things "may happen"—of course "by accident"—and when we remember the horrible way in which the poor Russian serfs are kidnapped, dragged from their homes, and flogged—literally flogged—till they fit, like pieces of a machine, into the soulless discipline of the Muscovite ranks, there to suffer the miseries of war in a swamp like the Dobrudscha, it is by no means difficult to imagine that men in the ranks may adopt a treacherous but effectual way of their own for making Russian generals sick of a contest in which they, the common soldiers, get only hard knocks without any hope of promotion. During an engagement it is impossible to say which way a musket may be leveled, and a Russian general may be hit "by accident," instead of a Moslem patriot.

If the three generals have not been "accidentally" shot down by their own people, the most probable theory about their mischances is that the Minié rifles have done the work. As the war progresses, should the new weapon in efficient hands be found competent to the special duty of bringing down all officers the moment they appear in the field, a new reason will be supplied for supposing that the Russians may be more easily conquered than ever. How disgusting must any such result be to the Russian organ in London, which a year ago declared the Turkish troops to be a "mere rabble," utterly incapable of standing before the myriads of the Czar. "Rabble" have already beaten the favorite troops of the Czar whenever the latter have ventured to come to blows with their assailants; and now we find the Russian generals *hors de combat* one after another. If they go on in this fashion the Turks may fully calculate on having before long the weather-rock journal on their side, for as sure as the Czar gets well beaten the *Times*, when he is down and helpless, will be the very first to jump upon him with all the ingratitude of savage brutality.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords on the 19th ult., a very animated discussion took place on the subject of the War. Lord LYNDHURST took a comprehensive review of the whole question, and was replied to by Lord CLARENDON and Lord ABERDEEN—the former of whom gave utterance to sentiments with

The Eastern Question.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Monday, June 19, 1854.

Lord LYNDHURST, in rising to call the attention of the House and of her Majesty's Government to the memorandum relative to the Eastern question, transmitted by the Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin to their envoys at the Diet, said,—I presume that the noble and learned lord will be prepared to lay upon the table of the House the papers to which I am about to allude, even although it has not yet been laid upon your lordship's table. It is a memorandum addressed by the Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin to their envoys at the Diet of Frankfort, with directions that it should be communicated to that body. It states the course of policy which has been pursued by the Four Powers, with the view of obtaining their approval, conc

ASSEMBLY OF THE NATIONS.

Address by Sir Edward Grey.

Speech of Mr. Balfour.

Resolutions Adopted.

Meeting Closes with Cheers for the King.

Lord Cromer Presides.

Sir Edward Grey's Address.

Mr. Balfour's Speech.

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MASSACHUSETTS.

The Days of Nowruz-Yurt in the Field.

The Anniversary was celebrated under the direction of the municipal authorities of Newburyport. The occasion was a brilliant and successful one, and such as old Newbury has not witnessed for many a day. The streets were thronged with visitors from all parts of the city and vicinity, attracted to the festivities by the popular desire to see the Nowruz-Yurt in the Field. He is the centre of attraction to the multitude, and his presence is the source of all the pleasure and enjoyment of the day. He is the guest of honor, and the object of the most marked attention. He addresses the people—he converses with the children—he visits the hospitals—he is present at the banquet—he is the life and soul of the festivities. Without the Nowruz-Yurt in the field, the celebration would be a failure. He is the magnet that draws the people together, and holds them in the enjoyment of the occasion. Long may he live to be the centre of attraction to the multitude who delight to do him honor.

The Anniversary was observed in a very praiseworthy manner in Brooklyn. Young America was out in force, and the day was celebrated in a way that will be remembered by many a year to come. The Nowruz-Yurt was in the field, and was the centre of attraction to the multitude. He addressed the people—he visited the hospitals—he was present at the banquet—he was the life and soul of the festivities. At 1 o'clock, the Nowruz-Yurt, with his attendant suite, proceeded from the residence of Gen. Abner C. Smith, in Jamaica, to the residence of Col. James Jourdan, in Flushing, where a collation was served. Other Bridges were visited, and the day was spent in a very pleasant manner. The Nowruz-Yurt is now in Jersey City Continental, Captain Polhemus commanding, and will be visited by the Nowruz-Yurt and his suite this afternoon. The natives were under the direction of Lieut. Col. Jones, of the Jersey City Continentals, and the ladies were out in force. The Nowruz-Yurt will be visited by the Nowruz-Yurt and his suite this afternoon. The natives were under the direction of Lieut. Col. Jones, of the Jersey City Continentals, and the ladies were out in force.

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New-York Daily Times.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1854.

The War in Europe.

...gave an overmatch, single handed, for the Russian forces at Silistria. ...have been forced to retire, and ... unsophisticated rumor says that the ... has been raised, and all hopes of further headway against the Turks in that direction abandoned. The accounts further state that orders have been sent to the Russian commanders in the Principalities to recross the Pruth; and meanwhile, a large Austrian force, under a special understanding just concluded between that power and the Sultan, rapidly approaches the seat of war to take possession of and occupy the Principalities, at the point of the bayonet if need be, as the ally of Turkey. In the British House of Lords on the 19th ult., Lord CLARENDEN, the Foreign Secretary, announced this convention between Austria and Turkey, and expressed the utmost confidence in the good intentions of the former. "There were, it is true, [he remarked] some German powers who looked with awe at the imaginary omnipotence of Russia; but to her credit, Austria had not shared in this ignominious feeling." On the same occasion Lord LYNDHURST made an attack, characterized by a profound knowledge of his subject as well as vigorous ability, upon the policy of Russia. He is not of the Ministerial party, but his speech, which we have copied at length, will not be found less interesting on this account.

The financial movements of the Czar do not point to abandonment of the fight. He has just raised fifty millions roubles—about $40,000,000—on a five per cent. stock, at 92½ per cent., through HOPE & Co., of Amsterdam. His Generals may have been unfortunate before Silistria, but his Treasury Minister meets eminent success in Holland. From the Baltic fleet, we only hear that Sir. CHARLES NAPIER'S force is near Cronstadt.

On the success of the Turks or the hope of making favorable terms with the Czar, the British Funds rose to 94 per cent.

Our Soldiers.

The most gratifying spectacle, among the many which make the glorious Fourth of July such a peculiar—such an unequalled holiday, is that of the military array, which forms a very attractive part of the celebration. Nothing does more fully illustrate what may be called the idiosyncracy of our Constitution. It is the fashion, in Europe, to ridicule the smallness of our regular or standing army—whose numbers scarcely exceed those of the Household Troops in England, and are far inferior to the Pretorian Guards of NICHOLAS, NAPOLEON, and the rest of the crowned despots. Europeans, who have not visited this country, do not, and cannot, form any correct idea of our immense military array—perfect in organization, complete in discipline, well taught in the art of war, inspired by that sublime Patriotism which is the keystone of our mighty Union. In most parts of Europe, no citizen is allowed to possess even a fowling-piece, without a license from the Government. In England, Wales and Scotland, this prohibition is not enforced, but it is penal, in Ireland, to have a fire-arm of any description, without its being entered, numbered, marked and licensed! In Continental Europe, the restrictions are generally as severe.

Of course, then, anything like associations of armed citizens, without permission from each respective government, is entirely out of the question. European rulers, who are afraid to trust their "subjects" with pistols, guns, and swords are rarely inclined to allow them into military confederation of any sort, save and except the Government Militia, (service in which is compulsory,) and the immense standing armies, recruited, with the solitary exception of the British, by a most dreadful system of conscription. How different with us! A standing army of a few thousand men, and a military array of well-disciplined volunteers, probably amounting to half a million. Were the occasion to occur, we should have a million of the finest soldiers in the world, prepared, at the briefest notice, to take the field, whether for attack or for defensive action. *This* is what Europeans, not personally acquainted with this country, cannot understand nor realize: it is a state of things which *cannot* exist, except under the most unbounded national liberty—very little of which now exists in any country under the sun, except in the United States.

The great and glorious array in New-York on Tuesday, naturally turned our thoughts into this channel. We know that, about the same time, a similar display of armed citizens was actually taking place all over this mighty empire of ours; and that millions were looking on in joy at such demonstrations. Truth to say, the Patriotism which binds these men together, in such a manner, forms that best "cheap defence of nations," which cannot exist under the faded and exhausted monarchies and despotisms of the Old World.

Only one thing connected with this most imposing military array did we desire to have altered. When, in the sweltering heat, caused by the barometer being at 90°, we saw some of the military nearly fainting beneath the weight of bear-skin caps about two feet high, we certainly did lament that common sense (that rarest of all qualities) had not provided a substitute long ago. And as these noble companies of Hussars filed before us, habited, in the same oppressive heat, with the extra jackets which foolish custom has led them to wear slung over the back and left shoulder, we certainly regretted that such an absurd attire—copied from European folly—had ever been adopted by any of our citizen soldiers. We think, also, that the distinctive uniform of the Scottish Highland companies might be modified with advantage. On the other hand, we should be sorry to see the old Continental dress ever go out of use. There is a glorious nationality about its very quaintness, telling to the casual looker-on that manner of attire was worn by our patriotic ancestors, who battled for the right against Oppression; and with the blessing of the Disposer of events, persevered until they had secured the liberty of their native land.

Cost of Canada to Great Britain.

It is upon record somewhere—most probably in the immortal Memoirs of that late Mr. JOSEPH MIRACLE comedian, of facetious memory—that a provincial Mayor, who visited London, and was considerably "with verdure clad," determined to sustain his dignity by being conveyed in what used to be called a *chair*, and is now among things of the Past. The two chairmen who had to convey him were wags in their way, and removed the bottom or floor of the chair, so that the unhappy occupant, who never before had seen such a vehicle, was deluded into entering it. They conducted him through all the sloughs and puddles of London—numerous enough in by-gone times, but not half as bad as our own Nassau-street is at present—and the result was, that as he had to walk through them all, he was in something of "a pickle" when he reached his journey's end. Subsequently, when he had returned home and described the locomotive motion of the Metropolitan *chair*, he averred that, "barring the honor and glory of the thing, he thought it much better to walk than to be conducted through the mire."

It is chiefly, we suspect, for "the honor and glory of the thing" that John Bull maintains his Colonies. As for any advantage which he can derive from them, it is "*bosh*"—which, we beg leave to intimate, is an expressive Turkish word, signifying the intensity of humbug. There was a time when "Ships, Colonies and Commerce," were what Mr. Tittlebat Titmouse loved to call "the three polar stars" of his political career. But the superiority in *ships* was maintained only by strongly enforcing the Navigation Laws, under which anything like competition on the part of the United States was peremptorily forbidden. These obnoxious laws have been repealed, and instead of badly-built Colonial vessels, we now find British merchants paying large prices for American clippers. So, too, Free Trade has opened English ports to most kinds of produce, and, by destroying what were called "preferential duties," has enabled Americans fairly to compete with the most prosperous Colonies in the British markets. Lastly, England cannot but feel that, with the enormous competition which besets her, sectional preferences are absurd and ruinous. We do not pause here to discuss the right or wrong, the policy or impolicy, of Free Trade; but it is obvious that, to serve England, *it must be carried out to the fullest*. We speak, of course, as regards Great Britain. Here, in one fell swoop, Ships, Colonies and Commerce assume new *phases* in England. A change has come o'er the spirit of their dream. While their ascendancy was to be maintained at any sacrifice, (such as admitting Canada timber, duty-free, while Norway and Swedish timber, 50 per cent. better, and nearly 3,000 miles nearer, was almost excluded by heavy prohibitory or "protective" duties,) it may have been all very well for England to stand by her Colonies,—but the moment John Bull knows that he loses money by sticking-up for the Colonies, he will naturally be anxious to throw them overboard.

The United States, as they now stand, present the most pregnant example of the folly of maintaining a country as a Colony after it is able to get on as an independent country. Not the most bigoted Tory in England will now say or think that the establishment of the United States has not really been not only of advantage, but of the greatest possible advantage, to Great Britain. Consider the question in John Bull's usual estimate of "pounds, shillings and pence," and what is the result? simply that England and the United States are the nations which do the largest "trade" with each other, and the vast extent of this great commerce is the real guarantee that the two greatest Empires in the world will not lightly quarrel upon insufficient grounds. The two nations have immense points of *difference*, (we do not say of *opposition*,) but mutual interest is the strong tie which binds them together.

As to the British Colonies, they are maintained by England at an immense expense, which is a dead loss to the mother country. A Parliamentary return recently issued, gives some idea of the amount of this loss. It appears that, in round numbers, the net Colonial expenditure for 1852, was £3,550,000; that out of this the military cost was over £3,000,000; that the civil expenditure was within a fraction of £500,000, and the cost of the navy was nearly £56,000. Here are nearly $18,000,000 actually expended in one year, and year after year, in maintaining Colonies which, "except for the honor and glory of the thing," are a dead loss. Look at the Cape of Good Hope, costing England $15,000,000 in two years, and yielding no equivalent whatever, except that Great Britain waves her flag in every quarter of the globe.

In his old age, John Bull has become more of a practical man than he ever was before. Where he flung dollars away formerly, he now looks twice at a "red cent," before he parts with it. He asks, what is the use of paying nearly four millions sterling, per annum, to support Colonies which do not thrive, however backed up? Hence, we think that, when the matter of the Independence of Canada, and the rest of British North America, is seriously discussed in the British Parliament, (which it inevitably must be,) there will be a very small minority against the separation. The existing relations are too costly.

BUTCHERIES.—Amid all the very praiseworthy efforts of our City Authorities to prevent the further spread of the cholera, there is one class of nuisances which appears altogether to have escaped their attention. We allude to the slaughter-houses. These plague-spots should not be allowed to exist in the midst of thickly populated portions of our City during such weather as we are now experiencing. Even in the coldest weather of Winter, the stench proceeding from them is almost insupportable to those unaccustomed to it, and how much worse must it be in the heat of Summer. There is a score of these establishments sprinkled about Brooklyn and New-York, all which are kept in a condition that renders them dangerous nuisances to the neighborhood. Some of them in our sister City were presented last Summer as nuisances, and an effort was made to render them a little more tolerable; but they soon relaxed into their wonted state of filth. This year again [illegible] allowed to disseminate their miasma [illegible] immunity, while [illegible] regulations are used freely in the immediate neighborhood to no purpose, and those whose duty it is to see that the City is kept in proper condition hold their noses and make wry faces as they pass. We really hope that some measures will be taken either to keep these offensive places in more tolerable condition, or to remove them entirely.

Senatorial Decorum.

The reports of the debates in Congress are enough to make one blush and hang his head for shame. Such coarseness and violence of language, and such offensive and insulting personalities as are indulged in, are fitter for the arena of Billingsgate and the mouths of its brawling fishwomen, than for the halls of our National Legislature and the mouths of honorable members. Every idea of the dignity and decorum, and even of the propriety and decency, becoming the great Legislative body of a great nation, are outraged. Congress is disgraced—the Nation is disgraced in the eyes of the civilized world, and every man of honorable and gentlemanlike sensibilities feels himself in a sort involved in the disgrace of the Nation.

These thoughts are nothing new—they have been forced upon us time and again for many years past; but they are specially suggested at the present time, by the scenes of last week in the Senate. Time was, when the nation had reason to be proud of the august spectacle of dignity and decorum presented by its legislative body. But that time has long past. A marked change begun to show itself shortly after the accession of President JACKSON. Scenes of vulgarity and violence began to be enacted in the House of Representatives, though the Senate for sometime longer maintained its character for propriety and decorum. But the progress downward has been constant and rapid, involving at length the Senate as well as the House, until it seems scarcely possible to reach a lower level than has now been gained. We, of the present generation, have become so familiarized with the scenes of coarseness, insulting personalities, and even encounters of force by armed and unarmed members on the floors of Congress, that we are scarcely in a position to judge how such things would strike the minds of the men of WASHINGTON's day. In this connection we are tempted to place before our readers a passage from a private letter written in 1837, by a gentleman now gone from the earth, whose name, if we felt at liberty to mention it, would at once declare his eminent social position and his high character as a cultivated, accomplished and thorough bred gentleman of the old school. He was a very young man at the time the Constitution went into operation, but from the position of his family and his own personal merits, he enjoyed the intimate acquaintance and esteem of WASHINGTON, and of the great men of that day.

"In the years 1795, '96, '97," says he, "I often saw the House and Senate of that time. In the month of May last I went to Washington solely to see a House and Senate of forty years later. Good heavens, what a contrast! If the majority of our nation are now fairly represented, we are the lowest and most vulgar people of all the Caucasian race." This was written, as we have said, in the year 1837, before the House of Representatives had become quite the bear-garden it has since become, and while the Senate was yet comparatively a decorous and dignified body. Nearly every session from that day to this, some disgraceful scene enacted in the halls of Congress has recalled this gentleman's strong language to our mind, and made us wonder what he would have thought, and how he would have expressed himself, had he lived to see what has since occurred, not only in the House, but in the Senate, too Is there to be no end to these shameful spectacles? Cannot Congress secure the observance of the rules of propriety and decency on the part of its members? Will not the people take care to send gentlemen there—men of good breeding and good manners, of self-respect and self-control, whose sensibility to their own honor, and the honor of the nation, will retrieve the disgrace under which the nation now lies in the eyes of the civilized world?

☞ A telegraphic dispatch from Baltimore, informs us of a terrible loss of life by a collision of trains, on the Susquehanna Road, on the Fourth of July, about four miles from Baltimore. One of the trains carried about two thousand persons, who had been celebrating the day at Rider's Grove. Over twenty persons were killed instantly, and one hundred more were seriously injured. Of the latter, several have since died. The account is dreadful, and the feeling created by its perusal is not improved by the knowledge that carelessness of officials was the cause of so terrible an occurrence.

Musical and Theatrical.

CASTLE GARDEN.—"Maria de Rohan" will be produced to-night for the *début* Signora MARTINI D'OUNY, the new contralto. The caste also includes the lady of the Empresario, Signora BARTUCEA MAZETZEL, well known and appreciated by our audiences. Of the *débutante* we hear highly favorable report, and we commend the entertainment to the attention of our readers.

THE LAFARGE OPERA HOUSE.—This new up-town establishment is in course of rapid completion, and will open, it is understood, early in September. The lessees are Messrs. ETYNGE and WILLARD. Their agent is in Europe, and has, we are told, succeeded in effecting several important engagements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Madame ANNA THILLON appears, to-night, in BALTE's ever popular opera of the "Enchantress." This work has been re-produced in a very complete manner, and may be heard now to better advantage than on any previous occasion. Added to this the acceptable coolness of Niblo's Theatre, and little else may be said in commendation.

The brothers MOLLENHAUER who were heard with so much satisfaction at the concerts of M. JULLIEN, remain in this country. As accomplished performers on, and composers for the violin, the brothers MOLLENHAUER justly stand unrivalled, and our readers will learn with satisfaction, that during the ensuing month they will have an opportunity of hearing them in some of their best pieces.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—A comic version of "Cinderella" is being performed here, produced with new costumes, scenery, &c. It is got up with more than ordinary care, and although not so well Ethiopianized as the "Somnambula," quite equal to the latter work in the excellence of the music, particularly the chorus. For an agreeable evening, the BUCKLEYS' is a certain establishment.

Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS, the Irish Comedian, has been suffering from a severe attack of Cholera [illegible] recovered to resume his duties for some nights, but we are happy to say he is now considered out of danger. The symptoms warranted an alarming prospect for some hours, but prompt medical attendance was obtained, and, added to the indefatigable exertions of Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS, with the best of results.

Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS will appear every evening.

THE TURF.

The Races advertised to take place on the new National Course, on the Fourth, and which were postponed in consequence of the intense heat and the slim attendance, will *positively* take place to-day. *Little Flea* and *Emigrant Pat* are entered for the Brooklyn and Williamsburg purse of $1,500, two-mile heats. *Ellen Bateman* and *Little Arthur* contend for a match of $2,000, mile heats. There will also be an exciting trotting match, at the Union Course, L. I., between *Lady Collins* and *Lady Franklin*, for $1,000. These are both celebrated trotters.

THE HEAT.—The temperature on Monday, July 3, at 4 P. M., was at 96° north and 92° south. On Tuesday, 4th, at 11 A. M., 97° north, and 96° south. Wednesday, 5th, at 2 P. M., 100° north and 96° south. The heat has been continuous. My record of hourly observations, made without interruption for eight consecutive years, furnish but 18 days in the month of July in that number of years, during which the temperature rose to and above 90°, and the hottest of those days was the 13th of July, 1849—96°. It will no doubt be ascertained that this heated term has been caused by tremors of the earth. E. MERIAN.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, July 5, 1854.

NEW-YORK CITY.

☞ Lime in the gutters along West Broadway yesterday. Lime in the Sixth Ward. Lime in the Five Points. Brooms in Broadway at early morning. Encouraging signs. "If you please, we want some more."

☞ Sensible people, those omnibus men. Fares ought to come down. It is high time they should, when Railroads multiply. The First-avenue line reduces its rate to *three cents* after the 10th inst. This is the only way to run opposition to the cars, and make anything.

Union of the Liberal Societies.

The above named Union of Delegates from the Liberal Societies of New-York met last evening, at No. 60 Leonard-street. Delegates from the Society of Universal Democracy, with the full power that the above named delegates shall in our name deliberate and decide upon all matters that may be brought forward subject to our motions, belonging to our tendencies.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1854.

Around on the walls of the room in which they met were hung escutcheons bearing the names of various localities rendered remarkable during the Revolution of 1848-49, by popular insurrection against monarchical rule. Among these were *Rome*, *Milan*, *Venice*, *Baden*, *Hesse Cassel*, etc. Behind the President's chair was spread the United States ensign mingling its folds with those of Republican France and Italy.

Col. FORBES occupied the chair, and Mr. WIECHEL performed the duties of Secretary. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read, M. C. F. SIMON stated for the information of the assembled delegates, who, at preceding meetings, had expressed considerable interest in the action of certain organizations at Boston and elsewhere, with a view to aid emigrants from the Northern States to Kansas and Nebraska, that a society is now forming in Philadelphia for similar purposes.

Some remarks were made respecting this intelligence, and it was resolved to observe the progress of the Society in question, as one which may render service to the Liberal cause in this country.

Mr. D. L. SZPACZEK then, in behalf of the Polish Democratic Society, presented a letter informing the Union of Delegates that the said Association, in compliance with a request for their adhesion to the principles of the Union, had the honor to commission Messrs. SZPACZEK and RASZEWSKI as delegates with full power to act in their name and behalf.

Mr. SZPACZEK proceeded to state that while the Polish Democratic Society were devoted to the principles of Democracy everywhere, and especially anxious to aid in their establishment throughout Europe, they objected to any interference with the domestic politics of the United States, which had received them with hospitality as exiles and wanderers.

M. SIMON was sorry to hear this. Adopted citizens were entitled to not only the expression of opinion here but also of political action under the Constitution of this free country, and there yet remained many abuses whose reform would require the combined force of true Democratic sentiment, even on this soil.

Col. FORBES deemed it not only the right but the duty of every good citizen to take a share in the politics of his country, whether he claimed it as a native or adopted citizen.

After some further debate it was resolved that the Polish Society, notwithstanding the reserve they had expressed, should be invited still to send their delegates, the way of retreat being open to them, should they deem the action of the "Union" at discord with their own avowed intentions.

In this connection Mr. KAUFMANN, of the German *Turnverein*, would observe that he deemed it first incumbent upon every emigrant to this country to study its laws and institutions before mingling in its politics, or voting at its elections. Thus the foreign element would no longer remain the deluded tool of demagogues and factions, but would furnish this land a host of intelligent, useful and faithful citizens. Then their *right* to participate in American politics would be rendered impregnable by *knowledge*.

Col. FORBES thought that opposition to despotic measures and men on this side of the Atlantic, was a service rendered to the cause of freedom universally.

Mr. FORBES then read the following Constitution of the Delegate Union which we have not before published:

UNION LIBERAL SOCIETIES OF U. S. OF NORTH AMERICA.

Principles.—I. The object of this Confederation is a radical reformation both in Government and Society in the interest of Liberty, which must lead to the enjoyment and happiness in life to which all are equally entitled.

II. The direct removal of all that hinders and prevents a free development in the different spheres of life, and a thorough cultivation of the intellectual as well as the physical faculties, raising in the best manner practicable all persons to a full enjoyment of liberty and freedom, is considered to be among the most efficacious means to realize the objects which the confederated Societies have in view.

III. The united Societies, each individually pursuing its special aims in accordance with the general task of all, associate and join energetically for the realization of practicable measures which will be in accordance with the objects of the Confederacy, and will be brought forward as the occasion may be favorable.

Organization.—I. The Confederacy shall endeavor to strengthen itself and to propagate its principles as much as possible, operating with all its activity upon the liberal and progressive elements in the United States.

II. The Liberal Societies of the City of New-York here represented, and others which may join hereafter, form a Confederacy under a Central Committee elected by them, which Committee shall obtain the adhesion of other Societies of similar principles in the existing Central Committee of free Societies of the West.

III. Each Society composed of fifty members in the Confederation shall send two delegates, and one other delegate for every fifty members more.

IV. The Central Committee, consisting of the delegates from the several Societies, exists as a consulting and directing body, acknowledged by its respective constituents, with full powers from them. It shall elect its President and officers from its own members, attend to the course of business, represent the Confederacy in relation to other Committees, inform the separate Societies of important affairs through the medium of their respective delegates, apply to them for their decision in matters of importance, and convoke them to mass meetings on the motion of one of the delegates if it be supported by three members of the Committee.

So soon as there shall exist several Central Committees in divers parts of the United States, they shall choose among themselves a Central Directory.

Address communications to Dr. H. M. ASCHENBRENNER, No. 165 Elm-street, New-York.

The following form of a circular to the Liberal Societies throughout the United States was, thereupon, submitted and adopted:

CONVENTION OF DELEGATES FROM LIBERAL SOCIETIES IN NEW-YORK.—"*Resolved*, That with a view to holding a State Convention, and subsequently a United States Convention, in some central place, the Corresponding Secretaries open correspondence with Societies elsewhere, maintaining principles similar to those of this Union."—*June 21, 1854.*

Form of circulars to invite adhesion, addressed to persons of known progressive views and of sound Democratic principles.

I have to request of you to ascertain, with great care, which are the *truly Liberal Societies* with which we can easily and profitably place our Convention in correspondence. In the present condition of affairs in America, it is especially necessary that we take unusual precautions to avoid any contact with those *false Liberal Societies*, which, under captivating names, assumed merely to deceive, have in view to secure place for their partizans, at the expense of public morality and the public weal. With such societies we can have nothing in common; while, on the other hand, it is our duties to enter into communication with all such as seek liberty and progress, without any sinister motives.

The Union then adjourned, to meet on the same place on Tuesday, July 18.

Midnight Robberies in the Park.

On Fourth of July morning, a young man calling himself John Norman was brought before Judge Osborne upon a charge of highway robbery. It appears a gentleman, residing in Brooklyn, named BENJAMIN C. DE FOREST, was quietly passing through the lower end of the Park, near 2 o'clock in the morning, when three murderous villians attacked him, and by their violent blows he fell to the ground insensible. The pockets of Mr. DE FOREST were then rifled by these wretches of his wallet, containing two promissory notes and a bill of exchange from San Francisco, payable to Mr. DE FOREST at the American Exchange Bank in Wall-street. This draft was found in procession of MONROE, and annexed is a copy of it:

PAGE, BACON & Co., Exchange Banking Houses, San Francisco, Nov. 20, 1853: Exchange for 78 40-100, No. 20,834. At sight of this second of exchange (first unpaid) pay to the order of B. C. De Forest seventy-eight 40-100 dollars, for value received, and place to the account of PAGE, BACON & CO.

To American Exchange Bank, New-York.

The victim was terribly injured about the left side of his face, and, strange to say, never gave the least information to the authorities concerning the deadly assault made on his person; hence the robbery was only discovered by the accidental arrest of MONROE on the Five Points by officer DOWLING, who caught him darting along Orange-street as if escaping after the commission of some offence. The draft and the prisoner were both identified by Mr. DE FOREST, who made the following affidavit:

Benj. C. De Forest, sworn, says: I reside at No. 114 Pineapple-street, Brooklyn; as I was passing through the Park, on my way from the Clinton Hotel, in Beekman-street, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock on the morning of the 30th of June last, I was met by three men near the fountain; I was struck a blow in the face by one or more of these men, and felled to the ground; they then feloniously robbed me of a port monnaie containing two notes drawn by John R. Sayre, payable to B. C. De Forest; one of said notes was drawn for more than $100; and the other note for $85, and also a bill of exchange for $78 40, here shown me as found in the possession of John Wilson by officer Dowling, as deponent verily believes.

The prisoner was then examined according to law, and committed in full for trial at the Court of General Sessions. The punishment for this offence is at the discretion of the Court, as they may sentence the criminal for ten years or for life in the State Prison.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY A POLICE OFFICER.—Another case of attempted robbery in the Park was brought before Justice OSBORNE yesterday, in which Officer DEVOE, of the Chief's office, was the complainant. It appears that the officer was sitting on a chain, under a large tree, in the Park, about 11 o'clock on Monday night, watching a suspicious-looking person whom he believed was following a drunken man to rob him. While Officer DEVOE was sitting there, with his head down, a tall athletic man stealthily crawled up behind him, and attempted to seize his gold watch and chain. Mr. DEVOE instantly caught the rogue by his wrist and throat, and, after a desperate resistance, succeeded in lodging him in the Chief's office. The Magistrate fully committed the defendant for trial at the Sessions. On being examined, he said his name was JAMES F. ELDRIDGE, 34 years old, lived in Greenwich-street, a paper-hanger by occupation, and was not guilty of the accusation.

Fire and Rowdyism.

On the afternoon of the Fourth, a quantity of fireworks exhibited for sale on the corner of Vesey and Washington-streets, were set on fire by some boys who were throwing chasers in the street. The accidental firing of this pyrotechnic stock caused an alarm of the City Hall bell for the Eighth District. Before the firemen had reached Broadway, it was rumored among the various Companies that the alarm originated by those who desired to create a disturbance. As Engine No. 13 was passing down Vesey-street, she was preceded by two men named PATRICK DONEGAN and WILLIAM MCKINLEY, both hailing as members of that Company. The former was attired in fire-clothes, and had upon his head a leather fire-cap, with the figures "No. 13" on the front. As the crowd assembled on the corner, a fracas commenced be ween some fire-runners and some regular members of the Department. DONEGAN was caught in the act of throwing paving-stones and brickbats among the quiet and orderly portion of the assemblage. He was taken into custody by Officer BRAY, of the Third Ward, and sub-equently committed by Justice OSBORNE.

Yesterday morning the defendant, DONEGAN, was arraigned and tried in the Court of Special Sessions before Judge BEEBE. The prisoner was identified by a gentleman named QUINN, as being the man who threw several paving-stones, endangering the lives of those in the immediate vicinity. The proof was positive against this "outsider" of the Fire Department, and Court sentenced him to four months' hard labor in the Penitentiary at Blackwell's Island.

The Deaf and Dumb.

The teachers and pupils of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, at an early hour of the day, were conveyed to Fanwood, the beautiful and extensive grounds selected as the site of the spacious and beautiful structure now in the course of construction. No inconsiderable number of the youths participated in the luxury of firing pistols and crackers, which they seemed to enjoy quite as well as others, more fortunate, who possess all of their senses unimpaired.

THE COURTS.—In the case of *Langdon* vs. *Astor*, the opinion of the Court was rendered by Judge DUER yesterday morning—in part affirming and in part reversing the decision of Judge SANDFORD in the same case, at Special Term, which was for defendant, ASTOR. JOHN JACOB ASTOR, by his will and codicil, left the income of $200,000 worth of stock for life to his daughter, Mrs. LANGDON, the plaintiff in this action. Subsequently to the execution of this will, however, he transferred to her similar stock, to be held by her for life. The question in the case is, whether these subsequent gifts were in satisfaction of the legacies, or were in addition to them.

Judge SANDFORD, before whom the case was originally tried, entered a decree for the defendants, holding that both gifts were substitutional. An appeal was taken, and the case was twice argued before the General Term. That it is a case of no ordinary character, appears from the fact that no two of the Judges were able exactly to agree in the conclusion to which they came. Judge BOSWORTH was of opinion that the decree should be affirmed; Judge DUER that it should be reversed; Judge CAMPBELL that one of the gifts was substitutional and one cumulative, and consequently that, as to the former it should be affirmed, and as to the latter it should be reversed. Both parties, we understand, will probably take an appeal.

DISPENSARY REPORTS.—The report of the Northern Dispensary in Waverley-place, for June, 1854, furnishes the following statistics: Whole number attended, 1 080; at their houses, 363; at the dispensary, 717.

Sex.—Male, 475; female, 605.

Nativity.—Ireland, 687; United States, 312; England, 30; Scotland, 12; Germany, 25; other countries, 14.

Result.—Cured or relieved, 1,004; died, 7; vaccinated, 29; sent to hospital, 8; remaining under treatment, 32.

Number of prescriptions put up, 2,158; greatest number in one day, 108; Least number in one day, 37; Average number per day, 83.

DETERMINED EFFORTS TO COMMIT SUICIDE AT SING SING.—Between 9 and 10 o'clock yesterday morning a man named ABRAHAM SNIFFIN, a resident in Sing Sing, made four attempts to commit suicide, but was fortunately prevented from consummating the act. The particulars as they have come to our knowledge are as follows: SNIFFIN entered the barn of a Mr. LEWIS, got possession of a rope, one extremity of which he fastened to a tree in the rear of the barn, while arranging a noose, a Mr. BUGBY observed his movements and asked of him what he was going to do, SNIFFIN made no response, but hastened to put the noose about his neck. This accomplished, he was about to make a spring off, over a rock, when Mr. BUGBY reached him and dragged away, he having first cut the rope. Had he failed to secure him SNIFFIN would have undoubtedly accomplished self-destruction, as he would have fallen a distance of 254 feet, and the force of the fall must have dislocated his neck. Some officers came to Mr. BUGBY's assistance, who took SNIFFIN into the barn. Another officer was sent for, during which time, while the attention of the officer was temporarily withdrawn from him, he had secured another rope and was about to hang himself by it to a beam; he was foiled in this, however, and the ropes were removed from the premises; nothing daunted from these failures, however; he drew a knife and was about to inflict a stab in his breast, when the officer observed him, caught his arm, and wrested the knife from him. Observing a large rasp near him he seized that and with the sharp end designed to fit in the handle—made another effort to inflict a stab; this was also taken from him before he had done any injury to himself. By the arrival of officers he was secured and is now in custody so that so long as he remains where he is he cannot succeed in his desire to commit suicide.

SNIFFIN is a young man of about twenty-five years of age, and is intemperate in his habits. He was slightly inebriated at the time of his making the attempts mentioned. We believe that he is unmarried. The cause of his strange wish to put an end to his life we are not informed of.

COUP DE SOLEIL.—An Inquest was held by Coroner O'Donnell on the body of Ellen Peregrine, a native of Ireland, who was sun struck while going to the yard of the house No. 197 Mott-street, to get a pail of water. On an examination of the body being made by Dr. [illegible] the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

[illegible]—The proprietors of the [illegible] Place, was [illegible] Tuesday, in the [illegible] ; [illegible] ; [illegible] ;

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

How it was Kept on Long Island.

The East End.

The East End woke up to the good old tune—the tune of roaring cannon, ringing bells, smoking crackers, and the decoctions of abundant crackers accidentally cast into empty barrels for the rude Bostion and enhancement of the patriotic noise and confusion. There was a great echoing over all the sea, and the sound of the Fourth of July breaking was heard in all the woods. But the confusion soon died off from the usually quiet places to the public squares and streets, and the old folks who chose to sit on their cottage steps or under the shadow of their drooping willows and ruminate, and the young ones, who preferred quiet little goo-aloo in the valleys that run down between the hills, to look at the bay or the Sound, did so in peace. There were some clambakes of extraordinary interest transpiring in the Cutchogues, Southold, Pine Neck and Aquebogue woods—in the woods which the pines once noted when they were out tramping for BENEDICT, the brutal murderer, a few weeks since.

Fairs were very much attended. In Greenport, Bridgehampton, Orient, and elsewhere, the boys washed up after burning all their powder, and went into the tents where benevolent ladies sold dolls, ice creams, knickknacks and book-marks, and made lots of money.

Some went fishing, but took along their powder-horns and rifles, with the smell of the contents of the former, and the crack of the latter, in spite of the appearance of duck or doubling, to bring to mind the day we celebrate.

But of all down East, best starb'd,—ancient and honorable fort,—saw the greatest crowd, the hottest time, the biggest procession, and had a general old Fourth altogether. Excursions by railroad, steamboat, schooner, sloop, smack, sail-boat, wh le-boat, dory and skiff had been announced—from all quarters and vicinities. They came from all about in carriages, wagons, sulkies, on horse-back, on foot, alone, together, in loving couples and in shouting squads. Some six or seven hundred live Yankees came over from along the Shore-roads of Connecticut and the banks of her rivers, by steamboat. Two or three different steamboat excursions from points along the Pequots were planned and fit tefully executed. To which, add the wide-awake people of this Sag Harbor itself, and you have as many free, independent and perspiring people as it is worth while to congregate in a day upon one end of a mere island, which any day may dip up and give all hands an ocean bath.

Judge G. S. ADAMS, of the Suffolk County Bank, [bills at par and no counterfeits out,] was the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for the edification and entertainment of all these dear people, and he did his duty as if he had five per cent. on all the good feeling he could inspire.

Not much after the appointed hour the procession moved from the Mansion House; Col JENNINGS, the Marshal, and Major FRANCIS, with other assistants, dissorting its course. The music was discovered by the Westerly (Rhode Island) Brass Band. The Continental Guard, under Capt. C. J. CONKLIN, the Suffolk Lodge of Odd Fellows, the Hope Section of Cadets, and the Montauk Sons of Temperance, all in uniform and regalia, with banners, made a right handsome show. While a goodly company of citizens and strangers brought up the rear. Bless us! how the sweat rolled down their honest cheeks, and dampening the linen took out its starch, and let down well-to-do dignity! how the shelter in the newest hats dissolved in the sun's fervent heat, and their brims slumped down like wet rags over the wet foreheads. But the procession didn't care a fig for the fervent heat; no one stopped to liquor, and not even the ladies down on a visit from the city fainted. Sometimes they took the middle of the street which had been well sprinkled for the occasion. Sometimes they wound along betwixt the grave old sycamores, whose rewedding branches now are thick-leaved and cool-shadowed. Having passed by some of the finest mansions, and run the gauntlet of any desirable quantity of sparkling and inquisitive eyes, the Church was reached;—the Presbyterian Church whose size and architectural beauty are never omitted when East-end-ers speak of their lions.

The exercises in the Church—which was crowded in every part, and would have been very hot, but that a timely breeze sprung up from the vicinity of Cedar Island and Light-house, skimmed the Peconic, and came sailing in at the open windows,—were not long, and very interesting. Rev. EDWARD HOPPER, (President,) read a passage of Scripture which we have no doubt was written long enough before JEFFERSON's day, yet it did seem exactly as if written for the occasion, and offered prayer. HENRY REEVE, Esq., read the Declaration as it should be read. The Address was delivered by Dr. FRANK TUTHILL, of New-York, and,—as appeared by announcement,—of the DAILY TIMES. As our Reporter has since eat hominy and milk with him under his own country roof, and cherry-puddings at his table, he feels a delicacy in pronouncing upon its character.

By the choir, an ode was sung that had been written to order by Rev. Mr. HOPPER. If it is not good, reader, say so, and contradict our opinion of it.

AMERICA'S BIRTHDAY.

TUNE—"*The Star Spangled Banner.*"

All hail, the bright Day of America's birth!
When arose a new sun o'er the world's desolation,
Which melted the chains from the tyrant-bound earth,
And gave hope to mankind in freedom a nation!
We owe come the day whose uprising ray
Drove the despots of night to their coverts away.
O land of our fathers, the freest of earth!
Ever dear to our hearts is the day of thy birth.

Let the loud booming cannon still speak of the brave,
Who met the proud ranks of their oppressor nations,
And whose blood, in their cause conquerors grave,
Poured late to the heart of the land they were shielding.
Let the brave-loving Fame emblazon their name,
In the pure light of Freedom's unquenchable flame!
O land of our fathers, the freest of earth!
Ever dear to our hearts is the day of thy birth.

Let the silver-mouthed bells bid the nation rejoice,
For He, the Great One, in whose temples they're ringing,
Stretched forth his strong arm and uttered his voice
As the Lion of liberty's terrible wrath was upspringing.
And Freedom's young land was the ward by his hand,
How strong in his strength through all ages shall stand.
O land of our fathers, the freest of earth!
Ever dear to our hearts is the day of thy birth.

How Peace crowns with plenty the land of the bold;
From Ocean to Ocean her fruits are appearing,
And deserts are waving with harvests of gold,
The true heart of labor and industry cheering;
And Religion's pure springs and Learning's bright wings
Over all the land's people are flung!
O land of our fathers, the freest of earth!
Ever dear to our hearts is the day of thy birth.

Our gates stand wide open by day and by night,
Our flag waves a welcome to all who are flying
From the grasp of oppression; our stars give their light
To the path of the brave, for their liberty-daring:
And soon shall they see by the light of the free,
To plant in their own soil Freedom's fair tree.
O land of our fathers, the freest of earth!
Ever dear to the world is the day of thy birth.

The band performed a national air, the assembly reformed into procession, marched back to the Mansion House, and through it, to a broad green "pickle," where, under cover of a tent and a pleasant grove, men and women sat down to a dinner that was worthy of the day. Roast pig never was more tender, crisp, ravishing. Meats never exuded a more delicious odor. Fruits never looked more tempting, or with their flavor, better kept the promise that they made to the eye. The flowers that decked the table were only "taken down" by those that graced the vases at the church. All ended—the toasts of the day were read, drank, cheered, and all right heartily.

Some humorous speeches were made, too, which our pen is in a fret to report—but must not. In the evening, there was a prom-nade concert by the Band, on Methodist Hill, and a fine display of fireworks. Through all the day, we were "around," but we did not see a man take a drink, or a single one who gave evidence of having taken a drink. They don't on the East End.

Staten Island.

The shores of this little "gem of the sea," selected as one of the great rallying points on Independence Day, were besieged with innumerable boat-loads of New-Yorkers. Arrived, every variety of amusement suited to the occasion was at hand. Some ascended the cliffs to enjoy the breeze that played on the summit, and where games, sports, and refreshments invited attention. Others, more ambitious of the ascent, sought their amusements along the line of the shore, and fared no worse.

The churches were opened for those who desired to appropriate a portion of the day to religious service. Some of the local societies convened to associate the worthy objects of their own bodies with those of the national *fête*. No source of enjoyment was wanting and no lack of enthusiasm was to be found. The young folks rejoiced in squibs and fire-crackers during the day; and as dusk set in, the general enthusiasm was attested in "shoots of fire and bursts of thunder." Some very beautiful fireworks were displayed at New-Brighton, Castleton, Tompkinsville, Stapleton, and Vanderbilt's landing.

There were several fights in the afternoon, in which gashes and cross-buttocks were freely administered—one or two very severe contests at the foot of the hill in Tompkinsville—but all traceable to "foaming bottles and ale-washed wits," and not to any organized movement.

The Tompkinsville Maine Law Society, consisting at present entirely of a number of youths of the village, had an interesting celebration on Richmond Hill. The meeting took place in Miss CAMPBELL'S School-room. The young gentlemen who took the most prominent part in the proceedings (scarcely any above 12 years of age, and many under) were CORNELIUS BERRY, (son of Rev. P. M. BERRY,) JAMES HITCHCOCK, HENRY STANDERWICK, ORLANDO HALLIDAY and EDWIN WOOD.

A number of ladies and gentlemen and interesting little misses witnessed the proceedings, which opened with a prayer by Mr. HITCHCOCK. This was followed by the singing of "Young America," to which the beautiful air of the national anthem of England, "God Save the Queen" has been transferred. The Declaration of Independence was next read by Master RAMEY, the President, who then came forward and delivered an extemporaneous address, with the readiness and ability of a practiced speaker. He was followed by Master HITCHCOCK, who also, evidently without preparation, gave a lucid exposition of the objects and financial condition of the Society. The hymn "Temperance Call" was sung, the entire assembly joining in chorus. The order of exercises having then closed, Mr. J. B. WOOD and Mr. HITCHCOCK, two prominent citizens of the Island, addressed a few appropriate remarks to the members of the Society in encouragement of their efforts, which, though now attended with the definite and restricted results characteristic of all beginnings, would, ere long, have an influence which would extend through the Island. The meeting then separated after giving three cheers for Independence Day and the Tompkinsville Maine Law Society.

As some indication of the progress of the temperance movement the fact might be stated that on the hill leading to the Pavilion, a little girl and her two brothers, who kept up a supply of cold water for the wayfarers, realized $3 between them on Tuesday.

The Fourth at West-Hoboken.

WEST-HOBOKEN, N. J., Wednesday, July 5, 1854.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Daily Times:

SIR:—No doubt you know that fifteen or sixteen years ago the "Associated Synod of North America" cracked into two of the same name, which have held ever since the same standards; thus forming a "*history otter*" of the first magnitude if measured by orthodoxy on the Slavery question, exclusiveness in the use of the old version of the Psalms, &c. This state of things, however, was terminated by the consummation of a union at their Synodical meetings in Albany and Troy, during the preceding months, with which the people, generally, seem well pleased. In order to give expression to this feeling, representatives of the four city congregations resolved themselves into a pic-nic party yesterday, and made a harmonious onslaught on the good things of the season.

This beautifully located village had been chosen by the Committee of Arrangements for the scene of action; and preparations had been made to accommodate at least six hundred; but two known causes operated, which probably kept the number a little under half that. Between 9 and 10 o'clock, possession of the "Indian Spring Wood," the property of JOHN SYMS, Esq., was taken by men, women and children. Swings were soon in operation, while the caterers for such a multitude in the wilderness were busily employed boiling water for coffee, in large bottles set on iron stands; and the baskets which had been stuffed for the occasion yielded up their contents to be distributed along the temporary tables, which enclosed a rectangular parallelogram in the centre of which the boilers were set—142 feet by 116, with an opening in the middle of each side. Seats ran the whole length, one on each side of the tables.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock the bell announced a suspension of the order of the day, and in a few minutes the company was seated at the tables, when a free discussion ensued on the merits and variety,—both of which were great—of the things exhibited on the plain tablecloths. Dinner, or whatever it was, being over, the field sports were renewed with increased vigor. Thus the day was spent in the greatest good humor and harmony, though the bulk of the party was from the Green Isle.

A READER OF THE TIMES.

GRAND JURY PRESENTMENT.—The King's County Grand Jury were discharged on Monday, on which occasion they made the following presentment:

King's County, ss—The Grand Jurors in and for the county of Kings, having closed their labors for the term, do present that they have, in the course of the discharge of their duties, visited the several public institutions belonging to this county, and they take this occasion to express their satisfaction and approval of the condition and general management of the Penitentiary of said county. The Grand Jurors were much pleased with the arrangements of the new Penitentiary. It is capacious, well ventilated, and when completed will compare well with any similar institution elsewhere. The Grand Jurors were well satisfied with the general appearance and condition of the Lunatic Asylum at Flatbush, though they were impressed with the importance and necessity of more ample accommodations for the patients, which will soon be afforded by the new building now nearly completed.

The Alms-House is well managed, under the superintendence of Mr. SAMUEL MYERS, who is an efficient and faithful public officer.

The Grand Inquest deem it their duty to call the attention of the public authorities to the deplorable condition of the Small-Pox Hospital at Flatbush. It is too small for the proper accommodation of the patients, and badly ventilated. It would seem that patients afflicted with a disease requiring such skilful treatment, should have more ample and convenient apartments.

The Grand Jurors also visited the County Jail. They were much pleased with its general appearance, and believe it to be well managed by the authorities who have it in charge.

[Signed] JOSEPH S. BENNETT, Foreman.

DROWNED.—On Tuesday last, Mr. MARCUS BALDWIN, of Connecticut Farms, New-Jersey, was drowned in a pond between Cypress Hills' Cemetery and Bushwick. He had been to the Cemetery, accompanied by two of his sisters, to visit the grave of a deceased sister, and was returning to the residence of his brother, Mr. BALDWIN, in Bushwick, when the casualty occurred. He undertook to water his horse in a pond; his sisters got out of the buggy, and he drove into the water; he was deceived as to its depth, and his horse commenced floundering in the water. Mr. BALDWIN, in undertaking to assist the horse, became entangled in the harness, and was drowned. He was 48 years of age. His body was found late in the day, and, yesterday, his remains were interred beside the grave of the sister which he had the previous morning visited.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve—50 Cents a Box.**—Boston remedy of thirty years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Scars, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. B. CREER, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **The High Price of Provisions and the Tightness of the Money Market** compels every one to economize in their Boot and Shoe Bills. A BAKER'S No 15 Ann st., is the place to do it, where you can get fine Dress Boots, made to order, for $3 75. Best Patent Leather Boots, $6. Every style of Shoes, Gaiters, &c., for gent's wear, selling off very low. A good assortment on hand.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. PETRIDGE & CO., Boston.
C. H. RING, Broadway, and
all respectable druggists

☞ **University's Family Medicines.**—FEVER AND AGUE—CHOLERA.—The Universities of Free Medicines and Popular Knowledge, chartered by the State of Pennsylvania April 20, 1853, mainly to arrest the evils of quack-nostrums; also, to supply the public with reliable remedies, where the best medical advisers cannot or will not be employed, having purchased the invaluable remedy—ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURES—the first and only known for twenty years as the certain cure for Fever and Ague and its kindred complaints, confidently recommend it to the patronage of the afflicted. The Universities likewise recommend for Bowel Complaint or Cholera, ROWAND'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF BLACKBERRY ROOT, and in due time will furnish its own remedy for every disease that can be safely treated in this way. By order of the Trustees,

JOHN E ROWAND, M D.,
President of the University, and head of the Pharmaceutical Department, Philadelphia.

Home Dispensary and Office, No. 47 South Second-st., Philadelphia.

CHARLES H. RING, General Agent, No. 193 Broadway, New-York; C. V. CLICKENER & Co., No. 81 Barclay st.; HAVILAND, WARBALL & RISLEY, Maiden-lane; F. C. WELLS & Co. No. 237 4th-av.; E. A. SANDS, No. 189 Bowery; JOHN MEAKIM, No. 402 Broadway; E. CLEAVELAND, No. 377 Bowery; C. S. SMITH, No. 139 Canal-st.; BRIGHAM & MILLER, No. 67 Avenue D; J. & J. ODDINGTON, No. 713 Broadway; W. D. CRUMBLE, Nos. 313 Bowery and 362 Broadway; W. B. FREEMAN, No. 42 3d-ave.; A. W. GARDNER, Nos. 51 6th-av and 106 9th-av.; GAIL & AXTON, No. 120 Maiden-lane; W. VONDAMITH, No. 118 Bowery; T. GREEN, No. 350 Broadway; A. POWELL, No. 143 Avenue A; J. WAIL GREEN, No. 114 Broadway; JOHN MILLER, No. 215 1st-av.; W. F. LINDSAY, No. 77 East Broadway; W. H. LOINES, No. 236 Hudson-st; MRS. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; T. THOS HAYES, South Brooklyn.

☞ **Notice.**—At a meeting of delegates from the various Evangelical Churches of the city of Williamsburgh, on Thursday evening, June 29, it was

Resolved, That a public meeting be held in the First Baptist Church corner of 5th and South 5th sts. on THURSDAY EVENING, July 6 at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing an organized union of a Young Men's Christian Association.

All who may feel an interest in the movement, are earnestly requested to be present.

W. BULKLEY,
WM. G. McCUTCHEN,
HENRY W. BANKS,
Committee.

WILLIAMSBURG, July 5, 1854.

☞ **Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Cholera Morbus** cured in thirty minutes, or less, by DR. O. M. NEEDHAM'S Pills, prepared for that purpose and nothing else. Ten years' experience in private practice with the medicine enables the Proprietor to assure the public that there is no mistake about the infallibility of these Pills, and though their effect is immediate, no injurious results follow their use. They are convenient to carry in the pocket, not disagreeable to take, speedy as a knife in their operation. Price 50 cents per box. For sale at the Astor House counter and CP AND W. COLGATE'S, corner of Dorchester and John-sts., and by the Doctor himself, No. 75 East 13th-st.

☞ **Mercantile Library**—Astor-place, and No. 2 Nassau-street.—The Library is open from 7½ A. M. till 9 P. M. The reading rooms remain open until 10 P. M. The Library now contains 47,000 volumes, to which all new works are added as soon as published. The reading-room is regularly supplied with about 300 magazines and newspapers. Terms—Clerks $7 initiation and $1 semi-annual dues. Merchants and others $15 per annum.

☞ **Wakefield Industrial Home Association, No 2.**—The men here are hereby notified that the cleansing of Lots will commence on MONDAY, July 10, at 9½ o'clock, A. M., at Wakefield. Place, plan of cleansing, and books with the choices arranged, can be procured at the meetings. N. B.—Members in arrears will not be allowed the privilege of choosing unless the arrears be paid previous thereto.

J. A. HUNDESHUCH, Secretary.

☞ **Why don't he go to Wingdale?**—Every commute to this delightful village every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY—only three miles from Williams' many factories, and a short distance above the Quivery Company. Lots $50 to $200, in monthly payments of only $5, no red tape there. Free tickets for the excursions to be had at the office, No. 5 Tryon-row, corner of Chatham st.

C. C. ANDREWS & J. P. KENDALL.

☞ **The Only Effectual Article.**—COSTAR'S RAT, COCKROACH, &c., EXTERMINATOR, and COSTAR'S PERSIAN INSECT POWDER for Bedbugs, Moths, Fleas, &c. (the Powder 12½ cents a package;) and COSTAR'S FLY PAPER. Wholesale and retail depôt, No. 440 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Masonic Notice.**—The Members of Worth Lodge No. 210 are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of Mrs. MARGARET JACKSON, wife of Brother H. B. JACKSON, Master of this Lodge, from her late residence, No. 100 Hester-st., on FRIDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. The fraternity in general are respectfully invited to attend.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ These new 1000 Beautiful Building Lots at Williamsburg, on the Wallabout, only one mile directly east of Brooklyn Ferry, to be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 19th and 20th inst., at 10 o'clock each day, on the premises. Map and Descriptive Catalogue, by ANTHONY J. ALLEN, 52 Exchange-place. Steamboats leave foot of Whitehall every hour. Call and get them, and then be sure you go and see this beautiful property, as it would be useless to attempt to describe the beauties and advantages of this splendid location.

☞ **The Corner-Stone** of the 4th-av. Presbyterian Church, at the corner of 23d-st., (Rev. JOHN PARKER, D.D., Pastor,) will be laid with appropriate religious ceremonies on THURSDAY, July 6, at 5 P. M. Addresses may be expected on the occasion from several distinguished clergymen. The friends of the enterprise and the public generally are invited to attend.

☞ **Are you Prepared for Cholera?**—DR GIDDINGS, No. 75 Murray-st., has a sure and effectual remedy for cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, cholera morbus and intestinal &c., which has never failed in a single instance, when given as directed. Every family should keep this invaluable remedy at hand.

☞ **Cork Water Coolers.**—A plain and cheap article, that will save more ice than any other, as to well known a thereto all the Southern States, and also by those who have tried them in this City. Having a place for ice and meat them preferable to those lined with metal. For sale by the sole agents, PIOOT & SHOTWELL,
No. 47 Maiden-lane, up-stairs.

☞ **Fine Old Brandies.**—The subscriber has just received a supply of the highest esteemed brands of Wines, Brandies, &c., &c., in origin l packages, demijohns and bottles, in quantities to suit. 150 dozen quarts Champagne Cider for export. JOHN J STAFF,
No. 333 Broadway, cor. of Anthony st.

☞ **Notice.**—All persons opposed to the extension of Broome-st., from Hudson-st to Canal-st., are requested to call at No 241 Hudson-st., or No 237 Broome-st., and sign a remonstrance, forthwith, as the time for so doing expires on the 10th inst.

☞ **To Artists, Schools and Dealers.**—Just received, Artists' Materials, of every description; also a full assortment of Studies and fine steel-plate Engravings and Lithographs, colored and plain, wholesale and retail, at No. 363 Broadway, second floor. W. SCHAUS.

☞ **New-York Bible society.**—The regular meeting of the Board of Managers will be held at the American Bible Society's House on THURSDAY, July 6, at 3 o'clock P. M. JAMES C. HOLDEN, Recording Secretary.

☞ **American Institute.**—A Stated Meeting of this Institute will be held at its rooms, No. 351 Broadway THIS (Thursday) EVENING, July 6, at 7½ o'clock.
HENRY MEIGS, Recording Secretary.

☞ **To Merchants, Forgers and Others**—14c per cwt is paid for all clean waste and office papers and $2 50 per cwt. for all clean printed papers, at No. 178 William-st., basement.

☞ **Special Notice.**—On and after MONDAY, July 10, inst., the fare on the 1st-av. Line of Stages, will be reduced to 3 cents. ANDREWS & CO.

☞ **Doctor Wilkes**, having returned from Europe will resume his practice at his former residence, No. 22 Laight-st., Hudson-square.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl as seamstress, or as lady's-maid and seamstress in a private family; can make children's clothing in a tasteful manner. Has good City reference, having lived 17 months in her last place. Address PROTESTANT SEAMSTRESS, at No. 72 6th-av. in the book-store.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family by one and as nurse and seamstress, or as chamber-maid and seamstress to the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the book-store.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook and to wash and iron, in a private family by one, and as chamber-maid and waiter, or as waiter by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, a Protestant, to take care of children and do plain sewing, or to do washing and assist in chamber work. Good City reference, if required. Can be seen until engaged. Call at No 56 Vandam-st., first floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman as cook. She is neat and capable, and will go to assist in washing and ironing. Would have no objections to the country. Can produce good reference. Call at No 138 Forsyth-st., in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—By a smart, industrious young woman, to do general housework; is a good cook and first-rate washer and ironer, and is willing to make herself useful; would go in the country. Can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 14 Rivington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By an industrious young woman to do general housework. Is a first-rate plain cook, a good cook and baker, and is willing and obliging. Salary not so much an object as a good ready place. The best of references from her last employer. Call at No. 223 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman, in City or country in a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; is also good bread; will be found willing and obliging; has good reference. Apply at No. 261 Bowery for two days.

SITUATION WANTED.—A competent man wants employment as Book-Keeper, Assistant Book Keeper, or Copyist; or would make himself generally useful. Good city references. Salary moderate. Address WILLIAM, this office, or Chatham-square P. O., until Sunday.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook, and to wash and iron, by a woman of much experience; and as waiter, by her daughter, a tidy girl of 14. Both can come well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By an honest industrious girl, accustomed to general housework—good cook and a first-rate washer and ironer. Apply at No. 136 Grand st.

SERVANTS.—Private families, hotels, and boarding Houses supplied with the best servants for every kind of domestic work, by MORRIS & CONNERT'S establishment, No 257 Broadway, corner of Reade-st., under the Irving House. Only reputable girls admitted there.—German, French, English and Scotch. Also, young girls for stores always to be found at the establishment. Also, German and French mechanics, coachmen, porters, farmers, &c., always on hand. Terms moderate. Applications for male help may also be made at the branch office, No. 188 Greenwich-st.

SALESMAN WANTED.—A. T. STEWART & CO., want in their wholesale cloth department, a salesman, thoroughly conversant with the business in all its branches. Apply up stairs, between 5 and 7 P. M., corner Broadway and Chambers st.

CHILD'S NURSE WANTED.—A Protestant (English preferred) will competent to take the entire charge of an infant. Must have good references. Apply at No. 31 Platt-st., immediately.

CLERK WANTED—In a large hardware store, to enter goods make out bills, and keep petty cash, &c. Must write well and be apt at figures. A lad about 18 years old preferred, with some knowledge of the business and moderate views as regards salary. Address, with real name and references, Box No. 2,851, Post-Office.

BOY WANTED—To act as mail clerk and run of Errands, in a publication office. Must reside with his parents, and come well recommended. Address Box No. 3,192, Post-Office.

OFFICE OF DYE'S BANK MIRROR,
No. 2 Maiden lane, near Broadway.

AGENTS WANTED.—Twenty-five energetic agents to canvass the City of New-York, for Dye's Bank Mirror. Such as can give good references apply to JOHN S DYE, No. 2 Maiden-lane, New-York.

DAIRYMAN GARDENER WANTED FOR MEMPHIS TENNESSEE.—I wish to hire for one two or three years, a healthy, handy, steady, industrious young man who knows how to make good, rich milk and raise vegetables for market. His whole business will be to drive a milk wagon every morning and evening to deliver milk to regular customers, and work four hours daily in a vegetable garden all of which will be pleasant, light labor and easily performed. For one who can fill the above bill I will give a fair, and make an allowance for board, washing or Doctor's bill. A healthy Yankee preferred. Call and see Dr SAMUEL GILBERT, No. 483 Broadway.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—By a Frenchman, who is married, with no other incumbrance. He understands himself in all its branches, in store and green-house plants flower and fruit-tree, pruning and also, landscape and herbaceous several pieces in his country, all of which always well. Can give the best of City reference. Address JAMES to Mr. BRIGMAN Frenchman and florist, corner of 18th-st. and Broadway, for two days.

ASSISTANT EDITOR WANTED.—The publishers of a standard agricultural paper wish to engage immediately a person well qualified to assist in Editing and Publishing. None need apply unless he is practically acquainted with farming, writes easily and grammatically, and has an unexceptionable moral character. Address, stating qualifications, box No. 376, New-York Post-Office.

ADOPTION.—A fine healthy male child, two months old of respectable parentage will be given to any respectable party desirous of adopting it. Address D. M. D. Metropolitan Post-Office.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

STORE WANTED—A store, with basement on Broadway or a house. No objection as to the site, providing the premises are commanding. Apply by letter with full particulars, post paid, to HOLLOWAY'S Pill and Ointment Store, No. 80 Ann-st., N. Y.

FARM IN ILLINOIS WANTED—In exchange for one in Westchester County, 21 miles from the City. Inquire of BRONSON, KNAPP & CO., No 110 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT NEAR NEW-YORK.—Wanted for Purchase, Inquire of BRONSON, KNAPP & CO. No 110 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND CAPITALISTS.—For sale a rare and valuable Patent Right, with complete, by which is made, in an improved and a superior manner, figured silk encrusted French elastic suspenders. The loom weaves both sides of the webbing at the same time, with no tying or falling of the India rubber warp; also weaving the button-hole at the ends of the suspender. The graduating of the suspender is effected by a new and novel method, which can be covered by a second patent if desired.

With the other machinery will be sold a new machine for cutting rubber into threads, far superior to any in use, for which is obtained a patent. No pecuniary cause have been taken. For full particulars, with terms, please apply to WILLIAM SMITH, at the store of Messrs JOHN W. CORLISS & CO., No. 32 Dey-st., New-York.

$2,500.—DRUG STORE IN NEW-HAVEN, CONN., FOR SALE.—On Chapel st., near Yale College. Is well stocked with Drugs, Medicines, &c., adapted to requirements of the place. Pictures, furniture, &c., are very complete and in good order, embracing soda water apparatus, marble counters, elegant showware, &c. Has been established some eight years, and is doing a fine business. Will be sold at above low price. Inquire of, or address, KIMBERLY & ARMING, wholesale druggists, No. 66 Vesey-st., New-York.

$2,000 OR $4,000—Or more, can be furnished to the advertiser to purchase an acceptable business, or as interest in a well established business; or would accept a good clerkship with a prospect of future interest and terms of unimpeached integrity. Satisfactory references of business capacity, integrity, character and influence can be given. Communications regarded confidentially. Address DECISION, office New-York *Times*.

$200.—THE GREATEST CHANCE EVER OFFERED.—To those who wish a home in the country 120 acres of unimproved land, situated in Monroe Co., Pa., 90 miles west of the City of New-York, partly timbered and good, surrounded by a rich farming country, and within three-quarters of a mile of the village of Resaca. For particulars inquire immediately of V. COOLBAUGH, Merchant's Hotel, Cortlandt-st., New-York.

$2,000—A BUSINESS MAN having this amount of capital to secure as a partner in a manufacturing business, commenced by a young man who is unable to attend to the affairs has more himself, as it is increasing very rapidly. Call at No. 471 4th-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Directly on "Brooklyn Heights," overlooking the Bay and Harbor. There is no location in New-York, Brooklyn, or vicinity, more desirable. The house is in excellent order, with modern improvements and newly opened. Families or single gentlemen accommodated with full or partial board. Terms moderate. Boarders taken by week, or for the season. MRS SEBRAND, No 128 Columbia-st., within three minutes' walk of Montague Ferry.

BOARDING.—Summer-house extra; cooler, more convenient and cheaper than country. The new hotel, (Nos. 673 to 679 6th-av.,) the Verandah, overlooking the Palace has high ground, pure air, extra baths, wide hall and yards; suites of rooms on first floor, and no bar. Hotel table, $3 per week, rooms at cost. Cars every three minutes. Call and see.

BOARDING AGENCY, No. 622 BROADWAY—Families, boarding-house keepers, etc., in New-York and vicinity wanting boarders, are invited to register at this office, their names, dwellings, terms, and kind of boarders required. Boarders visiting this office in masses retire when satisfied. English, French, and German, spoken at this office.

BOARDING—And an elegant suite of furnished rooms, for a family of a parlor and two bedrooms, with closets adjoining, on the first floor, just vacated, at No. 64 East 32d-st.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—On or about the middle of September, a furnished parlor and bedroom adjoining, for a gentleman and his wife. Location must be in South Brooklyn, vicinity of Observer-place, preferred. Address B C, office of this paper.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—At No 101 Schermerhorn-st., near Smith-st., 10 to 15 minutes' walk from the ferries. Handsome suites of rooms, or single rooms can be obtained. The house is commodious, and as pleasant in its location as any in Brooklyn.

BOARD—Full or partial, with neatly furnished rooms, can be had in the first-class house No. 70 Reade st., Brooklyn.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR BOARD OR BOARDERS?—We call your attention to our office, the arrangement of which is unsurpassed in this or any other city. Boarders are politely directed to suitable places in city or country, free of charge, while boarding places are promptly supplied. Office Clinton-hall, corner 8th-st. and Lafayette-place.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—The subscriber can accommodate a few families for the summer months in his large mansion near Glen Cove, and families wishing to procure a delightfully retired situation with all the comforts a large farm-house can afford, with large and airy rooms, will do well to call and view the premises. Steam boats *Croton* and *George Law* leave Fulton Market-slip every afternoon at 3½ and 4½ o'clock. H. VALENTINE'S stage at the landing will convey passengers to the house.
CHAS. UNDERHILL.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A few families can be accommodated with board at a farm-house near Glen Cove, L. I. The house is new, with commodious, airy rooms, situated immediately by the water, with conveniences for sea-bathing, &c., and surrounded with shady walks and drives. Communication by stage, morning and evening, with the steamboats at Glen Cove. For particulars inquire of ALBERT H. COCKS, No. 131 Bowery.

COUNTRY BOARD.—Two or three gentlemen with their wives, can be accommodated with good board for the Summer, 16 miles from the City, within ten minutes of the Railroad Depôt; rooms large and airy, well furnished. Location very pleasant and healthy. Terms moderate. For further particulars apply to A. BRAKE, No. 27 Ferry-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—RIVER SIDE HOUSE—Carmansville, foot of 153d-st., on the North River, one mile from Railroad depôt. Trains stop six times a day each way. Good rooms for families or single gentlemen. Terms low. Apply to Mrs GOODRIDGE, on the premises.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a private family, and a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with elegant rooms, and full privileges of the house, at No. 45 Washington-st.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—Pleasant rooms for the Summer on a short distance from the ferry, at Mrs. VALENTINE'S, No. 16 Essex-st.

ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD—On second floor, in suite or separate. Also, furnished rooms to other married or single gentlemen, at No. 220 West 26th-st., between 9th and 10th-ave., opposite Chelsea-square.

PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET—With or without board. Apply at No. 190 Atlantic-st., within five minutes' walk of South Ferry, Brooklyn.

TO GENTLEMEN.—Agreeable rooms to let, large and small, furnished or unfurnished, in suites or separately. Hot, cold, and shower baths in the house. No. 27 Bond-st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS—No 84 Beekman-st., will have ready TO MORROW MORNING:
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IX. THOMAS' FARM IMPLEMENTS. Farm Implements and the principles of their construction and use; an elementary and familiar

Trial for a Divorce.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Wednesday.
Before Judge Ingraham and a Jury.

THIRTEENTH DAY.

CATHARINE P. P. WALKER, BY CHRISTOPHER G. HOGAN, HER NEXT FRIEND, vs. WILSON P. WALKER.

The interest felt in this extraordinary trial by no means diminishes, as the result of the long investigation approximates to a verdict, either for the plaintiff or the defendant. The audience was as full this morning as on any former occasion, although the orders of the Court to the police in attendance were strictly observed, and no more persons admitted than could be accommodated with seats, and the doors of the Court-room kept free for ingress and egress.

The persons were early in attendance, and having answered to their names, the Court directed the Counsel for the plaintiff to proceed with

THE REBUTTING EVIDENCE.

John P. Richardson examined by Mr. Blunt—I reside in Jersey City; I am a policeman; I have been so over five years; I believe I know Mrs. Coffin's house in Prospect-place.

Q.—Have you been on that beat? A.—Yes; I am now on that beat, and have been off and on; I have been on the beat for about a month.

Q.—State what knowledge you possess as to Mrs. Coffin's house? A.—I have known there was such a house by hearsay, but I never was in the house.

Q.—State what you have seen in connection with the house? A.—I have seen males coming out of the house as late as three in the morning.—how often I have seen that I cannot say; Prospect-place is at the head of Montgomery-street.

Cross-examined—I have seen other houses in Jersey City, and have seen persons coming out of them.

Virgil Hillyer examined by Mr. Blunt—I am in the produce commission business in Pearl-street; I reside in Jersey City, and have done so for four years; I live in Montgomery-street; I know the house occupied by Mrs. Coffin; it is the house adjoining mine.

Q.—State what you know about the character of that house? A.—I know its character.

Q.—What is it? A.—Bad; it has the reputation of having a kind of company; I have seen men going in and out, and I have no doubt but that it is a bad house.

Cross-examination—I lived in New-York before I went to Jersey City.

Q.—What do you mean by a bad house? A.—I mean by a bad house that characters live there who are not of decent habits.

Q.—Were you ever in that house? A.—Not to my knowledge; I consider myself a judge of a bad house, although I have never been in one; I know Mrs. Coffin by sight.

Q.—What unchaste character do you know of as living in Mrs. Coffin's house? I only know Mrs. Coffin by sight; I know no one unchaste in that house except by reputation; I know no unchaste man who visits that house, but from current report I know it to be one; I have seen men go there at unreasonable hours; I call unreasonable hours at 10 or 12 o'clock; I usually get home at 5 o'clock; I may have been from my house until 11 sometimes; I usually go to bed at 10 o'clock; I believe there is more than one family living in the house of Mrs. Coffin.

John W. McDougal examined by Mr. Blunt—I live in Jersey City; I am a carpenter by trade; I am a married man; I resided in a house in Prospect-place with Mrs. Coffin for about five months with my family; I hired it from Thomas Weldon; I know from common report what the character of the house occupied by Mrs. Coffin was; from its appearance in the morning there seemed to have been company there at night; I have seen a table in the hall in the morning loaded with empty champagne bottles, fruit parings, tobacco, and pieces of cigar; I have also seen spittoons about; I know, personally, nothing criminal against the persons in the house.

Cross-examined—I don't know whether the bottles were full or empty.

To Mr. Jordan—I believe there is no man attached to the family of Mrs. Coffin.

Augustus F. Doole, examined by Mr. Blunt—I reside at No. 12 Charles-street in this City; I have known Hull within the last six years, but have not seen much of him for the last few months.

Q.—Do you know his general character for integrity and truth? A.—Yes; and from that character I would not believe him under oath.

Cross-examined—I knew Hull when he was my clerk; he left my employ in January, 1851; I have known nothing about him since then.

To a Juror—He left our firm because we did not want him any longer, for he had been guilty of dishonest practices.

Henry S. Wilson, examined by Mr. Blunt—I am a merchant and reside in this City; I know John W. Hull and have done so six years; his character as a man of integrity is bad, and I would not believe him under oath.

Cross-examined—I am in the Commission Machinery business at No. 60 Beaver-street and No. 109 Pearl; the last witness was in business with me; I refer to the matter that the last witness spoke of in relation to Hull's character; Hull parted amicably from us.

Mr. Blunt—Why did you part?

Objected to. (Objection overruled)

Q.—Were you at that time a member of the house? A.—Yes; we discharged him; we wished him to consider his engagement at an end; nothing further took place at that time.

Robert W. Gilloy, examined by Mr. Blunt—Spoke as to Hull's character; it was bad, and unless the testimony were strongly corroborated he would not believe him under oath.

Cross-examined—Hull was clerk to me; I never was in business with either of the last witnesses.

Q.—In a matter in which Hull had no interest, do you believe he would commit perjury?

Objected to. (Question waived by Mr. Busted.)

Witness—What I individually knew of him happened two years ago; I have heard of him almost every day since.

John Bottomly, examined by Mr. Blunt—Testified that Hull's character was bad, and would not believe him upon oath.

James Miller, examined by Mr. Blunt, deposed—I am a merchant and reside in New-York; I do not know John W. Hull personally.

Q.—Do you know his character?

Objected to. (Question withdrawn on the suggestion of the Court.)

George Shaw, examined by Mr. Blunt—I live in No. 128 West Twenty-first-street, in this City; I am an importer; I knew John W. Hull in 1841.

Q.—Do you know his general character since that time? A.—Only from hearsay.

Mr. Busted—Hearsay is not competent testimony.

Q.—What is his general character as a man of integrity and truth? A.—I never heard anything good of him yet, and from my general knowledge as a man of truth and veracity I would not believe him under oath.

Cross-examined—He owed me money; he paid me ten cents on the dollar; he failed in Cedar-street, in New-York, but I do not know that he failed in the West; the persons whom I have heard speak of him knew him well; I only know his character from what the persons said; I have heard Simeon Draper speak of him; I think he had occasion to know Hull; I have heard Robert Adock speak of him, and others whose names I don't remember.

Francis Malcomb examined by Mr. Blunt—Q.—What is the christian name of your wife? Objected to. (Question not pressed.)

Q.—Were you here when she was examined? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did she at any time tell you of any visits made to the Eldridge-street jail. Objected to. (Objection not sustained.) A.—No, never.

Q.—Were you at any time in February, March or April, 1853, acquainted with the fact of her visiting that jail. Objected to. (Question not pressed.)

No cross-examination.

Mrs. Julia A. Whitney, by Mr. Blunt—I reside in Bath, Me., and have done so since I was a child; I know Mrs. Walker; in the Summer of the year 1846 she was boarding at my father's, whose house is two or three miles off Bath; she came there the 21st July and left the 21st September; during that time she left about the middle of August and went to Boston and was gone about a week.

Q.—Did any one accompany her on her visit to Boston? Objected to. (Objection sustained.

With the exception of that visit to Boston she was absent from my father's house; she went to a Commencement in Brunswick, Me., and was absent one whole day and part of two others; I was there.

Cross-examined—I am married; I knew Mr. Walker then; I did not accompany Mrs. Walker to Boston; I think she was absent in Boston not over eight days; when she was boarding at my sister's, Mr. Walker came to see her as often as once a fortnight; Mrs. Walker's children were with him; I stopped at Brunswick part of the time, and at Topesham part of the time; during that time she stopped with Mr. Walker's father during that time she stopped with Mr. Walker's father at Topesham, and at Mr. Stone's at Brunswick; I don't know who went with her to the Commencement; I saw Senator Evans at the Commencement; I never saw Mrs. Walker and Evans together during the exercises of the Commencement; I did not speak with Senator Evans, for I don't know him; I don't know whether Mrs. Walker was at Mr. Stone's that evening; I know Dr. Heartwell by sight; I never saw him or knew of his coming to see Mrs. Walker while she was at my father's; a great many ladies came to see her, and some gentlemen also, but they were accompanied by ladies; I first knew Dr. Heartwell's sister.

Wm. R. Hunkson examined by Mr. Blunt—I keep the New-Haven House in this City; I have kept it about seven years; I know Elias D. Pierce, and have done so four or five years; I know his character for integrity and truth to be bad, and I would not believe him under oath.

Cross-examined—I have kept the New-Haven House thirteen months; before that I kept a saloon at No. 78 Chatham-square; I kept that from October to the 1st of May; before that I kept the Pemberton House in Boston; before that I kept the Judson House; I first knew Pierce when I kept the Judson House; he came around selling goods; I saw him all the time I was in Boston; I have not seen him during the last six months; I left Boston in October, 1852; I next saw Pierce in New-York, at sometime during the Winter; I saw him at my place of entertainment; he used to come in and see me occasionally; sometimes; he used to come in and see me occasionally; I had a lease of a basement at the corner of Varick and Canal which he wanted to take; he partially got it; he wanted me to let him there for a few weeks, and told me he could make the money in a few weeks; I have heard Horace Greeley speak of him in New-York, but no one else; I have heard Mr. Burgess in Boston say he would not believe him under oath.

Dexter A. Hawkins examined by Blunt—Am a lawyer; I know Mrs. Walker; I have been at Harpswell three or four times; I was there in August, 1846, for two weeks; Mrs. Walker was there then; some ladies were with her, and her daughters; I think she remained one or three days; I met her at the table and in the parlor of the Mansion House, but whether she boarded there I don't know; I did not see Dr. Heartwell there, nor do I think it possible he could have been there without my seeing him.

Cross-examined—I saw Heartwell in a boat, in 1847, opposite the Mansion House; a Mr. Dunlap was in the boat, and a sailor, but no lady.

Q.—Have you had any conversation with Mr. Walker about the intimacy of Dr. Heartwell and his wife?

Mr. Blunt objected. (Objection sustained, and exception taken.)

To Mr. Blunt—I was at Harpswell twice in 1847, for one day each time; during those times I did not see Mrs. Walker there.

Mrs. Hannah Slade, examined by Mr. Blunt, deposed—I am one of the sisters of Mrs. Walker and resided at Boston, I was in company with my sister in Brunswick at the Commencement; I was at Colonel Sawtelle, who is Mr. Walker's cousin; my sister stayed at the same place. We went up on Wednesday morning and returned on Thursday afternoon; I saw Mr. Evans at the Commencement; he was always there; I did not see him at Mr. Stone's; I remember when Mrs. Walker boarded at Mrs. Whitney's in 1846; I remember Mrs. Walker passing through Boston and coming to Lowell. we lived in Lowell and also stopped with us.

Cross-examined—I did not see Senator Evans at Brunswick; I took tea with Mrs. Walker, and the party separated in the evening; I know that Mrs. Walker went that evening to hear an address or a concert; Mr. Evans and three or four ladies accompanied her; I saw her after that at about 9½ o'clock; about from 9 to 9½, but not later; this occurred in September; Mrs. Stone, I think, accompanied her; Mrs. Walker was at the concert; we left Mrs. Stone at home; Miss Orr, a sister of Mrs. Stone, went with Mrs. Walker to the concert, and I think Miss Holbrooke; I think Senator Evans was the only gentleman; I think we all took tea at Stone's together; I saw these ladies again that evening at Mr. Stone's; I did not go with Mrs. Walker to the concert; Senator Evans did not take tea at Mr. Stone's and he was not there when I returned.

Reexamined—Mr. Fisk accompanied me to the lecture; I was then married; I am not aware that my father has any relative in Cincinnati named Patten.

Miss Patten examined by Mr. Blunt.—I am a sister of Mrs. Walker; I was in Harpswell with my sister in 18.5; was there three weeks, nearly all the time she was there; I was there when she started to return home; she started to return home with the Houghton party; Mrs. W. then occupied the room No. 4, next to mine; Miss Caroline Walker roomed with her; I remained a week after my sister left; my sister did not return during that week after she had left with the Houghtons'; after I left Harpswell I went to Bath; I next saw Mrs. Walker after my return from Harpswell, at my father's house in Bath; I think it was two or three days after; I remained at Bath two or three days, and my sister was there all that time; I then left for Augusta with Lieut. Reed and his wife, Mrs. Walker, Miss Caroline Walker, and myself; I stopped in the Mansion House, at Augusta; we remained there several days; we returned from thence home; the same party returned together; after our return to Bath from Augusta, during the balance of that season, Mrs. Walker went to Brunswick to Commencement, and from thence to Boston.

Cross-examined—Miss Caroline Walker did not remain three weeks at Harpswell in 1845; she remained there as long as Mrs. Walker was there; Mrs. W. remained there two days; Mrs. Walker went down first and then returned at the time of the Revenue party; Mrs. Walker was not at Harpswell in 1846; I should have known if she had been; I know she was not there; in 1846 Mrs. Walker boarded at Mrs. Foote's, with the exception of the few days she passed at Topsham or Brunswick; during the rest of the year Mrs. Walker resided in Boston with her father.

Reexamined—I remember Mrs. Walker going to Lowell with me.

To Mr. Busted—We remained the whole time together in Lowell, and returned together.

A recess was then taken by the Court

Mrs. Amelia Hull deposed: I reside at Fifty-ninth-street; I am wife of Geo. W. Hull; I resided in Walker-street (No. 275) in 1851; we resided there in May, '52; we continued to reside in Walker-street for two years; we occupied the third story, front and rear; I was acquainted with Mrs. Warner; she occupied the back part below stairs; I have had three letters and two books exhibited to me by Mrs. Warner.

Q.—What did she say in reference to those two letters?

(Objected to. Overruled.)

Q.—Did she state to you th t she had received those letters from Mr. Walker?

(Objected to. Objection overruled.)

A.—She told me that she had received letters from Walker.

Q.—Did you see those letters? A.—I saw those letters.

Q.—To whom were those letters addressed?

(Objected to. Objection overruled.)

A.—To Mrs. Warner.

Q.—Did you read those letters? A.—No, I did not read them; I saw them.

Q.—Did she state to you the character or the contents of those letters, or either of them?

(Objected to. Objection sustained.)

Q.—Did she not state to you that she had received an improper letter from Mr. Walker? A.—Yes.

Cross-examined by Mr. Busted—Mrs. Warner exhibited all the three letters to me at once; she had them in her hands and read them to me; she burned them after she had read them; this occurred late in the Fall; I don't know the month, but it was in the year '53, I believe; this was in Walker-street; she burned them in the stove in her own room—in the tea-room which was built off; I saw Mrs. Warner two weeks ago, but not to speak to her; I have not spoken to her for a year; I have never visited her since she has been in Brooklyn; we do not visit; we are on friendly terms; the books she showed me were pamphlets; she did not burn them; I have not seen them since; I do not know what the books contained; I can't tell how the letters were addressed; they were headed "My dear Louisa;" two of them were very indecent; they were addressed on the outside to Mr. Warner, I believe; I don't know that, for I did not have the letters in my hand; I did not read the address on the letters; I read no part of them; I know Mr. Warner at that time; I don't know that he received letters from Walker; she read the letters to me; that was the first I saw of them; I don't know whether they were written with blue ink, or black, or red; they were neither waffered or sealed; they were on small slips of paper and tied with a string; it was small string, and I don't know its color; I did not see her take the letters from envelopes.

Reexamined—At the time those letters were exhibited to me, Mrs. Warner was living in the same house with me.

To Mr. Busted—I think the letters were exhibited to me in 1853.

A number of letters were here introduced, and admitted by Mr. Busted as being in the hand-writing of Mr Walker, with the exception of one.

Mr. Smith then offered to read them, but Mr. Busted objected.

Mr. Smith said that the object he had in introducing these letters was to show the entire confidence which Walker entertained towards his wife after the date of the letter, on which he believed the other side would to some extent rely, addressed by Mr. Walker to Mrs. Walker, which communication has already been published

The Court determined that the letters bearing upon the communication to Mrs. Waldron might be read to the Jury, but excluded the remainder.

Several extracts of letters were then read, and the Court adjourned.

COLLISION AT SEA.

The Ships Olympus and Trade Wind Sunk—Twenty-four Lives Lost—Statement of the Captain of the Trade Wind—List of the Saved.

The ships *Olympus* and *Trade Wind* came into collision on the 26th of June, and both sank. The *Olympus*, Capt. WALLACE, sailed from Liverpool on the 24th of May for Boston, having forty passengers, and a crew numbering thirteen. She was freighted with nine hundred tons of iron, and general hardware.

The ship *Trade Wind*, Capt. SMITH, sailed from Mobile for Liverpool, with seventeen passengers, and a crew of thirty-four. On the day above mentioned, June 26, in latitude 41° 50', and longitude 57° 20', at about 11 o'clock at night, it being very dark, the weather thick, and the wind blowing fresh, she came into collision with the *Olympus*. The bows of the *Trade Wind* were stove, and she filled within an hour. The *Olympus* went down within half an hour of the collision.

Ten of the crew of the *Olympus*, the captain and 37 of the passengers were saved; and the captain of the *Trade Wind*, sixteen of her crew, and all her passengers. This shows the loss of the *Olympus* to be three passengers and three of the crew. Eighteen of the *Trade Wind's* crew perished.

The saved from each ship were taken off by the Belgian bark *Stadt Antwerpian*, which arrived at Block Island yesterday morning. Captains WALLACE and SMITH hired a fishing smack, and getting on board the steamer *Bay State*, arrived in this city Tuesday evening. The *Trade Wind* was one of the finest clippers built in this city. She was 2,018 tons burden, about three years old, valued at $100,000, and is largely insured in Wall-street. Her freight is valued at $50,000 and the cargo at about $250,000, the latter being principally insured in England.

The *Trade Wind* was owned by W. PLATT & SON of Philadelphia, and BOOTH & EDGAR, and others of New-York.

STATEMENT OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE TRADE WIND.

When the collision occurred the wind was blowing fresh from southwest by south, with squally weather. Night cloudy and excessively dark. The *Trade Wind* was under easy sail, steering east by south. We had a pure bowsprit light burning, and were keeping a good look-out fore and aft.

A few minutes before striking we saw the *Olympus'* light one point on the weather bow, or S. S. E. from us, having the wind three points abaft the beam, with yards squared and spanker furled; mizzen-topsail on the cap. We put the helm up and swung the ship off to E. N. E., bringing the *Olympus'* light broad off on the weather bow, but before we could discover whether the ships were approaching each other, the *Olympus'* light disappeared.

Yet, in the darkness, we thought we could make out the sail, passing along to windward of us, standing to westward. After an interval of five minutes, her light again suddenly appeared, close to us on our weather bow, and almost at the same instant we could make the ship out with her head to northward, standing square across our course.

The *Olympus* was built in Kennebunk, in 1850, and was 744 tons register; was worth about $50,000, the cargo $200,000, and the freight $15,000. The *Olympus* was insured at the Eastward, where it is presumed the cargo, or a portion of it, is also insured.

Our helm was put hard up promptly, but we could not get our long ship off that enough, both ships being too far off to deaden way by breaking yards. Our halyards and sheets, &c., were let go as soon as possible, but in vain. The *Trade-Wind* was going at an increased speed, and the *Olympus* was under a press of canvas, forging ahead directly across our bow. She was struck between her main and foremast, with an effect that can only be conceived.

Our starboard bow was stove in, the outwaist and stern were crushed, bowsprit and foremast were broken, and the ship was wrenched from stem to stern with the shock. The wood-ends opened, so I stepped, from keel to deck. The main and mizenmast of the *Olympus* were struck with such force as to knock them clear of the ship altogether.

She then swung round fore and aft along our port side, swinging her bow over our quarter boat, crushing it to atoms, after which she dropped astern clear of us, when I found the captain, officers and crew, and some of the passengers, on board the *Trade Wind*, having jumped on board at the collision.

Finding the *Trade Wind* full of water in a short time, with foremast hanging to the rigging, we cut away to clear the wreck forward, and hove the anchors off the bow to lighten her forward. The launch, and the two small boats we had left, were now got aft, ready for launching over the stern. Provisions and water were also prepared, so as to be conveniently removed if we found it needful to leave the ship.

But as our cargo was composed of 4,667 bales of cotton, we hoped she would float for some time. The sea was running very heavy, though the wind moderated fast. The ship gradually settled as the mizen became waterlogged, and then we waited anxiously for daylight.

When the day broke we found the *Olympus* still afloat, four or five miles to eastward, and as she showed a glass high out of water, Captain WALLACE was permitted to take our small gig with as many of his men as would accompany him, to ascertain the condition of his ship and endeavor to save his passengers with his own boats, if the vessel was likely to go down.

About 4 o'clock A. M. we launched our large boat, and placed all our passengers in her except Mr. T. D. NEWLIN, with the first and second officers in charge, and dropped her astern out of the vortex around the ship, which threatened her destruction every moment. This was done with the view of loading from the ship by means of the quarter-boat, but, unfortunately, just as the quarter-boat was launched, three or four frightened creatures leaped into her and capsized her.

We found it impossible to right her in the heavy sea around the water-logged ship. In this state of affairs it became evident that if the launch was permitted to return to the ship she would become swamped and founder alongside, by the mad efforts of the frightened crew to be first into her, and all hands would inevitably perish. I was therefore compelled to order her off, and leave us to our fate. It was a melancholy command, but one I deemed of imperious necessity.

At this time the boatswain and many good swimmers plunged overboard and swam to the boat, where they were gladly received. The rest followed the captain to the mizen top, as the sea had taken possession of the upper deck.

The launch, with twenty-eight of the crew, and five or six of that of the *Olympus*, pulled off in the direction of the *Olympus*. Before reaching her, however, she went down, but not until Captain WALLACE had succeeded in getting every one from on board. She sank at 6 A. M.

The launch then turned toward our ship, but while on her way discovered a sail to the south, and gave chase, in hopes of saving themselves, and obtaining assistance for those left behind. At 6½ o'clock they lost sight of the *Trade Wind*.

After the boat had left, about 25 men with myself had taken refuge in the mizen top. Soon afterward we discovered a sail to the southward, standing by the wind to the northward.

The colors were set at the mizen sky sail masthead, union down to attract attention. In the mean time the work of destruction went rapidly on in the ship's hull

The upper deck burst and commenced breaking up, the cotton to float out; the spare spars, stylights, hatches, companion ways, &c., &c., were carried off, whirling and turning over, while within the vortex surrounding the ship, to the distance of some fifty yards, but making fine rafts after getting beyond the circle.

The ship settled with every sea that swept her, till about 6:30 A. M. while I was on the mizen topsail yard, and most of my companions were on the top, she made her final plunge, sinking very fast, carrying all down with her to some depth, when we immediately rose again to the surface, surrounded by the planking of the deck and a few bales of cotton.

The expert swimmers immediately united with me, and under my orders collected all the floating planks and spars at hand, and formed rafts on which we divided ourselves to the number of sixteen men, while others took to the foremast, which had remained by the ship until she sank, and was still afloat.

The rest sank to rise no more, as the foremast must have proved but a temporary refuge, as the descending ship must have drawn it down as she settled, as some of the rigging was attached to it.

After recovering our strength (much exhausted by our almost superhuman efforts in forming our rafts in the very heavy sea running at the time) we took occasion to improve and add to them from time to time, out of the mass of wrecked stuff around us, until about 4.30 P. M., or after ten hours' exposure to our perilous and exposed situation, we were mercifully rescued by the boats of the Belgian bark *Stadt Antwerpen*, Capt. WYTENHOVEN, the crew of which we mentioned.

When we arrived on board we found one boat, and those of the *Olympus* had reached the bark about 9 A. M., and had since been making praiseworthy efforts to reach and rescue us, but with no sanguine hopes of finding survivors among the floating wreck stuff.

Upon mustering, we found forty-four of sixty two from the *Trade Wind*, and fifty-two of fifty-eight from the *Olympus*, making ninety-six saved of one hundred and twenty. Then followed a succession of self-denials and generous sacrifices on the part of Capt. WYTENHOVEN and crew to make us comfortable on board his vessel, clothing the naked, feeding and providing for us, where he had over 200 souls before we were added to his list.

On Tuesday, July 4, being close into Block Island, with light westerly winds, and the bark becoming short of provisions, we met a whale boat fishing, which we chartered to take us to Newport, (Capt. WALLACE and myself,) so as to reach New-York and send a steamer to the bark for assistance.

LIST OF THE SAVED.

List of the passengers saved from on board ship *Trade Wind*—Mrs. Frank Smith and two children, Mr. David T. Newlin, Mr. Alexander Ewing, lady and daughter, Mr. John S. Gliddon, Mrs. John Gibson, four children and servant, Miss C. D. Chamberlain, and Miss Alice Dodson.

List of the crew lost from the ship *Trade Wind*—Thomas Pearce, carpenter; John Asnew, first steward; John Achow, 2d cook; John Mitchell, James Conner, William Smith, Franklin Marthy, James Bowen, Thomas Hill, Joseph Addison, John Martin, Michael Walsh, Charles Town, Jeremiah McCarty, all seamen; Richard Bingham, James Brady, Manuel Lewis, and Luke O'Toole, boys.

List of the crew saved—Captain F. Smith, Edward W. F. Smith, 1st officer, James Caw, 2d do., Charles E. Meaney, 2d do., Matthew Rock, boatswain; Ann Conner, stewardess; Samuel Achow, 2d steward; John Allen, cook; Peter Williams, James Wheelan, Thomas Harnsen, James More, John Baker, James Boyce, Adam Hooper, Charles Wilson, John McIvain, William Daniels, Thomas Doran, George Smith, John Scob, James Drummond, Thomas Newland, James Powers, and John Brown.

Cholera at the West.

The Zanesville (O.) *Courier* has reports from Toledo, Ohio, informing them of the awful fatality of the cholera at that place. One report puts the number of deaths, in one day, at thirty.

Several cases occurred at Pittsburg, Pa., on Friday, creating considerable alarm among the citizens.

At Independence, Mo., twenty-five deaths are reported in all. No case had been reported during the forty-eight hours preceding the 25th ult.

The Louisville *Courier* learns that on the 23d ult., four deaths occurred in a family residing near Oregon, Mercer County. The attending physician, residing near El Dorado, was violently attacked the next morning and died the following afternoon.

At Nashville, Tenn., seven deaths took place during the forty-eight hours ending on the 27th ult. The disease is abating.

STOCK SALES AND MARKETS.

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 5—6 P. M.

In our report this week, we cannot be very diffuse, nor present much that will interest our readers. The sultry weather has operated as a check upon transactions, which have been still further retarded by general observance of the seventy-eighth anniversary of Independence Day. Hence but few important movements have taken place since our last notice appeared, while the supplies and prices of most articles have remained about the same.

Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings are quiet, and otherwise unchanged. But little has been done in Denims or Drills, which are held firmly, however, in the absence of oppressive stocks. Duck is saleable and steady, while Ginghams, Lawns and Canaburgs are inactive and languid. Printing Cloths are dull and drooping. Prints display no new feature worth mentioning. Stripes and Ticks are in slack request, at freely-sustained rates.

Annexed is a comparative statement of the shipments hence of Cotton Goods during six months, to date, of:

	1854.	1854.	Decrease.	Increase
January, pkgs	1823	260	1563	—
February, pkgs	6780	798	4011	—
March, pkgs	1633	3754	—	2121
April, pkgs	7864	2906	3958	—
May, pkgs	1160	6121	—	4961
June	4453	1700	2753	—
Total pkgs	21 734	16 529	5,205	—

The Woolen trade is devoid of vigor. Blankets are still, to some extent, unsold, and while Cassimeres seem in moderate demand, Cloths, Doeskins, Flannels, Jeans and Linseys are dull and almost nominal in price. Nothing additional has occurred in Mousiin de Laines. We have been favored with a view of some of the fresh supplies, which are of an admirable description. They will be opened to the public, in a short time, and cannot fail to be very popular. Satinets and Tweeds remain as last represented.

The week's business in foreign fabrics has been unusually light and irregular; it has not led to any serious alteration. On this account it is unnecessary for us to make any more direct reference to this branch of the trade, than to say it is quite dull and heavy, without any prospect of an improvement for some weeks ahead.

Sales at the Stock Exchange — JULY 5.

$1,000	Cal. 7's '70 ex. div.	61	
1,000	Pan. bds. 1st issue	100	
1,000	Erie 2d Mtge. bds	100	
5,000	Ill. Cen. R.R. bds.	76½	
9 000	N.Y.Cen.R.R. bds.	85	
100	Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	104	
50	Canton Co.	33	
50	do.	33	
200	do.	b10	33
200	do.	b60	33
200	Cumberland Coal Co.	30	
200	do.	30	
200	do.	30	
200	do.	s60	30
100	do.	b60	27
100	do.	26	
1100	Harlem Railroad	13	
100	do.	13	
50	do.	13	
100	do.	13	
100	do.	13	
20	Penn. Coal Co.	104	
100	do.	104	
50	N.Y. Cen. R. R.	s60	90
125	do.	90	
100	do.	90	
50	do.	s30	92
25	Galena&Chicago R.R.	104	
50	Ills.Cen.R.R.scrip	111	
21	Michigan Cen. R. R.	104	
75	do.	b3	91
50	do.	b3	91
50	do.	s3	94

$1,500	N.Y. Cen. R.R. bds.		85
4,000	Ill. Cen. R.R. bds.		75
150	Cum. Coal Co.		104
200	do.	s30	104
100	do.	b10	104
150	Erie Railroad	b3	68½
150	do.	s3	68½
100	do.	b30	68½
100	do.	s30	68½
50	do.	s30	68½
100	do.	s60	68
150	do.	b10	68
150	do.	s10	68
100	do.	68	

100	Erie Railroad		68½
200	do.		68½
1100	do.		68½
50	do.	b5	68½
150	do.	b10	68½
200	do.	s3	68½
200	do.		68½
200	do.	s10	68½
100	do.		68½
100	do.	b60	68½
150	do.	s3	68½
50	Mor. Indiana R. R.		90
50	do.		90
200	Nic. Transit Co.	s3	37
200	do.		37
200	do.		37
200	Reading Railroad		75½
100	do.	b3	75½
100	do.	s60	75½
200	do.		75½
200	do.	b60	75½
200	do.	s60	75½
100	Hudson River R. R.		69½
100	do.		69½
50	Mich. Southern R. R.		96
50	do.	b30	100
13	do.		99
5	Little Miami R. R.		99
1,000	Gold Hill Mine		4
100	Crystal Palace		6
400	Bardan's Gold Mach.		4½

Sharkeats. Carefully reported for the N.Y. Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY, July 5—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are very quiet. The day's sales have been small—of 50 bbls. at $5 50 for Pearls, and $5 81½ for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is likewise inactive. Only 600 to 800 bales found buyers, to-day, within our range:

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE, TO RENT OR EXCHANGE FOR COUNTRY OR CITY PROPERTY.—A new house, filled in with brick, containing 11 rooms, with furnace, hot air, and from 5 to 10 acres of ground, and woodland; 1 mile above McComb's dam, (Harlem River); 1 mile west from Morrisania, to and from which cars leave 27 times during the day for the City. The land is high, picturesque and healthy, on a line with High Bridge, 10 miles from City Hall, and of easy access at all times of the year. The cars advertise to Harlem for 5 cents, and the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th av. railroads are soon to be completed to Harlem River. Apply to

T. H. LANE, left stairs, No. 32 Wall-st.

HOUSE AND 2 LOTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.—On very easy terms, at the beautiful village of Cornceville, half an hour's ride from New York, a new 2-story house containing 8 rooms with 2 lots, for the low price of $1,400—on very easy terms. Also a house and lot for $450. Apply to J. PECARE, No. 169 Hester-st., from 7 to 10 o'clock.

YONKERS RESIDENCE FOR SALE, ON THE HUDSON.—Having purchased a farm, one of the prettiest residences on the Hudson; consisting of an Italian cottage, containing 16 rooms, with marble mantels, grates, &c. House new and clean. Possession given immediately. Within one minute's walk of the Glenwood Railway Station. A fine view of the Hudson from Staten Island to Tappan Bay, giving a range of more than thirty miles of the most beautiful portion of the river, may be had with the naked eye. Location very healthy. For a view of the premises, and all particulars, apply to J. C. WICKER, Real Estate Agent, Yonkers.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—An elegant country seat at New-Rochelle, beautifully situated on Centre-av., having a fine view of Long Island Sound and surrounding country, fifteen minutes' walk from steamboat landing, and one from Railroad depot. Let 99 by 100 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st., New-York, or J. G. HORTON, near the premises, New-Rochelle.

MANSION HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE MANSION HOUSE and grounds of the late Gideon Ely, situated within two miles of the village of Geneva, On'dga County, N. Y. This place is replete with every convenience for a gentleman's family. The garden and orchards are filled with the finest kinds of fruit—there are over two hundred choice Pear trees, a variety of Peach, Plum, and Cherry trees. Also, a good apple orchard; small fruit, such as strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, and currants in abundance. Water is forced up by a hydraulic ram to a reservoir on the top of the house, whence is conveyed to a bath-room, kitchen, and to two fountains—one in the middle of the flower garden, and one in front of the house. There is a trout pond at the foot of the garden, fed by springs, a billiard-room, and outhouses of various kinds; a lawn of ten acres in front of the house contains a grove of Elm trees, mountain-ash, horse-chestnut, &c., &c. The house and grounds command a fine view of the Lake and surrounding country. To any one who likes this place, descriptions is unnecessary, and any one desiring to see it can do so by applying on the premises. Terms made known on application to JOSEPH FELLOWS, Geneva; D. W. LEE, No. 29 Ferry-st., N. Y.; JAMES H. WOODS, No. 7 Nassau-st., N. Y.

HUDSON-PARK, FORTY MINUTES FROM THE CITY.—Comprises 100 acres, beautifully situated, half a mile above H. R. Station at Spuyten Duyvil Creek. Some of the sites on this property afford extensive and picturesque views, unsurpassed by any on the Hudson River. The property is offered in lots from half an acre to 10 acres. It is intersected by broad avenues, rendering every part easy of access. Restrictions to prevent nuisances or the erection of buildings of an inferior class will be contained in all conveyances of property. As a convenient and suitable locality for gentlemen's residence, it is considered superior to any other in the vicinity of the City that is now offered for sale. Fifty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent. for a term of years. A road from the Depot or Railroad Station is now being made through this property to Yonkers, and extensive improvements upon the same and in the neighborhood are in progress. Maps and further information, apply to D. B. WINTON, No. 5 Tryon-row, opposite the City Hall.

FOUR VALUABLE FARMS FOR SALE.—At or between Summit and New-Providence, N. J., three miles distant from each other. The distance to Summit, or to the Summit Depôt, is about one hour from New-York or 12 miles from Newark on Morris and Essex Railroad. The village of both are growing rapidly—are healthy locations. Having a good supply of water,—the soil pleasant for tilling, a little rolling—though by no means rough. New-Providence has a Post-office, several stores, a hotel and two churches, &c. Summit has a Post-office and daily mail, stores, a new Episcopal Church, &c., improving rapidly. Neither pretends to excel all of the above. Farms to and beyond New-Providence, making it suitable for fishing, &c. The Farms consist of, viz.: 38, 40, 80 and 101 acres of the best land, probably in Essex Co., with fair dwelling on each, and all the necessary out-buildings, a good supply of water, and fruit, ornamental trees &c. Prices, $2 000, $2,500 and $6,500. Easy terms. Examine the property and obtain a bargain. Apply to M. DANIELS, No. 176 Market-st., Newark, N. J. or S. EDDY, No. 63 Wall-st., New-York.

Also, a beautiful country seat, situated on Hackensack Road, Newark, being two miles from Newark, and eight from New-York 30 acres of choice land, with a large Cottage house and all the necessary out-buildings, all in complete order, with fine gardens of fruit and ornamental trees grape &c. The situation is high and healthy, affording a clear view of Newark Bay, Bergen and the surrounding country. Apply as above.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Known as Oakwood Hill, on the east side of the Passaic River, three miles north of Newark, and one hour from New-York by an excellent Macadamized road. The house stands on a commanding elevation overlooking the river and valley of the Passaic, in a lawn of about nine acres studded with several hundred full-grown forest trees of various sorts. It is large and commodious, 58 feet front, and 3 stories high, thoroughly finished in excellent order—containing besides the parlor, library, dining-room, pantries, &c., on the 1st floor, 13 rooms on the second and third floors, many of them of large size. Outbuildings of every sort: ice-house, (

AUCTION SALES.

ABSOLUTE SALE—OF THE BALANCE OF 500 HIGHLY LOCATED VILLA SITES IN WEST FLUSHING, fronting on the line of the Flushing Railroad—THURSDAY, July 6, at 1 o'clock P. M. on the ground.—A. BARKER will sell on THURSDAY, July 6, at 1 o'clock P. M. on the ground, 500 choice and desirable villa sites in the flourishing village of West Flushing, set out in lots fronting on the Williamsburg ferries, and in on the line of the Flushing Railroad, now in full operation—trains running every hour—with its Depôt on this property; and it is accessible from any part of New-York, Brooklyn or Williamsburg in 35 to 50 minutes. Part of the property also fronts on the new National Race-Course. A visit to West Flushing will well repay the trouble, and convince every one that we do not over-state the facts in saying that West Flushing is, without exception, the handsomest site for suburban residence in the neighborhood of New-York. Steamboat *Island City* leaves Fulton Market slip every hour and connects with the Railroad at Hunter's Point. Persons from Brooklyn or Williamsburg can take the Fulton ferry Division-av ferry and take the boat at Fulton Market; or can take "Johnson & Hudson's" line of stages from South 7th and Grand-st. ferry and take the Railroad at Hunter's Point. The ferry from foot of 10th st. to Green Point is a short distance from the Railroad Depôt. Stages run every half hour from Peck-slip and Grand-st. ferries to West Flushing. The sale will be positive to the highest bidder! Parties who wish to attend the sale can procure free tickets, either by Railroad or stage, with maps, and all information, of J. T. RUNCIE, No. 125 Grand-st., Williamsburg, or at the office of BARKER & ELLIOTT, No 3 Nassau-st. near Wall-st., New-York.

AMZIAH N. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT GREENPOINT, TOWN OF BUSHWICK, LONG ISLAND, AT AUCTION, COMPRISING FIFTY LOTS, WITH A MODERN-BUILT TWO-STORY AND ATTIC HOUSE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, July 11, 1854, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, fifty lots of land, being part of the property formerly belonging to John Meserole, deceased, situated on Union, Nassau, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th-sts., and on Bushwick Creek, at Greenpoint, town of Bushwick, Long Island—together with a well built and conveniently arranged two-story and attic frame house, having a two-story wing attached, partly filled in with brick. The house is about 40 by 45 feet, finished with marble mantels, &c., and is in every respect suitable for a respectable family. The proximity of this property to the Greenpoint and 10th-st. Ferry, together with the many and great improvements now in progress around it, render it very desirable as an investment, with a certain prospect of a very rapid increase in value. It will be sold in one parcel. Sixty per cent. of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage of the premises for two years, at 7 per cent. interest. For further particulars apply to the Auctioneers, No 2 Pine-st., or of B. U SHREVE, on the premises.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

AT "WAVERLEY" ON THE HIGHTS—Only one mile directly back of Hoboken Ferry—ONE HUNDRED BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOTS AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, July 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, one hundred building lots, beautifully situated on the Hights, only one mile directly back of Hoboken ferry. This place is to the West side of the City what Brooklyn Hights is to the East side, possessing the same advantages of convenience, commanding equally fine views of the City, the Bay, the Narrows, and the surrounding country for many miles. To those desirous of obtaining a splendid location for a residence, or wishing to make an investment, this property offers advantages which cannot be excelled; in short, it may be said to be City Property, combining beauty of location with convenience and cheapness to the City, the time required to reach it from the City Hall being the same as in going to 23d-st. Terms easy. Title indisputable. For maps and particulars apply to A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer.

CLOSING SALE AT FORT HAMILTON OF CHOICE AND SPACIOUS VILLA SITES, on FRIDAY, July 7, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the ground.—J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer.—These beautiful lots consist of the balance of those remaining unsold, and embrace some of the most sightly and commanding situations at Fort Hamilton. The lots are large, some from one to eighteen City lots, many of which are most beautifully shaded with forest trees, and have an extensive view of ocean, bay and country; a scene unsurpassed in the world. The sale will be positive to close a copartnership. The Railroad leading from the Brooklyn ferries will be extended to Fort Hamilton the present year, thus rendering this property most accessible by land as well as by water. The steamboat *Novelty* leaves Pier No. 3 st 10 A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. Passage tickets gratis. Terms easy. Title unquestionable. For maps, free passage tickets, &c, apply to J. W. BARKER, J. C. SANDERS, or J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer, No. 3 Nassau-st., near Wall-st.

A. M MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY RANGS, BROTHER & CO.—Sixtieth New-York trade-sale, to be commenced on TUESDAY, August 15, 1854, Books and Stationery simultaneously.—100,000 packages Books, Papers, Stationery, Stereotype Plates, &c., for the above date, (which it will be observed, is earlier than he etofore), and solici consignments therefor. To insure an early distribution of he catalogue, it is important that particulars for the printing should be furnished not later than the 10th of June, at which date it will go to press.

W S MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—THIS DAY, July 6th, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 113 Nassau-st., cabinet furniture, sofa frames, upholstery materials, rosewood pianofortes, gilt-framed French plate mirrors, 200 engravings, tattle scenes in Russia and Turkey, elegant parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture of every style. Particulars in the *Courier* and *Express*. The trade, hotel-keepers and country merchants are invited, as the sale will be positive to pay advances.

W S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—TO MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, at the foot of 61st-st., East River—Household furniture—Piano-forte three-oly and ingrain carpets, bookcase, sofas, chairs, tables, bedsteads, bedding, kitchen furniture, &c., being a large variety found in a neat two story house, well worthy of attention. Deposits required, and goods to be removed immediately.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

J. L. VANDEWATER will sell on FRIDAY, July 7, at 10½ o'clock at sales-rooms Nos. 30 Pine and 56 Cedar-sts., an assortment of Summer clothing, consisting of coats, vests, pants, &c., suited to the season.

TO WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS.—The advertised sale of machinery, consisting of two sets of cards, reels, 220 spindles, pickers, willow and picker, and other articles indispensable to wool manufacturers, will take place at Little Falls, 4 miles from Paterson, N. J., on TUESDAY, July 11, at 1 o'clock.

WATER COOLERS AND ICE.

KEEP COOL.—WATER COOLER! WATER COOLER!!—A large assortment of the above article manufactured and kept constantly on hand in lots to suit purchasers. A liberal discount made to wholesale dealers. The above is superior to many others in style and workmanship. Dealers would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. For sale at Nos. 272 and 274 Pearl-st., by BENHAM, WHITNEY & CO.

ICE, ICE, ICE.—The Knickerbocker Ice Company have taken the old established depôt, No. 2 Furman-st., Brooklyn, near the Fulton Ferry, formerly occupied by the Crystal Lake Ice Co. All orders left at the office, No. 2 Furman-st., or No. 199 West-st., corner Duane, and No. 368 West-st., corner Christopher, New-York, will be promptly attended to. JOHN D. ASCOUGH & CO.

COOLERS, COOLERS, WATER COOLERS.—Just what everybody wants, and proved to be the best article made, being particularly adapted for use in offices, stores, vessels, and private houses, &c. Made in different sizes and variety of finish at No. 258 Pearl-st., next to United States Hotel.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GOLD WATCHES, DIAMOND PINS, BROOCHES, &c.—Together with a rich assortment of Silver and Plateware.

GOLD WATCHES, from	$20 to $300
SILVER TEA SETS, from	120 to 500
PLATED TEA SETS, (double plated) from	12 to 60

All our goods are warranted to be as represented; should they prove otherwise the money will be refunded. Silver equal to Coin. SQUIRE, LANDER & CO., No. 97 Fulton-st.

INDEPENDENT SECOND WATCHES.—Very fine independent second and quarter-second watches, for timing horses, in gold and silver cases, double and single time, for sale at less than usual prices, wholesale and retail. G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

PATENT LEVER WATCHES.—Fine English patent lever watches, in gold and silver cases, full jeweled and plain, fine time-keepers, for sale, wholesale and retail, at less than usual prices G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

CHRONOMETER WATCHES.—Very fine pocket chronometers which run without any perceptible variation, for sale at less than usual prices, wholesale and retail. G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

JURGENSEN WATCHES.—Splendid Jurgensen watches, levers and chronometers perfect time-keepers, for sale, very low, wholesale and retail. G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

COOPER WATCHES.—Gold Cooper duplex and lever watches, some in hunting cases, splendid time-keepers, for sale very low, at wholesale and retail, by G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

SPLENDID GOLD POCKET CHRONOMETERS, which run without any perceptible variation, from $125 to $250. G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., near Broadway, 2d floor.

DIAMOND AND ENAMELED WATCHES, some in hunting cases—$60 to $175 each. G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., near Broadway, 2d floor.

ENAMELED WATCHES FOR LADIES, beautiful styles, from $35 to $60; warranted. G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., near Broadway, 2d floor.

JURGENSEN WATCHES, in hunting cases, from $150 to $200; warranted perfect time-keepers. G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., near Broadway, 2d floor.

HERRING'S PATENT WORLD'S FAIR PREMIUM SAFES.—The undeniable evidence of the superiority of the Safes manufactured by the subscriber, is known and acknowledged by the public, who are assured that all Safes made and sold by him, or his authorized agents, (none genuine except those having his name on a metal plate,) will be equal or superior to any of those which have been tested in au acrous fires, and in every instance preserved their contents uninjured, the certificates from the owners of which, it is deemed at this time superfluous to publish.

The subscriber placed $1,000 in Gold in the safe exhibited by him in the World's Fair, the door of which was secured by Hall's patent powder-proof lock and Jones' patent bank lock, (both of which patents the subscriber has purchased and is now the sole owner of,) and invited all the picklocks in the World to open the safe, with or without the keys, and take the money as a reward for their ingenuity—and although operated upon by several skilled in the art, not one could pick or open the safe.

The largest assortment in the World of fire and burglar proof safes, money chests, bank vaults, and bank vault doors. Bank locks of various kinds on hand and made to order, at the great Salamander Safe Depôt, Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., corner of Dover, New-York. S. C. HERRING.

THE SHIP TIMBER BENDING COMPANY of New-York, are now prepared to supply ship-builders, at short notice, with timbers of white oak and chestnut for frames of vessels, adapted to the moulds as furnished by the builders, at the following prices, viz.: Timbers 16 feet long.—White oak—5 inches square, per piece, $2; 6 do. do., per piece, $2 88; 7 do. do., per piece, $3 32; 8 do. do., per piece, $5 12; 9 do. do., $6 48; 9 by 10 inches, per piece, $7 20. Chestnut—5 inches square, per piece, $1 94; 6 do., do., per piece, $2 64; 7 do. do., per piece, $3 60; 8 do. do., do., per piece, $4 70; 9 do. do., per piece, $5 94; 9 by 10 inches, per piece, $6 75. The intermediate sizes, from 5 inches square to 9 by 10 inches, will be furnished at pro rata prices. In the foregoing measurements the requisite amount of moulding size is allowed for bevelling. The Company is also prepared to supply cabinet makers, pianoforte makers, chair makers, &c., &c., with the various woods for furniture, bent joists, &c., &c., with the various woods for furniture, bent joists, &c., &c., with the various woods for furniture, bent to any desired curve or shape; also, to furnish light and heavy timbers, bent to any shape, for carpenters' and builders' use. The Company is also prepared to sell bending machines, with the rights to use them, of five different sizes, viz.: Class A, for timber 12 inches square; class B, for timber 12 inches square; class C, for timber 8 inches square; class D, for timber 6 inches square; class E, for furniture. Applications can be made at the works at Green Point, or at the office of the Company, No. 7 Wall-st.

PHILADELPHIA VEAL AND MUTTON, (received twice in a week,) with choice and extra Beef taken from the animals selected by THOMAS F. DE VOE, Nos. 7 and 9 Jefferson Market. N. B.—No direct intercourse in any other stands in the market.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS for all parts of Europe, procurable to travelers, issued by J. S JONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for every State in the Union, No. 14 Warren-st., corner Broadway. N. B.—Naturalized citizens must pre duce their certificates.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST falling due in this City on the FIRST DAY OF JULY NEXT, on the following named Securities, will be paid on and after that day at the office of the undersigned on presentation of the proper coupons, viz:

BONDS OF THE STATE OF INDIANA, for Banking purposes, issued in 1836; being the $1,300,000 Loan 5 per cent.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURG, (Penn.,) issued to the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 6 per cents

BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURG, (Penn.,) issued to the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company, 6 per cents.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF ALLEGHENY, (Penn.,) issued to the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 6 per cents

BONDS OF THE CITY OF CHILLICOTE, (Ohio,) issued to the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, 7 per cents.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF MARIETTA, (Ohio,) issued to the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, 7 per cents

BONDS OF THE CITY OF COVINGTON, (Kentucky,) issued to the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company, 6 per cents

BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-ALBANY, (Indiana,) issued to the New-Albany and Salem Railroad Company, 7 per cents.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF WHEELING, (Va.) issued to the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, 6 per cents.

BONDS OF THE TOWN OF HARMER, (Ohio,) issued to the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company. 7 per cents

BONDS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY, (Ohio,) issued to the Columbus and Xenia Railroad Company, 7 per cents.

BONDS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY, (Ohio,) issued to the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, 7 per cents.

BONDS OF GREENE COUNTY, (Ohio,) issued to the Columbus and Xenia Railroad Company 7 per cents.

BONDS OF STARK COUNTY, (Ohio,) issued to the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 6 per cents

BONDS OF RICHLAND COUNTY, (Ohio,) issued to the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 6 per cents

BONDS OF THE COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, (Penn.)—Special Loan of $75,000, 6 per cents

BONDS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, (Penn.,) issued to the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company, 6 per cents.

ROSS COUNTY (Ohio) Bonds, issued to the Marrietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, 7 per cents

ATHENS COUNTY (Ohio) Bonds, issued to the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, 7 per cents

WASHINGTON COUNTY (Ohio) Bonds, issued to the Marrietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, 7 per cents

BONDS OF VAN WERT COUNTY, (Ohio,) issued to the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company, 7 per cents.

BONDS OF ALLEN COUNTY, (Indiana,) issued to the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company, 7 per cents.

BONDS OF CRAWFORD COUNTY, (Ohio,) issued to the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company, 6 per cents

OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY'S Mortgage Bonds 7 per cents.

BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY'S REAL ESTATE, special mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents.

INDIANAPOLIS AND BELLEFONTAINE RAILROAD COMPANY'S Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY'S Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents.

DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD COMPANY'S Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents.

PERU AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD COMPANY'S Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents.

PEORIA AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY'S Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents

INDIANA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S Income Bonds, 10 per cents.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 62 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1854.—An extra dividend of ten per cent on the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid on the first day of July next. The capital stock will be increased fifty per cent., or one million dollars, payable one-half, or fifty dollars per share, on the first day of July next, and the other half on the first day of November next; the new stock will be distributed to the old stockholders in the ratio of one share of new stock to every two shares of old stock, according to the stock ledger on the morning of the 25th instant. The rights to fractional parts of shares may be transferred and combined so as to obtain full shares. Any stockholder may at any time after the 30th instant, pay in his new shares in full, and be entitled to rebate at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, on the moiety, to the 6th November. The latter half of the increased Stock will not be entitled to any portion of the semi-annual dividend in November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th instant to the 1st July inclusive.

C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND—CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., June 20, 1854.—A dividend of FOUR PER CENT on the capital stock of this Company has been delared from the earnings of the past five months, ending on the 30th instant, and payable on the 1st day of July next. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & Co.

An extra dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable in the stock of the Company, has also been declared, and made payable as above.

Transfer books will remain closed from the 24th inst. to 1st proximo, inclusive. By order of the Board of Directors.

T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 29, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of three and a-half per cent. on the Capital stock of the said Company, payable on and after the 22d of July next.

The transfer books will be closed after 3 o'clock this day, until the 22d July inclusive.

The interest on the Bonds of this Company falling due on the 1st July, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 78 Broadway, upon presentation of the Coupons, on and after that date By order of the Board.

FRANCIS SPIES, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1854.

FINAL DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of the late PHENIX BANK, whose charter expired on the first day of January, 1854, hereby give notice that they will pay the final dividend of seven (7) per cent. to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after SATURDAY, the 1st of July, 1854. Said dividend being in full and final settlement of all claims and demands against the late Phenix Bank, and against the undersigned Trustees thereof.

(Signed) THOMAS TILESTON,
HENRY CARY,
JOSHUA J. HENRY,
Trustees of the late Phenix Bank.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, No 51 Chambers-st.—The trustees of this Institution have directed that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for six months, ending 30th ult.; as follows: On all sums of $500 and under, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum; and on all sums of over $500 at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, the 17th instant. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

JOSEPH STUART, President.

PETER CREBAR, Accountant.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1854.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, June 30, 1854.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the third day of July next, preparatory to the dividend to be paid on the first day of August next, and will remain closed till the second day of August next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the HANOVER BANK have THIS DAY declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent. on the Capital Stock, for the six months ending this day, which will be paid to the Stockholders on THURSDAY, the 6th day of July ensuing. By order of the Board. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of 3½ per cent, on the Capital Stock, payable on and after July 6. The Transfer Books will be closed to that date inclusive.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLP, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the ISLAND CITY BANK have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Four per cent., on the Capital Stock, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 10th proximo. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th July, inclusive.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1854.

EAST RIVER BANK, JUNE 30, 1854.—The President and Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of three and half per cent., on the capital stock, payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 11th July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th July.

WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 184 Broadway, corner of John-st.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of five per cent. for the last six months, payable at the office of the Company on and after the 5th inst.—NEW-YORK, July, 1, 1854. JOHN BAKER, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 6 Broad st.,—NEW-YORK, July 1, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been this day declared, payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY—No. 18 William-st.—NEW-YORK, June 26, 1854.—Interest on the Bonds of this Company due on the 1st of July, will be paid on and after that date on presentation of the Coupons at this office.

JAMES K. ALEXANDER, Secretary.

MARKET BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of Four per cent has THIS DAY been declared for the current six months, payable on and after the 10th day of July. The transfer book will be closed from the 30th of June to 10th proximo. By order of the Board of Directors.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK.—A Dividend of Three and a Half per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank will be paid to the Stockholders on and after the 6th of July next. By order of the Board. SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—HANOVER INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of six per cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 1 Hanover-square. By order of the Board. A. M. MCKEE, Secretary.

CENTRAL BANK DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Three-and-One-Half per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after the 15th instant. WALTER OAKLEY, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1854.

THE INTEREST due March 1, on ALBANY AND NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY BONDS, will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

$100 REWARD.—TO THE MANUFACTURERS OF BANK-NOTE PAPER.—The Executive Committee of the Association of Banks for the Suppression of Counterfeiting, hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the best specimen, in the opinion of the Committee, of Bank-Note Paper, of not less than five hundred sheets, which may be submitted to them on or before the 1st day of January next. All paper submitted, except that selected by the Committee, to be returned to the persons submitting the same. J. M. GORDON, Sec'y.
BOSTON, March 31, 1854.

CUMBERLAND COAL.—The New Creek Company is now receiving at Baltimore, a regular supply of Cumberland Coal, from their mines in Hampshire County, which they offer for sale at the lowest market prices. This coal is believed to be equal in quality to any coal mined in the Cumberland region. For steam purposes it has no superior. The estimation in which it is held by Engineers in the U. S. Navy, and for the use of locomotives, can be shown at the office of the Company, No. 35 Wall-st., New-York where orders will be punctually attended to.

ENGINEER'S AGENCY.—The undersigned offers for sale Steam Engines and Boilers of various sizes, both new and second hand; is prepared to buy and sell on commission all articles connected with steam engineering Specifications and plans furnished for mining machinery mills, locomotives, steamers, &c., &c. Agents for Ashcroft's Steam Gauges, for Fahrenheit's Wire Rope, Hy Jacks, &c. CHAS. W. COPELAND,
Consulting Engineer, No. 84 Broadway.

ENCAUSTIC TILES for floors of churches and public buildings, and for vestibules, halls, dining rooms, conservatories, and hearths in dwellings. These tiles are of an almost infinite variety of patterns, are very hard and strong, and are used in the best houses in all parts of the country. Also, Gernkirk chimney tops, suited to every style of architecture, and recommended in Downing's work on country houses, and by architects generally. For sale by MILLER, COATES & YOULE, No. 279 Pearl-st., New York.

W JACKSON & SON, of the late firm of W. & N. JACKSON & SONS, Grate Fender makers, No. 346 Pearl-st. and No. 830 Broadway.—Constantly on hand every variety of Grates and Fenders. Also, circular and square German silver Grates. Wholesale dealers supplied at the lowest market price.

INSURANCE.

THE PUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 71 Wall-st.—The Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and Mortgage investments, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	P. G. Foster,	J. M. Waterbury,
D. B. Fearing,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,
A. C. Dowling,	M. W. Hamilton,	Samuel V. Hoffman
Gazaway B. Lamar,	Denning Duer,	John J. Astor, Jr.
George W. Riggs,	John Stuart, Jr.,	Fred. A. Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	James C. Bell,
Chas. H. Russell,	Ed. D. Coster,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred. G. Foster.
Peleg Hall.	Robert S. Hone,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise vessels in port and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS:

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martin,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John R. Briggs,	Charles A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. Depeyster,	Isaac V. Fowler,
William Orr,	N. P. Freeman,	Chas. T. Cromwell,
P. H Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T Bruce,
H. Quackenbos,	Andre Fromont,	Samuel F. Whitney
Geo Gilfillan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CASH CAPITAL $300,000—Office, No. 108 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.—This Company is now prepared to insure buildings, merchandise, personal property, and ships in port and their cargoes, against loss or damage by fire:

DIRECTORS.

James L. Graham,	Daniel Parish,	Evan R. Bebb,
E. Whitehouse,	G. A. Conover,	G. L. Beeckman,
J. E. Varnum,	Martin Bates, Jr.,	Joseph M. Strong,
Leopard Appleby,	Isaac E. Taylor,	Lorrian Freeman,
F. H. Wolcott,	W. Delano, Jr.,	Edwd. Macomber,
Wm. K. Strong,	Henry V Butler,	John La Farge,
Moses Taylor,	B. R McIlvaine,	Chas. E Appleby,
Jas. O. Sheldon,	Henry Dwight, Jr.,	Jeremiah Wilbur.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Office, No. 22 William and 173 Canal-sts.

DIRECTORS.

Jeremiah Terbell,	Jas. S. Brouwer,	Chas. T. Pierson,
Freem'n Campbell,	Wm. M. Foster,	Wm. M. Wilson,
John W. Lewis,	Jotham C. Meeker,	Abraham Leggett,
Jno. P. Yelverton,	Lyman Chapin,	Matthias Clark,
Henry S Terbell,	Solomon Banta,	Thos. Williams,
David D. Crane,	Charles Crane,	Edw'd P. Clark,
Richard Patrick,	George Warner,	Mortimer Brown,
Wm. D Washburn,	Christo. Gwyer,	Wm. Moir,
Cor. Stephens,	Wm. J. Buck,	P. J Bonesteel,
Simon Shindler,	Jno. Moneypenny,	Alfred Barmore,
Gayl'd B. Hubbell,	Geo. D. Cragin,	C. H. McIntire.
Gid'n De Angelis.	Edw'd D. Nelson.	

RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chardavoyne,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C White,
Jos W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Irad Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated April, 1837—Offices Nos. 67 Wall-st., and 58 Bowery—Continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

J. M. MCLEAN, Secretary. D. BURTNETT, President.

NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of 6 per cent. for six months, payable on the 1st day of July next at the office, No. 7 Wall-st. W. H DUSENBERRY, Secretary.
JUNE 26 1854.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No 5 Tryon-row, cor. Chatham-st.—Insures on the most favorable terms against loss and damage by fire on dwellings, stores, merchandise, &c. JOHN BRUCE, Pres.

BANK NOTICES.

NOTICE.—BROADWAY SAVINGS' INSTITUTION, Broadway Bank Building, No. 237, corner of Park-place. Deposits made in this institution on or before the 10th of July, will be allowed interest thereon from the 1st inst., at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on sums not exceeding $500, and 5 per cent on all sums over that amount.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
FRANCIS A. PALMER, First Vice-President and Treasurer.
CORNELIUS L. EVERITT, Second Vice-President.
M. HOPPER MOTT, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

Bank open on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M. Deposits will also be received daily from 10 to 3 o'clock.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest the same as if made on or before the 1st day of July. The Bank has hitherto paid interest to depositors at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and expects to continue that rate without distinction as to amounts Open daily, (Sundays and Holidays excepted,) from 3 to 7 o'clock, P. M., in the Savings Bank Building, on the northwest corner of South 3d and 4th sts. WILLIAM WALL, President.

GEORGE RICARD, } Vice Presidents.
NATHANIEL BRIGGS, }
ISAAC HENDERSON, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, July 1, 1854.—The BANK OF SING SING has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the BANK OF ORANGE COUNTY, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the ATLANTIC BANK, in the same City, as such agent agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, June 29, 1854.—The MECHANICS' BANK of Williamsburg has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the BROADWAY BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, July 1, 1854.—The BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE, Fayetteville, Onondaga Co., has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the MERCHANTS' BANK OF ALBANY, in the City of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Aug. 17, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that the circulating notes, issued by the BULLION COUNTY BANK, at Monticello, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or that the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the above Bank will be given up to said Bank.

su19-law2yTh DANIEL B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

SAVINGS BANK.—Corner 3d-av and 9th-st.—MARINER'S SAVING INSTITUTION—Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and Wednesday and Saturday Evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. Deposits made in this Institution on or before the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st. Six per cent interest allowed on sums of $500, and under.

Hon. JACOB A. WESTERVELT, (Mayor of the City,) President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, 1st Vice President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, 2d Vice President.
W. H. ELSWORTH, Secretary.
Hon. CLARKSON CROLIUS, 1st Trustee.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, No. 51 Chambers-st.—NOTICE.—Depositors are informed that deposits made on or before SATURDAY, the 8th day of July next, will be entitled to interest from the 1st day of July Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M.

JOSEPH STUART, President.
PETER CREBAR, Accountant.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1854.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich-st.—Open daily, from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. Deposits made in this Institution on or before the 10th day of July will receive interest from the 1st at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under

CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.
VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

THE MEC

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

GREAT FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Loss of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars Worth of Property.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 5—10½ P. M.

The National Theatre, in Chestnut-street, below Ninth, opposite the Girard Hotel, built by Gen. WELSH several years since, is now in flames. It caught fire while the audience was inside. It is supposed all escaped. It will be totally destroyed.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Eleven P. M.—The Girard House has just caught fire, and is now burning in the upper stories.

The Chinese Museum in Ninth-street, below Chesnut, one of the largest and most splendid halls in the country, has also caught fire, and it is feared it will be destroyed.

THIRD DISPATCH.

Quarter-past Eleven P. M.—The National Theatre caught fire by a person trying to light a match against the scenery.

The Girard House, which is an immense splendid brick marble building, full of guests, of which there are almost three hundred, will doubtless be totally destroyed.

The stores adjoining the Theatre in Chestnut-street have caught fire and it is feared the whole block will go. The occupants of the stores are moving their goods.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

Half-past 11 P. M.—The fire caught the wooden cornice of the Girard House, but owing to the height of the building and the intense heat, the firemen cannot get near it. As the roof to the building will probably be saved. The Museum building in the rear of the Circus, probably fire in the roof and will be destroyed. The fire extended to the block east of the Circus, and for some time it was feared it would sweep all on that side of the way to Eighth-street.

The stores in the basement of the Circus are consumed, with nearly all their contents. No. 218, adjoining the Circus, occupied by J. A. PLACE, dry goods, and No. 216, by J. S. EARLE, picture dealer, are destroyed. The dry goods stores of THOMAS EVANS & Co., No. 214, and R. & W. FRAZER, No. 212, are burning. The Art Union building, adjoining Nos. 208 and 210, occupied by C. F. MESSER, picture dealer, and BOUTILIER & BROS. have been damaged, and their destruction may be complete. A large portion of the contents of the stores have been carried out by the firemen.

The fire is extending along the roofs and at the rear ends of buildings in Chestnut-street. HERMAN HOOPER's bookstore, at the corner of Eighth-street, is more or less damaged. The other occupants of the building are BARRIE & Co., hair-dressers; MILLIKEN's linen store; E. CLARKSON's fancy articles; EVERHART, jeweler; WM. S. MASON, engraver; L. LADOMUS, jeweler.

The fire is now extending along Eighth-street and Grange-street on Sansom-street. The Museum building will be totally destroyed. HERKNESS's large carriage-house, in Ninth-street, is on fire. The flames threaten the Walnut-street Theatre. OUSTEN's Waverley Hotel, Eighth and Sansom-streets; NICHOLSON's dry-goods; S. H. SCHOOL's eating-house; BELL's hotel; GEO. LEINAUER's patent lock factory, are all on fire.

One A. M.—The Museum building was 238 feet by 70; built in 1838, at a cost of $100,000. The wood-work is entirely destroyed. The Girard House is saved, the ninth story only being damaged. The furniture, however, is injured by water. HERKNESS' bazaar will be saved, slightly damaged. The whole loss ranges between four and five hundred thousand dollars.

Celebration of the Fourth of July at Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 5.

The city programme for the celebration of the Fourth of July, was carried out, notwithstanding the excessive heat of the weather. Between 12 and 2 o'clock, the thermometer stood at 96, 98 and 100° in the shade, in different sections of the city. Owing to this, the floral and other processions were not so full as they otherwise would have been. The 1st Regiment of Light Infantry, acting as the escort to the city procession, suffered greatly, several members falling from the heat, and requiring medical attendance. A fine breeze sprang up towards the evening, and the fireworks on the Common were witnessed by an immense crowd.

At Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 5.

Yesterday was very generally observed here. No disturbance or accident of any moment is reported. The heat greatly exceeded any day this season, and this morning the thermometer stands at 90° in the shade.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Two fights occurred yesterday afternoon up-town, between some firemen and the Sania Cavalry, (a fancy-militia company,) during which three persons were shot —one of them seriously—but no person was killed.

A Democratic celebration took place yesterday in Independence-square. JOHN CADWALLADER presided. The Declaration of Independence was read by CHARLES J. INGERSOLL, and JAMES R. LUDLOW delivered the oration. Resolutions were adopted denouncing Know-Nothingism. Speeches were made by General JOHN L. DAWSON of Pennsylvania, JAMES L. ORR, of S. C., General WALLBRIDGE of New-York, and Senator DOUGLAS. The latter spoke for more than an hour, and made a happy impromptu speech. He defended the principles of the Nebraska bill, which he asserted were carrying out precedents established in the history of the Union, giving the Territories the right to prohibit Slavery when the sentiment of the majority was against it, the same as was practically put in operation in New-York, Pennsylvania and other States where Slavery has been prohibited since their admission into the Union.

At Newburyport.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 5.

At a celebration in Newburyport yesterday, the toast, "President of the United States," was responded to by Hon. CALEB CUSHING. His speech was confined to the Anniversary and the home gathering of the sons of Newburyport.

At Utica.

UTICA, Wednesday, July 5.

The celebration in this city passed off very quietly yesterday. The military were out in full force, together with one Company from Rome, and the Syracuse Continentals. An oration was delivered by Hon. CALEB LYON, M.C., a poem by H. C. PAIGE, of Albany, and the Declaration of Independence was read by ANDREW H. GUN, of this city. The military were reviewed in the afternoon by Major-General BRUCE.

At Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, July 5.

Independence Day was celebrated here with great spirit. The procession was very long, occupying an hour and a half to pass a given point. The Catholic Societies joined in the procession, and no disturbance took place.

At Trenton—Sad Accident.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, July 5.

At the firing of a salute yesterday, in honor of the Fourth of July, WASHINGTON REGINAL and JACOB STEARNS were badly injured by the accidental discharge of one of the guns. Mr. REGINAL's arm was amputated above the wrist, at once, by Dr. J. B. COLEMAN, and it is said that Mr. STORMS' arm will be amputated to-day. They were thrown some distance, but not otherwise injured.

The New-Orleans Filibusters—Later from Havana and Texas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 3.

Judge CAMPBELL, on Saturday, held General QUITMAN, Mr. TREASHER and Dr. SAUNDERS in bonds for three thousand dollars. They all refused to give bonds, and were placed in the custody of the United States Marshal. The case will probably be carried before the State Court on a writ of Habeas Corpus.

We have received dates from Havana to June 24, saying nothing very important had occurred there. A decree had been published authorizing the construction of extensive defences on the west side of the City.

Our advices from Brownsville, dated June 24, say, there is a report of great discontent prevailing at Matamoras and Tamaulipas on account of the arbitrary acts of the Supreme Government. Many were leaving the city, and citizens were flying to the west side of the Rio Grande. The *Flag* says a revolution is inevitable.

Texas was visited with a hurricane on the 25th, causing great damage and several deaths. The Lighthouse was sunk, and the Buoy at Galveston Bar driven away.

New-Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, July 5.

The Nebraska resolutions were debated all the afternoon in the House. A motion to substitute a series of resolutions condemning the Whigs to the principles of their Platform of 1852 was defeated.

The first resolution reiterating the principles promulgated in 1850 by the House declaring against the introduction of Slavery into free Territories and of the admission of any Territory without the prohibition was put to vote and adopted by 166 to 118. The second resolution was passed by a vote of 155 to 119.

It deprecated the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

The third resolution, approving the course of Messrs. RITTERDGE and MORRISON in Congress in voting against the Nebraska bill, passed by a vote of 156 to 118.

The Fourth, which disapproves of the conduct of Senators WILLIAMS and HIBBARD, was also carried, by a vote of 152 to 117.

Sundry members absenting themselves, voluntarily the House adjourned at 8 o'clock.

Balloting for Senators again takes place to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

The thermometer, to-day, was from 96° to 100°.

Fatal Riot in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 5.

MICHAEL ROE, a keeper of a lager beer saloon near New Schuylkill water works, was killed this afternoon, during a riot, in which his house was badly shattered. The difficulty occurred in another saloon in the neighborhood, and while a police officer was endeavoring to quell the riot, he was severely attacked. He fired and retreated to Roe's house; the mob pursued him and attacked the house, killed ROE, and beat the officer badly. THOMAS NAIRN, one of the rioters, was shot in the head. He and two others are in custody.

Desperate Encounter between Americans and Irish.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Wednesday, July 5.

On the morning of the Fourth, a fight took place between a large party of Americans and Irish. The latter roused, and twelve to fifteen of their houses gutted, and furniture destroyed. The Americans then attacked the Catholic Church, broke all the windows, when the authorities and police stopped the riot. Several Americans were seriously injured.

A Catholic Church Blown Up by Gunpowder.

DORCHESTER, Wednesday, July 5.

The new Catholic Church in Dorchester was blown down with gunpowder yesterday morning, and nearly all destroyed. There is considerable excitement, some attributing it to the Native Americans, and others, that the Catholics had deposited powder and arms there for the protection of the Church, and the explosion was accidental.

An Attack on a Know-Nothing.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, July 5.

An Irishman attacked an American wearing a Know-Nothing hat. The American killed him with pistol and bowie knife. He had not yet been arrested.

Abolition Meeting in Massachusetts.

A gathering of five or six hundred Abolitionists took place in Framingham yesterday. Speeches were made by Messrs. GARRISON, PHILLIPS, REMIN, and others. Mr. GARRISON concluded his speech by burning the Constitution of the United States, also copies of the Fugitive Slave law, the decision of Judge LORING, and Judge CURTIS's charge to the United States Grand Jury. The act was followed by applause, and cries of shame, &c.

Fight on board the Receiving Ship Union.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 5.

Last night a fight took place on board the receiving ship *Union*, at the Navy Yard, between PATRICK FISHER and JAMES ERIGS. The latter struck the former on the head with a club, fracturing his scull. He died this morning.

Arrest of a Supposed Incendiary.

ALBANY, Wednesday, July 5.

A student was arrested at Richmondville on Friday, charged with setting fire to the seminary at that place a few days ago. He is from New-York, and his examination is not yet concluded. He is defended by HENRY SMITH, Esq., of Cobleskill, Schoharie County

The weather was very warm here yesterday—the thermometer reaching 103° in the shade. Three Norwegian emigrants died from the effects of the heat. Many cases of sunstroke are also reported.

Election of Officers for the New-Orleans and Washington Telegraph Company.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 5.

At the annual meeting to-day of the Washington and New-Orleans Telegraph Company, AMOS KENDALL was elected President, JOHN E. KENNEDY, Treasurer, and DANIEL F. CLA E, Secretary.

Hot Weather in New-Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, July 4.

At 11½ o'clock the thermometer was 98 in the shade; at 2 o'clock, 100.

The House met, *pro forma*, and adjourned.

General Houston.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 5.

General SAMUEL HOUSTON left for New-York in the 7½ o'clock train.

Departure of the Canada.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 5.

The Cunard steamship *Canada*, sailed at noon to-day, with 136 passengers for Liverpool and 19 for Halifax. She takes out $161,500 in American gold bars.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Society of Cincinnati.

This Society participated in the celebration of the Anniversary.

At the entertainment provided, the following toasts were offered and responded to in excellent addresses:

1. The 4th of July, 1776—the day on which we were constituted an Independent Nation.
2. The Memory of Gen. WASHINGTON, whose services in the cause of Freedom will be celebrated by unborn millions of freemen.
3. The memory of Gen. LA FAYETTE.
4. The President of the United States.
5. The Governor of the State of New-York.
6. The Mayor of the City of New-York.
7. The Army and Navy of the United States.
8. The Judiciary of the United States.
9. The memory of the late President General of the Society, Gen. H. A. S. DEARBORN.
10. Major ROBERT BURNETT, of Orange Co., believed to be the last surviving officer of the Revolutionary Army, now in the 92d year of his age.
11. The State Societies of Cincinnati of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Maryland and South Carolina.
12. Major-General WINFIELD SCOTT, who by his talents as a General and his valor as a soldier, has acquired imperishable fame.
13. The American Fair.

The following volunteer sentiment was received from C. S. DAVIES, Esq., of the Massachusetts Society:

"The toils and trials—the sufferings and sacrifices of our brave and patriotic sires. What was wanting in the award of *public* justice—whatever deficient in the appreciation of an *after* age, let it be supplied by the gushing tribute of *filial* affection and gratitude."

Prior to the feast, a meeting was held in the City Hall, at which the following gentlemen were elected as officers for the coming year:

President—General ANTHONY LAMB.
Vice-President—General HORATIO GATES STEVENS.
Secretary—Dr. EDWARD P. MARCELLIN.
Treasurer—Hon. HAMILTON FISH.
Assistant Treasurer—THEODISIUS O. FOWLER, Esq.

Standing Committee.

Charles A. Clinton,	Daniel M. Frye,
Alexander B. Thompson,	Abraham A. Leggett,
Dr. Alexander Clinton,	Charles C. Lawrence,
Henry Ball Ward,	Edward Macomber.

A number of gentlemen were elected members of the Society; they were descendants of Revolutionary sires.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARD OF A YACHT.—On Saturday last, while Mr. STEVENS' yacht *Maria* lying off Hoboken, was preparing to get under way, FREDERICK ALLEN, one of the hands employed on board, in endeavoring to lower the centre-board, was struck on the head by the crank used for that purpose. He was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where he died, from the effects of the severe injuries he had received. Coroner HILTON held an inquest yesterday. The Jury rendered the following verdict:

That he came to his death by fracture of the bones of the skull and face, accidentally received by a blow from a crank attached to the centre-board of the yacht *Maria*, while at work attempting to lower the same on July 1st, 1854.

A MAD DOG.—About 10 o'clock last evening a medium sized dog, bearing unmistakable signs of rabidness, ran into SAVERY's dining-saloon, on Beekman-street. There were some half-dozen employés of the saloon present at the time. As he passed one of the girls employed as a waiter, he snapped at her, but she saved herself from being bitten by springing upon one of the tables. After running the length of the room and returning, the dog fell down near the door, when, embracing the opportunity, one of the men struck him a blow on the head, which killed him. The dog was foaming at the mouth, and was evidently laboring under a violent attack of the hydrophobia.

FIRE IN BROOME-STREET.—A fire occurred in the rooms of the American Bible Union, on Tuesday night about 11 o'clock—the loss is some $300. It was discovered by Mr. H. YOUNG, who with the aid of some citizens, extinguished the flames promptly. The Board of Managers, at their regular monthly meeting yesterday, resolved to constitute Mr. YOUNG a Life-member for his efficient services, and also offered a reward of $100 for the detection and conviction of the incendiaries.

DISTURBANCE AMONG FIREMEN.—A row occurred between the Companies No. 4 and No. 11, in front of the house of the latter, on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock, as Company No. 4 was returning from an alarm of fire. Knives and stones were used, and one or two were slightly cut—one of them, a former member of No. 11, being slightly cut upon the side of his neck and jaw. Three arrests were made by the police. No. 11 is not running at present.

AN IMPOSTOR.—We are informed that a man, taking advantage of the favorable disposition of the community towards the "Children's Aid Society," is trying to obtain money on presence of being its Agent. Subscribers and donors are requested by the Society not to pay to any one but to its known officers.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.—On the 4th July, John Daley, while bathing in the Harlem River, near Kingsbridge, in endeavoring to swim from a boat to the shore, was drowned. Coroner WILSON held an inquest at the Seventeenth Ward Station-house, and a verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

DEATHS FROM BURNS.—Coroner Wilhelm held an inquest yesterday on the body of Catharine Barth, a native of Germany, who died from the effects of severe burns, accidentally received by filling a lamp with burning fluid, at No. 152 Elizabeth-street. Verdict accordingly.

[Advertisement.]

A SUMMER RETREAT.—On Thursday, July 6, at 1 o'clock P. M., there will be an auction sale of 500 beautiful Building and Villa Sites at West Flushing. The sale is absolute, and each lot will be struck down to the highest bidder. West Flushing is one of the most healthy and handsomely situated villages within a hundred miles of New-York, and for convenience of access it is unrivalled. It is only thirty minutes' ride from Fulton Ferry, making it as near the business part of the City as Twentieth-street. We would say that for an investment, or a place of permanent residence, it is far superior to any place yet offered to the public. Maps, free tickets, and all information may be had by applying to BARKER & ELLIOTT, No. 3 Nassau-street, near Wall, or of J. RUNCIE, No. 189 Grand-street, Williamsburg.

[Advertisement.]

TO SPORTSMEN—WOODCOCK SEASON.—Now commences the Woodcock Season, when ardent gunners take the field. To bag this prized bird, it behooves them to use preventions against suffering from thirst or drinking the bad water of ponds and swamps, especially when the cholera threatens to become an epidemic. WOLFE's Scheidam Aromatic Schnapps will prove a valuable and agreeable aid to them, afford a security against the results of long tramps and bad water, soothe the nerves, and refresh while it invigorates them. It is endorsed by the whole Medical Faculty as the purest alcoholic beverage now sold. Put up in pint and quart bottles. For sale by J. & J. CODDINGTON, New-York Hotel, and all the Druggists in the City.

[Advertisement.]

LIFE SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS.—The attention of the public is called to our new style Daguerreotypes on paper, taken in all sizes—the life-size far surpassing in depth of tone and brilliancy the most finished painting on canvas—the smaller sizes resembling the most delicate miniatures on ivory. As to likeness and durability they are unsurpassed. Perfect likenesses of any size can be made by this process from Daguerreotypes. Taken only by J. GURNEY & C. D. FREDRICKS, No. 21 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris; and No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, has the most extensive and best assortment of Pianos, Melodions, Music and Music Merchandise of all kinds in the United States. He is the exclusive Agent for T. GILBERT & Co.'s Pianos with or without the Æolean, HALLETT & CUMSTON's Pianos, JACOB CHICKERING's Pianos, and HORACE WATERS' Pianos; S. D. & H. W. SMITH's and GOODMAN & BALDWIN's Melodions. His motto being "Small profits and quick sales," his immense stock is constantly and rapidly selling.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Closing Sale of Fort Hamilton Villa Sites is advertised for Friday next, July 7, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on the grounds, at which many choice and valuable lots are to be offered, and to be sold without reserve. This opportunity should not be lost by any who would secure a situation in this most romantic and beautiful village. The steamboat *Norwalk* will leave Pier 3 North River, at 10 and 1 o'clock, for Fort Hamilton. Free tickets to attend the sale are obtained of J. W. BARKER, or J. G. SANDERS, No. 3 Nassau-street, near Wall-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Two of the most magnificent piano-fortes ever manufactured—one of papier-maché, the other elaborately carved rosewood—and which were pronounced the best on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, being made expressly for the Fair, without regard to expense, are now offered for sale, together with a handsome assortment of instruments of their own manufacture, at the warerooms of GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW, No. 505 Broadway, adjoining St. Nicholas Hotel. Also, an assortment of very superior Melodions.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Particular attention is requested to the sale by MARKE A. WILKES, Auctioneer, on Thursday, July 6, at 1 o'clock, on the ground, of two hundred choice and beautiful building sites, situated a short distance above the village of Newtown, on the Flushing Plank-road and Junction-avenue, and within one hundred yards of the dépôt of the New-York and Flushing Railroad. The terms of sale are unusually favorable, and the sale positive without reserve.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A full report of the famous *Walker divorce case* will be found in the *Police Gazette*, now ready: also a card from HARRIET SOWERS, and letters of the Conspirators; foreign and domestic criminal news, and a large amount of other interesting matter. For sale everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Franconi's Hippodrome gives an afternoon as well as evening entertainment daily. This is for the accommodation of families and others who wish to avoid the crowded audiences in the evening.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, July 4 by Rev. Wm. C. Smith, Mr. JOHN RICHARDS to Miss SARAH M. MACKEY, both of this City.

In this City, on Monday, July 3, by Rev. Dr. Millett, JOHN R. ADLO to KATE ELIZA, daughter of the late Allan Rutherford, all of this City.

☞ Canada papers please copy.

In Jersey City, at the Baptist Church, on Monday, July 3, by Rev. Wm. Verrender, Mr. CHARLES B. DECKER, of Orange Co., N. Y., to Miss MOLLIE L. BENNZET, formerly of Philadelphia.

☞ Jersey and Philadelphia papers please copy.

On Wednesday, June 28, at St. Andrew's Church, Walden, by Rev. James W. Stewart, JAMES G. GRAHAM, Esq., of Shawandunk, to MARY E., daughter of the late George G. Schofield

At New-Baltimore, N. Y., on Saturday, July 1, by Rev. Mr. Nacumber, Mr. SAMUEL M. WARD, of Brooklyn, to Miss HENRIETTA, daughter of Beecher Holmes, Esq., of the former place

DIED.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, July 5, Mrs. SUSAN, widow of the late Andrew Foshay, aged 57 years.

Her remains will be taken to Mount Pleasant, Westchester Co., on Friday morning, at 6 o'clock, from the house of her son-in-law, Edwin C. Moffat, Oxford st., between Myrtle and Park-aves., Brooklyn. The relatives and friends are invited to attend.

In this City, on Wednesday, July 5, MARGARET CHANCER, aged 76 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday, 6th inst.,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 34 Rutgers-st., corner of Madison-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, July 4, at 2½ o'clock, Miss MARY BURKHARDT, wife of Charles B. Burkhardt, Esq., of this City.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of G. B. Burkhardt, No 2 St. Mark's place, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery.

In this City, JAMES LYNCH, in the 86th year of his age, formerly of Strudons County Cavan, Ireland.

☞ New-Haven papers please copy.

In this City, on Wednesday July 5, JASPER, son of Geo. W. Fanning, aged 2 years and 3 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the house of J. Corning, No. 126 Madison-av., today, (Thursday,) at 10 o'clock, A. M

In this City, on Wednesday, July 5, suddenly, GEORGE MARSH WADSWORTH, at his residence, No 34 Eldridge-st., aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

In this City on Wednesday, July 5, HENRY W., child of Henry and Elizabeth Lord, of this City, aged 6 months and 6 days.

In this City, on Tuesday, July 4, of cholera infantum, ROBERT ARNOLD, son of James M. and Henrietta Constable, aged 19 months and 3 days.

His remains have been interred at Greenwood.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 4, WILLIE, youngest son of Isaac H. and Amey Ann Bassett, aged 2 years and 3 months.

Funeral on Thursday, 6th, at 5 P. M., at his father's residence, No. 75 Remsen-st. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

At Morrisania, on Tuesday, July 4, Mrs. MARGARET OLIVER, aged 84, formerly of New-York.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Thursday, July 6, at 2 o'clock, precisely, from the residence of Joseph Corbit, No. 223 West 25th-st, to Greenwood Cemetery.

At Charleston, S. C., Mr. F. F. FERGUSON, 7½ hours after his arrival by steamer from Key West, Fla.

His friends can have further particulars from the Palmetto Division of Sons of Temperance, or proprietors of the Pavilion Hotel, Charleston, S. C.

☞ Westchester Co papers please copy.

July 4, WILLIAM BOLSTEN, at No. 214 Avenue A, aged 4 years. The remains will be interred in the Cemetery of Evergreens.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Markets see Sixth Page.

WEDNESDAY, July 5—P. M.

By the *Washington*, at this port, and *America*, at Halifax, the news from abroad is commercially favorable for American interests. Cotton has recovered ¼d., and the reported sales are 65,000 bales for the week. The market for Breadstuffs is lower, owing to the fine growing weather in England. The London money accounts are that the Australian steamer delivered $2,500,000 in gold, and that most of the new arrivals from that country and the United States were going into the Bank of England. Discounts were easy on paper, but loans in great demand on the Stock Exchange, where an active speculation was going on in the Funds. Consols commenced rising on Saturday, June 17. The following Monday they reached 93¼; fell back on Tuesday, but again advanced before the close of the week on which the *America* sailed to 94¼. The success of the Turks at Silistria, and the intimation that orders had been given to the Russian Commander to recross the Pruth, were partly the cause of this rise. A Russian loan for $40,000,000, or fifty millions roubles, has been taken by HOPE of Amsterdam and STIEGLITZ of St. Petersburg, at 92½ for a 5 ℘ cent. stock. The ROTHSCHILDS have taken $10,000,000 English Exchequer Bonds, bearing 4 ℘ cent., to be put before the public for resale by subscription. They have also taken $3,000,000 Belgian Loan, at or under 90 ℘ cent., for a 4½ ℘ cent. stock. The British East India Railway is in the market for $5,000,000, on 4½ ℘ cent. debentures. With all these new sources of attraction to capital, there is said to be a liberal demand in London for American stocks. The American Provision Market at Liverpool is quoted firm.

Another blow to confidence in Money and Stock affairs, and the heaviest yet inflicted during the present troubles, was experienced to-day in the announcement of a stupendous fraud on the New York and New-Haven Railroad Company—the sequel to the recently reported failure of ROBERT and GEORGE SCHUYLER, and committed, it seems, by the senior brother, who occupied to the Company the double trust of President and New-York transfer Agent, the principal office being at New-Haven. The surreptitious stock is at least 19,000 shares, of the par value of nearly two millions dollars, upon which the guilty party is said to have raised by sale or hypothecation over one million dollars. The fraudulent issues were made, first in a single lot of Certificates for 10,000 shares, and the remainder in smaller amounts and through a considerable period of time. There is also a rumor that a single creditor, Mr. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, holds a very considerable portion of these Certificates as collateral security for a loan of $600,000 or $600,000. The New-Haven Directors were summoned to town early yesterday morning, the knowledge of the fraud first coming to the Directors in this city late on Monday afternoon—not on Saturday, as an afternoon paper, inadvertently, no doubt, has it; and their action thus far has been prompt in giving information and warning to the public, as it is hoped it will be manly and unhesitating in assuming the wrong done by their own President and Agent, wherever innocent third parties are concerned. The event is a most astounding one, in the magnitude of the sum involved, and the deliberate, wicked purpose with which the fraud was put upon the public, to the direct loss of millions to one set of stockholders, and the indirect loss of tens of millions in the injury to the credit and reputation of other American railroad corporations and the market value of the property of their shareholders. It will do infinite mischief to all stock corporations, and especially such as are dependent, in their transfer operations, upon the fidelity of one or two agents. If it should fortunately have the influence to bring about an entire revisal and permanent reform of the transfer system, the lesson, sad as it is to the New-Haven Company, will not have been wholly lost on the community, or if it should impress upon the leading men in the money circles who lend the influence of their names, without giving their attention or services, to Boards of Bank, and Railway and other Boards of Direction, with the just responsibility of their duties, some good may grow out of this terrible development of evil.

The mischief to American credit abroad, we find is the subject of much concern in the Street to-day The New-Haven Stock has found its way to Europe at high figures, the assumption of the fraudulent issue will cut down its actual value 40 ℘ cent.; its market value has already suffered more than 40 ℘ cent. A capital, already deemed extravagant for so short a line, of $3,000,000, originally made from $500,000 to $700,000 more than it should have been by the inordinate profits to the wrong doer in the present fraud as the principal contractor in building the Road, is thus suddenly raised to nearly $5,000,000, and the story will undoubtedly tell against us among foreign creditors, but not we trust, to the extent apprehended. The New-Haven Directors have only to pursue their investigations rigidly and immediately, report the worst facts candidly, and assume all the responsibility which is right and law, is owing to the innocent and injured holder of the stock,—as the Bank of Kentucky did in the Levis fraud,—to put this case upon such a footing, as will separate it from our Railway interest generally. It is no more than proper that this should be done. It is equally due to other Companies and the credit of other Stocks in the market, that no inconsiderate and indiscriminate panic should be indulged against all, because one is found in default. The effect in the Street to-day, we are sorry to say, nearly approaches such a panic. Stocks were thrown upon the market and losses made, without the shadow of suspicion beyond the general distrust. Stocks having their principal offices out of the City, were made to suffer, because, like the New-Haven, they have individual transfer agents in the City. To some extent this was to be expected. The development is enough to discourage the stoutest confidence. But the feeling did not stop with losses made at the Stock Board—these may soon be arrested—nor with the talk about transfer agents—these can be and ought to be consolidated at the Clearing House, or at some common agency carrying with it the responsibility and wealth of one of the largest Banks—but demands loans were called in, where no special shadow of discredit rested upon the collaterals, and where the money was not wanted by lenders, and it was as difficult for some of the best houses to make their negotiations as in the tightest days of June, when money was actually scarce.

The following are some of the prominent changes at the Stock Board since Monday; the New-Haven books being peremptorily closed, and sales and settlements for the present suspended:

	Monday, July 3.	Wednesday, July 5.
New-Haven	77½	Transactions suspended.
Reading	77¼	75
Erie	62½	60½
New-York Central	100½	98½
Larkin	44	42½

The New-Haven Board passed the following order at noon to-day:

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, holden this morning it has been made apparent, on a hasty examination of the stock books, which have been kept by the late President ROBERT SCHUYLER, as transfer agent in New-York, that by means of false practices, an issue of illegal and fraudulent stock has made within a few months past, to the amount, as nearly as can now be ascertained, of nearly twenty thousand shares, or two millions of dollars.

A rigid examination will be immediately made by order of the directors, of the books and papers, and the result, when accurately ascertained, will be made public.

In the meantime the transfer books are closed by the order of the Board. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. W. BOARDMAN, President pro tem.

NEW-YORK, July 5, 1854.

The following are the names of the directors of the Company:

Robert Schuyler, (resigned and absent from town;) Morris Ketchum, Jonathan Sturges, William B. Worthen, Wyllis Blackstone, New-York; William P. Burrall, Bridgeport; William W. Boardman, John C. Sanford, New-Haven; John E. Thayer, Boston.

The following are the names of the officers:

ROBERT SCHUYLER, President; William E. Worthen, Vice-President; E. S. Abernethy, Secretary; William Element, Treasurer.

The late confidential Clerk of Mr. SCHUYLER is in Europe. He himself was reported extremely ill on Saturday, at his residence, up town, but it transpired to-day that he left the City last week. His present Clerk, on being questioned by one or more of the Directors, revealed the condition of the transfer books.

The following are the receipts and disbursements at the Assistant Treasurer's Office, this day: Received, $193,774 62; paid, $267,663 69; balance, $9,474,865 91.

The Repudiated Buffalo Bonds.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The remarks in your money article in Saturday's TIMES, in relation to the unpaid interest upon certain Bonds of the city of Buffalo, held by parties in New-York, are exceedingly disingenuous, and calculated to do injustice to the citizens of Buffalo.

The object of the proceedings which some of our most respectable and influential citizens have caused to be instituted against the Common Council, upon which an injunction was granted, was to protect the rights of property-holders against the unauthorized acts and illegal proceedings of that body, and not, as intimated by you, as "a convenient mode of getting up a quarrel on legal technicalities, to often resorted to in times of embarrassment, to the disappointment and at the cost of innocent creditors." Nor is it any disparagement to the character of the proceedings "that the injunction was granted by one of our own Courts," for which we claim, to say the least, equal purity and legal ability with those of any other locality, the City of New-York not excepted.

The application upon which the injunction was originally granted was necessarily "*ex-parte*," but the case has since been fully argued upon both sides, and is now held under advisement by the Court, and will be ultimately decided upon its true merits, regardless of the clamor of interested parties heard elsewhere.

Your article was written with an evident design to throw around the issuing of these Bonds and their subsequent transfer to parties in your City, an air of both moral and financial importance which it by no means deserves, as the statement of a few plain facts will show.

It is not true, as stated in your article, that the Bonds in question were "issued as an original obligation for property purchased for market purposes under the chartered privileges of the Common Council."

Thirty-five thousand dollars of the Bonds were issued as *Stock Bonds*, with Coupons for interest, payable semi-annually, the principle reimbursable in twenty-five years. They bore on their face no evidence of being an "original obligation" for lands purchased and conveyed to the City, and were never, in point of fact, delivered to, or owned by the parties conveying said lands.

The Bonds were taken by one of the Aldermen to New-York, and negotiated or sold for money, and the greater part (not the whole,) of the money used in payment for the land purchased.

The balance of the $70,000 was issued in a Bond of like character to one party conveying land, under a stipulation or agreement to hold the said Bond one year, subject to the option of the City to pay it within that time. This Bond, like the others, bore interest at 7 ℘ cent., payable semi-annually in New-York, the principle reimbursable in 25 years. This Bond expressed nothing upon its face to show that it was an "original obligation" for land conveyed to the City. On the contrary, it was in the usual form of a *Stock Bond*, payable to the bearer, and was sold (as appeared in evidence upon the final hearing before the Court) almost immediately to a broker in this City for $1,000 less than its face, and by said broker transferred to a broker in Wall-street, showing as conclusively as acts could show the estimate in which the Bonds were held by parties directly interested and knowing all the facts and circumstances of the case.

Another feature of the transaction is that these lands were purchased and the bonds issued by a Common Council, the terms of office of the members of which were about to expire, and by virtue of newly discovered power under the old charter which was about to be substituted by the new, which power no previous Council had ever discovered or exercised.

It is claimed (your quotation from Judge BRONSON's opinion to the contrary notwithstanding,) that under the old charter the Common Council had no power to buy land for markets, nor any authority to issue the bonds of the City, and that in both purchasing the lands and issuing the bonds in the cases in question, the Common Council exceeded its powers. To test this question is the object of the suit, and not merely to evade or delay the payment of the paltry sum of $70,000, or the interest on the same.

A CITIZEN OF BUFFALO.

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

You published a few days since Section 10 of the Amended Charter of the Cumberland Coal Company, showing under what circumstances that Amended Charter would be forfeited. It is supposed other and more serious difficulties arise under the 2d Section of the amendment, which is as follows:

"*And be it further enacted*, That all meetings of the stockholders of said Company may be held either at their place of business in Allegany County, Baltimore, Williamsport, or New-York City, as the company direct, instead of being confined to Cumberland alone: *Provided*, that whenever any such meeting shall be held at any place other than the place of business of said company in Allegany County, notice thereof shall be given by advertisements inserted once a week for three weeks before the day of such meeting, in one or more newspapers published in Cumberland, and twice a week for three weeks before the said day, in one or more daily newspapers published in the City of Baltimore."

It is contended as we understand that the legal meaning of this Section is,

1. That "the place of business" of the Company is confined "to Allegany County."

2. That as a consequence the Company have no right to keep an office in New-York for the issue or transfer of stock, and that all certificates issued here, and all stock transferred here, are illegal and void, and represent no interest whatever in the company, and that this principle has frequently been recognized in our highest courts of judicature.

3. That a *bona fide* holder of a certificate of the stock issued here (for instance a lender of money on the same) cannot enforce such certificate, because "every person out of as well as within the State, who deals with a corporation, is bound at his peril to know what its powers are."

This construction is said to be strengthened by the following considerations:

1. By the fifth section of the original charter of the Company, it is provided "that a general meeting of the stockholders shall be held as soon as the Company is organized, and annually thereafter, on the first Monday of June in each year."

2. The second section of the amendment does not change the time of holding the "general meeting of stockholders," but in order that no advantage shall be taken, it provides "that whenever any such meeting shall be held at any place other than the place of business of said Company, in Allegany County, notice thereof shall be given" of it, thereby clearly declaring,

1. Where the place of business of the Company is; and,

2. That no other business than such as it would be competent for a mass meeting of stockholders to do, could be done except at "the place of business of said Company in Allegany County."

It seems to me these are important considerations, and such as should not be left in doubt. Lawyers would be very glad of an opportunity, for a proper consideration, to handle the subject; and it is suggested to an eminent banker in Wall-street, who is said to lend money on the stock, and himself a stockholder—having formerly profited largely as such—that his standing private and official counsel should be early seen upon the subject, before the generally less-knowing take the alarm, and, as the saying is, "jump into the early cars" for a departure.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

Senator Toucey and the Connecticut Legislature.

Presentation of Resolutions of Censure.

Mr. Toucey's Defence and Mr. Gillette's Rejoinder.

The President's Veto of the Insane Land Bill Sustained.

Progress of the General Appropriation Bill.

The New Steam Mail Line on the Pacific—Our Trade Relations with Mexico—Butler King's Accounts, &c.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 5, 1854.

The bill for the establishment of a line of mail steamers between San Francisco and Shanghai, in China, passed the Senate to-day by a vote of nearly two to one. There is good reason to hope this beneficent measure will promptly receive the sanction of the other House, and thus become a law. Commodore PERRY'S success in opening Japan to our commercial enterprise, has done much to incline Congressional hearts towards doing something for Pacific commerce. To any one who examines the subject, nothing scarcely can be more obvious than that the establishment of these Steam Mail lines on routes where commerce is yet undeveloped, does very much to give the nation owning said lines a preponderating influence over the countries thus brought in communication, and a lion's share of the profitable intercourse therewith. The establishment of the British line of steamers to run from Panama to the Pacific ports of South America has given to British influence the control of the commerce of that region to such an extent, that our superior energy and enterprise are scarcely able to compete successfully. And this influence extends even to the Governments and people themselves, in their political relations. On the other hand, our country exercises the superior influence on the Pacific Mexican coast, and at Panama, where our Mail steamers ply. Let us now establish our steam line to Shanghai, touching at some Japanese port, and we shall have followed up Commodore PERRY'S successes by a move which will be sure to secure for us all the advantages which fall to the first in every new field of enterprise. The country owes much to Senators SEWARD and GWIN, for their advocacy of the Shanghai line.

SANTA ANNA availed himself of his recent march to Acapulco, to test the accuracy of the reports that the mountains of Guerrero contain extensive coal mines. The result of his investigation satisfied him that there are almost inexhaustible supplies of this valuable article, which can be supplied in any quantity at Acapulco, at a cost considerably less than the freight on that now carried there from England and the Atlantic States for the use of our steamers. SANTA ANNA has also satisfied himself that the undeveloped precious mineral wealth of Mexico is immeasurably greater than has ever heretofore been supposed; and it is his desire and purpose to adopt measures to make these treasures available. What these measures are, remains to be seen.

An infusion of American energy and enterprise into the lifelessness of Mexico would be of immense value to that unfortunate country; and a more liberal commercial system would soon induce more of our adventurous spirits to seek their fortunes in the sister Republic. But it is said SANTA ANNA is fearful of the fillibustering spirit manifested by our people, and is therefore doubtful of the policy of doing anything which shall increase American intercourse with Mexico, lest as we become better acquainted with its value, we shall be the more tempted to steal it. It is sometimes said that every bale of American cotton is a bond of peace between us and Great Britain. The moral of the proverb will apply as well to Mexico. SANTA ANNA'S surest method of saving his country from American rapacity, is to make it for our interest to maintain just and friendly relations with her. He cannot repress American fillibusterism by any material force he can bring to bear. He cannot do it by refusing intercourse with us, or by threatenings or cajolery. These would only make the ultimate conquest and absorption of Mexico the more certain and speedy. But if he will reform the commercial system of Mexico, by reducing the import and export duties on articles his people need which we can furnish, and such as they produce which we desire to purchase, he will speedily establish commercial relations with the United States such as will develop the riches of Mexico, make her people prosperous, contented and happy, her Government strong internally—if justly administered—and, at the same time, will give her an ally and support in the United States against her foreign foes. But the tendency of the present system of Mexican exclusiveness, resulting from her prohibitory tariff, and operating to seal from development her unbounded resources—is to create the feeling in the American mind that it would be charitable to steal the country in order to bring it within the march of improvement and thorough civilization.

A paragraph has been traveling the rounds of the press for a week or two past, to the effect that the Treasury Department has allowed the disputed items in the accounts of T. BUTLER KING, as Collector at San Francisco, and that said accounts have been satisfactorily adjusted. On inquiry at the proper place, I am informed that there is not a word of truth in the statement. Additional time for procuring vouchers has been allowed Mr. KING on several occasions, but although it is now nearly or quite two years since his successor was appointed, he has not yet been able to close his accounts with the Treasury Department.

Mr. WESTBROOK'S barometer denotes squally weather. A few days ago all was sunshine. He had obtained the signature of nearly every Nebraska Democrat in Congress to a recommendation for his appointment as District Attorney of New York. He thought, and so did his friends, that such an array must bring the sheep-skin bearing his commission. But the President seems to doubt the references. The recommendation by the compromise breakers don't appear to carry weight to the President's head; and that fact is read upon Mr. WESTBROOK'S heart. JOHN MCKEON'S chances are brightening again. Won't he do as clever and magnanimous a thing as did Mr. WESTBROOK a few days ago, and send word to Mr. DUNNING, the Assistant District Attorney, that he shall desire to continue his services? Oh! Mr. WESTBROOK, how *could* you expect the President to appoint a Nebraska-voting New Yorker to the responsible duty of bringing rogues to justice?

Hon. PACIFICUS ORD, of Los Angelos, California, has been confirmed as U. S. District-Attorney for the Southern District of California. S.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 6.

Mr. GILLETTE presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Connecticut on the subject of Slavery, and censuring Mr. TOUCEY for his vote for the Nebraska bill and the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. TOUCEY—A majority of the members of the present General Assembly of Connecticut have united in a resolution professing to censure me for the vote I gave upon the final passage of the bill organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska. They had previously assumed the right of directing my vote on that measure in opposition to my constitutional opinions, making me a mere passive instrument in their hands, without the right to think or to act upon that subject, and of kindly relieving me from the performance of this part of the duty which the sovereign people of the State, through a former Legislature, had imposed upon me as one of their representatives in the Senate of the United States. Knowing that I had formed a deliberate opinion that the Missouri restriction line was unauthorized by the Constitution, was in direct conflict with its provisions, with the equality of the States, and with the right of self-government; that I had already, in conformity with this opinion, upon the first passage of the bill in the Senate, voted to obliterate that unconstitutional line, and to leave it to the people to govern themselves, to pass their own laws and to regulate their own domestic affairs, and that so large and decisive was the majority in the Senate in favor of the measure, that my single vote could not by any possibility change the result. Yet the majority in the Legislature had undertaken, notwithstanding these facts, to instruct me to reverse my action and to obey them rather than my own convictions of duty under the Constitution, which I had sworn to support. And now the members of the General Assembly, composing this majority, have stepped aside from their appropriate duties, and overleaped the bounds assigned them by the Constitution of the State, and in my absence have passed upon me what they intend to be a vote of censure for disobeying them instead of disobeying the Constitution of the United States.

I know the patriotism and justice of the people to whom I am responsible for the faithful discharge of a public duty, often arduous and difficult, and to whom they are responsible for an unauthorized assumption and abuse of power. I am not troubled in this matter, entertaining still the opinion that the Missouri restriction line was without any foundation in the Constitution; that there is no authority to be found in that instrument for drawing a line across the common territory of the United States, and permitting the citizens of the fifteen slaveholding States to have access to it with their slave property on one side of the line, and prohibiting access to it on the other; that the only power conferred upon Congress over the subject of Slavery within the limits of the United States, is the express power of prohibiting the foreign slave-trade, and the express provision for delivering up fugitives from labor or service; that under the grants of power to make all laws necessary and proper to carry into execution the granted powers, and to make needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property of the United States, Congress has no pretence for setting up a claim that any law of Congress is necessary, prohibiting the removal of slaves into a territory where the people have a legislature of their own, with power to legislate subject to the Constitution, and have, moreover, the ultimate power of finally disposing of the whole subject,—that Congress has no power to add to the number of slaves in the country, unless by opening the foreign slave-trade, which by universal consent is interdicted and will never again be opened, and no powers to diminish their numbers unless by inflicting disaster and distress upon them which could never be vindicated. That while Congress has no power to enslave and no power to liberate, the entire power of liberation is left exclusively with the people of the separate communities where it originally hedged; where it is wisely left, and where it will be most safely and beneficially exercised. That all political agitation on this subject outside of those communities where slavery exists, with a view to act upon them, to coerce them, to control them, or to accelerate their movements, is only evil to the African population, and tends only to remove to an immeasurable distance all hopes of the amelioration of their condition and their final emancipation, and that this subject is the only one which threatens the separation of these States and the overthrow of the Government. It was impossible for me, entertaining these opinions, to vote against the Kansas and Nebraska bill, or to concur in the views of the majority of the General Assembly, or to cooperate with them in Legislative warfare against the Constitution and Government of the country. I differ in toto from the united political parties which compose the present ruling majority in the General Assembly of Connecticut. I have never had any political association with either of them, but have always been opposed to both. I belong to the school of strict construction of the powers of the Federal Government, in favor of the rights of the States. I am a strenuous advocate of the right, the capacity, and the power of the people to manage their own affairs when organized with a Legislature of their own, and as strenuously opposed to any external interference, from whatever quarter it may come. I have the most entire confidence in the people of every community within the limits of the United States, as the best and safest judges of every social evil that may exist among them, and of the time, manner and measure of redress, and the most entire conviction of the policy and wisdom of leaving the subject exclusively with them. I am hostile to the power of any one community to domineer over another community. I should be opposed to a community composed of the best men on earth—if it were possible to ascertain such individuals—exercising irresponsible power over another community, unless by becoming part and parcel of it. I am entirely opposed to the agitation of the slavery question at the North, where it has no subject to operate upon, as fraught with evils of the greatest magnitude, not only to the class proposed to be benefited, and to the people among whom they dwell, but as leading inevitably, unless arrested, to the subversion of the Government of the country.

These have long been my cherished opinions, openly avowed, well known to the people whom I represent; and for entertaining them and for the purpose of carrying them into execution more than for any other cause, I am now entitled to a seat in this body. This coalescing majority have already clearly and decisively manifested the principles by which they are governed and the policy they intend to pursue. They have appointed in the place of my late colleague, the honorable gentlemen of whom I would speak only in terms of the highest respect and consideration, yet belonging to two political organizations heretofore adverse and hostile, but now acting in friendly concert,—the one strictly local and sectional, the other formerly embracing a patriotic portion of the South, from which I think it is now severed. They have proposed, by the concurrent action of both Houses, in opposition to the constitutional action of Congress, their fixed purpose never to consent to the admission of Slaveholding States from any portion of the Territory to which the Missouri restriction originally applied, thus assailing the Constitution of the United States on a vital point—the equality of the States. They have, by the concurrent action of both branches, passed an act in the form of a law that every person who shall falsely and maliciously claim, declare, represent or pretend in the presence of any Judge, Commissioner, Marshal, or other officer of the United States, that any person is a slave, or owes service or labor to any person or persons, with intent to procure aid or assistance in procuring the forcible removal of such other person, shall pay a fine of $5,000 and be imprisoned five years in the Connecticut State Prison; and that every claim, declaration, pretence or representation that any person being, or having been in the State, is or was a slave, or owes, or did owe service to any other person or persons shall be deemed in all cases arising under this Act to be *prima facie*, false and malicious, and the truth of any such claim, declaration, pretence or representation, shall not be deemed proved except by the testimony of at least two credible witnesses, testifying to facts directly tending to establish the truth of such claim, declaration, pretence or representation, or by testimony equivalent thereto—to say nothing of the bill which passed the Senate on the State prohibiting the use of Court Houses and Jails for the purposes of the Fugitive law, or of the bill which also passed the Senate, incapacitating any United States Commissioner, Marshal, or Deputy Marshal, to hold any office of trust or emolument under the State—both of which fell in the House under the assaults of the Democratic members. They have, by the Act which I have recited, if it be of any validity, nullified the Act of Congress, commonly called the Fugitive Slave law. They have made it *prima facie*, a penitentiary offence, punishable by a fine of five thousand dollars, and by five years imprisonment at hard labor in a State prison, to assert a claim under this law of Congress. They have intruded into the very presence of the Judges of the United States, their Commissioners, Marshals, and other officers, while in the performance of their imperative duties, and attempted to arrest their official action by denouncing fine and imprisonment upon the citizen who shall dare to invoke their aid in the mode pointed out in the Act of Congress. They have thus set at defiance the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial departments of the Federal Government, and trampled under foot the Constitution of the country. And this is the combined political majority, who have undertaken, without the least shadow of authority, to sit in judgment upon me, and to censure me for upholding that Constitution; and concurring in an admitted Constitutional enactment, which is based upon the equality of the States and the principle of popular sovereignty, has received the sanction of both Houses of Congress, and of the President, and is now the supreme law of the land. If I may be so allowed to say it without too great disrespect to those who have participated in sending me these resolutions, I accept the vote of censure as the highest eulogy which that majority could pass upon me; and for the truth of my assertion, I appeal to the judgment of the people whom I represent, and to the unerring judgment of the country. The time has come, I think, when the issue must be met on this great principle of the equality of the States, under the Constitution, which lies at the very foundation of the Federal Government. Without such perfect equality of political rights among the members of this political copartnership of States, it were vain to suppose that this Union can long continue to exist. With it the Union may be perpetual. Now is the time to meet the issue. After the recent out-pouring of the popular heart, in the recent general election no more favorable juncture could arise for the solution of this momentous question. It is forced upon us and it must be met. The untiring efforts long persevered in to direct Northern sentiment against the existing arrangements of the Constitution, have at last I fear been crowned with a degree of success which may well excite alarm, unless the people will rescue the country from the danger which threatens it. The great Whig party at the North seems to have become thoroughly abolitionized, and to have given the signal which will expel thousands of patriotic Union loving citizens from its ranks. Separating from the Whigs of the South, uniting with the abolitionists of the North, they have begun in earnest a warfare upon the equal rights of the States, which unless arrested will sever the country in twain and sacrifice it to the lust of political power, but the people will again rally the Democracy of the North as often as heretofore, will again rally with whatever there is of patriotism in the country, and will again unfurl the flag of the Union as it is, and as it was intended to be by the men of the revolution, bearing upon it in letters of living light the equality of the States, the equal rights of every portion of the Confederacy, and will perish before it shall be humbled.

Mr. GILLETTE—I feel deeply embarrassed in appearing before the Senate in a position of unavoidable antagonism to my honorable colleague, but under a sense of duty to the State which I have the honor in part to represent, I must ask the indulgence of the Senate for a few moments while I notice some of the remarks which have fallen from his lips on this occasion, as antipodal as are our respective positions of the great questions of the age and country. I trust that for the honor of our common State and the dignity of the Senate, we may always be on terms of kindly intercourse. I do not intend, on account of any contrariety of opinions, to become unmindful of the courtesies and proprieties which appropriately belong to Senatorial, no less than to civil life. I do not use, Sir, with any wish or intention of invalidating anything that my honorable colleague has offered any further than he has implicated others in his defence—so far from it I am willing, nay desirous, that he should have the full benefit of all he can say legitimately in extenuation of his course. I have no heart to aggravate, by any word or deed of mine, the embarrassments of his position, and had he conducted his defence without assailing the honor of our common State, which it seems to me we are alike interested to preserve and defend, I should have been silent. But, Sir, I feel that the honor of the State of Connecticut is deeply involved, and I should be false to my convictions of duty and derelict to that good old Commonwealth, if I should sit mute and passive when her honor is assailed—that State which stood second only to Massachusetts in the Revolutionary struggle—that State of which the great historian, BANCROFT, a citizen of Massachusetts, has said, "I know of no State in the Union or in the world, in the history of which, were I a citizen, I should find so much of which to be proud, and so little that I could wish to blot." That State, Sir, to which the late Mr. CALHOUN, in a speech delivered on this floor in February, 1847, said with a magnanimity worthy of his great name—"It is to Connecticut and New-Jersey that we owe this Federal rather than a National Government, the best Government, rather than the worst and most intolerable on earth." You will excuse me, then, for indulging a little in State pride, and feeling somewhat sensitive when the honor of that State is assailed. I shall not enter into abstract questions, or indulge in pettifogging subtleties, but shall only attempt to disabuse the character of the State of the aspersions which have been cast upon it, that it may shine forth in its native effulgence, it may not be unprofitable, in the first place, to inquire what is the cause of the disagreement between my honorable colleague and the State which we represent? Why has this unhappy difference, to use no stronger term, arisen between a sovereign State and one of its representatives on this floor. It is one of the bitter fruits of the latest great peace-measure, which was to settle all agitation, for all time, in this country. It had its origin in the overthrow of the Missouri Compromise. This is the pestilence-box out which it shrank. I will state the facts as briefly as possible in relation to this matter.

The proposition to violate the public faith by the abrogation of that Compromise, thus breaking down the last barrier against Slavery in all the Territories of the United States, and leaving them wide open to its dark inundations—Territories which had been declared forever free, by what was considered at the time to be a solemn and irrepealable compact—startled the good people of Connecticut from their slumbers, and rallied them to the polls at their late State election in April, and the ballot boxes ran out an indignant "No." This was the great issue in that election, and never was there a political revolution in any State more complete and signal. It was attended with no storm of popular excitement. It was conducted with remarkable moderation and calmness; hardly a leaf trembled in the breeze. It was the natural, spontaneous uprising of the people to avert a great impending calamity, and save themselves and their country from its disastrous consequences. Outside of the pale of Governmental officials, there was hardly a voice of dissent. The result, Sir, was what we should naturally expect. Both branches of the Legislature were overwhelmingly opposed to the odious measure. Soon after convening, early in the month of May, the subject was brought up and resolutions presented declaring it to be violation of the public faith—destructive of mutual confidence—subversive of the fundamental principles of national justice, and threatening the stability of this Government, and they instructed their Senators and earnestly requested their Representatives to oppose it by all honorable means and to the last extremity. These resolutions passed the House by a vote of nearly three to one, and in the Senate with only a single negative. I submit to the consideration of honorable Senators whether there was ever a fairer, fuller, more explicit and authoritative expression of the popular sentiment of any State, anywhere, at any time, on any question. The Legislature expressed the sentiments of the people of Connecticut on that momentous question. There was hardly a discordant echo from any quarter of the State. These resolutions were duly forwarded to Congress. The dreaded bill soon came from the House with an amendment for the final action of the Senate, and what did my honorable colleague? It is known to the Senate and the country. On the memorable night of the final vote, a few moments before the question was put, he arose in his seat, with characteristic deliberation, and informed the Senate that he was under instructions to vote against the bill, but he had determined to disobey the instructions of an Abolition Whig Legislature and vote for the bill—a beautiful exposition of the doctrine of popular sovereignty by one of its distinguished advocates. Hardly had the last word for popular sovereignty in Kansas and Nebraska died away upon his lips, before he arises in this Senate Chamber, scouts the popular sovereignty of his own State as an Abolition Whig sovereignty, and assumes autocratic sovereignty, in opposition and defiance of the popular sovereignty.

This is a simple and unvarnished statement of the case. Never was there a fuller, fairer, more explicit, authoritative expression of the popular will. And I leave it for others to say whether there ever was a more audacious and contemptuous violation of public sentiment. As to the good old Democratic doctrine of the obligation of the representative to obey the will of his constituents, I have nothing to say. I leave the honorable Senator with JEFFERSON and his constituents. But my honorable colleague has seen fit to take sanctuary in certain other acts of the Legislature, some of which, he gravely says, they did pass, and some of which, he also says, they did not pass—thus arraigning the Legislature of Connecticut before the Senate, not only for sins of commission, but also for sins of omission. Now, Sir, I am unable to see the pertinency of these matters to the question before us,—how the enactment or non-enactment of good or bad laws by the sovereign authority of a State, can justify its representative in disobeying positive instructions to vote against a bad law here in the Senate, unless it has come to pass in these latter times that, contrary to the Scripture, the servants are greater than his master. I am yet to learn whether the Legislature of Connecticut is guilty of wrong-doing for enacting such laws as they in their wisdom may think best. The honorable gentleman has commented upon some acts which the Legislature did not enact, and upon some which they did—among which he gave particular prominence to an act for the defence of liberty. This, in his judgment, conflicts with the Fugitive Act, for the safety of which he is alarmed. Now, Sir, I would not do the injustice to my colleague to compare myself with him in legal science; but I have given some attention to the law, to which he has taken exception, since I saw it heralded through the country as nullification, and I have not been able to discover anything in it that needs to excite the apprehensions of the most vigilant sentinels of the Fugitive Act. I have consulted several eminent civilians in relation to it, all of whom have assured me that it conflicts with no law of the United States, and I think I can safely challenge those who assert to the contrary to produce the proof. But without detaining the Senate on this point, I would here raise the question, whether, under the Constitution of the United States, Connecticut has not as much right to enact laws for the protection of the rights of her people as South Carolina has to enact laws for the destruction of the rights of her people? Whether freedom may not be protected under the Constitution as well as Slavery? Cannot Connecticut be indulged a little with the privilege of protecting the rights of liberty of her own people upon her own soil, when a part of them at least have no protection except such as is furnished by prison walls in certain other States of this Union? Oh! Mr. President, has it come to this, that we of the North are all centralized, absorbed, melted down, swallowed up, consolidated into this great central, usurping Government, and the Northern States are mere appendages—shorn and rayless satellites to revolve around this all absorbing centre, in borrowed light? God forbid! To this momentous question, Connecticut, I rejoice to say, true to her ancient fame, as the vigilant champion of State rights, and mindful of her grand historical eminence as a defender of liberty, answers no. I feel somewhat as the great friend of America and liberty felt, when giving voice to these words in the British Parliament in 1776—"I rejoice that America has resisted—three millions of people, so dead to all the feelings of liberty as voluntarily to submit to slavery, would have been fit instruments to make slaves of the rest—I do rejoice that in the great conflict between Democracy and Despotism, now begun in good earnest, Connecticut has been so prompt to take her position on the side of freedom, and to call upon us to restore this Government to her old foundations, on which her ELLSWORTH and SHERMAN were so active in establishing it, and separating it from slavery at once and forever. She has done with all compromises—with the perfidious violators and haughty contemners of the public faith, and now says, return to the early policy of this Government—that of discouraging, restricting and discountenancing slavery everywhere under its jurisdiction. She calls upon us to discard the vile and contemptible dogma that the Constitution of the United States is a shield of slavery, or anywise countenances that most cruel and terrific despotism that has ever crushed humanity—a despotism which denies the natural right of a man to his own body—a husband to his own wife—of a father to his own child—which holds husband, wife and child separate or together, in the market places—which asserts chattel slavery to be a divine and democratic institution, and so avows its purpose indefinitely to extend, and for ever to perpetuate the terrific curse. I thank God, Sir, Connecticut is washing her hands from this blood, and calls upon us, in her old voice of freedom, to cleanse this Government from its guilty participation in the diabolical work of enslaving and imbruting man. She invokes us to disabuse the Constitution of the miserable dogmas which slaveholders have foisted into it to serve their own nefarious purposes, and restore to it the original construction in which its illustrious framers conceived and established it, not so much as admitting into it, according to MADISON, SHERMAN, and others, the blasphemous idea that man can hold property in man. She invokes us to return to the original policy of this Government, inaugerated by JEFFERSON, and interdict Slavery on every rod of territory under its jurisdiction. She would have to see to it that this Government, President, Judges, Congress and all, be speedily rescued from the foul embrace of the great Southern syren, raised up from its low debasement to virtue and freedom, vitalized anew by the inspiring breath of liberty, and replaced on the old foundation upon which its great fathers established and left it, there to be resolutely and actively on the side of freedom. It is meet and proper that the State of ELLSWORTH and SHERMAN, who would not admit Slavery into the Constitution on any terms, and the State of PUTNAM and HALE, who fought honorably for freedom, should speak out clearly at such a crisis and call upon us to shake off from this Government the accursed vampire of Slavery. My honorable colleague has undertaken, for the second or third time, to prove the Missouri Compromise line unconstitutional. I will not tax the patience of the Senate with any reply, further than to collect the opinions of President MONROE, together with those of his unrivalled Cabinet, CALHOUN, CRAWFORD, WIRT and JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, against the argument and opinion of my honorable colleague. He has also animadverted on the Fugitive act, and he is welcome to his opinions upon that subject. I do not intend even to be drawn into a discussion of that measure. It might have an awkward tendency towards pacification. No, Mr. President, I am not the man to discuss the Fugitive act—I will not do it. I can never cast so great an indignity upon the Constitution of my country as to admit, by the remotest implication, the possibility that it could kennel such a Cerberean monster. Tell me not of the constitutionality of an act which by one bound vaults over all the bulwarks of liberty in all the States of this Union, and strikes down at one blow the writ of *habeas corpus* and the right of trial by jury, which commits the great question of personal liberty, not to a Judicial trial, but to a summary process before a magistrate appointed not by the President with the concurrence of the Senate but by the Court; which forbids the exercise of Christian charity toward the poor and perishing, under severe penalties—which seeks to degrade man below the beasts—which accounts his precious rights of too little value to be entitled to a trial by jury—which holds out the bribe of a double fee to the petty Commissioner for driving a human being to slavery—which, in short, overthrows all the safe-guards of human rights, and leaves man an easy prey to be despoiled and captured by the pirate, the kidnapper and the slave-hunter. It was conceived in sin, shapen in iniquity and baptised in blood. It has no rival in its savage brutality—nothing in the code of any civilized nation to compare with it, but towers alone in its detestable preeminence of atrocious, unmitigated villainy. I will never affront the Constitution of my country so much as to hold up this frightful gorgon before it, and ask the question, Is it Constitutional? Rather will I assist to drive it back howling to its native hell, if it would not be too terrible an affliction of the damned. Tell me that my Constitutional oath imposes an obligation upon me to obey this infernal act? I spurn the deed,—I scorn the behest,—I defy the authority. As if our forefathers intended their children should act the Slave-hunter and the bloodhound for the Slaveholder? As if they bequeathed to us such an inheritance of crime, brutality and shame? The Constitution which I swore to observe and maintain, was ordained to establish justice and secure the blessings of liberty, and in accordance therewith expressly declares that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law. By this I stand, by this I will be judged. I know that Connecticut, in the olden time, was libelled by a tory renegade, who absconded to England to perpetrate his vindictive falsehood, as the blue law State—but by the blessings of God, the numerous progeny which he left behind him shall never fasten upon it the deeper damning infamy of the black law State. Do you accuse me of using strong language? I am just from the people, and have a right to use strong language in their sovereign name. In conclusion, Mr. President, allow me to say that I feel a just and loyal pride swelling in my bosom as I contemplate the position of the good old Commonwealth, which I have the honor in part to represent. She has begun the good work and will go on unto perfection. It gives me joy to think her dark days of servility and shame are over, and that she has entered upon a new career of freedom and glory; but if from any unforseen misfortune she should ever fall back again into the hands of the servile Philistines, the slave mongling Democracy—which infinite mercy arrest—I will not follow the example of my honorable colleague and take, advantage of her misfortunes to insult and expose her before all Israel and the Sun, but I will leave her still like a true son for what she was in her palmy days of beauty and pride. I will cherish and defend her to the last. I will walk backward, with averted gaze, and hide her shame.

Mr. TOUCEY—I rise only for the purpose of saying that it cannot be necessary in this body, or before the country, to reply to the remarks which have been made by my colleague. On the contrary, if he will not take it unkindly, I will thank him for furnishing an illustration of the necessity for my having taken the position which I occupy.

The resolution was tabled, and ordered to be printed.

The California Telegraph Line bill was taken up, and after further amendments, was postponed until Monday.

The vetoed Insane Land bill was then taken up.

Mr. WILLIAMS addressed the Senate in support of the veto. He also defended his vote on the Nebraska and Kansas bill.

Mr. BADGER replied to some remarks of Mr. CASS on this bill.

Mr. CASS rejoined.

The question was then put—Shall this bill pass, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding? and decided in the negative—Yeas 21, Nays 26, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Badger, Bell, Benjamin, Brown, Chase, Clayton, Cooper, Dixon, Fessenden, Geyer, Gillette, Gwin, Hamlin, Jones of Tenn., Pearce, Pratt, Rockwell, Seward, Stuart, Sumner, and Wade—21.

NAYS—Messrs Adams, Allen, Atchison, Bayard, Bright, Brodhead, Butler, Cass, Clay, Dodge of Wis., Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Hunter, Jones of Iowa, Mallory, Mason, Morris, Pettit, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Toucey, Weller, and Williams—25.

The following House bills were then severally considered and passed:

An act to provide for the construction of a military road from Great Salt Lake City, in the Territory of Utah, to the Eastern boundary of the State of California.

An act to provide for the continuation of the military road from Myrtle Creek to Scottsburg, in Oregon.

An act for the payment of the civil officers employed in the Territory of New-Mexico, while under military government.

An act to authorize the Secretary of War to settle and adjust the expenses of the Rogue River Indian War.

An act to refund to the Territory of Utah the expenses incurred by said Territory in suppressing Indian hostilities.

An act for the construction of certain military roads and wells in New Mexico.

An act making further appropriations for continuing the construction of roads in Minnesota.

The bill to refund private individuals the money loaned to New Mexico.

Also the following Senate bills: The bill reviving, for a limited time, the act relating to land donations in Arkansas.

The bill authorizing the sale of certain reserved lands.

A private bill was taken up and debated, and on the question of passage, no quorum voted. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 6.

The General Appropriation bill before the House.

Most of the amendments agreed to in Committee were concurred in collectively, while the remainder were reserved for separate votes.

The amendment appropriating $321,000 for the completion of the Custom-Houses at St. Louis, Mobile, Cincinnati, Louisville, Bangor, Bath, Wilmington, Del., and for a site for one at Providence, was concurred in. Yeas, 72; Nays, 70.

The House, without a division, concurred in the amendment appropriating $530,000 for the purchase of the Assay-Office buildings at New-York, on condition that the Government shall be exempt from taxation thereon. No portion of the money to be expended unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall get rid of the present lease, and he is required to report the result of negotiation at the next Session of Congress.

The House concurred in the amendment appropriating $106,500 for the completion of the Marine Hospitals at Cleveland, Chicago, Louisville, Paducah, Evansville, San Francisco; and for one at Vicksburg, $55,000.

Among the amendments rejected was that appropriating $500,000 for continuing the Washington Water Works according to the President's plan—Yeas 60, Nays 91.

The bill appropriating $750,000 for the Capitol Extension was concurred in. The bill was then rejected—75 against 82.

Pending a motion to reconsider the vote, the House adjourned.

The Fire at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 6.

The Museum and Theatre belonged to ISAAC B. PARKER, of Burlington, who, it is said, is insured. Their destruction is total. The fire raged till near daylight, burning off the roofs of seven buildings in Sansom-street.

The Museum walls have partly fallen in, and will have to be entirely demolished.

The damage to the Girard House is not serious, and the proprietors are already prepared to resume operations. The furniture was somewhat damaged by water.

The Live Oak Engine Company of New York was on duty at the fire, and two members of it were slightly hurt—namely: JOHN REINER, whose hand was smashed under the brakes; and JAMES FLYNN, who had his face cut.

The following is an additional list of sufferers by the fire: The stores under the Theatre were occupied by William Young, tobacconist; Byard Shaw, toy store; James Wilson, periodicals; C. F. Ainslee, mathematical instruments; A. L. Vansant, confectioner; Charles Jeanneretti, jeweler; and the millinery establishments of Mrs. Burke, Miss Johnson, Mrs. Dronin, and Mrs. Supple, children's fancy dresses. Some were partly insured, but others are a total loss.

The stores of J. H. Byram, wood engravers, and W. A. K. Martin, artist, were also damaged.

The occupants of the dwellings on Samson-street were Charles S. Embardt, Z. Robbins, Charles Bonsall, S. A. Branson, John Fitzgerald, Charles Foulke and Dr. Harteley.

Mr. Shepard, an actor at the Theatre, has been missing since last night. He went back during the fire to save some of his wardrobe.

The body of ALBERT A. SHEPARD was found in the ruins of the theatre, pinned down by a gas-pipe that had fallen upon him. The remains were greatly mutilated. He left the theatre after the alarm of fire, but returned to his dressing-room for his watch. SHEPARD was from the East, and made his debut at Buffalo.

New-Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, Thursday, July 6.

After a motion to adjourn was put last night, a resolve, providing that the Secretary of State send copies of the Anti-Nebraska resolutions adopted to President PIERCE, the members of Congress from New-Hampshire, and the Governors of Nebraska and Kansas, was carried by a large vote.

The eighth ballot for a Senator to fill the short term took place at noon to-day. All the members were present, and voted. Whole number cast, 310; necessary to a choice, 156. JOHN S. WELLS, (Dem.,) had 148; JOEL EASTMAN, (Whig,) 41; G. W. MORRISON, (Dem.,) 103; MASON W. TAPPAN, (Free-Soil,) 7; DANIEL CLARK, 7; Scattering, 4. No choice.

Ninth Ballot—Whole number, 308; WELLS, 147; EASTMAN, 32; MORRISON, 101; TAPPAN, 14; Scattering, 14. No choice.

The House then adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

A tenth ballot took place at 4 o'clock—whole number of votes 309, necessary to a choice 155; WELLS had 147, MORRISON 91, EASTMAN 39, TAPPAN 9, CLARK 14, GOODWIN 5, Scattering 4. No choice.

Eleventh Ballot.—Whole number 302; WELLS 148, MORRISON 95, EASTMAN 35, TAPPAN 5, CLARK 13, GOODWIN 4, Scattering 9. No choice.

A motion to indefinitely postpone was made by Mr. NESMITH, of Franklin, Whig, which was adopted by a yea and nay vote, 159 to 147. A motion to reconsider the vote was negatived, 157 to 144. So the Senatorial question is settled for this session. Adjourned.

From the Plains.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, July 5.

By the way of St. Louis we have later intelligence from the Plains, the mail having reached Independence. Business at Santa Fé was dull, and there is but little news of interest. The various trains were proceeding slowly westward, on account of heavy rains rendering almost every stream impassable.

The Pawnee Indians were very troublesome, robbing the trains, &c.

Cholera had broken out among the trains between Forts Kearney and Laramie, and many had died, but their names have not been ascertained. There has been no registry kept at Fort Kearney this year of the number of men, women and children who have gone out, or of the different kinds of stock.

It is estimated that not as many emigrants, other than Mormons, by one-half are on the road, nor as many cattle and horses by one-third or one-half as last year. The first party of Mormons were only out about 150 or 200 miles. Other companies of them go out by Fort Riley and open up a new road to Laramie.

The new mail contractor to Salt Lake and Santa Fé has commenced operations, and they are now stocking the road.

From Barbadoes—Frightful Ravages of the Cholera.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 6.

An arrival at this port from Barbadoes brings us intelligence to the 15th of June.

The Cholera was still on the increase, the number of deaths reaching four hundred per day. The whole number of deaths from the disease amounted to 5,000. The shipping in the port was entirely free from the scourge.

The Southern mail as late as due is to hand, but the papers contain no news of interest.

From Turks Island—Release of Consul Nelson.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 6.

From Turks Island we have intelligence that Mr. NELSON, the American Consul at that place, having paid the fine imposed upon him, was released from jail on the 24th ultimo.

Salt was very scarce at the Island.

Arrival of the Steamship Germania at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 6.

The steamship *Germania*, Capt. BREMER, from Bremen July 15 for New-York, with 380 passengers, put in here this evening short of coal.

ADDDITIONAL PER THE AMERICA.

Shipping Intelligence.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, July 5.

Arrived from Boston—June 11, L. P. Snow, at Gibraltar.

Sailed for Boston—June 11, Recovery, from Cadiz; 21st, Ellen Maria, from Liverpool; 23d, Paliament, from ditto.

Arrived from New-York—18th,

ITALIAN REPUBLICS.

[illegible] Historical Romance.

[illegible] by Prof. Foresti.

[illegible] Auto-Biographical Sketch.

New-York, Sunday, June 25, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: The accompanying manuscript will speak for itself. I am much mistaken if you will not be glad to give it room in your valuable paper, although written by me for my own satisfaction, and not intended for publication. It possesses so much interest, that I have procured the writer's consent to send it to you. As a *record* of the unsuccessful revolt of 1819, and as a biography of a gentleman who has won already a place in the respect of this community, no one can read it without believing and wishing that the country which has produced so many noble martyrs to liberty, may yet enjoy the harvest which they have sown in tears. Respectfully yours, G. P.

TO THE REVEREND DR. G. P.—*Dear Sir:* The French armies invaded Italy in 1796 under the command of NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, (an Italian,) and introduced there the spirit, the ideas, and the principles, which had but a short time previous overturned the throne of the CAPETS.

Then began for Italy a new era, both in its civil and political life. Then were proclaimed and established the Cisalpine and Cispadane Republics—those of Venice, Liguria, Parthenopea, and Rome—all organized democratically under the protection of France.

The enlightened Italians hailed these Republics with joy. The democratic form of government is, in Italy, an indigenous flower of ancient culture. To become republicans, the Italians have only to look into history, and behold the great ancient monuments of their illustrious progenitors, republicans of old Rome, and of middle age. The French, the Spaniards and the Germans, have not the remembrance and incentive of these venerable traditions. Foreign writers have lost sight of this fact, when they pretended to judge politically the people of Italy.

The above mentioned Republics had but a short existence. The fortunate BONAPARTE became King of Italy in 1804. But in these few years how many liberal doctrines were introduced into Italy—how much experience acquired in the science of administrative liberal government—in fine, what progress! All this was necessarily to follow and did follow. What do you say upon the subject, satirical censors, calumniators of the Italian intellect and character, to whose prejudiced eyes Italy always seemed the land of prejudice, ignorance and degradation, of abject spirit, "the land of the slave," as was said by the poet rather than politician, LAMARTINE?

NAPOLEON—the man of the people—the true incarnation of military despotism, would not, and could not stop the progressive course started in Italy by the French Republic. It was under his government that Italy resumed its *martial spirit*, furnishing to the French armies more than three hundred thousand warlike men in the battles of Germany, Spain and Russia, in which became illustrious the names of the Italian Generals, LECCHI, POLOMBINI, MAZZUCHETTI, TUCCHI, (TORTARELLI, NERI, RUGGIERI, GITLENGA, LAMPI, TULLIE,) and so many others.

It was under the government of NAPOLEON, that there arose in Italy Ministers of State and great civil magistrates, celebrated for talents, ability, and integrity, like ALDINI, PRINA, LUOSI, MELZI, VACCARI, MARESCALCHI, PARIDISI, &c., &c., &c.

It was under the same Government that Italy had flourishing Universities and Lyceums—and every village contained elementary and popular Schools. The instruction given was on the most liberal basis. An indubitable proof of this is that the generation educated in the schools of that time, took active part in all the conspiracies and revolutions that followed against religious and political despotism. The most distinguished professors, philosophers, critics, and poets of that time, were decided champions of liberalism and the new opinions—MONTI, ALFIERI, PAXINI, CESAROTTI, and a long catalogue of distinguished names.

It was under the government of NAPOLEON, that the so-called *municipal spirit* received its death-blow—by the union under one single head, and under the same laws, of the rich provinces of Lombardy, of Venice, of the Romagnee, and the Duchy of Modena. This fair and populous part of Italy from that time was united by brotherly, national, and civil feelings. Thus far the education of the schools formed the mind of the boys, the laws and institutions those of the adults.

Finally, from the will of NAPOLEON sprang impulse, encouragement, protection, martial spirit, sciences, letters, internal commerce, and industry, and administrative and municipal experience. The superb roads of Italy, the great arches, the sumptuous public edifices of Milan, of Venice, and other cities, hospitals, fortresses—all recall NAPOLEON.

The Italian mind, moreover, became cleared in great part from the prejudices, superstition, and servile submission introduced by the Papacy; the clergy, without privileges, leveled with the other citizens in regard to the laws—the ecclesiastical tithes abolished, all the monasteries closed, the number of festivals reduced, the Pope confined in Savona, almost all the Cardinals imprisoned—all this could be calculated only to bring the Italians nearer to Protestantism. The students in the universities were in fact rather Protestant than Roman Catholics—because religious opinions could not then be subject of accusation and punishment. During the last years of the reign of NAPOLEON—the Pope, the Roman Court and its influence, the Inquisition, the Friars, the Monks, were only reminiscences of the past.

In 1814, NAPOLEON fell for ever—at least, as concerned Italy. The Congress of Vienna restored in Italy the former ancient governments, so much hated—of Austria, of the Pope, of the Duchies of Modena, Parma, and the Kings of Naples and Piedmont; these found everything changed—they would not, nor could, they tried to bring back the ancient times—in vain!—what mortal can ever have the power to do violence to the progress of ideas and public spirit of a nation?

The Italians, as an inevitable consequence, declared themselves decided enemies of these reestablished imbecile governments; and this is the reason why, immediately after the fall of NAPOLEON, there sprang up in Italy secret societies, conspiracies, and plotting, dark and hostile. The first victims fell in the year 1815: but none of those *secret conspiratory societies* was as formidable to the thrones of Italy, as that called *Carbonari*. Small and limited in its number, in its beginning—in the Kingdom of Naples—this Society became in the course of five years, immensely powerful throughout Italy. There was not a large, nor a very small city, borough, nor village, where it had not a centre, or subaltern assembly called *Vendita*. Belonging to it were distinguished magistrates, nobles, priests, rich citizens, famous literary generals and officers—and even the Princes CHARLES ALBERT, of Savoy (father of the present King of Piedmont, and the Duke of Calabria—son and heir of the throne of FERDINAND, King of Naples, in 1848.) The two sovereigns of Piedmont and Naples were both at the head of the Carbonari. The great error of this Society was that it only received into its bosom the inhabitants of the cities, and the educated youth of the country, forgetting altogether the mechanics and rural portion of the country. The Society had for its political aim—the *Union*, the *liberty*, and the *independence* of the *whole of Italy*, under a liberal Government. The majority wished it to be—*Constitutional Monarchy*, the minority insisted upon a *Democratic Republic*. The Society had three grades—*Initiated*, *Master*, and *Great Master*. It had mysterious rites, and ceremonies, and symbols—Jesus Christ was called the *Supreme Great Master*. The liberal Bishop SAINT URALDO was the patron of the Society. There were certain words of recognizance. Atheists were excluded. An oath bound to secrecy—under penalty of death. The political aim was known only to those of the third grade. Every Carbonaro wore a dagger in the Assembly. In the meetings, the initiated and Masters were covered with a hood, the others had their heads uncovered, and wore certain *insignia*, with the three national colors. The Government instilled into the Italian people an intense hatred against the Carbonari, ascribing to them the many homicides and acts of vengeance which were committed in different parts of Italy. By the poignard of the Carbonari—(it is a true fact)—perished Carbonari, nobles, priests, governors, mentors, chiefs of police, judges, chiefs of gendarmerie, and spies by profession. Every centre of Carbonarism had a secret watchful tribunal—active and inexorable. If a *treasonable member* were denounced to them, or one of doubtful fidelity—a *magistrate* violent in his persecution of the Carbonari—an *ecclesiastic* audacious and virulent in holding up Carbonarism to odium from the pulpit—a *noble* or *wealthy man*, who, in his imprudent zeal on the side of the Government, offered their influence or their money to discover and arrest the Carbonari: these unhappy wretches were condemned to death by this tremendous tribunal, and the sentence was, sooner or later, executed without fail, by some of the Carbonari; the Carbonari claimed to exercise this as a legitimate right, for safety and defence. I am here neither to condemn nor excuse them; my hands and my conscience are pure—I never authorized any attempt on the life of my fellow-creature.

Carbonarism attempted in 1820, the revolution which was organized in secret; the King of Naples was constrained to accept a Constitution almost Democratic. The King of Piedmont was obliged to flee, and abdicated the throne in favor of his brother. The revolution would have been everywhere successful, had not an armed Austrian force, with the assent of England, France, and Russia, crossed the River Po—marched into Piedmont and Naples, and overcome the resistance of the revolters. It ended in the blood of many of the Carbonari—in the imprisonment and exile of many thousands of them. It could not be otherwise: first—because the two principal revolutions in Piedmont and Naples did not burst out simultaneously—Austria had time to overpower them one after the other—and because, (as has been said elsewhere), *Carbonarism did not include in its ranks the population of the countries around.*

I was perusing my studies in law and state sciences, in the University of Bologna, at the fall of NAPOLEON: I am, therefore, one of those educated under the liberal system of instruction established by NAPOLEON. After being made a Doctor of Law, I returned to my parental home in Terrara; I devoted myself, but for a short time, to the defence of accused criminals. I was appointed provisory *Assistant Judge* in the Court of Justice of that town, and *Supplementary Professor* in the Choir of Eloquence and *Belles Lettres* in the Lyceum; afterwards I was made Judge of the Peace, and then I retired to Polesine on the left side of the Po, under Austria—a thousand times rather under Austria, than under the Papal Government!

This was in 1818. The Emperor of Austria had appointed me *Prætor* in one of the Districts of Polesine. The Prætor is a President of a Tribunal, with unlimited jurisdiction in civil cases, but limited in punishable and political crimes.

This year Carbonarism had arrived with its organization on the right shore of the Po—Ferrara was the last point of its operations; in order to introduce it into the Venetian States with facility and safety, it was necessary to find a youth of daring, of liberal principles, and of influence among the people.

The Carbonari Chiefs of Ferrara thought we possessed of all these requisites. In June, 1818, I was, by one single act, admitted—not only to all the grades of Carbonarism, but even to that very important and influential—of a *Guelph Cavalier*. I *had thus full* power, and I availed myself of it with *zeal*, and *perhaps*, *sometimes*, even with imprudent courage. Thus Carbonarism, through my means, took root in the Imperial States of Venice.

I had not yet entirely fulfilled my mission, when an unforseen course of strange combinations, joined to the cowardly weakness of a certain Count VILLA, my subaltern Carbonaro—betrayed to the Papal Government of Ferrara, and the Austrian Government of Venice, the existence of Carbonarism in these environs.

The Pope PIUS VII. was indulgent, humane, and generous; he was unwilling to persecute the Carbonari of Ferrara—his subjects—and consented himself to have them summoned by Cardinal AREZZO, Governor of Ferrara, to make a *solemn retraction* of the *oath* sworn to *Carbonarism*, and give another—to the effect that they would hereafter be *faithful subjects*. Only a few refused to do so, and preferred exile.

But the Austrian Government took a very different course: on the denunciation of Count VILLA—(one of the first arrested)—and according to the information obtained by the Police of Ferrara—the Chief of Police of Venice on the 7th January, 1819, followed by Cavalry and Infantry and Gendarmerie—arrested in *Rovigo*, in *Crespino*, in *Polesella*, in *Guarda Veneta*, in *Villanova*, *Fratta*, *Badia*, *Lendinara*, *Occhrobello*, and *Massa*—many youthful adherents of Carbonarism.

I was among the number. We were conducted to Venice—some where shut up in the prisons called "The Piombi," and some in the Monastery of the Island of San Michael of Murano—severe imprisonment, no correspondence, no intercourse with our families. While prisoners there, the revolutions of Piedmont and Naples burst forth—as I before said—another cause of vexation and rigor towards us. The investigations of the police were incessant, both by day and by night. A solitary prison, and bread and water to those who refused to answer.

The Emperor in his wrath, appointed two special Judiciary Courts to proceed against and sentence the imprisoned Carbonari. The prosecution against those of Milan, (arrested after the unsuccessful revolutions of Piedmont and Naples,) was confided to the advocate *Zajotti*, a skillful, ferocious and immoral man. That against the prisoners of Venice, was in the hands of Advocate *Salviotti*—a man of much talent, learned, subtile, and a violent enemy of the liberals. Both these prosecutors were Tyrolese. ZAJOTTI is dead, and SALVIOTI now occupies a distinguished seat in the private Council of the Emperor of Austria.

The prosecution lasted more than a year, and it is impossible to describe the miseries and sufferings of the poor prosecuted ones. Those in the prisons of Venice had almost all lost their hair. The Judges were adepts in the arts of torture—the Jailors severe, rough, and inflexible. Our families could not console us, even for one moment, by their presence.

Among the prosecuted, some were weak, and confessed all; a few were traitors; the greater part remained firm, resisting and silent. There was more courage and virtue in the youths than in those of maturer years—more strength of soul and loyalty in those from the country than among those of the great cities.

The sentence of the Commission was kept concealed from us for a long time. It was carried to the Court of *Appeal*, then to the supreme *Tribunal of Revision*, and finally to the *Imperial Council of Vienna* (Consiglio Antico.)

In November, 1821, the final decision of the Emperor arrived at Venice. It was brought by Cavalier MAZETTI, a Tyrolese, by the express command of the Emperor. The decision was terrible.

At that time I was in the prison of the Prombi. My companion in prison was CESAR ARMARI, son of a Judge in Ferrara. We were awake and chatting; it was almost midnight. The door of the prison was thrown wide open, and the head Jailor said to me, much agitated: "Mr. FORESTI, follow me." I embraced ARMARI, who was weeping. I went out, and found in the passage six armed soldiers, headed by the chief jailor of the criminal prisons, called Sr. SANSOVINO. They surrounded me, and with slow step and silent led through the long line of magnificent rooms of the Ducal Palace to the Bridge of Sighs, which connects the criminal prisons with this Palace. The iron gate of the bridge was opened, and I passed through. Under the ancient Republic of Venice, whatever unhappy wretch crossed this bridge was immediately lost. This gave its name of *Bridge of Sighs*.

Through long winding passages, I was led to one of the horrid prisons of the ancient tremendous State Inquisition. Many and many years had passed since any living soul had breathed its infected atmosphere. But a few steps suffice in length and breadth, its marble walls dripping with the dampness of centuries, without any window or direct light, a low iron door, a great pile of straw on one side for a bed, a small rough table, and a lamp burning, which hung above.

At the mournful sight of this place, I at once imagined that my *last hour had come*. I was not frightened, but I could not help giving the tribute of a few tears of tenderness to the love of my good father and sisters. My mother had died while I was still a student in the University of Bologna. The Jailor returned in about half an hour, asking if I wanted anything? Bring me, I said, a bottle of good Conegliano wine, and a book. He brought me the wine, and a little volume of Buffon, and left me.

I must confess that, from the first day of my arrest, I had decided to attempt suicide, if the trial went against me. I, being a Judge, and the first to introduce Carbonarism into the Imperial States, my rank in that society—the obstinate resolution with which I sustained the judicial process, in order to conceal the political scope of Carbonarism—my absolute and positive refusal to reveal my accomplices—all this made me think that if the Government wished to make a severe example, by sacrificing on the scaffold some one of the accused, I should undoubtedly be *that one*. I had, on this account, always meditated the idea of suicide, which at that time I considered as a *good act*, but which I now look upon as *anti-Christian*. This night I thought of carrying it into effect.

I had for a long time kept a little penknife concealed in the collar of the coat that I wore in prison. I took out this little weapon; I uncovered my bosom, and, after an aspiration of love, and a prayer for forgiveness to my Creator, I plunged the knife with force into my bosom. The blow was so powerful that the blade snapped in two, part only remained in the flesh, and the wound did not prove mortal, although I have yet the scar of it remaining. The blood flowed; I was in a fury of anger and desperation; and still wishing to put an end to my life, I hastily broke the glass bottle which contained the wine, and began swallowing the little sharp pieces of it, and trying to cut the arteries in the arm. The immense loss of blood had exhausted my strength. I lay stretched as one dead upon my bed.

Suddenly the door of my prison was opened; with polite words the Jailor requested me to rise, and said he would be obliged to put chains upon me. In chaining my arms he saw the blood which stained my garments and flowed from the wounds; he gave a cry and asked an explanation of it. I would not utter a single word. He ordered two soldiers to take me up and carry me to the apartment of the physician of the prisons, at whose door were two Austrian sentinels.

It was not yet dawn. The room was lit by silver candlesticks. At the table was seated a man of venerable appearance, distinguished by several decorations. It was Cavalier MAZZETTI. At another table was a young man with a heap of papers—this was his Secretary. The jailor in much agitation called the attention of these two gentlemen to the blood and wounds upon my person. They gave vent to exclamations and movements of pity, astonishment and reproach. I continued all the time silent. They sent for Dr. DOSMO, he examined the wound in my bosom and pronounced it dangerous, but not mortal; he felt, however, much apprehension about the fatal consequences which might ensue from the wounds made in the stomach by the pieces of glass that I had swallowed. They washed my wounds and dressed them as well as they could, in haste, and the doctor withdrew.

Cavalier MAZZETTI entreated me to relate to him the particulars of my attempted suicide, but I would not speak. At last, my bosom boiling over with rage, I burst out into maledictions, in bitter invectives against the Emperor of Austria, his Government and his Judges; I declared myself a firm Democrat, an irreconcilable enemy of the strangers who usurped dominion over my country.

MAZZETTI let me go on without interruption; when I had finished, he said to me in mild words,

"Brave and unfortunate youth! you might have been an honor to your country and a consolation to your father, who is so well inclined to favor the Austrian Government; (this was but too true.) You have lost yourself by imprudently embracing a cause, which it is true is no dishonor, but which is wholly chimerical and can never succeed. You have shown yourself guilty of *high treason* towards a sovereign who had honored you with his confidence, and raised you to a magistracy, far above your youthful years. This sovereign may yet grant you your life, which you have forfeited by three sentences given by three legitimate tribunals. I am the bearer of this deadly sentence, and God knows with how much grief! but I must serve my sovereign and do my duty. I will read you the sentence, but do not despair. If you will freely reveal all which you concealed with so much obstinacy during the process, I, in view of your talents—your youth—your incorruptible private and public life—your father—your repentance—I will promise to become intercessor for the clemency of the Emperor—the best and most humane of sovereigns. What do you say?"

I did not speak.

"This silence is fatal to you; it shows that you do not repent."

Still I said nothing.

"Well then, since you are so hardened and obstinate, I abandon you to your fate."

"Mr. Secretary read the sentence."

The Secretary, as seemed to me, shed tears, and Cavalier MAZZETTI was also greatly moved.

The Secretary, with a trembling voice, read: "That all those accused of Carbonarism by the process of Venice, of the grade of Master and above it, were condemned to death. That still His Majesty granted life to all except the Judges SOLERA, FORESTI and Count MUNARI, who should be executed, with all the rigor and formalities of the law, in the Public Square of Venice." Then, it was read, a note under the own hand of the Emperor, in which he said, that he would even give their lives to SOLERA, FORESTI and MUNARI, if they should make any spontaneous revelation of importance to the *great political views* of His Majesty.

"What do you say, Mr. FORESTI," said MAZZETTI.

"I have nothing to say—I am resigned to my fate."

"But so young! my God! speak, say but a word that shall mark your repentance! You shall be safe! I promise it."

"I have nothing to say."

"I will save you against your will," replied MAZZETTI; and he began to question me about many facts and incidents relative to the conspiracy of Carbonarism. I would not and could not give him the required explanations. I was sent back to my prison; two guards were placed to watch over me day and night. I was deprived of the use of the knife and fork, and obliged to eat with my hands. The Doctor attended me with much kindness; my wounds took a favorable turn, and I was left there, *condemned to death and uncertain whether or not the sentence would be executed.*

My two companions, SOLERA and MUNARI, were submitted to the same cruel ordeal. SOLERA yielded to the terror of death; he gave important information to the Government about the plots, and forces, and members of Carbonarism. During his imprisonment of five years in Spielberg, his family was supported, and his sons educated at the expense of the Imperial Treasury, and when he came out of Spielberg he had a lucrative employment given him. He is now dead, leaving an undesirable reputation. MUNARI was more firm; he remained 12 years in Spielberg; he had a stroke of apoplexy and died, a short time after, with his family. As to myself, you shall know in the sequel.

On Christmas Eve, 1821, all the condemned were led chained two by two, to a scaffold on the Square of St. Mark, Venice. It was about 12 at noon. The Square—the windows—the roofs were covered with people! The whole Austrian garrison of Venice was under arms in bands in the squares and streets. The cannons placed between the two columns *Todero* and *St. Mark*. The Viceroy—brother of the Emperor—was on the great balcony of the Imperial Palace. Unbroken silence prevailed; one of the Judges read in a loud voice, the sentence of condemnation; at the word *death*, there was a shudder of horror; at the word *life granted* there was a cry of joy. All were saved from death, but all condemned to irons (*sorcire dura*) in Spielberg and the Castle of Lubiana—some for 10, 15, some for 20 years. I was among the latter. They said that *my youth* saved me from death. Meanwhile we were conducted to the Island of St. Michael. Ladies and gentlemen followed us in gondolas—waving white handkerchiefs and calling to us, "Courage, Courage brave patriots." At night a great serenade was given us from the Lagunes, and pieces of poetry recited, which from the great distance, we could not understand. A few months afterward at Milan and Venice, were published other similar sentences, and all under the title of *high treason*, and all condemned to Spielberg.

As well as I remember, these were the names of the condemned: Marquis PALAVICRINI of Milan, Marquis CANONICI of Ferara, Marquis MARTINENGO of Brescia, Counts OROBONI, MUNARI-VILLA of Palestine, Counts GONJALONIERI, ARESE of Milan, Counts DUCO, CIGOLA of Brescia, Colonel MORETTI of Brescia, CIGOLA Major of Artillery of Lombardy, Captains BACCHIEGA, BASTACINI of Polesina, Professor PRESSI of the University of Pavia, Advocates CASZILLIA, BORSIERI, both of Milan, Count MONTI of the royal Guards, from Polesina, SILVIO PELLICO the Author, MARONCELLI Professor of Music, ANDRYANE (French) Officer of Cavalry, Dr. VINCENT CARRIVIERI, a Physician from Polesina, Dr. JOSEPH DELFINI, a Lawyer of Ferrara, Judges SALARA and TONNELLI of Brescia, FORESTI, ALBERTINI, a gentleman of Mantua, MANFREDINI, Director of the Post at Mantua, Priest TORSIONI of Palestine, Dr. CECCHETI of Revigo, PIOTRO RINALDI, a wealthy citizen of Bologna. Many were condemned to only six months' imprisonment, because simply *initiated* into Carbonarism; among these were the two Clergymen CAPRARA, MANTOVANI of Polesina. A great many were so fortunate as to escape to foreign countries. The most conspicuous of them were the Count ARRIVABENE, the Count's brother UGONI all of Lombardy.

At Modena, at Parma, at Rome, at Turin, at Naples, were sacrificed men of note. Those who lived returned to Italy in 1848. Some are now Ministers, Generals and other public functionaries.

In the prison died Colonel MORETTI, LANDI, ex-Vice Prefect, Count OROBONI, Professor RESSI, ALBERTINI, above mentioned, ANTONIO VILLA. Among those condemned at that time to the prisons of Spielberg, there are only living, as far as I know, Dr. CASTILLIA, Marquis PALLAVICCINI, Dr. CARRAVIERI, Dr. DELFINI, Marquis CANONICI.

On the 10th January 1822, it was intimated to us that on the night of the 12th of the same month, we should be escorted to Spielberg in Moravia. In fact that same night, two Commissaries of the Police came to the Island of St. Michael, and caused us to be chained two and two. It was a calm cold night. On the face of the poor condemned were traceable signs of the dejection of their souls. To leave our beloved country and families, and be condemned to lead the most beautiful portions of our lives in a strange land, in a prison among malefactors and in the hands of our enemies! Sighs, silence and profound grief! Adieu, beloved fair Italy! Adieu, kindred, objects of love and consolation to us! Shall we behold you no more! May God alleviate your grief—may he wipe your tears, and give to you Christian resignation! God is everywhere! Our hearts, our love will be ever with you! From this loss, perhaps some parent, some sister may die of grief! Alas! I have never since beheld them!

We were embarked by torchlight. Venice was buried in sleep. At Mestre we landed and were put in carriages with four horses, two prisoners and four soldiers to each carriage.

The journey lasted about a month; a terrible journey over the Alps of Corinthia and Styria, amid snows and intense Winter cold. From every city and village came out the good German inhabitants to meet us. With pity and interest they gathered around our carriages, and heaped blessings and good wishes upon us. In some cities, ladies and gentlemen of high rank obtained leave from the Innkeepers to wait (in disguise) upon us at table, and have a good look at us. A most interesting little collection could be made, of anecdotes springing from the sympathy and compassion of this good German people.

We slept for the most part, either in the public prisons, or in inns, upon the bare straw, in company with the soldiers who escorted us. The greatest inconvenience, however, that we experienced, was that of remaining continually chained together, two and two.

At last we arrived at Spielberg, (towards the end of February, 1822,) overpowered and exhausted by sleep, fatigue and unhappiness. It was Sunday.

Spielberg is a mountain which rises above the City of Brunn, the Capital of Moravia, and entirely overlooks it. There is a fortress erected by the Emperor Charles V, on the ruins of an ancient castle which belonged formerly to the Teutonic Order. The walls and bastions of the fortress were dismantled by order of NAPOLEON, a little while before the battle of Austerlitz, which took place, but a short distance from Brunn. The vaults of the fortress have been changed into a Penitentiary. Thither the most vile malefactors of the Austrian Empire are sent to expiate their offences. There are generally no less than 800 men and 100 women here in punishment, and all in chains. This was the place which the kindness of the Emperor assigned to the poor Italian patriots; he placed them on a footing with assassins, highway robbers, incendiaries and prisoners.

The two Commissaries who had accompanied us took leave of us with tears in their eyes. To each of us was assigned a prison, 12 feet in length, and eight in breadth, with a small window, with double rows of iron bars. For bed a plain wooden plank, straw mattress and blanket, a long iron chair fastened in the wall, an earthen jug for water; this was all the furniture.

There were guards in the interior passages, guards in the courtyards, guards between the walls and the palisades which surrounded the fortress.

The dress of the condemned was put upon us, a jacket, a shirt and pantaloons in two colors, gray and black; rough woolen stockings; the coarsest shoes; a shirt and cravat of coarse stuff, and a large white hat. One hour in the day for walking, one at a time, and between two guards with loaded guns. We were allowed no knife and fork, but only a wooden spoon. Morning and evening, broth of burnt flour and bacon put in warm water;—at noon a dumpling and a little piece of meat, which produced vomiting, and a small portion of bread. This food was given in a dirty rusty iron vessel. It is no exageration. Read "*My Prisons*," by PELLICO, and the *Memoirs of Andryane*. Hunger soon sickened and attenuated these poor prisoners, accustomed to live well and have every comfort in the bosom of their families. Count OROBONI, a young man of 26, died in six months. PELLICO and MUNARI were at the point of death. The Governor of Moravia, Count MITROWSKY and the Physicians made known to the Emperor, that under this treatment we should all inevitably perish in a short time. After a year had nearly elapsed, there arrived a decree from the Emperor that improved our condition somewhat, and granted to us a better and more abundant food, a glass of wine, and sheets for our beds. But the Emperor was inexorable in regard to the chains, the dress, and the severe discipline to which we were subjected.

On Sundays, we were conducted to the chapel, but in small groups, and separated from each other. They would allow us no other books than lives of saints and devotion; they would never give us the comfort of sending a word to any of our family, or receiving any from them. For occupation, and as *a great favor*, they allowed us to knit stockings, saw wood for fuel, or make lint for the hospitals. In case of sickness the chains were removed, but the sick languished and died in the prisons—not in the hospitals, nor infirmaries. Slowly and gradually we were united two by two in the prisons. We had got one indulgence, snuff. At midnight our sleep was always broken by an accurate examination of the chains which never were removed from us. Once per month the Director of the Police came to visit us in prison, and made us strip ourselves before him. Every three months came a Priest, appointed by the Emperor himself, as our spiritual director. A certain PALOVICH, an impudent Dalmatian, Priest, was for the most part charged with the office. As a remuneration he was made Court Chaplain, and afterwards Bishop of Cattaro. He always disguised and tormented us with researches into our political life, and afterwards communicated all to the Emperor. There never came a ray of consolation from the lips of any of the magistrates or Directors of this fatal place, never a word about the affairs of our country. *We were buried alive in a tomb.* The most of the prisoners had all their mental faculties stupefied. PALLAVICCINI gave signs of derangement. Any one accustomed to cultivate the mind by study and books, can imagine the desolation which overpowered the souls of these poor wretches!

Fourteen years had elapsed that we passed in these horrors and misery. The Emperor died in 1835, and his son FERDINAND ascended the Throne, and passed immediately a decree that liberated the Italian patriots; but condemned them to a perpetual exile in America. Two years preceding his death the old Emperor came to Brunn with his Court, and other sovereigns to witness military evolutions. He had under his eye these poor unhappy prisoners, but he never sent them a single word of hope or comfort. He sent, indeed, his Physician to see them, to inquire into their wants; but he never added the least amelioration or relief. To cruelty he added mockery.

He died—and died *cursed by all*. In October, 1838, a Committee from the Tribunal of Brunn came to communicate to us the Imperial decree, which condemned us to *perpetual exile in America*. Our indignation was great at being the victim of such an unjust decree. After having been in irons in severe imprisonment for 14 years, to have the iniquitous impudence to condemn us to perpetual exile, with the loss of all civil rights, separated forever from our country and familes! *Exile!* which next *to death* is the heaviest penalty established by the Criminal laws.

We protested, but protestations were coldly answered by, *Well then, remain in irons in Spielberg until you have fulfilled the penalty to which you are condemned.* Alas, far better exile than a year of imprisonment in Spielberg; and we submitted to the decree.

At the end of November, 1838, we were liberated from chains; the blacksmith who took off mine, was the same who fastened them on when I arrived at Spielberg. Poor fellow! *he wept with joy, like a child.* Very late, one night, several carriages entered the principal Court of Spielberg; in one was the General Director of the Police—we were all assembled below in the chancelery-rooms. The Director announced to us, with sincere joy, that we were to be conducted to the city of Brunn and placed, two together, in the prisons of the Police; they took off our prisoners' dress, and put on us a well-made and good citizens' dress. We got in the carriages, and at last left the Ergassolo (prisons) of Spielberg. As we descended the mountain new life infused itself into our souls,—a new living world broke in upon us, Inns, cafés and whatever material object we looked upon brought back former happy reminiscence of our past life in Italy,—made us live, breath, talk with those living beings. Oh, these were strange moments of pure exultation, a continued vortex of vague but delightful sensations. Who could describe them, who find words to do so adequately?

Decent and tolerably furnished rooms were given us. There was a common room for reunion, containing books and newspapers. We talked and studied together. It was there that I read President JACKSON'S Message about the prevailing discords with France. The details of the great fire in 1835 which consumed so much property in the environs of Wall-street. We dined together, and at a late hour retired to our respective rooms. The dinner was substantial and well cooked; but we ate with so much voracity that we fell sick, one after the other. The doctors were obliged to put us upon diet, and soon we recovered. The Director of Police, from time to time, regaled us with nice things cooked in his own kitchen.

But long suffering had so debilitated us, that to reestablish us fully, the Emperor ordered that we should be transported to Gradisca on the Isongo, on the confines of Italy, a place celebrated for the salubrity and mildness of its climate. The order was executed at the end of March, 1836. We left Brunn in carriages with a Commissary, and a few guards. Our return journey was a species of triumph. The people of the cities and villages poured out into the streets to see us pass by. At Udine it was necessary to put a company under arms to keep off the crowd from the inn where we were to alight;—it appeared that the people not only wished to see us, but to see us free. A priest harangued the crowds, but his words were lost amid the noisy voices of the people.

We arrived at the Castle of Gradisca, truly a delightful place. We were there treated with kindness, and every delicate attention. Every afternoon we took a walk of miles among the neighboring villages, and accompanied only by a single Commissary. At other times we went in carriages to the fairs, and the most celebrated places of Friuli. We went to Gorizia, to Castle Duino and many other places. Whoever desired it, could also bathe in the sea. Our relations came to visit us, and some even remained with us in the Castle for several days. Among those who did so, were the sister of Dr. BORDIERI, an uncle and brother-in-law of Count GONFALONIERI. This brother-in-law was Count CASATI, afterwards head of the Revolution, and Governor of Milan in 1848.

I must relate one little anecdote. We were one evening sitting before the hotel of the village, called *Romans*, when there arrived two elegant traveling carriages, with a great suite of servants. From one of the carriages alighted a man of severe aspect, and a beautiful and graceful woman, with two lovely little boys. The husband was Counsellor of State to the King of Prussia; and the lady was a Polander. The gentleman went up stairs to look at the apartments, while the lady remained at the door of the Inn with her children. She perceived that we were strangers, and the people who always gathered with curiosity about us, made her aware that there was something extraordinary in our presence there. She asked in a whisper of the hotel-keeper who we were, and learned the destiny that awaited us. In the meanwhile we entered a room on the ground floor of the Inn, in order to take a glass of wine, and eat some fruit, as we usually did. Soon after the lady entered with her children, preceded by the landlord, who said that the lady asked permission to speak to us. We rose in assent, with the courtesy due to her sex, her rank, and our education. The landlord retired. The lady wished to speak, but only stammered out a few confused words, and then burst into tears. She turned to her little boys and said: "Kneel, my darlings, to these brave Italian patriots; they are illustrious victims in the great cause of Liberty; and you, gentlemen," she said, turning to us, "bless my sons; your blessing shall be fruitful to them of salutary effects; it will make them love their country, and die for it if need be. I am a Polander. My country is oppressed like yours. I have two brothers, compromised in the last insurrection in Cracovia. May God preserve them!" And, weeping bitterly, she hastily withdrew from the room, as if fearing to be seen by her husband. We remained silent, deeply struck and affected by so dramatic a scene, which it would be difficult to describe in adequate terms. Angelic creature! May the blessings which we bestowed, indeed give to them and her country those blessed benefits which we sought for ourselves and our own Italy!

On the 1st of August, 1836, we were transported by night to Trieste. The Austrian Government is ever jealous and suspicious. At this port we found the Austrian brig *Ussero* ready to receive us, the same from which was violently dragged KOSZTA, in Smyrna, and in which the brave Capt. INGRAHAM sustained his firmness, his courage, and the honor of the flag of the United States.

The Director of the Police at Trieste furnished us with warm woolen garments, so that we should not suffer from cold on the voyage. He gave us the money that we carried with us to Spielberg. But alas! ours was gold; the Police changed it into bills of the *Bank of Vienna*, and these bills in the course of fourteen years had lost al-

I think it was on the 4th of [illegible] that we sailed. Our voyage [illegible] We slept in hammocks [illegible] and sailors. We had the same dishes, [illegible] served to the officers, who treated us with much courtesy. They were almost all Italians, and I know that they are all now exiles, for having taken part in the Italian Revolution of 1848 and 1849.

We were in the last of October, 1838, when we came in sight of this magnificent Bay of New-York, so much the more beautiful to us, as it seemed the terminus of our long and cruel sufferings. We thanked God for it, and sang the *Hymn of Liberty*. Once on the Battery, we could exclaim with truth: *Now are we indeed free; we fear no longer our enemies and the despotic power of Europe.*

In a week our compatriots gave us a splendid banquet at DELMONICO'S. The newspapers said a great deal about us, and recommended us to the sympathy and love of the American people. Much gratitude on our part, but no meanness. I shall never forget the interest shown me then by the deceased Dr. FOLLEN, and the kind and hospitable families of SEDGWICK W. JOHNSON, SIDNEY BROOKS and his amiable wife, Judge MCCOUN and his family, Mr. BRYANT, Madame BOZE and her accomplished daughter, MOORE, Gen. TALMADGE, and his lovely, gentle, dear Miss MARIA, now VAN RENSSELAER. May God bless and reward them!

Thank God, I was never obliged to receive a farthing from any one. With my own labor I have honorably provided for myself. But during these 17 years of exile, how much do I not owe to the kindness and courtesy of the people of New-York? Many of its most distinguished families have scattered flowers on the disastrous path of my exile. Unsolicited was I appointed to the Professorship of Languages and Literature in Columbia College and the University.

The Emperor of Austria was mistaken in believing my exile in America would be a punishment. The people changed into good that which he designed for evil.

FERDINAND of Austria, on the occasion of his Coronation at Milan, published a general amnesty. The former prisoners of Spielberg were comprised in it. I was expressly excluded. I was only permitted to return to France, by consent of the Pope. The Cardinal LAMBRUSCHINI, of evil memory, would not have me—so much the better.

PIUS IX, in 1848, yielding to the solicitations of my sisters and cousins, offered me free entrance into my country. I would not accept it. Never, never will I become the subject of a Pope, or despot, which is the same thing. If God has so decreed, I will die content in exile.

Your truly humble and affectionate servant,
E. FELIX FORESTI.

NEW-YORK, April 18, 1854.

Celebration at Holyoke, Mass.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HOLYOKE, Mass., July 4, 1854.

One of the best celebrations of the anniversary of our National Independence has just closed in this place. It was emphatically a *union* celebration, and one of its most prominent features was the attendance of the six Sabbath Schools of the town, numbering in all about six hundred scholars. They all appeared in the procession with their appropriate badges and banners, and also participated in the exercises otherwise, by singing several National and patriotic airs.

The Oration was delivered by TIMOTHY BIGELOW, Esq., of Boston, and demands unmeasured praise. It was scholar-like, eloquent and polished. For an hour and a quarter he held the attention of his vast audience. Much of the address was of a local character, and beautifully portrayed our delightful scenery of mountain and plain—dwelt in glowing terms upon the growth and prospects of our "new city," which has sprung up within the last half dozen years, as if by enchantment—and happily called to mind the period when the red man hunted and fished, and grew their maize within their precincts. Mr. B. was not engaged for the occasion until a few days ago, and what is most remarkable about his masterly effort is the fact, as he informed me, that the whole was prepared in only seven hours of time.

Succeeding the oration was an Ode, entitled "New-England," delivered by J. L. IRA ARMS, an able and finished production, delivered with fine effect.

Dinner, and after that, toasts and speeches, interspersed with rich strains of music and the booming of cannon, together with a brilliant display of fireworks in the evening, closed the exercises for the day.

No accident occurred, and nothing would have marred the exceeding enjoyment of the day, were it not that Mr. R. G. MARSH, a member of the fire department, is said to have been sun-struck while in the procession, and his physicians report that he cannot recover.

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Disinfec

HAVANA.

The Transfer of the Captain General—The French War Vessels, &c.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Thursday, June 29, 1854.

In my last, per *Black Warrior*, I alluded to charges which have been made against General PEZUELA by his own countrymen, for want of consistency of his practice with his principles, and the laws of his institution, in having received compensation for indirectly permitting the landing of three cargoes of negroes, at or in the neighboring waters of Trinidad. It is hardly possible to suppose that friendly feeling for ESTORCHE, or fraternal regard for Don JOSE DE LA PEZUELA would alone induce him to do so great wrong to his reputation, established upon the destruction of the industrial and social interests of Cuba, so that the inference is strong that the money which was paid was for his benefit, when it is found, also by the leakage of the very participators in the plot, that an equal amount was divided among the Executive subordinates of his will. It is well ascertained that Mr. P. B., the private messenger to Trinidad, went with the strongest documents to cover his conduct, furnished by Don JOSE, the brother of the Captain General, and ESTORCHE the syndic of the Ayuntamiento of our city. These papers they would not have dared to issue without sanction, imperative or tacit, of the Captain General, which he certainly would not have accorded without due *consideration* to himself. The Captain General issued his orders for apprehension, as usual in such cases, which took the protracted post route by land, giving the messenger several days the advantage in Trinidad, over the other expression of the Vice-Royal purpose, which serves to cover his Excellency from British scrutiny. The precise number of negroes landed, we find it difficult to determine, but they are supposed to exceed one thousand by those who have been *used in this affair*.

I was on board of the French sloop-of-war *Ipkigenie* on the day previous to arrival of the *Black Warrior*, to call upon some friend, and while there, by casualty, was compelled to hear conversation between a Spanish officer of elevated rank, who was taking leave of Admiral DUQESNE, preparatory to departure for the United States by the expected *Warrior*. The Admiral wondered that the Captain General should permit him "leave of absence" at so critical a period; and declared that, were he in his place, he should not consent to it. The Admiral then remarked: "I am no Spaniard, but a Frenchman,—yet I mean to remain here until I see *the last Yankee!*" Well, I hope to be in the vicinity when he picks up the last of those living things, that I may send you a sketch of him for publication—or the "Art-Union," as the case may be—which will be some time hence, I imagine. A few days since, when the Captain General first brought to the attention of the Advisory Council (Ayuntamiento) his scheme for free schools for negroes, and for their introduction to the higher Academic Courses *with the whites*, a few remarks were made by the various members, in an objective tone, to the *mixed feature* only, which brought out the Vice-Regal dignity and will. The Marquis replied, that he "had determined the plan, for which he did not seek or require their advice. All he wanted of them was, to provide the means for its execution." On the evening of the 26th inst., in conversation with the Marquis DE LA PEZUELA, several gentlemen of his confidence brought to his attention the fact, that some of the most wealthy people of the Island, as well as the most influential, were leaving it, evidently in alarm, which had a bad effect upon business,—impairing public confidence, and making the money market more stringent, by the shutting up or withdrawal of funds, that would be otherwise in circulation in speculative operations with the products of the island, &c. To the various reflections of this sort that were made, the most noble Marquis replied, "That he had his plans ready when the proper time arrived. That the present trouble was temporary, but that at a given period, when all had taken advantage of his indulgence, for travel or residence in the United States or Europe, that desired it, he would make such application of *his* remedy as would effectually cure the mania; he would issue a proclamation for the recall of all absentees, to be effective within twenty-five days from the time of its publication, with the penalty attached, that the estates of those non-complying by personal appearance, should be declared confiscated to the Crown." These who are temporarily absent from Cuba, may as well bear this new feature of our administrative policy in mind, as it is as certainly true, in the intention of His Excellency, as if they had already seen his mandate, commanding their immediate return. The time that may be determined, will be that, of course, which will probably bring the best results to the distressed purse of the nation, or the most relief to the royal necessities of our mistress at Madrid. I have, through a friend, access to the contents of a letter from a resident Minister at Madrid, received by last steamer, *Isabella Catolica*, which, after some allusion to the difficulties of the United States and Spain, Mr. SOULE, &c., remarks, "that not the least confidence can be placed in the integrity of the present council or Government;" that "it is the most venal and corrupt of any precedent furnished in the black pages of Spanish administration," or words to like effect.

The news from New-Orleans, by the *Black Warrior*, as to investigation of the filibustero action by the Grand Federal Inquest, is considered a trick of the Government of the United States, without any serious intention of preventing the movement of an expedition. This version comes from official quarters—*in the Palace*—and derives, from inference, as to what would be under PEZUELA influences, under like circumstances, and I suppose, is complimentary to your National integrity. OCCATOR.

P. S.—The "Intendente," Royal Treasurer "ROCA," late the "*Black Warrior*" Collector of Customs, by which he earned his subsequent advancement, died the night of the 26th of "*vomito*," and was buried on the 27th with an immense train of mourning place-men and the superior officers of the various departments of the Government.

I am informed that under positive instructions from his Government, received per last steamers, Admiral DUQUESNE has issued sailing orders to the French squadron for sea on the 1st day of July, and that he will not remain to see "the last live Yankee." Part of the squadron will be detached for service nearer home.

The Police and their Uniform.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times.

I am happy to learn that the Policemen and the Commissioners are about to settle the question of the uniform satisfactorily to all parties. The policemen, as I am informed, have very generally expressed a willingness to wear the blue coat and brass buttons, with the large star of office conspicuous upon the breast, and also the cap with the gilt lettering; this being in accordance with the late order of the Commissioners. And the Commissioners are willing to abandon the striped navy blue breeches, and leather body belt, stock and trimmings. Should this arrangement be carried out, I am confident all will be satisfied. No person that has eyes, can fail to distinguish a policeman in his present dress, and it leaves him an officer of peace, instead of converting him into a soldier of war. This is as it should be; it panders to no foreign taste, wounds no sensitive mind, and detract's from no man's usefulness or honor.

UNCLE SAM.

Lieut. Davidson and the Recent Order from the War Department.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: The recent order from the War Department, approving the conduct of certain officers, and bestowing merited praise upon them for their gallantry, in contests with the Indians, was incorrectly printed in your paper. The name of Lieut. JOHN W. DAVINSON, of the First Dragoons, having been omitted in the list. I have just seen a copy of the printed Circular Order, in which his name is included, and as Lieut. DAVIDSON has many friends, who get their information only from the newspapers, and are much astonished at his name not being put into the dispatch. I beg, as an act of justice, that you will publish this. With this exception, the order you published is identical with the Circular. Lieut. DAVIDSON is brave, energetic and ambitious, and deserves, as he has received, the most honorable mention for his recent conduct. A BROTHER OFFICER.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Fourth of July in Baltimore—The Great Native-American Celebration at Rider's Grove—Its Awful Termination—The Terrible Railroad Disaster—Scenes and Incidents of the Event—List of the Dead, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 5, 1854.

This world is full of sudden and oftentimes most fearful transitions—"We know not what an hour may bring forth"—and I have never felt so fully the correctness of this saying, or been more deeply impressed with the truthfulness of the declaration that "in the midst of life we are in death," than by the incidents of yesterday, the 79th Anniversary of our Independence.

In accordance with the invitation of a member of the Committee of Arrangements, I left Baltimore at 10 A. M. on that day in one of the excursion trains for Rider's Grove, where it was proposed to hold a great Native American celebration. I reached the Calvert-street dépôt at a little before 8½ o'clock. The hour approached for the departure of the first train, but so great was the throng that I found every car of the large train starting at that hour literally crammed with people. The jam was tremendous, and the Company were finally obliged to stop selling tickets, as even at 8½ A. M. the train which was to go at 10 had received more than its complement of passengers, while hundreds were waiting in and about the dépôt trying vainly to get a seat. A large proportion of these passengers were women and children. The weather, with the exception of the extreme heat, was delightful—a band of music poured forth their enlivening strains—streamers waved from the windows of the cars—and as the train swept out upon its iron path many of its inmates joined in singing the "Star Spangled Banner." Little did these pleasure-going people, who looked gaily forward to the enjoyment of the day, imagine how solemnly that day was doomed to close, or that for some of them the sun should rise and set no more.

By 11 o'clock we had reached the place appointed, which is a hill-side thickly studded with tall spreading trees, which afforded an ample and most grateful shade. As this locality is much used for such celebrations, we found a suitable building upon the crest of the hill which is devoted to dancing—a recreation which was to form one of the principal pastimes for the day;—below, upon the hill slope, were rude benches ranged so as to seat some twelve hundred or two thousand people, in front of the board-roofed platform which had been prepared for the speakers of the day.

In addition to these preparations for the comfort of visitors, long tables were set out, where those who pleased to purchase a dinner could do so; stands for refreshments, ice cream, &c., were also to be found. It was nearly noon before the last excursion train came in, bringing a crowd of passengers who swelled the throng already collected to upwards of five thousand souls. The meeting was then called to order by Major MCPHAIL, formerly of the Army, who was unanimously appointed President of the meeting; sundry gentlemen were added to the list of officers as Vice-Presidents, and after which the President presented to the audience WILLIAM P. PRESTON of Baltimore, who proceeded to deliver an address, preparatory to which this gentleman read from a newspaper printed on the 11th of July, 1776, the Declaration of Independence. Addresses were also delivered by Messrs. MCPHAIL, ALEXANDER and WILMOT of Baltimore, Rev. FRENCH EVANS of Washington, and G. DOUGLAS BREWERTON of Brooklyn, N. Y. At a little before 5 the train arrived which was to convey the excursionists back to Baltimore. To this train I repaired in company with a friend—Dr. BOLDEN of Baltimore—but we found the leading cars so crowded with passengers that we were only able to obtain a place to stand up in near the platform. This position we kept until just before the starting of the train, when it occurred to me, that we had better shift to the burden cars, which had been temporarily provided with seats, and were situated in rear of the other cars. After a time, I prevailed upon my companion to accompany me to the cars, and in passing along, induced another acquaintance to leave the car in which he was seated, and take his place with us. This gentleman was also quite unwilling to give up what he deemed a much more commodious and agreeable seat, for the ruder accommodations of the burden car. But it was not half an hour ere he came to thank us for having, most providentially, been the means of saving his life. At about ten minutes past 5 o'clock, we started, with a powerful engine ahead, and some nineteen cars, all filled with passengers, attached. We had proceeded about a mile upon our way, many of the party being engaged in singing, and all in high glee, when I felt myself suddenly jerked from my seat, and supposed that the cars had simply stopped suddenly; but the crashing of timbers, and the cries of those about me, soon convinced me of my mistake. Just at this moment, the girls came rushing to the side opening of the car, and tried to precipitate themselves from thence. Seizing one in either hand, I held them quiet until their first terror was over, and then descended from the car window. Here some two or three children and a woman were passed to me, at my request, and reached the ground in safety. I had not, until then, been made aware of the full extent of the damage which we had received. At the first glance, I believed from the volumes of smoke and flame which appeared to envelop the forward cars that the train had caught fire; upon rushing forward to render such assistance as I might to the sufferers, who were screaming for aid, I beheld a sight which I sincerely trust I may never behold again. We had come into colision with the accommodation train from Baltimore. This occurred as we were rounding a curve—and as afterwards appeared from the testimony given before the Coroner's jury, the engineers of the trains were not aware of the dangergous proximity until scarce twenty yards intervened between the locomotives; they then did all that could be done, reversed their engines, but it was too late. Words are inadequate to paint the scene of horror which met my eyes. The shrieks of children, the cries of the wounded, the moaning of dying men, and the lamentations of women grieving over their husbands and fathers, were so mingled that my heart sickens as imagination recalls the details of this terrible event. Time is wanting now to give incidents or particulars, but by to-morrow's mail you may expect a circumstantial account.

The closing of the mail must prove my apology for the abrupt termination of this epistle. I enclose a copy of the instructions which guided the conductor of the accommodation train,—had he abided by them, this evil would have been avoided. B.

The following are the Special Instructions to Conductor of Accommodation Train from Baltimore to York.

The first division of the Excursion Train, leaving Rider's at 5 P. M., as per instructions, passed the Relay House with 19 cars—burden and passenger—all used as passenger. I supposed this had passed the Relay House at 5:7 and 5:8. The conductor of the Accommodation for Baltimore was instructed, as set forth in the Special Instructions above-mentioned, to wait until 5:10, and then if the *Transportation* from Rider's has not arrived at 5:20, allow 10 minutes' grace—making it 5:30—before he was to be allowed to advance; the distance is 2 miles—time 2:10. But it appears that the conductor (Mr. Scott) of the Accommodation Train—supposing that the first part of the Excursion Train of 19 cars attached to one engine was the only train coming from that point at that hour, and supposing also that the road would be clear—therefore advanced, contrary to the instructions, which obliged him to wait until 5:30 at the Relay House, and must have left that station at 5:10, and going at the speed of 22 miles an hour, the accident occurred at about 5:13.

Special instructions to conductor of accommodation train from Baltimore to York on July 4, 1854:

"On the upward trip you will meet and pass excursion trains from Rider's at Relay. If the trains from Rider's should not be there at 5.10 P. M., wait until 5.20 P. M.; then allow 10 minutes' 'grace time.' If the excursion trains should not arrive, proceed, and the excursion trains will keep out of your way."

CORONER'S JURY.

W. H. Stewart, 86 E. Balt.-st.	W. C. Tappan, 410 Gay-st.
J. Cummiskey, 212 Eastw.	Henry Sein, 36 Front.-st.
J. G. Boggs, 75 N. Front-st.	W. Hughes, cor. Madison and Eaton.
Jno. Burton, 13 Rifles-st.	J. W. Johnson, 98 Dolphin-st.
W. Chesgreen, 219 Biddle-st.	J. J. Kelly, 79 Liberty-st.
W. Corner, 39 York-avenue.	W. T. Slater, 407 Fayette-st.
J. M. Warner, La Fayette-av.	

LIST OF THE DEAD,

As taken from the Coroner's Minutes, at 10 A. M., July 5.

Thomas Dorsey,	Mrs. Robinson,
Daniel Murray,	Henry Reynolds,
Henry Rose,	Frederick D. Cone,
George Bright,	Patrick Fearney,
Son of Madison Jefferies,	Michael McCraw,
Robert Preston,	James Rhey,
Julius Councilor,	Benjamin Merryman,
James Boyd,	Charles Bogle,
John Freys, (colored,)	William G. Broker,
John Merriman,	B. H. Erickson,
Lewis Cochran,	Michael Finch.
Samuel McConnell,	Body, name unknown.
Samuel Summers.	

James T. Brady on the Administration in General—The Nebraska Bill—Douglas—And the Next Presidency in Particular.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 1, 1854.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

GENTLEMEN: In answer to a note from me, I have just received a letter from my friend, JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., a distinguished lawyer of New-York, and a widely-known and influential politician, always a National Democrat, giving his views upon the Nebraska bill. I enclose herewith a copy, which I hope you will find it convenient to insert in your paper. Mr. BRADY was the candidate of the Hards of New-York last Fall for Attorney General, and is a gentleman of marked ability and as independent as he is able.

With great respect, I am, &c.
R. W. PECKHAM.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 29, 1854.

MY DEAR SIR: You judged correctly as to my opinion about the Nebraska bill recently forced through Congress by means which, however creditable to the ingenuity, can never redound to the honor of those who employed them. I consider that measure wrong in principle and mischievous in policy; a wanton and wicked repudiation of compromises which the South was bound by every obligation of honor to maintain. It must result in reproducing angry and dangerous agitations of the slavery question under aspects calculated to deprive our bretheren at the South of many friends who have heretofore stood by them and desired to do so always. I have neither the wish nor the right to impugn the motives of many who voted for the measure, but I cannot regret the ample and conclusive evidence that it is the joint production of a profligate Administration and an ambitious intriguer; that it was conceived with unworthy motives, and will be used for unhallowed objects. Nor can I feel any satisfactory justification for such intelligent Northern members as aided in thrusting this bill upon the country, though it had not been solicited by the South. Whether the people will prove in this respect to be more discriminating or more charitable than I, will soon be made known.

As one of the people, I feel great pleasure in commending those who exerted themselves to defeat the Nebraska bill; and for the part that you and Messrs. MAURICE, WHEELER, PECK and OLIVER took in opposing it, I return my thanks, as a Democrat and a man.

I was in Europe when this scheme was set on foot. I did not return until its success was inevitable. There was no occasion when I could exert any effective influence to prevent that deplorable result. I deeply regret that it did not receive the expressed opposition of those true Democrats with whom you and I have been identified since the Syracuse Convention of 1847. I wish they had resolved not again to be instrumental in afflicting the country, as all of us unconsciously did when we aided to elect FRANKLIN PIERCE. That is enough of injury to our country and our principles for one century, at least. I supposed that our portion of the party had maintained the cause of the South, and strongly labored to insure its citizens the fullest enjoyment of all their constitutional rights. Such were my desire and aim. I adhere to them still. My principles remain as they were in 1847, and I cannot and will not be led or driven from the Democratic party, though I refuse to adopt the new dogmas of tricksters manœuvring for the Presidency. We stood by the South, and had every right to expect the South to stand by us. Its representatives in Congress have not done so; and besides incurring the malignant enmity of the Administration—an event which no honorable man should regret—we have been visited with the coldness of the opposition of Southern men, in support of whose interest we gave up all hope of the rewards of political triumphs, and encountered the worst results and persecutions of political warfare. The course of the Southern members shall not, however, make us swerve from the path we chose. We will adhere to the duty we assumed. But I hope that none of us will give the slightest sanction to any device for extending Slavery, or permit the least diminution of any right which belongs to the North.

It must have surprised you, as it did me, to find the men whom we had to battle against in this State, from 1847 to 1853, suddenly changed by the magic alchemy of Presidential patronage into violent advocates of greater concessions to the South than it ever could or did claim, and to observe that by the most unexpected advent of a delusive and transitory political millennium these pretended converts, and some Democrats whom you and I had always acted with, have become rivals in ignoble eagerness to applaud the individual to whom the paternity of the Nebraska scheme is generally attributed. Some of these gentlemen insist that to be received into full communion with them we must adopt their new article of faith. If they be sincere in this, and persist in this exaction, I, for one, will take the earliest opportunity to sever all political connection with them. I feel that they misrepresent the sentiments and purposes of the true Democracy. But even if the contrary were the case, I could not change my deliberate conviction that it is unwise and utterly wrong on the part of the Northern Democrats to permit any disturbance of compromises which our national conventions have often so distinctly approved, and which not only Mr. PIERCE, but Mr. DOUGLAS, the competitors for the profit of now abrogating them, so recently and strongly promised to maintain.

I will not consider now whether the Missouri Compromise was or was not unconstitutional, as an attempt by one Congress to prohibit or prevent legislation by its successors. Men of great intelligence hold opposite opinions on this point. The admission of a State into our Confederacy, though effected by legislative means, is not purely a legislative act, but has the characteristic of a contract, which should be sacredly observed. My views on that and other questions arising out of the Nebraska bill will be given at large when I have an opportunity, which I must covet, to address our fellow-Democrats in public. It is enough that the Missouri Compromise had (to use the language of Mr. DOUGLAS, uttered in 1849,) an origin akin to that of the Constitution of the United States, conceived in the same spirit of fraternal affection, and calculated to remove forever the danger which seemed to threaten at no distant day to sever the social bond of union. All the evidences of public opinion of that day served to indicate that this Compromise had become canonized in the hearts of the American people, which no ruthless hand would be reckless enough to disturb. For this measure of repose, to which the public faith was pledged, the South received a consideration which it yet enjoys. The duty of keeping that pledge has been admitted and observed by the ablest statesmen from all parts of the Union, who have adorned our annals since it was given, and even those who thought that the constitutional power existed believed, and acted on the belief, that it should never be exercised except under the pressure of imperious necessity, compelling the strict exaction of extreme right. No man can pretend that any such necessity has arisen; no pretext can be assigned for organizing these Territories, which are almost exclusively occupied by the red men, except obtaining political capital or bestowing executive patronage. How deplorable that such motives should seduce the North from its honor or tempt the acquisitiveness of the South! Would that all the members of the House had been influenced by impulses equal in dignity which marked the noble conduct of Mr. HUNT, of Louisiana! I am very sorry that a contrary feeling controlled the Senate. It would not have been thus if some of the illustrious men who once swayed that body remained to guide its action; if there had been spared of its former great minds even one to whose stature the designation of *giant* might be applied without intending or exciting derision.

It would be tedious to set forth in a letter why, if I had been a member of Congress, I would have deemed it my duty to labor and vote against the Nebraska bill. I would have done so with the fullest assurance that I was representing the real sentiments of our fellow-citizens in this City and State, and I almost envy you and those with whom you were associated in opposition to the measure the grateful approbation which your course will secure for you among the masses of the true Democrats. I regard the consummation of the Nebraska plot as another of the contrivances so numerous in the machinery of President-making.

May it happen, as in former instances, that the engine designed to injure others may destroy only its inventor! Heaven grant that you and I may live to see the Presidential chair filled by some gentleman entirely qualified by intellect and moral character to adorn the station, and that the descending gradation of the incumbents which has for some years injured our national reputation may not be continued by adding to the succession of the incompetent and unworthy one whose only reliance for success will be founded on his unscrupulous use of the artifices by which a selfish demagogue elevates himself at the expense of detriment, if not disgrace, to his country.

Ever yours, truly, JAMES T. BRADY.
HON. RUFUS W. PECKHAM.

In the Police Court of Boston, on Thursday last, Henry Brown pleaded guilty to stealing "Advice to Young Men," from the store of F. Godfrey, giving as his reason, that he was tempted to take it from its being so nice a book.

The Slavery Question—The Case and the Arguments.

From the Richmond Enquirer, June 27.

It is an indisputable fact, that the people of the South have come to regard the institution of slavery with feelings and views very different from the traditional prejudices which they had been content to accept without investigation or inquiry. So radical and complete a change in public sentiment in respect to a subject of so much interest, could not occur without attracting the observation and exciting the curiosity of intelligent thinkers. The opponents of slavery especially, have been struck with this revolution in public opinion, and they have diligently sought for some satisfactory explanation of a fact which they regard as a moral and political phenomenon. But they are not agreed in their conclusion. The New-York *Tribune*, representing one class of inquirers, thinks the increase in the value of slave property, has wrought a corresponding change in the estimate of the morality of the institution—reversing the process of public opinion in the North, which condemned and repudiated slavery when it ceased to be a profitable investment. Another class maintain that the aggressions and violence of the Abolitionists have exasperated the pride of Southern men, have driven them into the extreme of pro-slavery feeling, and have provoked them to a dogged, unreasoning defence of the institution. These men cannot conceive it possible that the present pro-slavery feeling of the South is the result of philosophic inquiry and honest conviction.

For a long time, as we have intimated, the people of the South were content to accept Slavery as an existing fact—an established institution—without investigating its nature, or exploring the principles of its foundation. Nay, more—the prejudices against Slavery which were prevalent in the earliest years of the Republic, were inherited by the descendants of the men who had declared the Slave-Trade a crime against humanity. An universal spirit of skepticism and indifference prevailed in regard to Slavery; it was very generally conceded to be a wrong, but a wrong for which others were responsible, and for which there was no present and adequate remedy. The policy in respect to the institution was a policy of tolerance and delay—tolerance for a necessary and unavoidable evil and delay in adopting any measures for its amelioration.

Now, we must confess that this was a most unphilosophical and immoral condition of public sentiment. It was certainly to the last degree unphilosophical to live in the presence of so vast and momentous a social and political fact, without investigating its nature and exploring its foundation. It was to the last degree immoral to subsist upon the bounty of a gigantic evil without making one effort for cure or even amelioration. It is an impeachment of the wisdom and justice of Providence to assert that there is any evil in the moral economy of the universe, for which there is no adequate remedy. Yet, the men of the generation of which we speak, accepted all the traditional prejudices against African Slavery without inquiry; and allowing the institution to be an enormous evil, sought to strengthen and perpetuate it. Wrong is never necessary, injustice is never expedient. Either men were in error in their conception of the nature of slavery, or else there was no insuperable obstacle to its abolition. In either case, they were false to the obligations of conscience in not undertaking to carry out their convictions of right and duty.

At last the slaveholder was aroused from his stupid apathy. The assaults of the Abolitionists drove him to inquiry and discussion. He was forced to look to the defence of his property. He investigated Slavery in its origin, nature, and operation. He discussed it as a moral, social, and political problem. He tried it by the test of religion, right, and reason. And what was the result? Why that very condition of public sentiment which Abolitionists contemplate with amazement. Hereditary prejudices were swept away; blind instincts were corrected; the understanding of men was excited to healthful and effective action; ancient theories were exploded, and the institution of Slavery was viewed in its true relations. For long the people of the South declined the challenge to discussion and controversy. But when they were driven into the field, they astonished and confounded the enemy by their resources and their triumphant resistance.

The slaveholder no longer shrinks from a contest of argument. Confident in the justice of his cause he readily accepts the defiance of the abolitionist. But, observe with what different weapons the hostile parties contend. The abolitionist deals in declamation; the champion of slavery in argument. The former appeals to the fancy and the sensibilities; the latter to the reason and the understanding. The abolitionist draws upon fiction for his resources; the slaveholder opposes the returns of the census to the deceitful figures of rhetoric.

The result of all this inquiry and controversy is a prevalent conviction among the people of the South, that there is nothing in their system of slavery for which they cannot find abundant warrant in scripture, in reason, in the philosophy of human society, and in the spirit of a genuine philanthropy.

It is fortunate for slavery that the controversy with abolition is reduced to an issue of fact and argument. The plausible fallacies of the abolitionists will disappear before the revelations of the census. Casuists may dispute over the nice distinctions of ethical science until all just perceptions of right and wrong are confounded, but statistics will speedily and conclusively determine the effect of slavery as an economic and social institution. Already has it been shown by irresistible argument, that the proportion of wealth to the individual in a slaveholding community, greatly exceeds that in the free States. Even in the North, candid men concede that their liberty is rapidly degenerating into license and anarchy. The following statistics, exhibiting a comparative view of Northern and Southern Society in respect to two most important elements, are pregnant with instruction and encouragement to the slaveholding community:

FROM THE CENSUS OF 1850.

STATES.	Population.	No. of Churches.	No. of Criminals.
Maine	583,169	945	69
Massachusetts	994,514	1,475	301
New-Hampshire	317,976	696	77
Vermont	314,120	599	39
Connecticut	370,792	734	145
Rhode Island	147,545	328	94
New-York	3,097,394	4,134	1,060
New-Jersey	489,555	813	135
Pennsylvania	2,211,786	3,566	302
Delaware	91,532	180	6
Total	8,718,383	13,300	2,171
Maryland	583,034	909	200
Virginia	1,421,661	2,383	188
North Carolina	869,039	1,795	14
South Carolina	668,507	1,182	19
Georgia	906,185	1,862	85
Alabama	771,623	1,373	23
Mississippi	606,526	1,016	81
Louisiana	517,762	306	160
Tennessee	1,002,717	2,014	187
Kentucky	982,405	1,845	141
Total	8,329,459	14,695	1,098

With a less population by half a million, the ten Southern States have above a thousand more Churches than the ten Northern States which boast loudest of their morality and enlightenment. With an excess of only half a million in population, the ten Free States have double the number of criminals which are found in ten corresponding Slave States. Such revelations will complete the revolution of public opinion in respect to Slavery.

From the Detroit Inquirer.

Detroit Observatory.

The following certificate from Prof. J. F. ENCKE and Dr. BRUNNOW abundantly explain their object. By reference thereto it will be seen that the generous aid extended to the work by the citizens of Detroit, has been well bestowed through the exertions of Prof. TAPPAN, and that the University of Michigan, through their means and his exertions, is about to receive one of the most perfect and complete instruments in the world:

CERTIFICATE FOR MR. MARTIUS AND PISTOR.

We, the undersigned, Prof. ENCKE and Dr. BRUNNOW, have examined the new instrument destined for Ann Arbor, when it was completely finished, and have every reason to assure that we have been greatly satisfied with it, so that if the instrument was to become the property of the Berlin Observatory, we would not an instant hesitate to accept it in its present state.

Every experience afforded by the Meridian Circle of Berlin, has been made use of, and some very essential improvements have been introduced in the construction, besides many arrangements which facilitate the application.

Some of the more important improvements are the manner of illuminating the divisions in using the microscopes, the illumination of the field of view of the telescope, and the manner of damping the light unto complete darkness, or illuminating the wires in the dark field. The counterpoises are arranged so that they balance the instrument perfectly, and that the reversing of it by means of a very ingenious machine, can be performed in the easiest and quickest manner without removing several parts which, perhaps, in all other instruments makes this operation somewhat troublesome. The circles are much more solid than in the Berlin Meridian Circle, and the telescope is one of the greatest which have till now been applied to transit instruments, having a focal distance of 8½ English feet by an aperture of seventy-two French lines. The fixation of the instrument is very sure, and the act of putting the instrument to the degree which belongs to a star, is greatly facilitated by two small circles near the eye-piece, which are provided with levels.

All the four microscopes on each side are illuminated by one lamp. The great level for the horizontal axis can be applied to the axis without the least danger of injuring the instrument. The use of collimators is greatly facilitated by an arrangement which permits the rays of the light to pass through the cube of the middle.

The object-glass has already once been examined by Dr. BRUNNOW, who was satisfied with its efficacy. The last polish has since been given to it, and at the first opportunity it will again be tried by us.

Everything is most beautifully performed, and the appearance of the instrument is very splendid.

We believe that Mr. MARTIUS has completely fulfilled his obligations, and that he is entitled to touch the payments, as agreed upon by contract.

J. F. ENCKE, Professor.
DR. BRUNNOW.

Extract from DR. BRUNNOW's letter of May 30, 1854—Berlin.

DEAR SIR—Since my last letter, in which I promised to send you the testimony of Professor ENCKE very soon, a longer time has elapsed than I thought. But although your instrument was completely mounted in the first days of May, there were some trifles which required correction, and especially the illumination of the eight microscopes by two lamps has made us some trouble because it is a first trial in such an instrument as this. Now we have so far succeeded in it that the illumination is beyond all my expectation. I send you now the testimony of Professor ENCKE, and you will see by it that his judgment on this instrument is quite the same as my own.

The instrument is very much admired by all who have seen it here, and astronomers from Pulkova, in Russia, and from Koningsberg, who happened to come to Berlin within the last few days, declared it as the most splendid instrument they ever beheld. M. DE HUMBOLDT was also so kind as to pay a visit to Mr. PISTOR and MARTIUS, and was exceedingly charmed with the solid construction and its most elegant workmanship. I have also had the honor of showing the instrument to your Ambassador, Mr. VROOM. Though he is not a professional astronomer, he has seen it with great interest, and seemed to be very much pleased with the great accuracy and finish with which everything is performed. You may be sure that this Circle* *alone* will give a very high rank to your Observatory, and if the great refracting telescope is in its effect conformable to its great dimensions, your Observatory will be as well furnished as any one of the greatest Observatories in Europe. As it would be the greatest pity should the instrument be spoiled by bad stowage on board the steamer, I have begged Mr. MARTIUS to take it to Bremen himself and charge the costs of his journey on his bill. I think you will be content of it.

Though I wished very much to come over to America as soon as possible, I cannot leave Berlin before the middle of June. But I hope to depart from Liverpool by the steamer that sets off on June 23, so that I shall most likely arrive in New-York on July 4th, your great feast-day.

*By this, BRUNNOW means the whole Transit Instrument, which consists of a Telescope and two Meridian Circles.

Population and Trade of Key West—The Wrecking Business, &c.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

KEY WEST, Thursday, June 22, 1854.

The inhabitants of the Key may be divided into two classes, which differ in a very marked degree in their character and habits of life: these are the Bahamians, and the emigrants from the States. Without wishing to consider intellectual and moral qualities as belonging to any particular class exclusively, we may notice as a fact, that the Bahamians are in both respects less improved than the American portion. They are, however, a quiet, frugal and industrious people. Some of them, by a persevering and honorable course, have elevated themselves in the community, and are ranked among our most worthy and influential citizens. The other class of the population retain generally the manners and habits of their native States, modified by their peculiar situation. There is diffused among them a feeling of independence and equality, increased perhaps by their isolated position. The general tone of society is refined and polished, and the people have shown themselves active and enterprising; fully capable of commanding all the advantages which their situation presents.

As to the trade of the Key, there is but one that is of much importance. It is true the manufactory of salt, gathering sponges, turtleing and fishing, are each carried on to a considerable extent; but, in a peculiar sense, wrecking is the business of the Key. To form a correct idea of the extent of this trade we must consider that through the Gulf of Florida sails a commerce little inferior to that of any other sea; and that with a portion of the property strewed by the winds and waves on this Reef, a town has been built up on a rocky island, numbering 3,000 inhabitants. Upwards of 500 vessels are annually wrecked and brought into this port, the whole value of which, including cargo, may be estimated at $12 or $1,500,000. The salvage awarded on this amount is perhaps about 12 or 15 per cent., amounting to $120,000 or $150,000, and the expenses for repairs, &c., to an equal sum. The wrecking business is carried on in sloops and schooners of from 30 to 150 tons burden, which cost from $1,000 to $10,000, and require a proportionally heavy expenditure for an outfit, repairs, &c. In former years the profits of this business were very large; $2,000 and $3,000 were often paid for piloting vessels through the Reefs. It is said that a much higher rate of salvage is paid the wreckers on the other side of the Reef than is awarded to our own. But a few days since $8,000 were paid two vessels for towing the bark *Byron* into the port of Nassau. Before the establishment of the U. S. Court at this place, many irregularities were practiced by the wreckers, and just complaints were made of excessive awards of salvage; but since the control of the business has been given to the Court, these abuses have been corrected. The two Judges who have successively occupied the bench, have exercised their authority with fidelity. Every vessel is licensed; the duties of the master are, described and his reward is in proportion to the good faith, activity and gallantry with which they are discharged. But notwithstanding the vigilance and faithfulness of the Court, doubtless frauds sometimes occur. In some instances it may be otherwise, but the great majority of the wrecks are unavoidable, and the wreckers use every exertion to get the vessel off and save the cargo in the best possible order. The rate of salvage is not higher than sound policy demands, because the interest of commerce requires the employment of a regular class of wreckers, and the amount distributed is not more than a just compensation for the expenses, hardships and perils encountered by them. Many vessels are relieved without much labor, but in order to save the vessel, the wreckers often work eighteen and sometimes the entire twenty-four hours. When a vessel bilges, they dive up the cargo, without respect to weather or fatigue. Most of the vessels wrecked and brought into this port, but for the timely assistance of the wreckers, would prove a total loss. The wreckers are a class *sui generus*; they consist mostly of waifs on our shores from the maritime nations of the Old World, though most of the States of our Union have their representatives. Their language is equally heterogenius; each one has some pet word of his own engrafted upon the language in vogue. Their shares rarely exceed the ordinary wages of seamen; but influenced by the greater freedom from labor, and the hope of a prize, when once entered upon the business they seldom abandon it. Sometimes for a change they turtle or fish for a month or two, or squat down upon some Key with the intention of raising tropical fruits; but soon or late they are all at home again, on the forecastle of a wrecker. When not employed on a wreck, all the labor required is to hoist sail at daybreak; then after a lookout of a few miles on the Reef, if no vessel needs their services, they return to their harbor, and the rest of the day is at their own disposal. They are noted generally for the facility with which they get rid of their money, and however a fat wreck may have filled their pockets, a week ashore will clean them out, and fit them for another cruise. Much wrong has been done to the reputation of the Florida wreckers. In the exercise of their hard employment, they have never turned a deaf ear to the cries of humanity. They promptly leave their stations to carry ship-wrecked passengers into port, without remuneration; and often have they risked their own lives to save strangers from a watery grave. True, their business grows out of the misfortunes of their fellow men; but so does the healing art, and the physician is not more welcome to the sick man, than the wrecker to the tempest-tossed mariner, who, after days of conflict with the elements, rejoices to strand his vessel on the reef, whence she shall float no more. The number of wrecks does not seem to increase in proportion to the rapid growth of commerce. This may be attributed to the improvement of nautical instruments generally used, and superior character and qualifications of those to whom the command of vessels is now entrusted.

But the unknown reefs, sunken shoals and fierce currents on this coast, will, notwithstanding the increased experience in navigation, and all the aid of modern science, still prove fatal to many a gallant ship. Such is an outline of this, in many respects, unique trade, which, however it may be regarded by others, is to the Key not only the exclusive source whence its revenue is derived, but the sole means of its existence. By the nature of this trade, as well as its *modus operandi*, it will be seen that all classes of the community must necessarily be interested therein. Wreckers, merchants, officers of the court, mechanics and laborers, are each respectively concerned. The Judge forms the only exception. The wisdom of our laws happily makes him independent. By his controling influence and great moral worth, may, in a great measure, be ascribed the orderly and irreproachable character to which the business of wrecking has now attained. One or two letters more, relative to the natural features of the Key, its capabilities of soil, climate, &c., will complete all I have to say on the subject first proposed.

Yours, D. N.

SIDNEY SMITH once said that if a new rock were thrown up in any ocean by volcanic or any other agency, it would instantly be taken possession of as a British settlement, that it would have a governor and a deputy governor appointed to it, a storekeeper and a deputy storekeeper, a colonial secretary, a chaplain, and a garrison.

Death of Two of the Aurora Sufferers.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, July 1.

The sorrowful occurrence noted yesterday, of the explosion of the steamer Superior, is rendered still more sorrowful by the death of two of the sufferers. To ascertain the full particulars of the catastrophe, and the condition

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1854.

The Letter of Prof. Foresti.

We publish on our second page to-day a long and very interesting letter from Professor FORESTI, who has been favorably known to our citizens for many years as a man of learning, and an estimable citizen. The document in question embodies an autobiographical sketch of Prof. FORESTI, in which he gives a detailed but modest account of the unsuccessful Italian movement of 1819, and the persecutions and sufferings endured by the author when the Austrian Government was wreaking its vengeance upon everything that was meritorious and intelligent in Italy.

To the period of NAPOLEON'S domination over the Peninsula, while that great leader's military despotism is not applauded, the writer accords the credit of having stimulated and sustained the triumphs of many names that shed lustre on the Italian name during the earlier portion of the present century.

The Professor gives a most curious account of the rise and progress of Carbonarism in Europe, and the exertions made by Austria to suppress it. His descriptions of his own imprisonment are narrated with graphic skill, and convey to the reader a better idea of the fate Italy has endured under her crowned masters, native and foreign, than could be given by any other than an eye witness. The story is not only full of interest, but it is well told. The modes of execution in St. Mark's-square, at Venice, on Christmas Eve, 1821, is a thrilling episode in this narrative. At the moment when all the condemned were awaiting the final word, beyond which there was no hope, a reprieve was announced to them, but altered was the condition of *carcere duro*, or imprisonment in irons for 10, 15 and 20 years. Prof. FORESTI was among those who received the heaviest term of sentence, and he gives us a sketch of his journey over the Carinthian and Styrian Alps, in the dead of Winter. Spielberg, the terrible Austrian fortress and the death dungeon of so many Italian patriots, is then described in words that corroborate the testimony of SILVIO PELLICO.

At length, in November, 1835, Professor FORESTI was released from his chains, and taken to the comparatively agreeable prisons of Gradisca, on the Isonzo, in Italy, and the emotions of his journey through the portion of his native land it became necessary to traverse, in order to reach that Castle, are touchingly recapitulated. The final liberation at Trieste, and the departure of the exiles from that port for America, in August, 1836, introduce us to the concluding scene of the Professor's experience, until he arrives in New-York, after a weary three months' voyage; and this document, which is quite valuable, both as a literary article and in a historical point of view, concludes with the warm expression of its author's gratitude to many of our most respected citizens, for the kindness shown to him, when he first landed on this soil, an exile and a stranger, with but few resources and fewer friends.

The letter will amply repay perusal, and we have therefore given it full space in our columns.

City School Matters.

The Board of Education did a good thing for the schools and the public on Wednesday night. First, they selected two good men as Assistant Superintendents—Mr. JOSEPH MCKEEN, the late most industrious and worthy Principal, (whose place has been supplied by the election of Mr. S. S. RANDALL,) as First Assistant, to examine the higher schools and many of the teachers, and Mr. SAMUEL SETON as Second Assistant, to examine and inspect the primaries. This result none acquainted with the parties named will fail to rejoice in. Our schools ought henceforth to flourish. Three good men are appointed to supervise them, and they are all properly paid for their service: Mr. RANDALL'S salary is $2,500 per annum, and fees. MCKEEN and SETON have $1,800 each.

This job ended, the Board turned its attention to the fact that many schools were receiving and using the tickets gratuitously furnished by PERHAM and others, for "the gift pictures," &c. They resolved—and it was creditable—that no PERHAM tickets should be received, and teachers were notified of the Board's sentiment.

The next subject was not of so much interest to the public as to teachers. It concerned the grading of schools and the fixing of salaries according to the various grades. The subject was discussed but not finally adjusted, being laid over for action at the meeting to come off two weeks hence. Mr. JONES' report, which started the question, recommends that all the teachers be reexamined and graded according to scholarship, and their salaries appointed accordingly. The maximum salaries for males recommended, were $1,500 for the A grade, $1,000 for the B, $600 for C, $400 for D, and $250 for E. The minimum salaries for females, to be $600 for the A grade, $400 for the B, $300 for the C, $250 for the D, and $150 for the E.

The objections to this scheme are manifold and obvious. The worst feature of it is that it bases the rank upon the teacher's scholarship simply, ignoring all respect for tact, experience and ability to teach. Moreover, why perpetuate the barbarous custom of paying females so much less than males, where they deserve equal wages, and do as fair a job? It is time that the Board had come out of this most unjust and wretched custom.

Congressional.

The discussion in the Senate, yesterday, of the resolutions of the Connecticut Legislature, on the subject of Slavery, and censuring Mr. TOUCEY for his vote in favor of the Nebraska bill and repeal of the Missouri Compromise, brought Mr. TOUCEY out in his own defence. Near the conclusion of his speech he expressed a willingness to accept the vote of censure as the highest compliment which could be paid him by the men who compose a majority of the present Connecticut Legislature. Mr. TOUCEY thinks he knows the patriotism and justice of the people of Connecticut, and, therefore, does not intend to be troubled about the matter. If the people of Connecticut could reach him through the ballot-box to-day, he would, doubtless, find cause to change his present notions of their patriotism. Mr. TOUCEY'S defence, and the response of Mr. GILLETTE, may be found in our Congressional report this morning. The President's veto of the Insane Land bill was sustained yesterday by a vote of 26 to 21. A number of bills from the House were considered and passed. In the House, the General Appropriation bill was considered, and most of the amendments agreed to in Committee were concurred in, after which the bill was rejected by a vote of 82 to 75.

Comparative Moral Statistics.

On another page of the TIMES to-day we publish an article from the Richmond *Enquirer*, to which we invite the particular attention of our readers. It is an edifying disclosure of the progress of Moral Science among the slaveholders. Their minds have now worked clear. They have ascended high above the fogs and mists of old prejudice, and, in the bright radiance of celestial truth, they discern what their fathers saw not, what they themselves have never seen so plainly before: that "there is nothing in the system of Slavery for which they cannot find abundant warrant in Scripture, in reason, in the philosophy of human society, and in the spirit of genuine philanthropy." It was reserved for the middle of the nineteenth century of the Christian era to usher in this last revelation on human rights—this new gospel of civilization; and for the slaveholders of the present generation to have the privilege and glory of being its apostles and promulgators. The world may now understand the Divine order of things, and look forward to its blessed consummation with joyful faith and hope. Slavery is the great benediction of God to man. Universal extension is more than the dream of old sages and poets, more than the Golden Age returned—it is the long predicted, long sighed for, the surely predestined millennial perfection of the social state.

The world has hitherto been all in the wrong,—all in the dark on this subject. Philosophers and moralists, publicists and jurists, have, during the long ages of darkness, reasoned in this false, absurb, and stupid way: that Slavery—considered as a state of unconditional servitude, involving the loss of personal freedom, and resting for its origin and existence as a fact, upon no other ground than force—is repugnant to reason, to the necessary conceptions of justice, that is, to natural right; inasmuch, as every man being a rational being, must be held as free—being a Person, cannot, of course, be rightfully regarded and treated as a Thing—being by nature his own master (*sui juris*,) can never, without violation of natural right, be made the property of another (*alieni juris*,) in such sort that the other may use and dispose of him at his own sole pleasure, give him away, exchange him, sell him—as he may his rightful property, his household chattels and domestic beasts.

And these same philosophers and moralists, publicists and jurists, with equal blindness have failed to see any sanction in Divine revelation, for an institution contradictory to the undeniable principles of natural right. They have foolishly thought that the absence of express denunciations of it, and the injunction of the reciprocal duties of masters and slaves where it existed, no more constituted a Divine sanction of it, than the absence of express denunciations of political despotism, and the injunction of obedience to the civil authorities, constituted a Divine sanction for tyranny, and took away from an oppressed people the right of revolution. They looked to the *genius and spirit* of Christianity; and to their benighted view, it has ever seemed repugnant to the system of Slavery. They have ignorantly and erroneously imagined that the introduction of Christianity into the historical life of the world, had an important influence in creating a higher civilization than before existed—that it contributed some new elements to social and political science—something superior, not only to the old Barbarism, but to the Roman Civilization which existed at the time when Christianity began to spread and prevail; and in no respect, more eminently than by its opposition to Slavery—inasmuch, as no historical fact is more undeniable than that the Christian Church, the moment it gained any void in the Roman Empire, began to exert its whole influence in opposition to Slavery, as something repugnant to the spirit of the Gospel, and to the principles of human brotherhood it inculeates.

So have thought and taught, with one consent, the great body of philosophers and moralists, publicists and jurists. So the great mass of men throughout Christendom have received and held. Such has been the civilized opinion of the world. So thought the Fathers of our Revolution, the Founders of our Union. So thinking, they framed the Declaration of Independence, solemnly affirming the equality of all men in the matter of rights before the law, and especially the right of personal liberty, (unless forfeited by crime,) as among the "inalienable rights" of man. So thinking, they framed the Constitution of the United States, avoiding, with the most significant and remarkable care, all recognition of Slavery, either as a right in principle or as a fact of *national* existence—simply tolerating its existence as a sectional fact, and the creature of municipal regulation in certain sections—distinctly looking forward to the speedy abolition of the sources of its original supply; and as to the rest, regarding it as a wrong and an evil, to be confined within its sectional limits, and, as they hoped, ultimately to be extinguished. So thought WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON, and all the great men of the South as well as of the North, at that day. And so the great majority of the people of the United States have continued to think down to the present day.

But they are all in the wrong—philosophers and moralists, publicists and jurists—the Framers of the Declaration of Independence, and the Founders of the Union—WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON, and the great men of their day—the civilized opinion of the world—all have been groping in darkness and error. The light of a new revelation has dawned. A new Sun of Righteousness has arisen. Slavery now stands forth in celestial splendor—God's benignant ordinance—the beneficent prinaiple of true civilization, and of the social perfection of the human race. Let the earth rejoice: let the multitude of the isles thereof be glad. Let the world hasten to avail itself of this great boon, this last benediction of a Gracious Providence.

And most wonderful of all, the CENSUS is the Sacred Record of this new Revelation—the Holy Scriptures of this new Gospel of Social Progress. Let the foolish pratings of moralists and jurists, about natural right and the genius of Christianity, be hushed. Strong in the Sword of the Spirit of the new Revelation—the Word of the Census—the slaveholder stands ready triumphantly to overthrow all such "deceitful figures of rhetoric," by the Divine figures of "the returns of the Census!" We bow down in reverence. We are overwhelmed with awe.

It matters nothing to the serene, triumphant faith of the slaveholder, that his Census figures do not begin to come within a thousand miles of touching the great questions of natural right and Christian ethics, which he so triumphantly decides. It matters not to him that his argument, even if the facts it goes upon be true, would equally avail to establish a Divine sanction for any wrong-doing that prospers for a time, for any villainy that gives a temporary exemption from the retributive working of the natural or moral laws of the universe. And it will, we presume, avail as little to point out to him that his facts may all be true, and not go one step towards establishing his conclusion.

As to the comparative number of *churches*. Suppose there are as many churches in the Slave States as in the Free. What then? Does it prove that the people of the slaveholding States are as religious as the people of the Free States? Suppose they are—and we surely do not wish to question it. What then? Is it Slavery that *makes* them as religious as the people of the Free States? It would be foolish and discreditable to them to maintain this; for it would involve the admission that without Slavery they would not be as religious as the people of the Free States are without it. They are, then, as religious as the people of the North, either apart from any influence of Slavery one way or the other on the fact—or else in spite of any irreligious influence which it might be thought likely to exert. But either way, what does the religiousness of the slaveholding people prove? The utmost and the best it can prove is that men can be slaveholders without any consciousness of wrong; without any sense of its inconsistency with the principles of religion, and so can be religious honestly and without hypocrisy—a point we at the North are ever ready gladly to admit. It is one of the most familiar facts of history and of the observation of human nature, that men may live quite conscientiously in a course of wrong doing, not deeming it such, and be quite honestly religious. The late JOHN NEWTON, at one time of his life, on the coast of Africa, used to spend one half of his waking hours in prayer, and the other half in presiding over the chaining and stowing away of negroes kidnapped through his agency. What then if slaveholders at the South are as honestly religious as the people of the North? The question whether Slavery is right—whether it has the sanction of reason and of Scripture, is left still undecided and untouched. The "figures of the Census" are as unavailing to settle it one way, as any "figures of rhetoric" can be to settle it the other way.

Then as to the Census returns of comparative *Crime*. We suppose it will make no difference in the sublime faith of slaveholders to expose the possible sophistry of its argument, by asking the simple question, whether the records of the Criminal Courts in the slaveholding States are as full and complete an exhibition of the actual amount of crime there, as the records of the free States are of crime in them. We imagine they are not. In the first place, there are multitudes of personal *rencontres*, street fights, bloody affrays, shootings and stabbings, among gentlemen and freemen at the South, which never appear on the record of criminal convictions in the way such things would, and when occurring do, appear at the North. Then there are certain crimes—such as adultery, bigamy, and the like—among the lower orders at the South, which are not considered as crimes, but which when perpetrated at the North, come under the strict cognizance of the law, are sure to be followed by conviction, and so go to swell the records of the Courts. Then again, in regard to cases of petty larceny and other minor crimes, as vagrancy, assault, and the like, among the lower classes, which make up a large share of the convictions recorded in the criminal statistics of the North, it is to be considered that these may be equally numerous at the South, notwithstanding the silence of the Census returns. They are punished by the summary process of the slaveholder's lash, and the records of no Criminal Court recite the fact. And finally, if nothing of this sort could be suggested—if cases of crime were in fact less frequent at the South than at the North, it would be nothing strange. If we take into account the rigid preventive Police, which the system of Slavery necessitates—the comparatively few opportunities for crime among the laboring classes, and the severe and summary punishment always impending—it would be nothing strange if there were among the laboring class at the South, a less number of those crimes which mostly fill the records of our Courts, than among the lower order of the laboring classes at the North, composed mainly of persons from foreign lands.

But all this comparison of census returns of churches and crimes has no bearing at all on the question whether Slavery is grounded in natural right. It does not begin to establish the position on which the *Enquirer* announces that the present generation of slaveholders, grown now so much wiser and clear-sighted than their fathers and all the rest of mankind, have at length come to take their stand; that the system of Slavery is abundantly sanctioned "by reason, by Scripture, by the philosophy of society, and by the spirit of genuine philanthropy." It no more authenticates this new Gospel of Social Progress than do the miracles of MOHAMMED.

And as to the economical relations of the system of Slavery—its bearing on the growth of population and wealth—the Census report contains divers "figues," which if brought together and properly arranged, might possibly go even to disturb the faith of the *Enquirer*, were it not of that sublime order which, as it borrows none of its motives from reason or from sense, so nothing in that low sphere can disquiet or impair.

Soda-Water.

"Drink not too many Sodas," has been our often repeated advice, "during this hot weather." They are apt to send men off with hands solemnly folded over the abdominal parietes, unpleasantly mindful of the fact that they have in possession that great receiving organ in which some philosophers have located the soul, and which nine men out of ten do worship.

Yet we are loth to doubt that Sodas in moderation are as healthful as they are refreshing to over-heated folk, when the thermometric mercury hovers about the ninetieth degree.

But that it may become so when drawn from fountains, old, worn and carelessly kept, we cannot doubt. An article republished elsewhere, this morning, in the DAILY TIMES, from the *American Medical Monthly*, shows that not in such only, but in any fountains that are constructed of copper, though lined as many are with lead, or containing any large portion of solder, there is poison lurking, which cannot long be taken into the system without detriment, often early and severe sickness.

It would be a sad thing for us if Dr. DOREMUS' experiments prove his suspicions well founded. Prove that soda-water is poisonous, and we shall be disposed to go into as deep mourning as if some of our most needed public buildings were consumed by fire, or our authorities should pronounce whortleberries and milk contrary to the public health, and forbid them. Still the thing is important and should be investigated. It seems that the iron fountains, as also those which are coated thoroughly with tin, are entirely free from anything noxious; and it is a comfort to learn that the bottled soda gave no trace of any deleterious agent. For this let us be thankful; and meanwhile we trust the chemists will work vigorously, and let us know what we may do.

Amusements.

CASTLE GARDEN.—In consequence of the sudden indisposition of Madame BERTUCCA MARETZEK, the Opera last night ("Maria de Rohan") was postponed. There will be no performance until Monday evening, when it is hoped the lady will be sufficiently recovered to resume her duties.

Mdlle. FANNY FOLLIETT is the name of a young artist who has recently arrived unheralded in the Western World. She is a pupil of the Conservatoire of Paris, and has received a thorough chorégraphic education. In suppleness, grace, vigor and the other delicate requirements of her art, as well as in personal appearance, Mdlle. FOLLIETT possesses undoubted advantages over many who have achieved success in New-York. She will, we presume, soon have an opportunity of claiming the admiration of our audiences.

The Glorious Fourth Among the Germans.

The Fourth of July is of all others *the* American holiday, and we have already devoted columns to the history of its celebration in 1854—this present patriotic year. We have narrated both the splendors, and absurdities of the great occasion with all that terseness and brevity of eloquence which forms the very soul of newspaper wit. Both the City and Editorial departments of the Daily Press have contributed their share of select narrative, and not a clambake on Long Island's shore, or a battle in the Bowery, or a speech by Sprigginsville, or a boy with his thumb blown off, but has figured to the full extent among these moving incidents by flood and field. Hence, none can doubt the devotion of American papers to American Institutions; and the Fourth, as we have stated, is an Institution of colossal character. But who should ever have supposed that the "foreign influence so largely developed" on this free and enlightened strand, would be, by any means or in any manner, persuaded that it had a right to "rejoice and be exceeding glad," as the first rosy beams of Independence Day came dancing over the Catskills, and made the face of every Naiad of the Hudson grow ruddy with blushes at the sudden and unwontedly bright illumination of her morning toilet? Yet, even so it was! and many a guttural objurgation of comfortable "Vaters," and many a shrill remonstrance from plump "Mütterchens" was heard mingling with the matin call for prayers (or breakfast) of the fat infantile muezzins who so abound in the minaret garrets that diversify and render picturesque the Oriental part of New-York City. All that populous region was astir before the drowsier patriotism of the West had yet opened its eyes upon the Seventy-eighth Anniversary of the Nation's birthday, and innumerable accentuations, more or less musical, gentler or hoarser, of old *Freiheits Lieder* from the Tyrol and the Alps, the Erzgebirge and the Schwarzwald, were vieing in rumor, through the district with ungrammatical, but energetic and laudably resolute interpretations of "Yankee Doodle" and the "Star Spangled Banner," when the earliest rooster telegraphed the day-dawn from Harlem, with an extra *pizzicato* in the scale, because he felt riled and jolly for the Fourth, as every freeborn Republican rooster of Manhattan should. We can certify to this, since, in accordance with our steady habits we passed down through the Dardanelles of the Third-avenue with an allied fleet of cars and stages, supported by a cloud of transports in the shape of butcher carts and milk wagons, steering joyously to the relief of the Duchies beyond. Thus we saw these distant peoples getting ready for the solemn celebration of our own most Christian holiday, and we heard the sounds of their rejoicing with sundry pleasant old-fashioned emotions that dated from the schoolroom and the chapel of years long sped, when we conned the words of PATRICK HENRY, under the shade of primeval forest trees, beside the far Ohio, and first learned to reverence the names of WASHINGTON, HANCOCK and ADAMS. The gospel of freedom they wrote and illustrated by their virtues, we were taught to call the new revelation of the modern time, for all nations and all tongues, while the glory of its announcement and its triumphant assertion should remain forever the inheritance of our own land.

Even the youngest hours of the Fourth glowed as if each were worth a whole day of any common Summer-time; and while the reflections we have just revealed were working their way from brain to heart, we found the moisture gathering on our eyelids. The song of the stranger beneath your roof, when driven from the shelter of his own, may be glad to some ears; but to the listener who narrowly observes each change of tone, how full it is of mournfulness, even when most expressive of hope.

But we were not left much time to trace back the contrasts of the emigrant's Fourth of July ditty, with the memories of his home lying dark under the shadow of oppression. Square-built young gentlemen, in chaste caps and apocryphal pants, had begun to munch *pretzels* and fire off crackers with all the glee of juvenile Know-Nothings, while their mothers were ratabow-decking still briefer scions of the Saxon stock, and the fathers were breaking out into an eruption of terrific regimentals for the grand parade, where they were to produce so startling an impression as hussars and riflmen; or, in plain civic attire, getting ready baskets and barrels of promising dimensions for the creature comfort of the rest. These preparations were speedily completed, and followed by speedier execution. A thousand delicacies unknown to outside barbarians, and never dreamed of by VATTEL, were packed up for the country, with red and yellow capped sentries from the Nierstein and Rudesheim brigades placed on guard over them.

Well, all *our* readers know what "the day we celebrate" was among the native-borns at large, but many may not have been so favored as to smack the flavor of the German Fourth. From the summit of our experience, on that point, we cast upon all such a glance of regretful meaning. We admire fire-crackers, having severely burned our fingers therewith, for "a token and a sign;" frequently let off squibs; feel much respect for pistols; like musketry and ordnance, hugely—at a distance; and are amused, even, with Roman candles, much as we fear them when too near; and, therefore, do not intend to object, in the slightest degree, to the free use of those noisy and brilliant instruments in the grand national orchestral drama; but we will mildly venture to applaud the calmer enthusiam of the jovial table and the rural dance, and the still small music of the cork—even should the latter bounce from the neck of a soda-bottle on some green hill-side.

Animated by such singular views as these, we chased the glowing hours of Tuesday on flying feet from Bunsen's Hall, dedicate to Fortune, and all the boons she brings of dance and song, to Millaman's Hall, to the classic shades whose friend BLUMENROTHER courts the muse and the mysterious but not appalling vaults of the "Feen Palast"—the Fairy Palace. The fickle goddess, the flower queen, and the fairies were all in most redundant gala, and such sparkling tides of wine and wit, such melodies of bands, both brass and stringed, such poetry of motion, both of hands and feet, would fill a book to tell. From these three instances the inquiring reader may judge of 254 other pleasant places where all the dialects of Germany and France and Switzerland were sung and spoken with good humor, most delightful to behold, and immense acclamations for our holiday and nation. There were banners and escutcheons, signs and emblems, where old legends from the tattered free annals of Gaul and Germania in their brighter days, mingled with words of American life and energy, such as "Liberty and Independence," "All men free and equal," "Go ahead" with a dozen etceteras. Gentlemen lately arrived in jackets too short and pants too long, heads too big and caps too little, darkened the skies of their understanding with innumerable "donnerwetters" of amazement, and evidently felt that the millennium had come upon them, all unprepared, unaccustomed as they were. The young who had been in the land a season and could speak "English" displayed their Yankee predilections and republicanism generally, by wearing white hats wrong-end foremost to their own deep satisfaction, while they grew red in the face on the intricacies, or kept poking countless sharp sticks of merriment among the ribs of the "Green horns," as they took especial delight in terming the benighted parties whose ears were yet ringing with the voices of Deutschland.

Thus, in the gardens of Brooklyn, Harlem, Staten Island, Jersey City, where we saw long meetings, heard great pro-American speeches and shook hands in fraternity till we could not scrawl a note of all that was said and done. So at Communipaw, and around every green ring the feet of Geoffrey Crayon left bright forever on the slopes and in the dells beside the Hudson; so, at Hoboken, the Elysian Fields, and Bergen; so, everywhere, in fine, on any spot that would muster a flask of "guten wein" for the thirst of a *Gretchen* for the dance. East Brooklyn and East New-York came in for their share, and got it. But the boat excursions along the North River to Cottenburg and Fort Lee were, of all these festivities, perhaps the very pleasantest. The passage up the Hudson, in dashing boats, gay from prow to stern, with flags and streamers, the decks crowded with women and children in holiday attire, who joyous and showy enough to bring a cheerful smile to the saddest face, to expand the heart of the most ascetic and morose; however, when the day was passed, and the rural rambles and merriment, the pic-nicing, toasting and love-making in the groves of Fort Lee were over the sail down the river surpassed all the mirth and spectacle of the day. On board the steamers, whole choruses of fine voices mingled in the glorious national airs that yet thrill the secret heart of Germany and Switzerland, with the names of TELL, and WINKELRIED, and HOFER, and every now and then, the loud triumphant accord would subside in one low but deep-toned stanza, recalling the martyrdom yet unavenged of ROBERT BLUM. Then, as silence succeeded, for a moment, sounds of music from either shore, or from the steamers passing in the distance, would come softened over the waters, and seem like a gentler response to each man's thought, as he sat leaning over the guards.

When within range of the City, a new delight was added to the long catalogue of the day's enjoyments: On one side, the dome of the Crystal Palace loomed up amid the dark mass of the upper town like some splendid creation of Arabian fancy, while, from moment to moment a rocket would dart into the sky, leaving a curved and graceful train of sparks defined against the darkness, until bursting high above the river, a shower of purple, blue, green, and golden rain was scattered apparently over the waters. On all sides, as the steamer rushed onward, these beautiful lights started up in wheels, stars, bows, and sometimes serpentine wreaths of marvellous beauty. The moon had resumed her splendor, as the merry party were rounding the Battery, and her appearance was the signal for fresh pyrotechnical emulation. The whole upper region of our noble Bay sparkled with rockets and lights of every hue, and a hundred bands were heard—some nearer, some far distant,—intoning the National Anthem. Germania was not failing at the last—assisted by a dozen performers, and wild with a pardonable enthusiasm, they joined in one of their most magnificent anthems to freedom, and its chorus was just ceasing, when the signal bell announced that they had reached the wharf.

Such days are fruitful of lasting benefit. July 4, 1776, was a day sacred to liberty in every clime. Our German fellow-citizens have, upon this occasion, given another proof of their attachment, not only to the principles, but to the Land of Freedom.

TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION.

Destruction of the National Theatre, Chinese Museum, and Many Other Buildings.

IMMENSE LOSS OF PROPERTY.

An Actor Burned to Death in the Theatre.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin of last evening.

A fire that has seldom been surpassed in extent in this city, broke out last night about 10 o'clock, in the National Circus, in Chestnut-street below Ninth, and burned with such terrific fury that, before it was extinguished, it had destroyed the Circus, the Chinese Museum in the rear, and nearly all the stores and dwellings east and south in the valuable block bounded by Chestnut, Ninth, George and Eighth-streets.

The origin of the fire, as we have ascertained after careful inquiry, was as follows: The dramatic company engaged at the Circus had played the drama of "Putnam, or the Iron Sons of '76," to which succeeded the piece called "Raymond and Agnes, or the Bleeding Nun." In the first act of the latter piece fire-arms are used, and a burning wad from a gun lodged among some shavings in the carpenter's shop at the southern extremity of the building, which, by an alteration made a year or two ago, communicated with the Chinese Museum. The audience was happily very small, and owing to the prudence of the employés, no alarm was given. The flames had spread among the combustibles of the carpenter's shop and behind the scenes, for some minutes, before they were discovered, and they were at no time visible to the audience. Before announcing the fact of the fire, the doors were all thrown wide open, and a couple of minutes elapsed before the burning was known in the body of the house, and then every one retreated in perfect order.

The flames began to make headway under the roof at the rear of the Circus, and soon burst out in many places, and the State House bell ringing furiously, the alarm became general. The slight construction of the building, and the great quantity of combustibles in it, made it an easy prey, and but a few minutes had elapsed before the whole was a mass of flames. We have never seen a fire rage so furiously. The immense blaze spread afar, and showers of burning cinders were carried to a great distance.

The wind, at first, was from the South, and carried the flames and cinders directly upon the Girard House, opposite the Circus. The heavy wooden cornices of that elegant edifice was very soon in flames, and it was for some time feared that it would be totally destroyed, but a fortunate change of wind to the Northwest, diverted the torrents of flame and sparks, and although the cornice burned obstinately for an hour or two, the fire was confined to it by the exertions of persons on the roof and a well directed stream from a powerful engine. The alarm in the hotel was considerable, and when the danger was most imminent, notice was given to the boarders, some 400 in number, and they sought lodgings elsewhere, though happily it turns out that there was no necessity for the removal.

In the meantime, the flames spread rapidly to the south and west. The walls of the Circus fell early, and before 11 o'clock it was a mass of smoldering ruins. The building east of it was by this time entirely in flames, and by 11 o'clock the immense Chinese Museum, on the corner of Ninth and George-streets, was all on fire throughout its vast interior. At a little after 11 the flames burst through all the windows, through the roof near the southern extremity of the building, and from that time its progress to destruction was rapid.

The firemen, who were early on the ground in great force, fought the flames valiantly. On Chestnut-street their operations were embarrassed by the excessive heat of the burning theatre and the piles of granite blocks collected for repaving the street. They for a long time labored strenuously to save the Museum, pouring upon its outside and interior floods of water; but the fury of the flames was too much for them, and they were finally compelled to abandon it to its fate, and direct their efforts to saving other property.

The wind now carried the flakes of charred wood in immense showers towards the southeast and east, setting fire to the stores along Chestnut-street towards Eighth, and to the dwelling-houses on George-street, from the Museum down to Eighth-street. These, with a few exceptions, which will be named below, were all destroyed, or very much damaged. The crowd in all the streets was immense, and many persons exerted themselves manfully in saving looking-glasses, goods, and furniture, from the burning buildings. The Mayor and Marshal of Police, with a very strong police force, were on the ground early, and contributed much towards keeping order and preserving property.

The scene was a terrific one. The volumes of lurid flame and smoke, and the showers of burning cinders and sparks filled the atmosphere for squares, and every house had its watchers on the roof, with buckets of hose ready to extinguish the flames which were communicated repeatedly to a number of buildings, some of them quite remote from the scene of conflagration. Along George-street the crowd was great, and some confusion prevailed, which retarded the labors of those endeavoring to save property there. HERRING'S carriage bazaar—the old Coliseum building—on the southeast corner of Ninth and George-streets, was for some time in danger, and all the vehicles in it were removed. But its solid brick walls and a substantial metallic roof saved it, and the other buildings on the side of George-street were also preserved.

By midnight, owing to the persevering efforts of the firemen, who never worked more gallantly, and the partial subsidence of the wind, it became evident that the fire would not spread beyond the block in which it originated. But in this block were included some of the most valuable stores on Chestnut-street, besides the Circus and Museum. About three o'clock this morning the north wall of the Museum fell in with a tremendous crash, but the other wall remain standing, though in a dangerous condition. The walls of the stores between the Circus and the Art-Union building are also down, and some of the rear walls of the burnt houses on George-street.

The firemen remained on duty all night, and are still at work endeavoring to extinguish the fire, which still burns among the groceries stored in the basement of the Museum and at various other points in the scene of conflagration. The streets are taken possession of by the police, who have stretched ropes across at various points to keep order and prevent depredations upon the property taken from the burnt buildings, which has been scattered in every direction.

The elegant brown stone front of the Girard House looks dismally this morning; many of the window frames are burnt through; the massive ornamental wooden cornice, which seemed to invite the flames, is charred to the extent of about one hundred and fifty feet. Part of the front roof and some of the rafters are burned through, and much of the plaster cost of the new wing extending to Ninth-street, has been blistered off by the scorching heat.

The entire loss, as near as we can estimate it from the facts in our possession, is about $200,000. It may exceed this amount, but we are disposed to think it will be found within that sum. The goods in most of the buildings destroyed, were saved in a damaged condition. The main loss will, therefore, be in the destruction of the buildings. Most of the structures burned, except the Museum, although good substantial edifices, were not of a very expensive character, and we are strongly of the opinion that the amount named will cover the entire loss.

INCIDENTS.

ALFRED WISENER, aged 20 years, was taken to the Hospital, having had one of his ankles broken and his head cut, in consequence of falling from a ladder. This circumstance gave rise to the rumor that a fireman was killed. His injuries are not serious.

JAMES HARVEY, a member of the Moyamensing Hose, had one of his legs burnt. He was removed to the Hospital.

There was considerable pilfering at the scene of destruction by boys and petty thieves. A number of the second size were arrested.

JOHN LEARY, for stealing, was taken before Alderman EPUE, and committed, in default of $500 bail, for a further hearing.

FERDINAND FUSH was arrested, having a quantity of dry goods in his possession. He was taken to the Mayor's office, and this morning was required to enter bail in the sum of $500 to await a further hearing.

MARTIN GOUZER and JULIUS KEENAN were ordered to give $300 bail to await a further hearing for pilfering.

FREDERICK HENRY MOSSON was held in the sum of $1,000 on the charge of stealing.

About 5 o'clock this morning the back roof of the dwelling adjoining the Museum Building on George-street, was discovered to be on fire. The State House bell sounded the alarm, and the firemen, though tired, repaired promptly to the scene, and soon extinguished the flames.

It is reported that a member of the Hand-in-Hand Fire Company is missing. We have not learned his name.

When the stories of the Girard House took fire, and the flames commenced working their way under the roof, a general stampede from the seemingly doomed hotel took place. The furious flames from the Circus rendered it impossible to escape by the front doors, and all crowded out of a door in the rear. Servants, carrying their duds in their arms, and elbowed aristocratic boarders, who were constrained to carry away their own baggage, or leave it behind them. For some time, the human stream continued to pour into Lodge-street, and the door of egress was so much crowded that a good deal of tight scrambling took place. All got out finally, and this morning most of the lodgers and servants returned to their old quarters.

THE REMAINS OF SHEPARD, THE ACTOR, FOUND.

Since the conflagration ALBERT A. SHEPARD, the [illegible] of the National Theatre, has been missed from his boarding-house on Ninth and Catharine-streets. The last that was seen of him he was about ascending the burning building after his watch, which he had left behind in the hurry of his first retreat.

The friends of the missing actor were fearful that he had perished in the flames, and this morning, as soon as the ruins had become sufficiently cooled, they commenced searching for him at the spot where his dressing-room had stood. Between 12 and 1 o'clock portions of the remains were found, and after a careful search the trunk, the lower part of the right leg and foot, and the left foot, were found. A portion of the heart was also discovered, all horribly burned and disfigured. The head, arms, and the greater part of the legs were entirely consumed.

There were but a few shreds of clothing left unconsumed, and there was nothing but the circumstances and the position in which the remains were found, which rendered their identification certain. The ghastly relics were placed in a box, and carried by the Marshal's police to the Station-house in Adelphi-street, the brother actors of the deceased following in mournful procession, several of them crying bitterly.

It seems that the unfortunate actor had performed an Indian character in the first piece; he was dressed for the part of *Egbert* in "Raymond and Agnes." When the fire broke out, and put on his citizen's dress before leaving the building. He got into the street and discovered he had left his watch in his dressing-room, and in spite of the remonstrances of his friends he returned for the missing article. This was the last he was seen alive.

Mr. SHEPARD was a single man, and was about 25 or 26 years of age. He was born in one of the Eastern States, and made his début at Buffalo a few years ago. About two years since he made his first appearance in this city at the Arch-street Theatre.

He was considered an actor of much promise, and played the leading parts in the company to which he was attached. He was a great favorite among his professional brethern.

In person he was large and florid, and had a handsome face and fine manly appearance. Poor fellow, he has "fretted his hour upon the stage."

THE DESTROYED PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The Chinese Museum was the largest building of the kind in the country. Its dimensions were 120 by 70 feet, and it was divided into upper and lower saloons, each extending nearly the entire length and breadth of the building, a number of smaller apartments being on the east end and lower stories. It was built in 1838 for the use of PEALE'S Museum. The lower saloon was used for the late NATHAN DUNN'S celebrated Chinese collection. It was used of late years for the exhibitions of the Franklin Institute and Horticultural Society, for fairs, balls and public meetings, for all which purposes it was peculiarly well adapted, as it would conveniently accommodate in its large saloons six or eight thousand persons.

The National Circus was the largest place of amusement in Philadelphia, and was admirably arranged in its interior for either equestrian, dramatic or operatic representations. It was built about the year 1838, for the use of COOKE'S Circus Company. Afterwards it was leased by W. E. BURTON, and used as a theatre for several years. General RUFUS WELCH has been the lessee for some years, and by him it was leased for a short time to JAMES E. QUINLAN, who had a dramatic company playing in it at the time of the fire.

General WELCH had a long lease of the building, and his losses in property, scenery, wardrobe, &c., are heavy. But we learn that he is insured for $37,500, and that he intends to rebuild the Circus in superior style and have it ready to open for the regular season on the 1st of October.

A GROSS OUTRAGE—BLOWING UP OF A CHURCH.—The new stone Catholic Church, in the process of erection in Dorchester, near Milton, was blown up yesterday morning at 3 o'clock, by placing a keg of gunpowder on the floor of the building. The roof was entirely blown off, and the east and west walls demolished, making a complete wreck of the building. The explosion was heard a great distance, and was supposed to be a patriotic demonstration in honor of the Fourth of July. There are various rumors as to authority of the outrage, some attributing it to the opponents of the Irish, others to some of the Catholics who have been opposed to the location of the Church, and other causes.

As might be supposed, there is considerable excitement among that class in the vicinity, and it was thought some demonstration in the way of retaliation, would be made on Rev. Mr. PIKE'S Church, Unitarian, in the immediate vicinity, so that a watch was kept there last night. We hope the town authorities of Dorchester will take immediate steps to bring to punishment the authors of this gross outrage.—*Boston Transcript.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SUMMER UNDER-GARMENTS.—THE SUBSCRIBER invites special attention to an entirely new stock of his well-known and superior

ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER-GARMENTS,

for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children. No other garment, as yet introduced to the notice of the public, is at all comparable to this light, soft, elastic and durable fabric. To the invalid, they are health; to the delicate constitution, protection; to the strong man, safety: to all, health and comfort. DR VALENTINE MOTT'S commendation is: "They are admirably adapted for invalids, to prevent them, during the hot season, from feeling the sudden changes of our variable climate."

JAMES E RAY,
Importer and Manufacturer of Under-Garments and Hosiery, No. 198 Fowery, near Grand-st.

SUMMER UNDERGARMENTS AND HOSIERY!—Time and money can be saved by buying at No. 194 Bowery.
THE ZEPHYR MERINO UNDERVESTS,
introduced at our establishment several years since, are universally approved, and should be worn by all.
A RANKIN & CO.,
Importers and Manufacturers, No. 194 Bowery.

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK.—JAMES E RAY, No. 198 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of HOSIERY AND UNDER GARMENTS, WHOLES

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Recent Murder on the Packet-Ship Siddons—The Body Recovered—Inquest Before Coroner Gamble.

Yesterday morning, Coroner GAMBLE proceeded to the Dead-house, at the foot of Twenty-sixth-street, North River, and held an inquest on the body of the young German, whose name is unknown, and who, as was stated in the TIMES, was purposely thrown overboard from the packet-ship *Siddons*, by FREDERICK LEONARD, the second mate. LEONARD afterwards made his escape. The body of the murdered man was found on Tuesday floating in the water beside the Battery wall, and recognized as being that of the German, whom LEONARD had thrown into the river. The following is the important portion of

THE TESTIMONY:

Thomas Smith, sworn—I am a seaman, and was shipped on board the ship *Siddons*, which was to sail on the 26th or 29th June for Liverpool; on the morning of the 26th June the man lying dead at the Bellevue Hospital, and who was a hand on board said ship, was ordered by the second mate, Frederick Leonard, over the side of the vessel for the purpose of scraping the tar from its sides; he refused to go, when the second mate again ordered him to do so; the deceased then went over and commenced to scrape the sides of the ship; while the deceased was in the slings, the mate ordered him to work quicker, saying if he did not, he would give him a dip; soon after the mate took the scraper from the hands of the deceased and as I was passing along towards the coop the mate ordered me to let go the rope by which the deceased was slung to the sides; I let it go, as I was ordered to do, but the deceased did not fall into the water; the mate then ordered me to let more rope out; the mate then took hold himself and attempted to get the rope out of the hite, but being unable to do so he called to some passengers to help him; two of them came aft and assisted the mate, and by their assistance it was got out, and the deceased was lowered into the water; he left the deceased hanging by the sling for at least five minutes; he then ordered us to pull him up; we did so, and while in the act of doing so the deceased fell out of the sling into the water; a young man, who was over the side with him, by the name of Robert Cromie, sang out that the man was drowning; some of the passengers went aft and threw him a couple of ropes, but he was so much exhausted that he could not take them; the mate went aft and some of the passengers said he was drowning; he replied "Never mind him, le him go to hell;" Leonard did not order any of the hands to assist to save the deceased; in about half an hour after the man was lost the second mate went ashore, with two of Mr. Marshall's men, in a small boat; at the time of the occurrence neither the captain or first mate were on board; the first mate came to the ship about one hour after the man was drowned.

Isaac Huntington, sworn—Says, I am carpenter on board of the ship *Siddons*; on the morning of the 26th June, about 8 o'clock, I was coming out of my room, when then the 2d mate (Leonard) told me he had done a bad job that morning—saying he had drowned a man; I went forward and asked two of the riggers if it was a fact; one of them said it was, and from his expressions, I considered that he would have assisted the mate; and also from the fact that they went ashore in a boat together about 9 o'clock A. M.

Patrick Kenny, seaman on board of the ship *Siddons*; says, I recognize the man now lying dead in the Bellevue Hospital, as the man who I saw in a sling over the side of the ship Siddons, on the morning of the 26th of June last. He also corroborated the statement of the first witness.

George Smith, cook on board the *Siddons*, made a similar statement as the former witness.

Dr. David Uhl made a post-mortem examination, and gave it as his opinion that death was caused by drowning.

The Jury were here charged by the Coroner, after which they rendered the following

VERDICT.

The deceased came to his death by drowning. The Jury further say that the second mate of the ship *Siddons*, whose name is Frederick Leonard, wilfully caused the death of the deceased.

Chamber of Commerce.

A meeting of the members of the Chamber of Commerce was held at their rooms, in the Merchants' Bank, Wall-street, at 1 o'clock P. M. yesterday. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved of. No new nominations took place. Mr. P. N. SPOFFORD was proposed by the President to fill the vacancy in the Committee on Arbitration, and was unanimously elected. There were no reports from Standing or Special Committees.

A memorial was sent to Congress, by the Committee appointed for that purpose, regarding the Assay Office, which was presented, but no action taken thereon.

Allusion was made by Mr. MILLS to the late defalcation in the New-Haven Railroad stocks. He said he came there in the hope it would be brought under the consideration of the Chamber for their action. The President remarked, that on such short notice no steps could be taken, but in the interval that would elapse before the next meeting remarked that a Committee might be appointed to investigate the proceedings and formally report the issue. Various measures were suggested to prevent a recurrence of similar frauds. The principal suggestion offered was that of Mr. BARSTOW, who advised that a General Transfer Office be established, for the purpose of investigating the security and solvency of such stock.

The Chamber then adjourned.

Arrival of the Bark Stadt Antwerpen.

The Belgian bark *Stadt Antwerpen*, Captain WYTERHOVEN, which was instrumental in saving the lives of ninety-six persons, comprising the larger portion of the passengers, officers and crew of the ships *Trade Wind* and *Olympus*, which came in collision and sank, on the 26th ult., arrived at this port yesterday, and is now lying at the foot of pier No. 11 North River. Captain WYTERHOVEN was cordially received by a number of our citizens, who expressed to him a generous praise for his noble and self-sacrificing conduct in providing for the comfort of the survivors of the disaster, who had been providentially rescued by him.

In an interview with the Captain and his mate, we were favored with a statement of the rescue, all the prominent facts of which, however, were contained in the account published in the TIMES yesterday.

ACCIDENT TO A WILLIAMSBURG FERRY-BOAT.—About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the Peck-slip and Williamsburg ferry-boat *Onalaska* left the ferry-house at Peck-slip, with a limited number of passengers on board. Immediately at the end of the pier were moored the clipper *Bald Eagle* and the ships *Isabel* and *Phœnix*. As the *Onalaska* moved out of the slip, a strong tide which was running at the time drifted her towards the *Bald Eagle*, and she came in forcible collision with the stern of this vessel. The first effect of the collision was to carry away the rudder of the *Bald Eagle*. Immediately after, the ladies' cabin of the ferry-boat aft of the wheel-house was entirely demolished the wheel-house being the first place on the upper works that came in contact with the vessel. Fortunately, there were but few passengers on board at the time; and with the exception of three—a lady and two gentlemen—they were all in the forward cabin, and were uninjured. The lady was drawn from under the ruins considerably bruised, though not seriously injured. One of the gentlemen also suffered some slight injuries.

The damage to the shipping, however, did not stop here. Such was the momentum with which the ferry-boat was moving, by the united force of steam and tide, that after accomplishing the destruction of the cabin and tearing away the rudder of the *Bald Eagle*, she came in contact with the bow of the *Isabel* and carried away her cutwater. Passing on, she struck the *Phœnix*, and damaged the railing of this vessel.

By this time the fragments of the wheel-house had become lodged in the wheel, and their presence there was sufficient to prevent the engine from working, and thus harmless, the ferry-boat drifted down two or three piers, running into a sloop on the way, and was finally moored. After disencumbering the wheels of the fragments of the wreck of the wheel-house, it was found that the engine was in nowise injured. The force of the concussion was so great as to throw that part of the upper-works which remained standing out of a perpendicular.

☞ The Commissioners of Health in their efforts to mitigate the evils, and if possible to prevent the Cholera, deem it proper to suggest to their fellow-citizens the importance of caution in regard to diet, and the avoidance of all unusual excitement or excess.

The observations of the Commissioners of Health, has convinced them that almost every case that has occurred the exciting cause may be directly traced to excess in eating, drinking, or unusual fatigue, exposure or excitement. With such conclusions we most earnestly request the citizens of New-York to avoid these exciting causes. We are most confident that with these simple precautions no one has cause for alarm.

The Commissioners of Health therefore hope and trust that these conclusions and facts may have their proper influence and effect in this community.

[Signed]

JACOB A. WESTERVELT, Mayor.
NATHAN C. ELY, President Board of Aldermen.
EDWIN J. BROWN, President Board of Councilmen.
WILLIAM ROCKWELL, M. D., Resident Physician.
JEREDIAH MILLER, Health Commissioner.
THOMAS E. DOWNING, City Inspector.
Health Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 6, 1854.

FIRES.—On Wednesday evening, between 7 and 8 o'clock, a fire broke out in a stable in the rear of No. 201 Thirty-third-street, and before it could be extinguished it set fire to the adjoining stables, 17 in number, which were all destroyed.....At 1½ o'clock a barn, the property of Mrs. MARY WOOD, at Port Richmond, Staten Island, was consumed by fire. Had the night been otherwise than calm, a number of buildings in that vicinity would have also been destroyed. There was no insurance. Fire companies Nos. 1, 3 and 3 were promptly on the spot, prepared for duty. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

THREE CASES OF CHOLERA, AND INQUESTS.—The Coroners' held inquests yesterday upon the bodies of three persons who had died from Cholera. One was MARY OSBA, living at No 264 Water-street; the other was CATHERINE MORGAN, residing at No. 66 Roosevelt-street; and the third, was MICHAEL DOOLE, residing at No. 204 Water-street.

The Jury rendered verdicts in each case in accordance with the facts as above stated.

BOARD OF EDUCATION—ELECTION OF AN ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.—The Board of Education met on Wednesday last. The most important feature of the business transacted by the Board was the election of an Assistant Superintendent of the Schools of this City. The successful candidate was JOSEPH MCKEEN, Esq., who occupied the position of Superintendent of the Schools of this City prior to the present incumbent, Mr. RANDALL. Mr. MCKEEN possesses superior abilities for discharging the duties of his new position, and without doubt will give excellent satisfaction.

THE GRASS IN THE PARK.—The grass-plots in the City Hall Park have at no time presented a fresh and vigorous appearance, and what little attractiveness there was has entirely disappeared since the "memorable Fourth." A few tufts, scorched and withered, are scattered here and there in the triangular patches, and we fear that irrigation from the fire plugs does not possess sufficient virtue to give that which remains a new life.

KOSSUTH'S SISTER.—Madame RUTSKAY, the only surviving sister of KOSSUTH now in this City, has requested us to state that she proposes to leave for Saratoga Springs in a few days, with a stock of laces, embroideries, mantillas, &c., which she will offer for sale at the house of Dr. CARPENTER, in Broadway opposite Washington-street, in that place. We make this announcement editorially as a matter of public interest, for we believe there are thousands, perhaps hundreds of thousands in this country, who would be glad to testify their sympathy for this much injured and deserving wife and mother, if they knew how to do it acceptably.

We had occasion to refer, the other day, to the tragical history of her expulsion, with her mother and sisters, from Pesth at midnight, in the depth of Winter, by Austrian *gens d'armes*. We also alluded to the fact that her husband, who is now living in Austria, has been forbidden to follow her, or to send her a penny of his abundant means, to sustain her and her children in their banishment.

Cast down by these calamities, but not rendered insensible to any of her duties as a wife, a mother, or a sister, Madame RUTSKAY resolved that while she had her health, neither she nor her children should eat the bread of dependence. She embarked in the business of importing and selling laces and embroidery, and is now struggling, to the best of her abilities, against all the disadvantages of knowing but little of our language, and still less of the details of business. We hope that these facts may reach our hearts and penetrate the hearts of those who may be sojourning at Saratoga, and that the sister of KOSSUTH may find in every American gentleman a brother and every American lady a sister.—*Evening Post.*

KILLED BY A FALL.—A man by the name of John Kennedy was killed yesterday by falling from the roof of a house at No. 162 Greenwich-street.

[Advertisement.]

A STRANGE SIGHT—NEW KIND OF SIAMESE TWINS.—The extraordinary case narrated in the *Southern Medical and Surgical Journal* as a "case of double monstrosity," and a "most perfect example of a mode of union extremely rare," is now in our midst. We were permitted to see it yesterday. It consists of a pair of colored twin children, between three and four years old, and united by a ligamentous posterior band in the most singular manner. They are separate beings and yet indivisible. In a particular function of nature they are absolutely one individual, although in others each has its special operation. They are, indeed, as one of the physician's certificates expresses it—"the most curious specimen of fitful nature's development ever beheld," and afford not only abundant physiological interest in a scientific point of view, but as objects of mere curiosity are not surpassed, perhaps, in the world. We presume they will remain in New-York some days

[Advertisement.]

☞ HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, has the most extensive and best assortment of Pianos, Melodions, Music and Music Merchandise of all kinds in the United States. He is the exclusive Agent for T. GILBERT & Co.'s Pianos with or without the Æolean, HALLETT & CUMSTON'S Pianos, JACOB CHICKERING'S Pianos, and HORACE WATERS' Pianos; S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S and GOODMAN & BALDWIN'S Melodions. His motto being "Small profits and quick sales," his immense stock is constantly and rapidly selling.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Closing Sale of Fort Hamilton Villa Sites is advertised for Friday next, July 7, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on the grounds, at which many choice and valuable lots are to be offered, and to be sold without reserve. This opportunity should not be lost by any who would secure a situation in this most romantic and beautiful village. The steamboat *Norwalk* will leave Pier 3 North River, at 10 and 1 o'clock, for Fort Hamilton. Free tickets to attend the sale are obtained of J. W. BARKER, or J. C. SANDERS, No. 3 Nassau-street, near Wall-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Two of the most magnificent piano-fortes ever manufactured—one of papier-maché, the other elaborately carved rosewood—and which were pronounced the best on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, being made expressly for the Fair, without regard to expense, are now offered for sale, together with a handsome assortment of instruments of their own manufacture, at the warerooms of GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW, No. 505 Broadway, adjoining St. Nicholas Hotel. Also, an assortment of very superior Melodions.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Franconi's Hippodrome gives an afternoon as well as evening entertainment daily. This is for the accommodation of families and others who wish to avoid the crowded audiences in the evening.

LONG-ISLAND.

THE CHOLERA HOSPITAL.—Dr. J. C. HUTCHISON, after finding physician at the Cholera Hospital, Brooklyn, makes the following report to the Board of Health, of the admissions, deaths and recoveries in said hospital, from the time it was opened (June 26) to the present:

Number admitted with cholera, 10; number admitted with other diseases, 2. Total, 12.

Deaths from cholera, 5; other diseases, 2. Total, 7.

Of the five remaining cases in the Hospital, four are convalescent, and are doing well. Of the deaths from cholera, two were in a very advanced state of the disease, and three in a state of collapse.

EFFECTS OF THE HEAT.—A large number of persons were prostrated by the heat in Brooklyn, yesterday and the day before. In most cases, however, life was saved by the speedy application of proper remedies.

Six or seven horse dropped dead during the day, yesterday, in the public streets, overcome by the heat.

RUNNING CARS ON SUNDAY.—An effort will be made at the next meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council to have the present proviso against running the cars on the city roads on Sundays rescinded. It will be supported by many respectable citizens.

FULTON-AVENUE ROUTE.—The cars commenced making regular trips over the Fulton-avenue route, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon.

THE HEAT.—On Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Brooklyn Heights, the thermometer indicated the temperature to be 100°. Yesterday morning, at 4 o'clock, at the same place, 79°.

☞ Four cases of cholera were reported to the Board of Health of Brooklyn, yesterday, and one death.

NEW-JERSEY.

CASE OF SUN STROKE.—A German named JOHN FREDERICK SPEICKER, was found dead yesterday in a field at Sherwood, in Bergen. He had been but two weeks in this country, and was employed by Mr. YOUNG at Sherwood. He left Mr. YOUNG's house on Monday, complaining of being unwell. He had evidently died from the effects of the heat. Coroner STIFF, of Jersey City, held an inquest upon the body, and it was interred in the Bay Cemetery. The deceased had $34 in gold and silver on his person, which, with his clothing and papers, are in the Coroner's possession.

DISTURBANCE.—Late on Wednesday evening, as the Police were arresting a disorderly Irishman, in the upper part of Grand-street, Jersey City, about sixty of his friends surrounded the officers who had him, abused them and threatened to rescue the prisoner. The Recorder and several officers came to the aid of the Police who made the arrest, and succeeded in getting the first prisoner and two of his friends to the cells. They were fined $5 each.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Thursday—First Board*—$1,000 Camden and Amboy 6s, 75, 77½ $3,000 City bs, roads (Sunbury and Erie,) 90; $5,000 City 6s, 90; $200 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 75½; $650 Wilmington Railroad 6s, 81½; 200 Reading Railroad 37½; 150 do, 37⅝; 41 Pennsylvania Railroad, 44; 100 Mechanics' Bank, 29½; 300 New-Creek Coal, 1½; 5 Louisville Bank, 108

Between Boards—200 Reading Railroad, 37½.

Second Board—$1,000 City 6s 90; 14 Girard Bank, 12; 5 do, 12½; 9 Pennsylvania Bank, 115 80 Lehigh Navigation, 61½; 100 Reading Railroad, 37½; 100 do, 37⅝; 100 do, 37⅞; 2 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 37½, 13 Reading Railroad, 37½; 40 Pennsylvania Railroad, 44½

After Board—500 Reading Railroad, 37.

Closing Prices—Pennsylvania 5s, 85½@86; Reading Railroad Stock, 37@37½; Reading Railroad 6s, '70, 75@77½; Beaver Meadow Railroad Mortgage 6s, '60, 86@88; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44@44½; Morris Canal, 12½@12⅝; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 75@75½; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 21½@22½; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 30@31; Long Island Railroad, 12½@12⅝; Vicksburg Railroad, 11@12; Girard Bank, 12@12½; Lehigh Zinc, 2@2½; Union Canal, 11½@13.

Sailing of Ocean Steamers.

Steamers	Leaves	For	Days.
Baltic	Liverpool	New-York	June 28
City of Manchester	Liverpool	Philadelphia	June 28
Atlantic	New-York	Liverpool	July 5
Europa	New-York	Liverpool	July 12
Washington	New-York	Bremen	July 15

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box**—a Boston remedy of thirty years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. S. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. B. KIEBER, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston, C. H. RING, Broadway, and all respectable druggists

☞ **University's Family Medicines.**—FEVER AND AGUE—CHOLERA.—The University of Free Medicines and Popular Knowledge, chartered by the State of Pennsylvania April 29, 1853, mainly to arrest the evils of spurious nostrums; also, to supply the public with reliable remedies, where the best medical advisers cannot or will not be employed, having purchased the invaluable remedy—ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE—the first and only known for twenty years as the certain cure for Fever and Ague and its kindred complaints, confidently recommend it to the patronage of the afflicted. The above institution likewise recommends for Bowel Complaint or Cholera, ROWAND'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF BLACKBERRY ROOT, and in due time will furnish its own remedy for every disease that can be safely treated in this way. By order of the Trustees,

JOHN E. ROWAND, M. D.
President of the University, and head of the Pharmaceutical Department, Philadelphia

Home Dispensary and Office, No. 47 South Second-st., Philadelphia

CHARLES H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; C. V. CLICKENER & Co., No. 81 Barclay-st.; HAVILAND, WARRALL & RISLEY, Maiden-lane; F. WELLS & Co., No. 277 Sixth-st.; R. A. SANDS, No. 188 Bowery; JOHN MEAKIN, No. 497 Broadway; E. M. GUION, No. 127 Bowery; C. S. SMITH, No. 128 Canal-st; BRIGHAM & MILLER, No. 17 Avenue D; J. & J. CODDINGTON, No. 715 Broadway; W. D. CRUMBLE, Nos. 318 Bowery and 862 Broadway; W. B. FREEMAN, No. 42 3d-av; A. W. GARNSEN, Nos. 51 8th-av and 166 8th-av; GAIL & ARNOLD, No. 132 do; E. W. VANDERBILT, No. 138 Bowery; T. T. GREEN, No. 399 Broadway; A. POWELL, No. 163 Avenue A; J. WALL GREEN, No. 114 Broadway; JOHN MILLER, No. 245 1st-av.; W. F. LINDSAY, No. 77 East Broadway; W. H. LOINES, No. 298 Hudson-st; MRS HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; T. THOS. HAYES, South Brooklyn.

☞ **Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Cholera Morbus** cured in thirty minutes, or less, by Dr. O. H. NEEDHAM'S Pills, prepared for that purpose, and "nothing else." Ten years' experience in private practice with this medicine enables the proprietor to assure the public that there is no mistake about the infallability of these Pills, and although their effect is immediate, no injurious results follow their use. They are convenient to carry in the pocket, and so agreeable to take, ready and safe in their operation. Price 50 cents per box. For sale at the Astor House book-stand, CHAS. H. RING'S, corner of Broadway and John-st., and by the Doctor himself, No. 75 East 13th-st.

☞ **Irishmen's Universal Civil and Military Republican Union.**—A meeting of this body will be held THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at Vauxhall Garden, No. 8 4th-st. BUSINESS of great importance in regard to Ireland will be commenced; and therefore those who do not despair of her freedom are respectfully requested to attend and also the representatives of the press. The members of the Military department will meet for drill on the following evening, Saturday, 8th inst.

T. C. HOLLAND, Secretary.

☞ **Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, &c.**—These prevalent diseases may all be checked and prevented by DR MCCLINTOCK'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL AND CHOLERA PREVENTIVE. It has never failed of success in thousands of cases, during the prevalence of the epidemics of former years, and every family should be provided with a bottle. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by Druggists generally, and by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 122 Fulton-st.

☞ **Mercantile Library—Astor-place, and No. 2 Nassau-street**—The Library is open from 7½ A. M. till 9 P. M. The reading rooms remain open until 10 P. M. The Library now contains 50,000 volumes, to which all new works are added as soon as published. The reading-room is regularly supplied with about 300 magazines and newspapers. Terms—Clerks $1 initiation, and $1 semi-annual dues. Merchants and others, $5 per annum.

☞ **Wakefield Industrial Home Association, No 3.**—The members are hereby notified that the choosing of Lots will commence on MONDAY, July 10, at 9½ o'clock, A. M., at Wakefield. Maps, plan of choosing, and books with the choices arranged, can be procured at the meetings. N. B.—Members in arrears will not be allowed the privilege of choosing unless the same is paid previous thereto.

J. A. HUNDSCHUCH Secretary.

[Advertisement.]

☞ **Why don't he go to Winfield?**—Grand excursions to this delightful village every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY—only three miles from the Williamsburg ferries, and a short distance above the Calvary Cemetery. Lots $50 to $200, on monthly payments of only $5. Go and see them. Free tickets for the excursions to be had at the office, No. 5 Tryon-row, corner of Chatham-st.

G. G. ANDREWS & J. F. KENDALL.

☞ **Masonic Notice.**—The Members of Worth Lodge No 210 are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of Mrs. MARGARET JACKSON, wife of Brother E. R. JACKSON, Master of this Lodge, from her late residence, No. 100 Hester-st., on FRIDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. The fraternity in general are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ **Just Published**—The Constitution of the United States, The Declaration of Independence, Washington's Orders on the Cessation of Hostilities, and his Farewell Address. Every citizen should have a copy. Price 1s., 2s. and 3s. each. J. CANFIELD, No. 17 Beekman-st.

☞ **Are you Prepared for Cholera?**—DR GIDDINGS, No. 85 Murray-st., has a sure and effectual remedy for cholera diarrhœa, dysentery, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, &c., which has never failed in a single instance, when given as directed. Every family should keep this invaluable remedy at hand.

☞ **Fine Old Brandies.**—The subscriber has just received a supply of the highest esteemed brands of Wines, Brandies, &c., &c., in origin l packages, demijohns and bottles, in quantities to suit. 150 dozen quarts Champagne Cider for export. JOHN J STAFF.

No. 333 Broadway, cor. of Anthony st.

☞ **Notice.**—All persons opposed to the extension of Broome st, from Hudson-st. to Canal-st., are requested to call at No. 241 Hudson-st. or No. 537 Broome-st., and sign a remonstrance, forthwith, as the time for so doing expires on the 10th inst.

☞ **Veterans of the War of 1812.**—A regular monthly meeting of the Corps, will be held at head quarters, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 7th inst., at 8 o'clock.

By order, A. JONES, Major, Commanding.
ABR'M DALLY, Jr., Adjutant.

☞ **Wanted to Charter for the Season**—A light draft passenger STEAMBOAT, for New-York Bay. Apply to W. WAND, No. 159 Broadway.

☞ **Special Notice.**—On and after MONDAY, July 10, inst., the fare on the 1st-av. Line of Stages, will be reduced to 3 cents. ANDREWS & CO.

☞ **Doctor Wilkes**, having returned from Europe, will resume his practice at his former residence, No. 28 Laight-st., Hudson-square.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl as seamstress, or as lady's-maid and seamstress; in a private family; can make children's clothing in a tasteful manner. Has good City reference, having lived 7 months in her last place. Address PROTESTANT SEAMSTRESS, at No. 72 6th-av. in the book-store.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family by one, and as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the book-store.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two most respectable girls, (Protestants;) one as chambermaid and seamstress, or childrens' nurse—is very fond of children; the other for general housework. Good plain cook, a first rate washer and ironer and baker. Most respectable City references given. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By an industrious young woman to do general housework. Is a first rate laundress, a good cook and baker, and is willing and obliging. Salary not so much an object as a good steady place. The best of references from her last employer. Call at No. 223 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, a Protestant, to take care of children and do plain sewing, or to do waiting and assist in chamber work. Good City reference, if required. Can be seen until engaged. Call at No 56 Vandam-st, first floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable girl as waitress—thoroughly understands her business. Leaves her place on account of the family closing house for the Summer. Has excellent reference; call at No. 89 West 14th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid, washer and ironer or plain sewer, in a private family. Good City reference can be given. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Inquire No. 51 Marion-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By an honest industrious girl, accustomed to general housework—good cook and a first rate washer and ironer. Apply at No. 198 Grand st.

SALESMAN WANTED.—A. T. STEWART & CO., want in their wholesale cloth department, a salesman, thoroughly conversant with the business in all its branches. Apply up stairs, between 5 and 7 P. M., corner Broadway and Chambers st

SERVANTS WANTED—In a gentleman's family—a cook, waiter-girl laundress, coachman, and a farmer. All must be Protestants. Apply at No. 169 Grand st.

GOOD DOMESTICS—Can be obtained at the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, No. 130 9th-st, corner of Broadway, and No. 87 Greenwich-st. Farm and other laborers can also be engaged at the latter.

CHILD'S NURSE WANTED.—A Protestant (English preferred) fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant. Must have good references. Apply at No. 21 Platt-st, immediately.

LAD WANTED—16 or 17 years of age, to attend bar. One who has had some experience and can bring good references, may apply at No. 221 Grand-st.

CLERK WANTED—In a large hardware store, to enter goods, make out bills, and keep petty cash, &c., &c. Must write well and be apt at figures. A lad about 18 years old preferred, with some knowledge of the business and moderate views as regards salary. Address, with real name and references, Box No. 2,051, Post-Office.

PAPER MAKERS WANTED.—A first rate machine tender—must be sober and give good references. To such an one the highest wages will be paid weekly. No night work at machine. Enquire of J. T. DERRICKSON & CO., No. 30 Beekman street.

AGENCY.—A young man about to make a tour through the State of Pennsylvania, would take with him a few accounts for collection or settlement, or attend to any other business. All arrangements must be made immediately. Address H. S. F., at the office of this paper.

OFFICE OF DYE'S BANK MIRROR,
No. 2 Maiden lane, near Broadway.

AGENTS WANTED.—Twenty-five energetic agents to canvass the City of New-York, for Dye's Bank Mirror. Such as can give good references apply to JOHN S. DYE, No. 2 Maiden-lane, New-York.

POST-OFFICE BOX WANTED—For which a liberal premium will be paid. Address—stating price—H. & CO., Times Office.

PATENT WIRE ROPE—For hoisting purposes, of all sizes and strength, at lower prices than hemp or hide rope, and much more durable. CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Directly on "Brooklyn Heights," overlooking the Bay and Harbor. There is no location in New-York, Brooklyn, or vicinity, more desirable. The house is in excellent order, with modern improvements and newly opened. Families or single gentlemen accommodated with full or partial board. Terms moderate. Boarders taken by week, or for the season. MRS. HEATHERTRAND, No 120 Columbia-st., within three minutes' walk of Montague Ferry.

BOARDING.—Summer-house extra, cool and pleasant, and cheaper than country. The new hotel, (Nos. 673 to 679 6th-av.,) the Verandah, overlooking the Palace, has high ground, pure air, extra baths, wide halls and yards; suites of rooms on first floor, and no bar. Hot table, at per week, rooms at cost. Cars every three minutes. Call and see.

BOARDING—And an elegant suite of furnished rooms, consisting of a parlor and two bedrooms, with closets adjoining, on the first floor, just vacated, at No. 34 East 23d-st.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—On or about the middle of September, a furnished parlor and bedroom adjoining, for a gentleman and his wife. Location must be in South Brooklyn, vicinity of Cheever-place, preferred. Address B. C., office of this paper.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—At No 101 Schermerhorn-st, near Smith-st. 10 to 15 minutes' walk from the ferries. Handsome suites of rooms, or single rooms can be obtained. The house is commodious, and as pleasant in its location as any in Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD.—Two or three gentlemen with their wives, can be accommodated with good board for the Summer, 16 miles from the City, within ten minutes of the Railroad Depôt; rooms large and airy, well furnished. Location very pleasant and healthy. Terms moderate. For further particulars apply to A. BRAKE, No. 27 Ferry-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—RIVER SIDE HOUSE—Carpenter's Point, on the North River, near the Railroad depôt. Trains stop six times a day each way. Good rooms for families or single gentlemen. Good boating. Apply to Mrs GOODRIDGE, on the premises.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—For a gentleman and his wife without children and servant. Must be on the sea shore. One acre airy room required also a room for the safe keeping of addresses, trunks, &c. Address, full particulars of location, &c., to S. GROOCOCK, care CLAFLIN, MELLEN & CO., No. 11 Chamber-st, N. Y.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY—Three gentlemen can be from the ferry. A gentleman and wife, and a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with elegant rooms, and full or partial board, at No. 85 Washington-st.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—Pleasant rooms for the Summer but a short distance from the ferry, at Mrs. VALENTINE'S, No. 16 Essex-st.

PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET.—With or without board, at No. 108 West 45th-st.

TO GENTLEMEN.—Agreeable rooms to let large and small, furnished or unfurnished, in suits or separately. Hot, cold, and shower bathsin the house. No. 27 Pond-st., New-York.

ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD—On second floor, in suite or separate. Also, furnished rooms to either married or single gentlemen, at No. 220 West 20th-st., between 9th and 10th-ave., opposite Chelsea-square.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS—No. 84 Beekman-st, will publish THIS MORNING:

LEATHER STOCKING AND SILK; OR, HUNTER JOHN MYERS AND MARY TIMES—A Story of the Valley of Virginia. By J. FENIMORE COOPER. 12mo., muslin, $1.

A lively, interesting story, full of humor and racy sketches.—*Albany Express.*

The story is highly original in every respect, and is as beautifully written as it is well conceived. It is one of the most entertaining light-reading works of the season, and with the rare mens of fishing and sailing now in full flow of description, must be sure to win favor.—*Worcester Palladium.*

An amusing story.—*Hartford Courant.*

Entertaining and humorous.—*Boston Atlas.*

Full of piquancy and humor.—*Boston Herald.*

The dialogue is cleverly managed.—*Boston Post.*

The closing scene of Hunter John is certainly one of the finest specimens of word painting we have ever seen. [*Richmond Bulletin.*

The work will excite as much laughter as readers would like to hazard in the present very inflammatory state of the weather.—*Charleston Courier.*

I. HARPER & BROTHERS have now ready HARPER'S GAZETEER OF THE WORLD. A Statistical Gazetteer of the World, with special reference to the United States and British America. By CALVIN SMITH. Part I., 8vo., paper, 50 cents.

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NEW-YORK CITY.

SUPREME COURT.

...ADDRESS OF ... ESQ., ... Tuesday.

...and 4 Pay.

...SIXTH DAY.

...ESTUS B. SLOAN, THE ...

...FIRST WITNESS, CT. WILDER T. WALKER.

...a number of visitors to the Court-room appeared ... this morning—the very stringent restric... enforced by the Court for the admission of parties ... have to special business in relation to the pro...ceedings, having probably had some effect upon the out...siders, and induced them to bestow their waste time ... some other about-town attractability.

The Jurors having answered to their names, his Honor called on counsel for the plaintiff to proceed with

REBUTTING TESTIMONY.

John C. Davis examined by Mr. Blunt.—I reside in Boston, and am a provision dealer; I knew Elias D. Pearce in Boston for the last two years; I do not know his character for integrity and truth; I did know it two years ago; it was then bad; I would not believe him on oath.

Cross-examined by Mr. Busteed.—I am in business in Faneuil Hall Market for myself; I am 27 years of age; I first knew Pearce in October, 1847; he came to board at a house in Portland-street, with Mrs. French, where I boarded; he was there some two or three months; I have seen him once since in Boston, about two years ago; I am acquainted with the persons who spoke against the character of Mr. Pearce; I do not know their means of knowledge of his character. Mr. James Dana had some business transactions with him; they say Mr. Pearce married the sister of Mr. Dana's wife; I never lent to, or borrowed, any money from Mr. Pearce; I never saw anything bad in the conduct of Mr. Pearce; I heard something in relation to him while I was boarding there; it was after he had left perhaps a year; I heard a Mr. Gale speak of Mr. Pearce; he said he would not take his word for anything; I have been sworn twice before this in Courts of Justice, as a witness.

Q.—Have you any personal knowledge of anything that Mr. Pearce has done which is wrong? A.—Why, I should have to see it to have personal knowledge; I have never seen Pierce do anything wrong; I form my opinion in reference to what I heard of his transactions while he was there; it was his reputation; I have heard others speak, but cannot give their names—as the boarding-house, in the street, and in the market.

Q.—Give me their names. A.—Mr. Gale was one; Mrs. French, Heard, Mr. Dawson and his wife; Gale said Pierce married a widow in the market named Dinsmore; this was in 1850—the month of October, I think; Mrs. French said she did not believe he was a good man; Dawson said he believed he was a scoundrel; Mrs. Dawson said she would not consent to board in the house while he was there; Mrs. Horn said she did not like the appearance of the man; this was said in conversation at various times in the house.

Q.—Can you tell why the boarders spoke thus of Pearce; or can you tell if there were any other boarders that you would not believe under oath?

Objected to and ruled out.

A.—I have stated all that I recollect; it is from that I say, that I would not believe him under oath; it is from what I heard and believe, and from my own opinions; these are the reasons why I would not believe him under oath.

Q.—Do you know what the crime of perjury is?

Objected to and ruled out by the Court.

Q.—When did you leave Boston? A.—Yesterday Mr. Fisk superseded me; I have not been paid for coming here, but I expect to be paid; my opinion of Pearce is a very unfavorable one.

Rev. Farrington examined by Mr. Blunt—I live in Boston, and am in the grocery trade; I know Pearce, but not for the last two years; previous to that, I knew him very well; his general character as a man of truth and veracity is bad; I would not believe him under oath.

By Mr. Busteed—I know Pearce personally; I have had business transactions with him when he first commenced business for himself; I lived not far from him in Boston; he was in the wholesale grocery trade, the same trade with me, but I did not consider him a rival; we had some dealings with him; he failed, and we lost some small debt by him; that is, the firm of which I was a member; part of the debt has been discharged; I came from Boston to swear at the request of Mr. Fisk; he said he would pay anything I wanted; I said I only wanted my expenses; I do not know Isaac Livermore; I only heard that he was here; I did not hear that it was a good joke that he should come here to impeach a man.

Mrs. Slade recalled by Mr. Blunt—The lady who was formerly Mrs. Waldron is now Mrs. Brown; she was married in the Fall of 1846.

By Mr. Busteed—I have known Mrs. Waldron since I was a child; she was married in New-York; I was at Lowell at the time; Mr. Brown is her third husband; I was not at the wedding; I am on intimate terms with her; she has been in the habit of visiting my father's house at Bath about once a year; I used to call on her in Boston.

Counsel for the plaintiff here announced that they would rest their case, although there were other impeaching witnesses, but they would offer the complaints in the two first suits to show that Walker had been charged with improper conduct, at the house in Mercer-street, and at the corner of Grand-street and Mercer-street. This offer was objected to and ruled out, the plaintiff's counsel excepting to the ruling of the Court.

Defence resumed.—John D. Burgis, examined by Busteed—I reside at No. 265 Broadway, Brooklyn; I knew Pearce for four or five years; his character is good, so far as I knew; I would believe him with or without oath; I know Wm. R. Pentean, can't say how long; I never told him I would not believe Pearce under oath; I never told Pentean anything to that effect.

By Mr. Blunt—My firm is called J. G. Burgess & Co.; I know Mr. Carley; he was a partner of mine until about a week ago; my acquaintance with Pearce was in Boston, and at Carley's office; I don't know the year I first met Pearce; I used to be traveling; I have heard people speak of him in Boston—they spoke well of him; it is very hard to remember names; I can't call their names; his business was merchandise of some kind; I heard he had a place on Long wharf; I was not there, but had business transactions with him for the last 6, 7 or 8 months in Nassau-street.

Q.—Did you never hear that he was a habitual drunkard? Objected to, but answered. A.—No Sir.

Q.—Have you not heard that he was an intemperate man? Objected to and ruled out, but exception taken.

Q.—Were you not called upon last week by Mr. Micheal Devine to say what you knew of the man? A.—A young man called on me, but he asked for Mr. Carley; I did not say that I knew little or nothing about Pearce; I said I had known him 4 or 5 years; but I did not say I knew very little about him.

To Mr. Busteed—No other person was present; the young man did not say what his business was; he was an entire stranger to me.

John M. Reynolds examined by Mr. Busteed—I reside at No. 107 Broadway; I am a stock and spring maker; I know Mr. Pearce; I have done so for four or five years; I am acquainted with his character for truth and veracity; as far as my own personal knowledge goes, it is good; I would believe him under oath, or without oath; I certainly should.

Mr. Blunt—And just as soon as you would under oath? A.—Yes. I would make but little difference to me; I knew him first at the Tremont House at Boston; I don't think I was introduced to him at all; I believe I met him as a business man; I had no transactions with him; I think I heard Davis speak his name; I don't know that I ever heard more than one or two speak of him in Boston; I did not hear his character for truth discussed; I had no business with him to any extent, not more than a few shillings; he kept at the corner of Canal and Varick-streets; I have heard no one in particular speak of him; Mr. Young of Nassau-street for instance; Pearce was in his employ; John Whitney, a watchman, also spoke well of Pearce; it might have been a month or two ago; there was a conversation; I said I thought that Pearce was a persecuted man, because people said so-and-so against him; cannot say how many; perhaps some two or three spoke against him; they said he was not credible; it was William R. Pentean; it might have been two or three; I did not trouble myself about it; it was none of my business; I am not pained nor interested enough to nail these things down.

By Mr. Busteed—I know Mr. Livermore, of Boston. This was objected to, and the Court said that the counsel must confine themselves strictly to the rule.

Albert Lambard examined by Mr. Busteed—I reside at the corner of Sixth-street and the Bowery; I know Mr. Pearce; have done so about a year; I know his character for truth and veracity; it is good; I would believe him under oath and without oath.

By Mr. Blunt—I go about trading in jewelry; I am doing nothing now; I have seen Pearce at the corner of Canal and Varick, and at Young's; I went three or four times in two or three weeks at Young's; I have called six or seven times a days to read papers, to get oysters, or to get a glass of wine.

Q.—Where did you ever hear his character spoken of? A.—At Young's, and at Smith's and Hargue's in Fulton-street where he lodged; I was there almost every day; they said he was a clever fellow, that is all.

John W. Whitney examined by Mr. Busteed—I live in Brooklyn, or No. 6 Columbia-street, or Place; my business is a watchman round John and Fulton-streets, in this City; I have known Pearce about 40 years; his character is good, I should think; I would believe him under oath or without oath.

By Mr. Blunt—I never heard anybody speak of the character of Pearce, or against him.

Samuel Smith examined by Mr. Busteed—I reside in Westchester County; I am a surveyor for the Niagara Fire Insurance Company, at Greenburg; I have known Pearce for about nine months; I know nothing wrong about the character of Pearce; I would believe him under oath, or without oath.

By Mr. Blunt—I have not heard his character spoken of either way.

Edwin A. Clark examined by Mr. Busteed—I live in Brooklyn; I do business in Broadway, New-York, as a jeweler; I know Pearce; have known him about fifteen months; I do not know what his general character for truth and veracity is.

Q.—Would you believe him under oath?

Excluded by the Court.

Q.—Would you believe him without oath?

Objected to and ruled out.

Daniel Young, examined by Mr. Busteed—I reside in Brooklyn; my business is in New-York, in Nassau-street; I keep an eating-house; I have known Pearce four or five years; his character for truth and veracity is good; I would believe him under oath or without oath; he has been in my employ about seven months.

By Mr. Blunt—I never heard anybody speak of his character except that he was an honest man.

Objected to.

By Mr. Busteed—I have heard it spoken of since this trial; not before.

John B. Willey examined by Mr. Busteed.—I reside in Brooklyn and am a painter; I have known Pearce for six months; his character I should say was good; I would believe him under oath without oath.

Cross-examined.—I first became acquainted with Pearce in Jersey City, at Mr. Young's; I have met him often in the street; I never heard his character discussed before this trial.

By Mr. Busteed.—I have heard his character spoken of since this trial.

Quincy T. Pentean examined by Mr. Busteed.—I am a brother of Wm. Walker; I know Dr. Heartwell; I have known him since '45; I saw him this morning in Court; he has been here during the trial; I know Mrs. Brown, and have done so ever since I can remember; I saw her this morning in Court; I see her in Court now.

Cross-examined by Mr. Blunt.—Q.—Were you present at the first day of the counsel for the defence?

By Mr. Busteed objected.

Mr. Blunt—Does your father keep any equipage? A.—[Laughter.]

Mr. Blunt—Assuming to the size of what church was your father baptized?

Mr. Busteed—Objected to, as not bona fide.

His Honor—This is surely not evidence in the case.

Mr. Blunt—Then we will make it for granted that it was all balderdash; I suppose that Mrs. Walker was not married according to the rites of the Episcopal Church. These questions are certainly as relevant as those with which the counsel has just been interrogating the witness.

Mr. Busteed—You can't sum up now.

Mr. Blunt—I have the floor now, Sir.

His Honor—This has surely nothing to do with the case.

Mr. Blunt—And so I think, Sir. [Laughter.]

George B. Haskell examined by Mr. Busteed—I reside in Brooklyn; my business there is auction and commission merchant; I know Elias B. Pearce; have known him for a year and a half; I know his general character for truth and veracity; I consider it good; should believe him under oath; I would believe him without oath.

By Mr. Blunt—I was subpœnaed this day, in Nassau-street, at Mr. Young's, between John and Fulton-streets; I have heard Burgis speak of the character of Pearce, about a year ago; he introduced him to me and spoke well of him; he said he was a nice man and an honest man; I have seen him this morning, and he said he had been in Court and testified; we have not discussed the character of Pearce.

Q.—Who subpœnaed you?

Objected to and ruled out.

Q.—Who else have you heard speak of Pearce? A.—Mr. Carley, the partner of Burgess, has spoken of him to me several times; had no conversation as naming persons who had spoken of Pearce; Young spoke of Pearce after this trial commenced; I saw Pearce at Young's, and also at Burgess'.

It was here announced that the testimony in the case had closed on both sides.

Mr. Busteed concluded the reading of the letters, and the case then rested on both sides.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen....THURSDAY, July 6.

Present—NATHAN C. ELY, President, and a Quorum of members. The Board received and referred the following

PETITIONS.

Of residents on Grand-street, between Christie and Allen-streets, to have Grand-street put in order; Talman & Mapes, and others, to compel the Hoboken Ferry Company, to run their boats from foot of Canal-street to Hoboken, until 12 o'clock at night.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the carriageway in Fourth-street, between Lafayette place and the Bowery, be repaired. Referred.

REPORTS.

Of the Special Committee appointed to distribute moneys donated by certain citizens of Brooklyn. Of Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department to concur to pay Wm. Haines for injuries sustained.—Adopted. Of majority of Special Committee on the subject of reorganizing the Fire Department.—Laid on the table and directed to be printed. Of Committee on Assessments, non-concurring to confirm assessment list for paving Thirty-fifth-street, from the Third-avenue to the East River.—Adopted. Of Committee on Railroads, in relation to the erection of a bridge across the cut of the Harlem Railroad at Ninetieth-street.—Adopted. Of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of expelling Wm. Bower from the Fire Department.—Recommitted. Of Committee on Repairs and Supplies, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in constructing a new market, police station and bell tower on the present site of Union Market.—Lost. Of Special Committee, adverse to a reorganization of the Fire Department.—Laid on the table and printed.

On motion the Board then adjourned until to-morrow, 7th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M.

Board of Councilmen.—THURSDAY, July 6.

President EDWIN J. BROWN, Esq., in the Chair. The Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of Dr. Van Lui, for medical services rendered at the First Ward Station-house. To have Engine Company No. 31 returned to their former location. Of Patrick Lamb, to set curb and gutter stones in Forty-ninth-street. Of Engine Company No. 11, for refunding money expended by them, in the introduction of Croton water and gas into their building. Of Daniel Lee, to be paid for ammunition expended on 4th July, 1855, and October 25, 1853.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.

In favor of lighting Twenty-seventh-street with gas. In favor of directing the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps to report to the Board the number of papers received from the Common Council relative to lighting the City, and not yet acted upon. In favor of introducing water into the Surrogate's office. Requesting the Street Commissioner to report by what authority butchers stands have been placed on the East side of Catherine-street. That the Committee on Lands and Places report on the expediency of repealing all ordinances by which the names or designation of certain blocks or parts of streets have been changed, and on restoring of one name to each street.

REPORTS REFERRED.

Several reports from Standing Committee were referred to Committee of the Whole.

On motion the Board then went into Committee of the Whole—Mr. HODGKINSON in the Chair—and acted on the following reports, which were ordered to a third reading: In favor of a new hose carriage for No. 4. In favor of advertising for a bell-tower on Observatory-square. In favor of a sewer in Forty-second-street. In favor of extending bulkhead in front of property leased near Hoboken Ferry. In favor of sewer in Second-avenue, between Third and Fourth-streets, and on Essex-street, between Hester and Grand-streets. In favor of compelling the Harlem Railroad Company to take up the T rail from Centre to Twenty-seventh-street in 20 days. Adjourned to Friday.

Board of Supervisors—THURSDAY.

His Honor the RECORDER in the Chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

BILLS REFERRED.

Of James M. Baker, for services rendered at Albany, in attending to bill entitled "An act to amend an act relative to Commissioner of Jurors," passed 1847, at the request of Supervisor Mott and Judge Campbell. $30.

For repairing the Naturalization office in Common Pleas, $13 48.

From the four Coroners, for holding 604 inquests, (fees, &c.,) amounting to $4 208 81½.

REPORTS ADOPTED.

Of Committee and County Officers in favor of paying a bill for ice, furnished to the Grand Jury, $77.

REPORTS REFERRED BACK.

In favor of paying the three Fire Companies $1,800 and taking the rooms now in their occupation on the south-east side of the Park for the accommodation of the Superior Court.

RESOLUTION LAID ON TABLE.

That the Comptroller make an arrangement for the surrender of the rooms occupied by the three Fire Engine Companies at the south-east corner of the Park, by the payment of $3,000.

A communication from the Judges of the Superior Court, in relation to the necessity of providing them with additional rooms for the holding of their Courts, which was read.

On motion, the Board adjourned to Friday (this P. M.) at 4 o'clock.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.—June.

Before Duer, Campbell and Bosworth, J. J.

SALE AND DELIVERY—RIGHTS OF BONA FIDE PURCHASE.

Wilson against *Nason*.—This was an action to recover the value of 750 bushels of wheat. The facts seem to be briefly these. The plaintiff was a buyer of wheat for his own account and also on account of others in the western part of this State, and the defendant was an extensive dealer in wheat and other grains in this City. Both plaintiff and defendant have extensive dealings with one Mathews, who transacted business at Oswego, in this State. The plaintiff made extensive purchases of wheat for Mathews, and he also shipped to him several thousands bushels of wheat on his plaintiff's own account, to be forwarded. The wheat seems to have been shipped on plaintiff's own account on Lake Ontario, was received by Mathews at Oswego, and forwarded by canal boats, if they could be procured, on the arrival of a cargo, and if not, then the wheat was put in a large bin with Mathews' own wheat, awaiting future means of forwarding.

The defendant in this City had no business transactions with the plaintiff, but had very extensive ones with Mathews, receiving from the latter large consignments of wheat and other grain, and making to him large advances of money. On a settlement between Mathews and the plaintiff at the close of the business season in 1851, it appeared that Mathews had received from the plaintiff, as owner and consignee, over sixteen thousand bushels of wheat, and that by taking all the plaintiff's receipts for wheat, and deducting from the whole amount the quantity which was bought for Mathews, and also the quantity which had been forwarded by Mathews on account of the plaintiff, there would remain about 730 bushels of wheat which ought to have been still in Mathews' possession and belonging to the plaintiff. A short time previous to this settlement, Mathews had consigned to the defendant about the same quantity of wheat, and had drawn drafts, which had been accepted by defendant, and were afterwards paid to the full value of the wheat. This last shipment to the defendant had been made in connection with shipments to other parties of wheat in bulk. In other words, a boat load was sent down, out of which the defendant received about the seven hundred and thirty bushels, called for by a bill of lading sent to him at the time he was advised of the shipment. This last shipment of wheat, it appears, included all the wheat which had remained in the bin of Mathews at Oswego. Under that state of things, when the settlement with the plaintiff took place, Mathews gave him an order on the defendant for the proceeds of the 730 bushels of wheat. The plaintiff demanded the wheat of the defendant, claiming that it was his property, and tendering the freight and expenses. The defendant claimed to retain it as a bona fide purchaser. The referee to whom the cause was referred, found that the plaintiff was the owner, and entitled to recover. This is a motion to set aside the report.

CAMPBELL, J.—It seems to me that ther eferee erred in finding that the wheat in question was the property of the plaintiff, and that he was entitled to recover the value of it from the defendant. There is no pretence of any fraud in the transaction. On the contrary, all the parties acted, for aught that appears, in good faith. Mathews himself appears to have shipped the wheat, supposing that it belonged to himself. Mathews was an extensive dealer in grain. The plaintiff himself bought largely for him, and this grain thus purchased, together with such as was shipped by the plaintiff on his own account, appears to have been sent down Lake Ontario in vessels of the plaintiff, or chiefly so. Mathews has a large bin, in which from time to time, and especially when there was a lack of canal boats, his own wheat, and that of the plaintiff, was put in together. Under the circumstances it is hardly possible that this mode of doing business, and of putting in all the wheat in bulk together, was not fully known to the plaintiff, and had his assent. All the wheat was received at Oswego and shipped in bulk. It was received thus from plaintiff's own vessels, and from the large transactions between them, it can hardly be supposed that the plaintiff would be ignorant of the manner in which Mathews did the business. The business of Mathews was chiefly that of a buyer and seller of grain, and as such he seems to have been principally known. In that capacity he was known to the defendant, and also to the plaintiff. Though he received and forwarded grain as in the care of the plaintiff, yet that does not appear to have been his principal business. I think, under the circumstances of this case, that the defendant was a *bona fide* purchaser of consignees for full value, and that the plaintiff, at least by his own acts, confirmed and upon the conclusion Mathews, the apparent right of property as owner. But again, the plaintiff's wheat was so intermixed with the property in question of wheat that it would be impossible to say who had it, and especially as in the case of the wheat sought to be recovered, it was not only mixed up in the bin at Oswego, but it formed part of a cargo which arrived in this City in bulk. There would be as much propriety in saying that the consignee or consignees of the remaining part of the cargo got the plaintiff's wheat, as that the defendant got it.

It is clear, also, that the defendant is protected under the provisions of the statute of 1830, relating to factors. Mathews was not a common carrier or warehouseman in the strict sense. He appears to have been a general dealer in produce, and incidentally forwarded grain—especially for the plaintiff. His business generally was not that of forwarder or common carrier, or warehouseman. So far as the plaintiff was concerned, the wheat sent to him during the season of 1851 was the only wheat which he, Mathews, had undertaken to forward for the plaintiff. The largest portion of their business consisted in the purchases made by the plaintiff for Mathews, and shipping it to him in his, plaintiff's, own vessels.

Mathews, dealing with the defendant was that of a seller of grain. It certainly seems to me very plain that under all the circumstances of this case, if either of the parties must lose by the default of Mathews, it should be the plaintiff, and not the defendant.

Mr. Justice Duer coincides in opinion that the factor act of 1830 covers this case. The report of the referee must be set aside. As it is not supposed that any new facts would be elicited by a new trial, and the plaintiff not desiring such, judgment may be entered at once for the defendant.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before his Honor, Judge Clerke.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ALLEGED LUNACY OF CORNELIUS J. VANDERBILT.

The writ heretofore issued being returnable this morning, Mr. Blankman said, that as he appeared as one of the counsel for the petitioner, and Mr. Vanderbilt being in Court with Dr. Brown, who had him in charge, he would call upon the relater to make a return to the writ.

Dr. Brown of the Asylum then said, that since the writ was served Mr. Vanderbilt had not been restrained, and he made a return to this effect.

Mr. Fletcher Park said, that inasmuch as the return omitted to state that he was not restrained of his liberty at the time of the service of the writ, the petitioner was entitled to an order for his discharge; that Mr. Vanderbilt was arrested on Sunday last by two police officers, under commitment for lunacy, regularly issued under the statute, and was taken to the Asylum, and received there as a lunatic, and up to the time of the service of this writ was not allowed to go at large; that Mr. Vanderbilt was perfectly sane, and it was so admitted by Dr. Brown, who had charge of the Asylum; but that so long as this commitment for lunacy existed, Mr. Vanderbilt was liable to be rearrested at any moment; and that a regular discharge should be granted by this Court to relieve him from this contingency.

Dr. Brown said that he had no desire to detain Mr. Vanderbilt as he was perfectly sane, and he had never known him to be otherwise.

Mr. Blankman said that Mr. Vanderbilt was arrested on Sunday last, at the residence of Mr. Currie, the petitioner; that on Sunday evening he (Mr. Blankman) received the following letter:

"SUNDAY, 4 P. M.

"MR. BLANKMAN—*Dear Sir:* I have this moment been arrested by two officers, on the charge of insanity, and am now on my way to the Asylum. Do what you can to release me at once from my present position, and have the matter legally investigated. I have no time to say more. Come and see me as soon as possible.

"Yours, &c., C. VANDERBILT."

That on Monday morning Mr. Currie came to his (Mr. Blankman's) office and requested him to make an effort to obtain the release of Mr. Vanderbilt, and accordingly he had drawn a petition, which he verified, and obtained this writ, and up to the time it was served Mr. Vanderbilt was in the asylum under this commitment.

The Court here held some conversation with Mr. Vanderbilt, and said that as no one claimed the right to detain him, he was free to go where he pleased, and he was therefore discharged.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Thursday.

Before Judge Betts.

Horace H. Day vs. *The N. E. Car Spring Company.*—The Jury were called in this case at the opening of Court this morning, but the panel was incomplete, one of them, Wm. B. Fuller, having died on Sunday last. The Judge said that he saw by the papers that the fact was so, but he supposed the Court ought to have more certain information on the point. One of the jurymen rose and said that he attended the funeral. The Judge then asked if the parties were willing to go on with the eleven jurymen. Mr. Richardson, for the plaintiff, said that the plaintiff was very desirous to have a verdict on the controversy between the parties at the present term, and would consent to go on with the eleven, or to empannel another juryman, that the immense labor and expense incurred in the trial might not have been in vain. Mr. O'Conor, for the defendants, said they would not consent to go on, and he did not know as they need give any reasons for declining. His Honor then addressed the Jury. He spoke of the length of time which the case had consumed, and said that he thought a week was amply sufficient to lay before the Jury all the necessary facts in the case; but that in this Court great latitude was allowed always, and especially where fraud was charged, as in this case, it was the right of both parties to go into all particulars which they desired to bring out. He then referred at some length to the course pursued by Mr. O'Conor in the commencement of his argument last Thursday, in addressing the Jury for an hour in reference to a point of law, decided by the Court during the trial, and impugning the course pursued by the Court during the trial, and the decision given by the Court on the point. He characterized that course as bad in itself, and as setting a bad example, and said that, in the course of his judicial experience of about 30 years, he had often had occasion to differ on questions of law with counsel of even as high standing as the counsel in this case, and in cases of yet greater importance than this: and he was a satisfaction to think that never before, in all that long course, had counsel seen fit to cast aspersions on the Court in consequence of any such difference of opinion.

The Judge's remarks were listened to with the greatest attention by a rather larger audience than has usually been attendant during the progress of this case.

The Jury empannelled were then discharged, and so ended the India Rubber case for the present.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Thursday.

Before Judge Beebe.

EMPANNELMENT OF THE GRAND JURY.

The Court resumed its sitting to-day at the usual hour, and the Clerk immediately proceeded to empannel the Grand Jury. Upon calling off the names, the following gentlemen answered to their names, and were sworn in the usual manner:

Phenemen H. Fidet, Foreman; Roderick C. Andrus, Elisha Bruner, Henry Bayliss, Harrison N. Badeau, Joshua H. Bates, Edward Fox, John T. B. Maxwell, Henry McCaulden, Jr., John Pendleton, Richard R. Throckmorton, Burtis Skidmore, James O. Arrowsmith, Andrew Anderson, Levi Apgar, Alfred P. Arnold, William Y. Clark, Robert Leonard, Benjamin H. Talmadge, and Monmouth H. Underhill.

To these men His Honor Judge Beebe delivered a very brief charge upon the points required by law, and concluded by impressing upon the minds of the Jury the necessity of dispatching their business as quick as possible.

SENTENCES.

Grand Larceny.—Joseph Holton was tried and convicted of having stolen two watches and two breastpins, valued at $100, from Surun King and Sons: sentenced to three years' confinement in the State Prison.

Attempt at Burglary.—Henry Berder was sentenced to two years and three months' confinement in the State Prison, on pleading guilty to an attempt to enter burglariously the premises of Nathaniel M. Terry.

Grand Larceny.—Ferdinand Vermir pleaded guilty to stealing $195 in gold coin from Desire Delvini, a French sailor, just returned from California, and was sentenced to three years' State Prison.

Assault and Battery.—Sophia Meye was convicted of assaulting a colored woman named Mary E. Parish, with a knife, and was sentenced to six months' confinement in the penitentiary.

Bigamy.—Susan A. Hubbard was tried for having married Henry W. Smith, on the 28th of April, 1853, while her first husband, whom she married on 1st of September, 1848, was still living. The Jury in this case, up to a late hour, could not agree as to a verdict.

The Court then adjourned for the day.

LONG-ISLAND.

BRUTAL OUTRAGE.—A well-known gang of rowdies, whose haunts are principally in the Eleventh Ward, Brooklyn, on Saturday morning made a serious and most unprovoked attack upon an unoffending citizen, at the corner of Myrtle-avenue and Raymond-street, knocking him down, kicking, and otherwise ill-using him. At this time Special Deputy-Sheriff Ketchum came to the rescue, when he was turned upon and severely beaten also. The assailants are known and will probably be arrested, but there is also a strong probability that they will escape justice as they have on former occasions, by the paying of a small fine.

☞ The Irishman who was shot in Willoughby-street, a fortnight since, when he made an attack upon a man wearing a white hat, is likely to recover from the injuries then received, but will lose one of his eyes.

NEW-JERSEY.

FIRE—HORSE BURNED.—At 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, a fire broke out in Jersey City, in some out-buildings in the rear of the tenement-building Nos. 17 and 19 Sussex-street. The Fire Department was soon on hand, and the fire was prevented from communicating with the dwellings. A stable in the rear of No 21 Sussex-street, which was adjoining the sheds, was destroyed, together with a horse and goat, belonging to Mr. KREUTZER, baker, of No. 21 Sussex-street. The tenement-building referred to is known as "Canary Castle." It is a four-story wooden building, about 40 feet front and 22 feet in depth, and contains a family in nearly every room, besides boarders. The occupants of the "Castle" number about 200 persons. Some of the women living in this building were washing in the sheds when the fire commenced. "Canary Castle" and the neighboring dwellings were nearly emptied of their household goods, which were thrown into the street in a confused heap, and it was "melancholy sport" to see the families in the street, "selecting their baggage."

THE DOG LAW.—Mayor MANNERS has issued his message giving notice that all dogs found running at large in Jersey City without a collar or a muzzle, between July 12th inst. and October 1, may be impounded or killed at one dollar per head.

RUTGERS' FEMALE INSTITUTE.—The Fifteenth Annual Commencement of Rutger's Female Institute, will take place on Friday afternoon at the Rutgers'-street Church. The institution is in a flourishing condition.

☞ The election for the Alderman of the First ward in Jersey City, in the place of Alderman JAMES, resigned, will be held on Tuesday next. No nomination has yet been made.

☞ A letter was delivered at the Jersey City Post-Office, July 4th inst., which was mailed in New-York on the 22d of June.

The United States and Canada.

From the London Morning Chronicle, June 21.

The malignant efforts which are perseveringly made by a portion of the American press to turn aside the citizens of the United States from their natural sympathies, and we might almost say from their natural duties, give peculiar value and importance to the treaty which has just been concluded between the Federal Government and the British Crown. This new international engagement, which will powerfully tend to cement the ties that unite the two countries, may be broadly described as involving the abandonment by Great Britain of the exclusive right of fishing on the coast of her North American provinces, in consideration of a nearly unfettered free trade between those provinces and the United States. The concession made to the Americans is granted in general terms, but the point practically yielded is, no doubt, the privilege of fishing on the shores of the Bay of Fundy. It will be remembered that there was long a diplomatic controversy on the question whether that bay was properly a cove or estuary, or whether it should be deemed, on the ground of its great extent, an arm or substantive portion of the sea. The former view, which was that taken by the English Government, would have given us exclusive sovereignty and jurisdiction over the entire bay—a right which would have been greatly narrowed if the opposite or American theory had been adopted. According to the stricter international maxims which prevailed until recently, it is by no means certain that the pretensions of the British Crown might not have been sustained in their full amplitude; but the difficulty was wisely compromised, and, under a special convention, the Americans were admitted to fish in the central waters of the bay, being only excluded from that space of three miles which the general rule of public law appropriates exclusively to the sovereigns of the shore. The present treaty has reference to the waters hitherto interdicted to the Americans. The Bay of Fundy is one of the most prolific fishing-grounds in the world, but the fish have, there as elsewhere, a tendency to crowd along the rocky projections of the coast; so that success is much more easily attained by the fisherman who casts his nets within the limits reserved to English subjects, than by those who are confined to the middle of the estuary. There is no question that the privilege now conceded to the Americans is one upon which they themselves set a high value, and the only point open to controversy is, whether it has been surrendered for an adequate consideration.

What do our North American Colonies gain by the treaty which Lord ELGIN has signed? It is a sufficient answer that, instead of being limited to the contracted provincial market, they have now the entire area of the Northeastern and Northwestern States of the Union to absorb their produce. Every town or city which dots on our maps the American side of the great lakes, or the American shore of the Atlantic, represents some new outlet opened to the lumber of New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the wheat of the Canadas, and the mineral ores of the incalculably rich country on the north of Lake Superior. There is, however, something more in the prospect than is disclosed on a general view. It is a fair question whether, with some slight addition to the energy which the British Colonies are now rapidly developing, they may not contrive to compete successfully with the Northwestern States for the gainful privilege of feeding the export trade of New-York. The point to which the greater part of the grain ultimately shipped for Europe is primarily directed is Buffalo, on Lake Erie, whence as is well known, a wonderful system of railway and water carriage conveys it to the mouth of the Hudson. Now there is no doubt that the wheat of the Canadas can be brought to Buffalo quite as easily as that of Ohio, and with infinitely less difficulty than the produce of Michigan and the far north-west. There is no comparison between the cost of transit westwards down the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario, and the expense of fetching heavy cargoes to the east from the distant stores of Lakes Huron and Michigan. All the natural advantages are on the side of our colonial fellow-subjects, and if they are beaten out of the field, it must be by some extraordinary stretch of American vigor and activity. No such result need, however, be anticipated. The astonishing development of the material resources of Upper Canada proves that good and free government is producing its usual effects on the *morale* of the Canadians, and infusing into them an energy which is only distinguished from that of their Republican neighbors in being less extravagant and better sustained. At the present moment, too, when the start has to be made, circumstances are unusually favorable to colonial enterprise. A miserable quarrel about a break of gauge, which local jealousies have almost raised to the dignity of a political question, is depriving the railway communication between New-York and Ohio of the greater part of its efficiency; and it really seems as if the local exclusiveness which Lord ELGIN's treaty so emphatically repudiates, was being practised by the Americans in the very way which will place the New-York market most completely at the mercy of the Canadians.

STOCK SALES AND MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 6.

$1,000	Erie Con. Bds. '71	79	205	Erie Railroad	s3 63
4,000	Erie Bonds of '83	87	42	do	60
17,000	Cen. R. R. Bonds	74	100	do	b25 61
10	Crystal Palace	s 5	125	do	61
600	Gold Hill Mine	c 3½	250	do	b60 61½
3,000	do	c 7½	250	do	62
1,500	do	7½	250	do	s3 63
5,000	N. Y. Cen R. R Bds.	82½	100	do	s30 60
10	Continental Bank	98	100	do	61
40	do	b3 98	70	do	b30 61½
20	Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	109	50	do	b25 61½
100	Canton Co.	b60 24	200	do	62
200	do	s3 24	200	do	62½
500	New-Jersey Zinc Co.	54	100	do	c 60½
950	Nicaragua Transit Co.	6½	119	Harlem Railroad	42
10	Crystal Palace	5	25	do	41
600	Gold Hill Mine	c 3½	125	do	40
41	Clev. & Toledo R. R.	83½	200	Reading Railroad	b30 76
350	Cumberland Coal Co.	c 36	140	do	s3 75½
100	do	b30 36½	100	do	s3 75½
200	do	s3o 36½	400	do	c 75½
250	do	36½	300	do	s30 75½
200	do	c 36½	300	do	s3 75½
500	do	36	300	do	b60 75½
150	do	s3 36	200	do	s30 75½
50	do	s5 36	100	do	s3 75½
25	do	c 36½	100	do	s60 75½
5	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	89	100	do	s3 75½
30	do	89½	25	Hudson R. Railroad	68
100	do	3d 90	100	do	b60 61
5	do	90½	100	Mich. Cen R. R.	b60 92½
5	Rome Watert'wn R. R.	91	124	do	s3 91½
60	North. Indiana R. R.	98	200	Mich. South. R. R.	s3 94½
100	do	b60 99½			

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	Ill Cen. R. R. Bs.	74½	100	Erie Railroad	59
250	Canton Company	23½	10	do	59½
250	Cum. Coal Co.	35	50	do	b15 58
100	do	b3 34½	50	do	b30 59
300	do	s3 34½	50	do	b3 58½
100	Nicar. Transit Co.	b3 26	500	do	58
100	Berdan's Gold Mach.	4½	100	do	b60 59
100	Reading Railroad	74½	100	do	s3 58½
300	do	s10 74½	200	Harlem Railroad	38
400	do	s3 74½	50	do	37
400	do	s3 74½	125	New-York C. R. R.	98½
100	do	twk 74½	100	Nor. & Wor. R. R.	53

Markets.—*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

THURSDAY, July 6—6 P. M.

ASHES—Sell slowly at $5 50 for Pearls, and $5 81½ for Pots, ₩ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is less abundant, and held with increased firmness; but we understand that buyers dislike paying any advance. Hence, the current sales are light and at-unse tled prices. We, therefore, omit the old official quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands, under the influence of increased supplies, and the unfavorable European accounts, have deteriorated 25c.@37½c

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT GREENPOINT, TOWN OF BUSHWICK LONG ISLAND, AT AUCTION, COMPRISING FIFTY LOTS, WITH A MODERN-BUILT TWO STORY AND ATTIC HOUSE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, July 11, 1854, at 12½ o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, fifty lots of land, being part of the property formerly belonging to John Meserole, deceased, situated on Union, Nassau, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th-sts., and on Bushwick Creek, at Greenpoint, town of Bushwick, Long Island—together with a well built and conveniently arranged two story and attic frame house, having a three-story ell attached, partly filled in with brick. The house is about 40 by 45 feet, finished with marble mantels, &c., and is in every respect suitable for a respectable family. The proximity of this property to the Greenpoint and 10th-st. Ferry, together with the many and great improvements now in progress around it, renders it very desirable as an investment, with a certain prospect of a very rapid increase in value. It will be sold in one parcel. Sixty per cent. of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage of the premises for two years, at 7 per cent. interest. For further particulars apply to the Auctioneers, No. 2 Pine-st., or of D. U. SHREVE, on the premises.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

AT "WAVERLEY" ON THE HIGHTS.—Only one mile directly back of Hoboken Ferry.—ONE HUNDRED BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOTS AT AUCTION. A. J. BLEECKER will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, July 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, one hundred building lots, beautifully situated on the Hights, only one mile directly back of Hoboken ferry. This place is to the West side of the City what Brooklyn Hights is to the East side, possessing same advantages and conveniences, commanding a splendid view of the City, the Bay, the Narrows, and the surrounding country for many miles. To those desirous of obtaining a pleasant location for a residence, or wishing to make an investment, this property offers advantages which cannot be excelled; in short, it may be said to be City Property, combining beauty of location with convenience and close proximity to the City, the time required to reach it from the City Hall being the same as in going to 23d-st. Terms easy. Title indisputable. For maps and particulars apply to A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer.

CLOSING SALE AT FORT HAMILTON OF CHOICE AND SPACIOUS VILLA SITES, ON FRIDAY, July 7, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the ground.—J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer.—These beautiful lots consist of the balance of those remaining unsold, and embrace some of the most sightly and commanding situations at Fort Hamilton. The lots are large, consisting from three to eighteen fifty lots, many of which are most beautifully shaded with forest trees, and have an extensive view of ocean, bay and country; a scene unsurpassed in the world. The sale will be positive to close a copartnership. The Railroad leading from the Brooklyn ferries will be extended to Fort Hamilton the present year, thus rendering this property most accessible by land as well as by water. The steamboat *Norwalk* leaves Pier No. 3 at 10 A. M., and 1 o'clock P. M. Passage tickets gratis. Terms easy. Title unquestionable. For maps, free passage tickets, &c., apply to J. W. BARKER, J. SANDERS, J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer, No. 3 Nassau-st., near Wall-st.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

VANDEWATER & TURNER will sell, on SATURDAY, July 8, at 10½ o'clock, at their Salesroom, Nos. 30 Pine-st. and 56 Cedar-st., a large assortment of Household Furniture—consisting in part of mahogany, rosewood and black walnut parlor sofas, chairs, rockers, marble and plain top mahogany tables, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, mattresses, paillasses, &c. Also, rosewood suites in plush and brocatelle, book-cases, mahogany sofas, tête-à-têtes, chiffoniers, sewing-chairs, rosewood and mahogany marble-top centre, side and pier-tables, loo tables, étagers with marble tops, mahogany and rosewood bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, curled hair mattresses, straw paillasses &c. The above goods will be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder. Also, a lot of long breed canaries. Catalogues morning of sale.

CHARLES L. TUCKER, Auctioneer.

MAHOGANY AND IRON FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO (6⅔ octave;) BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETS; gilt frame mirrors and oil paintings, black walnut and other bedsteads, best curled horse-hair mattresses, silver and China tea and dinner sets, ivory-handled cutlery, glassware, together with a small consignment of Canton crape shawls, black silk visites, &c. BILLINGS & TUCKER will sell the above goods THIS DAY (Friday,) July 7, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 43 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. Sale for cash, and without reserve. Piano at 12 o'clock.

A. M MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, BROTHER & CO.—Sixtieth New-York Trade Sale, to be commenced on TUESDAY, Aug. first 15, 1854, Books and Stationery simultaneously. B. B. & CO. announce the Fall trade sale of Books, Papers, Stationery, Stereotype Plates, &c., for the above date, (which it will be observed, is earlier than he etofore), and solicit consignments therefor. To insure an early distribution of the catalogue, it is important that particulars for the printing should be furnished not later than the 10th of June, at which date it will go to press.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the foot of 51st-st., East River.—Household furniture.—Piano-forte, three-ply and ingrain carpets, bookcase, sofas, chairs, tables, bedsteads, bedding, kitchen furniture, &c., being the usual variety found in a neat two story house, well worthy of attention. Depositsrequired, and goods to be removed immediately.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

VANDEWATER & TURNER—Will sell THIS DAY at 10½ o'clock, at the Salesroom 30 Pine-st. and 56 Cedar-st., Summer clothing—a large assortment of light Summer clothing, consisting of French and English dress d'ete, cashmere, alpaca, Madras grass cloth, linen and duck coats, linen, drilling and fancy Summer cloth pants, white, buff, colored and fancy Marseilles and figured silk vests. Also, vest patterns.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GOLD VEST CHAINS.—GOLD CURB VEST CHAINS.....$9 to $45
GOLD WOVE VEST CHAINS.....10 to 28
GOLD ADELAIDE VEST CHAINS.....13 to 35
GOLD JENNY LIND VEST CHAINS.....13 to 45
GOLD CHASED AND PLAIN VEST CHAINS.....15 to 35
GOLD HEXAGON VEST CHAINS.....17 to 42
GOLD MARAZA VEST CHAINS.....10 to 30
GOLD SQUARE VEST CHAINS.....11 to 45
GOLD ENGRAVED VEST CHAINS.....16 to 36
GOLD CHASED VEST CHAINS.....24 to 56
GOLD FROSTED VEST CHAINS.....27 to 70
And all other styles, for sale less than the usual prices, by G. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., near Broadway, second floor.

GOLD SLEEVE BUTTONS—Of all styles for Gentlemen, for sale very low, viz:

GOLD AND CHASED	pair	$2 50 to $12 00
GOLD AND ENGRAVED	pair	3 00 to 9 00
GOLD AND SCROLL	pair	4 50 to 8 00
GOLD AND ENAMEL	pair	4 00 to 10 00
GOLD AND GARNET	pair	6 50 to 9 50
GOLD AND MOURNING	pair	6 50 to 10 00
GOLD AND AGATE	pair	3 00 to 4 50
GOLD AND CORNELIAN	pair	3 00 to 5 00

GEO. C. ALLEN, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor.

GOLD WATCHES, DIAMOND PINS, BROOCHES, &c.—Together with a rich assortment of Silver and Plateware.

GOLD WATCHES, from.....$20 to $300
SILVER WATCHES, from.....12 0 to 500
PLATED TEA SETS, (double plated) from.....12 to 60
All our goods are warranted to be as represented; should they prove otherwise the money will be refunded. Silver equal to Coin.
SQUIRE, LANDER & CO., No. 97 Fulton-st.

WATER COOLERS AND ICE.

KEEP COOL.—WATER COOLER! WATER COOLERS!!—A large assortment of the above article manufactured and kept constantly on hand in lots to suit purchasers. A liberal discount made to wholesale dealers. The above is superior to many others in style and workmanship. Dealers would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. For sale at Nos. 272 and 274 Pearl-st., by BENHAM, WHITNEY & CO.

ICE, ICE, ICE.—The Knickerbocker Ice Company have taken the old established depôt, No. 3 Furman-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton Ferry; formerly occupied by the Crystal Lake Ice Co. All orders left at the office No. 3 Furman-st., or No. 190 Fulton-st., Nos. 388 and No. 388 West-st., corner Christopher, New-York, will be promptly attended to. JOHN D. ASEOUGH & CO.

COOLERS, COOLERS, WATER COOLERS.—Just what everybody wants, and proved to be the best article made; being particularly adapted for use in offices, stores, vessels, and private houses, &c. Made in different sizes and variety of finish at No. 258 Pearl-st., next to United States Hotel

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Seventh Edition—345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 129 Nassau-st., and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LE MONT, Physician and Surgeon, No 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all these diseases from 11 A M till 3 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening. Sundays excepted Address Box No. 844 N. Y. Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT to the afflicted. *Courier, Day Book, State Gazette, National Democrat, Day Book* and New-Brunswick *Times*.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the most timid can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in a good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DR. COBBETT, No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one speciality of the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures His method of treatment is the same as that practised by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

DR. PERRY, graduate of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, late of the Hospitals St. George and Bartholomew, last five years, No. 116 West Broadway, opposite White-st., where he may be consulted confidentially from 9 to 1, and from 6 to 9 daily. His work, the "Silent Friend, on Diseases of the Generative Organs and Organic Weakness," gratis. Charges low (private rooms); the utmost secrecy observed.

ST. VITUS' DANCE.—Those having this complaint can be cured, and by a harmless operation. A cure is warranted in every case operated upon No pay will be demanded until the patient has entirely recovered. W. J. M. FISH, No 272 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, up stairs.

G. MACK, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON—Can be consulted in his speciality, No. 60 White-st., 4 doors west of Broadway, from 9 to 1 and 6 to 9. Dr. MACK'S remedies for the relief of female derangement. Sold by him only. Remedies $5. Patients visited. See his diploma

S. KNEELAND, Jr., M. D., Late Demonstrator of Anatomy in Harvard University, pays exclusive attention to Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, at No. 4 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

1854.—NEW FORWARDING ARRANGEMENT—BY THE AMERICAN "LAKE SHORE LINE."—With speed, safety, and saving of insurance—avoiding carriage across the Susquehanna Bridge," and ferry at Detroit. The American "Lake Shore Railroads," having largely increased their freight cars and motive power, are prepared to forward without any delay, freight in any quantity, to all Western and Southwestern ports, at very low rates Mark "Lake Shore Line," and send to Hudson River Railroad, New-York and Erie Railroad, Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, Harlem Railroad, or People's Line Steamboats

P. H. Knight, of Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, mark "Lake Shore Line, *via* Buffalo and New-York City Railroad" For information, price, and bills of lading, apply to TIMOTHY C. DWIGHT, Agent, No. 193 Broadway, Grant Dey-st., or to L. DUNTON Ticket Agent.

$100 REWARD.—TO THE MANUFACTURERS OF BANK-NOTE PAPER.—The Executive Committee of the Association of Banks for the Supression of Counterfeiting, hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the best specimen, in the opinion of the Committee, of Bank-Note Paper, of not less than five hundred sheets, which may be submitted to them on or before the 1st day of January next. All paper submitted, except that selected by the Committee, to be returned to the persons submitting the same. J. M. GORDON, Sec'y. BOSTON, March 31, 1854.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST falling due in this City on the FIRST DAY OF JULY NEXT, on the following-named Securities, will be paid on and after that day at the office of the undersigned on presentation of the proper coupons, viz:

BONDS OF THE STATE OF INDIANA, for Banking purposes, issued in 1854, being the $1,760,000 Loan 5 per cent.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURG, (Penn.,) issued to the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 6 per cents.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURG, (Penn.,) issued to the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company, 6 per cents.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF ALLEGHENY, (Penn.,) issued to the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 6 per cents

BONDS OF THE CITY OF CHILLICOTE, (Ohio,) issued to the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, 7 per cents.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF MARIETTA, (Ohio,) issued to the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, 7 per cents

BONDS OF THE CITY OF COVINGTON, (Kentucky,) issued to the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company, 6 per cents

BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-ALBANY, (Indiana,) issued to the New-Albany and Salem Railroad Company, 7 per cents

BONDS OF THE CITY OF WHEELING, (Va.) issued the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company. 6 per cents.

BONDS OF THE TOWN OF HARMER, (Ohio,) issued to the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company. 7 per cents.

BONDS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY, (Ohio,) issued to the Columbus and Xenia Railroad Company, 7 per cents.

BONDS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY, (Ohio,) issued to the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, 7 per cents.

BONDS OF GREENE COUNTY, (Ohio,) issued to the Columbus and Xenia Railroad Company 7 per cents.

BONDS OF STARK COUNTY, (Ohio,) issued to the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 6 per cents.

BONDS OF RICHLAND COUNTY, (Ohio,) issued to the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 6 per cents

BONDS OF THE COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, (Penn.)—Special Loan of $75,000, 6 per cents

BONDS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, (Penn.,) issued to the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company, 6 per cents.

BONDS COUNTY (Ohio) Bonds, issued to the Marrietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, 7 per cents

ATHENS COUNTY (Ohio) Bonds issued to the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, 7 per cents

WASHINGTON COUNTY (Ohio) Bonds, issued to the Marrietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, 7 per cents

BONDS OF VAN WERT COUNTY, (Ohio,) issued to the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company, 7 per cents.

BONDS OF ALLEN COUNTY, (Indiana,) issued to the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company, 7 per cents.

BONDS OF CRAWFORD COUNTY, (Ohio,) issued to the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company, 6 per cents.

OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY'S Mortgage Bonds 7 per cents

BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY'S REAL ESTATE, special mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents

INDIANAPOLIS AND BELLEFONTAINE RAILROAD COMPANY'S Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY'S Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents.

DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD COMPANY'S Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents.

PERU AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD COMPANY'S Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents.

FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY'S Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents

INDIANA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S Income Bonds, 10 per cents.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 62 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1854.—An extra dividend of ten per cent on the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid on the first day of July next. The capital stock will be increased fifty per cent., or one million dollars, payable one-half, or fifty dollars per share on the first day of July next, and the other half on the sixth day of November next. The new stock will be distributed to the old stockholders in the ratio of one share of new stock to every two shares of old stock, according to the stock ledger on the morning of the 25th instant. The rights to fractional parts of shares may be transferred and combined so as to obtain full shares Any stockholder may at any time after the 30th instant, pay in his new shares in full, and be entitled to rebate at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, on the moiety, to the 6th November. The latter half of the increased Stock will not be entitled to any portion of the semi-annual dividend in November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th instant to the 1st July inclusive.

C. A. MIGGS, Cashier.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of three and a-half per cent on the Capital stock of the said Company, payable on and after the 22d of July next.

The transfer books will be closed after 3 o'clock this day, until the 22d July inclusive.

The interest on the Bonds of this Company falling due on the 1st July, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 78 Broadway, upon presentation of the Coupons, on and after that date. By order of the Board.

FRANCIS SPIES, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK June 27, 1854.

FINAL DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of the late PHENIX BANK, whose charter expired on the first day of January, 1854, hereby give notice that they will pay the final dividend of seven (7) per cent. to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after SATURDAY, the 1st of July, 1854. Said dividend being in full and final settlement of all claims and demands against the late Phenix Bank, and against the undersigned Trustees thereof.

(Signed) THOMAS TILESTON,
HENRY CHAUNCEY,
JOSHUA J. HENRY,
Trustees of the late Phenix Bank.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, No 51 Chambers-st.—The trustees of this Institution have directed that interest be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, for six months, ending 30th ult, as follows: On all sums of $500 and under, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum; and on all sums of over $500 at the rate or five per cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, the 17th instant. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

JOSEPH STUART, President.

PETER CREBAR, Accountant.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1854.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, June 30, 1854.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the third day of July next, preparatory to the dividend to be paid on the first day of August next, and will remain closed till the second day of August next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the HANOVER BANK have THIS DAY declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent. on the Capital Stock, for the six months ending 1st inst. which will be paid to the Stockholders on THURSDAY, the 6th day of July ensuing. By order of the Board. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after July 6. The Transfer Books will be closed to that date inclusive.

DANIEL V. H BERTHOLF, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the ISLAND CITY BANK have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Four per cent., on the Capital Stock, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 10th proximo. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th July, inclusive.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1854.

EAST RIVER BANK, JUNE 30, 1854.—The President and Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of three and half per cent., on the capital stock, payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 11th July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th July.

WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—ALBANY, July 1, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this bank, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 15th inst. Stockholders registered on the New-York books, will receive their dividend at the Merchants' Exchange Bank. By order of the Board,

H. G. GILBERT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 184 Broadway, corner of Johnst.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of five per cent. for the last six months, payable at the office of the Company on and after the 5th inst.—NEW-YORK, July 1, 1854. JOHN BAKER, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No 6 Broad st.—NEW-YORK, July 1, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been this day declared, payable on demand.

H. O. GLOVER, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—No. 18 William-st.—NEW-YORK, June 26, 1854.—Interest on the Bonds of this Company due on the 1st of July, will be paid on and after that date on presentation of the Coupons at this office.

JAMES K. ALEXANDER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1854.—A dividend of 3½ per cent. has been declared by the Trustees of this Company, payable to stockholders registered at this office on the 19th inst. C. W. RICKWELL, Cashier.

MARKET BANK—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of Four per cent. has THIS DAY been declared for the current six months, payable on and after the 10th day of July. The transfer book will be closed from the 30th of June to 10th proximo. By order of the Board of Directors.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—HANOVER INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of six per cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 1 Hanover-square By order of the Board. A. M. MCKEE, Secretary.

CENTRAL BANK DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Three-and-One-Half per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after the 15th instant. WALTER OAKLEY, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1854.

THE INTEREST due March 1, on ALBANY AND NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY BONDS, will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY having greatly enlarged their works and improved the quality of their product, are prepared to execute orders for their superior Paints. Their White Zinc, which is sold dry or ground in oil, is warranted pure and unsurpassed for body and uniform whiteness. A method of preparation has recently been discovered which enables the Company to warrant their Paints to keep fresh and sweet for any reasonable time. In this respect their Paints will be superior to any other in the market. Their Brown Zinc Paint which is sold at a low price, and can only be made from the zinc ores from New-Jersey, is now well known for its protective qualities when applied to iron or other metallic surfaces. Their Stone Color Paint possesses all the properties of the Brown, and is of an agreeable color for painting cottages, depôts, out buildings, bridges, &c. Dealers supplied on liberal terms, by MANNING & SQUIER, Agents New-Jersey Zinc Company, removed from No. 65 Dey-st. to 165 Washington-st., New-York.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and its most successful competition with the best of foreign production, with confidence, depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 82 Water-st.

CUMBERLAND COAL.—The New Creek Company is now receiving at Baltimore, a regular supply of Cumberland Coal, from their mines in Hampshire County, which they offer for sale at the lowest market prices. This coal is believed to be equal in quality to any coal mined in the Cumberland region. For steam purposes it has no superior. The estimation in which it is held by Engineers in the U. S. Navy, and for the use of locomotives, can be shown at the office of the Company, No 35 Wall-st., New-York where orders will be punctually attended to.

TEAS, FAMILY GROCERIES, WINES, BRANDIES, ALES, PORTER, &c., &c., of the best qualities known to the market.—WM. H. UNDERHILL respectfully solicits the patronage of families and dealers, and assures them that every article will be found as represented, and sold at the lowest possible profit. Claret Wines, $2 25, $3 50, $3 50, &c., per dozen, subject to a deduction of 50 cents per dozen for empty bottles. All orders packed for the country delivered with dispatch. No. 439 Broome-street, corner of Crosby.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 74 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	J. P. G Foster,	J. M. Waterbury,
D. B. Fearing,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,
A. C. Dowling,	M. W. Hamilton,	Samuel V. Hoffman
Gazaway B. Lamar,	Denning Duer,	John J. Astor, jr.
George W. Riggs,	John Stuart, jr.,	Fred. A. Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Jos. Gaillard, jr.,	James C. Bell,
Chas. H. Russell,	Ed. C. Center,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Dakes,	Fred. G. Foster.
Peleg Hall.	Robert S Hone,	

ROBERT B. MINTURN, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY CHARTERED IN 1834.—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS:		
William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martin,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John R. Briggs,	Charles A. Jarvis,
John A. Keanedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
William Bell,	N. B. Freeman,	Chas. T. Cromwell,
P. H Williams,	Solomon Banta,	John T Brace,
H. Quackenbosa,	Andre Fromont,	Samuel F. Whitney
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CASH CAPITAL $300,000—Office, No. 108 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.—This Company is now prepared to insure buildings, merchandise, personal property, and ships in port and their cargoes, against loss or damage by fire:

DIRECTORS.		
James L. Graham,	Daniel Parish,	Evan R. Bebb,
E. Whitehouse,	G. A. Conover,	G. L. Beeckman,
J. B. Varnum,	Martin Bates, Jr.,	Joseph M Strong,
Leonard Appleby,	Isaac E. Taylor,	Lorrian Freeman,
F. H. Wolcott,	W. Delano, Jr.,	Edward Macomber,
Wm. K Strong,	Henry V Butler.	John La Farge,
Moses Taylor,	B. R McIlvaine,	Chas. E Appleby,
Jas. O. Sheldon,	Henry Dwight, Jr.,	Jeremiah Wilbur.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Offices, No. 22 William and 173 Canal-sts.

DIRECTORS.		
Jeremiah Terbell,	Jas. S. Brouwer,	Chas. T. Pierson,
Freem'n Campbell,	Wm. M. Foster,	Wm. M. Wilson,
John W. Lewis,	Jotham C. Meeker,	Abraham Leggett,
Jno. P. Yeworton,	Lyman Chapin,	Matthias Clark,
Henry S. Terbell,	Solomon Banta,	Thos. Williams,
David Crane,	Charles Lane,	Edw'd P. Clark,
Richard Varick,	George Warner,	Mortimer Brown,
Wm D Washburn,	Christo. Gwyer,	Wm. Moir,
Cor Stephens,	Wm. J. Buck,	P. J Bonesteel,
Simon Shindler,	Jno. Moneypenny,	Alfred Barmore,
Gayl'd B. Hubbell,	Geo. D. Cragin,	C. H. McIntire.
Gid'n De Angelis,	Edw'd D. Nelson.	

RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL. Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.		
George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Char'sevoyne,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. Tailer,	Ralph Sturges,	Wm. C. White,
Jos W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Irad Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated April, 1837.—Offices Nos. 67 Wall-st., and 58 Bowery—Continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

D. BURTNETT, President.
J. M. MCLEAN, Secretary.

NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of 6 per cent. for six months, payable on the 1st day of July next at the office, No. 7 Wall-st. W. H DUSENBERRY, Secretary. JUNE 26. 1854.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 5 Tryon-row, cor. Chatham-st.—Insures on the most favorable terms against loss and damage by fire on dwellings, stores, merchandise, &c. JOHN BRUCE, Pres.

BANK NOTICES.

NOTICE.—BROADWAY SAVINGS' INSTITUTION, Broadway Bank Building, No. 237, corner of Park-place. Deposits made in this institution on or before the 10th of July, will be allowed interest thereon from the 1st inst. at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on sums not exceeding $500, and 5 per cent on all sums over that amount.

FRANCIS P SCHOALS, President.

FRANCIS A. PALMER, First Vice-President and Treasurer.
CORNELIUS L. EVERITT, Second Vice-President.
M. HOPPER MOTT, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.
Bank open on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M. Deposits will also be received daily from 10 to 3 o'clock.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest from as if made on or before the 1st day of July. The Bank has hitherto paid interest to depositors at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and expects to continue that rate without distinction as to amounts Open daily, (Sundays and Holidays excepted,) from 3 to 7 o'clock, P. M. in the Savings Bank Building, on the northwest corner of South 3d and 4th sts. WILLIAM WALL, President.

GEORGE RICARD, } Vice-Presidents.
NATHANIEL BRIGGS, }
ISAAC HENDERSON, Secretary.

BANK NOTICE.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY April 5, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the NEW-YORK BANK OF SARATOGA COUNTY, Hadley, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.

ap7,'54-law2yF D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 9, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the AMERIA BANK, at Amenia, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.

s16 '53-1aw2yF D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 9, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the FREEMEN'S BANK, of Washington County, at Hebron, Washington County, (individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

s16 '53-1aw2yF

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Nov. 30, 1852.—Notice is hereby given; pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes of the PRATTSVILLE BANK, at Prattsville, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes of the above Bank will be given up to said Bank. DANIEL B. ST JOHN,

d2 '52-1aw2yF Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, July 1, 1854.—The BANK OF SING SING has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the ATLANTIC BANK, in the same City, as such agent agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

D. B. ST. SOHN, Superintendent.

**BANK DEPARTMENT

New-York Daily Times.

WALKER DIVORCE CASE.

Letters Introduced.

LETTERS OF MR. WALKER TO MRS. WALKER.

[No. 35.] NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1850.

MY DEAR KATE: I wrote you last night, or rather yesterday, and being called on, terminated rather abruptly. Well, as I wrote you that I had engaged a girl, I conclude that you will come to the conclusion that we will go back to Brunswick. I think you will like her. Also, as I explained in relation to Schenck, it will appear that we are not to lose him. I shall tell Schenck of your fears. He is settled in relation to Mary, and as none of us have heard any tidings from her since she left, we have nothing to conclude on other than that she is engaged to Draper. George Vroom, however, says he will find out about her, as a cousin of his is an acquaintance. Also, his uncle married a sister of Mrs. Schenck. It is the desire of Schenck's friends, in Troy, that he should marry the young lady up there. So it was before he knew Mary, and a correspondence was commenced between them. He showed me the letters, of rather abstracts. Seems she don't write as well as she talks, but she is good-looking—better than Mary, to judge by the daguerreotype. But as he did not talk up as it was expected, and it was hinted by her that her father did not like the idea of a correspondence, in which also, after sundry checkings and coughings, told him, when he, on his return, sent back her letters—which brought another from her, in which she hoped that the acquaintance would not thus suddenly terminate! But it did, and now they wish to have it renewed. He is disposed to do so, yet he had not time, and I agreed to go up with him and pass a Sunday and Monday, but as yet we have not, having deferred it from time to time. Now, I do really wish that Caroline would come on with you, though do not wish to undertake to match-making, yet I would be no better pleased than to see them pleased with each other. So much for that. Van Dyke, as I believe I wrote you, goes to Washington in the course of 10 days. He has lost a child since his return from the East; I sent you yesterday the last letter I received from Wildes Thompson; he spoke of sending one from Dixey; it did not come. Wish you would write me a receipt of that, and what is said or done in relation to it. I would not have sent it, but I want to use the money, and it is so near due that I presume no difficulty will be had to realize on it. I am keeping up good spirits, and I shall come out right and bright if you continue for a short time longer not to faint or be weaned in well doing—then—why, there will be an end of it. I believe I have done nothing the last two months but continue to write letters, and I have written so quick and rapidly that I have nearly lost my hand. However, if you can read, all well. Your mother is really good and kind, and ever. I hope we shall have an opportunity to repay her—at least, I will try. I am so glad that the children continue to be so good; dear little creatures! I do so long to see you all. I stopped on to-night to hear Anna Bishop. To-day is rather cool, and until now I have seen no cold weather that I cared for; certainly it has been delightful for the season; but, as you having snow, I presume it is almost anything but pleasant to you. You ask about Lib Harwood. Have not seen or heard from her. She, of course, is with Amos Davis and his new bride, as they are together, I believe, with the mother-in law, Mrs. Brooks; Mrs. Amos Davis is Holland's wife; divorced last Spring, formerly Miss Otsey, of Portland. It was quite a move for Davis. Did not the folks talk about it in Brunswick, or don't they know it? You ask about Sam. Davis and his losses. I see him occasionally, but have not heard of his losses. He always looks to me as though he had something in his mind. J. R. McLellan was here last week, and called to see me twice—left his card, though I did not see him, happening to be out when he called. Have not seen anybody from Bath of late—indeed, I rarely see any one from the East, unless I meet them in Wall-street or Broadway. You speak of going to Brooklyn to live. Why, I had rather live in the City, and still rather in Brunswick. Hadn't you, if it would suit you? and from choice I decidedly give it the preference, yet will be governed by you. Norris and family have gone South; Stell would not take them. Old Hamilton is still at Brunswick; boards at Mrs. Smith's. You ask about Custer!—He looks as though he had been dragged through seven cities, and was thinking he had better go home to take care of his babies. I rarely see him, and give myself no trouble, as the last I heard of his prospects was, that he was on a commission for what he sold in a second-rate hardware house, and the balance of the time stopped at the United States Hotel. Don't think he will ever set the river on fire! Well, this is a well-filled sheet—be pleased to give a like effusion; or, rather, as much—it's always better, for you write an interesting letter. Love to the children and all.

As ever, affectionately yours, WILDES.

[No. 45.] MONDAY MORNING.

DEAR KATE: For the first time in two weeks have I had anything like rest, but after writing you last evening I felt more composed, because I thought you would exercise your own judgment, and feared nothing then in the result. I then went to bed and dreamed of everything, of the children and you, and thought I saw you again stand up nobly in defence of your own feelings as I have seen you once before to your father and once to me. I wonder if you recollect the latter; how I admired your spirit, and loved you for it as I did in everything that you did yourself; but enough of that. I am too confident, perhaps, in others, or have been, but not you—never. Never did I feel so, and let come what will come, I am determined (as, I think, I never have,) I will not, to forfeit your respect, by any word, act, or deed. No, Kate, nor will I annoy you, or thrust myself in your presence, but I cannot help loving you, and shall not try, and I shall ever wish to be privileged to see the children. I mean not to talk of my rights, but to have the consciousness that you will like to have me see them often. Oh, Kate, it is hard to think what others have tried to effect, which will only make us both miserable and oblige us to appear as neither can feel, and, if we had an opportunity, would, as we have done often before, part to each other the purest feelings of our hearts; but as it is—and it all lies with you, and you alone—I remember your father, when he had trouble with Maxwell, said that was hard for him, it was cruel, and you pitied him. How much more then must you feel for me, this heavy blow aimed at me to strip me of all that is left and that is dear, and to make you and the children miserable. We could be happy in New-York, or I would go anywhere with you, and who doubts that I would be one among men wherever I was located? No one. You know it. I feel it, that I am not to be kept down; and I know, Kate, full well, that I have the sympathy of your father. I know that he has been talked into this, for he is not deceitful, and when I saw him last he talked to me as I would have had you, kindly, honestly, and manifested good feeling; but he has had his ears, as you have yours, poisoned with slander of me. But it's no use, I will outlive them, and they will recoil on others. I am determined not to submit to it. I will not fight for victory but to show the world that it was not my fault so much as my misfortune in not having money. Am I not right, Kate? and in your own heart think—and if you will not, tell me so; think kindly of me, and never, never believe anything of speech or acts that I may be said to make in reference to you or the family, at any time hereafter, that is at all unkind. I could not say anything if I would, but would say that I could not be careful and doing to forfeit your love, and only follow the instructions of counsel, if I am so unfortunate as to be obliged to have any. I feel that you are so surrounded, and so dependent that you will be obliged to do as they desire. But God knows I hope not, and if you do not act healthy you will not, for I will soon be free, and then be able to vindicate myself. This is what they are afraid of. James and our counsel, Messrs. Martin, Strong & Smith, I know them, and they have, as I told him, a watch-guard-chain of yours, which I endeavored to put for you, that, as I suppose, now as they are in consultation on this matter I presume it is kept to give you the me elves. Well, did not think that when I was in their office, but you knew it. I also told James about some pictures that Stanwood has of yours. I will send to you a line, Stanwood's letters respecting them. And now I have written you, the next thing is to get it to you. I know not how to do so. That you are willing and glad to hear from me, I have no doubt, and that I am living only in hope of hearing something from you to sustain me in this wretchedness in you cannot doubt, and with how much truth can I say, "My heart that once throbbed high with pride and joy, now beats faint and weary with unequal strife. But I hope on—in hope you must ever do suffer wrong—in hope the plot man sows in the seed. Thus hope helps thousands in their need; then faint not among the rest, whatever chance hope 'thou the best." But, Kate, my hope has been cut off in this. I had courage (and call it weakness if you will, or all the world will) this unmans me, yet if I could hear from you, if again you'd speak more firmly to the firmness of despair, (of my affections) that you knew it then would stop this there. Am I right, Kate? Think of it calmly, dispassionately. Think of our ages, the marriage of life. Think of the end of our being, and decide yourself upon your happiness or living misery, by following other people's advice, tell them what I learned long since, that with other people and their affairs I've nothing—for me mind mine, and they mind theirs; it's best, and now, my dear Kate, adieu—I must get ready to go down to Court, as my case comes up again to-day, when they will ask for another postponement. They will get it, of course, for ten days more; it's all they can do—get postponements. But I must come out under the law, and they all know it. So, considering the time that has elapsed, and I do most from minutes and memory, I write down the questions and answers with them, and all are that of it, so far—I make on Crooker's side, who are not backward in saying so. I tell you this because I know you will be glad to hear of it; but now I must close, and with my best and enduring love and affection for you, my dear wife, under all and every circumstance, and with the same to the children, I remain your sincere and devoted husband, that can feel or know no change from his early to his present affection for her to whom he gave his whole heart, and who must retain it. WILDES, &c.

Again I must add that now and forever I mean that you shall never, Kate, have it to tell to the children, that I did not do, or was not willing to do any and everything to retain your love and affection, and to entitle me to it—that nothing but my misfortunes separated us, if it should be so—that I was ready in every condition, as I have told you and others, and that I would work, toil, do any and everything, to make your future a happy one. Again, my dear wife, adieu. I could write you volumes of my feelings had I the time, and if you could get it; and now I cannot read this to correct it, as I have written it hastily before breakfast, to be ready to go out, so I know that you will excuse errors, knowing as you do the sentiment is right—is what you alone know how to appreciate in me, knowing as you do my faults, and appreciating the nobler qualities that you may accredit me as possessing. How implicitly I rely on seeing you, and hearing from you that you will not act too hastily, but judge of me as you know me. I feel that I ought to have your and the children's sympathy, while I cannot get that of others until I have money and liberty. Kate, may God in his infinite mercy guide, guard and direct you while under such influences—who, thinking they are doing right, are blighting prospects that ever will be repeated of. Kiss the children for me, and tell them I love them, yes, dearly love them, and only hope they will be as good as you have been—it's all I will ask, and let me see them and see you, and be with you once more. We may be happy; that parting we shall feel as we did at our last, two years ago. Again adieu, and believe me your devoted though distressed husband, WILDES.

TUESDAY EVE., 8 o'clock—DEAR KATE: I have just returned from the examination, which takes place daily at 3 o'clock P. M., and which, or rather for which, time my hearing "is again" postponed to-day for another week. Well, it is a perfect farce, and only kept up by the other side—the lawyers—to "spin out time" and get pay. There is no doubt at all that I will get an honorable discharge; and as Mr. Crooker said this afternoon, I never have had this opportunity before, and he is surprised. Well, I have suffered long and deeply, and who has there been that has stood enough to look into it—and I have been too proud to beg of those who would not come voluntarily to my assistance. All this will appear, and they will say they too are surprised. Old Crooker is much more complaisant, and, indeed, is very talkative and social—manifesting quite a different feeling than he has heretofore—as do his lawyers; because they find me disposed to go thoroughly into everything connected with my business. The only thing that now gives me unhappiness, is that I think, and indeed, know, that they know what is in progress, on the part of your friends, in my appearance. If I look as I feel—depressed—they laugh; and if otherwise, they think I do not care; so I am confident of being misconstrued in either way; but I do hope that you will not believe anything you hear from me or of me, only what you know is true. Oh, Kate! how I wish I could pass this eve with you, to talk—to tell you my feelings—to show you that I have been wronged, as I know you must feel that I have been, and to see the children—but I cannot; and when I go forth to see any one that knows us, then "what boots it to teach my heart a task so vain as weeping beneath a mask—broken—with only ruins to hide, little it reeks of the show of pride." I cannot write more; I can only ask, in the words of another: "Why do you leave me thus? Has memory no chains to bind thee to me, lone and broken as I am?" Is there no spell or power in my deep yearning love to stir the sleeping fountains of your soul, and keep my visage there. Is there no charm, no devotion such as mine? How have I darkened since you saw me last? Kate, I love you still—love cannot perish in my heart—'twill linger there forever; even now on our once dear Sabbath eve, the hour of unforgotten tryst—of all that's dear—I hush the raging tumult of my soul; and still the pride in my now lonely heart, now struggling for control, memory recalls bygone joys, and such we had and shared together. While here I sit in loneliness, the thought comes o'er my heart and chills it with sadness and desolation, and yet within my heart a something tells of hope. Oh, God! Kate, that you could feel, that you could appreciate my feelings, or that I had the power to make you know them, what would I not give, or do, or say! I try, but it's torture for me to wait to hear from you. Would that I could read your heart, and yet I think I know it. But the uncertainty! Kate, I do conjure you to reply to me—tell me something—write to me, to let me know that I am not forgotten. See me, my dear wife, if but for once and the last time, and above all rely on my love, my devotion to you. Kiss the children for me, and tell me your wishes, and then know the devotion of your unhappy HUSBAND.

[No. 37.] NEW-YORK, June 22, 1854.

DEAR KATE: Your good and kind letter was received while your father was with me. Of course I had not time to read it then, and in fact it must seem unnatural to him that I did not even mention your or the children's names, or ask how you did, or anything else, more than though I had not known any one but myself. Neither did I tell him that I knew he was here, for I did not have time; for although it was cool there, where I am, to what it is in the middle of the day, yet it was too hot for him to be with me here long. Hull came to see me yesterday morning; said, as he passed the Astor House he saw Mr. and Mrs. Patten getting into a carriage, and on inquiry, they were going to Philadelphia. I thought they were going to Brunswick, so I said nothing, but expected him. Hull also told me had returned and sent a bail bond, &c. It will seem strange to your father that I did not mention it, yet I did not think of it, and it is likely that Hull may meet him down town to-morrow. Will you explain it? for I was so in hopes that something would be done by him, that I only wished to hear him talk and did not think of one quarter I wanted to say. I could not realize my feelings until he went; when, as he left, so went my hopes. Yet I cannot blame him for inhumanity or want of feeling, as I now know how he feels for me and my situation, though he won't have me, as it were, thrown onto his shoulders, when there are those of my own relations who are able; and, as he said, it showed a lack of confidence in me, for reasons unbeknown to him, or else a want of natural feelings. He said on his return, he should see the Crookers, and he thought something could be done with them (but he is mistaken.)—if not, then he should see my family, and know the reason why. Every word he said was plain and reasonable, and I could say nothing; in fact, I cannot talk or write more. I have done all and said all that I know or can say, and I feel that I do no good by either. After he went, your letter was my only consolation; to think that you and the children yet thought of me, and cared for me—it is, indeed, a bright spot, while all around is so dark; and whatever others may think, I feel and hope I am deserving. I close this, to send by Mr. Hall, who has called. Affectionately, WILDES.

NEW-YORK, March 9, 1852.

DEAR KATE:—I have not written you, for the reason that I have nothing to write, only to acknowledge the receipt of your last and the enclosure of the wherewith to give me some comforts. I am obliged to you for the thought fulness; yet I would much rather you should keep what you so much the more need for you all. My wants are few, and I cannot look to you to supply them. I thought of making an assignment of all that Bobo returned, as the last resort; but then, I have before written my views and wants on that subject and conclusion, and have not done so. I think I shall do so, and make it, and will decide this week, as soon as I see again my lawyer, when I will write you. I expected to have seen him on Saturday last, but have not yet. As to Bobo, I was compelled to tell Perrinton and Stone of him. At the start I did not think he'd fool you, as it seems he did not; and your views of him are correct and coincide with mine. Yet there was something about his indefatigable exertions that permitted me to believe that there was an undertow, through Sheldon's tending for and against me, as circumstances came up; and on his return I gave him to understand that he had not succeeded in fooling me, and only in arranging those that were connected with me, and that he could do so no more and must stop. Well, he accused me of a want of confidence, then wrote a letter setting forth my disposition throughout the whole negotiation as being unwavering in the desire of a fair and honorable settlement either by compromise or otherwise, and then sent to me a dozen of Crooker's letters to him, right along during his visits there, and how he stood with them in relation to it, and his endeavors; and, in truth, since yesterday I have come to the conclusion that he has overdone for both parties, and tried his best. The fact is, he is easily led off, though I believe he means well, and I have given him credit for more than he knew, and seen an ulterior design in his management which did not exist. So much for him who has now gone to Washington—he did not go to Bangor or Bath last time; but having made the acquaintance of some one in Augusta, which captivated him, he has always gone up there;—it is Mrs. Wiggins, a sister of S. Caldwell's wife, and he attended her to the fair. But enough of him. I am glad to hear of you and the children being well. I am, and that's a blessing, for since I've been here I have seen sickness to such an extent that the poor sufferers have only been carried out to die! Yes, within the last six months four have suffered more than death here, and were carried out to die elsewhere. We have now one that for two weeks has eat nothing, had a doctor twice, and if he gets well, it will be because he can outlive it. As for me, I don't allow myself to be sick; if I am, I stop easing, and drink cold water, and lay down till I am tired, then walk until I am tired and do the same thing again. I am particular in diet and can see that I am looked upon as so. I do not have anything to do with sick folks; they make one sick, and so I get along the best way I can. But enough of that. You tell me of the reports of the successes and bad luck of others in business. Well, all these things are of course interesting on the score of—that misery loves company. But neither of them that you mention, ever had any business tact or talent; it is not in them to be anything but Miss Nanceys: but I am not in a position to criticize others just now. Tell John Lambert I am obliged to him for his attention to the children. He was always a whole souled fellow: and as I wrote to them, I suppose they will tell me of the ride. Do you know how long since it is since you last wrote?

The date is Feb. 24. I have been looking, hoping, and expecting a letter all last week and this, but was disappointed; but hope in the morning will get one. see that the Thos. H. has arrived. I close this hastily, and send it. Love to you all, and, as ever, aff. yours.

WILDES.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 14, 1853.

MY DEAR KATE—For dear you are and ever must be, under all circumstances—after returning from my examination, (which you will, I am sure, be glad to know, will terminate in a speedy, as well as honorable acquittal,) I sit down to write you; and oh, Kate, with what feelings!—with my heart torn, my feelings shattered, and my hopes of future usefulness and happiness to you and the children, and lastly, to myself destroyed. I know not what to say. I had hoped after seeing you, that your promise to see or communicate with me after three days, would bring me something that would allay the wrongs and wretchedness that now surround me. Death would be preferable, yes, a blessing, to what I now endure, after such conscious hours of agony and woe have come; but this is the heaviest of all, and must crush the remaining hopes of my life. Oh, Kate! I would appeal to the last few truly happy days that we passed together, to the years and happiness, I can say, included, almost where we lived and loved each other. And why do we not now? It cannot be possible that you have undergone such a change. You alone know me—you alone have ever exercised an influence over me, and it was my pride of and affection for you that has buoyed me up for hopes in the future; but now, what are they? What have I done that you will not see me—that you will not tell me, of your own heart, that you will or will not give me a chance to be heard by you?

I know the influence that you are under; I know the influence by which you are surrounded with others would outweigh even honest poverty, to say nothing of the poisonous slanders intended in my case, but with you I did not think it, and certainly believe that you will not see me, even though it should be against advice. I think I know you—I think we know each other—and were it not for the interference of others to ruin our happiness and make the children more than orphans, we could, as we ever have been, be happy. You know that I love you fondly and devotedly, and ever have, and you never in your life, Kate, have seen it or had reasons to believe it abating; and then why, for the few remaining years of our life, should we both be made miserable to satisfy others, who consult their own vanity rather than your happiness?

I know it's not your father, and he is your best friend. I cannot but respect him, and ever shall; for I think of all he is the least selfish and the last to advise this, unless he is satisfied it is based on your own wish to the course they wish you to pursue. Kate, I beg, I beseech of you to pause—to think before you act. There is no occasion for haste; weigh all the circumstances of our life—our early, our happy life—our children, their happiness, your own, and lastly of all, don't cut off from him the good, in this his hour of need, that your counsels and your love can do your husband, which in prosperity was not so important as is now in the depth of adversity.

I cannot tell you what I feel that the result of this will be to the happiness of both if you pursue it thus rashly—I know you will regret it. You must—it cannot be otherwise; and I hope you will arrest it, but only to see me to talk with me, to tell me if you do consider me of my unworthiness, or of your changed feelings from me perhaps for another. Kate, your happiness is paramount to mine. As I told you, so I will make any sacrifice of my feelings for you which you may call duty, gratitude, magnanimity, or respect for you. I will not annoy you—I will not, or the children; for I love you and respect you too much to do so; but I must see you, and hear from your own lips your decision. After the privilege of an unrestricted conversation, if you insist upon some one else being present, I will yield that; but I had rather see you alone, and there is no impropriety in it. If, as James said, it is the object to effect a separation, and you are, after the interview, of that determination, no time will be lost from your concession, and it may be much—you Kate—much more happily arranged. For, why should I wish to make you more miserable, and to lose that lingering regard for my future that I would have you feel for me? You must consent to one interview. I ask it as a privilege that your own heart will tell you that you ought to grant. I care not what advice to the contrary. I submit it to your feelings.

Let everything remain as it is until you have seen me; then, Kate, tell me your own wishes, and you shall find me what I will ever pride myself in being in your estimation.

I cannot say more; and I must expect that, for this matter cannot be forced upon me to a conclusion, before we should have had an opportunity for many interviews, some, if not many months hence, when I will hope to be free, and "He that tempers the wind for the shorn lamb" will, with my own exertions, prevent the going by (as some may be induced to think it) default in Court.

No such allegations as have been intimated must be proven, and it must take time; I know that is not your feelings, but my poverty is too well known for me to doubt it; and if the issue comes, which can so easily be avoided, and a case of money against poverty be made public, and I, by following the advice of counsel, be thought by you to be acting the reverse of my professions for love of or regard for your happiness, do not then fail to remember that I told you, with my whole heart, to be generous and frank, and act on your own judgment, and sue me; that I sent you word to do so, and that I have written and plead earnestly for your sake, for the children's sake, and for my own, to see me, that we may once more know each other's feelings; then—

If the joys of my life forever must perish,
And the hopes that I cling to so fondly, decay,
Oh! why should my bosom then steadfastly cherish
The visions that please me and vanish away?

Then, too, I would know your feelings in regard to the children, and my seeing them or communicating with them, which I would wish to under your direction. I wish, Kate, you could read my heart, and how I have felt that even the few things that I took over to them, James tells me, have not been opened. It seems hard, and it may be that your friends think I deserve it. I do not think so, and cannot believe you do. I sent to each of the children my daguerreotype, and to you the only thing I had to give you. I hope you will open the box and take them; it can do no harm; but if you will not, then I beg do not treat me so contemptuously, but return them. I hope you will gratify me in giving them to the children, and seeing me, and telling me, and who will permit them to come to New-York and see me. But of all things, Kate, do not be rash in taking a step which friends wish you, and lawyers will advise; no time will be lost; for many times ere that will come to pass we will see each other, and doubtless have interviews, when we will not feel as we now do; and besides, it is due to me, I think your own heart will tell you, that you should see me. Kate, my dear wife, your own happiness is in your own keeping This act must have a great influence upon the children, and it will crush me, though I may seem to outlive it all. All is in your hands, and I beseech you to see and save our future. WILDES.

SATURDAY.—Kate, after a sleepless night, I again resume writing you; but how little can I say of what I feel! But let me conjure you ere you go too far, to have an interview with me. I heard your love expressed from your own lips while surrounded by these same influences, and while the same slanders were resorted to, and nobly did you show your firmness, and how soon they were allayed; then I beg of you if you hate me, let me hear that also, for why should I not? Why are you denied the privilege of seeing me? Is it, lest your resolution and firmness will be shaken, or do you fear abuse and violence from me? You cannot the latter, and oh! Kate, I beg of you by all the remembrance of the happy hours that we have passed together, and by the ties that have bound us, and for the children's sake, that you will pause ere you take a step which will lead to so much misery for both, when it can well be avoided. It is sad, sad for me to contemplate the picture and the stories that you will be compelled to hear as from me, and everything that can be done to make you hate me; all I can say, I beg that you will not believe them; I so told James, and it may be proper for me to say, that after he told me what he did when at my counsel's, I mentioned to them what I feared. They told me they would keep it off until I had my freedom, a fair chance to get the counsel that I wanted, and fair trial; that they can do in a year. Then why should you be in such haste? Is it you that despises me? I cannot believe it; if I did and knew it, there is nothing I would not do for you.

As Captain McManners told me that you said when I went over there you would see me, and did, and when he said he sympathized with you and the children you told him to pity me, that told the feelings of your heart, as he said and I know, for you pity me; yet and yet I hope love me. Kate, I have been reading some of your early letters to me, and I have them all from the first you ever wrote me, as well as that accursed one to Mrs. Waldron. I know your heart, I know my own, and if you make this sacrifice of your feelings to please others, you must not, my dear wife, expect me to bear the load of infamy and be branded with disgrace, to please them, quietly; and then will come the only time that they can succeed in making you look upon me with displeasure. Did I think you wished to be married to another, and your happiness would be increased by this separation, it would be different, and it may not be after a time unlikely, for money will have attractions that will outweigh other considerations.

My thoughts are almost distracted. When I saw you last I had not ate or slept for twenty-four hours. I am worn out with this, and cannot write you the depth of my feelings, but I conjure you to reflect ere you go too far, and if it is your determination to abandon me while I am too poor almost to make myself heard, let it be from your own lips that I receive my doom; and, Kate, think of the means that have been resorted to, to bring it about. My letters have been stopped, and you have had stories told you that are false, and only for this purpose; they cannot be proved unless by perjured witnesses, as it will appear.

Old Crooker has been busy in telling them, and last night, at the examination, in giving an account of the money I had expended, a bill for a gold chain was produced, which I remarked was yours—bought for you, and in the hands of Martin, Strong & Smith, who have promised to give it to me, and I wished to send it to you as I told them. You now will probably receive it from them, as I told you at the time when I bought it 'twas for you, and, Kate, keep it for my sake that I may see you wear it. Well, old Crooker remarked, "Then you have business with Martin, Strong & Smith?" I told him I had had, to which he replied, "Oh, I thought it was recent." What could I say, Kate? I carelessly though with all the effort in my power, disguised my feelings, and that is what I shall always have to do, and you will know it yet. You will know that all the best feelings of my nature are blasted, and that I will go through the world wearing, as it were, a mask, while the canker is gnawing my soul Oh, Kate! it is too much—it is too hard; and who is to be benefitted by our estrangement? You know it is money; you know that I am not selfish—that I never sought for money, or expected it, or wished it. I can make enough for myself. I have no fear of that—none whatever. My spirits, my health, and my habits are good, and my success must be certain. Money I shall have, and this unfortunate affair I shall come out of honorably. They all say it, and I know it, and it has been for two years past for the lack of a little influence and money that has compelled me to suffer as I have. But I care not for this, only for you and the children. It will be my ever and unceasing object of regard, in any event; but to think you would resort to such a course, even if you hated me, to rid yourself of me, is hard, when it could be accomplished so much easier and on more equal terms. Not that I would avail myself of the opportunity of another marriage, for I do not believe I would have the remotest inclination, and with my hand on my heart, I can truly say that I never saw the woman that I thought possessed so many qualities so much regarded by me to make me a good wife, that I could not only love and respect, as I found in you. Yes Kate, you are deserving of my saying all that, and to it I will ever bear testimony. I have ever been influenced and governed by you more than I could be by any one else; and now, why should we separate? Can you be happier with another one than with me? Can you sacrifice your own feelings to gratify the pride of others? Can you make your children look upon their father as one that you do not, you cannot love? Answer your own heart that, and if you can refuse to see me to talk with, tell me why. Tell me why you wish the separation to be accompanied with feelings so against the nature of both, and what shall become of the children? You have a mother's love, and think you I have not a father's? Am I to be denied the privilege of seeing them, of even giving them the few little presents that it has been in my power to make them? It cannot be possible, it is not in your heart that it can be so, and I will not believe it. But I will believe that you will see me, yes, Kate, see me once, that we can try to arrest the whole, if we can, and if not the whole, a part of the dread calamity which will last with life for both to regret, for ever regret. Kate, I conjure you, I beg of you, to pause and consider. Be governed by your own judgment, and I am content. See me, tell me, as we have before told each other our candid feelings, and it shall be the happiest meeting you have ever had for your future good and happiness. With my best love for you and the children, WILDES.

P. S.—I shall request Capt. McManners to hand this to you. I hope by Monday to have a written reply whether you will see me. Under no circumstances shall in any event any advantage be taken of an interview or communication. W.

[No. 43.] NEW-YORK, October 27, 1853.

DEAR KATE: I know that an overruling Providence knows and controls our lives—one that sees not as man seeth—and I know that I shall submit with resignation to all the afflictions and bereavements that have come upon me; but it does seem hard, yea cruel, that in my greatest hour of affliction that my wife and children should be thus ruthlessly torn from me. It is hard, indeed, and still more so that I have no one sympathizing friend to whom I can turn for counsel, none save my own heart, which is bleeding with anguish. What can I do, I ask myself, as I lay tossing without rest, and a heart without hope—what shall I do that I have not done? I know not, and when I feel that you too must share my feelings and cannot, dare not, and will not alleviate my wretchedness by one kind look or word—will not even see me or permit me to see the children—I ask myself is it possible I can have so deceived myself in the return of those feelings that I so freely and fully gave you? It cannot be, and I will not, I cannot believe it, and never will I yield this, though it be an unequal contest. No, Kate, until I know from your own lips that you hate me, I will never cease endeavoring to be worthy of that love that I ever so dearly prized, and that regard which I hope and believe I merit; for if I did not feel so I could not expect it; and even then I would not wish to be unworthy of it. But what can I do—cut off from you as I am, unable even to get a letter to you, and deprived of every access to myself or friends? It is hard; and why am I selected to bear so much sorrow? Surely there is a God of Justice, and who doeth all things well, and his ulterior designs and inscrutable wisdom in thus superadding to my almost insupportable afflictions—the almost demon-like feelings which those are engendering who are trying to separate us. Why is it? and why do you not see it in its true light? and why are you silent while the contemptible counsel that has been employed in going about among those whom, from my former relations with them, he thinks would swear to anything to injure me, endeavoring to fasten a stain upon me? Is it possible that you can know it? No, Kate, you would not do me that injustice to resort to such contemptible acts, nor would you believe the slander if it was proven to you by such witnesses; but, thank God, they will fall even there. I, in duty to myself, must follow that counsel that advises me who assures me of my rights in damages against those who have attempted to seduce my wife from me. Can you imagine my feelings when I was told that to still further bring sorrow upon there that I have ever had so much reason to regret and regard—who have been so good, so kind to me and mine—and yet, what can I do, or how can I feel towards those who by every means will endeavor to alienate your feelings, and those of the children, from me? I told what I had said and written to you—what meanless I would make of my feelings and my reputation, in the eyes of the children, for your good, and even the right of casting them, if I could have it from your own lips that it was necessary for your happiness; but that was denied me. I was told not to do so again—I had done all that an honorable man, that loved and respected his wife, could do, and that if she was my wife under such influences that she was obliged, from actual want, or fear, or firmness, to submit to, that was my misfortune, but that I should not yield my own rights or permit others to exercise such prerogative as to debar me from communicating with her. But enough; it is sickening the thought. How I wish I could see you and your father. Why is it that I do not? but if I can see you—if you have the firmness you ever have had—and why have you not now? See me, Kate, ere anything is done. Let us talk; but if you will not, I must follow counsel, and little difference to me will it make—a defeat or victory if I lose your feelings for me. But I will hope on. I know that what James calls "our counsel" has been disappointed, or will be in one quarter, and the other reports and willing witnesses will be found as unreliable. No one knows better than me and I know it. The charges are as false as the real desire of your happiness is, at heart, in those who now have undertaken to establish it. I cannot say more. I contented myself with a denial, and it must and so.

I sent to James to ask you in relation to some money, of the amount and when given you. I told him of the importance to me in my case. I asked a reply and he has not noticed it. I have sent Mr. Churchill and Mr. Mosier to get the same thing and they are denied access; and is it possible they could wish me to remain here where I am by withholding that little information of so much importance to me, as every advantage will be taken of me in the matter by Crocker? My counsel desires the information; it is important for me, or may be of the utmost importance, trifling though it may seem to you, and unless I have it given me from you. I think you will not complain rather than I should lay here and suffer six months longer if I should summons you and oblige your attendance; of course I should not do so even though it gave me the opportunity of seeing you, because I think you would not wish to come; but I *must* have the information that I think you would have given me had you thought it important; it is indeed. I sent you in July or August $100—and what was the date you were here when I gave you $100? And now, Kate, adieu; think of me, feel for me, and see me that we may once more have an understanding, and that I can know your feelings; I have told you mine. And then the children—shall I not see them? Let them come on to New-York and see me. I will not do or say anything that would be unpleasant to you or them to hear. And with much love to you all, I remain affectionately yours,

WILDES

P. S.—I wrote this in great haste and cannot reread it to correct.

MARRIED.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, July 5, by Rev. Dr. Bethune, CATHARINE F. MORRISON to WILLIAM H. HAMMOND, all of Brooklyn.

☞ Rockland Co. *Messenger* please copy.

At Jersey City, N. J., on Wednesday, July 5, by Rev. Henry N. Pohlman, D. D., of Albany, ADELINE C. DE WIRT, of the former place, daughter of Andrew H. De Wirt, deceased, formerly of Albany, to GEORGE W. CASSEDY, of Jersey City.

At Watertown, Jefferson Co., on Thursday, June 22, at the residence of Hon. Robert Lansing, by Rev. Isaac Brayton, ROBERT H. BOYD, of New-York City, to CATHARINE TEN EYCK, eldest daughter of the late Abram Ten Eyck Lansing, of Manheim.

At Schedic, on Tuesday, July 4, by Rev. Mr. Pratt, ALFRED SMITH, of Albany, to ABBY HIGGINS, eldest daughter of Farmer Higgins, of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, July 5, Mrs. MARGARET JACKSON, wife of E. R. Jackson, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, the brethren of Worth Lodge, No 210 F. A. M., and those of Marion Lodge, No 34, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 100 Prince-st.

In this City, on Thursday morning, July 6, after a long and painful illness, BESSIE, youngest daughter of Mrs. E. Clark.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 10 o'clock, this morning, from her late residence, No. 14 Canal-st.

In this City, on Tuesday, July 4, at his late residence, No. 190 4th-st., HENRY J. ENNIS, in the 35th year of his age.

He was long and favorably known among the mercantile community of this City, and leaves a large circle of friends who mourn his loss.

☞ California papers please copy.

In Bushwick, L. I., on Monday, July 3, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Sherman Stevens, Esq., Major EUGENE VANDEVENTER, son of the late Major O. Vandeventer, U. S. A.

Major Vandeventer was one of the heroic officers of the late Mexican war, and in his arduous duties there contracted the seeds of the disease which has brought him to an untimely grave, honored and loved by a large circle of friends.

☞ Detroit and Washington papers please copy.

In Paterson, N. J., on Wednesday, July 5, at the residence of her son, Wm. C. Morton, Esq., Mrs. NANCY MORTON, relict of the late Thomas Morton.

Funeral services will be held in St. Paul's Church, Paterson, July 7, at 10 A. M.

☞ Portsmouth, N. H., papers please copy.

At Orange, N. J., on Thursday morning, July 6, MARCUS WILBUR, son of Benj C. and Eliza C. WEBSTER, aged 4 years, 3 months and 14 days

Funeral at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning.

July 4, WILLIAM BOLSTEN, at No. 214 Avenue A, aged 4 years. The remains will be interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, July 5, Mrs. SUSAN, widow of the late Andrew Foshay, aged 57 years.

Her remains will be taken to Mount Pleasant, Westchester Co., on Friday morning, at 6 o'clock, from the house of her son-in law, Edwin C. Moffat, Oxford-st., between Myrtle and Park-ave., Brooklyn. The relatives and friends are invited to attend.

In this City, on Wednesday, July 5, HENRY W., child of Henry and Elizabeth Long, of this City, aged 6 months and 10 days.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Markets see Sixth Page.

THURSDAY, July 6—P. M.

The SCHUYLER fraud completely absorbs attention in Wall-street, and, indeed, we may say out of it. No business event of the past five years has excited the same general surprise and regret in the community. There is, withal, to-day, no small measure of indignation felt and expressed at the calculating and deliberate enormity of the wrong-doer. Whatever of sympathy many have been felt on the announcement of his failure, is lost in the consideration of the pecuniary sacrifices and deep wounds to credit which his work of unmitigated fraud has brought upon the public, and upon some of his associates in Railway affairs. One of the latter, Mr. GOVERNEUR MORRIS, is reported this afternoon to be in pecuniary trouble, and the rumor is that his confidence was abused by SCHUYLER. The Harlem Railroad Company are also severe sufferers. He had no such easy access to their transfer books as to inflict the same character of loss as upon his own Company, but is their debtor in a large sum for the Bonds of the concern, unaccounted for, and a severe shock is thus given to the market value of the Stock. It fell to 37 ℔ cent. Railway Iron, purchased on credits abroad, for certain unfinished roads, in which he was a contractor, has been diverted on arrival here, and pledged for money or mercantile paper, to be used for other purposes. In round numbers the sum total of the misapplication of property, as at present ascertained or reported, may be thus stated:

19,000 shares New-Haven Stock, fraudulently issued	$1,900,000
Bonds of the Harlem Railroad Company	300,000
Advances on Railroad Iron, diverted	105,000
Total	$2,305,000

The shock to confidence is not over. Early in the day there appeared to be be a calmer feeling, but the further fall of Stocks at the afternoon Board tells a different story: Harlem closed at 37 ℔ cent., Erie at 58, Reading at 74½, Cumberland Coal at 34½, and Canton at 22. But there is hope that reasonable reflection will arrest this disposition to sacrifice property, in no wise implicated in the fraud, in the course of a few days. The first impression with a number of Wall-street people, who from their influential standing and long experience ought to reason differently, is, that if ROBERT SCHUYLER is capable of such a wrong no one is to be trusted. This false coloring to the factitious position of the man must soon pass away, and the folly and injustice of visiting the enormous sin to which he was weak enough to be tempted—and which the gross inadvertance of his colleagues in the New-Haven Board threw in his way—upon other Corporations and their Stocks, more prudently managed, will then be realized. That he belonged to an influential clique, who put him

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 875. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1854 PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,

[illegible] Sunday excepted.) One dollar will be issued at 1 and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

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THE LARGEST NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the new price of Two DOLLARS per annum. Two copies for THREE DOLLARS. Five copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and no subscription in any case continued beyond the time for which it is paid and notice to such effect is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES [illegible] will only be one year, is as follows:

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A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-eight Columns, made up expressly for circulation in California [illegible] and the Sandwich Islands, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is issued on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, [illegible] per copy.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

TWENTY-SIX BILLS PASSED BY THE SENATE.

The Vote on the General Appropriation Bill Reconsidered, and the Bill Passed.

Civil Bill Defeated—The Connecticut Senatorship—Richardson and the Times Correspondent.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 6, 1854.

The defeat of the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was brought about in the House to-day, by the efforts of certain demagogues to secure for themselves the credit of being the special champions of economy. Several of these individuals, belonging to the Democratic side of the House, supposing the bill was certain to pass, in any event, voted against it; so that they might go home to their constituents, decry the horrors of extravagance, and charge the unnecessary appropriations to have been carried by Whig votes. Whigs, noticing the paltry trick thus attempted to be played, either failed to vote or voted in the negative—determined that if the Administration men wanted the bills passed which are necessary to the maintenance of the Government, they should put their own shoulders to the wheel. To-morrow, probably, the vote rejecting the bill will be reconsidered, and the measure will then pass.

Among the hotly contested amendments which were rejected, was one making an appropriation for the contrivance of the works for the introduction of an ample supply of water into the cities of Georgetown and Washington from the Potomac River. The District has no greater necessity than an ample supply of pure water; and from the fact that the Government owns so large an amount of property here which is exempt from taxation, and the additional fact that the Municipal Government has, in consequence of this being the seat of the Federal Government, to provide as for a city of an hundred thousand inhabitants, while it has only about half that number subject to taxation, the city is utterly unable to bring the water in for itself. In no city of the Union is the rate of taxation higher than it necessarily is here; and yet the Municipal Treasury is continually bankrupt. For Heaven's sake, then, gentlemen of Congress, do something that shall bring us the water. That we *must* have; and if you have any regard for yourselves or those who are to come after you, or for the clerks and other dependents of the Government who are necessarily domiciliated here, pray don't adjourn without taking measures of some sort that will be sure to give us, in the briefest possible time, an abundant supply of pure and wholesome water.

Mr. GILLETTE, the new Senator from Connecticut, made a rasping speech to-day, which grated horribly on the ears of the compromise breakers. He presented the resolutions of the Connecticut Legislature censuring Mr. TOUCEY for disobeying his instructions to vote against the Nebraska bill. Mr. T. read a long speech in vindication of his course, and denunciatory of the coalition majority which had censured him. Mr. GILLETTE's response in defence of the Legislature and of the State and its sentiment, as expressed in the resolutions, was decided and unequivocal. It was paying back the slave oligarchy in their own coin—hard words, securely clinched. The Nebraska bill certainly don't seem to have quieted the agitation.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, flutters under the effect of your correspondent's "personal explanation." He talks about procuring my expulsion from the privileges of the Hall. Suppose he tries the move, I have no doubt he can make it succeed. Every Compromise breaker doubtless will vote it promptly. Like men who have waded deep in crime, one step more will scarcely sink them deeper, and they must all hang together like brothers now, or they are sure to hang like felons in the public esteem. But Mr. RICHARDSON will bear in mind the while, that your correspondent talks to not less than an hundred thousand readers, and that his pen will be just as free *after* it is expelled from the House as before. On the whole, the member from Illinois ought to be grateful to your correspondent rather than malicious, for without his aid it is scarcely within the range of possibility that Mr. R. could have achieved half his present notoriety, and notoriety is a substitute for fame which answers, possibly, when there is nothing on which to build the latter. Does Mr. RICHARDSON take the force of this suggestion? S.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, July 7.

In the Senate to-day Mr. ALLEN presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Rhode Island on the subject of slavery, against the Nebraska bill, against the Fugitive Slave Law, and against the acquisition of new territory.

A bill confirming a private land claim in Louisiana was reported and passed.

The bill making appropriations for constructing military roads in Washington and Nebraska Territories was reported and passed.

Mr. PRATT, from the Select Committee on the subject, reported a bill for the improvement of the navigation of the Patapsco River, and to make the harbor of Baltimore accessible to war steamers of the United States.

Mr. MALLORY offered a resolution, calling for information respecting the construction of the canal across the Peninsula of Florida, and the removal of the bar at St. John's River, in that State. Adopted.

The private calendar was then taken up, this being objection day, and the following bills were passed:

The bill for the Relief of the Heirs of Brigadier General THOMPSON, of the Revolution. Passed—Yeas, 23; Nays, 18.

The Senate passed 20 Senate bills, 6 House bills, and postponed all others on the calendar.

Mr. STUART moved to reconsider the vote by which the Senate adopted the report of the Conference Committee, fixing the 4th of August for the adjournment.

The Chair, Mr. BADGER, decided the motion out of order. The rule required motions to reconsider to be made on the day the vote was taken, or within the two next succeeding days of actual sessions. The vote was taken last Saturday, since when the Senate had been in session Wednesday and Thursday. The motion [illegible] were too late.

Mr. STUART appealed, but afterwards withdrew the [illegible] Senate then adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 7.

In the House, Mr. FULLER asked, but did not receive, consent to report the bill for the erection of certain Custom-Houses.

Mr. PHILLIPS asked permission to introduce a resolution to go on and after Monday next the daily hour of meeting shall be 11 o'clock in the morning.

Mr. JONES, of New-York, objected—saying he was willing to meet at 9 o'clock, sitting until 2, and coming back at 6 or 7 in the evening.

The Speaker stated the first business in order was the motion to reconsider the vote by which the House yesterday rejected the General Appropriation bill.

Mr. ORR said the action of the House in rejecting the bill, did not excite any great surprise in his mind. He had no doubt it was produced by incorporating in the bill five, six or seven hundred thousand dollars for certain Custom-Houses. He was opposed to but voted for the bill, owing to pressing public necessities. After consultation he proposed the House shall reconsider the vote rejecting the bill, and that some one who voted for the Custom-House Appropriation bill, shall move to reconsider the vote on it, with the view that it may be stricken out. The bill could then be passed. All civil and diplomatic officers of the Government are dependent for their salaries on the bill.

Mr. PRESTON was frank to say the friends of the Custom-Houses would vote to give the first reconsideration, but they wanted the bill to pass as it was now. The appropriation for Custom-Houses was recommended by Government and endorsed by both Houses.

Mr. MCMULLEN said if the House yesterday had been full, the bill would have been defeated by a much larger majority. He wanted to put down the system of log-rolling.

Mr. ORR said the difficulty was that the gentleman, after voting the amendments in, had refused to vote for the bill. He wanted one legitimate and fair, providing only for such appropriations as are authorized by law.

The House reconsidered the vote rejecting the bill, and that ordering it to be engrossed for a third reading by 85 against 69.

Mr. STANTON, of Ky., moved for a reconsideration of the Custom-House amendment. He remarked he was in favor of the Custom-Houses. But, finding seventeen of those who voted for them recording their names against the bill, he thought it better to sacrifice the Custom-Houses for the present than embarrass the great interests of the country.

The vote adopting the Custom-House amendment was reconsidered, by 84 against 69.

The question recurred on agreeing to the amendment making the appropriation $321,000 for completion of the Custom-Houses at St. Louis, Mobile, Cincinnati, Louisville, Bangor, Bath, Wilmington, Del., and for a site in Rhode Island.

Mr. HAVEN explained his reasons for having voted for the amendment. If it had been an original proposition, he should not have done so; but the Custom-Houses have been commenced, and should be finished. Whether or not the amendment be retained in the bill, he should vote for it. He showed that, while the Committee of Ways and Means rejected the appropriation for those Custom-Houses, they had reported in the bill an appropriation of $395,000 for continuing operations on the Custom-Houses at New-Orleans, and $273,000 for the Charleston Custom-House.

Mr. ORR said a separate vote was not taken on these, else he should have opposed it as he did the others.

Mr. CLINGMAN desired the bill be sent to the Committee of Ways and Means, with instructions to report the amendment abolishing all Custom-Houses, the annual expenditures of which, say for a period of five years, have exceeded the receipts.

Mr. PRESTON justified the amendment for Western and other Custom-Houses, and alluded to the fact that these were put out by the Committee of Ways and Means, while New-Orleans and Charleston, because they were on the Atlantic, were inserted by that Committee. He yielded the floor to

Mr. BENTON, who was proceeding to speak on the subject before the House, when

Mr. MCMULLIN rose to a question of order, that Mr. PRESTON had no right to yield the floor to Mr. BENTON except for explanation.

The Speaker sustained the point.

Mr. PRESTON said he had merely extended to Mr. BENTON the courtesy often accorded.

Mr. BENTON—If objected to, I shall not speak on the amendment, Sir. I am willing to sit down, Sir. I am not explaining personally, but speaking on the Custom-Houses, Sir.

The SPEAKER, inquiringly—The gentleman does not attach any blame to the Chair?

Mr. BENTON in his seat—I'll tell no lie about it. I was speaking of the Custom-Houses.

The SPEAKER—Does the gentleman object to the ruling of the Chair?

Mr. BENTON—I don't want to make a personal explanation.

The SPEAKER—Then the gentleman is out of order.

Mr. PRESTON thought it was time to terminate the debate, and moved the previous question, under the operation of which the Custom-House amendment was again agreed to by three majority, and the bill passed by a vote of 92 against 67.

The bill for settling the claims of the representatives of RICHARD W. MEADE, deceased, was laid on the table. Adjourned.

The Late Disaster on the Susquehanna Railroad—Failure of the Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 7.

Up to the present time there have been thirty-two deaths from the late disaster on the Susquehanna Rail-Railroad, and there are three or four more persons in a doubtful condition.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Mr. PARKS WINCHESTER, the Superintendent of the Road.

It is reported that Mr. WINCHESTER has resigned his office this morning.

The accident is now attributed mainly to the recent removal of the former competent and experienced President and Superintendent by political proscription, and the appointment of inefficient and inexperienced successors of the right political stripe.

We have no mail this morning south of Washington.

Anti-Catholic Riot—Church Burnt Down.

BATH, Me., Friday, July 7.

The "Angel Gabriel" lectured here on Wednesday and Thursday evenings against Popery. On the last occasion the crowd was large, and a disturbance occurred. A mob of men and boys proceeded to the Old South Church, used by the Catholics as a place of worship, broke open the doors, rang the bell, and displayed the American ensign from the belfry. They afterwards set the Church on fire, and it was burnt to the ground. No further destruction of property took place, but a mob of about 100 paraded the streets, yelling and hooting until nearly morning. No arrests were made.

Destructive Fire at Louisville—Large Number of Deaths.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, July 6.

Three large warehouses, on Main-street, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, occupied by Messrs. LEWIS & WILKES, china dealers; BENEDICT & KENNEDY, and LICHTEN, LOEWENTHAL & Co., dry goods dealers, were destroyed by fire on Tuesday last. The total loss is about $125,000, and is covered by insurance—principally in Eastern offices.

For the week ending the 3d inst., there were the unusually large number of 470 burials in St. Louis.

Fire at Cincinnati from Lightning.

CINCINNATI, Friday, July 7.

During a thunder storm this afternoon, the lightning struck a building on Columbia-street, occupied by DEAN & HALE, commission and liquor merchants. It set fire to some liquor in an upper story, and the building was destroyed. Loss 20,000. Insured for $10,000. The adjoining building was slightly damaged.

The St. Louis papers of Tuesday, say that there had been 207 deaths from cholera during the past week, in that city.

Accident on the Great Western Railroad—Seven Persons Killed and Many Wounded.

BUFFALO, Friday, July 7.

A dispatch from St. Catherines, this morning, states that the Night Express train on the Great Western Railroad, which left the Suspension Bridge last night, run over a horse, whereby the two emigrant cars were thrown off the track, killing seven passengers and severely wounding ten others—some of whom will not recover. None of the passengers in the first class cars were severely injured, and all the employees escaped unhurt.

Another Fatal Railroad Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 7.

The lightning train which left Philadelphia for Baltimore at 12.45 P. M., to-day, ran off the track at Broad Creek Md., killing BENJAMIN R. BENSON, the Engineer, and JOSEPH ROBINETT, fireman. No passengers were hurt.

Destructive Fire at Carrollton, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, July 7.

The distilleries of Messrs. ROOT & Co., and Mr. SNYDERS, at Carrollton, were destroyed by fire last night, together with all the contents and a large number of hogs. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

Schooner Foundered, and Six Men Lost.

ALBANY, Friday, July 7.

In the heavy gale which swept over Lake Ontario, on Tuesday last, the schooner *Duke of Darlington* foundered about twenty miles from Toronto, and six hands, including the Captain, perished. A boy named BAILEY was the only person saved.

Robbery of a Church.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 7.

St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, in this city, was broken open last night and robbed of nearly the whole of the Communion Plate. Among the articles stolen were four silver plates, four silver chalices, two bread stands, and a large silver strainer.

Naval Intelligence—Steamship San Jacinto—

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 7.

The United States steamship *San Jacinto* returned this afternoon from her trial trip for testing her machinery. She has been absent over seven days, and has been tried under sails and steam, performing to the satisfaction of all on board. Her speed under steam was not tested, in consequence of the wretched quality of her coal. She however attained an average speed of eight knots, and with good coal will easily make nine.

EXTRA

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

EXTRAORDINARY PASSAGE.

Important News from Europe.

Retreat of the Russian Army from the Turkish Territories.

IMPORTANT FROM AUSTRIA & PRUSSIA.

For some reason, unknown to us, our dispatches from our regular Agent were not delivered at a late hour this morning, and our news is in consequence not as various as it should have been. For the early delivery of a portion of our mails, we are indebted to two of the gentlemen connected with our Post-Office.

The *Baltic* left Liverpool at 1 P. M., on Wednesday, 28th June, and arrived at this port a between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning.

She passed ship *Calhoun* inside the Bell Buoy.

Came out the North Channel.

Passed Cape Race at 8 P. M., July 4. At 9½ A. M. on the 7th passed Lightship on Nantucket South Shoal; passed Sandy Hook at 11:43 P. M., and arrived at the Battery at 1:05 A. M. on the 8th, having made the run in 9 days, 16 hours and 53 minutes, meantime, by steam alone, not having used square sails at all, and only a few hours fore and aft canvas.

The *Moniteur* publishes intelligence from Bucharest of the 23d, received by telegraph *vid* Belgrade. It says:

"The siege of Silistria, suspended on the 13th, has now been raised by superior order.

"The Russians have evacuated Giurgewo, and the whole Muscovite army is about to retire beyond the Pruth."

The *Moniteur* announces that M. BILLAULT, the new Minister of the Interior, has taken the oaths on taking office, before the Emperor, and in presence of the Minister of State and the Grand Chamberlain.

PARIS BOURSE.—Closing prices: Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Rentes, for money, 98f. 10c.; Three per Cents, for money, 72f. 75c.; do., for account, 72f. 95c.; Bank Shares, 2,950f.

CRONSTADT (in Transylvania), June 19.

The Russians are leaving Wallachia in all haste. They take with them the horses, oxen, wheat, and everything moveable on which they can lay their hands, leaving behind nothing but their wretched paper money.

BUCHAREST, Thursday, June 15.

The march of a British detachment from Varna to Pravadi on the 12th was announced on the same day to the commander of the Russian corps of observation stationed below Basardshik, by Cossacks. The Russian corps at once commenced a movement in retreat.

The official roll of the Russian army of the Danube shows a loss of 50,000 men since the crossing of the Pruth.

TURKEY, CIRCASSIA, AND GEORGIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Thursday, June 15.

The Russians have planted the sixteen guns taken from the *Tiger* on the newly constructed batteries of Odessa.

A conspiracy has been discovered in the Russian garrison of Caraberg, and a number of officers have been sent to Siberia.

SCHAMYL is said to be near Tiflis with 33,000 men.

The advanced guard of the allied army has reached Pravadi, between Varna and Shumla. Generals BOSQUET and D'ALLONVILLE arrived at Adrianople on the 12th, with 4,000 men.

Submission of the Last Chief of the Insurgent Greeks.

ATHENS, June 17.

HADJI PETROS has been convinced of the hopelessness of the insurgent cause, and submits. Piracy is diminishing.

The French Bourse.

PARIS, Monday.

Closing prices: Three per cent. Rentes, for account, 72.95 ex div., ditto, for money, 72.75 ex div.; the Four-and-a-Half per Cents., for money, 98.10. Bank Shares, 2,950. The French funds exhibit a decline of ¼ to ½ per cent. since Saturday afternoon.

Russian Ships Taken.

FAROSUND, June 6.—The *Jonge Albert*, VANDERZEE, with timber and hemp for Holland, and *Jeanne Marie*, HALLE, with rye and hemp for Holland, have arrived here, prizes to the English.

ELSINORE, June 20.—The *Union*, v. BARM, of Flensburg, and the *Norma*, DAHL, of Bergen, passed through the Sound yesterday, prizes to the English.

21st.—The *Francisca*, MICHELSEN, of Copenhagen, passed through the Sound 19th June, a prize to the English, and proceeded to the northward; and the *Steen Bille*, (schooner,) of this port, passed through yesterday to the northward, also a prize to the English.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, June 28.

The Continental news is very scanty. There is no fresh intelligence from the East.

The French Three per Cents opened at 73f., and rose to 73f. 45c.

On the 23d, NARCISCA ESCOSURA, mother of the former Minister of that name, was arrested at Madrid.

The following paragraph, dated St. Petersburg, June 17, is from the *Moniteur* of yesterday:

The damage caused by the blockade of the coasts of the Baltic and Black Sea, may be estimated pretty nearly according to the ordinary rate of the exports and imports, thus: in 1852, 3,800 freighted vessels entered the ports of the Baltic, and about the same number left those ports. The number of vessels which entered the Black Sea was 20,600, total, 1,500,000 tons.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The express in anticipation of the Overland Mail has arrived. A brief abstract of the principal items of news was given on Monday.

The Russian squadron is supposed to have taken refuge on the coast of Kamschatka.

One of the vessels was seen about thirty days since at Woosong, where she had put in for intelligence.

After deducting vessels ordered home, our Naval force in those seas consists of 15 vessels of the Royal Navy, mounting 244 guns, of 27 steamers of the Indian Navy, mounting 120 guns, of very heavy calibre and heavy metal, and of 12 sailing ships of the same service mounting 100 guns—thus making a total of 54 vessels and 463 guns, exclusive of the French squadron.

It is not the Russian squadron that is feared by our mercantile marine, but pirates from California, sailing *under Russian colors*.

CALCUTTA, Monday, May 15, 1854.

Freights have fluctuated, having at first receded fully 10s., but which after receipt of news of actual war in Europe has been recovered.

BOMBAY, Tuesday, May 23, 1854.

Owing to the few arrivals since the departure of the last mail, FREIGHTS have advanced from £4 7s. 6d. to £4 15s. to Liverpool, and London £5.

HONG KONG, Saturday, May 6, 1854.

FREIGHTS to England £7 10s. for Tea, and £9 for silks.

AMOY, Friday, April 28, 1854.

Trade unfavorable.

SHANGHAI, Saturday, April 22, 1854.

Trade dull.

CANTON.

The continued unfavorable advices from the interior seriously affect the import trade; the provinces were overrun by banditti, and the feeling was strong that the packing of the Tea would be affected in these places, and that there would be bad or short supplies of it.

ALEXANDRIA, June 19.

Great numbers of vessels keep pouring in for homeward cargoes, but they find there is little stuff for shipment. Freights are consequently at 3s. to 4s. per quarter.

Prices of Wheat and Beans falling in consequence of the advices from England.

The Russian Evacuation of the Turkish Territories—An Important Crisis.

From the London Times, June 29.

The intelligence which reached us yesterday of the consent of the Emperor of Russia to evacuate the Turkish territories on the demand of Austria, and of the actual retreat of the Russian forces from Wallachia, Giurgevo, and Silistria to the other side of the Pruth, brings the Allied Powers to the most important crisis which has yet marked the progress of the war. Never was it more important to adhere steadily to the principles which have recently been declared in Parliament to be the basis of the policy of this country and its allies; never was it more essential to take care that this concession, which has been wrested from the Emperor of Russia, by the combined forces of Europe, should not be converted into a weapon against the union of the Four Powers, and against ourselves.

We have long foreseen that if, contrary to all probability and expectation, the Court of St. Petersburg found itself compelled to yield to the last peremptory summons of Europe, and to relinquish that "material guarantee" which it has seized in opposition to the rights of Turkey, and the remonstrances of every other State, an attempt would be made to construe this surrender of the object stolen, into an adequate compensation for the robbery, and it is against that danger that we are now called upon to watch and provide. The concession of the Emperor NICHOLAS is an offer to buy off the alliance of the German Powers on any terms, because he is aware that the resistance of his Empire and his army to the four principal States of Europe is impossible, and that, if he is to oppose a more prolonged opposition to England and France, it can only be by satisfying the demands of Austria and Prussia. If, indeed, that satisfaction were sincere and complete, it might become the basis of the lasting and honorable peace which we all desire; but we must be allowed to suspect that in attempting to conciliate the German Powers the object of the Emperor NICHOLAS is only to carry on the war against the Western Powers with greater activity, and perhaps eventually to engage Austria and Prussia on his side in the contests. These are the causes which give an intense interest to this stage of these events, and may render it the turning point in the affairs of Europe.

The political effect of the last appeal of the German Governments must, however, have been powerfully assisted by the military reverses of the imperial armies. The intelligence of the defeat of the Russians before Silistria, and of their decided retreat from Bulgaria and Wallachia, was arrogantly contradicted when the first particulars reached us by electric telegraph a week ago. Yet every particular which was then hastily transmitted to us has since been confirmed, and we may now confidently assert that the disasters sustained by the Russian forces have been even more rapid and complete than could have been imagined. Without fighting a single general action, without encountering a powerful enemy in the field, in the most favorable season of the year, and on a line of operations chosen and prepared by themselves, the Russian campaign on the Danube in 1854 has proved one of the most calamitous and disgraceful in the military annals of any great European Power; for, as they were unable to force the line of the Turkish fortresses against the native garrisons while the invading army was fresh and entire, it became impossible that they should retrieve their losses and their discomfiture sufficiently to resume offensive operations against far more powerful antagonists. Prince PASKIEWITSH, General SCHILDERS, and General LUDERS, who were the ablest officers in command, have all received wounds which remove them from the field.

The losses of the army since it entered the Principalities are credibly stated at upwards of 50,000 men. The confidence of the troops and the pride of the nation are shaken and cast down. Not only is Little Wallachia evacuated, and the Danube crossed, but the works of the Russians at Giurgevo are abandoned, and the Russian forces have retired from Bucharest. If we compare the magnitude of the invading army with the slender and imperfect forces opposed to it—the boasted power of Russia with the weakness of Turkey, and the arrogance of the Imperial Court with the humiliation it has now to endure—we cannot but call to mind the impious appeals of the Czar to the just judgment of Heaven, which has already dissipated his armies and confounded his ambition.

In this important movement, which has already changed the whole aspect of the war, we are more inclined to discern the results of these military reverses than of a political combination. The Russians have retreated for the simplest and most peremptory of all reasons,—because, having failed in their attack on Silistria, they could not hold a position south of the Danube, and because an attempt to retain Wallachia, with the Austrian army on their base of operations, might have compelled their entire army to lay down its arms.

They are, in short, defeated; and from the moment that Prince PASKIEWITSCH assumed the command he contemplated the necessity of contracting the whole line of operations, and turning the front of the army from the South to the West. This change is even more important in its character than in the direction of the forces, for it is a change from offensive to defensive war; and our readers may remember that it is precisely the occurrence we reckoned upon several months ago, whenever the military attitude and resources of Austria should be fully developed. But it is now too late for the Emperor NICHOLAS to make a merit of an inevitable necessity. Austria herself, to whom he dedicates this act of submission, must be perfectly aware that she owes it exclusively and entirely to her own martial preparations, and to her co-operation with the Western Powers. If the Russians withdraw behind the Pruth, it is because they know that in a week or two more their base of operations would be cut off and their troops would be driven out of Moldavia. The Czar has abandoned his position, not in compliment to Austria, but because it had become wholly untenable.

Nevertheless this fact is of a nature to exert an important influence on the whole political question which now agitates Europe. If Russia has desired her intention to evacuate the Turkish Territores, the presence of the allied armies in the Danubian Provinces becomes superfluous, for they will find no enemy to encounter. That evacuation, however, is now only one of the objects of the war.

The treaty between France and England and the Porte expressly provides for the establishment of effective guarantees for the future, by which we mean, as we stated yesterday, the revision of the treaties, the freedom of the Danube, the destruction of the exclusive domination of Russia in the Euxine, and the independence of the Circassian coast. But, from the moment that the retreat of Russians from the Principalities removes theatre of war from the Danube, the allied forces may be directed with immediate effect on the Crimea, where alone a blow may now be struck which can terminate the war with honor. It is not impossible, from the feelers which have already been put out by some of the organs of the Russian party in France, that, since the Court of St. Petersburg has taken this resolution, the next step contemplated may be to propose an armistice and a Congress. The people of this country would look, we are confident, with the utmost suspicion on any such scheme. They have felt instinctively, throughout this dispute, that force alone could bring the Emperor of Russia to reason; and now we are beginning to reap the first advantages of the campaign, and have driven back the aggressor within his territorie, they will not be satisfied with what Lord CLARENDON termed the other night "an insignificant result or a "sterile triumph." The world now knows beyond all dispute the objects of Russia, whenever she can hope to accomplish them. Should the question be unsettled after the present war, Turkey cannot rely on another such intervention in her favor. Whatever has yet been done we owe to our union, and, if that union be maintained, as we trust it will be, a few months longer, we cannot doubt that it will secure all we have a right, to expect; but upon that condition depends not only the success of the Allied Powers in the present contest, but the restoration and continuance of the peace of the world.

Lord Aberdeen's Explanation.

From the London Times, June 27.

We cannot regret that Lord ABERDEEN was induced to address to the House of Lords last night an explanation of the remarks made by him on the last occasion when our foreign relations and the conduct of the war were discussed in that House; for the language in which the First Minister of the Crown reverted last night to this subject was far more worthy of his position as the head of Her Majesty's Government, and as the representative of a great belligerent Power.

Although Lord ABERDEEN may sometimes have appeared to smack himself with too great pertinacity to the cause of peace, and to have allowed his repugnance to war to deter him from assuming that resolute attitude which is sometimes the best safeguard against actual hostilities, it is impossible not to respect and admire the inflexible truth and honesty with which he adheres, through good and evil report, to his conception of public duty as a Minister and as a man. The task he performed last night was a difficult and a painful one, for he had to remove an impression affecting the consistency of his government and the best interests of the country.

He discharged this duty with no attempt at oratory, and with no artifices to attract popularity; but, in the crowded audience of Peers and Commoners who thronged the benches and the bar of the house, there was not a single man capable of doubting the sincerity of his declarations, uttered with almost affecting earnestness; and at the present important crisis these declarations, proceeding from the head of the British Cabinet, cannot but have a powerful effect in Europe.

The chief motive, or at least the occasion, of the statement introduced by Lord ABERDEEN last night, was a desire to explain more clearly than had yet been done the course pursued by the Duke of WELLINGTON'S Government in 1829, when the Treaty of Adrianople was signed. The dispatch, however, which has at length been produced by the Government, was written four months after the termination of that war, and, consequently, could have exercised no effect at all on the relations of the Russian and Ottoman Empires at the peace. The chief value of this reference to the Treaty of Adrianople, and to the views entertained by Lord ABERDEEN at the moment when it was concluded, is the assurance that it was and is regarded by the Government over which he presides as a "disastrous" treaty, and that, as this and all the other treaties subsisting between Russia and the Porte are now abrogated and extinguished by the war, this country will not be a party to the re-establishment of peace between the two States on any similar terms. The Treaty of Adrianople revived in the most precise and stringent language all the concessions which had been wrung from the Porte from 1774 to the termination of the last war. It restored all that was most obnoxious in former conventions, by placing a large portion of the Turkish empire under a Russian protectorate; and it became the basis of that treaty of positive alliance signed a few years later at Unkiar Skelessi, and of all the subsequent claims of Russia. In reprobating the whole of this fabric of diplomatic industry and artifice, Lord ABERDEEN distinctly repudiated the policy of Russia towards Turkey in all these exactions, and gave the House to understand that his own views and intentions are of a totally opposite character.

Upon the same ground, therefore, he added that, although, the *status quo ante bellum* had been offered to Russia by the allied Courts and by Turkey herself before the declaration of war, yet that from the moment when hostilities were begun the state of affairs antecedent to the war was no longer in existence, and could not be restored, even if that were our policy and our intention.

From these statements the country will perceive, and foreign nations will know, that England and France contemplate no settlement of this question upon the insecure and unsatisfactory basis on which it stood before the war, but that they are resolved to insist on effectual guarantees, be the conduct of the other States of Europe what it may.

Lord ABERDEEN alluded with much feeling to the disgraceful violence and ludicrous inaccuracy of the greater part of the attacks directed against himself, but nothing in this line could surpass the extravagance of Lord CLANRICARDI, who ransacked the history of the last half-century to find examples of Lord ABERDEEN'S alleged pusillanimity. Unluckily for the candor and patriotism of Lord ABERDEEN'S chief assailants, they belong to the ranks of those would-be followers whose services he did not think fit to include in the formation of his Government, and who waste on the purposes of faction their rejected talents.

On one point, however, we agree with a remark of Lord CLANRICARDE. When the duties of the Secretary of State for War were divided from those of the Colonial Office, the head of the Government had it in his power to give the country a pledge of the sincerity and energy of his own policy, by imparting the utmost efficiency to that arrangement, and by placing at the head of the War Ministry the statesman whom the country believes to be most able to conduct it. For the credit of the Cabinet, as well as for the advantage of the public service, we deeply regret that this course was not taken; for, as we have repeatedly observed, it is by superiority of military administration that success in this war can most speedily be secured. Lord ABERDEEN assures us that he has been at least as zealous as any of his colleagues in promoting the necessary preparations, and in urging the advance of the allied armies to unite with OMAR PASHA, to relieve Silistria, and to repel an enemy who, as it now turns out, has already retired from the scene of action. But, whatever his personal exertions may have been in this "hard necessity," he cannot be ignorant of the fact that the name and presence of another statesman in the War Department would have inspired greater confidence at home, and greater apprehension in our enemies. That fact alone ought to have determined the choice of the member of the Government most competent and efficient for the conduct of the war.

As to ulterior measures, Lord ABERDEEN well stated that it was utterly impossible for any man living to declare beforehand on what terms peace should be negotiated. One thing alone is certain,—that the only way to obtain a sure and honorable peace is to acquire a position which may command it; and to gain such a position every nerve and sinew of the empire should be strained. The pickpocket who robs us is not to be let off because he offers to restore our purse; and the plunderer of provinces, the disturber of the peace of nations, the squanderer of the life and treasure of half the civilized world, must pay a somewhat heavier penalty than the restitution of his unjust spoils before the NEMESIS which he has provoked can be appeased.

AUSTRIA.

Interesting Account of the Proceedings of Silistria.

Correspondence of the London Times, June 27.

VIENNA, June 23.

There is nothing new, excepting that the Russians are retreating from the Aluta to the Argish. As you have been led to expect would prove to be the case, the Russians were never in possession of the fort of Turtukai. On the 20th of May the May the Turks quitted the village of Tartukai, which is about two English miles from the fort of the same name; but on the 12th of this month two battalions of irregular troops, under SKENDER-BEG—the vanguard of the corps coming from Widdin—again took took possession of the place.

On the 16th General RUDIGER, now Commander in Poland, received a letter from headquarters in Wallachia, in which he was informed that during a reconnoissance made on the 9th, Prince PASKEWITSCH had received a violent contusion "in the side" from a spent cannon ball. A piece of news, which has arrived from Kronstadt, seems to confirm the current report of the evacuation of Great Wallachia. The Russian detachments stationed at Lespetz, near the Tomesch pass into Transylvania, have received orders to fall into the line of retreat.

The *Presse* of this evening has a letter of the 9th from Burgas, by which we learn that a French army of 50,000 men is to be formed there. On the 7th a detachment of 120 men belonging to the French corps of engineers surveyed some ground, on which a fortified camp is to be constructed. Marshal ST. ARNAUD will also have his head-quarters at Burgas.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

According to a private despatch of the 19th, from Bucharest, Gen. SCHILDERS is dead. Generals GORTSCHAKOFF and LUDERS, both severely wounded on the 13th, have been conveyed to Bucharest. The evacuation of Wallachia continues without interruption.

FRANCE.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Sunday, June 25—6 P. M.

Some difference of opinion, it appears, exists as to the answer of the Emperor NICHOLAS to the peremptory summons recently addressed to him for the evacuation of the Ottoman territory—whether it will be a refusal, a conditional or an absolute compliance. Some, who think that all his means of deception have not yet been exhausted, anticipate that it will be conditional, with the view of gaining time, and of making a last effort to detach the German Powers from their alliance, or to separate Prussia from Austria, and trusting to the chapter of accidents, not merely for a release from his present perilous position, but even for the realization of his designs. But, whether the answer be immediate compliance with the demand or only a conditional one, the duty of the Powers, and particularly of England and France, remains the same. The question is no longer exclusively German, or Austrian, English or French, or even Ottoman; it is European, and in that consists its importance. No particular State now fights for aggrandizement, for further territorial extent, or for exclusive influence. The ground of quarrel is common to all; it is that of justice and of civilization, of the rights of all, imperilled by the selfish ambition of one overgrown Power; and it is that noble interest which has bound together the great Governments of Europe in a common sentiment of resistance. Whether the question is destined to be resolved by force or by negotiation it must be resolved in such a manner as that they will not be exposed to the renewal of a similar crisis, and that the Power which thus, periodically as it were, threatens the peace and prosperity of Europe must be disabled for a long time to come. The opportunity that is now presented may never again occur. It is not possible that the Powers will consent to make peace on any condition which will leave Russia in the same position as before the war. To consent to such a termination of hostilities would be tantamount to defeat, and it would have been more prudent, and quite as honorable, to have accepted the original proposition of Prince MENSCHIKOFF. Neither can Turkey, bound as she is to France and England by a treaty which does not permit either of the three Powers to make peace without the consent of the other two, accept such a solution. The circumstances of today are no longer what they were a year ago, and the change that has taken place with reference to Turkey is not the least remarkable. Even after the Ottoman troops had gained some advantages on the Danube few believed that in any more serious encounter they could stand before the well-disciplined and well-commanded hosts of Russia. That error has, like many others, been dissipated. Turkey, then regarded as nothing, now count fore something in the affair. With her own unaided forces she has kept in check, and inflicted many severe blows on her enemy, and it is not in the moment of her triumph, and in the flush of renewed victory when her allies are already moving to her assistance, and her courage and her confidence in definitive success have been doubled—it is not at such a time that she can accept an armistic on the simple condition of evacuation, pretended or real, of the Principalities, arrest the movement of her troops, and await with arms folded, the chances of a conference guaranteeing an independence which she has more than half won by victories which prove that she has not yet fallen to the degradation in the scale of nations to which the general voice had previously condemned her. The treaties of Kainardji, Adrianople, Unkiar-Skelessi, and the Convention of Balta-Liman, and had reduced her to the state of humiliation from which she has been raised by her own acts and the generous sympathies of the Western Powers, were torn to pieces, in fact, the day the Russian army crossed the Pruth, and it is not possible that France and England will consent to their revival. The *status quo* for Russia would be a premium on injustice and violence, a dishonor to Europe, and a lasting disgrace to those who would sanction such a solution.

PRUSSIA.

Correspondence of the London Times.

BERLIN, Friday, June 23.

The order of the day here is expectancy. The King did not return hither last night, as had been intended, but will arrive to-night. The Queen, however, returned at the appointed time from Pillnitz, where she has been staying with the Queen of Saxony during the absence of her consort in the eastern provinces. Graf BERNSTOFF, the new Prussian Minister to our Court, is waiting for the King's return to take his leave and set off for his post.

The Prussian Government is waiting for a more pressing political emergency before it avails itself of the whole amount of the credit voted by the Chamber. The

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[illegible] exchanging has used [illegible] for [illegible] 6,000 C. to the [illegible] seems to be in [illegible] favor. It is to be [illegible] 4½ per c

THE SEVEN WARNING PLAGUES.

Special Correspondence of the Maryland Daily Times.

IT IS THE "GOLDEN BOWL," BUT BROKEN.

Ominous Forebodings of the Mystical Seers.

Dr. Talmage's Sermon.

Text: "Then Shall the Kingdom of Heaven Be Likened Unto Ten Virgins."

Brooklyn, Saturday, June 15, 1834.

The Rev. Dr. Talmage, Pastor of the Tabernacle Church, preached to a large audience in the Academy of Music this morning. His text was Matthew xxv., 1st verse: "Then shall the kingdom of heaven be likened unto ten virgins, which took their lamps, and went forth to meet the bridegroom." He said:

The Seven Golden Candlesticks.—The new Unitarian Church at Seaton Island, Rev. John Parkman, Minister, is in a very flourishing condition, having within the last year erected a beautiful church near Stapleton, which was soon so well filled that last Fall it became necessary to enlarge the building to accommodate all applicants for pews. The building is paid for in full. At Jersey City, this Spring, a new church was organized, and has succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations of its best friends. They purchased a church property of the Dutch Reformed Church of the Crystal Palace—itself the model example of destruction to health to sleep on them even a week. Where they are occupied only two months in the Summer, it is not necessary, and would be a foolish expense, that rooms should be expensively furnished, and there is no need of parlors against cold—large cracks would "produce no detriment." But they might be comfortably large and comfortably furnished, and properly ventilated. Another hotel would probably be filled during the season, if lodging-rooms could be erected near the hotels, but, instead of an expense such as this would be, they have decided to erect a number of small cars, a man to shout and sell, and a woman to take the fares. These are six cents, and pleasantly arranged, it would be cheaper for those who build and those who occupy them.

A lady who has been accustomed to a "square chamber," a dressing room, three closets with shelves, two bureaus and a wardrobe, does latter a little, even at Saratoga, on the threshold of such an apartment. There is a looking-glass, but it is an apartment. "old bachelor" as a term of him. It not apply "old bachelor" as a term of opprobrium. I said a man who made such sweeping charges against all the children he met, must be unmarriable old bachelor; so you see it was only a young lady say "she always liked to go away from the glass with a comfortable feeling," but it is what I have been thinking that some benevolent individual might find as large a field for the exercise of his philanthropy in Saratoga. Some people ridicule the evident regard for appearances with which everything is done at Saratoga—the houses of entertainment, &c., all looking a great deal better in front than in the rear. I am not sure that it differs essentially from other places in this respect, but if it does, there is good reason for it. They study the comfort and pleasure of their guests, for a little season only, and whitewash will last two months, and the next Spring, whatever it may be, it must and look as clean as paint or paper upon the walls, be renewed. The cheapest furniture and adorning of the grounds, which I hear so often mentioned that I will allude to it in hopes to see it remedied. Many an invalid lady says, "I would go to the spring for my glass of water, but I think this class could never do. They have more fact, quicker perceptions and finer feelings, and deeper and stronger affections. What they write may seem very trifling to men; but a woman's life is made up of trifles, and her happiness depends on trifles.

I never met a woman who did not like *The Potiphar Papers*, and think the true portraitures of the class they portray, men and women, and play to be considered, we believe. A continuated to this mundane society through a Medium. The gentleman who wrote it was so obliging as to allow us to inspect the manuscript. One would naturally suppose that in a five-act tragedy, containing such various incidents, not a few erasures would occur. In *this* manuscript, however, there was scarcely a blot. We were told—and see no reason to doubt—that what we had before us was sent nearly as it was written. A number of pages were sent off, and perhaps in both cases there was some slight provocation, she commenced swearing in the play we have carried on some other opinion upon them. It must be borne in mind, of course, that it is necessary fair thus to separate these passages from the context:

Gorgio—How am I mocked! My will is not my will. My hand is the only ground on which My will stands, and willed it so! Man has no will. Faith—bought also! All goods and spurs Can it be so?

Spirit—What says thy soul? What road Could'st thou pursue, if Faith were not thine own— Faith in thy finger, form, proportion, shape ; Faith in thy will, thy patience, learning, hope ; Faith in thy labor, fortune, genius, might ; Faith in thy pow'er, freedom, genius, might ; Faith in thy wisdom, virtue, pleasure, ease ; Faith in—these life thou know'st and love'st in ? Faith in—what voice was that which answered me ? I heard

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MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

Church Intelligence.

Rev. J. R. KENDRICK has resigned the pastorate of the First Baptist Church in Charleston, S. C., in order to accept that of the Fourth, in the same city.

The Bishop of Pennsylvania has ordained Rev. AARON CHRISTMAN to the priesthood, and Messrs. C. H. ALBERT and J. W. ROBBINS to the diaconate.

Rev. W. T. WEBBE, late Local Secretary of the Domestic Committee of the New-York Board of Missions, has accepted a call to Middlebury, Vt.

Mr. JAMES O. MURRAY, of Andover Theological Seminary, has accepted the pastorate of the Second Congregational Society in Danvers, Mass.

Rev. D. F. WALDO, late of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was installed pastor of the Congregational Church in North Brookfield, Mass., June 7.

Right Rev. JACKSON KEMPER, D. D., was unanimously elected Bishop of Wisconsin, by the Diocesian Convention, June 14.

Rev. GURDON W. NOYES, late of Cornwall, Vt., has been invited to become colleague with Rev. Dr. STILES, of New-Haven.

Rev. A. B. DEGROOT was admitted to the ministry by a Baptist Ecclesiastical Council in Prattsburg, on the 21st ult.

Mr. C. C. GORDON, of Bridgeport, Conn., was ordained to the Universalist ministry, in Stafford, Conn., on the 15th ult.

Rev. S. R. WRIGHT, late a Presbyterian minister, has been admitted to the order of Deacon, by Bishop COBB, of Alabama.

Rev. A. F. NEVILLE ROLFE was recently admitted to the priesthood, in Raleigh, N. C., by Bishop ATKINSON.

The Universalist Church in Springfield, Ill., are about erecting a new and commodious house of worship.

Rev. E. TAYLOR, of Laningsburg, N. Y., has declined a call to the Congregational Church at Kalamazoo, Mich.

Rev. EDW. L. LYDETT has accepted a call to the Episcopal Churches in Churchtown and Morgantown, Penn.

A new Episcopal Church edifice in Waterville, N. Y., was consecrated by Bishop DELANCY, on the 15th ult.

Rev. ROBERT P. ROGERS has been called to the pastoral care of the Unitarian Church in Gloucester, Mass.

Rev. ISAAC S. KALLOCH, of Rockland, Me., has received a call from the Baptist Church in Sacramento, Cal.

The Baptist Church recently organized in Bushwick, L. I., was formally recognized on the 15th ultimo.

A new Church—the Union Congregational—was organized in North Brookfield, Mass., on the 6th ultimo.

A Universalist Society has been formed in Meriden, Conn., under the ministry of Rev. Mr. GALLAGER.

Rev. EDWARD ANTHON has accepted the assistant rectorship of the Church of the Ascension, this City.

Rev. EDWIN BEARDSLEY was ordained pastor of the Baptist Church in Fishkill, N. Y., June 21.

The corner-stone of a new Roman Catholic Church in Boston, was laid last Thursday.

Rev. M. BARRETT has been installed pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Newton, N. J.

Rev. M. BUTTOLPH has become pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Castile, N. Y.

A new Universalist meeting-house was dedicated near Abington, Ind., on the 11th ult.

The corner-stone of a new Baptist Church in Bridgeton, N. J., was laid July 4.

Missionary and Revival Items.

The American missionaries, says the British *Banner*, have achieved marvels. The whole Mission field can present nothing more remarkable. Nowhere have the triumphs of the gospel been so completely consolidated. The fruits of Christianity have there been glorious. In no other quarter have their efforts been so remarkably developed. The whole of the Government and the entire mass of society have been brought under the influence of the Cross. There is much there from which monarchs of lofty part might profit.

During the past year there have been revivals of religion in Connecticut, in the following places, among the Congregational churches: Hartford, Rockville, Millington, Hadlyme, Killingworth, Saybrook, Sherbrook, Roxbury, Warren, Goshen, Columbia, Jewett City, Bozrah, Deep River, North Lyme, East Haddam, North Killingly, Pomfret, Plainville, Berlin, Southington, Westfield, East Glastenbury, Greenwich, Stanwich, Fairfield and Southport.

In 1850, the number of Protestant Missionaries in India was 403, of whom 22 were ordained natives; and these were assisted by 551 native unordained preachers. The number of native churches was 309, with 17,356 communicants. The Missionaries had established 25 printing presses, and the whole Bible had been translated into ten languages, while the New Testament had been rendered into five more.

The American Baptist Free Missionary Society held its anniversary, June 7, at Albany. Rev. Mr. JUDD, Missionary to Hayti, was present at the meeting, having with him a young Haytian convert, named AUGUST ANAGNAO. The proceedings were harmonious, and the results of the Society's missionary efforts very gratifying.

There have been during the last year, 1,220 conversions in 12 of the Sabbath schools connected with the Worcester and Wachusett Baptist Association, Massachusetts. In Palmer, Mass., large additions have recently been made to the Baptist Church.

Rev. Dr. CHURCH, President of the University of Georgia, states, in his annual report to the *Senatus Academicus* of that State, that during the present year more than 30 of the students have made a profession of religion.

Rev. Dr. MASON, of the Karen Mission, now on his way to America, reached London early last month, where he proposes remaining a little time, in order to recruit before crossing the Atlantic.

The Missionary College in Tasmania possesses property valued at £31,450 above its liabilities. Its total income in 1853 was £4,289. This is doing well, certainly, for heathen ground.

The $214,000 left to the Presbyterian Missionary Society by the late Mrs. WILSON, of Steubenville, Ohio, has been lost,—her will having been broken by the heirs.

Revivals of religion have taken place in the Baptist Churches in Simpsonville, Ky., Chillicothe, Ill., and Cascade, Iowa.

Rev. C. C. PHELPS has been appointed Episcopal Missionary at Roslyn, Queens County, New York.

Nearly sixty persons have been received into the Methodist Church in Great Falls, N. H.

The Free Church of Scotland raised £8,056 for Foreign Missions, last year.

General and Personal Matters.

At the late meeting of the General Association of Connecticut, emphatic resolutions were passed by that body against the repudiation of the Missouri Compromise. It also passed the following pointed resolve in respect to the Presbyterian Church, which it is thought may lead to a rupture of the ecclesiastical relation between the two: "*Resolved*, That the silence of the Religious Bodies and communities generally in the slave-holding States, at the perpetration of so great a crime, gives painful evidence of delinquency in respect to principles and sympathies that are essential to Christian integrity; and that we do especially regret, at such a time as this, the silence of the chief Judicatories of the Presbyterian Church, with which we are in correspondence,—a silence which dishonors the glory of their ancient testimony against the barbarous and wicked institution of Slavery."

The religious aspect of the Eastern war, as viewed from the standpoint of the several nations involved, is thus summed up by an able journalist: On the side of Turkey will be found the true political interests of the Oriental Christians. France represents the Romish interest, backed up by the expressed sympathy of the Pope. England and a large part of America contribute to the same side pretty much all of the active spirit of Protestant propagandism, specially including all who tend towards its more radical and revolutionary types. Greek, Roman and Protestant interests are all, and with great strength, linked in support of the Sultan. On the other hand, Russia claims exclusively to be fighting for the "orthodox"—that is, the Greek religion.

By direction of LOUIS NAPOLEON, the public instruction of France is now placed entirely in charge of the priesthood, who, after reducing to nothing the philosophical instruction of the Colleges, turn out any Protestant or other teacher who displeases them. They no longer admit Protestant pupils to the Normal High Schools of Paris, where teachers are instructed for Public Schools supported by Protestant contributions and attended by Protestant pupils. The number of Ecclesiastical Schools is 256, with 21,195 pupils; of those, 149 are under charge of the lower priests, or of religious orders, 7 are directed by Dissenters, Protestant or Swiss, and the rest are governed by Bishops.

The General Association of Congregational Ministers, in Michigan, met in Detroit on the 30th ult. After handling the American Tract Society ungloved, for it avoidance of the subject of Slavery in publications, the Association resolved to call upon that Society to publish tracts based upon the teachings of the Bible concerning sympathy for the poor and oppressed,—God's declaration concerning oppression,—God's teaching concerning the universal brotherhood of our race,—God's teaching in respect to justice in the prompt requitement of labor, as forbidden by Slavery,—God's teaching as to the sanctity of marriage, as it is practically annulled by Slavery, and his abhorence of licentiousness as fostered by oppression,—God's teaching concerning the duty of religious instruction.

The committee appointed by the Clerical Convention which assembled in Boston, last month, to take such measures as they might deem proper in the present Slavery crisis, have published a card to the Ministry of New-England, expressing their opinion "that the mode of action most powerful, unembarrassed and least open to misconstruction and misrepresentation, is, that the ministry exert their influence in the pulpit, by the press, and in their respective ecclesiastical bodies, and unite with their fellow-citizens in such General Convention as may be called, for deliberation and action."

It is stated that Lord SHAFTESBURY, an old friend of LOUIS NAPOLEON, has sent to the latter a statement of facts, making known to him the trials of which the Protestant Nonconformists and others in France are the subjects. "They expect," says Lord S., "to see return the sad days of the revocation of the edict of Nantes; their only hope is, that these persecutions may be unknown to you, and that it will suffice to inform you, in order that you put an end to them." The Emperor has replied in a long autograph letter, that the statement is founded on misinformation, and that such things as are stated are not done.

The Committee of the New School Assembly of the Presbyterian Church have just given a statement of the present condition of the Church Erection Fund. It appears that previous to the meeting of the Assembly, $50,000 of the fund had been received, and that pledges had been given for about $28,000 more, making in all some $78,000, and leaving a deficiency of $22,000. Of the 1,626 churches connected with the Assembly, only about 600 have contributed to the fund. The contributing churches comprise about 70,000 communicants, or one-half of the membership of the whole denomination.

The bill for closing public houses in Scotland on the Lord's Day, so as to insure its better observance, has just gone into operation. When it is borne in mind that on one Sabbath in Edinburg the number of visits to public houses was ascertained to be fully 40,000, it will be understood that this measure is one of the greatest importance, in a religious point of view. Sufficient time has hardly elapsed to test the results, but the first Sabbath night after the measure came into operation, not a single person was arrested in Edinburg for intemperance.

At the late convention of delegates from the various Young Men's Christian Associations, much interesting discussion took place respecting a proposed confederation or alliance of all the Young Men's Associations. The plan unanimously recommended —to be confirmed by the concurrence of twenty-two Associations before its adoption—proposes a convention of all the Young Men's Christian Associations of this country and the British Provinces annually, and the establishment of a Central Committee of Correspondence and Counsel.

The number of new Churches either already completed, or in course of construction, in Cleveland, Ohio, is said to be quite large, and some of them are elegant structures. The building in process of erection by the First Presbyterian Church, of which Rev. Dr. AIKEN, the senior clergyman of the city, is pastor, is of drab-colored stone, of faultless workmanship and taste; the architecture is Norman. The new Trinity Church edifice is by many thought to be a costly specimen of deformity and nonsense.

The Boston *Trumpet*, the organ of the Universalist denomination in New-England, takes strong ground in favor of Mr. CASS' views on religious toleration. It claims "for American citizens abroad, only what we are ready to grant to all foreigners we receive to our shores, liberty of conscience—the right to think and speak—the freedom to worship God—the privilege of a decent burial—safety from persecution."

There is considerable excitement in Holliston, Mass., on the subject of reading the Bible in schools. The School Committee, having ordered its reading to be discontinued at the request of the Catholics, the inhabitants called a town meeting, in which it was ordered that hereafter the Bible be uniformly read in all our schools, by all the scholars thereof of sufficient acquirements to read the same intelligibly.

Rev. Dr. GANNETT, of Boston, in his discourse at the obsequies of the late Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER YOUNG, alludes to the tokens of respect received by the deceased in the following terms: "His library contained many and costly proofs of the regard in which he was held by his friends. Gifts flowed in upon him of which often no one but the donor and recipient may have known, for he bruited not abroad the estimation which he had obtained."

The following elections of Professors in the Auburn Theological Seminary have been made by the Board of Commissioners: Rev. Dr. HUNTINGTON, of Auburn, to the Professorship of Biblical Literature; Rev. Dr. HALL, of Norwalk, Ct., to the Professorship of Christian Theology; Rev. WM. HOGARTH, of Geneva, Professor of Sacred Rhetoric and Pastoral Theology.

The anniversary services of the Theological Seminary, Newton, Mass., took place last Tuesday. An address was delivered by Rev. J. N. BROWN, of Philadelphia, before the Backus Society, on the contributions of New-England to Ecclesiastical History. An address was also delivered before the Alumni, by Rev. Dr. NEALE, of Boston.

Rev. Dr. HAMILTON, for many years the leading Presbyterian pastor and preacher in Mobile, Ala., has been found guilty of sodomy, and been expelled from the ministry. When investigation made his guilt apparent, the indignation of the citizens of Mobile was so great that the reverend gentleman was compelled to flee from the city or risk the chances of life in the hands of an infuriated mob.

The work of organizing the tract enterprise throughout the Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States is at last complete. All the Conferences on the continent have now conference auxiliaries. The Liberia Conference in Africa is the only one where the cause is not formally organized.

ANTHONY BURNS was a regularly licensed minister of the Gospel in the Baptist denomination, and belonged to the same church with Mr. SUTTLE. The Mohammedan law declares that the shackles on the slave of the Moslem shall fall off in that moment when he becomes a proselyte to the faith of Mecca.

The annual meeting of the Congregational Union of Canada, has just been held in Montreal. The number of Congregational Churches in Canada, is 62; stations, 128; hearers, 10,700; members, 2,742; amount raised for religious, benevolent, and theological purposes, $34.752.

A discourse preached on the occasion of reading the sentence of deposition of L. SILLIMAN IVES, in Pottsville, Penn., by Rev. DANIEL WASHBURN, has just been published. It is an able exposition of the ex-Bishop's case, founded on the text "The man of God who was disobedient unto the word of the Lord."

Rev. PHINEAS FISH died in Catuit, Mass., on the 16th ult., in the 68th year of his age, and the 45th of his ministry. Mr. F. was a graduate of Harvard College in the year 1807, and for a long succession of years officiated as pastor of the Indian Missionary Church at Marshpee.

Rev. J. F. W. WARE, Rev. GEORGE E. ELLIS and Rev. Dr. LOTHROP are to preach in the Church of the Messiah, in this City, during the two coming months, Messrs. BELLOWS and OSGOOD intending to be absent from the City, and their congregations uniting in one.

Rev. Dr. SCOTT, of New-Orleans, has commenced his preaching labors in San Francisco. His congregation have hired Musical Hall—the largest room in the country—for $300 per month. The audiences are very large.

Very encouraging openings appear in Hanover and Lithuania for the circulation of the Scriptures, and a Spanish gentleman has requested of the American Bible Society a grant of Bibles for Cuba.

The discourse delivered by Rev. Dr. GANNETT, of Boston, on the general subject of Slavery and the condition of the country, is creating quite a sensation in that city. It has been published.

Rev. SAMUEL IRENAUS PRIME, one of the editors of the New-York *Observer*, was made a Doctor of Divinity at the recent Commencement of Hampden Sidney College, Va.

Mrs. LYDIA R. KELLY, a member of the Smithfield Monthly Meeting of the Society of Friends, and a minister held in high esteem by that sect, died in Blackstone, Mass., on the 25th ult., aged 51.

The Episcopal Church in Brockport, N. Y., has subscribed $6,000 for a new house of worship, and St. James' Church, Batavia, has been improved in its appearance at an expense of $7,000.

The One Hundred and Forty-fifth Annual Meeting of the General Association of Congregational Clergymen in Connecticut, was held in New-Haven, June 20.

Five years ago there were no Congregational Churches in Chicago; now there are five, with 7,000 church members.

Rev. Dr. EURNESS, of Philadelphia, is to deliver the address before the Divinity Graduating Class of Cambridge, this year.

The annual meeting of the Pastoral Union of Connecticut is to be held at East Windsor Hill on the 19th instant.

The 15th of August has been appointed for the assembling of the annual Camp Meeting in Eastham, Mass.

Rev. Dr. PALFREY, of Cambridge, Mass., is engaged in preparing an elaborate History of New-England.

The number of Congregational Churches in the State of New-York is 361.

NEW-YORK CITY.

LAYING THE CORNER-STONE.

Addresses of Rev. Dr. Smith and Rev. A. A. Wood—Statement of Dr. Parker.

The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the Presbyterian Church in Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, took place on Thursday evening, at 6 o'clock P. M., in presence of a large assemblage.

The exercises consisted of readings, from the Sacred Scriptures by Rev. Dr. PRENTISS.

Prayer by Rev. P. H. SKINNER.

ADDRESS BY REV. A. A. WOOD.

BRETHREN: Religion has in all ages sought a place where her services might appropriately be performed. On the other hand, superstition has marked her hallowed spots, where as she believed, heaven bent low to the ear, and the ear of the Deity was more open to her voice. Mythology places her on Mount Olympus, Delphos, Mecca, and places such as these. Jacob called the place where the vision of the ascending and descending Angels met his eye, Bethel, the House of God. Moses found the mountain side and the waving thorn bush a sacred spot, where he must put his shoes from his feet, for God was there. When Solomon built his gorgeous temple, it was to be a place where, "in very deed, God would dwell with man." This first thought meets us, as we come together to-day to lay the corner-stone of this Church.

We now place the foundation of the House of God, and he looks with favor upon every humble heart that is willing to do him honor. He comes to bless his people. He inspires and hears their prayers. He gives efficacy to the truth, by the power of his spirit. He oppresses the soul with a sense of its guilt, and causes it to cry out, "What must I do!" and then he leads it guilty and burdened to the cross, that the load of its guilt may find its grave in the sepulchre, where Jesus was laid.

The Church is the place of the soul's training for Heaven. The whole course of the Church on earth is a course of moral discipline—every step of the Christian's pilgrimage brings new objects to be accomplished and new efforts to be made in a continual course of well-doing, before he can reach the mansions of the just. Childhood is taught to tread in the footsteps of him who was once a little child. Youth is urged to remember its Creator. Manhood summoned to solve the great question, "What shall it profit if it gain the whole world and lose its own soul," and venerable age with its hoary hairs and ripeness for eternity, how still to bring forth fruit to God.

But there are other considerations which meet us to-day. While we rejoice to think that the raising of this edifice to the God who may preside here shall only carry on the purposes of his grace and gain from among men a new establishment for his glory, we may also for a moment, contemplate the position of this Church, in the heart of this great City, in the midst of a mighty and rapidly increasing people. In this view every Church raised upon this island calls for gratitude. New-York has been called the great heart of the nation. If this is indeed so, if there is reason for the expression, that its every pulsation is felt through the extent of the land, then may we not expect that the heart will be sound and healthful, and the blood which it propels will partake of its purity. And who shall estimate the influence of a Church of the living God, in giving light and heat to this vast people, and not to it alone, but to the vast country which is reached by the influences which flow from this Metropolis?

There is something animating on an occasion like this, so full of promise and of hope—something in the anticipation of what may be expected to follow such an undertaking, and to think of the loving kindness of the Lord in the midst of his people. To think of those who shall come here with their cares and their sorrows, and find them all consoled and sanctified. Yes; that this temple shall be hallowed by the presence of God and the glory of his Spirit, and when his worshippers shall be assembled on Mount Zion, of this and that one it shall be written, "This man has come here."

Hymn—"All that dwell." Address, by Rev. Dr. SMITH, who said: He could add but few words to those so eloquently expressed by the learned gentleman who had just preceded him. He strongly recommended fraternity and good feeling among all the churches of the City, especially of that vicinity. We assembled here with glad hearts to see those rising walls; all felt a throb of joy to behold the cap-stone of this building laid, particularly when we reflect on the flood of wickedness which has set in throughout the community. We should rejoice to see that one more house of God rears its walls to stem the tide of iniquity, having such important influence on our vast population, involving, to speak paradoxically, 600,000 eternities.

The speaker said he rejoiced in seeing the foundation of any good institution laid, such as Savings Banks, Hospitals and the like.—much more did he rejoice to behold the foundation of a temple for the worship of Almighty God.

He then congratulated the building Committee, that they had undertaken all their proceedings with due deliberation and care. He rejoiced in the well-considered dimensions of the Church, destined to accommodate the poor as well as the rich. He rejoiced that they were about to erect a comely Church, and that at one fell sweep they would not devote to oblivion the seven species of architecture. Finally, he rejoiced in the liberality which characterized all their proceedings.

There were, he said in conclusion, memories of the past to cheer them on. Twenty-nine years ago the corner-stone of the Bleecker-street Church was laid under the eye of the sainted BRUEN. What a history is comprised in the time which has elapsed! There are those amongst us, he said, whom we do not see with mortal eyes; but if it be permitted for the shades of the past to revisit us, may we not imagine without profanity that the spirits of BRUEN, WILBUR and MASON, now exultantly hover around us? He prayed that God would speed the good work, and bless the undertaking so auspiciously begun.

DR. PARKER then made an elaborate statement of the foundation of the Church in Bleecker-street in 1825, reviewing its history and progress up to the present time. The present edifice, he said, would extend 100 feet by 68, to be built of brown freestone from the Bellville quarries, N. J. It will be of the Lombardic, or Byzantine Gothic style of architecture, as designed by Mr. GEISLER, with two equal symmetrical towers in front, 95 feet in height. It is calculated it will furnish sittings for from 10,000 to 11,000 persons. He stated that the Building Committee had funds in hand sufficient for the completion of the Church, from the Bleecker-street property and good subscriptions. He said the corner-stone, which was now about to be laid, was the corner-stone of the old Bleecker-street Church—that the remains of the lamented BRUEN will be removed from their resting place and deposited beneath the pulpit, while the marble tablets that adorn the walls of our former sanctuary, with their inscriptions of honor to departed worth, shall look out from these walls, while the baptismal font within as the gift of female friends, whose love for this church is more permanent than her marble, shall awaken delightful reminiscences of the old Bleecker-street Church—and the old men, as at the building of the second temple—the old men that have seen the glory of the first house, shall weep, and many also shall shout aloud for joy. But the good that will be accomplished shall comfort them together. The Lord hasten it in His time. The corner-stone was then laid, the box deposited in the receptacle prepared for it. The Doxology was then chaunted to the tune of "Old Hundred," and the ceremonies ended with a Benediction, pronounced by Rev. Mr. KNOX.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Election of Assistant Superintendents—Perham Gift Tickets Refused—Grading and Salaries.

A Stated Meeting of this Board was held on Wednesday evening, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-streets. Dr. A. V. WILLIAMS, President, in the Chair, and a quorum present.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From the School Officers of the Fourteenth Ward—Asking that a Female Evening School may be established in School house No. 21, in Marion-street, near Prince. To Committee on Evening Schools.

PERHAM'S GIFT ENTERPRISE.

On motion of Mr. WATERBURY, the rules were suspended in order to take from the table a communication from Josiah Perham, inviting the members of the Board, and teachers and children in the Schools, to visit his Panorama of North and South America, free of charge.

Mr. WATERBURY moved that the invitation be not accepted, and that information of the action of the Board in the matter be sent to each Principal Teacher.

Mr. PHILLIPS—I should like to know what is the objection to accepting the invitation; I should hope the Board would not set an example of bad manners. I have heard of nothing connected with the exhibition itself that would make it improper to accept the invitation. If my memory does not fail me, the Board of Education, not long since, accepted an invitation to visit an exhibition of wild beasts, the fat woman, &c. It has always been a rule to accept these invitations, whether the Board attended the exhibitions or not.

Mr. WHEELER—Perhaps I can enlighten the gentleman somewhat. The Court of Appeals has already decided that an exhibition similar to this of Perham's is illegal. That is a sufficient reason why the invitation should be rejected. But more than that, this man himself has already been indicted, or, at all events, he has been proceeded against for this very thing.

The question was taken on Mr. WATERBURY'S motion. It was adopted.

SALARIES OF TEACHERS.

The report of the Committee recommending uniform rates of salaries for the teachers being next in order, was taken up.

Mr. WHEELER—I have studied the code submitted in the report hours and hours, and can make nothing of it. I wish, therefore, to propose a substitute.

Mr. FELL—Should not we go into Committee of the Whole on this matter.

Mr. WATERBURY—This is a very important matter, and ought to be carefully considered in a full Board. Now I am willing for myself, though some twenty-five members are absent, to go on with it this evening and give it the best consideration we can. I think it better, however, to give some entire evening to it when we have a full Board, and therefore move that the report be the special order for the next regular meeting after the third order of business.

Mr PHILLIPS—I hope that motion will not prevail. The gentlman's object is to defeat the proposition. Now, Sir, we were stopped in the progress of this business at last meeting for the want of a quorum. I trust the Board will go into the business now.

Mr. WATERBURY—The gentleman has no right to attribute improper motives to me. I do not wish to enter into any factious opposition, but I think it is important that the report should be postponed for the consideration of a full Board, as the question of salary is the basis of the matter, we ought to have statistics before us so as to estimate the expense. The resolution offered by me and adopted by the Board this evening, is intended to furnish these statistics, and the returns will be ready before the next regular meeting. I believe the effect of this report will be to very materially increase the salaries of teachers in our schools.

Mr. SWEENY—I should express my wish, not my hope, that this matter may be deferred to another meeting, that the members may prepare themselves to understand the subject. If any gentlemen of the Committee feel a disposition to oppose my wish and force a decision at the present time, I would remind them that according to their own declaration, they were one year in correcting this measure; and that another committee was at it a year before. Now, these gentlemen come here, and for some reason not palpable—some motive not evident—they want to force forward a question upon which the Board are not prepared to act. I do not think it is fair. I think it is anything but fair, if these gentlemen have been concocting this scheme—setting on this nest for twelve months, that we should chip the shell for them and see what it is without having had time to *set* upon it awhile ourselves. At all events, I hope they will have some consideration for the *dullness* of the Board, if for nothing else, and give us time.

Mr. HIBBARD—It has been before the Board already six weeks.

Mr. SWEENY—Not before me six weeks, Sir. It is a very important question, and in my opinion, if it is not handled with great care and delicacy it will produce a great deal of dissatisfaction. I hope they will permit us to think of it until the next meeting, and then members will not be obliged to do as I did at the last meeting when, finding that I must either sit here not knowing whether I should go for or against it or else leave the Board, I took myself off.

Mr. DELAMATER—I hope the matter will be postponed. It is said that it has been before the Board for the last two years. The greater part of it has not been before the Board more than six weeks. The question of salary *has* been before the Board, but as regards bye-laws, that is a different matter entirely. I am prepared to show that this report has been conceived in error, and I believe it subversive of the peace and harmony and of the best interests of the schools.

Mr. CURTIS—I am the last man in this Board who is going to urge action on a report which I have signed and approved, and which the Board has had so long under consideration. The Committee have conferred with many, I may say the majority, of the teachers, and the report has received their approval. It is important that a decision should be soon arrived at, yet I am the very last man to vote that gentlemen shall not have time to examine the matter; the very last to shut the door against information.

The question was then taken on Mr. WATERBURY'S motion to postpone, and it was lost.

The question then being on the report, Mr. DELAMATER said, "Gentlemen, we are about to make the Principal of the Normal School an Assistant Superintendent. I think that is reflecting upon the City Superintendent, and imposing on the Principal of the Normal School, who is engaged in his duties as teacher six days in the week; besides, I ask who is to examine the Principal of the Normal School, for he is but a teacher himself. Now, Sir, I am opposed to this section altogether; it can never be carried out—it is partial in its effect and will create a good deal of dissatisfaction. Now, Sir, if we pass a law, I hope it will be a law to be carried out at every point, not operating partially here and there. Then I would go to the Free Academy and ascertain whether Dr. Webster is qualified. He may have become a little rusty perhaps in some branches; under the law he should be examined; otherwise I hope it may never pass this Board."

Mr. SMITH—I am in favor of striking out the Principal of the Normal School, who is confined, by his appointment, to the performance of a limited duty. I suppose the Principal would not be bound to perform the duty if the rule should pass; and if he did, extra compensation for its performance would have to be paid. I would like it if some regulation could be adopted to exempt some from examination; but as that is impracticable, it seems to me that all had better come under the operation of the provision, and then leave it to the Superintendent to decide as to who does or who does not require to be examined. It must not be taken that any particular class of teachers is entitled to rank as No. 1. I hope the provision, in the main, will be adopted.

Mr. JONES—I wish to state that, at the time when this paragraph was drawn, it was not decided by this Board that there should be more than one Superintendent. The Board have since decided that there should be more; and the Committee are willing now to insert "Assistant Superintendents," in place of "Principal of the Normal School."

Here followed a desultory discussion on the necessity of having any one to assist the City Superintendent in examining the teachers.

Mr. PHILLIPS thought the salaries should not be raised upon the authority of a single individual; that it would be much more satisfactory to the teachers and school officers, and to this Board, if the Superintendent should call in an associate—say one of the Assistant Superintendents.

Mr. DE PEYSTER—I am sorry to disagree with my friend who last spoke. I fear his proposition will fetter the action of the City Superintendent; by it, he will be compelled to call in an Assistant under all circumstances, when many times it will not be necessary.

Mr. JONES—The Committee debated this matter long. I think it is too great a responsibility—too great a power to be placed in the hands of any one man. There may be a difference of opinion as to who should be associated with the Superintendent, but the Committee deemed that the Principal of the Normal School, being himself a teacher, would guarantee to the teachers "fair play," to use a common expression; but I, for one, would be opposed to this power being given to the Superintendent alone. Now, so as to fix to be associated with him as the Assistant Superintendents? I must say, that upon reflection, they are the proper parties, and I shall be constrained to sustain that view.

The report was further considered, in Committee of the Whole. The "Assistant Superintendents," inserted in place of "Principal Normal School," and the Committee then rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again—which was granted.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS.

The special order, being the election of Assistant Superintendents, was then taken up. After considerable discussion a ballot was taken, when Mr. McKEAN having received 21 votes, Mr. DORR 9, and 4 scattering, Joseph McKean was declared duly elected an Assistant Superintendent. On the second ballot, Mr. SETON having received 28 votes, and Mr. DORR 6, Samuel W. Seton was declared elected an Assistant Superintendent.

On motion, the salary of the Superintendent was fixed at $2,500, and those of the Assistants at $1,800 each.

THE OLD BREWERY MISSION SCHOOL EXCURSION TO RANDALL'S ISLAND.—This fine school numbering over two hundred pupils under the care of the Ladies' Home Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, made its fifth annual excursion on Thursday, at the invitation of Col. TAFFON, to Randall's Island. The happy party met at the Mission Chapel at the Five Points, at 7½ o'clock, A. M., and marched to the foot of Grand-street, (East River,) where they went on board of the Steamer *King Philip*, which had been chartered for the occasion. The children were all dressed in new uniform suits of clothing, presented by some ladies in Eleventh-street. The children were the neatest in appearance that ever were seen in procession from the Five Points, and exhibited the highest spirits. They sang a variety of Hymns appropriate to the occasion. The procession bore two beautiful Banners with suitable inscriptions. The whole party were under the charge of Rev. Mr. LARKIN, the Missionary, and the Lady Directresses. The occasion was one of unalloyed satisfaction to all concerned and will long be held in remembrance by those unfortunate children of poverty and want. Col. TAFFON gave a dinner to the Directresses and ladies in charge of the children and otherwise exerted himself to render the excursion delightful.

ALLEGED ARSON IN AMOS-STREET.—During the celebration of the Fourth, a slight fire occurred at a dwelling-house in Amos-street. A man was arrested by the Police of the Eighth Ward, charged with the crime of setting fire to the premises. The defendant was taken to the Jefferson Police Court, and committed by Justice Bryant to await further action in the matter. The only grounds for suspecting the accused of incendiarism, were, that he entertained a bad feeling against one of the occupants of the building, and furthermore, was observed making his egress from the house, at the time the flames made their appearance.

ANOTHER CASE.—A colored man named CHAS. THOMAS was arrested on Wednesday night by Officer KNAPP, of the Eighteenth Ward, but attached to the Court of Sessions, on suspicion of having set fire to a row of stables, seventeen in number, in the rear of No. 201 East Thirty-third-street. The accused, who was found in the stables at the time of the fire, was taken before Justice CLARK and held for examination.

A HOTEL ROBBERY.—Officer MOON, of the Second District Police Court, on Thursday, arrested a German, named PETER NORPTERR, whom he caught at the St. Nicholas Hotel, from which he stole a small book from the ladies' parlor, and from the bar-room a glass of punch which a gentleman had placed on a window-sill, and a silver spoon. On searching him $40 and a lady's silver watch were found. He was committed.

CASUALTIES.—On Wednesday afternoon, a man named John Millen, living in Twenty-fourth-street, while attempting to get on car No. 40 of the Third-avenue line, opposite the Hall of Records, made a misstep and fell before the wheel, which passed over and crushed his right foot in a terrible manner. He was conveyed to the New-York Hospital.... An individual named Beatrice Murphy was arrested Thursday night on a charge of shooting at with intent to kill, Mary Gallagher, living at No. 195 Mulberry-street. The prisoner Murphy, as is alleged, pointed a gun at Mrs. Gallagher and fired the same, when the contents, powder and paper, lodged in her neck, inflicting a severe and dangerous wound....Mrs. Catharine Barth, a German woman, 30 years of age, was dreadfully burned on the 5th ult. in consequence of a lighted match falling into some burning fluid which had been spilled on the table as she was filling a lamp with the dangerous fluid. She lingered till Thursday when she died in great agony.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—*Decision*—Friday, July 7.

THE "EQUITY OF THE WIFE"—THE EFFECT OF THE ACT OF 1849 ON MARITAL RIGHTS.

CLERKE, J.—Cornelius Read, who was the mortgagor of the premises foreclosed in this action, died intestate, April 30, 1849, leaving a widow, one son and two daughters. The daughters are Mrs. Bishop, wife of Joseph Bishop, and Mrs. Alexander, wife of John Alexander; both were of age at the time of their father's death, and both were married in 1846 or 1847. There is issue of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Bishop, but none of that of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander. John B. Vail recovered a judgment against Bishop, April 16, 1849, for $260 79-100, and another against Alexander, November 17, 1848, for $549 37-100. Both judgments were for debts contracted prior to April, 1848. The judgment against Bishop is collateral to that against Alexander, to the extent of $200. Both judgments were assigned by Vail, to Whinfield, the present claimant. Of the surplus moneys ($2,191 18-100) arising from the sale of the mortgaged premises, the referee reports that Mrs. Bishop and Mrs. Alexander are each respectively entitled to $611; the share of Mrs. Bishop being subject to the tenancy by the courtesy of her husband, and that of Mrs. Alexander to the life estate of her husband during their joint lives, and that Whinfield, by virtue of the judgments, is entitled to the income arising from those shares during the respective lives of the husbands, until the judgments, less $200, shall be paid. I presume the referee meant, also, that Mrs. Bishop's share was subject to the life estate of her husband, as well as to his tenancy by the courtesy, (initiate.) To this report Mrs. Bishop and Mrs. Alexander except, claiming the exclusive and absolute enjoyment of those shares. The exceptions were allowed at special term; from which decision the claimant, Whinfield, appeals. By the common law, the husband has a freehold interest in his wife's lands; and both husband and wife are seized in her right. He has a title to the rents and profits during coverture; the estate remaining entire to the wife, or heirs, upon the dissolution of the marriage; and, upon the wife's death, the husband, if he survives, becomes a mere tenant by sufferance, unless there has been issue of the marriage, in which case he is entitled to the continued enjoyment of her inheritance during his life. The husband's interest, both in the rents and profits during coverture, and in the estate, as tenant by the courtesy, is subject to be taken on execution; although it was formerly doubtful whether the right of a tenant by the courtesy, when it was only initiate, as in the present case, could be sold on execution; but, I believe it is now considered as settled, having never been questioned in this State, since Schermerhorn and Clure *vs.* Miller and wife. (2. Cow. 439.) But, does it necessarily follow, because by common law or by statute, a judgment creditor has a lien upon such interests, and can sell them upon execution; that when the land is sold, and the proceeds are paid into Court, or are so situated as to be within its equitable direction and control, this lien is so absolute and paramount, as that the Court cannot order those proceeds to be preserved for the exclusive benefit of the wife, divested of any claims against the husband? The present application, recollect, seeks the equitable interposition of the Court, to assist the creditor of the husband to appropriate the property of the wife to the payment of the husband's debts—debts contracted long before the wife succeeded to the inheritance. It is not at all unusual—indeed, the instances are very numerous under our system of jurisprudence—for a Court of Equity to interrupt the enjoyment of a positive legal right, for the purpose of preventing a mischief, and avoiding a palpable hardship. And this is eminently and frequently the case, where what is called the "Wife's Equity," becomes the subject of consideration. Wherever an application is made on behalf of the husband, or of any person claiming in his right, to reduce into possession his wife's fortune, or to appropriate any part of it, by virtue of a mere legal right, the Court will, in most instances, insist on a provision for her out of it, where no adequate settlement has been made on her, and will not suffer the property to be removed out of its jurisdiction, unless she has been already sufficiently provided for, or unless upon her personal examination she waives the benefit of this protection. And this is called "the Wife's Equity." (See Clancey's Rights of Woman, 411, quoting from Macauley *vs.* Phillips, 4 Vesey, 17.) Thus, equity frequently modifies the maxim of law by which the personal property of the wife, and the rents and profits of her real estate, during her life, become vested in the husband; and if the husband applies for the assistance of the Court to procure the possession of any part of his wife's fortune, the application will be refused, unless he make a provision for her out of it. The equity of the wife attaches, not only to that part of her fortune which is purely equitable, (usually vested in trustees, though no longer requisite in this State,) but it was deemed to extend to legacies bequeathed to the wife, though not vested in trustees, and, in short, to all cases where it is necessary to apply to the Court to enable him to obtain possession of personal property in right of the wife. The husband has been, in several instances restrained from reducing into possession the wife's choses in action, until ample provision should be made for her. This equitable protection is not restricted to applications made by the husband himself; but it is extended to applications made by the general or particular assignees of the husband, whether the transfer of his interest was by operation of law, where he becomes bankrupt or insolvent, or was made by his

New-York Daily Times,

SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1854.

The Anglo-French Union.

The Duke of Wellington died at a very ripe age. In September, 1853, there was no outward appearance of the hurricane which has since struck dismay into the heart of Turkey. The Czar, it is true, was meditating on the condition of "the sick man," of whose effects he so speedily deceived England to join with him, as resi-dentary legatee, in making a division. All was apparent peace when "the Duke" departed—haunted, to the last, by an idea that Louis Napoleon's next move would be to invade England, whose "national defences" were anything but what they ought to be. Suppose that Wellington was living now, what would have been the probable action of England as respects the quarrel which the Czar managed to fix upon the Sultan? Let us imagine "the Duke" at the head of the British army, the presiding Mars of the Horse Guards. With all his predilections strongly in favor of Despotism, and with a hearty personal acquaintance with, and great regard for the Czar, how small the prospect of his sanctioning any demonstration against Russia. In this he would have been supported by Lord Aberdeen, and by others who entertain prejudices in favor of Russia. With such support in the British Cabinet, no doubt that Austria and Prussia would have openly declared in favor of Russia, and have been rewarded, as they were on the original partition of Poland, by a good share of the territories belonging to "the sick man." Little would the Despots have cared what part France might take in the matter. Nor, by itself, could France have done much for Turkey.

But when Louis Napoleon played his cards so skillfully as to effect the only cordial union between France and England which has taken place during the last five hundred years, the question assumed a totally different aspect. France by itself, or England by itself, could play only a feeble part in any general European contest, but acting together, in concert, they can assume a formidable position. This they have taken, and some of the results are apparent already. Substantial aid has been sent to Turkey, and Austria and Prussia dare not openly side with Russia. The tri-color of France and the red cross flag of England float together, for the first time, in evidence of a genuine alliance. To have accomplished this, which was an achievement wholly out of his uncle's capability, would of itself stand boldly out, in the annals of the nations, as a proof of the deep sagacity of the despot who occupies the throne of France. We do not pause to inquire how he obtained that position, but it is undeniable, that he has maintained himself in it by no ordinary ability.

It is not too much to say that, had the Duke of Wellington now been alive, the united action of the two nations could not have taken place. With the strongest anti-Gallican prejudices, he would have looked upon France and Frenchmen as "the natural enemies" of England. Nothing, we are persuaded, could have broken down that belief. And it had become so much the practice in England to defer to the opinion of "the Duke," that, in all probability, no intimately friendly relations with France would have been entered into.

Again, had Wellington been now alive, the annual Waterloo banquet, at Apsley House, would assuredly have been given on the 18th of June just passed, as it has been given for many years, without intermission. Now, this celebration really was a piece of annual self-glorification on the part of Wellington, and a perpetuation of the defeat of the French, in 1815. In the present year, friendly as England is with France, there would have been much that is ungracious and even insulting, in keeping up this braggadocio festival. Accordingly, it has been allowed to drop. Death has recently removed two Commanders who were at Waterloo, (Lords Anglesey and Londonderry.) Lord Raglan, another of the "Waterloo heroes," is in Turkey. Lord Hardinge, the British Commander-in-Chief, has probably seen the impolicy of keeping up a galling memory of victory upon one side, and defeat upon the other. We may look on the Waterloo banquet as a thing of the past.

We conclude by repeating that the Iron Duke died at a very suitable time. His removal has enabled much to be done which enables France and England to take their present stand against Russian force. This would have been almost impossible—from his personal and political prejudices—had the Duke survived.

Let Scholarship be Practical.

The great want of the age is practical scholarship. The men that the world most wants now are thorough-bred, well-educated scholars, whose studies are on topics that concern its daily necessities.

It is always painful to see power wasted. We dislike to see "Ocean into tempest wrought to waft a feather or to drown a fly." It is sad to see faculties and industry that might bless a race circumscribed to the discovery of the use of this or that Greek particle, in positions where the settlement of the question at issue would not influence the character of a single human emotion, nor either bless or curse to the value of a fig any mortal. If the work of the world were already nearly done up—if there were nothing more to do, it would be different. But the world is only just begun. The labor of getting ready, of preparing the tools, is only now brought to that point that the workers can begin. They want directors, overseers, superintendents, to guide them. The ones that can do this are scholars. Men of learning; educated, drilled men, are wanted in every department of labor, to see that their labor is economized and their toil all profitably expended. We have been farming ever since Adam delved in the garden. But though they have learned something in every generation, and grand discoveries have enabled them to double and quadruple the number of bushels to the acre that their grandfathers raised, yet educated agriculture is demanded more loudly than ever. The earth has not been trained to surrender, in one acre out of a thousand, the wealth that she keeps in store for her intelligent cultivators. Men have been vexing the surface of the ear from the beginning. But it is only of late that an American scholar demonstrates the true economical method of sailing on it. It is a noble example of the thing we mean when we say that scholarship of this day should be practical.

The Heat.

Thermometers at 100 degrees Farenheit. Far enough in heat, in all conscience. A relentless, blinding sun pouring vertically upon the streets, and converting the sidewalks into a series of kitchen ranges, where innumerable soles are frying. A suffocating Simoon, or burning wind, sweeping heavily in through every open window. Omnibus horses and Irish laborers falling suddenly beneath the pitiless heat. Rooms are darkened in vain; iced cobblers are of no avail. We come to the rapid conclusion that there is not a cool corner on the face of the habitable globe.

What is to be done? We have dispensed with every superfluous article of attire; our costume is of the simplest and most unembarrassing nature; we alternate our spare moments between iced claret and a shower-bath, yet we are reduced to a most pitiable state. Our hair is like the dripping well at Knaresborough, on a limited scale. Our epidermis presents superficially somewhat the same appearance as that of Venus must have done, immediately after her rising from the sea. We know that if that day was as hot as this, *we* should have been very sorry to have risen from the sea on any account. We should have remained at the very bottom. The Lorelei, despite of our knowledge of her fatal attractions, would, we believe, be perfectly irresistible to us at this moment. That whirlpool on the Rhine, over which she presides, would have no fears for us;—we would sieze her golden hair, and float down the cool river with her, with an enthusiasm that would inspire Heinrich Heine to write a second ballad on the subject.

If poor Lady Franklin knew what she was about, she would come over here while this weather continues, and start another expedition to search for Sir John. She'd have no end of volunteers. A few large posters, with a cool engraving of an iceberg at the top, would be quite enough; every man and boy from Union-square to Wall-street would be petitioning to go.

It is Ovid, as well as we can remember, who tells that pretty story about Cephalus and Procris. This pair were man and wife, and, ridiculous as it may sound, Procris was absolutely in love with her husband. Now, during the hot weather—just such weather as this—Cephalus, after hunting in the cool of the morning, was in the habit of spending the noon reclining in a certain cool grove, damp with unseen springs and shady with thick underwood and heavy-foliaged trees. Here he made himself as comfortable as he could—he may not have had iced claret, but you may depend upon it he had some pleasant Greek wine in his pocket flask, which he cooled by putting it into the nearest spring—and lay on the damp moss, dreaming and drinking, and occasionally, when the heat grew very great, calling on Aura, the goddess of the breeze—a sort of female zephyr—to come to his arms. Now, while Cephalus was thus luxuriating one day, he was overheard murmuring this invitation to Aura by one of the old gossiping crones of the village, who, charmed at such a chance, immediately hastened off to Procris with the information that her husband was in the habit of spending his days in a certain grove with his mistress, whom he called Aura, adding that he was there in company with his paramour at that very moment. Bursting with indignation, jealousy and overpowering curtain lectures, Procris set off for the scene of her spouse's guilt. Stealing cautiously through the bushes, she pushed the leaves gently aside, and caught a glimpse of her erring helpmate. Just at this moment, feeling, probably, a little warmer than usual, he turned uneasily on his mossy couch, and exclaimed passionately, 'Aura, sweet Aura, come to my arms!" Procris, at this apparent confirmation of her suspicions, gave an involuntary start. Cephalus, who had the quick ear of the hunter, heard the rustle in the thicket, and thinking probably that it was a deer coming to drink, seized his bow and sent an arrow whizzing in the direction of the sound. A faint scream, a bursting and struggling through the branches, and the next instant poor Procris is lying on the green sward at her husband's feet, with the keen arrow through her heart. A doleful tragedy, and, as one might safely say, "all on account of the heat."

There must, however, be a great many people hotter than we are to-day. In itself a great comfort. The lawyers in the Walker divorce case for example—we wonder if the heat will have any effect on the number of Mr. Busteed's "objections;" or, whether he will relax for an instant his savage vigilance toward District Attorney Blunt. We wonder if the cross-examinations will be less excited and furious than heretofore. We suspect the Judge will discover at an early hour that he has pressing business awaiting him at home, which will oblige him to adjourn the Court.

What becomes of the cooks of St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels now-a-days? Have they been discharged and salamanders hired in their stead? Or do they continually anoint their bodies with that newly discovered anti-caloric lotion which enables a man to plunge his hand into a caldron of molten lead, and draw it out again unsinged? The *chefs* and their assistants of those great kitchens can be no mere men, if they have lived and fulfilled their duties through the last three days. To bake and boil and roast, and mix peppery sauces, and taste scalding soups in such weather as this, requires more than mortal strength. It is our private opinion—not generally known, because the Hotels have hitherto contrived to hush the matter up—that in both the above-mentioned establishments, an entire set of cooks die every day, are buried in the back-yard at midnight by the proprietors themselves, and are replaced by a fresh set next morning. People that walk in Niblo's orange-groves every evening between the acts, little think that they are treading on the graves of innumerable cooks!

If one could see all their acquaintances now! wonderful changes would, we think, be observable. Wonderful loosenss of attire—flushed faces—great consumption of brandy and water—much smoking of cigars. Arabella Atrophy, that lovely houri, whose waist is so divinely slender, how should we find her now? Slippers and no stockings, we will wager a lung-full of fresh air White robe, loose, shapeless, unhooked—she who seems when abroad to have been born in her dresses—no stays!

The exquisite Trophonius Toddle,—gone are all his Broadway trappings of splendor. Those tight pants, that miraculous coat, that inestimable neck-tie. Almost denuded, and with wild hair, he lies fainting on the sofa, scarce able to raise the sherry cobbler he is imbibing, to his lips.

Ah! what strange-looking being is that? Alas! it is ourselves; we caught a glimpse of our own figure in the mirror—we who had been so unfeelingly gloating over the miseries of others. That glimpse was enough—we are reduced to a mere shadow. A modern oridian transformation is about to take place, and we shall become the source of some river—hereafter to be famous—before many hours.

P. S.—Spared this unhappy fate by an opportune fall in the thermometer, we are enabled to congratulate our readers this morning that the heat is not such as it was.

Higher Fare—Long Island Railroad.

It was our fortune to ride down upon the Long Island Railroad a day or two since—the very day that the fare to Greenport was raised from two dollars to two and a quarter. There was a good deal of complaint that the charge had not been advertised near as extensively as the fact that excursion trains would be run through the week. If the thing charged was true, the complaint certainly was not without propriety. But while the complaint against the Company for raising the price was very natural, we were not able to regard it as entirely just.

The price asked at present, $2 25, for ninety-three miles travel, is not more than is demanded on most roads, and is less than on some. The fact that it has been less than this, may or may not be proof that a less price was a fair remuneration to the Company. They aver that it was not. The advance of price for all the necessaries of life has compelled an advance of wages to nearly every hand engaged upon the road. New locomotives have been built, and old ones have received much needed repair. The road has needed repairs, and they have been freely furnished. In short, the expenses of the road, within the last three months, have greatly increased. It is to meet this outlay that the extra quarter was added, which provoked the grumbling.

Still, we are sorry that the managers felt it necessary to make this move. The signs all indicate a decided setting of the current from the City towards the quiet fields of Long Island, for residences for jaded and dusty citizens. There can be no question that with a double track, low fares and frequent trains, a large portion of the middle classes that still swelter in the City would buy small farms and garden-spots along the road, greatly to the health of their families, their own comfort, and the interest of the Railroad Company. An increase of fare tends to bar from such settlement,—a result which we heartily deprecate. It was not until years after the road was completed that it seemed to dawn upon the minds of its managers, that perhaps their interests and those of the islanders were the same. The present administration has happily corrected the impression. We trust that no change of policy will be deemed desirable.

Dead Horses.

Friday, July 7, 1854.

Messrs. Editors: For two days past a *dead horse*—very dead—has been allowed to remain in the Tenth-avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets; and the horrible odor, annoyance and alarm it has created among the respectable families of the neighborhood, seem to call forth some sort of public denouncement upon the officer who is duly authorized by law to attend to the immediate removal of so disgusting and unhealthy an object. Please, therefore, permit the publication of this complaint, and oblige "one of your subscribers," and

A Tenth-avenue Resident.

We would state to our correspondent that the subject of the offal contract was brought before the Board of Aldermen last evening, by a communication from the Mayor and City Inspector, and that a special Committee was appointed to take action with reference to it. Mr. Reynolds, we believe, refuses to carry out his contract unless he is paid. The probability is, that the neglect in this respect will lead to prompt action on the part of the Common Council, so that there may be no more instances like that recited in the above communication, to complain of. In the meantime, we know of no relief for the citizens of Tenth-avenue, if the nuisance is still unabated, unless they accomplish by individual effort what the City Government, with its machinery and slow working, does not.

Congressional.

There was a large number of bills passed by the Senate yesterday. They received the resolutions of the Legislature of Rhode Island, on the subject of Slavery, against the Nebraska bill, the Fugitive Slave Law, and the acquisition of new territory; passed a bill making appropriations for constructing military roads in Washington and Nebraska territories, and after giving some little attention to the private calendar, adjourned.

In the House, after a considerable debate, the vote of the previous day rejecting the general Appropriation bill was reconsidered, and the bill ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. The vote adopting the Custom-House amendment, was also reconsidered. A debate then ensued on the propriety of making the appropriations before reported, for the purpose of building and finishing Custom-Houses, during which Col. Benton made what may be termed a characteristic display. The bill was finally passed, by a vote of 92 to 67, Custom-House amendments and all.

An Attempt to Fire a Building.

We publish, in another part of this morning's Times, an account of an intention to fire a building in Front-street, on Thursday night, which will be read with interest. A more fortunate mistake has seldom been made by a watchman, than that which led to the entry of the storeage warehouse of Peverelly; for had the building not been entered by other than those who were found in it by the Police, we should doubtless have had to record another conflagation, instead of "an attempt to fire a building."

Amusements.

Niblo's Garden.—We observe, with much satisfaction, that the name of Madame Anna Thillon appears on the bills again to-night. The Opera had to be postponed on Thursday evening (English and Italian fared alike from similar causes) in consequence of Madame Thillon's indisposition. The epidemic appears to be fastidious in its choice of artists—selecting the best ones.

The accomplished American *danseuse*, Miss Ludlam, after a long and successful engagement in Philadelphia, has returned to the Metropolis, and will probably soon vindicate her position in the Terpsichorean art. Miss Ludlam is an accomplished artist, and will bear favorable comparison with many who have less claim to the American stage or to the applause of its audiences.

The Turf.

The great trotting match for $10,000, which was announced by the Proprietor of the Centreville Course, L. I., as to take place yesterday between gr. g. *Grey Eddy* and br. m. *Highland Maid* did not transpire. It appears the race had been drawn by consent of both parties, the night previous, but as no notice was given of it in the public prints, a large number went over and were disappointed.

There are numerous excuses given for the match not taking place. One is, that the gentleman who matched *Highland Maid* did not furnish the whole amount of the stake money. We also heard it rumored that a resident of Brooklyn, owning one-half of *Highland Maid*, positively declined to give his sanction for her to enter into the contest unless his share in the valuable animal was purchased. The gray horse was to have been driven by Harry Jones, and he informed our reporter that the race was amicably withdrawn, and also that *Grey Eddy* was sick with the distemper.

The "Hero" and "Prince" contest.

The exciting five mile contest for $4,000 is announced for Monday afternoon, between *Hero* the pacer and *Prince* the trotter.

Detection of Incendiarism.

Attempt to Fire a Cotton Warehouse—Discovery by a Private Watchman—Startling Disclosure.

Before Justice Welsh.

An alarming case of attempted incendiarism, was developed yesterday morning. The circumstances transpired in one of the most wealthy parts of our City, and were brought to light by a private watchman, named John G. White, while he was patroling his beat As Mr. White was walking quietly along Front-street, at about 12½ o'clock A. M., his suspicions were suddenly aroused, by observing some person push open one of the massive iron shutters of the extensive storage warehouse of Charles A. Peverelly, at No. 147 Front-street. The watchman was confident some person was within the building and thinking it might prove to be a burglar, he immediately procured assistance by crying out "Watch!" Officers Droin and Tracy, and Private Watchman Ladd, quickly responded to the call, and they then made an effort to effect an entrance into the building by breaking open the front door. In this, however, they failed, but they succeeded in entering through an open window. Having succeeded thus far, they brought a dark lantern into requisition, and to their utter astonishment, discovered the proprietor of the establishment standing in the office in company with his brother, Theodore L. Peverelly, a lad only 15 years of age. The parties were apparently much frightened, and as Mr. Peverelly was approached by the officers, he exclaimed, "Why, it is all right, I belong here." The proprietor and his brother were at once conducted to the Second District Station-house, and detained in separate cells. Subsequently Mr. White and his assistants made a rigid search through every loft of the premises, and found quantities of cotton and oakum strewed over each floor, it being *saturated with spirits of turpentine* or *camphine*. It is evident that there was a design existing to set fire to the building, but it remains to be seen whether Mr Peverelly will establish his innocence in connection with the affair in the further progress of the legal inquiry now pending before Justice Welsh at the Hall of Justice. We here annex the

Testimony of the Watchman.

John G White being duly sworn, says: I reside at No 5 Degraw cottages, South Brooklyn; I am employed as a private watchman in Burling-slip, Front-street and South-street, from Fulton-street to Maiden-lane; last night I was temporarily employed to take charge of an adjoining district in Front-street, between Maiden lane and Water-street; about midnight, my attention was attracted by a noise proceeding from the store at No. 147 Front-street, these premises are occupied as a storage warehouse by Charles A. Peverelly, who is now present; I waited to see or hear what occasioned the noise, when I observed the iron shutter of the front window of said store was partially opened by some person inside, I then cried out "Watch! Watch!" when Policemen Devin and Tracy of the Second Ward, came to my assistance in company with a private watchman named Geo. Ladd; we then attempted to force open the door of said store, but failing in this, we all climbed through the window, which was previously opened; after entering the store, I met the aforesaid Charles A. Peverelly, and also Theodore L. Peverelly, now present going into the office on the first floor; at this time, said Charles A. Peverelly appeared to be greatly excited, and stated, in answer to questions, "That he was Charles A. Peverelly, and was the owner of the store, that he had a right to be there, and further, that all was correct;" these two persons were then arrested by Officer Tracy and the Private Watchman Ladd and conveyed to the Second Ward Station House, while Land Officers Devin and Reeves remained within the building to examine and investigate the condition of the store; we found the crevices near the front door filled with cotton, after which we repaired to the rear end of the store, and discovered several bales of cotton torn open, and a portion of their contents strewed about the floor in a space of ten or twelve feet square; this cotton was saturated with turpentine and oil; alongside of this we found a piece of candle, with the wick lighted and stuck into a small stone bottle; immediately under the hatchway of the second floor we discovered another quantity of cotton, reaching to the ceiling; we then proceeded to the second story, and there found, on the floor near the hatchway, several bales of cotton, all of which were ripped open and standing on their end; we then repaired to the third story of the building and found a bale of cotton also torn open and the cotton scattered over the floor from the bales to the loft; this lot of cotton was also saturated with camphene, or spirits of turpentine; beneath the windows of this loft quantities of cotton were piled and packed to the height of ten inches; on the same loft we found a box six feet in length and two feet high, containing alternate layers of fine wood and oakum, and also wet with the same explosive material; on the top of said box was a layer of cotton covered with turpentine; we also found in the same loft a lot of oakum saturated with the camphene or turpentine; in the crevices of the girders over the aforesaid box; alongside of this box, was *a small barrel, half full of the spirits of turpentine or camphene*; the head of the cask had been taken out; in the fourth and remaining lofts above, we found only a small quantity of loose cotton scattered about the floor, all of which was saturated with the camphene; in the front part of the second story, we found two bottles and the bottom part of a lantern, having a small piece of candle in them, but they were not lighted; they, however, appeared to have been previously lighted; on the same floor was found an iron safe with the door unlocked and the key in the lock; the safe contained nothing but five or six account books; on this floor there was also found a lot of sperm cuttings, which had evidently been cut from pieces of candle, to fit them into the neck of the bottles above alluded to.

The further hearing of the case was postponed until 3 o'clock this afternoon, when the Justice will take additional evidence. Meanwhile the defendants were committed to the City Prison, as no bail could be fixed at this stage of the affair. The premises were used for the storage of cotton, turpentine and oakum. Various rumors are afloat respecting the motive that prompted the proprietor to the commission of the offence.

Irishmen's Universal Civil and Military Republican Union.

A meeting of this Society was held last evening at the Vauxhall Garden, No. 2 Fourth-avenue. Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Dr. O'Hanlon read a letter from Mr. J. C. Donovan, of Mobile, addressed to the Secretary, asking for a copy of their rules and constitution, calling upon all to organize, as now, England's difficulty was Ireland's opportunity. The Secretary also said he received a letter from Mr Ward, of Baltimore, stating that the organization in that city was rapidly progressing.

The following resolutions were unanimously carried:

Whereas, This Association has been established for the propagation of true Republican doctrines, and for the purpose of advocating and aiding in the establishment of a Republican form of Government in Ireland.

Resolved, That the expression of no sentiments at variance with these principles, shall be permitted at the meetings of this body.

Whereas, The business of this Society at its last meeting was to some extent retarded by an unnecessary discussion, therefore

Resolved, That no comments shall be made upon the remarks of each speaker by another, except when a question before the House shall be open for debate,—nor shall the address of any speaker be laid before the House for adoption or rejection.

Mr. Masterson drew a very vivid picture of the state of Ireland, the condition to which the people were reduced by the system of misrule so perseveringly persisted in by the British Government, as evidenced in the living freights which are daily wafted to our shores. He therefore strongly advocated the continuance of the organization.

The President remarked, that in consequence of the short debate which took place on the subject of his remarks at the last meeting, he feared that the idea had got abroad that discussion existed in their body. He was happy, however, to inform them that no such feeling existed. The speaker then reviewed briefly the important phases of Irish History, from the period which marked the entrance of Henry II, into that country to the present time. He said that at no time for generations favorable an opportunity offer to strike an effective blow for Ireland—that there were thousands of arms with which Irishmen provided themselves in '48, and thousands of hands to use them in this and in this country. There were the 69th in America knew where arms to an incredible extent lay. Why, then, not have a general resurrection of weapons? He advised the establishment of a library, and stated that the military organization of this body already amounted to more than fifty brave and intelligent young men. He stated that the sole object of this Society was to provide means from Irishmen, from all parts of the world, to send home aid, in men and money, to make one grand last struggle for Ireland's independence.

THE CHOLERA ELSEWHERE.

Cholera on Board a Schooner.

From the Cleaveland Herald, July 5.

The schooner *Virginia*, Capt. Williams, with a crew of six men, bound from Toledo to Oswego, was discovered near the mouth of Rock River, yesterday morning, in distress, and was towed into port by a steaming. Four of her crew had died of Cholera since leaving Toledo. The names of the unfortunate dead are James Brock, Judah Valentine, Henry Wood and Wm. Young, the latter supposed to have a brother residing in this city. The survivors are Capt. Williams, the mate, and one of the crew—names not learned.

Cholera at Glendon.

From the Eastonian.

We have good authority for stating that the cholera has not been raging among the hands at the Glendon Iron Works as reported by several papers of our Borough. Some days since it made its appearance among the Irish residing near Glendon, and out of twelve or fifteen cases ten or twelve have died, but it has not appeared on the side of the Canal on which the Glendon works are located, or among the hands employed at those works. A case or two has terminated fatally in South Easton among the intemperate and unCleanly classes, but it is to be hoped that its progress is now checked, no case having been reported for a few days past.

Cholera in Boston.

From the Boston Post, July 8.

The following deaths by cholera have been reported at the City Register's Office since our last report: Mary Cronan, 6 years, Oliver-street; Bridget Burke, 32 years, No. 150 Canal-street; Michael Doran, 30 years, No. 6 Battery-street; Ellen McKenniff, 45 years, No. 10 Second-street, South Boston; Sarah S. Reid, 38 years, No. 3 South Russell-street; Charles Clark, 60 years, Eliot Boston; Daniel Flynn and his son died of cholera on Wednesday night, at No. 135 Sea-street; and Ann Sullivan, and Mary Fenning, aged 32, at the Cholera Hospital.

Four fatal cases are reported to have occurred in Roxbury since Wednesday morning; two in Fremont-place, and two in Park-place.

Cholera in Newark.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

A man named George Jackson, a native of Auburn, N. Y, died suddenly last evening in Commerce-street, corner of Mulberry, from a disease pronounced by three physicians, who were in attendance, to be genuine cholera, all the symptoms being present. He has been engaged in laboring upon a farm of Professor Mapes, but for the last several days has been unwell and has not done any work. Yesterday he went up to Bull's Head, New-York, and returned very much fatigued. During the day he ate some cucumbers. On his return home he was violently attacked with spasms, &c., and in a short time was dead. Our efficient Mayor and marshals are taking measures to clean the city thoroughly by ordering the gutters to be cleaned, lime distributed, &c.

Cholera in Fayetteville.

Correspondence of the Nashville (Tenn.) Union and American.

Pea Ridge, June 29, 1854.

Messrs. Editors: Driven from my post by the malignancy of the epidemic which has prevailed in Fayetteville since the 4th instant, I ask a small space in your widely-circulated journal for a few remarks in reference to the terrible disease which has spread death and desolation through our beautiful and prosperous town and drawn its inhabitants to the surrounding highlands. When the cholera first appeared in Nashville, our Aldermen adopted measures for cleansing and purifying the town. A committee visited every house, kitchen and stable, and directed what was requisite to be done. The citizens concurring with the authorities, went actively to work, and in a short time every vestige of filth was removed—lime was also freely used, tar was burned, and there was certainly no local cause to induce the disease.

In this condition, with prudence in diet and habit, the citizens felt secure, nor was there any unusual alarm manifested on the appearance of the first cases. But when case followed case in quick succession, and the most temperate men and women were falling all around, the people began to be impressed with the belief that safety was alone in flight. First, a few families only removed, but the decrease in population did not lessen the number of cases, and finally nearly every family who were not detained by sickness, abandoned their homes and took refuge in the country. Among those who have removed there has been some sickness, and some deaths also have occurred, but I have reason to believe the disease of those who died was contracted before they got away, and the sickness is not of such a character as to be alarming.

From all the observations I have been able to make, I do not hesitate to advise the citizens of every town where cholera appears, to move out to the most healthy localities convenient as soon as possible. Notwithstanding the population of Fayetteville is reduced from about 1,000 souls to about 45, there still continues to be frequent deaths and new cases every day; and the number of sick is now reported at about twenty, some of whom it is feared will not recover. There have been three deaths from cholera at Boone's Hill and in that vicinity, and a number of cases that did not prove fatal. Also, one death on Norris Creek and several other cases.

C. A. F.

Cholera in Vernon.

Vernon Centre, Monday, July 3, 1854.

To the Editors of the Utica Morning Herald:

Mr. George W. Wright, a resident and native of this town, aged about 30 years, died of cholera yesterday at 6 o'clock P. M.

Mr. Wright had returned but a few days since from the Western States, where he had been in search of some locality for a permanent residence. He returned home apparently well—attended Church Sunday during the morning service, where he was taken ill, and immediately after taken to his home. Several physicians were called, but all to no purpose. He died after an illness of only six hours of Asiatic cholera. Yours, M.

Claims Against Spain.—[Official.]

Department of State, Washington, July 5, 1854.

Information has been received at this department that the Government of Her Catholic Majesty is disposed to consider the claims, with a view to indemnification, of such citizens of the United States as were sufferers in consequence of the repeal, on the the 20th of February, 1845, of a decree issued by the authorities of Cuba on the 7th of October, 1844, authorizing the importation into the Island of Cuba, duty free, for the space of six months from the date thereof, of lumber and other articles necessary for building, and of corn, corn flour, beans, Irish potatoes and rice.

Those who sustained losses by the cancelling of the said decree are therefore requested to forward to this department, with as little delay as practicable, statements of their losses, accompanied by proper vouchers, in order that the same may be transmitted to the American Minister at Madrid.

The Cholera.—Five cases of the cholera were reported at the Brooklyn Board of Health yesterday. There were three deaths by the same disease reported.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Summer Under-Garments.—The subscriber invites special attention to an entirely new stock of his well-known and superior

ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER-GARMENTS,

for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children. No other garment, as yet introduced to the notice of the public, is at all comparable to this light, soft, elastic and durable fabric. To the invalid, they are health; to the delicate constitution, protection; to the strong man, safety; to all, health and comfort. DR VALENTINE MOTT'S commendation is: "They are admirably adapted for invalids, to prevent them, during the hot season, from feeling the sudden changes of our variable climate."

JAMES E RAY,
Importer and Manufacturer of Under-Garments and Hosiery, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-st.

Summer Undergarments and Hosiery!—Time and money can be saved by buying at No. 104 Bowery.

THE ZEPHYR MERINO UNDERVESTS,

introduced at our establishment several years since, are universally approved, and should be worn by all.

A RANKIN & CO.,
Importers and Manufacturers, No. 104 Bowery.

The largest Hosiery Establishment in New-York.—JAMES E RAY, No. 108 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of HOSIERY AND UNDER GARMENTS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchaser's unbiassed opinion.

Great Reduction.—Summer Goods at Columbian Hall.—Closing out the entire stock of Summer Dress Goods, Jaconets, Berages, Lawns, at a reduction of 30 per cent. from former prices. Summer Silks at great bargains. S & M E TOWLE, No. 281 Grand-st.

By Telegraph from Philadelphia.—To Silas C Herring, New-York: Two of your Safes were in the Chestnut-st. fire. Both have been taken from the ruins "all right." They are the only Safes which saved anything. FARRELL & CO.,
No. 34 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

Silks, Shawls, Barèges.—S. & M. E. Towle & Co are selling off the balance of rich Plaid and Striped at bargains. Canton Crape Shawls, plain and embroidered, 25 per cent. less than importation cost.

COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

Aspinwall's Tonic Mixture.—Never, since its introduction in 1833, has there been a season when this extraordinary specific has been in greater demand than now. Fever and ague seems to have spread far beyond its usual localities, invading our densely populated cities as well as the low, marshy grounds to which it is indigenous. Under these circumstances, it becomes of no little importance that the value of this preparation should be universally understood. It arrests the disease in all cases, with absolute certainty. An exception is said to prove a rule, but in this case there is no exception. References and testimonials of a weight and character that will overcome all doubt and hesitancy, will be given by the proprietors to all who may desire them. The TONIC MIXTURE is prepared after the original recipe of 1833, without the slightest alteration in the quantity or character of any of its ingredients. Directions accompany each bottle. Prepared and sold by THOMAS & MAXWELL, successors to JAMES G. ASPINWALL, No. 94 William-st.

Stating thus publicly our experience of their efficacy, we have used them in hundreds of cases of Fever and Ague, and have never known a patient to have a second chill after commencing with them, and as they contain no Mercury, Arsenic or Quinine, the former of which sometimes operates as deleteriously as an ACCUMULATIVE POISON, we consider them a safe and valuable remedy, that ought to be within reach of every family that is liable to chills and fever. To our professional brethren we deem it proper to say, that we have been made acquainted with the composition of these Pills, and find them strictly a scientific preparation. Moreover, as they are prepared by an Apothecary of more than twenty years' active experience, we can vouch that they are skillfully compounded. We earnestly commend them to the notice of the profession, and believe they will cure after all usual remedies have failed.

WM. A. NEWELL, M.D.
A. D. NEWELL, M.D.

In their own State, both these gentlemen have an extensive practice, and enjoy to an enviable degree the confidence of the public. There they would obtain universal credit. But as we desire to possess every citizen of the United States with our truthfulness and good faith, we subjoin the following note from a gentleman known and reverenced throughout the Union, Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, LL. D.

NOTE FROM HON. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

"From the professional character and reputation of Dr. Newell, above named, and the esteem in which these gentlemen, with Mr. Deshler, are held in this State, I take pleasure in stating that any representations made by them are worthy of public confidence."

THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan 24, 1854.

Price $1 per Box; or, for the convenience of those residing where it has not been introduced as yet, it will be forwarded by mail, pre-paid, to any one enclosing 24 letter-stamps, in any part of the United States except Oregon and California; or to these for 36 stamps. Sold by Benj. D. Paul, No. 149 Chambers-st; Clickener & Co., No 87 Barclay-st., and by Gilbert, Wentz & Co., No 127 North 2d-st., Phila., wholesale agents; and at retail by Rice, corner Broadway and John-st; Crombie corner Broadway and 14th-st.; Guion, corner Bowery and Grand st.; Shultz, corner Bowery and 4th-st; Gustav Ramspercor, No. 2 Oliver-st.; Hutchings, No 139 West Broadway; Berrian, No. 170 Grand-st; Williamsburg; Mrs Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Jas W Smith, Court-st., Brooklyn. Orders from the City may be addressed to C. D. Deshler, Hoboken, N. J.

Dr. Hoofland's Celebrated German Bitters—Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson at No. 120 Arch-st., Philadelphia—Will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, such as constipation, inward piles, fullness, or blood to the head; acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried and difficult breathing, fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, limbs, &c.; sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil, and great depression of spirits.

For sale in New-York by A. & A. D. Sands, No. 100 Fulton-st; C. H. Ring, No. 192 Broadway; Haviland, Harral & Risley, No. 29 Ann-st; Boyd & Paul, No. 149 Chambers-st; C. V. Clickener & Co., No. 81 Barclay-st.; Olcott, McKisson & Robbins, No. 127 Maiden-lane; Mrs. Hayes, Brooklyn: and by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

C. V. Clickener & Co., No. 81 Barclay-st.; Hall, Huckle & Co No 100 Greenwich-st.; Charles Ring corner Broadway and John-st., are the wholesale agents for Dr. J. Duponco's Golden Periodical Pills, prepared expressly for females, and are now fast becoming the most popular medicine in use for all complaints peculiar to ladies. One lady writes they have more than realized her expectations, and they only have to be known to be sought after, and although I paid you $1 per box (your price,) yet if I could get them no less $5 would be cheap. Try them. Full directions accompany each box. Price $1. Sold at retail by all respectable druggists everywhere, and by Thos. Raff, corner Grand and Allen-sts; Knapp, Hinton & Seldon, on the 5th av; Conklin, Riker & Berrian, and Dr Hunter on 8th-av. at the corner Broadway and 14th-st.; Boswell & Livingston, Grand st; Williamsburg, Fulton st., Brooklyn, &c &c. See that the box has the written signature J. Duponco. Look out for frauds.

Asthma Cured by Inhalation.—Dr. Curtis—*Dear Sir:* I have used one package of your Hygeana, and can now safely say I am cured of the Asthma, a disease of six years' standing. Two Hygeana needs no puffing—a single trial of it is sufficient to prove its great superiority over all other remedies for the cure of all diseases of the lungs or throat. Yours truly,

JAS F. KEESBURY.
Duncannon, Pa., June 2 1854 Postmaster.

Any person enclosing $3 to Dr Curtis, No 149 Chambers-st., will receive the Hygeana by express, free. Sold by Boyd & Paul, No 149 Chambers-st; C. H. Ring, corner of John-st and Broadway; F. P. Knapp, No 98 Hudson-st, and 472 8th-av; C. H. Phillips corner of Wooster and Houston-sts.; Mrs. Hayes No 175 Fulton-st. Brooklyn; and Riskell & Schott, No 126 Market-st, Philadelphia. Price $3 a package, or 6 packages for $10; sent free by express.

Cholera! Cholera!—Disease arises from a hundred sources.—In Cholera times, it is not the food we eat, the air we breathe, the water we drink; but it takes up the *nutriment* there, that causes Diarrhœa, and uniformly reduces it to one remedy. The Specific—the only cure—is Walshman's Diarrhœa and Dysentery Cure. It makes short, thorough work with the malady, arresting all its symptoms and imparting a reparative energy to the system which effectually prevents a relapse. For sale by Bush & Gale, No 186 Greenwich-st., general agents. Also for sale by C. Gildersleeve, No 97 Fulton-st; Wise & Co., No. 349 Grand-st; Reuben Hoyt, No. 227 Greenwich-st; Gail & Ameno, 193 Bleecker-st. At Brooklyn—Mrs M Hayes, No 175 Fulton-st; Thomas J. Hayes, No. 154 Atlantic-st. No family should be without it. Price only 25 cents per bottle.

New-York, April 20, 1854.—Mr. S. C. Herring—*Sir:* We deem it our duty to the public,

...mission, July 7.
...DOWNING, U. S. N.,
...H. S. ship Jamestown,
...Argentine Squad-
...ing during a Civil War in Buenos Ayres, and for
...other criminal misconduct.

THURSDAY, July 6, 1854.

The officers of the Board comprising the Court Martial met at the Philadelphia Naval Station, at 11 A. M., and, according to instructions from the Navy Department, organized as follows:

Captain F. H. Gregory, President; Captains E. A. F. Lavallette, Wm. Marvine, Thomas Crabbe, James Armstrong, Hiram Paulding, French Forrest, James Melntosh, Thomas Conover, John B Montgomery, Commander William H. Gardiner. Robert B. Cunningham, Samuel F. Dupont.

O. S. K. Peck, Esq., of Washington City, appeared as Judge Advocate.

Wm. H. Crabbe, Esq., appeared as Counsel for Capt. Downing.

The Judge Advocate read the order for holding the Court Martial, also his own commission, signed by J. C. Dobbin, Secretary of the Navy. He then proceeded to swear the members of the Board, and was in turn sworn by the President.

The Judge Advocate then proceeded to read the following

CHARGES AND SPECIFICATIONS OF CHARGES *Preferred by the Secretary of the Navy against Samuel W. Downing, a Captain in the Navy of the United States.*

CHARGE 1.—Scandalous conduct, tending to the destruction of good morals

Specification 1—That on or about the 20th day of June, 1853, the said Capt. S. W. Downing, being in command of the United States ship *Jamestown*, in the river La Plata, near Buenos Ayres, where a civil war was at that time raging, received on board the said ship and under the protection of its flag, an individual named John Halsted Coe, who had been the Admiral or Commander of the Argentine squadron, employed in the blockade of the port of Buenos Ayres, and who, as the said Downing had reason to believe, was induced to take refuge on board said ship in consequence of his having betrayed and sold the squadron commanded by him to the enemy against whom he was engaged, the said Downing thus discrediting the flag of his country and abusing the public means and authority entrusted to him, by employing them in countenancing and encouraging an individual who had been guilty of an act of base treachery and venality.

Specification 2—That on or about the 8th day of July, 1853, the said Captain Samuel W. Downing, in contempt of explanations and remonstrances addressed to him by the diplomatic representatives of the United States, then in Buenos Ayres, did further protect, assist and encourage the said John Halsted Coe, by taking him again on board the said ship *Jamestown* at Montevideo, and conveying him thence to Rio de Janeiro, thus bringing scandal on the flag of the United States, subjecting his fellow-countrymen in Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and Rio de Janeiro, to shame and mortification, and rendering himself liable to disgraceful imputations of collusion with the said Coe.

Specification 3.—In this, that during the latter part of the month of May, 1853, Hon. R. C. Schenck, United States Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy to Brazil, then at Buenos Ayres, Hon. John S. Pendleton, United States Charge d' Affaires, at Buenos Ayres, and Joseph Graham, United States Consul at Buenos Ayres, having with their exertions and influence with the Provisional Director, General Urquiza, then commanding in chief the belligerent forces employed in the siege of Buenos Ayres, and having, by their appeals to the courtesy and liberality of the said Gen. Urquiza, and to his respect for the Government and people of the United States, obtained permission from him, under certain restrictions, to obtain certain supplies of provisions for the use of vessels of war and citizens of the United States then in Buenos Ayres, and for the relief of suffering families of citizens of the United States then resident within the said besieged city of Buenos Ayres; and the said Capt. Samuel W. Downing, commanding the U. S. ship *Jamestown*, then at anchor in the roads of Buenos Ayres, having been informed of the said permission obtained from Gen. Urquiza, and of the terms and condition of it, did in violation of the said terms and condition of it employ an individual named St. Clair to procure provisions of the kind designated in the said agreement with General Urquiza, at a different place and in a different manner from that agreed upon with the said Gen. Urquiza, and did knowingly permit the said St. Clair, under the protection of the flag of the United States, to procure such provisions, to be disposed of for the private use and emolument of said St. Clair, the said Downing thus bringing upon the flag and reputation of his country and fellow-countrymen the reproach of bad faith and dishonorable conduct, encouraging dishonesty in the person of said St. Clair, and rendering himself, the said Downing, liable to charges of collusion with the said St. Clair.

Specification 4—In this case, that on or about the twenty-seventh day of May, 1854, the said Captain Samuel W. Downing, being then in command of the U. S. ship *Jamestown*, at Norfolk, Va., did, in the presence and hearing of John Simonds, seaman, and John Carroll, ordinary seaman, on board the said ship, use language tending to enemn age and incite the said Simonds and Carroll to desert from the service of the United States; and after the said Simonds and Carroll had accordingly deserted, did not use the proper means to have them apprehended, the said Downing thus encouraging men under his command to commit a criminal offence, in the violation of the laws for the government of the Navy.

CHARGE 2—Conduct unbecoming an officer.

Specification 1—In this, that on or about the 20th day of June, and 8th day of July, 1853, the said Capt. Samuel W. Downing, being then in command of the United States ship *Jamestown*, in the river La Plata, and being the senior officer of the navy of the United States in that river, did receive on board the said ship, and under the protection of the flag of the United States, a certain John Halsted Coe, who had been a principal officer in the service of one of the parties to the civil war then prevailing at Buenos Ayres, after the said Coe had deserted and betrayed the party to which he had belonged—the said Downing thus unnecessarily compromising the neutrality of his flag, improperly interfering in the affairs of the belligerent parties, and impairing his ability to interpose justly and with dignity, if necessary, for the protection of citizens of the United States, residing as neutrals in places under the control of the belligerent parties.

Specification 2—In this, that on or about the second day of July, 1853, the said Capt. Samuel W. Downing, being then in command of the U. S. ship *Jamestown*, and senior naval officer of the United States in the river La Plata, left his station and anchorage, near Buenos Ayres, and proceeded to Rio de Janeiro with the said ship, at a time when he had reason to believe, and was informed by diplomatic representatives of the United States, then at Buenos Ayres, that his presence with the said ship in the vicinity of Buenos Ayres was particularly necessary, for the protection of citizens of the United States, and so deported himself in his intercourse with the said diplomatic representatives, at the time of leaving the said station, as to indicate a contempt for them, and disregard of the interests of his fellow countrymen, unbecoming in an officer of the Navy of the United States, in command of a foreign station.

CHARGE 3—Neglect of duty.

Specification—In this, that the said Captain Samuel W. Downing, on or about the second day of July, 1853, being then in command of the United States ship *Jamestown*, left his station in the vicinity of Buenos Ayres, at a time when he had reason to believe that his presence with the said ship was particularly necessary for the protection of citizens of the United States, and proceeded to Rio Janeiro, for the alleged purpose of having the said ship caulked and otherwise repaired, and neglected to make the proper exertions to have the said caulking and repairs, so far as actually necessary, effected at some place in the vicinity of Buenos Ayres.

CHARGE 4—Disobedience of orders.

Specification 1—That on or about the twenty-eighth day of June, 1853, the said Captain Samuel W. Downing, at Buenos Ayres, did unnecessarily interfere with the movements of the U. S. steamer *Water Witch*, commanded by Lieut. Thomas J Page, then used on special duty, such interference having been expressly forbidden by instructions from the Secretary of the Navy exhibited by the said Page to the said Downing.

Specification 2—That on or about the thirty-first day of May, 1851, the said Captain Samuel W. Downing, being then in command of the United States ship *Jamestown*, at Norfolk, Va., did refuse or fail to obey an order given to him by Captain S. M. Stringham, then commanding the Navy Yard at Norfolk to report to him, the said Capt. Stringham, all the circumstances connected with the desertion of John Simonds, seaman, and John Carroll, ordinary seaman

CHARGE 5.—Suffering the ship under his command, through his negligence, to be run upon a shoal.

Specification.—In this, that on or about the nineteenth day of March, 1854, the said Captain Samuel W. Downing, then commanding the United States ship *Jamestown*, did, through negligence, suffer the said ship to be run on a shoal near Pernambuco, on the coast of Brazil, whereby the said ship was injured and endangered, and expenses entailed upon the Government.

J. C. DOBBIN, Secretary of the Navy.

Navy Department, June 21, 1854.

Mr. Crabbe, in behalf of Captain Downing, offered the plea of "not guilty" to everything except the fourth specification of the first charge, and the second specification of the second charge, to which he pleaded in bar for informality.

The President ordered the room to be cleared for deliberation.

On reopening the Court, it was decided that the plea was insufficient, and the exceptions could not be admitted, but they would be placed on record.

The defendant then pleaded not guilty to all the charges and specifications.

Dr. F. Foltz called—I was surgeon of the *Jamestown*; I knew that Coe was commander of Gen. Urquiza's squadron; I was on shore when he came on board the ship; when I returned I found him there; I was on shore when the squadron came; as it came from the inner road there was great rejoicing, with salutes and illuminations; heard the universal contempt for Coe's perfidity.

Americans and Englishmen, as well as natives, used the word "pimo" (in Spanish) as applied to Com. Coe. Captain Turner, Commander of the brig in Coe's squadron, came on shore. I was informed by the President of the Board of English Merchants at Buenos Ayres, that he met Captain Turner as he landed, who told him that Com. Coe was on board, and that he (Turner) had brought a letter from Coe to the Governor.

Counsel objected to the evidence, on the ground that it was double hearsay.

Witness proceeded—The whole squadron came over during the day. On the second day after that, the legislative branch of the Government passed a vote of thanks to the Governor of Brazil, for his success in getting over the squadron of the enemy, and appropriated twenty-five millions of paper dollars to enable him to get possession of the army; and in the speeches that were made it was suggested that the same means be employed as with the navy.

When I returned on board the *Jamestown*, I met Commodore Coe in the cabin; he advanced to speak to me, but I declined knowing him, and passed on to the inner cabin. I told Capt. Downing of the state of feeling on shore, and that I regretted to see Coe on board the ship. When about to leave, I met Lieut. Page, of the *Water Witch*, on the quarter-deck, who told me that—

Counsel again insisted that hearsay evidence should not be introduced, and presented his objections in writing.

The Court-room was cleared for deliberation by the Board.

On reopening, counsel for Captain Downing having objected to the admission as evidence of any statements which Dr. Foltz might have heard from Captain Turner, not in the presence of Captain Downing, and also of any conversation had with Lieut. Page under like circumstances.

The Court, through its Judge Advocate, announced its decision that it would rule out all evidence that was clearly *hearsay*, but would admit the relation of all facts and circumstances upon which any reasonable inference or presumption might be found in regard to the subject in dispute.

The hour of 3 P. M. having arrived, it was agreed that Dr. Foltz should be no further examined, and the Court adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow (Friday.)

[BY TELEGRAPH]

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 7.

The Court-Martial in Captain Downing's case was in session six hours to-day, but made no progress in consequence of the Judge-Advocate, Peck, not being prepared with a proper record of the previous session. The record was recopied, and the Court directed the following to be entered as the record of this day's session: "The Court met pursuant to adjournment, but in consequence of the Judge-Advocate not being prepared with his minutes, a recess was had to enable him to make up his record, which being read, the Court adjourned."

Captain Crabb openly charged the Judge-Advocate with incompetency. The Court-room was then cleared for a private session concerning the delays imposed upon the Court.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **The 3 first Quarterly Meeting of the Juvenile Missionary society of the York st. E. Church, Brooklyn, will be held on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, the 9th inst., at 3 o'clock, in the York st M. E Church, cor. of Gold-st. Addresses will be delivered by Rev T F W. Mercein, of New-York Rev H J. Cox, of Williamsburg; and by the Pastor, Rev G. W Woodruff.**

☞ **Advent Chapel, Seventh-avenue near Eleventh-street.—J. W. Daniels will preach TO-MORROW at 3½ and 8 o'clock P. M. Subjects—AFTERNOON —*The Lord a Sure Rewarder* EVENING—*The Christian Race and the Christian Racers.* Prayer and Conference meeting at 10½ A. M. Seats free.**

☞ **Rev. Henry F. Harrington, (Unitarian,) of Lawrence, Massachusetts, will preach in the "Odeon," corner of South 4th and 5th-sts., Williamsburg, MORNING and EVENING on the 8th and 23d of July. The usual service for TO-MORROW EVENING will be omitted.**

☞ **Remember Thy Creator in Youth!—*Reasons Why.*—The fourth and closing lecture of the series will be given TO MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by the pastor of the Free Church, No 39 Forsyth-st. The young are parties are invited. Seats free. Preaching at 10½ A. M as usual.**

☞ **Broadway Tabernacle, No 340 Broadway.—The Rev. Dr. Joseph P Thompson, will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sermon also at 3½ P. M., by Rev. Charles F. Martin. Strangers in the City are cordially invited to attend. All the seats free in the afternoon.**

☞ **Has the Great Day Come?—This momentous question will be answered with the affirmative proof, by the Bishop of Mount Zion Church, TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., at Mechani s' Hall, No. 472 Broadway Christians invited to come and hear.**

☞ **"Influence of Romanism, or Civil and Religious Liberty."—A Sermon on the above theme will be preached by Rev. Patrick J Leo, in the Spring-st Church, near Varick, (Dr Campbell's,) on SUNDAY EVENING, July 9 at 7½ o'clock.**

☞ **Rev. E. Foy will preach in the Suffolk-st. Church, near Delancey, TO-MORROW (Sunday) AFTERNOON, July 9, at 3 o'clock; and Rev. S K. Sweetman in the EVENING at 8 o'clock Subject—*The Great Worth of the Soul.* The public are cordially invited and welcome.**

☞ **Rev. J. G. Oncken will deliver a discourse on the *Religious Condition of Germany*, before the Young Men's Mission Society, on SUNDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock, in the Stanton-st. Baptist Church**

☞ **Rev. Ashur Moore, of Newark, N J, will preach in the Sixth Universalist Church, 24th-st., between 8th and 9th-ave., TO-MORROW (Sunday,) July 9, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.**

☞ **Spiritualism.—Sunday meetings at Dodworth's Academy, No 806 Broadway. Dr Orton will lecture TO-MORROW, July 9 at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Conference at 3 P. M. Seats free.**

☞ **Rev. H A. Schermerhorn—Will preach in the 5th st. Baptist church, 5th-st., near 8th-av., TO-MORROW MORNING and AFTERNOON. The public are cordially invited to attend. Service at 10½ A M., and 3½ P. M.**

☞ **Margaret L. Bishop—By Divine permission, will speak, TO-MORROW, in the Park at 6 P. M. Subject: *Incorruption and Immortality—the two great glories.***

☞ **Rev. Sidney A. Corey—Will preach in the 5th-av. Baptist Church, near 50th-st., TO-MORROW, July 9, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ o'clock P. M.**

☞ **Preaching To-morrow by Rev J. E. Jones, in the Baptist Church, corner of Bedford and Carlstopher-sts**

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Reading's Eureka Salve—25 Cents a Box—** A Boston remedy of thirty years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians Sold by all druggists in the United States A. S & D. SANDS, C. V CLICKENER & CO, C. H RING New-York; and WM. B. KIEBER, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all Tan, Pimples, and Freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston. C. H RING, Broadway, and all respectable druggists.**

☞ **University's Family Medicines.—FEVER AND AGUE—CHOLERA —The University of Free Medicines and Popular knowledge, chartered by the State of Pennsylvania April 29, 1853, mainly to arrest the evils of spurious nostrums; also, to supply the public with reliable remedies, where the best medical advisers can not or will not be employed, having purchased the invaluable remedy—ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE—the first and only known for twenty years as the certain cure for Fever and Ague and its kindred complaints, confidently recommend it to the patronage of the afflicted. The above institution likewise recommends for Bowel Complaint or Cholera, ROWAND'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF BLACKBERRY ROOT, and in due time will furnish its own remedy for every disease that can be safely treated in this way. By order of the Trustees.**

JOHN E ROWAND, M. D.,
President of the University, and Lecturer of the Pharmaceutical Department, Philadelphia.

Home Dispensary and Office, No. 47 South Second-st., Philadelphia

CHARLES H. RING, General Agent, No. 193 Broadway, New-York; C. V Clickener & Co., No 81 Barclay-st.; Hayliday & Burley, Maidenlane; F. C Wells & Co., No. 237 8th-av.; E. A. Sands, No 188 Bowery; John Meakim, No. 497 Broadway; E. M Guion, No. 127 Bowery; C. S. Smith, No 126 Canal-st.; Brigham & Miller, No 17 Avenue D; J. & J. Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; W. D. Crumble, Nos. 318 Bowery and 862 Broadway; W. V Beekman, No. 1 3d-av.; Gaudaudan, Nos 51 6th-av and 166 6th-av; Gail & Ameud, No. 193 3d-av.; E W Vondasmith, No 158 Bowery; T. T. Green, No. 399 Broadway; A Powell, No 163 Avenue A; J. Wall Green, No 114 Broadway; John Miller, No. 245 1st-av.; W. F. Lindsay, No 77 East Broadway; W. H. Loines, No 298 Hudson-st; Mrs Hayes, No 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; T Thos Hayes, South Brooklyn.

☞ **Newtown Village Association.—Members are informed that a public meeting will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, July 11th, at the rooms No 195 Bowery. The officers will be in attendance at 6½ o'clock for the purpose of receiving the dues of members who wish to settle. The balance of the reserved lots on the Flushing Railroad, together with several choice sites on the Flushing Plank Road, opposite the new National Race Course, will be sold at Public Auction on the same EVENING at 8 o'clock. The lots to be sold, comprise about 100 of the most beautiful building sites any where in the vicinity of Newtown or Flushing, being situated in the midst of a thickly settled and rapidly improving neighborhood, and within 100 yards of the Depot of the New-York and Flushing Railroad, which is now in successful operation, rendering the property as cheap and easy of access as the upper part of this City The terms of sale will be unusually favorable, comporting with the limited means of the working man; and every lot offered will positively be sold without reserve. For other particulars, lithographic Maps of the property, &c., may be obtained at the meeting, or by applying to MARK A WILKES, Auctioneer, No 212 Broadway, cor. Fulton-st., Room 18. E. W. KETCHAM, President.**
E. V. Davis, Secretary.

☞ **At a Meeting held by the Carpet Weavers of Little Falls, N. J., on Thursday, July 6 it was unanimously agreed to inform the public that we had stopped work on account of our employer, ROBERT BEATTIE, making a reduction in our last month's work without giving us any previous notice That being contrary to the rules of the trade, we therefore deem it our duty to acquaint our fellow-workmen from coming here in search of employment under our present circumstances**

☞ **Correction.—In our report in our edition of yesterday, of the arrest of JOHN GIONOCHIO, charged with sending a check for $300, a mistake was made in placing his residence at No 489 Washington-st. That number in Washington-st is the residence of Mr LEWIS GIONOCHIO, an importer of cigars and a gentleman of respectability and in justice to him we make the correction This printer GIONOCHIO is a porter-house keeper, at No 270 Spring-st.**

☞ **Mercantile Library—Astor-place, and No. 2 Nassau-street.—The Library is open from 7; A M. till 9 P M The reading rooms remain open until 10 P. M. The Library now contains 42 000 volumes, to which all new works are added as soon as published The reading-rooms is regularly supplied with about 300 magazines and newspapers Terms—Clerks $1 initiation, and $1 semi-annual dues. Merchants and others, $5 per annum.**

☞ **Wakefield Industrial Home Association, No 2 Nassau-street.—The members are hereby notified that the choosing of Lots will commence on MONDAY, July 10, at 9½ o'clock A. M. at Wakefield Mans, plan of choosing, and books with the choices arranged can be procured at the meetings N. B.—Members in arrears will not be allowed the privilege of choosing unless the arrears paid previous thereto J A. HUNDSCHUCH Secretary.**

☞ **Why don't he go to Winfield?—Grand excursions to this delightful village every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY—only three miles from the Williamsburg ferries, and a short distance above the Calvary Cemetery Lots $50 to $250, in monthly payments of only $3 10 and see them Free tickets for the excursions to be had at the office No 5 Tryon-row, corner of Chatham st.**
G G ANDREWS & J. F. KENDALL

☞ **There are 100 Beautiful Building Lots at Waverly, on the Heights, only one mile directly east of Hoboken Ferry, to be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY, July 12, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ANTHONY J BLEECKER. See advertisements in the *Daily Times* and then be sure you go and see this beautiful property, as it would be useless to attempt to describe the beauties and advantages of this splendid location.**

☞ **Cork Water Coolers.—A plain and cheap article, that will save more ice than any other, as is well known throughout the Southern States, and also by those who have tried them in this City Having a stone jar inside and tin outside preferable to those lined with metal For sale by the sole agents. PICOT & SHOPWELL, No. 17 Maiden-lane, up-stairs.**

☞ **Now-a-day's, at A. BAKER'S, No 15 Ann-st, you can get fine dress boots made to order, of the best French calfskin with patent spring shanks for $175; best French patent leather boots $6 a good assortment of shoes, gaiters &c for gents' Summer wear, selling off very low. Now is the time to purchase cheap.**

☞ **A Public Meeting of the Second South Williamsburg Village Association will be held at their Rooms No 195 Bowery on MONDAY EVENING, July 10. All interested are invited to attend.**
JOHN WILSON, Rec dent.
Charles Young, Secretary.

☞ **Notice.—All persons opposed to the extension of Broome st., from Hudson-st. to Canal-st., are requested to call at No 241 Hudson-st., or No 537 Broome-st, and sign a remonstrance, forthwith, as the time for so doing expires on the 10th inst.**

☞ **Fine Old Brandies.—The subscriber has just received a supply of the highest esteemed brands of Wines, Brandies, &c. &c., in original packages, demijohns and bottles, in quantities to suit 150 dozen quarts Champagne Cider for export. JOHN J STAFF,**
No. 370 Broadway, cor. of Anthony st.

☞ **Post-Office.—NOTICE.—The Mails for Europe, per United States steamer ATLANTIC, will close at this Office on SATURDAY, the 8th day of July, at 10½ o'clock A. M. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.**

☞ **Special Notice. On and after MONDAY, July 10, inst the fare on the 1st-av. Line of Stages, will be reduced to 3 cents. ANDREWS & CO.**

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable girl as waitress—thoroughly understands her business. Leaves her place on account of the family closing house for the Summer, Has excellent reference; call at No. 37 West 13th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—As gardener or coachman, by a respectable young man who understands his business perfectly. Respectable reference can be given. Please call at No 32 Centre-st., corner Dusane-st., from 9 A M., till 5 P M.

SITUATION WANTED—By an honest industrious girl, accustomed to general housework—good cook and a first rate washer and ironer. Apply at No. 198 Grand-st.

SALESMAN WANTED.—A. T. STEWART & CO., want in the wholesale cloth department a salesman thoroughly conversant with the business in all its branches. Apply as such, between 5 and 7 P. M., corner Broadway and Chambers st

CHILD'S NURSE WANTED.—A Protestant (English preferred) fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant. Must have good references. Apply at No. 21 Platt-st., immediately.

CLERK WANTED—In a large hardware store, to enter goods make out bills, and keep petty cash, &c. &c. Must write well and be apt at figures A lad about 18 years old preferred, with some knowledge of the business and moderate views as regards salary. Address, with real name and references, Box No. 2,851, Post-Office.

OFFICE OF DYE'S BANK MIRROR,
No. 2 Maiden lane, near Broadway.

AGENTS WANTED.—Twenty-five energetic agents to canvass the City of New-York, for Dye's Bank Mirror. Such can give good references apply to JOHN S. DYE, No. 2 Maiden-lane, New-York

WET NURSE.—A young, healthy German woman, with a fresh breast of milk (her baby seven weeks old,) wishes a situation. Can give the best of reference, and is willing to make herself generally useful. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Please call at No 11 Bivingt n-st.

EMPLOYMENT BOTH FOR MALES AND FEMALES.—Farm and other Laborers wanted at the American and Foreign Emigrant and Protective and Employment Society, No 27 Greenwich-st Female Domestics at the same place, and at the upper office, No. 130 9th-st., corner of Broadway. No charge made.

WANTED—1,000,000,000 of the Citizens of the World to know that they can procure as perfect Daguerreotype Portraits for only 25 cents, as can be taken in any part of the World, at No. 289 Broadway, by Prof. REESE

TEACHER OF PAINTING WANTED—In a female college, North Carolina. A lady possessing the requisite qualifications will find this a very desirable situation The best of recommendations as to character and qualifications will be required. Application may be made (once personally or by letter post-paid, addressed to JONES, care of M. W. DODD, bookseller, corner Park-row and Spruce-st

MAN WANTED.—A young man to attend an office; one who can write a first-rate hand, and would like to learn Mechanical and learn Mechanical Drawing, may address Mr. B, Box No. 638, (Post-Office,) in his own handwriting.

STEREOTYPE FINISHER WANTED—A good Stereotype finisher can find steady employment on application to THOS B SMITH at No. 216 William-st.

PROFESSED COOK WANTED—immediately, in a private family. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

FARM IN ILLINOIS WANTED—In exchange for Farm in Westchester County, 21 miles from the City. Inquire of BRONSON, KNAPP & CO., No 110 Broadway.

BOARDING

BOARDING.—Summer-house extra; cooler, more convenient and cheaper than country. The new hotel, (Nos. 673 to 679 6th-av.,) the Verandah, overlooking the Palace gas high ground, pure air, extra baths, wide halls and wards; suites of rooms on first floor, and no bar. Hotel table, &c. private rooms at cost. Cars every three minutes. Call and see.

BOARDING—And an elegant suite of furnished rooms, consisting of a parlor and two bedrooms, with closets adjoining, on the first floor, just vacated, at No. 54 East 25d-st.

BOARDING.—A fine airy, furnished room, on second floor, front with parlor or full board to suit, in a private family, where all the comforts of a home may be obtained. No 28 Orchard-st.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE—The subscriber can accommodate a few families for the Summer months in his large mansion near Glen Cove, and families wishing to procure a delightfully retired situation with all the comforts a large farm-house can afford, with large and airy rooms, will do well to call and view the premises. Steam boats *Croton* and *George Law* leave Fulton Market-slip every afternoon at 3½ and 4½ o'clock H. Valentine's stage at the landing will convey passengers to the house.
CHAS. UNDERHILL.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A few families can be accommodated with board at a farm house near Glen Cove, L. I The house is new, with commodious, airy rooms, situated immediately by the water, with conveniences for sea-bathing, &c., and surrounded with shady walks and drives Communication by stage, morning and evening, with the steamboats at Glen Cove For particulars inquire of ALBERT H. COCKS, No. 151 Bowery

BOARD AT FORDHAM—Upon reasonable terms, in a situation unsurpassed for health and beauty, and in a house entirely new and commodious within a short distance of the Harlem Depôt. For information apply to STEARNS & MARVIN, No 146 Water-street, or JNO. O. ROBINSON, No. 39 William-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—At No 101 Schermerhorn-st., near Smith-st., 10 to 15 minutes' walk from the ferries Hands me suites of rooms, or single rooms can be obtained. The accommodations, and as pleasant in its location as any in Brooklyn.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—Two gentlemen may be accommodated with parlor board, in a small private family Location unexceptionable. No other boarders; where they will find the comforts of a home. Address BROOKLYN, box No. 1,390, Post-Office.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY—Three minutes' walk from the ferry. A few gentlemen and their wives, and a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with elegant rooms, and full or partial board, at No. 85 Washington-st.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—Pleasant rooms for the Summer but a short distance from the ferry, at Mrs. VALENTINE'S, No. 16 Essex-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—Persons desiring good board and pleasant rooms, in a private boarding-house in the country, can obtain reasonable terms at the DOUGHTY HOUSE, pleasantly situated on the Shrewsbury side of the Navesink River, opposite Brown's dock, about half way between Port Washington and Red Bank. Three steamboats leave daily from foot of Robinson-st. for Red Bank and intermediate places.
GEO. P. CARHART, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—For a gentleman and his wife, two children and servant. Must be on the sea shore One large airy room required, also a room for the servant. Address stating terms, full particulars of location, &c., to S GROOM-ST, care CLAFLIN, MELLEN & Co., No. 111 Broadway, N. Y.

GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with BREAKFAST and TEA (DINNER on SUNDAYS) and HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS in a FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, where every attention is paid to the comfort of guests. Apply at No. 79 SANDS-st., Brooklyn.

TO GENTLEMEN.—Agreeable rooms to let; large and small; furn shed or unfurnished; in suits or separately. Hot cold and shower baths in the house. No. 27 Fond-st., New-York.

PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET.—With or without board, at No. 108 West 45th-st.

ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD—On second floor, in suite or separate. Also, furnished rooms to either married or single gentlemen, at No. 280 West 20th-st., between 9 h and 10th ave opposite Chelsea-square.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND CAPITALISTS.—For sale a new and valuable Patent Right, with some complete, by which is made, in an improved and superior manner, figured silk ornamented French elastic suspenders. This loom weaves both sides of the webbing at the same time, with no rising or falling of the India rubber warp; also weaving the button hole at the ends of the suspender. The graduating of the suspenders is effected by a new and novel method, which can be covered by a second patent if secured.

With the other machinery will be sold a new machine for cutting rubber into threads, far superior to any in use, for which to obtain a patent, the necessary steps have been taken For full particulars, with terms please apply to WILLIAM SMITH at the store of Messrs JOHN W. CRUIFS & CO., No 92 Dey-st., New-York.

MANUFACTURING HOUSE—A New-York Manufacturing House is desirous of establishing branch manufactories in Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburg, the business is easily understood and managed The products of the house is one of the leading articles of consumption which there is an unlimited demand. A man of energy having a few thousand dollars to invest, wishing to engage in a safe and profitable business, from which a fortune may be realized in a few years, may address A. S & CO. *Times* Office. Best of references given and required.

$2,500.—**DRUG STORE IN NEW-HAVEN, CONN., FOR SALE**—On Chapel st., near Yale College Is well stocked with Drugs Medicines, &c adapted to requirements of the place. Fixtures, furniture &c., are very complete and in good order, embracing soda water apparatus marble counters, elegant showware, &c. Has been established some eight years, and is doing a fine business Will be sold at above low price Inquire of or address KINSLEY & FARLING, wholesale Druggists No. 62 Vesey-st, New-York.

$2,000 on **$4,000**—Or more, can be furnished by the advertiser on purchase of acceptable business, or will treat with an established business; or would accept a good clerkship, with a prospect of future interest and loan the above to the concern Satisfactory reference of business capacity, integrity, character and influence can be given Communications regarded confidentially Address DECISION, office New-York *Times*.

TO SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKERS.—A RARE CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.—The subscriber having a good saddle and harness store in a town within an hour's ride of this City, on account of ill health is desirous of disposing of the same He is doing now a business of $4 000 to $5 000 per year, at yearly rent of store of $150 To those who understand the business, this would be an excellent opportunity to make money Terms, cash, or part cash and the balance in good city paper. For further particulars apply to A H. COCKS, No 151 Bowery.

TO PRINTERS.—The owner of a Democratic Newspaper published in a city near New-York, being prevented by business engagements from attending to the business of the office, would like to meet with an industrious, practical printer who would purchase the whole or a part of the establishment or take a lease of the same The advertiser would continue to edit the paper. Address EDITOR *Times* Office, New-York

$1,000 WANTED THIS DAY.—The above sum, for which a good security will be given in stock to the amount of $10,000, and a large per cent are paid for the use of the money. Address Mr B., box No. 638 Post-Office, before 10 o'clock.

$20,000 TO LOAN—On bond and mortgages on first-class improved property in the City of New-York, in sums from $3 000 to $10,000. Apply to D. W. C. MORRIS & BROTHER, Nos. 23 and 25 Wall-st.

HOSIERY STORE FOR SALE.—The stock and fixtures of a hosiery and gentleman's furnishing store in a good location for sale Stock small and desirable. Address for 3 days, MARVIN, at this office.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—No. 17 Bedford-st., consisting of six rooms, wood-house, &c. Will be let low to a good tenant. Possession given immediately. For particulars inquire at No. 142 Canal-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY—A GREAT BOOK BY A GREAT AUTHOR.—THE PILGRIMS OF WALSINGHAM: A ROMANCE OF THE MIDDLE AGES. From the recent published pen of AGNES STRICKLAND. Large 12mo, pp 400 Price $1.

The publishers invite the attention of the public to this one of the greatest literary performances of our time. Apart from its superior merit, the work itself is one of marked originality. Few books in the broad range of modern fiction will in any degree compare with it. From beginning to end it is a volume of fascination!

From the innumerable notices we have received, we select the following extracts:

"This is one of the captivating romances of Agnes Strickland, having for its ground-work one of the most interesting episodes in the history of Europe.—*Philadelphia Saturday Post.*

"The exact and accurate of the historical knowledge possessed by Miss Strickland enable her to make romance instructive while her fine imagination has the power to dress even the most commonplace and unpromising details of history in the garb of romance. Her peculiar genius and accomplishments are well illustrated in this book.—*Springfield Republican*

"Truly a charming book! Full of the profoundest interest, yet not one improbable incident—not one prurient idea. You will soon find spots upon the leaves of the silver lily than an impure sentence in a book by this author.—*Buffalo Courier.*

"Miss Strickland lures the reader on from the first paragraph to the last, instructing in the truths of history while she seems only to be dallying with the flowers of fiction.—*Banner Mercury.*

"Any work from the pen of Agnes Strickland cannot fail to attract public attention. 'The Pilgrims' is one of her best. The period selected is one of high historic interest, and fruitful in natural romance. Humor and satire and good sound sense are finely intermingled and wrought together in the author's usual manner. The publication is a useful occupation while he pursues its pages.—*Troy Budget.*

But we cannot multiply extracts The voice of the periodical press is unanimous.

Published by GARRETT & CO., No. 13 Ann-st., and for sale by all Booksellers.

BEHIND THE SCENES.—NEW EDITION READY THIS DAY.

JUDY; OR WISE'S NEW BOOK. Published by RIKER, THORNE & CO., No. 129 Fulton-st., New-York.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS:

"The work is very lively very brilliant, and wonderful ability is displayed in almost every page.—*London Globe*

"* * It is a vigorous, racy, readable book.—*Boston Daily Times*

"* * A book of quaintness and power.—*New-York Tribune*

"* * It will doubtless find many readers, and we are not sure that its chief fault may not be to some its greatest attraction.—*Boston Atlas.*

"The rage of disappointed scorned and passionate woman blazes out in every line she writes.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin*

We hazard nothing in saying that it is the most finished and interesting production from the pen of the accomplished authoress.—*Newport Daily News.*

"* * She concentrates all her powers of imagination to coin by some horrid epithet or preponderously inhuman shape in which her husband shall figure as the fiend incarnate or demon of demons.—*Warren County Whig.*

"* * The book is worthy of universal commendation.—*New-York Mercantile Guide*

Lively and amusing volume * * * It will have a run.—*Home Journal.*

"* * We find it to be indeed a book of books, not as the many works published in this age, of little or no value but one adding large to our collection of miscellaneous writings.—*Boston Waig*

"* * As a brilliant and effective fiction, it must be extensively read.—*Boston Sunday Dispatch*

"* * This is a book that will be read.—*Boston Commonwealth*

"* * It will be read, and deservedly so.—*Albany Argus*

"* * This novel abounds in scenes so interesting, in dialogue so brilliant and sustained, in sallies of wit so caustic and so telling as that we are doubtful whether she has not surpassed Madame de Staël.—*Wexford Independent*

"* * It is exceedingly spicy and pungent.—*Charleston Evening Transcript*

It possesses a seductive fascination.—*N. Y. Evening Mirror*

"* * She wields a very graphic and powerful pen her characters are drawn with a terrible distinctness of outline and feature.—*Franklin Repository and Whig.*

TWO NEW AND MOST DELIGHTFUL WORKS.—D. APPLETON & CO., No. 45 and 8 Broadway, have just published

THE IRON COUSIN; OR, MUTUAL INFLUENCE. By MARY COWDEN CLARK, Authoress of "The Girlhood of Shakspeare's Heroines" "The Complete Concordance to Shakespeare" &c One handsomely printed volume, large 12mo., over 500 pages. Price $1 25, cloth.

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"The story is too deeply interesting to allow the reader to lay it down till he has read it to the end."

"The work is skillful in plan, graphic in style, diversified in

New-York Daily Times, Saturday, July 8, 1854.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Board of Supervisors.....FRIDAY, July 7.

The RECORDER in the Chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

REPORTS ADOPTED.

From the Committee on Annual Taxes in relation to the application of the Metropolitan Bank for the year 1854, following the matter in dispute to the Common Council, the time for the action of the Board having expired, in favor of paying Wm. C. Havens for expenses incurred in going to Sing Sing.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

That the Comptroller be authorized to make an arrangement, whereby the three three fire companies now occupying the second story of the building in the southeast corner of the Park, may be induced to surrender them for the occupancy of the Superior Court; $3,000 to be placed at the disposal of the Comptroller for the purpose. The other papers on this subject were also referred to the Comptroller.

REPORTS ADOPTED

In favor of paying the bills of the Coroner, for holding inquests up to June 30, 1854, amounting to $4,208 81½.

Adjourned to Tuesday next.

Curious Case of Alleged Fraud.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Phillips.

William H. Coupe against *Henry C. Foster.*—The plaintiff claims damages for the wrongful seizure and detention of a quantity of liquors, wines, and cigars, by the defendant

The plaintiff keeps a saloon in Canal-street. On the the 30th of March last he applied to the firm of Carr, Burnett & Oldner, of this City, to purchase a bill of liquors. On this occasion he looked at samples, and ordered a bill of goods from Mr. Carr. The next day he again called at the store of that firm, when Mr. Burnett inquired his name and address, which the plaintiff gave —at the same time making a change in the goods he had ordered. Mr. Burnett then remembered that his firm had sold the plaintiff goods before, through their agent, the defendant, for which they had received the plaintiff's notes. Mr. Burnett referred to his note-book, and found that all notes of the plaintiff there entered were marked "paid;" and, accordingly, when the plaintiff again called, his bill for the goods was made out, for which he gave his note at six months, and the goods were delivered to him. It appears that a note which the plaintiff had given the defendant for goods purchased from him had been protested. That on the day that the goods purchased by plaintiff from Carr, Burnett & Oldner were delivered, the defendant in passing the plaintiff's place of business, saw some of the goods on the sidewalk, and recognizing them as goods coming from the store of his principals, he called a cartman and put on the cart the goods he found on the walk, and was in the act of removing a coat he found in the hall near the saloon door, when the plaintiff coming in forbade him taking it away. The defendant then sent for policemen, and on their arrival, by consent of the plaintiff, the goods were all taken to the station-house. There the persons in attendance refused to receive them, and the defendant directed the cartman to take them to his, (defendant's) store. This the plaintiff forbade, and caught hold of the cartman's reins. The cartman seized a cart-rung and struck at him, when the police interfered and the defendant drove off with the goods. The defendant had not seen any member of the firm of Carr, Burnett & Oldner, prior to his seizing the goods, but acted solely on his own responsibility. The goods were subsequently demanded by plaintiff from defendant, and were refused; that Carr, Burnett & Oldner tendered to plaintiff the note they had received from plaintiff which he refused to accept.

PHILLIPS, Judge, the defendant claims that the plaintiff obtained the goods in question from his principals by fraud, in concealing from them at the time of the purchase the fact that he had a note protested. There is no pretence that the defendant ever disclosed his principals to the plaintiff; on the contrary, the proof shows that all former transactions had been exclusively between the plaintiff and defendant. The plaintiff applied to purchase goods on the 30th of May, then gave his name and address, called again the next day, when the firm accepted his note, and the day following delivered the goods. I am at a loss to conceive how a mere concealment of the fact in a party buying goods from A., that a note he had given B some time prior, for goods, had been protested, vitiates the sale to him by A. It is true that a party may in some ways commit a great a fraud by concealing facts; as in uttering untruths; but in order to abrogate a contract of sale there must be some proof of a *fraudulent concealment.* There is no proof of how long the note had been protested—that any demand for payment had been made on plaintiff—that he had refused or was unable to pay it.

But suppose the plaintiff did wilfully conceal this fact from the firm of whom he purchased. The defendant was ignorant of that fact—he had not even seen his principal; but upon a mere assumption of fact, whether true or false, he entered the premises of the plaintiff, without process, and removed goods from them, and afterwards by force removed them from the possession of the plaintiff. Viewed in whatever light this transaction can be placed, it can only be considered a high-handed proceeding—one that every citizen loving law and order should discountenance. A crowd was collected about the premises of the plaintiff, and the conduct of the defendant and the cartman certainly was calculated to, and had it not been for the interference of the police, probably would have resulted in a breach of the peace.

I find nothing in this case on which to base the charge of fraud on the part of the plaintiff, and I accordingly order judgment in his favor, for the sum of $377 53—valuing the goods at $277 53, with costs and $13 allowance.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—FRIDAY.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. *Charles Hamilton.*—The prisoner, who was convicted yesterday of an assault with a dangerous weapon, in stabbing Capt. Williams, of the ship *Oswego*, and recommended to mercy, was this morning sentenced to be imprisoned for six months at hard labor, and to pay a fine of six cents.

The United States vs. *Grant and Others.*—These men were indicted for a revolt on shipboard. Application was made on behalf of the United States to postpone their trial. The men were negroes, and having shipped here for a part in South America, were informed by the Captain when a couple of days out, that he was going into a port in the Southern States. The men, fearing that they would be imprisoned there, refused to do duty, and the master was compelled to return. On these facts, the Court allowed the postponement, but discharged the negroes from custody on their own recognizances.

The United States vs. *James Allen.*—This prisoner was then put on trial, charged with an assault with a dangerous weapon upon the cook of the ship *West Point*. Mr. Wheaton appeared for the accused. The defence set up was insanity. The Jury found the prisoner guilty, but recommended him to mercy.

LONG-ISLAND.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. LYNES, driver of an ice-cart in South Brooklyn, and in the employ of Mr. HOPKINS, was taken sick at 10 o'clock Thursday morning in Atlantic-street, while serving out ice, and was a corpse before noon. A few moments before he was taken sick he was unusually happy and buoyant in spirits—so much so as to be made the subject of remark by those acquainted with him.

FIRE.—A small frame building with a shed attached, located near Peter's Bridge, Brooklyn, foot of Bond-street, and owned by Mrs. MARIA NONCE, were destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock Thursday morning. Loss about $700; which amount is covered by insurance in one of the Brooklyn offices.

ACCIDENT.—A daughter of GEORGE STESSEL, 5 years old, residing in Fleet-street, was run over in Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn, Thursday afternoon, by a wagon, by which she had both legs and one arm broken.

INQUESTS.—Coroner HANFORD held the following inquests in Brooklyn on Thursday:

On the body of Catharine Murray, residing in Gowanus. Verdict—died from the effects of heat....A child 5 months old, at No. 102 Orange-street, was left by its parents, named Ray, on Tuesday morning last, in charge of a young servant girl, while they went on an excursion, and upon returning on Thursday morning they found it dead. Verdict—cholera infantum....Catharine Finn, lying at No. 226 Gold-street. Verdict—death from intemperance....Moses Young, at the dead house. Verdict—death from exposure and intemperance....Michael Reardon, at the City Hospital. Verdict—died from the effects of heat....James Forrester, Atlantic-street, near Court. Verdict—death by cholera.

BRILLIANT METEOR.—Our city was visited on Thursday night last, about 10 o'clock, by one of those brilliant strangers of whom we are just permitted to see enough to long for them for ever after. Our visitor on this occasion was a meteor. Its course was, generally speaking, from south to north, inclining to the northeast. Its flight was unbroken, brilliant beyond example, lighting up the whole western heavens in its course, and bursting into numerous fragments of bright white light, very much in the manner of a rocket of great size. During its passage, the light was so strong that a printed page might be read by it. We have seen many brilliant meteors, on sea and land, but never one so perfect, so prolonged, so brilliant. The days of portents have pretty much gone by, or we might apprehend this visitant as indicating that sort of change in the affairs of States and Nations which, as MILTON tells us, "perplexes monarchy." Has Cuba anything to do with it? Is it a sign for the fillibusters? Will they explode, finally, after a brilliant passage, in a bright white light? *Quien sabe.*—*Charleston Mercury, July* 1.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA—A SAD CASE.—On Friday night, a man named ADAM A. KART and his wife, residing upon their own premises, No. 43 Sand-street, were attacked with cholera, and both died in the course of the night. They left five orphan children, the youngest three weeks old. Captains CONWAY and FINNEGAN, by order of the Mayor, caused the deceased to be immediately removed and interred, took care of the children, and sprinkled chloride of lime about the place. They also took an inventory of all the property on the premises, and were directed to report to the Board of Health, taking charge of all they found in the meantime. The children were sent to the Alms House to-day. KART and his wife left no relatives in this country.—*Albany Evening Journal, July* 3.

A HORSE WITH THE HYDROPHOBIA.—There is a horse at the City Stables which is suffering from an attack of hydrophobia, from the bite of a dog some time since. The horse has been boxed up, to keep him from the other horses, until it is decided whether or not to kill him.—*Boston Evening Traveller, July* 5.

List of Patents

Issued from the United States Patent Office, for the week ending July 4, 1854—each bearing that date:

Galusha J. Bundy, of Lyndon, Vt.—For improvement in potato diggers.

Henry G. Bulkley, of Kalamazoo—For improvement in the construction of salt evaporators.

Aury G. Coes, of Worcester—For improvement in screw wrenches.

Thos. Cox, of Lancaster, Pa.—For improved machine for bending felloes.

A. S. T. Copeland, of Pittsburg—For improved mechanism for operating saw-mill carriages.

Archibald H. Crosier, of Oswego—For improved machine for creasing and leveling barrels.

Thos W. Currier, of Lawrence, Mass.—For improvement in sofas, crib bedsteads, &c.

James A. Cutting, of Boston—For improvement in preparation of collodian for photographic pictures.

Dexter Dennis, of Sarre, Mass.—For improvement in finishing palm leaf hats. Ante-dated Jan. 4, 1854.

C H. Eisenbrandt, of Baltimore—For improved valve for wind musical instruments.

William Finkle, of Cole Creek, Ind.—For mill-stone dress.

Robert B. Forbes, of Boston—For improvement in lightning rods for vessels.

Joseph Frey and D. B. Burnham, of Battle Creek, Mich.—For sub-marine battery.

Heman Gardiner, of New-York—For improvement in quartz crushers.

Thomas Greer, of Philadelphia—For improvement in steam boilers.

Joel Gleason, of Geneva—For improvement in milk strainers.

John R. Hague, of Pittsburg—For improvement in machinery for punching rivet holes in iron.

Wm. C. Hibbard, of Boston—For improvement for regulating the motion of steam boilers.

Enoch Hidden, of New-York—For improvement in reading and writing stands

Fenton Humphrey, of Boontan, N. J.—For improvement in spike machines.

Samuel Ide, of East Shelby, N. Y.—For improvement in seed planters.

Joshua K. Ingalls, of Williamsburg, N. Y.—For improved catch for vault covers.

Philip H. Keck, of Morgantown, Va.—For improvement in washboards.

Jas. F. Laird, of Philadelphia—For improvement in ore stamping machines.

Jos. Leeds, of Philadelphia—For improvement in controling draft in brick and lime kilns.

Wm. Henry Muntz, of Norton, Mass.—For improvement in paddle-wheels.

John A. Pitts, of Buffalo—For improvement in horse-powers.

Benj. Severson, of Philadelphia—For improvement in cast-iron car wheels.

John S. Speights, of Baltimore—For improvement in brick kilns.

M. J. Wheeler, G. W. Rogers, H. W. Pierce, and M. B. Tidey, of Dundee, N. Y.—For improved leveling plane.

Jerome B. Young, of Harper's Ferry—For improved mode in hanging bells.

Wm. H. Poindexter, of Fayette County, Tenn., administrator *de bonis non* of Jno R. Remington, deceased, late of Macon County, Ala.—For improvement in cement compounds.

Henry Burt, of Newark, N. J., assignor to the Newark Patent Hosiery Company, of same place—For improvement in knitting machines.

Thos. Drayton, of Brooklyn, assignor to Geo. W. McCready, Jr., of New-York—For improvement in purifying oils.

Wm. Butterfield, of Boston, assignor to himself and Edgar M. Stevens, of same place—For improvement in sewing machines.

Solomon W. Ruggles, of Fitchburg, Mass., assignor to himself, Artemus R. Smith, and Jos. O. Austin, of same place—For improvement in self-acting cheese presses.

Jno. Taggart, of Roxbury, assignor to himself and Richard Pitts, of Dorchester, Mass.—For improved machine for excavating earth.

REISSUES—Jno J. Greenough, of New-York—For improvement in machines for pegging boots and shoes. Patented January 17, 1854.

James Hults, of Berlin Township, Ohio—For improvement in gun-locks. Patented May 16, 1854.

DESIGN—Wm. Hattersley and Chas. Dickinson, of Newark, N. J.—For design for tea or coffee pot.

CHOLERA IN SHEPHERDSVILLE—TOWN DESERTED.—We learn that the cholera broke out again in Shepherdsville last week, and up to Saturday evening nineteen deaths had occurred, making forty deaths in all since it first broke out. The disease was still raging when our informant left, and the town was almost entirely deserted.

P. S.—Since the above was in type, we have seen a gentleman who left Shepherdsville on Sunday evening. He states that there is not a dozen persons in the place. The cholera was raging to a considerable extent in the vicinity of the town.

[Louisville (Ky.,) Democrat, July 3.

PILGRIM SOCIETY.—The trustees of the Pilgrim Society, after two or three meetings for consultation at Plymouth, have taken the first step toward the erection of a monument to the memory of the Pilgrims, by voting to purchase the wharf property on which stands "Forefathers' Rock."

STOCK SALES AND MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 7.

$1,000 U S 6s '67	120½	50 Flor & Keyport Co.c	5½
2,000 New-York 6s '62	113	100 do	b60 5½
5,000 Ill C R R. Bd's	74	100 McCulloch Gold	3
5,000 do	73½	200 Gold Hill Mine	2
5 500 N Y C R & Bd's	83½	100 do	2½
3,000 Penn. C'l Co. Bd's	100	540 N. Y. Central R. R.	97
50 Phenix Bank	b3 107	250 do	s 97
10 Am. Ex Bank	103	6 do	97½
5 Hanover Bank	95	50 do	slwk 97
15 Com. Ex. Bank	95	50 do	b60 98
5 Continental Bank	98	25 do	97½
5 St. Nicholas Bank	95	56 Erie Railroad	55
300 Canton Company	s3 21	1200 do	b3 55
100 do	b60 22	225 do	c 55
100 do	21	500 do	55
200 do	b3 21½	150 do	b3 55
400 do	21	10 do	55½
225 New-Jersey Zinc Co.	5½	50 do	b10 55½
100 do	5½	100 do	s10 55½
100 Nicaragua Transit Co	25	10 do	55½
100 do	2-½	300 do	55½
300 do	c 25	100 do	b3 55½
350 do	b3 25	200 do	56
500 do	s30 25	100 do	b3 56
600 do	25	100 do	b10 56
650 do	c 25	100 do	b14 56
20 Penn. Coal Co	b3 104	100 do	55½
350 Cumberland Coal Co.	33½	50 do	b3 55½
540 do	33	100 Reading Railroad	c 73
50 do	s30 33	1050 do	73
600 do	s10 32½	300 do	c 72½
200 do	b10 33	300 do	72½
150 do	32½	100 do	s13 73
100 do	s10 32½	100 do	b50 74
200 do	s10 32	200 Hudson R. Railroad	57
600 do	c. 32	100 do	56
100 do	32½	300 do	55
350 do	c 33	25 Michigan Cen. R. R.	89
100 do	s20 32½	100 do	88
100 do	s10 32½	111 Cleve. C. & Cin. R. R.	104½
300 do	32½	10 Cleveland & Tol. R. R.	82
100 do	10 32½		

SECOND BOARD.

100 Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	109½	100 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s30 97
15 do	109½	150 do	97½
200 Morris Canal	12	50 Hudson River R. R.	54
200 Cumberland Coal Co.	31½	50 do	55
100 do	32	50 Erie Railroad	baw 51½
100 do	32½	40 do	53½
100 do	c 32½	100 do	b7 53
100 do	c 33	100 do	b7 53
1000 Gold Hill Mine	3	850 do	s10 53
75 New Jersey Zinc Co.	5½	300 do	s3 53
250 Nic. Transit Co	21	200 do	53
300 do	21½	100 do	s20 53
200 do	21½	100 Reading Railroad	72½
350 do	s3 24½	200 do	72½
100 Canton Company	20½		

Markets....*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

FRIDAY, July 7—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are not active, but remain firm, at $5 50 for Pearls, and $5 81½ for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—In the absence of the steamer's mails, operators are reluctant to do much. On this account the day's sales have been very light, and insufficient to establish a range of prices. We cannot give reliable quotations.

EGGS—Are more abundant and in less demand this week. Hence they have declined in prices to 15¢.@ 16¢. ₱ dozen, by the barrel, and are still tending downwards.

FEATHERS—Prime Western Live Geese are in moderate request, at 47c.@48c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands being more freely offered and at lower rates, are in livelier demand, particularly for export, shippers having been brought into the market, by the liberal concessions made by holders of suitable qualities. The Eastern and local inquiry is likewise pretty good. The day's transactions add up 9,800 barrels, within the annexed range:

Sour, ₱ bbl	$5 50 @ $6 90
Superfine, No. 2	5 62½ @ 6 00
Inferior State	5 75 @ 6 12½
State, common brands	6 50 @ 6 75
State, straight brands	6 75 @ 7 00
Favorite State	7 25 @ 7 50
Western Mixed do	7 00 @ 7 18½
Michigan and Indiana straight do	7 25 @ 7 50
Fancy Michigan	7 75 @ 8 00
Common to good Ohio	7 25 @ 7 75
Ohio, round hoop, common	7 25 @ 7 50
Fancy Ohio	7 87½ @ 8 12½
Extra Ohio	8 25 @ 10 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 00 @ 10 00
Fancy Genesee	7 75 @ 8 75
Extra Genesee	9 50 @ 11 50

Canadian favors buyers. 900 bbls. common to good superfine, in bond, brought $9@$9 37½ ₱ bbl. Southern is dull and drooping. 1,000 bbls. were obtained at $8 50 @$9 for mixed to good straight; $9@$9 25 for favorite; and $9 25@$10 for fancy ₱ bbl. Sales were reported of 100 bbls. fine Rye Flour at $5 50, and 350 bbls. Jersey Corn Meal at $3 75 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is plentier and cheaper. Hence it attracts more attention. The day's movements embrace 5,000 bushels good to prime Michigan White, at $2@$2 05; 2,000 good Canadian do, in bond, at $1 80; 2,200 smutty do. do., in do., $1 25; 2,000 good Western red, at $1 70; and 5,500 Upper Lake do., at $1 40. Rye is without material change; 2,000 bushels Northern realized $1 20. Barley is quiet, yet steady; 900 bushels were taken at 95c @$1 ₱ bushel. State and Western Oats are more sought after, and now worth 51c.@58c. ₱ bushel. Corn is in larger stock and better demand, but is 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel less valuable. The day's operations include 60,000 bushels, at 58c.@65c. for unmerchantable; 66c @70c. for mixed Western; 72½c. for round yellow; and 76c. for Southern yellow, ₱ bushel.

GROCERIES—Show less activity without change in value. The day's business does not exceed 250 pkgs. Java Coffee at 13½c.; 50 Rio do. at 10c. ₱ lb.; 72 hhds. Cuba Muscovado Molasses at 21c.; 130 bbls. Texas do. at an unpublished rate, ₱ gallon; 280 hhds. Cuba Sugar at 4½c.@5½c.; 50 Texas do. at private bargain; and 250 New-Orleans do. at 4c.@4½c. ₱ lb.

HAY—We heard that 600 bales River were procured for shipment at 70c., and a few lots do. for local use at 87½c.@95c. ₱ 100 lbs. The supply is pretty large.

HOPS—A limited inquiry exists for last year's crop, at 25c @30c. ₱ lb.

LATHS—Eastern are in fair demand at $1 87½, but are generally held for $3 ₱ thousand. Hence the insignificant sales.

LIME—Rockland remains quiet at 87½c. for common, and $1 25 for lump ₱ bbl.

METALS—Copper is in pretty good request at 30½c.@ 31c. for new sheathing, 27c. for yellow do., and 25 @25½ for old do., ₱ lb. Scotch Pig Iron is the only kind needed at present, and this is selling in lots at $41 @$42, six months' credit, ₱ ton. Lead is inactive, yet firmly held at $6 25 for Galena, $6 00 for German and Spanish, and $6 25@$6 50 for English ₱ 100 lbs. Nothing new can be noticed in Spelter, Tin or Zinc.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is unchanged. There have been sold 500 bbls. Spirits do. at 45c.@46c. ₱ gallon; and 1,000 bbls. Wilmington common Resin, at $1 70, delivered, ₱ bbl. of 310 lbs.

OILS—Crude is sparingly dealt in at 54c.@56c. for Whale, and $1 46@$1 47 for Sperm ₱ gallon. Manufactured kinds are also quiet, but firm. Sales were reported of 200 baskets Olive at $3 87½@$4 each; 5,000 gallons Linseed at 80c.@81c. ₱ gallon. Lard has not varied.

PROVISIONS—Pork is brisker, being plentier and lower. The day's sales amount to 2,800 bbls.—mostly Mess, at $11 37½@$11 50, ₱ bbl. Cutmeats are in better request at full rates, with sales, for the day, of 200 pkgs. Lard is more active, but not so dear; 600 bbls. common to choice were procured at 9c.@9½c. ₱ lb. Beef is without variation; 250 bbls. brought $12@$13 for Country Mess; $15 50 for City Mess; $16 for repacked Chicago Mess, and $17@$17 50 for extra Mess, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams are unchanged. Butter is more inquired for at 13c.@16c. for Ohio; 16c.@19c. for Western New-York, and 19c @22c. for Orange County ₱ lb. Fair to prime Cheese commands, in lots, 6c @9½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Is inactive at $3 50@$4 37½ for common to strictly prime, ₱ 100 lbs.

CIGARS—About 15,000 Havana changed hands on private terms.

TALLOW—Some 47 trcs. prime found buyers at 11½c. @11½c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Is quiet and languid. The day's business includes only 50 hhds. Kentucky at 7½c.; and 300 boxes common Manufactured, for export, at 10c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales of 450 bbls. Jersey, Ohio and Prison transpired at 26c.@27c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The absence of the *America's* letters retarded business. For Liverpool, the engagements comprised a few lots of Cotton at ½d. ₱ lb.; Flour at 2s., while ship-owners claimed 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; 10,000 bushels Wheat, in ships' bags, at 7d.; and 2,000 Corn at 6½d. For London there were shipped 500 bbls. Flour (to complete a cargo) at 1s. 9d.; 1,200 bbls. Turpentine at 2s. 3d. ₱ 280 lbs., and 1,000 bbls. Sperm Oil at 26s. ₱ ton. Continental, Australian, and Californian freights were unchanged. The latest charters were, a vessel to load with Deals, at St. Johns for Dublin, at £6; another to load with Lumber for Buenos Ayres, at $19, and several vessels in ballast for the Chincha Islands, to load with Guano, for the United States, at $30 ₱ ton.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO (Imp's & Jobbers), 112 Broadway.
A. EDWARDS & CO. (Imp't's and Job.)9 and 11 Park-place.

French, Swiss and German Dry Goods.

AUGUST WETTER (Importer).....19 Broad-st.

Dundee Linens, Sail Duck, &c.

CAMERON & BUTT (Importers).....16 Broad-st
WM. BRAND & CO. (Importers).....42 and 44 Pine-st.

Laces, Millinery Goods, Embroideries and Trimmings.

GILDEMEISTER & NEUSTAEDTER, (late William Neustaedter) 26 and 28 Vesey-st., up stairs.
S. SHAHLEMAN & CO. (Importers).....60 Broadway.

Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Berlin Wool, Fringes, Gimps, Tassels, Buttons, &c.

KOHLSAAT BRO'S (Importers and Jobbers)....48 John-st
SHAS. FEICKERT.....37 Dey-st

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO. Imp. & Manuf. 22 Warren-st.
C. B. HATCH & CO. (Impt's and Man's) 97 William-st.

Clothing and Furnishing Goods at Wholesale.

HANFORD & BRO....29 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

Architects.

F. DIAPER.....49 Wall-st.
JOHN W. RITCH.....643 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

Agricultural Warehouse.

R. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st.

Average Adjustor and Insurance Broker.

WALTER R. JONES, Jr.....59 Wall-st.

Architects.

GEO. CARSTENSEN & CHS. GILDEMEISTER...(City and Rural Architecture,) 348 Broadway.
H. DANIELS (Landscape Gardener).....251 Broadway.

American and Foreign Rubber Goods.

UNION INDIA RUBBER CO., Manufactory 41 John-st.

American Soap Company.

Manufacturers Superior Family Soaps....284 Washington-st.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.

INGERSOLL'S.....250 South-st
From 200 to 500 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again

Ballard's Premium Hair Dye.

The cheapest and best. For sale or applied. O. M. BALLARD'S Improved Hair Dye....333 Broadway, up stairs.

Brokers, Bill or Note.

D. M. FARNUM.....6 Jauncey Court, Wall-st.
GEO. C. SMALLEY.....68 Wall-st.

Bend and Stock Brokers.

WETMORE ROBERT & CO. (St'k Brok's,).70 Beaver-st.

Booksellers and Publishers.

A. S. BARNES & CO. (National School Series)..51 John-st.
Britannia and Plated Ware, Cutlery, Japanery, &c.

J. & C. BERRIAN (Wholesale and Retail Dealers) 601 Broadway, Cooking Utensils, Tin, Wood and Willow Ware. Refrigerators, Meat Safes &c.

Blacking and Inks.—Dunlop's Vegetable.

C. G. EVERITT, (sole Proprietor,) Manufacturing Emporium, 36 Gold-st., New-York. Tin boxes and Canisters in endless variety by machinery, superior to the best, cheaper than the cheapest; also Druggists tin ware in general.

Carpetings.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY.....379 Broadway.

Druggists.

KINSLEY & DARLING (Wholesale Dealers) 62 Vesey-st.

Daguerreotypes.

J. GURNEY.....349 Broadway.
The oldest and most extensive in the United States

Defiance Salamander Safes, and Goffin's Defiance Locks and Cross Bars.

ROBT. M. PATRICK (Manufacturer).....192 Pearl-st.

Dying Establishment.

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., Staten Island Fancy Dying Establishment, 3 John-st., New-York.

Engravers, (Wood.)

J. W. ORR, (the best work done here.).....75 Nassau-st
W. HOWLAND.....229 Broadway, above Astor-House.

Encaustic Tiles and Garnskirk Chimney Tops.

MILLER, COATES & YOUDLE (Importers)...379 Pearl-st.

Expresses, Shipping Merchants.

EDWARDS, SANFORD & CO., Staten Island and 76 Broadway.

Engravers, (Card.)

J. W. GIMBREDE, 345 Broadway, and 3 Metropolitan Hotel.
HICKS & OFFLICK, (late Hyatt & Cornell,) 339 Broadway, corner of Walker-st.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD.....120 Water-st.

French Window Glass.

J. H. POILLON & CO. (Importers).....34 Barclay-st.

Fishing Tackle.

J. B. CROOKE & CO. (Impt's and Man's).....50 Fulton-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.

WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) 391 Broadway, one door above 19th-st.

Grindstones.

J. S. WHITNEY & CO....4 South, and 56 Washington-sts

India Rubber Shoes, Whips, Clothing, Balls, &c.

NEWARK INDIA RUBBER Manuf Co 56 Maiden-lane.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, etc.

C. S. LITTLE, (Imp. & General Dealer) 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.

JOHN S. WILLARD.....440 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

Law Booksellers and Publishers.

BANKS, GOULD & CO.....144 Nassau-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 132 East 27th, and 119 Nassau-sts.

Insulated Lightning Rods.

LYON Manufacturing Co., Insulate Lightning Conductors for buildings and ships, (Otis' Patent).....343 Broadway.

Lamps and Gas Fixtures.

DEITZ, BRO'S & CO. (Manufacturers).....136 William-st.

Mahogany and Rosewood.

E. & C. W. HOUGHTON (all Fancy Goods) 90 Walker-st.

Musical Instruments, Strings, &c.

F. ZOEBAUM & CO. (Importers).....97 Maiden-lane.
CARGILL & CO. (Impt's and Manuf)....47 Maiden-lane.
BRUNO & WEISSENBORN & CO., Importer and Manufacturer, 3 Maiden-lane.

Needles, Fish-hooks and Fishing Tackle.

THOS. H. BATE (Importer and Manuf.)...15 Maiden-lane.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.

EUGENE ELY.....75 Fulton-st., 3d door below Gold

Paints, Oils, &c.

RAYNOLDS & DEVOE.....169 Water-st.

Glass—Plate, Window and Picture.

F. HOPKINS & BRO'S (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.

Paper Warehouses.

C. W. FIELD & CO. (Wholesale Dealers).....11 Cliff-st.
DUNCAN, LEWIS & BARTOW.....161 William-st.

Planished Tin and Japanned Ware.

HODGETTS, TAYLOR & HODGETTS.....150 William-st.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, &c.

B. M. SEGEE, (Imp. and Manuf.) cor. 12th-st. 829 Broadway

Sewing Machines.

AM. MAGNETIC SEWING MACHINE CO. 397 Broadway

Ship Bread and Crackers.

ERASTUS TITUS & CO.....223 Washington-st
EPH. TREADWELL & SONS.....273 Washington, and 344 Front-sts.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

J. AHLBORN & CO.....54 Maiden-lane, and 29 Liberty-st.
J. W HOLBERTON (and Fireworks).....43 Maiden-lane

Window Frames, Doors, Sashes and Blinds.

J. FROTHINGHAM & CO. (Manufact'rs)..61 Beekman-st.

☞ An addition to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-street.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals of the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise conspicuously at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS, PIANOS, PIANOS.—ELY & MUNGER, Manufacturers and dealers, beg leave to call the attention of purchasers to their extensive and varied assortment of Piano-fortes, comprising all the different styles of cases, and warranted equal to any in the United States for durability, and consequently for standing in tune—as also of power, breadth and sweetness of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange for new ones. Pianos also sold, payable by instalments, to suit purchasers. New and second-hand Pianos or all sizes to let by the month or quarter. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.
ELY & MUNGER, No. 321 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODIONS.—The undersigned take pleasure in announcing to their numerous friends and the public generally that they have leased and refitted the well-known warerooms heretofore occupied by E. G. Bradbury, and will keep constantly on hand a large and splendid assortment of the very best Pianos to be found in the market, to which the attention of purchasers is most respectfully invited. Second-hand Pianos for sale and to rent.
G. F. BRISTOW, MORRIS & CO.,
No. 422 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—J & C FISCHER have removed their Warerooms from No. 178 Greenwich-st to their new Manufactory, Nos 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 26th st., between 9th and 10th-avs., New-York, where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of Pianos, with all the best modern improvements made under their own supervision, and warranted to stand any climate. Also, Pianos with the Æolian attachment. Piano-fortes tuned, repaired, or taken in exchange.

PIANOS WHICH ARE PIANOS.—IMPORTANT NOTICE.—THOMAS H CHAMBERS invites purchasers to call at his old established warerooms, No 345 Broadway, and examine his piano-fortes, which never fail to give perfect satisfaction, as his numerous patrons will testify. These instruments contain all the latest improvements, and are warranted to stand the action of any climate, having been thoroughly tested, and are preeminent for their durability, tone, touch and elegance of finish. Call, see and be convinced. No. 345 Broadway.

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODEONS.—In every variety, from $45 to $150, suitable for the parlor, lecture room, lodge room, or small church. Believing them to be better in tone, more durable and better finished than those of any other make, we have accepted the agency, and keep for sale only those manufactured by PRINCE & CO.
WILLIAM HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, opposite the Park, sole agents for Prince & Co.'s celebrated Melodeons.

A. W. LADD & CO'S First Premium Piano-fortes, with a large assortment of new and second-hand instruments at great bargains. We wish to call attention to our GRAND DIAGONAL PIANO, with new Grand Action which has no superior in all the points which constitute a perfect instrument. LINCOLN & THOMPSON, Sole Agents, No. 441 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEE OF NUNNS & CO., an assortment of PIANOS, which must positively be sold to close the assignment, 6½ and 7-octave, square and diagonal plain and carved cases, very low for cash. Can be seen at the warerooms of McDONALD & BROTHER, No. 282 Bowery.

A SUPERIOR 7-OCTAVE $320 ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, made to order within 3 months, by a celebrated maker, fully warranted, will be sold for $220. The owner has to leave the country. It is perfect and can be seen at No. 151 Chambers-st. from 9 o'clock till 3 P. M.

CARHART'S MELODIONS, GUITARS, AND VIOLINS, of superior tone and finish, for sale at great bargains. Melodions tuned and repaired. J. S. CLARK, Agent, No. 365 Broadway, opposite the Park.

CRYSTAL PALACE FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—HAZLETON & BROTHERS offer at their manufactory and wareroom, No 209 Centre-st., their approved Piano-fortes, in plain or ornamental cases. Musicians and dealers supplied on the most liberal terms.

DRY GOODS.

MANTILLAS, SHAWLS.—LYONS & JONES Union House, No. 277 Hudson-st., between Canal and Spring-st., are offering great bargains in Mantillas of the latest Paris styles, from $2 to $10, one-half of the Broadway prices! Crape Shawls, 20 per cent. below the regular prices.

CHINA PLAID SILKS—3-4 wide, for Summer dresses, 5c. a yard.

LAWNS, NEWEST STYLES—Full colors; only 1s. and 1s. 6d per yard.

BAREGES, TISSUES—And a variety of other DRESS GOODS, recently imported, remarkably cheap.

LACE CURTAINS—$4 50 per pair.

QUILTS—$3 each; a large invoice of Lace Mitts, 4s. to 6s a pair.

DRESS GOODS.—SPRING STYLES.—BOOTH & TUTTLE, No. 146 Broadway, offer to the trade a large and varied stock of Dress Goods of new and approved fabrics and designs. They have now open a great variety of styles of Portsmouth and English lawns, jacon

AUCTION SALES.

CITY AUCTION SALE.—By virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court, made under the direction of WILLIAM K. STRONG, Esq., Referee, will be sold at auction, on THURSDAY, the 17th day of August, 1854, at 12 o'clock M., at Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, all that certain lot of land, being part of the property formerly belonging to John Meserole, deceased, situate on Union, Nassau, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th-sts., and on Bushwick Creek, at Greenpoint, town of Bushwick, Long Island—together with a well built and conveniently arranged two story and attic frame house, containing a cellar kitchen and seven rooms, all filled in with hard pine. The house is about 40 by 45 feet, finished with marble mantels, &c., and is in every respect suitable for a respectable family. The proximity of this property to the Greenpoint and 9th-st. Ferry, together with the many and great improvements now in progress around it, render it very desirable as an investment, with a certain prospect of a very rapid increase in value. It will be sold in one parcel. Sixty per cent. of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage of the premises for two years, at 7 per cent. interest. For further particulars apply to the Auctioneers, No. 2 Pine-st., or of B. U. SHREVE, on the premises.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

AT "WAVERLEY" ON THE HIGHTS.—Only one mile directly back of Hoboken Ferry.—ONE HUNDRED BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOTS AT AUCTION. A. J. BLEECKER will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, July 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, one hundred building lots, beautifully situated on the Hights, only one mile directly back of Hoboken ferry. This place is to the West side of the City what Brooklyn Hights is to the East side, possessing same advantages and convenience, commanding a splendid view of the City, the Bay, the Narrows, and the surrounding country for many miles. To those desirous of obtaining a splendid location for a residence, or wishing to make an investment, this property offers advantages which cannot be excelled; in short, it may be said to be City Property, combining beauty of location with convenience and close proximity to the City, the time required to reach it from the City Hall being the same as that given to Brooklyn Hights. Terms easy. For plans and particulars apply to A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

HENRY R. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on SATURDAY, July 8 at 12 o'clock, in front of the store, No. 19 Nassau-st., one four-seat Rockaway, nearly new, City made, and in good order. Sold in consequence of the owner leaving the City. Also, a four-seat Rockaway, nearly new, made by Ford & Co., with shifting top, and a light one horse roan Pony, about 13½ hands high, known as the Buffalo Pony, has trotted a mile in 3 minutes, and is perfectly sound and gentle in all harness, and is an unusually fine saddle horse, which any child may ride with perfect safety.

A. M. MERWIN Auctioneer.

BANGS, BROTHER & CO.—Trade Sale Rooms, No. 13 Park-row.—SIXTIETH NEW-YORK TRADE SALE, TUESDAY, August 15, 1854. BOOKS and STATIONERY SIMULTANEOUSLY.—BANGS, BROTHER & CO., announce the regular Fall Trade Sale of Books, Stationery, &c., on the day first named in the above date. The catalogue will be ready about the 20th instant, and will be sent to any address on application.

JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF GOLD FURNITURE.—At No. 759 Broadway, on THURSDAY, July 13, at 10 o'clock A. M. consisting of chairs, tables, tête-à-tête, bedsteads and bedding; also, a large quantity of plated forks, spoons, butter-pots, castors and cake baskets, carpets, curtains, table cloths, towels, knives, jelly moulds, glassware, copper kettles, kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

JAMES B. BENSEL, Attorney for Mortgage.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER will sell THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 296 Greenwich-st., the contents of a restaurant, by order of mortgagees, consisting of black walnut and cane seat chairs, one large mirror, oil paintings, engravings, decanters, tumblers, glasses, beer pump, cloth and oil cloth; also, the contents of a bedroom, consisting chamber suite, mattress, feather bed, toilet set, &c.

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ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT GREENPOINT, TOWN OF BUSHWICK LONG ISLAND, AT AUCTION, COMPRISING FIFTY LOTS, WITH A MODERN NEARLY TWO STORY AND ATTIC HOUSE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, July 11, 1854, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants Exchange, New-York, fifty lots of land, being part of the property formerly belonging to John Meserole, deceased, situate on Union, Nassau, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th-sts., and on Bushwick Creek, at Greenpoint, town of Bushwick, Long Island—together with a well built and conveniently arranged two story and attic frame house, containing a cellar kitchen and seven rooms, all filled in with hard pine. The house is about 40 by 45 feet, finished with marble mantels, &c., and is in every respect suitable for a respectable family. The proximity of this property to the Greenpoint and 9th-st. Ferry, together with the many and great improvements now in progress around it, render it very desirable as an investment, with a certain prospect of a very rapid increase in value. It will be sold in one parcel. Sixty per cent. of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage of the premises for two years, at 7 per cent. interest. For further particulars apply to the Auctioneers, No. 2 Pine-st., or of B. U. SHREVE, on the premises.

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BANK NOTICES.

SAVINGS BANK.—Third-av., corner 9th-st. and Astor Place.—Open DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock. To the benefits of this Institution all are invited. Interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $500 at the rate of 6 per cent.

Hon. JACOB A. WESTERVELT, (Mayor of the City,) President.

PHILIP W. ENGS, 1st Vice President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, 2d Vice President.
W. H. ELSWORTH, 3d Vice President.

TRUSTEES

Charleon Crolius, No. 402 Houston-st.
J. A. Westervelt, No. 308 East Broadway.
Philip W. Engs, No. 131 Front-st.
Hugh Munro, No. 59 Water-st.
Samuel Leeds, No. 126 Maiden-lane.
Charles Miles, No. 138 Water-st.
E. S. Brooks, corner Catharine and Cherry-sts.
Samuel Ashbe, No. 183 Cherry-st.
Wm. H. Hazard, No. 40 South-st.
G. W. Quintard, Morgan Iron Works.
Charles M. Livingston, Brooklyn.
Francis H. Abbott, No. 141 Front-st.
Edward Bridge, No. 19 Park-place.
Isaac N. Seaman, No. 102 Wall-st.
C. W. Thomas, No. 27 Pearl-st.
Francis M. O'Connor, No. 5 Burling-slip.
James D. Fish, No. 165 South-st.
Joseph Jamison, No. 8 Old-slip.
Charles L. Voss, No. 27 South-st.
James W. Elwell, No. 57 South-st.
N. B. McCready, No. 29 South-st.
N. E. Jones, No. 23 Cliff-st.
A. J. Underhill, No. 65 Pearl-st.

NOTICE.—BROADWAY SAVINGS' INSTITUTION, Broadway Bank Building, No. 577, corner of Park-place.—Deposits made in this Institution on or before the 10th of July, will be allowed interest thereon from the 1st inst., at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on sums not exceeding $500, and 5 per cent. on all sums over that amount.

FRANCIS A. PALMER, President.
M. HOPPER MOTT, Secretary.
CORNELIUS L. EVERITT, Second Vice-President.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

Bank open on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M. Deposits will also be received daily from 10 to 3 o'clock.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest the same as if made on or before the 1st day of July. The Bank has hitherto paid interest to depositors at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and expects to continue that rate without discount as to amounts. Open daily, (Holidays excepted,) from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M. in the Savings Bank Building on the northwest corner of South 3d and 4th sts.

WILLIAM WALL, President.
GEORGE RICARD, } Vice Presidents.
NATHANIEL BRIGGS, }
ISAAC HENDERSON, Secretary.

BANK NOTICE.—WESTERN BANK, SUFFOLK COUNTY.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 8 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute, in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to S. T. BAKER, an individual banker, (Western Bank, Suffolk County, late Western Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notice issued to the said banker, will be given up to him.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

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BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 1, 1854.—The BANK OF SING SING has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the ATLANTIC BANK, in the same City, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, June 29, 1854.—The MECHANICS' BANK of Williamsburg has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the BROADWAY BANK, in this City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 1, 1854.—The BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE, Fayetteville, Onondaga Co., has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the MERCHANTS' BANK OF ALBANY, in the City of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 6, 1854. The INTERNATIONAL BANK, Buffalo, has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the TROY CITY BANK, in the city of Troy, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

D. B ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

SAVINGS BANK.—Corner 3d-av and 9th-st.—MARINER'S SAVING INSTITUTION.—Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and Wednesday and Saturday Evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. Deposits made in this Institution on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st inst. Six per cent interest allowed on sums of $500, and under.

Hon. JACOB A. WESTERVELT, (Mayor of the City,) President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, 1st Vice President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, 2d Vice President.
W. H. ELSWORTH, Secretary.
Hon CHARLESON CROLIUS, 1st Trustee.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, No. 51 Chambers-st.—NOTICE—Depositors are informed that deposits made on or before SATURDAY, the 8th day of July next, will be entitled to interest from the 1st day of July. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M.

JOSEPH STUART, President.
PETER CREBAR, Accountant.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1854.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich.—Open daily, from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. and 4 to 7 P. M. Deposits made in this Institution on or before the 10th day of July will receive interest from the 1st at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under.

CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS' INSTITUTION, No. 644 Broadway, near Bleecker, open daily from 9 A.M., to 2 P.M. Deposits made in this Institution on or before the 10th day of July, will receive Interest from the 1st, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on all sums over that. C. J. BROWN, Pres.

A. A. ALVORD, Sec'ty.

REFINED SUGARS AT REDUCED PRICES.—Bright yellow Sugar 5c. 6d. for 7 lbs., White do. do. 5lbs. White do. 6d., Brown sugar from 5c. 6d. to 8c. 7 lbs. And very many Teas and family groceries, wholesale and retail at the lowest cash wholesale prices, at FOWLER'S, Nos. 2 and 4 Cortlandt-st.

PHILADELPHIA VEAL AND MUTTON, (Dressed three times a week,) with choice and extra fat, direct from the animals is landed by THOMAS P. DE VOE, Nos. 7 and 9 Jefferson Market. N. B.—No direct in terests in any other stands in the market.

PENNYROYAL.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—The Public are hereby notified that the following Scrip of the Albany Extension Company have been fraudulently used by ROBERT SCHUYLER, and they are therefore cautioned against negotiating the same, as the payment of them has been stopped: Nos. 126 to 127, inclusive; Nos. 51 to 60 inclusive; Nos. 431 to 443, inclusive, and 391; Nos. 1,060 to 1,062, inclusive; Nos 558 to 561, inclusive, and 726; Nos 1,001 to 1,004, inclusive; Nos 300 to 304, inclusive, and 332. Each certificate being for $1,000, making in all $16,000. The following is a copy of the certificate:—

ALBANY EXTENSION OF THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.

No.— $1,000.

This certifies, That GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, SIDNEY G. MILLER, and GEORGE L. SCHUYLER, for the construction of the Albany Extension, are entitled to an undivided interest of One Thousand Dollars in the sum of Two Millions of Dollars, secured by a certain deed of trust (hereby declared to be part and parcel of this certificate, as if recited herein,) made by the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, of the first part, SHEPHERD KNAPP, ALEXANDER H. HOLLEY and MORRIS KETCHUM, of the second part, and the said MORRIS, MILLER, and SCHUYLER, of the third part, dated the thirty-first day of October, 1849; also, that the said sum of One Thousand Dollars is payable to them, or their assigns, on the first day of July, 1872, in the manner and from the fund in said indenture declared, together with interest thereon, at the rate of seven per centum per annum, on the first day of every January and July, ensuing the date hereof, upon presentation of the interest warrant hereto annexed, at the office of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, in the City of New-York, according to the provisions of the aforesaid trust deed.

In witness whereof, The New-York and Harlem [S] Railroad Company, by Resolution of the Board of Directors, passed on the tenth day of September, 1850, have caused these presents to be sealed with their Corporate Seal and signed by their President and the said Trustees have also hereunto set their hands, this first day of October, 1850. ROBERT SCHUYLER, President.

[Countersigned]
S. KNAPP,
ALEX. HOLLEY, } Trustees.
MORRIS KETCHUM, }

It will be seen that these Bonds are not a part of the Mortgage Bonds of the Company

SAM'L M. BLATCHFORD, Treasurer.

BONDS FOR SALE.—The NASHVILLE & CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY have for sale 150 Bonds of $1,000 each. They are the Bonds of the Company, endorsed and guaranteed by the State of Tennessee—and are made receivable by the Comptroller of the State as a basis for private banking, under the Free Banking Law of that State. Part of these Bonds have interest for twenty-five years to run, from 1st Jan., 1854, and bear six per cent. interest, payable with coupons half yearly, 1st Jan. and July, in New-York. The payment of the interest on these Bonds is provided for by the Statute in the same manner as in regard to the State Bonds proper,—the Bank of Tennessee being in such case the fiscal agent of the State, and charged equally in the one case as the other, with protecting the faith of the State. Nothing is receivable under the Free Banking Law of Tennessee, as a basis for banking except Bonds of the United States, Bonds of the State of Tennessee, and these Bonds guaranteed as above. From the high rates required to be paid for both of the first two kinds of Bonds, these Bonds will find a ready sale in Tennessee, independent of their general value in the market. Persons wishing to buy will apply to the President of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New-York, or to the undersigned, at Nashville Tenn. for terms. The fullest information will be furnished of the state of the Road, and its capacity to pay.

W. K. STEVENSON, President N. & C. R. R. Co.

$50,000 FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE SCIOTO AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY will be received by the undersigned until THURSDAY, July 13, at 2 o'clock P. M. for the purchase of the above Bonds. They are a first-class security payable in 1865, and drawing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New-York. The road is 134 miles long, and extends from the city of Newark to the city of Portsmouth, Ohio, and is a continuation of the road from Sandusky to Newark, which is 116 miles long, and in successful operation. Forty-four miles of the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad are now complete and in operation; forty-five miles are nearly ready for the iron, and the remaining forty-five miles are in a good state of forwardness. Pamphlets, containing copy of Bond and Mortgage, together with estimated profits and present condition of the road, will be furnished on application. Further information may be obtained by applying to C. A. M. DAMARIN, Esq., President; and PETER KINNEY, Esq., Treasurer of the Company, at the Irving House; or to MORRIS KETCHUM, Esq., Trustee; and D. N. BARNEY, Esq., 82 Broadway, New-York. SEYMOUR, MORTON & CO., No. 110 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—The Board of Directors of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company have this day declared, out of their earnings exceeded in construction account, a dividend of four per cent. in stock, to be apportioned to those who shall be holders of the full stock of the Company on the 15th day of July next; being one share for every ten shares, or one-tenth part of a share for each share held on that day. Holders will have the right to assign the fractional parts to which they may be entitled; and certificates for every ten fractional parts standing in any one name and for said whole shares will be issued on and after the 10th day of August next. Dividends declared thereafter will be paid upon all such whole shares as upon other stock of the Company, but dividends will not accrue upon the fractional parts until ten shall have been consolidated into one share and a certificate issued therefor.—New-York, June 10, 1854.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That the CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY will purchase all the shares (not already owned by said Company,) of the capital stock of the FRANKLIN CANAL COMPANY, and offer in exchange per value of such stock, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the time trains were first run throughout the entire length of said Railroad, to wit: the 20th day of November, 1852. Payment for such stock will be made on the presentation and delivery of the certificates issued therefor, with legal evidence of ownership, to WM. L. LANE, Treasurer of the Franklin Canal Co., acting as Agent for the P. A. & A. R. R. Co., at Erie, or to the Treasurer of of this Company, at Cleveland, accompanied by similar evidence. WM. CASE, President.

OFFICE OF C. P. & A. R. R. Co., June 26, 1854.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, No. 15 Hanover-st., New-York, June 6, 1854.—In order to facilitate the examinations now being made by a Committee of the Board of Directors of this Company into its Stock accounts, all persons holding certificates of Stock of the Company are specially requested to present the same to the undersigned at this office so that an account of the same may be taken. Persons residing at a distance who cannot conveniently present or send in their certificates are requested to communicate the letter, the date and number of each certificate held by them, and the number of shares for which it purports to have been issued, and by whom signed.—By order of the Board of Directors. WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., No. 49 Wall-st. } NEW-YORK, June 15, 1854.

NOTICE.—Subscribers to the $1,500,000 increased capital stock of this Company are hereby notified that a further installment of Fifteen per cent. has been called for and will be payable at the Phenix Bank of the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 1st day of July next.

By order of the Board,
WM. E. WARREN, Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—At the request of several of the Shareholders of this Company, the option to Stockholders to subscribe to the remainder of the three million (3,000,000) convertible loan of this Company, has been extended to the fifteenth day of July, instant. The transfer book will remain open for the same period.—July 3, 1854.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Transfer Agents

EIGHTH-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.—Corner of 8th-av and 33d-st.—Interest will be allowed from the 1st of July upon all deposits made on or before the 10th inst., at the rate of six per cent. upon $500 and under. Open daily Sundays excepted, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M.

C. M. K. PAULESCON, President.
JAMES L. DAYTON, Vice-President.
CHAS. SANFORD, Cashier.

EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK.—The first Annual Election for Directors of this Bank and for three Inspectors of the next ensuing Election will be held at the Banking House, corner of 8th-av. and 33d-st. on MONDAY, the 10th day of July next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M. CHAS. SANFORD, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1854.

NATIONAL BANK.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, BENJAMIN T. HOOGLAND was appointed Cashier of this Bank in the place of F. DOBBS, resigned on account of ill health.

JAMES GALLATIN, President.

NEW-YORK, June 23d, 1854.

FINLEY, KISSAM & CO., Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st.—Collections made on all parts of the United States and Canadas, and prompt returns given, at low rates. Business paper and Loans negotiated on Commission. Stocks bought and sold at the Stock Exchange.

CAUTION.—All persons making, using or selling Sewing Machines, not made or sold by the following licensees, will consult their interest by examining the recent decision of the United States Court, stopping the use of Singer's Sewing Machines (so called) in Massachusetts. Printed copies may be had free at my office, or by mail, by forwarding a postage stamp. Also copies of the recent decision of the Commissioner of Patents *refusing a patent* to Walter Hunt. My claims will be legally enforced against all persons making, selling, or using Sewing Machines by whatsoever name called, having one or more needles with the eye near the point, for the purpose of passing a loop of thread through the article to be sewed, unless purchased of my licensees, viz.:

WHEELER, WILSON & CO.....New-York
GROVER, BAKER & CO.....New-York
A. BARTHOLF.....New-York
A. B HOWE.....New-York
AMERICAN MAGNETIC SEWING MACHINE CO...New-York
DORCAS SEWING MACHINE CO.....New-York
J. B. NICHOLS.....Boston, Mass.
J. W. BEAN.....Boston, Mass.
N. HUNT.....Boston, Mass.
HOOD, BATTELL & CO.....Worcester, Mass.
MESSRS. WOOLDRIDGE, KEENE & MOORE.....Lynn, Mass.
WELLS & HAYNES.....Springfield, Mass.

Charles A. Durgin has no longer a license to make, use, or sell Sewing Machines under my patent. It has been revoked and surrendered. No persons will be licensed who infringes the patents of other licensees, and an advance payment of $1,000 on account will be invariably required of those taking a license. ELIAS HOWE, Jr., Patentee of the original Sewing Machine, No. 33 Hanover-st., Boston, and No. 305 Broadway, New-York.—May 1, 1854.

FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM SCALES.—We invite the attention of the business world to the superiority of these scales over every other description of weighing machines now in use. Their plan of construction is philosophical and simple. The employment of two levers, with a single beam, is the most simple arrangement practicable in a compound platform balance. The workmanship is perfect, the bearings are broad knife-edges, placed on parallel lines, and these rest on polished steel surfaces, so dressed and levelled that the knife-edge bearings rest equally through their whole length; and in every point, skill and fidelity have obviated all tendency to derangement or wear, thus securing the perfect and permanent accuracy of the instrument. These scales have been subjected to the severest tests on all the principal railroads in the United States and England, and in every branch of business throughout the world; and their uniform accuracy and great durability have gained for them the reputation of being the standard from which there can be no appeal. By the recent enlargement of our works, and by the introduction of new and valuable machinery, we are enabled to offer our Scales at greatly reduced prices. Counter Scales, very exact, for the retailer. Sold and warranted by

FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 89 Water-st., New-York.

THE BOOT AND SHOE STORE FOR TENDER FEET.—The exclusive Boot and Shoe Establishment where particular attention is paid to the manufacture of Pannus Corium, or Leather Cloth Boots and Shoes, for those who suffer excessive pain from corns, bunions, or tenderness of the feet, has just been removed to the northwest corner of Broadway (No. 489) and Broome-st., by Mr. ISAAC E. TATE, who formerly kept his manufactory adjoining the City Hotel, near Howard-st. Since the change of location, Mr. Tate has associated with him JOHN REED, Esq., the originator of that wonderful article called Pannus Corium, for making Boots and Shoes which will render the feet cool and comfortable. Its qualities for use in hot weather, surpasses any material in the world. Mr. Tate has earned the title of "Napoleon of the Boot and Shoe business," and, with his skillful partner, merits the same liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the past twelve years. An immense stock of every descr ption of Boots Shoes Gaiters and Pumps, can always be found on hand, or made speedily made to order, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children. Don't forget the number, 489 Broadway.

W. JACKSON & SON, of the late firm of W. & N. JACKSON & SONS, Grate Feeder makers, No 348 Front-st. and No. 520 Broadway.—Constantly on hand every variety of Grates and Feeders. Also, circular and square Germa silver Grates. Wholesale dealers supplied at the lowest market prices.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 74 Wall-st.—This Company having their Capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and recently invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the amount of 6 per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,500,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney, Reuben Withers, Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray, J. P. G. Foster, J. M. Waterbury,
D. B Fearing, James Warren, George Curtis,
Wm H. Russell, Arthur Leary, George T. Adee,
A. C. Dowling, M. W. Hamilton, Samuel V Hoffman
Gazaway B. Lamar, Denning Duer, John J. Astor, Jr.
George W. Riggs, John Stuart, Jr., Fred A. Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan, Jas. Gaillard, Jr., James C. Ball,
Chas. H. Russell, Ed. C. Cester, Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend, Josiah Oakes, Fred. G. Foster.
Peleg Hall. Robert S. Hone,

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox, C. W. Lawrence, Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading, Peter G. Titus, Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy, T. C. Chas'toyne, Hull Clarke,
Wm. H. Falls, Ralph Mead, Wm. C White,
Jos W. Corlies, Richard Field, John J. Walker,
John D. Wright, Th. W Pearsall, Chas. H Marshall,
Abraham Bell, Irad Hawley, Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

CITIZENS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated April, 1837.—Offices Nos. 67 Wall-st., and 58 Bowery.—Continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

D. BURTNETT, President.

J. M. MCLEAN, Secretary.

NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of 6 per cent. for six months, payable on the 1st day of July next at the office. No. 7 Wall-st. W. H DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

JUNE 26, 1854.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 5 Tryon-row, cor. Chatham-st.—Insures on the most favorable terms against loss and damage by fire on dwellings, stores, merchandise, &c. JOHN BRUCE, Pres.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1854.—An extra dividend of ten per cent on the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid on the first day of July next. The capital stock will be increased fifty per cent., or one million dollars, payable one-half, or fifty dollars per share, on the first day of July next, and the other half on the sixth day of November next. The new stock will be distributed to the old stockholders in the ratio of one new share to each share of old stock, according to the stock ledger on the morning of the 25th instant. The rights to fractional parts of shares may be transferred and combined so as to obtain full shares. Any stockholder may at any time after the 30th instant, pay in his new shares in full, and be entitled to rebate at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, on the money, to the 6th November. The latter half of the increased Stock will not be entitled to any portion of the semi-annual dividend in November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th instant to the 1st July inclusive.

C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.

OFFICE PANAMA-RAILROAD COMPANY, } NEW-YORK, June 28, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of three and a-half per cent on the Capital stock of the said Company, payable on and after the 22d of July next.

The transfer books will be closed after 3 o'clock this day, until the 22d July inclusive.

The interest on the Bonds of this Company falling due on the 1st July, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 78 Broadway, upon presentation of the Coupons, on and after that date By order of the Board

FRANCIS SPIES, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1854.

FINAL DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of the late PHENIX BANK, whose charter expired on the first day of January, 1854, hereby give notice that they will pay the final dividend of seven (7) per cent. to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after SATURDAY, the 1st of July, 1854. Said dividend being in full and final settlement of all claims and demands against the late Phenix Bank, and against the undersigned Trustees thereof.

(Signed) THOMAS SWARTWOUT,
HENRY CARY,
JOSHUA J. HENRY,
Trustees of the late Phenix Bank.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, No. 51 Chambers-st.—The trustees of this Institution have directed that interest be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, for six months, ending 30th inst., as follows: On all sums of $500 and under, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum; and on all sums of over $500 at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, the 17th instant. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

JOSEPH STUART, President.

PETER CREBAR, Accountant.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1854.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, June 30, 1854.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the third day of July next,

NEW-YORK CITY.

Special Jury in Divorces.

SUPREME COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Friday.

Before Judge Ingraham and a Jury.

FIFTEENTH DAY.

JAMES P. WALKER, BY CHRISTIAN S. SLOAN, HIS NEXT FRIEND, vs. WILDES P. WALKER.

Yesterday morning the trial was resumed at the usual hour, the Court-room being filled to its utmost capacity with an audience of respectable appearance. The jurors having answered to their names, Mr. BUSTEED proceeded to sum up the case on the part of the defendant.

May please the Court, and you, Gentlemen of the Jury,

The months of June and July of 1854 will form a memorable epoch in the Jurisprudence of the City and County of New-York. The calendar of the Court of Common Pleas for these months will long loom up conspicuously in the recollection of lawyer and laymen, and the case of Walker *vs.* Walker live in men's remembrances coequal with that of Jarndyce *vs.* Jarndyce—only that the fictions of the latter will melt from memory before the heat and strangeness of the truth of this matter.

This case has attracted uncommon interest. Strangers on both the litigants have day by day watched its progress with an interest almost bordering upon a mania. Anxious crowds have maintained their places as silent, but not unconcerned spectators, of every act in this drama of life. Thousands have, every morning, perused with eager eye the published details as they transpired the day before in open Court. The case has been, in the eloquent language of an apt phrase, "the talk of the town."

Parents, anxious for their children's morals and virtue—husbands, jealous of the reputation of their wives—wives, curious to know where the late hours of their spouses are spent—young folks, dreaming of matrimony, and conjuring up phantoms of conjugal felicity—and even babes, forgetting the charms of Mother Hubbard—have all alike found food for thought and talk in this most interesting case.

And why not? Is not the cause one of absorbing concern to us all? Is not society deeply affected by the consequences which flow from it? Is not the inner life of at least five human beings to be crushed out of existence, or nurtured into a more hopeful being, by the final result?

What is the object of the suit? What are the questions to be settled? Are they of small import? Nay, verily. To sunder a tie that by the sanctions of God, the laws of the land, and the solemnly ratified acts of the parties, was meant to be indissoluble! To make a husbandless wife, or a wifeless husband. To enter the sacred precincts of a home, and to desolate a consecrated hearth. To cause scalding tears to flow from the unsealed fountains of broken hearts, until the golden bowl of life itself be shattered. To cause sigh to succeed sigh,—sorrow to tread on sorrow's heel. To mildew hope and love, and joy. To make the quick apprehension of innocent and loving children, instinct with alarm,—to rob them of a mother's care, or of a father's most unselfish love and continued exertions for their welfare. In a word to deface and mar, and utterly ruin the fairest, sweetest, and noblest design of the great God himself. To shake to its foundation the fabric of social superstructure, and reduce to disorder and chaos, the elements of our life,—is the fearful issue presented for your consideration.

What has the object of the plaintiff sought to be effected? What are the quality of the means sought to be employed? What means this huge array upon her side of these apostles of the law? Why congregate these legal Titans in one concentrated group? What modern shepherd boy flaunts his proud defiance in the face of the Philistine camp? What means this mighty marshalling of giant intellects, schooled as well in cunning as in truth? Inspired with a sense of the deep wrongs which they are to declaim against, have they now summoned their aid in defence of oppressed virtue? Surely they are not paid, hired, employed to do for a given consideration, the stipulated work. Oh no! Candor must be stabbed. The senate-house must resound with his groans. He is an enemy to his country—a traitor to liberty. It must be so. Why, Cassius says so—and he is an honorable man. Cinna and Casca have affirmed the speech of the lean one, and they who dare doubt it, "are honorable men." And Brutus, too, Cæsar's friend and companion, Brutus, even Brutus, sacrifices his friendship to the higher claims of an honorable duty, and deals the death blow! Who doubts the motives of the actors? Not us—not the defence. "We rather choose to wrong ourselves than to wrong such honorable men."

Here as counsel for his plaintiff is some seven gentlemen of the gown and wig. Measured by their estimate of themselves they are an embodiment of the whole law. Here is one to cross-examine the witnesses—a bold man and a Blunt one—whose prowess has been the pride of his own heart at least those many years,—"Who did some power the giftie gie him, to see himself as others see him," would not engage in the work of frightening women witnesses, or in personal invective against his learned opponents.

A hundred dollars per diem, however, is apt to make a man forgetful of the nice principles involved in the case of "*Meum* and *Tuum*."

And then here is my friend Sandford—one of the best, most astute, and well-read lawyers of the times. Depend upon it, he comes not to a case that needs but little commonsense help. His giant intellect is not in the market for every or any two-and-sixpenny client. He knows as do all who know him, his legal value and who has Edward Sandford for a lawyer has secured one of the most profound and acute minds in the profession.

And here, too is my venerated friend, the Ex-Attorney General of our State,—a lawyer of ripened experience, and a man who knows every word in the language inveiling severity and harshness. The aquafortis of the sole use of jurisprudence!

Those inside the Court, with the aid of Messrs Martin, Strong, and A. F. Smith, and others equally eminent with the best of those I have mentioned, retained and paid to stay *outside*. Again I recur to the question. What means it? Is the cause weak that it requires so much help? Do men resort to crutches while the vigor of the natural limb is unimpaired? Does truth require that the worse should, by legal sophistry and bluster, be made to appear "the better reason?"

Why is it, "Most potent, grave, and reverend signiors,—my very *noble* and approved good masters?"

Alas! Gentlemen of the Jury, we come before you at a sad disadvantage of adventitious circumstances. Our cause and its justice, presented through the feeble advocacy of a mere tyro at the forum, are the grounds of any claims upon you. Measure not, we beg you, our rights by the weak way of our appearance. Let the merit of our plea atone for the absence of forensic power and display.

I tell you, Sirs, that the verdict you will render in this case, will be reviewed in the court of the future, when the stirring incidents which have accompanied its rendition, shall be looked upon—through the placid medium of a truthful retrospect. All the actors in this play will be summoned to answer in the court of conscience for the way in which they have discharged their several parts. Happy will it be for us if we pass that ordeal. I confess to you this ambition has inspired every effort I have made during this laborious and protracted investigation. This ambition prompts me now. May God defend the right.

To you, Gentlemen of the Jury, I feel myself personally obliged, as is my most unfortunate client, for the patience and attention with which you have for so many days sat in judgment on the proofs in this case. The duty you now fill is the highest civic honor that can be conferred on a man. It is an office at once onerous and responsible. For the while you, gentlemen, are discharging the functions of the Deity. To you, Justice now confides her equal beam. Neither can I proceed to the summing up of this cause, if it please your Honor, without, upon the behalf of my client, whose appointed organ I am—and it is one of the pleasantest duties of my professional life—without expressing the deep sense of obligations which you have placed him under, by the fearless, and impartial and courteous manner in which your judicial ministrations have been discharged to this hour. By the verdict of this jury what it may, the remembrance of your offices, Sir, will live in his most remembrances. He feels that his every legal right has been abundantly guaranteed to him, and cannot be less than deeply impressed with a sense of endless gratitude to you. With this expression of our feelings, I frankly avow, Gentlemen, that I would willingly now be released from further duty, and have more than once endeavored to supply my place in the summing up of this cause. It is otherwise decreed, and I may not. At any time, in any place, and under any class of circumstances, to be the accuser of a woman is a most unwelcome office; call it gallantry if you will—let the light jest brand me as susceptible—there is still something in my nature that instinctively shrinks from such a task. It may be a weakness; be it so. The mother that bore me, the sisters that have clung to my side, the wife to husband, the darling children that nightly warm my cheek with the pure incense of their sweet breathings, as, in their fondness, they call me "father," all remind me of the sex to which they belong—all caution me not to judge unnecessarily of their aberrations from those virtues, which make them our domestic gods.

And yet my duty must be discharged—fearlessly, faithfully, unabridgingly. Abraham offered up not Isaac of choice, but of principle, and I shall be most happy if I can, consistently with truth, give a favorable coloring to the wrongs which, in my soul I believe, and here charge, have been committed against Wildes P. Walker, by the wife of his bosom.

The learned gentleman then subjected the evidence to a critical analysis, and contended that although Mr. Walker might have been guilty of indiscretion and impropriety, yet the jury, consistently with their oaths, after a minute analysis of the testimony, were bound to find a verdict in favor of his client.

Mr. Busteed's address was the finest display of forensic eloquence that we have yet listened to and we hope if he be entitled to a verdict that it will be rendered in favor of his client.

The following letters were read in the course of Thursday's proceedings:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1851.

MY DEAR KATE—Your two good and kind letters were received this morning after I had written you—one written on Sunday and the other on Tuesday. As I believe I now wait for the mission of Hull; if he succeeds then I shall be so far encouraged, but I don't know. God only knows. You speak of coming on [illegible] I would like to have you, I would like to have your present. You could do no good. You could have your father and mother coming on; I don't [illegible] I can't [illegible]

THURSDAY MORNING, 3d.—Another morning dawns upon [illegible] "no strength to quote." I have again [illegible] Don't disquiet the concerns. You, Kate, they are good, they are kind. I do hope that Hull will be able to do something. I think he will; at any [illegible] I presume he is in Bath this morning. I repeat, my dear Kate, that

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 876. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 10, 1854 PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

INTERESTING TO PATENTEES.

THE COLT EXTENSION TAKEN UP.

Alleged Charges of Corruption.

AN INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 9.

Mr. WILLIAM P. MORAN, an accomplished clerk in the Navy Department, has been sent to Philadelphia to aid Judge Advocate PECK in the Court Martial on Commodore DOWNING.

The friends of Senator BRIGHT's bill to pay the creditors of the Republic of Texas eight and a half millions of dollars, expect to get it up in the Senate about the middle of this week, and pass it promptly. It will meet unexpected opposition, and probably fail in the House. S.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 8.

COL. COLT'S PATENT.

The bill authorizing the Commissioner of Patents to grant an extension patent to SAMUEL COLT, for seven years from the 25th of February next, for improvement in fire arms, coming up.

Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, said—Before the vote is taken on the bill there should be a call of the House. From extraordinary means resorted to he had no doubt very large sums of money have been offered to gentlemen to induce them either to vote for the bill or absent themselves. He had no reason to suppose any gentleman would be influenced by such considerations.

Mr. PRATT, of Connecticut, said he should like to know what reasons the gentleman had for making that statement.

Mr. CLINGMAN had no objections to the question. If the House shall think proper to raise a committee to investigate the case, he should be ready to give an answer. Nothing had been offered to him, and he did not know whether money had been offered to members themselves, but, from information wholly reliable he had no doubt money had been offered to very near friends of members. It is well known Congress has suffered from allegations of this sort, and therefore, he thought it would be very well to have a call of the House before taking a vote. There was no reason, color or pretext for the passage of the bill.

Mr. SEWARD, of Ga.—The gentleman should give the names and facts. If money has been offered to members, the particulars should not be suppressed.

Mr. CLINGMAN—I stated distinctly that money might have been offered to particular friends of members. If the gentleman wants the facts, let him raise a committee of investigation. I have not seen charges in the newspapers, and no members have stated to me that large sums were offered for particular purposes.

Mr. SEWARD—If a gentleman knows the fact, and does not expose it, he stands condemned before the judgment of the country.

Mr. CLINGMAN—Raise a Committee.

Mr. SEWARD—It is not necessary. I understand the gentleman to say large sums have been offered for gentlemen either not to vote or to absent themselves.

Mr. CLINGMAN—I don't say money has been offered to members, but to individuals who are supposed to have influence over members. If the gentleman will raise a Committee, I will go before it.

Mr. SEWARD—There is no occasion for a Committee.

Mr. LETCHER, of Va., said, as soon as the Committee should rise he would offer a resolution for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire whether money or other illegal and improper means have been used to procure the passage of the bill extending COLT's patent for seven years, or whether money or other illegal and improper means have been used to procure the passage of this or other bills through Congress.

Mr. SEWARD understood the first charge of Mr. CLINGMAN's to be against members of Congress, either directly or indirectly. It was not improper to pay claim agents or counsel.

Mr. THURSTON, of Rhode Island, briefly argued in favor of the extension of the patent.

Mr STEVENS, of Michigan, in alluding to the remark of Mr. CLINGMAN, said it was a charge on the honor and integrity of this House; God forbid he should express the least doubt of the gentleman's honesty, but surely, from all the evidence before the House, the gentleman has had his virtue tempted as much as other gentlemen who are favorable to this bill have had their virtue tempted. Where is the evidence that members have been bribed? Point out the man. He defended the bill.

Mr. BLISS, of Ohio, said no bill had ever been brought forward with more fairness, and urged its passage.

Mr. ZOLLICOFFER, of Tenn., regretted to hear the remarks of Mr. CLINGMAN, implying corruption. There is not a member but whose reputation is involved in the insinuation. It was due to the House that an investigation of the charges should be made. He suggested that the Committee rise, in order that the consideration of the bill may be postponed, and Mr. LETCHER have an opportunity to introduce his resolution.

Mr. CUTTING, of N. Y., replied to some remarks of Mr. STEVENS, of Mich., and stated reasons why he should vote against the bill.

Mr. MCMULLEN, of Va., said he intended to vote for it, regarding COLT's arms as a grand discovery, reflecting credit on our country. If he was a peace man, like GERRIT SMITH, he should oppose the bill. Whenever he should engage in a private contest, he wanted the real instrument—one that would not flash in the pan, or fail to bring down his antagonist.

Mr. PRATT, representing the District in which Col. COLT resided, made a brief explanation concerning the condition of that gentleman's pecuniary concerns, saying, that so far from making millions of dollars by his invention, he has not the means to complete the works which he has commenced in Connecticut. He was surprised at the remarks of Mr. CLINGMAN, and asked the gentleman whether he had any reference to him. [Laughter.]

Mr. CLINGMAN said he took great pleasure in responding. He had never heard the gentleman's name mentioned in that connection. His desire was to call public attention to the extraordinary pressure in the lobby to act on members of Congress, and wanted to break up the lobbying system.

Mr. PRATT said the explanation was perfectly satisfactory, and asked whether there had not been lobbying again at the bill.

The Committee rose without concluding the subject.

Two private bills were passed during the day.

AN INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

Mr. LETCHER asked leave to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee of seven members be appointed to inquire whether money has been offered to members, or other illegal or improper means used to induce members to aid in requiring the passage of the bill to extend COLT's patent for seven years. Also, whether money has been offered to members, or other illegal or improper means used either directly or indirectly, to secure the passage of any bill through Congress, and the said Committee shall have power to send for persons and papers, with authority to examine witnesses under oath.

Mr. WALSH (Dem.,) of N. Y., objected, on the ground that it would end in smoke. If he was certain anything would come of the resolution, he would withdraw the objection—which he did, on the assurance of Mr. LETCHER that the matter should be probed.

Mr. SEWARD—Let the gentleman make the resolution applicable to both sides—the aiders as well as defeaters of bills through Congress.

Mr. LETCHER—I have no objection; I will make it as broad as the gentleman wishes.

The amendment was made as suggested.

Mr. SEWARD moved the postponement of the resolutions till Tuesday next.

Mr. JONES, (Dem.) of La., moved to lay it on the table.

Both motions failed, and the resolution was adopted; and in pursuance thereof the Speaker appointed the following Committee: Messrs. Letcher, Thurston, Clingman, Eliot, of Mass., Eddy, Cutting and Zollicoffer. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 8.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, urging an appropriation for the San Francisco Custom-House.

The House then went into Committee on the Private Calendar.

Michigan Independent State Convention.

DETROIT, Friday, July 7.

The Michigan Independent State Convention assembled at Jackson yesterday, and nominated KINGSLEY S. BINGHAM, Free-Soil Democrat, for Governor; and a coalition ticket. Resolutions to repeal the Nebraska bill and the Fugitive Slave law, and to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, were adopted unanimously. The *Advertiser* and conservative Whigs bolt, and there will probably be a straight Whig ticket nominated.

Later from Havana—Landing of more Slaves and Capture of the Bark Grey Eagle—The Fourth at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, July 5.

The steamship *Cahawba*, from New-York *via* Havana, arrived at Mobile yesterday.

The American bark *Grey Eagle* succeeded in landing six hundred slaves near Havana, on the 25th of June. The *Eagle* was subsequently captured by the British brig of war *L'Esperegle*, but was finally surrendered to a Spanish man of war. Only a small number of the negroes were rescued.

Among the recent arrivals at Havana, we notice the British war steamer *Nedea*, and schooner *Scorpion*, the French steamer *Acheron*, and frigate *Penelope*.

The weather in Cuba continues very dry. The Fourth in this city was celebrated with much spirit and he day passed off pleasantly and without any serious accident.

The ship *Union* arrived yesterday from New-York, had on board WILLIAM SULLIVAN, a participator in the recent riot at Boston, who after a long search, was apprehended, and has been lodged in prison.

Arrived on the Fourth, ships *Union* and *West Wind*, from New-York, and *Suffolk* and *Lucy* from Boston.

Our COTTON market to-day has undergone no change and only a limited amount of business has been transacted. We quote middling at 8c.@8¼c. BREADSTUFFS continue dull and prices are lower. We quote Ohio FLOUR at $5 25@$5 50 ₱ barrel.

Departure of the United States Ship Albany —Another Victim of the late Railroad Accident.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 9.

New-Orleans papers up to Monday have been received here.

The United States ship *Albany* sailed from Pensacola on a cruise on the 29th. Commodore TATNALL left Pensacola for the North.

Another victim of the late railroad accident died today. The deaths thus far have been thirty-three. Several of the wounded are still in a dangerous condition.

Deaths in Philadelphia—Improvement in Western Travel—Suicide.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, July 9.

The whole mortality in this city for the past week, was three hundred and sixty-eight; under ten years of age, two hundred and fifteen; of cholera, twenty-two.

The lightning train from Pittsburg over the Pennsylvania Railroad, arrived at the dépôt in this city, yesterday, in twelve hours and a half.

SEBASTIAN LASPEAR, a German, cut his throat this morning, and then leaped from the roof of a three story building in Coates-street, while laboring under a fit of insanity. The wounds in the throat are not very serious, and no bones were broken by the fall.

Boston Money Market—Heavy Failure.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 8.

Recent developments in New-York are exercising an unfavorable influence on money affairs in this city. Stocks have considerably declined to-day, and State-street is greatly excited by the failure of a firm of extensive and well-known brokers and stock dealers. Their liabilities are not stated.

A Serious Accident.

NEW-HAVEN, Saturday, July 8.

A sad accident occurred here this afternoon. The scaffold in the tower of St. Thomas Church gave way, precipitating six men fifteen feet below, among a lot of large stones, some wheelbarrows and staffes also falling upon them. PATRICK MACK had his thigh crushed and head cut open, and was carried off insensible; his recovery is doubtful. JOHN LYONS and the four others were also badly hurt. Most, or all of them, are Irishmen.

Another alarming Railroad Collision.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 8.

The down train from Pottsville came into collision with the up train from Philadelphia, last night, on the Reading road, near Phœnixville. Thirty persons were injured, three fatally. No further particulars have yet transpired.

SECOND DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 8—1 P. M.

The agent of the Reading Railroad says there was no collision; that the up train ran over a cow, which upset a second class car. Three Irishmen were injured, two badly, one fatally.

Fire and Loss of Life at Cohoes.

ALBANY, Saturday, July 8.

A fire occurred at Cohoes this morning, by which STRONG's mill was entirely consumed. After the fire the south wall of the mill fell in, and several persons were caught in the falling mass. The body of a lad was found in the ruins, and it is supposed other lives are lost. Several escaped, more or less injured.

Great Fire in Ansonia.

NEW-HAVEN, Saturday, July 8.

The large stone factory of the Ansonia Clock Company was wholly destroyed by fire early this morning. The loss exceeds one hundred thousand dollars. Insured for about fifty thousand. The business of the Company was conducted by T. TERRY & Son.

Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 8.

A fire broke out in VAN DYKE's building, on the southeast corner of Third and Chestnut-streets, this evening, but was confined to the fifth story, and the damage was trifling.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 8.

New-Orleans papers up to Sunday have been received. The weather has been tremendously hot South, and there had occurred many scattered cases of cholera. There was no other news of importance.

The Health of Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 8.

There were 137 deaths in Boston during the week ending this noon, of which 24 were from cholera and 12 from sunstroke. The weather to-day is quite comfortable, with a light east wind.

The Weather in Boston—No Arrivals.

BOSTON, Sunday, July 9.

The weather to-day, here, has been extremely hot, close and uncomfortable. There is no news of importance, and no arrivals worth reporting.

The Ward Riot at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, July 8.

The City Council have refused to pay R. J. WARD's bill for damage done to his house in the late riot.

Rev. J. H. Cargill Killed by the Explosion of a Cannon.

We regret to state that Rev. J. H. CARGILL, of the Methodist Church who had just been stationed at Montrose by the Conference at its recent session at Waverly, was killed by the discharge of a cannon on the 4th of July, at Susquehanna, Pa. He had but a short time before come into the place to attend the celebration. There were two cannon, one large and one smaller, stationed nearly opposite to each other in front of the Harmony Hotel at the distance of a rod or two from the road. The man in charge of the cannon had applied the match once or twice ineffectually to the larger one, and was about applying it again, as the deceased, coming up the road, ran across hastily in front of it; as he was in range of it, it discharged, blowing him over and over some distance, shattering his left arm, tearing open his side, and otherwise horribly disfiguring his person. He was taken in great agony to the hotel, and medical aid and other assistance rendered him, but he died in a few hours. The deceased was strictly warned in time of his danger, but he unaccountably exposed himself to the fatal blow. He was a young man highly esteemed for his ardent piety and usefulness, and this sudden and violent calamity, just as the procession was about forming for the exercises of the occasion, converted a day of rejoicing into one of mourning and gloom. We were approaching the place as the cannon was discharged, and saw the mangled body immediately after the accident. [*Binghamton Republican, July 5.*

OUR FIREMEN AT TROY.—Americus Engine Company No. 6, of New-York, and Constitution Company No. 7, of Brooklyn, visited Albany on the Fourth, and participated in the celebration in that city. Yesterday the former Company paid a flying visit to Saratoga. They were accompanied by Engine Company No 12, of Albany, and two bands. The same companies, with JONES' Band, visited this city to-day. They were received by Good Intent Engine Company No. 13, at the Nail Factory, where they all partook of a collation. The New-York Company numbered seventy-five men. Yesterday, Engine Company No. 7, of Brooklyn, were treated to an excursion down the river by Engine Company No. 11, of Albany. To-day these two companies visited this city, and were received by Eagle Engine Company No. 10, and Empire State Company No. 5. COOK's Band accompanied the guests, and the Lansingburg Band the Troy Companies. We have no doubt our Troy boys will do their "prettiest" for them.

Later from Buenos Ayres.

By the arrival of the bark *Oliver J. Hayes*, Capt BEAUVAIS, we have received advices from Buenos Ayres to May 20, and Montevideo the 17th.

There is no news of importance. The following are the only items of any interest:

Governor OBLIGADO returned to the city on the 8th of May after an absence of 50 days, on a visit to the towns of the Northern and Central part of the Province. This is the first time that a Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres has made a tour with a view to study the wants of the people of the country, many of whom had never seen a Governor, and could scarcely conceive that he could be anything less than a tyrant. His reception was enthusiastic at every place he visited, and his presence has been the means in several instances, of reconciling parties who were at variance, and who might by their personal influence have extended the breach to an alarming extent, being not unfrequently the Justice of the Peace and his adherents on one side, and the military commandant and his party on the other, thus placing the civil and military authorities at sword's point.

The Governor, with his characteristic amiability and tact, has brought these contending parties together in harmony and peace, and eat and drank with them in fellowship. On the day of his arrival in the city the troops were ordered out to receive him, and a battery of artillery was placed in the public square to salute him on the occasion. From the Plaza he proceeded to the Government House, and was placed in possession of his office by the Delegate Government, and greeted by the Foreign Agents and the leading men of the country.

Bishop ESCALADA has also undertaken a tour into the country districts, and has been as popular (in a spiritual sense,) as the Governor was (in a political one,) and his visit has had a salutary influence in a moral as well as in a religious point of view. At the date of our last papers the Bishop still continued in his holy mission, and had already baptised and confirmed some thousands of children and adults, and had married several hundreds of couples, many of whom had cohabited together.

A rumor had been in circulation that President URQUIZA had attempted to raise a loan in England, but had failed to do so. He has made an issue of paper currency, but finds much difficulty in circulating it. In Buenos Ayres, firewood and charcoal, which are supplied from Santa Fé and interiors, have become quite scarce in consequence of the repugnance which the wood-cutters and colliers had at receiving paper money in pay for their labor, and preferring rather not to work.

A letter from Santa Fé, published in the Buenos Ayres papers of the 9th of May, states that on the 23d of March a meeting was held at the Club-room of El Orden, at which the following resolutions were offered for signatures to the merchants and shop-keepers of the city:

"We, the undersigned merchants of this city, at a meeting holden on the 23d day of March, 1854, with a view to deliberate on the trifling difficulties which the errors of the opposition of certain persons present to the circulation of the scrip created by the law of December 9, 1853, and declared to be current money in the entire territory of the confederation, and consulting the interests of the nation, the prosperity of this province, and our own individual interests, do hereby spontaneously enter into the following compromise:

"We do hereby obligate ourselves to sell the merchandise of our commercial houses for the same price in paper currency as for specie.

"We promise, on our word and honor, faithfully to fulfil this compromise, in virtue whereof, and that it may be published, we extend this document, and sign the same under the date above stated."

(Here follows a considerable list of names.)

At Mendoza $4,000 were received to pay the troops. Of this sum one-half was in paper money. The troops rejected it, and, to prevent a mutiny, the officers were obliged to promise that the whole amount should be paid in specie. The same objection to receive paper money is shown at San Juan, San Luis, and Jujihy. It is generally thought that the want of money is the only thing that prevents General URQUIZA from again commencing open hostilities against Buenos Ayres. In the meantime, he allows no opportunity to pass where he can injure it, by intriguing, to create a schism among the opposing political parties of that Provin[illegible].

He has recently addressed a circular to the foreign agents, inviting them to fix their residence at Parana, the Capital of the Province of the Deration; adding that, as the Province of Buenos Ayres, in which they actually reside, being hostile and rebellious against the constitutional order of the confederation, it is incompatible with the friendly functions of their missions near the Government *of the confederation* that they should continue to reside in Buenos Ayres.

The courier who conveyed the mails for Chili and Peru had been detained at the Rosario Province of Santa Fé, and the mails taken from him, not being allowed to pass through the jurisdiction of the confederation. In consequence of this high-handed measure, the Postmaster-General has announced to the public that this department could not be responsible for the security of the correspondence beyond the limits of the Province.

On the evening of the 15th May, the preparatory meeting of the first Constitutional Legislature took place, and Dr. SARFIELD having been called to the Chair, and Sr. ACOSTA as Secretary, the Chamber proceeded to the election of a President and two Vice-Presidents, which resulted in Dr. ESCALADA for First Officer, and Dr. E. FORRES and Dr. SOMELLERA for First and Second Vice-Presidents. Dr. ELIZALDE was appointed Assistant Secretary.

In the Senate, D. F. SAVALLOL was elected President. Dr. L. FORRES First Vice-President, and Dr. GAMBOA Second Vice-President; Dr. OCANTO and M. HEREDIA, Secretaries.

On the 18th, his Excellency the Governor took the oath of fidelity to the Constitution, before the President of the Ecclesiastical Senate, as head of the Church, after which the Ministers took the oath before the Governor, and subsequently all the subaltern employés did the same before the head of their respective departments.

On the 23d inst., the garrison, the National Guard and the people, *en masse*, were to perform the same ceremony in the public square, in the presence of the Governor and his Ministers, for which purpose great preparations were being made. The city was to be decked with flags; bands of music were to parade the streets; and in the evening the whole city was to be illuminated; the day having been made a holiday for the occasion. For the 25th, the anniversary of Independence, very great exertions were being made in order to surpass all previous celebrations—troops of dancers, bands of music, display of flags from all the houses, fireworks and illuminations, being a part of the festivities. At the invitation of the Chief of Police the entire city was being whitewashed, in anticipation of the day, which operation much enhances the appearance of the city, which, in addition, is undergoing many improvements, in the paving of the streets and the erection of new buildings. Many hundred houses have been built, and many more are being erected—all of them in a modern style, and the greater part two stories high, with arched windows and doors, balconies, columns, or pilasters, and other ornaments, diversifying the former monotony of the buildings, and beautifying the *tout ensemble* of the city.

Many other improvements are projected, such as a breakwater on the city bank, to protect and improve the inner roads; a mole or wharf, for discharging vessels; a railroad for conveying goods and passengers; a gas-light Company; a new Custom-house, an Exchange and a new theatre. The Railroad and Gas-light Companies have received their grants from the Government, and it is hoped will soon begin their operations. The plan for the new Custom-house has been approved, and the building is to occupy the site of the present fort.

An Ecclesiastical College has been established by the Government, and Dr. E. AGUERO has been appointed Rector, with a salary of two thousand dollars currency per month.

The Italian residents have founded a hospital, and the Spaniards are taking the necessary means to establish an Asylum for the indigent compatriots.

A subscription which was got on foot for the purpose of raising funds to convey to Buenos Ayres the mortal remains of Gen. LAVALLA, who fell in an attempt to put down Gen. ROSAS, has produced 47,800 current dollars.

Counterfeit $500 and $1,000 Bank bills have recently been detected in circulation. They are well executed, and are supposed, from that circumstance, to be of foreign fabric. The Government has offered a reward of $50,000 for the arrest of the counterfeiters, and $20,000 for that of the accomplices.

A Commission which had been appointed to survey the harbor of Ensenada, has made a favorable report, and recommended it as well calculated to be made the port of entry. Diversity of opinion is entertained as to the advantages to be derived from the adoption of the measure, owing to the marshy nature of the soil in its vicinity, and the expenses involved in establishing a means of communication for the conveyance of goods from thence to the city.

On the 15th May at daylight, upwards of 100 Indians made an incursion in this Province, at a place called Rragado Chico, and another denominated La Large, two rural establishments in the southern part of the Province, and drove off all the cattle they could find. At 9 o'clock the same morning, Col. L. DEAN, Commandant of the Regiment "Blandenguez," stationed near the frontier, received the news and immediately marched in pursuit; overtook the Indians at 4 P. M., twenty leagues from the place of their depredations, killed five of them, wounded several, and recaptured all the cattle, say 1,500 to 1,600 head, and several horses and mules of their own. The troops had one corporal killed and one officer wounded.

Major D. ANTONINO REYES, who has been on trial for acts performed by him by order of the late Governor ROSAS, has been sentenced to death by the Judge of the First Instance Court. His case has been sent up to the Supreme Court for a final decision.

MONTEVIDEO.

Accounts from Montevideo to the 17th May state that public opinion continued in a state of great agitation in consequence of a proposed law for the repression of the liberty of the press, which was being discussed in the Chambers. The opposition to the adoption of this measure was sustained by the papers *Comercio del Plata*, *Nacional* and *Rio de la Plata*, as well as by D. J. C. GOMEZ, D. M. HERRERA, Y. OBES and D. HENRIQUE MIRO, all of whom have spoken strongly against the adoption of the law. *El Orden*, the Government paper, supports the measure, as a matter of course. The Senate had deliberated upon it and passed it to the Legislative Committee, and this Committee could not agree, notwithstanding certain modifications made in the project. On the 16th the Senate was again to meet to consider upon this delicate point.

This project is said to have been initiated by the Brazilian Envoy, in consequence of certain publications made in opposition to the treaty made between the Republic and the Imperial Cabinet, by which the Emperor is to furnish the Montevidean Government with subsidies, on condition that some 4,000 Brazilian troops should occupy the city of Montevideo, for the protection of its Government and the maintenance of public order. The treaty was concluded, the troops entered the territory of the Republic and now garrison the capital. Complaints of this act of occupation, which is galling to all patriots, are disagreeable to H. E. the Brazilian Envoy; it is therefore the duty of the servile Government to smother all patriotic feelings, in obedience to the will and pleasure of Brazil.

City Mortality.

The following is the Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from July 1 to the 8th day of July, 1854.

DISEASES.

Abscess	1	Drowned	2
Abscess of Pelvis	3	Drowned	8
Anæurism	1	Dysentery	1
Arborn of Ancients	2	Dysentery of	2
Apoplexy	4	Heart	2
Asphyxia, nerv's	1	Epilepsy	3
Asthma	1	Erysipelas	3
Atrophia	8	Eruption	3
Brain, disease of	1	Fracture of pelvis	1
Bleeding from lungs	1	Fracture of skull	1
Burns or scalds	2	Gun-shot wounds	2
Bronchitis	1	Fever, puerperal	5
Cancer of womb	2	Fever, remittent	4
Cancer of Breast	2	Fever, scarlet	3
Caries of bone	1	Fever, typhoid	1
Carbuncle	2	Fever, typhus	10
Casualties	6	Fever, nervous	1
Cholera Infantum	74	Panama fever	3
Cholera Morbus	11	Fatty liver	1
Cholera	96	Effects of heat	6
Colic	2	Heart, disease of	2
Consumption	52	Hip disease	2
Convulsions	87	Hooping Cough	1
Croup	1	Insanition	1
Cong. of Brain	23	Inflam. of brain	1
Congestion of lungs	8	Inflam. of bowels	1
Cyanosis	2	Inflam. of heart	2
Debility	7	Inflam. of lungs	13
Delirium Tremens	8	Inflam. of stom'h	7
Diarrhœa	36	Inflam of throat	1
Dropsy	5	Inflam. of womb	1
Dropsy in head	24	Inflam. of liver	1
Vomiting	1	Intemperance	4
Total			

Killed or murder'd	3	Locksjaw	1
Lues venerea	1	Lues venerea	2
Malformation, of heart	1	Marasmus	35
Measles	36	Mortification of foot	2
Disease of kidn'y	1	Old age	8
Poison	1	Premature birth	16
Pleurisy	1	Rheumatism	1
Rupture	1	Scrofula	4
Scurvy	28	Suicide	1
Stone	1	Strangulation	1
Scurvy	2	Sunstroke	1
Softeni'g of brain	5	Teething	12
Tumors, &c	2	Ulcer'n of organs, &c	2
Ulcer'n of throat	1	Ulcer'n of spine	1
Unknown to the jury	2	Worms	2
	761		

Wards	Wards.	Wards.	
I	22	XV	40
II	4	XVII	45
III	4	XI	26
IV	41	XII	26
V	63	XIII	29
VI	39	XIV	34
VII	29	XV	9
VIII	33	XVI	31
		Total	761

AGES—Under 1 year, 189; 1 to 2 years, 88; 2 to 5, 45; 5 to 10, 21; 10 to 20, 25; 20 to 30, 91; 30 to 40, 99; 40 to 50, 47; 50 to 60, 35; 60 to 70, 15; 70 to 80, 15; 80 to 90, 4; 90 to 100, 2; 100 and upwards, 0; unknown, 4. Total, 761.

PLACES OF NATIVITY—United States, 476; Ireland, 149; England, 15; Scotland, 5; Wales, 3; Germany, 89; France, 6; Denmark, 1; Sweden, 1; Austria, 1; Italy, 3; Prussia, 2; Russia, 1; British Possessions in North America, 3; West-Indies, 2; Africa, 1; Poland, 1; Belgium, 1; Unknown, 6. Total, 761.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—Hospital, Bellevue, 18; Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island, 2; Small-Pox, do., 1; Lunatic Asylum, 1; Ward's Island, 46; Randall's Island, 1; City Hospital, 14; City Prison, 1; Workhouse, 1; Almshouse, Blackwell's Island, 11; Colored Home, Hospital, 5; (Colored Persons,) 23; Franklin-street Hospital, 28; St. Vincent's Hospital, 1.

THOMAS K. DOWNING, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, Saturday, July 8, 1854.

IMPORTANT ARREST OF BURGLARS—SEIZURE OF THEIR IMPLEMENTS.—A highly important arrest of three expert English burglars was effected about daylight yesterday morning by Officers VAN GIESON, HOGAN, WEBSTER and CROLINS, of our City Police synod. Among these depredators is the notorious Bob Sutton *alias* DAVIS, who has scarcely been out of the Auburn State Prison six months, where he served his fourth term for robbery. It appears that a wooden box directed Mrs. COOPER (the reported wife of SUTTON,) arrived here a few days ago by the American Express of Messrs. WELLS, BUTTERFIELD & Co. The way bill denoted its departure from St. Louis, Mo., and in consequence of the employés of the Express Company having his suspicions excited, he lodged information with the Police authorities, who laid their plans to trace the mysterious box to its final destination. Upon the card of direction were the words, "This is to be kept until called for." Meanwhile the box was opened and found to contain a complete set of the most ingenious tools used by bank robbers, and night thieves. Among this lot of implements we noticed a small machine which has power enough to bore a large hole through one of the salamander iron safes. It works upon the same principle as a carpenter's brace and bit. There were also jemmies, chizzles, and skeleton keys found in the box. All these articles were covered with rust, and no doubt had been buried for a long time under the earth, in the State of Missouri. A close watch was kept at the Express Office or several days, when a female called for the box, paid charges, and ordered it to be sent to her house in Adelphi-street, Brooklyn. The officers in question followed after the said box without exciting the suspicion of the lady, or any other person, as to the nature of their business. They waited near by until they saw the box delivered. Much to their surprise, the shrewd old burglar known as "BOB SUTTON," who, for nearly quarter of a century, has followed a life of crime in all its various grades, was observed to carry the box into the house. The matter was kept quiet, but the officers never lost sight of the premises, where they saw SUTTON receive the box. It was watched closely until two notorious burglars were observed to enter SUTTON's house with a back load of stolen goods. The officers named above immediately made a descent upon the premises and arrested the assumed Mrs. COOPER, Mr. SUTTON and his two partners, who call themselves WM. S. BRAZIER and CHARLEY GREEN. The identical box of tools was found, and on further searching the premises, a valuable lot of table cutlery, and elegant china and silver ware, were found secreted therein. Among the supposed stolen property there are costly vases. The prisoners, and all the articles seized were brought to the City Hall. The prisoners are confined in separate cells, to await further action in the matter. The principal in this affair has just passed his sixtieth year, and notwithstanding his hair is white with age, appears active and ready for almost any emergency.

The New-Hampshire Anti Nebraska Resolutions.

1. *Resolved*, That the State of New-Hampshire re-affirms the principles promulgated by the House of Representatives in 1850, "that the people are bound by no compact, expressed or implied, to suffer the introduction of slavery into Territory now free, and that they are unalterably opposed to the erection of any Territory without its prohibition by positive law."

2. *Resolved*, That the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, by the passage of the Nebraska and Kansas bill, so called, was in violation of those principles, was unnecessary, impolitic, a breach of faith with the North, dangerous and wrong.

3. *Resolved*, That the course of GEORGE W. MORRISON and GEORGE W. KITTREDGE, a portion of our Delegation in Congress, in resisting such repeal, receive the hearty and united approval of the people of New-Hampshire.

4. *Resolved*, That the course of HARRY HIBBARD, MOSES NORRIS, and JARED W. WILLIAMS, the other members of our delegation, in voting for such repeal, was in opposition to the wishes of the people of the State, treacherous to freedom and the great cause of equality and human rights, and meets our decided reprobation.

The 1st was adopted by a vote of 160 to 118; the 2d, 166 to 119; the 3d, 156 to 110; and the 4th, 152 to 117. A resolution directing the Secretary of State to forward copies of the resolutions to the President and members of Congress, was passed after considerable discussion and various attempts to ward it off.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE LAW.

Serious Disturbances at San Francisco.

Squatter Riots.

Gratifying Account of Gold Discoveries.

We notice in the list of passengers the following names: Capt. H. A. ADAMS, U. S. N., and bearer of dispatches from Com. PERRY, of the Japan Expedition; Capt. D. D. PORTER, of the steamship *Golden Gate*, and Miss MATILDA HERON, the popular actress, who had just completed a long and progtable engagement at San Francisco.

Among the dispatches from Commodore PERRY is the "Japan Treaty," which will probably receive the immediate attention of Congress.

Treasure List.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Am. Exchange Bank	$460,000	Newhouse & Spair	$10,000
Adams & Co	210,345	E. F. Davison	16,891
Hiram Peirsons	120,000	Jno. Durand & Co	10,749
Wells Fargo & Co	162,200	Chambers & Heiser	7,127
Wm. Hoge & Co	50,000	J. H. Williams	4,447
Thos Wattson & Sons	22,000	Jno M. Forbes	2,949
Howland & Aspinwall	20,000		

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Adams & Co	120,000	J. Howard & Son	5,200

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

O. W. Pottily	50,000	Everett & Brown	600
Total			$1,150,336

From the California Chronicle.

The events of the two weeks last past are interesting and important. First in the catalogue must be mentioned the disturbances in San Francisco, resulting from the uncertain tenure of land titles. Headstrong and desperate men, incited by cupidity, entered upon the lands of owners under alcalde titles, and, where forcible measures were taken to eject them, force was met by force.

LONG-ISLAND.

Street-Preaching in Williamsburg—Disturbance—Seventeen Arrests.

Mr. PARSONS and one of his associate street-preachers went to Williamsburg, where they held forth at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the junction of North Second and Fourth-streets. An audience of about 1,000 persons assembled to listen. Besides the police force present, there were 40 of the Sheriff's special deputies detailed to preserve the peace. Soon after 4 o'clock, there was a false alarm of fire, and No. 5 Engine Company, which is principally or altogether composed of Irishmen, and the runners of the Company, came running furiously along with their machine, hooting and yelling in a very disorderly manner. As they passed the meeting, instead of continuing in the middle of the street, they ran so close to the side that the levers of the engine extended over the sidewalk. The men on the ropes pushed the people back, and the levers struck some of the audience. It was a dangerous act, as there was a great probability of persons being killed. The police and deputies immediately made arrests to the number of 17 of those who were with the engine. There was some violence at the time of making the arrests, and a policeman was struck and badly cut in the head by a special deputy by mistake. Last evening, Justice BOSWELL was applied to, and went to the Second District Station-house, where the prisoners were locked up. He admitted a number of them to bail.

YORK-STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—The first quarterly meeting of the Juvenile Missionary Society connected with the York-street Methodist Church, Brooklyn, was held yesterday afternoon. There has been a Missionary Society belonging to the Church for five or six years, but it has recently been reorganized. It is proposed to hold these meetings once in three months, and it is hoped that $500 a year can be raised to assist it in its operations. There are two hundred regular collectors among the children, and it is believed they will find many who will be willing to give at their solicitation.

Rev. Mr. WOODRUFF, the pastor of this Church, is just recovering from sickness, and was not able to be present; addresses were, however, made by different gentlemen, and a liberal collection was taken up.

THE SAFE SWINDLE AGAIN.—A young man from the rural districts, was accosted in New-York on Saturday by another young man, who professed to hail from "the country" also; they repaired together to FRENCH's Hotel to take a drink, with the avowed intention of returning to the Museum, and visiting it. But "the drink" rearranged their programme, and they started off to visit the Brooklyn Navy Yard. They crossed over the Williamsburg Ferry, and when they reached the vacant lots in East Brooklyn they met the safe man. The usual bet took place, with the usual result—the young gentleman was minus a gold watch, worth $200 and $36 in cash. He told his tale of grief to the police, but they have not succeeded in laying violent hands upon the sharpers. He holds a worthless check for $800 as security.

THE CHOLERA.—Ten cases of cholera were reported to the Brooklyn Board of Health on Saturday morning. Of this number six died. It is stated that there has occurred in Brooklyn, during the week ending Saturday, not less than *forty* or *fifty* cases of cholera not reported to the Board of Health in compliance with the law. The authorities intend, the coming week, to use every effort to punish physicians who thus neglect their duty.

THE CHOLERA IN BROOKLYN.—There were 30 deaths by cholera in Brooklyn last week; 11 by cholera infantum, and 15 by cholera morbus. The whole number of deaths was 110.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT FLATBUSH.—A man named ROGER MOHAN, teamster, in the employ of JOHN COLTER, contractor, was instantly killed on Friday, while on the road between Brooklyn and Flatbush, by a barrel of cement falling upon him. He was proceeding to Flatbush with a two-horse wagon load of cement in barrels, and when on the Clove Road the wheels on one side of the wagon passed over some obstruction, nearly upsetting the wagon, throwing him to the ground, and a barrel of cement rolling from the wagon fell on

ENGLAND.

The Postal Opinion upon Ordinary and Extraordinary Occasions—The Ministry—Public Feeling about [illegible]—Spain.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, Monday, June 26, 1854.

The moment is the culminating one of the "season" in London, and Politics and Fashion, which always go together, are now at their height. All the aristocratic classes are now concentred here and they control English opinion upon ordinary occasions. But there is a public opinion here in England, which displays itself upon extraordinary occasions, which has but to be sagaciously anticipated to be controlling. This opinion is but seldom aroused, and only upon matters of real interest and importance. There is no better moment than the present one in London to gather ordinary public sentiment or to make a correct estimate of what the real public opinion would be upon different questions.

But political matters are here now in a confused and unnatural state. The present Ministry is of neither of the political parties, and is a mixed one of both Whigs and Tories. The strange spectacle is presented of ABERDEEN and GLADSTONE acting with Lord JOHN RUSSELL and PALMERSTON. The Ministry are constantly differing among themselves. But a few days ago, upon the ballot resolutions of GRANVILLE BERKLEY, some of the Ministers voted for and others against it. And a night or two ago, upon the amendment to the Oxford University bill, to admit dissenters without subscription to the thirty-nine articles, the Ministry again showed itself to be disunited. This state of things cannot last. More vital differences will yet be exhibited. The existence of war and the indisposition to show disunited counsels in the presence of the enemy, is the only real substantial strength which the Ministry has. The probable moment of rupture will be upon the first unpopular war news or feeling, which will be a reactionary moment, to be eagerly seized by the Conservatives. No concerted movement has as yet been made by them. The motion of Mr. LAYARD, of last week, is looked upon as hasty, and is condemned by his own party as ill-advised.

There is not the least enthusiasm for the war in England. No man seems to have any idea of gaining anything practical by it, nor does any one venture to say where or when it will end. Yet the war is not unpopular here. It is a novelty to this generation, and, with the consciousness of being out of any real danger, there is a disposition to acquire some more national military glory. But it is believed that when the money burdens begin to be more felt, (the income tax is now doubled, and others are largely increased,) that the war and its causes and probable practical results, will be more closely looked into. In the meantime, the Opposition are assailing the conduct of the present Ministry for their conduct in its inception with masterly bitterness, and are putting themselves upon record to await the prophesied and propitious moment for them.

In the present state of things here I have made every endeavor to gather correct English opinion upon Cuban matters. Although England has seemingly enough else to occupy her thoughts, as she has her army and navy, yet there is very much feeling here about our probable course in regard to our difficulties with Spain. The fears of the English in this matter cannot be disguised. They feel the propitiousness of this moment for us to settle affairs with Spain, and they fear that we may seize it. The English have no love for us as a nation; our rivalry is too threatening. They would rather see Cuba committed to almost any fate than that it should pass into our hands. As far as I can learn, there is not only a disposition among politicians to interfere to prevent us from taking Cuba, but the Government considers itself pledged to do so. This is certain. But this they would do at any future time. And English interference at this moment, fully occupied as the nation is with Russia, will never be less to be feared. In fact, any attempt of England now or whilst she is so fully engaged, will be confessedly an impotent one. It is the very consciousness of the fact that any interference now will be powerless and can be of no avail, which makes the fear of our prompt action now so apparent. And should the Government interfere, anything tending towards a war with us would touch interests so vital and so great, that a real public opinion would be here called out upon the subject which would prevent any protracted difficulties. It is admitted here that a war cannot be had with us. Last week Lord ELLENBOROUGH spoke of a war with the United States as something "horrible to think of." Whatever the Government here may feel inclined to do in Cuban matters, upon a momentous question like that of war with us on that account, the people of England would be unmistakably heard. They would rather that Cuba, Canada and all the West Indies be ours than go to war with us. But the Government and the aristocratic classes, who always control it, are undoubtedly pledged to Spain with France, as they were in the existing difficulties. Its alliance was "for both hemispheres" and is an aristocratic one, and were it not so, the English Government would never have entered into it.

From existing circumstances then—the war with Russia and the necessity of peace with us—the pledge of the British Government to protect Cuba amounts to nothing. It is virtual non-interference. With a just cause, prompt action by our Government will speedily secure Cuba without war.

VOCES.

FRANCE.

The Daily Times Interdicted by Government—Resignation of M. Persigny—Paris Gossip.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Monday, June 26, 1854.

The circulation of the NEW-YORK TIMES has been interdicted in France. The various measures of examination and mutilation of which it has been the object, and of which I have kept you informed, will have prepared you for this step. The last package, by the *Baltic* containing four numbers, from Wednesday to Saturday, was kept back two days, and then three papers out of the four were withheld. Subscribers received the Wednesday's number only. One package came through entire. This was addressed to a United States official, the direction being printed, on white paper, in large imposing type. In one corner was the following stamp, in blue:

CIRCULATION INTERDITE.
SECURITE GENERALE.

This was to show the recipient that he obtained his copy by favor, and in recognition of his position. This wrapper, bearing the Government interdict, I have borrowed, and I enclose it in this letter, that you may see for yourselves the ban under which you labor.

An ex-employee of the Post-Office, a man thoroughly acquainted with the secret processes of the department, gives the following as a likely explanation of the circumstances which have resulted in this measure. The French Minister at Washington, or the French Consul at New-York, would naturally inform the home authorities of the publication of any decidedly hostile sheet, within the field of their functions. This would subject the paper to examination here, and if its general tendency were judged of a nature to call for the application of the interdict, the interdict would be applied. [illegible] in another quarter, that though universally suppressed, the TIMES will, in all probability, be allowed to leak in, at perhaps the rate of two copies out of six, and that the wrapper which has been for [illegible] suspected, will undoubtedly continue to [illegible] the papers it encloses. Wherefore, I beg of you, persevere in posting the TIMES to its subscribers in France, who may, probably, count on one paper by every packet, and above all, strike off a new edition of the printed address, so that my friend, whose name is upon it, may continue to supply me with a complete file of your very entertaining journal.

M. DE PERSIGNY, whose health is really somewhat impaired, but who had other reasons for handing in his resignation as Minister of the Interior, is succeeded in that office by M. BILLAULT. The report of his two years' administration of his department, of which I spoke in my last, was considered a sort of political last will and testament, and the precursor of his retirement. A concession was made to him, in the nomination to the Senate of three individuals whom he had private reasons for gratifying. M. DE PERSIGNY is not a man of administrative talent, and the Emperor has not always been satisfied with his management of affairs. As a reward, however, for his services, he is made Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor, and LOUIS NAPOLEON prays "that God may have him in his holy keeping."

The last official act of M. DE PERSIGNY was to propose to the Emperor that the Blind Hospital of the Quinze-vingts be placed under the patronage of her Majesty; the Empress will control the admissions, and the appointments to pensions. The Minister thinks that in this way the municipal charity will be rendered doubly acceptable. The Emperor has based a decree upon this report, to the same effect, "as a proof of our peculiar affection for our dearly-loved wife."

The city Council has sent instructions to the butchers and bakers of Paris, that they must make preparations for the supply of 300,000 additional mouths next Summer. The calculation is that the population will be increased by 100,000 French from the provinces, and 200,000 foreigners. Speculations in restaurants and tables d'hote continue. A large smoking room in the Palais Royal is to be converted into an establishment to bear the name of the *Diner Européen*. The idea that thousands will go beyond the barriers to eat their meals, in view of the cheaper prices, is to be largely acted on in the neighborhood of the Arch of Triumph.

Sudden warm weather has brought into market the most inordinate supplies of belated fruits. The cherries have ripened all at once, and the stalls are flooded with them; they bring but one and two cents a pound. The strawberries are inferior to those of a favorable season; they are very abundant, however, and the price of the best is not over eight and ten cents a quart. Breadstuffs, it appears after all, promise exceedingly well. The hay is cut and is, as the hay of a wet year usually is, a luxuriant and remunerating yield. The oidium has appeared upon the vines in the South. Its prolonged absence had encouraged wine-growers to hope that it would forget its annual visit, for one season at least.

Messrs. JEROME BONAPARTE father and son, from Baltimore, are in Paris, and are quartered at Meurice's Hotel. Some Americans have expressed surprise that they are not lodged at the Tuileries; but such persons must be strangely ignorant of imperial etiquette and traditions. The two gentlemen have been presented to the Emperor, and have several times taken an airing in the carriages of the palace.

Four years ago the principal editor of the *Univers* published in that paper a leading article upon MOLIERE, in which he represented the poet as irretrievably damned. This was, of course, on account of the celebrated comedy, in which an ultra religionist, named TARTUFE, turns out to be a precious hypocrite. This was pretty well, but it has been surpassed since. An admirer of M. VEUILLOT, the editor in question, has written a comedy in five acts, entitled *Anti-Tartufe*, in which MOLIERE is flagellated with a moral and philosophical knout,—such as only the ultra pious can wield. He has offered the play to three theatres, not one of which would read the first line of it. He then sought to get it published, but no publisher would undertake it. No paper would even issue it in its *feuilleton*. The last resource has been to announce a subscription to enable the author to get out an edition of 500 copies, for private distribution. This subscription list is advertised in the *Univers*, and the faithful are urged to contribute to this eminently useful work.

The self-appointed society for the propagation of ideas tending to abstention from work upon the Sabbath, has founded a weekly journal, entitled *L'Observateur du Dimanche*, a singular name for a paper that appears on Thursday—"The Sunday Observer!"

There have been symptoms of bread riots at Denain, on the northeastern frontier. A regiment was sent from Valenciennes to quell any commencement of outbreak. The trouble is attributed by the imperial journals "to the eternal enemies of society."

BEAU BRUMMEL has written and published the first of his promised series of letters to the *Independance Belge*. It would appear to be a mere advertising medium, with a smack of literary accompaniment, and a pretence of feuilletonistic embellishment. The illustrious fop would be beside himself with shame, could he read the eulogies of tailors and recommendations of tradesmen, to which his name has been appended. Mr. JULES LECOMTE has felt obliged to deny any connection with the new signature. It was generally supposed that he was the BEAU BRUMMEL in question, as it was in his weekly Review of Paris that the resuscitation of the dandy was announced, and the series of communications from him promised.

There is an anecdote which began twelve years ago, and the denouement of which has but lately occurred. The Café Foy has, or had a standing rule never to call back, or ask an explanation from any individual leaving the establishment without paying. The doctrine was, if the gentleman is merely forgetful, he will rectify his error the next day; if the omission is a swindle, it is better to suffer the loss than provoke publicity, and perhaps unpleasant consequences. For five years an individual had breakfasted regularly at the Café Foy, and as regularly had acquitted his each morning's indebtedness. At last he omitted to do so, but no notice was taken of it. He went on in the same way for a week, but as he was an habitué of so long standing, it excited no uneasiness. The waiter finally asked the proprietor if he should remind the gentleman of his delinquency. "By no means," was the reply. "He has been punctual in his payments for five years, and if he is less so now, it is, perhaps, that he is in want of money. At any rate, do not let him suppose, by a look or word, or any want of attention, that his recent irregularity has been noticed." At the end of eight months the gentleman disappeared, leaving his bill unsettled. It was put down to profit and loss, and in five years more had almost passed from the recollection of the master of the house. Not long ago, he received from a distant port a shipment of genuine Moka, worth about a thousand dollars, and a draft upon a Paris Banker for 1,100 francs, the approximative amount of two hundred and fifty breakfasts. The latter was a reimbursement, the former a "recognition of an act of delicacy, rare in any station in life."

The French papers have only loose ideas upon American geography, and upon American political divisions. *Figaro* speaks of "One of the American States, the State of Boston." The *Pays* laments another railroad accident in the United States, which happened, as it goes on to say, upon a line in Upper Canada.

M'lle REBECCA FELIX was buried in Paris on Friday last. RACHEL had brought her body from the Pyrenees, where, as I mentioned, she had been summoned by bad news from her sister. The funeral was attended by a large concourse of artists, literary men and persons in fashionable life. The Boulevard was for a time rendered impassable, by the crowd of lookers on, many of whom were attracted by the desire to see a Jewish interment. Two discourses were delivered over the grave, one by M. SAMSON, the dean of the actors of the Comedie Française, and the other by JULES JANIN, in the name of the literature of France. The Israelite enclosure, walled off from the rest of Pere Lachaise, was too small for the attendance, and a portion of the spectators were unable to witness the ceremonies. The feuilletons to-day are highly eulogistic, both of the character and talents of the deceased actress.

The Grand Opera is not yet out of its difficulties, and a committee is now investigating the practicability of attaching the opera to the ministry of the household of the Emperor, and of managing it from that point of view, through the intermediary of M. REQUEPLAN, the present Director. The idea would be, to give the management an unlimited credit, the Minister holding the control and the Manager receiving a fixed salary, but having no responsibility. It is likely that some decision will be come to on this head.

The Theatre of the Vaudeville has failed, and was shut up last night. On rushes the Manager has failed; his debts being many of them anterior to his assumption of the direction of the theatre. The principal applicant for the privilege is M. LATOUR DE ST. YBARS, a tragic author, and whose "Virginia," written for RACHEL, has been played in America by Miss DAVENPORT. His chance is slender, as the Government thinks dramatic authors to be indifferent managers, as they are apt to work off any old and unaccepted plays they may have in their portfolios.

One of the great arts of a successful theatrical manager in Paris, is to have his *doublures* equal in talent to the *chefs d'emploi*. The latter are thus the better controlled. The doubles are made to study, rehearse, and be prepared at any moment with the parts of the principal actors in a current play. Sudden indisposition is thus rendered exceedingly scarce, or at least that sort which comes and goes at will. An actress, knowing that the piece cannot be performed without her, and that, if for any good reason she can refuse to appear, the money must be returned, may seize the opportunity to strike for an advance of salary. But she would never run the risk, were she conscious that a rival were only waiting for just such an occasion, to take and perhaps retain her place. The Opera Comique has just concluded the second cast of the "Etoile du Nord." There are two *Czars* behind the scenes every night—one who sings and another who waits. There are two *Catharines*—one anxious that the other may be hoarse, or in any other way unable to appear. There are two *Prascovias*—one ready to step into the shoes, and follow in the footsteps of M'lle LEFEBVRE, the other. This can of course only be done in very strong companies, and it cannot always be done then. I imagine that the manager of the Comedie Francaise would not venture to propose a substitute for RACHEL, or he of the Porte St. Martin a deputy for MELINGUE. However it is rare that a first-rate actress causes disappointment of this sort; the most troublesome are the young ladies who have come to believe that beauty means talent, and that the white kid gloves of the private boxes are good judges in matters of art.

Just now, managers are obliged to pay high premiums to obtain supernumeraries who will consent to take the parts of the enemies of France. In other days they gave fifteen cents a night extra, to Prussians and Austrians: now Cossacks must have thirty cents bonus, or they decline performing. This is now the fixed price; Turks receive the ordinary rates; but then they have the aid of the allies, the sympathy of the audience, and they give, not get, the whacks.

DICK TINTO.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

EXTRAORDINARY PASSAGE.

Important News from Europe.

Retreat of the Russian Army from the Turkish Territories.

IMPORTANT FROM AUSTRIA & PRUSSIA.

The Collins steamship *Baltic*, Captain COMSTOCK, arrived on Saturday morning at the early hour of 1:05 A. M., having left Liverpool at 1 P. M. on Wednesday, June 28, making the voyage in 9½ days, or, allowing for the difference in time between the two ports, in 9 days, 16 hours and 53 minutes—the shortest trip this way on record, beating the previous quick trip of the same steamer in 1851, and the brag trip of the *Arabia*, Cunarder, in 1853.

The *Asia*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on Sunday morning, June 25, at 8 o'clock.

The Liverpool Cotton market was steady, at last quotations. Breadstuffs were dull, at a further decline.

THE WAR.

The war news brought by the *Baltic* is brief, but of much importance. *The Russians are reported to have evacuated the Principalities and are concentrating their forces beyond the Pruth!*

The foregoing intelligence is believed to be authentic. And in the House of Commons on the evening of Monday, the 26th, Lord JOHN RUSSELL confirmed it, to a certain extent, by addressing the House in these words: "The House will no doubt be glad to hear the latest news of which the Government is in possession with regard to the war. It has been stated in the newspapers to-day that accounts have been received that the Russian Government has acceded to the proposition of the Austrian and Prussian Governments, and consents to evacuate the Principalities; but no *official* intelligence has been received with respect to any such statement. There is a dispatch, however, from Lord WESTMORELAND, dated to-day at Vienna, in which he states, for certain, from Bucharest, that the siege of Silistria is raised." [Cheers.]

The latest London papers state that the entry of the Austrians into the principalities is decided on, and Count CORININI, with the first division, to be closely followed by a second, is ready to descend the Danube to Giurgevo, whence he will march to Bucharest. M. DE BRUCK is to communicate with the Porte as to the steps necessary to be taken with a view to this occupation by the Austrians. To avoid danger of a collision, the Russians will retire before the Austrians advance.

For details we refer to the following summary:

Letters from the Danube mention that the Russians are leaving their sick behind in the hospitals, and the most stringent orders have been given by the Turkish authorities to respect them, and also to deliver free passports to the Russian surgeon who may be left in attendance.

Constantinople letters of the 19th confirm the news that the Austrians will occupy the Principalities till the conclusion of a general peace.

It is said the Western Powers will promote the raising a loan of 400,000,000 of piastres by the Porte.

The Russians have removed their heavy artillery from the Danube islands.

The newspaper reports alluded to by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, are the following:

[*Telegraphed to the Times.*]

VIENNA, *Monday Morning, June 26.*—The night before last the Russian reply to the Austrian note reached Vienna

It is to the effect that, as a mark of high consideration for Austria, Russia consents to evacuate the Turkish Territories.

[*Telegraphed to the Paris Moniteur.*]

BUCHAREST, *Friday, June 23.*—The siege of Silistria is raised, "by superior order." The Russians have evacuated Giurgevo, and the whole of the army is to retire beyond the Pruth.

[*Telegraphed to the London News.*]

CRONSTADT, (Transylvania,) *June 19.*—The Russians are leaving Wallachia in all haste. They take with them the horses, oxen, wheat, and everything moveable on which they can lay their hands, leaving nothing behind but their wretched paper money.

BUCHAREST, June 15.—The march of a British detachment from Varna to Pravadi on the 12th inst., was announced on the same day to the commander of the Russian corps of observation stationed below Bassardchik, by Cossacks. The Russian corps at once commenced a movement in retreat.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 15. The advanced guard of the Allied army has reached Pravadi, between Varna and Shumla. Gens. BOSQUET and D'ALLONVILLE arrived at Adrianople on the 12th with 4,000 men.

ODESSA, June 19.—Gen. LIPRANDI's army corps (from 25,000 to 30,000 strong,) is retiring from Slatina to join the concentration of the Russian forces in Moldavia.

BUCHAREST, June 18.—It is understood that the entire evacuation of the Principalities will be commenced on the 27th.

The Siege of Silistria.

On the fall of the other generals, General DANNENBERG, commander of the fourth corps of the army, being the next in seniority of rank, assumed the command of the operations before Silistria; and the only news additional to that already published, is that the force which was investing Silistria has fallen back to the distance of three leagues.

OMAR PASHA is advancing with his entire force to the Danube, and the Russians expect some offensive operation on his part on the right bank of the river.

VIENNA, Wednesday, June 21.

As the whole of the following is from most excellent sources, it deserves particular attention: On the 15th a general sortie was made from Silistria. A visit was paid to the intrenchments, and the Russian batteries and works there completely destroyed. The indefatigable Turks are already forming strand batteries in front of the fortress, towards the river. The Russians, completely driven from the neighborhood of the fortress, retire to the left bank of the river and destroy their bridges. In a word, the siege of Silistria is raised. The Egyptians fought in a way which surprised not only the Russians but the Turks. The words employed by an officer were, "The calm courage they displayed surpasses all description."

Strange to say, the assurance that just been given me that MUSSA PASHA is not only alive, but that he commanded during the sorties on the 13th.

The Russians and their Vienna agents are endeavoring to confuse the foreign press by spreading the report that on the 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th, nothing of importance took place in the neighborhood of Silistria, and the *Fremden Blatt* endeavors to prove the truth of this by stating "that a dispatch of the 14th from the Russian head-quarters at Kalarasch makes no mention whatever of the affair of the 13th." The information which has been hitherto received on the subject was telegraphic, but there is no good reason for doubting its correctness.

On the 13th the Turks were led on by HUSSLIN BEY, commander of the fort Abdul-Medjid. When the Russians fled they left behind them a complete mortar battery, and this it is which the Turks placed on the bank of the river on the 15th. The fact that the siege of Silistria is raised does not seem to be questioned, but people cannot agree respecting the loss which the Russians sustained on the 13th. At all events the slaughter must have been fearful, as the trenches were completely filled with the bodies of the slain. In obedience to orders from OMAR PASHA, SELIM PASHA, the commander of the fort at Turtukai, and SAID PASHA of Rustchek made sallies on the 13th.

At 8 o'clock in the morning SELIM PASHA made a demonstration against Oltenitza, and occupied the attention of the Russians until the evening. SAID PASHA crossed the river with 3,000 men and a couple of batteries, and made such an unexpected and furious attack on the Russians at Giurgevo that they were for a time driven from their position. No guarantee can be given for the correctness of the statement, but the direction of the Danubian Steam Navigation Company learnt from its agent at Orsova, that on the evening of the 13th, SAID PASHA had returned from Giurgevo with nine of the enemy's guns. According to Bucharest advices of the 17th, the advanced guard of the corps detached from Shumla had a sharp rencontre on the 13th with the Russian troops at a place called Baldakiki, which may be some twenty-five English miles south of Silistria. The Russians claimed the victory, but if the Turks were repulsed, it is not very clear how a whole brigade managed to get into the fortress on the 13th, as was certainly the case.

The *Ost Deutsche Post* has a letter of the 18th, from Hermanstadt, which contains the following interesting information: Prince GORTSCHAKOFF would willingly withdraw his troops from Silistria, but in an autograph letter of the 7th June (?), addressed to Prince PASKIEWITSCH, the Czar gave positive orders that the fortress should be taken, "cost what it would." The first infantry division, which has been acting against Silistria, has lost one-third of its men by sickness and the sword. Generals PASKIEWITSCH, SCHILDERS, CHRULEFF, GROTENJELM, LUDERS, DANNENBERG and GORTSCHAKOFF are either wounded or ill. MUSSA PASHA was severely wounded on the 10th (it was said that he was dead before this date), but the physicians do not despair of his life.

"The total loss," says the Hermanstadt writer, "on the 13th, was 3,800 men; but, from the behavior of the Russians at Bucharest, it must be supposed that the Turks suffered least." It may be added that authentic intelligence, founded on official reports, has reached this city, that the Russians, from the time of their passage of the Danube at Matschin, Isaktchi, &c., up to the 3d of this month, had lost by sickness and the sword from 25,000 to 26,000 men.

The *Soldaten Freund* has a letter of the 10th from Odessa, which contains some interesting information relative to our captive countrymen. The officers and men, who seem to be in no want of money, are permitted to walk about as they please. The conduct of the officers is highly praised, but the common sailors every now and then take a great deal more to drink than [illegible] good. On the 3d they got very drunk in all [illegible] "symphon," and a regular fight among themselves was the consequence. The [illegible] were separated until a detachment of troops interfered with levelled bayonets. The officers and midshipmen frequent the best houses in the place, and British and Russian officers may evening after evening be seen walking arm in arm on the Wasser glasis, and listening to the military band. General OSTEN-SACKEN, who is far from well, inhabits a villa on the coast belonging to General LUDERS.

The Montenegrins continue to wage war on a small scale against their Turkish neighbors, stealing their cattle and cutting off their heads whenever they find an opportunity.

Official intelligence has at length been received relative to the death of MUSSA PACHA. The 31st of May was probably the day on which the gallant Osmanli was killed. He was on his knees at midnight, reciting his prayers, and while in the act of bowing his head, a cannon-ball struck him between the shoulders. When, some years ago, the Prussian Captain of Artillery, with six non-commissioned officers, arrived at Constantinople, to teach the Turks the science of gunnery, MUSSA was a simple cannonier, but he closed his career as Chief of the General Staff of the Artillery, and President of the Ordnance Department in the Council of War.

OMAR PASHA, in his official reports, estimates the loss of the Russians before Silistria, up to the 28th Chaban (May 25,) at 10,000 men. The *Soldaten Freund* and *Fremden Blatt* are still inclined to believe that the news of the engagements of the 13th and 15th are apocryphal, but the information which has been forwarded to you on the subject, is perfectly correct. The Russians have at length come to conclusion that their position in the Dobrudscha is untenable. Almost all the men are suffering from fever and various other complaints, arising from a dearth of drinkable water. Although their retreat was a hurried one, the Turks found time to fill up most of the wells, and so effectually that the Russians have never been able to open them again.

If credit can be given to the gossip of the inhabitants of Bucharest, Prince PASKIEWITSCH, on his arrival at Wallachia, expressed extreme dissatisfaction that Gen. LUDERS had occupied the Dobrudscha, and foretold what the consequences would be. The *Oest. Correspondenz* informs us that the Russians have evacuated Turnu Mogurelli, opposite Nicopolis, and Simnitza, opposite Sistow. The same paper states that 4,000 Turks have taken possession of Turtukai, but we have still to learn that the fort was really evacuated. There is every reason to believe that the Russians are quitting Giurgevo.

General GROTENJELM, who sometime since had a fall from his horse, and broke his arm, is now watching the movements of the allies, at the head of 18 battalions, 9 squadrons, and 8 batteries. The muster rolls of the Russian army show that about 50,000 men have been lost within the last 12 months. The advance of Russian troops towards the Austrian frontiers is uninterrupted, and it is well known that several of the detachments were on their way to their present position long before the 15th of May, the day on which the levy of 95,000 men was ordered by the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH.

A political letter from St. Petersburg is a rarity, and therefore one of the 14th, which is in the *Presse* of today, must be communicated:

"In higher circles it is the question of unfavorable news which has been received from the Danubian army. In spite of the bravery of our troops no impression can be made on Silistria, and the reports of Prince PASKIEWITSCH are gloomier than ever. Another unpleasant symptom is the present impudent behavior of the Wallachians, who not long since were so cringing. The Emperor and the Grand Dukes are indefatigable, and continually on journeys of inspection.

"The feeling of dejection which begins to prevail here is increased by rumors of new misunderstandings between two brothers of high rank, whose quarrels have until now been checked by the powerful influence of their revered father. People even speak of a most important document which one of the two Princes has deposited in the archives of the Senate.

"In several of the South and West Governments of Russia 'transportable provision magazines' are being formed. Great exertions are being made to accelerate the movements of the troops to the south and west."

Correspondence of the London Times, June 27.

VIENNA, June 23.

There is nothing new, excepting that the Russians are retreating from the Aluta to the Argish. As you have been led to expect would prove to be the case, the Russians were never in possession of the fort of Turtukai. On the 20th of May the Turks quitted the village of Turtukai, which is about two English miles from the fort of the same name; but on the 12th of this month two battalions of irregular troops, under SKENDER BEY—the vanguard of the corps coming from Widdin—again took took possession of the place.

On the 16th General RUDIGER, now Commander in Poland, received a letter from head-quarters in Wallachia, in which he was informed that during a reconnoissance made on the 9th, Prince PASKEWITSCH had received a violent contusion "in the side" from a spent cannon ball. A piece of news, which has arrived from Kronstadt, seems to confirm the current report of the evacuation of Great Wallachia. The Russian detachments stationed at Leapetz, near the Tomesch pass into Transylvania, have received orders to fall into the line of retreat.

The *Presse* of this evening has a letter of the 9th from Burgas, by which we learn that a French army of 50,000 men is to be formed there. On the 7th a detachment of 120 men belonging to the French corps of engineers surveyed some ground, on which a fortified camp is to be constructed. Marshal ST. ARNAUD will also have his head-quarters at Burgas.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

According to a private dispatch of the 19th, from Bucharest, Gen. SCHILDERS is dead. Generals GORTSCHAKOFF and LUDERS, both severely wounded on the 13th, have been conveyed to Bucharest. The evacuation of Wallachia continues without interruption.

The Austrian armaments continue. Gen. HESS is appointed Commander-in-Chief of the army of operation. The Archduke ALBRECHT will command under his orders in Transylvania, and Gen. SCHLICK in Gallicia.

It is mentioned that the States of the Conference of Bamberg have acceded to the joint demand of Austria and Prussia. The joint note of these Powers was sent off on the 16th June, and demanded the unconditional assent of the German States to the treaty of April 20; failing an unanimous adherence, the two Powers would make separate treaties with such States as would give their adhesion.

Eight seamen of the captured frigate *Tiger* have been exchanged for an equal number of Russians. Sixteen guns from the *Tiger* are mounted on the new batteries at Odessa.

Colonel BOBLEN, of the United States Army, had arrived at Varna, with the view of reporting to his Government the operations of the war.

A conspiracy had been discovered in the Russian garrison of Caraberg, and a number of the officers have been sent to Siberia.

THE BALTIC.

No new operations have taken place. The disaster to the British force which attempted to enter the harbor of Gamla-Karleby, is confirmed. Fifty-four British were killed or taken prisoners. The Russians also captured a boat and one gun. We have further details of Admiral PLUMRIDGE's recent attacks on Brahestadt, and other points of Finland, but the main facts are already known to the public. The Admiral before opening fire on Uleaborg, issued the following notice:

"ON BOARD HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S
SHIP LEOPOLD, off Uleaborg, June 1.

The English Admiral will neither injure private property nor individuals. It is his intention to destroy fortifications only, and works of defence, the property of the Emperor. As long as the inhabitants remain in their houses, they shall be [illegible], if they side with the Russian troops they will be treated as enemies. The English Admiral desires the women and children may be sent out of the town.

(Signed.) HENRY PLUMRIDGE, Vice-Admiral."

In the meantime, NAPIER's operations seem to be limited to blockade; but it was reported that the British Cabinet had under consideration a proposal made by him for striking a great blow in the Baltic—on Helsingsfors, perhaps.

FAROSUND, June 6.—The *Jonge Albert*, VANDERZEE, with timber and hemp for Holland, and *Jeanne Marie*, HALLE, with rye and hemp for Holland, have arrived here, prizes to the English.

ELSINORE, June 20.—The *Union*, V. BARM, of Flensburg, and the *Norman*, DAHL, of Bergen, passed through the Sound yesterday, prizes to the English.

21st.—The *Francisca*, MICHELSEN, of Copenhagen, passed through the Sound 19th June, a prize to the English, and proceeded to the northward; and the *Steen Bille*, (schooner,) of this port, passed through yesterday to the northward, also a prize to the English.

The Russian Evacuation of the Turkish Territories—An Important Crisis.

From the London Times, June 29.

The intelligence which reached us yesterday of the consent of the Emperor of Russia to evacuate the Turkish territories on the demand of Austria, and of the actual retreat of the Russian forces from Wallachia, Giurgevo, and Silistria to the other side of the Pruth, brings the Allied Powers to the most important crisis which has yet marked the progress of the war. Never was it more important to adhere steadily to the principles which have recently been declared in Parliament to be the basis of the policy of this country and its allies; never was it more essential to take care that this concession, which has been wrested from the Emperor of Russia by the combined forces of Europe, should not be converted into a weapon against the union of the Four Powers, and against ourselves.

We have long foreseen that if, contrary to all probability and expectation, the Court of St. Petersburg found itself compelled to yield to the last peremptory summons of Europe, and to relinquish that "material guarantee" which it had seized in opposition to the rights of Turkey, and the remonstrances of every other State, an attempt would be made to construe this surrender of the object stolen, into an adequate compensation for the robbery, and it is against that danger that we are now called upon to watch and provide. The concession of the Emperor NICHOLAS is an offer to buy off the alliance of the German Powers on any terms, because he is aware that the resistance of his Empire and his army to the four principal States of Europe is impossible, and that, if he is to oppose a more prolonged opposition to England and France, it can only be by satisfying the demands of Austria and Prussia. If, indeed, that satisfaction were sincere and complete, it might become the basis of the lasting and honorable peace which we all desire; but we must be allowed to suspect that in attempting to conciliate the German Powers the object of the Emperor NICHOLAS is only to carry on the war against the Western Powers with greater activity, and perhaps eventually to engage Austria and Prussia on his side in the contests. These are the causes which give an intense interest to this stage of these events, and may render it the turning point in the affairs of Europe.

The political effect of the last appeal of the German Governments must, however, have been powerfully assisted by the military reverses of the imperial armies. The intelligence of the defeat of the Russians before Silistria, and of their decided retreat from Bulgaria and Wallachia, was arrogantly contradicted when the first particulars reached us by electric telegraph one week ago. Yet every particular which was then hastily transmitted to us has since been confirmed, and we may now confidently assert that the disasters sustained by the Russian forces have been even more rapid and complete than could have been imagined. Without fighting a single general battle, without encountering a [illegible] in the field in the most favorable season of the year, and on a line of operations chosen and prepared by themselves, the Russian campaign on the Danube in 1854 has proved one of the most calamitous and disgraceful in the military annals of any great European Power; for, as they were unable to force the line of the Turkish fortresses against the native garrisons while the invading army was fresh and entire, it became impossible that they should retrieve their losses and their discomfiture sufficiently to resume offensive operations against far more powerful antagonists. Prince PASKIEWITSCH, General SCHILDERS, and General LUDERS, who were the ablest officers in command, have all received wounds which remove them from the field.

The losses of the army since it entered the Principalities are credibly stated at upwards of 50,000 men. The confidence of the troops and the pride of the nation are shaken and cast down. Not only is Little Wallachia evacuated, and the Danube crossed, but the works of the Russians at Giurgevo are abandoned, and the Russian forces have retired from Bucharest. If we compare the magnitude of the invading army with the slender and imperfect forces opposed to it—the boasted power of Russia with the weakness of Turkey, and the arrogance of the Imperial Court with the humiliation it has now to endure—we cannot but call to mind the impious appeals of the Czar to the just judgment of Heaven, which has already dissipated his armies and confounded his ambition.

In this important movement, which has already changed the whole aspect of the war, we are more inclined to discern the results of these military reverses than of a political combination. The Russians have retreated for the simplest and most peremptory of all reasons,—because, having failed in their attack on Silistria, they could not hold a position south of the Danube, and because an attempt to retain Wallachia, with the Austrian army on their base of operations, might have compelled their entire army to lay down its arms.

They are, in short, defeated; and from the moment that Prince PASKIEWITSCH assumed the command he contemplated the necessity of contracting the whole line of operations, and turning the front of the army from the South to the West. This change is even more important in its character than in the direction of the forces, for it is a change from offensive to defensive war; and our readers may remember that it is precisely the occurrence we reckoned upon several months ago, whenever the military attitude and resources of Austria should be fully developed. But it is now too late for the Emperor NICHOLAS to make a merit of an inevitable necessity. Austria herself, to whom he dedicates this act of submission, must be perfectly aware that she owes it exclusively and entirely to her own martial preparations, and to her cooperation with the Western Powers. If the Russians withdraw behind the Pruth, it is because they know that in a week or two more their base of operations would be cut off, and their troops would be driven out of Moldavia. The Czar has abandoned his position, not in compliment to Austria, but because it had become wholly untenable.

Nevertheless this [illegible] of a nature to exert an important influence on the whole political question which now agitates Europe. If Russia has declared her intention to evacuate the Turkish Territores, the presence of the allied armies in the Danubian Provinces becomes superfluous, for they will find no enemy to encounter. That evacuation, however, is now only one of the objects of the war.

The treaty between France and England and the Porte expressly provides for the establishment of effective guarantees for the future, by which we mean, as we stated yesterday, the revision of the treaties, the freedom of the Danube, the destruction of the exclusive domination of Russia in the Euxine, and the independence of the Circassian coast. But, from the moment that the retreat of the Russians from the Principalities removes the theatre of war from the Danube, the allied forces may be directed with immediate effect on the Crimea, where alone a blow may now be struck which can terminate the war with honor. It is not impossible, from the feelers which have already been put out by some of the organs of the Russian party in France, that, since the Court of St. Petersburg has taken this resolution, the next step contemplated may be to propose an armistice and a Congress. The people of this country would look, we are confident, with the utmost suspicion on any such scheme. They have felt instinctively, throughout this dispute, that force alone could bring the Emperor of Russia to reason; and now that we are beginning to reap the first advantages of the campaign, and have driven back the aggressor within his territories, they will not be satisfied with what Lord CLARENDON termed the other night "an insignificant result or a sterile triumph." The world now knows beyond all dispute the objects of Russia, whenever she can hope to accomplish them. Should the question be unsettled after the present war, Turkey cannot rely on another such intervention in her favor. Whatever has yet been done we owe to our union, and, if that union be maintained, as we trust it will be, a few months longer, we cannot doubt that it will secure all we have a right to expect; but upon that condition depends not only the success of the Allied Powers in the present contest, but the restoration and continuance of the peace of the world.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, on the 24th, Lord JOHN RUSSELL stated that Sir JOHN BOWRING, British Envoy to China, has been instructed to ask from the Government of Japan an opening for British commerce on the same terms as granted to the United States. Sir JOHN BOWRING is further ordered to proceed at once to Japan to make the demand.

In reply to the citizens of Hull, complaining of the uncertainty which exists with respect to the blockade of the Russian ports, and also representing the impolicy of allowing the ports of the White Sea to remain open, the Duke of NEWCASTLE replied, that hitherto it had not been deemed advisable to declare a blockade of the White Sea, chiefly from a disinclination on the part of the French Government to take such a step. The views of France have, however, undergone a modification, and it is possible that at no distant day a blockade of that sea will be declared.

Much interest was excited by the announcement that on the evening of Monday, 26th, the Earl of ABERDEEN, in the House of Lords, would put himself on his defence with regard to his conduct in the present war. At an early hour of the evening the House was crowded with members of the House of Commons, and with strangers. The form on the notice book was as follows: "Viscount GORDON [that being the rank of the Earl of ABERDEEN in the English Peerage] to move for the production of a dispatch addressed by the Earl of ABERDEEN to Lord HEYTESBURG, His Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburg, on the subject of the

compact mass, be secured, effectually secured. [Cheers.] How this end be done again must depend very much on the progress of events and the course of negotiation, at the moment, but that security must be taken for the permanence of that independence and integrity, so far as depends on Russia, must clearly be the object from which we cannot depart. [Cheers.] But I say, as to how this is to be obtained neither I nor any man in this House can pretend to say. We know what our object, our main object, is, and that we must by some mode or the other attain, for without it peace would be impossible. I think also it has been said that I expressed some doubt or disbelief as to the danger of Russian aggression. I wish it clearly to be understood that I have the greatest alarm of Russian aggression on Turkey, and it is against that aggression in any shape, whether it be by influence or conquest, or any other mode, that we are to protect Turkey. But, with respect to the danger of Russian aggression on Europe independently of Turkey, I did not feel great alarm—I do not and I am inclined to feel less as every day. [“Hear” and laughter.] If Russia could be supposed to be in Constantinople, to have made good her aggression, indeed, I should be alarmed for Europe, because then, I think, she would have acquired the means of becoming most formidable and dangerous to Europe; but, without having acquired such means, I cannot pretend to say that I entertain any great alarm on this point. I consider France to be more powerful than Russia or Austria put together. It is impossible, therefore, to look at Russia with any great alarm out of her own territories, or in such a light as to make it necessary for me to enter into a state of war to repress dangers which I do not believe to exist. The danger of Russia, as regards Europe, appears mainly and entirely to depend on her power over Turkey, and, and if we can succeed, as I hope that we shall, in keeping her entirely free from exciting any further alarm to the Turkish territory, then it cannot be possible that we need be in alarm as to what she can do against Austria, Prussia, France or England. I have been misunderstood on this, as it has been supposed that I have expressed a general incredulity as to the danger of Russian aggression, and I have now shown your lordships the aggression of which I am afraid, and that of which I am not afraid. My lords, I am not aware that there is any other part of the observations which I addressed to your lordships the other night which requires further explanation. I have, I believe, explained that which I understood has been objected to. I shall, however, be ready to explain anything which any one may think still requires explanation. My lords, I wished to confine myself to this explanation, and to the development of those sentiments which I entertained and which it appeared to me to be necessary to explain to this House; but I certainly could have wished to say something about the extraordinary absurdity and malignity of those personal imputations to which I have been exposed. [Hear, hear.] I cannot suppose that any of your lordships are so dull as to comprehend the motives which have led to these imputations; but they are so ludicrous that I should feel—indignant though I am—I should feel that it was not worthy of the position which I now occupy—it would not be worthy of my own character, if I condescended to enter into details on accusations so absurd and improbable. [Cheers.] It is true, my lords, that I have, perhaps, more than any other man in this country, struggled to preserve a state of peace. I have done so because I thought it a duty to the people of this country—a duty to God and man—first to exhaust every possible measure to obtain peace before we engaged in war. [Cheers.] I may own—though I trust my conscience acquits me of having done the utmost—that I only regret lest I have not done enough or lest I may have lost some possible means of averting what I consider the greatest calamity that can befall a country. It has been said that my desire for peace unfits me to make war; but how and why do I wish to make war? I wish to make war in order to attain peace, and no weapon that can be used in war can make that war so sure and speedy, and attain peace, as to make that war with the utmost vigor and determination. [Cheers.] This, my lords, I have not shrunk from; on the contrary, I have been ready to cooperate with my colleagues, and most urgent as to our hostile and warlike preparations, and they will admit that I personally have been more urgent than perhaps any other man in exhorting a speedy advance and concentration of the allied forces beyond the Balkans, in order to support the gallant army of OMAR PASHA, and to extend a hand to Austria, in order to enable her to take a more active part in the operations of the war. [Cheers.] With the feelings under which I speak, I knew not whether I ought to have said this, but it is the truth—that this is the course which I have invariably urged. [Cheers.] I have now no more to say. I wished to confine myself—without entering into the topics connected more or less with the general policy of the war, or the events which have led to or which may follow it—to impressions, which I felt to be erroneous, as to what I had said in this house. I declare that, so far from my desire to preserve peace disqualifying me—I may be wrong—from using what I think the most efficient, the most probable, and the most successful means to carry on war, I maintain and assert that that very love of peace will, therefore, induce me, now that we have entered upon war—which I deem to be, most unquestionably, a perfectly just war—to use so long as I have anything to do with its conduct, those means best calculated to bring it to a speedy conclusion, and to maintain a safe and honorable peace. [Cheers.]

Lord Aberdeen's Explanation.

From the London Times, June 27.

We cannot regret that Lord ABERDEEN was induced to address to the House of Lords last night an explanation of the remarks made by him on the last occasion when our foreign relations and the conduct of the war were discussed in that House; for the language in which the First Minister of the Crown reverted last night to this subject was far more worthy of his position as the head of Her Majesty's Government, and as the representative of a great belligerent Power.

Although Lord ABERDEEN may sometimes have appeared to attach himself with too great pertinacity to the cause of peace, and to have allowed his repugnance to war to deter him from assuming that resolute attitude which is sometimes the best safeguard against actual hostilities, it is impossible not to respect and admire the inflexible truth and honesty to which he adheres, through good and evil report, to his conception of public duty as a Minister and as a man. The task he performed last night was a difficult and a painful one, for he had to remove an impression affecting the consistency of his government and the best interests of the country.

He discharged this duty with no attempt at oratory, and with no artifices to attract popularity; but, in the crowded audience of Peers and Commoners who thronged the benches and the bar of the house, there was not a single man capable of doubting the sincerity of his declarations, uttered with almost affecting earnestness; and at the present important crisis these declarations, proceeding from the head of the British Cabinet, cannot but have a powerful effect in Europe.

The chief motive, or at least the occasion, of the statement introduced by Lord ABERDEEN last night, was a desire to explain more clearly than had yet been done the course pursued by the Duke of WELLINGTON'S Government in 1829 when the Treaty of Adrianople was signed. The dispatch, however, which has at length been produced by the Government, was written four months after the termination of that war, and, consequently, could have exercised no effect at all on the relations of the Russian and Ottoman Empires at the peace. The chief value of this reference to the Treaty of Adrianople, and to the views entertained by Lord ABERDEEN at the moment when it was concluded, is the assurance that it was and is regarded by the Government over which he presides as a "disastrous" treaty, and that, as this and all the other treaties subsisting between Russia and the Porte are now abrogated and extinguished by the war, this country will not be a party to the reëstablishment of peace between the two States on any similar terms. The Treaty of Adrianople revived in the most precise and stringent language all the concessions which had been wrung from the Porte from 1774 to the termination of the last war. It restored all that was most obnoxious in former conventions, by placing a large portion of the Turkish empire under a Russian protectorate; and it became the basis of that treaty of positive alliance signed a few years later at Unkiar Skelessi, and of all the subsequent claims of Russia. In reprobating the whole of this fabric of diplomatic industry and artifice, Lord ABERDEEN distinctly repudiated the policy of Russia towards Turkey in all these exactions, and gave the House to understand that his own views and intentions are of a totally opposite character.

Upon the same ground, therefore, he added that, although the *status quo ante bellum* had been offered to Russia by the allied Courts and by Turkey herself before the declaration of war, yet that from the moment when hostilities were begun the state of affairs antecedent to the war was no longer in existence, and could not be restored, even if that were our policy and our intention.

From these statements the country will perceive, and foreign nations will know, that England and France contemplate no settlement of this question upon the insecure and unsatisfactory basis on which it stood before the war, but that they are resolved to insist on effectual guarantees, be the conduct of the other States of Europe what it may.

Lord ABERDEEN alluded with much feeling to the disgraceful violence and indecorous inaccuracy of the greater part of the attacks directed against himself, but nothing in this line could surpass the extravagance of Lord CLANRICARDE, who ransacked the history of the last half-century to find examples of Lord ABERDEEN'S alleged pusillanimity. Unluckily for the candor and patriotism of Lord ABERDEEN'S chief assailants, they belong to the ranks of those would-be followers whose services he did not think fit to include in the formation of his Government, and who waste on the purposes of faction their rejected talents.

On one point, however, we agree with a remark of Lord CLANRICARDE. When the duties of the Secretary of State for War were divided from those of the Colonial Office, the head of the Government had it in his power to give the country a pledge of the sincerity and energy of his own policy, by imparting the utmost efficiency to that arrangement, and by placing at the head of the War Ministry the statesman whom the country believes to be most able to conduct it. For the credit of the Cabinet, as well as for the advantage of the public service, we deeply regret that this course has not been taken; for, as we have repeatedly observed, it is by superiority of military administration that success in this war can most speedily be secured. Lord ABERDEEN assures us that he has been at least as zealous as any of his colleagues in promoting the necessary preparations, and in urging the advance of the allied armies to unite with OMAR PASHA, to relieve Silistria, and to repel an enemy who, as it now turns out, has already retired from the scene of action. But, whatever his personal exertions may have been in this "hard necessity," he cannot be ignorant of the fact that the name and presence of another statesman in the War Department would have inspired greater confidence at home, and greater apprehension in our enemies. That fact alone ought to have determined the choice of the member of the Government most competent and efficient for the conduct of the war.

As to ulterior measures, Lord ABERDEEN well stated that it was utterly impossible for any man living to declare beforehand on what terms peace should be negotiated. One thing alone is certain,—that the only way to obtain a sure and honorable peace is to acquire a position which may command it; and to gain such a position every nerve and sinew of the empire should be strained. The pickpocket who robs us is not to be let off because he offers to restore our purse; and the plunderer of provinces, the disturber of the peace of nations, the squanderer of the life and treasure of half the civilized world, must pay a somewhat heavier penalty than the restitution of his unjust spoils before the Nemesis which he has provoked can be appeased.

A proposal is increasing in public favor in England, to invite the Emperor of France and the most distinguished French citizens to an "international festival in celebration of the Union between France and England." The corporations of the chief cities of England are taking steps in the matter, and the project has the countenance of the Government.

ANDERSON, the "Wizard," stated the other day, to his audience at Glasgow, Scotland, that some years since he lent to LOUIS NAPOLEON the sum of £800, which loan was repaid to him when in America, by the French Ambassador at Washington. The Wizard also said that the Emperor had invited him to visit Paris, and consequently his stay in Glasgow must be brief. The whole story was evidently a *puff*, but the Emperor has taken it seriously, and has instructed his Secretary to write to the London *Times* denying that ANDERSON ever lent him anything! "The Emperor," says the Secretary," has never known, never seen the Professor ANDERSON. His Majesty declares it solemnly, and desires that this declaration may receive the necessary publicity!"

GEORGE PEABODY, Esq., the American banker in London, gave his annual white-bait dinner to his American friends, on Monday, 26th, at the Brunswick Hotel, Blackwall. His guests numbered about 200, among whom were the American Minister and suite, the Lord Mayor of London, and a number of the British aristocracy, as well as the most distinguished Americans now in London.

Owing to the present high cost of paper many of the English newspapers are raising their price one half-penny.

KOSSUTH'S visit to Newcastle is postponed in consequence of his illness.

A swindler who uses only the signature of "C.," is again at his old tricks, addressing letters to benevolent persons in England requesting money—£5 or £10 will do—to be sent to "Dr. S. J. LYNCH, Hudson, N. Y." As the system has been carried on for two years past, it is time that inquiry were made, who is this Dr. S. J. LYNCH.

FRANCE.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Sunday, June 25—6 P. M.

Some difference of opinion, it appears, exists as to the answer of the Emperor NICHOLAS to the peremptory summons recently addressed to him for the evacuation of the Ottoman territory—whether it will be a refusal, a conditional or an absolute compliance. Some, who think that all his means of deception have not yet been exhausted, anticipate that it will be conditional, with the view of gaining time, and of making a last effort to detach the German Powers from their alliance; or to separate Prussia from Austria, and trusting to the chapter of accidents, not merely for a release from his present perilous position, but even for the realization of his designs. But, whether the answer be immediate compliance with the demand or only a conditional one, the duty of the Powers, and particularly of England and France, remains the same. The question is no longer exclusively German, or Austrian, English or French, or even Ottoman; it is European, and in that consists its importance. No particular State now fights for aggrandizement, for further territorial extent, or for exclusive influence. The ground of quarrel is common to all; it is that of justice and of civilization, of the rights of all, imperilled by the selfish ambition of one overgrown Power; and it is that noble interest which has bound together the great Governments of Europe in a common sentiment of resistance. Whether the question is destined to be resolved by force or by negotiation it must be resolved in such a manner as that they will not be exposed to the renewal of a similar crisis, and that the Power which thus, periodically as it were threatens the peace and prosperity of Europe must be disabled for a long time to come. The opportunity that is now presented may never again occur. It is not possible that the Powers will consent to make peace on any condition which will leave Russia in the same position as before the war. To consent to such a termination of hostilities would be tantamount to defeat, and would have been more prudent, and quite as honorable, to have accepted the original proposition of Prince MENSCHIKOFF. Neither can Turkey, bound as she is to France and England by a treaty which does not permit either of the three Powers to make peace without the consent of the other two, accept such a solution. The circumstances of to-day are no longer what they were a year ago, and the change that has taken place with reference to Turkey is not the least remarkable. Even after the Ottoman troops had gained some advantages on the Danube, few believed that in any more serious encounter they could stand before the well-disciplined and well-commanded hosts of Russia. That error has, like many others, been dissipated. Turkey, then regarded as nothing, now counts for something in the affair. With her own unaided forces she has kept in check, and inflicted many severe blows on her enemy, and it is not in the moment of her triumph, and in the flush of renewed victory when her allies are already moving to her assistance, and her courage and her confidence in definitive success have been doubled—it is not at such a time that she can accept an armistice on the simple condition of evacuation, pretended or real, of the Principalities, arrest the movement of her troops, and await with arms folded, the chances of a conference guaranteeing an independence which she has more than half won by victories which prove that she has not yet fallen to that degradation in the scale of nations to which the general voice had previously condemned her. The treaties of Kainardji, Adrianople, Unkiar-Skelessi, and the Convention of Balta-Liman, which had reduced her to the state of humiliation from which she has been raised by her own acts and the generous sympathies of the Western Powers, were torn to pieces, in fact, the day the Russian army crossed the Pruth, and it is not possible that France and England will consent to their revival. The *status quo* for Russia would be a premium on injustice and violence, a dishonor to Europe, and a lasting disgrace to those who would sanction such a solution.

PRUSSIA.

Correspondence of the London Times.

BERLIN, Friday, June 23, 1854.

The order of the day here is expectancy. The King did not return hither last night, as had been intended, but will arrive to-night. The Queen, however, returned at the appointed time from Pillnitz, where she has been staying with the Queen of SAXONY during the absence of her consort in the eastern provinces. Graf Bernstorff, the new Prussian Minister to our Court, is waiting for the King's return to take his leave and set off for his post.

The Prussian Government is waiting for a more pressing political emergency before it avails itself of the whole amount of the credit voted by the Chamber. The Seehandlung has undertaken to receive subscriptions for one-half—15,000,000, for the present. The loan seems to be in tolerable favor. It is to bear interest at 4½ per cent., and the original price of subscription is 93¾. The scrip is issued in amounts of 100, 200, 500 and 1,000 thalers. From Jan. 1, 1855, 1 per cent. of the capital, together with the interest accruing on it, is to be formed into a sinking fund, and from Jan. 1, 1860, the Government is empowered to increase the same, but not to diminish it. It is not till the 17th of this month that the Royal sanction and signature were given to the issue of the above mentioned 15,000,000. The means fixed on, in a Cabinet order of May 20, for meeting the interest to accrue on the loan to be raised, consist of an additional 25 per cent. to the income tax, which stretches down to incomes of 1,000 thalers, (£150,) the same addition to the *classen steuern*, which affects everybody not included in the above, and the same to the *octroi*, which includes everybody already included in both the above.

There is a strong similarity between Kalafat and Silistria—between the circumstances that attended the unsuccessful siege of both. The surrender of Kalafat was awaited for by numbers of politicians as the one event so gratifying to Russian arms, that she would then be able, in her magnanimity, to bestow a favorable answer to the proposals of the Vienna Conferences; so now the fall of Silistria is looked to as another opportunity for the Emperor to put forward such terms as shall disarm the rising animosity of his ancient allies. The same colossal preparations were made for the conquest of Kalafat and Silistria the same tedious successive investment, the same bold successful sorties of the Turks, the same repeated fruitless orders from St. Petersburg to take the place at any price, the same withdrawals of the commanders-in-chief from the scene of action, and the same retirement of the besieging forces without having effected their errand. This abeyance of any glorious "fresh success" of the Russian arms before Silistria will, it is to be hoped, prevent the Czar from exhibiting his wonted magnanimity to Europe, and thus the two German Powers, as in the former case the two Western Powers, will see themselves driven to declare war against him.

In the House of Lords last Monday evening Lord LYNDHURST drew attention to the declaration made by Austria and Prussia in Frankfort, and stated that in the preamble it contained (I quote from a German translation of his lordship's words) "that the war should under no circumstances produce any territorial changes." There appears to have been an omission in the text which his lordship used. We must add to the above, "that should be prejudicial to German interests." To suppose Austria and Prussia to lay down the law at Frankfort for what England and France—not to say Turkey and Russia—were to do in the event of a peace being concluded, would be to suppose them guilty of an absurdity which we have very lately seen them refuse to commit when suggested to them by the Bamberg Coalition. The aspect which the Bund bears in its relation to the rest of the world is that of a Mutual States Assurance Association. Each assures to the other the integrity of its State; but as, by its statutes, its bearing towards foreign Powers is exclusively defensive, it is not in a position to enter into any undertaking with regard to extra federal territory. The circumstances of German interests being injured by the Russian occupation of the Principalities forms the sole ground on which the communication was made to the Bund of the terms of a treaty with Austria and Prussia had concluded as European Powers, irrespective of their membership in the Bund.

One-half the Prussian loan of 30,000,000 thalers, voted by the Chambers in April last, has been conceded to the "See Handlung," or Maritime Commercial Company. The Company has taken the new loan at 4½ per cent., at 96, and will issue it on 1st July. Government has agreed not to concede the remaining half of the loan before October 1.

RUSSIA.

Financial.

From Petersburg, June 18, advices mention that an Imperial ukase had appeared, authorizing the Minister of Finance to issue the two last series of paper money to the extent of six millions of silver roubles, and completing the issue authorized by the ukase of 16th January last.

SPAIN.

Our accounts from Madrid are of the 21st inst.

The Princesses, sisters of the King, were to leave the next day for La Granja, without stopping at the Escurial. The departure of the Court for that residence was still fixed for the 26th.

On the 16th the steamer *Castilla* left Corunna for Cadiz, having on board 200 marines and 300 soldiers, who are to form part of the expedition to Cuba.

Three per Cents. were done at 37.00; the New Three per Cents.. at 19.65; the Debt of the first class, at 9.50; and that of the second, at 4.70.

Correspondence of the London Times.

MADRID, Monday, June 19, 1854.

The aspect of affairs here is more tranquil to-day than it was yesterday, and, although there is still an anticipation of important events, I can perceive that persons interested in and anxious for their occurrence, are less sanguine than they were 24 hours ago. A meeting was held last night by some of the most active and important chiefs of the insurrection. General O'DONNELL was present. I have as yet received no information to enable to even conjecture what resolutions may have been the result of the conference. It is rather difficult to understand why, when the conspirators have the means of carrying out their plans, they should be so long in finding an opportunity; and circumstances having occurred not many days ago, induce me to suspect that there is vacillation on the part of an important person implicated in the plot.

In ventures of this kind, something must always be risked, and a conspiracy that is not to break out until it is mathematically sure to succeed, runs a great chance of remaining in suspense until its authors and abettors be discovered, or of being abandoned without a struggle. One cause of delay in the present case, is the apprehension entertained by certain members of the O'Donnell party, that when they have done the work, the Liberals will step in and reap its fruits. Such an apprehension is not altogether unfounded. I am assured that the reply of not a few officers of the army, who were asked to join the conspiracy, and obey the signal when given, was to the effect that they would do so, but that ESPARTERO must be sent for.

As regards the feelings of the nation, I have already more than once attempted to describe it. In a country like Spain, where people travel comparatively little, and where the press is not allowed to state things as they really occur, it might be supposed that the provinces were but imperfectly informed of the condition of affairs in the capital, of the disorders of the Court, the corruption of the Ministry, and of the scandals and abuses that meet one at every turn. The contrary, however, is the fact. There is not a province or district in Spain the inhabitants of which are not well aware of what goes on in Madrid, and the accounts they receive are rather exaggerated than understated. The consequence is universal disgust and discontent, augmented whenever some new grievance—an arbitrary impost or a forced loan—comes to add to the burdens of all, and to crush the poorer classes to the earth. The common sense of the people makes them feel that the best chance of removing some of the evils that have so long weighed upon them, and the corruption whence those evils spring, would be a revival and strict observance of the Constitution, now so long thrust aside and trampled upon. They look to a representative Chamber and a free press as the only possible remedy for their sufferings, and they do not believe that they would be much nearer to such remedy if the O'Donnellites came into power than they are under the present men.

They have now had 10 years' experience of the rule of the various sections of the old Moderado party, and they have found that during those 10 years things have continually gone from bad to worse. Consequently, they will not move a finger to aid O'DONNELL. They feel much greater confidence in the Liberals, and in behalf of those alone would the country be inclined to make a movement. The O'DONNELL faction know this, and fear lest the change they contemplate should be more extensive than they desire; lest, when, by a military insurrection, they have succeeded in ejecting the *Polacos*, they themselves should be driven out by the combined action of the nation and the army.

The progressistas are on the look-out for such a result, and are fully prepared to profit by it. The knowledge that they are so damps the ardor and hampers the action of that party from which the Government has at the present moment most to fear.

I learn that General CONCHA, whose wife was about to join him at Bordeaux, has written to her to go no further than Bayonne, whither he intends proceeding. This approach to the frontier may perhaps be taken as an indication that he expects shortly to cross it. At least it is so construed here.

The intention to arrest Madame O'DONNELL, who, as I yesterday mentioned, has consequently been compelled to conceal herself, has excited much indignation here. For some time past that lady has been closely watched by the police, who were especially careful to follow her whenever she went out, in hopes that by so doing they should obtain a clue to her husband's retreat. When this plan was found unsuccessful an order was issued for her arrest, but, fortunately, she had timely notice, and was enabled to take her precautions.

I remember no instance of this tyrranical and unjustifiable meddling with the liberty of women since the year 1848, when the widow of a distinguished general, who had fallen while gallantly defending the cause of the Queen against the Carlists, was put under arrest by order of NARVAEZ, who had been her husband's aide-de-camp, and had lived in her house as one of her family. DON RAMON, then in the full bloom of his arbitrary and violent rule, was about to send this lady to a provincial town, there to remain under surveillance, when the Queen heard of it, sent for him, and insisted upon her release, saying that ladies ought not to be interfered with. It would be a popular act if her Majesty enabled Madame O'DONNELL to quit her present refuge by giving orders that she should be in no way molested.

Five persons, connected with the press, who were arrested in the night of the 16th, have been sent off under a strong escort to the Balearic Islands, where they are to be placed at the disposal of the civil Governor of those islands.

M. SALAMANCA had undertaken to establish an electric telegraph between Madrid and La Granja, passing through the Escurial. The line is to be completed in the course of a fortnight.

The Three per Cents. were done at 37.25; and the new Three per Cents. at 19.30. The debts of the first and second classes were not quoted.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The express in anticipation of the Overland Mail has arrived. A brief abstract of the principal items of news was given on Monday.

The Russian squadron is supposed to have taken refuge on the coast of Kamschatka.

One of the vessels was seen about thirty days since at Woosong, where she had put in for intelligence.

After deducting vessels ordered home, our Naval force in those seas consists of 15 vessels of the Royal Navy, mounting 244 guns, of 27 steamers of the Indian Navy, mounting 120 guns, of very heavy calibre and heavy metal, and of 12 sailing ships of the same service mounting 100 guns—thus making a total of 54 vessels and 463 guns, exclusive of the French squadron.

It is not the Russian squadron that is feared by our mercantile marine, but pirates from California, sailing *under Russian colors*.

CALCUTTA, May 15.—Freights have fluctuated, having at first receded fully 10s., but which after receipt of news of actual war in Europe has been recovered.

BOMBAY, May 23.—Owing to the few arrivals since the departure of the last mail, FREIGHTS have advanced from £4 7s. 6d. to £4 15s. to Liverpool, and London £5.

HONG KONG, May 6.—FREIGHTS to England £7 10s. for Tea, and £9 for silks.

AMOY, April 28.—Trade unfavorable.

SHANGHAI, April 22.—Trade dull.

CANTON.—The continued unfavorable advices from the interior seriously affect the import trade; the provinces were overrun by banditti, and the feeling was strong that the packing of the Tea would be affected in these places, and that there would be bad or short supplies of it.

ALEXANDRIA, June 19.—Great numbers of vessels keep pouring in for homeward cargoes, but they find there is little stuff for shipment. Freights are consequently at 3s. to 4s. per quarter.

Prices of Wheat and Beans falling in consequence of the advices from England.

Private telegraphic advices contain no further intelligence regarding the Chinese insurrection. The threats of the Imperialists at Shanghai to take revenge for their defeat by the foreign residents had ended, as was expected, in nothing. All was quiet at Shanghai. The rate of exchange shows a continued inducement for the shipment of silver from England.

The Paris papers add to the above: "The Russian troops are fortifying Khiva. DOST MAHOMED is again seeking for the friendship of the English Admiral STIRLING, who, with two steamers, had gone in search of the Russian squadron which had just left Batavia. Tranquillity was maintained at Nankin. Shanghai was tranquil, but disturbances had broken out at Canton. It was reported that a victory had been gained by the Imperial troops."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.]

LONDON, Wednesday, June 28—Noon.

We have nothing later from the East, except that the official reply of the Czar to Austria would not be sent till the 2d or 3d of July.

The Russians have taken prisoners two newspaper correspondents, on the right bank of the Danube.

Constantinople letters of the 19th confirm the news that the Austrians will occupy the Principalities till the conclusion of a general peace.

It is said the Western Powers will promote the raising of a loan of 400,000,000 piastres by the Porte.

The Russians have removed their heavy artillery from the Danube Islands.

PARIS, Tuesday evening, June 27, 1854.

The Three and a Half per cents closed at 73 48, and the Four and a Half per cents at 98 10.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 28, 1854.

The *Times'* City article says the suspension of DAVIDSON & GORDON, which is likely to prove very unfavorable as regards assets, has led to other difficulties, the bills of COLE BROTHERS, East India merchants and metal brokers, with whom they had extensive transactions, having been dishonored on Tuesday. The liabilities have not transpired, but are believed to be heavy.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co. report, since the date of previous Circular, had been a good demand for COTTON, with very steady market at last quotations, namely—Fair Orleans, sixpence-half-penny (6½d.); middling, 5 7-16d.; fair Mobile, 5½d.; middling, 5 5-16d., fair Uplands, 6¼d; middling, 5¼d. Sales, three days, 25,000 bales, including 4,000 speculation, 2,000 export.

Liverpool Breadstuffs.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co., report, Market continued dull, at a decline of 2d. in WHEAT; 6d. in FLOUR; 6d. in INDIAN CORN, with very little doing. Western Canal, Philadelphia, and Canadian FLOUR, 35s.@37s. INDIAN CORN, 36s.@38s. 6d. ₱ quarter. A. T. & R. MAXWELL quote White American WHEAT, 11s. 6d.@11s.9d.; Mixed, 11s. 2d @11s. 4d.; Red 10s. 6d.@10s. 10d.; ₱ 70 lbs. Ohio FLOUR 28s. 6d.@29s. 6d. up to 40s. 6d. for extra.

Liverpool Provisions, &c.

JAS. MCHENRY reports nothing new in BEEF or PORK; BACON steady; SHOULDERS wanted; HAMS neglected. CHEESE meets with quick sale. LARD in demand at 49s. @50s. for fair quality. TALLOW unchanged. LINSEED CAKE wanted. RICE, SPERM and BARK neglected.

MANCHESTER.—Good steady business doing.

PARIS, (closing prices 27th)—Four-halves, 98.10; Threes, 73.45; Bank 28.65.

London Money Market—June 27.

CONSOLS, although keeping up and advancing, are rather sensitive; closing prices of Tuesday, 27th, were for account, 93¾@94; (at noon they reached 94¼.) Imports of GOLD are large. Demand for SILVER DOLLARS continues, for China, and a further advance of ¼ ₱ ounce has taken place.

LONDON, Evening 27th.—SUGAR dull; yellow Havana, afloat, 21s.@24s. TALLOW dull, Y. C., 64s. on spot. TEA steady, Common Congou, 11d. COFFEE improving. RICE quiet.

Invisible Fireworks.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 7, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I should like to know what is the use of spending so much or even any money for public fireworks on the Fourth of July, when so few persons can see and enjoy them. Being in Madison-square on Tuesday evening, I could not but notice how foolish the whole affair was. The fireworks were placed in such a situation that no one person could see every piece, on account of the trees; whereas, if they had been placed a few rods lower down every one could have seen them all. I could not help saying to myself after the fireworks were burned up, "There! $250 worth of fireworks have been burned up and who feels any better for it? What person can say that he really derived any benefit from seeing the fireworks to-night?" It is too bad for us who are taxed (and heavily, too,) for the support of the City, to see the money fizzled away at the end of Roman candles, sky-rockets, &c., is it not?

Feeling that I am not alone in this matter, I send my communication to you, hoping that you will see fit to publish it in one of the columns of your paper.

Yours, &c., TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET.

The Knickerbocker Building Association.—Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Under the City head of your Saturday's issue you say, "it is charged that the Secretary of the Knickerbocker Building Association has embezzled some $5,000 of the funds belonging to the members," and that "Justice OSBORNE caused the Secretary to be arrested." Mr. EDWARD J. MADDEN, the former, not the present, Secretary, is the person concerned. Mr. MADDEN has not acted as an officer of the Association since the 14th of April, and a little care on the part of your reporter would have led him to make a more accurate statement. To those not acquainted with the circumstances of the case, the announcement might very naturally have conveyed an impression injurious to the undersigned, who has acted as Secretary since the above date. In these times of gigantic frauds it becomes men to look well to their good name. By giving this note an insertion as prominent as the announcement of the difficulty, you will oblige Yours, &c., JOHN W. MILLER,

Secretary of the Knickerbocker Building Association.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 8, 1854.

The Business Before Congress.

From the Washington Intelligencer.

Congress having agreed to close the present session this day four weeks, we have been looking over the calendar of business to see what bills, &c., are on the table of the House of Representatives waiting legislative action. The following list contains the more important subjects yet unacted on, and may possess interest enough for our readers to be worth a column's space:

1. The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.
2. The Army Appropriation bill.
3. A bill making appropriations for the transportation of the United States mail by ocean steamers and otherwise.
4. The Navy Appropriation bill.
5. A bill to repeal the first proviso of the fourth section of the Bounty Land act of September, 1850.
6. A bill for the relief of purchasers and locators of swamp and overflowed lands.
7. A bill making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defence, and for repairs of barracks and quarters.
8. A bill to provide for the ascertainment and satisfaction of claims of American citizens for spoliations committed by the French prior to July 31, 1801.
9. A bill to reduce and graduate the price of the public lands. [A bill has been passed, which, in effect, supersedes this act.]
10. A bill to promote the efficiency of the army by retiring disabled officers.
11. A bill granting the right of way and a donation of land to the State of Alabama in aid of the construction of the Coosa and Tennessee River Railroad.
12. A bill to amend the third section of an act granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers in the military service of the United States.
13. A bill authorizing the purchase or construction of four additional revenue cutters.
14. A bill to provide for the establishment of a marine hospital at St. Marks, Florida.
15. A bill granting land to the Mississippi, Ouachita, and Red River Railroad Company.
16. A bill to secure the safe transmission of the United States Mails upon railroads.
17. A bill abolishing the present ocean mail steamer service, &c.
18. A bill concerning the compensation to Railroad Companies, (for mail service.)
19. A bill authorizing the Postmaster-General to contract for a semi-monthly mail by steamships between San Francisco and some port in China.
20. A bill to increase the present military establishment of the United States.
21. A bill to regulate the pay and increase the efficiency of the Army of the United States.
22. A bill for the relief of pensioners under the act of Feb. 3, 1853.
23. A bill to provide for the completion of certain Custom-Houses and Marine Hospitals.
24. A bill extending the provisions of the several laws granting bounty land to officers and soldiers.
25. A bill granting the right of way and a grant of land to the State of Arkansas to aid a railroad.
26. A bill to grant to the State of Alabama and other States the unsold and unappropriated lands that have been in market for twenty years and upwards for education and internal improvements.
27. A bill to provide for the appointment of a Fourth Assistant Postmaster General.
28. A bill defining the terms on which treaties shall hereafter be made with certain tribes of Indians.
29. A bill making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department.
30. A bill to refund to the State of California the expenses incurred in suppressing Indian aggressions in that State.
31. A bill to enable the people of Oregon Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union.
32. A bill making further appropriation for the improvement of the Cape Fear River, in North Carolina.
33. A bill making appropriations for light-houses, light-boats, &c.
34. A bill to amend the act establishing an auxiliary watch for the protection of public and private property in the city of Washington.
35. A bill granting certain additional powers to the Corporation of Washington.
36. A bill authorizing the Washington Gas Light Company to increase the capital stock of said company.
37. A bill granting the same pay to officers of the army who served in New-Mexico, as was granted by the act of 1850 to officers of like grade serving in Oregon and California.
38. A bill to reorganize the navy of the United States.
39. A bill to authorize and direct the payment of certain money into the Treasury of the State of California, collected from imports prior to the admission of said State.
40. A bill making appropriations for the repair, preservation and completion of certain public works heretofore commenced under the authority of law.
41. A bill to amend the act making appropriations for certain harbors and rivers.
42. A bill to restore the civil superintendence at the national armories.
43. A bill reducing the duty of imports, and for other purposes.
44. Amendments of the Senate to the Indian Appropriation bill.
45. A bill in addition to an act to continue half pay to certain widows and orphans.
46. A bill in addition to certain acts granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States.
47. A bill to incorporate the Washington and Georgetown Railway Company, in the District of Columbia.

There are various other bills on the House calendar of less importance than those noted, and also about one hundred and sixty private bills, besides the bills yet remaining on the tables of committees and those daily transmitted from the Senate for concurrence. Only twenty-four working days of the session remain, from which it will be seen that a large amount of business will be untouched, unless members resolve to dispense with debates upon mere points of order, which are often tedious and seldom profitable.

☞ On the passage up of the *Hendrick Hudson*, on Saturday night, another emigrant, named GEORGE RATTLESLET, was robbed of $500 in gold, all the money he possessed. It was extracted from his pocket; and when the boat reached the dock at Albany he was unable to identify the wretch.

LONG-ISLAND.

AFFAIRS AT THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD—THE FRIGATE INDEPENDENCE ORDERED TO BE FITTED FOR SEA.—Orders were received at the Yard on Friday to have the frigate *Independence* ready for sea with all possible dispatch. She is destined for the Pacific station. Upon receiving the order, the work of fitting her out was commenced at once, and she will probably be ready for her crew in about fifteen days.

The United States steamer *Vixen* was put in commission on Friday. Lieut. SWARTWOUT has been ordered to her command. The destination of this vessel is not as yet made known. The *Vixen*, a few days since, went on a trial trip and gave good satisfaction.

The store ship *Mary Glover*, of Boston, CHASE, Master, will sail in a few days, from this yard, for Valparaiso.

The United States Coast Survey steamer, *Corwin*, Lieut. Commanding CRAVEN, and schrs. *Madison*, Lieut. Commanding RUTLEDGE, and *Gallatin*, Lieut. Commanding WOODHULL, also of the Coast Survey, have dropped into the stream, preparatory to going on a Survey. The two schooners will be employed in the survey of the river and harbor, going out. The steamer will proceed to survey some shoals on the northern coast.

Workmen have been and are still busily engaged in getting out timber for the war steamer to be constructed at this yard, and everything is in readiness to proceed at once with laying the timbers, the moment the contractor, Mr. SEERS, arrives on the spot to give direction to affairs.

The work on the frigate *Sabine*, is progressing rapidly, and she will probably be launched in about three months.

For the want of appropriations by Congress, most of the men at the yard have been discharged, and the property of the Government is likely to suffer for the want of a sufficient force to keep it in repair and good order. The work of dredging the channel, building the sea wall, the driving the piles for timber sheds and other buildings, has been suspended on account of the lack of means. Eighteen men only are employed in the smithery, and we understand that the present appropriation will only last two weeks. An appropriation is much needed for the machine shop, in order that the work in the new war steamer and the *Sabine* may not be delayed.

EIGHTH COMMENCEMENT BROOKLYN FEMALE ACADEMY.—The Commencement exercises of this Academy took place at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on Friday evening. The large hall of this building was crowded to excess, and nearly every seat, including Reporters' seats and the table even, were occupied by the fair sex. The hall was neatly trimmed with wreaths and bouquets of flowers, and in front of the Speaker's desk were the initials B. F. A., made of flowers and evergreen.

The President of the Society, G. G. VAN WAGENEN, Esq., presided, and the proceedings of the evening were enlivened by music from the Brooklyn Band.

The Graduating Class, twenty in number, were all neatly dressed in white, and were seated at the left of the Speaker's stand.

The proceedings commenced at 8 o'clock with a prayer by the Rev. Mr. MARSH, after which the report of the Committee on Compositions was read; giving the authors much credit. Several of the best were read, and were received by the audience with much applause.

The exercises closed by an address to the graduating class by the President, and the distribution to them of diplomas.

The following are the names of those composing the graduating class:

Miss Helen Greenwood, Margaret Buck, J

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK: MONDAY, JULY 10, 1854.

Editorial News from Europe.

The prompt arrival of the *Baltic* early on Saturday morning puts us in possession of five days' later accounts of the progress of the Eastern War. The news is important, as involving the abandonment of the Turkish Principalities by the armies of the Czar, ostensibly out of respect to the protest of Austria, by which power the Russian Emperor expresses a much higher respect on this occasion, than he felt in his conferences a year since with the English Ambassador at St. Petersburg; but really because these armies have been repulsed on every attack by the Turks, single handed. The effect of the retrograde movement is the subject of speculation. The Austrian forces march into Moldavia and Wallachia, under the late convention between FRANCIS JOSEPH and the Sultan, as the Russians march out. They are thus placed in a position which will make the Vienna Cabinet an armed and powerful party to any overtures or plan which may now come from the hitherto reluctant Czar, and it is surmised in some quarters that from the past relations between Austria and Russia, and in grateful remembrance of the service of the Czar in the Hungarian revolution of 1849, Austria will be disposed to advise—possibly to enforce—terms of settlement, which the Western Powers and the Sultan would deem unsatisfactory. But no such betrayal of good faith is looked for by the British Administration. The Ministry have expressed their entire confidence in the sincerity of Austria in her convention with the Sultan and her assurances to the Western allies; so that if France and England should refuse terms of peace which twelve months ago they might have advised the Sultan to accept to prevent war, and demand of the Czar additional guarantees for the future integrity of the Turkish Empire, as well as indemnity for the expenses of the war, Austria will not be expected to take part against them. At all events the opinion appears to obtain in London that the way is now open to the settlement of the contest.

An interesting speech of Lord ABERDEEN, explanatory of what has been called his "Russian sympathies," will be found among our English extracts, together with further details of the siege of Silistria and its successful resistance by the Turkish forces.

The Quickest Passage!

The Collins steamship *Baltic*, the previous victor in the list of fine runs from Liverpool to New-York, has beaten her own famous passage of August, 1851. Her guns fired off the Battery on Friday night at 1:06 A. M., almost on the ninth day out from Liverpool. The apparent time, 9 days 12 hours. The time of the same steamer in 1851, 9 days and 14 hours. The best time of the Cunarder *Arabia*, in June, 1853, 9 days 20 hours, the same made by the *Atlantic*, of the Collins line in May, 1853. This is all great work, but the last the greatest. We heartily congratulate Capt. COMSTOCK and the owners of the Collin's line on this new success. The purser, too, has our best wishes, inasmuch as he placed us in possession of his news at an hour sufficiently early for the whole of our early morning edition. A similar favor to the *Herald* was lost on that sleepy establishment. Its early edition made no sign of even the signal gun of the *Baltic*. Of this, at least, it should be ashamed, on such a glorious run from Liverpool, if not of its general want of enterprise. But then the *Herald* since the public refused to be black mailed at three cents a copy has lost its spirit. The publisher is now in Paris, quarrelling with old Correspondent, REVOIL, who figured in the FAY case, and vainly attempting to enlist more respectable talent for his paper.

The Hunker Convention.

The season of our relief approaches. Next Wednesday noon, the 12th, in the middle of what promises to be the hottest week of the hottest month of this most marvellously hot year, the Hunkers meet in Convention at Syracuse, to determine their whereabouts and sound for a set of principles. We trust it will be a clear day. They need to take an observation by the sun, and find their latitude and longitude. It is long since they have seen clear weather. Their chronometers all differ. Some of them think they are in an open sea, with a perfectly circular horizon. Others,—grave old croakers, who are oftener right than wrong.—insist that there are breakers directly ahead, and through the mist discern a lee shore scarce a fathom off. Let the time hasten on.

We shall know, when they have laid their heads together, what Democratic principles are. We shall be able to recognize whether the Nebraska history is an outrage or a glorious enactment. We shall know whether they who stood by the Missouri Compromise in its late dying were traitors or true heroes. The solution of our doubts approaches. Elsewhere, we give this morning a list of delegates thus far chosen.

The New-Orleans Fillibusters.

The Grand Jury of the United States Court at New-Orleans are of the opinion that meetings are held there and funds collected for the purpose of organizing an expedition, intended either for the aid of an anticipated Cuban revolution or for making a demonstration upon the Island. The plan, they believe, is altogether in prospective. Reports about expensive and formidable preparations on foot for the purpose of revolutionizing Cuba they do not deem entitled to credit. At least, they are, so far as the Jury have been able to learn, very much exaggerated, — nothing like military organization or preparation having been brought to their notice—of course not.

Capture of an American Slaver.

By the arrival of the steamship *Cahawba* at Mobile, we have news from Havana to the effect that the American bark *Grey Eagle* had been captured by a British brig, and afterwards surrended to a Spanish man-of-war, because she had a cargo of slaves for the Havana market. It is stated that before capture she had succeeded in landing some six hundred negroes, and that very few of the slaves composing her cargo were

Public Health and the Weather.

From Sunday morning to Saturday night, through the whole of last week, New-York was like an oven. The sun poured down his hottest rays, intercepted by scarcely a cloud, from his rising till his setting. The pavements flashed back the heat like mirrors of brass. Horses sunk exhausted in the harness, and they that died "on duty" were numbered by dozens and scores. The mercury in the thermometers hovered about 90°; and often, even in what are reputed "cool places," ran up to 100°. Under such circumstances, and especially when we remember that in the week came the intense excitements of the 4th of July, its exposures and recklessness, we record one of the greatest marvels of the season in the fact that but one person was returned as dead from sun-stroke, and only six whose deaths are reported as chargeable directly to the heat.

On Tuesday hundreds of citizens turned out in the close, tight, heavy uniform of soldiers; walked panting all day in the fierce heat,—sweltered, roasted, melted,—and were almost of necessity injudicious in their daughts of ice-water. Why scores did not die is a wonder.

Cholera is about. We have been noting the cases weekly for now four weeks, and gathering up cholera items daily since the 10th of June. With diminished mortality from diarrhœa and dysentery, and a tendency in all debilitating diseases to assume a choleroid aspect, everybody has been prophesying that this "hot week" would show a frightful number of cholera deaths.

The result is a happy disappointment. There were 98 deaths from cholera—only 20 more than last week; and of this disease, now a month ago announced as here, we have had only, in all, 285 fatal cases. The whole mortality last week was 761—an increase of 144 on the week previous. Of these, 433 were not yet ten years old, and 130 were inmates of our City Institutions. There were 74 deaths of cholera infantum, being an increase of 45; cholera morbus, 11; diarrhœa, 34; dysentery, 20; inflammation of the bowels, 10; delirium tremens, 8; congestion of the brain, 23; intemperance, 4; inflammation of brain, 16; consumption, 52; inflammation of lungs, 13; marasmus, 35; convulsions, 88; croup, 7; teething, 12, and of measles, 6.

This, on the whole, is an encouraging report for citizens. There is yet every reason to hope that those who cannot go into the country, will still be permitted to live along, and do their duties after a Summer fashion. But we must be temperate, and in all things prudent. Ambitious folks had better go at once into the country. Excitement is tabooed. Let every one keep cool—possess himself in perfect patience—follow up all his regular good habits, and get out of his bad ones with as little fuss about it as possible. Be punctual about the eating and drinking; of all things avoiding excess; never stimulating the appetite to unwonted tasks and *intelligently thoughtless* of what is eaten. Sleep full seven hours—eight if possible. Take the usual exercise, and keep out of the midday sun. Keep a clear conscience, fear nothing, and get all of your young folks into the country at the earliest convenience, and so be takers of our advice.

A City Sabbath.

"Mee-ilk — Mee-ilk — Milk! Whoop! Right away! Hurry up there,—Me-eilk?"—It is the everlasting screech of the milkman that wakes us, an hour before our time. We adjust the shutters to exclude the light; and fall again into a nap, out of which the news boy startles us—"'Eres the *Sunday Courier*, *Dispatch*, *Mercury*, *Sunday Herald*. *Sunday Times*,—got the great calamity—got the fearful loss of life." It is of no use—we may as well get up. But if Mayor WESTERVELT would offer 50 centere ward for every news-boy who wakes up citizens on Sunday morning, we would consent that he let the dogs go unpounded, and run the risk of hydrophobia in thankfulness.

And yet if they had not screamed so, these "cheerful bells," that ding-dong every half hour of the morning, and seem to ring a half hour at each ringing, would have chased away all rest of this sort.

Open the window and let in the blessed air. Shut it again; instead of the blessed air, there entered a nauseous stench, wafted from the butcher's shop around the corner, where they practice trying out their spoiled hog-fat on Sunday morning. But it was diluted with a cloud of dust—for that let us be thankful.

It is almost church-time. The carriages are rolling past already. There is our good deacon and his sprightly wife. They always ride, although it is only six blocks off;—it exercises the prancing horses and keeps the carriage from rusting. On other days they prefer walking. Make a note of the driver. He looks like other men, but he differs from them very materially;—he has not any soul. Our good deacon thinks a great deal of men's souls. But as he never gives his driver an opportunity to go to church, it is quite evident that he hasn't any. What? ride in the cars? They pass the church door indeed, but it is wrong to ride in them on Sunday. If you must ride, hire a carriage,—but don't encourage car-traveling on this day.

Hush, my dear fellow, don't be whistling secular tunes—the tune that the organ was playing?—Indeed it was not. Our organist was improvising a voluntary with MENDELSSOHN in his mind. The resemblance to a popular air was only accidental. *Honi soit qui, &c.*

Our Pastor seldom does better than he does this morning. His fervor kindles with the heat of the weather. His eloquence knows no abatement because the house is but half filled,—the multitudinous faces are inspiring him from every quarter. He is not telling us new things, but old ones that our consciences know too well already. He is leading us to repentance. Our beginnings of evil we recognize as our beginnings of trouble. We grow sad—we are like to be battered by—"Fire!" Fire!" "Put her through." "Heave ahead boys." "Into the rascals." "Give 'em fits; now men, show 'em what you're made of." There is a fight in the street. The rival companies have effected a meeting, and are bruising each other, and the alarm of fire was only a ruse. The Sexton closes windows and doors, and the sound of the preacher's voice is again recognized. But what is he talking about?—we have lost the connection entirely. Once more the attention is secured. The children are awaked. The preacher's words affect them. It is still enough to hear the fall of a lead pencil in the farthest corner—when, lo! a military procession which has been out to bury a dead officer, is returning. As sure as our ears are our own—there can be no mistake—the band is playing "Jordan's a hard road to travel." The little girls giggle, the boys snicker and beat time. Better close up, good pastor; small impressions can your best admonitions produce upon an auditory thus disturbed. Open the doors, Mr. Sexton—let the jingling of the bells on the horses and the rumbling of the cars before the door be heard.

We return to our homes. We tell our boy, as we walk homeward, that he ought not to buy lemonade of the woman on the corner, and remind him that the well-dressed men we met who swore so loudly were not gentlemen. We tell him that it is a low place—that grocery on the corner whence the sound of revelry issues—albeit, it is the store we send him to for potatoes, because they are sold a penny or two cheaper than elsewhere, as well as out of a smaller measure. He meets his day-teacher riding out on the avenue, and his classmate is playing marbles on the pavement. We have a misgiving that possibly the City is not the safest place to bring up a family, and suspect that it is not the most profitable place for adults to spend a Sabbath.

Congressional.

On Saturday the Senate were not in session. In the House, the bill authorizing the Commissioner of Patents to grant an extension patent to SAMUEL COLT, for improvement in fire arms, of seven years, came up and a debate ensued. Charges of attempts to bribe, and of an extraordinary amount of corruption in connection with the progress of the bill, were made by Mr. CLINGMAN. Other members demanded the names of the persons concerned, and all the particulars necessary to render the making such charges proper in the House. Mr. CLINGMAN asked that a committee of investigation should be appointed, and stated that he would, if the committee were appointed, appear before it and give all the information within his knowledge. The committee was appointed as he desired, and the facts may or may not be made public. That Mr. COLT had numerous friends at Washington for a long time, who were believed to have been in a position to influence the frail, is beyond doubt. How well they have succeeded in the object of their visit, may be ascertained when a vote is taken on the bill, quite as satisfactorily as through a committee of investigation. Sometimes, however, such committees have their uses.

☞ The DAILY TIMES has been honored by a decree of interdiction from the French mails. For the "security general" of the Empire of NAPOLEON III., the circulation of our humble journal has been suppressed within and without the walls of Paris. The special cause of offence we are not conscious of. Wanting in personal, possibly official, respect to His Imperial Majesty we may have been, but as to striking at the security general of his Empire or his People, we must be suffered to plead not guilty,—unless, indeed, as suggested in a private note from our Paris Correspondent, the sympathies of the TIMES for Republican Liberty in Europe, generally, and for the success of its eminent Hungarian and Italian leaders in particular, be the cause of offence; in which case we shall hardly be expected to deny the soft impeachment, or promise apology or amendment. If thereby the security general of the French Empire is compromised, we must even be content to lose our French circulation, blessing the stars and stripes that it is not our head.

☞ We publish, from an official account given in the *North American*, some very interesting and lengthy extracts of speeches made at a festival given to Mr. A. HART on the 24th of May last, on occasion of his retiring from business. It is not exactly in accordance with the New-York way of doing such things, to wait some six weeks before making a report, as our readers would suspect us of being unusually sleepy if we were to postpone an account until the first *Evening* issue after an entertainment. But *de gustibus*, &c. There is much valuable literary information to be found in our extracts. Those who remember the brief accounts we gave at the time of the New-York Trade Sale, of the references made to Mr. HART's retirement, will read them with most interest.

Fishing.

What they are doing in Mihoacan, what on the Danube, what in Affghanistan, and what about the great Salt Lake; what the politicians are devising at Washington, and what in New-York, towards harmonizing the distracted factions of parties; what the fashionables and the clergy are doing at Saratoga, and what the Democrats of Europe are watching and waiting and hoping to see done,—all this and a volume beside we had in yesterday's TIMES. To-day we purpose to tell what some of the citizens who are ruralizing in villages that skirt the sea are driving at.

Some of them are fishing. Of course they have made up their party, chartered a boat, taken a basket of clams, and an old coffee-pot full of fiddlers for bait; have pushed off, and now are hoisting sail.

Clams are the best bait for porgies—the strap or band which attaches the softer part of the mollusk to the shoulder is perhaps the best of all. You can cover the bend of the hook so handsomely with it and so enirely hide the point. We fancy that the head is hardly so dainty, and the abdomen is very apt to slip down to the curve of the hook, leaving the very part uncovered which a porgy that is not a simpleton will know enough to avoid. And yet the fat and lazy fellows evidently relish this bait best, and even if they see the danger, keep nibbling at it till the expert fisherman catches his hook in his gill and promotes him to the honors of the table.

Fiddlers are the best bait for black fish. You know what a fiddler is? You noticed as you drove across the salt meadow and over the beach where the tide had fallen off, how the ground was pierced with thousands of holes, each about the diameter of your finger, and how before the wheels of your carriage thousands of little crabs kept marching and running in the greatest haste. You would not believe that you could set down your cane without killing one. Yet if your horse or your wheels crushed a single victim, it was a wonder, for they are marvelously sprightly little fellows. The gentlemen fiddlers all have claws about as long as their bodies, which they manage with great dexterity. Attempt to pick one up in your fingers, and in nine cases out of ten he will pick your finger up instead, and when he bites he makes the blood come. Try it on either side, his quick eye discovers you, and open fly his claws for his defence. A skillful lad will seize him by this claw and he is harmless. If held by it long, however, he jerks himself loose, leaves his weapon in the hands of his captor, and scuds away. The lady fiddler is provided with no such weapon. Like the disarmed gentleman, she can do nothing more than tickle nervous people—she cannot bite. They are very droll little fellows. Their head is on one side, and their eyes in the middle. Their feet are at each end, and they run either way with equal facility. They are great socialists, and in time of danger slip into any hole that is convenient, without stopping to consider whether or not it is occupied. The best way to capture them is, to attack their castle; a short, sharp stick run or thrust down diagonally so as to cross the line of his hole, some three or four inches from the surface, brings up master fiddler to see what the matter is. When he first pops his head above ground, and before he has had time to bring his claws into requisition, nip him quickly by the body, and instantly convey him to the coffee-pot.

The coffee-pot, we say, for to put him in anything else would be like confining a living bird in an uncovered basket. But the old coffee-pot being smooth at the sides, and biggest at the bottom, with a tight tin cover, and the spout for ventilation, would seem to be exactly adapted for the purpose. So the good housewife, when the pot begins to leak does not throw it out upon the ash heap, to be tied to any dog's tail that comes along, but translates it from the milk-room to the woodhouse shelf, to be used henceforth as the prison for fiddlers. Mind though, that the young ones have not, by way of a trick upon you, punched the poker down the spout, and so enlarged the mouth of it that a fiddler can squeeze through; else when you think you have a pot full of bait, you will suddenly find it empty, and the late captives scattered. A dozen of them secreted in the coils of the cable, half a dozen in your dinner basket wading through the apple sauce, over the sandwiches and the ginger-cake, swimming in the mug of coffee; one climbing up the leg of your pantaloons; one looking over the edge of your standing collar, meditating a descent along the sunburnt cervical premises, and still another just meditating a plunge into your ear, as if hoping it might be the residence of some outlandish hermit fiddler.

There are two sorts of fiddlers: one of a dark brown mud color, a very warlike tribe; the othe known as the "calico back." His shell is softer and is spotted with pink and umber, much resembling a very handsome pattern of French calico, worth, at least, two shillings a yard.

Anchor your boat close by the edge of that great rock that appears above the surface of the bay, and which the sailors bring in range with the steeple of the Baptist Church before luffing to, when coming around the point. When trouting you are careful to be still. But black-fish are deaf, and you may laugh over your old adventures, or sing what songs you choose without danger of frightening them. And yet, a fishing party, when at the anchorage, is generally a very quiet company. To enjoy the sport, one must sandwich, as it were, his private meditations in between the capital bites and glorious nibbles that he has. The observations of the others present must be few and lively; like mustard, a little of it helps—too much would spoil both bread and meat.

A few clam-shells dropped over the side, call the attention of the finny flock. Now each one impales a live fiddler with his hook, and letting the line run out till the lead strikes bottom, clears it by a couple of feet, and in patience waits. A nibble! Another! The fish is managing to come at the fiddler from his unguarded side. He has got him, and we have got a bite! A good jerk sets the hook in behind his jaw; and now, quickly and steadily, we are pulling up the lines, hand over hand. How every ounce of the weight tingles in the fingers and up to the elbows! And as the fish darts this way and that, swaying the line hither and thither, the glow of the excitement courses through all the body. Now he comes in sight. Now he dangles between the water and the boat. The hook has only got him by the lip. Bring him over the centre, slip your hand over the line and down his body, seize him gently yet firmly, lest he wound you with his fins. This is a good beginning. A dozen such would make a supper for a dozen; but as the sky is overcast, and the tide is near its flood, do not fear but you will catch more dozens than one, if you are skillful. If you have two hooks to your line, bait one of them with a piece of clam, and you shall have a plenty of porgies, tomcod, flounders, bass to vary the feast, and more sweet-fish, we will venture, than you will think to count. When the sun is in range with the tops of the poplars, it is time to weigh anchor and be off; wind the lines upon the reels, and one of you string the fish upon the twig that was brought for the purpose. Not that way, my dear fellow; do you ever see them strung head downwards in pictures? Slip the point of the alder twig under the edge of the gill, and bring it out at the mouth. That is what the gills were made for; else you would always have to take a basket, or be obliged to carry them home in your pockets—as Dr. LYMAN BRECHER is said to have done, when he was a Long Islander. The story adds, that the venerable Doctor never could remember where he put them, and more than once went to church on Sunday and preached with the fish in his pocket that he had caught on the Monday preceding.

Now the mainsail is trimmed,—haul a little tauter on the jibsheets, and belay. Out from the cuddy draw forth the bluefish lines, each hook covered with a mutton-bone. We have no sinkers on these. We let them run off the whole length, and as the boat dashes with the force of this fair breeze through the water, the bluefish come to the surface to chase the hook. The finest of the lot has seized it; pull hard on the line and take him in. Poor fellow, how he pants! his trouble will soon be over, however. Five minutes more and the *Iris* is made fast to the wharf; the fishermen are home to their quarters. Black BILLY is scaling and dressing the captives, and the gridiron is already over the coals. Were there ever such hungry folks before? Bluefish, mackerel, blackfish, porgy, one after the other departs, until the daintiest bits are no longer a temptation.

"We have had a capital time. If I had *only* been a little quicker about that sheep's-head! I had him up to the very edge of the boat when my line parted. He would have weighed ten pounds, upon my honor," sighs BOB, in his contentment, thinking how much purer his contentment would have been if he could have secured the noble fish that snapped his line.

"That shall be mine, to-morrow," answers TOM; "his destiny has been manifested to me in a vision."

Ah! TOM, you left the City to escape the cholera, and are stuffing here till you have a nightmare at every sleeping. Don't eat any more cucumbers,—let the fish that you have devoured, and the plate of bread, and the bowl of milk, suffice for this day's consumption.

POLITICAL.—At the Democratic Convention of the Second Assembly District of Westchester County, Dr. B. BRANDRETH was elected a delegate to the Democratic State Convention, which meets at Syracuse on the 12th of September next. FRANCIS LARKIN, Esq., was chosen alternate delegate to the same Convention. In the lower Assembly District of this County, E. G. SUTHERLAND, Esq., of the *Eastern State Journal* is the other delegate elect.

FATAL ACCIDENT—DEATH OF PROFESSOR MCFAIL.—A party of the students belonging to the Carlisle (Schoharie County) Seminary, accompanied by Professor ALFRED MCFAIL and others, proceeded, on Saturday last, to explore the celebrated cave, located a few miles from the Seminary. They had closed their explorations, and were returning, when the accident occurred, which resulted in the death of the Professor. It happened in this wise: The party had been in a pit of some hundred feet deep, and all had ascended by means of pully ropes, except Mr. MCFAIL. He was ascending, and had nearly reached the platform, when by some means he slipped from the rope seat, and fell to the bottom of the cave. On being approached he was found senseless, and died in a few minutes. He was a gentleman of rare endowments, well beloved by the students, and highly respected by all. He leaves a stricken wife to mourn his sudden departure.—*Albany Evening Journal, July 5.*

The Hunk Convention.

The Albany *Argus* of the 8th inst., gives the following list of Delegates elected to the Hunker Convention to be held at Syracuse on the 12th inst., so far as heard from:

Delegates.	*Alternates.*
CAYUGA.	
1. Elijah Williams.	George H. Carr.
CHAUTAUQUE.	
1. J. R. Babcock.	
2. Ebenezer A. Lester.	Albert H. Camp.
CHEMUNG.	
Lyman Covell.	Jefferson B. Clark.
CHENANGO.	
1. Burr B. Andrews.	B. Frink.
CLINTON.	
William Hedding.	F. S. K. Russell.
COLUMBIA.	
1. Joseph D. Monell.	
2. Henry A. Collins.	
CORTLAND.	
Frederick Hyde.	
DUTCHESS.	
2. George P. Pelton.	
3. Gerrett Van Keuren.	
ERIE.	
1. William Williams.	Harmon S. Cutting.
2. Elijah Ford.	J. Goold Mather.
4. Nathaniel M. Jones.	
ESSEX.	
Winslow G. Watson.	
FRANKLIN.	
Joseph R. Flanders.	
GENESEE.	
1. Junius A. Smith.	Alanson Fisher.
2. Luther Crosby.	Owen Bryan.
HERKIMER.	
1. Samuel Earl.	
2. William Johnson.	
JEFFERSON.	
1. Pearson Mundy.	
MADISON.	
1. Benjamin Enos.	
2. Jeremiah Cooper.	Simon C. Hitchcock.
MONROE.	
1. Horatio G. Warner.	S. P. Sterling.
2. William E. Lathrop.	H. W. Jones.
3. John Murdock.	Isaac Joslyn.
NEW-YORK.	
1. John J. Taft.	Richard T. Mulligan.
2. John Clancy.	George D. W. Clinton.
3. James G. Smith.	James Hayes.
4. John Y. Savage, Jr.	Robert C. McIntyre.
5. Anthony T. Gallagher.	Robert Ferguson.
7. John Mack.	James L. Van Wart.
8. John Harrison.	Henry McCullom.
9. Robert Earl.	Henry Woolley.
10. John Doherty.	James Rutherford.
11. John Dimon.	John Tilley.
12. Thomas Wilson.	William Dealing.
13. Wm. N. McIntire.	Jonathan Frotter.
14. John Caffrey.	Thomas J Munday.
15 Thomas Reilly.	James W. Walsh.
16. Horace F. Clark.	James M. Smith, Jr.
NIAGARA.	
1. Hubbard McKay.	
2. Charles Molyneux.	
ONEIDA.	
3. M. L. Kinyon.	
ONTARIO.	
2. Thomas M. Howell.	William Ball.
ORANGE.	
1. John K. Lawson.	Allen M. Sherman.
2. Calvin G. Sawyer.	
3. Sam Fowler.	
ORLEANS.	
Alexis Ward.	Curtis Barnes.
OTSEGO.	
1. James E. Dewey.	
QUEENS.	
David R. Floyd Jones.	
RENSSELAER.	
1. Job Pierson.	Samuel Stover.
SARATOGA.	
2. Samuel Chapman.	
SCHOHARIE.	
1. Treat Durand.	Daniel D. Dodge.
SENECA.	
George S. Conover.	
SUFFOLK.	
1. Grosvenor S. Adams.	George Howell.
2. Benj. T. Hutchinson.	
WASHINGTON.	
1. Oliver Cook.	
2. Clement M. Davison.	E. D. Baker.
WAYNE.	
1. Andrews Preston.	William Edwards.
WESTCHESTER.	
2. Edmund G. Sutherland.	Russell Smith.
WYOMING.	
Rufus H. Smith.	Alden S. Stevens.
YATES.	
John L. Lewis, Jr.	

Later from the Rio Grande—Discontent in Matamoros—More Arbitrary Decrees.

From the New-Orleans True Delta, July 2.

The steamship *Perseverance*, Capt. LAWLESS, arrived yesterday from Brazos, *via* Galveston, and we have received two numbers (17th and 24th ult.) of the Brownsville *Flag*. The *Perseverance* left the Brazos on the 28th, and Galveston on the 29th ult.

The *Flag* of the 17th says there is a growing discontent among the citizens of Matamoros and throughout the State of Tamaulipas. On the anniversary of SANTA ANNA's birthday, considerable powder was burnt, and the soldiers displayed themselves, but the festivities were not participated in by many of the inhabitants. A new decree in reference to passports has been put in force. Heretofore these decrees were necessary in order to enter the country, but now there is free admission, while passports are required to get out. No cause for the decree is assigned.

An American, named VAN EDMONDSON, whose arrest and escape from Brownsville, and capture by the authorities of Matamoros, we mentioned some time since, has been condemned to be shot for horse stealing in Mexico. This offence is now punishable with death on the Mexican side of the river. The offender is charged with numerous crimes, both in Texas and Mexico.

One of the infamous decrees recently published, provides that the property of every Mexican citizen who absents himself fifteen days from the country, shall be confiscated. Another decree imposes a duty of 4 per cent. on all monies leaving the interior for the frontier, besides the 6 per cent. export duty. What makes this decree still more onerous, is the fact that no merchant can move his money from the interior, without the special permission of the Government. The decree allows a "conducta" once in four months, and no matter what the exigencies of business may be, the merchant is obliged to allow his capital to lay idle until the "conducta" moves, and then he must send it to the capital of the State in which it is, before he can take it out of the State. The business of the small dealers is completely trammeled by these exactions. Another decree imposes an extra duty of a half per cent. on all goods imported into the country, which, the *Flag* says, is in fact equivalent to about 5 per cent.

We copy the following from the *Flag* of the 24th ult: The black clouds of discontent still continue to gather around the political horizon of our neighbors of Matamoros. Within the past week many of the leading men of that place have left and taken refuge beneath the starry emblems of a purer liberty than that at present vouchsafed to the citizens of the now miscalled sister Republic.

Finding themselves threatened with the deprivation of both liberty and property by the minions of the tyrant of Mexico, several of the leading men of the frontier have anticipated the measures preparing for them, and fled to this bank of the river. Among these gentlemen are several whose personal popularity among the masses of their countrymen has marked them out as objects of dread, and hence of persecution. Foremost among these stands the celebrated ranchero chieftain, Don MACEDONIO CAPISTRAN, a gentleman reputed to wield more influence than any other man in the State of Tamaulipas. A few days since, notice was given Sr. CAPISTRAN that he was marked out as one of the victims necessary to the maintenance of quiet and order—or in other words, to stamp the impress of terror upon the balance of his adherents. But an old fox knows how to humble the bounds, and the emissaries of SANTA ANNA found that the bird had flown; that instead of quieting through the capture and perhaps death of the great leader of the people of the frontier, the storm they saw gathering, they have but added new material to lash it into fury. Quick upon the heel of this timely escape followed a decree confiscating the property, real and personal, of all Mexican citizens who did not report themselves within the period of fifteen days. This decree was too transparent to accomplish its object. Resort was then had to diplomacy, and assurances were given Sr. CAPISTRAN and friends, that they would not be molested if they would return quietly to their homes. True to the adage that a burnt child dreads the fire, no faith was reposed in these assurances—and then commenced on the opposite bank, a "reign of terror."

Executions are daily occurring, active preparation being made to meet an anticipated attack, and evident alarm is everywhere manifest. We know not the grounds upon which they base their alarm, unless it be in verification of the old saying, that "a guilty conscience needs no accuser." We see no cause to anticipate a revolutionary organization among the exiles now in Brownsville; neither with those of Matamoros nor from New-Orleans. They, seemingly at least, and we believe are, really deporting themselves as becomes law-abiding men, who no not transgress or violate the laws or hospitality of the nation whose protecting arm they have invoked. It may be different in Matamoros, and throughout the Mexican nation. There, possibly, would be the more fitting place to look for hostile organizations; it may be in the very capital of the trembling tyrant himself the "gunpowder plot" is forming with which some more successful Guy Fawkes may rid Mexico of a despot and merit the blessing of his countrymen. That a desperate struggle is inevitable is everywhere apparent, but it will blaze forth upon Mexican soil, and not, as has been wrongly surmised, by men organized among foreigners. This accusation is wholly unjust and unfounded in truth. We do not believe there is a single American in the movement, nor do we believe that it is desired there should be.

Two murders have been committed in Hidalgo County, both of the victims and one of the murderers being Mexicans. The body of a murdered man had been found on the road between Brownsville and the river.

The "Lone Star" order was rapidly increasing, and an encampment for giving the higher degrees had been formed at Brownsville.

Destructive Fire and Loss of Life—Strong Mill Burned.

From the Cohoes Cataract Extra, July 8.

About 8 o'clock this morning, a spark from the lapper, in the Strong Mill, ignited the loose cotton lying around the machine, and the flames flashed through the combustible material with incredible rapidity. Seemingly as if in a moment, the whole building, from basement to attic, was enveloped in flames; and the terrified operatives rushed in crowds from the doors and windows. The alarm was instantly given, and before the bells had commenced ringing, both of our engines were on the way to the fire; four streams were immediately started, but so rapid and fierce was the conflagration, that they seemed to have no effect. In one hour everything in the two upper stories—stock, machinery, and all that was combustible about the building, was almost entirely consumed. By pouring in a perfect flood of water, the second floor was kept from falling upon the looms on the first floor, and they are probably saved. All else is a perfect ruin.

The Strong Mill was built in 1846, and was one of the best buildings in the place. This Spring an addition has been built, about doubling the size of the factory.

I was almost completed. The direct loss will probably not be far from $60,000, a large portion of which is insured by insurance; but this will not begin to compensate for the stopping of business at this season of the year, and throwing so many operatives out of employment. The mill will probably be rebuilt without delay.

Since the above was in type, we learn that the south wall fell, and several persons were caught in the falling mass. One, the body of a lad, supposed to be the son of Mr. BAIRD, of this village, was found in the ruins, and it is thought several other lives have been lost. Several were severely injured by the falling of machinery, brick, &c.

ATROCIOUS MURDER IN MACON.—On Saturday morning last, our citizens were startled by the news of a most atrocious and unnatural murder, committed in our midst. An Irishman, by the name of CONNELLY, boarding in the house of D. GARAUGHTY, on Bridge-row, killed his own wife in open day, and then effected his escape to the woods. He was in the habit of ill-treating his wife, and when the people of the house heard the noise of contention in his room, on Saturday morning, they supposed that it was only a repetition of his usual brawling. When he came down, he was observed to have changed his clothes, and to look back upon the house with a frightened expression as he was going away. Suspicion was excited, and upon examination the unfortunate woman was found stone dead in her apartments. Her neck was dislocated, and her head severely bruised and cut—apparently from a knife. It is supposed that he forced her head over a beam, and thus affected the dislocation of the neck. He had changed his clothes, and the bloody garments were found huddled together under a table. He had straightened the woman out upon the floor, and placed her baby across her breast. He was pursued on Saturday, but without avail. On Saturday night, impelled by that irresistible instinct, which brings murderers back to the scene of their crime, the man came to the Mansion House, (not a hundred yards from the dead body of his wife,) and asked a woman of his acquaintance to give him hiding place. She did so, but immediately sent for the Police, who took him without difficulty. He denies, as we understand, all knowledge of the crime, nor is it ascertained what his motive could have been. It is variously ascribed to jealousy, drunkenness and other causes. The testimony must be altogether circumstantial. The murdered woman was buried on Sunday. CONNELLY is in Jail, and the case awaits investigation.—*Macon, Ga. Telegraph, July 6.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SUMMER UNDER-GARMENTS.—THE SUBSCRIBER invites special attention to an entirely new stock of his well-known and superior

ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER-GARMENTS,

for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children. No other garment, as yet introduced to the notice of the public, is at all comparable to this light, soft, elastic and durable fabric. To the invalid, they are health; to the delicate constitution, protection; to the strong man, safety; to all, health and comfort. DR VALENTINE MOTT'S commendation is: "They are admirably adapted for invalids, to prevent them, during the hot season, from feeling the sudden changes of our variable climate."

JAMES E RAY,
Importer and Manufacturer of Under-Garments and Hosiery, No. 163 Bowery near Grand-st.

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK.—JAMES E RAY, No. 163 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of HOSIERY AND UNDER GARMENTS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchaser's unbiassed opinion.

DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC, OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.—A new and interesting discovery in Vegetable Medicine—containing no Salt of Calomel, Arsenic or Quinine.—Before asking the confidence of the public, and without making any drafts upon its credulity, the inventor of this medicine asks attention to the following joint certificate from Hon. Wm. A Newell, M. D., late member of Congress from New-Jersey, and A. D. Newell, M. D., an eminently successful surgeon and physician, of New-Brunswick, N. J.:

TO PHYSICIANS AND THE PUBLIC.

"HAVING extensively used 'Deshler's Anti-Periodic, or Fever and Ague Pills,' in our practice, we take pleasure in stating thus publicly our experience of their excellence. We have used them in hundreds of cases of Fever and Ague, and have never known a person to have a second chill after commencing with them, and as they contain no Salt of Arsenic or Quinine, the former of which sometimes operates so deleteriously as an ACCUMULATIVE POISON, we consider them a safe and valuable remedy that ought to be within reach of every family that is liable to chills and fever. To our professional brethren we deem it proper to say, that we have been made acquainted with the composition of these Pills, and find them strictly a scientific preparation. Moreover, as they are prepared by an Apothecary of more than twenty years' active experience, we can vouch that they are skillfully compounded. We cordially commend them to the notice of the profession, and believe they will cure after all usual remedies have failed."

WM A NEWELL, M D.
A. D. NEWELL, M D.

In their own State, both these gentlemen have an extensive practice, and enjoy to an enviable degree the confidence of the public. There they would obtain universal credit. But as we desire to prepossess every citizen of the United States with our truthfulness and good faith, we subjoin the following note from a gentleman known and reverenced throughout the Union, Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, LL. D.

NOTE FROM HON. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

"From the professional character and reputation of Drs. Newell, above named, and the esteem in which these gentlemen, with Mr. Deshler, are held in this State, I take pleasure in stating that any representations made by them are worthy of public confidence."

THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 21, 1854.

Price $1 per Box; or, for the convenience of those residing where it has not been introduced as yet, it will be forwarded by mail, pre-paid, to any one enclosing $1 letter stamps, in any part of the United States except Oregon and California; or to these for $2 stamps. Sold by DESHLER, Paul, No. 160 Chambers-st.; Clickener & Co., No. 81 Barclay-st., and by Gilbert, Wentz & Co., No. 177 North 2d-st., Phila., wholesale agents; and at retail by Ring, corner Broadway and John-st.; Crombie, corner Broadway and 14th-st.; Guion, corner Bowery and Grand-st.; Shepherd, corner Bowery and 4th-st.; [illegible] Bamsperger, No. 4 Oliver-st.; Hutchings, No. 122 West Broadway; Harrison, No. 179 Grand-st.; Willis Mowbray, No. 178 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; Jas. W Smith, Court-st., Brooklyn. Orders from the tr

A Good Time among the Philadelphia Booksellers.

FESTIVAL TO MR. A. HART.

Historical Notices of the Book-Publishing Business.

From the Philadelphia *North American*, whose editor, Mr. MORTON MCMICHAEL, was chairman of the occasion, we extract such portions of the speeches made at a festival to the publisher, Mr. A. HART, as are of most public interest.

The health of Mr. HART having been proposed, that gentleman responded. Said he:

"I see many here assembled who, like myself, have been the architects of their own fortunes, and who, by their merit and industry, have attained an enviable and honorable position. You, Mr. Chairman, entered the arena of business life about the same time as myself, and your efforts have also been crowned with signal success. You have filled some of the highest offices in the gift of your fellow-citizens; and you, Sir, are at present the proprietor and editor of one of the oldest, most extensively circulated commercial newspaper in the Union. May you, my friend long be soared to continue your career of usefulness to the public and profit to yourself. Another of that class is my associated and much valued friend "Godey," who also started his business career about the same period, and has, I understand, realized a sum fully sufficient to retire upon, but the ladies, for whom he spreads forth monthly such an intellectual repast, will not permit him to withdraw at present, for he enjoys the happy privilege of providing mental food directly to over 50,000 ladies, and indirectly to about 100,000, as his "Lady's Book," has reached the astonishing circulation of 50,000 copies monthly. He, therefore, continues to commune with his fair subscribers, in preference to transfering them to any successor. Still another of my early companions in trade is also here present, who has not yet retired, but is eminently qualified so to do, in all respects. I allude to Mr. WM. A. BLANCHARD; and all we me here to make my acknowledgments for his unif rm kindness and urbanity to me. I have had business intercourse with him under the same roof, for a period of 25 years, during which time the greatest harmony and good feeling has existed. I could go on enumerating at least one half of the book trade, who have raised themselves to their present high position in this community by their own zeal and industry, all of whom started in life without capital; and it is worthy of remark that generally of every ten individuals who commence life relying on their own resources and industry, at least five of the succeed, while of those who start with a competency already at their command, at least one half fail in their undertakings. As examples and illustrations of these facts, allow me to mention the names of gentlemen well known to every member of the trade and this community. JOHN GRIGG, (who, though not here, in consequence of indisposition, has sent a letter regretting that he could not be present, and stating that his feelings are truly with you,) HENRY C. CAREY, ISAAC LEA and JOSEPH M. THOMAS, each of whom has long since retired from business life; JAMES CRISSY, H. COWPERTHWAIT, CHAS. MAGARGEE, LAWRENCE JOHNSON, C. SHERMAN, T. K. COLLINS, ROBT. LINDSAY, P. S. DUVAL, and J. B. LIPPINCOTT, (the present Napoleon of the Philadelphia wholesale bookselling fraternity;) and, indeed, with but a few exceptions, every one of the trade at the tables this evening, are all living practical illustrations of perseverance and industry in "The Book Trade and its kindred Branches."

If I were not afraid of transcessing on your patience, I would give you a sketch of my own early business career. [Go on, yes, go on, were heard from all parts of the room.] Mr. HART then related that at the age of 10 years his father died; he was continued at school till the age of 13; at that time he was placed in the counting-house of Messrs BEVAN & PORTER, (now BEVAN & HUMPHREYS,) who e he remained without salary for nearly three years, when Mr. JOSEPH L. MOSS, of this city, who had just commenced business, made him an offer to enter his employ, which he accepted. He soon after, through the kindness of Mr. Moss, (whom he spoke of in warm terms of friendship,) purchased the stock of stationery and fancy goods, South Third-street, opposite the Girard Bank, and established his mother in it; during that period he frequently attended the Book sales of Mr. PASSMORE and Mr. MOSES THOMAS, and became acquainted with the value of books, and was satisfied that money could be made by the purchase of them. He left Mr. Moss's employ in 1828, and through the advice of Mr. THOMAS, and with a letter of credit kindly furnished by that gentleman, (to a boy 17 years of age,) he attended the Trade Sale in Boston, and purchased books to the amount of $5,000, upon which he cleared upwards of $1,000. He then entered into the book and stationery business with his mother, under the firm of S HART & SON. About a year after he received a note from Mr. HENRY C. CAREY, of the firm of CAREY, LEA & CAREY, desiring to see him, and on answering the note in person, was surprised to learn that it was for the purpose of inducing him to enter into partnership with the late EDWARD L. CAREY, the junior partner of that firm, that he was sent for.

In the year 1829, at eighteen years of age, he became a member of the firm of CAREY & HART, and continued in partnership with Mr. EDWARD CAREY till his death in 1845, a period of sixteen years. To Mr. MOSES THOMAS he was also indebted for this offer of partnership. From 1845 to this present time he had successfully carried on business at the corner of Fourth and Chestnut-streets; a period of 25 years at the same store where he first commenced, and was now enabled to retire with a competency, and, as he was proud and happy to believe, with the hearty good-wishes of all with whom he had business transactions. He concluded by proposing the following toast:

HENRY C. CAREY, Esq.—The founder of American Trade-Sales; the survivor of the old st publishing house in this city, (H. CAREY & SON,) he retired bookseller and distinguished writer. May he long continue to enjoy the fruits of his industry and perseverance in early life.

Mr. CAREY, in reply to this toast, said:

For myself, Mr. President, I am a sort of "remainder" of an edition, a representative of a bygone race of booksellers, as our friend HART is of the present one. There are several among our friends here assembled disposed to insist that they carry on their shoulders more years than I do, and they are the property, the possession of which I am not disposed to dispute with them; but there is none of them whose connection with the trade dates back to as early a period as mine. I was, Mr. President, at the first trade dinner ever given in this country, and of all who sat at that table, there is, I believe, no one now living but myself. It was somewhat more than half a century ago. Mr. JOHN CONRAD, father of our friend Judge CONRAD, filled on that occasion a distinguished place, but he has recently passed away, and has left me, as I think alone. The occasion of that dinner was the holding of the "Literary Fair," that was attempted in imitation of the great Leipsic Fair, and intended to be held semi-yearly in this city and New-York. One was held in each city. My father took me with him to the New-York one, and although only eight years of age, I was even then a book-seller, perfectly familiar with the contents of our establishment. They called me "the bookseller in miniature," and being such, I was the proper representative of the trade of the day, for it was a miniature one, and the gentlemen engaged in it made miniature fortunes, compared with those that, I am happy to learn, are accumulated by the men of our day. We then depended on Great Britain for Latin and Greek, English, French and Spanish dictionaries, and to a considerable extent, even for grammars. The classics, Cæsar, Horace, Virgil and Homer, were all imported, as was the case with Rollin, Plutarch, Sully, and a host of other common books. Prices were high, and sales were small. School dictionaries of the size of Walker's abridgement, which now sell, as I am told, for three dollars a dozen, then sold for more than half that price per copy. Schools were few in number, and there was small demand for books.

Two years later, my father carried into effect his project of getting up the Bible in quarto, with moveable type, and it was the first in the world, as I have always understood. It was a gigantic operation, first cost fifteen thousand dollars—a very large sum in that day—and it was one that he never could have effected without the aid of Mr JAMES RONALDSON, one of the worthiest men that this city has ever possessed. He was then the sole type founder for the Union, and supplied the letter requisite for all the newspapers, magazines and books that were printed from Maine to Georgia. All of it came from that small foundry in South-street, above Ninth, a fact from which alone you might judge of the diminutive size of the publishing trade of that period.

Small as was the trade in foreign books republished, that in domestic ones was still far less. There was then, in fact, no domestic literature. It was half a dozen years later that IRVING, PAULDING and VERPLANCK made their first appearance on the stage as joint authors of the little periodical newspaper well known as *Salmagundi*. Some years still later, BRYCKMAN and INSKEEP were thought to have displayed remarkable liberality in giving to a young lady of this city a hundred dollars for the copyright of a very clever novel. Fanny Fern would now look upon such a sum with no slight disdain, were it offered in exchange even for a contribution of a dozen pages; and yet the liberality manifested in the case of the Philadelphia novelist was probably greater than that now exhibited by the extensive houses in Auburn. American books could not then be sold. It was almost sufficient to insure the condemnation of a book to have it known that it was of domestic origin. My friend, Major BARKER, a man of excellent literary ability, dramatized "Marmion" about the time to which I have referred, but the Manager, Mr. STEPHEN PRICE, did not venture to produce it as an American work. It was carefully packed up as coming from England, with imitations of the English post-marks, and was produced as the work of an English author. As such it succeeded, but the real author-ship having soon after leaked out, the public thenceforward ceased to find in it the merit that before had been so clearly visible. Under such circumstances it was scarcely extraordinary that an English writer should find reason for asking the question—"Who reads an American book?"

Our own people would not read such books, and they could not be produced to be read abroad. Since then there has been a wonderful change, and the question now is, who does not read American books? The amount now paid for literary labor in this Union is greater than in any country of Europe, and the day is not far distant when it must be greater than in all of them put together, if even it is not so now,—and all this has been accomplished not only without the aid of an international copyright law, but because of the fact that foreign publishers have never been able to secure to themselves a monopoly of supplying our people with the works of foreign authors, as they would have done had they succeeded in obtaining the passage of such a law as they desired.

We are surrounded by evidences of progress, but among the chapters which record its history there is none more remarkable than the literary one. That chapter records great changes in the amount of trade, but there are other changes that are perhaps equally remarkable. Even so recently as forty years since, the trade looked chiefly to New-York for a market for their books. Messrs. CONRAD & Co. had branches in Baltimore, Alexandria, Fredericksburg, Richmond, Petersburg, and Norfolk, but none in the West. BRADFORD & INSKEEP had one in Charleston. BENJAMIN WARREN, one of the most high-minded and excellent men ever connected with the trade in this city, had one in Richmond and another in Charleston; and it was in this latter place that our friend Mr. JOHN GRIGG first exhibited the ability by which he has since been distinguished. My father had a branch in Baltimore and one in Richmond.

The tendency was then to look almost altogether south, where it is now almost altogether west. Chicago, a city that scarcely existed ten years since, now absorbs, I imagine, more books than Norfolk, Charleston and Savannah united. The consequences of this have been unfavorable to the printers and publishers of Philadelphia, seperated, as she has been from the great West by a range of mountains, that New-York could turn, while she was bound to scale them. The Erie Canal gave to New-York and New-England a communication with a great and growing market, while that on which this city has chiefly relied, became a declining one; and the consequence has been that the trade has scarcely kept pace with that of other cities in its growth. It has, nevertheless, increased greatly. You do not publish as many novels as New-York, but you present more medical books than all the rest of the Union. You have here, perhaps, the largest distributing house in the world. In conversation a short time since with one of its members, I learned that they employed nearly eighty clerks; a fact that astonished me, as I knew how large a business we had done with half a dozen. My surprise, however, disappeared, when he told me that for many weeks they had sent out an average of nine tons per day, of the equivalent of a thousand reams of printing paper of the size commonly used when I was in business. Were the books they fill all printed ones, there would be no hesitation in asserting that they distributed more literature than any house in the world. It has recently been made a matter of boast that CHAMBERS & Co., of Edinburg, had sent out ten tons in a fortnight, but we have here as many tons per day in each day of many weeks.

Mr. LEA was called out, by a compliment to his labors in natural history. He replied:

The little I wish to say will, I hope, be received by my friends here as dictated by a desire to inform the younger portion of them what may be accomplished by labor and perseverance, rather than from any egotistic feeling on my part. I wish them to understand that the cultivation of science is not incompatible with business habits, and that whatever scientific reputation I may have gained at home and abroad may be as successfully achieved by any of them, with the same determined application. Two or three hours devoted daily to the study of any branch of natural history, will, in a few years, yield a rich fruit, and these hours may easily be taken from those usually devoted to pleasure or sleep. Almost the whole of my studies and writings have, during a long life, occupied the hours between 10 and 2 o'clock at night. I never permitted my business habits to be broken into. The hours due to it were always strictly devoted to business during a period of forty years, and yet I am, I believe, among the largest contributors to science in the country. In saying this to my young friends here, I wish them to understand that to accomplish this it required a determination to persevere to the end in view, from which nothing could divert me.

It was my good fortune to have parents who, in early life, taught me to observe nature, and I was induced to examine and analyse what my eyes rested on. My earliest and closest friendship,—which lasted through life—was with the late lamented Prof. VANUXEM. Our collections, which eventually became so extensive, were formed together, as well also our research s and explorations, and we visited together, while still young, the coal fields of Pennsylvania, as well as the mines of copper, lead, iron, &c. My mind was thus directed to practical as well as general geology, and subsequently my friends and myself benefitted much by investments in coal lands predicated on this knowledge, and I am happy to say my friend Mr. HART is among this number.

You were kind enough, Mr. Chairman to allude in very flattering terms to my scientific reputation abroad My modesty would not permit me to notice this, if I did not think that some of my young friends here might profit by my saying what might encourage and stimulate them to do as I have done—study hard, acquire a knowledge of what is daily in our sight, but which is seen to be understood by few. It is not enough when we walk out on the surface of the earth, to say this is a stone, that is a tree, and the other is a flower, a bird, or an insect. We ought to know every kind of stone, tree, flower, &c., and to know in what each of them differs when they are not of the same species. There is no knowledge more calming or satisfactory to the mind than that of natural objects around us. It elevates and refines the human understanding, and there is no richer harvest to be gathered from the seed which is sown in its cultivation. Those of you who may pursue this course will find, as I have done, friends everywhere pursuing the same studies; and you will find every where abroad, as I have done in England, France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Austria, Prussia, Italy, &c., the extended hand of friendship and proffered services of all kinds. In most of these countries I found my name associated with the existing scientific institutions, and as a member enjoyed the advantages of them, as well as in forming new and valuable friendships. I was glad to find my labors appreciated in every city which I visited. for where I had not letters, it was only necessary to mention my name as an American author, when I found I was universally welcomed as such. Thus I had the advantage of enjoying the society of such men as HUMBOLDT, ROEMER, VON BEECK, HAIDINGER, MULLER. VERNEUIL, DE BEAUMONT, FLOURENS, CHARLES L. BONAPARTE, RUPPEL, OWEN, MANTELL, Sir C. LYELL. Dr. CARPENTER, Dr. DAUBENY, &c., &c., some of whom I had not previously known. You can all understand the advantages, as a stranger, I could derive from intercourse with such learned men.

The District Attorney, Mr. REED, made a happy speech.

Judge CONRAD responded for a toast to the Poetic and Dramatic Literature of Philadelphia:

Philadelphia, he said, has been the exception to a general fact; and it is no inconsiderable boast that, at a time when the dramatic genius of BULWER renews the Augustan age of the drama, our BOKER has, unheralded and unsustained, save by the universal prerogatives of genius, challenged and won and retained the favor of the London public. But let it not be forgotten that the first American dramatist that stormed the stage of England was our cherished and lamented BIRD. His Gladiator—a tragedy which has probably been performed more frequently and to greater numbers than any serious and regular drama of the age—first asserted the claims of American genius upon the Anglo-Saxon stage. Upon a festive occasion, like the present, it would not be proper to reawaken griefs too recent to be lightly or carelessly touched by an elaborate or adequate tribute to one whose genius, moral worth and social qualities we all so sincerely appreciated and cherished; but it may be proper to mention, as one of the many merits of our guest of the evening, that he was one of the first to admire and introduce to public admiration the talents of the author of Calavar, and one of the most earnest of his friends.

Mr. BOKER being then urged from various parts of the table to speak, said:

Mr. PRESIDENT: Authors are proverbially a silent race. The exercise of one set of faculties, to the exclusion of the others, seems gradually to deaden the sensitivity of the latter, and finally to render the ordinary use of them well nigh impossible. A man who is accustomed to express his emotions through the agency of the pen, at length finds his tongue to be an almost useless, or, at best, a faulty and stammering member. Besides, I feel that I was not invited here as an orator. I was invited, and I came, simply as a specimen of my good friend, Mr. HART's authors; as a fragment of his departing glories, a sad type of the splendors which he leaves behind him. As such, I am open to scrutiny, but nothing more can justly be demanded of me. I am set here, among the other table furniture, as an object of your sympathetic tears, rather than of your enthusiastic applauses.

This is the second occasion on which I have been called upon to express my uneasy gratitude for a mark of peculiar esteem—to play the orator on the most embarrassing of themes—to rise covered with the confusion of unexpected compliments, and attempt a part for which nature did not originally cast me, and for which experience has done nothing by way of remedy. I trust, therefore, that a faithful relation of my first essay at speech-making may be considered by this company as a sufficient excuse for no further efforts, by me, in that dangerous line. *My debut* as an orator was induced by what is called a "theatrical success." I had received so many tokens of popular favor—all of which I had acknowledged by a series of simple bows at the corner of the curtain—that my friends thought it incumbent on me to express my thanks to my patrons by something more than dumb show. I was encouraged—I was flattered—I was patted upon the back by my resolute friends, until, borne down by their entreaties, I promised to say something to the audience. The fatal moment arrived. I was pushed between the curtain and the proscenium, with many a parting word of cheer. Never was an orator more gallantly launched. I stumbled to the centre of the stage, with my heart sticking in my throat, and said, or rather mumbled, something—heaven knows what—in a voice so inaudible that a gentleman in the gallery, arrayed in a dazzling red flannel shirt, was three times obliged to put his hand to his ear and shout, in a voice of thunder, "Louder! louder! louder!" This, of course, added considerably to the ease which distinguished my bearing, and to the eloquence of my speech. I stumbled from the stage as I had stumbled on to it, fearfully weak in mind and body, and fully conscious that I had made a most notable fool of myself. Possessed of this sickening feeling, which my disappointed friends were too indignant to alleviate, in a state of semi-consciousness I reached my club, and endeavored to fortify myself against my self-contempt by a course of stimulants. This was effective. On recovering my mental balance, so as to be able to recognize the persons around me, the first that saluted me with beaming face and outstretched hand, was my good friend, Dr. J. K. MITCHELL. "Well, GEORGE," said he, "the play went off finely." "Yes?" said I, inquiringly. "Yes; and your speech—ah! that was the most remarkable thing of all!" "Indeed!" said I, faintly smiling, with a deadly feeling of sickness, and a further extension of my course of stimulants. "The most remarkable speech that I ever heard!" said the Doctor, with that benignant smile which characterizes his genial countenance. "Why, come," taought I, plucking up a little spirit; "after all, I may have done better than I supposed;" for I had not the remotest idea of that which I had uttered. "Most remarkable!" reiterated my comforter. The Doctor's manner made me feel almost happy—almost as if I had improved upon the public; nay, almost as if I had delivered a finished oration, and gained every point of my cause. The incipient motions of DEMOSTHENES' genius stirred within me. I felt capable of a great rhetorical effort. I asked for an opportunity to re-distinguish myself. "But, Doctor," said I—determined to enjoy my triumph to the utmost, to perfume my vanity with the least particle of incense—"Doctor," exclaimed I, with lofty assurance, "in what did you consider my speech remarkable?" "Why, my dear fellow," replied the Doctor, with awful emphasis and deliberation, "it was the very worst speech that I ever heard, on any occasion whatever!" Since then, Mr. President, I have adjured the graces of oratory; since then I have been a listener, rather than a speaker. I am patiently lying in wait to hear a worse speech than my own—a speech which Dr. MITCHELL shall confess to be worse. I came here with that diabolical purpose—a purpose which I shall never abandon. In conclusion, Mr. President, permit me to propose the health of my sympathetic friend, Dr. J. K. MITCHELL, whose opinions I hold to be as sound in rhetorical criticism as the world knows them to be in scientific investigation.

Dr. MITCHELL drawn out by Mr. BOKER, said much that was amusing. I am told said he, that 1000 to 15 0 is a large edition of a medical book in England, whilst 8,000 copies of a single such work have been put forth here at once.

Mr. HARDING of the *Inquirer*, was toasted as the oldest member of the press of Philadelphia, and the publisher of a paper which had always been distinguished by its high moral tone and its exemplary courtesy.

Mr. HARDING called upon his colleague, Mr. CRUMP, to reply, who did it well. He said:

"As far as my memory will serve, there were (in round numbers) according to the census of 1850, in the United States: Printers, 15,000; Bookbinders, 3,500; Publishers, 225; Booksellers, 2,000; Newspapers and periodicals published, 2,500. From a few examinations I have made, I feel convinced that these estimates are far below the real numbers, and when many thousands of boys, women and girls, who act as folders and stitchers, and agents, clerks and salesmen are added, some idea may be formed in relation to the immense industrial resources of the publishing trade. As being intimately connected with this branch of the subject, it may not be amiss to notice the extraordinary increase of paper-making in the United States. Three thousand reams manufacturers are returned by the census. The import of rags last year amounted to about $1,000,000, being an increase of $400,000 in four years."

In reply to the sentiment, "The kindred branches of the book-trade," Mr. L. JOHNSON being asked to respond in connection with the stereotyping business, said:

Upwards of 30 years ago, when I first came to Philadelphia there had been no stereotyping in this city, and so little was it understood, that for many months I was able to execute with my own hands all the orders that were received. At that time the business had been practised in New-York for several years, and a foundry was just established in Boston; but with these exceptions, stereotyping was unknown in the United States. Its advantages, however, were so great, that they soon became well understood by the publishers of that day, who slowly availed themselves of them, though the general impression then was, that stereotyping was available only for Bibles, School Books and a few standard works and consequently it must always be a business of very limited demand. It need hardly be said, how fallacious were such ideas, for it has not only gone on growing itself to standard literature, but is now used for the logical, medical and law works, as well as novels and ephemeral publications. Stereotype foundries may now be found not only in the Atlantic cities, but in many of the small towns of Ohio, Illinois, Missouri &c.

To the business of stereotyping I added, in the year 1828, the more important one of Type Founding, by the purchase of the only foundry then in existence south of New-York. This was the oldest type foundry established in the United States, having been commenced in 1739, by the importation of tools and matrices from Germany, and afterwards greatly improved and extended, and successfully conducted for many years by the enterprise and skill of RICHARD RONALDSON. Since the commencement of my career in this City, the business has gone on increasing rapidly, till it now contains eight or nine type and stereotype foundries, employing probably not less than 600 or 700 hands, and one of which foundries alone now manufactures more than was produced by all the establishments in the United States at the time I commenced.

Not only has the business increased greatly in amount, but it has been vastly improved in style and quality; machinery has been brought successfully to bear in its manufacture, until it will now compare advantageously with the best produced in Europe.

Mr. COLLINS was called upon to reply in behalf of the printers. He remarked:

Mr. PRESIDENT—What I have to say will be in reference to the book portion of the printing business, leaving to other and more competent hands the newspaper and jobbing interest. I have been identified with the business for nearly 40 years; and I shall therefore, go back to 1815, and divide the 40 years into two periods. About 1815. I entered as *devil* in the office of Mr. CAREY, being one of the largest offices in the city; it contained seven old-fashioned hand-presses, and, as far as I can recollect, the whole number of presses in the city at that time did not number quite forty, and their capacity for printing was not more than equal to that of eight of the Adams' power presses. Twenty years after, about 1835, at which period I started business with two hand-presses, the whole capacity of the presses of the city was about eighty, equal to sixteen power presses. The growth of the business during those twenty years, it will be observed, was very slow indeed, for at that time there were but four power presses employed in the book business, and those were of a very inferior kind, being the Trendwell press, which has since been abandoned altogether. From 1835 to the present period, an interval including about 20 years, the business has advanced rapidly, for at present there are about ninety power presses in use in the city, being a rate of increase of six-fold compared to that of the first 20 years, which was only about double, and from present prospects, the march is onward; what it will be in 20 years hence, judging from the past some one beside myself will have to calculate, unless a kind Providence should spare my life, and we should have another such meeting as this, *then* I will endeavor to sum up the whole for your instruction and amusement. I have but one little incident more to notice before I resume my seat, and that is this: when I first went into the office of Mr. CAREY, as errand-boy, in 1815, 40 years ago, there were 8 pressmen. I foreman, and a warehouseman and myself, making in all, *eleven* hands; four of those pressmen and myself are now living, which makes five out of the eleven; two of them have the largest printing-offices in the city, and one of them the largest in the United States; both were poor at the period first mentioned.

Mr. President, I have been dealing in statistics. Now permit me to draw upon my imagination. Upon looking round upon the gentlemen seated at this table, may I not be permitted to suppose that soon the retirement of the Napoleons of the business, whose fortunes, even at this moment, are quite equal to those of the gentleman that we have assembled to honor—will, ere long, be the occasion of another meeting like this, and then, if it should be my good fortune to be one of the guests, I will be able to give a more extended account of the great increase of the business which is still in its infancy, notwithstanding the immense amount that is now being transacted, for I hold as a necessity, that a free people must be a reading people.

Other gentlemen made comments upon other branches of the trade.

FATAL CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.—Some seven weeks since Mr. STEPHEN HOAG, a respectable farmer who resides at Potter's Corners, while working near his residence, was suddenly attacked by a rabid dog, which threw him to the earth, and inflicted several wounds upon his person, tearing the flesh in a shocking manner. His wife and daughters, who witnessed the attack, proceeded with such weapons as they could find, to his rescue, and finally, finding that the animal would not release his hold, split its head open with an axe. In due time Mr. HOAG's wounds healed, and it was hoped he would recover; but on Sunday last he was seized with spasms, which resulted in his death on Tuesday. The dog was a strange one and could not be identified. Mr. HOAG had lived at the Corners for many years. He was fifty-eight years of age and leaves a family, as well as a great number of relatives and friends, in deep affliction. We are indebted to S. V. R. GRAVES, Esq., for the facts of the case.—*Buffalo Express, July 6.*

COAL IN BRAZIL.—There has been discovered in the province of San Pedro do Sul, a bed of coal of excellent quality.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Reading's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box**—A Boston remedy of thirty years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries: recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. S. HEBER, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **Now-a-day's,** at A. BAKER'S, No. 15 Ann-st., you can get fine dress boots made to order, of the best French calfskin, with patent spring shanks, for $3 75; best French patent leather boots, $6. A good assortment of shoes, gaiters, &c., for gents' Summer wear, selling off very low. Now is the time to purchase cheap.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston.
C. H. RING, Broadway, and
all respectable druggists.

☞ **University's Family Medicines.**—FEVER AND AGUE—CHOLERA—The University of Free Medicines and Popular knowledge, chartered by the State of Pennsylvania April 29, 1853, mainly to arrest the evils of spurious nostrums; also, to supply the public with reliable remedies, where the best medical advisers cannot or will not be employed, having purchased the invaluable remedy—ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE—the first and only known for twenty years as the certain cure for Fever and Ague and its kindred complaints, confidently recommend it to the patronage of the afflicted. The above institution likewise recommends for Bowel Complaint or Holera, ROWAND'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF BLACKBERRY ROOT, and in due time will furnish its own remedy for every disease that can be safely treated in this way. By order of the Trustees,
JOHN E ROWAND, M. D.,
President of the University, and head of the Pharmaceutical Department, Philadelphia.
Home Dispensary and Office, No. 47 South Second-st., Philadelphia.
CHARLES H. FING, General Agent. No. 192 Broadway, New-York; C V CLICKENER & Co., No 81 Barclay st.; HAVILAND, WARRALL & RISLEY, Maiden-lane; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 237 8th-av; R. A. SANDS, No 188 Bowery; JOHN MEAKIM, No. 497 Broadway; E. M GUION, No. 127 Bowery; C. SMITH, No 126 Canal-st.; BRIGHAM & MILLER, 17 Avenue D; & J. CODDINGTON, No. 715 Broadway; W. D CRUMBLE, Nos. 318 Bowery and 863 Broadway; W. B FREEMAN, No. 42 3d-av; A. W GAUDAN, Nos 51 6th av and 166 8th-av.; GAIL & AMEUD, No. 193 3d av; E W VONDASMITH, No 158 Bowery; T. P GREEN No 299 Broadway; A POWELL No 163 Avenue A; J. HALL GREEN, No 1 Broadway; JOHN MILLER, No. 245 1st-av.; W. F. LINSAY, No 27 East Broadway; W. H LOINES, No 298 Hudson-st; Mrs HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; T. THOS HAYES South Brooklyn.

☞ **At a Meeting of the Managers of the Society** for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New-York, held at the Bible House, on FRIDAY EVENING, July 7, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the death of ROBERT D WEEKS which has been announced to this Board, we recognize the loss of one of our oldest and most active associates, whose zealous and disinterested labors have been devoted in an eminent degree to the welfare of the unfortunate objects of the care of this Society.

Resolved, That we desire hereby to bear witness to the deep interest which has been uniformly manifested by the deceased in the continued advancement of the Society, and in the extension of its means of usefulness, and to express our sense of the great value and importance of the aid which he has so long and so faithfully rendered, both by the free and liberal contribution of time and thought, to the administration of its affairs as one of its officers, and by the weight of his influence and example.

Resolved, That we personally deeply feel the loss of our esteemed friend, with whom we have been associated in frequent and familiar intercourse, and offer a warm sympathize with his family in their bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be duly attested and transmitted to the family of the deceased, and that the same be published.

ROBERT KELLY, President.
EDMUND M. YOUNG, Secretary *pro. tem.*

☞ **Newtown Village Association.**—Members are informed that a public meeting will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, July 11th, at the rooms No 195 Bowery. The officers will be in attendance at 6½ o'clock for the purpose of receiving the dues of members who wish to settle. The balance of the reserved lots on Junction Avenue, together with several choice sites on the Flushing Railroad, opposite the new National Race Course, will be sold at Public Auction on the same EVENING at 8 o'clock. The lots to be sold, comprise about 100 of the most beautiful building sites any where in the vicinity of Newtown or Flushing, being situated in the midst of a thickly settled and rapidly improving neighborhood, and with a 100 varieties of the Dahlia of the New-York and Flushing Railroad, which is now in successful operation, rendering his property as cheap and easy of access as the upper part of this City. The terms of sale will be unusually favorable, comporting with the limited means of the working man; and every lot offered will positively be sold without reserve. For further particulars, Lithographic Maps of the property, &c., may be obtained at the meeting, or by applying to MARK A. WILKES, Auctioneer, No 212 Broadway, cor. Fulton-st., Room 18. E. W. KETCHAM, President.
E. V. DAVIS, Secretary.

☞ **A Public Meeting of the Second South Williamsburg Village Association** will be held at their Rooms, No. 195 Bowery on MONDAY EVENING, July 10. All interested are invited to attend.
JOHN WILSON, President.
CHARLES YOUNG, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Pic-Nic.**—The SANDS-ST. M. E. SUNDAY SCHOOL of Brooklyn will make an excursion to Mount Hermon, Staten Island—THURSDAY, the 13th of July. The commodious steamer *America* and barge *Merchant* will leave Thorn's Dock near Fulton Ferry, (Brooklyn) at 8 o'clock, A. M. Tickets, 50 cents: may be obtained of WM. R. SALL, No 67 High-st.; J. WILBERDORFF, No. 311 Fulton-st.; JOHN TUTHILL, No. 138 Bridge-st.
J. I. GASCOIGNE, Secretary.

☞ **Mercantile Library—astor-place, and No. 2 Nassau-street**—The Library is open from 7½ A. M. till 9 P. M. The reading rooms remain open until 10 P. M. The Library now contains 43,000 volumes, to which all new works are added as soon as published. The reading-room is regularly supplied with about 300 magazines and newspapers. Terms—Clerks $1 initiation, and $1 semi-annual dues. Merchants and others, $3 per annum.

☞ **Wakefield Industrial Home Association, No 3**—The members are hereby notified that the choosing of Lots will commence on MONDAY, July 10, at 8½ o'clock, A. M., at Wakefield. Maps, plan of choosing, and books with the choices arranged, can be procured at the meetings.
N B—Members in arrears will not be allowed the privilege of choosing unless the same is paid previous thereto.
J. A. HUNDSCHUCH Secretary.

☞ **Way don't he go to Winfield?**—Grand excursion to this delightful village every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY—only three miles from the Williamsburg ferries, and a short distance above the Calvary Cemetery. Lots $50 to $200, in monthly payments of only $5 to $20 and see them. Free tickets for the excursions to be had at the office, No. 5 Tryon-row, corner of Chatham-st.
G. G. ANDREWS & J. F. KENDALL

☞ **Notice.**—A suspension of public opinion is requested in regard to a charge made against the undersigned, and of which notice has been taken in most of the newspapers of the City, and he undersigned will satisfy the public that the charge is utterly untrue, and is the result of the diabolical movement of his worst enemy, and whom some of the papers have presumed to style respectable.
JOHN GENOCCHIO.

☞ **Diarrhœa should be Checked at Once.**—Dr. M'CLINTOCK'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL and CHOLERA PREVENTIVE will check diarrhœa and heal the bowels without leaving them costive. No person should be without it. Sold by druggists everywhere, and by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 123 Fulton-st. Price 25 cents and 50 cents per bottle.

☞ **Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association**—The regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, 11th instant, at 8 o'clock in the lecture-room of the Church of the Pilgrims. Young men generally are invited to attend.
J McGEE Recording Secretary.

☞ **Fine Old Brandies.**—The subscriber has just received a supply of the highest esteemed brands of Wines, Brandies, &c., &c., in origin l packages, demijohns and bottles, in quantities to suit 150 dozen quarts Champagne Cider for export. JOHN J STAFF,
No. 993 Broadway, cor. of Anthony st.

☞ **Are you Prepared for Cholera?**—DR. GIDDINGS, No. 95 Murray-st., has cure and effectual remedy for cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, &c., which has never failed in a single instance, when given as directed. Every family should keep this invaluable remedy at hand.

☞ **New-York Horticultural Society.**—The regular monthly meeting will be held at the Society's rooms No 600 Broadway, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. SHEPHERD KNAPP, President.
PETER B. MEAD, Recording Secretary.

☞ **New-York Yacht Club.**—The third general meeting of the Club will be held at the Club House, Elysian Fields, on THURSDAY, the 13th inst., at 6 o'clock, P. M. sharp. Lists close at No. 4 Pine-st. Tuesday evening. N BLOODGOOD, Recording Secretary.

☞ **Special Notice.**—On and after MONDAY, July 10, inst. the fare on the 1st-av. Line of Stages, will be reduced to 3 cents. ANDREWS & CO.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As an experienced seamstress or as chamber-maid and seamstress, or as ladies' maid and seamstress in a private family house and as cook and to wash and iron, or to do all the housework by the other. These girls are very experienced and have good City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable girl as chamber-maid thoroughly understands her business. Leaves her place on account of the family closing house for the Summer. Has excellent reference; call at No. 89 West 13th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By an honest industrious girl, accustomed to general housework—good cook and a first rate washer and ironer. Apply at No. 198 Grand-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestan girl, lately arrived from Ireland. Call at No 219 East 23d-st., on fourth floor. S. MONTGOMERY.

SERVANTS.—Hotels, private families and boarding-houses obtain first-class servants only for every kind of work, at the establishment of MORRIS & COHNERT, No 257 Broadway, corner of Reade-st., under the Irving House, waiting for places daily, cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids, laundresses, girls for house work, washing girls, nurses and seamstresses, also a few German and French girls, American girls for stores and for traveling. None but respectable servants admitted. Also, German and French gardeners, coachmen, farmers, waiters, mechanics of all kinds and porters. N. B. Orders for male help may also be given at the branch establishment, No. 102 Greenwich-st.

TEACHER OF PAINTING WANTED—In a female college, North Carolina. A lady possessing the requisite qualifications will find this a very desirable situation. The best of recommendations as to character and qualifications will be required. Application may be made at once, personally or by letter post-paid, addressed to JONES, care of M. W. DODD, bookseller, corner Park-row and Spruce-st.

PARTNER WANTED—With a cash capital of $150, in a profitable business by which a large profit can be realized. The business is daily increasing, and will afford safe and permanent returns. An interview can be had by addressing G. E. L., *Herald* Office.

COACHMAN WANTED.—A single man who thoroughly understands his business and can give good recommendations, may hear of a situation in the country, on application to CHAUNCEY BARNARD, No. 74 Broadway, up stairs, on Tuesday, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M.

STEREOTYPE FINISHER WANTED.—A good Stereotype finisher can find steady employment on application to THOS. B. SMITH at No. 216 William-st.

MOULDERS WANTED—At the Dover Foundry, Dover, Morris County, N. J. Four Machinery Moulders. City wages given to good hands.

SHEETMAN WANTED—At E. O. JENKINS' printing office, No. 114 Nassau-st., 4th story. None but an experienced man need apply.

EXPERIENCED SERVANTS WANTED—At No. 149 Grand-st.

FARM IN ILLINOIS WANTED—In exchange for one in Westchester County, 21 miles from the City. Inquire of BRONSON, KNAPP & CO., No 118 Broadway.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Summer-house extra; cooler, more convenient and cheaper than country. The new hotel, (No. 573 to 579 6th-av.,) the Verandah, overlooking the Palace, has high ground, pure air, extra baths, wide halls and yards; suites of rooms on first floor, and no bar. Hotel table, $7 per week, rooms at cost. Cars every three minutes. Call and see.

BOARDING—And an elegant suite of furnished rooms, consisting of a parlor and two bedrooms,

NEW-YORK CITY.

Thursday, Annual Commencement of Rutgers Female Institute.

The Exercises of this Institution commenced on Friday at 10 o'clock, the procession first having formed in Hudson-street, in the following order:

Janitor.
President, Rev. Dr. Ferris.
Trustees.
Members of Committees.
Invited Guests.

Pupils and teachers according to their respective classes and departments, proceeded to Rutgers-street Church, which was densely crowded by a brilliant assemblage of ladies, comprising, doubtless, many an anxious mother, yearning for the success of a beloved child—many a fond young friend desirous to see the object of her friendship obtain the *premium magni laboris*.

1. The Exercises were opened by singing a greeting composed by one of the pupils:

"Another year has cycled round."
Music by G. F. Root.

2. The Doctor then pronounced a very impressive prayer.

3. The Report of the Committee on the Compositions of the Third Department was read, together with the Prize Composition.

4. Song, composed by a pupil; Music, G. F. Root:

"Joy, joy to ye flowers,
Summer is here."

5. The report of Committee on the Compositions of the Second Department, with the Prize Essay, was read.

6. The report of Committee on the Composition of First Department, with Prize Composition, was read.

7. Reading report on Penmanship.

8. Reading report on French examination.

9. Report on Music was read.

10. Song, poetry by a pupil, music by G. F. Root.

"The birds sing all gaily, the flowers are in bloom."

11. Report on Geographical examination.

12. Report on Drawings and Paintings.

13. Report on Mathematical examination.

14. Distribution of awards.

A number of young ladies from the different divisions of the respective Departments obtained premiums and honorable mention. The Gold Medal was awarded to the following ladies:

1st. Department Composition—Miss Elizabeth R. McMillan.

2d. Department Composition—Miss Louisa L. Van Norman.

3d. Department Composition—Miss Adrianna Boosman.

Penmanship—Miss Rachel E. Keeler.
French—Miss Josephine E. Buckmaster.
Geography—Miss Emma L. Bridges.
Painting—Miss Susy M. Barstow.
Mathematics—Miss Isabella Stevens.

The gift obtained by Miss Stevens is the highest in the Institution. Two competitors contended nobly and closely for this prize—Miss Elliott and Miss Stevens—and so evenly balanced were the respective merits of each, that the Committee, unable to decide as to which was the most meritorious, were obliged to refer to Dr. Lognis, of the University, as umpire, having first supplied him with notes of their examination.

The Graduates' Song and Parting Hymn were then sung, and the exercises concluded with a benediction by Rev. Dr. Ferris.

The following are the names of the graduates:

Misses Kate Brinkerhoff, Josephine E. Buckmaster, Emma L. Burr, Lucretia M. Curtis, Lucy C. Elliott, Laura G. Ferris, Rachel E. Keeler, Elizabeth R. McMillan, Mary G. Murphy, Cornelia R. Nash, Isabella Stevens, Margaret E. Strang, Harriet San Cott, Georgiana M. Warren.

The Prize Poem by Miss Elizabeth R. McMillan, elicited much deserved applause. With that becoming modesty which so much elevates real talent and genius, she seemed desirous to remain incog. The title and ideas of the poem were suggested by the words of Longfellow:

"Toiling, rejoicing, sorrowing,
Onward through life we go."

Annexed is the Poem:—

The Summer sun shines mildly o'er a child all young and fair,
The gentle breeze plays lightly in the tresses of his hair;
His young cheek now is ruddy with the roseate bloom of youth,
His eye is bright and flashing, and a smile plays o'er his mouth.

This earth to him is full of joy, his little heart beats free,
He speaks of "when he is a man," how happy he will be,
He longs to be a soldier, or to govern as a King,
To sway a sceptre o'er a realm, or fight midst battle's din,
But Time has touched him slightly now; and though few years have past,
His hair has gained a darker hue, his eyes a deeper cast;
Those eyes that erst all gladness were, have now a sadder glow;
His cheek has lost its youthful dye, his mouth its sunny smile;
Those arms, so weak and feeble then, are hardened now by toil;
Perplexing cares of busy life, his whole soul now employ,
And o'er his path their phantoms cast, of sorrow, toil and joy.

Thus toiling, rejoicing, sorrowing,
Onward through life he goes—
Each morning sees some task begin,
Each evening sees it close.

The careworn child of want and woe, in tatter'd garments dressed,
Drags feebly on from door to door; none grant his slight request;
If wearied he extends his hand, a pittance to implore,
A frown or angry word succeeds; it grieves his poor heart sore.

Oh! pity the poor beggar's lot, and grant his slight request,
For God has said that he who gives shall be forever blest,

Thus toiling, rejoicing, sorrowing,
Onward through life he goes;
Each morning sees his task begun,
The night sees not its close.

The hardy sun-browned sailor boy, has left his friends and home,
And all the loved familiar scenes o'er ocean's paths to roam;
He loves his noble vessel, as she dashes through the spray,
And though the tempests wildly beat, still onward ploughs her way;
He loves to ride on the ocean wave, and a home on the rolling deep;
Yet oft do sorrows ring his heart, and bend his head to weep.

Thus toiling, rejoicing, sorrowing,
Onward through life he goes,
Each morning sees some task begun,
Each evening sees it close.

The rich and thrifty merchant, in his gilded palace home,
With all that earth can give, or man can call his own;
The richly broidered curtain, and the marble panneled floor;
The large and brilliant mirror, and the brightly polished door;
He looks on these with conscious pride, and grasps his lordly store,
Though he has all that earth can give, he toils, still toils, for more.

Thus toiling, rejoicing, sorrowing,
Onward through life he goes,
Each morning sees some task begin,
Each evening sees it close.

The poor and lowly widow, by her dimly lighted lamp,
Bends o'er her work, deep on her brow, has sorrow set its stamp;
A smile plays o'er that brow, as mem'ry brings before her mind,
The happy Past, too soon alas! they fade, those visions kind.

The tear-drop falls; she plies her task with haste till midnight hour,
To gain her children's scanty meal, for she is very poor.

Thus toiling—rejoicing, sorrowing—
Onward thro' life she goes;
Each morning sees her task begin,
Each midnight sees it close.

Thus man is all his stations, however high or low,
He toils, rejoices, sorrows, pleasure knows with griefs and woe,
But let us live in hopeful joy, and if Christ is at the helm,
We'll safely move our little bark in Heaven's own glorious realm.
So let us guide our vessel frail, o'er life's tempestuous sea;
That when we've crossed the billows, to join the spirits free!
We may lift our joyful voices, loose our streamers to the breeze,
And safely close our toilsome course, our weary souls at ease.

Christian Young Men's Association.

The young men of Williamsburg organized them, selves on Thursday evening into a Young Men's Christian Association. They met at the Baptist Church, corner of Fifth and South Fifth-streets, Williamsburg. The exercises were opened by calling Rev. Dr. McFarlan to preside, after which prayer was said by Rev. Mr. Fox, of the South Fifth-street M. E. Church. Rev. Dr. Baker was then introduced to the meeting, and said that the young men must expect to be called on for the purpose of the defence of Christianity. The day of youth is the day of strength and the day of vigor. It becomes the young Christians of this day to be determined on their duty, and to stand by the truth. The last conflict between error and darkness is about commencing, and all should join in the struggle. One can do little by himself, but if supported by others, he can afford mutual support and give consolation. It is by union we acquire the greatest amount of strength, that we may effect the greatest good. It is only by this union that we can be united under the banner of the Cross—that the young men can by their entire union without any Sectarian distinction—and we know not to what this movement may lead, for Christian duty consists not so much in belonging to one communion, to one creed, one class of faith or belief, but in charity and a love of man for man.

Rev. Mr. Holloway was then introduced. He said he could not but admire the wisdom of Providence in suiting all cases to all circumstances. In Peter was rashness sometimes, but love and faith; in Paul the man of mighty intellect and indomitable energy; and John, the meek and mild and Divine love; even in the discovery of this great Western Hemisphere, which God did not allow to be discovered until after the art of printing was discovered, and that the nations of Europe began to stir and seek for more liberty. He contended that it was plain that the Christian young men were a sign of the dispensations of God's providence to bring up this movement, as it is just the instrumentality that was wanted, and it was after all by young men that the greatest deeds of the world were accomplished. He said that this was no money-making an age, that there was great difficulty in finding candidates for the Ministry, but he hoped these associations would supply this desideratum, and in their organization the hand of God was fully to be seen.

Rev. Mr. Fox moved that the two reverend speakers be returned a vote of thanks, and that they be requested to give their addresses for publication.

Rev. Mr. McFarlan then put the motion, which was carried.

Rev. Mr. Buckley pushed the zeal of the Evangelical Churches which had all responded to the call on them.

Rev. Mr. Buckley said that there were nineteen of the Evangelical Churches that answered the call of the meeting, and he congratulated the congregation and young men on the organization. He read them the rules and by-laws of the Society, which are in substance the same as those of New-York and Brooklyn. Mr. Gary, of the Unitarian Church, said he did not consider the Constitution and By-Laws agreed with the addresses delivered. There was a clause in the Constitution that no one but a member of the Evangelical Church could become a member of the Association and he would merely inquire what constituted a member of an Evangelical Church, and what did not. The brethren of the Presbyterian faith believed in salvation by election; those of the Methodist belief eschewed this doctrine; and he would desire then to see the question settled as to which of them should be considered Evangelical. The Chairman did not consider he was appointed to preside in order to answer such questions, and would proceed to put the motion that one member from each denomination which had joined, be appointed to nominate officers to govern the Society. This motion prevailed, and the Committee on being nominated by the Chairman, retired. During their absence Rev. Messrs. Fox, Hamilton and other clergymen addressed the meeting. The Committee at their return handed in the following nominations, which were approved, viz.: Chas. H. Fellows, President; A. P. Van Tuyl, Chas. F. Tuttle, Vice-Presidents; John E. Rhees, Corresponding Secretary; W. F. Fitch, Recording Secretary; Wm G. McCutchen, Treasurer; Thos. F. Webb, Librarian; and one manager from 19 different churches. After a prayer and benediction, the meeting adjourned.

The Veterans of 1812.—A meeting of the Veterans of 1812, was held on Friday night at the Star-House, in Lispenard-st. Major Jones was called to the Chair. The roll of the Company was called. Five dollars were donated to the widow of George Bergen, deceased, and small amounts to other parties. An apology was accepted from Mr. Aldrarth for not attending the Convention on the 20th of June last. A resolution was offered by Sergt. L. E. Ryckman to pass a vote of thanks to Henry A. Reel and Capt. A. H. Haggerty, of the steamboat *Alice C. Price*, for the compliment paid the Veteran Corps by bringing them to the Ocean House, Shrewsbury, and entertaining them on the 4th of July, 1584.

Col. Alwise reported that he attended the State Convention of the Veterans, at Albany, on the 4th of July, and that the Corporation of that city had appropriated sufficient money to enable the Veterans to attend all the services of the day. He had the honor of being elected as Secretary, and had prepared the account of the proceedings for the press, which will appear in due course. A letter was read from Mr. T. Moorehead, of Philadelphia, enclosing proceedings from the Veterans of that State.

The following is a summary of the resolutions, which were very enthusiastic. They stated that they looked with pleasure to the results of the war of 1812—the second war for their independence, and against the ruthless and imperative tyranny of Great Britain, and expressed a hope that the descendants of the Veterans of 1812 would always uphold the anniversary in which that despotic power was frustrated in her nefarious designs to rob the young nation of America of her property, her liberty and life, and on which the daughter taught the mother "Bull" to behave herself. After the reading of these resolutions, which were loudly cheered, the meeting adjourned.

Ward School No 21.—The Primary Department of this School is temporarily located in the basement of Rev. Dr. Armitage's Church, in Norfolk-street, between Grand and Broome. The Ladies' Department of the Thirteenth Ward School No. 4, which occupied the same building, is temporarily located in the basement of Rev. Dr. Hatfield's Church, corner of Broome and Ridge-streets. The Male Department is temporarily located in the basement of Rev. Dr. Banvard's Church, in Cannon-street, near Broome.

All the above-named Schools occupied the old Public School building in Rivington-street, between Ridge and Pitt, which is now taken down. A new and very superior Ward School-house, with class-rooms and all the modern improvements, is being erected, under the auspices of the Ward officers and the Board of Education.

We examined the foundations and the ground plan on Friday, while on the ground, and found that the work was well and substantially executed, thus far. It is expected that the new School Building will be ready to be opened by the 1st of January, 1855.

The new building is designed to accommodate 1,800 pupils, and will cost about $44,000.

The Cartmen's Society.

The Cartmen's Society met on Friday night at Montgomery Hall, No. 76 Prince-st. Mr. Robt. Brock, President, in the Chair. Messrs. John McGrath and Wm. De Lacy attended by invitation, in order to settle some accounts connected with the Society of importance but to the members. The President said:

Brother Members: It is seldom that I ever address myself to you. I prefer those who are not officers to speak, lest the position given in the Society should unduly influence a single member. The time has come when I must, as we all must, throw off this reserve. A loud outcry has been raised against adopted citizens—foreigners, as they are delighted to be called. And who raised this cry? Why, foreigners themselves—Englishmen, brutal Britishers, and North of Ireland weavers, butchers and ruffians. And against whom? The Irish Catholics as also the native-born Catholics. If this newly-organized Society be not born of the infidelity of the English Government, it emanates from some club here or in Europe who fraternize with those miscreants who, in the name of liberty, would destroy all liberty, both civil and religious. Brother members, licentiousness is not liberty; nor is murder freedom of act or speech, or your so much sought after liberty, "freedom of speech."

The most of the members of this Society are adopted citizens—or, as the English and Orange Irish nativists would designate us, foreigners. It seems to be a favorite a pastime here now in America to shoot an Irishman, as it was formerly in Ireland, under English misrule, when the same reward was given by Government to any person for shooting a wolf or an Irish teacher. At Haverstraw, in this State, a poor unfortunate Irishman was bound with cords and chains, his hands tied behind his back, and while thus bound, he was shot by an officer who should have been his protection. But then, he was only a mere Irishman, and it could be no harm to kill him. The Coroner's Jury discharged this murderer; but the Grand Jury, more humane, decent and honorable, indicted him. Reilly, the murdered man, died in our City Hospital; and as I cannot make a motion myself, I would ask one of you to move that a subscription be taken up from the members, to collect a fund to employ counsel to prosecute this man.

A resolution was moved and passed to take up a subscripcription to aid the prosecution. Some gave $1, some 50 cents, and other 25 cents, and $50 were subscribed on the instant. Others who did not go prepared, put down their names, and in a day or so, $100 more will be received. The Hon. John McKeon was by a vote of the Society, given charge of the prosecution. After admitting several members, the meeting adjourned.

The Recent Attempted Arson.—The store of Charles A. Peverelly, No. 147 Front-street, was on Friday the centre of attraction as soon as the news of his arrest for an attempt to fire his premises became known. Merchants and business men who had goods on storage in said building, eager to see if they were all right, and get them under their own charge as soon as possible, applied to the Mayor for permission to withdraw their goods, such permission being granted on presentation of Mr. Peverelly's receipts. Some merchants, on application, had their goods delivered all right. Others, among whom were Messrs. Brown & Caldwell, Pillot & Co., Lahens & Co., found a quantity of their goods missing; also a lot of sugar (about 40 hhds.) owned by Jas. E. Woodruff & Co., is not forthcoming.

Fire.—At 9 o'clock Friday night, a fire broke out in the small building, No. 212 Thirty-eighth-street, occupied by A. Eberley, as a blacksmith-shop. In consequence of the large amount of light material lying about the premises, the flames spread rapidly, and communicated to a two-story and attic building, owned and occupied by Isaac Goodhue as a paint-shop and dwelling, and also frame, occupied as a dwelling and grocery store by Mrs. Hackle. The three buildings were almost nearly destroyed. The occupants succeeded in saving the greater part of their furniture. The loss of Mr. Goodhue is estimated at about $2,500; insured for $1,000 in a City Company. Loss of Mrs. Hackle, about $1,500—partially insured.

Shocking and Fatal Accidents.—A man named Jame McDermott met with a shocking death on Friday by falling accidentally into a vat of boiling hot sugar in the steam refinery corner of Laight and West-streets.....A man named Christopher Gibson, residing at No. 200 Fourteenth-street, was instantly killed by falling into the fly-wheel of Mr. Reed's engine in Thirteenth-street.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Friday, July 7.
Before his Honor Judge Beebe.
SENTENCES.

Petit Larceny.—John King, for stealing from Elisha Germain, $5. Guilty. Sent to the penitentiary for six months.

Grand Larceny.—Henry Rosenbergh and John P. Meyer were put on trial for stealing four quarters of beef, valued at $150, from Charles Schultz, of Forty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth-avenues. The beef was found in the possession of the parties. For the defence, it was attempted to be shown that Meyer had been at Washington Market, and bought there both mutton and veal, and as he was going there, at about 3 o'clock in the morning, of the 16th of June, he was met by two men, who asked him if he wanted any beef, and that he did buy from these men the beef in question, leaving directions with his wife to give Rosenbergh two quarters of it, should he call for any—they being in the habit of buying in partnership. They were, however, found guilty, and sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Assault with a Knife.—Susan Pool, a light colored mulatto, was placed at the bar, charged with striking Hannah Ferris, a negro girl, with a knife, on the head. The prosecuting witness proved the assault with the knife, and also that defendant had threatened, some time before she struck her, to cut her throat. She, on her cross-examination, acknowledged that the cause of the quarrel between them was because of a young man, who had, until lately, been in the habit of keeping Miss Peel's company, but had latterly preferred her society. The place where the wound was inflicted was at a colored dance-house in Orange-street. The Jury, without leaving the box, returned a verdict of guilty of assault and battery. Defendant was then called up for sentence, and stated that Hannah, the prosecutrix, had hit her with a bottle on the head before she struck her.

Judge Beebe.—Well, Susan, I think "the Points" can contrive to do without you for six months, for which period I will send you to the Penitentiary; and, before your time is up, you may have the consolation of seeing your friend Hannah up there along with you, to keep you company.

Pleaded Guilty.—Thomas E. Flood, to petty larceny, fined $15 and to remain in prison until paid; James Fitzgerald, for a like offence, 3 months' imprisonment.

Acquitted.—Hiram Holden, charged with robbing Thomas McCain of a $20 bill on the 19th ultimo, was acquitted. For the defence it was proved that the prosecutor was too drunk to recollect anything of the transaction, or to remember how he lost the money.

Highway Robbery.—William Johnson and Thomas Purcell, two boys, the oldest not being over 19 years of age, were found guilty of attacking and robbing Henry Merrell, of a watch worth $8, in Greenwich-street, on the night of the 16th ult. Officer Ledwitch, who saw the assault and robbery, and afterwards arrested the prisoners, corroborated the evidence of the prosecutor. The Judge, in passing sentence on them, said that though he felt deeply when young men were brought before him thus, yet there was no class of crime for the perpetrators of which he had less sympathy than that of street robbers and rowdy ruffians. The Court had power to sentence them to imprisonment for life, but would, however, in the present case inflict the lightest punishment, which was, that they should be each confined in Sing Sing Prison at hard labor for the period of ten years.

Robbery in a house of ill-fame.—Emma Marcilla, a young German girl, was place on trial for having robbed Charles E. Stoch, on 23d of last month, of the sum of $600. Mr. Stoch was called to the stand. He is a German of about 30 years of age. He stated that he had arrived in the City of New-York on Sunday week and left his baggage at the Erie Railroad dépôt; he then went about the town and drank in different saloons; he recollected nothing until about 2 o'clock on Monday morning; he awoke in a house in Greenwich-street, the defendant being with him; defendant told him he had been brought to the house drunk by two rowdies; on getting a light he told her then that he had lost money; he subsequently found a small roll of money containing $55; when he got this part of his money he fell asleep and did not waken until 11 o'clock on Monday morning; the prisoner entered the room, snatched at the money, got possession of it and run; he pursued her but could not catch her; he then went down to the room below hoping to meet her, but he could not; he went then to look for an officer, but could not find one for more than half an hour; he told the officer that he wanted this woman taken up, when the officer said "that there could be nothing made of it and that he (witness) would get h—ll if he offered to move in the matter;" the officer then went to the house and arrested the accused and was in a room with her for a full hour before she brought her to the Tombs; complainant considered that he was drugged and suspects the police officer knew all about it; he is a paper manufacturer, has a wife and family in Illinois; he has heard that the money was divided next day between two men and the prisoner; a Tombs lawyer came to him and asked him how much he would give if he would recover the money for him, but he would not consent to make any bargain; he blamed the police officers for the entire of his misfortune. Mr. Spencer addressed the Jury on behalf of the accused, and after a charge from the Judge the Jury retired, and after a short deliberation returned a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was remanded for sentence, after which the Court adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock.

The Walker Divorce Case—Disagreement of the Jury and their Discharge.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Saturday.
Before Judge Ingraham and a Jury.

The Court opened this morning at 9 o'clock, but the proceedings were not resumed until considerably later. The room was as usual filled to excess. After the Jury roll had been called over, it was found that only eleven were present. A brief conversation then sprung up between the counsel on both sides, as to the willingness or unwillingness of either to proceed before the eleven jurors, but ultimately, and without any apparent objection from one or other party, it was determined that Mr. Jordan should go on with his address at once, the missing juror to take his seat on his arrival. We understood Mr. Busted to state that in the event of the juror not making his appearance in time to have a voice in rendering the verdict, the defence would not agree to submitting the case to the eleven jurors. Subsequently, however, and towards the close of Mr. Jordan's speech, the juryman who had been absent entered and took his seat. In the meantime Mr. Jordan had been addressing the Court and Jury, as follows:

I was approaching yesterday, gentlemen, to the allegation of illicit intercourse between Walker the defendant, and this person, Malcolm, in the Eldridge-street Jail. I have disposed of the early matters that took place at the house in the upper part of the City, and the intercourse with the woman of the name of Williams,—and very much I apprehend, at the expense of your patience. I have endeavored also to collate the letters he was writing to his wife, overflowing with love and affection for her and her children, when, at the same time, he was carrying on a most shameful illicit intercourse with the individuals to whom I have referred. As we now approach this charge of illicit intercourse between him and Mrs. Malcolm, and as Colonel Bobo will be a prominent actor in that drama. I will read from the letters addressed to him by Walker—to the same Colonel Bobo, remember, who was described very accurately yesterday by the counsel on the other side, as as great a vagabond and as great a libertine as ever disgraced human nature. I will show you the terms of intimacy that existed between him and Walker. I want to show from Walker's own correspondence that they were kindred spirits, acting in concert, governed by one common motive, and engaged in one common proceeding. Mrs. Malcolm, whom they call upon the stand as a witness, here swears that she was introduced by Mr. Coffin, with whom she now lives, to Mrs Williams, about four or five months before she became acquainted with Walker, which was about the last of 1852 in December, or the first of 1853 in January. Now that would bring her first acquaintance with, her first introduction to Mrs. Williams back to the Midsummer or towards the Autumn of 1852. When she was introduced to Mrs. Williams, she (the latter) was the keeper of this same house that Mr. Coffin now keeps. The character of that house I shall no stop to remark upon. A word to the wise is said to be sufficient, but I quote no trite sayings or sharp maxims. It is enough that we have proved it, by all the testimony that ever can be adduced on a similar occasion, to be a house of ill-fame—a house of prostitution. Mrs. Malcolm swears that she first saw—she was first introduced to Mrs. Williams, then, at the time I have mentioned; and that when she was introduced to Mrs. Williams, Colonel Bobo and his wife were boarding with that woman. Now, if anything was necessary to complete the picture which the gentleman drew yesterday of this Bobo, the friend and intimate, the pimp and pander, to Walker, it is only to show you this fact which his own witness proved, that Bobo was the inmate and boarder in a house of prostitution with a woman that he called his wife. I don't know but she was his wife. She may be an excellent woman; and she may not have known where she was. If so, so much the greater brute her husband. At all events it was there that this Mrs. Malcolm was introduced to this Colonel Bobo; and I will show you, gentlemen, very briefly, by reading a few extracts of letters, the nature of the relations and intimacy between Bobo and Walker. I am aware that I read too much yesterday to be agreeable to you. I know that; but this is a case not pleasant in any of its aspects. The duties of jurors at the present time and under present circumstances, are far from being agreeable; but nevertheless it is a duty we all owe to our country and our fellow creatures to promote the cause of justice among men by assuming those duties; and when called upon to discharge them, we are bound to discharge them with as much patience as we can command. We now come, then, to the season of 1852, and these letters from which I am about to read extracts will show the relations between those persons.

Mr. Jordan read extracts from a letter written by Walker to Bobo early in 1852, and from a subsequent epistle from the same to the same, dated May 16 of that year also. He then proceeded:

Now, you will remember, gentlemen, that this Mrs. Malcolm commenced going there, according to her own story, in December in the last of 1851, or in January in the beginning of 1852. Now, let us see how she was brought there; whether it was accident or chance threw her into the company of Walker, or whether it was by his solicitation. The best way to prove it is from his own pen. I read a letter of the 8th of November, 1852, or, more properly, short extracts from it.

Portions of the letter No. 10 from Walker to Bobo, and dated Nov. 8, 1852, were here read to the Jury. They went to show an anxiety on the part of Walker to see Mrs. Malcolm when "Bill" (the good-natured jailer) was in, and the more stringent custodian "Bob" was out. The next letter, of which parts were read, was one to Bobo, bearing date Monday, Nov. 15, suggesting that the most appropriate time for a visit from Malcolm was between 11 and 1 o'clock in the forenoon, when, if the weather were pleasant, "Bob" was usually attending to business beyond the precincts of the jail. The writer expressed an opinion that the Colonel "would have no difficulty with Malcolm," and ventured to state his belief that a great deal of "happiness" would be "conferred by the operation." Another letter writ en by Walker to his friend, on Nov. 22, and another of the same month, but at a somewhat later date, also referred to Malcolm, and hinted to the Colonel that "he knew he could arrange it." The letter of Dec. 17, (marked No. 16,) was copiously quoted from by the learned counsel, who dwelt particularly on the paragraph in which the writer asked Bobo to "please mention where Malcolm is, so that I can forward my address with a fervent invitation for a call, if you think such a desire would be complied with." The letter to Bobo, written about the close of December, 1852, or early in January, 1853, and that of Jan. 19, 1853, written after Mrs. Malcolm's visit to Walker, afforded material for extended comment. It was in the former of these that Walker wrote: "My dear Sir—It's no use talking; Malcolm would eclipse forty such, giving nine points in ten in the day."

In the letter of January the 19th, Walker complained of Mrs. Malcolm's reminess in her visits. The speaker quoted from that letter, stating at the same time that it was in the interval between that time and the 16th of April that all this intercourse, or the principal part of it, took place. He continued:—On the 26th of April it seems there was rather a flare-up between the two lovers; their hearts had become so firmly knit—at least hers was to him—that she could not bear his attentions to any other woman. He gives the circumstance in this language—"Last Tuesday I was honored with a call from M. and L. (Malcolm and Lyman)—

Mr. Busted—Are the words Malcolm and Lyman written there?

Mr. Jordan—No; but M. and L. can mean nothing else.

Mr. Busted—O, yes they may.

Mr. Jordan—I suppose you would make them mean "moonshine and lullaby." It would be just as nigh the facts as you usually come in your eloquent harangues here.

Mr. Busted—You affix a meaning to those letters that the document does not warrant you in doing. But what is the number of that letter?

Mr. Jordan—It is number 20. The letter goes on, gentlemen.—"Last Tuesday I was honored with a call from M. and L., (Malcolm and Lyman,) and it proved an unpleasant one, inasmuch as Malcolm got offended that I gave her a book to read." Take a book, madam, and read; take up a paper and read and enjoy yourself whilst I attend to other business—"because I was paying more attention to Lyman than she deemed courteous. She said she was not to be made a tool of." * * * * *

"Old Joe is as cross as bull. Some of the Keysers are here every day, once, twice, or three times. The old woman was here this morning and staid an hour. She gave me a little of her side talk. Damn the Jews! As for Mr. Busted, (laughter,) I did not see him yesterday; and I sent for my papers from him to-day, as I will not be fooled by him. I understand how the cat jumps with all these fellows." [Great laughter.] Bye-the-bye, gentlemen, that don't belong to this subject. But it is not entirely immaterial. In his letters Walker had abused Young for a villain. He had abused Bobo for a fool. He had abused Busted, I won't tell for what. He had, in fact, abused all the Gentiles in detail; and now when he comes to the Jews, he gives them no quarter, but sends them to hell at once—"Damn the Jews!" [Laughter.] Now, gentlemen, you see who began to solicit this woman's presence at that jail. You see how it was persevered in from the 8th of November till early in January, when the object was finally accomplished. You see how from that time till the 26th of April she was in the habit of going there from time to time, according to the words of her own mouth, and the writing of his own pen. Now, let us hear the oral testimony on this subject.

The learned counsel reviewed the evidence of Sturis and Birch, as to the repeated visits of Mrs. Malcolm to the jail, and her being fastened up in the room with Walker for fifteen or twenty minutes on several of those visits. He then took up the testimony so far as it affected Mrs. Warner and Miss Pell. In connection with this branch of the case, he said:

I deem it unimportant to go further to inquire about those telegraphing operations, and about the women, Mrs. Warner and Miss Pell. I don't know that it would be just or onerous for me or for you to entertain a belief that he has been guilty of adultery with Mrs. Warner. She is a married woman, and as long as her husband is satisfied, God forbid that you or I should disturb his peace. As regards Miss Pell, I have never believed that she became the prey of this seducer. She was imprudent in going there, most undoubtedly; and her conduct would be condemned in the most liberal Court that ever was instituted by women to pass the judgment on women. But let me tell you that if Warner and Pell, and Lyman and a score of others that I could name, were not debauched, their husbands or friends have no reason to thank Wildes P. Walker for their escape. I will not refer, gentlemen, to the correspondence about those females, to the assignation at the restaurant, or to the remarkable manner in which Mrs. Warner has learned the alphabet by the deaf and dumb signs at the age of twelve in school, so that she knew how to talk with Walker before he gave her the key to his signals, or taught her how to reply to them. At the distance of about 12 years from the time when she was a school girl of 12 years old, when, as she says, she had learned them, she retained this in her memory so that she could talk with Walker; and it would seem she was as ready to join in this mode of conversation with him as he was himself. And yet it is exceedingly remarkable that when Mr. Blunt came to examine her, and with a mildness that proved the gentleman, and a coolness and urbanity that neither abuse nor blackguardism could disturb, she could not remember a single letter of the alphabet but the vowels! Such a memory, if that be true, is of a kind that I never heard of before. From the age of twelve to twenty-five or twenty-six, a period of thirteen or fourteen years, she retained what she had learned as a school-girl. From 1852 down to 1854, she had forgotten all save what nobody could ever forget that knew how to count their fingers. She says there was no assignation, and I wish to repeat that I do not contemn her conduct, for I do not intend to deal otherwise with her than I would wish others to deal with me if I had a wife, or sister, or daughter, that had unfortunately erred—not to say falsely. But she affirms there was no assignation, and yet, most miraculously, as it seems, on a certain parade day, Mr. Walker was taken out of the jail to a restaurant in Eldridge-street, and on that same day Mrs. Warner and Miss Pell came there and met him. Birch has sworn that Walker told him they were to meet him there, and Warner undertook to contradict Birch, by saying that there was no assignation. Now, judge for yourselves between them. Jurors are not to be duped by such pretences more than other men. Judge for yourselves whether every word that Birch said about it was not true, and whether every word that she said in denial of his testimony was not false.

Now I return to Malcolm for a moment, and what do we find in regard to her? She is called upon the stand by them, and asked—"Did you ever have illicit intercourse with Walker?" She replied, "Never." "Was there ever an immodest word or an improper expression or action passed between you?" "Never." Now, they say, there we have proved, triumphantly proved, that this allegation of adultery with Mrs. Malcolm is untrue. Yes; they have proved it just in the way that they proved he had not committed adultery when he went to bed with the prostitute, and slept with her all night in Mercer-street; I mean they proved a fact of the same nature. She swears to it, and you know by this time what she is; she was then the wife of Mr. Francis Malcolm; she was the inmate of that notorious house in Jersey City; she was the friend of Williams and of Coffin; she was the consort of Bobo, for poor Jim on one occasion made a mistake, he says, in prison, and called her Mrs. Bobo. She was led about by Bobo as a steaming takes its freight, from Jersey City to the lawyer's office in Wall-street, and from Wall-street to the prison, and there Bobo put her into the embraces of his darling friend, who so longed to see her. But in addition to that, she comes on the stand here and lies under oath about it: she swears that she told her husband about her visits to Walker to this prison. She swears that she told him of her going there. And he came upon the stand—a man against whom I know nothing except that he is a preacher of the church of Christ, and he seems to know who Christ is, but has not a very clear perception of what are the duties of a preacher of Christ's gospel; and the very fact of his being so is in the mind of my catholic friend good cause for abusing him,—he comes on the stand here and he swears that she never told him anything about it; that he never knew anything about it, so that, on the whole, gentlemen, you see a woman, the inmate of a house of prostitution, the street walker for purposes which are, and perhaps may remain undefined, the visitor of a jail to a man who has solicited her to come there in order that he may bask in the rays of her beauty and her charms—a woman who comes here and commits foul perjury on the stand by swearing to a lie. She is a witness who comes here to swear against every probability of human nature—against every law of the animal economy—I mean in regard to those passions which the Creator has wisely implanted in us for the perpetuation of our race, and which when unabused, are the greatest sources of happiness and consolation to us all. Why, if you believe this woman, Walker was as cool as an anchorite; not an immodest word or action ever escaped him; and, by her own story, she, too, was as pure as chastity personified. But what did she go there for? To play cards? No; because while they were playing cards she did not participate. To drink brandy? No; for when they were drinking brandy she did not condescend to join them. What, then, did she go there for? "Oh, I went because I heard that Walker was imprisoned under circumstances of the most cruel hardship—that he was pining away with the afflictions and miseries of his lot. I went there to cheer up that lone dungeon, to shed the rays of my benign countenance over the darkened prospects that brooded over the future of this poor man." The man that might have had his wife there but that he told her in two letters not to come—a wife, too, whose mental and moral qualities would have lightened his sorrows, if he had any, and cheered the road to the grave, if it had been possible for him to be sensible of it. She was not allowed to be there, but this beauty, Malcolm—this brick, this lovely creature, that looked so sweetly, and smiled upon him so benignly, was solicited and wooed by his letters, and by his pimp, Bobo, until she had got there, and then continued to visit him for two or three months; and yet, according to her story, all was chaste [laughter]; all was orderly as a Quaker meeting. [If any of you are Quakers, gentlemen, I beg your pardon. It is no disparagement to say that they have the most orderly meetings in the world.] And we may suppose that when he said to her, "Sister Malcolm, shall I treat thee?" she said, "No, thank thee, brother Walker, I do not drink myself, and therefore, if thou wishest to drink, drink thy brandy thyself, and play cards with thy friends, and leave me to enjoy my stiff starched dignity, purity, and precision, which I came into this prison for the express purpose of preserving." [Renewed laughter.] Oh, my God, gentlemen, if we were to be guiled in that way where would we find it? What amount of sense or understanding would it betray? Why, the ground mole when he is digging his way into the bowels of the earth can see better into such things than to believe that, coming from such a source, under circumstances so intrinsically false, and stamped in indelible characters with perjury of the foulest kind. I say of the foulest kind, not, it is true, to take away life or to take away property, but perjury in order that the living may remain chained to the dead—in order that a virtuous, high-minded woman may remain the humble slave to the passions—the beastly passions of this defendant. It is in order that these ends may be carried out that this woman, Malcolm, comes forward and commits what I have no hesitation in saying is perjury; and because I have no hesitation in believing that you will not believe a word of what she says in regard to her intercourse with Walker in the jail.

The learned counsel reviewed the remainder of the evidence for the prosecution at considerable length, and with much ability. The testimony of the witnesses for the defence he took up *seriatim*. The statements of Hull and Pierce, as affecting the character of Mrs. Walker, or establishing the fact either of her condonation or her guilt, he impeached, on the ground that these witnesses had been sworn by numerous respectable persons, to be unworthy of credit on their oaths. As to the testimony of the Eatons against the prosecutrix and Dr. Harewell, he disposed of it by raising the charge of bad feeling on their part against her, because when a lodger in their establishment she had been very troublesome to them,—"said their chowder was infamous," and most irreverently wrote "Judy O'Flanagan" on their register of boarders. The alleged intercourse between Senator Evans and Mrs. Walker, formed the subject for a large portion of his closing observations; and the singular letter written by Mrs. Walker to Mrs. Waldron, in which she confessed love for somebody other than her husband, was dwelt on at great length and with elaborate argument. This document was said to have been written by Mrs. Walker by way of stratagem, to recall to herself the failing affections of her husband—the letter having been written, as the eloquent counsel said, in order that it might fall into her husband's hands. This plea he supported by extracts from Walker's letters to his wife, written subsequently to that letter, and in which he expressed the utmost affection for her, and confidence in her love and regard for him.

And yet, the counsel continued, in the face of these repeated declarations of love, and affection and confidence in her, you must be made to believe that she, if her suit is to be refused, is a woman that has been guilty of the crimes here sought to be imputed to her. I care not to say anything further on this subject of testimony. You will soon have this case in your hands, gentlemen. You only have the power to dispose of it, and I hope you will be able to do it without very much trouble, for your sufferings certainly must have been great under the rigorous atmosphere that has prevailed since you first took your seats on this case. There has been a grand appeal made to you, however, for your sympathies. "Oh," said the counsel, and he seemed to be as sincere about that as anything else he said, "I would to God, Mr. Walker, that I could spare your feelings the lacerations of urging that your wife is a guilty woman!" Oh, how sincere he was! If he had been in the pulpit preaching, it could not have come out with more sincerity. Gentlemen, I know it would be hard for any man to part with such a woman, but that is not the question. If he has forfeited his marital rights the law must have its course, or your oaths may be violated. It is as severe for her as for him,—not for the same reason that they would expound on the other side; but that she must be left a widow, and her tender children fatherless. She has already suffered everything but death. She can suffer but little more, unless your verdict chain her for the rest of her life to that mass of moral corruption who sits before you. But there is not much left of her to starve. I will not enlarge, gentlemen; but the barbed arrow that rankles in her heart under her sense of disgrace and degradation, and the blight that has fallen

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, July 10, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern—

$4,000 Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds, interest at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in New-York, 1st March and 1st September.....$1,000 each.

$14,000 Great Western (Illinois) Railroad 1st Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds, interest at the office of the Company, in New-York, 1st April and 1st October.....$1,000 each.

$5,000 Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, interest payable in New-York, 1st July and 1st August.....$1,000 each

$3,000 Peru and Indianap-lis Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds, interest Coupons payable in New-York, 1st January and 1st July.....$1,000 each.

$1,000 Chicago and Rock Island Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds, interest Coupons payable in New-York, 10th January and 10th July.

15 shares Third-av. Rail road.....$100 each.

10 shares Pacific Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each.

20 shares St. Nicholas Bank.....$100 each.

40 shares Island City Bank, (with dividend of 4 per cent. payable this day.....$25 each.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent this day, and the balance to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

A. H. holds regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other securities every Monday and Thursday, at the Merchants' Exchange.

AT PRIVATE SALE.—A great variety of first-class Railroad Bonds, Bank, Insurance and other stocks. Office No. 4 Broad-st., next to corner of Wall-st.

WILLIAM M. WEEKS, Auctioneer

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—AT DOSORIS, L. I., NEAR GLEN COVE.—By order of Supreme Court, Queens County, under the direction of WESTBELL D. SMITH, Referee, will be sold at AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the the 13th of July, at John G Bennett's Hotel, in the village of Glen Cove, at 12 o'clock M.—By BAKER & WEEKS Auctioneers, the elegant country seat called the East Island at Dosoris, owned and occupied by the late Henry M. Western, Esq. It contains about 55 acres of upland, besides salt meadow The buildings consist of a large mansion-house, three or four cottages, barns and other out-buildings, a fine orchard, and a variety of other fruits and ornamental trees. The whole island is studded with forest-trees quite around the margin of the river; it is watered with springs of the purest water. This property offers great inducements for gentlemen fond of sporting, both with fun and fishing-rod, as abounds with every variety of shell-fish The facilities of travel to and from the City of New-York are easy, being about two hours' sail, where steamboats are running three times a day. For particulars, see advertisement. Apply to BAKER & WEEKS, Auctioneers No 1 Metropolitan Bank Building, corner of Pine-st and Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT GREENPOINT, TOWN OF BUSHWICK LONG ISLAND, AT AUCTION, COMPRISING FIFTY LOTS, WITH A MODERN-BUILT TWO STORY AND ATTIC HOUSE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO will sell at auction on TUESDAY, July 11, 1854, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants Exchange, New-York, fifty lots of land, being part of the property formerly belonging to John Meserole, deceased situated on Union, Nassau, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th-sts., and on Bushwick Creek, at Greenpoint, town of Bushwick, Long Island—together with a well built and conveniently arranged two story and attic frame house, having a two-story wing attached, partly filled in with brick. The house is about 40 by 45 feet, finished with marble mantels, &c., and is in every respect suitable for a respectable family. The proximity of this property to the Greenpoint and 9th-st. ferry, together with the many and great improvements now in progress around it, render it very desirable as an investment, with a certain prospect of a very rapid increase in value It will be sold in one parcel Sixty per cent. of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage of the premises for two years, at 7 per cent. interest. For further particulars apply to the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., or of H. U SHREVE, on the premises.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

AT "WAVERLEY" ON THE HIGHTS—Only one mile directly back of Hoboken Ferry—ONE HUNDRED BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOTS AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, July 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, one hundred building lots, beautifully situated on the Hights, only one mile directly back of Hoboken ferry. This place is to the West side of the City what Brooklyn Hights is to the East side, possessing same advantages and conveniences, commanding a splendid view of the City, Bay, the Narrows, and the surrounding country for many miles. To those desirous of obtaining a splendid location for a residence, or wishing to make an investment, this property offers advantages which cannot be excelled; in short, it may be said to be City Property combining beauty of location with convenience to City, distance, present and the time required to reach it from the City Hall being the same as in going to 23d-st. Terms easy Title indisputable For maps and particulars apply to A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF THE STOCK OF A HOTEL AND REFECTORY together, with all the large French and German plate oval and mantel mirrors, oil paintings, engravings—F. COLTON will sell TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) July 12, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No 59 Chatham-st, the entire furniture of a large assortment of the neighborhood of the Crystal Palace It will embrace, in part, of 10 or 12 large and richly ornamented oval and mantel mirrors of all sizes, several oil paintings and very fine engravings, together with all the furniture of the house and of the bar-room, including counters, office and other chairs, tables, carpets and oil cloths, gas fixtures and chandeliers, liquors, segars, &c. Also a very large assortment of new and never-before-used furniture of ever description, with marble-top furniture, two suits of rosewood parlor furniture, 20 dozen curl maple and oak chairs, cottage furniture, hair mattresses, bookcases, bureaus, mantel and hall clocks, 50 patent bedsteads &c., &c. N. B.—All the above goods will be sold to close and settle the business of the hotel. Terms cash, current money.

A. M MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, BROTHER & CO.—Trade Sale Rooms, No. 13 Park-row.—SIXTIETH NEW-YORK TRADE SALE, TUESDAY, August 1, 1854. BOOKS and STATIONERY SIMULTANEOUSLY.—BANGS, BROTHER & CO, announce the regular Fall Trade Sale of Books, Stationery, Steel-type Plates, &c., for the above date. The catalogue will be ready about the 20th instant, and will be sent to any address on application.

JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—At No. 759 Broadway, on THURSDAY, July 13, at 10 o'clock A M consisting of chairs, tables, tête-à-têtes, bedsteads and beddings; also, a large quantity of parlor, hall, dining room and bar-room stoves, cooking stoves, carpets, curtains, table cloths, towels, knives, jelly moulds, glassware, copper kettles, kitchen furniture &c., &c.

JAMES B BENSEL, Attorney for Mortgage.

WM B. JONES, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—By virtue of an execution I will sell THIS DAY at 10½ o'clock A M, at No. 145 Canal-st., one rosewood pianoforte, made by G. & F. BARMORE. Also, one marble-top table and a lot of carpet.

HENRY BISHOP, Constable.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ATTENTION IS RESPECTFULLY CALLED to an extensive assortment of PIANO-FORTES of all sizes, from 6 to 7½ octaves, which, owing to dull times and a tight money market, we are selling off at very reduced prices for cash. "A nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling." Celestial pianos, a new and gigantic improvement on the piano, also manufactured and for sale by us only. These pianos are equal to any 7 octave Pianos in power, at the same time are unequalled in richness, purity and sweetness of tone. Pianos to rent with privilege of purchasing. Call and see.

ELY & MUNGER, No. 421 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODIONS.—The undersigned take pleasure in announcing to their numerous friends and the public generally that they have leased and refitted the well-known warerooms heretofore occupied by E. G. Bradbury, and will keep constantly on hand a large and splendid assortment of the very best Pianos to be found in the market, to which the attention of purchasers is most respectfully invited Second-hand Pianos for sale and to rent. G. F. BRISTOW, MORSE & CO.,

No. 423 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—J & C FISCHER have removed their Warerooms from No 178 Greenwich-st to their new Manufactory, Nos 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th st. between 6th and 10th av., New-York, where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of Pianos, with all the best modern improvements made under their own supervision, and warranted to stand any climate. Also, Pianos with the Æolian attachment. Piano-fortes tuned, repaired, or taken in exchange.

PIANOS WHICH ARE PIANOS.—IMPORTANT NOTICE.—THOMAS H CHAMBERS invites purchasers to call at his old established warerooms, No 345 Broadway, and examine his piano-fortes, which never fail to give perfect satisfaction, as his numerous patrons will testify These instruments contain all the latest improvements, and are warranted to stand the action of any climate, having been thoroughly tested, and are pre-eminent for their durability, tone, touch and elegance of finish. Call, see and be convinced. No. 345 Broadway.

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODIONS—Of every variety, from $45 to $150, suitable for the parlor, lecture room, lodge room, or small church Believing them to be better in tone, more durable and better finished than those of any other make, we have accepted the agency, and keep for sale only those manufactured by PRINCE & CO.

WILLIAM HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, opposite the Park, sole agents for PRINCE & Co's celebrated Melodeons.

A. W. LADD & CO'S First Premium Piano-fortes, with a large assortment of new and second-hand instruments at greatly reduced prices. We wish to call attention to our GRAND DIAGONAL PIANO, with new Grand Action, which has no superior in all the points which constitute a perfect instrument. LINCOLN & THOMPSON, Sole Agents, No. 441 Broadway.

A SUPERIOR 7-OCTAVE $320 ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, made to order within 3 months, by a celebrated maker, fully warranted, will be sold for $220. The owner has to leave the country It is perfect and can be seen at No. 151 Chambers-st. from 9 o'clock till 3 P. M.

CARHART'S MELODIONS, GUITARS, AND VIOLINS, of superior tone and finish, for sale at great bargains. Melodions tuned and repaired. J. S. CLARK, Agent, No. 365 Broadway, opposite the Park.

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Deane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in a good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours 9 A M. to 8 P. M.

DR. COBBETT, No 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases Twenty-three years in one speciality of the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures His method of treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

DR. PERRY, graduate of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, late of the Hospitals St. George and Bartholomew, last five years, No. 116 West Broadway, opposite White st., where he may be consulted confidentially from 9 to 3, and from 6 to 9 daily. His work, the "Silent Friend, on Diseases of the Generative Organs and Organic Weakness," gratis. Charges low (private rooms); the utmost secrecy observed.

ST. VITUS' DANCE.—Those having this complaint can be cured, and by a harmless operation. A cure is warranted in every case operated upon. No pay will be demanded until the patient has entirely recovered. W. J. M. FISH, No 373 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, up stairs.

G. MACK, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON—Can be consulted in his specialty, No. 66 Ware-st, 4 doors west of Broadway, from 9 to 1 and 6 to 9. Dr. MACK'S remedies for the relief of female derangement. Sold by him only. Remedies $5. Patients visited. See his diploma

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S. BREELAND, M. D.—No. 4 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st. Throat and lung diseases. 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

W. JACKSON & SON, of the late firm of W. & S. JACKSON & SONS, Grate Fender makers, No. 246 Front-st and No. 230 Broadway.—Constantly on hand every variety of Grates and Fenders. Also, circular and square Cooking Stoves and Ranges. Wholesale dealers supplied at the lowest market prices.

TO PRINTERS.—The subscribers are agents for the sale of SUPERIOR PRINTING INKS, manufactured by Parsons, Phelps & Co. London, and keep on hand the finest qualities of Wood-cut and Colored Inks.

R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

FINANCIAL.

LOAN OF $200,000 ON THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF ALBANY.—The undersigned hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received by them until TUESDAY, the fifth day of July instant, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, for a loan of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars, for which Bonds or Stock of the city of Albany will be issued in sums of $1,000 each, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually by coupon or warrant attached thereto, and the principal reimbursable at the expiration of twenty-five years from the 1st day of May, 1854. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $1,000, and should be sealed up and endorsed "Proposals for Albany City Stock," and enclosed in an envelope, and directed to either of the undersigned. Each proposal must state distinctly the rate of premium offered for the stock, and the address of the person or persons making the proposal. The money will be required to be paid by deposits to the credit of the undersigned, in the Banking House of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO, in the City of New-York, or in the Bank of Albany, in the city of Albany, as follows:

One-third part on the 25th day of July instant.
One-third part on the 15th day of August next.
One-third part on the 15th day of September next.

Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of said bonds to the times of payment above specified will be required from the persons taking the said loan. The interest on the said stock will be paid semi-annually, on the 1st days of May and November in each year, at the Banking House of Messrs. DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO, in the City of New-York, and the principal is made reimbursable at the same place.—ALBANY, July 5, 1854.

J. R. TEN EYCK,
JAMES M'NAUGHTON,
H. H. MARTIN,
W. E. BLEECKER,
} Commissioners.

BONDS FOR SALE.—The NASHVILLE & CHATTENOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY have for sale 150 Bonds of $1,000 each They are the Bonds of the Company endorsed and guaranteed by the State of Tennessee, and are made receivable by the Comptroller of the State as assets for private banking, under the Free Banking Law of that State. Part of these Bonds have twenty and part twenty-five years to run, from 1st Jan., 1854, and bear six per cent. interest, payable with coupons half yearly, 1st Jan. and July, in New-York. The payment of the interest on these Bonds is provided for by the statute in the same manner as in regard to the State Bonds proper, viz: the Bank of Tennessee being in such case the fiscal agent of the State, and charged equally in the one case as the other, with protecting the faith of the State Nothing is receivable under the Free Banking Law of Tennessee, as a basis for banking except Bonds of the United States, Bonds of the State of Tennessee, and these Bonds guaranteed as above. From the high rate required to be paid for both of the first two kinds of Bonds these Bonds will find a ready sale in Tennessee, independent of their great value in the market. Persons wishing to buy will apply to the President of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New-York, or to the undersigned, at Nashville Tenn. for terms The fullest information will be furnished of the state of the Road, and its capacity to pay.

V. K. STEVENSON, President N. & C. R. R. Co.

$50,000 FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE SCIOTO AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Proposals will be received by the undersigned until THURSDAY, July 13, at 2 o'clock P. M. for the purchase of the above Bonds. They are a first-class security payable in 1865, and drawing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New-York. The road is 134 miles long, and extends from the city of Newark to the city of Portsmouth, Ohio, and is a continuation of the Sandusky, Mansfield, and Newark Railroad, which is 116 miles long, and in successful operation Forty-four miles of the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad are now completed and in operation; forty-five miles are nearly ready for the iron, and the remaining forty-five miles are under contract to be completed. Pamphlets containing copy of Bond and Mortgage, together with estimated profits and present condition of the road, will be furnished on application. Further information may be obtained by applying to C. A. M. DAMARIN, Esq., President; and PETER KINNEY, Esq., Treasurer of the Company, at the Irving House; or to MORRIS K. JESUP, Esq., Trustee; and D. N. BARNEY, Esq. No. 82 Broadway, New-York. SEYMOUR, MORTON & CO., No. 110 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—The Board of Directors of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company have this day declared, out of their earnings experded in construction, an extra dividend of ten per cent. in stock, to be apportioned to those who shall be holders of the full stock of the Company on the 15th day of July next; being one share for every ten shares or one-tenth part of the shares each shall hold on that day. Holders will have the right to assign the fractional parts to which they may be entitled; and certificates for every ten fractional parts standing in any one name, and for said whole shares will be issued on and after the 10th day of August next. Dividends declared hereafter will be paid upon all stock and shares as upon other stock of the Company, but dividends will not accrue upon the fractional parts until ten shall have been consolidated into one share, and a certificate issued therefor.—New-York, June 10, 1854.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the CLEVELAND, FAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY will purchase all the shares (not already owned by said Company) of the capital stock of the FRANKLIN CANAL COMPANY, and pay therefor the par value of such stock, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the time trains were first run throughout the entire length of said Railroad, to wit: the 20th day of November, 1852. Payment for such stock will be made on the presentation and delivery of the certificates issued therefor, with legal evidence of ownership, to W. L. LANE, Treasurer of the Franklin Canal Co., acting as Agent for the C. P. & A. R. R. Co., at Erie, or to the Treasurer of of this Company, at Cleveland, accompanied by similar evidence. WM CASE, President.

OFFICE OF C. P. & A. R. R Co., June 26, 1854.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, No 2 Hanover-st, New-York, July 6, 1854.—In order to facilitate an examination now being made by a Committee of the Board of Directors of this Company into its Stock accounts, all persons holding certificates of Stock of this Company are specially requested to present the same to the undersigned at this office so that an account of the same may be taken. Persons residing at a distance who cannot conveniently present or send in their certificates are requested to communicate by letter, the date and number of each certificate held by them, and the number of shares for which it purports to have been issued, and by whom signed.—By order of the Board of Directors. WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

NOTICE—NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, held this day (Saturday, July 8, 1854,) at the office of Nelson Robinson, Esq. the resignation of GEORGE CUTCHEON, as President of Director of said Company, was received and accepted; also, the resignation of ALEXANDER KYLE as Secretary. On motion, WILLIAM C WETMORE, Esq., was unanimously elected President pro tem.

H. S. BLATCHFORD, Vice-President.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—At the request of several of the Shareholders of this Company, the option to Stockholders to subscribe to the remainder of the three million (3,000,000) convertible loan of this Company, has been extended to the fifteenth day of July, instant. The transfer book will remain open for the same period—July 3, 1854.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Transfer Agents

EIGHTH-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK—Corner of 8th-av and 33d-st.—Interest will be allowed from the 1st of July upon all deposits made on or before the 10th inst., at the rate of six per cent. upon $500 and under. Open daily. Sundays excepted, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M.

JAMES L. DAYTON, Vice-President.
CHAS. SANFORD, Cashier.

EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK—The first Annual Election for Directors of this Bank and for three Inspectors of the next ensuing Election, will be held at the Banking House, corner of 8th-av and 33d-st. on MONDAY, the 10th day of July next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P.M. CHAS. SANFORD, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1854.

NATIONAL BANK.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, BENJAMIN T. HOOGLAND was appointed Cashier of this Bank in the place of F. DOBBS, resigned on account of ill health.

JAMES GALLATIN, President.

NEW-YORK, June 23d, 1854.

FINLEY, KISSAM & CO., Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st—Collections made on all parts of the United States and Canadas, and prompt returns given, at low rates Business paper and Loans negotiated on Commission. Stocks bought and sold at the Stock Exchange.

INSTRUCTION.

BOARDING SCHOOL AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—Limited to twelve pupils, under 12 years.—The fellowing gentlemen are, or have been patrons, to whom the Principal refers, E. K. Collins, Esq; Jacob Anthony, Esq; John W. Weld, M. D; Rev. Washington Roosevelt, of the City of New-York; Rev. R. U. Morgan, D. D.; Rev. C. E. Linsley; Albert Smith, M. D., of New-Rochelle. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal. Near the depôt, one hour from the City.

MISS HAINES—Begs respectfully to give notice to her friends and the public, that her school, Nos 9 and 10 Gramercy-park, New York, will re-open on THURSDAY September 14, 1854. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, or of Messrs. C. & FRANCES CO. 248 Broadway, or of Messrs. DOREMY & NIXON'S, No. 21 Park-place. Applications for the admission of pupils can be made by letter, addressed to Miss H. B. HAINES, at her residence, No. 10 Gramercy-park.

EVENING SCHOOLS.—Applications in writing for appointment in the Evening Schools of this City will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M By order of the Committee. ALBERT GILBERT, Clerk.

NEW-YORK, July 5, 1854.

$100 REWARD.—TO THE MANUFACTURERS OF BANK-NOTE PAPER. The Executive Committee of the Association of Banks for the Suppression of Counterfeiting, hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the best specimen, in the opinion of the Committee, of Bank-Note Paper, of not less than five hundred sheets, which may be submitted to them on or before the 1st day of January next. All paper submitted, except that selected by the Committee, to be returned to the persons submitting the same. J. M. GORDON, Sec'y.

BOSTON, March 31, 1854.

PATENT WIRE ROPE—For hoisting purposes, of all sizes and strength, at lower prices than hemp or hide rope, and much more durable. CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No 74 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	J. P. G Foster,	J. M Waterbury,
D. B. Fearing,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm H. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	George T. Ades,
A. C. Dowling,	M. W. Hamilton,	Samuel V Hoffman
Gazzaway B. Lamar,	Dennison Duer,	John J. Astor, Jr.
George W. Riggs,	John Stuart, Jr.,	Fred A. Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Jas. Gallatin, Jr.,	James C. Bell,
Chas H. Russell,	Ed G. Coster,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred. G Foster.
Peleg Hall.	Robert S. Hone,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st, Brooklyn. And No 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st, New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise vessels in port and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS:

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martin,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John R. Brower,	Charles A Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	S. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V Fowler,
William Oliell,	Wm. C. Crosman,	Chas T. Cromwell.
P. H Williams,	Solomon Jewett,	John T Rogers,
H. Quackenbos,	Andre Fromont,	Samuel F Whitney
Geo Gifillan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President

WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CASH CAPITAL $300,000—Office, No 168 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.—This Company is now prepared to insure buildings, merchandise personal property, and ships in port and their cargoes against loss or damage by fire:

DIRECTORS.

James L. Graham,	Daniel Parish,	Evan E. Bebb,
E. Whitehouse,	G. A. Conover,	G L. Beeckman,
J. B. Varnum,	Martin Bates Jr.,	Joseph M Strong,
Leonard Appleby,	Isaac E. Taylor,	Lorrian Freeman,
F. H. Wolcott,	W. Delano Jr.,	Edwd. Macomber,
Wm. E. Strong,	Henry V. Butler,	John La Farge,
Moses Taylor,	B. R. McIlvaine,	Chas E Appleby,
Jas. O Sheldon,	Henry Dwight Jr.	Jeremiah Wilbur.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

EDWARD A. STANBURY, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Offices, No. 22 William and 173 Canal-sts.

DIRECTORS.

Jeremiah Terbell,	Jas S. Brouwer,	Chas. T. Pierson,
Freem'n Campbell,	Wm. M. Foster,	Wm. M Wilson,
John W. Lewis,	Jotham C. Meeker,	Abraham Leggett,
Jno. P. Velverton,	Lyman Chapin,	Matthias Clark,
Henry S Terbell,	Solomon Banta,	Thos Williams,
David D. Crane,	Charles Crane,	Edw'd P. Clark,
Richard Varick,	George Warner,	Mortimer Brown,
Wm D Washburn,	Christo. Guyer,	Wm Moir,
Cor. Stephens,	Wm J. Buck,	P. J Bonesteel,
Simon Shindler,	Jno Moneypenny,	Alfred Barnores,
Gayl'd B. Hubbell,	Geo D. Cragin,	C. W McClaine.
Gid'n De Angelis,	Edw'd D. Nelson.	

RICHARD VARICK, President.

W F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st 4th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rob. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C Char'avoyne,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm C White,
Jos W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W Pearsall,	Chas H Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Ird Hawley,	Wm. H Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

CITIZENS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated April, 1837—Offices Nos. 67 Wall-st., and 58 Rowery—Continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

D. BURTNETT, President

J. M. MCLEAN, Secretary

NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of 6 per cent. for six months, payable on the 1st day of July next at the office, No 7 Wall-st. W. H DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

JUNE 26, 1854.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No 51 Tryon row, cor. Chatham-st.—Insures on the most favorable terms against loss and damage by fire on dwellings, stores, merchandise, &c. JOHN BRUCE, Pres.

BANK NOTICES.

NOTICE.—BROADWAY SAVINGS' INSTITUTION, Broadway Bank Building, No. 327, corner of Parkplace. Deposits made in this Institution on or before the 10th of July, will be allowed interest thereon from the 1st inst, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on sums not exceeding $500, and 5 per cent on all sums over that amount.

FRANCIS SCHOALS President.

FRANCIS A. PALMER, First Vice-President and Treasurer.
CORNELIUS L. EVERITT, Second Vice-President.
M HOPPER MOTT, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.
Bank open on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 10 to 3 o'clock. Deposits will also be received daily from 10 to 3 o'clock.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest the same as if made on or before the 1st day of July. The Bank has hitherto paid interest to depositors at the rate of six per cent. per annum and expects to continue that rate without distinction as to amounts Open daily, (Sundays and Holidays excepted,) from 9 to 7 o'clock, P. M.

GEORGE LUCAS, President.
NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice Presidents.
ISAAC HENDERSON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 492 Grand-st. The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest be paid to all Depositors entitled thereto for the 6 months ending the 30th inst, as follows: On all sums of $500 and under, at the rate of six per cent per annum, and all sums over $500 at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable on and after Monday, 17th inst Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of the Depositors as principal. Bank open MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 5 to 7 P. M.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, May 11, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating Notes of the ASTOR BANK, of the City of New-York, (a Banking Association,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the said notes, will be given up to the said Bank.

my16-law2yM D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK. ALBANY, July 7, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all circulating notes issued by the OSWEGO COUNTY BANK, (an individual Bank,) must be presented to the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited with said Superintendent for the redemption of the notes issued by the above bank, will be given up to said bank.

jy12-law2yM D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent

BANK DEPARTMENT.—ALBANY, July 6, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to G W. WESBY, an individual Banker, (the Hartford Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New York, for payment, within two years from the date of this Notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to said Banker will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Sup't.

jy10-'54-law2y

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK ALBANY, July 1, 1854.—The BANK OF SING SING has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the ATLANTIC BANK, in the same City, as such agent agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

D. B. ST. SOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK ALBANY, June 29, 1854.—The MECHANICS' BANK of Williamsburg has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the BROADWAY BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK. ALBANY, July 6, 1854. The INTERNATIONAL BANK, Buffalo, has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the TROY CITY BANK, in the city of Troy, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

SAVINGS BANK—Corner 3d-av and 9th-st.—MARINER'S SAVING INSTITUTION—Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and Wednesday and Saturday Evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. Deposits made in this Institution on or before the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st. Six per cent interest allowed on sums of $500, and under.

Hon. JACOB A. WESTERVELT, (Mayor of the City,) President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, 1st Vice President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, 2d Vice President.
W. H. ELSWORTH, Secretary.
HON CLARKSON CROLIUS, 1st Trustee.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK No 51 Chambers-st.—NOTICE—Depositors are informed that deposits made on or before 8 SATURDAY, the 8th day of July next, will be entitled to interest from the 1st day of July. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M.

JOSEPH STUART, President.

PETER CREBAR, Accountant.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1854.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st, near Greenwich-st.—Open daily, from 11 A M. to 1 P. M.; and 4 to 7 P. M. Deposits made in this Institution on or before the 10th day of July will receive interest from the 1st at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under.

CALEB S WOODHULL, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS' INSTITUTION, No. 568 Broadway, near Bleecker, open daily from 9 A. M., to 7 P M. Deposits made in this Institution on or before the 10th day of July, will receive interest from the 1st, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on $500 and under, and 5 per cent on all sums over that. C. J. BROWN, Pres.

A. A. ALVORD. Sec'y.

HOUSE-WARMING AND VENTILATING WAREROOM, No. 466 Broadway, New York.—We invite the attention of Builders and the public generally to an splendid assortment of House Warming, Ventilating and Cooking Apparatus, comprising several new patterns of FURNACES, RANGES, &c., combining economy, durability and efficiency. We are prepared to warm and ventilate in a superior manner all classes of public and private buildings upon the most reasonable terms A complete assortment of every article in our line constantly on hand, and for sale wholesale and retail. Ripsoman Company.

GEO. L. CANNON, Agent.

RAILROADS.

FARE REDUCED.—GREAT WESTERN MAIL ROUTE—SIXTY MILES DISTANCE SAVED OVER ANY OTHER ROUTE BY STEAMBOAT ON THE LAKE—TO CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE—(Carrying the Great Western United States Through Mail).—Passengers can be ticketed through to all points West and Southwest, either by the New York and Erie Railroad, Hudson River Railroad, People's Line Steamboats, or Harlem Railroad, connecting at Buffalo with the low-pressure steamboats EMPIRE STATE, J. WILSON, Commander;

New-York Daily Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Saturday morning, July 8, at St. John's Chapel, by Rev. Dr. Berrian, LEWIS B. COVERT to MISS HELEN KIRBY, all of this City.

In this City, on Sunday morning, July 9, after a long illness, MRS. MARY CLARK, widow of the late John Clark, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of the Ironsides Chapter, No. 47, O. U. A., and the Order of Brotherly Love, also the members of the Universal Mutual Improvement Society, and acquaintances of her sons, John R. and Martin Clark, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No 45 Downing-st. This morning, at 10 o'clock. Her remains will be conveyed to Allstone, Greene Co. for interment.

In this City, on Saturday afternoon, July 8, BENJAMIN F. HOLMES, aged 43 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his residence on 4 o'clock, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

In this City, on Saturday afternoon, July 8, after a brief illness, HENRY F. WILLIAMS, M.D., a native of Boston, Mass.

The friends of the family, and the members of the Common Council, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 13 St. Mark's-place, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

In this City, on Saturday, July 8, after a brief illness, JAMES MCKEOWN, aged 28 years, a native of Ballymena, County Antrim, Ireland.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. John Turner, 49 Christopher-st, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

In this City, on Sunday morning, July 9, after a lingering illness, MARY, wife of Mr. Patrick Dolan, aged 40 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence No. 12 East 13th-st., this afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

At Fairhaven, on Sunday, July 9, MRS. ELIZA ANN FENNE, wife of Edmund Fenne.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of Ellis Lodge, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Albert Richards, Esq., Fairhaven, this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further notice.

At Flushing, L. I., on Sunday, July 9, MRS. CATHARINE WYCKOFF, wife of R. L. Schenck.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church, Flushing, at 6 o'clock, P. M., this day.

At West Hoboken, N. J., on Tuesday, July 4, MARTHA MCKENSTRY, daughter of John Van Nest, of this City, in the 3d year of her age.

At Sandy Hook, on Saturday, July 8, after a short and severe illness, ELLA, only daughter of Thomas R. and Sarah Hayes Lozier, aged 3 years and 10 months.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Produce Markets, see Third Page

MONDAY, July 10—A. M.

The past business week was one of unusual gloom. It was remarked of Friday, when the second series of funds by MAIL followed in such quick succession the upwards over issue of New-Haven Stock by SCHUYLER, that a darker day, for public confidence, had not been seen in Wall-street since 1837. The Banks were less actively compromised and pressed than they had been on many intermediate occasions, but all trust between lender and borrower appeared for the moment to be threatened with destruction, and there were prominent and anxious faces in the Street that denoted the utmost anxiety for the future, as well as deep regret and mortification for the events of the present. The feeling, however, it is yet hoped, will not take such deep root that calmer reasoning on the general condition of Money Affairs in the Street, and the financial state of the country, will be unable to remove or modify it. The storm raised by the principal event of last week will not be allayed while failure succeeds fraud, and good men are brought down, suddenly and unexpectedly, by the contagion of distrust, which follows the work of the wicked. Distrust is shroud. The Banks act upon it, and the Broker and the constituents of both are called upon to return $200,000, loaned them on certain Railway and other securities which they represent in Wall-street. Two of their weakly friends indicated their readiness to carry them through, if $100,000 from each would avail; but on Saturday morning they found the calls doubled, or nearly so, and they decided to suspend payment on the class of obligations; their contracts at the Stock Board and their ordinary commission business being continued. The house we have, has enjoyed the confidence of a good class of customers, who, in ordinary times, are able to settle rather than loan upon them; and, in the present instance, we can scarcely doubt that the Clearing House Committee will, at their meeting to-day, make such arrangements as will relieve the solvent and deserving of the pressure, are now offered for sale, together with a hand-some assortment of instruments of their own manufacture, to which the attention of the public is solicited.

CORNISH, INGRAHAM—Governor Winslow on Saturday had an interview upon the body of Dennis Ingraham, at the office of the Quartermaster-General of the State of New-York, in the Astor House, in relation to the recovery of the body of the deceased, and that of Mr. Cornish, who lost his life at the same time. It was agreed that the bodies should be delivered to the friends of the deceased, and not be interred in the Potter's Field, as was at first intended. The remains of Mr. Ingraham will be taken to Albany this morning, and those of Mr. Cornish to Troy.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Saturday, July 8.

Before Recorder Hall and Aldermen Clark and Tucker.

Pleas in Error were made.

The following additional witnesses were examined in the case of JAMES MCKENZIE, charged with the murder of Mr. PATRICK MCKENNA, on the 4th inst.:

THOMAS MCKENZIE, who was driving a light wagon on Second-avenue, near Twentieth-street, ran over a child. The injuries are so severe that it cannot recover, and is doubtful. MCKENZIE was taken into custody at once, and was discharged from custody at the Hospital. MCKENZIE states that he did not see the child.

LARCENY.—A few evenings since, a boy named JESSE SCHENCK, aged 15 years, was let in the grocery of T. LAMBERT & Co., No. 62 Wall-street, and 56 bales of cotton—all stencil stored, of which 9 were missing. Seven bales were found in all safe. BREWER & CALDWELL, in the premises. DAVIDSON & Co., who had 42 cases of opium were also stored, found all safe. The child was conveyed to the Hospital. MCKENZIE states that he did not see the child.

ARSON.—Yesterday morning, about 9 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the house No. 9 Jones-street, occupied by JESSE SCHENCK, aged 15 years, was in the employ

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

...published every Evening, (Sundays excepted.) One ... will be issued at 1 and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. ... by mail or sold at the same rates as the Times.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

...Largest Newspaper for the Country, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of Two Dollars per annum. Two copies for Three Dollars ... Five Dollars, will be sent to one address; ... paper to be open continued beyond the time for ... Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES ... by mail one year, is as follows:

...Free.
...13 cents.
...26 cents.

...to all cases must be made in advance.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

...Newspaper of Sixty Pages, or Forty-eight ... made up expressly for circulation in California ... and the Sandwich Islands, and containing only news ... interest to readers in those sections of the country, is ... on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price ... copy.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Hon. John McKeon Appointed United States District Attorney.

PROGRESS OF THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

Important Amendment by Mr. Clayton.

Salaries of Employés of the Legislative Department increased 20 per Cent.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 10.

Hon. JOHN MCKEON, was nominated and confirmed, to-day, United States District Attorney for New-York. Alas! poor Mr. WESTBROOK.

CHARLES WELLER, a brother of Senator WELLER, was nominated and confirmed Postmaster at San Francisco.

Ex-Senator CLEMENS has addressed a letter to the Chairman of the Committee of Investigation, as Attorney for COLT's patent extension, asking an examination relative to the bribery charges, but begging the Committee not to go into the Nebraska swindle, as delay would prove injurious to his client. S.

The Robert J. Walker Pacific Scheme—African Squadron—Colt's Patent, &c.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 10, 1854.

It seems that the New-York and Pacific Railroad Company is not quite so defunct as many have supposed, but is resolutely pressing forward in its object of securing the first trans-continental route to the western shore of our Republic. It will be remembered that the State of Texas sometime since passed a Legislative act offering liberal grants of land to any Railroad Company which would contract to build the Pacific Railroad through that State, and give sufficient guarantees for the performance of the conditions of their contract. I learn from Gen. LESLIE COOMBS, of Ky., that Hon. ROBT. J. WALKER and T. BUTLER KING started for Texas two days ago, for the purpose of entering into this contract with that State, if possible; and that they carried with them United States Stocks to the value of $300,000, to be deposited as security for its performance, and letters of credit on a New-York Banking-house for $350,000, to be used in carrying on the construction of the first fifty miles of the work. It they succeed in making the contract, they estimate that the value of the lands to be acquired from Texas will ultimately be equal to the cost of constructing the road all the way to the Pacific. It is understood to be the purpose of the Company, however, to send responsible men all through the Southern and Southwestern States, to obtain cash subscriptions to the stock, so that the work may be carried on without the sale of the lands, until they shall have acquired the enhanced value which must follow the opening of the road as it progresses westward, within the State.

General COOMBS, by the way, and various other gentlemen, are here to aid in getting through the bill recently reported for the payment of the claims of certain creditors of the late republic of Texas. This bill appropriates about eight and a half millions of dollars—just a comfortable equilibrium to the Mexican treaty appropriation. The friends of the measure expect to get it up in the Senate this week, and pass it through both houses ere adjournment, supposing there is to be no opposition to it. In this they are much mistaken,—a fact which such of your readers as may be interested in the subject ought to know. The measure will meet unexpected opposition; and although it is quite probable it may pass the Senate, it will require herculean efforts to get it through the House, and my opinion is it will fail there. Of the grounds of opposition I shall have more to say in a future letter.

I understand that when the motion was made in Executive Session, a few days ago, to take up the resolution to give notice to Great Britain of the termination of the 8th article of the Ashburton Treaty, binding us to maintain a preventive squadron on the coast of Africa, Mr. SUMNER gave notice that he would move to amend so as to declare that such notice ought not be given, except by joint resolution of the two Houses of Congress. An amendment of this sort would bring up at once the constitutional question of the right of the treaty-making power to terminate the treaty which has been made. Those who affirm this right, maintain that the same which makes can unmake a treaty, and, of course, can give the notice to terminate any express provision of the treaty, which by its own limitation expires upon notice. Those who deny the right, argue that the terms of the treaty are that the provision in question may be terminated "by either party," and that these words must be taken to mean the Governments bound by the treaty, and not the agents through whom the treaty was made. It is safe, I think, to conclude that the notice will not be given during the present session, at all events.

Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, did a very indiscreet thing in the House yesterday, when the COLT Patent extension bill came up, in intimating the belief that large sums of money had been used to secure the votes of members for that measure, or the absence of members who could not vote for it. If Mr. CLINGMAN's object was to secure the passage of the measure, the move was a shrewd one, though at some risk of personal confidence. Old members all understand that these charges of corruption and bribery are frequently made use of to kill a measure against which objections more susceptible of support by the proof cannot be made. The effect, consequently, with them is, to induce them to vote for a measure where before they may have been indifferent. That was the operation yesterday; and I have scarce a doubt that Mr. CLINGMAN has secured the COLT extension; and if anybody in Congress gets a fee, his should be a very liberal one. His title to compensation, however, is subject to considerable drawback, because when questioned closely, and even challenged to present the slightest ground for his suspicion, he quite backed out of all he had said or intimated. If there has been any such thing as bribery or corruption in connection with this or any other case before Congress, it is to be hoped measures will be taken to expose the parties implicated. But, in the meantime, care must be taken that private individuals are not damaged in their business through delays sought to be accomplished by means of these "mad dog" cries. They should never be made, unless the proof is at hand, as they degrade Congress, and belittle the accuser, unless he has the papers to sustain him. S.

VOL. III....NO. 877. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1854 PRICE TWO CENTS

New-York Daily Times.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, July 10.

Mr. SHIELDS presented a memorial from the Icarian Society of Illinois praying for a grant of land in Iowa, of which to make a settlement, the same to be paid for after selection and settlement.

Messrs. CHASE and SUMNER presented memorials from Connecticut, Ohio, and Massachusetts, for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave act. Referred.

Mr. HUNTER introduced a bill to reduce and graduate the price of public lands and for other purposes. Laid on the table.

Mr. MALLORY introduced a bill to establish a Marine Hospital at Apalachicola.

Mr. MASON, from the Select Committee on the subject, reported a bill fixing the number and the salary of the employés of the Senate.

The bill making Tuscumbia, in Ohio, a port of delivery, was then taken up and passed.

The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was received from the House and referred to the Finance Committee.

The House bill, authorizing the survey of certain Indian tracts in Minnesota, was taken up and passed.

The bill for the construction of a line of Telegraph to the Pacific was taken up.

Mr. HAMLIN offered an amendment providing for penalties upon operators or others, for divulging any message transmitted by Government. Adopted.

Mr. CHASE moved an amendment that Government shall have power to regulate the tolls to be charged on its messages. Agreed to.

Messrs. EVANS and BAYARD opposed the bill.

Messrs. HAMLIN and GWIN supported it.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

It was then postponed, and the Homestead bill came up as the special order.

Mr. CLAYTON moved to strike out the sixth section, which is in these words:

"That if any individual, now a resident of any one of the States or Territories, and not a citizen of the United States, but at the time of making such application for the benefit of this act shall have filed a declaration of his intention, as required by the Naturalization Laws of the United States, and shall become a citizen of the same before the issuance of the patent, as made and provided for in this act, shall be placed upon an equal footing with the native born citizen of the United States."

And to insert in lieu thereof the following:

That any mechanic or other citizen of the United States of full age, engaged in, and accustomed to any business, trade or calling, other than the cultivation of land, shall, in consideration of his inability to comply with the conditions of this act, by reason of his want of knowledge, skill, or experience in such cultivation of land, be entitled to receive in lieu of 160 acres of land as herein provided, the sum of $160 to be paid to him out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated."

Mr. BRODHEAD said the weather was too warm to debate this bill, and this amendment, as well as the many others to be offered, ought to be discussed fully. He, therefore, moved that it be postponed till the second Monday in December next.

Mr. GWIN said he hoped every friend of the bill would vote against postponing it. Let this vote be a test vote.

Mr. DODGE, of Iowa, opposed postponing, and hoped the bill would not be amended, but be passed exactly as it came from the House.

Mr. HAMLIN said he would vote against postponing the bill, but was not thereby to be understood as indicating his vote in its favor or its passage.

Mr. JOHNSON said he would vote against postponing, in hopes that the discussion of this bill would lead to the adoption of some sound policy with respect to public lands.

Mr. CASS opposed postponing, and said the subject had been fully before Congress since WEBSTER's resolutions, in January, 1850. He regarded this as the most momentous question of the day, and until it was disposed of he was willing to postpone all other business.

Mr. PETTIT opposed postponing. He hoped the friends of the bill would vote down all amendments, and pass it to-day exactly as it came from the House.

Mr. BROWN thought the bill ought to pass to-day, but not without amendment, if it required any.

Mr. BAYARD supported the motion to postpone.

Mr. STUART said he was for action now, but he would not oppose any reasonable amendment which ought to be made to it. He would, if a majority demanded it, be willing to provide that upon the receipt of the patent after the five years cultivation, the settler should pay a small sum for the land.

The motion to postpone was rejected, Yeas 17, Nays 32, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Adams, Bayard, Benjamin, Brodhead, Butler, Clay, Clayton, Cooper, Dawson, Dixon, Evans Fessenden, Fitzpatrick, Hunter, Mason, Morris, Pearce, Thompson of Ky.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Bell, Bright, Brown, Cass, Chase, Dodge of Wis., Dodge of Iowa, Douglass, Geyer, Gillette, Gwin, Hamlin, Houston, James, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tenn., Pettit, Rockwell, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Slidell, Stuart, Sumner, Toucey, Wade, Weller, Williams.

The question recurring on Mr. CLAYTON's amendment.

Mr. ADAMS asked for a separate vote on striking out the sixth section.

Mr. CLAYTON said the object of his motion to strike out was to test whether the Congress of the United States will vote to give to aliens just landed on our shore, the same equal participation in the public domain of the nation that they gave to native born citizens. The bill allowed an alien just landed, and who would make the declaration, the right to take 160 acres of land. It was confined to those now here, but hereafter the law would undoubtedly be extended to all others who may arrive here.

Mr. CLAY regarded the expression in the bill, "now here" as altogether too indefinite. "Now" might be construed as alluding for all time.

Mr. DIXON said he did not understand the section as it was understood by the Senator from Delaware.

Mr. SHIELDS said the section as it now stood, gave to aliens declaring their intention to become citizens the right to cultivate a portion of the public land for five years, and then upon their becoming citizens to give them a title to it.

Mr. DIXON said he so understood the bill. It gave no land to any man who did not become a citizen. During the period of five years, while he is in actual occupation and cultivating the land, he can become a citizen; which, if he does, he will be entitled to the patent. He saw nothing objectionable in this. These people were in our country. The policy had always been to naturalize them. He was for making them citizens in fact as well as in name. He was opposed to all distinctions between native and naturalized citizens. He would vote against striking out this section. He thought the policy of naturalization a good one, and was opposed to its repeal. He believed the best way to deal with the emigrants was to Americanize them as soon as possible, and in no way could this be done so well as by giving them an interest in the soil.

Mr. SHIELDS said that for several reasons he had no desire to engage in this discussion. By the bill, as it now stood, an alien had to be a resident of the United States at the time of its passage, and shall declare his intention to become a citizen. These are prerequisites. During these five years that he shall be engaged in cultivating the land, he might be considered as a probationary citizen. After its expiration, he having become a citizen, he can obtain a patent. He ventured to suggest to the Senator from Delaware who fear it would not be a wise policy to take from the large seaboard cities the crowded foreign-born population and plant them upon the frontiers of the Territories, there to engage in cultivating the soil and clearing the forest. At present they settled down in the cities, where they were too often cheated and misled by designing men for selfish purposes. Their great numbers in the large cities, and their being so often played upon by dishonest persons, was the principal cause leading to the unfortunate prejudices at present existing against them in some places. Lead them away from those large cities and their clans and societies will be broken up and they will become freer and better men and citizens in every respect. A man who for five years by his own labor cultivates his own farm, clears away the forest, builds his own cabin, and has his own hearth around which to gather his little family, will be a far better man, both politically and morally, than he was before he commenced the work. There were numbers of these aliens now naturalized and settled all over the Northwestern States and Territories. There were no citizens more industrious and loyal. They were in all respects as good and as reliable citizens as the loose and floating population to be found in most of the large cities. He threw out the suggestion to the Senator, therefore, whether it would not be wise to withdraw this class from the large cities and send them to the territories to settle upon the public lands and rear for themselves and their descendants peaceful and happy homes.

Mr. CLAYTON repeated, the bill as it now stood placed the alien upon the same footing with the native citizen. It required the alien to be here but five years, during which time he could cultivate the lands and become a citizen. The native-born citizen had to cultivate the land five years before he could get a patent. The alien, therefore, just landed, could get his patent as soon as the native-born citizens. He was not in favor of repealing the policy of naturalization, but he was opposed to cheapening the right of citizenship by offering bounties to the aliens of the world to come here and be equal to our own people in all respects.

Mr. DODGE, of Iowa, referred to a similar provision in the preemption acts of '38 and '42 was contained in this bill. During the debate on the act of '38, Mr. MERRICK of Maryland moved the amendment restricting the right of preemption to citizens, and that restriction was opposed and defeated then. He defended earnestly the foreign born population of the Northwestern States, and said they were as honest, industrious, and as loyal as any other class of citizens. If a war was to be made upon the foreign born population, he wanted the struggle to be an open one. He did not want it to take place upon a single provision in this or any other bill. He desired them to offer some direct proposition on which the issue could be fairly met. He asked the most courageous of the opponents and enemies of the foreign born population, whether they were willing to propose a repeal of the naturalization laws? Did they desire the repeal of these laws? He did not believe any of them did except perhaps some members of that miserable faction, that contemptible organization called Native Americans or Know-Nothings. He then advocated the passage of the bill.

Mr. BROWN opposed the striking out. He said that he saw no objection to allowing aliens to occupy and cultivate the land until such time as by law they could become citizens. He saw no objection to giving men the right to labor and improve the soil by cultivation when by the recent territorial laws the Senate had nearly unanimously given them the right of suffrage. The labor of a man cultivating the soil was of the same value to the country, whether performed by a native citizen or one who would be a citizen in five years.

Mr. DAWSON advocated the striking out. He was utterly opposed as an American Senator to vote priority of privilege to aliens. The naturalization laws regarded an alien as five years under age and for that time denied him the rights of citizenship—yet this bill allowed an alien immediately upon entering the country to take possession of a farm while it excluded all the native born citizens between sixteen and twenty-one years the same right. It was an unjust and an outrageous discrimination between the native and the alien in favor of the latter against the former. He was for settling the frontiers with the native citizens who had defended the country against those to whom this bill offered the land for nothing. He was utterly opposed to the whole bill. It made an unjust discrimination against those engaged in mechanical and other occupations. These could not go to the West and cultivate the land, for they know nothing of agriculture—yet they by their personal services in the field of battle, and by their payment of taxes, had acquired this territory which was to be given away to foreigners. While he disapproved of the whole policy of giving away the public lands he would feel forced in justice to the rest of the people to move an amendment, giving to each male person in the United States over twenty-one years and to each unmarried female, maids and widows over eighteen years one hundred and sixteen acres of land. This proportion, he argued, was more just than the one now pending, which denied the bounty extended to aliens to our own people of both sexes, who could not migrate to the West.

The bill was then postponed.

After a short Executive Session the Senate adjourned at four o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 10.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Treasury Department covering memorials asking for the erection of buildings in California, for the use of the Custom-House Appraisers. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The House then proceeded to vote on the motion of Mr. CURTIS to suspend the rules in order that he might report from the Committee of Accounts the joint resolution to fix the compensation of the employés in the legislative department of Government, and prohibit the allowance of the extra compensation to such as receive the benefits thereof.

While the Clerk was calling the House, Mr. JONES of Tennessee, rose and said this was not the same resolution as Mr. CURTIS heretofore had asked leave to report, it having been interlined since, so as to embrace the public folders.

Mr. CURTIS said he did not interline it. He had no right to do so. It was the resolution as printed, that he had asked leave to report.

The Speaker remarked the interlineation was improper and illegal, and directed the Clerk to strike it out. The rules were then suspended.

The resolution was passed. It increases the compensation of officers, clerks, messengers and other employés in the Legislative Department of the Government 20 per cent.

Mr. FULLER made an ineffectual effort to have passed the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase or build four additional revenue cutters.

The Senate bill appropriating $140,000 for the improvement of Cape Fear River was passed—110 against 26.

On motion of Mr. HOUSTON the House resolved that for the remainder of the session all debate in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union shall be confined to the question or proposition immediately under consideration.

On motion of Mr. PHILLIPS it was resolved that on and after to-morrow the daily hour of meeting shall be 11 o'clock.

Mr. CLINGMAN, at his own request, was excused from serving on the Committee to ascertain whether money or other improper means have been used to influence members for or against the bill to extend COLT's patent for firearms or any other bills.

Mr. HENN asked leave to report the Senate bill granting lands to Iowa for railroad purposes.

Mr. LETCHER objected, thinking the House had already done a large day's work.

Adjourned.

From St. Helena.

BOSTON, Monday, July 10.

We have received dates from St. Helena to the 18th of May. The Russian ship *Czarowitch*, 10 guns, 70 men, anchored off St. Helena on the 16th of May, causing considerable excitement on the island. The *C.* proved to be in the employment of the Russian and American Company, and was therefore not molested. On the 14th of May the British sloop-of-war *Linnet* arrived with a bark (no name or nation mentioned,) captured off Kalenda, on suspicion of being a Slaver.

The American whalers on the St. Helena whaling ground had been very successful during the present season.

Serious Riot between Americans and Irish at Lawrence, Mass.

LAWRENCE, Monday, July 10.

Quite a disturbance occurred here late on Saturday night between some Americans and Irish. Early in the evening a party of Irish raised the American flag on a pole surmounted by a cross. This was torn down by the Americans, but was again hoisted. A numerous party of Americans then gathered, and a fight took place in which several guns and pistols were discharged. The Irish were put to flight, and several of their houses gutted. The Mayor ordered the military under arms, when the rioters dispersed. All was quiet yesterday.

Large Fire in Lubec, Maine.

EASTPORT, Monday, July 10.

A large fire occurred at Lubec at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, consuming FOWLER's Plaster Mills, a store, six dwelling houses, and two vessels. The loss is estimated at $100,000, only about $12,000 of which is supposed to be covered by insurance. The Etna Company, of Hartford, loses $5,000. A house containing five hundred kegs of gunpowder was saved with great difficulty.

New-Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, N. H., Monday, July 10.

The House to-day laid the Liquor bill (Maine Law) on the table by 16 majority. The bill increasing the salaries of the Executive and Legislative Officers passed the Senate, and was read twice in the House. The Legislature will probably not adjourn before Saturday.

Illness of Judge Cushing.

BOSTON, Monday, July 10.

Judge CUSHING was taken suddenly ill to-day while presiding on the Bench of the Police Court, caused by the ill-ventilation of the room. The attack was quite temporary, as the Judge is quite recovered this evening.

The Southern Mail—Dreadful Mortality in New-Orleans, &c.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 10.

The mail, as late as due, came to hand this morning, from New-Orleans.

For the week ending on the 2d, there were 339 deaths in New-Orleans, (being a large increase,) of which *one hundred were from sunstroke!*

The Susquehanna Railroad Collision.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 10.

Mr. WINCHESTER, the Superintendent of the Susquehanna Railroad, was arrested to-day, on a charge of manslaughter, growing out of the collision on that line on the 4th instant.

Navigation of the Ohio.

PITTSBURG, Monday, July 10.

The river here now measures only thirty inches by the metal-mark, and is falling. The weather is clear and pleasant.

Two Boys Drowned.

BANGOR, Monday, July 10.

Two sons of BENJAMIN HALEY, of Corinth, were drowned on Saturday, while bathing.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 10.

The Southern mail as late as due from all points is to hand, but we find no news of interest in the papers.

THE TURF.

The Five-Mile Race Forfeited—The $900 Trotting Match Postponed—The Great Trot between Jack Waters and Lady Brooks—A Twenty-Mile Race.

Yesterday at 3 o'clock P. M. was the time appointed for the great event in the history of the turf, respecting the match made several weeks ago, between the pacer *Hero* and the trotter *Prince*, five miles and repeat, for $4,000. During the past few weeks upwards of $10,000 has been staked on the result, and latterly the turf-men were betting $1,000 to $400 in favor of *Prince*. It appears, that since *Hero* paced the ten miles and repeat, last year, his speed and bottom has failed, and it being evident he could make no show with *Prince*, in point of speed or endurance, for a long race he was withdrawn and paid the forfeit money to the owner of the trotter. There was also a trotting match for $900 announced to take place between *Lady Moscow* and *Lady Collins* on the Union Course, but owing to the inclemency of the weather, and the slim attendance of the people, it was postponed until this afternoon.

The great trotting match between the celebrated horses *Jack Waters* and *Lady Brooks* will take place at the Union Course on the 18th inst., and a fine day's sport may be expected.

We understand that a match for $500 a side is about to be made between two fine horses, to trot a distance of twenty miles on the Union Course. The forfeit of $100 has been placed in the hands of the stake-holder, as has also the agreement.

NEW-YORK CITY.

TEMPERANCE.

Exposition of the Carson League.

An adjourned meeting of Tenth Ward inhabitants, who are favorable to Temperance, was held last evening in the lecture-room of the Allen-street Church, for the purpose of considering the subject of the illegal liquor traffic. E. W. KETCHUM, Esq., was selected Chairman. He said the Committee of Inquiry was not fully prepared to make a report since last meeting, but in the meantime they were not inactive, as he had in the interim consulted some eminent legal gentlemen as to the course of jurisprudence to be pursued in the matter, and were happy to be able to report a considerable decrease in the number of licenses granted. Last year, 250 licenses were obtained in the Tenth Ward. The present year the Board of Excise have only granted 120.

Mr. CARSON was then introduced to the meeting, and said: That for the past 3 or 4 years he had endeavored through various parts of the State, to prevent the spread of rum selling; but in consequence of the want of co-operation, most of the advocates of Temperance grew tired and despaired of attaining their object; and when some of the most noisy friends of the cause were called upon to lend their assistance to have the laws enforced, they shrunk from the responsibility. He said that rum power had its main support from political parties, who went so far as to threaten the destruction of property, and political persecution of those who opposed them. Notwithstanding every opposition from officers of the law, juries and political influence—all in favor of rum power—yet, by perseverance, all the rum shops in his town were shut up. This was achieved by a few persons who stood up and could boldly look officers, juries and rum power in the face, and bring the offending parties to justice. The moral power, he said, was wanting in this City, to carry out the movement. Still with money, property and influence before the Court, there would be no difficulty in enforcing the law.

A Committee of five has been appointed in this City to further the proceedings of the League, and an office is in operation at No. 346 Broadway, to form a nucleus to preserve this City from the rum power. This Committee, to become truly efficient, could not undertake to carry out the system without funds—as considerable expense would be entailed in procuring tangible evidence, employing counsel to prosecute, and indemnifying witnesses for the time spent in furthering the ends of justice, as it was absolutely necessary after hearing complaints of a tangible nature, to have some guarantee that the League be not burthened with all expenses.

Hitherto, he said, that in his locality, when cases were brought before the Court for illegal traffic in rum, the League was defeated by bribeing, juries, or, empanelling them from rum-holes.—but now they had power and money enough to carry out the ends of justice.

Mr. CARSON then clearly explained the license law and proved that according to the existing laws of this State, the rum-sellers became liable, in nine cases out of ten, to the infliction of heavy penalties—that the laws as they now stood in this City, were as stringent as those that prevailed in Maine. But, he added, it was his ardent wish that the reform would be carried out, not in the spirit of persecution, but principle. It was necessary to take a bold stand in this movement; inasmuch as there were from *twenty* to *seventy* grog-shops to *one* church, throughout the City, and each rum-hole could command from five to fifty votes. He would rather have the influence of one rum-seller to suppress the traffic, than that of fifty other individuals, as the rum-seller was able to aid more efficiently in the prosecution and furnishing evidence against those who infringe on the law. He therefore strongly urged the adoption of the principles of the League.

Mr. HEWIT saw he seen this evening, on returning from his place of business, at the corner of Oliver and Madison-streets, a woman lying beastly drunk. He asked the Dutchman who kept the groggery, where she had been supplied with drink. "Do you see that hardware store over the way, with a stove outside the door?" He answered, "Yes." Well said he, "The shoe-maker, and other mechanics, hang out the insignia of their trade, and it seems you exhibit an appropriate sign." The Dutchman shrugged his shoulders, expressive of dissatisfaction, and said he did not want drunken people about him. What a lesson, concluded the speaker, from a manufacturer of drunkards.

Subjoined is a copy of the notes or pledges of the Carson League.

6——Ward——New-York——185—

I hereby agree to be assessed upon the sum of——thousand dollars by the Directors of the Carson League of the City and County of New-York, to an amount not exceeding fifty cents in each year, upon each thousand dollars, and promise to pay the amount of such assessment to the Treasurer of said League, for the suppression of all Rum selling.

This agreement shall be cancelled and given up, upon demand, and payment of all assessments previously imposed. Office, No. 346 Broadway, (No. 9 APPLETON's Building.)

The Peverelly Arson Case.

The examination of this case was resumed yesterday, before Justice WELSH, at the Essex Market Police Court. The prisoners were arraigned, and several witnesses were examined.

The first witness called was THOMAS BELTS of the firm of J. S. LOGNSBERY & Co., cam phene-distillers in Williamsburg, who testified that THEODORE L. PEVERELLY (a brother of the owner of the store) called at the distillery on the day previous to the alleged attempt at arson, and desired to purchase three half-barrels of camphene and three half-barrels of turpentine. He was told the price of each, and at once made the purchase. He requested that the bill of the goods should be made out in the name of "W. TAYLOR," and it was accordingly made in this manner, for the sum of $78. PEVERELLY paid the amount in bank-notes, and was then asked how the casks should be marked. He observed he would rather mark them himself. He then marked three casks with the letter C, and the other three with the letter L. He went away, procured a cartman, and conveyed the six casks to the Peck-slip ferry-boat.

A New-York cartman, named RICHARD CARNES, testified that he was employed by the said PEVERELLY to convey six casks from the Peck-slip ferry-boat to No. 47 Front-street, (Peverelly's store.) On the way to the premises, PEVERELLY remarked, "Don't be in too big a hurry, as you have plenty of time." CARNES thought nothing of this remark, but drove slowly, and delivered the casks at the store.

One of the firm of Messrs. MEYER & STACKER, of No. 76 Beaver-street, was next called, and testified to a receipt for seventy-three hogsheads of sugar. The receipt was as follows:

"NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1854.

"Received on storage in the warehouse, No. 147 Front-street, from Messrs. MEYER & STACKER, seventy-three hogsheads of sugar, marked A.

"(Signed) CHARLES A. PEVERELLY."

The witness further stated that the said sugar was valued at $3,500, and since the arrest of Mr. PEVERELLY, it has been examined, and four hogsheads found to be missing.

Additional testimony was produced in affidavits from officers TRACY and DEVIN of the Second Ward, and Capt. HENRY C. FLENDER, of the Insurance Watch, corroborative of the testimony previously published. In officer TRACY's affidavit, he states that CHARLES A. PEVERELLY was in a high state of excitement when arrested, and manifested a desire to "make it all right," and wished to "talk in private" with the Captain, or any person having control of the arrest. The officer told him that the Captain was at the Station-house, and if he could satisfactorily explain to him that all was right, and that he (PEVERELLY) was innocent of any attempt to fire the premises, he would at once be liberated from custody. PEVERELLY insisted upon a settlement on the spot, and remarked that it would ruin him and his family.

Officer DEVIN intimates in his affidavit that Mr. PEVERELLY wanted to bribe him, by exhibiting his gold watch and chain, and remarking at the same time, "Who has control of this arrest?"

The casks purchased at the distillery in Williamsburg, were identified as the same found in PEVERELLY's store.

CHARLES A. PEVERELLY was fully committed for trial, without bail; and, his brother THEODORE was allowed to find bail in the sum of $2,000 to appear for trial.

The *Evening Post* gives a brief sketch of PEVERELLY's life, which is interesting enough to be copied, inasmuch as the case possesses remarkable features:

"Eight or nine years ago, J. F. PEVERELLY kept a small confectionary store in Canal-street. From that place he removed to Bleecker-street. He was next heard of as landlord of the Fort Lee Pavilion, in which capacity he made money.

Afterwards he kept storehouses in different parts of the City. He bought a splendid house in Astoria, Long Island, and lived most extravagantly, surrounded by all the appurtenances and comforts great wealth only can bestow.

PEVERELLY was a member of the New-York Light Guard, and was by them much esteemed. About a year ago, he invited them to visit his residence in Astoria. On the occasion of their visit, he chartered a steamboat to convey them to his house, and when they arrived here he entertained them sumptuously. Before leaving the Light Guard presented him a gold watch and chain, as a mark of their esteem."

Marine Society.

The regular monthly meeting of the Marine Society was held yesterday at the United States Hotel, in Fulton-street. Capt. CHARLES H. MARSHALL, presided.

The following report was made by the Secretary of the Society:

During the second quarter, as above, only one full member has really been added to our number, viz: Capt. C. F. PLUMER, Master of the ship *Ino*, who was elected 6th of May last, and who has duly paid his initiation fee, which, together with the initiation fee of Capt. BARTLET S. MAYO, who was elected in November last, amounts to $60; and which added to donations from honorary members, elected in January last, viz.: Messrs. PHILIP W. ENGS, $20; JACOB L. MERRITT, $25; and OLIVER SLATE, $25,—making a total of initiations and donations received during the quarter above named, of $370,—and making a total of $500, received during the first six months of the present year. And this, it should be borne in mind, is exclusive of interest money, accruing on loans and the annuities.

At the meeting of the Standing Committee in May last, Capt. THOMAS DURHAM, a very worthy member of that Committee, who has always entertained a lively interest in the welfare and character of this society, proposed for full membership, six ship-masters of his acquaintance, and who were all duly elected as such. But none of these gentlemen having come forward to complete their membership, your Secretary has thought it advisable not to give in their names for the present, although their names stand on the minute book of the Standing Committee.

The expenditures during the second quarter, have been as follows: Pensions to widows, $990; commissions to Collector on $250, at 10 per cent., $25; for printing memorials to Congress, relative to employing Apprentices in the Merchants' Marine Service, $325; hotel expenses, $20; making a total of expenditures for the quarter, of $1,035 25.

The number of widows on the pension list is as per last report, viz., 56. It may, however, be less than that number, for the reason that one pension due in February last, and one in May last, have not yet been called, and who heretofore have invariably been very punctual in calling for their allowances.

The funds of the Society amounting to upwards of $51,000 continues to be invested in Bonds and Mortgages on good available real estate, both in this City and Brooklyn, at 7 P cent. interest, together with a small amount deposited in the Seamens' Bank for Savings and drawing interest, in view of answering any unforseen emergency that may be called for.

The Standing Committee, to whom was referred the resolution offered by Captain NATHANIEL BRIGGS, at the last annual meeting of this Society, proposing a revision of the Rules and By-Laws, will no doubt report that inasmuch as the Secretary reports that a goodly number of the books containing the Constitution, By-Laws and list of members, such as are now laying on your table are yet remaining, and also in consideration that the few revisions that may be made are not of much moment, they will therefore, under the circumstances as above related, ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Captain TINKHAM, Chairman of the committee appointed at the last quarterly meeting of the Society, in relation to memorializing Congress relative to Apprentices or Boys to be employed on board our merchant vessels, and also to ask the cooperation of Marine Societies and other kindred institutions throughout the country, will no doubt be prepared to report. That the Committee have attended to that duty—have had a number of memorials printed in behalf of this Society, and forwarded them to all parts of the United States where there was a Marine Society or any other institution connected with commerce, and have also caused to be placed in the hands of Hon. HAMILTON FISH of the Senate and Hon. F. B. CUTTING, of the House, these Memorials duly authenticated by the President and Secretary for presentation.

It is with much pain and sorrow that we have recently heard of the sudden illness and death of that inestimable lady Madame SONTAG, who in October last so generously volunteered to get up a Concert in behalf of the home for destitute children of Seamen, located on Staten Island.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen....MONDAY, July 10.

NATHAN C. ELY, Esq., President, in the Chair.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman W. TUCKER—Petition of persons doing business in and about Clinton Market, for alterations to said Market. To Committee on Markets.

By the President—Petition of Jeremiah Johnson, driver of Hack No. 204, to be renumerated for damages. To the Board of Councilmen.

By the President—Petition of the New-York Iron House Building Association, in relation to certain kind of iron, sought to be used in the construction of the New City Hall. To Special Committee on Plans and Specifications for the rebuilding of the New City Hall.

RESOLUTION.

By Alderman WILLIAMSON—*Resolved*, That the Commissioner of Jurors be and he is hereby requested to report to this Board, at his earliest convenience the number of persons registered in his office as Jurors, the number marked liable, the number marked exempt, and the causes of such exemption; the number of Jurors drawn for the several Courts during the time he has been in office; the number of such Jurors excused from serving by the Courts, or discharged for other causes; the number of Jurors fined by the Board, during that period not delinquent, and the number ordered to show cause why they should not be fined as defaulting Jurors, and what order has been made therein; the amount of money collected from fines or fees imposed during the time, and what disposition has been made of the same. Adopted.

REPORTS.

Of Committee on Roads, in relation to the communication from James Flanagan, concerning contracts for work performed within the Central Park—to Committee on Finance.

Of Committee on Railroads, on petition to have the Express trains of the Harlem Railroad, Hudson River Railroad, and the New-Haven Railroad stopped on signal at Yorkville, Harlem and Manhattanville—recommitted.

Of same Committee, to concur to direct the Street Commissioner to remove the cars of Hudson River Railroad standing on tracks in Hudson-street—adopted.

Of Committee on Lamps and Gas, to concur to place one gas lamp in front of School-house corner of Stanton and Sheriff-streets; also, one on Fifth and Ninth-streets, near Avenue C; also, to light Fifteenth-street, from First-avenue to East River, and Sixteenth-street, from Avenue A to East River; also to place two gas lamps in front of Presbyterian Church corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Madison-avenue—adopted.

Of Committee on Fire Department, to concur to confirm award of contract for building an engine for Engine Company No. 27—adopted.

Of same Committee, on the complaint against Engine Co. No. 31—adopted.

Of Committee on Railroads in relation to the regulating of Grand-street, and directing the Second-avenue Railroad Co. to pay a due proportion of the expense—adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From Counsel to Corporation, in relation to the authority of the Commissioners of Sinking Fund to dispose of any of the real estate owned by the Corporation. Directed to be entered at length upon the minutes.

Of Committee on Assessments—in favor of concurring in the assessment list for the construction of a sewer in One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, from the Third-avenue to Harlem River. Adopted on Ayes and Noes. *Affirmative*—Aldermen Williamson, Blunt, Baird, Howard, Woodward, W. Tucker, Trowbridge, Boardman, Wakeman, Covert, Kelly, Chauncey, Christy, the President. Aldermen Lord, Herrick, Mott.

From Superintendent of Markets, nominating Peter Pettit as Clerk to Union Market. Confirmed.

From Comptroller Flagg, showing the receipts of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company, $21,976 01, and the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company, $25,758 30, as reported to him for the month of June.

From the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, transmitting one from the Council relative to the tax imposed on the Metropolitan Bank. Referred to Committee on Finance with power.

FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, in favor of having Pier No 39, East River, repaired. To Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies in relation to repairing building occupied by the Croton Aqueduct Department. To Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of flagging south side of Twenty-eighth-street, between Sixth and Seventh-avenues. To Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of building a new engine for Company No. 20. To Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of paying bill of *Express Messenger* newspaper for publishing the notice of Special Election on the Amended Charter of 1853. To Committee on Finance.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of regrading, &c., Thirty-first and Thirty-second-streets, between Second and Third-avenues. To Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in relation to building a new house for Engine Company No. 8. To Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of flagging Thirtieth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River. To Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of fencing lots on Thirtieth-street and Ninth

of the campaign. Whenever, from some cause or other, of personal prudence or private discretion, they think it necessary to withhold information, misunderstandings arise in the world, which, if not quite put a stop to, [illegible] writes [illegible] Cabinets and Kingdoms give up the dead. Christendom is at the present moment indebted for its instruction to the intelligence, industry and zeal of some forty daily correspondents; men of the world, of education, of varied accomplishments; linguists, some of them possessing half a dozen dialects, and able to read both Papers, Journaux, Zeitungs, Corrieri and Heraldos; men, whose sources of information are beyond those possessed by any other class, and of whose untiring application, every day brings the signal evidence. The public does not give them their due, nevertheless. In some persons' minds, correspondent means informer, and even spy. An American arrived in Paris some years ago, bearing a commission as the correspondent of some paper in the interior, but did not wish to have the fact generally known, as he was once a respectable man! Notwithstanding, the correspondents upon the European War are writing the History of the Times, which, without them, would remain unwritten.

There are few items of domestic interest to-day; the most important, however, is the state of the weather. On Wednesday there was a fall of nearly two per cent at the Bourse, in consequence of the continued rains. The next day the funds slightly recovered, under the impression that the crops were not yet compromised. Since then it has rained incessantly, and to-day the Archbishop of Paris is out with a circular to his clergy, ordering prayers to be said *twice a day, pro aeris serenitate!* The contrary invocation, *ad petendam pluviam*, has hardly ceased echoing along the aisles of the arched and frescoed churches of the Empire. These priests are hard people to satisfy. Seriously, the state of the atmosphere inspires great and legitimate uneasiness. The earth is soaked beyond its capacity, and I have seen puddles on the top of sand banks which, six weeks ago, looked as though they could drink the ocean dry.

Tell my excellent friend, Capt. LUCE, of the *Arctic*, not to be disturbed at the following extract from the log of the French brig *Charlotte*, Captain DUCLOS, arrived at Havre from Tuspan, in Mexico. All that Capt. LUCE does, on board of his ship, is right. Here is the extract:

"Saw the American steamer *Arctic*; asked by signals if there were any danger of Russian privateers; she did not condescend to reply, though she passed very near; was not surprised at this want of courtesy, *as it the usual way with Americans!*"

This is good, coming from the captain of a brig loaded with logwood and hides.

A second translation of MAYNE REID'S *Rifle Rangers* has appeared, under the title of *Les Tirailleurs au Mexique*. M. BUREAU, the translator of the first, made an unfortunate operation in giving his manuscript to the *Mousquetaire*, which publishes but a chapter a day. M. DE LA BEDOLLIERE will now make off with the demand of all that class who prefer to read their romances in lump, to receiving an installment every evening. The sale of the *Scalp-Hunters* continues to be large.

At one of the last sessions of the legislative body, during the discussion of the budget, M. BELMONTEL, a bad dramatic poet, expressed an opinion that the subvention granted by the State to the "Comedie Française" should either be reduced, or that that establishment ought to produce more valuable works, and bring to light more brilliant talents. Upon this, Dr. VERON arose, and in his portly but courteous way, asked Mr. BELMONTEL why he did not himself furnish the *chef d'œuvres* whose absence he regretted. As Mr. B. is known to have in his portfolio a tragedy or two that no theatre would take as a gift, Dr. VERON'S retort was considered a plump thrust, and a very palpable hit.

A prize of $2,000 was drawn in the Loterie Picarde, by a waiter in a café. Two gentlemen, who had bought a quantity of tickets, sat down to a green table to divide them equally. There was an odd ticket over, after the division was effected, and they gave it as a gratuity to the waiter. It was the largest *pourboire* ever yet received, I imagine. As a matter of course, the forty or fifty tickets that the gentlemen kept for their own share, were every one of them blanks.

You remember the bequest made by M. BREANT to the Institute, of 100,000 francs, to be awarded to the discoverer of an efficacious remedy for cholera. The heirs of M. BREANT have made an attempt in a court of law, not very far removed from an effort to break the will, but the Judge decided in favor of the Institute, and the literal execution of the donor's public-spirited legacy. DICK TINTO.

TURKEY.

Turkish Politics—News from Greece.

Special Correspondence to the New-York Daily Times.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, June 5, 1854.

The only question of moment which now agitates the public breast, is the rumored change of ministry in the Ottoman Government. It is well known that the Grand Vizier has been dismissed, and that MEHEMET KEBRESLI PACHA, late Minister of Marine, has taken his place. Why he was thus turned out is not generally known, but I can give the true reason of the act, from a reliable source.

MOUSSA PACHA was formerly Governor of Candia, where his intrigues to secure that island to his family by purchasing all the best land on it, became known to the Ottoman Government; and he was consequently recalled to the capital. In a short time he ingratiated himself with RESCHID PACHA, and the latter finding him rather ductile and subservient to his interests, procured for him the post of Grand Vizier. And now his position afforded him a more ample scope to carry out his former plans, and by a little strategy he procured for his son, VELY PACHA, the present Ambassador to France, his old post, Governorship of Candia. Things remained this way for some time, but at last the plans of MOUSSA PACHA leaked out, and VELY PACHA was recalled, and under some pretence made Pacha of Monastir, up in Albania. As RESCHID PACHA had brought this about, MOUSSA PACHA took a grudge against his patron, and he soon had an opportunity of showing it, but in a way which led to his own destruction. VELY PACHA was made Ambassador to Paris not long ago, and lately he wrote to his father, stating that he had received no instructions from the Government, regarding his movements at the Court of NAPOLEON, and desiring to send in his resignation. The Grand Vizier immediately proceeded to lay the statement before His Imperial Majesty, the Sultan, who, taken by surprise at the neglect, sent for RESCHID PACHA. The latter then pleaded a press of business as the excuse, and said that it was the duty of the Grand Vizier to have informed, and he would have rectified it, and thereby not have troubled his Majesty. He then demanded the dismissal of MOUSSA PACHA. The Sultan consented, and the next day the official duties of the Grand Vizier were ended, and at a meeting of the Council, MEHEMET KEBRESLI PACHA was appointed in his place.

Since that, for the last two weeks, RESCHID PACHA has been contending against the intrigues of his enemies, thus increased by the addition of MOUSSA PACHA. The report now in circulation is, that the latter have succeeded; and at the last Council, which met on the 3d, RESCHID PACHA was formally deposed. If this be true, it strikes an energetic blow at the influence of Lord STRATFORD, and knocks out the corner-stone of this fast decaying Ottoman building. The British Ambassador and RESCHID PACHA have heretofore gone hand in hand, and if the latter can be reinstated, it will be done. The whole affair has produced considerable excitement in the minds of all, and is the leading topic at present.

If such intrigues are allowed to prevail in the Ottoman Administration, then farewell to all hopes of safety. The Turks are on the brink of ruin, and why they are thus hastening to leap into the dark abyss of obscurity it is impossible to conceive. The Sultan is well enough disposed to take those steps to save his Crown and Empire which are necessary; but, surrounded by a pack of Ministers whose eyes are darkened by a mental blindness, he can do nothing. Let one bold, energetic stroke be made for reform, and renovated life will then pervade the now dying embers of social and politi[illegible]

[illegible] Turkey [illegible] the ob[illegible] This one determined and decisive and rapid [illegible] movements, [illegible] [illegible] ways to success without guidance, and the [illegible] the onward course of our Original Turk through the shoals and quicksands which beset her, and her timbers will get hear the blow of many a wave, and her prow dash over many a billow!

But it may be that the aforementioned statement is untrue. Two or three days will decide. RESCHID PASHA is one of the ablest men in the Ottoman Empire, and being well versed in the affairs of his own Government, and thoroughly acquainted with those of Europe, he is the better able to lead and direct the Ottoman Administration. And it seems hardly possible that Lord STRATFORD'S influence should have so suddenly ceased as to permit the Minister to be overcome by his enemies. The result of such an event would be the ascendancy of French influence; and, in all probability, the designs of England towards reform would be left in the background.

As I have spoken of Candia already, let me give a few facts in reference to that Island and John Bull. It seems that the latter has always looked upon the former with a kindly eye, desirous of taking it under his fatherly protection. But not wishing to hurt any one's feelings, he has kept down these longings till the present crisis, when the opportunity offers itself in a most agreeable way. Turkey has been long destitute of money, her treasury bankrupt, and her people impoverished; and she has been endeavoring to effect a loan, wherever possible. England then steps forward, and in a generous spirit says, "I will give you enough of pin money if you will let me have a mortgage on your country-seat of Candia." Mies Porte consents, and John Bull has the papers drawn up, sealed and signed, and then marches the members of his family into it. He is highly delighted at the bargain, inasmuch as he feels assured that it will never be redeemed, and the desirable family seat will thus revert to him in toto.

It is possible that England has effected this, and I hear that she has six regiments coming out on secret service! What can it be? Some might suppose they were intended for Greece, but the French are to perform the work of quieting that ill-fated land. We know of nothing else at this moment, and this seems the likely intent of England's policy. *Baculum*, as the Turks say—we will see. Then, as soon as the truth will leak out, France will be following the example, and feel desirous of putting her foot in Palestine. And we Yankees believe that neither of these Powers will ever leave the country. The English say that the French will never leave, and the latter, in return, pay the same compliment to their allies. What will be the result of all this, it is hard to say. The combination of events in relation to this Eastern Question is a singular one, and has had no parallel since the days of Byzantium's decline. All concur in saying that Turkey is on her last legs, but none know how she is to fall, or who will succeed her in the occupation of one of God's choice creations.

The only news of importance from Greece is that the French have occupied Athens with 11,000 men, under General FOREY, and intend remaining there till OTHO consents to their demands. It is said that Syra is also in the hands of the French. A Greek detachment has been defeated at Karaipi in Thessaly, by SARIK PASHA, at the head of some Albanians. On the 28th of May, the *Cumberland* and *Saranac*, with the Commodore on board, were at Syra. The *St. Louis* is to follow them to Athens. Nothing of any importance from the seat of war, except that the Russians have raised the siege of Silistria, having lost severely before its walls. The English have nearly all left the capital; there are only four or five regiments now here.

BACHE BUDGET.

THE SUMMER WATERING PLACES.

Sea Bathing at Cape May—The Company—The Hotels and Prospects of the Season.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

MOUNT VERNON HOTEL, CAPE MAY, July 10, 1854.

The heat of crowded cities, and the passing away of the excitement of the "glorious Fourth," with all its attendant noise and confusion," has given an impetus to the migratory portion of the *genus homo*, whose ample fortunes (or, what often takes it place, inordinate desire to be thought one of the "upper tens,") lead them to spend the heated days at the fashionable watering places, and the mountain resorts with which our Northern region is so abundantly blessed. The trunks are packed and the piles of "luggage" are heaped upon the drays, and a small family has a quantity of boxes and packages sufficient for a military general and his suite. Here, "the Island is full of noises and strange sounds" of Summer guests arriving and taking their respec ive quarters. You are aware that a magnificient hotel has been remaining in an unfinished state here, for several seasons past. For want of funds it has stood *in statu quo* like the RATHBUN scheme at Niagara Falls. But it changed hands last Winter, and has been finished in fine style. It is, if I mistake not, the largest hotel building on the Continent, having a front of 306 feet with a wing of 506 feet, and accommodations for 700 guests. The dining room is *four hundred and eighty feet long*. This is the Mount Vernon from which I write. I speak of it as rather a curiosity in its line, and, but for the fear of devoting to much space to one house, I would mention some original improvements in the internal management and regulation which Mr. WOOLMAN, its gentlemanly and energetic proprietor has introduced.

The other hotels are all in good order and are fast filling up. The old visitors at the Cape seem to become attached, as a fixed fact, to their residences of former years, and return annually to their old homes. Comparisons are odious, but we, at this delightful place, will attempt to make one between the attractions here and elsewhere. Niagara has its sublime and thundering cataract, which justly challenges the admiration of the world, but it seems to me that it lacks the fine breezes of the mountain or the ocean. Saratoga has its fine mineral springs, shady walks and sandy roads; but the position is low and the breezes are accompanied by a "smart sprinkle" of sand. Catskill overlooks the broad and beautiful Hudson, and the people who go there get gloriously "elevated." Newport gets the earliest and latest sea breeze, and only discommodes the visitors by an occasional fog, which soon passes off and leaves a clear sky. Here we have the refreshing breeze from at least three points of the compass, the delightful bathing places, the fine chances for sea-beach drive, greater in extent than at any other watering place in the country, (having recently been extended by the building a bridge over the outlet,) and the largest hotel in the country. Our Summer pleasure-seekers will, of course, visit all these places in turn, not forgetting the sublime and cooling beauties of the White Mountains—but nowhere will they find that nature and art have united to make more attractions than at Cape May. You, who are constantly holding the pen and getting yourselves into the ungraceful attitudes so vividly portrayed in a recent editorial in the TIMES, may be the cooler—on the principle of psychology, of course—for being reminded of the comforts of others. I believe editors and their attendants in the benevolent (of course nothing else would stimulate them,) work of giving light to the world, are about the only class whose work is never done,—until like "Uncle Ned," they "go where good editors go"—and who must write their leaders or their items, whether the spirit moves or not.

We are yet comparatively quiet here, except from the constant arrivals. The real "flirtations" have not commenced yet. The match-making, ball-room shows, hops, dances and lovely walks of new-made lovers, "sighing like a furnace" the while, are not yet in season. The dinners, the walks on the long varandahs, the twilight's moody hour, the morning and the evening bath, are all enjoyed in the quiet, as our Quaker readers would say. Occasionally a young Shanghai-looking biped with his glass "ogles" a young miss, as she passes with her watchful parents, but he sees by a glance at the "old folks" that there is no chance for speculation, and he "bides his time" until the anxious mammas appear with their marketable daughters. They will be here in due season, of which you may hear from.

Yours respectfully C. BEACH.

[illegible] Texas and Chihuahua [illegible] the Rio Grande [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE LAW.

Serious Disturbances at San Francisco.

Squatter Riots.

GRATIFYING ACCOUNTS OF GOLD DISCOVERIES.

Oregon—The Hawaiian Islands.

IMPORTANT FROM JAPAN.

SIX WEEKS LATER FROM AUSTRALIA.

Arrival of the Golden Age at Panama.

Steamship *George Law*, Lt. G. P. Fox, U. S. N., commanding, left Aspinwall at 7½ on the evening of the 1st inst., and arrived at Sandy Hook at 9.30 on the evening of the 9th, having been detained several hours by the fog. She arrived at her dock at 3 o'clock yesterday morning.

She brings the California mails of June 16, Australian mails of May 11, $1,150,233 in treasure on freight, and 448 passengers.

We notice in the list of passengers the following names: Capt. H. A. Adams, U. S. N., and bearer of dispatches from Com. Perry, of the Japan Expedition; Capt. D. D. Porter, of the steamship *Golden Gate*, and Miss Matilda Heron, the popular actress, who had just completed a long and profitable engagement at San Francisco.

Among the dispatches from Commodore Perry is the "Japan Treaty," which will probably receive the immediate attention of Congress.

Treasure List.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Am. Exchange Bank	$400	Newhouse & Spatr.	$18,600
Adams & Co.	210,245	E. P. Davison	16,891
Hiram Pearsons	12,000	Jno Durand & Co.	10 749
Wells Fargo & Co.	103,200	Chambers & Heiser	7,157
Wm. Hogg & Co.	60,000	J. H. Williams	4,447
Thos Wattson & Sons	22,000	Jno. M. Forbes	3,049
Howland & Aspinwall	20,000		

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Adams & Co.	120,320	J. Howard & Son	5,360

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

O. W. Pettily	30,400	Everett & Brown	680
Total			$1,150,332

THE ISTHMUS.

The Aspinwall *Courier* says: "Aspinwall is nominally in the hands of the Vigilance Committee, and no note is taken of the native authorities. This we never will uphold; it is not right; far from it. What would be thought if such an aggravation had been committed in England or the United States? We think it easily answered. Now, do not let our readers, for a moment, imagine that we are against the protection of ourselves; by no means. No, no, but we wish those means to be just and equitable to both sides. The native population, of course, will look at only one side of the picture, the most prominent part also, that Aspinwall is in the hands of foreigners, and never mind whether it has been justly done or not; they never will sanction it; quite the contrary, it will breed malcontent and rancorous feelings towards all who come under the name of *estranjero*.

Summary of Events of the Past Fortnight.

From the California Chronicle, June 16.

The events of the two weeks last past are interesting and important. First in the catalogue must be mentioned the disturbances in San Francisco, resulting from the uncertain tenure of land titles. Headstrong and desperate men, incited by cupidity, entered upon the lands of owners under alcalde titles, and, where forcible measures were taken to eject them, force was met by force.

On the 5th instant, in attempting to remove squatters from a lot on First-street, claimed by Capt. Folsom, Mr. Dillon Smith, of Philadelphia, was killed and two persons wounded. The parties ejected subsequently got possession of the lot, and erected a sort of fort, within which they assembled to the number of fifteen, arming themselves with guns, pistols, etc., and in this way, keeping possession of the lot. The excitement was intense, and a large number of citizens met at Musical Hall and organized themselves into an association for the protection of property-holders.

Two or three days subsequent to the events mentioned above, a "squatter riot" took place on Green-street, where a Mrs. Murphy, the wife of one of the contending parties, was very severely wounded, and two others were slightly wounded.

At Suisun similar disturbances are reported. Fire-arms were used and the authority of the United States Marshal resisted.

Capt. Adams, U. S. N., arrived at this port on the 8th inst., bearing the treaty negotiated between Commodore Perry and the Emperor of Japan. Of course we can know nothing of the details of the treaty, except from rumor, which gives to the United States two ports, where her citizens can reside and engage in commerce, and where Consuls may be stationed. Americans are also permitted to visit any part of the Empire to the distance of twelve miles from the coast. Capt. Adams takes his departure for Washington by the steamer of the 16th.

The accounts of the recent gold discoveries read like a romance. At Iowa Hill we are told that upwards of three hundred tunnels have been commenced, and that some of them will involve an outlay of thousands of dollars. Remuneration is to be obtained when they get into the hill. Some of these tunnels have iron doors, and are locked and barred lest some rogue should steal the "dust" in the dirt. One claim is reported to yield an average of 300 ounces per day.

New and rich diggings have been discovered on Kern River, which empties into Tulare Lake, 350 miles south of Stockton. These new discoveries have produced much excitement in Mariposa County, and many of the best citizens are preparing to go south. We know that the value of new diggings are generally exaggerated, but the papers published in the neighborhood continually assert that the "reports from the new diggings are true in every particular."

The harvest has commenced, and already samples of new barley are exhibited in this market. All appearances indicate the harvest will be abundant. Whether it will remunerate the farmer is another question. The immense stock of flour and grain now on hand, with the incoming crop, must reduce the price of these articles to a very low figure.

The two political parties are organizing for the September election. The Democratic State Convention will be held at Sacramento City, July 18; and the Whigs hold a Convention at the same place one week later, on the 25th July. There will be no lack of candidates for Congressional honors, for almost every prominent man in the State is mentioned in connection with the office of Representative.

An election for Alderman of the Third Ward was held in San Francisco, on Monday, June 12. The candidates were William H. Patten, Whig, and J. W. Van Zandt, Democrat. Dr. Van Zandt was elected, having received 490 votes against 400 for Mr. Patten.

Hon. Thompson Campbell, one of the United States Land Commissioners, resigned his office and left the Board on the 7th inst. His successor may be expected by the next steamer. In the meantime Commissioners Felch and Thompson will decide upon such cases as may be submitted to them. The claim of the city of San Francisco to the "Pueblo Lands" has been argued and submitted for adjudication, and a decision is expected about the 1st of July.

The 12th Judicial District Court was organized on the 3d inst., Judge Edward Norton on the bench. Judge Lake has returned from the East, and has set in motion the wheels of the Fourth District Court. There are now three Courts in this city, having concurrent jurisdiction.

At the last session of the Grand Jury of this County, an indictment was found against Recorder Baker for malfeasance in office—not paying into the Treasury fines collected by him. The indictment was dismissed on some legal technicality, but most persons believe the Recorder has been more sinned against than sinning.

In various parts of the city, buildings of the most substantial class are going up. Workmen are engaged on the foundations of the new Custom-House and the new Exchange. The fortifications of the harbor of San Francisco, under the direction of Maj. Barnard, are progressing as rapidly as the appropriations will permit.

Accounts from the Indian Reservation at the Tejon, are to the highest degree satisfactory. The harvesting of 1,200 acres of wheat and 400 of barley, has already commenced, and it is estimated that after reserving a sufficient quantity of seed for the next sowing, there will be a surplus of fully 60,000 bushels of wheat. A military post has been established on the Reservation, for the purpose of keeping off intruders.

Superintendent Beale is erecting substantial houses for the Indians, and organizing schools for the instruction of the young. As this is the first attempt on the part of the United States Government to civilize the Indian, the experiment is anxiously watched by all who desire to see the remnant of the red race preserved.

Wm. Walker, the self-styled "President of Sonora," was brought before the U. S. District Court on the 2d inst, to plead to an indictment for violating the neutrality laws of the United States. He pleaded "not guilty," and requested a postponement of trial on account of the absence of an important witness, his Secretary of State. The Court granted the request, and fixed the 2d of August for the trial, the defendant giving bail in the sum of $10,000.

The shock of an earthquake was felt at Santa Barbara on the 13th ult. The earth moved to and fro, causing people in the street to stagger and reel like drunken men. No material damage was done, although the walls of several buildings were cracked.

So far as we are informed only two new papers have been established this month—the *Argus* (Daily) at Stockton, and the *Herald* (Weekly) at Crescent City. By a recent vote of the Typographical Society of San Francisco, the rates of composition are to be reduced seventeen per cent. after the second of July.

Ricardo Ubebe, a native of California, was killed near Los Angeles about the 6th inst., by a man named Jordr. Ubebe headed the Indians at the massacre of Irving's party, three years ago.

Dr. Clendenen, a highly respectable citizen of San Luis Obispo, was killed by a grizzly bear a few weeks ago. He leaves a widow and two children.

The interest of the State of California in twenty-two lots of land in the square bounded by Pacific, Broadway, Davis and Front-streets, was sold on the 6th inst. The total amount of sales equitable exceeded $160,000.

The Chinese Chapel was dedicated on the 4th inst. It is situated on the corner of Stockton and Sacramento-streets, and was erected at a cost of $18,000. Rev. Wm. Speer is the pastor.

The new brick school-house, corner of Bush and Stockton-streets, was dedicated on Monday last.

John Gardiner tried in the U. S. District Court for killing Wilsman Pratt, an officer of the steamship *Sierra Nevada*, has been found guilty of manslaughter.

The Commissioners of the Funded Debt of the City of San Francisco, report the outstanding bonds on the 31st ult., $1,362,000.

The steamship *Golden Gate*, with the Eastern mail of May 20, arrived on Wednesday last, twenty-five days from New-York.

The following sloops-of-war have arrived at this port since our previous summary: *Challenger*, 110 days from Boston; the *Whitehead*, 128 days from New-York; *Dacres*, 126 days from New-York, and *Thetis*, 124 days from Philadelphia.

Gov. Bigler has commissioned Wm. M. Stuart, Esq., of Nevada County, as Attorney General during the absence of Mr. McConnell from the State.

The land mail between San Francisco and San Diego has been suspended. At present the mail is dispatched twice a month in the propeller *Fremont*.

Archbishop Allemany is on a visit to the mining towns, administering the Sacrament of Confirmation.

In Hawkins, Mariposa County, about ten days ago, a Mexican who had stabbed an American was hung up to the nearest tree.

Wm. Ritchie was hung by the "people" at Sonoma, 8th instant, for stealing mules.

The claims for goods destroyed by the falling of the walls of the Union Bonded Warehouse, amount to $42 757.

Dr. Cole, of the firm of Little & Cole, druggists, of this city, was severely wounded on the 3d inst., by the accidental discharge of a pistol. He is now in a fair way to recover.

The difficulty between the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department and Howard Engine Company has been arranged to the satisfaction of all parties.

LATER FROM OREGON.

Our dates are to the 10th of June.

The election for Territorial, County and District officers came off on the 5th inst.; but it is difficult to say which of the parties are triumphant.

The *Times* (Democratic) claims the election—while the *Oregonian* (Whig) exults in the complete defeat of the old Tammany and the brilliant triumph of the Whig dynasty. Here are the accounts—let the reader judge for himself.

From the Times and Statesman, (Dem.)

The Elections.—The annual election which came off on Monday last, has been warmly contested throughout the Territory. We have as yet but partial returns, as the up country mails have not yet arrived. Enough is known, however, to render it certain that the Democracy of the Territory have triumphed—and will have good majorities in both branches of the Legislative Assembly.

From the Oregonian, (Whig).

The Result.—Notwithstanding the boasted strength of Locofocoism heralded forth by the *Times and Statesman*, the Whigs of Washington County have demonstrated that this county is Whig, beyond peradventure. This is the first time the Whigs have exhibited their strength, and they have done well.

State Government Question.—Sufficient returns have been received to enable us to state that this favorite project of the Durham Democracy has been voted down by a large majority of the freemen of Oregon.

We learn that J. C. Avery, Esq., of Corvallis, has been appointed Special Postal Agent for Oregon and Washington Territories, in place of Gen. A. L. Lovejoy.

Gold on the Yakima.—We have information that a party of eighteen men are now at work on the Yakima river washing gold, and that they are making fair wages. The waters are yet too high to give them a fair chance to ascertain the extent or richness of these new mines.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Dates from Honolulu are to the 20th of May.

Proclamation of Neutrality by Kamehameha.—King Kamehameha has caused the following proclamation to be published:

"Be it known to all whom it may concern, that We, Kamehameha III., King of the Hawaiian Islands, hereby proclaim our entire neutrality in the war now impending between the great maritime powers of Europe; that our neutrality is to be respected by all the belligerents, to the full extent of our jurisdiction, which by our fundamental laws is to the distance of one marine league, surrounding each of our Islands of Hawaii, Maui, Kahoolawe, Lanai, Molokai, Oahu, Kauai and Niihau, commencing at low water mark on each of the respective coasts of said Islands, and includes all the channels passing between and dividing said Islands, from island to island; that all seizures made within our said jurisdiction are unlawful; and that the protection and hospitality of our ports, harbors and roads, shall be equally extended to all the belligerents, so long as they respect our neutrality.

And be it further known, to all whom it may concern, that we hereby strictly prohibit all our subjects, and all who reside within our jurisdiction, from engaging either directly or indirectly in privateering against the shipping or commerce of any of the belligerents, under the penalty of being treated and punished as pirates.

Done at our Palace of Honolulu, this 16th day of May, 1854. KAMEHAMEHA.

Keoni Ana. By the King and Kuhina Nui. R. C. WYLLIE.

A Russian Frigate.—The Russian frigate *Diana*, 50 guns, Captain Lessoffsky, arrived at Honolulu on the 13th of May, from Valparaiso. A few days afterwards, the officers were presented to the King. The *Polynesian* says, that on being presented to His Majesty by the Minister of Foreign Relations, Captain Lessoffsky remarked that he had called with his ship on his way from Valparaiso to the Russian possessions at the North, and was happy in the opportunity of visiting this Kingdom, and of being presented to his Majesty on the present occasion. His Majesty reciprocated the feelings of pleasure expressed by Captain Lessoffsky, and welcomed him and his officers to his Kingdom.

Proposed Legislation in Favor of Foreign Shipping.—The *Era and Argus* says a bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives, by Mr. Harris, (Honolulu,) which is a proper accompaniment to the "repeal of the tonnage dues," viz.: to "admit foreign shipping to the coasting trade," on paying a license. As the whole amount received for coasting licenses does not go beyond a few hundred dollars, it could be wished that it might be so amended as to repeal the license part altogether, whether on foreign or domestic vessels.

Oregon Lumber Trade.—The brigantine *Eudorus* arrived April 24th, from Columbia River, with 120 M feet Oregon lumber, which was sold at auction and brought, on an average, $66 per M for boards, and about $56 for timber, scantling and plank.

First Mail for Japan.—The American brigantine *Eudorus*, Seaman, sailed on the 18th of May for Japan and the adjoining seas. By her the first mail for Japan was dispatched to the American squadron in those waters.

The Saratoga.—The United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga* was about to sail for the United States, touching at Tahiti.

Of local news we find but little of general interest. We copy a few items:

Vessels Shortly Expected.—Brig *Noble*, from Boston, sailed in January. Ship *Washington Allston*, from Boston, sailed March 15. Bark *John Caskie*, from New-York, sailed March 4. Bark *Louise* and ship *Nile*, from Puget's Sound, expected in three or four weeks. Schooners *Spartacus* and *Restless*, from San Francisco.

The bark *Wavelet* brings a cargo of oil, having purchased *all* the oil to be had at the Islands.

Views in Honolulu.—We have had the pleasure of examining a series of drawings by Mr. Paul Emmert, exhibiting four different sketches of Honolulu, and embracing all the principal buildings, classified and arranged as a border around the central views. Mr. Emmert, we understand, intends having all these lithographed in a superior manner, and if so, we can recommend them as accurate representations of the city and buildings of Honolulu. He soon leaves for San Francisco for this purpose, intending to return in a few months with copies of his views for sale, for which we anticipate a large demand and ready sale.

A New Harbor.—Of twice the dimensions of Honolulu harbor, has been found on the Island of Molokai, said to possess every advantage for a large port. There is, however, but twelve feet water in the channel or reef, and a grant of $10,000 has been asked from the Legislature to improve the harbor. A survey of the port and estimates of the expense had been ordered.

Anti-Annexation.—Petitions had been sent in from all parts of the Islands by the natives against annexation to the United States, except in case of French interference—and it is probable that at least 25,000 names have been on the petitions. Those who are best informed in the politics of the kingdom, think that French interference will take place at no distant day.

Business, generally, at the Islands was dull, although a great deal of building was in progress, and materials for building were still high. More than one hundred houses were in process of erection in all parts of the town, which would seem to speak well for the general prosperity. Some of the buildings going up are heavy fire-proof blocks.

The only vessels in port were the United States ship *Saratoga*, Russian frigate *Diana*, 50 guns; whale barks *Harvest*, *Arab* and *Belle*, (all soon to sail on cruises) and brig *Eudorus* for Columbia River, and some ten or twelve coasting schooners. The steamer was still laid up for want of coal.

LATER FROM AUSTRALIA.

It is long since we heard news from Australia. The latest dates before were to March 28. Here we have files to the 11th of May.

The purser of the *Golden Age* furnishes the following memoranda of the passage of that steamer, by which we have our news from Australia:

The *Golden Age*, D. D. Porter, U. S. N., commanding, has arrived at Panama, from Sydney, *vid* Tahiti, including stoppages, in 38 days. She left Sydney May 11, and arrived at Tahiti on the 24th. Remained in that port six days, taking on board 1,200 tons coal, and sailed thence for Panama on the 31st.

The first part of the passage was made against strong head winds. From [illegible] she encountered a current equal to 700 miles against her. The sea was, however, as smooth as a river, and the weather fine. The following is a memoranda of her run since leaving New-York, using but 12 of her 16 furnaces:

	Miles.	Days.	H.
New-York to Liverpool	3,100	11	9
Liverpool to Cape of Good Hope	6,360	26	12
Cape Good Hope to King George's Sound, Australia	4,930	17	12
King George's Sound to Melbourne	1,270	4	20
Melbourne to Sydney	560	0	43
Sydney to Tahiti	3,421	13	12
Tahiti to Panama	4,532	18	12
Total	24,173	94	00

Including the distance run, and the time made on the coast of Australia, she has averaged over 257 nautical, or 297 geographical, miles per day. The *Golden Age* has never stopped her engines at sea since leaving New-York, and has neither in hull or machinery, met with the slightest accident during this voyage round the world. She has never been idle since arriving on the coast of Australia, having been constantly employed running on that coast while the coals were being shipped for Tahiti.

At Tahiti every facility was offered for her quick dispatch by Governor Page and the French authorities.

At Tahiti the following vessels were in port and about to sail: Ship *Hopewell*, (Br.,) Captain Sugure, for Chincha Islands; ship *Gasper*, (Br.,) Capt. Eldrid, for Valparaiso; ship *Governor Morris*, (Am.,) whaler, no oil; bark *Gay Head*, cargo of oil, for Boston; bark *Esther Frances*, Captain Crocker, for San Francisco.

The *Golden Age* brings 118 cabin passengers and 60 in the steerage, and would have been full but for numerous misrepresentations of difficulties in crossing the Isthmus.

She brings on freight $200,000 in specie and gold dust. Also, mails for United States and England.

From the Sydney *Empire* of May 10th, we extract the following

Summary.

H. M. S. *Calliope* with his Excellency the Governor-General on board, is now coming into port. His Excellency has been absent on his visit to the Northern Districts since the 4th of March.

The Chamber of Commerce has recently been engaged in considering the subject of Government Emigration, with a view to substitute other and more approved machinery than that now employed. The sums devoted to the purposes of emigration are supplied from the territorial revenues of the colony. By the system now in operation, remission tickets to the amount paid for the passage money of emigrants are delivered to the depositor; and are available as cash in the purchase of land. The emigration orders given with these tickets are sent to England, and used on application to the Emigration Commissioners; the candidates having to pass through an ordeal of certain prescribed conditions. It is asserted that these conditions are of a very tedious and unnecessarily stringent character, and exclude many of those classes of operatives whose emigration to this colony would be most desirable. In place of this system, it is proposed that the immigrants shall first be imported, from whatever port of the United Kingdom they choose to start, and on arriving here, and passing an examination by the Emigration authorities, and the payment into the Treasury of one-fourth of their passage money, a debenture on land to the whole amount will be paid over either to the emigrant or to the employer who provided his passage. It is affirmed that this is a far more simple plan than that now in vogue, and would offer greater facilities and inducements to miscellaneous emigration. It is understood that the local Government have expressed their approval of the scheme, and the Chamber of Commerce have accordingly determined to let the matter rest until some official declaration is made of the intention of the Government.

If any thing had been wanting to testify the extreme repugnance with which the Sydney public regard the condemned Constitution bill of Mr. Wentworth, it has been evinced in an election that has just taken place to supply the vacancy left by its author in the representation of Sydney. On the resignation of Mr. Wentworth being announced, a very numerously signed requisition was got up by the friends of Mr. Kemp, soliciting him to stand for the city. This gentleman is a well known and highly respected citizen, who has recently retired on an ample fortune from the editorship and part proprietorship of the Sydney *Morning Herald* newspaper. In his paper he had uniformly supported Mr. Wentworth's bill, and in an address to the electors of a county district issued a short time ago, he had declared his adhesion to its principles. With regard to the squatting interest and the appropriation of the White Lands, his views also coincided with those of Mr Wentworth. For some days there was no opponent to Mr. Kemp in the field. At length an attempt was made to get Dr. Lang to stand in opposition, but he being in Moreton Bay, and his election for that district being regarded as certain, he declined to come forward. In this dilemma, Mr. Henry Parkes, the proprietor and editor of this Journal, was requested to allow himself to be put in nomination. This was only six days before the day appointed for the election. Mr. Parkes consented, a committee was at once formed, and an active canvass took place. It is, perhaps, needless to state that Mr. Parkes was diametrically opposed to the principles of the Constitution bill; so that on this question the issue between the two candidates was joined. Possessing many features of similarity in their career and present position, their political principles alone could determine the popular choice. What that was is best told by stating shortly the result of the election. Mr. Parkes polled nearly two votes to Mr. Kemp's one, the numbers being—Mr. Parkes, 1,424; Mr. Kemp, 779. The majority for Mr. Parkes contains a larger number of votes than was ever before polled in the city for one candidate. This is the most complete answer to the unscrupulous assertions of Mr. Wentworth, that the majority of the population were in favor of his ridiculous measure. In the mean while it is believed that Dr. Lang has been elected for the district of Moreton Bay, so that the liberal cause will have gained two votes in the Legislative Council.

Since our last Summary was written, we have learned the intention of the Home Government to locate the headquarters of the military staff at Melbourne.

The last overland mail brought us the dispatch of the Duke of Newcastle, having reference to the squatting question. Nothing that has recently occurred has given so much satisfaction to the people generally, or has caused so much dismay to the squatting interest themselves.

The sessions are now in progress, and the alarming spread of intemperance has raised the fears of the officials and the public generally to such a pitch that a very determined effort has been made to purge this business of its more unworthy members, and to limit the number of licenses issued as much as possible. A great number have been struck off the list, and it is hoped that a decided improvement will be effected in the remainder. Meantime we regret that we can notice no abatement of this degrading vice among us, as the following extract from the revenue returns for the first quarter of 1854 will show. The quantity of spirits imported during this period exceed that imported during the first quarter of 1853 by 54,465 gallons, and the increase alone is equal to the whole consumption of the last quarter of 1852. These returns exhibit one favorable symptom—there is a slight increase in the amount derived from the sale of land.

In our last Summary we mentioned that a Committee had been formed for the purpose of considering the probability of the formation of an extensive scheme of railways for the whole colony. We regret to have to state that the affair is in a very languishing way, and the interest then excited appears to be subsiding altogether.

The probability that exists that at the time of our writing this, England is at war with Russia, has caused some attention to be paid to the question of defences for the harbor. We are not ignorant that Russia has a powerful fleet in the Pacific, and we possess wealth enough to be an attractive object for any attacking force. The consequence is that great alarm is felt even in well informed circles, and slight fortifications are being run up at the entrance of the harbor as fast as possible, with the limited means at our disposal. Meanwhile the colonists are calling out for the Home Government to send them a steam block ship for their defence.

H. M. steamship *Torch*, which came out as a tender to the *Herald* surveying-ship, has been sent on a cruise to the Feejee Islands. The *Acheron*, steamer, is still in the harbor, but we believe is very inefficiently manned. At present there has been no volunteer corps organized, but the subject is in agitation, and we await with great anxiety the arrival of the next overland mail, which is due here on the 13th instant, and is expected to arrive earlier. The three Commissioners who now possess the powers of the last Corporation for four months, have, as yet, done little to show that we have made any change for the better. We are still forced to accept promises for performance.

The staff for an Australian Mint has duly arrived here per *Cyclone* and the *Maid of Judah*, but as yet we cannot learn that any attempt has been made to put it in a working form, or, indeed, to make any arrangements whatever for its establishment.

There are indications of very intimate relations with France springing up in the colony. A remarkable fine ship, the *Eclair*, has just left direct for Havre, with 1,500 bales of wool, and other produce of these Colonies. A great number of Frenchmen may be seen in our streets, and great activity is used to make a creditable show at the approaching Paris Exhibition in 1855. The German immigration [illegible] and they [illegible] additions to our population, and are much in demand in the interior.

Our production of gold remains at very much the same [illegible] as when we last wrote, namely, about 3,000 ounces per week. No new discoveries of any importance have been made, and the stock of gold in this city is low. Some fears are entertained about transmitting it to England, under the risk of war that now exists, and it is expected that foreign bottoms will be in demand for this purpose.

Business is still flat. The recent news from Europe has not induced speculators to any great extent, but has only caused holders to retain their goods more firmly in the expectation of a rise. But stocks are so heavy that no great rise is reasonably expected at present. Meanwhile the Bank has raised the rate of discount to 6 per cent., and the Insurance Offices are demanding war risks for England. The last harvest was very good, and saved in good condition.

The General S. S. S. Co.'s vessel, the *Crœsus*, is lying here now, undergoing repairs. She met with some mishaps on her passage out, and in consequence made a longer voyage than any of that Company's fleet had made previously. We hear that she is very leaky in the plates about the stern, and it has been thought necessary to build a coffer dam to take in a portion of her stern, in order that it may be repaired. The engineers in charge hold out hopes of completing their work in a few days, but labor is so precarious a commodity here that we fear they may be disappointed. It is a subject of general regret, for this Company is decidedly popular here, and the *Crœsus* was filled with passengers for her homeward trip, and had been obliged to turn many away. The passengers have been offered their deposit money back again, and many of them have taken passages in the ship that carries this mail, the *Golden Age*. The *Bosphorus* has also arrived, after rather a long passage.

The colony is in a tranquil and orderly state, and our Police Courts would have nearly a sinecure, if it were not for the vice of drunkenness. This continues to supply them with daily occupation.

Captain Fitz-Roy, the Aide-de-Camp and son of the Governor-General, a short time ago laid a criminal information for slander against the proprietors of a weekly paper, called the *People's Advocate*, and well known for its antipathy to the Government, and for the severity of its strictures on the vice-regal household. It charged the Captain with cheating at cards, but the charge was not sustained to the satisfaction of the jury that tried the case, and the defendants, Messrs. Hawksley and Williamson, were found guilty, and sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment each, and also to pay a fine of £25 each to the Crown. The amount of these fines has been raised by public subscription, for the prosecutor is not favorably known to the Sydney public, and had very recently given great cause for scandal.

Another trial has excited a great deal of attention. A Mr. James Husband, who was formerly an Attorney, at Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn, sought admission to practice in the Colonial Courts. He was opposed by a young man who had followed him here from London, on a charge of having obtained a large sum of money from him on false pretences. Mr. Gilchrist, the opponent of Mr. Husband, had preferred this charge at the Clerkenwell Police Court, in London, where a sort of compromise was entered into, and the defendant (Husband) escaped under a feigned name to this colony. He was getting into a very respectable practice when his London creditor arrived, and demanded the amount of his claim, about £500. Mr. Husband disputed the payment, and brought an action against the pursuer in the Colonial courts for the wrongful imprisonment he had suffered in London. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages one farthing. After this, Mr. Husband sought to have his conditional admission to practice for one year made permanent. After much discussion, the Judges refused his application, and he has been struck off the rolls of the Court, with liberty, however, to renew his application on rebutting the evidence produced against him. The case is peculiar from the fact of an action having been brought here for injuries alleged to have been sustained in England, and it affords a curious instance of the intimate connection that now exists between two countries so widely separated. A considerable number of attorneys of the English Courts have been admitted to practice here during the present term. It is usual in this Court to admit certificated attorneys of any English, Scotch, or Colonial Court to practice for one year conditionally, and then, should no cause be shown to the contrary, they are admitted on the rolls of the Court. Mr. Husband's case is an unusual exception.

LATER FROM JAPAN.

The Treaty.

The previous advices from China are several days later than those brought *vid* California, the Japan news is later and important. The following important intelligence was published in a *Polynesia Extra*, of May 1:

The American sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, Captain Walker, arrived at Honolulu on the 29th ult., in twenty-five days from Japan, which is the shortest passage ever made.

The *Saratoga* bring Capt. H. A. Adams, U. S. N., as bearer of dispatches to the Government at Washington.

The point of intereat in this intelligence is the fact that Com. Perry concluded a Treaty of Amity and Friendship with the Empire of Japan, at Kenagawa, near the city of Yedo, on the 28th of March, 1854. The long doubtful attempt has been entirely successful, and to the United States belongs to the honor of making the first international Treaty with Japan!

It will be recollected that in July of last year, Commodore Perry, with two steam frigates and two sloops-of-war, paid a visit to Japan, as bearer of a letter to the Emperor from the President of the United States, asking them to relax the restrictive policy which so long closed that Empire to foreign intercourse. Having overcome the reluctance of the Japanese to hold intercourse with them, and by a firm, but altogether peaceful course of proceedings, induced them to receive some presents and the letter from the President of the United States, Com. Perry took his departure with the assurance to the Japanese officials that he should return in the Spring for an answer.

Having visited Loo Choo and China in the Autumn and Winter of 1853, the squadron, as Spring approached, made their rendezvous at the Loo Choo group in February, and thence sailed for Japan. The fleet consisted of the frigates *Susquehanna* and *Powhatan*, the sloops-of-war *Saratoga*, *Macedonian* and *Vandalia*, and the storeships *Supply*, *Lexington* and *Southampton*.

On arriving at Yedo Bay, Commodore Perry was informed by the Japanese authorities that they were disposed to give the President's letter a most favorable consideration. They seemed remarkably conversant with the affairs of the United States—understood the peculiarity of associated sovereignties under one federal head—knew all about the Mexican War, its object, occasion and results, and expressed much admiration for the nation altogether. With such feelings, it required but little preliminary arrangement to fix upon Yocohama (beach,) in the district of Kennegawa, as a suitable place for negotiation. This place is situated some 40 or 50 miles from the mouth of Yedo Bay, and a convenient locality for the purpose.

The various articles brought from the United States, and designed as presents to the Japanese authorities, were landed, and at an appointed time were exhibited. These consisted of a railroad, steam engine, cars, magnetic telegraph, improved implements of husbandry, books, maps, charts, &c., &c., which were received by the Japanese, and elicited much interest and admiration.

After frequent meetings between Commodore Perry on the part of the United States, and the High Commissioners deputed by the Emperor on the part of the Japanese, the terms were agreed upon, and the Treaty finally concluded on the 28th of March. We have not, of course, seen the document now in *transitu* for the United States, but we understand that it opens to American citizens and American trade, the port of Samodi, (the *Odowari*, perhaps, of the maps,) on the island of Niphon, some forty or fifty miles west of the entrance of Yedo Bay, and the port of Chickadada, on the island of Yesso, in the district of Matsmay, on the Straits of Sanga. The former was selected as the most convenient place for a depôt, and arrangements were made with the Japanese for a supply of coal at that point. This is a place of considerable commercial importance, having a good harbor and a population of fifteen or twenty thousand. Its proximity to the manufacturing districts, which are not otherwise approachable by sea, render it an important position as a port of foreign trade. The vicinity of the latter place has been frequently visited by American whaleships, where they have had great difficulty in procuring supplies on account of the restrictive policy of the Japanese.

We understand the Treaty arranges for intercourse at both of these places; for the residence of American citizens there, and also for the residence of Consuls, if in future either party should desire it. It also stipulates that Americans residing in, or visiting these ports, shall be free to visit the interior to the distance of ten or twelve miles without molestation.

It is said that the Japanese did not hesitate to enter into the most unqualified stipulations for the protection of seamen and others thrown on their shores; indeed, they affirmed that it was already a part of the law of the Empire by special edict. They even insisted that the respective Governments should pay the expenses of providing for the necessities of the citizens of the others, who might, by their misfortunes, need aid and comfort.

This disposition of the Japanese to treat with care and attention shipwrecked men, is quite contrary to the generally received opinion of the world in this respect, and in justice to the Japanese, it is but fair to state, that the restraints hitherto imposed upon American seamen, about which so much has been said and written, were rendered necessary by their overbearing lawlessness.

So much for the treaty concluded between the United States and Japan. Its details can only be known after it is promulgated by the Government at Washington. It is not a Commercial Treaty, but one of amity and friendship, concluded in amity and friendship, and not an imposition of the strong upon the weak, whether they were willing or not.

It is the first International Treaty ever made by the Empire of Japan, although repeated attempts have formerly been made to enter into relations with them of this character. The privileges enjoyed by the Dutch were by a mere grant to a private company, having its principal foreign seat at Batavia.

The Russian fleet, consisting of a steamer, frigate, sloop of war, and steamship, has been at Nangasaki all the Winter importuning Japan for a treaty, but left in the month of February, unable to effect their object. It remained for the United States, with her skill in peaceful diplomacy, to overcome obstacles hitherto considered insurmountable,—the attempt which has excited the sneers, the ridicule and the contempt of a portion of the public press, as well in the United States as in Europe.

The Interview Between Commodore Perry and the Japanese.

The *Friend*, of May 6th, published at Honolulu, after referring to the Treaty made by Commodore Perry, says:

The Japanese finally met Commodore Perry, not as an enemy, but friend. There was no display of soldiers or military parade. It will be recollected that at the interview in July last, the Japanese Commissioners were attended by several thousand of their soldiers.

The Japanese made particular inquiries respecting Capt. Cooper, who commanded the American whaleship *Manhattan*, when she visited the Bay of Yedo, in the spring of 1845. An account of his visit was originally published in *The Friend*, of Feb. 2d, 1846, having been prepared with much care by Dr Wiblow.

An officer of the *Saratoga* remarked thus, that the influence of American whaleships had probably been very great in inducing the Japanese to open their ports. It appears that the Japanese have been close observers of whaleships cruising about their islands. The Japanese informed the Americans that they had counten 180 American whaleships, in one year, passing through the Matsmai, or Sangar Straits.

While the fleet lay in the Bay of Yedo, a marine died, belonging to the steamer *Mississippi*. Although at first much against the wishes and prejudices of the Japanese, Commodore Perry obtained permission to bury the man on shore, under military honors, and attended by the chaplain, observing all the rites of a Christian burial. On the monument erected at the grave, it was stated that the deceased was born in Ireland. This circumstance rather confused the minds of the Japanese. They did not understand how an American could be born in Ireland! This incident led to an explanation of our naturalization laws, which rendered it possible for an American to be born in Japan! The officers of the Saratoga report that they saw no cattle, no sheep, no goats, no swine, but very good horses. They saw growing crops of wheat, rice, oats, barley, millet and tobacco. The land was well cultivated. The Japanese have a very good plow, and fanning machine. We understand that trade is not to be opened until March, 1855. To facilitate trade hereafter, the Japanese received specimens of American coins, and furnished specimens of Japanese coin, for the purpose of having their relative value ascertained.

On the part of the Japanese Commissioners, it was at first much insisted upon, that the United States government should allow a treaty stipulating that no American lady should ever visit Japan! so preposterous a demand was not countenanced for a moment by the gallant Commodore. Who can imagine the ferment which would have been excited in the United States, had an article of this nature been inserted in the treaty? The news—"No white ladies allowed to visit Japan," would have been the occasion of fitting another expedition to Japan! Ladies themselves would have commanded the expedition, and the Japanese would have been taught what they now seem partially convinced of, that America is a great country!

It has been referred to, as a matter of surprise, that the Japanese should have understood the policy of the United States in regard to Mexico and the Mexican war. This circumstance surprised the Japanese, that after the Americans had conquered the country they then surrendered it, even purchasing a portion from the conquered people, and paying for the same a large amount of money. This was not the usual method pursued by conquerors! We hope the Japanese may never have occasion to entertain a different idea of American policy and American magnanimity. Would that no Americans, or foreigners of other nations, should ever visit Japan for other purposes than lawful and honorable commerce, or some object of genuine philanthropy: then we might reasonably hope that the Japanese would become an enlightened people. If the Japanese could be persuaded to pass the "Maine Law," and an "Anti-Opium Law," what incalculable evils it would prevent. We hope the frown and indignation of the civilized world will be visited upon the first Yankee who carries thither intoxicating liquors. Let the mark of Cain be stamped upon him, let him be treated as an outlaw among the nations, let him be classed among pirates—for he would deserve no other punishment than that of a murderer of the Japanese!

The Russian frigate *Diana*, 50 guns, arrived at Honolulu on the 13th. Several other heavy Russian frigates were daily looked for, which were to act in concert, and will form a strong fleet in case of open war, which was daily expected. It is known that *four* frigates besides the *Diana* are to rendezvous in the North Pacific, it is supposed with the object of intercepting British and French commerce, and perhaps make a descent on Tahiti. At all events there will be a formidable force in case of open hostilities between the European Powers.

The following extract is from a private letter from Japan:

Bay of Yedo, Japan, Sunday, April 2, 1854.

Dear F——: A treaty with the Emperor of Japan was signed, sealed and delivered on the day before yesterday. * * * * * * *

Our expedition, thus far, has been crowned with results far beyond anything our most sanguine hopes had led us to expect, when considering the cold and decided repulses with which all overtures from other Governments have always heretofore been

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK: TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1854.

The Lesson it Teaches.

The late occurrences in this City in connection with the SCHUYLER fraud are now attracting great and general attention. People look and speak as if they had been surprised into some sudden knowledge of human nature. They wear a face of amazement, as if a preternatural event had strangely disturbed the calm current of life. The facts themselves are startling enough. But it is great folly for us to need such practical lessons to arouse our moral feelings. If we would study principles more, we might afford to be less excited by instances of false faith and immoral dealing. No matter what the inevitable tendency of things is—no matter how much extravagance and recklessness are abroad—the opinion of the public takes it all with singular complacency. Fictitious fortunes, rapid enhancements of real estate, enormous rents, splendid houses, dashing life, are not acquiesced in but rejoiced over. New-York grandeur is the ruling passion. If there is no positive crash, it is all well and good. If the deception can be maintained, nobody takes it to heart. The delusive surface is sufficient, and genuine old-fashioned sense is given up to the gratified fancy. But the falling curtain follows the drama, and then, in actual contact with the enormous evils that have been working out their effects right under our every-day eyes, we go off into spasms of condemnation.

It is the wretched system of speculation, of social luxury, of dazzling show, that is the thing to be studied and shunned. Individual cases of moral and business ruin are only examples. But illustrations in this and that instance, are not able to form a correct public sentiment. They do not cover the ground. They rarely reach beyond the immediate sufferers from the unjust transaction. Whatever degree of indignation is aroused falls on the base actor, and society exhausts its virtue in attacking his vices. The scapegoat takes himself off into the wilderness, and the humane people of the world act as if an atonement had really been made. It would be far better to go straight to the root of the matter. For, if public opinion will tolerate and support the vicious and unprincipled modes, now so common, of amassing property and exerting social influence, it is all nonsense for it to raise such an outcry when an earthquake shakes Wall-street. The convulsion must come, if these fires burn so hotly beneath the surface. There is no help for it. Gases will be expansive. The crust of the earth is not solid enough to prevent the outburst, and men must expect to be engulphed, if they allow such treacherous elements to sport their fury below them.

A large portion of those moral and financial evils under which the community so often suffer, can only be attributed to false systems of credit. It is not that credit in itself is wrong, but because it is so exposed to the contingencies of doubt and distrust, to the hazards of failure, to immoral advantages either on the side of creditor or debtor, that we undergo such serious reverses. If it were limited to the common channels of business, the dangers would be greatly less. But as it is, the wild speculator is the prominent party in the operations of credit. He is the more to be dreaded, from the fact that he is usually disguised under some show of public improvements. Railroads, steamship lines, land settlements, are famous catchwords, and it is hard to resist their plausible address. The errors of the honest debtor—his ills and misfortunes—have very properly engaged no small share of public legislation; but what has become of the creditor and his recklessness? The moral power of society is the only thing that can reach him; but where is it exerted with sufficient energy? We have touched but one side of the tremendous evil. The extravagant creditor is a gigantic spendthrift, and so long as he opens the floodgates of speculating facilities, it is all nonsense to apply correctives elsewhere. No brake on the car-wheels will do much, if the locomotive is left unchecked. What we now want and must have is a step in this direction. If we expect to reform business, we must reform credit. The true point to begin at is to cut down the influence of sagacity and skill in obtaining credit. They ought not to be trusted as they are now trusted. If a man is a bold, ardent speculator, no ingenuity, foresight, tact, ought to give him a command of excessive money facilities. For in the majority of cases ruin will overtake him. The necessary effect of his position is to unfit him to use his means properly, and his very genius turns into a curse within him. To be smart is ordinarily a good thing; but to have a genius for getting hold of money and indulging in grand investments, is just now another form of egregious stupidity. It is one of those cases in which "extremes meet."

An Isthmus Republic.

We have intelligence that the long contemplated movement for the separation from the New-Granadian Government, of the four Provinces comprising the Isthmus of Darien, (or Panama,) is likely to be made in the course of a few weeks from the present time. The people on the Isthmus, and especially those of Aspinwall and Panama, have long been dissatisfied with the Government at Bogota. Panama is the pack horse of the Republic; and yet, while saddled with heavy taxation, she finds it impossible to obtain the legislation necessary for her rapidly advancing condition. The California emigration passing over the Isthmus has stored its people with something of American adventure, energy and enterprise, and built up interests there quite at variance with the old fogy Government at Bogota. The people have no sympathy with the petty quarrels and personal ambition of their federal rulers, and propose to try practical secession. There can be little doubt of the success of the movement, whenever made. The new Isthmian Republic will probably seek to place itself under the protection of the United States.

American rumors reach us through the Panama papers just to hand by the California packet, in regard to the civil revolution now going on in the Republic of New-Granada. The Constitutional party headed by General and ex-President HERRERA are reported to number 8,000 fighting men. The opposite party under General MELO are reported to be reduced to 3,000; the pecuniary resources of the Chief used up, and desertions daily taking place. An extraordinary convention of the Legislature is called for the 20th July at Ibague. The success of the HERRERA would probably be most desirable to the people of the Isthmus cities, but as we have intimated above, it is doubtful whether the practical business population, particularly of Anglo-American blood, sympathise directly with either faction. It has always struck us that the social and Commercial revolution wrought by the introduction of the California transit trade across the Isthmus, and the establishment under American auspices of the Panama Railroad, would ultimately establish in spirit, if not in form, a separate Government, assimulating more nearly to our own Republic than the Spanish-American policy of New-Granada. The liberal charter to the Panama Company for the municipal and police government of the city of Aspinwall, will do much to bring about this result. Whenever the end is attained, the question of United States protection, if not annexation, will undoubtedly come up.

News from California, the Hawaii Islands, Japan, &c.

An abstract of the news by the *George Law* we gave in yesterday morning's paper; that steamer having arrived at her wharf at 3 o'clock A.M. Much further details, with items of interest from Japan, Australia and Polynesia, we publish this morning.

The San Francisco dates are to June 16; the news not startling, but important. The uncertainty under which squatters hold their land is breeding much mischief. The capital has been the scene of several late riots on this account, in one of which many persons were seriously wounded, and one was killed outright. A few cases of violence are recorded from other causes, but no more than from the same number of people in an Atlantic State in course of a fortnight. New findings of gold—and in quantities larger than were wont to be confirmed even in the early days of modern California—are announced. At Iowa Hill, and on the Kern River, some 350 miles south of Sonora, are very rich openings. The crops come in finely. If our merchants had not glutted the markets, the farmers of California might make money; but what avails new barley and an abundance of wheat, when old wheat and plenty of flour remain unsold on the hands of the dealers?

The late "President WALKER" was brought before the Court to plead to an indictment for violating our neutrality laws. But he was not ready. He lacked a witness, and the Court postponed the trial till the 2d of August. He gave bail in the sum of $10,000. They are getting their School system into operation, and we read of several Churches and Chapels opened; but one Lynching, too, is recorded—that of a mule-thief.

Oregon news is brought down to the 10th of June. The Election for Territorial Officers had been held. The "State Organization" Party was defeated. The Democrats were ahead with most of their candidates.

The Sandwich Islands, from which we have tidings to the 23d of May, are insisting upon their neutrality, which no European war must disturb. A Russian frigate had called in to see them, and compliments were exchanged. A mail had been dispatched to the Japan Squadron by the American brigantine *Eudoras*, which sailed May 18. Petitions against annexation to the United States, unless in case of French intervention, had been preferred to the Government, largely signed by the natives.

Our readers have not forgotten a very interesting historical sketch of the Expedition to Japan and its results, which we published a short time since. We give by way of a supplement, news brought by the same vessel that brings the bearer of dispatches, Capt. H. A. ADAMS, U. S. N., to Washington. This treaty has been detained at Honolulu twenty-three days, but the delay was unavoidable. It seems that the treaty does not go into effect till the end of one year from its date,—two ports, however, being opened for wood, water, &c., immediately. Moreover, whatever treaty is hereafter made with any power by Japan, the United States are to enjoy its benefits without further negotiations.

Australian dates are to May 11, nearly six weeks later. The newspapers discuss the rights of squatters, the value of a Maine Law, and the prospects of their continent being affected by the European war. The news, though interesting, is not at all marvellous.

The Isthmus is quiet. The Panama Railroad progresses. Mr. BINGHAM, who was so seriously shot, is doing well, and in a fair way of recovering.

Pills for Boasting Yankees.

The San Francisco *Herald* has a lengthy letter to the United States Consul at Mazatlan, signed by WM. W. SNELLING, L. HULSEMAN, S. E. BROCKWAY, W. P. BARNES, EDGAR WARREN, J. GRANT, ISRAEL and SIMON MYERS, all Americans, and dated "Prison at Mazatlan, March 24," which details the shameless sufferings inflicted upon them by the Mexican Government, for no crime whatever. They profess that they were in Guaymas on purely business matters, were subjected to many inconveniences and insults, and at last ordered to leave town within three days. Passports were refused them to leave by land, their arms were taken from them, and there was no way provided for their escape by sea, save by a brig which would be obliged to leave them for a fortnight imprisoned at La Paz, while from that point she went out seeking a cargo On the 4th of March they were forced on board of the brig, first having been stripped of most they possessed and their baggage overhauled. They were shackled and confined for 126 hours in the hold, where passengers had but lately lain sick of small-pox, the vessel not having been cleansed since, and fed on miserable food. The offices of the American and English Consuls at Mazatlan secured their relief from this confinement, and the exchange for it of imprisonment at that place. They aver that they are guilty of no crime, nor can learn that they have been charged with any. Accounts from other sources say that the prisoners were on the 4th April still lingering in a wretched filthy room, in a most disgusting situation. The Consul could do no more for them than he had done. It is a spot which no American man-of-war has touched at for many years, and only three American vessels had been there in the two years past. We sicken of these details. Must we always be despised by the little tyrants of Mexican ports, and our citizens treated with indignity? If President PIERCE can give his great energies to any nobler business than settling New-York politics, we hope the time will come at last when an American can expect upon our own Continent as good treatment as every Englishman expects the world over.

Jurors—How they Suffer.

Unhappy citizens who are amenable to Jury duty will be in nowise unthankful for the gentle hint afforded by the mover of a resolution in the Board of Aldermen last evening. The excellent gentleman from the Second Ward, alive, as he always is, to the interest of the public, brought in a resolution, directing the Commissioner of Jurors to report to the Board the number of persons registered as Jurors, the number marked exempted, the causes of such exemption, the fines imposed, the delinquencies and the delinquents—in short, the why and wherefore of the whole routine of Jury duty in the City. There are one or two points involved in these requirements, which seem to be worthy of notice. It is quite desirable that the precise obligation of Jurors be defined. As it stands, the law is arbitrary, and, at the same time, it is imperfect. Any citizen is liable to be seized in a severe manner, imprisoned in a small den which becomes unpleasantly suggestive of mortality; is often compelled to await the pleasure of a slow Court and bullying counsel, until the pannel is exhausted and a Jury completed; is required to jump, slave-like, at the beck of the overseer's finger; and, for weeks of hard listening, receives nothing, or next to nothing. The cases of exemption are not so abundant that we need catalogue them. Editors and reporters generally escape. So do the military, the firemen, officials of the Government, and gentlemen of the Bench. Those who do not escape are the mechanics, who can least afford to spare the time, and merchants, to whom time is still more precious, albeit not measured by hours and shillings' worths. We are inclined to think that public opinion begins to call for an improvement in this regard. If jurors are required, as they undoubtedly are, and should be, to adjust the troubles of people who will quarrel, why not allow them a rate of compensation which will pay hard-working men at least for their time? In ordinary business transactions, one man never thinks of calling upon his neighbor the carpenter to mend his gate or tinker about the house, nor upon the blacksmith to weld a rod or shoe a horse, nor upon the shoemaker to make him a pair of brogans or his wife a pair of gaiters, without paying him his price both for his time and his labor. A recent writer tells a story that is not inappropriate to the case. There was an old fellow who was always the last resort of the Sheriff when the Jury pannel was exhausted. He was by trade a blacksmith, and a good one. His shop was left, his business suffered, and he became outrageous. His revenge was found in the satisfaction of saying "guilty" on each occasion that his services were called into requisition.

There has been a still more recent instance of the torments of a juror. A single member of a Jury, selected to try a case of Divorce,—the scene being laid in one of our City Courts,—has been subjected to public comment from his fellow jurymen, and from the friends of the opposite party, because he differed from the other eleven on the Jury. The reputation of a lady being at issue, and their own convictions of her innocence being strong, the latter felt that they could not do less than publish the facts of the disagreement; but the case, nevertheless, falls through, and the Jury must be empanneled anew, and the cause be tried over again. The misfortune of being Jurymen was never more clearly illustrated. And yet these are vexations that cannot be obviated. The remedy is to be found in supplying a man's pocket while you subtract from his direct relations to business. There is much to be said in favor of affording a just remuneration to jurors. It is an especially onerous burden to a juror when, as in the case of the India-rubber Injunction, lately tried, a Jury is compelled to sit for seven weeks at a time; even when, as in the United States Courts, he receives a fair compensation therefor. But when he is required to sit on ordinary civil suits or criminal trials, in the City and State Courts, without pay, and to the utter neglect of his business pursuits, it is evident that the law is not so liberal as public sentiment demands it should be. The Aldermen, when they receive the report which they have called upon the Commissioner to furnish, will do the citizens a good service by discussing and reviewing the general subject of Jurors and Jury duty.

Too Much for Mr. Barnum.

Mr. BARNUM resigns the Presidency of the Crystal Palace. He has found its embarrassed finances and the up-hill work of popularizing anew the great Exhibition of 1853, two much for his physical man in this hot season. His effort has been an honest, as well as a most arduous one. He entered upon it with a zeal worthy of a more flattering prospect, and studied to create an enthusiasm which should insure success where it had previously been despaired of. The result fell short of his wishes. Financially, the Exhibition was a failure before he knew it; it remains a failure after his spirited trial to make it otherwise. But this was no fault of his. He lent his services to restore a sick subject; he found it a collapsed one, beyond the hope of remedy or the power of medicine.

Congressional.

The Senate, yesterday, after spending some time in considering a number of bills of local interest, took up the Homestead bill. An amendment proposed by Mr. CLAYTON, in substance giving to any mechanic, or other citizen of the United States of full age and accustomed to any business, trade or calling, other than the cultivation of land, the sum of $160 in lieu of 160 acres of land, was debated at great length, and at the close the bill was postponed.

In the House a resolution was passed increasing the salaries of officers, clerks, messengers, and other employés in the Legislative Department of the Government, 20 per cent.

A United States District Attorney for New-York.

The Administration, after having been long in labor, during which all the regular political doctors of the Democratic party and a multitude of irregular quacks have been unremitting in their attentions, has been delivered of a United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New-York.—and his name is JOHN MCKEON.

It would be a source of pleasure to us were we enabled to assure our readers of the convalescence of the parent, but we cannot. With a constitution much shattered by previous irregularities and from having partaken largely of deleterious drugs, the patient was in a bad condition, and consequently the most cheering report we can make is, that "the old lady is as well as could be expected under all the circumstances."

Poor WESTBROOK! and the same of a great many other aspirants. What a pity so much valuable time and money should have been spent in vain. Toadies without reward are the meanest of all toadies, in the popular estimation; and besides—they are suspected of having unpleasant dreams.

Italian Opera.

Last evening "Sonnambula" was given by the Castle Garden troupe. It was, of course, a substitute for something else which would have been given if the Gods or the Doctors had been propitious. Although in no actual danger, there are at the present moment three of the principal artists "down" with cholera morbus. MAX MARETZEK himself has succumbed, and for the first time that we can recall, his chair is filled by another.

"Sonnambula" was produced at the last moment, and affords no opportunity for criticism. It had but one rehearsal, and with a new company there was necessarily occasion for more. But notwithstanding these facts, the opera in some parts was well done.

We refer to the *Elvino* of NERI BERALDI with pleasure as affording very favorable indications of power of voice and animation of manner, from which we may expect more. The finale to the second act was entirely sustained by Signor BERALDI, and he richly deserved all the applause The freshness and purity of his voice were heard to great advantage; more so—artistically—than in the done-to-death music of the third act. We have not yet, we suspect, heard this tenor to best advantage; he improves on acquaintance, and is, we think, likely to occupy the position hitherto enjoyed by SALVI.

The music of *Rodolpho* is too low for the high baritone of Signor GRAZIANI; but he gave it well—saving an occasional tendency to *seek* applause.

A word about the *mise en scene*. Where the *Count Rodolpho* is shown into a bedroom, it is reasonable to expect that there be a bed in it. Popular prejudice has heretofore been indulged in this respect, and a bed *has* been placed on the stage. The property man at Castle Garden, however, appears to have a lofty contempt for antecedents. Instead of the bed which a weary traveler, after viewing those scenes so charming, might desire to occupy, there was last night a short, sharp, angular, exceedingly hard-looking sofa—one of those invaluable stage properties which serve alike for a shelving rock, a bank of violets, a tombstone, or a costly article of boudoir furniture—one of those uncomfortable crooked things, in fact, which no traveler, however weary, could by any sophistry be induced to lie down on. The fact of there only having been one rehearsal of the opera does not, we imagine, affect the furniture; there was no necessity for the bedstead to attend rehearsal. We *protest*, therefore, against its omission from the cast, and also on the score of humanity, against its substitute. There is no room for scenic effect at Castle Garden, but it is disgraceful to neglect small particulars which even at the twelfth hour may be obtained. If Mr. MARETZEK does not speak with his stage manager, he will, perhaps, on the next performance, compel *Amina* to go to sleep in a cane-bottomed chair, and by only leaving one, reduce the *Count* to the necessity of standing up in order to let her do that.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—Mr. APTOMMAS, the admirable harpist, gives a concert this evening here. Our readers, "on the spot," cannot do better than diversify their other pleasures with this entertainment. Mr. APTOMMAS is a man of undoubted ability; his performance on the national instrument of Wales is as sparkling and wholesome as the Congress Spring itself.

The Riot at Manchester, N. H.—Destruction of Property—Attack upon the Catholic Church.

From the Manchester American and Messenger, July 8.

On the night of the 3d inst. a very serious riot occurred in the Irish portion of this city. The facts we understand to be in substance these: Some Irishmen built a fire on the west side of Elm-street near to what is called the Phœnix boarding house, and having collected around it in considerable numbers, annoyed and insulted passers by, sometimes throwing stones. After a time they came up to the buildings known as MARSHALL'S building, a part of which is owned by a brother of JOHN MARSHALL, who killed CALLAN, and broke some of the windows by throwing stones. About this time DAVID CROSS, Esq., was crossing the street, opposite MARSHALL'S building, when he was hit on the head by a stone which was probably thrown at the building. At the same time stones and brickbats began to fly near the fire, and some men were bruised.

A young man named CHARLES LEE was hit on the head and badly gashed, and it was immediately reported that an Irishman had killed an American. On this, the turbulence of the crowd increased, and the tenements inhabited by the Irish were attacked All those on Elm-street, between Central and Park-streets, were mutilated—the doors and windows being stove in. The police were promptly on the ground, and the City Marshal succeeded in quelling the disturbance. A party of the rioters then drew off and ran towards the Catholic church. They drew up on the north side, with clubs, stones and brickbats, and commenced a furious assault upon it. Much of the glass (which is stained) was broken on the north side, and also much damage done to the south side. One man climbed over the fence, and with a large club stove in both the glass and sash of some of the basement windows. This occurred between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning. JOHN H. MAYARD, Esq., whose residence is near the church, went out and urged the crowd to desist; and soon Mr. HILL, the Marshal, arrived and dispersed them.

The next evening (the 4th) a mob again collected near the scene of the first outbreak at the lower end of Elm-street Some of the ringleaders were arrested, and further operations prevented them. Several of them, headed by a man with a monkey wrench in his hand, (the instrument with which CALLAN was killed,) then betook themselves to Church-street, another Irish region at the north part of the city. As they were crossing Lowell-street the leader was arrested. Another man was soon after arrested in the act of raising a black flag. Soon after he was taken to the Marshal's Office it was ascertained that another attack was to be made upon the Catholic church; but it was prevented by the efforts of Mr. MAYBARD and a corps of night police. Still later, at about 10 o'clock, another crowd gathered around a wooden building occupied by Irish, between Park and Central-streets, determined to raze it to the ground.

The Mayor appeared in the midst of the crowd, composed at that time of about 400 persons, and commanded silence. The crowd recognizing him, shouted "Hear Mayor SMYTH," and at once became quiet. The Mayor then warned them of the consequences of their riotous conduct, and stated to them that though there might have been provocation at the outset, yet, the course they were pursuing was only injuring innocent parties, and subjecting them to the severe penalties of the law. He assured them that every step would be taken to bring to justice those who first provoked this excitement, but that public order would be preserved at all hazards The Mayor then made proclamation to the crowd to disperse, which, after three enthusiastic cheers for Mayor SMYTH, was done quietly. This, we believe, is the beginning and end of the riotous proceedings.

We have but a remark to make upon this occurrence. That the affair was unfortunate no one will deny. The Irish, it is true, gave the first provocation; but this cannot justify the wanton destruction of property and recklessness of life that followed. The sufferers now are Irish, as the church, partially destroyed, is Catholic; but mob law, after exercising, becomes indiscriminating, and may next demolish any of our public edifices. Then, where is the safety to property or life? What community can be prosperous when public order deserts it? The persons engaged in this riot may have had provocation; but this does not justify an indiscriminate attack upon property. The public peace must be preserved and we urge those persons, who, in a moment of excitement, have lent their influence to the disturbance of public peace, to reflect before they proceed further, upon the consequences to themselves and the community.

The Riot at Bath, Maine—Church Burned in Open Daylight—Effects of Street Preaching An Unmanageable Mob of Fifteen Hundred.

Correspondence of the Boston Daily Mail.

BATH, Me., July, 1854.

An itinerant spouter, whose name slips my memory, as I write usually has been about this town haranguing from the steps of the public places for several days, the principal topic of his incoherent speeches being considered "down"—to use his own expression—on Catholics and foreigners generally. Last evening about 6 o'clock he made his "stand" near the steps of the Sagadoc House, in the vicinity of the Sagadoc and Lincoln Banks, and began his usual bestial vituperations, uttering the old cling phrases against Catholics, Jesuits, &c. It is calculated by citizens that not far from fifteen hundred people collected about the locality, in consequence of some strong threats that had been thrown out during the two or three days previous

While the itinerant was endeavoring to reach his fulminating point, which he scarcely knew himself, "Nigger JIM" a coach driver, came down the street with three passengers inside, and insisted upon driving through the crowd, which after a little delay, gave way, and allowed him to do so. But immediately he turned round and insisted upon having the way opened for him to pass back again. At this time it was ascertained that his "freight" consisted of Mr. BOOKER (lawyer,) STOCKBRIDGE, (doctor,) and FARNSWORTH (tailor.) An interruption took place, and they were not permitted to "break" the assemblage. A chaise or two attempted the same thing with like results.

About 7 o'clock, a cry was simultaneously raised throughout the multitude, as if by previous concert, "To the Old South!" "Hurra for the Old South!" "Down with the Old South!" &c., and thither the multitude immediately rushed. The church known as the "Old South" was erected on the top of a high hill, a little west of the thickly-settled part of the city—a large, substantial building, about 90 by 70 feet in dimensions, built of wood, in 1805. Some years ago, the society formerly worshiping here "dissolved" its connection, and the building was sold at auction.

After remaining idle for a length of time, it was leased to a Catholic society, who have since had a regular worship there—a period of two years and upwards. Upon reaching the spot, the door was immediately broken in, and the mass rushed in, and immediately commenced demolishing the pews, breaking and destroying everything that could be reached. Large timbers were brought and a demolition on the battering-ram style, similar to that attempted at your Court House, was commenced

The noise of the "trams"—the shouting and yelling of the multitude, above fifteen hundred in number, could be distinctly heard at the distance of a mile. At this time the building seemed to be on fire in thirty places simultaneously. In less than an hour the old bell which had so often tolled its knell from the tower, came to the ground, and the whole structure had disappeared, as the collection of incendiaries did immediately afterwards. Several engine companies made feeble efforts to suppress the conflagration.

Owing to the direction of the wind, many dwellings in the vicinity were in danger, and were only saved by the indefatigable exertions of the occupants and their neighbors, who kept them constantly wet by carrying buckets of water. Among them were those of PARKER MORSE, ARNER WEBB, OTIS KIMBALL, Capt. ISAAC CROCKER and WILLIAM STEARNS. Mr. BENJ. BLANCHARD'S residence, also, at the foot of the hill, was in great danger, it having taken fire on the top. Mr. BRASLAND, in endeavoring to extinguish it, fell from the building, injuring himself severely. His life was undoubtedly saved by falling on to the shoulders of a bystander. This rise occurred in open daylight. The perpetrators are known, and wait for the result.

U. S. Circuit Court.—The Filibusters.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, July 4.

Yesterday afternoon, Gen. JOHN A. QUITMAN, Mr. J. S THRASHER, and Dr. A. L. SAUNDERS appeared before G. W. GURLEY, U. S Commissioner, and entered into recognizances pursuant to the order of Judge CAMPBELL, of the U. S. Circuit Court. The condition of the bonds was to observe the laws of the United States in general, and especially an act in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and to repeal the acts therein named, approved April 20, 1818, commonly called the Neutrality law, for the term of nine months from the 1st of July, inst. The penalty of the bond is $3,000, with two sureties in $1,500 each.

The sureties on the bond of Gen. QUITMAN were ROBT. ESTLIN and Gen. MILES; on the bond of Mr. THRASHER, EMILE LASERE, and S. R. WALKER, Esqrs., and on the bond of Dr. SAUNDERS, S. F. SLATTER, and ——.

The parties made and signed protests against the right to exact these bonds from them, and alleging that they signed "under duress." Mr. THRASHER and Gen. QUITMAN made separate protests, and Dr. SAUNDERS concurred with that of Gen. QUITMAN. We give them below. The Commissioner declined receiving them officially, and they were accordingly verified by the signature of witnesses:

[*Protest of Mr. John S. Thrasher.*]

I, JOHN S. THRASHER, citizen of New-Orleans, now in duress under a mittimus issued by the Hon. JOHN A. CAMPBELL, Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana, for the purpose of compelling me to enter into and sign a bond, and become bound in a recognizance to observe the laws of the United States in general and especially "an act in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and to repeal the acts therein named, approved 20th April, 1818," being now arrested after the recognizance demanded by the Hon. the Judge of the Circuit Court, do orally most solemnly protest; That I consent to this act against my own free will, under the pressure of imprisonment under the order of said Judge, which order I feel to have been issued through an arbitrary, illegal, and unconstitutional stretch of judicial power, in open violation of the rights of the citizen and stipulations of the Constitution of the United States of America; and I again protest against this act, which I am forced to do in order to obtain my freedom, reserving to myself all my full and complete rights to prosecute against the parties concerned, together or severally, in this my illegal deprivation of personal liberty, in such time, place or manner as may be granted me by law, and resolute for me to obtain justice.

Protested in New-Orleans, on the 3d day of July, 1854, and read before J. W. GURLEY, Clerk of the Court, in the presence of the undersigned witnesses

Witness my hand: J. S. THRASHER.

Read in presence of CHAS T. ESTLIN, L. J. SEGUR.

[*Protest of Gen. Quitman.*]

In the names of the witnesses whose names are hereunto signed, the following declaration and protest was made before JOHN W. GURLEY, Clerk, previously to signing the bond required by Judge CAMPBELL:

I regard the order of Judge CAMPBELL, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, requiring me to give bonds and security that I will, for the space of nine months, observe the laws of the United States in general and especially the so-called neutrality act of 1818, as an unconstitutional, illegal and arbitrary exercise of power. I refused a voluntary obedience to it, because I viewed it my duty not to yield upon a mere demand, my sacred rights as an American citizen. I am now, by the order of the same Judge, a close prisoner in the hands of the Marshal. I yield to this illegal demand only because I have no appeal from a power which practically, is absolute and irresponsible. Under duress of imprisonment, and with a solemn protest against the assumption of power claimed by the aforesaid Judge in this case, I am compelled to sign this bond or recognizance. J. A. QUITMAN.

The within was read before the Commissioner by Gen. J. A. QUITMAN previous to the signing of the bond in the presence of the undersigned.

JOHN S. HOLT, Jr.
W. R. MILES.
R. W. ESTLIN.
ALEXANDER WALKER.

Decisions of Court of Appeals, Rendered July 7, 1854.

[Reported for the New-York Daily Times.]

Cooper against *Resnick*.—Decree of Chancellor modified, without costs in this Court.

In the following cases, judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event of suit, viz.:

Andrews and others *against* Durant and others.
Oakley *against* Morton.
Clarke and others *against* President &c. of Merchant's Bank, City of New-York
Waterman and wife and others *against* Whitney and others.
Blunt *against* Van Buren and others.
Lockwood and another *against* Thorne and others.
Benedict *against* Buffalo Fire and Marine Insurance Company.
Munsell *against* Lewis.
Stanton *against* Kline and others.
Van Buren *against* Hudson River Railroad Company.
Beal *against* McKinnan and others.
Jane against *Morris*.—Judgment reversed, and judgment rendered for defendants on demurrer, with leave to plaintiffs to amend on payment of costs.
Mathews and others against *Howard Insurance Company*.—Judgment reversed and judgment for defendant on demurrer, with costs.
Kinne and another against *Patchin*.—Judgment of Supreme Court reversed, and judgment of the Recorder's Court of Buffalo affirmed, with costs.
Carpenter against *Stilwell and another*.—Judgment of the Supreme Court reversed and judgment of the City Court of Brooklyn affirmed, with costs.
Hyatt, Administrator, &c., against *Seeley*.—Judgment reversed without prejudice to the rights of the respondent in any future proceeding, and without costs to either party as against the other in this Court.

In the following cases judgment affirmed with costs:

Cowell *against* Rukman.
Livingston *against* Miller.
The People *ex. rel.* Elisha Fulton *against* Wm. B. Fulton and others.
Peers *against* Reynolds.
Cabot Bank *against* Watson.
Schenectady and Saratoga Plank-road Company *against* Thatcher.
Thompson and others *against* the Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York.
Shoemaker *against* Benedict, Ex'r, &c.
Roosevelt *against* Brown.
Commercial Bank, Pa., *against* the Union Bank of the City of New-York.
Fisher *against* Bishop.
Babcock and others *against* Beman.
Christopher, Ex'r, &c., *against* Austin.
Lewis *against* Lewis and others.
Carroll *against* New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company.
Pinckney *against* Hagadorn.
Baker *against* Cornell and another.
Bate *against* Jordan and another
Stevenson and others *against* Bullions and others.
Crosby and wife *against* Ogden and others.
Slosson Receiver, &c., against *Corning*.—Appeal dismissed with costs.

THE ARREST OF SOLOMON NORTHROP'S ALLEGED KIDNAPPER.—On Friday we announced the arrest of MERRILL, whom SOLOMON NORTHROP accuses of having bribed and sold him into Slavery. The arrest, however, was not made at Sandy Hill, as we stated, but at Wood-Hollow, Fulton County. SOLOMON was at that place on Friday. In company with his friend H. B. NORTHROP, of Washington—through whose agency he was rescued from Slavery, and who has been indefatigable in his efforts to discover the kidnappers. As soon as SOLOMON saw him, he exclaimed, "That is the man." A correspondent writes us as follows:

MERRILL was arrested this morning at his mother's, at Wood-Hollow, and brought here (Gloversville) for examination. HENRY B. NORTHROP has spent a great deal of time and money in ferreting out the scoundrel, and they have no doubt got the man. SOLOMON identifies him without a doubt. MERRILL has long been regarded as a desperate fellow. They found him asleep, with a heavy bowie knife and a brace of pistols on the floor by his side. The arrest has caused very general excitement.

P. S.—An officer from Saratoga County, accompanied by officer BRATZER, arrested this morning a canal boat captain named J. L. RUSSELL, of the boat *J. F. Cross*, of the Rochester City Line, charged with being MERRILL'S associate in the kidnapping. He was handcuffed, and taken to Ballston. On his way to the cars, he admitted that he was in Washington at the inauguration in 1841.—*Albany Evening Journal, 10th.*

SERIOUS ASSAULT UPON SHERIFF PRICE BY MRS. ROBINSON.—Yesterday morning, as Sheriff PRICE entered the room of Mrs. ROBINSON, for the purpose of delivering her meal as usual, without any provocation or a word passing between them, she seized a brass candlestick with marble bottom, and struck the Sheriff a severe blow with it over his eye, knocking him down, and inflicting a considerable wound on his face Because of the necessary discipline enforced by Mr. PRICE in her case, she had become angry with him some time since, and probably this enmity, cherished by her latterly ever since, induced the assault. Immediately on recovering, Mr. PRICE properly directed the murderess to be handcuffed and chained fast in her cell, where she may now realize more fully her awful situation. She is ugly beyond endurance, and makes great disturbance at the jail.—*Troy Times, 10th.*

MYSTERIOUS REMAINS.—A few days ago, while a number of workmen were engaged in digging a vault at Baltimore, one of them struck his pick upon a "hard" substance several feet below the surface of the earth. Upon removing the dirt, and inspecting the object, it was found to be a piece of plank, ingeniously painted on one side to resemble hickory wood, and on the other in imitation of granite. It did not seem to have been buried more than a few weeks, yet it was found to be quite rotten. Traces of obliterated characters were discoverable on the hickory side, but it was impossible to make them out. On the granite side, which had a new appearance, these words were visible under a strong light:

"*Resolved*, That the Democratic party *will resist all attempts at renewing, in Congress or out of it*, the agitation of the Slavery question, UNDER WHATEVER SHAPE OR COLOR THE ATTEMPT MAY BE MADE."

The mysterious relic was handed over to a distinguished antiquarian, who took it to Washington and placed it in the Patent Office. Since then it has been visited and examined by President PIERCE, Senator DOUGLAS, and all the Heads of Departments, except, perhaps, the Secretary of State. None of them pretend to know anything of its origin, or how it came to be "run into the ground."

[*Dayton Gazette.*

THE MANUFACTURE OF PAPER.—A firm in Otsego County have patented a mode of working the fibrous parts of swingle tow into paper, and it produces a firm and very white article.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK.—JAMES E RAY, No. 106 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of HOSIERY AND UNDER GARMENTS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchaser's unbiassed opinion.

DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC, OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.—A new and interesting discovery in Vegetable Medicine—containing no Salt of Calomel, Arsenic or Quinine.—Before asking the confidence of the public, and without making any drafts upon its credulity, the inventor of this medicine asks attention to the following joint certificate from Hon Wm A Newell M D late member of Congress from New-Jersey, and A D. Newell, M D., an eminently successful surgeon and physician, of New-Brunswick N J.:

TO PHYSICIANS AND THE PUBLIC.

"Having extensively used Deshler's Anti-Periodic, or Fever and Ague Pills, in our practice, we take pleasure in stating thus publicly our experience of their efficacy We have used them in hundreds of cases of Fever and Ague, and have never known a person to have a second chill after commencing with them, and as they contain no Salt of Arsenic or Quinine, the former of which sometimes operates as deleteriously as an ACCUMULATIVE POISON, we consider them a safe and valuable remedy that ought to be within reach of every family that is liable to colds and fever. To our professional brethren we deem it proper to say, that we have been made acquainted with the composition of these Pills, and find them strictly a scientific preparation. Moreover, as they are prepared by an Apothecary of more than twenty years' active experience, we can vouch that they are skillfully compounded. We earnestly commend them to the notice of [illegible] they will soon show all [illegible]

[illegible] Price 25 cts. a box. There they [illegible] Depot of the public. There they [illegible]

But as we desire to preserve every citizen from [illegible] dealer with our truthfulness and good faith [illegible] that we have been made acquainted with the composition of these Pills, and find them strictly a scientific preparation. Moreover, as they are prepared by an Apothecary of more than twenty years' active experience, we can vouch that they are skillfully compounded. We earnestly commend them to the notice of [illegible] they will soon show all [illegible]

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Price 25 cts. a box. There they [illegible] Depot of the public. There they [illegible]

But as we desire to preserve every citizen from [illegible] dealer with our truthfulness and good faith [illegible] that we have been made acquainted with the composition of these Pills, and find them strictly a scientific preparation. Moreover, as they are prepared by an Apothecary of more than twenty years' active experience, we can vouch that they are skillfully compounded. We earnestly commend them to the notice of the profession and the public, as a safe and reliable remedy for Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Bilious Fever, &c., and feel confident that they will soon show all who use them, that we do not overrate their merits.

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[illegible]

[illegible] Tuesday, July 4.

[illegible] Court always has been where a [illegible] and a new trial ordered because [illegible] to stand as security, to require a [illegible] be entered for the amount recovered on [illegible] without reference to the previous judg- [illegible], however, is not the present case. The [illegible] having recovered a verdict on ered on his judg- [illegible] which the defendant moved to set aside. This [illegible] was denied, but he no fee of entry of judgment [illegible] was not made. The defendant moved for a new trial; this motion was denied, and on appeal from such motion [illegible] the General Term. On the hearing of such appeal the order at Special Term was affirmed. The or- [illegible] General Term on that appeal should have stopped [illegible], but inadvertently it was further ordered that the judgment at Special Term should be affirmed. That part of the decision was erroneous, as no such judgment was the subject of the appeal; but the appeal was merely from the denial by the Judge at Special Term of a motion for a new trial. As the judgment has not been appealed from, there was no propriety in affirming it, and we should have properly corrected that error had a motion for that purpose been made to the Court. The order made at Special Term to affirm, produces the same result as far as to vacate the judgment of affirmance theretofore entered. It was unnecessary in order to direct a new judgment of affirmance to be entered. If that is necessary, it can only be done on appeal to the General Term. If no notice of the entry of judgment has been served, the defendant is not too late to appeal to the General Term, and thus to the Court of Appeals. The first error in the entry of the decision of the Court at Gene al Term, which has led to the subsequent errors in this matter, should be corrected, and with a view of relieving the ca e from all difficulty on that point, it is ordered that so much of the order entered 4th February, 1854, as directs the judgment at Special Term to be affirmed, be vacated; that the portion of the order at Special Term made on the 4th May, 1854, which directs a new judgment of affirmance to be entered up, be vacated; and that the residue of the said order vacating the judgment of affirmance entered on the 4th day of February, 1854 be affirmed; that the plaintiff had liberty to vacate the judgment heretofore entered by him, and enter a new judgment for the amount received and costs within ten days from the entry of this order, or may proceed to give a new notice of entry of the said judgment as he shall be advised, in lieu of the notice of entry of judgment which was ordered to be stricken out by the order of 27th December, 1853.

Gray, Administratrix, vs. Davis—INGRAHAM, F. I.—Whatever may be our individual opinions as to the right of the plaintiffs to a recovery in this case, we feel bound to yield those opinions to the views expressed by the Judges of the Court of Appeals, when on the former argument of this case in that Court they reversed the nonsuit granted upon the trial, and sent the case back for a new trial. Judge Foot then said the Court was not so much in error in taking the case from the jury as in holding that the facts were not sufficient to sustain the plaintiff's cause of action, thereby intimating that the Court should have instructed the jury that the facts were sufficient for the purpose. Judge Gardiner also was of the opinion that this Court, in holding the evidence insufficient, should have left the facts to the jury. In obedience to these intimations the cause has been again tried. All the material evidence in the case before has again been submitted, and if changed in any material matter, is in addition to that of a contradictory character, which makes it more proper to submit the case to the jury than was apparent in the first trial. We think we should be wanting in due respect to the Court of Appeals should we now listen to the argument of the appellant in favor of the motion to dismiss the complaint. The case was fully submitted to the jury and they have found in accordance with the views of the Judges in the Court above. The motion for a new trial must be denied, with costs.

Monday.

Before Judges Ingraham, Woodruff and Daly.

DECISIONS.

New-York and Havre Steam Navigation Company vs. Daniel T. Young—INGRAHAM, F. I.—The plaintiffs claim for freight for goods brought in one of their vessels, consigned to Coffe & Clerk—to be delivered to them, or their assignees. On the arrival of the vessel, the goods were sent to a bonded warehouse. After the goods were sent to the warehouse the consignees made an assignment to the defendant, and also assigned to him the bill of lading, upon which he received the goods from the public store, on payment of the duties. This action is brought for the freight. We long since held that the assignee, who received the goods in a bill of lading, and not the consignee, is liable for the freight, (Bowen vs. Stacham & Scott, Common Pleas, July, 1846,) and that is now well settled to be the law, (4 Denio, 110.) The only point of difference in this case is that the assignment was made after the goods were sent to the public store. If the delivery at the public store, was to be considered a delivery to the consignee, there might be some reason for holding the consignee liable. But such delivery is not for the benefit of the consignee, but in pursuance of law, which directs a general order for that purpose. A compliance with that order does not deprive the plaintiffs of their right to claim the freight from the person who receives the goods on the bills of lading. That is no only evidence of delivery, and the receipt of the goods by an assignee of the bill of lading renders him liable for the freight, as the party who receives the goods. There never was a delivery of the goods until the party having the bill of lading claimed them. It never was the case of the defendant. He claimed the goods as assignee of the bill, and received them. I see no ground for relieving him from liability for freight. In the case in 4 Denio, 110, one parcel had been sent to the public store long before the assignment, and yet the Court held the consignees not liable. The reverse of the proposition follows. If the consignees are not liable, the assignee is. The judgment should be affirmed.

Rocke vs. Roberts.—INGRAHAM, F. I.—We have on several occasions expressed the opinion that the 356 th section of the Code was not applicable to a case where the defendant appeared on the return of the summons, but did not appear until the adjourned day of trial. That section provides for opening a judgment by default only where the defendant failed to appear on the return day. In this case the defendant did appear, and by successive adjournments the case was postponed. On one of such adjournments the defendant forgot to attend, and his default was taken and judgment rendered. It can never be admitted to be a good excuse that the defendant forgot to attend to a cause on the adjourned day. If so, defendants will be apt to present such an excuse very frequently, and a judgment by default will become a more uncertain remedy than a judgment upon trial. Even if the 356th section was sufficient to cover such a case, the excuse that the defendant forgot to attend Court on the adjourned day, is not a sufficient one.

Upon the merits, I think the evidence was sufficient. The defendant was to pay $50 on delivery of the deed for certain lots purchased by defendant. The money was payable on the delivery of the deed within thirty days from date.

I am inclined to think that the words "within 30 days from date" was not part of the condition on which the money was to be paid, but is to be construed as specifying the time at which the defendant was bound to receive the deed under the contract with the purchaser. Even if it were so, still the return does not show that the deed was offered the 30 days, but, on the contrary, that the deed was tendered in pursuance of the agreement between the parties. In the absence of any defense, I think this makes out a *prima facie* case of complying with the agreement.

The deed was refused, but this does not deprive the plaintiff of the right to recover. The acceptance of the deed was no part of the condition. The mere delivery was all that was required. The tender of the deed was all that was necessary to comply, and if the defendant refused to receive it, he could not by that act defeat the plaintiff's claim.

We cannot look at an affidavit which contradicts the Justice's return. The only remedy in such a case is by applying for a further return. If the return is incomplete, that is the only way to correct the error. If we were to take affidavits as sufficient for such a purpose the appeal would be decided not in the return but on the affidavits.

Affidavits can only be received in two cases: First, where an error in fact in the proceeding not affecting the merits has been committed; and second, where the defendant has failed to appear, and sets thereby to excuse his default. In all other cases the Court can only be governed by the return.

The result of this case may operate hardly to the defendant's interests, but we must be governed by general rules in the hearing of the appeal; and although the enforcement of them may seem hard in individual cases, still the advantages of settled rules of construction firmly adhered to will be most satisfactory to suitors. Judgment affirmed

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—MONDAY, July 10

Before Judge Beebe.

A young lad named Jesse Todd was placed on trial for stealing $750 in gold coin from Mr. William White, of Cherry-street. The evidence against the prisoner was, that on a promise of getting $5 he brought Mr. White along the dock of the North River, and raising a paving stone gave him ten eagles, which were hidden beneath it. Verdict guilty.

Assault and Battery on Policemen.—Augusta Schellenger, a Frenchman, of about 35 years of age, was placed on trial, charged with assaulting Officer Steel, of the Fifth Ward Police.

Officer Steel sworn: On the night of the 5th July a man came to me and told me that a man was in the house, corner of North Moore and Varick-streets, and was drunk, and threatening to kill some persons in the house, and asked him if we would not go to bed; Mr. Dwight, who called on me, answered no, that he did not think he would, and I went with him; by the time we had arrived at the house the prisoner was in his room, and I rapped at the door, and he turned round to kill any one that would attempt to come into the room, and soon after the door of the room suddenly opened, and I was struck a blow with a clung-shot on the head, and I am sore ever since; I then went out and rapped for assistance but as none came I sent a boy to the Station-House for assistance and Officer Evans came to my assistance, and we both went up again to the room and demanded of the prisoner to open the door, and told him that we were officers, and he threatened to kill and shoot any one that would come into his room. On his second question the steel that he then closed with the prisoner, and at this changed hat the accused over the head. [Here the counsel for the prisoner made him stand up, and his present appearance. His head and face were bruised and swollen and livid, his arms and shoulders bruised and beaten.] Saw a slung-shot in his right hand and as the room was dark, did not know but the prisoner had a pistol in his left; clinched with him and struck him; Evans hit him with a whip, and we had brought a couple of us from the Station-House; Dwight had not a hold of prisoner when I struck him with my club.

Mr. Dwight was then called. He said, the prisoner and I had some difficulty down stairs in the public room, and I put him under me; I went to bed at 0 o'clock that night, and at 11 he came knocking to my door with a slung-shot, and during the night Mrs. Miller, the lady who keeps the house came to us and cried out to Wood, and I went out for an officer and got officer Steel, who came with me, who demanded the door of the prisoner's room to be opened, when he rushed out and struck the officer and then shut his door again at once, and as none had a right to attempt to enter his room, and that he would kill any man who would attempt to force his door; the officer then went for assistance, and returned with officer Evans, and both demanded entrance, which prisoner refused; but he soon after opened the door, and threatened to strike the officers; they held a parley, when they got into a fight; I know the slung-shot produced to be the one in his hand, for I took it out of his hand and held him; officer Steel hit him on the arm to make him drop the slung shot; I also then helped to the prisoner in order to prevent him striking the officers; Evans hit him with a loaded whip which I gave him, as he had no club; they then broke in him to the station-house; he had nothing on him when they did so but his night-shirt.

Mrs. Miller proved that the prisoner was making a noise and struck the officer when he thought to get into his room. Dwight has stopped three years in her house—the prisoner about four weeks.

Counsel for the prisoner contended that the officers had no right to go to his rooms; and that they, and not the prisoner, made the assault. The Judge briefly reviewed the evidence, giving no opinion, but leaving all to the Jury, who retired to their rooms and after a short deliberation returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." The prisoner was, however, ordered to be held by the Judge, in order to decide whether he would have him tried for having a slung shot in his possession.

Stealing Timber.—James Bunnell was placed on trial charged with stealing timber to the amount of $240 from Messrs. Colyer & Dugard of Forty-eighth-street, and selling it to Messrs. Joyce & Co., of Mangin-street, which he said was found stranded on Long Island beach, and brought it from the owners. It appeared in evidence that the boom which bound the timber together was broken by violence, and that the prisoner or some of his associates did so in order to have it float away with the tide. Thus he was enabled to steal it; and, in presumptive proof of his having planned the whole transaction, it was proved that he was at the yard of Colyer & Dugard on the evening the boom was broken. The defence set up was that the prisoner found the timber floating, and did not know to whom it belonged and only used the name of Colyer & Dugard to the Messrs. Jones in order to get it sold. The Jury, after short consideration, found the prisoner guilty. A stay of judgment was moved in order to prepare a writ of error in the case. Granted until Saturday.

SENTENCES.

Meyer and Rosenburgh, the two butchers convicted of stealing meat from another butcher, were sent to State Prison for two years.

Jesse Swords, for stealing $750 in gold, State Prison for two years.

The Jury were discharged for the term, and the Court adjourned to Wednesday next.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box**—A Boston remedy of thirty years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries: recommended by physicians Sold by all druggists in the United States. A B & D. SANDS, C. V CLICKENER & CO., C. H RING, New-York; and WM. S ZIEBER, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. PETRIDGE & CO., Boston. C. H RING, Broadway, and all respectable druggists.

☞ **University's Family Medicines.**—FEVER AND AGUE—CHOLERA—The University of Free medicine and Popular knowledge, chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, April 22, 1853, mainly to expose the frauds of spurious nostrums; also, to supply the public with reliable remedies, where the best medical advisers cannot or will not be employed, having purchased the invaluable remedy—ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE—the first and only known for twenty years as the certain cure for Fever and Ague and its kindred complaints, confidently recommended to the attention of the afflicted. The above institution likewise recommends for Bowel Complaint or Cholera. ROWAND'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF BLACK BERRY ROOT, and in due time will furnish its own remedy for every disease that can be safely treated in this way. By order of the Trustees,

JOHN E ROWAND, M. D.,
President of the University, and head of the Pharmaceutical Department, Philadelphia

Home Dispensary and Office, No. 47 South Second-st Philadelphia.

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☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Cordial.**—Whence proceed the lassitude, the depression, the debility, the indifference to life the irritability the communal feeling of illness which it is impossible to define or localize so common, so hard to bear, and so little pitied by the robust and healthy! We answer—from the stomach and the nervous system, between which there exists the closest sympathy. Want of vital energy, sluggishness in the secretive organs, a general inertia of the system, is at the bottom of all the difficulty. To rouse the whole organization from the torpor to imbue it with new life, activity and vigor, and to sustain it in that good tone, there is no preparation comparable with DR MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL. For the stimulus may excite the dormant physical energies for a time, may like the nightcap of opium bring that leaves behind it a deeper slumber, the exhibition of these exhilerants is followed after the first convulsive effect is over by a depression of body and mind more profound and paralyzing than ever. The remedy is literally worse than the disease But the Elixir has a diametric influence. It not only creates a new condition of the physical organization, but perpetuates it. The animal powers are not only cheered and elevated by its agency but kept up to their new level without flagging A vegetable compound congenial to the system it seems to act up to the constitution itself, and to revolutionize it In chronic diseases of the nerves, the stomach, and the liver, its operation is all but miraculous. The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, six for twelve dollars.

C. H. RING, Proprietor No 192 Broadway, New York
Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada, and the West Indies.

☞ **Newtown Village Association.**—Members are informed that a public meeting will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, July 11th, at the rooms No 193 Bowery. The officers will be in attendance at 6½ o'clock for the purpose of receiving the dues of members who wish to settle. The balance of the reserved lots on Junction Avenue, together with several choice sites on the Flushing Plankroad, opposite the new National Race Course, will be sold at Public Auction on the same EVENING at 8 o'clock. The lots to be sold comprise about 100 of the most beautiful building sites any where in the vicinity of Newtown or Bush-ng, being set out in the midst of a thickly settled and rapidly improving neighborhood, and with a 100 yards of the Depot of the New-York and Flushing Railroad, which is now in successful operation, rendering his property as cheap and easy of access as the upper part of this City The lots to be sold will be unusually favorable, comporting with the limited means of the working man; and every lot offered will positively be sold without reserve. For particulars, Lithographic Maps of the property, &c., may be obtained at the meeting, or by applying to MARK A WILKES, Auctioneer, No 212 Broadway, cor. Fulton-st., Room 18.

E. V. DAVIS, Secretary E. W. KETCHAM, President.

☞ **Lots Chosen at Wakefield, July 10, '54.**—Acres—565, 566, 603, 604; 695, 605, 643 644; 1,104, 1,141, 1,163 1,164; 1,261, 1,262, 1,263. G 104; 774, 775, 822, 823; 899, 900, 944, 945.

Half-acres—1 220, 1,221; 1,080 1,081; 776, 824; 1,122, 1,123; 1 137, 1,682 915, 960 778, 826; 672, 713.

Quarter acres—1 105 1,090, 709, 1,091, 1,095, 770, 710, 718, 1,125 1,127, 777, 1,087, 1,093 1 117, 782, 1,219, 1,088, 991, 1,094, 1,096 946 723 1170 752 764

One-twentieth lot—1,070, 788, 719, 898, 772, 1,089, and whole of lot 765.

Nos 15 28 and 51 to 100 choose July 11.

Railroad tickets to be had of the Secretary, every evening, at Eagle Hall, corner of Delancey and Christie-sts.

J. A. HANDSCHUCH, Superintendent.

☞ **There are 100 Beautiful Building Lots at Waverly**, on the Heights, only one mile directly back of Hoboken Ferry, to be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY, July 12, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ANTHONY J BLEECKER. See advertisements in the *Daily Times* and *Herald* to-day, and see this beautiful property, as it would be useless to attempt to describe the beauties and advantages of this splendid location.

☞ **Way don't we go to Wakefield**—Great excursions to this delightful village every MONDAY WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY—only three miles from the Williamsburg ferry, and a short distance above the Calvary Cemetery. Lots $50 to $200, in monthly payments of only $5 to $10 and less. Free tickets for the excursions to be had at the office, No. 5 Tryon-row, corner of Chatham-st.

G. G. ANDREWS & J. F. KENDALL

☞ **Diarrhœa should be Checked at Once.**—DR. M'CLINTOCK'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL and CHOLERA PREVENTIVE will check diarrhœa and bowel complaints without leaving them in a dangerous state, being the safest, surest and most effectual remedy ever offered to the public. Sold by druggists everywhere, and by A CUSHMAN & CO., No. 122 Fulton-st Price 25 cents and 50 cents per bottle.

☞ **American Institute Farmers' Club.**—A regular meeting will be held at the Rooms, No 351 Broadway, on TUESDAY, July 11, at Noon. Subject—*The Relation between an Increase of Crops and an Increase of National Prosperity* Some interesting papers will be read. Strangers are always especially welcome. Admission free to all. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

☞ **York Water Coolers.**—A plain and cheap article, that will save more ice than any other as is well known throughout the Southern States, and also by those who have tried them in this City. Having a stone jar inside so as to them preferable to those lined with metal. For sale by the sole agents. PICOT & SHOTWELL, No. 47 Maiden-lane, up-stairs.

☞ **At a Meeting of the Citizens of the First Ward of Jersey City**, held at the Hudson-House last evening BRENTON J GRINNELL was unanimously nominated for Alderman to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Thos W James. Election TO-DAY, (Tuesday,) from 8 A M to 7 P. M.

☞ **St John College.**—The Ninth Annual Commencement of St John's College Fordham will take place on WEDNESDAY, July 12. The exercises will commence at 12 o'clock precisely The friends and patron of the Institution are respectfully invited to attend. N. B.—The cars will leave City Hall at 9 and 10 A M.

☞ **Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association**—The regular monthly meeting of this association will be held on TUESDAY EVENING. It is instant, at 8 o'clock in the Lecture-room of the Church of the Pilgrims. Young men generally are invited to attend

J. McGEE, Recording Secretary.

☞ **Fine Old Brandies.**—The subscriber has just received a supply of the highest esteemed brands of Wines Brandies, &c., &c., in original packages, demijohns and bottles in quantities to suit 150 dozen quarts Champagne Cider for export. JOHN J STAFF.

No. 393 Broadway, cor of Anthost st.

☞ **New-York Yacht Club.**—The third general meeting of the Club will be held at the Club House Elysian Fields, on THURSDAY, the 13th inst., at 4 o'clock. Dinner at 5 *sharp*. Lists close at No 4 Pine-st. Tuesday evening. N BLOODGOOD, Recording Secretary.

☞ **Special Notice.** On and after MONDAY, July 10, the price of Ice on the 1st-av. Line of Stages, will be reduced to 3 cents. ANDREWS & CO.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION,
No. 76 Franklin-st

SEALED PROPOSALS—For supplies of HARD and SOFT SOAP for the use of the Emigrant Refuge, Ward's Island, and the Marine Hospital State Island, will be received by the Commissioners of Emigration at their office, until the 13th day of July next

E. CRABTREE, Vice President.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1854.

W JACKSON & SON, of the late firm of W. & N. JACKSON & SONS, Grate Fender makers, No 368 Front-st. and No. 230 Broadway.—Constantly on hand every variety of Grates and Fenders Also, ormolu and square German silver Grates. Wholesale dealers supplied at the lowest market rates.

NOTICE.—All persons are cautioned against negotiating a Note drawn by us, dated July 1, 1854, in favor of W B MORRIS, for four hundred and ninety-three dollars DAY & NEWELL,

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1854.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a middle-aged woman of good character by one who has had twenty five years experience in all branches appertaining to the clothing business; is capable of getting up a thorough set of patterns, and to be placed to do measuring for one who may want it Is disengaged to a situation in a Southern house; would prefer a fisherman's berth, having just finished an apprenticeship of that kind. Apply at No. 1 Park-row, corner of Ann-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As an experienced seamstress or as chamber-maid and seamstress, or as ladies maid and seamstress in a private family by one and as cook and to wash and iron, or to do all the housework by the other. These girls are very experienced and have good City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a first-class cook, by a woman of much experience, and as a competent cook by another, who can cut and fit children's and ladies' clothing in a tasteful manner Both can do well and are recommended Call at No. 72 6th-av in the bookstore. Would go in the country.

SITUATION WANTED—In the City or country, by a very competent woman, as a good cook and to wash and iron in a private family. Is an excellent baker and understands dairy work perfectly She comes well recommended Call at No 44 W. at 26th st., the residence of her late employer, during two days

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family, by one; and as nurse and seamstress, or as chamber-maid and seamstress by the other These girls are very expert and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook, and to wash and iron in a private family, by one; and as chamber-maid and waiter, or as waiter by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No 72 6th-av, in the bookstore

SITUATION WANTED—As wet nurse, by a respectable married woman, with a fresh breast of milk, in a respectable family. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 117 Columbia st., New-York, for Mrs. M. KENNY.

SITUATION WANTED—An industrious man wants employment as bookkeeper, assistant bookkeeper, or entry clerk. Best City references given—security if required. Address THOMAS, this Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl, lately arrived from Ireland Call at No 219 East 23d-st., on fourth floor. B. MONTGOMERY.

SERVANTS WANTED.—Cooks, housekeeper, pastry cooks, waiters, waiter-girls, dairy-maids men-cooks and a boy, at 149 Grand-st. A boarding-house for female servants while out of place, is open. Apply to the matron, No 149 Grand-st

SERVANTS WANTED—At No. 294 Broadway, (basement,) 6 men for farms, 10 men to work on brick-yards, porters for stores and hotels, 2 waiters, boys to learn trades, girls as cooks, nurses and chambermaids.

DREYER & KAUFMAN, Agents.

TEACHER OF PAINTING WANTED—In a female college, North Carolina. A lady possessing the requisite qualifications will find this a very desirable situation The best of recommendations as to character and qualifications will be required. Application may be made at once personally or by letter post-paid, addressed to JONES care of M. W. DODD, bookseller, corner Park-row and Spruce-st

PARTNER WANTED—With a cash capital of $150, in a profitable business by which a large profit can be realized. The business is daily increasing, and will afford a permanent returns An interview can be had by addressing G E L., *Herald* Office.

COACHMAN WANTED.—A single man who thoroughly understands his business, and can give good recommendations. May hear of a situation in the country by application to CHARLEY BARNARD, No 71 Broadway up stairs, on Tuesday, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M.

MAN WANTED.—An active intelligent young man, who writes a good hand, and is quick at figures in the counting-room of a printing office. One who has had some experience in the business, or in a stationer's store, preferred. Apply to No. 23 Platt-st., up stairs.

FARM AND OTHER LABORERS WANTED—At the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and employment Society, No 27 Greenwich-st. Also a number of female domestics for situations in town and country. No charge made.

BOOKBINDERS WANTED—To go to Cincinnati—Five or three good plain finishers Good wages and steady work for a capable hand. Inquire of P F ROGERQUEST, No 82 Beekman-st, Harper's bindery.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A first-class double-entry book-keeper. One whose character and qualifications are undoubted. Also, a shipping and entry clerk. HASTINGS & FORBY.

CITY COLLECTOR WANTED—An American of unquestionable character and business habits, with a residence in the City and with direct and responsible City references Address C A E, *Times* Office.

A COMPETENT DAUGHTER—Wayhaar of a situation by calling at No. 497 Broadway, and producing proper references as to character and capacity.

STEREOTYPE FINISHER WANTED—A good stereotype finisher can find steady employment on application to THOMAS B SMITH at No. 216 William-st.

MOULDERS WANTED—At the Dover foundry, Dover, Morris County, N. J. Four Machiner, Moulders. City wages given to good hands.

SHEETMAN WANTED—At E. O. JENKINS' printing office No. 114 Nassau-st, 4th story. None but an experienced man need apply.

TO PRESSMEN.—Experienced Adams' and Colinder Pressmen, Feeders, Fly-boys and Printers, wanted this morning at No 57 Cliff-st.

GENTLEMEN AND FAMILIES.—Who desire to have their washing and ironing done in a superior manner are requested to call regularly, will please send their address to Mrs ANN FAGAN, No. 210 West 25th-st. Terms very moderate.

FARM IN ILLINOIS WANTED—In exchange for one in Westchester County, 21 miles from the City Inquire of BRONSON, KNAPP & CO., No 110 Broadway.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Summer-house extra; cooler, more convenient and cheaper than country. The new hotel, (Nos. 673 to 679 6th-av.,) the Verandah, overlooking the Palace, has high ground, pure air, extra baths, wide halls and yards; rates of rooms one first floor, and no bar. Hotel table, $5 per week, rooms at cost. Cars every three minutes. Call and see.

BOARDING.—Wanted by two gentlemen, a room and partial board in a private family, in vicinity of St. John's Park. Address R & H, *Times* Office.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A few families can be accommodated with board at a farm-house near Glen Cove, L I The house is new, with commodious, airy rooms, situated immediately by the water, with conveniences for sea-bathing, &c., and surrounded with shady walks and drives Communication by stage, morning and evening, with the steamboats at Glen Cove. For particulars inquire of ALBERT H. COCKS, No. 151 Bowery

BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND.—Two single gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a private family where there are no other boarders. The house is situated near the Quarantine Landing For further particulars inquire at G. W. WHITMORE'S, No. 177 William-st., near Beekman.

BOARD AT FORDHAM—Upon reasonable terms. In a situation unsurpassed for health and beauty, and in a house entirely new and commodious within a short distance of Railroad Depôt. For information apply to ST PETER & RAYMOND, No 146 Water-Street, or JNO. O. ROBINSON, No. 39 William-st

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A furnished parlor and bedroom adjoining for a gentleman and his wife. Location must be South Brooklyn Vicinity of Harrison and Henry-sts. preferred. Address B. C., office of this paper.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—Two gentlemen may be accommodated with partial board, in a small private family Location unexceptionable. No other boarders; where they will find the comforts of a home. address BROOKLYN, box No. 1,390, Post-Office.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY—Three minutes from the ferry. A few gentlemen and their wives and a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, and full or partial board, at No. 69 Washington-st.

BOARD WANTED—For a gentleman and his wife, in a quiet and respectable private family in vicinity of 32d-st and 2d-av., Undoubted reference given and required Address, stating location and description of house, Box 1,350 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—In a private family, by a young Omen and his wife, above 25th st, and west of 6th-av. They will furnish their room. Address W. H. W., No. 612 6th-av. Terms must be reasonable.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Within five minutes' walk of the Fulton Ferry. A single room to let on very moderate terms The location pleasant and convenient to business. Apply at No. 65 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD—On second floor, in suite or separate. Also, furnished rooms to either married or single gentlemen, at No. 280 West 20th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., opposite Chelsea-square.

OF THE GREATEST IMPORTANCE TO THE PEOPLE, PARTICULARLY AT THIS SEASON OF THE YEAR—YOUNGER'S COFFEE, packed in tin foil and prepared for immediate use in one half pound, and one pound packets for private consumers and agents. Larger quantities in tin canisters, boxes and barrels. Different to other Coffee This can be drank in the hottest weather as well as the coldest, with the certainty of renovating the strength By constant use it gives vitality and vigor to the nervous system—it being both anti-scorbutic and anti dyspeptic. It can antidote to incipient Consumption and has disarmed the malady, the Cholera, because it both purifies and makes blood, by which energy and life is given to the body. To persons whose occupation is in any way laborious—mental or otherwise—such as writers of every class, miners and seafaring people, this Coffee is invaluable. When used for breakfast, the want of food during the day will not be so much felt It is super-aperient, does one third less consumption is much cheaper, and will answer all other Tea and Coffee if mixed therewith. This beverage is the friend of Temperance Its quality and purity will speak for itself. Persons valuing their own health will use it and those who have been compelled to give up taking coffee can drink this and improve their constitution. Five per cent discount for cash, and liberal terms allowed to Agents and large consumers. Forwarded to all parts of the United States and Canada upon receiving a remittance. SAMUEL YOUNGER & PHILLIPPS, Proprietors, Long Island; MILLS, Water-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn, N. Y., where all orders must be addressed, cost-paid.

The following are the only Agents in New-York city: F W BATES, No. 427 Greenwich st.; I. CADWICK, Fulton Ferry; P F DIRCHY, No. 75 Canal st; W H GILD, Williamsburg Ferry; L MURPHY No. 561 Broadway; SHEFFIELD & CAREY, No. 315 Greenwich-st; STOW & BROTHERS, No. 51 Fulton-st; C SMITH, No. 126 Canal-st; GEORGE WALKER No. 263 Washington-st., wholesale Agent

In BROOKLYN, L I—J BROWN late Stokes, Fulton-st; W E P BAYLIS Fulton-av., corner Classon; J B. BRIER No. 27 James-st; ESLER, Fulton-av. on the Hills; GOUGH, late Harris, Court-st., corner Joralemon; J T BIGGS, Warren-st., corner of Gold; Mrs. M HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st; T. HAYES, No. 154 Atlantic-st; L MERRITSON, No. 253 Hudson-av; Dr McALLISTER, No. 276 Bridge-st; WM. ST. CLAIR NICHOLS, No. 139 Forest-st. N. S. RASSMAN, No. 198 Columbia; A. M. MAYER Smith-st., corner of Degraw.

In WILLIAMSBURG, L I.—C. W. BUTWIN, South-st., Peck-slip Ferry

In JERSEY CITY—DAY & MORRIS, No. 67 Montgomery-st.

CUMBERLAND COAL.—The New Creek Company of Maryland are receiving at Baltimore, a regular supply of Cumberland Coal, from their mines in Hampshire County, which they offer for sale at the lowest market prices This coal is believed to be equal in quality to any coal mined in the Cumberland region For steam purposes it has no superior The attention is called to it being by Engineers in the U. S. Navy, and for the use of locomotives, can be shown at the office of the Company, No 75 Wall-st New-York where orders will be promptly attended to.

OLARD, DUPUY & CO.'S fine old 1846 Champagne Cognac brandy just arrived, at $18 per bottle, (a pint bottle) or at $15 per gallon. This is the finest Brandy that comes into New-York. ARTHUR KENDALL, Wine and Spirit Merchant, No 7 William st, New-York. A thoroughly good Sherry, Pale or Brown, at $4 per gallon. All sales are for cash.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING—Now ready, in 2 vols. 12mo, beautifully printed on fine paper, and bound in cloth, gilt, price $2 50 per volume. Also, by the same Author, A SELECTION OF HYMNS and POEMS, published three years since, and now out of print. Uniform with the above. Fourth Edition. Price, 50 cents. A volume full of consolation to the bereaved heart

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Drawn with a skilful hand from a living fountain.—*Professional Correspondent.*

The [illegible] portion of this book is written with great simplicity and tenderness, and its poetic selections are made with great taste.—*Courier.*

Its style is affectionate, easy, suggestive and poetic, and admirably adapted to the chastened mood of those who have been bereaved of those they love.—*Evangelist*

Rich in thought and large store of all the consoling reflections that may be appropriately addressed to the Christian mourner who has resigned his children to the extended arms of Him who gave the boon.—*Advocate.*

Published by ANSON D F. RANDOLPH,
No 683 Broadway corner Amity-st.

NOW READY—the FIRST VOLUME of the CONTINENTAL MONTHLY—Price $3 per annum single numbers 25 cents. Vols. I. II. III. IV. V and VI. bound in cloth. Price $3 50 per volume.

The May Number of this periodical begins a new volume, and the publishers who have hitherto devoted the work mainly to European subjects announce their intention to add an American department, in which an exclusive attention will be given to improvements and inventions made in America, mechanical or ornamental. This feature will be combined with the work to even greater popularity than it already enjoys in the country.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

SCRIBNER & TOWNSEND, No. 322 Broadway.

And for sale by all booksellers.

NEW BOOK OF TRAVELS—Entirely out of the beaten track—THE ICE WORLD—NORTH AND SOUTH—Published on the 15th of July NORTHERN PARTS OF NAMBLAND ICELAND By PLINY MILES, author of the "Communipaw Letters" This volume is replete with daring adventure, amusing incidents, and description of extraordinary scenery, in one of the least known and yet most remarkable countries in the world The author gives an account of his visit to the Geysers, and ascent of the summit of Mt Hecla, with a full history of the early discovery of America by the Northmen. Printed and bound in the best style 332 pages, 12mo. Price $1. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of that amount. The usual discount to the trade. Orders solicited. CHARLES NORTON, Publisher, No. 71 Chambers-st, New York.

529—LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, No 529, is now ready Plate—THE CATHEDRAL AT AMIENS. CONTENTS—Christian Slavery in Turkey; Co dition of Peace; Luscus Pententiæ of Russia; Peace, at What Price? Operations on the Danube; Swarfoot Grove; The Three Brothers—Part XXIII; Literary Notices; Miscellanies, and Recent Publications.

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No. 107 Fulton-st.

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JULLIEN'S FAREWELL VALSE.—Just published, JULLIEN'S FAREWELL VALSE, or, ADIEU TO AMERICA, composed expressly for his Farewell Concerts, and dedicated to the Ladies of America, embellished with a splendid portrait of Jullien. To be had of all Music sellers.

JULLIEN'S FIREMANS QUADRILLE.—Just published, JULLIEN'S FIREMAN'S QUADRILLE composed expressly for the "Grand Musical Congress" at the Crystal Palace, and dedicated to the Fire Department beautifully embellished with a magnificent and characteristic colored illustration. To be had of all Music sellers.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—Just out, 342 pages with plates, price $1. Sold at No. 13 Nassau-st., No 1 Vesey st., (Astor House,) and by the author JOS. RADCLIFFE, M. D., No 643 Houston-st Hours for consultation from 9 to 12 o'clock, A. M., and 6 to 9 o'clock P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND MECHANICS—For sale a new and

	Open'g	Highest	Lowest	Closing	Sales
Cumberland Coal & R. R.					
Harlem R. R.					
Harlem R. R. pref.					
Hudson River R. R.					
Illinois Central R. R.					
Long Island R. R.					
Michigan Cen. R. R.					
Michigan Sou. & N. I. R. R.					
New-York Central R. R.					
Panama R. R.					
Reading R. R.					
Rensselaer & Saratoga R. R.					
Vermont Central R. R.					
Vermont & Mass. R. R.					
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Androscoggin & Kennebec R. R.					
Androscoggin & Portland R. R.					
Androscoggin & Portland R. R.					
Androscoggin & Portland

BANK STATEMENTS.

...THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter ..., Laws of 1853, for the week end... day of July, 1854:

...Loans and Discounts.....$4,...,...
...Specie.....
...Circulation.....
...Deposits.....
...Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being ... sworn, depose and say that the above statement is cor... to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES A. MEIGS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1...th day of July, 1854
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of July, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$525,650 00
Average amount of Specie.....20,013 00
Average amount of Circulation.....100,053 00
Average amount of Deposits.....344,329 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO D ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. D ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of July, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of July, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,972,904 02
Average amount of Specie.....1 456,325 49
Average amount of Circulation.....129,287 00
Average amount of Deposits.....4 629,583 67
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly qualified, affirm and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J PUNNETT, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 10th day of July, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter ..., Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of July, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$7,332,982 74
Average amount of Specie.....$39,969 62
Average amount of Circulation.....2,700 00
Average amount of Deposits.....5,039,234 19
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of July, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter ..., Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of July, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,138,673 31
Average amount of Specie.....51,131 84
Average amount of Circulation.....103,272 00
Average amount of Deposits.....917,016 24
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of July, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of July, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,741,213 01
Average amount of Specie.....469,741 64
Average amount of Circulation.....301,177 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,545,539 09
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANTHONY P. HALSEY, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of July, 1854.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of July, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,490,169 48
Average amount of Specie.....153,989 59
Average amount of Circulation.....80,015 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,388,544 09
City and County of New-York ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of July 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of July, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,396,998 96
Average amount of Specie.....386,888 45
Average amount of Circulation.....119,617 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,594,009 46
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of July, 1854.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of July, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,497,395 49
Average amount of Specie.....573 844 91
Average amount of Circulation.....591,169 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,944,470 87
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. WITHERS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of July, 1854.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of July, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$234,295 06
Average amount of Specie.....17,644 23
Average amount of Circulation.....43,111 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,557 61
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL B. HITCHCOCK, Cashier of the BANK OF THE UNION, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HITCHCOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of July, 1854.
GEORGE H STRIKER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of July, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,125,580 63
Average amount of Specie.....75,452 83
Average amount of Circulation.....198,592 00
Average amount of Deposits.....940,077 93
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of July, 1854.
BENJ. I. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday the 8th day of July, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,347 633 61
Average amount of Specie.....148,333 37
Average amount of Circulation.....304,685 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,144,317 67
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of July, 1854.
MATTHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of July, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,461,388 67
Average amount of Specie.....85,299 42
Average amount of Circulation.....12,441 00
Average amount of Deposits.....935,050 91
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr. Cashier of the BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of July, 1854.
GEO. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CENTRAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of July, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$431,025 95
Average amount of Specie.....28,998 64
Average amount of Circulation.....26,118 00
Average amount of Deposits.....285,682 06
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WALTER OAKLEY, Cashier of the CENTRAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
WALTER OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of July, 1854.
GEO L. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of July, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$621,240 81
Average amount of Specie.....31,472 74
Average amount of Circulation.....137,436 00
Average amount of Deposits.....347,871 16
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM L. KIRBY, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly affirmed, say that the above statement is correct.
W. L. KIRBY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 10th day of July, 1854.
GEO F. DAVENPORT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of July, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,105,381 00
Average amount of Specie.....386,337 00
Average amount of Circulation.....283,753 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,033,386 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. Q. JONES, President.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of July, 1854.
H. C. PANGS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of July, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$720,530 59
Average amount of Specie.....54,681 71
Average amount of Circulation.....154,969 00
Average amount of Deposits.....393,468 13
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10 h day of July, 1854.
GEO L. OSBORN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of July, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,631,886 67
Average amount of Specie.....138,285 06
Average amount of Circulation.....97,684 25
Average amount of Deposits.....1,232,970 20
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. STRONG, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of July, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of July, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,518,590 97
Average amount of Specie.....189,549 59
Average amount of Circulation.....90,562 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,784,485 53
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. HOOKER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 10th day of July, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK, ... Average amount of Loans and Discounts ...
Average amount of Specie ...
Average amount of Circulation ...
Average amount of Deposits ...
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
A. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 10th day of July, 1854.
GEO. F. DAVENPORT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws o 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of July 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$606,122 00
Average amount of Specie.....43,123 00
Average amount of Circulation.....113,712 00
Average amount of Deposits.....368,603 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of July, 1854.
JOHN DORAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of July, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$134 155 70
Average amount of Specie.....17,604 10
Average amount of Circulation.....104,761 00
Average amount of Deposits.....97,311 87
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES SANFORD, Cashier of the EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES SANFORD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of July, 1854.
BOLTIS M. FOWLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EMPIRE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of July, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$474,786 75
Average amount of Specie.....27 801 65
Average amount of Circulation.....188,547 00
Average amount of Deposits.....289 567 65
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, LEONARD H CHURCH, Cashier of the EMPIRE CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
L. H. CHURCH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of July, 1854.
ISAAC O BARKER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of July, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,737,586 88
Average amount of Specie.....223,231 66
Average amount of Circulation.....175,540 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,477,508 35
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. J. LANE, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 10th day of July, 1854.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of July, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$551,819 19
Average amount of Specie.....49,442 00
Average amount of Circulation.....175,787 00
Average amount of Deposits.....494,008 65
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of July, 1854.
JAMES HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of July, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$594 189 98
Average amount of Specie.....46,767 31
Average amount of Circulation.....94 500 00
Average amount of Deposits.....452,897 21
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of July, 1854
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of July, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,202,922 68
Average amount of Specie.....105,926 00
Average amount of Circulation.....58,636 00
Average amount of Deposits.....136,311 00
Average amount of Deposits.....629,654 34
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of July, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of July, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$369,831 00
Average amount of Specie.....32,990 00
Average amount of Circulation.....28,887 00
Average amount of Deposits.....135,706 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of July, 1854.
J. S. HALSEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of July, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$536 258 67
Average amount of Specie.....38,363 79
Average amount of Circulation.....135 543 00
Average amount of Deposits.....432 634 48
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN THOMSON, President of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN THOMSON, President.
Sworn before me this 10th day of July, 1854.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE KNICKERBOCKER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of July, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$499,490 35
Average amount of Specie.....68,068 49
Average amount of Circulation.....86,804 00
Average amount of Deposits.....372,169 78
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN A. GUNN, Cashier of the KNICKERBOCKER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
J. A. GUNN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of July, 1854.
WM. DARROW, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of July, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,764 083 43
Average amount of Specie.....316,176 77
Average amount of Circulation.....247,937 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,278 477 68
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of July, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of July, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,193,969 29
Average amount of Specie.....789 958 16
Average amount of Circulation.....430,939 25
Average amount of Deposits.....2,576,579 10
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of July, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of July, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$715,543 29
Average amount of Specie.....52,823 00
Average amount of Circulation.....97,275 00
Average amount of Deposits.....561,480 21
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 10th day of July, 1854.
WM. DODGE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of July, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,156,047 95
Average amount of Specie.....64,656 70
Average amount of Circulation.....107,040 00
Average amount of Deposits.....822,190 93
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 10th day of July, 1854.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of July, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,744,234 47
Average amount of Specie.....549,714 10
Average amount of Circulation.....389,018 94
Average amount of Deposits.....3,142,678 95
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FRANCIS W EDMONDS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F W EDMONDS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of July, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of July, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,428,920 74
Average amount of Specie.....86 669 90
Average amount of Circulation.....247,472 00
Average amount of Deposits.....885,724 24
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK PENTZ, President of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. PENTZ, President.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of July, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of July, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$530,638 53
Average amount of Specie.....37,618 53
Average amount of Circulation.....152,932 00
Average amount of Deposits.....464,573 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. D BROWN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of July, 1854.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of July, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,746,391 00
Average amount of Specie.....223,261 00
Average amount of Circulation.....111,236 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,125,741 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of July, 1854.
CHAS. D. BARNES, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of July, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,538,617 42
Average amount of Specie.....154,450 87
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank.....183,872 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,784,221 34
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of July, 1854.
JNO. HEGEMAN Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of July, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,012,582 35
Average amount of Specie.....526,258 40
Average amount of Circulation.....101 593 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,583,837 89
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of July, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of July, 1854
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$805 475 00
Average amount of Specie.....51,356 00
Average amount of Circulation.....111,482 00
Average amount of Deposits.....596,835 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of July, 1854.
D. B. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of July, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,549 482 66
Average amount of Specie.....251 457 96
Average amount of Circulation.....154,783 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,046,349 74
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B T HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of July, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of July, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$444,659 16
Average amount of Specie.....36,915 98
Average amount of Circulation.....132,827 00
Average amount of Deposits.....330,183 89
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of July, 1854.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of July, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$168,728 90
Average amount of Specie.....10,881 35
Average amount of Circulation.....98,421 00
Average amount of Deposits.....85,247 60
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of July, 1854.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of July, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,062 048 81
Average amount of Specie.....59 272 34
Average amount of Circulation.....339,337 00
Average amount of Deposits.....833,966 89
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. B. HAYS, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 10th day of July, 1854.
EDWARD N. ROGERS, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of July, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,298 093 96
Average amount of Specie.....76 068 52
Average amount of Circulation.....127,979 00
Average amount of Deposits.....766,315 07
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. S. GIBBONS, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
J. S. GIBBONS, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 10th day of July, 1854.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of July, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$514,834 96
Average amount of Specie.....40 334 68
Average amount of Circulation.....94,133 33
Average amount of Deposits.....341,671 79
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 10th day of July, 1854.
H. K. FROST, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of July, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$798,756 42
Average amount of Specie.....60,902 36
Average amount of Circulation.....112,173 00
Average amount of Deposits.....548 797 37
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of July, 1854.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of July, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$807,637 02
Average amount of Specie.....84,149 21
Average amount of Circulation.....132,441 00
Average amount of Deposits.....520,182 89
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of July, 1854.
EDWARD P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of July, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,232 924 73
Average amount of Specie.....421 186 77
Average amount of Circulation.....193,684 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,634,094 23
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PETER M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
PETER M. BRYSON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of July, 1854.
THOS. S SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of July, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$6,9..,719 00
Average amount of Specie.....34,142 00
Average amount of Circulation.....91,934 00
Average amount of Deposits.....386,478 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOS W. CORLIES, President of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOS. W CORLIES, President.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of July, 1854.
JAMES HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of July, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,157,518 84
Average amount of Specie.....93,933 15
Average amount of Circulation.....230,400 00
Average amount of Deposits.....533 719 11
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 10th day of July, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of July, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$767,243 00
Average amount of Specie.....18,00 00
Average amount of Circulation.....112,443 00
Average amount of Deposits.....461,436 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of July, 1854.
GEO. F. DAVENPORT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SUFFOLK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of July, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$343,245 49
Average amount of Specie.....15,364 58
Average amount of Circulation.....88,315 00
Average amount of Deposits.....171,215 38
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, M. M. BRADLEY, Cashier of the SUFFOLK BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
M M. BRADLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before, me. this 10th day of July, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of July, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,330,811 56
Average amount of Specie.....114,948 98
Average amount of Circulation.....253,115 00
Average amount of Deposits.....748,161 28
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM H. FALLS, President of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. H. FALLS, President.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of July, 1854.
GEO. F. DAVENPORT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK, NEW YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of July, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,300,510 08
Average amount of Specie.....496,207 04
Circulation of the late Union Bank.....278 067 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,435,210 55
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. EBBETS, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. D. EBBETS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of July, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

HOUSE-WARMING AND VENTILATING WAREROOM, No. 446 Broadway, New York—We invite the attention of Builders and the public generally to our splendid assortment of Horse Warming, Ventilating and Cooking Apparatus, comprising several new patterns of FURNACE RANGES, &c., combining economy, durability and efficiency. We are prepared to warm and ventilate in a superior manner all classes of public and private buildings upon the most reasonable terms. A complete assortment of every article in our line constantly on hand, and for sale wholesale and retail. Rumsey & Company. CHAS. D. RUMSEY, } GEO. L. CANNON, Agent.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

Between Liverpool, Halifax and Boston, sailing between New-York and Halifax, and Halifax and Liverpool, as follows:

ARABIA, Cook,		ASIA, Stone,	Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Judkins,		EUROPA, Lott,	Capt.

CITY.

OFFICIAL CORRUPTION.

Select Committee of Inquiry—The Investigation Commenced.

Yesterday afternoon quite an excitement was created in the vicinity of the City Hall, in consequence of the investigation of the charges of official corruption in the Corporation Attorney's Office, under the administration of Mr. JOHN B. HASKIN, the present chief officer of that Department.

At a to the meeting of the Board of Aldermen a Special Committee of Three was appointed to inquire into the manner in which Mr. HASKIN has conducted the business of that important City office since his appointment to fill the vacancy, made by the departure of DANIEL E. SICKLES, Esq. The Committee consists of Aldermen BLUNT, (Third Ward); LORD, (Eighteenth Ward,) and KELLY of the Fourteenth Ward. The former gentleman was chosen Chairman of said Committee, and yesterday they held their first session, to commence the inquiry into the alleged charges of corruption preferred by Dr. INGRAHAM, LOUIS N. GLOVER Esq., (formerly the first Clerk in said office,) and others. When the Committee proceeded to business, an effort was made to keep the proceedings from the public, and Mr. HASKIN protested against the presence of either Dr. INGRAHAM or Mr. GLOVER at any of the sessions held by the Committee. The widest publicity should be given to an investigation of this nature, and we are pleased to say that Alderman BLUNT, the Chairman of the Committee, expressed his determination to conduct the investigation with open doors, and decided in favor of the accusers being present at each and every hearing in the matter. At this session some sharp shooting took place. He called Mr. GLOVER a "discharged" clerk from the Corporation Attorney's office. Yet Mr. GLOVER maintains his ability to substantiate his charges of corruption preferred against Mr. HASKIN, and to do so he has sought an opportunity through the Board of Aldermen. The ground taken against Dr. INGRAHAM being present, by Mr. HASKIN, was that he resided out of town, and further, that he was indicted. The objections were very frivolous, and the Doctor replied to the Corporation Attorney rather sarcastically, meeting him on the same ig'ounds, and with the same charges of "indictment" and "non-residence." The Committee finally adjourned until this afternoon, when the inquiry will be resumed at room No. 6 City Hall.

Crystal Palace—Resignation of Mr. Barnum—The Exhibition to Close Oct. 31.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Crystal Palace, held yesterday afternoon, the following letter of resignation was handed in by the President, P. T. BARNUM, Esq.:

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 10, 1854.

To the Directors of the "Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations."

GENTLEMEN: In accepting at your hands the office of President, I pledged myself to devote my entire time to your interest. I have unflinchingly done so. Perceiving now that over-exertion, especially at this season, is affecting my health, and becoming sensible that my other numerous avocations peremptorily require my attention, I feel constrained respectfully to tender you my resignation.

The report of the Finance Committee, made this day, shows that, even at this dull season of the year, the receipts of the Crystal Palace exceed the current expenses. From the desire generally manifested by manufacturers and artists to get in their specimens for exhibition during the present month, there seems no reason to doubt that the visitors at the Palace during the Autumn will surpass in numbers those of any former period, particularly if you decide to terminate the entire Exhibition, dissolve the Association, and dispose of its property, on the 1st November next.

As one of the Directors, I shall continue to esteem it a pleasure to exert myself for the promotion of the interests of the Association. In common with my fellow-citizens, I am grateful for the prosperity it has already conferred upon our City, as well as upon the country at large, (notwithstanding the pecuniary embarrassments under which it has labored,) by extending the popular love for Industry and Art in all their beautiful and useful developments.

I am, gentlemen, respectfully yours,
P. T. BARNUM.

The resignation was accepted, and JOHN H. WHITE, Esq., was unanimously elected President *pro tem.*

A Committee was appointed to obtain the services of an efficient Superintendent for the season before us, and it was resolved to finally close the Exhibition on the 31st of October next.

It was further resolved to appoint a Committee with power to dispose of the Crystal Palace and all other property of the Association, deliverable on or after the 1st day of November next.

"Building Associations" again—More Trouble.

The troubles arising from the recent organization of Building Associations in the City, are not yet ended. The affairs of the "Knickerbocker" Association were yesterday brought into Court by the arrest of an officer, on a charge of embezzling funds belonging to a shareholder. The following affidavit sets forth the facts of the case:

James McLaughlin, sworn—I reside at No. 33 Laurens-street; that himself and wife, Catherine, each held one share in the Knickerbocker Building Association, duly authorized by the laws of the State; that said Association commenced and went into operation on the 1st day of February, 1852, and that the monthly dues on each share were $3; that the dues on said shares were regularly paid by witness up to and including the month of February, 1854, being twenty-five months, or $75, on each share; that on or about the 13th day of March, 1854, deponent informed Edward J. Madden, the then Secretary of the Association, that himself and wife wished to withdraw the amount of money paid in by them on said shares; that Madden informed deponent that he would submit the matter to the Board of Trustees, and on subsequent interviews with said Madden, he was informed by him that he could not draw the money in consequence of the absence of Judge Beebe, the President of the Association, by whom all checks of the Association were to be signed; and deponent has since been informed, and verily believes the same to be true, that Madden has withdrawn the full amount of said shares with interest amounting to $154, and appropriated the same to his own use; and deponent further said, that he never authorized said Edward J Madden to receive the money on said shares, and never transferred the shares to Madden or any other person for that or any other purpose.

Cross-examined—It is past two years since I paid money into the Knickerbocker Building Association; I paid it to none one in there, either Mr. Madden or Mr. King; I can't say which; I paid in, altogether, about $150 for my own and wife's shares; I made the application to withdraw the shares the second Monday in March, to Mr. King; Madden was not in the office; it was in the morning; I saw Madden in the evening of the same day, when I left my books with him and Mr. King together; I told both I wanted to withdraw my money; Madden said he could not do anything himself, but would see the Trustees about it, and when the Board met lay it before them; he told me to come up next morning; I did go up; he said that there was not a quorum met, and that he had done nothing about it; I called again according to his appointment a few days after, and he still continued to say that the matter had not been passed on by the Trustees, and that he could not do anything in it; I met the President one day after Madden had left; Madden told me at one time that no money could be paid out or action taken because Judge Beebe was in the country, and it was necessary for him to sign the check, but at the same time he said that he thought there would be no difficulty in getting my money back; he was always ready to talk with me about this business; I never got my money.

The case was then adjourned till Monday next in consequence of the absence of other witnesses.

Another Case of Manslaughter.

On the Fourth of July, ELIAS HARRISON, a native of England, aged about 45 years, while in the liquor store at the corner of Avenue C and Twelfth-street, was violently assaulted by a man by the name of JAMES CLARKE and received such severe injuries that he died yesterday morning. The following testimony was adduced before Coroner O'DONNELL:

Sarah E. Harrison sworn, said: I am daughter-in-law of the deceased; I came here on the Fourth of July last on a visit from No. 16 Canzen-street where I reside; between 3 and 4 o'clock some person called for Mr. Harrison from the lower hall; the wife of the deceased and myself went down stairs and saw the deceased lying at the foot of the stairs in the lower hall, and my husband was supporting his head; I called the deceased once or twice but I received no answer from him; we then brought the deceased up stairs; there was blood on his shirt and he was in an insensible state all night, and the doctor was sent for, who attended him until he died.

John E Harrison sworn, said: I am husband of the last witness; I come here with my wife on a visit, on the 4th of July last; when I arrived here my father (the deceased,) was not at home, and I went out to find him; on passing the corner of Avenue C and Twelfth-street, I heard a noise in McCormick's liquor store; I went into the store and saw my father; he was sitting on a stool in the store; Patrick Harrington was nothing his head at the time; I spoke to the deceased, but he did not notice me; he appeared to be stupified; I do not think he had been drinking; I brought him home; he was unable to walk; he has continued in a stupor ever since; he died this morning, about 10 o'clock; he was a machinist in the Novelty Works.

Patrick Harrington sworn, said: I reside at the corner of Twelfth-street and Avenue C; I am employed in Mr. McCormick's liquor store; on the 4th of July last, the deceased came to the store in the afternoon and drank eglass of liquor in company with James Clarke and two others whom I did not know; the deceased paid for the treat; a conversation then began about the Novelty Works, and James Clarke accused the deceased of causing a man to be discharged from said Works; Clarke then told the deceased that Harrison was not his proper name; Mr. Harrison, immediately after paying for the drinks, walked towards the front door and sat on a stool, and while he was sitting on the stool, Clarke and the two men that were with him followed the deceased to the door where he was sitting, and began to quarrel with deceased; I was behind the bar waiting on customers, and I cannot recollect the conversation which took place; it was something about discharging a man from the Novelty Works; the deceased then struck me, and I struck him; I then saw James Clarke strike the deceased; Mr. Harrison then went away from the store and returned about half an hour afterwards; Clarke and the other two men remained in the store; one of them said, "There he comes again;" and as the deceased was coming into the store, I told them they must not trouble him; I then saw James Clarke give the deceased a blow with his clenched hand on his face, causing the deceased to fall on the sidewalk; I ran out and raised the deceased up; he was insensible; I tried every exertion to revive the deceased, but he continued insensible until he was removed to his home.

Henry Sheppard, M. D, sworn—I was called in on the afternoon of July 5, to see the deceased; I found him insensible, apparently laboring under severe cerebral affection; I applied the usual remedies and made frequent visits to see him; he lingered until this morning when he died; I made a *post mortem* examination of the body, and on opening the head I found congestion of the brain and a contused external wound; I am of opinion that death was caused by compression of the brain occasioned by a fall.

After a charge from the Coroner the Jury rendered a verdict that the said ELIAS HARRISON came to his death by compression of the brain from a fall on the sidewalk, said fall being caused by a blow given by JAMES CLARKE.

CLARKE has not yet been taken into custody, but a warrant will be issued by the Coroner for his arrest.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD AND THE HARLEM ROAD.—The New-York and Erie Railroad trains are now running in excellent time and order. The engineers have concluded to obey orders implicitly, and the signals are attended to with remarkable care. It is understood that the Company have commenced discharging those Station Agents who have sustained the action of the engineers during the late troubles, the charges against the Agents being made under the general head of "insubordination." Charges of this character have already occurred at one or two stations on the Eastern Division of the Road. This action, coupled with the course previously pursued by the Superintendent, indicates a fixed determination to stand by the regulations of the Road. We understand that more trouble has been experienced by the Harlem Company. Mr. RICHARD SLOAT, (a brother of the former Superintendent,) was lately suspended from his berth as overseer of the stables, equipments, &c., of the Road in this City, but was finally reinstated, and on Friday resigned. Yesterday, upward of fifty of the "train-drivers," employed to drive the horse-cars through the City, also resigned in a body. The cause for these movements is not assigned; although it is undoubtedly attributable in great measure to the difficulties under which the Road is now laboring. The business of the Company suffers very serious interruption. The committee appointed by the commuters to confer with the Directors in reference to the recent advance of twenty-five per cent. in the price of commutation, have waited upon that body, but, in consequence of the more recent trouble and difficulties in which the Directors now find themselves involved, they ask the forbearance of the Committee for a few days longer.

ROBERT SCHUYLER AND THE NEW CLUB HOUSE.—The *Evening Post* has the following: We are informed that a portion of the title to the new Club House, recently erected on the Fifth-avenue, is held by ROBERT SCHUYLER. The Club not being incorporated the deed was given to Mr. SCHUYLER as one of three trustees for the benefit of the stockholders. It is reported that the creditors of Mr. SCHUYLER have already discovered the fact, and are making efforts to avail themselves of it.

Some questions of law as to the liability of the Club House arising in the matter have been submitted to an eminent counsellor, who has not yet given an opinion.

A "KNOW-NOTHING" JUDGE.—A few days ago a laugh was created in one of the Police Courts, upon the occasion of the arrest of a son of the "Emerald Isle." As the officer arraigned the defendant before the magistrate, he exclaimed, "Yer Honer, the '*Em Pa*' told me he arrested me because I was a wild Irishman." The Judge straightened up in his massive chair, and very coolly remarked, "I *know nothing* of that, Sir; what is the evidence, officer?" The prisoner was fined for being drunk and disorderly.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.—The Annual Examination of the pupils of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb on Fiftieth-street, commenced yesterday. The High Class, under the instruction of Mr. LEWIS PEET, was examined by Professors DOCHARTY and OWEN and others, and acquitted itself creditably, as it always does. The Exhibition will take place in the middle of the week.

THE BOARD OF EXCISE.—The Board of Excise of the Thirteenth Ward met yesterday in the Mayor's Office. Alderman COVERT, Councilmen FORBES, Thirty-third District, SAMMIS, Forty-fourth District, and BELDEN of the Forty-fifth District were present. There were about 70 applications for retail licenses to sell liquors, 25 of which were granted and the rest rejected. Among the persons to whom licenses were granted was one female. The Board was very strict in its scrutiny.

SOMETHING NEW.—Several gentlemen of the Normal Musical Institute, will pay the Five Points House of Industry a visit this evening, and unite with the children of that institution in a musical exercise. The public are invited without charge.

TRIAL TRIP.—The new steamer *Nautilus* went down the Bay, yesterday, on an engineer's trial trip. She returned to the City in the evening.

☞ In reply to the Card of the eleven Jurymen, published on another page, Mr. H. G. SELLECK, the twelfth Juror in the WALKER case, states that he has been doing Jury duty in New-York for fifteen years and upwards; has resided in this City some twenty-five years; was an entire stranger to the defendant and to Mr. BUSTEED; and had never so much as spoken to either of them before the verdict.

☞ The weather was breezy and blowy yesterday, but it was sultry notwithstanding, in the middle of the day. At noon the temperature was 74°.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Monday.
Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. *James Allen*.—This person, convicted of an assault with a dangerous weapon a day or two since, was sentenced this morning to an imprisonment of thirty days and six cents fine.

The United States vs. *Edward Morton*.—The defendant, who was one of the gang of counterfeiters detected last April, was this morning discharged from custody on giving his own recognizance to appear.

Some pleas of not guilty were withdrawn, and the prisoners having pleaded guilty, will be brought up for sentence this morning.

Some cases were also remitted for trial to the District Court, and the Court then adjourned.

[Advertisement.]

ASPINWALL'S COMPOUND TONIC MIXTURE.—Of the nostrums advertised to cure fever and ague, the name is legion. This specific is a medicine of a different and higher class. It was introduced, with great success, in 1832, and since then has silently made its way, by a method of advertising, beyond the reach of charlatanism—the celebrity acquired by a long series of cures. The proprietors are prepared to authenticate all they advance, in relation to the medicine, by testimony of the most respectable and unequivocal character. One bottle of the mixture—sometimes one dose—will effectually stop the periodical return shiverings, and two bottles will generally suffice, not only to remove every symptom of the complaint, but to fortify the system against a relapse. Prepared after the original recipe, by THOMAS & MAXWELL, No. 86 William-street, successors to JAMES S. ASPINWALL.

[Advertisement.]

LIFE SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS.—The attention of the public is called to our new style Daguerreotypes on paper, taken in all sizes—the life-size far surpassing in depth of tone and brilliancy the most finished painting on canvas—the smaller sizes resembling the most delicate miniatures on ivory. As to likeness and durability they are unsurpassed. Perfect likenesses of any size can be made by this process from Daguerreotypes. Taken only by J. GURNEY & C. D. FREDRICKS,—No. 21 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris; and No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The "Ocean House," Newport, is now open, under new and improved advantages, by J. G. WEAVER & R. W. HOLMAN, recently of the United States Hotel and Winthrop House, Boston. Many improvements have been made, which will be greatly appreciated, thereby making the house more complete in all its appointments.

[Advertisement.]

DO YOU WANT MUSIC MERCHANDISE OF ANY KIND?—Call at HORACE WATERS', No. 333 Broadway, where is kept the largest assortment of Pianos, Melodeons, Music, and Musical Instruments of all kinds in the United States, and at prices lower than can be had elsewhere.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of fine teas will be found at the store of the Canton Tea Company, No. 125 Chatham-street, the oldest tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers that they can do better than elsewhere, either wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Franconi's Hippodrome gives an afternoon as well as evening entertainment daily. This is for the accommodation of families and others who wish to avoid the crowded audiences in the evening.

[Advertisement.]

CRYSTAL PALACE—The great trial takes place this afternoon, between the two model bridges, at the Crystal Palace, to prove which is the strongest and best adopted to working purposes. This contest has excited much interest, and as the subject is of vast importance in this country, the trial will attract a crowd. A.

Mr. Hosley [illegible] the peculiar mode of constructing bridges, &c. [illegible] seems peculiarly appropriate.

[Advertisement.]

THE UNITED TWINS.—This strange unusually attracted quite a crowd yesterday at BARNUM'S Museum. It was so wonderful to see two distinct creatures so joined together that, in one particular, they have only one organ between them. It is the most curious thing ever witnessed. The whole exhibition, too, is perfectly delicate. Capital and choice performances besides, this afternoon and evening, at BARNUM'S.

MARRIED.

In Brandon, Vt., on Thursday, July 6, by Right Rev. J. H. Hopkins, Bishop of Vermont, Mr. THOS. H. HALSEY, of New-York, to Miss CORNELIA K., daughter of C. W. Conant, Esq., of the former place.

DIED

In this City, on Monday morning, July 10, ELIZABETH HAGGART, widow of the late James Haggart, dec., in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, James and William S Haggart, are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son James, No. 251 Broome st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

In this City, on Monday, July 9, after a long and painful illness, FRANKLIN, youngest son of Joseph S. and Mary D. Frothingham, aged 1 year 6 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this (Tuesday) afternoon at 4 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. S. E. Munger, No. 218 West 14th-st. His remains will be conveyed to Albany for interment on Tuesday next.

☞ Albany and Saratoga papers please copy.

In Brooklyn on Tuesday, July 10, of consumption, GEORGE, son of Ransom and Elizabeth Thompson, aged 14 years.

His remains will be removed to Greenwood Cemetary, from the residence of his parents, No. 1 Wyckoff-st., South Brooklyn this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

At Saratoga, on Saturday evening, July 8, of congestion of the brain, Mr. JOHN A. MOORE, of this City, aged 48.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, to-day, (Tuesday,) at 4 o'clock P. M., from St. Paul's Chapel, without further notice.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, July 9, at the residence of her parents, Prospect Hill, LEILA, youngest daughter of John and Frances H Halpin, aged 4 years and 3 months.

At Asbury, Warren Co., N. J., on Friday, July 7, after a few hours illness, in the 9th year of her age, JANE, daughter of the late Theodore Van Antwerp, of this City.

At Athens, N. Y., on Sunday, July 9, ALEXANDER P. W. KINNAN, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, and those of his sons, Peter and Alex P Kinnan, and his late son-in-law, Edgar H. Laing, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his son, A. P. Kinnan, No. 122 West 25th-st.

At Michigan City, Ind., on Thursday, June 29, of cholera, LEVI H. CONSTANTINE.

In the village of Scotia, N. Y., on Sunday, July 2, of consumption, Miss VICTORIA L. CHAMBER, daughter of Robert and Jane Chamber, aged 19 years and 3 days.

At Evansville, Ind., on Sunday, July 9, in the 49th year of his age, Rev EDWIN HOLT, second son of the late Stephen Holt, of this City.

At Yonkers, on Monday, July 10, THOMAS CARLILE, only son of John M. and Louise C. Mason, aged 5 years.

In this City, on Saturday, July 8, after a brief illness, HENRY F. CLINTON, late U. S. Marshal of the Southern District of New-York.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the Society of the Cincinnati, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No 13 St. Mark's place, without further invitation, on Wednesday afternoon, 12th inst., at 5 o'clock, P. M.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Markets see Sixth Page.

MONDAY, July 10—P. M.

There are no further startling developments of fraud or failure to-day, connected with Railway management or negotiations, unless we except from the remark the review of the SCHUYLER affair in the Hartford *Times*, which we copy below, in the course of which it is alleged that the unscrupulous defaulter had as free and unchecked access to the Bonds of the New-Haven Company as to the transfer books of the Stock, using them for his private purposes in the same way. The amount thus misapplied is a matter, as far as we are able to understand the remarks of the Hartford paper, of mere surmise, and it is not yet in proof that SCHUYLER really availed himself of this additional facility for raising money on the property of others at all, though the facility itself appears to have existed. The Bonds are not all of a mortgage character, and where the countersign of a trustee was not called for, the registration of numbers would seem to be wholly imperfect. There has been thus far, no public explanation of the Treasurer or Secretary of the Company, either in regard to Stock or Bonds, although the Treasurer is a member of the Banking firm, who were intimately associated with the finances of several of the Roads—the New-Haven, we believe, of the number—with which Mr. SCHUYLER was identified. The opportunity is afforded by the notice in the Hartford papers, for these officers and the more prominent members of the Direction, to relieve the creditors, if not the defrauded stockholders of the Company, of all unnecessary anxiety as to the extent of the wrong. If the bonds were not exclusively under SCHUYLER's control, it will require no delay for investigation to say so. It is especially important that this point should be settled in season for the next packet for Europe, where a portion of the New-Haven Bonds are understood to be held. We also republish from the New-Haven papers several communications from Connecticut stockholders, holding regular certificates, on the legal point of the assumption of the overissue of shares. We have taken for granted, not on strict legal ground however, that the fraudulent stock would be assumed and retired by the Company. No other course would seem to be left for them, so far as the certificates have passed out of the original names to which they were issued, and the identity of the stock and the good faith of ownership thus made wholly conjectural. In the case of the LEVIS fraud on the Bank of Kentucky, the extent of capital was prescribed by charter, the same as in the instance under notice. All the legal difficulties that surrounded it, were fully discussed, and whole years spent in attempts to trace and separate the spurious from the genuine certificates, but on the broader principle of sound commercial faith and common equity, it was finally concluded to assume the whole acts of the guilty Transfer Agent in Philadelphia, and then retire a corresponding amount of stock under the operation of a Sinking Fund. There was never a more righteous act by a moneyed corporation. We give place to the Connecticut argument, however, with the utmost deference and cheerfulness,—believing that a sound conclusion in the end will not be damaged by preliminary discussion.

It was understood this afternoon that the house of DE LAUNT, ISELIN & CLARKE, whose suspension on their demand loan engagements was announced on Saturday, will resume payment at once. Mr. ISELIN was in his seat at the Stock Exchange as usual to-day. All necessary indulgence, 30 to 90 days has been granted by the creditors who had loaned the borrowers money on collaterals, which were not only deemed ample at the time, but which the borrowers are able to make stronger, if needful, as soon as they have the opportunity to confer with their constituents. The suspension would almost appear to have been uncalled for, under all the circumstances of the case. Some of the largest demands for money might have been, and, we are told, would have been, withdrawn on due representation. But this involved that sort of confession which, in a season of panic and distrust, the House was reluctant to make. They did, however, at the last hour on Friday, ask assistance, and were promised it. Money was placed subject to their check, and they retired an obligation of $75,000 and the collaterals attached; but, circumstances changing on Saturday, the check was refused. The amount was promptly made good in cash this morning, by the drawers, after which they felt that they could ask a brief extension from other creditors, and resume payment with honor.

The Stock Exchange is still feverish; more so, perhaps, than the Money Market, in which there is apparently a little more confidence to-day than at the close of last week. The Bank Averages are favorable on the Specie line, the aggregate being $12,267,000, to which will be added $7,000,000 to-morrow by the distribution among four or five of the old Wall-street Banks of the deposit of the Mexican Government now in the Sub-Treasury. The Bank of Commerce, Bank of America, and Merchants' will be the principal recipients, the largest sum going into the first named Bank, as being the strongest in capital. The use of the Money will be but temporary, to be sure, but as it will go out of the country or be distributed here by installments, and in a considerable measure through Bills of Exchange, the movement may not prove an unprofitable one for the Money market, if judiciously employed. Railroad shares were irregular at the Stock Board. New-York Central 1 ℔ cent. better; Reading, 1@1½ ℔ cent. down, with heavy cash sales. The Philadelphia market for this and other Stocks is dull, and a good deal of pressure felt in Money affairs among the Brokers. The Reading people have not, so far as we are advised, changed their purpose in regard to declaring a dividend in July, though from the fall in ℔ cent. higher than the closing on Saturday. The Michigan roads without decided alteration. Illinois Central Shares and Bonds are both weaker—the former 106, the latter, with the stock privilege off, 71½ ℔ cent. Cumberland Coal and Nicaragua Transit closed as on Saturday.

The injunction which was sued out at Buffalo to prevent the payment of the July interest on a portion of the Bonds of that city, has been removed. We were taken to task for "ignorance" and "impertinence" by the Buffalo *Commercial*, for our reference last week to this paltry but mischievous attempt at repudiation. Our ignorance appears to be of the same cast as the sober second thought of the Erie County Court; and as our impertinence amounts to nothing more than a timely echo of what every sound-thinking citizen of Buffalo, outside the clique who got up the injunction, honestly believes, we shall endeavor to exist under the *Commercial's* application of both terms.

The first of the California packets of the 16th June brings $1,150,000 in gold, *vid* Panama, including $130,000 from Australia, brought to the Isthmus by the steamer *Golden Age*, from Melbourne and Sydney. A further and equally important sum will be added by the Nicaragua steamer in a day or two. The market accounts from San Francisco show an improving tendency. Money continues dear on prime securities—with the Bankers, 2½@3 ℔ cent. a month, and Street loans as dear as 5@6 ℔ cent. a month. The mining prospects continue to look well. The actual results are undoubtedly satisfactory.

The Official Bank Averages, which we publish this morning, exhibit in comparison with last week:

A reduction of Loans	$261,310
Gain in Specie	1,136,518
Gain in Deposits	1,260,459
Increase Circulation	127,504

Including the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.	Sub-Treasury.
August 6	$97 599,617	$9,746 452	$60,994 968	$8,406,000
Nov. 19	92,562 409	12,822,575	56,321,267	6,146,9
June 24	93,751,932	9,628,275	58,596,724	9,766,2
July 1	88 668,591	11,130,100	71,457 984	8,130,14
July 8	88,347,281	12,267,318	72,718,443	9,795 11

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $127,077; paid $119,875, and held, at close, $9,802,314.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—JULY 8.

Names of Banks.	Av'e am't of L'ns & Dis.	Av'e am't of Specie.	Av'e am't of Circul'n.	Av'e am't of Deposits.
Am. Exch. Bank	$4 829,585	$486 467	$331,837	$4 799 069
Atlantic Bank	925,650	20,013	100,653	344 229
Bk. of America	3,972,204	1,456,385	129,287	4,[illegible]
Bk. of Commerce	7,332,982	958 969	2,772	5,432,[illegible]
Bk. Commonwealth	1,158,673	51,121	103,273	917,01[illegible]
Bk. of New-York	2,741,213	469,741	301,177	2,545,5[illegible]
Bk. of N. America	1,490,169	158 969	80,025	1,388,5[illegible]
Bk. of the Republic	3 396 998	386,863	119,617	3,594,9[illegible]
Bk. St. New-York	3,497 395	573,894	591,169	2,944,47
Bk. of the Union	224,295	17 644	43,111	[illegible]
Bow ery	1 125,980	175,434	198,322	920,87[illegible]
Broadway Bank	1,347,923	102,353	204,646	1,140,13
Butch. & Drov. Bk	1,461,388	85,590	12,441	935,0[illegible]
Central Bank	431,025	26 998	98,118	295,61
Chatham Bank	621,200	31,472	137,436	347,8[illegible]
Chemical Bank	1,105,381	386,337	289 753	1,033,3[illegible]
Citizens' Bank	720,530	54,681	154,969	573,4[illegible]
City Bank	1,894,146	138,285	97,882	1,232,97
Continental Bank	2,518,339	189,529	95,562	1,730,47
Corn Exch. Bank	1,166,077	47,078	89,578	695,8[illegible]
East River Bank	666,122	43 233	143 712	368,0[illegible]
Eighth-av. Bank	134 155	17,604	104,703	97,31
Empire City Bank	474,736	27,861	108,637	289,6[illegible]
Fulton Bank	1,737 506	223,231	175,310	1,477,9[illegible]
Greenwich Bank	551,019	40,442	176,483	424,0[illegible]
Grocers' Bank	594,189	48 707	91,606	454,0[illegible]
Hanover Bank	1,215 222	50,636	136,811	629,8[illegible]
Island City Bank	368 831	32 499	98 807	155 7[illegible]
Irving Bank	536,258	58,362	135,543	492,6[illegible]
Knickerbocker Bk	499,490	68,048	86 804	372,1[illegible]
Leather Manuf. Bk	1,164,082	216,176	247,937	1,078,47
Manhattan Co	3,193 963	789,598	430,919	2,576,5[illegible]
Marine Bank	715,343	52 823	97,275	561,4[illegible]
Market Bank	1,156,047	63,636	107 040	822,1[illegible]
Mechanics' Bank	3,744,224	540,714	380,018	3,142,67
Mech. Bank'g Ass.	1,128 920	66,669	247,378	885,7[illegible]
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	630,638	57,678	132,925	484,55
Mercantile Bank	1 449 901	233,651	111,226	1,125,73
Merchants' Bank	3,558,413	1,365,898	239,565	4,[illegible]
Merch. Exch. Bk	2,538 617	154 288	183,874	1,754,32
Metropolitan Bank	3,012 582	528,288	102,593	3,533,8[illegible]
Nassau Bank	805,475	51,356	111,182	596,8[illegible]
National Bank	1,549,483	251 437	152,703	1,046 34
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	444 033	22,915	132,037	78 16[illegible]
N. Y. Exch. Bank	1 168,923	10,883	93,411	38[illegible]
North River Bank	1,069,048	59,272	229 327	883,8[illegible]
Ocean Bank	1,298 693	76,058	127 979	766,3[illegible]
Oriental Bank	514,834	40,324	94,133	3,1[illegible]
Pacific Bank	798,756	60,902	112,173	5 8[illegible]
People's Bank	607,637	84,149	152,441	6[illegible]
Phenix Bank	2,232 324	423,186	199 684	2,011,[illegible]
St. Nicholas Bank	619 119	30 182	91 251	38[illegible]
Seventh Ward Bank	1,152,518	95,953	230,405	597,[illegible]
Shoe & Leather Bk.	767,246	18,500	112,413	4[illegible]
Suffolk Bank	342,243	15 564	88,315	171,2[illegible]
Tradesmen's Bk	1,130,941	110 988	263,361	722,7[illegible]
Union Bank	2,369,[illegible]10	496 249	278 0[illegible]7	2,435,[illegible]

FOOTINGS.

Loans	$88,347,281	Circulation	$9,195 75[illegible]
Specie	12,267,318	Deposits	72,718,44[illegible]

New-Haven Railroad Fraud—Opinions in Connecticut.

From the Hartford Times.

Previous to 1853 SCHUYLER held simultaneously the office of President of four important Railroad Companies, and the responsible office of Treasurer in as many more; and at one time was in the receipt of annual salaries amounting to more than $25,000 in the aggregate. In this strange position, which certainly has the appearance of inordinate grasping after office and emolument, it was manifest that with an attention so divided, it was utterly impossible for him to do justice to any of the concerns placed under his charge. The Norwalk accident, which in various ways has damaged the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company to an amount exceeding $500,000, was the first *palpable* fruit of this unavoidable neglect, and after the evil had been done, the Legislature of Connecticut passed a law virtually restricting the Presidency of Mr. SCHUYLER to this one road. To meet the requirements of this statute all his other Presidencies were *nominally* transferred to the nourishing care of his immediate relatives or subservient tools.

The astounding fraud committed by ROBERT SCHUYLER in issuing spurious stock of the New-York and New-Haven Company, is greater in amount than in any similar case of crime ever recorded. It exceeds the crime of FAUNTLEROY, the famous forger on the Bank of England, which hitherto has stood unparalleled; the amount of his forgeries having been $1,500,000. An over issue of $2,000,000 of stock has already been ascertained, and before the bottom is found it will be increased, without doubt, to near $3,000,000, or double the actual capital.

Nor is this all, although the New-York papers mention nothing more. The *bonds* of this Company have been issued *without trustees, without mortgage*, and in the most reckless manner. Whenever it has been necessary to pay a shave or a salary, or make out a dividend, or cover up the depredations of the managers, these bonds have been thrust upon the market as freely as waste paper. The account which SCHUYLER rendered to his Board under oath at the last annual meeting, was that $3,000,000 of stock only, instead of five or six millions, had been issued, and $1,091,000 of bonds. When everything is known, it will probably turn out that his bond account has been as false as his stock account, and that there is a spurious issue of bonds amounting to at least $1,000,000, in addition to the amount falsely stated in his balance sheet.

The imputation of the most gross and culpable negligence, to say the least, must rest upon the other Directors of this Company, for having permitted the public to be robbed in this outrageous manner. Why was it that they, claiming to be sharp and experienced men, have allowed ROBERT SCHUYLER, the President of the road, to issue unlimited amounts of the stock *without the check of any other signature except his own*—they *well knowing* all the time that he was a Wall-street speculator on an enormous scale, and constantly borrowing large sums of money at high rates of interest? The public will hold them to severe account for this gross neglect of their trust. Two of the false certificates of stock were for 5,000 shares each. Who was the party that took these *monster* certificates, and where was the vigilant suspicion which every man of common sense must have felt upon seeing them, and having them offered to him either for sale or hypothecation? It is manifest that he must either have been an accomplice in the villainy, or a miracle of simplicity or credulity for a Wall-street man, and the public must decide which. It is stated that SCHUYLER has practiced the same fraud upon other Companies, but whether upon the Harlem or Illinois Central, or both, has not yet publicly transpired. The crime of SCHUYLER and the gross negligence of his associate Directors will cause distress and ruin to hundreds who have invested their savings in this road. For a less crime in England, FAUNTLEROY was hung, and in this country offenders are imprisoned for life for public wrongs of a much paler dye. It is a reproach to Law that the greatest criminals should so often escape with the least punishment.

The immediate victims of this crime, the stockholders of the New-York and New-Haven road have been truly unfortunate. No concern in this country has been so victimized and plundered by its managers from the start, by exorbitant shaves, salaries, squandering, and fraud. By the lease of the Canal Road, a dead loss of $40,000 per annum was saddled upon the Company for 20 years; to help a few of the managers out of a ruinous investment. Upon a careful inspection of the successive annual reports, it will be seen that the road has never earned the dividends it has paid; the *construction account* in stock and bonds being regularly increased from year to year to an amount much greater than the dividends—proving them to have been paid out of the capital. If it has ever really *earned* anything over its expenses and interest, which is very doubtful, it has been regularly squandered or stolen by the managers. The directors as a body have no interest in the welfare of the concern. At the last annual election, four leading and well-known men were put into the direction, one of whom held only *one*, another *three*, another *four*, and another *ten* shares of the stock. SCHUYLER was present at the meeting with his spurious stock and proxies and put these men into the Board; not as his tools perhaps, but as his most intimate friends, for the express purpose of sustaining him and making him President of the Company. They made no objections to being used for this purpose. The necessary fruit of this sort of management long continued, we now have not only ripe but rotten ripe and fallen from the tree, in the shape of the most astounding fraud of the century. The history of this road and of the other roads which have been in the same hands, affords another startling illustration of the certain ruin in store for all similar corporate [illegible]

On the [illegible] which may prove to be much worse than the most gloomy of appearances, [illegible] whole stock and bonds and [illegible] of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, with [illegible] six miles more of double track yet to construct, at a further cost of $200,000. Under these circumstances, it is of course quite imposs

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

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RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 878. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Telegraph Line to San Francisco.

NEW POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 11.

The Japan dispatches were opened to-day. It is expected the Treaty will be ratified forthwith.

All the pending Indian Treaties were ratified by Senate to-day. S.

From Washington—Confirmation of Mr. McKeon as District Attorney—A Privateer Project.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 11.

The *Union* this morning publishes the confirmation of Mr. McKeon as District Attorney of New-York.

The same paper publishes a letter received by a member of Congress in relation to a project being on foot to fit out a Russian Privateer, with a view of attacking the Guard-House at Chagres and carrying off the gold for Britain, sometimes deposited there; and also capturing vessels from California or Australia with gold. The parties to the project are two naturalized Irishmen, who have agents in London.

The Defeat of Mr. Westbrook, and its Consequences—Prospects of the Homestead Bill, and the Reciprocity Treaty.

Special Correspondence to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 10, 1854.

Mr. Westbrook has been let down at last from the scaffold of suspense on which he has hung for the last month. John McKeon is District Attorney of New-York, and the member from Ulster is nowhere. Really it was unkind in the President to keep him so long twixt hope and fear, to realize his worst forebodings at last. But, as was suggested by a punster here to-day, there had been an over-issue of Nebraska stock, and it was necessary *somebody* should suffer by the fraud; and it is doubtful whether any Nebraska voting M. C. could suffer with less loss to innocent parties, than Hon. Theodore R. Westbrook. But the individual should console himself for his misfortunes in this campaign, by the reflection that he retains in his possession the certificate of character, signed by nearly every Nebraska-voting Democrat in Congress; and that will be a valid document, and pass current, probably, until after the Fall elections at all events. Hasn't the President an appointment of Commissioner under the Fugitive Slave Law in Kansas and Nebraska, that he can place at Mr. Westbrook's service? Any little token that the Administration don't exactly despise the instruments by which it accomplished the Nebraska scheme, will doubtless be acceptable.

After all, the great contest has been between Lorenzo B. Shepard and John McKeon, from the first. The former of these gentlemen was urged by Mr. Marcy, and the latter by Mr. Cass—while Mr Westbrook pressed himself. It must be confessed a little singular that Mr. Marcy's choice was not successful. No man in the country understands the politics of New-York State, probably, better than Gov. Marcy, and time will show that his judgment in the present instance was far more acute than that which decided against his candidate. Mr. McKeon is a good lawyer, and will make an excellent officer without doubt, but Mr. Shepard's professional reputation is quite as good, while in a party point of view his selection would have been far more acceptable, as Mr. McKeon has little or no party position of late years.

To-day's debate in the Senate increases the probabilities of a vote upon the Homestead bill in that branch of Congress, but gave no satisfactory indication that the bill will pass that body. On the contrary, if the enemies of the measure are all present when the final vote is taken, it will be defeated by one or two votes.

Senator Williams, of New-Hampshire, appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. C. G. Atherton, will be compelled to vacate his seat after Thursday next, when the Legislature of New-Hampshire adjourns, according to the precedent set by the Senate in ousting Mr. Phelps, of Vermont, when the Legislature had met and adjourned without effecting an election to fill the vacancy.

The Reciprocity Treaty still slumbers in the Senate, and will almost certainly remain dormant until next Winter. It is, however, an excellent treaty, and will triumph over all opposition whenever taken up for fair discussion. There will be no time for that, however, now, during the present session. S.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE.....Washington Tuesday, July 11.

Mr. Rockwell presented a memorial of five hundred citizens of Massachusets for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave act.

Mr. Sumner presented a memorial from Josiah Goddard, a merchant in New-York, declaring the Fugitive Slave law to be unconstitutional, according to the judgment of approved witnesses and common sense, and, therefore, that it ought to be repealed. Also, a memorial from the members of the Unitarian Church in Cambridge, Mass., for the repeal of the same law.

Mr. Brodhead's resolution requesting the Postmaster General to inform the Senate if a suitable site can be obtained for the erection of a Post-Office building in Philadelphia, and if so, what price, and that he communicate to the Senate copies of all proposals for lots and the construction of the building, and with any suggestions he may have to make respecting the same, was adopted.

The bill for a telegraph line to San Francisco was again taken up, and then passed—Yeas, 20; Nays, 19, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Badger, Benjamin, Chase, Dodge of Wis., Douglas, Fessenden, Fish, Gwin, Hamlin, Houston, Jones of Tenn., Jones of Iowa, Rockwell, Rusk, Shields, Stuart, Sumner, Wade, Weller.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Bayard, Bright, Brown, Butler, Clay, Cooper, Dawson, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Hunter, Johnson, Mason, Pratt, Sebastian, Slidell, Thompson of Ky., Williams.

The bill allowing the Alexandria Railroad Company to extend their road through the District of Columbia to the depot of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was taken up.

Mr. Mason offered an amendment, allowing the Company to construct a bridge above Georgetown, and then let the road extend through Georgetown, but not on the Pennsylvania-avenue. Adopted, and the bill was then passed.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, submitting, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, in January last, a copy of the Revenue laws of the United States, carefully revised and collated into one law, with obsolete and inconsistent provisions omitted, and all arranged and adapted to the present wants of the country, with such improvements and additions as are required by experience. The Secretary submits this to Congress, and asks for its immediate enactment. It was referred and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Brown laid on the table a substitute he intends offering for the Homestead bill.

The bill granting the right of way for a railroad through the Government grounds at Pensacola was passed.

Mr. Sebastian said an Executive Session was indispensable to-day—he therefore moved one. Agreed to.

At 3½ o'clock the doors were opened, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 11.

The House passed the bill incorporating the Georgetown Gas-Light Company.

Mr. Bennett's bill granting land equally to the several States for railroad and school purposes, was postponed till the third Tuesday in December next.

The House then agreed to the Senate's amendments of the several Territorial bills.

Two private bills were then passed, also the bill making provision for postal service in California, and in Oregon and Washington Territories. It authorizes the Postmaster General to empower special agents to appoint letter carriers for delivery of letters from any post-office in that State or Territories, and allow any letter carriers so appointed to receive a sum for all letters, newspapers, and other mailable matter, not more than may be recommended by the Postmaster, for whose office such letter-carriers may be appointed, provided not more than fifty cents shall be charged an ounce for mailable matter. Every letter-carrier route which may be established under the provisions of this act to be deemed a post route during its continuance. The bill establishes a dead-letter office in San Francisco.

Mr. Olds, from the Committee on Post-Offices, reported a bill repealing the section in the law of August, 1852, which makes the deduction of 50 per cent. on prepaid postage on newspapers and periodicals. He looked on the section as a bonus to the city press, and against the country press.

Further proceedings were interrupted by the expiration of the morning hour.

Mr. Wheeler, by request, presented the remonstrance of Messrs. Stillman, Allen & Co., and a large number of other citizens of New-York, against the extension of the patent of W. R. Nevins' biscuit machine.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and took up the River and Harbor bill.

Mr. Ritchie, of Penn., offered an amendment, increasing from ninety thousand to one hundred and ninety thousand dollars, the appropriation for the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio, including the repair of the dam at Cumberland Island.

Mr. Wentworth, of Ill., thought the best the House could do was to stand by the estimates of the engineers.

Mr. Campbell dissented from this mode of doing business, saying the representatives from the interior knew better what the wants of commerce are through their respective regions than one half of the engineers sent out by the Department.

Mr. Preston moved as an amendment to the amendment, appropriating twenty-five thousand dollars to defray the necessary expenses of keeping the Louisville and Portland Canal in repair, making it free of toll.

During further debate it was said the Canal will become the exclusive property of the United States before the next session of Congress.

Mr. Ritchie's amendment, as amended by Mr. Preston, was agreed to.

Mr. Perkins, of La., moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill. Negatived—63 against 72.

The Committee then rose.

Mr. Puffin was appointed, in place of Mr. Clingman, who declined acting as a member of the Select Committee to inquire whether improper means have been used to procure the passage of bills through Congress. Adjourned.

THE LATE DIFFICULTY IN CONGRESS.

Mr. Cullom and Mr. Churchwell.

MR. CULLOM'S STATEMENT.

From the National Intelligencer, July 11.

Gentlemen: The card of my colleague, (Mr. Churchwell,) which appeared in the *Union* of the 2d inst., imposes on me the disagreeable duty of obtruding myself on the notice of the public in relation to matters of a personal character, and in which the public may feel but little concern. It is the first time in my life that I have had to resort to the public press to repel unjust attakes upon my character, or to vindicate the correctness of my conduct.

The personal relations of my colleague and myself were rather of a kind and friendly character previously to the date of his speech on the Nebraska bill; nor indeed was I aware, nor did I suppose, that anything had occurred then or afterwards, (on the 17th ultimo, when he made his remarks in responding to what one of my colleagues in the Senate (Col. Bell) had said in relation to the attack made upon him by my colleague in his first speech,) to create any hostile feelings on his part towards myself. I was very careful, in my speech on the Nebraska bill, to make no unkind allusion to the course of any of my colleagues; and in all my statements and corrections interposed, when my colleague yielded me that privilege, on both occasions above referred to, I was particular so to temper them as to furnish no just ground of offence to my colleague. All, or nearly all, that I said on these occasions was merely defensive.

My colleague and myself repeatedly conversed with unreserved freedom on the subject of the Nebraska bill, while it was pending in the House of Representatives, and before it passed the Senate. Upon several occasions, when the subject was mentioned between us, he stated to me that he occupied a position in relation to that subject which would authorize him to take either side of the question with safety. Upon one occasion, I remember, he said to me that he had received information from his leading friends at home, assuring him that the people generally cared nothing about the measure, and that he would be sustained whether he went for or against it. But in all his conversations with me on that subject, he gave me to understand that he had not made up his mind upon it, and that no man knew what course he would take in relation to it.

I will not trust my memory so far as to state the date of the last conversation I had with my colleague on the subject of the Nebraska bill, nor how long it was before he made his speech in its favor, but it could not have been a great while. Nor did I know that he had determined to go for it until he got the floor to make his speech. I was then informed that he intended to speak in favor of the bill; and I must confess that I was greatly surprised to find, as I did from the tenor and character of his speech, that he was not content with avowing himself in favor of the object and principles of the bill, which I was informed the night before he would do, but that he had suddenly become so furious a champion of them that he felt himself called upon to make a most unkind, not to say denunciatory, assault upon the course of all his colleagues who had spoken against it; charging them with a close affiliation with the Abolitionists of the North, with the avowed enemies to our institutions, and suggesting, without affirming, that by "irresistible inference," they were Abolitionists themselves. Such a course, to say the least of it, was strange, and wholly irreconcilable with any sincerity or principle in one who had so recently, and after long hesitation, made up his mind upon which of the two sides of the question he ought to array himself. After he made up his mind to support the bill, at the eleventh hour, my colleague appears to have thought it was incumbent upon him to perform some extra service for his party to atone for his tardiness and apparent reluctance in uniting with the friends of the bill; and he seems to have thought that he could do nothing so becoming himself, and more effective in a party point of view, than to analyze and call the attention of the country to the extraordinary congratulations I had received on the delivery of my speech; and to point out, by name, the gentlemen who had subscribed for it, with a view to its circulation over the country, particularly those members of Congress who he supposed were most obnoxious to the people of the South. By this course my colleague no doubt expected to go a bow-shot beyond all the early supporters of the bill in the House, and to secure for himself lasting distinction; and he was not mistaken. He did go far beyond them all in self-abasement; for no other member of the House could have been instigated to do the work which he undertook, and he certainly acquired a very rare distinction.

In his first speech my colleague stated deliberately and positively that Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, had congratulated me upon my speech. I replied to that charge from my seat at the time that Mr. Giddings was not in the District of Columbia when I made my speech. He then stated that Mr. Gerrit Smith, of New-York, had done so. I corrected him again by stating that neither of those gentlemen had congratulated me. My colleague then said that he meant men of that stamp did; to which I replied that I was congratulated indiscriminately by Southern and Northern men. My colleague, in his printed speech, stated that Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, who he said was of the same stamp, did congratulate me. This he did not say in his speech as spoken. Had he done so his statement would have been untrue in two particulars: First, Mr. Campbell is not of the same stamp with Messrs. Giddings and Smith; and, secondly, Mr. Campbell did not congratulate me. My colleague's printed speech was in many other respects different from his speech as spoken. But I will not notice further what he spoke on his first appearance as a friend of the Nebraska bill or what he printed. When my colleague, on the 17th of June, made what I will designate as his second speech, and was, upon interrogations put by Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, fairly driven to the wall and convicted by witnesses of having been wholly reckless of fact in charging that Messrs. Giddings, Smith, and Campbell had congratulated me on my speech he made an effort to amend his indictment against me by charging that I had received the congratulations of other Abolitionists, and still affirmed that Abolitionists had congratulated me and that I did not deny it. I replied that I did deny it. He then said that Freesoilers and Abolitionists had congratulated me. I denied that, as far as I knew, either Abolitionists or Freesoilers had congratulated me. Mr. Sage, of New-York, called out to him to give the names. My colleague said, "I will name you first." Mr. Sage denied that he was either a Freesoiler or an Abolitionist. He then inquired if Messrs. Morgan and Matteson, of New-York, had not congratulated me. Mr. Matteson replied that he was in New-York when I made my speech. Mr. Morgan said that he had congratulated me, and that he thanked God that he had an opportunity to do so; and he added that he had never been a Free-Soiler or an Abolitionist.

My colleague made the remark, when Mr. Matteson denied that he had congratulated me, "then nobody had congratulated the gentleman." Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, said from his seat that he had congratulated me; and in answer to a question by Mr. Ewing, of Kentucky, he stated that he was a Whig of the Henry Clay school. My colleague then said that he had at last ascertained that I was congratulated by at least one man, but that he did not know that he was a Free-Soiler.

This was what my colleague said in the House; but when the debate appeared in the *Globe*, my colleague was reported to have said that he had at last ascertained that I "was congratulated by at least one Abolitionist." Upon inquiry at the *Globe* office Mr. Washburne found that the reporter's notes were correct; but that my colleague, or some one under his direction, had altered the report by striking his pen across the words "*one man*;" I do not know that he is a Free-Soiler," and inserting in their place the words "one Abolitionist." Mr. Washburne, being denied the privilege of exposing this fraud in the House, had to resort to a card in the *Globe* to do it. It is as follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, June 21, 1854.

Being unable this morning to obtain the unanimous consent of the House to make a personal explanation, I desire to state the object I had in view in asking such consent.

I find in the report of the proceedings of the House of yesterday, as published in the *Daily Globe*, the following remarks, purporting to have been made by the Hon. Mr. Churchwell:

"I have, at last, ascertained that he (meaning his colleague, Mr. Cullom) was congratulated by at least one Abolitionist."

I did not understand the gentleman to use the word "Abolitionist" in his remarks before the House; but I understood him to say that he had, at last, ascertained that his colleague was congratulated by at least one man, (Mr. Washburne, of Illinois,) and that he was not certain that I was a Free Soiler. My recollection of the language used by the gentleman has been confirmed by several gentlemen around me, and also by the notes of the reporter of the *Globe*. By a reference to those notes I find the remarks of the gentlemen were originally written out as follows:

"I have, at last, ascertained that he was congratulated by at least one man, (Mr. Washburne, of Illinois;) I am not certain that he was a Free-Soiler."

The notes of the reporter show that a change was made, after they were written out, by striking out the word "man" and inserting the word "Abolitionist," which is in a different hand-writing; and also by striking out the words "I am not certain that he was a Free-Soiler."

I should have taken no exception to the application of the term "Abolitionist" to me by the gentleman; the term has no terrors for me or my constituents; and the time has gone by in the North when the people are to be frightened from their proprieties by the cry of "Abolitionist" or "Abolitionism."

But if I had heard the language of the gentleman as reported in the *Globe*, I should have considered it as calculated to prejudice Gen. Cullom at home, where I am unknown, and should have answered, at the moment, that I have never been anything but a Whig; that I have never belonged to any other political organization, and have never voted any other than the Whig ticket; that I received the nomination for Congress as a Whig, and was elected as a Whig, and that I was opposed by a regular Democratic and a regular Free-Soil candidate. E. B. WASHBURNE.

Assuming that the above is a correct and undeniable narrative of the course and conduct of my colleague, so far as it goes, and I aver that every material statement contained in it will bear the test of the strictest scrutiny, I feel that I might, in the judgment of every honorable man, here close this communication and decline any further notice of one who has proved himself so utterly reckless of obligations which no gentleman could or would disregard. But my colleague has in his card arrayed the names of respectable gentlemen, whose statements are in seeming conflict with my own, in regard to a material fact connected with the closing scene of the controversy between us; and this consideration alone induces me to trespass still further upon the public attention.

My colleague, I should judge, was not altogether insensible to the opinion which the public might form upon the exposure which took place in the debate on Saturday, the 17th of June, in the House, and by the Monday following he came to the conclusion that it was necessary to make some desperate effort to retrieve his position by renewing his controversy with me; and he could find no better pretext than to charge me with having authorized the publication of certain remarks in the printed report of the debate on the preceding Saturday which I had not spoken. He made no specification, so far as I heard, of the remarks to which he referred, when, in defiance of order and the refusal of the House to grant him the privilege of making any statement, he pronounced them to be false. I understood afterwards that they were the following:

"I positively deny that I was congratulated by a single Abolitionist upon the occasion; and the gentleman should be a little more particular in making those sweeping and random charges, intended to affect others, without the semblance of truth or fact to sustain them. Being untrue, these charges all fall to the ground."

The only point in these remarks to which my colleague can with any reason object as being personally offensive to him, is the averment that the charge made against me, that I had been congratulated by Abolitionists, was untrue. After my colleague's positive assertion that certain members of the House had congratulated me on my speech had been positively refuted and disproved; and after he had with unabashed pertinacity persisted in his charge, and interrogated every member of the House whom he regarded as an Abolitionist or Free-Soiler, and who he supposed might have congratulated me, without being able to find a single one to sustain the truth of his assertion, he might have felt somewhat sore under my statement that "his charges were without the semblance of truth or fact to sustain them;" yet that was the just conclusion upon the whole matter, as it stood disclosed in the presence of the House. It cannot, therefore, be said with truth that any fact or proposition stated by me in the passage above quoted is false in any particular. As to the allegation that I interpolated these remarks in the report of the debate without having uttered them on the floor, I adduce the certificates of my colleague (Mr. Zollicoffer), and Mr. Andrews, the reporter, to show that as soon as the debate of the 17th ultimo was brought to a close, the reporter came to me, and, in the presence of my colleague last named, informed me that he had not heard the concluding part of my remarks, assigning as a reason, that I had, in delivering them, turned my head in a different direction; and that he requested me to insert them in the report. I afterwards did so, writing them down, as near as I could recollect, as I had spoken them:

WASHINGTON, July 6, 1854.

Dear Sir: Reluctantly making any statement connected with the unpleasant difficulty between yourself and Mr. Churchwell, both my colleagues and personal friends, I cannot properly refuse to state, at your request, the fact, which happened to fall within my knowledge, that on the day previous to the difficulty, soon after you closed your remarks, you came and sat in a seat next to mine, when the reporter for the *Globe* (Mr. Andrews,) who reported your remarks, approached you and said, as nearly as I can recollect: "Mr. Cullom, just as you closed your remarks you turned your back to the reporters, and I could not hear what you last said. I will write out what I heard and will send the manuscript to you, and you can put-in at the end what I failed to hear." You replied that you would do so. Very respectfully, F. K. ZOLLICOFFER.

Hon. Wm. Cullom.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, July 6, 1854.

Dear Sir: In accordance with your request, I hereby communicate to you the facts connected with your remarks in the House of Representatives on the day preceding the difficulty between yourself and the Hon. Mr. Churchwell, as far as I was connected with the same.

On that day I reported the remarks made by you immediately previous to your being interrupted by the Hon Mr. Olds by a question of order. The last few sentences of those remarks I was entirely unable to hear, and soon after I left the reporter's chair I went to you and said, substantially: "Mr. Cullom, at the close of your remarks you turned your back upon the reporters, and it was impossible for me to hear what you said. I will write out what I heard, and I will send you the manuscript, and you can fill in the remarks which I did not hear." You replied that you would do so, and I subsequently sent you the manuscript.

I will further say that I have recently looked at the manuscript of your remarks, now in the *Globe* office, and find, in the handwriting of Mr. Hayes, one of the reporters, the word "*untrue*" as regularly reported by him, without erasure or interlineation.

Respectfully, yours, THOS. F. ANDREWS.

Hon. Wm. Cullom.

I refer to the statement of Hon. Mr. Pratt, of Connecticut, who sat near me at the time, to prove that the report of my remarks in the *Globe* was correct:

WASHINGTON, July 6, 1854.

Sir: In reply to your note of this date, inquiring whether I was present in the Hall of the House of Representatives on the 17th ultimo during the discussion between Messrs. Churchwell and Campbell, in which you were referred to, and whether I heard what was said by you on the occasion, I have to say that I was present on the occasion referred to, was sitting close by you, and heard distinctly what fell from your lips, and am free to say that, so far as my recollection serves me, you are most accurately reported in the *Daily Globe*—I should think *word for word*. Entertaining the kindest feelings towards all concerned, I am, sir, yours, most respectfully, JAMES T. PRATT.

Gen. Cullom, House of Representatives.

I will not venture to state that the language reported is precisely that which was spoken, for I had not premeditated what I said, and might not have supplied the deficiency in the reporter's notes with verbal accuracy; but one thing I am sure; neither in my remarks as spoken, nor in writing them out for the press, did I design to make any new point or any statement which I thought my colleague, under the circumstances, could justly take any exception to as being personally offensive to him. The substantial point made by me in the remarks referred to was, that the charges made against me by my colleague were *untrue*. That was a term repeatedly used by Mr. Campbell, in his remarks in relation to the statements of my colleague, and not excepted to by him; and once before by myself in some preceding observations connected with the same subject.

I will now notice the card of my colleague and the statements of the gentlemen whose certificates are relied upon to disprove my assertion in relation to the exhibition of a deadly weapon upon the occasion of his attack upon me in the House on the 19th ultimo. The following is the card of my colleague:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, July 1, 1854.

To the Editor of the Union:

Sir: I find myself under the unpleasant necessity of again recurring to the recent difficulty in the House of Representatives between Gen. Cullom and myself. It has been represented in various quarters that I armed myself for the occasion, and exhibited a deadly weapon during my remarks in the House. These representations are false in every particular.

I went to the House on that day as I always go there and elsewhere. I did not draw a weapon at all; nor did I attempt to do so until I was menaced with an assault by Gen. Cullom. In support of this statement, I refer to the letters appended. It is true Gen. Cullom, in his apology to the House, used these words: "Mr. Speaker, the ebullition of feeling that I displayed was elicited by the exhibition of a deadly weapon, which was exhibited in connection with the remarks made by my colleague in reference to me."

I would have corrected this statement at the time, but the delicacy of the occasion, the persuasion of friends, and the fact that most of the members present were witnesses of the affair of the day previous, induced me to forbear from any further intrusion upon the House. My only motive now is to vindicate truth, and to place the facts fully before the public.

Respectfully yours, &c., W. M. CHURCHWELL.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, June 23, 1854.

Dear Sir: In reply to your note in regard to the controversy between Mr. Cullom and yourself, I have to state that I was occupying a seat near you, and saw no weapon exhibited by you.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Hon. W. M. Churchwell. PAULUS POWELL.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, June 24, 1854.

Sir: In reply to the inquiry contained in your note of this date, I answer that, at the time Mr. Cullom left his seat, coming towards you, I was but a short distance from you, and I saw no weapon exhibited by you.

Yours, respectfully. JOHN S. PHELPS.

Hon. Wm. M. Churchwell, House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, June 24, 1854.

Sir: In reply to your note of yesterday, I desire to state that I was some five or seven feet from you at the time of the difficulty between yourself and Hon. Mr. Cullom. I am very confident that no weapon was exhibited by you till Mr. Cullom had left his seat and advanced some distance towards you, in a very menacing manner, uttering words displaying great passion.

Very respectfully, J. M. ELLIOTT.

Hon. Mr. Churchwell.

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1854.

Dear Sir: In answer to your inquiry in your note of the 23d instant, "when Mr. Cullom jumped the desk, using violent language and threatening gesticulations, and advanced towards where I was standing, whether any weapon had been exhibited by me?"—I have to say that I was near you at the time, and saw no weapon at the time spoken of. As Mr. Cullom advanced towards you, you placed your hand in your pocket, and, believing your object to be to draw a weapon of some kind, I immediately seized you by the hand, and, as I did so, I saw something in the opening of your pocket which I was not certain *then* was a pistol, but which I *afterwards* understood was one. I did not see you draw a pistol at any time. Respectfully, &c., yours,

Hon. Wm. M. Churchwell. BURTON CRAIGE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, June 30, 1854.

My Dear Sir: In answer to your inquiry, I have to state that my position in the House at the time you speak of was such that I could not see what occurred after Gen. Cullom rushed towards you. But I am very sure you did not move your hand towards your pocket until after Gen. Cullom had made a violent and threatening movement, which I supposed indicated an intention to attack you. Both parties were immediately surrounded, and I could see nothing more of what occurred.

I am, very truly, your friend,

FRED. P. STANTON.

Hon. Wm. Churchwell, House of Representatives.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, June 29, 1854.

Dear Sir: In reply to your inquiry, I have to state that I was in my seat when the difficulty occurred between Gen. Cullom and yourself in the hall of the House of Representatives; heard you denounce him for having, as you said, interpolated and caused to be published in the report of his remarks of the preceding day words which were not uttered by him in the House, when he jumped over a chair and advanced towards you in a violent and threatening manner. As he advanced, you attempted; as I thought, to draw a weapon of some kind. I saw no weapon. I am very certain that you made no attempt to draw a weapon until he advanced towards you. Respectfully, yours, G. W. JONES.

Hon. Wm. M. Churchwell.

The following is my explanation and apology to the House alluded to in the card of my colleague:

"I regret, Mr. Speaker, that the unexpected and unprovoked attack made upon me yesterday may have precipitated me into any violation of the rules and order of this House.

"I have endeavored, during my service here, to maintain kindly relations with the members of the House, and to observe punctiliously the rights of all, and the honor and integrity of the body of which I am a member.

"Circumstances yesterday, over which I had no control, and which I had contributed nothing to provoke by word or deed, elicited from me language which, perhaps, I should not have uttered. If I have violated the rules of this body, I ask the House to be assured that it was out of no disrespect to this high forum. But, Mr. Speaker, the ebullition which I displayed upon that occasion was elicited by the exhibition of a deadly instrument, which was exhibited in connection with the remarks that were made, and I felt constrained to pursue the course which I did."

It will be seen from the above that I apologized to the House for the violation of its rules, and the use of language which I perhaps ought not to have uttered, on the grounds of the unexpected and unprovoked attack made upon me; and I further explained that the ebullition [of passion] which I displayed on that occasion was elicited by the "exhibition of a deadly weapon" by my colleague "in connection with his remarks."

My colleague states, as will be seen by reference to his card, that it had been represented in various quarters that he had armed himself for the occasion, and "exhibited a deadly weapon during his remarks in the House." "These representations," he further states, "are false in every particular." He also makes this further statement: "I did not draw a weapon at all, nor did I attempt to do so until I was menaced with an assault by General Cullom." A distinct issue of veracity is thus presented between my colleague and myself.

To be a little more particular in my statement than I was in my apologetic remarks to the House, I will here state that as soon as I found, as I did to my surprise, that the personal explanation which my colleague had asked the privilege of making related to myself, I rose from my seat that I might hear distinctly what my colleague was saying. Upon hearing him pronounce something which had been said in the preceding debate, as I understood him, "false, infamously false," though what it was he was thus denouncing I did not then understand, I hesitated an instant as to the reply I should make to him, and casting an earnest look upon him, and discovering that he then had in his hand a weapon which I took to be a pistol, and which, as I thought, he was attempting to cock, I then sprung into the main aisle, at a single leap, in the direction of my colleague, where I was, arrested in my progress towards him by gentlemen who were standing in the aisle at the time. It was after I was thus arrested that I denounced my colleague in terms which were prompted by the feelings of the moment. When my attention was first directed to my colleague, by hearing him pronounce the word "colleague," and about the time I rose from my seat, I saw papers of some kind in his hands. These had disappeared, but how I did not observe, when I next cast my eyes upon him, and a pistol, as above stated, was distinctly exhibited. I did not see him put his hand in his pocket, nor raise it from his desk, but I saw the weapon plainly enough. I saw nothing more of it after I made my leap into the aisle.

Now, for the testimony upon which my colleague relies to support the truth of his statement.

Hon. Mr. Powell certifies that he was occupying a seat near my colleague, and saw no weapon exhibited by him. This is merely a negative statement. My colleague might have had a weapon in his hand and yet not seen by Mr. Powell.

Hon. Mr. Phelps states that at the time I left my seat, and was "coming towards" my colleague, he was but a short distance from him, and saw no weapon exhibited by him. Mr. Phelps was probably looking at me and not at my colleague when I made the leap into the aisle, which was all the "coming" or going in the case on my part. This witness does not state that he saw no weapon after I sprang into the aisle, in the hands of my colleague, and therefore does not support the statement of my colleague, "that he did not draw a weapon at all."

Hon. Mr. Elliott states that he was some five or seven feet from my colleague at the time of the difficulty, and that he was "very confident" that no weapon was exhibited by him until I left my seat and advanced *some distance* towards my colleague, "in a very menacing manner, uttering words displaying great passion." This gentleman seems to have observed my progress towards my colleague, and measured the stages of it very carefully. I do not know that I made any advance towards my colleague but to leap into the aisle, and I take it that Mr. Elliott was too much absorbed in watching my progress towards my colleague, to notice particularly what was in my colleague's hands at that time. It is clear enough implied, however, from Mr. Elliott's statement, that he did see a weapon exhibited by my colleague after I had "advanced some distance" towards him.

The Hon. Mr. Craige stated that when I "*jumped*" the desk and advanced towards my colleague he was near him and saw no weapon then. From that time and "as I advanced towards" my colleague Mr. Craige appears to have been busy in preventing my colleague from "drawing from his pocket something, which he saw in the opening of the pocket, and which he was not *then* certain was a pistol, but which he *afterwards* understood was one." He did not see my colleague draw a pistol at any time. Mr. Craige, it is likely, with many other gentlemen, had their eyes upon me and not upon my colleague when I sprung into the aisle, and had my colleague at that instant had a weapon in his hand he probably would not have seen it. But this testimony is material upon another point. The pistol he saw in the opening of my colleague's pocket was not drawn. The detached *portion* or *fragment* of a pistol afterwards picked up near where my colleague stood could not have belonged to the one which Mr. Craige saw in his pocket.

My colleague, Mr. Stanton, states that he occupied such a position in the House that he "could not see what occurred after Gen. Cullom *rushed* towards my colleague; but that he "is very sure" that my colleague "*did not move his hand towards his pocket*" until I had made a "violent and threatening movement. The implication is strong, from his silence on that point that he did see a weapon in his hand before I sprung from my seat.

My colleague (Mr. Jones) states that he was in his seat when the difficulty occurred. He saw me "*jump*" over a chair and advance towards my colleague; and as I advanced he thought my colleague attempted to draw a weapon of some kind. He saw no weapon, and is "very certain" that my colleague made no attempt to draw one until I advanced towards him. As Mr. Jones sits at a considerable distance from my colleague and appears to have seen me jump over a "chair" and advance towards my colleague in a violent manner, it is quite probable that his eyes were not upon my colleague at the instant I made the "*jump*" which he describes. The statement of this witness as to the principal matters in issue is of the same negative character which belongs more or less to the testimony of all the gentlemen who have given statements to sustain my colleague. I now refer to the following letters and statements which I think will place the points at issue between my colleague and myself, in a somewhat different light from that presented in his card:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, July 5, 1854.

Dear Sir: In answer to your note of to-day, asking me if I saw "Mr. Churchwell with a drawn pistol upon the occasion of his attack upon me (you) in the House of Representatives upon the 19th ultimo?" I can only (say that) on the occasion of the difficulty between Hon. Mr. Churchwell and yourself on the 19th ultimo, I did see Mr. Churchwell have a pistol. I was behind Mr. Cullom, but little from the range of the pistol. Yours, truly, D. B. WRIGHT.

Hon. Wm. Cullom.

WASHINGTON, July 3, 1854.

Dear Sir: On the occasion alluded to in your note of this morning, I was in conversation with you, sitting directly in front, distant not more than two feet. Mr. Churchwell was speaking with considerable excitement in the House, and directing himself to you; when you rose in your seat and stood a moment, when I saw him take from his pocket, as I supposed, what I believed and had not a doubt of, a pistol. At that instant, with a single bound, with your hands upon the desk behind, you leapt into the centre aisle of the House, over chairs and desks, towards Mr. Churchwell, when you were instantly seized by some half dozen gentlemen, and did not move from the place until you resumed your seat.

Mr. Churchwell was also surrounded by other gentlemen, and I saw nothing more of the weapon.

Neither by word or action did you provoke an attack, as nothing was said by you until you were seized in the aisle; then you did use denunciatory language.

Very truly, EDWIN B. MORGAN.

Hon. Wm. Cullom.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, July 5, 1854.

Dear Sir: Your favor of this date is received, and in reply I beg leave to say that I certainly did see a pistol in the hands of Hon. Mr. Churchwell on the occasion to which you refer; and when the effort was made on your part to reach Mr. Churchwell, he seemed engaged in adjusting the lock of the weapon in his hands; whether he *cocked* the same I am not able to state.

Your friend, truly, J. S. HARRISON.

Hon. Wm. Cullom.

NATIONAL HOTEL, July 3, 1854.

Dear Sir: I reply to your note of this morning by saying that I did see what I took to be a weapon of some kind in the hands of Mr. Churchwell on the occasion of the recent difficulties between yourself and him in the House of Representatives.

At the time of the occurrence I was in the ladies' gallery on the right of the Speaker, and Mr. Churchwell particularly attracted my attention by his efforts to get the floor for what he termed, in advance, to be a personal explanation.

I heard the language which he used to you, amid cries of "order;" saw you rise from your seat, look at him for a moment, and then spring over chairs and desk towards him into the aisle leading from the main entrance, where you were stopped by several gentlemen.

I heard no word from you until you were arrested in your course towards Mr. Churchwell. When you first rose from your seat I saw Mr. Churchwell suddenly put his hand in the direction of his desk, then step from you into the next aisle and turn round, when he was surrounded by many gentlemen who rose instantly to prevent a collision. When Mr. Churchwell turned I saw in his hand, advanced as high as his breast, an instrument which, from its brightness, I took to be a dagger or very large knife. A gentleman caught him by the hand and the weapon disappeared. I saw no more of it that I know of.

After order was restored and Mr. Churchwell had resumed his seat, I saw him touch a gentleman in front of him on the shoulder and apparently address him. when the gentleman took something from his pocket and handed it to Mr. Churchwell, who took it and put it up. This last I took to be a pistol, though in this I might easily be mistaken. At all events, it had not the glitter of the first instrument I saw. Very truly yours,

Hon. Wm. Cullom. CHAS. JAMES.

WASHINGTON, July 3, 1854.

Dear Sir: In reply

[illegible] Improvements of the State.

VIRGINIA, October, 1853.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

HAVING in previous letters given some general description of the State, referring to its population and productions, I will attempt in this to present a rude sketch of what Virginia is doing in the way of *Internal Improvements*. You may then judge whether the "Old Dominion" is asleep or sneaking—discussing the resolutions of 1798, or extending her broad pinions on the restless wave.

Mr. JEFFERSON said Norfolk ought to be the Queen city of the Atlantic. Common fame speaks of the inexhaustible treasures of the West. Virginia has also a delightful climate, a central position, a fertile soil, high manufacturing capacities, an intelligent, moral, and able-bodied population. Will not steam and canals, and turnpikes, build up such a State?

If Virginia does not become financially crippled, and the tyranny of *party* does not alienate one-half of the people from subscribing to the improvements, we think the State will at least make a fair experiment of what can be done to insure her the position and power to which she seems entitled. The State is already, in almost every direction, traversed by turnpikes and plank-roads—some of them built at great expense and with great labor. Among these are the great Southwestern Turnpike, (to which the State has appropriated some $500,000 or $600,000,) the Northwestern Turnpike, the Staunton and Parkersburg Road, the Valley Turnpike, &c.

But during the session of 1852-3, in addition to the large sums advanced by the State towards the various Railroads, there were very considerable appropriations also in behalf of the old, or of new, Turnpike and Plank-road companies. Larger or smaller subscriptions were made on the part of the State to more than *ninety* such Companies, besides loans or appropriations to Canals and Navigation companies.

The principal Canals in Virginia are the Dismal Swamp, (to which the State has appropriated $100,000;) the Alexandria Canal, (with a State appropriation of $272,000;) the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, (with an appropriation* of $280,000;) and the James River and Kanawha Canal, (with an appropriation of nearly $5,000,000.)

The object of the James River and Kanawha Canal is to effect a connection between tide-water and the Ohio. The length of the improvement will be 483 miles. It is now completed to Buchanan, some 60 miles, perhaps, west of Lynchburg, and is under contract 20 miles beyond—aiming, for the present, to form a junction at Covington with the Covington and Ohio Railroad. This Company is at present doing but little; but, to say nothing of the immense freight it will probably carry, when it reaches the Ohio, its future business must be increased by the produce brought to it at Lynchburg by the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, and at Covington (when it gets there) by the Covington and the Ohio Road. The revenue for the past year is $293,000, being an increase over previous years.

As to the Railroads of the State:

1. It is proposed to connect by railroad the York and Ohio Rivers. The Central Road (with a three-fifths subscription on the part of the State) extends from Richmond, *vid* Charlottesville and Staunton, 205 miles to Covington. This road is complete at present 10 miles west of Charlottesville, but the rails will be immediately laid as far as Staunton—the cars crossing the Blue Ridge by a temporary track, constructed under the advice of Mr. ELLETT, the Chief Engineer. And the President, in his report just out, promises that the road will be finished by the 1st of August next, 38 miles west of Staunton, to a point near Millboro—a distance in all of 178 miles.

The tunneling of the Blue Ridge is something more than half done. The Blue Ridge Railroad is the link in the Central at the Blue Ridge. It is a separate work, under the superintendence of Col. CROZET. Its length is about 17 miles, and it embraces *three tunnels*,—one 423 feet long, nearly completed; a second, 780 feet long, under construction; and a third, 4,248 feet long, 2,290 feet of which were completed on the first of this month. Mr. ELLETT computes that it will, perhaps, be three years before the Blue Ridge will be opened, and therefore recommended the temporary track over the mountain.

From Covington West, the Central Road takes the name of the *Covington and Ohio* Road, and is exclusively a State work. The proposed line is not definitely located at some points, but the work is progressing at both ends of the road. The western terminus is the mouth of Sandy River; but it is likely a branch will also be run from Charleston and Kanawha to Point Pleasant, on the Ohio. The distance from Covington to the Ohio will be, perhaps, 220 miles—making 426 miles from Richmond. This great road is to connect with the Kentucky and Ohio roads. From big Sandy to Lexington, (Ky.,) a road is now under contract, and from thence to Louisville is in operation. From Maysville on the Ohio, the work is rapidly advancing eastward to meet the Virginia road, and there are assurances that an extension westwardly will soon be made along the valley of the Ohio, by Cincinnati, to Louisville. From Louisville the road will connect with the vast extent of our Southwestern and Southern States. The gauge of the Central Road is 4 feet 8½ inches, and if the Covington and Ohio adopt the same, it will correspond with the gauge of all the roads in Southern Kentucky. The President of the Cincinnati, Marietta and Wheeling Company, in Ohio, also, in his recent report, congratulates the stockholders of that road, that, by the adoption of the 4 feet 8½ inches gauge on the Covington and Ohio Road, (which, however, has not been yet done,) they would be able to send forward their freighted cars from Cincinnati and Southern Ohio, by the Kanawha branch of the Central road, and a bridge across the Ohio, without transhipment, to Richmond.

In the President's Report for 1852, to the stockholders of the Central Company, he uses the following language:

"A glance at the map of the United States is enough to show, that the great outlet of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, and Tennessee, ought to be through Virginia to the Atlantic."

He says also:

"A railroad is projected from Memphis to Lexington, through Clarksville and Bowling Green; thence by the Lexington and Big Sandy road, and by the Central Virginia route to Washington, is nearer by fifty-eight miles than any other route which can be traveled; and when all the advantages of its Southern location are considered, there can be no doubt but it must command all the travel South of the Ohio and East of the Mississippi as low down as Memphis.

"Avoiding the necessity of crossing the Ohio is an advantage of great importance. If the trade or travel from the region south of the Ohio River should take a route by any road entering the State of Ohio, it will be observed that the river will have to be crossed twice. The engineer of the Maysville and Sandy road estimates that the crossing of the Ohio river once is equal to fifty miles on a railroad; and looking to the probability that bridging of that stream may be found very difficult, if not impracticable, that estimate will not be regarded as too much, whether the detention or expense be considered."

Mr. RUGGLES, the late engineer of the Central Road, speaking in his Report of October, 1852, of the Central line, as compared with the Baltimore & Ohio Road, says:

"The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has grades ascending east, of 116 feet per mile, for 9 miles, and ascending westward grades of 116 feet, for 11 miles; in all, 20 miles. The ruling grade being over 50 feet per mile before reaching these inclines.

"The Central Railroad line has but seven miles of steep grades, and a ruling grade of only 40 feet per mile, which Mr. SHAW thinks can be avoided altogether.

"The average cost per mile of the Central line, from the Ohio to Richmond, road and equipment, will be.....$19,931 00

"The average cost per mile of the Baltimore and Ohio, is.....$54,283 00"

Mr. SHAW himself mentioned to me that the gradings on this Road were incomparably superior to those on the Baltimore and Ohio; the heavy character of those being perhaps unrivalled in the country, while the Central grades were very moderate.

The Kanawha Branch of the Central line connects this road with the Ohio roads. ETWEON MORRIS, Esq., the engineer of the Cincinnati, Hillsboro' & Parkersburg road, in his report for June 1853, says:

"By means of a branch which (under our charter) may be constructed from our line in Jackson County, through Gallipolis, the distance from Cincinnati to Richmond will be only 5,777 miles. This branch intersecting the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad, near Oak Hill, will, by the proposed continuation of that line to Newark (about 80 miles,) give the city of Richmond access to Lake Erie, at Sandusky City, in a total distance of 669 miles, and at the same time a complete connection with the entire railroad system of the West, north of the Ohio River."

There is also a prospect of another connection with Ohio, viz.: by the proposed road from Gallipolis by Jackson to Chilicothe.

The President of the Maysville and Big Sandy Railroad writes to Hon. WM. S. ARCHER:

"Through the Maysville line you are on the most direct and eligible line from Richmond and Norfolk to Cincinnati, and thence both to Louisville and St. Louis.

"Take a map, and look at the line from St. Louis, *vid* Cincinnati, to Richmond; consider its general directness, its easy grades on the whole, compared with those of any other line uniting the West with the Atlantic seaboard, and that, from the centres of the West, Richmond and Norfolk are the nearest seaports on the Atlantic; consider these things, together with the fact that you have, or may or will have, a water-line from Richmond to the Kanawha, or probably to the Ohio, and could I exaggerate the immense importance of the scheme of which my line is a small but indispensable link?"

From these Extracts you may form some idea of the prospects of the Road.

From Richmond East, forming an extension of the Central line, there is a charter and appropriation for the Richmond and York River Railroad. The terminus of this road is *Eltham*, a point on the York River, thirty-five miles from Richmond, at the junction of the Pamunkey and Mattapony rivers. It is contemplated to make Eltham a Port of Entry for Richmond.

The present road from Richmond to Charlottesville is a very circuitous one, and I observe, that in his Report of the 12th inst., the President of the Central company recommends the construction of an air-line between these points; which he thinks would effect a saving of twenty-five miles in distance.

It exhibits the confidence entertained in the road, that, at a time when only some 110 miles of it is actually completed, a recommendation like this should appear for the abandonment of 100 miles, and the substitution of a shorter line. The President maintains, however, that the road will probably *be built* by some company, and is of opinion that the old track will be supported by the local trade and travel.

The receipts of the Central Road, for the year ending October 1, were $210,000—an increase of 20 per cent. over the previous year, which increase has occurred without any material extension of the road, and at a period when a large extent of country tributary to the road has suffered a most serious curtailment of the wheat crop by the ravages of the joint-worm.

In a comparison between the Central Railroad and the Baltimore and Ohio road, I am not prepared to say which has the advantage in the matter of *actual distance* from, for example, Lexington, (Ky.) I judge that when the Northwestern Virginia Railroad shall connect with the Baltimore road, there will be very little difference in the *number of miles* between Lexington and *Baltimore*, by either route. But in grades and curves, and in climate, in expense, &c., the Central Road has the advantage; which will be enhanced, so far as freight is concerned, by the water line from Covington to Richmond.

I find I have exhausted this letter with this single route, whereas I had contemplated embracing in it some reference to the entire railroad system of the State.

The Virginia and Tennessee Road, the Southside, the Manassa Gap, the Orange and Alexandria, the Richmond and Danville, with sundry others of minor importance, will, however, furnish plenty of material for a letter by themselves.

DESULTORIUS.

The Columbia College Controversy—Defence of the Action of the Faculty.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Daily Times:

The literary circles and the public journals have been much engaged, of late, with the affiars of Columbia College. The freedom with which the character of the Trustees and their measures have been canvassed; the earnestness with which they have been denounced and were held up to ridicule, both in the penny papers and in public meetings, is certainly something very unusual in reference to such men and such an institution. One would be driven to believe that those gentlemen must have been openly and shamefully delinquent in the administration of their trust, did not the reflection of these attacks and the bitter spirit and tone which pervade them, compel him to pause and to suspect that some motive besides a reverence for learning and for the honor of an injured *Alma Mater*, must lie at the bottom of so much virulent abuse. I have no connection with the College in any capacity, and never have had. I have felt that interest in the question, however, which every person of literary pursuits would naturally feel. And as much has been said against, and little for the Trustees, I hope you will allow me space to state the impressions produced on my mind by what I have heard and read. I think I may claim to bring as much candor and impartiality to the consideration of the case as any one who has no interests, either of ambition or friendship, or enmity, or sect or party, to bias his judgment.

It will be admitted on all sides that this whole difficulty has arisen out of the fact that when the Professorship of Natural Science, recently vacant by the resignation of Prof. RENWICK, was to be filled, another candidate was successful over Prof. GIBBS. That, I really believe, tells the whole story. It is not pretended that the gentleman chosen is not fully qualified for the station, but the contrary is conceded. Nor that they two were the only candidates, for there were several besides. But the friends of Mr. G. complain, because, in a fair competition, their favorite failed; because a majority of the Trustees in the exercise of their undoubted right, preferred another. The clamor, beyond dispute, comes from them, and this is its undeniable cause.

Now this fact, of itself, is calculated to cast suspicion over the whole movement. At the first blush it will appear to every mind as a selfish and arrogant claim on the part of the defeated candidate or his friends; as little and ungenerous towards the gentleman preferred, and unreasonable and intrusive towards the Trustees. And only some very plain reasons of corrupt motives or obvious public wrong done by the Trustees, could possibly shield the accusers from universal rebuke. They have perceived this. Hence, an array of various weighty charges against the Trustees.

Mr. RUGGLES first appears as Mr. G.'s particular friend and advocate, and in a taking pamphlet, discusses a great variety of matters of particular and general concern; from the reading of which I defy any person to rise without feeling that he has treated his fellow-trustees with great indignity, and that he clearly believes that Mr. SAMUEL RUGGLES is the only man in that Board endowed with much common sense, who knows anything about law or theology, science or literature, and above all, what should be taught in a college and how to make it great and renowned. These are matters of taste, to be sure; but that I do him no injustice, let the book testify. He charges then again and again, that Mr. GIBBS, the most competent candidate, (as his friends claimed, but others though otherwise,) was rejected purely on religious grounds, contrary to the meaning and letter of the statute; because he avowed himself a Unitarian. This of course is easily affirmed, and nothing could be better adapted to excite popular odium, and give a fine opportunity for those who themselves have no earnest religious convictions, to smite the bigots. But this allegation Mr. OGDEN in his reply denies. He avers that, whatever may have been the private motives of individuals, which no mortal has the right to call in question, other and various causes were known to have operated to produce the result, and he proves that approach violation of chartered privileges has been committed. This is perfectly natural: just what would be anticipated. And Mr. R.'s attempt to enlist sectarian feeling against the College and his colleagues, fails, therefore, much to the mortification, no doubt, of those who hoped to make sectarian capital out of it—as if Harvard and its history were unknown in these parts.

Again he affirms, that the Trustees have been habitually remiss, and the College has languished from their incompetence to form comprehensive plans for its enlargement, or from want of decision and energy to carry them into effect. Particularly is this true in relation to the department of Physical Science, which the age and the circumstances of our country render so important at the present time. The justice of the position that Physical Science shall be made paramount, so as almost to exclude every other branch of literal pursuit in our Seminaries of learning, may well be questioned, especially when, as intelligent foreigners object to us, the tendency is already so decisive towards the development of low, worldly, material civilization. But that apart. What precise causes promote or retard the success of a College, it is often not very easy to determine. The influences at work are always various. The location, the atmosphere of a purely commercial city, the birth of other similar Institutions, an impression, whether correct or not, that the College is sectarian, in the state of public feeling on that subject, fashion; these causes would go far to limit its members and circumscribe its usefulness. Some of them certainly have operated and do still operate upon Columbia College; and surely no Board of Trustees may be justly impeached for not overcoming influences entirely beyond their control. But would any one imagine that at the precise time when Mr. R. was making these accusations, the Trustees, quite as much alive to the subject as he, were actually making arrangements to enlarge their sphere of instruction: that Committees of their ablest men have for some time been occupied with the details of plans: that all have gone cordially into the measure, and are anxious to have it consummated as speedily as practicable? If Mr. R.'s charge was ever true, it was not true then when he made it, nor in reference to the present Board of Trustees. Hence the motive of its publication could not be to incite his colleagues to duty or clear him self of responsibility. And the unpleasant inference is almost irresistible, that anger at the defeat of his candidate and a will to rule, have prompted a course of action hardly compatible with becoming respect for his associates, and little adapted to conciliate popular favor towards the institution. And if the application to the Legislature, which seems like invoking political auxiliaries, and might produce serious results, was done at his instigation, or even with his connivance, which it is impossible not to suppose, any further comment on the spirit of this crusade, so far as Mr. R. is concerned, is entirely needless. And when the facts and the animus are apparent, the thinking portion of the community will be likely to set the whole matter right, and the Trustees and the College will have little permanent injury to apprehend.

Other parties, however, are connected with the case. In view of the election of Professor, some of Mr. G.'s friends, partly of the Alumni, besides other modes of influence, obtained signatures to a recommendation in his behalf, which they forwarded to the Trustees, as was done likewise by the friends of other candidates. This was perfectly fair and commendable. But various out-door rumors of opposition soon began to excite the fears and the feelings of these gentlemen. While matters were in this state, a meeting of the Alumni was convoked, by request of the Trustees, to make preparation for the Centennial Celebration. Prof. G.'s friends were present and took the lead. The subject of the Professorship was immediately brought forward. And taking for true all that rumor had uttered, and yielding to their rage, a series of resolutions, previously prepared, is passed, arraigning the conduct of the Trustees in the most arbitrary and offensive manner; refusing to coöperate in the proposed celebration until the culprits should have made satisfaction, and appointing a committee to receive their apologies, (as must be supposed,) and to demand of them material alterations in the management of the institution. They charge that their recommendation had not been preperly treated, (though it had been very respectfully received,) because their candidate had not been immediately appointed. It was not, therefore, a *recommendation*, but a *mandate*, and the Trustees are to be intimidated or punished for having hesitated to obey the commands of their inferiors. They assert a right to interfere in the management of the College, to be consulted in the appointment of Trustees; and at a subsequent meeting they enact, by other resolutions, that measures shall be taken to obtain an alteration of the charter, so that the choice of Trustees and the nomination of Professors shall be taken from the Trustees and given to the Alumni, *i.e.*, to themselves. In connection with these proceedings, and of course at the instigation of the same parties, the Legislature has been invoked to inquire whether the Trustees have not been guilty of such malfeasance in office as will work a forfeiture of their Charter. Thus, since their favorite has lost the place, and they cannot rule, they will strive to ruin.

Now it is proper in view of this statement to ask, Who are the Trustees? I find a list of names, well known and equal to any in this or any other community: gentlemen who through lives of public service have achieved honorable distinction in various departments of activity; whose intelligence and integrity none can question; whose position and character are a perfect guarantee that they will upri.htly and faithfully perform every trust. The passionate accusation of disappointed parties is no proof that they have not done so. The fact that the Charter must be altered before their accusers can obtain the objects they have in view, is evidence conclusive to my mind that they have adhered to the right; that the obloquy with which they are assailed is without justice, and the opposition unreasonable, vindictive, and disorganizing in its tendency.

And who are the Alumni? Among the names published are undoubtedly those of gentlemen of exalted character and worth; yet not superior in any respect to the Trustees; while the majority, the leaders who make inflammatory speeches and offer violent resolutions, are chiefly young men, associates and College companions of Mr. G., whose names are little known and who have character and standing yet to make in the community. Their apology may the generous impulse of youthful friendship. But they should reflect that modesty and respect for the opinions and rights of others, are qualities equally amiable in the young, and preeminently becoming educated men. The Alumni number, as reported, some fifty or sixty persons. But Columbia College may count her Alumni, even in this city, by hundreds. Very many well known names have never appeared in these disturbances, and a number have voluntarily expressed to the writer their entire disapprobation of this whole business. But, indeed, there is no such body as the Associated Alumni in existence. There never has been. The fifty or sixty gentlemen who have been holding indignation meetings on Mr. G.'s account have no claim to the title, "THE Alumni." It has been a standing complaint with officers and Trustees that their Alumni seemed to take so little interest in the affairs of their alma mater. There are local causes why it probably will continue to be thus. Various attempts to form an efficient organization of the kind have failed. In connection with these proceedings the effort is now revived, with what success time will show. Yet after the experience of past failures, these gentlemen, fortuitously gathered under the excitement of this case, claim to override the constituted authorities of the College, and that its affairs shall be placed under the guardianship of such a miscellaneous and uncertain assemblage. Much has been said in the course of this discussion of the failure of Columbia College to answer the ends of its wealthy endowments and advantageous position. I think the reproach quite undeserved; its wealth is recent and chiefly prospective, but I freely own that I know no fact in its history that would more fully justify the charge, than that so large a number of its respectable graduates can be found, who, in the pursuit of a par-

ticular aim, can be so regardless of the character and rights and responsibilities of others. Much has also been said of the importance of [illegible] science in the College. But these things would seem to indicate a much more thorough course of moral training. How do the facts disclosed leave any room to doubt that Mr. G. owes his defeat to some very different causes from his Unitarianism alone. Nor do I see how the Trustees can yield the points at issue without foregoing all self-respect, and abandoning their Institution to the violence and assumption of a perfectly irresponsible power. If the Alumni may thus usurp the province of the Trustees, why may not the under graduates also, with equal propriety, bring the Faculty into subjection? Rather than inflict such injury upon the community, rather than become accessories to such subversion of all order and just authority, I am deliberately of the opinion that the Trustees had better close their halls and wait for more propitious times. It is very unfortunate on public as well as on private grounds, that the name of a gentleman who is said to be so truly amiable, and of such real scientific ability that his merits have surrounded him with troops of friends, should have become so blinded with this controversy. For it will naturally turn off the attention of many reflecting men from the principles involved, and which, if sympathy were not excited, they would unhesitatingly uphold, and be induced to look at the matter in its personal bearings alone. But they cannot do this, I am persuaded, without injustice to other parties concerned, and what is of more consequence, without injury to the cause of order and giving countenance to the spirit of anarchy and misrule, already by far too active among us. In such an emergency, the disappointment felt on account of an estimable individual, though great, should be nothing; the public good and important principles should be everything.

The matter has been carried to the Legislature; and we may expect from the past, that whatever influence, exasperated feelings and political tactics can subsidize, will be brought to bear upon the issue. It is understood that the Trustees will interpose no technical difficulties in the way of the Examining Committee, but will give them all proper facilities in the discharge of their duty, and answer their questions as fully as possible. The quiet, firm, and dignified course they have thus far pursued is much to their credit, and will be the best means in the end to refute calumny and disarm prejudice. It is sincerely to be desired, however, that they shall put the Committee in full possession of the right of their case. And then, notwithstanding the violence of excited parties, and the encroachments of a radical disorganizing spirit, we will cherish the hope that chartered rights, a manifestly conscientious regard to duty, the cause of good order and sound learning, will find no truer friends than the gentlemen composing that Committee and the Legislature of the State of New-York.

VINDEX.

Review of the Rise and Progress of the Eastern War.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: Since my arrival in this country, I have observed in the American Press a desire to encourage fair discussion. I therefore rely with confidence on your permission to answer C.'s (query, Cossack's?) "Thoughts respecting the Eastern War," contained in your impression of this day.

The writer of that letter asserts that the allied powers have once pronounced in favor of the claims of Russia; that the Czar has shown a disposition to respect the opinions of other Sovereigns, and that he fears not respectfully to defer to the judgment of his equals, nor to reject propositions made in a manner highly disrespectful to him. He states that the Czar has sent an army into a Territory over which he exercises a Protectorate, and he demands why England and France have declared war against him.

A short *resumé* of the facts as they occurred will best dispose of mere assertions, and answer this query.

In the years 1851 and 1852, Mons. DE LAVALETTE was French Ambassador at Constantinople. Fired with excessive zeal for the Roman Catholic faith, he demanded from the Porte certain privileges for his fellow worshippers at the holy shrine. The principal of these consisted in the possession of a key to the Holy Sepulchre. Anxious to give no possible semblance of offence to Russia, the Porte steadily refused these demands, until at length the Ambassador waxed wroth, and threatened the Mussulman with the whole power of France if his requirements were not at once complied with.

The key was granted, and days were fixed and times appointed when Greek and Roman Catholic Priest and people might worship at the shrine of their common Saviour. In making these concessions the Porte took from the Greek Papa no privilege he then possessed, though it granted to the Latin Priest a greater freedom in worshipping than he had previously enjoyed. And above all it strove so to arrange, that Greek and Latin might not meet when worshipping, for (disgraceful to relate) it was rarely they did so without coming to a fight, which could only be quelled by the interference of the unbelieving Musselmans.

The arrangement above detailed was made between the Porte and France alone. None other of the European powers was party thereto.

Russia, ever watchful, kept nursing her wrath to keep it warm; for Lord PALMERSTON was Foreign Minister of England, and after his fall it was known that the Whig party would defend the independence of Turkey even at the hazard of a war—at length the pear seemed ripe; Lord ABERDEEN, the Czar's "friend of 40 years' standing," became Prime Minister of England, and LOUIS NAPOLEON Emperor of the French. The first was the tried friend of peace at any price, the devoted admirer of the Orleans dynasty, and the man who above all others feared a Napoleon invasion of England. My country, according to the Czar, was ruled by a Bourgeois Parliament, who would not carry it through a long and expensive war with him. Manchester and the price of cotton goods governed that once free and great Kingdom, and in her Councils, STURGE, BRIGHT, and the Peace Association ruled supreme. So much for England. Naught was to be feared from her. Turn we to France. Tortured by internal convulsions, a prey to needy adventurers, and desiring only peace from all her troubles, France had emerged from Republican rule and thrown herself into the arms of one who promised to maintain "order" with the strong hand. NAPOLEON had proclaimed at *Bourdeaux*, "*L'Empire c'est la paix.*" That phrase was inscribed on all her banners. Her merchants were engaged in developing railroad enterprise; her Ruler in adorning Paris. *Cedant arma togæ* was her motto; and to sum up, a large and influential party abhorred the English and clung to the Russian alliance.

Now, then, was the time for striking the blow. Prussia, ruled by my brother-in-law, "Mons. Cliquot." Austria my vassal. France and England mutually hating each other, and alliance between them impossible. The forts at Cronstadt *just completed*. The Turks without money, army or allies. I can (thought the Czar,) advance further on that road to Constantinople, first trodden by PETER and CATHERINE, and strike a blow which, by paralyzing Turkey, will render her my vassal, and make the future possession of the Bosphorus both easy and safe.

For these purposes the affair of the Holy Places offered a convenient cloak. Under its cover armies might be concentrated, fleets prepared, and all made ready for the blow which seemed inevitable. Prince MENSCHIKOFF is named Plenipotentiary to demand from the Porte the necessary explanations. He reviews the fleet and 50,000 men with great pomp at Sebastopol, and the 4 *corps d'armee* marching from Poland towards the Pruth. Finally, in the month of February, 1853, Prince MENSCHIKOFF arrives at Constantinople.

Meanwhile these immense military and naval preparations, so disproportionate to the object apparently in view, alarmed the allied Powers. Sir HAMILTON SEYMOUR, the English Ambassador at St. Petersburg demands explanations, and is assured by the Czar himself, on the word of a "gentleman," that the mission of his Plenipotentiary is confined to the question of the Holy Places. Baron BRUNOW repeats the same assertion in London, and the [illegible] French Government receives similar assurances.

The vigilance of the two Powers is baffled by deceit, and they give credit to the [illegible] declarations of the [illegible] doors.

Arrived at the Porte, the Russian Prince treats the Sultan with [illegible] indignity, till insists on the immediate dismissal of his Minister who had concluded the treaty with France. His demand is complied with, and Lord STRATFORD having arrived at his post, and another Ambassador having replaced M. DE LAVALETTE, the discussion commences on the affair of the Holy Places. Turkey, England and France, being honest and loyal in their views, this question is now brought to a satisfactory conclusion, and Prince MENSCHIKOFF reports to his Government that he has received the most ready assistance from Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE.

But now the cloven foot peeps out. The only question being arranged which, according to the "gentleman's" word, was to engage his Ambassador's attention, that functionary demands an interview with REDSCHID PASHA, requires that the treaty of Kainardji shall be extended, and that the Porte shall enter into another treaty with Russia, giving the latter power a protectorate over all the subjects of the Sultan professing the Greek faith. He demands that this treaty shall be kept secret from England and France, and offers a Russian army of 400,000 men to "protect" the Porte against any Power whatsoever.

The treaty of Kainardji gives no protectorate to Russia over any subjects of the Porte, be their religion what it may. It merely gives the Czar the right to interfere with respect to a certain Greek Church specified in the treaty, and being built at Constantinople when the treaty was entered into.

It is obvious that such a Protectorate as that claimed by Russia could never be granted by an independent State. The "Protecting" Power might interfere on every variety of pretext, and would, in truth and in fact, be the Sovereign of those whom it took under its care. No complaint of ill-treatment had been made by the Greek subjects of the Porte, and the Patriarch of their religion was notoriously opposed to the demands of Russia. For years the Porte had been steadily ameliorating the condition of its Christian population. It permitted every man to worship God according to his belief; it allowed Missionaries of every denomination to exercise their Christian calling; and in fact it was one of the most tolerant Powers in Europe. It has since consummated its Reforms, by admitting Christians as witnesses in all Courts of Justice. How Russia acted to those not of the Greek creed let the nuns of Muisk answer. How she expelled all Missionaries and refused all toleration are facts too well known to be denied. Let me try the demands of Russia by this test. Suppose America and Rome in the relative positions of Turkey and Russia. The Pope sends an Ambassador to Washington and demands a Protectorate over the Roman Catholics of the United States, declaring that they are ill-used by "Know-Nothings" and others. What would be the reply of every American, including I believe the Roman Catholics themselves? We are an independent nation. We have not sought protection from you, and we refuse to sacrifice our independence and to enter into any such treaty. If you dare to enforce your demand we answer you with our swords; and the nation would have risen as one man. And so the Turk, REDSCHID PASHA, seeing what Russia intended, at once sought counsel of Lord STRATFORD. That steady friend of Turkey advised him to refuse the protectorate sought for, but to publish a firman from the Sultan guaranteeing to the Greek subjects of the Porte the same privileges it granted to its other Christian subjects. Prince MENSCHIKOFF is informed of this determination, and in reply thereto states he shall consider such a firman as a fresh insult to his master; and eventually, after presenting his demands, in the shape of an ultimatum, which is rejected, he quits Constantinople early in June.

Immediately after his departure, the Russian army crosses the Pruth and occupies the Principalities—not with a view of declaring war, but as a material guarantee that the just (!) demands of the Czar shall be complied with. So says the Autocrat. He invades the territories of an independent State, because that State refuses to enter into a treaty which it was in nowise bound to grant.

Upon this being known, the English and French fleets at once proceed to the Dardanelles, but abstain from passing the castles, or entering those waters which are closed to them save in time of war. And even now they strenuously advise Turkey to refrain from declaring war. They even now hope the Emperor will listen to reason. They still place some reliance in his oft-repeated assertions, and they trust they may be able to frame a note which, while it preserves Turkish independence, shall satisfy the haughty pride of the Autocrat. And Turkey listens to their advice; she yields to their counsels, and though the nation as one man desires to avenge the insult offered to it, the Porte remains firm, and the allies prepare for diplomatic action.

A Congress assembles at Vienna, repesented by Austria, England, France and Prussia. A note is prepared which is forwarded to the Czar for his approval, but is not even shown to the Turkish Ambassador at Vienna, much less approved by the Porte. The Czar telegraphs that he will accept that note if the Porte will sign it without any alteration. The Four Powers are delighted, and Europe resounds with the triumph of diplomacy.

At length the note reaches the Porte, and the sagacity of REDSCHID PASHA at once discovers it to be worded in such a manner as to leave more than one loophole open to Russian ingenuity. By the note as prepared at the Conference, the Porte is made to state that it "guarantees to the Greek Church the same privileges as it grants to any other Christians." REDSCHID PASHA proposed to add the words "subjects of the Porte" after the word "Christians," so as to place all Christian subjects of the Porte on the same footing, otherwise Russia might claim for those subjects professing the Greek religion privileges granted to foreign Christians, Ambassadors, Consuls, &c. Two other alterations with a similar view were made in the note, and it was transmitted to Russia for acceptance. To the astonishment of Europe, Count NESSELRODE not only refused to accept the note, but gave such reasons for his refusal as convinced the Four Powers that Turkey was right in her suspicions.

They adopted the Turkish alterations and pressed the Emperor to accept the note, but in vain. Everything that ingenuity could suggest was attempted, but it was clear that naught but unconditional surrender would satisfy the Czar. At length he was summoned by Turkey to evacuate the Principalities, and on his refusal, she declared war and the allied fleets entered the Black Sea. But even then the Four Powers were loath to commence an European war. They strove against hope, and it was only on the bloody butchery of Sinope when 4,500 men out of 5,000 were actually killed by a force three times their superior, that war became inevitable, and a conflict commenced, of which no man can see the end.

And now I will at once admit that the Vienna note was a blunder. It should have been approved of by Turkey, who was to sign it before being presented to the Czar for acceptance. It should have been worded with greater care, and contained no loop-hole for Russian ingenuity to escape through. But after conceding this, what does it amount to? Does it authorize the Czar to defend unjust aggression by fraudulent means? Are the Four Powers precluded from adopting an obvious amendment when proposed by the party most interested? Above all, are they bound to extort from Turkey a note which the Czar himself declares will effect the very object which they desire to prevent? Assuredly not. On this point European Christendom was unanimous; the Four Powers adopted the note as amended by Turkey, and again and again, in the most respectful manner, pressed its acceptance on Russia.

But in vain! the fall of Turkey was in the Autocrat's mind a foregone conclusion. The "sick man" must be strangled; the Cossack rule carried to the Bosphorus; the Danube must be closed, and the Black Sea converted into a Russian lake. The education granted by Turkey must be trodden under foot, and the Orthodox faith alone prevail in her dominions. The Dardanelles must be fortified by Russian troops, and the command of the Mediterranean secured. Then Austria and Germany are indeed the vassals of Russia. Then France can be threatened in her whole Mediterranean seaboard. Then a gigantic navy can sweep the Black Sea and Mediterranean, extinguishing at its will English and American commerce, and unassailable behind its mighty fortresses. Then, indeed, will Russia dominate Europe, and NAPOLEON's prophesy be fulfilled. Europe will be Cossack. It is to prevent these results that France and England have taken up arms. I believe they have—I am sure they deserve—the sympathies of America. I cannot doubt their ultimate success, though I fear the war will be long and tedious. The enemy sneaks in his holes; he dares not take the field. No Russian ship can be found afloat. They cannot attack in their recognized proportion of three to one. But Sebastopol is not impregnable by land; and when the troops have done their work upon the Danube, fleets and armies may try the strength of this "stupendous fortress." If, however, it be otherwise ordained, and Russian arms are to prevail in this conflict, can such an issue be desired by America? How can Democracy sympathize with Russia? What element of union can exist between the two Governments? What tie of friendship between an American freeman and a Russian serf? Will Rus-

[illegible]

I have thus answered your communication, and shown why the Allies have taken [illegible]—and I think I have also shown that the allied powers have not [illegible] favor of the claims of Russia; that the Czar has not shown a disposition to respect the opinions of other sovereigns, (what ally may I ask has [illegible] that he does *not defer* to the judgment of his [illegible] and that the propositions he rejected were [illegible] him in a "respectful" manner. Finally, that the Czar has *no Protectorate* over the territory he has invaded. I must apologise for the length at which I have trespassed on your columns, and trusting that the bonds which unite England and America may be drawn tighter than ever,

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

AN ENGLISHMAN.

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1854.

The Filibusters.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 1, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: I see an article copied into several papers from your editorial columns, stating that Colonels WHEAT, BELL, and PICKETT, Major J. A. KELLY, and others, are engaged in getting up an expedition against Cuba. Colonels BELL and WHEAT are in California; Col. PICKETT in the American Consul at Vera Cruz. It is not likely that either of these men are concerned in any such project; and if they were, I see no reason why they should rank me in command. Should I ever go again into such a hazardous business, I will most unquestionably command men enough to protect myself against any ordinary force that may come against me. You do me great injustice to place me at the bottom of the list.

Your obedient servant, J. A. KELLY.

A Word to the Non-Medical Public.

From the American Medical Monthly.

It is fairly to be presumed that some of our citizens, not within the ranks of the profession, occasionally look over the pages of the *Monthly*; we therefore design the following remarks for their especial benefit. We are actuated to take this course also from the recollection of an observation overheard by us, perhaps inadvertently made in our presence, that there never was anything in the *Monthly* which a layman could read with profit. Now, we are not prepared to admit the justice of this remark, nor is it our present intention to refute it by argument and illustration; we simply use the occasion and the remark, as the text of what we desire to say to our lay friends. The alarm taken by the community at the approach of epidemic cholera, frequently suggests to the mind of patients the necessity and prudence of taking their physician's advice upon the subject of their regimen and diet: and occurring, as at present, at a season of the year when fruit is plentiful, no question is more frequently asked than, "Doctor, can I eat fruit?"

To our mind the question, "Doctor, can I sleep?" would appear to be as proper and as wise.

If we contemplate the harmony and order which prevail in the recurrence of the seasons, and the productions of a vegetable character peculiar to each, we must arrive at the conclusion that, in providing so great a variety, in such abundance, and of such grateful and pleasant qualities at this season of the year, God in his wise providence intended that his creatures should avail themselves freely of his abundance and goodness. We find not only this peculiar supply granted to us in our climate at this season, but we observe that in other countries where the climate more or less resembles our summer, the same benevolent provision of succulent and nutritious fruit obtains. Nor is this all that can be said—for it is now generally well understood by all intelligent people, that there are in every climate, and at every season, certain productions which are peculiarly adapted as correctives, possessing, in fact, medicinal as well as nutritive properties, in addition to their palatable qualities. The spices and condiments of tropical climates, more sparsely produced in temperate regions—produced, in fine, in proportion to the amount and kind of vegetable diet growing and employed by their inhabitants; the juicy, subacid, and fragrant orange and berry tribes, so plentiful in hot seasons—the former in tropical, the latter in temperate countries; the melon common to both; *cum pluribus aliis*. We have written enough for illustration; our deduction from these examples is, that all this wholesome and abundant supply of nutritious and beneficial articles of diet, has been bestowed designedly for our use, under the circumstances when they are most required, and that, therefore, it is not only right to eat fruit at this season, notwithstanding the cholera, but that it would be wrong and ungrateful to abstain from the use of that which was intended for our benefit and gratification.

Having said so much, it is necessary that we should say something more. While advocating the *use* and enjoyment of fruits in their season, we must not be supposed to give countenance to the *abuse* of them. Let us be explicit, and show what we consider to be the abuse which we thus strenuously repudiate.

Partaking immoderately, even of the ripest and best fruit, is as injurious as drinking to excess, opium eating, or surfeiting of any kind. The eating of *unripe* fruit, too much the custom, even when prepared by the most skilfully conducted culinary operations, and enticingly presented in the garniture of paste and frosting is unsafe. Eating fruit at improper hours, ripe as well as unripe, is highly pernicious. How injudicious, for instance, to partake of a full repast of fruit immediately before retiring to rest? The nervous supply furnished by the stomach to carry on digestion, is thereby needlessly materially diminished, if not altogether withheld during the hours of sleep.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

A POPULAR ACCOUNT OF THE ANCIENT EGYPTIANS. Revised and Abridged from his larger Work. By Sir J. GARDNER WILKINSON. Illustrated with Five Hundred Woodcuts. HARPER & BROTHERS.

It may happen some centuries hence that England shall be conquered and overrun; her people mingled with successive races of invaders until all traces of the distinctive national character are lost; her literature may perish, and the very language in which it is transmitted become extinct; and of all the monuments of her power and civilization there shall remain only a few ruins standing here and there, or exhumed from the soil that has gathered above them. If, then, after the lapse of three thousand years, chance should bring to light a copy of the illustrations to the successive numbers of *Punch* and the *Illustrated News*, it would be possible for a historian in the fiftieth century, writing in a language not yet spoken among men, to reconstruct from these pictures a complete and accurate account of English society and civilization in the nineteenth century.

Precisely such has been the case with respect to the Ancient Egyptians. The walls and ceilings of their temples and tombs were their *News* and *Punch*, upon which were set forth, in the universal language of painting and sculpture, the minutest details of their daily life. Everything is recorded: the labors of the field and the workshop; their sports, games, and amusements; their feasts, weddings, and funerals; their peaceful avocations, solemn processions and warlike triumphs. The forms and materials of the commonest implements of daily use, as well as their sumptuous ornaments, rich furniture, and weapons of war and the chase, are all portrayed with the most minute accuracy of detail. The beasts of the field and the productions of the earth are all represented in unmistakable characters. Many of these representations are as fresh and vivid as they were when first executed, thousands of years ago. When to these pictures we add the light flung upon the subject by the deciphering of the hieroglyphic inscriptions, and the notices still extant in Greek and Roman writers, we have sources of information respecting the daily life and manners of the ancient Egyptians more minute and accurate than we possess with regard to those of the inhabitants of Europe during the middle ages; or even, perhaps, of the Greeks and Romans, notwithstanding their rich and varied literature that has come down to us.

The field of investigation thus laid open was too tempting not to attract able and patient explorers. Foremost among those who have devoted themselves to the study of Egyptian antiquities, is Sir GARDNER WILKINSON. His elaborate work, published nearly a score of years ago, has long been the standard authority upon the subject. Its price and bulk, however, necessarily confined its circulation within narrow limits. He has now compressed all that is essential in this larger work within the compass of a couple of moderate duodecimo volumes, besides making such additions as are required by the discoveries made since the time when the larger work was published. These volumes undoubtedly form not only the cheapest, but by the far the most comprehensive and best work upon the subject of which they treat, accessible to the great mass of readers. Apart from their general interest, as a record of the oldest civilization upon earth, these volumes have special value as illustrating Biblical history, which cannot fail to commend them to a very wide circle of readers.

THE PHILOSOPHICAL WORKS OF DAVID HUME—Exhibiting the more important alterations and corrections in the successive editions published by the Author. In 4 vols 8vo. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & Co. New-York: EVANS & DICKINSON.

The Philosophical writings of Mr. HUME were collected for the first time in a uniform edition, in 1825. This is a republication of that edition in a most unexceptionable style—such, indeed, as LITTLE & BROWN never fail to afford us, when they publish a standard work. The Life of the author, himself, ADAM SMITH's letter with the will of Mr. HUME, and an account of the controversy between the Scotch historian and ROUSSEAU, precede the proper contents. The first and second volume embrace the famous "Treatise on Human Nature," and the Dialogues concerning natural religion. The third contains his "Essays—moral, political and literary"—which, spite of a world full of changed circumstances, continue to be read with profound interest. The doctrines advocated, and the methods of reasoning, have seriously modified the opinions of the world, and, right or wrong, true or false, had large influence in the shaping the sentiments of the mass of men. The fourth volume contains his "Inquiries concerning the Human Understanding," the Principles of Morals," and "The Natural History of Religion." It is in this volume that most of the reasoning which the religious world holds as dangerous, will be found. A copious Index places the contents of the volumes under the immediate command of the reader. Scholars will be thankful to the publishers for the very commendable and excellent style in which they have reproduced the sterling papers hat develop the philosophy of DAVID HUME.

A UNIVERSAL FORMULARY. By R. EGLESFELD GRIFFITH, M D. A new edition, revised and extended by Dr ROBERT P. THOMAS. Philadelphia: BLANCHARD & LEE. New-York: O. A. ROORBACH.

This new edition of a standard work for physicians and apothecaries, is a great improvement upon its predecessors. It makes a volume of 680 pages, octavo. The introduction contains tables of weights and measures, a vocabulary of Latin terms and abbreviations, and rules for the administration of medicines and the management of the sick-room. The formulary is a collection arranged alphabetically. The common names are used except in the arrangement, and the quantities are not expressed by signs, but written out—an improvement we think, though some will object. The author of each formula is named, as far as possible. In an addendum, recipes for the preparation of essences, perfumes, soaps, inks, &c., are given. Then comes a list of *dietetic* preparations. Then a list of incompatibles. Then a table of doses. Then one of names which differ in the United States, Dublin, Edinburg and London Phamacopeias. Then ample directions for making officinal preparations, and then an index of diseases, with references to the pages on which may be found their oftenest appropriate remedies. The various indexes occupy 80 pages, from which it will be seen that, full as the book is, *every* item of its information may be instantly appropriated by the one who wishes it. We congratulate phamaceutists and all who need a "formulary," on the publication of this edition.

MORE WORLDS THAN ONE THE CREED OF THE PHILOSOPHER AND THE HOPE OF THE CHRISTIAN By Sir DAVID BREWSTER. New-York: ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS.

A welcome volume to the lovers of science and religion. We give the preface in full, since it tells the whole story briefly:

Having been requested by the Editor of the *North British Review* to give an account of a work entitled *Of a Plurality of Worlds, an Essay*, I undertook the task, in the belief that it contained sentiments similar to my own, and that I should have the gratification of illustrating and recommending a doctrine which had long been the creed of the Philosopher, and the hope of the Christian. I was surprised, however, to find that, under a title calculated to mislead the public, the author had made an elaborate attack upon opinions consecrated, as I had thought, by Reason and Revelation; and had, in concluding his argument, not only adopted the *Nebular Theory*, so universally condemned as a dangerous speculation, but had taken a view of the condition of the Solar System, calculated to disparage the science of Astronomy, and to throw a doubt over the noblest of its truths.

Under ordinary circumstances I should have contented myself with such an analysis and criticism of the work as could be given within the narrow limits of a Review; but while the boldness of the author's speculations, and the ingenuity with which they were maintained, required a more elaborate examination of them, the new views which presented themselves to me during the study of the subject, demanded a copious detail of facts which could be given only in a separate Treatise. I have, therefore, devoted the principal part of the volume to a statement of the arguments in favor of a Plurality of Worlds, and have endeavored, in the subsequent chapters, to answer the various objections urged against it by the author of the Essay, and to examine the grounds upon which he has attempted to establish the extraordinary doctrine, "that the Earth is really the largest planetary body in the Solar System,—its domestic hearth, and the only world in the Universe!"

APPLETON'S MODERN ATLAS OF THE EARTH.—With a Alphabetical Index for the latitudes and longitudes of 5,000 places. Thirty four beautifully engraved and colored maps, with comparative scales. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co., Broadway.

The title-page tells a true story. It is a "modern" *Atlas*. The boundaries of countries laid down are their *present* boundaries. A friend of ours, many years ago, announced his intention of purchasing a good standard Atlas. As the price of these things, however, is never "ridiculously small," he concluded to wait until the treaty then on foot should be ratified, so that our northern boundary line might be correctly marked upon it. He has been waiting ever since; for whenever he finds himself possessed of the cash, somebody's territorial lines are wavering. He will wait as long as his cousin will have to, who delays renting a store on Broadway until that gay thoroughfare is completed. This is the Atlas for him, if he is disposed to wait no longer. The maps are indeed beautifully engraved and colored in outline, and the names of cities, towns, rivers and mountains, are marvelously distinct. The index to places, giving the latitude and longitudes of each, occupies forty-eight closely printed quarto pages.

THOUGHTS AND THINGS AT HOME AND ABROAD. By ELIHU BURRITT. with a memoir by MARY HOWITT Boston: PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co. New-York: EVANS & DICKERSON.

The Learned Blacksmith is one of the men of the age who will be recognized as the type of a novel class. First introduced to public notice as an extraordinary linguist, he has since rather slid out of notice *personally*, but the reforms which he particularly fancies he keeps perpetually before the people. His memoir was written by MARY HOWITT and published in the *People's Journal* of London. That memoir is the preface to this volume. After it follow some 70 or 80, shorter or longer, but all pithy paragaer, and each aimed at some given object. A good portrait accompanies the book.

LECTURES ON THE TRUE, THE BEAUTIFUL, AND THE GOOD. By M V. COUSIN New-York. D. APPLETON & Co.

COUSIN agrees in most points with REID, STEWART, and the Scotch metaphysicians, as opposed to the French school. In moral philosophy he generally coincides with Bishop BUTLER. When he lectures, he does it without notes, taking great latitude for eloquent illustration and enforcement. The lectures here published are a translation of "long-handed" notes taken by an admirer and revised by himself. The dedication is to Sir WM. HAMILTON, of Edinburg. It was he who pronounced COUSIN the greatest philosopher of France, and few are disposed to doubt the justice of the judgment.

LECTURES ON ARCHITECTURE AND PAINTING, DELIVERED AT EDINBURG IN NOVEMBER, 1853. By JOHN RUSKIN. New-York: JOHN WILEY.

Mr. RUSKIN'S reputation is made Everybody has heard of his lectures;—most reading people have read some of them. Here are four of them, their general subject being architecture and painting. The first two mostly concern architecture. The third discusses the works of TURNER. The fourth treats of Pre-Raphaelitism—the schism or heresy which holds that the principles of art taught for these last 300 years are essentially wrong, and that for true principles we should seek back of the time of RAPHAEL. Some fifteen plates illustrate the lectures. The style of the latter is sprightly and direct.

THE MONEY MAKER, AND OTHER TALES. By JANE C. CAMPBELL. New-York: J. C. DERBY.

A collection of tales, eleven in number, some of which many readers of magazines will recognize as the same that they may have read before, with or without the author's name. They are of the quiet order, not designed to startle or amaze, but to lead the reader to love what is pure and right, and of good report among virtuous people. Healthful in tone and natural in description and sentiment, they are worthy of commendation, and of the perusal of such as enjoy the productions of this special field.

POEMS, PLAYS AND ESSAYS By OLIVER GOLDSMITH, M. B.—With a critical dissertation on his Poetry by JOHN AIKEN, M D, and an introductory essay by HENRY T. TUCKERMAN, Esq. Boston: PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co. New-York: EVANS & DICKERSON. 530 pp.

A very neat, well-printed, clean edition, in large type, on faultless paper, and steutly bound. GOLDSMITH never looked so tempting in any other form.

LETTERS OF A LUNATIC; OR, A BRIEF EXPOSITION OF MY UNIVERSITY LIFE DURING THE YEARS 1853 '4 By J G ADLER, A M., Professor of German Literature in the University of the City of New-York. Printed for the Author

Some of these letters are dated from the University—some from the Bloomingdale Asylum. From their perusal the friends of this ripe scholar and most excellent lexicographer will turn away sad and sorrowful.

JULIENNE; THE DAUGHTER OF THE HAMLET. By HUGH DE NORMAND. Auburn: ALDEN, BEARDSLEY & Co. New-York: J. C. DERBY & Co.

This is a reproduction of one of the better class of French romances. Julienne, the heroine, is a marvellously simple, pure and religious peasant girl, whom readers will remember with pleasure long after they have laid aside the record of her experiences.

KATHARINE WALTON; OR, THE REBEL OF DORCHESTER. By W. GILMORE SIMMS, Esq. New-York: REDFIELD.

A new and revised edition of one of the novels of a well-known author, which it is only necessary to announce to secure a large circle of admiring readers. The dedication, dated at Woodland, April, 1854, is to Hon. EDWARD FROST, of South Carolina.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS FOR 1853. PART I.—ARTS AND MANUFACTURES. Washington: BEVERLEY TUCKER.

There is a great deal more in this book than people generally suppose—510 pages more than will be read by nineteen-twentieths of those who receive a copy from their member. We have read much of it with profit, and mean to read more.

THE WORKS OF JOSEPH ADDISON. Vol. 6. New-York: G P. PUTNAM & Co

This is the concluding volume of the series, whose excellence we have often spoken of before. The contents include ADDISON'S *Spectator* papers, from No. 253.

The HARPERS have commenced issuing a Statistical Gazetteer of the World, with special reference to the United States and British America. It is to be completed in ten numbers, at 50 cents each, and embrace some 1,800 pages. CALVIN SMITH is editor. Seven large new maps accompany the numbers. The type is rather small.

Pamphlets, Periodicals, &c.

The New-York *Journal of Medicine*—Dr. PURPLE'S—for July, is up to its usual excellent standard. The most valuable papers of general interest are a "Review of the Climate and Diseases of certain portions of California," by Dr. F. W. HATCH, and a "Review of Epidemic Small-Pox in New-York for the last fifty years," by D. J. L. SMITH. Several curious and some unique cases are reported. The "Proceedings of the New York Pathological Society" are valuable. Twenty pages are well occupied with a critical analysis of the doctrines of the "Dublin School" on the heart.

Reform and Repeal is the title of a sermon preached on Fast day, and *Legal Anarchy*, the title of another, preached on June 4, after the rendition of ANTHONY BURNS—both by JOHN WEISS. Mr. W.'s doctrine is explained in the following sentence: "We must not be impressed into its service, (that of injustice.) We must withdraw on every side, resolute to suffer penalty, *but not to abet iniquity*, and leaving the law to perform its unholy function as it can." FRANCIS & Co. has them for sale.

The proceedings of the Union Missionary Convention, held in New-York, May 4 and 5, 1854, together with the address of Rev. Dr. DUFF, has been published by order of the Committee. It makes a handsome pamphlet of 60 pages, with a good portrait of Dr. DUFF, and an engraving illustrating the Eastern theology. We gave a full account of the proceedings at the time of its occurrence.

The *Ladies' Repository*, published in Cincinnati and here, by T. CARLTON & Z. PHILLIPS, is well edited by Rev. DAVIS W. CLARK. It is never prosy or dull. It instead abounds in short, pithy articles, likely to interest and improve the minds and hearts of its readers. This number has two fine steel engravings—"Music hath charms," and "New-Bedford."

The Williams' Quarterly Magazine is a very fair specimen of the College periodical. There is the proper amount of "solid matter," well spiced with lighter effusions. A little more care upon some of the articles to make sure of the facts, stated as such, would not be wasted. We commend it to the friends of the students, and wish it success.

MASON BROTHERS, of Park-row, publish two new series of writing books, each series consisting of six numbers. The guidance in these is limited to the use of horizontal and diagonal lines. They are sold, the *People's Copy Book* at 50 cents per dozen, the *Normal Copy Book* at 75 cents per dozen. We like the arrangement of the lessons.

Peterson's Ladies' National Magazine for July is handsomely embellished, and, besides its usual supply of light reading, has several pages especially for the refreshment and edification of ladies who love embroidering.

IVISON & PHINNEY have issued a lot of Drawing Cards for schools and families, with instructions sufficient to guide the teacher or parent who superintends the learner's progress. They are cheaply put up in two parts.

We have received the 22d report of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, of which the anniversary was held in Philadelphia, from May 11 to 14, 1854. It makes, with an appendix, over 100 pages.

CROSBY, NICHOLS & Co., of Boston, have published, and FRANCIS & Co. have for sale, an able discourse by EZRA S. GANNETT, of Boston, on "the relation of the North to the South."

The *Medical Times*, *Medical Gazette* and *Medical Monthly* for this month are all unusually good. We have made copious extracts from their columns, on pertinent topics.

The New York State Temperance Society has published a series of twelve Tracts, well written, pertinent, truthful, and calculated to do good.

The *Missionary Magazine* of the Baptist Union for July, has the report of the 40th annual meeting of the Baptist Board,—some 140 pages.

Martin Merrivale, published by PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co., and sold here by EVANS & DICKERSON, has reached its sixth number.

Foreign Varieties.

Two or three days since an Irish gentleman, whose solicitor had vainly endeavored to serve a writ on an ex-M. P., for an Irish borough, hit upon the following mode: Having sealed a stone bottle with an imposing crest, and marked it "potheen," he forwarded it by an intelligent lad of thirteen, who was previously well instructed, as a present from a friend in the West-end, with instructions to be delivered only to himself. The bait took. The old Irish follower who acts as duenna to Mr. ——, as his guardian against the too cautivating approaches of bailiffs, did not think there was anything to apprehend from a child, bearing a bottle of the "native." The master was called and the present duly handed over. "There is a note, I believe, in the wrapper, sir," observed the messenger, "perhaps it would require an answer." The ex-M. P. undid the newspaper in which the present was folded, and took out an envelop. There's a writ in that, sir," cried the youngster, "you are served!" and bounding through the passage, was out of sight in an instant, while the ex-Senator looked as if he was converted into stone.

Dr. Watts, a German Professor, who has published some letters in his country on English education, says that one of the first things which struck him here was the freedom allowed to boys. "The liberty which they think they may allow the boys within certain limits, is, judged by our notions, extraordinarily great. They have no idea of a strict, perpetual inspection; there is no master present to overlook the boys at meal-times, nor sleeping in the same room with them, nor near at hand to watch them in play-hours. The young people would regard this as an intolerable encroachment on their rights. Cutting out notes on tables, benches, and other such places, is allowed. Dr. Liddell, of Westminster School, told me that he had only forbidden them to cut their names on the beams of the roof; with this exception, there is scarcely an unmarked spot to be seen in the hall."

A correspondent describing the glories at the late annual show of the Adelaide Horticultural Society, writes: "Grapes are sold from 2d. to 6d. per lb.; water and sweet melons, 1d.; peaches and apples 6d. to 8d. Fancy all this luxury—fancy this, ye dwellers in England, who are shivering and freezing in biting March! I never seize a huge bunch of grapes after dinner, and stretching myself longitudinally upon the sofa, the bunch just above my mouth; commence to pick them lazily off with my teeth (the true epicurian way)—I never 'fist' a sectional slice of water melon, twenty inches long, with its delicious, frosted looking, pinky flesh, and commence describing segments of circles on its inner edge, as if it had been stamped out with the heel of a brogue—without thinking of my friends at home, how they would enjoy such luxuries."

The departures from the port of London for the Australian colonies during last week show a considerable increase. They comprised altogether sixteen vessels,—seven to Sydney, with an aggregate burden of 4,597 tons; five to Port Philip, with an aggregate burden of 3,739 tons; one to New-Zealand, of 672 tons; one to Hobart Town, of 517 tons; one to Adelaide, of 456 tons; and one to Perth, Western Australia, of 439 tons. Their total capacity was consequently 10,474 tons. The rates of freight continue to exhibit great heaviness.

A late traveler, in descending the Danube, was struck with the crowd of new carriages on board the steamboat, and, on making inquiry, learned that they were destined for Bucharest. He was told that every Wallachian gentleman, able to keep a carriage at all, considered it indispensable to have a new one annually, whether the old one was worn out or not; and that no carriage would answer unless it was made at Vienna, and transported by steamboat, that being the costliest method of taking it to Bucharest.

During the week the son of the far-famed Runjeet Singh has arrived in England. He was once the owner of the celebrated Koh-i-nor, or mountain of light, now in the possession of the Queen. On his journey he was treated with distinguished honors by the British authorities at every port at which he touched. He speaks English well, and is a Christian. Some of the native members of his suite are very black, and look like the warriors who fought so bravely at Sobraon, Aliwal, and Ferozeshan.

Alluding to the performance of the "Hallelujah" by the immense orchestra of the Crystal Palace Company, the *Athenæum* observes that whereas Handel was able to assemble only dozens of singers and players, he dreamed of countless multitudes; and that, owing to the simple magnificence of their proportions, and the inherent grandeur of their ideas, certain of his choruses are capable of *any conceivable extension* in the scale of execution, provided the area in which they are performed shall admit it.

Dr. Cumming says, in the course of a new pamphlet, "For the last three or four years we have heard of new planets, unexpected comets, brilliant auroras, lunar rainbows, and yet more brilliant and remarkable meteoric appearances. I am not superstitious, but I am not skeptical; I cannot help remembering that signs and sights in the heavens are the phenomena of the last days." This has been said every year since printing has been invented—at *least*.

Mr. Buchanan, the chief emigration agent at Quebec, in a letter to Captain Keele, of Glasgow, says: "Labor and service here are not to be had. I could emply 5,000 men, at a dollar a day. Scarcity of labor is the complaint from one end of Canada to the other. Mechanics are also very much wanted of all descriptions; wages from one to two dollars per day."

Praising the climate of Australia, an emigrant writes: "In midwinter I slept in the Black Forest on damp ground—with a few damp leaves under me and the open sky above me—with a slight drizzle of rain all the night. This, a month after landing; yet I was nothing the worse of it. I could not have taken the same liberties with the English climate."

The emigration drain from Ireland still continues. The Ballinasloe *Star*, in reference to this subject, says: "It is really serious to contemplate what the results to the country may be. Every cheap train takes away its quota. Nearly three hundred left the Ballinasloe station during last week." On Friday two hundred emigrants left Waterford for America.

It has been proposed by Mr. John Gray, an active member of the Watt Club of Greenock, to erect on a high rock near the birth-place of James Watt a monument to his memory, from stones contributed by those who honor his genius in all parts of the world,—each stone to be inscribed with the name of its contributor.

THE THAMES MARSHES.—A select committee has been appointed to inquire into the sanitary and agricultural state of the marshes on the sides of the Thames, the means for their improvement, the existing legal powers for the purpose, and the necessity for further legislation thereon.

Any man, says the *Times*, who has had experience of University life, must be fully aware that the student who is sure of a provision, whether or not he cultivates his studies with assiduity, generally falls off from the rich promise of his boyhood.

Washington's Life Guard.

From the Home Journal.

USUAL KNAPP is the curious name of the only surviving member of WASHINGTON'S Life Guard, an old man of 95 years of age, here resident, and still hearty and active. And the circumstance with which he is commonly mentioned gives a promise of his still lasting longer—a habit, which he has kept up for the eight or nine years that he has now been a widower, of celebrating his own birthday by a call on all the widows of the country round about.

The portrait of this venerable "Revolutionary," which hangs among the relics in the old mansion known as WASHINGTON'S Head-Quarters at Newburg, had started a question as to his whereabout; and we were surprised to discover that he was residing on just the other side of the mountain which we see from our western window—a brother farmer, within ten or twelve miles of Idlewild. This was startling vicinity for a still unsnapped link of an age gone by, and to drive over and see the old man on the first fair day, was the promise of an excursion that might even lay a rose-leaf on the full cup of a June morning.

I have spoken once or twice, in these letters, of our venerable next neighbor, Friend S., the Quaker, whose white locks and soul-calm tranquility of mien and features, are among the most precious and beautiful of the accustomed pictures in our secluded grounds. To him, also, it was a surprise to learn that so interesting a person as USUAL KNAPP was still living, and within visiting distance, and he willingly agreed to make one of the party. His company had the additional value, to us, that it would bring together *two* whose eyes had been familiar with the form of WASHINGTON, Friend S (now eighty years of age) having been a boy in the neighborhood when the Head-Quarters were here, and seeing the great man almost daily.

The rural township to which we were bound is called Lilith Britain, and the atmosphere, on the morning of our excursion, (June 16,) was of that occasional Summer hate which gives our hard and clear landscape the softer edges of that of England. The old man was at work in his garden, but his slow steps were soon heard, and he entered the room, throwing his hat upon the floor at one side of the threshold and his stick at the other. With a smile on his face and both hands open, he came forward to greet the strangers. He was tall and bent, but evidently of the lithe and symmetrical build which was likeliest to attain his present age of ninety-five. His head and features were exceedingly fine. A sculptor would have modelled a CÆSAR from them, a half century ago. Frankness, cordiality, and self-confident simplicity, were marked in his expression of face, voice and manners.

Very deaf, he drew our chairs very near him; and, with his right hand on the leg of Friend S., and his left hand on mine, he made himself acquainted with our names and professions. The group chanced to be a curious ladder of ages—my boy of six years of age, his father, and his grandfather, (Mr. GRINNELL, of New-Bedford,) the octogenarian Friend S., and the almost centenarian we had come to visit—five stages of a century, in a circle intent upon honoring and listening to the oldest. And what a wilderness of deeds and dinners, to fill up the interval between the first round of that ladder and the last! With all the success and honor of the three rounds above me, I must say it seemed rather a *climb*. My conscious likelihood of not coming to the next, had a relief in it, like the crossed-out item in a bill.

The two old men, with the long gray locks of their two beautiful heads laid close together, soon got to comparing their reminiscences of WASHINGTON—the subject we were the most interested in bringing about. Friend S. related how the boys used to be talled out of school when the Commander-in-Chief was seen to be coming along the road on horseback, and how dignified and noble he looked, as he rode past with his hat off, courteously returning the low-bowed salutation of the lads. He said, also, that he now lived in the house LAFAYETTE occupied at that time, at the junction of the Moodna with the Hudson; and then they refreshed their memories with the story of the Irishman, who undertook to carry the Marquis across that stream on his back and dropped him into the water—a possibility o an intention to drown the popular officer which made the Irishman so detested that he was obliged to leave the neighborhood.

But the old Sergeant's description of the parade of the Life Guard every morning before the mansion of Head-Quarters, and the look of the General as he slowly walked up and down the portico, "straight as a dart and noble as he could be," was the most glowing of all. They "had the three best drummers in the army," he said, and "they made such music that it took you right off your feet." It entirely straightened the old man's spine to talk of it. He sat bolt upright, and the squeeze of his bony fingers upon my leg could not have been much looser than the one with which he "charged bayonet" at the battle of Monmouth. He said he remembered a verbal order WASHINGTON gave him, at that time—not to present arms or take notice of him, when he was alone. "He was a man of few words," he said, "and never familiar with anybody." He repeated a story he had once before told to HEADLEY, the historian, of his having seen WASHINGTON dodge a spent ball that passed close to his head on the battle-field, and his smiling immediately as if at his unsoldierlike weakness in doing so, and turning to his officers with the remark, "Ah, the frailty of poor human nature!"

Of the General's dress he gave us a minute description. Mrs. WASHINGTON, he said, was with him at Newburgh, but "she was older than the General and not a handsome woman." Of General KNOX, who was stationed at West Point, and of the wonderful beauty of Mrs. KNOX, his mention was very enthusiastic. KNOX was a "large, splendid man." The sergeant was often employed to go with a boat to the Point and bring General and Mrs. KNOX to dine with General WASHINGTON. He was once ordered by the imperious officer to land at a certain place where he knew it was too shallow. He remonstrated, but KNOX insisted. So they obeyed and ran into the mud, and were obliged to sit in the boat till the tide rose to take them off; and the delay was very provoking at the time.

The old soldier gave us a thrilling description of the privations of the army in its forced march to the South. It was the wettest season ever known, and he had not a dry thread on him for weeks, but he never took cold. The rations were next to starvation—often a dried herring a day and no bread. At the battle of Monmouth every man in his company was shot, he himself receiving no wound, then or in the other actions he was in, during the war, except a slight graze of a ball on the back of his left hand. The old man's feelings get the better of him once or twice, in narrating the stirring scenes in which he had borne a part, and he "choked off"—but it evidently gave him great pleasure to recall them. He said he had no memory for things, *now*, but he could remember everything that happened *then*, as if it were yesterday. He enlisted at the age of sixteen and was in the army six years. Since the disbanding, at the Peace, he has been a farmer, taking no part in the war of 1812. His wife died eight years ago, at the age of seventy-nine, and his two only children, (daughters, one of whom assists in the support of her father, by dress-making,) live with him. His pension of ten dollars a month is much too little—for his merits, I should think, as well as his wants.

To see those two men, to whose eyes WASHINGTON'S living features and form had been familiar—sitting together and talking of him with their eyes bent upon each other's faces, yet each seeing the memory-picture of the great man, as he talked or listened—gave a strange impetus to the imagination, a new one to me, for the conceiving of what WASHINGTON was, as he breathed and acted. It was the Present turned back to the Past, in the magician's mirror. As we drove home, I felt as if we were returning from a place where we had seen times gone by—though my horses, by the unusual length of the drive and the delay in their dinners, doubtless thought it more like a stretch into the Future.

A Day with Urquhart.

The gentleman of the name of URQUHART, who seems to adopt the *Morning Advertiser* as his organ, and unites in his own person the properties of author, orator, prophet, and public accuser, appears to be endeavoring to amuse himself and the public, with the idea that the ministry is a cabal of traitors, who would sell their country to the highest bidder, and that every man is a scoundrel except himself. Being naturally curious to ascertain the domestic idiosyncracies of an individual who had established two such sweeping theories, we have succeeded, after much trouble, in gleaning the following interesting particulars from the intelligent lady who superintends the getting up of Mr. URQUHART'S linen.

Mr. URQUHART rose at 5 o'clock in the morning, and rang his bell violently, which, being immediately answered, Mr. URQUHART reproved his servant for his promptitude, and gave it as his opinion that a man who could have his faculties about him at such an early hour in the morning was evidently plotting some mischief, and was no true friend to his country. Mr. URQUHART further told him that he didn't want anything, and that he might go to bed again.

Mr. URQUHART then locked the door, and having looked in the cupboard, and underneath the bed, he threw his night-cap into the fireplace, and sat down to write.

At about 6 o'clock the area bell rung, succeeded by a cry of "M—e—o!" Mr. URQUHART armed himself with a blunderbuss, and challenged the intruder from his bedroom window. Upon being told that he was the man who supplied the family with milk, Mr. URQUHART distinctly stated that he didn't believe him; that he had an idea that his (Mr. URQUHART'S) letter-box was the desired object, and that unless he (the milkman) immediately went off the blunderbuss would.

At 7 o'clock Mr. URQUHART called for a carving-knife and a couple of eggs, and took the opportunity of questioning his servant closely regarding the silkman. The servant had given it as his belief that the foreign personage was a harmless individual. Mr. URQUHART lectured him on suspicion, and warned his servant not to cultivate too close an acquaintance with the man who provided them with respectable habiliments at 6 o'clock in the morning, with two closely-covered tin cans.

At 9 o'clock the post arrived, whereupon Mr. URQUHART scrutinised every seal, to see whether it had been tampered with, and then proceeded to peruse the letters, with his back firmly placed against the door, to prevent his being overlooked.

At 11 o'clock Mr. URQUHART was made acquainted with the fact that a gentleman wished to see him. The servant had directions to inquire the gentleman's name, which, being gained, his business was next demanded, and upon being satisfied on that point also, Mr. URQUHART declined the interview, on the ground that a man could not exercise too much caution in such matters.

At 12 o'clock, Mr. URQUHART called for his boots, and before putting them on he asked the servant what blacking was used to polish them. Being answered that it was EVERETT'S, he became exceedingly furious, declared that ABERDEEN and other members of the Ministry patronized the same compound, that he had every reason to believe EVERETT an agent in the pay of Government, and that the bottle should be immediately consigned to the dust-bin.

At 1 o'clock, Mr. URQUHART essayed to go out, and having stood with the street-door ajar for ten minutes, to observe whether any suspicious characters were lurking about, he eventually called a cab; but, having failed to extract from the driver a consistent and satisfactory account of his birthplace and parentage, Mr. URQUHART declined hiring him—for, to use his own words, "Who knew but that he might be a Russian in disguise?"

At 3 o'clock Mr. URQUHART treated himself inside a chop house, and ordered a steak, which, being unhappily cooked to a cinder, Mr. URQUHART informed a gentleman in an adjoining box, that the waiter was evidently a Government spy, and ultimately declined the reckoning without awarding the fee sanctioned by custom and paid by customers.

At 4 o'clock Mr. URQUHART invested a penny in a Cube, and took a stroll down Parliament-street; and happening to see Lord ABERDEEN'S carriage waiting at the end of Downing-street, he lost no time in engaging the footman's attention, and, under the promise of beer, put a number of searching questions to that individual as to his Lordship's domestic habits, the number of visitors received in the course of the day, what post-marks the majority of his letters bore, whether he was partial to muffins, and a number of other interesting queries of public and private importance. It is almost needless to say, that when the quiescent domestic ventured a remark relative to the tendency of thirst, Mr. URQUHART denounced him as the menial of a menial, and threatened immediate extermination.

At 6½ o'clock Mr. URQUHART visited the Adelphi Theatre, where he expounded his views of the present Government to the audience at large, who, however, did not seem to appreciate his remarks, as he was subsequently ejected from the theatre by two members of the police force, without having witnessed the performance.

At 9 o'clock Mr. URQUHART ordered a Welsh rabbit at the Rainbow; but the waiter of that establishment having ventured to ask him if he would like to see the *Globe*, Mr. URQUHART said he decidedly wouldn't, and left the house in supreme disgust.

At 12 o'clock Mr. URQUHART was seen partaking of deviled turkey in his bedroom, with a ream of paper, a basin of ink, and a bundle of quills by his side. It is supposed that he must have fallen from his chair, from sheer exhaustion during the night, as he was found the following morning curled up on the hearth rug, with his head inside the fender.

We have since learned that Mr. URQUHART has given warning to the whole of his establishment, has refused to taste butcher's meat, and intends residing in the coal cellar until such time as the Russian war is determined.

The Practice of Medicine in China.

L'Union Medicale copies from a Russian journal the following remarks on the teaching and practicing of medicine in China:

In China medicine is not taught in special establishments, and no examination is necessary in order to practice medicine. Whoever finds the vocation convenient practices this art from interested motives.

It is true that for two hundred years there has been a regulation concerning the practice of medicine, according to which the candidate for the degree of Doctor of Medicine must undergo an examination,—that is to say, must write a thesis on some proposed subject. If, after two examinations he received a favorable note, he was received as a physician to the Court. But now the examinations are a form, and honorable positions are obtained by favor.

From all time, medicine in the Celestial Empire has held a middle place between a trade and an art. In the villages and unimportant cities the earliest inhabitant is the astrologer and doctor. Go into any street you please, on all sides signs are hung out at the windows and doors, with the name of the doctor, and gratuitous certificates of friends who boast of his talent.

In the street where the hotel and convent of the Russian Mission are situated, (in a quarter of a mile,) nine of these signs may be counted.

These out-door Esculapians are, for the most part, persons who have been obliged by circumstances to change their business;—for example, dismissed functionaries, superannuated apothecary cubs, broken merchants, some tourists, chroniclers of marvelous events, &c.

These fellows sell all sorts of secret remedies, plasters, pills, powders, &c. They expose their merchandise in public places, in the temples and streets, and endeavor by fine speeches to extort money from the passers by. Some, inventors of a plaster that cures all evils, have large colored pictures, with which they demonstrate the anatomy of the human body. Others, practicing acupuncture, establish themselves at the crossings, blow in their instruments, arrange their *stalls*, and when a crowd collects they announce that they are from such and such a province, or of such a family, that they are descendants of the celebrated acupuncturer, Li, and that they have at last discovered that spot on the human body where bleeding can be practiced to the most advantage for the cure of all manner of diseases.

The oculists arrange before them a little table where hang images of two enormous eyes, with the nomenclature of the diseases which may effect the organ of vision. Many of their brother oculists prefer to adopt the proceeding of the celebrated oculist of their country, who paraded at the fairs mounted on a black ass, the saddle of which served as a counter for displaying his drugs. The dentists are surrounded with trophies of their art; masses of extracted teeth, which are not always human. It is an odd thing that this latter class are noted for a complete taciturnity—the others are prodigiously loquacious.—*Trans. for Kentucky Medical Recorder.*

Medical.

Dr. W. H. EDWARDS states, in the June number of the *Stethoscope*, that the mucilage of slippery-elm bark completely destroys the bitter taste of quinine. The dose of quinine is to be dipped in the middle of a table-spoonful of the thick mucilage, and then fully enveloped in it by means of a straw or the point of a knife, care being taken not to let the quinine touch the sides of the spoon. When thus prepared, nothing is tasted but the mucilage.

During an epidemic of small-pox, at Turin, Italy, out of 1,000 vaccinated persons, only one, according to Dr. GRIVA, was attacked by small-pox, whilst of 1,000 who had once had variola, three suffered a second time. At Geneva the ratio in each case was augmented, but the proportion remained the same—three in 1,000, and nine in 1,000. Hence, vaccinia would appear to be a better preservative than variola itself.

From some votive inscriptions, found by an antiquary in the ruins of a temple situated near the source of the Seine, where it was the custom to take baths, attesting the cure of different diseases of the genito-urinary apparatus by the use of the waters, it is thought, if the conclusions be correct, that the fact is established of the existence of syphilis in the thirtieth year of the Christian era.

Dr. William Stanger.

From the Athenæum.

Natal papers record the death of Dr. STANGER, the Government Surveyor-General of the Port Natal District, on the 14th of March. Dr. STANGER was only in his forty-second year, and seems to have fallen a victim to an ill-judged application of the so-called hydropathic treatment. He had travelled from Maritzburg to Port Natal on horseback, and in order to relieve the fatigue he felt, was induced to submit to the application of the "wet-sheet." The next day inflammation of the lungs took place, which carried him off in one week. Dr. STANGER was born at Wisbeach, in Cambridgeshire, and educated at Edinburg, where he took his degree of Doctor of Medicine. He subsequently visited Australia, and returned to England, and settled in London, where he commensed the practice of his profession.

His knowledge of natural history and his enterprising character recommended him to those who were engaged in fitting out the Niger Expedition, which turned out so disastrously in 1841. During the voyage up the Niger, Dr. STANGER was one of the few who were not prostrated by the terrible fever which raged on board the ships, and it was mainly owing to his energy, in conjunction with Dr. MACWILLIAM, that one of the steamers was brought down the river. Although not attacked with the fever, his strong frame never wholly threw [illegible] effects of exposure [illegible] climate of the Niger. The [illegible] of this expedition were small, and [illegible] more acutely than Dr. STANGER, [illegible] dicated a rich harvest along the [illegible] of the river. On his return to England, he [illegible] the appointment of Surveyor General to the new Colony of Natal. Here his services were of great importance to the Colony, and perhaps there is no individual in that community whose loss could have been so deeply felt. Dr. STANGER performed the duties attached to his office

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 12 1854.

The Gold Fields and the Golden Age.

The arrival of the steamship *Golden Age*, a New-York built vessel, under New-York ownership, at Panama, from Sydney and Melbourne, is an event in the wonderful commercial progress of the times that deserves a special record. This fine steamer had previously made the voyage around the Cape of Good Hope, from Liverpool to Melbourne, with a promptness which astonished the British public, by whom due credit and praise was awarded to American steam enterprise. The return trip to Panama is a still more important affair. The *Golden Age* takes her proper place as a connecting link between Australia and the United States and Great Britain by the way of the shortest and most practical route with the use of the Panama Railroad, the near completion of which is another American achievement abroad. The steamer brought $750,000 in Australian gold to the Isthmus, and a large number of American and English passengers. She was there met by the West India steamer *Southampton*, for London, and the *George Law*, for New-York, carriers of the treasure and passengers having prompt dispatch by each route. The sum to be delivered here is $120,000; but, in addition to this, a business in Exchange between the distant Gold colony of Great Britain and the United States is opened through this channel, which will tend to impart new interest to the Panama route, and to the railway across the Isthmus, built with New-York money, in the double relation to the gold fields, of facilitating the transit of California and Australia with both Europe and the United States.

We have stated that many of the Britishers and Australians who were ready to return home by this route were dissuaded from it by the fabulous stories of the alleged cost of the Isthmus transit. Had this been properly represented, as it must be, the passenger list of the *Golden Age* would have been largely increased.

New Sort of Preaching.

We have recently read a sermon on railroads, published in a Northwestern newspaper. The discourse was delivered by a Minister of the Gospel to his congregation. It is a good exposition of the benefits of railroads, and especially of their moral bearings. The most of its hearers were doubtless edified. It has many fine thoughts. It abounds in cheering anticipations. All who had real estate to be advanced or railroad stock to be appreciated must have enjoyed the effort. Passing an hour in the sanctuary, in meditation on the rise of stocks, on the increase of population and trade, on the fulfilment of those prophecies which speak of the blossoming of the wilderness, must have been agreeable to this nature of ours, which so often feels the Sabbath to be "a weariness." Not the least advantage of the sermon must have been the fact, that it could be easily remembered in the midst of the week's worldly business. Speculators could quote its authority. Brokers could revert to it as an episode in their negotiations. And perchance, even stockholders might pause in their business deliberations, to give thanks that they were hastening on the millennium. Something was probably done in this way—something out of the usual order of things.

But, despite of all this, we confess to a few misgivings. The social and moral benefits of Railroads are certainly worthy of consideration, and no man can object to their being duly set forth with the charms of glowing eloquence. The only difficulty in our way is—the idea of the New Testament about Preachers and Preaching. We were taught to think that Sunday was to be devoted to spiritual matters—that the Pulpit was to be confined to a single topic, and that topic nothing less than the redemption of sinful character—that the world was then and there to be forgotten, and the spirit shut up to the urgent claims of its immortal interests. We have been in the habit of supposing that Ministers were men of one work—one office—one purpose; and that their field, as marked out in the grand economy of Providence, was large enough to occupy all their talents and exhaust all their benevolent industry. Now, if this is a mistake—a sheer prejudice—we must try to get the better of it. But if it is a right and sober view of the Pulpit, we submit to all sermonizers on Railroads and similar themes, that they are on the wrong road for usefulness. It is altogether outside of their legitimate business. We rather think that Railroads do not belong to the Plan of Salvation, and that an order of men, solemnly set apart to preach "*Christ crucified*," are singularly forgetful of their commission and anointing, if they exchange their position on Calvary for a Railroad Depot. If they want to mortify Railroads; if they aim as they doubtless do to christianize all forms of business, they can do it but in one way. It is the old fashioned way of changing human nature, of conducting its depravity, of subduing its enmity to goodness by implanting the divine sentiment of love. Let them keep on this ground—let them toil at this work—and then, human nature will be put right at its fountain-head, and Railroads, with everything else, will accomplish their own results in the scheme of the world's progress. The condition of society is not to be reformed by these new styles of preaching. It is quackery—the whole of it. Men are not made wiser or better by its agency. On the contrary, it tends to generate spurious religious sentiments, to degrade the Pulpit, to bring Christianity down to the calculations of the exchange. If men are taught from the sacred desk to reverence Christianity because of its effects on civilization, and social order, they will soon sink into an utter disregard of its doctrines and a wholesale contempt for its precepts. No motives of selfish worldly advantages will bind them to its sacraments and services. It is a system for the soul—for the soul's redemption from sin—and it must be rigidly, sternly, supremely maintained in this solitary office, or it will speedily lose all its high and hallowing power. At present there is an admirable provision of means for this side-issue treatment of the moral aspects of the [illegible] Newspapers, essayists, [illegible]. But [illegible]

multiply, the Pulpit seems to be more and more inclined to forsake its own peculiar task and enter upon other departments. It is bad policy and worse religion.

People do not attend church to be entertained or instructed in any such topics. Nor is the Sabbath a day for worldly discussions. Congregations assemble to hear the Bible expounded as the Bible. They look for God's message to a sinful race, and they expect it in God's appointed way. If they are to be treated to learned disquisitions on railroads or any kindred subjects, they might as well spend their time in some other manner. The wretched prodigal gains nothing by coming to his Father's house, if he is to be fed on the "*husks*" that the "swine did eat." A "*fatted calf*" suits his appetite better.

If, however, the clergy are determined to practice this sort of work, we beg most reverently and humbly, that Railroads be excepted from the schedule of fancy topics. Our people are quite enough excited already in behalf of these enterprises. Just now, the most of them are fastened on to Locomotives, and whizzing away to regions not down on the map. If our good friends have run out of Pulpit subjects, and must luxuriate in the open air of the world, we very respectfully solicit them to enlighten us on the best methods of keeping cool in hot weather, or how to be healthy in the midst of dirty streets, or how to catch fish that will have tax-money in their throats.

The British Ministry.

An early dissolution of the present British Ministry appears more than probable. It may not be unprofitable, on the near prospect of a change, to examine the personality of the existing rulers of England, and of their probable successors.

It is proper to mention that the Queen of England actually possesses less political power than any of her Ministers. According to a very old and very faithful aphorism, "the British Sovereign *reigns*, but does not *govern*." With a nominal veto upon public measures, she cannot voluntarily exercise it. Were she to object to the principles or details of any measure brought before her notice, the result would be—not that she would carry her point, but that her Ministers would resign. In point of fact—and this must ever be borne in mind when English politics are discussed—Great Britain is governed, not by the man or woman who may occupy Windsor Castle and Buckingham Palace, with a tremendous salary for signing his or her name to official papers, but by a dozen "noble" families who are allowed to usurp all power in the State. Sometimes a Whig half-dozen are in office; sometimes a Tory batch; but *always* the Oligarchy rule the land.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, as the senior among his colleagues, claims earliest notice. He is in his seventy-fifth year, and has been, all his life, what is called "a respectable man." Thirty years ago, when THURTELL was tried for the murder of a London gambler named WEARE, one of the witnesses deposed that the victim was "a respectable man,—*for he kept a gig*." Lord LANSDOWNE must have great respectability, for he has about £70,000 a year. He commenced life as Lord HENRY PETTY; was made Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1806, in "All the Talents" Ministry; earned public unpopularity by doubling the Income Tax; quitted office; succeeded to his brother's titles and estates; became a sort of amateur leader among the Parliamentary Whigs; was Home Secretary in 1827-8, under CANNING and GODERICH, and was President of the Council in the Cabinets of GREY, MELBOURNE and RUSSELL. In 1852, he declined the Premiership; sits in the ABERDEEN Ministry without holding office; and if there be a break-up, will probably quit public life.

The Earl of ABERDEEN became Premier in December, 1852. He had previously been a decided Tory. He was Foreign Secretary under WELLINGTON and PEEL, and his policy, all through, was dictated by Prince METTERNICH. He is a tolerable, though rather tedious speaker, and the great defect of his character is—his dread of Progress. He looks upon the Czar as the great champion of things as they are. He is seventy years old, and it is not expected when he quits office that he will ever again be entreated to assist in governing the country.

Lord PALMERSTON is of the same age as ABERDEEN. No living statesman has had more experience, for he has belonged, in turn, to every political party. He has been "all things to all men." From 1807, when he was a Lord of the Admiralty, in the Portland Government, until 1854, when he is Home Secretary under ABERDEEN, he has held office under every Administration except *two!* We suppose the old song, "The Vicar of Bray," to be a great favorite of his. Until his marriage with Lady COWPER, a few years ago, the emoluments of office were an object to him. The death of her brother (Lord MELBOURNE) gave her the life-use of a large income,—hence PALMERSTON, able now to dispense with the solid salary of office, has latterly been able to exhibit an occasional display of independence. Politically the most inconsistent of statesmen, he has contrived to achieve great personal popularity. The cordial alliance with France has been his work, chiefly,—and he certainly has shewn no extraordinary partiality for Russia. The popular wish is that he were Premier;—but the chances that he ever will reach that station are not many.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, eight years younger than ABERDEEN or PALMERSTON, was Prime Minister from July, 1846, to March, 1852. He is simply what is called "a cleverish man." The RUSSELL family, of which the Duke of BEDFORD is head, is one of the hereditary powers out of which Ministers are made in England. As the brother of a Duke, advantages have been conceded to Lord JOHN to which, personally, he has the smallest claim. The younger son of a country gentlemen, as scantily provided with mental qualifications and personal merits as is Lord JOHN, would either never have found his way to Parliament, or would there have been undistinguished if he had. Lord JOHN has tried his hand at many things—politics, authorship, editorship, oratory—and the invariable verdict is "pretty well, considering." He has been variable, rather than inconsistent, as a public man. He has a large amount of moral courage—often exercised most unnecessarily. He has been Prime Minister, and hopes to be again. At present the chances are somewhat in his favor; not eminently so, however.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM, as much a political weathercock as PALMERSTON, without a tithe of his *tact*, has been decidedly unpopular since, when Home Secretary under PEEL, he was convicted of letter-opening, in order to betray the secrets of foreigners to their tyrant rulers. At the head of the Admiralty, though not knowing a cook-boat from a clipper, he has showed industry. He speaks well. He is not older than Lord JOHN. But, though he will probably form one of the next Ministry, Sir JAMES will never hold the highest office.

The new Colonial Secretary, Sir GEORGE GREY, is 55 years old. He is a shrewd man, utterly misplaced in his present situation. Family connection brought him into this Cabinet,—he will scarcely be a member of the next. Ill health incapacitates him from much active labor,—his heaviest work now is to receive £5,000, in quarterly payments, for having the official duties performed by deputy.

The Earl of CLARENDON and Sir CHARLES WOOD, each born in 1800, are next. CLARENDON, who is Foreign Secretary, has been Ambassador to Spain and filled other offices before he was appointed Viceroy of Ireland. In his political career, (chiefly in Ireland,) he has committed errors, but the people are merciful, and will pardon much in the statesman who has lately denounced, in bold and stirring language, the ambitious designs of Russia. There is a strong likelihood that Lord CLARENDON will be the next Premier.

Sir CHARLES WOOD is to be distinguished for three things: he is brother-in-law to Earl GREY, which first gave him office; he was one of the worst financial ministers that ever taxed the English; and he cleverly managed, last session, to introduce and carry a special clause in the India bill, adding £1,000 to his own salary as Indian Minister. In the event of a change, his further services are not likely to be required.

GLADSTONE is "the last rose of Summer," as respects PEEL's party. He has no family connection to maintain him in office, but would be troublesome in opposition. He possesses vast wealth, and, if he coveted such empty honors, might hide his head in a coronet. As a financial Minister he has greatly disappointed expectation. His polemical leanings, also, are strongly Puseyite. With marked ability as a speaker and writer, his administrative faculties are small. He may become Premier, not immediately, but will scarcely retain that perilous position long.

SYDNEY HERBERT, who is wealthy and heir to an earldom, would have been highly distinguished had he been poor and obscure. His attainments are extensive, his business habits good, his oratorical powers great; but he trifles over his Parliamentary work, and, now that a regular War Minister is appointed, *his* Secretaryship at War will be little more than a superior clerkship.

Much was expected from Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH, a philosopher and a patriot—he has done nothing remarkable, as Cabinet Minister, except to speak and vote against Lord PALMERSTON, the other day, on the question of the ballot. Therefore, if the Ministry be reconstructed, PALMERSTON and MOLESWORTH will scarcely row in the same boat. Sir WILLIAM's proper place would have been as Colonial Secretary, where he could have done much—they put him over "the Woods and Forests," where he does nothing.

Of the Duke of NEWCASTLE, (born in 1811, and only a year younger than HERBERT and MOLESWORTH,) all that we need say is, that he now is War Minister, and, being pauperish and ducal, will be Governor-General of India very soon.

Lord GRANVILLE, not yet 40, had little to do as President of the Council, and has less to attend to (at double the salary) as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. In a new Ministry, he probably may hold higher and most responsible office.

The Duke of ARGYLE, (a red-haired morsel of mortality, about five feet high,) is some thirty years old, moderate in ability, and probably owes his office of Lord of the Privy Seal to his having married one of the Duke of NETHERLAND's daughters. He is as fit for political office as for anything—"but that's not much."

Having thus rapidly run through the present Ministry, separating the eligibles from the "used-up" and incapables, our next duty will be to do the same by the out-of-office candidates, who are supposed to have some ground for expectation, should changes take place.

Why Work So Hard

Where's the use of toiling and sweating to make money, unless we are to enjoy our earnings as we go along? Depend upon it, it is all vexation of spirit,—vanity, and nothing else. That a man should wish for so much as will permit him to enjoy an occasional holiday, to be sick for a month or two, if circumstances are so disposed, to be relieved from the necessity of labor when the strength fails, and to have a snug something over for the widow and little ones, is natural and right. But why should one strive to hoard large sums for his children? Perhaps one in a hundred of children who inherit wealth improves his inheritance. A few, with most marvellous good sense, strive to turn their money to a good account, and improve the superior facilities for providing the world with what it needs. But the vast majority, knowing no better how to use than to make the money that falls into their hands, by their thriftlessness wound the reputation of their dead fathers in the very point where they were most sensitive while living;—they proclaim that financial ability is no heir-loom in the family. In view of the constant rotations of Fortune's wheel and the assurance which all family history gives the wealthy man, that if he leaves a large property to his son he will scatter it without much increasing the family reputation,—that really, too, the heir is not likely to prove so steady and worthy a citizen as if simply well started in the world, it becomes a mystery that we should consent to eat always the bread of carefulness, and watch night and day to hoard.

Stranger yet, that for the sake of money, men will part with their integrity, and take into partnership an evil conscience, which is silent enough while prosperity attends, but with the first gleaming of misfortune, opens his mouth ever bitter with rebukes. Strange that they will make their consciousness their enemy, while it alone always must share their presence, to lay up wealth for heirs who will be none the better for its possession. There is a better thing than wealth—it is a clear, unaccusing conscience. Better than boundless lands, and drawers plethoric of scrip, and pockets full of bills on City Banks, is a simple competence.

An English wit said that advising us to choke our wants to avoid the expense of gratifying them, is like telling the poor to cut off their feet to avoid the necessity of shoeing them. It was a good saying, but quite a false one. Rather than shoe a third, or a fourth foot, a biped should call in a surgeon and have it amputated. But our two feet are our necessities,—what of feet we have beyond them are as the Jew said of the New-Testament when he swore, laying his hand upon the Christian's Bible,—"it is mere surplusage." And the true philosophy for us is, to moderate our extravagant desires,—to tutor our wants into submission to our ability as far as may be,—to accustom our children to habits of simplicity in dress and diet,—to put the knife to the throat of fashion, i ever we got her away from her influential worshippers, and to cultivate the intellectual and moral powers, which as they grow cause these more expensive animal wants to grow feebler and die out. Let us make all our money pay *us* interest, as well as, or even rather than, be the principal for our children to squander. Let it make us more cheerful, contented, benevolent and beneficent. Let it make us better citizens, worthier images of our Maker. When we can dress so well that those who meet us can never remember how we dress; have enough of good, wholesome, relishing food, comfortable homes, enough ahead to secure an age of ease, and enough in hand after meeting current expenses, to pay up the annual premium on our life-insurance policy, which will keep the widow in funds and school the children, we are about as well off as if we had a trunk full of bonds and a safe full of deeds. "But the Life Insurance may burst and leave your widow penniless." They may indeed, but so do banks burst, bonds depreciate, lawyers get hold of mortgages, and rascally "uncles" get possession of the real estate. Nothing is perfectly secure. Hunt, then, the shadow, but don't decline the substance. Work for money, but don't refuse to get what money is worth while you have it.

City Squatters.

Squatting is a weakness of Universal Humanity, and squatters are in every land a terror and a scourge. The lately civilized inhabitants of San Francisco have just passed through a series of squatter riots. The squatters engross, almost monopolize, the legislation of Australia, and in some parts the great advantages secured to the United States by the new treaty with Japan, are presumed to interest, more than all others, the Squatter Sovereigns, for whom the home settlements are getting too hot.

You think, good reader, that we talk of distant lands and regions removed by continents or an ocean. We, too, are a squatter-ridden people. Ask any owner of a vacant lot up town if *he* believes it. He will tell you that a squatter has his cabin on his lot, and very likely raises radishes or cabbages off of his dearly-bought square feet. Nor is it easy to get possession from the intruders. They pay no rent,—they will submit to none. We heard of one simple fellow who did pay a mere nominal charge,—just enough to confess that the title was not in him,—and the consequence was that his cabin was mobbed, and he obliged to flee. They say that they are banded together to support each other in their mutual defence; that they have their lawyers to defend them when suits of ejectment are brought; that the fees are paid by taxes assessed upon each other. We have here additional reason to pity the rich. The owners of lots, especially of lots about Yorkville, have not taxes only to pay, nor rents only to collect, nor nuisances to keep off, but these squatters to fight with, and *their* possession to dispute when they are ready to improve their property.

Daily Reports Wanted from the Board of Health.

It cannot be denied that a deal of wisdom lies ensconsed in our excellent Board of Health. They are not going to kick up a dust and drive people out of town, and keep strangers from stopping at our hotels and buying our broadcloths—not they. So they imitate that noble bird, the ostrich, that is said to hide its head, no bigger than one's fist, in the sand, and thinks that its great body will escape the sight of the pursuer. Or, to get out of our figures of speech, our effective Board, fearful of creating a panic about the cholera, refuses to publish daily accounts, which are small, and hopes that the weekly returns, which are comparatively large, will be overlooked. Most wise Solomons, we do not believe with you, that ten fatal cases reported in a day will produce any more excitement than seventy in a week. And, moreover, if your policy prevails, while lead pencils are cheap and the old fellow in Nassau-street continues to sell "twenty-four sheets of letter-paper for four cents," people will sit down to it and never rest until they have discovered that 70 divided by 7 gives the same daily quotient that we entreat you to publish daily, when that number occurs.

New-York policy has always been to tell the whole truth. When our streets are dirty we say so, nor ever stop to ask whether we are not giving "nuts to crack" to Philadelphia. When the yellow fever appears at Quarantine, we say so, never stopping to ask whether there are more cases at Baltimore, for fear the announcement will divert our trade to another quarter. And when cholera is here, we believe in telling just how extensively it prevails. Hence, the public the world over has come to trust the New-York press upon all such matters. What does the Board of Health expect to gain by keeping its wise mouth closed until the inevitable weekly Report of the City Inspector speaks out? The truth is not half as bad as the rumors that Ignorance begets and Fears nurture. Beside, on matters of such vital importance, citizens and strangers, our folks at home and abroad, have a right to information.

Elegant Extract.

If Mr. BENTON tells the truth—and who ever dared to doubt his veracity?—there is need that our Mayor stick up one of his "Dog and Pound" bills in the Senate Chamber. Nay, they should threw poisoned sausages into the rotunda of the Capitol, and strew them along the sidewalks of Pennsylvania-avenue. We cannot but suspect that the great Missourian has taken a Pantagruelian pen in hand, and if he aimed to trace a truth, made his letters so heavy that the little truth is utterly overlaid and buried. But he belongs to a House in which great delicacy of language is not expected, and gentleness of manners is not in much demand. The following letter has been going the rounds for several days. We suppose it is our duty to put it on record. Readers are not urged to peruse it:

WASHINGTON, June, 17, 1854.

JAMES HOWE, Esq., Lafayette, Ind.—*Sir:* Your letter has just been received, informing me that Mr. PETTIT, in a public speech in your town, stated I was the first man to break the Missouri Compromise—that I had a law passed by Congress, annexing to the State a large territory, &c. Sir, your Senator is a great liar and a dirty dog, falsifying public history for a criminal purpose. The Missouri Compromise line was not violated by annexing the Platte country. Both parties to the Compromise agreed to it, the free States being unanimous. There were not even yeas and nays upon it. The general assembly of Missouri requested it. We applied to the members personally and individually for their consent, which they gave; and without their consent no movement was made, or would have been made. The journals prove this.

A full account of this is in my *Thirty Years' View*, in the chapter headed "Extension of the Missouri Boundary"—also in my late Nebraska speech it is briefly alluded to, and that is probably all that the dirty dog knew about it, and which he falsified to answer his criminal purpose. I send you some of my Nebraska speeches, and I hope you will find the chapter in the *Thirty Years*, and see that this change in the line was asked as a *boon* from the Northern States, and by them granted in a spirit of kindness, and in a way to prove that they would not suffer anti-slavery feelings to prevent them from doing an act of great favor to the State of Missouri, and for all which Missouri was thankful at the time, and I am still. Mr. PETTIT must feel that his cause is villainous when he can thus stand up before his constituents to falsify public history, and to justify his own violation of the Missouri Compromise, by telling a lie upon me.

Respectfully, THOMAS H. BENTON.

Musical.

CASTLE GARDEN.—Our readers will be glad to learn that "Maria de Rohan" will positively be produced to-night. In this Opera the new contralto, Signora MARTINI D'ORMY—of whom we hear enthusiastic accounts—will make her first appearance. On such an occasion a flattering attendance is usually attended with a cheering result. We hope on the present occasion there will be a good attendance.

It is worth remembering that in this Opera the baritone (Signor GRAZIANI) has a good opportunity for distinguishing himself.

New Music.

We have received from SAMUEL S. JOLLIE, No. 300 Broadway,

"FOWLER's Lily Waltz," (pretty but rather difficult.)

"Pietro il Grande Quadrille," by JULLIEN, (an easy arrangement of a well known Quadrille.)

"The Flowers are Sleeping," by THOMAS BAKER, (a melodious and thoroughly artistic ballad, within the range of an ordinary voice.)

"Paul et Virginie Valse," by JULLIEN, (nearly as good as the Prima Donna, and in a better key for the piano.)

"Valse D'Amour," by SHERMAN KOENIG, (a beautiful composition, filled with melodies that might be sung.)

"Rose de Mai Valse," By the same composer, and with the same characteristics. The sepia drawing on the title page is a work of art that would grace any artist's album.

"The Hungarian Quadrilles." By JULLIEN. In compositions of this character JULLIEN has no equal. All the peculiarities of Hungarian music are faithfully preserved in this Quadrille; its freshness will charm every one.

"The Great Exhibition Quadrille," By JULLIEN. An arrangement, for two performers, of JULLIEN's best work. The harmonies are well managed, and some fine effects are produced, without much mechanical difficulty. We recommend it cordially to families as a certain source of improvement and delight.

From WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway:

"The First-Love Schottisch." By WILLIAM VINCENT WALLACE. A quaint, transcendental sort of dance, full of sentiment and poetry, and looking much more difficult than it really is.

"The Mother's Smile." A beautiful ballad, by the same composer. When WALLACE has an abstract idea to realize, he never fails.

"Beauties of the Waltz." By DRESSLER. A series of simplified compositions, serviceable and good.

"Spring Mornings—the May Polonaise." Founded on two popular melodies, and arranged easily, by the same composer.

From FIRTH, POND & Co., Franklin-square:

Three Waltzes for the guitar. By DE JANNON.

"A Strain of Home." Ballad by B. RICHARDS.

"Mary Gray." Song and chorus—sung by the BUCKLEYS.

"Jeanie with the Light Brown Hair." Ballad by STEPHEN C. FOSTER. (This composer appears to have an inexhaustible fund of simple melody. He is "familiar in our mouths as household words." Jeanie is not the best ballad we have had from his pen, but it is very good.)

"The War Galop, by CHAS. D'ALBERT. (A brisk, telling galop, with any amount of typographical and musical descriptiveness.)

"The Cacilla Waltz," by J. P. WEISS.

"Cara." Ballad by FRANCIS WOOLCOTT.

"Who'll Have Me!" Song by G. A. HODGDON. (An insidious way of popping the question, and intended—it's a lady's song—for leap year, we presume.)

"The Will of the Wisp." Fantasie Scottisch, by G. W. WARREN. (A good study for the pedals.)

"Sweet Vesper Bells." By JOHN PARRY.

"The Young Pupil's Third Galop." By FRANCIS H. BROWN. (Tasteful, but too much crowded with accidentals.)

"Musser Hall Polka," for the guitar, by H. W. C.

"The Guards' Parting March." By CHARLES GLOVER. (A splendid, soul inspiring march—the best we have seen for some time, and easy.)

"Where Roses Fair." Ballad by H. R. H., Prince GUSTAV, of Sweden. (A vigorous and charming ballad. If all Princes could compose such pieces they would become useful members of society.)

From BERRY & GORDON, we have received MULLER's method for the piano-forte. It is an admirable work, and teaches not only the piano-forte, but the science of music thoroughly. The author has—unwisely we think—confined the mechanical exercises to the second or last part of the work. In consequence of which, we suspect a good many pupils will be tempted to begin at the wrong end of the book, for the preliminary pieces have more than simplicity to recommend them—they are melodious and diversified. In the hands of a good master, however, this method will facilitate the progress of the student more than any other with which we are acquainted. It is in other respects the most comprehensive manual of music we have yet seen under the unassuming title of a piano-forte method. We recommend it.

ARRIVALS FROM CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH.—The steamship *Marion*, Capt. DE FOREST, from Charleston in 55 hours, and the steamship *Florida*, Capt. WOODHULL, in 60 hours, arrived Tuesday morning.

☞ PRESBURY, who is charged with the assault at Jackson Parlor-street, is Mate's watcher of the New-York Yacht Club, and was drowning [illegible]

Board of Health of Brooklyn met yesterday

[illegible] to report [illegible] Van Brunt, gutters in Sands-st., [illegible] and Adams-streets, No 361 Fulton-street, and No. 47 James-street, were reported by the Health Officers, and the same were directed to be plated.

JOHN B. KING, Esq., appeared for numerous persons in the Ninth Ward, to complain of the enforcement of the swine ordinance in all cases. No relief was afforded.

Seventeen cases of Cholera were reported, five of which resulted in death.

Rev. E. M. JOHNSON appeared before the Board to object to the publication of the cholera cases. He said that property was depreciated in value by such reports being made public. The Health Officer and members of the Board of Health coincided so far in this view of the case as to pass a resolution hereafter prohibiting all persons not having special business with the Board from being present at its meetings. Reporters hereafter will have to ascertain the number of cholera cases each day from physicians and others. The number will, it is believed, be one-half larger than what is given out by the Board of Health. Capt. VAN ORDAN, of the Third District Police, states that there have been *eleven* deaths by cholera in one house at the corner of Bush-street and Hamilton-avenue, known as the "Delaney Building," which is occupied by a large number of poor families. The same officer says that there are also a number of cholera cases every day in Columbia, near Mill-street; South-street, near the Penny Bridge; Mill, Bush, Van Brunt, Columbia and Carroll-streets, Hamilton-avenue and Kelsey's-alley. Many in these localities die from want of proper attention. Some are too poor to obtain aid, and others have no friends. Some of these localities are represented to be in a most loathsome condition.

Sale of Horses—Tacony, Mac, Frank Forrester and Barnum Sold.

At 12 o'clock, yesterday, a sale of valuable horses took place at the "New-York Tattersalls," in Sixth-avenue. Nearly a thousand persons were in attendance, and the bidding was active. From twelve to fifteen horses were put up during the early part of the sale, and were bid off at prices varying from $100 to $550.

The main interest that attached to the sale was the announcement that the celebrated trotters, *Mac*, *Tacony*, *Frank Forrester* and *Barnum* would be sold under the hammer.

Mac was struck off at $4,100, to Mr. MANN, of Baltimore; *Tacony* was sold for $3,700, to Mr. J. G. SPEERS, of this City; *Frank Forrester* was sold to Mr. MANN also, who paid $2,250. *Barnum* was withdrawn from the auction, he having been sold at private sale during the morning, for the sum of $2,850.

Two mares—a bay and a black—were put up, each being warranted to trot a mile in 2.40, and together in 2.45. They were sold to Mr. GETSON for $1,130.

The auctioneer was Mr. HENRY PALMER.

☞ The Sun was just as hot yesterday as if nothing had happened to call him off. Temperature, early in the day, 81°.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK.—JAMES E RAY, No. 128 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of HOSIERY AND UNDER GARMENTS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchaser's unbiassed opinion.

STRONG TESTIMONY IN FAVOR OF DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS.—Prepared by Dr. JACKSON, No 120 Arch-st., Philadelphia; the great remedy for Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, &c.:

HATCH & BROOMHALL, Westchester, Penn., 1850, said: "The general satisfaction expressed by those who have used Hoofland's German Bitters, is, perhaps, unparalleled; some think it worth its weight in gold."

ABEL TURRELL, Doylestown, Penn., Feb. 7, 1852, said: "Your German Bitters have gone off very rapidly. I have sold about half a dozen to a very respectable Baptist clergyman of my acquaintance, who attributed his restoration to health to the use of these Bitters."

C. E. LATHROP, Tinicum, Penn., May 25, 1853, said: "Almost any number of certificates can be obtained from some of the best men in this section as to the efficacy of the German Bitters about it be deemed advisable. It is a medicine that emphatically recommends itself, and in every instance has produced a good result."

A. B KAUFMAN, Lancaster April 20 1852, said: "I have been for a series of years afflicted with Dyspepsia, Debility of the Liver, and Nervous Debility. My mental powers have been so reduced as to render me quite unfit for the transaction of any kind of business, after consulting many eminent physicians, and using their prescriptions, and after using the most popular remedies of the day, I suppose in vain. Having applied to me, I advised them to have a permanent relief. A friend, was much persuaded, induced me to try a bottle of your celebrated Bitters. I have used one bottle, and this day commenced the second. I can, with cheerfulness, state that it has greatly improved me. My appetite and spirits have returned, I sleep sound, and I begin to feel as though I had grown (suddenly) ten years younger; and really, I am almost prepared to say that I now consider myself calculated for any business, while, ten days ago, I would have as soon undertaken to square the circle as to have attempted it."

For sale in New-York by A & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st; C. H. RING No 192 Broadway; HAVILAND, HARRIS & RILEY, No. 67 Maiden-lane; GOLD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; OLCOTT, MCKESSON & JOBBINS, No. 127 Maiden-lane; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; and by Druggists and dealers in Medicine everywhere.

JOHN ENTERS CHARLEY'S OFFICE.

JOHN—See here, Charley, I want you to exchange some notes with me

CHARLEY—Can't do it; I never will do it again.

JOHN—I only want them to leave as collateral with my own note to get discounted, and you can use them the same way.

CHARLEY—I never exchange notes with any man, but I will tell you what to do. Drop a letter in General Post-Office, E N., and you will get all the accommodations you want. That is the way I do myself.

JOHN—But I don't want any one to know it.

CHARLEY—Don't be alarmed, all is perfectly confidential there.

JOHN—What do they charge?

CHARLEY—A mere trifle, that is all, and no security asked.

JOHN—That is something new to me.

CHARLEY—I tell you it is very convenient for us Importers when we have to remit, and are glad to know where we can get remittances. If people only knew it they would not involve their friends, nor bring themselves into any scrapes, as they can get all kinds of accommodations there. There would be no firing of storage warehouses, no exercising of stocks.

JOHN—It's so, indeed! much obliged to you.

He takes a card, puts it in an envelope, and addresses E N., General Post-Office.

ONE HUNDRED BUILDING LOTS AT AUCTION.—Our readers will please notice that ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York—About 100 beautiful building Lots at Waverly, admirably situated on the Heights, only one mile directly back of the Hoboken and proposed new Long Dock Ferries, fronting on Palisade-av., commanding splendid views of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, the Hudson River, the Bay, Narrows and our surrounding country for many miles. To persons seeking a splendid site for a healthy and agreeable residence, or those wishing to make profitable investments this property affords attractions and advantages that cannot be excelled, and is only to be seen to be admired. Its close proximity to the City is another inducement to business men, as it would only require about the same time to reach this property from the City Hall, as 23d-st. in this City. Terms liberal, as two thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for 3 or 4 years. For maps and further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., N. Y.

THE ONE PRICE SYSTEM.—TWELVE YEARS ago ALFRED MUNROE & CO. the proprietors of the Fashionable Clothing Store, No 441 Broadway, established the "One Price System" in New-Orleans; and on opening their establishment in this city several years since, they adopted the same rules, which proved so successful in their New Orleans business. Every article has its lowest price marked upon it, and no deviation from that price is ever allowed. If any dissatisfaction arises after the purchase of an article, it may be returned, and the money will be cheerfully refunded. They present to the notice of the public their well made fashionable Clothing, to call and examine their present assortment embracing all sizes for men and boys, No. 441 Broadway.

FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM SCALES, AT reduced prices, adapted to every required operation of weighing, as railroad scales for trains or single cars, in use on nearly all the principal railroads in the United States and Great Britain. Warehouse scales, deposit and portable; heavy portable scales, on wheels, for foundries, rolling mills, iron houses, &c., &c.; stove scales; various modifications; counter scales, &c.; hay and coal scales, made entirely of iron and steel. These scales have been long known and severely tested and are universally regarded as the standard from which there is no appeal.

FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 89 Water-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 20, 1854.—MR. S. C. HERRING—*Sir:* We deem it our duty to the public, and justice to yourself to state that we had one of your Patent Platform Scales in the Lafarge Hotel at the time that building was destroyed by fire, but as the principal important books and papers had been removed, we took but little interest to get the safe from the ruins for some six or eight weeks, when, to our surprise, we found the safe and its contents in a good state of preservation, although it had been for a long time surrounded by burning timbers.

Yours, respectfully, WRIGHT, LANIERS & CO., Late Proprietors of Lafarge Hotel.

SEWING MACHINES.—EIGHT DISTINCT Patents on Sewing Machines are owned by SINGER & Co. No machine of any value can be made without infringing on one or more of these patents. We have prosecuted the principal manufacturers and shall prosecute all who use infringing machines. The Intest. 'Boston Notion,' in the way of reviving the "Doroas" machine grossly infringes three of our patents. All here are notified not to buy these machines—they are of inferior quality and will subject the owners to suits for damages. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

THE HATS FOR THE HOT WEATHER.—For extreme lightness and perfect ventilation there is no Summer Hat that will compare with the EAST INDIA or MANILLA STRAWS at GENIN'S. They weigh less than any other straw or grass fabric brought into this country, and a perfect protection from the sun; and for those who are curious to see the most beautiful head covering in the market.

GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, Opposite St. Paul's Church.

ELEGANT FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS.—SUTPHEN & BREED, Importers and Manufacturers, No. 424 Broadway invite the special attention of purchasers to their extensive stock of NEW Papers and Decorations, just landing and for sale, wholesale and retail, at low prices. Decorative work of the most tasteful patterns, promptly executed by their thoroughly experienced workmen.

ALEXANDRE'S DEBS SILK GLOVES are the genuine for Paris.—Just received, 500 dozen Alexandre's Kid Gloves, which we offer at THIRTY-FIVE CENTS per pair.

J. RADWEATHER, 349 No. 97 Broadway, corner Liberty-st.

The Golden Age.

From the Melbourne Argus, May 5.

The steamer the *Golden Age* starts for Panama, to open a new line of communication between Australia and England. This is an event not only of great importance to this Colony, but of no small historical interest. It is the first attempt to span the Pacific by a regular line of steamers, and the partial accomplishment of a scheme of inter-oceanic communication which has been cherished for the last three hundred years. Ever since COLUMBUS set out across the Atlantic in search of India, it has been the dream of commerce to reach the East by the West; and from the time that BALBOA caught a glimpse of the great trans-American ocean from the heights of Darien, the world has looked forward to the junction of the two oceans at one point or another, as the commencement of a new era in the history of commerce.

But, though the object has never been lost sight of from that day to this, we are only now witnessing the first practical steps taken towards its successful achievement. It has been reserved for our own age to reap both the honor and the reward of this mighty enterprise. The persevering enthusiasm and heroic courage which have been displayed in searching for a passage by the North-West do serve to be celebrated in a Virgilian or Miltonian epic; but it was only last year that the passage was normally discovered, after a useless expenditure of time and treasure, life and labor, sufficient to have constructed a really available channel across the neck of the continent. It is staggering indeed, that such a work should have been so long delayed. At the close of the seventeenth century, the sagacious WILLIAM PATERSON planted a Scottish colony at Darien, under the conviction that it would one day become the highway of a commercial commerce.

Through the jealousy of the East India Company, this promising enterprise was completely ruined; and the Darien canal passed into the region of romance, whence it again promises to emerge into the region of reality, under auspices that leave little doubt of success. As a synchronous event, it is worthy of notice that the latest American papers bring us the intelligence that a bill for the construction of the Pacific Railroad has been introduced into Congress. The Pacific Railroad and the Darien Canal may probably, ere before, be completed about the same time, and form the two grand lines of communication across the globe.

In view of this, the Panama route can only be regarded as a temporary convenience, though its immediate effect will be by no means unimportant.

Hitherto the Pacific has been a field of adventure rather than of regular commerce. Till recently it has been cut off from all direct communication with the trade and civilization of Europe and America. No maritime nations of importance have occupied any part of the extensive line of coast by which it is circumscribed, and within which it has lain in silent repose rather like a secluded lake than a mighty ocean. But a new destiny is beginning to dawn upon it. The *Golden Age* goes to break in upon its isolation, and to arouse it from its slumbers. She goes to inaugurate an era in which its commerce will suffer transcendent to that of the Atlantic, as the latter eclipsed that of the Mediterranean.

The prospect thus opened up is dazzling in the extreme. America, Australia, Japan, China, India, and "the Isles" are the countries that will furnish the elements of this new commerce. China has a population of 200,000,000 on her sea-coast alone, and is evidently on the eve of great changes, which must tend to throw her commerce more open to the world. Japan has 50,000,000, and report says that she has announced to a Russian envoy her intention of permitting free intercourse with her people. That this must inevitably, and, indeed, very speedily, become the policy of both China and Japan, cannot be doubted. As for India, she only requires the means of internal communication to research the world. We have also to take into the calculation the vast but undeveloped resources of Polynesia and the Indian Archipelago. The Sandwich Islands already show a progress which we could scarcely have credited, had we not recently received from that quarter a neatly printed volume of agricultural papers, which, we believe, has never yet been equalled in Australia.

The other groups of Polynesia would also be rapidly developed under a system of steam communication which would cross their very path. In the Archipelago, Celebes contains 3,000,000; Java about 6,000,000; Sumatra 2,000,000; Borneo about 4,000,000; and the Philippines about the same number. Besides these there are the islands more contiguous to us—New-Guinea, New-Caledonia, New-Zealand, and others which come under the general denomination of Australasia.

All these form, as it were, the passive agents of commerce, and it devolves upon America and Australia, as the agents, to turn them to good account. That Jonathan has his eye upon this field is evident from the fact of the Japan Expedition, and also from the fact that the *Golden Age*, and the line of which it is the pioneer, owe their existence to his sagacity and enterprise. But Australia, though an infant compared with America, has nothing to fear. Rivalry in this case is but another name for mutual co-operation, and monopoly another name for self-destruction and ruin. At the outset it must be regarded as an omen of good hope for these colonies, and especially for VICTORIA, that our own port has been selected as the western terminus of the new line. This, of itself, indicates our importance in the Pacific, and the part we have to play in her future history.

It is somewhat singular that the two countries which had most to gain by the new route have furnished the stimulus which has brought it into operation. It was never dreamt that anything but "the wealth of the Indies" would have afforded the motive power for its accomplishment; but a more potent agency was in reserve. The gold discovery has accelerated commercial projects which might have stagnated for ages to come. Indeed, it bids fair to transform the geographical relations of the globe, as well as the social aspect and political destiny of the world!

In conclusion, let us invoke a prosperous trip for the noble vessel that is to act the part of harbinger of such a golden hope.

Antoinette Brown in the Pulpit.

From the Syracuse Chronicle, July 10.

Miss ANTOINETTE BROWN filled the pulpit of Rev. LUTHER LEE, yesterday, according to arrangement, and had a crowded house morning and afternoon. She was neatly dressed, with rather a dashing watch establishment, and after throwing off her crape shawl, presented herself at the desk, made her prayer—a long one, after the Presbyterian usage—and spreading the Bible open before her, took her text, and walked into her discourse. Her subject in the morning was one on which a woman might be expected to speak with some feeling. It was *Love!*

Her discourse was a good one; her sentences were well constructed and rounded up with due regard to rythm; her theology was sound, and her instruction such as we all might profit by. But as it is a little out of the ordinary course for a woman to teach in public, and criticism is not therefore out of place, we will say that the discourse was not, in one respect, quite womanly. A woman is supposed to be the creature of emotion; to be easily moved, and to exhibit and express her emotions with vividness and rapidity. But Miss BROWN's sentences were all measured and weighed, and the swell and cadence followed each other with as much regularity as the waves of the ocean or the stately periods of GIBBON. If her certain lectures should be as unimpassioned as her public addresses, we envy the fortunate man that will some day disenthrone her.

RIOT IN LAWRENCE BETWEEN AMERICANS AND FOREIGNERS.—A serious outbreak occurred in Lawrence on Saturday afternoon, the particulars of which are furnished us by GORDER & CO.'s Express, and are as follows: In the course of the afternoon an American flag was raised from the roof of an Irish house in Oak-street, union down, upon the top of which was a cross. This insult raised the ire of the Americans, who collected together immediately and pulled down the flag and cross, upon which it was immediately raised as before, and again torn down by the excited mob, who raised it themselves the third time with the union up. The Americans paraded the streets till nearly midnight, hooting and shouting, but no collision happened between the parties. A party of Americans returning to their homes through Common-street were assailed by the Irish residing in an old house known in the town as the "Bangor House." Several guns and pistols were discharged from the house, which was afterwards demolished by the Americans. Other buildings adjoining the latter house were more or less injured by missiles thrown from the street. The city was in a state of great excitement during Saturday night and yesterday, and as there is a feeling of deep and bitter hostility between the belligerents it is feared that more serious disturbances will take place. ABBOTT's express furnishes some additional particulars of this riot. The name of the man who first raised the flag union down is GOODRICH. He was arrested and placed in safe keeping. A large special police force has been appointed, who are ready for duty at any moment when a given signal—the tolling of bells—shall be heard.—*Bos. Courier, July 10.*

DELIA A. WEBSTER.—Miss WEBSTER, in a lengthy appeal for protection, written in the Madison Jail on the 4th, and published in the *Banner* of that day, charges her imprisonment upon NEWTON CRAIG, the Warden of the Penitentiary at Frankfort, Ky. If her charges are true, it would be a gross outrage not to extend her full protection. She says: "The motives of his malice, as near as I can account for it in a few words, are, first, that he experienced a decided repulse, and totally failed to have his ungentlemanly and reciprocal desires accommodated, and next, that I was unwilling to have him visit my house even under the pretence of seeing his children whom he had, by previous contract, engaged to keep under my tuition for a certain time. Then, after finding that his entreaties and letters he had written to me availed nothing, he, in his rough Kentucky manner, swore with an oath, that if I would not agree to marry him in case his wife should die—which he expected would take place before long, as she was then sick—he would get somebody to swear to enough on that old indictment to send me to the Penitentiary, where his will should be my law, and where resistance would be vain!"

REMARKABLE FEAT.—Some time since the point of the lightning rod on the steeple of the First Congregational Church in New-London, Conn., got unscrewed and fell to the ground. It was such a dangerous piece of work to replace it, that the Committee were unwilling to employ any one to perform the task. A Mr. DE WOLF, however, volunteered to make the attempt, which the Committee permitted after some hesitation, having promised him a handsome sum if he succeeded. He did succeed, accomplishing the task without any apparent consciousness of having done anything extraordinary. The New-London *Chronicle* says the point to which he ascended is very near two hundred feet, and for the last fifty feet he had to climb up a gouge surface, with nothing to hold on but a small iron rod, and when he reached the ball he was still some dozen feet from the end of his journey. This distance he had to gain up a single rod, a labor which he found so fatiguing that he became exhausted, and was obliged to return and seat himself on the ball and recover breath. This he soon did, and fearlessly resumed his travel towards the clouds, where he accomplished his object, and came down, as we have already stated.

ANOTHER PATRIOT GONE.—Mr. SAMUEL SMITH of Middlebourough, a patriot of the Revolution, who has visited our city and participated in our municipal celebrations on the Fourth, for several years past, died on Friday last. We saw him here, last year, where he was in the full enjoyment of his physical and mental health. This year his customary place was vacant, and the intelligence of his death announced the sad absence. He published some verses upon a particular occasion, which were very generally purchased by Southrons. His life was [illegible].—*New-Bedford Standard, July 10.*

MORE VICTIMS OF THE RAILROAD DISASTER.

—As we predicted in previous issues, more fatal results have been occasioned by the dreadful calamity on the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, on the 4th inst. During a late hour on Friday night, JOS. BELL, a laborer, aged 26 years, yielded to his awful sufferings, and died at the Infirmary, on Lombard-street. His right shoulder had been awfully bruised, and his arm was badly scalded.

FREDERICK WOLF, a tinner, aged 20 years, also died at the same institution on Saturday night. His injury consisted of a severe fracture of the left leg.

The worst case now at the Infirmary is PATRICK FITZGERALD, who, last night, was considered a little better.

Shortly after 4 o'clock, on Saturday morning, ISAAC JOHNSON died. Both of his legs were crushed. The deceased had been janitor of the Central High School building for several years. His wife and son, aged 19 years, will remain at the building and attend to the duties until the Board of Commissioners appoint a successor.

Messrs. JOHN F. SELLMAN and MADISON JEFFERS continue to improve.

Mr. MCNIER, of North Exeter-street, whose leg was severely crushed, still lies in a precarious situation. The limb has not yet been amputated.

Mr. HENRY, of Granby-street, continues very dangerous.

CHARLES BAUM, formerly of Washington city, we now hear, sustained severe injury of both legs, which are awfully swollen. He is considered improving slowly, and is at his residence in Gough-street. Mr. BAUM is a house-carpenter, and should he survive, will, it is feared, never be able to work at his trade. He has a family.

We hear that Mr. JOHN SCOTT, the conductor, is supposed to have slightly improved since last accounts.—*Baltimore Sun.*

A WHALE CAPTURED OFF NANTUCKET BAR.—The schooner *Wm. P. Dolliver*, Capt. MCGUIRE, which returned a few days ago from a very successful whaling cruise of two months, sailed again yesterday on a similar expedition among the shoals around the island. The vessel had proceeded but about two miles from the Bar, and was lying "off and on," waiting for a boat to come off having the captain on board, when a large fin-back whale was discovered near by, lazily moving along, apparently unmindful of the dangers that threatened. His seeming reverie was soon disturbed, however, by the entrance of a bomb lance into his huge side from the vessel's deck, which immediately turned the current of his thoughts in another direction, and caused him to "turn up" in a very few minutes. He sunk in seven fathoms water, but by the aid of grapnels was raised again to the surface, and in the evening was towed into the harbor by the steamer *Massachusetts*. This morning the whale was hauled up to the wharf to afford an opportunity to those who wished to view a specimen of the wonders of the mighty deep. His length is about sixty feet, but he will not, probably, yield over twenty or thirty barrels of oil, the blubber being very thin. It was a novel and interesting sight to most of our own citizens, but was a rich treat to the strangers visiting our island, among whom I noticed Hon. RUFUS CHOATE, Ex-Governor CLIFFORD, Judge THOMAS, E. D. SOHIER, Esq., SIDNEY BARTLETT, Esq., and other distinguished gentlemen.—*New-Bedford Standard, July 7.*

CASEY, THE MURDERER.—DENNIS CASEY, it will be remembered, was tried and convicted of the murder of Mr. and Mrs. TAYLOR, of Natick, his employers, by blows from an axe, under the most brutal circumstances. The year during which CASEY was to remain in the State Prison has some time since expired. A few days since, the Committee on Pardons of the Council had a hearing upon his case, when S. F. BUTLER, (his former counsel,) and CHARLES SPEAR appeared to urge a remission of sentence from death to imprisonment for life. The ground taken was that he is hardly an accountable being, from the lack of reasoning powers, and that in such a case it was proper to remit the death penalty for one which would forever seclude him from the world. The matter is now before the whole Council and a result will probably be reached at a business meeting to be held soon after Harvard Commencement. There is but little doubt that a warrant will issue for his execution.—*Boston Traveller, July 10.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box**—A Boston remedy of thirty years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external inflammations, recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. F. GERRE, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston. C. H. RING, Broadway, and all respectable druggists.

☞ **University's Family Medicines.**—FEVER AND AGUE—CHOLERA.—The University of Free Medicines and Popular knowledge, chartered by the State of Pennsylvania April 29, 1853, mainly to arrest the evils of spurious nostrums: also, to supply the public with reliable remedies, where the best medical advisers cannot or will not be employed, having purchased the invaluable remedy, RAWANDS'S MIXTURE, known as first and only known for twenty years as the certain cure for Fever and Ague and its kindred complaints, confidently recommend it to the patronage of the afflicted. The above institution likewise recommends for Bowel Complaint or Cholera, ROWAND'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF BLACKBERRY ROOT, and in due time will furnish its own remedy for every disease that can be safely treated in this way. By order of the Trustees,

JOHN E ROWAND, M. D.,
President of the University, and head of the Pharmaceutical Department, Philadelphia.

Home Dispensary and Office, No. 47 South Second-st., Philadelphia.

CHARLES H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; HAVILAND, WARRALL & RISLEY, Maiden-lane; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 237 8th-av.; R. A. SANDS, No. 188 Bowery; JOHN MEAKIM, No. 497 Broadway; E. M. QUION, No. 177 Bowery; C. SMITH, No. 126 Canal-st.; BRIGHAM & MILLER, No. 17 Avenue D; J. & J. CODDINGTON, No. 715 Broadway; W. D. CRUMBLE, Nos. 318 Bowery and 852 Broadway; W. R. FREEMAN, No. 42 3d-av.; A. W. GAUDAN, Nos. 51 6th-av. and 166 8th-av.; GAIL & AMEND, No. 152 3d-av.; E. MONDAMSHIRE, No. 158 Bowery; T. C. GAYER, No. 390 Broadway; A. P. POWELL, No. 169 Avenue A; J. WALL GREEN, No. 114 Broadway; JOHN MILLER, No. 245 1st-av.; W. F. LINDSAY, No. 77 East Broadway; W. H. LOINES, No. 298 Hudson-st.; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; T. THOS HAYES, South Brooklyn.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Cordial.**—Whence proceed the lassitude, the depression, the debility, the indifference to life, the instability, the continual feeling of illness which it is impossible to define or localize, so common, so hard to bear, and so little prized by the robust and healthy? We answer—from the stomach and the nervous system, between which there exists the closest sympathy. Want of vital energy, sluggishness of the digestive organs, a general inertia of the system, is at the bottom of all the difficulty. To rouse the whole organization from the torpor, to imbue it with new life, activity and vigor, and to sustain it in that condition, there is no preparation comparable with DR MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL. Other stimuli may excite the dormant physical and mental powers for a time, but are followed by a relapse, leaving that leaves behind it a deeper gloom, the exhibition of these exhilerants is followed after the first convulsive effect is over by a depression of body and mind more profound and paralyzing than ever. The remedy is literally worse than the disease. But the Elixir has a dynamic influence, not only on the mind, but on the whole physical organization, but perpetuates it. The animal spirits are not only cheered and elevated by its agency but kept up to their new level without flagging. A vegetable compound congenial to the system, it seems to act upon the constitution itself, and to revolutionize it. In chronic diseases of the nerves, the stomach, and the liver, its operation is all but miraculous. A trial is enough, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, six for twelve dollars

C. H. RING, Proprietor, No 192 Broadway, New York
Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada, and the West Indies.

☞ **Lots Chosen at Wakefield, July 11, '54.**—Acres—784, 832, 858, 870; 673, 671, 714, 715; 484, 483, 519, 520; 679, 670, 720 721; 665 666 706 707.

Half-acres—783 831 868, 869; 677, 678; 681, 722; 1,041, 1,096; 1,218 1,186; 382 417 675, 716; 816, 817, 781, 829

Quar ter-acres—779, 724 773, 780, 914, 725, 727, 638, 598; 993 956 959, 720, 1,168, 562, 901, 867, 906 662 418, 568, 1,006, 633, 1,178 1,005 907, 950, 905, 912, 902, 618, 827.

Eighth-acres—[illegible] of 726.] of 825

Nos 89, 90, 91 to 150, choose this day, July 12

Railroad tickets to be had of the Secretary, at Military Hall Bowery, every evening.

J. A HANDSCHUCH, Superintendent.

☞ **Pic-Nic.**—The SANDS-ST. M. E SUNDAY SCHOOL of Brooklyn will make an Excursion to Mount Hermon, Staten Island, THURSDAY, the 13th of July. The commodious steamer *America* and barge *Merchant* will leave Thorn's Dock near Fulton Ferry, (Brooklyn) at 9 o'clock, A. M. Tickets, 50 cents, may be obtained of WM. E. SALL, No 62 High-st.; J. WILKINSON, corner Bowery, No 301 Fulton-st.; JOHN TUTHILL, No. 130 Bridge-st.

J. I. GASCOIGNE, Secretary.

☞ **Mercantile Library—astor-place, and No. 2 Nassau-street**—The Library is open from 7½ A. M till 9 P. M. The reading rooms remain open until 10 P. M. The Library now contains 42,000 volumes, to which all new works are added as soon as published. The reading-room is regularly supplied with about 300 magazines and newspapers. Terms—Clerks $1 initiation; and $1 semi-annual dues. Merchants and others, $5 per annum.

☞ **There are 100 Beautiful Building Lots at Waverly**, on the Heights, only one mile directly back of Hoboken Ferry, to be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY July 12, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER. See advertisements in the *Daily Times*, and they be sure you go and see this beautiful property, as it would be useless to attempt to describe the beauties and advantages of this splendid location

☞ **Why desert us to go to Winfield?**—Steam every hour to this delightful village every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY—only three miles from the Williamsburg ferries, and a short distance above the Calvary Cemetery. Lots $50 to $200, in monthly payments of only $3 to $5 and see them. Free tickets for the excursions to be had at the office, No. 5 Tryon-row, corner of Chatham st.

G. G. ANDREWS & J. F. KENDALL

☞ **St. John College.**—The Ninth Annual Commencement of St John's College Fordham will take place on WEDNESDAY, July 12. The exercises will commence at 12 o'clock precisely. The friends and patrons of the institution are respectfully invited to attend. N. B.—The cars will leave City Hall at 9½ and 10 A. M.

☞ **Fine Old Brandies.**—The subscriber has just received a supply of the highest esteemed brands of Wines, Brandies, &c., &c., in original packages, demijohns and bottles, in quantities to suit. 150 dozen quarts Champagne Cider for export.

JOHN J STAFF,
No. 333 Broadway, cor. of Anthony st.

☞ **Inhalation in Consumption.**—Drs. R. & J. HUNTER, Physicians for Diseases of the Lungs. Residence and office No. 823 Broadway, 2d door above 12th st. Hours of consultation from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. A limited number received as resident patients.

☞ **New-York Yacht Club.**—The third general meeting of the Club will be held at the Club House, Elysian Fields, on THURSDAY, the 13th inst., at 4 o'clock. Dinner at 5, *sharp*. Lists close at No. 4 Pine-st. Tuesday evening.

N. BLOODGOOD, Recording Secretary.

☞ **Post-Office.**—NOTICE—EUROPA's MAILS.—The mail for Europe per steamer EUROPA, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

☞ **UNITED STATES PASSPORTS**—For all parts of the World. Obtainable on Tuesdays, issued by F. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for every State in the Union. No. 21 Wall-st., corner Broadway. N. B.—Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—As custom cutter in some good house, by one who has had twenty five years' experience in all branches appertaining to the clothing business; is capable of getting up a first-rate set of patterns and is prepared to do manufacturing for any one who may wish it. No objections to a situation in a Southern house; would prefer a foreman's berth, having just finished an engagement of that kind. Apply at No. 1 Park-row, corner of Ann st., New-York.

SITUATION WANTED.—A young man of strictly moral character is desirous of a situation in an Office or Store, or in any establishment where he can make himself useful; has no objection to leave the city. The advertiser is one on whom the most implicit reliance can be placed. References of the highest kind from merchants and ministers of this city. A line addressed to JONATHAN, this Office, will be promptly attended to.

SITUATION WANTED—As seamstress, by a Protestant young woman, who is capable of doing all kinds of sewing. Can make children's and ladies' plain dresses. Would assist in some light chamberwork if required. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 6 Livingston-place, near 2d av., between 15th and 16th-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, with good references from her last place, as plain cook, or a good washer and ironer, in a private family or to go in the country. Inquire at No. 64 West 15th-st., second house from corner of 6th-av. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two sisters, very respectable one being in this country several years, the other lately arrived; the former experienced and well recommended; can cook, wash and iron first rate. The sister would also herself generally useful. Please call at No. 14 Livingston-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook, and to wash and iron in a private, family, by one, and as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 42 Bond-st, in this City.

SITUATION WANTED—As nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waiter, or as laundress and chambermaid in a private family, by a very experienced girl, with excellent City reference. Call at No. 48 34th-st., east of 4th-av. the residence of her late employer; would go in the country, or travel.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two efficient and highly recommended young women (Protestants.) One is a good plain cook, a first-rate washer, ironer and baker the other as Chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing. Will be found attentive and respectful; both wish to go in the country. Call at No. 255 7th-av., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family, by one; and as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress by the other. These girls are very experienced and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 74 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable woman as cook or to cook, wash and iron; makes excellent bread and understands milk and butter. Country preferred. Has good City reference. Call at 72 6th-av. in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid, waiter, or house-work, and is good washer and ironer, in a small private family. Can give good reference. Can be seen at No. 100 Gold-st., 2d story, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework, in either city or country; understands baking and milking; has no objection to a hotel or boarding house; will be found willing and obliging. Please call at No 243 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED.—An industrious man wants employment as bookkeeper, assistant bookkeeper, or entry clerk. Best City reference given.—security if required. Address THOMAS, this office.

SITUATION WANTED—As a respectable young Protestant girl, lately arrived from Ireland. Call at No 219 East 23d-st., on fourth floor. S. MONTGOMERY

SERVANTS.—Hotels, private families and boarding-houses obtain first-class servants only at the establishment of DORRIS & COHNERT, No 227 Broadway, corner of Reade-st., under the Irving House, waiting for places this day: cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids, nursedresses, girls for housework, nurses and seamstresses, also German gardeners, coachmen, farmers, waiters, mechanics of all kinds and porters. N. B.—Orders for male help may also be given at the branch establishment, No. 102 Greenwich-st.

SERVANTS WANTED.—An American housekeeper and an American superintendent of the laundry are wanted immediately in a first class hotel. Also ironers. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

WOMAN WANTED.—To do the cooking, washing and ironing, for a private family. She must come well recommended from her last place. Apply at No. 42 Bond-st, in this City.

PLASTERERS WANTED.—The members of the O P B Society are specially requested to attend at a general meeting on THURSDAY, July 13, at their Lodge-room, corner of 27th-st. and 8th-av., for the election of new officers for the next six months, and also to receive the new rules in pamphlet form.

MICHAEL O'NEILLE, Secretary.

PARTNER WANTED—That can command $600 or $700 in a light and genteel business. To a young man this is a rare chance, one that seldom ever offers. Address PERSEVERANCE, New-York (N. J.) Post-Office, for one week. State when and where an interview can be had. Time must be in the afternoon.

EMPLOYMENT—Both for males and females.—Farmers and other laborers wanted at the American and Foreign Protective and Employment Society, No. 27 Greenwich-st. Female domestics at the same place, and at the upper office, No. 130 9th-st., corner of Broadway. No charge made.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED.—A Wholesale House have in want of an experienced bookkeeper. None but those who can give the best of references need apply. Address Box No. 2,678, Post-office

BOOKBINDERS WANTED—To go to Cincinnati—Five or three good plain finishers. Good wages and steady work for capable hands. Inquire of P. F. ROSENQUEST, No. 52 Beekman-st., Harper's bindery

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TO MANUFACTURING Chemists.—Wanted a situation by a person who has been connected with the management of chemical manufactures in England. Address No. 241 East Broadway.

BOY WANTED.—A smart active Boy, 15 or 17 years of age, in the Domestic Dry Goods business; one who resides with his parents. Salary small to begin.

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STEREOTYPE FINISHER WANTED.—A good stereotype finisher can find steady employment on application to THOS. B. SMITH at No. 216 William-st.

MOULDERS WANTED—At the Dover Foundry, Dover, Morris County, N. J. Four Machinery Moulders. City wages given to good hands.

TO BAKERS.—Wanted, a first-rate Cake Baker. Apply at No. 456 Hudson-st.

HOUSES, &C. WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—Wanted to purchase, a good house, in exchange for first mortgage 7 per cent convertible bonds, interest payable semi-annually in this city; being first class securities. The house must be in or near this City, title indisputable, and free from incumbrance. In reply, every full particulars as to location, price, &c., address SEVEN PER CENT., Box No. 3,531, New-York Post-Office

FARM IN ILLINOIS WANTED.—In exchange for one in Westchester County, 21 miles from the City inquire of BRONSON, KNAPP & CO., No. 110 Broadway.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Summer-house extra; cooler, more convenient and cheaper than country. The new hotel, (Nos. 673 to 679 6th-av.,) the Verandah, overlooking the Palace, has high ground, pure air, extra baths, wide halls and yards; suites of rooms on first floor, and no bar. Hotel table, $7 per week, rooms at cost. Cars every three minutes. Call and see.

BOARDING—And an elegant suite of furnished rooms, consisting of a parlor and two bedrooms, with closets adjoining, on the first floor, just vacated, at No. 84 East 23d-st.

BOARDING.—Wanted by two gentlemen, a room and partial board in a private family, in vicinity of St. John's Park. Address R. & H., Times Office.

BOARD—Full or partial, with neatly furnished rooms, can be had in the first-class house No. 79 Sands st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—Board may be had at Pinehill Landing. The situation is delightful and commands a fine view of the Hudson River, two hours distant from New-York, and within three minutes' walk of the railroad station. The house is large and airy and the table first-rate. For further particulars apply to ELLIS S. POTTER, Esq., corner of South and Fulton-sts. Terms, $5 to $7 per week.

BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND.—Two single gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a private family, where there are no other boarders. The house is situated near the Factory-ville Landing. For further particulars inquire at G. W. WHITMORE'S, No. 177 William-st., near Beekman.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A furnished parlor and bedroom adjoining for a gentleman and his wife. Location must be South Brooklyn. Vicinity of Harrison and Henry-sts. preferred. Address B. C., office of this paper.

BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND.—A few single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, at Stapleton, S. I., within five minutes' walk of the ferry. Address, post-paid, A. H. A, Stapleton, S. I.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A middle-aged lady of retired habits wants board in a quiet private family of respectability. Apply at the Daguerreian Rooms, corner of Fulton and Pineapple-sts.

BOARD WANTED—For a gentleman and his wife, in a quiet and respectable private family in vicinity of 3d-st. and 2d-av., Undoubted reference given and required. Address, stating location and description of house, Box 1,260 Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD, NEAR LEBANON SPRINGS.—Farm house in the beautiful valley of New-Lebanon. Fine, airy and pleasant rooms in a new house; good table and attendance, fine level roads, bosting on Whiting's Lake very near; few boarders taken and every comfort. Place is celebrated for its fine scenery, near the Railroad and easy of access. Will meet parties who desire it at the Railroad depot, Canaan Four Corners. Address the undersigned, or inquire of C. M. HALL, Esq., No. 44 Nassau-st. B. A. HALL, New-Lebanon, Columbia Co.

COUNTRY BOARD AT HUNTINGTON HARBOR, L. I.—Within 50 feet of the water location. Very desirable good fishing, bathing, sail boats, &c. House contains 23 rooms. Terms moderate. For further particulars inquire on board the steamer *Croton* THIS DAY, at 1 o'clock, of HENRY HENDRICKSON, or by letter to Huntington Harbor. HENRY HENDRICKSON, Proprietor.

ROOMS TO LET.—A widow lady having a house pleasantly located, with all the modern improvements, would let a suite of rooms to a gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen with board. Apply at No. 62 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD—On second floor, in suite or separate. Also, furnished rooms to either married or single gentlemen, at No. 200 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., opposite Chelsea square.

ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD.—A suite of three rooms on the second floor of the Lexington house, No. 6 East 32d-st., between 5th and Madison-avs.

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Published by STRINGER & TOWNSEND No. 222 Broadway, New-York, and for sale by all Booksellers and Periodical Dealers.

EXCURSIONS.

JULY, 1854.—FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLAND DOCK, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, WOOLEY'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, MIDDLETOWN, and RED BANK.—The fine, fast-sailing and splendid steamboat ALICE C. PRICE, Capt. A. H. HAGGERTY, will leave foot of Robinson-st., North River. New and splendid steamboat ALICE C PRICE, Capt. A H. HAGGERTY, will leave foot of Robinson-st., North River as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM RED BANK.	
Saturday, July 1,	8 A. M.	Saturday, July 1,	12 M.
Sunday, " 2,	8	Sunday, " 2,	1 P. M.
Monday, " 3,	9	Monday, " 3,	1
Tuesday, " 4,	9	Tuesday, " 4,	2½
Wednesday, " 5	10½	Wednesday, " 5,	2½
Thursday, " 6,	11½	Thursday, " 6,	3
Friday, " 7,	12½ P. M.	Friday, " 7,	4
Saturday, " 8,	2	Saturday, " 8,	5½
Sunday, " 9,	7 A. M.	Sunday, " 9,	6
Mon

A Chapter of Revolutionary Incidents.

From an unpublished manuscript.

The oldest chartered military company in America is the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston. It was chartered in 1683, under the name of "The Military Company of Massachusetts." About 140 years ago the word "Honorable" was applied to the Company, and 130 years after the name "Ancient" was added. The oldest Artillery Election sermon extant, was delivered before this Corps, June 3, 1672.

The first American ship that circumnavigated the world sailed from Boston nearly seventy years ago. In 1792, Capt. ROBERT GRAY, of the ship *Columbia*, of Boston, discovered and sailed twenty miles upon a river on the Northwest coast of America, to which he gave the name of his ship, which it now retains. This was nineteen years before the company was formed under the auspices of JOHN JACOB ASTOR, of New-York, which founded the first settlement ever made by civilized man in that region.

The first privateer fitted out in the United States during the Revolutionary War, sailed from Newburyport, and was owned by NATHANIEL TRACY, Esq. The ships of this gentlemen captured 120 sail, amounting to 23,360 tons, from the enemy during the war. These prizes, with their cargoes, were sold for three million nine hundred and fifty thousand specie dollars. Of this sum, Mr. TRACY devoted $167,919 to the army and other public demands. With these ships were taken 2,225 men, prisoners of war.

The "Stripes and Stars" as the American ensign, were displayed for the first time, in the River Thames, by Captain NICHOLAS JOHNSON, of Newburyport, commander of the ship *Count de Grasse*.

The first chime of bells in America was presented to Christ Church, Boston, one hundred and ten years ago. The inscription upon the third tenor reads, "We are the first ring of bells east for the British Empire in North America, A. R. 1744."

The first Sunday School in America was established at Philadelphia, in 1791. The first in New-England was commenced at Beverly, Mass., in 1810. The first one in Boston was in connection with Dr. LOWELL's society, in 1812. The first one established by Trinitarians was commenced at Christ Church, (Episcopal,) in 1815.

The first monument erected to the memory of WASHINGTON in this country, was placed on the side of the chancel of Christ Church, in this city. It was presented by SHUBAEL BELL, Esq., and the marble bust was executed by an Italian artist.

The Quincy Railroad, for the transportation of granite from the quarries at Quincy to Neponset River, constructed in 1826, was the first attempt to introduce that mode of transportation in this country. Its opening less than thirty years ago, may be considered the commencement of the American Railway System.

The first attempt at glass-working in America, was by some Germans, in the town of Quincy, some years before the Revolution. The place in Quincy occupied by their establishment is called "Germantown" to this day.

The Carrier Pigeon.

The English carriers and horsemen pigeons are so inseparably connected, that in describing one I must also describe the other. Indeed, I believe the horsemen to be the primitive stock, and that the English carrier is the effect of the high cultivation of the former, those points of excellence which the fancier most highly prizes, being more highly developed in the carrier. As I consider the horsemen as the original. I will first draw attention to them. They appear to have come originally from Persia, and also to have been bred extensively in Turkey and Egypt, where they have been long used as mediums of communication. They are fine, noble birds, being considerably larger than the generality of pigeons. Their beak is long and stout, and covered at its base with a great quantity of wattle, wrinkled, whitish-looking skin, or, in other words, an extreme development of the nose; the eyes are also surrounded with a broad circle of the same appearance, called the *sere*. The neck is long and rather bent, the feathers often opening a little in front of the head, exposing a small streak of red skin. The chest is very broad and full, the shoulders wide; the bend of the wings stands rather out from the sides, the legs and feet very stout; the tail and pinion feathers are rather short for the size of the bird, the former being carried somewhat elevated.

The English carrier differs from this in the greater development of the fancy points on which fanciers lay great stress, and according to their merits in this respect are they of proportionate value. The beak must be long, thick, and straight; the wattle large, high, and leaning slightly forward. The old fanciers admired it most when of a blackish tint; the *sere* round the eyes should be broad, even, and round, which is termed a rose eye; if uneven it is called pinch-eyed, which is a great defect. The head is long, narrow, and flat on the top; the color of the iris is of a bright gravelly red. The neck must be long, thin, and without bend; they should be broad across the back but small in the waist. The pinion-feathers of the wings, as also the tail, should be very long and not carried up, consequently they are much more elegant-looking birds than the horsemen; in color they are mostly black or dun—the duns generally have the best heads.

The horsemen are of various colors, black, white, blue, and pieds predominating.

Having described the two extremes, it will show their differences; but pigeons are to be met with of all the various intermediate grades. If kept in health by exercise and judicious feeding, they are good breeders; if not, they become idle and inferior nurses. If kept for flying, they must be trained young, and kept in constant practice, or the best will prove but indifferent homing birds, though, from their great value as fancy birds, they are but little flown, and, consequently, soon become fat, heavy, and unfit to fly.

I have had the large white horsemen, or as they are called in France, the swan-necked Egyptians, that could scarcely rise eight feet from the ground; but the young ones, while in training, flew with astonishing rapidity and went an end well. They would also outstrip my Antwerps in homing eight or ten miles, though they appeared to have great difficulty in first starting off, seeming almost unable to rise, till they got in good swing, when they went along in fine style, having much the appearance of wild ducks while flying in the air.

The dragoon pigeon may be considered as an inferior variety of carrier or horseman, from which they are most probably a cross. They have the same properties as the carrier, but not so fully developed; they are smaller, more active, and swifter for short journeys. They are of various colors, but the blues are most esteemed. They are wild birds, but excellent breeders and nurses; so much are they esteemed on this account, that they are frequently kept as nurses for the larger sorts of fancy pigeons, and as they are large and fleshy, their young are excellent for the table. Shear dragoon is the name for those of this variety that have long straight beaks and heads, without much wattle.

Dragoons were the variety mostly used for flying before the introduction of the Antwerp; many persons still prefer them, and we have many extraordinary accounts on record of their performances. All these varieties have large, soft beaks while young; the wattle grows, and continues to increase for a year or two.

Pouting horsemen are a cross between the pouter pigeon and the horseman or dragoon. They are fine, large birds, very active and merry, good flyers and excellent breeders, being well adapted for general purposes, and not so shy as the dragoon; they would be a good farm stock.

Skimmers are a cross between the common tumblers and dragoons. They are good flyers, and much used in London, but in other respects no better than the common pigeons, which they much resemble.—*Poultry Chronicle.*

Opium Eating on the Health.

By James Bower Harrison.

The effect of habitual opium taking on health and longevity, has been a subject of legal consideration. A remarkable trial took place in relation to some assurances effected by the late Earl of MAR in the Edinburg Life Assurance Company. The Company discovered, on the death of the Earl, that he had been in the habit of taking opium to a large amount; and on that ground refused to pay the insurance. The case was decided against the Company, on the presumption that they had not been sufficiently careful in their preliminary inquiries as to his habits. DR. CHRISTISON, who was concerned as a medical witness in this case, was led, in the course of his investigation, to some interesting data, both in respect to the frequency of this habit, and its effect on the duration of life.

It must be confessed that, from these inquiries, opium does not seem so destructive as might be supposed; but there is no revelation made as to the misery in which life was passed; and, in all probability, a vast number of fatal cases have been in more than one sense *buried* in oblivion. However, Dr. CHRISTISON's cases are replete with interest, and will be read by those who are concerned in similar inquiries with the greatest advantage. He gives a short statement of the ages of the opium-eaters and the quantity of opium taken. It would appear that many reached advanced periods of life, such as fifty or sixty, after fifteen, twenty, or thirty years of this lamentable practice. One old woman, who died at Leith at the age of 80, had taken half an ounce of laudanum daily for nearly forty years, and enjoyed tolerably good health all the time.

Another, who died at seventy-six, had taken about the same quantity, and for the same time. Very many such statements are made, but I conceive they are exceptions from a general rule, and that the health was by no means so good as was represented; for in some instances these persons are stated to have given up the opium for intervals, which they would scarcely have done if it had contributed to pleasure without impairing the health

DR. CHRISTISON must be himself aware that a long list of drunkards might be made who had escaped the evils consequent on their habits, and who have died at an advanced age. Such statements, however, are interesting chiefly as matters of curiosity; and the example, as the poet says, "more honored in the breach than the observance."

POPULAR VOTES ON SPECIFIC MEASURES.

The practice of referring to a popular vote important questions of public policy is becoming far too general, and exhibits a lamentable want of courage and unwillingness to assume responsibility on the part of the representatives chosen to make the laws. Men who thus confess their ignorance of the wishes of their constituents, and shrink from assuming the credit or discredit of the laws which they may be called upon to enact, do not posses the requisite firmness to fill such posts, and should be cashiered as incompetent. The latest instance of this folly is brought to our notice by the Cincinnati *Gazette*, which informs that on Monday of last week the citizens of that town were called upon to vote on the question of loaning the City Water Works $100,000, and authorizing the City Councils to appoint a Board of Commissioners to negotiate for a loan of $500,000 on the city credit, for the purchase of public parks and squares, the extension of public landings, the building of market houses, &c. Quite a small vote was polled, and the loans were rejected by decided majorities. This is said to have been caused by the great bulk of the German citizens having voted in the negative. The voting was done in a very confused manner, showing that these people were by no means clear what they were voting against, the chief bugbear in their minds being the idea that the city was to incur a debt which might inure to their injury. If Cincinnati really needed the improvements, the debts proposed were small indeed compared to the benefits likely to arise from them. And who can doubt that a new city like Cincinnati, which has grown up so fast to be a great centre of population, does need parks, and squares and market-houses, and water-works? Of such of the American population of the city as voted on these questions, a majority voted for the loans, a course which might naturally have been expected of them. But demagogism, which seems to abound in Ohio, has prevented the accomplishment of these desirable improvements. We have referred to this matter, not because of any special importance to be attached to this particular instance, but because it exemplifies in a striking manner the folly of this system of appealing to a popular vote on the enactment of specific laws. The evil seems to be growing upon us, and unless rebuked, must prove very mischievous. Our representatives ought to be required to act decisively upon all measures coming before them, and not in this paltry way to shift the responsibility upon the shoulders of their constituents.—*Philadelphia North American.*

CORN HOEING AND TOP-DRESSING.

In looking over the mode of cultivation practised by those most successful in growing the corn crop, and especially the statements of those who have taken premiums for large products of this cereal, we almost invariably find that clean culture and top-dressing were practiced. The corn was hoed at the early stage of its growth, after first going through it several times with the cultivator, so as to mellow the soil as far as possible; and then to each hill some stimulant was given, such as plaster, ashes, (leached or unleached,) or a mixture of the two. In a few weeks the cultivator and hoe were used again, and the stalks thinned to four in the hill; nor did this suffice, for if time allowed, before the corn became too large to admit of the passage of the horse, the cultivator was again employed, and another dressing with the hoe given. At this stage in its growth, the ground becomes so shaded by the luxuriant leaves of the grain that little further attention is needed.

Experience confirms what reason teaches, that large crops of corn can only be grown on rich and well-cultivated soils. The structure and size, and the rapid growth of the plant show that it requires to be well supplied with the necessary food for its growth and perfection. It possesses the power of elaborating healthy aliment from coarser food than almost any other cultivated plant, hence its great value as a preparatory crop when such manures are used. It draws largely upon the air, and hence needs that its large leaves be kept healthy and fresh, not parched and rolled by drouth, or discolored by the presence of stagnant water in the soil.

Plow deep, manure freely, plant early, hoe and top-dress with ashes or plaster, keep the soil mellow and flat, and allow no weeds to grow, and your corn crop will repay well all your care and attention. Neglect it, and "nubbins" will be your reward.

[*Rural New-Yorker.*

CLOVER.—*The Question Settled.*

It has long been a subject of debate whether Red Clover would thrive in this region. After much doubt, its culture was finally attempted a few years since on some of the prairies and red-lands in Greene, Perry and Marengo counties, some hundred and sixty miles north of us. The result in every instance has been of the most satisfactory character. But on the sterile sandy plains about Mobile, no one has believed it possible to succeed. In a few instances, seed has been sown in the Fall, which came up finely, and promised well during the Spring and early Summer, but the hot sun of August and September literally burnt it up. There is, however, an exception to this, which proves that Red Clover can be successfully cultivated here. Mr. B. C. ROWAN exhibited to us a few days ago, a superb specimen from his place near the city, in full bloom, 28 inches high. A few years ago he sowed a handful of seed as an experiment. To his surprise it seeded finely, and the small patch has been spreading from year to year, until it has widened to a quarter of an acre. The land is flat, with a clay sub-soil, and rather retentive of moisture. This quality in the soil has produced the fine specimen of Clover before us, not a particle of manure having been used. So, it may be stated as a fixed fact, that if suitable land be selected, Red Clover will thrive in this region.—*Alabama (Mobile) Planter.*

TO KEEP FLIES OUT OF ROOMS.

BOHN's *Pictorial Calendar* says: "It was on a subject of general interest that Mr. SPENCE wrote, when he communicated to the Entomological Society the account of a mode employed by a friend of his, in Florence, to remove this drawback to the comfort of existence. He tells us that his curiosity was greatly excited, on being told by a gentleman residing in the vicinity of that city, that for two or three years, he has entirely succeeded in excluding flies from his apartment, though allowing the windows to be wide open for the admission of air. While the sitting and dining-rooms of his neighbors swarmed with them, a strict search was necessary to detect even two or three in his apartments. The possibility of excluding flies from a room where the windows were wide open, was explained by the curious fact that flies will not pass through the meshes of a net, even though these meshes are more than an inch in diameter. The plan of this gentleman was simply to suspend a net made of light-colored thread, to the outside of the window, and although every mesh was large enough, not only to admit one fly, but several flies with expanded wings, to pass through at the same moment, yet from some inexplicable dread of venturing across the mesh-work, the insects were effectually excluded. It is necessary to state, that in order for the plan to succeed, it is essential that the light enter the room on one side only, for if there be an opposite or side window, the flies pass through the net without scruple.

A MOCK DUEL AND REAL TRAGEDY.

A New-Orleans correspondent of the Louisville *Democrat*, writing under date of June 10, gives an account of a mock duel among some "sporting gentlemen," which ended in a real tragedy. The principals in this affair exchanged shots, when one of them, who understood the fact that the pistols were not charged with balls, fell and proceeded to die in an awful manner. His antagonist who was not in the secret, was much frightened, and being advised by some of the jokers to flee, took refuge in a swamp, where he lay until hunted out by a friend and informed of the joke in the case. He was enraged, and a short time after, meeting the gang that had been engaged in the fun at his expense, in a gambling house, he made an attack on two of them with a heavy cane, and was shot and killed by one of the persons assailed. The correspondent of the *Democrat* says:

The name of the victim of this comedy and tragedy was SCHLESSINGER. He was a native of England, only 26 years of age, of handsome, athletic person, and his general appearance such as to create a regret that he should follow such an unworthy profession as that of gambling, or come to such an unworthy end.

WHEAT AND WOOL.

These two farm products can be well grown together. Probably the best rotation would be to sow all wheat land with clover and timothy seed mixed, and let that remain in sheep pasture three years, and then break up and sow again with a light dressing of lime and a renewal of grass-seed. If the clover has predominated over the timothy while in pasture, there will be no need of a second sowing of clover-seed, as there will be enough in the ground. No two staple crops can be better grown together than wheat and wool, and no one need fear going into the business of either for fear it will not pay. All the grower needs to insure him good prices is capital enough so as not to be obliged to sell except at such prices as he feels will pay, for both wool and wheat can be kept over without loss.

The great West is to be the sheep-walk of America, as wool can be produced upon the cheap lands there at a greater profit than at the East, and probably at greater profit than any other crop.

There is no danger of overstocking the wool market, or producing it in such quantities that the business will prove ruinous to those who may be induced to engage in it.—*Scioto (O.) Gazette.*

FROM ST. HELENA.—The New Bedford *Mercury* has a copy of the St. Helena *Herald* of May 16, which states that the Russian ship *Cosorovitch*, of 528 tons, with 10 guns and 70 men, anchored in the roads at St. Helena May 16. The arrival occasioned considerable speculation. The *Herald* says:

"If seventy Russian bears had been brought to the island, the event would hardly have produced more sensation. Some of the islanders were of opinion that the vessel should be detained and searched, while others would have made a prize of her at once, and taken all risks. The vessel proved to be in the employ of the Russian American Company, and the men chiefly workmen, on their return home, having fulfilled the period of their engagement in the foreign service. Of course she was suffered to pass without molestation."

The St. Helena whaling ground, during the past season, had been explored with success by the American whalers. During the last few weeks no less than eight sperm whales have been taken on the Carroll ground, yielding about 550 barrels.

ACCIDENT ON THE ROME AND WATERTOWN RAILROAD—LOSS OF LIFE.

—The down freight train which arrived at Rome about 1 P M., on Saturday, when two miles south of Adams (on the Rome and Watertown road,) about 9 o'clock A. M., of that day, ran off the track. The trackmen were repairing the track and had two rails removed, when the train came along at full speed, and the engine and one car plunged into the stream below, killing the brakemen and badly scalding five others. The conductor had a very narrow escape. The engine was a new one, having run only a week. It is a wreck. The blame attaches to the trackmen, they having given no signal.

On the arrival of the 7 P. M. emigrant train, Saturday evening, a brakeman on the train was severely beaten by about 15 Dutchmen for trying to put a man out of the way of the cars. His recover is doubtful.—*Troy Budget.*

BURNING OF RICHMONDVILLE SEMINARY—THREE STUDENTS MISSING.

—The large and spacious Seminary at Richmondville, Schoharie County, was totally destroyed by fire, Friday evening. The fire originated in the belfry, and spread with great rapidity. It is not known whether there were any lives lost, but it is said three students are missing. The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary. This is the second time that the Seminary has been burned down. The first time it was nearly wholly insured; we understand that the last loss is but partially covered by insurance. We are informed that since the burning of the Charlotteville Seminary, the "College" buildings which are in course of erection in that place have been fired several times; but, fortunately, it has been discovered each time and extinguished.

JULLIEN'S START IN THE WORLD.—JULLIEN

was recognized neither as conductor, composer, or artist. The only position he held was that of leader of a cotillon band which furnished dancing music for balls and private parties, at so much a night. His first pecuniary success arose from his wife, who made up and sold very exquisite bouquets, in a little by-street in London, where they lived. These bouquets soon became the rage, and the narrow street was daily blocked up by the carriages of the aristocracy, who could not think of going to opera or soire without one of Madame JULLIEN's guinea bouquets. In a few years, M. and Madame JULLIEN had amassed a handsome sum of money, and then the husband opened a saloon for giving shilling concerts, at which polkas, quadrilles and waltzes were played to audiences unable to appreciate music of a higher order.

DIVING FOR PICKEREL.

—On Saturday last, our new Governor, famous for his fishing propensities, together with Col. MOORE, the reporter, and one or two other disciples of ISAAK WALTON, rode over to the Soucook, where they got into a rickety boat to fish for peckerel. Pretty soon his Excercellency had a glorious bite, and putting his foot on the side of the boat, so as to stand firm, over it went sousing the party into ten feet of water Col. MOORE, being somewhat fat, floated off upon the surface like a porpoise, another of the party, who could not swim, crawled up upon the sand so as to get his head above water; but "NAT.," like a true sportsman, stuck to his pickerel, and managed to bring him safe to shore. He was a "lounder," weighing five pounds and a half. We saw some of the party on their return, who looked very much like drowned rat.—*Concord, N. H. Reporter.*

THE BATTLE IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

—The following statement will show the spirit and pertinacity with which the Senatorial battle has been fought in New-Hampshire: In two of the eleven ballotings every member of the House (310) voted; in four others, 309; in ten, 308; and the two others, 304 and 305 respectively; while one was disregarded, as by accident more votes were thrown than there were members of the House. Mr. WELLS' vote has ranged from 150 to 144, and at its highest point lacked five of a majority. On the last balloting, it stood at 148, and he then wanted seven to insure his election.

STRAY WIVES ABROAD.

—A pair of them took their flight from this city a few days since, leaving their better halves to indulge in sorry reflections upon the fickleness and frailty of woman. After a fruitless pursuit to New-York, the deserted lords returned to test the experiences of husbands without wives. One of them, resolving to take things philosophically, immediately sold his household goods to the first bidder, and put himself in a position to await coming events; the other attempted suicide, but before the job was quite finished he thought better of it, and concluded to follow the example of his more stoical companion in tribulation.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican, July 4.*

WIVES WANTED.

—Marriageable girls are quick in the Minnesota market. We quote from a letter in the Boston *Daily Advertiser*: "Several leading and wealthy citizens of Saint Paul have married Indian squaws—aboriginal ladies, perhaps I ought to say. These matches are caused less by romance than by the necessity of having a wife and the scarcity of white women. When there is an importation of the latter commodity from the East, it is eagerly seized. I heard of a gentleman from our part of the country who came out to settle with his three daughters. In two weeks he was alone, but his family was increased by the addition of two sons-in-law.

HO! FOR KANSAS.

—The first company of emigrants for Kansas, under charge of the Emigrant Aid Company, will start from Boston on the 17th inst. The train will stop at Worcester and the other principal stations between Boston and Buffalo, to receive the emigrants residing in the vicinities respectively. The company has provided one hundred tents, and ample provision will be made for the comfort of the emigrants. The expense of passage probably will not exceed half the usual rates.—*Worcester Spy.*

"PAINE'S WATER LIGHT."

—The Worcester *Spy* states that this "invaluable discovery" is about to be introduced to the public, the difficulties arising from electrical explosions having been, as we are informed, entirely overcome. It further says that a large company of the leading capitalists of New-York has been formed, to bring out and operate the invention.

GLASS IN A FINGER FOURTEEN YEARS.

—A lady in this city, wife of HENRY WILCOX, Esq., about fourteen years since, accidentally stuck a piece of glass, about one-quarter of an inch in length, into one of her fingers. A few days ago it voluntarily ejected itself, much to her relief, as it has been the cause of much trouble during the whole time it has been lodged there.—*New-Bedford Standard.*

GATHERING OF SPIRITUALISTS.

—The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* says there was a great meeting of Spiritualists at Bainbridge, Geauga County, Ohio, on Sunday last. Whole townships turned out, and the woods and fields were full of them. It is estimated that there were eight thousand present. They expected to meet Gov. Tallmadge and Judge Edmonds, who were not there. This assembly was gathered without effort, with little or no public notice.

☞ Our readers will remember an incident that we published in May last, relative to Mr. and Mrs. HORTON, of Owego, who, finding toat a tree had fallen across the track of the New-York and Erie Railroad, took measures to warn the approaching train, and thereby saved many lives and much valuable property. Mr. HORTON took off his red flannel drawers, tore them assunder, and with one half signaled the down train, while his wife, with the other half signaled the up train. We are gratified to see that the Company have not snffered this noble conduct to go unrewarded—and have sent to Mrs. Horton a beautiful silk dress accompanied by a life pass for the worthy pair over the road.—*Buffalo Express.*

☞ Senator HOUSTON is a strange man among strangers. He has two large printed notices hung up in his room at Willard's Hotel, saying: "My bed-time is 9½ o'clock precisely," when it is notorious that he never went to bed at so early an hour. It is also notorious that Gen. HOUSTON never goes to bed until every one else is asleep, and then he must go into the street to see if everybody is abed before he will go himself. He looks out for breakers and burglars.

The proprietors of the Albany *Argus* apprise their readers, that owing to other business engagements and to ill health, Mr. Edwin Crowell will retire from the concern as one of the proprietors on the 1st of August next, and that Gideon J. Tucker, Esq., who has been for some time connected with the *Argus* as associate editor, will then become the owner of his interest in the establishment.

WOMEN IN ARMS.

—We learn that the old Jones Tavern in this city, situated on the Leicester road, which for sometime past has been a nuisance to the neighborhood, by reason of the bad character of the inmates, was suddenly vacated on Thursday last. In consequence of an intimation that the police were about to pay a visit to the place. Since then it has been unoccupied; but learning that Mr. EDWARD CURTIS, the lessee of the place, was about to lease it again to inmates of doubtful reputation, the ladies of New-Worcester held a meeting on Monday afternoon, and appointed a committee of 20 of their number to wait upon Mr. CURTIS and protest to him, in the name of humanity and decency, against the use of his premises for the vile purposes to which they had recently been appropriated. Accordingly, at 5 o'clock on Tuesday morning, eighteen of the ladies constituting the Committee, called at the house of Mr. CURTIS, but he did not make his appearance; and after leaving a message with his wife to the effect that they had submitted to the disgrace of such a house of infamy in their midst long enough, and assuring him that unless a speedy reformation in the character of his tenants was effected, serious consequences would ensue, they retired.—*Worcester (Mass.) Spy.*

THE SETTLING-DAY AT TATTERSALLS.

—On Tuesday, although vast sums of money were disbursed, numerous impediments to "smooth going" presented themselves. Unfavorable reports of absentees were rife, and complaints of the "tightness" of money were heard on all sides. One gentleman who was present at the commencement, suddenly sounded a retreat, and was badly inquired after at the close. Another, who was generally deep in liabilities, was reported "quite gone;" but, as he had been a bit hard on the "Metropolitan," his absence did not occasion much surprise. The list of "cleared out and bound for the Levant" comprised several others, whose liabilities in the aggregate are very heavy; in short, to a large number of persons it was about the worst "settling" day they ever experienced. Towards the close of business a novel incident in the way of settling excited uproarious mirth and not a little derision, both inside and outside the room. A person who had laid against Dervish to an immense extent, and had afforded none of the backers an opportunity of hedging with him, was called to the door to receive payment, in bags of copper, of a bet of £40.

STOCK SALES AND MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 11.

$3,000 Erie 2d Mort. Bs	s3.101	400 Cumb. Coal Co.	c 33½
1,000 Erie Con. Bs. '71	b3 78	100 do.	s30 33
1,000 Hud. Con. Bonds	80	400 do.	33½
9,500 Ill. Cen. R. Bonds	71½	200 do.	b60 34
5,000 N. Y. Cen R. R. Bs	83½	500 do.	c 33½
5,000 do.	85½	200 do.	s3 33
14 Union Bank	110	150 do.	s10 33
30 Bank Comm'ce ex div	110	100 do.	s30 33
10 Hanover Bank	90	100 do.	b10 33
20 do.	89	100 do.	b30 33½
26 Del & Hud Canal Co.	109½	100 do.	s30 33
100 Canton Co	22	200 do.	s59 33
200 do.	s3 22½	50 do.	s3 33
100 do.	c 22½	300 do.	s10 33
100 Morris Canal	10½	100 do.	33
50 New Jersey Zinc Co.	55	100 do.	b3 33
150 do.	s30 55½	60 do.	s60 34
100 Penn & Lehigh Zinc Co.	2	200 do.	c 34
415 Pennsylvania Coal	102	100 do.	b3 33½
100 Nicaragua Transit.	b60 23½	550 Erie Railroad	s3 55
660 do.	c 24	400 do.	s3 55½
500 do.	s30 22	790 do.	c 56
860 do.	opg 22½	500 do.	b30 57
100 do.	b60 23	100 do.	b10 56½
1000 Gold Hill Mine	s3 3	5 do.	56½
50 do.	2½	260 do.	s15 56½
100 Cleveland & Toledo	R. 75	50 do.	56½
10 do.	76	200 do.	b10 56½
30 N. Y. Central RR.	s3.100	100 do.	b30 57½
50 do.	b3.100	25 do.	b60 58
15 do.	100	1100 Reading Railroad	c 71
100 do.	99½	300 do.	s30 71
100 do.	s10 99	200 do.	71½
50 do.	s60 98½	200 do.	71½
100 do.	s3 99½	200 do.	s3 71
15 do.	c 99½	50 do.	b60 72
50 Mich. Cen. R R.	b3 90	13 Clev. C. & C	n. R. R. 104

SECOND BOARD.

$500 Ill C R R Bds	71½	30 Cumber. Coal Co.	34½
50 McCulloch Gold	b60 2	200 do.	b60 35
500 Gold Hill Mine	3	100 Hud Riv R R	b30 58
100 do.	4	550 Erie Railroad	s3 57½
100 Canton Company	23	50 do.	c 57½
10 N. Y. Central R. R.	99	25 do.	b60 59
35 do.	98	100 do.	s30 57½
100 do.	b30 98	25 do.	s10 57½
100 Nic. Transit Co.	opg 23	50 do.	b10 58
200 do.	p & c 22½	50 do.	s30 57½
200 Cumber. Coal Co.	34½	50 do.	57½
200 do.	b3 34½	100 do.	b60 58
150 do.	34½	100 do.	b15 57½
100 do.	s30 34½	100 Reading Railroad	s60 72
100 do.	s60 34½		

Markets.....*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times*

TUESDAY, July 11—6 P. M.

ASHES—Have been more inquired for at old prices. The day's transactions reach 500 bbls. at $5 50 for Pearls, and $5 81½ for Pots. ₱ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Sales of 600 boxes Adamantine were reported on private terms.

COTTON—Remains in brisk request at buoyant rates. The past two days' sales are estimated at near 6,000 bales. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O. & T.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
Middling, ₱ lb	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	10¾	11	11¼	11¼
Fair, ₱ lb	11¼	11¼	11¾	12¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are less freely offered, while they are in pretty good demand, for home use and shipment, and command full prices, excepting in the case of interior qualities, which are dull and heavy, and exhibit a downward tendency. The day's movements embrace 9,400 bbls., within the annexed range:

Low, ₱ bbl	$5 50 @ $5 87½
Superfine, No. 2	5 62½ @ 6 00
Interior State	5 50 @ 5 75
State, common brands	6 25 @ 6 50
State, straight brands	6 75 @ 7 00
Favorite State	7 25 @ 7 50
Western Mixed do	7 00 @ 7 25
Michigan and Indiana straight do	7 25 @ 7 50
Fancy Michigan	7 50 @ 7 75
Common to good Ohio	7 25 @ 7 75
Ohio, round hoop, common	7 25 @ 7 50
Fancy Ohio	7 75 @ 8 00
Extra Ohio	8 25 @ 11 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 00 @ 10 00
Fancy Genesee	7 75 @ 8 75
Extra Genesee	9 50 @ 11 25

Canadian appears about the same. Southern is not very active, but is steady in price. 1,000 bbls. found purchasers at $6 50@9 for mixed to good straight brands; $8@9 25 for favorite; and $9 25@9 75 for fancy, ₱ barrel.

GRAIN—Wheat is plentier and rather more inquired for, at drooping prices. The day's business consists of 400 bushels Prime Genesee white at $2 40; 400 Virginia do. at $1 80; 4,000 Canadian, in bond, at $1 70; 2,800 new Southern red at $1 60@$1 62½; and 6,500 Western do. at $1 58@$1 52. Rye is very quiet at $1 16@$1 18 ₱ bushel. Barley has not varied. State and Western Oats are dull and languid at 50c.@54c. ₱ bushel. Corn is brisker and firmer, with a smaller quantity offering. The day's movements include 65,000 bushels at 60c.@66c. for unmerchantable; 67c @ 67½c for mixed Western; 70c.@73c. for round yellow; 74c.@75c for do. Southern, and 83c. for white do. ₱ bushel. We have extracted from Mr. ED. BILLS circular of this date, the following statement of the

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS TO GREAT BRITAIN

From Sept. 1, 1853.

From	Flour, bbls.	C. Meal	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York	816,345	17,152	4,572 878	2,842,204
New-Orleans	267 367	—	164,795	1,58 .072
Philadelphia	3 2.389	20,514	630,866	891,309
Baltimore	386,698	9,107	365,328	413,909
Boston	48,967	186	18,656	159,644
Other ports	18,840	—	19,606	19,060
Total	1,770,534	40,959	5,771,521	5,709,361
Sept. 1, 1852, to Sept. 1, 1853	1 600 449	100	4 893,519	1,415,278
Do. 1852	1,427,442	1,680	2,728,443	1,487,836

EXPORTS TO FRANCE FOR THE SAME TIME.

From	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.
New-York	473 752	1,014,133
New-Orleans	171,638	68,941
Philadelphia	—	—
Baltimore	13 703	4 666
Boston	10,852	7,508
Other Ports	—	—
Total	669 945	1.173,248

GROCERIES—Are in moderate request and steady. The day's sales reach 1,100 pkgs. Java Coffee at 13½c. ₱ lb.; 50 hhds. Cuba Muscovado Molasses at 29c.@29½c. ₱ gallon; 525 hhds. Cuba Sugar at 4¼c.@5¼c.; 250 New-Orleans do. at 4c.@5c.; 100 Texas do. at private contract; and 8,000 bags Manilla do. at 4¼c. ₱ lb.

HAY—About 1,000 bales River were obtained at yesterday's prices.

HOPS—Remain quiet at 26c.@30c. for last year's crop; and 18c @20c. for 1852's, ₱ lb.

LIME—Rockland is in fair demand at 97½c. for common, and $1 25 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine, are essentially unchanged. 200 bbls. Spirits Turpentine realized 45c., cash, ₱ gallon.

OILS—Crude is in limited demand, at 54c.@56c. for Whale, and $1 47@$1 48 for Sperm, ₱ gallon. There has been nothing of moment done in manufactured kinds to-day. Sales were reported of 200 baskets Olive at $3 87½@$4 each. Linseed, in lots, from store, at 80c.@82c.; and Lard at 78c.@80c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is not so actively sought after, yet remains firm; 1,000 bbls. were bought at $11@11 12½ for Mess and $10 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in better request at unchanged prices; the day's operations consist of 400 pkgs. at 6½c.@7½c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5½c. for Shoulders; with 150 pkgs. Rough Salted Sides, at 6½c.@6¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is more inquired for, but is not dearer; there were 600 bbls. Fair to Prime taken at 9c.@9½c. ₱ lb. Beef has not varied; 180 pkgs. were sold at $12@$13 for Country Mess; $15 50 for City Mess; $16 for repacked Chicago Mess, and $17@17 50 for extra Mess, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams are unchanged. Butter is in fair demand, at 13c.@18c. for Ohio; 16c.@19c. for Western New-York, and 19c @22c. for Orange County, ₱ lb. Fair to prime Cheese commands, in lots, 6c.@9½c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Sales transpired of 1,000 lbs. No. 1 Nutmegs at 95c.; and 1,500 mats Cassia at private bargain.

SOAP—About 150 boxes Castile brought 11c.@11½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—There were 15,000 lbs. prime disposed of at 11½c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Exhibits no new feature. The day's business consists of 600 bbls. of Ohio and Prison at 27c.@27½c.; and 100 hhds. Drudge at 27c., usual terms, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were shipped a few lots of Cotton at ¼d. ₱ lb.; 800 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; and 20,000 bushels Wheat, in ships' bags, at 7d. ₱ bushel. For London, there were taken 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s., and a good portion of a cargo of dry, at 1s. 10d. ₱ bbl. A vessel was filled with Flour for Glasgow at 2s. ₱ bbl. For Bremen, there were engaged 200 bbls. Pearl Ashes at 10s.; 200 bales of Cotton at ¼d. ₱ lb.; and 60 tons Logwood at 15s. ₱ ton. For Hamburg, the shipments included 500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 4c. ₱ gallon. For Rotterdam, the engagements embraced 25 tons measurement goods at 30s.@35s. ₱ ton; and 700 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 5c. ₱ gallon. For Havre, there were taken 25 bbls. Pearl Ashes at 2s.; a few hhds. Quercitron Bark at 8s; and 600 bales Cotton at ⅛c. ₱ lb. For California, there was not much offering, and measurement goods were quoted as low as from 35c @45c. ₱ foot.

LIGHTNING RODS—INSULATED—OTIS PATENT.—The only method of absolute protection, as demonstrated by science and experience. Orders promptly filled. Wanted—Agents to sell these rights. LYON MANUFACTORY, No. 385 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSIN

AUCTION SALES.

J. T. Appleton, Auctioneer.

COUNTRY SALE OF SOUTH FORDHAM VILLAGE LOTS, THURSDAY, July 13—On the ground, at 12 o'clock M., near the Upper Morrisania Depot, West side of BOULEVARD, Auctioneer, will sell the balance of 150 villa sites, numbering about 40 plots. Already several fine dwellings have been erected, and many more will be completed this season. This property is most eligibly located, being about 40 feet above the Railroad, located about 11 miles from the City Hall, and 30 minutes' ride by the cars from Harlem. Twenty-eight trains stop at this place daily, affording an opportunity of getting to and from the City almost every hour, from 5½ A. M. to 11 P.M., at a commutation fare of less than 6 cents per ride each way. As a place of residence, for beauty of prospect, convenience of access, and healthy position, it is unsurpassed by any other village within the vicinity of New-York. The location and merits of this property can only be appreciated by a personal examination.

Terms easy. Seventy-five per cent can remain on mortgage. The Sale is indisputable, a printed abstract of which will be furnished gratis to every purchaser. Free tickets to attend the sale by the trains which leave the City Hall at 7.30, 9.25 and 10 15 o'clock A M., and return at any hour in the afternoon. If rainy, the sale will take place the next fair day. For maps and tickets, or further particulars, apply to N. MOGRAW, Morrisania Village, or No. 455 Broadway. J. W. BARKER,
J. T. MOULTON,
No. 3 Nassau-st.

Samuel Osgood Auctioneer

MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD AND HOTEL FURNITURE—SAMUEL OSGOOD, No. 64 Nassau-st., will sell by Auction at the Gramercy Hotel, corner of Broadway and 20th-st., commencing on TUESDAY, July 18, at 10 o'clock, and every intervening day till the whole is sold the entire assortment of elegant Household Furniture contained in said first class Hotel, comprising in part rich and costly carpets, newest patterns; superb lace, brocatelle, worsted, and other window curtains; a number of very large and costly pier, mantle and oval mirrors, very richly framed; parlor suites of furniture in the last at and most costly style, marble top tables, etageres, bedroom suites in rosewood, bookcases, desks, vases, clocks, girandoles; a number of parlors furnished in the most costly and tasteful manner; bookcases, rich window cornices, an immense assortment of bedroom furniture, mattresses, palliasses, feather beds, bolsters, pillows, bed and table linen, dining room furniture, crockery, china, glass ware, plate and plated-ware, gas and other fixtures. This elegant and extensive assortment of furniture is well worthy the attention of those in want of furniture, as the whole will be sold positively to the highest bidder, by order of the mortgagees, and by virtue of several executions. Catalogues will be ready, and the furniture on view the day previous to the sale.

William M. Weeks, Auctioneer

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—AT DOBORIS, L. I., NEAR GLEN COVE.—By order of Supreme Court, Queens County, under the direction of WESSELL S. SMITH, Esquire, will be sold at auction, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of July, at 12 o'clock M., at the Village of Glen Cove, at 12 o'clock M.—By BAKER & WEEKS Auctioneers, the elegant country seat called the East Island at Doboris, owned and occupied by the late Henry M. Western, Esq. It contains about 55 acres of upland, besides salt meadow. The buildings consist of a large mansion-house, three or four cottages, barns and other out-buildings, a fine orchard, and a variety of other fruits and ornamental trees. The whole island is studded with forest-trees quite around the margin of the river; it is watered with springs of the purest water. This property offers great inducements for gentlemen fond of sporting, both with gun and fishing-rod; also abounds with every variety of shell-fish. The facilities of travel to and from the City of New-York are easy, being about two hours' sail, where steamboats are running three times a day. For particulars, see pamphlets, or apply to BAKER & WEEKS, Auctioneers No 1 Metropolitan Bank Building, corner of Pine-st and Broadway.

Anthony J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

AT "WAVERLEY" ON THE HIGHTS—Only 4 one mile directly back of Hoboken Ferry.—ONE HUNDRED BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOTS.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, July 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, one hundred building lots, beautifully situated on the Heights, only one mile directly back of Hoboken ferry. This place is to the West side of the City what Brooklyn Heights is to the East side, possessing the same and even superior advantages, commanding a splendid view of the City, the Bay, the Narrows, and the surrounding country for many miles. To those desirous of obtaining a good location for a residence, or wishing to make an investment, this property offers advantages which cannot be excelled; in short, it may be said to be City Property, combining all the beauties of the country with convenience of close proximity to the City, the time required to reach it from the City Hall being the same as in going to 23d-st. Terms easy. Title indisputable. For maps and particulars apply to A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

John W. Somerindyke, Auctioneer, Store No. 110 Centre-st., corner of Franklin.

MORTGAGE SALE OF SPLENDID SALOON AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. CHANDELIERS. MARBLE TOP TABLES, &c.—JOHN M. SOMERINDYKE will sell on THURSDAY, July 13, at 10 o'clock, at No. 110 Broadway, all the splendid saloon furniture contained on the first floor of said No., consisting of mahogany tête-à-têtes, Brussels carpets, chandeliers, marble-top tables, arm and other chairs; also, a large number of sets of a liver-plated ware, castors, salvers, cake-baskets, forks, &c., spoons, and other plated ware, some of which has not been used. Also, a large lot of China ware in sets for dinner and tea; a superior lot of glassware of all descriptions; ivory handled knives, table linen, lace and damask curtains; also the kitchen furniture, copper cooking utensils, woodware, &c., comprising all the furniture of a first-class eating house. In use but a short time. JAMES MARTIN & CO., Attorney, Office No. 56 Nassau-st.

A. M. Merwin Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, BROTHER & CO.—Trade Sale Rooms, No. 13 Park-row—SIXTIETH NEW-YORK TRADE SALE, TUESDAY, August 1, 1854. BOOKS and STATIONERY SIMULTANEOUSLY.—BANGS, BROTHER & CO., announce the regular Fall Trade Sale of Books, Stationery, Stereotype Plates, &c., for the above date. The catalogue will be ready about the 20th instant, and will be sent to any address on application.

Wm W. Shirley, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE AT AUCTION.—J. S. H. BARTLE T will sell on WEDNESDAY, July 12, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st. in lots from the shelves, and in packages, to suit retailers a choice lot of Furnival's white granite ware, China, New-England glass ware, Britannia, Pittsburgh, silver-plated and cutlery ware; also, a retailer's stock.

WATER COOLERS AND ICE.

KEEP COOL—WATER COOLER! WATER COOLERS!!—A large assortment of the above article manufactured and kept constantly on hand in lots to suit purchasers. A liberal discount made to wholesale dealers. The above is superior to many others in style and workmanship. Dealers would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. For sale at Nos 272 and 274 Pearl-st., by BENHAM, WHITNEY & CO.

ICE, ICE, ICE.—The Knickerbocker Ice Company have taken the old established depot, No. 2 Furman-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton Ferry, formerly occupied by the Crystal Lake Ice Co. All orders left at the office No. 2 Furman-st., or No. 198 West-st., corner Duane, and No. 388 West-st., corner Christopher New-York, will be promptly attended to. JOHN D. ASEOUGH & CO.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GOLD WATCHES, DIAMOND PINS, BROOCHES, &c.—Together with a rich assortment of Silver and Plated ware.

GOLD WATCHES, from	$19 to $300
SILVER DO. from	12 to 50
PLATED TEA SETS, (double plated) from	12 to 60

All our goods are warranted to be as represented; should they prove otherwise the money will be refunded. Silver equal to Coin. SQUIRE, LANDER & CO.,
No. 97 Fulton-st.

INDEPENDENT SECOND WATCHES.—Very fine independent second and quarter-second watches, for timing horses, in gold and silver cases, double and single time, for sale at less than usual prices wholesale and retail. G. C. ALLEN, No 11 Wall-st., second floor.

PATENT LEVER WATCHES.—Fine English patent lever watches, in gold and silver cases, full jeweled and plain, fine time-keepers, for sale, wholesale and retail, at less than usual prices G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

CHRONOMETER WATCHES.—Very fine pocket chronometers which run without any perceptible variation, for sale at less than usual prices, wholesale and retail. G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

JURGENSEN WATCHES.—Splendid Jurgensen watches, bows and chronometers, perfect time-keepers, for sale very low, at wholesale and retail, by G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

COOPER WATCHES.—Gold Cooper duplex and lever watches, some in hunting cases, splendid time-keepers, for sale very low, at wholesale and retail, by G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.

CAUTION.—All persons making, using or selling Sewing Machines, not made or sold by the following licensees, will consult their interest by examining the recent decision of the United States Court, sustaining the validity of Singer's Sewing Machines (so called) in Massachusetts. Printed copies may be had free at my office, or by mail, by forwarding a postage stamp. Also copies of the recent decision of the Commissioner of Patents *refusing a patent* to Walter Hunt. My claims will be legally enforced against all persons selling or using sewing machines by whatsoever name called, having one or more needles with the eye near the point, for the purpose of passing a loop of thread through the article to be sewed, unless purchased of my licensees, viz:

Wheeler, Wilson & Co.....New-York.
Grover, Baker & Co.....New-York.
A. Bartholf.....New-York.
A. B. Howe.....New-York.
American Magnetic Sewing Machine Co....New-York.
Dorcas Sewing Machine Co.....New-York.
J. B. Nichols.....Boston, Mass.
T. W. Bean.....Boston, Mass.
N. Hunt.....Boston, Mass.
Hood, Bartell & Co.....Worcester, Mass.
Messrs. Woolbridge, Keene & Moore.....Lynn, Mass.
Wells & Haynes.....Springfield, Mass.

Charles A. Dayton has no longer a license to make, use, or sell Sewing Machines under my patents. It has been revoked and surrendered. No person will be licensed who infringes the patents of other licensees, and an advance payment of $1,000 on account will be invariably required of those taking a license. ELIAS HOWE, Jr., Patentee of the original Sewing Machine, No. 25 Hanover-st., Boston, and No. 305 Broadway, New-York.—May 1, 1854.

SEYMOUR'S EXCELSIOR SEWING MACHINE.—The latest and best improvement of the age, is now on exhibition and sale at the splendid show rooms of the Excelsior Sewing Machine Company, No. 345 Broadway. This Machine is entirely new in its construction, and got up without regard to expense, and is pronounced by expert judges the best machine ever invented. It does better work, and with greater ease and facility to the operator. We challenge the world! and defy competition. Price no object to those who want to use them! Licensed by HOWE—noinfringemen on any other patent.

INSTRUCTION.

A LADY OCCUPYING A FIRST CLASS HOUSE—In the immediate vicinity of Union-square, who has always moved in the best society, and who has carefully superintended the bringing up of her own family, would take under her charge a few children of respectability, either for short periods or permanently. Parents leaving home and guardians desirous of securing for little children a comfortable home where they would receive instruction in the early branches of education, including music, have their health, manners, and morals faithfully watched over, and be entirely separated from low and vulgar influences, would find this an advantageous opportunity. Most respectable reference given. Address HOME, at this office.

EVENING SCHOOLS.—Applications in writing for appointment in the Evening Schools of this City will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M. By order of the Committee. ALBERT GILBERT, Clerk.
New-York, July 5, 1854.

HOUSE-WARMING AND VENTILATING WAREROOM, No. 496 Broadway, New-York—We invite the attention of Builders and the public generally to our splendid assortment of House Warming, Ventilating and Cooking apparatus, comprising several new patterns of FURNACES, RANGES, &c., combining economy, durability and efficiency. We are prepared to warm and ventilate in a superior manner all classes of public and private buildings upon the most reasonable terms. A complete assortment of every article in our line constantly on hand, and for sale wholesale and retail. Simpson & Company. GEO. L. CANNON, Agent.

FINANCIAL.

LOAN OF $300,000 ON THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF ALBANY.—The undersigned hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received by them until TUESDAY, the 25th day of July instant, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, for a loan of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars, for which Bonds or Stock of the city of Albany will be issued in sums of $1,000 each, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent, per annum, payable semi-annually by coupon or warrant attached thereto, and the principal reimbursable at the expiration of twenty-five years from the 1st day of May, 1854. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $1,000, and should be sealed up and endorsed "Proposals for Albany City Stock," and enclosed in an envelope, and directed to either of the undersigned. Each proposal must state distinctly the rate of premium offered for the stock, and the address of the person or persons making the proposal. The money will be required to be paid by deposits to the credit of the undersigned, in the Banking House of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in the City of New-York, or in the Bank of Albany, in the city of Albany, as follows:

One-third part on the 20th day of July instant.
One-third part on the 15th day of August next.
One-third part on the 15th day of September next.

Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of said bonds to the times of payment above specified will be required from the persons taking the said loan. The interest on the said stock will be paid semi-annually, on the 1st days of May and November in each year, at the Banking House of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. in the City of New-York, and the principal is made reimbursable at the same place.—ALBANY, July 5, 1854.

J. R. TEN EYCK,
JAMES McNAUGHTON,
H. H. MARTIN,
W. E. BLEECKER,
} Commissioners.

BONDS FOR SALE.—The NASHVILLE & CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY have for sale 150 Bonds of $1,000 each. They are Bonds of the Company, endorsed and guaranteed by the State of Tennessee, and are made receivable by the Comptroller of the State as a basis for private banking, under the Free Banking Law of that State. Part of these Bonds have twenty, and part twenty-five years to run, from 1st Jan., 1854, and bear six per cent. interest, payable with coupons half yearly, 1st Jan. and July, in New-York. The payment of the interest on these Bonds is provided for by the Statute in the same manner as in regard to the State Bonds proper,—the Bank of Tennessee being in such case the fiscal agent of the State, and charged equally in the one case as the other, with protecting the faith of the State. Nothing is receivable under the Free Banking Law of Tennessee, as a basis for banking except Bonds of the United States, Bonds of the State of Tennessee, and these Bonds guaranteed as above. From the high rates required to be paid for both of the first two kinds of Bonds these Bonds will find a ready sale in Tennessee, independent of their intrinsic value in the market. Persons wishing to buy will apply to the President of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New-York, or to the undersigned, at Nashville Tenn. for terms. The fullest information will be furnished of the state of the Road, and its capacity to pay.

V. K. STEVENSON, President N. & C. R. R. Co.

$50,000 FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE SCIOTO AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Proposals will be received by the undersigned until THURSDAY, July 13, at 3 o'clock P. M. for the sale of the above Bonds. They are a first class security payable in 1885, and draw seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New-York. The road is 134 miles long, and extends from the city of Newark to the city of Portsmouth, Ohio, and is a continuation of the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad, which is 116 miles long, and in successful operation. Forty-four miles of the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad are now complete and in operation; forty-five miles are now ready for the iron, and the remaining forty-five miles are in a good state of forwardness. Pamphlets containing copy of Bond and Mortgage, together with estimated profits and present condition of the road, will be furnished on application. Further information may be obtained by applying to C. A. M. DAMARIN, Esq., President; and PETER KINNEY, Esq., Treasurer of the Company, at Hocking Houses; or to MORRIS KETCHUM, Esq., Trustee; and N. J. BARNEY, Esq., No. 52 Broadway, New-York. SEYMOUR, MORTON & CO.,
No. 110 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—The Board of Directors of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transport ation Company have this day declared, out of their earnings expended in construction, an extra dividend of ten per cent. in stock, to be apportioned to those who shall be holders of the full stock of the Company, on the 15th day of July next; being one share for every ten shares, or one-tenth part of a share for every one share. The Directors also reserve the right to assign the fractional parts to which they may be entitled; and certificates for every ten fractional parts standing in any one name and for said whole shares, will be issued on and after the 10th day of August next. Dividends declared shall be paid upon all such stock only, as presenting the same upon other stock of the Company, but dividends will not accrue upon the fractional parts until ten shall have been consolidated into one share, and a certificate issued therefor.—New-York, June 10, 1854.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, No. 2 Hanover-st., New-York, July 6, 1854.—In order to facilitate an examination now being made by a Committee of the Board of Directors of this Company into its Stock accounts, all persons holding certificates of Stock of the Company are specially requested to present the same to the undersigned at this office so that an account of the same may be taken. Persons residing at a distance who cannot conveniently present or send in their certificates are requested to communicate by letter, the date and number of such certificate held by them, and the number of shares for which it purports to have been issued, and by whom signed.—By order of the Board of Directors. WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—At the request of several of the Shareholders of this Company, the option to Stockholders to subscribe to the remainder of the three million ($3,000,000) convertible loan of this Company, has been extended to the fifteenth day of July, instant. The transfer book will remain open for the same period.—July 3 1854.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Transfer Agents

NATIONAL BANK.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, BENJAMIN T. HOOGLAND was appointed Cashier of this Bank in the place of F. DOBBS, resigned on account of ill health.

JAMES GALLATIN, President.
New-York, June 23d, 1854

STOCKS AND BONDS—Bought and sold, strictly on commission, by A. W. GREENLEAF,
No. 2 Wall-st.

BANK NOTICES.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 432 Grand-st. The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest be paid to all Depositors entitled thereto for the 6 months ending the 30th inst, as follows: On all sums of $500 and under, at the rate of six per cent per annum, and all sums over $500 at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after M onday, 17th inst. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of the Depositors as principal. Bank open MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 9 to 7 P. M.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
James P. Haight, Secretary.

BANK NOTICE.—ATLAS BANK—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 8, 1854.—In pursuance of the act entitled "An act to provide for a final distribution of the funds held by the Superintendent of the Banking Department belonging to the creditors of insolvent banks and bankers," passed April 10, 1850, notice is hereby given to the holders of the outstanding circulating notes of the ATLAS BANK Clymer, Chautauque County, that said notes must be presented at this Department for payment within six months from this date, and that any of the circulating notes which shall not be presented within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge or claim upon the funds of said Bank remaining in the hands of the Superintendent. The holders of said notes will receive (75) seventy-five cents on the dollar for all the notes of said Bank secured by stocks and real estate, and (97) ninety-seven cents on the dollar for all notes secured by stocks only, on presenting the same to this office. [je14-law6wW] D. B. ST. JOHN, Sup't.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—Albany, Oct. 17, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the MERCHANTS' BANK, of Chautauque County, at Mina, in said County (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank. o19,'53-1aw2yW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—Albany, July 6, 1854. The INTERNATIONAL BANK, Buffalo, has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the TROY CITY BANK, in the city of Troy, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. D. B ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF PATERSON.—Notice is hereby given that all claims in favor of the Bank or of the Receivers, will be disposed of by PUBLIC AUCTION at the office of the Receivers, at Paterson N J., on TUESDAY, the 5th day of September next at 11 o'clock A M., unless previously settled. Catalogues of the claims will be furnished on application to either of the Receivers, during the week preceding the sale.

C. S. VAN WAGONER,
WILLIAM F. DAY,
J. VAN ARSDALE,
} Receivers, &c.
Paterson, N. J, July 8, 1854.

SAVINGS BANK.—Corner 3d-av and 9th-st.—MARINER'S SAVING INSTITUTION.—Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M and Wednesday and Saturday Evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. Deposits made in this Institution on or before the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st Six per cent interest allowed on sums of $500 and under.

Hon. JACOB A. WESTERVELT, (Mayor of the City,) President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, 1st Vice President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, 2d Vice President.
W. H. ELSWORTH, Secretary.
Hon CLARKSON CROLIUS, 1st Trustee.

IRVING'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren, near Greenwich st Open DAILY, from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. Notice to depositors. Interest that has accrued will be payable on or after MONDAY, the 17th day of July. Interest not called for will be placed to the account as principle.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

DRESS GOODS—SPRING STYLES.—BOOTH & TUTTLE, No. 146 Broadway, offer to the trade a large and varied stock of Dress Goods of new and approved fabrics and designs. They have now open a great variety of styles of Portsmouth and English lawns, jaconets and organdies, of patterns not before exhibited. Ginghams and gingham lawns, plaid and striped silks, plain barèges of every shade and quality. Grenadines and tissues, plain de laines plaid and plaided barèges, plaid and plain poplins, barège de laines, the Chili cloths, English prints, in a great variety of new styles to which together with a large stock of Hamilton and Manchester de laines of improved designs, they invite the attention of cash and short-time buyers. BOOTH & TUTTLE, No. 146 Broadway, cor. Liberty.

CLEARING OFF!—We are offering a very large lot of Swiss mull and cambric Flouncings, suitable for trimming Jackets, at exceedingly low prices, being bought a auction. Also, the balance of our Summer stock of Embroideries, Ribbons, Trimmings, Straw Goods, etc, at a reduction of fully 30 per cent

McCORMACK & SIMPSON,
No. 126 6th-av., between 9th and 10th-sts.

NEW SUMMER GOODS.—J BECK & CO have received per late arrivals a beautiful assortment of new French Goods, consisting of silks, foulards, shawls, mantillas, barèges, grenadines, crape de Paris, jaconets, organdies, calicoes, ginghams, de laines, embroideries, laces, linens, muslins, hosiery, gloves &c., &c., and which they are now offering at greatly reduced prices at No. 535 Broadway.

IRISH LINENS—Linen damasks, white and brown Snow-drop and damask cloths, napkins, Dowie's handkerchiefs, &c.; also, Union linens damasks, table-cloths towels, &c. Dealers supplied by W. MATHEWS & CO. No. 52 and 54 Catharine-st.

$100 REWARD.—TO THE MANUFACTURERS OF BANK NOTE PAPER.—The Executive Committee of the Association of Banks for the Supression of Counterfeiting, hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the best specimen, in the opinion of the Committee, of Bank-Note Paper, of not less than five hundred sheets, which may be submitted to them on or before the 1st day of January next. All paper submitted, except that selected by the Committee, to be returned to the persons submitting the same. J. M. GORDON, Sec'y.
Boston, March 31, 1854.

W JACKSON & SON, of the late firm of W. & N. JACKSON & SON'S, Grate Fender makers, No. 346 Front-st. and No. 220 Broadway.—Constantly on hand every variety of Grates and Fenders. Also, circular and square German silver Grates. Wholesale dealers supplied at the lowest market prices.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 24 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in, are now prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert S. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	J. P. G. Foster,	J. M. Waterbury,
D. B. Fearing,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,
A. C. Bowling,	Wm. W. Hamilton,	Samuel V. Hoffman
Gazzam D. Lamar,	Denning Duer,	John J. Astor, Jr
George W. Riggs,	John Stuart, Jr.,	Fred. A. Delano,
Wm B. Duncan,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	James C. Bell,
Chas. H. Russell,	Ed C. Cruter,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred. G. Foster.
Peleg Hall.	Robert B Hone,	

ROBERT B. HONE, President.
Duncan F. Currey, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities and having a large surplus premium to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandize, vessels in port and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS:

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martin,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John R. Bragg,	Charles A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	B. F. Stanwood,	Isaac V. Fowler,
William Okell,	N. P. Freeman,	Chas T. Cromwell,
P. H Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T Bruce,
H. Quackenbos,	Andre Fromont,	Samuel F. Whitney
Geo. Gilfillan,	J M Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
William F. Leggett Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CASH CAPITAL $300,000.—Office, No. 108 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.—This Company is now prepared to insure buildings, merchandize, personal property, and ships in port and their cargoes, against loss or damage by fire:

DIRECTORS.

James L. Graham,	Daniel Parish,	Evan R. Robb,
E. Whitehouse,	G. A. Conover,	G. L. Beeckman,
J. B. Varnum,	Martin Bates, Jr.,	Joseph M Young,
Leonard Appleby,	Isaac E. Taylor,	Lorrian Freeman,
F. H Wolcott,	W. Delano Jr.,	Edwd. Macomber,
Wm. K Strong,	Henry V Butler,	John La Farge,
Moses Taylor,	B R McIlvaine	Chas E Appleby,
Jas. O. Sheldon,	Henry Dwight Jr.,	Jeremiah Wilbur.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President
Edward A. Stansbury, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY FOR THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Offices, No. 52 William and 173 Canal-sts.

DIRECTORS.

Jeremiah Terbell,	Jas. S. Brouwer,	Chas. T. Pierson,
Freem'n Campbell,	Wm. M. Foster,	Wm. M. Wilson,
John W. Lewis,	Jotham C Meeker,	Abraham Leggett,
Jno. F. Yelverton,	Lyman Chapin,	Matthias Clark,
Henry S Terbell,	Solomon Banta,	Thos. Williams,
David D. Crane,	Charles Crane,	Edward P. Clark,
Richard Varick,	George Warner,	Mortimer Brown,
Wm. D Washburn,	Christo. Gwyer,	Wm. Moir,
Cor Stephens,	Wm. J. Buck,	P. J Bonesteel,
Simon Shindler,	Jno Moneypenny,	Alfred Barmore,
Gayl'd B. Hobbell,	Geo. D. Cragin,	C. H McIntire.
Gid'n De Angelis,	Edw'd D. Nelson.	

RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. Underhill, Secretary.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 176 Chatham-square cor. of Mott-st.—At the annual election held at the office of the Company, on the 3d inst., the following persons were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

TRUSTEES.

Isaac O. Barker,	John W Ketcham,	Elijah F Purdy,
Samuel Paynor,	Samuel Legget,	John Robinson,
Wilson Small,	John B. Simpson,	L. H. Church,
O. W. Woodford,	Jonathan Purdy,	George H Purser,
Jacob Miller,	Joseph Whitfield,	Edward A. Fraser,
John Bourne,	William H Adams,	David H. Mcalpin,
Amos Wooding,	Edwin A. Hopkins,	Geo. A. Hamilton,
A S Scribner,	Thomas Wallace,	Jas. Y. Watkins,
Geo Peckham,	Charles D. Bailey.	M. H. Smith, Jr.,
M. Stephenson,	William Peet,	Thos. J. Sloan,
Charles Irving.	James Davis	

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held immediately after the election, ISAAC O. BARKER, was unanimously elected President and JOHN W. KETCHAM, Vice President. EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
New-York, July 5, 1854.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st 4th Month, 24th 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C Channcey,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm C White,
Jos W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J Walter,
John D. Wright,	Th. W Tarrall,	Chas H Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Ira d Hawley,	Wm. H Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.
Samuel Townsend, Secretary.

CITIZENS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated April, 1837—Offices Nos 67 Wall-st, and 58 Bowery—Continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

D. BURTNETT, President.
J. M. McLean, Secretary.

NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of 6 per cent. for six months payable on the transfer book of July next at the office. No 7 Wall-st. W. H DUSENBERRY, Secretary.
June 26 1854.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No 5 Tryon-row, cor. Chatham-st.—Insures on the most favorable terms against loss and damage by fire on dwellings, stores, merchandise, &c. JOHN BRUCE, Pres.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1854.—An extra dividend of ten per cent on the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid on the first day of July next. The capital stock will be increased fifty per cent., or one million dollars payable one-half, or fifty dollars per share on the first day of July next, and the other half on the sixth day of November next. The new stock will be distributed to the old stock holders in the ratio of one share of new stock to every two shares of old stock, according to the stock ledger on the morning of the 25th instant. The rights to fractional parts of shares may be transferred and combined so as to obtain full shares. Any stockholder may at any time after the 30th instant, pay in his new shares in full, and be entitled to rebate at the rate of seven per cent per annum, on the moiety, to the 6th November. The latter half of the increased Stock will not be entitled to any portion of the semi-annual dividend in November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th instant to the 1st July inclusive.

C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.

Office Panama Railroad Company,
New-York, June 28, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of three and a-half per cent on the Capital stock of the said Company, payable on and after the 22d of July next.

The transfer books will be closed after 3 o'clock this day, until the 22d July inclusive.

The interest on the Bonds of this Company falling due on the 1st July, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 78 Broadway, upon presentation of the Coupons, on and after that date. By order of the Board.

FRANCIS SPIES, Secretary.

Phenix Bank, New-York, June 27, 1854.

FINAL DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of the late PHENIX BANK, whose charter expired on the first day of January, 1854, hereby give notice that they will pay the final dividend of seven (7) per cent. to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after SATURDAY the 1st of July, 1854. Said dividend being in full and final settlement of all claims and demands against the late Phenix Bank, and against the undersigned Trustees thereof.

(Signed) THOMAS TILESTON,
HENRY CARY,
JOSHUA J. HENRY,
Trustees of the late Phenix Bank.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, June 30, 1854.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the third day of July next, preparatory to the dividend to be paid on the first day of August next, and will remain closed till the second day of August next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after July 6. The Transfer Books will be closed to that date inclusive.

DANIEL V. H BERTHOLF, Cashier.
New-York, June 30, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the HOME INSURANCE COMPANY have THIS DAY declared a dividend of eight per cent, payable to the stockholders at the office of the Company, No. 1 New-st., on and after MONDAY the 17th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that day. CHAS. J. MARTIN, Secretary.
New-York, July 11, 1854.

DIVIDEND—MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, July 11th 1854.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable to the stockholders on and after 15th inst. By order.

ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.

Hanover Bank, New-York, June 30, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the HANOVER BANK have THIS DAY declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent. on the Capital Stock, for the six months ending this day, which will be paid to the Stockholders on THURSDAY, the 6th day of July ensuing. By order of the Board. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

DIVIDEND—SOUTHERN BANK—New-Orleans, July 1 1854.—The Board of Directors of this Bank, at a meeting held yesterday, declared a dividend of 4 per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable in this City on and after the 10th inst., and to the Northern stockholders at the Bank of America, in the City of New-York, on and after the 18th inst. J. L. WIBRAY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—Office of the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company, No 194 Broadway, corner of Johnst.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of five per cent. for the last six months, payable at the office of the Company on and after the 5th inst.—New-York, July, 1, 1854. JOHN BAKER, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND.—Bank of the Capitol, Albany, July 1, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock of this bank, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 15th inst. Stockholders registered on the New-York books, will receive their dividend at the Merchants' Exchange Bank. By order of the Board,

H. G. GILBERT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—Hanover Insurance Company, New-York, July 1, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of six per cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 1 Hanover-square. By order of the Board. A. M. McKEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—Office of the Harmony Fire Insurance Co No. 6 Broad st.—New-York, July 1, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been this day declared, payable on demand. R. O. GLOV

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Execution of Michael Jennings.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, July 11.

MICHAEL JENNINGS was executed at 10½ o'clock this morning, for the murder of Mrs. BRADLEY, of North Haven. Two companies of military kept guard around the jail. There was a large crowd, but they behaved very orderly.

JENNINGS spent the early part of the night at his devotions, and after sleeping from 2 to 4½ o'clock, he again engaged in devotional exercises. He appeared serious, and looked earnestly on the crucifix in his hand.

At ten minutes after 10 o'clock, he ascended the scaffold, and engaged in prayer with the priest. This over, the priest bid him good bye, when he sobbed out, "Good bye, oh dear Lord Je—," the drop fell before he had finished the sentence, and he was swinging by the neck. The usual white cap covered his face, and was sprinkled with tears. Thus died a monster in guilt, though but 23 years of age. He did not struggle hard, though he lingered longer than some others before executed on the same spot. He made no confession, nor did he assert his innocence.

The execution excited much interest here, though but little sympathy, as he refused to make any confession, and showed no contrition. He sobbed on the gallows quite audibly. His neck was not broken, and he died by strangulation.

In 7½ minutes after the drop fell, his pulse beat 47 per minute,—in 13 minutes his pulse ceased, and in 24 minutes he was cut down and buried in the Catholic cemetery. His countenance was very natural after death.

Trial of the Suspected Kidnappers of Solomon Northrup.

SARATOGA, Tuesday, July 11.

The examination of ALEXANDER MERRILL and JAMES RUSSELL, charged with kidnapping SOLOMON NORTHRUP and selling him into Slavery, has been in progress to-day at Ballston, Spa. NORTHRUP distinctly swears to their being the persons,—and told how he was lured at Saratoga Springs in 1841, to go South with them to join a Circus, and treated in Washington with drugged liquor, &c., &c. A witness was in Court who drank with NORTHRUP and his kidnappers at Washington, the night before he was put in the Slave pen,—and it is expected that a witness will come forward and testify to having heard MERRILL tell of selling NORTHRUP.

The accused were discovered from the descriptions and nicknames given in NORTHRUP's book.

Arrival of the "Daniel Webster" at New-Orleans, from Nicaragua.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 10.

The steamship *Daniel Webster* has arrived at this port from San Juan, Nicaragua, where she was detained, waiting for the steamship *Star of the West* [illegible] from above. The *Star* was got off and sailed for Rhode Island the 3d inst., with 200 passengers and over $1,000,000 in treasure.

At San Juan all was quiet, and the river was in good boating order. The first new steamboat had arrived.

The revolutionists were still besieging Granada, which could not expected to capitulate soon.

From Newfoundland—The Fisheries.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 11.

We are in receipt of dates from St. Johns, Newfoundland, to the 29th June.

The mercantile community in St. Johns were raising subscriptions for the purpose of sending a vessel to Cape Ann for the protection of the Fisheries—Government to pay one-half of the expense.

A boat and crew are also to be dispatched to Belle Isle for the same purpose.

Advices from Placentia to the 17th ultimo, report the fishery anything but satisfactory.

Later from Havana—Death of the French Admiral.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, July 9.

The steamship *Philadelphia* has arrived at this port, bringing Havana dates to the 8th inst.

Admiral DUQUESNE, of the French fleet, died on the 28 instant.

A Dutch ship had arrived at Havana from China, with 600 Chinese laborers. Ship *Ashburton*, of New-York, was at Havana.

The steamship *Star of the South* leaves here to-morrow for New-York.

Storm Syracuse—The Democratic (Hard-Shell) Convention.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, July 11.

The Democratic (Hard-Shell) State Convention, which assembles here to-morrow, will probably meet at Rider Durlenthan Hall,—and SAMUEL BEARDSLEY, delegate from Oneida, will be Chairman.

Nebraska resolutions are to be passed.

The weather continues hot, but it is ten degrees cooler than last week. There is no cholera in the city.

Trial of the Catholic Priest for Attempt to Commit a Rape at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 11.

Father KROEGER, the Catholic Priest charged with an assault on a German girl, with intent to commit a rape, was tried yesterday before Judge FLYNN. The testimony was about the same as that given before the Police Court. The Jury remained out until noon to-day, when, being unable to agree, they were discharged. They stood 6 for conviction for assault with intent to commit a rape, and 6 for assault and battery. There was a large crowd around the Court House during the trial.

Cholera in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 11.

The death of Dr. SIBIGHAUS, of Cholera, was reported to the Board of Health to-day. It was only yesterday that he reported a case of that disease to the Board.

Dr. KANE and ROBERT L. PITTFIELD, President of the Northern Liberties Bank, also died to-day,—said to be of Cholera.

GOTTLIEB SCHNECK, aged 74, was killed to-day by a runaway horse.

Cholera at Chicago.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, July 11.

Passengers who arrived here last night per train from Chicago, report that there were 130 deaths from cholera in that city on Sunday last.

Boston Money Market—Failure—Double Suicide.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 11.

J. WESTHEIMER, Jr., Broker, is reported as having failed.

At our Stock Market this morning, prices generally showed a material decline.

Mr. MANSON, of Pembroke, and Miss SAWYER, formerly of the same town, but more recently of Stoughton, drowned themselves yesterday in REED's pond at Abington. They went out together in a chaise, and after divesting themselves of their outer garments, lashed themselves together and jumped into the pond. They left a note behind saying where they could be found.

Excitement Among the Printers in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 11.

The proprietor of the *Evening Register*, having put two girls at work in his job office, they being desirous of learning composition, the Typographical Union of this city interfered to prevent it, and induced the members of the Union in the *Register* office to leave. Several members of the Union have been held to bail for conspiracy, and a hearing of the case takes place this afternoon. The proprietor of the *Register* had much difficulty in getting his paper out yesterday, but he has now obtained sufficient number of hands for his purpose.

Festival at Harvard College, &c.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 11.

The Alumni Association of Harvard College will have a grand celebration on Thursday of next week—the day following the ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT. Professor FELTON, will deliver the oration. The dinner will be given in Harvard Hall. Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY, Jr., presiding at the table. The class graduating next week will number 86.

The extreme heat, and absence of rain for the two weeks past has seriously affected the growing crops in this locality, and raised the price of summer fruits and vegetables to unprecedented figures.

Arrest of a Mail Agent for Robbing the Mails—Large Fire.

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 10.

EDWARD MULLIGAN, the local Mail Agent at St. Louis, has been held to bail in $4,000, on a charge of purloining letters from the mail.

A few days since, an extensive fire occurred at Knightstown, Ind., destroying an entire square from DILLING's Hotel to the United States Hotel, including both these buildings.

New-Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, Tuesday, July 11.

The House, to-day, passed a resolution appropriating $20,000 for a State Reform School.

The Liquor bill was taken from the table and ordered to a third reading.

Non-Arrival of the Asia.

ASTOR HOUSE, Tuesday—Midnight.

The steamship Asia is now in her eleventh day out; but there are no signs of her up to the present moment.

Railroad Examination, &c.

UTICA, Tuesday, July 11.

A meeting was held at Clayville, yesterday, to secure the construction of a rail road from this city to Waterville, along the Sauquoit Valley. Over $100,000 has been subscribed.

A term of the U. S. District Court, Judge HALL presiding, commenced in this city to-day. No business of importance has yet been done. Some trials for counterfeiting, it is said, will come on to-morrow.

Wreck of the British Bark Aquatic.

CHARLESTON, Monday, July 10.

The British bark *Aquatic*, from Matanzas, bound to Cork, with a cargo of molasses, went ashore on Wednesday in Long Bay, near Georgetown, and the officers and crew left her, finding it impossible to keep her afloat. The steamer *General Clinch* has gone to her assistance with a lighter and steam-pump.

From Concord—Military Visitors.

CONCORD, Tuesday, July 11.

The Baker Guards of Nashua, a new corps named in honor of Governor BAKER, visited Concord this forenoon. They were received by the Militia of the Granite Guards, and were reviewed by Governor BAKER, who made a brief address, demonstrating the duties and responsibilities of the citizen soldiery.

Great Fire at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 10.

MILLBANKS' sugarmill and distillery, with their contents and several other adjoining buildings, were destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss reaches $200,000, and is covered by insurance.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 11.

We have no mail this morning south of Mobile.

NEW-YORK CITY.

☞ Mr. E. OSSEON, Jr., the leading ticket-seller at the American Museum, died yesterday morning, after a brief illness. His age was forty. He leaves a wife and three children. Mr. OSSEON was well known to frequenters of the Museum, and will be deeply regretted by the many friends who have clustered about him.

INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—The musical exercises of the pupils of the Institution for the Blind, in connection with the annual examination, will take place to-day, in the Chapel of the Institution, on Ninth-avenue.

Crystal Palace—Trial of the Strength of Bridges.

A large number of gentlemen assembled yesterday afternoon at the Crystal Palace, to witness an exhibition of strength of two models of bridges, which have been for some time displayed at that place. The models were perfect in their construction, being, in every particular except as to size, like a practical bridge. They were the Arch Truss Bridge, invented by HENRY LANERGAN, of Boston, and the Uncle Sam, invented by HANMORE HOWE, of Cincinnati. They were models of bridges of four hundred and fifty feet span. The models were about sixteen feet span, and the sides about a foot high. Both were constructed of white pine, and presented a very attractive appearance. The Uncle Sam model weighed 64 pounds, and the Arch Truss 61 pounds. The inventor of the former had announced that his model would sustain twice the weight of the latter, or be broken in the attempt. The weight on the Arch Truss was from time to time increased until three thousand and four pounds and a half were put upon it. The weight on the "Uncle Sam" was then increased to six thousand and sixteen pounds. For a few moments the bridge sustained this immense pressure—nearly a hundred times its own weight—but soon after the timbers broke. Subsequently about five hundred pounds weight more was added to the pressure on the Arch Truss bridge but without its breaking it. Its strength was not tested further.

In the Arch Truss bridge there are fewer timbers than in the "Uncle Sam" and from what we could see in the Uncle Sam bridge would exceed the other in the cost of construction. Quite a number of engineers were present, and the trial was viewed with much interest.

FIRE IN THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—Last evening about 7½ o'clock, a fire originated in the stables in the rear of the houses Nos. 171 and 173 East Forty-second-street, which spread very quickly owing to the combustible materials of the buildings, and communicated to a house occupied as a weave-shop for the manufacturing of mosquito nets and crown matting, as also to a small wood-house. All these buildings were totally destroyed.

The buildings were owned by Mr. JACKSON, and his loss is estimated at $1,500. The weave-shop was the property of Mrs. KILPATRICK, who only saved part of her furniture. The loss is about $3,500. This lady's husband only died last Saturday, and her loss must be felt doubly severe. The firemen, and part of the Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards Police, were early on the ground, preventing the spreading of the flames. We did not hear whether any of the property was covered by insurance.

FIRES AND ALARMS.—There were no less than three alarms of fire in the Twentieth Ward yesterday morning. The first was at 10 o'clock, in a frame house at One Hundred and Fifty-fourth-street, occupied as a lager beer establishment, by WM. WERNER. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary; loss about $200. The second alarm was from the bakery of PETER GUSTUS, No. 375 Seventh-avenue; loss to stock and building $600. The third fire, at 2½ o'clock, was a false alarm. The fire on Tuesday, A. M., was in the rag warehouse of JOHN PRESLEY, No. 257 Front-street; damage trifling.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday.

BILLS REFERRED.

From Richard B. Connolly, County Clerk, enclosing his bill for the six months ending June 30, amounting to $375 00.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

To have all the books in the Register's Office repaired in a good and substantial manner, the same not to be taken out of the office of the Register, and the said repairs to be made without delay. That the Receiver of Taxes inform this Board of the names of the persons from whom money has been received for the collections of arrears of taxes, amount paid for taxes, interest, cost or compensation charged, &c.; so that all the moneys may be returned to the payers without incurring further costs, and that the Receiver suspend all further proceedings for the collection of such arrears. On motion, the Board adjourned to Wednesday.

Board of Councilmen.....TUESDAY, July 11.

EDWIN J. BROWN, Esq. in the Chair.

The Clerk called the roll, and the number present being insufficient to form a quorum, the Board was adjourned to this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.—Tuesday.

Before Judge Roosevelt.

GIFT ENTERPRISE IN WHOMBLE.

The Governors of the Almshouse, &c. &c. vs. *Professor I. Woodman Hart.*—This was an application by the defendant to be discharged from arrest, to which he had been subjected on the application of the public authorities, and held to bail in the sum of $50,000, on a charge of setting up a lottery contrary to the form of the statute in that case made and provided. The enterprising Professor set up in this City an exhibition of the Whole World, and as an inducement to those of the people who would go to see all those things in a little time, and in order to "popularize American Art," and to give "world-wide celebrity to his journal and books of travel," by a large circulation of his weekly paper, he promised to distribute among the purchasers of $1 tickets $60,000 valuable gifts, worth $300,000, being a valuable gift for every ticket. On the part of the professor his release from the order was claimed, on the ground that this was not a lottery like Perham's or the Art-Union, but simply a *gift* enterprise, which like "the gift of salvation," to use the words of his eloquent counsel, was open to every man on his complying with certain conditions.

The Corporation Attorney, who is the legal adviser of the Almshouse authorities in all cases, contended that this was a lottery and nothing but a lottery, and as such the Professor was liable in three times the value of the property to be distributed.

Judge Ingraham said he would take the papers home and give a decision in a few days.

L. E. Bulkeley argued the matter for Professor Hart, and Mr. McGregor, for Corporation Attorney, opposed.

DIVORCE.

Before Judge Woodruff.

Eliza B. Bennett, by her next friend, vs. *Addison J. Bennett.*—This case came up on the report of Judge Mason, the referee appointed by the Court. The evidence taken proved the commission of several infractions of the marriage vow by the defendant during the months of May and June, 1854. A final decree of divorce was granted to the complainant.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Tuesday.

Before Judge Betts.

LARCENY AT SEA.

The United States vs. *Thomas Harvey, John Todd, and —— Drake.*—These prisoners were held in custody on a charge of larceny on the high seas. They had pleaded not guilty before, but yesterday they withdrew that plea and pleaded guilty. Mr. Whedon appeared for them, on their being brought up for sentence this morning, and read affidavits of the men, to the effect, that the articles which were found on them were bought by them from another of the crew. The Court sentenced them, the case not being one of any aggravation, to pay a fine of $15 each, and be imprisoned until paid.

The United States vs. *Venting et al.*—These two boys were indicted for arson, in firing a building on Governor's Island. Their trial was set down for this morning, but was postponed till Thursday, on account of the illness of Major Sprague, a witness for the prosecution. The Jury were then discharged till that day.

[Advertisement.]

ASPINWALL'S COMPOUND TONIC MIXTURE.—It is obvious fact, that ague and fever in everywhere gaining ground where it is encountered only by ordinary medical treatment; and it is equally as incontestably true, that wherever this preparation has been administered as a remedy, the disease has been immediately checked, and speedily cured. These two vital facts are supported by equally unquestionable testimony, and they afford grounds for recommending the medicine to the public, by advertisement, which no rational being will dispute. The testimony in favor of the tonic mixture, with which the present proprietors are prepared to meet all who are skeptical on the subject, is of a nature which precludes all controversy. References of the highest respectability are proffered to all who will take the trouble to verify the statements made through the press, in relation to the medicine. The most obstinate cases of intermittent fever have never been known to resist the second bottle of the preparation. Prepared after the original formula, by THOMAS & MAXWELL, No. 66 Nassau-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Franconi's Hippodrome gives an afternoon as well as evening entertainment daily. This is for the accommodation of families and others who wish to avoid the crowded audiences in the evening.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD.—The subscriber will give private instruction in the art of common hip to ladies or gentlemen, at his Rooms, No. 333 Broadway. Applications received daily.

[Advertisement.]

THE CLOSING OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—If there be one true admirer of the useful and the beautiful, who has not seen the American Crystal Palace in all its glory, let him visit that gigantic monument to our country's greatness at once. Now is the time. The Palace will close on the 1st November, and then all its precious store of novelties will be distributed throughout the earth.

[Advertisement.]

THE UNITED TWINS.—The Siamese twins were wonders once, but these United Twins surpass them completely. They sit seated down the back, and form one person only, in certain important respects. This is the astonishing point. They can be seen enjoying themselves at BARNUM's Museum, where the great drama of "Raffaelle" is played this afternoon and evening.

LONG-ISLAND.

THE JAY-STREET AFFRAY IN BROOKLYN.—JOHN MALLOY, charged with assault and battery, with intent to kill MICHAEL MCGRATH, in Jay-street, Brooklyn, two weeks since, by stabbing him with a shoe knife, was yesterday examined before Justice DANIEL E. SMITH, and committed in full to answer.

☞ There was another auction sale at the Navy-Yard yesterday. One yoke of cattle brought $150; a few moth-eaten jackets were also disposed of; and the entire sales amounted to $400.

☞ NICHOLAS BENNETT has received the appointment of Assistant Captain of the Second District Police, Brooklyn, recently vacated by R. R. BELKNAP.

NEW-JERSEY.

FIRE IN JERSEY CITY.—At 11 o'clock on Monday night, a fire broke out at the foot of Bay-street, North Point, Jersey City, in front of the Cement Works, in a yard occupied by PERRY & LYON, dealers in lime and other building materials. Their office was burned, and a quantity of lime was destroyed. Loss, $300. The fire communicated to adjoining piles of lumber owned by ADAMS, MCGRAW & Co., which was damaged to the amount of about $300. They had effected an insurance of their premises the morning previous to the fire. When Engine Company No. 2 was running to the fire, FRANCIS STINARD, who had hold of her ropes, slipped and the machine passed over him, breaking one of his legs and three of his ribs, wounding him in the thigh, and inflicting a cut upon his head. Officer BALDWIN assisted him home.

AN EXCURSION.—An excursion party, consisting chiefly of those who are connected with the Ferry, together with some of those upon the New-Jersey Railroad, and their families, will leave the Jersey City Ferry at 2 o'clock P. M., to-day, for Rockland Lake, and return at 10 o'clock P. M.

A GAME OF QUOITS.—A game of quoits for $500 was played at the Atlantic Hotel, in Jersey City, on the 4th inst. Three proficient players, of Jersey City, Messrs. WM. BEYDEN, JOHN GARDINER and JAMES GRAHAM, were matched against Messrs. ANDREW BATES, ALEXANDER PRITTRIE and JOHN MURRAY, of Brooklyn. The former won the game.

☞ A Free Episcopal Church, organizing in Jersey City, holds services at No. 1 Fisk-row. They have invited Rev. S. DOUGLASS, of Oneida Co., N. Y., to become their Pastor.

A Good Anecdote.—MR. RIVES, editor of the *Daily Globe*, Washington, in reply to a correspondent, tells the following story:

"We are admonished not to be too prolix in answering our correspondent, from the fact that this day one week, we published in the *Globe* an answer of eight columns, which was not at all an answer, to an attack made on our 'homestead' before the Senate, which answer was not generally read, because it was too long. We engaged a senator, who is a lawyer, to read it, without thinking of his profession. Last Friday he called at Jackson Hall, in our absence, to see us, and left word that he would call next day. Thinking that he had read 'our poor remarks,' as modest men generally characterize their speeches, and that they had convinced him of the justice of our cause, we took care to be at home on Saturday. At 1 o'clock, P. M., of that day, he called and said, 'I have read the remarks in your case which you handed me, *clean through*; but have been unable to comprehend them. I charge you fifty dollars for my services, which is the lowest rate I have ever charged for reading so much matter, and advise you to employ assistant counsel, who understands *cuts* and *outs*, to aid me in the case. We asked him if he would not make some abatement if we would read an equal quantity of his proxy speeches, and he replied in substance that he could not, as that would be to him no good, as they were not made to convince any body here, *but for the purpose of keeping himself before the people of Mississippi.*

POISONOUS COLORED CONFECTIONERY.—The "Lancet" commissioners in reporting the result of their investigations respecting colored confectionery, express their surprise at the extent to which deadly and virulent poisons are daily made use of by the manufacturers of those articles. One hundred and one samples were analyzed; and of the yellows, seventy contained chromate of lead and colored gamboge; seventy-nine of the reds contained cochineal, red lead, and by-sulphuret of mercury; eight of the browns contained ferruginous earths; either vandyke, brown, umber, or sienna; two of the purples contained Prussian blue and cochineal; thirty-eight of the blues contained indigo, Prussian blue, Antwerp blue, and a sulphuret of sodium or aluminum; nineteen of the greens contained Brunswick greens, consisting of a mixture of chromate of lead and Prussian blue, verditer or carbonate of copper. Scheele's green or arsenite of copper. The above colors were variously combined in different cases, three and even four poisons occurring in the same parcel of confectionery. In four of the samples the colors were painted on with white lead or carbonate of lead; thirteen of the samples were adulterated with hydrated sulphate of lime; seventeen samples were adulterated with wheat flour, three with potato flour, and one with arrowroot.

CHRISTIANITY IN NEW-ZEALAND.—The first night that the devoted missionary SAMUEL MARSDEN slept in New-Zealand, the spears of the warriors were planted around his head. In 1814 he carried missionaries there, and from that time till 1841, so effective had his labors been that Christianity was spread over the whole newly-visited land. There is now scarcely a village there that has not its church-bell, its own ministrations and native teachers. When the first missionary went there, there was nothing but barbarism, and the heads of the unfortunate captives used to be rolled at the doors of the clergymen. Now, wherever they go there is religious worship. For twelve years the bishop has never locked a door or fastened a window, during his residence in New-Zealand. In the late war, the number of natives who took up arms against our troops did not exceed 1,500, and from different places. English soldiers fought along with an equal number of natives, otherwise the war would not have been brought to such a speedy termination as was the case. The ringleader of that insurrection is now driving a gig presented to him by the Governor of the Colony, and giving orders for the construction of roads.

CHOLERA AND SUN STROKES.—ANN SULLIVAN was taken from No. 3 Hamilton-alley to the Hospital last evening, where she died at once of the cholera. MOSES SMITH, a deformed man, well known as a vender of newspapers, was struck down in State-street yesterday afternoon by a sun stroke. He will probably recover. Mr. ANDREW MENIS fell down in Water-street about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon and expired. Mr. ALEXANDER ROY, a native of Prince Edward's Island, was found dead in his bed at house, No. 17 Prospect-street. An inquest will be held to-day. EDWARD DRIVER, aged 35 years, died from the effects of the heat. James Dolan, Cornelius McLaughlin, Philip Ryan, Mary Mullin and John Dolan also died yesterday from the excessive heat.—*Boston Chronicle.*

ALLIGATORS IN THE RIVERS OF NATAL.—A little strychnine put into a piece of meat, often pended over the water and just touching it, has been found a very efficient mode of destroying these obnoxious reptiles.

Passengers in the Queen.—The difficulty in being able to say that the passengers arriving in London by the Queen of the West are more liable to cholera than those arriving by other steamers, because nine have kept the green sickness, is not a reasonable one. The cholera is now generally prevailing, so that, in all this vicinity, without much fear or favour, the crop will be an average one at least. Many farmers have already commenced cutting it. Corn looks well, where it came up well—has kept its dark green color even through the cold easterly winds and cold nights which have prevailed. Rye oats, barley and Winter wheat, also promise favorably now. Potatoes appear strong, and are growing rapidly. Fruit there here made a fine growth. Apples enough remain on the trees yet. Peaches will not be very scarce, though there will be nothing like the abundance of last year. Pears and plums, we are informed, are looking well.—*N. E. Farmer.*

THE ONWARD MARCH OF EMIGRATION.—One city, the past week, has been thronged with emigrants, passing on to their homes in the West. Two great trains, filled with emigrants and their luggage, left this city for the West on Saturday and the Central Road. The first train was drawn by three locomotives, and consisted of five baggage and twenty-one emigrant cars. The second, also drawn by three locomotives, consisted of two baggage and fourteen emigrant cars. The two trains, therefore, consisted of six locomotives and fifty cars! The number of passengers was full eight hundred—the largest number of emigrants ever carried over the Central Railroad in one day. The great majority of them were Germans, Hollanders and Swiss. There were a few English, but no Irish.—*Albany Atlas, July 2.*

CROW KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—Last Saturday afternoon, during the prevalence of the thunder-storm, Mr. ROBERT B. STULL, residing on Marion Hill, a short distance east of this city, was standing in the door of his residence, watching the warring elements. His attention was attracted to a crow, which was flying over the field, and just as the bird got directly above a wheat stack, Mr. S. saw a sudden flash of lightning, and at the same time the bird fell to the ground. Immediately thereafter the stack of wheat took fire and was consumed. As soon as Mr. S. could do so, he sent a servant into the field, and had the crow brought to him, it being perfectly dead, having been struck down by the same bolt which fired the stack of wheat.—*Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.*

MONTICELLO FEMALE SEMINARY.—The number of students at this Institution during the last year, was 129; of whom 48 were in the First Class, 24 in the Second Class, 16 in the Junior Class and 8 in the Senior Class. Monticello Female Seminary, projected and founded by BENJAMIN GODFREY, Esq., was opened for the reception of pupils on the 11th of April, 1836. It is located at Godfrey, four miles from Alton, on the stage route to Jacksonville, and is accessible by the Alton and Chicago Railroad. The site was selected from a regard to health, and freedom from the bustle and temptations common to large towns.

☞ Of disunion, the celebrated FISHER AMES once said: "I wish it was part of the catechism to teach youth that it cannot be. An Englishman thinks he can beat two Frenchmen. I wish to have every American think the Union so indissoluble and integral, that corn would not grow, no the pot boil, if it should be broken."

Tornado at Dayton—Building Blown Down—Man Killed by Lightning—Cornfields Prostrated.

On Saturday a heavy storm of wind and rain passed over Dayton, doing considerable damage in the way of destroying awnings, tearing off window shutters, ripping up shingles and overthrowing chimneys. But the principal item of destruction of property was the re-prostration of the GERMAN building, and the partial rearushing of the Methodist Church. This GERMAN building, it will be remembered, fell down some time ago, killing two persons, wounding several others and smashing the church alongside. It was being rebuilt and was nearly finished, when yesterday the structure tumbled it into a mass of ruins. Very fortunately, none were injured by the catastrophe of Saturday.

The church was much damaged. It was just repaired from the effects of the former calamity, and religious service was to have been held in it yesterday. At the moment of the crash, a painter was putting on the "finishing touches" inside the church, and barely managed to escape the mass of bricks which thundered through the roof, and covered the floor with rubbish to the depth of several feet.

During the storm a man named PERINE, while sheltering himself under a tree near the river below town, where he had been fishing, was instantly killed by a flash of lightning.

A few miles this side of Dayton, a "streak of wind" completely prostrated the corn-fields in its course, as being followed by a heavy fall of rain, the corn was almost buried.—*Cincinnati Commercial, July 10.*

BOSTON HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—The Superintendent of the Boston House of Industry has submitted his report for the quarter ending June 30, from which it appears that the whole number of persons admitted from April 1 to June 30 was 664. Of this number 7 were natives of Ireland, 27 of England, 20 of Scotland, 10 of British Provinces, 1 of Germany, 1 of East Indies, 1 of Palermo, Sicily, and 12 of America. Thirteen were children of Irish parents.

Amherst College now has 2[illegible] students and is prospering. The finishing strokes are now being given to the new Library Building, which is of stone, and cost $16,000. President HITCHCOCK is engaged in the arrangement of new specimens in the mineralogical cabinet, which have recently been procured from the sandstone formation of the Connecticut Valley. One or two large slabs bear the foot-prints of some large animal supposed to have belonged to the *frog* family. The tracts are from 18 to 22 inches in length. The splendid new telescope for the Observatory will be put in position next Autumn. It was presented by a gentleman in Worcester.

Miss Delia A. Webster, who eloped from Kentucky a few weeks since, where she had been again arrested on charge of assisting slaves to escape, has been taken again and lodged in jail at Madison, to await the result of a writ of *habeas corpus*.

In Amherst, Mass., on the 4th inst., the mercury rose to 94°. The average temperature for the day, as shown by the record kept by Professor SNELL of the College, was higher than it has been at any time during the last twenty years.

MARRIED.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 11, by Rev. O. W. BRIGGS, CHARLES F. KETCHAM to JULIA A. WHITE, all of the above place.

In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, July 7, by Rev. H. M. WILSON, JOHN H. MORRIS, Esq., to Miss EMILY YATES, all of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, July 10, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Mr. BENJAMIN CHANDLER, of Hamilton, C. W., to Miss ELIZA W. PALMER, of the former place.

At Grace Church, Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, July 11, by Rev. Dr. VINTON, CHAS. H. JOY to JENNIE A. CHRISTIE.

At Jersey City, N. J., on Wednesday, July 5, by Rev. Henry N. Pohlman, GEORGE W. CASSIDY, of Jersey City, to ADDIE CRYSTER, daughter of the late Andrew H. De Witt, of Albany.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday night, July 10, JOHN BARTINE, in the 56th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his son-in-law, John R. Bland, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No 180 6th-av, on Wednesday afternoon, July 12, at 4 o'clock without further invitation.

In this City, on Monday evening, July 10, EUGENIE, only child of Elias C. and Emily A. Dederer, aged 1 year.

In this City, on Tuesday, July 11, SARAH ANGELL, wife of Henry B. Anthony, of Providence, and daughter of Christopher Rhodes, of Pawtucket, R. I.

At Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, July 11, HENRY JOHNSON, of the United States Hotel, in the 66th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, P. M., from his late residence, No 15 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 11, after a long and protracted illness, JACOB DE CAU, in the 65th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 11 Cheever-place.

In South Brooklyn, on Monday, July 10, of cholera, BENJAMIN F. KNOWER, third son of the late Timothy Knower, aged 19 years.

His remains will be taken to Albany for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Monday night, July 10, of consumption, JAS. EDWARD SMITH, of the firm of S. W. Smith & Brother, aged 28 years.

At Trenton, N. J., on Friday, July 7, WILLIAM, son of Henry L. and Mary S Butler, of Brooklyn, L. I., aged 9 months and 21 days.

At Canandaigua, N. Y., on Sunday, July 9, JASON LUSK, formerly a resident of this City, aged 69 years.

At Rockford, Ill., on Tuesday, July 11, after a short and severe illness, SAMUEL SWAN, aged 68 years, 9 months, 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence at Rockford, on this Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. His remains will be removed to Greenwood for interment.

In this City, on Saturday, July 8, after a brief illness, HENRY F. TALLMADGE, late U. S. Marshal of the Southern District of New-York.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the Society of the Cincinnati, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No 13 St. Mark's place, without further invitation, on Wednesday afternoon, 12th inst., at 5 o'clock, P. M.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Markets see Sixth Page.

TUESDAY, July 11—P. M.

There is some relief in the way of both confidence and Money observable in Wall-street to-day. The former returns not rapidly, but very perceptibly, and the supply of the latter is enhanced by the disbursement from the Sub-Treasury of the $7,000,000 draft to the Mexican Government. The Minister of that Republic, who controls the Money, Señor ALMONTE, offered to place such portion of the amount with the Bank of America, Bank of Commerce, and one or two other of the strong Banks in the Street, as they were willing to use temporarily, at a low rate of interest, and upon consultation it was decided by them to take $2,000,000 on general deposit, on terms which were made mutually satisfactory, and to place the remainder, under seal, on special deposit in their vaults. The Bank of America has charge of $2,000,000; the Commerce $2,000,000; the Mer[illegible] $1,500,000; New-York $500,000; and Phenix $500,000. The disbursement was made by Mr. CISCO, the Sub-Treasurer, this morning. The draft is the largest ever drawn on a single slip of paper by the public Treasury. The removal of so large a sum in Gold, about thirteen tons weight, was of course quite an event in the Street. The movement will add to the Specie Averages of the Banks of the present week about $3,000,000. That portion which remains under seal will not appear in the statements. The money will afford timely help to business men through the use by the Banks of short paper falling due in all July and August, and to the 15th September, and a portion will no doubt be used on demand loans, where the borrowers are known to be strong and prompt, in addition to the collateral securities which they pledge. We have seem to know that it was on the advice of the most conservative of our Bank Presidents that the whole sum which Señor ALMONTE leaves here for he presents, was not put at interest. In view of the uncertainty which rests upon the time the money will remain in the country, and the mischiefs which a sudden, and, in the nature of the case, almost forced expansion might entail, the advice was no doubt judicious. The effect of $3,000,000 is already felt on the rates of interest on paper, and is seen to-day in the disposition to take hold of some of the Stocks on the Board list which have been, in sympathy with the disastrous events of the past week, unduly depressed. The rise in Erie Railroad shares was the most marked; the closing sales 57[illegible]@57½. Cumberland Coal advanced 2 ₩ cent. The Bears were free sellers of New-York Central stock, which fell from par to 98 ₩ cent. The heavy sales of Reading noticed yesterday, were continued in the forenoon, but nevertheless the rate advanced to 72 ₩ cent. The question of the July dividend is not to be determined until the 20th inst. A private dispatch from a Philadelphia broker to the contrary of this official statement, was read at the early Board, and caused some little feeling. The Sub-Treasury receipts were $210,-[illegible]22; the disbursements, $7,071,434; the balance at the close of business was reduced to $2,941,407.

There was a large business in English Exchange for the Steamer to-morrow, but the regular bankers were the principal buyers, and the rates ranging from 109@109½. Their own bills were drawn, and other transient bills of the first class sold to Importers at 109½@109¾. There was a liberal offering of 60 day Cotton bills, and a considerable amount of Australian and other short sight bills on English Bankers' credits. The current rates of Cotton are 2,500 to 3,500 bales a day at full prices, the movement resulting from the last European accounts. On Paris, 5.13¾ was the ruling rate. On the North of Europe the transactions were limited; Hamburg, 36½; Bremen, 78½; Amsterdam, 41½. The steamer takes a moderate specie freight, say $400,000.

The following official announcement in regard to the entire regularity of the Bonds of the New-Haven Railroad, is inserted with much pleasure. The prompt manner in which the surrender of one of the Connecticut papers—to which we made reference in our last paper—are met, is especially commendable on the eve of the sailing of the packet to Europe, which will carry out full details of the fraud upon the Stock transfers of the Company:

New-Haven Bonds.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, N. Y. & N. H. R. R. Co., No. 1 Hanover-street, July 11, 1854.

The statement made in your paper this morning copied from a Connecticut paper, in reference to the affairs of this Company, is entirely incorrect. Mr. CHUBLER had no exclusive control of the Bonds, and there has been no over issue.

The Bonds issued to take the place of the cancelled bonds, only passed through my hands on receipt of the returned Bonds.

My signature was necessary to the validity of the bonds, and I signed none except according to the vote of the Board of Directors, and none have been issued of which the Company have not received the avails.

WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

We give below a translation of the carefully prepared Continental Circular of this date, of Messrs. DE COPPET & CO., and also an extract from the Circular for England, of Messrs. CAMMANN & Co. They have peculiar interest in reporting to the much regretted and disreputable occurrences of the past week:

For Europe.] NEW-YORK, July 11, 1854.

The national holiday having intervened since our last advices of 27th ultimo, those we give to-day extend over the space of a fortnight. During the first week there was a marked tendency to a better state of things, which was generally believed in here, owing to the considerable amount of specie to be disbursed by the Sub-Treasury, of which $2,500,000 was for interest and redemption of Government Stocks, and $7,000,000 as part payment under the treaty recently concluded with Mexico. The failure of one of the most important railroad contractors in the country being, in the meanwhile, made public, gave a decidedly opposite turn to the market and led to a pretty heavy fall in Securities. It was discovered almost immediately afterwards, that the head of the said firm, who combined wrongfully, and against usage, the duties of President and Transfer Agent of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, had issued on his own responsibility, and over and above the authorized capital, some 10,000 shares, with a view of raising means for the benefit of his firm. This discovery, and the mere suspicion of a possibility of a similar breach of trust in other Companies, produced a want of confidence, which soon degenerated into a panic among stockholders, and such capitalists as were in the habit of loaning on such securities.

The decline resul

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 879. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1851 PRICE TWO CENTS

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,
A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of Two DOLLARS per annum. Two copies for THREE DOLLARS. Five copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to one address, if the payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES must be paid one year, as follows:
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RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

NEW MOVEMENTS IN THE EAST.

The War Transferred to Russian Ground.

AUSTRIAN MOVEMENTS.

Canadian Question in Parliament.

LORD DERBY AND THE MINISTRY.

RECIPROCITY TREATY DEBATED

THE INDIA MAILS.

The British Mail steamer *Asia*, from Liverpool Saturday, July 1, 11 A. M., arrived at this port last evening at 7 P. M.

The Liverpool Cotton Market is reported steady, closing, however, with rather less animation. Breadstuffs depressed, with more sellers than buyers; weather very favorable. Money Market continues easy. Consols steady, at 93¾@94. American stocks moderately active.

The aspect of the war has undergone an entire change, and it is difficult to foresee what new complications may arise. Austria, by a special treaty with the Porte, having undertaken to occupy the Danubian Principalities, interposes her army between the Turks and the Russians, thus preventing the advance of the former, and covering the retreat of the latter. Indications are abundant that the actual seat of hostilities will be speedily transferred from the Danube to the Crimea. The allies are already amassing at Varna the materials for invasion, and the Russians are directing all their available land force towards Sebastopol. NAPIER, in the Baltic, has gradually concentrated his fleet around Cronstadt in a manner that presages an attack. In Asia the two armies are lying idle within eighteen leagues of each other, near Kars.

Although there can be no doubt that the British Government is aware of these new moves, it takes singular pains to keep the country in ignorance. The latest statement made on the subject was by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in his place in Parliament, on the evening of Thursday, 29th, when, in answer to a question for information, put by Lord DUDLEY STUART, he made the following unsatisfactory reply:

"With regard to the first question of my noble friend—namely, 'whether any treaty or convention has been signed between Austria and the Porte with regard to the occupation of the Principalities by Austrian troops,' I may say that this Government has received information that a convention has been signed between Austria and the Sublime Porte for the occupation of the Principalities by Austrian troops in either case,—whether the Russians shall have voluntarily quitted the Principalities or not. [Hear, hear.] That is to say, that if Russia has voluntarily quitted the Principalities the Austrian troops will occupy them, and if Russia has not quitted them, the Austrians will enter the Principalities for the purpose of driving them out—[Cheers]—that is the effect of the treaty. This Government has not at present received an official copy of the convention which has been signed, and I cannot, therefore, promise when it can be laid on the table. With regard to the second question of the noble lord,—namely, 'whether the intelligence which has been very freely circulated, that the Emperor of Russia has accepted the ultimatum of Austria has been confirmed,—and whether the retirement of the Russian troops from the Danube, with a view to the evacuation of the Principalities, was in consequence of an understanding come to between Austria and Russia?' no official information of that nature has been received by us. The last time I saw the Austrian Minister, he informed me that no answer had reached Vienna, and I cannot say whether any subsequent information has been received."

And in answer to a question by Sir H. WILLOUGHBY, "whether the country (Britain) is any party to the convention which the noble Lord states has been entered into between Austria and the Porte?" Lord JOHN RUSSELL curtly replied, "It is a convention between Austria and the Porte, and Britain is nor a party to it!"

We refer to the following summary for the various items of news in connection with the progress of

THE WAR.

The Austrian Occupation.

It has been already stated that the entrance of Austrian troops into Wallachia is decided on; Count CORONINI, with a first division, to be followed by a second, has orders to keep himself in readiness to descend the Danube as far as Giurgevo. M. DE BRUCK has been ordered to put himself in communication with the Porte, and to come to an understanding respecting the political and military combinations that will ensue from the movement of the Austrian Army. Colonel HALIK sets out for the head-quarters of OMER PACHA, and has orders to communicate with the commanders of the French and English troops, but the Cabinet of Vienna will only take its final resolutions after receiving the reply of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg to its last summons. Col. MANTEUFFEL would arrive at St. Petersburg on the 19th or 20th of June. Nothing would be done before the delivery of the Prussian note, and the reply of the Emperor NICHOLAS could not be known at Vienna before the beginning of July.

The total strength of the Austrian Army will amount, a fortnight hence, to 300,000 men, reaching on a line from the frontiers of Dalmatia to those of the Bukovina. Gen. HESS, the Commander-in-Chief, is a man of ability and enjoys the confidence of the Army.

The Danube.

The whole Russian Army of Occupation continues to fall back on the Sereth and Pruth. Details of the movements are wanting, but the troops retire leisurely and in good order, carrying with them their entire stores, also the public archives and other valuables of the Provinces. The whole land force of the allies is, ere this, at Varna, whence, it is surmised, they will be embarked for the Crimea. The Austrian occupation leaves free the Russian force hitherto in the field, and consequently we learn that part of it is already on the way to the Crimea.

The Czar is on his way to inspect the fortifications in the Crimea. Prince MENSCHIKOFF is appointed associate of Prince PASKIEWITCH.

The Wallachian militia have received orders to follow the Russian regulars to Foschani.

The midshipmen of the *Tiger* frigate have been sent to complete their studies at the University of Moscow. The crew are to be exchanged. All the prisoners have been courteously treated by the Russians.

The Earl of ERROL, a Captain in the Rifle Brigade, is under arrest for disrespect towards his commanding officer.

Gen. YUSUFF has declined to accept command of the Bashi-Bazouks.

Marshal ARMAUD, in person, will command the expedition to the Crimea.

A pontoon bridge at Kalareseh broke down, June 20, with 500 Russian artillerymen, most of whom were drowned, and their guns were lost.

Baltic and Black Seas.

Admiral NAPIER, on the 27th, was with his whole fleet within twenty-five miles of Cronstadt. On the 21st June, the British ships *Hecla*, *Valorous* and *Odin*, bombarded and destroyed the fort at Bomarsound. Admiral PLUMRIDGE is recalled from the Gulf of Bothnia to the Gulf of Finland, and is replaced by Captain HALL. The White Sea will be blockaded from and after the 1st of August.

Nothing is reported from the Black Sea, excepting the preparation of 200 transports at Varna, supposed for an expedition to the Crimea. According to the Vienna *Lloyd*, the Russians have shut up the Sea of Azoff by sinking in the Strait of Kerteh 32 large barges laden with rocks.

The Contest in Greece.

Russian agents having tried to excite differences between the Greeks and the Army of Occupation, General KALERGI, the Minister of War, has thought it right to publish a proclamation intended to reassure the country as to the benevolent intentions of England and France in sending their troops to combat a policy condemned by the whole of Europe.

The Divan consents to reopen the ports of Turkey to the Greek flag.

FAUD EFFENDI is active in his endeavor to smooth over the irritation arising from the recent insurrection.

General KARATASSOS had surrendered to the commander of the French steamer *Colon*, on condition that he should be landed in Greece.

In Asia.

Nothing had taken place in either army. At a meeting of the Council of PACHAS, at Kars, on the 18th May, KOORSCHID PASHA, (Gen. GUYON,) proposed an immediate advance against the enemy by crossing the Arpachia, which runs into the Araxes, and seizing upon Erivan, but he was outvoted. A newspaper correspondent gives a list of the chief officers of the Asiatic army. The first is MUSTAFA ZARIFF PASHA, General-in-chief, and Military Governor of Kars, who, a few years since, was a writer in a public office and has no military experience; he is timid and indecisive in character. Second, is ABDAL KERIM PASHA, General of Division, known only for his repeated failures in Syria whenever brought in contact with the rebel Arabs. Third, KOORSCHID PASHA, (General GUYON) General of Division, and Chief of the Staff, is too well known for bravery and military talent to need any further remark. Fourth, ZIREI PASHA, commanding the Bashi-Bazouks at the outposts. Fifth, HUSSEIN PASHA, commanding the cavalry. Sixth, TAHIR PASHA, General of Brigade, commanding the cavalry. Seventh, FERHAD PASHA, (General STEIN, a German renegade,) said to be a talented officer. Eighth, KERMETY ISMAIL PASHA, a Hungarian, commanding the Bashi-Bazouks near the Arpachai. Lastly, SCHAMIM PASHA, (General BRIANSKI,) and ASLAN PASHA, (Gen. BYSTRONOWSKI,) both Poles, are Generals of Brigade, hold no command, but are members of the Military Council. There are other officers, of less note, twenty-six in all. The Turkish force had left Kars and were encamped six leagues from the town, on the road to Gumri. Fever had been very prevalent. The Russians were eighteen leagues from Kars.

On June 3, a Turkish frigate landed a considerable quantity of arms at Redout-Kalé, and reinforced the garrison of that place, which now consists of 1,700 troops, and 800 irregulars. Soukoum Kalé was also occupied by a sufficient force to defend it against a *coup de main*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The American Fishery Question.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Tuesday, June 27.

Earl FITZWILLIAM rose to put a question to the Government. Their Lordships were aware that it had been stated that a treaty was either being negotiated or had been actually signed, between this country and the United States, relative to the fisheries on the coasts of the British Colonies. It was also reported, and it was on this point that he desired an answer, if the question were not premature, that the treaty would contain a provision by which the American traders would be at liberty to establish factories for the curing of fish on the coasts of the British Colonies. As the matter was one of extreme importance, he was desirous of ascertaining whether the treaty, which was either in contemplation, or had been concluded, contained such a provision as that which he had described, for he thought a most serious injury would be inflicted on the Colonies of this country if such a permission were granted to the United States.

The Earl of CLARENDON—I am happy to say that the treaty to which the noble lord has just alluded has been negotiated between this country and the United States. That treaty only came to my hand yesterday afternoon, having been forwarded to me by Lord ELGIN from Quebec, and, consequently, I have not yet had time to give it all that attention which its importance so fully deserved; but, even if I had, I should not have thought it proper at the present time to discuss a treaty which had not yet received the approbation of the Senate, and which has not yet been ratified. My lords, it appeared to her Majesty's Government that the return of Lord ELGIN to Canada afforded an opportunity which should not be neglected, of endeavoring to settle numerous questions which were causes of embarrassment to the two Governments, and especially with regard to the fisheries, which had given rise to increasing causes of contention during the last two years, the consequences of which were only averted by the forbearance and moderation of Sir GEORGE SEYMOUR and the commanders of the American squadron, and by that spirit of friendship and forbearance which always animates the officers of both services. [Hear, hear.] Your lordships are also aware that the questions which have given rise to these embarrassing discussions between the two Governments have involved the commercial relations between the North American provinces and the United States, and these questions, involving, as they do, very divergent interests, are so complicated as to render their solution a matter of extreme difficulty, but her Majesty's Government thought that no man was more entitled to the confidence of these colonies than Lord ELGIN, from his untiring energy and exertions for the promotion of the interests of the colonies, and the success which had attended those efforts. We therefore thought that anything done by him would be viewed with far greater favor by the colonies, and here let me say, and it is nothing but an act of justice that I should do so, that in confiding this trust to the hands of Lord ELGIN no want of confidence was exhibited by us, nor was any intended to be exhibited by us in Mr. CRAMPTON; but Lord ELGIN, as Governor General of Canada, possessed qualifications for negotiating such a treaty which Mr. CRAMPTON did not possess. Lord ELGIN was met by Mr. MARCY, the Secretary of State for the United States, in a spirit of the most friendly character; and, indeed, if this had not been so, it would have been impossible for Lord ELGIN to have gone through the preliminary discussion necessary to the treaty. The treaty has now been renewed, and I can inform my noble friend that there is no new provision in the treaty permitting American traders to establish factories for the curing of fish on the coasts of the colonies. As far as I have been enabled to institute a comparison, as far as I can see, the words in this treaty are nearly the same, and the principle is quite the same as that of the treaty of 1818. Although some concessions have been made by the colonists, and though they have not obtained all the privileges they claimed, I never-theless believe with Lord ELGIN that this treaty will confer a signal benefit on the colonies, and will tend in a great measure to promote their prosperity. I believe also that by it reciprocity will be extended, and that the United States will reap those advantages to which they are fully entitled. I hope, my lords, that no thing will occur to mar the completion of this great work, which I verily believe will, more than any event of late years, tend to remove all causes of difference between two countries whose language, whose affinity of race, whose energy and perseverance should unite them in one common bond of union. [Cheers.]

In reply to a question by the Earl of HARROWBY,

The Earl of CLARENDON said that the American Government denied the parity of the circumstances between their Eastern coasts and our coasting trade.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH observed it had been confidently stated in British North America that the treaty had been concluded, subject to the approval of the American Colonies. He wished to know if that were so.

The Earl of CLARENDON said it was absolutely necessary that every Colony should confirm the provisions of the treaty.

The Earl of DERBY said that if they were to consult the principles as to a treaty between this country and a foreign country, they would render the Colonies altogether independent. [Hear.]

The Duke of NEWCASTLE said that it was most inconvenient to go into details, but he could state that the question had been carefully considered, and the law officers of the Crown had given it as their opinion that the provisions of the treaty must, in order to render it legal, receive confirmation from the local legislatures of the different colonies.

The Earl of DERBY said that if that were so the colonial legislators would be placed in a position superior to that of the Imperial Parliament, whose consent was not required to a treaty, the consent of the Crown only being necessary.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE had never said that; what he had said was, that there were certain provisions in the treaty which it was necessary should be sanctioned by the colonial legislatures. He had never said that any right attached to those bodies which did not attach to the Imperial Parliament.

The subject then dropped.

Canadian Bill.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Thursday, June 29, 1854.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE moved that the House resolve itself into Committee on the Canadian Legislative Council bill.

The Earl of DERBY opposed the motion, on the ground that sufficient time had not been afforded to the House for the mature consideration of a measure of such importance. The object of the bill was nothing less than to destroy the Constitution of one of our oldest Colonies, to abolish the safeguards which protected the monarchical elements there, and, in short, to convert Canada into a Republic of a more Democratic character than the United States. Before the House sanctioned such a change of system it ought to be satisfied that the existing Constitution worked ill, and that it impeded the progress of sound legislation in the Colony; but, so far was this from being the case, that not the slightest evidence to that effect had been adduced; and, on the contrary, it was universally admitted that Canada had prospered enormously under the present system. The noble Earl then proceeded to examine in detail the scheme proposed for the election of the new Legislative Council, which, he contended, must result in the extinction of the monarchical element in Canada, and concluded by entreating the House to pause before it sent a measure of such importance down to the Lower House, when it was overwhelmed with business at this advanced period of the Session, and therefore unable to give the bill the mature consideration which it deserved.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE defended the bill from the objections brought against it by Lord DERBY, and denied that it would lead to the extinction of the monarchical or conservative element in Canada. From various causes the existing Legislative Council in that colony had fallen into contempt, and its members had come to be considered mere tools of the Government. This state of things it was proposed to remedy, by the erection of a second Elective Chamber, the members of which were to be of a certain age, and to possess a property qualification. The policy of allowing the colony to govern itself as much as possible, had worked so well, and the increase of material prosperity in Canada had been so great—not as Lord DERBY asserted in spite of but in consequence of that policy—that the Government had resolved to take this further step in the same direction, in the firm conviction that by so doing they would strengthen instead of weaken the bond of good feeling which now happily existed between Canada and the mother country.

After some observations from Lord ST. LEONARDS and Lord HARROWBY, their Lordships divided, the numbers being—For going into committee, 63; against it, 39—majority, 24. The bill then passed through committee.

Canada—The Times on Lord Derby.

From the London Times, June 30.

Last night the House of Lords heard, we have no doubt with considerable pleasure, one of those ingenious and even impassioned orations which Lord DERBY is able to compose and deliver on almost any subject, and, perhaps we might add, on almost any side. His Lordship showed excellent, and indeed abundant reasons, against granting to the Canadian Legislature leave to frame a second Chamber on its own views. He said all that could be said, and a great deal that is undeniable, about the weakness of an elective Upper House, and the impossibility of rendering one House created by the same constituency as another an effiscious check on its heats and excesses. Lord DERBY is a professed politician and a first-rate orator. He has an excellent stock of commonplaces, and a great facility of getting to the particulars of a question. Nobody learns so easily what it is disagreeable to know, and not only remembers so long what had best be forgotten. With these advantages he has approached one of the most painful and difficult subjects of modern politics, and has done full justice to it. He has actually made out a case for resisting the demands of the Canadian Legislature and people, and for insisting that they shall endure a form of Government which they have made up their minds not to endure much longer. But, when all this has been done—when the orator has finished his task, hurled his last bolt, and descended from the rostrum, it occurs to the mind—that is, to such portion of one's common sense as has not been thundered away by the *Jupiter Tonans* of debate, that, after all, this is not a subject for eloquence. Lord DERBY and his speech are altogether misplaced in the affair. Granting everything that he has said, can we long refuse what the Canadians desire? This is not one of those ordinary cases in which it matters little whether we give a good or a bad Constitution, what a colony likes or what it utterly abhors. The case is altogether new and unique, if it were only for the vastness of its proportions. The colony in question is by far the largest in the world—the largest there ever was, so far as regards either the colonial population or the territory it occupies. It has a larger population than that of Scotland, and as large as that of many independent European States. Three millions of people of our blood and our spirit, who may any day they please attach themselves to a neighboring Republic, ever holding out the hand of fraternity, are not to be treated like a handful of Englishmen dropped on a continent of savages or an island in the Pacific. They are not to be taught as schoolboys with lessons from *Aristotle*, *Montesquieu*, and *De Lolme*. We have to consider, not what may square with a system, but what the colonists want and expect. We have to compare the results of acquiescence and of refusal, and to take that course which promises to be the least difficult or least dangerous. There is no cowardice in all this, for, as we claim the right of self-government ourselves, we are bound by the simplest rule of reason to give it to three millions of our race, who are fellow-subjects, and only share our common allegiance so long as they choose to remain under it. When we have to treat with a powerful independent State, we remember and respect its power and independence. Canada is powerful, and only dependent, if the term may still be applied, because she chooses to remain so. We are bound, for our sakes as well as for hers, to respect her position; and that respect should teach us to let her govern herself, and choose her own Constitution.

To grant the prayer of the Canadian people is not to rush into a gratuitous difficulty. On the contrary, our present relations are difficult, and the very instances which Lord DERBY last night took such pleasure in recalling to our memory, prove the utter absurdity of attempting to govern three millions of people on the other side of the world more than they desire. Lord DERBY says the pride and the conscience of the mother country were touched to the quick at having to give an express sanction to the Canadian Rebellion Losses bill, and that for the resumption of the unappropriated Clergy Reserves. We do not quite assent to this view of the subject; but, even if it be so, what follows? Are we to lay up for ourselves a perpetual fund of disappointment by maintaining a nominated Upper House over the colony, and otherwise keeping it in leading-strings longer than it likes? No parent will demand unqualified submission from his son, or will keep him at home, if it is not quite agreeable to him, unless he wishes to break his son's heart, and his own also. If he makes the attempt he will bring on himself the difficulty of either thwarting his son past all bearing, or compying at the expense of his own opinion and self-respect. It is so still more when the parent is an empire and the child is three millions of our own race, in possession of half a continent, and utterly out of our control. We are forced into this general mode of dealing with the question, for that is the mode Lord DERBY has adopted. He tells us we are giving the Canadians a Democratic Constitution, and that we are surrendering a certain hold we now possess in her Legislature, and a certain security in the independent and exclusive character of the Upper House. We are forced to answer that we cannot maintain any hold or security longer than is quite agreeable to the Canadians themselves. Their Government must really spring from the people. Where there already exists a powerful territorial nobility, and a race of Princes under the modest title of Dukes and Lords, there is no choice but to recognize and maintain in due form of law the power they actually possess, and to harmonize with one another all the existing forces of the State. In Canada there is only one force, and that is the force of the people at large, and the more people we send over the greater will that force be. All that can be done towards an Upper House in that country is to have a second Chamber springing directly from the people, like the first, but with a little more security for its wisdom and independence.

The most potent, at least the most plausible, reason Lord DERBY can allege against the measure is that Canada thrives immensely and is wonderfully tranquil under the existing Legislature. Then, what occasion for a change? His lordship does not attempt to reconcile this unexampled prosperity and this remarkable content with the passing of measures which he cannot forgive or forget, with the maintenance of a policy which he thinks weak, cowardly, and dishonest, and with the rule of a Governor for whom he scarcely pretends to disguise his contempt. The whole Government of Canada for several years past has been in the teeth of Lord DERBY's advice, and now the colony is so happy and loyal that his lordship thinks it an argument against all further change. Were Canada at this moment in a state of rebellion and bankruptcy, that might be fairly adduced against the policy of the Home Government and the conduct of the Imperial Legislature; and, doubtless, Lord DERBY would avail himself of that argument. But it is rather hard that Lord DERBY should condemn the measure before the House as too much of a piece with recent legislation, and in the same breath adduce against the necessity of that new measure the prosperity and good feeling which he is forced to admit, and which he cannot deny are owing to that same recent legislation. Certainly this is to blow hot and cold with one breath. The real question before Parliament is the character of our colonial policy. Are we to content ourselves with carrying out the wishes of the Canadian people, as far as they can be ascertained, and are not absolutely dishonest or insulting to this country? In our opinion, that is all that we can do or ought to attempt. We have done it now for many years, and Lord DERBY gives his reluctant testimony to its success. The natural inference is that we had better go on as we have begun.

Admiral Plumridge—The New Ministers.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Thursday, June 29.

Mr. M. GIBSON called attention to the proceedings of Admiral PLUMRIDGE at Uleaborg and Brahestadt, in the Gulf of Bothnia, and disclaiming any desire to cast odium or reproach upon the officers of the service, called upon the First Lord of the Admiralty for an explanation of the policy of the proceedings. He entered into a detail of the circumstances attending the burning of the stores at those places, which he stated were private property, the war being intended to be shipped for the use of the British dockyards, by contract with a house in the city of London. He was of opinion, he said, that our officers and men had been exposed unnecessarily to acts of war, which, if successful, could be of no advantage to this country.

Sir J. GRAHAM said the dispatches relating to this subject did not arrive until that morning; and, when published in the next *Gazette*, the House and the country would be able to form an opinion upon it. The officers had only obeyed their instructions, and were not to answerable whatever; and, with regard to the articles destroyed, they were the very articles enumerated as contraband of war even in treaties of neutrality. He read extracts from a dispatch of Sir C. NAPIER, whence it appeared that 11,000 tons of the enemy's shipping, afloat or on the stocks, had been destroyed, and property to the amount of between £460,000 and £500,000. Every effort had been used to distinguish between public and private property, but the difficulty of doing so was one of the unhappy incidents of war. The officers and men employed in the service were not only justified in what they had done, but it was their duty to do it, and it would be hard if, after the performance of their arduous and perilous duties, it should be related to them that the first notice taken of their services in the House of Commons partook of the character of censure.

Lord D. STUART called the attention of the House to recent changes in the Ministry, in the course of which he condemned what he termed the scurvy treatment of Mr. STRUTT, and animadverted upon the introduction of Sir G. GREY into the Cabinet and upon the present constitution of the War Department, observing that some of these changes seemed to confirm a remark that the square men were put into round holes, and the round men into square. The confident expectation of this country and of the friends of this country, and the dread of its enemies, had been, he said, that, when a Ministry of War was created, the office would have been confided to no other person than Lord PALMERSTON, who was so peculiarly fitted for it. Lord DUDLEY, enlarged upon the high qualities of Lord PALMERSTON, and declared that it was incomprehensible why, when here was such a man in the country, he should be passed over.

Lord Aberdeen—The Ministry.

From the Morning Herald, (Opposition) June 30.

There is one matter connected with late occurrences of which we approach the consideration with extreme reluctance. We mean the notice of censure given by Mr. LAYARD and its subsequent withdrawal. We believe similar events have occurred about five times; we only deal with the last. As for Mr. LAYARD himself, we regret to say that he has succeeded more effectually in ruining himself in public estimation than could have been done by his most deadly enemy. We lament it, for we had hoped better things of a gentleman to whom we are all indebted.

There are other persons, however, connected with this motion whom we cannot afford to allow to escape so easily.

We think we deserve well of our readers for having warned them, in our number of the 24th, not to allow themselves to be entrapped, by actively aiding Mr. LAYARD, into a course which would be virtually assisting Lord JOHN RUSSELL to ruin Lord ABERDEEN, in order that he himself might take his place.

With reference to this discreditable scheme—since blown up—we wish to recall our readers' attention to the sequence of events, and then leave them to form their own opinions.

On the 19th Lord ABERDEEN made a statement entirely contradictory of the "manly speeches" which Lords JOHN RUSSELL and CLARENDON have lately thought proper to enunciate, for purposes best known to themselves, denunciatory of the policy which they had aided Lord ABERDEEN in imposing upon the country against its openly expressed feeling.

Shortly after, a morning journal which has lately taken up Lord JOHN, notwithstanding his lapses on the Reform bill and upon all Protestant questions this journal, we say, announced that meetings were to be got up in the City against the Premier and in favor of Lord JOHN.

A couple of days after this, the same journal put forward a programme of a Ministry, with Lord JOHN as a Premier—a *War Ministry*, be it remembered, of which the antagonist of the Turks, Lord GREY, was to be a principal member, with the aid of Sir B. HALL as a leading subordinate!

About the same time Mr. LAYARD gave notice of his motion of censure against Lord ABERDEEN alone, to which Lord JOHN assented with the greatest alacrity. The good understanding between the leader of the House of Commons and the honorable member for Aylesbury was afterwards made even more apparent by Lord JOHN's postponing Mr. LAYARD's motion from Tuesday to Friday—as far as the House knew, without consulting that gentleman.

So far all went right; but we have heard it was ascertained that *if Lord Aberdeen were overthrown no member of the present Cabinet would be sent for.* A DERBY Administration stared Lord JOHN sternly in the face. He could not bear the prospect, and Mr. LAYARD's motion of censure was withdrawn, without any statement that Lord ABERDEEN's explanation had been satisfactory! We leave the *facts* and the rumor to speak for themselves.

In conclusion, we make no apology for putting forward such charges against Lord JOHN, for we remember the Litchfield House compact with O'CONNELL—we remember the Chesham-place confederacy with COBDEN—and, above all, we have the records of history to prove that he successfully played the same game against the great Lord GREY, to whom he owed the deepest gratitude, which we accuse him of attempting against Lord ABERDEEN, to whom he cannot be charged with any debt of the same nature.

Miscellaneous English Items.

The movement in favor of celebrating the alliance of France and England by a festival is gaining ground, although some of the leading presses consider that the time is not appropriate, and advise that it be postponed until the end of the war.

The young King of Portugal and his brother, the Duke of Oporto, have been visiting Manchester and Liverpool.

Government has purchased the House of Correction, at Lewes, Sussex, as a place of confinement for Russian prisoners.

FRANCE.

Further Changes in the Ministry.

There is a rumor that M. DROUYN DE LHUYS will retire from office, and be succeeded by M. THOUVENEL.

The *Moniteur* says: "Mr. BLACK and M. DURAND are empowered to negotiate in France and England, on account of the Sublime Porte, a loan that will have to be ratified by the representatives of the Sultan at Paris and London."

There is little or no home news in the French papers by this arrival.

ITALY.

The Assassin of the Duke of Parma.

The *Amico della Famiglia*, of Parma, publishes a letter, written from New-York, by a man named CABRA, formerly in the service of the late Duke of PARMA. The writer states that he assassinated the Duke, in revenge for having been caned by his orders, and on another occasion struck on the face by the Duke himself. The details given by the writer leaving no doubt as to the truth of his statement, the Government has set at liberty the three persons who were in prison on suspicion of being the authors of the crime. On the same subject, a dispatch from Paris dated 29th, says: "A public functionary of Pontremoli, whose deposition could cast some light upon the assassination of the Duke of PARMA, has been mortally wounded by the blow of a stiletto."

EAST INDIES.

Details of the Overland India and China news are to hand *vid* Marseilles. The Teheran *Gazette*, received at Bombay, contains the official announcement of the neutrality of Persia in the Turkish war. Bombay advices of May 23 say that the Russian squadron was supposed to have gone to the coast of Kamschatka; one of its steamers had put into Woosung, about 30 days previous, for news. It was not the Russian squadron that was feared by the Indian merchantmen so much as privateers, under Russian colors, from California. The *North China Herald* contains the manifesto of the Consuls of England, France, and the United States, justifying their recent attack on the Imperial troops. Captain PEARSON, of the American ship *Rose Standish*, has died of his wounds. I was rumored that the French, English, and American Plenipotentiaries are about to proceed on a mission to Pekin. There is nothing later from Japan. At Hong Kong, May 6, were the U. S. sloop *Vincennes*, and brig *Porpoise*; at Canton, steamer *Queen*; at Shanghai, sloop *Plymouth*. British Admiral Sir JAMES STERLING, Naval Commander-in-Chief on the India station, left Singapore for China immediately on the arrival of the mail, for the purpose of overtaking the Russian squadron.

CHINA.

From the Friend of China of May 6.

We have had no reliable news from the Northern capital since the dispatch of our last overland summary. The only place in China where matters appear to be moving tolerably is Nanking. TSAE-PING WANG, we are told, is steadily consolidating his power there, and has done much lately in securing the good-will of the most influential classes, by holding those literary examinations which for several years past have been by HIEN FUNG's Government, postponed on account of the troubles. Reports are in circulation of his Majesty's desire to come to some amicable arrangement with HIEN FUNG for a division of the Empire, but we doubt them.

At Shanghai matters are quiet again. The American ship master, that had his jaw shot away in the attack on the Imperialist camp, has died of the injury received. There have been reports of some troubles in Canton city, but nothing authentic has reached us. Admiral STIRLING is heavily expected in Hong Kong with the *Barracouta* and *Rattler*, steam-vessels; and will, it is supposed, should war be declared, proceed northwards in search of the Russian squadron. The Commander-in-chief in the Pacific, however, will most probably have the honor of bringing Admiral PUTIATIN and his fleet to an action.

We have nothing further of moment to report regarding other places on the Coast of China.

FREIGHTS AND TONNAGE.—Shanghai—To London, last arrival £7 10s. per ton; tonnage wanted. Canton—To England, £7.

LATEST NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, July 1—A. M. Saturday.

VIENNA, Friday.—The *Times* correspondent is assured that Baron MEYENDORFF received his letters of recall on Friday morning, but it is not believed that diplomatic relations with Russia will be broken off. Count CORONINI is to enter Little Wallachia by way of Orsova, with about 30,000 men, on July 3.

On the 20th and 23d of June, the Turkish vanguard of 25,000 men attacked the Russian rearguard, and drove it beyond Trajan's Wall.

BERLIN.—Dispatches from St. Petersburg are stated to have been received on the 26th; they were brought by Colonel MANTEUFFEL; it is said they contained the Russian answer to the Austrian requisition, and well informed persons believe that he gave no reason to expect that negociations would be further prolonged.

TURKEY.—In the treaty with Austria it is added that Austria will not enter into any arrangement with the Court of Russia which shall not proceed on the assumption of the sovereign right of the Sultan and the integrity of his empire. Austria will evacuate the Principalities on the conclusion of peace, with the least possible delay.

PARIS, Friday.—Funds closed at 73.10 and 98 francs.

The Baltic.

The bombardment of Bomersund began at 5 o'clock on the evening of the 21st, and by 7 o'clock the masked battery was dismounted and abandoned, and at 10 P. M. the Russian magazines were in a blaze. One account says the English lost 3 men; another says 4 killed and 7 wounded.

The Russians fought passionately, their artillery were well supported with rifles. One bomb burst on the deck of the *Hecla*. Midshipman LUCAS threw another overboard before it burst.

Sir CHARLES NAPIER was near Cronstadt with twelve screw line-of-battle-ships, nine frigates, five French ships-of-the-line, and several French corvettes.

The *Times* says, in a leading article, that it is probable NAPIER wished to offer battle to the Russian fleet or to reconnoitre the defences of Cronstadt, rather than to make a regular attack on the place; at the same time, it is desirable to ascertain whether it is possible to give a more systematic character to their operations than they have yet had and to learn the effect of the fire of the large ship upon the Russian land defences.

ODESSA, 19th.—It is stated that at this date there was no blockade, and ships were getting their cargoes as usual.

London.

The steamer *Prince of Wales* arrived on Thursday, from Gothenburg. She brought large quantities of merchandise, and Russian specie, value £40,000.

The *Times* says, the failure of a dealer was announced in the Stock Exchange, on Friday, connected with the settlement in Foreign Stocks and Shares. Out of doors there was an extremely active demand for money arising from temporary causes, such as always prevails from the heavy adjustment of accounts at the end of a half year.

Severe and heavy rain has fallen since midnight and continues.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Market.

Per Asia.] LONDON, Friday, June 30—5 P. M.

In the Colonial and Foreign Produce markets, a moderate business has been transacted during the week. SUGAR quiet. COFFEE and COTTON firm. BREADSTUFFS lower. MONEY in good demand at 5@5¼ ₱ cent. Consols leave off 93¾@94. DOLLARS have advanced to 5s 3d. BAR SILVER 5s. 1½d. AMERICAN EAGLES 76s. 3d. The last West India packet has brought about $1,800,000, of which $600,000 are in Bars.

COCHINEAL—269 bags have been offered during the week, and chiefly sold at rather high rates. Honduras Silver 3s. 7d.@4s. 2d., black 4s. 3d.@5s. 2d: Teneriff black 3s. 11d.@4s. 1d.

COCOA—500 bags Trinidad at auction chiefly sold at full prices, from 30s.@33s. for ordinary to good gray with low to good red, from 34s.@40s.

COFFEE—In good demand at our last quotations.

COFFEE—The deliveries continue on a large scale both for home trade and export, and the demand during the week has been active. At auction 470 casks and 15 bags Plantation Ceylon, 240 casks, 70 barrels, and 47 bags Jamaica all sold at full prices, and 390 bags fine ordinary brown Java realized from 53s.@63s. 6d. 1,640 bags Rio were principally bought in at 46s.@47s., a few lots colory selling at 47s. 6d. Native Ceylon is worth 44s.@44s. 6d., and 2,050 bags at auction to-day were bought in at 45s. Privately a cargo of 1,650 bags Santos has been sold for a near port at 44s. 9d., and a part of a cargo of St. Domingo (about 2,200 bags) at 46s. for Genoa, and 600 bags Bahia on the spot at 44s. 6d.

The CORN trade has been dull this week, influenced principally by the fine weather. The supplies of both English and Foreign WHEAT on Monday were moderate, and the demand was chiefly confined to fine qualities; prices generally were 1s.@2s. ₱ qr. lower for WHEAT, and 1s. ₱ bbl. lower for FLOUR. Last week's average price of English WHEAT was 77s. 11d. or 54,730 qrs. returned, against 46s. 11d. on 85,227 qrs. as the corresponding period last year. To-day there was a very moderate demand, and prices were again rather easier.

COTTON—The sales for the week are 2,400 bales at full prices. At Liverpool the business during the week has been large; but yesterday the demand was not so active—middling Orleans is quoted 5 7-16d.

DRUGS, &c.—We have little of importance to notice. A few chests Malabar Cardamoms brought 2s. In Camphor no sales to report. 1,000 bags Myrabolanes sold from 11s. 6d @12s. Gutta Percha difficult of sale, and 100 tons at auction were bought in from 3d @1s. for ordinary to good. Jalap 2s. 3d. Turkey Opium 13s. Quicksilver 2s. Java India Rubber held for 1 1d.

HEMP is quiet. There are sellers of St. Petersburg Clean at £62 on the spot, and £59 to arrive. Jute firm, but quiet. Nothing to report in Manilla.

INDIGO—13,700 chests are now declared for the ensuing quarterly sales; in the meantime business is suspended. Calcutta advices to the 13th May report favorably of the growing crop.

IRON—Demand continues active, and makers are generally full of orders. We quote Rails £6@£6 5s., Bars £8 10s., free on board in Wales. Staffordshire in very firm, and advancing. Scotch Pigs 67s. 6d. for mixed numbers on the Clyde.

LEAD—Very little doing. Common Pig £22 10s.@£23, Sheet £24 10s., Refined £25; Spanish £22 10s.

LINSEED CAKES of foreign makes continue in good demand at well supported prices. New-York in barrels £11. Boston in bags £10 5s.@£10 10s. New-Orleans in casks £9 15s. LARD without alteration. Western in kegs 48s.@50s.

MOLASSES—About 300 puncheons have been sold. St. Kitts at 15s., Antigua at 16s. 6d.

OILS—In Fish no alteration; we quote Sperm £186, Southern £41@£41 10s., Pale Seal £42, Cod £40. Linseed is steady at 36s. on the spot, and sales have been made at 28s. for August and September, and 39s. for October to December. Rape has improved to 42s. 6d. for Brown, and 44s. 6d. for Refined; for future delivery there is little offered at 6d. advance on these rates. Cocoanut firm at 47s. 6d.@48s. 6d. Palm 44s.@46s 3d.

RICE—Is quiet, and at auction to-day 2,500 bags good pinky Madras sold chiefly at 11s., and of 4,500 bags Bengal, one third sold from 12s.@12s. 6d. for good mid. with good white at 12s. 6d.@13s. Of 194 casks Carolina, a small portion were sold at 24s. for fair.

RUM—Has declined considerably. Proof Leewards offered at 2s., strong Demerara at 2s. 2d., and East India at 1s. 9d. ₱ proof gallon.

Arrival of the Star of the West.

JAMAICA NEWS.

The steamship *Star of the West*, Capt. E. [illegible], arrived at this port yesterday [illegible] days from San Juan, with 482 passengers, [illegible]35 17 on freight, and a large amount in the [illegible] of the passengers. The American guard of [illegible] men left by Mr. BORLAND for the protection of the Transit Company's property at Punta Arenas, have been disbanded and return home by this steamer, matters remaining quiet at San Juan. The rains have been very heavy, and the river is in good condition for crossing, the transit having been made [illegible] than for several months past.

The Transit Company's steamer *Ogden*, Capt. [illegible], arrived at San Juan on the 26th ult.—[illegible]. July 8, lat. 26° 30', long. 79° 40', signalled [illegible] *Lawrence*, and a ship of STANTON & [illegible]'s Texas line, standing north.

Jamaica Intelligence—Cholera—Accident to [illegible] of the West—Agriculture—Politics &c., &c.

KINGSTON, Jam., Tuesday, June 27, 1854.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

A combination has been formed by certain merchants and shop-keepers for the purpose of discounting the Island Treasury notes; this movement is not only impolitic but discreditable. They first lessen the value by receiving them at from 5 to 7½ per cent. discount, then pass them for duties and taxes, to mechanics and servants at the full ground for pound value. This unfair procedure has been scouted at by the Press generally; and little fear, will in the end turn out detrimental to the interest of those who publicly denounced this currency. The clergy and parochial officers, who are compelled to receive them in payment of stipends, and salaries from the Treasury will be the greatest sufferers, because they cannot discharge their liabilities, or go to market for the common necessaries of life, without consenting to the sacrifice thus inflicted. In consequence of this hardship on the officials and the community at large, the Chamber of Commerce, acting within its proper sphere, has endeavored to sustain the public credit, by ascertaining, as far as was practicable, the value of the special security by the Legislature. On the 14th instant, a deputation from the Chamber waited on His Excellency, Sir HENRY BARKLY, with a view of hearing from him, if he had received any intelligence from the Colonial Office, respecting the promised guarantee loan of £500,000, which is intended to redeem those very notes which have been so unwisely issued. It was scarcely possible to have anticipated a more favorable reply than was given by Sir HENRY BARKLY to the delegation. The embarrassed state of the currency, and the Island notes was brought to the knowledge of His Excellency, who stated that he was in receipt of a communication from the Colonial Secretary, in which it was stated that the Responsible Government bill had been received, and that *the loan would be guaranteed as early as possible*; but he was not prepared to say the time when the arrangements would be concluded. It is not improbable that this pleasing intelligence will have the effect of placing the Island notes on a better footing in public estimation; but should the merchants persist in the depreciation while the negotiation is pending, the financial difficulties of the country will increase. It would be desirable in that case, that the Governor should assemble the Legislature forthwith, and recommend the passing of an act declaring the notes a legal tender; this would be exercising a bold discretion, no doubt, because this measure may be opposed to principles of sound policy, yet, "desperate diseases require desperate remedies."

RAMOS' patent system of manufacturing Sugar, has been highly approved of, and adopted by the Planters generally. Testsmonials in favor of his process declare that the improvement effected by his system, realizes from 2 to 3 per cent. more than the old process; there is a larger return of rum in proportion to sugar, and the quality of both has been tested, and found to be by far superior. The grain of the sugar far stronger, the rapidity by which it becomes thoroughly cured, and the general clear looking appearance of the produce, are the main characteristics of his process. From all I can learn, every estate in the country that is worth cultivating, will pursue his plan, provided the proprietors can afford to remunerate the inventor the price charged for his patent.

Having noticed the able report of Doctor DECKS, published in one of our Daily Papers, respecting Doctor BARRETT's mineral lands explored by that gentleman some months since, it would be a work of supererogation to offer any further comments on the advantages the Company formed in New-York will derive when it comes into active operation.

The mineral resources of this country, when fairly and fully developed, will, I apprehend, give little reason to doubt that they will amply repay those who may embark in the speculation. When once you commence in the enterprise follow it up boldly with spirit and perseverance; and not till a reasonable time has elapsed, submit to abandon an undertaking of so great a magnitude.

No trade whatever is flourishing at present. The stores in the city indicate inactivity in business; purchasers are few and far between—in fact the business done is limited to a few provision merchants. Dry goods merchants are retailing off their stock. Common necessaries of life are uncommonly dear; poor people can scarcely procure enough of the staff of life to sustain them.

In several districts labor cannot be procured at any price; and as a natural consequence trade must decrease. Property of every description is depreciated in value. Families who perceive the rapid march of destruction, and who have sufficient means to enable them to push their fortunes elsewhere, gather up all they possibly can, even at great sacrifices, and quit the Island on which the green days of their lives have been passed. Every day the public prints are filled with notices of auctioneers who are instructed to dispose of furniture, silver plate, and splendid residences. Sugar estates that formerly yielded princely fortunes, are sold for little more than what was used to be the profit on a single year's crop. Since the abolition of Slavery, thousands of the peasantry have withdrawn themselves from properties on which they were located, and are pursuing other employments, few of their offspring continue the cultivation of the soil. The inducements held out by paid agents, induce hundreds of both sexes to emigrate semi-monthly to the Company which has contracted to lay down a railway from Navy Bay to Panama.

Jamaica now requires a steady yeomanry, composed of respectable, industrious families, who will raise the minor products of the earth; but, alas! I know not what can restore Jamaica to its quintine state after the dreadful havoc cholera has made, and is still making.

Cholera still clings with distressing fatality to the neighborhood of St. Ann's. One of the latest victims to the scourge is Mr. WILLIAM HART, second son of the late Hon. DANIEL HART, who died after a somewhat protracted attack, on Sunday, the 18th instant. His melancholy death is the subject of sincere and very general regret. He was about 27 years of age. In the same place Rev. DAVID KERR, of the Wesleyan Church. He was about 60 years old, 30 of which he ministered in this city, and various parts of the island. It is quite certain that the disease is not a respecter of persons or localities, for the higher classes, residing in the most salubrious parts of the island, have, and are still suffering greatly from the malady. The metropolis, however, is at present in a healthy state.

The following account of the fearful condition of things in the parish of St. Ann's, consequent on the presence of cholera, is taken from a private letter written to an esteemed friend of ours in this city. The majority of persons in this community are by no means aware of the real position of affairs in the interior of the island; so long as the fearful disease is not pursuing its career at the very doors of their houses, they do not believe that misery more than they can conceive exists among the unfortunate inhabitants of the other parishes. The following statement from a person on the spot, written on the 20th instant, will convey a clear and [illegible] Kerr, of the state of St. Ann's Bay:

"Everybody appears horror and panic-stricken,—this fearful disease is now raging in St. Ann's worse than ever. There have been twenty-seven deaths from cholera yesterday in Alva, Brownstown, and a number of fresh cases to-day. There is not the Bay and in the immediate environs—almost every case is fatal. As to the leeward part of the parish, it is truly frightful. There is not a single property or village that has escaped its ravages,—all along the coast to Dry Harbor and up to the Dry Harbor Mountains to the borders of Clarendon. There is a village near Brown's Town, called Sturge Town. It is estimated to contain 1,000 souls, and the ravages there have been terrible. The survivors appear bewildered, and most of the able men have run away and left their families; the consequence is the women are obliged to dig the graves to bury the dead. On Friday last three young females were found dead in three houses; these poor creatures must have died from want,—not a soul knew they were sick. Is this not dreadful? A woman died at Orange Valley Estate on Friday, and at night her daughter, a fine young woman, in spite of all that could be said, would sleep in the same bed on which the mother died—she paid the awful penalty of her obstinacy, for she was seized of Cholera at midnight, and was a corpse in the morning! Overseers, bookkeepers, clerks—all, all—the same—there is no distinction of class or color—there are no recoveries—every case is fatal! ISAAC HYGIN, the schoolmaster, died this morning—the Overseer, at Cool Shade, died on Sunday—two bookkeepers at Richmond. News has just come in that Mr. POOLE, Overseer at Seville, is very bad; he was on the bay yesterday quite well and hearty. The village called Salem, between Flat Point and [illegible] Bay, *is quite cleared out*. From such accounts, I leave you to judge how we are situated here. There is no running from it, for go where you will, it is the same—most of the stores are shut up, and the Bay looks most wretched and miserable. I much fear this will be the death blow of poor Jamaica. The Pimento crop is very near. It generally commences in July—but who is to pick it in? Whatever number may survive, I fear they will not settle down to labor for a long time to come. There is no work going on just now. Sugar-making and every thing else is at a stand."

The Jamaica Bank has proposed to receive the Island notes for approved acceptances, and pay in the same way.

It is pretty generally circulated among the community that a majority of the merchants and traders will very shortly yield, and receive the notes for their right value. This is a step in the right direction.

A smart shock of earthquake was felt on Sunday, the 12th inst., at 12 o'clock P. M. The heat that prevailed during the day was intense.

Parties in London have written privately to their friends in Jamaica that the Government will very probably accede to the Responsible Government act, subject to a few amendments indispensable to its efficient working. The Colonial Minister has expressed privately much satisfaction to the measure adopted by our Legislature. It is believed that the necessary bill for carrying out the pledge of the Government with respect to the loan will shortly be introduced into Parliament.

KINGSTON, Jam., Friday, June 30, 1854.

The casualty which has befallen the steamer *Star of the West*, has, unluckily, afforded me an opportunity of not only giving you an account of the accident, but further particulars relative to the condition of the Island since I last wrote, as well as local matters in reference to our corporate body and the Mayoralty of it; which may not be distasteful to a portion of your readers.

Touching the unfortunate occurrence of the steamer, which must have incurred great expense to the Company, and inconvenience, if not distress, to the passengers, the following is a faithful description: She quitted her moorings at about 9 o'clock at night of the 27th. It was dark and squally; about midway between Kingston Harbor and Port Royal she unfortunately stranded, embedded in mud 7 or 8 feet deep. As soon as the information had reached the agents, Messrs. STETCHENS & Co., every available means to render assistance, every exertion possible was manifested by these gentlemen to get her afloat before daylight, but it was impossible. Capt. COOPER, superintendent of the Royal Mail Company at this port, afforded all the aid at his disposition. The steamer *Eagle* was forthwith sent off by that gentleman. Commodore HENDERSON also did all in his power by directing the dockyard laborers to lend their services; in fact every means at his command to extricate her from her perilous position, were put in execution, but not until about 2 o'clock this morning was she relieved, and brought to the wharf of the agents at about 8 o'clock, free from any injury whatever.

In justice to the captain of the steamer I think it but fair and honorable to acquit him of the least blame. Having noticed several statements in the public prints condemnatory of him, accusing him of interfering with the pilot injudiciously, I made it a point of duty to satisfy myself of the truthfulness of the accusations heaped upon him. From reliable sources, I give the most direct, positive, and unqualified denial of all that has been insinuated against that gentleman—just the contrary transpired. I am informed that the captain expostulated with the pilot, told him the night was dark, and though he was anxious to use expedition, still if he thought the pilot could not with safety proceed, *not to do so*. He saw the buoys lighted, but they were not placed properly. The pilot again and again said there was no danger—he knew how to manage the steamer. The engineer also reasoned with the pilot, but still he would proceed—have his own way—and away went the steamer on shore in four feet of water. This statement I trust will have a tendency to neutralize any unfavorable impression that might be formed against the captain by those with whom he may be immediately concerned. I never saw the captain. I do not know the gentleman—hence there can be no favoritism on my part.

The planters are suffering awfully from the want of labor, especially on those properties where cholera has done so much mischief. Cultivation must either be confined to a small compass, or it must be at once and immediately abandoned. Gentlemen having the largest concerns in agricultural parishes have represented the deplorable condition of their estates, unless a supply of labor can be speedily obtained from some quarter or other. Not only have they to contend with the visitation of cholera, but, unfortunately, with the exodus of thousands of prime laborers who are leaving the Island for Navy Bay, either from the fear and dread of the disease, or on the score of bettering their condition in a pecuniary point of view. This is a melancholy picture of the state of affairs at present existing in the Island.

Cholera is extending its ravages; by every post we hear of deaths. Should the disease continue much longer in its direful effects, Heaven knows what will become of us. The city is healthy, and at present exempt from cholera.

Attempts have been made to cultivate rice; eleven barrels have been produced in a district not far from Kingston. This article could be cultivated successfully and abundantly, if individuals would but bestir themselves earnestly to develop the resources of the Island; but I again repeat, apathy prevails, and nothing but sugar and rum are the all-engrossing thoughts. No other occupation will be pursued till necessity forces the alternative.

An election for Mayor, on the retirement of Hon. PHILIP LAWRENCE, resulted in favor of Hon. EDWARD JORDON, who on a previous occasion lost it by one vote. Previously to the election, Mr. JORDON published in his journal his disinclination to accept the civic chair, upon grounds perfectly reconcilable—that the Corporation consisted of a certain party with whom he could never amalgamate, and publicly announced that he would exercise his best endeavors to suspend its functions for a certain period. A deputation waited on him, and read him quite a lecture, to which he replied.

On Monday last, a rare phenomenon for this island was witnessed at Constant Spring and its vicinity, in the Parish of St. Andrew—a hail shower occurred between 12 and 1 o'clock P. M., and lasted about ten minutes. Such a visitation happened in Kingston some fourteen years ago.

From the Bermudas.

We have received Bermuda papers of July 4; they contain advices from Barbadoes to the 13th of June, and fully confirm the report of the prevalence of cholera in that island. The deaths were from 150 to 200 per day, in Bridgetown alone.

When the *Phœnix* left Bermuda, "the plague" was almost entirely limited to the lower classes, and to the intemperate.

In one day the deaths numbered 244. The editor of the *Barbadian*, Mr. CELBERTT, was among the number who died of Cholera.

Out of one hundred and fifty prisoners in the jail of Bridgetown, only thirteen had escaped. The prison doors had been thrown open, and those that were able were allowed to go free.

The Governor of Bermuda had issued his proclamation ordering a strict quarantine.

President INGLIS convened the Legislature of Turk's Island on the 30th of May.

Specie List.

Duncan, Sherman & Co's	$70,000	Nelson Robinson.....	$32,192
Am. Exchange Bank.	102 000	Johnston & Loudon..	18 576
Adams & Co.....	180,000	Wm. Schyman & Co..	15,360
Wm. Hage & Co.....	100,000	J. Bloomingdale & Co.	10,000
Wells, Furee & Co....	103,000	Chas. Morgan.. ...	5 484
Drexel & Co.....	100 000	Total.....	$1,007,355

FROM HAVANA.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 1, 1854.

Although I have so recently advised you of the "shades and shadows of our community," yet am I compelled to take advantage of the indirect route, *vid* Mobile, as my friend "Peter" says in his last from New-York, dated the 14th, and *timed* for the *Black Warrior*, (see *Journal* issue, June 30,) which was comfortably indited in his new lodgings in the city of Havana, where he continues compilation with facility, and the exercise of his imagination as becomes "Aunt Monica's" nephew, the "Blockhead."

The evening of the 29th the Spanish brig-of-war *Nervion* brought into port the American built brig *Gray Eagle*, which was captured at Ortigora by the British brig *Espeigle*, and claimed from the commander of said vessel as having been previously seized by the local authorities at Ortigora. It was one of the remarkable seizures where the vessel is captured after the negroes are landed, and the officers and crew escaped; and this only from "sober second thought," in consequence of exposure made by discovery of the British agents. It has been reported in town yesterday and to-day, that some two hundred of the negroes have been found since the vessel was seized, out of over four hundred which she brought. If the British brig-of-war had not found the *Gray Eagle*, the authorities of that district would never have known that any such vessel had been there. The officers and crew of the vessel never left her until after the British cruizer came in sight, and were in sight of their vessel when the man-of-war's boat pulled alongside. The officers at Ortigora have not been arraigned, as provided in the late Vice Regal edict, for not reporting infraction o the laws within the twenty-four hours specified thereafter. This affair was of occurrence in the vicinity of the property of JOAQUIN GOMEZ, which has been built upon the African Slave-trade, and this cargo belonged to the same person, to his nephew, and PAREDES & Co. I have heard it stated, as a reason why discovery was not made by the local authorities, that even more elevated personages than those named were interested in the expedition. The brig is a clipper of beautiful model and construction, built in Philadelphia, and has been occupied in her present position about a year. The vicinity to Havana precludes almost the possibility of its not having been with the cognizance of superior authority. A Spanish brig-of-war was also in sight during the time of making the landing. This gentleman "upon the fence" gathers opinions and money from all sides, and from the variety of his principles, favor from all parties, but respect from none. The singular phases of this Administration will bear much investigation, and the more they are studied the greater will be the surprise at our ignorance of the failings and frailties of human nature, while the subjects for political and philosophical speculation are infinite.

Other negroes have been brought to the city of Havana which are repored to have been apprehended at Mariel, but I do not find foundation for the story, and believe them to be apprentices, brought here from the south side to be contracted under the immediate supervision of the Captain General.

If the Captain-General has not seriously involved his reputation by recent acts in the south and the north of Cuba, his friends, in whom he places the utmost confidence and his whole honor, have done so. It will be difficult to convince this community, who are conversant with the manner of doing these whippings round the stump, that he is entirely innocent, through utter ignorance of the transactions. I am not certain whether it is the *Nervion* or *Alcedes*—both brigs of war—which lays claim to the prize taken by the British brig-of-war *Espiegle*, as they both entered port about the same time with the *Gray Eagle*; the arrival of which last is not named in the public papers.

H. B. M. war steamer *Media* entered port on the 28th inst., from Port Royal. Our harbor looks quite gay, with twelve or fourteen vessels of war at anchor in the upper part of it; and I do not suppose it would be less interesting, if the naval representation of the United States could be counted with the same number; but nothings are all the go, and we are at zero—*in display*—at that. The yellow fever continues its path of destruction among us. This morning died at the Hotel Cubano, Miss SARAH ALLEN, of Granada, Miss., of the prevailing disease. She had attracted attention and friendship by her personal charms and her personal worth. Two sisters came to nurse an invalid mother—the mother and one daughter rest side by side in the loveliest spot in Regla, and one angel remains to weep over their tomb. A story of sorrow often found here in these sad days.

Recruits and emigrants from Spain are arriving almost daily, and *departing* with much more facility than they come among us—furnishing food for the destroyer, and keeping in action the poison we breathe. Admiral DUQUESNE is sick, which has caused the detention of the squadron; but if we have favorable news from the United States, by the *Cahawba*, our Spanish reporter says the squadron will get to sea this coming week.

July 1.—The steamer *Cahawba* is in sight, and as she remains but a few moments, I close this with the recommendation to those that have business at Havana, to defer it to the Fall, if it requires personal attention—as they will be apt to close their earthly accounts if they come here now—unless they pass immediately to the country. We have no reports of the losses sustained by the French vessels of war in port, but they must be large, from what we can observe as to burials, &c.

The Captain-General has retired from the city to his country residence, and the Marchioness has refused to leave him here to go to Spain, which is the way of woman, and all right. Your most devoted

OCCATOR.

No Exciting News—New-York and New-Orleans Correspondents of the Diario—Activity in the Naval Arsenals of Spain—Public Amusements—Health—Trade, &c.

By the steamer *Cahawba*, we have received files of Havana papers. The news is unimportant, the Cuban journals being almost entirely filled with intelligence from Europe, chiefly *vid* the United States. "Peter Hicks," the New-York correspondent of the *Diario de la Marina*, has a long letter in that paper's issue of the 29th ultimo, setting forth the various enormities and troubles of this country, including what he styles "the irreconcilable division between the Northern and Southern States of the Union." He gives a detailed account of the Wellington and Worcester demonstrations against the supporters of the Nebraska bill, and dilates upon the Temperance movement in Pennsylvania and elsewhere. The female razzia of spirituous liquors at Baraboo, in Wisconsin, is set forth in glowing colors, calculated to produce a pleasing effect upon Cuban annexionist readers.

Advices copied by the *Diario*, from the *Diario Mercantil de Valencia*, up to May 26, give a lively picture of the activity now pervading all the seaports and naval arsenals of Spain. In all of them vessels are under process of rapid construction, and the collection of arms and ammunition is pushed forward with unusual energy and zeal. These circumstances are deemed highly significant by parties on the Island of Cuba who have taken part against its cession to the American Union.

On the 28th June, Mr. CHARLES F. J. F. SCHIFFENBERG was officially admitted to the exercise of his functions as Austrian Consul to Havana.

On the same date, Sr. Don JUSTO MAZORRA was admitted as Consul for Brazil to the same port.

The *Diario* of July 1 recapitulates the arraignment of Messrs. QUITMAN, THRASHER and others, at New-Orleans, but with little comment.

The ceremonies of the Royal Espousals in the city of Havana were to commence on the 2d inst.

All places of amusement were in full operation; balls and theatrical performances attracting crowds every night. The 3d and 4th were days to be spent in religious ceremonial.

Trade was still good at Havana, and the public health also fair, for the climate and season.

Havana Markets....JULY 1.

SUGARS—Planters generally have raised their pretensions in consequence of the late simultaneous appearance of a large number of vessels, but purchasers have shown no disposition to meet them, whereby the business of this week has been rather restricted. The demand for the article is fair, however, and as the stock for sale in first hands is not large, prices may likely improve in proportion to the decline of freights, provided this latter should become current, and next accounts from abroad were to be more encouraging.

Our quotations to-day continue altered as stated in our last, viz.:

Whites, inf. to florets, 6¼rs to 9rs.=20s. 10d. @28s. 11d.; Yellows, inf. to florets, 5¾rs. to 6¼rs.=17s. 10d. @20s. 10d.; Browns, No 11-12 4¼rs. to 5rs.=16s. 7d @ 17s. 3d.; Cucaruchos, No. 8-10, 4rs. to 4¼rs =14s. 10d. @16s.; Stg. ₱ cwt. f. o. b. at 9 ₱ cent. premium of Exchange.

Strong and dry qualities, it must be repeated, command extra prices. For strictly florets Yellows as high as 7¼ ps arroba is allowed by Spanish houses but hardly anything of that kind can be found in the market.

Muscovadoes have enhanced at near outports and are in active demand there at from 3¾ rials to 5 rials for inferior to prime.

The stock on hand yesterday afternoon was estimated at about 180 000 boxes, of which 156,396 boxes at the Regla Warehouses. At Matanzas there are about 30 m. boxes and 2,000 hhds.

LUMBER.—A lot of Saccarapp Boards sold at $28; two small lots of Portland boards unsold. A cargo from Charleston sold at $28½. Sugar box shooks, sales at 9 rials and 10 rials cash. Molasses shooks several lots, city made, sold at 22 rials. Muscovado do. dull. Hoops ditto.

FREIGHTS—Very little doing, as Masters refuse the low rates generally offered; some few have however accepted and others are likely to follow. Quotations for the British Channel for orders are almost nominally £2 15s. to £3 15s., according to size and condition of vessels. To Great Britain, direct, £3 to £3 5s.; Hamburg and Bremen, £3 to £3 10s.; Mediterranean, £3 to £4; France, francs 10, nominal; Spain, $3 25 to $3 75 ₱ box; United States, Sugar, $1 50 to $1 75 ₱ box, $6 50 to $7 ₱ hhd., Molasses, $3 to $3 25 ₱ hhd.

EXCHANGE—Are very dull and tending downwards. London, 9 to 9¼ ₱ cent premium; Paris, ¼ to 2 ₱ cent. discount; Antwerp, 2 to 2¼ ₱ cent. discount; New-York—Boston, 1 to 1¼ ₱ cent. discount; New-Orleans, 1 to 1¼ ₱ cent. premium, short sight; Spain, 5 to 6 ₱ cent. premium.

Mrs. Stowe's New Book.

This volume has been awaited with much interest. It is not otherwise than hazardous to risk such a reputation as the author has enjoyed, by writing any book. So far as extracts can afford it, we give our readers opportunity to judge for themselves, whether the *Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands*—that is its name—is likely to meet their expectations. PHILLIPS, SAMSON & Co., of Boston, issue the volume on Saturday, the 15th:

CASTLE CHILLON.

Here I am, sitting at my window, overlooking Lake Leman. Castle Chillon, with its old conical towers, is silently pictured in the still waters. It has been a day of a thousand. We took a boat, with two oarsmen, and passed leisurely along the shores, under the cool, drooping branches of trees, to the castle, which is scarce a stone's throw from the hotel. We rowed along, close under the walls, to the ancient moat and drawbridge. There I picked a bunch of blue bells, "les clochettes," which were hanging their aerial pendants from every crevice—some blue, some white.

I know not why the old buildings and walls in Europe have this vivacious habit of shooting out little flowery ejaculations and soliloquies at every turn. One sees it along through France and Switzerland every where; but never, that I remember, in America.

On the side of the castle wall, in a large white heart, is painted the inscription, *Liberté et Patrie!*

We rowed along, almost touching the castle rock, where the wall ascends perpendicularly, and the water is said to be a thousand feet deep. We passed the loopholes that illuminate the dungeon vaults, and an old arch, now walled up, where prisoners, after having been strangled, were thrown into the lake.

Last evening we walked over the castle. An interesting Swiss woman, who had taught herself English for the benefit of her visitors, was our *cicerone*. She seemed to have all the old Swiss vivacity of attachment for "*liberté et patrie.*"

She took us first into the dungeon, with the seven pillars, described by Byron. There was the pillar to which, for protecting the liberty of Geneva, Bonnevard was chained. There the Duke of Savoy kept him for six years, confined by a chain four feet long. He could take only three steps, and the stone floor is deeply worn by the prints of those weary steps. Six years is easily said; but to *live* them, alone, helpless, a man burning with all the fires of manhood, chained to that pillar of stone, and those three unvarying steps! Two thousand one hundred and ninety days rose and set the sun, while seedtime and harvest, Winter and Summer, and the whole living world went on over his grave. For him no sun, no moon, no star, no business, no friendship, no plans—nothing! The great millstone of life emptily grinding itself away!

What a power of vitality was there in Bonnevard, that he did not sink in lethargy, and forget himself to stone! But he did not; it is said that when the victorious Swiss army broke in to liberate him, they cried,—

"Bonnevard, you are free!"

"*Et Genève?*"

"Geneva is free also!"

You ought to have heard the enthusiasm with which our guide told this story!

Near by are the relics of the cell of a companion of Bonnevard, who made an ineffectual attempt to liberate him. On the wall are still seen some sketches of saints and inscriptions by his hand. This man one day overcame his jailor, locked him in his cell, ran into the hall above, and threw himself from a window into the lake, struck a rock, and was killed instantly. I think it is Bonnevard's pillar. There are the names of Byron, Hunt, Schiller, and many other celebrities.

After we left the dungeons we went up into the judgment hall, where prisoners were tried, and then into the torture chamber. Here are the pulleys by which limbs were broken; the beam, all scorched with the irons by which feet were burned; the oven where the irons were heated; and there was the stone where they were sometimes laid to be strangled, after the torture. On that stone, our guide told us, two thousand Jews, men, women, and children, had been put to death. There was also, high up, a strong beam across, where criminals were hung; and a door, now walled up, by which they were thrown into the lake. I shivered. "'Twas cruel," she said; "'twas almost as cruel as your slavery in America."

Then she took us into a tower where was the *oubliette*. Here the unfortunate prisoner was made to kneel before an image of the Virgin, while the treacherous floor, falling beneath him, precipitated him into a well forty feet deep, where he was left to die of broken limbs and starvation. Below this well was still another pit, filled with knives, into which, when they were disposed to a merciful hastening of the torture, they let him fall. The woman has been herself to the bottom of the first dungeon, and found there bones of victims. The second pit is now walled up.

"All this," she said, "was done for the glory of God in the good old times."

The glory of God! What has not been done in that name! Yet he keeps silence; patient he watches; the age-long fever of this world, the delirious night, shall have a morning. Ah, there is an unsounded depth in that word which says, "He is long-suffering." This it must be at which angels veil their faces.

On leaving the castle we offered the woman the customary gratuity. "No;" she would "have the pleasure of showing it to me as a friend." And she ran into a charming little garden full of flowers, and brought me a boquet of lilies and roses, which I have had in my room all day.

To-night, after sunset, we rowed to Byron's "little isle," the only one in the lake. O, the unutterable beauty of these mountains—great, purple waves, as if they had been lashed up by a mighty tempest, created with snow-like foam! this purple sky, and crescent moon, and the lake gleaming and shimmering, and twinkling stars, while far off up the sides of a snow-topped mountain a light shines like a star—some mountaineer's candle, I suppose.

In the dark stillness we rowed again over to Chillon, and paused under its walls. The frogs were croaking in the moat, and we lay rocking on the wave, and watching the dusky outlines of the towers and turrets. Then the spirit of the scene seemed to wrap me round like a cloak.

CALVINISM.

We walked out the other evening, with M. Fazy, to a beautiful place, where Servetus was burned. Soft, new-mown meadow grass carpets it, and a solemn amphitheatre of mountains, glowing in the evening sky, looked down—Mont Blanc, the blue-black Mole, the Salève! Never was deed done in a more august presence chamber! Ere this these two may have conferred together of the tragedy, with far other thoughts than then.

The world is always unjust to its progressive men. If one fragment of past absurdity cleaves to them, they celebrate the absurdity as a personal peculiarity. Hence we hear so much of Luther's controversial harshness, of Calvin's burning Servetus, and of the witch persecutions of New-England.

Luther was the poet of the reformation, and Calvin its philosopher. Luther fused the mass, Calvin crystallized. He who fuses makes the most sensation in his day; he who crystallizes has a longer and wider power. Calvinism, in its essential features, never will cease from the earth, because the great fundamental [illegible] of conscience and God [illegible] Calvinism will be written over all things. The old Greek sage understood it, and expressed it. So did Mahomet, Napoleon, Cromwell. Why? They found it so by their own experience; they tried the forces of nature enough to find their strength. The strong swimmer who breasts the Rhone is certain of its current. But Ranke well said, that in those days when the whole earth was in arms against these reformers, they had no refuge except in exalting God's sovereignty above all other causes. To him who strives in vain with the giant forces of evil, what calm in the thought of an overpowering will, so that will be crowned by goodness! However grim, to the distrusting, looks this fortress of sovereignty in times of flowery ease, yet in times when "the waters roar and are troubled, and the mountains shake with the swelling thereof," it has been always the refuge of God's people. All this I say, while I fully sympathize with the causes which incline many fine and beautiful minds against the system.

BERANGER.

This morning M. and Madame Belloc took me with them to call on Béranger, the poet. He is a charming old man, very animated, with a face full of feeling and benevolence, and with that agreeable simplicity and vivacity of manner which is peculiarly French. It was 11 o'clock, but he had not yet breakfasted; we entreated him to waive ceremony, and so his maid brought in his chop and coffee, and we all plunged into an animated conversation. Béranger went on conversing with shrewdness mingled with childlike simplicity, a blending of the comic, the earnest, and the complimentary. Conversation in a French circle seems to me like the gambols of a thistle down, or the rainbow changes in soap bubbles. One laughs with tears in one's eyes. One moment confounded with the absolute childhood of the simplicity, in the next one is a little afraid of the keen edge of the shrewdness. This call gave me an insight into a French circle which both amused and delighted me. Coming home, M. Belloc enlarged upon Béranger's benevolence and kindness of heart. "No man," he said, "is more universally popular with the common people. He has exerted himself much for the families of the unfortunate *déportés* of Cayenne." Then he added, laughing, "A mechanic, one of my model sitters, was dilating upon his goodness: 'What a man! what a sublime virtue! how is he beloved! Could I live to see his funeral! *Quelle spectacle! Quelle grande emotion!*'"

SEA-SICKNESS IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

From Rev. C. Beecher's Journal.

Saturday, Aug. 27.—Left Paris with H., the rest of our party having been detained. Reached Boulogne in safety, and in high spirits made our way on board the steamer, deposited our traps below, came on deck, and prepared for the ordeal. A high northwester had been blowing all day, and as we ran along behind the breakwater, I could see over it the white and green waves fiendishly running, and showing their malign eyes sparkling with hungry expectation. "Come out, come out!" they seemed to say; "come out, you little black imp of a steamer; don't be hiding behind there like a coward. We dare you to come out here and give us a chance at you—we will eat you up, as so many bears would eat a lamb."

And sure enough, the moment her bows passed beyond the pier, the sea struck her, and tossed her like an eggshell, and the deck, from stem to stern, was drenched in a moment, and running with floods as if she had been under water. For a few moments H. and I both enjoyed the motion. We stood amidships, she in her shawl, I in a great tarpauling which I had borrowed of Jack, and every pitch sent the spray over us. We exulted that we were not going to be sick. Suddenly, however, so suddenly that it was quite mysterious, conscience smote me. A profound, a deep-seated remorse developed itself just exactly in the deepest centre of the pit of my stomach.

"H.," said I, with a decided, grave air, "I'm going to be seasick."

"So am I," said she, as if struck by the same convictions that had been impressed on me. We turned, and made our way along the leeward quarter, to a seat by the bulwarks. I stood holding on by the railrope, and every now and then addressing a few incoherent and rather guttural, not to say pectoral, remarks to the green and gloomy sea, as I leaned over the rail. After every paroxysm of communicativeness, (for in seasickness the organ of secretiveness gives way,) I regained my perpendicular, and faced the foe, with a determination that I would stand it through—that the grinning, howling brine should get no more secrets out of me. And, in fact, it did not.

Meanwhile, what horrors—what complicated horrors—did not that crowded deck present? Did the priestly miscreants of the middle ages ever represent among the torments of purgatory the deck of a channel steamer? If not, then they forgot the "lower deep," that Satan doubtless thought about, according to Milton.

There were men and women of every age and complexion, with faces of every possible shade of expression. Defiance, resolute and stern, desperate resolves never to give in, and that very same defiant determination sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought. A deep abyss of abdominal discontent, revealing afar the shadow, the penumbra, of the approaching retch. And there were *bouleversements*, and hoarse confidences to the sea of every degree of misery. The wind was really risen quite to a gale, and the sea ran with fearful power. Two sailors, standing near, said, "I wouldn't say it only to you, Jack, but in all the time I've crossed this here channel, I've seen nothin' like this."

"Nor I neither," was the reply.

About mid channel a wave struck the windward quarter, just behind the wheel, with a stroke like a rock from a ballista, smashed in the bulwarks, stove the boat, which fell and hung in the water by one end, and sent the ladies, who were sitting there with boxes, baskets, shawls, hats, spectacles, umbrellas, cloaks, down to leeward, in a pond of water. One girl I saw with a bruise on her forehead as large as an egg, and the blood streaming from her nostrils. Shrieks resounded, and for a few moments, we had quite a tragic time.

About this time H. gave in, and descended to Tartarus, where the floor was compactly, densely stowed with one mass of heaving wretches, with nothing but washbowls to relieve the sombre mosaic. How H. fared there she may tell; I cannot. I stood by the bulwark with my boots full of water, my eyes full of salt spray, and my heart full of the most poignant regret that ever I was born. Alas! was that channel a channel at all? Had it two shores? Was England over there, where I saw nothing but monstrous, leaping, maddening billows, saying, "We are glad of it; we want you; come on here; we are waiting for you; we will serve you up?"

At last I seriously began to think of Tartarus myself, and of a calm repose flat on my back, such as H. told of in his memorable passage. But just then, dim and faint on the horizon, I thought I discerned the long line of a bank of land. It was. This *was* a channel; there was the shore. England had not sunk. I stood my ground; and in an hour we came running, bounding, and rolling towards the narrow mouth of the Folkstone pier heads.

ANTWERP CATHEDRAL.

Thursday, Aug. 18.—What gnome's cave is this Antwerp, where I have been hearing such strange harmonies in the air all night? We drive to the Cathedral, whose tower reminded NAPOLEON of Mecnlin lace. What a shower of sprinkling music drops comes from the sky above us! We must go up and see about this. We spiralize through a tubular stairway to an immense height—a tube of stone, like a Titanic organ pipe, filled with waves of sound pouring down like a deluge. Undulations tremendous, yet not inharmonic. We even learned their origin. Reaching a small door, I turned aside, and came where the great bell was hung, which twenty men were employed in ringing. It was a *fête* day. I crept inside the frame, and stood actually under the colossal mass, as it swung like a world in its spheric chime. A new sense was developed, such as I had heard of the deaf possessing. I seemed existing in a new medium. I *felt* the sound in my lungs, in my bones, on all my nerves to the minutest fibre, and yet it did not stupefy nor stun me with a harsh clangor. It was *deep*, DEEP. It was an abyss, gorgeously illuminated of velvet softness, in which I floated. The sound was fluid like water about me. I closed my eyes. Where was I? Had some prodigious monster swallowed me, and, like another Jonah, had I "gone down beneath the bottoms of the mountains?" I escaped from that perilous womb of sound, and ascended still higher. There was the mystery of that nocturnal minstrelsy. Seventy-three bells in chromatic diapason—with their tinkling, ringing, tolling, knolling peal! Was not that a chime?—a chime of chimes? And all these goblin hammers, like hands and feet of sprites, rising and falling by magic, by hidden mechanism.

Of all German cactus blossoms this is the most ethereal. What head conceived those harmonies, so ghostlike? Every ten minutes, if you lie wakeful, they wind you up in a net of silver wirework, and swing you in the clouds; and the next time they swing you higher, and the next higher, and when the round hour is full the giant bell strikes at the gate of Heaven to bring you home!

TRAVELING AMONG THE ALPS.

We wind now among the pine trees till we come almost under the Mer de Glace. A most fairy-like cascade falls down from under its pillars of ice over the dark rocks—a cloud of feathery foam—and then streams into the valley below.

"*Voilà*, L'Arveiron!" says the guide.

"O, is that the Arveiron?" say I; "happy to make the acquaintance."

But now we cross the Arve into a grove of pines, and direct our way to the ascent. We begin to thread a zigzag path on the sides of the mountain.

As mules are most determined followers of precedent, every one keeps his nose close by the heels of his predecessor. The delicate point, therefore, of the whole operation is keeping th[illegible]

[illegible] ice was porous and spongy, as I have seen it on the shores of the Connecticut, when beginning to thaw under the influence of a Spring sun. I could see the little drops of water percolating in a thousand tiny streams through it, and dropping down on every side. Putting my ear to it, I could hear a fine musical trill and trickle, and that still small click and stir, as of melting ice, which showed that it was surely and gradually giving way and flowing again.

Drop by drop the cold iceberg was changing to

THE SUMMER WATERING PLACES.

Reveries in the Saloons of Saratoga.

Some people think it is very wicked to tell false stories; some people think it is more wicked to tell true ones! So it is very difficult to please everybody. Besides, there is a woe pronounced upon those of whom everybody speaks well; and I saw a remark in *Blackwood* not long ago, which struck me as peculiarly true:—that if you would be sure and not do any good in the world, be sure and say nothing that will offend anybody. The Bible and *Blackwood* are certainly very good authority.

Some people "entirely disapprove" of coming to such a place as this, and telling what you see and hear. The same people must "entirely disapprove" of telling what you see and hear in cars and steamboats, or even in the streets of New-York, or in a Western stage-coach. Here, as in Broadway, a hundred persons might be minutely described—or rather described after a sketcher's fashion—and not be recognized. But I find the golden rule is not a perfect one to go by in all things. "As you would that others should do to you, do ye even so to them," will not always preserve you from bitter enmity and censure. If I make a dress or hat, or write an article or book, I am quite willing that every lady in the land should attempt to make and write one like it, and make it as much better as she can. I am quite willing anybody should write you a description of a little withered up, long-faced, long-necked old lady, in black or snuff-colored dress, out of all taste, almost sure to be *draibled*, worn by one who usually walks alone and looks very solitary and forsaken, and entirely absorbed in her own reflections, with nothing to indicate that she was ever crowned with a myrtle wreath. What is open to the eyes of everybody may be described. If, by any accident, secret griefs and domestic unhappiness come to your knowledge, you have no right to describe them, so that the world will recognize the picture. I think it would grieve me more than any, more intimately concerned, if I were to expose to the world's gaze the wounds of a single heart. But if one takes a principle or its violation for a foundation, and tells a story, it will comprehend a class. It will apply to many, and very likely so aptly, that it will be seen by one to be written expressly for some one he knows, and by another for some one whom he knows,—as I have, in more than one instance, found to be the case. A gentleman and lady, here last season, thought they saw themselves and all their movements minutely portrayed, and those around them singled them out as the persons referred to with unqualified censure against her who could so violate good faith and propriety—when most certainly such persons were not known to exist. A family have thought themselves almost outraged by a description which had not the slightest reference to them. Injustice, wrong and oppression range their victims in classes. There is not an individual or family in the world, whom unkind feeling would prompt me to allude to; but where a wrong principle or violation of duty is producing a world of suffering—sometimes from false education and sometimes from thoughtlessness—if there is hope of relieving misery and lightening the sorrows of hardened hearts, it is a holy mission to consecrate life to this purpose.

With the follies and foibles of artificial society, one may innocently amuse himself; but who would be the wiser, as to individual persons, if I were to transfer to paper the remarks of a facetious, acute, and very amusing German, who originated in Baden Baden, and had dallied with the "Bubbles of the Briennen," to whom it was my good fortune to listen? His infinite drollery would disturb the gravity of the most conscientious "disapprover" of such remarks; but this it would be impossible to convey.

"There is Matilda," said he; "she has now, for the first time, come to market. Her mother began to be anxious, and says to Oscar, her son, 'Oscar; Matilda is sixteen years of age; she must go to Saratoga; so here she is, and her mamma is not yet relieved from her anxiety. She can dance a quadrille or a figure, but she cannot dance the Polka. What will become of her if she cannot waltz? But she knows everything else, and a lady who has courage to wear such a dress can do anything.'

"And that old gentleman with long white hair, passing in at the door—what a happy man—he never saw anybody dance before, and never heard any such music—his mouth and eyes are wide open—what a sight of things he will have to tell his wife and girls when he goes home, and really thinks he will bring them next year."

But the ladies, on the whole, display much taste, except those who go to the spring in the morning to sweep the dust from the walks and the dew from the grass with satins and brocades. He said they should abjure everything but chintz and muslins at a watering place, and that old lady will not gain any admirers by arraying herself in diamonds before breakfast, and a dress which it is not quite consistent with her income to spoil, and which, therefore, she must hold up in such a manner as to astonish us with the rows of embroidery which are necessary to make it set out properly!

If I were to describe all the agreeable people which are to be met among so many, I could do nothing else, for they are the majority, and I never yet found one in whom there was not something agreeable. But I must tell how I have fallen in love with one of the most delightful specimens of a New-England minister, whose hair is white with the snows of not quite three score and ten Winters,—who has all the firm and uncompromising principle of his class, with none of the mock dignity or peculiar manner that says "Stand aside, I am holier than thou," which *some* who wear his honors and his titles assume. How often I have wished that many were like unto him, for then not only in the pulpit but in the house, and by the way, would they recommend the holy and blessed religion which they preach. Some very good and wise people think it is "cynical" and exceeding wicked to think, and above all to speak, that a minister or a professor of religion can do wrong. But I happen to think just the contrary, and am sure that not so much harm is done by pointing out their errors as by permitting their errors to pass as virtues,—by representing them as perfect because they ought to be perfect, and it is painful to think they are otherwise. But really, in all outward appearance, this good minister answers to my *beau ideal*, and his children, who are grown up sons and daughters, reverence him in a way that is very beautiful to see. He has trained them with that rare and wonderful art which knows how to combine firmness with affection, and inspire respect and obedience without chilling the heart's overflowing fountain, and forbidding the most childlike familiarity and freedom of expression. His face is all beaming with kindliness, and he is always willing to listen to those who differ from him, and very often expresses himself convinced by those who are not nearly so wise as he. He has two sons preparing to be ministers, and I only hope they will be just like him.

But I must not forget to tell you how he bade me thank Mr. RAYMOND, the Editor of the DAILY TIMES, whom he never saw and never expected to see, for giving to the world so good a paper—the best in his opinion in the Union. He did not take it regularly, and only bought it three or four times a week, for this reason only, that if he had it every day he spent too much time in reading it! I thought it an *original* reason for not taking a paper. So you will consider yourself thanked accordingly Mr. Editor, and I assure you that the opinion of this good minister is worth having, though I will not add that I endorse it—yet I often find those who do!

MINNIE MYRTLE.

A GENEROUS SHIP-OWNER.—The large sum of £1,800 in bank notes, was found a few days ago by a young clerk, on the flags in the lobby of the Branch Bank of England, in this town, where it must have lain at least twenty minutes. He immediately took the money into the Bank, and left it in charge of one of the cashiers to be restored to its proper owner, who turned out to be Mr. S. CHISHOLM, ship-owner, North Shields. On the money being returned to him, he did not even say "thank you," but very coolly remarked that he would not have liked to have lost it, for at his time of life he would have had some trouble to make it up again, and although he was made aware of the name and address of the youth who found it, he has not thought proper to make any acknowledgment of his honesty!

NEW-YORK TO DETROIT.

My First Trip to the West—Railroad Reflections—Buffalo—The Lakes and the New Steamboats—Safe in Detroit.

BIDDELL HOUSE, DETROIT, MICH., FRIDAY, July 7, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It is a beaten track, saith the proverb, on which a new hoof leaves no fresh impression; a distinguished tourist tells us that no route has ever yet been so fully painted and described that the observant traveler may not discover some new subject for his pen or pencil; and, in our own limited experience, we have never wandered over the beach, however well explored, on which some pretty pebble or curious shell might not be had for the stooping. With such encouraging reflections, then, your correspondent takes heart to jot down his personal observations on a route so frequently described—so "written out"—as that which he is now enjoying.

How pleasant, as you take a "*river seat*" on the Hudson cars, deposit your bag and the latest monthly, and spread out the last edition of the TIMES, to feel that you are released, even for a few days, from the business, heat, dust and excitement of the great City. What a patronizing look of admiration you throw upon the familiar beauties of the broad Hudson, or the lofty Palisades, as imagination carries you in advance to the great Lakes and the mighty Falls. Scenes, first beheld with wonder and delight, seem to have diminished, while fancy points her telescope towards the giant West. The sun was setting as I passed the Catskills—their summits crowned with his departing glory—their blue outlines, towering peak above peak, boldly defined against the golden sky; the smooth bosom of water, bathed in a ruddy glow of light—here giving back the reflection of brightly-tinged clouds, there darkened by the fast-lengthening shadows of the Western hills: it was a parting view of the noble Hudson, which might well be borne away as a challenge to the World.

You reach Albany with time just sufficient to relieve your person and garments from an accumulation of dust, to sup, and get to the Central Railroad depôt for the night Express train to Buffalo. And here as you look around for the most comfortable place to deposit your 150 pounds—more or less—of flesh and bone, the first disappointment awaits you. You had heard of high easy chairs for night travel on the Western routes, and anticipated "such a pleasant sleep," while rocked at a rate of thirty miles an hour. But, alas, for hopes destroyed! the new cars have not yet been completed for this road, and you have the not pleasant prospect of sitting erect for the next ten hours, or dosing at the risk of cramping your neck. Under such circumstances it is excusable if you resort to a "pious fraud" to retain an entire seat, by placing your hat and carpet-bag beside you, and nodding an "engaged" until the passengers are seated; when, having fairly started, you dispose said carpet-bag as a pillow, draw on a traveling cap, and placing your ticket so that the conductor may see it without disturbing you, bring your body into the most comfortable position possible for repose. I confess to having tried and partially succeeded in this scheme. Before dozing, I recollect catching some brief glimpses of moonlight scenery, which gradually became more broken and indistinct: fragments of silvery water, fleecy clouds, fields and woods got mixed up with the surging sound of the wheels, the heads of my fellow-passengers nodding heavily towards me; until I started from an uneasy vision of being in the Inquisition, subjected to the torture of a cramping bed, while the dark inquisitor held a light to my eyes, desiring a confession of some uncomprehended crime,—to find it was the conductor with his red lamp, inquiring for my ticket that had fallen from the cap-band.

The rising sun was gilding the steeples of Syracuse as we passed, and a few turns on the platform, inhaling the fresh morning air, served to dispel the vapors of the night. At Rochester, a gong sounding from the next corner invited us to breakfast; and a "strong cup of coffee" enabled us the better to enjoy the varied landscape and cultivated country beyond. How pleasant to feel the fresh breeze fanning one's cheek, fevered by a night's unrest—to look out over the broad plain, delve into the dark shadow of the trees, and come out again through fields waving with the ripening harvest. Everything here appears young, growing, vigorous—the struggle between civilization and a yet scarcely conquered waste. The number of shanties thrown up to accommodate the temporary toiler, who as he cleared still kept moving westward; the wooden fences, unpainted, not yet even darkened by exposure; the very road over which we travel, passing by hundreds of busy laborers—all bespeak a new, progressive life. Lying open before me was "Ik Marvel's" graphic *Pictures in Venice*, and I could not fail to form a contrast between the gloom and decay he describes as throwing a shadow over the monuments of that once great Republic, where the dreaded "Council of Three" issued their secret warrants, and the cheerful, vigorous life springing up as if by magic, under our free institutions. It struck me, too, that a trip over the Central and Great Western Route would prove the best cure to those short-seeing men who, banded under the not over-flattering name of "Know-nothings," affect to despise the labors of a foreign population, and would discourage immigration. Looking at the forest clearings, the wide wastes reclaimed, the wilderness cultivated by the industry of aliens; an immense traffic carried forward upon roads and canals, which whatever we might have done to plan them, required the immigrant's strength to construct—beholding, (to use an oft used metaphor,) the wilderness converted into a smiling garden by their labor,—they would learn to stretch out the right hand of welcome to the enterprising foreigner, who leaving behind the friends and associations of his childhood, came hither to encounter difficulties and trials, the rewards of which he seldom lived himself to enjoy; and for his sake to look with more of sorrow than of anger upon those of his worthless countrymen who, remaining in the large cities, serve so much to swell the tax-bill and the criminal records.

I was agreeably disappointed in Buffalo, which I had pictured to myself as a great dark freight-house or collection of them. True, I found the freight-houses, and those well filled, too; but there lay stretching up from the broad Lake of Erie, a beautiful city, with its wide streets, fine public buildings and handsome private residences. I have seldom enjoyed anything more than a drive through the streets laid out on the west side of this town. Main-street, which is the principal business thoroughfare, leads out to the Sulphur Springs, a place of no small resort. Running parallel is Delaware-street, along which some very handsome private residences are being erected; and beyond lies Niagara-street, leading out to the Niagara River, whose pleasant waters supply the city from a reservoir built on the rising ground. The houses in the upper portion of the city are surrounded by grass-plots or flower gardens, having a beautiful effect on a Summer's afternoon, when the lake breeze comes up and stirs their fragrance. No wonder that the Buffalo lads and lasses should be partial to evening rambles. As an instance of the increasing value of real estate, I was pointed out some building lots on the upper part of Main-street, which, three years ago, were bought for $40 per foot, and are now held for over $100. The large Catholic Cathedral, a beautiful gothic building, is nearly completed. There are several fine Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches, which are well attended.

At the dock of the Michigan and New-York Central Railroad Dépôt I found the *Western World*, (Commander STANNARD,) one of two mammoth steamboats—the largest yet built for the Western waters—about to sail on her first trip to Detroit, and straightway became the guest of Commander STANNARD, a gentleman whose long experience engages the confidence, and his attention the favor, of those who travel with him. In this latter respect he is well sustained by his steward, Mr. G. S. WORMER, late of the *May Flower*, a very popular boat, under whose supervision the internal arrangements of both boat and passengers are attended to in the most satisfactory manner.

A word here of these new boats—the *Western World* and *Plymouth Rock*. They were built under the superintendence of ISAAC NEWTON, Esq., of New-York, the well-known projector of our Hudson River floating palaces, and are constructed on a scale of magnitude and fitted up with an elegance that well sustain his reputation. Their dimensions are: Length of keel, 337 feet; extreme length over all, 346 feet; breadth of beam, 42 feet; width over guards, 71 feet; depth of hold, 15½ feet. The engines (from the Allaire Works, New-York) are 81 inch cylinder, 12 feet stroke, 1,500 horse-power, low pressure beam. Diameter of wheel, 39 feet; face of buckets, 11 feet.

We left Buffalo, cheered on by the loud huzzas of the crowd that lined the dock, at 9 P. M. on Thursday. The weather was calm; scarcely a ripple disturbed the broad surface of Lake Erie, and the trip proved very pleasant and satisfactory. The boat worked well, though slowly, owing to the fire-room, which is tinned, not having been painted, so that the reflection of heat rendered it impossible for the men to remain so steadily at work as to keep up an efficient head of steam. There seemed but one fault—still, one very material during Summer travel—a want of ventilation. In the effort to provide accommodation for large numbers, double rows of state-rooms have been placed all the way round on the upper and lower decks, to the exclusion of anything like a thorough draft. This evil remedied, and the new boats surpass all competitors on the Lakes.

The Lakes! How inadequate is a European's conception of the term to convey any idea of the vast inland seas upon which we have launched. Anything we have been accustomed to dignify by the name, sinks by comparison to a pleasure-ground pond. Our minds associate with the term "Lake," waters some miles, perhaps, in breadth, still with pleasant villas, groves or mountains always within convenient view. But here we look in vain for land, or have it pointed out by some experienced eye, lying like a low cloud on the horizon. At length the Canada and Michigan shores come in sight. We sail up between, so close to either that a stone may be thrown from a sling, and are in the Detroit River. Here we had an opportunity of witnessing one of those storms which come up so quickly upon the Lakes. The sky, which had been very clear, suddenly became overcast; a heavy cloud spread directly above us; and as we reached the dock in Detroit, we were saluted by a grand peal of Heaven's artillery, while the clouds poured down their welcome in overwhelming torrents.

Detroit as mapped out, and Detroit as we saw it, appear two very different places: the Detroit on paper being, as we doubt not it will be some day, a very large, beautiful and regular city; the Detroit we looked at from our cab appeared one interminably long and wide street, across which it was neither easy nor pleasant for neighbors to communicate. This main artery is, however, healthy, and new veins are fast shooting out on either side. It compares favorably with what it was, and hence those who have grown with the place feel very proud of it. Their Common Council, judging from the condition of the streets, are as derelict as was ever ARCULARIUS, of mud and dirt celebrity in New-York. The channels are very unclean, and send up a most unhealthy effluvia in the noonday heat. We were not surprised to hear of a few cases of cholera. Hotel accommodation, as far as our experience goes, is excellent, and compares favorably with the metropolis.

We found the city, politically, in a state of great excitement. A convention had been held, in which a coalition ticket, with BINGHAM for Governor, was nominated by the Whigs and Democratic Free-Soilers. Some of the conservative Whigs bolted, declaring they would sooner be defeated under the old banner, than win by a disgraceful coalition. The coalition ticket, nevertheless, seems very popular, and its supporters say it will "run through the State like wildfire."

Not interested in their politics, and unable to hear aught else, I retire to wind up this letter, and now wish the world and you "Good night." A.W.

Revolution in New-Granada.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HONDA, Sunday, June 4, 1854.

I improve a few moments to inform you of the state of things in our unfortunate Republic. Your previous letters left this place in the hands of Col. BARRIGA, an Emissary of MELO. Your correspondent was right in his prediction, that the Colonel could not stay here long. Indeed, he had little reason for staying when he found the money-boxes on their way up the river from Peru had turned down the river again to furnish the Constitutional Government with the sinews of war.

Full reliance was not placed on the reports of the affair above Tocaima. I have conversed with a gentleman who had a hand in the affair, and I rely more on his statements than on those of partisans in general. It was a small affair in itself, but has had an important influence as being the *first* action.

The Presidio were at La Mesa a day, west of Bogota, and on much lower ground. MELO sent down a detachment to either bring over the guards of the convicts or disarm and capture them. Gov. JUSTO BRICEÑO retreated with them to a narrow pass, in a still hotter climate, where the road had on its left the muddy Bogota, and on its right an abrupt mountain-spur. MELO's troops were much superior in numbers, but so inferior in position as to lose 30 killed, besides wounded and prisoners, (perhaps less,) and only inflicted one slight wound. The leader fell at the first fire, at the head of his column, pierced by four balls, all in his breast.

Since then the dictator's troops have not descended from the plain. But above, these things have gone badly for the Constitutionalist, as Gen. FRANCO, the Commander-in-Chief, had issued from Tunja a proclamation, promising to celebrate the first anniversary of our ultra-radical Constitution of 21st May, in Bogota. To fulfil this, he marched on the only detachment of insurgent troops out of Bogota, posted at the national salines of Cipaquira, at the northern extremity of the plain, a day from Bogota.

He rashly entered the plaza with a body of lancers and found the houses all around him pierced with musketry and filled with troops. After many hours' mad attack, the brave General was killed, and his followers driven out. His loss will be deeply felt by the foreigners in New-Granada. He had spent many years in exile, and spoke English perfectly.

His troops, instead of falling back on the northern provinces where their friends were mustering, entered on the plain, probably intending to cross a corner of it and come down this way. But MELO had been sent for, and leaving only 400 men in Bogota was advancing to the relief of Cipaquira, and the unfortunate troops of FRANCO were caught between two fires and annihilated.

Meanwhile Gen. PARIS and ex-President LOPEZ were marching on Bogota. All their troops had gained the plain and some had passed more than half of it when, on receiving the news of the reverse of Cipiquira, and thinking it not best to risk too much, retired to La Mesa.

This triumph will prolong, but will not avert the fate of MELO. I have just seen a friend who, after hiding long enough in Bogota, escaped on the night of the 6th of May in a terrible storm, with no other baggage than a long pole to jump ditches with. Of course, he speaks not very well of MELO, and I can readily conceive the sad position of Bogota. Conscription and forced contribution have done their utmost. MELO can hope neither for men nor supplies from without his lines, and all the troops within are said to amount to but about 3,000 or 4,000, instead of 12,000 that he felt sure of. From the north and the west they are contentrating on him, and the event admits no doubt.

But after the fall of MELO, what then? Few think that the last faulty Constitution will again be tried. OBANDO, of course, will remain a mock prisoner, or a real prisoner to the last, and if he can recover power, may save MELO. But all talk of a Provisional Government till, if possible, the discordant parties now united against a common enemy shall have agreed, *if possible*, upon a new form of Government. It may be that this will be an easy task, but QUIEN SABE?

☞ On the passage up of the *Hendrick Hudson*, on Saturday night, another emigrant, named GEORGE RATTLESLET, was robbed of $500 in gold, all the money he possessed. It was extracted from his pocket; and when the boat reached the dock at Albany he was unable to identify the wretch.

Proposed Re-organization of Public Instruction—City Normal Schools.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It may, perhaps, be unnecessary to offer any apology for this communication; but, if necessary, I can only say that I have acted on the natural instincts of children in addressing this communication to you, viz.: that they can always distinguish their friends by intuition, and you have certainly shown yourself the friend of the class to which the writer belongs.

And in behalf of my class I would ask your indulgence to a few remarks (or grumblings, if you please,) that the public may know something of the operation of the Normal and other Public Schools in this City, and although my complaints may seem somewhat of a private or personal nature, yet there are many who feel the oppression of some of the regulations and anticipate much evil (to themselves at least) in other contemplated laws for the government of the Schools.

And the first thing of which complaint may be made, is the mistaken notions of this Board of Education that they can enter into and make fitting regulations for the details of the Schools, fixing the standard of literary attainment, and basing the amount of salary thereon. True there are among them gentlemen of sound judgment, high literary attainments, and profound knowledge of human nature, who, if their talents and energies could be brought to bear upon the subject, could devise such general plan as should be almost faultless, leaving the details, amount of salaries, &c., to the local Board of Trustees. But alas! that it should be so, there are, in all large bodies of men, many who have not reached their station by talents and fitness, but have "climbed up some other way," men who have not got souls above buttons, restless spirits who are not satisfied unless they are oppressing those who may unfortunately be in their power, who deem the cut of their coat of more importance than the head or the heart, and who fix the standard of ability for teachers in the mental power to multiply 7,777 by 7,777.

Another evil is in the kind of teachers appointed to the charge of the Female Normal School, not but that they may be sufficiently qualified as to clear schoolmaster or schoolmistress *larning*, but they are wanting in dignity of character and general intelligence; have no tact in placing before their pupils the dignity and responsibility of teaching, and calling forth the self-respect of those under their instruction, and governing through that; but instead they attempt to govern adults through a system of pains and penalties such as might answer (although imperfectly) to govern small children, depriving them (Heaven save the mark!) of their *marks of honor*, and such other penalties as I should feel ashamed to resort to, to govern a class of infants. If the Board of Education wish to benefit those attending Normal Schools, let there be a class of teachers appointed, possessed of self-respect, (not pride,) feeling the high and solemn responsibilities of their station, of respectable literary attainments, of good general mental culture, with a knowledge of the springs of human thought and action, an aptitude to impart to others the knowledge possessed by themselves, kind and firm in their decisions, (and not mere automatons, able to *cipher* through *Day and Thompson's Arithmetic*, or to repeat all the questions and answers in *Smith's Astronomy*, but not able to tell how much 11⅞ yards of calico would amount to at 9⅜ cents per yard, unless the precise question was to be found in the arithmetic, and a formal rule given for its solution,) teachers that would make thinkers and not parrots, and my word for it (as like begets like,) you would soon have a class of females worthy the name of teachers. The writer has also been informed that a resolution has been passed, that deduction shall be made from the salary of the teachers for absence without special leave. Perhaps no objection can properly be made to the justice of the rule, although much may be said as to its expediency and to the evil of its operation on the Schools. To illustrate my meaning more fully, a teacher who is conscientious in the discharge of duty, will not be absent without good cause, or timing her absence so that it may be as little injurious to her class as possible, where no deduction is to be made for absence; but if deductions are to be made, the argument will naturally arise in the mind as follows—

"I want to be absent a day, it will be deducted from my salary. I would rather lose the amount than not to have the day; therefore, I will take the day and no thanks to the Board of Education or the Trustees;" and the only remedy against this would be discharge for neglect of duty, which could as well be done without this rule.

And now permit me briefly to examine this new crochet of those Solons of the Board of Education; namely, the proposed reëxamination of the teachers, according to scholastic attainments, as if experience, tact for government, moral character and aptitude to teach counted for nothing in the estimate; and perhaps no better argument could be used than stating two opposite, and perhaps, extreme cases—not altogether fancy portraits—and the probable effect on the welfare of the schools. We will call them Miss A. and Miss B. Miss A. received her education in the public schools of this City, having only a passably fair education, so far as mere scholastic attainments are concerned, yet sufficient and only sufficient to receive her certificate from the then County Superintendent, having no superfluous literary knowledge, knowing nothing of "*biquadratic equations*," but fairly posted up in the principles of the "*Rule of Three*;" ignorant of integral "calculus," but perfectly "*au fait*" in the good old fashioned rule of practice; perfectly innocent of any knowledge of the French, but quite at home in the grammar of the English language; appointed some years since in one of the Ward Schools at the lowest salary, but owing to other qualities than mere book-learning, has been promoted step by step by the local Board of Trustees, to a station where her salary has been quadrupled; but who, if examined, would not rank as high as E., nor receive one-third her present salary. And now for the reverse. Miss B. received her education at one of our highest literary institutions for females, receiving her diploma with the highest honors of the institution, perfectly indoctrinated with all the necessary and unnecessary theoretical learning, knowledge of French, &c., &c., but entirely wanting in the qualities of a disciplinarian, no faculty to communicate to others the knowledge possessed by herself, but who under the new classification, would perhaps rank with the highest, and, perhaps, receive double the pay received by Miss A. Now, permit me to ask which of the two would render the most real and acceptable service to the pupil and the public, and which should receive the most money? provided both continued as teachers in the schools, which is a possible but not a probable case, as Miss A. could not, with any show of self-respect, consent to a lower rank and less salary.

One more thought and I have done; the present teachers have been appointed under certain regulations then in force, which they have complied with, and it would be manifest injustice to compel them to submit to a reëxamination and gradation, as some of them have spent the best years of their lives in the schools, and have thereby been unfitted in some measure for other employment.

A. TEACHER.

The Turf.

Yesterday afternoon, the trotting match between the celebrated horses *Lady Collins* and *Lady Moscow* came off at the Union Course, Long Island. The weather was delightful, and the race was attended by a large number from New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and elsewhere. The favorite steed was *Lady Collins*, who had odds of $100 to $80. HIRAM WOODRUFF had control of *Collins*, and *Moscow* was under the reinsmanship of SAMMY MCLAUGHLIN, who has not driven a race on Long Island for nearly a year. The match was for $900, and at the hour announced, the nags started for the contest. *Moscow* came very near being distanced on the first heat, but notwithstanding this result, the backers of MCLAUGHLIN and his horse remained firm, and would not flinch from any of their bets. The next heat, *Moscow* made a much finer appearance, and won it with apparent perfect ease. The race now became quite interesting, as it stood thus far "heat and heat." The betting was even up, and to the surprise of many, *Lady Moscow* won the two next heats, and came out victor of the match. Heretofore the mare, *Lady Collins*, has stood at the head of trotting with other celebrated horses of the Northern turf, but this defeat will materially change her rank in the list.

SUBTERRANEOUS STREAMS.—A man named MORGAN, while digging a well on his farm, near Hudson, Illinois, had sunk a shaft down fifty-three feet, when he struck a rock, and in trying to loosen it, it fell with a quick plunge into a subterraneous stream of water, about four feet in depth, which flowed with great velocity. Mr. MORGAN had hardly time to grasp the rope which hung down the shaft, to save himself from falling into the turbid waters. A similar phenomenon is said to exist in Butler Township, Jackson County, in the same State, the water from which finds vent on the side of a bluff, and is of sufficient force to turn heavy machinery.

From the Japan Expedition.

Correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser.

U. S. SHIP POWHATTAN, YOKOHAMA, YEDO BAY, March 31, 1854.

The treaty, about which the Government has gone to so much trouble and expense, is at last signed. It was accomplished to-day; the Commodore went ashore this morning, and returned a few moments ago, with the important document, encased in a handsome lacquered box, "signed, sealed, and delivered." The ports conceded are Simodi, a town on this Island of Niphon; Hokotade, on the Island of Matsmi, which, I believe, is some 500 miles to the northward, and on the coast of the Island of Jesso; and Napa Keang, on the Island of Loochoo, which I described in my last letter. Thus, you see more has been accomplished than any one believed possible, and we have commanded more respect and been treated with more courtesy by these exclusive and half-civilized people than those of any other nation who have visited here.

Great praise is due, and I have no doubt will be accorded to Commodore PERRY, for the able manner in which he has conducted this negotiation. He has given this people a correct idea of the power and wealth of our country, and stamped an impression on their minds, that we are "the greatest people on the face of the earth."

The ports mentioned, are large commercial towns, said to possess fine harbors for shippers, and will be fitted up for the American trade, as soon as possible. Napa Keang we have visited, and the *Vandalia* and *Southampton* have been down to survey the harbor of Simodi, and reported favorably. In fact, it is believed that the treaty would have been signed sooner, but the Commodore waited for the return of those vessels. We expect to visit that port in this ship, in the course of a week or so, and after remaining there some time, proceed to the port of Hokotade.

The telegraph and a small locomotive have been in full operation on shore, for the past two or three weeks, and, as you may imagine, are viewed with the greatest astonishment and wonder. The latter runs on a circular railroad, about half a mile in circumference. It has a tender and car attached, and several of the Japanese dignitaries have been treated to a ride.

The telegraph is about a mile and a half in length, and is looked upon as a greater curiosity than the railroad. They have a kind of indistinct idea of the nature and working of the locomotive, but the telegraph is entirely beyond their comprehension. They can look on and see the mode of operation at either end of the line, and are aware that messages can be transmitted in an instant of time, but the why, and wherefore, is an enigma, which they cannot solve. I understand that the Emperor has chosen six young men of rank, attachés of the Court of Yedo, to learn telegraphing, but whether they will be able to acquire the art, or if so, in what time, is a matter of much speculation—knowing nothing of the rules or principles of chemistry, it will be to them a task of great difficulty. In case it is true, one or both of the telegraph operators (Mr. DRAPER and MR. WILLIAMS) will stay out here, which I believe they are both willing to do. Neither the telegraph or railroad will be of any use, unless some one stop here, but it is said, the Commodore will not give his consent, unless the request comes direct from the Emperor.

Yedo, the Capital, we have not seen yet, and I begin to think we never will. The Commodore may take the *Mississippi* and go up there, but there is hardly any chance of the squadron going.

I have nothing to add about the country or people more than you already know from my last letter; the common class are a miserable set of beings, ground down by oppression and tyranny, and living in a state of constant fear of their rulers. The lightest offence is punished with death. I offered one of the soldiers the other day a navy button, but he dared not receive it, making signs that if he did so his neck would be in danger. Thank God! I live in a free country, where the laws are just to all, and every one his own master.

About our coming home I can say nothing definite, but I think that a year from this will find us on our way.

I forgot to mention that the Commodore gave a grand dinner to the Japanese Princes and Commissioners, on the 27th inst., which was a splendid affair. The ship was decorated off with flags—two long tables were spread on the quarter-deck, at which were the officers of the squadron and Japanese of corresponding rank. At the Commodore's table in the cabin, were the Princes and Captains of the different ships composing our squadron. I enclose you the names of those who were present:

FIVE COMMISSIONERS.

Prince "HYASHI," member of the Council, (Daigakuno Kami.)
"IDO," Prince of Tsus-sima.
"IZAWA," Prince of Mimasaki.
"UDONO," Prince, and member of Board of Revenue, (nimbu shiyoyu.)
Prince "MATSUSAKI," Michitaro.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

"ABE," Prince of Ishi.
"MAEMO," Prince of Bizlu.
"MATSUDAIRA," Prince of Idzumi.
"MATSUDAIRA," Prince of Iga.
"KUZHEI," Prince of Yamato.
"NAITO," Prince of Ki.

Yours, &c., J. A. H., JR.

The Quickest Route from London to Shanghai.

From the Washington Union, July 11.

COLLINS has won for the United States greater victories upon the ocean than ever did NELSON for Great Britain. His line of steamers has contributed more to establish our supremacy in steam navigation than any fleet which this Government can ever arm and equip. The crossing of the Atlantic westward under his auspices in nine days and a half, the time of the *Baltic*'s last run, gives to our nation a substantial fame—one that will prove more valuable to it than would be the storming of Sebastopol to the allied powers. We believe that in a few years COLLINS, or some other of our enterprising citizens, will build steamers that will make the voyage from New-York to Liverpool in seven days!—and by making his line a weekly one, carry two-thirds of the mail matter that crosses the Atlantic. CUNARD has a decided advantage over him at present by having a weekly contract with the British Government, for which he receives per annum $750,000, or thereabouts. In consequence of this, persons are in the habit of transmitting their communications regularly by the line which departs once a week, and it in this manner monopolizes the carrying.

The present age is a practical one. Our countrymen are acknowledged to be an eminently practical people. Steam is the personification of the real, since it produces positive results. It is the agent that is to make this nation so powerful as to cast all others, as respects agriculture, commerce, and navigation, into a deep and perpetual shade. The opening of relations with Japan was all that was wanting to reverse the existing order of things in inter-communication between Europe and the far East. The entire travel and transportation between London, Paris, Berlin, Madrid, Vienna, St. Petersburgh, with Southern China, is to cross this continent, and at no distant day! It can be conveyed in less time, by ten or fifteen days, than by the overland route. Shanghai dates are, upon the average, sixty-five days old when they reach England. This speed is not likely to be considerably accelerated. Now, let us see in what time we can take them to London:

From Shanghai to San Francisco, *vid* Jeddo and Honolulu, twenty days; from San Francisco to New-Orleans, *vid* the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, eleven days; from New-Orleans to New-York by railway, five days; from New-York to London, ten days—total, forty-six days. We believe that in ten years this result will be witnessed, and when there shall be continuous rail lines from one ocean to the other, the time will be reduced at least six days. The influence that it is to exercise morally, politically, socially, and commercially, on the destinies of the world, no great stretch of the imagination is required to determine.

The able and indefatigable Senator from California has succeeded in getting the body of which he is a member to consent to the establishment of a monthly mail link from San Francisco to Shanghai. If the measure shall be approved by the House, this will be a promising beginning in the Pacific for the perfection of an object which is to accomplish that which in by-gone days would have been regarded as the performance of miracles.

The Queen of Spain and Her Court.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

The commencement of her unpopularity was unquestionably her licentious life. Although the world has obtained some inkling of her improprieties through newspapers and other channels, it has yet no idea to what an extent they have been carried; but in Spain it is well known to everybody. I do not echo mere gossip, or untrustworthy reports, when I tell you that the excesses that have been shared in by the present Queen of Spain find no parallel except in the annals of the Orleans Regency, and of the reign of the Fifteenth Louis. To gratify her vicious propensities, the daughter of FERDINAND VII. (well worthy of her sire) has not scrupled to associate herself with men and women of low birth and station, whose companionship alone is disgraceful to one in her exalted position. In a small capital like Madrid, containing an idle and scandal-loving population, everything becomes known. It would not appear, indeed, as if very great precautions were taken to conceal conduct which the Queen ought to have known would sink her fathoms deep in her subjects' estimation. For it is to be observed, and history shows it, that Spaniards, however great the misgovernment they may have submitted to, have never patiently tolerated profligacy on the part of the females of the royal family. Nor do they now. Sullen silence on the part of the people, when Her Majesty drives abroad, and a resolute holding aloof on the part of the more respectable portion of the aristocracy, sufficiently mark the nation's disesteem. When first this unfortunate Princess abandoned the limits of propriety, the disorder of her conduct was flagrant. Within the last two years, or thereabouts, she has attached herself to one favorite, who has assumed great ascendancy over her, and whose ambitious aspirations, real or rumored, have more than excited public indignation. Considering her mother's disgraceful neglect of her education, and the disastrous influence into which she was ensnared by the vilest intriguers, the Spanish nation might perhaps have been disposed to close its eyes, to a certain extent, to their *liaison*, had it been conducted with decorum, and had the object of her Majesty's preference kept strictly aloof from politics. Neither of these two conditions have been observed, and, in the latter respect especially, great offence has been given. I have already remarked that here everything gets known. Many things are doubtless exaggerated—many false reports spread; but these pass away and are forgotten, while the truth remains. It is true, and undeniably true, that a young cavalry officer of the name of ARANA is all-powerful at court, where he has introduced a number of his own friends, and established a sort of *coterie* or *camarilla*, that surrounds and influences the queen. It is thus that applicants for court favor know no surer channel by which to obtain their wishes than that of this young man; that aspirants to power look to the highest offices of state, to the ministry, and the presidency of the council—do not scruple (such is the corruption of this country and the villainy of its public men) to seek his society, to flatter him, and to make him their intimate companion, and continually to show themselves with him in public places; and that some of the ministers now in power do not think it beneath their personal dignity, or that of their office, to retain place by delivering to this person, and to avail themselves of his influence and intercession to carry, in high quarters, points which they otherwise might have to abandon. The ascendancy acquired by this favorite over his sovereign is highly perilous, and may ultimately prove fatal to the Bourbon dynasty in Spain.

MARRYING FOR LOVE.—The Staunton *Vindicator* states that a pair of determined lovers of Augusta county, left home a few days ago to have their "lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor," united in the "holy bands." Poor in everything but love, and their papas and mammas opposing their union they started for a "free State," and walked arm-in arm from Staunton to Winchester, a distance of ninety-six miles. Here they took the railroad cars for Harper's Ferry, a distance of twenty-two miles, to the end of their "lovely" journey. The remainder of the story we give in the words of the *Vindicator*: "When they landed at their destination, the doating groom, after shoving his arm up to the elbows in his breeches pocket, found he hadn't the dimes to 'pay the piper.' In this dilemma, like a cool spring in a parching desert, there appeared some generous philanthropic man to rescue the loving twain from that brink of woe on which they were verging. A 'posy passe' was got up, sufficient to 'do the deed,' and strike a ray of promise athwart the souls where then rested a cloud of despair. The knot was tied, the parson paid, and the happy pair, with joy and gladness radiating their countenances, commenced afoot their return journey. Truly, this was marrying for love."

[*Richmond Enquirer, July 11.*

A WHALE AMONG THE WHALEMEN.—On Thursday evening a finback whale was seen and captured off the bar at Nantucket, by the captain and crew of the schooner *William P. Dollner*. The schooner was bound on a whaling cruise; but, when off the bar, it was discovered that they had forgotten their chart. A boat was sent on shore for it. As the schooner lay to, awaiting the

New-York Daily Times, Thursday, July 13, 1854.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK: THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1854.

Later about the War.

The accounts by the *Asia*, which we publish on our first page, are scarcely so encouraging for the close of active hostilities as by the previous arrival. The real intentions of Austria in moving her immense armies into the Turkish Principalities, are less clearly defined. As the movement appears at this distance, it would be difficult to say whether she designs most to favor the retreat of the Russians or to lend assistance to the Turks. The latter is not wanted for a defence on the Danube, and was not when the order of march was given by Austria; the former may be intended under the guise of friendship for the Turks. One of the British Ministry declared, when questioned in the House of Commons, that the Convention between Austria and the Sultan was a separate affair of their own. The Western Allies, therefore, have no certain assurance that Austria may not interpose her armies at a critical moment, to prevent an aggressive movement by the Turks. From the Baltic, the news is that Sir CHARLES NAPIER is three days nearer in *time* to a demonstration on Cronstadt; nothing more. The *distance* between his fleet and the Russian defences is much the same as reported by the other packets.

In the House of Lords the Canada question has been discussed again. Lord DERBY, late Premier, took issue with the Ministry in a lengthy speech upon an amendment which he moved to the Canadian Legislative Council bill, but was voted down. In the Commons, Mr. LAYARD has ingloriously withdrawn his motion of censure upon Lord ABERDEEN. The Ministry according to the insinuations of the London *Morning Herald*, (Lord DERBY'S organ,) is kept together because its members have learned that a break-up would relieve the whole of them of public service; not one of the ambitious leaders would be sent for by the Queen to form a new Government.

Our Social Cancer.

The growth of extravagance in our social life, is one of the marked signs of the present day. It is of late origin in our history, but whatever it lacks in age has been more than made up in rapidity of advancement. Mushrooms spring up in a single night, and Jonah's gourd followed the same rule of quick production; but these are slightly typical of those sudden strides to wealth and show, which are now the common phenomenon of the time. A few years have sufficed to revolutionize our habits—to bury fathoms deep all our ancestral lessons—to set our young men above the code of FRANKLIN and his expounders. So great a social change was never made in so short a season. It has penetrated the depths of society—entered its heart—seized its life. And to-day, the evils resulting from its action, are as organic as if they had been inherited for centuries through our blood. We err in locating these extravagancies in a certain class called fashionable society. If they were confined to its limits, the country would not materially suffer. But the misfortune is, that they are widely diffused, embracing more or less all grades of people, and stimulating them to the largest possible degree of indulgence and luxury.

It is here that the danger lies. The barriers between the different divisions of American society are so slight, so artificial and so evanescent, that it is out of the question for an attractive vice to be restricted within the boundaries of any one of them. Certain as fate, the evil will spread, and all ranks of society be involved in it.

The late premium that has been put no Respectability, has already lost to society a large number of its best and noblest families. They have chosen to retire from the fierce struggle for rank and ascendancy. We have begun to see how much of the beauty, grace and worth of human life have departed from our circles of intercourse with them. What is worse, the checks which they interposed have been removed, and, with the breakwater thrown down, the ocean is free to drive its waters in any direction of exposure. If money is to continue the measure of Respectability, money will be had in all sorts of ways and used in all degrees of folly. There is no help for it; and hence it is absurd for us to be declaiming so vehemently against frauds and bankruptcies, while we patronize the very principles that necessarily produce these effects. Talk of the moralities of false issues of stock and the host of other fraudulent transactions! Talk of Railroad manias and the many reckless pursuits of speculating life! The evil is not in them. It is not in Wall street. It is not in Banks and Brokers. Look to your splendid avenues—your palaces, named Hotels—your Five Thousand Dollar Parties—your silks and wines—your whole system of modern American Show. There you have the roots of this consuming cancer—there, and there only, the flesh and blood that feed its spreading poison. What is the use of wasting words on our system of business—on excessive credit—on fictitious negotiations, so long as vain and silly wives are urging on their vainer and sillier husbands to this all-devouring ruin! The cure is needed at home; and, until our domestic vices are reformed, we are whistling down the wind in every effort made to rectify the monstrous error. A great part of this tremendous evil is due to our women. It is hard to think it—harder to write it—but, nevertheless, it is plain, honest truth. They are the money-maelstroms—they and their silks, wines, carpets, hangings and equipages—and in them are swallowed up the millions that are reported in our financial disasters. Psalms for their souls—Liturgies of Sorrow—Requiems of Death—anything in the way of Thunder and Lightning would be, just now, the next thing to a Gospel, if it could arouse our women to arrest the enormous drafts they are making on the Exchequer of the world.

The wasteful expenditures in domestic life are telling fearfully on other aspects of society. Thousands of young men are now prevented from marrying because of the extravagant scale of living. Happy those who were married twenty-five years ago—thrice happy such as gained social position and comfortable ease before Mammon undertook to guard the portals of society! They could do well on a few hundreds of dollars, but in these days thousands have to take their place. The next step is to provide substitutes. What these are, the world knows. Alas for the victims! The waters of that Dead Sea which rolls over Sodom and Gomorrah are daily engulfing them among the licentious generations that sunk before them.

Where are we to stop? Lay down the limits, and let us see them. Is the present style of houses and furniture and dinners to be the boundary? We know girls whose education costs $1,200 every year. We know families whose clothing costs several thousands annually. We heard some time since of a young man who spent $800 in two or three days at a fashionable hotel. Is this the limit? It would be a relief to think so. But we cannot think it. Every season there must be a score of fathoms added to the line that measures these abysses. A fine house provokes a finer. A gorgeous drawing-room and a splendid entertainment beget a more magnificent show. The steps are short from bricks to sandstone; from sandstone to marble; from a silver service to a gold service. Ingenuity is hard at work. Genius is pledged to gay women. A while longer, and be sure we shall light our cigars with ten dollar bills, and drink dissolved pearls for a dinner beverage.

A Nice Speculation.

Among the many financial curiosities to which the New-York public has been treated lately, none is more entertaining than the history of the "Fort Gansevoort Property." This is a block bounded by Twelfth-street, West-street and Tenth-avenue on the North and East, and by Gansevoort-street, Thirteenth-avenue and the North River on the South and West. In December, 1852, this property was sold by the Sinking Fund Commissioners—and they are not your small-potato men, nor mere Aldermen, but the very heads of the City, the Mayor, Comptroller, Treasurer, and their peers—for reasons good enough to satisfy them, though decidedly insufficient for common business men; and in their wisdom,—may a kind Providence save us from much more of the sort,—for the gross sum of $160,000. REUBEN LOVEJOY was the purchaser, but by an arrangement the title papers were executed to JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Esq. So far all was well enough—providing it was wise to sell at all.

But now, scarcely eighteen months after the sale was effected, the City Government makes up its mind that it would be good policy to own said block; and the more it is thought of the more valuable the lost land seems. An error has been committed, and they hasten to repair it. The Board of Councilmen appoint a Committee to look into the thing, and discover how they can retrieve their lost fortune. That Committee reported on the 7th of June, and the report was ordered printed. We believe its recommendations have not been acted on as yet. We hope the people will look into the subject before it is finally acted on. It was a great wrong, says the Committee, to sell the property. But being honestly sold, it must be bought back. Mr. VARNUM makes them an offer, and they recommend that the offer be accepted. It is that it be purchased at the price asked, namely, $320,000. Tax-payers are requested not to open their eyes too wide. They will please be calm. There was no reason under the sun why the property should have been sold when it was sold, yet it was sold at a ruinously low price,—if brought the City $160,000. Its value has been not much enhanced during these eighteen months. Yet now it is proposed to buy it back for the sum of $320,000, with interest at six per cent. from June 20, 1854! No wonder people are a little shy of City bargaining. What the particular need is for the immediate recovery we are not told. We would suggest that if the late breed of financiers is perpetuated, there is no need of being in a fret. We should have faith. Let its value rise as it may, their bright sons will very likely be able to buy it back again at some future time for nothing, or a song, as their fathers sold it. To be serious though, it would seem as if there must be something not much less awkward than a breach of trust on the part of our late managers, or an undue anxiety on the part of the Councilmen to expend money. If the latter do not deserve to be reproved, there is a big budget of curses now overdue the former.

Tammany and Syracuse.

It is like a hot whisky punch to a shivering stage-driver in Winter, or a mint julep to an exhausted Cockney, to feel the cross breezes of old-fashioned politics that at the same time blow up from Tammany and down from Syracuse. On Tuesday night the Sofis of Tammany uttered a most melancholy howl of indignation over the late appointment of JOHN MCKEON to the office of United States District Attorney. The preamble to their Resolutions was a long Chapter of Sins,—all his iniquities boiled down into a paragraph, so that they could be read and comprehended at a glance. But Tammany was only the voice of the party. Curses loud and deep were prevalent in the streets yesterday, and in the precincts of all bars. MCKEON was cursed for his good luck, President PIERCE for giving him the luck, and the world in general for keeping on its way unmoved while such outrages were in perpetration.

At Syracuse, there was a happy, oh-be-joyful assemblage of jolly Hards. They did up all the initiatory business before dinner. No County but Lewis and the new County of Schuyler, was without a Delegate, and but one seat was disputed. The greatest harmony prevailed. There was not the first look like a coming fusion. They smelt the burnt offering that the President offered—an Attorney for the Southern District after their own heart—but while they said it was good, no one suggested capitulation.

We begin to think better of the President. He has kicked both factions of his party to his heart's content, yet so equally that each pauses before giving vent to its indignation, to see if the other did not catch the worse blow, and so it be left the favorite. It yet remains to be seen whether a wink and a nod to either will not attach it as the most willing of slaves. It is a great privilege to live in these last days. The policy of the "Earlier Presidents" was ridiculously simple and tame in comparison.

THE ADAMANTINE CONVENTION.

PRELIMINARY CAUCUS AT SYRACUSE.

JUDGE BRONSON NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR.

HE DECLINES THE NOMINATION.

The Administration Denounced.

THE NEBRASKA BILL ENDORSED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, July 12.

There is a large and rather enthusiastic gathering of the Hards, that promises anything but a fusion at the Fall Election.

A preliminary Caucus was held this evening in the celebrated "Ladies' Parlor" of the Globe Hotel—THOMAS B. MITCHELL, of Schenectady, in the Chair, and G. S. ADAMS, of Suffolk, E. HOGGLAND and WM. E. MCMASTER, of Syracuse, Secretaries. The roll was called, and one hundred and six Delegates responded to their names—every County being represented.

The Chair announced that the regular organization of the Convention would take place at Corinthian Hall at 12 o'clock.

The informal meeting was then adjourned.

The question among the Delegates appears to be, who will run for Governor? Judge BRONSON would be the nominee, but he positively declines; ditto, Judge VANDERBILT; ditto, General WARD, of Westchester; and ditto, almost every other prominent man of the Adamantine branch.

There will be some trouble about the resolutions; at least I judge so. All unite in endorsing the principle involved in the Nebraska swindle—the principle of non-intervention, as it is fashionable to phrase it here,—but there is some hesitation in regard to anything with which the National Administration is identified. In this distinction they might appear to be over-nice, but they draw it so.

Hon. SAMUEL BEARDSLEY, of Oneida, will be the permanent President of the Convention. J. B. S.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, July 12—1 P. M.

The Convention met at Corinthian Hall at 12 o'clock, and was called to order by HARMON S. CUTTING, of Buffalo, who nominated the following temporary officers: THOMAS R. MITCHELL, of Schnectady, President; SAMUEL EARL, of Herkimer, G. S. ADAMS, of Suffolk, and J. K. BABCOCK, of Chautauque, Secretaries. Credentials were called for and presented by full delegation from every County but Lewis and the new County of Schuyler.

JOHN BRUCE contested the seat of GEO. CAREY, of the first district of Albany. A committee of three, consisting of STOVER, of Rensselaer, ANDREWS, of Chenango, and HASBROUCK, of Ulster, was appointed to hear the rival claimants, and decide between them. A committee of one from each judicial district, viz.: JOHN Y. SAVAGE, of New-York, BENJAMIN BRANDRETH, of Westchester, SAMUEL DEWEY, of Greene, C. M. DAVISON, of Washington, P. MUNDY, of Jefferson, L. S. BOUNE, of Otsego, T. M. HOWELL, of Ontario, WM. WILLIAMS, of Erie, were appointed a committee to select permanent officers, and then the Convention adjourned for dinner and consultation.

It looks as though Mr. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, of New-York, would be nominated candidate for Governor. J. B. S.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, July 12—11½ P. M.

At the Afternoon Session of the Convention, before the retirement of the Committee on Resolutions, GREENE C. BRONSON was nominated as the Candidate for Governor. The Chairman stated that he had a letter from Judge BRONSON, but the Convention refused to have it read—apparently fearful that it contained a positive declination of the nomination. So the epistle was laid upon the table, and the Convention took a recess until evening, for the purpose of giving the Committee on Resolutions an opportunity to report.

At the evening session, resolutions were introduced by the Committee and passed by acclamation. They endorsed DICKINSON'S resolutions introduced into the United States Senate in 1847, the doctrine of non-intervention and the Nebraska bill. They claimed that the election of FRANKLIN PIERCE and the result of the Campaign of 1852 was a triumph of National Democratic principles, but held that the President and the Administration have proved recreant to the trust reposed in them.

The enlargement of the State Canals is endorsed, and all coalitions are denounced as unmanly and dishonest.

The Convention then nominated E. FORD, of Rochester, as Lieutenant Governor; CLARK BURNAM, of Chenango, as Canal Commissioner; and ABRAM VAMOE, of Livingston, State Prison Inspector:

After considerable dissension, the letter of Judge BRONSON was read. He declines the nomination, denounces the Administration, and endorses the Nebraska bill, the enlargement of the Canals, and the Maine Law. The Convention then adjourned—the best feeling prevailing. J. B. S.

Democratic (Hard-Shell) Convention at Syracuse.

FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC AGENT.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, July 12.

There are about one hundred delegates to the Convention present.

The talk of the Convention is to nominate Mr. BRONSON for Governor, and if he declines then to nominate Mr. SCHELL. Candidates are plenty.

The principles of the Nebraska bill will be endorsed, but the President, and the bill as it stands, will receive the cold shoulder.

The *Leader and Journal* urges the Whigs not to press their particular candidates for Governor. That paper having warmly supported Mr. LEVENSWORTH, this is deemed significant.

A caucus met last night in the parlor of the Globe Hotel, Mr. MITCHELL was the President.

The officers declined to furnish a programme of the proceedings for the press.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The Convention was called to order by HARMON S. CUTTING, of Erie, at 12 o'clock.

THOMAS B. MITCHELL was chosen temporary Chairman, and took his seat amid loud applause. He returned thanks for the honor conferred.

SAMUEL EARL, of Herkimer, and GROSVENOR S. ADAMS, of Suffolk, were appointed Secretaries. The roll was then called.

THIRD DISPATCH.

One hundred and twenty-four delegates were found to be present.

The first Albany District is contested by A. PECKHAM, Anti-Nebraska, and was referred to a Committee of three—namely, Messrs. Stover, of Rensselaer, Burt B. Andrews, of Chenango, and J. O. Hasbrouck, of Ulster.

SAMUEL L. BOWNE moved the appointment of a Committee of eight—one from each Judicial District—to report permanent officers. Carried.

The following were appointed said Committee: S. L. Bowne, of Otsego, John Y. Savage, Jr., B. Brandreth, S. Dewy, of Greene, Clement F. Davison, of Washington, Pierson Munday, of Jefferson, T. M. Howell, of Ontario, Wm. Williams, of Erie.

Recess till 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

The Convention was called to order at 3 o'clock, by the Chairman. The roll was called, and the delegation found to be full.

The Committee on Contested Seats reported that GEORGE CARY was entitled to the seat for the First District of Albany County, contested by JOHN BRACE.

Mr. BRACE rose to speak, when he was called to order by Mr. J. S. BROWNE.

The Chair pronounced him in order.

Mr. BRACE then went on to say that the District Convention at COEYMAN'S was organized illegally, and adjourned by the Chairman. The new Chairman and himself were chosen. The opposite delegate was foisted on by the Albany *Argus*.

Mr. STOVER replied that the Convention was regularly adjourned, and in the afternoon elected Mr. CARY.

The Committee on officers reported for President SAMUEL BEARDSLEY; for Vice-Presidents ROBERT EARL, L. R. FLOYD JONES, LYMAN TREMAIN, Albany, H. J. QUACKENBUSH, Saratoga, J. CHURCH, of Jefferson, JOHN H. PRENTICE, of Otsego, PETER MITCHELL, of Ontario, RUFUS H. SMITH, of Wyoming; for Secretaries JOHN CLANCEY, JAMES D. LITTLE, of Putnam, JOSEPH CASE, of Rensselaer, CALVIN COOK, of Washington, DELOSS DE WOLF, of Oswego, H. L. MITCHELL, of Delaware, M. SEYMOUR, of Livingston, J. R. SABCOCK, of Chautauque.

The President was then conducted to the Chair, and after the applause which followed this event had subsided, he said, "He assured the Convention that National Democracy would be represented here. He reviewed the troubles in the State Convention of 1847, the Baltimore nominations of 1848, the union and harmony of the Convention of 1849, the secession of 1853, and the treachery of Mr. PIERCE—and said that Mr. PIERCE had talked one way and acted another, but if the National Democrats were faithful to their principles, they would have a President who would deal fairly with the National Democrats.

The Committee on Resolutions was then appointed, as follows: Henry C. Murphy, Second District; Horace F. Clarke and Wm. N McIntyre, First District; E. G. Sutherland and Archibald Nevin, Second District; Lyman Tremain, Third District; Thomas B. Mitchell, Joseph R. Flanders, Fourth District; Pearson, Mindy, Deloss and DeWolf, Fifth District; Frederick Hyde, Sixth District; Michael S. Myers, Geo. W. Cuyler, Seventh District; Elijah Ford, Alexis Ward, Eighth District.

Judge TREMAIN said, before retiring, he would suggest a name for Governor, that stood high with the Democracy. He would allude to judicial history,—the time he stood by Gen. JACKSON,—[deafening cheers]—thence from the bench of the Supreme Court till he consented to become a servant of the Administration of FRANKLIN PIERCE,—it was GREENE C. BRONSON. Here, in this hall, owned by Silver Grays and Hard Shells, where the President and Secretary GUTHRIE had no minions, make that nomination by acclamation.

Mr. SMITH, of Genesee, seconded the motion.

The President attempted to speak, but was overpowered by calls of "Question." He stated at length that he had a letter to read from Judge BRONSON.

Judge TREMAIN'S resolution was called.

The President said, if the Convention took the matter from his hands, he had done his duty to Mr. BRONSON.

The nomination was then made, with loud hurrahs.

The reading of Judge BRONSON'S letter was postponed till the Committee reported.

Recess till 6½ o'clock.

JAS. L. CURTISS is said to be a prominent man, if BRONSON'S name is withdrawn.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 6½ o'clock. The roll was again called.

Mr. STOVER inquired whether the Committee on resolutions were ready to report.

Mr. CHAPMAN, of Saratoga, wanted a platform before the nomination, and called for the reading of Judge BRONSON'S letter.

Messrs. STOVER and CHAPMAN were appointed to wait on the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. HOWELL, of Ontario, offered a resolution to leave the letter unread and appoint a Committee to notify Mr. BRONSON of his nomination, and return the letter unread.

Mr. BOWNE, of Otsego, opposed this as not respectful to Mr. BRONSON. Nothing emanated from the pen of GREENE C. BRONSON that Democrats need be ashamed of. He had felt disposed to lay that letter on the table and read instead Mr. BRONSON'S letter to the Butcher of Kentucky. If Mr. BRONSON would not permit his name to be used, no law, no Constitution forbade voting for him. Read the letter and act as prudence dictates.

Mr. HOWELL reiterated the remarks proposed by another member, to leave the letter unread, and let Mr. BRONSON incorporate it in his first message to the President. He then moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The Ayes and Noes were called, and it was lost by a vote of forty-nine to fifty-one. It was then postponed.

The Committee on Resolutions then reported the following:

Resolved, That the National Democrats of the State of New-York hereby reaffirm their adherence and devotion embodied in the resolutions of the National Democratic Convention of 1848 and 1852, as the great cardinal principles of the Democratic party of the Union declaring to be now, as ever, the principle which they heartily accept and cherish and which they are fully determined to sustain.

Resolved, That the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress—the right of the people of the Territories to make their own local regulations and temporary laws, subject only to the power relinquished by the States to the General Government, including all regulations relating to domestic servitude, have long been permanent and leading features in the creed of the National Democracy That the policy indicated in the resolution introduced by Hon. D. S. DICKINSON, in the Senate of the United States, on the 14th December, 1847, in which it is declared as follows:

"*Resolved*, That true policy requires the Government of the United States to strengthen its political and commercial relations upon this continent by the annexation of such contiguous territory as may conduce to that end and can be justly obtained; and that neither in such acquisition, nor in the territorial organization thereof, can any conditions be constitutionally imposed, or inhibitions be provided for or established, inconsistent with the right of the people thereof to form a free, sovereign State, with the powers and privileges of the original members of the Confederacy."

Resolved, That in organizing a Territorial Government for Territories belonging to the United States the principle of self-government, upon which our federative system rests, will be best promoted if the true spirit and meaning of the Constitution be observed, and the Confederacy strengthened by leaving all questions concerning the domestic policy therein to the Legislatures chosen by the people thereof This is the true doctrine of the Democracy of the State, and has long been maintained by them in opposition to all the attempts of Congress in interference with the affairs of the people of the Territories, whether under the pretence of Slavery restriction, or any other local regulation. That this doctrine secures to the people of the several States their equal rights in the Territories, and enables them as they become States to fashion their own institutions on the principles of free self-government, unembarrassed by Congressional interference or dictation. That the National Democracy can point with pride to their past action in sustaining such doctrines at all times and under all circumstances, amid the shock of Free Soil and Abolition assaults, and successfully preserving the Constitution from violation, and the rights of all sections of the Union from infringement, and that we approve of the recent act of Congress for the Territorial organization of Nebraska and Kansas, so far as it establishes the principle that the people of the territories legislate for their own welfare, as is exercised by the people of the States.

Resolved, That the Presidential campaign of 1852 was begun and conducted upon the principles of the National Democracy; that the brilliant triumph then achieved was the triumph of those principles; that the Democratic party of the Union was then not an assemblage of incongruous elements, nor a coalition of adverse sentiments and opinions banded together for purposes of public plunder; but was organized and united upon its time-honored principles, owing no obligations to faction, pledged to the bestowal of no reward, and bound by no consideration of honor and justice to maintain its position and principles before the country.

Resolved, That the President of the United States by his unwarrantable interference with our own local politics, his palpable and alarming invasion of State rights and his unjustifiable and undisguised use of his patronage to control our State elections, has violated his obligation to his party, his allegiance to the Constitution and his duty to the Country, has alienated from his Administration a majority of those in this State who cast their votes for him in 1852.

Resolved, That the National Democracy of this State contemplate with high satisfaction their agency in effecting the amendment to the Constitution which has placed the enlargement and completion of the Canals at an early period beyond a contingency, and we congratulate the people of the State that the eminent success which has thus far attended its execution has fully justified the expectations and hopes of its projectors.

Resolved, That all coalitions are unmanly and dishonest, and lead only to tricks and struggles for ascendancy between the discordant interests which have bargained to coalesce, that we must confide for success solely in the intrinsic excellence of our principles, as having their foundation in eternal truth and justice, and therefore destined through whatever fluctuations of fortune, ultimately to prevail; that all those who are with us in sentiment and feeling, we cordially invite to aid us in giving effect to these principles by assisting to build up and consolidate the national Democratic party of New York.

The vote was then taken for Lieutenant-Governor. On the first ballot, Elijah Ford received 55 votes; E. Darwin Smith, 29; scattering uncounted.

The second ballot resulted in Ford receiving 87; Smith 37. The vote was then made unanimous.

The vote was taken for Canal Commissioner. Clark Burnham had 47 votes; Henry J. Allen, 21; Alex Ten Broeck, 13; Jeremiah Cooper, 10; scattering uncounted.

A second ballot was half gone through with, when the nomination of CLARK BURNHAM was made unanimous.

The ballot for State Prison Inspector resulted as follows: Abram Vernam, of Livingston, 46; Henry Storms, 29; Charles W. Pomeroy, 24; scattering uncounted.

Second Ballot—Vernam, 77; Storms, 17; Pomeroy, 20. Vernam was nominated unanimously.

The Central Committee, three from each District, was selected as follows:

1st. Augustus Schell, Richard T. Mulligan, James Libby.

2nd Russel Smith, Samuel Fowler, Grosvenor S. Adams.

3d. John S. Nafew, Lyman Tremain, J. R. Fonda.

4th Oliver Cook, Thos. B Mitchell L. D. Broeck.

5th. Benj Carver, James M Ligon, H F Noyes.

6th Burt B Andrews, Geo. Clark, Wm. Halsey.

7th. E. Darwin Smith M S Meyers, F. L. Dingy.

8th. Harmon S. Cutting, William G. Bryan, E. A. Lester.

Motion was made to read Mr. BRONSON'S letter.

Mr. CLANCY feared it would acquire the notoriety of PIERCE'S Scarlet Letter These efforts to keep the contents secret made him fear something was wrong.

Mr. STOVER seconded the motion, and it was carried.

Mr. TREMAIN read the letter.

The following is the letter:

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 5.

To the President of the Democratic State Convention to be held at Syracuse on the 17th instant.

SIR—Having recently seen it stated, that notwithstanding my uniform declaration to the contrary, there was good reason to believe that I would not decline a nomination for the office of Governor I deem it proper to prevent the possibility of misapprehension on the subject, to say that I am constrained by the most controlling reasons to adhere to my original declaration. I am also truly grateful for the good opinion which is implied in the desire to place my name before the public, and deeply regret the necessity of going counter to the wishes of my friends in anything. But the state of my health, and the necessity of devoting all my energies to professional and other pursuits, render it quite impossible for me to think of taking the place of a standard bearer in the approaching conflict. I will cheerfully [illegible] the ranks, and do what I can to promote the good cause; but be good that I cannot go without doing a great wrong to others as well as myself. The [illegible] which the campaign has opened, and the character of the delegates, who have been elected, give ample assurance that good results will flow from the deliberations of the Convention. It will, I trust, stand firmly by the old land marks of the party, and fearlessly declare its determination to uphold the Constitution and the Union at all hazards. Without saying anything to wound the feelings of the political friends who have been unable to give their assent to all the provisions of the Nebraska bill, the purpose should be distinctly declared, of maintaining the great principle asserted by the measure, of banishing the Slavery question from Congress, by referring it, as we do other questions of domestic policy, to the influence of the Constitution and the decision of the people of the several States and Territories.

As the right to import slaves has long since ceased, it is evident that allowing that we have to be dispersed over a wider extent of country, cannot add to their number, and no one can doubt that it would tend to improve rather than injure their condition. There is no reasonable ground to believe that the people of either Nebraska or Kansas will declare in favor of having slaves; but should they do so, it will inflict no wound on the cause of humanity, and no one will be injured unless it be themselves. It is their own matter, and let them deal with it as they please.

That is the way our fathers dealt with the Slavery question when they declared and achieved independence,—and the way they left it when they framed the Constitution. It is the only way in which we can deal with it, without putting the Union and all our high privileges in jeopardy. Let us, therefore, place ourselves firmly upon that platform, and then if we are to have a great Northern party arrayed against the South, a movement directly tending to the dissolution of the Union, we shall have our armor on, and be ready for the conflict.

Allow me to express the hope that both in the State and the District Conventions, such men will be put in nomination, and such only, as can be trusted—men who have no narrow ends to serve, and who will resolutely go for those great reforms which are so much needed in the administration of our public affairs. Let them be men who are opposed to mobs, and lawless violence of all kinds, and who will do what they can to cause the laws to reign supreme.

Public officers engaged in the discharge of their duties, and private citizens while about their rightful pursuits should be rendered secure in their persons and property. Where there is no law, there is no liberty. We want men who will honestly carry out the settled policy of the State in relation to the Canals. Who are not afraid that it is anti-Democratic to adopt such reforms in our Excise system as will serve us from the fearful evils resulting from intemperance, and who will pursue such a course of public policy as will tend to the elevation of public morals.

Let us place ourselves upon right grounds without regard to who may be for us, or who against us; and then, if we are borne down by opposing political and financial elements, we shall at the last, have the consolation of reflecting that our duty to the State and Country has been faithfully discharged; and shall be prepared in the campaign of 1856 to carry the State in favor of sound National principles, against all opposing forces.

Be assured of my high respect for yourself, and the delegates over whom you preside.

GREENE C. BRONSON.

A Committee was appointed to notify the candidates.

Votes of thanks were passed to the officers and the proprietors of the hall.

A resolution in favor of ample provision for the soldiers of 1812 was adopted—and the Convention adjourned with three cheers.

New-Hampshire Legislature—Veto by the Governor.

CONCORD, Wednesday, July 12.

Governor BAKER has vetoed one of the bills passed this Session as follows:

I have had presented to me for approval and signature a bill entitled an Act in amendment of an Act to establish the City of Concord. The third section of said bill is as follows:

The City Council of Concord may make, establish, publish, alter, modify, amend or repeal ordinances, rules, regulations, and by-laws to regulate or restrain the sale or use of all intoxicating drinks.

Believing, as I do, that the Legislature has no constitutional right to prohibit the use of all intoxicating drinks, and therefore no constitutional right to delegate such power to the municipal authorities of any city or town, I return the bill to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, with these, my objections.

(Signed.) N. B. BAKER.

The House passed the Liquor bill this afternoon by a vote of 155 to 106. It will not go through the Senate.

United States District Court at Utica.

UTICA, Wednesday, July 12.

Messrs. WAY and VOORHIES pleaded guilty in Court to-day on their indictments for counterfeiting, having withdrawn their former plea. Mrs. VOORHIES was discharged.

Dr. EZEKIEL CRONK also pleaded guilty, withdrawing his former plea. The District Attorney, owing to the absence of important witnesses was not prepared to carry any case to trial.

Sentence will be pronounced on WAY, VOORHEIS and CRONK, to-morrow, when the Court will adjourn.

Vermont State Temperance Convention.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Wednesday, July 12.

The State Temperance Convention, called to consider the propriety of nominating a Temperance ticket for State Officers is in Session here to-day. General WALTON, of Montpelier, presiding. No nomination will probably be made, as communications have been submitted by both the Whig and Democratic candidates, in which they fully endorse the provisions of the Maine Liquor Law. The attendance is quite large, and the proceedings harmonious.

Congressional Nomination in Maine.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, June 12.

The Whigs, Free-Soilers, and MORRILL Democrats of the Second Congressional District in Maine, have united on JOHN J. PERRY, as their candidate for Congress. The ground on which the union is formed, is opposition to the Nebraska bill.

Rochester University Commencement.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, July 12.

The Commencement exercises of the University of Rochester are being held this week. Yesterday afternoon Rev. Dr. ANDERSON was inaugurated President. In the evening the literary societies were addressed by HENRY J. RAYMOND, of the New-York TIMES, and a poem was read by CHARLES THURBER, of Worcester, Mass. To-day, the exercises of the graduating classes will be held, and the degrees conferred.

Railroad Accident.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 12—Noon.

The cars from Washington have only just arrived, having run off the track at Bladensburg. The engineer was injured, but the passengers all escaped.

Cholera at Shelbyville, Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, July 12—Noon.

The Cholera is raging badly at Shelbyville, Kentucky. Among the victims was the principal physician of the town.

Death of an Eminent Lawyer.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, July 12.

SAMUEL BARSTOW, an eminent lawyer of Detroit, late United States Attorney for the State of Michigan, died here to-day after a short illness.

The Disaster to the British Bark Aquatic.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, July 11.

The steamer *Gen. Clinch* succeeded in towing the British bark *Aquatic* off the beach of Pawley's Island, (where she was previously reported ashore,) at at high water on Monday. The steamer, with the bark in tow, will probably arrive here to-morrow.

The Steamship Philadelphia.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 11.

The steamship *Philadelphia* sailed for New-York *via* Havana, at 8 o'clock this morning.

Musical.

ITALIAN OPERA.—"Maria di Rohan" was produced last night, notwithstanding many unfortunate obstacles. Foremost amongst these we may rank the continued indisposition of Mr. MARETZEK, and consequently his absence from the orchestra. The season, so far, has been marked by a succession of casualties, the worst of which is, perhaps, the last. Without the *impresario* in *propria persona* there is no Italian opera at Castle Garden, for there is no one to supply his place. Mr. KREUTZER, who conducted last night, is an admirable leader and a thorough musician, but the *bâton* is unwieldly in his hands. He lacks the flexibility of observation, which alone can keep instrumentalists and vocalists together. Every consideration, however, must give place to necessity. If Mr. MARETZEK is sick, Mr. KREUTZER must conduct. When the former is able to return to his post, there will, we suspect, be little cause for complaint.

"Maria di Rohan" is well known to our opera goers, and in itself is scarcely an attraction to demand lengthened notice. Operas of this class receive fresh vitality from new artistes, and retain the stage as much from that fact, as from any intrinsic excellence of their own. Thus, last evening the feature was not "Maria di Rohan," but the first appearance of a new contralto, Signora MARTINI D'ORNY. In addition to the natural curiosity excited by such an event, there was also, we believe, a cordial desire to welcome the lady of the *impresario*—Madame BERTUCCA MARETZEK, who appeared as *Maria*.

Signora MARTINI D'ORNY possesses one safe passport to popularity—personal appearance. Of graceful and superb figure, she possesses also soft and pleasing features. There is in her manner an easy freedom and *aplomb*, which not only excites admiration but commands attention. She is a good actress, and undoubtedly does all that she does; no slight recommendation for an Italian artiste.

Her success was unequivocal and [illegible] We have much pleasure in recording the [illegible] we believe it was deserved. In the [illegible] best qualities of a fine resonant [illegible] were clearly apparent; in the second, there [illegible] diminution in effect from causes which we [illegible] plain, because, whilst they detracted from the immediate enjoyment of the audience, they reflect much credit on the spirit of the artiste. Signora D'ORNY was severely indisposed. Under ordinary circumstances, indeed, she was too unwell to appear; but, unwilling to aggravate the misfortunes of the Company, consented to sing, notwithstanding her inability to do justice to herself on an occasion of so much individual importance. In the face of this she achieved a success, and, as we have before remarked, we record it with pleasure.

Mme. MARETZEK has wonderfully improved since her last appearance, and *Maria* received the most tumultuous applause. It was quite a triumph. She sang better than she has ever before, and proved herself unquestionably to be *the* prima donna of the present Company.

Signor NERI BERALDI, the tenor, and GRAZIANI, the baritone, were as good as the orchestra would allow them to be. Both are artistes of the highest promise, and have careers before them that may be envied.

The opera will be repeated.

THE ROTHSCHILD AGENCY ROBBED OF $14,000.—The office of M. AUGUSTE BELMONT, the American agent of the ROTHSCHILDS, at No. 76 Beaver-street, was robbed on Tuesday night of the sum of $14,000. It is supposed that skeleton keys were employed to obtain access to the vaults. The amount was in $1,000 bills, and had been deposited during the afternoon by Mr. WOODBURY LANGDON of this City, who was about to sail for Europe, and had paid the sum for a credit of 70,000 francs on Paris. No trace of the robbers has been discovered. A reward of $500 has been offered.

☞ The *Europa* sailed for Liverpool yesterday, with 127 passengers, and $350,000 in specie. The *Star of the West* arrived from the Isthmus, with nearly four hundred passengers.

☞ The Resident Physician of Blackwell's Island reports that the Penitentiary Hospital is unduly crowded.

☞ The Captain of the First Ward Police reports the filthy condition of the streets, in consequence of the abominable habits of the inhabitants of the tenement houses.

EASTERN DISPENSARY.—The Eastern Dispensary dispensed 2,348 prescriptions last month, and treated 1,698 patients. Cured or relieved, 1,358.

NEGOTIATIONS AT MADRID—A FEW WORDS DIRECT FROM MR. SOULE.—The Paris correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writes—what indeed, was foreseen as the inevitable result of his negotiation—that Mr. SOULE has no longer any hopes of an amicable settlement of the Cuban question. The correspondent says he derives his facts and conclusions from Mr. SOULE himself, and that they are, therefore, worthy of entire confidence. These facts and conclusions are to the following effect, viz.: that the response and general conduct of the Spanish Cabinet have been so uniform from the day on which his first demand was made, that he has become convinced that their minds were made up in advance as to what line of conduct they intended to pursue. No turn which he could give to the negotiations has succeeded in changing the uniformity of their replies, or the obstinacy with which they seem determined to cling to a settled line of policy.

This conduct on their part is based on two hypotheses which possess their entire confidence: one of which is, that England and France will lend their assistance in case of emergency, while the other is, that the demands of the Government of the United States are mere demagogical threats made to subserve political ends, and not based on the true sentiment of the people of the United States. No treaty has been consulted between France, England, and Spain on the subject; but conferences have been held, from which Spain has gathered sufficient assurances to give her confidence in their ultimate support in case of war. The only question which Spain believes divides the parties is the question of slavery in Cuba, and upon this question, when it comes to this point, she will give in to her allies, so as to secure their support."

THE RAILROAD CALAMITY.—We regret to learn that the latest advices from Mr. JOHN SCOTT, at 6 o'clock last evening, give no hopes of his recovery. He continues out of his mind, and mortification has taken place in his wounds. Even if he should recover, amputation of both legs will be necessary. He is surrounded by his family

NEW-YORK CITY.

Corporation Rum and Tobacco.

Comptroller FLAGG is a man who never flags when he considers it to be his duty to protest against abuses. On several recent occasions, he has declined to foot the bills for sundry useless expenses incurred by the Common Council; and, in consequence of such refusal, has been visited by the hearty maledictions of the Municipal legislators. Not daunted by frequent contests with the authorities in the Hall, the Comptroller has again signified his intention to take issue with the Common Council. A sum was set apart, by vote of the two Boards, for the purpose of celebrating the Birthday of that excellent gentleman, General WASHINGTON. A fair portion of the amount, the day being cool, was spent for liquor and pipes. Mr. FLAGG contends that this was not a legitimate expenditure. The Aldermen last night concluded that he must pocket his scruples and pay up. Mr. HOWARD, of the Sixth, who is the fancy gentleman of the Board, and who tells some homely truths occasionally, was severe in an unusual manner upon those members who felt especially aggrieved that they were not invited to the feast. But the bill is to be paid, and that must be a comfort.

FIREMEN.—The two Boards of the Common Council have adopted a concurrent resolution, directing the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department to receive no reports from Fire Companies which are composed of persons under age. This is a strong blow at the root of the "runner" evil. The nuisance of the yelling scamps who run with the machine is getting to be unbearable. The steady and respectable members of the Fire Department suffer not a little from the bad character fixed upon Companies by the reckless conduct of young rowdies, who should never have been recognized as members. There are too many good men in the Department to allow this imputation to become general, but it is nevertheless a matter of interest that the disorderly should be forced to retire. A little stern discipline will alter the condition of affairs in short order.

☞ The stock of an extensive Hotel and Refectory, recently established in the vicinity of the Crystal Palace, was sold at public auction yesterday. The furniture of the Hotel was new, rich and costly. We notice that very many of the mushroom growths in the immediate neighborhood of the Palace have gone the way of all flesh. They are essentially deceased. The fixed intention of closing the Exhibition has finally had the effect of closing everything in its neighborhood. The Palace Square looks deserted and barren enough. Only a few grogshops remain to tell of the enterprises which were once flourishing and green in those parts. The Palace itself was "a pile without inhabitant" yesterday. Possibly, however, this fact was owing to the heat of the weather, and the absence of fashion from the City.

☞ The remains of the mammoth clipper-ship *Great Republic* were sold at public auction yesterday, at the Merchants' Exchange. The auctioneers were L. M. HOFFMAN & Co., and the sale was made on account of the Insurance Companies. The first bid was $15,000. The price obtained was $28,250, the purchaser being N. B. PALMER, Esq., a well-known shipping merchant. The price realized was comparatively nothing. The ship, it will be recollected, was partially burned last Winter, while lying at her dock at the foot of Dover-street. The hull, however, remained nearly free from serious injury.

☞ Independent candidates are in the field for the fat City berths of Register and Commissioner of Streets and Lamps. Perhaps it would be as well to wait awhile, till the nominations are made. There is no danger that the City will go to sleep. It is very likely, we admit, to be smothered and swindled. But better days are coming.

☞ The Ninth-avenue Railroad project seems to have fallen through. The Common Council has been petitioned to compel the Company to complete the laying of their track, or to restore the avenue to its original condition. It is understood that no men are at present employed in the construction of the road.

☞ The pupils of the Institution for the Blind gave a Musical Exhibition yesterday, in the Chapel of the Institution. We have no space, this morning, to speak of the exercises as they deserve. The pupils acquitted themselves most creditably.

☞ An Australian mail packet, the clipper *Gertrude*, cleared yesterday from this port with the mails. The *Gertrude* took out materials for three newspapers, together with a fast printing press. Evidences of civilization pleasant to record.

THE HARLEM RAILROAD COMMUTERS.—The commuters on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, whose grievances have been spread before the public for some weeks past, held another public meeting on Tuesday, at Melrose; Mr. BENJAMIN N. HARRISON presided. Two of the resolutions adopted by this meeting are spicy, and very much to the point. They are:

"That the attempt of the Harlem Railroad to draw a line of distinction between the patrons of their road by introducing a train, or class of cars, to be designated a *mechanics' train*, is far behind the spirit of the age, as that recognizes no distinction between classes.

"That as the inducements and promises, by a letter signed by the Vice President, that our fare, as our number increased, should be reduced to $27, we ask as our just and honest right that we shall be permitted to travel in all trains stopping at our station; and that we are willing to pay a fair recompense therefor—say $30—and not to have our road saddled with the expense of the upper portion."

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The regular meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening. A motion was made to reconsider the resolutions offered by Mr. WHEELER, in relation to the salaries of the Assistant Superintendents. The rule was suspended for the purpose of arguing the question. Much discussion ensued as to the power of the Board to make any alteration after once fixing the salary. It was determined at last meeting, that a salary of $1 800 be paid the Assistant Superintendents, and it was urged that the full salary (if any reduction was made) could be recovered by legal process—as the law asserts that no change can be made during the term of office. A remonstrance from the Principals of the different Public Schools, in relation to salaries, was read, and after some debate thereon, the Board adjourned.

COUNTERFEIT BILLS ON THE MERCHANTS' BANK, BURLINGTON, VT.—Yesterday morning a man named JOHN DONNELLY, was brought before Justice OSBORN, by the police of the First Ward, charged with uttering and passing a counterfeit $5 note on the Merchants' Bank of Burlington, Vt., at the store of PIERRE GEORGET, No. 94 Greenwich-street. The defendant was held to answer the charge. These spurious notes are handsomely executed and well calculated to deceive the public. The paper is of very light color and unusually thin. The vignette is a ship under full sail, No. 2,513, and signed W. J. ODELL, Cashier, and A. S. CATLIN, President.

THE COURT OF SESSIONS.—ADJOURNMENT.—Yesterday morning, the Court of General Sessions resumed the criminal business of the term, with Judge BOSWORTH on the bench. A prisoner named BUNNELL was sentenced to two years at hard labor in the State Prison for stealing a lot of lumber. The Calendar being exhausted and no other business ready, the Grand Jury were discharged and the Court adjourned for the term.

TO THE COMMERCIAL COMMUNITY.—We are pleased to inform the business community that the charges upon which the rich stock of Messrs. J. BRENNAN & Co., No. 1 Bowery, amounting to about $50,000, for alleged smuggling, by the Custom-House authorities of this port, were recently arrested and detained, have been proved entirely false and malicious. The damages to said firm, notwithstanding the discharge of the goods and withdrawal of the charges, is very great. It is understood that Mr. BRENNAN intends to commence an action against the Government authorities for the damages sustained.

☞ Six cents fare is the usual cost of a ride in the City omnibuses; but has they will have to reduce their rates is evidenced by the fact that the commutation rates of the Harlem Railroad now enable residents of South Fordham to reach their homes at the same average cost per trip each way. In view of this announcement then, it will be safe to predict a large attendance at the Vills Sites sales of J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer, at that place THIS DAY. Cars leave the City Hall at 7.30, 9.15, and 10.15 A. M., for which Mr. N. M'GRAW, of Morrisania, or No. 455 Broadway, this City, will furnish tickets grata, to all who desire to attend the sale.

☞ The portrait of Mr. WALKER, the defendant in the Divorce trial which has just been concluded, will be published in the *National Police Gazette*, ready on Thursday morning, together with the speeches of counsel, letters, and a large amount of other interesting matter.

A CARD.—The subscriber will give private instruction in the art of penmanship to ladies and gentlemen, at his Rooms, No. 362 Broadway. Applications received daily. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

☞ The SIEGRIST Brothers appear in a new performance this evening, at the Hippodrome, called "La Grand Tremplin Francaise."

TWO CHILDREN IN ONE.—How can that be? asks one. Nature has so joined them together that, although separate in other respects, they are one human being only in a most important particular. These twins are at BARNUM'S Museum. Chaste and pretty performances there this afternoon and evening.

The largest assortment of Pianos, Melodions, Music, and all kinds of Music merchandise in the United States, at the establishment of Horace Waters, No. 333 Broadway, including several of the most elaborately carved and magnificent Pianos ever offered in this country. Every instrument sold fully warranted. Prices very low.

LONG-ISLAND.

The Cholera in Brooklyn—The Physicians in Trouble.

Coroner HANFORD held five inquests yesterday on persons who died with the Cholera, without medical aid. The verdicts were—MARY NESMITH, Fifth Ward; Mrs. FRANK, Kelsey's Alley; MARY BURT, South-Brooklyn; MARY WILLIAMS, Bush-street; and PATRICK MURRAY, Hudson-avenue. The Coroner only holds inquests on those who die *without medical aid*. There were six deaths by Cholera [certain] reported to the Board of Health yesterday, or should have been if they were no, and it is stated that during the session the number of deaths reported reached eleven. There were six bodies conveyed from the Cholera Hospital yesterday morning to be prepared for burial in the dead house. The Board of Health continue to hold secret sessions.

The physicians who neglected to report the deaths by cholera which transpired in their practice last week, eleven in number, were ordered to appear before the Board of Health yesterday morning. What action was taken in their cases, is of course not known, as the business of this body is all done in secret.

NEW-JERSEY.

CHOLERA IN NEWARK.—Messrs. JOHN F HEINICKE and WM. MILLER, of this city, who went to West Farms, New-York, on a fishing excursion on Monday, died there of cholera on Tuesday night. They were taken with it while in the boat fishing, and went ashore immediately. One of them died about 6 o'clock last evening, and the other at midnight. Several cases of cholera have occurred in this city since yesterday, but none have yet resulted fatally. A colored laborer was attacked with it this morning in the street, and was removed to his residence on the plank-road. As we go to press, says the Newark *Daily*, two deaths by cholera this afternoon are reported. They are of Germans, living in Canal-street, opposite the lock, and the premises were ordered cleaned by the Committee day before yesterday, being in a filthy condition.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A YOUNG LADY.—A young lady named MARY MILLS, aged 21, left the residence of Mr. S. L. TOLLES, No. 35 Commerce-street, Newark, N. J., on Tuesday morning, while partially deranged. It is supposed that she is wandering about New-York City, or somewhere in New-Jersey. She is of light complexion, has light hair, cut short in the neck, and has marks left by the application of leeches on her temples. She was dressed in mourning, and had on a black bonnet and veil, black and white muslin dress, black apron and mantilla, and carried a blue silk parasol, lined with white silk. Any information leading to her recovery will be liberally rewarded by her friends.

THE CHOLERA AT BARBADOES.

A Whole Garrison Swept Off—Mortality Upwards of One Hundred per Day!—Panic and Fright among the Inhabitants.

We have already stated, briefly, the fact that the Asiatic Cholera was alarmingly prevalent at the Island of Barbadoes,—on the authority of shipmasters recently arriving from there,—the deaths amounting, as we are told, to upwards of one hundred per day. We are now in receipt of intelligence fully confirming the melancholy tidings, and proving further that the mortality has been on the increase, till the number of deaths by that fell disease in the new (city) burial ground of Bridgetown, amounted in one day to the frightful number of 244 human beings! The total number of deaths in the city had reached on the 13th, to 2,107! In the garrison of St. Anns, there had been 64 deaths, viz: 44 military laborers, 9 of the 1st and 1 of the 2d West India regiments, 5 of the 38th and 1 of the 67th Reg., and 2 of the Royal Artillery.

In the suburbs of Bridgetown there had been 14 deaths.

Just beyond Black Rock, in a little village called Panes Bay, there had been 58 deaths—there were 7 deaths in other parts of the Parish, making in all 65 for the whole Parish.

In St. Joseph's, the only district attacked is that of Bulcheba and Crab Hole, where the disease had seized with great violence upon the class of poor whites, many of whom reside in the vicinity. There had been 15 cases up to the morning of the 13th at 9 o'clock, and 66 deaths, of which 24 were whites.

In St. Andrews, in the neighborhood of the Parish Church, 16 deaths were reported.

In St. Philip's some cases have occurred at the Chapel Estate, but there was no accurate report of the number of deaths.

ABEL CLINKETT, Esq., the proprietor and (for 32 years) sole editor of the *Barbadian*, has died of the disease. Mr. DEHNAN, the editor of the *Globe*, was barely convalescent. The sub editor of the *Liberal* was down with the disease. A half sheet only of the *Liberal* was issued on the 14th. In alluding to the disease and the circumstance of the reduced size of his paper, the editor says: "Under these circumstance we know not how soon we may be obliged to suspend our issue altogether. There is but a single hand in our office beside the foreman."

Of the 150 prisoners confined in the gaol, 12 survived, whence the Governor very humanely ordered their release.

Among the deaths, there have been 70 white persons, the remainder colored.

As to the origin, progress, and treatment of the disease, we find the following in the Barbadoes *West Indian* of the 9th:

For the information of our readers we give an account of the spread of the Cholera, and of the steps taken to remove the sufferings of the poor, and to check its fatal effects. It first appeared on the 14th of last month, in a wooden hovel in a street running into Bay-street, not far from the Hospital. A black woman died there from it after a few hours' illness, and two other deaths within three days. In the next house but one other person was seized soon after with the same symptoms. And then a white young woman, Miss NEWSAM, and afterwards her sister, fell victims. It has been said that it was brought to Barbadoes from Jamaica, where it is prevailing. In the *Derwent*; that some seamen on board of her died of it on the passage, and the clothes of two of them belonging to this place were brought here and given to the person to be washed in whose house it first broke out.

On the occurrence of the first cases, the symptoms were not considered by the Medical men to be those of Asiatic cholera. It was thought to be only an aggravated form of common diarrhœa—a disease frequent in Barbadoes. However, the Health Commissioners lost no time in cautioning the inhabitants against anything likely to bring on complaints of the bowels, and recommended the adoption of means for the prevention of the spread of the disease. Just before the alarm was given by the sudden deaths of these people in this part of the city, we may observe, large quantities of flying fish were commonly sold, in a half putrid state, in the market-stalls, brought in the fishermen by the boats the evening before, and not getting a sale when fresh, they were got rid of 10 or 12 for a penny in the morning.

In the meantime the authorities have used every exertion to provide against the effects of this dreadful calamity. The Governor has not spared himself, neither has any officer even in the humblest grade. The members of the Board of Health, the Health Commissioners, the clergy of the town, and various individuals have devoted themselves with the most admirable courage to relieve the sufferings of those attacked with the disease, and to remove the panic which seizes upon others; for many have all the symptoms merely from excess of fright, and deep depression of spirits; and many desert their neighbors, and even their relatives when attacked, and leave them to their fate, or to the benevolent attention of strangers, through fear of themselves falling victims to it.

The shipping at Barbadoes was healthy. A large vessel had left there for Demerara but returned to port in a few days, the cholera having appeared on board and two or three deaths ensued.

The remedy found most efficacious was camphor, which, when administered to a person when first seized, two drops on a bit of sugar, in a tea-spoonful of water, as recommended by the Homœopathists, very often was sufficient to arrest the disease. At a later stage it was more obstinate, and other remedies were resorted to, but by no means with the same success. We seem as ignorant indeed of the treatment of the disease, in its full development, as of its origin and nature.

From Bermuda.

We have files of the *Royal Gazette*, with dates to the 4th of July. The Legislature was still in session.

The British Mail steamship *Mexico*, Capt. COOKE, with the English Mails of the 10th ult., had had arrived at St. George.

All vessels from the Cholera-infected Island of Barbadoes are ordered to undergo a strict quarantine.

Schooner *Adeona*, KING from Inagua, was at quarantine, having a case of intermittent fever on board.

SAIL BOAT FOR SALE.—A copper-fastened clinker-built sail boat, 14 feet long, nearly new, in complete order, with two suits of sails. Inquire, on Friday, of HENRY P. McGOWN, No. 60 Nassau st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Diarrhœa should be checked at once at this critical season.—The delay of an hour may bring on an attack of the Cholera.—DR. McCLINTOCK'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL and CHOLERA PREVENTIVE will instantly cure diarrhœa or dysentery, in all stages, and leave the bowels perfectly healthy, not costive. Every family, and every individual who is exposed to danger, should provide themselves with a bottle. Price, 25 cents and 50 cents. Sold by all Druggists, and by A. CUSHMAN & CO. Proprietors, No. 122 Fulton-st.

☞ Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box.—Boston remedy of thirty years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils and all external injuries: recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. B. GERBER, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ These $3 75 Boots made to order by S. Baker, No. 15 Ann-st., are made of the best French calfskin, and are as durable as any $6 boots made in the City. Best French Patent-Leather Boots made to order, with spring shanks, for $6. A good assortment of Shoes and Gaiters selling off very low.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston, C. H. RING, Broadway, and all respectable druggists.

☞ University's Family Medicines.—FEVER AND AGUE—CHOLERA.—The University of Free Medicines and Popular knowledge, chartered by the State of Pennsylvania April 29, 1853, mainly to arrest the evils of spurious nostrums; also, to supply the public with reliable remedies, where the best medical advisers cannot or will not be employed, having purchased the invaluable remedy—ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE—the first and only known for twenty years as the certain cure for Fever and Ague and its kindred complaints, confidently recommend it to the patronage of the afflicted. The above institution likewise recommends for Bowel Complaint or Cholera, ROWAND'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF BLACKBERRY ROOT, and in due time will furnish its own remedy for every disease that can be safely treated in this way. By order of the Trustees,

JOHN E. ROWAND, M.D.,
President of the University, and head of the Pharmaceutical Department, Philadelphia.

Home Dispensary and Office, No. 47 South Second-st., Philadelphia.

CHARLES H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; C. V. CLICKENER & Co., No. 81 Barclay st.; HAVILAND, WARRALL & RISLEY, Maiden-lane; F. C. WELLS & Co., No. 227 Sixth-av.; R. SANDS, No. 188 Bowery; JOHN MEAKIM, No. 497 Broadway; E. M. GUION, No. 127 Bowery; C. S. SMITH, No. 126 Canal-st.; BRIGHAM & MILLER, No. 17 Avenue D; J. & J. CODDINGTON, No. 715 Broadway; W. D. CRUMBLE, Nos. 318 Bowery and 863 Broadway; W. B. FREEMAN, No. 42 3d-av.; A. W. GAUDAN, No. 51 6th-av and 165 8th-av.; GAIL & AXTELL, No. 193 3d-av; E. W. CONDAMITH, No. 158 Bowery; T. GREEN, No. 399 Broadway; A. POWELL, No. 163 Avenue A; J. WALL GREEN, No. 114 Broadway; JOHN MILLER, No. 245 1st-av.; W. F. LINDSAY, No. 77 East Broadway; W. H. LOINES, No. 298 Hudson-st.; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; T. THOS. HAYES South Brooklyn.

☞ Dr. Morse's Invigorating Cordial.—Whence proceed the lassitude, the depression, the debility, the indifference to life the instability the continual feeling of illness which it is impossible to define or localize, so common, so hard to bear, and so little healed by the usual, and healthy? We answer—from the stomach and the nervous system, between which there exists the closest sympathy. Want of vital energy, a sagginess in the secretive organs, a general inertia of the system, is at the bottom of all the difficulty. To rouse the whole organization from the torpor, to imbue it with new life, activity and vigor, and to sustain it in that condition, there is no preparation comparable with DR. MORSE'S INDIGNA ROOT ELIXIR OR CORDIAL. Other stimuli may excite the dormant physical energies for a time, but like the night-flash of the lightning that leaves behind it a deeper gloom, the exhibition of these exhilerants is followed after the first convulsive effect is over by a depression of body and mind more profound and palpable than ever. The remedy is usually worse than the disease. But the Elixir has a dynamic influence. It not only creates a new condition of the physical organization, but perpetuates it. The animal spirits are not only cheered and elevated by its agency but kept up to their new level without flagging. A vegetable compound, congenial to the system it seems to act upon the constitution itself, and to revolutionize it. In chronic diseases of the nerves, the stomach, and the liver, its operation is all but miraculous. The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, six for twelve dollars.

C. H. RING, Proprietor No 192 Broadway, New York.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada, and the West Indies.

From the Empire City.

☞ Whilst taking our usual walk down the Bowery, the other day, we thought it was about to become our painful duty to record a dreadful accident to the life of a person unfortunately in the employ of the conductors of the Bowery omnibuses on the corner of Hester st. But when we came to trace out the cause of this tremendous excitement we were informed that it was a common occurrence of late in consequence of Mr. LICHTENSTEIN'S selling off his immense stock of Ribbons, Bonnet Silks, Lawns, Dress Trimmings, Flowers, Cravats, &c., at one-half below cost. Every body in that neighborhood seems to become excited as they approach Mr. L.'s establishment, and nowhere are they more ready to pay out their money, sure as they are to receive for it a handsome return. The costliest ribbons, the finest trimmings, artificial flowers, in the most exquisite taste, to adorn the dresses and persons of the fair beauty of the land, are articles sold by the rapidity of their sale. In all our great metropolis there is no dealer who can outrival this celebrated artist in taste—the judgment with which he invents and selects fashions, and the skill with which he "gets up" his large and splendid assortment. The keenest critic may examine his goods, and can find nothing to except to. Visitors and dealers from the country should therefore immediately on their coming to town, visit No 90 Bowery, and consult Mr. LICHTENSTEIN in making their purchases. They will procure what they wish, and save 20 per cent to invest in other goods, if they choose to do so.

☞ Masonic.—At a regular meeting of KEYSTONE LODGE No. 2 held at their rooms, Nos. 197 and 199 Walker-st., on Tuesday evening, July 11, 1854, the following preamble and resolutions were offered, unanimously adopted and ordered to be published:

Whereas, Keystone Lodge No. 2 have heard with heartfelt regret of the bereavement of our R. W. Bro. CHAS. W. WILLETTS, Grand Secretary of St. John's Grand Lodge, in the loss of two of his children, and

Whereas, The meeting of this Lodge is the first one held under the said jurisdiction since the occurrence of the sad event—therefore

Resolved, That the members of Keystone Lodge No 2 sincerely condole with our R. W. Brother in his recent loss.

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to furnish a copy of the above resolutions, directed to our R. W. Grand Secretary, and his family, and also a copy of the same to Benevolent Lodge No 1.

Resolved, That the above proceedings be published.

By order, JOHN WOOD, W. M.
JOSEPH T. JENNINGS, Secretary.

☞ Lots Chosen at Wakefield, July 12, '54.—Acres—1 467. 1 148. 1 092. 1 093; 1 039. 1 040. 1 004. 1 005. 1 006. 1 007. 1 008. 1 009. 1 010. 1 011. 1 012. 1 013. 1 014. 1 015. 1 016. 1 017. 1 018. 1 019. 1 020. 1 021. 1 022. 1 023. 1 024. 1 025. 1 026. 1 027. 1 028. 1 029. 1 030. 1 031. 1 032. 1 033. 1 034. 1 035. 1 036. 1 037. 1 038. 1 039. 1 040. 1 041. 1 042. 1 043. 1 044. 1 045. 1 046. 1 047. 1 048. 1 049. 1 050. 1 051. 1 052. 1 053. 1 054. 1 055. 1 056. 1 057. 1 058. 1 059. 1 060. 1 061. 1 062. 1 063. 1 064. 1 065. 1 066. 1 067. 1 068. 1 069. 1 070. 1 071. 1 072. 1 073. 1 074. 1 075. 1 076. 1 077. 1 078. 1 079. 1 080. 1 081. 1 082. 1 083. 1 084. 1 085. 1 086. 1 087. 1 088. 1 089. 1 090. 1 091. 1 092. 1 093. 1 094. 1 095. 1 096. 1 097. 1 098. 1 099. 1 100. 1 101. 1 102. 1 103. 1 104. 1 105. 1 106. 1 107. 1 108. 1 109. 1 110. 1 111. 1 112. 1 113. 1 114. 1 115. 1 116. 1 117. 1 118. 1 119. 1 120. 1 121. 1 122. 1 123. 1 124. 1 125. 1 126. 1 127. 1 128. 1 129. 1 130. 1 131. 1 132. 1 133. 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NEW-YORK CITY.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN....TUESDAY, July 11.

The Board of Aldermen met Tuesday evening. A quorum not being present, Alderman HOWARD, of the Fourth Ward, moved an adjournment. The motion was carried, and one of the Clerks was sent to see if he could hunt up the Aldermen about the Hall.

PRESENTATION OF PETITION.

A petition of the Directors of the Crystal Palace, praying that they had been over taxed, and beside had an unsettled claim against the City for flagging, and prayed that arbitrators be appointed to settle the claims.

Alderman BLUNT moved that the petition be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Alderman HOWARD said that he did not consider it fair that this petition should be referred to the Committee on Finance, as the Chairman of that Committee was in some way or other connected with the Crystal Palace

Alderman CHAUNCEY denied that he was connected with that establishment.

Alderman HOWARD—I saw the gentleman's name down in print as one of the Directors. They have made a great miss there, and would no doubt be very glad to get rid of this debt to the City, which is so justly due. And he (Alderman H.) believed that the gentleman would do his best to relieve them of that burden, and decide in their favor.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, A petition to extend the Bowery to the Battery was recently presented in this Board, and referred to the Committee of Streets; and whereas, by the Amended Charter such measure must originate in the Board of Councilmen;

Therefore resolved, That such petitioners have leave to withdraw their said petition, and the same be referred to the Board of Councilmen. Carried.

On the report of awarding the contracts for cleansing the streets being brought before the Board,

Alderman HOWARD said he was opposed to all contracts in this warm weather, for when there was a contract before, the streets were impassable, and all were complaining of the dirt of our streets. The desire of some of the Board to get the contracts for the cleansing of the streets put through, all arose from opposition to the present head of the Department of Streets, who, since he came into that office, had the streets kept in the best order; and if they desired to keep disease out of the City he trusted the question would be postponed until August. He (Alderman H.) was astonished to see some men who came in there under a promise to oppose all contracts, when it was well known that these contractors would claim their money and never perform the work contracted for, and still call themselves reformers and economizers.

The motion was put and lost.

Alderman BROWN, of the First Ward, then renewed the same motion, by moving that the consideration of the subject be deferred until the 2d of September.

Alderman CHAUNCEY, of the Fifteenth Ward, said he was sorry to see that there was a disposition in the Board with a great many members, to go back to the old system of leaving all to the head of departments, by which so much money was taken from the City. He did not see how gentlemen could sit at that Board and vote against the contracts or against the contract system, which the new charter rendered inoperative, and that they would violate their oaths if they did so. The Reform members of the Board have never had, as yet, an opportunity of carrying out the provisions of the new charter, by making any contracts but one, and that was for lighting the streets; and their contract was done better and at half the price for which it was done last year; but there was a desire to go back to the old system of picking and stealing, and the new charter demands that these contracts should be awarded to the lowest bidder on giving proper security for their due performance.

Alderman DRAKE, of the Twenty-second Ward said, that it was not true that there was no contract made by the Board, but for the lighting of the streets, for there were two for cleaning the streets, neither of which were fulfilled, and the contractors drew the money and did no work. He denied that the Reform members were the only persons who were desirous of carrying out contracts under the charter, for as great as they thought themselves they would not be able to do so without the concurrence of the other members of the Board. He did not know anything of the pickings and stealings alluded to, but though he would vote for a non-concurrence, he considered he was as honest and would steal as little as the member from the Fifteenth Ward.

Alderman HOWARD.—I do not think that you would steal half as much. [Cries of order.]

Alderman HERRICK said he did not consider that he was bound by his oath to vote for contracts under the amended Charter. He said that every one was praising the manner in which Mr. GLAZIER had conducted the affairs of the Department, and what everybody said must be true. During the months of November, December, January, February and March the contractors never did anything but receive money for work which they never performed.

Alderman LORD said that some people now seemed very much against contracts, but there were other causes than those which appeared on the surface to make them so. The Fall elections were coming on, and it was a dangerous power to leave in the hands of one man such as that of his having the power of employing so many men, pending the elections, who could canvas for him, get him a nomination, and insure his reelection. Beside, the present system entailed much greater expense on the City than the contract system would, and it was an object with some parties to do all they could to increase the expenses of the City, in order to be able to say, at the next elections, "See what the Reforming Common Council have done for you, after all their promises," and thus the Reform members would be forced to suffer for the conduct of some who pushed through every expensive job. The head of this department would have great influence, be cause of the moneys he paid out.

A resolution was offered by Alderman HERRICK that the communication of the Mayor, dated May 8, 1854, transmitting the nominations for the officers of the Croton Aqueduct Board be taken from the Committee of Salaries and Offices, and be brought back to the Board, which was lost by a tie vote of ten, after much talk and several amendments.

The Committee on Assessments sent in a report with a resolution accompanying it, to strike out $250 from the assessment of the work done in Sixty-third-street—being the amount received by the Inspector for superintending the work. The report was, after a long debate, recommitted.

The Board then adjourned to Wednesday at 5 o'clock.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN....WEDNESDAY, July 12.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

For a remission of taxes against the estate of James R. Heaton; of G. B. Church for remission of tax; of Richard Taylor to be remunerated for the loss of his horse; to have sidewalk in Thirty-ninth-street, Eighth-avenue, paved; to have the Fifth-avenue paved with granite; adverse to a sewer in Sixteenth-street; adverse to flagging Thirty-first-street from Sixth to Seventh-avenues.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.

That the Committee on Markets be requested to report by what authority the butchers' stalls have been placed on the east side of Catharine-slip. To have Eighty-ninth-street opened. To have Eighty-ninth-street graded from Third to Fifth-avenue. In favor of repairing curb and gutter-stones in Rose and Frankfort-streets. Of J. F. Lindsley and others, to have Eleventh-avenue opened.

REPORT ORDERED TO LAY ON THE TABLE AND TO BE PRINTED.

In favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in relation to the opening of Albany-street. This report was from a minority of the Committee.

REPORTS REFERRED TO COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

In favor of remitting the personal tax of A. D. Selleck, for the year A. D., 1853; in favor of allowing $100 for a loss of horse of Amos Hyde; in favor of paying Wm. McCormick $100 for the loss of horse; in favor of remitting the personal tax of R. H. McMillan, for the year 1853; in favor of paying $64 40 for ammunition furnished the Veteran Corps in 1853; in relation to organizing the Bureau of Arrears; in favor of a sewer in Front-street, from Peck-slip to Beekman-street; in favor of a sewer in Second-street, between First-avenue and the Bowery; in favor of a sewer in Seventh-avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-streets; in relation to the confirmation of the contracts for building bulkheads at Manhattanville and Hammond-streets, N. R.; in relation to a house for Hose Company No. 56.

REPORTS ADOPTED.

Adverse to a sewer in Manhattan and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street. From the Committee on Sewers, asking to be discharged from any further consideration of the resolution for taking and rebuilding the sewer in Grand-street, between Wooster and Sullivan-streets. In favor of rescinding the ordinance for a basin, &c., at northeast corner of Tenth-street and Fourth-avenue. Adverse to the application of Rudolph Wajer for rent of school-house in Forty-first-street. Adverse to the application of Pat. McGraney for a relief from assessment for sewer in Twenty-sixth-street.

On motion the Board went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Kennedy in the Chair, and ordered a number of bills and reports to a third reading. The Committee reported and asked leave to sit again, and also to be discharged from further consideration of one document. The Report was accepted, and the Board resumed and took up document No. 50, being the report on the appointment of Commissioners of Deeds. After several verbal amendments the Report was accepted and the resolutions adopted *nem. con.*

On motion, the Board adjourned to Thursday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS....WEDNESDAY, July 12.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday in accordance with the laws of the State in order to pass upon the tax-books of the several wards, but, as a quorum of members were not present, the Board took a recess until 4 P. M., when the Board reassembled, and the minutes having been read, it was moved that the tax-books be referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes, which motion was carried *nem con.*

REPORTS ADOPTED.

In favor of paying the bill of the *Evening Post* for advertising, to the amount of $131 42; in favor of paying to the Coroners $75, in addition to the amount passed by the Board on the 8th instant, *for post mortem* examinations made by order of the Coroners, for the quarter ending June 30, the sum of $100 having been inserted instead of $215.

BILL PAID.

Of Wm. Cargill, for going to Philadelphia to arrest a counterfeiter, $10.

Adjourned to Wednesday next, at 4 P. M.

The Trades.

DIRT CARTMEN.—The Dirt Cartmen met on Tuesday night at Union Hall, in Third-avenue. The President, Mr. MCPACTLIN, was in the Chair. The first business done was the admission of members, about thirty of whom paid their fees and were admitted. There was great excitement in the meeting, in consequence of the employers having again reduced the wages of the men on Monday last. The President said that they all knew that most of the employers had reduced the wages of the men on Monday, back to $2 for man and horse. They did this without giving the men the slightest notice, and none heard one word about it until they went to the pay table on Saturday night, when they were told that if they did not choose to work for $2 a day, they might not go at all. He considered that the employers should have given the men longer notice, and then some might have sold their horses and carts, and gone to seek other employment, for every one must know that, with the present high prices of provisions and provender for horses, two dollars a day was not sufficient for support for man and horse. The men seemed to be taken quite by surprise in this matter, and some went to work while others remained idle. Such a course as this would not do, for the courses pursued by one should be pursued by all, and their acts should be unanimous.

Several persons here rose to speak, some contending that the men ought to strike now, and others, that the time for doing so had not yet arrived. The President here introduced JOHN MCGRATH to the meeting, who had, he said, been invited by the Committee and officers of the Society to meet them there that night, for the purpose of having his advice on the best course to be pursued under present circumstances.

Mr. MCGRATH said: That it was difficult to advise a body of men exasperated from bad treatment, but in any case and under all circumstances, a deliberate and moderate course was the best. He was happy that no violence of any kind had been offered to any of the contractors, and he trusted that there would be none. The great question for them to consider at present was, whether they would or would not strike at present, and he certainly, if they honored him so far as to ask his advice, would say, "no strike for the present." His reasons for advising them to pursue this course was, that as almost all the employers had reduced the wages on them on the same day and under like circumstances, it appeared as if there was a pre-arranged course of action adopted by them, and as at this period of the year there was generally little work, he would think they ought to "bide their time," until their Society would be longer in existence, the men become better acquainted with each other and they would stand closer and more firmly by each other. There was also another reason why they should not strike at present, as they were almost entirely without funds, as all societies in their infancy are. If, however, they waited a little, until they had eight or ten thousand dollars in the funds, they could then defy their bosses, for the Society, by chosing managers, could take contracts; and as they could do them much cheaper than the present contractors now did, there could be no doubt but they could pay back the tyranny of these men. He then entered into a long explanation of the duties of a member of a Trade Society, and inculcated union. After some further discussion, the men agreed to return to work for the present. The reading of the Constitution and By-laws was then proceeded with, when our reporter left, at 11 o'clock P. M.

The Alleged Official Corruption—Further Proceedings before the Special Committee.

The important inquiry concerning the affairs of the Corporation Attorney Office was resumed on Tuesday before the Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen at the City Hall. Alderman BLUNT, the Chairman, and his associates, Messrs. LORD and KELLY, were promptly on the spot. Mr LOUIS N. GLOVER was called, and in substance testified as follows:

I left the office on the 28th of November last; before Mr. Hoskin was confirmed he wanted me to see some of the Aldermen, for he said he had no intention of changing the arrangement between Mr. Sickles and myself; I asked him if he knew what the arrangement was; he replied he did; when Hoskin came into office he said he did not intend to continue these suits in the Courts against people for frivolous complaints; shortly after he had taken the office he (Hoskin) came in the office and handed me the card of a Mr. Colwell, in Fulton-street, and told me to enter a complaint against him for hanging clothes more than 12 inches from the wall; if I had the complaint book I could explain more fully.

Alderman Blunt requested the Corporation Attorney to send for the book in question, and he did so.

The witness continued:

He ordered me to enter a complaint for encumbering the street; it was made against the New-York Musical Society; Mr. Haskins made a complaint against Mr Bertine, the stage man; I was directed to commence a suit against Mr. Bertine; I don't recollect what the charge was.

Mr. Haskins—I would desire the Committee to have the young gentleman's memory refreshed.

Alderman Blunt—I would suggest that all parties keep their memories refreshed. [Laughter.]

Witness continued—Mr. Bertine called on me and said Mr. Haskins told him to tell me to withdraw the suit; I did so on payment of the costs; Mr. Haskins then came in and repudiated it, and ordered me to commence another suit. Here the witness referred to the books, and pointed out the said settlement. The witness also pointed out the settlement of the *second suit* against Mr. Bertine, and by order of Mr. Haskins he paid as follows: *Penalty*, $25; *costs*, $12; and *disbursements*, $3, on the 15th of November, 1853.

Mr. Haskins here explained this case, by saying that the complaint was made through the City Inspector's office, and by his application, together with others, being made for equity, he took half of the penalty. He assured the Committee that he did not make a false return of $15. In conclusion, Mr. Haskins said he craved a full investigation in this matter. In consequence of illness in the family of Mr. Haskins he could not attend yesterday, and the hearing was postponed until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

PRESENTATION TO CAPTAIN CARPENTER.—The citizens of the Fifth Ward recently purchased a massive service of silver plate, at a cost of over $300, which they presented to Captain CARPENTER of the Fifth Ward Police, Tuesday evening, at the Hotel of Captain DAVID HARMES, in Greenwich-street. Captain CARPENTER has long and faithfully served in the capacity of Commander of the Police in that District, and his reappointment by the Commissioners of Police for life, is hailed with pleasure by the majority of the Fifth Wardens, without distinction of party, who urged the Board to this action by a unanimous voice. The assemblage selected Mr. BININGER, (Father of the Blaininger Guard,) as Chairman, and the elegant testimonial was presented by Mr. MCCAULEY, with a few appropriate remarks. The recipient of this token responded in the most feeling manner, and was listened to with marked attention. The company then partook of a sumptuous supper in the beautiful saloon of Captain HARRIS' Hotel, and after a series of speeches and toasts the company separated in high glee. Each piece of plate was engraved with the simple, but very impressive word, "Worth."

CLOSING EXAMINATION OF THE FREE ACADEMY.—The examination of students at the Free Academy closed yesterday, by the examination of the Freshman Class, under Prof. ANTHON; of the Senior Class in French, by Prof. ROEMER, and of the Introductory Class in Chemistry, by Prof. GIBBS. The Freshman Class was examined in History, Belles Lettres, Rhetoric and Roman Antiquities. In the oral examination 25 marks were taken by Master DONALDSON; 25 by Master TANNING, 23 by A. WERNER, and 22 by Master SOLOMON. The merits of the written examination will take some days to be decided. General satisfaction is expressed by the Professors in the results, but to visitors the examinations have not proved so interesting as on former occasions, when they were conducted orally.

LONG-ISLAND.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of this Association was held on Tuesday evening, at the Pilgrim Church Chapel. About fifty members were present. A number of applications for membership were presented, when Brother BUTLER read a Poem, entitled "Christian Love," which was well received.

The Corresponding Secretary stated that he had received from C. CHAUNCEY LANGDON, Corresponding Secretary of the late Convention held at Buffalo, a plan adopted in that Convention; and as the Brooklyn Association was not there represented, requested that they decide definitely whether they would coöperate with the other Associations of a similar nature throughout the Union.

A resolution was adopted without much discussion, declining to have anything to do with a General Annual Convention, for the reason that they believe it to be inexpedient.

LITTLE GIRL SHOT.—On Monday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, as some of the children of the Pleasant-street School, returning to their homes, were opposite the store of H. GRIFFIN & Co., Pleasant-street, one of their number, a daughter of AMOS P. ALDEN, aged about 8 years, received a shot from a loaded pistol, in the hands of two boys, named JAMES E. BLISS and JOHN B. ALDEN, with which they were playing. The ball passed through the child's bonnet, severing in its course a piece of stout cord in the lining, passed through the scalp, grazed the skull, without penetrating the bone, and lodged in the bonnet.—*Worcester (Mass.) Spy, July 11.*

HIGH FALLUTIN!—In the late message of Gov. BAKER, of New-Hampshire, referring to the National Administration, he speaks in such *high* terms of the same that he employs the adjective "high" no less than four times in his short paragraph on the subject. The Governor first speaks of the *high* confidence reposed in Gen. PIERCE by the country, and of the *high* and noble qualities of his head and heart. He thinks it becomes the people of New-Hampshire to extend to the President their *high* and generous confidence in the *high* position which he so worthily fills.—*Newark Mercury.*

CHEESE AS A DIGESTER.—As a digester, as some not appropriately call it, cheese—that which is decayed and mouldy being preferred by connoisseurs—is often eaten after dinner. The action which experience seems to have proved it to possess, in aiding the digestion of what has previously been eaten, is both curious and interesting, and has had some light thrown upon it by recent chymical research. When the curd of milk is exposed to the air in a moist state for a few days at a moderate temperature, it begins gradually to decay, to emit a disagreeable odor, and to ferment. When in this state, it possesses the property, in certain circumstances, of inducing a species of chymical change and fermentation in other moist substances with which it is mixed or is brought into contact. It acts after the same manner as sour leaven does when mixed with sweet dough.

Now, old and partially decayed cheese acts in a similar way when introduced into the stomach. It causes chymical changes gradually to commence among the particles of the food which has previously been eaten, and thus facilitates the dissolution which necessarily precedes digestion. It is only some kinds of cheese, however, which will effect this purpose. These are generally considered the best in which some kind of cheese mould has established itself. Hence the mere eating of a morsel of cheese after dinner does not necessarily promote digestion. If too new or of improper quality, it will only add to the quantity of food with which the stomach is already overloaded, and will have to await its turn for digestion by the ordinary process.—*Chymistry of Common Life.*

STOCK SALES AND MARKETS.

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 12—6 P. M.

We have noticed a moderate degree of activity and firmness in the market for a few kinds of domestic Cottons and Woolens, but in general trade remains inanimate and languid.

Brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings are quiet, though held at former quotations. Denims are retailing at previous prices. Drills are moderately active, but Ginghams, Lawns and Osnaburgs appear in slack request at drooping figures. Printing Cloths are rarer and firmer, though not more inquired for. Prints are in some request, the leading styles for the Fall season having been opened to the public at 9¼c.@10¼c. ₱ yard; but so far, there have been but few sales of importance effected. Stripes and Ticks are openly purchased with in our former range.

We annex a comparative statement of the shipments hence of Cotton Goods during seven months (to date) of:

	1853.	1854.	Decrease.	Increase.
January, pkgs	1025	260	1565	—
February, pkgs	4799	783	4011	—
March, pkgs	1633	3754	—	2121
April, pkgs	7864	3905	3958	—
May, pkgs	1160	6121	—	4961
June,	4453	1700	2753	—
July, to the 7th inst	18	22	—	4
Total pkgs	21 752	16 551	5 201	—

Woolens display no variation, worth mentioning, in a general way. There is a little more activity in Blankets, Fancy Cassimeres and low-priced cloths, but not at former rates. Doeskins, Flannels and Jeans are in slack request at drooping figures: while Linseys are heavy and unsalable, excepting within the range of from 16c.@18c. ₱ yard. Muslin de Laines have become plentier and will be shortly offered to buyers,—the dark styles at 20c. and the light patterns at 22½c. ₱ yard at which we may presume, they will find a ready market whenever the like goods are wanted. Satinets and Tweeds remain as reported in our last.

Foreign fabrics continue to accumulate in the various warehouses, without seriously affecting the condition of the trade—which is quiet and languid, in the extreme, pending the revival of demand. This may be expected shortly; and until it occurs, nothing definite can be ascertained respecting the prospects of the Fall business. It may, however, be surmised that fewer and more discriminating offers will be made by factors to buyers, who have not either cash or the most unquestionable security to sustain them in their engagements. With such action upon the part of sellers, we look with confidence for the most favorable and gratifying results.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 12.

$3,000 Indiana State 5s	97	50 Cumber. Coal Co.	b60 35
2,500 Erie Conv. bds.	71. 77	200 do	s3 34½
1,000 Mich. South. Bds	90	200 do	b30 34¾
1,000 Panama Bds. (2d is)	98	200 do	s60 34
15,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	71½	50 do	s30 34½
1 000 do	c 71½	100 do	b60 35
1 000 Galena & Chi R. 7s.	90	20 N. Y. Central R. R.	98½
1,000 N. Y. Cen. R. R. bs.	85	161 do	98
50 Del. & H. Can Co.	b90 111	100 do	97½
45 do	111	100 do	s60 97½
25 do	b6s. 110½	15 do	c 97½
100 do	b60. 111	100 Gal. and Chi R. R	121
60 Bank of Commerce	b3 99½	20 Cleve. and Tole. R. R.	79½
6 Metropolitan B'k	b5 100	50 do	79
10 Commonwealth Bank	100	100 do	b50 80
10 Mechanics' Bank	117	70 Erie Railroad	58
17 Union Bank	110½	95 do	57½
100 Canton Co.	b60 24	200 do	b60 58
100 do	s3 24	50 do	b30 57½
100 do	b3 23½	1175 do	c 57½
100 do	b60 24½	100 do	b3 57½
100 do	b30 24½	100 do	b10 57½
200 N. Jersey Zinc Co.	b3 5	161 do	s3 57½
200 McCulloch Gold	2½	200 do	57½
50 Hudson River R.	b30 58½	200 do	b30 58
100 do	b60 58½	150 do	s15 57½
100 do	b30 58	50 do	b60 58½
450 Nic. Tran. Co.	c plus 23	100 do	57½
100 do	opg 23	1400 do	s30 57
100 do	b60 23½	50 do	c 57½
100 do	23½	50 do	c 57
100 do	b30 23½	100 do	57½
150 do	23½	100 do	b30 57½
50 do	b30 23½	250 Nor & Wor. R. R.	opg 51
12 do	24	100 Reading Railroad	c 72
400 Cum. Coal Co.	s15 34	100 do	72
100 do	c 34	200 do	b30 73
200 do	b3 34	100 do	b60 73
450 do	b30 35	400 do	c 72
100 do	s60 34½	200 do	s60 72½
100 do	s30 34¼	400 do	s10 72½
300 do	s30 34¼	400 do	c 72½
100 do	s15 34¼	200 do	b3 72½
200 do	b30 34¼	200 do	b10 73
100 do	b10 34¼	30 Mich. Central R. R.	90½
100 do	s60 34¼	30 do	90
150 do	s30 34¼	25 do	b10 90
350 do	b60 35	15 Mich Southern R. R.	92
100 do	s60 34¾	126 Panama R. R.	opg 96½
300 do	s15 34¼	29 Clev. C. & C. R. R.	s3 101
200 do	34¼		

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 Panama B. (1st is.)	97	60 N. Y. Central R. R.	97
150 Cumber. Coal Co.	34	145 Cleve & Tol R. R.	79
100 do	b30 34¼	300 Reading Railroad	71½
200 do	b10 34¼	200 do	71½
60 do	s10 34¼	200 do	b3 71½
40 do	b3 34¼	200 do	s60 71½
100 Canton Company	23½	100 do	c 71½
100 Gold Hill Mine	2½	50 do	b30 72
500 do	2½	25 do	s3 71½
400 do	b60 3	200 do	b3 71½
75 Berdan's Gold Mach.	56	200 do	71½
200 Nic. Transit Co	b60 23½	100 do	b3 71½
50 Erie Railroad	s3 56½	100 do	b60 72
5 do	57	100 do	s30 71
200 do	56½	500 do	b3 71

Markets.... *Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

WEDNESDAY, July 12—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are still active and firm. 300 bbls. changed hands to-day at $5 50 for Pearls, and $5 81½ for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—American Yellow is sparingly sought after at 25½c.@29c. ₱ lb.

COAL—Is in improved demand at $9 50 for Liverpool Orrel, ₱ chaldron; $8@8 25 for Sydney, ₱ chaldron; and $7@7 50 for Anthracite, from the yard, ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs.

COTTON—Remains pretty brisk and steady, but as dealers do not coöperate in compiling statements of the current movements, we cannot ascertain the actual amount of the day's sales. We quote prices thus:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orl'ns.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	7½	7½	7½	7½
Middling, ₱ lb	9½	9½	9½	9½
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	10½	11	11½	11½
Fair, ₱ lb	11½	11½	11½	12½

FISH—Dry Cod are more inquired for at $3 25@3 50 ₱ cwt. Mackerel appear in light supply and fair request, at $16 50@18 75 for No. 1, and $7 75 for No. 3 ₱ bbl. No. 1 Pickled Salmon are retailing at $21 ₱ bbl.; but their scarcity prevents large transactions. Pickled Herring are inactive at $3@3 25 ₱ bbl. Smoked Herring seem in pretty good demand at 44c.@48c. for scaled, and 27c.@30c. for No. 1, ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are in moderate supply and fair request, chiefly for home use, but to a considerable extent for export, at steady prices. The receipts do not equal the sales, which latter reach for this day 8,300 bbls. within the annexed range:

Sour, ₱ bbl	$5 50 @$5 75
Superfine, No. 2	5 62½@ 5 87½
Interior State	5 50 @ 5 75
State, common brands	5 62½@ 6 50
State, straight brands	6 62½@ 6 87½
Favorite State	7 00 @ 7 25
Western Mixed do	6 87½@ 7 12½
Michigan and Indiana straight do	7 25 @ 7 50
Fancy Michigan	7 50 @ 7 75
Common to good Ohio	7 25 @ 7 75
Ohio, round hoop, common	7 25 @ 7 50
Fancy Ohio	7 75 @ 8 00
Extra Ohio	8 25 @10 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 00 @10 00
Fancy Genesee	7 75 @ 8 75
Extra Genesee	9 00 @11 00

Canadian is quiet and drooping. 900 bbls. superfine, in bond, realized only $7 ₱ bbl. Southern is without essential change. There have been 1,200 bbls. bought at $8 50@9 for mixed to straight; $9@9 25 for favorites; and $9 25@9 75 for fancy, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive at $5 25@5 37½ ₱ bbl. There were 400 bbls. Jersey Corn Meal taken at $3 75 ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales were reported of 100 boxes layer Raisins, at $3; 200 boxes bunch do., at $2 57½@2 65; 25 cases Sardines at 60c.@62½c.; 10 cases Leghorn Citron, at 25c.; and 20 bbls. Currants, at 20c. ₱ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat is dull and heavy, exhibiting a downward tendency. The day's business does not exceed 1,000 bushels new South Carolina Red, at $1 70; and 7,500 Inferior to Prime old Upper Lake do., at $1 20@1 45. Rye is quite nominal, at $1 15@1 17 ₱ bushel. Barley is inactive, and quoted at 90c.@95c. ₱ bushel. State and Western Oats are in fair supply and demand, at 51c.@55c. ₱ bushel. Corn is less active and rather easier in price; the stock has increased and is offered freely. The day's operations embrace 50,000 bushels, at 62c.@65c. for unsound; 67c.@70c. for Mixed Western; 71c.@72c. for sound Yellow; and 73c@74c. for Southern do.; with 78c.@80c. for round White, ₱ bushel.

GROCERIES—Are in better request at full quotations. The day's business includes 500 pkgs. Java Coffee at 13½c.; 1,000 bags Rio do., at 9½c.@10½c., ₱ lb.; 20 bbls. and 8 kegs St. Domingo Honey on private terms; 60 hhds. Porto Rico Molasses at 27c@28c. ₱ gallon; 500 hhds. Cuba Sugar at 4½c.@5½c.; 450 hhds. New-Orleans do., at 4c.@5½c., and 50 Texas do. at private bargain, ₱ lb. Teas are unchanged.

HAY—River is not so brisk at 60c.@65c. for shipment, and 80c.@87½c. for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are quiet, but tolerably firm at the quotations inserted in our former notice. The recent receipts have been limited; but the stock on hand equals about 90,000 of all kinds.

HOPS—Are selling slowly at 26c.@30c. for last year's crop; and 18c.@20c. for 1853's, ₱ lb.

LATHS—Eastern are plentier and more sought after at $1 75 ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—Domestic tanned sole is in slack request, but is not freely offered, and is generally unchanged in price. French Calf Skins are in good supply and moderate demand, at 65c.@90c. for 35@30 lbs.; 51c.@55c. for 40@35 lbs.; 77c.@80c. or 45@40 lbs.; and 75c. for 50@55 lbs., 6 mos. English Salted Sheep are abundant and nominal.

LIME—Rockland is in fair demand, at 87½c. for common, and $1 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

METALS—Copper has not varied. There were 200 tons Scotch Pig Iron bought at $40 50@$42, usual credit, ₱ ton. Spanish Lead has attracted more attention, at $6 25@6 50, cash and time, with interest added, ₱ 100 lbs. Steel and Tin are unaltered.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are quiet, but firm. Sales were made of 150 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 45c.@46c. ₱ gallon, and 500 bbls. common Resin at $1 70, delivered.

OILS—We can notice no important variation in Whale or Sperm. There were sold 200 baskets Olive, at $3 87½ for quarts, and $5 for 2 dozen pints; with small lots of Linseed from store, at 78c.@80c. ₱ gallon. Lard remains as last mentioned.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET, July 10.—The market for Oils, as usual at this season of the year is very dull, and particularly at this time, the money market being tight, very little inclination is felt by purchasers to operate. The only transactions of the week coming to our knowledge, is a sale of 1,000 bbls. Whale at 59c. ₱ gallon, 127 do. South Sea, at a price we did not learn. In Whalebone nothing has been done.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States, for the week ending July 10, 1854.

	Bbls. Sp.	Bbls. Wh.	Lbs. bone.
Total	4,140	5,123	25,800
Previously	40.010	280,711	2,963,285
From Jan 1 to date	44,150	285,834	2,990,085
Same time last year	52,461	214,756	4,893,250

PROVISIONS—Pork is without animation or change in value. The day's sales include 500 bbls., at $11 50 for thin Mess; $11@$11 12½ for Mess; $10 50 for sour Mess; and $10 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand at steady prices, sales having been effected of 325 pkgs. at yesterday's quotations. Lard is brisker and firmer; 660 bbls. Common to Prime found buyers at 9c.@9½c. ₱ lb. Beef is still scarcer and wanted. About 200 bbls. changed hands at $12@13 for Country Mess; $15 50 for City Mess; $16 for repacked Chicago Mess, and $17@17 50 for extra Mess, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams are unchanged. Butter is in fair demand, at 13c@16c. for Ohio; 16c@19c. for Western New-York, and 19c.@22c. for Orange County, ₱ lb. Fair to prime Cheese commands, in lots, 6c.@9½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—There were 200 tierces common to good bought at $3 56@$4 12½, ₱ 100 lbs.

SOAP—Sales of 150 boxes Castile were reported at 11c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Prime is freely purchased at 11½c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Has not arrived. The day's operations embrace but 27 hhds. Kentucky at 6½c.@8½c.; 50 bales do. Stems at 1 9-20c.; and 135 cases Connecticut and Ohio Seed-Leaf at 6½c.@11c. ₱ lb.

WHALEBONE—Is in moderate request at 40c. for Polar, and 38c. for Northwest Coast ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Exhibits no alteration. The day's movements add up 600 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 27c.@27½c.; and 60 hhds. Drudge at 27c., usual terms, ₱ gallon.

WINES—Sales were reported to-day of 10 qr. casks Madeira at $3 50; and 50 qr. casks sweet Malaga at 65c. ₱ gallon.

WOOL—Is quiet, parties being unwilling to assimilate their views of prices of which latter it is impossible at present, to give a correct list. The receipts are fair, and as the stock is increasing, the market is losing its firmness and regularity. This induces hesitation upon the part of buyers.

FREIGHTS—There was not much done to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements included 500 bales compressed Cotton at ¾d. ₱ lb.; 1,200 bbls. Flour at 2s. 4d., and 20,000 bushels Wheat, in ship's bags, at 7d. For London and Havre, the shipments were insignificant at old rates. For Bremen, there were taken 100 bales Cotton at ⅝., and 150 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 4c. ₱ gallon. For Australia and California, we heard of nothing new. The latest charters were: Two vessels to load with Deals from the British Provinces for London or Hull at £6 10s.; an American ship from Bic to London with Deals at £6; one from Cape Chat to London, £6; one from St. John to London, £5 15s.; one from St. Stephen to London, £5 10s.; one from St Stephen to Dublin, £5 10s.; one from St. John to Liverpool, £4 7s.; one from Shediac to Hull or London, £6 5s.; two from St. John to Hull or Grimsby, £5 15s. @£6; a Norw. ship from Butouche to Hull or Grimsby, £6 10s.; a Danish ship from Pugwash to Hull or Grimsby, £6 10s.; a Hanov. brig to Cork and a market, Cern. 8d, in bulk; a brig to Cadiz, and back from Rio Janeiro with Coffee, $1 50 ₱ bag; a bark to Cadiz, heavy hhd. Staves, $32; another (240 tons) to Cadiz, Malaga and back, $3,000; a foreign brig to Marseilles, light pipe Staves, $20; a brig and schooner from Jacksonville to Boston, Ship Plank $76, and re-sawed Stuff $15 50, and $1 more if to Bath, Me.; a brig from Jacksonville to New-York, Flooring Boards, $12; a schooner from Doboy to Fairhaven, Ship Plank, $16; and a bark to Rio Janeiro and back, on terms we did not learn. Ship Shelter, built in Augusta, Me., in 1848, 427 tons, sold for $19,000.

THE MAD STONE.—We were shown, yesterday, one of those curious natural poison extractors known as the "mad stone," of which there are several that we have heard of in different parts of Eastern Virginia. That which was shown us is in the possession of of Mr. OLIVIER, who resides upon Halifax-street, in this city, and we are informed that he has several certificates of cases in which it has been successfully used for the bite of the mad dog. It is rectangular in shape, with parallel sides, and polished surfaces, traversed by dark gray and brown streaks, and about a size larger than half a Tonqua bean, except that it is not near so thick. Upon being applied to the wound of the patient it soon extracts the virus, which, it is said, may be distinctly seen in the water into which it is repeatedly dipped during the operation. Most of our elderly readers in this part of the State are no doubt familiar with the tales of cures effected by this wonderful stone. The one we are speaking of possesses a high reputation for its efficacy in hydrophobia, substantiated by testimony. However marvellous may seem such a power in so simple a substance, yet it is not more so than many other mysteries of nature, and we do not see why incredulity should not bow to the recognition of it as antidote against one of the most appalling and deadly diseases by which the human frame can be racked. At all events, its reputed virtue is susceptible of being easily and fully tested should a case unfortunately arise requiring a resort to it, which we sincerely pray may never be. We think that we confer a public benefit by making known the fact that there is such a stone in this city, which we learn has been known to act as a sovereign remedy for the bite of a mad dog in repeated instances.—*Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer, June 23.*

A YANKEE IN PENNSYLVANIA—HOW HE MADE STAGING PAY.—Two years ago

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GOLD WATCHES, DIAMOND PINS, BROOCH Ear-drops, Bracelets, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Solitaires, Rings, Lockets, Chains, Pencils, Keys, Seals, Gold Pens and Holders, Spectacles, Opera Glasses, Silver Ware, Clocks, Bronzes, Fancy Goods, Canes, Fans, Portmonnaies, Pocket Books, Portfolios, Dressing Cases, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Chess Men, Backgammon Boards, Dominoes, Cribbage Boards, Cards, Dice, Counters, Chessmen, Bagatelle Boards, Tables, Paper Weights, Paper Knives, Pocket Knives, Scissors, Razors, Razor Strops, Shaving Boxes, Shaving Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Hair Brushes, Combs, Puffs, Powder Boxes, Soaps, Perfumery, Cologne, Hair Oils, Pomatum, Tooth Powders, Tooth Pastes, Mouth Washes, Cosmetics, Hair Dyes, Sponges, Flasks, Tobacco Boxes, Cigar Cases, Pipes, Meerschaums, Cigar Holders, Match Boxes, Tobacco Stoppers, Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Segars, Pocket Books, Wallets, Purses, Portmonnaies

SENATE.....WEDNESDAY, July 12.

Mr. BADGER moved to take up the Senate bill for the improvement of Cape Fear River, which was read and referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. CLAY followed on the same side with the following preamble, which was read and referred to the Committee on Public Lands:

Whereas the Government of the United States has by various acts granted to the State of Alabama, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a railroad from Selma to Gadsden, five thousand acres of land per mile; and whereas the Legislature of said State has, by an act passed January 31, 1848, granted the same to the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad Company, on the condition that said road be completed within five years from the passage of said act; and whereas said road has not been completed within the time specified in said act, but the Legislature of said State has, by an act passed January 31, 1850, extended the time for the completion of said road to January 31, 1855; and whereas the Legislature of said State has, by an act passed January 31, 1850, granted the same to the Alabama and Florida Railroad Company, on the condition that said road be completed within the time specified in the act granting the same to the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad Company; and whereas the Alabama and Florida Railroad Company have failed to complete said road within the time specified in said act, and have forfeited all claim to the lands granted to them by said act; and whereas the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad Company have completed their road within the time specified in said act, and have thereby become entitled to the lands granted to them by said act: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting to the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad Company the lands granted to the Alabama and Florida Railroad Company, which have been forfeited by the failure of the latter company to complete their road within the time specified in the act granting the same.

Mr. CLAYTON introduced a bill to amend the act for the relief of the heirs of Commodore Truxtun, which was read and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. CLAYTON also introduced a bill to provide for the payment of the claim of the State of Delaware for moneys expended by the militia of said State in the service of the United States during the late war with Great Britain; which was read and referred to the Committee on Military

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 580. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

DAILY NEWSPAPER—each number containing as much matter or Forty-Eight Columns, and giving more matter than any other Daily Newspaper in the United States—is published EVERY MORNING (Sundays excepted) at No 128 NASSAU-STREET, corner of Ann-street, and is delivered to subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Jersey City, for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week, payable to the Carrier; Single Copies, Two CENTS. Mail Subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS a year; six months Two Dollars and a Half; three months One Dollar and a Half: Three Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers.

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RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE JAPAN TREATY BEFORE THE SENATE.

Another Batch of Nominations sent in and Referred.

PROGRESS OF THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

INTERESTING DEBATE.

Passage of the River and Harbor Bill, with all its Amendments.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 13.

The Japan Treaty was sent into the Senate to-day. A motion to remove the injunction of secrecy forthwith was either rejected or laid over.

The whole batch of nominations of New-York Postmasters, made by this Administration, and hitherto withheld, were sent in to-day and referred. Trouble is anticipated on many of them.

The Homestead bill on the principle heretofore advocated, is unquestionably dead. The President's confidentials now say he will veto the House Homestead bill, if passed. The probability is that Mr. HUNTER's land graduation scheme will be substituted in order to avoid a veto.

In secret session to-day, Mr. SEWARD moved that the further consideration of the proposition to withdraw our squadron from the African Coast be with open doors. Without taking a vote upon it they adjourned. S.

Confirmations by the Senate—Japan Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 13.

To-day the Senate confirmed the nomination of HENRY E. WOOD, of New-Hampshire, as Consul at Beyrout, in Syria; also, that of JAMES T. MILLER, as Collector of the port of Wilmington, N. C., in place of WM. C. BETTENCOURT, resigned.

The Japan Treaty was transmitted to the Senate, but no action was had.

Rivers and Harbors—Reciprocity Treaty Brightens—Southern Whigs—Amusing Dialogue, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 12, 1854.

We have had to-day an authoritative declaration of principles of the Administration upon one of the great political questions of the day. The River and Harbor Appropriation bill was up in the House, when Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, took the floor, and declared it to be the unalterable purpose of the Administration to set its face against any such measure. Mr. YATES, of Illinois, asked him whether he spoke for himself or for the Administration, and he unequivocally declared that he spoke for the latter and for the party. Subsequently, Mr. BARKSDALE moved an amendment to the bill, providing that it shall not go into effect until it has been approved by the Secretary of War! This is supposed to be another "vindication of the great principle of popular sovereignty." Not only the President shall possess the power to nullify the will of the people as expressed through their representatives, but a Cabinet officer,—appointed by the Executive, chosen in no sense by the people and not responsible to them,—must also say aye, and sign his approval ere appropriations for needed improvements of great harbors or rivers can be made! This is a species of "Democracy" which will hardly be appreciated upon the lake shores, and the great rivers of the West.

The prospect of action upon the Reciprocity Treaty at the present session brightens. It is to be taken up on Friday, and an effort will be made to secure an early vote upon it. It is, however, by no means out of danger. The opposition continues active, and will be found unrelenting when the trial comes. Every friend of the Treaty who has a vote upon it will be sure to be on the ground; and those who anticipate sharing more immediately in its benefits, and who are more familiar with its advantages, and most competent to answer the objections likely to be raised, should be prepared for earnest action forthwith. The Treaty is a valuable one for both parties; but prejudice is blind or refuses to see; and if one absolute defeat cannot be accomplished, the game of procrastination will be tried. Every friend of the Treaty must be assured that there will never be a better time for passing it than now, when the British Government is in good humor, and solicitous for the consummation of the bargain. Delay it a few months, and our relations with the Old World may be such that England will not care to treat upon the terms now offered, and may seek to withdraw them. The Committee on Foreign Relations, after careful and studious investigation, have reported the Treaty unanimously without a single amendment, which fact must give it great strength in the Senate and in the confidence of the country.

The effort to get up a Southern Whig stampede, —or a scheme of secession from the National Whig Party—has fizzled gloriously. The gentlemen who have been engaged in this amiable enterprise, are: Senators TOOMBS, DAWSON, JONES, of Tennessee, and DIXON; and Representatives STEPHENS, CLINGMAN, PRESTON and PERSLEY EWING. I understand that they have prepared a Southern Whig secession address, but that their most faithful zealous efforts have failed to discover one other Whig south of Mason and Dixon's Line, who will join in any such crusade against the National Whig Party. This is the more significant in view of the fact that the Anti-Nebraska Address which was issued here a short time ago, has so successfully withstood every shaft which malice, jealousy or sectionalism hurled at it. It has had no defenders, because it needed none, carrying as it does its own vindication upon its face.

By the way, we have some funny scenes here occasionally, growing out of the Nebraska excitement. Col. BUGG, of Tennessee, is a tall, fleshy, jovial, good natured, whole-souled Whig, frank, simple and unpretending in his manner, and full of honest patriotism and sound political common sense. Senator DIXON, of Kentucky, *was* a Whig, is an amiable gentleman, with rather an aristocratic air, and somewhat flighty in his political notions. It will be remembered that he was the first Whig to propose the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Col. BUGG and Gov. DIXON chanced to meet not long since, while the former was indulging a quiet glass of whisky and water, when the following conversation, nearly as I can relate it, ensued:

Gov. Dixon.—Why! Colonel, I am surprised to see you going off from your Southern brethren, and associating and affiliating with such men as SEWARD and CHASE and GIDDINGS and DOUGLASS.

Col. Bugg, (after a momentary pause and a cool survey of his interrogator, as if a little uncertain whether he should drink his whisky or spill it in the face of the Gov.)—*Which* DOUGLASS?

Gov. Dixon—FRED. DOUGLASS, the nigger!

Col. Bugg—Well, if it were true, I would rather associate with the black DOUGLASS than the white one. The only difference between them is, that one is black outside and the other inside,—and the difference strikes me forcibly to be in FRED.'s favor.

Gov. Dixon, (a little disconcerted at this home-shot,)—Well, you're dead, anyhow, for the course you have taken. You will never be heard of again.

Col. Bugg—That's a question yet to be settled. I am going home after awhile to try the issue. I ain't dead yet; and my chance is pretty good, I take it. But if I get beaten,—why, then, you and I will be even, because you are dead already.

Gov. Dixon, (nervously,)—How so?

Col. Bugg, (provokingly pleasantly,)—Why, didn't your Legislature meet after you moved the repeal of the Compromise?—and didn't they elect CRITTENDEN to come here and take your place, without even so much as mentioning your name? It strikes me a man *ought* to be dead when he is forgotten altogether—Eh?

Just about this time Governor DIXON is presumed to have discovered the thermometer standing at "fever heat," and to have retired to some cool spot for reflection. Of course, I don't profess to give the precise words of the gentlemen; but I trust both of them will be satisfied that I have given the spirit of the scene, so far as pen and ink can present it. It may be, after all that the Colonel will live to pay a last tribute to the political remains of DIXON, TOOMBS & Co.

JOHN WHEELER, of your City, was appointed, to-day, a member of the Select Committee of Investigation, in place of Mr. CUTTING, who asked to be excused. Mr. WHEELER has proven his incorruptibility, and so is a most fit man to take part in the investigation. But the whole thing will turn out a farce. The Committee, I understand, consider themselves entitled to inquire whether any undue influences were used to secure votes for the Nebraska bill. In that event of course they will call to the witnesses' stand Mr. OLDS, of Ohio, who is supposed to have profited indirectly by the passage of the act, and Mr. WESTBROOK, who is understood to have had "large expectations" under the bill, but whose "profits," so far, consist of an abundant and bitter experience. S.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 13.

Mr. WADE said that in the New-York *Herald* was a statement that when the vote was about to be taken on postponing the Homestead bill Senator SEWARD took up his hat and left, he not having yet determined whether to lose Foreign or Know-Nothing influence in New-York. He (WADE) thought it required of him to say that on that day the Senator from New-York and the Senator from North Carolina both having occasion to be absent had agreed to pair off, and had requested him to say so when the vote was taken, but he had omitted to do so.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition from the citizens of Windsor County, Vermont, praying for the abolition of Slavery and the Slave-Trade in Territories.

Mr. BRIGHT introduced a bill granting land to Indiana for a railroad therein.

Mr. JONES, of Iowa, from the Committee on Pensions, reported a bill granting a pension to the widow of JAMES BATCHELDER, lately killed while aiding the Marshall to execute the laws of the United States in Boston.

Mr. JONES said that the Committee was equally divided on the form of the report to accompany the bill. He presented a paper agreed to by himself and Messrs WILLIAMS and CLAY.

Mr. SUMNER presented a paper containing the views of himself and Mr. SEWARD.

Both were ordered to be printed.

Mr. RUSK submitted a resolution that from and after Monday next the Senate meet daily at 11 o'clock.

Mr. CLAY objected and the resolution was laid over.

DEBATE ON THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

The Homestead bill was then taken up.

The question pending was on Mr. CHASE's amendment to give the benefits of the bill to all foreigners now in or hereafter to come to the United States.

Mr. CHASE supported the bill.

Mr. BAYARD said he would vote for it because there was as much justice in giving land to all those foreigners hereafter to come here, as to those now here.

Mr. CLAY said he would vote for it to avoid leading foreigners into the temptation of committing perjury by swearing they were here at the time of the passage of the bill.

Mr. WADE then for an hour addressed the Senate in support of the bill and of his colleague's amendments.

Mr. BROWN followed in a long written speech in explanation of a substitute he intended offering for the bill. His substitute is an extension of preemption privilege, allowing the settler, after actual occupancy and cultivation of the land for a number of years, to get a patent therefor by paying a small price. The price to be regulated by a graduation scale.

Mr. JONES, of Tenn., addressed the Senate in support of the bill and against Mr. CLAYTON's motion to strike out the sixth section. He said the United States now owned seventeen hundred millions of acres of unoccupied lands, and he held it to be the very best policy to give a fraction of it to those in the country who had none. It was eminently calculated to promote the general welfare of the whole country. At first sight, it did appear unjust that foreigners should be allowed equality in going upon these lands with our own citizens, but upon reflection, the objection did not amount to much. Suppose foreigners go there with our people, they are fellow-settlers, and by their labor and cultivation they are of assistance and benefit to the American settler, and by doubling the numbers of settlers and the quantity of land in cultivation, they advance the value of the land of the American pioneer. If they go first, and the American follows, the latter will find the forests cleared, settlements made, and many of the hardships of early settlement obviated. It was too late now to raise the objection. In 1850 Congress passed without objection, a bill granting to every settler in Oregon, if single, one hundred and sixty acres, if married, three hundred and twenty acres, upon no condition but that he cultivate the same for four years. That same act gave the same quantities of land to any alien who at the time of the passage of the act had declared his intention to become a citizen, or who would do so within two years thereafter. During last Winter, the Senate had passed a bill granting land to settlers in New-Mexico, containing an exactly similar provision respecting aliens that was contained in the Oregon bill. That bill was not acted on in the House, but that body passed a similar one which came to the Senate in June last, and was passed by the Senate without a single objection within the last two weeks, and is now the law of the land. There were these gentlemen who make war upon the Homestead bill because of this provision, when those bills passed, if they allowed them to pass it was too late to object to the same thing now.

Mr. CLAY said those bills applied exclusively to Territories and not to the States. While he could justify his vote, granting away the land in the Territories, he could not do the same respecting land in the States.

Mr. CASS said that the power of Congress over the public land was the same in the States as in the Territories.

Mr. JONES said it was undoubtedly so. A striking instance of the combination of different sentiments against this bill was, that the Senator of Alabama saw great injustice in granting homesteads in the States, and could approve the same thing when done in the Territories; and the Senator of Mississippi, (ADAMS,) who sat at his side, intended to offer the amendment confirming the gifts of land to the limits of the States, and denying the right to take land in the Territories. He reviewed the arguments against the bill and answered them.

Mr. CLAYTON replied at length, and in support of striking out the sixth section. In the course of his remarks he said he was opposed to drawing any distinction between citizens, on account of their birth or religious opinions. He was free to say he was opposed to a repeal of the Naturalization Laws or any change in them. He was perfectly satisfied with them as they were, but he could not help regretting to hear remarks fall from Senators, exalting foreigners as something above the native citizens, and drawing distinctions between them, to the disparagement of the latter. Such remarks were calculated, more than anything else, to rouse the feelings of the American people, and to swell the ranks of those organizations called "Know-Nothings," by hundreds of thousands.

Mr. DODGE, of Iowa, asked the Senator to name that Senator who had made remarks, drawing invidious distinction in favor of the foreigner against the native. If the Senator meant that he had done so, directly or indirectly, he denied it in toto.

Mr. CLAYTON said he had no reference to any particular person, but as the Senator had noticed the matter, he would remind him that a few days since the Senator had styled those whom he called Native Americans, or Know-Nothings, as contemptible, &c. The Senator well knew that that organization has, within the past few months, carried every election which had taken place in the cities of the country. Though he was not aware of what the principles, or the objects, or aims of that organization were, yet he submitted to the Senator whether a party who could thus triumph in every election, was to be considered contemptible. Their strength showed they were not contemptible.

Mr. WADE made a brief reply.

The bill was then postponed.

Mr. BAYARD'S resolution, suspending till to-morrow the rule which sets apart Fridays for private bills, was agreed to.

During the day a message was received from the President, accompanied by a tin box about a foot long and wide, and three inches deep, supposed to contain the Jansen Treaty.

Mr. MASON moved for an Executive Session. Agreed to.

In a few minutes the doors were opened, and at 4 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 13.

Mr. KIDWELL asked leave to present a memorial of the Wheeling and Belmont Bridge Company asking for an investigation of the charges against Judge GRIER of the United States Supreme Court, in order to have it referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. HOWE said if he followed the prompting of his own feelings and judgment, he should object to the memorial but he felt satisfied the distinguished jurist has made a correct decision relative to the bridge over the Ohio, and he would not object.

The memorial was then so referred.

Mr. MAY presented the memorial of the Board of Managers of the Washington National Monument Society, representing that the structure has attained the height of one hundred and fifty-six feet, and that three hundred and thirty-four feet remain to be constructed, and that as the funds are entirely exhausted, and all recent efforts to replenish their treasury proved inoperative, they submit the whole subject to Congress for consideration. Owing to the dignity of the subject, Mr. MAY moved that the memorial be referred to a Select Committee of thirteen. Agreed.

The following were appointed the Committee: Messrs. May, Jones, of Pennsylvania; Reese, McMullen, Hastings; Dowdell, Elliott, of Massachusetts; Ellison, Vail, Oliver, of Missouri; Pratt, Macy, Puryear.

PASSAGE OF THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

The River and Harbor bill was then taken up, all its amendments concurred in, and passed:

YEAS—Messrs Ball, Bennett, Benson, Benton, Bocock, Bowie, Carruthers, Chamberlain, Chandler, Churchwell, Clark, Corwin, Cox, Crocker, Cumming, Cutting, Davis of R. I., Dawson, Dick, Disney, Dodge, Durkee, Edmands, Edgerton, Edmands, Elliot of Mass., Ellison, English, Evans, Farley, Fenton, Fowler, Florence, Giddings, Green, Greenwood, Harlan of Ohio, Harrison, Haven, Henn, Hibbard, Hill, Howe, Hughes, Johnson, Kerr, Knox, Latham, Lindley, Lindsley, Mace, Macy, Matteson, Middleswarth, Millard, Mordecai, Morgan, Nichols, Noble, Norton, Oliver of Mo., Parker, Pennington, Peaslee, Preston, Pringle, Ready, Richardson, Rogers, Russell, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Seward, Seymour, Shannon, Shower, Smith of N. Y., Smith of Tenn., Souther, Stanton of Tenn., Stevens of Mich., Taylor of Ohio, Thurston, Trout, Upham, Vansant, Wade, Walley, Washburn of Me., Washburn of Ill., Washburn of Me., Wells, Jr., Wentworth of Ill., Wentworth of Mass., Wheeler, Wiley, Zollicoffer—96.

NAYS—Messrs. Abercrombie, Aiken, Allie of Ill., Barksdale, Barry, Belcher, Bocock, Boyce, Breckinridge, Bridges, Caskie, Chrisman, Clingman, Cobb, Colquitt, Craige, Davis of Ind., Fowler, Edmundson, Elliot of Ky., Goode, Grow, Harris of Ala., Harris of Miss., Hastings, Hibbard, Hollister, Houston, Jones of N. Y., Jones of Penn., Keitt, Kidwell, Kittridge, Kurtz, Lamb, Letcher, Lilly, McNair, McQueen, Maurice, Maxwell, May, Mayall, Mullen, Murray, Olds, Oliver of N. Y., Orr, Packer, Perkins of N. Y., Perkins of La., Phelps of Mo., Phillips of Ala., Powell, Pratt, Puryear, Reese, Rowe, Ruffin, Skelton, Smith of Va., Smith of Ala., Smith of Texas, Stanton of Ky., Stratton, Strunk, Taylor of N. Y., Vail, Walsh, Westbrook, Witte, Wright of Miss., Wright of Pa.

The bill appropriates for the improvement of the Mississippi River, below the Rapids.....$34,000
Des Moines Rapids.....14,000
Dubuque Harbor.....15,000
Illinois River.....16,000
Missouri River.....40,000
Ohio River.....190,000
To keep in order the Louisville and Portland Canal, which is to be free of toll from the commencement of next year—per annum.....25,000
Tennessee River.....35,000
Arkansas River.....40,000
Snag and Dredge boats for the Mississippi, Missouri, Illinois, Ohio and Arkansas Rivers.....70,00
For continuing the levee across the mouth of San Diego River, and for other works to turn it into the former channel, &c.....20,000
For the preservation of public property and contingencies in Western River improvements.....10,000
Improvement of the Harbor of Burlington, Vt.....18,00
For a dredge boat for Lake Champlain.....7,500
Continuing the improvement of the Harbor of Oswego.....21,000
Ditto—the Harbor of Sodus Bay, Cayuga Co.....14,500
Ditto, Sodus Bay, Wayne Co.....10,000
Ditto, Charlotte, mouth of the Genesee River.....24,00
Ditto, mouth of Oak Orchard Creek.....14,50
Steam Dredge for Lake Ontario.....7,500
Improvement of the Harbor of Buffalo.....33,000
Improvement of the Harbor of Dunkirk.....30,000
Improvement of the Harbor of Erie.....25,500
Improvement of the Harbor of Conneaut.....11,500
Improvement of the Harbor of Ashtabula.....13,500
Improvement of the Harbor of Fairport, Grand River.....13,000
Improvement of the Harbor of Cleveland.....10,800
Improvement of the mouth of Black River.....10,000
Improvement of the Harbor of Huron.....13,500
Improvement of the Harbor of Sandusky City..28,500
Improvement of the Harbor of Monroe, mouth of the River Raisin.....10,000
Steam Dredge for Lake Erie.....7,500
Continuing the improvement of St. Clair flats..45,000
The Harbor at the mouth of Clinton River.....5,000
The Harbor of Grand Haven.....20,000
Black Lake.....20,500
St. Josephs, Mich.....18,000
New-Buffalo, Mich.....16,000
Michigan City.....19,000
Chicago.....24,000
Waukegan.....16,000
Kenosha.....15,500
Racine.....11,000
Milwaukee.....17,500
Sheboygan.....11,000
Manitowoc.....12,500
Expenses of the steam-dredge on Lake Michigan.....7,500
Repairs and preservation of the public property and contingencies of Lake harbors.....20,000
For the removal of rocks obstructing navigation near Falls Island, Cobscook Bay, Maine.....4,000
Breakwater at Rockland, Me.....15,000
Improvement of Kennebec River.....6,500
Breakwater at Richmond Island Harbor, Me.....50,000
Breakwater at Portland.....8,000
Sea walls at Deer and Lovell's Islands, Boston Harbor.....2,500
Sea wall at Great Brewster Island, Boston Harbor.....30,000
Repairs of injuries to Government works at Plymouth Beach.....13,000
Breakwater at Hyannis Harbor, Mass.....15,000
Preservation of Great Woods Harbor, Mass.....2,000
Removal of obstructions near the mouth of Seekwell River, R. I.....5,000
Improvement of the harbor of Bridgeport, Conn.....22,000
Improvement of the Hudson River above and below Albany, but not above Troy.....50,000
Removal of rocks at Hell-Gate and Diamond-Reef, New-York.....20,000
Delaware Breakwater.....30,000
Construction of a harbor on the east side of Reedy Island, Delaware River.....30,000
Repairs of piers and enlargement of the harbor at New-Castle.....15,000
Improvement of navigation on the Patapsco River, Maryland.....50,000
Removal of obstructions in the Susquehanna River, near Havre de Grace, Md.....35,000
Steam dredges, tugs, &c., for Chesapeake Bay..50,000
Improvement of the navigation of James River, below Richmond, Va.....50,000
Improvement of the navigation of Appomatox River.....50,000
Continuing the reopening of communication between Abemarle Sound, N. C., and the Atlantic Ocean.....50,000
Improvement of Charleston Harbor, S. C.....70,000
Improvement of Savannah River.....70,000
Continuing the connection of the waters of Indian River and Mosquito Lagoon, at the Hanlover, Fla.....5,000
Improvements of the Harbor of Mobile.....100,000
The Harbor of Lake Ponchartrain, La.....25,000
The Channels at the mouth of the Mississippi..330,000
The navigation of the Colorado River, Texas..10,000
Continuing the survey of Galveston, Paso, Cavallo, and other harbors and rivers in Texas..4,000
Repairs and preservation of public property, and contingencies of the River and Harbor improvements on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, &c.....15,000
Removal of obstructions at Colbert's Shoals, Tenn.....25,000
Improvement of East Pascagoula River.....6,000
Taunton River, below Taunton, Mass.....20,000
Improvement of Newark Harbor, N. J.....25,000
New-Bedford Harbor, Mass.....12,000
Resurvey of the Harbors of Marblehead, Nantucket and Sandy Bay, Mass.....1,500
Continuing the repairs of piers, Saco River, Me.....7,200

ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Army Appropriation bill.

Mr. STANTON, of Ky., offered and advocated an amendment to restore the Civil Superintendency at Harper's Ferry and Springfield Armories.

Mr. DICKINSON defended the present system.

Further consideration of the bill was postponed.

POST-OFFICE AND LIGHT-HOUSE APPROPRIATION.

The Post-Office and Light-House Appropriation bills were considered, and, when the Committee rose, passed.

The latter appropriates $20,000 for life-boats, to save from shipwrecks on the New-Jersey coast.

Adjourned.

Free Democratic and Union Conventions in Vermont.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Thursday, July 13.

The Free Democrats assembled in large numbers in State Convention at 10 o'clock, this morning. After a preliminary organization and consultation it adjourned to 4 P. M., to participate in and await the issue of the Union Convention, now organizing at the State House. The Convention is by far the largest body ever convened in Vermont for nominating purposes. The Delegates are there by thousands; extra trains having been run from both ends of the State to accommodate them.

SECOND DISPATCH.

At the Union Convention, Hon. LAWRENCE BRAINARD, Free Democrat, presided, aided by Vice Presidents from various political parties. Among the resolutions was one christening the new party as "the Republican Party."

The Convention nominated Gen. E. P. WALTON, of Montpelier, for Governor; RYLAND FLETCHER, of Cavendish, for Lieutenant Governor, and Mr. BATES, of Northfield, for Treasurer.

At the close of the proceedings, the Free Democratic and Temperance Conventions reassembled, and ratified the nominations of the Union Convention.

Vermont State Temperance Convention.

MONTPELIER, Thursday, July 13.

The Vermont State Temperance convention was occupied yesterday afternoon in a spirited debate on the policy of making separate nominations. The friends of the measure finally prevailed.

In the evening the Nominating Committee reported for Governor Hon. LAURENCE BRAINARD, of St. Albans; for Lieutenant Governor, E. P. WALTON, of Montpelier; for Treasurer, Mr. BATES, of Northfield.

The report was tabled after much discussion, and the Convention adjourned to 5 o'clock this afternoon, to wait the action of the Free-Soil and Union Conventions to-day.

Call of the Whig State Committee of Massachusetts for a State Convention.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 13.

The Whig State Committee have issued a call for a State Convention in Faneuil Hall, on Wednesday, the 16th of August.

The call sets forth the object of the meeting to be to nominate State officers and to express the sentiments of the Whigs of Massachusetts upon questions of State policy, and upon the new and momentous issues arising out of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which opens to Slavery a vast Territory dedicated by solemn compact to Freedom.

Jubilee at Groton, Massachusetts, of the Alumni of Lawrence Academy.

GROTON, Mass., Thursday, July 13.

The Alumni of the Lawrence Academy held a jubilee in this town yesterday. Among those prominent in the proceedings were the Hon. ABBOT LAWRENCE, JOEL PARKER, Esq., Hon. JOHN P. BIGELOW, the President of the day, GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Hon. ISAAC PARKER, Hon. AMOS KENDALL, all of whom were graduates of the Academy.

About seven hundred persons were present, and they partook of dinner under a large tent. Many speeches were made which were received with great favor, and the occasion was one of unalloyed enjoyment.

Later from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 11.

The steamship *Orizaba* has arrived at this port, with dates from Vera Cruz to the 8th, and the city of Mexico to the 3d inst.

The Count ROSSI, and others of the SONTAG Opera troupe, came passengers by the *Orizaba*.

It was reported in Mexico that ALVAREZ was dangerously ill—no hopes being entertained of his recovery.

A new expedition under Count RAOUSSET DE BOULBON was looked for at Guayamas.

SANTA ANNA had sent the Grand Cross of Guadalupe, to Queen VICTORIA, the Emperor NAPOLEON, the King of Prussia and others.

Two battalions of troops had been sent to Michoacan, where the revolution continues to prevail.

Later from Texas and New-Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 11.

We are in receipt of Galveston dates to the 9th instant.

The accounts of the growing crops are favorable. The El Paso mail arrived at San Antonio in 26 days. It was attacked by Indians at Eagle Springs.

A letter from Santa Fé, dated May 20, says: "Indian hostilities continue; the Indians are combining against the whites, and a general Indian war is expected. The General has sent a force to Eagle Springs, and is otherwise preparing to operate against the Indians."

Mrs. WILSON, recently a prisoner of the Camanches, had arrived at El Paso on her way home.

United States District Court, Utica—Sentence of Counterfeiters, &c.

UTICA, Thursday, July 13.

In the United States District Court to-day Dr. WAY was sentenced to the State Prison for six years: W. M. VOORHIES, TRUEMAN TRAVERSE and EZEKIEL CRUNK for two years each.

SAMUEL BUCKBEE and GEORGE PALMER, charged with passing counterfeit coin, pleaded not guilty, and were held to answer at the August term in Auburn.

The Grand Jury found true bills against thirteen persons for counterfeiting—all residing in one county.

The Court adjourned to-day.

The Veto by the Governor of New-Hampshire.

CONCORD, Thursday, July 13.

The Governor's veto of the Concord Charter bill sent in yesterday, has been sustained—only 6 members voting against it.

The Legislature will not adjourn before Saturday, if then.

Illness of Hon. C. M. Conrad.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 13.

Hon. C. M. CONRAD is the guest of ex-President FILLMORE in this city. He was attacked ten days since at Niagara Falls, with a severe illness, from which he is now slowly recovering.

The Magnetic Telegraph Company.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 13.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Magnetic Telegraph Company, (New-York to Washington) today, a quarterly dividend was declared of 4 per cent., payable on the 20th instant. And at a meeting of the stockholders, all the present officers of the Company were reelected.

Mortality at Sea, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 11.

The bark *Trivoli*, of Newport, from Chagres, has arrived below this port, the Captain having died, and the crew being all sick with fever.

WILLIAM UXFORD, *alias* Sullivan, the ruffian who shortly after the BURNS trial at Boston, struck RICHARD H. DANA, Jr., (BURNS' senior counsel,) with a slungshot in Court-street, and then fled to New-Orleans, where he was arrested on board the ship *Union*, as before reported, was sent back to-day in charge of officers JONES and HEATH, by the steamship *Star of the South*.

Steamship Pampero—Sickness at Sea, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 13.

A letter from Lewes, Del., dated this morning, states that the steamship *Pampero*, from New-Orleans to New-York, put in there yesterday for coal, and sailed again in the afternoon.

The Captain of the schooner *Fairfield*, of Dennis, Mass., died of cholera, yesterday. Captain SEARS, of the schooner *Jasper* is also sick. The officers of the Revenue Cutter *Forward* are rendering assistance to the sick.

Arrival of the Steamship "City of Manchester."

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 13.

The screw steamship *City of Manchester* from Liverpool, has arrived below, and will be up about 5 o'clock this P. M.

She brings 372 passengers, and a valuable cargo. On 6th inst. spoke steamship *Canada*, bound east.

The Southern Mail—The Recent Collision on the Susquehanna Railroad.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 13.

The New-Orleans papers of Friday are received, but contain no news of interest.

The wounded by the recent collision on the Susquehanna Railroad are improving, from the effects of the cool weather, and there are now strong hopes of the recovery of JOHN SCOTT, the Conductor of the excursion train.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, July 13.

This morning a farmer from Waterbury, about sixty years of age, whose name we could not ascertain, was leaving the cars at Stratford Bridge as the down-train was sweeping by, when he was struck in the head and instantly killed. He was on his way home from New-York, and had accidentally passed Bridgeport where he should have got out.

Death of Rev. Louis Dwight.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 13.

Rev. LOUIS DWIGHT, Secretary of the Massachusetts Prison Discipline Society, died this morning.

☞ A fire occurred at Baltimore yesterday, destroying the African Free School, LEFFER'S Iron foundry and several adjoining buildings. The African Church on Sharp-street was slightly damaged. Loss about $12,000.

☞ The Board of Supervisors of Suffolk County, met on the 11th to receive proposals for building a new Court-House and Jail. The following are some of the sums for which contractors proposed to build: $18,574, $19,872, $21,585, $21,017 44-100, $22,971, $23,427 12-100, $24,956, $24,990, $27,900, $44,943. The contract was given out to JOHN B. LITTLE, Esq., for $18,874, to be completed by the 1st of August, 1855.

The Hards in Convention and their Proceedings.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, July 12, 1854.

The flint strata in huge proportions comes to the surface in Syracuse to-day—for from all sections the Hards have sent up full delegations to represent them in the State Convention. At a preliminary caucus held this morning at the Globe Hotel, in that famous Ladies' Parlor, 106 delegates answered to their names—and 121 were present at the regular opening at 12 o'clock. Every County was represented with the exceptions of Lewis and Schuyler—and from the first district of Albany, there were duplicate representatives—Mr. JAMES BRICE contesting the seat of GEORGE CAREY. A temporary organization was effected, and one Committee being appointed to select permanent officers, and another to decide between the rival claimants from Albany County, the Convention adjourned, for the purpose of giving the two Committees time to perform their duties, eat dinner, and confab upon the policy which should govern their deliberations. These matters having been duly attended to, the Convention reassembled at 3 o'clock, and proceeded in earnest to the performance of the duties which had called it together.

The Committee on Credentials made a unanimous report that Mr. GEORGE CAREY was the regularly elected Delegate from the First District of Albany County, and of couse entitled to a seat in the Convention. Though the Committee were unanimous in the expression of this conviction, it failed to satisfy Mr. BRICE that they were right. He therefore appealed to the Convention from the decision of its Committee, and on that appeal desired to be heard. The Convention was willing, and Mr. BRICE proceeded to denounce the Committee, charging them with having decided against his claim upon a mere publication in the *Argus*, backed only by the unsworn statements of two of the proprietors of that paper,—notwithstanding he had produced on his side the sworn statements of at least three of the delegates to the District Convention, and a certified copy of the proceedings of that body. He was anything but choice in his selection of the language which he used to impress upon the Convention a sense of the wrongs under which he was laboring,—climaxing his harangue with a recital of the fact that his enemies had not hesitated to charge him with having been bribed—with being a Whig and a Barnburner, and a pliant tool of PETER CAGGER. In answer, the Chairman of the Select Committee only remarked, that a man against whom such charges could be made was evidently not of the right stripe for the Convention and so, evidently, thought the Convention, for the vote was unanimous in favor of the adoption of the report. I may be mistaken, but I thought that there was a slight expression of disgust upon the countenance of Mr. BRICE as he gathered up his documents and left the floor.

The Committee on the Selection of Officers made report that they had chosen for President SAMUEL BEARDSLEE, of Oneida, eight Vice Presidents and eight Secretaries. The announcement of the name of the President was received with a violent demonstration of satisfaction—a similar demonstration being attempted as the name of each of the Vice Presidents and Secretaries was given but without much success. The response to the announcement of the President's name had been too violent to permit of repetition, so the applause died gradually away, the cheers for each name running down the scale to the lowest note, and giving out entirely somewhere in the middle of the Secretaries.

A committee conducted Judge BEARDSLEY to the Chair, reaching which he briefly returned to the assembled Adamantines assurances that he fully appreciated the honor they had conferred upon him in selecting him to preside over their deliberations. He made the customary protestations of an intense desire on his part to do the fair thing—solicited the indulgence of his co-laborers, and then briefly advested to the circumstances which had led to their assembling. He adverted to the history of the Democratic party since 1847—a period of seven sorry years of a political existence, that had been degrading to *the* Democratic party—a political existence in which craft and knavery had been potent elements. Until last year he had been hoping that sound National principles would yet gain the ascendancy in the councils of the party. The election of General PIERCE, he thought, had secured this ascendancy. He had known that individual in Congress and as a member of the House of Representatives he had entertained for him the highest respect—a respect which he had ceased now to feel." He closed with an energetic and bitter denunciation of the President, of his Cabinet and the influences which controlled the administration.

A committee of sixteen was appointed to present resolutions for the consideration of the Convention They were about to retire, when Mr. LYMAN TREMAINE desired them to remain until he had submitted to the Convention the name of one whom he desired should, by acclamation, be presented as their candidate for Governor. By making this nomination before the Committee entered upon the discharge of its duties, he thought the Convention would clearly indicate what the tenor of the resolves should be. He then passed a high eulogium upon GREENE C. BRONSON, denounced the President and his Cabinet as a piebald crew, who had attempted to strike down the purest and best man in the ranks of the Democracy of the State of New-York, and concluded by presenting him as the candidate for Governor. The mention of the name of Judge BRONSON brought every member of the Convention to his feet, and there burst forth a shout that seemed the rolling of a thousand voices into one. The President's call to order only served to renew the cheers, and there was one universal demand that he should put the question. This he declined to do, until he had laid before them a letter which he held in his hand from the gentleman whose name had been presented. The Convention wanted the "question," not the letter—and the President was at last driven to state that he could not as a gentleman consent to put the question until they had received the letter which he held in his hand. Driven to this, the clamors ceased—the letter was received, and the President relieved from his unpleasant position. The letter was received to be sure, but they would not hear it read, until they had enjoyed the luxury of responding "Aye" to the nomination of its author. Having done so with a hearty and somewhat vehement and boisterous unanimity, they adjourned over for refreshments.

In the evening the reading of the letter was called for by a few, but the great majority voted to postpone, to give the Committee on Resolutions an opportunity to be heard. These were presented and adopted, and then the nomination of other candidates was proceeded with, the selections being made without much difficulty.

The work of the Convention being thus completed, it was moved to adjourn, it then being about 9 o'clock; and this

FRANCE.

Threats of the Empress against the United States—Other Paris Gossip.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, June 29, 1854.

I do not know whether assertions proceeding from the mouth of the wife of a sovereign of this nation, and of the most potent and dispotic description, on a political subject—are to be considered as positive proof and indication of the course the sovereign himself may intend to pursue—at any rate, the Empress of France, in a conversation held not many days ago with an American gentleman, expressed her utter disgust with the conduct of the American Government towards Spain and in view of Cuba, ever since Gen. PIERCE has been President. Further than this, she declared that France would never allow the United States to wrest Cuba from Spain; that it was an erroneous idea to suppose that this country had sacrificed its friends in the East, as it possessed money, and shipping enough to prevent the accomplishment of any such act of perfidy as is attributed to the Councils of President PIERCE. Her Majesty, I am assured, spoke with great warmth and energy; the conversation took the form of an argument, and it would seem that the gentleman had no match for the lady in rejoinder and clearness of fact.

Now, this is important, whether it be that the Empress had obtained her cue from the Emperor, or whether she spoke her own feelings, and with them what were rather her hopes than her convictions; for she is not without influence upon the determinations of his Majesty. In an affair so intimately concerning the welfare and honor of her country, I cannot doubt she would use her utmost influence to induce the Emperor to espouse her cause. I have never doubted the existence of such a disposition—such an intent, even—on the part of Louis NAPOLEON, and have more than once expressed my opinions to that effect. I learn that the American Government has been officially informed of the tenor of the conversation I have referred to, and of the evident conclusions to be drawn from it. I may also say that a letter, not five days old, from M. SOULE to his brother in-law in this city, states that the *Black Warrior* affair is as far from settlement as it ever was, and that he, M. SOULE, will resign his post on the arrival of the two Commissioners at Madrid. This last is a matter of course.

The *Moniteur* has to-day a column of highly important news from the Baltic, in the form of a report from Vice-Admiral PARSEVAL-DESCHENES. Last Sunday but one, an oil picture of the Virgin was inaugurated, just under the mainmast of the *Inflexible*, eighty gun ship. The altar, which was improvised for the occasion, was decorated by the sailors, "with verdure and foliage gathered from the surrounding islands." These are certainly pastoral proceedings for a bombarding fleet. The *Moniteur* is undoubtedly right in publishing this report from Picnic PARSEVAL, as it was undoubtedly all it had to tell of the doings of its squadron; but if it could have known how people would laugh and turn up their noses, and ask for the list of the killed and wounded, as they read the silly dispatch, it would certainly have suppressed it. The attempt upon Cronstadt, which began last week, according to telegraphic advices, has sunk into a wretched performance of priestly mummeries and mainmast folly. Said mainmast doubtless felt injured by the part it was obliged to perform. Of course it is useless to expect any bombarding, as long as the Admirals are occupied with bamboozling. The report of which I speak has excited unanimous ridicule and regret.

The new Minister of the Interior has already warned a newspaper. But the editor confesses he deserved it, as the article—which he had admitted without reading it—was imprudent and, moreover, unjust. He expected suppression, and thanks the Minister for his indulgence. This is something new.

A Lyons paper announces that it has decided to add practice to precept, example to exhortation, and will no longer appear on Sunday. This announcement has been received with dismay by such journals of Paris as advocate the observance of the Sabbath. It has been their doctrine to prevent others from working on Sunday, but to continue working themselves. They are afraid that this initiative will compel them to keep the seventh day holy—just as they had counselled the grocers to do. The *Charivari* goes down on its knees to them, imploring them to bear the loss of subscribers with the resignation that they had counselled to shopkeepers on their loss of customers.

M. ROTHSCHILD was asked the other day by a young man, an intimate friend of his family, to lend him 5,000 francs. "No," said the Baron, "I only do business, now, with crowned heads; but I'll get you the money. You may walk with me, once, along the arcades of the Bourse, taking me familiarly by the arm." The promenade was effected, and at the end of it, the young man had his 5,000 francs in his pocket, and had refused offers of 50,000 more.

Mothers unable to support their offspring have a prejudice against confiding them to the mercies of a foundling hospital. Even in cities where there are institutions of this sort, the number of infants left to chance, on the sidewalk, in churches, in courts, on front doorsteps, is annually considerable. The last instance was this: the mother tied her heir carefully up in a towel, pinning to the latter an explanation of the cause of her abandonment of maternal duty. The paper went on to say that the child, which was laid upon a straw-bottomed chair in the Church of St. Nicholas, on the 23d of June, 1854, would be reclaimed in the same place on the 23d of June, 1855; his benefactors would be fervently blessed, *and no questions asked*. What wretched auspices for a human existence to commence under, when even for those born in wedlock, and reared in luxury, this life is set down by the philosophers as a Vale of Tears at the very best, with the Valley of the Shadow of Death beyond.

The Emperor has just made Dr. JOBERT DE LAMBALLE Professor of Clinical Surgery, in place of Dr. ROUX, lately deceased. Two days afterwards the Academy of Medicine met, to elect a member to take the vacant seat in their ranks, lately occupied by ROUX. The two principal candidates were JOBERT DE LAMBALLE, and BERNARD. The former would have been elected, had he not been appointed to his new post by the Emperor: but as he had, the Academy gave a heavy majority to the rival postulant. In fact, M. JOBERT received but two votes out of fifty one.

An aurist of Berlin became recently the victim of a coup effected upon the ear of a patient. This patient was then deaf. After some months' treatment, the physician took him to the opera, on an evening when one of SPONTINI's lyric tragedies was to be performed. SPONTITI, you remember, was the VERDI of his time, and the brass and kettle-drums in his work are rarely allowed a moment of repose. During the first act, and in the midst of a clamorous passage, the physician asked, by signs, if his friend heard the music. No, was the reply. At the end of the second act he repeated his inquiry and received a similar answer. During a grand crescendo in the third act, the physician noticed an extraordinary expression of delight upon his patient's countenance. What! do you hear? he asked. A nod was the reply. "Why, what a curious phase of deafness," said the aurist; "the orchestra is not playing." At the very moment when the deaf man recovered his hearing the well man became deaf! The malady had jumped from one tympanum to another, just as the rheumatism hops from joint to joint and from limb to limb.

A suit for libel, with claims for heavy damages, may come of very slight origin in France. M. TALIN, one of the editors of the *Journal pour Rire*, wrote in that paper an account of the suppers of the Maison d'Or. The early morning orgies of that precious establishment were treated with a graphic but not malicious pen. The Maison d'Or threatened the *Journal pour Rire* with an action for defamation. The matter was compromised by the newspaper's dismissing M. TALIN from its staff, and inserting a letter from the proprietors of the restaurant, intimating that M. TALIN owed a bill there, and had sought, unsuccessfully, to make his position as editor good for the amount, and even for other amounts. M. TALIN, in his turn, asserts that he has no debts at the Maison d'Or, and has commenced an action against it for libel. The case excites some interest, and it is thought that the editor will win. You will see from this how widely apart are the French and American systems of conducting newspapers, if so slight a matter as this can become the basis of a trial at law. Judged in Paris scales, the papers of New-York would furnish matter every day for scores of prosecutions for defamation.

You have the assassin of the Duke of PARMA among you in New-York, it appears. At least so we learn from Italy. A letter had been received at the Palace of Parma, to the effect that the writer, a former groom in the stables of the Duke, and named CARRA, was safe in the land of the free. He had sworn vengeance, he added, in consequence of the Duke having publicly bastinadoed him, and on one occasion struck him in the face with his fist. An investigation was made, and CARRA's story was found to be in all points corroborated by circumstantial evidence. Six three persons arrested upon suspicion, and who would doubtless have been found guilty, were set at liberty.

Smuggling wares in a coffin was a ruse often resorted to before Custom-House agents had made the electric telegraph their accomplice. If warned over the wires, those gentlemen commit sacrilege in search of silk, and make themselves resurrectionists in search of rum. The other day a solemn procession entered the gates of France, between Arras and Lille. Four afflicted individuals bore the pall, and a *cortège* of sympathizers followed, uncovered, behind. At the gate were a number of persons, whose duty was to lift their hats, and to simulate confidence in the sincerity of the cavalcade, and commisseration for the bereavement it denoted. The collectors made their appearance with screw-drivers and wrenches. All the lookers-on at once made good their departure. The lid of the coffin was raised, and the shroud, of Brussels lace, met the eyes that were plunged into it to explore its contents. No human body was found, however, to be enveloped in its folds, the winding sheet being wound about its own nucleus, turning, as it were, on its own axis. The agents thought it a pity that goods to such an amount should be buried, and decided to submit the question to the Government. The pall-bearers were detained, as it was thought that their evidence might be of very material service. The rascals had got entangled in the meshes of their own lace. They were attending indeed, their own funeral, being now, to all intents and purposes, civilly dead.

The drama of "Schamyl," produced on Monday at the Porte St. Martin, is a production of a high order of merit. In spite of its subject, which would seem to necessitate treatment after the style of ASTLEY'S Amphitheatre, it is a purely literary work. It was begun before the Eastern war brought SCHAMYL into general notice, and is therefore happily devoid of any allusions to passing events. The author, PAUL MAURICE, was one of the six editors of the *Evenement*, all of whom were imprisoned during the presidency of LOUIS NAPOLEON, for press offences. He has been zealously seconded by the actors, decorators, and costumers. MELINGUE is a picturesque poet-prophet-hero—the best interpreter of characters of this kind in France. The accessories are on a large scale. The mountain chants introduced are sung by the choral society of *Les Enfans de Paris*, 150 strong. Circassian dances are performed by an unusually efficient *corps de ballet*. There are nine set scenes, all of them wonders of stage architecture: cataracts and earthquakes, copied from nature, 400 costumes obtained from authentic sources, and armor and weapons made after specimens of the genuine article, brought from the country by Government agents and deposited at the Musée de l'Artillerie. The play is considered sure of the traditional hundred nights that are required to ratify a great success. It has cost somewhat as follows: The author a year and more's labor; the manager $20,000; the company three months' rehearsals; and on the part of all concerned, extraordinary zeal, perseverance, and occasionally self-sacrifice. If his work runs a hundred nights, the author's pecuniary reward will be about $6,500—one fourteenth of $800 a night. The sale of the play is another element of profit. It is impossible that such a spectacle be produced, out of Paris; so he has no hopes of seeing his receipts increased by per centages from the Departments.

I am afraid that the *Charivari*, in its critique upon "Schamyl," has been injudicious. It begins by saying that it is pleasant to hear patriotism, liberty, nationality spoken of by one who believes in them; that it is comforting to learn that they still exist, and if they cannot any longer be found in real life, they may at least be contemplated on the stage. M. DELORD goes on to say that even the stock-jobbers and gentlemen of the Bourse will go to see "Schamyl." Though he is a fighting man, and is continually in arms, he has no influence in the funds and may therefore be approved, in his somewhat independent and mountainous conduct, by speculators for a rise. But, says the *Charivari*, "should a Schamyl appear in Hungary, or in Italy, or in Poland, and should he undertake to fight for *their* liberty, the same speculators would see him chased and tracked and hung or shot, with amazing gusto and satisfaction. Such is one phase in public opinion. The audience were evidently delighted once more to hear of liberty and patriotism, and evinced their sentiments unmistakably." All of which appears to me imprudent, in a city where there is a bureau of general safety.

There are already nine applicants for the vacant privilege of the theatre of the Vandeville—among them, besides those that I have mentioned, is RAPHEL FELIX, brother of RACHEL. The Minister of State must choose from among these various candidates, one whom he judges most fit to satisfy the public and the authors in a managerial point of view, to satisfy the actors financially, and to answer such expectations of the Government, as it entertains in respect to gentlemen holding offices which it considers important in their bearing upon the education and enlightenment of the people. The right to pronounce upon a choice that a company or the stockholders of a theatre may have made, is not unlike the right to accept or reject a Consul, by the granting or withholding of his exequatur.

ADOLPHE ADAM, the composer, has made a dignified reply to the slashing and unjust criticism upon his "Bijur Perdu," in the London *Times*. That paper styled ADAM, "the flattest and flimsiest of French composers," one who gets together "the rinsings of AUBER'S bottles," and makes out of them a product which he calls his own. The *Mousquetaire* says that this attack was sent to the *Times* from Paris. This is more than likely, as it reads very much like an emanation from an incensed and disappointed rival. DICK TINTO.

A German Improvisatore.

We were favored, on Monday evening last, with an entertainment of a very novel and peculiar character in the performances of Herr LANGENSCHWARTZ, the German Improvisatore, at the Turners' Hall. Herr LANGENSCHWARTZ has already acquired some reputation in Europe, where he was long known as a distinguished improvising poet. The celebrated ZICCONI and PEADEL, in Paris, were, at one time, his competitors, and many of our readers may remember the excitement occasioned in the world of letters by the challenge of Herr L. Some of the enthusiastic friends of this gentleman declare that GOETHE considered him the only real improvisatore of the time; and the skill he displayed upon Monday evening was certainly very surprising, however correct or otherwise the opinion of the great German poet may have been.

The last performance of the kind we had the pleasure of hearing, before Herr LANGENSCHWARTZ came to New-York, was in the Coliseum, at Rome, when the famed Italian Improvisatore MASI sang the glories of Italian Independence and the restoration of the old Republic, before an audience of 50,000 of his excitable countrymen, who had assembled to witness the enrollment of a volunteer regiment, composed wholly of Roman youth, to assist in the war of liberation against the Austrians. In that instance, the improvisation was a sustained rhapsody with musical accompaniment, but Herr LANGENSCHWARTZ wishing merely to make a display of skill, composed his verses upon rhyming words called out to him by different persons among his audience. In this he was very successful, and we only regret that he should have marred the harmony and gratification of the performance by an injudicious and gratuitous attack upon an American political party. It hardly comes within the province of a caterer for public amusement to do or say those things which are calculated to disseminate and foster prejudices, and engender hostile feelings between fellow citizens.

In the sphere which legitimately belonged to his muse, Herr L. astonished and pleased his audience—a success which was rendered the more valuable and interesting by the fact that like Madame DE STAEL, the gifted authoress of *Corinne*, he has been the victim of Imperial Napoleonic dislike. Herr LANGENSCHWARTZ was, some time since, imprisoned by the order of the present French ruler as a conspirator and a foe to the existing régime. He succeeded in escaping from his keepers and has taken refuge under the *American* flag.

As Herr L. improvises in the French language with almost as much facility as in German, he may possibly give some public exhibition of his pleasing art, in the former tongue, for the benefit of the impoverished French exiles in whose behalf VICTOR HUGO and his companions have lately appealed, with so much eloquence, to the liberals of all countries.

A Loiterer's Gleanings at Saratoga—A Visit to the Exile.

Being requested by a friend who knew her intimately in New-York, I called this evening on Madame RUTTKAI KOSSUTH. I introduced myself as the friend of her friend, and was welcomed as one entitled to her confidence, and who could sympathize with her misfortunes.

The labors of the day were over, and she was sitting by the window, looking out into the street, with her two little boys by her side, and the deep weeds which betoken her late affliction distinctly defining the outlines of her wasted form, and giving a darker shade to the mournful expression of her countenance. "Alone," I said. "Yes, alone;" and tears filled her sunken eyes, and her voice was choked in its utterance. "Alone," I repeated to myself. "Ah, yes, and what a terrible and peculiar loneliness it is. It is not merely that she has been reduced from affluence and ease to poverty, anxiety, and toil, though this is sufficient at all times to excite our sympathy and appeal to our charity. It is not merely that she has been driven from home and country and friends, though those only who have experienced them can realize all an exile's woes. She is enduring a worse than widowhood, in a long separation from her husband, with not even a faint hope of reunion until the throne of the despot is overturned, feeling that there is one who could support and encourage her, and who would gladly flee to her relief, but whose hands and feet are bound by a tyrant, and whose lips, too, are sealed, so that he may not even speak to her the assurance of fidelity and affection.

I asked her how young she was when she began to eat the bread of sorrow, and these dark clouds began to thicken around her. "Oh, it seems to me," she said, "that I was never young. I can scarcely remember when dark clouds were not hanging over us, when some terrible calamity was not threatening us.' She was seventeen when her brother was imprisoned, but long before, they were in perpetual terror, and since have only experienced a succession of misfortunes. When they resolved upon flight and exile they hoped to support themselves by teaching, as they are ladies of accomplished education and familiar with three European languages, but the deprivations and sufferings impressed upon them previous to their departure, fastened upon one an illness which rendered her incapable of any exertion, and has recently laid her to rest in the quiet grave, from which one would scarcely have wished to preserve her, and the companionship and constant attendance of the others were necessary for her comfort while she lived. So they resorted to the only other two avenues open to women, millinery and a boarding-house. Beginning upon borrowed capital, of course they must be all the time embarrassed; and utterly unaccustomed to business and self-dependence, obliged to speak in an unknown tongue or not speak at all, meanwhile trying to learn a new one, their anxiety was a constan ly oppressing burden. I did not venture to ask Madam R. particularly concerning her success, but I thought as I inquired the prices of her articles, her rent and board bill, and many incidental expenses, that it was impossible she could be otherwise than deeply in debt. It would be a sad trial for an American lady to come to Saratoga and bargain for her shop among entire strangers; to make all her sales, keep her accounts, and take care of her children, with a perfect knowledge of the language she was obliged to use and the customs of the people with whom she dealt. And my heart is very heavy as I see her, whose home is in a far-off land, where her position was equal to that of any lady in our own, whose circumstances were comfortable—highly educated and refined, thus thrown upon her own resources, occupying a humble position, denied all the luxuries and comforts her taste covets, compelled by toil and poverty to keep aloof from congenial society—ALONE. Alas, who that has known what it is to be alone, will not sympathize with such a loneliness!

I stopped a moment ere I advanced to greet her, as her head was turned from me, and thought, "How bitterly and oppressively she is realizing the truth of the poet's sentiment—how desolate we may be in the midst of a multitude!"

Perhaps any lady who has no particular knowledge of these things, would be surprised at the details of buying and selling these exquisite laces. There stood upon the table a tin box, not half a yard square and little more than an inch in depth. The contents were of the most rich and costly kind, so the duty was nearly a hundred dollars. The laces must be paid for, and enough made to pay this duty, and make a living besides. To a merchant this is a very common-place and simple affair, but to me it seemed an inextricable labyrinth.

She said this was a good country for boys, but to girls all countries were alike. Unless they had rich friends, there was for them no education and no position. They could not make money or secure independence without sacrificing all a woman holds most dear.

I could easily judge of her prudence when she spoke to me of her toilet, and said whenever she had been invited to tea or to spend an evening, she had worn the same dress every time for the last seven years. It is a rich one, though *antique*, and one she wore in her own country; and though she has the finest taste in selecting, no rich or costly article adorns her own person. She is well acquainted with the manner in which *every* kind of embroidery is manufactured, and can tell why one article is much more expensive than another, between which ordinary observers can see scarcely a shadow of difference, and those who are not accustomed to judging may rely upon her word in deciding between real and imitation.

It was very hard, she said, and it seemed every day as if she should sink under the weight, but she was hoping that her boys would soon be able to take care of themselves, and that she should be able to buy a little place in the country where she could live retired and rest. Many times she spoke with deep gratitude of the warm friends she had found, and the uniform courtesy with which she was treated by those who called to purchase. She did not complain or repine, and confessed herself ready for any exertion that promised hope of success.

Her little boys are very manly and gentlemanly, and the oldest, who is at Union College, is spoken of as a youth of great promise. I could easily understand his characteristics as his mother alluded to his self-denials, and his willingness to dress coarsely and fare poorly, considering it far more honorable in his position, and as with many tears she spoke of his sympathy in all her trials. Her children—even her little children—are her confidants, and are permitted to share all her burdens.

I have now and then met those who would take no interest in Madam R. or her family, because of some political speech or publication of her brother, whose course they disapproved. It seems impossible there can be people so narrow-minded; but so far from wondering at the course of KOSSUTH—that he pleaded so eloquently for his country, and so earnestly sought the aid of Christian nations in her behalf—I wonder that instead of being a rebel and a soldier, he is not transformed into a wolf or tiger. I wonder how a Republican can endure the iron heel of the despot for a single hour and retain his reason; and when thinking of all the woes and wretchedness which tyranny has accumulated upon his kindred and people. I wonder that such spirits as KOSSUTH and his compatriots do not lay waste and devastate with the fury of savages.

I did not think to occupy a whole letter with this theme, and the bleeding heart did not know I was going to lay bare its wounds, but I cannot think it a betrayal of confidence. My design has been to awaken interest in one who asks not charity, but only encouragement in taking care of herself. I began to feel it an imperative duty to buy a few yards of Point d'Alençon or Hamilton, and hope those who have plenty of money will follow the golden rule, and not let their interest cease with pay. With the delicate fabric they purchase, they may help to bind up a broken heart. MINNIE MYRTLE.

FURTHER ENGLISH EXTRACTS,

BY THE STEAMER ASIA AT THIS PORT.

Lord Aberdeen in 1829—The Treaty of Adrianople.

The following is a copy of the much discussed dispatch from the Earl of ABERDEEN to Lord HAYTESBURY, respecting the treaty of peace between Russia and Turkey, concluded at Adrianople on the 14th of September, 1829:

FOREIGN OFFICE, October 31, 1829.

"MY LORD: I have received from his Imperial Majesty's Ambassador at this Court, a copy of the definitive treaty of peace between Russia and the Porte, together with the manifesto of the Russian Cabinet, and a circular dispatch from Count NESSELRODE, dated the 4th of October.

"These papers have engaged the serious attention of his Majesty's Government. The consequences of the transactions to which they refer are so various and important, and influences so powerfully the future happiness and tranquility of all nations, that it would be inconsistent with the station which his Majesty fills among the Sovereigns of Europe, as well as with that frankness and sincerity which he is desirous should characterize all his relations with the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, if he were not at once to communicate to his Imperial Majesty the sentiments which have been produced in his mind by an examination of the treaty of Adrianople.

"The first desire of his Majesty is to express the satisfaction which he has experienced from the restoration of peace. He sincerely rejoices that a state of warfare should at length have ceased, the existence of which he has constantly deplored, and the prolonged duration of which had only increased his Majesty's apprehensions of the evils to which it must finally have led.

"Count NESSELRODE, at the conclusion of his circular dispatch, expresses an opinion that the treaty now concluded, holds out to Europe a long prospect of tranquility and repose. That this judgment may be fully confirmed, is our most anxious desire. In the meantime, it will be an object worthy of the solicitude of his Imperial Majesty, to strengthen the confidence of his allies, and to remove those causes of alarm to which, if not discovered in the treaty of peace itself, the present state of the Turkish Empire cannot fail to give rise.

"When his Imperial Majesty announced his intention of declaring war against the Ottoman Porte, upon grounds affecting exclusively the interests of Russia, his Majesty's Government, without pronouncing any opinion respecting the justice of the war, expressed their conviction that the most complete success, in the justest cause, would not entitle the stronger party to demand from the weaker sacrifices which would affect its political existence, or would infringe upon that state of territorial possession upon which the general peace had rested. They also observed that demands of indemnity and compensation might be carried to such an extent as to render compliance scarcely practicable, without reducing the Ottoman Power to a degree of weakness which would deprive it of the character of an independent State.

"His Imperial Majesty, in carrying into execution his threatened invasion of the Ottoman dominions, declared his adherence to that disinterested principle which had characterized the protocol of St. Petersburg and the treaty of London. He renounced all projects of conquest and ambition. His Imperial Majesty frequently repeated that, so far from desiring the destruction of the Turkish empire, he was most anxious for its preservation. He promised that no amount of indemnity should be exacted which could affect its political existence; and he declared that his policy was not the result of romantic notions of generosity, or of the vain desire of glory, but that it originated in the true interests of the Russian empire, in which interests, well understood, and in his own solemn promises, would be found the best pledges of his moderation.

"His Imperial Majesty added that his thoughts would undergo no change, even if, contrary to his intentions and his endeavors, Divine Providence had agreed that we should now behold the termination of the Ottoman Power. His Imperial Majesty was still determined not to extend the limits of his own dominions; and he only demanded from his allies the same absence of all selfish and ambitious views, of which he would himself give the first example.

"Does the treaty of Adrianople place the Porte in a situation corresponding with the expectations raised by these assurances? The answer must be left to the judgment of Europe; it might be left to the dispassionate judgment of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg.

"Undoubtedly, if we only look at the relative position of the two belligerents, the fortune of the war might have enabled the Emperor to exact still harder terms. The Sultan, threatened by a formidable insurrection in Constantinople, having lost his army, and having ordered the remaining Asiatic troops to retire to their homes, was unable to offer any effectual opposition, and threw himself under the mercy of the Russian commander. By the persuasion of the British and French ambassadors, and of the Minister Extraordinary of the King of Prussia, the defeated Monarch was induced to place entire confidence in the moderation of his Imperial Majesty.

"It may not be easy to accuse of want of generosity the conqueror who checks the unresisted progress of success, and who spares the defenceless capital of his enemy. Nevertheless, the treaty in question, certainly not in conformity with the expectations held out by preceding declarations and assurances, appears visibly to affect the interests, the strength, the dignity, the present safety, and future independence of the Ottoman empire.

"The modes of domination may be various, although all equally irresistible. The independence of a State may be overthrown and its subjection effectually secured without the presence of a hostile force, or the permanent occupation of its soil. Under the present treaty the territorial acquisitions of Russia are small, it must be admitted in extent, although most important in their character. They are commanding positions, far more valuable than the possession of barren provinces and depopulated towns, and better calculated to rivet the fetters by which the Sultan is bound.

"The cession of the Asiatic fortresses, with their neighboring districts, not only secures to Russia the uninterrupted occupation of the eastern coast of the Black Sea, but places her in a situation so commanding as to control at pleasure the destiny of Asia Minor.

"Prominently advanced into the centre of Armenia, in the midst of a Christian population, Russia holds the keys both of the Persian and Turkish provinces; and, whether she may be disposed to extend her conquests to the East or to the West, to Teheran or to Constantinople, no serious obstacle can arrest her progress.

"In Europe the principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia are rendered virtually independent of the Porte. A tribute is, indeed, to be paid to the Sultan, which he has no means of enforcing except by the permission and even the assistance of Russia herself; and a prince, elected for life, is to demand investiture which cannot be withheld. The Mussulman inhabitants are to be forcibly expelled from the Territory. The ancient right of preemption is abolished; and the supplies indispensable for Constantinople, for the Turkish arsenals, and for the fortresses, are entirely cut off. The most important fortresses on the Danube are to be razed, and the frontier left exposed and unprotected against incursions which at any future time may be attempted.

"It is sufficient to observe of the stipulations respecting the islands of the Danube, that their effect must be to place the control of the navigation and commerce of that river exclusively in the hands of Russia.

"Servia, by the incorporation of the six districts referred to in the treaty, is erected into an independent and powerful State; and when the allied powers shall have finally decided upon the character of the Government, and the limits to be assigned to Greece, the circle will be completed of territories nominally dependent or tributary, but which must be animated with the most hostile spirit; and the recognition of which by the Powers of Europe is scarcely compatible with the security, perhaps not with the existence of the Turkish empire.

"The commercial privileges and personal immunities which are secured by the treaty to the subjects of Russia, appear to be at variance with any notion we are able to form of the authority of a sovereign and independent prince. It is true that by capitulations with the Porte, in consequence of the defective administration of justice by the Turkish Government, rights have been obtained by European nations of such a description as would not have been conceded by the States of Christendom. These rights have not only been still further extended by the present, but the stipulations, so far from being drawn up in the spirit of peace, are to all appearance rather calculated to invite and justify the renewal of hostilities. What reasonable prospect of 'eternal peace, friendship, and good understanding,' can be afforded by an instrument which contains a special provision, making the calamities of war almost dependent upon the capricious extortion of a Turkish officer, or the unauthorized arrogance of a Russian trader?

"His Majesty's Government are persuaded that it will be impossible for his Imperial Majesty to reflect upon the terms of Article 7 of the treaty of Adrianople, without perceiving at once that they must be utterly subversive of the independence of the Ottoman Power.

"This article stipulates that merchant vessels of all nations, without any restriction of size or tonnage, shall be admitted to pass freely through the Straits of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus. The right of visit on the part of the Turkish Government is expressly excluded. This provision not only deprives the Porte of the exercise of a right in its own waters, inherent in the very nature of independent sovereignty; but it also destroys a necessary protection against the effects of foreign hostility or domestic treachery. The power of marching a Russian army, at any moment, through any part of the Turkish territory, without the permission of the Government, could not be more degrading or more dangerous.

"Such stipulations are not only destructive of the territorial rights of sovereignty, and threatening to the safety of the Porte, but their obvious tendency is to affect the condition and the interests of all maritime States in the Mediterranean, and may demand from those States the most serious consideration.

"How is the true character of the vessel to be ascertained? In former treaties the bulk and the amount of tonnage to be admitted had been fixed by Russia herself, and was regulated by what had been found to be most usual and most advantageous in the navigation of those seas. The right of search, for the purpose of ascertaining the nature and value of the cargo, with a view to fix the duties to be levied on importation, was very generally relinquished by the Porte in its practice towards the vessels of foreign powers; the ship's manifest transmitted from the Consul's office being admitted as sufficient evidence of the nature of the cargo, instead of proof derived from actual inspection. But the right of visit, in order to ascertain the character of the vessel, and the object of the voyage, has never been relinquished, and can never be relinquished, by a State in any degree careful of its own independence and of its safety.

"The Porte is not only prohibited from exercising any interference with the free passage of the Straits by Russian ships, but it is also divested of this indispensable attribute of sovereignty in its relations with all other Powers, and that, too, by virtue of a treaty concluded with the Emperor of Russia.

"If the Turkish Government should detain and visit a ship belonging to any foreign State, the injury would not be offered to that State, with which, perhaps, no treaty may exist, but to the Emperor of Russia, who, according to the terms of the article in question, would at once be furnished with a justifiable cause of war against the Porte. But suppose any such State were fraudulently to send an armed vessel, or vessel carrying armed men, into the waters of the Turkish dominion, and under the walls of the Seraglio, with purposes most hostile, would his Imperial Majesty, by the treaty Adrianople, become responsible for such an act? In either case the Sultan would be entirely dependent upon Russia in a matter in which the dignity and security of his Government were vitally affected.

"Is it too much to say that such stipulations are inconsistent with the desire of his Imperial Majesty to preserve the independence of the Turkish empire?

"His Majesty's Government have always been persuaded that the power of imposing a pecuniary burden upon the Ottoman Porte, as a compensation and an indemnity for the expenses of the war, would be exercised in the promised spirit of equity and of moderation. His Imperial Majesty cannot fail to reflect that, in judging of the character of such a transaction, it is necessary to compare the sum exacted, not only with the expenses of the war, but with the means of the Power upon which the payment is imposed. The Cabinet of St. Petersburg will undoubtedly acquiesce in the principle that indemnities, whether pecuniary or territorial, ought not by their operation to crush the power by whom they are given, or to expose by their consequences the military security of neighboring and allied States. The Emperor is too wise not to desire, even in the midst of conquest and success, to maintain inviolate that system established for the general tranquillity of Europe, in which his Imperial Majesty's august predecessor took so prominent and so honorable a part. It is, therefore, with sincere satisfaction that his Majesty's Government have learnt from the declaration made by Count NESSELRODE to your Excellency, for the purpose of being transmitted to your Government, 'that it was in contemplation not only to diminish the amount of the sum stipulated, but also to make a different arrangement with respect to its guarantee.' It is by such conduct that his Imperial Majesty will really manifest his generosity, and his regard for those principles of just and enlarged policy, by which alone can be secured the confidence of his allies and the respect of Europe.

"Even if the Emperor were not thus to yield at once to the impulse of his own disposition, the same determination would still be recommended by considerations of prudence, as being essential to the success of objects which he has professed to have much at heart. His Imperial Majesty has declared that a regard for the true interests of Russia induced him to feel more desirous than any other European Power, of maintaining the independent existence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire. He has also repeatedly avowed that the condition of the Christian subjects of the Porte demanded his constant solicitude, and that the obligations both of his own conscience and of public treaties, imposed upon him the special duty of consulting their welfare and providing for their protection. These objects, at all times difficult to reconcile, would, under the strict execution of the treaty, become altogether incompatible with each other. The real situation of the Turkish Power is too obvious to escape the most common observation. The Sultan is surrounded by independent States, formed out of his own territories, and with the great mass of the European population of his Empire anxiously waiting for the moment when they may profit by this example and shake off his dominion altogether. Defeated and reduced to the lowest degree of humiliation, he has retained his throne and political existence by the mercy of his conqueror. The disaffection of his Mahomedan subjects of all ranks, whether produced by repeated disgrace or the effect of a gradual change, long since in operation, has become general. In this condition, with a broken authority and exhausted resources, he is called upon to provide for the indemnity which is exacted from him. In what manner is the Sultan to relieve himself from this burden, and by whom must the sacrifices principally be made? If the Turkish Government be still permitted to act at all as an independent power, it is clear that the necessary sums must be raised by fresh impositions upon the people, and by such means as are authorized by the law and customs of the Empire. It is equally certain that the Christian subjects of the Porte must largely contribute to furnish these supplies. Compliance with the demands of the Government will be difficult, the urgency of the case will justify severity. Resistance may be attempted; if successful, leading to general confusion and revolt; if otherwise, spoliation and oppression will follow. At all events, new scenes of calamity will be opened calculated to frustrate the admitted object of his Imperial Majesty, and fatally destructive both to the independence of the Porte and to the happiness and prosperity of the Christian subjects of the Empire.

"There are other considerations which ought to have their due weight in the mind of His Imperial Majesty.

"It cannot be doubted that the result of the war has been such as to change entirely the relative position of the belligerents towards each other, as well as towards the neighboring States and the rest of Europe. This change, it may be admitted, is to a certain extent the natural consequence of an unequal contest; for at the termination of hostilities, characterized on one side by the most signal success, and on the other by continued disaster, it would be unreasonable to suppose that the parties could in every respect resume their former relations. It is, therefore, not exclusively to the conditions of the peace, but also to the events of the war, that we are to ascribe the change which has taken place. In whatever manner it may have been accomplished, the fact is sufficient to justify some anxiety on the part of these Powers who have always felt a deep interest in the preservation of the system of the European balance established by the treaty of Paris and at the Congress of Vienna. This anxiety must be greatly increased when, in addition to the unavoidable weakness and prostration of the Turkish Power, it is found that fresh causes are brought into action which are obviously calculated to hasten and insure its utter dissolution. The evils attending upon uncertainty, expectation, and alarm, must be universally felt throughout Europe. Encouragement will be afforded to projects the most adverse to the general tranquillity; and the different Powers, so far from disarming, will probably augment their warlike preparations, already too extensive for a state of peace.

"It is only by a frank and cordial desire on the part of His Imperial Majesty to remove all reasonable grounds of suspicion and apprehension; it is only by a sincere endeavor in conjunction with his allies to confirm and perpetuate the repose which has hitherto been enjoyed, and by making this the main object of European policy, that we shall be enabled to avert the threatened dangers. In this salutary work His Imperial Majesty will assuredly call to mind the example of his illustrious predecessor; and he will recollect that, whatever may have been the glories of his reign, the last ten years of his life, devoted exclusively to the preservation of peace, eminently entitled him to the gratitude of Europe.

"I am to instruct your Excellency to read this dispatch to Count NESSELRODE, and, if desired, to give his Excellency a copy. The sentiments of his Majesty are expressed without reserve, but with cordial and friendly feelings. They are expressed, too, without previous concert or communication with any other Power whatsoever. I am, &c.

"ABERDEEN."

The Ministry—Equivocal Position of Aberdeen.

From the London Daily News, June 28.

A very serious question, it is said, is to be asked—Shall Parliament be prorogued before the country has had ample assurances of the spirit and policy in which the war is to be conducted? It must not be forgotten that the Session is drawing rapidly to a close, and that when once "the Honorable and Right ABERDEEN and his Peelite friends" shall have got them to be still in office—will be beyond the reach of question in Parliament, and then they can securely carry out in secrecy their own views and principles about the extent in which we are engaged. The coming secrecy could not screen the Cabinet at a worse moment. The so-called "explanation" of Lord ABERDEEN explained nothing. His apology for Russia still warm upon his lips, he muttered out something which was intended to stop the outcry against him without removing the honest and proper foundation of distrust on which that outcry was, and is, based. He points to a dispatch written in 1829 as a support for his case, but when the document is read it proves only that Lord ABERDEEN, twenty-five years ago, had written down his own complaints of that very Russian duplicity which he now practically supports. Mr. LAYARD, who was going to do such great things for us all, is suddenly struck silent by one of those pieces of ministerial magic which whispers in appreciate and M.P.s understand. At a moment when we are thus without security or explanation at home, most ominous changes are impending abroad. Whilst our Cabinet has been chaffering for Austrian alliance, and has been slowly forwarding English help to Turkey, the Turks have themselves been beating the Russians. As a consequence of those Moslem victories, the Muscovite hordes fall back. We know on authority that the invaders are in full but orderly retreat on the Pruth. Being so, the Austrians declare themselves ready to do—what we have always foretold they would do—join the winning party for the purpose of securing the best possible terms for Russia and for despotism in general. That any Austrian force has really entered the Principalities does not appear, but the fact that the troops of FRANCIS JOSEPH *are* to invade Wallachia and Moldavia, is being declared in all quarters. It is evidently the cue to try the pulse of Europe on this subject before the step is really taken—delaying the movement itself, perhaps, until amongst other things the sittings of the English Parliament are over and Lord ABERDEEN is freed from liability of question or attack in St. Stephen's about any intended invasion of Turkey by Austria.

From the very dawn of this Russian question we have warned our readers that the sympathies of Austria were with Russia, and that even in the event of Russia being defeated and Austria thereupon joining the Western Powers, that junction would become more or less fatal to the freedom and progress of which England has long been the exemplar, and is now the champion. See how the contemplated Austrian invasion would operate at once, if Lord ABERDEEN is allowed to close the House of Commons, and have things all his own way. OMER PACHA is now sending troops forward to the Danube to occupy the positions which the Russians have deserted or are about to flee from. If free from new dangers, this Turkish operation could be continued on a grand and masterly scale; the Turks who held Widdin and Kalafat so gallantly, would be able to move down towards Bucharest; those at Nicopoli and Rustchouk could cross the Danube, and, marching along the left bank, would be ready when their comrades from Widdin came up to join with them, and,—hastening the fl

NEW-YORK CITY.

CITY POLITICS.

A View in the Wigwam—John McKeon Defeated.

The Sub-Shell Committees have held a meeting at Concert Hall, Lorenzo B. Shepard presiding.

The committee of the thirteenth contested of an exhibition of the Fifth Class under the direction of Prof. Isaac Lewis Pray. The class consisted of the following persons:

Misses Lucinda E. Hills:

Salutatory.—By request of Mr. Hills.

Valedictory.—Cause one and not of water. Take 8, Sit down. Take 8, Sit down. Take 8, Sit down

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1854.

☞ One of our carriers has taken the liberty of adding a medical circular in the issue of the 12th, entirely without our knowledge or consent. Any such proceeding is *against our rules*, and we shall be careful that it does not occur again.

Canada Again.

It is stated, in private letters received from England by the *Asia*, that Lord ELGIN will return to England as soon as his recent treaty with the United States is completed, by the assent of all parties—that the British Ministry have not abandoned the intention of sending out his Royal Highness the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, as Viceroy of Canada and the rest of British North America,—that the appointment will not be formally made until the Duke's return from the seat of war,—and that Sir EDMUND HEAD, new Lieutenant Governor of New-Brunswick, will probably be his *locum tenens*, holding office until the Duke's arrival. The only *hitch* is as to the amount of salary. The sum of £12,000 a year, though a fine appanage for an ordinary Governor General, is assumed to be not half as much as Royalty ought to have. As much as £30,000 a year has been spoken of. But whence is it to come? The British Parliament will scarcely pay it, and it is doubtful whether the Canadians will like to pay so much for the honor of being ruled by a Prince of the Blood-Royal. If the appointment should fall through, it will be on account of the money.

The Earl of DERBY has taken up the question of Canadian independence. He has opposed the Canada Legislative Council bill, on several grounds—one being that it will change the Government of Canada from a Monarchical to a Republican form, declaring (to quote his own words) that

"this bill will practically be to convert the Government of Canada into a republic—a republic of even a more democratic character—guarded with fewer safeguards and securities than are found in the Constitution of the United States—in which the wisdom of its rulers and those who live under them have protected it against the hasty legislation and predominating influence of a singly legislative body, by checks not to be found in the present bill, and some of which, though they exist, will by this bill be done away with."

Another Derbyite objection, (started in a discussion on the Elgin Treaty,) is that if the Colonial Legislatures are empowered to reject or accept that or any other treaty, they are thereby placed above the British Parliament, which has no right to conclude a treaty with any foreign power—that being so exclusively the prerogative of the Crown, that Parliament is not made acquainted with the terms of such a treaty, until *after* it has been completed.

We notice that Lord DERBY looks upon the separation of British North America from England

"as a natural result of the growth of democratic principles. I assert (said he) that the time may come when the great North American Federation—the great aggregate of the North American Colonies—will take upon themselves the entire and independent control of their own affairs, and, if they are not nominally separated, will be practically and entirely independent alike of Parliament, of Ministers, and of the Crown. It might be that even in such a state of things that great federation might remain in perfect harmony with this country, bound by ties of loyalty to the same sovereign, although that sovereignty might be but nominal over Canada. I had believed that the time might come when, exercising a perfect control over their own internal affairs, Parliament having abrogated all control over their legislation, these great and important colonies, combining together, might have formed a monarchical government, ruled over, *either as a permanent Viceroy or as independent Sovereign, by one nearly and closely allied to the present royal family of this country.*"

Nearly three weeks ago the intention of appointing the Duke of CAMBRIDGE Viceroy of Canada was announced in the DAILY TIMES, before it was mentioned in any English journal or hinted at in Parliament. We allude to the subject now merely to show the accuracy of our information.

Canadians will be surprised, we calculate, at Lord DERBY's boast that the result of their Legislature, "under the slight control of the Governor, has been an amount of material prosperity unparalleled in any other Colony, and *leaving far behind the boasted progress of the United States.*"

Austrian Occupation of the Principalities.

The English journals do not affect to believe that the evacuation of the Principalities by Russia necessarily ends the war. It may lead to a Congress, to negotiations, to the production and exchange of protocols, to the separation of Austria and Prussia from the alliance with England and France, to a general European contest, but only two things can restore peace. One is the giving reliable guarantees on the part of Russia, that Turkey shall not again be threatened and invaded; the other is the adjustment of the war expenses.

Let us suppose the Russians fairly out of the Principalities. Will they then revert to the Sultan's occupancy? No. There is a recent treaty between the Sultan and the Emperor of Austria, whereby it is provided the latter may occupy the principalities, in the name and behalf of the Ottoman Government. Lord JOHN RUSSELL, (who admits that this treaty was made without the knowledge of England!) has stated in Parliament,

"That if Russia has voluntarily quitted the Principalities, the Austrian troops will occupy them; *and if Russia has not quitted them, the Austrians will enter the Principalities for the purpose of driving them out.*"

This is very good; but should Turkey desire to carry the war into Russia, which can only be done by passing through the Principalities, what part will the occupying Austrians take? Permit the invasion?—not they.

It is that in the Crimea that the war is to be fought. The Czar will be there himself. Austrian soldiers will keep off all danger to Russia from the South.

Prussia, all through, has been reluctant to oppose Russia—the Empress being sister of FREDERICK WILLIAM. We may expect that when Russia quits the Principalities, the King of Prussia will say, "The Czar has virtually ended the war; I, for one, will not allow the contest to continue, after the principal has withdrawn." By that time, Austria will have 100,000 soldiers in Wallachia and Moldavia, and may take a Russian view of the subject. What will be done? Turkey will have a friendly and real opponent in possession of her trans-Danubian Provinces; and what can France and England then do against Russia, Austria and Prussia? It must be remembered that Austria anxiously desires to annex Servia to her already overgrown territory, and may hope to gain it in the scramble.

If our view of the question be correct, Russia has played a deep and sagacious game, by thus appearing to quit the actual scene of war, leaving a bone of contention behind him, over which the four great Powers may gnarl and quarrel. The Czar's policy is to break up the league which these Powers have made against him. If he can do this, by inducing Prussia and Austria to join him, or even to remain neutral, he has done a great deal more than anybody anticipated from him. For our own part, we look on the termination of the present European war as never more remote and uncertain than at present. Russia plays a skillful and subtle game, and shows herself to be an able political strategist.

Army Pay.

Among the bills now waiting action in the House of Representatives, is one reorganizing the pay of the Army, which long since passed in the Senate. Justice and policy alike demand that this measure should be reached and acted on during the present session.

The case is in a nutshell. The pay laws now in force have fallen behind the times, and our army is consequently being victimized in all its corps and arms. Everybody knows that a dollar now means at least a third less beef, potatoes, house rent, &c., than it did ten years ago, and hence, it is obvious that the Army pay must either have been fixed at first too high, or must now be much too low. The existing rates of pay were established in the good old times of six cent beef and hundred dollar house rents. Since then, California, Australia and extravagance have so depreciated the value of the dollar, that now even Majors and Colonels must make their soup very meagre. To be sure, the acquisition of California is directly due to the Army, and some may think this body should bear the consequences of its own deeds, and be starved in punishment for its territorial acquisitiveness. Starved it is, in what constitutes its bodily life, for recruiting, which is its process of nutrition, has become, of late, a decided *no go*. Already the legal organization exceeds the actual force by some five thousand men, and the deficiency is daily growing by desertion and the expiration of enlistments, so that our "skeleton Army" is already very lean, even for a skeleton. "Seven dollars a month and found" can only tempt the very dullest dogs to enlist, and of these, nearly all can do better in other ways. If Gen. TAYLOR, on the Rio Grande, could not "expect all the virtues for seven dollars a month," we ought now for such a pittance, only to expect all the vices.

During all these weary weeks in which Congress has been philandering with what it ought not to do, and leaving "undone the things it ought to have done," Army matters have been going from bad to worse. since this body, weakened by the paralysis of the recuiting service and the wretched quality of the few recruits lately enlisted, has been called upon to carry on various petty Indian wars, with such means as could still be procured. The pay of officers has also been growing steadily less, while the extra expenses of New-Mexico and California, with those due to frequent changes of station, have been most lavishly imposed. In fact, for officers to live decently, as their social standing requires, has now become a game of wits and an ingenious practice of expedients. While all trades and mechanic arts have struck and re-struck; while ministers have had their volunteer salaries raised, and clerks in the public offices have had percentages of increment allowed, Congress has as yet done nothing to maintain the pay of the Army at its original value. The bill now pending is not really one to increase pay: it only restores it in part to its former value. We have examined it carefully, and are satisfied that it lacks considerable of being a full restoration of the original pay. California having practically usurped the power of Congress to regulate pay, has nullified in part the old laws, and the Senate bill now pending in the House is really only a bill to restore the true meaning of the laws, and one which ought in all justice long since to have succeeded to the full.

This bill should pass at once. If it fails it will serve to *set on* swarms of Western Indians, by guaranteeing impunity for all their outrages. To its too long delay is due, in great part, our growing border troubles during the last year. Unless we have troops on our Indian frontiers—troops, too, in abundance and of the right kind—to restrain and prevent hostilities, there will be a speedy heaping up of massacres, volunteer wars and huge claims for services, quite sufficient to relieve the Treasury of any plethora. The Army, at least, must not be held responsible for keeping the Indians quiet until recruiting has been made a possibility again. The pay of officers must be readjusted, or our best officers must soon resign and leave the Army to degenerate and be demoralized. Already many more would have done so, but for hope that this bill would pass, and because the change of a profession in which one has long been engaged, is no easy or trifling matter. The last year shows a large increase of resignations, and this serious step will become indispensable to many of our most distinguished officers if the present rates of pay remain much longer unchanged. In conclusion, we would say that the bill in question is neither Whig nor Democratic, Administration nor anti-Administration, but is simply an act to do justice to, and save the existence of, our Army. All who understand it, favor its passage, including, we believe, most M. C.s, and all that now remains is for the House of Representatives to enact its own undoubted will.

☞ The American Board of Ministers and the Bible Society are "short." The American Board fears a deficit this year of not less than $15,000; the expenditures have been so much greater than usual. The Bible Society states, in a circular letter, that it has incurred a debt of $30,000; to which a further expenditure of $35,000 for July, and $40,000 for August, must be added. The immediate causes of these deficiencies have not transpired. Of course, the Societies appeal for aid.

The Greek Revolution.

We gave, a few days ago, an article from [illegible] which seemed to show that the accounts of affairs in Greece, which we derive through the English press, are utterly unreliable. The following interesting letter from Syra certainly does not confirm the late accounts of the suppression of the Revolution. The letter was addressed to a well-known friend of Greece, in the United States, by a gentleman resident at Syra, and perfectly familiar with events there. It will be seen that this letter is one of a series of private correspondence, taking up the story of the Greek Revolution where previous communications had left it, and continuing the narration:

SYRA, (Greece), June 7, 1854.

SIR: The humbling of Greece by the Allied Powers has been followed by events humbling to their own pride. The news of the signal victory of HADJI-PETRO on the banks of the Peneus, has thrown them into confusion. They find no refuge for their shame, except in procuring the Press to represent the Greek revolutionists in the most unfavorable light. In what has all their bravado resulted? True, in the disgrace of unhappy Greece; but no less in that of those pusillanimous giants it at owe their strength to the inventive spirit of discovery emanating from the foot of Parnassus!

Long will Greece remember the morn when the distant heaven was blackened by the smoke of the allied steamers, looming above the horizon's edge, and growing still darker at the frown of MEPHISTOCLES' mighty shade! As the fourteen oaken Leviathans of Turkey's faithful servants crowded into the Piræus, the authorities there retired to a respectful distance, wondering what was the intention of these sons of Mars in coming so near to the city of Minerva. Was it not soon seen in their taking possession of two Greek brigs of war, and in their occupying the shore from Spyridon-square to the Custom-House? No. They came merely to make the King sit upon his throne, and pronounce the declaration of neutrality. This was supposed to be sufficient to palsy the Grecian Mars. The force of EPHIALTES was attributed to this silly movement so long meditated upon, to please the barbaric Divan of the polygamic Sultan, and to cause all Islamism to laugh at fettered Greece. Turkey howled with gratification as the feat was accomplished. Too much reliance was placed upon this proceeding. The Allied Powers had stopped to whip the Archipelago before scouring the Black Sea. They declared they would bring Peace by barring up Greece on one side and bombarding Russia on the other. They had half shut the gate of the temple of Janus, when suddenly, on the very day of their exultation, the thunders of Macedonia's heroes burst it open. The victory of Colbaks spread consternation throughout the Ottoman Empire, because of the almost superhuman bravery displayed by the mountain sons of Freedom. Throughout Greece rejoicings reigned, and the festivals of OTHO and CONSTANTINE soon following, were celebrated most brilliantly at Athens and Syra. During these scenes the American frigate *Cumberland* entering the Piræus, was saluted with incessant cannonading for several hours, as the noble craft displayed the Grecian flag from the topmast and exhibited a bearing both noble and philanthropic, in saluting and encouraging the land of Democratic Athens.

HADJI PETRO is a warrior of gigantic stature, commanding a legion of picked men. He was not long since a resident of this island. In the signal victory won by him at Calabaka, his 2,000 soldiers put to rout 6,000 Turks and Arabs, with 16 field pieces, killing 800, drowning 2,000 in the Peneus, and taking a large amount of valuable spoils. What effect will the fetters that cramp OTHO have on him? He exults in his success, as a free man and when he hears that 10,000 English and French slaves of the Sultan are marching to attack him, he will make ready to give them a warm reception in one of the gorges of Olympus. *The progress of the Macedonian revolution is thus far most brilliant.*

While the Powers that uphold the Sublime Porte were dallying with rugged Greece, and making OTHO *sit still* upon his throne, the Northern Bear was not idle. His ponderous paw remained, all dripping with blood, in the rents of the torn border of Islamism's robe; and when he withdrew it thence, without stopping to wash it in the Danube, he laid it ruthlessly upon Silistria. Where was OMER PASHA then? "One blast upon his bugle horn were worth a thousand men." Where was that renegade General? He was begging the allies to come over to Shumla and Varna, to assist him. Terror was in the soul of every Islamite. The vision of a million bayonets in the back-ground of the war, gleaming from the North, afforded to each son of Othman a fearful picture of the ruin which threatened his race. Allah stood whetting his sword on the mouldy Koran, and the False Prophet waved the Crescent in a hegira of promised defeat.

What must have been the shame of the enlightened Ambassadors of NAPOLEON and VICTORIA, on retiring from the hill of Minerva amid the scorn of Americans, when they learned that liberty had suddenly sprung a dangerous mine in Macedonia, and Russia had gained a new foothold, pending their efforts to awe-strike poor, unguarded, quiet little Greece. The 26th of May, 1854, will long be remembered by mankind as the day when two of the mightiest powers of the earth turned aside from their course to furnish an exhibition of rage comparable only to that of XERXES in castigating the innocent waves that destroyed his famous bridge.

What will be said of this movement by those hardy Democrats whose gigantic institutions embody a Hellas, with all its refinement and patriotism, on a far grander scale than England and France, and whose haunts you are treading at this moment, my friend, five thousand miles west of this theatre of Oriental War? What will they say when I tell them that the Greek and Russian exiles are called back to repentant Anglo-Gallo-Turkey? This must have been induced by the prompt sympathy of America's Consuls here. England and France were filled with shame, and driven by this new irresistible opposition of America, to a change of policy. Long live America!

P. S.—GARDIKIATIS GRIVAS was sent from Athens, as we hear to-day, by the English to the frontier with 1,200 Greek regulars. He led every one of them over into Turkey, to fight against the Turks.

City Progress.

Locomotion is one of the features of our age. To go ahead, and go ahead with all compassable speed, is the desideratum at which every man aims. Men, in the anxiety for progress, get half drowned between the ferry-boats and the wharves, in order to save the tenth part of a second. A slow train is looked on with abhorrence; a dilatory steam-boat is avoided as if it were a plague-ship. Like passenger-pigeons, we fly straight from point to point with undeviating desire, and will rather die than not achieve our journey in the briefest space of time. It seems strange that, while we fling a net-work of railroads over our vast continent, while we annihilate space, and hold conversations with the antipodes, that our metropolitan locomotion should remain in so backward a condition. It is true our omnibuses are useful, as the thousands of business men that travel daily to and from their offices sufficiently testify; but there is still a want in our City transit department. There are many times in the day when an omnibus is useless to us. It may not go exactly in the direction that we want, and it may not go quickly enough. It may be [illegible] with the sluices of the skies emptying themselves on our devoted heads, leaving us inconsolable for our hat, and nervous about probable influenzas. In these straits we have naught left to look to but the unwieldy hackney coaches that now encumber our streets. For people of [illegible] well enough. Some individuals of magnificent aspirations may like to ride behind a pair of horses, and loll in the easy space of a real chariot. For our part, we think that the pleasure is dearly bought at the price at present paid for it. One cannot take the slightest jaunt in these vehicles under a dollar. It is true that tradition relates that there are certain rules and regulations in existence in some secret archives of the Corporation, limiting and specifying the fares of these ponderous carriages. But no one ever yet has seen them. They are dimly ensconsed in some secret chamber of our City Hall, where none but bleareyed Aldermen ever see them, and whence they will never be produced in evidence against refractory and extortionate drivers. Indeed, if the unwary passenger should hint at their existence to these last-named individuals, and on the strength of their traditionary power refuse to supply the demanded dollars on the score of over-charge, what awful streams of vituperation overwhelm him and bear him and his remonstrances away for ever.

Now, we do not want to pay so much for our jaunts, and it gives us no pleasure to ride behind two horses. We respectfully suggest, therefore, to some capitalist who is over-burdened with wealth, that he should establish a number of Hansom Cabs, similar to those used in London. The fare might be placed at a quarter of a dollar a mile, and portions over graduated according to a set scale. We feel convinced that such a speculation would not only pay, but be of lasting benefit to the City. These cabs possess every advantage over the present unwieldy coach. They are small, and pass easily through chokes and congestions in the streets. They are light, easily driven, inexpensive to build, graceful to look at, comfortable to sit in, and require but one horse. Let us see if we cannot in the cab line, as in most other things, go ahead.

☞ In the Senate yesterday, after transacting some miscellaneous business, the Homestead bill was taken up and another debate of considerable length had upon it. The amendment giving the benefits of the bill to all foreigners now in or hereafter to come into the United States, was supported by Mr. CHASE, who is its author. Several other members followed on the same side. Mr. BROWN occupied an hour in explaining a substitute which he designed offering. His substitute is said to be an extension of the preëmption privilege, allowing the settler after actual occupancy and cultivation of the land for a number of years, to get a patent therefor by paying a small price for it. The bill was further discussed by Mr. BELL of Tennessee, who favored the bill, but opposed Mr. CLAYTON's motion to strike out the sixth section, and a number of others, after which it was postponed. In the House, the great feature of the day, was the passage of the River and Harbor bill with all its amendments.

Musical.

We have much pleasure in publishing the following communication concerning Monsieur JULLIEN's antecedents. It is elicited by a paragraph which we extracted from a cotemporary, and which treated, not unkindly we thought, of M. JULLIEN's early career in England. When a man has arrived at eminence it is always a matter of curiosity to learn from what starting point his career may be dated, and it rather redounds to his credit than otherwise that that starting point was surrounded by difficulties. Genius is none the less brilliant that it has emerged from obscurity.

The genial sentiments of our correspondent are entirely shared by ourselves. He labors under a misapprehension, we think, of the motive which suggested the paragraph alluded to. Had it conveyed such an interpretation to our mind, it certainly would not have appeared in our columns:

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I noticed in a morning paper, of Tuesday, a paragraph concerning JULLIEN, which I saw, with pain copied in your excellent journal of Wednesday. The good or bad taste of the first named paper in waiting until JULLIEN had departed for Europe, and was not able, personally, to reply to such inuendoes as this paragraph contains, I will not pause to question, but as his personal friend, and from a knowledge of nearly fifteen years, I simply assert that the writer of the paragraph is in error from beginning to end. I cannot suppose he has erred wilfully, but merely through total ignorance of JULLIEN's professional career.

Long prior to JULLIEN's appearance in England, he was known both as a composer and conductor in Paris, and had a splendid *Salon de Concert* at the Jardin Turc in that city. The first promenade concerts on the Parisian plan given in London, were at the Lyceum Theatre, in the Strand, by a corps of instrumental artists under the direction of Signor NEGRI. This affair was an artistic commonwealth, the agreeable entertainment being—overtures, dances, music, and solos. MUSARD, the celebrated Quadrille writer, subsequently became its director, but the members of the commonwealth soon quarreled among themselves, and the whole affair fell to the ground. I was at their first concert, and their last.

About this time JULLIEN came over to England to establish Concerts of a similar description to those he had given so successfully in Paris; and applied for Drury-lane Theatre. The Committee was, however, already pledged to Mr. ELLISON, who desired also to give concerts on the same plan; and the Committee, feeling anxious to obtain JULLIEN's services, arranged a compromise by which JULLIEN became conductor and composer, and ELLISON leader of these concerts—JULLIEN subsequently having the establishment altogether on his own hands as lessee and manager.

Instead of being the mere "leader of a cotillon band," as the paragraphist asserts, he commenced his career in England by conducting one of the finest orchestras ever heard in London; nay, more, he was the first man to popularize the symphonies of BEETHOVEN and other great classical composers, the hearing of which had previously been confined to the aristocratic *habitués* of the Ancient Concerts, the Philharmonic and one or two other high-priced musical reunions. True, his own services and those of his orchestra were in request at the Court balls of Royalty and the nobility. Nor is this to be wondered at, for JULLIEN's dance music created a new era in that style of composition, and was as it is now, "the rage;" but instead of "a cotillon band furnishing music for balls and parties at so much a night," as the paragraphist sneeringly asserts, JULLIEN's orchestra contained the best performers Europe could supply, (you may judge by the specimen you have recently had in New-York—some of these same men having formed part of his original band;) while the scale of remuneration paid would have rather astonished the writer of the paragraph had he been in a situation to require the services of JULLIEN and "the cotillon band" in question.

The paragraphist then goes on to say that "JULLIEN's first pecuniary success arose from his wife, who made up and sold very exquisite bouquets in a little bye-street in London, where they lived," which is simply an untruth. JULLIEN's fame and popularity were long previously thoroughly established. Madame JULLIEN, whose taste and skill in decorative art is justly celebrated, did, it is true, bring from Paris certain personsfamous for their tact in the employment of real instead of artificial flowers, in the formation of head-dresses, bouquets, &c., and under her direction their services were brought before the notice of the English aristocracy, who left their orders for such personal decorations, at the residence of M. and Madame JULLIEN, the "bye-street" where they lived, being Maddox-street, leading from Regent-street and Hanover-square to Bond-street, about as an expensive and fashionable a locality as could be then well selected. Nor had this new epoch in floral decorations anything to do with JULLIEN's success as composer or conductor, for if you search your file of English papers, you will find his name chronicled full fifteen years since in London—in Paris twenty years since, and still earlier at the Opera in Marseilles, as "ROCK-ALBERT," (two of his baptismal names under which he has since that period often given competitions to the world.)

"The failure to expect for giving shilling concerts," to use the paragraphist's own words, was the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, an edifice of world-wide celebrity, and one which for size and splendor is not yet equaled in New-York, whatever the new Opera House and LAFARGE's Theatre may turn out to be; and instead of only "Polkas, Quadrilles and Valses, played to audiences unable to appreciate music of a higher order," he gave the public Quadrilles and Valses as the foils and settings to the symphonies of BEETHOVEN, the overtures of MOZART, ROSSINI, and WEBER, and selections from the operatic works of the illustrious dead and living masters. The Polka at that time, be it observed, was not known in England—the credit, if any, of its introduction, as also of the "Schottische," "Valse à Deux Temps," &c., being due to JULLIEN. As to the "appreciation" by the public of his efforts, crowded audiences were the best proofs.

These "shilling concerts," as the paragraphist again sneeringly styles them, were not "York shillings," but English ones, or 25 cents, and that for standees only—the admission to the boxes being 62½ cents, while the private boxes ranged from $5 to $25 each; and instead of any dishonor, I am inclined to think the greater honor attaches to the man who commenced giving the best music to the masses of the people at the lowest possible price.

JULLIEN has left—but to return again, and calm reflection will, I think, induce the conviction that during his sojourn here he did more to popularize instrumental music of the highest class, as well as that of a lighter description, than any other artist who has ever visited these shores. Let those who doubt, compare the instrumental music they will hear during his absence with that he gave them whilst he was here with his performers, and judge for themselves.

In conclusion, I must apologize for trespassing so long on your patience and that of your readers, but I like "fair play," and detest the system of attempting to "stab a man in the dark," or behind his back. It strongly reminds me of the fable of a certain animal, who shall be nameless, having a kick at the dead lion, whom he was afraid to face whilst living. VERAX.

Theatrical.

We copy the following paragraph from the *Express* of last evening:

DEATH OF ONE OF THE RAVEL COMPANY.—We are pained to announce the death of LEON JAVELLI, a well-known member of the Ravel Company. He died this morning at the age of 33 years, after twenty-four hours' sickness, and will be buried to-morrow.

ASYLUM FOR THE BLIND.—The Annual Musical Entertainment given by the pupils of this Institute came off on Wednesday afternoon. The attendance was not so good as usual, owing perhaps to the simultaneous exercises at the Deaf and Dumb Institute, which, from their interesting character, never fail to attract a crowded audience.

In the recurrence of this Musical Festival, there is something peculiarly touching and suggestive. The pupils anticipate it with increasing pleasure, and if one could read the dark mysteries of their enjoyment, we should find, perhaps, that this event with its necessary preparation, is of all others the most salient and wholesome in their remembrance. Nature—good kind mother Nature—provides a balm for all wounds, and her stricken children ever find solace in her bosom; whatever may be taken away, there is always one sense left, which by cultivation will afford the keenest enjoyment. Music is a special gift to the blind; they excel in it, for the simple reason that it is the only sensual enjoyment permitted them. How wonderful their delicacy of touch! how quick their perception of sound!

The New-York Asylum for the Blind is redeemed from utter insufficiency only so far as its musical arrangements are concerned. It has been our duty on more than one occasion to animadvert in severe terms on the mismanagement of an Institute endowed, supported and intentioned so nobly. But without any beneficial result that we can observe. Neglect, slovenliness and bad management are visible in every part of the establishment. Among the officials, petty jealousies and feuds are of constant recurrence. It appears to be no one's duty to do anything but take his pay, and even this in some instances is performed with a lofty condescension that repels all idea of a *quid pro quo*. Externally, the Institute looks as if it were in chancery; internally, it is cheerless, with burlish men prowling about—blessed with eyesight, but incapable of seeing anything but their own interests. A good illustration of the lack of reciprocity which exists between the objects of the Institute and its officers, was afforded us in a short conversation with the Superintendent. We had occasion to make some trivial inquiry as to who was performing. He stared at us, and with a self-satisfied scowl replied, "I am not a musician. I thank God I know nothing about music." This uttered amid a group of pupils who, in wrapt enjoyment, were thanking God that they *did* know something about it! Thanking God in the ecstasy of a happy moment that they were allowed to roam, sightless, but in well known paths, through a paradise of beauties.

The coarse and brutal in sentiment usually remain silent when they come in contact with a superior organization; the man who hates music seldom boasts of his detestation; to do so on an occasion when so many helpless beings are enjoying themselves solely through its influence, argues something more than we care to advance. One thing, however, is certain, that a Superintendent with such sentiments is not the happiest selection for a Blind Asylum.

The musical arrangements here are good. The Institute is fortunate in possessing two pains-taking and excellent teachers. Mr. G. F. ROOT is well known in all musical circles, and as a vocal tutor and composer, has no superior in the City. In the latter capacity, indeed, he has won, on more occasions than the present, our warmest commendation. Mr. ROOT attends to the vocal department of the Institute, and the precision with which his pupils sang a collection of difficult glees and choruses from Oratorios, is the best and most gratifying return so pains-taking a teacher can receive. The "Solo and Quartette, and the grand Chorus from "Samson," were superbly rendered, and in themselves would form a leading attraction at any place of an usement.

Mr. ROOT's fellow-laborer in the Instrumental department is Mr. REIFF. Under this gentleman's direction a good treed band has been organized, and the performers play with *ensemble* and effect. The instruments, it appears to us, are not of the newest, nor capable of all the effects now so freely introduced in military music. Economy is scarcely the first essential in instruments that require labor and skill in construction. These remarks, if they have any application, are directed, of course, to the management and not the teacher.

We have seldom spent a more agreeable afternoon than that in the Chapel of the Blind Asylum. The pupils appeared to be thoroughly animated with the pure pleasure that mere performance of the music afforded them. We were assured that no class of pupils are more happy and joyous than those of the Institute. They appear to know no unhappiness, and are so unconscious of the loss they have sustained, that a casual word of sympathy rather provokes merriment than regret. This Institute only requires to be well managed to be an ornament as it is a credit to our City.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

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HARD TIMES—A new novel, by CHARLES DICKENS. Continued.—Chapter 23.

REVERIES IN THE SALOONS OF SARATOGA, by MINNIE MYRTLE.

SEA BATHING AT CAPE MAY, and other correspondence from Summer Watering Places.

PROGRESS OF NATIONAL AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON, by our regular correspondent.

LETTER FROM HAVANA—Giving a truthful and highly interesting view of the condition of things in that troubled locality.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE RIO GRANDE FRONTIER—Containing thrilling accounts of ravages by the Indians.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM AN EYE-WITNESS of the recent terrible collision on the Susquehanna Railroad.

EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE—Special Correspondence from Constantinople, affording a correct review of Turkish politics, with remarks on the news from Quebec—Affairs in Great Britain—Letters from France, by Dick Tinto.

THE NEWS—The Latest Intelligence from all parts of the World—Late and interesting from the Seat of War; from England and from India, China and Japan—Late and important from California, from Australia and from the Sandwich Islands—Correct reports of the proceedings of the United States Congress, with Senator SEWARD's Speech on the Homestead bill—A careful summary of events in the United States during the past week—Also, reports of doings in New-York and adjacent cities

EDITORIALS—Comparative Moral Statistics—Soda Water—Cost of Canada to Great Britain—City School Matters—Our Soldiers—Les Soirées dans le Printemps—The Smithsonian Institute—The War News from Europe—The Quick Passages of the Baltic—The New-Orleans [illegible]—News from [illegible]—Latest from the Gold Regions—Affairs in Germany and Syracuse—The New-York Times, [illegible] pictured from that English Mag. [illegible] and the Weather—Pills for Roasting—Rumors—Too Much for Barnum—The News from [illegible] the Hawaii Islands, Japan, &c.—An Infamous Republic.

COMMERCIAL—A carefully arranged compendium of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statement of the Banks of the City of New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturday, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum, in advance. Two copies for $3; Five copies for $8 will be sent to one address. Single copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers ready for mailing, at 4½ cents each.

☞ The postage on this paper to any part of the United States is 26 cents per annum, and within the State of New-York is 13 cents. Published by RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. 138 Nassau-st.

BROOKLYN LIQUOR TROUBLES.

Trial of Isaac Crampton, Excise Commissioner, for Misdemeanor.

The Kings County Court of Sessions yesterday commenced the trial of ISAAC CRAMPTON, Excise Commissioner, for misdemeanor, in granting liquor licenses illegally. The indictment against CRAMPTON is similar to that upon which KAVANAGH was committed at the last term of the Court.

The District Attorney appeared in behalf of the State; the defendant was represented by W. H. GALE, Esq.

This case, it will be recollected, was tried at the last term, but resulted in the disagreeing of the Jury and their consequent discharge. All of the Jurors called in the present instance were interrogated by the counsel on either side, as to their having formed any opinion, &c. The District Attorney challenged one Juror, named JOHN BOGART, who keeps a public house. Three were appointed, and after the usual examination had been gone through, the Juror was declared competent. Other Jurors were also challenged, and one peremptorily by the defence. After an hour or more had been consumed in questioning and challenging, a Juror was finally obtained, and the Jurors in attendance not empannelled in this case were discharged till to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock.

The District Attorney then proceeded to open the case for the people, stating that the defendant was indicted for malfeasance in office, inasmuch as having, while a Commissioner of Excise, knowingly granted a license to Wm. Gubbins, a person not qualified by law to receive the same. Gubbins, it appeared from counsel's statement, lived at the corner of Columbia and Congress streets, in a small, dilapidated shanty, having none of the conveniences as an inn, required by the provisions of the Excise Laws of the State.

Peter R. Hegeman was the first witness called and testified—That he was Deputy City Clerk; was Clerk of the Board of Excise last year; the defendant was a member of that Board; there were about six or seven meetings of the Board last year; the mode of procedure as to obtaining licenses was to apply to the City Clerk, who placed the applications before the Board, who then referred the applications to the Commissioner from the respective Wards from whence they came; the Commissioner reported them back to the Board, who passed upon them according to the Commissioner's recommendation in the premises.

The application of Wm. Gubbins, dated July 14, 1853, was here put in evidence.

Examination continued—Seven of the Commissioners voted for the granting of Gubbins' license, a majority of the Board; Mr. De Ravers voted in the negative; did not hear the defendant say anything prior to the granting of that license as to the mode of procedure in granting licenses; heard him subsequently, a short time after, in answer to a question put to him by the President of the Board. Crampton said that he did not think he was called upon to examine the premises of every one who made an application for a license; prior to July 12, 1853, there were 155 tavern licenses granted for the city of Brooklyn; prior to the 29th of same month, 1853, 481; for the Sixth Ward there were 18 licenses granted prior to the 13th of same date and year, and 142 licenses up to and including the 29th of July, 1853.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gale—Gubbins' license was taken out on the 29th of July, 1853; the Board required that applicants should give a bond and make an affidavit; Gubbins' gave the required bond and affidavit; [bond and affidavit produced.] The conversation between the President of the Board and Crampton arose about an application for a license; could not say positively that it came from the Sixth Ward.

George M. Patchin being sworn, deposed—That he is the owner of the premises at the corner of Columbia and Amity-streets, occupied by Gubbins; I do not recollect any change having taken place in the condition of the premises from January 1, 1853, down to the present time; they are 9 or 10 feet wide and about 25 deep; they consist of two rooms and a kitchen; one room is used as a bar-room; the roof is shingle, single pitch; the house is about 10 feet high at the eaves and about 14 at the highest part where it adjoins the next house; Gubbins' business for the last year has been that of driving a horse and cart.

Cross-examined—The place is kept very neat and clean; Mrs. Gubbins is a very nice woman and don't touch liquor at all.

Aaron L. West, sworn—I am a policeman; I know those premises of Gubbins', having been requested by the Mayor to make an inspection of the city; the premises are 9 or 10 feet one way and 25 or 30 the other.

The witness's testimony in relation to the size, construction, &c., of the premises in question, corroborated that of Mr. Patchin.

The examination of the premises by this witness (West) was made on the 7 h of January and the 19th of June, 1853. The witness also deposed that he could not say whether or not there was a bed in the room back of the bar at Gubbins'; he did not imagine that there could have been two in it.

James De Ravero, one of the Commissioners of Excise last year, was the next witness called to the stand. He deposed that he heard Crampton say in the Board, in reference to some application, that they had better grant the license, or parties would sell without any; did not recollect whether he made the remark in reference to Gubbins' application.

The Court then adjourned till this morning at 10 o'clock.

☞ ANDREW WILLIAMS, the murderer of his wife, was to have been executed at the City Prison to-day, but his counsel have obtained a stay of proceedings.

Report of the Board of Health of the City of Chicago, July 9, 1854.

Total number of interments for the month of June..333
Total number of interments from 1st to 8th of July, inclusive.....242
Total number of interments from June 1 to July 8, inclusive.....575

The above is made from the data furnished by the city sections, and includes all interments within the city for the time above mentioned, and also all those cases which were brought into the city by emigration, or those which have grown out of casualties or other causes.
[*Dem. Press.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK.—JAMES E RAY, No. 158 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of HOSIERY AND UNDER GARMENTS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchaser's unbiassed opinion.

A GREAT BOOK BY A GREAT AUTHOR.—THE PILGRIMS OF WALSINGHAM, A ROMANCE OF THE MIDDLE AGES From the accomplished pen of AGNES STRICKLAND. Large 12mo., pp. 400. Price $1. Hear what the press says of this great work:

"It abounds in incidents of the most stirring interest, and perhaps gives a more faithful reflection of the ideas and manners of the epoch at which the story was laid than any modern work of a similar character."—*N. Y Herald.*

The above extract was taken from a most elaborate review in the *Herald* of the 9th inst.:

"The writings of this lady remind us of those bouquets in which ripe ears of corn and other grains are dotted with the most beautiful flowers; so happily does she mingle instruction with amusement. This is the very best of her many charming works. As a story it is replete with captivating interest, while it instructs the reader with one of the most interesting episodes of the history of Europe—the visit of the great Emperor, Charles V., to the Court of the VIIIth Henry. Quaint humor, and sly, grave satire sparkle on almost every page, rendering us heartily sorry when the merry party conclude their pilgrimage."—*British Whig.*

But we cannot multiply extracts. The voice of the periodical press is unanimous. Published by GARRETT & CO., No. 18 Ann-st., and for sale by all Booksellers.

THE ONE PRICE SYSTEM.—TWELVE YEARS ago ALFRED MUNROE & CO., the proprietors of the Fashionable Clothing Store, No 441 Broadway, established the "One Price System" in New-Orleans; and on opening their establishment in this city several years since, they adopted the same rules, which have proved so successful in their New Orleans business. Every article has its lowest price marked upon it, and no deviation from that price is ever allowed. If any dissatisfaction arises after the purchase of an article, it may be returned, and the money will be cheerfully refunded. They now invite purchasers to an early call of well made fashionable Clothing, to call and examine their present assortment embracing all sizes for men and boys, No. 441 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 20, 1854.—MR. S. C. HERRING—*Sir:* We deem it our duty to the public, and justice to yourself to state that we had one of your Patent Champion Safes in the Lafarge Hotel at the time that building was destroyed by fire, but as the principal important books and papers had been removed, we took but

...Rape by a Priest in Cincinnati!—[illegible] of the Trial.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, July 11.

CRIMINAL COURT—Before Judge Flinn.

MONDAY, July 10.

The State of Ohio against *Peter Kroeger.*—Indictment for assault, with intent to commit a rape, on the person of Catharine Myers.—This case came on for trial this morning, and the Court-room was literally packed with spectators, and all the avenues to the Court-room blocked up by the crowd. The defendant is a Catholic Priest, perhaps at or a little past the meridian of life. The girl on whom the alleged offence was committed is a German girl, 14 years of age, apparently intelligent and sprightly, and of a development quite mature for her years.

Her evidence was given with a great deal of reluctance and apparent embarrassment, and in a tone not audible at a very few feet distance from her.

She testified that on the day of the committing of the offence, she went as usual to the school connected with the Catholic Church, on Fifth-street; that about 1 o'clock she went into the church to confession, to Father Kroeger, the defendant after which Kroeger called her into a small room near the church. After they had got in there, Father Kroeger came to the door and asked if there were any other girls to come to confession, to which the defendant replied "No."

The defendant asked her if she had ever sinned with a man, and she said no. This question was several times repeated by the defendant, and she gave the same answer.

The defendant then, when standing, laid her across his knee, raised her clothes to her waist, and whipped her with a switch, striking her four times. She stated that he told her to sit down, which she did, after which he said he wanted to see her before, and took hold of her clothes and tried to pull them up. This she resisted; and he only got her clothes up to her knees. He asked her again if she had sinned with a man and she said no, and he said he wanted to see. She said there were two doors to the room, one of which was locked by defendant soon after they came in. said the defendant was no relation to her; said that while these attempts were going on she cried out. Father Kroeger told her to tell her mother to come and see him, but she told him her mother had not time.

In cross-examination she said that the defendant scolded her then for not being ready to take her first communion. That the defendant, when he was trying to raise her clothes in front, and could not succeed, pulled her up from her seat and whipped her a second time.

After she went home, she told her mother and a young man, a boarder, (whom she called Julius), that Father Kroeger had pulled up her clothes and whipped her. Her father, brother, Julius, and herself, went to the church to see the defendant. Her father and brother said nothing. Julius asked him why he had whipped Catharine; he said he did not know anything about it; witness said to him that he did, that he pulled up her clothes and whipped her like everything.

The defendant then said that it was another girl, to which witness replied that it was her. There was nothing said at this interview about her not knowing her catechism or being ready for the first communion.

The witness was questioned about visiting Esquire Rowecamp's, for the purpose of getting out a warrant, and going to the *Visitantt* to get Mr. Kroeger published, but nothing of importance was elicited.

Her testimony was somewhat confused, and given with great reluctance.

Mr. Lambright testified that he was at work in the church and heard a scream from the room, to which he went a few minutes after, and found the door locked. The priest came to the door, seemed very much excited. His face was flushed, and he shut the door in his face.

Juliana Schmeltz testified that she was in the rear of the church, and heard the screams of a child, as if in the church. It was after 3 o'clock.

Helena Myers, mother of Catharine, testified that after Catharine came home she found her on the bed crying, and apparently sick. After several repeated and urgent questions, the girl told her Father Kroeger had whipped her, and told the circumstances. Julius Graffen was present, and also asked questions of the girl. Two or three days after the whipping she examined and found upon the body of Catharine the marks of four blows, which were black and yellow.

Julius Graffen, a boarder with the Myers family, testified that Catharine was crying after she came home. He asked her what was the matter, but she refused to tell. Afterward she replied to his question in the presence of her mother, and told what had occurred. He went with the father, brother and Catharine to see the priest; asked him why he whipped Catharine. Kroeger said he didn't know anything about it. Said witnesses had no right to inquire what was done at the confessional. Did not either admit or deny that he whipped the girl. Witness never offered presents to the girl to induce her to testify, but Mr. Burgess came and offered presents to have the matter hushed up, which were refused.

Henry Ritter, (for the defence,) a priest of the same congregation, Trinity Church, testified, that on the day in question, between 2 and 3 o'clock, he came into the church, and as he approached the altar he saw the door of the small room open, Mr. Kroeger within, and the girl just going in, though the girl did not stay more than five or six minutes; heard no screams; the door remained open; saw the girl go away, and she did not return. Said that the defendant was President of the Board of Trustees of the school, and had general charge of it. Said it was not usual to whip children in such places.

Esquire Rowecamp testified that the girl, her mother, brother and Julius came to his office for a warrant. He questioned the girl closely, but she made no charge of rape against Kroeger; could get hardly out of her; could not learn that defendant had attempted anything but to whip her.

W. H. Bayless, architect of the Trinity Church just built, testified that a few days after the trial at the Police Court, he stepped into a shop near the Church, where a conversation arose about the case, and out of mere curiosity he went to see the girl and her mother, who live near by; talked with them some time, Julius being present; while he said to them it was a very curious affair, and if it was a prosecution for money only, and they were poor, it would be better for them to take some money and stop the prosecution. If they needed money, he would help get them something; Julius said there had been a time when the affair might have been hushed up, but that was now past. Witness had not been asked or solicited by any one to make any overtures, but went purely from curiosity, and out of his friendship for the defendant, of whom he had formed a high opinion. He himself was a Protestant.

Mary Ann Zimmer and Ann Weigaler both testified to the following statements: They met Catharine on one occasion, and said to her, "O, Catharine, you swear false!" She said, "I didn't care if I did!" Another time one of them asked her who told her what to say, and she said Julius told her what to say. At another time Mary asked her if she knew what it was to swear, and Catharine said that was easy enough—she just had to hold up her hand.

Emil Lieber was heretofore engaged with Mollitor in the *Volksblatt*. Catharine, her mother, and others, came to Mollitor to get some thing published; said something about the girl being whipped, and her clothes raised up. After hearing the story, Mollitor said, "Now I have got this priest; I'll nail him down and send him to the penitentiary. It was an assault, and an attempt to commit a rape."

Henry Von Martels had known the defendant well; was a man of rather warm temper, but an upright, honest man, of unblemished reputation; heard part of the conversation with Mollitor, and heard Mollitor repeatedly urge the girl to tell the whole truth fully.

A number of witnesses were called, who testified to the good character and reputation of the defendant.

Judge Spooner testified that the affidavit was originally for assault and battery, and T. A. Logan, prosecutor of the Police Court, testified that he altered the case to one for an attempt to commit a rape.

Stephen Mollitor was called and testified that, from what her mother said, he thought it was something more than an assault and battery, but did not say so in the presence of the girl, and did not publish it so till after the trial at the Police Court.

The testimony was closed at 6 o'clock, and the argument to the Jury was opened by T. A. O'Conor for the State, who was followed by the counsel for the defendant. During the day the crowd was immense within and around the Court-House, but no demonstrations of violence were made by any one. The crowd against the railing, between the spectators and the Court, was so great, and the press so vigorous, as to break down the railing, and the proceedings were at one time suspended to replace it.

Pruden and O'Connor for the State; Anderson, Moorman and George Pendleton for the defence.

THE CHARGE.

Judge Flinn at some length explained to the jury the nature of the offence charged, the counts in the indictment, and the important duty of the Jury at this time, when excitement prevailed, to give double diligence to see that the facts were well established. There was one place where excitement should not reach—it was the sacred precincts of the Court and Jury. Here should be dealt out even-handed justice to the rich and the poor; and all should enter upon the discharge of their high and holy functions with an honest desire to award punishment when deserved, and acquit if innocent.

Justice is blind and undiscriminating.

The indecent liberty to the person of a female scholar is not excusable by law in this country, by a President of a School Board or any one else, and has been decided to be an assault. There can be no justification for blows upon the naked person. No position of office in Church or State will give authority to an official to expose the person of a female.

The case was about being given to the Jury, when Mr. George H. Pendleton, one of the counsel of the defence, said that on the part of himself and other counsel, they were constrained to except against the latter rulings of the Court, and presented the following, which they wished to be delivered as special charges:

We ask the Court to charge the Jury,

1. That in cases of this kind, so difficult to be defended, because it is always located where no person is present except the prosecuting witness, it is the duty of the Jury to require a greater degree of proof than in other criminal cases.

The Judge answered—A different rule is observed in the case of rape—it is an offence not to be guessed at. If it be not positively proved by the testimony of the prosecuting witness, it must be proven otherwise.

2. That the uncorroborated testimony of the prosecuting witness is rarely, if ever, sufficient to warrant a conviction in cases of rape or assault with intent to ravish; and that such uncorroborated testimony is very suspicious, when offered by a youthful witness, who unwillingly answers the questions propounded by the defence.

The Judge answered—The positive testimony of the prosecuting witness is sufficient if the Jury believes it, but it is safer to have the statements corroborated.

3. That the fact that the witness who prosecutes and her friends do not for many days make a charge of assault with intent to commit a rape, after having received advice upon that subject, is unduly a suspicious circumstance, and to be considered as such.

That the withholding the charge when it is true, and when any charge is made, as far invalidates the credibility of a witness as the statement of what is false.

The Judge answered—He was not prepared to hold the extreme position assumed. There might be motives of delicacy prompting the prosecuting witness. She might be ignorant of the law.

Mr. Pendleton, for himself and colleagues, excepted to this ruling of the Court.

4. That the intention of a party is to be inferred from all he says and does under the circumstances; that an intent to commit a rape cannot be inferred from a whipping with switches which indicate that the whipping is from proper motives, for not going to church or Sunday School.

To this the Judge gave assent.

5. That the Jury must acquit the defendant if, upon all the testimony, there yet remains a doubt that the defendant forcibly and violently assaulted this girl, intending to ravish her in such assault; that there must be certainty, not probability.

The Judge replied there must be certainly not probability. The Jury must be satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt, not a captious doubt; such a one would stagger an honest mind in search of truth.

The Jury retired soon after 8 o'clock.

At 12 o'clock at night the Jury had not agreed. Their report will no doubt be made on the assembling of the Court at 9 o'clock this morning.

At about 11 o'clock last night the large crowd in attendance at the Court-House dispersed, and the utmost order prevailed.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning, on the opening of the Criminal Court, the jury sent in a communication stating that it was impossible for them to agree on a verdict, and asked to be discharged.

The Court conferred with counsel on the part of the defence. Mr. PENDLETON assented to their discharge. Mr. PRUDEN suggested that if the jury needed any instruction or explanation from the Court, they might be brought out and receive it.

The jury were brought into Court, and being interrogated whether they had agreed on a verdict, through their foreman, T. B. ANDERSON, replied that they could not agree either on the law or facts.

Some of the Jury had contended that the Court had charged that the State of Ohio had made out their case—otherwise there had not been much misunderstanding. The Court remarked that they had charged nothing of that kind, but had said that one of the Courts had technically been sustained, but he had not pretended to interfere with the province of the Jury to decide as to the facts. As to the law, the Court had charged there was no law allowing a spiritual or mental instructor to expose the person of a female pupil for the purpose of chastisement.

If even the intent of the defendant was to have illicit cohabitation with the girl, it would not establish guilt under the first count. The intent must have been to have used force, otherwise our jails and penitentiaries might be filled with such offenders. Mr. N. Allen, of the Jury, stated that there was evidenced no unwillingness by either of the members, but all appeared to be truly conscientious, but they were no nearer now to a verdict than when they left the Court-room.

The Court instructed the Jury to return and faithfully consider the case, resolving all reasonable doubts in favor of the defendant. If they could not possibly agree, the Court would not punish them by keeping them in a close room this warm weather. At noon the Jury again returned to Court, stating that it was impossible to agree, whereupon they were discharged. The defendant renewed his bonds in $2,000. The case will come up for a new trial on the first Monday in September. The Jury, from the time they went out until they had the instruction from the Court, as we learned, stood six for assault with intent to commit a rape, and six for assault and battery. After the explanation of the Court three only were for a verdict of assault with intent, &c.

Major Emory and Colonel Fremont.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10, 1854.

To the Editor of the Washington Union:

I have received the following letter, which I will thank you to publish, with the appended extract from Senate document 33, 1848, pages 338-39-40-41, and the remarks subjoined:

WASHINGTON, July 10, 1854

SIR: In a letter published in the Washington *Union* on the 8th inst., over your signature, I observe the following language:

"Ever since my campaign with General KEARNEY in 1846, *in which a member of Mr. Benton's family was dismissed from the army*," &c.

As this statement does me manifest injustice, and conveys a false impression to the public, I have to invite your attention to it, and ask a public correction through the same medium.

Your obedient servant, J. C. FREMONT.

To Major WM. H. EMORY, Topographical Corps.

Extract from Senate Document No. 33, 1848.—Decision of the Court.

"And the Court does therefore sentence the said Lieutenant Colonel JOHN C. FREMONT, of the regiment of mounted riflemen, United States Army, to be dismissed the service."

GEO. M. BROOKE,
Brevet Brig. Gen., and Pres. Gen. Court Martial.
J. F. LEE, Judge Advocate.

REMARKS BY THE COURT.

The Court deems it proper, in view of the mass of evidence on the record, to remark that the Court has been unwilling to confine the accused to a strict legal defence, which appeared to be within narrow limits.

Considering the gravity of the charges, the Court has allowed the defence the fullest scope in its power to develop the instructions of the Government, and all circumstances relating to the alleged misconduct, as well as to impeach the leading witness for the prosecution. The Court has even indulged the accused in a course unusual, and without its approbation in the final defence of using inadmissible matter which had been rejected or excluded in evidence.

With all this latitude of evidence, and the broader latitude of defence, the Court has found nothing conducing in the orders and instructions of the Government; nothing impeaching the testimony on the part of the prosecution; nothing, in fine, to qualify, in a legal sense, the resistance to authority of which the accused is convicted.

The attempt to assail the leading witness for the prosecution has involved points not in issue, and to which the prosecution has brought no evidence. In the judgment of the Court his honor and character are unimpeached.

And then, at 2½ o'clock, the Court adjourned without day.

GEO. M. BROOKE,
Brevet Brig Gen. and President.
J. F. LEE, Judge Advocate.

DECISION OF THE PRESIDENT.

I have carefully examined the record of proceedings of the general Court-Martial in the case of Lieutenant Colonel JOHN C. FREMONT, of the regiment of mounted riflemen, which convened at Washington Arsenal, in the District of Columbia, on the 2d day of November, 1847, and of which Brevet General GEORGE M. BROOKE was President.

The Court find Lieutenant Colonel FREMONT *guilty* of the following charges, viz.:

1st. "Mutiny. 2d. Disobedience of the lawful commands of his superior officer. 3d. Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline;" and sentence him "to be dismissed the service."

Four members of the Court append to the record of their proceedings the following, viz.:

Under the circumstances in which Lieutenant Colonel FREMONT was placed, between two officers of superior rank, each claiming to command-in-chief in California—circumstances in their nature calculated to embarrass the mind and excite the doubts of officers of greater experience than the accused—and in consideration of the important professional services rendered by him previous to the occurrence of those acts for which he has been tried, the undersigned members of the Court respectfully recommend Lieutenant Colonel FREMONT to the lenient consideration of the President of the United States.

GEORGE M. BROOKE,
Brevet Brigadier General U. S. A.
THOMAS F. HUNT,
Lieut. Col. and Deputy Quartermaster General.
J. P. TAYLOR, Lieutenant Colonel and A. C. G. S.
R. L. BAKER, Major Ordnance Department.

Three other members of the Court append to the record of their proceedings the following, viz:

Under all the circumstances of this case, and in consideration of the distinguished professional services of the accused previous to the transactions for which he has been tried, the undersigned beg leave to recommend him to the clemency of the President of the United States.

S. H. LONG, Lt. Col Topographical Engineers.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, Major of Engineers.
E. W. MORGAN, Lt. Col. Fourteenth Infantry.

WASHINGTON, February, 10, 1848.

Upon an inspection of the record, I am not satisfied that the facts proved in this case constitute the military crime of "mutiny." I am of opinion that the second and third charges are sustained by the proof, and that the conviction upon these charges warrants the sentence of the Court. The sentence of the Court is, therefore, approved; but, in consideration of the peculiar circumstances of the case, of the previous meritorious and valuable services of Lieut. Col. FREMONT, and of the foregoing recommendations of a majority of the members of the Court, the penalty of dismissal from the service is remitted.

Lieutenant-Colonel FREMONT will accordingly be released from arrest, will resume his sword, and report for duty. JAMES K. POLK

WASHINGTON CITY, C Street, Feb. 19, 1848.

SIR: I have this moment received the General Order No 7, (dated the 17th instant,) making known to me the final decision in the proceedings of the general Court-martial before which I have been tried, and hereby send in my resignation of lieutenant-colonel in the army of the United States.

In doing this, I take the occasion to say that my reason for resigning is, that I do not feel conscious of having done anything to merit the finding of the Court; and this being the case, I cannot, by accepting the clemency of the President, admit the justice of the decision against me. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

To the ADJUTANT GENERAL. J. C. FREMONT.

C STREET, March 14, 1848.

SIR: I have not yet had the honor to receive any reply to my letter of resignation, of the 17th ultimo; and as the President's acceptance is necessary to give legal effect to that act, I have to request that, at some convenient opportunity, you will take the trouble to obtain the reply and make it known to me

Respectfully, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. C. FREMONT.

To the ADJUTANT GENERAL.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, March 15, 1848.

SIR: Your resignation has been accepted by the President of the United States, to take effect this day.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your ob't. servant,
W. G. FREEMAN, Assistant Adjutant General.

Lieut. Col. J. C. FREMONT, Regiment of Mounted Riflemen. C-street, Washington, D. C.

From the above it will be seen whether injustice has been done to Col. FREMONT, or any false impression can have been conveyed by the publication of his case in my answer to the attack which Mr. BENTON made on me. There was no such intention on my part—my purpose being merely to indicate the motive of Mr. BENTON's hostility to me. I was not reviewing the military character and character of Col. FREMONT, and had no occasion to refer to these facts, which were unconnected with the assault of Mr. BENTON.

It will be seen by these documents that my statement is substantially correct; but I have no objection to make the statement more full, since he has called my attention to it, and to say that, for acts committed in the campaign of 1846, he was subsequently tried at Washington and by sentence of a general Court-Martial—approved by the President—was dismissed from the service of the United States; but that the sentence was remitted and that he was ordered to join his regiment in Mexico, but tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and his connection with the army thus terminated.

WILLIAM HERNSLEY EMORY.

WOMAN OVER THE FALLS.—A woman named ANN HALL, aged about 34, is supposed to have gone over the Falls on Monday. Her shawl was found in the race, below the Grist Mill, and her body was seen floating in the race by an individual in the rear part of the Cataract House, but before he, with others, could reach the spot, she probably floated from the race into the river and over the cataract. We learn that she had, till within about two weeks, lived with Mrs. Jacobs. She married, last week, a man named RUSSEL, and had been residing near the Canandaigua depot. She was observed, by those who knew her, on Monday morning to act in rather a singular manner, and she is supposed to have been partially deranged. We are informed that she has a brother named JOHN MORGAN, residing at No. 225 Sixth-avenue, New-York. Whether the act of drowning was premeditated or not, we of course, cannot say, and how she succeeded in accomplishing the act in the day time, undiscovered, is not a little strange. *[Niagara Falls Gazette.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box**—a Boston remedy of thirty years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external inflammations, recommended by physicians daily, by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York, and WM. B. SEXTON, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston.

C. H. RING, Broadway, and
all respectable druggists.

☞ **University's Family Medicines.**—FEVER AND AGUE.—CHOLERA.—The University of Free Medicines and Popular knowledge, chartered by the State of Pennsylvania April 28, 1853, mainly to arrest the evils of spurious nostrums; also, to supply the public with reliable remedies, where the best medical advisers cannot or will not be consulted, having purchased the invaluable remedy—ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE—the first and only known for twenty years as the certain cure for Fever and Ague and its kindred complaints, confidently recommend it to the patronage of the afflicted. The above institution therefore recommends for Bowel Complaint or Cholera, ROWLAND'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF BLACKBERRY ROOT, and in dressings will furnish its cure remedy for every disease that can be safely treated in this way. By order of the Trustees,

JOHN B ROWAND, M.D.,
President of the University, and head of the Pharmaceutical Department, Philadelphia.

Home Dispensary and Office, No. 47 South Second-st., Philadelphia.

CHARLES H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; C. V. CLICKENER & Co., No. 81 Baroline-st.; HAVILAND, WARRALL & RISLEY, Maiden-lane; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 237 6th-av.; R. A. SANDS, No. 136 Bowery; JOHN MEAKIN, No. 497 Broadway; E. M. QUION, No. 1c Bowery, C. S. SMITH, No. 128 Canal-st.; BRIGHAM & MILLER, No. 17 Avenue D; JOHNSON, No. 715 Broadway; W. D. CRUMBLE, No. 310 Bowery and 162 Broadway; W. B. FREEMAN, No. 42 3d-av; A. W. GARDNER, Nos. 51 6th av. and 166 8th-av.; GAIL & AMEND, No. 136 3d av; E. W. VONDASMITH, No. 156 Bowery; T. T. GREEN, No. 366 Broadway; POWELL, No. 163 Avenue A; J. WELLS GREEN, No. 111 Broadway; JOHN MILLER, No. 245 1st-av. W. F. LINDSAY, No. 77 East Broadway, W. H. LOINES, No. 298 Hudson-st; MRS. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; T. THOS WAYES, South Brooklyn.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Cordial.**—Whence proceed the insanity, the depression, the despair, the indifference to life, the instability, the continual feeling of ill-ease which it is impossible to define or localize, so common, so hard to bear, and so little pitied by the robust and healthy? We answer—from the stomach and the nervous system, between which there exists the closest sympathy. Want of vital energy, a sluggishness in the secretive organs, general inertia of the system, is at the bottom of all the difficulty. To rouse the whole organization from the torpor to imbue it with new life, activity and vigor, and to sustain it in that condition, there is no preparation comparable with DR MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL. Other stimuli may excite the dormant physical energies for a time, but like the slight flash of the lightning that leaves behind it deeper gloom, the excitement of these exhilerants is followed after the first convulsive effect is over by a depression of body and mind more profound and paralyzing than ever. The remedy is literally worse than the disease. But the Elixir has a dynamic influence. It not only creates a new condition of the physical organization, but perpetuates it. The animal spirits are not only cheered by its agency but sustained up to their new level without flagging. A vegetable compound congenial to the system it seems to act upon the constitution itself, and to revolutionize it. In chronic diseases of the nerves, the stomach, and the liver, its operation is all but miraculous. The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, six for twelve dollars. Sold by all druggists.

C. H. RING, Proprietor, No 192 Broadway, New-York
Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada and the West Indies.

☞ **Fifth Ward—Indignation.**—A mass Meeting of the Citizens of the Fifth Ward will be held in the square, Franklin-st. and West Broadway on FRIDAY EVENING, July 14, for the purpose of taking action in reference to the so-called "Cholera Hospital," located No. 165 Franklin-st., but in fact a "charnel House" for the reception of the scurf and filth of the whole City; being in material as to disease—Cholera, Ship, Typhoid Fever &c., &c., &c., rendering dying daily. The immediate neighbors disturbed in the dead of night by the hammering and nailing up of coffins.

Citizens of the 5th Ward, think you that this pest-house, this slaughter-house, would be permitted in any other Ward, for the vetoes of the whole Island? No; no. Never! Lies awake, and show that the Citizens of the Fifth Ward are not to be trampled on—what has been imparted by a pen official of our Ward, while we in common with our fellow-citizens, have sympathy for the poor and unfortunate emigrant, and willing to take charge of the sick in our own Ward.

Tammany's protest against all the dregs of the whole City being brought to our very doors

When the Senate refuses to be a virtue, (as in this case,) then the people will act.

☞ **Lots Chosen at Wakefield, July 13, '54.**—Acres—277, 278, 313, 314, 657, 658, 698, 699, 999, 1,000, 1,045, 1,046.

Half acres—585 586, 693 681, 371 406, 441, 475, 1 026 1 071, 1 711, 1 212, 1 268, 1 269, 496, 497, 625, 626 846, 861, 1 184 1,181.

Quarter-acres—451, 711, 760, 453, 768, 516, 474, 863, 495, 763, 678, 648, 557, 954, 903, 567, 990, 909, 937, 676, 1,167, 564, 1,157, 642 646 952

Eighth-acres—1 of lot 1 089, 726 956 671, 528, 430

Nos 174 183, 195, 200 and 201 to 250, inclusive, choose this day, July 14

Members can procure Railroad tickets of the Secretary, at Military Hall No 193 Bowery

J. A. HANDSCHUCH, Superintendent.

☞ **Why don't he go to Winfield?**—Grand excursions to this delightful village every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY—only three miles from the Williamsburg ferries, and a short distance above the Calvary Cemetery. Lots $50 to $200, in monthly payments of only $5, $10 and $20 each. Free tickets for the excursions to be had at the office, No 5 Tryon-row, corner of Chatham-st.

G. G. ANDREWS & J. F. KENDALL

☞ **Members of the South Williamsburg Association**—Are informed that they can get the Deeds of their Property by calling at the Office of MARK A. WILKES, No 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st. Room No. 18.) The Office will be open THIS DAY, (Friday,) from 8 o'clock A. M., until 9 o'clock P. M.

B. W. WILSON, Secretary.

☞ **Inhalation in Consumption.**—Drs R. & J. HUNTER Physicians for Diseases of the Lungs Residence and office No 828 Broadway, 2d door above 13th-st. Hours of consultation from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. A limited number received as resident patients.

☞ **United Plumbers' Benevolent Society.**—An adjourned meeting will be held THIS (Friday) EVENING, at No 327 Bowery, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is requested; business of importance to be considered.

By order of Directors.

HOTELS.

PARK HOUSE, ORANGE, N. J.—The Proprietor of this well-known establishment respectfully informs his friends and the public that this House is now open and ready to accommodate parties with board, by the day, week, month or year, on liberal terms. Orange is one of the most healthy places in the vicinity of New-York, it being only twelve miles by the Morris and Essex Railroad, which runs four several times a day.

ORANGE, July 12, 1854. JOHN SNYDER.

ALL WHO WANT TO TAKE A QUIET RIDE where there are no mosquitoes go out to Yonkers, stop at and try a Hoffman's drink of Dr. KELLINGER of his old Brandy, vintage 1810. Every variety and comfort for the inner man can be had. KELLINGER'S GENUINE LINIMENT, direct from the Laboratory; Wines and Cigars of the finest and choicest qualities.

DEGROOT MANSION HOUSE, KEYPORT N J—Twenty miles from New-York, is now open for the reception of permanent and transient boarders.

EDWARD DEGROOT,
Late of the Prescott House, New-York.

Steamer EAGLE leaves pier foot of Murray-st at 9 o'clock A. M., and the popular steamer KEYPORT at 4 P. M., daily.

TRENTON FALLS, NEAR UTICA, N. Y.—The undersigned informs the public that his Hotel, at the above place, is now open for the reception of company and trusts that from his experience of twenty years, together with the extensive additions made to the establishment, he will be enabled to furnish satisfactory accommodation for his guests M. MOORE

ROCKAWAY.—THE HOTEL IS NOW OPEN.—Parties requiring rooms or cottages would do well to visit the house before engaging them. Cars from South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M., 3½ and 6 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE STORE AND LOT NO 43 JOHN-STREET.—Two Houses and lots, No 206 and 208 East 19th-st.; 4 lots of 1st-av; 6 lots corner 1st-av and 105th-st.; a 12 years unexpired lease of lot No 231 West 41st-st., New-York; also, a cottage at Yonkers; 2 frame cottages, Nos 35 and 37 North Madison-st; also, 7 vacant lots in the city of Newark, N. J.

ALBERT H NICOLAY will sell on TUESDAY, July 18, 1854, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange

JOHN-STREET—The very valuable 4 story brick store and lot, No 42 John-st 26 feet front and rear by 79 feet 5 on one side and 81 feet on the other in depth. The building is leased to May 1 1855 for $3,000; after which time it will rent for a great deal more, as stores and offices are in great demand in that section of the city. $12,000 can remain on bond and mortgage for 4 years at 6 per cent

EAST NINETEETH-STREET.—Two 4 story brick houses and lots known as Nos 346 and 348 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., lot 20 by 92, houses 20 by 50 more or less. They rent for $350 per annum each $8,000 can remain on mortgage 5 years at 7 per cent

FIRST-AVENUE.—Four lots on west side 1st av., including the corner of 105th-st. 25 by 100 each.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH-STREET.—Six lots on the south side of 105th-st., adjoining the south west corner of 1st-av Lots 25 by 100 feet each 50 per cent. can remain on mortgage for 4 or 5 years, at 7 per cent

WEST FORTY-SECOND-STREET.—Twelve years unexpired lease of lot No 534 West 42d-st. south side, between 7th and 8th avs., with the new 2 story and attic frame house thereon, 22 feet 5 inches front by 98 feet 2 inches deep, 22 feet 5 inches, with a stable for two horses. Ground rent only $25 per annum Rents for $288 per year.

YONKERS.—A story and attic frame cottage on Vineyard-av, Yonkers within 12 minutes' walk of the depot.

NEWARK N J.—Two neat 2 story attic and brick basement frame cottages and lots, known as Nos 35 and 37 North Madison-st, west side, between East Market and Ferry sts. Lots 25 by 100, each; houses 20 by 36, nearly finished.

Also, five vacant lots adjoining the above, well situated for immediate improvement Terms, 50 per cent. on bond and mortgage for 3 years at per cent

Also, two lots on the north side of Nicolay-st, between Cabin-st and West-sts., 25 by 100 each

Titles of all the above property indisputable. For further particulars apply to ALBERT H NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

C. W. HOLMES, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—C. W. HOLMES will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) July 14, at 10½ o'clock, all the Furniture in the four-story house No 62 West 33d-st., near Broadway, comprising elegant rose-wood suites in satin brocatelle, rose-wood and mahogany marble-top centre side and fancy tables, rich tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, elegant vases and mantel ornaments, decorated china tea-sets, fine silver plated ware, mahogany French bedsteads, cottage do, best horse-hair mattresses, mahogany dressing bureaus with washstands to match, gilt and oil toilet sets, sofas, spring-seat parlor chairs, sofa bedstead, oval mirrors, extension dining table, crockery and glass ware, &c. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock precisely.

For other Auction Sales, see Seventh Page.

☞ **ENAMELED FURNITURE.**—Buyers of this fashionable style of furniture are solicited to examine the stock at the salesroom and factory of S. H. WARWICK, No. 62 White-st., three doors west of Broadway. N. B.—The trade and shippers supplied as usual.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Girl as cook; has lived in a private family, and would be willing to do the house-work of a small family, and can come well recommended from her two last places where she has lived 5 years and 4 months. Please call for two days, at No. 169 East 11th-st., second floor, front room entrance on the side.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a number of Women. One (an English Protestant) is willing to do housework or chamber work and washing or ironing; the other to cook, wash and iron. Is willing to do the entire work of a small family. Both can give good references, and are willing to go into the country. Call at No 251 7th-av

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a number of Worthy young Women, one as cook, washer, and ironer, or general housework; (is a good baker;) the other as chamberm aid and waiter, or nurse and sewer; can give and know their entire well; have good recommendations. Call at No 261 Bowery for two days

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man of temperate and to assist in washing and do some cooking, in a respectable family; and has no objection to go in the country. Can be seen at No 70 Cherry-st. Wages no object given.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a young woman, as chambermaid and nurse; understands her business well, and is trusty; by another, both come well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore. Would go to the country.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As chambermaid and nurse or chambermaid and waiter by two very competent girls; one as cook, and to wash and iron or to do all the housework by another; both come well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th-av, in the Bookstore

SITUATION WANTED.—A German wishes a situation as Editor or Assistant Editor of a daily or weekly paper or monthly journal. Address SENTLEY, Office of New-York *Times*.

SERVANTS.—Hotels, boarding-houses and private families can obtain first-class help only at MORRIS & CORNER'S establishment, No 237 Broadway, corner of Reade-st., where none but respectable servants are admitted, viz: Cooks, washers and ironers, professed cooks, superior French cook, English and Irish seamstresses, chambermaids, waiting girls, girls for housework and child's nurses, American young ladies for nurses German milkmaids, new emigrant servants; also, Germans and French foreigners desirous of the principal Cities of the Union can obtain first-class help. Persons wishing those who are to be trusted, and their acquaintance. Such an establishment as this is truly welcome after the high flown common-places which have of late been so unmercifully inflicted on a long suffering public.—*Courier and Enquirer*

A lively, interesting story, full of humor and racy sketches.—*Albany Express*

The story is highly original in every respect, and is as beautifully written as it is well conceived. It is one of the most entertaining light-reading works of the season, and with its rashness and ready flow of description, must be sure to in favor.—*Worcester Palladium.*

An amusing story.—*Hartford Courant.*

Entertaining and humorous.—*Boston Atlas.*

Full of piquancy and humor.—*Boston Herald.*

The dialogue is cleverly managed.—*Boston Post.*

The scenes of Hunter John is certainly one of the finest specimens of "word painting" we have ever seen.—*Richmond Bulletin*

The work will excite as much laughter as readers would like to hazard in the present very inhumanitary state of the weather.—*Charleston Courier*

IVANHOE GILKARLEAK'S PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—Twenty years in the Philippines. Revised and extended by the author expressly for this translation. Engravings, 12mo., muslin, $1.

Decidedly the most entertaining book of the season. A novel by the side of it is quiet tame a disquisition on the nature of the soul. The lady will be likely to go crazed for in the nursery, and the dishes unwashed in the kitchen where the volume is left after breakfast.—*N. Y. Daily Times*

A most racy and vivacious book, full of stirring incident and hair-breadth escapes from brigands and robbers, crocodiles, cannibals, and boa constrictors.—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.*

We commend it to all lovers of spicy and graphic narratives.—*South Carolinian.*

The scene which Blackwood gave of the original was calculated to excite the highest degree of interest, and, as is very rarely the case, the perusal of the entire book fully realizes expectation. A more wonderful narrative of adventure was never invented by romance writers, and yet its truthfulness is certified by satisfactory testimony.—*Commercial Advertiser*

Romance and fiction will be compelled to lie neglected in the narrative has gone the round of the reading public.—*Christian Intelligencer.*

WILKINSON'S ANCIENT EGYPTIANS.—A popular account of their Manners and Customs, condensed from his larger Works with some new Matter. Illustrated with 500 wood cuts 2 vols 12mo muslin $2 00.

These volumes absolutely overflow with the wealth of the theme, affording an endless variety of curious and novel information in regard to the extraordinary people whose singular habits, customs and traditions it so vividly describes. Few books have been issued for a long time from

ANCIENT EGYPT—NOW READY. ATKINSON'S COMPLETE UNITED STATES GUIDE BOOK FOR TRAVELLERS—embracing the Northern, Eastern, Southern and Western States; Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, &c. Illustrated with numerous Engraved Maps, including Plans of the principal Cities of the Union. One vol. 8mo. Or may be had separately.

THE NORTHERN AND EASTERN TRAVELER'S GUIDE will be ready July 1st.

THE SOUTHERN AND WESTERN TRAVELER'S GUIDE shortly after

It is the most full, clear and reliable Guide Book before the public. Every important route is explained. The various splendid cities through which it passes, with all their charming and attractive features, are described in glowing terms. The hotels, amusements and curiosities of the cities, which are sought after by travelers, and carefully noted, and nothing which is worthy of attention is omitted. The work is embellished with a large number of cuts, and numerous maps of every section of the country. It is unquestionably the most complete, as well as the most beautiful and tasteful book for travelers which can be obtained.—*Evening Post.*

THOMAS KELLOGG & CO., Publishers.

LEGGO'S LITERARY—For Sale by EVANS & DICKERSON, Publishers and Booksellers, New York

BANCROFT'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. Revised Ed. 5 vols for $ 0.

EVERETT'S ORATIONS AND SPEECHES. 2 vols. 8vo, $5.

HUME'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND. Fine paper, large type 6 vols 8vo, $9

HUME'S PHILOSOPHICAL WORKS. Just published Splendid large type. 4 vols. 8vo., $10

HORNER'S

Convention, to be held at Syracuse, August 16, 1854.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the City of New-York, appointed to appoint the Delegates thereto, the following communication was presented:

ALBANY, May 29, 1854.

To Wm. Moses H. Grinnell, and others, composing the Executive Committee of the citizens of the City of New-York, in relation to the Nebraska perfidy:

GENTLEMEN: At a meeting of the citizens of Albany, held at the Capitol, on the 23d day of March last, upon the same subject, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting recommend that a State Convention, to consist of a delegation from each Assembly District, be held in the city of Albany, as soon as practicable, for the purpose of adopting measures to unite the opponents of this scheme for repudiating the Missouri Compromise, and to resist all future attempts of the same kind. And that for the accomplishment of this purpose, the President and Vice Presidents of this meeting, or a majority of them, be appointed a Committee of Arrangements.

In pursuance with the recommendation contained in that resolution, and at the desire of many citizens, we, the undersigned, President and Vice Presidents of that meeting, take the liberty of now addressing you.

We are informed that at the New-York meeting in May last, a similar resolution was adopted, and the matter left in the discretion and power of your committee. Many in the interior of the State seem to feel that the time is at hand for some such organized and united stand against the aggressions of Slavery, and are impatient for action. It is for the purpose of obtaining your views as to the expediency of such action, the time and other particulars, (if action should in your opinion be deemed advisable,) that we have addressed this communication to you.

It will oblige us and many of our fellow citizens to learn the views of your committee upon these points; and in the hope of doing so, we remain

Your obedient servants,

WILLIAM PARMELEE,
President of the Albany Meeting.

Vice Presidents—Eli Perry, Robert H. Pruyn, Maurice E. Viele, J. C. Cuyler, Hamilton Harris, William B. Treadwell, Michael Clark, Jacob Lansing, S. M. Magnus, J. Munsell, Henry Shroeder, James A. Wilson, George Dexter, Adam Van Allen, Teunis Van Vecten, Jr., Deodatus Wright.

The above communication having been received and considered, it was, on motion of Mr. Joseph P. Simpson,

Resolved, That it is expedient that a State Convention be called at an early day;

And Messrs. R. M. Havens, Alfred Pell and John Jay were appointed to consult with the members of the General Committee, as to the time and place of meeting, and the manner of the call.

We, the undersigned, members of the General Committee, having had the matter under advisement and in pursuance of the power vested in us by the great meeting of the citizens of the City of New-York, assembled in the Park, on the 13th day of May last, and in view of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the ulterior movements for Slavery as disclosed by the recent address of the Anti-Nebraska members of Congress, and after consultation with the friends of freedom throughout the State, do hereby invite the people of the State, without distinction of party, to meet by their delegates in Convention, at Saratoga, on Wednesday, the 16th day of August next,

To consider what measures are necessary and proper for the protection of the Free States from Southern aggression and Northern treachery:

For the recovery of the rights of the Free States as an integral part of the Union:

And for the rescue of the General Government from the control of the Slave Power.

The electors of each County will hold meetings in their several Counties as soon as practicable, and appoint delegates to the Convention, quadruple in number to the members which such Counties are entitled to choose for the Assembly.

ABRAHAM VAN NEST, Chairman of Committee.
SHEPHERD KNAPP, }
JOSEPH P. SIMPSON, } Vice Chairmen.
EXHART RICHLER, }
HENRY B. DAWSON, Secretary.

Executive Committee—Moses H. Grinnell, Chairman, Theodore McNamee, William Cullen Bryant, John A. King, Jean Jay, Rensselaer N. Havens, Jose Avenzani, Sigismund Kaufman, Minthorne Tompkins, J. McMullen, Alfred Pell G. W. Blunt, E. H. Ludlow, George Bruce, W. E. Whiting.

Rascally.—The English Consul at Jerusalem writes in denunciation of a practice which all who respect Art, History and Sacred things, must read of with indignation. He says: "Permit me to recommend to the utmost degree of reprobation that you are able to inflict, the conduct of a man named Jones, a citizen of the United States, lately in Jerusalem, but who has now left us. He has been for some time residing alternately in Beyroot and in Jaffa. At a visitation of his a few months ago he carried away with him chips of porphyry columns, ancient capitals, &c., which he sold to travelers for £60 sterling:—of this, however, I had not heard till after his recent and more culpable perpetrations. On the 5th instant, accompanying some travelers to the 'Tombs of the Kings,' it was with surprise as well as grief that I observed a considerable mutilation of the sculptured entablature along the facade to have been made since a visit of but a few days previous; and within the sepulchral chambers, not one of the sharp edges of the receptacles for the dead had escaped the hammer, though spared by the lapse of centuries. And some large pieces of sculptured stone doors, whose tenons for insertion into mortices had remained to these days, had likewise been deprived of those tenons. On mentioning these circumstances to a French artist, who had lately been employed in taking photographic views of antiquities about this city, he shared my indignation; and on making further inquiries, I learned from the people of the house in which Jones had lodged that he had been the destroyer, and that he had since gone off to Jaffa. I was informed, moreover, that on Easter Eve, when it is customary for devout pilgrims to remain in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre all night, he had accompanied thither a young Englishman,—but that the latter only discovered after they were shut in with the rest for the night that Jones had his hammer with him. It is, however, believed that he was unable to succeed in breaking off bits of the Sepulchre for his mercenary purposes, having the eyes of so many upon him all night. As a general rule, it is most unfair to charge upon the nation to which a criminal belongs, any participation in his character; but it is notorious throughout the East that a similar propensity (probably, however, not with mercenary views) for mischievous chipping is chargeable peculiarly to travelers from the United States. It is commonly reported that Jones has announced his expectation of gaining above £100 by the recent acquisitions; and I have no doubt of your participation in our regret at the defacing of the floral sculpture of the Tombs of the Kings, and the sacrilegious endeavor to violate the Holy Sepulchre itself for the sake of a few "pieces of silver." It may be, and is even probable, that this note with such remarks as you may see fit to make for the castigation of the offender, will never reach his notice—for such barbarians do not read—but I feel it my duty to hold up to the detestation of honorable and enlightened persons in England and America, the above conduct, of which we have so much reason to complain, especially as the Jerusalem Literary Society, over which I have the honor to preside, is pledged to the observance of the following rule: 'Every member of the Society promises for himself to use his best endeavors for the preservation of remains of ancient art or industry, and to dissuade all other persons from mutilation of the same.' Your very obedient servant,

J. FINN, H. B. M. Consul."

"Jerusalem, May 29."

This individual case is very bad, but we cannot hope that it is an isolated one. English and American Smiths and Joneses are fond of this chipping and hammering, not only in Jerusalem, but in other places. The Joneses have nearly carried off the Parthenon, and in time, we suppose, they will not leave a stone of the Pyramids. But the evil does not lie with them exclusively. The purchasers are as bad as the thieves. If respectable people would not buy such relics as they would not steal, disreputable people, finding the market fail, would cease to steal the things they could not sell.—*Athenæum.*

Protecting Clover Hay Stacks.—Josiah Lackey writes to the *Iowa Farmer* that he has tried to preserve clover hay from the effects of the weather in the following manner, and found that it answered as well as if the hay had been put in a barn. Clover hay put up in the ordinary way, like timothy, is apt to get musty and unpalatable, but put up in the mode recommended, it comes out good and sweet. He says: "When the stack, which is commenced the usual way, is raised to about one-half its destined height, the ends of long wheat or rye straw are placed just on the edge of the stack, so that when the next layer of hay is placed upon it, the principal length of the straw will droop over the sides of the stack. Following this plan until the stack is finished, a complete and impervious covering is furnished to the hay, that will keep it nearly as well as the best barn. I think that the long cane-grass that grows in the sloughs of this country will answer a much better purpose, the straw being longer, and will turn quite as well. [*Germantown Telegraph.*

The Cholera in Scotland.—The cholera has reappeared in some parts of Scotland. In Perth several cases have already terminated fatally. At Barrhead there have been four fatal cases during the last week. At Dalry there were four cases, three of which have terminated fatally. It is said that some days since a smack left Glasgow for Oban, with a sick passenger, who ultimately died of cholera. On the vessel reaching Ardishaig the two men belonging to her, father and son, were both ill of the disease.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Curious History of the Will of 'Julia Brown.'

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before His Honor Lewis B. Woodruff.

Dennis Mahahon, Jr., Administrator with the will annexed of Ruth S. Harrison, against *Thomas B. Allen.*—This suit (which is one of a number pending between same parties,) was brought to recover a bond and mortgage for $10,000 made by Frances C. Sage, as part consideration for a house and lot in Leonard-street bought of Mrs. Harrison; also, a bond and note for $1,500 made by one Van Dyke and others. There was also the interest on the bond which was paid into Court, amounting to about $2,000, also depending on the litigation.

The complaint alleged that the testatrix, Mrs. Harrison, died on Oct. 1, 1848, leaving a last will and testament wherein she devised her property to her children, making her husband, the late John Harrison, her Executor. That such will was made in pursuance of a power reserved for that purpose in a marriage settlement, which was entered into by and between the testatrix, John Harrison and one Kipp.

That on the death of the testatrix, which took place on October 1, 1848, the will was proven, and letters testamentary were issued to John Harrison, who returned an inventory, wherein he alleged he held the property sought to be recovered, as executor. That Harrison died on the 10th March, 1850, and the plaintiff was appointed collector of Mrs. Harrison's estate, left unadministered by her executor, and that after the executor's death the defendant, without any warrant of law, took possession of the property and claimed it as his own.

The defence set up was that the will and codicil of Mrs. Harrison was void, and that the property in question, notwithstanding the marriage settlement, belonged to John Harrison as his own property and not as executor, and that the defendant had a will of John Harrison appointing him executor, and devising his residuary estate unto the defendant, and that he therefore was entitled to it.

A further defence was set up that the property belonged to the two sons of the testatrix, and not to her daughter (wife of plaintiff,) to whom it was willed, and that he, the defendant, was agent for one son and had purchased the right of the other son in his mother's estate. Defendant also denied that he had taken the bond and mortgage and papers sought to be recovered of him.

The cause was tried about a year since before Justice Woodruff, and afterwards last Fall argued for several days, at great length, before his Honor, by Mr. M'Mahon and Mr. Lockwood for plaintiff, and by Mr. Mathews for defence.

After a thorough investigation of the case, his Honor this morning delivered the following as his conclusion of law and fact on the case. He found the following facts, namely:

That on the 24th April, 1844, Ruth S Rathbone, being a single woman, made the will above referred to. That on the 24th October, 1844, she entered into an agreement with Elizabeth Osborne to sell to her No. 55 Leonard-street. She then before her marriage, and some time in December, 1844, made a codicil wherein she devised the proceeds of that house to her daughter.

And on the 14th Dec., 1844, in contemplation of marriage with John Harrison, she enters into a marriage settlement with her intended husband and one Kipp, wherein her property was settled to her separate use, and the foregoing will and codicil was ratified and confirmed, and adopted as a testamentary paper under said contract.

And on the 17th Dec., 1844, the parties were married.

On the 3d March, 1846, Mrs. Harrison entered into an agreement with Frances C. Sage, to sell her No. 55 Leonard-street, Mrs. Osborne having failed (by death) to complete her purchase, and on 1st February, 1848, Mrs. Harrison conveyed to Miss Sage the house in question, and took back a purchase money bond and mortgage for $10,000, (one of the papers sought to be recovered in this suit.) This bond and mortgage were executed to Kipp, the trustee under the settlement.

On the 1st October, 1848, Mrs. Harrison died, without any other testamentary paper than the one above referred to. On the 30th October, 1848, the plaintiff having married her daughter, presented her will, above referred to, for probate. Citations were issued, next of kin cited. No one opposed the probate, and on the 18th December, 1848, the will and codicil were proven.

That on the 4th January, 1849, the defendant, acting as attorney for executor of her will, collected the interest on the bond and mortgage above referred to, due on 1st November, 1848, and paid it over to the executor.

On the 8th February, 1849, letters testamentary were issued on Mrs. Harrison's will to Mr. Harrison, by the Surrogate of New-York. Appraisers were appointed, of whom defendant was one. An inventory was made out and sworn to by the executor, and filed in the Surrogate's office in March, 1849.

At this time the executor, Jno. Harrison, had become possessed, as executor, of the property above referred to, which belonged to the trustee under the settlement, and were returned by the executor in his inventory.

On the 8th December, 1840, the defendant collected some interest then accruing on the bond, and gave receipt as attorney for the executor.

John Harrison, the executor, died on 10th March, 1850, leaving a will, wherein he left certain specific legacies, and gave the residue of his estate to the defendant. On or before the death of Harrison, the defendant became possessed of the property claimed in this suit, and the same remained in his possession until the commencement of this suit.

On the 23d of March, 1850, plaintiff was appointed administrator and collegendum of Mrs. Harrison, and demanded of the defendant the property in question, exhibiting to him his authority to receive the property. Defendant refused to deliver the same up.

After making this demand, and prior to the 4th of March, 1850, the plaintiff was appointed by the Supreme Court trustee of Mrs. Harrison's estate, in place of Mr. Kipp, who thereupon executed assignments to the plaintiff of the property in question, which were had and procured without any fraud whatever.

The plaintiff then commenced this suit against the defendant.

After the suit was commenced, the defendant was appointed collector of John Harrison's estate, he will being in contest, but same was afterwards proven and letters testamentary granted.

On the 21st of April, 1851, plaintiff was permitted to compromise Van Dyke's note and bond by the Surrogate.

While the suit was pending, viz.: on the 15th July, 1852, letters of administrator with will annexed were granted to plaintiff, and the action was then continued in the name of the plaintiff in his newly acquired character.

And before this cause was tried, letters testamentary on John Harrison's will were granted to defendant.

On the 24th of August, 1850, and after suit was commenced, Samuel C. Harrison, one of the legatees under Mr. Harrison's will, appointed the defendant his agent and attorney, to manage his business, and his brother Charles, also one of the legatees, for the consideration of $1,000 sold out his interest in his mother's estate to the defendant.

On Wednesday his Honor delivered the following opinion and decision:

Per curiam, Woodruff, J.—My conclusions of law, from the foregoing facts, are as follows:

First—That in and by the instruments above referred to, as the last will and testament of Ruth S. Rathbone, (afterwards Harrison,) and the codicil thereto, considered irrespective of the marriage settlement, agreement and the trusts therein expressed, and also irrespective of the subsequent marriage of the said Ruth, the real estate therein mentioned passed directly and by virtue thereof to the devisees therein named, and that no trust or power in or over the same was vested in the executor therein named, as trustee or otherwise, and no act whatever was to be done by him in respect thereto to carry these instruments into full effect.

That as to the personal estate therein mentioned (including, of course, the fund to be set apart and invested for the benefit of Lucy Ann Harrison in the contingency contemplated by the codicil, to wit, the fulfilment by Elizabeth Osborne of her agreement for the purchase of the house No. 55 Leonard-street,)—the same vested in the executor therein named (he proving the will and codicil,)—first, for the payment of the debts and legacies; and second, upon and for the execution of the trusts thereby declared, to wit, the sale of the property, the collection of debts due, and the investment of the proceeds and payment of the income to arise therefrom, to Samuel C. and Charles T. Harrison, during their lives respectively, and in respect to the fund directed to be invested for the said Lucy Ann, to suffer her to draw the interest thereon during her natural life, and upon the death of those beneficiaries respectively, to pay over the same as in such will and codicil directed.

That this personal property and all the trusts, powers, and duties vested in such executor, or devolved upon him in respect thereto, vested in and were devolved upon him as executor, and as executor only, and not in the character of a trustee, apart from such representative character.

Second—That by virtue of the marriage settlement agreement, the conveyance and transfer to Solomon Kipp therein contained, the said instrument, so entitled last will and testament, and the codicil thereto, became, in legal effect, incorporated in, or annexed thereto, so that they became and were a valid declaration of the trusts upon which the property was to be held by the said Kipp, and an effectual appointment of the property, both real and personal, in case the said Ruth should die in the lifetime of her intended husband, without making any other appointment or disposition thereof.

That the consummation of the said intended marriage being the very event in completion of which the said marriage settlement was entered into, did not in any manner alter the effect of the said last will and codicil in this respect. They remained according to the intent of the said marriage settlement valid and effectual, as such appointment of the property conveyed and assigned to the trustee.

Whether under the direction given to the trustee (Kipp) in the marriage settlement to convey, assign and transfer the property, real and personal, in conformity with any directions, limitations or appointment, by the said Ruth S., and in default of other appointment, then to the person or persons named in the aforesaid last will and codicil, rendered an actual conveyance or transfer by the trustee at her death, necessary to give full legal operation to such will and codicil or not, these instruments *expropria vigore* operated to vest the title in equity according to the directions in such will and codicil contained.

Upon the death of the said Ruth S., nothing remained to be done by the said Kipp, beyond the mere acts of transfer

For all purposes material to the consideration of the rights of the parties in a Court of Equity, the property vested at the death of the said Ruth S., according to the directions contained in such last will and codicil, and whether an actual conveyance of the real estate embraced in the trusts was or was not necessary to vest the the persons named as devisees in such last will and codicil, it is not necessary for the purposes of this case to inquire.

The delivery of the personal property in conformity with the directions contained in the marriage settlement, to the person who was appointed to receive the same for the appointed purposes, and his actual possession thereof and exercise of acts of control over the same, and his collection and appropriation of the same, sufficiently invested the title in him, whether any assignment or transfer in writing was executed by the said Kipp or not. Indeed, it might perhaps be better said that such actual possession and control are sufficient to warrant the inference of an actual transfer by suitable formalities to vest in him the title. Be this as it may, the title vested in equity on the death of the said Ruth S., and the delivery of the personal property thereupon, sufficiently conferred the legal title thereto, and in my opinion, as effectually as if an actual assignment in writing had been made.

And again, after taking such possession and control, it would not lie with John Harrison or those claiming under him, to allege that he had not title under and according to the provisions of the said appointment, but the answer of the defendant herein distinctly avers an actual conveyance and transfer by Solomon Kipp, the trustee, to John Harrison, in obedience to the provisions of the marriage settlement agreement, and therefore as against this defendant, such a transfer may for the purposes of this case be assumed.

Third—That the execution and delivery of the bond and mortgage by Frances C. Sage, to the trustee under the marriage settlement, with the concurrence of the said Ruth S., had the effect of subjecting the said bond and mortgage, and the moneys secured thereby, to the operation of the provisions of that instrument then in being, (to wit, the said last will and codicil.) If was a conversion of a portion of the real estate held by the said Kipp as trustee, into personal estate.

The said Ruth S. by the provisions of the marriage settlement, had power to effect said conversion, and to direct the proceeds, or any part thereof, to remain in the hands of the said trustee, and she did no more than this.

No assent of John Harrison was necessary to subject those proceeds of a sale of a portion of the trust estate to the operation of the marriage settlement, or the appointment by which the ultimate disposition of the trust estate was to be governed.

This bond and mortgage was in no sense after acquired property, in respect to which a new appointment by the said Ruth S. was necessary, and therfore if it were concluded as insisted by the defendant's counsel, that in respect to property acquired after the marriage, a new appointment must be made by the said Ruth or in default thereof the same must be deemed her property unappointed, and at her death subject to the marital rights of John Harrison, and passing to him as her legal representative for his own use, and without accountability to any one except her creditors, therefore, (in accordance with our statute regulating the rights of a husband over the property of his deceased wife, 2 Rev. Stat. 75, § 29) this bond and mortgage did not fall into that condition. By the mere conversion of real estate into personalty, while it was continued in the hands of the trustee, it was not withdrawn from the operation of the trust or the then existing appointment relating thereto.

But on the other hand, if it be conceded that this bond and mortgage, by reason of this entire change in the nature of the property, is to be deemed after acquired property, or if it were conceded (as also insisted by the defendant's counsel) that the conveyance to Frances C. Sage was itself an appointment by the said Ruth of the house and lot No. 55 Leonard-street to the said Sage, which defeated the will and codicil so far as related to that property, the result would not be different. for the power of the said Ruth, under the said marriage-settlement, further to appoint the ultimate disposition of the property, still continued, and the making of the bond and mortgage to Kipp, (the trustee) with the concurrence of the said Ruth, was even in that view of the case, an adoption of all of the provisions of the marriage-settlment and the existing appointment, (to wit, the will and codicil,) as effectual as if the said Ruth had, by a new appointment in form, directed the said Kipp to hold the same for the purposes already named in the will and codicil referred to.

Whether by the conversion of the house and lot No. 55 Leonard-street into personal estate, the making and delivery of the bond and mortgage by Sage to the trustee, had the effect to change the ultimate destinction thereof from Lucy Ann to the two sons, it is not necessary to decide; and, therefore, whether its ultimate disposition by the trustee Kipp, or by John Harrison, as executor, or the present plaintiff, is to be in conformity with the directions contained in the codicil; or whether (the sale to Elizabeth Osborne having failed,) the same passed under the general distribution contained in the will in regard to personal property, does not affect the decision of the present case: it is sufficient to decide that it remained subject to the trusts and to the appointment made by the will and codicil, which soever of them may, when that question arises, be held to govern it.

If the provisions of the codicil be deemed applicable to any conversion of that house and lot into personalty in the hands of the trustee, Kipp, and the sale and conveyance to Sage be deemed a substitution for the contemplated sale and conveyance to Osborne, then she beneficiary named in the codicil may require that a corresponding amount be invested for her benefit, and if such sale be deemed a revocation of the devise made of the house and lot, and also of the direction contained in the codicil, then Samuel C. and Charles T. Harrison may require that the proceeds, with the other personal estate, be invested for their benefit. But in either aspect of that question, the appointment contained in the will or the codicil applies to it and will govern it.

Fourth—That, although, by the provisions of our statutes, a will made by a married female is to be deemed revoked by her subsequent marriage, (2 Rev. Stat., 64, Sec. 36.) such subsequent marriage does not operate to prevent an instrument, executed before the marriage, not established by the marriage settlement, from taking effect upon the property settled, according to the very terms of the settlement itself. By the marriage settlement in this case, John Harrison and all those claiming under him are concluded. By the covenants contained therein, he and his heirs, executors, and administrators, were bound to permit the said last will and codicil to be proved as such; and, therefore, by implication, to acquiesce in all the legal results which flow from their full recognition as the last will and testament of the deceased; whether strictly and technically a last will or not, they are to be deemed such, so far as the legal or equitable rights of John Harrison are affected by them; and, in a Court of Equity especially, neither he nor his representatives will be permitted, in the face of his express covenant, to deny to them their appropriate effect as such.

And again, whether strictly or technically a last will and testament or not, the said will and codicil were as before suggested, a valid appointment, and were testamentary in their character, and an appointment testamentary or in the nature of a last will and testament, in which the duties to be performed are such as properly appertain to the character of an executor, (whether made and adopted by a marriage settlement before marriage or made in pursuance of the marriage settlement after marriage,) is appropriately proved as a testamentary disposition. (at least so far as personal estate is affected by it.) and when the will of the said Ruth was so proved in conformity with the express covenants contained in the marriage settlement itself, it became as against John Harrison and his representatives in effect in equity, and as I think at law, the last will and testament of the decedent as truly as if she had not married.

Still further, John Harrison, fully competent to protect all his rights, legal and equitable, did in conformity with his express covenants suffer the said instrument to be proved as the last will and testament of the decedent, and accepted letters testamentary, and assumed to act as executor. By this I think he was precluded, and that his representatives are precluded, from insisting upon the merely technical objection that he was not executor of a will, but trustee under an appointment, and as a consequence of their propositions, and of either of them. John Harrison, at and before his death, held the personal property received by him (which formed a part of the trust estate) as executor, with the powers and subject to the responsibilities of that character, under and in conformity with the provisions of the said last will and codicil proved before the Surrogate and adopted by him as such, and if in virtue of his marital rights he could lawfully claim that those instruments by reason of the marriage had lost their original character, he had waived any such claim and voluntarily established them, notwithstanding any infirmity therein (if any) arising from the fact of the marriage of the decedent, so that both at law and in equity he was bound to execute them as the last will and testament of his deceased wife.

Fifth—John Harrison, thus holding the said personal property as executor, and having died, letters of administration *de bonis non*, with the will annexed, would confer upon the administrator and did, when granted, confer upon the plaintiff herein, all the rights and powers in respect to such personal property, which were vested in the said Harrison by virtue of the said will and codicil; and the title to such property, therefore, passed to the plaintiff, subject to the performance of the trusts, duties and directions (remaining unperformed) in those instruments contained. Whatever doubt may exist in respect to the powers of the administrator *de bonis non*, with the will annexed, over the real estate of the decedent, under the provisions of our statute, (2 Rev. Stat., p. 74, §22.) there is none, I think, in regard to his succession to the powers and duties of the executor in respect to the personal estate left unadministered. See Conklin *vs.* Egerton, administrator, 21 Wend. 430, and P. C. in error, 25 Wend. 224.

Sixth—And for the same reasons, though for the purposes of collection and preservation merely, the plaintiff on the receipt of special letters of administration, *ad colligendum*, became entitled to collect, receive and hold the said personal estate, and as such for that purpose to maintain this suit.

In one aspect of the claim made by the defendant herein, the right of the administrator *ad coll.* to maintain an action for the property is even more clear, and the defendant insists that as to the bond and mortgage of Frances S Sage, the said Ruth S. Harrison died intestate, and that John Harrison in virtue of his marital rights became entitled to it absolutely for his own use, (subject only to the payment of debts.) If that were conceded it would not impair the right of the administrator *ad coll.* (pendingsx controversy in regard to the appointment of an administrator *de bonis non,*) to sue for and recover the bond and mortgage from a third person, who had no title thereto.

Seventh—It follows that the plaintiff in either capacity, whether as an administrator *ad coll.* in which the suit was commenced, or in his character of administrator *de bonis non cum test annexo*, in which capacity the suit has been revived in his name, is entitled to recover the personal property in the complaint mentioned, forming part of the trust estate, so far as the same was in the hands of the defendant at the time of the death of the said John Harrison, or has come to his hands since that decease.

Eighth—This case has been thus far considered upon the view which I conclude to be the correct construction of the marriage settlement agreement, viz.: That whatever conveyance may have been necessary to vest the title to the real estate held by Kipp as Trustee, it was sufficient in respect to the personal estate, that John Harrison received it and held it, made collections thereof, and exercised control over it, and that in this he acted as executor as above stated.

And the case has also been considered upon this further view of the marriage settlement, (which, though not without some hesitation I also conclude to be correct,) viz.: that the duties of the trustee, Solomon Kipp, ceased with the death of the said Ruth S. Harrison, and the transfer by him of the property to the person named as executor in the said last will and codicil; that he, Solomon Kipp) was not the person who was to carry into execution the provisions of those instruments.

Under these views the appointment of a new trustee, so far as the personal property was concerned, was wholly unnecessary, and thus far it has been so considered, and it conferred upon the present plaintiff no better title than he had without such appointment, and without an assignment or transfer to him by the said Kipp; and for the reason that the power of Kipp over the personal estate had ceased, his trust had been performed, and the property had passed into the hands of John Harrison, nothing remained to be done by him as trustee of the personal estate, and there was neither title nor trust in him to be transferred. But if the title to the personal property remained in Solomon Kipp until he executed a formal instrument of transfer in writing, or if (as some of the language of the marriage settlement would at first seem to indicate) Solomon Kipp is to be deemed by force of the marriage settlement, a substituted trustee, appointed (in default of any other appointment or disposition) in the place and stead of the executor in the said last will, to perform the trusts contained in the latter.

Then, and in either event, the appointment of the plaintiff as trustee in the place and stead of Solomon Kipp, and the conveyance and transfer of the property by Kipp to the plaintiff, devolved upon the latter the actual title to the property, and clothed him with executive trust to be performed in relation thereto, and he is entitled to recover the property upon that very ground.

Although I have not adopted the construction last intimated, yet the trust declared in the marriage settlement, in respect to the personal property, is expressed in terms which in no slight degree indicate a design that the trustee (Kipp) was himself to appropriate the property to the uses and purposes appointed in the said last will and codicil. Thus it provides, that "if the said party of the first part shall depart this life in the lifetime of her intended husband, that then the said Kipp shall pay over, assign and transfer the said trust, moneys, funds, securities, and premises, and interest, and annual production, and payments or such part or parts thereof respectively as shall be then unapplied, unappointed and undisposed of, after answering the trusts and purposes hereinbefore contained to the person or persons named in the aforesaid will and testament above referred to, or to such person or persons as are named in the codicil thereto annexed."

If by person or persons in this clause be inteaded the beneficiaries provided for in the will and codicil, viz.: the children of the decedent, who are to receive the interest and income, and their lawful issue or heirs at-law, who are ultimately to receive the principal, then clearly the trust conferred upon Kipp is still subsisting and in an active trust, which, by the appointment of the plaintiff as trustee in his stead, and the transfer of the property to him by such former trustee, has together with the title to the property devolved upon the plaintiff.

Ninth—In view of the suggestions above eighthly made, I deem it material to state my further conclusion is relation to the effect of the anpointment made by the Supreme Court of this State above referred to, and which was claimed by the defendant's counsel on the trial to be inoperative, for the want of parties.

That Court had jurisdiction of the subject matter; it had the plaintiff who was interested therein as administrator, and also husband of his wife, a beneficiary, and the trustee, in its presence and jurisdiction, and satisfactory allegations that the other *cestui que* trust in being, were out of the State, its order was therefore operative and effectual, so far as the parties before the Court were concerned; and a conveyance by the trustee in obedience to that order passed the legal title, and charged the new trustee, (so far as such trusts remained to be executed.)

This is sufficient to enable the new trustee to maintain his title to the property itself, when the other *cestui que* trust seek to hold the former trustee responsible for their interest in the trust estate. It may be material to inquire whether they were in fact absent from the State, and how far he could be relieved from responsibility by a proceeding of which they had no notice but as against third persons. The proceeding passed the title, and therefore as against the present defendant—if there is anything in the suggestions—eighthly above stated, the appointment was valid, nor in its effect, impaired because the conveyance was made to the plaintiff as administrator. The transfer of the title was made, and as against this defendant the title passed, and the words, "as administrator, &c.," may either be regarded as surplusage, or the plaintiff may be said to hold the property charged with such trusts; as according to the true construction of the instruments under which it is held, properly appertain to the title, there is no defect in this respect which can avail this defendant.

Tenth—It appearing by the replication, and by the proofs, that the plaintiff has in fact, though since the commencement of this action, compromised and discharged the bond and note of Bleecker & Vandyke, he is not entitled now to any decree which shall bind the defendant to the payment of any money on that account; at most (in the absence of any proof that there has been any loss to the Trust Fund by reason of the illegal withholding thereof by the defendant,) the Court should only direct that they be given up for the purpose of being cancelled.

In respect to the bond and mortgage of Frances C. Sage, now in the hands of the Receiver, herein the decree will provide that it be delivered to the plaintiff, together with any moneys collected thereon by the Receiver, after allowing to the Receiver his expenses and commissions.

In respect to the interest money collected by the defendant on the 8th day of December, 1849, which is the only money which appears by the proofs to have come to his hands and not shown to have been paid over to the Executor, John Harrison, there is no claim in the plaintiff's complaint to this money nor that the defendant has it in his hands. It is therefore not necessary to say how far the agent or attorney of an executor is liable to his successor in the office, for moneys received in such agency. The complaint is for the before mentioned bonds, mortgage and note and for certain papers, receipts, vouchers, books of account and documents. The only satisfactory proof that the defendant is in possession, relates to the bonds and mortgage of Sage, and the bond and note of Bleecker & Vandyke, although it appears that other property and sundry notes of one Britton, were at one time in the possession of the late executor, and the defendant in one of his letters makes a general admission that he has all the papers, yet there is not enough in this to charge the defendant with anything not shown to have come to his possession or at least to have been among the papers of the deceased executor to which the letter refers.

Finally—I find nothing in the case to warrant any claim by the defendant to any commissions or to any lien upon the land and mortgage in question, for services or expenses rendered or paid as the agent or attorney of the late executor; such former executor could give no such lien if any such services were rendered or expenses incurred. I do not, therefore, perceive that there is any occasion for ordering an account between the parties. I can only regard the defendant, however sincere he may have been in believing he was not bound to deliver the property as a wrong-doer. The decree should therefore award the bond and mortgage, and direct its delivery to him by the receiver as above stated, and also award to the plaintiff his costs, with an allowance of two hundred and fifty dollars.

STOCK SALES AND MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....July 13.

$1,000 Kentucky 6s	104	460 N. Y. Central R. R.	97
1,000 Erie 2d Mtg Bds	108	200 do	96½
2,000 Erie Income Bds	96	100 do	c 96⅝
2 000 do	c 96	38 do	96⅝
1,000 Erie Conv. Bds. '71	77½	50 do	s30 96⅝
1,000 Hud R. 1st M. B	s10 103½	10 do	97
2,000 Mich South Bds	96½	50 do	s30 96⅝
6500 Ill. Cen R R Bds	c 71½	5 Clev. C. & Cin. R. R.	100
15 Bank of Commerce	s3 100	22 do	100
5 American Ex Bank	102	10 do	100
54 Metropolitan Bank	100	12 Gal & Chicago R. R.	120
35 Corn Ex. Bank	s3 99	184 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	72
10 Commonwealth Bank	90	15 do	72½
25 Del. & Hud. Canal Co	110½	50 do	b3 73½
5 Bank of America	b3 104	100 Erie Railroad	s3 56½
15 do	b3 105	735 do	c 56
100 Morris Canal	11½	100 do	b60 57
60 Canton Company	b3 23½	400 do	c 55⅜
100 do	s30 23½	50 do	b3 55⅜
400 do	b60 24	300 do	b6 56½
200 Flor. & K. Joint Stk.	½	100 do	s10 55⅜
50 Nic. Transit Co	b60 23	50 do	s30 56
25 do	22½	150 do	b10 56
225 do	opg 22½	30 do	55½
100 do	22½	1600 do	b15 56
400 do	22½	200 do	55½
200 do	b60 22½	50 do	s30 55½
70 Penn Coal Co	103	20 Hudson River R. R.	c 57
100 Cumberland Coal Co.	s4	410 do	c 56
350 do	34	30 Nor. & Wor. R. R.	opg 51
50 do	b30 34	250 Reading Railroad	70½
50 do	33½	100 do	70½
50 do	b2 33½	100 do	c 70½
100 do	c 33½	100 do	s3 70½
160 Michigan Southern R	93	400 do	70½
100 do	b10 96	300 Michigan Central R. R	90
5 Mich. So. Construc.	85	35 do	90½
5 Northern Indiana R	93		

SECOND BOARD.

$9 000 Erie Income Bds	95	100 Erie Railroad	s10 56½
18,500 Ill Cen R R Bds	71½	100 do	b3 56⅝
1,000 N. Y Cen. R R Bs	85½	70 do	56⅝
286 Canton Company	23½	100 do	b60 57
15 Nic. Transit Co	opg 22½	100 do	s30 56
50 do	s3 22½	100 do	56
25 do	22½	100 do	s3 56
100 Bergen's Gold Mach.	2½	100 do	b30 56½
100 do	s3 2½	100 do	snw 56
150 Cumber Coal Co.	b10 34	30 N. Y Central R. R.	97
100 McCulloch Gold Co.	2½	50 do	b60 97
50 do	2½	25 do	s3 97
100 Mich. Central R. R.	s3 90	100 do	s30 96⅝
127 Cleve C. & Cin. R. R.	90	800 Reading Railroad	69½
15 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	72½		

Markets... *Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

THURSDAY, July 13—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are less active at former prices. There were 100 bbls. taken at $5 50 for Pearls, and $5 81½ for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is in improved demand at 1c. ₱ lb. advance on Monday's quotations, which we append:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&T.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	7½	7½	7½	7½
Middling, ₱ lb	9½	9½	9½	9½
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	10½	11	11½	11½
Fair, ₱ lb	11½	11½	11½	12½

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are in fair supply and demand, but are rather easier in price, owing mainly to uneasiness of factors, who have become rather timid since the publication of the *Asia's* news. The day's operations add up 9,200 bbls. within the annexed range:

Sugar, ₱ bbl	$5 00 @ $5 50
Superfine, No. 2	5 25 @ 5 50
Inferior State	5 25 @ 5 50
State, common brands	6 00 @ 6 25
State, straight brands	6 37½ @ 6 75
Favorite State	7 00 @ 7 25
Western Mixed do	6 62½ @ 6 87½
Michigan and Indiana straight do	7 25 @ 7 50
Fancy Michigan	7 50 @ 7 75
Common to good Ohio	7 25 @ 7 75
Ohio, round hoop, common	7 25 @ 7 50
Fancy Ohio	7 75 @ 8 00
Extra Ohio	8 25 @ 10

AUCTION SALES.

SAMUEL CONOVER, Auctioneer.

MODERN FURNITURE & ART OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD AND HOTEL FURNITURE.—SAMUEL CONOVER, No 48 Nassau-st., will sell by Auction at the Commercial Hotel, corner of Broadway and 29th-st., commencing on TUESDAY, July 18, at 10½ o'clock, and every succeeding day till the whole is sold the entire assortment of elegant Household Furniture contained in said first class hotel, consisting in part of rich and costly carpets, velvet and tapestry; superb lace, worcestelle, worsted, and other window curtains; a number of very large and costly pier, mantle and oval mirrors, very richly framed; parlor suites of furniture in the last-st and most costly styles, marble top tables, etageres, bedroom suites in rosewood, hookcases, chests, cane, &c.; also, a number of pictures, furnished in the most costly and tasteful manner; hook cases, rich window cornices, an immense assortment of bedroom furniture, mattresses, palliasses, feather beds, bolsters, pillows, bed and table linen, dining room furniture, crockery, china, glass ware, plated and table ware, gas chandeliers and fixtures. This elegant and extensive assortment of furniture is well worthy the attention of those in search of such articles, as the whole will be sold positively to close the consignment, by order of the mortgagees, and by virtue of executions. Catalogues will be ready, and parties can view the day previous to the sale.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

ON SATURDAY—Office No. 46 Pine-st., corner of Nassau—FRIDAY, July 14, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

...enwood's Fire Ins. Co., $100 each.
...American Exchange Co., $100 each.
...Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Stock.
...Nicholas Rent Stock, $100 each.
...Washington Fire Insurance Co., $100 each.
...per cent First Mortgage Bond of the Sandusky and Newark Railroad Co.; interest payable April and September in New York: $1,000.
...ven per cent First Mortgage Convertible Bonds, Piqua and Indiana Railroad Co.; interest January 1 and July 1 in New-York; $1,000 each.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

SALE OF LOTS IN WASHINGTON CEMETERY—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, N. Y., on TUESDAY and THURSDAY, the 25th and 28th inst. at noon, 400 burying lots, each 12 square feet each out of 20 000 allowed by law in the Cemetery, situated on the plank road leading to Coney Island, two miles east of Greenwood, and four from the City Hall, Brooklyn. The Coney Island omnibus stages pass the main entrance several times a day, to and from the Fulton Ferry, by which line gentlemen are invited to come and view the cemetery. This beautiful Cemetery is incorporated, and lots in it will be sold cheaper than in any other cemetery in the State. Purchasers will be permitted to dispose of part of their lots in halves or quarters, to others. For bills, maps and terms, which are favorable, apply at his office, No 4 Broad-st., New-York. By order of the Board of Trustees.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

HOTEL FURNITURE, NEW AND SECOND HAND.—ALSO, MISCELLANEOUS KINDS, OIL PAINTINGS, PIANO FORTES, &c.—F. COLTON will sell on SATURDAY, July 15 at 10½ o'clock, at the Auction rooms No. 39 Beekman-st. a very large assortment of new and second hand furniture from a Hotel in the upper parts of the City. It will comprise every description of parlor, bedroom and dining room furniture, carpets and oil cloths, dining and extension tables, mattresses, sofas, mahogany and rosewood furniture, several large French plate mantel and oval mirrors, but little used. Also, counters, cases, engravings, &c.; also, several dozen curl maple and black walnut chairs; also, 50 pieces cottage bedsteads; also, two rosewood piano-fortes in good order. Sale will be peremptory.

A. M. MERWIN Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, BROTHER & CO.—Trade Sale Rooms, No. 13 Park-row.—SIXTIETH NEW-YORK TRADE SALE, TUESDAY, August 15, 1854. BOOKS CONSIGNED TO US EXCLUSIVELY.—BANGS BROTHER & CO., announce the regular Fall Trade Sale of Books, Stationery, Steel-engraved Plates &c., for the above date. The catalogue will be ready about the 20th instant, and will be sent to any address on application.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—On FRIDAY, July 14, at 12 o'clock, in front of the store, No. 119 Maiden-st., 1 four seat Rockaway nearly new, made by Ford & Co., with shifting top, for one horse. Also, 1 four seat Rockaway nearly new, City made, and in good order. Sold in consequence of the owner leaving the City.

SEWING MACHINES.

CAUTION.—All persons making, using or selling Sewing Machines not made or sold by the following licensees, will be prosecuted with the utmost severity by the law, as the recent decision of the Supreme Court, stopping the use of Singer's Sewing Machines, will be called in. Printed copies of the decision at my office, or by mail, by forwarding a postage stamp. Also copies of the recent decision of the Commissioner of Patents *refusing a patent* to Wheeler & Wilson. My claims will be legally enforced against all persons making, selling or using Sewing Machines by the same called, having one or more needles with the eye at the point, for the purpose of passing a loop of thread through the article to be sewed, unless purchased of one of the following, viz.:

WILSON & Co.....New-York
BAKER & Co.....New-York
.....New-York
MAGNETIC SEWING MACHINE Co....New-York
SEWING MACHINE Co.....New-York
.....Boston, Mass
.....Boston, Mass
.....Boston, Mass
HOWELL & Co.....Worcester, Mass
GOLDBRIDGE, KEENE & MOORE.....Lynn, Mass
GAINES.....Springfield, Mass

ELIAS HOWE, Jr. has no lessee in existence to make, use, or sell Sewing Machines under my patent. It has been revoked and surrendered. No persons will be licensed who infringes the patents of other licensees, and an advance payment of $1,000 on account will be invariably required of those to whom a license is granted. ELIAS HOWE, Jr., Patentee of the original Sewing Machine, No. 25 Harrison-st., Boston, and No. 305 Broadway, New-York. May 1, 1854.

SEYMOUR'S EXCELSIOR SEWING MACHINE.—The latest and best improvement of the age, is now on exhibition and sale at the splendid show rooms of the Excelsior Sewing Machine Company, No. 345 Broadway. This Machine is entirely new in its construction and get up throughout, and is pronounced by expert judges the best machine ever invented. It does better work, and with greater ease and facility to the operator. We challenge the world! and defy competition. Price no object to those who want to use them! Licensed by HOWE—no infringement on any other patent.

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition—345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before reading from this valuable work the superiority of the Parisian and London treatment of private diseases. Both sexes should consult it before marriage. Sold at No. 255 Bowery, and mailed free for $1, or the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Chambers, where he cures all these diseases from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening. Sundays excepted. Advice free. No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier Des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Nationalbleacrat, Day Book* and New-Brunswick *Times.*

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted in confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease, even the most complicated, and take them on the principle of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as perfect condition as before the dread malady took up its abode there. Office hours 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

KELLOGG'S LINIMENT.—Can be had at the store of Grand and Mulberry sts. and No. 158 Bowery and Grand-st., at 25, 50, and 75 each. His great remedy for restoring the hair, in bottles, $1 and $2 each; his remedy for the teeth, at each; his remedy for diarrhœa, cholera, dysentery, $1 each. It never can fail; it is as certain as the sun rises; it will not fail in ten thousand trials to cure any form.

DISEASES OF FEMALES.—Dr G. DUBOIS' FEMALE PANACEA. Nos 1, 2 and 3, corrects all irregularities of the female system. Sent by mail with advice and directions and letters confidential. Female periodic Pills $5 cts. per box. Advice gratis. Office No 1,049 Broadway, near 29th st., New-York N.B.—Just published, THE MARRIAGE ALMANAC AND FEMALE'S FRIEND IN NEED—Price $1.

DR. CORBETT, No 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one speciality of the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method of treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken by him will be treated candor. Dr. Beebe, C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

ST. VITUS' DANCE.—Those having this complaint can be cured, and by a harmless operation. A cure is warranted in every case operated upon. No pay will be demanded till the patient is entirely recovered. W. J. HOYT, M. D., No 273 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, up stairs.

C. MACK, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON—Can be consulted in his specialty, No 60 Waite-st., 4 doors west of Broadway, from 9 to 1 and 6 to 9. Dr. MACK'S treatment is the relief of female derangement. Sold by him only. Simplicities $5 Patients visited. See his diploma.

S. BIRELAND, M. D.—No. 4 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st. Throat and lung diseases. 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of THOMAS HUNT & CO. in this City, and in the city of Manchester, England, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Office of the firm is removed from No. 22 William, corner of Liberty, to Nos. 30 and 32 Barclay-st. The parties are authorized to use and sign the name of the firm for that purpose.

THOMAS HUNT.
WM. M. RICHARDS.
F. P. BENZIGER.
T. D. VAILL.
JOS. S. KENDALL.

New-York, May 1, 1854.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the firm of HAIGHT & CO., at Nos 30 and 32 Barclay-st., New-York, and in Manchester, England, for the purpose of conducting a general importing and commission business.

WM. M RICHARDS.
EDWARD HAIGHT.
T. D VAILL.
J. S. KENDALL.
GEORGE FLAGG.

New-York, May 1, 1854.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between HENRY W. T. MALI and HIPPOLYTE MALI, under the firm of H. W. T. & H. MALI, is dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of said firm will be liquidated and the business continued by H. W. T. Mali on his own account.

New-York, July 13, 1854. HENRY W. T. MALI.

NOTICE.—The firm of C. MORSE & CO was dissolved in February, 1854 C. MORSE.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY having greatly enlarged their works and improved the quality of their product, are prepared to execute orders for their superior Paints. Their White Zinc, which is ground in oil is warranted pure and unadulterated body and uniform whiteness. A method of preparing the same has recently been discovered, which renders the Company to warrant their Paints to keep fresh and sound in any reasonable time. In this respect their Paints will be superior to any other in the market. Their Brown Paint which is sold at a low price, and can only be made from the zinc ores from New-Jersey, is now well known for its protective qualities when applied to iron or other metallic surfaces. Their Stone Color Paint possesses all the properties of the Brown, and is of an agreeable color for painting cottages, depots, out-buildings, &c. Orders supplied on liberal terms, by MANNING & EQUIER, Agents New-Jersey Zinc Company, removed from No. 45 Dey-st., to No 163 Washington-st., New-York.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of the Oxide of Zinc manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and its most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers can with confidence, depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 82 Water-st.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, New-York, July 11, 1854.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, holden THIS DAY, an instalment of FIVE DOLLARS per share on all the shares of the capital Stock of the Company, (excepting the ten thousand shares on which twenty dollars per share and the ten thousand shares on which ten dollars per share have already been paid in,) has this day been assessed, and required to be paid by the several parties in whose names the said shares of Stock now stand respectively, to the Treasurer, on or before the 10th day of August, 1854, and the Transfer Books are closed from this day, till the 21st July inst., and no transfer of Stock will be permitted until the instalment called thereon, be paid. By order of the Board of Directors,

M. B. EDGAR, Treasurer.

LOAN OF $300,000 ON THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF ALBANY.—The undersigned hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received by them until TUESDAY, the 25th day of July instant, at 12 o'clock M of that day, for a loan of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars, for which Bonds or Stock of the city of Albany will be issued in sums of $1,000 each, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually by coupon or warrant attached thereto, and the principal reimbursable at the expiration of twenty-five years from the 1st day of May, 1854. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $1,000, and should be sealed up and endorsed "Proposals for Albany City Stock," and enclosed in an envelope, and directed to either of the undersigned. Each proposal must state distinctly the rate of premium offered for the stock, and the address of the person or persons making the proposal. The money will be required to be paid by deposits to the credit of the undersigned in the Banking House of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in the City of New-York, or in the Bank of Albany, in the city of Albany, as follows:

One-third part on the 25th day of July instant.
One-third part on the 15th day of August next.
One-third part on the 15th day of September next.

Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of said bonds to the times of payment above specified will be required from the persons taking the said loan. The interest on the said stock will be paid semi-annually, on the 1st days of May and November in each year, at the Banking House of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in the City of New-York, and the principal is made reimbursable at the same place.—ALBANY, July 5, 1854.

J. H. TEN EYCK,
JAMES McNAUGHTON,
H. H. MARTIN,
W. E. BLEECKER, } Commissioners.

BONDS FOR SALE.—The NASHVILLE & CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY have for sale 150 Bonds of $1,000 each. They are the Bonds of the Company, endorsed and guaranteed by the State of Tennessee—and are made receivable by the Comptroller of the State as a basis for private banking, under the Free Banking Law of that State. Part of these Bonds have twenty, and part twenty-five years to run, from 1st Jan., 1854, and bear six per cent. interest, payable with coupons half yearly, 1st Jan. and 1st July, in New-York. The payment of the interest on these Bonds is provided for by the Statute in the same manner as in regard to the State Bonds proper,—the Bank of Tennessee being in such case the fiscal agent of the State, and charged equally in the one case as the other, with protecting the faith of the State. Nothing is receivable under the Free Banking Law of Tennessee, as a basis for bills, except Bonds of the United States, Bonds of the State of Tennessee, and these Bonds guaranteed as above. From the high rates required to be paid for both of the first two kinds of Bonds these Bonds will find a ready sale in Tennessee, independent of their general value in the market. Persons wishing to buy will apply to the President of the BANK OF THE PUBLIC, in New-York, or to the undersigned, at Nashville Tenn., for terms. The fullest information will be furnished of the state of the Road, and its capacity to pay.

V. K. STEVENSON, President N. & C. R. R. Co.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—The Board of Directors of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company have this day declared, out of their earnings expended in construction, an extra dividend of ten per cent. in stock, to be apportioned to those who shall be holders of the full stock of the Company, on the 15th day of July next; being one share for every ten shares, or one-tenth part of a share for each share held on that day. Holders will have the right to assign the fractional parts to which they may be entitled; and certificates for every ten fractional parts standing in any one name, and for said whole shares will be issued on and after the 10th day of August next. Dividends declared thereafter will be paid upon all such whole shares as upon other Stock of the Company, but no dividends will accrue upon the fractional parts until ten shall have been consolidated into one share, and a certificate issued therefor.—New-York, June 10, 1854.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, No 2 Hanover-st., New-York, July 6, 1854.—In order to facilitate an examination now being made by a Committee of the Board of Directors of this Company into its Stock accounts, all persons holding certificates of Stock of the Company are specially requested to present the same to the undersigned at this office, so that an account of the same may be taken. Persons residing at a distance who cannot conveniently present or send in their certificates are requested to communicate by letter, the date and number of each certificate held by them, and the number of shares for which it purports to have been issued, and by whom signed.—By order of the Board of Directors. WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO., corner of Broadway and Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, July 13, 1854.—At an election for Directors of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, held in the village of Hawley, Penn., on Monday, the 26th of June, 1854, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

John Brodhead, Irad Platt, Isaac Falls,
Irad Fawley, Wm. F Havermeyer, Geo A Hoyt,
Wm R Griffith. Moses Taylor, Chas. Morgan.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, JOHN EWING, Esq., was unanimously elected President of the Company for the ensuing year. E H. MEAD, Secretary.

RAILROAD BONDS.—Wanted, a quantity about $(50,000) of the first mortgage bonds of the Great Western (Ill. Railroad, or other good bonds, for which good unencumbered real estate will be given in exchange. The property can be shown to be a ten per cent investment, but as the owner wishes to be absent from the City for a time, he prefers property which will not require to be looked after. Apply to WARD McLEAN, No 9 Trinity Building.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—At the request of several of the Shareholders of this Company, the option to Stockholders to subscribe to the remainder of the three million (3,000,000) convertible loan of this Company has been extended to the fifteenth day of July, instant. The transfer book will remain open for the same period.—July 3, 1854.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Transfer Agents

MISSISSIPPI AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Stockholders of this Company will please take notice that an installment of 5 per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been called, payable at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on or before the 15th of July next. By order.

NEW-YORK, May 12, 1854 EDW KING, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 492 Grand-st. The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest be paid to all Depositors entitled thereto for the 6 months ending the 30th inst, as follows: On all sums of $500 and under, at the rate of six per cent per annum, and all sums over $500 at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable on and after M onday, 17th inst. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of the Depositors as principal. Book open MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 5 to 7 P. M.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

BANK NOTICE.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY April 5, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the NEW-YORK BANK OF SARATOGA COUNTY, Hadley, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.

ap7'54-law25yF D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 9, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the MECHANICS' BANK, at Amenia, Dutchess County, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.

s16'53-law2yF D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 9, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the FREEMEN'S BANK, of Washington County, at Hebron, Washington County, (an individual) bank, must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

s16'53-law2yF

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Nov. 30, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes of the PRATTSVILLE BANK, at Prattsville, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes of the above Bank will be given up to said Bank. DANIEL B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

d2'52-law2yF

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW YORK—ALBANY, July 12, 1854.—The FARMERS' BANK of Hamilton County, (Arietta,) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the NEW-YORK STATE BANK, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of Anthony Lane, of the City of New-York, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 6, 1854. The INTERNATIONAL BANK Buffalo, has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the TROY CITY BANK, in the city of Troy, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. D. B ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

PEOPLES' BANK OF PATERSON.—Notice is hereby given that all claims in favor of this Bank or of the Receivers, will be disposed of by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the office of the Receivers, at Paterson, N. J., on TUESDAY, the 5th day of September next at 11 o'clock A M., unless previously settled. Catalogues of the claims will be furnished on application to either of the Receivers, during the week preceding the sale.

C. S. VAN WAGONER,
WILLIAM F. DAY,
J. VAN ARSDALE, } Receivers, &c.

PATERSON, N. J., July 8, 1854.

SAVINGS BANK—Corner 3d-av and 9th-st.—MARINERS' SAVING INSTITUTION—Open daily from 9 A. M to 2 P. M and Wednesday and Saturday Evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock Deposits made in this Institution on or before the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st. Six per cent interest allowed on sums of $500, and under.

Hon. JACOB A. WESTERVELT, (Mayor of the City) President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, 1st Vice President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, 2d Vice President.
W. H. ELSWORTH, Secretary.
Hon CLARKSON CROLIUS, 1st Trustee.

IRVING'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren, near Greenwich st Open DAILY, from 11 A. M. to 1 P M, and 4 to 7 P. M. Notice to depositors. Interest that has accrued will be payable on or after MONDAY, the 17th day of July. Interest not called for will be placed to the account as principle.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CENTRAL BANK DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Three-and-One-Half per Cent on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after the 15th instant. WALTER OAKLEY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, July 5, 1854

NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, NO. 394 BROADWAY (BASEMENT.)—The subscribers take the pleasure to inform the public generally that they have opened the above office, where servants (males and females) of every description will be furnished in the City and in the country They will devote their whole time to the above business and pledge themselves to give satisfaction to all that may need their services. English, German and French spoken. DREYER & KAUFMAN, Agents.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 63 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and a large surplus, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the insured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemed in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	I. P. G. Foster,	J. M. Waterbury,
D. B. Fearing,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm. E. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,
A. C. Derow Jr.,	Samuel V. Hoffman,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Garaway B. Lamar,	Canning Duer,	John J. Astor, Jr.
George W. Riggs,	John Stuart, Jr.,	Fred A. Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	James G. Bell,
Chas. H. Russell,	Ed. C. Center,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred. G. Foster.
Peleg Hall.	Robert B. Minturn,	

ROBERT B. MINTURN, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st. Brooklyn, and No 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st. New-York. This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandize vessels in port and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS:

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martin,	Phineas T Barnum,
Robert C Bell,	John R. Briggs,	Chas. A. Jarvis,
John A Kendall,	J. B. Strasburg,	Isaac V. Fowler,
William Odell,	N. P. Freeman,	Chas T. Cromwell,
P. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T Bruce,
H Quackenbos,	Andre Fromont,	Samuel F. Whitney
Geo Gilfillan,	J. M Greenwood,	John C. Smith

WILLIAM H ELLSWORTH, President.

WILLIAM F LEGGETT Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CASH CAPITAL $300,000—Office, No 106 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.—This Company is now prepared to insure buildings, merchandize, personal property, and ships in port and their cargoes, against loss or damage by fire:

DIRECTORS.

James L. Graham,	Daniel Parish,	Evan R. Bebb,
E Whitehouse,	G. A. Conover,	G. L. Beekman,
J. B Varnum,	Joseph Parish, Jr.,	Joseph M Strong,
Leonard Appleby,	Isaac E. Taylor,	Lorrian Freeman,
F H Wolcott,	W. Delano, Jr.,	Edwd. Macomber,
Wm K Strong,	Henry V Butler,	John La Farge,
Moses Taylor,	E R McIlvaine,	Chas E Appleby,
Jas O Shaldon,	Henry Chauncey, Jr.	Jeremiah Wilbur,

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

EDWARD A. STANBURY, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Office, No. 32 William and 173 Canal-sts.

DIRECTORS.

Jeremiah Terbell,	Jas. M. Brouwer,	Chas. T. Pierson,
Freem'n Campbell,	Wm. M. Foster,	Wm. M. Wilson,
John W. Lewis,	Josham C. Meeker,	Abraham Leggett,
Jno. P Yelverton,	Lyman Chapin,	Matthias Clark,
Henry S Terbell,	Solomon Basta,	Thos. Williams,
David B. Crane,	Charles Crane,	Edward P. Clark,
Richard Varick,	Jas. Gregg Wear,	Mortimer Brown,
Wm D Washburn,	Charles Gwyer,	Wm. Mott,
Cor Stephens,	Wm. J. Buck,	P. J Bonesteel,
Simon Shindler,	Jno Moneypenny,	Alfred Barmore,
Geyl'd B Hubbell,	Geo. D. Cragin,	C. H. McIntire.
Gid'n De Angelis,	Edw'd D. Nelson,	

RICHARD VARICK, President.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 176 Chatham-square cor. of Mott-st.—At the annual election held at the office of the Company, on the 3d inst., the following persons were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Isaac O. Barker.	John W Ketcham,	Elijah F Purdy,
Samuel Ramsay,	Samuel Leggat,	John Robinson,
Wilson Small,	John B. Simpson,	L. H Church,
O. W. Woodford,	Jonathan Purdy,	George H Purser,
Jacob Miller	Joseph Whitfield,	Edward A. Fraser,
John H Bowie,	William H Adams,	David H. Ailsin,
Jos. W Harding,	Edward Hoskins,	Geo. T. Hamilton,
A S Scribner,	Thomas Wallace,	Jas. Y. Watkins,
Geo Peckham,	Charles D. Bailey.	M. H. Smith, Jr.,
M. Stephenson,	William Pest,	Thos. J. Sloan,
Charles Irving.	James Davis	

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held immediately after the election, ISAAC O. BARKER, unanimously elected President and JOHN W KETCHAM, Vice President. EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 5, 1854.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st 4th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich A Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H Barrow,
Josiah C. Fox,	C. P. Clar'avoyne,	Hall Clarke,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Marsh,	Wm C White,
Jos W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W Pearsall,	Chas. H Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Irad Hawley	Wm. V. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of 6 per cent. for six months, payable on the 1st day of July next at the office. No 7 Wall-st W. H DUSENBERRY, Secretary. JUNE 26 1854.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 5 Tryon-row, cor. Chatham-st.—Insures on the most favorable terms against loss and damage by fire on dwellings, stores, merchandise, &c. JOHN BRUCE, Pres.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1854.—An extra dividend of ten per cent on the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid on the first day of July next The capital stock will be increased fifty per cent., or one million dollars payable one-half, or fifty dollars per share on the first day of July next, and the other half on the 20th day of November next. The new stock will be distributed to the old stockholders in the ratio of one share of new stock to every two shares of old stock, according to the stock ledger on the morning of the 25th instant The rights to fractional parts of shares may be transferred and combined so as to obtain full shares Any stockholder may at any time after the 30th instant, pay in his new shares in full, and be entitled to rebate at the rate of seven per cent per annum, on the money, to the 6th November. The latter half of the increased Stock will not be entitled to any portion of the semi-annual dividend in November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th instant to the 1st July inclusive.

C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent on the Capital stock of the said Company, payable on and after the 22d of July next.

The transfer books will be closed after 3 o'clock this day, until the 22d July inclusive.

The interest on the Bonds of this Company falling due on the 1st July, will be paid at the office of the Company, No 78 Broadway, upon presentation of the Coupons, on and after that date By order of the Board

FRANCIS SPIES. Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK. June 27, 1854.

FINAL DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of the late PHENIX BANK, whose charter expires on the first day of January, 1854, hereby give notice that they will pay the final dividend of seven (7) per cent. to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after SATURDAY, the 1st of July, 1854. Said dividend being in full and final settlement of all claims and demands against the late Phenix Bank, and against the undersigned Trustees thereof.

(Signed) THOMAS TILESTON,
HENRY CARY,
JOSHUA J. HENRY,
Trustees of the late Phenix Bank.

BANK FOR SAVINGS—No 107 Chambers-st, July 12, 1854.—Under the provision of the By-Laws the Trustees of this Institution have declared an interest due to depositors for the last six months, ending June 30, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, on all sums amounting to $5 and under $500, and on all sums of $500 and upward, an interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, payable on and after the third Monday of the present month. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. J. D. P. OGDEN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—BOWERY SAVINGS BANK—NEW-YORK, July 13, 1854.—The depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward and less than five hundred dollars, and four per cent per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and upward, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst. will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, the 17th inst. during the hours of business at the Bank. The Trustees have also declared an extra dividend of one-half the amount of the dividend above named, payable at the same time All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st instant. The Bank is open for business daily from 10 A M to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 P. M., at No 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees

JAMES MILLS, President.

G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN SAVINGS' INSTITUTION, No 643 Broadway.—The Trustees of this Institution have this day ordered a semi-annual dividend, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, at the rate of six per cent per annum for all sums of $500 and under, payable on and after MONDAY the 17th inst.—July 11, 1854. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 7 P M

E J. BROWN, President.
G. CLELAND,
HY. STOKES, } Vice Presidents.

A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 19 Wall-st.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of 7 per cent payable at the office of the Company, on and after the 15th inst.—NEW-YORK, July 12. 1854. Transfer books will be closed until that date. By order.

RICHARD A. OAKLY, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, June 30. 1854.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the third day of July next, preparatory to the dividend to be paid on the first day of August next, and will remain closed till the second day of August next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after July 6. The Transfer Books will be closed to their date inclusive.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLP, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1854.

**DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 184 Broadway, corner of Johnst.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. for the last six months, payable at the office of the Company on and after the 5th inst.—NEW-YORK, July, 1, 1854. J

7 lb. bags, $2 00 to $2 50 per thousand.
14 lb. bags, $2 50 to $3 50 per thousand.

Bags of any size or quality made to order. The Society confidently look to the public for encouragement in this effort to provide work for poor and needy little girls, who are now growing up, exposed to all the worst evils of idleness and poverty in this City.

All these bags have the following card stamped upon them. "Made by children, under the direction of the Children's Aid Society. Orders solicited."

THE BELMONT ROBBERY—THE MONEY RETURNED.—The large amount of money ($14,000) abstracted from the vault of Mr. BELMONT'S banking-house, was yesterday returned voluntarily. The fourteen $1,000 bills were enclosed in an envelope and sent to Mr. CHRISTMAS, the agent, through the Post-office. The letter was deposited in the Post-office yesterday morning. The bills were enveloped in a piece torn from one of the daily papers. Three hundred and thirteen dollars in gold and small bills, which were taken at the same time, were not returned. The robber, perhaps, considered this sum a fair remuneration for the recovery of the greater amount. No trace of the thief has been discovered. It is stated that immediately after the robbery was discovered, an investigation was set on foot by the Chief of Police and officer DEVOE, of the Reserve Corps, which resulted in suspicious evidences against certain parties. It was considered expedient to give time for the return of the funds, and the Chief returned to his office, and the money was then returned. The robber could not have been aware of the denomination of the bills, or he would not have cherished the hope of any successful appropriation.

☞ There was an Aldermanic rumpus last night. The question of the confirmation of the Croton Aqueduct Officers came up. Alderman WAKEMAN (Twelfth Ward) declined to vote when his name was called. Alderman HOWARD (Sixth) contended that Mr. WAKEMAN had rendered himself liable to arrest for contempt. Mr. WAKEMAN denied the power of the Board, or of the President, to order him under arrest, but finally determined to vote in the affirmative, and did so.

CATTLE DRIVING.—The nuisance of driving cattle through the streets of the City is to be remedied. The prohibitory ordinance has passed one branch of the Common Council, and will pass the other. It fixes the limits and hours so as to produce a more pleasant state of affairs.

☞ The reception of Mr. FILLMROE during his recent visit to this City, caused an expenditure of $750. The Aldermen were in labor over the appropriation last evening, but the vote was affirmative.

☞ General VARGOS, late President of the Republic of Venezuela, died in this City yesterday morning at the residence of Dr. ARCOSTA, in West Twenty-fourth-street. Gen. VARGOS was on terms of intimate friendship with BOLIVAR and Gen. MIRANDA. He held the Presidency of Venezuela during the years 1835–8.

THE PRIZE ESSAY.—The prize of $150 offered for the best treatise on "Prayer for Colleges," has been awarded to Prof. W. S. TYLER of Amherst College. The unsuccessful manuscripts await their owners' orders at No. 80 Wall-street.

☞ Peaches! Real peaches in market, all the way from Georgia. You can have a look at them in the windows of the Broadway confectionery shops. You can eat a dozen for a small fortune.

☞ The funeral of Hon. H. F. TALLMADGE, late U. S. Marshal, took place on Wednesday from his late residence, in this City. The remains were interred in the Second-av nue Cemetery.

ESCAPE FROM SING SING.

Capture of a Desperate Convict—His Escape from the Sing Sing State Prison—Bold Adventures of the Rogue—Incidents of his Travels from the Prison to Yorkville—A Plan Laid for an Escape of Fifty Convicts.

About one year ago two brothers, named THOMAS and JAMES DUNN, and their brother-in-law, named MCCLUSKY, were tried and convicted in the Court of General Sessions, upon an indictment charging them with assaulting and attempting to murder a grocery storekeeper in West-street, Ninth Ward by stabbing him with a cheese knife. On the trial, the trio were shown to be of the very worst character, and the proof in the case being conclusive against them, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty without leaving their seats. The Court then sentenced each of the desperadoes to the Sing Sing State Prison for the term of five years. When the hardened villians left the Court-room, one of them muttered over in a low and almost inaudible tone, "I'll not stay there long;" to which no attention was paid, and they were handed over to the Sheriff for a trip up the river. The senior of the criminals, is TOM DUNN, who nearly killed a citizen in Brooklyn about four years ago, and served out a sentence of two years for the same. He is very slim and tall; has but little flesh, but is all bone and muscle. He was for a long time the terror of the Police in the Districts of this City where he frequented with his gang of marauders; and his conviction gave general satisfaction among the Ninth Ward "stars," who have had many difficulties with him. The manner in which DUNN effected his escape from the State Prison was an ingenious one, and was described to our reporter by himself, nearly in the following language:

"I kept myself very quiet for a long time, and this good behavior rendered me more of a favorite than otherwise, with the keepers. I finally received an inkling that a convict on the third tier had manufactured an instrument with which he intended to escape, but went sick, and was transferred to the Hospital of the Prison. I could not find out where he had left the implement, and then my whole aim was to get stationed in the hall for the purpose of handing it to me. I begged to be put there on the ground of being feeble and in ill health, and after steadily following up the matter for more than two months, my desire was gratified. I went into the hall and behaved myself well, and no fault was found with me. I looked and searched for this instrument the sick man had described, but all was of no avail. It was my one idea for escape, communicated with him as he was in the Medical Institution dying with consumption; my next thought was to manage to get into the Hospital, and to do this, I must be sick. In order to carry out this plan, I succeeded in obtaining a chew of tobacco, which I swallowed, and was quickly under the doctor's hands. They could not tell what ailed me, and I was sent to the Hospital for treatment. This just suited me, and in the course of two hours after my admission into the sick department, I found out in what part of the Hospital the convict was placed down. I was in search of, to get information about the instrument. The next day I managed to get my bed beside the one occupied by that man. He was nearly exhausted, and almost breathing his last. I made his friendship, and he then told me he had made a crank with which he intended to escape from his cell; and described the very spot where I could find it. In a day or two I got well from the effects of the tobacco, and was returned to my post in the Hall of the main prison. I soon found the instrument, which was a crooked crank, made so as to put through a cell door, and with a key on the end of it, unlock the said door from the inside. The crank part was all right; but the next essential thing to do, was procuring a false key. I then thought of my brother Jim, and gave him to understand that I was making preparations to effect both our escapes. I obtained an impression of the key that locked my cell door, and also the one of my brother Jim. This I took with brown soap, and after a long time accomplished my design of getting the two keys made. They were so constructed as to fit on the point of this iron crank, and I could stand within my cell and unlock the strong door with perfect ease. I tried the working of the apparatus several times, and at last made up my mind that the course was clear; I then waited until a certain night when a certain watch was on at the lower end of the corridor, and being determined to escape myself, and also rescue Jim, I commenced operations about midnight and while unlocking the cell door, you could have heard a pin drop on the marble floor. I took out the crank and key very still, and after watching in the direction of the keeper, on duty that night; I saw him looking towards my cell; I finally went around outside and he took me for one of the lamp-lighters or some person else. I walked out into the yard fronting the River, and after a long seige I succeeded in emerging from the walls to the cedar bushes on the hill. Every step I took I imagined some person was at my heels. I brought away the crank and keys, but did not dare to take the risk of going to the cell of my brother Jim. When I got out into the country [illegible] morning, and I traveled [illegible] when I arrived into a hay [illegible] without anything to eat. [illegible] by numerous parties, and [illegible] I passed out and saw four men talking together; I laid still, and about 9 o'clock they separated my friend and steered for North [illegible] I took back roads, through fields, woods, and [illegible] bye places to avoid meeting any one. [illegible] a large corn field and it being [illegible] I saw what is called a "scare crow," which is a long pole covered with clothes, standing in the middle of the field to keep the crows away. I went there and found an old white coat and a dark pair of pantaloons which I put on, and buried my striped clothes. I walked several miles that night, and at day break I stopped at a farm-house and by begging got a chunk of bread and piece of meat. This satisfied my hunger, and I made off into a swamp where I was frightened by hearing some voices close by me. I hastened and found a place covered with a thicket and when getting in there it was mud and water. I dare not leave and therefore, was compelled to lay in this marshy place all day. At nightfall I was scarcely able to stand; but I nerved up and made my way for the City. I knew the route, and while walking I got thinking that some one would head me off at King's Bridge, sure enough, as I neared the bridge I saw a guard stationed on the far end of the bridge. I did not stop nor flinch, and swore to myself that I would go over or die, I didn't care which. I walked up boldly to the man, and as I approached him he advanced and exclaimed, "You are the convict! stop! or you are a dead man." I looked at him fiercely, and replied, "Why, you are a fool, and if you molest me, I'll cut your bowels out." I then made at him with an old razor I had found on the road, and he ran like a quarter horse. I made tracks, and before daylight was in the house of a friend at Yorkville. The next morning I was very sick—the brain fever set in and I was kept secreted there for some ten days. I became much better, and some men of my profession, purchased tickets for my passage to California, but on the day of the steamer sailing I was attacked again with the brain fever and could not get on board. There is a nigger who told on me, and if I ever get near him I'll burst his head open.

The Reporter—Don't your courage feel dampened by being caught, after having such hard labor in getting away?

The Convict.—We looked up through the iron bars and replied: "My nerve and courage are good yet, and if I live, I'll give 'em another turn about next New-Years. I don't mean to stay there, and I can get away as easy as I could break into a house." The prisoner here asked the reporter if he could be tried for escaping, and being answered in the negative, he laughingly observed, "Well, I know what they will do with me."

The Reporter—What is that Dunn?

The Convict—Why, they will first shave my head, place a chain and ball on my legs, and lock me up for three or four days in the dungeon without meat or drink, and then shower me. He continued by saying that if any of the keepers raised a hand to him he would strike them so they would never be able to do it again, and he appeared to be of a very vicious temper.

THE CAPTURE.

Within the last 48 hours information of DUNN'S whereabouts was received by Officer WILLIAMS, of the Third District Police, who managed his plans very adroitly to capture the rogue. The officer ascertained that DUNN was secreted in Anthony or Leonard-street, awaiting the arrival of some money, to proceed to Canada, via the Albany steamer. A confidant of the officer was handed the funds desired, and he was immediately dispatched to the crib of DUNN, to accompany him to the 5 o'clock boat on Wednesday. The convict and his supposed friend at once started, and while hastening down Robinson-street he was seized by Officer WILLIAMS, but came very near escaping by taking life. The instant the officer touched the fearless culprit, he (DUNN) pulled from his breast pocket a loaded six-barreled Colt revolver, which he raised in front of the officer's face, and would have fired, but for the prompt assistance of Captain HOPKINS, who was fortunately near at hand and grasped the villain by his wrist and jerked the weapon from him. Great credit is due to Officer WILLIAMS for accomplishing this task.

When the convict was going to the cars with the officers he confessed that a movement was on foot among the convicts at the Sing Sing State Prison, whereby they would probably effect the escape of some fifty felons at one time. He intimated that boats were to be furnished for them to cross the river, and they were to emerge from their cells in the manner he did. The Prison officers should keep a sharp look out.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen....THURSDAY, July 13.

NATTAN C. ELY, Esq., in the Chair.

The eighth and last meeting of the Session was held last evening. Two petitions were referred—one of McGuire & Mullen to be relieved from a fine, for violation of City ordinance, the other of the First Congregational Church, for remission of tax.

Report of Finance Committee concurring with the Board of Councilmen in confirming lease of docks and slips, was adopted.

RECEPTION OF EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE.

The Report of Finance Committee concurring with the Board of Councilmen to appropriate $750 for expenses incurred in ex-President Fillmore's reception, gave rise to a lengthy debate. A vote was taken, and the report and resolution declared adopted by a vote of 12 to 9.

Alderman MOTT appealed from the decision of the Chair, contending that the appropriation required a three-fourths vote under the amended Charter.

The question was taken, and the Chair sustained by a vote of 12 to 10

APPROPRIATION TO CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD.

Report of Finance Committee, concurring with the Board of Councilmen, to make an additional appropriation of $35,000 for Croton Aqueduct Department—$30,000 to repair damages sustained by the freshet in Spring, and $5,000 for extension of Water Works, was adopted.

Report of Committee on Public Health, recommending a concurrence in relation to filling in sunken lots on the south side of Sixteenth-street, east of First-avenue, was adopted.

Of same, in favor of compromising the tax of 1851 against Metropolitan Bank, was adopted.

JUVENILE ASYLUM.

Of same, concurring with the Board of Councilmen, to pay a bill of $4,883 claimed against the Juvenile Asylum. Adopted.

THE CENTRAL PARK.

Of same, concurring with the Board of Councilmen, to stop all works within the Central Park bounds, which in the event of opening of the proposed Park, would be useless. Adopted

SUNKEN LOTS.

The report of the Finance Committee, concurring with the Board of Councilmen, to make an additional appropriation of $2,000 for removing sunken vessels this year, was adopted.

SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Finance Committee, to whom was referred a resolution directing the Second-avenue Railroad Company to pay for pavements now laid and to be laid in and about their tracks in Grand-street, reported that the Company are liable to such expenses, and recommend the adoption of the resolution. The report was adopted.

COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS.

The report of the Committee on Salaries and Officers making appointments to the office of Commissioners of Deeds, created by the Legislature, as amended by the Board of Councilmen, was adopted by a vote of 15 to 6.

CATTLE DRIVING THROUGH THE STREETS PROHIBITED

Alderman LORD moved to take from the table an ordinance regulating the driving of cattle through the streets, which was carried. The ordinance prohibits the driving of neat cattle through any of the streets in the City south of Forty-second-street, between the hours of 5 A. M. and 8 P. M., during the months of May, June, July, August and September, or between the hours of 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. during the other months under a penalty of $5 for each animal so driven. Section 2 prohibits the landing of neat cattle from boat, barge, railroad car, &c., south of Forty-second-street, between the hours and during the months above named

A motion was made for the adoption of the ordinance.

Alderman THOMBRIDGE moved to amend by striking out Forty-second-street and inserting Fulton-street. Lost by a large majority, and amid derisive laughter.

The President vacated the Chair, and said it had been stated he would oppose any ordinance for regulating the driving of cattle. He would not do so; but he was opposed to the ordinance in its present shape, and moved to amend by striking out, in the first section, the words "5 o'clock, A. M.," and insert "7 o'clock, P. M."

Alderman HOWARD said this amendment would kill the ordinance in effect; for about 6 o'clock in the morning the streets were thronged by young ladies, mechanics and laborers going to their work.

Alderman ELY said that as owners were liable for damages, they would not select crowded thoroughfares.

Alderman WAKEMAN replied that the drivers were not always able to guide their cattle, and it was for this reason the ordinance was required.

The previous question was then called and the ordinance adopted by a vote of 10 to 3.

DIRECTIONS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The report of Committee on Ordinances, with an ordinance repealing so much of the ordinance of 1849, establishing the departments, as respects Inspectors and Sealers of Weights and Measures, was taken from the table and adopted.

THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD.

On motion of Alderman WILLIAMSON, the report of the Committee on Salaries and Officers, recommending the confirmation of nominations made by His Honor the Mayor, reappointing the present officers of the Croton Aqueduct Board, was taken from the table. The nominations are: For President, Elias L. Smith; for Commissioner, Theodore R. DeForest; and for Engineer, Alfred W. Craven.

Alderman BLUNT moved the adoption of the report, upon which, after some opposition on the part of Alderman WAKEMAN, who called for a division of the question, the vote was taken.

When the name of Alderman WAKEMAN was called, that gentleman declined to vote.

Alderman MOTT moved that he be not excused, which was carried.

Alderman WAKEMAN still refused to vote.

Alderman HOWARD said the Alderman from the Twelfth was, by his refusal, placed in contempt, and the Chairman should order him under arrest.

Alderman WAKEMAN disputed the power of the Board or of the Chairman to order him under arrest.

Alderman HOWARD said that the Board had the power to expel the contumacious member. If it were he that defied the Board, he would have been expelled in half the time.

Alderman WAKEMAN said he was perfectly willing to vote on the resolution if the Board would give him an opportunity of doing so, by dividing the question; otherwise he could not do so conscientiously, as he desired to vote for some of the persons named and against another.

Alderman BEDRICK hoped the vote would be countinued and the refractory member dealt with afterwards.

Alderman LORD moved to adjourn, which the Chair decided to be out of order. Decision appealed from and sustained.

Alderman WAKEMAN hoped that members would consider the position he occupied, and excuse him from voting. He was perfectly willing to vote if he could do so; but he could not say "yes" or "no" to a motion which embraced three separate propositions, to some of which he was favorable and to another opposed.

Alderman VOORHIES moved that the member from the Twelfth be excused, which the Chair decided to be in order.

[illegible] of so much of the vote as [illegible] the appointment of Elias S. Smith for President.

A rush was here made for the door, and the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to prevent members from going out

The motion to reconsider was declared carried by a vote of 10 to 8.

Alderman MOTT appealed from the decision of the Chair, saying it required an equal vote to reconsider as to carry.

Alderman WAKEMAN moved that the nomination of Elias L. Smith for President be laid on the table.

Alderman BROWN—I wish to have my protest recorded that this is out of order.

Alderman MOTT—It is all out of order. There is no order in this Board.

Pending the consideration the Board adjourned.

CITY LITERARY UNION.—A special meeting of the New-York City Literary Union was held last evening in the rooms of the Hamilton Literary Union, No 38 Sixth-street. Mr. DOUGLAS LEFFINGWELL, President, in the Chair. Mr. DAVID CRAWFORD, of the Hamilton Literary Union, acted as Secretary pro tem. After the usual business of the Union being over, the following Societies were appointed to take part in the exercises at the approaching Quarterly Session in October: Clinton Union, Brooklyn; Literary Union No. 1, Franklin Literary Association, New-York, Columbian Literary Club of [illegible]

FREE ACADEMY.—[illegible] Anniversary—The Alumni and Alumnæ of the Free Academy held a meeting, yesterday, in the Chapel of the Academy—Mr. JOHN HAGUE in the Chair—when arrangements were made for celebrating the approaching Anniversary, the 24th, and the Commencement of the Institution on the 25th instant.

☞ Mr. JOHN HENRY BRODT, a graduate of Union Theological Seminary, has been ordained in Troy as an Evangelist in California.

☞ The New-Orleans and Vera Cruz steamer *Mexico* arrived at this port yesterday, for repairs. She brought 75 passengers.

[Advertisement.]

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1854.

SILAS HERRING, Esq., *Sir:* Having noticed by the papers, of an unsuccessful attempt by a gang of daring burglars, to force open the safe of JOHN R. LAWRENCE & Co., Coach-makers, No. 354 Broadway, and their very complimentary card requesting Messrs. L. & Co to leave the key of their safe, as they had been put to great inconvenience in trying to pick and force open one of your Salamander Safes without success, notwithstanding they made use of the tools from the smith shop of the establishment. we would avail ourselves of this to inform you that our office was entered in the night, a short time since—the locks broken open, papers deranged, and pad-locks forced off the safe. But they could proceed no further with picks, drills, chisels or gunpowder, as we had, after being once robbed of a considerable amount of money, taken the precaution to purchase one of your Safes, secured by one of HALL'S patent, powder and burglar proof Safe Locks, which we recommend to the public, as it is our opinion the tools to pick your HALL'S Lock are not yet made.

Respectfully yours, &c., BEALS & JANES,
Granite Dealers, No. 603 Hudson-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HECKER'S FARINA has been pronounced by physicians and chemists as the best food that can be used by children having a tendency to diarrhœa, dysentery or cholera, so prevalent during hot weather. Grocers all keep it.

[Advertisement.]

The largest assortment of Pianos, Melodions, Music, and all kinds of Music merchandize in the United States, at the establishment of Horace Waters, No. 33 Broadway, including several of the most elaborately carved and magnificent Pianos ever offered in this country. Every instrument sold fully warranted. Prices very low.

[Advertisement.]

THE AFRICAN UNITED TWINS.—The greatest curiosity in the world—two human beings in one—the only thing of the kind ever exhibited. They are at BARNUM'S Museum.

Fire Department.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times.

About three weeks since I sent you for publication several communications addressed to the Common Council by Alfred Carson, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department. In one of these communications Mr. Carson severely opposed the creation of a paid Fire Department on the ruins of the present system, in which he reflected the opinions of the Boards of Foremen and Engineers, and the Department at large. I now send you the proceedings of the Board of Representatives, composed of two members from each Fire Company, and articles from the *Firemen's Journal* and *Sunday Mercury*, all of which, like Mr. Carson, strongly denounce a paid fire department. The *Firemen's Journal* informs us that the fire brigades of London do not trouble themselves about the extrication of firemen from burning rooms, because they are a paid gang—because a salary was their only motive for becoming firemen, and because they have not the patriotism and manly sympathy of the volunteer firemen of New-York for their bruised and burning comrades, to whom you can offer no greater insult than to propose a salary for their services. The *Sunday Mercury* insinuates that mercenary speculators applied the first spark to those disastrous conflagrations that have reduced the commercial heart of our country to ashes during the past twenty years, and plunged widows and orphans, and honorable merchants, into irretrievable ruin. The firemen have been most unjustly accused of these inhuman crimes; and I send the following communication, that the citizens of New-York may hear in the defence of the Board of Representatives—that they may read important facts respecting the demerits of a paid fire department, and learn the true sources of incendiarism. STEPHEN H. BRANCH.

JAMES L. MILLER, Esq., offered the following preambles and resolutions, at a meeting of the Board of Representatives, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The peace and quietness of our City has recently been disturbed by the most disgraceful and outrageous conduct of several companies belonging to this Department, and the said riotous proceedings occurring on the Sabbath day in the most public thoroughfares of the City, is, therefore, due to the public as well as to the respectable portion of the Department, that this body should take some action that would effectually prevent the recurrence of such scenes as were enacted in Broadway on two successive Sundays within the past six weeks: And,

Whereas, The enemies of the Fire Department are making the most strenuous efforts at the present time to destroy its character and efficiency, and, in fact, its very existence, for the purpose of building up the ruins a paid department, and the position that these parties have taken is materially strengthened by the acts of the many disreputable persons who have gained admission to our ranks, either through political influence or the want of a proper investigation of their character previous to their appointment: and,

Whereas, The Charitable Fund of the Fire Department of this City having, since its organization been most liberally supported by our fellow-citizens, it is certainly due to them that those of its members who still have an interest in its respectability should endeavor to prune it of the disorderly and riotous portion of its members, in order that it may be restored to the high position it has heretofore occupied in the estimation of the public. And

Whereas, The Common Council of this City has appointed a Committee to report on the necessity of a reorganization of the Fire Department, and said Committee having invited this body to appoint a Committee to meet with and confer with them on the subject, and as it behoves us to watch with a jealous eye that no ordinance may be passed to alter or destroy our present organization, be it therefore

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, do hereby pledge ourselves to our fellow-citizens, to use every exertion to effect the removal from our organization of all disorderly, riotous, and otherwise disreputable persons; and also to adopt such measures as will preclude the possibility of such characters being admitted into our ranks hereafter

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to the large majority of the members of the Department who still take a deep interest in its reputation and permanence to resist every effort, from whatever motive, to destroy its organization and establish a paid Department; for in the language of such a scheme, the whole and orphans of our deceased companions would be thrown upon the cold charities of an unbelieving world.

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed by this body to meet and confer with a Committee appointed by the Common Council on reorganizing the Fire Department, and report back to this body; and that the said Committee be instructed to oppose any and all amendments or alterations which may be proposed, to pay the members of the Department, or any portion of them, for services rendered as firemen; and should the Committee of the Common Council determine to report in favor of altering the present system, so that the whole or any portion of the members of the Department shall receive pay for their services, the Committee from this body be instructed to withdraw from the conference immediately, and call a special meeting of the representatives, in order that such measures may be taken by them as may be deemed necessary

The *Firemen's Journal* says:

The advocates of a paid Fire Department cite the Department of London as a paragon of perfection. We do not know a better way to convince our readers of the inefficiency of the London Fire Department, in comparison with that of New-York, than by recording the deeds of the former. In the London papers we frequently see recorded fires, at which from one to three lives are lost, owing to the lack of skill and generous courage on the part of the firemen. In the *Daily News*, of May 3, 1854, we find the particulars of a fire at which eight lives were lost. We quote the following from the evidence given before the Coroner to show how little of that generous humanity that so distinguishes our firemen, the firemen of London possess:

Mr. William Cuzzerhouse, of No. 10 Osborne-place, Brick-lane, Whitechapel, said: I am one of the Trustees of the Parish; I was passing the end of Colchester-street on the afternoon of Saturday, about 4 o'clock, when I saw Mr. Patrick, one of the late Churchwardens; he called my attention to the ruins, and informed me that there were seven persons supposed to be buried in the rubbish; it was then about twelve hours after the fire had been extinguished, and no steps whatever had been taken by the firemen or the Parish authorities for the finding of the bodies; if there had been any person alive under the ruins, no assistance was made to rescue him; I appealed to Mr. Oliver, the District surveyor, but nothing was done until 1 and Mr. Patrick procured a gang of laborers, whom we set to work at our own individual expense; I and the men dug eighteen hours altogether, and found the first body about 12 o'clock on Saturday night, another about 1, and the remaining six about 5 o'clock; they were much burned, and some were more so than others; I am of opinion that there was great blame somewhere.

Will the advocates of a paid department contrast this conduct with the conduct of our firemen at the Hague-street explosion, the fire at the corner of Nassau and Fulton-streets, or at the Broadway fire.

Citizens, just think of it, human beings suffered to remain under the rubbish for twelve hours and the firemen made no effort to rescue them! Excellent that! such is the conduct of the much-lauded firemen of London. If the London Fire Brigade the advocates of a paid department in New-York wish to imitate.

The *Sunday Mercury* says: We happened by chance, during last week, to take up an obscure paper, published somewhere in this City, called the *Insurance Record*, and professedly devoted to life, fire and marine insurance, &c. Deeming it to be one of the many little insurance sheets, which every now and then emanate from the vicinity of Wall-street, we were about to throw it from us, when an article headed "Paid Firemen" attracted our attention. The writer, after wading through a column of senseless trash, wound up by stating what we should have with the introduction of a paid fire department. The third "have" was, no more buildings set on fire by firemen for the pleasure of running with the machines, or creating a riot.

In saying this the author but distinctly enunciated a charge covertly hinted at by sundry papers in the interest of foreign insurance companies (whose business is taxed for the support of the charitable fund of the present fire department,) but who have not come before the public as the responsible author of such a villainous slander. We naturally felt somewhat indignant when our eye glanced over the paragraph alluded to, but we preferred to leave the settlement of the matter to that great settler of all things, time. Forty-eight hours had not elapsed when the following circumstances came to light:

Here follows the account of Peverelly's store, already published.

Let the reader just imagine what the touch of a match to that slumbering magazine would have produced. How the fire would have danced madly from the windows, the doorways, the roof—while the City Hall bell boomed forth its seven clanging strokes, starting the "bankers" from their slumbers. And how futile would have been the heavy streams from the engine pipes as they poured out upon camphened cotton and turpentined oakum; and how clamorous would have been the editors of certain papers for a paid fire department had the fire forced itself into two or three carpenters shops and paint stores immediately in the rear of the mountain of fire. Our hook and ladder men would not have been compelled to overhaul cotton bales that morning; their only duty would have consisted in throwing down the walls left without rafters, or roof, or beams to support them. This thought has often crossed our mind, when shoving on the ladder used for toppling over a towering mass of masonry—that underneath the rubbish we thus heaped up was buried all the evidences of a well conceived and deliberately planned fraud upon creditors and insurance companies.

We care not how this case of Mr. Peverelly turns out—for we believe he will escape punishment—it cannot shake our belief in the fact that three-fourths of all the fires in the Seventh and Eighth Districts are the work of the merchants who occupy the stores, and to whom a burning-out comes as a salvation from utter insolvency. We have often noticed that the warm May breezes have a direful effect upon fur stores—that a steamer's news, announcing a heavy fall in the price of cotton, always lights up a midnight fire in a store piled with that commodity—and that the refusal of the Banks to discount the notes of a wholesale dealer always compels the insurance company to pay for his stock. The rowdy firemen who set fire to stores, can be found in the counting-rooms all along Cedar, Pearl, Water, Front, South, and other business streets down town.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE JERSEY CITY WATER WORKS.—It is now stated upon good authority, that Passaic water will be introduced into Jersey City by the 1st day of August next. It was expected by the 1st instant, but the breaking of a valve of the steam pump at the Belleville Works, has caused the delay. Citizens are connecting the water pipes in the street with their premises, so as to use it when introduced Complaints are made that the sewerage of the city is insufficient for the introduction of water, and they wonder why there has been no progress with the plan agreed upon last year. The Board of Water Commissioners at its meeting on Wednesday, appointed Mr. BAILEY, an Assistant Engineer upon these works heretofore, to take the place of Mr. WM. S. WHITWELL, Chief Engineer, who is about to retire from that post—the works being finished.

☞ The trial of Captain DOWNING, U. S. N., for carrying to Rio Janeiro in the United States ship *Jamestown*, Commodore J. H. COE, of the Augustine squadron, during a civil war in Buenos Ayres; and for other official misconduct, is, as our readers well know, now pending before a naval Court-martial in Philadelphia. It will be remembered that Commodore COE was accused of having made sale of the whole squadron under his command for a round sum of money to the enemy against whom he was engaged, and it was considered disgraceful for an American officer to harbor and protect an alleged traitor. We have published such portions of the case thus far as we deemed of interest to our readers, and have been able to find room for.

The following letter, which has been read in evidence before the court-martial, shows the circumstances under which Commodore COE claimed and received Capt. DOWNING'S protection:

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
MONTEVIDEO, Feb. 8, 1853.

SIR: Having learned that JAMES H. COE, Esq., a native born citizen of the United States, has sought an asylum on board the *Jamestown*, under your command, to avoid assassination, of which he has been in imminent danger (as per common report) during a visit of his family in this city, I beg leave not only to solicit for him, as a fellow-citizen, your protection under such circumstances, but that you will extend your benevolence by granting him a passage in your ship hence to Rio Janeiro, to which place his wife and family have preceded him, in the British packet. Mr. COE had engaged his passage on board the same vessel, but, for some unknown cause to me, was prevented from going in her, by the British Admiral on this station. The distress it occasioned may be better imagined than described, and in consequence he was obliged to seek refuge under our flag on board a merchant vessel, in this harbor, until the *Jamestown*, happily for him, anchored near our port when he repaired on board.

Mr. COE has been of late in a foreign service for the support of his numerous family, and while in that service he was beyond the pale of protection of the United States; but the moment he abandoned it, with the intent to return to his native country, he became entitled to that protection which he forfeited for the time being; and taking this view of the case, I doubt not but that you will conduct him in safety to his family at Rio Janeiro, and thus confer upon him and them a service which assuredly will be most highly appreciated; but if, on the other hand, he should be compelled to land in this city again, assassins would be on the alert, and probably succeed in their murderous intentions.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
R. M. HAMILTON, Consul of the United States.

Capt. S. W. DOWNING, U. S. ship *Jamestown*, Montevideo.

The Court-martial has been in session a week, and is likely to be engaged some time longer.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, July 13, by Rev. Thomas Gallaudet Dr F. H. SKINNER, of Bond st., to Miss TERUSHA M. HILLS, Teacher at the Deaf and Dumb Institution, both of this City

In this City, on Tuesday, May 30, by Rev. E. R. Macgregor, Mr. SETH E. WATKINS to Miss ISABELLA NEELY, all of New-York City.

☞ Philadelphia, Trenton, and Detroit papers will please copy.

At MORRISANIA, on Tuesday, July 11, by Rev. Isaac Van Doren, CLAUDIUS A. PEASE to Miss ELIZA ELLEN daughter of Dr. J. Livingston Van Doren, of New-York City.

BIRTH.

On Thursday, July 13, Mrs. WILLIAM H. DEVINS, of a daughter.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, July 12, LEONORA REED daughter of James T. and Sarah J. Couenhoven, aged 9 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, July 14, at 12 o'clock, M. from the residence of her father, No 142 West 30th-st without further notice.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, July 12, JACQUES BENNY LOUIS FREDERIC ARPIN, son of Paul Arpin, late editor and proprietor of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*.

In Brooklyn on Wednesday evening, July 12, MARY ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Samuel Congdon, aged 26 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the house of her uncle, Charles Congdon, No 23 Livingston-st., Friday, at 4 o'clock, P. M. Services at Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, at 5 o'clock P. M.

At Babylon, N. J., on Wednesday evening, July 12, HENRY J. A. LYNCH, aged 1 year and 10 months, only child of Henry C Lynch, Esq

At Williamsburg, on Thursday morning, July 13, of consumption, ISABELL, wife of John Hodgetts, aged 32 years. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her uncle Mr. Geo. Hodgetts, No. 203 South 3d-st., Williamsburg, on Friday, at 11 o'clock.

At Oyster Bay, L. I., on Saturday, July 8 of consumption, ISABELL, daughter of Daniel White, in the 18th year of her age.

Here amid the Spring-time glorious,
ISABEL early fled away;
For the angel's summons called her,
And she said she could not stay.
And the muse mean, amid the ransomed,
From her bright, celestial home,
Comes a voice so sweetly whispering,
Weep not—soon to me you'll come

At Chicago, Ill., on Friday, July 7, of cholera, ROBERT H MILLIKEN, (of the firm of Rose, Middleton & Prescott,) of this City, in the 34th year of his age.

His remains were taken to Baltimore for interment. He leaves a family and a large circle of warm friends to mourn their loss.

July 12 MARIA E. HULIHER a No 296 5th st., aged 45 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Markets see Sixth Page.

THURSDAY, June 13—P. M.

There is a liberal offering of Money in Bank, and by outside lenders, on short paper maturing this side the 15th of September, and on good Stocks, where the fastidious taste of the lender can be pleased, and from 20 to 30 ℘ cent. margin allowed for contingencies. But this does not sensibly affect the rates of interest on 4 or 6 months' bills; nor does it, in the existing state of confidence, encourage Brokers to solicit new business in Stocks, or new negotiations in Bonds. The Stock Exchange shows lower prices to-day. The list at the early Board is, in some respects, one of the worst of the season, without being influenced, however, by the same panic feeling which caused the heavy fall of last week. New-York Central, Erie, and Reading Road shares were pressed at low figures The last named is adversely affected by the rumored abandonment of the July dividend. There were some considerable cash sales of Central, showing a freer supply of real Stock; though the Bears continue the chief sellers. The lowest point touched was 96¼; the closing sales, 97. Erie closed with sales at 56, option of the seller to deliver in all next week. After the official list was closed, the Stock stood 55¾@56. Southern Michigan shares advanced to 96. Cleveland and Toledo sold at 78¼. The special auditors to examine the transfers of this Stock, report the accounts all right. There was no charge to the contrary; but the President and Directors, of their own accord, ordered the examination. Mr. JOHN F. PURDY, a member of the Stock Board, failed on his contracts, made 30 or 60 days ago, in the Fancies, at much higher than present rates. The business in Railroad Bonds was limited. There are some orders from the other side, at low prices.

The business in Foreign Exchange, for Saturday's Continental steamer, was scarcely opened. On London, the top rates are 109¼@109⅝; Paris, 5.12½@13¾. There are some engagements Specie making. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $187,376; disbursed $35,580, and held, at close, $3,279,462.

The Money stolen from the safe of the ROTHSCHILD Agent, on Tuesday night, was returned this morning through the Post-Office. The 14 notes of $1,000 were too accurately described by advertisement to authorize their use by the thief without great hazard of detection. It was a remarkable coincidence that the notes, which which were filled up by the State Bank in November, 1852, were made payable to AUGUST BELMONT, (or bearer,) the party from whom they were stolen on Tuesday. The surmise is, that the thief either concluded that the name would attract attention on any attempt to pass the notes, or that it would be necessary to forge the endorsement of a well-known signature to negotiate them. The small notes and gold change, together about $370, were retained.

The semi-weekly Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds by Mr. DRAPER will take place to-morrow, (Friday,) at 12½ o'clock.

The Foreign news advanced Cotton to-day ¼ cent.; holders pretty firm. The Flour and Wheat prices declined under these accounts. Provisions were something better.

The Chambers-street Savings Bank pays 5 ℘ cent. dividend on all deposits under $500, and 4 ℘ cent. on larger sums. The Bowery Savings Bank the same regular dividends, and an extra dividend at half these rates on the 17th July. The Continental Insurance Company a half yearly dividend of 5 ℘ cent.

There was deposited at the Branch Mint in New-Orleans, in June, $104,000 in Gold dust and Bullion. The Gold coinage of the month was $100,000. The Silver coinage $260,000.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

	July 10.	July 3.	Increase.
Capital	$30 795,925	$30 795,892	$ 34,033
Specie	2 839,025	2 644 533	195,492
Circulation	9,158,459	8 999,069	1 456,370
Due from Banks	10,092 794	3,952,760	1,140,034
Due to Banks	6,845,480	6,177,370	671,110
			Decrease.
Loans and discounts	42,116,057	49,220,001	103,944
Deposits	22,738,665	13,183,196	444 391

The earnings of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Road, for June, 1854

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,
A large LARGE NEWSPAPER—each sheet containing FORTY-EIGHT COLUMNS, and giving more than the Contents of Forty-Eight ordinary Newspaper is published (Sundays excepted) every morning, (Sunday Morning excepted) at No. 138 NASSAU-STREET, corner of Ann, and is delivered to subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Jersey City, for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week, payable to the Carrier. Single Copies, Two CENTS. Mail Subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS a year; six months Two Dollars and a Half; three months One Dollar and a Half. Three Dollars in advance requested in all cases to pay with Country Newspapers.
POSTAGE on THE DAILY TIMES sent to any part of the United States, paid in advance at the office where delivered—26 cts. per quarter or $1 56 per annum.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1 and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail or sold at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,
A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of Two DOLLARS per annum. Two copies for THREE DOLLARS. Five copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to one address, and the paper in no case need be stopped the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES sent by mail, one year, is as follows:
Within the County.....Free.
Within the State.....12 cents.
Within the United States.....26 cents.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA,
A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES OR FORTY-EIGHT COLUMNS, made up expressly for circulation in California, and the Sandwich Islands, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price 25 cents per copy.
RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Introduction of a Bill to Prohibit Involuntary Servitude in the Territories.

Additional Amendments to the Homestead Bill.

PASSAGE OF PRIVATE BILLS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 14.

The Homestead bill of the House is conceded dead to-night. If it were not, the President would certainly veto it. S.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE. WASHINGTON, Friday, July 14.

Mr. SEWARD presented a memorial of the Industrial Convention held in New-Jersey, in favor of the Homestead bill.

Two bills confirming private land claims in Louisiana passed.

Mr. PEARCE reported a joint resolution providing for the distribution of the works of THOMAS JEFFERSON to States and Territories, Colleges, Public Offices, &c. Taken up and passed.

The bill making an appropriation for the completion of the Treasury building, so as to cover the whole square east of the President's house, and accommodating the Treasury, State and Interior Departments, and for a like building on the square west of the President's house, for the War and Navy Departments, was taken up and passed. It appropriates six hundred thousand dollars to commence the work.

The bill making Cairo, Illinois, a port of delivery, was passed.

The resolution that the Senate, on and after Monday next, meet daily, at 11 o'clock, was adopted.

The bill granting lands in alternate sections to the States of Louisiana and Mississippi, for constructing a Railroad from New-Orleans to Mobile, was then taken up and passed.

The House bill making provision for the Postal service in California, Washington, and Oregon, was taken up and passed.

The bill granting public lands to aid in the construction of certain railroads in Missouri, was taken up and passed.

BILL PROHIBITING INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE IN THE TERRITORIES.

Mr. CHASE said, some days since I gave notice of my intention to ask leave to introduce a bill to prohibit Slavery in the Territories. I now present the bill and ask that leave.

The bill was then read for the first time by its title.

Mr. CHASE resumed. The bill which I have just introduced is very brief. It enacts that there shall be neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crime, in any Territory in the United States. Its works of prohibition are those proposed by JEFFERSON in 1784—their scope is the same. In 1784 JEFFERSON proposed to prohibit Slavery in all the Territories of the United States, and this bill proposes the same prohibition. The prohibition of JEFFERSON was incorporated in the ordinance of 1787, and thus became a law throughout the whole territory then subject to Federal legislation. It was renewed in the act for the admission of Missouri, and applied to the other region west of the Mississippi and north of 36° 30'. At this session, this ancient policy of prohibition has been reversed, by the repeal of the eighth section of the Missouri act. The Kansas and the Nebraska act substitute the policy of Slavery allowance for the policy of Slavery prohibition. I have no wish to renew the discussion of this great question at this time; I merely wished to give notice, by the introduction of this bill, that the Legislature which repeals the Missouri prohibition and reverses the policy of JEFFERSON, is not acquiesced in, and that there is a settled purpose in the country to reinstate the prohibition, and extend it to all national territory. I do not ask that the bill shall be referred, nor do I invoke any action upon it at this session, now nearly expired. The Senate is fresh from the discussion of the subject, and its decision is fixed. If I shall have the honor of a seat here at the next session, I propose to submit the bill to discussion and vote. In the meantime, I invoke the judgment of the people.

Mr. JONES (Tenn.) said he wished the Senator would place his bill in such a position that it would be in order to move to lay it on the table. He desired to make that motion in order that it might be seen how many Senators there were for or in favor of such a measure.

Mr CHASE said that the bill would come up to-morrow on its second reading, when the Senator could make such a motion, and have the test vote he wanted.

Mr SEWARD said, that as this matter was likely to come up to-morrow, and as he expected to be absent at the time, he desired now to say, if present, he would vote for the bill.

Mr. JONES—We all know that.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

The Homestead bill was then taken up. The question pending was on Mr. CHASE's motion to amend the sixth section by extending the bill to aliens hereafter arriving in the United States.

Mr. STUART said he would vote against it, and also against Mr. CLAYTON's motion to strike out the sixth section. He would, however, suggest that if these amendments were voted down, he would offer one giving the homestead to foreigners in those States only where, by State laws, aliens were allowed to hold real estate, thus leaving it open to each State to have or exclude aliens, as it may think proper.

Mr. CHASE supported his amendment. He could see no ground for making any distinction between those foreigners now here and those to come hereafter.

Mr. CLAY opposed the amendment.

The amendment was rejected—Yeas, 13; Nays, 36; as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Broadhead, Chase, Douglas, Fessenden, Foot, Gillette, Norris, Seward, Shields, Sumner, Wade, Weller.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Atchison, Badger, Bell, Benjamin, Bright, Brown, Butler, Cass, Clay, Dawson, Dixon, Dodge of Wis., Dodge of Iowa, Evans, Fish, Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Hamlin, Hunter, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tenn., Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Pettit, Pratt, Rockwell, Sebastian, Shields, Stuart, Toucey, Walker, Williams.

Mr. DIXON moved to amend the sixth section by striking out the words "any individual," and insert in lieu thereof, the words "any free white person."

Messrs. JONES, of Tenn., WALKER, STUART, SHIELDS and others, thought the bill as it now stood, confined the benefits of the section to white persons. Under the laws of the United States no one but a white person could be naturalized.

Mr. CHASE opposed the amendment because it was unnecessary, and because it was unjust.

Mr. CASS said the section was understood differently by several Senators, and to gain friends for the bill and to make that plain, which the friends of the bill said it now expressed, he would vote for the amendment.

Mr. DIXON earnestly insisted that under the section, as it now stood, any foreigners who were black could obtain possession of land even without naturalization.

Messrs. BAYARD and CLAYTON both supported the amendment, which was agreed to. Yeas, 37; Nays, 16.

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Badger, Bayard, Bell, Benjamin, Bright, Broadhead, Brown, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clayton, Dawson, Dixon, Douglas, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Grier, Hamlin, Hunter, Johnson, Jones of Tenn., Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Pettit, Pratt, Rockwell, Sebastian, Shields, Stuart, Thompson of Ky., Toucey, Walker, Williams.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Chase, Dodge of Iowa, Fessenden, Fish, Foot, Gillette, Hamlin, James, Jones of Iowa, Morris, Rockwell, Seward, Sumner, Wade, Walker.

Mr. DIXON moved further to amend the sixth section, by including the following:

"Provided that the benefits of this act shall not extend to the children, heirs or devisees of aliens born out of the United States, who are 21 years of age, until they shall have filed their declarations to become citizens of the United States."

This was debated at considerable length and adopted. Yeas, 21; Nays, 20.

Mr. BROWN moved to add to the sixth section the following:

"Provided further that any foreign-born person who shall fail to become a citizen of the United States within six years after entering upon the land, shall forfeit all rights under this act."

Adopted. Yeas, 37; Nays, 9.

Mr. BENJAMIN moved to add to the sixth section,

"That any native born person of the age of 16 years and upwards entering upon and cultivating the same shall be entitled to the same benefits as other persons under the same act."

Mr. JONES of Tenn., opposed this amendment as one intended to kill the bill. He earnestly besought its friends to vote down all amendments if they desired to effect its passage. He was utterly opposed to taking the amendments offered by the avowed enemies of the bill who could not be induced to vote for it under any circumstances. He asked where was the Senator from Illinois in this contest. That Senator had not said one word yet in defence of the bill, but left him to contend the host of its enemies.

Mr. DOUGLAS said he had not been unmindful of the tactics displayed by the enemies of the bill. But he was satisfied the bill was not to be carried by talking. The way to pass it was for its friends to keep silent and vote.

The amendment was agreed to. Yeas 26; Nays 20, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Badger, Bayard, Benjamin, Bradhead, Brown, Butler, Clay, Clayton, Dawson, Dixon, Douglas, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Grier, Hamlin, Hunter, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Pratt, Rockwell, Thompson of Ky, Williams.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Brown, Cass, Chase, Dodge of Wis., Dodge of Iowa, Fessenden, Foot, Gillette, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tenn. Pettit, Rusk, Seward, Shields, Shidell, Stuart, Sumner, Wade, Walker, Weller.

Mr. CLAY moved an amendment, which after several modifications was carried down to the effect that no foreigner but a naturalized citizen could enjoy the benefits of this act unless he should file at the land office, within sixty days, the evidence of his having declared his intentions to become a citizen.

Messrs. STUART and WADE opposed the amendment, and Messrs. SLIDELL, CLAY and PRATT supported it.

Pending the question, the Senate, at 4 o'clock, by a vote of Yeas 23, Nays 18, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 14.

Mr. CUMMING, on leave, introduced a bill authorizing the Postmaster General to enter into a contract with CHRISTIAN HANSON, of Brooklyn, for the transportation of the United States Mails from Brooklyn, in steamers of not less than 2,000 tons, to the Continent of Europe *via* Plymouth, England, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Bremerhaven, Gluckstadt or the River Elbe near Hamburg, in Holstein; and in steamers of not less than 400 tons, from Gluckstadt *via* Gottenburg, in Sweden, to Christiana, in Norway, on the North Sea and Cattegat,—and from Kiel, on the Baltic *via* Calmar, in Sweden, to St. Petersburg, Russia. Referred to the Committee on Post-Offices.

Mr. CUMMING, not wishing to consume the time of the House, asked and obtained leave to print his remarks on the above subject.

Various private bills were reported and referred.

Mr. MACE, from the Select Committee on Mail Steamers, made an elaborate report, treating generally of that service from its commencement, giving the number of trips performed, the sums advanced by the Government to build steamers, the amount of advance refunded, sums paid to each line of steamers—showing large expenditures of money, but no frauds in Government disbursements. The Committee refer to most, if not all the law reports and facts connected with the mail service, without any recommendation, to the House. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. THURSTON offered a resolution to end the debate on the Colt Extension bill thirty minutes after the House shall go into Committee on that subject.

On motion of Mr. LETCHER, this was laid on the table, by a vote of 92 against 64.

The House then went into Committee and took up the above-named bill.

Conversation now ensued touching the propriety of considering it, pending the investigation of the Select Committee on the subject.

Mr. SMITH, of Va., moved that it be laid aside.

The Chairman decided the motion out of order.

Mr. SMITH appealed from his decision, and the Chairman was overruled and the bill laid aside.

Seven other bills were considered and afterwards reported to the House, but not passed.

Mr. GERRIT SMITH moved the memorial of the New-York City Alliance, asking Congress to give the corporation of Washington the power to abolish intoxicating drinks, be taken from the table and referred to the Committee of the Judiciary.

Mr. WALSH—I object, Sir. [Laughter.]

The House then passed a resolution providing for the distribution among members and others of the works of THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Mr. STANTON, of Tenn., from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill providing for places of meeting for the United States Courts in Boston, New-York and Philadelphia. Pending which, the House adjourned.

Indiana State Anti-Nebraska Convention.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, July 13.

The Indiana State Anti-Nebraska Convention assembled at Indianapolis to-day, and the attendance was very large.

Judge THOMAS SMITH, an old line Democrat, was chosen President, with a large number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries.

A preamble and resolutions were adopted by acclamation. They oppose the Nebraska swindle and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise,—pledge a general cooperation, without regard to party predilections, against the extension of Slavery,—in favor of a prohibitory Liquor Law,—and deprecate the action of the Democratic Convention which met at Indianapolis last May.

Hon. HENRY ELLSWORTH, Ex-Governor BELL, and other leading gentlemen addressed the Convention. Candidates for State Officers were nominated on the Anti-Nebraska principle. After which, the Convention adjourned, with 13 cheers for Free-Soil and Free-Labor.

Ohio State Anti-Nebraska Convention.

COLUMBUS, Thursday, July 13.

The Ohio State Anti-Nebraska Convention met here to-day, nearly all the counties being represented by large numbers of delegates. Hon. B. F. LESTER was chosen President, with Vice Presidents from all the Congressional Districts. A preamble and resolutions were adopted opposed to the extension of Slavery in Kansas and Nebraska, and to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise,—pledging the members to use every means in their power to stay the progress of Slavery, and in favor of holding a general Convention of the Free States on the subject. A Committee was appointed to confer with Representatives of the other States on this subject. Judge SPAULDING, Judge PRODASCO, and Gen. ECKLEY, addressed the Convention in favor of the resolutions.

New Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, Friday, July 14.

A bill was introduced to organize the Militia, but it was postponed till next session.

Governor BAKER, to-day, vetoed the resolution authorizing the Secretary of State to draw on the Treasury for the repairs of the State House—the Constitution providing that the Governor only shall issue a warrant for the withdrawal of money from the Treasury.

The Legislature will adjourn to-morrow.

Know-Nothing Riot at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Friday, July 14.

Street preaching has been going on here for several evenings past with increasing excitement, and last night, after the conclusion of the preaching, a riot took place on Main-street. A large number of Irishmen assembled opposite the American House, calling on the preacher to come out. A fight quickly sprung up, and seven or eight Irishmen's heads were broken, but no one was killed. Five Irishmen were arrested and fined $25 each.

There will be preaching again to-night, and another row is expected.

Further from Havana.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, July 14.

Havana letters, received per steamer *Isabel* at Charleston, state that the only topic of news was the terrible devastation committed by the yellow fever. The weather was very hot and unhealthy.

The *Grey Eagle* slaveship had been given up to a mixed commission, to decide to whom she belongs by right of capture.

Several other American vessels with slaves were daily looked for.

The Susquehanna Railroad Collision.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 14.

The Directors of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad have removed Mr. WINCHESTER from the post of Superintendent, on account of the collision on the 4th inst.

Fire at East Berlin, Conn.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday, July 14.

The machine shop and foundry of BOYCE & WILCOX, at East Berlin, was destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock this morning. Loss about $30,000—partially covered by insurance.

Attempt to Poison a Wife.

SARATOGA, Friday, July 14.

CHARLES W. SANDERS, a gunsmith of this place, was committed to jail, to-day, for attempting to poison his wife with arsenic administered in beer.

Death of a Distinguished Lawyer.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, July 14.

THOMAS F. CARPENTER, a distinguished lawyer of this city, died this morning of erysipelas.

The *Dover Chronicle* remarks in the course of an amusing account of a visit of an excursion party from that city, to Paris, that the principal drawback to the pleasure was the inconvenience which the majority experienced in making themselves understood. A few words of French were picked up by the dullest before the week had expired, but some of these were so fearfully distorted as to be quite unrecognizable by the French. *Boulevards* were metamorphosed into "Bull-yards;" newspaper readers were heard calling for "*Galvani*;" while *Le garcon* was continually confounded with an increase of light, consequent upon turning the "gas on." But an Englishman can always make his physical wants known; and, what with using imaginative knives and forks, and performing other pantomimic gestures, few requirements were left unsatisfied. Strange mistakes, however, occasionally arose; indeed "we understood that one gentleman who had made signs for a saltspoon was actually supplied with a boot-jack!"

A Convention of farmers is to be held in July, at Warrenton, Va., on the subject of the joint-worm. The exchange from which we clip the foregoing calls it "A Joint-Worm Convention."

VOL. III....NO. 881. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

The Canadian Fishery and Reciprocity Treaty.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 14.

A treaty extending the right of fishing, and regulating the commerce and navigation between Her Britannic Majesty's possessions in North America and the United States, concluded in the city of Washington, on the 5th day of June, Anno Domini 1854, between the United States of America and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

The Government of the United States, being equally desirous with Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, to avoid further misunderstanding between their respective citizens and subjects in regard to the extent of the right of fishing on the coasts on British North America secured to each by Article A, of a convention between the United States and Great Britain, signed at London on the 20th day of October, 1818, and being also desirous to regulate the commerce and navigation between their respective territories and people, and more especially between Her Majesty's possessions in North America and the United States, in such manner as to render the same reciprocally beneficial and satisfactory, have respectively named plenipotentiaries to confer and agree thereupon—that is say, the President of the United States of America, WILLIAM L. MARCY, Secretary of State of the United States, and Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, JAMES, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Lord Bruce and Elgin, a Peer of the United Kingdom, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, and Governor General in and over all Her Britannic Majesty's Provinces on the Continent of North America, and in and over the Island of Prince Edward, who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE 1. It is agreed by the high contracting parties, that in addition to the liberty secured to the United States fishermen by the above mentioned Convention of 1818, of taking, curing and drying fish on certain coasts of the British North American Colonies therein defined, the inhabitants of the United States shall have, in common with the subjects of her Britanic Majesty, the liberty to take fish of every kind except shell fish, on the sea, coasts and shores and in the bays, harbors and creeks of Canada, New-Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, and of the several Islands thereunto adjacent, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, with permission to land upon the coasts and shores of those Colonies and the Islands thereof, and upon the Magdalen Islands for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish. That in so doing they do not interfere with the rights of private property, or with British fishermen, in the peaceable use of any part of the said coast in their occupancy for the same purpose. It is understood that the above-mentioned liberty applies solely to sea-fishery, and that salmon and shad-fisheries, and all fisheries in rivers and mouths of rivers are hereby reserved exclusively for British fishermen. And it is further agreed, that in order to prevent or settle any disputes as to the places to which the reservation of exclusive right to British fishermen, contained in this article, and that of fishermen of the United States, contained in the next succeeding article, apply to each of the high contracting parties, on the application of either to the other, shall within six months thereafter, appoint a Commissioner.

The said Commissioners, before proceeding to any business, shall make and subscribe a solemn declaration that they will impartially and carefully decide, to the best of their judgment, and according to justice and equity, without fear, favor, or affection to their own country, upon all such places as are intended to be reserved and excluded from the common liberty of fishing under this and the next succeeding article, and such declaration shall be entered on the record of their proceedings.

The Commissioners shall name some third person to act as arbitrator or umpire in any cause or causes on which they may themselves differ in opinion. If they should not be able to agree upon the name of such person, they shall each name a person, and it shall be determined by lot which of the two persons so named shall be arbitrator or umpire in cases of difference or disagreement between the Commissioners.

The person so to be chosen to be arbitrator or umpire shall, before proceeding to act as such in any case, make and subscribe a solemn declaration, in a form similar to that which shall already have been made and subscribed by the Commissioners, which shall be entered on the record of their proceedings.

In the event of the death, absence, or incapacity of either the Commissioners or the arbitrators, or umpire, or of their or his omitting, declining, or ceasing to act as such Commissioner, arbitrator, or umpire, another and different person shall be appointed or named, as aforesaid, to act as such Commissioner, arbitrator, or umpire, in the place and stead of the person so originally appointed or named as aforesaid, and shall make and subscribe such declaration as aforesaid.

Such Commissioners shall proceed to examine the coasts of the North American Provinces and of the United States embraced within the provisions of the first and second articles of this treaty, and shall designate the places reserved by the said articles from the common right of fishing therein. The decision of the Commissioners, and of the arbitrator or umpire, shall be given in writing in each case, and shall be signed by them respectively. The high contracting parties hereby solemnly engage to consider the decision of the Commissioners conjointly, or of the arbitrator or umpire, as the case may be, as absolutely final and conclusive in each case decided upon by them or him respectively.

ART. 2. It is agreed by the high contracting parties that British subjects shall have, in common with the citizens of the United States, the liberty to take fish of every kind except shell fish, on the eastern sea-coasts and shores of the United States north of the thirty-sixth parallel of north latitude, and on the shores of the several islands thereunto adjacent, and in the bays, harbors and creeks of the said sea, the coasts and shores of the United States and of the said islands, without being restricted to any distance from the shores, with permission to land upon the said coasts of the United States and of the islands aforesaid, for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish, provided that in so doing they do not interfere with the rights of private property, or with the fishermen of the United States, in the peaceable use of any part of the said coasts, in their occupancy for the same purpose.

It is understood that the above mentioned liberty applies solely to the sea fishery, and that salmon and shad fisheries and all fisheries in rivers and mouths of rivers are hereby reserved exclusively for fishermen of the United States.

ART. 3. It is agreed that the articles enumerated in the schedule, hereunto annexed, being the growth and produce of the aforesaid British Colonies or of the United States shall be admitted into each country respectively free of duty.

SCHEDULE.

Grain, Flour and breadstuffs of all kinds; animals of all kinds; fresh smoked and salted meats cotton, wool, seeds and vegetables; undried fruits, dried fruits; fish of all kinds; products of fish and all other creatures living in the water; poultry, eggs; hides, furs, skins or tails undressed; stone or marble in its crude or unwrought state; slate; butter, cheese, tallow; lard, horns, manures, ores of metals of all kinds; coal; pitch, tar, turpentine, ashes; timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed and sawed, unmanufactured, in whole or in part; firewood; plants, shrubs and trees; pelts, wool; fish oil; rice, broom-corn and bark; gypsum, ground or unground; hew or wrought or unwrought burr or grindstones; dyestuffs; flax, hemp, and tow unmanufactured; unmanufactured tobacco; rags.

ART. 4. It is agreed that the citizens and inhabitants of the United States, shall have the right to navigate the River St. Lawrence and the Canals in Canada, used as the means of communicating between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic Ocean, with their vessels, boats and crafts, as fully as the subjects of her Britanic Majesty, subject only to the same tolls and other assessments as now or may hereafter be exacted of her Majesty's said subjects, it being understood, however, that the British Government retains the right of suspending this privilege on giving due notice thereof, to the Government of the United States.

It is further agreed, that if at any time the British Government should exercise the said reserved right, the Government of the United States shall have the right of suspending, if it think fit, the operation of Article 3 of the present Treaty, in so far as the Province of Canada is affected thereby, for so long as the suspension of the free navigation of the river St. Lawrence or the canals may continue.

It is further agreed that British subjects shall have the right freely to navigate Lake Michigan with their vessels, boats and crafts, so long as the privilege of navigating the river St. Lawrence, secured to Americans by the above clause of the present article, shall continue, and the Government of the United States further engages to urge upon the State Governments to secure to the subjects of her Britanic Majesty the use of the several canals on terms of equity with the inhabitants of the United States.

And it is further agreed, that no export duty, or other duty, shall be levied on lumber or timber of any kind cut on that portion of the American territory in the State of Maine, watered by the River St. John and its tributaries, and floated down that river to sea, when the same is shipped to the United States from the Province or New-Brunswick.

ART. 5. The present treaty shall take effect as soon as the laws required to carry it into operation shall have been passed by imperial Parliament of Great Britain and by the Provincial Parliaments of those of the British North American Colonies which are affected by this treaty on the one hand and by the Congress of the United States on the other such assent having been given, the Treaty shall remain in force for ten years from the date at which it may come into operation;—and further, until the expiration of twelve months after either of the high contracting parties shall give notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same, each of the high contracting parties being at liberty to give such notice to the other, at the end of the said term of ten years, or at any time afterwards.

It is clearly understood, however, that this stipulation is not intended to affect the reservation made by article IV. of the present treaty, with regard to the right of temporarily suspending the operation of articles III. and IV. thereof.

ART. VI. And it is hereby further agreed that the provisions and stipulations of the foregoing articles shall extend to the Island of Newfoundland, so far as they are applicable to that Colony. But if the Imperial Parliament, the Provincial Parliament of Newfoundland, or the Congress of the United States, shall not embrace in their laws, enacted for carrying this treaty into effect, the Colony of Newfoundland, then this article shall be of no effect; but the omission to make provision by law to give it effect, by either of the Legislative bodies aforesaid, shall not in any way impair the remaining articles of this treaty.

ART. 7.—The present Treaty shall be duly ratified and the mutual exchange of ratifications shall take place in Washington, within six months from the date hereof, or earlier if possible.

In faith whereof, we, the respective Plenipotentiaries, have signed this Treaty, and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in triplicate, at Washington, the fifth day of June, Anno Dommoni one thousand eight hundred and fifty four.

W. L. MARCY, [L. S.]
ELGIN and KINCARDINE. [L. S.]

THE HASKIN INVESTIGATION.

The Charges Against the Corporation Attorney.

Investigation Continued Before the Special Committee.

The Committee appointed by the Board of Aldermen, to investigate certain charges made against J. B. HASKIN, Esq., Corporation Attorney, consisting of Aldermen BLUNT, LORD and KELLY, met at the City Hall, on Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. Mr. LORD said he thought that Dr. INGRAHAM knew more of this matter than Mr. GLOVER, and it would be better that he should proceed.

Mr. GLOVER—I want to proceed in this case in defence of my own character, for Mr. HASKIN said, no later than yesterday, that I invented these charges, and with permission of the Board, I will proceed.

The following is a copy of the charges preferred by Mr. GLOVER and Dr. INGRAHAM:

CHARGES PREFERRED AGAINST THE ATTORNEY FOR THE CORPORATION.

The Corporation Attorney is charged with commencing suit, *on his own complaint*, against Charles E. Folwell, a merchant tailor, late of Fulton-street, this City, and discontinuing this suit and paying the defendant's costs, and charging the same to the City. Thus the City lost the amount paid the defendant's attorney, and also all the disbursements incident to the suit.

Second.—The Corporation Attorney is charged with paying money belonging to the City to a person not connected with his office, for the performance of duties that should have been performed in his office, either by himself or his clerks, regularly appointed for that and other purposes, and who are paid out of the City Treasury. He (the attorney) paid to a person named D. T. Walden the sum of twenty-five dollars for taxing a bill of costs that should have been taxed by himself or clerks, and thus saved the City's money. The motives and circumstances attending this wrong and corrupt use of the City's money will be shown when proof of the truth of the charge is offered.

Third.—The Corporation Attorney is charged with deliberately and knowingly making a false report to one branch of the Common Council in the month of October last. The resolution calling for the report, and the false and corrupt reply to the resolution, are published in the proceedings of the body calling for the information. Had he, the Attorney, made a true report in reply to the resolution, the corruptions of the office of Corporation Attorney would have been known to the legislative power of this City long ago. But he wilfully and knowingly made a false report, and thus concealed frauds of a gross character, by which the City Treasury was plundered, and still is plundered, by a continuance of the same corrupt practices which the design of the resolution of the Board was to check and prevent. This false report, and all the circumstances connected with it, will be offered in proof of the truth of this charge.

Fourth.—The Corporation Attorney is charged with illegally compromising suits, both before and after judgment, and wrongfully and corruptly pocketing moneys that he knew belonged to the City. These suits, so illegally compromised, and in which the moneys received was illegally and corruptly pocketed by the Attorney, are very numerous; and, as will be shown in the proof, embrace a series of frauds of every imaginable description that could be practiced in that office.

The particular cases that we will now name as illustrative of these gross frauds, are those in which the defendants are, Erastus C. Sanderson, Lewis Lyman, James T. Bertine, Geo. P. Fox, Garnet L. Derickson, John Benson, and J. H. & A. F. Ockershausen.

Most of the frauds that have been practiced in these cases are common to a hundred other cases, and indeed are the general practice of the office; and in other respects these cases have peculiar frauds of their own applicable to no other cases. All of the corrupt circumstances connected with these cases, will be shown in offering the proof applicable to each.

Fifth.—The Corporation Attorney is charged with a general practice of defrauding the City Treasury of the disbursements of the suits he institutes, and which are paid by the defendants, but are not paid into the City Treasury by the Attorney.

Sixth.—The Corporation Attorney is charged with wilfully and knowingly violating or disregarding every ordinance relating to and enacted for the government of his office.

Seventh.—The Corporation Attorney is charged with the commission of perjury in swearing to the correctness of his returns, when he knew they were false; and made false by the alterations of his own pen after they had been made out by his clerks.

We promise to sustain each and every one of these charges, by unimpeachable testimony, taken from the books and returns of the Attorney himself, and from the parties whom he prosecuted, and the clerks in his office.

After these charges had been presented, Mr. Haskins required the charge accusing of compromising suits be made more specific.

Mr. Glover said he could not be more specific, as no entry was made for moneys received after he left the office.

Mr. Haskins—There was no money received.

Mr. Glover—I know money was received and accounted for. A complaint was entered against J. C. Highdecker and was settled after, and nothing on the money receipt book. I was told that suits had commenced since I left the office, but no entry on the receipt book.

Mr. Haskin—I will be very happy to show to the Committee every penny I received over and above my salary, and I will show them what you received too.

Mr. Glover—That will be a good index as to what you received there.

Mr. Haskin—I know that would follow; but I would like to have a specification on all these charges.

Mr. Lord—I do think that's but fair; but the parties may want time to draw them up.

Mr. Haskin—I have no objection to to-morrow or the day after, and so on until we finish.

Mr. Lord—I want to go to the country, and would prefer if we could postpone it for a week.

Mr. Blunt—I would like to go to the country myself; but as we got into this matter, I hope we will go through with it before we rest; but perhaps Mr. Haskin would consent to go on with the majority of the Committee.

Mr. Haskin—I will not consent to any examination being gone into on these charges, unless Mr. Lord is present. He is the only legal member of the Committee, and not intending any disrespect to the other members, I desire to have everything properly conducted.

Mr. Blunt—Our object is to elicit truth; and I think we can take the testimony and write it down as well as any legal gentleman. I do not see how it can be necessary to have any legal gentlemen on Committees.

Mr. Haskin—We will come at the matter shorter by having him present; that's my object.

The Committee then adjourned for the day.

FRIDAY, July 14.

The Committee met yesterday at 3 o'clock. Aldermen Blunt and Kelly present.

At the sitting of the Committee Mr. Haskin stated that he wanted to have such charges as were repeated—for some of the charges made by Mr. Glover were repeated by Dr. Ingraham. He added: The second charge made by Mr. Glover is that I have instituted suits in the Common Pleas, and I want that these suits be specified as to the cases, and what moneys received. Mr. Glover said he could not make any specifications but those already made, as there has not been a receipt book kept since I left the office.

Mr. Haskin—There has not been any receipt book kept since you left the office, and the receipt book you have had before you is the only one that has been kept. That is like all the other assertions you have made, unqualified and false.

Mr. Glover—I will prove it.

Mr. Haskin—And I will prove your conduct, and before this case is over, prove that you are not wothy of credit on your oath.

Mr. Glover—If you do it will be something new to me; but a great many suits have been commenced in the Courts of Records, and that some of them have been settled and no record kept.

Mr. Haskin—What suits are these?

Dr. Ingraham, (taking a bundle of papers from the table)—There are plenty of them here.

Mr. Haskin—Let me see. (The paper handed.) Oh! these are suits still pending.

Mr. Glover—Some of them have been settled and costs received on them.

Mr. Haskin—Do you mean to say that I did not pay over the costs I received in the cases to the City Treasury? If so, specify them.

Mr. Glover—I cannot specify them, as no receipt book has been kept since I left the office.

Dr. Ingraham, (taking back the paper)—If there was not a record and receipt book kept of those cases, there should have been.

Mr. Haskin—Oh, you are only fishing for evidence.

Dr. Ingraham.—What we fish for we generally find.

Mr. Haskin—You will fish to pretty good effect, and find what you ought when you get into State Prison.

Dr. Ingraham—I will be in good company then, for I suspect the Corporation Attorney will be a long way ahead of me.

Alderman Blunt—Gentlemen, let us get on quietly. Do you mean to say that you have no receipt-book but the one produced?

Mr. Haskin—Not that I know of.

Alderman Blunt—Do you mean to say, Mr. Haskin, that there are books in your office which you do not know?

Mr. Haskin—I ought to know all the books in my office.

Mr. Glover—If we saw the receipt-book which was got up since I left the office, we could be more particular as to cases he settled for costs.

Mr. Haskin—Is the Committee come to sit here, and listen to the opinion of a discharged clerk with respect to the cost I ought return to the—

Dr. Ingraham—Will you produce the books you have independent of those you produced to the Committee? We want to see those books.

Mr. Haskin—You have no right to ask me to give you evidence to make use of in your libel suits.

Dr. Ingraham—I will never have a libel suit if you can help it.

Mr. Haskin—I state to the Committee that I have no books but those already produced. He went on then to read over the different charges on which he wanted particular specifications, and to have stricken out some in which there were needless repetitions. In some cases his motions were granted, and in others not. He at length came to the charge in which the Corporation Attorney is charged with having committed perjury in every one and all of the returns which he made to the Comptroller.

Dr. Ingraham—No person knows better than the gentleman himself, the specifications under this charge. We charge that in every return he made, he committed perjury. By the ordinances, he is compelled to return to the Comptroller an account every month, of all the cases settled, pending and instituted, and the cost, if any, he received on each We charge that he received costs in different cases and of these he made no return. If he produces his books we will point them out. In the case of Busteed he received $40, and $25 was returned, and this sum was reduced to ten dollars on the returns, and this was done in many suits.

Mr. Haskin—What those cases to which reference is made may be I do not exactly know, but I do know that there were many cases commenced during the period while my predecessor held office, and which that young man, Glover, whom I dismissed, was the person who got them up, with sanction, I admit, and for which he was to have received the one-third profit. Whatever blame there is to be attached to those transactions he must bear, not me, through since I dismissed him for these very practices, he has never ceased to spit his filth upon me and drag me as far as he could through the sink of public opinion, but I have no objection,—let that stand.

Dr. Ingraham—He as a lawyer should have known the ordinances—he knew in making these returns he was violating the City Ordinances, and he violated in doing so his oath of office, and thus committed moral if not legal perjury.

Mr. Haskin—Put it down so.

Dr. Ingraham—Here is one specification. Here is $40 for ice furnished to the Corporation Attorney's Office.

Mr. Haskin—Let me see that. Well, this one receipt is sufficient to prove the infamy of this entire transaction. The two persons who are assisting that man, (Dr. Ingraham,) Glover and Bangs, are the very persons who ordered this ice, for it was in the time of my predecessor that this occurred, and I know nothing of it.

Dr. Ingraham—I will give you a history of the case.

Mr. Haskin—I want no history from such a black hearted villain as you. The two young men were appointed by my predecessor, and were in the office at the time of my appointment. It was either by them or by Mr. Sickles that this ice was ordered, and now they want to saddle their own transactions upon me.

Dr. Ingraham—I do not care who ordered the ice. The Corporation Attorney Office is not a disbursing office, and he should not have paid it if the bill were illegal. We have here charges for a messenger, and sweeping and cleaning, both whose labors were very light; and I believe all the messenger did was to go for cigars, and occasionally to the Post-Office.

Mr. Haskin—Well, I have nothing to do with these bills. I suppose if they were not proper the Comptroller would not have signed them.

Dr. Ingraham—The Comptroller told me himself that he had nothing to do with the bills coming to him from the Corporation Attorney's office, but to see that the bills were correct

FROM HAVANA.

Fourth of July in Cuba—A Jolly Go—A Funeral—Last Admiral Duquesne—African Vagrancy—The Old Country—Health of Havana—Spanish Soldiers Whipped into the Ranks—"Cuba Can't be Sold"—The Fever Epidemic, &c.—Easy to Humble the Covetous Yankees.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Friday, July 7, 1854.

I was invited on the 4th inst. to take a glass of wine with some American gentleman, at a restaurant near the celebrated coffee-house of "Escauriza," and in order to be initiated in this sort of thing on this side. I looked in at 7½ o'clock, and was surprised to find a spread for about thirty persons, who thought they could afford to be "independent" for five or six hours of the year. Five toasts were honored with reasonable bumpers, and there were no extravagant sentiments uttered that serve to make a stranger uncomfortable, while they give no evidence of patriotism. A more jovial set never sat down at table in the dominions of Isabella II., and of some of them are in the actual service of her Majesty, they gave the respect due—by not speaking evil of their rulers—but indulged with grateful hearts in memory of the day, and gave a few songs in commemoration of the events and heroism that *created* their country with freedom;—a strain of "Yankee-Doodle" from an old fiddle, clarionet and flute, seemed to set them all in ecstasies, subsequently tempered by "Hail Columbia" and "Washington's March." I must say I was much interested in their enjoyment—although it was a change, from the funeral obsequies that I had just previously attended, following the remains of the Viscount Rear-Admiral Duquesne from the residence of his brother to the church of "Santo Domingo," where they are to rest, until information is received from his family in Paris as to the disposition to be made of them. The funeral *cortège*, and the military display were intended to be very magnificent and imposing, and with management, they might have been so;—but the procession, patched up with a representation of everything we have, from the Captain-General's staff, to the servants of his kitchen, and a detachment of Marines from the French squadron—was a straggling mass of disorder, that put gravity to flight. As the body neared the point of destination, four volleys were given—a half-minute rattle of small arms each, to mingle with the roar of heavy ordinance from the French and Spanish vessels of war in the bay; the noise was good, the precision not to be spoken of by those who know anything of the execution of such things, by a well-drilled soldiery. The body was borne by men, (the hearse not used,) and followed first by the pall-bearers, the French Consul and present commandant of the squadron, assisted by the officers of his command, Spanish generals of Marine and of the Engineer Corps—and the balance was an indiscriminate mingling of civil, church, military and naval dignity belonging to us. The American—or merchant vessels of the United States, I should say—having on their holiday banners in honor of the day, as the moment for the removal of the body arrived, at 5 o'clock, lowered, all simultaneously, to half-mast, in respect to the dead Admiral, which was the only compliment in their power to pay. I observed the American Consul, Col. W. H. Robertson, and Mr. Crawford, the British Consul General, at the residence of the Marquis, brother of the deceased, and also in the procession from thence to the Church.

The Rear-Admiral Duquesne leaves a widow and daughter residing in Paris, and it is probable that they will desire to have his remains returned to them for sepulture. The French squadron will get under sail for sea to-day or to-morrow, and will run down to Vera Cruz and thence return here, on their way back to Port Royal, where they will wait orders from their Government. Our *Marine Journal* makes the most of the funeral rites to the noble dead, but of course forgets to add anything which would demonstrate attention or respect from any other quarter than the Spanish, with exception of the notice of position of the foreign consuls; and with all that was done, there was nothing in better taste than the sudden disposition of the flags of the American vessels at half-mast at 5 o'clock on the 4th, which was remarked by everybody in the vicinity of the harbor. We make considerable parade over the *supposed threat* of Louis Napoleon, to "protect Cuba" "from the ambition" of the neighboring Republic, which it is probable may not be justified by the language of the Emperor. At any rate, if he is going to take the United States under his protective care, and guide the feeble steps of her youth, he will require a good deal of nursery attendance, ample provisions of pocket money, and the red wolf of his own land may be down upon the *cradle* of his honors the while, which have not yet attained the nurture-trials of solid food. His presumption will not quite so far overreach his prudence. The *Post* (London) and Lord Palmerston are hugged to the Spanish bosom to soothe their fears, for which also, they find the necessity of forced construction, with which they are always ready to meet any exigency, notwithstanding the braggartism that induced the *proud* declaration that "Spaniards want no defence, but God, pestilence, the whirlwind and their own superlative valor," or to like effect.

I learn from conversation with one of the *passengers* from Africa, (Captain of the vessel,) of the brig *Grey Eagle*, that she delivered six hundred Africans at Ortigora. The report of the Spanish officials is two hundred short, which added to the two hundred that they cannot find, makes the voyage a good one for the speculators.

You will find in *Journal* issue of the 4th inst., the Royal order of 7th May ultimo, published here 1st of July, conceding to the house of Zangroniz Brothers & Co. the exclusive privilege of establishing a line of Atlantic steamers under the Spanish flag, to be constituted eight in number, from Havana, Havre and Liverpool, and to touch at Porto Rico and Vigo. The privilege is hampered with so many restrictions, as usual with Spanish favors, that it will be doubtful whether the parties can assume the responsibilities of the enterprise. And if they do, involving *their own funds*, they will be raised beyond redemption. But should this privilege secure to Sangroniz an enterprise already prepared in Europe, which the privilege to his house will throw into his power—then it will be all right—the money will be lost on the other side, and the winnings, *with or without success*, will be with us, the Government receiving a bonus drawn from the industry of other people than their own for once.

Her Most Catholic Majesty's war and mail steamer, *Conde de Regla* arrived from Cadiz last evening, which port she left on the 12th ultimo, bringing dates to her departure, and 248 *recruits*, to feed the epidemic in our midst. We have not yet opportunity to ascertain the news she may bring, beyond the general declaration that everything is quiet—the Queen secure *in position*, and in the affections of the people, and the ministry more so—while the people are patriotically delighted with the last financial list of a forced voluntary loan, at interest two per cent. above the value of money, which will always remain good at interest, never to be paid but by some subsequent Ministerial financial "rub-out" to begin again. There is no purpose of using the funds for the military chest of Cuba, that will still go on tick until the expense can be met here—it is too expensive to remit the funds. We hear of no alterations in the staples of our market. Exchange—New-York and Boston, 3 ℔ cent. discount. Freights have declined; business dull.

Political impression seems to settle into the belief here, that the Cuba question *is resolved* into "its acquisition for the public safety, the general welfare, *with* or without fight—*with* or without pay," as Spanish wisdom or cupidity may determine. The wife of Dr. L. T. Tinker died yesterday morning—a native, I believe, of New-York—a lady of much personal beauty and worth, I am informed. No favor shown this season by the disease. We are having the desolation that cast its blight upon New-Orleans last year.

A detachment of troops, recently ordered to the interior, had its quota of "black organization" assigned to it. On the morning of march, there were none on hand—the company had deserted. The movement was suspended—the darkies hunted up, when they gave as excuse for desertion, "that they did n't 'list to go into the country." They were whipped and double-ironed; there is no doubt but they will make first rate soldiers, with this course of tuition. Noble dependence for the noble Peninsula. I remain your most devoted Occator.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 8, 1854.

Since closing letters of last evening for this mail, I have intelligence which is reliable, and which may be of consequence, as showing something of British and French sentiment, and confirming what has been previously urged upon the attention of your public by many allusions, as well as many associate facts and incidents.

On the morning of the 6th inst., a conversation took place between the British Consul, Mr. Crawford, and a Spanish gentleman of high estimation here, in which the policy of the two Governments in relation to action between Spain and the United States for the sale and purchase of Juba, for the purpose of the settlement of the vexed questions continually growing out of the peculiar policy of its administration and its social developments. In reply to a question as to the views of the Consul in regard to the probability of a sale being made, he stated "that no such sale would ever be effected; that it would be resisted by England and France; that the two powers had the same relation to Cuba that they had to Turkey, and if the Eastern question could only be determined, the Yankees would soon find the position they occupied, and the space they were to be permitted to cover; that the same requirements would be brought to bear upon the Republic that would humble the Russian;' that all action now apparent in discussion between the United States and Spain was merely to protract the issue until they could make a forcible demonstration in these waters, that would enable them to enforce their policy upon the United States and confirm British policy for Cuba." Such are very nearly the words used in this conversation, and the whole of the policy and political sentiment of France and England as to the partially antagonist interests of the two countries, just now opened by the *Black Warrior-s* and General Pezuela. I presume the Government of the United States is fully aware of this condition, and it seems to me that your people should also be, so that they may strengthen the hands of the administrators of their foreign and domestic interests.

OCCATOR.

Execution of Jennings at New Haven.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

[The following letter, though its receipt has been accidentally delayed, will be read with interest:]

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, July 10, 1854.

This morning, between 10 and 11 o'clock, Michael J. Jennings was executed in the jail-yard, for the murder of Mrs. Bradley, of North Haven, about a year ago.

The story of the murder, as developed by the trial, is briefly this. Last Summer, Jennings, a stout Irish boy, about 18 years of age, obtained employment of Mr. Bradley, a farmer, living in North Haven. After living in this family a short time he left it, claiming that Mr. Bradley owed him $18, about which it seems there was a dispute. Jennings resolved to have the money, for which purpose, it is supposed, he went to the house one Sunday morning when he thought the family would all be at church, to *take* what he said was due him. Contrary to his expectations, he found Mrs. Bradley at home. Her death being necessary to conceal the name of the robber, he instantly resolved to kill her; but having no other weapon than a common pocket knife, he used that, stabbing her a number of times, and until she died. He then finished the robbery, and went to New-Haven, where he passed the evening with some of his friends, distributing his money among his female favorites, to one of whom he gave a $20 bill, identified, as well as a bank note could be, as Bradley's money. Early the next morning he appeared at the depôt, and was arrested when about to step into the cars for New-York, as he was on his way to Brooklyn, where his father resides.

The testimony against him was entirely circumstantial. He was seen going to the house, and was seen shortly after he left it; his clothes were blood-stained, and a portion of the money stolen was traced to him, and identified. The physicians found a point of a knife-blade in the head of the murdered woman, which was found to fit the broken blade of a knife taken from Jennings after his arrest. Upon these and a few more circumstances, equally strong, the Jury found him guilty.

He has never confessed his guilt, unless to the priest; and, up to the last hours of his life, asserted his innocence.

A few days since I called at the prison to see him. He was quite cheerful and conversible. In the course of his conversation, he reviewed the testimony against him, and contended that there was no proof of his guilt. He said the strongest point was the broken knife, but that the point had been broken off after it had been taken from him.

He has been in confinement nearly a year, during the whole of which time he manifested unusual hardihood and depravity, insomuch that he destroyed all the sympathy which his youth would have inspired. About a fortnight ago, he concealed his dinner knife, and at night attempted to escape by digging through the wall of his cell. He was discovered before he had made much progress, but refused to give up his knife, and fought desperately to retain it. Night before last, in conversation with Mr. Bishop, (a private watchman placed over him by the Sheriff,) he alluded to this circumstance, and said that there were two ways of escape after he had got out of his cell—one was by a door on the lower floor of the prison, which he intended to force open; but when questioned as to the other mode, he said *that* he should keep to himself. Undoubtedly he meant to kill the keeper, and thus obtain the keys of the prison, which would have been easier than to have forced open the door.

His father and friends made an effort to obtain a commutation of his punishment, and presented his case in the form of a petition, to the last Legislature, which was numerously signed by his countrymen. The petition was referred to a Committee, the majority of whom reported in favor of a commutation, upon the ground that the murder was not premeditated—the minority made an adverse report, which the Legislature sustained, and hence there was no commutation.

On Sunday last, the priests requested their congregations to pray for Jennings, and to keep away from the execution. In consequence of which, very few Irishmen were seen in the streets or in the vicinity of the prison.

During the whole of yesterday the people were crowding to the prison to catch a glimpse of the condemned, and as a shilling was charged for admission, the expense of the execution will be somewhat reduced. Among this curious crowd were a number of ladies; towards evening, I observed a company of eight persons making their way into the prison. Jennings, however, took no notice of visitors, and spent the day in reading *The Golden Manual*, a Catholic book, with which he seemed much pleased.

On Sunday night, while talking and laughing quite merrily, he suddenly stopped, and said as though he was surprised at his own thoughtlessness, "Well, now, here I am laughing and talking, and but a few hours to live, but I suppose I might as well do so, to pass away the time."

Yesterday the Sheriff sent him a pair of slippers to wear to the gallows, and after he put them on, he laughed and said, as he looked at his feet, "dancing pumps to go upon the gallows with;" he seemed to think the idea was quite comical. When told that as he approached the scaffold, his stoical indifference would disappear, he replied that he would "walk up as firm as a rock."

After the priest, Father O'Brien, left him yesterday afternoon, Jennings was observed to take a small bottle from his bosom, and drink a portion of the contents. It was supposed to be poison, and the jailor immediately went to him and demanded an explanation, when the supposed poison was discovered to be *holy water*.

A day or two since, a sprightly Irish girl, who was in the habit of carrying his meals to him from a neighboring eating-house, suddenly said to him, "Now, Jennings, aint you sorry you killed that woman?" to which he instantly replied, "Yes, I am." This is the only confession he made, and no doubt made this without reflection, being surprised into it by the artless manner of the girl.

Last night, the priest and two or three other friends were with him until 10 o'clock; he continued his devotions until midnight. About 1 o'clock, Mr. Goodwin, a benevolent old gentleman, who spent the night with him, asked him if he had not better lay down and repose his body; to which he replied, "I guess not, for in a few hours my body will sweetly repose forever." At 2 o'clock, however, he laid down, and in a few minutes was fast asleep, and slept until 4 o'clock, when he was disturbed by the opening of his cell door, and the departure of a young man who had passed the night with him.

Being young and full of health, he was naturally attached to life; and, when he found escape from prison impossible, he revolved in his mind the best mode of preserving his life when undergoing the execution. The night before he died he inquired of Mr. Bishop, one of the watchmen, if he knew how he could save his life while hanging? Receiving a negative answer, he said he did, the mode being to put a piece of tin down the throat, so as to prevent the closing of the windpipe. It was supposed that he would try the experiment, but, if he did, it failed.

In one of his serious moments, on Sunday night, he spoke of his father and sisters with much feeling, and said they were then altogether, and that it was a house of mourning, and that, if he had never left home to ramble about, he would not have met with this difficulty.

At 5 o'clock this morning, Father O'Brien entered his cell and performed the ceremony of High Mass, and administered the Sacrament. In these exercises he was earnest and devout, and appeared to derive much consolation from them. From this time till the hour of execution, he was constantly performing his devotions, with the priest by his side, and a crucifix in his hand.

About 10 o'clock the Sheriff and his deputies entered the prison, and informed Jennings that his hour had come. He rose from his knees, and, without the least emotion, took off his coat and put on the robe of death, which was merely a short blue cotton frock, the Sheriff, very properly, dispensing with the fantastic dress usually worn by the condemned. He then again kneeled down, and continued praying while the straps were fastened to his arms, apparently taking no notice of these preparations for death.

Again rising, he said he was ready, and with a smile presented his Douay Bible to the Sheriff. The cap was then put upon his head, and between two priests he walked out of the prison into the yard, where the gallows had been erected, and walked up the stairway leading to the fatal platform without hesitation or emotion, evincing no fear, although his face was exceedingly pale. On the scaffold he kneeled down with the priest, who read a prayer in which were the words, "O Jesus, who was led like a lamb to be crucified," Jennings responding, "Have mercy on me, O Lord have mercy." He then rose and read in a low voice the following letter, written by himself, the orthography being much improved by the copyist:

COUNTY JAIL, NEW-HAVEN, June 24, 1854.

In the name of the Most Holy and adorable Trinity, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, I, Michal John Jennings, do most freely forgive all who have injured me. At the same time, I return my sincere thanks to all who have been kind to me and interested themselves in my behalf. I desire my most sincere affection and love to my afflicted father and sisters, entreating them to bear with resignation the will of God, the affliction and distress my death may cause.

I desire that my mortal remains may be interred in the Catholic Cemetery at New-Haven.

I will my immortal soul to God, my Creator, hoping for mercy through the merits of Jesus Christ, our Lord God and Redeemer.

I ask the prayers of my Catholic brethren for the repose of my soul.

I do not *dread* death, as I am going from death to life, and all I would now inquire is, what are my sufferings to those which Jesus Christ suffered for me?

MICHAEL JOHN JENNINGS.

Witnessed by C. W. Bryan.

NOTE.—By way of postscript was added the whole of the Apostles' creed.

Having finished this, the Sheriff seated him in a chair, tied his feet together, tightened the straps about his arms, drew the cap over his face and put the fatal noose around his neck; he then shook hands with the Sheriff, and convulsively clasping those of Father O'Brien, begged him not to leave him until the last moment. He was then left standing alone upon the fatal drop, when for the first time his fortitude forsook him, and he burst out in such piteous and heart-rending cries, that stout men turned away and wept. In the midst of his sobs the drop fell, and he soon strangled to death. After hanging about twenty-five minutes, his body was taken down and delivered to Father O'Brien, who had the sole charge of the unfortunate youth.

His father frequently visited him while in prison, but took his final leave on Friday last.

The usual anxiety to witness an execution was manifested on this occasion, as a large space in front of the prison was occupied by a dense crowd of men, women and children. The jail wall fronts the street, but the view of the gallows was cut off by a large canvas, and besides, the military had possession of the street, so that the example, whatever it was worth, was lost to all except some three or four hundred who were admitted by card into the prison yard. The windows of the Jailor's house, which is attached to the prison, were filled by spectators, mostly women, with some children. At one of these windows sat the husband and two or three female relatives of the murdered woman. At the foot of the gallows, stood the brother of Mrs. Bradley; they all looked on with apparent interest and satisfaction.

The National Blues, Capt. Bissell, and the New-Haven Grays, Capt. Jones, were on duty within the yard, and in the street. Shortly after the Blues reached the front of the prison, they loaded their muskets before the crowd, with ball cartridge, and when the command to "shoulder arms" was given, one of the pieces accidently discharged, but as it was somewhat elevated, the ball passed over the heads of the people in front, otherwise another death must have occurred in the street.

In a couple of hours after the execution, the crowd had all disappeared, and the city was as quiet as though the dreadful tragedy had not been enacted.

Of all the executions I have ever witnessed, the closing scenes of this were the most painful, and yet there was levity, and mirth, and jest, at and around the gallows. Even when the wretched youth was making his last prayer upon the scaffold, a young woman at a window commanding a full view of the scene, laughed so loud as to attract the attention of those near the gallows. In the jail-yard and in the street, there were warm discussions upon the question of capital punishment, and I must admit that there seemed to be a very large proportion opposed to it. Numerous petitions for its abolition were presented to the Legislature recently adjourned, but that body refused to alter the law.

Upon leaving the prison yard, I was much surprised to see Richard P. Robinson, of Ellen Jewett memory, walking with a lady on either side of him. He seems in good health, and is said to be a wealthy citizen of Texas.

Prevention of Fires at Sea.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Sir: I enclose herewith a communication to a Buffalo paper, in regard to precautions against fire. Although the precautions named are not of the same importance to many of our steamers, where the boilers are on deck—still for all our sea-going steamers, and many of our Sound and River steamers, they have all the importance attached to them by Mr. Walker.

I think it would subserve the public interest if you could find space for Mr. Walker's communication in your valuable journal.

CHAS. W. COPELAND,
Sup. Inspector, Second District.

NEW-YORK, July 13, 1854.

A WORD TO OWNERS AND AGENTS OF STEAMBOATS AND PROPELLERS NAVIGATING THE LAKES.

The object of this communication is to call the attention of owners and agents of steam vessels to the importance of employing all suitable means to prevent in future any more disasters by fire, which are so much to be dreaded, especially when the boat is under way from port to port, and very often, with large numbers of passengers on board. In view of this, I would most earnestly recommend that all steam vessels should be provided with a blow-off cock or valve, permanently attached to the boilers, with a rod or handle connected, and leading from the same, above the main deck, where it would be accessible at all times to the engineers and officers of the boat, so that in case fire communicates in the hold, as frequently does, this cock or valve may be opened, the steam and also steam to escape into the hold of the vessel, which is one of the most effectual means of extinguishing fire that has yet been discovered; and in nine cases out of ten would be the means of saving the boat, though badly on fire at the time it was discovered. The cost of pipe and attachment to boilers is but a small expense—not exceeding $30. It is one of the great safe-guards, and should be placed on all steam vessels, as their safety so much depends on some ready and certain means to check the flames in the outset, which steam will do most effectually, if allowed to find its way into any room, recess or aperture where there is any fire. Many boats and propellers on the Lakes have already adopted the same, or a similar plan, and some can bear testimony to the utility of such an auxiliary in the extinguishment of fire.

I would also respectfully invite the special attention of engineers to this particular subject, believing all can appreciate the importance of having some ready and sure means to prevent further disasters by fire, thereby avoiding such scenes as have been enacted in years past, the contemplation of which is by no means pleasant to dwell upon.

A. WALKER, Supervg Insp'r, Ninth District.
BUFFALO, Thursday, July 6, 1854.

FROM THE WEST.

Affairs at Fort Leavenworth—Slavery in Kansas, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS TERRITORY, }
TUESDAY, June 20, 1854. }

For a succession of four days the atmosphere has been made clear and cool by heavy thunder-showers, which have sprung up from the watery regions of the northwest. The only unpleasant effect produced by these frequent showers is to leave the roads exceedingly muddy, and this effect is decidedly unpleasant, for the mud here is different in its cohesive qualities from any kind I ever before saw. There will be no need of "*tar* and feathers" here, I am sure. With the use of sandstone, however, of which there is great abundance in this vicinity, very convenient and comfortable walks might be constructed, and this local evil would then be remedied. At so old a garrison I am suprised to see so little of this kind of work done.

Two rambles, in different directions, into the interior, since my last letter, have afforded me a more extensive view of the Territory. At every advancing step the prospect brightens. There are no very steep hills, but the land is rolling enough to appear beautiful, without being incapable of cultivation. Between these elevations wide fields are stretched along, with soil apparently two or three feet in depth. The brooks are numerous, and are lined with high trees and shrubbery. Wild fruits and flowers abound along the road-side. The real New-England blackberry, and various roses of peculiar fragrance, thrive side by side. Thick groves, dotted all over the country, add to the splendor of the landscape. I would not, of course, give the impression that the scenery here is lovelier than in any other place. But I have yet to see the spot *where all the land can be used for agricultural purposes* that surpasses this in beauty.

At Salt Creek, three miles distant, is an office for the registry of land claims. It was established by squatters, and its legality is countenanced and supported by them alone. The books have been opened upwards of a week, and about fifty claims a day have been recorded. The Register gets fifty cents for recording each claim; and its description occupies about six lines.

In regard to Slavery, I am induced to believe that strenuous efforts will be made, and are now making, to legalize its introduction and to place it on a firm foundation. Those eminent Senators who predicted that Slavery would not exist here, will I fear be confuted. Those who have said that Slavery could not come here by reason of natural impediments, are certainly mistaken. I am assured by a great many men who have lived in this section, that hemp and tobacco are peculiarly adapted to the soil of this Territory; and in the cultivation of these products every one knows that slave labor is considered profitable. The Missourians bordering on the Territory are quite sensitive on the subject, and seem determined to bring Slavery in, some way or another. It is not uncommon to hear violent threats thrown out against those who are opposed to its introduction. The proceedings at some of the meetings lately held about here show the nature of public sentiment on the subject. The 8th and 9th resolutions adopted by a large "Squatters'" Meeting in the Territory, are as follows:

Resolved, That we will afford protection to no Abolitionists, (that is, whoever is opposed to the introduction of Slavery here,) and *meet with the last argument* all who shall in any way infringe upon them.

Then follows another, exhorting the people of *Arkansas* to organize and immigrate hither, that Slavery may be amply protected. Such is the encouragement for a fair operation of this highly eulogized principle of permitting the people of the Territory to decide this important question themselves! We were told during the discussion of the bill in Congress, that the principle was the only thing contended for, and that there was no desire or probability of Slavery being introduced. But it appears to be different now. For my own part, I have always been a decided supporter of the Compromise measures of 1850. I wish not to interfere with Slavery where it lawfully exists, and I will not. But my best efforts shall be exerted to exclude the Institution from this fair Territory, which by every principle of right and every motive of interest should be forever free.

KANSAS.

Commencement at Rochester University.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, July 12, 1854.

A twelve hours' ride on the Hudson River and Central Railroads brought me to Rochester, the Garden City. Of its beauty, report has already spoken. To be convinced of the enterprise of its inhabitants, one has only to walk through its thoroughfares, crowded as they ever are with a busy throng, reminding the New-Yorker of some of our own streets. But as I came out here to attend the Commencement Exercises of Rochester University, it may be well for me to confine myself to a simple narration of those exercises, leaving the general glorification of the city to some more experienced correspondent.

The initiatory service of Commencement week was held Sunday evening at the First Baptist Church, when a sermon was delivered before the Judson Society of Inquiry, by Rev. J. G. Warren, of Troy. The text was from Hebrews ii. 10. It was a very able discourse, but the poor delivery of the speaker rendered the task of listening one hour very tedious. On Monday evening Corinthian Hall was literally crammed to hear the Prize Declamations of the Sophomore Class. There were twelve speakers, and as each possessed a high reputation as an "orator," it was a matter of deep interest to all to whom the Prizes would be awarded. The speaking was excellent, and the Committee on award found it almost impossible to make satisfactory distribution of Prizes. Tuesday morning the Annual Sermon, before the Board of Education, was preached by Rev. Dr. Sheldon, of Maine. In the afternoon M. B. Anderson, LL. D., delivered his Inaugural discourse as President of the University. It was two hours in length, and was listened to with marked attention and approbation by a large audience. In the evening was held the anniversaries of the Literary Societies. The oration was delivered by Hon. Henry J. Raymond, of New-York. The poem, by Charles Thurber, Esq., of Worcester, Mass., was very witty and finely adapted to the occasion. Wednesday, Commencement Day, was beautiful. At 8½ o'clock the procession formed at the University Buildings and proceeded in the following order to the Hall: Band, Janitor, Marshals, Undergraduates, Faculty, Trustees, Persons of Distinction, (!) Theologians, Graduating Class and Visiters. The exercises were very interesting, and the orations of the young gentlemen displayed evidences of good thought and sound culture. The Prex presided (this being his first appearance) with great dignity, and his remarks to the class (which I forgot to say numbered 20) were exceedingly appropriate, calling forth tears from a great many. The honorary degree of D. D. was conferred on Rev. Messrs. Howard and McIlvaine, of this city, and Rev. J. N. Murdock, of New-Haven, Conn. Several gentlemen received the degree of A. M. The city is crowded with numerous visitors, among whom are many of wide reputation in the State.

Governor Seymour was expected here, but unavoidable circumstances prevented his attendance. The commencement of the Theological department is to be held to-morrow, but I shall be unable to remain. Take it all in all, Western New-York may will be proud of her University, which I do not hesitate to say will in a few years rise to an eminence surpassed by none in the State.

Yours, SPY.

Re-examining School-Teachers.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your journal, so generally read, and in which subjects are discussed with so much fairness and candor, the community have become accustomed to look for the proceedings of individuals and public bodies.

Permit me to express my gratitude for your well-timed and truthful remarks condemnatory of the injudicious proposition of reëxamining and grading the teachers of the Ward Schools.

The Trustees have heretofore made all contracts with teachers, and the success of the Schools shows whether the arrangements have or have not been wise. But now "the axe is being laid at the root of the tree;" the pittance the teacher receives is becoming important, and on the pinnacle of prosperity a fire-brand is hurled at them. Some Solomon of the Board wishes to become more acquainted with the qualifications of the instructors, and would place the man of thirty, forty, fifty and seventy years on the bench with the boy of sixteen to examine his literary attainments.

There is not a principal, and probably not an assistant, who has not passed the ordeal some two or three times, and already armed with certificates from County and State Superintendents.

The law gives the right to teach, but this Board, if they pass the law, discharges them unless they conform to their rule. Will anything be gained by this oppression? I think not, but much injury, not only individually, but the Schools will be brought into confusion. If the teacher submits, he degrades himself—if he refuses, his living is taken from him, and so long have many been laboring in the Schools that they are unfitted for other employment.

It is to be hoped that the Board of Education will pause before they take this step. The teachers look with confidence, and trust that, as they know there are many noble spirits in that body, they will not let a few carry the measure in their absence.

A Ward Officer.

Pursuit of Knowledge.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., U. S., }
Wednesday, July 10, 1854. }

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Allow me, Sir, to ask you if you can inform your numerous readers and myself who is the Earl of Lucan, one of the British Officers in the Anglo-French army, of whom so much is said in the papers? His name is registered on the Army List as George Charles, Earl of Lucan, Major-General, &c., but I don't know of any house of that name in England, or of any branch of nobility entitled to an earldom of *Lucan*. I am very well informed in all that pertains to the nobility of my country, and especially the portion of it belonging to the Army, but have in vain ransacked my brain to remember to what house the Earl of Lucan belongs. I supposed that he belonged to the family of Viscount Combemire, who seems to have introduced in his family all the names that are long out of use—so to speak. But I was informed that he did not claim relationship to the antique Viscount. If you know anything concerning the above named Earl, it would be gratifying to your numerous readers to publish it, and set their minds at rest. I have been in the Army 29 years and have not heard him spoken of *under his present title* during that time, to my knowledge. However, he may belong to some family that has not yet come to my knowledge. I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obdt Servant,
Col. A. A. DALZELL, British Army.

Rutger's College.

The annual Commencement of this Institution will take place on Wednesday, the 26th inst., at New-Brunswick, N. J. The address to the Alumni will be delivered in the College Chapel, by G. S. Stitt, of New-York. On Tuesday, the 25th, at 11 A. M., the oration before Literary Societies will be delivered in the First Dutch Church, at 4 P. M. of the same day, by Henry Vethake, LL. D., Provost of the University of Pennsylvania. The Junior Exhibition will be held in the same place, in the evening of the same day.

Education in New-Jersey.

The New-Jersey Teachers are waking up. The organization of a State Association during last Winter was a step forward. Since then the Legislature has passed a law establishing Teachers' Institutes. Arrangements for several of these are now in progress. Essex County takes the lead during the week commencing on the 17th inst. Conductor, Prof. Russell, the well-known Elocutionist. Somerset follows on the 31st, at Somerville, under charge of Prof. D. G. Eaton, of Brooklyn, and Dr. C. C. Hoagland, of Somerset. Among the lecturers I notice the names of David Cole, A. M., of Trenton, N. J.; Rev. J. A. Todd, of Griggstown, N. J., and Rev. S. L. Cuyler, of New-York City.

Hunterdon "takes up the tale" the succeeding week, at Kensington, with the same conductors, and with Rev. Geo. P. Nice, of Somerville, N. J., Rev. J. T. Crane, of Pennington, N. J., Rev. Robert Davidson, D. D., of New-Brunswick, N. J., Hon. P. J. Clark, of Hunterdon, and others as lecturers.

Mercer comes next in the order of time—the second week in September—Conductors, T. D. P. Stone, of the Connecticut Normal School, and C. C. Hoagland, of Somerset. The lecturers are not yet known. Camden will also have an Institute; the particulars have not yet come to hand. I am not aware that any *definite* arrangements have been made elsewhere.

EDUCATOR.

Madame Meszelenyi.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In the notice which appeared in your paper of Madame Meszelenyi, I have no doubt that full justice was intended to that remarkable woman, for the writer appears to have felt true sympathy for her. Misfortunes do not distinguish an individual; sorrows, more or less, are in the lot of all. It is the temper in which they are borne that makes them either a cloud, or a halo. Madame M. had not reached mid-life, and yet if the events of her history were woven into a romance, they would wring the heart. The reality should not pass without a brief record. She was so endowed and so accomplished that she was called at home, by her own people, (who certainly do not underrate the qualities of her brother,) "the female Kossuth." She married at an early age, the brother of Madame Kossuth, one of the noble family of the Meszelenyi.

He took part in the political movements of her brother, and died, I believe, a natural death, after the beginning of the late struggle in Hungary. Madame Meszelenyi found in her grief, instead of an excuse for retirement from the world, a stimulus to benevolent labor.

She devoted herself to the superintendence of the hospitals, and filled her office with such Christian charity that the Austrian Government, when it gained the ascendancy, accorded some favor to her because the Austrian soldiers testified that they, equally with her own countrymen, received her care and benignant aid. But this did not save her from being dragged from prison to prison with her sisters and noble mother; and finally, with them exiled from her country. While at Brussels, attending the death-bed of her mother, she made herself acquainted with the lace manufacture and trade, and studied dress-making that she might, on arriving in this country, have a means of independent existence for herself and her two little girls. But the hardships and killing sorrows that could not vanquish her spirit, laid the seeds of the inexorable disease of which, after long suffering and heroic struggling, she has just died.

Who that saw her in the midst of fine dresses for fine ladies, on which she was toiling with heavy eyes, hectic cheeks and trembling hands, can ever forget with what eagerness and at what fatal expense she endeavored to earn her children's bread, or her magnanimity in suffering, as the dreadful attributes of consumption accumulated upon her; or the resignation and trust with which she resigned herself and her young ones into the hands of the "good God" who saw fit to exhibit his love by his chastenings.

I think the impression made by the obituary of Madame Meszelenyi was not quite just to her American friends. She had many who were generous and faithful, and one noble lady, who illustrated her fortune by her conscientious use of it, was here first to last, delicately and effectively devoted to her. It has been said—I know not with what truth—that this lady has, since Madame M.'s death, assumed the charge of her children. If this be so, I feel sure there are women among us who will feel their duty and honor concerned in providing singly, or by combination, for the fitting education of these orphan girls.

One word more in relation to the surviving sisters of Kossuth. The writer of the notice in your paper seems not to be aware that they both have manifested a remarkable capacity for business. Madame Zhulawski sustained for eighteen months a first-class boarding-house, every week increasing its reputation. She began without our language, and without any knowledge of our modes of doing business, and she regularly diminished (till she was cruelly interfered with and broken up by adverse domestic circumstances,) the expense of setting up such an establishment. Most competent gentlemen who examined her affairs, were astonished at her ability and fidelity. She is now earning a base subsistence, in a distant part of the country, for herself and her two little boys. We would not obtrude these circumstances on the public—we mention them because these extraordinary women may need future aid, and certainly deserve it.

Rev. Mr. Jones and the American Consul at Jerusalem.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 14, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I notice in your issue of to-day, a letter of the English Consul at Jerusalem, "reprobating" the conduct of a man named Jones, a citizen of the United States, in carrying away chips of porphyry columns, ancient capitals, etc., which he sold to travelers for £60 Sterling." I call your attention to the statement, as it is a most wanton and malicious attack upon a Christian and gentleman, well known to some of your most respectable citizens. Mr. Jones was sent out to Palestine by the A. S. M. C. Jews, as an agent to inquire into the expediency of establishing agricultural colonies and schools for the benefit of the Jews and others residing in that country. While there he took up the cause of an American colony already established there, against this same Consul Finn, who by an unparalleled course of conduct in a Consul, had caused the colony the loss of a large amount of property at Artas, near Bethlehem, which had been purchased with money sent from this country for that purpose.

Mr. Jones has fallen under the displeasure of this Finn, and the latter resorts to calumny as the last mode of revenge. The following letters of Mr. Jones will suggest the reason why Consul Finn singles him out among others and holds him up to reprobation, for an act which he has no evidence of Mr. J.'s committing, except that of the miserable creatures that are dependent upon Finn's smiles and an act of which Mr. J. is not capable. I hope you will give place to these letters, or such parts of them as will place the motive of the calumny in a clear light, in anticipation of the subject of Finn's conduct towards American citizens generally being laid before Congress, at the earliest opportunity.

E. R. McGregor,
Editor *Jewish Chronicle*.

The letters referred to in the above may be found in the *Jewish Chronicle* for April, May and June 1854, and are too long for publication in our columns.

The House Postage Bill.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Be so good as to jog your readers to Petition the Senate to non-concur in this bill of a darker age. The time was not long since when the Government rate for carrying a half-ounce letter between Albany and New-York was about the rate of two barrels of flour; nor could we persuade the Government to lower the rates, until we had petitioned them for a long time, with the example of England before them. Finally, we were obliged to set in operation an opposition mail. After all this pains we procured something like a reasonable postage tariff, and hardly have we had a fair trial when the House has wheeled and started for the dark ages. The Post-Office Department has lost or gained according to its management. If I remember right, the Department lost with the great rates previous to McLean's administration, and I think under Col. Barry the Department ran in debt; this also was with the great rates of postage.

If the management and carriage of the mail since this Administration has had the charge, is a fair rule by which to judge the financial operations of the Department, then no wonder the Department has run behind; sudden shifts in the management of so great a concern cannot be expected to always succeed well. If we have many men, in a short space of time, at the head of that Department, it is not to be expected but that some of them will run the Department in debt; but the way to remedy this is no on a sudden to raise the rates of postage. How shall we know whether the rates of postage is the cause, or the want of economy in the management at any given time? And if we do not know, how shall wise action be had? And if, after all, there should be a deficit, the people would much rather take the sum from the General Treasury than to place an unreasonable tax on the sources of intelligence. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the Senate will not concur. The Army and Navy are supported at great expense. Why complain of the Post-Office Department, if it pay three-fourths its expense? Almost no other part of Government does as well as this.

C.

Pantagruelism—Comfort for the Anxious.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 13, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Dear Sir: Perusing your comments upon the letter of Thomas H. Benton to James Howe, Esq., I came across the word "Pantagruelism," the meaning of which I have been unable to ascertain,—it seems to have escaped the notice of Webster, Walker, Johnson, and all other lexicographers, while compiling their dictionaries.

If you will give its definition in to-morrow's issue, you will greatly oblige many anxious seekers after knowledge.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

Church Intelligence.

Rev. Messrs. SEELY, of Charlton, and LOWRY, of Greenbush, were admitted to the priesthood, in Troy, N. Y., on Trinity Sunday, and Rev. HENRY A. NEELY, rector of Calvary Church, Utica, was admitted to the priesthood on the 18th ult.

Rt. Rev. Bishop FREEMAN has declined accepting the Diocesan Episcopate of Texas, conferred upon him two years ago, but will continue to act as Provisional Bishop, until such time as a Diocesan shall be elected.

Rev. Dr. W. L. BRECKENRIDGE has resigned his charge in Louisville, Ky., to accept the appointment recently made to the Presidency of Westminster College, Mo.

Rev. SALMON COWLES has been installed pastor of the O. S. Presbyterian Church in West Point, Iowa, and inaugurated President of Des Moines College.

The act of displacing from the ministry of the Episcopal Church, WM. H. GOOD, late a presbyter of Tennessee, was performed in Philadelphia by Bishop OVEY, June 20.

Rev. NATHAN F. CHAPMAN was installed pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church in Plattekill, N. Y., on the 20th ult.

Rev. M. E. HAWES has accepted the pastoral charge of the Universalist Church in Chatham, Mass.

Rev. L. CURTIS has been dismissed from the pastoral charge of the Congregational Church in Woodbury, Ct.

Rev. WILLARD JONES was installed pastor of the Congregational Church in Central Falls, R. I., on the 23d ult.

Rev. GORDON M. BRADLEY has accepted the call extended to him by the Episcopal Church in Quincy, Mass.

Rev. Dr. HIGGINS, of New-Haven, has accepted a call to the pastorship of the church at Columbus, Ga.

Rev. MERRICK KNIGHT was installed pastor of the Congregational Church at Hebron, Ct., on the 28th of June.

Rev. ALEXANDER DUNCANSON has accepted a call to the church in Baltimore, late Rev. Dr. DUNCAN'S.

The Government-street Church, Mobile, has given a pastoral call to Rev. Dr. MANDEVILLE, of New-York.

Rev. WM. NORWOOD, D. D., has accepted a call to the rectorship of Christ Church, Georgetown, D. C.

Rev. MARCUS AMES was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church in Paterson, N. J., on the 28th ult.

Rev. A. P. DILLINGHAM has become pastor of the Universalist Church in Augusta, Me.

Rev. JOHN BRAINARD has accepted the assistant rectorship of Grace Church in Baltimore.

St. Peter's Church, Ellicott's Mills, Md., was consecrated by the Bishop and clergy, June 6.

Rev. S. G. DODD has resigned the pastorate of the Second Congregational Church in Milford, Ct.

Rev. JAMES D. GIBSON has resigned the parish of St. Peter's Church, Rome, Ga.

The corner-stone of a new Episcopal Church edifice in Glen's Falls, N. Y., was recently laid.

Rev. W. H. COLLINS has been installed pastor of the First Congregational Church in La Salle, Ill.

Missionary and Revival Items.

The Mormon missionaries met with poor success in China, and were obliged to return to San Francisco after a few months' labor among the Celestials. At Hong Kong they preached in the streets, and soon found that the Chinese who could speak English had "no time to talk religion;" the Mormon books were returned unread, and so the missionaries returned themselves. In Hindostan and the Sandwich Islands, their success was better, especially among the natives of the latter.

The Bishop of New-Zealand, in a speech recently delivered before the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, stated, as a striking token of God's favor shown to the missionaries of New-Zealand, that down to the year 1840 more than one hundred children of missionaries had been brought up in that country, and that not one of them had become an orphan.

Rev. Messrs. FLETCHER, POORE and DAY, recently sent by the British Colonial Society to Australia, have reached Melbourne, their destination, in safety, after a pleasant voyage of one hundred and four days, and, with their families, are in fine health.

No less than eleven denominations were represented in the recent colporteur meeting held at St. Louis, and thirteen in that held at Chicago. The most entire unanimity of feeling and purpose prevailed.

An interesting revival of religion is in progress in the Nestorian mission, under the preaching of Rev. Mr. COCHRAN, also at the missionary station at Punahou, Hawaii.

Rev. W. H. GOODE has been appointed by the Bishop and Missionary Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church to take the oversight of the Church in Nebraska and Kansas.

Mrs. WILKINS, for some seventeen years a missionary teacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Africa, arrived last week from Sierre Leone in quite improved health.

General and Personal Matters.

Here, we think, is a specimen of criticising a clergyman, not often met with. A parish of the Scotch Established Kirk has lately had a minister presented to the living, who is agreeable to one hundred and sixteen parishioners but objected to by five, for the following profound reasons, among others: Because his gifts and qualities are not suited for so important a ministerial charge as that of a parish containing a large, and for the most part, intelligent population; because his manner in the pulpit is very unbecoming, and his preaching neither impressive nor instructive; because his illustrations, very generally, do not bear upon his text, while his whole subject is unconnected, ill-deduced, and seldom or never properly completed; because his prayers are desultory, lukewarm, unimpressive and devoid of fervor and unction; because his ordinary conversation is reckless and occasionally incorrect, and his manners and deportment imprudent and unclerical.

A letter from the missionary ship *John Williams*, recently received at the London Mission-house, reports a visit to Erromanga in the New-Hebrides. During the stay of the vessel off the islands the very man who leveled the fatal blow at the martyred missionary WILLIAMS, came on board. He is now a learner of Christianity. The question was put to him why he killed the missionary. His reply was, "White man had been to the island, and had slain his brother and sister. He feared this man would do likewise, and so he killed him." The island is now, to a great extent, reclaimed from heathenism by the labors of native evangelists.

During the past year the number of persons received as members into the Reformed Dutch Church in the United States, was 3,138. The additions during the previous year numbered, in all, 3,200. The number of clergymen who died during the same period was seven, namely: Rev. Messrs. CORNELIUS BOGARDUS, WM. BOYCE, A. H. BISHOP, JONA. W. ROWLAND, WM. CRUIKSHANK, G. J. GARRETTSON and GARRET MANDEVILLE. The total number of churches in this communion is 322; number of communicants, 36,597; number of families, 27,642.

Rev. Dr. BUSHNELL made a manly speech to his brethren, at the meeting of the General Association of Connecticut, held in New-Haven, June 20. "This Association," said Dr. B., "in all its proceedings in my case, has been at fault and has been nourishing disorder. There has been a great want of decision, and of firm adherence to old established principles. You have had a great deal to say when you should have said nothing; you have trifled with the reputation of a minister of the gospel. You have made me suffer all this time, but I am alive; not through your patience, however."

The contributions to the American Board of Missions for the first nine months of the present year were $3,847 32 beyond those of the corresponding months of last year. With this increase those of the remaining months should have averaged $40,000 a month, to equal the anticipated expenditures of the year. The contributions for May, however, fell short of this by more than $9,000, and those of those of the corresponding month of the previous year by nearly $7,000.

The California Methodist Episcopal Conference, at its late session, unanimously requested Bishop SIMPSON to fix his residence in California, and promised to present him with a suitable residence should he accept the invitation. The Conference also voted to request the Missionary Committee to appropriate $15,000 for domestic missions in the State, in addition to the expenses of the men sent out to their Conference.

In 1849, there were in China, connected with the Roman Catholic Church, 84 European missionaries, 135 native priests, 14 colleges and seminaries, 326 churches and chapels, and 315,000 members. Their organization is complete, and extends over the whole country. The number of their missionaries is greater than that of all Protestant denominations, while they also have a large number of priests from among the natives.

The O. S. Presbyterian Church at Natchez is a model of Christian liberality. It has but 244 communicants, and yet it gives from $12,000 to $20,000 per annum to benevolent objects. Last year they gave to the Board of Education, $1,000; Foreign Missions, $1,400; Domestic Missions, $2,000; Board of Publication, $2,000.

The remains of Reverend Father SNOWDEN, well known among the colored people of Boston by his efforts in the gospel ministry for many years, and whose death was a calamity which deprived them of a devoted spiritual guide, are to be removed to an appropriate cemetery, and a monument erected to his memory.

The Bible presented by the celebrated GEORGE FOX to the Swarthmore meeting-house, near Ulverston, and long chained to the reading-desk, is about to be restored to its place, after having for some time been in private hands. The Swarthmore meeting-house was the first place of worship erected by the Friends.

The Theological School at Geneva, Switzerland, is said to be making good progress under its present auspices. The excellent Professor PILET, whose state of health had forced him to interrupt his lessons, has successfully resumed them. Professors MERLE D'AUBIGNY and GAUSSEN are also actively employing in its service their remarkable talents.

Rev. JOSEPH CUMMINGS, late of Boston, has entered upon his duties as President of Genesee College, at Lima, N. Y. He is said to be a ripe scholar, a preacher of rare ability, a hard student, and excellently adapted to advance the interests of the institution over which he is placed.

Trinity Church, in Cleveland, has recently been furnished with a splendid chime of bells, nine in number, weighing 9,931 pounds, and costing four thousand dollars.

The Hartford *Calendar* says that Bishop BROWNELL is beginning to recover his usual strength, and that signs of health appear in his countenance. He is now able to give counsel in affairs of the diocese.

Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, of this City, is to deliver the Annual Address before the Society of Inquiry, in the Andover Theological Seminary, July 31.

The annual meeting of the Tunkers, a German sect, was held near Ashland, Ohio, from the 1st to the 4th of June. On one occasion about 10,000 persons were present.

The First Presbyterian Church in Rome, N. Y., have recently made a generous addition to the salary of their pastor.

Rev. B. M. SMITH, D. D., of Philadelphia, has been elected Professor in the Union Theological Seminary, Virginia.

There are fifteen societies in London, supported by different denominations, for the aid of the clergy, with an aggregate income of £35,301.

Rev. Dr. HOGE, of Richmond, has gone on a tour to Europe, to be absent for a few months.

Rev. R. S. STANTON, D. D., has resigned the Presidency of Oakland College, Mississippi.

Fourth of July Out West.

BRIGHTON, MACOUPIN CO., Ill., Tuesday, July 4, 1854.

C. L. BRACE, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* Will you please make use of the enclosed $25 to further the object of the "Children's Aid Society," or in behalf of any object of charity which you may deem worthy of assistance? Believing that the permanence of our civil and religious liberties are, under Providence, dependent upon virtue and intelligence in the people, and that extreme poverty is not conducive to the developement of either, we deem it an appropriate manner to celebrate our national anniversary to devote a portion of our means to aid in removing from our land the mass of poverty, ignorance, and vice, which exists to so alarming an extent.

Very respectfully, your friends, P. A. B. K. J. G. B.

On the Venom of Serpents.

BY J. GILMAN, LL D.

There is much in the history and habits of the reptile tribes, however repulsive they may be in appearance, that is very interesting. During a sojourn of two or three months in the interior of Arkansas, which appears to me to be the paradise of reptiles, I paid some attention to that branch of natural history called ophiology. I found four distinct varieties of rattlesnakes, (*crotalus,*) of which the Crotalus Horridus and Crotalus Kirtlandii are by far the most numerous. The former is the largest serpent in North America. The family of moccasin snakes (Colluber) is also quite numerous, there being not less than ten varieties, most of which are quite as venemous as the rattlesnake. By dissecting great numbers of different species I learned that the anatomical structure of the poisoning apparatus is similar in all the different varieties of venomous serpents. It consists of a strong frame-work of bone, with its appropriate muscles in the upper part of the head, resembling, and being in fact, a pair of jaws, but externally to the jaws proper, and much stronger. To these is attached by a ginglymoid articulation, one or more moveable fangs on each side, just at the verge of the mouth, capable of being erected at pleasure. These fangs are very hard, sharp, and crooked, like the claws of a cat, and hooked backward, with a hollow from the base to near the point. I have occasionally seen a thin slit of bone divide this hollow, making two. At their base is found a small sac, containing two or three drops of venom, which resembles thin honey. The sac is so connected with the cavity of the fang during its erection that a slight upward pressure forces the venom into the fang at its base, and it makes its exit at a small slit or opening near the point, with considerable force; thus it is carried to the bottom of any wound made by the fang. Unless the fangs are erected for battle, they lie concealed in the upper part of the mouth, sunk between the external and internal jaw bones, somewhat like a pen-knife blade shut up in its handle, where they are covered by a fold of membrane, which encloses them like a sheath;—this is the *vagina dentis.* There can be no doubt that these fangs are frequently broken off or shed, as the head grows broader, to make room for new ones nearer the verge of the mouth; for, within the vagina dentis of a very large crotalus horridus, I found no less than five fangs on each side—in all stages of formation—the smallest in a half pulpy or cartilaginous state, the next something harder, the third still more perfect, and so on to the main, well set, perfect fang. Each of these teeth had a well-defined cavity, like the main one. Three fangs on each side were frequently found in copper heads, vipers, and others.

The process of robbing serpents of their venom is easily accomplished by the aid of chloroform, a few drops of which stupefies them. If, while they are under its influence, they are carefully seized by the neck, and the vagina dentis held out of the way by an assistant, with a pair of forceps, and the fang be erected and gently pressed upward, the venom will be seen issuing from the fang, and dropping from its point. It may then be absorbed by a bit of sponge, or caught in a vial, or on the point of a lancet. After robbing several serpents in this manner, they were found, after two days, to be as highly charged as ever with venom of equal intensity with that first taken.

During the process of robbing several species of serpents, I inoculated several small but vigorous and perfectly healthy vegetables with the point of a lancet well charged with venom. The next day they were withered and dead, looking as though they had been scathed with lightning. In a tempting to preserve a few drops of venom, for future experiments, in a small vial with two or three parts of alcohol, it was found in a short time to have lost its venemous properties. But after mixing the venom with aqua ammonia, or spirits turpentine, or oil of peppermint, or of cinnamon, or of cloves, or with nitric or sulphuric acid, it still seemed to act with undiminished energy. It is best preserved, however, for future use by trituration with refined sugar or sugar of milk.

A very fine, large cotton-mouth snake, being captured by putting a shoe-string around him, became excessively ferocious, striking at even the crack of a small riding whip. Finding himself a prisoner, without hope of escape, he untied his deadly weapons on his own body, striking repeatedly his well-charged fangs deeply into his flesh. Notwithstanding this, he was put in a small basket, and carried forward. In one hour after, he was found dead, and no amount of irritation could excite the least indication of life. Four hours after, while removing the skin for preservation, the blood oozed slowly from the vessels in a dissolved state. No violence was done to his snakeship, except what he did to himself.

Another moccasin, shot by a pistol about two inches back of the head, and skinned immediately, gave decided evidence of vitality four hours after being flayed, by writhing the body whenever it was irritated by a scalpel.

A large rattlesnake, beheaded instantly with a hoe, would, an hour and a half after, strike at anything that pinched its tail. Of several persons who were testing their firmness of nerve by trying to hold the hand steady while the serpent struck at it, not one could be found whose hand would not recoil in spite of his resolution; and one man, a great bully, by-the-bye, was struck on the naked throat with considerable force by the headless trunk of the serpent, and staggered back, fainted and fell, from terror. Mr. STEWART, of Mississippi, tells me he once witnessed a similar scene. An old hunter shot a rattlesnake's head off, and after reloading his gun and standing some time, he stooped to pull off the rattles, and the bloody but headless trunk of the snake struck him in the temple, and he fainted and fell down with terror.

Seven venomous serpents belonging to five different species, were made to fraternize and dwell amicably in one den. A beautiful pair of long-bodied speckled snakes, known as king-snakes, found to be fangless, and consequently without venom, were duly installed as members of the family. Some uneasiness was perceivable among the older members, but no attempt was made to destroy the intruders, though they might have been killed instanter. The next morning four of the venomous serpents were found to have been destroyed by the king-snakes, and one was still within their coil, and the two remaining ones would make no effort at self-defence. A large rattlesnake seemed stupid and indifferent to his fate. He could not be made to threaten or give warning even with his rattles. The smallest king-snake was afterwards inoculated with the poison of one of the serpents he had destroyed, and died immediately after—thus evincing that they must have exercised some power besides physical force to overcome their fellow creatures.

In short, the results of a great number of experiments performed with the venom of a great variety of serpents, seem to lead to the following conclusions:

1. That the venom of all serpents acts as a poison in a similar manner.
2. That the venom of some varieties is far more active than that of others.
3. That a variety of the colluber, known as the cotton-mouth, is the most venomous serpent in Arkansas.
4. That the venom of serpents destroys all forms of organized life, vegetable as well as animal.
5. That alcohol, if brought in contact with the venom, is, to a certain extent, an antidote.
6. That serpents do possess the power of fascinating small animals, and that this power is identical with mesmerism.
7. That the blood of small animals, destroyed by the venom of serpents, bears a close resemblance to that of animals destroyed by lightning or hydrocyanic acid; it loses its power of coagulation and cannot be long kept from putrefaction.—*St. Louis Med. and Surg. Jour.*

College Customs at Williams.

Correspondence of the Boston Traveller.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, Monday, July 10.

The public having been recently favored with the periodical story so discreditable to Williams, perhaps a few words on occurrences here of a different nature, may be read with pleasure. Nearly every College has its own peculiar customs, which have been transmitted from far antiquity; but Williams has perhaps less than any other. Among ours are "gravel day," "chip day," and "mountain day," occurring, one in each of the three terms. The first usually comes in the early part of the Fall term. In old times, when the students were few, and rather fonder of *work* than at the present, they turned out with spades, hoes and other implements, and spread gravel over the walks, to the College grounds; but in later days, they have preferred to tax themselves to a small amount and delegate the work to others, while they spend the day in visiting the Cascade, the Natural Bridge, or others of the numerous places of interest near us. "Chip day," at the close of the Spring term, is still observed in the old-fashioned way. Parties of students go off to the hills, and return with brush, and branches of evergreen, with which the chips, which have accumulated during the Winter, are brushed together, and afterwards burnt. "Mountain day," the date to which most of the imaginary *rows* have been assigned, comes at the beginning of the Summer term, and the various classes then ascend Greylock, the highest peak in the State, from which may be had a very fine view. Frequently they pass the night there, and beds are made of leaves, in the old tower, bon-fires are built, and they get through it quite comfortable.

Another custom here is the "Marshals' treat." The two gentlemen who are elected to act as Marshals during Commencement Week are expected to *treat* the class, and this year it was done in fine style. The Seniors assembled at about 7 o'clock in their recitation room, and with Marshals WHITING and TAFT at their head, marched down to a grove, rather more than half a mile from the Chapel, where tables had been set, and various luxuries provided for the occasion. The Philharmonia Musical Society discoursed sweet strains during the entertainment, and speeches, songs, and toasts, were kept up till a late hour in the evening, when, after giving cheers for the three lower classes, and three times three for '54, they marched back to the President's. A song, written for the occasion, was there performed, to which he replied in a few words, speaking of his attachment to the class, and his regret at the parting which must soon take place. The class then returned to East College, and, after joining hands and singing "Auld Lang Syne," separated.

The celebration of the "glorious fourth" is usually left to the Sophomores. The last one consisted of a masquerade procession and review by torchlight. This year they returned to the old custom. The Declaration of Independence was read, a fine oration pronounced by H. E. KNOX, and a poem delivered by L. C. ROGERS, in a manner creditable to each of the performers. The chapel was gaily dressed with an American flag made by the fair hands of some of the ladies in the village, and presented to the class. The Senior examination, when the Seniors are examined for degrees, occurs on the 18th and 19th inst. The class assemble in the recitation room, and shortly after the faculty and committee have arrived, one of the Tutors makes a short address in Latin, to which the President replies in the same language; the lower classes then withdraw. At the close of the second day, the names of those who have passed the ordeal in safety are read off, and they separate till evening, when the exhibition of the Adelphic Union takes place. Thirteen students appear on the stage with orations, poems, debates, &c., and a valedictory pronounced this year by a member of the 'Legian, one of the branch societies. Thursday the class break up to assemble together the Saturday evening previous to Commencement. The following Sabbath, the President delivers the Baccalaureate address; in the evening the Mills Theological Society has its annual address, this year from Rev. Dr. BETHUNE, of New-York. Monday, there are no public exercises. Tuesday afternoon the Alumni will be addressed by JAMES WHITE, Esq., of Lowell, Mass. In the evening comes Moonlight Exhibition, when three men from each of the three lower classes, exhibit their oratorical powers, and are followed by an oration before the Adelphic Union, by RALPH WALDO EMERSON. Wednesday, August 16, is Commencement day. The graduating class this year numbers 62, the largest old Williams has ever sent out. There are 12 honors this year, JARVIS ROCKWELL, of Peru, having received the valedictory. The orations will doubtless compare favorably, as they ever have done, with those of any college in the land. Such are college life and college customs at Williams. M.

Death of Howes, the Convict.

From the Hartford Times, July 12.

M. M. HOWES, of New-Milford, who was sent to State Prison for ten years, on a charge of attempting to kill a school mistress in his neighborhood, died in the prison at Wethersfield on Sunday afternoon last. He had been confined about two years.

HOWES was a mild inoffensive young man, about 21 years of age at the time of his sentence. He had always lived upon his father's farm, upon the side of the mountain, and his knowledge of the world was somewhat limited. The school mistress boarded in his father's family, and received the attentions of HOWES for a time, but finally, on removing to an adjacent district, she wrote him a letter cutting off further intimate relations.

This troubled HOWES, and he became gloomy and desponding, and in this state of mind he one day went to the school-room and demanded $100 in cash or a promise of marriage. The school-mistress ordered him to leave, when he seized her by the hair, and with a jack-knife inflicted several wounds upon her neck and face. The cuts were not deep, however. He then rushed out and jumped into a stream of water, from which he was taken nearly dead. His trial and sentence followed. To the day of his death he declared that he was never conscious of his acts in the school-house, nor did he recollect that he plunged into the river.

From the time of his imprisonment he declined in health, until death relieved his sufferings on Sunday last, leaving the mere skeleton of what was once a robust young man. He had ever borne a good character, and will be lamented by a circle of amiable disposition and steady habits. His parents were worthy people, and are highly respected.

It is said now several months since HOWES could not survive long, and a confidence in this effect was procured of Dr. ELLSWORTH and the physician of the prison. An application, signed by the jurors who tried him, and many others, was made to the legislature for his release, on the ground that his disease, the consumption, was past cure, and that it would be gratifying to his parents if theirson, an unfortunate though not a malicious or dangerous young man, could be permitted to breathe his last under a mother's care, and surrounded by the comforts of a home. But there were those in the legislature who could see no mitigating circumstances in the case of this youth, and demanded the full extent of the law's decree—ten years in the prison, or death within the iron doors. The petition was refused.

Pending the petition, HOWES was much concerned as to its results. He was fully aware that his remaining days upon earth were few. But when it was announced that he could not be released, he became composed and met his sad fate manfully. His mother came to see him in the prison, and spent several days in the Warden's family. She was overwhelmed with grief on parting with him, as both of them well knew, for the last time. But HOWES, already in the grasp of death, and unable to stand erect, was more calm, having given up all worldly hopes. He sent his love to his relatives and friends, and remarked that he was "ready to die, and longed to rest his body in that quiet grave." A sorrowing heart had worn out a constitution naturally robust, and brought upon him a disease that rarely loosens its grasp upon a victim. His death, however, was as quiet as the sleep of a child.

A short time before he died, he called the chaplain of the prison, who had been very kind to him, and requested that he would accompany his body to the home of his childhood, and leave his remains safely in the care of his parents. The chaplain promised that he would do so. On Monday morning he started with the body for New-Milford, where he delivered an address to a large number of sympathizing friends of the family and town's people, who came flocking in from all directions. The chaplain informs us that he never attended a funeral where there was such an outburst of sympathy and deep feeling as he witnessed upon that occasion; and he returns with the warmest thanks of the people of that region to the officers of the prison, and to all others who have treated the poor broken-hearted youth in a kindly manner.

The Frankfort Homicide.

From the Bangor (Me.) Daily Mercury, July 10.

We have detailed, in a notice copied from the *Whig*, that J. T. LEASON met his death at Frankfort, from injuries inflicted at the hands of Dr. THAYER, of that place.

The history of the parties is briefly this: LEASON, formerly a resident of this city, married some years ago a lady whose maiden name was HALL, the daughter of a Methodist clergymen, she having property to the amount of $7,000, acquired in the millinery business at Frankfort. They had several children. LEASON became intemperate. His wife, unable to live with him, procured a divorce, and the custody of the children was awarded to her. Subsequently she married Dr. THAYER, of Frankfort, a physician of much reading, and physically a large and powerful man, of quick temper, of sensitive temperament, and it is said of kindly heart.

LEASON still remained about Frankfort, indulging in rum whenever he could procure it. He had lost all self-respect, and made it his habit, encouraged and egged on by those viler than himself, to accost and insult Dr. THAYER as often as he met him on the subject of his marriage relations, taunting him with taking to wife his, LEASON'S "leavings," and such low abuse. This Dr. THAYER had borne patiently.

On the Fourth of July, one of those miserable concerns called a company of fantastics, wherein young men who are decent for the year, for one day consent to become rowdies, and are of course joined by those who are naturally rowdies, turned out in Frankfort. LEASON was one of these.

While the company was in another part of the town, LEASON rode in his costume to the doctor's house, and commenced conversation with his (LEASON'S) children by Mrs. THAYER. Dr. THAYER came out of his house, and what happened, or what was said, we are not able to state, but the affair ended by the doctor's pulling LEASON from his horse and violently throwing him to the ground. LEASON, whose intemperance had so entirely prostrated his system that it had no more strength than a pipe-stem, was so badly hurt that he died in a day or two after.

Dr. THAYER, seeing what he had done in hot blood, was terribly affected, and in his remorse had repeatedly exclaimed that he wished he was in LEASON'S place. The affair will be tried in the Courts of Waldo County. Whatever may be the result of the legal investigation, one thing is sure, that rum is at the bottom of this sad tragedy.

The State Ticket and the Hards.

From the Albany Argus.

Of the candidates presented by the Convention, as exponents of these principles and doctrines—it is scarcely necessary for us to say that they are, one and all, men whom the true Democracy of the State will sustain with an energy and zeal which will know no limit—and which, if they cannot command, will deserve success.

The selection of Judge BRONSON as the standard bearer of the Democracy in the coming contest was but the formal ratification of what had been foreordained, from the moment when the rough hand of a corrupt and recreant administration was laid upon him. Nothing could change this pre-determination. The delegates came to the Convention, charged with the grateful duty of carrying out this settled purpose. They did not feel justified—they could not, if they would—listen to the well-known preferences of Judge BRONSON for a position in the ranks, rather than at the head of the Democratic hosts. Hence, without the formality of a ballot, and with hearty and unanimous acclaim, they placed his honored name at the head of the ticket; and with cheers, loud and long, proclaimed their purpose to avenge under his personal leadership, the unparalleled outrage inflicted on the national Democracy of the State, in his rude dismissal from an office which he neither sought nor desired, and which he accepted only in compliance with the earnest wishes of an administration which was forced to crave, even then his assent, as a means of imparting character to itself.

That he will reconsider his determination so well expressed in his admirable letter to the Convention, and yield to the earnest wishes of the whole body of the Democracy, so emphatically expressed—we will not permit ourselves to doubt. In that event, or in any event, he will be sustained by the national Democracy of the State, with a vigor and enthusiasm which was never brought to the support of any candidate before.

DEATH OF COMMANDER R. S. PINCKNEY, U. S. N.—We announce, with regret, the decease of Commander RICHARD SHUBRICK PINCKNEY, U. S. N., which occurred about 11 o'clock yesterday morning. Capt. PINCKNEY was the grandson of ROGER PINCKNEY, who held office prior to the Revolution under the Royal Commission in this State, and of RICHARD SHUBRICK, who served in the action of Fort Moultrie, and held a command in the Revolution. The deceased Capt. PINCKNEY entered the Navy on the 2d August, 1814, being then in his seventeenth year, and rose to the commission of Captain in 1841—his commission of that grade bearing date of the 8th September, in that year. During his long career, Capt. PINCKNEY showed on all occasions the daring gallantry and devotion to his profession which have earned for the American Navy its honorable renown. On one occasion he signalized himself by volunteering to cut away the masts of the United States frigate *Macedonian*, during a terrific gale—the same being deemed so hazardous that Capt. DOWNES would not make it a subject of order, but called for volunteers. Capt. PINCKNEY'S conduct in this instance received honorable mention from the Navy Department. He was also engaged in the operations against the Algerine pirates of the Mediterranean, and received there several severe wounds from sabre cuts. His last active service was during the late Mexican war, when he commanded the United States war-sloop *Decatur*. He was in his fifty-eighth year.—*Charleston Courier, July 10.*

DEATH OF JAMES H. COLLINS, ESQ.—Our community was shocked on Saturday morning, by the announcement of the sudden and unexpected death of JAMES H. COLLINS, Esq. This distressing event occurred on Saturday morning at 6 o'clock. Mr. COLLINS was in his usual good health and vigor, attending the Supreme Court now sitting at Ottowa. On that day he argued a case before the Court, and appeared perfectly well. On that evening, however, he complained of slight indisposition and called in a physician, without entertaining any alarm of himself or supposing that any danger was threatened. During the night he sank rapidly, and on Saturday morning expired.

Mr. COLLINS has long held the first rank at the bar in this city and State, and was a man of rare endowments. His family have sustained an irreparable loss, and Chicago has lost one of its most substantial and cherished citizens. His remains arrived here by the Rock Island cars, Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock.—*Chicago Daily Tribune, July 10.*

COFFEE TEA.—It was stated before the Botanic Society, the other evening, that Coffee Tea, which can be sold at twopence a pound, has latterly been imported into England. It might become an important article of food, if a relish could be acquired for its peculiar flavor.

ORGANS.—The present organist at Brooklyn gives in a book just published, some curious facts respecting the external embellishment of the organs in the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth centuries. The whole case was ornamented with statues, heads of angels, vases, foliage, and even figures of animals. Songs of nightingales, cries of the cuckoo, celebrated holy Christmas, and proclaimed to the Christian assembly the birth of the Redeemer, and eagles flapped their wings or flew towards an artificial sun. The crown, however, of all these absurdities was the fox's tail. It was intended to frighten away from the organ all those curious and inquisitive persons who, by thronging round it, often disturbed the organist. Thus, when they pulled out this stop, suddenly a large fox-tail flew into their faces! Another absurd contrivance is the *tremolando*, a register which on funeral services, fast days and on Good Friday was to indicate the sobbing, sighing and trembling of men.

HYDROPHOBIA.—A distressing case of hydrophobia terminated fatally on Tuesday evening, in Elm-street, Long-lane, Bermondsey. A respectable widow, aged sixty, about four months ago was bitten slightly in the foot by a strange cat. She was somewhat alarmed at the time, but, as the wound healed readily, thought no more of the matter. Early on Monday morning she was seized with difficulty of swallowing and great dread of liquids, as also with painful sensations of suffocation. Dr. CHALLICE was called to her assistance, and, by constant attention, succeeded in mitigating the symptoms, the application of chloroform being very satisfactory in relieving the poor woman's sufferings, as, with only one slight interval, she retained perfect possession of her faculties to the last. She took an affectionate leave of her children just before expiring, with expressions of gratitude for the attention paid her.

DIGNITY *vs.* GALLANTRY.—At the "Commemoration" at Oxford, on Wednesday, the chair of the Regius Professor of Medicine was situated in the ladies' circle, and it so happened that two or three ladies who could not obtain seats were standing near the Professor, who occupied the throne. Undergraduate notions of gallantry received a shock from this juxtiposition, and efforts were made from to time with most amusing vigor and pertinacity, to convey to the Professor the impression produced upon the more juvenile of the auditory. Whether owing to deafness or a conscientious objection to relinquishing his academic rights, all the efforts made for about two hours failed to move him. At last, while the English essay was being recited, he gave up his chair, and was rewarded for the act of self-renunciation by thunders of applause.

M. LECOMTE, a French fop who visited the Metropolis in 1851, has published a book called "A Journey of Troubles to London." He professes to have been astonished at the appetite of English ladies. At the Great Exhibition, a young lady told him she hungered. "We went to the counter. 'What will the little bird find here to employ its tiny little beak upon?' I said to myself, seeing the massive cakes, the plum-puddings, and other pastry piled in pyramids—all at once so nourishing and indigestible, that even a view of the collection sufficed for me. Well, the little bird ate six shillings' worth! To this day I have often wondered how she contrived to stow all this away. To keep her company I tried to take two or three bites out of something like a black brick ornamented with currants—one of which she had consumed easily. But it was too much for me. I contrived to hide it in my pocket, and to take the little blonde 'Miss' back to her friends, quite prepared, I can assure you, to wait for dinner."

HOW ROGUES ARE TREATED.—A dishonest tramp who had borrowed money of a workman and absconded, was treated with rude justice at Lincoln the other day. He was overtaken, doomed to have his whiskers mutilated, to be pumped on, and punished *à posteriori*. The whole of the sentence was carried into effect, and the scoundrel departed dripping wet, and with one long bushy whisker—promising never to set foot in Lincolnshire again after he had once passed its boundaries.

A CHOICE OF TUNES.—On a recent Sunday a gentleman who had been worshipping to a rather late hour at the shrine of Bacchus, entered a church in the Highlands of Aberdeenshire. He sat very quiet for a time, and until the precentor was about to commence the first psalm, with which our hero not being pleased, he roared out in a stentorian voice, "Gie's Maggy Lauder, Peter?" The result, we need scarcely say, was the immediate expulsion of the admirer of the far-famed "Maggy."

UNIVERSITY GOSSIP.—There has been a good deal of correspondence in the *Times* as to the amount of expenses absolutely necessary to a University career. The Tutor and Vice-Provost of Worcester College, Oxford, says that in his College the average annual expenses is certainly not greater than £85, "and I consider this to be overstated; £450 is amply sufficient, from first to last, and would leave a considerable margin."

SPEAK SAXON.—A sporting authority bitterly complains of the name of the first favorite for next year's Derby—*Graculus Esuriens.* Not one in a score, he says, will be able to pronounce it, and scarcely a brace in a hundred to consign it to the recesses of their betting-books with anything like its due orthography. Already it is called "Gracious Eavens!"

THE BELISARIUS PICTURE.—This masterpiece of SALVATOR ROSA, for which 10,000 guineas have been offered, is on view at the British Institution.

BE CAREFUL.—A Swedish publicist has just been condemned to two years' imprisonment, for language offensive to the Emperor of Austria.

ARMS FOR A STATUE.—Everybody has seen or heard of the Venus of Milo—that wonderful creation, which of itself is worth a whole museum. It will be remembered the statue is destitute of arms, and academicians, antiquaries, and sculptors, have long been in dispute upon their true position and movement, while every artist has deplored their loss. It seems that these arms have been recently found—not the veritable originals belonging to this particular statue, but a copy with the arms in their right place, which has just been exhumed from the trenches of Rome. The Venus of the Louvre is nearly seven feet high. The copy just found is of reduced size, being from four and a half to five feet only. The Venus, it seems, has triumphed over her rivals, Minerva and Juno, with whom she has disputed for the prize. One of her arms, the left, is elevated in the air, where she holds the apple which Paris has just given her. The right is inclined downward, gathering and adjusting her raiment. Thus has the problem been solved, but where is the artist who dares chisel out the arms of the Venus of Milo?

MORTALITY AND MELANCHOLY SUFFERING ON BOARD THE BARK AQUATIC.—In addition to the fact mentioned by us yesterday, that the British bark *Aquatic* was ashore near Georgetown, we learn the following melancholy particulars: She sailed from Matanzas on the 26th ult., with a cargo of molasses, bound for Cork and a market. Soon after leaving port she sprung a leak, and about the same time the black vomit broke out among the crew. Two of the crew soon died from the effects of the terrible disease, and were buried at sea. Finding it utterly impossible to keep the vessel afloat—two others of the crew being in a dying condition, and the remainder perfectly exhausted—the Captain was forced to run her ashore on Pamley's Island Beach. When this expedient was resolved upon, the bark had seven feet of water in her hold, and was on the very verge of sinking. Those of the men who were not affected with the vomito were completely worn down by having been so long compelled to work at the pumps in order to save their lives.—*Charleston Standard, July 11.*

STREET PREACHING.—The street preaching last night passed off without any material disturbance, although a few silly Irishmen, who ought to have been taken by their own countrymen to the nearest water and ducked, thought proper to groan when three cheers were given for the American Union. After the crowd had partially dispersed, a party of Irishmen followed and attempted to mob the preacher on his way down town, and he eventually gave his friends and enemies the slip, by walking through DODGE & Co.'s whip factory on Swan-street, and making his exit by the back way. We do not suppose any molestation will be offered to the man this evening.—*Buffalo Commercial.*

A PITHY DISCOURSE.—We understand that on the last Sabbath, at Grace Episcopal Church in this city, after morning service, the rector, Rev. Mr. HOMER, made this startling announcement to his congregation: "I shall no longer preach in this house"—and after a short pause, amid the breathless silence of his hearers, he added, "*so long as it is a house of merchandise and an oil shed.*" The benediction was then abruptly pronounced, and the congregation quietly separated. This, we are told, was the first intimation that any of the church had received of the rector's dissatisfaction in the matter. The custom of using the cellars under our churches as storehouses is, we believe, not uncommon in New-England.—*New-Bedford Mercury.*

☞ HANS YORKEL says, on the 23d of June, "the *Arabia* to-day also carries away Mr. JOHN VAN BUREN, who goes abroad to take a tour and——escape the Summer political campaign. He will visit Queen VIC, and kiss the matronly hand which years ago he pressed when the owner was 'in maiden meditation, fancy free.' He will also go to Rome and call upon LEWIS CASS, Jr., and his wife—JOHN'S old flame, Miss LUDLAM, of this City. Of course, CASS and VAN BUREN love each other—like father, like son!"

Professional Reporting.

At a late sitting of the [illegible] Assembly, a motion was made to [illegible] unfruitful reporters of the debates. [illegible] he said, such offenders can be spoken of in [illegible] portation! An English [illegible] however, repelled the charge in a public [illegible] brought to light some [illegible] statement that the Commons, having [illegible] in 1738, the right of punishing [illegible] made use of it on two occasions [illegible] and 1775.

At last year's Press dinner of some of our Scottish cotemporaries, a committee was chosen of the veterans of the profession, for the purpose of drawing up a brief history of the re

New-York Daily Times.

SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1854.

The Canadian Fishery and Reciprocity Treaty.

Understanding that the President, a few days ago, expressed to the Senate his desire that the injunction of secrecy should be removed from the highly interesting and important Fishery and Reciprocity Treaty, recently concluded, with view to its immediate publication; and the Senate having been prevented, by press of business, from attending to the Executive's wishes in the premises, we take the liberty of anticipating that action, and relieving all parties, though at considerable expense, by laying the "document," in full, before our readers this morning. It may be found on our first page.

We trust the Senate will not put itself to any inconvenience to ascertain where we obtained it.

The Fugitive Slave Law—Petitions for its Repeal.

The petitions to Congress for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law indicate the re-awakening of the public mind at the North on this subject. The late rendition of BURNS at Boston is undoubtedly the immediate exciting cause. But the overthrow of the Missouri Compromise has also had a material influence in this direction. The people of the Free States have been from the beginning opposed to the Fugitive Slave law. Slave-hunting and Slave-catching in any way on their soil is repugnant to their feelings; but they especially disliked to see this odious function imposed upon the Federal Government, and a national character thus given to a sectional institution. The law once passed, however, the great majority of the people were disposed to acquiesce in it as a compromise adopted for the sake of the peace of the Union at a dangerous crisis. But the repeal of the Missouri Compromise of 1820 has absolved them from any sense of honorable obligation to abide by the Compromise of 1850. Believing that the law ought not to have been passed, they now feel free to seek its repeal; and thousands will probably be found uniting in measures to this end, who a year ago would have denounced any agitation of the question. Right or wrong, this feeling is perfectly natural.

For ourselves, we dislike this way of proceeding by petition to Congress. It is all very right and proper in the case of individuals who have personal claims to urge; but it seems entirely unbefitting the people of the sovereign constituencies to be sending petitions to a body of their own creating, appointed to carry out, within Constitutional limits, their wishes and will. The proper way for the people is to send members to Congress who will act in accordance with the views of the Nation. If any great question springs up on which the will of the people was not known at the time the members were chosen, the proper way for the mind of the Nation to express itself is in the shape of resolutions passed by the State Legislatures, and by public assemblages of the people.

Not that we go for the doctrine that the members of our National Legislature are absolutely bound, each one to follow implicitly and on all questions, the wishes or instructions of the local constituencies by which they were respectively elected. Such a doctrine would subvert the deliberative character of legislative bodies, and make all discussion and debate on the merits of any question absurd. Congress would become, by such a doctrine, a mere bureau of registration; and its function could better be discharged by the organization of some simpler and much less expensive bureau. Members of Congress, though chosen by local constituencies, and undoubtedly charged with the obligation of looking after any special local interests of their constituents, so far as they are involved in the National Legislation, are yet, as a body, the representatives of the whole nation bound to consult for the whole, to subordinate the interests of local districts to those of the nation at large, and to sacrifice them, if need be, for the good of the whole—and so, bound, it may happen, by their duty to the nation to disregard and go counter to the wishes of their local constituents. This is unquestionably the true theory of our Government. At the same time this does not take away or diminish the obligations of Congress as a body, and of each individual member of it, to govern themselves by the known wishes and will of the people of the nation, on every great question of national concern. To disregard the mind of the great body of the nation, is a political misdemeanor which the people have the just right as well as the power to punish through the ballot-box. The proper way of proceeding then, is to elect to Congress men whose principles and character are a guaranty that they will exercise the legislative functions in accordance with the known views of the nation, on all great questions of national policy; and if any act has been passed which the people at any time desire repealed, let the sense of the nation be signified—not by petitions, but by resolutions of legislative or popular assemblies; and finally, if need be, let men, chosen for the express purpose of carrying out the public will on any great and special question, be substituted at the next succeeding election, for those who have gone counter to it.

The Cholera in New-York.

Rumor is thousand-tongued, and all her tongues are busy telling large stories of Cholera. We cannot agree with the Commissioners of Health, that the best way for those who are informed, is to attend to their business simply and say nothing. When Error talks six days in the week, for modest Truth to talk but one, is giving too great a chance for the public to get thoroughly indoctrinated into falsehood. That we have cholera here, none doubt; that many who have other diseases than true cholera are reported as dying of it, is equally evident. [illegible] prevails—not extensively, but still [illegible] disposition to derangement of [illegible] organs, which imprudence [illegible] regularity greatly aggravate, and under circumstances of neglect proves speedily fatal; and this is all that the public are interested to know. Unscrupulous journals abroad, and the panic-stricken at home, vie with each other in telling horrible tales of the fatality. A plain, true statement, such as the Inspector's report on every Saturday, sets them down, and a great calm follows. Now it seems to us that if we could be every day informed as to just how few or how many deaths occur daily from the distemper, it would be a happy thing for the quiet of citizens, and the relief of strangers desirous of visiting here. The difficulty of obtaining from all over the City a true daily report is, we presume, almost insuperable. But in the two Cholera Hospitals provided, and in which the great majority of deaths occur, it would require but a moment's time of the Clerk to get at all the facts.

The cases that have occurred are from among two different classes of society. The majority come from the hovels of the poor,—needy emigrants, lacking every comfort and most of the necessaries of life. They are neglected until the disease is near its issue. They are taken to the hospital in time to die. A few, however, are citizens who lack for no comforts or care. Excessive fatigue, great excitement, or indiscretions are the occasions of the coming on of the disorder. We have no disposition, nor shall we consent to forget, that for the former, the very body that has issued its pronunciamento to citizens, informing them how to escape cholera, is, for neglecting to remove nuisances and omitting all sanitary regulations heretofore, greatly to be blamed. Of those who have sturdily refused to secure clean streets, the removal of carcasses that were putrefying, of butchers' shops and other sickening abominations, of factories for the manufacture of poisoned milk, and all such disease-breeding nuisances, yet whose official position made it their duty to perform such offices, we do not envy the feelings.

The Fifth Ward and the Cholera.

An indignation meeting of citizens of the Fifth Ward was held last evening. Earnest remonstrances were uttered against the occupation of the Emigration Office, in Franklin-street, for the purposes of the Cholera Hospital. A series of remarkably candid and plain-spoken resolutions were adopted, expressive of the sense of the meeting. The arguments which are urged in opposition to the establishment of Cholera Hospitals in situations like that in Franklin-street, seem to be so valid that it is a wonder how any man can fail to be convinced. The confined atmosphere, the impurities of the neighborhood, the closely settled vicinity, are all objections to the existence of Hospitals for contagious diseases. The remonstrants contend that the reception of patients is not confined to those who possess choleraic symptoms alone, but that all manner of contagious disorders riot and revel within that narrow circumference. If this is so—and the allegation is made so fearlessly as to argue some degree of truth—the evil is getting to be serious. If we must have the cholera, and Cholera Hospitals, let us, at least, avoid a panic by providing accommodations for the sick that shall be cool and airy, free from crowded neighborhoods, and conducive to the recovery, and not to the entire prostration of health and strength. We observe that an Executive Committee has been appointed for the Ward, to concert more active measures.

Affairs of New-Granada.

We had the pleasure of an interview, a day or two since, with a gentleman from Bogota, who has come on to purchase arms for the Constitutional Government to use against MELO. Our informant escaped from the Capital on the night of May 6, on foot, taking advantage of storm and darkness. He engaged in some military operations before setting out for the United States, and arrived here July 2, after a long voyage, owing to detentions to which all are liable who will prefer the St. Thomas route to the shorter and cheaper one by Colon (Aspinwall.)

These accounts confirm the accuracy of the letters from our Granadan correspondent, published five or six weeks since. The check of Gen. MELO's troops at Tocaima, two days west of Bogota, is confirmed, and the Dictator's loss asserted to be some twenty killed, besides wounded and prisoners. Soon after, Col. BARRIGA was compelled to retire from Honda, and from that time MELO's troops have not been able to venture off the plain of Bogota.

Gen. FRANCO, the Commander-in-chief of the Constitutional forces, issued a proclamation promising to celebrate the first anniversary of their ill-starred, impracticable Constitution, on the 21st of May, in Bogota. To make this good, he urged forward, with more courage than prudence, to the salt-works of Cipaquirá, a day north of Bogota, the only post that MELO has out of the Capital. He gained the plaza, but found the thick walls of the houses pierced for musketry, while the attacking force was chiefly lancers. After a long and bloody contest, the assailants were obliged to retire with the loss of their commander. Gen. FRANCO was a soldier from his youth, spoke English fluently, and will be long regretted by foreign residents and visitors at Bogota.

After this repulse some strange fatality led the troops still to advance towards Bogota, till they were met by the main body of MELO's army, hastening to the relief of Cipaquirá, were caught between two fires and annihilated.

Meanwhile, Gen. PARIS and ex-President LOPEZ were marching on Bogota from the West. They had not only ascended to the plain, but their vanguard had even passed the centre of the vast prairie, when, on the receipt of the news from the North, they judged it not prudent to risk too much, and returned to La Mesa.

At present MELO has no resources but what he draws from the unhappy capital. He has imposed severe forced contributions, imprisoning such as cannot or will not pay. But it will be some time yet before he can be reduced by arms yet to be shipped from here.

We may consider the fall of MELO as inevitable. Will that be the end of the disturbances? Would that were probable. But our correspondent's prediction in May seems to be confirmed, by the impression that the fall of MELO is to be followed by an entirely new political organization. A Convention is to be called. New-Granada has seen many such and they have not always been harmonious. Should this fortunately be so, we may look for the final restoration of order in all 1855.

Who Pays the Piper?

We are unquestionably a very luxurious people. We are fast for our age. We adopt the expensive habits of our elders with immense facility, and in many instances set examples of extravagance which have no parallel. We hear a good deal about the luxury of ancient Rome; how certain Emperors gave ten thousand dollars for a single dish of nightingales' tongues; how another elected his horse to a governmental office,—we do the same, with only a slight change in the species of the animal,—and a third lay beneath an azure roof studded with golden stars, from which perfumed dews continually descended. We have a shrewd idea that if CALIGULA and NERO were to make their appearance suddenly under the shadow of the stars and stripes, and bring a few letters of introduction to some fast families in New-York, they would no longer pride themselves on their invention in devising methods of spending money. Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street might teach them much, and astound them by revealing the fact, that private individuals could not alone live like Emperors, but that they absolutely maintained their luxury on the same royal principle—namely, that of spending other people's money.

There is an amusing scene in one of the Ravel pantomimes, where a rather slender individual comes on the stage and is invited to drink by an acquaintance. He accepts the challenge, and puts the bottle to his mouth, and such an affection does he seem to contract for the contents—which seem to be inexhaustible—that he keeps drinking and drinking, while his person visibly increases in rotundity, until by the time, when he has apparently satisfied his thirst, his figure resembles in immensity a sort of human puncheon. This ingenious transformation is accomplished, as the initiated know, by having an air-tight suit very loosely made to cover the body; and the performer, while appearing to drink, is in reality puffing with a tube with all his might and main into this flexible skin, and so swelling it out until it reaches its acme of rotundity, and though apparently an unwieldy mass of flesh to the audience, the pantomimist is in reality nothing more than a bag of wind. Now, we never witnessed this performance that we did not speculate upon the results of some wicked co-performer sticking a pin slyly into this expanded actor. What sudden collapse would take place; how all his greatness would evaporate with a fizz!

In the pantomime which we see daily played in our City—a clever performance entitled "Keeping Up Appearances"—this is a favorite trick. A great number of the characters, principally sustained by Wall-street merchants, emulate each other in this effort to expand. They are particularly anxious to delude the spectators into a belief that their pockets are swelling enormously. Like the frog and the bull, if one happens to blow himself out to a somewhat greater circumference than the others, they strain every nerve until they equal him. Some burst up in the attempt; a great many succeed, and one can see on the commercial stage a large number of those tremendous gentlemen strutting about, and greatly admired by spectators for their size, which is generally believed to be perfectly solid. By and by, some mischievous person comes by with a pin. Prompted by an aimless malice, he thrusts it into one of these expanded individuals—when lo! to every one's surprise, and his own dismay, he suddenly collapses and is immediately reduced to the size of an ordinary individual. Suspicion being excited, the other large performers are immediately tested with the same result, and the deluded spectators immediately vow never to put faith in these expanded gentlemen again. They do, however, at the very next performance.

Our readers may now naturally ask, what has all this allegory to do with your commencement? A very great deal. The cause of this unnatural dilatation is the very spirit of luxury which we insisted on in the first few lines of this article. People that live on a false capital have to keep up appearances; and each new swindle that they perpetrate has to be supported by a corresponding assumption of solidity. If the arch speculator hypothecates a million of stock, discovery will perhaps follow immediately if he does not live and look like a mammoth three millions.

But for all this fictitious system of little capital and large expenditure, who pays the piper? We will tell you. Not the brotherhood of merchants, for they are one and all playing the same game; not the clique of Stock Brokers and Railway and Mining Company Directors, for it is by such practices they live; but the tailor, the bootmaker, the dressmaker, the upholsterer, and the coachmaker. Go to any fashionable dressmaker, and ask her how much she is owed. She will tell you, with tears in her eyes, that Mrs. Pommedeterre owes her five thousand dollars, and that, notwithstanding the tears of the wife and the entreaties of the creditor, Mr. Pommedeterre will not pay a sixpence of the debt. Go to Mr. Hardthart, the upholsterer, and he will tell you that those violet velvet curtains, with chairs to match, which adorn Mrs. Shillaber's drawing-room so regally, are still on the books, and that the glowing carpets and golden-framed mirrors are yet debited against the owner; so with tailors, and the other *et ceteras* of trade. Everything is bought—nothing is paid for. The whole frame of society is a swollen deceit, into which Fate some day or other will stick a pin, and let all the gas out.

☞ In the Senate yesterday, a bill was introduced by Mr. CHASE, to prohibit Slavery in the territories. The bill provides that there shall be neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crime, in any territory of the United States. It was read the first time by its title. A summary of its provisions may be found in our Congressional report. The bill will probably come up for a second reading to-day. The Homestead bill was further considered—several additional amendments were offerred, some fo which were adopted, after which the Senate adjourned. There was nothing of importance done by the House.

Clerical Devotedness.

We respect and love the Clergy, but for one thing we are ashamed of them. There is a law requiring them to make returns to the City Inspector of all the marriages that they solemnize. It is a simple duty,—altogether too simple for any man with an ounce of public spirit in him to grumble about performing. But it is so generally omitted that the Inspector's report is vitiated, and, so far as this item goes, is utterly worthless. The reasons why the law should be conformed to are manifold,—we will not stop to re-state them. For the reasons why intelligent men should refuse to perform what is required of them, we are, indeed, at a loss. One says it is because the law requires the payment of ten cents out of the marriage fee received on the return of each couple that are made one. Shame on the Clergyman who, to save ten cents, would violate a State statute and deprive science of its essential figures. Another suggests that it is sheer laziness,—which, we doubt not, is the true cause. Let those plead it who are willing still, if anybody will see the penalty of $80 enforced upon the next one who is guilty, he shall have our approval and the thanks of thousands.

A Crowded Hospital.

The City is not bankrupt, in spite of such bargains as that which lost us the Ganse voort property at half its market value. We can afford to bury the dead yet,—and we had supposed that we had Hospitals enough, and beds enough in them, to accommodate the sick. But it seems we are wrong in this last supposition. The Physician to Blackwell's Island Hospital sent in a communication to the Ten Governors, complaining that he had fifty patients more in the female wing than he had beds to give them. The Penitentiary Committee was given the subject in charge. We trust it will be lively in its consideration. It will not do to allow patients to lie "three in a bed," or be disposed upon the floor. Prompt action will be to the Committee's credit.

☞ The trial of ISAAC CRAMPTON, one of the indicted Excise Commissioners of Brooklyn, has resulted in a verdict of *Guilty*. Mr. CRAMPTON'S case is the second which has been tried under the law against the illegal issue of licenses for the sale of liquor. The orderly people of Brooklyn are becoming stronger by these successes. The trials are making a stir in that usually quiet part of the world, and the effect of repeated convictions will be felt hereafter when the season for licenses again comes round.

Musical.

ITALIAN OPERA.—The second performance of "Maria de Rohan" afforded us another opportunity of hearing the new Contralto, Signora MARINI D'ORMY. The weather unfortunately prevented the attendance of a numerous audience and it was to be regretted, because the lady was in better voice, and more capable of doing justice to herself than on the occasion of her *début*.

Signora MARTINI D'ORMY is decidedly an acquisition to the Castle Garden troupe. Her voice is a pure contralto of good compass; a little thin in some of the higher notes—either from misuse or lack of cultivation—but resonant, round and sympathetic in the lowest. In recitative and declamatory music, Signora D'ORMY is a little deficient in vigor and dramatic emphasis, but these will be acquired with the practice she is likely to have in this country. She possesses all the physical requisites, and we should judge, from her acting, also the intellectual ones for becoming a great artist; she has much to learn, however, and it would be dimming the prospect of future successes to say that she is perfect now.

The opera was rendered much better last night than on its production; particularly as concerns the orchestra and chorus. Signors BERALDI and GRAZIANI sang admirably, especially in the second act. There was a freshness, vigor and sweetness in their voices to which we have long been strangers. By the way, if both gentlemen would not sing quite so much to the audience, it would be better in a dramatic point of view.

"Sonnambula" will be given to-night. The two principal male artists and Signora GOMEZ appear in it.

Theatrical.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—In consequence of the death of LEON JAVELLI, (an account of which distressing event we publish below,) a change of performances took place last night—the usual one of the Ravel Family. An operetta and a French comedy composed the entertainments; the members of the English Opera Company assisted in the former, and M. and Madame MUNIE in the latter.

The Comedy "Brutus Jache Cesar" was performed at the Lyceum on Monday last, and was so successful as to justify its repetition last night. Unlike the productions of the English Muse, this Comedy of ROSIER is interspersed agreeably with song.

Let not our good readers imagine that there was anything of the classic BRUTUS in all this, much as the name may contribute to recall memories of tragic weight—not so by any means. *Cesar* is a stout house dog, with a loud bark and sharp teeth, chained by *Brutus*, the porter, to the door whenever his master, the *citoyen Mornand*, a French patriot of the first Revolution, and an important member of the Legislative Assembly, wishes to prevent any one from entering or leaving his residence. *Mornand* (M. MUNIE,) is married to *Pauline*, (Mme. MUNIE,) a noble lady of Brittany, who has known *Jules de Grandier*, (Mr. JUBIN,) a young Legitimist of rank, when both were children, and had preserved a romantic recollection of him, along with certain love-letters, locks of hair, etc., even after her marriage. Supposing *Jules* to be dead, she weeps like the heroine of a novel over the relics she has preserved of her early lover; finds fault with her husband, the *citoyen*, and ridicules his Republican devotion. This leads to some rich conjugal scenes and the discovery by *Mornand* of her old attachment to *Jules*, who suddenly reappears in the disguise of a pedler while implicated in a Chouan conspiracy against the new order of things. In the dialogue which ensues between wife and husband, *Mornand* has occasion to exclaim, *Vive la Republique!* This was vehemently responded to by the house. *Jules* and *Pauline* reunited, resolve to defy the *citoyen* and die or escape together. *Mornand*, a sagacious husband, perceiving that romantic folly is the worst he has to fear with his wife, instead of ordering their immediate imprisonment, offers the lady a divorce and the gentleman a passport for himself and the discarded wife, whom he may now have on the one inflexible condition of marrying her. The lovers finding no further obstacle in their way, bat on the other hand, the very common-place prospect of matrimony, cool rapidly, and at length renounce each other altogether. The wife returns with joy to her husband's arms, and the selfish *Jules*, set free by the magnanimity of his rival, departs for regions unknown.

The performance of this good piece was perfect, nor must we omit a compliment to Mr. JUBIN for his excellent dispensal of a difficult and ungrateful *rôle*.

Death of one of the Ravel Troupe.

LEON JAVELLI, one of the members of the RAVEL Family, attached to Niblo's Garden, died in this City on Thursday morning after a brief illness. He played on Monday night, which was his last performance. On Tuesday, after dinner, he went with some friends to bathe in the river. He was afterwards taken with a severe diarrhœa, but neglected to attend to the disease in time. On Wednesday evening, the next performance of the Ravels, he was unable to appear on the stage, and his part was played by ANTOINE RAVEL. During the night LEON began to sink with the disease, and he expired between 5 and 6 o'clock on Thursday morning. He had been connected with the RAVELS since 1840 and was acknowledged to be one of the most daring and talented tight-rope dancers in the world. He was also an admirable pantomimist, and a great favorite with the public. He performed on Monday evening last on the rope, and afterwards in the entertainment of the "Bedouin Arabs," in which he exhibited extraordinary feats of strength and agility—bearing aloft five or six strong men with ease, and vaulting lightly over twelve soldiers with fixed bayonets. This was the last time he ever displayed, and the hearty applause that greeted him then was the last he ever heard.

No idea existed among his friends that he was in the slightest danger. On Wednesday night he failed rapidly, and despite the best medical aid and all that kind friends could do to save him, he died in the arms of M. EUGENE FENELON.

The funeral services were held on Friday, at which Rev. Mr. VERREN, of the French Protestant Episcopal Church in Franklin-street, officiated. A large number of the friends of the deceased were present.

His remains were conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery, followed by the RAVEL Family and the Union Française Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons.

LEON JAVELLI was born in France, in 1821.—*Evening Post.*

Obituary.

MR. HENRY LYNNE, a well-known Tragedian who performed at BURTON'S and the Broadway about three years since, and who was a contributor to several of the weekly papers of this City at the same time, died a few days ago at St. Louis, Mo., of cholera. Mr. L., with a few friends of literary and artistic celebrity, left New-Orleans for change of scene, and three out of the five died in a few hours after their arrival at St. Louis.

Havana.

We have files of Havana papers to the 18th ult.

The health of the Island continues good, but business is less active than it was a very few weeks ago.

The movement of newly arrived troops is kept up as before, to Trinidad, Cardenas and other points where the garrisons are strengthened or relieved by fresh corps, the displaced forces being sent to places further inland.

The funeral of the French Admiral DUQUESNE, whose death was announced on the 3d, was solemnized with much pomp and ceremony.

The *Diario* of the 4th, repeats a statement made by the Paris correspondent of a London paper, that France is determined to protect Spain in the possession of Cuba, and takes pleasure in being able to add, (*sic loquitur*,) that England shares the feeling of her ally upon this subject. It then quotes several paragraphs sustaining this position from the *London Post*, Lord PALMERSTON'S supposed organ. It concludes, with much self-congratulation, that justice has jealous defenders in the ancient allies of Spain, and denies the assertion of American papers that there is any misunderstanding or coolness between that Power and France and England.

The New-Orleans correspondent of the same paper copies an article from the Washington *Sentinel*, upon the annexation of Saint Domingo to the United States, as a proof that this Government is really disposed to be aggressive. He then signalizes the disorders that have lately taken place on the floor of the National Congress between Northern and Southern members, as indications of the political condition to which this country is *reduced*, and predicts the worst results from the politico-religious *émeutes* at Boston, Brooklyn and elsewhere.

The sculptor GARBEILLE is executing a bust of the deceased Admiral DUQUESNE. The body of that officer was embalmed, and will be sent to his friends in France.

Dr. ZAMBRANA is publishing a *Medical Gazette*. It has reached its seventh number, and will prove interesting as a record of the maladies prevalent throughout the Antilles.

The School of Machinery and Engineering is making progress. All the exact sciences are to be especially cultivated; much attention will also be given to topographical and chemical knowledge as applied to the cultivation of the sugar cane, and the refining processes most valuable for the precious articles of commerce it produces.

Regulations for the strict observance of the neutrality of the Spanish ports, both continental and colonial, are published in the official papers. Reference is made to the entire change of rules for the maintenance of maritime neutrality, as is rendered necessary by the now common application of steam to war vessels, and such intervals of time are prescribed between the departure of hostile ships from any Spanish port in which they happen to meet, as will allow sailing craft to get out of the sight and reach of steamers.

The *Diario* greatly rejoices at the vote to pay SANTA ANNA his $10,000,000. With the exclamation "*Pobrecillos!*" it commiserates some of our cotemporaries who have been afflicted by this Senatorial dispensation. In referring to our Northern elections, it makes particular note of the "alliance of the Whigs and *Know-Nothings*" and the defeat of the Administration influence in New-Hampshire.

The Villanueva Theatre was still well attended. On Tuesday, the 11th ult., the benefit of Don JOSE CARBIA, a favorite actor, was to take place, and the occasion would be rendered remarkable by a performance, for the first time in Havana, of "Wilfred II, the Defender of Catalonia." This piece was originally brought out at Seville, where it received great applause. Its author is Don JOSE ROMERO. The fascinating Señorita BARQUERA is still winning the admiration of the Habañeros by her dancing.

GOTTSCHALK, our distinguished pianist, was not very successful at Trinidad, but *en revanche*, his reception at Cienfuegos was very gratifying. When the steamer, on board of which he was, touched the quay of that hospitable town, M. DE FEROL, the French Consul, hastened to invite M. GOTTSCHALK to his house. The English Consul, several of the most prominent inhabitants, and even the Lieutenant-Governor of the place, sent him similar invitations couched in the most flattering terms. The Philharmonic Society then requested him, by deputation, to attend a ball improvised in his honor. This request was complied with, and the ball is said to have been a most brilliant affair. The guest of the evening executed his *Adieux to Cuba*, and portions of his magnificent composition, *The Siege of Saragossa*, which were received with enthusiasm. He left in the steamer before the fête was over, but was expected to return and give a concert.

A new literary magazine, *The Forget-me-not*, is announced, and appearances indicate a fair attempt at scientific and literary progress throughout the Island.

Among the later news, is a letter from Cadiz which gives a list of nine sailing vessels and steamers about to clear from that port with troops and munitions for Cuba. Three or four more are in process of construction. The statement of defects, &c., which prevent several of these vessels from taking the sea at once, is almost as lamentable as some of our own Navy reports.

When the remainder of the Antilles expedition leaves Spain, it is to sail in two divisions, and not by single ships, as heretofore.

Advices received at Havana from Porto Rico, mention a severe conflagration which occurred at the capital on the 1st ult., consuming eighteen or twenty buildings and attended by the loss of three lives, with a pecuniary damage of from one hundred to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

There is no further intelligence of importance by this arrival, not given in the letters of our correspondent.

The Brooklyn Dispensary.

We have had repeated letters from correspondents *who give their names*, calling attention to a condition of the Brooklyn Dispensary, which certainly is anything but creditable to the humanity, generosity or benevolence of the Brooklyn people. It is said to be filthy, disorderly, illy supplied with the necessary furniture, instruments, bandages, &c. Its basement and upper rooms are said to be occupied by tenants, while all are needed for the purposes of the institution, and in consequence but two only are left for legitimate purposes; in one of these six physicians are obliged to examine all their patients—a fact at which decency blushes. Our thrifty neighbor should do better than this. She is not poor nor much in debt. Her institutions are the indices of her heart. If they are in disreputable condition, she must suffer in reputation and her credit be impaired.

☞ The annual Commencement of Rutgers College will take place on Wednesday, July 26. On Monday previous, the Baccalaureate Address before the graduating class will be delivered by the President. On Tuesday, occurs the anniversary of the Peithessophian and Philodicean Societies. Address by HENRY VETHAKE, LL. D., of the University of Pennsylvania.

KINGDOM OF SIAM.—One of the Missionaries of the American Missionary Association writes, dated Bangkok, in April last, "Commodore PERRY, U. S. N., has requested permission of the King to pay him a visit, to which request his Majesty has assented."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK.—JAMES E. RAY, No. 188 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of HOSIERY AND UNDER GARMENTS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. All goods shown cheerfully, representations duly attested, and sold at advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchaser's unbiassed opinion.

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WM. A. NEWELL, M.D.
A. D. NEWELL, M.D.

In their own State, both these gentlemen have an extensive practice, and enjoy to an enviable degree the confidence of the public. There they would obtain unbounded credit. But as we desire to prepossess every citizen of the United States with our truthfulness and good faith, we subjoin the following note from a gentleman known and reverenced throughout the Union. Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, LL. D.

NOTE FROM HON. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

"From the professional character and reputation of Drs. Newell, above named, and the esteem in which these gentlemen, with Mr. Demler, are held in this State, I take pleasure in stating that any representations made by them are worthy of public confidence.

THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan 24, 1854.

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"It abounds in incidents of the most stirring interest, and perhaps gives a more faithful reflection of the ideas and manners of the epoch at which the story was laid than any modern work of a similar character."—*N. Y. Herald*.

The above extract was taken from a most elaborate review in the *Herald* of the 9th inst.:

"The writings of this lady remind us of those bouquets in which ripe ears of corn and other grains are blended with the most beautiful flowers; so happily does she mingle instruction with amusement. This is the prevailing charm of her many charming works. As a story it is replete with captivating interest, while it instructs the reader with one of the most interesting episodes of the history of Europe—the visit of the great Emperor, Charles V., to the Court of the Welsh Henry Quatre humor, quaint wit, grave chiefs sparkle on almost every page, and we seem to be merrily sorry when the merry party concludes their pilgrimage."—*British Whig*.

But we cannot multiply extracts. The voice of the periodical press is unanimous. Published by GARRETT & CO., No. 18 Ann-st., and for sale by all Booksellers.

ASTHMA CURED BY INHALATION.—DR. CURTIS—Dear Sir: I have used one pa kage of your HYGEANA, and can safely say I am cured of Asthma, a disease of which I have been afflicted for nine years. Your HYGEANA needs no puffing; a trial of it is sufficient to prove its superiority over all other medicines for the cure of all diseases of the lungs and throat. Yours,

JAS. F. KELSBURY, Postmaster.

DUNCANNON, Pa., June 2, 1854.

HYGEANA sold by ROYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.; C. H. RING, corner of Fulton-st. and Broadway, New-York; P. B. KNAPP, No. 333 Hudson-st and No. 471 8th-av.; C. H. PHILLIPS corner of Wooster and Houston-sts.; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; and RUSSELL & SCHOOT, No. 138 Market-st., Philadelphia. Price $1 a package, or four packages for $10. Sent free by express.

CHOLERA! CHOLERA!—NO PANIC IS CREATED by an evil when its cure is at our elbow. We family, therefore, should neglect to provide themselves with DR. WALKER'S CHOLERA CURE, which is, in the early stages of the disease, and as a preventive against its attacks is absolutely infallible. It has proved so in the London Hospitals and in thousands of households. Unasked once. Where there is hope there is life, because that in delaying procrastination is inevitable death. BUSH & GAIE, No. 116 Greenwich-st., General Agents for the United States. Also for sale by E. M. GUION, No. 127 Bowery; R. E. MOSS & CO., No. 562 Grand-st.; REUBEN HOYT, No. 527 Greenwich-st.; GAIE & ARMEND, No. 182 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, by Mrs. M. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.; T. HAYS, No. 154 Atlantic-st., and THOMAS MAHA, No. 7 Union-st., South Brooklyn.

THE ONE PRICE SYSTEM.—TWELVE YEARS ago ALFRED MUNROE & CO., the proprietors of the Fashionable Clothing Store, No. 441 Broadway, established the 'One Price System' in New-Orleans; and on opening their establishment in this city several years since, they adopted the same rule, which proved an important feature in New Orleans business. Every article has its lowest price marked upon it, and no deviation from that price is ever allowed. If any dissatisfaction arises after the purchase of an article it may be returned; and the money will be cheerfully refunded. They now invite purchasers in want of Ready made Fashionable Clothing, to call and examine their present assortment embracing all sizes for men and boys. No. 441 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 20, 1854.—MR. S. C. HERRING—*Sir*: We deem it our duty to the public, and justice to yourself to state that we had one of your Patent Chilian Safes in the Lafarge Hotel at the time that building was destroyed by fire. In it was the principal part of the important books and papers had been removed, we took but little interest to get the safe from the ruins for some six or eight weeks, when, to our surprise, we found the safe and its contents in a good state of preservation although it had been for a long time surrounded by burning timbers.

Yours, respectfully, WRIGHT, LANIERS & CO.,
Late Proprietors of Lafarge Hotel.

FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM SCALES, AT reduced prices, adapted to every required operation of weighing, as railroad scales for trains or single cars, in use on nearly all the principal railroads in the United States and Great Britain. Warehouse scales, for canal and portable; heavy portable scales, on wheels, for foundries, rolling mills, iron houses, &c., &c.; store scales, various modifications; counter scales, &c.; hay and coal scales, made entirely of iron and steel. These scales have been long known and severely tested, and are universally regarded as the standard from which there is no appeal.

FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 28 Water-st., New-York.

VERMIN! VERMIN! VERMIN!—THEY POISON your food! They devour your substance! They destroy your clothing and they unfurnish your buildings! They tease you at night and impoverish you by day! Why will you suffer all this, when a 25 cent box of PARSONS & CO.'S EXTERMINATOR will insure permanent relief? It acts upon rats and mice like a terror. They cannot live by and by the place where it is put, and they will never return to the place who e it has been used. Try it and be convinced. Price 25 cents. Sold by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., wholesale and retail agents, No. 81 Barclay-st., New York.

NEW MUSIC.—"LET ME ALONE," BALLAD, 25 cents. "Our Girls," ballad, with beautiful illuminated vignettes, 25 cents. "Wanderer's Return" song, with vignette, 25 cents. "Florio" festival polka, 25 cents. "Fairy Land Schottisch," with beautiful vignette, 25 cents. "Park Waltzes," 25 cents. HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 333 Broadway, N. Y. Music sent by mail, postage free.

$15 ONLY FOR A COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—100 farms and 500

CITY AFFAIRS.

Young Men's Democratic Union Club.—The regular monthly meeting of the "Young Men's Democratic Union Club" was held last evening, in the rooms No. 765 Broadway. JOHN CONNERAN, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. JOHNSON was appointed Secretary *pro tem.*, when the minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. WM. R. FAGAN was elected member of the Club by ballot.

Mr. S. WALLACE CONE offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, This Association has always held and cherished, as a principle of action, the duty of all self-elected or primary assemblages and organizations to confine themselves strictly to the purposes for which they may have been constituted; and

Whereas, But a short time since, a cause of the most portentous of the vindictions of this principle compelled us to oppose the action, and to characterize by severe terms, the unconstitutional and disorganizing assumptions of the bolting Committee from "Old Tammany," the unhappy influence of whose intemperate folly has more than justified our course; and

Whereas, We have seen with astonishment, the "Democratic Republican General Committee" of this City, a body sheltered by the time-honored roof-tree of the "Old Wigwam," warmed by its Council fires, and professing an unbending loyalty to all the principles and usages of the Democratic party, imitating an example so full of danger to the party, and which they have hitherto been neither delicate nor backwards to condemn in others, therefore

Resolved, That individual predilections for, or prejudices against candidates for offices are properly exercised in promoting or opposing their application, and frequently have their legitimate province even beyond the point of success or defeat; but when an issue of principle is sought to be made upon the disappointment of personal friends—those immediately are guilty of treason to the Democratic Creed, of factiousness in the Democratic Party, and of wanton defiance of the Councils and action of a Democratic President, a Democratic Cabinet, and a Democratic Senate. We consider the preamble and resolutions adopted by the General Committee at Tammany Hall, on the 11th inst., as unwarranted by the occasion, abounding in arrogance, and altogether transgressing the limits of its delegated powers, and we cannot but deplore and condemn as inconsiderate and unjustifiable the resolution which converts what can be, at worst, but an error of judgment in the selection of an Officer, into a cause for censure of the President and his Administration. And further

Resolved, That we see in the language and spirit of the resolution which attacks the appointment of Hon. John McKeon to the office of District Attorney for the Southern District of New-York, the same abandonment of the principles of the glorious campaign of 1852, which origin ted the "Stuyvesant Committee," beget the false issues upon which they stand before the people, and redivided a party upon whose union and prosperity the happiness and welfare of this Republic depend. Believing, however, that unanimities again to the appearance not with friendship, ente tained in common with us, for an unsuccessful candidate would not alone have prompted, we appeal to the unimpassioned judgment of the Committee for a recision of the resolution the continuance of which must breed dissension, and subject to distrust the patriotism and justice of its abettors.

A motion to adopt was made and seconded.

Mr. H. C. CARR said, that before the question was put he should (though he feared his voice would have no effect,) warn the Committee against departing from the line of policy laid down in their constitution, and acting in opposition to Tammany Hall itself on a question upon which they were not called upon to give any opinion. If the General Committee saw fit to denounce any appointment, it seemed to him that this Club was traveling outside its duties by getting up counter resolutions. Such action was calculated to create scism. If the General Committee at Tammany committed an error in the resolutions they had passed, it was for them to see their error, not for this Club to express their approbation or disapprobation. He hoped the Club would not interfere in such matters, which would subject them to the charge of spoilism.

Mr. HENRY FENNOS moved to lay the resolutions on the table, but withdrew his motion by request.

Mr. CONE thought the resolutions were seasonable in point of time, and were calculated to remove from the public mind a false impression left by the resolutions passed by the General Committee, which were not, he contended, dictated by principle, but by the promptings of private malice or favoritism. When it came to that pass that the President could not make an appointment without the aid of the Tammany Hall Committee, it was time that the wheels of Government should cease working. Such action as that taken by the General Committee on the appointment of Mr. MCKEON deserved to be reprobated by this Club as tending to disunite the Democratic party, by destroying confidence in their President.

Mr. H. P. CARR denied that the General Committee was a self-constituted body; and it struck him that when they were called upon to resolve that that Committee was guilty of "arrogance," the arrogance rested with themselves. It was not for them—young men—to dictate to the veterans of the party. He strongly objected to the use of such language, addressed to their seniors. If it were thought necessary to pass some resolutions, let them be plain, simple, and without the use of words which were objectionable. If the Club thought fit to endorse any past or future act of the President, they had better come out flat-footed and do so; but not attribute arrogance to those who thought otherwise.

The President vacated the Chair, and spoke in favor of the resolutions. He was assured that his friend who had last spoken and himself agreed in the main object of the meeting—a desire to strengthen the Democratic party, and support a Democratic Administration. The appointment of Mr. MCKEON to the office of District Attorney had given rise to a feeling of disappointment among the friends of the other candidates. He fully shared in that feeling, as respected one gentleman, whose non-appointment to the office he regretted as much as any person. But this was an act involving no principle of the party, and when the general Committee met as a body and passed a resolution of censure upon the Administration, he considered they had stepped beyond the duties delegated to them. However competent it was for individuals to express their private opinions on the appointment, it did not belong to the General Committee, as representatives of the Democratic party, to censure the Administration for an act involving no principle of the party. Having arrogated to themselves the right to do so, this Club was justified in expressing its dissention from their action. He did not conceive the language of the resolutions to be too severe in condemning the act of the General Committee, and he hoped they would pass as they stood.

Mr. CARR asked if it was intended to be laid down as a principle that the General Committee should not express disapprobation of any act of the President.

Mr. COCHRANE said that on any act of the President affecting the creed or faith of the party, the General Committee had a perfect right to express its opinion; but where the act was one of a simple appointment involving no principle, the Committee by passing resolutions as a body arrogated a power not delegated to them.

The question was then taken; and the resolutions declared adopted by a vote of 24 to 9.

The meeting then adjourned.

DEAD ANIMALS IN THE STREET.—Great complaint is made, by the residents of the Sixteenth Ward, respecting the repeated nuisance of dead animals left in the streets of that district until they become putrified. It is stated that but a few days ago, the Alderman was called upon by the citizens to remove a dead horse from Twenty-second-street—and to do so he was compelled to pay $22 from his private funds. There are now a number of dead animals remaining in the streets of the up-town Wards, and as Mr. REYNOLDS refuses to proceed further with the "offal contract" until he receives his pay, the Board of Health should take action.

RANDEL'S ELEVATED RAILWAY AND PROMENADES—NOTICE.—The subscribers and stockholders for erecting in front of the American Institute, No 351 Broadway, and in the Crystal Palace, specimens of this Elevated Railway &c., are requested to meet at said Institute on WEDNESDAY next, July 19, at 3½ o'clock P. M., to transact the business prescribed in their subscription. JOHN RANDEL, Jr., C. E.

NEW-YORK, July 14, 1854.

P. S.—The subscription book, for the furtherance of this enterprise, is now open at the Institute where may also be seen a model of the most eligible plan (of the seventeen) invented by Mr. RANDEL, for improving the City travel.

KINSLEY & DARLING'S DRUG HOUSE—No 62 Vesey-st., near Greenwich, New-York.—Choice Medicines, Chemicals, Oils, Perfumery &c., low for cash.

Cream Tartar,	Bath Brick,	Indigo,	Alcohol,
Cash Soda,	Bal Soda,	Matches,	Camphine,
Castile Soap,	Saleratus,	Spices	Lamp Oil,
Olive Oil	Arrow Root,	Extracts,	Paints, &c.

for druggists, grocers bakers, confectioners, divers, &c.

SUTTON'S PRINTING OFFICE.—City and Country merchants, storekeepers commission, and all others in want of any kind of Plain or Ornamental Job or Card Printing no matter how small the amount will find it to their advantage to call on THOMAS E. SUTTON, No. 142 Fulton-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st

SUTTON, the Printer.

COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, that the copartnership heretofore existing in this City, between E. C. JACOBS and J. B. R.] nown by the name of JACOBS & BENNETT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business hereafter will be conducted by E. C. JACOBS, at No 321 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, who is authorized to settle up the affairs of the late firm.

HOUSE WANTED.—Wanted to purchase or rent, with immediate possession, a modern, well built, 3 story high basement house, not less than 22 feet front, in a good location West side of City preferred. Address C. ALLEN, Box No. 3,063 Post-Office, stating location and price.

LIGHTNING RODS—INSULATED—OTIS' PATENT.—The only method of absolute protection, as demonstrated by science and experience. Orders promptly filled. Wanted—agents to sell town rights. LYON MANUFACTURING CO., No 343 Broadway.

MARBLE.—Sawing white building Marble furnished to order, in blocks of any size 15 M feet ready for delivery any time, for cash. DOVER AND PORT MORRIS MARBLE CO., No. 13 Wall-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **New-York Young Men's Christian Association.**—The regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held on MONDAY EVENING next 17th inst. at 8 o'clock, at the Rooms. Brayton Ives, Esq., will preside. SUNDAY, July 16, at 3½ and 8 o'clock P. M. Prayer and Conference meeting at 12½ and 6 o'clock. Seats free.

JNO. A. CORBETT, Recording Secretary.

☞ **Two Discourses will be delivered by Prof. S. R. SWEETMAN**, on TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) July 16, in the Suffolk st. Church, near Delancy, as follows: AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, subject—*Man as a Three-fold View*. EVENING, at 8 o'clock, subject—*The Great Worth of Man on the Soul!* The public are respectfully invited to attend.

"O Rum, if thou hadst no name, we would call thee Devil."
Shakspeare.

☞ **Elder John Miles will preach (D. V.)** in the Congregational Church, 34th-st., near 4th-av., Yorkville, to-morrow, Sabbath—at 10½ A. M., *The Successful Striving*; at 3 P. M., *Blood*; and at 7½ P. M., *The Woes of the Drunkard Maker.*

☞ **Margaret L. Bishop**—By special invitation, is expected to preach TO-MORROW, at Harlem, Third-av., 125th-st., at 3 P. M.—and in the EVENING in the Irvington Seminary, No 18 1st-st., at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Kingdom shall be the Lord's.*

☞ **Seek Ye a Pure Church?**—Such an one worships at Mechanics Hall, No 472 Broadway. A Prophetic Discourse will be delivered there TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Subject—*The Harvest and Vintage.* Rev. xiv. Seats are free.

☞ **Rev. Henry F. Harrington**, (Unitarian,) late of Lawrence Mass will preach at the Odeon, in Williamsburg, corner of South 4th and 5th-sts., TO-MORROW (Sunday) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are invited to attend.

☞ **Rev. H. O. Schermerhorn** will preach in the 5th-st. Tabernacle, in 50th-st., east of 8th-av., TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend. Services at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M.

☞ **Eld. L. D. Mansfield** will deliver a sermon to the members of the Advent Mission Church, TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., at the Chapel, No. 79 Forsyth-st; and at 7½ P. M., will preach on the *Definite Time Movement*

☞ **Advent Chapel, Seventh-av. near Eleventh-st.**—Eld. GEO. W. BURNHAM, from Providence, R. I., will preach SUNDAY, July 16, at 3½ and 8 o'clock P. M. Prayer and Conference meeting at 10½ A. M. Seats free.

☞ **Bishop Wainwright** will hold a Confirmation in the Asbury Place Protestant Episcopal Mission Church, on SUNDAY, the 16th inst., at 7½ P. M.

☞ **Rev. President Thompson**, from Ohio, will preach in the Presbyterian M. E. Church, South Brooklyn, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Read the "Wide-Awake" this Week!**—The Editor says: "Our confidence in the efficacy of Dr. MCCLINTOCK'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL AND CHOLERA PREVENTIVE is unbounded. Everybody should have it. It is the prescription of a popular and eminent physician. Procure a bottle of it, and our word for it, if you follow the directions, you will not be troubled with the diarrhœa. The proprietors of this medicine (A. CUSHMAN & Co., of No. 122 Fulton-st.,) have very generously presented quantities of it to several of the public institutions. This proves their confidence in it."

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box**—A Boston remedy of thirty years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries: recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. B. KIEBER Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston

☞ **Those $3 75 Boots** made to order by A. Baker, No 15 Ann-st., are made of the best French calf skin, and are as durable as any $6 boots made in the City. Best French Patent-Leather Boots made to order, with spring shanks, for $6. A good assortment of Shoes and Gaiters selling off very low

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston.

C. H. RING, Broadway, and
all respectable druggists

☞ **University's Family Medicines.—FEVER AND AGUE—CHOLERA**—The University of Free Medicines and Popular Knowledge, chartered by the State of Pennsylvania April 29, 1853, mainly to arrest the evils of spurious nostrums; also, to supply the public with reliable remedies, where the best medical advisers cannot or will not be employed, having purchased the invaluable remedy—ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE—the first and only known for twenty years as the certain cure for Fever and Ague and its kindred complaints, confidently recommend it to the patronage of the afflicted. The above institution likewise recommends for Bowel Complaint or Cholera, ROWAND'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF BLACKBERRY ROOT, and in due time will furnish its own remedy for every disease that can be safely treated in this way. By order of the Trustees,

JOHN E. ROWAND, M. D.,
President of the University, and head of the Pharmaceutical Department, Philadelphia

Home Dispensary and Office, No. 47 South Second-st., Philadelphia

CHARLES H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; C. V. CLICKENER & Co., No 81 Barclay-st.; HAVILAND, CARRALL & RISLEY, Maiden-lane; WELLS & Co., 297 8th-av.; R. LEE, No 198 Bowery; JOHN MEAKIM, No. 497 Broadway; E. M. GUION No. 127 Bowery; C. S. SMITH, No. 126 Canal-st.; BRIGHAM & MILLER, No 17 Avenue D; J. & J. CODDINGTON, No. 715 Broadway; W. D. CRUMBLE, Nos. 318 Bowery and 862 Broadway; W. B. FREEMAN, No. 42 3d-av.; A. W. GAUDAN, Nos 51 6th-av and 168 8th-av.; GAIL & AXEUD, No. 193 3d-av.; E. W. VONDAMITH, No. 154 Bowery; T. GREEN, No. 309 Broadway; A. POWELL, No 153 Avenue A; J. WALL GREEN, No 114 Broadway; JOHN MILLER No. 245 1st-av.; W. F. LINDSAY, No 77 East Broadway W. H LOINES, No. 298 Hudson-st; MRS HAYES, No 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; T. THOS HAYES South Brooklyn.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Cordial.**—Whence proceed the lassitude, the depression, the debility, the indifference to life the instability the communal feeling of illness which it is impossible to define or localize, so common, so hard to bear, and so little pitied by the robust and healthy? We answer—from the stomach and the nervous system, between which there exists the closest sympathy. Want of vital energy, sluggishness in the secretive organs, a general inertia of the system, is at the bottom of this difficulty. To rouse the whole organization from the torpor, to imbue it with new life, activity and vigor, and to sustain it in that condition, there is no preparation comparable with DR MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL. Other stimuli may excite the dormant physical Energies for a time, but the after-pain of the burning that leaves behind it a deeper gloom, the exhibition of these exhilerants is followed after the first convulsive effect is over, by a depression of body and mind more profound and paralyzing than ever. The remedy is literally worse than the disease. But the Elixir has a dynamic influence. It not only creates a new condition of the physical organization, but perpetuates it. The vital energy is not only aroused and elevated by its agency but kept up to their new level without flagging. A vegetable compound, congenial to the system, it seems to act upon the constitution itself, and to revolutionize it. In chronic diseases of the nerves, the stomach, and the liver, its operation is all but miraculous. The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, six for twelve dollars

C. H. RING, Proprietor, No 192 Broadway, New York
Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada, and the West Indies.

☞ **Lots Chosen at Wavefield, July 14, '54.**—Acres—386, 331, 415, 416, 1,003, 1,004, 1,409, 1,050, 997, 998, 1,005, 1,144

Half-acres—1 126, 1 227, 736, 804, 629, 636.

Quarter-acres—570, 759, 758 579, 697, 583, 1,225, 995, 1,160, 419 783, 953, 421 1,034, 455, 1,130, 407, 1,222, 813, 1,038, 1,069, 695, 413 Gores Nos. 9 and 15

Eighth-acres—1 of lots 856 671, 856, 1,136 450, 825, 411.

Nos 201 268, 210, 222, 224, 219, 230, 242, 243, 250 and 251 to 300 inclusive choose this day, July 15

Members can procure Railroad tickets of the Secretary every Evening, at Military Hall No. 193 Bowery.

A list of the lots chosen on SATURDAY will be posted at Military Hall on SUNDAY, for the inspection of members.

J. A. HANDSCHUCH, Superintendent.

☞ **Mercantile Library—Astor-place, and No. 2 Nassau-street**—The Library is open (from 7½ A. M. till 9 P. M. The reading room remains open until 10 P. M. The Library now contains 42,000 volumes, to which all new works are added as soon as published. The reading-room is regularly supplied with about 300 magazines and newspapers. Terms—Clerks $1 initiation, and $1 semi-annual dues. Merchants and others, $5 per annum.

☞ **Way don't he go to Winfield?**—Grand excursions to that delightful village every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY—only three miles from the Williamsburg ferries, and a short distance above the Calvary Cemetery. Lots $50 to $200, in monthly payments of only $5 30 and see them. Free tickets for the excursions to be had at the office, No. 5 Tryon-row, corner of Chatham st.

G. G. ANDREWS & J. F. KENDALL

☞ **Carlton avenue M. E. Sabbath School**—Brooklyn.—Fourth annual Pic-Nic Excursion, by Long-Island Railroad to Brushville, THURSDAY, 20th inst. Cars leave Vanderbilt-av. precisely at 9 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents each, may be had at the store of WM. H. WILSON Myrtle av., near Cumberland-st., or of any of the Teachers of the School.

☞ **Cork Water Coolers.**—A plain and cheap article, that will save more ice than any other, as is well known through all the Southern States, and also by those who have tried them in this City. Having a stone jar inside such as them preferable to those lined with metal. For sale by the sole agents,

PICOT & SHOFWELL,
No. 47 Maiden-lane, up-stairs.

☞ **The Second South Williamsburg Village Association** will hold its regular Weekly Meeting at No. 195 Bowery, on MONDAY EVENING, July 17. Members are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

JOHN WILSON, President.

CHAS. YOUNG, Secretary.

☞ **Inhalation in Consumption.**—Drs R. & J. HUNTER Physicians for Diseases of the Lungs Residence and office No 828 Broadway 24 door above 12th st. Hours of consultation from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. A limited number received as resident patients.

☞ **Post-Office.**—NOTICE.—The mails for Europe per United States steamer WASHINGTON will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 15th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS AT THE BOWERY SAVINGS STORE, No. 126 BOWERY.—Among other great bargains for sale, are

A beautiful lot of summer silks at 4s., worth 6s 6d
An auction lot of lawns and delaines at 1s., worth 2s. 6d.
An auction lot of embroidered drapery, at 1s 6d., worth 3s.
About 600 elegant crape shawls from $5 to $15.
A large assortment of Linens, jeans, &c., for boys' wear.
Somerset flannels, an excellent make, at 1s. worth 25 cents.
Marseilles quilts at $2, $2 50 and $3, worth from $4 to $7.
Sheets, towels, handkerchiefs, very handsome, at 2s. 6d., worth 5s.
Embroidered de bage robes, for traveling.
Fine printed de dage, genuine French.
Tinseled do do do.
All colors of barege tissues.
Rich India foulard silks.
As well as a full assortment of household goods, domestics, &c. F. W. & W. F. GILLEY.

TO PERSONS IN TROUBLE.

Are you in love, reader? Are you in grief?
Have you been robbed by some conscienceless thief?
Is there a lawsuit that bothers you pending?
Have you lost money by foolishly lending?
Has some old comrade turned out a deceiver?
Would you some maid of her young heart bereave her?
Do you propose to set out on a journey?
Are you annoyed by some hungry attorney?
Would you engage in some great speculation,
Yet hang back unconfident, and show hesitation?
If to these questions your answer be yes,
Why, then be you Mister, or Madam, or Miss,
You'll be sure with both comfort and succor go back,
If you call for advice on C. W. BOBAK.

The press at head-quarters of this celebrated Astrologer and Magician are at No 7 High-street, Boston. He can be consulted by mail as well as though the parties calling on him in person.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—As a good cook, and wash and iron in a private family, by one; and chambermaid and waiter or as chambermaid and laundress by the other. These girls are very superior, and have excellent City references. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore. Would go in the country.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young Woman as Seamstress, and to assist in washing and ironing and waiting, in a respectable family; and has no objection to go in the country. Can be seen at No. 90 Cherry-st. Good reference given.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As chambermaid and Nurse or chambermaid and waiter by a very competent girl and as cook, and to wash and iron or to do all the housework by another; both come well recommended. Call at No 73 6th-av., in the Bookstore

SITUATION WANTED.—A gentleman wishes a situation as Editor or Assistant Editor of a daily or weekly paper, or monthly journal. Address SENTLEY, Office of New-York *Times*.

SITUATION WANTED.—A boy 16 years of age, wishes to apprentice himself to a carver, jeweler engraver or fresco painter. Please address LEWIS C. SWARTZEBER, No 49 West Broadway, corner of Thomas-st., N. Y.

SERVANTS WANTED—At No. 394 Broadway, (basement) 6 cooks for the City, 4 chamber maids 6 scrubbing girls, 3 nurses. No charges are made until places are procured. 4 clerks. 2 porters. 2 barkeepers; also men on steamers and boys for trades

DREYER & KAUFMAN, Agents.

GOVERNESS WANTED.—A gentleman residing in Louisiana, who will be in this City within a few weeks, desires to engage an English or American lady of piety, of a thorough education and polished manners who speaks French perfectly and understands music and is qualified to teach them, to take charge of the education of three children. A lady between the ages of 25 and 40 years, who can give satisfactory evidences of these qualifications, may hear of a permanent situation, with a liberal salary, by addressing Post-Office, Drawer No 69, Rochester, N. Y. The children, with the Governess, will spend the Summer months in a Northern climate.

COOK WANTED—In a gentleman's family; must be a good one. Apply No. 149 Grand-st. Also, a laundress

LADY WANTED—To attend a retail crockery store. None but an American need apply. Address H. W., *Times* Office.

FIFTY CARPENTERS WANTED—At Clarersack, Columbia County, 4 miles from Hudson to work on the Clavers ack Seminary. Wages from 16s. to 18s per day. Board $4 per week. G. D. DAVIDSON, Builder

GOLD PEN MAKERS WANTED—A good pen Grinder and finisher. To a man that thoroughly understands finishing pens a good salary will be given. Apply to KENDALL & FAIRCHILD No. 137 William-st.

TO MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.—Wanted a situation by a person who has been connected with the management of chemical manufactures in England. Address No. 241 East Broadway.

MAN WANTED—To keep the books and assist as salesman in a hardware store, in a pleasant town in the interior of this State. Address Box No 1,267, Post-Office, naming age, reference and salary expected.

HARDWARE.—A place is wanted for a young man 18 years of age and 2 years in the business. A line directed to HARDWARE CLERK, Brooklyn Post-office, will receive immediate attention.

BOY WANTED—14 or 15 years of age, to learn the business in a wholesale and retail hardware store, on the west side of the City; one that resides in the lower part of the City and with his parents preferred. Salary first year, $75. Address L. C. N., office of this paper.

BOY WANTED—From 14 to 16 years, to run of errands and make himself generally useful. He must reside with his parents and produce the most unexceptionable references. Apply after 4 P. M., only, to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No 4 Broad-st

GOOD VEST HANDS WANTED.—Apply immediately to HANFORD & BROTHER, No. 29 Park-row.

STEREOTYPE FINISHER WANTED—Inquire of A. H. JOCELYN, Nos. 58 and 60 Fulton-st.

SEE THE WORLD.—Wanted, landsmen coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks, stewards, and officers for short and long voyages. All clothing furnished for the voyage. The only office of the Company is at No 47 West-st. corner of Cedar-st., up stairs. Ships lie at North River

HENRY JAMES, Agent

BOARDING.

BOARDING—And an elegant suite of furnished rooms, consisting of a parlor and two bedrooms, with closets adjoining, on the first floor, just vacated, at No. 84 East 23d-st.

BOARD AT LEBANON SPRINGS.—Within five minutes' walk of the Springs, several very pleasant and commodious rooms can be had with board, at a moderate price. The house, a new cottage of the Gothic style is beautifully finished and has a delightful and healthy location in the Valley of Lebanon, near the principal Lith roughfare resorted for agreeable drives. Communication by stage, morning and evening, with trains at Canaan and Edwards' Depôts, which can be reached from Albany and Boston by the Western Railroad; from New-York by the Harlem Railroad, or the Hudson and Berkshire Railroad via the River Road. For particulars apply to W. PEACOCK, Esq., No 98 John-st.; F. C. KING, Esq., Washington-st., and E. A. DOOLITTLE, Esq., No 3 New-st., New-York; or Mrs. OLIVE TICKNOR, Kendall Cottage, New-Lebanon, N. Y.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A few families can be accommodated with board at a farm-house near Glen Cove, L. I. The house is new, with commodious, airy rooms, situated immediately by the water, with conveniences for sea-bathing, &c., and surrounded with shady walks and drives. Communication by stage, morning and evening, with the steamboats at Glen Cove. For particulars inquire of ALBERT H. COCKS, No. 151 Bowery

GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with BREAKFAST and TEA (DINNER on SUNDAYS) and HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS in a FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, where every attention is paid to the comfort of guests. Apply at No. 79 SANDS-ST., Brooklyn.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—At No 85 Murray-st., for one or two single gentlemen, without board Apply as above.

ROOMS TO LET.—A private family having a brown stone house below 14th-st., within two blocks of Broadway, are desirous of letting to one or two gentlemen a handsome parlor and two chamber rooms. None need apply but those willing to pay liberally for good accommodation. Address Box No 2,474 Post-Office.

ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD—On second floor, in suite or separate. Also, furnished rooms to either married or single gentlemen, at No 220 West 20th-st., between 9th and 10th-ave., opposite Chelsea-square.

ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD.—A suite of five rooms on the second floor of the first-class house, No. 8 East 32d st., between 5th and Madison-avs

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND CAPITALISTS.—For sale a new and valuable Patent Right, with room complete, by which is made, in an improved and superior manner, figured silk graduated French elastic suspenders. This loom weaves both sides of the webbing at the same time, with no raising or falling of the India rubber warp; also weaving the button-hole at the ends of the suspenders. The graduating of the suspender is effected by a new and novel method, which can be covered by a second patent if desired.

With the other machinery will be sold a new machine for cutting rubber into threads, far superior to any in use, for which to obtain a patent, the necessary steps have been taken. For full particulars, with terms please apply to WILLIAM SMITH, at the store of Messrs JOHN W. CORLIES & CO., No. 32 Dey-st., New-York

TO SHEET-METAL WORKERS—NOTICE.—One of the most valuable and useful patents that has been granted within the last ten years, has been awarded to WM. WEBSTER, of Morrisania, N. Y., (letters patent dated March 28, 1854) for a novel and valuable machine for making from 5,000 to 10,000 feet of (any kind) SHEET METAL TUBING per day. This machine is now being exhibited between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., in room No. 12, at No 11 Wall-st., New-York City, where all interested are solicited to call. Towns, cities, counties and State rights for sale. All communications (post-paid) promptly replied to in their order.

WILLIAM WEBSTER.
CHARLES MILLER.
Sole Proprietors, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York

TO SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKERS.—A RARE CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.—The subscriber having a saddle and harness store in a village on the west side of this City, on account of ill health is desirous of disposing of the same. He is doing now a business of $4 000 to $5,000 per year, at yearly rent of store of $150. To those who understand the business, this would be an excellent opportunity to make money. Terms, cash, or part cash and the balance in good city property. For further particulars apply to A. H. COCKS, No. 151 Bowery

BAR FOR SALE—Proposals will be received for the Bar on board the steamer AMERICA, for the excursion of the House Painters' Association to come off on MONDAY, 17th inst. Sealed proposals will be received by JOHN ENGLISH, painter, No. 259 7 h-av., up to 8 o'clock P. M., Monday July 17 1854. N. B.—One half of the money will be required to be paid in advance, at the time the proposal is accepted.

TO SILVERSMITHS—A RARE CHANCE TO COMMENCE BUSINESS.—For sale, the tools and fixtures of an established silversmith's shop, with a good lot of new patterns; will be sold cheap for cash. None need apply except those wishing to take the whole. Inquire of TATHENAU, SON & PALLAH, No. 83 Duane-st., in the rear.

TO TOBACCONISTS.—FOR SALE.—One half of the whole of an established tobacco manufactory in this City, possessing steam-power. A good opportunity to a man of small means, who has a profitable investment. For particulars inquire of FELIX HART, Esq., No 13 Chambers-st., New-York.

$50,000 WANTED.—A Loan of $50,000, on desirable and well located City property, worth four times the amount. Interest 7 per cent. 3, 5 or 10 years. Bond good. Apply to H. A. SPAFARD No. 50 Wall-st.

$5,000 TO LOAN—Secured on first class improved City property, in another sum of $10,000. Apply to G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner Broadway, under Mercantile Bank.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—On Thursday, July 13, 1854, a PROMISSORY NOTE drawn by WILLIAM TATE, No 273 8th av., dated June 2d, 1854, payable three months after date to the order of DANIEL S. YOUNGS for one hundred and six dollars, and endorsed by said Youngs. All persons are hereby cautioned against receiving or negotiating the same. A suitable reward will be paid to any person having found said note on giving the same to me at our place of business, No 207 West 17th-st., New-York

MUNSON & WRIGHT.

HORSES STRAYED—From the stables of the Third-av. Railroad Company at Harlem, on the night of the fire, a bay mare, 15½ hands high, light made, 10 years old, short switch tail, had a patch on the near fore leg, and a splint on the off fore leg. Also, a brown horse, 15 hands 3 inches high, bobtail, thin in flesh. A reward of $10 for each horse will be given if the same are returned to the stables corner of 61st-st and 3d-av. GEO. C. HAYHORNE, Jr., Superintendent Third-av Railroad.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS—A STORE TO LET—In the west side of Broadway, handsomely fitted up, with a large back room off the store. An excellent situation; three rooms in the same building. Apply immediately to Mr. JOHN MADDEN, No. 373 Broadway.

STORE TO LET—No 19 Cortlandt-st., the best location in the City for business. Can be had for a term of years. Rent low. Apply on the premises.

NEW-YORK AND ALABAMA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Carrying the United States Mail for Mobile, stopping at Havana. SEMI-MONTHLY LINE. The splendid steamship TAHAWBA, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will sail for the above ports on TUE-DAY, July 25, at 12 o'clock precisely, from pier at foot of Beach-st., North River. Freight taken for New-Orleans. Passengers for Havana must procure passports before leaving port. For freight or passage apply to

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO. Agents,
No. 31 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS MORNING—MRS. STEPHENS' GREAT WORK, FASHION AND FAMINE.—This book, the publishers have no hesitation in saying, the public will find the most undoubted best work of action that has been issued in several years. Already before its publication a large number of testimonials have been received from those who have read advanced copies, in all of which it receives the strongest expressions of admiration and approval. As a book of power, of strong, substantial and varied interest; as a thoroughly real picture of modern life and society, in all its phases, grades and contrasts; as a story of the heart and all its capacities for sorrow and suffering and all its powers for right and wrong; as a book of the world where human nature is delineated in its vices and its virtues, its follies and its wisdom—this volume has no equal. The richness and finish of the style, and the pleasing faithfulness of many of our local scenes, added to the strong individuality which presents each character, gives to the book a peculiar charm. There can be no doubt that this volume is to be universally read, and to attain a popularity more lasting and quite as extended as any other American book. Complete in 1 vol., 12mo., 426 pages cloth, gilt. Price one dollar.

BUNCE & BROTHER, Publishers,
No. 134 Nassau-st., New-York.

For sale by all Booksellers.

ADVENTURES OF TIM BROWN IN BOTHAM—A spicy Review of the Times, with Pen-and-Ink Portraits of a Great Variety of Curious Characters to be met with in public and private life in our City. If you want to read this morceau, get a copy of

THE NEW-YORK DISPATCH

next Sunday morning; and if you don't say, when you get through, that you have received your FOUR CENTS WORTH of real, genuine humor, just call at the office and get your money back

The DISPATCH for July 16 will also contain some other matters that will be of particular interest just at this time

HARPER & BROTHERS No. 84 Seekman-st., WILL PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.—SIR JASPER CAREW, Knt.—His Life and Experience, with some Account of his Overreachings and Shortcomings. Now First Published by himself. By CHARLES LEVER. 8vo., paper, 50 cents.

"The well-known humorous and spirited writer, who has run so long her enjoyable career of fiction, has in this volume given us a most amusing account of the life of a soldier of fortune, and adventurer during a most eventful epoch."—*From the Courier and Enquirer (New-York)*

The American publishers have issued it in a style worthy of its merits. Though in many respects superior to the English edition, it is sold at one-half the price.—*From the Mechanics' Magazine, (England)*

Published by STRINGER & TOWNSEND,
No. 222 Broadway, New-York.

And sold by all the principal Booksellers and Periodical Dealers.

ON MONDAY, JULY 17—A new edition of THE MASTER'S HOUSE; A TALE OF SOUTHERN LIFE. By LOGAN. 12mo., illustrated. Cloth. Price, $1 25

The "Master's House" is emphatically a book for the times, and is made of unusual interest from the unexcelled antitude of the Slavery question, as involved in the important political measures now before our National Councils, and which is the interests of every American citizen."

This is one of the most common sense publications on the particular subject of Southern life, which we have encountered.—*Sunday Times*

In this graphic story, we find intrinsic evidence of a personal familiarity with the details of Southern society.—*N. Y. Tribune*

A portion of the story is a forcible lesson on the horrors of duelling and in this and many other respects it is a correct representation of social life at the South, and may be read with advantage and pleasure by the people of the North. [*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

As a tale, it is powerfully written, and the interest is sustained from the commencement to the close. Of the black class of literature, it will hold its own with any of its competers.—*Uncle Tom not excepted.*—*Boston Sunday Dispatch*

This work has already been read by many thousands of people in this country—in the North, in the South, in the East and in the West—and no wonder, for it is an intensely interesting story.—*Saturday Evening Post.*

The characters have a genuine air and the construction of the story is natural. There is a philanthropic aim in the design, and it certainly is executed in a kindly and spirited manner. It exhibits a real phase of Southern life, and is far more worthy to be read than many of the more pretending books devoted to a similar theme that have yet appeared.—*Boston Evening Transcript*

PUBLISHED BY T. B. PETERSON & CO., No. 17 Spruce-st., N. Y.

NEW AND COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE SCOTTISH REFORMATION—By the author of "Margaret Maitland" etc. Published July 13

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND THEIR STRENGTH AND WEAKNESS. By JOHN REYNELL MORELL. Published July 16

JEFFERSON'S COMPLETE WORKS—Vol. IV now ready.

BEHIND THE SCENES. By LADY BULWER.

NANETTE AND HER LOVERS. By TALBOT WYNNE.

PERSONS AND PICTURES. By HENRY WM HERBERT.

THE NEW YORK CRYSTAL PALACE, illustrated by the Artists.

PURPLE TINTS OF PARIS. By BAYLE ST. JOHN.

THE SANITARY ADVANTAGES OF ST. AUGUSTINE. By Dr. [ill

The Great State Convention in Michigan.

From the Ann Arbor Journal, July 11.

Pursuant to the call for that purpose, the people of Michigan, without distinction of party, [illegible] the [illegible] fraud practiced upon the North by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, met in Jackson, in that State, on Thursday, the 6th inst., for the purpose of consulting together as to the proper course to be pursued by the true friends of the Free States in the present emergency. It was one of the largest and most enthusiastic Conventions that ever assembled in Michigan. D. S. WALBRIDGE, of Kalamazoo, was chosen President, and he was assisted by twelve Vice Presidents and seven Secretaries. Committees to draft and present resolutions, also, to report upon nominations, &c., were appointed. The Convention was addressed with much eloquence and ability by Messrs. BINGHAM, CHANDLER, HOWELL, and others.

The Committee on Resolutions, reported a series that occupy over a column in the Detroit *Tribune*. They were adopted by the Convention with entire unanimity. We copy a portion of them, and call the attention of the freemen of Ohio to the sentiments they embody:

Resolved, That the repeal of the Missouri Compromise contained in the recent act of Congress, for the creation of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, thus admitting Slavery into a region until then sealed by law, equal in extent to the thirteen old States, is an act unprecedented in the history of the country, and one which must engage the earnest and serious attention of every Northern man. And as Northern freemen, independent of all party ties, we here hold this measure up to the public execration for the following reasons:

That it is a plain departure from the policy of the fathers of the Republic in regard to Slavery, and a wanton and dangerous frustration of their purposes and their hopes.

That on the part of the South it is an open and undisguised breach of faith, as contracted between the North and the South in the settlement of the Missouri question in 1820, by which the tranquility of the two sections was restored!—a compromise binding upon all honorable men.

That it is also an open violation of the compromise of 1850, by which, for the sake of peace, and to calm the distempered impulses of certain enemies of the Union at the South, the North accepted and acquiesced in the odious "Fugitive Slave law" of that year.

That it is also an undisguised and unmanly contempt of the pledge given to the country by the present dominant party at their National Convention in 1852, not to "*agitate the subject of Slavery either in or out of Congress*"—being the same Convention which nominated FRANKLIN PIERCE to the Presidency.

That it is greatly injurious to the Free States and to the Territories themselves, tending to retard their settlement, and to prevent the improvement of the country by means of *Free Labor*; and to discourage foreign emigrants from resorting thither for homes.

That one of its principal aims is to give to the Slave States such a decided and practical preponderance in all the measures of Government, as shall reduce the North, with all her industry, wealth, and enterprise, to be the mere province of a few slaveholding oligarchs of the South—to a position too shameful to be contemplated:

Because, as is openly avowed by its Southern friends, it is intended as an entering wedge to the still farther augmentation of the Slave power, by the acquisition of other Territories cursed with the same "leprosy."

Resolved, That the obnoxious measure to which we have alluded, ought to be *repealed*, and a provision substituted for it prohibiting Slavery in said Territories, and in each of them.

Resolved, That after this gross breach of faith and wanton affront to us as Northern men, we hold ourselves absolved from all "*compromises*," except those expressed in the Constitution, for the protection of Slavery and slave owners; that we now demand measures of protection and immunity for ourselves, and among them we demand the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, and an act to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia.

Resolved, That we notice, without dismay certain popular indications of slaveholders on the frontier of said Territories of a purpose on their part to prevent by violence the settlement of the country by non-slaveholding men. To the latter we say, be of good cheer; persevere in the right; THE NORTH WILL DEFEND YOU.

Resolved, That postponing and suspending all differences, with regard to political economy or administrative policy, in view of the imminent danger that Kansas and Nebraska will be grasped by Slavery, and a thousand miles of slave soil be thus interposed between the Free States of the Atlantic and those of the Pacific, we will act cordially and faithfully in unison, to avert and repel this gigantic wrong and shame.

Resolved, That in view of the necessity of battling for the first principles of Republican Government and against the schemes of aristocracy, the most revolting and oppressive with which the earth was ever cursed or man debased, we will coöperate and be known as REPUBLICANS, until the contest be terminated.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend the calling of a General Convention of the Free States, and such of the Slaveholding States, or portions thereof, as may desire to be there represented, with a view to the adoption of other more extended and effective measures in resistance of the encroachments of Slavery; and that a committee of five be appointed, to correspond and operate with our friends in other States on the subject.

The name of "Republicans" which they have chosen is significant. In opposition to the Slave Democracy of the Free States, this new combination of true Republicans is bound to sweep all before them. Nothing is more certain in the future than its complete triumph. The call for a National Convention will also attract much attention at this time. Such a measure at some future day may be necessary to make practical all the objects which the freeman of the North are resolved to accomplish.

The Committee on Nominations reported the following ticket:

For Governor—KINSLEY S. BINGHAM.
Lieut. Governor—GEORGE A. COE.

As soon as the names were read they were welcomed with the most hearty cheers, and the report was confirmed without a dissenting voice. The Free-Soil party withdrew its nominee, and all united in the most enthusiastic support of the Republican ticket.

The Temperance Tracts—Letter from President Nott.

UNION COLLEGE, June 30, 1854.

E. C. DELAVAN, Esq., *President New-York State Temperance Society*:

DEAR SIR: Having just completed the reading of your twelve temperance tracts, though the numbers differ in interest, I hasten to express my general approbation of them, as a whole; and also my approbation of the enlightened and charitable design of placing a copy of the same in every family in the State. The great merit of these tracts generally, entitles them to such a distinction. To carry this design into practical effect will, I am aware, involve great labor and great expense, in both of which I shall, as I trust many others will, cheerfully share with those enlightened and patriotic men who have embarked in an enterprise so full of promise.

This shedding of light on the community meets my entire approbation. In a free country public opinion is the tribunal of last resort. Statutory enactments in advance of that opinion are worse than useless, for they will not be enforced. Nor is it enough that by great exertion a mere majority can be commanded. To ensure success, an overwhelming public opinion must be created. The means for creating it exist and can be commanded.

The sale of intoxicating poisons to corrupt the youth, to enervate labor, and send a withering curse into every place of habitation where it can find admittance, is an outrage of human rights so wanton and audacious that it can only find protection under the pall of prevailing ignorance of the existence of these appalling evils.

Let the masses only be informed of the frauds this legalized traffic in human poisons practices, of the misery it inflicts, and the increased taxation it imposes, and its present license will be blotted at once and forever from the statute book.

Let these facts be known. Yes, let it be known in every town and hamlet,—nay, in every cottage and farm house,—that its inmates must be taxed for supporting the paupers and criminals which the traffic in human poisons creates, and for building the poor-houses and jails, which the traffic in human poisons renders necessary; that three-fourths of all the pecuniary burdens they bear is for the mere purpose of sustaining and perpetuating this detestable traffic—a traffic that could not exist for a single year if charged with the fearful expense it occasions, and which the tax-payer now ignorantly pays. When these facts shall be known, and not till then, may we hope to witness a diminished number of paupers in our poor-houses, of beggars in our streets, and of counterfeiters and robbers and murderers, and other criminals, in our jails, and a diminished amount set down on the tax-list for supporting that frightful number of human beings already made guilty or wretched, or both, by the dram-shop, and for the future supporting of the dram-shop itself, for the purpose of manufacturing future paupers and criminals to fill the places of those which already exist, as fast as want, or disease, or the gallows shall vacate the same.

Wishing you success in that enlightening of community which you have undertaken, I am,

Very respectfully, ELIPHT. NOTT.

GAS NOT UNHEALTHY.—An opinion is widely prevalent that gas is unfitted for the illumination of private dwellings, owing to the heat and noxious vapors it evolves. Nothing can be more erroneous. The heat, it is true, is in proportion to the light given off; and if, as has been found to be the case, a four inch pipe will supply as many burners sufficient to outvie the blaze of two thousand mould candles, the quantity of caloric and carbonic acid given off will be found to be in each case pretty near identical. The Argand or shadowless gas-burner, if encircled by a pale blue glass, yields a perfectly homogeneous white light, as pure almost as that of day, enabling artists to pursue their labors as satisfactorily during the night as during the blaze of a Southern Summer's day. The [illegible] of artificial light is in the following order, gas being by far the cheapest, then rapeseed oil, tallow, stearine, wax.—*New Quarterly Review.*

CHOLERA IN QUEBEC.—Cholera is said to be raging badly in Quebec. Dr. MCCULLOCH, a [illegible] physician there, has fallen a victim to it.

NEW-YORK CITY.

ARREST OF THE ROBBER OF BELMONT'S BANKING HOUSE.—The robbery of Mr. BELMONT'S Banking House has been traced to Mr. WILLIAM PAUL, one of the sub-agents to whom Mr. BELMONT delegated powers of attorney. The other two agents are Messrs. CHRISTMAS and MATSON, who are, of course, innocent of any participation in the deed. The investigations set on foot by Chief MATSELL, Capt. HALPIN of the First Ward Police, and officer DEVOE, resulted in establishing the guilt of PAUL. Opportunity was afforded him to return the money, and he was watched until he was seen to deposit the funds in the Post-Office, as already stated. Immediately after the restitution, the matter was placed in the hands of the District Attorney. PAUL'S excuse for taking the money is, that he was involved in stock speculations, but he states that he intended to return the entire amount to the concern. PAUL is a man about 30 years of age, and has a wife residing in New-Jersey. The Chief of Police ordered his detention to await further examination.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Debate on Salaries of Teachers.

At the meeting of the Board of Education on Wednesday evening an interesting debate on the salaries of teachers took place.

On the presentation of the remonstrance from the teachers on the subject of salaries,

Mr. NEILSON moved that the paper be referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. FELLOWS—And that it be printed.

Mr. WATERBURY—It strikes me that many of the views urged in that communication are very cogent. I would therefore move to refer it to the Committee on Salaries, and that the Committee of the Whole be discharged from the further consideration of the report.

Mr. FELLOWS—There is matter in that communication that is very important, it seems to me, and that requires some deliberation and thought—something about which, if we pass regulations and rules, will seriously affect the whole organization of the schools. If we are going into the examination of teachers who have taught a long time, who hold the certificate of State, City, and Ward officers, before I vote for such a resolution as that I must be satisfied of its necessity. I am satisfied that we must adopt some other plan than that to grade our teachers.

Mr. JARVIS—It appears to me that if you refer this and have it printed, that will be the end of it. The subject will die there as old matter.

VOICES—No! no.

Mr. JARVIS—It is a document that should receive our attention, and at as early a day as possible. It strikes me the best way would be to let it lie on the table for the present. That seems to me to be the only way to reach it soon.

Mr. WEST—I hope it will be printed. I think that will give it new life and vitality, and prominence before the Board. I think a communication like that from our teachers ought to be received with the greatest respect, and I hope it will be printed.

Mr. HIBBARD—I hope *not*—at least not in its present shape. That document should go to a Committee. It contains matters of hearsay—matters of rumor—from which grave deductions are drawn, and it would look very silly in this Board to go to printing a document which originates in rumor. Those gentlemen who consider it so very important, may call at the office and read it.

Mr. CURTIS—Unhappily for me, at the last meeting, though my voice is but rarely heard here, what I did say was reported in the public prints, and very erroneously reported. Even in the minutes of the Board, my actions were mistaken with reference to the salaries of the Superintendents. The *Tribune*, in giving the proceedings of the Board of the 5th inst., makes me say, "I may say the Committee have conferred with many, I may say a majority of the teachers,—and the report has received their approbation." The next day's paper contains a note to the Editor, signed "A Teacher," which, after noting the remarks attributed to me, offers his opinion as to their truthfulness, and asks me "to refresh my memory a little—to remember that a Committee, of which I was one, called a meeting of the Teachers at the room of the Board last Fall to express their sentiments in regard to examining and grading teachers and schools, &c., &c." The facts are, my remarks were not upon the subject of grading the teachers and schools, but upon the number of classes in a school, the number of scholars to a teacher, and the compensation of the teachers. I feel, in justice to myself, and in justice to my associates, that this should be corrected.

Mr. BLACKBURN hoped the document would be printed, certified to the high character of the teachers of our schools, and proceed. This is only the commencement of a movement, I can assure you, gentlemen. The Trustees of the Wards will send a memorial here next; the people are awake. I should be ashamed, myself, of the report of the sapient Committee who have put forth this bantling. Gentlemen have boasted here that they have graduated from colleges. I am a graduate from a workshop. The gentleman from the Eleventh complains that he was mis-reported. I was not reported at all, and I am very glad of it. The subject of this remonstrance will make more noise than any event has done since I have been connected with the schools, and that is some twenty years. This Board is in duty bound to take notice of what our teachers say. Let the gentlemen read that document. Is there anything improper in it, that you can find fault with? Is there anything disrespectful in it? No, Sir! It is a credit to those who have drawn it up—a credit to those who have signed it, and I hope memorials not only from the teachers, but from the officers and people of every Ward in the City, will come in here against the movement, because I think it the most outrageous injustice ever originated in a legislative body. We read of despotic Governments, of the chains of slavery being forged under them link by link. This, I fear, is the commencement of a long chain. You are depriving the Ward Officers of their rights and the teachers of their reserved rights. You commenced some two years ago, quietly encroaching on the Ward Officers. You commenced with the supply of coal first, and that was a splendid failure. I told you, gentlemen, two years ago, that I was willing to accept everything from the Public School Society that was good, but I wanted to reject everything that was bad. I am not willing to crowd antiquated notions before you here. Our system has worked well ever since 1842, and it is progressing still. Let us go on in the same path of progress. Why, gentlemen, who are we here? Who are these Commissioners? We emanated from the people—they sent us here. Our office is not a birthright. Why, then, should we dictate to the people? They have their rights and know them, and the teachers have rights also. True, they receive salaries for their services, but if they did not take pleasure in their vocation they would not stay there a day. For any man who ever taught a school knows it is no sinecure. I hope this document will be printed. It is due to the teachers. They are the people who carry out the designs of the fathers and tax-payers. They are the workers in our school system. We do nothing here but merely imagine things ought to be done. They are the instruments who carry them out.

The report was referred to the Committee of the Whole after a great deal more discussion.

SIXTH WARD SALARIES.

On the report in favor of paying the salaries of Teachers in Primary School No. 11, Sixth Ward,

Mr. HIBBARD said—That's a very singular report to come from a Committee, accompanied by a resolution for the payment of money for no service—a bill for the payment of a janitor when there has been no school house—of teachers when there has been no school. We did that thing once, and I hope this Board will never do it again. However much it may be said that this Board is infringing upon the powers and duties of the Ward officers, I think here is a proper place to put a stop to their conduct. Here they wish to make us pay for the sweeping out of a school house because they *expect* to have a school house to sweep out after a while. I think this Board ought now and always to refuse to pay for services not actually rendered.

Mr. JARVIS—I regret to state that as a member of the Finance Committee, I signed that report though opposed to its principles. I signed it in order to get it before the Board.

Mr. WEST—The subject, so far as the reopening of the School, was referred to a select Committee, of which I was one; and, I understand that these teachers have been kept in this position from day to day and from week to week, expecting the school to be reopened, and I believe the officers are now completing arrangements to open the School. These teachers have been kept all this time hanging between heaven and earth, and I think it hard not to pay them.

Mr. ADAMS spoke in favor, and the Board ordered the payment to be made.

FIRE IN THE BOWERY.—A fire occurred about 10 o'clock on Thursday evening, at No. 216 Bowery, occupied by Mr. A. M. SPARKS as a hardware, and Mr. O'BRIEN as a dry-goods store. The fire is supposed to have originated in the latter place. The building, a wooden frame house, was quickly in flames, which, however, were prevented from spreading to the adjoining houses. The stock, which is covered by insurance, was partly destroyed and partly seriously damaged. During the fire, Mr. SLOAT, a member of Hose Company, No. 4, was severely injured on the head by a falling gutter. He was taken care of by his brother firemen. Loss about $6,000.

Going to Sea on a Friday.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.
Before Commissioner Bridgham.

The United States vs. *Albert S. Ackley.*—This defendant was arrested a few weeks since and held to answer for manslaughter on the high seas in killing one Matthew Nelson, a seaman on board the American ship *Vanguard*, which sailed from this port to Liverpool on Friday, Sept. 24, 1853. It appeared in evidence that while the ship was off Staten Island, Nelson and others of the crew, under the charge of the second mate, went aloft to reef topsails; that an altercation arose between Nelson and the officer aloft, while they were aiding the others in the duty of reefing; after they came down Nelson struck the second mate and knocked him down on the deck. The first mate, the defendant, then interfered, whereupon Nelson drew his knife from the sheath and said, "You, too, you son of a ——, if you come another step toward me I'll show you ——." The first mate (Ackley) then drew his pistol and shot Nelson dead. Ackley was arrested by the captain, put ashore and the ship proceeded on her voyage; and since that time the wife of Nelson has been unwearied in her endeavors to bring the case to the notice of the United States authorities, but after a careful investigation the learned Commissioner dismissed the complaint.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Judge Mitchell

MERCANTILE AGENCIES—EVIDENCE—RIGHTS OF WITNESSES.

In the Matter of the Application for an Attachment against Lewis Tappan and Benjamin Douglass—For not answering interrogatories to a commission issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Huron County, Ohio, wherein Beardsley, &c., are plaintiffs, and Kinnan is defendant.

MITCHELL, P. J.—Lewis Tappan was in the mercantile agency in this City until 1849, when he sold out to Arthur Tappan and Benjamin Douglass. The interrogatories seem to be based on the supposition that the defendant in 1847 or 1848, was an agent of the mercantile agency, and then communicated to the agency in writing a statement of the character of the plaintiffs, which was libellous. The answer shows (or it is understood) that it is the business of such an agency to record these communications, and to exhibit them to merchants, inquiring as to the standing of the persons mentioned in them. The communications and the records of them may have been exhibited and so published (as the law terms it) every year since they were furnished; they may have been so exhibited by Lewis Tappan—although he has withdrawn from the business, and by Lewis Tappan and Douglass, who now have succeeded him, although they were not in the business when the communication was received. These two are now asked if Kinnan made such a communication in 1847 or 1848, and they decline to answer, because the answer may form a link in the chain of evidence which may tend to convict them of libel. As the exhibition of the paper may have been within a year, the statute of limitations would be no bar to a prosecution for libel, and so the respondents are not bound to answer on account of any supposed protection to be derived from that statute. The witness alone knows the facts beyond those contained in the answer, which may tend to his conviction; the Court is not to compel him to tell what those facts are. If, therefore, he says that the answer may tend to convict him, and on that account refuses to answer, and the Court can imagine any state of facts under which the answer might lead to such a result, the witness may insist on the protection of the law and refuse to answer. If these witnesses should answer yes—such a communication was received from Kinnan at that time—and they state its contents, and other witnesses prove that within the last year Lewis and Arthur Tappan and R. Douglass exhibited the letter from Kinnan as evidence of the plaintiff's character, the proof of these respondents' guilt might be made out, when without their answer there might be no evidence of the contents of the letter.

Examinations of witnesses under commissions from other States may be much abused, unless ample protection be given to the witnesses by our Courts; and when the witnesses may be subjected to a civil suit in consequence of their answer, and (as in case of a libel which may be published in different States,) may be subject to indictment in different States, and then not protected by any statute of limitations on account of non-residence in these States, our Courts should use a jealous care to protect them. The honest ought not to be forced to be their own accusers, nor the dishonest to be tempted to perjury in order to save themselves.

In the People *vs.* Mather, (4 Wend. 254) the rule as to the kind of questions which the witness may decline answering, is clearly stated; and notwithstanding the broad language used in the Statute, the Chancellor decided in a similar case (1 Paige 607 in the matter of Kip,) that "the witness is not obliged to criminate himself, or answer any question which he would not be bound to answer if examined in open Court; that the Legislature never intended to establish an inquisition by which witnesses should be compelled to criminate themselves, or to disclose secrets in which the party to the examination had no interest."

The other interrogatories are as objectionable as the one above specially referred to. The motion for an attachment is denied.

STOCK SALES AND MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 14.

$8,000 Erie Conv. Bds	71 7/8	575 Erie Railroad	s3 55
1000 Hudson Conv Bds.	79	25 do	b60 56
3,000 N Y. Cen. R Bds.	85	49 do	55
33,000 Ill Cen. R. R. Bds.	71	100 do	b37 56
5 000 do	b10 71	200 do	s30 55
23 American Ex. Bnk.	b3 102	350 do	55
10 Bank of Republic	110	1700 do	c 55
5 Hanover Bank	88	100 do	b60 56
100 New-Jer. Zinc Co.	b3 5	150 do	s30 55
25 Nicaragua Transit Co	10	250 do	b60 56
100 do	c p&c 21	25 do	55
250 do	upg 21	100 Reading Railroad	c 69
100 do	b15 22	200 do	69
100 do	b60 22	100 do	b60 69
900 do	21	100 do	c 69
100 do	s3 p&c 21	100 do	b30 69
50 Penn. Coal Co	c 103	200 do	b54 69
100 Canton Co	b60 23	200 do	68
100 do	23	200 do	s60 68
160 Nor. & Wor. R. R	c 56	700 do	c 68
40 do	c 56	200 do	c 68
200 McCulloch Gold	s3 2	100 do	68
550 Cumber. Coal Co	c 33	200 do	77
250 do	c 33	100 do	b54 69
100 do	s30 33	10 Mich. Central R. R.	90
200 do	33	10 do	90
50 do	s70 32	12 Northern Ind. R. R.	94
100 do	b30 34	36 do	95
200 do	33	125 Cleve. & Toledo R.R.	78
200 do	33	25 do	77
100 do	c 33	100 do	77
62 N. Y. Central R. R.	c 96	200 do	b60 79
50 do	96	10 Mich. So. Cons.	89
50 do	s60 96	28 do	90
50 do	b30 aft 10 96	15 Cleve. C. & Cin R R	100
25 do	b30 96	20 Mich. Southern R. R.	95
135 do	96	5 Crystal Palace	5

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000 N. Y. Cen. R R Bs.	85	100 Cumber. Coal Co	b42 34
1 000 Erie Income Bds.	96	100 do	b3 33
25 000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	71	50 do	33
500 Gold Hill Mine	s12m 2	6 N. Y. Central R. R.	96
50 do	b12mcs 2	100 do	96
200 New Jersey Zinc Co	4	200 Erie Railroad	b3 55
100 Nic. Transit Co.	b60 22	50 do	s30 55
100 do	s3 21	100 do	55
200 do	b3 21	100 Reading Railroad	68
100 Penn. Coal Co	c 103	200 do	68
10 Michigan Southern R.	95	100 do	s3 69

Markets.... *Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

FRIDAY, July 14—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are without change. 100 bbls. found buyers at $5 50 for Pearls, and $5 81½ for Pots, ₩ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Continues in fair request, at the advance (noticed yesterday) of ⅛. ₩ lb on Monday's quotations, which we repeat, with the remark that this day's sales reach about 2,000 bales, at the improvement above mentioned:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&T.
Ordinary, ₩ lb	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
Middling, ₩ lb	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Middling Fair, ₩ lb	10¼	11	11¼	11¼
Fair, ₩ lb	11¼	11¼	11¼	12¼

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western brands are less abundant and in better demand, particularly for home use, though shippers are also willing purchasers; hence, prices are firmer and exhibit an upward tenor. The day's operations comprise 9,000 bbls. within our range:

Sour, ₩ bbl	$5 12½@5 62½
Superfine, No. 2	5 25 @ 5 75
Inferior State	5 25 @ 5 75
State, common brands	6 00 @ 6 25
State, straight brands	6 37½@ 6 75
Favorite State	7 00 @ 7 25
Western Mixed do	6 87½@ 7 12½
Michigan and Indiana straight do	7 25 @ 7 50
Fancy Michigan	7 62½ @ 7 75
Common to good Ohio	7 25 @ 7 50
Ohio, round hoop, common	7 25 @ 7 50
Fancy Ohio	7 75 @ 8 00
Extra Ohio	8 25 @10 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 00 @10 00
Fancy Genesee	8 00 @ 9 00
Extra Genesee	9 25 @11 25

Canadian has not varied. Southern is in fair request and firm. There have been 1,100 bbls. disposed of at $5 50@$9 for mixed to good straight, and $9@$8 75 for favorite to fancy, ₩ bbl. Sales were likewise made of 100 bbls. fine Rye Flour, at $5 50; and 150 bbls. Jersey Corn Meal at $3 75 ₩ bbl., the previous figures.

GRAIN—Wheat remains dull and heavy, in the absence of an inclination to purchase liberally. There were only 1,000 bush. prime White Ohio bought to-day, at $1 90 ₩ bush. Rye is more sought after at steady rates. 3,500 bush. River realized $1 18 ₩ bush. Barley is quiet and nominal in value. State and Western Oats are moderately dealt in at 51c.@55c. ₩ bush. Corn is pretty brisk and buoyant, despite the inclemency of the weather, which has interfered with transactions. There, for this day, add up 45,000 bush., at 61c.@65c. for unmerchantable; and 66c.@69c. for mixed Western, per bush.

GROCERIES—Appear about the same; the day's movements reach 120 pkgs. Java Coffee, at 13½c.; 150 Laguayra and Jamaica do., at 10c.@10½c. ₩ lb.; small lots of Cuba Molasses, at 20c.@21c. ₩ gallon; 350 hhds. do. Sugar, at 8½c.@4½c.; 1,900 boxes brown, yellow and white Havana do., at 5½c @7c. ₩ lb. Teas are inactive, both at private and public sale. This season's auctions were commenced to-day. We append a report of the first sale:

BY HAGGARTY, JONES & Co.—*Per ships Whistler and Wizard.*

Oolong—171 half chests extra fine Kokew, 32½c. ₩ lb; 120 do. curious do., 28c.; 10 do. extra fine do., 21c.; 221 do. do. do., 19c. do. curious do., and 164 90 lb boxes extra fine 20c.; 345 half chests do. 29c.; 216 do. fine 26½c.; 53 do. do. 24½c.; 224 do. do. 27c.; 983 do. extra fine 24c.; 150 do. fine, and 45 do. sup., 23½c.; 214 do. do., 22c.

Gunpowder—169 half chests fine, 28c.; 174 boxes finest, 32c.

Hyson—359 half chests curious pingle, and 387 do. extra do. do. 42c.; 375 do. do. fine cowslip, 38c.; 182 do. do. fine, 37c.

Young Hyson—204 half chests curious, 42½c.; 198 do. extra fine, 56c.

HAY—Sales have been made of 800 bales River at 65c. for shipment, and 78c.@85c. for local use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—About 54 bales last year's crop have been disposed of during the week at 26c.@30c., ₩ lb.

LIME—Rockland is still inactive, but stiffly held at 87½c. for Common, and $1 02@$1 05 for Lump, ₩ bbl.

METALS—Copper is unchanged. Some 200 tons Scotch Pig Iron realized $40½@$41, usual credit, ₩ ton. Lead, Spelter and Tin are quiet at old prices.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Sales were reported to-day of 200 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 46½c. ₩ gallon, and 1,500 bbls. common Resin at $1 70 ₩ bbl.

OILS—The market for Whale, Sperm and Olive is without activity and firmness. The movements in other articles have been confined to 4,500 gallons Linseed, at 79c.@80c.; and 650 gallons Lard at 80c. ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is still improving in demand and value. The day's operations amount to 1,100 bbls. at $11 75@$12 for Mess; $11 for sour Mess; and $10 50 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats were purchased to the extent of 200 pkgs., at steady prices. Lard is more inquired for at higher rates. 550 bbls. Fair to Prime were procured at 9½c.@9¾c. ₩ lb. Beef is quiet, yet very firm, owing to its scarcity. 150 bbls. changed hands, today, at $12@$13 for Country Mess; $15 50 for City Mess; $16 for repacked Chicago Mess, and $17@$17 50 for extra Mess, ₩ bbl. Beef Hams are rarer and dearer. 50 bbls. brought $22 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, at 12c.@15c. for Ohio; 16c.@19c. for Western New-York, and 19c.@21c for Orange County, ₩ lb. Fair to prime Cheese commands, in lots, 6c.@9½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales were made of 300 casks fair to prime at $3 75@$4 25, ₩ 100 lbs.

TALLOW—There were 28,000 lbs. prime sold at 11½c. 11¾c. ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—Is without essential change. The day's transactions include 100 hhds. Kentucky lugs at 5½c.@6c.; and 40 boxes Ohio Seed and Leaf at 5½c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Tends upwards. Sales transpired, today, of 350 bbls. Ohio at 28c.@28½c.; and 50 hhds. Drudge at 26c., usual terms, ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The inclement weather retarded operations to-day. For Liverpool, there were shipped 1,200 bales Cotton at 7-32d.@⅛d. ₩ lb.; 7,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 1½d.@2s. 3d.; and 1,000 bbls. Resin at 1s. 6d. ₩ bbl. For London, there were engaged 200 tons Lard at 22s. 6d. ₩ ton. For Havre, the shipments were light at 4c. for Cotton, ₩ lb.; $6c.$8 for Ashes, and $8 for Bark and Rice, ₩ cask. California freights were unaltered.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.
BOWEN, MCNAMEE & CO (Imp. & Job.,) 112 Broadway.
A. EDWARDS & CO. (Impt's and Job.) 9 and 11 Park-place.

French, Swiss and German Dry Goods.
AUGUST WETTER (Importer).....19 Broad-st.

Dundee Linens, Sail Duck, &c.
CAMPBELL & BURTON (Importers).....16 Broad-st.
WM. BRAND & CO. (Importers).....42 and 44 Pine-st.

Laces, Millinery Goods, Embroideries and Trimmings.
GILDEMEISTER & NEUSTAEDTER, (late William Neustaedter) 26 and 28 Vesey-st., up stairs.
S. SRAHLHEIM & CO. (Importers).....69 Broadway.

Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Berlin Wool, Fringes, Gimps, Tassels, Buttons, &c.
KOHLSAAT BROS. (Importers and Jobbers)...48 John-st
OMAR FEICKERT.....37 Dey-st

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO. Imp. & Manuf. 22 Warren-st.
C. B. HATCH & CO. (Impt's and Man's) 97 William-s.

Clothing and Furnishing Goods at Wholesale.
HANFORD & BRO....29 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

Architects.
F. DIAPER.....49 Wall-st.
JOHN W. RITCH.....342 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

Agricultural Warehouse.
B. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st.

Average Adjustor and Insurance Broker.
WALTER R. JONES, Jr.....90 Wall-st.

Architects.
GEO. CARTENSEN & CHS. GILDEMEISTER...(City and Rural Architecture,) 348 Broadway.
H. DANIELS (Landscape Gardener).....231 Broadway.

American and Foreign Rubber Goods.
UNION INDIA RUBBER CO., Manufactory 41 John-st.

American Soap Company.
Manufacturers Superior Family Soaps...324 Washington-st.

Advertising Agents.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.
INGERSOLL'S.....250 South-st
From 200 to 500 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again.

Ballard's Premium Hair Dye.
The cheapest and best. For sale or applied. O. M BALLARD'S Improved Hair Dye...333 Broadway, up stairs.

Brokers, Bill or Note.
D. M. FARNUM.....6 Jauncey Court, Wall-st.
GEO. C. SMALLEY.....62 Wall-st.

Bond and Stock Brokers.
WETMORE ROBERT & CO. (St'k Brok's.).70 Beaver-st.

Booksellers and Publishers.
A. S. BARNES & CO. (National School Series)..51 John-st.

Britannia and Plated Ware, Cutlery, Japanning, &c.
J. & C. BERRIAN (Wholesale and Retail Dealers) 681 Broadway, Cooking Utensils, Tin, Wood and Willow Ware. Refrigerators, Meat Safes &c

Blacking and Inks,—Dunlop's Vegetable.
C. G. EVERITT, (sole Proprietor,) Manufacturing Emporium, 36 Gold-st., New-York. Tin boxes and Canisters in endless variety, by machinery, superior to the best, cheaper than the cheapest; also Druggists tin ware in general.

Carpetings.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY.....379 Broadway.

Druggists.
KINSLEY & DARLING (Wholesale Dealers) 62 Vesey-st.

Daguerreotypes.
J. GURNEY.....349 Broadway.
The oldest and most extensive in the United States.

Defiance Salamander Safes, and Goffin's Defiance Locks and Cross Bars.
ROBT. M. PATRICK (Manufacturer).....192 Pearl-st.

Dying Establishment.
BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., Staten Island Fancy Dying Establishment, 3 Jean-st., New-York.

Engravers, (Wood.)
J. W. ORR, (the best work done here.).....75 Nassau-st
W. HOWLAND.....239 Broadway, above Astor-House.

Encaustic Tiles and Germanikr Chimney Tops.
MILLER, COATES & YOULE (Importers)...379 Pearl-st.

Expresses, Shipping Merchants.
EDWARDS, SANDFORD & CO. (Foreign)...36 Broadway.

Engravers, (Card.)
I. W. GOMBRICH.....208 Broadway, and 4 Metropol'n Hotel.
HICKS & OFFLICK, (late Hyatt & Cornell,) 339 Broadway, corner of Walker-st.

Lithographers.
GEORGE HAYWARD.....120 Water-st.

French Window Glass.
J. H. POILLON & CO. (Importers).....34 Barclay-st.

Fishing Tackle.
J. B. CROOKE & CO. (Impt's and Man's).....50 Fulton-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.
WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) 891 Broadway, one door above 19th-st.

Grindstones.
J. S. WHITNEY & CO....4 South, and 56 Washington-sts

India Rubber Shoes, Whips, Clothing, Rails, &c.
NEWARK INDIA RUBBER Manuf Co 20 Maiden-lane.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, etc.
C. S. LITTLE, (Imp. & General Dealer).32 and 34 Fulton-st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.
JOHN S. WILLARD.....440 Pearl-st., near Chatham

Law Booksellers and Publishers.
BANKS, GOULD & CO.....144 Nassau-st.

Lightning Rods.
A. M. QUIMBY & SON...132 East 27th, and 119 Nassau-sts.

Insulated Lightning Rods.
LYON Manufacturing Co., Insulate Lightning Conductors for buildings and ships, (Otis' Patent).....343 Broadway.

Lamp and Gas Fixtures.
DEITZ, BRO'S & CO. (Manufacturers)....126 William-st.

Mahogany and Rosewood.
E. & C. W. HOUGHTON (all Fancy Goods) 90 Walker-st.

Musical Instruments, Strings, &c.
F. SOBAUM & CO. (Importers).....97 Maiden-lane.
CARGILL & CO. (Impt's and Manuf.).....47 Maiden-lane.
BRUNO & WEISSENBORN & CO., Importer and Manufacturer, 2 Maiden-lane.

Needles, Fish-hooks and Fishing Tackle.
THOS. H. BATE (Importer and Manuf.)...35 Maiden-lane.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.
EUGENE ELY.....75 Fulton-st., 3d door below Gold

Paints, Oils, &c.
RAYNOLDS & DEVOE.....100 Water-st.

Glass—Plate, Window and Picture.
F. HOPKINS & BRO'S (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.

Paper Warehouses.
C. W. FIELD & CO. (Wholesale Dealers).....11 Cliff-

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, New-York, July 11, 1854.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held on THIS DAY, an instalment of FIVE DOLLARS per share on all the shares of the capital Stock of the Company, (excepting the ten thousand shares on which twenty dollars per share and the ten thousand shares on which ten dollars per share have already been paid in,) has this day been assessed, and required to be paid by the several parties in whose names the said shares of Stock now stand respectively, to the Treasurer, on or before the 10th day of August, 1854, and the Transfer Books are closed from this day, till the first July inst., and no transfer of Stock will be permitted until the instalment called thereon, be paid. By order of the Board of Directors,

M. B. EDGAR, Treasurer.

LOAN OF $300,000 ON THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF ALBANY.—The undersigned hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received by them until TUESDAY the 25th day of July instant, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, for a loan of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars, for which Bonds or Stock of the city of Albany will be issued in sums of $1,000 each, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually by coupon or warrant attached thereto, and the principal reimbursable at the expiration of twenty-five years from the 1st day of May, 1854. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $1,000, and should be sealed up and endorsed "Proposals for Albany City Stock" and enclosed in an envelope, and directed to either of the undersigned. Each proposal must state distinctly the rate of premium offered for the stock, and the address of the person or persons making the proposal. The money will be required to be paid by deposits to the credit of the undersigned, in the Banking House of Messrs. DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO., in the City of New-York, or in the Bank of Albany, in the city of Albany, as follows:

One-third part on the 25th day of July instant.
One-third part on the 15th day of August next.
One-third part on the 15th day of September next.

Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of said bonds to the times of payment above specified will be required from the persons taking the said loan. The interest on the said stock will be paid semi-annually, on the 1st days of May and November in each year, at the Banking House of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in the City of New-York, and the principal is made reimbursable at the same place. ALBANY, July 5, 1854.

J. V. H. BEEKYCK,
JAMES McNAUGHTON,
H. H. MARTIN,
W. E. BLEECKER, } Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, No 13 Williams-st., New-York, July 10, 1854.—The holders of stock in this Company are informed that the contractors have this day surrendered the road to the Company, which has been accepted by the Directors.

This closing the time fixed by resolution of the Board for adjusting the interest on the stock heretofore issued, all persons holding certificates of stock or scrip certificates for interest, are desired to surrender them, and secure new certificates covering the amount of the original stock and the interest accrued thereon to the 10th of July, 1854.

In cases where the interest is less than $100, the amount of a share, interest scrip will be issued for the fractional part, or a full share of stock will be issued, on receiving from the stockholder the fractional part in cash.

The stock issued to the 10th July amounts to $2,380,000. The increasing business of the road has made it necessary to add seven first-class locomotive engines to the eighteen provided for in the original contract, with a corresponding number of cars which must be paid for by an additional issue of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of stock.

This with the amount required for closing the original contract, will carry the issues of stock to the limit of the charter, three millions of dollars; and the Board of Directors have passed a resolution declaring that the construction account of the road shall be closed at five millions of dollars consisting of three millions of stock and two millions of mortgage bonds. A. C. FLAGG, Treasurer.

BONDS FOR SALE.—The NASHVILLE & CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY have for sale 150 Bonds of $1,000 each. They are the Bonds of the Company, endorsed and guaranteed by the State of Tennessee—and are made receivable by the Comptroller of the State as a basis for private banking, under the Free Banking Law of that State. Part of these Bonds have twenty, and part twenty-five years to run, from 1st Jan., 1854, and bear six per cent. interest, payable with coupons half yearly, 1st Jan. and 1st July, in New-York. The payment of the interest on these Bonds is provided for by the Statute in the same manner as in regard to the State Bonds proper,—the Bank of Tennessee being in such case the fiscal agent of the State, and charged equally in the one case as the other, with protecting the faith of the State. Nothing is receivable under the Free Banking Law of Tennessee, as a basis for banking except Bonds of the United States, Bonds of the State of Tennessee, and these Bonds guaranteed as above. From the high rates required to be paid for both of the first two kinds of Bonds these Bonds will find a ready sale in Tennessee, independent of their general value in the market. Persons wishing to buy will apply to the President of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, or to the undersigned, at Nashville Tenn., for terms. The fullest information will be furnished of the state of the Road, and its capacity to pay.

V. K. STEVENSON, President N. & C. R. R. Co.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—The Board of Directors of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transport ation Company have this day declared, out of their earnings expended in construction, an extra dividend of ten per cent. in stock, to be apportioned to those who shall be holders of the full stock of the Company, on the 15th day of July next; being one share for every ten shares, or one-tenth part of a share for each share held on that day. Holders will have the right to assign the fractional parts to which they may be entitled; and certificates for every ten fractional parts standing in any one name, and for said whole shares, will be issued on and after the 10th day of August next. Dividends declared thereafter will be paid upon all such whole shares as upon other stock of the Company, but dividends will not accrue upon the fractional parts until ten shall have been consolidated into one share, and a certificate issued therefor.—New-York, June 19, 1854.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, No 2 Hanoverst., New-York, July 6, 1854.—In order to facilitate an examination now being made by a Committee of the Board of Directors of this Company into its Stock accounts, all persons holding certificates of Stock of the Company are specially requested to present the same to the undersigned at this office so that an account of the same may be taken. Persons residing at a distance who cannot conveniently present or send in their certificates, are requested to communicate by letter, stating the number of shares for which it purports to have been issued, and by whom signed.—By order of the Board of Directors. WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO., corner of Broadway and Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, July 13, 1854.—At an election for Directors of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, held in the village of Hawley, Penn., on Monday, the 26th of June, 1854, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

John Ewen,	Isaac L. Platt,	Wm. H. Falls,
Irad Hawley	Wm. F. Havemeyer,	Geo. A. Hoyt,
Wm R Griffith,	Moses Taylor,	Thos. Morgan.

At a Subsequent meeting of the Directors, JOHN EWING, Esq., was unanimously elected President of the Company for the ensuing year. E. H. MEAD, Secretary.

RAILROAD BONDS.—Wanted, a quantity about $(50,000) of the first mortgage bonds of the Great Western (U.) Railroad, other good bonds, for which good unincumbered real estate will be given in exchange. The property can be shown to be a ten per cent investment, but as the owner wishes to be absent from the City for a time, he prefers property which will not require to be looked after. Apply to WARD McLEAN, No. 9 Trinity Building.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—At the request of several of the Shareholders of this Company, the option to Stockholders to subscribe to the remainder of the three million (3,000,000) convertible loan of this Company, has been extended to the fifteenth day of July, instant. The transfer book will remain open for the same period.—July 3, 1854.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Transfer Agents

MISSISSIPPI AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Stockholders of this Company will please take notice that an instalment of 5 per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been called, payable at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on or before the 15th of July next. By order.

NEW-YORK, May 13, 1854. EDW. KING, Secretary.

FINLEY, KISSAM & CO., Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st. Collections made on all parts of the United States and Canada, and prompt returns given, at low rates. Business paper and Loans negotiated on Commission. Stocks bought and sold at the Stock Exchange.

STOCKS AND BONDS—Bought and sold, strictly on commission, by A. W. GREELEAF, No. 2 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, June 2, 1854.—An extra dividend of ten per cent on the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid on the first day of July next. The capital stock will be increased fifty per cent., or one million dollars, one million half, or fifty dollars per share on the first day of July next, and the other half on the sixth day of November next. The new stock will be distributed to the old stockholders in the ratio of one share of new stock to every two shares of old stock, according to the stock ledger on the morning of the 25th instant. The rights to fractional parts of shares may be transferred and combined so as to obtain full shares. Any stockholder may at any time after the 30th instant, pay in his new shares in full, and be entitled to rebate at the rate of seven per cent per annum, on the money, to the 6th November. The latter half of the increased Stock will not be entitled to any portion of the semi-annual dividend in November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th instant to the 1st July inclusive.

C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent on the Capital stock of the said Company, payable on and after the 25th of July next

The transfer books will be closed after 3 o'clock this day, until the 22d July inclusive.

The interest on the Bonds of this Company falling due on the 1st July, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 78 Broadway, upon presentation of the Coupons, on and after that date. By order of the Board

FRANCIS SPIES, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1854.

FINAL DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of the late PHENIX BANK, whose charter expired on the first day of January, 1854, hereby give notice that they will pay the final dividend of seven (7) per cent. to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after SATURDAY, the 1st of July, 1854. Said dividend being in full and final settlement of all claims and demands against the late Phenix Bank, and against the undersigned Trustees thereof.

(Signed) THOMAS TILESTON,
HENRY CARY
JOSHUA J. HENRY,
Trustees of the late Phenix Bank.

BANK FOR SAVINGS—No 107 Chambers-st., July 12, 1854.—Under the provision of the By-Laws the Trustees of this Institution have declared an interest due to depositors for the last six months, ending June 30, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, on all sums amounting to $5 and under $500, and on all sums of $500 and upward, an interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday of the present month. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. J. D. P. OGDEN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—BOWERY SAVINGS BANK—NEW-YORK, July 13, 1854.—The depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upwards and less than five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and upward, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst. will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, the 17th inst. during the hours of business at the Bank. The Trustees have also declared an extra dividend of one-half the amount of the dividend above named, payable at the same time. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st instant. The Bank is open for business daily from 10 A M to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 P. M., at No 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees

JAMES MILLS, President.

G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—The Trustees of this Institution, have declared the usual dividend for the six months ending 30th June, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on amounts not exceeding $500, and 5 per cent. on sums exceeding that amount, payable on and after MONDAY, the 17th inst., at the Banking Room, corner of Broadway and Park-place. Interest not called for will be added as principal to the credit of such depositors.—July 12, 1854. RANDOLPH SCHOLL, President.

FRANCIS A. PALMER, 1st Vice-President and Treasurer.
CORNELIUS L. EVERETT, 2d Vice-President.
M. HOPPER MOTT, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

JULY INTEREST, 1854.—GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK—6th-av., corner Waverley-place Depositors are hereby notified, that the Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under; and upon all sums above five hundred dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on and after the 5th inst., during bank hours, on and after the 17th inst. Bank open daily from 10 A. M., to 2 P. M., and 5 to 7 P M By order of the Board.

WILLIAM MANDEVILLE, President.
W R VERMILYE, } Secretaries.
JOHN RANDALL, }

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending June 30, as follows: on sums of $500 and under at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum: and on sums exceeding $500 at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. Payable on and after MONDAY, July 17. All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.—NEW-YORK, July 14, 1854. P. PEBIT, President.

WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 516 BROADWAY, July 14, 1854.—The Trustees of this Institution have this day declared a dividend in accordance with the By-Laws, at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums from $5 to $500, and at the rate of 5 per cent per annum on all sums over $500: payable at their Banking House, No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, on and after MONDAY, 17th in t. Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of the depositors as principal By order

BENJ. R. WINTHROP, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN SAVINGS' INSTITUTION, No. 644 Broadway.—The Trustees of this Institution have this day ordered a semi-annual dividend, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, at the rate of six per cent per annum for all sums of $500 and under, payable on and after MONDAY, the 17th inst.—July 11, 1854. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 7 P M

E. J. BROWN, President.
G. CLELAND, } Vice Presidents.
HY. STOKES, }
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 19 Wall-st.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Div dend of 7 per cent payable at the office of the Company, on and after the 15th inst.—NEW-YORK, July 12, 1854. Transfer books will be closed until that date. By order.

RICHARD A. OAKLY, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, June 30.—The Books of this Company will be closed on the third day of July next, preparatory to the dividend to be paid on the first day of August next, and will remain closed till the second day of August next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after July 6. The Transfer Books will be closed to that date inclusive.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLP, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 184 Broadway, corner of Johnst.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of five per cent. for the last six months, payable at the office of the Company on and after the 5th inst.—NEW-YORK, July, 1, 1854. JOHN BAKER, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND.—MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW-YORK, July 7, 1854.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable to the stockholders on and after 15th inst. By order.

ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the HOME INSURANCE COMPANY have THIS DAY declared a dividend of EIGHT PER CENT., payable to the stockholders at the office of the Company, No. 1 New-st., and after MONDAY, 17th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that day. CHAS. J. MARTIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—BANK OF THE CAPITOL, ALBANY, July 1, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock of this bank, free of tax, is declared, payable on and after the 15th inst. Stockholders registered on the New-York books, will receive their dividend at the Merchants' Exchange Bank By order of the Board,

H. G. GILBERT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—HANOVER INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of six per cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 1 Hanover-square By order of the Board. A. M. MCKEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No 6 Broad st.—NEW-YORK, July 1, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been this day declared, payable on demand.

R. O. GLOVER, Sec'y.

CENTRAL BANK DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Three-and-One-Half per Cent on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after the 15th instant. WALTER OAKLEY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, July 3, 1854

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—WESTERN BANK, SUFFOLK COUNTY—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 8 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute, in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to S. T. BAKER, an individual banker, (Western Bank, Suffolk County, late Western Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker, will be given up to him. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

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BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, July 12, 1854.—The FARMERS' BANK of Hamilton County, (Arletta,) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the NEW-YORK STATE BANK, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of Anthony Lane, of the City of New-York, as such agent, pursuant to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

SAVINGS BANK—Corner 3d-av and 9th-st.—MARINER'S SAVING INSTITUTION—Open daily from 9 A. M to 2 P. M., and Wednesday and Saturday Evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. Deposits made in this Institution on or before the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st. Six per cent interest allowed on sums of $500, and under.

Hon. JACOB A. WESTERVELT, (Mayor of the City,) President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, 1st Vice President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, 2d Vice President.
W. H. ELSWORTH, Secretary.
HON CLARKSON CROLIUS, 1st Trustee.

IRVING'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren, near Greenwich st Open DAILY, from 11 A M. to 1 P M., and 4 to 7 P. M. Notice to depositors. Interest that has accrued will be payable on or after MONDAY, the 17th day of July. Interest not called for will be placed to the account as principle.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

1854.—NEW FORWARDING ARRANGEMENT.—BY THE AMERICAN "LAKE SHORE LINE."—With speed, safety, and saving of insurance—avoiding cartage across the "Suspension Bridge," and ferry at Detroit. The American "Lake Shore Railroads," having largely increased their freight cars and motive power, are prepared to forward without any delay freight in any quantity, to all Western and Southwestern ports at very low rates Mark "Lake Shore Line," and send to Hudson River Railroad, New-York and Erie Railroad, Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, Harlem Railroad, or People's Line Steamboats

P. R.—Freight shipped by Buffalo and New-York City Railroad mark "Lake Shore Line, via Buffalo and New-York City Railroad" For information, price, and bills of lading, apply to TIMOTHY C. DWIGHT, Agent, No. 132 Broadway, corner Dey-st., or to L. DUNTON Ticket Agent.

CUMBERLAND COAL.—The New Creek Company is now receiving at Baltimore, a regular supply of Cumberland Coal, from their mines in Hampshire County, which they offer for sale at the lowest market prices. This coal is believed to be equal in quality to any coal mined in the Cumberland region. For steam purposes it has no superior. The estimation in which it is held by Engineers in the U. S. Navy, and for the use of locomotives, can be shown at the office of the Company, No 25 Wall-s NEW-YORK where orders will be punctually attended to.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF EMIGRATION, No. 76 Franklin-st. }

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—For all parts of the world, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner for every State in the Union, No. 44 Wall-st., corner Broadway. N. B. —Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates.

RAILROADS.

FARE REDUCED.—GREAT WESTERN MAIL ROUTE—SIXTY MILES DISTANCE SAVED OVER ANY OTHER ROUTE BY STEAMBOAT ON THE LAKE—TO CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—(Carrying the Great Western United States Through Mail).—Passengers can be ticketed through to all points West and Southwest, either by the New York and Erie Railroad, Hudson River Railroad, People's Line Steamboat, or Harlem Railroad, connecting at Buffalo with the low-pressure steamboats EMPIRE STATE, J. WILSON, Commander; SOUTHERN MICHIGAN, A. D. PERKINS, Commander; NORTHERN INDIANA, I. T. PHEATT, Commander; and connecting at Dunkirk with the steamboats NIAGARA, Capt. MILLER; KEYSTONE STATE, Capt. RICHARDS; EMPIRE, Capt. MITCHELL; LOUISIANA, Capt. DAVENPORT. Also, connecting at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad; at Chicago, with the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad; at Lasalle, with Illinois Central, and at Bloomington with Chicago and Mississippi Railroads—by calling at the Company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. POSTER, General Agent.

L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD—Summer Arrangement, commencing May 15, 1854.

TRAINS FROM NEW YORK.

For New-Haven—Accommodation at 7 and 11 30 A. M.; and at 4.10 and 5.15 P. M. The 4 10 P. M. train is Express to Greenwich. Express at 8 A. M.: 3 and 4 P. M. The 8 A. M. train stops at Stamford and Bridgeport; the 3 P M. at Stamford, Norwalk and Bridgeport; the 4 P. M train at Stamford. For Port Chester and Norwalk—Special accommodation trains at 8 45 A. M. and 3 30 P. M. For Norwalk, and 1.30 and 4.20 P. M for Port Chester For Boston, via Hartford, Springfield and Worcester—Express at 8 A. M. and 4 P M Dine and sup at Springfield For Connecticut River, Vermont Railroads and Montreal—Express at 8 A. M. Dine at Springfield For accommodation train of the New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroad—At 11.30 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Canal Railroad—At 8 A. M. and 11.30 A M. For New-Haven and New-London Railroad—Express at 8 A M. to New-London, Norwich, Stonington and Providence, and 3 P M. to New-London only For Housatonic Railroad—Express at 8 A. M For Naugatuck Railroad—Express at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad—Accommodation at 7 and 8.45 A. M., and Express at 4 10 P. M.

TRAINS TO NEW-YORK.

From New-Haven—Accommodation, 5 30, 6 45, and 10.15 A. M., at 4 4 30 P M. Express at 9 35 A M and 1.10, 1.50, and 9 35 P. M. For Norwalk and Port Chester—Special accommodation trains, from Norwalk at 8 A. M., from Port Chester at 5 30 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. See large bill of advertisement at the Station-Houses and Hotels. Vice President and Superintendent's Office, No 37 Canal-st., New-York. Assistant Superintendent's Office, Station-House New-Haven.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE—BY THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD AND ITS CONNECTIONS.—Passengers are afforded a route second to no other to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Indianapolis Dayton, Springfield, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Fostoria and Bryan, Ft. Wayne and Allen generally. Six daily trains from Cleveland *First*—At 6 A. M., Express Train, from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago and St. Louis, stopping at Norwalk, Clyde and Fremont. *Second*—8 A. M., Mail Train, stopping at all stations between Grafton and Toledo. *Third*—4.45 P. M., Express (from Ohio City,) for Sandusky, Cincinnati, Toledo and Chicago, stopping at Olmstead Falls, Elyria, Vermillion, Huron, Sandusky, Fremont and Elmore. *Fourth*—2.40 P. M., Express, from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago and St. Louis, stopping at Oberlin, Norwalk, Monroeville, Bellevue, Clyde and Bryan. *Fifth*—5 P. M., Express (from Ohio City,) for Sandusky. This train connects at Sandusky with trains of Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad, arriving at Findley same evening and stopping at all intermediate stations. *Sixth*—7.45 P M., Express, from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo and Chicago. Passengers on Lake Shore and Pittsburg Trains for third and fifth trains will be furnished with coupon tickets, and taken to Ohio City Station, with baggage, free of charge, upon application to Omnibus Agent, on the Train

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 5, 1854.

GREAT CENTRAL RAILROAD LINE!—CANADA RAILROAD OPEN FROM NIAGARA FALLS TO DETROIT.—Hudson River Railroad, New-York Central Railroad, Great Western Railway, Michigan Central Railroad, Galena and Chicago Railroad, Aurora and Illinois Central Railroads, Chicago and Mississippi Railroads are now connected and form the only direct and continuous line of Railroad from New-York to Chicago and the Mississippi. Passengers going West can now take the NEW SHORT ROUTE, and avoid the long and continuous journey around the South Shore of Lake Erie The great distance saved, the easy grades and large amount of Air-Line, and direct connection of more than twelve hundred miles terminating at different points, point out that they make it the only desirable route to/West and Southwest. Fast trains, connecting through, leave Chambers-st., on Hudson River Railroad, at 7 A M and 5 P M Freight contracted and shipped with promptness, to all points West and Southwest. For freight and through tickets, apply at the Office of Central Railroad Line, No 193 Broadway, New-York. DARIUS CLARK, Agent

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st daily for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, May 29, 1854, the Trains will run as follows: Express Trains 6 A. M. and 5 P. M., the four hours connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 9 A. M. Through Way Trains 12 M. and 5 P. M. Express Trains 4 P. M. Accommodation Train at 6.30 P. M. For Tarrytown at 11 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger Trains at 7 A M and 4.15 P. M; and Way Freight and Passenger Trains at 2 P. M. For Peekskill 10 A. M. and 5 P M., 5½ P. M. The Tarrytown, Peekskill and Poughkeepsie Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, 13th and 31st-sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 3.40 P M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at al. Way Stations.

EDMUND FRENCH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express at 6 A. M. for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage or cars. Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail at 8.15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, stopping at intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 12 45 P. M. for Dunkirk Rochland Passenger, at 3.30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.) *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M for Otisville and intermediate Stations. Night Express at 6 P M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo Emigrant at 6 P. M. On Sunday, only one Express Train at 9 A. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo with first-class splendid steamers on Lake Erie for all ports on the Lake; and at Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. D. C McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.—Trenton, Lambertville Milford, &c., to Phillipsburg, N. J., opposite Easton. Pa Fare—Trenton to Phillipsburg, $1. Leave Phillipsburg (down) 6:50 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. Leave Trenton, (up) 9:20 A M. and 6:10 P. M. New-York passengers take first line down, and connect with the 7½ A. M. line from Philadelphia. New-York at the Junction with Camden Railroad at Trenton for New-York Returning, leave New-York at 12 o'clock, *via* Jersey City, or 2 P. M., *via* Amboy and Bordentown. Leave Bordentown for Trenton, 5:45 P. M. There is no line from New-York early enough to connect with the first train from Trenton to Phillipsburg.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—NEW-YORK, EASTON, SOMERVILLE, &c—SPRING ARRANGEMENT—Commencing April 10, 1854—Leave New-York for Easton, &c., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville (way) at 6 P. M., by steamers RED JACKET and WYOMING from Pier No. 2 North River, connecting at Elizabethtown with trains by New Jersey Railroad, foot of Cortlandt-st. RETURNING—Will leave Phillipsburg (opposite Easton) at 6.15 and 10.30 A. M., and 3 P M.; Somerville (way train) at 6.30 A M. NEW-YORK and ELIZABETHPORT Leave New-York at 8 and 10.15 A M., 12 M., 4 and 6 P M.; Elizabethtown at 7.45 and 9.25 A. M., 1.40, 3 and 6 P. M

GEO. H. PEGRAM, Superintendent.

TROY AND BOSTON RAILROAD.—The most expeditious and only through line to Montreal in one day. Leave Hudson River depots, Chambers-st., at 7 A M.; arrive at Rutland at 1.30 P. M.; Burlington, 4 P. M.; Rouse's Point, 6 P. M., and Montreal at 9 P. M., same day. By Way Train at 12 M.—Arrive at Rutland at 9 o'clock, and Burlington at 11.30, same evening; lodge and proceed to Ogdensburg or Montreal early next morning Those leaving at 8 and 5 P. M., will lodge at Troy: leave next morning at 7 o'clock, and arrive at Burlington, Montreal and Ogdensburg, same day.

ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, AND THE SOUTH AND WEST *via* NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—UNITED STATES MAIL AND EXPRESS LINES—Leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7, 8, and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.—THROUGH IN FOUR HOURS Fare $3 25 in 7; $2 75 in 4, and $3 in 8 and 10 A. M., and 6 P. M. The New-Jersey Accommodation Line leaves at 3 P. M., stopping at all way stations Through tickets sold for Cincinnati (at $16) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 and 10 A. M., and 6 P. M.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA, from Pier No 1 North River. Two lines daily at 7 A M and 3 P. M. Morning line at 7 A M by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by cars to way places and Camden; fare $2 Express line at 3 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $2 Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 80 Emigrant line at 5 P M.; fare $1 75.

SEWING MACHINES.

CAUTION.—All persons making, using or selling Sewing Machines not made or sold by the following licensees, will consult their interest by examining the recent decision of the United States Court, stopping the use of Singer's Sewing Machines (so called) in Massachusetts. Printed copies may be had free at my office, or by mail, by forwarding a postage stamp. Also copies of the recent decision of the Commissioner of Patents refusing a patent to Walter Hunt. My claims will be legally enforced against all persons making, selling, or using sewing Machines by whatsoever name called, having one or more needles with the eye near the point, for the purpose of passing a loop of thread through the article to be sewed, unless purchased of my licensees, viz.:

WHEELER, WILSON & Co	New-York.
GROVER, BAKER & Co	New-York
A. BARTHOLF	New-York
J. E MOORE	New-York
AMERICAN MAGNETIC SEWING MACHINE Co	New-York
DORCAS SEWING MACHINE Co	New-York
J. E. NICHOLS	Boston, Mass
J. W. BEAN	Boston, Mass
N. HUNT	Boston, Mass
HOOD, BATTELL & Co	Worcester, Mass
Messrs. WOOLDRIDGE, KEEEN & MOORE	Lynn, Mass
WELLS & HAYNES	Springfield, Mass

Charles A. Durgin has no longer a license to make, use, or sell Sewing Machines under my patent. It has been revoked and surrendered. No persons will be licensed who infringes the patents of other licensees, and a payment of $1,000 on account will be invariably required of those taking a license. ELIAS HOWE, Jr., Patentee of the original Sewing Machine, No. 33 Hanover-st., Boston, and No 305 Broadway, New-York.—May 1, 1854

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY having greatly enlarged their works and improved the quality of their product, are prepared to execute orders for all its superior Paints Their White Zinc, which is sold dry or ground in oil, is warranted pure and unsurpassed for body and uniform whiteness. A method of preparation has recently been discovered which enables the Company to warrant their Paints to keep fresh and sort in the kegs for any reasonable time. In this respect their Paints will be superior to any other in the market. Their Brown Zinc Paint which is sold at a low price, and can only be made from the zinc ores from New-Jersey, is now well known for its protective qualities when applied to iron or other metallic surfaces. Their Stone Color Paint possesses all the properties of the Brown, and is of an agreeable color for painting cottages, depots, out-buildings, bridges, &c. Dealers supplied on liberal terms, by MANNING & SQUIRE, Agents New-Jersey Zinc Company, removed from No. 45 Dey-st., to No. 163 Washington-st., New-York.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and its most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers can, with confidence, depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 82 Water-st.

PHILADELPHIA VEAL AND MUTTON, (received three times a week,) with choice and extra Beef fresh, which the animals selected by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 9 Jefferson Market. N. B.—No direct interest in any other stands in the market.

FOR SALE.

THE PROPERTY, &c. [illegible] Passage, Cabin Passage, Steerage Passage, Drafts, Passage Tickets, Letters of Credit, Custom House Business, Freight, Commission, Storage, Insurance, Shipping, Forwarding, Collecting, Banking, Exchange, Bill Brokerage, Ship Chandlery, Ship Building, Ship Repairing, Ship Supplies, Ship Provisioning, Ship Stores, Ship Materials, Ship Timber, Ship Plank, Ship Knees, Ship Spars, Ship Masts, Ship Rigging, Ship Sails, Ship Anchors, Ship Cables, Ship Chains, Ship Hardware, Ship Iron, Ship Copper, Ship Lead, Ship Oakum, Ship Pitch, Ship Tar, Ship Turpentine, Ship Rosin, Ship Oil, Ship Paint, Ship Varnish, Ship Glass, Ship Crockery, Ship Cutlery, Ship Furniture, Ship Bedding, Ship Clothing, Ship Boots, Ship Shoes, Ship Hats, Ship Caps, Ship Trunks, Ship Carpet Bags, Ship Valises, Ship Portmanteaus, Ship Umbrellas, Ship Canes, Ship Watches, Ship Jewelry, Ship Plate, Ship Silver, Ship Gold, Ship Specie, Ship Bullion, Ship Coin, Ship Money, Ship Notes, Ship Bills, Ship Checks, Ship Drafts, Ship Orders, Ship Receipts, Ship Vouchers, Ship Accounts, Ship Books, Ship Papers, Ship Documents, Ship Charts, Ship Maps, Ship Compasses, Ship Quadrants, Ship Sextants, Ship Chronometers, Ship Telescopes, Ship Barometers, Ship Thermometers, Ship Glasses, Ship Instruments, Ship Apparatus, Ship Machinery, Ship Engines, Ship Boilers, Ship Propellers, Ship Wheels, Ship Paddles, Ship Shafts, Ship Cranks, Ship Pistons, Ship Valves, Ship Pipes, Ship Tubes, Ship Gauges, Ship Cocks, Ship Steam, Ship Water, Ship Coal, Ship Wood, Ship Fuel, Ship Lights, Ship Oil, Ship Candles, Ship Lamps, Ship Fixtures, Ship Furniture, Ship Stoves,

...HOSPITAL.

...Meeting in the 15th Ward.

...Passage of Strong Resolutions.

...ns of the Fifth Ward held an ... meeting last evening, at the Fifth Ward ... to remonstrate against the occupation of the ... No. 105 Franklin-street as a Cholera Hos... The attendance was large and respectable.

...ting was organized by the selection of ... THOMPSON, Esq., as President and ... TAPPEN, Secretary.

...ction of JOHN STEELE, Esq., the following ... were appointed a Committee on Resolu... Messrs. John Hewitt, Jr., Theodore A. Ward, ... Dixon, Geo. W. Hall, J. B. Purdy.

After a brief absence, the Committee returned and reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we, as citizens and inhabitants of the Fifth Ward, regard the establishment of a hospital in our midst, for the reception of patients suffering with ... disease, as an out age by which we are ... from our homes, or subjected, with our families, to the risk of disease and death.

Resolved, That the building, No. 105 Franklin-street, now used as a hospital, is unfit for such purpose, being confined between high walls of the adjoining buildings. The dreadful mortality which has prevailed in the building for the last two weeks shows clearly its unfitness as a receptacle for the sick. It is, indeed, a misnomer to call it a hospital; dead house is the proper term; for, though many enter, we might almost say that none leave it alive.

Resolved, That while the said hospital was opened ostensibly for the purpose of receiving cholera patients, ... it is perfectly notorious that a large portion of those ... have been brought there were afflicted with other contagious diseases.

Resolved, That, whereas, by a judicial decision, the Commissioners of Emigration were prevented from using said building for the reception of emigrants, because such use might endanger the health of the neighborhood—we, therefore, regard its present occupation for the reception, among others, of diseased emigrants, as an evasion of the decision of a Judge of high standing, after a full hearing in the case.

Resolved, That while the inhabitants of the Fifth Ward will never shrink from their duty in taking care of the sick and indigent of their own Ward, they are determined that they will not have in their midst a reception ... for the dead and dying victims of disease and destitution from the whole City.

Resolved, That we feel highly indignant at the manner in which said hospital has been conducted; that the number of nurses and attendants have been insufficient; that ... long time the street in front of the building was ... obstructed by piles of brick, so that the passage, and the coffins containing the dead, had to be carried a considerable distance, and thus exposed, to the great annoyance of the neighborhood.

Resolved, That whereas the number of patients brought to said Hospital is rapidly increasing, and that we are hourly saddened by the sight of miserable ... in the last stage of disease, dragged from carts and other vehicles into this pest house, where the groans of the dying are only interrupted by the sound of ... the coffins,—it is therefore imperative that measures should be immediately taken to remove said Hospital, or the pestilence now within its walls will extend ... desolation in our families.

The audience was addressed in an able manner by Hon. THEODORE A. WARD, BURTIS SKIDMORE, Dr. KENNEDY, and others interested in the removal of the Hospital.

The following gentlemen were appointed as an Executive Committee to take action: Burtis Skidmore, Gen. Wm. Hall, James L. Waugh, George Sherman, Wm. B. Whitman, Wm. Adams, Dr. Russek, James Thompson.

The meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Committee.

Letter from Alexander Heilbronn—Discipline of an English Prison.

The following letter from ALEXANDER HEILBRONN, who was recently remanded from this City to the custody of the authorities of Great Britain, has been received by JOSEPH THOMPSON, Esq.

Prefixed to the letter are the regulations of Pentonville Prison, (London,) in which HEILBRONN is confined:

PENTONVILLE PRISON, LONDON.

Prisoners and their friends are requested to pay attention to and observe in every particular the following Rules relating to Letters, Visits, Property, &c., which contain all the information that can be given on those subjects:

REGISTERED No. 5,595.

Prisoners are to write on the lines *only*; crossing of the lines is not allowed; *letters crossed will not be forwarded*. Prisoners are to place their registered number at the top of the letter, and prisoners' friends are to place the same registered number outside their letters to prisoners, which are required to be legibly written, and not crossed.

A prisoner, on coming to the Pentonville prison, may write one letter to his friends. After having been in this prison three months he may write again, and after ... months confinement receives a visit, and so on to the end of his imprisonment—a letter every three months, and a visit every six months. The privilege may be forfeited by his bad conduct. The visits last fourty minutes. All visits take place in the presence of an officer. Visiting hours from *two* to *four* o'clock in the afternoon. No visits allowed on Sunday, Christmas day, Good Friday, or Ascension day.

Every prisoner may receive a letter at the end of every three months—the first three months to be reckoned from his reception, afterwards from receipt of last letter. If more letters are sent within such period they will not be taken in. Events of importance to prisoners may, however, be communicated at any time by letter to the governor, who will inform the prisoners thereof if expedient.

Improper letters, either to or from prisoners, will be suppressed. All letters to and from prisoners are read by the governor and chaplain.

The permission to write and receive letters is given to the prisoners for the purpose of enabling them to keep up a connexion with the respectable part of their friends, and not that they may hear the news of the day.

Friends are not to send clothes, money, or other articles, prisoners not being allowed the use of such articles during their confinement.

Prisoners can only be seen on the production (by friends visiting) of their registered number and names.

LETTER FROM HEILBRONN.

PENTONVILLE PRISON,
Near London, June 20, 1854.

Jos. THOMPSON, Esq.: United States V. Marshal, &c., New-York, U. S. of America:

MY DEAR SIR—Gratitude for the many kindnesses received from you during my stay in your City, would, if no deeper feeling of attachment existed, prompt the desire of maintaining the good will of so generous and so esteemed a friend; nor do I fear, although my position is so cruelly changed, but what the kind interest you have hitherto manifested will, in spite of my unfortunate fate, be still continued, so I now fulfil the engagement of writing to you which I made at our leavetaking, on board the *Pacific*, on Saturday, the 18th of February.

Through Mr. BUSTEED, to whom I wrote from Millbank Prison on the 6th ult., you will most likely have heard the particulars of my journey, my arraignment, and brief condemnment (though acquitted on the charge of forgery) to six years' penal servitude, a sentence which equals ten years' transportation under the old ... When quietly engaged in clerical pursuits for the office of the United States' Courts, and whose you at last handed me into the custody of the English constable, the dexterous result that attended my trial was little anticipated, though I did not expect to escape ... punishment. And I am sure that if Hon. ... could have foreseen this calamity, ... have extended the same benefit to me which ..., Hon. Judge NELSON, extended to KAIN; ... course who issued the original warrant had ... over to my trial I wrote to the prosecutors soliciting forgiveness, and assuring them of my sincere ... to refund my defalcations, of which intention ... left in my desk was an earnest; but not ... they implacable but they seemed even more ... I explained to you that motives of policy ... anxious for my removal from America, and ... information as well as their unmerciful per... have verified my opinion. The partner, too, ... I gave you, is also unrelenting and ... that my papers you may have sent were ... detained. My being extradited under a ... of forgery, it was questioned by some lawyers ... the Criminal Court could take cognizance of ... other charge, for which an action had already been ... against me in a Civil Court in America, the ... under which I was claimed having been annulled ... an English Judge; and had I been represented at the ... by an ambassador here, I would have had the validity of the process examined. I have little hopes of ... from the promised interference by the State Court, ... other too weak or too politic to counteract the fiat ... the Federal Government; but a petition on my behalf, from the State justice who first adjudicated in my ... (Hon. WM. MITCHELL) to the Secretary of ... in this country, might, perhaps, be of more ... than a categorical demand for my re-extradition, which you will please tell Mr. BUSTEED, ... whom my sincere regards. It is rather singular ... I should have been removed here on the day that I ... my majority, the 10th inst.; but I must hail it ... a good omen than otherwise, for the discipline is more salutary and the authorities more humane and considerate than in any prison it has been my misfortune to have passed since my committal. At the ... of my formal extradition I was too affected to ... with proper fervency my deep obligation to the ... attached to the United States courts (particularly ... HILYER, R. E. STILWELL RIDGWAY, ... PHILLIPS, KIMPTON, ELMENDORF, MORTON, ... to Mr. WILLIAM THOMPSON) for their many ... and, though words are but a poor apology ... offer in return for such extraordinary kind attention, I hope that through your medium to assure them ... my very grateful remembrance of their generous ... and do not despair of being one day able to repeat them verbally, what I now say, for it is still my ... to become a United States citizen. And what ... I say to you, Sir, who were so very, very kind? I ... of any all I have, and then it would not be enough. ... anticipating your friendly reply, I remain, dear Sir, ... faithfully and gratefully attached,

ALEX. A. F. DIEDITZSCH HEILBRONN.

The Late Dr. Vargas.

We announced yesterday the decease, in this City, of Dr. VARGAS, ex-President of the Republic of Venezuela. The *Commercial Advertiser* publishes a biographical sketch, which we copy:

"We are indebted to Dr. ARCOSTA for an obituary no... born in the ... educated in the Uni... having obtained his de... as a physician for a ... native country, he went to Edinburg, where ... his studies. Thence he visited England, ... France, and finally Spain. Having gained in Europe a ... fund of scientific acquirements, he went to the Island of Puerto Rico, where he practiced his profession for several years with success, and became known as the most eminent surgeon in the West India Islands. He finally returned to Venezuela, and settled in Caracoas, the capital of his native country, where he immediately occupied the most eminent position in the ranks of his profession.

Dr. VARGAS was the intimate friend of SIMON BOLIVAR, the illustrious Liberator, with whom he successfully exerted his influence to obtain for the University of Caracoas a body of statutes, and an endowment for its maintenance. Dr. VARGAS received the appointment of Professor of Anatomy, and having published his lectures, which are at this day the text-book in the University of Caracoas, he presented an edition and the copyright thereof to that institution. He also held the Chair of Surgery and of Chemistary, having published of the former a volume of lectures, and furnished a manuscript text of the latter for the use of the students. He was subsequently made President or Rector of the University, with which he was connected for upward of twenty-five years, and he greatly promoted the welfare of that institution, not only in his character of professor and rector, but as a member of the *junta de inspercion y gobierno*, as President of the Board of studies of the Republic, and as Senator in Congress, having, by his exertions and influence secured the passage of the code of public instruction, which regulates not only the high schools, but likewise all the branches of popular education in the country, both for males and females. It was through his exertions, also, that the revenues of the department of education were considerably increased.

Dr. VARGAS had the most valuable collection of minerals and of plants in Venezuela, the most extensive chemical laboratory, and the largest private library. His varied and profound learning made him a desirable correspondent of eminent scientific men, both in Europe and America, and gained for him a membership in several scientific Institutions in both hemispheres. Dr. VARGAS was one of BOLIVAR's executors, and he accompanied the Liberator's remains from Santa Marta, where he died, to Caracoas, the native place of the *pater patriæ*, as President of a Commission sent by the Venezuelan Congress for that purpose.

Dr. VARGAS was a leading member of the first Congress of the Republic of Venezuela (*Congress Constituyente*;) and he contributed more than any other citizen of Venezuela to the formation of the present constitution of that country. He was also elected President of Venezuela in 1834 by the popular vote. After having retired from the executive chair of the nation, he still continued his political career almost without interruption, as Senator and Councillor of State. Having suffered for some time from a chronic complaint, he came to the United States about a year ago to try the effects of a change of climate, and died in this City yesterday, at the age of sixty-eight years. Though eminent for his learning and patriotism, he was equally distinguished for his private virtues.

The California Ticket Swindle.

A few weeks ago an old gentleman named EDWARD THOMAS appeared before Justice OSBORNE, and preferred a charge against two California ticket sellers, for defrauding him out of $125 for a ticket purporting be genuine, for a steerage passage by the *North Star* on the Atlantic side and the *Uncle Sam* on the Pacific. The tickets proved to be worthless, as the Captain of the *North Star* repudiated them. The victim testifies in his affidavit "that he sailed on board the *North Star*, and when the passengers' tickets were examined, his were pronounced spurious, and he was conveyed ashore in a small boat, and landed at Sandy Hook without a particle of his clothing." The case has been investigated from time to time since the 16th of June last. Yesterday the magistrate made a witness of Mr. CHARLES L. MORSE, and issued a warrant for the arrest of Mr. E. MILLS. The following is the affidavit of Mr. MORSE:

Charles L. Morse, sworn, said: I know Edward Thomas, the complainant in this case; Mr. Edward Mills endorsed the tickets referred to in this proceeding; at the time they were so endorsed by Mr. Mills, he then and there, in the presence of said Thomas, represented that said tickets were good for the next voyage; the tickets were then and there delivered to Mr. Thomas, and were endorsed by Mr. Mills for said Thomas; deponent further states that his partner paid over to Mr. Mills the sum of $100 for said tickets, and I believed at that time they were good and valid tickets for a steerage passage on the next voyage of the *North Star* and *Uncle Sam*.

A further hearing in the case will take place at 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon next.

Military.

THE BININGER GUARD.—The popular Volunteer Military Company, organized under the name of the "Bininger Guard," commanded by Captain DAVID HARRIS, will proceed on their Second Annual Excursion to the West, next month. This fine corps is principally composed of merchants doing business in the lower part of the City, and many of them have served for years as members of the National Guard and other "crack" companies of the New-York Military. Hence, they make a noble military display. The Guard will number sixty muskets. They will leave New-York on Wednesday, August 9, *viâ* the New-York and Erie Railroad, passing the night at Canandaigua, and arriving at Niagara on the morning of the 10th, remaining there until 2 o'clock P. M., of the 11th, thence, by the American Express Line of Steamboats, down Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River to Montreal, passing the Thousand Islands and the Rapids of the St. Lawrence. After spending 36 hours in Montreal, the Guard will leave at 6 o'clock, A. M., of the 14th, by the C. & St. L. R. R., to Rouse's Point, and thence, by steamer, through Lake Champlain to Whitehall, arriving at Sandy Hill at 6 o'clock, P. M., where the Guard will remain one day, upon the invitation of Major-General ORVILLE CLARK, and Major M. PITCHER. The Guard will leave Sandy Hill at 7 A. M., on the 16th, spend the day at Saratoga, and arrive at Albany in the evening, where they will pass the night, and return to New-York by the day boat on the 17th; concluding a tour of about 1,200 miles, and of nine days duration.

Board of Councilmen.....FRIDAY, July 14.

The President, EDWIN J. BROWN, Esq., in the Chair.

BILLS PASSED.

To concur to authorize Comptroller to pay expenses of Court of Common Pleas. To construct sewer in Fifty-seventh-street, between Eighth and Ninth-avenues. To appropriate $1,000 to defray the exoenses of a Special Committee in presenting to Capt. Fitch and other officers and crew of the steamship *Washington* with suitable testimonials for saving the passengers and crew of the ship *Winchester*—$500 of the amount to be distributed among the sufferers and crew of the *Washington*. To construct a sewer in Lawrence-street, between Spring and Bleecker. To empower the police justices to appoint interpreters in French and German, at the Police Courts. To appropriate $2,500 to light the Battery with gas. To construct sewer in Thirty-first-street, between Second and Third-avenues. To construct, at Manhattanville, a new house for Engine Co. No. 43. To construct a new Eighteenth Ward Station-house.

EXPENDITURES DURING THE PAST THREE MONTHS.

A communication from the Auditor stated that the expenditures during the past 90 days, was $1,675,919 07.

CLEANING STREETS.

A communication from Mr. Glazier, Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, stated that $88,603 77, the amount appropriated to clean the streets, was now exhausted. The communication asked that $100,000 be appropriated to clean the streets until Jan. 1, 1855.

CAPT. FITCH.

The Chair constituted Messrs. Pierson, Holden, Conover, Smith, and Frye a Committee to present the testimonials to Capt. Fitch, and the officers and crew of the *Washington*, as provided in the resolution adopted by the Common Council.

The Board adjourned to meet on the first Monday in August.

☞ We see a statement that Tammany Hall has been purchased by the St. Patrick's Society.

SUICIDE WITH LAUDANUM.—Yesterday, an inmate of Bellevue Hospital, named WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, died from the effects of laudanum which he administered to himself. He was a native of Ireland, aged 32 years, and leaves a young wife.

SUICIDE OF A LUNATIC.—A female lunatic at the Blackwell's Island Asylum committed suicide yesterday by hanging herself to the bed-post. Information of the self-destruction was forwarded to the Coroner's office, and an inquest will be held this morning.

KILLED BY A HORSE.—Yesterday morning, Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest on the body of MARY MCCONE, who was killed at corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Third-avenue by a horse which ran away from Bull's Head.

☞ An advertisement of a new patent *door fastener* will be found in another column.

[Advertisement.]

ASPINWALL'S COMPOUND TONIC MIXTURE.—Of the nostrums advertised to cure fever and ague, the name is legion. This specific is a medicine of a different and a higher class. It was introduced, with great success, in 1832, and since then has silently made its way, by a method of advertising, beyond the reach of charlatanism—the celebrity acquired by a long series of cures. The proprietors are prepared to authenticate all they advance, in relation to the medicine, by te timony of the most respectable and unequivocal character. One bottle of the mixture—sometimes one dose—will effectually stop the periodical return shiverings, and two bottles will generally suffice, not only to remove every symptom of the complaint, but to fortify the system against a relapse. Prepared after the original recipe, by THOMAS & MAXWELL, No. 86 William-street, successors to JAMES S. ASPINWALL.

[Advertisement.]

☞ As burglars and river thieves are kept out of apartments only by thoroughly securing doors, and as the most approved locks have failed entirely in this, the attention of the public is called to a lately patented article, known as KITTLE's Portable Door Fastener. Mr. KITTLE is now in town, expressly on the business of introducing to the trade this invaluable article.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The largest assortment of Pianos, Melodions, Music, and all kinds of Music merchandize in the United States, at the establishment of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HECKER's FARINA has been pronounced by physicians and dietists as the best food that can be used by persons having tendency to diarrhœa, dysentery or cholera, so prevalent during last weather. Grocers all keep it.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of fine teas will be found at the store of the CENTER TEA COMPANY, No. 195 Chatham-street, the oldest tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers that they can do better than elsewhere, either wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The SIEGRIST Brothers appear in a new performance this evening, at the Hippodrome, called "La Grand Tramplin Francais."

[Advertisement.]

The largest assortment of Pianos, Melodions, Music, and all kinds of Music merchandize in the United States, at the establishment of Horace Waters, No. 333 Broadway, including several of the most elaborately carved and magnificent Pianos ever offered in this country. Every instrument sold fully warranted. Prices very low.

LONG-ISLAND.

The Cholera in Brooklyn.

Twenty-three cases of cholera were reported yesterday; eight of which resulted in death.

We have received the following note from the Physicians of the Cholera Hospital:

CHOLERA HOSPITAL, BROOKLYN, July 14, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your paper of to-day, under the caution of Cholera in Brooklyn, it is stated that seven deaths occurred from cholera in the Hospital on Tuesday, eight on Thursday, and three others were on the latter day in a hopeless condition.

As this report is calculated to produce the impression that cholera is much more prevalent here than it really is, I have deemed it proper to give the following: One death occurred on Monday, five on Tuesday, three on Wednesday, and but *one* case was in a hopeless condition yesterday, which died to-day.

I am not apprised of the source from whence your Reporter obtained the above enormous information; it was probably from the nurses or others about the hospital. It certainly was *not* procured from the *proper* source, viz.: the case book of the Institution, from which, if the information must be had, it will always be cheerfully furnished. With respect,

JO. C. HUTCHINSON, M. D.

MONEY TO BE RAISED BY TAX THE ENSUING YEAR IN BROOKLYN.—The Committee on Finance have reported the following sums as necessary to be raised to defray the necessary expenses of the various departments of the City Government for the fiscal year, from the 1st day of September, 1854, to the 31st day of August, 1855:

To be levied on the whole city	$317,059 84
To be levied on Fire, Lamps and Police Dist.	138,849 16
To be levied on First Ward	1,200 00
To be levied on Second Ward	1,700 00
To be levied on Third Ward	1,800 00
To be levied on Fourth Ward	1,800 00
To be levied on Fifth Ward	1,800 00
To be levied on Sixth Ward, as consolidated under the new charter	4,000 00
To be levied on Seventh Ward	2,500 00
To be levied on Eighth Ward	7,486 79
To be levied on Ninth Ward	8,502 10
To be levied on Tenth Ward as now consolidated. $1,069 00; consolidated under new charter, $2,675 00	3,764 00
To be levied on Eleventh Ward	2,700 00
To be levied on Twelfth Ward, as consolidated under new charter	1,200 00
Total	$494,354 69

Of the whole amount to be raised, $98,000 is for school purposes; $6,000 for cleaning streets; $10,000 for repairing streets; $5,000 for Board of Health; $80,296 21 for Police expenses; (Policemen receive three shillings a day more, after the 1st of September than they do now;) $2,442 83 for expenses incurred by Consolidation Commissioners.

SUNDAY TRAFFIC IN WILLIAMSBURG.—Mayor WALL has given notice that on and after Sunday next, the ordinance in regard to Sunday traffic will be strictly enforced. The penalty is $10 fine or 30 days imprisonment.

NEW-JERSEY.

A NEW POLICE ORDINANCE.—It is in contemplation to increase the Police force of Jersey City by the adoption of an ordinance now pending in the Common Council, which will establish to a limited extent a Police system that may be hereafter extended, as the wants of the city require. The ordinance provides for the appointment of a Chief of Police, whose duty it will be to take charge of the entire Police at all times on duty; and especially at fires, to preserve order and save property, and in cases of disturbance, to disperse crowds, make arrests, and perform such other duty as is required. The Chief is also to attend at the Station-House every morning when the night watchmen are dismissed, take notes of all arrests and complaints made during the night, and have the prisoners before the Recorder. He is also to attend the Recorder's Court until such cases are disposed of, and keep an account of the disposition made of them. He is to make complaint against persons guilty of violating ordinances. A policeman for each Ward will be appointed, who together with the constables and night-watch of the city, and the Marshal and Street Commissioner, will constitute the Police force of the city. The Chief will receive a salary, and the policemen a per diem allowance.

THE TURF.

Celebrated Trotting Horses of the North—The Highland Maid Challenge of $5,000—Death of the Stallion Cassius M. Clay—New Race Tracks.

There are now three large race tracks on Long Island, which are under the control and management of enterprising men of the Turf, who have had long experience in racing and trotting. These courses are the *National*, *Union*, and *Centreville*, and with the numerous celebrated trotting nags that we now have at the North, there is a prospect of several extraordinary matches being made for the Fall campaign.

We here annex a list of the fastest trotters in the United States, all of whom are in good condition, and most of them are at the Long Island stables:

Flora Temple,	*Jack Waters*,
Lady Moscow,	*Lady Brooks*,
Grey Eddy,	*General Taylor*,
Highland Maid,	*Barnum*,
Ethan Allen,	*Lady Jane*.
Frank Forrester,	*Mountain Maid*.

Last but not least is the elegant horse *Tacony*. He was purchased a few days ago at auction by one of the old veterans of the New-York Turf, who is liberal and appears willing to match him against any trotter in the world. *Highland Maid* has stood A No. 1 of the Northern Turf, and is said to have recently trotted in private, when she was timed, as making the mile in 2 minutes and 23 seconds. If this was performed by the above horse, she certainly stands at the head of the column. Mr. NODINE, who owns one-half of *Highland Maid*, has published the following

CHALLENGE FOR $5,000.

We find the following in the *Spirit*:

"*Trotting Challenge to the World.*—I beg leave to inform the public through your paper, in relation to the trot that was to have been decided day between *Highland Maid* and *Grey Eddy*, that it was through no fault of mine that it did not take place, but that I was ready to start in that race, and I am satisfied the backers of the gray horse did not intend to start him from the day the race was made; and I would further say that I will match *Highland Maid* against *Grey Eddy*, or any other horse in the world, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, over the Centreville Course, for from *three to five thousand dollars*, half forfeit, to come off within two weeks from the day the match is made. The proposition to be accepted within two weeks from this date. The proceeds of the Course to be equally divided between the parties. F. J. NODINE,"

"BROOKLYN, L. I., July 7, 1854."

DEATH OF CASSIUS M. CLAY.

The celebrated trotting stallion *Cassius M. Clay* died on Thursday week at Montgomery, Orange County, N. Y. He died of the same disease, in the same stable, and in the same month, in which *Black Hawk* died. *Black Hawk* died July 5, 1850, and at the time was matched against *Cassius* for $1,000.

NEW RACE TRACKS.

We learn that a company of gentlemen who take a pride in matters connected with the Turf, are making arrangements to purchase grounds near Hempstead, L. I., with a view of establishing a new course for trotting.

Mr. L. VINING has completed a new race track just beyond Hopperville, near Mariposa, California, 900 yards long, on which the bloods have been trying their nags lately. We hear of a $400 match being made, to come off soon.

RACING AT ATLANTA, GA.

The first Annual Meeting over the "Swift" Course, near Atlanta, Ga., will take place on the second Tuesday in November, and continue five days. Liberal purses will be offered by the Club for the several races which will take place during race week. A Sweepstakes, to be called the Nelson Stakes, have been opened by the Club, for 3 year olds, two mile heats; subscription $150, half forfeit. The Club to add $300, if two or more start. To close on the 1st day of September next; to be run on Wednesday of race week.

VIRGINIA RACES.

We learn from the Richmond *Dispatch* the ... Mr. BOTTSER has made ... Rock races; and that ... New-York have received to visit Virginia ... year with their stables, in order to insure ...

Letter from the Blind Townsman of the New-York Asylum.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: Your journal of yesterday contained some severe strictures concerning the New-York Institution for the Blind, and its management under the present Superintendent. Having been connected with this Institution almost from its commencement, as pupils, graduates, or teachers, we feel ourselves called upon to correct misrepresentations that have not even a foundation in fact. It is the duty of some of us to show strangers and visitors through the establishment. In this way, though blind ourselves, we have daily and hourly to listen to the admiration expressed for the good order and system of the household arrangements, and for the cheerfulness and gay demeaner of the inmates. So frequent are these encomiums, that we are at a loss to account for a criticism so obviously erroneous as the statements of your correspondent.

With respect to the personal abuse lavished on Mr. COOPER, the Superintendent, we have only to say that the remarks attributed to him were entirely misconstrued by your informant. They were made pleasantly, as he stood surrounded by a knot of his blind pupils and blind music teachers, were received with merriment, and were called forth as a jesting acknowledgment by our worthy Superintendent of his ignorance on musical subjects. None acquainted with this gentleman, but knows that of all men in the world he is the last to wound the feelings of the unfortunate.

The writer in yesterday's TIMES labors to prove him destitute of the finer feelings of humanity. We feel bound to deny most absolutely the truth of these aspersions. We know too well that to us, at least, the benevolence of his nature has flown forth not merely in his friendly counsels, but in his direct solicitude for our welfare.

FRANCES CROSBY, Teacher.
CATHERINE CONNELL, Music Teacher.
EZRA HALL, Music Teacher.
ADAM MCCLELLAND, Teacher.

[We publish the above with great pleasure. We think it quite probable that the spirit of Mr. COOPER's remark was misapprehended by our reporter, and trust the above explanation made on his behalf by the Teachers of the Institution, will place the matter in its proper light before the public.]

Senator Bell.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

You inadvertently do an act of injustice to Senator BELL, of Tennessee, in your issue of this morning, under the head of Congressional Summary, by classing him among those Senators who spoke against Mr. CLAYTON's amendment in the Homestead bill yesterday in the Senate. It was Senator JONES, of Tennessee, and *not* BELL, who opposed, in a speech, Mr. CLAYTON's motion to strike out the sixth section.

If the Congressional proceedings are reported correctly, Mr. BELL did not speak at all on the question; and it is fair to presume, judging from his antecedents, that if he does make a speech, he will take ground against allowing unnaturalized foreigners the benefits of the Homestead bill, as he voted for Mr. CLAYTON's amendment to the infamous Nebraska bill, involving the same principle contemplated by the motion to strike out the sixth section of the bill now before Congress.

JOHN BELL is a man, if I understand his character rightly, who will never pander to the foreign influence. He is at heart a true AMERICAN, and is as free from demagogism as any man in the country. He is now looked to by the great body of American citizens as the champion of *American* rights; and it is for the purpose of placing him in his true position that I notice this inadvertence of yours, which I feel assured you will cheerfully correct, if not overlooked.

If the present protracted Session of Congress has been consumed in legislating to extend the area of Slavery, and placing aliens on a footing with native-born and naturalized citizens, it is no fault of JOHN BELL. His manly voice has been raised against such outrageous proceedings, and his votes stand recorded against them. His noble conduct will not be forgotten by the American people, and when the proper time arrives they will demonstrate their respect for him.

JULY 14, 1854. A SUBSCRIBER.

[The error which the above communication corrects was typographical. The Editorial paragraph referred to was based on an uncorrected proof slip of the proceedings in Congress.]

THE SLAVER GREY EAGLE.—A letter to the Charleston *Courier*, dated Havana, July 8, says: I have obtained from an authentic source full particulars respecting the brig *Grey Eagle*, of Philadelphia, which landed a cargo of Bozal Africans, a short time since, at a small bay near Bahai Honda. The British sloop-of-war *Espiegle*, being on a cruise, perceived the slaver at anchor in this little bay, and sent a boat to examine her. Not a soul was on board, but the mess tubs of the negroes, the holes cut in the deck, and other circumstances, gave evidence that a cargo of negroes had just been landed, and the *Grey Eagle* was taken possession of, but from the state of the weather could not be safely got across the reef that night. Next morning the Governor of Bahai Honda claimed her as his prize. He had, it appeared, arrested the negroes, but why the *crew* was suffered to escape is a mystery. Commander HANCOCK, of the *Espiegle*, took a receipt from the Governor of Bahia Honda, for the *Grey Eagle*, and she was sent to this city for the "Mixed Commission" to decide to whom the prize belongs.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Friday, July 14, Mr. DENIS M. O'SULLIVAN to Miss JOANNA STODDART, all of this City.

DIED.

In this City, on the morning of Friday, June 14, CAROLINE, daughter of Robert H. and Amy T. Carpenter, aged 4 months and 3 days.

Friends of the family are invited to meet at the residence of the parents, No. 38 Amos-st., at 9 o'clock this morning, Saturday, June 15.

In this City, after a short and severe illness, on Friday morning, July 14, HELENA, wife of J. H. Bergman, and daughter of Henry Ludwig, aged 26 years, 3 months and 12 days. Also, on the same day, CHARLES HENRY, infant son of the same, aged 2 years 9 months.

In this City, on Friday, July 14, GRANT, eldest son of John H. Bower, deceased, of Orange County, N. Y. His remains will be taken to the above place for interment.

In this City, on Friday evening, July 14, HENRY F., infant son of Charles and Hannah Crane, aged 1 year 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 179 West 13th-st., on Sunday, July 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

☞ Baltimore and Albany papers please copy.

In this City, of cholera SAMUEL M. HOUSLEY, Jr., aged 18 years, 4 months and 24 days, the second son of Mr. Samuel Housley.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Sunday morning, July 16, at 10 o'clock A. M., No. 5 Laight-st.

In this City, on Friday, July 14, JOHN C. ROBERTSON, in the 55th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of his son, John H. Robertson, and of his brother, Nicholas C. Roberts.n and Manuel Kibbe, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, July 16, at 9 o'clock, A. M., from his late residence, No 16 Rivington-st. His remains will be taken to New Jersey for interment.

At Yorkville, on Friday, July 14, CLARA, daughter of Andrew J. and Mary Augusta Constantine, aged 2 years 8 months.

At the residence of J. Sloat, at Sloatsburg, after a short illness, of congestion of the lungs ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of the late John and Elizabeth Cochran.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Saturday afternoon, June 15, at 3 o'clock, at Sloatsburg. Cars leave foot of Duane-st., at 8½ A. M., and 1 P. M.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Markets see Sixth Page.

FRIDAY, July 14—P. M.

The merchants are well accommodated with money on prime short paper, and the importing class are availing of the facility to buy English bills. The rates to-day are 109¾@109¾, most of the business at and a fraction under 109¾. We heard of choice Canada Bank bills, endorsed by the Bank of Commerce at 109¾. Although the packet to-morrow goes to the Continent, there was a light business on France and the North of Europe. The specie shipment will also be a moderate one from present appearances. The time to which the Banks that took the Mexican money limit their discounts, will not carry the jobbers over their early Fall payments, and some little uneasiness is felt for fear the pressure which now weighs upon the Stock and Railway interests should extend to the mercantile. There has been some extravagance, or indiscretion in Broadway rents, and in pushing Goods upon the South and West, since the adverse turn in Money affairs last year, as well as in the unwise perseverance in Road making, and from the local sympathy with the latter in the interior, it is by no means certain that the Fall collections will come in favorably. The City Banks, however, from the present look of Foreign Exchange, will be able to lend the Jobbers a reasonable degree of assistance, and thus carry them into the next Produce shipping season. In regard to the condition of things in the interior, it is undoubtedly true that a vast number of the leading and active ... Railroads. Too many of these Roads have undoubtedly been built or projected. This is no new discovery. Too many have relied almost exclusively on Foreign borrowing. This may be new to some of our neighbors who decry the whole interest, good, bad and indifferent, and proscribe them from Bank confidence here, but it was early foreseen by others as being a vicious offshoot of the expansion of the Foreign Import trade, and the breaking down of the home Iron interest from 1846 to 1852, and repeated warnings sounded in regard to the ultimate end of the system. But there are many trustworthy as well as useful Railroad Companies in our midst, nevertheless. They have put through their lines with vigor and a large measure of success; maintaining a good credit for their Bonds and fair prices for their Shares; without, however, in all cases finishing up their work, or entirely completing their negotiations. There is another class, too, that have done both, but who feel that their Bond and Share holders have some claim to consideration when confidence is shaken by rascality and Money made scarce by improvidence. Now, seeing all these things in this light—the magnitude of the interest; its ramifications through the West and Northwest, upon which our New-York jobbers are dependent for their collections, and its intimate relations with the Banks and business men of the interior—we humbly submit that this is not the season for wholesale and indiscriminate proscription. It cannot be done with safety to the mercantile community in whose short notes—giving a poor breathing spell of six or eight weeks—the Banks are advised to invest; much less to the Real Estate people—quite as much expanded as the Railroads—in whose bonds and mortgages on inflated values, outside money lenders are told to put their money rather than touch an Erie Bond or a Central Share, with a forty foot pole. The whole fabric of credit is to stand or fall, wholly or partially, together. It is best certainly that it should be gradually brought down to more reasonable limits. It is possible it is destined to an early fall with a wide spread crash, which no prudence or advice at this late day can arrest. We have no predictions to make on this point; no prognostics to venture of better times. We mean only to say that what is good in Railroads deserves, as legitimately to be cared for, and fostered, and the holders of their securities not discredited without cause, as the City Banks themselves which have ninety millions of Loans in values equally uncertain, and dependent indeed, directly or indirectly, in a large measure upon this very interest. The "legitimate" mercantile wants of this city are not one third of ninety millions. For the rest, the Banks must look for their security in Railways, Real Estate, and their own recently created stocks. Their number has been doubled in three years, by one or all of these speculations. It will soon be decimated if either of them is blown upon too fiercely.

Stock prices to-day show no improvement. The principal adverse change from yesterday's sales was in Reading, which fell from 70 to 68 ¾ cent. We copy below from the Philadelphia *Ledger*, the probable cause of this depression. The sales were large. The closing rates of Erie were 55½@⅝. Cumberland, 33½; New-York Central, 96⅝; Nicaragua, 21¾. The last named fell off ¾ ¾ cent. notwithstanding the dividend to be paid to-morrow. The New-York Central books close to-morrow for the August statement. Illinois Central Mortgages were sold freely at 71½ ¾ cent., about $60,000. New-York Central Sixes keep steady at 85@85½. The Harlem examination, we hear, will soon be through with, and the transfers reopened. There will be no hesitation on the part of the leading Directors we understand, to assume the overissues of KYLE. The New-Haven Board are still proceeding with their examination. The regularity of the Bonds are again impeached at Hartford, and strong intimations thrown out that the co-negotiators and Directors with Mr. SCHUYLER will be held to personal liability for their neglect and his irregularities and rascality.

The robbery perpetrated on Mr. BELMONT, Agent of ROTHSCHILD, was by one of his own Sub-Agents, Mr. WILLIAM PAUL, who has confessed to the act to cover a deficit in his cash account, now undergoing examination. The false entries discovered to-day amount to over $11,000. The amount of Bank notes and other cash taken from the Safe, and returned through the Post-Office, $14,370. When Mr. BELMONT went Minister to the Hague, he constituted Mr. CHARLES CHRISMAS, Mr. MATHIEUSEN, and this Mr. PAUL, his Attorneys in fact; the signatures of any two of them to his foreign bills and other obligations, to be binding. PAUL was at the money desk. His conduct on Tuesday night, though a robbery in every ordinary sense, may not be brought within the statute, since he was made the substitute of his principal, to keep the accounts, by regular power of attorney. Still, the other Sub-Agents will try the question, and have held him to answer. The transaction is another clog to the restoration of a trustful feeling in business. There is no further failure or fraud to-day; though the Street is not without rumors of both—but not in Stock or Bank circles this time. Money was easier than Securities. Some of the Bankers we hear, have grown so cautious all of a sudden, as to refuse loans upon Railroad security; preferring to lend to their neighbors, with more present nerve, without security!

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $125,002; disbursed $45,225, and held at

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 882. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 17, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

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New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Japan Treaty Ratified.

A Medal to Captain Ingraham.

PROGRESS OF THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

The Rhode Island Resolutions.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 16.

The Japan Treaty was ratified yesterday.

A motion to remove the injunction of secresy was warmly contested and finally lost.

A motion to remove the injunction of secresy on the Canadian Fishery and Reciprocity Treaty—which, I observe, you published in fall in the TIMES of Saturday—was carried, but was subsequently reconsidered and refused. S.

The River and Harbor Bill—The African Coast Squadron—The Homestead Bill a Sick Patient—Nominations for Postmasters, &c.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 13, 1854.

That nice, snug little River and Harbor bill—weight, two and a half million dollars—passed the House this morning, much to the surprise of everybody, without having been loaded in the least. The truth is, that Democrats were afraid to load it, lest they should lose everything by a veto; and such a loss could ill be afforded, when Western men look to this bill as their only refuge from the upbraidings of their constituents, for having wasted so much time in repealing the Missouri Compromise. Whigs, on the other hand, are anxious to get the Administration committed, if possible, to the good old Whig doctrine of Internal Improvements, at the expense of the Treasury, where such improvements are necessary to the commerce and safe travel of the country; and they consequently took care not to so change the bantling of the Democratic Committee of the House, as to give the President an apology for vetoing it.

And so the bill has gone to the Senate. It is now thought that body will pass it; and leading Western Democrats are decided in the belief that the President will approve it. I confess I would not like to wager much on that result.

"Democrats" have heretofore endeavored to make a distinction between appropriations for fresh river harbors, and "harbors of refuge," as they are called, contending that while the latter are Constitutional, the former are not. The bill passed to-day contains an item of $15,000 to improve the harbor of the village of Dubuque, Iowa, on the Upper Mississippi. If the President sanctions a bill containing this item, of course he will have sanctioned the principle, and admitted the Constitutionality of River and Harbor Improvements to the fullest extent ever claimed by the Whig Party.

Gov. SEWARD has moved that the project of withdrawing our preventive squadron from the African slave coast, shall be discussed hereafter in open session. This is eminently proper. Why should the motion not prevail? All the protestations of honorable Senators that they mean no harm by this movement—that it really is a benevolent enterprise and nothing else—will not convince the people that it ought to be discussed in secret conclave. The very attempt at concealment in such a case as this, justly excites suspicion. The precedents are in favor of open daylight, aboveboard work on such a proposition. Why outrage the precedent, if the scheme is fit for the public eye and ear? Give us the vote, gentlemen, upon the proposition to let the people judge for themselves whether or no your ulterior design is the reëstablishment of the African Slave-Trade. And when you have put the vote upon the secret record, if you are not ashamed of it, you will take care to let us know who voted "aye" and who "no." But, in any event, if you insist that a question of such deep interest to the American people must be considered in the recesses of your Star Chamber, the people will have no hesitation in denouncing your purpose as unworthy of American Senators, and an outrage upon the dignity and honor of the country. If you *have* any arguments showing the propriety of withdrawing our squadron, you will not hesitate to give them to the country; and your refusal to furnish them can only be taken as a confession that your logic won't hold water. And if that be true, the people will understand that you are preparing still another outrage upon popular sentiment and upon justice and humanity.

It is quite clear, I think, that the Homestead bill is a very sick patient; and if its life is saved in the Senate, it will be so mutilated as not to be worth the living. It has been whispered about during two or three days past, that the President would veto the bill if sent him in the shape in which it is pending in the Senate. Mr. HUNTER, a few days ago—as soon, indeed, as it began to be apparent that a vote must be had on the Homestead—introduced a bill to graduate and reduce the price of the public lands, and for other purposes. It is evident to-day that the Senator intended to offer it as a substitute for the Homestead; and this morning's *Union* contains an article evidently designed to show "the faithful" which way the Administration intends they shall march, no matter how many and how short the turns it subjects them to. HUNTER'S scheme is a sort of mongrel, transferring the lands to the States in which they lie, graduating and reducing their price, and leaving the States to sell them for what they choose, or give them away if they wish, but holding them responsible for the graduated price. It is folly to speak of this as a "compromise;" it is a complete abnegation of the "Homestead" principle, and the substitution of a scheme which, in substance, has been rejected half a dozen times already. The Homestead bill is to be slaughtered; and Messrs. DODGE, CASS, BRIGHT & Co. will be found, in the end, standing at the sacrificial altar, quite as obedient as though they had not an hundred times sworn undying faithfulness to the doctrine of "free homes for all." Nothing like "Democratic" party discipline for harmonizing these little differences of "principle," and making political brethren "dwell together in unity," *looking* smiles at each other, and shooting daggers from their hearts.

The nominations of Postmasters throughout the State of New-York, which have been held back all the session, were all sent in to the Senate to-day. They were probably withheld in order to await the settlement of the difficulties between the two sections of "the party" in your State—but there is a growing impression here, that the confusion seems to increase rather than diminish. Some trouble will probably occur in the confirmation of a number of the nominees, although I suppose, in the end, they will all be put through according to the programme furnished by the master of ceremonies. S.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 15.

Mr. SLIDELL said he voted yesterday under misapprehension against his colleague's amendment, giving the benefits of the homestead to Americans of the age of sixteen years and upwards. He desired to vote for it. The Journal was corrected accordingly.

Several Executive communications were presented and referred.

Mr. PETIT said that he was in daily receipt of applications for authentic copies of the Kansas and Nebraska act, with the statement that the copies of it published in official papers were deemed incorrect. He moved the resolution that ten thousand copies of that act be published, with the certificate of the Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. CHASE—Let it lie over.

The House joint resolution of the thanks of Congress, and the presentation of a Medal to Captain DUNCAN N. INGRAHAM, was then taken up.

Mr. BADGER said he desired to move some amendments. He in no way wished to call in question the merit of all that Captain INGRAHAM did, but the resolution of the House was a total departure from all precedent. In the history of public rewards, a resolution of thanks was regarded as the highest mark of respect, being above the vote of a sword, medal, &c. The thanks of Congress had been voted to naval officers but on three occasions; and then only to commanders of squadrons; these were MCDONOUGH and PERRY on the Lakes, and PREBLE on the Mediterranean. The thanks of Congress were never voted to DECATUR, HULL, BAINBRIDGE, JONES, or others. This resolution further provided that they should be communicated by the President to Captain INGRAHAM. This had never been done on any occasion. He moved, as amendments, striking out the "vote of thanks," and that the resolution directing the action of Congress be sent to Captain INGRAHAM, and leaving it simply a resolution voting him a medal for his gallant and judicious conduct in protecting MARTIN KOSZTA, &c., &c.

The amendments and resolution were adopted.

The Light-House, River and Harbor and Post-Office Appropriation bills were all referred.

Mr. MASON, of Va., asked for ten minutes for an executive session. Agreed to. The doors were then closed. At 1½ o'clock the doors were opened.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The bill incorporating the Georgetown Gas-Light Company, as returned from the House with an amendment, was then taken up, and the amendment concurred in.

Mr. BADGER offered a resolution rescinding the rule fixing Fridays for private bills. Laid over.

Mr. BROWN offered a resolution for printing ——— thousand copies of the astronomical observations of the United States expedition to Chili. Laid over.

Mr. HUNTER moved for an executive session. Agreed to.

Mr. CHASE moved to take up a private bill, and no quorum voted.

Mr. STUART said, he hoped before the Senate adjourned there would be some understanding as to when a vote would be taken on the Homestead bill. He had no idea that there would be any difficulty in coming to an adjustment upon the Homestead question, which would be satisfactory to a very large majority of the Senate. He hoped the Senate would take it up on Monday at 12½ o'clock, and vote on it.

Mr. FRATT asked what were the features of the new project.

Mr. STUART said it was the Homestead provision and the graduation plan of the Senator from Virginia combined.

Mr. BADGER thought that the proposition to take up the bill on Monday was a fair one. He hoped, however, the final vote on it would not be taken till Tuesday.

Mr. MASON said he would ask for an executive session on Monday.

Mr. CHASE then withdrew his motion.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL

Was then taken up.

Mr. BROWN said the bill of the Senator from Virginia would have to undergo a great modification before he could vote for it.

Mr. CLAYTON asked who they were that made the arrangement spoken of by the Senator; and what was the new bill which was to command a majority of the Senate.

Mr. STUART said that from conversation with numerous Senators, he believed the bill could be so framed as to include the homestead principle of possessory right after cultivation for five years, with a price fixed to the land, to be paid at the end of that time.

Mr. CLAYTON—How much?

Mr. STUART—The price to be fixed by a graduation scale dependant on the time the lands have been in the market ranging from twenty-five cents to one dollar an acre, something on the plan prepared by the bill of the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. CLAYTON—Do you call that a homestead bill!

At 2½ o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 15.

THE NEW-YORK TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE.

On motion of Mr. GERRIT SMITH, the memorial of the New-York Temperance Alliance, praying Congress to clothe the Corporation of Washington with full power to abolish the sale of intoxicating drinks, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE PARDON OF GOV. DORR.

Mr. DAVIS, of R. I., presented a resolution of the Legislature of Rhode Island, reversing and annulling the sentence rendered by the Supreme Court of Rhode Island against Governor DORR, for treason, and also resolutions against the Nebraska and Fugitive Slave bills.

The House then went into Committee on private bills.

Twelve bills were favorably acted on and reported to the House, but were not passed.

Adjourned.

The Burns Riot at Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 15.

The Grand Jury of the Municipal Court this morning made a report of their action in relation to the riot and attempt to rescue the fugitive slave BURNS from the custody of the United States Marshal, on the night of the 26th May, when they were driven back, after killing JAMES BATCHELDER. The Jury presented a bill containing four counts against WALTER BISHOP, THOMAS JACKSON, MARTIN STOWELL, JOHN MORRISON, SAMUEL PROUDMAN, WALTER PHENIX, JOHN WESLEY and Rev. THOS. W. HIGGINSON, as follows:

First—That on the 26th May last, they, with some 500 other persons, to the Jurors unknown, did unlawfully assemble together in a manner that constituted a riot.

Second—That on that occasion they disturbed the peace and committed an assault on SULIVAN W. CUTTING.

Third—That they made an attack upon the Court-House; and

Fourth—That they began to demolish the Court-House in an unlawful manner.

BISHOP, JACKSON, STOWELL, and MORRISON, were arraigned on this indictment, and pleaded "Not Guilty." The other parties will probably appear in Court on Monday or Tuesday, when a day of trial will be fixed.

More Defalcations—Over-Issue of Vermont Central Railroad Stock by the President.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 15.

EDWARD CRANE, President of the Vermont Central Railroad, resigned his office to-day. Previous to his resignation it was discovered that he had over-issued eight thousand shares of the Vermont Central Railroad. The affair caused considerable excitement in our Money market, as it is the second like offence by him within a month. In the first case a complaint was made to the Grand Jury, but that body took no action in the matter.

CRANE used the over-issue of shares to raise money upon pledging them as collateral to P. LATTIMER, Esq., who, supposing them of course to be *bona fide*, has sold them in the market.

Arrival of the Southern Mail—Execution of Frank Smith—The Mayor of Alexandria, La., Shot in an Affray—Dysentery Prevailing in North Carolina.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 16.

Three New-Orleans mails, which were late due, were received here to-day. From them we learn that FRANK SMITH was hung at New-Orleans on the 7th inst., for the murder of his wife, and that the Mayor of Alexandria, La., was shot dead during an affray on the 4th.

Malignant dysentery is prevailing in North Carolina, at Leaksville and Pittsylvania, and many deaths had occurred.

Health of Norfolk—Arrival of the U. S. Brig Perry—Sailing of the U. S. Ship Constitution, &c.

NORFOLK, Saturday, July 15.

The health of our city is good, and we have no cases of cholera to report. We have been visited with incessant rains and heavy gales.

The United States brig *Perry*, Lieutenant PAGE, arrived here in 28 days from Port Praya. She left no American vessels there.

The United States ship *Constitution* sailed for Porto Grande on the 13th of June. The U. S. sloop-of-war is on her way to Madeira, and the U. S. sloop *Dale* is on her passage to the south coast of Africa.

The Postmasters—The Colt Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 15.

The Postmasters were taken up in a batch to-day. There is no change in the list, except at Albany, where JOHN M. REYNOLDS, Hard, is superseded by CORNELIUS VOSBURGH, Soft. Three weeks ago the President said he would remove REYNOLDS, and consult no one in the choice of his successor, and that he would appoint a personal acquaintance unknown even to MARCY.

The COLT Investigating Committee was busy to-day, and a number of witnesses were examined. Col. COLT is in the city.

New-Hampshire Legislature—Another Vote.

CONCORD, Friday, July 14.

All the outstanding bills have been laid over until the next Legislature.

Governor BAKER has vetoed the bill to establish the city of Dover, in consequence of a clause in it similar to that in the Concord Charter bill previously vetoed.

The Legislature holds a night session, and will probably adjourn at 8 o'clock Saturday morning.

Death of Hon. Levi Hale.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, July 15.

Hon. LEVI HALE, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, died at his residence in Warren, yesterday.

Cholera.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 15.

There were 111 deaths in this city during the week ending at noon to-day—31 of which were from cholera.

Nearly all the 85 deaths that have thus far occurred from cholera this season, were persons of foreign birth.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 15.

The deaths in this city, during the week ending to-day, were 413, including 61 from cholera. The mortality is heavy among children, 83 having died this week of cholera infantum.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 15.

The cholera is on the increase.

Explosion of a Powder Mill, &c.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 15.

A powder mill in Spencer, Mass., blew up yesterday afternoon, and WM. BIXBY, one of the workmen, was torn in pieces.

The weather here is cold and cloudy, and a raw east wind prevails. A great quantity of rain fell yesterday.

Arrival of the Southerner.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, July 15.

The United States mail steamship *Southerner*. Capt. THOS. EWAN, from New-York, arrived here at 11 o'clock this (Saturday) morning.

Sailing of the Steamer Daniel Webster.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 15.

The steamer *Daniel Webster* sailed from this port to-day for New-York.

The Weather in Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, July 16.

The weather is again unpleasant this evening. The wind is east and a dense cold fog prevails.

Southern Mail Failures.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 15.

We have no mail this morning south of Augusta, leaving two from New-Orleans now due.

Arrival of the Cahawba.

The United States mail steamer *Cahawba*, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, arrived on Saturday, from Mobile, *via* Havana. Left the former port on the 8th inst., and the latter on the 11th.

She has nothing of importance to report from Havana. Her letters and papers are to the day of sailing.

Admiral DUSQUESNE, Commander-in-Chief of the French West India Squadron, died at Havana on the 5th inst., of scarlet fever. His body was lying in state in the Church of San Domingo, but the Squadron had left Havana on a cruise.

From Mobile the *Cahawba* brings 900 bales of Cotton, and $100,000 in specie for the Merchants' Bank of this City. She has also 119 passengers.

June 28—On the outward passage, GEORGE WYCOF, fireman, died in an apoplectic fit.

Havana Markets.

HAVANA, Tuesday, July 11, 1854.

SUGARS—Have been in steady demand since our last report of 26th ult., and we can hardly point out any change in prices. The demand, as already noted in our previous numbers, has principally been for Cucuruchos and Browns and for Florete Yellows, leaving other sorts almost neglected. Supplies from the interior are on the decrease and being exceeded by Exports, our Stock is gradually diminishing. There are now in the city and the Regla Warehouses about 175,000 boxes, against 225,000 boxes in 1853 and 135,000 boxes in 1852. The stock of Muscovado Sugars is small and sales limited to small lots. At Cardenas several parcels were bought at from 4 to 4½ reals, arrived, principally for Great Britain. We put our quotations as follows: Whites, 6½ to 9 reals; Florete Yellows, 6 to 6½ reals; Good to prime do., 5½ to 6 reals; Browns, 4½ to 5 reals; Cucuruchos, 4 to 4½ reals; Muscovadoes, 4 to 4½ reals.

MOLASSES—Continues to move off to a moderate extent at 2½ rls. here, and at 2 to 2½ rls. at outports. Exported 46 hhds. to New-York, 115 to Charleston, and 1,155 to Portland; in all 1,316 hhds.

COFFEE—The business in this article has been small at former prices, owing to the small stock on sale.

CIGARS—The finer descriptions are in active demand. Exported: 4,337 Mille. United States, 449 Copenhagen, 438 Antwerp, 338 Hamburg, and 273 other ports, in all 5,635 Mille.

TOBACCO—Of superior quality is very scarce, and owing to the high pretensions of holders, but a limited business has been done. Exported—7,814 lbs. United States, 67,000 Spain, and 47,346 other ports, in all 212,160 lbs.

EXCHANGE—The operations in bills have been moderate at declining rates. We quote London 9½ ₱ cent. premium; Paris 1½ to 2 ₱ cent. discount; New-York and Boston 1½ to 2½ ₱ cent. discount; New-Orleans, short par to ½ ₱ cent. premium. 12,000 Mexican Dollars on board of the English steamer *Solent*, arrived from Vera Cruz and Tampico day before yesterday, were placed at 4½ ₱ cent. premium.

LUMBER AND COOPERAGE STOCK.—There has been no further arrival of Pitch Pine, the supply in the yards is abundant. White Pine Boards are in fair demand, 115,000 feet Bangor, in two parcels, sold at $30 ₱ 1,000 feet; 18,000 feet, of poor quality, at $28, and 13,000 feet of 2-inch Plank, at $30. The five cargoes of Boards and Sugar-box Shooks mentioned in our last report, consisted of the above Boards and about 21,000 Sugar-box Shooks.

FREIGHTS—The following charters have been made, five for Falmouth and a market, viz.: 1 of 1,200 boxes, at £4 10s., 1 of 900 at £3 10s., 1 of 1,400 at £3 10s., 1 of 2,500 at £2 17s. 6d., and one of 3,500 at £2 12s. 6d.; four for Cowes and a market, of from 1,700 to 3,000 boxes, all at £3 15s., one of these, if to Trieste, £3, and two of them, if to the Continent, £3 5s., one for Liverpool, at £2 10s., and one at £3 5s., 1 of 1,100 boxes for London for £750, 1 of 2,600 boxes for Antwerp at £2 15s., 1 of 1,200 for Gothenburg at £3 15s., 1 of 2,200 for Trieste at £3 3s. for Hamburg, 1 of 680 at £3 5s., 1 of 3,400 at £2 15s., and 1 of 2,750 at £3 15s., 1 for Cadiz of 1,400 at $3, 1 for Barcelona of 2,000 at $3, 1 for San Sebastian of 650 at $3, 1 for Bilboa of 900 at $2 50, 1 for Montreal (Molasses) at $5 ₱ hhd., 1 of 1,400 for Boston at $1 62½, 1 of 1,000 for Philadelphia at $1 62½, 3 for Sagua and New-York, 1 at $8 ₱ hhd., and $1 75 ₱ box for Sugar and Molasses, on deck, at $3 ₱ hhd, 1 at $7 50 for Sugar and Molasses, on deck, at $3 ₱ hhd., 1 at $6 50 ₱ hhd., and $1 62½ ₱ box for Sugar, and 1 from the coast for New-York at $10 ₱ ton for Copper Ore. Very few disengaged vessels remain in port.

The Earl of Lucan.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: It affords me pleasure to give Col. A. A. DALZELL some information in regard to the Earl of LUCAN. He is an Irishman, and his estates lie principally in the County of Mayo, Ireland, but he derives his title from a small town of that name near Dublin. He was married to the sister of Lord CARDIGAN, of the 11th dragoons. He entered the British army when young, under the title of Lord BINGHAM, and retired, (I suppose on half pay) on the death of his father, the late Earl of LUCAN, sixteen or eighteen years since. He is a good cavalry officer and a bad exterminating landlord. He is a lineal decendant of Sir RICHARD BINGHAM, and Lord CLANMORRIS is a collateral branch of the same family. I think, but I am not certain, that he was Colonel of 12th lancers when he retired, and is now about 55 years old.

Yours, &c., J. B.

Earl of Lucan.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Col. DALZELL may have his curiosity gratified with regard to who the Earl of LUCAN is by turning to BURKE'S Peerage. There he will find that GEORGE CHARLES, Earl of LUCAN, Major General, &c., is of an ancient Saxon family by the name of BINGHAM. Sir RICHARD BINGHAM was one of ELIZABETH'S military council at the time of the Armada. For his many eminent services he was constituted Marshal of Ireland, &c. Sir CHARLES BINGHAM was created Baron LUCAN, of Castle Bar, in Ireland, in 1776, and advanced to the Earldom of LUCAN in 1795. The present Peer is third Earl and Major General in the Army, &c. N. C.

The Treaty between the United States and the Empire of Japan.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

Treaty between the United States of America and the Empire of Japan, done at Kanagawa, the 3d day of March, 1854, and of Kayei the seventh year, third month, and 3d day.

The United States of America and the Empire of Japan, desiring to establish firm, lasting and sincere friendship between the two nations, have resolved to fix in a manner clear and positive by means of a Treaty, or General Convention of Peace and Amity, the rules which shall in future be mutually observed in the intercourse of their respective countries; for which most desirable object the President of the United States has conferred full powers upon the Commissioner, MATTHEW CALBRAITH PERRY, Special Ambassador of the United States to Japan, and the august Sovereign of Japan has given similar full power to his Commissioners, HAYASHI, DAI-GAKAU-NO-KAMI, IDO, Prince of TSUS-SIMA, IZAWA, Prince of Mimasaki, and UDONO, Member of the Board of Revenue. And the said Commissioners, after having exchanged their said full powers, and duly considered the premises, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

There shall be a perfect, permanent and universal peace, and a sincere and cordial amity between the United States of America on the one part, and the Empire of Japan upon the other part, and between their people respectively, without exception of persons or places.

ARTICLE II.

The port of Simoda in the Principality of Idzu, and the port of Hakodade, in the Principality of Matsmai, are granted by the Japanese as ports for the reception of American ships, where they can be supplied with wood, water, provisions and coal, and other articles their necessities may require, as far as the Japanese have them. The time for opening the first-named port is immediately upon the signing of this treaty; the last-named port is to be opened immediately after the same day in the ensuing Japanese year. [NOTE—A tariff of prices shall be given (by the Japanese officers of the things which they can furnish payment for, which shall be made in gold and silver coin.]

ARTICLE III.

Whenever ships of the United States are thrown or wrecked upon the coast of Japan, the Japanese vessels will assist them, and convey their crews to Simod or Hakodade, and hand them over to their countrymen appointed to receive them; whatever articles the shipwrecked men may have preserved shall likewise be restored, and the expenses incurred in the rescue, and support of Americans and Japanese who may thus be thrown upon the shores of either nation, are not to be refunded.

ARTICLE IV.

Those shipwrecked persons, and other citizens of the United States, shall be free as in other countries, and not subject to confinement, but shall be amenable to just laws.

ARTICLE V.

Shipwrecked men, and other citizens of the United States, temporarily living at Simoda and Hakodade, shall not be subject to such restrictions and confinement as the Dutch and Chinese are in Nagasaki, but shall be free at Simoda to go where they please within the limits of seven Japanese miles (or *ri*) from a small island in the harbor of Simoda marked on the accompanying chart hereto appended; and shall, in like manner, be free to go where they please at Hakodade, within limits to be defined after the visit of the United States squadron to that place.

ARTICLE VI.

If there be any other sort of goods wanted or any business which shall require to be arranged, there shall be careful deliberation between the parties in order to settle such matters.

ARTICLE VII.

It is agreed that ships of the United States resorting to the ports open to them, shall be permitted to exchange gold and silver coin and articles of goods for other articles of goods, under such regulations as shall be temporarily established by the Japanese Government for that purpose. It is stipulated, however, that the ships of the United States shall be permitted to carry away whatever articles they are unwilling to exchange.

ARTICLE VIII.

Wood, water, provisions, coal and goods required, shall only be procured through the agency of Japanese officers appointed for that purpose, and in no other manner. ARTICLE IX.

It is agreed that if at any future day the Government of Japan shall grant to any other nation or nations, privileges or advantages which are not herein granted to the United States and the citizens thereof, that those same privileges and advantages shall be granted likewise to the United States and the citizens thereof, without any consultation or delay.

ARTICLE X.

Ships of the United States shall resort to no other ports in Japan but Timoda and Hakodade, unless in distress or forced by stress of weather.

ARTICLE XI.

There shall be appointed by the Government of the United States Consuls or agents, to reside at Simoda at any time after the expiration of eighteen months from the date of the signing of this treaty, provided that either of the two Governments deem such an arrangement necessary.

ARTICLE XII.

The present convention, having been concluded and duly signed, shall be obligatory and faithfully observed by the United States of America and Japan, and by the citizens and subjects of each respective power; and it is to be ratified and approved by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by the august Sovereign of Japan, and the ratifications shall be exchanged within eighteen months from the date of the signature thereof, or sooner, if practicable.

In the faith whereof, we, the respective Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and the Empire of Japan, aforesaid, have signed and sealed these presents.

Done at Kanagawa this 3d day of March, int he year of the Lord Jesus Christ 1854, and of Kayei the seventh year, third month, and third day.

[Signed by the Commissioners.]

THE COURTS—THE MASON WILL CASE.

This case, which was again before the Courts for a trial by Jury of certain issues of fact, on Saturday, the 15th, presents a most curious history of the law's delay. The suit is now some fifteen years old. It is not yet settled. The suit is brought by the heirs at law of JOHN MASON, to set aside his will, and for a partition of the property among his heirs. It is sought by JOSEPH ALSTON and HELEN, his wife. The latter is a daughter and heir at law of the testator. Mr. MASON, the validity of whose will is contested, died some fifteen years ago of the heart disease, after fourteen hours' illness. The will in question was executed by him half to three-quarters of an hour before his death. The will was proved and admitted to probate. In a little less than a year thereafter, the plaintiffs filed their allegations against the validity of the will, and took such other measures as were necessary to contest it. The validity of the will was then fully and ably argued, and the Surrogate decided it to be valid. An appeal was taken to the Circuit Judge, then in Chancery, and the decision affirmed. The plaintiffs then appealed to the Chancellor. Mean while, for these proceedings were not brief, the Constitution of the State was changed, the Court of Chancery abolished, and its jurisdiction and power transferred to the Supreme Court. This case went with them. The appeal was argued before the General Term of the Supreme Court, and the previous decisions were reversed, and an order made directing a trial by Jury, for the purpose of determining certain issues of fact. The executors then moved for and obtained, at Special Term, an injunction to restrain the plaintiffs from proceeding with the Jury trial. Upon appeal to the General Term, the order granting this injunction was reversed. The executors then appealed to the Court of Appeals, who sustained the decision of the General Term, dissolving the injunction. The case was then at last brought before a Jury, and the will, so far as it related to personal property, was decided to be invalid. The executors then appealed on exceptions to the charge of the Judge before whom the trial was held. The judgment was, however, sustained, and the money was, at least in part, paid over to the plaintiffs. This decision, however, only determined the right to the personal estate of the testator, and a new trial by Jury was awarded, to determine the validity of the will as to the real estate. This trial has already been once had, but the Jury were unable to agree and were dismissed. The case now comes up for trial a second time. In another part of the paper will be found the decisions of the Supreme Court, at General Term, in the half million trust case, and in the case of TRACY *vs.* YATES, which involves points of interest to those interested in joint stock companies.

Fish in the Markets.

Don't be alarmed though you throw meat to the dogs during the hot weather, you will find an ample supply of animal food for your table in the fish-market. Some of the varieties which were your favorites awhile ago are not now to be found. There are no *flounders*, which boarding-house keepers like, because they are cheap. Shad are scarce which awhile ago were cried out of forty thousand throats every hour of the day. Mackerel you might have to look for twice. Their day has come and gone for the season. They keep but a very little while, are so perishable that they are excused from the common law which forbids fish to be cried in the streets of London on Sundays. With the weather that we have had you would want a locomotive to run them from the market to gridiron, if the market contained them now. Far from us be the day when clams and oysters shall be scarce in the stalls. As to oysters in their natural state, it is supposed they don't feel very well during the months of May and June. The Fourth of July revives their drooping spirits, and they are so much better through August that they can with propriety see company and enjoy the pleasures of the table. Just a month after Independence Day the Londoners find them in their markets, legally allowed. Their habits with us, however, are so artificial that the old rule which forbade us to hold oysters good during any month that had not the letter R in it, is about obsolete. They are always to be had for money with us. They never charge a cent less at the saloons, on account of the weather, and we may be permitted to say, that our last stew was quite as good as if there had been an R in every hour of the day and day of the week, and a dozen R's in the month of July.

However, you would prefer not to eat an article that any body hints would be bad, so let the oysters alone. Here are lobsters at six cents a pound, fat, heavy, well limbed, and if you will pull out the wooden plug that their captors drove into their joints to prevent an unpleasant freedom of their claws, they will speak for themselves, as to whether the hot weather has made them languid and sickly. Try it. Pull out the plug, give him a chance at your finger. Lobsters do so much enjoy a taste of a lady's finger! and you will be surprised to see how much bystanders enjoy it too. They are very droll fellows in their habits, away down on the rocky bottom of the sea. Once in the course of the year they throw off their coats of mail, go into a defenceless retirement, and wait until new coats grow upon their backs. If you should happen to get your fish line around their great claw, with a sudden jerk they will free themselves from your entangling alliance, leave the claw in your possession, and slip away, until in the course of a few weeks, armed with another not quite so large, but quite as good at a bite, they are ready to meet you in another encounter. Lobsters boiled, or broiled in curry, or in salad, are beautiful. But to tell the truth, at this time of year they are esteemed in almost every form, by really prudent people, as the heralds of the doctors, always suggestive of Seidlitz powders and blue pills.

Eels, which the ancient Romans used to keep alive in reservoirs, and tame them to come at their call, which, because they were so fine, have been charged with having no scales at all—a blunder of course, as the microscope would readily prove—which have been used in illustration of all things slippery from time immemorial, and have been skinned alive for centuries, and whose oil, put up in long and narrow vials and sold as "acoustic oil," has made the fortunes of men before now—these classical, scaly, slippery and profitable fish are plenty in market, from eight cents to a shilling a pound. To be afraid to eat them because they so much resemble reptiles is all nonsense. There is a rule by which they can be distinguished without difficulty. We remember many years ago, as we were plodding homewards from the creek, with a basket full of them, the result of our morning's labor, on our arm, we were suddenly startled by a something wriggling and squirming in our path The first impression was that one of our eels had escaped, and in an instant had caught him in our hand, when a sudden suspicion that it might be a black snake caused as sudden a relaxation of the grasp. It being in the middle of a sandy road, there was no difficulty in holding him in "durance vile" until this practical question could be solved. The basket was let down and its contents carefully counted. There were twelve eels, and no mistake. We had left the creek with just a dozen, but whether it was a common dozen or a baker's dozen, we could not for our life remember. What was to be done? If this new captive was an eel, and had escaped from our basket, we could not afford to lose the reputation of having caught him, or to miss him from our stew. If it should prove to be a snake, ugh! it would spoil our dinner, and be a bad joke besides. Fortunately, Uncle SOLOMON came to our relief. "Boy," said he, as with his heel he fulfilled a prophecy, "don't you see the difference? A snake has a round tail; the eel has a flat one." The rule has worked very well. If ever our readers are at a loss when in market as to whether the eels they are buying are the pure *Muræna Anguilla*, this may be esteemed an infallible test. Educated cooks have various ways of treating them. Some boil them whole, which is abominable. Others spit and roast them, and serve them up in catsup, anchovy or caper sauce, which is good. Others fry them, dip them in beaten eggs, cover with crumbs of bread and chopped herbs. Others make Matelotte of eels, and others collar them, making dishes which would be very good for the Black Swan when she sits at table with the Duchess of SUTHERLAND, or for the magnates at a grand society dinner, but are altogether too complisated and aristocratic for Republican Young America. That enterprising youth prefers them cut up into bits and stewed with potatoes, or split, as we are sorry to say they are seldom presented in market. But though we have not got half through with our walk among the stalls, our time is up. We pause, putting in a pin at this point.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE DISTURBANCE CASES—INDICTMENTS FOR RIOT—THE CHARGE OF MURDER QUASHED.

—In the Municipal Court, this morning, the Grand Jury came with various additional indictments, among others one containing four counts, charging SAMUEL PROUDMAN, WALTER PHOENIX, WALTER BISHOP, MARTIN STOWELL, JOHN WESLEY, T. W. HIGGINSON, THOMAS JACKSON and JOHN MORRISON with riot at the Court House on the evening of the 26th day of May last. The first count alleges that the above named persons, with others to the number of five hundred or more, armed with bricks, stones, staves, clubs and with loaded pistols and other fire arms and offensive weapons, did unlawfully, riotously and tumultuously meet and gather together to disturb the peace of the Commonwealth.

The second count charges that being so assembled and armed, they assaulted and beat one SULLIVAN W. CUTTING. The third count charges an assault upon the Court House with bricks, clubs, stones, axes, plank and pieces of timber, and armed with pistols and other fire-arms, and did break, batter in, pull down, spoil and destroy, and do other injury to the building, and other violence thereto did then and there commit. A fourth count charges in general terms an assault upon the Court House.

On this indictment, WALTER BISHOP, MARTIN STOWELL, THOMAS JACKSON, and JOHN MORRISON, who were committed by the Police Court on a charge of murdering Mr. BATCHELDER, and who have been in jail since the evening of May 26th,

Senator Douglas Repudiated at Home.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Monday, July 18, 1854.

It may not be uninteresting to the readers of the TIMES to know that the special friends and tools of DOUGLAS, in the Springfield Congressional District, dare not attempt to force the Democracy to swallow the Nebraska swindle. 'Tis only necessary to state, that the Morgan County Congressional Convention was managed and controlled by JOHN A. MCCLERNAND, and his father-in-law JAMES DUNLAP, MURRY MCCANNEL and his son JOHN, four as unscrupulous politicians as Illinois can show, and that is the resolution as the meeting refused to face the music and enroll the Nebraska outrage on the Democratic faith. Why so? They can swallow Nebraska or anything else that STEPHEN ARNOLD commands. But the people will not—they want votes. The people sent Democratic successes by a quarter.

Mr. Bowers with a pink clematis, which grows across the front of Mr. KANE, which retains its leaves during the Winter.

Mr. Rohan, with a camelia whose odor intoxicates at first, but the inebriation quickly passes off.

ALEXANDER DUMAS, who would naturally be in a state of delirium tremens at the very mention of rum, is about writing a book on the subject.

Mr. BARNUM has purchased the Tabernacle, and will convert it into a Museum.

Mr. ALEXANDER KANE. The only flowers and plants worthy of notice in the garden of this gentleman are a few Dahlias, and a Rose-bush, which he has been carefully rearing for the last two years, and which promises to bear a few roses this season.

Mr. BENNETT, of the Herald, has purchased a splendid lot of land on the Hudson, and intends to build a country seat upon it.

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JOHN C. CALHOUN.

WORKS OF JOHN C. CALHOUN. Four Volumes. Appleton & Co.: New-York, 1853-4.

[illegible] of this distinguished statesman [illegible] have already been issued. The typographical appearance is excellent, and it were quite just to exhaust all the compliments that belong to publishers, in their behalf. These volumes are filled with speeches, reports and essays—all strictly political, all directed to the same great points, all earnest with the same mighty spirit. A man may safely buy and read them as the genuine works of John C. Calhoun. The author's name is not limited to the title-page or to the gilt letters of the showy book-binder. It is a real, unmistakable imprint, with about as much prominent soul to stamp indelible ink on it as can be found anywhere. It is J. C. Cal[illegible]

[illegible] in the style of Brau[illegible] in the processes of digestion in the stomach of the wounded soldier. There are no inside secrets to [illegible] doubts as to a full and explicit intercourse with the subject or with yourself, no confidential disclosures for closer friends or more private hours; no promise of solitary walks and further tuition in the lore of statesmanship. The man always steps square out, and challenges a broad look. And when he has spoken, you may find fault with some exaggerated truths or confirm a few crotchets, but you are sure [illegible] a perfectly fair in[illegible] and done no sort of [illegible]

[illegible] thing in him was [illegible] to everybody in the country. His [illegible], his great views, his peculiar [illegible], were not afraid of themselves. And what is equally important, [illegible] not afraid of them. In this one particular he had a sovereignty in intel[illegible] was a matchless grandeur. His [illegible] as a Thinker [illegible] whether right or [illegible], you enjoyed the spectacle of a king on his Throne. He was never content [illegible] giving you the subject. That was a [illegible] business. But he put forth him[illegible] identical with it, and the statesman [illegible] blocked with his topic. Such inti[illegible] sympathies with the matter in hand [illegible] intellectual phenomena. The man al[illegible] assured up to a magnificent devotee. [illegible] were all-sufficing. They were [illegible] and Fine Arts. Constitutional prin[illegible] were as angels, and on short notice, [illegible] transport himself into a paradise [illegible] physics. Out of this exhaustive [illegible] which his passions, sublimed into [illegible] intellect, never failed to exercise, came [illegible] kness, the Trojan heroism, that al[illegible] spoke and acted as if they had fought [illegible] cured the adversary in an engagement at [illegible] He was just showing you how he had pre[illegible] done it. Whenever he rose in the Senate, [illegible] the air of a warrior who bore his trophies [illegible]m. Never fearful about his position—[illegible] xious to fence his reputation round with [illegible] ions and securities—he could afford to [illegible] be believed to be the truth, and let the [illegible] settle its account with it. A gigantic self, [illegible] was—such as this country has not seen—a gi[illegible]ntic self, but not tyrannical over others, and not [illegible] disobedient to the laws of high breeding and the manly courtesies of lofty refinement. His hold on all sentiments and principles that commended themselves to his mind, was of the heartiest kind, and he used every muscle and nerve in projecting them into the brains of others. The force of a dogmatist was not wanting, but the haughty temper, the spirit scornful of others' intellectual rights, the despotic animus that usually goes along with dogmatism, were not in him. We are persuaded that he had a sincere regard for truth; that he was morally and reverentially one of its faithful disciples; and that, as occasion offered, he could brave martyrdom for the sake of its advocacy. No man could have been further removed from the low demagogue—from the artful dodgers that skulk behind the pillars of the Capitol; from those buccaneers of politics who sail under any flag that enjoys the freedom of the seas. Every article in his creed was written on his forehead, and when the world would not read it, he gave the strength of his voice to the proclamation, and put its doctrines, so far as they concerned himself, beyond all doubt.

There was not a particle of the man-of-the-world politician about him. He had strong conventionalisms, broad sectional traits; but they were not duplicates of any earthly standard or imitations of human examples. If he ever copied after any model, nobody saw the likeness. He was too peculiar to fit into the mechanical arrangements of parties. There was immense capacity, but inferior adaptiveness. To see vast truths, to state them so as to enlist the speculative intellect, to argue as if he were working in a chemical laboratory, were easy things to him. But he never studied to give his mind any of the aids that intercourse has sanctified into a hand-book of success. A popular thing, simply as such, was beyond his range. It was enough to suit his arguments to the subject, and he trusted all to the hope of doing justice to it. A terrible battery he was, but not transferable here or there at a quick bidding. Stationary and tremendous at a regular cannonade, he was a fortress of large guns, but in lighter fire-arms he was no adept. No man was more successful in pleasing the better parts of human nature. His intellectual powers, ranging through all the degrees of acuteness, subtlety, quickness, tenacity and grasp, and accompanied by moral sentiments of rare virtue, were always impressive to certain orders of mind. But that happy medium of manner, which the spirit flows through, like light through the yielding atmosphere, was not his gift. With the world, he was on terms of limited partnership. They worked well together up to a certain point, but no further. He was a man of decrees, and he carried his laws in tablets of brass. His sympathies, directed by his intellect and controlled by his moral sentiments, had no wide range; but they were intense even beyond moderation, wherever they were exercised. Favorite thoughts and theories were a world of living people to him. They answered for his best society, and the hours with them were never weary. No man could love his own great ideas better. So many of them were his own personal offspring, nursed and cherished by his own best blood, that he delighted in them as domestic ties. The image of himself was in them, and never did a beauty study her features more complacently in a mirror, than did he gaze upon his own genius in the form of his sentiments. Nothing could relax his tenacious hold on them, except the clearest demonstrations of truth, and hence his convictions were braced with ligaments of brass. There was Scotch-Irish blood in his veins, and it was sufficient to make him the emphatic man of his day.

Mr. Calhoun never desponded of popular liberty under our free institutions. There was indeed, at times, a tone of dejection, but those who knew him in private life, can testify that he had a hopeful, cheerful spirit. Jealous of the encroachments of the Federal Sovereignty, of Executive Patronage, of the glittering blazonry of a centralized Nationality, he was most trustful of the checks of the Constitution, of the restraints of State Sovereignty. None of our distinguished men have shown such reliance on our local institutions, on their educative and disciplinary agency; and consequently his strongest hopes for our permanent prosperity were based on the assimilation of our people with their own conventional organizations. His earnest defence of Slavery was intimately connected with this profound truth. Viewing it as an element of local civilization, bound up with the domestic and business life of Southern States, and encircling a patient industrious race, their inalienable and forgiven, he looked with horror on every foreign movement to disturb it. And in this respect he was perfectly consistent with himself. The same line of policy was strictly observed in everything. After his secretaryship in the the cabinet of Monroe, his political doctrines were matured—and foremost among them was strict construction. To this principle he attached a sacred importance. He saw the strength and salvation of the country in a rigid conformity to it. Liberty at home—liberty guarded and supported by home institutions—liberty as a neighborhood and State sentiment—was his idol. The law of opinion and action was to be cherished [illegible], except so far as the rights of federal authority might be contravened. No man spoke less of the American nation; no man spoke more of the [illegible] Constitution. His reverence for the [illegible] was sincere, ardent, unremitted. But [illegible] the fallacy that Washington City was [illegible] gigantic manufactory of opinion for the [illegible]try. The mind of the different States [illegible] left free in its own sphere, and a good, [illegible]ial, local adjective was to go along with [illegible]," and qualify it. It seems now to be [illegible] clear, that his views on this subject are taking [illegible] and deeper root. Our rapid extension of ter[illegible]y and the formation of new States are forcing [illegible] doctrine more and more upon the faith of the [illegible]ple: and it is quite evident, that if we are to [illegible] a confederacy of vast extent, it can only be [illegible] in union by each State—within the restrictions [illegible] the Constitution—taking care of its own im[illegible]diate interests. Size,—the enormous size of [illegible] American Union—the prospective measure [illegible] the continent—is beginning to open our eyes to [illegible] prodigious force of Mr. Calhoun's analysis of [illegible] Government, and to associate *destiny* with its [illegible]knowledgment.

His opinions on American politics, so far as the [illegible]ectional interests of the Union are concerned, [illegible] been regarded as extreme. But the day of de[illegible]nation has gone by: the grave shelters the [illegible] from abuse; and our countrymen are forming [illegible]ter views of his system. What then is the tendency of the times? It is certainly in the direction of his doctrines. That the legislation of the General Government has been affected by the spirit of his sentiments—that Northern mind is slowly coming under its sway—that cautiousness, deliberation and watchfulness over doubtful or reserved rights—that these are the signs of the day, can scarcely be questioned. Nor is this surprising. The General Government has now enough to do to mind its own business. Its hands are full. Its patronage is troublesome. Its Foreign relations are vast and complicated. Its eyes have to be stretched from one ocean to the other, and at every point of the compass it has to be present at once. Many hungry mouths are to be filled—still more of the craving appetites of ambition—most of all, the empty pockets of multitudinous adventurers. Public lands are to be given away and public men sold at cheap rates. A profitable revenue is to be levied on talents and brains; and rebellious factions are to be subjected to a custom-house treatment. All this is business. It requires extensive figuring. The problems are very algebraic, and the unknown X's are always turning up in a most uncomfortable way. But apart from this, the State-Idea is enlarging. We apply new words to it. There is an Empire State, North; there are several, South. And there are "giants" in these days, big and little giants; and home-capital is commanding a higher premium than Treasury notes. A great change has come about, and the eager politicians court the good opinions of the States far more than formerly. They are looking away from the General Government, and studying Massachusetts, New-York, Georgia, Ohio, with a most affectionate concern. That personal motives have much to do with all this, cannot be doubted; but our politicians are getting very smart. They are laboring hard to conceal themselves in vital principles; and Popular Sovereignty, as organized in the States, is fast becoming the popular hobby. Ambition must be indulged; and, as this is inseparable from our nature as now constituted, it is something—it is a good deal—for it to seize a fundamental doctrine and glorify itself thereby.

The charge of Ultraism has been so often urged against Mr. Calhoun that we cannot forbear a notice of it. Did any statesman ever go further to sustain the General Government in its legitimate sphere? Did he not hold it supreme in its own department? Did he ever withhold his vote, aid, and support, when he could conscientiously give them? To whose heart were the honor and integrity of the Government nearer, dearer? Was he not eminently conservative? No statesman was less of an aggressor. He was a terrible Resistant, if his rights or the Rights of his State were touched. Every drop of his blood then grew hot, and his eloquense had a crimson glow. But who can call him a busy, morbid, fanatical assailant—a champion of strife? He opposed vehemently an excessive revenue. He denounced High Tariffs, and contended for Free-Trade. How many men of this generation are now prepared to deny the truth of his doctrines? He resisted the agitation of Slavery in Congress. Who now, among the sober, thoughtful men of the Union, do not see that the whole country has been irremediably the loser by the unhappy excitement. That Mr. Calhoun was too keenly sensitive to the position of the South, and too distrustful of the North, cannot be doubted. But even this defect has been exaggerated. His nature was not open to secondary influences; he was not moulded by personal associations; he never traveled and visited among the great centres of Northern trade and society; and hence he was governed largely by mere ideas of people, by opinions inferentially formed of the remoter sections of the Union. A few Summers at Saratoga, Newport, Nahant—a few Winters in Boston and New-York—a few Harvest scenes in the rural life of New-England, a life he loved so fondly—would have been an invaluable corrective to some of his views. Still further, we may remark, that his patriotic tastes were not of the fashionable statesmanship order. Fourth of July orations—American Eagles—pompous boasting—eulogies on the Union—were not in his line. Had he been a Northern man, he would have been free from all such pomp and parade. It was his nature to exult in principle rather than in splendid deeds, and to be charmed with great thoughts instead of brilliant shows. On this account, his patriotism was more of a principle than a passion. It never indulged in glowing panegyrics—never borrowed any poetry from thrilling associations, and so far as sentimentalism was an available commodity for oratory, he would value Palmyra or Stoneheage about as much as Saratoga or Yorktown. Bunker's Hill would have sounded as strangely from him as an oath; and remarkable as he was for a St. Anthony abstemiousness, a flight into the ether of Congressional eloquence would not have astonished his friends more than a fit of intoxication. Here, then, was an exception—*the one exception*—to the rule of American patriotism. The stern Senator would not show his love of country like all the other great men. But pause a moment. Had his warm and loyal heart no other way of venting its admiration for American Liberty? Had Trenton and Monmouth no witness in his lips? Did not those significant eyes, always kindled to watchful warmth, often burn with a deeper and more piercing lustre as the honor and majesty of his country aroused his mighty spirit? *Name the Constitution to him*—call out his heart on that grand pledge of equality and union—and *then* you saw the patriot-citizen and the patriot-statesman. The annals of the land show no such enthusiast for the Constitution; and never did a devout Jew utter a more heartfelt interest in the Ark of the Covenant than did he in the Constitution of his country. His zeal for its sanctity had no common meaning, as it was no common passion. No man among us ever studied, pored over, digested the Constitution as he did. If the hours that Clay and Webster both together gave to it could be counted, his hours of patient, logical, herculean labor over its principles and provisions would far outnumber them. He was a Constitutional student-statesman. The practice of law was abandoned. Every other study was forsaken. Government as a science—Government as an art—American Government in all its relations, bearings, details, was a pursuit for the last thirty years of his life. Is not [illegible] the profession of such a [illegible] [illegible] worthy of lasting remembrance and praise! The fact of that patriotism in the United States is commonly a very indefinite affair, so far as its form and expression are concerned. The sentiment is pure and noble, but to think of the extravagance and ridiculous folly that frequently gather around it! Ordinarily it is a general hallelujah, with a tremendous "Amen" on Stars and Stripes. A little of the Calhoun sort of patriotism would cure this school-boy foolery.

The most remarkable portion of these Works is the Treatise on Government. It is a full digest of all his principles—a library of his active, teeming brain. The general ideas of this Treatise are that Government originates in the necessity of restraint on the selfish passions of our nature, and that Government itself needs restraint. To prevent the abuses of power, and to limit it to its own proper scope, he contends for "*concurrent majorities*" in contra-distinction to numerical majorities. Majorities resulting from mere numbers easily degenerate into tyranny, and hence he would have a representative authority founded on the different interests of society, and a veto authority blended together. According to this scheme, each class or interest would be able to have a negative control over the action of others, and Government would act in Legislation like a jury of twelve men. The plan is strikingly original, and the argument singularly close and powerful. But it is not satisfactory. It is a great effort to transcend the limit of possibilities; to provide against conflicts and collisions that are unavoidable; to secure a state of society which is simply unattainable. So far as it presents the dangers of numerical majorities, and exposes the terrible tyranny that even Republics in extreme cases may exercise, it has rendered a very valuable service to the political science of the country. It is an earnest and unanswerable vindication of the rights of minorities. But, at the same time, it must be confessed that such a provisionary arrangement as Mr. Calhoun contemplates—one that would serve as a security against all the inroads of power—is not to be realized in any earthly mechanism. The authority of Government must always have a certain amount of freedom; it must be independent in its own sphere; it cannot but have its will, agents, means; and consequently to be a Government at all, it must be liable to perversion and excess. No doubt the theory of Mr. Calhoun, if practicable, would lessen the evils of Government, but only by weakening the ruling power to such a degree as to render it the most limited sort of an instrument. Whatever view may be held of the practical worth of the system, so ingeniously and logically elaborated, one thing is certain, it contains a vast amount of incidental wisdom. Taken in its relations to those specific errors and excesses which our people and Government are prone to indulge, it is a work of transcendent force and importance. It is a protest against the evils of Republicanism as Republicanism may be administered; one that is sustained by a strength of thought, a keenness of insight, a depth of experience, a width generalization, a compactness and vigor of argument, never surpassed. There are sentiments in it worthy of oracular fame, and no American statesman can read it without feeling that he can gather the richest wisdom from its pages. The true patriot will regret as he studies its luxurious pages, that the *idealism* of logic runs at last into the idealism of poetry; and while he feels that if the scheme of the great Thinker could be executed, it would be as much of an advance on Republicanism as Republicanism is an advance on Despotism, he will be compelled to rest in the conviction that such a millenium in Government is not within the grasp of experience.

And now, that we take our leave of the works of this eminent man, it is delightful to remember the moral spirit in which he lived and worked. All classes have agreed in their estimate of his rare excellence as a man; in their appreciation of his stern and sterling virtues; in their homage to his great integrity and worth. Above everything low, mean and sensual, and singularly free from those taints that have corrupted most public men, his private character rises to the highest altitude of moral grandeur. Few persons have been subjected to more severe tests, or been placed under circumstances so well calculated to sift their natures thoroughly. But whenever tried, he stood the demand of the occasion, and proved himself to be the very heart of truth, constancy, honor. So much simple and unmixed greatness; so much domestic, social, official purity; so much that survives the fugitive scenes of even the most splendid achievements, is seldom gathered into the character and life of one man. Not, indeed, that he had an exemption from the infirmities and frailties of our erring humanity, or that he was a model for entire imitation; but he was a man of such sincere and lofty probity, as that history may place him among those to whom we turn for encouragement and cheer in the struggles of our perplexed and painful hours. Whatever else may perish in the record of his life, it can never be forgotten that when his white locks drooped for the last time in the Senate of his country, around the dimming vision and the sinking spirit, they were a fit emblem of the unsullied excellence within him. If in that moment of his final farewell to the Hall, to which he had contributed so much more than mere genius and wisdom, a vision of the Young Man, who so nobly confronted John Randolph on the eve of the war of 1812, could have returned, it would have been felt by every spectator, that he had maintained the virtue and fulfilled the promise of his early years. A genuine cavalier in spirit; a genuine Puritan in principle and practice; a statesman, whose creed embraced the few and the many; he ended his career as he began it, with a reverence for truth, duty, and moral heroism, never surpassed, and rarely approached. Southerner.

A Lesson from Polish History on Education and Liberty.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The deep interweavings of Education and Liberty are especially exemplified in the History of Poland, which is very little understood, especially in this country; whose opinion of that country seems to have been formed exclusively on Harper's reprint of Fletcher's *History of Poland*, published in their Family Library. It is to be hoped that the plates of that work were among the losses of the great fire; and that when they publish anything else, it may be a translation of Rulhiere's *Anarchie de le Pologne*, or Krasinski's *History of the Reformation in Poland*; which last is already in English, for Krasinski has become a member of the Church of England since his exile, and published it in London in 1840. It throws most important light upon the History of the Reformation in general, and I have wondered that Appleton, or some one else, does not give it to the American world.

But let me state a few facts respecting Poland, which I find often excite great interest when I tell them. Poland was the first country in Europe that had a regular public education. It had in the Fifteenth Century, and before, departmental schools, *free to all ranks*, which were affiliated to the universities; each of which furnished and appointed the teachers of the department in which it was situated. Always, a complete education, including the university education, introduced a Pole into the ranks of the nobility; for there was no difference of *race* between peasant and noble in Poland to interfere with a natural progress, as in the Western feudal nations. A university education, or an important service in the army, (to each of which the peasantry were free,) always made a Polish noble. (This fact I had from Major Tochman.) And thus, in the Fifteenth Century, the Polish Diet (which was a larger body in proportion than the French voters under the Charter) were educated men; and their embassy into France in the Sixteenth Century put to shame the whole French Court, who could not find any of their gentlemen able to converse with the Polish gentlemen, either in Polish or Latin; while the latter had perfect command both of the Latin and French. The French historian of the day himself remarks upon their superiority in accomplishments and eloquence to his own countrymen. At this time, though the style of the Diet was still as ever, "We, dissenters in matters of religion," the bulk of the Diet was *Protestant*; and this is the more remarkable, because the Catholic Church in Poland (having *ever respected* the Polish nationality, which, on its [illegible] (its bishops or ministers) had [illegible] an [illegible] [illegible], outrageous, or unpopular in Poland as it became in England and elsewhere, where such predominance of ecclesiastical over the nationality awoke a national reaction in favor of Protestantism. But, on the other hand, the free press of Poland had permitted all the first Protestant wo[illegible] to appear in that country. It was at Cracow that Luther published all his books. In Leopol 60 presses were kept at work publishing Protestant books that could be published nowhere else; and what was the object of the embassy above spoken of to the French Court? Krasinski shows that it was *to protect the Protestants of France*. They were then about to elect their first King, after the expiration of the Jagellon dynasty; and Catharine de Medici wished her Henry to be the king, and the Protestants agreed to elect him, although he was a Catholic, in consideration of certain immunities to be allowed the French Protestants. The negotiation was not fully accomplished; but Henry actually went from the siege of Rochelle, where he was besieging Protestants, to swear, as Polish King, that he would never take part in a religious war; for that was a part of the coronation oath that limited the power of a Polish king to that of a republican chief magistrate! But before the rest of the the papers were signed by Catharine de Medici, the massacre of St. Bartholomew had taken place and baffled the benevolent plans of the embassy. Then Charles IX. died, and Henry *fled* from his republican office; for another part of the coronation oath required that the King of Poland should live in Poland, and Henry could not give up being despotic monarch of France.

The Poles then elected a Protestant, (Stephen Batory, of Transylvania,) who, with a liberality wholly in the spirit of the Polish Diet of the day, appointed a Catholic *the Minister of Education*. This man was his intimate friend and a Jesuit, one of the first of the sect—which then had not developed its political character and bearings, but seemed a band of devout men devoted to Education, repudiating ecclesiastical distinctions of dress, &c.

But alas for that unadvised act! The Minister of Education is the man who, above all other officers of Government, has the destinies of the Future in his hands. The consequence was, that Jesuits were spread through the Public Schools and Universities; and the youth of Poland were taught passive submission, as a religious duty; instead of being inspired at school with liberality of thought and action. In the Eighteenth Century, this cause had ripened its full effect. The national traditions were no longer in the imagination or memory of the Poles, who had been two hundred years under Jesuit tutelage. Protestism had long been driven from Poland, and despotism now partitioned the children of the old Republic among themselves. The last catastrophe did not come, indeed, until after the cause and effect were appreciated. The Jesuits were driven from Poland, *when the mischief was done*.

It is a curious fact that the old Captain General of the Jesuits, who died at Georgetown, D. C., not long ago, aged 98, and under whose skillful management the network of Jesuit Schools, which are spread over the United States, was woven, was *one* of those very Jesuits who were driven from Poland, and who, then a *youth of seventeen*, came to America.

But here no Minister of Education can do such a mischief to the Republic, and if we may sometimes feel disposed to lament that our public Education suffers from the want of centralization of our public Ministry of Education, we must be consoled with the fact that the Democratic instinct protects us by this from such a frightful misfortune as occurred to Poland. It is worth while to forego the advantage of the greatest immediate energy in this department, to be protected from the dangers incident to centralization. But the disadvantages of our feebler system can be much remedied, if our rotatory Educational Boards shall be earnest in their generation; and bring to bear all their energies for the time being. Another passage from the history of Poland will show that it is always the highest interest of a Republic to watch over the tone and spirit of the foundations of a Republic's life—the Public Schools.

Adam Czartoryski is, by inheritance, the Curator of the University of Wilna. The lands granted to his ancestors by the Government of Poland for public services in war, were the estates in Lithuania he has forfeited by the last rebellion. These lands were granted, however, on the condition that his family should establish and support the University of Wilna. Adam Czartoryski was one of the hostages sent to Russia at the last partition period, and was brought up in the palace of Paul, with the young princes of Russia. He was the intimate friend and companion of Alexander, and to that intimacy may be ascribed that liberal turn with which the early ideas of Alexander were tinged; for Czartoryski was always faithful in heart and imagination to his native land.

When Alexander became monarch, he wished to have Czartoryski his Chancellor—which is the highest office in Russia next to the Czar—and he took this place on certain proud conditions, one of which was, that should he ever think it for the interest of his own country to resign it, he should be permitted to do so. That time came when it seemed as if Napoleon was going to be the champion of all the European nationalities. He (Czartoryski) claimed the promise, and was permitted by Alexander to leave the place and go to Wilna to assume the duties of Curator. At that time Wilna, like all the other Universities of the day, was filled in all its chairs with French materialism and atheism; for that was the final result of the Jesuit rule in Poland. Czartoryski made a general change. He put the spiritualist, Zans, in the chair of philosophy, and inaugurated a professor of Polish History, who was also a spiritualist, and had the national sentiment. The University of Wilna commanded the education of 12,000,000 of people; and it is well known that it was in the schools and universities that the insurrection of 1830 burst into existence, the days of July in Paris firing the train that Czartoryski had so wisely and carefully laid so many years back, and which had given a new and great impulse to the literature of Poland.

A detailed account of this whole affair, (which shows that to the slow process of the education of a whole generation, was due that glorious outburst of 1830, that was allowed to go out unassisted and alone in 1831,) is to be found in a history of the insurrection of Poland, published in England sometime between 1830 and 1840. Its author's name was, I believe, Gonarowski, and he has since died. It was a sad book; but it recorded the particulars of the glorious retreat of Dembinski. Major Tochman, who was himself in the army, said of it that it understated throughout the victories of the Poles and the numbers of the Russians. Nevertheless it is the best history of the Polish Revolution of 1830-31 extant. Major Tochman himself, however, could not do a better thing than publish now, in some newspaper or periodical, his old lectures on the Polish efforts *pars quorum erat*. It is a good movement, now that Kossuth is speaking in the same cause in England.

By the way, this last movement of Kossuth at Sheffield, refutes the impression that many Poles received during his short sojourn here—viz.: that Kossuth was not interested, as he should be, in the Polish liberty as well as the Hungarian. Perhaps no cause was more effective to produce that coolness among the exiles, toward each other, than this reputed want of good faith of Kossuth. But it was as uncalled for, really, as the Abolitionist excitement against Kossuth, founded on his not meddling in the American Slavery question. Kossuth knows that to serve Liberty as he serves it, in spirit and in truth, will give it the Omnipresence and Omnipotence of the Lord *everywhere*, while he is wise enough to endeavor to make but one point at one time. And it is plain that the time will come when every sincere hearted Pole and Hungarian who have denounced him because they could not see into the reasons of his reservations, *will return to him*, as the true Washington of Universal Liberty.

At St. Louis, on Monday last, laborers on the levee demanded fifty cents an hour to load and unload steamboats.

[illegible] former occasion, assembled for [illegible] the [illegible] opposite the American Hotel. A number of [illegible] men, principally young men, [illegible] were on the ground and several attempts were made to interrupt the speaker. He was not, however, to be intimidated, and continued to launch out against priestcraft and Papacy in no very measured terms. Some one near the stand having threatened to "pull him down," he defied them to do so, stating that he thanked God he was in a land of free speech, with free men around him ready to avenge his death, should he be sacrificed to the intolerance of priest-ridden Catholics. The cheering in the crowd at these remarks was long and loud, and the proposition was not repeated. The discourse was brought to a close without any material interruption, and a clear majority voted "aye" in response to the inquiry as to whether the preaching should be continued to-night.

When the man left the stand some attempts were made by a parcel of ruffians to crowd upon him, but he was supported and surrounded by stalwart friends, and reached the American in safety. As soon as he was in, the fellows who followed him up set up a hooting and yelling, and shouted in obscene language for him to come out. This speedily led to a fight, on the first appearance of which, the Chief of Police, Capt. Bagnall, with Capt. Rogers, of the lower watchhouse, some half dozen constables, and about as many private citizens, rushed into the midst of the excited crowd, and seized two of the ringleaders. At the same time, one man was knocked down a cellar-way and seriously bruised, escaping narrowly death or broken limbs. The prisoners were hurried on down Main-street by Capt. Bagnall and Capt. Rogers, round Niagara-street, and up Pearl again to the Mohawk-street station.

All the way, the crowd kept pushing on, now rushing forward and then back again, in attempts to rescue the prisoners. When on the corner of [illegible] and Niagara-streets, brickbats were thrown by the Irish who followed, and one man had his head severely cut, and another had his shoulder badly hurt. A cry was raised of "Now go in wid ye, boys!"—but the Chief and his men calmly and determinedly hurried forward, and never lost possession of their prisoners. When near the Station-house, three others were seized, and five in all were lodged in the cells. Several heads were bruised and cut by blows from stones and clubs, but no very serious injury, except in the two cases we have mentioned, was received. Too much praise cannot be given to Capt. Bagnall and his men for the cool, courageous, and impartial manner in which they discharged their trying duties.

We wish now to say a few words respecting this affair. You, Irishmen and Catholics, who do not like and cannot patiently listen to the remarks of the preacher, why do you go near him? With what object do you attend the meetings, mingle with American and other fellow-citizens, and then hoot, and yell and fight, and assault not only the preacher, but any man who stands up for his right of free speech? If his assertions are false, are they to be controverted by clubs? Will brickbats and paving stones prove to those of an opposite faith that your religion is pure, and your bishops and priests immaculate? You will say you have a right to attend the meetings. So you have; but you have no right because you do not like the doctrines laid down, to break the law and disturb the peace of the city. Suppose a Whig meeting should be called in the Park, and a large body of Democrats should choose to attend; no person would question their right to be there; but every person would deny their right to yell, and hoot and fight like so many demons, because Democratic politicians and Democratic principles were abused by the speaker. Be assured you are not in a land where intolerance can show its head in daylight and in the open streets, and your attempt to put down, by personal violence, any public speaker, will add fuel to flame it should be your earnest desire to subdue. If you take friendly advice, you will remain absent from these meetings. The excitement you occasion by your action is the very thing your bitterest enemies would most earnestly desire. This alone keeps the affair alive. This alone occasions meetings night after night, that, had you acted differently, would never have been held. You must learn one fact. You are in America and among Americans—in the land of free speech and religious tolerance—and never can you stop discussion with brickbats and shillelahs. Your best adviser will counsel you to remain at home, satisfied that if your cause is just it cannot be injured by words; and if unjust, it cannot be upheld by paving stones.

Lowell Mason.

Great activity prevails among the publishers of sheet music and music books. Mr Lowell Mason, whom you Bostonians so well know, is engaged upon his crowning musical work. It is to be called *The Hallelujah*, and will contain the matureat flowerings of a mind of great natural strength and activity, enriched with half a century of assiduous and well-directed culture. Mr. Mason is the author of fifty musical works, ever forty of which were written and published in Boston, two in London, and four in this City. Among these are the *Boston Academy's Collection*, and the famous *Handel and Haydn Society's Collection*, which ran through thirty-five editions; also, the *Carmina Sacra*, which has had a larger sale than any other music book ever published.

Beside editing the fifty books mentioned, Mr. Mason has always been extensively engaged in lecturing and teaching, and how he has ever got through with all his work is a mystery. I have been informed that it has always been his practice to rise about 8 o'clock and go down to breakfast, where there would be lying beside his plate a batch of music proof, which he would examine and correct while breakfasting. At 9 o'clock, his teaching and other public labors would begin, and continue until dinner time. By the side of his plate at dinner would be another lot of proof, which he would correct as he dined. After dinner, he would again engage in teaching, lecturing, or other business; and at tea there would be more proof to be examined and corrected. After tea, he would give a lesson in music to some class or to his choir, unless otherwise engaged, and then return home and work till midnight, and often till 2 o'clock in the morning. It is said that for twenty years he was never known to spend even half a day in mere amusement. His labor was a labor of love, and consequently his work was his recreation. It is thus that Mr. Mason has been enabled to write fifty works, instruct thousands in music, lecture far and wide, travel over the United States and Europe, amass a splendid fortune and give away another fortune, for his industry is only equalled by his benevolence. And now, *The Hallelujah* is to be the crowning work of this long and useful life. It will doubtless be a magnificent production, worthy of its author and our country, which has thus far taken the lead of all the world in works of Psalmody.—*New-York Correspondent of the Boston Transcript.*

Confession of a Murder.—The Galveston *News* understands that Shultz—now under sentence of death in that city for murder—has made a full confession; not only of the murder of Bateman and Jett, but also of a long catalogue of other murders and crimes during a period of many years. We have not as yet been put in possession of full details, though we hope soon to be. We can only say now that he confesses to having killed an old pensioner in Knoxville, Tennessee, before he came to Texas. He does not remember his name, but says he had just received his pension, and upon the strength of it, he drank a little too much. He adds that when he was on his way home that night, he waylaid and shot him, and then placed his body under a projecting rock—that some school children found the body next day. That suspicion attached to himself—that he was taken up, tried, and acquitted. He says he belonged to the "Murrell Gang," and recites many robberies and crimes of which he was guilty, while in that connection. He finally came to Texas in 1835, for greater security. He confesses to having shot Col. Terl in his tent, in the Fall of 1836. Many of our old citizens will well remember that event. The night was one of the most stormy on record, and the darkness was so great, that nothing could be seen but the flash of the gun. Suspicion attached, he says, to several persons, but not to himself.

The Self-Sacrificing Father.—We heard a good one, a few days since, of a Mayor of one of the neighboring cities, who seemed very anxious to prepare his family and fellow-citizens to meet the anticipated dreadful ravages of cholera. He would allow no food to be eaten by his family, but plain salted meat, fish, bread, &c.; and whenever any of them wished for something a little extra, they had to shy over to an obliging neighbor's where they never failed of getting a fine slice of excellent pie, cake, or pudding. Previous to this, however, they could boast of all these delicacies at home. Things went on thus for a week. The Mayor, it was noticed by his worthy better half, did not have a very good appetite whenever he came to his meals, (for the good reason probably, that there are many good eating saloons in the place,) and she thought that a good rhubarb pie would do no harm, but rather give her husband a relish for his dinner. She accordingly placed one at his side, when he sat down to the noon-day meal. A cloud passed over the brow of the head of the family.

"Wife," said he, how often must I speak of these things? It seems as if you were determined to give us the cholera, despite of all my precautions. Please take away this *detestable green stuff*."

The meek dame silently removed the offending delicacy to the kitchen, followed by the greed eyes of half a dozen disappointed youngsters. The father soon got through his dinner, arose from the table and passed out; leaving the others to finish their meal of plain bread and butter and codfish. The sun, however, not having the fear of the father before his eyes, and withal sighing for the "flesh-[illegible]

[illegible] was [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] to anticipate the action [illegible] in regard to the propriety of giving publicity to matters of great public interest and importance. The treaty between the United States and the Empire of Japan, about which so much has been said and written, is on the first page of this morning's Daily Times, full and accurate. It was published by the Senate in Secret Session on Saturday, and several Senators were in favor of removing the injunction of secrecy. A majority, however, refused, and it is consequently, now sealed as hermetically from the public gaze as was that package containing the President's Message, which our worthy Postmaster kept so faithfully from our anxious cotemporaries, while the news boys were in the streets disposing of the Times containing it.

We trust that no gentleman in the enjoyment of any Government office worth keeping, will be charged with having aided or abetted in obtaining it, or the Reciprocity Treaty which we published on Saturday. They are all innocent. Our correspondent, and the Emperor, being one of his favorites, had no difficulty in procuring a copy in the Japanese, from which it was translated for the Times by an association of the learned men of the Empire, aided by an American gentleman, who had a duplicate of the copy brought to our Government at an enormous expense, and ratified by the Senate.

The principal features of the treaty are [illegible] as before published in the Times. The port of Simoda, in the Principality of Idzu, and the port of Hakodade, in the Principality of Matsmai, are opened to us; and whenever any of our ships are thrown or wrecked upon the coast of Japan, the Japanese vessels are to assist in conveying their crews to the above named ports.

About Things in Broadway.

It is a peculiarity of modern times to overdo everything. Ideas, scanty enough always, are becoming more and more scarce—not your poetic ideas that have life, form, and beauty, in themselves, but the solid, substantial, tangible idea that inoculates not so much with admiration as envy. When such an idea is discovered, it is seized upon with breathless avidity, and rapidly as possible is "done to death" by unscrupulous imitators. If the man who swallowed the first oyster were to execute his feat to-day, he would immediately be succeeded by another who would swallow a dozen—shells and all; and he in turn would be superseded by one who would gluttonize oysters, shells, basket and knife. The Siamese Twins have hitherto enjoyed a monopoly in an important department of Natural History; but it is by no means certain that they will continue to do so. Imitation is great, and copyright uncertain; we may be on the eve of a Siamese triad. Indeed, in the face of such vivid imagination as can now see a sea lger in a seal, it is not impossible that some great, glorious and gull-loving Barnum may discover double twins in an ordinary quadroon.

A few years ago, an enterprising individual conceived the idea of erecting a Hotel different from those in existence. It was a happy thought, because the intention was comfort and increased breathing-room for transient visitors. Indeed, it was not limited by this consideration. It was believed that a good many residents would avail themselves of the freedom and accommodation of hotel life, if they could procure them at a moderate rate, and of such a character as to include a little privacy when needed. Small families, unaccustomed to the annoyances of housekeeping and Irish servants, perceived many advantages in such an establishment; and bachelors of plethoric habits, who know nothing about anything but grumbling, assented cheerfully to a system which promised abundance of every luxury—even attendance. A palatial building was consequently erected; the apartments richly furnished; a ship-load of cooks imported from Paris; a cataract of water piped through the establishment, and, what was perhaps more important than all, a colony of boarders arranged longitudinally in all the rooms.

The experiment was successful, the idea a good one, and the mode of life it initiated soon became a necessity. Other hotels were constructed with a similar regard to comfort and convenience. The appointments were all good, the furniture costly, the living rich, but not extravagantly expensive. Continued success attended these splendid speculations, and, as a consequence, innumerable imitators sprung up in every leading thoroughfare. Broadway was the especial favorite. It had, heretofore, been a street of successes. All the stumbling-blocks were ascending the steps of fortune. It seemed immaterial what the rent amounted to. High or low, the same result was achieved—prosperity. In addition to these facts, Broadway was, is, and ever will be, the thoroughfare of all others most attractive to strangers. It is a considerable portion of the National Elephant, and the provincials gaze on it with wonder and delight. Consequently, Broadway became the cynosure of all speculative eyes. Real estate rose in value beyond any precedent. A good lot in a favorable situation realized any amount that might be asked for it. A delay of a month increased its value; a hundred applicants would beg the proprietor, and, as a matter of favor, seek the opportunity of offending Poor Richard by paying too much for their whistle.

Of course but one result could ensue; [illegible] rents were raised, for landlords, [illegible], take the hint from each other. [illegible] of an enormous rent being paid [illegible] in Broadway, which really [illegible] enormous sum in erecting, was [illegible] by asking enormous rents [illegible] buildings in all kinds of [illegible]. In many instances rents [illegible] for any length[illegible] even on those terms.

[illegible] Broadway has been converted into a thoroughfare of marble palaces. What doctors are to street corners, hotels are to it. Every block contains one or more, and unless there is an improvement in the aspect of affairs, it is not improbable that there will be an excess of both over those who require them.

The present season is likely to be attended with a result, and we fear an unhappy one. Increased charges, accompanied with inferior accommodation, no longer suffice. The magnificence which for a brief period was a recommendation, is now criticised in a sterner mood, and people are apt to ask why they pay so much for mere empty display. The leading hotels of the City complain bitterly of the dullness, when usually they murmur at the plethory of the season. Hastily one might suppose that things would mend as the Summer advances, but we do not expect any such result. No permanent or certain improvement will ensue until the present fictitious state of things is reformed. Visitors will come to the City, but they will not exhaust themselves in the fashionable hotels; they will spend money, but not in the exorbitant stores of Broadway. That thoroughfare, of all others, is doomed to vicissitude; it has affected the City more than the rest of it put together; it has established a false and thoroughly fictitious ratio of charges, and before any reform can take place, must suffer. What perhaps will bring it about quicker than anything else, is the fact that every large sized dwelling-house is now in reality a hotel, with ample provision for transient as for permanent boarders. The tenants of these dwellings, unable to pay the exorbitant rents demanded for them, have been compelled thus to forego their own privacy, and cater for strangers.

One thing is certain—when comfort is superseded by meretricious display, the sooner a reform is commenced, the better. Whoever may be the individual sufferers, the public must gain. Hotels have been overdone.

Market Reform.

There is scarcely anything in the affairs of the City that calls more urgently for reform than the matter of our markets. Our citizens complain of the enormous prices of the various articles of provisions—vegetables, fruits, &c.—and they will continue to complain in vain so long as the present wretched system prevails. There are no proper arrangements by which the growers of country produce and the consumers of it can be brought into immediate and convenient communication with each other. Such arrangements would be of immense advantage to both parties. Both growers and consumers are incalculable sufferers from the nefarious practices of middle-men, speculators and forestallers. The felicitations offered by some of our journals to the agricultural producers, based upon the high prices consumers pay, are a perfect mockery, especially to the growers of vegetables, fruits, &c. These high prices do not go to them. They scarcely make a living profit at the lowest rates for remunerative labor. An enormous proportion of the profits goes to the middle-men. If the consumers, or even the up-town retailers, could buy immediately of the producers, the profits of the latter might be advanced one hundred per cent. from their present rate of next to nothing, and yet the consumers save two hundred per cent. on a vast many articles daily brought to market in country wagons.

Something should be done to amend the present state of things. If those who send produce to market prefer to deal directly with consumers or with the retailers, they should have a fair chance to do so. The public good demands this. They should be able to find convenient stands; and should be protected against annoyance and injury from middle-men, speculators and forestallers—as the cutting of their harnesses, and the like flagitious tricks. There should be policemen on hand to see after this.

But more ample and more comfortable space for country wagons is indispensable to the public convenience. Take, for instance, the Washington Market. This is the point to which an immense proportion of the country produce is daily brought. The quantity is fifty or sixty times, perhaps a hundred times, greater than it used to be thirty or forty years ago; and yet there is scarcely any more room for wagon-stands in the vicinity of the market than there was then. The narrow street, through which heavy drays not connected with the traffic of the market are constantly passing, is crammed and jammed with market-wagons from the country, embedded in the mud and filth of the always filthy street; so that it is scarcely possible for the citizens to get at them with safety, and utterly impossible to do so with any comfort or convenience. This operates to prevent consumers and retail dealers from buying directly of the growers, to the great detriment of both, and to the advantage of none but the speculators and forestallers.

What we want, then, is a sufficient number of spacious and comfortable market places, where the growers of country produce may find convenient stands; and where the retail dealers, and consumers too, if they choose, may buy directly of the producers, without the intervention of speculating and forestalling middle-men. Let the people of the City insist on this.

Another thing. Would not a convention of the market gardeners and producers of those articles in regard to which the intervention of the middle-men is most injuriously felt, be expedient? Let them come to some mutual understanding and agreement among themselves, and fix, if possible, upon same plan which will give them a fairer return for their labor, and yet diminish the enormous prices which consumers have now to pay. We earnestly recommend this to their consideration.

☞ Captain INGRAHAM will in all probability receive a medal for his gallant conduct in protecting MARTIN KOSZTA. The Senate on Saturday agreed to that part of the House's resolution which provides for such a presentation, after having stricken out the vote of thanks. The Homestead bill was further discussed, but there was no action taken. The House received the resolutions of the Legislature of Rhode Island reversing the sentence of treason pronounced by the Supreme Court against ex-Governor DORR, and after considering a few private bills, adjourned.

Men of Mystery not in Office.

It may be considered probable, in reference to Ministerial changes in England, first, that the Aberdeen Administration will soon go out, and next, that the DERBY-D'ISRAELI party will not come in; though, as Coalitions seem to be the order of the day, some of the leading members of that party may be included in a new Ministerial arrangement. We may even go so far as almost to assume that, in the reconstruction of the Government, several of the existing members will be returned, notwithstanding the prediction of Lord DERBY's London organ that not one of them will be sent for to form the new Ministry. Those likely to retire, are the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, who is tired of public life, at the age of seventy-five, and merely joined the ABERDEEN Ministry at the Queen's special request, after he had declined the office of Premier; the Duke of NEWCASTLE, about to go to India for rupees; the Earl of ABERDEEN, who must surrender office, because he will not give up the Czar, his "old friend of forty years' standing;" Sir GEORGE GREY and Sir CHARLES WOOD, who possess very limited capacity and belong to the red-tapeocracy; Mr. GLADSTONE, who has not made a hit as Chancellor of the Exchequer; Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH, who, having attacked PALMERSTON's recent speech on the Ballot, is considered a sort of *mauvais sujet* who must be drummed out with all convenient speed; and the Duke of ARGYLE, who was put into the Ministry chiefly on account of his rank.

Here, then, out of a Cabinet consisting of fifteen, are seven booked for *outside* places on the first opportunity. Let us consider who are likely to succeed them. As a preliminary, we may safely assert that neither COBDEN, BRIGHT, nor any of the anti-war party have the slightest chance of being solicited to join any proximate government. There appears to be a sort of mission which some publicists are sent into the world to accomplish. That done, they are done. So it was with WILBERFORCE and Slavery—with O'CONNELL and Emancipation, with COBDEN and Free Trade. It very rarely happens (in England, at least,) that one man has ever carried more than a single great question.

The Earl of CARLISLE, who already has been a Cabinet Minister, and is a man of information and experience, would have been a member of the present Coalition Ministry, had he been so inclined. He is 52 years old, and when Irish Secretary, (he was Lord MORPETH then,) was extremely popular with all classes. He is connected, as representing

"AR the blood of all the Howards,"

with the leading *old* nobility, and in such a peer-loving country as England, that is a special recommendation! He is immensly wealthy, and wholly unambitious, and would scarcely submit to be burdened with the responsibility of the Premiership, though he may be induced to accept a seat in the Cabinet.

Mr. CARDWELL, one of the late Sir ROBERT PEEL's sucking politicians, (one of his literary executors, also,) is entitled to promotion, if simple ability had weight, should a change take place. Under PEEL, he was one of the Secretaries of the Treasury. Under ABERDEEN, he is President of the Board of Trade. Able, industrious, eloquent, and in the very spring of life, (he was born in 1813,) why should not Mr. CARDWELL have a seat in the Cabinet?—because, though in every other way qualified, he has no aristocratic connection. He is the son of a Liverpool merchant. *This* will probably keep him down!

FREDERICK PEEL, second son of the late Premier, may calculate on a seat in the Cabinet at no distant period. He, too, has sprung from the people, but not so recently as CARDWELL. The family have a Baronetcy (and declined a Peerage,) and it is understood that, really being a very clever young man, (born in 1823,) shrewd, prudent, and eloquent, he is likely, if he proceed as he commenced, to become Premier by and by. As Colonial Undersecretary, his business, hitherto, has been to correct and cover the blunders of his principal, and defend them and him in Parliament. Putting Sir GEORGE GREY over him, reduces PEEL into comparative insignificance, which he is not the man tamely to submit to.

Two other gentlemen in the Secretary line have lately made a noise in Parliament. One is JAMES WILSON, Editor of the *Economist*,, a weekly journal, in which he defends the Government, *per fas et nefas*. Some years ago he was a hatter in Southwark, and became a bankrupt. Necessity drove him on the Press, and he joined the anti-Corn-law movement of the League. In 1847 he got into Parliament, and thence into office. The Government have no subaltern more serviceable, for he has all sorts of commercial statistics at his fingers' ends, and can speechify on them very ably for any length of time. He is forty-eight years old, (but looks more ancient, with his high forehead and widely-flowing hair,) and is likely to be returned, as Financial Secretary to the Treasury, with a salary of £2,500 a year, by any Liberal Ministry. Into the Cabinet he will enter on the day that the camel passes through the eye of a needle:—not before, for he has been a tradesman!

ROBERT LOWE, joint Secretary of the Board of Control [over the East Indies] is is another man who, was the ascendancy of the Oligarchy kept down, certainly ought to be one of the Executive. The son of a clergyman, and wholly unconnected with the nobility, he has worked his way into office and consideration. At Oxford he was a fellow and tutor; in Australia he was a member of the Council for seven years; in England, he became one of the writers in the *Times* newspaper, entered Parliament in July, 1852, and in five months has a Government office of £1,500 a year. Where talent and character have weight, such a man might aspire to the highest offices in the State. Mr. LOWE is not allied to any peer, and is not likely, therefore, under the present system, to rise. He is forty-three years old, and, with pinkish eyes and white hair, singularly like an Albino.

Sir JOHN YOUNG, one of PEEL's men, (he was his Secretary of the Treasury,) is now Irish Secretary, with a larger salary than the Premier himself, and it is not unlikely that he may become a Cabinet Minister. He is forty-seven years old. BONHAM CARTER, who is one of the readiest and sharpest debaters in Parliament, and represents the Metropolitan County of Middlesex, has been mentioned as likely to hold a higher office than the Secretaryship of the Admiralty, but his prospects in that direction are small. He has wealth (by marriage) and a certain degree of cleverness—but, like the Little Hair-dresser in *David Copperfield*, is far "too volatile." Mr. STRUTT, who has just been turned out of office by ABERDEEN and JOHN RUSSELL, is probably too indignant, as well as too wealthy, again to subject himself to the chance of such indignity; it is doubtful, however, whether from want of aristocratic relations, he could become a Cabinet Minister under any circumstances.

CHARLES PELHAM VILLIERS, on the other hand, who has every qualification of ability and blood, has in a manner committed political suicide. Brother of the present Earl of CLARENDON, he was born in 1802, was called to the bar in 1827, and had ability, energy, and knowledge sufficient to have placed him at the head of his profession, when the late Sir THOMAS PLUMER, Master of the Rolls, appointed him Examiner of Witnesses in Chancery, salary £1,500 a year, for life. This sinecure has ruined him. At clubs and in society, the intervening years have passed. He took the trouble of entering Parliament, where years before COBDEN mooted the question, he brought forward, in the ablest manner, an annual motion against the Corn Laws. At last, his views were adopted—but COBDEN, who came late into the field, contrived to get £100,000 as the Champion of Free Trade, while VILLERS was paid by—a vote of thanks! Mr. VILLERS is Judge Advocate General at present, (also retaining his examinership,) but ambition is dead within him, and though much abler than Lord CLARENDON, his brother, he will never take the trouble of contending for high place, with its attendant power.

Viscount CANNING, son of the brilliant orator who died in 1827, now holds the office of Postmaster-General—the merest sinecure, because he gets £2,500 a year, for nominally doing what is actually performed by his Secretary, ROWLAND HILL, of Penny Postage notoriety. In other offices, however, Lord CANNING has shown considerable tact and ability. He speaks well, but rarely—a rare merit in a public man. He is fifty-three years old. It is very likely that he may have a seat in the Cabinet, before long.

Mr. LABOUCHERE, who was in Lord JOHN RUSSELL's Cabinet, and has great official experience, may become a member of the Government, on a change, if his ambition tends that way. He is fifty-six years old—an age not too advanced for public service. Lord PANMURE, who (as Mr. FOX MAULE) has held office in various Administrations, and was a member of the RUSSELL Ministry, has every intention of resuming public life, (he was born in 1801,) and may safely calculate on a prominent office if he does. The Marquis of CLANRICARDE, who was also in the RUSSELL Cabinet, has probably damaged his prospects by the boldness with which he has lately attacked the impolitic proceedings as regards the war. Sir F. BARING, who was Lord MELBOURNE's Financial Minister, and RUSSELL's Admiralty-man, is another candidate for office.

These are all, among the avowed Liberals, whose pretensions it is worth while to discuss. There are several on the other side, however, who might be induced, in a *juste milien* or Coalition Ministry, (and none other will answer at present,) to undertake the duties and receive the emoluments of office.

☞ Among the various rumors of money trouble, of which the last two weeks have been prolific, is one affecting the credit of the proprietors of the St. Nicholas Hotel. A note from these gentlemen, which we publish this morning in the Money column, gives an unqualified contradiction to the report.

A Loiterer's Gleanings at Saratoga.—No. 6.

A PEEP INTO A BACHELOR'S HEART.

Oh, how falsely we judge of the inmost recesses of the heart by what we can see on the surface—how little we know of what is going on within by the icy or dull exterior! How many would be ready to pronounce that dark, phlegmatic and very unsocial German one who never knew the heart-ache!

"Will he marry?" says one.

"Yes, some day, when he is rich and can have an establishment, and a wife who will be very obedient and make him rich coffee and faultless *sauer kraut*. Oh, yes, he intends to marry, but you need not *set your cap* for him, for he will not understand dreams and reveries, and he will want one more familiar with cook-books than romances—one who will make nice puddings, have his coat always brushed and his buttons always in *the right place*—who will not fret when he has drank a little too much and feels sleepy—who will be sure that the morning paper is upon his breakfast-plate, and will not wish to sit up to mend stockings when he is weary with business and wishes to retire. He will not want any comforting—sweet words and gentle caresses will only annoy him." This is what a superficial observer said to me, and I thought I would take a peep into that heart and see if it was really made of such coarse material.

That he was a merchant I knew, of one of the largest houses in New-York—an importer, engaged in extensive business, and as many think, entirely absorbed in studying the long columns of loss and gain, the rise and fall of stocks, and the state of the market.

I have never passed into his *escritoire*, yet I know on very good authority what I might see if I should. But you may look, dear readers, if you can appreciate a holy sentiment, and will only think the better and not the worse of a man for keeping in one corner—I am almost afraid to tell you what, for I know very many who will prefer him as I first presented him to them, as one who is living on a dream.

Some fair lady has written a book about the love affairs of her friends; drawing this conclusion, that no lady lives till she is twenty without an *affaire de cœur*.

I think I could make a volume equally true and sentimental about the love affairs of my friends among gentlemen, and though they may live a little longer without an *affaire de cœur*, I think there are few who have not had one bright vision, such as true love alone can produce; and there are many more than we are accustomed to imagine, whose whole lives are brightened, or perhaps darkened, by this one dream.

Yes, I will go on, and tell you that in one corner of the little escritoire, in which are kept a variety of choice things, and not a single document that is ever likely to come to the world's eyes, there is a package more precious than gold, aye, than fine gold, not tied with a red string—oh no, because that would give it a common look—but with a white silk taste, and a *bow knot!* I wonder into how many countinghouses I might enter and find just such a repository, and just such a package! I should be almost afraid to tell in how many I know there is something very similar, but I should purchase the reputation of prying into a gentleman's private affairs. But I do know many who are called heartless, miserly old bachelors, whose hearts are, nevertheless, tender as a blushing maiden's, in which there is a wound no time or distance has ever healed, and to which money is only a defence, and no manner of consolation.

Well, you have guessed what is in this package, so I shall not have to tell you, but the clerks still wonder why, as often as one evening in a week, a dim light should be burning in the little counting-room, long into the night, and during a long hour Sunday morning the door should be barred within, and no revelations be made concerning the important matter that requires such devoted attention.

Yes, as often is this, the little package, opened—not always read, but taken out as if it were a sacred thing—and that which at other times is a dream, becomes a reality, and the heart is kept fresh, which would otherwise be turned to stone by the cold, hard coin, which is continually knocking against it, and the spirit would become bitter, and the world blank.

He who thus remembers the happiness of his youth, loved the only daughter of a rich banker, in whose house he was placed to be trained to business. Three years he served, not for the daughter, but for his profession, and in all the time only looked his love, though words could not better have told the story. When the time came that he must go forth to make his fortune, he asked those who alone could dispose of her hand, for the treasure which he coveted, and it was freely given. Then was written the first letter, then spoken the first word of love and hope and happiness, and during the next two years was made up the little package which is the talisman to awake all sweet and many bitter remembrances. Absence did not cool their love, and if the youthful hearts and heads had been allowed to settle all questions concerning the future, it might have been brighter all the way through life.

"Oh, why should sic a flower as love,
Depend on fortune's shining?"

But this time fortune did not frown in her accustomed manner. It was not that riches had taken to themselves wings and fled away, or that the fickle goddess had not smiled abundantly on his efforts. Oh, no! but wise and prudent heads must necessarily be sure that the future should not be left to take care of itself, and their suggestions seemed to a young and confident man a reflection upon his honor. A young man must not allow his honor to be insulted—everything—love and life itself must be sacrificed to his honor! So in a fit of passion he renounced what was really dearer to him than life, gave up his business, and wandered here and there to cool his fevered brain.

For three years he had been in the habit of strolling on the banks of the Rhine, and revelling in dreams which he had never *dreamed* could fail to be realized. They were very young—the two whose hearts were thus linked and whose hopes were thus blighted. They were little more than children when they became companions, and were ever permitted to ramble as free as the chamois over their native hills and glens. They had seen nothing of the world and very little society in the city in which they dwelt, so their happiness was in each other.

But it was not a childish dream which could be forgotten when fortune frowned, and when absence and recklessness had sufficiently satisfied wounded honor, the youth was ready to return and sacrifice all for love. But now the parents were found equally scrupulous about honor, and their daughter must not be given to one who could desert her a day for any cause whatever. The aged are not so passionate as youth, but they are more obstinate. All the persuasions and entreaties prompted by repentance and confessions of rashness, could not move them. The happiness of an only child was nothing; the happiness and probable salvation of a fiery tempered youth was nothing to those whose God was propriety, and outward seeming the standard of perfection. Our hero was a German, and I believe Germans are not so accustomed to hanging and drowning themselves as those of some other nations. At any rate, he committed no such folly. At least, he did not choose a lake, or river, or deep well for this purpose. He attempted to drown himself in business, and was immediately transformed, to all outward appearance, into a stoic. But the scene of his early love and happy associations kept too painfully before his mind the day of trial, so he relinquished a lucrative business, and all the bright prospects which fortune was now spreading before him—home, and kindred, and friends—and sped his way across the sea. The little escritoire, with its precious contents, was the one link between the past and the future, and one—the first—love-letter was placed in the mysterious apartment of a huge pocket-book that rested—very near the heart! Never has it been permitted to leave its hiding-place, except when it was drawn forth in some hours of sadness and solitude, when to the sigh of a burdened heart there was no listener, and no witness to the tears he shed.

He has long lived almost a stranger in a great city, known well in the commercial world, but very little in the social; but if you would wish to see him, you can, by entering, on some pretence, a great commercial house, in one of the oldest, darkest, and busiest streets in the great city; but you will say when you find him, in his snuff-colored-coat, poring over his *ledger*, or inspecting the *invoice* of fresh arrivals, or seated comfortably in his great chair, smoking his *meerschaum*—"Fudge, this is one of her stories, all furbished up, to invest a dull clod-plodder with a little romance." Well, it is not the first time I have been accused of falsehood by those who cannot understand how anything can have happened contrary to their experience, so I am getting used to the world as well as the rest of the people; but my story is true, nevertheless, and under that unsentimental exterior is beating still a heart that is worth a thousand possessed by those who are skipping gracefully down Broadway. He is an inveterate smoker—before breakfast and after breakfast, all the forenoon, before dinner and after dinner, and all the afternoon and evening—I think all the time, except when he is eating and sleeping, he is smoking. This is a great fault, and I doubt whether any fair lady could win him from this favorite custom of his fatherland. And this is not his only fault—he has many, as you see—he is entirely unromantic, in not being perfect: but if you wish to melt his stoicism, you need not attempt it by sentimental smiles, or extra flounces. He would not object to your reading romances, but they will not be sufficient, neither will it be sufficient that you have learned all the catalogues of science and art, for his idea of education is the broadest and most comprehensive sense of the term, and he is thus educated himself.

I think, too, he would be rather fastidious about his *sauer kraut*, and wish the coffee to be always *clear* and the puddings always light; but he would sooner forego these than the gentle caresses of affection—the smile which is kindled in the heart and sheds such lustre on a home. How I wish he could realize his idea of a *home!* The loved one is still a lonely wanderer on the banks of the Rhine, but she no longer skips like the chamois; her step has lost its elasticity and her smile its brightness, though she is in the world's eye a happy wife. She has a *house* and every worldly luxury. But if the words of the poet are true,

"'Tis home where'er the heart is,"

her home is many thousand miles away. But her parents performed the parents' prudent duty, and saw her well provided for—she married WELL. What more could she ask? This is the way thousands of parents fulfil the holy mission of promoting the happiness of their children, and die content.

This is, as I said, the history of many a bachelor's heart. The world says they have made money their idol, when the idol is some early dream, and they build a pyramid of gold in which to enshrine it, and very successful they are in dazzling the eyes of beholders so that they cannot look within!

Ah, it is a strange world; the mystery of mystics veils it—but the day is not far distant when it will be removed, and we shall see as we are seen, and know as we are known—when the rosary used of earth shall rest, and the desolate unite again.

GUSTAVE SYBILLE.

[illegible] Castle Garden [illegible] grand [illegible] opera [illegible] the [illegible] superior to any preceding [illegible] to work together, and [illegible] themselves.

To-night "Maria de Rohan" will be repeated, with its admirable cast. We commend the entertainment to our readers. Madame D'Angri and MARETTEK sustain the principal parts.

Mr. H. WOOD, the business manager of GEO. CHRISTY and WOOD's Minstrels, has leased the hall so long occupied by the E. P. CHRISTY Minstrels, the latter being now dissolved. The hall will be reopened under the style of CHRISTY and WOOD's Minstrels, and will be devoted to the Negro Minstrelsy of the old style, with some modern improvements, but without scenery, &c.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP PRINCETON.—The U. S. steamer *Princeton*, Capt. [illegible], arrived on the 8th inst., on a trial trip, has been off in the Gulf. The trial has proved very successful in every manner.

SIGNIFICATION OF IOWA AND OTHER INDIAN NAMES.—Mr. LECLAIRE, of Davenport, Iowa, the old Indian Interpreter of the Government, in a recent interview, gave the following [illegible] Indian names: Iowa—means "*This is the place.*" Driven, as were the [illegible] and Sacs from Wisconsin and Illinois, by the [illegible] pi, they exclaimed—"Here is the [illegible] for us to live unmolested; and so it [illegible] proved for many years. This etymology differs from the signification given by Senator [illegible], which is "*none such*," as well as from that of WASHINGTON IRVING, or some romantic writer, who represents an Indian on a high Illinois bluff, overlooking Iowa, *Iowa*, beautiful, *beautiful*. The idea conveyed by Mr. LECLAIRE, is that of a place of retreat, or a happy refuge.

Keokuk—means the "*Watchful fox*." Kanekuk, being a Fox Indian, or "*he that goes everywhere*."—*Iowa State Journal*.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS.—SILKS, JACONETS, LAWNS, BAREGES.—A. T. & M. E. TOWLE & CO. No. 283 Grand-st., offer unprecedented bargains to close out the entire stock of Summer Dress Goods. [illegible] and striped Silks, of the newest styles, reduced to 5s. and 6s. per yard; superb [illegible] Gros de Rhine, worth 18s. reduced to 9s. per yard; rich and plaid printed Barèges reduced 1s. and 2s. per yard; French Jaconets and Organdies reduced in price less than they cost to import; printed Lawns, fast colors, of every description, reduced in price; 2,000 pieces Lawns, fast colors, new designs, at 6½c. per yard; Linen Sheeting, Table Diaper, Napkins and Table Cloths, at prices less than can be imported. COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 283 Grand-st.

FAMILIAR AS HOUSEHOLD WORDS ARE THE praises of RAY'S ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER GARMENTS, for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children. Excellence of material and workmanship, with low prices and perfect adaptation to the present hot season, have secured for these fabrics very general use and approbation.
JAMES E. RAY, No. 188 Broadway.

DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC, OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.—A new and scientific [illegible] in Vegetable Medicine—containing no Salt of Quinine, Arsenic or Quinine.—Before saving the [illegible] to the public, and without making any drastic upon its [illegible] the inventor of this medicine asks attention to the following joint certificate from Hon. Wm. A. Newell, M. D., late member of Congress from New-Jersey, and A. D. Newell, M. D., an eminently successful surgeon and physician of New-Brunswick, N. J.:

TO PHYSICIANS AND THE PUBLIC.

"Having extensively used 'Deshler's Anti-Periodic, or Fever and Ague Pills,' in our practice, we take pleasure in stating thus publicly our experience of their efficacy. We have used them in hundreds of cases of Fever and Ague, and have never known a person to have a second chill after commencing with them, and as they contain no Salt of Arsenic or Quinine, as the formulas of the day contain, and are rates so deleteriously as an ACCUMULATIVE POISON, we consider them a safe and valuable remedy, that ought to be within reach of every family that is liable to chills and fever. To our profe-sional brethren we deem it proper to say, that we have been made acquainted with the composition of these Pills, and find them strictly a scientific preparation, as they are prepared by our [illegible] of more than twenty years' active experience, we can vouch that they are skillfully compounded. We [illegible]

[illegible]

In their own State [illegible] sing testimonials [illegible] confidence of the public. [illegible] credit. But as we desire to [illegible] subjoin the following [illegible]

Newell, above named, [illegible] gentlemen, worthy Mr. Deshler, and it [illegible] pleasure in stating that any representations made by [illegible] are worthy of public confidence."

THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 24, 1854.

Price $1 per Box; or, for the convenience of those residing where it has not been introduced as yet, it will be forwarded by mail, pre-paid, to any one enclosing in letter stamps, in any part of the United States except Oregon and California; or to these for 36 stamps. Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.; Klinkener & Co., No. 81 Maiden-lane, and 5 Gilbert, Wentz & Co., 177 North 2d-st., Phila., wholesale agents; and at retail by Rising, corner Broadway and John-st.; Crombie, corner Broadway and 14th-st.; Guion, corner Bowery and Grand-st.; [illegible], corner Bowery and 4th-st.; Gustav Bannenger, No. 6 Oliver-st.; Hutchings, No. 128 West Broadway; Norton, No. 170 Grand-st., Williamsburg; Mrs. Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Smith, 2 Court-st., Brooklyn. Orders from the trade may be addressed to C. B. Deshler, Upper Brunswick, N. J.

TESTIMONY OF THE HIGHEST CHARACTER!

Hon. GEORGE STROUP, Judge of the District Court in Perry County, Pa., Nov 12, 1853, said: "Your 'HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS' has been in use in our place over a year past, and to the astonishment of many has performed wonders. We may notice a few instances that have come under our own immediate notice;—almost every person who has stopped at the hotel of Wm. Lackey, one year since, predicted from his emaciated countenance and debility, that he could not live much longer. He was unable to attend to his business, and for the greater part of his time confined to his room. We recommended him to try the GERMAN BITTERS, which he did and to the surprise of all his friends and acquaintances, he is now able to attend to his usual business, and perform manual labor. The case of Henry Asper, a stone mason, whom no one supposed could ever recover from the debility of his system, but was looked upon as fast approaching the grave, took a few bottles of these Bitters during the last Winter, and this Summer he has been (to the surprise of all who knew his case) following his trade. The case of William Murphy is no less astonishing. He too, was so far reduced as to induce a general belief that the grave alone would be his [illegible] remedy Mr. Lackey recommended him to try the 'HOOFLAND GERMAN BITTERS;' he is now, apparently a well man, and able to do a hard day's work. We could mention many other cases of a similar character if it were necessary. I, myself, derived much, very much benefit from their use. I have given a considerable of it away, not for your benefit alone, but to relieve suffering humanity, and let me assure you I am pleased to see the happy result. To the afflicted we say, try them fairly and I will warrant relief."

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids, possessing great power in the restoration of a healthy action of the Liver and the lesser glands, giving tone to the stomach and nervous system, and bringing the whole system generally to a high state of health. For sale in New-York by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, No. 69 Warren-st.; BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Maiden-lane; CLOUGH, McKISSON & ROBBINS, No. 127 Maiden-lane; MRS. HAYES, Brooklyn; and by Druggists and dealers of medicine everywhere.

ASTHMA CURED BY INHALATION.—DR. CURTIS.—Dear Sir: I have used your HYGEANA, and can safely say I am cured of Asthma, from which I have been afflicted for six years. The dry climate needs no puffing; a trial of it is sufficient to prove its superiority over all other medicines for the cure of all diseases of the lungs and throat. Yours,
S. F. KEESBURY, Postmaster.

DUNCANNON, Pa., June 1854.

HYGEANA sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.; C. H. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway, New-York; P. B. KNAPP, No. 363 Hudson-st. and No. 471 Broadway; C. H. PHILLIPS corner of Wooster and Houston-sts.; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; and RUSSELL & SCHOOT, No. 132 Market-st., Philadelphia. Price $3 a package, or four packages for $10. Sent free by express.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 20, 1854.—MR. S. C. HERRING—Sir: We deem it our duty to the public, and justice to yourself to state that we had one of your Patent Champion Safes in the Lafarge Hotel, at the time that building was destroyed by fire, but as the principal [illegible] and papers had been removed, we took but little interest in it, when, to our surprise, we found the safe and its contents in a good state of preservation, although it had been for a long time surrounded by burning timbers.
Yours, respectfully, WRIGHT, LANTERS & CO.,
Late Proprietors of Lafarge Hotel.

SEWING MACHINES.—EIGHT DISTINCT PATENTS on Sewing Machines are owned by SINGER & CO. No machine of any value can be made without infringing on one or more of these patents. We have prosecuted the principal manufacturers, and shall prosecute all who may infringe our machines. The latest "Boston Notion" in the way of serving the "Dorcas" machine grossly infringes three of our patents. All persons are notified not to buy these machines; they are of inferior quality, and will subject the owners to suits for damages.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

NOT ONLY IS UNION HALL RESULT, BUT THE splendid business carriage of the establishment, with its emblematic crest, a Phœnix, is everywhere seen carrying purchased goods and lady purchasers to their destinations. All the world seems hurrying for Summer Clothing to the corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts. "One price, and that the cheapest," is the honest motto of the gigantic Clothing Warehouse.

No. 259 GREENWICH-STREET.—G. B. WILLIAMS & Co will offer THIS DAY the balance of their stock of Summer Dress Goods—shawls, unsold last season—at a little more than half-price, as they must be cleared out before the 1st of August. Ladies will do well to call and examine the stock before purchasing elsewhere. No. 259 Greenwich-st., between Robinson and Murray-sts.

AIR-PISTOLS.—TUTTLE, No. 345 BROADWAY, has just made arrangements by which he can supply the trade with this new and amusing article for children at a low price as any other house in the city. Persons call wholesale and retail. TUTTLE'S Emporium of Fancy Goods, Novelties and Toys.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES—REMOVED. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated safes, and F. C. Gardner's invention of Dudgeon's [illegible] Bank Locks. The [illegible] and most [illegible] in Courts of [illegible].

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL [illegible] Piano-Fortes [illegible] at 324 Broadway, [illegible] Piano-Fortes [illegible] purchasers [illegible] Instrument [illegible].

THE HERALD.

...ARRIVAL OF CHRISTIANITY AT THE BETHEL, ...STREET.—The ceremony of baptizing a native of Canton, China, took place yesterday afternoon, at the Bethel Church, Main-street, Brooklyn. This convert recently arrived in this country on board of a vessel as steward to Captain ..., the master, and intends studying so as to be able to return to his native land, and act as a missionary in Canton and its vicinity. He was baptized by Rev. WM. JONES, who, in doing so, added the name of WILLIAM (his own name) to that of the Celestial's, (TEN WASSA.) at his (TEN'S) request. He was converted in his native country by reading the Bible translated into his own language; and Captain ELLIS, with whom he came to this country, gives him a very high Christian character. In illustration of his following out practically the teachings of the Bible, it was stated that the mate of the ship in which he came to this country, struck him a severe blow on one cheek, as it subsequently proved, wrongfully, when he, without offering any resistance, obeyed the Scriptural injunction by turning the other cheek to receive a blow from the guilty mate, who was so moved with the sincerity of the man that he immediately left him, and went to the Captain, and told him the Chinaman was the first practical Christian he had ever seen, and that he never would use violence to him again.

FRANKLIN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. PRESIDENT THOMPSON, from Ohio, preached in this Church yesterday morning, taking for his text, 1 Cor., 2, 2: "For I determined not to know anything among you, save Jesus Christ, and him crucified."

Mr. THOMPSON commenced by saying that the whole sum of the Christian minister's duty consists in preaching Christ. To preach Christ, means to preach the doctrines of Christ; and to do this, it is only necessary that everything said should point to him. The subject can be taken as well from Sinai as from the Sermon on the Mount,—as well from the teachings of Abraham as of Paul.

Again, the Gospel should be applied to the purposes for which it is intended. It is sufficient for the regeneration of the whole world; it is capable of eradicating every sin and every evil. If the Church would only do her whole duty, there would be no need of the various Benevolent Associations which exist, and if they were under the direction of the Church, they would be much more effectual.

Ministers should seek the salvation of the world, by holding forth the same motives and objects that are presented by Christ. The beautiful harmony and proportion of the Gospel is illustrated by the life of Christ. To the Sadducees he preached the doctrine of the Resurrection; to the woman of Samaria he explained the living waters, and those who clung with tenacity to old rites and ceremonies, were exhorted to inward holiness.

The speaker, in conclusion, said that it was high time the Church to arise and do the work appointed for her, and no longer allow the reformation of the world to be carried on by any who had no love for Christ.

DROWNED.—Mr. HAMILTON, a rigger, formerly residing at No. 11 Munroe-street, New-York, was drowned, about 5 o'clock on Saturday evening, by falling into the East River, from one of the Wallabout ferry-boats, Brooklyn side. Deceased had been attending a funeral, with associates of the same craft, and upon returning to the ferry-boat found himself on the railing of the boat, when he accidentally fell backwards into the water. The officers of the boat endeavored by every means in their power to save him, but he did not rise to the surface after sinking the first time. He leaves a wife and two children.

LAUNCHED.—On Saturday afternoon Mr. PATTERSON launched the packet-ship *New-York*, from his yard, foot of North Sixth-street, Williamsburg. She is 215 feet long, 43 feet beam, 29 feet deep, and 1,600 tons measurement. She is intended for Messrs. D. & A. KINGSLAND & SONS' Liverpool line of packets, and is to be commanded by Capt. J. G. MOSES.

COLLISION.—The Union Ferryboat *Fulton* came in collision with a rowboat on the East River yesterday afternoon. The collision was caused through the reckless carelessness of the parties in the rowboat, and but for the great presence of mind of the Pilot of the ferryboat, several lives must have been lost. No serious damage was done.

THE SUNDAY LAW.—In accordance with the proclamation of Mayor WALL, most of the porter-houses, ice cream saloons, &c., to all appearances, were closed yesterday. Some few, however, continued to keep open doors. They will undoubtedly be called to an account before his Honor.

THE CHOLERA IN BROOKLYN.—There were 84 deaths by the Cholera reported in Brooklyn during the past week. This does not include the deaths by cholera infantum and cholera morbus.

BURGLARY.—Mr. S. F. RICHARDSON, residing at No. 79 South Fourth-street, Williamsburg, returned with his family from the country on Saturday, and found that his dwelling had been visited by burglars. Several closet doors and bureaus were broken open, but nothing taken. The silver ware, which the thieves were probably searching for, was secreted in an upper room, and escaped their notice.

HORSE THIEF ARRESTED.—Officer Quigley and Gayner of the Second District Police, yesterday arrested James Beach, on a warrant charging him with stealing a horse from James McGee, a resident of Degraw-street, near Columbia, South Brooklyn. The accused was committed for a hearing.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—William Mott, of Jersey Island, while out fishing in a boat on Saturday, was seized with a fit and fell backwards into the water. Officer McLaughlin, of the Second District Police, Brooklyn, who was in another boat, seeing him fall, went immediately to his assistance and saved him from drowning.

DEATH BY INTEMPERANCE.—Coroner HANFORD held an inquest on Saturday evening at No. 21 Remsen-street, Williamsburg, on the body of D. O'NEAL, a native of Ireland, about 50 years of age, who died suddenly on Saturday forenoon. Verdict, death by intemperance.

DEATH BY CHOLERA.—Coroner HANFORD held an inquest yesterday, at a Pennsylvania coal-barge, foot of Grand-street, on the body of one of the hands named Michael M. Hulse, who died yesterday of cholera after a short illness. Deceased resided in Pennsylvania.

STATEN ISLAND.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—SINGULAR DISAPPEARANCE OF A SCOW.—An inquest was held before Coroner HOBBY, at Snug Harbor, on Friday, on the body of a German gentleman named FIESJ, who was drowned on the 10th instant, near the Light-house. The deceased had gone out fishing in a small boat in company with some boys. They had been taken in tow by a sloop, and, the rope breaking, the boat capsized, throwing all the party into the river. The boys saved themselves by swimming and got into the sloop. Mr. F. was drowned. Two boys in a boat passing Snug Harbor on Friday observed a body lying among the weeds on the shore, and giving intimation of the fact to JOSEPH REVERE, one of the inmates of the Sailor's Institution, it was secured from being washed away until Coroner HOBBY was notified of the circumstance. On examination of the clothes of the deceased $139 50 was found. A Jury composed of a number of sailors on the ground, returned a verdict of "Found drowned." Subsequently the body was identified by the brother-in-law of the deceased as that of Mr. FIESJ. Mr. F. kept a grocery on the corner of Madison and James-streets, New-York. He was a young man, and leaves a wife and two children to mourn the melancholy event.

There was rather a stiff breeze on the water the day of the accident. A party of young men in a scow with a sail to it, stopped a short time at the Quarantine shore on that day. They attracted attention by their awkward movement in front of the *Josephine* as she was leaving the dock. After they had set out again, a boatman at Quarantine, observing the sail suddenly disappear near Fort Richmond, procured a telescope and saw the boat roll over, and one man crawling up on it. She drifted on, and in a few minutes was out of sight. Since then nothing has been heard of the party in that part of the Island from which the occurrence was seen, for the boatmen suppose they were near enough to shore to have saved themselves by swimming.

The body of a young man, from his dress supposed to have recently come to this country, or possibly to have fallen out of an emigrant ship, was discovered in the water near Snug Harbor by two young women bathing, a short time before the discovery of the body of Mr. FIESJ. They performed the pious duty of lifting it to shore themselves, and had information conveyed to the authorities of the discovery.

As the steamer *Thomas Hunt* was passing New-Brighton, on Friday afternoon, a gentleman fell overboard and was drowned.

Kidnapping Case in Philadelphia.

From the Bulletin, July 15.

THOMAS WRIGHT and TAYLOR INGHAM were before Alderman HIBBERD yesterday, on the charge of kidnapping a colored boy belonging in this city. From the evidence elicited before the Magistrate, it appears that the defendants own a race-horse, which they have lately taken to different race-courses, for the purpose of running the animal. They had a colored boy in their employ, named PURNELL JOHNSON, who recently accompanied them to Maryland. They were required to give bonds for his return. The boy came back with them to Philadelphia, and afterwards accompanied his employers to New-York, from whence he has not returned. The defendants say that they sent him from Long Island to the City of New-York with a valise, and that since that time they have heard nothing of him. From some circumstances, the suspicion that the boy had been kidnapped by his late employers was excited, and a warrant was issued for their arrest. The hearing came off yesterday before Alderman HIBBERD, as we have already stated. It is alleged that WRIGHT told a man named HELMBOLD that the boy had been sold in New-York for $650, and that $800 was offered for him in Maryland. The defendants were held to await a further hearing at 12 o'clock on Tuesday.

SURVEYING OPERATIONS IN THE RAPIDS OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.—We are informed that these interesting operations are progressing satisfactorily, notwithstanding the delays and disappointments the engineers have experienced in the building and outfit of the numerous greater and smaller surveying crafts, with which they had to provide themselves. The difficulties and dangers connected with a survey in such turbulent waters, and in an exceedingly swift current, compelled the engineers to procure a large iron barge and several of FRANCIS' justly celebrated, metallic life-boats, besides a certain number of wooden scows and boats, and some craft furnished by the Department of Public Works. The iron barge has been built at Montreal; she is 55 feet long, by 18 feet beam, and is divided into four compartments by three water-tight iron bulkheads; two of the compartments serve as a cabin and kitchen for engineers and men, and the other two, one fore and one aft, are kept empty, and serve as air-chambers to prevent the barge from sinking, in case she should strike the rocks and become leaky.

This barge draws less than one foot of water, is entirely flatbottomed, and in all respects constructed and fitted out with a view of offering as little resistance as possible to the current, and of being at the same time of sufficient strength and stability, to be used as a surveying vessel in those parts of the rapids in which the swell is too great and the water too rough for the metallic life-boats. Of these latter, the engineers have three on board, of different dimensions, all with water-tight air-chambers, one fore and aft, and one of them, moreover, provided with corkfenders, and with two longitudinal air-chambers. Thus far, nothing has been spared to prevent accidents, and none of the precautions which experience indicates and prudence could recommend have been neglected. Moreover, for every man belonging to the surveying party, a most efficient life-preserver is always ready and on hand.

It is to be hoped that the measures taken by the Engineers for the safety of their men, will enable them to carry out their difficult and arduous operations without any serious accidents.—*Montreal Herald, July 11.*

VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE IN BUFFALO.—The Buffalo *Express* publishes the following statement of the valuation of the real and personal estate in the city of Buffalo and the town of Black Rock, for the years 1853 and 1854, and the taxes levied thereon for those years:

BUFFALO. 1853.		BLACK ROCK.	
Real Estate....	$16,698,700	Real estate.....	$3,456,023
Personal estate..	2,698,655	Personal estate.	279,700
Total value...	$19,307,355	Total value....	$3,755,732
Aggregate tax.	124.000	Agaregate tax.	14,234
1854.			
Real Estate.....	$1,079,218	Real estate.....	$4,764,026
Personal estate..	8.518.221	Personal estate..	427,000
Total value..	$24,597.430	Total value....	$5,242,625
Aggregate tax.	805,000	Aggregate tax..	20,938

COMPARATIVE AREAS.—Illinois would make forty such States as Rhode Island, and Minnesota sixty. Missouri is larger than all New-England. Ohio exceeds either Ireland, Scotland Portugal, and equals Scotland, Belgium and Switzerland together. Missouri is more than half as large as Italy, and larger than Denmark, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland. Missouri and Illinois are larger than England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Bedding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box**—A Boston remedy of thirty years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. B. ZIEBER, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **Cholera!**—Families in the country, and those about to go where medical aid is difficult to obtain, are warned to provide themselves in time with a fifty cent bottle of Dr. McCLINTOCK'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL AND CHOLERA PREVENTIVE, an immediate and never-failing cure. Sold by all druggists, and by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 122 Fulton-st.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston, C. H. RING, Broadway, and all respectable druggets.

☞ **University's Family Medicines.**—FEVER AND AGUE—CHOLERA.—The University of Free Medicines and Popular knowledge, chartered by the State of Pennsylvania April 29, 1853, mainly to arrest the evils of spurious nostrums; also, to supply the public with reliable remedies, where the best medical advisers cannot or will not be employed, having purchased the invaluable remedy—ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE—the first and only Known cure in twenty years as the certain cure for Fever and Ague and its kindred complaints, confidently recommend it to the patronage of the afflicted. The above institution likewise recommends for Bowel Complaint or Cholera, ROWAND'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF BLACKBERRY ROOT, and in due time will furnish its own remedy for every disease that can be safely treated in this way. By order of the Trustees,

JOHN E ROWAND, M. D.,
President of the University, and head of the Pharmaceutical Department, Philadelphia.

Home Dispensary and Office, No. 47 South Second-st., Philadelphia.

CHARLES H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; C. V. CLICKENER & Co., No. 81 Barclay-st.; HAVILAND, WARRALL & RISLEY, Maiden-lane; F. C. WELLS & Co., No. 237 8th-av.; R. A. SANDS, No 188 Bowery; JOHN MEAKIM, No. 497 Broadway; E. M. GUION, No. 127 Bowery; C. S. SMITH, No. 126 Canal-st.; BRIGHAM & MILLER, No 17 Avenue D; J. & I. CODDINGTON, No. 715 Broadway; W. D. CRUMBLE, Nos. 318 Bowery and 862 Broadway; W. B. FREEMAN, No. 42 3d-av; A. W. GABAUDAN, Nos 51 6th-av and 166 8th-av.; GAIL & AMEUD, No. 193 3d-av.; E W VONDASMITH, No. 158 Bowery; T. T. GREEN, No. 399 Broadway; A. POWELL, No. 163 Avenue A; J. WALL GREEN, No 114 Broadway; JOHN MILLER, No. 245 1st-av.; W. F. LINDSAY, No. 77 East Broadway; W. H. LOINES, No. 293 Hudson-st.; MRS HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; T. THOS. HAYES, South Brooklyn.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Cordial.**—Whence proceed the lassitude, the depression, the debility, the indifference to life, the instability, the continual feeling of illness which it is impossible to define or localize, so common, so hard to bear, and so little pitied by the robust and healthy? We answer—from the stomach and the nervous system, between which there exists the closest sympathy. Want of vital energy, sluggishness in the secretive organs, a general inertia of the system, is at the bottom of all the difficulty. To rouse the whole organization from the torpor, to imbue it with new life, activity and vigor, and to sustain it in that condition, there is no preparation comparable with Dr. MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL. Other stimuli may excite the dormant physical energies for a time, but like the night-flash of the lightning that leaves behind it a deeper gloom, the exhibition of these exhilerants is followed, after the first convulsive effect is over, by a depression of body and mind more profound and paralyzing than ever. The remedy is literally worse than the disease But the Elixir has a dynamic influence. It not only creates a new condition of the physical organization, but perpetuates it. The animal spirits are not only cheered and elevated by its agency but kept up to their new level without flagging. A vegetable compound, congenial to the system, it seems to act upon and reconstitution itself, and to revolutionize it. In chronic diseases of the nerves, the stomach, and the liver, its operation is all but miraculous. The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, six for twelve dollars.

C. H. RING, Proprietor, No 192 Broadway, New York.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada, and the West Indies.

☞ **Mercantile Library—Astor-place, and No. 2 Nassau-street**—The Library is open from 7½ A. M. till 9 P. M. The reading rooms remain open until 10 P. M. The Library now contains 42,000 volumes, to which all new works are added as soon as published The reading-room is regularly supplied with about 300 magazines and newspapers. Terms—Clerks $1 initiation, and $1 semi-annual dues. Merchants and others, $5 per annum.

☞ **Why don't go go to Winfield?—Grand excursions** to this delightful village every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY—only three miles from the Williamsburg ferries, and a short distance above the Calvary Cemetery. Lots $50 to $200, in monthly payments of only $5. Go and see them. Free tickets for the excursions to be had at the office, No. 5 Tryon-row, corner of Chatham-st.

C. G. ANDREWS & J. F. KENDALL.

Ladies Fair at Flushing, L. I.—The Ladies connected with the METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH in Flushing design holding a Fair, at St. Thomas' Hall, for the benefit of the Church, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 19th and 20th inst. The steamboat leaves Fulton-slip at the hours of 6, 8, 9 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 5, and 6½ P. M.

☞ **New-York Horticultural Society.**—A conversational meeting will be held at the Society's Rooms, No. 600 Broadway, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The Fruits and Flowers on the Table.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Last Quarterly Assessment.**—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Roll for the Last Quarterly Assessment for the year 1854, is now completed and open for the inspection of the Members of the Association, at the Secretary's office, No. 192 Broadway, and will remain open for that purpose until the 1st day of August next. The Assessment is as follows, viz:

Quarter-acres—351, 1,077, 315, 677, 347, 503, 725, 289, 289, 643, 631, 795, 189, 1,289, 1,072, 949, 881, 1,249, 1,287, 1,288, 531, 1,232, 1,264, 445, 599. Gore No. 118, marked on the new map No. 108.

Eighth-acres—½ of lot Gores Nos. 14, 185, 28.

Nine 25ths, 250, 250, 250, 250, 250, 250, 250, 250, 250 and 250 to 250 inclusive, chosen this day, July 17, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M., on the ground.

Tickets can be procured of the Secretary every Evening, at Military Hall No. 193 Bowery, or during the day at No. 186 Spring-st.

J. A. HANDSCHUCH, Superintendent.

☞ **T. F. Meagher Club.**—NEW-YORK, July 14, 1854.—The regular meeting of this body will be held on MONDAY EVENING, July 17, at 7½ o'clock, at Union Building, No. 163 Bowery. Punctual attendance is expected. The fines on absentees will be strictly enforced.

By order of THOMAS FAY, President.
EDWARD HUGHES, Vice-President
D. MINTON, } Secretaries
O. PRIOR. }

☞ **The Second South Williamsburg Village Association** will hold its regular Weekly Meeting at No. 195 Bowery, on MONDAY EVENING, July 17. Members are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

JOHN WILSON, President.
CHAS. YOUNG, Secretary.

☞ **Stephen Pembroke**, the last victim of the FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW, will appear at the Broadway Tabernacle on MONDAY EVENING 17th inst. at 7½ o'clock, and tell the story of his escape with his two sons, and capture in New-York. Admission 25 cents. Children half price.

☞ **Notice.**—The LADIES' FAIR of the FIRST M. E. CHURCH in Flushing, L. I., will be opened at 10 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., in St. Thomas' Hall, Flushing. It will continue until Thursday evening, 9 P. M. Tickets 12½ cents each.

☞ **Association of Exempt Firemen.**—The regular quarterly meeting will be held at the house of Engine Company No. 4, in Mercer-st., between Amity and 4th-sts., on TUESDAY EVENING, July 18, at 8 o'clock.

G. W. WHEELER, R. S.

☞ **Inhalation in Consumption.**—Drs R. & J. HUNTER, Physicians for Diseases of the Lungs. Residence and office No. 828 Broadway, 2d door above 12th st. Hours of consultation from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. A limited number received as resident patients.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—As a good cook, and to wash and iron, in a private family, by one; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore. Would go in the country.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid, or waiter, or as seamstress, and to take care of children. No objections to go a short distance in the country Good reference from her last place. Call at No. 181 Laurens-st., in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED.—A gentleman wishes a situation as Editor or Assistant Editor of a daily or weekly paper, or monthly journal. Address BENTLEY, Office of New-York *Times*.

SITUATION WANTED AS SEAMSTRESS.—Can be engaged by the week or month. Call at No. 193 West 16th-st.

SERVANTS—Private families, hotels, and boarding Houses supplied with first-class help only, for every kind of work by MORRIS & COHNE'S establishment, No. 287 Broadway, corner Reade-st. This is the best office in the City, for Irish, English, Scotch and German Servants. German and French Farmers, Coachmen, Gardeners, Porters and Mechanics, always to be found there, and at the Branch Office, No. 162 Greenwich-st. Terms moderate.

SERVANTS WANTED—At No. 394 Broadway, (basement) 6 cooks for the City, 4 chambermaids 6 scrubbing girls, 3 nurses. No charges are made until places are procured. 4 clerks, 2 porters, 2 barkeepers; also men on steamers and boys for trade.

DREYER & KAUFMAN, Agents.

GOVERNESS WANTED.—A gentleman residing in Louisiana, who will be in this City within a few weeks, desires to engage an English or American lady of piety, of a thorough education and polished manners, who speaks French perfectly and understands music, and is qualified to teach them, to take charge of the education of three children. A lady between the ages of 35 and 40 years, who can give satisfactory evidence of these qualifications, may hear of a permanent situation, with a liberal salary, by addressing Post-Office, Drawer No 69, Roche ter, N. Y. The children, with the Governess, will spend the Summer months in a Northern climate.

GIRL WANTED.—A capable and experienced English girl, to do the general housework of a small family, residing in a village on the North River, an hour's ride from the City She must be a good cook and a first-rate washer and ironer. Apply at No. 162 Chambers-st.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS.—Families in want of domestic servants can depend on being suited at the office of the "Protestant Employment Society," and "Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics," No. 7 Carmine-st., formerly in Chambers-st.

FIFTY CARPENTERS WANTED—At Cleverack, Columbia County, 4 miles from Hudson, to work on the Claverack Seminary. Wages from 10s. to 14s. per day. Board $3 per week G. D. DAVIDSON, Builder.

GOLD PEN MAKERS WANTED—A good pen Grinder and finisher. To a man that thoroughly understands finishing pens a good salarly will be given. Apply to RENDELL & FAIRCHILD, No. 137 William-st.

MAN WANTED—To keep the books and assist as salesman in a hardware store, in a pleasant town in the interior of this State. Address Box No. 1,267, Post-Office, naming age, reference and salary expected.

HARDWARE.—A place is wanted for a young man 18 years of age, who has been in the business. A line directed to HARDWARE CLERK, Brooklyn Post-office, will receive immediate attention.

BOY WANTED—14 or 15 years of age, to learn the business in a wholesale and retail hardware store, on the west side of the City; one that resides in the lower part of the City and with his parents preferred. Salary first year, $75. Address L. C. N., office of this paper.

COPY WANTED—A young lady writing a plain, free hand would solicit employment in copying of editors, lawyers, authors and others. Address A. B. C., for five days from date of this paper, at *Times* Office, N. Y.

GOOD VEST HANDS WANTED.—Apply immediately to HANFORD & BROTHER, No. 29 Park-row.

STEREOTYPE FINISHER WANTED—Inquire of A. H. JOCELYN, Nos. 58 and 60 Fulton-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—And an elegant suite of furnished rooms, consisting of a parlor and two bedrooms, with closets adjoining, on the first floor, just vacated, at No. 84 East 23d-st.

BOARD AT LEBANON SPRINGS.—Within five minutes' walk of the Springs, several very pleasant and commodious rooms can be had with board, at a moderate price. The house, a new cottage of the Gothic style, is beautifully finished and has a delightful and healthy location in the Valley of Lebanon, near the principal thoroughfare resorted for agreeable drives. Communication by stage, morning and evening, with trains at Canaan and Edwards' Depôts, which can be reached from Albany and Boston by the Western Railroad; from New-York by the Harlem Railroad, or the Hudson and Berkshire Railroad via the River Road. For particulars apply to W. T. PECK, Esq. No 99 John-st; E. C. KING, Esq., Washington-st.; and E. A. DOOLITTLE, Esq., No. 3 New-st., New-York, or Mrs. OLIVE TICKNOR, Kendall Cottage, New-Lebanon, N. Y.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—Board may be had at Fishkill Landing. The situation is delightful and commands a fine view of the Hudson River, two hours distant from New-York City, and within three minutes' walk of the railroad station The house is large and airy and fine bathing establishment. For further particulars apply to ELLIS S. POTTER, Esq., corner of South and Fulton-sts. Terms $5 to $7 per week.

BOARD AT TARRYTOWN, ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—A gentleman and his lady, with a small child and servant or without a child and servant, can be accommodated with a convenient room on the first floor at a private house. Inquire of J. H. VAIL, No. 97 Fulton-st.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—By a young lady, in a strictly private family Charge must not be high, and location areferred within 10 minutes' walk of Wall-st., or South Ferries. Address for five days D. E. F., *Times* office.

BOARD WANTED.—A nice room, with breakfast and tea, in a private family. (Friends preferred,) where there are no other boarders by two young men who can give satisfactory reference. Address X. Y. Z., this office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—For a large family, in a farm house where there are no other boarders The situation may be on either side of the Hudson River, within 50 or 60 miles of New-York City. Must be on high ground, plenty of shade trees, and healthy atmosphere. Also, stable room for 2 horses and carriage. Address Z. C. S., Box No. 1,810, New-York Post-office.

TO GENTLEMEN.—Agreeable rooms to let, large and small, furnished or unfurnished, in suites or separately. Hot, cold and shower baths in the house. No 27 Bond-st., New-York.

ROOMS TO LET.—A private family having a brown stone house below 14th-st., within two blocks of Broadway, are desirous of letting to one or two gentlemen a handsome parlor and two chamber rooms. None need apply but those willing to pay liberally for good accommodation. Address Box No. 2,474 Post-Office.

ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD—On second floor, in suite or separate. Also, furnished rooms to either married or single gentlemen, at No. 230 West 20th-st, between 9th and 10th-avs, opposite Chelsea-square.

ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD.—A suite of five rooms on the second floor of the first-class house, No. 8 East 32d st., between 5th and Madison-avs

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

RUSSIA BACKS OUT.—
As Paskiewitch fled from Silistria,
So shall the bedbugs that bluster ye,
From the Powder of LYON that each insect creature,
Destroys just as swiftly as ball and saltpetre,
But look out for counterfeits—rogues are about;
Examine the wrapper and banish all doubt

The wrappers on the flasks and boxes containing LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS and PILLS, for the destruction of insects and vermin, bear the engravings of forty national medals granted to the proprietor and a fac simile of his signature Price 25 cents per flask or box. Central depôt, No. 424 Broadway, and Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

$500 REWARD.—The above reward will be paid to any person who will arrest and cause to be delivered at the office of the Mayor of this city, the body of FORDYCE SYLVESTER, charged with felony. Said Fordyce Sylvester is about 60 years of age hair quite gray and sprinkled with black; he is about 5 feet 7 inches high, stoops slightly in walking, face thin and spare, weight about 140 pounds, eyes dark blue. By order of the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Williamsburg, N. Y.

WM. WALL, Mayor.
WM. G. BISHOP, City Clerk.
WILLIAMSBURG, July 15, 1854.

ENCAUSTIC TILES for floors of churches and public buildings, and for vestibules halls, dining rooms, conservatories, and hearths in dwellings. These tiles are of an almost infinite variety of patterns, are very hard and strong, and are used in the best houses in all parts of the country. Also, Garnkirk chimney tops, suited to every style of architecture, and recommended in Downing's work on country houses, and by architects generally. For sale by MILLER, COATES & YOULE, No. 379 Pearl-st., New York.

PREVENT THE CHOLERA—By CURING THE FIRST SYMPTOMS OF DIARRHŒA—All medical men agree to that. No medicine equal to Dr R. U. NEWMAN'S DIARRHŒA and CHOLERA MIXTURE. It has been tested in all climates; prompt in curing—safe in all cases Price 25 cents. Also, beautiful transparent STRENGTHENING PLASTER, spread on Canton flannel. Price 12½ cents. Dr. R. P. NEWMAN, Proprietor, No. 303 Hudson-st. For sale by druggists generally.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Dr. Hall's Vegetable Pulmonic Balsam**—Is a sure remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Influenza, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Pain in the Side, Breast and Lungs, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Prepared only by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of Gold-st. Sold by druggists generally throughout the United States, Canada and the West Indies

...CORPORATION ATTORNEY.

Proceedings Before the Committee of the Board of Aldermen.

FIFTH DAY—SATURDAY.

The Committee of the Board of Aldermen, appointed to investigate charges preferred by Dr. ... against WM. B. HASKIN, Corporation Attorney, reassembled on Saturday at 2 P. M.

Present—Aldermen BLUNT and KELLY.

The Chairman (Alderman BLUNT) asked the parties whether they were willing to proceed in the absence of Alderman LORD.

Mr. HASKIN said that it was impossible for him to consent to proceed with the investigation, unless all the members of the Committee were present. The charges were serious, and he wanted a full Committee to hear the whole evidence.

The CHAIRMAN would also rather have a full Committee present, and would allow nothing but what was strictly fair.

Mr. HASKIN wanted a most thorough investigation of the charges brought against him, and, for that purpose, would prefer that Alderman Lord should be present, as there might possibly be a majority and minority report. He said that he had raised objections to the specifications of the charges yesterday, because they were not sufficiently definite; and, in relation to them, the Committee had been divided in opinion. Knowing the motives of his persecutors, and from the excited state of his own feelings, he had employed Mr. Smith as counsel to attend to his case on this occasion, out of respect to the Committee.

The CHAIRMAN said that the Committee would not proceed until Alderman Lord came in.

Alderman LORD shortly after made his appearance, when

Mr. HASKIN rose and said—I stated yesterday, when Mr. Glover spoke of the receipt book in the Court of Record cases, that I had no other in my possession. I wish now to correct this mistake; for, on going to my office, I learned from my clerk, Mr. Smith, that a book had been recently opened containing two receipts, one dated the 3d June, and the other the 4th of July, 1854.

The Chairman—Are there are any others besides those already produced?

Mr. Haskin—None to my knowledge.

Mr. Ingraham—I shall be able to prove the existence of yet another.

Mr. Haskin—I said I knew of no other.

Alderman Lord—It seems to me that this investigation should not take the form of a dialogue between the parties.

Mr. Ingraham—It was asserted, yesterday, that ... Glover left the Corporation Attorney's office, there had been no Common Pleas receipt book. It is admitted, to-day, that there is one. I now state, and am prepared to prove, that there is yet another receipt book—and before going on with this investigation I must have these books.

Mr. Haskin—Make that a charge.

The Chairman—We will now hear what Mr. Haskin has to say.

Mr. SMITH, counsel, said that Mr. Haskin had stated already why he had selected counsel in this matter, and perhaps it was as judicious a course as could have been adopted. He found that the specification of charges were loose and imperfect, and it was absolutely necessary that Mr. Haskin should know what he was called upon to meet. He believed that the rule in these cases was that, after charges were made, they should specify distinctly on what the accuser relied. The charges here were general, and only in a few cases were there any specifications at all. There was a general charge of perjury, but the returns should have been particularized. As to the illegal compromises of suits, the suit itself should have been pointed out. The Committee cannot permit parties to make general charges and then seek for evidence to sustain them. They say in their charge, "that the suits are very numerous, and embrace a series of frauds of every imaginable description that could be practised in that office." This is as loose and indefinite as it is possible to conceive. There are allegations that fraud have been perpetrated. Now, what are these frauds? The principle is clear that these should be defined, and no other evidence can be admitted except in relation to those specified. Until this has been done, Mr. Haskin cannot be called upon to go into any defence. This is not the place to fish for testimony. The parties here might as well accuse the Comptroller of violating the rules of his office, and then look out for evidence wherewith to substantiate the charge.

The Chairman—Do you know, Mr. Smith, under what authority we are acting?

Mr. Smith—Yes; you are acting under a resolution of the Board of Aldermen, passed for the purpose of having an investigation of the manner in which the business of the Corporation Attorney's office has been transacted.

The gentleman here read the resolution. He further contended that under this resolution the charges must be distinctly specified and served upon his party. Another remark that he wished to make was, that he thought it the duty of the Committee to lay down rules to be observed in conducting this investigation. There had been great asperity of feeling displayed, and parties should not be allowed to stand up and make allegations at every moment.

Alderman Lord—What charges do you consider deficient, Mr. Smith?

Mr. Smith—They are all defective, in not pointing out in what particulars these frauds have been committed, as well as in not giving the names of parties upon whom they have been perpetrated.

Alderman Lord—Suppose you ask for a bill of particulars, and the Committee then require an answer to be made to them?

Mr. Smith—I have no objection.

Mr. Ingraham—Where I charge the Corporation Attorney with compromising suits, the names of the defendants will be found mentioned. I am willing to be confined to the cases particularly named, but I wish to embrace every Common Pleas suit commenced by the Corporation Attorney in which he has received moneys.

Alderman Lord—What do you say to that? They charge you with fraud in every case.

Mr. Smith—To charge us with fraud in every case is too general. We wish to know what suits we have discontinued, and what is the nature of these frauds. Can anything be more just than that this information should be furnished to the defendant?

Alderman Lord—Mr. Ingraham, can you make these charges more specific?

Mr. Ingraham—I can by examining the books.

Mr. Smith—We have no objection to any of the members of the Committee examining our books, but there are reasons why we object to Mr. Ingraham doing so.

Alderman Lord—Will you grant this privilege to Mr. Ingraham if assisted by one of the members of the Committee?

Mr. Smith—There is a strong feeling between the Coporation Counsel and the complainant in this case, and this might lead to an unpleasant collision.

Alderman Lord—I cannot suppose that there would be any personal collision, if Mr. Ingraham was accompanied by one of the members of the Committee.

Mr. Smith—Four or five libel suits have been commenced between the parties; and we have no doubt that this is only for the purpose of getting testimony for those cases. We cannot, therefore, consent to Mr. Ingraham examining the books. If Mr. Ingraham knows anything improper in the Corporation Attorney's office, he should point it out. We want to know what the frauds are—the books are only able to show the suits that have been commenced. It will turn out that these frauds are only in the heads of the parties making the accusation.

Alderman Lord—We will grant you the privilege of calling for a bill of particulars, provided you give the parties complaining the right of examining your books for the information.

Mr. Smith—We will allow any person to examine our books, with the exception of Mr. Ingraham.

Mr. Ingraham—I came here by the invitation of the Committee.

Mr. Smith—By the invitation of which member, may I ask, Sir?

The Chairman—I ordered Mr. Ingraham to attend here.

Mr. Ingraham—If the Committee are going to allow their time to be wasted by the counsel, I do not see why I should remain. My charge against the Corporation Attorney is that he has illegally received and retained money, and that he has unjustifiably compromised certain suits. Is not that distinct?

Alderman Lord—Please address yourself to the Committee, Sir.

Mr. Ingraham—There are ordinances relating to the Corporation Attorney's business, that the Committee can see by them whether these cases were, or were not illegal compromises.

Alderman Lord—Mr. Smith, the Committee are decided that you may have the specifications you desire, provided you let any one of the complainants, Mr. Ingraham included, examine your books.

Mr. SMITH, after conversing with Mr. Haskin, assented.

The majority of the Committee then ruled that Mr. Haskin might call for a specification under any one of the charges that he considered indefinite, provided he allowed any person under the direction of the Committee, or any member of said Committee, to inspect the books of his office for the purpose of drawing up such specifications.

The Chairman objected to this rule, because he could not examine the books in any other place than before the Committee, and because he thought the specifications sufficiently distinct, and was willing to receive any evidence to show the manner in which Mr. Haskin was in the habit of conducting his office.

The Committee then adjourned to the first Tuesday after the first Monday in August.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—We yesterday made inquiries at the Cholera Hospital, in Franklin-street, and elsewhere, respecting the progress of the disease during the present week. As far as can be judged, before the receipt of returns from the different cemeteries, there may be an increase of deaths by cholera, while the total mortality may be less than last week.

We understand, though not officially, that there have been about thirty-five deaths at the Cholera Hospital during the week, or say eight or ten more than last week. The patients are well provided for, and are doing as well as could be expected. They have capable nurses in attendance, and the position and arrangement of the building are considered well adapted to the purposes for which it is now used. It was provided by direction of the Health Commissioners. If there should be an increased number of cases, additional accommodations will be necessary. The number of inmates, when we called, was forty-five. Of this number two or three were beyond recovery, and as many more were about to be discharged as cured. The whole are arranged on neatly furnished couches on either side of each apartment, the males on the first floor and the females above. The latter are the most numerous. Among the appliances resorted to in effecting a cure is a short tin pipe, about five feet in length, heated by steam, which is employed to warm the extremities of the patients. The weather now prevailing is considered but little more favorable for the recovery of patients than the recent warm weather; though some of the patients are said to be suffering more from the effects of the Fourth of July than from either state of temperature. By far the greater number of cases originate among the lower classes, particularly those of foreign birth. This is evident from the fact that the greater number of interments are made in the Calvary (Roman Catholic) Cemetery. Besides the Hospital here described, two wards at the Bellevue Hospital are provided for cholera patients. One of the physicians employed remarks as follows respecting the characteristics of the disease: "As to the comparative fatality of cholera in our City this season, it is undoubtedly quite as great, in proportion to its extent, as in any previous season. Its peculiar tendency, at this time, to result in local congestions, has been generally remarked. In many cases at the Hospital, where the disease seemed to be fast giving way before the power of medicine, congestive fever has started up and disappointed hope."

[Journal of Commerce.

A NIGHT'S ADVENTURE ON THE THIRD-AVENUE.—The incidents of travel on the Third-avenue to Yorkville and Harlem, are so numerous since the Railroad went into operation, that a single one is scarcely worth narrating. The good people of Morrisania and Melrose justly consider themselves badly treated, but they are not worse off than some of their fellow citizens. On Thursday night a fire occurred in the Bowery. The railway tracks were obstructed with hose, and the simple expedient used on other lines for surmounting the difficulty has not yet been provided by the Third or Fourth-avenue Companies. So the cars were brought to a stand-still until the fire was extinguished. In consequence, a crowd of Yorkville and Harlem passengers reached Sixty-first-street at the same time. There they found a *single stage* as the sole accommodation to carry them to their homes. The rain was pouring down and the state of the avenue made walking not to be thought of. As many as could crowded into the stage, and after some delay, the driver was ready to start, but his horses were not. Fifteen or twenty minutes' delay, the rain coming in through the roof of the stage freely, and a start was effected, much to the relief of the ladies. Eighty-second-street was reached, and again the horses refused to travel. The passengers in despair evacuated the stage, faced the storm, and, probably, all got home safe. That is the accommodation on the Third avenue Road. As there is a single track laid through to Yorkville, it would have been easy to run a car up, but there was no one to give the order, and no one around cared a straw whether the passengers got home at all or not. As it was persons who left the City Hall at half past 10 reached Yorkville at 1 o'clock in the morning.—*Sun.*

"JOHN BULL" KNOCKS UNDER AT LAST.—The *Albion* knocks under:

"We must haul down the winner's colors from the Cunard steamship *Arabia*, and transfer them to the *Baltic*, of the Collins line. The passage of the latter from Liverpool, which ended at an early hour on Saturday morning last, was performed in *four minutes* less time than that of the *Arabia*, hence to Liverpool, in June of last year, previously the fastest on record. This is the precise truth, though the particulars are crowded out."

Half Million Trust Case.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Mitchell, Roosevelt and Clerke, J.J.

TRUSTS—PREFERENCE TO PARTICULAR CREDITORS.

David Leavitt, Receiver, against *R. M. Blatchford et al.*—This is a bill filed in equity to set aside a trust created by the North American Trust and Banking Co. for half a million of dollars, dated July 1, 1840. The papers in the case are very voluminous, exceeding a thousand printed pages, but the facts material to an understanding of the points involved, appear sufficiently in the opinion of the Court. The case was argued in May last by Messrs G. N. Titus, H. S. Dodge and Edward Sandford for the plaintiff, and by Messrs. William Curtis Noyes and Benjamin F. Butler for the defendant. The opinion of the Court was rendered by

ROOSEVELT J.—The leading object of this suit—one of a series instituted by the Receiver of the late North American Trust and Banking Company—is to invalidate an instrument denominated The Second Half Million Trust, executed by the Company before its failure, in favor of two Philadelphia Banks—the Girard and the United States. Two previous instruments of a similar character—one for a million and the other for half a million—have already, after an argument of several weeks' duration, been passed upon, and their validity, so far as our judgment can do it, been established by this Court.

The Court is not now called upon to revise its former decision; but the counsel for the receiver contends that there are circumstances in the present case distinguishing it materially from the one before adjudicated.

Although strongly controverted on the former argument, it is now conceded that all the three instruments, whose validity is called in question, were, as this Court has decided, trust *Mortgages*. The second half million trust, however, it is said, differs from the first and from the million trust in two important particulars.

In the first place, say the counsel, it was not like the other two, created to "raise money." And is that so? Do not the counsel in urging this position, in effect forget that in their printed "Statement of Facts," page 10, they had asserted as matter of fact, that "the simple and *sole* purpose and object of the creation of the second Half Million Trust Assignment, was thereby to procure (not to give) *an extension of time* (the last Italics are their own) for the payment by this bank of $499,878 78 of indebtedness to the two Philadelphia Banks, as holders of the certificates of deposit, a large part of which matured on the 1st day of July, 1840." Now what is the difference, so far as concerns the point here presented, between borrowing on a longer credit half a million from A. to pay a debt then due or just becoming due, to B., and borrowing the same amount for the same purpose, on the same credit. In other words, obtaining an extension from B. himself, giving him in lieu of a short note, or other mere personal security, a long mortgage, having *five years to run*, based on real estate? At all events, what is there immoral or unlawful in the transaction, even admitting the distinction which the Receiver has pointed out? Is the mortgage given in the one any more than the mortgage given in the other, a transfer "for the use of the person making the same," and therefore a fraud upon his creditors? If it be, it seems to me no mortgage, even in the most ordinary form, can be executed without contravening the statute; for every mortgage, more or less, has in view a benefit—in other words a "use" to the mortgagor.

2. It is said the Trust Company—whatever may have been its condition—at the date of the previous securities, was certainly insolvent, or contemplated insolvency when this last security was given, and that the object of the security was to give an unlawful preference.

The answer to this objection can be best stated in the language of Strong's letter of 30th June, 1840, quoted by the receiver himself, as establishing a fact in the case: "All is settled. We have succeeded in paying off the United States and Girard Banks, $500,000, with new bonds *at five years to run*, based on mortgages, &c." What contemplation of insolvency and intent on such event to give a preference is indicated by such a letter? On the contrary, is it not palpable, that instead of granting a favor to these complying creditors, the skilful creditors, diplomatist considered himself as having achieved a great advantage over them? And instead of immediate winding up, looked (as the result of his management) to at least five years of uninterrupted peace and prosperity, and the ultimate extrication of the Company from all its difficulties. The instrument in question, however, it is said although dated July 1, 1840, was not in fact finally executed by all parties till February following, when the Company, whatever it may have been six or seven months before, had become not embarrassed merely, but hopelessly insolvent.

But does not the Strong letter conclusively show that the *arrangement*, which alone constituted the substance of the transaction, was made at least as early as "10 o'clock in the evening of June 30." There may have been some subsequent misunderstanding as to its true import, but there was none as to it having been made, and none finally as to the correctness of Strong's version. The instrument, therefore, was properly dated on the 1st of July. At all events, in determining the intent of the parties, that must be deemed, not only its formal but its true date. It was executed as of that date to carry out, or rather to evidence an actual *bona fide* agreement of that date; and there is no pretence of any intended fraud or evasion of law in the alleged antedating. In this view of the facts as they actually occurred, it seems to me quite impossible to say that this third mortgage, which the Philadelphia Banks were urged and prevailed upon to take in the manner and for the consideration stated, was an unlawful preference given by an insolvent corporation to a favorite creditor, or was ever in any sense "intended" so to be.

Indeed the receiver's counsel himself says on the printed statement of facts, as already quoted, that its "only purpose" was to procure "an extension of time"—in other words to get and not to give: whereas, the statute which is sought to be applied to the case is expressly confined to instruments made with intent of giving a preference. (1 R. S. 591, § 9.) And without such intent, even actual insolvency, undisputed known insolvency, would not invalidate the security. The language of the statute on this point is clear—a corporation although insolvent at the time, may give a mortgage to obtain an extension of the term of payment, if by that means there be a reasonable prospect of ultimate restoration, and such expected restoration to itself, and not preference to the creditor, be the "simple and only purpose"—as the receiver's statement admits was this case—of the creation of the trust or the execution of the transfer.

Having gone over at great length in a former opinion already printed, all the material points involved in the controversy between the receiver and the principal creditors of the Company, I do not deem it necessary to do more at present than to show, as I think I have done, that the supposed differences in the facts of the second half million trust are insufficient to warrant a different conclusion.

The Receiver's bill, therefore, it seems to me should be dismissed.

Board of Health.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Saturday, July 15.

There seems to be an apprehension that the Commissioners of Health are suppressing information in relation to the state of the health of the City.

We therefore submit the following report from Dr. J. H. VANDEVEER, Physician of the Hospital in Franklin-street, since its opening, June 24, 1854, to 11 o'clock this day:

Whole number received	163
Died	81
Discharged, cured	49
Remaining	33—163

By which it will appear that for the last 21 days the deaths in the Hospital have not been to the extent of four per day.

All other cases of mortality will be seen in the Weekly Report of the City Inspector.

JACOB A. WESTERVELT, Mayor.

HEALTH COMMISSIONERS—NATHAN C. ELY, President Board of Aldermen; EDWIN J. BROWN, President Board of Councilmen; JEDEDIAH MILLER, Commissioner; THOS. K. DOWNING, City Inspector; WM. ROCKWELL, Resident Physician.

We would also state that but two deaths have occurred in the Hospital during the last 24 hours.

City Mortality.

The following is the Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 8th day of July to the 15th day of July, 1854: Men, 163; women, 155; boys, 272; girls, 227—total, 617.

DISEASES.

Abscess	1	Diabetes	1	Infiam. of throat	4
Albuminuria	2	Diarrhœa	41	Infiam. of liver	3
Apoplexy	6	Dropsy	7	Infiam. of joints	1
Asphyxia	1	Dropsy in head	31	Infiam. of tonsils	1
Atrophia	13	Dropsy in chest	3	Jaundice	1
Bleeding f'm the womb	1	Drowned	3	Lues venerea	1
		Dysentery	29	Marasmus	25
Bleeding f'm the stomach	1	Enlargement of heart	2	Measles	9
Burned or scal'd	2	Epilepsy	2	Mortification	1
Bronchitis	8	Erympelas	1	Old age	4
Cancer of womb	4	Fracture of skull	2	Palsy	3
Cancer of stom.	1	Fever	2	Poison	1
Cancer	1	Fever, bilious	1	Pleurisy	1
Cancer of liver	1	Fever, puerperal	1	Parturition difficult	1
Carbuncle	1	Fever, remittent	1	Rheumatism	1
Casualties	6	Fever, scarlet	6	Scrofula	3
Cholera	147	Fever, typhoid	1	Small Pox	3
Cholera Infant	117	Fever, typhus	9	Spinal disease	1
Cholera Morbus	17	Fever, congestive	1	Sprue	2
Colic	1	Fever, Panama	1	Still-born	29
Consumption	54	Heart, disease of	6	Suicide	3
Convulsions	72	Hip disease	1	Scurvy	1
Croup	6	Hooping Cough	9	Schirrus of liver	1
Cong. of brain	18	Inanition	2	Sun stroke	1
Congest. of lungs	4	Inflam. of brain	8	Softening of stom	1
Concus. of brain	1	Inflam. of bowels	7	Teething	3
Cyanosis	2	Inflam. of heart	1	Tetanus	1
Erisepelas	2	Inflam of kidneys	2	Tumor, ovarian	1
Debility	13	Inflam. of lungs	11	Unknown	3
Delirium Trem's	2	Inflam. of stom'h	3		
Total					617

Wards.		Wards.		Wards.	
I.	31	IX.	40	XVII.	37
II.	5	X.	28	XVIII.	36
III.	6	XI.	46	XIX.	26
IV.	23	XII.	71	XX.	58
V.	52	XIII.	45	XXI.	40
VI.	43	XIV.	12	XXII.	21
VII.	26	XV.	8		
VIII.	39	XVI.	36	Total	617

AGES—Under 1 year, 295; 1 to 2 years, 110; 2 to 5, 66; 5 to 10, 16; 10 to 20, 31; 20 to 30, 79; 30 to 40, 95; 40 to 50, 29; 50 to 60, 33; 60 to 70, 22; 70 to 80, 7; 80 to 90, 4; unknown, 6. Total, 617.

PLACES OF NATIVITY—United States, 299; Ireland, 162; England, 15; Scotland, 6; Wales, 1; Germany, 88; France, 9; Sweden, 3; Spain, 1; West Indies, 1; Portugal, 1; Unknown, 12. Total, 617.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—Hospital, Bellevue, 13; Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island, 7; Lunatic Asylum, 1; Ward's Island, 50; Randall's Island, 2; Franklin-street Hospital, 41; St. Vincent's Hospital, 2; Juvenile Asylum, 1; City Hospital, 6; Almshouse, Blackwell's Island, 6; Colored Home, Hospital, 3; Colored persons, 12.

THOMAS K. DOWNING, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, Saturday, July 15, 1854.

LONG-ISLAND.

MEETING OF THE EXEMPT FIREMEN.—An adjourned meeting of the Exempt Firemen's Association of Brooklyn was held on Friday evening in the City Hall. DANIEL VOORHIES, Esq., presided, and THOMAS R. MERCEIN, Esq., acted as Secretary. The resignation of WM. A. WALKER, Corresponding Secretary of the Association, was received and accepted. Mr. WM. SPRAGUE was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy. The resolution lying over from the last meeting, for the appointment of a committee of five to take into consideration the expediency of establishing a Firemen's Insurance Company in Brooklyn, was taken up and adopted. The following named gentlemen were appointed such Committee: Ex-Mayor Geo. Hall, Robert R. Story, Geo. W. A. Everett, Thos. R. Mercein and John G. Eberle. On motion, the President was added to the Committee.

The object held in view by the projectors of the Insurance Company is that each member of the Fire Department shall be a stockholder if he sees fit. It is intended to place the shares at $25, so that the largest number may be able to participate in the advantages of the Company, the priority of choice of the stock to be given to the members of the Department. Assurances have been given already by three large property holders of Brooklyn, that they will put all their property under the protection of the Company as soon as it is in operation.

On motion by Mr. W. A. SPRAGUE, seconded by ex-Mayor HALL, a Committee of three was appointed to report upon the propriety of having a supper on the evening of the day of the annual parade of the Fire Department. Messrs. Sprague, Eberle, and Everett were appointed to act on said Committee. The Association adjourned till the second Friday in August.

DIOCESE OF BROOKLYN.—We regret to learn that the health of the Rev. Mr. BACON has been so poor of late, that it has been deemed advisable for him to visit Canada for a month or so, to recruit himself. He left on Saturday last, very weak, but in good spirits.—*Freeman's Journal.*

BROOKLYN LIQUOR TROUBLES.

Trial of Isaac Crampton, Excise Commissioner, for Misdemeanor.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Judge Moore and Justices Stilwell and Stryker.

SECOND DAY.

VERDICT OF THE JURY—CONDITION OF MR. CRAMPTON.

The Court met on Friday morning at 10 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment.

William Gubbins, the party to whom Crampton is alleged to have illegally granted a tavern license, was brought before the Court upon an attachment. Gubbins was served with a subpœna to attend on Friday, and refused to come, saying to the officer, "What the d—l do they want with me; I won't go."

Gubbins admitted that he made use of such language, and was sentenced by the Court to pay the costs of the attachment and pay a fine of $3.

Gubbins stated that he was unable to pay, and was accordingly committed.

The District Attorney declined examining Gubbins, and intimated that the case for the people was closed.

William H. Gale, Esq., then proceeded with the defence. No witnesses were called.

Wm. H. Gale, Esq., addressed the Jury with much force in behalf of the defendant. He contended that the testimony adduced by the District Attorney did not in any manner show that it was Crampton who brought Gubbins' application before the Board of Excise Commissioners. The only connection that he had with it was that he and the other Commissioners voted affirmatively upon the application. Moreover, there was not a [illegible] that the premises had all the conveniences demanded by the law and entered into the necessary bond. The Commissioners believed that Gubbins swore truthfully in his affidavit, having no reason to doubt his solemn oath, and upon that belief they acted. If there was any corruption in the matter, or any blame to be attached, it should certainly be fastened upon Gubbins, if upon any one. So far as the case presented for the prosecution went, the District Attorney had utterly failed to show the slightest shadow of a wilful and corrupt motive, or the first element of criminality as attaching to the defendant. If Mr. Crampton were a wholesale liquor dealer it might, perhaps, be possible for the prosecution to insinuate that he was influenced by some ulterior motive; but the fact that Mr. Crampton was by occupation a dock-builder, was sufficient to set at rest any surmise upon that score. In view then of the utter absence of any proof of wilful and corrupt intent, he asked the Jury to pronounce his client innocent of the charge made against him.

The District Attorney summed up for the People. He commenced by reciting the various counts of the indictment, which charged that the defendant, as a Commissioner of Excise, contrary to the provisions of law, granted a license without taking the necessary measures to ascertain as to the moral character of the applicant—whether his premises contained the accommodations required by law, and whether or not a tavern was necessary in that locality. The District Attorney then read the statutory provisions applicable to the case, and went on to say that he could not conceive why Mr. Crampton, a dock-builder, should undertake the vexation, trouble and odium attendant on the discharge of the duties of an Excise Commissioner for the paltry sum of $10 a year. He could very well understand that Mr. Kavanagh would willingly undertake the office. That party was an extensive liquor-dealer in Atlantic-street, and had, no doubt, numerous auxiliary groggeries throughout the city, so that it might have been desirable for him to hold such a position. The learned counsel then adverted to the fact of Crampton observing that it was not his business to go about to ascertain as to the accommodations of the premises of applicants. That was a fact, he contended, that clearly showed the defendant's utter disregard of the duties made incumbent upon him by the provisions of the Excise law. The licenses granted last year by the Board of Excise afforded a conclusive evidence that the Commissioners conducted their business in a most reckless and defiant manner. In that very locality in which Gubbins' premises were situated over seventy licenses were granted.

Judge Moore then charged the Jury to the following effect: It was necessary for them to divest their minds of all prejudices that might exist upon them in reference to the subject of Temperance. Whether they were in favor of a Prohibitory Liquor law or not, had nothing to do with the case whatever; their duty was plain and simple. It was his duty to tell them what the law was, and thus to apply it to the facts as given in evidence in the case, and to be governed as to their verdict. The defendant was indicted for a violation of his official duty—that disregarding his oath, he wilfully and intentionally granted, or assisted to grant an unnecessary number of licences; and not only that, but to persons who were not qualified by law to receive them. Though the defendant stood there as a public officer, he was not entitled to any greater immunity, or consideration at their hands on that account; on the contrary, he should be held to a stricter construction of the rules of law. It was all very well to punish those poor wretches who came up before the Court week after week, and month after month for the commission of crime. They were often destitute of education, of friends and means, with nothing to bind them to a life of virtue. It was proper to punish them, but it was much more proper that men having higher opportunities to learn their duties as members of the community and to do right, should be punished for the commission of crime. The learned Judge then went on to say that the law recognized no such thing as a dram or grog-shop, and punished all who kept or contributed towards keeping them, and very properly; for the Legislature of this State, like any other set of persons in this community, could not fail to have seen the great evils that must result from the indiscriminate sale of liquor in a community like ours. They did not undertake to control the manufacture, but they did provide certain regulations to control the retail sale of liquor. An inn or tavern, in the legal acceptation of the term, was a place where travelers could be accommodated with lodgings and meals when absent from their homes. Then they had to inquire whether or not Gubbins did in truth, fact and reality, propose to keep an inn or tavern such as the law described. If he did not, he had no business to have a license, and the Excise Commissioners had no right to give him one. The law also very properly required that the applicant shall have "a good moral character; and that he possess sufficient ability to keep a tavern, and have the accommodations necessary for travelers," all of which shall be stated in such license. What those accommodations shall be, were prescribed for in another section of the act, requiring a certain number of beds, stabling, pasturage, &c. The Board, before they acted upon Gubbins' application to be satisfied upon these particulars; it was stated in the license that they were satisfied. The satisfaction intended by the provisions of the law, did not mean a mere arbitrary satisfaction. The act proposed that the Commissioners should make some inquiries, or take such steps—such as a reasonable man would, in order to satisfy himself of some fact of which he had no absolute knowledge. Then what steps were taken by those Commissioners to satisfy themselves of a fact that had no existence at all? They said in their license that they were satisfied. It did not appear, however, from the evidence in the case, that they examined any witnesses as to the matter, or that they examined the premises or the party making the application. All that appeared, was that the application was presented, and that at the very same meeting at which it was presented, the license was voted. The plain question then was, whether or not in granting that license, the Commissioners were derelict in their duty as public officers. It was said that Gubbins made an affidavit; but it was not proved that it was brought before the Board when they voted that license. As to that affidavit, it was utterly worthless; Gubbins might have sworn to as much, or as little in that affidavit as he pleased, with impunity, because the Commissioners had no power to require the applicant to make it. The statute also provided that the tavern must be "absolutely necessary for the actual accommodation of travelers." The affidavit of Gubbins did not state that at all; nor did it appear that the Board had any evidence before them that a tavern was necessary at that place. There was evidence, however, in the case showing that eighteen taverns had been licensed in that Ward prior to Gubbins receiving his licence, and up to the 29th of July, 1853, some one hundred and forty-two tavern licenses were granted for the same Ward. If a tavern were necessary on that corner at all, the Board made a great mistake, for they did not license a building that was capable of being a tavern, it was nothing but a mere 25 by 9 shanty. After a few further remarks relative to the necessity of the jury's giving an unimpassioned consideration to the evidence which had been laid before them, the Jury retired, and after a brief deliberation, brought in a verdict of GUILTY.

On motion by Wm. H. Gale, Esq., sentence was suspended.

Exports from the Port of New-York,

Exclusive of Specie, to Foreign Ports, for the week ending July 15, and compared with the corresponding week of last year:

FLOUR.

	Bbls. 1853.	Value.	Bbls. 1854.	Value.
Liverpool	43,479	$203,697	20,197	$152,611
London	9 824	46,729	1,400	10,256
Glasgow	—	—	2,615	17,497
Canton	—	—	60	300
British N. American	3,472	16,011	2,855	16,204
British West Indies	2,424	11,906	3,374	19,175
New-Granada	220	1,198	365	5 973
British Guiana	500	2,500	—	—
Hayti	500	2,710	—	—
Ciaplatine Republic	500	3,700	—	—
Brazil	—	—	1,500	15,375
Havre	—	—	1,582	11,440
Total for the week	61,019	$287,455	32 238	$249,025
1st week in July	43,575	177,908	14,940	111,602
Since July 1	104,594	$465,363	47,170	$360,627

WHEAT.

	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
Liverpool	188,123	$137,430	17,150	$21,888
London	5,000	6,000	—	—
Gloucester	9,374	10,880	—	—
Glasgow	—	—	14,379	21,569
Total for the week	138,197	$154,310	31,529	$53,449
1st week in July	109,136	154,294	58,214	117,254
Since July 1	247,333	$308,604	89,772	$170,698

COTTON.

	Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.
Liverpool	6,691	$340,300	4,644	$226,311
Glasgow	—	—	69	3,250
Genoa	—	—	200	20,100
Bremen	—	—	108	6,332
Antwerp	—	—	25	1,221
Amsterdam	—	—	53	3,451
Hamburg	140	7,172	117	3,742
Havre	—	—	4,484	364,433
Rotterdam	485	22,740	—	—
Total for the week	7,325	$370,142	10,262	$647,390
Total 1st week in July	10,418	519,704	5,458	280,638
Total since 1st July	17,743	$889,846	15,720	$928,028

GOOD SHIP.

	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.
London	600	$8,000	500	$10,000
Liverpool	—	—	50	1,200
Amsterdam	—	—	30	315
Canton	—	—	34	810
British N America	50	494	—	—
British West Indies	221	3,115	121	947
Danish W. Indies	—	—	75	1,350
Chili	—	—	500	7,445
Hayti	40	481	—	—
New-Granada	—	—	8	88
Total for the week	911	$12,090	1,368	$32,255
Total 1st week July	133	2,288	120	1,684
Total since 1st July	994	$14,298	1,428	$33,939

PORK.

	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.
London	—	$—	633	$9,690
Liverpool	—	—	72	1,008
British N. American	178	1,721	30	383
British West Indies	369	4,114	710	8 818
Danish West Indies	—	—	528	6,336
Chili	—	—	375	5,546
British Guiana	400	4,000	—	—
Hayti	777	10,041	—	—
Porto Rico	16	239	—	—
Total for the week	1,060	$20,915	1,838	$25,961
Total 1st week July	516	7,899	1,606	23,323
Total since 1st July	2,176	$28,754	3,464	$49,383

RECAPITULATION.

	1853. Am't.	Value.	1854. Am't.	Value.
Flour, bbls	61,019	$287,345	32,238	$249,026
Wheat, bush	138,197	154,310	31,529	53,442
Cotton, bales	7,325	370,142	10,262	647,390
Corn, bush	400	270	33,433	20,870
Corn Meal, bbls & tcs	1,585	4,284	960	2,211
Beef, bbls. & tcs	812	12,000	1,200	22,255
Pork, bbls. & tcs	1,060	20,915	1,838	25,961
Total Produce for the week		$869,266		$981,175
Total Miscellaneous				600,420
Total Exports for the week				$1,580,604
Total 1st week in July				1,001,620
Total since July 1				$2,620,464

[illegible] 75 Hudson River R. R. 56
100 Rensselaer & Saratoga R. R. 73 77½ do 30
1,000 Canandaigua & Niagara Falls R. R. 77½ do 30
17,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds. 71½ do 30
14,500 do c 77½ do 30
1,000 do b60 78 do 30
300 N. Y. & E. R. R. b'ds 85½ do 30
1,000 do 85 do 30
15 Del. & H. Canal Co. 119½ 47 do 30
32 American Ex. Bank 103 do 30
7 Bank of the Rep'lic 116 50 do c 35
100 Morris Canal 11 200 Ill. Cen. R.R. per c alt. 101
200 Canton Co b60 23 90 Clev. & Toledo R. R. b3 77½
100 do b60 23½ 60 Erie Railroad 54
100 Nic. Trans. Co 50 do c 54
400 do s10 21½ 100 do c 54
265 do 21½ 100 do b10 54
243 Penn. Coal Co b3 105 300 do c 53½
200 N. Jersey Zinc Co 42 250 do c 54
5 Crystal Palace 5 100 do b10 54½
550 Cumb'nd Coal Co c 33½ 200 do s10 54
200 do c30 33 100 do b30 54½
200 do s3 33½ 100 do c 54½
50 do b60 33½ 25 do 54½
50 do s15 33½ 125 do 54½
100 do s30 32½ 100 do b3 54½
50 do b30 33½ 100 do s3 54
200 do s3 33½ 200 do s10 54
100 Gold Hill Mine s30 33½ 25 do b30 54½
100 do s15 33½ 50 do b30 54½
300 McCulloch Gold s3 2 100 Reading Railroad c 67½
1000 Ulster Mining Co ½ 100 do 67½
50 Penn & Lehigh Zinc Co 1½ 300 do 67
100 Hud. Riv. R

AUCTION SALES.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE DWELLING AND LOT NO. 48 JOHN-STREET.—By virtue of instructions, I will sell, on the premises, No. 48 near the East 10th-st., 4 lots 20 feet front, 2 lots corner 1st-av. and 105th-st.; 2 15 years ground leases of Lot No. 134 West 43d-st., New-York; also, 2 leases of No. 44 Jefferson-st.; also, 7 vacant lots in the city of Brooklyn.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on TUESDAY, July 18, 1854, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange.

FOR SALE.—The very valuable 4 story brick store and lot, No. 47 Jane-st., 20 feet front and rear by 70 feet 5 on the west and 66 feet on the other in depth. The building is leased from May 1, 1855 for $3,000; after which time it will rent for a great deal more, as stores and offices are in great demand in that section of the city. $12,000 can remain on bond and mortgage for 4 years at 6 per cent.

FOR INVESTMENT.—Two 3 story brick houses and lots, known as Nos. 206 and 208 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs., let 20 by 92, houses 20 by 50 more or less. They rent for $450 per annum each. $8,000 can remain on mortgage 3 years at 7 per cent.

FOR INVESTMENT.—Four lots on west side 1st-av., including the whole southern corner of 116th-st., 25 by 100 each.

FOR INVESTMENT AND FIFTH-STREET.—Six lots on the south side of 103d-st., adjoining the southwest corner of 1st-av. Lots 20 by 100 feet each, 50 per cent. can remain on mortgage for 3 or 5 years, at 7 per cent.

FOR FORTY-SECOND-STREET.—Twelve years unexpired lease of No. 154 West 42d-st., south side, between 7th and 8th-avs., with the new 2 story and attic frame house thereon, 17 by 42 by 20 feet 9 inches. House 25 by 33 feet; this is suitable for two horses. Ground rent only $25 per annum; taxes for $300 per year.

FOR A COUNTRY SEAT.—A story and a half attic frame cottage on Vineyard-place, within 12 minutes' walk of the depôt.

FOR INVESTMENT.—Two neat 2 story attic and brick basement dwellings and lots, Nos. 55 and 57 North Moore-st., west side, between East Market and Perry-sts. Lots 25 by 100, each; houses 20 by 26, neatly finished.

Also, five vacant lots adjoining the above, well situated for immediate improvement. Terms, 50 per cent. on bond and mortgage for 3 years at 7 per cent.

FOR INVESTMENT.—On the north side of Nicolay-st., between Clarkson and West-sts., 25 by 100 each.

Plans of all the above property indi putables. For further particulars apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 7 Wall-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, July 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$6,000 Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad 7 per cent. Consolidated Bonds, interest payable semi annually.....$1,000 each.

$7,000 Great Western (Illinois) Railroad 1st Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds, interest payable semi-annually.....$1,000 each.

$5,000 Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, interest payable semi-annually.....$1,000 each.

$15,000 New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company 7 per cent. Bonds, interest payable semi-annually, in New-York.....$1,000 each.

25 shares Citizens' and Leather Bank.....$100 each.

40 shares Chatham Bank.....$25 each.

150 shares Farmers' and Citizens' Bank, of Long Island.....$25 each.

100 shares Suffolk Bank, (with dividend,).....$50 each.

30 shares Central Bank.....$50 each.

500 shares Ship-Timber Bending Company, (Scrip Stock,).....$100 each.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance to morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

A. H. N. holds regular sales of Stocks, Bonds, and other Securities, every Monday and Thursday, at the Merchants' Exchange.

AT PRIVATE SALE.—A great variety of First-class Railroad Bonds; Bank, Insurance, and other Stocks. Office, No. 4 Broad-st., next to corner of Wall.

A. M. MERWIN Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, BROTHER & CO.—Trade Sale Rooms, No. 13 Park-row.—SIXTIETH NEW-YORK TRADE SALE, TUESDAY, August 15, 1854. BOOKS and STATIONERY SIMULTANEOUSLY.—BANGS, BROTHER & CO., announce the regular Fall Trade Sale of Books, Stationery, Stereotype Plates, &c., for the above date. The catalogue will be ready about the 20th instant, and will be sent to any address on application.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

E. H. LUDLOW WILL OFFER FOR SALE AT AUCTION THIS DAY.—At 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 25 Bonds Michigan Southern Railroad, Jackson Branch, par.....$1,000

100 Shares Canada and Western Railroad Co.....50

20 Shares Ohio Life and Trust Company.....100

With other securities. Auctioneer's office No. 11 Wall-st. and No. 2 New-st.

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition—345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before perusing this valuable work the superiority of the author's Pariss and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 225 Fulton-st., and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all these diseases from 11 A. M. till 3 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 944 New-York Post-Office. Please connect with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted. *Courier Des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book* and New-Brunswick *Times.*

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DR. COBBETT, No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one speciality of the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method of treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a graduate of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

ST. VITUS' DANCE.—Those having this complaint can be cured, and by a harmless operation. A cure is warranted in all cases. No interference with business will be required until the patient has entirely recovered. W. J. M. FIRE, No. 222 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, up stairs.

G. MACK, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.—Can be consulted in his specialty, No. 60 White-st., 4 doors west of Broadway, from 9 to 1 and 6 to 9. Dr. MACK'S remedies for the relief of female derangement. Sold by him only. Remedies $5. Patients visited. See his diploma.

S. KNEELAND, M. D.—No. 4 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st. Throat and lung diseases. 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

DRESS GOODS.—SPRING STYLES.—BOOTH & TUTTLE, No. 145 Broadway, offer to the trade a large and varied stock of Dress Goods of new and approved fabrics and designs. They have now open a great variety of styles of Portsmouth and English lawns, jaconets and organdies, of patterns not before exhibited. Ginghams and Gingham lawns, plaid and striped silks, plain barèges of the choicest kinds and quality. Grenadines and tissues, plain delaines, plain and plaid de bages, plaid and plain poplins, barage de laines, fine Chili cloths, English prints, in a great variety of new styles, to which, together with a large stock of Hamilton and Manchester de laines of improved designs, they invite the attention of cash and short-time buyers. BOOTH & TUTTLE, No. 145 Broadway, cor. Liberty.

DRY GOODS.—Selling off, prior to altering the store and a change in the firm.—Dry Goods of every description are now selling at and below cost, in order to close out the stock before the 1st of August. According to arrangement the store will continue to open in the morning at 7 o'clock, that the ladies may have an opportunity to shop in the cool of the day.

OLIVER MOWBRAY, No. 142 Canal-st.

NEW SUMMER GOODS.—J. BECK & CO. have received per late arrivals a beautiful assortment of new French Goods, consisting of silks, foulards, shawls, mantillas, barages, grenadines, crapé de Paris, jaconets, organdies, sallcoes, ginghams, de laines, embroideries, laces, linens, muslins, hosiery, gloves, &c., &c., and which they are now offering at greatly reduced prices. 82 No. 353 Broadway.

PRINTED LAWNS AT 8d. PER THE YARD.—LANE & PORTER, No. 51 Catharine, offer 12,000 yards of Portsmouth and Hadley Falls Lawns at 8d. the yard. All of this present season's styles and perfectly fast colors. LANE & PORTER, No. 51 Catharine-st.

DAMAGED PRINTS—MUSLINS, LINENS, GINGHAMS, &c.—Irish Linens, Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, Cotton Damasks, Cloths, Towels, &c. Dealers supplied by WM. MATHEWS & CO., Nos. 52 and 54 Chatham-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GOLD VEST CHAINS.—GOLD CURB VEST CHAINS.....$9 to $45

GOLD COVE VEST CHAINS.....10 to 28

GOLD ADELAIDE VEST CHAINS.....13 to 36

GOLD TENNY LINK VEST CHAINS.....13 to 45

GOLD ENGRAVED AND PLAIN VEST CHAINS.....15 to 35

GOLD HEXAGON VEST CHAINS.....17 to 42

GOLD WARSAW VEST CHAINS.....10 to 36

GOLD SQUARE VEST CHAINS.....11 to 45

GOLD ENGRAVED VEST CHAINS.....16 to 36

GOLD CHASED VEST CHAINS.....24 to 56

GOLD REPEATING VEST CHAINS.....27 to 70

Also all other styles, for sale less than the usual prices, by G. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., near Broadway, second floor.

GOLD SLEEVE BUTTONS—Of all styles for Gentlemen, for sale very low, viz:

GOLD AND CHASED.....pair $2 50 to $12 00

GOLD AND ENGRAVED.....pair 3 00 to 9 00

GOLD AND SCROLL.....pairs 4 50 to 8 00

GOLD AND NAME.....pair 4 00 to 10 00

GOLD AND GARNET.....pair 6 50 to 9 50

GOLD AND MOURNING.....pair 6 50 to 10 00

GOLD AGATE.....pair 3 00 to 4 50

GOLD AND CORNELIAN.....pair 3 00 to 5 00

GEO. C. ALLEN, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor.

GOLD SLEEVE BUTTONS, DIAMOND PINS, BROOCHES, &c.—Together with a rich assortment of Silver and Gold Watches.

GOLD WATCHES, from.....$30 to $300

SILVER TEA SETS, from.....120 to 500

PLATED TEA SETS, (double plated) from.....12 to 60

All our goods are warranted to be as represented; should they prove otherwise the money will be refunded. Silver taken in Exchange for Gold.

SQUIRE, LANDER & CO., No. 97 Fulton-st.

INSTRUCTION.

A LADY OCCUPYING A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE—In the immediate vicinity of Union-square, who has always moved in the best society, and who has carefully superintended the bringing up of her own family, would take under her charge a few children of respectability, either for short periods or permanently. Parents leaving home and guardians desirous of securing for little children a comfortable home where they would receive instruction in the early branches of education, including music, have their health, manners, and morals faithfully watched over, and be entirely separated from low and vulgar influences, would find this an advantageous opportunity. Most respectable reference given. Address HOME, at this office.

MISS HAINES.—Begs respectfully to give notice to her friends and the public, that her school, Nos. 9 and 10 Gramercy-park, New-York, will re-open on THURSDAY, Sept. 14, 1854. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, or of Messrs. C. S. FRANCES & CO., No. 252 Broadway, or of Messrs. DOREMUS & NIXON'S, No. 21 Park-row. Applications for the admission of pupils can be made by letter, addressed to Miss H. B. HAINES, at her residence, No. 12 Gramercy-park.

ASHLAND HALL.—BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—West Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J.—Two or three vacancies will occur the middle of the present session—Monday, July 17. Circulars can be had on application to DAVID A. FRAME.

BOOKKEEPING AND ARITHMETIC—Are taught at DOLBEAR'S Academy, No. 369 Broadway, corner of Houston-st., by a practical accountant, who explains all the details of real business. Clerks should enter now to be prepared for Fall business.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—For all parts of the world, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. JONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner for every State in the Union. No. 14 Warren-st., corner Broadway. N. B. Unmarried citizens must produce their certificates.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE TICONDEROGA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, New-York, July 11, 1854.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held on THIS DAY, an instalment of FIVE DOLLARS per share on all the shares of the capital Stock of the Company, (excepting the ten thousand shares on which twenty dollars per share have already been paid in,) has this day been assessed, and required to be paid by the several parties in whose names the said shares of Stock now stand respectively, to the Treasurer, on or before the 10th day of August, 1854, and the Transfer Books are closed from this day, till the 21st July inst., and no transfer of Stock will be permitted until the instalment called thereon, be paid. By order of the Board of Directors,

M. B. EDGAR, Treasurer.

LOAN OF $300,000 ON THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF ALBANY.—The undersigned hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received by them until THURSDAY, the 27th day of July inst., at 10 o'clock M. of that day, for a loan of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars, for which Bonds or Stock of the city of Albany will be issued in sums of $1,000 each, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually by coupon or warrant attached thereto, and the principal reimbursable at the expiration of twenty-five years from the 1st day of May, 1854. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $1,000, and should be sealed up and endorsed "Proposals for Albany City Stock," and enclosed in an envelope, and directed to either of the undersigned. Each proposal must state distinctly the rate of premium offered for the stock, and the address of the person or persons making the proposal. The money will be required to be paid by deposits to the credit of the undersigned, in the Banking House of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in the City of New-York, or in the Bank of Albany, in the city of Albany, as follows:

One-third part on the 26th day of July instant.
One-third part on the 15th day of August next.
One-third part on the 15th day of September next.

Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of said bonds to the times of payment above specified will be required from the persons taking the said loan. The interest on the said stock will be paid semi-annually, on the 1st days of May and November in each year, at the Banking House of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in the City of New-York, and the principal is made reimbursable at the same place.—ALBANY, July 5, 1854.

J. H. TEN EYCK,
JAMES McNAUGHTON,
H. H. MARTIN,
W. E. BLEECKER, } Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 William-st., New-York, July 10, 1854.—The holders of stock in this Company are informed that the contractors have this day surrendered the road to the Company, which has been accepted by the Directors.

This being the time fixed by resolution of the Board for adjusting the interest on the stock heretofore issued, all persons holding certificates of stock or scrip certificates for interest, are desired to surrender them, and secure new certificates covering the amount of the original stock and the interest accrued thereon to the 10th of July, 1854.

In cases where the interest is less than $100, the amount of a share, interest scrip will be issued for the fractional part, or a full share of stock will be issued, on receiving from the stockholder the fractional part in cash.

The stock issued to the 10th July amounts to $2,380,000. The increasing business of the road has made it necessary to add seven first-class locomotive engines to the equipment provided for in the original contract, with a corresponding number of cars, which must be paid for by an additional issue of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of stock.

This, with the amount required for closing the original contract, will carry the issues of stock to the limit of the charter, three millions of dollars; and the Board of Directors have by resolution declaring that the consideration amount of the road shall be closed at five millions of dollars consisting of three millions of stock and two millions of mortgage bonds. A. C. FLAGG, Treasurer.

BONDS FOR SALE.—The NASHVILLE & CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY have for sale 150 Bonds of $1,000 each. They are the Bonds of the Company, endorsed and guaranteed by the State of Tennessee—and are made receivable by the Comptroller of the State as a basis for private banking, under the Free Banking Law of that State. Part of these Bonds have twenty, and part twenty-five years to run, from 1st Jan., 1854, and bear 6 per cent interest, payable with coupons half yearly, 1st Jan. and July, in New-York. The payment of the interest on these Bonds is provided for by the State in the same manner as in regard to the State Bonds proper,—the Bank of Tennessee being in such case the fiscal agent of the State, and charged equally in the one case as the other with paying for the faith of the State. Nothing is receivable under the Free Banking Law of Tennessee, as a basis for banking except Bonds of the United States, Bonds of the State of Tennessee, and these Bonds guaranteed as above. From the high rates required to be paid for both of the first two kinds of Bonds, these Bonds will find a ready sale in Tennessee, independent of their intrinsic value in the market. Persons wishing to buy will apply to the President of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New-York, or to the undersigned, at Nashville, Tenn., for terms. The fullest information will be furnished of the state of the Road, and its capacity to pay.

V. K. STEVENSON, President N. & C. R. R. Co.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—The Board of Directors of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company have this day declared, out of their earnings expended in construction, an extra dividend of ten per cent in stock, to be apportioned to those who shall be holders of the full stock of the Company, on the 15th day of July next; being one share for every ten shares, or one-tenth part of a share for each share, held on that day. Holders will have the right to assign the fractional parts to which they may be entitled; and certificates for every ten fractional parts standing in unstrunk numbers, for said whole shares, will be issued on and after the 10th day of August next. Dividends declared thereafter will be paid upon all such whole shares as upon other stock of the Company, but dividends will not accrue upon the fractional parts until ten shall have been consolidated into one share, and a certificate issued therefor.—New-York, June 10, 1854.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, No. 2 Hanover-st., New-York, July 6, 1854.—In order to facilitate an examination now being made by a Committee of the Board of Directors of this Company into its Stock accounts, all persons holding certificates of Stock of this Company are specially requested to present the same to the undersigned at this office so that an account of the same may be taken. Persons residing at a distance who cannot conveniently present or send in their certificates, are requested to communicate by letter, the date and number of each certificate held by them, and the number of shares; and certificates to have been issued, and by whom signed.—By order of the Board of Directors. WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO., corner of Broadway and Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, July 13, 1854.—At an election for Directors of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, held in the village of Pittsburg, Pa., on Monday, the 26th day of June, 1854, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

John Ewen, Isaac L. Platt, Wm. H. Falls,
Irad Hawley, Wm. F. Havermeyer, Geo. A. Hoyt,
Wm. R Griffith, Moses Taylor, Chas. Morgan.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, JOHN EWING, Esq., was unanimously elected President of the Company for the ensuing year. E. H. MEAD, Secretary.

THE OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY—CINCINNATI, July 3, 1854.—The biennial meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution, prescribed by the By-Laws thereof, for the election of Directors, will be holden at the office of the Company in this City, on SATURDAY, the 30th September next. There will be a special meeting of the Stockholders on THURSDAY, the 28th September, at the same place, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the consideration of particular matters connected with the interests of the Institution. By order.

W. GREENE, Secretary.

FINLEY, KISSAM & CO., Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st. Collections made on all parts of the United States and Canadas, and prompt returns given, at low rates. Business paper and Loans negotiated on Commission. Stocks bought and sold at the Stock Exchange.

STOCKS AND BONDS—Bought and sold, strictly on commission, by A. W. GREENLEAF, No. 2 Wall-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ÆOLIAN, GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS—From HALLET, DAVIS & CO., and other celebrated makers, in every variety of style, of superior tone, for sale at the lowest rates. Second-hand pianos at $40, $80, $90, $100, $140. Model Melodeons and Reed Instruments, finish and superior tone, at wholesale and retail, at factory prices. Weekly and monthly payments taken for a portion of the amount.

NEW MUSIC.—The Know-Nothing Grand March, 25 cents. Fillibustering Song, 25 cents. Know-Nothing Waltz, 12 cents. Allie Lee Song and Chorus, 25 cents. Just published by BERRY & GORTON, No. 397 Broadway.

ATTENTION IS RESPECTFULLY CALLED to our extensive assortment of PIANO-FORTES of all sizes, from 6 to 7½ octaves, which, owing to dull times and a tight money market, we are selling off at very reduced prices for cash. "A nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling." Celestial pianos, a new and gigantic improvement on the common piano, also manufactured and for sale by us only. These pianos are equal to any two 7-octave pianos in power, at the same time unequaled in richness, purity and sweetness of tone. Pianos to rent with privilege of purchasing. Call and see.

ELY & MUNGER, No. 321 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—J. & C. FISCHER have removed their Warerooms from No. 178 Greenwich-st. to their new Manufactory, Nos. 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., New-York, where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of Pianos, with all the best modern improvements made under their own supervision, and warranted to stand any climate. Also, Pianos with the Æolian attachment. Piano-fortes tuned, repaired, or taken in exchange.

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODEONS—Of every variety, from $45 to $150, suitable for the parlor, lecture room, lodge room, or small church. Believing them to be better in tone, more durable and better finished than those of any other make, we have accepted the agency, and keep for sale only those manufactured by PRINCE & CO.

WILLIAM HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, opposite the Park, sole agents for PRINCE & Co.'s celebrated Melodeons.

A. W. LADD & CO'S First Premium Piano-fortes, with a large assortment of new and second-hand instruments at great bargains. We wish to call attention to our GRAND DIAGONAL PIANO, with new Grand Action, which has no superior in all the points which constitute a perfect instrument. LINCOLN & THOMPSON, Sole Agents, No. 441 Broadway.

ATTENTION.—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES at our new and spacious warerooms, No. 431 Broome-st. (a few doors east of Broadway), which in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivaled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

CHEAP FOR CASH, AND FULLY WARRANTED—A superior toned, 7-octave rosewood piano, carved corners, for $235. One 6-octave, mahogany, $90. One for $75; together with the balance of Nunns & Co.'s elegant carved pianos at cost, by order of the assignee. Can be seen at the warerooms of McDONALD & BROTHER, No. 292 Bowery.

A GREAT BARGAIN—A SUPERIOR 7-OCTAVE $320 ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, made to order within 3 months, patent metallic frame, with all modern improvements, by a celebrated maker, fully warranted, will be sold for $230. The owner has to leave the country. It is perfect and can be seen at No. 151 Chambers-st. from 9 o'clock till 3 P. M.

PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE.—An elegant rosewood piano-forte, price $180. Marble top cantre table, $30. Also, to let, half a three-story brick house in Brooklyn. The family in it small, and own the house. For further particulars, inquire at No. 70 Warren-st., Brooklyn.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SHOES—FOR THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT FUND.—Sealed Proposals will be received until the 1st day of August, for supplying Shoes for the Widows and Orphans of the New-York Fire Department Fund for one year, from October 1854, to October 1855. Samples of Shoes to accompany the proposals. For further information, apply to either of the undersigned Committee of the Board of Trustees.

J. N. PHILLIPS, No. 85 Pike-slip.
J. B. PECK, No. 174 Bowery.
T. Y. WATKINS, No. 16 Catharine-st.,
School Committee New-York Fire Department Fund.

SEALED PROPOSALS—For the erection of a frame barn at Ward's Island, will be received by the Commissioners of Emigration, at their office, No. 76 Franklin-st., where plans and specifications may be seen,) until the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock M. JOHN RANDEL, Jr., for improving the Grounds, Ward's Island.

DIVIDEND.—BROADWAY BANK.—NEW-YORK, June 9, 1854.—An extra dividend of one per cent on the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid on the first day of July next. The capital stock will be increased fifty per cent., or one million dollars, payable one-half or fifty dollars per share, on the first day of July next, and the other half on the first day of November next. The new stock will be distributed to the stockholders in the ratio of one share of new stock to every two shares of old stock according to the stock ledger on the morning of the 23th instant. The rights to fractional parts of shares may be transferred and combined so as to obtain full shares. Any stockholder may at any time after the 30th instant, pay in the new shares in full, and be entitled to rebate at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, on the money, to the 6th November. The latter half of the increased Stock will not be entitled to any portion of the semi-annual dividend in November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th instant to the 1st July inclusive.

C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of three and a-half per cent on the Capital stock of the said Company, payable on and after the 22d of July next.

The transfer books will be closed after 3 o'clock this day, until the 22d July inclusive.

The interest on the Bonds of this Company falling due on the 1st July, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 78 Broadway, upon presentation of the Coupons, on and after that date. By order of the Board.

FRANCIS SPIES, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1854.

FINAL DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of the late PHENIX BANK, whose charter expired on the first day of January, 1854, hereby give notice that they will pay the final dividend of seven (7) per cent. to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after SATURDAY, the 1st of July, 1854. Said dividend being in full and final settlement of all claims and demands against the late Phenix Bank, and against the undersigned Trustees thereof.

(Signed) THOMAS TILESTON,
HENRY CARY,
JOSHUA J. HENRY,
Trustees of the late Phenix Bank.

BANK FOR SAVINGS.—No. 107 Chambers-st., July 12, 1854.—Under the provision of the By-Laws the Trustees of this Institution have declared an interest due to depositors for the last six months, ending June 30, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, on all sums amounting to $5 and under $500, and on all sums of $500 and upward, an interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday of the present month. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. J. D. F. OGDEN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—BOWERY SAVINGS BANK—NEW-YORK, July 13, 1854.—The depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward and less than five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and upward, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, the 17th inst., during the hours of business at the Bank. The Trustees have also declared an extra dividend of one-half the amount of the dividend above named, payable at the same time. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st instant. The Bank is open for business daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 P. M., at No 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.

G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—The Trustees of this Institution, have declared the usual dividend for the six months ending 30th of June, of 5 per cent. per annum, on amounts not exceeding $500, and 5 per cent. on sums exceeding that amount, payable on and after MONDAY, the 17th inst., at the Banking House, corner of Broadway and Park-place. Interest not called for will be added as principal to the credit of such depositors.—July 12, 1854. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

FRANCIS A. PALMER, 1st Vice-President and Treasurer.
CORNELIUS L. EVERETT, 2d Vice-President.
M. HOPPER MOTT, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

JULY INTEREST, 1854.—GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK—6th-av., corner Waverley-place. Depositors are hereby notified, that the Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under; and upon all sums above five hundred dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable at the Bank, during bank hours, on and after the 17th inst. Bank open daily from 10 A. M., to 2 P. M., and 5 to 7 P. M. By order of the Board.

WILLIAM MANDEVILLE, President.

W. R. VERMILYE,
JOHN RANDALL, } Secretaries.

LAKE ERIE, WABASH AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest dividend for the past six months will be paid by the undersigned, at No. 56 Wall-st., at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all stock of the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Company, recorded on the books in this City, and on which all instalments called in up to this date, (amounting to 85 per cent., or $42 50 per share,) shall have been paid. The transfer books will be closed from July 20 to Aug. 2 inclusive. By order of the Board,

E. WHITEHOUSE, Treasurer.

TOLEDO AND ILLINOIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest dividend for the past six months will be paid by the undersigned, at No. 56 Wall-st., at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all stock of the Toledo and Illinois Railroad Company recorded on the books in this City, and on which all instalments called in up to this date (amounting to 85 per cent., or $42 50 per share) shall have been paid. The transfer books will be paid from the 20th inst. to 2d proximo, inclusive. By order of the Board. E. WHITEHOUSE, Assistant Treasurer.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending June 30, as follows: on sums of $500 and under at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum; and on sums exceeding $500 at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, July 17. All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.—NEW-YORK, July 14, 1854. P. PERIT, President.

WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 516 BROADWAY.—JULY 13, 1854.—The Trustees of this Institution have this day declared a dividend in accordance with the By-Laws, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums from $5 to $500, and at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on all sums over $500 payable at their Banking House, No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, on and after MONDAY, 17th inst. Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of the depositor as principal. By order.

BENJ. R. WINTHROP, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN SAVINGS' INSTITUTION, No. 648 Broadway.—The Trustees of this Institution have this day ordered a semi-annual dividend, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, at the rate of six per cent. per annum for all sums of $500 and under, payable on and after MONDAY, the 17th inst.—July 11, 1854. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

E. M. BROWN, President.

G. CLELAND,
HY. STOKES, } Vice Presidents.

A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A dividend of four per cent., for the last six months, on the capital of $200,060, has this day been declared, payable on 20th inst., at the upper office, No. 492 Grand-st., opposite East Broadway. The transfer book will be closed until that day. NEW-YORK, July 13, 1854. JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 19 Wall-st.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of 7 per cent., payable at the office of the Company, on and after the 15th inst.—NEW-YORK, July 12, 1854. Transfer books will be closed until that date. By order.

RICHARD A. OAKLY, Secretary.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after July 6. The Transfer Books will be closed to that date inclusive.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLP, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 184 Broadway, corner of Johnst.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of five per cent. for the last six months, payable at the office of the Company on and after the 5th inst.—NEW-YORK, July 1, 1854. JOHN BAKER, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND.—MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, July 7, 1854.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable to the stockholders on and after 15th inst. ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the HOME INSURANCE COMPANY have THIS DAY declared a dividend of EIGHT PER CENT., payable to the stockholders at the office of the Company, No. 1 New-st., on and after MONDAY, 17th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that day. CHAS. J. MARTIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—BANK OF THE CAPITOL, ALBANY, July 1, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock of this bank, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 15th inst. Stockholders registered on the New-York books, will receive their dividend at the Merchants' Exchange Bank. By order of the Board,

H. G. GILBERT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—HANOVER INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of six per cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 1 Hanover-square. By order of the Board. A. M. MCKEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 6 Broad st.,—NEW-YORK, July 1, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been this day declared, payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 111 Broadway, July 17, 1854. A dividend of 8½ per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, has been declared payable from the earnings to 1st August, on the 15th August next.

SEWING MACHINES.

CAUTION.—All persons making, using or selling Sewing Machines, not made or sold by the following licensees, will consult their interest by examining the recent decision of the United States Court, supporting the use of Singer's Sewing Machines (so called) in Massachusetts. Printed copies may be had free at any office, or by mail, by forwarding a postage stamp. Also copies of the recent decision of the Commissioner of Patents *refusing a patent* to Walter Hunt. My claims will be legally enforced against all persons making, selling, or using Sewing Machines by whatsoever name called, having one or more needles with the eye near the point, for the purpose of passing a loop of thread through the article to be sewed, unless purchased of my licensees, viz.:

WHEELER, WILSON & Co.....New-York.
GROVER, BAKER & Co.....New-York.
A. BARTHOLF.....New-York.
A. B. HOWE.....New-York.
AMERICAN MAGNETIC SEWING MACHINE Co.....New-York.
DORCAS SEWING MACHINE Co.....New-York.
J. B. NICHOLS.....Boston, Mass.
J. W. BEAN.....Boston, Mass.
N. HUNT.....Boston, Mass.
HOOD, BATTELL & Co.....Worcester, Mass.
Messrs. WOOLDREDGE, KEENE & MOORE.....Lynn, Mass.
WELLS & HAYNES.....Springfield, Mass.

Charles A. Durgin has no longer a license to make, use, or sell Sewing Machines under my patent. It has been revoked and surrendered. No persons will be licensed who infringes the patents of other licensees, and an advance payment of $1,000 on account will be invariably required of those taking a license. ELIAS HOWE, Jr., Patentee of the original Sewing Machine, No. 35 Hanover-st., Boston, and No. 305 Broadway, New-York.—May 1, 1854.

SEYMOUR'S EXCELSIOR SEWING MACHINE.—The latest and best improvement of the age, is now on exhibition and sale at the splendid show rooms of the Excelsior Sewing Machine Company, No. 346 Broadway. This Machine is entirely new in its construction and not up without regard to expense, and is pronounced by expert judges the best machine ever invented. It does better work, and with greater ease and facility to the operator. We challenge the world! and defy competition. Price no object to those who want to use them! Licensed by HOWE,—no infringement on any other patent.

RANDELL'S ELEVATED RAILWAY AND PROMENADES.—NOTICE.—The subscribers and stockholders for erecting in front of the 'American Institute, No. 351 Broadway, and in the Crystal Palace, specimens of this Elevated Railway, &c., are requested to meet at said Instit

NEW-YORK CITY.

MEETINGS THIS EVENING.

Notices for the Advertising Columns.

Concert—In Metropolitan Hall, 8th-ave.—Two Performances.

Literary and Vocal Entertainment.—Hall, No. 444 Broadway.—Negro Minstrelsy.

Amusements Hoosac.—Buckley's Ethiopian Serenaders.

Concert—Metropolitan Hall.—The Tournament.

Lecture—Stuyvesant Institute.

Meeting relative to street-preaching.

Street-preaching is rapidly dying out in this and the adjoining cities, and the people are showing their disposition in keeping away from what they dislike. A report circulated that "opposition" meeting would be carried on in Williamsburg, instead of its object in creating a riot. The day there, as here and in Brooklyn, passed off without disturbance.

NEW-YORK.

A large crowd assembled in front of the City Hall yesterday evening, to hear the preaching of Messrs. Wyer, Moses, and others. Fearing a riot might occur, a strong police force was kept in readiness within the walls of the Hall. Preacher Wyer opened the meeting in the usual way, and held forth for nearly an hour. Mr. Moses then delivered a long discourse, and was followed by a tall, athletic man, whose name was kept a secret. The next speaker was a Scotchman, named Downie, who proclaimed himself a Catholic, and took the ground that *all* persons had a right to speak. He said nothing that was calculated to excite the multitude, and everything passed off quietly. After the preaching had ceased, the crowd still remained, but were soon dispersed by the police.

WILLIAMSBURG.

The Catholic street-preaching did not come off yesterday, as was announced. An audience of some 1,500 persons collected at the junction of North Fourth and Second-streets, and listened for nearly three hours to addresses by C. C. STALEY, formerly a sailor, Mr. WEST and Mr. J. ALLEN. Sheriff LOTT, with about two hundred specials, was present to preserve order. Three persons were arrested during the afternoon for using language likely to lead to a disturbance; aside from this everything passed off in quiet. At the close, Mr. WEST was escorted by an immense body guard across the ferry. Reports were circulated on Saturday, that Alderman LINSEY, of the Second Ward, intended to preach, (taking the other side of the question,) but that gentleman did not make his appearance.

JERSEY CITY.

In Jersey City there was preaching in the Railroad Depôt at 2 o'clock P. M., yesterday, as there has been for several Sundays—Mr. PAUL and another being the speakers. No molestation was offered to those assembled or to the speaker, and all passed off quietly, as usual.

The California Ticket Difficulty.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your paper of Saturday, under the head of "The California Ticket Swindle," you have done me great injustice, in connecting my name in that matter as you did.

The tickets in question were genuine, regularly purchased, and paid for to J. M. CROSS, at the office, No. 9 Battery-place. As the passenger holding them did not go forward on the regular day for which they were issued, I endorsed them good for the next trip, which any one would suppose I had the right of doing, owning two-thirds of the line, and at the same time having a large sum of money in the hands of the *North Star* Agents. For what happened to the passenger to whom the ticket was afterwards transferred, I am in no way responsible, nor will I attempt to justify the treatment of him; but, in justice to Captain MINOR, I will state that he never refused the tickets, or pronounced them "spurious."

By publishing the above statement of facts, you will greatly oblige Yours, truly, E. MILLS.

REMARKS.—We publish the note of Mr. MILLS with pleasure. It appears to exonerate him, but not to the conduct of the officers of the *North Star*. Whether the Captain or his subordinates turned the poor swindled sufferer adrift at Sandy Hook, does not help the case. There is a good deal of heartlessness in this California passenger business; and the most that can be said for Mr. MILLS and his line is, that they are no worse than their rivals.

ED. TIMES.

THE BANKING-HOUSE ROBBERY.—It now appears that Mr. WILLIAM N. PAUL, who was lately charged with having stolen $14,170 from the safe in the banking house of Messrs. BELMONT & Co., at the corner of Hanover and Beaver-streets, held a power of attorney from Mr. BELMONT, who is absent in Europe, as *Chargé d'Affaires*. He has therefore been discharged from custody; Mr. A. OAKLEY HALL, the Assistant District Attorney, having, in the absence of Mr. BLUNT, (who is ill at Lebanon Springs,) examined into the matter, and given it as his opinion that, owing to the wording of the power of attorney, Mr. PAUL, in taking the money from the safe, had not committed an offence which made him amenable to the criminal laws of this State. In this opinion, Mr. ABIJAH MANN, the counsel for the firm of Messrs. BELMONT & Co., coincided, and Mr. PAUL was accordingly discharged from custody.

STEAM BOILER EXPLOSION—TWO MEN SCALDED.—Between 8 and 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, an explosion took place at the Soap and Candle manufactory of Mr. CHARLES J. HOLT, No. 124 Jane-street, by which two of the workmen were scalded in a dangerous manner. It appears the employés of the establishment were busily engaged at their various posts, when suddenly a flue of the steam boiler collapsed and exploded. The steam escaped in all directions of the apartment, but fortunately all of them made their escape except THOMAS COSLEY and JOSEPH RESEY, both of whom were injured in a severe manner. The sufferers were attended by Dr. CARTER, of Abingdon-square, and by his advice were sent to the City Hospital, where they remain in a very critical condition. The damage sustained was trifling.

TOWER MARKET.—A correspondent asks, to know why person whose duty it is supposed to be is not to see that this establishment is kept in a proper condition! The way in which matters are managed in and about it, is a just cause of complaint with those occupying premises contiguous. The sweepings and offal are allowed to remain in the streets surrounding it, rendering the neighborhood highly offensive, and serving as an attractive lure for immense swarms of flies and other troublesome insects, which invest every nook and cranny with their unwelcome presence. Something should be done to keep the premises in a more tolerable condition, or the consequences resulting may be very serious in these days of epidemic.

THE POLICE LAW.—It is the general impression that the Board of Police Commissioners consists only of the Mayor, Recorder, and City Judge, but we find the Police Law, passed in April 1853, empowers the Chief of Police to act as a Police Commissioner in prescribing the rules and regulations. The City Judge has no voice in these important matters. Annexed we give a copy o the section in article 3d of this law:

"The Mayor, Recorder, and Chief of Police of the City and County of New-York, shall constitute a Board of Commissioners to prescribe rules for the discipline, conduct, and government of Police Officers and Policemen, which shall be binding under a penalty of removal or suspension."

DEATH OF EX-JUSTICE MERRITT.—We are pained to learn that ex-Justice MERRITT was seized with the Cholera yesterday morning about 1 o'clock, and after suffering great pain for an hour, expired. The attack was a severe one, and all efforts to save him were of no avail. The deceased was formerly a Police Magistrate at the Halls of Justice, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. Lately, Justice MERRITT was employed by the Courts of New-York, Brooklyn and Williamsburg, [illegible] for [illegible]

Hospital, and thereafter to the Island, generally for the large wages paid for conveying the blood to the City prison. It is stated that the last two of blood have been piled up on the top of one this containing victims of this fearful disease, and in that way brought and delivered to the prison. The Board o Tea Governors should give this matter their immediate attention.

FIRE IN NINETEENTH-STREET.—At 3 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the large Color Manufactory of Messrs. WINCHELL & CORNELL, No. 138 East Nineteenth-street. The firemen were promptly on the spot, and made every exertion to save the premises and contents, but were unable to do so. The damage sustained exceeded $4,000, which, we learn, is fully covered by insurance.

ATTEMPT TO KILL HIS WIFE.—A man named MICHAEL CASSIDY, residing in the Sixteenth Ward, was brought before Judge STUART yesterday, at the Jefferson Police Court, charged with attempting to murder his wife ELLEN by cutting her with a knife. He was locked up to await the result of her injuries.

FREE ACADEMY.—The annual exercises of Prize Declamations will take place at the Chapel of the Free Academy, on Friday evening, 21st inst., at 8 o'clock.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—A VERDICT OF CENSURE.—On Saturday morning Coroner WILHELM held an inquisition at the "Island," on the body of a young German female, named MARGARET HILL, who had destroyed herself by hanging. From the testimony of the physicians, three of whom were examined, it appeared that the deceased, who was only 22 years of age, had been received from the Penitentiary into the Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, about two months ago, in a very desponding and melancholy state; that the treatment produced no favorable change in her condition, and that on Tuesday evening she was discovered in her room, suspended by a rope twisted from her bed clothes, and attached to an iron bar across her window. Immediate attempts were made at resuscitation, and continued for several hours, but without success. The Jury returned a verdict of suicide by hanging herself, and also added, "We furthermore find that it would be proper either not to allow so large a number of patients at the Female Hall No. 1 of said Asylum, or to have an additional number of attendants." Signed by the Jury as follows: J. W. Kerr, M. D., Roger S. Perkins, M. D., W. R. Richardson, M. D., John M. Everlith, M. D., Mathuel Hart, Edward Robellar.

NARROW ESCAPE.—About 10 o'clock on Saturday night the horses attached to stage No. 442 of the Broadway, Houston-street and Eighth-avenue line, while near Canal-street, became rightened and unmanageable, and coming in collision with a light wagon, the pole of the stage was broken, the wagon receiving no damage. Miss FISHER, an elderly woman, and a resident of Jersey City, who was crossing Broadway at the time, was struck on the head, and but for timely assistance from passers-by, would have been crushed to death by the carriage wheels. She was taken to a drug-store, corner of Broadway and Walker-street, where medical assistance was immediately procured. Though considerably stunned, and faint from loss of blood, she was not seriously injured.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD.—On Wednesday, the 5th of July, a passenger by the Third-avenue cars, of the name of MULLINS, incautiously leapt from the platform whilst the carriage was under way, just opposite the Park, missed his step, and got entangled. The wheels passed over his foot, and he was immediately conveyed by police officer TRACEY to the New-York Hospital, where from the injuries he had sustained, he yesterday died. An inquest will be held on Monday, at 11 o'clock A. M., by Coroner HILTON, when the facts will be fully investigated.

FATAL ACCIDENT THROUGH A HATCHWAY.—Coroner Gamble held an inquisition yesterday at No. 332 Fifth-street, on the body of James Casey, aged 13 years, a native of Ireland. From the testimony it appeared that the boy, with some of his companions, was playing in the large building of Mr. Simonson, which is used for carpentering and mechanical purposes, and that the deceased attempted to grasp the rope, when it ran off suddenly, and he was precipitated down the hatchway from the top story to the floor. He was unconscious and died when taken up, and on examination it was discovered that his neck was fractured. The verdict returned was that he came to his death by injuries accidentally received by falling down the hatchway at the buildings No. 327 Fifth-street.

☞ The Eighth National Guard, 7th Regiment, commanded by Capt. H. C. SHUMWAY, proceed to the Bath Hotel, sea-side, L. I., to-day, to celebrate their anniversary. We predict a delightful day's enjoyment at this beautiful place, to the members and their friends. They are to have a parade and drill about 6 o'clock P. M., and return to the City during the evening.

☞ Constable NESBITT of the Sixth Ward, has received a severe injury to his right arm, by holding it out of a railroad car window when in rapid motion.

CHARGE OF ROBBERY.—On Saturday morning, Officer Jourden, of the Sixth Ward, arrested an old offender, called Jack Blake, upon a charge of stealing a valuable gold watch and pocket-book, containing $30, from Peter Donnelly, while he was perambulating the Five Points. A search warrant was issued for the house of the prisoner, and the officer found the stolen property concealed in the defendant's trunk. Blake was brought before Judge Osborne, at the Tombs, and fully committed for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

Law of Joint Stock Companies—What Constitutes Stockholding.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Before Justices Mitchell, Roosevelt and Clerke.
TRACY *vs.* YATES.

ROOSEVELT, J.—Mrs. Yates is sued as one of the alleged stockholders of an insolvent manufacturing corporation. She denies the allegation. The cause was tried at a Circuit Court held in December, 1851. Under the ruling of the Judge a verdict was rendered for the plaintiff for $3,605 61; and a bill of exceptions having been taken by the defendant, the cause is now brought before the General Term on appeal. Although a great many points have been raised and argued, the controlling question, it seems to me, and the only one necessary to be disposed of, is, was Mrs. Yates, under the circumstances, a stockholder within the meaning of the law, so as to subject her to liability for the debts due from the corporation to the plaintiff? The act of 1848, providing for the voluntary formation of incorporated manufacturing companies, declares that any three or more persons upon filing the proper certificate, duly signed and acknowledged by them, shall become a body corporate. The certificate under which the manufacturing company in question organized itself, was not, and did not purport to be, signed by Mrs. Yates. She was, therefore, clearly not an original stockholder: or, rather, more properly speaking, not an original corporator. How, then, and when, did she become a stockholder? Her stock certificate bears date, and was issued, on the 4th of March, 1850; whereas the notes on which this suit is brought, and the sales in respect of which they were given, are all of a date prior to the 15th of January. The plaintiff nevertheless, in his replication, "avers that the defendant held such stock, and was such stockholder, prior and subsequent to said sales and the giving of said notes." It appears, however, to have been the practice of the company to give receipts at first, instead of the more formal certificates. But the President swears he "never signed a receipt for stock for Mrs. Yates." Still a receipt was given to her, dated October 20, 1849, signed "D. W. Townsend, Trustee." No authority in Townsend to bind the company in that manner was shown, and the paper itself merely states that he, Townsend, had received from Mrs. Yates her note dated October 1, for five months, for $5,000; which, when paid, will be in full for fifty shares of the capital stock of the New-York Croton and Steam Faucet Manufacturing Company. So that even if Townsend had authority—one trustee to bind five—the agreement was to sell prospectively and conditionally. And accordingly no stock certificate was issued to Mrs. Yates until the 4th of March—the day on which the note matured and was paid. It seems to me clear, therefore, that she was not a stockholder, if ever, within the meaning of the statute, until that day; and that the credit given by the plaintiff to the company, being all antecedent, was not founded upon any responsibility actual or supposed on her part to pay the debt or any portion of it. On the trial it was sought to make her a stockholder as early as Oct. 1, 1849, and alleged entries of that date in the Company's books were given in evidence for that purpose. It ap-

[illegible] the 15th, when the articles of association were filed in the office of the Secretary of State. Assuming, then, that Mrs. Yates, if ever, became a stockholder on and not before the 4th of March, long after the plaintiff's sale to the company, is she, nevertheless, liable in this suit merely because she may have been a stockholder when it was instituted? The statute (sec. 10) declares that all the stockholders of every company incorporated under it shall be individually liable for all the debts of the company to an amount equal to the amount of stock held by them respectively, until the whole capital shall have been paid in, and a certificate to that effect duly recorded. And such payment, on pain of dissolution, is required to be paid one-half in one year, and the residue in two years, from the time of incorporation, and in money, and "nothing but money." There would seem to be a manifest equity on the one hand in charging members of the company with "debts contracted by such company," while they were members; and on the other, a manifest inequity in charging those who came in after with debts contracted before. The principle, also, is clearly recognized in the twenty-fourth section of the act, which provides that no suit shall be brought against any stockholder who shall cease to be such, (for any debt,) unless commenced within two years "from the time he shall have ceased to be a stockholder:" thus showing that a transfer of stock was not to be deemed a transfer of liability; and it will hardly be contended that the transfer, although not discharging the just and proper liability of the transfer, superadded for the same debt the liability of the transferee. Persons trusting these companies are presumed to do so partly on the faith of the stockholders. And, accordingly, the act (sec. 25) provides that a book, open at all times to the inspection of creditors, shall be kept by the Company, containing the names of all persons who are, or within six years shall have been, stockholders, showing the number of shares each, the places of their residence, and the times when they became the owners of such shares, and the amount of stock actually paid in. How, then, with such a provision in his favor, could a creditor be presumed to part with his property on the faith of subsequent stockholders, over whose selection he had no control, and whose solvency or insolvency he could by no possibility foresee or even conjecture? And if not, what equity is there in allowing him to sue both those whom he trusted and those whom he did not? In this case, too, there appears to be a peculiar hardship on the defendant. She has not only paid up her shares in full, thus losing her whole $5,000, but is now called on to pay $5,000 more; and that on account of what she conceives to be, and, on the trial, offered to prove to be, a mere swindle, contrived by the getters-up of the pretended Corporation. In my view, as already suggested, there is no equity in this claim, as against her, and no rule of interpretation, which, when fairly applied to the language of the statute as matter of strict law, can render her liable. The proper persons (if the facts be as the defendant offered to prove) to be sued by the creditors, are the individuals who contrived the fraud and profited by its accomplishment. To them the plaintiff should look. They framed the articles of association, and under their own hands certified and declared to the public that "they had formed the New-York Croton and Steam Faucet Manufacturing Company." And it would be peculiarly fit and proper that they who raised the steam and assumed its control, should bear the consequences, whether designed or not, of the explosion. At all events, in our view, the defendant is not liable. A new trial must therefore be ordered.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HECKER'S FARINA has been pronounced by physicians and chemists as the best food that can be used by persons having tendency to diarrhœa, dysentery or cholera, so prevalent during hot weather. Grocers all keep it.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of fine teas will be found at the store of the Canton Tea Company, No. 125 Chatham-street, the oldest tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers that they can do better than elsewhere, either wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Tournament of the Field of the Cloth of Gold will be represented at FRANCONI'S Hippodrome this week, with all its original magnificence.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The SIEGRIST Brothers appear in a new performance this evening, at the Hippodrome, called "La Grand Tramplin Francaise."

[Advertisement.]

The largest assortment of Pianos, Melodions, Music, and all kinds of Music merchandise in the United States, at the establishment of Horace Waters, No. 333 Broadway, including several of the most elaborately carved and magnificent Pianos ever offered in this country. Every instrument sold fully warranted. Prices very low.

NEW-JERSEY.

REDUCTION OF BAIL—RELEASED FROM PRISON.—Last week BLAIR and WEITING, the two young men arrested some time since on the charge of passing counterfeit $20 bills on the Bank of Bath, were released from confinement in the Hudson County Jail upon bail of $1,000, to which sum Judge HAINES reduced the amount of $2,500 each, fixed by Recorder CUTTER, who, at the time, was not aware of the full extent of their depredations, and was determined that they should not escape justice by giving bail. Mr. G. MCLAUGHLIN, being secured, became bail.

The Connecticut Grand List.

The total assessed value of property in the State of Connecticut, on the 1st of October, 1853, was $194,141,667, of which New-Haven County had more than any other. The following are a few of the items for each County containing incorporated cities:

Towns.	Dwelling Houses.	Total valuation of Property.	Polls, at $10 each.
New-Haven	3,524	$18,517,634	$86,860
Hartford	2,147	15,606,353	36,800
Norwich	1,455	6,586,721	17,280
Bridgeport	1,250	6,041,593	10,500
New-London	994	5,594 373	10,150
Waterbury		4,271,792	17,640
Middletown	1,140	4,037,519	12,100

HEALTH OF BOSTON—DECREASE IN WEEKLY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in his city for the week ending this noon, is 111, or 26 less than last week. Cholera is now the leading disorder, carrying of 31, to 12 of consumption; 5 of cholera morbus; 5 of dysentery; 5 of other bowel diseases. Twenty-eight, or one quarter of the whole number, died in Ward 7, containing Broad-street. Wards 6 and 9 are the healthiest Wards this week, each having only three deaths. Nearly one-half the deaths were of persons under ten years of age. Sixty-nine of the deaths were of persons born in the United States.—*Boston Traveller.*

The Border Country.

From the St. Louis Republican.

Extract of a letter from St. Joseph:

"This certainly is a very remarkable place. Although the river has washed away its levee, and encroached far upon the town, taking away large warehouses, stores and dwellings, it is going ahead in business, prosperity and enterprise, and increasing in population, faster than [illegible] the cholera. [illegible] of Kansas and Nebraska, to [illegible] the mouth of the Kansas river, and the [illegible] the mouth of the Nemahaw, [illegible] the mouth of the Platte, and the [illegible] the mouth of the Nodaway, [illegible] the mouth of the Little Platte, and the [illegible] the mouth of the Big Platte, and the [illegible] the mouth of the Nishnabotna, [illegible] the mouth of the Tarkio

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RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 883. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE STEMSHIP FRANKLIN ASHORE ON LONG ISLAND BEACH.

PASSENGERS ALL SAFE.

MILITARY INSURRECTION IN SPAIN

FROM THE WAR.

The Czar Replies to the Austrian and Prussian Summons.

He is Resolved to Resist to the Last Man and Last Rouble.

Collision of the Austrian and Russian Armies Imminent.

RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS.

Interesting Debate in the House of Commons.

Breadstuffs Down—Cotton Moderate—Consols 93 1-2

The steamship *Franklin* left Cowes at 6 P. M., July 5, and went ashore on Long Island Beach, (just off Moriches, about forty miles to the westward of Montauk,) during the dense fog that prevailed, at 8 o'clock, yesterday morning.

Her passengers were all taken on shore in safety, and at about 12 last night, forty-three arrived in this City. She had on board 790 tons of freight. Her mails were brought by express, and arrived at about 1 o'clock this morning.

At the time the purser left her she had not sprung a leak, and it was thought her freight might be got out without much damage.

Although the mails arrived, we did not receive our special dispatches. For latest London papers we are indebted to MR. KANE, Purser of the *Franklin*.

BY SANDY HOOK TELEGRAPH.

By the *Franklin* we have dates from London and Southampton to the 5th inst.

London Corn market two shillings lower.

American flour from one to two shillings down.

Consols 93¼.

Liverpool Cotton market unchanged. Business moderate.

Liverpool Corn market dull, buyers holding off.

Indian Corn pressed for sale.

The *Pacific* arrived at Liverpool at 4 A. M., on the 5th inst.

A military insurrection, headed by O'DONNELL, has broken out in Spain, four thousand of the Madrid garrison having marched out in the direction of Toledo. Accounts are conflicting. Madrid covered with barricades. Garrison fraternizing with insurgents. O'DONNELL threatening to attack the palace. Abdication of the Queen proposed.

Russia has replied to the Austrian and Prussian summons, that she will resist to the last man and last rouble.

A collision between the Austrian and Russian forces in Moldavia, is imminent. The Russians defend the line of the Sereth, and the Austrian Commander-in-chief has proceeded to the seat of war with orders to insist upon the evacuation of Moldavia, which the Russians refuse.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

The Insurrection in Spain.

By Submarine and European Telegraph to the London Times, July 5.

We have received the following dispatch, dated last evening, from our correspondent in Paris:

"Intelligence from Madrid to the 30th ult. states that the town was much agitated.

"The insurgents, to the number of 4,000, were at the Campo del Moro, at about a gunshot from the Palace.

"General CAMPUZANO, Director of the Artillery, had refused to attack them, although protesting his fidelity to the Queen.

Gen. LARA had also refused, on the pretext that he could not rely on the garrison.

"General O'DONNELL was said to have summoned the Queen to change her Ministry. Unless she did so he threatened to attack the town the same evening.

"Subsequent advices to the 2d inst. state that Madrid is covered with barricades. The populace cried out, "Death to SARTORIOUS."

"It was said that a part of the garrison had fraternized with the insurgents.

"The abdication of the Queen was under discussion, and the formation of a Regency, of which NARVAEZ should be a member.

"On the other hand, the *Patrie* declares that the news received by telegraph from Spain continues to be favorable to the Government, and that the insurgents, after having been defeated, have marched upon Toledo."

PARIS, Tuesday Morning.

The *Moniteur* contains a dispatch from Bayonne of the 3d inst., which states that on the 29th ult., the Queen of Spain appeared on the Prado, and was well received by the troops and the populace.

Generals O'DONNELL, RES DE OLANO, and MESSINA have been deprived of their rank, titles, and honors.

A dispatch from the Spanish Government of the 2d states that on the 1st, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Queen's troops attacked the insurgents, and gained a signal advantage over them; that the latter were routed, and that many officers and privates had demanded leave to return to their duty.

Madrid was tranquil.

[These dispatches are all, of course, furnished by the Spanish Government.]

The War in the East.

VIENNA, Monday Evening.

The Archduke ALBRECHT has joined the army.

General LENINGEN, as ADLATUS, acts as Governor of Hungary.

It is believed that General CORONINI has this day entered Little Wallachia, from Orsova, with 24,000 men, and that a brigade from Transylvania has passed through the Tömösch Pass into Great Wallachia.

All the troops in Russian-Poland have been ordered to march towards the Galician frontier, and a levy *en masse* has been ordered in Poland. Each landed proprietor is to supply 24 men, 12 of whom are to be armed with scythes.

Notification of the Convention between Austria and the Porte has been sent to St. Petersburg.

Baron MEYENDORFF is permitted to go to Gastein, but must then retire to his estates in Finland.

The *Ost Deutsche Post* has every reason to believe that the Russian answer to the summons has at length arrived.

The Baltic.

A telegraphic dispatch, dated "Hamburg, July 4," and received by way of Paris, states that on the 29th ult., the Anglo-French fleet was lying before Cronstadt, and that they expected a general attack on the following day.

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

Our advices by way of Paris from Vienna, dated yesterday, state that the entry of the Austrian troops into Wallachia is "an accomplished fact."

The Three per Cents closed on the Paris Bourse yesterday at 73f. 70c. for the end of the month, and the Four-and-a-Half per Cents at 98f. 50c.

At Madrid, on the 30th, the Spanish Three per Cents were at 37.40, with no business doing.

We make the following extracts from the *Moniteur* of yesterday:

"The Minister of Marine and the Colonies has received from Baro Sound a report, dated June 27, from the commander of the *Breslau*, announcing that this vessel, which left Kiel on the 19th June, had arrived at Baro Sound in five days only, in spite of the fogs.

"The *Breslau* had been joined at that anchorage by the Anglo-French division commanded by Rear-Admiral CORRY, and the major part of the naval force, which since the 22d of June had been dispatched to the extremity of the Gulf of Finland, under the orders of Admirals PARSEVAL and NAPIER, was expected.

"The report of Commander BOSSE terminates thus: 'Our sanitary state is excellent. The smallpox, which had manifested itself on board the *Breslau*, has entirely disappeared. The crew is extremely well-disposed, and I have 90 good guns, for which I will answer.'

BERLIN, Thursday, June 29, 1854.

"It is stated that the Prussian Government has received from Colonel MANTEUFFEL, who, as is known, was sent to St. Petersburg with a dispatch in support of the summons from Austria, information indicating a marked coldness on the part of the Court of Russia. At the departure of the last courier, it was not known what would be the answer of that Court, or in what terms it would be couched. At Berlin, as well as at Vienna, the retrogrode movement of the Russian troops is regarded both as a retreat and as a change of attitude hostile to Germany.

"BRUSSELS, Sunday, July 2, 1854.

"Correspondence from most of the leading commercial towns of Europe announces that all the Governments have agreed to forbid the public negotiation of the Russian loan. The *Journal Allemand*, of Frankfort, in an official communication, pronounces an energetic denunciation against whoever may be disposed to participate in that operation. It is so reprobated in Germany, that the house of BETHMANN has explained that it only took part in the Russian loan in consequence of its connection with the house at St. Petersburg charged with the affair.

"The executive power of Hamburg, the Dutch Government, and the Belgian Government have declared that they will oppose, so far as depends upon them, any transactions relative to the Russian loan. In England the Crown lawyers have declared that all participation in the loan would be considered as an act of treason. In the face of such unanimity, it is useless to add that the new Russian loan was from the very first looked upon with suspicion, and considered in itself as an operation without solidity.

"According to a letter from Janina, dated June 20, FUAD EFFENDI left Metzovo on the 15th, intending to enter Thessaly. He arrived on the 18th within a league of Kalabaka, with the corps of OSMAN PASHA, composed of 2,000 regulars and 1,000 Arnauts. He effected his march without striking a blow. As the Ottoman troops advanced the Greeks fell back upon their centre. These details are completed by accounts which we have received from Larissa.

"On the 18th of June, the Turkish troops attacked the Hellenic volunteers commanded by HADJI-PETROS. After a conflict of three hours the Greeks were completely beaten. They had a considerable number killed and wounded, and their guns and baggage were captured. The Greeks took flight, some towards Agrapha, and the rest in the direction of Olympus.

"A letter from Corfu, dated June 24, says:

"'Her Britannic Majesty's frigate *Diamond* left to-day for the Black Sea. There only remains at the Corfu station, the corvette *Modeste*, of 18 guns. The *Prometheus* is about to leave the Gulf of Arta on a tour of observation in the ports of Albania.'"

ENGLAND.

The Rights of Neutrals—Naval Prizes—A Debate in the House of Commons, July 4.

Mr. J. PHILLIMORE moved a resolution that, however, from the peculiar circumstances of this war, a relaxation of the principle that the goods of an enemy in the ship of a friend are lawful prize may be justifiable, to renounce or surrender the right would be inconsistent with the security and honor of the country. He cited various authorities, ancient and modern, from the *Consolato del Mare* to Chancellor KENT, in order to establish two great principles of international maritime law—namely: that the goods of an enemy in the ship of a friend may be confiscated, and that the goods of a friend in the ship of an enemy are free and ought to be restored; and he proceeded to show the reasons upon which, irrespective of authority, these principles were founded, and to which, he contended, the doctrine that free ships made free goods was repugnant.

Mr. T. MITCHELL seconded the motion, though he dissented from the introductory words of the resolution, which admitted that a relaxation of the principle in question might be justifiable from the peculiar circumstances of this war, being of opinion that no blow could be more effectual to Russia than the stoppage of her export trade, which was the chief source of the revenues of the great landed proprietors; and he contended that the relaxation of the principle, and the uncertainty as to blockade, had been highly injurious, through the laches and errors of our authorities, to the interests of British commerce.

Sir W. MOLESWORTH said, the resolution raised two distinct questions,—one a practical question of political expediency; the other, a theoretical question of international law, as to the rights of the subjects of neutral States, with reference to belligerents. The expediency of relaxing the principle that the goods of an enemy in the ship of a friend might be confiscated had been admitted by Mr. PHILLIMORE from the peculiar circumstances of this war; but he (Sir WILLIAM) denied that the position of that Hon. Member, that the right to confiscate an enemy's goods on board a friend's ship was eternally maintainable, was indisputably true; and disputed the validity of the authorities he had cited, contending that almost all the best modern publicists dissented from the old authorities, and supported the rule, "free ships, free goods." Sir WILLIAM developed and discussed at considerable length the arguments urged by the friends of the extension of neutral rights, who maintained that a belligerent had no more right to enter a neutral ship to search for enemy's goods than to enter a neutral port for that purpose, and that, so long as an independent Sovereign was at peace with a belligerent Power, the latter had no right to ask any questions as to articles on board the ships of subjects of the neutral Sovereign. So far from the principle contended for by Mr. PHILLIMORE being indisputably true, he insisted that it was demonstrably false, and he appealed to bilateral treaties concluded between this country and the maritime Powers of Western Europe, from that of 1654 with Portugal, which recognized as a rule of amicable intercourse that free ships make free goods, which rule was all but invariable during the last two centuries, although it had not always been observed in practice. Even if reasonable doubts might be entertained upon the question, the House ought not to pledge itself to an assertion of the right contended for, and he insisted that there was no logical connexion between the rules "free ships, free goods," and "enemy's ships, enemy's goods," which were placed in juxtaposition as a mere verbal antithesis. Sir WILLIAM then discussed the practical question, arguing that it was wise and expedient to waive, in conjunction with France, our belligerent rights, and a rule of maritime warfare had been adopted by a mutual compromise between the two countries. Assuming that the position of Mr. PHILLIMORE were true, the House, he contended, ought not to agree to this abstract resolution, unless some practical benefit would result from its adoption. None had been shown, and the waiving a right, if it existed, was no renunciation or surrender of it. He moved the previous question.

Mr. R. PHILLIMORE, assenting to the wisdom of the course pursued by the Government in waiving the belligerent rights of the Crown, could not agree with many of the propositions of Sir W. MOLESWORTH, between whose speech and the declaration of Her Majesty there appeared, he said, a remarkable discordancy. He expressed his surprise that Sir WILLIAM should have taken his interpretation of international law from treaties, instead of jurists and commentators, and observed that, if his doctrine were correct, it would prevent all interference by a belligerent except with a belligerent. The principles of the law of nations, of which Sir WILLIAM had spoken so slightingly, were founded on reason, equity, and convenience, and fortified by authority. He did not think it would be wise, however, to press the resolution to a division.

Mr. BOWYER moved, as an amendment to Mr. PHILLIMORE's motion, "that the course adopted by her Majesty's Government, in concert with that of the Emperor of the French, is in accordance with sound principles of policy and public law." He considered that the principles of maritime law adopted by the Government, by extending the rights of neutrals, had created a new era in the law of nations.

The Present Aspect in the East—The Position of Austria.

From the London Times, July 5.

It is stated in all the latest accounts from Germany that, on Monday, the 3d of July, exactly one year from the day on which the Russians crossed the Pruth last year, General CORONINI marched at the head of a column of 25,000 Austrian troops from Orsova into Wallachia, and that he will immediately be followed, in the course of the present week, by other detachments of the Imperial army, sent to execute the treaty between Austria and the Porte, and, if necessary, to expel the Russians from the territory they had seized.

The conduct of the Court of Austria in the present crisis, and the final determination of the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH to throw his armies into the field in defence of the independence of Turkey and the principles of the Conference of Vienna, afford the most decisive evidence to which we can appeal to explain and justify that system of policy, as applied to the relations of the continental States, which we have habitually defended. That system of policy, indeed, requires no defence at the moment when it has succeeded in placing this country at the head of the greatest political combination formed since the Grand Alliance of 1813—in concert with France, in concert with Germany—animating and directing the public opinion of Europe—and prepared to exert the gigantic strength of these united empires to protect the rights of the weak, and to restore the peace of the world. It is not for us to anticipate all the results of this war, or to determine beforehand where the tide of conquest will turn, or when the arm of avenging justice will be stayed; but we have the right to assert that up to this point the efforts of the Government have been crowned with success, and our own anticipations and desires have been fulfilled. At an early period in this quarrel, and long before it had assumed the character of actual war, we declared that if the Emperor of Russia persisted in his extravagant demands he would unite against him all the States of Europe. We proceeded to show that, however lamentable so terrible a contest might be, it did not threaten any of the essential interests of civilization, but, on the contrary, was likely to favor and promote them, so long as the German and the maritime Powers recognized the same principles and used their forces for the same objects. That fortunate union, on which it may without exaggeration be said that the fate of the world depends, has been steadily maintained in spite of the artifices of Russia and the moral debility of one other Power. The meeting at Olmutz last September, the proposals of neutrality, the mission of Count ORLOFF, and the minor intrigues at the petty Courts of Germany, have all had the same result; and the fixed principles on which the policy of Europe has been conducted have happily triumphed over divisions and intimidation, over separate interests and selfish designs. The foundation laid by the Conference of Vienna in its protocols has sufficed to bear the structure of a European coalition, and England, France and Austria are now simultaneously advancing against the positions seized by Russia one year ago. The first object of the policy of this country was to prevent a division of the Continental Powers; the second was to direct their united forces against the disturber of the peace of Europe. Those objects have now both been attained.

It is unnecessary for us to enlarge on the great and essential importance of Austria as a member of this alliance, for the events now occurring in the East of Europe demonstrate beyond all possibility of doubt that Austria is the natural guardian of the independence of those provinces which have been happily termed "the Low Countries of the Danube;" that her geographical position gives her an advantage and an interest in these questions which no other Power can acquire; and that if, instead of adhering to the general policy of Europe, Austria had lent herself to abet the designs of Russia, the whole force of the Western Powers could hardly have saved the Ottoman empire from destruction, while the calamities of war would have extended to every part of the continent. These propositions are now self-evident, and we have the strongest reason to congratulate ourselves on the wise and straight-forward policy which has prevailed at Vienna over all other considerations.

But what is the inference to be drawn from these facts, and what opinion are we entertain of those politicians who, in absolute and wilful blindness to the real dangers to which Europe is exposed, have allowed their passions to carry them into declared hostility to one of the essential allies of their country? Suppose the Austrian empire to be dismembered and broken up into the multifarious races of which it is composed, but none of which is sufficiently strong or united to form an independent Government of its own, can anything be more evident than that the barrier opposed by Austria to the spirit of conquest and aggression would be swept away, and that the great military Powers of the continent would thenceforth dictate their own terms to the East and to the West of Europe? It is for this reason that in the course of those struggles which convulsed the Austrian Empire a few years ago we steadily kept in view that condition which we believed to be most essential to the general interests of our policy. The independence of Italy, and the constitutional cause in Hungary, are no doubt subjects which powerfully affect the sympathies of Englishmen, and of all those who have at heart the welfare of those fine countries and the progress of free institutions. But the agitators and revolutionists who attempted to accomplish their objects by violence and by the destruction of the power of Austria were, in truth, only preparing an easy prey to the attacks of Russia, of which they themselves would have been the first victims. The effect of the war in Italy and of the insurrection in Hungary was mainly to throw Austria into a position of dependence on Russia which was inconsistent with the part she has to play in Europe; and the events of the past year demonstrate that Russia relied on that sense of dependence to paralyze the opposition of Austria to her schemes. We hold it to be one of the greatest services that could be rendered by England and France to the general interest of Europe to have rescued Austria from that position, by causing her to look once more with confidence to their friendship, by placing her in her ancient and legitimate station at the head of Germany, and by encouraging her to defend her rights as one of the leading States of the Continent. What were the causes which encouraged the Emperor of Russia to attempt the outrage of the MENSCHIKOFF mission? He relied upon the known repugnance of this country to war, upon the supposed want of cordiality with France, upon the internal embarrassment and prostrate condition of Austria, upon the servility of the wretched Prince who still reigns at Berlin. A year has passed away, and he finds England armed and eager in the prosecution of hostilities, France closely allied to the rest of Europe, Austria emancipated from the bondage of the Russian alliance, and the Prussian nation, at least, eager to repudiate the degrading vacillations of their King. These are the results of a year of tedious, but successful negotiations, and, though the time is now come when the direct action of contending armies supersedes these transactions of Cabinets, we may confidently affirm that no war was ever commenced under circumstances more favorable to the objects we have in view. From an early period in these negotiations we have entertained a strong opinion, amounting to confidence, that the Emperor of Austria would be led by his own sense of what was due to his position in the world, and by the evident necessity which dictated that line of policy to unite his forces to those of the Western Powers; and we have never ceased to argue that this union was the first condition of success to that cause which now comprehends all that is most precious to mankind. Our confidence has not been misplaced, and, although a numerous class of writers, who take a more contracted view of these subjects, have labored as zealously as if they had been in the Russian interest to defeat this European combination, and to sow distrust and vindictive feelings in place of union and good will, the magnitude of the occasion has prevailed over every other consideration, and allied us to the Government of Austria by the same ties and for the same purposes as those which already connect us with the Government of France. In both of those empires it is the external policy, the public engagements, and the military power of their respective sovereigns which constitute the basis of this alliance with us, and not with internal administration or institutions. With these we are not concerned; but we will venture to add, that if Europe is hereafter restored to a more free and healthy condition of internal government, if the intercourse of nations becomes more unreserved, if standing armies are reduced at the peace, and the evil of universal armaments abated, these happy results will be mainly due to the influence and strength of this great alliance in upholding the public law of Europe, and in setting limits to the pernicious ascendancy which Russia has too long exercised beyond the boundaries of her own empire.

AUSTRIA.

The Russian Organs in Germany on Russian Movements.

From the Correspondence of the London Times.

VIENNA, Friday, June 30, 1854.

For a time the Russian organs in Germany denied that any concentration of Russian troops was taking place on the northern and eastern frontiers of this Empire, but the fact is now too notorious to admit of further denial. As long as Austria was wavering every symptom which the Western Powers displayed of a desire to effect an amicable arrangement with Russia was most acceptable, but as things now stand the greatest misfortune which could happen to this country would be irresolution on the part of England. The anti-English party in Austria has not failed to make the worst of the Earl of ABERDEEN's speech of the 20th, but more dispassionate politicians are content to believe that the British Minister expressed opinions shared neither by his colleagues nor by the nation. In England, where large standing armies are comparatively unknown, people can hardly form an idea of the tremendous preparations for war which are being made here. No one knows where the troops, artillery, and munitions of war come from, but not a day passes without several heavily-laden extra trains quitting Vienna for the North. Either on Monday or Tuesday last no fewer than 19 extra trains quitted the Vienna terminus of the Northern Railroad. In my letter of the 29th, it was said that the Austrian troops had probably entered Little Wallachia on the preceding day, but it was a mistake. The order to enter was issued on that day.

The Imperial ordinance relative to the loan was signed two days ago, and I can now give you further information respecting the conditions, or rather to confirm the information already forwarded. The amount of the Austrian national loan is for the present fixed at 350,000,000 florins, but if the subscriptions should be large at 500,000,000 florins. The payments have to be made, according to the amount of the subscription, in three, four, or five years. The interest is 5 per cent., payable in silver. The price of issue is 93 per cent., in bank notes. No formal compulsion will be employed to induce the liegea to take shares in the loan, but great moral pressure will certainly be exercised. The object of the loan is to restore the paper currency to its full nominal value, by repaying the debt of the State to the National Bank, and to cover the possible deficit in the Budget for the next few years. Not long since the Bank took the non-consolidated debt of the State—some 150,000,000—on its shoulders, but we do not know whether it is likely to be repaid by means of the sale of a part of the State domains. In my opinion the appeal to the patriotism of the Austrians is likely to prove a failure. The great bankers, merchants and tradespeople will perhaps take some 40,000,000 or 50,000,000 florins, but it is not difficult to foresee that the loan will eventually become a forced one. As long as there is no control over the expenditure there can be no public confidence, and sooner or later the Government will be obliged to confess that such is the case.

Some of the organs of the Vienna press relate that the Russians are assembling in considerable force in that district in the north of Great Wallachia known as the Dimbowitza; and if this should prove to be correct, not only the Tömösch Pass, but also that of Torzburg (farther west, is menaced. My own impression is that the Russians will enforces, and as soon as possible return to their own frontiers, where they will wage a defensive war until the Allies are completely tired out. If the Russians do retreat behind the Pruth the only way of bringing them to reason is to take either Cronstadt or Sebastopol.

On the 16th of this month Lord RAGLAN had a conference with OMAR PASHA at Shumla, but no one knows anything of the intentions of the allied Commanders. OMAR PASHA is advancing into the Dobrudscha with his army of 60,000 men, and as the fleets are still lying at Baltchik and Kavarna, it is possible that something is about to be undertaken against Sebastopol or the mouths of the Danube.

Telegraphic news has been received here from Shumla that on the 22d and 23d a battle had been fought between the Russian rear-guard on its way to Trajan's Wall and the Turkish van-guard, under MEHEMET PASHA, which consists of 25,000 men, with 24 guns. The Russians were obliged to retreat behind Trajan's Wall.

I am assured that Baron MEYENDORFF this morning received his letter of recall. It is not yet known whether the diplomatic relations with Austria are interrupted by this measure, or whether it merely affects the person of M. DE MEYENDORFF. On Monday, about 30,000 men under General Count CORONINI, will enter Little Wallachia by Orsova.

ACHMET PASHA, who brought the Convention between the Porte and Austria to Belgrade, remains with Count CORONINI as Imperial Commissary. It is whispered among Austrian military men of rank that the Turks and their allies are about to undertake something against the Russians in the Dobrudscha. It is not clear how it is to be effected, but the Russian gunboat flotilla is to be destroyed.

The Rights of Neutrals.

From the London Times, July 5.

Last night's sitting in the Commons was not thrown away, for it brought a foolish motion to an ignominious end. Mr. J. PHILLIMORE moved one of those resolutions which show how much more some people care for a system than they do for the welfare of their country, the interests of humanity or any other solid consideration. By certain authorities, some very ancient and some not very modern, it is maintained in a dry, abstract manner, as a sort of legal axiom, for which no reason can be given, that "if we find an enemy's effects on board a neutral ship, we may seize them by the rights of war." That is all that VATTEL, often diffuse and sometimes philosophical, says on the subject, and we question whether it has anywhere called forth much eloquence or research. As VATTEL immediately adds, "The effects of neutrals, found in an enemy's ship, are to be restored to the owners;" and, as the two propositions have elsewhere been supposed to imply one another, there is reason to suspect a play of words, or a too great desire to produce an exact, but specious correspondence between the different parts of the subject. However that may be, Mr. J. PHILLIMORE finds the law so stated, and the authorities numerous, old, and respectable. To his great apparent surprise, our Government does not feel itself bound to go by the law of an unknown writer supposed to exist in the eleventh century, or even of that clever compiler and very neat writer, HUGO GROTIUS. It has passed over the jurists and commentators, and interpreted the law by treaties—that is, by its actual use and tradition. This, in Mr. J. PHILLIMORE's jealous eyes, is a fatal neglect. Here was a right of international law—a venerable and respectable right, with no end of authorities in favor of it. It was a right of war—that is, a right not only to carry on any existing war in a certain fashion, but also to go to war with another nation in defence of that right. It really was unbearable that we should throw away so useful a right, so capital a nest-egg, for a second brood of quarrels. Never sacrifice a right if you have one, even though it plunge you over head and ears in trouble, and make you also consummately ridiculous. "Beware of resignations," says the old legal caution. Least of all resign an occasion of hostility. But never is a right so precious as when there is no occasion to exercise it, or when it is plainly inexpedient to do so. It is your duty, then, to reserve it, even while your own practice argues against it. There are people, indeed, who go even further. A lord of a manor had the right to hang anybody he pleased, for any crime whatever; and, for want of a better occasion, sentenced an old woman to be hung for stealing sticks from a hedge. Mr. J. PHILLIMORE, to do him justice, would have delivered the sentence thus: "I may hang you, old lady, if I please; and it would be inconsistent with the security and honor of this manor that I should renounce or surrender that right; but, under the present circumstances of the case, I am ready to waive my privilege; remember, however, if you repeat the offence, I have still the right to hang you."

In truth, however, it is exceedingly difficult to lay down any other law of nations than that which exists in the practice of mankind, and which Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH in his exhaustive speech ably showed to be in favor of neutrals. It is admitted by jurists themselves that the law of nations has changed, and is different in one region, or one country, from another; so that the most we can expect from a country is that it should be consistent, and should submit to be dealt by as it deals with others. The rights of war, as they are called, have undergone the most change, for they have been restricted by the growing spirit of humanity, which recoils from all unnecessary horrors, and confines war to the smallest possible compass. If, as was shown by Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH, and admitted by Mr. J. PHILLIMORE, treaties, that is, the acts of nations, are against this alleged right it is evident the right is obsolete, existing only in the letter of some law-books. These law-books, indeed, profess to state nothing more than practice and custom as it was up to the time when they were written; and, as the practice has evidently changed, it is equally evident that GROTIUS and VATTEL, were they now alive, would revise their statements to suit the improved morals of war. It is a case where "the letter killeth and the spirit giveth life," and the gentleman who opened the debate last night, while he cannot resist the claims of the spirit, is no less jealous for the letter. Strange to say, no attempt was made by this Quixotic defender of the past to reconcile books and things. He did not tell us what we are to think of the general practice of the civilized world now for two centuries. We were only to reserve the right in order that we might still exercise it, if the mood should return, and we should relapse into barbarism enough for the purpose. To assert a right even with the intention of following it up is not always expedient; but we were advised last evening to assert a right, but not to act upon it. The only effect of such a gratuitous assertion would be that we should make a present of an offensive right to our enemies or evil-minded neighbors; for, if they chose to do what we said we had a right to do, and only did not do from motives of convenience, we should have no reason to complain, and could not in decency retaliate or protest.

These would-be jurists have omitted another consideration, quite as important as the increased humanity of modern war. That consideration is the absolute impossibility of enforcing the right we are entreated to reserve. The question of last night is not what we might do or should do with ships trying to force the actual blockade now proclaimed against the whole coast of Russia. There is no doubt of our right to seize and confiscate the ships trying to force that blockade, whether Russian, British or any other nation. The right alleged last night by Mr. J. PHILLIMORE, and the desertion of which was charged as a sort of laches or cowardice on Government, is a much larger affair. It amounts to this—that we may stop and search any neutral ship on the whole surface of the ocean in quest of Russian goods, which we may thereupon seize and dispose of at our pleasure. The assertion of this right has already cost us a fruitless and disreputable war, and many millions of money, with no other result than that the re-assertion of it would certainly involve us in a still more serious war. We could not assert that right at all without some sort of consistency, and it is impossible to say how far that consistency would carry us. Of the many thousand neutral vessels now scattered over the globe, under whatever flag, not one would be safe from our summons to bear up, receive a boat's crew on board and submit to have its cargo and papers overhauled. The simple fact that the assertion of the alleged right would involve us in so enormous a labor, with propably so little profitable result, and certainly at the cost of some considerable wars, is enough to condemn the doctrine, for nothing can be a right which it is plainly impossible to enforce, and the assertion of which would create a universal war. Things are evidently different from what they were when the commerce of the civilized world was confined to a few seas, a few channels, and a few hundred vessels, and when it could be known with certainty to what nation a ship and its cargo belonged. With a wider sphere, sympathy has become more general, our practice more humane, and the law of nations itself more practical and liberal. That is not a mere movement of the day, else Mr. J. PHILLIMORE might have something to say for himself: it is the growth of two centuries, and certainly will not be killed with one night's frost from the mouth of Mr. J. PHILLIMORE.

SPAIN.

Movements of the Insurrectionists in Spain—Fight between the Insurgents and Government Troops—Gen. Dulce Degraded.

Paris Correspondence of the London Times, July 3.

The letters of your Madrid correspondent, due here yesterday and to-day, have not been received, though I know from another source that they were posted at Madrid in the usual manner. I can only conclude that they have been detained in that capital. In the absence, then, of direct special communication from a place so near the scene of action, and from so perfectly reliable a source, I have only to transmit the few facts which have reached me from various quarters. It appears that General DULCE, who, as I mentioned yesterday, was Inspector-General of Cavlary, assembled the whole, or nearly the whole, of the regiments of that arm at a place near Madrid, called the Campo de Guardias. It is said that the men proceeded to the rendezvous in the belief that they were summoned there for the usual inspection, but there is reason to believe that the cavlary regiments were well aware of the purpose for which they were assembled, viz.: that they were to rise against the Government. When they were all on the ground, Gen. DULCE harangued them, and ended by crying out "*Viva la Reyna! Abajo los Ministros!*" in which they joined. They then moved on towards Canaleja, a village about four miles from Madrid, where Gen. O'DONNELL has been for some time concealed. The General put himself at their head, accompanied by Gen. ROS DE OLANO, Gen. MESSINA, and Brigadier ECHAGUE, with the infantry regiment (I believe that of the Constitucion) which he commanded. A proclamation was issued, which, while in general terms the sovereignty of the Queen was admitted, demanded the re-establishment of the Constitution of 1837; and a paper, to which these officers put their signature, declared their intention of carrying into execution that engagement. I have already mentioned that the Queen, accompanied by the Ministers, entered Madrid. An order was given that the bells of all the churches should announce her arrival. Instead of entering by the gate of San Vincente, the most direct way, she entered by the Gate of Atocha, and had consequently to traverse the city before arriving at her Palace. The Ministerial accounts state that Her Majesty was received with "great enthusiasm." General O'DONNELL is said to have with him 2,000,000 reals (£20,000) to provide for the first expenses of the movement. One account mentions that one or two officers of the regiment commanded by ECHAGUE were shot by their men for trying to prevent the regiment from joining the insurrection. The Ministerial dispatches state that an engagement took place between the insurgents and the Queen's troops on the 30th, that the loss of the former was severe, that the garrison remained faithful, and that public tranquility was not disturbed at Madrid. Another dispatch, of the 30th, states that "the troops and the insurgents were in front of each other at about a league distant from Madrid; that the action had not yet commenced, but that, from the excellent attitude of the former, success to the Queen's cause was certain; that Madrid continued tranquil; and that the news from the provinces was satisfactory." Another dispatch, of the 2d, from Madrid also states that the news from the provinces was satisfactory, and that the insurgents were on their march towards Toledo. A private letter states that several battalions of the garrison of Madrid had to be shut up in their barracks to prevent them joining the insurgents. Owing to the stoppage of the correspondence generally, with the exception of the Ministerial accounts, which I also transmit, the intelligence is imperfect and sometimes contradictory. One suspicious circumstance, however, is, that though several dispatches speak of a battle having taken place between Alcala de Henares and Torrijan de Ardoz, as also of a second action, no definitive result has been proclaimed. It is said that the insurgents suffered a severe loss, but no action can take place without a loss on both sides; and if a great advantage was obtained by the Queen's troops, and the insurgents dispersed, it is certain that such good tidings would be at once communicated. From the direction at first said to be taken by the insurgents—Alcala—it appeared as if they were moving on towards Aragon, as in Saragossa they might reasonably hope to find auxilliaries. It is now said that they were proceeding to Toledo—whether in retreat or not is not stated. It is not improbable, however, that they are on their way to Andalusia to raise that province. Up to the present we have not learned that any town of importance, indeed that any town, has as yet "pronounced" for the insurrection.—Several Spanish refugees, who have been residing in France, have already left for the frontier, for the purpose of entering Spain, and these speak very sanguinely of the ultimate success of the movement. Of the associates of General O'DONNELL in this affair, I may say a few words. General ROS DE OLANO professed to belong to the Spanish Tiers Parti, known as the Puritanos. He was Minister of Public Instruction in the Pacheco Cabinet of 1847, which was half Progresista, half Moderado. He it was who was accused of playing his colleagues false, and negotiating surreptitiously the overthrow of the Ministry of which he was a member, and the restoration of General NARVAEZ to office, which led to the reestablishment of the Moderado influence. He was a partisan of NARVAEZ. General MESSINA was Under-Secretary at War for some years, belonged to the Moderado party, and was a confidential friend of NARVAEZ. Brigadier ECHAGUE served as a simple volunteer with General LERSUNDI, late Minister-at-War, in the free corps called the Chapel Gorris, in the beginning of the Carlist war. He was not a political person. He belongs to a respectable family in San Sebastian and was a partisan of ESPARTERO. Of Gen DULCE I gave some details yesterday. He is a decided Liberal in the sense attached to that word in Spain, and not the least curious circumstance is that he should now join the insurrectionary banner of O'DONNELL, who was one of the leaders of the Anti-Esparterista movement in 1841. His name being associated with O'DONNELL in the proclamation issued to the troops is considered as a guarantee of the liberal tendencies of the movement, as evinced by the demand for the re-establishment of the Constitution of 1837, which O'DONNELL helped to overthrow in 1843. To give any opinion as to the issue of the movement would be rash indeed, as in no country do things happen more opposed to all probability and all calculation than in Spain; and precisely because the Court is profligate and the Ministers hated, and the conduct of both merits the worst that could happen to them, the movement may be put down. If it succeed, and the more advanced section of Liberals get the upper hand, the story of the Spanish Bourbons is told for a long time to come; if the Government succeed, we may look out for a *coup d'état*, and, indeed, for anything else that a frightened and unprincipled Government may think proper to do.

The journals of Madrid of the 29th give the following account of what passed on the day previous:

"Yesterday morning, General DULCE, the officer who, in 1841, distinguished himself in the Palace of the Queen at the head of the Halberdiers by his noble resistance to the insurgent troops, gave orders to all the cavalry of Madrid to mount their horses. This he was enabled to do, in virtue of his office as Director and Inspector of Cavalry. When the regiments had turned out, he cried 'Long live the Queen! Death to the Ministers!' Generals O'DONNELL, ROS DE OLANO, and MESSINA joined him, as did also Brigadier ECHAGUE at the head of his regiment. The rebels then left in the direction of Alcala and Guadalajara, with, no doubt, the hope of causing the troops stationed there to join them.

The Generals issued a proclamation to the troops, in which, while expressing devotedness to the Queen, they declare that it is their intention to reestablish the Constitution of 1837. They then drew up and signed a document by which they bind themselves to do what their proclamation announces.

The Council of Ministers, on hearing of the insurrection, immediately assembled at the Ministry of War, and has since been sitting permanently. The telegraph is sending dispatches in all directions. Considerable forces have been sent to cut off the retreat of the rebels. The Queen, who was at the Escurial when informed of the rising

[illegible]

[illegible]VILLE, (Va.,) Oct. 17, 1853.

[illegible] from which I write in the [illegible] the County of Albemarle, and is [illegible] country, which, for the beauty of its [illegible] and Pastorage, hardly anywhere surpassed. [illegible]ason, perhaps, this landscape appears to [illegible] advantage. The weather is delicious, [illegible] leaves in the woods are extremely magnifi[illegible]. The hazy light of the Indian Summer fills the atmosphere, and touches with its amber beams the dim outlines of the hills. Bright colors everywhere [illegible] the eye—mountain and plain unfolding their [illegible] banners, and opening their pinions of purple and gold. A softened lustre resting on every object adds to the effect of the autumnal hues. The whole is like the dreamy splendors of an Eastern scene. Above the eye alone charmed; there is a luxurious [illegible] upon the air, as sweet as a strain of music, [illegible] those delicious perfumes that the Caliph Vathek kept continually burning in one of his palaces.

Does not Autumn surpass every other season? Some one who goes to Newport may prefer Summer; some dry old book-worm may prefer the Winter evenings; and some one, in the opening prime of life, may not like to see the leaves drop and the year grow old,—exulting in the jubilant voice of Spring; but, in the pomp of Autumn, there is to me a tender beauty,—a subdued and softened aspect of sorrow so true to nature, that I think the season finer than all the others.

It is not Winter—with its strides of ruin—that prodigants in any just sense the destiny of men;—nor both Spring—breaking into life, with its notes of joy—bear the similitude of man struggling, suffering, toiling—dying;—nor Summer with its golden hair and jeweled hands,—but this other season rather—like a generation marching off the stage—in the misty light dropping their purple robes—and looking for a Spring whose imperishable foliage shall wave upon the hills forever and forever.

A few miles from Charlottesville is the Monticello Mountain, affording a prospect which will compare, I think, with any scenery of the kind in this country or Europe. The extent of the view is very great: and the magnificent lines of the Blue Ridge and Southwest Mountains—the dim plains stretching away in the East—the village overshadowed with trees—the roofs and glittering dome of the University near at hand—the river winding below the mountain—here and there some comfortable or elegant mansion—and, perhaps, above all, those luxuriant fields and beautiful hills that are the crown, and glory, and pride of the State—present a picture which I have only seen excelled by the views around Edinburg. Perhaps I may transcribe, although the extract may be long, what Mr. Wirt says of Monticello in his *Eulogy upon Adams and Jefferson*.

"Let us now turn," says the the eloquent panegyrist, "for a moment to the patriot of the South. The Roman moralist, in that great work which he has left for the government of man in all the offices of life, has descended even to prescribe the kind of habitation in which an honored and distinguished man should dwell. It should not, he says, be small, and mean, and sordid; nor, on the other hand, extended with profuse and wanton extravagance. It should be large enough to receive and accommodate the visitors which such a man never fails to attract, and suited in its ornaments, as well as in its dimensions, to the character and fortune of the individual. Monticello has now lost its great charm.

"Those of you who have not already visited it, will not be very apt to visit it hereafter; and from the feelings which you cherish for its departed owner, I persuade myself that you will not be displeased with a brief and rapid sketch of that abode of domestic bliss, that temple of science. Nor is it indeed foreign to the express purpose of this meeting, which, in looking to his 'life and character,' naturally embraces his home and domestic habits. Can anything be indifferent to us, which was so dear to him, and which was a subject of such just admiration to the hundreds and thousands that were continually resorting to it, as an object of pious pilgrimage?

"The Mansion House at Monticello was built and furnished in the days of his prosperity. In its dimensions, its architecture, its arrangements and ornaments, it is such a one as became the character and fortune of the man. It stands upon an elliptic plain, formed by cutting down the apex of a mountain and to the west, stretching away to the north and south, it commands a view of the Blue Ridge for a hundred and fifty miles, and brings under the eye one of the boldest and most beautiful horizons in the world; while on the east it presents an extent of prospect bounded only by the spherical form of the earth, in which nature seems to sleep in eternal repose, as if to form one of her finest contrasts with the rude and rolling grandeur of the west. In the wide prospect, and scattered to the north and south, are several detached mountains which contribute to enliven and diversify this enchanting landscape; and among them, to the south, Willis's Mountain, which is so interestingly depicted in his Notes. From this summit the philosopher was wont to enjoy that spectacle, among the sublimest of Nature's operations, the looming of the distant mountains; and to watch the motions of the planets, and the greater revolution of the celestial sphere. From this summit, too, the patriot could look down, with undiscerning vision, upon the wide expanse of the world around, for which he considered himself born—and upward, to the open and vaulted heavens, which he seemed to approach, as if to keep him continually in mind of his high responsibility. It is indeed a prospect, in which you see and feel, at once, that nothing mean or little could live. It is a scene fit to nourish those great and high souled principles which formed the elements of his character, and was a most noble and appropriate post for such a sentinel over the rights and liberties of men.

"A pause after the house on the east, the visitor instinctively passed to cast around one thrilling glance at this magnificent panorama, and then passed to the vestibule, where, if he had not been previously informed, he would immediately perceive that he was entering the house of no common man. In the spacious and lofty hall which opens before him, he marks no tawdry and unmeaning ornaments; but before, on the right, on the left, all around, the eye is struck and gratified by objects of science and taste, so classed and arranged as to produce their finest effect. On one side specimens of sculpture, set out in such order as to exhibit at a *coup d'œil*, the historical progress of that art, from the first rude attempts of the aborigines of our country, up to that exquisite and finished bust of the great patriot himself, from the master hand of Canova. On the other side, the visitor sees displayed a vast collection of specimens of Indian art, their paintings, weapons, ornaments and manufactures; on another an array of the fossil productions of our country, mineral and animal; the polished remains of those colossal monsters that once trod our forests and are no more; and a variegated display of the branching horns of these "monarchs of the waste," that still people the wilds of the American Continent.

"From this hall he was ushered into a noble saloon, from which the glorious landscape of the West again bursts upon his view; and which, within, is hung round with the finest productions of the pencil—historical paintings of the most striking subjects, from all countries and all ages; the portraits of distinguished men and patriots, both of Europe and America, and medallions and engravings in endless profusion.

"While the visitor was yet lost in the contemplation of these treasures of the Arts and Sciences, he was startled by the approach of a strong and sprightly step, and turning with instinctive reverence to the door of entrance, he was met by the tall, and animated, and stately figure of the patriot himself—his countenance beaming with intelligence and benignity, and his outstretched hand, with its strong and cordial pressure, confirming the courteous welcome of his lips. And then came the charm of manner and conversation that passes all description—so cheerful—so unassuming—so free, and easy, and frank, and kind, and gay—that even the young and overawed and embarrassed visitor forgot his fears, and felt himself by the side of an old and familiar friend."

Monticello is now owned by Capt. Uriah P. Levy, of the United States Navy, a Jewish gentleman. The curiosities of which Mr. Wirt speaks were presented to the University of Virginia; the paintings were, perhaps, sold, the bust referred to being purchased by Congress.

The spirit that animated these scenes has departed; those eloquent lips are sealed; but Time has not marred this beautiful vision.

DESULTORIUS.

Death from Eating Unripe Gooseberries.—On Saturday last, a young girl about twelve or thirteen years of age, residing at the top of [illegible], after eating unripe gooseberries, became alarmingly ill, and gradually getting worse, [illegible] procured medical aid. She was, however, by this time too much sunk to take medicine, and died in about eight hours. The fatal consequences in this case should act as a warning to parents and guardians of young children in keeping [illegible] all kinds of unripe fruit.—*North British Mail.*

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

A HISTORY OF ILLINOIS, FROM ITS COMMENCEMENT AS A STATE IN 1818 TO 1847. By the late Governor Reynolds. New-York: J. S. Gregg & Co. New-York: Ivison & Phinney.

Governor Ford's style is not the best, nor are his observations always just. But he has made a very interesting book, for which we are heartily thankful. Gen. James Shields, of the Senate, writes the introduction, in which he regrets the severity of some of the author's judgments, and the censure with which he assails the character of some public men, his—the General's—personal and political friends. A few extracts will show how the ex-Governor talks.

About Illinois music, in early times, he says:

He was considered the best singer, who could wake up the echoes to his voice from the greatest distance, in the deep woods around; so that in process of time, when the New-England singing masters began to establish singing schools, many people looked upon their scientific and chastened performances with perfect scorn. One of these itinerant teachers of music called his scholars together, they being large, loud-voiced young men and women, trained to sing at camp meetings. As he stood out in their midst, and began a tune in a low, melodious voice, sawing the air with his hand, to beat the time, sliding gracefully about the *room*, after the fashion of a singing master, his scholars lifted up their loud voices, and struck into the tune before him, overwhelming him with a horrible din of sound, such as he had never heard before, drowning his feeble voice and his fine music, both together. The scholars were vastly pleased with their own performance, and held that of their teacher in utter contempt. Whereupon, they all concluded with one accord, that each one of them was already far superior to his teacher, and the school broke up.

About the State Bank, erected in 1821, and how it came to be started:

The United States Government was then selling land at two dollars per acre; eighty dollars on the quarter section to be paid down on the purchase, with a credit of five years for the residue. For nearly every sum of eighty dollars there was in the country, a quarter section of land was purchased; for in those days there were no specie circulars to restrain unwarrantable speculations; but on the contrary, the notes of most of the numerous banks in existence, were good in the public land offices. The amount of land thus purchased, was increased by the general expectation that the rapid settlement of the country would enable the speculator to sell it for a high price, before the expiration of the credit. This great abundance of money also, about this time, made a vast increase in the amount of merchandise brought into the State. When money is plenty every man's credit is good. The people dealt largely with the stores on credit, and drew upon a certain fortune in prospect for payment. Every one was to get rich out of the future emigrant. The speculator was to sell him houses and lands; and the farmer was to sell him everything he wanted to begin with and to live upon, until he could supply himself. Towns were laid out all over the country, and lots were purchased by every one on a credit; the town maker received no money for his lots, but he received notes of hand, which he considered to be as good as cash; and he lived and embarked in other ventures, as if they had been cash in truth. In this mode, by the year 1820, nearly the whole people were irrecoverably involved in debt. The banks in Ohio and Kentucky broke, one after another, leaving the people of those States covered with indebtedness, and without the means of extrication. The banks at home and in St. Louis ceased business. The great tide of immigrants from abroad, which had been looked for by every one, failed to come. Real estate was unsalable; the lands purchased of the United States were unpaid for, and likely to be forfeited. Bank notes had driven out specie, and when these notes became worthless, there was no money of any description left in the country. And there was absolutely no commerce by means of which a currency could be restored. For in those days we exported nothing; and if there had been any property fit for exportation, there was no market for it abroad, and if there had been a market, there was no capital with which to purchase it and take it to market. The people began to sue one another for their debts; and as there was absolutely no money in the country, it was evident that scarcely any amount of property would pay the indebtedness.

To remedy these evils, the Legislature of 1821 created a State Bank. It was founded without money, and wholly on the credit of the State. It was authorized to issue one, two, three, five, ten and twenty dollar notes, in the likeness of bank bills, bearing two per cent. annual interest, and payable by the State in ten years. A principal bank was established at Vandalia, and four or five branches in other places; the Legislature elected all the directors and officers; a large number of whom were members of the Legislature, and all of them professional politicians. The bank was directed by law to lend its bills to the people, to the amount of one hundred dollars, on personal security; and upon the security of mortgages upon land for a greater sum. These bills were to be receivable in payment of all State and County taxes, and for all costs and fees, and salaries of public officers; and if a creditor refused to endorse on his execution his willingness to receive them in payment of debt, the debtor could replevy or stay its collection for three years, by giving personal security. So infatuated were this Legislature with this absurd bank project, that the members firmly believed that the notes of this bank would remain at par with gold and silver; and they could readily prove their belief to be well-founded; for the most difficult argument to answer is one founded partly upon fact, but mostly upon guess work and conjecture. As an evidence of the belief of the Legislature to this effect, the journals show that a resolution was passed requesting the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to receive these notes into the land offices in payment for the public lands. When this resolution was put to the vote in the Senate, the old French Lieutenant Governor, Col. Menard, presiding over that body, did up the business as follows: "Gentlemen of *de* Senate, it is moved and seconded *dat de* notes of *dis* bank be made land office money. All in favor of *dat* motion, say Aye; all against it, say No. It is decided in *de* affirmative. And now, gentlemen, *I bet you one hundred dollar he never be made land office money.*" The county of Menard, on the Sangamon river, was named in honor of him; and the name could not have been more worthily bestowed.

Of the only duel ever fought in Illionois:

The year 1820 was signalized by the first and last duel which was ever fought in Illinois. This took place in Belleville, St. Clair County, between Alphonso Stewart and William Bennett, two obscure men. The seconds had made it up to be a sham duel, to throw ridicule upon Bennett, the challenging party. Stewart was in the secret; but Bennett, his adversary, was left to believe it a reality. They were to fight with rifles; the guns were loaded with blank cartridges; and Bennett, somewhat suspecting a trick, rolled a ball into his gun, without the knowledge of the seconds, or of the other party. The word to fire was given, and Stewart fell mortally wounded. Bennett made his escape, but two years afterwards he was captured in Arkansas, brought back to the State, indicted, tried and convicted of murder. A great effort was made to procure him a pardon; but Gov. Bond would yield to no entreaties in his favor; and Bennett suffered the extreme penalty of the law, by hanging, in the presence of a great multitude of people. This was the first and last duel ever fought in the State by any of its citizens. The hanging of Bennett made duelling discreditable and unpopular, and laid the foundation for that abhorrence of the practice which has ever since been felt and expressed by the people of Illinois.

THE MASTER'S HOUSE: A TALE OF SOUTHERN LIFE. By Logan. Illustrated by Drawings from Nature. T. L. McElrath & Co.

Logan is understood to be the pseudonym of a Southern gentleman, who is favorably known as a public speaker and a writer. The *Master's House*, is evidently written with a purpose. What that purpose is, does not become clearly developed until the book is well nigh finished. The volume is a novel, purporting to tell the truth,—a thing which romances seldom accomplish successfully. The author states that he has conscientiously recorded a truthful story of Southern life, and he has certainly set forth a picture of some of the peculiar features of the South which are anything but attractive. He takes up the cudgels, if they may be said to be taken up at all, on the liberal Southern side. His language is moderate, generally well chosen, and flowing. His tact at descriptive narrative has been improved by practice; but his novel writing powers still need development. The story sometimes lags, becomes turgid, and has only now and then a brilliant passage.

It is not officially announced as Logan's intention, but it evidently is the leading idea of his work, that this novel should be considered in the light of an offset to *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. Mrs. Stowe has demonstrated that Southern Slavery is inhuman in nearly all its workings; has demonstrated that idea to the entire satisfaction of all the [illegible] Abolitionists; and has left the planter no peg to hang upon. Logan takes the opposite view, though not an ultra one. He admits that there are many evils existent in the Institution; but proves in his own way, that they are comparatively irremediable, and that "the Master," in not to be blamed for all the cruelty and oppression which he allows will sometimes deface the best plantation, In this view, the book is candid, and the author's conclusions are readable. The plot of the story is not so involved but that we may keep the thread in mind and follow out the fortunes of Mr. Graham Mildmay, who is a Southern youth of good estate, born in North Carolina, and nurtured at the North. The child of wealthy parents, he is sent to be educated in the classical shades of Malden. He is highly bred, and courteous. He is cordially accepted by the young men of the College from his own section of the Union, as "one of their own set," but never enters heartily into their dissipations. He is the valedictorian of his class; and, as in duty bound, becomes an exceedingly smart young gentleman. The "old and aristocratic mansion of the Hastings family" is Mildmay's favorite resort while at College. Within this mansion is a jewel of the first water, one Annie; with whom, of course, our hero falls in love; and who, conquering her prejudices against the South, finally consents to marry him. At Commencement, the first lesson on the South is delivered by Mildmay, and he expatiates upon the responsible and patriarchal character of the institution of Slavery. Mildmay's mother then dies, and he becomes possessor of the homestead. That place being distasteful to him, he disposes of it. "Heritage Place" is for sale, and he buys that. It is a handsome piece of property, on one of the tributaries of the Mississippi, retired and out of repair; but capable of great improvement. So the stock, human and otherwise, is transported, and the hero settles down for life,—as yet, however, without a wife.

And here commence the episodes. While Mildmay negotiates for the purchase, he is thrown into the company of one Dixon, a great scamp, who is by profession a slave-trader, but whose actual character is not publicly known. This man takes a deep interest in our hero's affairs, and presently discovers that there is a runaway at the North who originally belonged to Mildmay's family. This fellow, a barber, he proceeds to lay traps for, but fails to catch him. The actor disappears for a time, Graham and Annie are married, and the establishment in the South is put in excellent order for the reception of the bride, who is quite unused to the scenes she has now to pass through. Affairs go on smoothly for some time. Annie is happy, and the groom is much esteemed; albeit the lower sort of people sneer at his Yankee education, and are sometimes half-inclined to treat him as a traitor to the South. He has an overseer who is cruel and tyrannical, and withal addicted to intoxication, so that in one of his fits of rage, in the absence of the master, he contrives to murder a slave, Jack, by choking him with a rope attached to the pommel of the saddle, the horse going at a breakneck speed. The neighbors are about to lynch the overseer for this wanton destruction of property, when Mildmay reappears, and the scene of violence is stopped. These little events contribute the only stirring parts of the narrative. The overseer is imprisoned and brought to trial, but escapes conviction and lynch-law, alike. The tale takes a new turn; Mildmay is compelled to fight a duel. His opponent is his nearest neighbor, who has become involved during an election contest as the second of one Hickman, a gambler, with whom Mildmay refuses to fight, thereby putting an affront on the second, who challenges him in turn. The duel takes place; Mildmay kills his antagonist, becomes a wretched man because he has still some remnants of Northern sentiment in his heart; and the widow of his victim becomes insane. Annie dies; Mildmay is disconsolate, and the book ends lugubriously. There is nothing cheerful about it. It defends the practices of the gentlemen of the South, for the reason that the author is a Southern gentleman, who sees that the slaves, and the overseers, and the duello, are institutions very wrong in themselves, but rendered necessary by the sentiment of the South. This is the drift of the novel. Whether it will set off the virtues of the system which the author seeks to sustain, is more than we choose to vouch for. The book is readable, but it is not strong.

ENGLISH LAW AND EQUITY REPORTS. Vol. 21, Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

We have turned over this volume with interest. There are several cases, of which we made a note as we went along, and all which it would be interesting to notice, had we space. None seemed more so than the case of the information filed by the Attorney-General against the Master and Brethren of the Hospital of St. Cross. The Hospital of St. Cross was founded in 1157 for the relief of certain poor people, and "The Hospital or Almshouse of Noble Poverty of Henry, Cardinal and Bishop, and son of John, Duke of Lancaster, of noble memory," (like Dr. Primrose, we love to give the full name,) was founded in 1445, within the precincts of the Hospital of St. Cross, for certain others. In 1696 a document was drawn up by the master and brethren of the Hospital of St. Cross, called the Consuetudinarium, by which the number of poor was limited and the rules laid down as to what they were to receive. The officers do not seem to have paid much regard in this to the intentions of the founder, and it appeared on this application that only about £1,000 a year were devoted to the relief of the poor, while the property would produce at least £8,500 a year; and that within a few years the master had received for fines and appropriated to his own use, some £12,000. The information was filed, therefore, to regulate the charity; and as the master of the Rolls in his decision said, it is a singular circumstance that "the very question now before the Court was tried nearly 500 years ago under a commission appointed by a Pope, on a claim advanced by the master of the Hospital, to take the revenues of the charity to his own use."

The Court held that the Consuetudinarium was a glaring breach of trust, and that the original intention of the founder being made to appear, the usage of nearly 200 years made no difference, and the original intention must be carried out

It is curious to note the provisions in the Consuetudinarium. They were to relieve 28 poor women and 12 men. These were to receive from the steward, every Sunday, a penny apiece and *four sheeps' hinges*, and broth made out of them every Sunday, Tuesday and Friday, to be divided among them, and a peck of wheat made into 40 little loaves. In Lent, however, they had a peck of peas boiled in place of the sheeps' hinges.

The principal recipients, however, were 13 "brethren." These were to have a pint of beer and a piece of bread at 8 A. M., a quart of beer and a piece of bread at dinner, a pint of beer and a piece of bread at 3 P. M., and a quart of beer and a piece of bread at supper. Then they had 46½ lbs. of beef and 46½ lbs. of mutton every week, "part whereof was boiled for broth and part, on Sunday nights, roasted." They had also milk pottage every Wednesday and Saturday at dinner and supper, and every Friday at supper. On five days in the year they had "a fire at dinner and also at supper in the hall, and a sirloin of beef roasted, weighing 46½ lbs., three large mince pies, plum broth, and three joints of mutton for their supper," and four jacks of beer during the day. On Palm Sunday they had a "green fish of the value of 3s. 4d. with 3 lbs. of rice in their milk pottage, and three pies with 24 herrings baked in them." There was allowed 3s. 4d. quarterly to a barber for trimming them. At Christmas each had a new gown "of black cloth rask of 5s. the yard; they were to be at prayers twice a day in the church, and had to take an oath to be obedient to the Master and the rules of the Hospital, and the Steward, in the Master's absence, could punish them for any misdemeanor "by sconcing them of their commons."

Broth made out of "sheep's hinges," and pies with "herrings baked in them," seem queer dishes for this century, though they were doubtless all right in those days.

We have room to notice one other case, which will be of interest to Admiralty lawyers and ships' husbands. Certain parties being interested in a steamer, appointed the firm of Preston & Watson, interested with them, to be ships' husbands irrevocably, on certain considerations. They provided, however, that if the ships' husbands were guilty of fraud, three-fourths of the owners might buy them out. Preston & Watson chartered the ship for £134 a week, but only expressed the sum of £130 in the charter, retaining the £4 for themselves. This coming to the knowledge of the other three-fourths owners, they notified Preston & Watson that they could no longer be ships' husbands, and refused to buy them out. Preston & Watson, however, refused, and getting possession of some of the machinery of the vessel, refused to deliver it over. Thereupon the other owners filed a bill in Chancery to compel them to do so, and to restrain them from acting as ships' husbands. The Court of Chancery issued the injunction, but ordered the plaintiffs to apply to the Court of Admiralty for the other relief. A possessory libel was accordingly filed in Admiralty by the majority owners, and an application made for a monition against Preston & Watson to compel them to deliver up the machinery. The Court of Admiralty refused to issue the monition, holding that *it had no jurisdiction*, because the majority owners were then in possession of the ship and could not therefore bring suit for possession of her, or any part of her. The parties then applied again to the Court of Chancery, stating the facts and the delay which would intervene before a final decree in the possessory cause, and the Court of Chancery ordered Preston & Watson to deliver over the machinery, expressing the opinion very strongly, however, that the Court of Admiralty would finally be found to have jurisdiction over such a case.

THE PRACTICAL DRAUGHTSMAN'S BOOK OF INDUSTRIAL DESIGN, AND MACHINISTS' AND ENGINEERS' DRAWING COMPANION. Translated from the French of M. Armengaud the Elder, and MM. Armengaud the Younger, and Amoureux, Civil Engineers, by William Johnson New-York: Stringer & Townsend.

A most excellent work for all practical mechanics: a book which gives information on just those topics which interest architects, builders, &c.; and a neat quarto, profusely illustrated and handsomely published. The *Book of Industrial Design* has been published in thirteen monthly numbers. Its object is a good one. There has been a serious want of popular works to instruct the artisan in the science of his profession. Gradually developed lessons in geometrical drawing, linear design, perspective, shadowing and coloring, are so arranged by the authors of this elaborate production as to afford an immediate insight into the mysteries of steam-engines and mills and carpentry, joinery, metallic manufactures, hydraulics, architecture, and the entire range of Mechanical Industry. One hundred and five pages of steel plates, nearly one hundred engravings on wood, and an ample descriptive letter-press, offer a fair field for study to people in search of knowledge. The work is French, republished from the English translation, but with the additional recommend. tion (strangely neglected by the English publisher) of giving careful reductions of French measures to the English standard. The concluding number, is just published, and posts the reader very thoroughly in regard to the selection of drawing instruments, what is and what is not useful and good; and what every mechanic should know. We consider the work a valuable addition to the stock of mechanical text-books. Stringer & Townsend have done their best in the way of type, paper and illustrations.

THE CATACOMBS OF ROME, as Illustrating the Church of the first three Centuries. By Bishop Wm. J. Kip, now of California. New-York: Redfield.

Rev. Mr. Kip, while in Rome in 1845, became much interested in the study of the Christian Antiquities that he there examined. Returning home he seems to have devoted much leisure to the subject, reading up the scarce authorities, comparing their labors, and out of them digesting this popular account, for which all readers will render thanks. He aims to present a picture of the Church of Rome as she was in the vigor and purity of her youth. He gives first his own visit to the Catacombs, then presents their history and describes them as they are; next copies their inscriptions; next gathers together authentic stories of the martyrs in them deposited; next discusses their symbols; next presents such facts about the ministry and rites of the early Church as they refer to, and in conclusion portrays the difference between early and modern Rome. The book is a valuable contribution to a department of literature which has been long neglected.

RUSSIA. TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH OF THE MARQUIS DE CUSTINE. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 1 vol. 12 mo., pp. 500.

This is a timely reprint of a lively and gossipping book of travels which were commenced in 1839. The standing of the author gave him access to positions and places that few are admitted to, and he never fails to tell a good story when the materials are furnished. In the original, the Marquis had troops of delighted readers, and thousands who remember him as translated, will unite in commending him to the new generation of readers that have come up in the last ten years. What he thinks of Russia he says in a sentence on his concluding page. "If ever your sons should be discontented with France, try my recipe: tell them to go to Russia. It is a journey useful to every foreigner; whoever has well examined that country will be content to live anywhere else."

DISTURNELL'S RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP GUIDE FOR JULY 1854. pp. 132, with a Map of the Railways of Central Europe, and a large Map showing the Canals, Railroads, Telegraph lines, and Stage routes of the United States and Canada.

AMERICAN RAILWAY COMPANION AND POCKET COMPANION FOR THE UNITED STATES; containing tables for time of starting from all stations, distances, fare &c., on all the Railway lines in the United States; together with a Railway Map. July, 1854.

Whoever reads the title-pages of these two Guides, has their true story. Disturnell's tells the best way to travel all over terrestrial creation. Dismore's (edited by R. S. Fisher,) tells just the time to start from any one point in the States, and just the time you will reach the next, and the fare on the road. Disturnell's is the thing for a cosmopolitan; Dismore's for the man who means to travel any one or two short routes, and likes to know all the particulars. Both are creditable, accurate as may be, and invaluable to the vagrant public.

LEILA ADA. THE JEWISH CONVERT—An Authentic Memoir. By Osborn W. Trenery Heighway. New-York: John Wiley.

Lelia Ada's life was first published in England, May, 1853. The success it enjoyed was such that an additional volume of correspondence and diary soon followed. These two are condensed into one in the American edition. The story is a romantic one, unaffectedly told. The readers of novels can enjoy it for the story's sake; readers of a much more quiet and sedate sort of literature will enjoy it as a religious biography.

FOOTPRINTS OF FAMOUS MEN. By John G. Edgar. With illustrations. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

This volume is likely to accomplish its design of inciting to intellectual industry. The examples adduced are from among "men of action:" Washington, Burke, Necker, Pitt, Erskine, Collingwood and Teignmouth; from men of letters: Dean Miller, David Hume, Southey and Moore; from artists: Reynolds, Chantrey and Wren; from men of science: Hunter, Black, Brindley, Watt and Adam Smith.

THE NEW TALE OF A TUB; an Adventure in Verse. By F. W. N. Bayley, Esq. New-York: John Wiley.

A handsomely printed volume of 22 pages. The text, which scarcely needed any illustration, is, notwithstanding, very finely illustrated, after designs by Lieut. J. S. Cotton. The moral of the poem is, that if you ever are attacked by a tiger, and can get him under a tub, and his tail out at the bung-hole, the true way to secure your own liberty and his modification, is to "tie a knot in the tiger's tail, that he carry his tub along with him."

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON RAILWAY CURVES AND LOCATION, FOR YOUNG ENGINEERS. By Wm. F. Shunk. Philadelphia: E. H. Butler & Co.

This contains a full description of instruments, and the manner of adjusting them, and the methods of proceeding in the field, new formulæ for methods of proceeding in the field, new formulæ for calculating compound and reverse curving, rules for calculating excavation and embankment, staking out work, &c.; yet it is a small treatise of only 106 pages. It has the commendations of many well-known Civil Engineers.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF JOHN MILTON. A new edition and a life of the author by John Mitford. In two large duodecimo volumes. Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co. New-York: James C. Derby.

Rev. Mr. Mitford, the accomplished and careful editor of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, wrote this life and these notes in 1831. No better edition of the noble poet need be laid before the American public. Messrs. Phillips & Sampson republish it in beautiful style. The paper is remarkably white and English-looking; the type is open, large and clear, the binding fit for the contents.

WEARYFOOT COMMON. By [illegible] New-York: [illegible]

This [illegible] to put [illegible] hostile [illegible] of the [illegible] is familiar to many already through one of the late republications of *Chambers' Journal*, in which it appeared in numbers, or through its weekly republication here in several different papers. Stringer & Townsend get it out in a cheap, yet neat style.

LIGHTS AND LINES OF INDIAN CHARACTER, AND SCENES OF PIONEER LIFE. By J. V. H. Clark. New-York: James C Derby.

Indian Legends gathered from the mouths of the Chiefs of a dying people, and pleasantly recorded by a member of sundry Historical Societies. Some of them have before now appeared in the columns of the *Commercial Advertiser*, and some of them in the "History of Onondaga;" most, however, are now for the first time published.

THE PRACTICAL MECHANICS' JOURNAL: July. Stringer & Townsend

The seventh volume of this republication of Mr. Johnson's well-arranged serial has reached the third number. The American publishers have added an American department, wherein all native science is treated of. This number has articles on the "Coal-Fields of the World," and discriptions of new inventions.

TUBBER DERG; OR, THE RED WELL AND OTHER TALES OF IRISH LIFE. By Wm. Carleton. New-York: D. & J. Sadlier.

Mr. Carleton is one of the finest tale-tellers of Ireland, and these, which were first published some 15 years ago, are among the best of his telling. This forms the 8th volume of "Sadlier's Fireside Library."

German Books on America.

The United States are the subject for a great quantity of the books which appear at present in Germany, and as many of them are written by disappointed adventurers or small authorlings, whose great merits we have not recognized, they do not always give the most true pictures of America. One will find fault that the citizens of New-York did not meet him *en masse* at the dock, as the liberator of some German Squashtown; another is displeased because we don't all talk German, while another is disgusted with us, and calls us barbarians, because we adhere to the rule of "*place aux dames.*" Of course these publications all find their readers. The lovers of royalty and haters of freedom buy them, and thus gain their knowledge of America and its institutions. We know of a German here in New-York, who sits in his "*Bier Stube*" in William-street, and writes articles on everything and everybody in America, concerning all of which he does not know half as much as the man in the moon. Why, it's only a year or two ago that we were informed by a young lady in Berlin, the daughter of one of the principal members of the reactionary party, that "the Mormons were almost in the majority in the United States, and that they had by far the greatest influence;" and then she went on to state that "the belief of the Mormons was almost exactly like that of the Jews." And all this was delivered with the air of an oracle.

Of course the public, which enjoys such reading, is proportionally small and the works themselves sometimes get well "cut up." We were led to these remarks by finding among several reviews of books on America in a recent number of the *Leipzig Literary Central Gazette*, the following some what pungent notice:

"Otto F. "Northwestern Pictures." Schwerin, 1854.

"It is very well when the naked facts concerning the United States are put forward in opposition to the boundless praises of selfish speculators; but when Mr. Otto makes it his sole business to run down everything that is American, we cannot condemn it too much. The fellow is from Mecklenburg, very little cultivated, and with still less power of observation. He has resided a while in the Northwestern part of the United States, has seen but little, and not really *seen* that; does not understand a word of English, and estimates everything according to his own narrow-minded ideas. He is himself a literary caricature, and draws bad ones. In an ocean of silly and foolish remarks float a few grains of truth. To characterize so bad a book, a few lines will be sufficient. Page 17 he says: 'The people are all alike. One can find no difference of character. They all travel on exactly the same business, say and do the same things just in the same way, and are all affected by the same miserable *ennui*.'

"The attentions which an American pays to women are the more repugnant to our author, because 'such an American lady is regularly without the least education, and is, in fact, good for nothing except to bear children.' The Americans are all cheats and highwaymen; their country—'the modern Jewry beyond the sea—has no future, as it has had no past.' A 'full-souled Mecklenburger,' he says, at the end of the book, 'can only be happy in Mecklenburg, if he does not wish to strive only for money in company with a wild, beastly, selfish mob.' When we had finished this stupid book, we were in doubt whether to be astonished the most at the intense stupidity, the evident ignorance, or the vain pretensions of all which the author so clearly shows forth."

All the anti-American papers in Germany are at present, and have been for some time, engaged in gloating over the Ward case, which is variously stated to have transpired near New-York and near Boston, "near where the first revolutionary battle was fought." We suppose they mean Lexington.

The Crops in Ohio.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Cincinnati, Friday, July 14, 1854.

In the dearth of city news which Telegraph reporters do not transmit, I may write something of the crops in Ohio, that will be profitable.

The Wheat crop of Ohio is an important one, because in this State is raised about one-fifth of all the wheat produced in the United States. The aggregate in 1850 was, of acres planted, 1,818,106,—bushels produced, 31,119,139. In 1851, acres planted, 1,657,252—bushels produced, 25,309,225. In 1852, acres planted, 1,724,715—bushels produced 22,962,774—showing an average to the acre of 17 bushels in 1850, of 15 in 1851, and of 14 in 1852. The aggregate number of bushels being, for three years, 80,000,000, and the average 26,660,000. The returns for 1853 cannot yet be arrived at, but enough is known to indicate that the yield was not less than 24,000,000.

There has been much said about the failure of the wheat crop in Ohio this year—about winter-killing rust and weevil. I have just returned to this city from a week's tour through Southern, Midland and Northeastern Counties in Ohio, and I have reason to believe that as many bushels of wheat will this year be sent to market as were sent last year.

In most of the Counties of Southern Ohio, an unusual number of acres were last Fall sown in wheat, and the yield is an average one, taking these Counties together. The crop is now harvested, and the farmers judge as I have reported. In many of the central Counties of Ohio, particularly in the Great and Little Miami Valleys, the wheat is better than it was last year, and a larger number of acres were sown.

In many of the Northern Counties the farmer will not be paid for the labor he bestowed on his wheat fields. The weevil has done extensive damage throughout the Western Reserve, and also in Stark and Richland, and in some portions of Crawford Counties. The early wheat is not much injured. The grain hardened before the red weevil was strong enough to take its life. A number of farmers turned their cattle into their fields, and some to their sorrow, because it was ascertained that while the weevil had been upon nearly every head on the borders of the field, in the middle the grain was comparatively uninjured.

On the whole, it cannot be justly estimated that the wheat crop will this year fall more than ten per cent. below the average, and then to make good my statement, that as many bushels will this year go to market, I may remark that many farmers, particularly in the Northern part of the State, have yet in their barns last year's crop, and a few both that of last and the year before. They held back because wheat was low, on account of the European war, and speculations thereon, and upon the cry of short crop, the price of wheat will keep up, and all the farmers' store will go into market.

Whether the price of flour is to go higher next Winter, or whether present rates will be maintained, I need not argue, but will speak of other crops. The corn is backward, but now fresh and vigorous, and a few dashing rains will bring it forward handsomely. Fruit will be abundant. Apples an average yield, and peaches more than average.

The weather now is favorable to health in cities

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

...is a meeting ... and esteem of ... community, I trust you will ... A few nights ago I stepped into ... our Board of Educa- on—the first of ... I have ever attended, though *for* more than ... years I have been an interested spectator of the ... of learning in our City. The proceedings of the old Public School Society—as you are no doubt well aware—were hermetically sealed from the ... and no one unasked thought of intruding himself as an auditor of their debates, any more than if it had been a meeting of the Sanhedrim, of the Doctors of the Sorbonne, or of the Inquisition itself. This exclusiveness of this venerable body was an element among the causes of its overthrow. Men who are wielding so many tens of thousands of the public funds in a cause so vital to the interests of the community as that of public education, should be willing to have their doings made manifest. The present Board being an emanation from the people, and therefore on a republican basis, order matters better. But even against them, I have somewhat which I beg leave to put forth.

It was evident to me after listening awhile to their debates, that had an intelligent traveler from the "Celestial Empire," who had mastered simply the elements of our mother tongue, been placed in my position, he would readily have come to the conclusion that whatever may be the state of learning among us *now*, the schoolmaster had not been much abroad when most of our present educational legislators were under the ferule. There was evidently no lack of zeal, but I was sorry to find that it was not at all according to knowledge. And to talk literally against time, without imparting a tangible idea, or shedding a single ray of light on the matter before them, argues a want of sense and discretion for which even scholars would be blamed. Unless the next generation afford better specimens, we may conclude the age has been neither progressive nor productive, and our increased taxes have been for naught, and in vain.

It is well known that, between the Public and Ward Schools, there was no great harmony during the ten or eleven years they marched side by side in a spirit of rivalry. Now that they are united, and a portion of the Public School Trustees introduced into the Board of Education, the lines of demarcation are still so drawn that the spirit of rivalry still continues. There has been a union of interests, not a fusion of spirit. The old Public School Trustees have brought with them many of their antiquated notions, which they seem determined to graft upon the new Board, and from their perseverance, as heretofore many have feared, they may yet succeed. It is most unfortunate that so many scheming theorists should obtain a voice in the management of Public Education. The old Society was sorely perplexed by such men, and I fear, from the mode of our elections, that our democracy will not succeed in steering clear of similar evils. Some of the old elements I could see here at work, which many years ago set the Public School Society in commotion, alienated the teachers, and brought upon the Society the potent arm of the public who was bearing the expense, and that arm was never relaxed until the Society was divested of its power, and, like a faded and decayed economy, made to pass away among the things that were. Most unfortunate will it be for the cause of education in our vast and rapidly increasing metropolis, if we have made but little improvement by the change. In order to compare the old and the new economies, it will be interesting to look back for a series of years, and survey a few of the rocks on which the old Society was damaged, and finally wrecked and sunk.

It is now not far from twenty years since they established evening schools for apprentices and others. To make those schools as little burdensome as possible to the tax-payers, and preserve their own popularity, the Trustees passed an *ex post facto* law, compelling the teachers and assistants to give their services *gratis* three hours each evening for six months of the year, and that, too, under pain of dismissal from the situations. Rebellions, trials, and discussions ensued, and the evening schools having maintained a sickly existence for some two or three years, were condemned to death by some who called them into being, when it was evident they could survive no longer. The laborer is worthy of his hire, but if he is compelled to perform fifty per cent. extra labor without any hire, it can be neither a willing nor an efficient service. The whole matter was so palpably unequitable towards the teachers, that it was strange men of philanthropic minds should have so overlooked the first principles of common justice, by enacting a law so despotic. The present Ward *régime* have ordered things better. They liberally pay their evening school teachers, and hence the success of the schools. The public receive the benefit, and therefore, of right, ought to pay, instead of demanding the bone and sinew and intellect of teachers for nothing.

Another most unwise scheme of a few of the theorists of those days, was to have a general examination of all the schools in the presence of the Trustees, to ascertain their *relative standing*. The teachers were made the examiners of each other's schools, and were thus brought into most unpleasant conflict with one another. A teacher of one school had thus the power of showing to the greatest possible disadvantage the work of another, if so disposed. Dire were the heart-burnings caused by this most injurious experiment. In such branches as English Grammar and Astronomy, where great latitude may be taken by the examiner in his selection of questions, some of the schools were put *hors de combat* to the great chagrin of their teachers. The committee appointed to make a report on this memorable combat, very prudently reported that they had no report to make, and thus the main design of the experiment failed, namely, to ascertain the relative standing of the schools, after the most rigid examination, by the arbitrary judgment of two or three trustees, and then circulating the result in schedules got up with great minutiæ of detail, was productive of nothing more satisfactory. It created an unpleasant rivalry among the teachers, and in the end was held in contempt by most of them. This trying to measure industry and intellect as if by feet, inches, and hair-breadths, is one of the vagaries of a shallow, scheming and speculative mind.

But strange as it may appear, I found something of this same sort before the Board of Education a few nights ago, with this difference—that the experiment is now to be made on the teachers, instead of the schools and scholars! A proposition from a few of the old society's trustees is now before the Board, to have all the teachers and assistants, male and female, to the amount of how many hundreds and scores I know not, reexamined, graded and paid according to their literary standing! And all this—*mirabile dictu*—after some of these teachers have grown gray in the service of the public, and all of them holding certificates of ability to teach in any common school in the County or State. Was ever a proposition more ridiculous and even unjust, as it completely ignores all that has been done in this respect by former trustees and superintendents?

Besides, mere scholarship and aptitude to teach are very different qualifications. A Socrates or a Plato, Lardner or a Brewster, familiar with the whole circle of sciences, might, without the proper tact, make but very indifferent common school teachers. How utterly preposterous and irrequitable any such plan by which to graduate the salaries of the teachers, and how utterly insulting to the teachers themselves the very proposition to subject them to such a mortifying ordeal! I trust there is good sense enough in the Board to reject so crude and absurd a scheme, and, at the same time, spirit enough to deal out such a rebuke to those antiquated troublers of Israel, as will deter them in future from all such visionary experiments. The rocks and the quicksands that wrecked the former body, should not yet be lost sight of.

"The world is too much governed."

So far as education is concerned, the aphorism is most true. This incessant tinkering and dosing is deleterious and only evil continually.

The best physicians are generally the most sparing of the *materia medica*, while the arrant quack is known by his endless prescriptions. In nothing is quackery more apparent than in legislating for teachers and schools. A man who has spent his time and his talents in the education of youth, cannot bear the rough handling of the political arena. The more he is meddled with, the more is his useful[ness] impaired. For this reason, I hold that we [have] in our present sys-

...support of all the admirers of Mr. Hincks. He is also intimately connected with some of the leaders of the Orange body, and expects considerable support from them. And, as the Catholics are working together as one man, it is believed he will secure their votes by promising to perfect their sectarian school system; and, if his friends are to be believed, there will be witnessed the strange spectacle of a harmonious blending of the Orange and the Green to secure his return, which is the more likely on account of there being so many candidates in the field. The anti-Ministerial Reform party will strain every nerve to beat him. They have not yet named their candidate; but it is believed that Hon. Robert Baldwin—a consistent Reformer of many years' standing, and the leading member of the last Administration—will be brought forward.

Aside from politics, the chief matters interesting the Toronto public at the present moment are, the health of the city, and the recent destructive fires. A few cases of cholera have occurred, but it is believed that they are of a sporadic character; and, as the city is in a remarkably clean state, it is hoped that the disease will soon disappear. Public feeling has been very much excited by the numerous fires, which, following each other in rapid succession, consumed more property in a fortnight than had been destroyed by the same cause for two years previously. A reward of $1,000 has been offered for the discovery of the supposed incendiaries, and the inhabitants are forming themselves into voluntary night-patrols to watch their premises.

Poor Judge Mondelet, who was insane enough some time ago, to use from the Bench indecent language in reference to the Sovereign from whom he holds his commission—styling herself a murderess, her armies butchers, and the prayers offered up for their success blasphemies—has received that punishment from public opinion which would have come in a milder form had it proceeded, as it ought, from the Government of the country. Some weeks ago, being on board the Quebec steamer, a gentleman at the supper-table rose, and, mentioning who was one of the party, immediately left the table, being followed by every one present except the Judge, who finished his supper alone, it is to be presumed, not with the best possible appetite. More recently, a similar scene was occasioned by the unhappy Judge being observed at the dinner-table in Russell's Hotel, Quebec. The public, however, are beginning to think that he now has been punished severely enough for his unfortunate escapade.

Intelligence was received by the last steamer from England, that Hon J. B. Robinson, Chief Justice of Upper Canada, has received the honor of a baronetcy. This acknowledgment of his long services in improving the prosperity of Canada, will give satisfaction to men of all parties, the Chief Justice being universally esteemed. Judge Draper, who at one period occupied a prominent position in the political arena, Major Campbell, (a Lower Canadian seignior, who has devoted most of his energies to the improvement of agriculture,) and Hon. Robt. Baldwin, have been created Companions of the Bath.

The Treaty of Reciprocity with the United States, which occasioned Lord Elgin's mission to Washington, has been received with much favor in Canada. How it will fare in the American Senate and in the Legislatures of the Lower Provinces, is another question. It will no doubt be urged below, that, while Canada will reap all the benefit, the Blue Noses will have to sustain all the loss. E.

Cross-Thinkers.

From Chambers' Journal.

For what end it may have been designed, we cannot tell; but the fact is certain that, in all questions, great and small, public and private, there is a class of minds which are sure to embrace the side of weakest argument. For a palpable and certain truth such minds have no relish. A great broad principle, which recommends itself to the common sense of the bulk of mankind is, in their eyes, an impertinence. In a doctrine everywhere prevalent and popular, they see only vulgarity. A deduction irresistibly logical, only excites in them the suspicion of some profounder error. If, on the other hand, you tell them something extremely hard to believe, they will make a manful struggle to swallow it, and probably will succeed. As Milton's Satan says: "Evil, be thou my good," so they cry: "Sophism, be thou our reason!"

The pious Jesuit who said: "I believe it because it is impossible," was a type of this class. Any one can believe the possible—there is no merit in that; but to accept in unshrinking faith something utterly incongruous with experience and common sense, is to do that which few can do, and to do it is, accordingly, great glory. There is some vanity in the matter, after all. If I go with the multitude, my voice is lost in it. I may be right, but I attract no attention. But if I stand up by myself, or with some small party or sect, and declare my attachment to some strangely heteroclite ideas, I, at least, do not pass notelessly. The mass feel a little troubled by my dissent, and perhaps even think it worth while to take some pains to bring me over to their way of thinking. One becomes somebody in these circumstances.

It is also observable of this class of thinkers, that even when they concur with the majority in any profession of faith, they quite disregard all the leading and important points of the system, and fasten exclusively upon some merely external or accidental peculiarities. A fundamental doctrine which most men feel goes down into the profoundest depths of their moral being, has no attraction for them; but they are careful to see the upholstery and millinery of the system preserved in all their ancient integrity. Just because a thing looks of no consequence, they think it important. Were it really to become of consequence, they would desert it.

In any new political attitude of the nation, our friends are always seen, like Harry Wynd in the Scotch story, fighting for their own hand. While the country at large concurs in thinking the war with Russia necessary and just, however much to be deplored, Mr. Urquhart stands out, a solitary dervish, proclaiming that, in the secret reality of the case, it is a conspiracy of the British Ministers with the Czar against Turkey! According to him, we are to have a terrific war merely to mask an ulterior design totally opposite to what appears! Cross-thinkers never hesitate as to the amount of wickedness of which they believe human nature to be capable. To make out some favorite improbability, they would not hesitate to consider it possible, regarding a public man, that he would coolly order the sacrifice of two millions of fellow-creatures for the gratification of a whim; but they are sure to relieve from such charges all the real villains of the play, and to attach the possible guilt only to some individual noted for his philanthropy and good intentions.

An almost superhuman suspiciousness is a constant feature of the Cross-thinker. In his headlong tendency to suspect, he produces the most curious medley of ideas. He will proclaim of some noted demagogue, who has not a particle of religion in his constitution, that he is an emissary of the Pope. He considers Mr. Cobden as secretly in the pay of the Czar. The Jesuits are figures in most of his plots; and the less they are seen in anything, he deems their presence there the more certain. According to him, an author is not the author of his own books. There is always some person behind backs who writes them for him. He may write some other body's books, but not his own. When the Cross-thinker sees a political opponent taking a course which shows a remarkable degree of moral courage, and obviously exposes him to damage in his worldly affairs, he feels assured there is some transcendental selfishness at the bottom of it. When the three thousand English clergy withdrew from their charges, rather than submit to the Act of Uniformity, he would have been quite clear that they had good grounds for expecting to better their incomes by what they were doing. A very martyr burning at the stake would scarcely get credit for sincerity with our Cross-thinker. There would be great reason to suspect that he had been all along acting a part, and at the last moment had expected to be reprieved.

In considering by what means any great result has been brought about, our friends overlook all the prominent and great causes, and seldom fail, with an air of mysterious sagacity, to draw our attention to certain others so small as to appear almost indifferent, or which possibly you are more inclined to rank as obstructions. For example, they would never think of attributing the best points of the general character of the gentlemen of England to either the inherent qualities of the stock, or what may be sound and good in the education to which they are subjected. They would profess to see some vast influence for good in the fagging-system of the public schools—that system by which a boy of fourteen is entitled to tyrannize over a boy of ten, and make a menial of him, as if it could be good for any one to be either oppressed or an oppressor. With a perverse ingenuity which would be amusing if it were not so sadly out of harmony with truth, our friends will argue for a virtue in that which is in reality a vice. They will give to a base, old, bad thing, which only has not succeeded in preventing real intellectual and moral advancement, the credit of all the good which has been

...as a cause—always the most ... your propositions! Let no one be afraid of ... support for his conclusions in favor of their ... probabilities. Just in proportion to the ... ness of his doctrines, he will be the more certain to have a party rallying around him, to proclaim his amazing profoundness of view, his irresistible logic, his almost superhuman sagacity.

Cross-thinking has of course a literature of its own, and also a system of criticism. One Coryphæus of the set writes a huge history, in which everything is traced to the least operative causes, and the lessons of all the principal events are duly misread. Another is the oracle of a journal, which for a long course of years has done all it can to resist whatever is calculated for the good of the community. In Cross-thinking criticism, you find all the swans of the great public described as geese, and all the geese as swans. Such was the case with Horace Walpole, of whom it is remarked that, all through his correspondence, he speaks favorably of only second-rate geniuses. From his whimsical, jealous and illiberal mind, it clearly appears that a manly appreciation of the true wits was not to be expected. The Cross-thinkers, however, are not always themselves of mean account in literature. It is rather a sad reflection, that some of the men of the most brilliant literary powers rank among those who devote themselves on all occasions to make the worse appear the better reason. Unfortunately to possess eloquence is not necessarily to possess also the inclination to use it solely for good ends. Cretchet and vanity take the direction of but too much of it. The very fact that it is much easier to make a stir with eccentric opinions, than with those which have the support of truth and general approbation, is the cause why an immense proportion of the talent which arises is from the first perverted, and ever afterwards misused. And we hardly knew a more sad spectacle than that of a man of brilliant gifts being thus led into false relations to his species, and condemned at the end to look back upon efforts of which the best that can be said is only this, that they have not been sufficiently powerful to extinguish truth, or obstruct the course of civilization.

Cross-thinking has a great charm for young minds. It is quaint and striking, often droll—looks like something to which the few are privileged—is free from that vulgarity which is so apt to beset any great cause in which the sympathies and interests of multitudes are concerned. Hence young men of talent are extremely liable to fall into the habit; and so to get into connection with professions and parties from which they cannot afterwards shake themselves free. It is for them a great misfortune, for generally it tends to frustrate the benefits of what talent and education they may possess. Powers and accomplishments that might have advanced good objects for the public, are then spent in a necessarily futile attempt to obstruct them. Some false glory may result. In other words, a foolish few will applaud, while the majority look on with wonder and pity. But in the long-run, all is found to have been barren, and wanting of true savor. The world will at the utmost accord the meed of talents misapplied. Even from those who have all along been applauding, there will only be found that kind of support which the reckless gets from their friends, and the vicious from the companions of their iniquity. The final sentence is, "Here lies a man who chose to live in vain."

Lieutenant Maury on Isthmus Routes to California.

The following letter from Lieutenant Maury is in the "Preliminary Report" of the Honduras Interoceanic Railway Company:

National Observatory, Washington, June 26, 1854.

E. G. Squier, Esq.—*Sir*: In reply to your note requesting to know the sailing distance from New-York to San Francisco, *viâ* the various Isthmus routes:

You are aware that these distances cannot be accurately stated, unless from more accurate charts than we now have. I suppose you do not want the distances stated except from port to port, exclusive of the distance to be run after the vessel crosses the bar or enters the harbor. I therefore send you the shortest steaming distance from port to port, in round numbers:

	Miles.
From New-York to San Francisco, *viâ* Panama	5,200
From New-York to San Francisco, *viâ* Nicaragua	4,700
From New-York to San Francisco, *viâ* Honduras	4,200
From New-York *viâ* Vera Cruz and Tehuantepec	4,200

No allowance is made in the above for the distance across the Continent. Respectfully yours,

M. F. Maury.

A Sunday Meal in Glasgow.—A correspondent writes to the London *Times*, as follows: "To-day (Sunday,) having just arrived quite unexpectedly at Glasgow, I went to take up my abode with a friend. He is a bachelor, in lodgings, and had made no preparation for dinner for two. His castle being thus badly provisioned, we sallied forth at 5 o'clock in quest of a tavern or *restaurant* where we could obtain a moderate repast. Conceive our surprise and annoyance to find all such places closed for the day. Feeling acutely, however, that a dinner somewhere was indispensably necessary, we proceeded to one of the largest hotels in this city; but, to our astonishment, although the door was open, we found no one in the coffee-room—no one in the commercial-room—no one in the bar; and we could not find even a waiter in the way. Not caring to disturb the solemn stillness that prevailed, we next went to another equally respectable hotel, and, being this time fortunate enough to find some lucky individuals discussing their dinners in the coffee-room, we rang the bell and ordered ours. The waiter looked at us with astonishment on receiving our order, and assured us that it was not in his power to comply with our request, for that his master would be liable to a heavy fine were he to do so, as we were not staying at the hotel. My friend happened to know the landlord, as he frequently used the house, and went to remonstrate with him. It was all in vain, however; he declared that under the recent act he would be liable to a heavy fine if he were to supply us with a dinner. We told him that we had heard he could not sell us wine or spirits, but that he might at least give us something to eat. The landlord assured us that the supply of eatables were equally contraband, and cited an instance of a small eating-housekeeper, who, a few days since, was fined £1 for having sold some eatables without any drink, and that, had he sold drink, the penalty would have been £7! After much entreaty, however, (for we were nearly famished,) he suggested that we should take beds in the house, even if we should not use them, and then that he might venture to give us a dinner. To this we gladly assented, and having engaged beds as a matter of form, we were permitted to get our dinner; so that by this evasion of the law, and by this expedient only, could we in this good city of Glasgow procure a meal on the Sabbath."

Hitting the Party.—A distinguished United States Senator told us, a few days since, that President Pierce "has not the confidence and respect of a single member of the Senate," and he added, "if he could be hit without hitting the party, this sentiment would very quickly be made known." But the President himself has not hesitated to "hit the party;" and the Senate will allow him to knock it into a cocked-hat rather than descend upon the "head of the party." By this course the Senate is quietly succumbing to the destruction of the Democratic party; and, but for the noble stand taken by the Democracy of New-York, there would not now be found the vestige of a political organization in the North which would not be in the hands of Free-Soilers and Abolitionists. The Senate has seen the President surrounded by flatterers and lying knaves, who deceive, and cheat, and blind him, and keep him in profound ignorance of the real sentiment with which he is regarded by the public. There are at least three men in the Senate to whom the people yet look for some act which will arouse the Executive from the lethargy into which the fawning adulation of sycophants and fools have sent him. These are Rush, Douglas, and Bright. The man that speaks first will be regarded with lasting and unbounded admiration by the entire masses of the American people, and he will wash himself of the universal odium which rests upon the Administration, and upon all who sustain it.—*National Democrat.*

The New Parachute.—On Tuesday evening a large number of persons assembled in Cremorne Gardens, for the purpose of witnessing the ascent of M. Latour in his parachute flying machine, with which, a few days since, he made a successful and safe descent upon Blackheath. The machine upon which M. Latour seats himself is a wooden framework, with a small saddle projecting from a back piece, and with large canvas wings on either side. When in position, the aronaut straps himself to the upright, and by means of a line and pulley apparatus he has command over the wings, raising or depressing them as he judges expedient for the purposes of a safe descent. Attached to the machine are a number of lines proceeding from the several radii of a silken parachute, from which it is removed some five-and-twenty or thirty yards. The parachute, when in a collapsed state, as we saw it, is about twelve or fourteen feet in length, and did not appear to be built upon framework, but composed simply of strong silk—upon the certainty of the expansion of which, when cast off from the balloon, the life of the voyager seems to depend. The descent on Tuesday was made at Tottenham. A correspondent of the *Daily News* writes: "I happened to be in the Tottenham marshes when M. Latour fell, and instead of him making a successful descent, he narrowly escaped with his life; as it was, he received such a severe blow by the fall, being dragged some distance along the ground through a tree, that he was carried to the nearest inn, and medical or surgical advice immediately

...Oct. 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have noticed several communications in your journal, evidently from some of our Public School teachers, protesting against the passage of the By-Laws now before the Board of Education, providing for grading and classifying the teachers employed, and those to be hereafter employed, in our Common Schools, and to provide that the salaries paid shall, as far as practicable, be uniform. It is well that the other side of the case should also be presented to the public, and your columns are solicited to make the communication.

The act of the Legislature passed 14th of March last makes it *the duty* of the Board of Education "to provide, by general regulations, for the classification of teachers and salaries, so that the course of studies and salaries paid throughout the City shall be uniform as far as practicable."

The report of the Committee on Salaries of the Board, to whom the subject was referred, in order to carry out the intent of the law, very clearly demonstrates the necessity of having the salaries uniform; and many other reasons might be added to prove conclusively the wisdom of the section alluded to; but to the uniformity and rates to be paid, there appears to be little objection, it being confined to one or two Wards, whose School officers are more liberal with the people's money than reason would seem to warrant, and who pay exorbitant rates. The main and powerful objection of some teachers and School officers is to a clause in the regulations soon, I trust, to be adopted, requiring that the City Superintendent and Assistants, with the Ward Inspectors, shall proceed to examine and fix the grade (with a view of determining the salary rank) of the teachers employed in the several Wards. Here is the whole trouble—*the fresh examination.* It has created a terrible fluttering among the teachers that the new and able Superintendents are to examine their qualifications. This fluttering, however, is only with a portion, and, unfortunately, the largest, who are apprehensive they may be found "wanting" in the necessary capacity and scholarship—hence the opposition. Those actually competent, I apprehend, feel little or no uneasiness about the matter, unless it be those who are receiving more pay than the proposed scale (and which is deemed very liberal) will give them.

You perceive, therefore, Mr. Editor, that the difficulty is not about uniform salaries, but the fresh examination. Many, aye, too many will be found wholly unfit for the grade they fill and the pay they receive, and those who pay most attention to Common School education in this City are of opinion that the proposed examination will be productive of great good, by sifting out a large quantity of poor material, now employed as teachers in the people's schools. Inspector.

Hamilton College.

The Commencement will be held at Clinton, Wednesday, July 26. The addresses before the various societies will be delivered as follows: The address before the Society of Christian Research will be delivered by Prof. J. B. Condit, of Lane Seminary, on Sunday evening, July 23, at 7½ o'clock. The Anti-Secret Society will be addressed by Rev. Dr. Joel Parker, of New-York, on Monday at 2 P. M.

The orator of the Sigma Phi Society will be Hon. Alex. W. Bradford, of New-York; the poet, E. W. B. Canning, of Stockbridge, Mass., on Monday, at 3½ P. M.

The Alumni will be addressed on Tuesday, at 2 P. M., by Hon. Geo. Hastings, of Mount Morris.

The Alpha Delta Phi Society at 3½ P. M., by Hon. G. W. Scofield, of Pennsylvania, and a Poem read by Hon. Caleb Lyon, of Lyonsdale.

The addresses before the Literary Societies will be delivered on Tuesday evening, by Abram Payne, Esq., of Providence, R. I.: the Poem by Wm. Oland Bourne, of New-York.

This is a true programme. It differs somewhat from those that have been published.

CANADA.

The Elections—Test Questions and State of Parties—Fires in Toronto, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Toronto, Wednesday, July 12, 1854.

The Province is now passing through the excitement of a General Election, the writs for which were issued immediately on the breaking up of the Parliament, three weeks ago, and are returnable by the 10th of August. In Upper Canada the great question at issue, as has been the case at almost every election for the last quarter of a century, is the Clergy Reserves, and on this the professions of nearly all the candidates, to whatever political party they may belong, are so very similar, that a stranger who had not had the opportunity of watching the recent course of Canadian politics, would be at a loss to understand what the contest was about. First, we have the defeated Ministry and their candidates courting the suffrages of the people with the cry of immediate secularization. This was their cry at the election three years ago; but although they obtained a sufficient Parliamentary strength to carry any measure they chose, they created one obstacle after another to the carrying out of their pledges, and now come before the people attempting to win their support with the same hackneyed promises. The same constitutional objection which they mainly urged against secularization by the late Parliament, will apply with equal force to the new one, which, in consequence of the hasty dissolution, will be elected without the new Franchise Act coming into operation, and it is not at all improbable that this circumstance will be made to furnish a new dodge for again indefinitely postponing the settlement of this long-vexed question. The candidates belonging to the Anti-Ministerial section of the Reform party rest their claims on the same cry of immediate secularization, which they allege that the Ministerial party even yet is not honestly intending to carry out. In addition to this they pledge themselves to oppose and expose official corruption, and to resist any further concessions to the priests of Lower Canada. The conservatives, like the Reform party, are also divided. All the conservative candidates pledge themselves to oppose the Administration, and also to assit in the settlement of the Reserve question. They differ, however, as to the mode of settlement, some professing their willingness to assist the Reformers in secularizing, while others adhere to their old principles to the extent of advocating an equitable distribution of the fund among the various sects, instead of diverting it altogether from religious purposes. It is impossible to foresee what will be the effect of the present elections on the reconstruction of political parties, but there can be no doubt that Upper Canada will return a very large majority of Secularizationists. Whether they will succeed, however, in carrying out their views, will depend on the position taken up by the Lower Canadian members, who, it is not at all unlikely, will oppose the diversion of the Reserves, lest their own tithes should follow next. In this city there will be a keen contest, the chief interest of it lying in the candidature of our late Mayor, Mr. Bowes, whose name has become famous all over the Province during the last twelvemonth on account of his connection with Mr. Hincks in carrying through, for their mutual benefit, what is known as the Toronto Ten Thousand Job. The charge was in substance that Mr. Bowes, while Mayor, took advantage of the illegality of a certain by-law under which £50,000 of City Debentures had been issued to the contractors of the Northern Railroad, to induce them to sell them to him secretly for £40,000, and that then Mr. Hincks used his Parliamentary influence to pass an Act removing the illegality, and enabling Mr. Bowes to pass off the Debentures at par. The case, for the last nine months, has been in Chancery, and from the mouth of Mr. Bowes himself, when placed in the witness-box, the confession was wrung that the above charge was substantially true, and that he and the Premier had divided equally between them the profits of £10,000 arising from the transaction, less a trifle for exchange, commission, &c. At the last Municipal Elections, so strong was the feeling, excited in the city by the disclosures in the Chancery suit, that the friends of Mr. Bowes were, almost to a man, swept out of the Corporation. In his present candidature, however, he has a good many circumstances in his favor. Although a professed Conservative, his connection with Mr. Hincks in the Ten Thousand affair was such that his success would be regarded as a Ministerial triumph, and his defeat as a Minis-

On Grading the Salaries of the Teachers of the Common Schools.

New-York, Monday, July 17, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I was very much interested in an editorial in the Times of the 7th July, in reference to the proceedings of the Board of Education at their meeting on the 5th July. After making the excellent choice of Messrs. Joseph McKeen and Samuel W. Seton, as Assistant Superintendents of Common Schools, they took up the subject of grading the salaries of teachers according to the amount of knowledge they possessed—without any regard to their experience and mode of discipline. I cordially agree with you that good scholarship should not be the only criterion necessary to make an excellent practical teacher. A good teacher, in the view I have always taken, should not only be possessed with a good stock of knowledge and *common sense*—but should have a great deal of experience and great tact in *disciplining* the minds of "Young America." There are a great many college educated men who would make poor teachers—for the very reason that they have not the *stamina* requisite to control the rising generation. While on the other hand, a great many persons of rather inferior education, but possessed with an indomitable will and perseverance, succeed very well in training the youthful mind. We must bear in mind that, *to learn* is *one* thing—to impart to others what we have learned is another. Not every one who is considered a good scholar has the happy faculty of imparting his knowledge to others. In every profession, it is necessary that every individual should so qualify himself as to become master of his profession, and when once obtained he should retain it for life, and not be required to undergo another apprenticeship to please a certain class of individuals, who care but little for *his benefit*, if only it will be the means of enhancing their *own interests*, or give them *notoriety*. Now, Sir, there is a certain class of individuals in the Board of Education who seem anxious to *immortalize* themselves by the passage of acts alike obnoxious to the teachers and to all liberal minded persons; but thanks to the liberal and high-minded men of that body, who have up to the present time defeated their nefarious designs. It is but a short time ago that they wished to *compel* the teachers to attend Normal School, even those who graduated years ago from that excellent institution, but the majority of the Board would not sanction such a despotic measure, fit only to emanate from a Nicholas or Napoleon. The latest thing these *aspirants* after *notoriety* have been endeavoring to bring to pass, is to compel *all* teachers to undergo a reëxamination, many of whom have grown gray in their profession, and have *fitted* other teachers for their profession. The idea of compelling those who have been qualified for years, to pass a reëxamination, is perfectly absurd—and, no doubt, must have originated from some Quixotic brain. There is such a thing as going too far, and if they should carry this measure it would be *degrading* and *humiliating* to the whole body of teachers of New-York. On Thursday, the 13th of July, a meeting of all principals and first assistants was held in Ward School No. 44, in the Ninth Ward, to take into consideration the action of the "Committee" appointed by the Board in reference to the grading of salaries. It was the largest gathering of teachers that I have witnessed in a great while. David Patterson, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and Henry Kidale, Esq., Secretary. After numerous speeches made by different individuals, a Remonstrance, signed by all principals and first assistants, possessing full qualifications, was ordered to be presented to the President of the Board of Education, and by him to the Board. I happened to be present at the meeting of the Board of Education on last Wednesday, when the remonstrance was presented. It was received with due consideration, and after the reading of it, it elicited much commendation from various members of the Board, a great many of whom were very anxious to have it printed, but a majority of the members thought best to refer it to the Committee of the Whole without printing. Although the Board refused to print it, still it is in the hands of a printer and will soon be printed, various members of the Board of Education having requested the Teachers to print it themselves. *All* the principals and first assistants, and even in some cases the second assistants of our schools, have full certificates, according to law, which they received after undergoing an examination, (qualifying them for the position of principal,) to teach in this City; and besides this examination, a great many of them have State Superintendent's certificates, and the teachers reared under the late Public School Society passed a most rigid examination by a committee appointed by that body. Any person unable to pass that examination was unqualified for the positions of first assistant and principal. A great many of our most successful teachers served a most faithful apprenticeship in the Normal Schools of the Public School Society, and after years of laborious study at the Normal School and elsewhere, they passed this examination with credit to themselves and their profession. Now, I ask, is there any justice in compelling them to go over the same ground again? This is a *progressive* age, and instead of *retrograding* to suit the fancy of some, they should march onward. I hold that our *young teachers* should be required to attend the Normal Schools and undergo a certain course of studies so as to fit themselves for sound practical teachers; but do not compel those who have gone through all this to go over it again. It is a very easy matter to grade the salaries of teachers. The plan adopted in the evening schools has worked very well, indeed; and the same might be adopted for our day schools. The position should command the salary, and proper persons should fill those positions. In the evening schools, the principal, first, second, third and fourth assistants receive $150, $130, $100, $90, and $80 per term of fourteen weeks; should more assistants be required, they receive $70. The same might be adopted in the day school. Give the principal, first, second, third and fourth assistants in the proportion of $1,800, $1,200, $900, $600 and $500, and all others $400 or $300. If this amount is too large, say $1,600, $1,000, $800, $500 and $400, and all others $300 or $250. There can be nothing simpler than this. Call them grades A, B, C, D, E, &c., if you wish, but let the *position* command the salary, and see that proper persons fill the positions. A great many teachers receive *too little* compensation for their services, especially the females; but I trust the day is dawning when a more liberal spirit will be pursued, and all will remember that "the laborer is worthy of his hire."

I remain, with respect, a Teacher.

Cumberl'd Coal Co.

100	Cumberl'd Coal Co.		
300	do		
200	do		
100	do		
100	do		
200	do		
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100	Erie Railroad	93	
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200	do	30	Little Miami R. R.
60	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	92½	
300	do	92½	
100	do	92	
23	do	92	
50	do	92½	
50	do	91	
100	do		
100	do		
100	do

...Steamship *Franklin*, ashore on ... beach, we have three days' ...news from Europe. The intelligence ... of extraordinary interest. The aspect ... in the East, though somewhat ... more warlike than before. The ... in reply to the Austrian and Prus... has declared that he will ... the last man and last rouble; and, ... a battle between the Aus... and Russian forces was daily ex...

A serious military insurrection had ... out in Spain, of which particulars ... published elsewhere in this morning's ... Breadstuffs had fallen; Cotton ... moderate, and Consols 93¼.

Political Prospects.

We have been looking for something that would threw light upon recent political movements in Vermont. The Whigs, it will be remembered, held a State Convention at Rutland some weeks since, at which they passed a series of resolutions in regard to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the general aggressions of the Slave-holding interest, which were all that the most earnest opponent of those measures could ask. They pledged the Whigs of Vermont to the resistance of every measure calculated to give Slavery an ascendancy in our National Councils. They went far beyond the Buffalo platform on this subject, and were generally regarded as having gone to the very verge of Abolitionism. The State ticket put in nomination was composed partly of Whigs and partly of those who for some years past have acted with the Free-Soil organization. This was done because it was believed that recent events had brought about an entire agreement between the Whig and Free-Soil parties upon all questions involving Slavery, and that no reasons now existed why all who held similar sentiments should not act together.

Not very long after, a *Union* Convention, as it was styled, was held at Montpelier, purporting to be composed wholly of the opponents of the Nebraska bill, at which a new State ticket was put in nomination, headed by General E. P. WALTON, one of the oldest and most honored Whigs of the State, as the candidate for Governor. We have not yet seen any letter from him, accepting or declining this nomination; nor are we at all aware of any reason which should induce him or any other Whig in Vermont to abandon the Whig party, for the sake of joining this new organization. If any portion of the Whig party objected to the Rutland platform, as being too decided in its hostility to the aggressions of Slavery, it would be proper enough for them to decline to act longer with the party if they saw fit to do so. But as the most prominent actors in the Convention were those gentlemen who supported the Compromises and the Fugitive Slave law in 1850, and who favored Mr. WEBSTER's nomination in 1852, we infer that no such fault is found in any quarter with the action of that Convention. We are thus entirely at a loss to account for the Montpelier movement, and still more for the fact that leading Whigs seem to have incurred in its proceedings.

We confess an apprehension that it is part of the general project that seems to have been formed, of breaking down the Whig party, by divisions, under the pretext of organizing a new party, founded solely on hostility to the Nebraska bill, and seeking to absorb into itself all those of other parties in the Northern States who share its opinions. We have already expressed our belief that any such general movement would end, simply in breaking down the only party by which any effective opposition to the aggressions of Slavery can be made, and in giving full sway and complete ascendancy to that political party in which the pro-Slavery propaganda has always found its most effective ally. We have seen nothing to change that opinion in any respect, but much on the contrary, to confirm it. In Vermont the movement may do no harm, because the Whig party is strong enough to override it. But if it shall be imitated in other States, it cannot fail to end in ruin to the cause it professes to serve. If there were any longer any doubt as to the position of the Whig party, in every State where this movement is proposed, there would be some show of reason for it. But under existing circumstances the policy in question is very much like that of disbanding a strong, disciplined, and well organized army, on the eve of an engagement, in the hope of raising a better one by calling for volunteers.

The Smithsonian Institution.

It is not at all discreditable that the affairs of this Institution have been well kept before the people. It is not a thing to be ashamed of that every newspaper has uttered its opinion, and almost every man at all interested in "the increase and diffu... [illegible] ... by its Regents ... [illegible] ... possible to see us false to the trust that the distinguished foreigner honored us with.

We have made no little noise about its management. The Regents have been thoroughly scolded,—the Secretary has been hauled over very hot coals, times innumerable. So far as the Washington papers and men whose interests centred in Washington were alone in their complaints, citizens of other localities were at ease. It was quite natural that a policy which expended the smallest possible sums in ornamenting and enriching the city should be unpopular there, and outsiders were not indisposed to suspect that what funds were saved from such purposes would be expended on objects of more general service to mankind. But other than residents at the Capital made complaint that the intentions of Congress were isolated, and the funds diverted to other purposes. Yet it is curious that with all that has been brought against the Secretary and the Board, mismanagement or any shadow of dishonesty has never been charged. The moneys expended have not equalled the sums allowed. Instead of it, under the ... complained of so bitterly, ... of deserved interest have been ... to be added to the principal! A ... will delight a very large number of our readers to see us thus fashioned for our tardy habits. We have done making promises, and propose to confine ourselves hereafter mainly to confessions. We do not wish to discourage hope of our amendment, on the part of our subscribers:—but we shall leave them to detect the premonitory symptoms of it. One thing we may mention as the result of our experience:—A *six* cylinder press prints *one-half* faster than a *four* cylinder:—but it involves also *half* more liabilities to accident. In our *promising* days we had overlooked this little consideration; but we are not likely to forget it.

Crowded School Rooms.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I do not pretend to know much of the interior of our much vaunted Public Schools—in fact, I was never inside one of them, to my recollection. But, if the school on the corner of First-avenue and Ninth-street is a specimen of the rest, there is at least one feature which demands consideration and reform. As I was passing the Institution this morning, (and any passer-by can observe the same thing,) my attention was drawn to the pair of small rooms on either side of the door. And what was my surprise, and even horror, to see in both cases as many as 20 or 25 little boys sweltering in an apartment, certainly not more than 20 feet by 5 or 6 feet. In fact, as they sat around the wall, they were literally packed together, and the knees of those who sat opposite each other in the two lines in which they were ranged, seemed almost to touch. And all this on a day when the sun would have baked pancakes on the pavements outside, and the cholera was sweeping of thousands of just such little ones into their Summer graves,—and within 6 feet of one of the rooms a dirty stable was sending up its filthy vapors. All this, Sir, is no exaggeration, and is open to the gaze of every passer-by. Nor is it merely the occurrence of a day or any temporary arrangement. It has been long and daily noticed there before, as all who reside or travel in that part of the City well know. The case is significant, and is commended to the attention of those whom it more immediately concerns. It is bad enough for children to be confined in school at such a season as this, without being sacrificed in hecatombs.

F. N. Z.

JULY 17, 1854.

Not "sacrificed to education," but to the niggardly policy of the authorities in school matters, and to the stupid indifference of parents, who if questioned, would have to confess like F. N. Z., that they never enter the school-rooms where their children are confined five hours in the day. Begging pardon of the Trustees of the particular Ward where the school-house named is situated, and never stopping to inquire whether any of the school officers of that Ward are members of the Board of Health—said school-house is, for the reasons named, a nuisance. And unless improvements have been very lately made there, in other than the ground floor the same condition exists. Indeed we know that there are many school-houses in this good City, into rooms of which more children are confined for hours together, than a swine-herd would be justified in crowding pigs. The late extreme heat has thinned the schools, and in most of them the evil is not half as great in July as in January. Let Trustees look in and see whether these charges are true, and parents should not neglect to note in what manner of place their little ones are quartered.

Death of N. B. Blunt, Esq.

We are pained to learn that N. BOWDITCH BLUNT, Esq., District Attorney for the City and County of New-York, died yesterday morning at Lebanon Springs, where he was staying for relaxation with his family. His death was rumored during the forenoon yesterday, but no certain intelligence was received of it until noon, when it was placed beyond doubt by the following Telegraphic dispatch from his brother to one of his law-partners in this City:

HUDSON, Monday.

A. VANDERPOOL, Esq.: My brother is dead. We shall return to the City this evening. J. BLUNT.

The news created general feeling throughout the City, and especially among those officials of our Courts and members of the legal profession with whom Mr. BLUNT was in most constant and intimate intercourse. It was reported that he had died of cholera, but this, we believe, was an error. He died of congestive fever—symptoms of which manifested themselves on Wednesday of last week. The WALKER divorce trial, in the Superior Court, which was very long and closely contested, tasked his strength and health very severely, and it was immediately upon its close that he sought recreation and health at the watering-place where he died. His family was with him during his sickness, and at the time of his death. No serious apprehensions were felt concerning him, and no physicians were summoned from New-York, although those in his immediate vicinity did all in their power for his relief.

Mr. BLUNT was a native of Massachusetts though he had spent most of his life in this State. He was about 52 years old at the time of his death. His father—known as the originator of the *Coast Pilot*, still resides at Sing Sing, and his three brothers are among the best known and most respectable of our citizens. Mr. B. graduated, we believe, at Union College, and has been engaged during very nearly all his active life in the practice of the law in this City. He had a very active and acute mind, and was a well read and able lawyer. His practice has mainly been in the Criminal Courts, where he had won a high reputation. In the discharge of his public duties as District Attorney, he has evinced great energy, fearless integrity and indomitable industry. His memory was exceedingly retentive, so much so that he rarely made notes, even in his most complicated cases. He commanded the general respect of the bar and the universal confidence and esteem of the public at large. He was very quick in his perception of the points of a case;—exceedingly adroit in their management, and earnestly impressive in addressing a jury. His legal knowledge was extensive, without being profound; and he had to a remarkable degree the faculty of using it upon the instant.

Mr. BLUNT has been all his life an active politician,—a Whig and a devoted admirer of Mr. CLAY. He has long been a favorite public speaker at political meetings,—and has frequently been selected to deliver orations on patriotic occasions. He was a fluent, forcible and pleasing speaker—having a remarkable command of language, a clear and ringing voice and marked ease and gracefulness of manner. His loss will be deeply felt in the legal, political and general circles of our City.

We presume his funeral will be attended from his late residence in East Fourteenth-street, though we have seen no announcement to that effect. We learn that the various associations with which he was connected have taken measures to pay suitable respect to his memory.

ANNEXED we give the official proceedings of a meeting held at the Halls of Justice yesterday, respecting the death of N. BOWDITCH BLUNT, Esq., District Attorney of this City:

POLICE-OFFICE, Halls of Justice, July 17, 1854.

At a meeting of the Police Justices, Clerks and Police-officers attending the Police Court, B. W. OSBORNE, Esq., in the Chair, and JAMES NESBITT, Esq., Clerk, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, We have heard with extreme regret of the unexpected death of N. BOWDITCH BLUNT, Esq., the able and untiring advocate of the people in the capacity of District Attorney for the City and County of New-York, whose talents not only adorned the City of his labors, but in social life rendered him an attractive companion and valuable friend; whose attainments and instructions have been of infinite service to all and every

Whereas, As subalterns of the Police Department, we remember with gratitude the kindness at all times manifested towards us, and the deep interest taken by the deceased in all matters appertaining to the duties we are called upon to perform, in advising, instructing and counseling with us; Therefore,

Resolved, That we most sincerely deplore the loss which we, in common with our fellow-citizens, are called upon to mourn, and deeply sympathize with the family and relatives of the deceased, hereby tendering to them this humble token of our deep regret for their irreparable loss.

B. W. OSBORN Chairman.

JAS. NESBITT, Secretary.

MEETING OF THE BAR.

The members of the Bar will meet at the Court-Room of the Court of Sessions in the New City Hall, (Park,) on the 18th inst., at 12 M, as a mark of respect to their deceased brother, N. BOWDITCH BLUNT, Esq.

Recent Deaths.

DEATH OF DR. JOSEPH DENNIS.—Died at the State Emigrant's Refuge Hospital, Ward's Island, on Thursday last, JOSEPH DENNIS, M. D., aged 26 years, one of the house physicians of the Hospital, and son of Rev. R. G. DENNIS, of Grafton, Mass.

Dr. DENNIS had suffered with dysentery, from which he was convalescent; on Wednesday afternoon he was attacked by cholera, and sank within 12 hours after the supervention of the disease.

Dr. DENNIS had given promise of being an ornament to the profession of his choice. He was a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of this City, and the first man of his class. To a well disciplined mind were added superior culture, great energy, and practical application. Like many others of the noble band of Physicians who labor in our public institutions, he fell at his post engaged in the contest against pestilence and death; and yet how soon are such men forgotten except by those who fought by their side the same battle, and at the family hearth, where blighted hopes lie crushed, and the lofty anticipations for the future have in a moment been annihilated.

When the warrior covered with blood from the battle-field is borne back in the chilly embrace of death, a grand funereal pageant proclaims his greatness to the world, and his deeds are emblazoned on the drooping flags which are borne along with the *cortège*. But when the physician-soldier falls in combatting the invasion of a ruthless tyrant—such as cholera, ship fever, or any of the dreaded class of diseases which cause the warrior's cheek, who has fought his hundred battles, to blanch, and his soul to quail, no dirges from the nation's heart are poured forth—and when whole neighborhoods flee, and the physician stands between the destroyer and the victims, no pæans then are chanted in honor of his bravery, and over his tomb no "storied urn, or animated bust" is raised, but the rose blooms, sheds its fragrance and drops its leaves over his calm resting-place—fit emblem of his short career; the self-sacrifices, and labors of love and mercy of the physician are often overcast by a cloud of oblivion, and even of obloquy.

The funeral services were performed at the Hospital by Rev. Mr. TEN EYCK, of Astoria—among those present, besides the near relatives and the immediate colleagues of Dr. DENNIS, were Rev. Mr. WILSON, of Jersey; Drs. COX, CARNOCHAN, FORD, and SCHILLING, of the Medical Board, (three of whom visited him in his last brief illness,) and all the civil officers of the Hospital who followed in procession to the boat, whence his remains were taken to Greenwood. It was a mournful scene; no dry eye was there in that assemblage—the departed was respected by every one, and they knew that humanity had lost a friend, and science an earnest votary.

Of those who have within ten years met a premature death in our midst, while laboring in public institutions, except by their friends and associates, who remembers even the names of VAN BUREN, LEONARD, CAHOON, HEDGES, GROWDER, URQUHART, ALDEN, PORTER, TAFT, WORTH, BLAKEMAN, BEALES, DOANE, WILTHSHIRE, and others, and to this list let now be added the heroic DENNIS—yet over each one of their humble tombs may justly be engraved,

"Siste viator, calcas heroem."

On the 15th inst., at Patchogue, Long Island, died of pleurisy, JAMES KETCHUM, Esq., aged 55. He had long been proprietor of one of the hotels in that village, and for his estimable qualities was highly esteemed. Of firm integrity, and excellent private character, he was a man of much influence in his county. The political party to which he belonged—the Democratic—often honored him with its confidence, and they never felt that he had betrayed them.

Musical.

CASTLE GARDEN.—The third performance of "Maria di Rohan" attracted a good audience last evening. It was, perhaps, the best house of the season, and we are glad of it, for those who were present had a thorough opportunity of enjoying themselves. To the surprise of every one, MAX MARETZEK made his appearance in the orchestra and the enthusiastic applause which ensued indicated in a most agreeable manner that the surprise was a delight also. Since the commencement of the campaign, innumerable difficulties have beset the management. The most important among these was undoubtedly the indisposition of the *impresario*, and his recovery must therefore be welcomed with more than ordinary pleasure. There has been some little coolness on the part of the public; the houses have been thin; but the proper explanation of these facts will be found not in indifference to operatic performances, but in a natural weariness of old operas. At an establishment like Castle Garden, there is nothing *but* the music to recommend the performance, and if that be well known and threadbare, people will scarcely be tempted to pay a dollar for the privilege of hearing it. With the return of MARETZEK, however, we may safely anticipate a more wholesome and profitable policy. He possesses the scores of several operas entirely new to the American public, and will of course place them in rehearsal as necessity requires.

The first indication of sound policy is the production, on Wednesday next, of VERDI's "Louisa Muller." Whether this opera be successful or not, it must and will benefit the management. A reputation for enterprise is the best passport to public favor, and as operas are necessarily produced here not a remarkably expensive one either. DONIZETTI is a standing dish, partaking too strongly of the savor of the ancient and fishlike. VERDI, HALIVY, FLOTOW, any of the small fry, for a change.

Of the opera last night, we can speak in terms of the most unmeasured praise. The orchestra was admirable, and had that nice balance in sound and expression so inexplicable, but so necessary, which can only be imparted by a good conductor. We have never heard it to such advantage, and entertain a much better opinion of its efficiency than heretofore.

Signora D'ORMY and Messrs. GRAZIANI and BERALDI sustained their several *rôles* with increased animation, and as usual delighted the audience.

For all of which enjoyment we are indebted to the *bâton* of MAX MARETZEK.

Dramatic.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.—Mrs. MCREADY, a lady who has won a whole volume of eulogism from the provincial Press, delivers a series of readings here to-morrow. We direct attention to the advertisement elsewhere.

Clean the Streets.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

As I am a constant reader of your prized paper, I am emboldened to ask you to urge it upon the City Authorities to do something for the immediate and thorough purifying of the streets.

The Cholera seems impending over us, and the Ward in which I live is in a foul condition. I am unable to fly before the pestilence to the country, as the means of a laboring man are barely sufficient to supply the necessaries of life at their present high prices, and yet I feel as if I could not see my little ones sicken and die for the want of Nature's free gift to man—pure air.

MECHANIC.

A Cry of Distress.

No. 141 HENRY-STREET, Monday, July 17, 1854.

To the Editors of the New-York Daily Times:

GENTLEMEN: For a week after the *4th of July*—you kept shady the day after—my paper was never delivered until ten or eleven o'clock. Last week, for about half the time, the TIMES came betimes. It is now ten o'clock, this morning, and yet—NO TIMES.

It would be satisfactory to know why the TIMES keeps such irregular hours, and whether there is any prospect of amendment? Has the new Hoe-press not yet got the hang of the TIMES—or rather, *vice versa*—that the TIMES is so out of joint? (These perverse singular-plurals suggest, in more ways than one, the sympathy of your would-be readers with MR VAN BUREN'S pathetic outburst, for "our sufferings *is* intolerable.") Do the foreign steamers stay out too long after the small hours have come in? Are you waiting for the last word—and a blow—in Congress? Or is your mercury a thief—of time—a mere laggard and procrastinating messenger of the *little* "Thunderer,"—(*cum face* your big brother of the Olympus in Printing-House-square?) Who is it that is so heedless of that significant picture in the horn-book, of the bald-headed old gentleman with but wings and a forelock for his toilette and an hour-glass and a scythe for his accoutrements?

In the meantime, it is a sore disappointment—and more than that, an inconvenience and a loss, to say nothing of the loss of time, the wear and tear of patience, and a disturbed digestion—if the TIMES and the breakfast-bell be not simultaneous. But to wait till *ten* o'clock! Why, gentlemen, this is to *lose* the TIMES altogether; and one feels, at evening, as if—*à la Titus*—(at least as to the *inside* of his head)—he had *lost the day*.

Sincerely hoping for your speedy reformation,—*i. e.*, that the TIMES may be less untimely, hereafter; and with assurances &c., &c., I have the patience to remain, *dum Tempus fugit*

Your very expectant

J. M. K.

We print the above because we know it

FROM HAVANA.

The Colonial Elections—The Negro Organization—Surrender of Galvez, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Tuesday, July 11, 1854.

In issue of the 9th, "Our Journal" gives us "the secret of our confidence and our strength." The national "honor, for which we ought to sacrifice the last stiver and the last man," is the hypothesis; showing the quality of our mettle "without concealment—with justice on our side—the opinion of Europe—the favor of the world—our own resources with our ancient alliances; who would not approach such a desperate struggle with terror!" Therefore we feel safe from Filibusters—whether they be national, or whether they be of individual organization—under the trio Generals.

Most conclusive items of superior confidence and vice-regal consolation, I perceive, have been omitted from the Secretary's digest—but I have no doubt, as it stands, the Government and the people of the United States will be duly terrified, and not come near such an awful array of "Spanish castles," unless they should happen to purchase "Sancho," who invents in his playful genius, the "*Quiet* man," (*hombre quieto*) It is a very nice translation for the "blockhead" calibre, and just suited to the cause he affects—but he would be more scholastic and correct if he would recollect that, *To quit*, rendered into Spanish, would be, "*Libertar, librar*—or, to comply with an obligation,"—so if he will convert *fourman*, synonyme with QUITMAN, into Spanish, he will have his wit corrected—or, his little wit detested. The *Feliz corteza de piedra*—(Felix back of a stove)—for FELIX HOUSTON, is of the same order of ignorance—having no basis for his learned etymology.

But excuse the digression from Paul to Peter—and I will simply remark that the Negro organization, the ultimate fountain of our royal hopes, is not mentioned among the enumerated reliances for the sustainment of our integrity; nor the last grand idea that has possessed the vice-regal intelligence—the construction of a corps of "Thirty thousand Horse!"—by driving into service, on the instant of requirement, all the hack horses and their negro drivers, (*caleseros*,) who so well understand the ropes, that they will hang our enemies at their horses heels, as fast as they appear. This plan, I am advised from two reliable sources, has been of a week's cogitation in the vice-royal mind. Its attempt would be an awful failure, I think—the horses are worthless—the negroes would be nowhere, except to create confusion in case of an attack being made—and is so perfectly ridiculous that I can scarcely believe that it has been held in serious contemplation—while the thirty thousand horses, even, of this class, are not to be found. How the negroes are to be converted into dragoons, we are yet to learn, but I presume by PEZUELA magic.

The news brought by the British Mail steamer *Solent* is not of much importance. Our private letters indicate the necessity for SANTA ANNA, of funds to carry out any of his plans, but particularly to save himself from the ruinous consequences of his late victories at the South over ALVAREZ, who will be upon him in the Fall,—and probably to cause his fall, with all the aid that may now be given him,—by which time the ten million will have been absorbed by outstanding claims, or in other ways—so that he will have to base new levies on new credits, with the hope to sell another slice somewhere to Uncle Sam.

The Spanish intelligence has not yet passed the censorial digest, although some of it may appear in the papers of this morning—in which case you will find the matter, as I shall enclose them. The French squadron went to sea on the 8th inst.—too late for me to note in my letters per *Isabel*—bound to Vera Cruz, and thence part of the squadron to return here, unless they should find orders countermanding their present instructions. The frigate *Iphigenia*, Commander MAXENE; do. *Penelope*, Commander TOURNIER; war-steamer *Acheron*, Commander BONACHRISTA; and do. *Chimere*, Commander GUIMERY. Before the departure of these vessels, I had the opportunity of several conversations with officers of intelligence and of rank on board their vessels and in our saloons, who negative entirely the Spanish official version given to this people—that in case of a war with the United States, they are in any way to take an active part for either the comfort or sustainment of the Spanish cause against the United States. Their instructions are predicated entirely upon the supposition of a private descent upon the Island by the expatriated Cubans and their friends. I am of opinion, also, that the conversation given in my last as to the objective course England would take in any negotiation for sale of the Island by Spain to the United States, was not well advised by the British agent, who took the affirmative thereof with much warmth, as also the comparison so readily drawn by the gentleman, making a parallel of the case with the present Eastern difficulty—only wanting the time to give attention to the subject "to let the Yankee know his place." They have twice tried that game, and the third time they will find the same cheering response from freemen, and the Yankee ever in his place, I reckon, or guess, as may be permitted me.

I regret to say that the French squadron, while lying here, lost very many valuable men and several officers of great promise in the profession and the service. The physicians, long before the death of Rear-Admiral DUQUESNE, advised their getting to sea, in order to free the vessels of disease, which was resisted by him, and which was, in human reasoning, a cause of his own death—as his disease was much aggravated by passion, subsequent to repeated representations made to him of this necessity by his attending physician, if he wished to save material sufficient to work his ships.

The slaver *Grey Eagle* remains as yet unadjusted by the Mixed Commission. The Commander of the British ship *Espeigle* claims her as his prize, which is declined by the Spaniards. Two hundred and forty or fifty negroes have been delivered up; but at the time the authorities say they captured the bird, she had on board 675 Africans—which must have been on the 25th June. The amount of money disbursed at Ortigora for working the *Bozales* ashore and on to the Lists of Registry, was near $33,000. Twelve days after the transaction, when all the witnesses had ensconsed themselves, the officers of the district were arrested by order of the Captain-General. Of course, they cannot be condemned, and they can afford to lose their starving offices for the money they have received. If this is the best of things your philanthropy wants at the North, you will have enough of it, by weakening the arms of your Government and sustaining PEZUELA.

Yesterday morning we were aroused by the firing of guns and music near the Cathedral, which I went to see, because it seemed something new. It was no birthday, but it was the annual celebration of the funeral solemnities of ISABELLA the Catholic. I found a large concourse of people in attendance, but nothing worthy of notice save the mumbling of mass, as if the pries s were but half awake.

A new Regent was also sworn in to his place, at the Court-House of the "Royal Audience," which I also witnessed, and found it much the most interesting *solemnity*. The name of the new incumbent, JOSE ANTONIO OLANETA, whose previous history is said to be very remarkable, and that he is an extraordinary character—for good or bad, I have not the time to inquire. The health of Havana does not improve. Business is getting dull. Shipments made are of past contracts.

By the British steamer *Solent* we are advised of the death of General JUAN ALVAREZ, near Acapulco, of a disease of long standing, which will bring some relief to the mind of SANTA ANNA.

OCCATOR.

The Charlottesville Seminary.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, N. Y., Friday, July 14. 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

We see it currently reported by the Press that since the burning of our Seminary, our "College Buildings," in process of erection, have been fired several times. Such reports, we assure you, are entirely unfounded, and are the work of some malicious persons who wish to injure us. Our school is progressing as usual. We hope you will not give place in your columns to "rumors" that are calculated to injure our institution; unless you

Will you please give this ... in your Daily, and have it copied by ... York papers? Yours, truly,

O. A. ARCHER, Treas. N. Y. Col. ...

THE MASON WILL CASE.—In this case a verdict was rendered on Saturday, on the issue of fact given to the Jury, to try, for the plaintiff and against the validity of the will. It is to be hoped that this is the end of this interminable case.

GREAT RIFLE MATCH.—The Mobile ... gives the following results of the great rifle match, between two gentlemen of that city:

Mr. S.	No. inches.	Mr. E. M.	No. inches.
1	4	1	4
2	4 16th.	2	4
3	4 16th.	3	4
4	4 16th.	4	4
5	4 16th.	5	4
6	1 8th.	6	1

Bets were high. Mr. S. was again declared the winner, by three-eighths of an inch. The issue would have been different, if the parties had agreed to measure from centre to centre; as it was, they measured from the break of the balls, and Mr. S—'s gun carrying about fifty to the pound, while his opponent's double that number, gave him decidedly the advantage.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTIONS—GREAT REDUCTION.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO. are closing out the entire balance of rich Summer goods, at prices less than cost of importation. Barèges, Satins, plaid and printed, reduced from 4s. to 37½c. per yard. Silk Tissues and Grenadines reduced 1s and 2s per yard. French Jaconets and Lawns, fast colors, selling off to close out the entire stock. India and French Foulards at 50c. per yard. French Chenille Lace, ¾ and 6-4 wide, for Mantillas, at less than their cost to land. Linen Damask and Sheeting of all widths and qualities at greatly reduced prices—the balance of Summer goods to be closed out to make room for Fall goods. COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

"THROW PHYSIC TO THE DOGS."—WELL HE may, who is wearing RAY'S COOLING ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER-VEST—promoting health, bestowing comfort, and saving money. Call—examine—purchase, and enjoy the Ne Plus Ultra of Summer Undergarments.

JAMES E. RAY, No. 199 Bowery.

ZEPHYR MERINO UNDERGARMENTS.—THEY ARE the season for these popular Undervests. Those who study economy as well as health buy at

THE OLD STAND, No. 164 BOWERY,

where the genuine article may be obtained as well as every style of Seasonable Hosiery. A. RANKIN & CO.

DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC, OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.—A new and ... in Vegetable Medicine—containing no Salt of ... Arsenic or Quinine—Before asking the confidence of the public, and without making any drafts upon its credulity, the inventor of this medicine asks attention to the following joint certificate from Hon. Wm. A. Newell, M. D., late member of Congress from New-Jersey, and A. D. Newell, M. D., an eminently successful surgeon and physician, of New-Brunswick, N. J.:

TO PHYSICIANS AND THE PUBLIC.

"Having extensively used 'Deshler's Anti-Periodic, or Fever and Ague Pills,' in our practice, we take pleasure in stating thus publicly our experience of their efficacy. We have used them in hundreds of cases of Fever and Ague, and have never known a person to have a second chill after commencing with them, and as they contain no Salts of Arsenic or Quinine, the former of which sometimes operates so deleteriously as an ACCUMULATIVE POISON, we consider them a safe and valuable remedy, that ought to be within reach of every family that is liable to chills and fever. To our professional brethren we deem it proper to say, that we have been made acquainted with the composition of these Pills, and find them strictly a scientific preparation. Moreover, as they are prepared by an Apothecary of more than twenty years' active experience, we can vouch that they are skillfully compounded. We cordially commend them to the notice of the profession, and believe they will cure after all usual remedies have failed."

WM. A. NEWELL, M.D.
A. D. NEWELL, M.D.

In their own State, both these gentlemen have an extensive practice, and enjoy to an enviable degree the confidence of the public. There they would obtain universal credit. But as we desire to propose to every citizen of the United States with our truthfulness and good faith, we subjoin the following note from a gentleman of high and ... reverenced throughout the Union, Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, LL. D.

NOTE FROM HON. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

"From the professional character and reputation of Newell, above named, and the esteem in which they are held by ... themen, with Mr. Deshler, are held in the State of New-Jersey, it is a pleasure in stating that any representations made by ... are worthy of public confidence."

THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan 24, 1854.

Price $1 per Box; or, for the convenience of those residing where it has not been introduced as yet, it will be forwarded by mail, pre-paid, to any one enclosing the ... stamps in any part of the United States, except Oregon and California; or to these for 26 stamps. Sold by Boyd & Paul, No. 149 Chambers-st; Clickener & Co., No 5 ... clay-st, and by Gilbert, Weeks & Co. No 177 Washington-st., Phila., wholesale agents: and at retail by Rice, corner Broadway and John-st; Crosbie, corner Broadway and 14th-st; Guion, corner Bowery and Grand-st; Chapman, corner Bowery and 4th-st; Gustav Rasmussen, No 6 Oliver-st.; Hutchings, No 123 West Broadway; Berrian, No. 170 Grand-st, Williamsburg; Mrs Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Jas W Smith, Court-st., Brooklyn. Orders from the trade may be addressed to C. D. Deshler, New-Brunswick, N. J.

ASTHMA CURED BY INHALATION.—DR. CURTIS—Dear Sir: I have used one pa kage of your HYGEANA, and can safely say I am cured of Asthma, a disease of which I have been afflicted for six years. The HYGEANA needs no puffing; a trial of it is sufficient to prove its superiority over all other medicines for the cure of all diseases of the lungs and the throat.

JAS. F. KEESBURY, Postmaster.

DUNCANNON, Pa., June 2, 1854.

HYGEANA sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.; C. H. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway, New-York; P. B. KNAPP, No. 363 Hudson-st and No 471 Canal-st.; PHILLIPS corner of Worcester and Essex-sts.; Mrs. HAYES No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and RUSSELL & SCHOOT, No 138 Market-st, Philadelphia. Price $3 a package, or four packages for $10. Sent free by express

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—We request the attention of capitalists to the sale to be made THIS DAY, by ALBERT M. NICOLAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, consisting of the very valuable four-story and basement brick store and lot No. 42 John-st 2 four-story brick houses and lots Nos. 206 and 208 East 19th-st: 10 lots on 105th-st and 1st-av. Harlem. The two-story frame house No 134 West 40th-st, with the 12 years' unexpired lease of the lot. Also, a two-story and attic cottage on Vineyard-av Yonkers; 2 two-story and brick basement frame cottages Nos 55 and 57 North Madison-st., and 7 vacant lots, Newark. Terms of all the above property liberal and titles indisputable. For maps and full particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

WHO IS TROUBLED WITH RATS?

Who is annoyed with Ants?
Who is devastated with loathsome Roaches?

Stranger, friend or foe, whoever you are, we pity you, and advise you to read the following and take the hint:

IRVING HOUSE, New-York, Dec. 10, 1853.

I cheerfully recommend PARSONS & CO.'S VERMIN AND INSECT EXTERMINATOR as the best article for the destruction of Cockroaches I have ever used. My house has been entirely cleansed of them without the least inconvenience. D. D. HOWARD.

Sold by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., Agents, No 81 Maiden-clay-st. Price 25 cents a box

CHOLERA.—RADWAY'S READY RELIEF WILL CURE the Cholera. This is no idle assertion based on presumption. It is a secret fact and so the thousands of victims would ... suddenly hurried off to an untimely grave would feel, if they would throw aside the blind prejudice against the great and potent remedy. We have cured many hundreds of cholera cases with the Ready Relief, and we are positive that there is no remedy known that will act so quick and effectively in curing cholera, dysentery and bowel complaints. We have never yet known it to fail, and we have seen it raise to life persons who were pronounced beyond hope. RADWAY & CO., No 162 Fulton-st., up stairs.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 20, 1854.—MR. S. C. HERRING—*Sir*: We deem it our duty to the public, and justice to yourself to state that we had one of your Patent Champion Safes in the Lafarge Hotel, at the time that building was destroyed by fire, but as the principal important books and papers had been removed, we took but little interest to get the safe from the ruins for some six or eight weeks, when, to our surprise, we found the safe and its contents in a good state of preservation, although it had been for a long time surrounded by burning timbers.

Yours, respectfully, WRIGHT, LANIERS & CO., Late Proprietors of Lafarge Hotel.

SEWING MACHINES.—EIGHT DISTINCT PATENTS on Sewing Machines are owned by SINGER & CO. No machine of any value can be made without infringing on one or more of these patents. We have prosecuted the previous manufacturers, and shall prosecute all who may infringe upon these rights. The latest "Boston Notion" in the way of serving the "Dorcas" machine gravely is fringed by three of our patents. All persons are notified not to buy these machines; they are of inferior quality, and will subject the owners to suits for damages.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.—DR. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PERIODICAL PILLS are certain, safe and sure, in correcting and curing all complaints peculiar to the female sex. One lady writes that it is only necessary for them to be known to have them sought after. Try them, ladies they may save you much suffering. Sold by druggists everywhere. Price $1 per box. All orders must be addressed to Dr. J. DUPONCO, Broadway Post-Office, New-York.

No. 259 GREENWICH-STREET.—G. B. WILLIAMS & Co will offer THIS DAY the balance of their stock of Summer Dress Goods—shawls, unstitched parasols—at a little more than half-price, as they must be cleared out before the 15th of August. Ladies will do well to call and examine the stock before purchasing elsewhere. No. 259 Greenwich-st., between Robinson and Murray-sts.

DRY GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.—THE subscribers being anxious to close their entire stock of Summer goods, have this day reduced the prices of their ... barèges, lawns, shawls, lace curtains, ribbons, &c., fully 25 per cent. from their former prices.

LEADBEATER & LEE, No. 347 Broadway, cor. Leonard-st.

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS.—WE ARE SELLING ... Spring silks at 50 cents per yard; rich plaid do. from 62 cents to $1 25; rich brocade do from 75 cents to $1; rich plain do. from 75 cents to $1 75. Also, brocade and plain black, of a superior make, very cheap.

LEADBEATER & LEE, No. 347 Broadway, cor. Leonard-st.

LACE SHAWLS—LACE SHAWLS.—JUST RECEIVED, 100 Black Lace Shawls, 6-4 square, richly designed, which we will offer at $5 a-piece, worth $15. Also, 200 Black and 100 White Grenadine Shawls at $3, worth $5.

LEADBEATER & LEE, No. 347 Broadway, cor. Leonard-st.

LADIES' RETICULES.—JUST RECEIVED, per steamer Atlantic, from Cuba, a large assortment of great variety of ... Reticules, ... and a very large assortment of ... goods, ... Leonard-st.

FRECKLES AND ... Dr. ... Freckles, Sunburn, Tetter and Ringworm, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Chafings, Pimples on the Face and all Cutaneous Eruptions, and Rendering the Skin Clear, Soft and Beautiful. This invaluable preparation is a positive cure for the above complaints. Sold by the proprietors, HEAD & ... No. 10 Broadway, N.Y., and all Druggists.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Electric Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Salaries of the Government Clerks, &c., Increased.

PROGRESS OF THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

Motion to Strike out the Sixth Section Lost.

THE LIE SENATORIAL AGAIN.

Army Appropriation Bill in the House.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, July 17.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock to-day.

Mr. TIER presented several memorials for cheap ocean postage.

Mr. SUMNER presented several memorials from Massachusetts against the Fugitive Slave law.

On motion of Mr. HAMLIN, the Senate took up the bill for the better preservation of life and property in vessels shipwrecked on the coasts of the United States, and the same was read three times and passed.

Mr. MASON called up the resolutions fixing the salary of the employés of the Senate. The report fixes the annual salaries with the view of adding hereto twenty-five per cent. under the resolution of the House for that purpose. It abolishes the per diem compensation, except to the Committee Clerks.

Mr. PETIT moved to increase the pay of the Committee Clerks to $5 per day, which, with 20 per cent. added, would be $6. Agreed to.

Mr. RUSK moved for an increase of the salaries of fifteen Messengers from $900 per annum to $1,000, making, with the per centage, $1,200.

Mr. BRIGHT opposed the amendment. He regarded the prices as most extravagant.

The amendment was then adopted.

The pay of the Mail Boys was then raised from $650 to $750 per annum.

The last resolution gives the power to the Secretary and the Sergeant-at-arms to make appointments and removals in their offices, but requiring those officers, in making removals, to give reasons for the same to the President of the Senate, such removal to be subject to that officer's approval.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. BRIGHT moved to provide that the Secretary, Sergeant-at-arms and Doorkeeper be elected at the first session of each Congress.

After some debate this was rejected by Yeas 21, Nays 25.

The resolutions then passed.

The House joint resolution, giving the employés of the legislative department an increase of twenty per cent. in compensation, and prohibiting hereafter the usual extra advance, was taken up and passed.

Mr. BRIGHT gave notice that to-morrow he would move to take up the Texas Debt bill.

Mr. BADGER's motion to reconsider the vote passing the bill to establish a telegraph line to the Pacific, taken up and rejected.

Mr. PETIT moved to take up his resolution for printing the Nebraska and Kansas act.

Mr. CHASE said if taken up he would offer an amendment to print the votes and proceedings on said bill.

The motion was then rejected.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

The Homestead bill taken up, and the question taken on striking out the sixth section. Decided in the negative, Yeas 19, Nays 29, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs Adams, Badger, Bayard, Benjamin, Brodhead, Butler, Clay, Clayton, Dawson, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Hamlin, Hunter, Mason, Norris, Pearce, Thompson of Ky., Williams.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Bright, Brown, Cass, Chase, Dixon, Dodge of Wis., Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Fessenden, Fish, Gillette, Gwin, James, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tenn., Petit, Rockwell, Shields, Slidell, Stuart, Summer, Thomas, Toucey, Wade, Walker, Weller.

Mr. SEWARD paired off with Mr. COOPER, and Mr. FOOT paired off with Mr. SEBASTIAN.

Mr. STUART moved as a substitute for the bill one extending the privileges of the homestead to all persons who by State laws were entitled to hold lands therein, to fix as the price to be paid by persons seeking the benefit of this act—after possession and cultivation for five years—25 cents an acre, and for lands a certain time in market, 12½ cents. It graduates the price of the public lands from $1 down to 25 cents an acre, dependent on the time it has been in market. It allows several States in which lands lie to take it at the graduated price for railroads, &c.

Mr. GWIN moved to amend the original bill by attaching 25 cents per acre as the price to be paid by persons availing themselves of the benefits of the act. He said he did this to satisfy the conscience of those unwilling to give away the public lands.

Mr. BRODHEAD moved to strike out twenty-five cents and insert fifty cents.

Mr. PEARCE opposed the bill and all amendments fixing them prices. He was also opposed to allowing foreigners to have the benefits of the act.

Mr. CASS replied.

Mr. ADAMS supported Mr. STUART's substitute and

Mr. BROWN opposed it.

Mr. BELL spoke in general on the subject for sometime.

Mr. SHIELDS supported the bill.

Mr. WADE called the attention of the Senate to a report in the *Globe* of Mr. CLAYTON's speech of last week on this bill. In that speech as published were words which he did not think had been spoken. The Senator was represented as speaking in reply to certain Senators who were not named, as having uttered speeches disparaging of American citizens, and as discriminating in favor of foreigners. The Senator from Iowa had asked the Senator to name the Senator who had so spoken. The Senator from Delaware was reported as saying: "The Senators from New-York and Ohio will not eat their words so soon, I think." He wished now to understand if the Senator from Delaware meant by the remarks as published to insinuate that he (WADE) had spoken disparagingly of American-born citizens. If the Senator intends to insinuate that he (WADE) had said anything in disparagement of American-born citizens, if anybody said that he had said so, he asserted that which was as silly as it was false and malicious. He would like the Senator to say if he was to be understood as making such an assertion. He paused for a reply.

Mr. CLAYTON—I will answer when you get through.

Mr. WADE said that he had said nothing which could be tortured into a disparagement of American-born citizens. He believed that nobody but the Senator supposed that he had done so. He had said that the public lands were the property of the American Government, and that no American citizen could demand as a right any portion of it gratuitously more than a foreigner could. He said that as a matter of right, the foreigner could demand a portion of it as well as the native—that neither had any legal right to it. He had further contended that if it was to be given away, he saw no reason why to discriminate against foreigners, when, by laws heretofore, no discrimination was made against them. Heretofore foreigners, by paying down the money, could take the public lands as well as a native, and in changing that policy to a gift of the land he saw no justice in discrimination against foreigners.

Mr. CLAYTON replied—The Senator had been studying this matter over since last week, and had been getting himself under good headway—had laid in his stock of water, and to-day the Senate had witnessed the discharge. The Senator had said in his speech of last week, that native born Americans had no more right in a distribution of public property than the alien. That declaration he had replied to, and had rebuked the sentiment. The Senator was sore under the rebuke. He had replied to other sentiments equally calculated to disparage American citizens. Among these sentiments was one, that foreigners had achieved our National Independence.

Mr. WADE asked what Senator had said that?

Mr. CLAYTON said he had not said that any Senator had said so, but it was a sentiment constantly repeated in every section of the country, while he gave full credit for all the aid rendered by foreigners in that contest, he denied as untrue the statement that our independence could not have been but achieved by the aid of foreigners who fought our battles.

Mr. WADE—I ask the Senator did he, in the Senate, use these words: "The Senators from Ohio and New-York will not eat their words so soon, I think."

Mr. CLAYTON—I did so, substantially. He again said that he had not used them offensively. He was replying to the open declaration of the Senator, that Americans had no more right to the public lands than foreigners. He had rebuked the Senator for that sentiment, and the Senator was now sore under the rebuke.

Mr. WADE replied warmly—He said the remark to which the Senator had referred had been explained fully at the time, and since then. The Senator could look at his speech through and through, and he challenged him to find a single word in it disparaging to American citizens. He had spoken of the loyalty displayed by foreigners, but had said no word in any way exalting them above Americans. The Senator had explained the matter two or three times, but he did not think the explanation very satisfactory. He did not believe the words published were spoken in the Senate. It was a serious matter to charge a man with having spoken disparagingly of American citizens. It was a matter which he did not feel disposed to pass over in silence, and therefore he had drawn the Senators' attention to it.

Mr. CLAYTON said it was a matter of perfect indifference to him whether he was satisfied or not. He would say to the Senator that if he was not already satisfied he (CLAYTON) was willing and ready to give him plenary satisfaction in any way outside the Senate Chamber. It was said in debate that foreigners had by their labor constructed all our roads and canals and all other internal improvements. This was a direct reflection on American citizens. It was a disparaging statement, and, moreover, untrue. He was an American in heart and soul. He belonged to no faction. He sought no aggrandizement from any party—a few years would close his political career. The last public position he would ever occupy was his seat in the Senate. He regarded it as the highest ambition to occupy a seat in the American Senate. When he heard Senators seeking to cheapen the character of American citizens, when he heard them declare in the American Senate that in the distribution of the blessings, benefits, and property of the American Government, the native-born citizen whose ancestors for centuries have lived on the soil is entitled to no priority over the Hottentot or Turk, he could not but feel that such a sentiment was wrong, and required a rebuke. It was unpleasant to his feelings, and doubtless was to every American heart, to hear such a sentiment uttered. He envied not the heart of that man who could not see in such a statement a discrimination in favor of foreigners.

Mr. WADE replied that he had but a few moments previously seen the report of the Senator's speech. He did not believe the Senator ever uttered in the Senate the words that the Senators from New-York and Ohio would not so soon eat their words. He did not believe the Senator had spoken the words charging him with having uttered language disparaging to American citizens. The Senator had never spoken here any of those things now printed in his speech. But the Senator had studied them, and in his private room had written words in his speech which he did not dare to utter in the Senate.

Mr. CLAYTON—That's a lie! That's a lie!

The CHAIRMAN called the Senator to order.

Mr. DODGE, of Iowa, read the particular part of Mr. CLAYTON's published speech, wherein he says the Senators from New-York and Ohio will not so soon eat their words, I think; and he asked the Senator if by that remark he meant that he (DODGE) had eaten any of his words!

Mr. CLAYTON—I did not! on my honor I did not.

Mr. DODGE continued his remarks. He said that a few days since the Senator had commented upon his having styled the Native American or Know-Nothing organization as contemptible, &c. He had used these words, and he was induced to suppose the Native American organization as the same which had flooded the streets of the City of Brotherly Love with American blood, shed by American hands; which had torn down, and desecrated, and fired temples which had been erected to the living God, in the fury of their wild and proscriptive anti-American feelings and principles. If the Know-Nothings of the present day are the counterpart of the Native American organization who had committed these outrages, he desired to be understood as freely and publicly speaking of them as contemptible. If any one were here present authorized to speak of their principles and objects, and if, upon a disclosure of them, those principles were sound American principles—if they did not require him to proscribe his own father, because he was a Catholic—to proscribe his friend and colleague, because his father was a native of Wales—if the principles of that order were such that all Republicans could embrace them, then he would uneasy all that he had said of them. He replied to the objections to foreigners settling on lands. He said the people of Iowa welcomed these people there. They were there in large numbers, and no attempt had ever been made by them there to resist the execution of the laws or the Constitution. He saw no disloyalty among them. But supposing they were of the dangerous character imputed to them, this bill would relieve the Atlantic States from them, and settle them in Western States where they would be welcomed.

Mr. CLAYTON said that no man perhaps knew less of the Know-Nothings than he did. He desired to correct the Senator from Iowa in a historical fact. It was not true that Americans had shed the first blood in Philadelphia. The Americans were assembled in meeting, and were deliberately fired upon and shot down by the foreigners. This was what led to all the future disturbances. Of the Know-Nothings, as he had said before, he knew nothing. The Senator from New-York had read a statement of their principles from some obscure print in Boston. If that paper was to be credited, one of their principles was war upon Romanism. The grounds of their opposition to Romanism he did not know, nor did he know that in fact they were opposed to it. But the Senate would remember the occasion, some months ago, when the Senator from Michigan had made a speech upon the intolerance of Catholic churches—

Mr. CASS denied having made any speech on the intolerance of the Catholic Church.

Mr. CLAYTON said, that upon the occasion of the Senator's speech, something was said as to the intolerant sentiments of a paper called the *Shepherd of the Valley*, published under the authority of a bishop of that church. He would ask the Senator from Michigan if, after that speech, he had not received a copy of that paper containing the most intolerant sentiments?

Mr. CASS said that he had received such a paper.

Mr. CLAYTON said that the paper bore at its head the name of the Bishop of that Diocese, and the editor asserted that it was published by the authority and under the sanction of that Bishop. Supposing, therefore, that these Know-Nothings, seeing this most intolerant doctrine and sentiment proclaimed in a paper so sanctioned, and believing that if carried out it would jeopard their own civil and religious liberty, were they not excusable in opposing sentiments which they had reason to believe were the avowed doctrines of that Church? Some of his dearest friends and some of his ancestors were Catholics, and he could not believe those intolerant sentiments were entertained by the Catholics of this country without further evidence.

Mr. WELLER said he had some remarks to make on this bill, and would therefore move for an adjournment. In the meantime he hoped nothing serious would grow out of the difficulty between his young friends, the Senators of Ohio and Delaware.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 17.

The House refused to suspend the rules in order to enable Mr. HENN to report from the Committee on Public Lands, the Senate bill granting lands to Iowa for Railroads therein, by 70 against 70.

Mr. FAULKNER moved a suspension of the rules to enable him to report from the Military Committee.

Senate bills regulating the pay of the Army and increasing its efficiency by retiring disabled officers, were rejected—90 against 64.

The rules were suspended for Mr. FENTON to report from the Committee on Commerce a bill creating Dunkirk as a Collection District, and constituting the same place a port of entry. The bill was passed.

Mr. DICKINSON made an ineffectual effort to introduce a resolution authorizing the Select Committee, to whom was referred the subject of the superintendence of the armories, to visit Springfield and Harper's Ferry during the recess, to make examinations with a view of furnishing Congress with the fullest possible information on the subject before final action in the premises. Ayes, 36; Noes not counted.

Mr. JONES, of La., was also unsuccessful in an effort to take up the bill granting lands to that State for Railroads.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, on the Army Appropriation bill.

The amendment pending, was to repeal so much of the former act as authorizes Military Superintendency at the National Armories, and providing for the appointment of well qualified civilians as either of those establishments.

Mr VANSANT said, memorials from 7,000 honest mechanics, invoking Congress to remove from their fellow-laborers the degradation of military rule while engaged in civil employment, had been sent here. They did not emanate from a class who live on government favor, and ask preferment in places where there is little to be done and much received. The memorialists do not hang about the lobbies and vestibules of this hall, but were engaged in great industrial pursuits, and at all times and places have been acknowledged a credit to society. He vindicated the report of the majority of the Select Committee, who have declared against the military superintendency of civil works, denying, as had been charged, that the door of investigation had been closed by them to the minority. The Committee met 46 times. 13 witnesses were examined, 8 were in favor of civil superintendency and 5 in favor of the military—add the latter to the three who were examined at Springfield, and there is an equal number of witnesses on each side. Those Armories were established in 1794, and no complaint was ever heard of inefficiency of civil superintendence over them; on the contrary, there was always abundant testimony to show the superiority of the civil system. The present military rule was an insult to the mechanics of the country, and therefore should be abolished.

Mr. KEITT took issue with the gentleman, maintaining the superiority of military superintendence. A great parade, he said, had been made about the memorials, but he wished it known that the Select Committee was authorized on the 13th of February, but it was not until the 14th of March that the first memorial was received, and that from the District of Columbia, where the people have no vote, and are a hundred miles distant from either armory. The memorials were printed in this city. He was the representative of no class, but of the interests of the whole country, and argued accordingly.

Mr. WALSH interrupted, saying: I understood the gentleman to remark that the men in the armories received pay when absent. I ask whether the gentleman receives pay as a Member of Congress, when he is absent?

Mr. KEITT—If I have done so I have followed the example of my distinguished predecessors.

Mr. WALSH—From your own State?

Mr. KEITT—Yes, from my own State, and from other States.

Mr. DAVIS, of R. I., was for keeping the military and civil power distinct, and, therefore, in favor of civil superintendency.

Mr. SKELTON said, after hearing both sides, he had come to the conclusion that each had made out its case. He offered an amendment providing that the manufacture of arms at Harper's Ferry and Springfield be discontinued, and authorizing the Secretary of War to contract for the manufacture and supply of arms which may be necessary for the Army and Navy, and that $200,000 be appropriated for the purpose.

This was rejected.

Mr. BANKS spoke against the military superintendency, and defended the mechanical interests of the country generally.

The Committee rose without coming to a conclusion on the subject.

The House passed the bill regulating the time for holding District and Circuit Courts in Louisiana.

The House then adjourned.

From Washington—Prospects of the Homestead Bill—Another Murder.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 17.

It seems to be settled that the Homstead bill will not pass the Senate. Many Senators originally friendly to the measure, have changed front upon the feature extending the provisions of the bill over aliens, and will not only vote against it, but use every other effort to defeat its final passage. Some wish it to pass in order to place the responsibility on the President, it being understood that he would sign the bill, notwithstanding his veto of Miss DIX's Insane Land bill, involving the same principle. But the prevailing sentiment is hostility to the entire measure as it is presented.

A brutal murder was committed here last night, owing to an Irish family row. A man named KEEFE had his head literally chopped to pieces by a hatchet, and died to-day. His wife and another woman were also severely cut with the same instrument. The perpetrator was arrested.

The Vermont Central Railroad.

BOSTON, Monday, July 17.

The transfer books of the Vermont Central Railroad Company have been closed for the present, in order to give time for a thorough investigation, and a meeting of the Directors has been called for Thursday evening, which is the earliest time they can be assembled. The stock to-day was suspended from the books of the Brokers' Board until the course of the Company in regard to the over-issue is ascertained. A Committee of Investigation has been appointed.

Philadelphia Stock Market and the Over-Issue of Vermont Central Railroad Shares.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 17.

The fraudulent issue of stock at Boston, by Mr. CRANE, President of the Vermont Central Railroad, created much consternation at our Stock Board. Mr. CRANE was one of the subscribers to the stock of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, upon the faith of which the City of Philadelphia issued bonds for the first million dollars of its subscription—the ordinance authorizing the subscription requiring that a similar amount should be obtained from private subscribers. The discovery of this fraud will undoubtedly suspend operations upon the road, as the second subscription by the city cannot now be paid.

Bank Robbery—Fatal Railroad Accident.

BOSTON, Monday, July 17.

MATTHEW MATTHEWS, JOHN GILL, WILLIAM L. MENTZER and C. SAXTON, hailing from Philadelphia, recently obtained $3,700 from the Rutland Bank, Vermont, by forged checks. MATTHEWS and GILL have been taken at Montreal and MENTZER at Rosse's Point, and $3,300 of the money was recovered.

At Danvers, this morning, as two young ladies, daughters of FREDERICK HOWES, Esq., of Boston, were attempting to cross the Railroad track in a wagon, the Manchester train came along, and dashed the wagon to pieces, instantly killing one of the ladies, and mangling the other so badly that she cannot survive.

Adjournment of the New-Hampshire Legislature.

BOSTON, Monday, July 17.

The New-Hampshire Legislature adjourned *sine die* on Saturday, after a session of about six weeks. Among the acts passed are the following: To prevent false and fraudulent issues of Stock, in Bank, Railroad, and other Companies; making cities and towns liable for damages caused by mobs and riots; and to empower married women to make testamentary disposition of their estates.

Later from Texas—The Indian Hostilities.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 17.

We are in receipt of Galveston dates to the 14th instant.

A large number of Indians from Mexico were marching into the interior of Texas, creating considerable excitement. No efficient troops opposed them, and the people were complaining against General SMITH, and getting up petitions for his removal, and the appointment of General HARNEY to the chief command. The condition of the troops throughout Texas was excellent.

The Introduction of Water into New-Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, July 17.

The question of introducing water into this place, at an estimated expense of $325,000, was decided to-day by ballot. The vote was large, and all the Wards gave majorities against the measure, as follows: First Ward, 132; Second, 362; Third, 104; Fourth, 17—total, 615.

Fire at Massilon, Ohio.

MASSILON, Monday, July 17.

A fire occurred here last night, destroying the Massilon House and a number of other buildings. Loss about $25,000, fully covered by insurance. A man has been arrested on suspicion of incendiarism.

Mortality in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 17.

The number of deaths in this city last week was 160, none of which were from cholera.

The Knoxville at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, July 15.

The steamship *Knoxville* arrived at this port early this morning from New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Prepare for Cholera.**—Dr. MCCLINTOCK'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL AND CHOLERA PREVENTIVE should be kept in every house at this critica period. The slightest appearance of diarrhœa should be checked to insure safety from Cholera. Dr MCCLINTOCK'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL was used by Professor MCCLINTOCK in thousands of cases during the epidemic of '32, in the Cholera Hospitals, the County Prisons, and a large private practice, and never known to fail when applied promptly. Price 25 cents and 50 cents a bottle. Sold by druggists generally, and by the proprietors, A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 122 Fulton-st.

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box.**—A Post'm remedy of 30 years' standin —a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. E. MEBER, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston.

C. H. RING, Broadway, and all respectable druggists.

☞ **University's Family Medicines.**—FEVER AND AGUE—CHOLERA.—The University of Free Medicines and Popular knowledge, chartered by the State of Pennsylvania April 29, 1853, mainly to arrest the evils of spurious nostrums; also, to supply the public with reliable remedies, where the best medical advisers cannot or will not be employed, having purchased the invaluable remedy—ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE—the first and only known for twenty years as the certain cure for Fever and Ague and its kindred complaints, confidently recommend it to the patronage of the afflicted. The above institution likewise recommends for Bowel Complaint or Cholera, ROWAND'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF BLACKBERRY ROOT, and in due time will furnish its own remedy for every disease that can be safely treated in this way. By order of the Trustees,

JOHN E ROWAND, M. D.,
President of the University, and head of the Pharmaceutical Department, Philadelphia.

Home Dispensary and Office, No. 47 South Second-st., Philadelphia.

CHARLES H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; C. V. CLICKENER & Co., No. 81 Barclay-st.; HAVILAND, WARBALL & RISLEY, Maiden-lane; F. C. WELLS & Co., No. 237 8th-av.; R. A. SANDS, No. 188 Bowery; JOHN MEAKIM, No. 497 Broadway; E. M. GUION, No. 127 Bowery; C. S. SMITH, No. 126 Canal-st.; BRIGHAM & MILLER, No. 17 Avenue D; J. CODDINGTON, 711 Broadway; W. D. CRUMBLE, Nos. 313 Bowery and 962 Broadway; W. B. FREEMAN, No. 42 3d-av; A. W. GARDAN, Nos. 51 6th-av and 166 8th-av.; GAIL & AMEUD, No. 193 3d-av.; E. W. VONDASMITH, No. 158 Bowery; T. T. GREEN, No. 399 Broadway; A. POWELL, No. 163 Avenue A; J. WALL GREEN, No. 119 Broadway; JOHN MILLER, No. 235 Grand-st.; W. B. LINDSAY, No. 179 East Broadway; W. H. LOINES, No. 298 Hudson-st.; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; T. THOS. HAYES, South Brooklyn.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Cordial.**—Whence proceed the lassitude, the depression, the debility, the indifference to life, the instability, the continual feeling of illness which is impossible to define, so common, so hard to bear, and so little pitied by the robust and healthy? We answer—from the stomach and the nervous system, between which there exists the closest sympathy. Want of vital energy, sluggishness in the secretive organs, a general inertia of the system, is at the bottom of all the difficulty. To rouse the whole organization from the torpor, to imbue it with new life, activity and vigor, and to sustain it in that condition, there is no preparation comparable with DR MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL. Other stimuli may excite the dormant physical energies for a time, but like the night-flash of the lightning that leaves behind it a deeper gloom, the exhibition of these excitants is followed, after the first coruscation of effect is over, by a depression of body and mind more profound and paralyzing than ever. The remedy is literally worse than the disease. But the Elixir has a dynamic influence. It not only creates a new condition of the physical organization, but perpetuates it. The animal spirits are not only cheered and elevated by its agency but kept up to their new level without flagging. A vegetable compound congenial to the system it seems to act upon the constitution itself, and to revolutionize it. In chronic diseases of the nerves, the stomach, and the liver, its operation is all but miraculous. The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, six for twelve dollars.

C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 192 Broadway, New-York. Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada and the West Indies.

☞ **New York Lung Institute, No. 6 Bond-street.**—The unparalleled success that has attended the system of Inhalation discovered by Dr. SANBORN, for the immediate relief and radical cure of all diseases of the Lungs and Throat, has established the fact that any disease of those organs can be treated with far greater and more satisfactory success than has ever been accomplished by the old system of giving drugs into the stomach. It should be understood that no medicine of any kind is administered for Lung diseases only by inhalation, and that the method of inhaling practiced at the New-York Lung Institute differs widely from that of others. Physicians are invited to call and witness the plan of treatment and its success. Owing to the increasing popularity and success of Dr. SANBORN'S treatment of Lung and Throat diseases, and the many applications for treatment at the Institute, persons are informed that they can obtain Dr SANBORN'S MEDICATED LUNG VAPOR only at No. 6 Bond-st., where a free examination of their Lungs will be given if required.

☞ **Lots Chosen at Wakefield, July 17, '54:**

Acres—263, 264 299, 300
Half-acres—399 539, 416 460, 1 027, 1,028, 348, 349, 667, 669, 449, 483, 521 522, 377 412, 454, 480
Quarter-acres—624 859, 1 133, 580, 583, 1,135, 1 115, 1,119, 1 179, 1,114, 579, 1,170, 414, 1,177, 754 623 1,265, 669, 837, 56, 980, 581, 1,158, 243, 656, 244, 269, 530, 543. Gores No. 12, 114

Eighth-acres—411, 772 311, 660, 663, 420
Quarter-acre printed 921, should have been 951.
Nos. 369, 322, 328, 331, 338 360, 349, 350 and 351 to 400 inclusive choose this day, July 18.

Railroad tickets can be procured at Military Hall EVERY EVENING during the choosing, of the Recording Secretary. J. A. HANDSCHUCH, Superintendent.

☞ **Cholera, Diarrhœa, &c.**—"HEALTH PRESERVED BY THE USE OF A CONDIMENT."—It is well known that where wholesome food is taken and the stomach kept in tone to digest it, the dire complaints above named rarely, if ever occur, but as safety consists in prevention, it should be universally known that the habitual use of LEA & PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, not only promotes digestion, but also imparts an exquisite zest to almost every article of food. The world-wide fame of this Sauce as a most agreeable relish, is well established; but its health preserving properties should recommend it to daily use in every family. Sold by dealers, and every grocer. Wholesale Agents for the United States, JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway.

☞ **Clay Festival Association.**—N. BOWDITCH BLUNT, Esq. one of the founders of our Association, has been suddenly stricken down in the prime of life, and in the midst of usefulness.

The members of the Association are requested to assemble at the City Hotel, corner Broadway and Howard-st., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, 18th inst., at 8 o'clock precis-ly, to adopt such measures as may be appropriate. By order,

JOSIAH P. KNAPP, President.

THOMAS CARNLEY, GEORGE W. QUINTARD, } Vice-Presidents.
NEW-YORK July 18, 1854 H. C. MILES, Secretary.

☞ **A Neat and Elegant Fit of a Lady's Dress**—Is a matter of much more importance than the elegance or value of the material. Mme. DEMOREST, of No. 375 Broadway, proposes to cut patterns to fit the form with unfailing accuracy, during July and August, at only 12½ cents, enabling every lady to secure a reliable pattern and test her new system of dress cutting, that obtained the highest award from the American Institute, State Fair, and the World's Fair, Crystal Palace. No excuse now for ill fitting dresses.

☞ **Cork Water Coolers.**—A plain and cheap article, that will save more ice than any other, as is well known through all the Southern States, and also by those who have tried them in this City. Having a stone jar inside makes them preferable to those lined with metal. For sale by the sole agents, PICOT & SHOTWELL, No. 47 Maiden-lane, up-stairs.

☞ **Inhalation in Consumption.**—Drs. R. & J. HUNTER, Physicians for Diseases of the Lungs, Residence and office No. 288 Broadway, 2d door above 13th st. Hours of consultation from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. A limited number received as resident patients.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **South Williamsburg.**—Members of this Association who have not received their deeds, are particularly requested to call and get them THIS EVENING, Tuesday, July 18, at No. 198 Bowery, next door above Military Hall. The officers will be in attendance at 7 o'clock. Deeds may be had every day this week at the office of Mr. WILKS, No. 213 Broadway, corner Fulton st., room No. 19.

B. W. WILSON.

☞ **American Institute Farmers' Club.**—A regular meeting will be held at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on TUESDAY, July 18, at noon. Subject—*The Relation of Increase of Crops to National Prosperity*, and *The Advantages of Agricultural Education*. Strangers are always especially welcome. Admission free to all

H. MEIGS, Secretary.

☞ **Why don't he go to Winfield?**—Grand excursions to this delightful village every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY—only three miles from the Williamsburg ferries, and a short distance above the Calvary Cemetery. Lots $50 to $200 in monthly payments of only $5. Go and see them. Free tickets for the excursions to be had at the office, No. 5 Tryon-row, corner of Chatham-st.

G. G. ANDREWS & J. F. KENDALL.

☞ **Notice.**—The Members of Lexington Engine Co. No. 7, hereby caution the public of some person or persons unknown to them having received subscriptions in the name of the Company unauthorized by them.

G. JOSEPH RUSH, Foreman, No. 112 East 25th-st.
H. WILSON, Jr., Sec'y, No. 141 East 21st-st.

☞ **Association of Exempt Firemen.**—The regular quarterly meeting will be held at the house of Engine Company No. 4, in Mercer-st., between Amity and 4th-sts., on TUESDAY EVENING, July 18, at 8 o'clock.

G. W. WHEELER, R. S.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a German girl seventeen years of age, who has just arrived, to make herself useful in a respectable private family. She has a good education, speaks French and German fluently, and understands English. She is not afraid of work, and can bring good references; kind treatment is preferred to high wages. Please address L. W. Box No. 208 Post-Office, for three days.

SITUATION WANTED.—A respectable young woman, who speaks the German language, wishes a situation in a respectable family as seamstress. She is capable of doing fancy needlework, and is competent to fit ladies' and children's dresses. Good references can be given. Please call at No 123 13th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—As a good cook, and to wash and iron, in a private family, by one; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and lady's dress by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore. Would go in the country.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable Protestant young women—one as cook, washer and ironer—is a good baker—the other as chambermaid and waiter or nurse and seamstress. Can cut and make dresses. Please apply at No. 261 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By 2 tidy active girls aged 14 and 16, one as waiter and the other as nurse; and to do other light work. Both come well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED.—A gentleman wishes a situation as Editor or Assistant Editor of a daily or weekly paper, or monthly journal. Address BENTLEY, Office of New-York *Times*.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant Woman, as Nurse and Seamstress; has good city reference; can be seen two days at No. 125 Smith-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED AS SEAMSTRESS.—Can be engaged by the week or month. Call at No. 103 West 16th-st.

SERVANTS—Protestant servants wanted in a gentleman's family. Cook, nurse and seamstress, waiters, coachman. Employer to be seen from 9 to 12 o'clock at No. 149 Grand-st.; also first class gardener.

SERVANTS WANTED.—At No. 394 Broadway, (basement.) 5 cooks for the City; 2 chambermaids, 4 scrubbing girls, 4 nurses. No charges will be made until places are procured. Also, 2 porters, 6 clerks, salesmen, men on steamers, railroads, and boys for trades; also, 2 waiters. DREYER & KAUFMAN, Agents.

SERVANTS—Families should call for the best Servants in the City at FERRE'S long-established Agency for Domestics, of 13 years' standing, and experienced in furnishing families in this City and Country. No. 97 Duane-st., near Broadway.

GOVERNESS WANTED.—A gentleman residing in Louisiana, who will be in this City within a few weeks, desires to engage an English or American lady of piety, of a thorough education and polished manners, who speaks French perfectly and understands music, and is qualified to teach them, to take charge of the education of three children. A lady between the ages of 35 and 40 years, who can give satisfactory evidences of these qualifications, may hear of a permanent situation, with a liberal salary, by addressing Post-Office, Drawer No 69, Rochester, N. Y. The children, with the Governess, will spend the Summer months in a Northern climate.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS.—Families in want of domestic servants can depend on being suited at the office of the "Protestant Employment Society," and "Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics," No. 7 Carmine-st., formerly in Chambers-st.

CONTRALTO.—A young lady, with a first-class musical education, and experienced in church music, having sung in various churches and given satisfaction, would like to enter into an engagement immediately. Good reference given, if required. A church in Brooklyn preferred. Address J. B., *Times* office.

U. S. SCHOOL AGENCY—(1847,) by E. H. WILCOX & SONS No. 293 Broadway.—A perpetual introducer, sharing on equal dividend, and filling all orders and vacancies for Cheek holders at one per cent. CHECK MEETING DAILY, suiting many at first call. Sell your Check every day, and shave equal mutual benefit, $5, $10, $15, &c. No charge to pupils.

FIFTY CARPENTERS WANTED—At Claverack, Columbia County, 4 miles from Hudson, to work on the Claverack Seminary. Wages from 10s. to 14s. per day. Board $3 per week. G. D. DAVIDSON, Builder.

MAN WANTED—To keep the books and assist as salesman in a hardware store, in a pleasant town in the interior of this State. Address Box No. 1,267, Post-Office, naming age, reference and salary expected.

HARDWARE.—A place is wanted for a young man 18 years of age, and 2 years in the business. A line directed to HARDWARE CLERK, Brooklyn Post-office, will receive immediate attention.

LAD WANTED IN AN OFFICE.—A smart, active lad from 14 to 16 years of age. Salary $50. Address W. M. J., *Times* office.

BOY WANTED—14 or 15 years of age, to learn the business in a wholesale and retail hardware store, on the west side of this City; one that resides in the lower part of the City and will work parents preferred. Salary first year, $75. Address L. C. N., office of this paper.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—One fully qualified in the business and well recommended as to character. None other need apply at No. 267 Bleecker cor. Jones-st.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—One acquainted with City retail business may apply at No. 138 6th-av.

GOOD VEST HANDS WANTED.—Apply immediately to HANFORD & BROTHER, No. 29 Park-row.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—And an elegant suite of furnished rooms, consisting of a parlor and two bedrooms, with closets adjoining, on the first floor, just vacated, at No. 84 East 23d-st.

BOARD AT LEBANON SPRINGS.—Within five minutes' walk of the Springs, several very pleasant and commodious rooms can be had with board, at a moderate price. The house, a new cottage of the Gothic style, is beautifully finished and has a delightful and healthy location in the Valley of Lebanon, near the principal thoroughfare resorted for agreeable drives. Communication by stage, morning and evening, with trains at Canaan and Edwards' Depôts, which can be reached from Albany and Boston by the Western Railroad; from New-York by the Harlem Railroad, or the Hudson and Berkshire Railroad and the River Road. For particulars apply to W. T. PECK, Esq., No 98 John-st.; E. C. KING, Esq., Washington-st.; and E. A. DOOLITTLE, Esq., No. 3 New-st., New-York, or Mrs. OLIVE TICKNOR, Kendall Cottage, New-Lebanon, N. Y.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—Persons wishing to obtain board in the country will do well to apply to J. M. ENYARD, Bergen Point, N. J. He has a large and commodious house, entirely new, and occupies the most prominent site in the village. All sound families and single gentlemen desirous of spending a few months in the country will find it to their advantage to call. Access to New-York several times a day by steamboats *Hugenot* and *Sylph*, foot of Whitehall-st.; also by stages.

J. M. ENYARD, Bergen Point, New-Jersey.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A few permanent boarders can obtain a choice of rooms, with a private family, in an airy, healthily located house, having gas, &c., within three minutes' walk of Hamilton Ferry and about five minutes' walk from the Ferry. A comfort and freedom of a home insured. Terms reasonable. Apply at No. 90 President-st., between Columbia and Hicks-sts.

BOARD WANTED.—A single gentleman from Paris, Professor of Music, Pianoforte and Singing, wants a furnished parlor and bedroom, with partial board, in a family up town, where his services would be received as whole or part compensation. Best of references. Address PROFESSOR, *Daily Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—For a

Execution of Frank Smith.

From the [illegible] Express, July 8.

The last sentence of the law was to-day executed upon FRANK SMITH, convicted of murdering his wife. The execution took place a few minutes past ten, within the walls of the Parish Prison, under the supervision of Sheriff FABER and his Deputies. Messrs. FABER and [illegible] SMITH. The scaffold was placed in such a position that the execution could only be witnessed by those who were admitted within the walls. At ten o'clock SMITH was led out, dressed in white, seemingly very weak and feeble. He was attended by the Rev. Father MCMAHON, a Catholic Priest, who was with him for several hours previous to his death. The unfortunate convict looked around upon the witnesses present with an uncertain, wavering glance, and ejaculated several times in a trembling voice, "Lord have mercy upon me!" "God be with me now!"

Mr. FABER, the Deputy Sheriff, read his sentence and warrant of execution, the signal was given, the rope cut, and FRANK SMITH fell into eternity. He struggled for several minutes, and from the position of the rope, it was evident his neck was not broken, and that he was dying by strangulation. After hanging about ten minutes the body was lowered, but the physician pronounced that life was not extinct, and if was allowed to remain several minutes longer. At length the heart ceased to beat, and the mortal remains of FRANK SMITH were placed in a coffin which had been prepared, and covered from mortal sight forever.

The murder for which this man suffered was a most brutal one. His wife, a woman about 50 years of age, (SMITH himself was about five years younger,) was found lying in the yard in front of the house, shockingly mangled, both arms and both legs being broken, and the skull smashed in. SMITH was found lying in a bed in the house, half stupified with liquor, and on being arrested acknowledged the deed, and said he "had assaulted her with a dangerous weapon." The weapon of death in this case was an axe.

A day or two since, a gentleman visited SMITH in prison, and the latter said he had no recollection whatever of the events of that fatal afternoon, yet he supposed he must have killed her, as there was no one else to do it. He asseverated, in his own language, "on the word of a dying man," that he was drunk at the time, and had no recollection of having killed her. The wife is said to have been a kind, affectionate woman; and when SMITH was sick with the fever last Summer, she was unremitting in her attentions to him. SMITH did not look like a man who would commit such a brutal murder, and had he not been drunk, he probably never would. "Oh, thou invisible spirit of wine, if thou hast no name to be known by, let us call thee devil!"

Although it was given out that the execution would be strictly private, none but the witnesses demanded by the law being allowed to be present, yet a large number of persons assembled in the street, opposite the prison, and as we returned we met crowds going in that direction.

"Try it On."

From the Albany Evening Journal, July 14.

The person who made his threats that he would horsewhip the editor of this paper last evening, is informed that whenever and wherever he feels inclined to test the virtue of such a remedy he can have the pleasure of meeting us. The place for the attack was to have been the theatre, and as the assailant and the to-be-assailed were both present, and the grand scene did not take place, we presume it was thought best to "let out the job." Now, once for all, if this man or his contemptible ally dare to interfere with us in any way, shape or manner, we shall take such measures to defend ourselves as we consider the occasion may require. We are not a street-brawler, and should regret very much to disgrace ourselves by any hostile meeting, particularly with the persons in question, but if they wish to engage in a pastime, all we have to say is, they had better "try it on."

MENDELSSOHN.--There was this inexpressible comfort in all intercourse with MENDELSSOHN, that he made no secret of his likings and dislikings. Few men so distinguished have been so simple, so cordial, so considerate; but few have been so innocent of courtiership, positive or negative. One might be sure that a welcome from him was a welcome indeed. I thought then, as I do now, his face one of the most beautiful which has ever been seen. No portrait extant does it justice. A Titian would have generalized, and out of its many expressions, made up one which, in some sort, should reflect the many characteristics and humors of the Poet; his earnest seriousness—his childlike truthfulness—his clear, cultivated intellect—his impulsive vivacity. The German painters could only invest a theatrical, thoughtful-looking man with that serious cloak which plays so important a part on the stage, and in the portraits of their country; and conceive the task accomplished, when it was not so much as begun. None of them have perpetuated the face with which MENDELSSOHN listened to the music in which he delighted, or the face with which he would crave to be told again some merry story, though he knew it already by heart. I felt in that first half-hour, that in him there was no settled sentiment, no affected heartiness; that he was no sayer of deep things, no searcher for witty ones; but one of a pure, sincere intelligence—bright, eager and happy, even when most imaginative. Perhaps there was no cotemporary at once strong, simple and subtile enough to paint such a man with such a countenance.—*Chorley's Modern Germán Music.*

HERRING'S PATENT WORLD'S FAIR PREMIUM SAFES.—The undeniable evidence of the superiority of the Safes manufactured by the subscriber, is known and acknowledged by the public, who are assured that all Safes made and sold by him, or his authorized agents, (none genuine except those having his name on a metal plate,) will be equal or superior to any of those which have been tested in numerous fires, and in every instance preserved their contents unharmed, the certificates from the owners of which, it is deemed at this time superfluous to publish.

The subscriber placed $1,000 in Gold in the safe exhibited by him in the World's Fair, the door of which was secured by Hall's patent powder-proof lock and Jones' patent bank lock, (both of which patents the subscriber has purchased and is now the sole owner of,) and invited all the picklocks in the world to open the safe, with or without the keys, and take the money as a reward for their ingenuity—and although operated upon by several skilled in the art, not one could pick or open the safe.

The largest assortment in the World of fire and burglar proof safes, money chests, bank vaults, and bank vault doors. Bank locks of various kinds and made to order, at the great Salamander Safe Depôt, Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., corner of Pine-st., New-York. S. C. HERRING.

FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM SCALES.—We invite the attention of the business world to the superiority of these scales over every other description of weighing machines now in use. Their plan of construction is philosophical and simple. The employment of two levers, with a single beam, is the most simple arrangement practicable in a compound platform balance. The workmanship of the bearings are bevelled, knife-edges, placed in parallel lines, and these rest on polished steel surfaces, so dressed and levelled that the knife-edge bearings rest equally through their whole length; and in every point, skill and fidelity have obviated all tendency to derangement or wear, thus securing the perfect and permanent accuracy of the instrument. These scales have been selected by the severest tests on all the principal railroads in the United States and England, and in every branch of business throughout the world; and their uniform accuracy and great durability have gained for them the reputation of being the standard from which there can be no appeal. By the recent enlargement of our works, and by the introduction of new and valuable machinery, we are enabled to offer our Scales at greatly reduced prices. Counter Scales, very exact, for the million. Sold and warranted by

FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 99 Water-st., New-York.

THE BOOT AND SHOE STORE FOR TENDER FEET.—The exclusive Boot and Shoe Establishment where particular attention is paid to the manufacture of Patent Carriage, Leather Cloth Boots and Shoes, for those who suffer excessive pain from corns, bunions, or tenderness of the feet, has just been removed to the northwest corner of Broadway (No. 489) and Broome-st., by Mr. ISAAC E. TATE, who formerly kept his manufactory adjoining the City Hotel, near Howard-st. Since the change of location, Mr. TATE has associated with him JOHN REED, Esq., the original inventor of the celebrated Panama Corrium, for making Boots and Shoes which will render the feet cool and comfortable. Its qualities for use in hot weather, surpasses any material in the world. Mr. TATE has earned the title of "King of the Leather and Shoe business," and, with his skillful partner, merits the same liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the past twelve years. An immense stock of every description of Boots Shoes Gaiters and Pumps, can always be found on hand, or may be speedily made to order, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children. Don't forget the number, 489 Broadway.

1854.—NEW FORWARDING ARRANGEMENT.—BY THE AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE.—With speed, safety, and saving of insurance—avoiding cartage across the "Suspension Bridge," and ferry at Detroit. The American "Lake Shore Railroads," having largely increased their freight cars and motive power, are prepared to forward without any delay, freight in any quantity, to all Western and Southwestern points, at very low rates. Marks to be Lake Shore Line, care of Lake Shore Railroad, New-York and Erie Railroad, Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, Harlem Railroad, or People's Line Steamboats.

For Chicago by Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, mark "Lake Shore Line, care of Buffalo and New-York City Railroad." For information, price, and bills of lading, apply to TIMOTHY C. DWIGHT, Agent, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., or to L. DUNTON Ticket Agent.

$500 REWARD.—Dr. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE is the most effectual preparation sold. Long experience has proved that it will radically cure any case. The desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary any deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sexual sleep, or healthy digestion, the cure once is those removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Sole agent for the City, C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st. N. B.—The celebrated Rose Wash sold as above.

$100 REWARD.—TO THE MANUFACTURERS OF BANK-NOTE PAPER.—The Executive Committee of the Association of Banks for the Supression of Counterfeiting, hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the best specimen, in the opinion of the Committee, of Bank-Note Paper, of not less than five hundred sheets, which may be submitted to them on or before the 1st day of January next. All paper submitted, except that selected by the Committee, to be returned to the manufacturer submitting the same. J. M. GORDON, Sec'y.

Treasury, March 11, 1854.

TEAS, FAMILY GROCERIES, WINES [illegible] PORTER, &c. &c., of the best [illegible] quality, at WM. H. UNDERHILL [illegible] Tea Store, No. 277 Canal-st., corner of Church, [illegible] Orders from the country will be faithfully executed. [illegible] to approved city reference.

MARBLE.—Superior white building Marble furnished to order, by the cargo or single piece, and prepared for the mason, at the WESTFIELD MARBLE CO., No. 9 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE STORE AND LOT NO. 42 JOHN-STREET, —Two houses and lots, No. 204 and 206 East 126th-st.; 4 lots on 1st-av; 6 lots corner 1st-av. and 105th-st.; a 12 years unexpired lease of lot No. 134 West 42d-st., New-York; also, a cottage at Yonkers; 2 frame cottages, Nos. 55 and 57 North Madison-st.; also, 7 vacant lots in the city of Newark, N. J.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on TUESDAY, July 18, 1854, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange.

JOHN-STREET.—The very valuable 4 story brick store and lot, No. 42 John-st., 28 feet front and rear by 79 feet 5 on one side and 84 feet on the other in depth. The building is leased to May 1 1855 for $3,000; after which time it will rent for a great deal more, as stores and offices are in great demand in that section of the city. $12,000 can remain on bond and mortgage for 4 years at 6 per cent.

EAST NINETEETH STREET.—Two 4 story brick houses and lots known as Nos. 206 and 208 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d-aves., lot 20 by 92, houses 20 by 50 more or less. They rent for $550 per annum each $8,500 can remain on mortgage 3 years at 7 per cent.

FIRST-AVENUE.—Four lots on West side 1st av., including southwest corner of 105th-st., 25 by 100 each.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH-STREET.—Six lots on the south side of 105th-st., adjoining the southwest corner of 1st-av. Lots 25 by 100 feet each. 50 per cent. can remain on mortgage for 3 or 5 years, at 7 per cent.

WEST FORTY-SECOND-STREET.—Twelve years unexpired leasesof lot No. 134 West 42d-st., south side, between 7th and 8th-avs., with the new 2 story and attic frame house thereon. Lot 25 by 98 feet 9 inches, house 25 by 38 feet, with a stable for two horses. Ground rent only $25 per annum. Rent is for $280 per year.

YONKERS.—A 2 story and attic frame cottage on Vineyard-av., Yonkers, within 12 minutes' walk of the dépôt.

NEWARK, N J.—Two neat 2 story attic and brick basement frame cottages and lots, known as Nos. 55 and 57 North Madison-st., west side, between East Market and Ferry-sts. Lots 25 by 100, each; houses 20 by 26, neatly finished.

Also, five vacant lots adjoining the above, well situated for immediate improvement. Terms, 50 per cent. on each and mortgage for 3 years at 7 per cent.

Also, two lots on the north side of Nicolay-st, between Cabinet and West-sts., 25 by 100 each.

Titles of all the above properties indisputable. For further particulars apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

A. M. MERWIN Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, BROTHER & CO.—Trade Sale Rooms, No. 13 Park-row.—SIXTIETH NEW-YORK TRADE SALE, TUESDAY, August 15, 1854. BOOKS and STATIONERY SIMULTANEOUSLY.—BANGS, BROTHER & CO., announce the regular Fall Trade Sale of Books, Stationery, Stereotype Plates, &c., for the above date. The catalogue will be ready about the 20th instant, and will be sent to any address on application.

WM. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—J. S. H. BARTLETT will sell, on WEDNESDAY, July 19, 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., in lots from the shelves, to suit purchasers, a choice lot of Fancy and Edwards' white granite ware, china, rockware, and glassware all kinds. Also, 300 packages glassware, of different patterns.

DRY GOODS.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS AT THE BOWERY SAVINGS STORE, No. 128 BOWERY.—Among other great bargains offering, are

A beautiful lot of Summer silks at 4s., worth 6s. 6d.
An auction lot or lawns and delaines at 1s., worth 2s. 6d.
An auction lot of embroidered drapery at 1s. 6d., worth 3s.
About 500 elegant crape shawls from $6 to $13.
A large assortment of linens, jeans, &c. for boys' wear.
Summer flannel, an excellent make, at 1s. worth 25 cents.
Magnificent toilet quilts at $2, $2 50 and $3, worth from $4 to $7.
Sheet lawns, handkerchiefs, very handsome, at 2s. 6d., worth 5s.
Embroidered de bege robes, for traveling.
Fine twisted de dage, genuine French.
Lustred do do do.
All colors of barages tissues.
Rich India foulard silks.
As well as a full assortment of household goods, domestics, &c. F. W. & W. F. GILLEY.

DRESS GOODS.—SPRING STYLES.—BOOTH & TUTTLE, No. 146 Broadway, offer to the trade a large and varied stock of Dress Goods of new and approved fabrics and designs. They have now open a great variety of styles of Portsmouth and English lawns, jaconets and organdies, of patterns not before exhibited. Ginghams and gingham lawns, plaid and striped silks, plain barages of every shade and quality. Grenadines and tissues, plain de laines plain and plaid de bages, plaid and plain poplins, barege Valenciennes, Chili cloths, Earlight jaconets, in great variety of new styles, to which, together with a large stock of Hamilton and Manchester de laines of improved designs, they invite the attention of cash and short-time buyers. BOOTH & TUTTLE, No. 146 Broadway, cor. Liberty.

NEW SUMMER GOODS.—J. BECK & CO. have received per late arrivals a beautiful assortment of new French Goods, consisting of silks, foulards, shawls, mantillas, barages, grenadines, crape de Paris, jaconets, organdies, calicoes, ginghams, de laines, embroideries, laces, linens, muslins, hosiery, gloves, &c., &c., and which they are now offering at greatly reduced prices at No. 355 Broadway

DAMAGED PRINTS—MUSLINS, LINENS, GINGHAMS, &c.—Irish Linens, Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, Cotton Damasks, Cloths, Towels, &c. Dealers supplied by WM. MATHEWS & CO., Nos 52 and 54 Catharine-st.

PRINTED LAWNS AT 8d. THE YARD.—LANE & PORTER, No. 51 Catharine, offer 12,000 yards of Portsmouth and Hadley Falls Lawns at 8d. the yard. All of this present season's styles and perfectly fast colors. LANE & PORTER, No. 51 Catharine-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GOLD WATCHES, DIAMOND PINS, BROOCHES, &c.—Together with a rich assortment of Silver and Plateware.

GOLD WATCHES, from.....$20 to $300
SILVER TEA SETS, from.....120 to 500
PLATED TEA SETS, (double plated) from.....12 to 60

All our goods are warranted to be as represented; should they prove otherwise the money will be refunded. Silver equal to Coin. SQUIRE, LANDER & CO.,
No. 97 Fulton-st.

INDEPENDENT SECOND WATCHES.—Very fine independent second and quarter-second watches, for timing horses, in gold and silver cases, double and single time, for sale at less than usual prices, wholesale and retail. G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

PATENT LEVER WATCHES.—Fine English patent lever watches, in gold and silver cases, full jeweled and plain, fine time-keepers, for sale, wholesale and retail, at less than usual prices
G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

CHRONOMETER WATCHES.—Very fine pocket chronometers which run without any perceptible variation, for sale at less than usual prices, wholesale and retail. G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

JURGENSEN WATCHES.—Splendid Jurgensen watches, levers and chronometers perfect time-keepers, for sale, very low, wholesale and retail. G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

COOPER WATCHES.—Gold Cooper duplex and lever watches, some in hunting cases, splendid time-keepers, for sale very low, at wholesale and retail, by G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

ASHLAND HALL.—BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—West Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J.—Two or three vacancies will occur the middle of the present session—Monday, July 17. Circulars can be had on application to DAVID A. FRAME.

BOOKKEEPING AND ARITHMETIC.—Are taught at DOLBEAR'S Academy, No. 509 Broadway, corner of Houston-st., by a practical accountant, who explains all the details of real business. Clerks should enter now to be prepared for Fall business.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY having greatly enlarged their works and improved the quality of their product, are prepared to execute orders for their superior Paints. Their White Zinc, which is sold dry or ground in oil, is warranted pure and unsurpassed for body and uniform whiteness. A method of preparation has recently been discovered which enables the Company to warrant their Paints to keep fresh and sort in the kegs for any reasonable time. In this respect their Paints will be superior to any other in the market. Their Brown Zinc Paint which is sold at a low price, and can only be made from the zinc ores from New-Jersey, is now well known for its protective qualities when applied to iron or other metallic surfaces. Their Stone Color Paint possesses all the properties of the Brown, and is of an agreeable color for painting cottages, dépôts, out-buildings, bridges, &c. Dealers supplied on liberal terms, by MANNING & SQUIER, Agents New-Jersey Zinc Company, removed from No. 45 Dey-st., to No. 165 Washington-st., New-York.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and its most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers can, with confidence, depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 83 Water-st.

WATER COOLERS AND ICE.

KEEP COOL.—WATER COOLER! WATER COOLERS!!—A large assortment of the above article manufactured and kept constantly on hand in lots to suit purchasers. A liberal discount made to wholesale dealers. The above is superior to many others in style and workmanship. Dealers would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. For sale at Nos. 272 and 274 Pearl-st., by BENHAM, WHITNEY & CO

ICE, ICE, ICE.—The Knickerbocker Ice Company have taken the old established dépôt, No. 2 Furman-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton Ferry, formerly occupied by the Crystal Lake Ice Co. All orders left at the office No. 2 Furman-st., or No. 190 West-st., corner Duane, and No. 382 West-st., corner Christopher, New-York, will be promptly attended to JOHN D. ASEOUGH & CO.

ENCAUSTIC TILES for floors of churches and public buildings, and for vestibules, halls, dining rooms, conservatories, and hearths in dwellings. These tiles are of an almost infinite variety of patterns, are very hard and strong, and are used in the best houses in all parts of the country. Also, Garnkirk chimney tops, suited to every style of architecture, and recommended in Downing's work on country houses, and by architects generally. For sale by MILLER, COATES & YOULE, No. 379 Pearl-st., New York.

MADAM DOUGETTEE—Justly styled the most brilliant star in her profession. We have consulted her, and have seen the wonderful Talismanic Mirror, which she possesses, by which the most undiscernible objects and events of the past and future are clearly distinguished. This instrument was imported at great cost, and is probably the only one in the United States. She cannot fail to give entire satisfaction. Terms 50 cents. No. 397 3d av., near 24th-st. N. B.—Written explanations given gratis.

PHILADELPHIA VEAL AND MUTTON, (received three times a week,) with choice and extra Beef, taken from the animals selected by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 9 Jefferson Market. N. B.—No direct interest in any other stands in the market.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Buyers of this fashionable style of furniture are solicited to examine the stock at the salesroom and factory of S. H. WARWICK, No. 62 White-st., three doors west of Broadway. N. B.—The trade and shippers supplied as usual.

LIGHTNING RODS—INSULATED—OTIS' PATENT.—The only method of absolute protection, as demonstrated by science and experience. Orders promptly filled. Wanted—Agents to sell town rights. LYON MANUFACTURING CO., No. 343 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—For all parts of the world, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner for every State in the Union. No. 14 Warren-st., corner Broadway. N. B.—Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates.

TO PRINTERS.—The subscribers are agents for the sale of SUPERIOR PRINTING INKS, manufactured by Fleming, Fletcher & Co., London, and keep on hand the [illegible] of Pearl, Nonpareil and Colored Inks, [illegible] & Co., Nos. 30 and 32 Gold-st.

MARBLE.—Superior white building Marble furnished to order, by the cargo or single piece, and prepared for the mason, at the WESTFIELD MARBLE CO., No. 9 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE, TO RENT, OR EXCHANGE FOR COUNTRY OR CITY PROPERTY.—A new house, filled in with brick, containing 11 rooms, with bath, &c. &c., and from 5 to 10 acres of arable and wooded land, 6 miles above McComb's dam, (Harlem River) and 4 mile west from Morrisania, to and from which cars leave 27 times during the day for the City. The land is high, picturesque and healthy, on a line with High Bridge, 10 miles from City Hall, and of easy access at all times of the year. The cars advertise to Harlem for 5 cents, and the 3d, 4th, 6th and 8th av. railroads are soon to be completed to Harlem River. Apply to

T. H. LANE, left stairs, No. 52 Wall-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—No. 232 3d-av. (west side.) The house is four stories high. The first story has two stores and a separate entrance for the dwelling, which is furnished to accommodate two families on each floor. The improvements are such as will at all times command good tenants, which, taken in connection with the rapid growth of business on this avenue, renders it worthy of the attention of either business men or capitalists Apply to Doctor E. M. GUION, No. 127 Bowery, corner Grand-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—To be sold at a bargain, two four-story brick Houses and Lots in 7th-av.; one four-story brick House and Lots in East 13th-st.; four beautiful three-story and basement Houses and Lots on Lee-av., Brooklyn. Also, several other houses in the suburbs of New-York; all of which will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st., from 7 to 1 o'clock.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A new three-story house 23 feet front by 40 feet deep, with a large front entrance and basement, of brown stone, of superior quality and workmanship with balcony, marble mantels heaters, gas, high ceilings, &c., located between the ferries in South 4th, between 5th and 6th-sts. Williamsburg. Will be sold low One-half of the money may remain on bond and mortgage Inquire of L. T. VOIGT, No. 252 Broadway, opposite the City Hall.

HOUSE AND 2 LOTS FOR SALE OR TO LET On very easy terms, at the beautiful village of Clarenceville, half an hour's ride from New-York, a new 2-story house containing 8 rooms with 2 lots, for the low price of $1,600—on very easy terms. Also a house and lot for $450. Apply to J. PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st., from 7 to 1 o'clock

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—The large and commodious house, No. 8 Beach-st., in perfect order. Possession immediately. Inquire of P. REYNOLDS, No. 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—No. 130 Willett-st., cheap. Lot 16½x57 feet. For further particulars, inquire of JOHN BRISSEL, No. 145 West Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Known as Oakwood Hill, on the east side of the Passaic River, three miles north of Newark and eight miles from New-York by an excellent Macadamized road The house stands on a commanding elevation overlooking the river and valley of the Passaic, in lawn of about nine acres, tastefully laid out, and handsomely planted with fruit trees of various sorts. It is large and commodious, 50 feet front, and 3 stories high, thoroughly built and in excellent order—containing besides parlor, library, dining-room pantries, &c., on the 1st floor, 13 rooms on the second and third floors many of them of large size. Outbuildings of every sort: coach-house, stabling, laundry, gardener's house, ice-house, grange, granary, fowl-house, &c. There are about 52 acres of land attached to the place, brought at great expense to a high state of fertility. An orchard containing 30 varieties of the choicest apples. A garden of four acres stocked with every variety of the choicest fruits. The whole slope of the Passaic, above and below this place, is occupied with beautiful country residences, and the society is of the choicest kind. Altogether it is one of the most desirable places for one who desires a beautiful country residence within an hour of New-York. Price moderate. Terms easy. Inquire of HOWLAND, MORGAN & CO. Pine-st., E. M. ATWATER, McDougal-st., near corner Houston, or of the subscriber on the premises. C. S. HENRY.

HUDSON-PARK, FORTY MINUTES FROM THE CITY.—Comprises 100 acres, beautifully situated, half a mile above H. R. R. Station at Spuytenduyvil Creek. Some of the sites on this property afford extensive and picturesque views, unsurpassed by any on the Hudson River The property is offered in lots from half an acre to 10 acres It is intersected by broad avenues, rendering every part easy of access. Restrictions will be placed on the erection of buildings of an inferior class will be contained in all conveyances of this property. As a convenient and desirable location for gentlemen's residences, it is considered superior to any other in the vicinity of the City that is now offered for sale Fifty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent. for a term of years. A road from the Point or Railroad Station is now being made through this property to Yonkers, and extensive improvements upon the same and in the neighborhood are in progress. For maps and further information, apply to D. F. WINTON, No. 5 Tryon-row, opposite the City Hall.

BEAVERBROYCK FARM FOR SALE—Containing about 250 acres, situated on the road leading from Newark to Dover, in Morris County, New-Jersey, 4 miles from the Morris and Essex Railroad, 4 miles from the Morris Canal, and 16 miles from Newark. The land is of superior quality, and in a high state of cultivation, adapted to grazing and grass crops; about 100 acres of natural meadows for pasture, 100 acres of woodland, and the balance in tillable land; on the plain is a large variety of fruit trees in bearing condition a large two-story dwelling house, with a large lawn and shade trees also, a two-story farm house, barns, cow-house, carriage-house, ice-house, dairy, &c., in good order; a large garden with a pond adjoining. This section of country is celebrated for health. The terms will be made easy: for further particulars inquire on the premises, of W. H. K. BIBBY, Paterson, New-Jersey.

COTTAGE FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A very pleasantly situated Cottage, near the Glenwood Station, containing two parlors, six bed rooms, basement and kitchen, and well furnished with pantries Terms easy. Inquire of JOSEPH H. JERVIS, Yonkers, or of BALDWIN & MANY, No. 49 John-st.

COTTAGES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two elegant cottages on Seely-st., Winsor-terrace, Flatbush, 2½ miles from Hamilton-avenue Ferry, near the Coney Island plank-road. Omnibuses run hourly through Seely-st. to Fulton Ferry. Apply to E. BELKNAP, No. 62 Wall-st.

FARM TO EXCHANGE—Containing 120 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, with good buildings; situated about 100 miles west of the City of New-York, in one of the most healthy locations in the United States. The above-mentioned property would be exchanged for a respectable located dwelling in this City that is in good order. For particulars inquire at No. 323 Greenwich-st. QUACKENBUSH & CO.

LEASE FOR SALE—ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.—A three years' lease of the four-story and basement brick house, No. 75 Warren-st, opposite the dépôt of the Hudson River Railroad This being a desirable location, the premises could be easily converted into a store, or would be well adapted for a saloon or private boarding-house. Rent $800 per year; no taxes For further particulars apply to the owner. WILLIAM MURPHY, No. 257 Broadway, up stairs; or to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN NORWALK, CONN.—The subscriber offers for sale a large two-story dwelling-house, with half an acre of ground. Said house is built of the best materials finished up in a very neat and substantial manner, and is not one year old. On the ground is a large new carriage-house and stable; also a fine lot of choice fruit trees of different varieties. In front of the house is a large fine park, which makes the place a most desirable residence. Plans of the house can be seen and information given by calling at the store of Messrs. BETTS, KELLEHER & BETTS, No. 507 Broadway, or of the subscriber, on the premises. JOHN ELWOOD.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN NORWALK, CONN.—A beautiful residence, the house is new, and built of the best materials, and finished up in a very neat and substantial manner; on the ground is a large new carriage-house and stable also, a good deal of fruit trees of different varieties; in front of the house is a large fine park, which makes the place a most desirable residence Plans of the house can be seen at the store of BETTS, KELLEHER & BEILK No. 507 Broadway, and JOHN ELWOOD, under St. Nicholas.

LOTS IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE—On the easy payments of $6 per month. Only 5 lots left of those desirable lots in the 9th Ward of Brooklyn, near Fulton-av., and in the midst of vast improvements. If applied for immediately will be sold cheap, and on the above very easy terms. These lots lie level and are clear from rock or swamp. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st., 7 to 1 o'clock.

BUILDING SITES FOR SALE AT FORDHAM—Seven handsome building plots, from five to fifteen acres each, one-fourth of a mile from above Fordham dépôt, east side. Inquire at No. 42 Chatham-st.

DREDGING MACHINE FOR SALE—Or employment wanted for new and improved machine, which has been found capable of discharging eight hundred to one thousand cubic yards per day in hard digging, gravel, &c., by actual experiment. This machine is a new invention, for which a patent was granted to Fondé & Lyon, of Mobile, Ala., on the 21st day of March, 1854. Four men can work it with seven bushels of coal per day. For further particulars inquire of LIVINGSTON & CROCHERON, agents of patentees, No. 31 Broadway.

HORSES FOR SALE—One pair fine bay carriage horses, 6 and 7 years old, full blood Morgans, warranted kind and sound; one Black Hawk horse, out of Morgan mare, 6 years old, kind and sound, fine saddle horse and showy; also, 12 milch cows. F. W. WALKER.
Littleton, Morris Co., N. J., 34 miles from Morristown.

HORSE FOR SALE.—An excellent blood bay horse, 16 hands high, perfectly kind in all harness, nine years old a good goer, suitable for a family, or able to do any kind of work. Sold for want of use. Apply to JOS. H. VAN MATER, Maspeth, Long Island.

TO LET.

NOTICE TO LUMBER DEALERS AND OTHERS—TO LET IN BROOKLYN—Six Lots 25x100 in Hamilton-av., near the Ferry, running through to Atlantic-dock, well fenced, good office, with timber racks, &c. Has been used for 8 years as a lumber yard, is one of the best locations in this City for business requiring water front and dock room. Possession immediately. Inquire at No. 34 Hamilton-av., (next to premises of ALLEN & GIFFORD,) or at the corner of Columbia and Harrison-sts. HALL & VAN NOSTRAND, Lumber Dealers.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET—A country place, one-quarter of a mile from Harlem Railroad and Williams Bridge, Westchester County, consisting of a dwelling house ice house barn, and from five to ten acres of land. Inquire at No. 42 Chatham-st.

COTTAGE TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND.—A cottage, with a carriage house attached, situate in the Clove. Cottage contains six rooms, besides kitchen, and a room in the coach-house for a man servant. Inquire of HAYNES LORD, No. 48 Broad-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE TO LET—No. 10 Cortlandt-st., the best location in the City for business. Can be had for a term of years. Rent low. Apply on the premises.

SHOP TO LET.—A fine large shop with power, in Yonkers, 32x48 feet, first floor, and near the steamboat dock and railroad dépôt. Apply to W. H. ANDERSON Yonkers, or J. BURNES, No. 192 Broadway.

STEAM POWER—Rooms to let, with steady Steam Power, in the new building, Nos. 7, 9 and 11 Canal-st., between Centre and Elm, running through to Walker-st. Apply to J. GAUDU, engineer, on the premises

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SONS, No. 108 Cliff-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—With well lighted Rooms Apply to J. H. & G. WALKER, Nos. 180 and 182 Centre, corner of Hester-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET WITH ROOMS—In 27th-st., near the Harlem Railroad Dépôt. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT, No. 15 East 27th-st.

TWO ROOMS TO LET—On the second floor of No. 35 Ann, corner of Nassau Also, 2 small houses corner of 5th-av and 21st-st.

OFFICES TO LET.—The offices No. 122 Nassau-st., 2d floor, front, recently occupied by us. Also, offices at No. 119 Nassau-st., rooms No. 3 and 3½, 2d floor, adjoining our office. These offices are all quite desirable ones, and are well calculated for any light business. Apply at room No. 3 at No. 119 Nassau-st.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO

LOFTS TO LET—Well lighted, with steam power Leaseholds to be for manufacturing purposes; will be let low. Inquire of DUMONT & JENKINS, No. 11 Wall-st., or of J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 206 6th-av., or J. W. OGDEN on the premises, cor. 13th-av. and 20th-st.

STABLE TO LET.—A spacious and basement brick Stable, with hay-loft, and room for five wagons. Apply to BACON & LEE, No. 18 24-st.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, New-York, July 11, 1854.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, holden THIS DAY, an instalment of FIVE DOLLARS per share on all the shares of the capital Stock of the Company, (excepting the ten thousand shares on which twenty dollars per share and the ten thousand shares on which ten dollars per share have already been paid in,) has this day been assessed, and required to be paid by the several parties in whose names the said shares of Stock now stand respectively, to the Treasurer, on or before the 10th day of August, 1854, and the Transfer Books are closed from this day, till the 21st July inst., and no transfer of Stock will be permitted until the instalment called thereon, be paid. By order of the Board of Directors,

M. B. EDGAR, Treasurer.

LOAN OF $300,000 ON THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF ALBANY.—The undersigned hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received by them until TUESDAY the 25th day of July instant, at 12 o'clock M. of that day for a loan of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars for which Bonds or Stock of the city of Albany will be issued in sums of $1,000 each, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually by coupon or warrant attached thereto, and the principal reimbursable at the expiration of twenty-five years from the 1st day of May, 1854. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $1,000, and should be sealed up and endorsed "Proposals for Albany City Stock," and enclosed in an envelope, and directed to either of the undersigned. Each proposal must state distinctly the rate of premium offered for the stock, and the address of the person or persons making the proposal. The money will be required to be paid by deposits to the credit of the undersigned, in the Banking House of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in the City of New-York, or in the Bank of Albany, in the city of Albany, as follows:

One-third part on the 28th day of July instant.
One-third part on the 15th day of August next.
One-third part on the 15th day of September next.

Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of said bonds to the times of payment above specified will be required from the persons taking the said loan. The interest on the said stock will be paid semi-annually, on the 1st days of May and November in each year, at the Banking House of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in the City of New-York, and the principal is made reimbursable at the same place.—Albany, July 5, 1854

J. B. TEN EYCK,
JAMES McNAUGHTON,
H. H. MARTIN,
W. E. BLEECKER,
Commissioners.

BONDS FOR SALE.—The NASHVILLE & CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY have for sale 150 Bonds of $1,000 each

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,899,656 20
Average amount of Specie	766,307 49
Average amount of Circulation	313 367 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,954,333 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MEIGS, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MEIGS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of July, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$321,455 00
Average amount of Specie	28,881 00
Average amount of Circulation	98,945 00
Average amount of Deposits	338,606 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of July, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,551,388 47
Average amount of Specie	1,566,536 84
Average amount of Circulation	121,367 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,165,911 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly qualified, affirm and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 17th day of July, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$7,922,719 94
Average amount of Specie	1,853,701 25
Average amount of Circulation	2,700 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,110,987 04

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of July, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,164,414 04
Average amount of Specie	54 930 73
Average amount of Circulation	102.803 00
Average amount of Deposits	853,155 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of July, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,855,759 76
Average amount of Specie	855,138 89
Average amount of Circulation	297,124 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,983,497 88

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of July, 1854.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,503,605 05
Average amount of Specie	74,367 00
Average amount of Circulation	98,715 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,436,364 40

City and County of New-York ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, despose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of July, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,905,825 33
Average amount of Specie	334,954 69
Average amount of Circulation	111,678 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,189,200 30

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of July, 1854.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,598,576 35
Average amount of Specie	944 85? 71
Average amount of Circulation	588,759 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,226,047 57

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WITHERS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of July, 1854.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$332,938 46
Average amount of Specie	4,773 93
Average amount of Circulation	35,700 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,625 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL R. HITCHCOCK, Cashier of the BANK OF THE UNION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. R. HITCHCOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of July, 1854.
JAMES S. SANDFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,154,352 58
Average amount of Specie	90,644 25
Average amount of Circulation	196,426 00
Average amount of Deposits	955,169 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of July, 1854.
BENJ. I. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday the 15th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,399,136 44
Average amount of Specie	126,523 89
Average amount of Circulation	199,531 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,165,209 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of July, 1854.
MATTHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,429,571 91
Average amount of Specie	135,253 95
Average amount of Circulation	12,321 00
Average amount of Deposits	946,142 82

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr. Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of July, 1854.
GEO. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CENTRAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$431,788 51
Average amount of Specie	21,754 67
Average amount of Circulation	25,995 00
Average amount of Deposits	235,088 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WALTER OAKLEY, Cashier of the CENTRAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WALTER OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of July, 1854.
GEO. L. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$636,779 99
Average amount of Specie	58,218 51
Average amount of Circulation	131,856 00
Average amount of Deposits	397,288 70

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM L. KIRBY, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly affirmed, say that the above statement is correct.

WM. L. KIRBY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 17th day of July, 1854.
GEO. F. DAVENPORT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,093,475 00
Average amount of Specie	457,052 00
Average amount of Circulation	221,090 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,061,038 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. Q. JONES, President.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of July, 1854.
H. C. BANGS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$713,833 94
Average amount of Specie	66,430 10
Average amount of Circulation	143,536 00
Average amount of Deposits	593,433 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of July, 1854.
GEO. L. OSBORN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,629,627 98
Average amount of Specie	317,895 18
Average amount of Circulation	91,850 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,260,628 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of July, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,559,354 54
Average amount of Specie	278,067 35
Average amount of Circulation	97,761 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,906,981 05

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. BOOKER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. T. BOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me this [illegible] day of July, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,022,00? 91
Average amount of Specie	170,110 88
Average amount of Circulation	88 178 00
Average amount of Deposits	778,640 85

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. A PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 17th day of July, 1854.
GEO. F. DAVENPORT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$612,644 00
Average amount of Specie	44,595 00
Average amount of Circulation	111,078 00
Average amount of Deposits	369 291 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of July, 1854.
JOHN DORAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$149 242 76
Average amount of Specie	11,947 78
Average amount of Circulation	102 ?7? 00
Average amount of Deposits	86,938 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES SANFORD, Cashier of the EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES SANFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of July, 1854.
BOLTIS M. FOWLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EMPIRE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$474,135 20
Average amount of Specie	28,763 60
Average amount of Circulation	110,916 00
Average amount of Deposits	279 029 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, LEONARD H. CHURCH, Cashier of the EMPIRE CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

L. H. CHURCH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of July, 1854.
ISAAC O. BARKER Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,771,376 44
Average amount of Specie	189,655 20
Average amount of Circulation	164,976 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,459,893 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 17th day of July, 1854.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$303,587 89
Average amount of Specie	59,584 03
Average amount of Circulation	171,168 00
Average amount of Deposits	513,488 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of July, 1854.
JAMES HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$566,119 95
Average amount of Specie	30,214 38
Average amount of Circulation	221,090 00
Average amount of Deposits	452,851 85

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of July, 1854.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,229,952 69
Average amount of Specie	83,567 31
Average amount of Circulation	137,253 00
Average amount of Deposits	631,782 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of July, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$368,421 00
Average amount of Specie	35,457 00
Average amount of Circulation	30,303 00
Average amount of Deposits	166,764 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of July, 1854.
J. S. HALSEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$533,557 07
Average amount of Specie	67,513 08
Average amount of Circulation	129,850 00
Average amount of Deposits	495,366 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANL. W. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

DANL. W. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 17th day of July, 1854.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE KNICKERBOCKER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$524,765 87
Average amount of Specie	96,113 94
Average amount of Circulation	85,948 00
Average amount of Deposits	400,269 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN A. GUNN, Cashier of the KNICKERBOCKER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. A. GUNN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of July, 1854.
WM. DARROW, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,774,424 58
Average amount of Specie	236,248 51
Average amount of Circulation	221,090 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,350,365 82

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of July, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,298,337 68
Average amount of Specie	538,776 90
Average amount of Circulation	405,732 52
Average amount of Deposits	2,562,511 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of July, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$728,843 40
Average amount of Specie	33,477 00
Average amount of Circulation	97,669 00
Average amount of Deposits	517,758 39
Average amount of Loans and Discounts	485,366 22

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 17th day of July, 1854.
GILBERT H. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,119,007 88
Average amount of Specie	35,103 64
Average amount of Circulation	107,320 00
Average amount of Deposits	800,399 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 17th day of July, 1854,
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,624,657 84
Average amount of Specie	737,465 61
Average amount of Circulation	347,382 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,116,314 85

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, SHEPHERD KNAPP, President of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SHEPHERD KNAPP, President.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of July, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,155,180 06
Average amount of Specie	78 052 38
Average amount of Circulation	235,709 00
Average amount of Deposits	883,521 05

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK PENTZ, President of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. PENTZ, President.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of July, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$639,604 97
Average amount of Specie	58,8?9 43
Average amount of Circulation	128,635 00
Average amount of Deposits	476,167 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of July, 1854.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,439,551 00
Average amount of Specie	228,717 00
Average amount of Circulation	198,371 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,157 429 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of July, 1854.
CHAS. D. BURRILL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3 917,982 82
Average amount of Specie	1,541,486 21
Average amount of Circulation	248,471 85
Average amount of Deposits	4,195,315 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS C. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of July, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,531,(14 93
Average amount of Specie	197,251 19
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	171,839 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,788,948 92

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of July, 1854.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,093,557 74
Average amount of Specie	617,539 98
Average amount of Circulation	104,944 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,725,551 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of July, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$826 695 00
Average amount of Specie	60,059 00
Average amount of Circulation	109,135 00
Average amount of Deposits	618,413 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of July, 1854.
D. B. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,531,476 38
Average amount of Specie	165,814 27
Average amount of Circulation	141,648 00
Average amount of Deposits	899 099 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of July, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$421,204 00
Average amount of Specie	22,503 21
Average amount of Circulation	116,264 00
Average amount of Deposits	70,075 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of July, 1854.
WM. P. BURMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$176 851 89
Average amount of Specie	10,720 00
Average amount of Circulation	56,573 00
Average amount of Deposits	90,742 21

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of July, 1854.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,044,367 61
Average amount of Specie	57,075 50
Average amount of Circulation	23,.?05 00
Average amount of Deposits	847,220 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 17th day of July, 1854.
EDWARD N. ROGERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,325,671 66
Average amount of Specie	87 265 18
Average amount of Circulation	121,277 00
Average amount of Deposits	772 482 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. S. GIBBONS, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. S GIBBONS. Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 17th day of July, 1854.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15 h day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$530,135 40
Average amount of Specie	35,541 34
Average amount of Circulation	93,233 83
Average amount of Deposits	326 891 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

Sworn before me this 17th day of July, 1854.
H. K. FROST, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$817,533 70
Average amount of Specie	62,666 60
Average amount of Circulation	116,682 00
Average amount of Deposits	539 590 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of July, 1854.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$804,592 50
Average amount of Specie	56,709 38
Average amount of Circulation	146,431 00
Average amount of Deposits	561,319 57

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of July, 1854.
MATHIAS BANTA. Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,531,589 86
Average amount of Specie	596,674 00
Average amount of Circulation	199,642 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,368,662 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PETER M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PETER M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of July, 1854.
THOS. S SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$615 121 00
Average amount of Specie	40 260 00
Average amount of Circulation	89,669 00
Average amount of Deposits	348,179 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT S OAKLEY, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly affirmed. depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ROBERT S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of July, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day

...K CITY.

...International Society.

...conversational meeting of this ...last evening at their room, [No. ...

...specimens of black and red currants ...by Mr. CRANSTOUN, of Hoboken. ...beautiful tuberoses, fuchsias, bigomias, bou... Ranellias, juncia, geraniums, &c., were ex... by the same gentleman.

Mr. J. S. BURGESS, of Long Island, displayed ...fine hollyhocks, roses, seedling verbena and ...—the white specimen exhibited being very pure.

The meeting was subsequently organized by ...CHEETHAM being called to the Chair. Some ...esting facts were stated by Mr. PETER B. ...MAN, relative to the extent to which the black cur... was cultivated in Scotland, and the qualities ...of that fruit as a remedy for bronchial affections.

New-York Young Men's Christian Association.

This Association met last evening at ...room, in the Stuyvesant Institute Building. The proceedings were opened by the reading a chapter from the Scriptures by the President, and a prayer by one of the members. The minutes of the last meeting were then read and approved.

Ninety-five gentlemen, who had been proposed as members at the last meeting, were unanimously elected members of the Association.

The names of forty gentlemen were proposed to be enrolled on the list of members.

No further business of any importance was transacted.

The California Ticket Case.

The investigation respecting the alleged charge of fraud upon EDWARD THOMAS, of Mid... Depot, Ohio, in the purchase of a California passage ticket, was resumed yesterday, before Justice OSBORNE, at the Halls of Justice. Mr. E. ...ELLS attended with his counsel, and when asked the question "What have you to say in relation to the charge?" he stated as follows:

JOHN ROSS informed me that he had a ticket which had been bought at our office, on which the passenger did not go forward on the trip of the 20th of February last. He asked me what would be done in reference to it. I said I would see JAMES MCCROSS, the ticket agent, and let him know. On a consultation with MCCROSS it was understood that the tickets left over, being two in number, so far as we had heard, should be made good for the next voyage. One of the tickets, then at the office, was by him transfered to the next trip, 5th of April. Soon after that I saw MCCROSS, and told him that the ticket held in the name of O'NEILLY would be made good. He asked me to endorse the ticket as good for the next voyage, and I did so, and no compensation was received by me for the same.

Lambert Wardell was then called as a witness for Mr. Mills, and stated he was the regular agent for selling tickets for the Independant Line of Steamers for California; he was shown the two tickets in question and pronounced them genuine; he also stated that on the 20th February last, when the tickets were sold, there was over $60,000 to the credit of Mr. Mills, on the books of the line.

Mr. Morse was cross-examined and stated that he did not pay Mr. Mills any compensation for the endorsement on Thompson's tickets. The magistrate reserved his decision in the matter for the present.

MEETING OF THE LIQUOR DEALERS.—A number of the Liquor dealers of New-York held a meeting yesterday afternoon, at the Union House, corner of Twenty-second-street and Third-avenue. After considerable discussion relative to what they deem their "grievances," they contributed a considerable sum of money for the purpose of defending their business interests, and passed the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, By the action of the Alderman and Commonmen of the Eighteenth Ward, we have been unlawfully and unjustly deprived of rights hitherto extended to us; and, *whereas*, such proscription and withholding of licenses for the pursuance of a business legalized in other Wards will have the effect of seriously injuring us in our property; and, *whereas*, the sense of this meeting is condemnatory of the illiberal and improper spirit which has been exemplified by the authorities;

Resolved, That for mutual protection, and for the purpose of testing the validity of the power thus assumed and exercised to our detriment, we form ourselves into a Union, pledging ourselves to withstand by all legitimate means, what we deem an unconstitutional infraction of privileges guaranteed to us, and which have never hitherto been abridged.

Resolved, That while as good and law-abiding citizens, we will bow with deference to judicial decisions affecting our interests, as a class we deprecate the policy and deny the right which would create a restraining law to the injury of a section.

Resolved, That inasmuch as we cannot reasonably afford to immolate ourselves upon the altar of political expediency enacted by Messrs. LORD, BAXTER and MATHER, a Committee of five persons be selected from this body to retain the services of counsel, and take such other preliminary steps as the exigencies of the case demand for the procurement of that simple extension of justice granted to the residents of other Wards, and withheld in this.

SUNDAY AFFRAY.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a man named JAMES MORRIS in company with one or two others, went to the lager beer shop of ANDREW HOFFMAN, No. 127 Avenue A, and after sipping large quantities of the beverage a dispute arose on some subject which resulted in a fight, during which clubs, stones, &c. were freely used, and HOFFMAN was struck on the head, as is alleged by MORRIS, and in such a manner that it is feared he will die. The weapon used by MORRIS is supposed to have been a club. The Seventeenth Ward Police were aroused by the alarm given, and Policemen YATES and DUNN hastened to the spot and arrested MORRIS, who was locked up to await the result of the injuries inflicted. Medical attendance was procurred for HOFFMAN.

DELIRIUM AND FATAL FALL.—Yesterday morning at 5 o'clock, ALEXANDER MCBRIDE, a man who was lying sick with Chagres fever at the house No. 40 Robinson-street, became frightened at the ringing of fire bells, and jumped from the third-story window to the ground, injuring himself in a fearful and perhaps fatal manner. He was taken up and conveyed to the New-York Hospital, and died last evening.

EXPLOSION OF A FLUID LAMP.—In the attic of house No. 16 College-place, last night, a fluid lamp burst and set fire to a quantity of clothing, which, however, was extinguished by the occupant without general alarm. Engine Company No. 14 was promptly on the spot, but their services were, fortunately, not required.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—The children of this institution, by special request, will repeat the musical exercise this evening, which was given there one week since. The public are respectfully invited. Admission free.

CITY RAILROAD FATAL ACCIDENT.—As we announced yesterday that an inquest would be held on the body of John Mullins, whose death was the result of injuries sustained by leaping from the Third-avenue car, the proceedings were conducted in the New-York Hospital, by Coroner Hilton. From the testimony, it clearly appeared that the deceased, opposite the Hall of Records, jumped from the forward platform of car No. 10, while in motion, without ringing the bell or giving any other intimation of his wish to stop; that he fell, the wheel passed over and of course crushed his right side, and that he was conveyed by Mr. Tracey, a clerk in the Chief's office, to the City Hospital. Dr. Bell testified to his being there received on the 8th inst., and died on the 15th, from lock-jaw or tetanus, superinduced by those injuries. *The driver and conductor were exonerated from all blame by the deceased himself.* The Jury returned a verdict in the following terms: That the deceased came to his death by tetanus, from having his right ...crushed by being accidentally run over by car ... of the Third-avenue Railroad Company, on the ... inst. Further, we find that it was wholly ... his own indiscretion, in voluntarily ... the car while under way."

...FATAL ACCIDENT TO A ... was held by Dr. O'Donnell, ... on the body of Cornelius ... born in this City. ... it clearly ap... fell from his ... 1 o'clock, while ... was between asleep and awake, and the bed being about twelve inches higher than the sill of the window, against which it closely abutted, and the shutter as well as the window open, the deceased, unconsciously to her, slid down from the window (of the fifth story,) and fell into the area basement. When taken up, the child was insensible, and died in a few minutes. On examination by Dr. O'Healon, the deputy of Coroner O'Donnell, the skull was found to be fractured in several places, and accordingly, the Jury found their verdict of "death from injuries received from having accidentally fallen from the fifth story window of house No. 289 Front-street."

MELANCHOLY END OF AN ITALIAN ARTIST.—Coroner Gamble held an inquisition at No. 17 Orange-street, on the body of an Italian Refugee, Leoni Delfino, who, after occupying a most respectable situation in his native country, perished here in an obscure spot in a miserable manner. The testimony simply proves that while residing as above, on Sunday evening last, the deceased fell from the window of the third story, and when taken up was found to have his chest crushed and nearly the whole of his ribs fractured. The deceased was on the most friendly terms with his room-mates, and was highly esteemed. The witnesses were all foreigners, as well as the Jurors, five of whom were Italians—his compatriots. The verdict rendered accorded with the above facts, as follows: "Death from injuries received by accidentally falling from a window in the third story."

THE PEMBROKE CASES.

Interesting Exposition of Slavery in Maryland.

An influential meeting of the friends of Liberty was held last evening at the Tabernacle, to hear the statement of and sympathize in the sufferings of STEPHEN PEMBROKE. It may be remembered by most of our readers, that he succeeded in effecting his escape to New-York, about the 25th May last, *en route* for Canada, and was there captured, together with his two sons, and brought back by their respective masters to Maryland.

The meeting was opened by some very interesting microscopic views of the minute creation by the popular lecturer, A. A. STARR—after which, STEPHEN PEMBROKE made the following statement.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I came to this City about the 25th May last, trying to make my escape with my two sons to Canada. I left Sharpsburg, Md., on Sunday, 20th May. After walking 50 miles I got across the line into Pennsylvania, and took the cars for Philadelphia, where I remained until the 25th, and at 11 o'clock on the night of that day I left that city, my sons following in the morning train. All of us met my brother, Dr. J. W. C. PENNINGTON, at a mutual friend's house in Thompson-street. We had a happy reunion, and delightful interview of about two hours, after which my brother left, in the full hope of seeing me next day and assisting me on my journey to Canada. Next morning we arose early, and were warned that there was danger to be apprehended. We were placed in an apartment together, and a fastening put on the outside, and at 7½ o'clock the two owners, an independent policeman from Baltimore, and a deputy Marshal accompanied by an officer from the Eighth Ward Station, besieged the door, forced it and captured us. We were carried through the streets bareheaded, from No. 59 Thompson-street to the Eighth Ward Station-house, thence to the Marshal's office, where our examination was held at 9 o'clock A. M., without the assistance of friends or counsel. At 3½ o'clock P. M. same day, having been previously ironed, we were taken to Baltimore, and placed in the slave-pen of Messrs. DUKE & DONOVAN, from which my sons were sold to be sent to North Carolina, and I was taken home by my former master, where I was kept fifteen days in irons; Fate in irons, drank in irons, slept in irons, and was in irons till my master, apprehensive that I would lose the use of my arms, (they having swelled to a great extent,) and thereby become valueless to him, freed me. During those fifteen days, my owner's son occupied the same room with me, and constantly kept a brace of pistols under his head, one of which he clutched whenever I made a stir, as if I had been some wild beast. Twenty-one years ago, my master purchased me for $400; after toiling and suffering extreme hardships, in that time, he demanded $1,400 for my freedom; he took, however, with great reluctance, $1,000, but not until he was shamed into it by men, whose hearts have become callous, by their constant traffic in human blood—DUKE and DONOVAN. I will here mention the fact that the Deputy Marshal (LORENZO DE ANGELIS) who assisted in my capture, and conveying me to Baltimore, was the man to whom my brother entrusted $1,000 to purchase my freedom with, and who gave my brother his bond, that with that sum he would restore me to him.

Slavery I have reason in every shape, however modified, to condemn, having endured it in all its phases for forty-five years. I have in that time suffered much from hunger, cold and corporeal punishment. I have seen my fellow-beings whipped, slowly starved, and even shot—one instance of which may be remembered by some of the audience, where JOHN R. DALL, of Washington County, Maryland, inflicted within two days one hundred and fifty lashes on one of his Slaves, and when having escaped from one field to another he fell from exhaustion, and there remained till his brutal owner came up and continued the flogging—but on what, ladies and gentlemen? the dead body of his Slave! From such scenes have I escaped through the kindness of friends, and beg the same sympathy for my poor offspring.

Dr. J. W. C. PENNINGTON, of the Prince-street Church, and brother to the last speaker, briefly addressed the audience: My brother, who has just addressed you, is still under the fear of Slavery—so much so that when he goes into the streets of this free City, he is afraid of being snatched up and again reduced to his former condition. The statement he has made regarding his arrival in this City, he said, was correct. In the afternoon of the 25th May, he heard of his brother being in Thompson-street, with his two sons. He went and seen them. The next morning, at 8 o'clock, he heard of their arrest, and went to the Station-house to ascertain the hour of their examination, and was told it would take place at 11 A. M. Before that hour he went to the Marshal's office, and was told it would be between 12 and 1. He called a third time, when he was informed that it would come off between 4 and 5. At, 3½ o'clock he went there again, and found that his brother and nephews had been gone about ten minutes and that the examination, to his great surprise, had been held at 9 A. M. The Doctor remarked, he would not say what the motive might have been of so misleading him,—but was told by several officials that so long as the law existed in its present shape, things would be carried out as they now are. He asked if the law required to be modified, altered, and improved. He held that a law which compelled men to act towards him against their better feelings is a bad law, and he would use his best influence to repeal or modify it, and his vote and that of his friends against its supporters. It may be well to add, that Dr. PENNINGTON changed his name twenty-seven years ago, when he escaped from bondage, leaving his old name with his old master as his ransom.

[Advertisement.]

ASPINWALL'S TONIC MIXTURE.—NEVER, SINCE its introduction in 1832, has there been a season when this extraordinary specific has been in greater demand than now. Fever and ague seems to have spread far beyond its usual localities, invading our densely populated cities as well as the low, marshy grounds to which it is indigenous. Under these circumstances, it becomes of no little importance that the value of this preparation should be universally understood. It arrests the disease in all cases, with absolute certainty. An exception is said to prove a rule, but to this there is no exception. References and testimonials of a weight and character that will overcome all doubt and hesitancy, will be given by the proprietors to all who may desire them. The TONIC MIXTURE is prepared after the original recipe of 1832, without the slightest alteration in the quantity or character of any of its ingredients. Directions accompany each bottle. Prepared and sold by THOMAS & MAXWELL, successors to JAMES S. ASPINWALL, No. 85 William-st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HECKER'S FARINA has been pronounced by physicians and chemists as the best food that can be used by persons having tendency to diarrhœa, dysentery or cholera, so prevalent during hot weather. Grocers all keep it.

[Advertisement.]

The largest assortment of Pianos, Melodions, Music, and all kinds of Music merchandise in the United States, at the establishment of Horace Waters, No. 333 Broadway, including several of the most elaborately carved and magnificent Pianos ever offered in this country. Every instrument sold fully warranted. Prices very low.

[Advertisement.]

THE UNITED TWINS.—This curious case of a complete union of two children, so as to render them really one, is attracting everybody to Barnum's Museum. The Faculty are amazed at the wonder. The elegant drama of the "Corsican Brothers" is played for the second time, this evening, at Barnum's. Two farces this afternoon.

LONG-ISLAND.

THE CHOLERA IN BROOKLYN—MORTALITY.—The Health Officer reports 221 deaths for the week ending Saturday last—116 males, 105 females—adults, 107; children, 114.

Diseases.—Cholera, 84; cholera infantum, 35 cholera morbus, 15; inflammations, 10; convulsions, 12; consumption and fevers, 7 each; still born and premature birth, 5 each; marasmus, congestion of the brain and lungs, 3 each; small pox, sun-stroke, dysentery, drowned, debility, croup, casualty, 2 each, and 1 each by spleen-patrophy, cancer, delirium tremens, dropsy, dropsy in the chest, dropsy in the head, influenza, measles, teething.

The Board of Health have removed the injunction of secresy so far as the number of deaths reported daily are concerned.

Yesterday ten cases were reported to the Board, two of which resulted in death.

The cholera broke out in this city in 1832 about the middle of July. To the 18th of that month only nine cases and five deaths had occurred. For the week ending

July 25	25	Aug. 29	14
Aug. 1	46	Sept. 5	25
Aug. 8	29	Sept. 12	11
Aug. 15	21	Sept. 19	14
Aug. 22	14		

The disease from this enhanced subsiding, the largest number of deaths any one week after the 19th of September being 6. Brooklyn then contained a population of about 10,000.

The cholera made its appearance here this year early in June. There were 37 deaths during the month. During the last week of the month 14 deaths occurred. For the week ending July 8 there were 30 deaths; for the week ending July 15, 84 deaths.

The population of Brooklyn at the present time is estimated at 130,000.

Poisoning at Greenport.

MRS. LETITIA WHITE, of Greenport, died on Friday last, after a most distressing illness of some three weeks. Early in the course of her sickness, suspicions were raised that it was caused by poisoning. The symptoms seemed clearly to indicate it, though it was difficult to account for it even plausibly. According to her own request, a *post mortem* examination was had by the attendant physician, Dr. E. E. D. SKINNER, without, however, arriving at any positive conclusion. Coroner WILLIAM WIMES he'd an inquest on the body on Saturday evening, and found a verdict of "Death by poisoning." The testimony adduced showed that it could scarcely have been administered accidentally, yet nothing transpired to fix upon any party a criminal intention. Her husband is, and has been for years, an employé on the Long Island Railroad,—a competent and intelligent hand.

EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE IN BROOKLYN.—Ex-President FILLMORE arrived in the City of Brooklyn on Saturday last, and stopped at the private residence of his old schoolmate and townsman, D. O. KELLOGG, Esq. His visit at this time being for the transaction of private business, his presence was not generally known. Nevertheless, many citizens called upon him ast evening to pay their respects. Mr. FILLMORE appears to be in the enjoyment of excellent health, and will leave for home at an early hour this morning. In the Common Council, last evening, the business of the Board was suspended, on motion of Alderman GRAHAM, who then offered a resolution to the effect that the Council take a recess, so as to enable the Members of the Board to wait upon ex-President FILLMORE, who was staying in Henry-street, and pay their respects to their distinguished fellow-citizen. The resolution was not adopted, in consequence of the pressing nature of the business awaiting the action of the Board.

DISTURBANCE AT PRENTICE'S FACTORY BROOKLYN.—Quite an excitement was created in the vicinity of the large factory of J. H. Prentice & Co., corner of Willoughby and Raymond-streets, on Friday last. It appears that Mr. Pearce, one of the firm—who is in the immediate charge of the factory—found it necessary to discharge some of his hands, for disorderly conduct, arising from a disagreement as to wages. Three of the persons discharged came back on Friday, and endeavored to create a disturbance in the factory, when they were ejected by Mr. Hawley, the foreman, and others. The discharged workmen made an attack upon Mr. Hawley in the street, when Deputy-Sheriff John Dockham attempted to arrest one of the assailants, named John Chambers, when he was seized from behind by John Lahey, who prevented him at the time from arresting Chambers. Yesterday, three of the parties—James Chambers, Thos. Shanley and John Lahey—were arraigned before Justice Blachley, when the two former were required to give bail to keep the peace, and the latter was required to give bail for interfering with the officer while in the discharge of his duty, to answer any indictment that may be found against him by the Grand Jury, on the following testimony:

John Dockham testified that he was a Deputy Sheriff; on the afternoon of the 14th inst. saw John Chambers in Willoughby-street, near Raymond, beating H. B. Hawley, foreman in the factory of J. H. Prentice & Co.; he arrested Chambers, when defendant Lahey came up from behind and took hold of his (witness') neck and held him, and dragged him backwards across the street until Chambers had time to escape; witness told Lahey that he was an officer and ordered him to let go.

Mr. H. O. Pearce, of the firm of J. H. Prentice & Co., swore to the same effect as the previous witness; heard Dockham distinctly tell Lahey that he was an officer, at a distance of ten or fifteen feet.

Other witnesses were examined, who made similar statements to the above.

NEW-JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY PROVIDENT INSTITUTE DIVIDEND.—At a meeting of the Trustees of the Jersey City Provident Institution for savings, held on Saturday, a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent. was declared on all sums over $5 and under $500; on all sums under $500, and over $1,000 5 per cent.; on all sums over $1,000 4 per cent. This takes effect from yesterday.

BURNED TO DEATH—CAMPHENE ACCIDENT.—MARY KELLY, a young woman in the family of THOMAS MCWILLIAMS, in Jersey City, lost her life last night by using camphene carelessly. She was pouring some camphene upon the fire to make it burn, and the flames caught her clothes setting them on fire. She was terribly burned, and died during the night, having suffered most severely from the moment of the accident.

OVERTURN OF AN OMNIBUS.—One of the Bergen stages was overturned, on Saturday, while coming down Bergen Hill towards Jersey City, by which several persons were bruised, and one lady had an arm broken, but no one was dangerously hurt. There were thirteen passengers in the stage.

☞ JOHN O'NEIL, OWEN MCCUE, and HENRY NICHOLS were fined $10 each, yesterday, in the Recorder's Court, Jersey City, for selling liquor without a license and keeping open on Sunday.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, July 17, SAMUEL WHILEY LARKIN, son of Charles F. and Jemima C. Larkin, aged 4 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, July 18, at 3 o'clock, from No. 96 Avenue D.

In this City, suddenly, on Sunday, July 16, at the residence of his parents, No 284 Jay-st., ROSWELL WYCKOFF, son of John and Hannah F. Voorhees, aged 16 years.

Invitations of the funeral will hereafter be given.

In this City, on Monday, July 17, EMMA, infant daughter of Daniel and Emeline D. Burgess.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock from No. 94 Greenwich-av.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, July 17, EUNICE, relict of Simon Stebbins, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends, and those of the family, and those of her son, John Stebbins, are invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 35 Warren-st., next to corner of South-st., South Brooklyn.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, July 17, of cholera, at his residence, HENRY R. SERRELL, aged 37, third son of the late Wm. Serrell, of this City.

The remains will be taken to Tarrytown to-day (Tuesday) by the 10 o'clock Hudson River Railroad train, from foot of Chambers-st.

At Lebanon Springs, on Sunday evening, July 16, after an illness of five days, NATHANIEL BOWDITCH BLUNT, late District Attorney for the City and County of New-York, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the Bar, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No 172 East 14th-st., on Wednesday, 19th inst., at 3 o'clock P M., without further invitation.

At Newburg, N Y., on Sunday, July 19, at the residence of James H. Jones, Esq., after a lingering illness, OLOF SWEDENSTIERNA, aged 2 years and 10 months, only son of Olof and Margaret B Swedenstierna, of New-York.

At Yonkers, on Friday, July 14, MARY ALOYSIA, daughter of Thomas C. and Jane E. Cornell, aged 3 months.

At New-Brunswick, N J., on Sunday, July 16, ELIZA BLEECKER, daughter of John and Isabella Ellis, aged 10 months and 19 days.

At Florence, Mass., on Sunday, July 16, suddenly, EDWARD BOONEN GRAVES, only child of E. Boonen Graves, of this City, aged 11 years

July 16, KATE HUNTER, at No. 535 3d-av., aged 4 years. The remains will be interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Produce Markets, see Third Page

MONDAY, July 17—P. M.

No news is good news in a season of excitement like the present. The business in Wall-street to-day passed off without any startling or remarkable event. A few such days will bring about calmer and more rational reflection, and restore a more cheerful action to the Stock and Money markets. The latter is becoming plethoric from the indisposition of lenders and borrowers to make terms with each other. The individual deposits, as well as the specie in Bank, according to the official averages which we publish this morning, are both enhanced this week, and the rate of increase much greater than the addition made to the line of Loans and Discounts. The Stock Exchange opened under much depression this forenoon. The lowest dip of prices appeared to be reached, as, soon after the adjournment, better bids were made for the leading Railroad Stocks, and the market at the Second Board closed at an improvement of ¼@1 ₱ cent. The sales of Cumberland Coal and Nicaragua Transit sympathized more decidedly than usual of late with the Railroads in the operations of the early Board. The first was done as low as 31½, and the last at 20½ ₱ cent. New-York Central, after selling at 91, seller 60 days, closed 92; Erie 52¾ in the morning—53¼ at the close; Reading 66@67. There was no particular change in the Bond list. New-York Central Sixes fell off ½ ₱ cent. The interest in the question affecting the New-York and New-Haven over-issue is on the increase. There is much to be said on both sides, and there are two very distinct motives influencing the arguments, *pro* and *con*, of the Stockholders. We have respectfully submitted, without partiality for either party, the view which favors the assumption of the Stock said to be over-issued by the common agent of the whole of the Corporators, on the principle of partnership equity; believing there can be no money claim, properly speaking, in the case. The Stockholders find themselves with 50,000 instead of 30,000 shares. The misfortune is a common one, and will have to be borne in common, where all have acquired a property in the certificates in perfect good faith. These certificates of proprietorship are all alive; all equally regular on the face; no forgeries; no want of form; no absence of the proper signatures, and therefore no plea for separation, *prima facie*. The charter nevertheless has been transcended, and the 50,000 shares must be brought down in par value to $60 each, or the number reduced to 30,000 at $100 each, to come within the authorized $3,000,000 capital. If it be said that this cannot be done but by unanimous consent, the point of difficulty does not necessarily interfere with the future course of the managers in declaring dividends. They are bound to recognize all the proprietors alike, who hold certificates alike, and to divide the profits upon $3,000,000 *pro rata* among them. If, therefore, A holds a certificate for 100 shares, purporting to represent $100 each share, and which he has refused to have scaled, and B holds another for 60 shares at $100, or for 100 shares at $60, as the case may be, already scaled, their dividends, upon the new registry of proprietorship, would be the same. The capital stock can only be $3,000,000, without an act of the Connecticut Legislature. Upon this the future earnings will have to be disjded, and there is no sort of difficulty in ascertaining the amount in dollars due to each partner. He may stand in the relation of Guardian or Trustee, and decline to surrender his original certificate, but he would have no difficulty in receiving the dividends upon the whole, without reference to the nominal par of each share. If he own 1,000 original shares, he is entitled *to one-fiftieth*, not *one-thirtieth* of the aggregate profits. His refusal to surrender 400 shares, or to reduce the par of the 1,000 to $60 each share, does not alter his relation to the common partnership. He cannot by any casuistry rid himself of his part of responsibility in making SCHUYLER the common Transfer Agent, nor throw his part of the loss from SCHUYLER'S misdeeds upon his partners, whose evidences of proprietorship are as regular as his own, if not so old in date. Nevertheless, we freely concede full liberty of discussion in these columns, and readily give place to the communication which follows, taking the opposite ground. We have no doubt that in the end the right will obtain In a case of equal difficulty and celebrity, frequently referred to in this discussion, every legal and commercial plea was tried in order to relieve the original stockholders from the loss brought upon them by an increase of stock, without their consent, but by a common agent, but the credit of the institution would have been lost forever, if less than strict equity, which is nothing more than strict commercial honor and good faith, had finally been concluded upon.

The Bank Averages this week present an

Increase of Loans of	$2,089,723
Gain in Specie	2,806,775
Gain in Deposits	2,508,830

Inclucing the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.	Sub-Treasury.
August 6	$97 899,617	$9,746,452	$66,994 968	$8,406,000
Nov. 12	82,962,409	12,822,575	56,201,267	6,116,900
July 1	88,608,591	11,130,100	71,437 984	8,130,148
July 8	88 347,291	12,267,312	72 718.443	9,795,113
July 15	90,437,604	15,074,093	75,227,333	3,520,853

There is also in Bank, under seal, on special deposit for the Mexican Government, about $4,000,000.

The demand for Foreign Exchange for the Boston steamer is not active; though some of the Bankers are indifferent about drawing on England under 109⅜. The transactions to-day were principally at 109½ on London; 5.13¾ on Paris. The mail will not be a heavy one. It will take some parcels of City and Railway Bonds for European account, and this class of remittances would have been considerably increased, but for the hesitation of parties on this side to act upon discretionary orders, in the present condition of affairs.

The following table will show the discounts, deposits, circulation and specie of the South Carolina Banks:

Banks.	Discounts.	Deposits.	Circulation.	Specie.
Bank of State	$1,641,955	$435,746	$1,259,471	$35,893
Br. Columbia	1,677,818	188,449	——	5,137
Br. Camden. No report	——	——	——	——
S. W. Railroad	78,158	271,339	329,225	73 198
Plant and Mechs	866,456	240 689	295,215	149,314
Union Charleston	761,709	259,736	250,410	107,877
State Bank	773 792	347.690	390.100	138 807
Bk. South Carolina	794,593	259,020	218,777	45,114
Bank Charleston	1,933 690	488,630	1,376,094	295,777
Farm. & Mech	437,471	68,125	441,035	92,503
Bank Hamburg	196,504	30,164	214,545	106,398
Ctr'l Columbia	656,986	186,225	299,203	97,630
Bank Newberry	101,483	19,254	338,745	23,973
Plant's Fairfield	73.763	17,086	244,995	24,999
Exch. Columbia	75,709	41,527	511,525	63,033
Merch's Cheraw	267,720	38,288	350,396	45,363
Bank Chester	130,414	15,761	165,370	37,695
Bank Camden	138,317	31,523	212,895	48,883
People's	271,750	37,695	96,885	54,216
Total	$10,378,347	$2,989,926	$7,343,588	$1,439,099

The following is a statement of the condition of the Planters' Bank of Tennessee and branches, on the 1st instant:

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Discounts	$1,044,967	Capital	$5,508,700
Exchange	1,333,278	Dividend	60,348
Suspended Debt	53,994	Dividend unpaid	1,689
Real Estate	126,408	Profits	273,845
Stocks	4,134	Due Banks	8,118
Due by Banks	688,139	Deposits	434,757
Bank Notes	68,760	Circulation	1,554,159
Specie	899,036		
Total	$3,839,716	Total	$3 839,716

The condition of the Bank of Nashville, on the 1st inst., was as follows:

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Discounts	$158,829	Capital	$100,000
Tennessee Bonds	102,000	Contingent Fund	8,198
Stocks	1,350	Exchange	22,766
Due by Banks	10,658	Damages	36
Bi ns	5,375	Time Ch cks	24,972
Fixtures	604	D e Banks	22,085
Real Estate	10,758	C tificate Deposits	63,219
Expenses	3,712	D osits	310,725
Interest	4,051	Ci ulation	100 000
Bank Notes	22,614		
Specie	41,391		
Total	$352,543	Total	$353,543

The Sixth-avenue Railroad Company has declared a dividend of 3½ ₱ cent. for the last six months, payable on the 15th of August. This diminished profit is due to the increased expenses caused by the additional equipment of cars, horses, &c., and by the advance in the price of horse feed, salaries of employés, &c. We understand that the Directors have already adopted measures which will so reduce the expenses, as to enable them, with the ordinary business of the season, to make the usual 5 ₱ cent. dividend for the next six months.

The Stockholders of the Madison, Indianapolis and Peru Railroad Company met at Madison, on the 28th of June, and elected the following Directors unanimously: W. M. Dunn, Philo Hurd, Nathan Powell, C. S. Shrewsbury, J. C. Marshall, Madison; E. W. H. Ellis, E. J. Peck, J. P. Drake, Allen May, Indianapolis; W. J. Jackson, Tipton; Geo. L. Dart, Peru; F. Worthington, Cincinnati; A. L. Dennis, New-York. The vote cast was 24,630 shares, representing stock to the amount of $1,231,500.

Trade on the Canals.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley, left at tide-water during the 2d week in July, in the years 1853 and 1854, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1853	76,340	109,118	143,980	——
1854	22,915	51,316	340,276	800
Dec.	53,431	Dec. 117,802	Inc. 196,900	Inc. 800

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 14th of July, inclusive, during the years 1853 and 1854, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1853	958,282	1,726,401	752,078	143,023
1854	500,885	2,018.220	2,585,826	225,291
Dec.	456,397	Inc. 291,819	Inc. 1,833,748	Inc. 82,203

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 14th of July, inclusive, during the years 1852 and 1854, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1852	1,242,691	1,587,224	2,280,339	75,286
1854	500,885	2,018.220	2,585,826	225,226
Dec.	741,806	Inc. 430,996	Inc. 305,487	In. 149,940

By reducing the Wheat to Flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding of last year, shows a decrease of 306,033 bbls. of Flour.

The following table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 14th of July, inclusive, during the years 1850, 65 days; 1852, 65 days; 1854, 74 days:

Canal opened	April 29, 1850.	April 29, 1852.	May 1, 1854.
Flour, bbls	1,208,691	957,988	500,885
Wheat, bushels	1,587,354	1,726,401	2,018,220
Corn, bushels	2,280,339	752,078	2,585,826
Barley, bushels	75,286	143,023	225,226
Rye, bushels	126,936	43,031	54,495
Other grains, bushels	1,498,077	1,252,576	1,245,741
Beef, bbls	19,404	24,653	8,008
Pork, bbls	63,988	86,656	110,579
Ashes, bbls	19,306	14,065	10,455
Butter, lbs	356,651	552,565	244,675
Lard, lbs	5,945,994	7,551,428	13,948,651
Cheese, lbs	592,750	158,978	119,983
Wool, lbs	840,706	1,122,860	134,198
Bacon, lbs	6,479,077	14,813,194	15,119,415

We have had no returns for three weeks from the Waterford office—consequently our table is not perfectly correct. These returns would slightly increase the quantity of Flour and Wheat.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—JULY 15.

Names of Banks.	Av'e am't of L'ns & Dis.	Av'e am't of Specie.	Av'e am't of Circula'n.	Av'e am't of Deposits
Am. Exch. Bank	$4,809,656	$768 207	$313,587	$4 951,833
Atlantic Bank	921,465	88 861	98,845	324 546
Bk. of America	4 551,886	1,586,536	121,367	3,163,911
Bk. of Commerce	7,922,719	1,853,701	2,706	6,111,987
Bk. Commonwealth	1,114,414	54,930	102,000	855,155
Bk. of New-York	2,855,739	853,198	227,124	2,263,427
Bk. of N. America	1,563,605	84 715	74,567	1,436,364
Bk. of the Republic	3 565,825	334,934	111,678	3,189,200
Bk. St. New-York	3,596 576	944,859	568,750	3,230,047
Bk. of the Union	232,938	8,773	35,700	1,025
Bowery Bank	1 154,352	90,554	196,485	935,169
Broadway Bank	1,439,126	186,522	199,921	1,165,220
Butch. & Drov. Bk	1,429,571	135,233	14,321	945,143
Central Bank	431,788	21,754	95,995	275,688
Chatham Bank	636,779	58,218	131,856	397,281
Chemical Bank	1,093,475	457,052	281,090	1,061 036
Citizens' Bank	713,693	68,490	149,526	990,433
City Bank	1,628,627	217,893	91 850	1,260 628
Continental Bank	2,559,334	270,667	87 761	1,968 921
Corn Exch. Bank	1,082,491	120,110	88,178	778,510
East River Bank	612,644	44,595	111,008	369 231
Eighth-av. Bank	199,242	11,947	102,197	86,958
Empire City Bank	474 135	28,763	110,946	279,029
Fulton Bank	1,771 336	189,655	164

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 884. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 18.. PRICE TWO CENTS

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RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA AT HALIFAX.

Highly Interesting from the Seat of War.

A GREAT BATTLE NEAR SILISTRIA.

THE TURKS AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

Russian Loss, 2,500.

THE RUSSIANS VICTORIOUS IN ASIA.

Defeat of the Insurgents in Spain.

Fourth of July Celebrated at Richmond, England.

Cotton Declined—Breadstuffs Unchanged.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, July 18.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara*, Capt. LEITCH, from Liverpool on the morning of the 8th inst., arrived here at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

THE EASTERN WAR.

From the Baltic.

Sir CHARLES NAPIER's fleet was lying in line-of-battle before Cronstadt, but up to June 29, no attack had been made. The English frigate *Desperate* fired some shots, which the batteries returned.

Eckerund was a second time bombarded on the 26th and 27th of June, and the fortifications were destroyed.

The Black Sea.

On the 24th of June, eight Russian steamers came out of Sebastopol and attacked three of the Allied ships at the batteries. The Allied ships engaged were the *Furious*, *Terrible* and *Descartes*. The affair seems to have been a running fight. The *Furious* was considerably damaged. The main body of the Allied fleet was at Baltschik.

Some English boats taking soundings at the mouth of the Dnieper, had exchanged fires with some Cossacks.

The Danube.

On the 21st and 22d ultimo, an important battle was fought. The particulars are derived from a dispatch stating that the Turks under GIROLTE MEHEE PASHA, fell on the Russian rear guard of 25,000 men near Silistria on the 21st. The battle lasted during two days, and the Russians lost 2,500 killed. They, however, made good their retreat.

The Russians continued their concentration towards the Sereth and Pruth, but apparently meant to return to Matschin, Itschka, and Tultscka, on the right bank of the Danube.

The plan of the campaign and the movements of the allied army are kept profoundly secret.

The cavalry are supposed to be advancing by land to the Balkans.

A telegraph was being built from Constantipole to Varna, Shumla, Widdin and Gallipoli.

50,000 Anglo-French troops are still at Varna and ST. ARNAUD and Prince NAPOLEON are also there.

General BOSQUET's French division has left Adrianople for Shumla.

On the 22d the cannonade in the attack on the Russian rear guard was heard by the French. Gen. CARROBERT sent two squadrons to reconnoitre.

OMAR PASHA is prepared to establish his headquarters at Rutschuk.

The communications from the Danube are kept open as far as Sistova, by the Turkish flotilla.

On the 1st July GORTSCHAKOFF removed his head-quarters from Kalaresch to Wiyitsent.

General BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS commands the division of the French army presently embarking for the Baltic. The English line-of-battle ships *St. Vincent*, *Royal William*, *Algiers*, *Hannibal*, *Termigant*, steamer *Sphynx*, and others, are embarking the force at Cherbourg.

ASIA.

From Asia the news is bad.

On the 9th June the Turks met with a severe check in attempting to storm two redoubts between Usurguet and Kutais.

The Russians attacked them in the flank during the assault, and defeated them with 1,500 to 2,000 killed, 13 cannons, 35 standards and the entire camp equipage captured.

An erroneous dispatch was published, reversing the fact, and stating that the Turks under SELIM PACHA had defeated the Russians under Prince ANDRONKOFF, with the above loss,—but reliable accounts show that the Turks were disastrously defeated.

The crew of the English steam frigate *Sans Pareil* are fortifying Soukum Kale, and the crew of the English frigate *Samson* are fortifying Eatrichid at Redoubt Kaleh.

GREECE.

It is announced that HADJI PETROS had been completely routed at Kaladaka, in Thessaly, and the rebellion is now considered at an end. The harvest in Greece was everywhere abundant. Piracy was increasing.

French troops continued to arrive.

Cholera is reported to have made its appearance in the garrison of Cronstadt. Also some cases in the British fleet.

It is affirmed that Duke ALEXANDER is about to join the Russian army in Moldavia.

Warsaw is being doubly fortified.

Fourteen neutral merchant ships, now in the Rigk, have petitioned Admiral NAPIER to permit them to leave.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The official return of the quarter's revenue to July 5, is unfavorable, showing a falling off of £812,000 on the quarter, and £500,000 on the year.

Nothing important has transpired in Parliament.

Independence day was celebrated by a banquet at the Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond, given by GEORGE PEABODY, to 150 guests.

Queen VICTORIA sent her own and Prince ALBERT's portraits to deporate the dining-room. Sir JAMES EMERSON TENANT proposed "The memory of WASHINGTON."

Speeches were made by Messrs. BUCHANAN, PEABODY, BUCKMAN of New-York, BARNARD of Connecticut, &c., and a song was sung, written by Mrs. J. R. PEABODY.

KOSSUTH addressed a large meeting at Glasgow on the 5th, at which resolutions were adopted to petition the Crown for the reestablishment of Poland.

Captain BRADISH, of the ship *Ashburton*, arrived at Liverpool from New-York, rescued the crew of the shipwrecked vessel *Susan*, from Cadiz.

H. W. LORD & Co., colonial merchants, of London, have failed.

SPAIN.

The insurrection continued and Government was severely pressed. The Queen had thrown herself on the protection of the troops. It is impossible to come at the truth. From the statements published by Government the insurgents numbered 7,000, of whom 2,000 were cavalry. They demand the dismissal of the Ministry and the Queen's favorites. The outbreaks as yet have been entirely military.

An action took place near the village of Vicalvaro. The insurgents charged three times unsuccessfully, and at length, after great loss, retreated upon Toledo. The Royalists would again attack them when the expected reinforcements arrived from Saragossa, &c.

Madrid was quiet, and there was no general rising in the Provinces.

The news had reached Barcelona, and all was quiet there.

Anxiety was felt as to the part that Generals NARVAEZ and SERENO will take—meantime the insurrection is formidable, and it depends upon accident whether the Insurgents or Royalists will triumph.

ITALY.

Letters from Italy say that the alliance of Austria with France and England has greatly dampened the prospects of the revolutionary party in Lombardy and the Roman States.

Harvest had begun in Lombardy, and was unusually abundant.

THE LATEST.

PARIS, Friday Evening, July 7.—The closing prices on the Bourse this evening were: 4½ per cents., 98.50; 3 per cents., 73; Bank, 2,857.

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF (not the General) arrived at Vienna on the 4th of July, being the bearer of the official reply of Russia to Austria. The precise terms of the reply have not transpired, but GORTSCHAKOFF also carried an autograph letter from NICHOLAS to the Emperor of AUSTRIA, the tenor of which is said to be, that by evacuating Wallachia and leaving free the Danube, the Czar considers that he satisfies the reasonable demands of Austria. Moldavia will not be evacuated, as the occupation of that Principality is a necessary guarantee for the conditions of a future treaty of peace.

Col. MANTEUFFEL arrived on the 6th, at Berlin, from St. Petersburg, with the Czar's reply to Prussia. This reply is in courteous terms, stating that the Czar will consent to resign his Exclusive Protectorate over the Greek Christians, if Turkey will accede to the joint protectorate of the five powers. The Czar will evacuate the Principalities when the Western Powers evacuate Turkey,—but he will retain a strong military position in Moldavia as a provisional security.

The Czar also sent Col. ISAKOFF to Dresden, with a friendly autograph letter to the King of Saxony and other Sovereigns who were represented in the Bamburg Conference. Meantime, hostilities continue, and fighting is reported from the Baltic, Black Sea, Danube, and Asia.

The Austrians have entered Wallachia, and a French army is embarking in English ships at Cherbourg for Finland.

Respecting the Austrian occupation of Wallachia, all that is yet known is that on the 2d inst. seventeen steamers with Austrian troops on board had dropped down the Danube.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The Brokers' Board reports as follows: Although there is a fair demand from the trade, each business this week has been more limited than of late. American descriptions continue very freely offered, and the advance of 1-16d. quoted last Friday is now lost. Sales of the week, 49,660 bales, (including 39,000 American,) of which, 5,440 were on speculation, and 5,220 for export. DENNISTOUN & Co. report the market quiet during the week, but holders have not pressed, and prices have not declined more than 1-16d. ₰ lb. Quotations: Fair Orleans, 6¼d.; Middling, 5¾d.; Fair Uplands, 6¼d.; Middling, 5¼d.—some circulars say, 5 5-16d.; Ordinary, 3¾d.@4¼d. The market closed quiet; Friday's business was 7,000 bales. The stock on hand amounted to 931,266, including 625,000 American.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

The business in WHEAT and FLOUR has been rather limited, without material change from our last quotations, but the tendency of prices is downward. INDIAN CORN rather active at 1s. decline. Some circulars quote WHEAT 2d and FLOUR 6d lower. Messrs. RICHARDSON BROTHERS, and other leading houses, quote Western Canal FLOUR scarce at 36s.@36s. 6d.; Philadelphia, Baltimore and Canadian 37s.; Ohio, 38s.; Sour, 34s. 6d.; White WHEAT, 10s @11s.; Red, 10s. 6d @10s. 9d.; White and Yellow CORN, 35s.

The weather was wet and cold, but the crops were not injured, and a fair average yield was anticipated.

Liverpool Provision Market.

BEEF pretty steady, with a limited business. Recent arrivals checked the upward tendency. RICHARDSON BROTHERS report sales of 200 tierces Western, at 105s., ex ship. The market was nearly cleared of Old. In PORK a good business had been done in Eastern, at a concession in price, for the French army. Western was quoted dull. BACON active at full prices. Short and long middles, 35s.@42s. HAMS and SHOULDERS more freely offered. CHEESE had met a ready sale. Middling, 42s.@50s. 6d. to 52s., being 4s. advance, closing firm.

Liverpool Produce Market.

The Brokers' Circular reports: ASHES—In improved demand, at 30s.@31s. for Pearls, and 31s. 6d @32s. for Pots. BARK—Sales of 130 hhds. ex ship at 7s. 6d. Nothing of moment in SEEDS. LINSEED CAKE—Wanted. TALLOW—Advanced 3s., with a large business; Y. C. 68s.; South American 67s. RESIN—Sales of 3,500 bbls., at 4s. 1d.@5s. 6d. to 10s. for fine. 200 bbls. of TURPENTINE brought 8s @8s 3d. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Unchanged. OILS—4,000 tons of Palm sold at £45 on the spot, and £46@£47 to arrive; Pale Seal steady, at £40; Rape dull, at £35 6s; South-sea Whale—40 tons brought £39; Linseed Oil unchanged. RICE—Slightly improved; 250 tierces Carolina fetched 17s. @21s. 6d. COFFEE—A limited business; sales of Maracaibo at 46s 6d. SUGAR—Quiet and unchanged. TEA—1,000 chests sold at 10½d. for common Congou. Other Blacks and Greens dull. MOLASSES—Quiet. CURRANTS—Steady. RAISINS—Improving. TOBACCO—Unchanged, with moderate business.

State of Trade in Manchester.

The Manchester market was quiet and steady.

London Markets.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS report colonial and foreign produce without material change. SUGAR dull and lower. COFFEE in good demand. BREADSTUFFS quiet. IRON—Staffordshire and Welsh continue active, and prices firm. Rails, £8@£8 3s. 6d; Bars, £8 10s. free on board in Wales. Swedish scarce Scotch pig, 67 6s.@£68, mixed Nos. on the Clyde. LEAD dull and unchanged. COPPER in good demand at former rates. TIN steady. TIN PLATES in good demand.

London Money Market.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS report: MONEY continues in fair demand. CONSOLS closed at 92¾@93. The last arrival of DOLLARS has not yet been priced. BAR SILVER is at 5s 1½d.; EAGLES, 76s. 3d. The increase of BULLION in the Bank of England was £345,000.

American Securities.

The market is reported steady, with a fair business, but no quotations are given.

Freights.

Freights from Liverpool to the United States were quiet. Passengers to New-York dull at £3 15s.@£4; fine goods, 17s. 6d.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived from New-York—June 23, Ribeiro; and 28 h, Rio Vera to Lisbon; Santa Oporto, July 1, Cæsar at Hamburg, 4 h, Statira, Milne, the Clyde; 5th, Ashburton, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Boston.—June 22, Sea Bird, at Constantinople.

Arrived from Wilmington—June 3, Arab, at Belfast.

Arrived from Charleston—June 22 Manilla, on Fredericshaven, 26th, Milda, at Vigo; July 3, Arlington, at Havre.

Arrived from Apalachicola—July 3, California, at Liverpool.

Arrived from New-Orleans—27th, Habet at Vigo; 29th, Empress, 30th, Emmet at Genoa, Amelia at Dublin; July 1 Isaac Allerton at Hamburg; 6th, Houghton at Liverpool.

Sailed for New-York—1st, Arab, from Newport; 3d, Patrick Henry, Liverpool; Snow Squall from Cardiff; 4th, Freedom from Shields, Victoria from Portsmouth; 5th, American Eagle from Liverpool; Swift from Cardiff; 6th, American Congress from Gravesend; 7th, Yorkshire and Sheridan Knowles from Liverpool.

Sailed for Boston 23d June, Sylph from Gibraltar.

Sailed for Philadelphia—4th, Philadelphia from Liverpool.

Passengers.

Mr. Robinson, Sen., Robinson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, Mr. Vincent, Miss Hathaway, Mr and Mrs. Lippman, Mr. and Mrs. Long and Mr. Seaver, Capt. Kretschmer, Messrs. Portais, McKeitt, Hill, Bates, Manzberg, Hasselbine, Warren, Phillips, Tuller, McMaster, Reuahaw, Garderesy, Cunningham, Hill, Hart, Wadley, Mitchel L. Bowler, Chandler, Rich, Challoner, Hamilton, Bayley, Wilkins, Sprot, Riches, Sprot, Wilkins, Wardell Harris, McCollar, Jackson, Willers, Reiser, Thompson, Evans, Howell, Howell Thomas, Wilson, Romaine, Wagner, Miller, Webb, Watkins, Marks, Muller, Mazzantini, Newcrough, Clark, Riley, Soley, Cunningham, Servant, 8 cabin, 3 steerage. Fryer, Tenaff, Gill Brown, Brown, Cranmer, Mrs. Kinbleside child, Capt. Wheeler, Mrs Soley, Mrs Riley, Mrs. McAlister, Mrs Hamblin, Miss Curtis, Mrs. Watson, Mrs Coodmanson, Mrs Miller, Mrs. Bonain, Miss Kavanagh, Mrs Reis-y, Mrs Sevenantius, Mrs Kirk, Campbell, Mrs Carr, Mrs Mahon, Miss Erring, Mrs Mulvard, Mr and Mrs. Fletcher, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Bayley, Mr and Mrs Hathaway, Mrs. Bates, Mr. Harvey.

The *Niagara* left Halifax at 7½ o'clock this evening for Boston, where she will be due early on Thursday morning.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

PROGRESS OF THE HOMESTEAD BILL

The Case of the French Consul still Unsettled.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION AGAIN.

Personal Debate between Mr. Sumner and Mr. Clay.

PASSAGE OF THE PACIFIC TELEGRAPH BILL.

Debate on the New Postage Bill in the House.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 18.

To-day's canvassing shows a clear majority in the Senate in favor of the Homestead bill, with GWINN's amendment. But the treachery of some of its supposed friends is still likely to kill the bill.

Mr HUNTER will press the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill to-morrow. Mr. DOUGLASS bitterly opposes the "Eight-and-a-half Million Texas Debt bill," but Banker CORCORAN and other parties are actively engaged in efforts to secure immediate favorable action.

It is rumored that Messrs. CLAYTON and WADE have been bound over to keep the peace towards each other.

The difficulty with Mr. DILLON, the French Consul at San Francisco, is not yet settled, and it is by no means certain that it can be amicably. S.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 17, 1854.

The publication of the Reciprocity Treaty by the DAILY TIMES has removed any number of bugbears by which interested parties have attempted to frighten gentlemen from its support. I think the Treaty can hardly fail to be popular, wherever fairly considered. Still, there is reason to fear it will have a hard fight in the Senate. The activity of the Opposition—in relation to which I have already advised you—continues; and the lobby influence will try hard to break down a measure, for its agency in which the Administration is entitled to not a little credit. On the other hand, those outsiders of influence who ought to exert themselves in favor of the Treaty, and who expect to profit largely by it, are strangely indifferent to its fate, relying apparently upon its strength as an Administration measure.

Some of your City papers do the Administration great injustice in professing to suspect its friendship for this Treaty, because it has not been taken up and rushed through in a day or two. It is but a fortnight since it reached the Senate, and less than a week since it was reported unanimously by the Committee on Foreign Relations, without amendment. Surely, in the press of business having precedence, it is not surprising that no final action has yet been had. But I happen to know, personally, that members of the Administration are doing their best, by their personal influence, to secure favorable action. The "indifference" complained of does not exist.

"Where did the Washington Correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES get hold of the Canadian Fishery and Reciprocity Treaty? It was telegraphed to that paper, in which it appears in full this morning."—*New-York Mirror.*

"The Washington Correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES is the landlord of a Free-Soil Senator—that's all."—*Washington Star.*

No gentleman could have been guilty of penning the latter paragraph—first, because it *implies* a falsehood; and second, because it would readily occur to any other than a deplorably vulgar mind, that a Senator residing in my family would be the very last person from whom I would seek to obtain any information in relation to proceedings in secret session. To suppose your Correspondent capable of so heedlessly drawing upon the track of an honorable friend the howling pack to which the author of the quoted paragraph evidently belongs, is to rate him a fool. The taste that impels the paragraphist of the *Star* to meddle with the domestic relations of gentlemen, is but accumulative evidence of the species to which he belongs. I regret the necessity of alluding once again to that sheet, and certainly should not now, except in justice to another party. I have only to say in addition, that the intimation that the TIMES received the "Reciprocity Treaty," or has ever received a single line of information relative to secret proceedings, directly or indirectly, of the Senate, through or by the agency of the Senator alluded to in such sneaking manner by the *Star*, is utterly without shadow of foundation in truth. But I don't believe the Editors have the moral courage to make the retraction.

Another individual, connected with a nameless New-York cotemporary, mortified and chagrined at being beaten out of sight in a matter of so great interest, perpetrated the same falsehood,—although in a manner less gross,—through the medium of a very bad pun, thinking, probably, thus to account and apologize for his failure. I will not retort upon him by reference to reminiscences of the past, as the early future will probably furnish ample material for disarming his bate, if there seems occasion for its employment.

The publication of the Japan Treaty is hailed with delight by many gentlemen here. It is to be hoped that the House of Representatives will be spurred up by the prospect of the advantages held out by the opening of Japan, to the early and favorable consideration of the Senate bill to establish the Shanghai line of steamers. Let us have the steamers, gentlemen, without delay. Great Britain will have a Treaty of Commerce with Japan ere many weeks; and her steam mail line is sure speedily to follow her Commissioners; and the nation which first establishes regular steam mail communication with the Japan Empire will acquire an immense advantage in that battle for commercial supremacy, which is destined to be fought upon the great seas extending from the shores of Asia to our Western Coast.

Mr. BRIGHT has given notice of his intention to move the Senate to take up for action, to-morrow, the bill to pay eight and a half millions of dollars to the creditors of the Republic of Texas. Any such movement at the present session can result but in a waste of valuable time. The bill will not pass. The overweening confidence of its projectors would alone insure its failure. Eight and a half millions of dollars is too much money to be paid out of the Treasury at one haul, under a measure which there cannot possibly be time to discuss. The very attempt to get up such a bill during the expiring hours of the session, has a suspicious look and members of Congress will want *time* to investigate. Better far, that the Senate should employ itself in completing the business before it, which has been already matured in the other House, than engage in a new and important measure, which cannot become a law ere adjournment.

I am satisfied, from representations made to me that I misunderstood the position occupied by Mr. BARKSDALE of Mississippi, in the House the other day, on the River and Harbor bill. Instead of speaking for the Administration, when he said the bill would be vetoed, he disclaimed it, contending, however, that fealty to Democratic principles would leave the President no alternative but to return the bill. In short, he spoke for "Democratic principles" instead of for the President. He states, also, that his amendment, moving that the appropriations made in the bill should not be expended until approved by the Secretary of War, was designed simply to test the sincerity of those who defended the appropriations upon the ground that they were the estimates and recommendations of that officer. S.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 18.

Mr. ADAMS moved to take up the bill granting a pension to the widow of BACHELDER, who was killed in Boston. Objected to.

Mr. SUMNER presented a memorial of the Pennsylvania Society for the Abolition of Slavery, urging the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, arguing that under the tenth section of the law a free colored person had already been sent back to slavery.

Mr. SUMNER, after presenting the memorial, said: Among the reasons assigned by the memorialists is one to which I feel it my duty to call particular attention. They show that by the operation of the tenth section of the Fugitive bill, which gives conclusive force to a record made behind the back of the alleged fugitive, a free colored person with positive evidence of his freedom may be surrendered to slavery—and they add, "This is not an imaginary case, but is substantially descriptive of one which has recently occurred—a colored man who had resided in Philadelphia from childhood, and proved by competent witnesses to be a free man, has been reluctantly consigned to a claimant in Georgia, by a United States Commissioner in Delaware, under the authority of the section alluded to. Reference is here made to the interesting case of EDWARD DAVIS, who escaped from Georgia by concealing himself under the wheel-house of a steamer in a most exposed situation, and who was afterwards surrendered to slavery, in opposition to positive testimony to his freedom. Among the papers accompanying the memorial is one which states that the Commissioner declared that he would give fifty dollars cheerfully to be released from making the decision, and that on account of it he lost two nights' sleep and had no comfort while in church on Sunday. No wonder at this. It was an early maxim of the Common Law that it were better that one hundred guilty persons should escape, than that one innocent person should suffer." A wise man of antiquity remarked, in words often admired, that in his opinion the best government was that under which a wrong to a single citizen was resented as an injury to the whole commonwealth; and, Sir, only at this session, Congress has offered its homage to an American officer who in a distant sea interposed the power of the Government to shield the liberty of an obscure person who claimed his protection. If the spirit of this act and of these sentiments prevailed here, an outrage like that described by the memorialists could not occur without arousing at once the indignant judgment of Congress. I move the reference of the memorial to the Committee of the Judiciary.

Mr. CLAY—The Senator quotes from an old saying of the common law. There is another sin to be derived from higher authority, from the sayings of the wise man of Israel, "The dog will return to his vomit." I do not expect, Sir, that we shall be able to correct vicious and depraved instincts or corrupt taste, but I do protest against tolerating an abuse of the rules of the Senate in order to reiterate these hackneyed set phrases which we have heard repeated so often.

Mr. SUMNER—I am accustomed to answer on this floor anything in the shape of argument, and I hold myself ready at any time and at all times to meet it. I hold myself also, at all times ready to meet any Senator here who keeps within the rules and orders of debate, for that man is my peer, but a Senator who does not keep within the rules and the orders of debate is not my peer.

Mr. DAWSON—I should say nothing on this subject if the State which I had the honor to represent had not been alluded to, and alluded to in a manner which it would not have been, I think, if the Senator from Massachusetts had considered well what he was saying. I suppose he justifies himself upon the representation of facts made in that petition. I only beg to say to the Senate, and through them to the country, that the allegation contained in the petition are not correct, and I feel that this is not the proper place to set afloat as facts, statements which have no actual foundation. Now, Sir, it so happens that I am acquainted with Colonel DEAN, the Senator from the city of Macon and County of Bibb, in the Legislature of the State of Georgia, and I know the case to which the Senator refers, and I received a communication from a personal friend, Mr. WALES, of Wilmington, Del., who was one of the attorneys, and I think the leading attorney engaged in the trial. I recommended to him that if there was the least belief whatever that the boy DAVIS was a free person of color, Judge NESBIT, late of the Supreme Court of Georgia, should be employed to investigate the case. Colonel DEAN, knowing the facts, asked that the laws of the country should be invoked to try whether he was a free person of color or not. He is now in Georgia, and the question can be tried there. A correspondence has taken place on the subject between Mr. DEAN and some individuals at Wilmington. Mr. DEAN stated to them that the boy was there, and that if any of them believed that he was a free person, and could convince him such was the fact, he would be the last man in the world to retain in slavery any one who was not a slave. The matter passed off in that way; but the honorable Senator from Massachusetts to-day has set it afloat throughout the whole country, that by the laws of the United States, and by the decision of a Commissioner in the State of Delaware, a freeman has been sent into slavery. If I were to ask the Senator if he made this statement from any knowledge of his own, he would say that he did not, but that he spoke from the representations contained in this petition. Now, Sir, I submit to him and to the country whether it is proper thus to attempt to excite sectional jealousies upon a presumed state of facts, and whether it is justifiable to allow those persons who are governed by prejudice or fanaticism, or any other feeling whatever, to make this body an instrument by which they may circulate their statements, when it is known, or ought to be known, that they are not true? He further deprecated the evil effects of these exaggerated and inflammatory statements. He then said: I rose merely to speak of the facts, because I am one of those who consider this question as having passed by, and who hoped it would not be agitated here again. My object in rising was merely to correct the Senator's statement as to Col. DEAN, the owner of the boy DAVIS, to whom he has referred. The boy, as I understand the facts, as they have been already proved in the trial in Delaware, and as they will be proved again, is a perfect slave. I now assure the Senator, if he wishes to look into the matter, he can go to the town of Macon, in the State of Georgia. I will accompany him there. He will receive no affront. He shall be protected in every form and shape. He shall be protected like any other gentleman who passes through our country. The boy shall be there. The Senator may institute a writ of *habeas corpus*. He may select a jury in the State of Georgia to try the case; and if he as well as the jury be not satisfied that the boy is a slave, I pledge myself that he shall be given up.

Mr. RUSK—There is a paper connected with that petition, to the reception of which I object. It is a letter, a very prejudicial one, which seems to have been drawn from a Quaker in Delaware, by a letter addressed to him by a Senator in this body—the Senator from Massachusetts. That letter reflects grossly and falsely upon the South, and it reflects upon the officer.

Mr. MASON—The Senator from Massachusetts has brought the paper before us. he is responsible to the Senate for it, and I ask that it may be read.

The letter was then read. It was dated June 17th, at Wilmington, and was signed THOMAS GARRETT.

Mr RUSK—With regard to the billingsgate and falsehood towards the South in that letter, I have nothing to say. I care nothing about them. They are the capital of certain parties; it is what they have to say in reply to all arguments. Destitute of principle, they must, as a matter of course, have resort to the calling of names and to the utterance of falsehoods to sustain them in the seeming plausibility of what they say. But here is the principle to which I object—a member of this body writes a letter to an individual about a transaction, invoking from that individual an answer which is slanderous towards the officer who executed the law, and then presents it to this body. It is a paper slanderous to that officer and a libel upon him. It talks about the power of his conscience; that he could not have comfort in church; that he got ten dollars for sending this man back. Such poor, pitiful, and trifling expressions as these, which forms the capital of certain persons, are indulged in. This is the principle which I object to. No Senator here has a right to draw from any body an ex parte slanderous statement towards a private individual, much less an officer of the Government, and then spread it on the records of the Senate. I object to the reception of the paper.

Mr BAYARD said that he knew the Commissioner referred to in the letter, and knew him to be an honorable man of good standing. He knew, also, the writer of that letter. He had had occasion to sue him several times for what the law called aiding and abetting slaves to escape from their masters, but what he called stealing. He had recovered verdicts against him for very large amounts, and that, too, from juries who did not leave their box. The fellow however, had covered up his property, and all he could get out of him was about two thousand dollars. He would not believe any statement made by the writer of that letter on any question concerning Slavery whether made under oath or not. He then discussed the Fugitive Slave act.

Mr. SUMNER explained how the letter came into his possession, and then withdrew it. He said he was not one of those who desired agitation or to alienate public feelings. He desired, as much as any one, a union of hearts and harmony, a union of freedom supported by constitutional and just laws.

Mr. BENJAMIN said there was much question as to what were the views of the Senator from Massachusetts as to the obligation imposed by the Constitution, as to the rendition of fugitive slaves. After reading the Constitution, he asked whether the Senator recognized any obligation in it for the return of fugitives from labor to the States from whence they escaped?

Mr. SUMNER said he would first ask the Senator whether he believed, under the Constitution of the United States, which secures to the citizens of one State the rights and immunities of citizens of other States—a colored citizen of Massachusetts, without the imputation of any crime—could be thrown into prison in another State, and upon failure to pay certain jail fees, be sold into absolute Slavery?

Mr. BENJAMIN said he'd d—n no belief that to be constitutional.

Mr. SUMNER said that as the Senator had answered such acts would be unconstitutional, would he vote for an act of Congress to secure to the colored citizens of Massachusetts the rights secured to them by the Constitution.

Mr. BENJAMIN said he had heard of a question being answered by another, but here was a case where his question was answered by two. He would be glad if the Senator would answer whether he recognized an obligation under the Constitution for the rendition of fugitives from labor.

Mr. SUMNER said the Senator must first answer whether he will aid in passing a law of Congress to secure to colored citizens of Massachusetts their rights under the Constitution in Louisiana and South Carolina.

Mr. BENJAMIN said it was evident that the Senator would not answer the question, and he would no longer detain the Senate.

Mr. GWIN moved the whole matter be laid on the table. Agreed to.—Yeas 37, Nays 14, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs Adams, Allen, Atchison, Badger, Bayard Benjamin, Bright Brown, Brodhead, Cass, Clay, Clayton, Dawson, Dixon, Dodge of Iowa, Douglass, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Gwin, Houston, Hunter, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tennessee, Mallory, Mason, Norris, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Slidell, Stuart, Thompson of N. J., Toucey, Weller—37

NAYS—Messrs Butler, Chase, Dodge of Wis., Fessenden, Fish, Foot, Gillette, Hamlin, James, Rockwell, Sumner, Toombs, Wade, Walker—14

Mr. BADGER asked leave to withdraw his motion to reconsider the vote passing the Pacific Telegraph bill. Leave granted—Yeas 30, Nays 19.

Mr. BADGER then withdrew his motion and the bill is now passed.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

The Homestead bill was then taken up.

Mr. STUART, at the suggestion of the friends of the Homestead bill, but against his own judgment, withdrew his substitute for the bill, but before doing so defended it.

Mr. WELLER followed. He said he did not agree with the doctrine that the power of Congress over the public lands was unlimited. This Government had no power but what was limited. He was in favor of a liberal policy towards actual settlers upon the public lands. He was in favor of granting 160 acres to each actual settler to be paid for at the expiration of five years at the rate of fifty cents per acre, and less than that amount for each acre which the settler, within that period, may have reduced to actual cultivation. He earnestly supported the policy of settling persons on the vacant lands in new States and Territories. They were a much cheaper and more effectual protection to our frontiers than standing armies. The idle vagabonds for whose benefit this bill was said to be, would never undertake a journey to the West and cultivate the soil for five years. It would be the hardy and industrious who would go there. The objection that it would draw off the population of the Eastern States was not a valid one. If those people desired to leave their worn-out lands of the old States and go to the fertile plains of the West, why should they be denied the opportunity of so doing? He did not understand why, at this particular juncture, certain Senators should get up this crusade against foreigners. It might be because of the existence of certain secret political organizations, said by the Senator from Delaware to be powerful and numerous, and to have carried every election in the cities. Why were they described as powerful and why had the Senator proclaimed their success at elections? To him it was a matter of perfect indifference whether the Know-Nothings were powerful or not. If they embraced the principles and creed which had been imputed to them, they were not worthy of the confidence of any honest man. Their hostility to foreigners was at war with the whole policy of the Government since the repeal of the Alien and Sedition act. In the Declaration of Independence, one of the grounds of complaint against the King of England was his opposition to the naturalization of foreigners, and to their immigration hither to enjoy blessings and happiness in common with the American people. He read the resolutions of the first Democratic Convention held in this country to sustain him that the policy of the country, and particularly of the Democratic party, had been rather to welcome than be hostile to foreigners. This was his own creed. He knew nothing of the "Know-Nothings," but if they be the powerful party they were represented to be by the Senator from Delaware, it could readily be seen why Senators should be cautious in alluding to them. Particularly cautious and tender-footed should they be who look into the future for higher honors and political promotion. The Senator from New-York had openly and boldly denounced them. That might be a bid for the support of those who are opposed to the Know-Nothings. While, on the contrary, the Senator from Delaware had treated them with the utmost gentleness. It might be true that they had been successful in large cities, but it should be remembered that these cities did not constitute the Republic. The people of the interior and the farmers would not touch them. He was not one of those who, it was said, believed that foreigners had achieved our national independence, but he did believe that that mighty struggle was much shortened by the aid of these foreigners who took part in it on the American side. He believed that if more foreigners had united with the Americans, that that great achievement would have been accomplished with less loss of valuable American life and treasure. The actual aid rendered by France in that contest was great; but of equal advantage to America was the moral effect upon the world that France was on the side of America. He then vividly described the gallant deeds of LAFAYETTE, DEKALB, KOSCIUSKO, PULASKI, and other foreigners of the Revolution. Their deeds, he said, yet lived in the memory of the American people—for one, he could not forget them. He said that there was not one regiment or corps in the Mexican war which did not contain a large body of foreigners, and many of them unnaturalized. In the regiment to which he belonged in that war, was one company composed exclusively of German and another of Irish. These men throughout that war, stood shoulder to shoulder with the native citizen in defending the flag of the country. He was now asked to proscribe these men. Never! He could not see the danger to be apprehended from allowing foreigners to settle upon the public lands. It had never yet, from the earliest days of the country, been considered dangerous to allow them to buy the public lands, but now, when by this bill you give them the land, and compel them to settle upon and cultivate the soil, they are considered highly dangerous. He could conceive of nothing more inconsistent than this. He had never known any conduct on the part of foreigners, either in peace or in war, that was dangerous to the country. He had never yet seen a foreigner cowardly on the field of battle, though he regretted to say that he had seen his own countrymen fly. He was surprised to hear the Senator from South Carolina the other day speak of the foreigners as deserters, and as men who would prove faithless on the field of battle.

Mr. BUTLER said he did not speak of foreigners generally; all that he said was that on the field of Cherubusco the deserters were foreigners, and that after their desertion they fired upon and shot down the regiment of his own State. (Applause in the galleries.)

Mr. WELLER said that the Senator was correct in saying that foreigners deserted on the field of Cherubusco. But the charge of the Senator was, that all the deserters were foreigners; that was the tenor of the Senator's remarks; that charge was not correct.

Mr. BUTLER said that the truth of history, perhaps required that he should state that when the officers of the Palmetto Regiment were all shot down, the flag of that regiment was tied round the body of a gallant Irishman, and was thus carried on through the battle to victory.

Mr. SHIELDS explained that at Cherubusco he was in command of a division, including the Palmetto Regiment, &c., and most of the band of deserters who were taken prisoners were taken by his command. He at that time had a list of their names and birth places taken down. Their commander was named RILEY, and his name, of course, suggested the country of his birth. Whether he was an Irishman or an Irishman's son he did not remember. He was one or the other. Among them were Germans, Irishmen, two Englishmen, one or two other foreigners, and the rest were natives. A majority of them were foreigners. Two of them were deserters from his own regiment. Most of them were deserters from the regular army.

Mr. MALLORY asked the Senator whether or not a majority of the men in the regular army in the war were not foreigners.

Mr. SHIELDS—Of the regular army I believe they were.

Mr. WELLER said his only object in referring to the matter was to satisfy the Senator from South Carolina that all the deserters were not foreigners. He could not understand, he again repeated, the cause of this hostility to foreigners. The Senator from South Carolina at least could not, though others might object to them because they generally attached themselves to the Democratic party. During the war, while the impetuous Irishman, the stolid German, and the other gallant men, with our own chivalric sons were fighting on a foreign soil and bearing our flag into the heart of the enemy's country, there were at home native-born Americans denouncing that army as a gang of murderers, and the war they were engaged in as damnable and unjust. These were traitors as much as the deserters on the field of

[illegible] Reflections about the War.

[illegible] and Miscellaneous Gossip.

[illegible] Correspondence to the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Monday, July 3, 1854.

Should you, or should you not, think it rather a presumptuous and impertinent thing for ARMAND GUEROULT, Deputy of Paris, deputy from Cantal, [illegible] and call upon NICHOLAS of Russia to abdicate his throne? Such language M. DE LA GUERONNIERE has held, in his usual bland and melodious manner. He proposes abdication as a remedy that he thinks will meet all difficulties, and unite all suffrages. The *Siècle* thinks in reply, that NICHOLAS himself may probably be opposed to it. Perhaps the summons thus addressed to the Czar might be merely ridiculous, without being in a certain degree significant, were it not that the *Constitutionnel* is a semi-demi-hemi confidential print, and that GUERONNIERE pretends to speak shadowy dim outgivings of the imperial mind, and moreover claims to be the mouthpiece of "the most serious statesmen of Germany." These gentlemen have been lately thinking, it seems, that if the Czar would resign, it would be natural for his successor to assume a policy the reverse of that which NICHOLAS is pursuing, and thus restore peace to Europe without "humiliating a sovereign, which would be to violate a principle." GUERONNIERE has certainly let the cat out of the bag, and at a very inopportune moment, if he has thus been blabbing the intimate and confident projects of serious German statesmen. Imagine this article—printed in the openwork style sacred to Gueronnierean emanation, and covering an entire page in the *Constitutionnel*, arriving in St. Petersburg—and imagine too, if you can, that the Czar really had entertained the thought of averting further calamities by the abdication of his sceptre—and what do you think would be the effect? Does NICHOLAS want to be lectured by GUERONNIERE, the most abject supplicant at the feet of the hero of the *coup d'état* in Paris? Would he ever consent to take a step which could by any possibility be interpreted as springing from an article by the editor of the *Constitutionnel*? I have referred to this extraordinary editorial, because it has created an enormous sensation: partly on account of its impertinence, partly on account of its inopportuneness, and also on account of the supposed complicity of the Emperor. But I cannot believe for one moment that LOUIS NAPOLEON was aware of the existence of the editorial in question before it was published. What earthly object can be secured by poking abdication at NICHOLAS from the columns of a newspaper? Has the *Constitutionnel* any influence at St. Petersburg? Is it not likely that the Czar is acquainted with M. DE LA GUERONNIERE'S antecedents of treachery and tergiversation? I have some confidence in LOUIS NAPOLEON'S judgment, and some reliance on his knowledge of character; but I could never pin my faith upon him again, should he attempt to dislodge NICHOLAS by connivance with this GUERONNIERE.

What folly it would be to undertake the capture of Sebastopol, by hacking and picking at its walls with a jack-knife. It is improbable that the Czar has ever thought of resigning, as an issue from any complications that might encompass him; but even if he had, he is sure now to prefer destruction to any timid or intermediate course that might be construed as obedience to instructions from the deputy for Cantal.

We expect now, as the allied fleets are relieved from any guard duty off Vara, to hear of them soon at the Crimea. When I say *we*, I do not mean *I*, but we, the popular hope and public opinion. Then Cronstadt is to be taken, according to the same deluded and deluding authorities. We also desire to learn why Russia has retreated, what the Austrians are to do in view of this retreat, how the English and French are ever to get a sight of the enemy, when a decisive blow is to be struck, where the glory is to come from, how long the war is to last, and whether LOUIS NAPOLEON is going personally to take the field. I am glad I am not your political correspondent, for I should feel called upon to answer every one of these questions, which I know nothing about, no more than anybody else. However, if I were your political correspondent, be assured that you would be duly and accurately informed on every one of these points.

According to the *Charivari*, Mr. JACKSON, American Minister at Vienna, has become quite a character in that city. He is mixed up in the most extraordinary manner with Lord WESTMORELAND, the Russian Minister, and M. DE BUOL SCHAUNSTEIN. An extract from the article will show you to what an extent Mr. JACKSON has assumed the position of a barometer in this terrible business of the Austrian summons:

"The situation of the diplomatists accredited to the Court of Vienna is exceedingly embarrassing. The newspapers have subjected them to a sort of inquisition, and their every gesture and attitude gives rise to a variety of inductions. The American Minister is especially watched. The correspondent of the *Gazette d'Augsbourg* writes as follows:

'Yesterday evening, Mr. JACKSON, the American Minister, met the Russian Ambassador at the Prater. It was noticed that the Russian Ambassador was the first to bow. After the interchange of civilities, the following conversation took place:

Good morning, Mr. JACKSON, how do you do?

Quite well, I thank you. How is your own health?

Good. Has Mrs. JACKSON recovered from her sick headache?

Oh yes, some time ago.

I am glad to hear it.

And how are the Countess' nerves to-day?

Much better; her slippery-elm bath calmed them effectually.

I am delighted to know it; be good enough to congratulate her for me, on her recovery.

With pleasure. Give my respects, I beg you, to Madame JACKSON.

She will be pleased with the attention. I wish you a very good morning.

Good morning, Mr. JACKSON.

This conversation, adds the correspondent, has been the subject of various animated commentaries; the Bourse has not yet recovered from its emotion!"

A Vienna journal, continues the *Charivari*, has the following city item:

"Yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, the Russian Ambassador and Mr. JACKSON, the American Minister, rode on horseback together, at the Prater. Lord WESTMORELAND was driving M. DE BUOL in his calash, as the latter had lost the hub of one of the wheels of his barouche. This circumstance was variously interpreted at the Bourse.

To put a stop to these rumors, which often have a disastrous effect upon public credit, all the members of the diplomatic corps of Vienna have decided that in future they will wear false noses in the streets. They hope in this way to baffle the correspondents, distance the editors, and tranquillize public opinion."

For one, I should be rejoiced if the article of the *Charivari* were true. I should be proud that an American Minister could have an effect upon a European Bourse. I have long thought that it was a circumstance rather humiliating to our ideas of our own importance, that nothing we can say or do produces the least impression at any Continental exchange. I await the moment, too, when some American newspaper will turn the Paris funds around its thumb, after the fashion of the London *Times*, or like the *Lloyd* of Vienna, rather, for it will not do to be too ambitious. Not a speculator in Europe ever heard of the *Union* of Washington! Its biggest threats of war, and its most lofty pretences of speaking the official mind, are never heard or heeded on this side of the Atlantic, and it seems that they are but slightly noticed on the other. Not even M. SOULE has yet produced a rise or a fall; not even Mr. SANDFORD, with his black coat and his plain suit. I ardently hope that Mr. MASON will speedily imitate the example of Mr. JACKSON, and show his admiring countrymen that he can stir up the Three-per-Cents, exert a pressure on the Credit Mobilier, and work the mischief with Les Docks Napoleon.

I spoke lately of the adulteration of coffee, by means of chicory. This trade has been of late refined upon and considerably improved. It was found expensive to put pure chicory into coffee. Why should this chicory be pure, any more than the coffee? What right had the customers to exact that the adulterating substance should be genuine, any more than the product adulterated? No sooner thought than done. Mr. ANTHEAUME, of Paris, is a manufacturer of chicory; this he sells, to coffee [illegible] chicory with their coffee, so he made up his mind that he would put clay, loam, sand and red ochre in his chicory. He was arrested, and an expert set to analyze his ochres, who made a report thereon to the examining Judge. Some of his discoveries are worth repeating: Chicory, offered as *Moka*, contained six per cent. of clay; *Cream of Moka* was eleven per cent. prepared and painted mud; *newly improved coffee for ladies*, 28 per cent. foreign matter; *Moka-tapioca*, 52 per cent. red-ochred earth. The offender was sentenced to three months' imprisonment and 100 francs fine.

Perhaps the award of the judge was due, in some degree, to his anger at seeing the culprit defended by a gentleman with a moustache. You are aware that advocates are prohibited, by the rules of the order, from wearing that elegant ornament. The Judge wished to know how it was that the counsel for the prisoner had transgressed the regulations. The reason was that he had given up pleading, of late, and, as he was called upon rather unexpectedly, in this instance, he hoped the judge would excuse him. Well, said the judge, you ought either to have declined the case, or to have shaved. So here was a man who had adulterated chicory with which to adulterate coffee, defended by a man who had adulterated his upper lip with a foreign and expressly forbidden substance. Such a complication of misdemeanors boded no good to the verdict, and I am confident that at least one month of the three that was the portion of the chicory maker, was intended for his refractory counsel.

The son of BERNARDIN DE ST. PIERRE, the author of *Paul and Virginia*, has just been pronounced, by a competent court, insane. He maintained, among other inadmissible positions, that he was the father of ALEXANDER, late Czar of Russia. The control of his property was taken away from him, and a trustee appointed.

Said an American to me yesterday, "It seems to me that the prices at the Theatres of Paris are very high." He had been to the Française the night before, where he had occupied an orchestra stall, and he had paid just one dollar. I told him that he must remember one thing,—that the theatres here pay the authors whose works they perform—an expense which the American theatres manage to avoid. This may be said on an average to be eight and nine per cent. on the gross receipts. They also have another outlay—as unjust as it is onerous—nine per cent. of the gross receipts belonging to the Hospitals. Besides all this, the product for which you pay your dollar is infinitely superior to any product of the kind that an American leaves behind. Even as it is, the Française does not pay its expenses, and the Government gives it half a million a year.

The administration of the Hospitals has just published its annual report, and I extract from it the portion which concerns the tribute levied upon the Theatres. This amounted in 1853, for the fourteen principal Theatres, to the considerable sum of 886,000 francs. The Opera Comique stands at the head of the list, having contributed 109,000 francs. Think of one single theatre obliged by law to give $22,000 to the poor in one year! The Grand Opera gave 99,000 francs, having been open but ten months out of the twelve. The Porte St. Martin gave 78,000 francs; the Italians 44,000; the Gymnase 74,000; the Gaité 53,000, and so on.

From these data the total receipts of the fourteen theatres are easily deduced; and they fall but a little short of ten millions. There are, besides, ten lesser theatres, and a great variety of balls and minor exhibitions, all of which pay their nine per cent. to the hospitals. The very mountebanks and tumblers, the Punch and Judys, and the whole category of street-performances, pay over a sum for the same purpose, calculated by the police, beforehand, as the nine per centage of their supposed receipts.

Under the circumstances, no American ought to consider the prices charged by the theatres as exorbitant. Let him thoroughly learn the French language, and then compare the value of what he receives for his five francs, with what he got at home for his half dollar. If he judges fairly, he will conclude that what he inconsiderately thought dear, was remarkably cheap, and that what he thought was reasonable, was an unconscionable imposition.

The *Moniteur* of yesterday was exclusively devoted to the opera. ACHILLE FOULD'S report upon the financial situation of the institution occupies four columns. From this it appears that the opera belongs to France and to Europe, and that it is wrong to commit such interests into the hands of private speculators—not that there is any danger of their making money out of it, but that it is to be feared they be overwhelmed by the necessary expenses of its proper administration. Wherefore the Emperor has decreed that the opera be henceforth carried on—financially, by the Civil List; managerially, by M. NESTOR ROQUEPLAN, at a salary of 25,000 francs; and, in the capacity of controllers and supervisors, by a Committee consisting of MM. BAROCHE, TROPLONY, DE MORNY, and other Senators and official dignitaries. The opera is now shut, and will reopen under the new *règime* in about six weeks.

Mr. VALNAY, who, I wrote you, has been compelled by an action brought against him by his manager, to play the character of a caricatured Russian, in "Schamyl," throws away upon an unappreciating audience what is said to be an excellent burlesque of General GUEDEONOFF, the Commissary of the Imperial Theatres of St. Petersburg and Moscow, with whom he was on terms of intimacy for ten years. There are no Russians in the city to enjoy this parody of national manners, and from a close calculation that has been made, it would seem that there are but six persons in Paris capable of understanding it—all of them artists who have lived and played in Russia. The first night, only one person laughed,—this was M. BRESSANT, in an orchestra stall; on the second night, a suppressed scream oozing through an embroidered handkerchief, drew the attention of the audience to the suffused and diverted countenance of Madame ALLAN, in a balcony arm-chair. It must be a severe task thus to perform to an audience of one. Mr. VALNAY fully expects to lose his Russian pension—3,000 francs a year—to secure which he spent ten years in the dramatic service of the Czar.

DICK TINTO.

Wesleyan University Commencement.

Following is the order of exercises at the Commencement of the Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Ct.:

Baccalaureate Sermon, Sunday, July 30, 10 o'clock, A. M. Bishop E. S. JANES, D. D.

Address before the Missionary Lyceum, Sunday, July 30, 7½ P. M. Rev R. S. FOSTER, D. D.

Oration and Poem, before the Philorhetorian and Peithologian Societies, Monday, July 31, 8 P. M. Rev. GEORGE W. BETHUNE, D. D., Brooklyn; Hon. WILLIAM STARR, Manchester N. H.

Oration, before the Alumni, Tuesday, Aug. 1, 8 o'clock, P. M. G. G. REYNOLDS, Esq.

Commencement Exercises, with Baccalaureate Address, by the PRESIDENT, Aug. 2, 1854.

The following gentlemen constitute the Graduating Class:

Henry Baker, Northampton, Mass.; Justin S. Barrows, N. Wardsboro, Vt.; Francis Everett Beers, Fairfield; William C. Bowen, Cortlandville, N. Y.; J. Whitbeck Brown Canaan, N. Y.; Calvin B. Ford, Milford; Cyrus D. Foss, Campbellville, N. Y.; Charles W. Gullck, Lodi, N. Y.; Philip D. Hammond, Middletown; William T. Hill, Newtown; William H. Hollis, Williamsburg, L. I.; Emory Fisk Holway, Middletown; Charles L. F. Howe, Barre, Mass.; Fenner Emory King, Cambridge, N. Y.; Joseph H. Knowles, Yardsville, N. J.; E. Darwin Leavitt, W. Stockbridge, Mass.; Cornelius K. Martin, Esopus, N. Y.; Wm. Milton McLaughlin, West-Winfield, N. Y.; Edward Brenton Otherman, Chelsea, Mass.; John W. Selleck, Saugerties, N. Y.; Augustus Ledyard Smith, Middletown; William Augustus Smith, Wilbraham, Mass.; George Stevens, Jefferson, N. Y.; Frank W. Taber, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Riley T. Taylor, Plainfield, N. Y.; Joseph Johnson Turton, Perry, N. Y.; Joseph Vinton, Springfield, Mass.; George E. Walt, N. Wardsboro, Vt.; A. Merril Wheeler, Salem, N. H.

NEW-YORKER DROWNED.—A man named JOHN W. HALSTED, of New-York, was drowned in the Morris Canal, yesterday. He had come from the City on a visit to the relatives of his wife, and in the afternoon, about 5 o'clock, he, with some others went in the canal, near a basin to bathe, and as he was passing from the canal to a boat in the basin, he is supposed to have been taken with cramp and sunk. One of the party attempted to save him but was seized with violence by the drowning man and dragged under, and it was with much difficulty that he could extricate himself from the grasp. A seine was procured, and the body drawn from the water after about an hour's submersion.—*Newark Advertiser, July 17.*

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Additional Extracts from our Foreign Files by the Franklin.

The Spanish Insurrection—Proclamation of the Insurgents.

The following proclamation has been distributed by the insurgents:

CITIZENS: A corrupt and corrupting Government, which has outraged the majesty of the laws, and humiliated the honor of the country, is on the point of sinking under the weight of the national execration.

The honorable men of all parties condemn it; the public, indignant at its iniquities, reserves for it an exemplary punishment.

The days of its shameful domination do not suffice to recount by them the reckoning of its crimes. It has broken through the constitution of the state, trampled on all the rights of citizens, been wanting to all the sentiments of decorum, scorned the national representation, closed the tribune, enchained the press, sacked the Treasury, corrupted consciences, and sowed profound perturbation in the country.

The generals who have given the Queen a throne, in order to reign constitutionally—the men experienced in political struggles, and the independent writers, are persecuted, dismissed, or proscribed. A swarm of adventurers has proposed to itself to convert Spain into its patrimony, and to destroy in a day the conquests of fifty years of heroic actions and generous sacrifices. After having torn from the people enormous contributions not authorized by the Cortes, it has instituted a new impost, which has spread misery and famine in the provinces. Its conduct has no example or excuse. The revolution does not spring from the masses, nor go out from the people—it proceeds from the governing power, which has placed itself beyond the law.

It is not another change of persons which is treated of, nor a party revolution; what is treated of is the fraternal union of all Liberals, of all men of probity, who seek to render the scandalous robbery which we have hitherto witnessed impossible.

Patriotism, union and confidence—with these three elements the nation, liberty, and the throne, will be saved; and you will banish forever the sad legacy of humiliation which otherwise you will leave to your children.

An act of energy alone can put an end to the reign of arbitrariness and immorality. The country expects it all from you. To arms, citizens! Either now or never!"

A telegraphic dispatch, dated Madrid, 2d, states that the greatest tranquillity still prevailed in the capital. The insurgents were marching in the direction of Toledo.

THE EASTERN WAR.

The Convention between Austria and Turkey.

PARIS, Friday, June 30—6 P. M.

The following is the text of the convention between Austria and the Porte:

"His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, fully aware that the existence of the Ottoman empire, in its present limits, is necessary for the maintenance of the balance between the States of Europe, and that in particular the evacuation of the Danubian Principalities is one of the conditions of the integrity of that Empire; being, moreover, prepared to cooperate by any means at his disposal in the measures proper to secure the object of the concert established between the Cabinets and the high Courts represented at the Conference of Vienna; His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, on his part, having accepted that offer of cooperation amicably proposed by his Majesty the Emperor of Austria,—it has appeared fitting to conclude a convention, in order to regulate the manner in which the cooperation in question shall be effected. In that view His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria have named their Plenipotentiaries, to wit, His Imperial Majesty the Sultan naming MUSTAPHA REDSCHID PASHA, ex-Grand Vizier, and actually his Minister for Foreign Affairs, decorated with the Imperial Order of the Medjidie of the First Class, &c.; and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, the Baron CHARLES DE BROCK, &c. [his titles and honors are here recited] who, having exchanged the powers found in good and due form, have agreed on the following articles:

"1. His Majesty the Emperor of Austria engages to exhaust (*epuisser*) all the means of negotiation and others to obtain the evacuation of the Danubian Principalities by the foreign army which occupies them, and even to employ, in case of need, the number of troops necessary to attain that end.

"2. It shall appertain, for this case exclusively, to the Imperial Commander-in-Chief to direct the operations of his army. This last will, nevertheless, take care to inform, in due time, the Commander-in-Chief of the Ottoman army respecting his operations.

"3 His Majesty the Emperor of Austria takes upon him the engagement to reestablish, by common accord with the Ottoman Government, in the Principalities, and as much as possible, the legal state of affairs, such as results from the privileges secured by the Sublime Porte relative to the administration of those countries. The local authorities thus constituted, shall not, however, extend their action to the point of wishing to exercies a control over the Imperial army.

"4. The Imperial Court of Austria engages, moreover, not to enter with the Court of Russia into any plan of arrangement which shall not have for its basis (*point de départ*) the sovereign rights of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, and the integrity of his Empire.

"5. From the time that the object of the present Convention shall have been attained by the conclusion of a treaty of peace between the Sublime Porte and the Court of Russia, His Majesty the Emperor of Austria will make at once arrangements to withdraw, in the shortest possible time, his forces from the territory of the Principalities. The details concerning the withdrawal of the Austrian troops shall form the object of a special arrangement (*entente*) with the Sublime Porte.

"6. The Government of Austria expects that the authorities of the countries temporarily occupied by the Imperial troops will afford all assistance and facility, as well for their march, their quarters, and their encampment, as for their subsistence and that of their horses, and for their communications. The Austrian Government expects that all demands will be attended to relative to the requirements of the service which may be addressed by the Austrian commanders either to the Ottoman Government by the Imperial Internuncio at Constantinople or directly to the legal authorities, unless where reasons of great importance render their execution impossible. It is understood that the commanders of the Imperial army shall maintain the strictest discipline among their troops, and shall respect and cause to be respected, property, the laws, the religion, and the usages of the country.

"7. The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at Vienna in the space of four weeks at the soonest, and if it be possible, from the date of the signatures. In faith of which the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it, and affixed to it their seals.

"Done in duplicate, for one and the same object, at Boyudji-keni, this 14th June, 1854."

Additional Article to the Treaty between Austria and Prussia.

DATED April 20, 1854.

According to the conditions of Article II. of the treaty concluded this day between his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria and his Majesty the King of Prussia for the establishment of an offensive and defensive alliance, a more intimate understanding with respect to the eventuality when an active advance of one of the high contracting parties may impose on the other the obligation of a mutual protection of the territory of both, was to form the subject of a special agreement to be considered as an integral part of the treaty.

Their Majesties have not been able to divest themselves of the consideration that the indefinite continuance of the occupation of the territories on the Lower Danube, under the sovereignty of the Ottoman Porte, by Imperial Russian troops, would endanger the political, moral, and material interests of the whole German confederation, as also of their own States, and the more so in proportion as Russia extends her warlike operations on Turkish territory.

The Courts of Austria and Prussia are united in the desire to avoid every participation in the war which has broken out between Russia on the one hand, and Turkey, France and Great Britain on the other, and at the same time to contribute to the restoration of general peace. They more especially consider the declarations lately made at Berlin by the court of St. Petersburg, to be an important element of pacification, the failure of the practical influence of which they would view with regret. According to these declarations, Russia appears to regard the original motive for the occupation of the Principalities as removed by the concessions now granted to the Christian subjects of the Porte, which offer the prospect of realization. They therefore hope that the replies awaited from the Cabinet of Russia to the Prussian propositions, transmitted on the 8th, will offer to them the necessary guarrantee for an early withdrawal of the Russian troops. In the event that this hope should be illusory, the Plenipotentiaries named, on the part of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, Freiherr Baron VON HESS and Count THUN, and on the part of his Majesty the King of Prussia, Baron MONTEUFFEL, have drawn up the following more detailed agreement with respect to the eventuality alluded to in the above-mentioned Article II of the Treaty of Alliance of this day:

SINGLE ARTICLE.

The Imperial Austrian Government will, also, on their side address a communication to the Imperial Russian Court, with the object of obtaining from the Emperor of Russia the necessary orders that an immediate stop should be put to the further advance of his armies upon the Turkish territory, as also to request of his Imperial Majesty sufficient [illegible] will again, in the most [illegible] these communications will [illegible] the proposals already sent to St. Petersburg. Should the answer of the Russian court to these steps of the cabinets of Vienna and Berlin—contrary to expectation—not be of a nature to give them entire satisfaction upon the two points aforementioned, the measures to be taken by one of the contracting parties for their attainment, according to the terms of Article II. of the Offensive and Defensive Alliance signed on this day, will be on the understanding that every hostile attack on the territory of one of the contracting parties is to be repelled with all the military forces at the disposal of the other.

But a mutual offensive advance is stipulated for only in the event of the incorporation of the Principalities, or in the event of an attack on or passage of the Balkan by Russia.

The present Convention shall be submitted for the ratification of the High Sovereigns simultaneously with the above-mentioned treaty.

Done at Berlin, the 20th of April, 1854.

(Signed) HESS. (Signed) MANTEUFFEL.
THUN.

Death of the Turkish Commander.

A correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Silistria under date of June 2, gives the following account of the death of the Turkish General in command:

At 1 o'clock this day MUSSA PASHA, the commander of the fortress, was mortally wounded in the left side by a piece of a shell, which burst near him while sitting outside his quarters at the Stamboul-gate. He lived about twelve minutes after receiving the wound. He had just received intelligence that a messenger was at hand, bearing the Sultan's order of Medjidie of the second class, which had been sent to him, and was waiting for instructions as to whether it was his Excellency's wish to receive the decoration publicly and with the usual ceremony or otherwise. MUSSA PASHA replied that it would be better to bring it in quietly, remarking at the same time that this was no season for pomp and display. A couple of hours after this his remains were interred. He had considerable natural quickness of apprehension, intelligence, and activity, and was zealous, and anxious to discharge his duties faithfully, added to which he was a kind, good-hearted man, beloved by his dependents. His death is a great loss. HUSSEIN PASHA, who had been in charge of the force at Arab Tabia, now assumed the command of the fortress, and was succeeded by Colonel LATIF BEY.

Death of Gen. Schilders.

BERLIN, Wednesday, June 28, 1854.

Gen. SCHILDERS has died from the effects of the amputation of his leg. The loss of the limb has been followed by the loss of life, but the greatest loss to the army, in addition to that of his distinguished talent, is the destruction of that charmed life that he himself, as well as his men, believed himself to bear. He was a man much addicted to fantastic notions of the invisible world, and who conversed much with spirits "white and gray," consulted the "psycograph," and has at length met his death from too great confidence that his life was bomb-proof.

Mazzini, Kossuth, and Mr. Sanders—Slavery in America.

To the Editor of the London Daily News.

SIR: I have just read, with great surprise, in your paper of yesterday's date, a correspondence between Mr. G. N. SANDERS, the American Consul, and M. KOSSUTH, relative to M. MAZZINI'S letter on American Slavery, which I forwarded to you for publication some time ago.

Mr. SAUNDERS states that "the letter is without date; and, as MAZZINI is not now in London to answer for himself, we are left to guess at the time it was written. It speaks against Slavery in general; but not a word occurs in it about American affairs in any way. * * * I regret, therefore, to see the letter so introduced by the gentleman giving it publicity, as to lead to the impression that it was intended by MAZZINI to bear upon the slave controversy now convulsing the United States." M. KOSSUTH in reply, after expressing his views against foreign interference with American Slavery, concludes by saying, "You are quite right in your belief that MAZZINI'S letter has no reference to the present agitation in the United States."

I deem it to be my duty to reply to these statements, inasmuch as they put both MAZZINI, the Abolition Society, and myself, in a wrong position. I will take up each point seriatim. 1. In March last, the Committee of the Anti-Slavery League contemplated holding a public meeting in Manchester, and, through their Chairman, Dr. BEARD, invited MAZZINI to be present, with the knowledge that he had expressed sympathy with the most radical section of the American Anti-Slavery party, and warm admiration for WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON. The reply of MAZZINI, which now lies before me, is dated London, March 25. I should have sent copies of it to the newspapers at the time, but being desirous that it should be read at our contemplated meeting, I kept it back for two months, with the hope that the excitement of the public mind on the war question would so far abate as to render it prudent or us to hold the meeting. We were, however, obliged to abandon the project, whereupon I at once forwarded you a copy of the letter.

2. MAZZINI'S letter is something more than a denunciation of Slavery "in general." He expresses his "gratitude" at being invited to attend our meeting; his "earnest sympathy" with our "noble aim;" his determination to help us if "he can;" and declares that "no man ought ever to inscribe on his flag the sacred word 'Liberty' who is not prepared to shake hands cordially with those, whoever they are, who will attach their name to the constitution of the association." The constitution, in its fourth article, states that the following are among the agencies to be employed by the society:

"To circulate correct intelligence in Great Britain regarding the evils of Slavery and the Slave-trade; to inform the public mind as to the objects and principles of the Abolitionists, especially those of the United States; to correspond with the friends of the cause in various countries; and to sympathize with and sustain them in their arduous labors, as far as is consistent with the principles of this society.

"To demand that the colored subjects of the British Crown, who visit the Slave States of America, shall have the same measure of freedom as is accorded to American citizens who visit this country; and to carry this principle into full and complete effect.

"To employ every suitable effort to enlighten the consciences of slaveholders and their supporters, as to the moral turpitude and anachristian character of the system which they uphold, and to endeavor to elicit the testimony of the religious denominations of this country against the conduct of the ecclesiastical bodies of the United States, which countenance Slavery."

Moreover, the address which precedes the Constitution, (a copy of which I enclose,) recognizes "the American Anti-Slavery Society, of which Mr. WM. LLOYD GARRISON is President, not as the only Anti-Slavery party in the United States, but as the great vital organization in which the hopes of the Abolitionists must for the most part centre," so that however Mr. SANDERS and M. KOSSUTH may lament the facts at which I rejoice, they must hereafter believe that MAZZINI, *unlike some of his associates*, sympathizes actively not only with the oppressed in Italy and Hungary, and throughout Europe, but with the down-trodden victims of Republican oppression, who are as much entitled to his pity and his help as the suffering in his own land.

The "policy" of KOSSUTH may be advanced, but it is a grave question whether his fair fame will be improved by his asking for our interference in the affairs of Hungary, while, at the same time, for the sake of gaining the support of the Pro-Slavery party, *he is strenuously advocating "non-interference" on our part with that "peculiar institution"* which JOHN WESLEY justly stigmatized as being "the sum of all villainies."

Mr. SANDERS makes some very extraordinary statements relative to American Slavery. He has great faith—and wishes the Democrats of Europe to have an equal measure of it—in "the honor, and justice, and generosity of the Southern States," and thinks that the question of Slavery may be safely left to them. Does KOSSUTH act upon the principle of confiding the cause of freedom in Hungary to FRANCIS JOSEPH, and in Naples to the Bourbon tyrant? But if the slaveholders have "honor, and justice, and generosity;" if they really desire the abolition of Slavery, how comes it that, step by step, since the Declaration of Independence, they have added the following Slave States to the Union—Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas and Texas, and that in flagrant violation of the Missouri Compromise, and of the wishes of the great majority of the people of the North, they have just added the enormous Territory of Nebraska to their dark domains? If they prize "honor and justice," why do they break solemn compacts, and openly advocate robbery and murder—for the seizure of Cuba or Mexico would occasion both—with no other object than to increase the Slave Power?

Yours very respectfully,
FRED. W. CHESSON,
Hon Sec. to Anti-Slavery League.

MANCHESTER, July 2, 1854.

Health of Kossuth.

From the Daily News, July 2.

Several of our cotemporaries have published the notice that M. KOSSUTH is so unwell as to be unable to leave home. Such is happily not the case. He has left London for Glasgow, where, on Wednesday, a meeting is to be held protesting against the hollow Austrian alliance, the Lord Provost taking the Chair. Several important towns have already followed the example of Sheffield, Nottingham and Glasgow, and have invited KOSSUTH to meetings. As far as we hear, Edinburg, Paisley, Keighley, Preston, Leicester, Sunderland and Newcastle-upon-Tyne are among the number. The commercial and manufacturing classes seem to distrust the alliance with a bankrupt power,

[illegible]

Financial Career of Mr. [illegible], who Acted Impressing Scenes.

The following judgment of the Commissioner on the application of CHARLES MATHEWS, the actor, for a decree of bankruptcy, gives a very interesting history of his theatrical difficulties:

His Honor delivered his judgment as follows: He said—Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS, the eminent actor, having become bankrupt, and, having passed his last examination, applied for his certificate about a week ago, his application being not only unopposed, but supported by a paper signed by almost all his creditors, which is in these words: "We, the undersigned, creditors of Mr. MATHEWS, beg most respectfully to express our unabated confidence in him, and to request, if it be not improper in us to interfere, that your Honor may be pleased to award him an immediate certificate of a high class." This paper was signed by his largest creditor, Mr. ALLCROFT, and by the Marquis of ABERCORN, also a large creditor, and by other creditors of amounts varying from hundreds to sums of £20 and under. I should have been glad to have relieved Mr. MATHEWS' anxiety at once, but I knew so little of the case, owing to there being no dissatisfied creditor, and, consequently, no discussion before me in any stage of the proceedings, that I felt it necessary to call for the papers and carefully examine them. I have now done so, and I am happy to find that I can comply with the wishes of the creditors and give Mr. MATHEWS a first-class certificate. The outline of the case is as follows: In 1838, Mr. and Mrs. MATHEWS were induced by very tempting offers—offers which held out the realization in a short time of £20,000 and upwards—to go to America. They were at that time the managers of the Olympic Theatre, which had been for many years a successful undertaking. Unfortunately, their voyage to America *terminated in entire disappointment*, and during their absence the Olympic ceased to be successful, so that the result was that Mr. MATHEWS, while gaining nothing in America lost about £3000 in this country. Mr. MATHEWS, seeing no hope of retrieving so great a loss at so small a theatre, was induced to accept an offer seemingly very advantageous of a lease of Covent-garden Theatre; but after he had struggled on through three seasons the theatre was taken from him, all his theatrical properties were seized, and he found himself charged with several thousand pounds for rent, the justice of which charge, however, he never acknowledged. This caused him to have recourse to the Insolvent Debtors' Court, which granted him the usual relief. Unfortunately, under the influence of a high, though mistaken sense of honor, he was no sooner relieved by the Insolvent Debtors' Court than he renewed such of his debts as he thought were justly due, by giving his acceptances for them to the amount of about £3,000. This, of course, involved him in fresh difficulties, for the acceptances were passed to persons who had no scruple in sueing upon them. In a short time his difficulties were as great as ever, and, in 1843, he found himself again obliged to apply to the law for relief. Relief was again granted, but, unfortunately, not warned by the past, he would not retain the protection of the law, but endeavored by means of Mr. DELAFIELD, to make a private arrangement to pay his creditors 6s. 8d. in the pound, and, thinking he had arranged it successfully, he caused his petition to be dismissed. Mr. DELAFIELD was disabled by circumstances from performing his part, and Mr. MATHEWS was consequently unable to pay the last installment, the non-payment of which placed him in his old position, and his debts were revived. Meanwhile a capitalist had offered to assist him in taking the Lyceum Theatre, and so decorating and furnishing it as to make it attractive, and being determined to engage in this speculation he expended a large amount of money, and incurred a large debt in carrying it out; but unfortunately, when the expenses had been incurred and the debt was to be paid the capitalist failed, and Mr. MATHEWS found himself in greater difficulties than ever. Still he struggled on until 1851, when he found himself again obliged to invoke the aid of the law, and he sought relief under a modern act, which provides for private arrangements. His case happened to come before me, and I was at first impressed with the feeling that his case was not one entitling him to the privilege of arranging his affairs privately; that he ought to settle them in open court. I at first refused to sanction the proceedings; but, on having the case more fully inquired into by an accountant named by myself, and being furnished with full details by that accountant, I decided to protect him, and, accordingly, he was protected under that petition on certain terms approved by his creditors—one of those terms being that the accountant named by me should keep the accounts of the theatre, and act as trustee of any surplus for the creditors. Under that protection and arrangement, Mr. MATHEWS continued his theatrical exertions until his present bankruptcy, the Lyceum Theatre furnishing him and Mrs. MATHEWS with a moderate though decent return for their exertions, paying its way until the bad success of the Easter piece of 1853 again brought him into difficulties, from which his only rescue was what he had been constantly though foolishly endeavoring to avoid—bankruptcy. I say foolishly, because to an honest man bankruptcy is the best protection. It will be seen from the above detail that the life of Mr. MATHEWS, from the period of his departure for America to the present time, has been a constant struggle with difficulties—difficulties against which it was vain to contend, because he was always in the position of a man trying to swim with a stone round his neck. He was overweighted with debt. He has been guilty of no dishonesty—no extravagance that I can see; the only fault he has committed is one which, though, in my opinion, the greatest of faults, I had almost said crimes, public opinion will not regard as such, the fault or crime of flying in the face of the law on two occasions by rejecting its provisions and substituting his own ideas of right. In 1812, when he applied to the Insolvent Court, the law took all he had, but left him his talents and his industry unburdened with debt. He required this advantage, and revived debts to the amount of £3,000, thus wronging himself, and inflicting a cruel injustice on his future creditors. I say, a cruel injustice, because no man has a right to commence a career which, of necessity, involves the incurring new debts, while burdened with old ones which he cannot have assets to meet, except such as may be obtained from new creditors. Such a system is, in fact, robbing Peter to pay Paul. He repeated the same fault in 1843. He had again obtained from the law that protection which was necessary to enable him to do justice to future creditors, yet he procured his own petition to be dismissed, and thus threw away that protection and placed his new creditors again at the mercy of his old. I hope he will not do so again, for, if I thought he would, I would not grant him any certificate at all, as, if I did, I should feel that I was only entrapping future creditors. It may be difficult to persuade the world that such conduct is a crime; but, in my opinion, it is a commercial crime of a deep dye; a crime which nothing could extenuate, except a warning to each new creditor, when incurring a new debt, that he had, by his own act, made the law which professed to send him back into the world of industry a new man owing nothing, a mockery and a snare to new creditors. Of course, if, after fulfilling all new obligations, he at any time found himself in possession of a surplus which he could justly divide among his old creditors, and his high sense of honor disposed him to do so, to such a course no exception could be taken. I give Mr MATHEWS a first-class certificate with pleasure, and I hope his future career may be more fortunate than the past.

The announcement that his Honor would award a first-class certificate was received with applause by the friends of Mr. MATHEWS who thronged the Court.

Extraordinary Attempt at Abduction in Ireland.

The "days of chivalry," it seems, are not yet to be classed among the reminiscencies of Irish social history. The spirit is still animate at its old head-quarters—the far-famed county of Tipperary—in witness whereof the reader has only to peruse the following strange paragraph:

CLONMEL, Sunday Evening. An attempt at abduction, which I am happy to inform you failed in its object, was made at 2½ o'clock this evening, by Mr. JOHN CARDEN, of Barnane, in this county, who is a large landed proprietor, assisted by six or seven ruffians, supposed to be some of his tenantry. It would appear that the Hon. Mrs. GOUGH, accompanied by her sister, Miss ARBUTHNOT, Miss E. ARBUTHNOT, and another lady, who is on a visit at Mrs. GOUGH'S, proceeded to attend divine service at Rathroran Church, a short distance from their residence, Rathroran-house, and on their return at 2½ o'clock, they were met by Mr. CARDEN and his associates, armed with knives, bludgeons, &c., who stopped the car, cut the reins and traces, and desired the driver not to stir or they would kill him. He, however, not minding their injunctions, was set upon and beaten. Two more of Mr. GOUGH'S men, who came to the rescue, were also severely wounded. In the meantime, Mr. CARDEN succeeded in dragging Miss E. ARBUTHNOT out of the car, but was prevented by her sister and the other lady, from doing her any injury. The alarm having reached the house, and the servants, &c., being se

...ish, the Scotch stone-cutter, is ...ised, honored, loved. He has a ...ital soul. He is honest as the day. If ...s not good, we have failed to catch the meaning ...f that much abused word. His hand has a strong ...grip. The skin of his palm is thick, for he used ...the mallet almost daily for fifteen years. He is ...not ashamed that he has been a mechanic, nor does ...he glory in it as if he were to be the more praised ...for attaining his present dignity, starting from a ...very humble condition in life. He is sufficiently ...modest—indeed, we seldom meet a man whose ...self-appreciation is so exactly just.

Pick out a hundred men that could write respectably the biography of another man, and not more than one of the hundred could write a good autobiography. It is an exceedingly delicate and difficult task. HUGH MILLER has done it well.

His father, when a little boy, was sent out by the farmer whom he served to drown a litter of puppies in a pond. The little fellow could not make up his mind to be so cruel, so he tucked up the pups and with them ran away from the farm-house to his mother's house; became a sailor because there was no other calling open for him; grew up much respected, and when HUGH was but a lad was wrecked at sea. The orphaned boy had a good mother and several sensible uncles who cared for him. He was put to the Common School, and learned as little as most boys of his age. Still he had a taste for reading, and in a little birch box, about nine inches square, had a fine library of such volumes as *Sinbad the Sailor* and *Beauty and the Beast*. He was from a tender age, too, given to rhymes, and we cannot but feel that decidedly the least valuable pages of this Autobiography are those which preserve the specimens. He was early set to studying Latin, but it was never anything but drudgery, for which, as often as possible, he substituted the entertainment of improvising stories for his schoolmates, basing them generally on the true adventures of WALLACE, or the recorded ones of Gulliver, for whom he had equal admiration. He abominated the annual cock-fight which the school maintained, choosing to ramble on all holidays along the sea-shore, securing the fairest whilks that drifted up, hunting for the hard-shelled spawn of the lump-fish in the thickets of fuci, which are very fair eating for a hungry body; noting with admiration the annelids that build for their houses long tubes of sand; cherishing the rarer shells that were developed at the ebb of the tide. On that romantic coast of Scotland there were mysterious old caves that could only be reached at certain states of the tide, and sometimes only at weeks' intervals, in which splendid stalactites would glisten if a torch were flamed in their presence. In these it was his chief delight to spend his time with chosen companions, broiling the shell-fish and crabs, and potatoes gathered from the nearest field, for dinner; telling stories and looking up curious things, and even after nightfall sitting around fires made of a true "sea-coal,"—inflammable shales cast up from the depths of the frith, that contained a tar made of the blood of pterodactyle and grease of ichthyosaur, eye of belemnite, and hood of nautilis, and which burnt with a horrible stench that scented all the shores. There he early learned to carry a pocket hammer with him to crack off pieces of the more curious rocks. The country folk would laugh at him, wondering if he were "getting siller in the stanes." And before he knew the name of any stone, as the books give it, he had gathered quite a little cabinet of uncommon specimens. When a mere child he much admired, he says, the *pictures* of the stony volume of nature; it would have been curious if, as he grew, he had not come to be a sober student, desirous of reading and knowing, as a book, the wonders of the Eathic Lias. So, from the first, his schools were the sea-shore, and the caves, and the rocks and shady forests, about as much as the Grammar and the Parish School. And Uncle Sandy, and the lobsters, and the crows cawing over the lump-fish, and the bright-plumaged sea-mouse, and the milky quartz, and blood-red feld-spar of Cromarty Hill, were more truly his school-masters than the Dame and the honest master of the Grammar School.

His uncles fain would have educated him for a profession, but he felt that he was not bright enough for that. To labor, and with his hands, he felt that he must devote himself, to live; yet he early determined that Labor should not hold an utterly black rod over him. It should be striped, at least, like Jacob's, with white. So, when he refused to stand still and be flogged by the teacher, and then defended himself as well as he could from the thick-falling blows, and went back to that school no more, he appreciated himself to a mason. He had noticed how much time masons had for reading during the Winter, and thought, moreover, he should like to be working among the rocks. He was a faithful apprentice, doing always his whole duty; and in spite of ill health—brought on by too long breathing the dust of cut-stones—working out every day that was due. What peculiar lessons were taught in this rough school, may be guessed. And how these apprenticeships differently tutor men, is well set forth in an extract that we are tempted to make:

> There is scarce a trade or department of manual labor that does not induce its own set of peculiarities,—peculiarities which, though less within the range of the observation of men in the habit of recording what they remark, are not less real than those of the man of physic or of law. The barber is as unlike the weaver, and the tailor as unlike both, as the farmer is unlike the soldier, or as either farmer or soldier is unlike the merchant, lawyer or minister. And it is only on the same sort of principle that all men, when seen from the top of a lofty tower, whether they be tall or short, seem of the same stature, that these differences escape the notice of men in the higher walks.
>
> Between the workmen that pass sedentary lives within doors, such as weavers and tailors, and those who labor in the open air, such as masons and plowmen, there exists a grand generic difference. Sedentary mechanics are usually less contented than laborious ones; and as they almost always work in parties, and as their comparatively light, though often long and wearily-plied employments, do not so much strain their respiratory organs but that they can keep up an interchange of idea when at their tools, they are generally much better able to state their grievances, and much more fluent in speculating on their causes. They develop more freely than the laborious out-of-door workers of the country, and present, as a class, a more intelligent aspect. On the other hand, when the open-air worker does so overcome his difficulties as to get fairly developed, he is usually of a fresher and more vigorous type than the sedentary one. BURNS, HOGG, ALLEN CUNNINGHAM, are the literary representatives of the order; and it will be found that they stand considerably in advance of the THOMS, BLOOMFIELDS and TANNAHILLS that represent the sedentary workmen. The silent, solitary, hard-toiled men, if nature has put no better stuff in them than that of which stump-orators and Chartist lecturers are made, remain silent, repressed by their circumstances; but if of a higher grade, and if, they once do get their mouths fairly opened, they speak with power, and bear with them into our literature the freshness of the green earth and the freedom of the open sky.
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> The specific peculiarities induced by particular professions are not less marked than the generic ones. How different, for instance, the character of the sedentary tailor, as such, from that of the equally sedentary barber! Two imperfectly-taught young lads, of not more than the average intellect, are apprenticed, the one to the hair-dresser, the other to the fashionable clothes-maker, of a large village. The barber has to entertain his familiar round of customers, when operating upon their heads and beards. He must have no controversies with them;—that might be disagreeable, and might affect his command of the scissors or razor; but he is expected to communicate to them all he knows of the gossip of the place; and as each customer supplies him with a little, he of course comes to know more than anybody else. And as his light and easy work lays no stress upon his respiration, in course of time he learns to be a fast and fluent talker, with a great appetite for news, but little given to dispute. He acquires, too, if his round of customers be good, a courteous manner; and if they be in a large proportion Conservatives, he becomes, in all probability, a Conservative, too. The young tailor goes through an entirely different process. He learns to regard dress as the most important of all earthly things,—becomes knowing in cuts and fashions—is taught to appreciate, in a way no other individual can, the aspect of a button, or the pattern of a vest; and as his work is cleanly, and does not oil his clothes, and as he can get them more cheap-

...ly, and more profitably in the fashion than other ...dresses, the chances are that he turns out a beau. His language great in that which he regards as of all things greatest,—dress. A young tailor may be known by the cut of his coat and the merits of his pantaloons, among all other workmen; and as even fine clothes are not enough of themselves, it is necessary that he should also have fine manners; and not having such advantages of seeing polite society as his neighbor the barber, his gentlemanly manners are always less fine than grotesque. Hence more ridicule of tailors among working men than of any other class of mechanics. And such—if nature has sent them from her hand ordinary men—for the extraordinary rise above all the modifying influences of profession—are the processes through which tailors and hair-dressers put on their distinctive character as such. A village smith hears well nigh as much gossip as a village barber; but he develops into an entirely different sort of man. He is not bound to please his customers by his talk; nor does his profession leave his breath free enough to talk fluently or much; and so he listens in grim and swarthy independence,—strikes the iron while it is hot,—and when, after thrusting it into the fire, he bends himself to the bellows, he drops in rude phrase, a brief judicial remark, and again falls sturdily to work. Again, the shoemaker may be deemed, in the merely mechanical character of his profession, near of kin to the tailor. But such is not the case. He has to work amid paste, wax, oil, and blacking, and contracts a smell of leather. He cannot keep himself particularly clean; and, although a nicely-finished shoe be all well enough in its way, there is not much about it on which conceit can build. No man can set up as a beau on the strength of a prettily-shaped shoe; and so a beau the shoemaker is not, but, on the contrary, a careless, manly fellow, who, when not overmuch devoted to Saint Monday, gains, usually, in his course through life, a considerable amount of sense. Shoemakers are often in large proportions intelligent men; and BLOOMFIELD, the poet, GIFFORD, the critic and satirist, and CAREY, the missionary, must certainly be regarded as thoroughly respectable contributions from the profession, to the worlds of poetry, criticism and religion.

The professional character of the mason varies a good deal in the several provinces of Scotland, according to the various circumstances in which he is placed. He is in general a blunt, manly, taciturn fellow, who, without much of the Radical or Chartist about him, especially if wages be good and employment abundant, rarely touches his hat to a gentleman. His employment is less purely mechanical than many others; he is not like a man carelessly engaged in pointing needles or fashioning pin-heads. On the contrary, every stone he lays or hews demands the exercise of a certain amount of judgment for itself; and so he cannot wholly suffer his mind to fall asleep over his work. When engaged, too, in erecting some fine building, he always experiences a degree of interest in marking the effect of the design developing itself piecemeal, and growing up under his hands; and so he rarely wearies of what he is doing. Further, his profession has this advantage, that it educates his sense of sight. Accustomed to ascertain the straightness of lines at a glance, and to cast his eyes along plane walls, or the mouldings of entablatures or architraves, in order to determine the rectitude of the masonry, he acquires a sort of mathematical precision in determining the true bearing and position of objects, and is usually found, when admitted into a rifle-club, to equal, without previous practice, its second-rate shots. He only falls short of its first rate ones, because uninitiated by the experience of his profession in the mystery of the parabolic curve, he fails, in taking aim, to make the proper allowance for it. The mason is almost always a silent man; the strain on his respiration is too great, when he is actively employed, to leave the necessary freedom to the organs of speech; and so at last the provincial builder or stone-cutter rarely or never becomes a Democratic orator. I have met with exceptional cases in the larger towns; but they were the result of individual idiosyncrasies, developed in clubs and taverns, and were not professional.

All the time that he served his apprenticeship he fared as bad as the worst, was reckoned perhaps superior for his ability in writing, but was by no means held as a marked man. He speaks of a delightful condition of bodily health, which much of the time he enjoyed—that the song of every bird made him happy and the beauties of nature were perpetually enhancing his enjoyment. The plants, and the rocks, and even the insects furnished him cheerful employment for his leisure; but he cooked cakes for the mess in his turn, and only by getting the laugh on his side when a dispute arose, saved himself from "the rammings" that others were obliged to endure.

Only once was he tempted into "a strike," and then only as spectator, but he saw too much, and ever afterwards discouraged them—not on the ground of lack of *right*, but as costing the mechanic more than they come to. He remarks that the first year of the building mania was also the first in the present century of the strikes. Up to that time combination among operatives for the purpose of raising the rate of wages had been a crime punishable by law—though, notwithstanding the law, several unions did privately exist.

And now the time came when he must go out seeking work, begging, as BURNS says, that "my brothers of the earth would give me leave to toil." He was not very successful for a long time. He tried a card in the newspapers, which did something for him. He tried the indirect advertisement of a poem for the newspaper, and a compliment to an old fogy society of antiquarians, the results of which were such as discouraged him from any more efforts of the sort. He was quite ashamed of the unmanliness of his undertaking. Such methods of getting business do well enough for quacks and impudent people; but men of the most merit and modesty need not regret that the etiquette of their professions discountenance them. Many a young doctor grieves and frets because he cannot, without losing caste, take such measures to advertise himself as make the fortunes of quacks. But unless he could be all a quack, his coveted facilities would do him no service. It needs impudent, unsensitive fellows to flourish by impudent tricks. And these perfectly legitimate methods of getting notice and work which HUGH MILLER was ashamed of having taken, he was not sorry to have fail even then. But though he got no orders to build stone walls and very few to cut churchyard monuments in Inverness, he was busy enough; but on a work which paid him cash only after twelve years' credit. Wherever he went, he was hoarding the unrecorded facts of nature. So that his *Autobiography* becomes a capital natural history of the coasts of Scotland,—a geological survey of all the regions where he lived. And this, too, without in the least impairing its interest to the general reader. For it is only in such books that we get scraps of the poetry of those pre-adamite times, when the wonders of paleontology were the flesh and bones of the animal world. He was working for himself, never dreaming but that if a learned man should come that way, he could reveal to him the mystery of his specimens. And he had collected and described many most marvellous facts which he presumed were familiar to men of science, before he was aware that he was traversing a *terra incognita*, and gathering fossils over which AGASSIZ and MURCHISON and their like have since studied with delight.

He had been very unlucky in his curiosity to see the faces of men whose names were blown about a good deal. Indeed, scarcely does the name of one appear upon the pages of his personal recollections until his own had become a public property. He was always a peaceful body, though, when a boy, he never took a flogging tamely, and once, when a stout negro drew a knife upon him, drew one in return, and stabbed the coward to his considerable harm and improved manners, and to his own poignant regret. Grown, he had no quarrels but the Church's, which were always pen-encounters. It was one of these which first secured him the offer of an Editor's Chair—declined, then, however, since all the editors he knew were time-servers, and, from the dependence of their position, special pleaders. He tells us that when a poem of his was published in the clear, large type of the *Inverness Courier*, he saw blemishes that frightened him, and made him sincerely sorry that a volume of them were already in the printer's hands, and too far set to be withdrawn. However, the several criticisms that they provoked were very wholesome. Some of them punished his vanity, so that it died; others, by judicious and even undeserved approval, encouraged him to proceed, but no more in rhyme. His next book was one of *Scottish Legends*, which was quite remunerative. But his hammer and chisel he deemed the proper implements for securing him a perfect independence for his pen, and he would not lay them aside, nor his leather apron.

There was a pleasant young lady who took advice of an Elder of the Kirk as to the propriety of standing in the yard, as many learned ladies had come to do, occasionally to question him as he cut

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THE HISTORY OF DON QUIXOTE. Translated by MOTTEUX. With Notes and an Essay on the Life and Writings of CERVANTES, by J. G. LOCKHART. 4 vols. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & Co. New-York: EVANS & DICKERSON.

The first English translation of *Don Quixote* was the work of SHELTON, in the reign of Queen ELIZABETH. It is a good translation. All things considered, it is the best, just as FAIRFAX's old translation of TASSO is the best—far better than the modern WIFFEN's, which is little more than a rendering into Spenserian verse of TASSO's incidents, with a total sacrifice of his style. HOOLE's translation is not to be mentioned, notwithstanding Dr. JOHNSON's preference for it. FAIRFAX alone, maugre his stiffness, and numerous turns of phrase which are now become obsolete, is the only readable version of the *Gierusalemme Liberata*. It has also the advantage of being rendered in the *ottava rima*, TASSO's own metre.

SHELTON was a most faithful translator, but his conscientious fidelity made him, in that age, when elegance of writing was less cultivated than since ADDISON's day, cumbrous and quaint. We should derive little benefit now from a reprint of his labors. Next after him, in succession of time and merit, comes MOTTEUX, whose version is adopted in the edition now before us. MOTTEUX, in conjunction with URQUHART, translated RABELAIS. He was eminently skilled for the office of a translator. He had a peculiar faculty of comprehending the spirit of his author. The best portrait-painters are not those who delineate the mere features most exactly, but those who bring the soul into the face, and leave the inner as well as the outer man on their canvas. MOTTEUX did this with his authors. You have RABELAIS and CERVANTES in his translation, as RABELAIS and CERVANTES would have been if they had written in English.

A curiosity in the history of his translations is the fact that he was a Frenchman. He was a Huguenot, who went to England on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. He mastered so completely the idiom of the English language, that we find it impossible to detect, either in his original works or in his translations, a trace of the foreign exile. The plays which he wrote—and he was prolific both in comedy and tragedy—are now forgotten. DRYDEN has a graceful poem, complimenting him on his *Beauty in Distress*, in which CORNEILLE is represented as being jealous of his merits and fame. His poems are better than his plays, but neither are worth reprinting. In his versions of CERVANTES and RABELAIS, he has qualified himself for immortality.

Besides those by SHELTON and MOTTEUX, translations of *Don Quixote* have been effected by SMOLLETT and JARVIS. They are only moderately good. The reader of the Spanish *Quixote* finds them intolerable—as, indeed, what translation into a foreign tongue can do justice to CERVANTES? You have only to compare the first six lines of the Spanish with any translation, to be convinced of the incompetency of the English tongue to transmute the wit of the original. *Duelos y quebrantos* is the earliest stumbling-stone in the four translations we have named; and the fifth, and most recent, does not attempt to render it. For there is a fifth translation, done in England a few years since, and very recently reprinted in this City. It is not bad—being based upon all the other translations—but it has the disadvantage of having been made by a Spaniard, whose acquaintance with English was only moderate. To read it with advantage, you might almost as well study the original. In fact, it is neither Spanish nor English—the language being English and the idiom Spanish. The translator, or adapter, not unwisely conceals his name.

But all this time we have forgot the hero himself, the immortal CERVANTES. It is a name to kindle enthusiam. Is it enough to say of him that he was the writer of the world's greatest romance? At once the greatest, the sprightliest, and the saddest. For it has been well said that to an understanding mind *Don Quixote* is the most melancholy book ever written. Call it a parody on human life, and what a burlesque it is! How many of us, the most of us, are engaged on such wild-goose expeditions, fighting windmills for giants, while the world of spectators laugh at our exploits! The *Don* himself has become a proverb for foolish enthusiasm. But enthusiasm has its roots in a sincere breast, and, however absurd, is a noble contrast to hypocrisy. The hypocrite is to be hated, but if you ridicule, you must esteem, even while you pity, the Quixotic.

The popularity of this romance is unbounded. It is the only work in all Spanish literature with which general readers are acquainted. CALDERON and LOPE DE VEGA, the two great names after CERVANTES, are, with all but scholars, names and nothing else. But *Don Quixote* is a household book. Thrown back into the past as it is, it has every meaning for the present. Not an incident is there in it that can portray the actuality of a new country like America, and yet every reader among ...like all the greatest works of genius,—those of HOMER, SHAKSPEARE, GOETHE,—it is a transcript of what is human and continuous as the race,—not of what is sectional, and temporal as a lapsing epoch.

It only remains for us to say that the present edition, issued by Messrs. LITTLE & BROWN of Boston, and sold by Messrs. EVANS & DICKERSON of New-York, is by far the best yet published in this country. The type is large and handsome, and invites to a perusal even those novices, if there are any such, who are unacquainted with the transcendent merits of the work. The Life of CERVANTES by LOCKHART, and a profusion of notes, including many of those well known translations of cotemporary Spanish Ballads, with which Mr. LOCKHART's name has long become associated, add greatly to the value of this incomparable edition.

Professor Henry and the Smithsonian Institute in Europe.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The rumors that the distinguished Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute may deem it his duty to resign the arduous duties imposed upon him, for want of a proper support from those who should feel eager to extend to him every aid in their power, cannot but awaken general interest, and call forth expressions of regret from every one at all acquainted with the important services rendered by the Institute, under its present efficient management.

The Institute is now fairly launched upon its great mission of "diffusing Knowledge among men." Through it we can drink directly of the fountains of Knowledge in Europe. We are placed, as it were, under the shadow of great libraries, and can send and receive packages of books, and be kept familiar with the researches and publications abroad. It serves as the connecting-link between the Scholars of the two hemispheres. But the benefit to be derived from this system of exchanges, although of far greater importance to us than to Europeans, seems to be better appreciated abroad than at home.

Any one who is ignorant of the great services rendered to science by Professor HENRY, should go to Europe. I was for more than four years a student at various German Universities, and it was gratifying there to hear the many expressions of respect for Professor HENRY, and particularly in the great libraries, to witness the pride with which they would point out the books obtained through his instrumentality.

"We have been struggling for years," said they, "to obtain American publications by some system of exchange which could be relied upon, and our efforts have at length, through the hearty coöperation of Professor HENRY, been crowned with success. We may now hope to carry on a regular correspondence with America, and bring about a closer alliance between the learned societies and the learned men of our respective countries."

What would become of their anticipations, and what would be their opinion of us, were the Institute now to fall under different direction and become a museum of art, with an income scarcely sufficient to purchase one really great work of art per annum?

I have reason to know that the scientific man in Europe expect to be able to send their works through the Institute to their friends here, and thus to keep up an interchange of courtesies. The Smithsonian Library will in this manner be enriched at but little expense, and a large portion of the income can be saved for lectures, and for the publication of such researches of our own scholars as are too expensive for private enterprise.

The distinguished authors and travelers, Dr. CARL SCHERZER and Dr. MORITZ WAGNER, have added their testimony in favor of Prof. H. in the following passage, which I translate from the first volume of their "Travels in North America," just published:

"It is evident that the Smithsonian Institute must, at no distant period, occupy the central point of intellectual effort in the United States, and take that imposing position now held by our Academies of Science in Europe. Its means, its position, and the spirit of the men to whom is entrusted its management, suffer us to anticipate through its instrumentality the most glorious result for Science and Art."

It is to be hoped, then, that Professor HENRY will not resign. The plan he has adopted is approved of by the highest authorities in Europe; let it meet with a no less cordial support from the scholars of America. DOCTOR PHIL.

The Franklin-street Cholera Hospital.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 15, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In consequence of the recent vituperations and reproaches, in connection with the decided and absolute tissue of falsehoods which have lately made their appearance in some of the daily papers with regard to the Epidemic Cholera Hospital in Franklin-street, and which found their origin in the prolific imagination of some one of those few dissatisfied spirits of the Fifth Ward, who are continually prowling about endeavoring to discover something which they can call a nuisance, for the sake of bringing their names before the public in the capacity of officers of an Indignation Meeting—I say in view of these facts, I have taken the trouble of informing myself as regards those matters which have been so grossly misrepresented. The assertion was made that small-pox, ship-fever and other *contagious* diseases were admitted without distinction into the Cholera Hospital, and that the peace of the neighborhood was destroyed by the clinking of hammers *nailing* up coffins. These imputations are, in a word, false. The records of the Hospital, since its organization on the 24th of June, were submitted to my inspection, and the patients, some 30 in number, were visited and examined by me, and there was not one of them who was not suffering either from Asiatic cholera or the fever consecutive upon that horrid disease, which, as a general thing, is as fatal as the disease itself, assuming this year the form of cerebral congestion, and carrying off many who have had the good fortune to be safely carried through the dangers of Cholera itself. Furthermore, as regards the hammering of coffins: I took the opportunity of ascertaining whether there was any truth in that assertion, and found every coffin about the premises provided with *screws*.

These facts, Mr. Editor, can be substantiated, if necessary, by reliable affidavits, which ought to have the effect of giving a quietus to those un-philanthropic residents of the Fifth Ward who prefer that the poor and degraded members of the community should die in their hovels, because, forsooth the only place where there is a chance of relief being afforded them happens to be located among the would-be aristocracy of Franklin-street.

MEDICUS.

Hamilton College.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your "True Programme" of Commencement Exercises at Hamilton College, you omit from the bill of fare, a Poem before the Alumni, by Professor EDWARD NORTH, without which, we should feel an aching void throughout the whole proceedings. ALUMNUS.

Cholera in Toledo.

The *Toledo Blade* corrects the exaggerated reports of Cholera deaths in that place, which have been very generally circulated of late. On the 7th of July there were from cholera, 6 deaths; on the 8th, 2; on the 9th and 10th, 4; on the 11th, 13; on the 12th, 8; on the 13th, 6. Not a tenth part as bad as was reported.

AN AGED POLYGAMIST.—An old man upwards of eighty years of age, named OWEN O'BRIEN, whose trembling limbs would scarcely support him, was sentenced in the Municipal Court, this morning, on a charge of polygamy, to three years in the State Prison. CAROLINE WHITE, his accomplice, and comparatively a young woman, was sent to the House of Correction for fifteen months.—*Boston Traveller, July 14.*

Rev. Louis Dwight, Secretary of the Massachusetts Prison Discipline Society, died at Boston on Thursday.

The New-Bedford *Mercury* says about forty sword-fish were a few days since, brought into that market.

The cholera is decreasing at Chicago.

...Your correspondent ... our position, that ... as this ... almost universal. ... place of argument, ...

It was not our intention to state in the absolute and unqualified sense, that money is not wealth; for we admitted that one or two yard sticks would be wealth to a clothier, but more than those would be of no value. So money—so much as was necessary—and that was precisely the quantity used by those with whom we exchange—was wealth; more than that was, we maintained, not only not wealth, but a mischievous deception.

The value, or the wealth of all things is in their uses. The use of money is primarily to *measure* value, its use as a medium of exchange is subordinate. By what process is this measuring of value effected? Obviously by the number of the units of money in use, as compared with the number or quantity of commodities to be exchanged. To this law is to be attributed the fact universally conceded, that the tendency of the *increase* of gold is to augment price—price being value expressed in the denominations of money—and not value in the proper sense of the term, which is the relation of supply and demand, as well of money as of other things.

The *absolute* value of a bushel of wheat is the same whether its *price* is one or two dollars, its *relative* value will depend upon the relation which exists between wheat and dollars at any given time and place; its *price* will be that relation expressed in dollars, and the *amount* of the price will determine nothing but that relation, and will depend upon the quantity of wheat, the number of dollars, and the force of the desire to exchange.

Now wheat and *gold* dollars are substantive things the product of labor, and both are necessary to society' but in way essntially different, as we shall show hereafter. If the commercial world had rigidly adhered to the use of gold and silver as money, the two things, wheat and gold, would have represented labor, and have been, in ordinary circumstances, valuable in proportion to the labor required for their production. A community has gold in use as money; its quantity is expressed by 100, and it is adequate to effect all its exchanges and is a fixed measure of value. Suppose by the discovery of new mines or new machinery the quantity of gold is augmented and soon becomes 1,000, will the community have gained anything! Will the 1,000 be any better than the 100 *if used as money?* Will there be any more "meat, clothes and fire?" Certainly not, unless it is by the process of exchange with other communities; and as soon as exchange has distributed the accumulation of gold, the new relation of things will be adopted, the exchanging communities will have gained nothing but an augmentation of price, while they will have but the extra labor of coining and distributing a large quantity of gold instead of a small one, which was equally valuable because it performed the functions of money as well was equally useful both as a measure of value and a medium of exchange; therefore the increase of gold was no increase of wealth. Do not let it be supposed that we overlook the consequences of an increase of population and of exchangeable commodities, or the disturbances of exciting credits by the consequent *diminution* of price, but it is not possible to condense a treatise into a newspaper article.

Again, money is not wealth in the United States, because gold is not properly our money. As a community we use *credit* as money, the issues of banks not gold. True, the Government use gold, and the public to some extent, but our money proper is credit—mere *promises* to pay. That credit is based upon the solid property of the country, and every existing promise has ample means for its redemption, *in the present condition of the currency*; but no proposition is more obvious than that *credit* is not wealth. If one hundred bushels of wheat are sold to a merchant for one hundred dollars, and his note is given therefor, it will not be pretended that both wheat and note are wealth, and that the process had doubled the wealth in possession. If the note is discounted at bank, is the quantity trebled? The merchant has the wheat, the bank has his note, and the farmer has the bank bills. Has any wealth been gained by the three parties beyond the wheat, or by the community of which they are a portion? Obviously not, except so far as the bank-notes perform the function of money, and the perfection of that money is not in its quantity, but that it is the precise equivalent of the money of the communities with which its owners exchange.

The merest tyro knows that the amount of specie in this or any other country as compared with the aggregate of material wealth, is a mere trifle; it is therefore no "great mystery." If J. P. H. had unravelled the supposed mystery it would have been more to the purpose, but this he carefully avoids. It is equally well known that the Banks in New-York have curtailed their loans some six or seven millions in a year, but other Banks have expanded theirs, as in Boston; nor does any one suppose that any "Bank Presidents" imagine that "the real wealth of the country is diminishing;" if they had, what matter—what has this bare statement of facts to do with the question at issue? and how does it elucidate "the signs of the times?" Another cause to which he alludes, is the "export of gold to Europe." But the export of gold is not equal to the productions of our mines. Will he do us the favor to inform us why we export gold? why, when money is worth 12 per cent. in America, and only 5 in Europe, do we export it? If he will solve *that* problem in any intelligent and reasonable way, he will do a service to the public. He must not suppose us answered by alleging that we owe the money to Europe and must pay—that we admit; but can we not pay with cotton, rice, tobacco, flour, and provisions of which we have a surplus, and which are declining in price, and not with gold of which we are *supposed* to be in great want and willing to pay two prices for? B.

SPORTING.

Challenges to Shoot—Great Fishing.

SAM. SUYDAM, of this City, offers a wager of $2,000 or more, one-half forfeit, that Capt. EDMUND W. PAUL, of St. Louis, cannot hit the ordinary size target of an *iron man*, (in a room,) at 10 paces, (30 feet,) oftener than he (SUYDAM;) each party to shoot with a pistol, one hundred shots, at the word "one;" either party shooting after the word "one" to be considered as having missed the man; the word to be given in one second.

This offer is understood to be an acceptance of a challenge put forward by Captain PAUL. JOHN TRAVIS also accepts the same challenge. So Mr. PAUL will have his hands full.

That PAUL has confidence in his own abilities with the pistol, witness his propositions:

"1. I will fit a dollar to the end of a twig two inches long, and while a second person will hold the other end in his mouth, so as to bring the coin within an inch and a half of his face, I engage to strike the dollar three times out of five at the distance of ten paces or thirty feet. I will add in explanation that there are several persons willing and ready to hold the twig or stick as described above, when required.

2. I will hit a dollar tossed in the air, or any other object of the same size, three times out of five, *on a wheel and fire.*

3. At the word I will split three balls out of five on a knife-blade placed at the distance of thirty feet.

4. I will hit three birds out of five, sprung from the trap, standing thirty feet from the trap when shooting.

5. I will break, at the word, five common clay pipe stems out of seven, at the distance of thirty feet.

6. I engage to prove, by a fair trial, that no pistol shot can be produced who will shoot an apple off a man's head at the distance of thirty feet oftener than I can. Moreover, I will produce two persons willing and ready to hold the apple on their heads for me, when required to do so.

7. I will wager, lastly, that no person in the United States can be produced who will hit a quarter of a dollar at the distance of thirty feet oftener than I can, *on a wheel and fire.*"

If anybody can beat the challenger in doing these things, he will be fairly entitled to the medal.

The *Spirit* has a hard story to believe, of masquelonge and sturgeon fishing:

A short time since, a few miles from Highgate, in the upper part of Vermont, and near Lake Champlain, a masquelonge, weighing 42 pounds, was caught with a seine. A sturgeon, weighing 115 pounds, was caught recently at one of the fishing grounds in the neighborhood of Highgate Springs, and subsequently one was caught which weighed 90 pounds. The sportsmen are having great fun in the rivers and lakes of the neighborhood. Trout lines and fly bait will not answer for the big swimmers in that latitude—though they come into fair play a hundred miles to the south and southeast, near the White Hills.

Liberia and the Naval Squadrons—Opinion of President Roberts.

An inquiry has been raised, as to the effect on the young and promising Republic of Liberia, on the withdrawal of the armed squadrons from the African coast. In addition to several earnest and able letters and articles, from gentlemen prominently identified with the Colonization enterprise, all agreeing in opinion as to the direful effects of a discontinuance of the naval blockade, we happily have the intelligent and very decided opinion of President ROBERTS. From the Philadelphia *Inquirer* we learn, that in a letter to a gentleman in this country, written from the Government House, Monrovia, July 4, 1850, he says:

"The question of Colonization, as the best means of suppressing, or rather abolishing, the Slave Trade, has been mooted in England. I have received several communications from persons there, asking my opinion with respect to the efficiency of the British blockading squadron on this coast, and what would be the probable result if the squadron were withdrawn, and, in its stead, Government, or British merchants were to establish factories for legitimate trade, and model farms, at points where the Slave Trade is carried on! I have invariably answered to the effect, that the withdrawal of the squadron, thereby throwing open the traffic, would be most disastrous to the future welfare of Africa, and that so long as a market remains, and persons will resort to the coast for Slaves, the natives will sell each other, and that trading factories, model farms, or moral suasion, will have but little influence in keeping the natives from Slave Trading."

...Mrs. FARLEY. ... severe cholera ... bers and unripe fruit ... tion should be exercised ... day, from Saturday, eleven ... Cholera were reported to the ... children were sick with it in Cold... whom died. Also two servant girls ... BISHOP BAYLEY, one of ... and the other is not expected to live. ... the old church building, corner of ... Washington-street, was seized with ... MRS. GROGAN, in Newark-street, and ... No. 26 Summit-street. Several of these ... were alive this morning. To-day four ... been reported, none of which have yet been ... *Newark Advertiser, 17th.*

CHOLERA IN VIRGINIA.—A negro man named PETER, a cook on the packet boat from ... to Lynchburg, died about the time of the ... the boat at the latter place, on Wednesday. The *Republican* states that his disease was ... era. The South side *Democrat* states that a ... man died at the Marine Hospital at ... Wednesday, of Cholera. He was in the ... ment of the Richmond Tow Boat Company, ... his case presented all those unmistakable ... teristics which mark this fearful and fatal ... Two cases of Cholera, the Tazewell ... states, have occurred in Wytheville, Va., one ... ing fatal in a few hours.

CHOLERA IN CONNECTICUT.—The following, which we take from the New London ... of Friday, gives the particulars of ... deaths in the neighboring town of Montville: ... GIDEON PALMER, of Montville, died after a ... short illness, on Wednesday evening, having ... less than 30 hours after a severe attack of ... morbus, and his grand-daughter died about the same ... time, after about the same length of illness. The ... suddenness of these deaths occasioned a ... that both persons had died of cholera.

FEARFUL MORTALITY.—The Deaville *Register* states that the dysentery has been prevailing to an alarming extent in the neighborhood of Leaksville, N. C., within the past few weeks. In one family three out of five children died of it. In another its ravages were more fatal still, sweeping off seven out of ten of its number in rapid succession. In Leaksville, a few Sabbaths ago, the cloth for 25 shrouds was sold in one day. In the upper edge of Pennsylvania, the country has been scourged with the disease to an extent but little inferior.

AWFUL MORTALITY—DEATH OF FIFTY NORWEGIANS ON A PROPELLER.—On the last trip of the propeller *Oriental*, a large number of Norwegian emigrants were on board, among whom the ship fever suddenly broke out, and, before the trip was ended, carried off about fifty of them. They had endured a long and tedious journey from their fatherland, the confinement of closely packed cars overland, and were fully prepared for the inception of a disease which is never satisfied with a few. Every attention was paid to their wants by Capt. SQUIRES and his crew, but for which many more must have perished. The deaths occurred principally on Lake Michigan and Lake Huron.—*Buffalo Express, 13th.*

THE WOUNDED AND THE RAILROAD COMPANY.—We learned yesterday that arrangements have been entered into by the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad Company, with several of those who were wounded by the late calamity on that road, by which the claims for damages are compromised. The company in these cases to pay all the expenses, and to pay a certain weekly salary, equal to the amount obtained before the injury, during the whole time the parties by their injuries are unable to attend to their vocation. This proposition has proved very satisfactory to those who acceded to it, but there are others who will prosecute for heavy damages, and leave the result to the judgment of a jury.

The wounded generally are getting along very finely, most of them being cheerful and in good spirits. Mr. JOSEPH RICHTENBERGER is thought to be the most doubtful case in the city, both legs being terribly crushed, and he refuses to submit to an amputation. All the cases at the infirmary are doing very well, and there is a strong probability of the recovery of them all, now 11 in number.

The condition of the conductor, JOHN ..., was considered last evening as more favorable than at any previous time since the accident, and strong hopes are now entertained that both his limbs and life will be saved. He has been almost continually, since the accident, out of his mind, but at intervals yesterday he talked quite rationally, his fever having greatly subsided.—*Baltimore American.*

MURDER IN CANADA.—We understand that on Tuesday night last, a murder was committed on the Cap-Rouge road, a few miles from this city. The alleged murderer is a young man named MARTEL, and his victim a girl called MOISAU, both residing near Lake Calvert. We have as yet been unable to learn the particulars of the case, or that any cause has been assigned for the commission of the crime. The coroner accompanied by Dr. ROSSELL, went to Cap-Rouge yesterday, to hold an inquest on the body of ADELAIDE MOISAU, a female about 33 years of age, belonging to that place. The day before yesterday about three o'clock in the afternoon, she was observed walking in the direction from Lake Calvert towards the river St. Lawrence, in company with a man named ARMAND MARTEL; shortly after they had passed, some men working in a field, heard cries from the direction they had taken, to which they paid no attention. A short time afterwards, a man had gone in search of his cattle, found the body laying in a ditch, and at a short distance from where the body was found, a common table knife covered with blood was picked up. There were several deep gashes in the neck; the throat was cut across, and hacked in different directions; there was a wound in the abdomen, and the head and face were fearfully bruised. Suspicions fell upon MARTEL, and he was arrested by the neighbors, and a verdict of *wilful murder* was returned against him by the Coroner's Jury.—*Quebec Observer, June 13.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN SYRACUSE.—A fire broke out in a wood-pile belonging to the Oswego Railroad Company on Saturday evening, at Syracuse, by which not less than 1,200 cords of wood were burnt. The *Standard* sums up the losses as follows: Two long woodsheds, worth about $2,000, twelve hundred cords of wood worth about $3,600, and one platform car, all belonging to the Oswego Railroad Company, were burned. Besides this loss, a number of freight cars that stood between the burning piles, and were rescued with difficulty, were considerably damaged, and the iron of the track warped and rendered useless. The whole loss is estimated at $7,000 or $8,000. Mr. CHAPIN, the contractor for sawing the wood, lost one of his engines, worth about $400. MICHAEL DOLAN's dwelling and barn, worth about $800, totally destroyed. The furniture saved, although in a damaged condition. Said to be fully insured. JACOB WRIGHT's dwelling part

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1854.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued TO-MORROW MORNING, in ample season for the mails per steamship *Empire City*. It will contain the Proceedings in Congress, and a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer. Editorials thereon on current topics; News Items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. Price, wrappers ready for mailing, 6¼ cents per copy.

The European News.

By the arrival of the *Niagara* at Halifax we have three days' later news from Europe. The intelligence relative to the position of affairs at the East, does not differ materially from that received by the *Franklin*, and published in the TIMES of yesterday morning. The precise terms of the Czar's reply to the Austrian summons had not transpired, but the tenor of an autograph letter from NICHOLAS is said to be that by evacuating Wallachia and leaving free the Danube, he would satisfy any reasonable demand. Moldavia he will not evacuate, as he considers its occupation a necessary guarantee for the conditions of a future treaty of peace. His reply to Prussia is known. In it he states that he will consent to resign his exclusive protectorate over the Greek Christians, provided Turkey will accede to the joint protectorate of the "Five Powers." He also promises to evacuate the Principalities when the Western Powers retire from Turkey, retaining a strong military position in Moldavia as provisional security. The Austrians have entered Wallachia, and a French army is *en route* for Finland.

From the Baltic we are informed that Sir CHARLES NAPIER'S fleet was in line before Cronstadt, but no attack had been made as late as June 29. From the Black Sea we have news that on the 24th of June eight Russian steamers ventured out of Sebastapol, and had a running fight with three of the allied ships. The result is not given, further than that the *Furious*, one of the vessels engaged, was considerably damaged. On the 21st and 22d of June an important battle was fought between the Turks and Russians near Silistria, in which the Russians lost 2,500 men, but succeeded in making good their retreat. In Asia, at last accounts, the Turks had not been so fortunate. In attempting to storm two redoubts between Usurguet and Kutais, they met with a severe check, and were defeated with a loss of 2,000 men. It is announced that HADJI PETROS had been completely routed, and the Greek rebellion was in consequence considered at an end.

On the Fourth of July, Mr. GEORGE PEABODY gave a banquet to 150 guests, at the Star and Garter Hotel Richmond. The Queen sent her own and Prince ALBERT'S portraits, to aid in decorating the dining room.

The reports concerning the insurrection in Spain, favor the former statement that the Government is sorely pressed, although the insurgents had suffered considerable loss in recent fights.

Cotton had declined. In Breadstuffs business was limited, without material change from previous quotations.

Fortifications.

Among the many important measures on which Congress has to act before its adjournment is the Fortification Appropriation bill. On this we have some comments to offer, and some reasons to state why such appropriations should be liberally and judiciously made.

The whole subject of our system of fortifying the United States seacoast has recently been much discussed; a discussion which, while it has developed many excellent arguments, has given prominence to sundry crudities of the most quackish sort. It is singular that any man of sense should not see what a foolish exhibition he makes of himself, by gravely writing on a theme of pure and positive fact like this of fortifications, when he is totally unenlightened as to all the main elements of the subject. He is esteemed but a meddler who thrusts forward opinions on a common trade or art of which he is ignorant, and it is not more gracious to spin theories on what fortifications can or cannot do, so long as one is uninformed of the principles, means and history of fortification and ordnance. Quackish *ipse dixits* have been freely put forth and circulated on the effect of Paixhan guns, steam navigation, and the railroad system, in making forts useless against fleets—until now a cannon ball ought to feel very perverse in disturbing such cool and *naive* self-reliance by doing after its old-fashioned usage.

Now we humbly submit that whoever deals with this problem of fortification as one of speculation and not as one of stubborn facts, which must be understood to be discussed, is either an arrant humbug, a cheater of the nation, or so poor a logician as not to perceive his own folly. We might arrange names of distinguished offenders, who ought to have known better than thus to sin; men who, possessed with windbag ideas, have kicked facts out of their way and have proceeded to do for themselves what Dogberry told his secretary to do. It is not for the poet and dreamer to claim respect for his opinions when the question is one of calculating reason and sober fact!

Fortification and national defence have always been peculiarly pestered with charlatan schemes and revolutionists; men fit only for chairs in SWIFT'S Academy of projectors. It were as wise to commit the Presidency to a lunatic who thinks himself the nation's chosen one, as to entrust our policy of national defence to inspired enthusiasts, with their heads full of patent bomb shells or bristling at every pore with Thistle cannon, which "don't rekyle at all; or, if the du, they rekyle a leetle forwards." Nevertheless if it be the nation's taste, we will pull off our hats too, and shout, *Vive la humbug!*

We believe in fortifications, and have no doubt that they will vindicate their utility, both in maintaining peace and in conquering peace by successfully defending our harbors when war comes. We are in favor of the millennium at the earliest practicable date; but meantime we think Boston, New-York, Baltimore, Charleston, Savannah, New-Orleans, and a score or so besides, of our most important seaports, really worth putting in a state of genuine defence. Just conceive all our harbors denuded of forts, and then forecast the result in a war with Great Britain or France. Our little navy could do almost nothing towards defending us "all along shore;" for in the first place, it is, when all told, wholly too small to cope directly with such a fleet as either England or France could easily send hither; and second, if strong enough for such a contest, its meeting said fleet would be a matter of pure chance, and our ports might be one by one visited by a hostile squadron before our navy could find its foe. Thus our shipping and ship-yards could be destroyed without resistance, and contributions could be levied on our towns without stint, despite all our navy could do. Besides, no folly could exceed that of tying our navy to our own coast during war. PAUL JONES, PORTER and DECATUR had a fancy for looking around the high seas for work; a fancy which we believe is still participated in by all those wide-awake naval officers who are likely to emulate their distinction. The sea for the Navy; the coast for forts; the mainland for armies;—this seems to us good orthodox sense, as it certainly is what experience dictates. As for floating batteries in general, STEVENS' shot proof iron ships, &c., we regard them all as most frightfully expensive *bosh*. Let those who doubt scrutinize the facts on this point.

Paixhan guns, or Columbiads rather, greatly increase the efficacy of forts, for while they are annihilation to ships, they are much less effective than solid shot against stone walls. Steamships are peculiarly vulnerable—(*e. g.* the *Vauban* at Odessa,)—and are by no means able to run past forts with that preëminent safety so often claimed; nor would they be better off if they could, for in most instances, as Boston, New-York, Baltimore, &c, they must continue under fire while inside the outer works. As for railroad aids in coast defence, without forts and heavy guns ready mounted, this is the merest chimera of illogical brains; for what matters it, in general, to a bombarding squadron, if the shores are lined with infantry, or even light artillery? Scolding would be just as effective a defence as these walls of flesh and muskets.

With an adequate system of forts our Navy will be free to act anywhere; our harbors can be mainly defended by the citizens themselves; bombardments, ship burning and contributions will be nearly impossible, and our attitude of defence will prove a powerful guarantee of peace. We advocate no extension of the fortification system to all the goose-creeks of the land, but we are strongly persuaded that for our more important shipping ports and for some strategic positions, forts are great national necessities. So thought the nation when fresh from our last war with England; so would it think again after a few more lessons of hard experience. England, France, Russia, and all the maritime States of Europe have acted, and still act, on these views. Of late England and France have been peculiarly active in strengthening and extending their coast defence—not for want of naval means, surely, but because they understand what they need and are resolved not to have their navies anchored to their coasts. While we are so hungry for Cuba, &c., we ought not to be less wise in looking to our defences.

Congress cannot, in the present state of our finances, do a wiser thing than to appropriate systematically and in moderation for the progress of our fortifications, as one of the great coördinate elements of our national defence, both against war and during war.

Market Prices Now and Then.

Elsewhere we publish our weekly statement of the Family Markets, which housekeepers will consult at their leisure. We have been led to compare it with one published just six months ago to-day. People love to distress themselves with the melancholy satisfaction that everything they have to buy is going up, while everything they have to sell rather decreases in value. But our comparison shows that so far as our table commodities are concerned, it is a fiction.

Meats in the market and by the pound have not altered a farthing from the figure they were marked at in January, except in the case of pork, which now is lower. Pork then was 11c., now it is 10c.; sausages then were 11c. to 14c., now they are fixed at 10c.

Eggs then were scarcely to be got for money, now they retail at six for a shilling. Butter then stood, common, 18c. to 20c.; Orange 20c.; Delaware, 22c. Now it is, common, 16c. to 20c.; Orange and Delaware, 21c. to 23c. Cheese then was 12c. to 14c.; now it is 10c. to 12½c.

Fish then were scarce; the variety was less. Now they are plenty, of many sorts and none higher. Lobsters then were 8 cents, now they are 5—probably because few are willing to pay 8 cents for the privilege of calling in the Cholera Doctor. Oysters and Clams have all seasons for their own; they hold the same price, namely, 62½ cents to $2 the hundred oysters, and 37½ cents to $1 the hundred for quahaugs. Salt fish are possibly a shade higher. Salt mackerel are quoted one cent higher the pound.

The vegetables of January were scarce, now they are on every table in abundance. Potatoes that sold then for $3 50 to $4 a barrel, now are easily got for $3. Onions are reduced one-half, and almost everything else in like ratio. While berries that even APICIUS would have stopped to beat down the price of, are cheap enough to be "within the reach of every family." Why has not the good time already come? Almost everybody's salary has been raised, but nobody has more to pay for his food, nor have other necessary articles advanced meanwhile.

Cholera Reports made Public.

It will be seen by reference to another column, that the Physician of the Cholera Hospital has at length received instructions to publish *daily reports* of the number of Cholera cases received. A resolution to this effect was adopted yesterday morning by the Board of Health; and we have to-day the reports of three days. The total number of deaths in Hospital since Saturday, is twenty-five; while thirty-five patients have been received during the same period. This is an average of nearly a dozen cases per day, although the return of yesterday was double that of the preceding twenty-four hours.

The public will experience a sensation of relief when they are assured that the actual condition of the City's health is no longer to be kept under a cloud. If we are to have prevalent disorders, let us, by all means know the worst at once. Suspense is akin to fear, and fear to sickness and death. When it is seen, as in these reports, that the results of daily statements are beneficial, the justice of such a course becomes very obvious.

Secret Sessions.

A Washington correspondent of the *Express* writes:

There is something said about summoning the proprietor of the NEW-YORK TIMES, before the Senate, to account for the manner in which he obtained a copy of the Reciprocity Treaty. But it is not probable that this course will be adopted. *The offence has become of such frequent occurrence that it now excites little remark.* There are several members of the Senate, who, for the sake of a puff now and then, will not scruple to violate their official obligations.

We concur entirely in the opinion of the *Express*, but for a different reason. The Senate will ask no questions in regard to this matter, because it does not regret the publication of the Treaties. The whole system of Secret Sessions for the discussion of matters of general interest, is an absurdity and an imposition on the public, and is felt to be so, we do not doubt, by a majority of the Senators themselves. While they feel bound, therefore, for some reason or other, to uphold the system, they will feel no special regrets at anything which nullifies its effects and puts the country in possession of important public information.

Indeed, we presume the reason given by the *Express*, for the Senate's indifference in the matter, may account also for the refusal of the Senate to abolish the Secret Session system. Knowing that the DAILY TIMES will publish everything of their doings which it is really desirable for the public to know, and the publication of which will not affect injuriously any public interest, the Senate does not feel the necessity of abolishing the system. There are some matters of course which must be canvassed secretly; and these, whatever we may know about them, our sense of duty would constrain us to withold from the public eye. But all proceedings with which the whole country *ought* to be made acquainted, will certainly be given in our columns, whether they occur in secret or in open session. A conviction of this fact probably renders the Senate indifferent to the inconveniencies, as well as the violations of its confidential debates.

A Debutant.

Senator CLAYTON seems to be renewing his youth. Though the frosts of over sixty winters have whitened his head, the vices and follies of twenty seem to hold full possession of his heart. Being the oldest member of the Senate, he seems to have become suddenly ambitious of being also the least decorous and most reckless member of that venerable body. Having long been regarded as one of the ablest of our public men, he seems in his later days to have become emulous of WELLER; and the trophies of ex-Senator FOOTE disturb his sleep. Those who read the report of his discussion with Senator WADE, given in yesterday's TIMES, will find proof and illustration of these opinions.

It seems that Senator WADE found in a published speech of Senator CLAYTON a remark, which implied that he had said something disparaging of native American citizens, and which Mr. CLAYTON had not uttered in debate. Mr. WADE asked Mr. CLAYTON'S attention to the injustice done him, denied having said anything of the kind imputed to him and complained of Mr. CLAYTON'S remarks. Mr. CLAYTON "said it was a matter of perfect *indifference* to him whether he (WADE) was satisfied or not. He would say to the Senator that if he was not already satisfied, he (CLAYTON) was willing and ready to give him plenary satisfaction in any way *outside the Senate Chamber.*"

This must have been highly impressive—considering the place in which it was uttered and the man who said it. We don't know any blatant braggart in the lower House who could have improved it. But Mr. CLAYTON could, and did. Mr. WADE soon after making some statement which was hot agreeable to Mr. CLAYTON, that venerable and distinguished gentleman exclaimed, "*that's a lie—that's a lie!*" For which he was very peremptorily and very properly called to order by the presiding officer.

If Mr. CLAYTON'S political life is spared, he is likely to achieve distinction in the new *rôle* which he has now adopted. It is proverbially difficult to teach elderly representatives of any one of the orders into which animated nature is classified, new tricks; but where there is a decided natural bias, men are never too old to learn. Ex-Senator FOOTE must look to his laurels.

Singular.

It will be remembered that a Special Committee, appointed by the State Comptroller under a law enacted at the last session of the Legislature, is now engaged in prosecuting an inquiry into the management of our *State Prisons*. The Committee has been for some time at Sing Sing,—engaged in taking testimony concerning the internal economy of that institution. Its sessions were *secret*; but unless we have been misinformed, some startling evidence was adduced in regard to the system of *expenditures* which has prevailed there for some time past. This evidence was reduced to writing and put into the trunks of the members of the Committee. We understand that on reaching Albany, the baggage of the Committee *could not be found*, nor had it been recovered at our last advices. Of course the loss of baggage upon Railroads is not in itself an uncommon or startling occurrence. But a similar fate befell a document on the affairs of the Sing Sing Prison, sent up the river some months ago;—and the liability of trunks containing papers of that particular kind, to disappears, is a little curious.

We desire to add that we may be mistaken in regard to the fact:—but we have it on authority which we consider reliable. The Committee in their travels, would do well to keep a sharp eye on baggage smashers in general, and those in the vicinity of the State Prisons during their investigations, in particular.

☞ The Senate yesterday were principally occupied in listening to another attack upon Mr. SUMNER, and to his manly defence, on the presentation by him of a memorial of the Pennsylvania Society for the Abolition of Slavery, urging the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law. An interesting report of the debate may be found under head of Congressional Proceedings. The House were engaged in further considering the new Postage, and Army Appropriation bills.

Our Public Servants—Dirty Streets and the Cholera.

The short-comings and over-reachings of our unruly misrulers have become so general, and so generally complained of, that even the public ear refuses longer to be shocked by them. The truth is, we "are as a people without hope!" We have plead and plead for deliverance from the naughty bondage of misrule, until hope has quietly slipped her cable and precipitated our excitabilities into a state of moody resignation that would quite become a Hindoo. And, in the opinion of not a few wonderfully learned philosophers in "human natur," it will require something more than the recital of an ordinary case of malfeasance to again arouse us to anything like respectable action in the matter.

Complaints, loud and long, against the epidemic breeding condition of our streets, by-ways, slaughter-houses, markets, and market-places, have vainly resounded, until words have lost their force, and fall as powerlessly upon the ear as the every-day precepts of a New-York Editor! And so with respect to every other species of misrule, from the unchecked frenzy of the Jehu race of baggage-snatchers on our piers, to the law-defying builders, whose towering man-traps are so admirably contrived for burying alive the unwary under brick and mortar. But all these, of course, are tales an hundred times told—nothing short of a new order of ruin can now engage the public ear; and this, unfortunately, is at our very door! That terrible scourge, the Cholera, is here—the same old destroyer, whose sad havoc of yore is even now held in terrible remembrance. Its advent is somewhat earlier than usual, and at a most inauspicious moment, withal; never were we less prepared to receive it. And if the public care about getting rid of its dangerous old acquaintance, we would respectfully suggest, nay, beg it to give ear to its solemn teachings somewhat in advance of the ruin anticipated. This stubborn state of do-nothing resignation might do, perhaps, under certain circumstances, but never in times of peril; destruction lurks in its squatting places, and we must be up and on the defensive. The refusal to do for us, affords no ground for refusing to do for ourselves, nor can it lessen the chances of human suffering among us. On the contrary, the criminal short-comings of our public servants have afforded us important lessons in self-reliance—an element of human greatness, without which mankind are but poor unhappy drivellers, in any emergency; and of which, by the way, we, the people, have exhibited a lamentable deficiency of late! Now we submit that it would be the very acme of wisdom in us to accommodate ourselves with as much of this important element of manhood as may seem desirable for our own safety, and if possible, the health of the City. The fact that we have asked for nothing relating to the public health that should not at this moment be done, and that there is nothing of the sort to be done that we cannot do for ourselves, will aid us materially in acquiring this new element, if we would but keep it in mind. Should any fail, however, of perceiving its importance, perhaps reason and experience will be good enough to supply the deficiency.

Assuming, however, that some of us have by this time acquired this great requisite—for our unworthy public servants have given us wonderful illustrations of its importance—we will just proceed to say here how this entire City of fifteen miles in circumference may in less than twenty-four hours be put, from beginning to end, in really excellent condition, so far as purity and health are concerned at a very little expense, and no trouble. So, fellow-citizens, and citizenesses, please hear me for my cause, and remember that all, each and all of you have to do, is to invest one shilling (12½ cents, U. S. currency,) in *Chloride of Lime*, and sprinkle the same in the gutter before your own premises. Do this twice a week, (the cost of which will amount to the sum of 25 cents,) and the great and important work of purifying our City, so long demanded of our public servants, will be effectively and at once accomplished.

It may be supposed, from the meagre show of a white worthless material scattered here and there, that the Board of Health have done a little something at this business; but they have done nothing of the sort. They have sprinkled a little common *air-slacked* lime, which is, to all intents and purposes, useless, in perhaps a half-dozen places, and where it was the least needed—not in cholera districts, however, until after the disease had done its work!—in Jay-street where the epidemic has prevailed to some extent recently, we find none at all. No, good people, they have done nothing of the kind—nothing! And the signs are, that they intend to do the very same thing, for an indefinite period. In the meantime if health and safety are desirable, our miserably dirty City must be purified. And this, if done at all, must of course be done by the people themselves. So out with your shillings, good folks, and don't stop to estimate the profits of your investment in doctor's fees, medicine, taxation, &c., until the good business is completed.

J. L. S.

Long Island Crops and Homesteads.

A ride through Long Island at this season, reveals a most gratifying spectacle to any who takes an interest in the prosperity to the farmer. Most of the hay has been got in,—a finer or larger crop has seldom been taken. The wheat is in beautiful condition—no rust upon it, no shrinkage, the grain plump and full as could be desired. Eastward, most of it has been harvested, but in the middle and west ends, it still waves in the breezes. Corn is, in many parts, almost ready to ear out, and all crops, so far as could be guessed from a glance from the rail-cars, and the confessions of the people—for they never make any *professions*—are turning out equally well. It does one good to see the complacent look of the farmers as they repeat the old story of the hard times,—looking all the while as if all they asked were a continuance of just such hard times for a few years longer.

We noted fields green with high corn, and yellow with noble grain, which three years ago were supposed altogether too poor to keep sheep on, and which were covered with shrub oaks. For miles the railroad passes through garden patches and between rows of neat, though unpretending cottages, on land where Long Islanders themselves are the last to confess that a man can raise anything unless he take down as much manure to enrich it as he buys soil with his homestead. There is a long strip midway of the island, lengthwise, which always was wont to suggest to us that the Island must have been made by contract, and the contractor filled up its extremities and its seaward boundary with unparalleled beauty and fertility, but got out of stuff before completing the middle, and so left it in the naked sand, for purchasers of city lots to clothe with thin and very dubious verdure. The city lots' buyers have begun pretty extensively to cast over its nakedness their veils of verdure—not of thin or dubious sort either. The capacity of the soil surprises all, and the ride is gladdened with the vision of hundreds of flourishing homesteads, where the desert stood very shortly since. It is impossible to drive the sprinkling cart over a bit of green turf daily without making it greener and fresher than the parcelled spots that get no rain. And it is not possible to run a decent Railroad into any region without enriching the region it passes through, and duplicating all its tamer beauties.

Operatic.

The opera of "Louisa Muller" will be produced to-morrow, and in consequence there will be no performance *to-night*. Additional rehearsals have rendered change of night necessary.

THE EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The Exempt Firemen's Association held a meeting last night at the house of No. 14 Engine Company. There were about fifty new members admitted, and the business was entirely financial.

Affray Between Messrs. Meagher and McMaster.

A personal rencontre took place yesterday between Mr. THOS. FRANCIS MEAGHER and J. A. MCMASTER, editor of the *Freeman's Journal*.

The difficulty had its origin in an editorial article which appeared in the *Freeman's Journal* of last week, reflecting severely upon Mr. MEAGHER, and accusing him of cowardice and of a breach of his parole in Van Diemen's Land. This article we republish below. It created a great sensation among Mr. MEAGHER'S friends, and that gentleman repaired in person yesterday to MCMASTER'S office, to request a retraction of the offensive passage. No satisfaction was afforded, and, as we have received the story, MCMASTER did not vouchsafe a reply to Mr. MEAGHER'S interrogations as to whether "he intended to act like a man about it," &c. Failing to obtain any modification or retraction, after civilly requesting it, Mr. MEAGHER left the office of the *Freeman*, and returned to his lodgings, where he remained for some hours.

At a later period of the afternoon, while walking near MCMASTER'S residence in Sixth-street, near First-avenue, the parties again met. Mr. MAGHER approached MCMASTER with a small riding-whip, and struck him severely and repeatedly. Mr. MCMASTER, who was armed with a revolver, pulled it out of his breast and fired at Mr. MEAGHER; the ball grazing the forehead and eyebrow, and the powder discoloring Mr. MEAGHER'S face. Mr. MCMASTER, after firing, attempted another shot, but before he had succeeded Mr. MEAGHER wrenched the pistol from his grasp, together with a loaded cane, with which also MCMASTER was provided. The weapons having finally been removed from MCMASTER'S grasp, the combatants clinched and Mr. MEAGHER succeeded in throwing his antagonist to the ground, where he lay bleeding and panting until the Police came up.

MCMASTER'S injuries are supposed to be severe.

At the conclusion of the affray, Mr. MEAGHER went in search of a policeman, and desired that both himself and MCMASTER might be taken into custody. They were accordingly arrested and taken before Justice WOOD, and were bound over to keep the peace in the sum of $500 each.

The following is the leading article of the *Freeman's Journal*, as pulished in that paper of Saturday, July 15:

"POOR JOHN MITCHEL, in his crazy sheet, the *Citizen*, has been publishing a series of articles written by THOS. FRANCIS MEAGHER,—he of Australia and the clock that ticked in the Bastile. These articles began with the high-sounding threat that before they were finished the Catholic Press of this country should be shivered to pieces. The articles have come to an end, and they have produced but one effect—that of impressing on the minds of a public that was ceasing to recollect that such persons as MITCHEL and MEAGHER existed, what very silly and bad and contemptible boys they are. We have refrained from any notice of the *Citizen* since the first month of its existence, because the erratic and foolish course of zig-zag blunders which alone distinguished it, proved to us that nothing could prevent it from bringing on its own destruction and speedy end, except attributing to it a character of importance by making it an object of opposition and attack. Its base and inconsistent career is now fast and inevitably winding up, and its conductors thinking, like many others, that mere noise is enough to give lasting vitality to a paper, set up a loud yelping at the Catholic press throughout the United States, as if begging from them the alms of a little notice—no matter how unpalatable in kind. For an occasional dash of unaffected irreverence, whether towards Christ, or towards His Vicar on earth; or whether towards the Catholic Hierarchy, or towards O'CONNELL, the glory of Irish Statesmanship throughout the world—JOHN MITCHEL would have been the one to furnish it. But for a set and studied effort at vituperation of Catholic principles and interests in Ireland and in America. MITCHEL has had the good nature to call in the services of his bombastic and shameless compeer.—The latter, in addition to his being a sham, and framer and utterer of shams in general, possesses as a qualification for the task the malice of the apostate, and the spite of the truant. But he has done his job in a very meagre and feeble way. No one will be weak enough to think his idle words deserving of a rejoinder. The only consolation we have to offer to Messrs. MITCHEL and MEAGHER for the misgo of their attempted onslaught on the Catholic press, is the very sorry consideration that it was not possible of late for either of them to have injured himself in the estimation of the public. Irishmen here look on them as part of the vain, blustering set of braggarts it all did so much to spoil the work of O'CONNELL, and to make Ireland a laughing-stock to the world. We, of this country, (except those of us who are narrow-minded enough to judge a nation by its repudiated outcasts,) look on them as two of the very worst specimens of an excrescence, or false growth of the Irish soil. Spouters without industry to work for their livings, without modesty or prudence to keep themselves out of scrapes with the police, without courage to strike a blow when nabbed in the very midst of their brag, without brain to understand, or else fortitude to abide by the conditions they accepted in the convict colony, and without shame to make them hang their heads in silence, instead of vaporing and blowing, and making a noise in a country where, from their first arrival, they have been understood, and quizzed, and sneered at, and despised, even by those who, (either for the fun of the thing, or because humbugging the last new-comer is "an American institution," or for whatever other reason,) for a while made mock-heroes of them. We speak knowingly when we assure the conductors of the *Citizen* that they cannot do the Catholic press more honor in the eyes of the American people than by showing that the *Citizen* dislikes it; and they might thus be entitled to a kind of qualified thanks from us, were it not that they are no longer inflated, but in a state of collapse, and that they do not signify enough to have it noted what they like or what they hate."

The Mails in Western New-York.

Extract of a Letter dated

LIVINGSTON COUNTY, Friday, July 14, 1854.

There has never been a time within my recollection when the Mail Service for the region west of Canandaigua and south of Rochester was half so irregular, inefficient, and unsatisfactory as it is at present. This is partly the fault of the Railroads,—partly of the Mail Agents, but mainly of the *Postmaster General*, whose attention has been repeatedly called to the subject, but without effect. In this county we receive our Eastern mails from the line of the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad. Being due daily, they *fail* on an average *twice a week*:—and as nearly as I can ascertain, this is due to the fact that the Mail Agent from Canandaigua west goes over his route only one way each day,—and on alternate days the mails are left to take care of themselves. If he does this simply because it suits his convenience, he ought to be discharged. If it is because his duty does not require him to do any more, then the Department ought to make better provisions. In any case the Postmaster General is to blame, because it is his business to *remedy the evil*, and he has not shown the slightest disposition, or made the least attempt, to do so.

This not only applies to mails *received* here—the case is even worse with those sent out. From Lima, the principal town in the Eastern part of the county, the seat of a college and of two or three large seminaries, the mail goes out only every other day. And it takes a letter, by *regular course* of mail, *three days* to reach Geneseo—only fifteen miles distant!

I do not know that a statement of these matters in the newspapers will do any good; for our Post-Office authorities seem perfectly indifferent to the public censure, as they are to the public interest. But we have tried private remonstrances in vain, and nothing certainly, less satisfactory can result from a public appeal. I have n't the slightest idea what sort of a man Mr. Postmaster CAMPBELL is, but he is rapidly getting a most unenviable reputation hereabouts for inattention to the public service and for general imbecility. Yours, &c.

THE TURF.

Another Trotting Match Forfeited—A Match for $2,000 between Tacony and Grey Eagle.

The great trotting match for $1,000 a side, which was recently made between the owners of the well-known horses *Jack Waters* and *Lady Brooks*, resulted yesterday in a complete failure. *Lady Brooks* was said to be out of condition and unable to enter the contest. The owner of the mare paid $500 forfeit, consequently no trot took place. This is the third great race that has failed to come off, as announced by the proprietors of the Long Island Course, within the past three or four weeks, to the great disappointment of many.

TACONY MATCHED AGAINST GREY EAGLE.

Last evening a match was made by the owner of Ta-

Two Important Treaties.

From the Washington Union.

We publish, to-day, from the NEW-YORK TIMES, what purport to be the texts of Treaties lately concluded with Great Britain and Japan. As the injunction of secrecy has been removed by the Senate, as far as we know, and as we are ignorant of the means by which these documents have become public. Without intending to approve or excuse any improper practices by which the confidential proceedings of the Senate may be violated, we deem the matters embraced in the Treaties, as of too much importance to decline laying them before our readers. In this connection, we invite attention to an interesting debate on the Fisheries Treaty which has lately taken place in the British Parliament. This debate indicates a good feeling in the British Parliament in regard to maintaining friendly relations with our Government. Assuming that the two treaties published are genuine, we think they fully sustain the remarks we have heretofore made in favor of their prompt ratification.

From the Springfield Republican.

We inadvertently omitted to state at the proper time that the NEW-YORK TIMES has published the Reciprocity Treaty. Mr MASON, Chairman of the Senate Committee for Foreign Affairs, would like very much to find out how the TIMES procured its copy, and has invoked the aid of the Senate to that end, but the chances are that he won't be gratified. The newspaper enterprise of the present day is an incomprehensible enigma to the entirety of old fogydom.

BUSINESS NOTICES

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS.—Great clearing-out sale at THOMAS & JAMES', No. 15 Canal-st., corner of Bleecker. Still greater reduction on the whole stock. To effect an immediate clearance, the following inducements will be offered: Rich Printed Muslins, at 6d. and 9d per yard, worth 1s. and 1s. 6d.; Fine Ginghams and Scotch Ginghams, at 10d and 1s., usually sold at 1s. 6d. and 2s.; rich Delaines and Berege Delaines, at 8d., worth 1s 6d; splendid do., 1s and 1s. 3d.; Warranted style Prints, at 6d. per yard; rich lustre Black Silk, at 1s., worth 2s.; superb Striped and Plaid do., at 4s., 4s. 6d. and 5s.; Crape Shawls, in plain and embroidered, at half-price; rich Cashmere do., at 10s. and 12s. Laces, Embroideries, Hosiery Gloves, Mitts, are almost given away. Domestic goods, Linens, Toweling, Damasks, Flannels and goods for boys' wear at unusual low prices.

THOMAS & JAMES, Cor. Canal-st. and Bleecker-st.

WHEN DOCTORS AGREE, WHO SHALL DARE dispute?—Allopathic, Homœopathic and Hydropathic, one and all, agree in recommending RAY'S cooling Zephyr Merino Under-Vest as the fabric best suited to afford both safety to the system and pleasure to the wearer during this hot season. JAMES E. RAY, No. 189 Bowery.

ZEPHYR MERINO UNDERGARMENTS.—THIS IS the season for these popular Undervests. Those who study economy as well as health buy at

THE OLD STAND, No. 194 BOWERY,

where the genuine article may be obtained as well as every style of Seasonable Hosiery. A. RANKIN & CO.

MORE EDITORIAL PROOF OF THE GREAT VIRTUE of DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson Philadelphia. The great remedy for Liver Complaint Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys &c.

The Tenth Legion published at Woodcock, Va., on the June 10 1854: "A real medicine.—We have uniformly refrained from recommending to the public any of the various patent medicines of the day, unless thoroughly convinced of their value. Among those we consider worthy of notice is the GERMAN BITTERS, invented by Dr. Hoofland, and prepared by Dr. Jackson in Philadelphia. One instance, in particular in which the superior virtues of this medicine have been tested, has fallen under our observation. During the last Summer, a son of Mr Abraham Crabill, of this County, was very seriously afflicted with Liver Complaint, and after trying in vain various remedies he procured a bottle of the Bitters and after using it was so much relieved of his distressing malady, that he speaks of entirely restored to health."

"Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters.—It is seldom that we recommend what are termed patent medicines to the confidence and patronage of our readers, and therefore, when we recommend Dr. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, we wish it to be distinctly understood that we are not speaking of those strums of the day, that are noised about for a period and then forgotten, after it has been ascertained that a package of nostrums

NEW-YORK CITY.

Daily Cholera Reports.

RETURNS FROM THE CHOLERA HOSPITAL.

The Cholera Hospital in Franklin-street has received the following number of cholera patients since Sunday morning:

Date.	Received.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.
Sunday	8	3	2	35
Monday	8	6	7	37
Tuesday	19	16	7	33
Total, 3 days	35	25	16	106

It will be observed that the number of cases received yesterday, was twice that of the day before, while the deaths increased in nearly a threefold proportion. The number remaining in Hospital from Monday shows a decrease of *four*. These statistics refer only to the Franklin-street Hospital. The order which authorized the publication of these reports was as follows:

Resolved, That the physician of the Hospital be instructed to make public his report, daily.

(Signed,) R. H. BISHOP, Clerk of the Board.

It is stated that the majority of the patients received in the Hospital are taken there between the hours of noon and midnight. The less our citizens expose themselves to the heat of the sun, the better it will be for them.

The number of cases of Cholera among the emigrants on Ward's Island so far, this week, does not exceed the proportion of last week.

The health of the inmates of the institutions on Blackwell's Island continues good.

Very many interments are made in Calvary Cemetery (Roman Catholic) near Williamsburg. Continuous funeral processions are pouring down Twenty-third street daily, on their way to the ferry.

Several persons have been picked up in the streets, sick with Cholera. In Washington Market, yesterday, a boy who had unwisely partaken of that refreshing food, green apples and raw tomatoes, was strangely attacked. He was attended by the huckasters, and sent home. A man named WM. TURNER was taken sick with Cholera, at the corner of Tenth-avenue and Fifteenth-street. He was conveyed to his residence. On Monday evening, a man named BAKER was found in an open lot on the corner of Eighth-avenue and Forty-second street; he was in a dying condition when found. He was removed to the Twenty-second District Police station, where he died about 12 o'clock last night.

In Brooklyn, yesterday, fifteen new cases were reported to the Board of Health. The number of deaths was five.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.

Indignation Meeting in the Twenty-second Ward—Speeches of Col. Dohony and Gen. Striker.

An adjourned Mass Meeting of the citizens of the Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards in general, and the inhabitants of the Eleventh-avenue in particular, was held last evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the corner of Forty-sixth-street and Eleventh-avenue. The space in front of the platform was densely crowded by persons who seemed to take a deep interest in the proceedings. Mr. NOLAN presided, Mr. CUSHING, one of the Committee appointed to confer with the Committee of the Board of Aldermen, on railway affairs; upon being called upon for his report, stated:

That, the Committee had waited through seven sittings of the Aldermen, without being able to obtain a hearing; at length they had an interview with Alderman BLUNT, who expressed himself uniformly favorable to their views, and from the first, opposed the running of locomotives through the habitable parts of the City. Next they called on Alderman VOORHIS, who said, that he had not materially considered the matter, but when he would, his vote would be adverse. Upon being told that a meeting was to be held in a few days, and that it would be necessary to represent his sentiments definitely, the Alderman expressed his determination to support the Company, as did Alderman BOARDMAN also. Last and least, Alderman COVERT's sentiments were sought. He told the Committee that they knew nothing and were unfit to catechise any Company on their proceedings. He (Mr. CUSHING) said: that although he did not assume to know much that he was sufficiently informed to tell him that it was unconstitutional and unjust to continue a course by which many lives have been sacrificed. The Alderman replied: that hundreds more of human lives would be sacrificed before the Company should be disturbed. The announcement was received with repeated demonstrations of disapprobation. It was then

Resolved, That the Common Council was unworthy the name Reform, inasmuch as they disregarded and neglected their humble petition.

Col DOHENY was introduced amid great applause. He said: There was a man once in Ireland who wrote this offensive sentence, "The life of a peasant is worth the life of a peer;" a law was made to transport that man. Unfortunately, the life of a poor man here is not worth that of a rich man, and he thus tested it: If a Railroad Company ran their cars through the Fifth-avenue, they would not do it a second day. He further tested it by the Alderman saying that more lives would be lost before this measure would succeed. One thing he said was clear, the Corporation is not immortal. There is a thing which is immortal—humanity, which is above the Corporation, as is the united voice of the poor above the scorn of the aristocracy—he power of wealth—the ephemeral authority of the Corporation, and before which they must all crumble into dust. The fathers of this country gave laws not to the Fifth-avenue, but to man—not to the owners of costly mansions, the monopoly of parks and building lots, but to all; and in those laws was contained that equality which has stamped protection on every man's brow. [Applause.] He concluded, you are true to yourselves, the truth will be true to you. If you cling to yourselves with the clinging embrace of death—if you abide by the law with firmness, the law will finally sustain you. [Great applause.]

General STRIKER said: He was proud to see them meet to vindicate—he was opposed to the railroad, so were they; he was not opposed to the track, but to the locomotive running down themselves and their children. There was but one course to pursue and that was to put the whole thing down. If you, therefore, are opposed to their running you down—and they say they shall, be aware they shall not. The people govern the Corporation, and if the body does not do as the people wish, there was but one way for them to, and that was to put them out. Each citizen in our wards has just as much as Alderman COVERT, namely their vote. The request presented was fair, honorable, and reasonable, and that was to do away with the locomotive, and use horse-power from Sixtieth-street. It was no more than right to have those meetings till redress was obtained, and that they should have, he swore, before the end of August. What were railroad contractors to them? Here the General was interrupted by the volley of greans which greeted the train.] Lucifer, he resumed, is gone by—he has not got us yet, but we'll be a thorn in his side, and as he has run us down, so in return we'll run him down.

Several others addressed the meeting which adjourned subject to a call.

American Tract Society.

At the monthly meeting of the Tract Society, on Monday, 17th inst., WM. FORREST, Esq., in the Chair, letters were read from Rev. Mr. HILL and Rev. Dr. KING, Athens, Greece; Rev. Mr. BENJAMIN, Constantinople: Rev. Mr. HUME, Bombay, and various communications from the Continent of Europe, requesting aid or expressing gratitude for grants. Rev. Mr. BALL, Missionary from Canton, China, was present, and made interesting statements respecting Chinese evangelization.

At the request of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the second part of a Bible History in the Grebo tongue, by Bishop PAYNE, was ordered to be printed by the Society's presses. Rev. Dr. KING has issued a Tract of 180 pages in modern Greek, containing extracts from CHRYSOSTOM on reading the Scriptures, at the Society's expense. He writes that his congregation increases in numbers, notwithstanding the "tumults, insurrections, wars and fightings that are spread abroad in these regions."

Rev. Mr. HUME speaks of the progress of a general telegraphic system, connecting the principal cities of India, and of railway enterprises extending widely through the Empire.

The receipts for the month were $39,473, including $16,977 in donations, and the issues from the Depository amounted to $20,102. The grants for the month exceed 5 700,000 pages. All the presses of the Society are actively employed, and new ones have been ordered. The Committee are striving to avoid a debt; but, without relief, they will be compelled to curtail their operations or adopt the unwelcome alternative.

The Steamship Franklin—Further Intelligence.

We are informed by a passenger who arrived last evening from the beach where the *Franklin* struck, that when she first went on, she stopped about 600 feet from the beach, and during the night of Monday went about 300 feet nearer. She is laying broadside on, with a list off-shore; the in-shore wheel is about four feet out of water. Some of the residents of the Island say they consider it extremely doubtful whether she will get off, as a bar is forming outside of her. All the passengers and mails have been landed in safety, and are in the City. Fifty of the passengers came up in the cars of the Long Island Railroad last evening.

Parties are engaged in transporting the luggage from the ship to Yaphank Station. The cargo will no doubt all be saved, unless there should be bad weather

Harlem Railroad—Arrest of Alexander Kyle.

Yesterday morning a suit was commenced in the Superior Court by the Harlem Railroad Company against ALEXANDER KYLE, Esq., late Secretary of said Company. The Company sue for the recovery of large amounts of money in the hands of said defendant, which he failed in making good. The Court immediately issued an order of arrest for Mr. KYLE, on the same ground (absconding debtor) they did in the case of Mr. SCHUYLER, who had fled the City when the process reached the sheriff. The order to capture Mr. KYLE was placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff CAHLIN, who effected the arrest of defendant and brought him to the City Hall. The amount of bail which the Court required the Sheriff to receive from Mr. KYLE was *one hundred thousand dollars*, to await further judicial proceedings. The bonds were not given and the accused was detained in custody.

EIGHTH WARD.—A public meeting of citizens of the Eighth Ward will be held this evening at No. 185 Spring-street, to consider the action of the Commissioners of Excise, and to adopt measures for the suppression of illegal liquor-selling. Ald. TUCKER will present a statement, and Jo. HOXIE will speak.

DEATHS AT SEA.—The schooner *Charlie and Willie* from Darien, which arrived at this port on Monday, lost two of her seamen on the passage. ROBERT RANKIN died July 4, and DANIEL ROE July 12. There were two others placed in the Quarantine Hospital. The schooner sailed for Damariscotta to-day.

☞ The *Arctic*, of the COLLINS' line, has been undergoing extensive repairs, and is again nearly ready for sea. It is understood that Mr. COLLINS has introduced a number of important improvements in the machinery of the ship.

☞ Mad dogs are about. One was shot yesterday at the door of the Manchester Hotel in Washington-street. Be careful when you walk the streets. Take an omnibus if you see suspicious animals coming round the corner, and so save yourself if you can.

☞ We regret to learn that Judge EMMETT of the Superior Court, is dangerously ill.

[Communicated.]

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 15, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: A sense of gratitude to Dr. ROBERT HUNTER, of this City, as well as the duty I owe to the community, induces me to address you.

About fifteen months since I left my native country, England, to find a home in the United States, but had not been here long before consumption began rapidly to develope itself in my lungs; my expectoration was bad occasionally charged with blood. I was rendered wholly prostrate, and unable to engage in any occupation. In this alarming state of health, in the month of February last, I put myself under the treatment of Dr. R. HUNTER, who administered his remedies to me by inhalation. About three weeks after I commenced the treatment I was very much improved, and in a week more was able to engage in my usual work. I have since then steadily improved, and am now in the enjoyment of better health than I have had since my arrival in this country.

This statement is dictated simply by the gratitude I feel towards Dr. HUNTER for his skill and attention to which, combined with he efficacy of inhalation, I believe, under Providence, I owe my life.

EDWIN WHITE.

No. 18 Washington-street, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

ASPINWALL'S TONIC MIXTURE.—NEVER, SINCE its introduction in 1832, has there been a season when this extraordinary specific has been in greater demand than now. Fever and ague seems to have spread far beyond its usual localities, invading our densely populated cities as well as the low, marshy grounds to which it is indigenous. Under these circumstances, it becomes of no little importance that the value of this preparation should be universally understood. It arrests the disease in all cases, with absolute certainty. An exception is said to prove a rule, but to this there is no exception. References and testimonials of a weight and character that will overcome all doubt and hesitancy, will be given by the proprietors to all who may desire them. The TONIC MIXTURE is prepared after the original recipe of 1832, without the slightest alteration in the quantity or character of any of its ingredients. Directions accompany each bottle. Prepared and sold by THOMAS & MAXWELL, successors to JAMES S. ASPINWALL, No. 86 William-st.

(Advertisement.)

☞ HECKER'S FARINA has been pronounced by physicians and chemists as the best food that can be used by persons having tendency to diarrhœa, dysentery or cholera, so prevalent during hot weather. Grocers all keep it.

(Advertisement.)

☞ The Hippodrome invites competitors to a foot race for $50 prizes, and less, to be awarded to the first three runners in two mile heats. Race to take place on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings next.

LONG-ISLAND.

Kings County Court of Sessions.

This Court reassembled this morning in the City Hall, Brooklyn. At the opening of the Court, the District Attorney, R. C. UNDERHILL, Esq., moved that sentence be pronounced upon CHARLES MCGLONE, heretofore convicted of high way robbery.

SAMUEL GARRISON, Esq., counsel for two of the young men impleaded with MCGLONE, opposed the motion on the ground that it was his intention to make use of the testimony of MCGLONE. Decision of the Court was reserved.

MOTION TO QUASH AN INDICTMENT AGAINST THE CITY.

The Brooklyn Corporation Attorney, N. F. WARING, Esq., moved that an indictment found against the Corporation of the City of Brooklyn, for permitting ponds and ditches, constituting many nuisances in certain parts of the city, be quashed, on the ground of vagueness and loose pleading. It was contended by him that unless the *locus in quo* were specified, it would be impossible for the defence to prepare properly for the case. The District Attorney maintained that it was not necessary to state the *locus in quo*. All that was required was to set forth that the nuisances actually existed in the City of Brooklyn, unabated by the Corporation.

The Court intimated that there was so much doubt about the validity of the indictment that the witnesses summoned need not remain in Court longer. Decision reserved.

THE SWINE ORDINANCE IN BROOKLYN.—We are requested to state that no injunction has been granted by the Supreme Court, staying the enforcing of the Swine ordinance, in portions of the Eighth and Ninth Wards, as reported in several papers; neither has any injunction been applied for, nor have the authorities been required to show cause why an injunction should not be granted. To the contrary, the Mayor is determined to enforce the ordinance strictly. Several persons, owners of swine, were arrested yesterday, and held to answer for violating this ordinance.

THE SUNDAY LAW IN WILLIAMSBURG.—Mayor WALL, yesterday, issued warrants for the arrest of eight persons in the First Ward, five in the Second Ward, and seventeen in the Third Ward, for keeping open houses on Sunday, in violation of the city ordinance. They will be arranged before his Honor to-day.

The Grey Eagle—More Slavers Expected—Don Luis Corcey—Thrilling Incident.

Correspondence of the Charleston (S. C.) Courier.

HAVANA, Monday, July 3, 1854.

The vessel from which the cargo of slaves, of which I wrote you on the 1st. inst., was landed near Bahia Honda, has been brought into this harbor in charge of a Spanish prize crew, the British war steamer *Medea* following, to see her safely delivered as is supposed. She was seized at anchor in a small bay near Bahia Honde, without papers or a single soul on board, her crew having escaped. She is called the *Grey Eagle* of Philadelphia. Two more American bottoms, I understand, are expected here shortly, with slave cargoes from the coast of Africa!

The wretched man, Don LUIS CORCEY, (nicknamed "Five Minutes,") who was the informer upon the unfortunate FAC. SCIOLY, who was garrotted for being the printer of the early numbers of the *Voice of the People*, has nearly met his deserts, as you will perceive by the following narrative:

It appears that DON LUIS CORCEY had been rewarded for his villainy by the Government with the appointment of "Celador"—police officer of the Third district—the Barrio de la Salud. On Good Friday last he arrested a runaway negro, who got away from him and rushed into the church of Nuestra Señora de la Guadalupe, during divine service, and took refuge beneath the steps of the high altar. CORCEY followed, and although the priest endeavored to prevent the atrocious act, seizing his prisoner, bound him and endeavored to drag him from the church. This, however, was not permitted. For this act CORCEY was tried criminally and was about to be sentenced to excommunication, but his friends interceded it was agreed that if he would apologize publicly he would be forgiven.

The circumstance was endeavored to be kept secret, but on Friday the church was crowded to suffocation CORCEY, leading the negro bound before the altar, first unbound him, then asked his pardon, which was granted; then he humbly apologized to the sacred altar, then to each of the priests individually, and lastly to the congregation. It was endeavored to get him out of the church privately, but no such good fortune was in store for him. Without the church there was a large assemblage of negro boys, who hooted at him with every opprobrious epithet; and it was only the presence of the Commissary, who, with his officers, protected him, that prevented his life being sacrificed. The "hand of Facsioly" will be at your throat in five minutes, was the cry; and the poor wretch seemed to believe it would be so. He was taken for safety and kept at the house of the Commissary, around which a crowd of negroes assembled until a late hour at night. He has not since been in the street, and his life will surely be yet sacrificed to the popular vengeance.

☞ It is understood that the Hards intend to make THOMSON their candidate for the Presidency, and that his letter to the Syracuse Convention was written with an eye more to a Washington seat than an Albany future. The Judge's friends are looking a long way ahead! [Evening Post.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box**—A Post in remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. E. MEBER, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., [illegible] C. H. RING, Broadway, and all respectable druggists

☞ **University of Pharmacy**, [illegible]—FEVER AND AGUE—CHOLERA.—The University of Free Medicines and Popular Knowledge, chartered by the State of Pennsylvania April 29, 1853, mainly to arrest the evils of poisonous nostrums: also, to supply the public with reliable remedies, where the best medical advisers cannot or will not be employed, having purchased the invaluable remedy—ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE—the first and only known for twenty years as the certain cure for Fever and Ague and its kindred complaints, confidently recommended to the patronage of the afflicted. The above institution likewise recommends for Bowel Complaint in Children, ROWAND'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF BLACK CHERRY ROOT, and in due time will furnish its own remedy for every disease that can be safely treated in this way. By order of the Trustees,

JOHN E. ROWAND, M. D.,
President of the University, and head of the Pharmaceutical Department, Philadelphia

Home Dispensary and Office, No. 47 South Second-st., Philadelphia

CHARLES H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; C. V. CLICKENER & Co., No. 81 Barclay-st; HAVILAND, WARRALL & RISLEY, Maiden-lane; F. C. WELLS & Co., No. 237 8th-av.; R. A. SANDS, No. 100 Bowery; JOHN MEAKIM, No. 497 Broadway; E. M. GUION, No. 127 Bowery; C. S. SMITH No. 126 Canal-st.; BRIGHAM & MILLER, No. 17 Avenue D; J. & J. SODDINGTON, No. 71 Bowery; W. H. HOYLE, Nos. 313 Bowery and 5 Broadway; W. B. FREEMAN, No. 42 3d-av; A. M. GAHAGAN, Nos. 51 6th-av. and 166 8th-av.; GAIL & AMES, No. 193 3d-av.; E. W. VONDASMITH, No. 158 Bowery; T. GREEN, No. 399 Broadway; A. POWELL, No. 163 Avenue A; J. WALL GREEN, No. 114 Broadway; JOHN MILLER, No. 245 Bowery; F. LINDSAY, No. 7 East Broadway; N. H. LOINES, No. 298 Hudson-st; Mrs. TAYLOR, No. 9 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; and THOS. HAYES, South Brooklyn.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Cordial.**—Whence proceed the lassitude, the depression, the deathly, the listless life, the inhabitual feeling of weariness which it is impossible to define or localize so common, so hard to bear, and so little pitied by the robust and healthy? We answer—from the stomach and the nervous system, between which there exists the closest sympathy. Want of vital energy, a sluggishness in the secretive organs, general inertia of the system, is at the bottom of all this difficulty. To rouse the whole organization from the torpor, to imbue it with new life, activity and vigor, and sustain it in that condition, there is no preparation comparable with DR MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL. Its stimuli may excite the dormant physical energies for a time, but the night-flash of life following that leaves behind it a deeper gloom, the exhibition of these exhilarants is followed after the first evanescent effect is over by a depression of body and mind more profound and paralyzing than ever. The remedy is literal worse than the disease. But the Elixir has a dynamic influence. It not only creates a new condition of the physical organization, but perpetuates it. The animal spirits are not only cheered and elevated by its agency but kept up to their new level without flagging. A vegetable compound congenial to the system it seems to act upon the constitution itself, and to revolutionize it. In chronic diseases of the nerves, the stomach, and the liver, its operation is almost miraculous. The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, six for twelve dollars

C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 192 Broadway, New-York

and the West Indies, [illegible] States, Canada

☞ **New [illegible] Bond-street.** [illegible] the undersigned has introduced the inhalation discovered by Dr SANBORN, for the medicine relief and radical cure of all diseases of the Lungs and Throat, has established the fact that any disease of those organs, when treated with far greater and more exact efficacy success than has ever been accomplished by the old system of giving drugs into the stomach. It should be understood that no medicine of any kind is administered for Lung diseases only by inhalation, and that the method of inhaling the vapors used at the New-York Lung Institute differs widely from that of others. Physicians are invited to call and witness the plan of treatment and its success. Owing to the increasing popularity and success of Dr. SANBORN'S treatment of Lung and Throat diseases, as the many applications for treatment at the Institute, persons are informed that they can obtain Dr SANBORN'S MEDICATED LUNG VAPOR only at No. 6 Bond-st., where a free examination of their Lungs will be given if required

☞ **Lots Chosen at Wakefield, July 18, '54:**

Acres—669, 570 607, 608

Half acres—1 259, 1,260, 1,109, 1,153, 1,158, 1,151, 689, 730, 820, 821, 1 018, 1,063,

Quarter acres—1 254, 1,215, 819, 1,317, 896, 424, 350, 186, 499, 1 025, 948, 935, 895, 394, 919, 153, 1,224, 154, 378, 532, 857, 858 101, 210, 888, 356, 427, 731, 653, 525, 685, 850, 422, 627, 332 G. re, 68, 29.

Eighth-quarter—[illegible] of lot 989, 887, 663. Gore, 106.

Nos 359, 362 371, 397 and 400 to 450 inclusive, choose this day, July 19.

Railroad tickets can be procured at Military Hall EVERY EVENING during the choosing.

J. A. HANDSCHUCH, Superintendent.

☞ **Notice**—The members of the Board of Aldermen and the members of the Board of Councilmen, are requested to meet with their staves of office, at the City Hall at 1 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, 19th inst., to attend in a body the funeral of N. BOWDITCH BLUNT, Esq late District Attorney of this City.

WILLIAM BOARDMAN, JR., } Committee
HENRY H HOWARD, } Board of
THOMAS CHRISTY, } Aldermen.
ORLANDO GRAY, }
JOHN J SEELY, } Committee Board of Councilmen.
D. D CONOVER, }

☞ **The Young Men's Democratic Whig General Committee**—Are especially requested to meet at the Broadway House, on WEDNESDAY, July 19 at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of joining in the funeral ceremonies of our late much-esteemed fellow-citizen, NATHANIEL BOWDITCH BLUNT. By order.

JAS. H. WELCH, Chairman Young Men's Committee.
H. C. STALES, }
H. MILES, } Secretaries

☞ **Use Dr. McClintock's Diarrhœa Cordial!**—First—Because it is a sure and prompt remedy. Second—Because it is certain to prevent cholera. Third—Because it leaves the system sound and not costive; and finally because it is a remedy prescribed by an eminent physician who cured more cases of cholera than any other man in 32, and who found this never to fail. Provide yourself therefore at once with a 25 or 50 cent bottle at the nearest druggist's, or at A. CUSHMAN & CO.'S depôt, No 122 Fulton-st.

☞ **Nominations for City Officers.**—The New York City Temperance Alliance will meet at No. 46 Broadway FRIDAY EVENING, July 21, at 7½ o'clock for the purpose of nominating for election in November next, candidates for Mayor, Recorder City Judge, Register, Surrogate, Governor of Almshouse and Commissioners of Streets and Lamps. Each Ward Alliance is entitled to five delegates; it is important that a full representation of each Ward.

J. WELLSLAGER, Recording Secretary.

☞ **Mercantile Library**—Astor-place, and No. 2 Nassau-street—The Library is open from 7½ A. M. till 9 P. M. The reading rooms remain open until 10 P. M. The Library now contains 48 000 volumes, to which all new works are added as soon as published. The reading-rooms are regularly supplied with about 300 magazines and newspapers. Terms—Clerks $1 initiation, and $1 semi annual dues. Merchants and others, $5 per annum.

☞ **Why don't he go to Winfield?**—Grand excursions to the delightful village every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY—only three miles from the Williamsburg ferries, and a short distance above the Calvary Cemetery. Only $5c to $200 in monthly payments of only $1 each to each of them. Free tickets for the excursions to be had at the office, No. 5 Tryon row, corner of Chatham-st.

G. G. ANDREWS & J. F. KENDALL

☞ **Notice.**—For the Ladies' Fair of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Flushing, L. I., WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 19th and 20th July, boats leave Fulton Market at 6, 8 9 and 10 A. M. and at 1, 4, 5 and 6 30 P. M. On THURSDAY EVENING, the steamer E. DEAN will make an extra trip, leaving Flushing at 10 P. M. for New-York.

☞ **Carlton-avenue M. E. Sabbath School, Brooklyn.**—Fourth Annual Picnic Excursion, THURSDAY, 20th inst., by L. I. Rail road to Brushville. Cars leave South Ferry at 8 before 9, and Vanderbilt-av at 9 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents each—may be had at the store of WM. H WILSON, Bushwick, near Cumberland-st, or of any of the Teachers of the School.

☞ **Special Notice.**—The Democratic Whig General Committee are requested to attend a special meeting at the Broadway House, on this WEDNESDAY, July 19, at 2 o'clock P. M., to attend the funeral of our late ex-Chairman, N. B. BLUNT. By order,

ZOPHAR MILLS, Chairman.

C. W. SCHAFFER, }
FRED. FRYE, } Secretaries.

☞ **Notice.**—The Members of Lexington Engine Co. No. 7, hereby caution the public of some person or persons unknown to them having received sub-criptions in the name of the Company unauthorized by them.

G. JOSEPH RUSH, Foreman, No. 112 East 25th-st.
H. WILSON, Jr., Sec'y, No. 141 East 21st-st.

☞ **Charter Oak Chapter No. 22, O. U. A.**—The members of this Chapter are requested to meet at the rooms No. 187 Bowery this WEDNESDAY MORNING, July 19, to attend the funeral of our late worthy brother, DAVID GRAY. By order. W. B. DUNNING, Sachem.

☞ **Inhalation in Consumption.**—Drs R. & J. HUNTER Physicians for Diseases of the Lungs. Residence and office No 828 Broadway 2 doors above 12th st. Hours of consultation from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. A limited number received as resident patients.

☞ **NOTICE.**—The demand for our various styles of SUMMER CLOTHING having been so great since our opening, we were compelled to put on a large extra force of hands to duplicate the more select and popular garments, such as white and colored Duck Frock Coats; drab and plaid Marseilles Frocks; Planters' Duck and Basket Drill Coats; light mixed Cashmere, and Cassimere Summer Frocks, and black and colored do. Also, an increased variety of neat and stylish Drilling and Summer Cassimere Pants, and white and colored Marseilles Vests. Of all these we have a full stock, and have marked them at a low figure so as to clear them before the close of the City season.

D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 259, 259 and 260 Broadway.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a thoroughly experienced young woman, to do general housework in the City or country. Is a first-rate washer and ironer, and good plain cook and baker. Would be desirous to please in every particular, and would accept a moderate salary. Has good references. Apply at No. 233 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—For two Protestant young women—one to cook, wash and iron, or general housework; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or to assist in washing and ironing or housework in a small family. Can produce satisfactory references. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 239 7th-av. for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant girls—one to do plain sewing and to take charge of an infant—has lived in her last place a number of years. The other to do chamber work and sewing, in a private family. Best of City reference given. Please call, or address, No. 90 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl as situation in a small private family, to do general housework, to cook, wash and iron. Good reference given. Can be seen for two days. Has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Please call at No. 213 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th-av., back room, second floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl to do housework in a small private family, or as chambermaid and plain sewing; no object on to the country. Best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 256 15th-st., between Avenue A and B.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—As a good cook, and to wash and iron, in a private family, by one; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore. Would go in the country.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very competent, well-recommended young woman, as cook, washer and ironer. She is a good cook, and first-rate washer and ironer, can give the best of City reference, and does not object to go a short distance in the country. Please call at No. 14 Rivington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Scotch lady, to go as wet nurse in a respectable family. No objection to go into the country. Good reference given. Apply to MORTON, No. 206, corner of Atlantic and Court-sts., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable man of sober habits as porter in a dry goods store, or some other light business. Writes a good hand and is willing to make himself generally useful. Good references given if required. Address PORTER, at this office.

SITUATION WANTED.—A gentleman wishes a situation as Editor or Assistant Editor of a daily or weekly paper, or monthly journal. Address BENTLEY, Office of New-York *Times*.

SITUATION WANTED AS SEAMSTRESS.—Can be engaged by the week or month. Call at No. 103 East 16th-st.

SERVANTS WANTED.—At No. 294 Broadway, (basement.) 5 cooks for the City; 2 chambermaids, 4 scrubbing girls, 4 nurses. No charges will be made until girls are provided. 3 porters, 6 clerks, salesmen on steamers, railroads, and boys for trades; also, 2 waiters. DREYER & KAUFMAN, Agents.

SERVANTS—Protestant servants wanted in a gentleman's family—cook, nurse and seamstress, waiters, coachmen, &c. Apply on or from 9 to 12 o'clock at No. 149 Grand-st.; also, first class gardener.

SERVANTS—Families should call for the best Servants in the City at FERRE'S long established Agency for Domestics, of 17 years' standing, and experienced in furnishing families in this City and Country. No. 97 Duane-st., near Broadway.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS.—Families in want of domestic servants can depend on being suited at the office of the "Protestant Employment Society," and "Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics," No. 7 Carmine-st., formerly in Chambers-st.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—By a lady—wages not the object—would teach English, French, Latin, read, sew, write, &c.—in a respectable private family where she might have a home for a few weeks. Address, post-paid, Z., Brooklyn Post Office.

FIFTY CARPENTERS WANTED—At Claverack, Columbia County, 4 miles from Hudson, to work on the Claverack Seminary. Wages from 10s. to 14s. per day. Board $3 50 per week. D. DAVIDSON, Builder. Reference, Mr. ECKSTEIN, corner of Prince and Laurens sts., between 12 and 1 o'clock.

SALESMEN WANTED—To a thoroughly qualified dry goods salesman, at No. 323 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. No one need apply who cannot give satisfactory references.

PLUMBER WANTED.—A good plumber to go in the country for a term of years. One who understands tin and copper work, and is of steady habits, is preferred. Inquire at No. 210 Water-st.

LITHOGRAPHIC ARTISTS WANTED—At VANDICOTT & CO.'S Lithographic Establishment, No. 9 Beekman-st.

GOLD PEN MAKERS WANTED—A good pen grinder and finisher. To a man that thoroughly understands finishing pens a good salarly will be given. Apply to RENDELL & FAIRCHILD, No. 137 William-st.

BOY WANTED—Between 14 and 16 years of age. Apply at the mail room of this office after 12 o'clock, this day.

BOY WANTED.—An active, intelligent boy in a Drug Store. Apply at WHEELER & HART'S, No. 20 Beekman-st.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—One fully qualified in the business and well recommended as to character. None other need apply at No. 267 Bleecker cor. Jones-st.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—One acquainted with City retail business may apply at No. 133 6th-av.

DANISH CONSULATE NEW-YORK, July 17, 1854.

NOTICE.—JURGEN NIELSEN CLOSTER, of Tvendberg, Denmark, who, when last heard from, had shipped from New-York in a vessel bound for San Francisco, will please call on or address the Danish Consulate when he will hear of something to his advantage

BOARDING.

BOARD—Full or partial, with neatly furnished rooms, can be had in the first-class house No. 79 Sands st., Brooklyn.

BOARD AT LEBANON SPRINGS.—Within five minutes' walk of the Springs, several very pleasant and commodious rooms can be had with board, at a moderate price. The house, a new cottage of the Gothic style is beautifully finished and has a delightful and healthy location in the Valley of Lebanon, near the principal thoroughfare resorted for agreeable drives. Communication by stage, morning and evening, with trains at Canaan and Edwards' Depôts, which can be reached from Albany and Boston by the Western Railroad; from New-York by the Harlem Railroad, or the Hudson and Berkshire Railroad via the River Road. For particulars apply to W. T. PECK, Esq. No 98 John-st; E. C. KING, Esq., Washington-st., and J. A. DOOLITTLE, Esq., No 3 New-st., NEW-LEBANON, or Mrs. OLIVE TICKNOR, Kendall Cottage, New-Lebanon, N. Y.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—Persons wishing to obtain board in the country will do well to apply to J. M. ENYARD, Bergen Point, N. J. He has a large and commodious house, entirely new, and occupies the most prominent site in the village. All small families and single gentlemen desirous of spending a few months in the country will find it to their advantage to call. Access to New-York several times a day by steamboats *Hugenot* and *Sylph*, foot of Whitehall-st; also by stages.

J. M. ENYARD, Bergen Point, New-Jersey.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—Board may be had at Fishkill Landing. The situation is delightful and commands a fine view of the Hudson River, two hours distant from New-York City, and within three minutes' walk of the railroad station. The house is large and airy and the bathing establishment. For further particulars apply to ELLIS POTTER, Esq., corner of South and Fulton-sts. Terms $5 to $7 per week.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Two single gentlemen, or a lady and gentleman can have handsome rooms in a first-class house conta ning bath, &c., five minutes' walk from Fulton and Bridge-st. Ferries. Cars pass. Few boarders taken. Apply at No. 87 Sands-st.

BOARD WANTED.—A single gentleman from Paris, Professor of Music, Pianos and Singing, wants a furnished parlor and bedroom, with partial board, in a family up town, where his services would be received as whole or part compensation. Best of references. Address PROFESSOR, *Daily Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—For a gentleman and his wife, with part al board for a gentleman. Situation not above 12th-st., Rooms must be furnished. Terms moderate. References given and required. Address, stating terms, R. M., *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—In a private family on Brooklyn Heights, or a genteel man and his wife, by the 1st of September. Two unfurnished rooms required. References exchanged. Address S. P. W., office of this paper.

BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman in a plain private family of few or no boarders. Terms must be moderate. References exchanged. Address E. S. E., office of the *Times*

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—For a gentleman, wife, 3 children, and 2 servants, in a healthy and pleasant situation, of easy access to the City, in a genteel family; Staten Island preferred. Address, with particulars, M. O. P., Box No. 2,723, New-York Post Office.

APARTMENTS WANTED—For one or two gentlemen in a private house, between 10th and 18th-sts., east of 5th-av. Location must be highly respectable. Address Box No. 956 Post-Office.

TO GENTLEMEN.—Agreeable rooms to let, large and small, furnished or unfurnished, in suites or separately. Hot, cold and shower baths in the house. No 27 Bond-st., New-York.

ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD—On second floor, in suite or separate. Also, furnished rooms to either married or single gentlemen, at No 280 West 20th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., opposite Chelsea-square.

GIFT ENTERPRISES.

THE WHOLE WORLD.—The July number of the mammoth PICTORIAL OF THE WHOLE WORLD is just out and ready for Gift-ticket holders gratis, and for everybody else at only 6 cents a copy. Its contents embrace a number of spirited and humorous engravings, exciting romances, rare miscellaneous reading, and spicy editorials. $300,000 WORTH OF GIFTS FOR THE PEOPLE—Only $1 secures a year's subscription to the PICTORIAL OF THE WHOLE WORLD, and subscribers are presented with a Gift-ticket gratis which is good for a share in the valuable property, and for a passage (for a lady and gentleman), on the Grand Free Excursion particulars of which are published in the July number of the Pictorial. Address, post-paid, J. WOODMAN HART, or apply to CLARENCE M. BIRELL, at World's Hall, Nos 377 and 379 Broadway, and WM. DIBLEES HAIT, Dressing Saloon, No. 427 Broadway.

GRAND MASS MEETING OF THE SHARE HOLDERS IN PERHAMUS THIRD GIFT ENTERPRISE, on THURSDAY EVENING, July 27, 1854.—The Shareholders in this grand enterprise will meet as above to select a Committee of five persons to receive and dispose of the Gift property. Bands of music and other attraction will be engaged to enliven the occasion. Gift tickets at One Dollar each, for sale at Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

RUSSIA BACKS OUT.—
As Paskewitch died from Silistria,
So shall the bedbugs that blister you,
From the Powder of Lyon that each insect creature,
Destroys just as surely as ball and saltpetre
But look out for counterfeits—guess sure about;
Examine the wrapper and banish all doubt.

The wrappers on the flasks and boxes containing LYON'S MAG

[illegible].

COURT [illegible]—Special Term.

The Governor of the Alms-House vs. *J. Wesson Rice*.—Ingraham, J.—The defendant is sued for a penalty under the statute against lotteries. The affidavit under which he is held to bail is made only upon information and belief that the defendant set up and proposed certain property to be raffled for or distributed by lot or chance among any persons who should pay one dollar for each of the 300,000 chances for obtaining such goods; that the property was alleged by the defendant to be worth $300,000. That an application was made at the office of the defendant for a ticket; that the applicant purchased one of the tickets for one dollar, which entitled him to one share of the 300,000 gifts, in connection with the exhibition of a panorama or picture; that the applicant then asked whether the drawing would take place, and was informed it might be in a month or three months, as soon as the tickets were sold; that the applicant obtained at the entrance of the office a handbill to the same effect; that in such handbill it was stated that the holder need not be present at the distribution of the gifts; that when the gifts were awarded, holders of tickets should be promptly notified as to what they would receive. By such handbill, such subscriber was also to receive a journal called the *New World*, for one year. Upon their affidavits the defendant was held to bail in $50,000.

The defendant now moves to be discharged from arrest.

First—Because it does not appear that he is a non-resident, or about to leave the State.

Second—Because some of the facts are stated to be information and belief.

Third—Because in these affidavits, and others read by the defendant, it appears that there has been no intended violation of the statute.

In answer to the first ground it is sufficient to say that even before the code where the action was for a penalty imposed by statute, the defendant was liable to arrest without any proof of non-residence or intended departure from the State. The rule which required such proof did not apply to such actions. Since the adoption of the code it may well be doubted whether such proof is required in any case except under the subdivison in which such proof is specially required. In all other cases, I think he may be held to bail without. In regard to the second ground, it is not necessary that an affidavit to hold to bail should in all cases be positive. Where a debt is the subject matter of the controversy, and the defendant can be held to bail, then it is proper that the plaintiff should be required to swear positively to indebtedness; but where the cause of action like this is to be made up from circumstances, many of which can only be stated on information and belief, it would be idle to say that the affidavit must be positive as to the facts. Even, however, if there was a doubt on this point, the affidavits now submitted place the defendant's connection with this project beyond dispute, and leave the motion to be decided on the merits. I might, in reference to this part of the motion, say that the affidavits on the part of the plaintiff make out a *prima facie* case against the defendant, and, when that is the case, it is not proper to try the question upon affidavits. But, as the amount of bail required is large, I have examined the affidavits on both sides, for the purpose of ascertaining if there is any ground on which the order should be vacated. The extent of liability of parties setting up goods or other things for distribution by lot or chance, was lately examined and passed upon by Judge Woodruff, in this Court, in the case of the Governors of the Almshous *vs.* Perham, May, 1854. In that opinion I fully concur, and a reference to it will render unnecessary any discussion here of the points there decided. It will only be necessary for me, therefore, to inquire whether, in the present case, there is anything different from that of Perham's. If there is not, the order of arrest should not be vacated. The only difference which, as I understand, exists between this case and Perham's is, that in the latter case the distribution was allowed to be by lot, while in this case the defendant swears no such distribution was intended, but that the property was to be given to the subscribers in equal portions, and was to be disposed of and the proceeds to be distributed equally between them. If this were so, and the fact was established, it would not be a lottery.

Among the affidavits in addition to that of the defendant, are those of a few of the subscribers and some of the employés of the defendant, stating that they so understood the enterprise of the defendant was to be conducted, and that there was to be no drawing, raffling, or lottery.

In opposition to this, there is the handbill of the defendant obtained at the door of the place of business, the authenticity of which is not denied by the defendant. In this handbill the tickets are fixed at 300,000 and the gifts at 300,000—some of the value of 25 cents each and others of different sums, amounting in the largest one in value to $50,000. These gifts are to be distributed among the purchasers of one dollar tickets, who in addition to one gift for each ticket, are to have admission to an Exhibition, and one year's subscription to a paper called the *New World*. Subscribers are notified in it that they will be informed, although absent at the time of the distribution of the gifts, what they will receive.

In the paper published by the defendant, a handbill of the plan is inserted, varying but slightly from the one annexed to the affidavits to hold to bail. In this also, is promised a gift for every ticket, and the same gifts are proposed for distribution. In the paper published in June, the handbill is not altered. In that of July, it is altered so that instead of saying that the holders of tickets will be notified of what gifts they are to receive, it states that the holders of tickets may rely upon a fair and satisfactory disposition of the gifts.

In these alterations however, it must be apparent that there is no real change of the plan. No provision is made for the sale of the gifts as proposed, but they are to be distributed, and as the plan was published at the time of the order of an arrest, the proposal was to place the gifts in the charge of a Committee appointed by the ticket holders, to be distributed among them.

No one in looking over the list of gifts, can for a moment suppose that there can be an equal distribution of the gifts where one is of the value of $50,000, another of $25,000, and others varying in their estimated value from thousands of dollars to one dollar or less. It can only be looked upon as a mode of disposition of the property among individuals who pay the same price for tickets or shares, and who can in return receive each one a prize or gift of different value from the others.

It may be upon the trial of the case the defendant will be able to satisfy a jury that he is not within the provisions of the statute against lotteries, but upon the evidence before me I can see no difference to warrant me in arriving at any other conclusion than was adopted in the case of Perham. The very trifling alterations which have been made in the plan, amount to nothing more than an attempt to conceal under the term distribution what Perham openly proposed to distribute by lot and chance. If the law is a salutary one, and of that I think there can be no doubt, it ought not to be easily rendered nugatory, and if this scheme can be successfully sustained as legal, there can be no difficulty hereafter in carrying out schemes for lotteries of all kinds, whether the prizes consist of goods or money.

The motion is only to discharge from arrest. There is no evidence to shew that the defendant is unable to give the amount of bail required. On this motion I do not intend to pass upon the reduction of that amount, but only upon the propriety of vacating the order of arrest.

The motion is denied, without prejudice to a motion to reduce the amount of bail if so advised.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Floyd F. Ferris et al. vs. *John F. Seaman and Wife*.—Ingraham, First Judge.—The plaintiff and defendants are owners of adjoining pieces of land formerly belonging to the same grantor. The defendants received their deed first. It is evident that in the division of the land it was intended to make the line on the Kingsbridge road and the line on the river for both pieces equal, although such a division, from the peculiar shape of the land, would make the area of one piece larger than the other, the distances on the river or creek being 7 chains 13½ links, and on the road 11 chains 14½ links. From some error, however, there appears to have been a surplus of about 66 feet width on the road, to which both parties claim title, and an injunction is now moved for to prevent the defendants from removing marble from the portion in dispute, until the title to the land is decided. The principal difficulty in deciding the point between the parties, arises from the fact that the boundaries of the two pieces do not commence or terminate at the same point. The plaintiffs hold under a deed which commences the boundary at a stake on the east side of the old dock, while the boundary of the piece conveyed to the defendants terminates at about 13 links from the east side of the old dock. Both pieces refer to a stake at the beginning or termination of the boundary, but neither party now refers to the stake as the point at which their survey begins or terminates.

Although it may have been the intent of the parties to divide the whole piece between the purchasers, yet it may be that the surplus has never been conveyed to either party.

Upon the merits of the controversy between the parties, however, I do not deem it necessary now to express an opinion, as there are several reasons by which this motion may be disposed of.

1. The right of the plaintiffs to the land in controversy is not by any means clearly established, and unless that is so, a preliminary injunction should not be granted. Where the plaintiffs' right is open to dispute, and the evidence does not show a title to the land in them exclusive of others, or at least a clear, undisturbed possession of the land, the motion should not be granted.

2. Where the application is to prevent a mere trespass, for which an ample remedy exists at law, such injunction should not be granted, except where the possession is clear and undisputed.

3. The injury, if any in this case, is not of such a character as to be irremediable, but on the contrary, can be easily repaired, and the defendants are perfectly responsible. If a portion of the rock or marble should be blasted away sufficient to answer all the purposes intended by the defendants, the plaintiffs can be amply compensated in damages, and the means thereby furnished for restoring the surface of the ground to quite as good, if not better state than it now is.

For these reasons, I think the powers of the Court, by way of injunction, should not be invoked in a case where the plaintiffs' rights are doubtful, and where the effect of the injunction, if granted, would probably operate more injuriously to the defendants than the trespass, if it should prove to be such, would in any event prove to the plaintiffs.

The motion for the injunction should be denied, and the temporary injunction dissolved. Costs to abide the event.

MARINE COURT—Monday, July 17.

Before Hon. Judge McCarthy.

Michael Sullivan, by his next friend, etc., against *Peter Gillespie*.—The plaintiff, who is a minor, sues for damages for an assault and battery committed by defendant on 10th June last. The plaintiff alleges he went into the store of the defendant, in Anthony-street, to get change for a twenty-shilling gold piece; that defendant kept the piece, and when asked for it, turned upon and beat the plaintiff in a shocking manner; disfiguring his face so that his friends could scarce recognize him.

The defendant denied keeping the money, and insisted that he caught the plaintiff stealing potatoes; that he had previously stolen potatoes from him; and on this occasion defendant merely slapped his face. The testimony did not support the defence, and the Judge rendered judgment for plaintiff for $100 damages and costs.

Edwin Butler against *the Hudson River Railroad Company*.—Action to recover the value of a package of ladies' and gentlemen's under clothes, valued at $125. It appears that on the 19th of May last, one Frederick Butler, the assignee of plaintiff, left this City for Albany by Hudson River Railroad, and before starting from this City, he handed to a person he believed to be the baggage-master, the package containing the goods, since which time he has never heard of the same, hence this suit against the Company.

By the Court.—The question as to what constitutes the personal baggage of a passenger, and for which a company is liable, has been frequently passed upon by the Courts of this State; the package in question does not come within the rule 25 Wend. 459. Angel on Law of Carriers sec. 115. Judgment for defendant, with costs.

LONG-ISLAND.

☞ The Brooklyn Board of Health have prohibited the burying of bodies in the City Cemetery, Park-avenue, under a penalty of $250.

Legal Intelligence.

MARRIAGE BETWEEN MUTES—ITS VALIDITY.

Harrod vs. *Harrod*.—This was a case in the English Court of Chancery, the question being whether the plaintiff could claim as issue of a marriage with a party alleged to be incompent on the ground of being deaf and dumb. The Court per Wood, V. C., held the marriage valid and the issue legitimate. The Court said unsoundness of mind is of two kinds. It may arise from perversion of the mental powers, and may exhibit itself by means of delusions and strong antipathies, or it may arise from what may be termed a *defect* of mind, of which there are two species. First, where the mind was originally incapable of directing itself to anything requiring judgment. This is idiocy. Second, where a mind originally strong has become weakened by illness or age, although there is no such insanity as to constitute mania. There is nothing like mania alleged in this case. The case set up is one of idiocy. There are no signs of idiocy in this case, except that the party has been deaf and dumb, and perhaps more than ordinarily dull. The presumption is always in favor of sanity, and the fact that the party is deaf and dumb does not alter this presumption, and there is therefore no sufficient evidence of unsoundness of mind. Nor would the Court presume fraud. The law presumes everything in favor of marriage. The woman in this case assented in form and in substance, with a perfect knowledge of what she was doing. A contract of marriage is an assent on the part of a man and a woman to cohabit together for their lives. In the ceremony of marriage certain forms must be gone through, but the actual repetition of the words is not necessary, and there are instances in which the parties willfully abstained from making the responses. When once the clergyman, holding their hands, pronounces them to be man and wife, they are so. There is no ground, even for an issue of fact to be tried by jury. The marriage is valid and the issue legitimate.

[But in Brown *vs.* Fisher, 4 Johns. Ch. R., it is said that a deaf mute will be presumed incompetent until his competency is proved, and the same doctrine would seem to be implied in Christmas *vs.* Mitchell, 3 Ired. Ch. R., 535.—*Rep. Note.*]

RAILWAY LAW—LOST BAGGAGE.

Gibson vs. The Great Northern Railway Company.—This was an action for damages. It appeared that the plaintiff, on the evening of the 29th of September, 1853, went to the station of the Great Northern Railway at King's-cross with the intention of going down to Huddersfield by the 9.15 train. He arrived at the station at five minutes past 9 o'clock, having a portmanteau and three or four small packages. He took a first-class ticket to Knottingley, the terminus of the Great Northern Railway towards Huddersfield, and gave directions to a porter to label the portmanteau for Knottingley and put it in the van. The plaintiff then took his seat in the carriage with the smaller packages, and seeing the porter pass the door, he inquired of him whether he had put the portmanteau safe in the van. The porter replied that he had done so, but, as he spoke in a hesitating manner, the plaintiff got out of the carriage to assure himself that all was right. He then found that the portmanteau had not been placed in the van, but still remained in the office. The porter, in excuse, said he thought he had put it in the van, and immediately set about placing it there. The plaintiff in the meantime proceeded to the carriage to resume his seat, but, on arriving at the door, he found the train was already in motion, and the officer in attendance would not allow him to enter. The train accordingly proceeded without the plaintiff, but his portmanteau went on. The plaintiff then complained to the clerk in the office of the negligence of the company's servants, and said that unless the company compensated him he would sue them. The plaintiff's fare was then returned to him, and he went and slept at the Euston Hotel, and proceeded next morning by an early train to his destination. On his arrival at Huddersfield he found that the portmanteau had not arrived, though it had been labelled "Passenger to Huddersfield." The other packages were safe, having been taken care of by a friend who had taken his seat with the plaintiff in the carriage on the preceding evening. The plaintiff telegraphed to have the portmanteau forwarded to him at Huddersfield, but it did not arrive for several days, and the plaintiff, who had gone to that town on professional business, was compelled to wait there until it arrived. The portmanteau contained, among other things, two agreements and some accounts which were absolutely necessary to enable the plaintiff to discharge the business upon which he had made his journey. The present action was, therefore, brought to recover damages for the expense and loss of time which the plaintiff had incurred by reason of the defendant's negligence in not forwarding the portmanteau.

Mr. Justice Erle said that the delay appeared to have arisen from a mistake in putting one label on another, and he instructed the jury that if a passenger gave his luggage to a porter, and stated distinctly its destination, it was not negligence in the passenger to leave the care of the luggage to the porter and to attend to his own personal accommodation. A verdict was rendered for the plaintiff, assessing the damages at four guineas per day, which, with the other expenses, amounted to *nineteen pounds and two shillings damages for the loss of three days and incidental expenses*.

In a seduction case tried on the same day, before the same judge, and probably the same jury, a verdict was rendered for the plaintiff for *five pounds*.

AUCTION SALES—BIDDER'S RIGHT TO RETRACT.

Fisher vs. *Setzer*.—This was a case arising in Pennsylvania. The defendant had bid nearly $7,000 for a piece of real estate sold at sheriff's sale. He retracted his bid before the property was knocked down to him, and it was subsequently sold for $1,500. This action was brought to recover the difference. Held, notwithstanding it was an express condition of the sale that "no bidder should retract his or her bid," that the defendant might retract his bid at any time before the property was knocked down to him, upon the ground that until his offer was accepted by the sheriff there was no mutuality of contract.

Sioux and Chippewas.—Our readers recollect that some weeks since we gave an account of an attack made on the Chippewas at their agency by a war party of the Sioux, in which several scalps of the former were taken. Shortly after this outrage a party of thirteen Chippewas, headed by Big Wind, a Chief of the Mile Lac band, went out to avenge themselves on their enemies. The Sioux, however, had been forewarned of their intentions, and surrounding them with a large force bore away the scalp of Big Wind. The remainder of the Chippewa party returned to their agency quite disheartened. A party of Pillagers, one of the Chippewa bands, numbering about one hundred, who went out some time since, have not yet returned. We shall hear bloody accounts from these Indians during the Summer, as neither tribe will refrain from these contests so long as any real or imaginary balance rests against it on the scalp list.—*Minnesota Pioneer of July 6.*

Highly Important Discovery.

The *West Alabamian* is the voucher for the following. It will be invaluable for masters whose white slaves trouble them, and applied to many a chattel might show it up a man. We trust the Doctor will be on at the next Scientific Convention:

Mr. Editor: Dr. Lieburgh, after many years' close investigation into the nature and laws of color pertaining to the human family, has at length discovered, by a chemical analysis of various ingredients, a compound liquid which by repeated applications, according to prescribed rules, will invariably, except in a few cases of chronic disease, in seven days' time, turn the fairest skin of the white race to the deepest color of the Congo African. The same liquid, by adding thereto two other ingredients, and making three more applications, will effectually "black and kink" the straightest red hair; thus, in ten days' time, the fairest red-headed person may actually be turned, so far as outward appearances indicate, into a jet black, kinky-headed Guinea negro. The learned professor is a very humane philanthropist, and an abolitionist, very much opposed to Slavery in the abstract; and is quite sanguine in the belief that he will finally succeed in discovering some process by which the Ethiopian may be made to resemble the Caucasian. Many persons, no doubt, will disbelieve in the practicability of any permanent change in the human color being made, but we cannot tell what a day may bring forth. Very few at first gave the least credit to the most miraculous electric telegraph, yet the whole intelligent world was soon convinced of its reality by ocular demonstration. To test the effect of this new discovery in the trans-colorization of the human species, the scientific professor has made several experiments on different persons. The first was on a newly-married couple of white servants in his employ, who agreed, for the sum of five hundred dollars, to let the doctor take his own course. He first applied the fluid to every part of these two persons for seven days, at the end of which they were a beautiful jet black. In about twelve months the woman had a son who was as black as any colored child, but his hair was perfectly straight. The learned doctor then added two other ingredients to his first compound, with which liquid he bathed their hair for ten days, at the end of which they both had kinky hair. Preparatory, however, to changing the hair, he had a skilled barber to cut the hair very short. In eighteen months after this, the woman had a fine daughter, black and kinky-headed. These extraordinary and almost miraculous results so much excited the professor that he must needs try another experiment. Being desirous of securing a patent right for his discoveries, and living in a thinly-settled and almost unoccupied part of the Mississippi bottom, he has, up to this time, succeeded in keeping secret—outside of his own and an old bachelor's premises—the results of his very extraordinary experiments.

Being one day on the bank of the river, where a snagged boat had put ashore a number of German emigrants, he procured the services of two young Quakers, who were to be married as soon as they procured employment in the New World. Being well acquainted with the German language, the doctor, on their way to his residence, told them of some of his efforts to permanently change the natural appearance of persons. They laughed at what they called the doctor's wildness, arising, as they supposed, from living in such a thinly-settled country, and expressed their willingness, for a small sum, to let the professor experiment as much as he pleased upon them.

The new-comers, on arriving at the doctor's residence, were very much pleased with the plenty around the premises, and in a short time were married. The doctor had a central line, fore and aft, struck upon his new subjects with his compound liquid; he then, to the right side of the woman, and the left side of the man, proceeded to apply his coloring and kinking fluid for ten days, at the end of which time just half of each one was completely changed; and they were to all human appearances exactly half black and half white. In about thirteen months the woman had a fine son—and, what is perhaps one of the seven wonders of the world, he is on one side a perfect Ethiopian, and on the other as fair as a red-headed Irishman; is now three years and five months old, and has a sister of precisely the same species, 18 months old; both very hearty, promising children—right and left sides black as the color on their parents.

The doctor expects to make a large fortune out of his discoveries, but, until he makes a few more experiments, is very much opposed to any one finding out anything that he has done; and but for an accident perhaps would have succeeded in keeping all a secret for some time yet.

Very respectfully, S. M. VANHUSE, M. D.

Thrilling Incident.—On Saturday, the 8th inst., as the storm that had been brewing some hours was about breaking out, a little boy of seven years of age, son of Mr. A. H. Veise, of Detroit, who is at present residing at Grosse Isle, took refuge under the deck of a sail-boat, belonging to Mr. F. W. Backus, lying at the dock, with the sail hoisted. In a moment after, the squall struck her, when she broke from her moorings, and started towards the open lake. When first seen she was nearly half way across the river, and the little fellow had crawled from his place of shelter and taken his place at the helm, endeavoring to direct his course towards the shore. Soon the rain came down in torrents, the wind had increased to a perfect hurricane, and the banks of the river were lined with wailing women and children, and strong men, who were powerless lookers-on. Not a boat was immediately within reach. The sail-boat had almost reached Stoney Island, and the hearts of all the lookers-on were for a moment relieved, expecting to see her go ashore, when all at once she broached to, and come abruptly round again, heading for Grosse Isle.

As the boom scuttled round, the anxious spectators held their breath; for a moment the head of the pilot disappeared, only again to reappear, holding menfully to the helm. Directly another and fiercer squall struck the sail; the boat was thrown upon her beam-ends, and the sail and boom in the water, and cries of "he is lost," "he is gone," were heard on all sides. Still the gallant bark held her way; again she went about and took her course towards Malden, and again her pilot was plainly seen standing at her helm. By this time a boat had been manned and put off to the rescue, but before getting any distance into the river the sailboat took another turn, heading again towards home. She ran straight to the middle of the river, when Mr. F. W. Backus and H. Gray, Esq., ran down the bank and made signs to the boy to keep the helm up or down, as the meandering of the boat required. He obeyed the signs, like an old salt, and in a few minutes the boat was run into shallow water, when the gentlemen named above were enabled to wade on board, and in a little time the boy was in the arms of his mother, who had been an almost distracted spectator of the whole scene.

In answer to a question of how he was getting along when the gentlemen boarded the boat, he answered that he was pretty wet, but added, "*Wasn't it lucky*, Mr. Backus, *that I was aboard of your boat when she went off?*—*Detroit Advertiser.*

The Kidnapping Case.—A further hearing of the case of Thomas Wright and Taylor Ingram, charged with kidnapping a colored boy named Pubnell Johnson, came off this afternoon before Alderman Hibbard. A considerable number of colored persons and others, who took an interest in the matter, were present at the hearing. John Tinchman was sworn: He knew the defendants; Wright, he believes, deals in horses; witness was at the Bull's Head Tavern some evenings since; Wright was there, and witness thought he was drunk; witness asked W. about the boy, and he said, "D—n the nigger. I sold him for $650." Witness went to see Ingram or same night; Ingram had told witness on that occasion about the boy's disappearance, and said he had run away from the defendants at New-York. Mr. Ingram denied any knowledge of the boy's being sold, and stated the circumstances of his disappearance. On his cross-examination, the witness said Wright had afterwards denied saying he had sold the boy, and said he did not mean it if he had said so. James Robinson was sworn and testified that Wright was drunk on the night in question. The party at the tavern were running jokes upon each other. After some discussion as to the necessity of producing the man who had the boy in charge in New-York, the case was postponed until the 21st of August, at 11 o'clock A. M., in order that his evidence might be obtained. The parties are under $1,000 bail each.—*Philadelphia Bulletin of July 17.*

A Fastidious Editor.—John W. Boyd, Esq., formerly editor of the Chambersburg (Pa.) *Repository and Whig*, having been recommended for the Mayoralty of Hagerstown, declines the honor, for certain cogent reasons, which he states at length in the Hagerstown *Chronicle*. In the first place, he thinks the position wouldn't suit him,—in the next place, he considers that neither profit nor honor would attach to it. He then goes on to say, "Third, I have not the courage to place myself under obligations to every Tom, Dick and Harry, or to shake hands with every scaly blackguard, at the imminent risk of *catching* more than I bargained for. Fourth, I have not the patience to inquire into the state of every man's health—believing that to attain a position of prominence through a knowledge of the condition of the public bowels, would be traveling to distinction through a very disagreeable channel." He then admits that he would be willing to serve his fellow-citizens in any capacity yielding honor without regard to profit, and winds up as follows: "But to put myself in a position in which every wretch entitled to a vote would feel himself privileged to hold me under special obligations, would be giving rather 'too much pork for a shilling.' I therefore most emphatically decline the intended dishonor."

Force of Habit.—The Newark *Daily Advertiser* says that some thirty or forty years ago there lived an eccentric Englishman, who was so addicted to reading the London *Times* as to refuse to receive intelligence from any other source. He fell sick, and was confined to his bed for a period of two years, during which time he was not allowed to read; and as no information was acceptable which he did not acquire through the medium of his own eyes, he would allow no one to read to him, and subsisted, squirrel-like, upon the mental sustenance which he had laid up in former days. At length he began to grow better; and no sooner was permission granted for the indulgence of his former appetite for the *Times*, than he commenced with incredible ardor the perusal of that paper, beginning where he left off two years before.

"We shall not stop to relate what alternations of joy and sorrow, of satisfaction and chagrin played by turns over his still pallid countenance, as he rushed with eager curiosity, not through a fable, but the real and starring history of his country, and the world at large, during a space filled with the most agitating events that ever occurred in Europe, namely the two years preceding the downfall of Napoleon. But when he came to the battle of Waterloo, his interest grew perfectly intense, and at the victory for England and the allies, which terminated forever that struggle in which his country had been engaged so long, he was thrown into a paroxysm of exultation. He rose up and vociferated a *hundred huzzas* with all his might. Nothing could appease him, and a sudden loss of voice was only able to stop his clamor, and allay somewhat the violence of his excitement. It was, it may well be supposed, a trial of no small magnitude to satisfy the longings of his pent up curiosity for so long a period, and to come to the knowledge of the state of his country's affairs in the space of a few days what no person had dared to whisper to him before. What a strength of habit was displayed by this eccentric person. But upon a nice inspection of himself, every person will ascertain, perhaps to his surprise, that some habit, it may be more than one, rules pretty despotically in his own bosom."

A Model Letter.—The following letter is a perfect model in its way. We certainly hope it is an *unique* specimen: "Dear Brother—I've got one of the handsomest farms in the State, and have it nearly paid for. Crops are good, and prices never were better. We have had a glorious revival of religion in our church, and both our children (the Lord be praised) are converted. *Father got to be rather an incumbrance, and last week I took him to the poor-house.* Youse affectionate brother.

Frightful Accident on the Delaware.—Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, as the steamboat *Napoleon* was proceeding down the river to Red Bank, she was run into by a sloop, the bowsprit of which struck the steamboat, tearing off the railing and forcing its way through the side of the ladies' cabin. The seats, which were filled with passengers, were torn away, and several persons were more or less injured. A great number of passengers, many of whom were women and children, were on board, and great consternation was caused by the mishap. As the bowsprit came crashing along, sweeping the seat upon that side of the boat, the persons sitting upon it made a desperate effort to escape, but several were caught and hurt. Mrs. Wood, living at No. 61 Union-street, below Third, was on board with her nephew, a young man named Peter Keenan, and her niece, a little girl named Ellen Wood. Mr. Keenan had the child in his arms at the time of the collision, and strove to get out of the way of the bowsprit, but could not accomplish his object. The child was forced from his arms and jammed against the side of the cabin, tearing her legs in a shocking manner. Mr. Keenan was carried along with the bowsprit for some distance, and narrowly escaped being forced overboard. His left leg was badly mutilated. Mrs. Wood was hurt about the head, but not seriously. The injured persons were brought to the city, and the three last named were taken to the house of Mrs. Wood. Mr. Keenan's injuries are not considered dangerous. He boards at Mrs. Stanley's, No. 76 North Fourth-street. The little girl's recovery is deemed hopeless. She is but 5 years of age. Her parents reside at Pottstown, from whence she came on a visit on Saturday. It is said that the party on board of the sloop were drunk at the time of the mishap, and that the collision was caused by their mismanagement. After the accident, the persons on board ran the sloop into the mouth of the Cohocksink Creek, and there deserted her. It is said the vessel belongs at Bordentown. The police are in pursuit of some of the individuals who were on board.—*Philadelphia Bulletin, July 17.*

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS.

A balloon race took place at Hartford, Conn., on the Fourth of July, which was witnessed by some 20,000 persons. The two balloons were occupied, the one by a Mr. Brooks, and the other by a Mr. Paulin, of Philadelphia. The former started first, but being overtaken and passed by Paulin, rose above Brooks, when the two, after a pleasant sail together of about an hour, descended safely nine miles from Hartford.

The *National Intelligencer* suggests that inasmuch as it is the Constitution of the United States which gives practical value to the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence, we ought to make the adoption of that instrument a national jubilee—and henceforth celebrate the 17th of September as well as the 4th of July.

On Sunday last a young man named James Gardner, aged about 20 years, was drowned while bathing at Annapolis, Md. He was accompanied by a friend who could render him no assistance. He was a good swimmer, but sunk at once and finally—it was thought he was attacked with a cramp.

The body of a man was found floating in the river two miles below Catskill, last week. A certificate from an Odd Fellows Lodge was found upon his person, and $40 in money. His name was Robert McQuinn, supposed to be a resident of Pennsylvania.

The Portsmouth (N. H.) *Chronicle* says Piscataqua River was full of mackerel on Monday, the 10th inst., and numberless lines were thrown to them throughout the day, from boats, wharves, bridges, &c., with good success generally.

About thirty feet of the new dam in Lewiston, Me., was carried away Tuesday morning last, being the central portion. The break is a serious one. The mills had just commenced to work, and are now laid up again.

A young man named Norcross was killed in Salem, Mass., on Tuesday, by the explosion of a soda fountain which he was "charging," a fragment of the copper fracturing his skull.

STOCK SALES AND MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....July 18.

$1,000 U. S. 6's coupon	120	150	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s30	91½
3,000 Erie Inc. Bonds	96	200	do	opg	92½
18,000 Ill. C. R. R. Bonds	70½	35	do	opg	92½
1,500 do	71	100	do	s30	91½
2,000 N. Y. Cen. R. Bds.	94½	100	do	s60	91½
6,000 do	s3	84	100	do	92
6,000 do		84	50	do	s20
10 Del. & Hud. Can Co		110	50	do	s60
100 do	b30	111	5	North. Indiana R.	52
20 Continental Bank		96½	100	Erie Railroad	c
9 Bank of Commerce		102	100	do	s30
100 Nicaragua Tran. Co	s3	20½	150	do	s10
50 do	b3	20½	630	do	c
250 do	s3	20½	635	do	c
100 do	b60	21	50	do	s30
50 do	b15	21	100	do	b30
450 do	b60	20½	100	do	b60
270 New Jersey Zinc Co.	s3	4	10	do	
250 Canton Co.		23½	100	do	s3
do	b60	23½	100	do	s10
100 Flor. & K. Joint Stock		1	50	do	c
90 Penn. Coal Co	c	102	100	do	c
65 do	c	102	350	do	b3
300 Cumb. Coal Co	c	32½	50	do	c
200 do	s30	32½	200	Reading Railroad	s30
200 do		32½	800	do	b30
100 do	s10	32½	100	do	b3
150 do	c	32½	300	do	s3
25 do		32½	100	do	c
400 do	s3	32½	200	do	s30
100 do		32½	400	do	c
100 do	s60	31½	400	do	c
300 do	s3	32½	50	N. Ind. Cons.	
100 do	b30	32½	5	do	
200 McCulloch Gold		2	25	do	
200 Berdan's Gold Mich.		6	10	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	
30 Mich. Cen. R. R.	b3	89½	100	Cleve. & Toledo R. R.	
50 do		89			

Second Board.

$6,000 Ill. Cen. R. R Bs.	76½	100	N. Y. Cent. R. R	s30	90
100 Morris Canal	11	100	do	opg	90½
100 Canton Company	b60	23	50	do	s20
160 do		22½	500	do	opg
150 Nicaragua Transit Co		19½	50	do	p&c
50 do		19½	10	do	
150 do		19½	200	do	s30
25 do	b30	20½	150	Erie Railroad	
100 Cumber. Coal Co.	s60	31½	50	do	b3
50 do	s10	31½	450	do	s3
150 do		31½	50	do	b3
100 do	b3	31½	100	do	b60
100 do	s60	31½	400	Reading Railroad	s3
100 do	s60	31½	100	do	s30
100 Nor. & Wor. R. R.	s60	50	100	do	b15
25 do		50	300	do	b3

Markets.....*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

Tuesday, July 18—6 P. M.

ASHES—Continue very quiet at $5 50 for Pearls, and $5 6½ for Pots, ₩ 100 lbs. The supply is moderate.

COTTON—Is inactive, though steady in price. Operators are not willing to do much, until they obtain later news from Europe. The day's sales have been light at the annexed quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & T.
Ordinary, ₩ lb	7½	8	8	8
Middling, ₩ lb	9½	9½	9½	9½
Middling Fair, ₩ lb	10½	11	11½	11½
Fair, ₩ lb	11½	11½	11½	12½

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands have been less active and have varied a little in price; but, towards the close, they appear to be in improved request for home use, and, to some extent for export, at firmer rates, though no actual rise has occurred. The receipts are still less extensive than the sales, the latter embracing, for this day, 7,900 bbls. within the annexed range:

Sour, ₩ bbl	$5 25 @ $5 75
Superfine, No. 2	5 25 @ 5 75
Inferior State	5 75 @ 6 00
State, common brands	6 25 @ 6 50
State, straight brands	6 50 @ 6 75
Favorite State	7 00 @ 7 25
Western mixed do	7 00 @ 7 25
Michigan and Indiana	7 37½ @ 7 62½
Fancy Michigan	7 75 @ 8 00
Common to good Ohio	7 25 @ 7 75
Ohio, round hoop, common	7 25 @ 7 50
Fancy Ohio	8 00 @ 8 25
Extra Ohio	8 50 @ 11 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 00 @ 10 00
Fancy Genesee	8 25 @ 9 25
Extra Genesee	9 50 @ 11 25

Canadian is quiet and languid; 500 bbls. Sour, on hand, were taken at $6 25 ₩ bbl. Southern is in moderate demand at old rates; 600 bbls. changed hands at $8 50@$9 for mixed to good straight, and $9@9 75 for favorite to fancy, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour has not varied. 200 bbls. Jersey Corn Meal brought $3 75 ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat remains in pretty active request at buoyant prices. The stock on hand is not so large, nor so extensive. The day's business includes 3,000 bushels prime White Michigan at $2; 600 common new do. Southern at $1 80; 4,000 do. Canadian, in bond, at $1 76; a small lot of Red Missouri at $1 60; and 4,200 do. Upper Lake at $1 45 ₩ bushel. Rye is still scarce, and held at $1 25 ₩ bushel. Hence, it is inactive. State and Western Oats are dull and heavy at 49c.@52c. ₩ bushel. Corn is pleatier and cheaper, though being in good demand, especially for home use. The day's movements add up 50,000 bushels at 50c.@64c. for unmerchantable; 65c.@69c. for mixed Western; and 63c. for White Southern, ₩ bushel.

GROCERIES—Are only moderately active, though they command pretty full prices. The day's sales include 8,000 bags Java Coffee on private terms; 200 Rio do. at 10c.@11c; 400 St. Domingo do. at 9½c. ₩ lb.; 20 hhds. Porto Rico Molasses at 28c. ₩ gallon; 400 hhds. Cuba Sugar at 5c.@5c.; 300 New-Orleans do. at 4½c.@4½c.; 75 boxes brown Havana do. at 4½c.@5½c. ₩ lb.

HAY—Rules firm in fair demand at 60c.@65c. for shipment and 75@87½c. for local use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—The market is very dull for all descriptions, at unchanged rates.

METALS—With the exception of sales of 150 tons Scotch Pig Iron at $41, usual credit, ₩ ton, we have no important transactions to report; the market being inactive and languid for most articles.

NAVAL STORES—Turpentine, Tar and Resin remain as previously represented. 50 bbls. Pitch realized $2 75 ₩ bbl.

OILS—We have no alteration to notice in the market for Whale, Sperm or Olive. Sales transpired of 4,500 gallons Linseed at 78c @80c.; and small lots of Lard at 85c. ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has improved in demand and value. 1,100 bbls. having been purchased to-day, at $11 62½@$12 for Mess, and $10 25@$10 37½ for Prime, closing at the highest price ₩ bbl. No change can be discerned in Cut Meats, the sales of which embrace 315 pkgs. Lard is more active at steady rates; 2,300 bbls. common to prime found buyers at 9c.@9½c. ₩ lb. Beef displays no new feature; 1,800 bbls. were taken at $12 @$13 for Country Mess; $15 50 for City Mess; $16 for repacked Chicago Mess, and $17@$17 50 for extra Mess, ₩ bbl. Beef Hams are scarce and nominal. Butter is in fair demand at 12c.@15c. for Ohio; 16c.@19c. for Western New-York; and 19c.@21c. for Orange County, ₩ lb. Fair to prime Cheese commands, in lots, 6c.@9c. ₩ lb.

RATTANS—There were

AUCTION SALES.

A. M. MERWIN Auctioneer
BY BENDIX BROTHER & CO.—Trade Sale of Fancy Goods, at their NEW-YORK TRADE SALE ROOMS, TUESDAY, August 15, 1854, BOOKS, STATIONERY SIMULTANEOUSLY.—BENDIX BROTHER & CO. announce the regular Fall Trade Sale of Books, Stationery, Stereotype Plates &c., for the above date. The catalogue is still be ready about the 20th instant, and will be sent to any address on application.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.
EDWARD SINTZENICH.—Will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, July 19, at 11 o'clock on the premises, No 79 Sixth-st., the lease of the premises, held for 12 years at $750 per annum; also a 6 horse power steam engine and boiler, constructed of the best Pennsylvania iron, and other fixtures, the whole in excellent order, and offering an opportunity seldom met with.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, July 20, 21 and 22, mortgage sale of the whole of the elegant furniture of the Gramercy Hotel, comprising, in part, rich and costly carpets, newest patterns; superb lace, worsted, brocatelle and other window-curtains; a number of very large and costly mantel, pier and oval mirrors, very richly framed; parlor suites of furniture in the latest and most costly styles; marble-top tables, etageres, bedroom suits in mahogany, rosewood, birch & cane-bottom chairs, vases, a number of parlor chairs, finished in the most costly and fashionable manner, rich wind w cornices &c.; an assortment of bedroom furniture, mattresses, palliasses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, and such table linen, dinner-room furniture, crockery, cutlery, glass ware, plate and plated ware, gas and other fixtures, the whole of the furniture having been selected from well-known New-York houses, and is in the best condition. It will positively be sold to the highest bidder, by order of the mortgagees. On view the day before sale.

WM. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—J. S. H. BARTLETT will sell, on WEDNESDAY, July 19, o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., in lots from the shelves, to suit purchasers, a choice lot of Parrisall & Edwards' white granite ware, china, rockware, and glassware on hands. Also, 300 packages glassware, of different patterns.

W. S. MILLER, Auctioneer.
BY HOUGHTON & KELLOR.—THURSDAY, July 20, o'clock, at No. 113 Nassau-st., household furniture removed from a private dwelling; also, to pay advances, elegant new cabinet furniture, rosewood piano-fortes pier glasses, oil paintings &c. Particulars in *Courier and Enquirer*. The trade are particularly invited.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ÆOLIAN, GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS—FROM HALLET, DAVIS & CO. and other celebrated makers, in every variety of style, of superior tone, for sale at the lowest rates. Second hand pianos at $30, $80, $90, $100, $150. Model Melodeons and Reed Organs, of extra finish and superior tone, at wholesale and retail, at factory prices. Weekly and monthly payments taken for a portion of the amount.

NEW MUSIC.—The Know-Nothing Grand March, 25 cents. Fillibustering Song, 25 cents. Know-Nothing Waltz, 12 cents. Allie Lee Song and Chorus, 25 cents. Just published by BERRY & GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

ATTENTION IS RESPECTFULLY CALLED to our extensive assortment of PIANO-FORTES of all sizes, from 6 to 7½ octaves, which, owing to dull times and a tight money market, we are selling off at very reduced prices for cash. "A nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling." Celestial pianos a new and gigantic improvement on the common piano, also manufactured and for sale by us only. These pianos are equal to any two 7-octave pianos in power, at the same time are unequalled in richness, purity and sweetness of tone. Pianos to rent with privilege of purchasing. Call and see.
RILEY & MUNGER, No. 321 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—J. & C. FISCHER have removed their warerooms from No. 170 Greenwich-st to No. 145 Hudson-st, between Spring and Vandam-sts, where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of Pianos, with all the best modern improvements made under their own supervision, and warranted to stand any climate. Also, Pianos with the Æolian attachment. Piano-fortes tuned, repaired, or taken in exchange.

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODEONS—Of every variety, from $45 to $150 suitable for the parlor, lecture room, lodge room, or small church. Believing them to be better in tone, more durable and better finished than those of other makers, we have accepted the agency, and keep for sale only those manufactured by PRINCE & CO.
WILLIAM HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, opposite the Park, sole agents for Prince & Co.'s celebrated Melodeons.

A. W. LADD & CO'S First Premium Piano-fortes, with a large assortment of new and second-hand instruments at great bargains. We wish to call attention to our GRAND DIAGONAL PIANO, with new Grand Action, which has the superior merits of power, quality, &c., which constitute a perfect instrument. LINCOLN & THOMPSON, Sole Agents, No. 441 Broadway.

ATTENTION.—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES, of new and spacious warerooms No. 421 Broome-st., (a few doors east of Broadway,) which in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivaled instruments have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons.
LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

DRY GOODS.

DRESS GOODS.—SPRING STYLES.—BOOTH & TUTTLE, No 146 Broadway, offer to the trade a large and varied stock of Dress Goods of new and approved fabrics and designs. They have now open a great variety of styles of Parisian and English lawns, jaconets and organdies, of patterns not before exhibited. Ginghams and gingham lawns, plaid and striped silks, plain barèges of every shade and quality. Grenadines and tissues, plain de barège de laines, fine Chili cloths. English prints, in a great variety of new styles, to which together with a large stock of Hamilton and Manchester de laines of improved designs, they invite the attention of cash and short-time buyers.
BOOTH & TUTTLE, No 146 Broadway cor. Liberty.

NEW SUMMER GOODS.—J. BECK & CO have received per late arrivals a beautiful assortment of new French Goods, consisting of silks, foulards, shawls, mantillas, barèges, grenadines, crape de Paris, jaconets organdies, calicoes, ginghams de lames, embroideries laces, linens, muslins, hosiery, gloves &c., &c., and which they are now offering at greatly reduced prices at No. 355 Broadway.

DAMAGED PRINTS—MUSLINS, LINENS, GINGHAMS, &c.—Bish Linens, Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, Cotton Damasks, Cloths, Towels, &c. Dealers supplied by WM. MATHEWS & CO., Nos 52 and 54 Catharine-st.

PRINTED LAWNS at 8d. THE YARD.—LANE & PORTER No 51 Catharine, offer 12,000 yards of Portsmouth and Hadley Falls Lawns at 8d. the yard. All of this present season's styles and perfectly fast colors.
LANE & PORTER, No. 51 Catharine-st.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 74 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the stockholders at the rate of seven per cent per annum, four fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES
Stephen Whitney, Reuben Withers, Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray, J. P. G. Foster, J. M. Waterbury,
D. B. Fearing, James Warren, George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell, Arthur Leary, George T. Hope,
A. C. Dowling, M. W. Hamilton, Samuel V. Hoffman,
Gerrard B. Lamar, Daniel Ayer, John A. Aster, Jr.,
George C. Riggs, John Stuart, Jr., Fred. A. De Peau,
Wm. B. Duncan, Jos. Gaillard, Jr., James C. Bell,
Chas. H. Russell, Ed. C. Center, Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend, John Oakes, Robert B. Minturn,
Foleg Hall, Robert B. Hone.
ROBERT B. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st. Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, offer to the public ample insurance on stores and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS:
William Ellsworth, Theodore Martin, Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell, John R. Briggs, Charles A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy, J. B. Fitzgerald, Isaac V. Fowler,
William Orell, N. P. Freeman, Chas. T. Cromwell,
P. H. Williams, Solomon Kipp, John T. Bruce,
H. Quackenbos, Andre Fromont, Samuel F. Whitney,
Geo. Gillilan, J. M. Greenwood, John C. Smith.
WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CASH CAPITAL $300,000—Office, No 148 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.—This Company is now prepared to insure buildings, merchandise, personal property, and ships in port and their cargoes, against loss or damage by fire:

DIRECTORS.
James L. Graham, Daniel Parish, Evan R. Bobb,
R. Whitehouse, G. A. Coe over, G. L. Beeckman,
J. B. Varnum, Martin Bates, Jr., Joseph M. Strong,
Leonard Appleby, Isaac E. Taylor, Lorrian Freeman,
J. B. Woodd, W. Edgar Wetmore, Edward P. Clark,
Wm K Strong, Henry V. Butler, John La Farge,
Moses Taylor, B. B. McIlvaine, Chas. E. Appleby,
Jas O. Sheldon Henry Dwight Jr, Jeremiah Wilbur.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Offices No. 22 William and 173 Canal-st.

DIRECTORS
Jeremiah Tarbell, Jas B Brouwer, Chas T Pierson,
Freem'n Campbell, Wm M. Foster, Wm M Wilson,
John W Lewis, Jotham C Meeker, Abraham Leggett,
Jno P Yelverton, Lyman Chapin, Matthias Clark,
Henry S Tarbell, Solomon Santa, Thos. Williams,
David D. Crane, Charles Crane, Edward P. Clark,
Samuel Park, George Warner, Mortimer Brown,
Wm. H. Washburn, Charles Gwyn, Wm. Moor,
Cor Stephens, Wm. J. Buck, P J Bonesteel,
Simon Shindler, Jno. Meneypenny, Alfred Barmore,
Gayl'd H Hubbell, Geo. D Cruzin. C. H. McIntyre,
Gid'n. De Angelis, Edward D. Neman
RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 61 Wall-st, 4th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS
George R. Fox, C. W Lawrence, Rich. F Carman,
Rich. A. Reading, Peter S Titus, Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy, T C Chardavoyne, Hull Clarke,
Wm. Wells, Ralph Wood, Wm. C White,
Jos. W. Corlies, Richard Field, John J Walker,
John D. Wright, Th W Pearsall, Chas H Marshall,
Abraham Bell, Ira Hawley, Wm H Macy.
GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of 6 per cent. for six months, payable on the 1st day of July next at the office, No 7 Wall-st. W H DUSENBERRY, Secretary.
JUNE 26, 1854.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No 5 Tryon-row, cor. Chatham-st.—Insures on the most favorable terms against loss and damage by fire on dwellings, stores, merchandise, &c. JOHN BRUCE, Pres.

$100 REWARD.—TO THE MANUFACTURERS OF BANK-NOTE PAPER.—The Executive Committee of the Association of Banks for the Suppression of Counterfeiting, hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the best specimen, in the opinion of the Committee, of Bank-Note Paper, of not less than five hundred sheets, which may be submitted to them on or before the 1st day of January next. All paper submitted, except that selected by the Committee, to be returned to the persons submitting the same. J. M. GORDON, Sec'y.
BOSTON, March 31, 1854.

PURE OLD PALM SOAP.—For chapped hands of the face, bath use, and for children. Being made of a vegetable oil, it is very healing and emollient in its properties. It can be had in small packages of six cakes each, of respectable grocers and druggists generally, or at the manufactory of J. C. HULL & SONS, No. 106 Cliff-st.
Read CHILTON'S certificate: "Having tried the Old Palm Soap manufactured by J. C. HULL & SONS, I can recommend it as being an excellent quality of Toilet Soap. The healing properties of Palm Oil, which are well known, must render this Soap preferable to Castile Soap, for the same use. H. JAMES CHILTON, M. D., Chemist."

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, New-York, July 11, 1854.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held on THIS DAY, an instalment of FIVE DOLLARS per share on all the shares of the capital stock of the Company, (excepting the ten thousand shares on which twenty dollars per share and the ten thousand shares on which ten dollars per share have already been paid in,) has this day been assessed, and required to be paid by the several parties in whose names the said shares of Stock now stand respectively, to the Treasurer, on or before the 10th day of August, 1854, and the Transfer Books are closed from this day, till the 21st July inst., and no transfer of Stock will be permitted until the instalment called thereon, be paid. By order of the Board of Directors,
M. B. EDGAR, Treasurer.

LOAN OF $300,000 ON THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF ALBANY.—The undersigned hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received by them until TUESDAY the 25th day of July instant, at 12 o'clock M of that day, for a loan of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars, for which Bonds or Stock of the city of Albany will be issued in sums of $1,000 each bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually by coupon or warrant attached thereto, and the principal reimbursable at the expiration of twenty-five years from the 1st day of May, 1854. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $1,000, and should be sealed up and endorsed "Proposals for Albany City Stock," and enclosed in an envelope, and directed to either of the undersigned. Each proposal must state distinctly the rate of premium offered for the stock and the address of the person or persons making the proposal. The money will be required to be paid by deposit to the credit of the undersigned, in the Banking House of Messrs. DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO., in the City of New-York, or in the Bank of Albany, in the city of Albany, as follows:
One-third part on the 26th day of July next.
One-third part on the 15th day of August next.
One-third part on the 15th day of September next.
Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of said bonds to the time of payment above specified will be required from the persons taking the said loan. The interest on the said stock will be paid semi-annually, on the 1st days of May and November in each year, at the Banking House of Messrs. DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO., in the city of New-York and the principal is made reimbursable at the same place.—ALBANY, July 5, 1854.
J. B. TEN EYCK,
JAMES M'NAUGHTON,
H. H. MARTIN,
W. E. BLEECKER,
Commissioners.

BONDS FOR SALE.—The NASHVILLE & CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY have for sale 150 Bonds of $1,000 each. They are the Bonds of the Company, endorsed and guaranteed by the State of Tennessee, and are made receivable by the Comptroller of the State as a basis for private banking, under the Free Banking Law of that State. Part of these Bonds have twenty, and part twenty-five years to run, from 1st Jan., 1854, and bear six per cent. interest, payable with coupons half yearly, 1st Jan and July, in New-York. The payment of the interest on these Bonds is provided for by the Statute in the same manner as in regard to the State Bonds proper,—the Bank of Tennessee being in such case the fiscal agent of the State, and charged equally in the one case as the other, with protecting the faith of the State. Nothing is receivable under the Free Banking Law of Tennessee, as a basis for banking except Bonds of the United States, Bonds of the State of Tennessee, and these Bonds guaranteed as above. From the high rates required to be paid for both of the first two kinds of Bonds these Bonds will find a ready sale in Tennessee, independent of their general value in the market. Persons wishing to buy will apply to the President of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New-York, or to the undersigned, at Nashville Tenn. for terms. The fullest information will be furnished of the state of the Road, and its capacity to pay.
V. K. STEVENSON, President N. & C. R. R. Co.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—The Board of Directors of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company have this day declared, out of their earnings expended in construction, an extra dividend of ten per cent. in stock, to be apportioned to those who shall be holders of the full stock of the Company, on the 15th day of July next; being one share for every ten shares, or one-tenth part of a share for each share held on that day. Holders will have the right to assign the fractional parts to which they may be entitled; and certificates for every ten fractional parts standing in any one name, and for said whole shares will be issued on and after the 16th day of August next. Dividends declared thereafter will be paid upon all such whole shares as upon any other Stock of the Company, but will not accrue upon the fractional parts until ten shall have been consolidated into one share and a certificate issued therefor.—New-York, June 10, 1854.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, No 2 Hanover-st New-York, July 6, 1854.—In order to facilitate an organization now being made by a Committee of the Board of Directors of this Company into its Stock accounts, all persons holding certificates of Stock of the Company are specially requested to present the same to the undersigned at this office so that an account of the same may be taken. Persons residing at a distance who cannot conveniently present or send in their certificates are requested to give immediate notice, the date and number of each certificate held by them, and the number of shares for which it purports to have been issued, and by whom signed.—By order of the Board of Directors. WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO., corner of Broadway and Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, July 13, 1854.—At an election for Directors of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, held in the village of Hawley, Penn., on Monday, the 26th of June, 1854, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:
John Ewen, Isaac L. Platt, Wm. H. Wells,
Trad Fawcett, Wm. F. Havemeyer, Geo. A. Hoyt,
Wm R Griffith, Moses Taylor, Chas. Morgan.
At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, JOHN EWING, Esq., was unanimously elected President of the Company for the ensuing year. E. H. MEAD, Secretary.

THE OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—CINCINNATI, July 3, 1854.—The biennial meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution, prescribed by the By Laws thereof, for the elections of Trustees, will be holden at the office of the Company in this City, on SATURDAY, the 9th September next. There will be a special meeting of the Stockholders on THURSDAY, the 28th September, at the same place, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the consideration of particular matters connected with the interests of the Institution. By order.
W. GREENE, Secretary.

LAKE ERIE, WABASH AND ST. LOUIS, AND TOLEDO AND ILLINOIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupon due on these Bonds on 1st proximo, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. E. WHITEHOUSE, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, New-York, June 8, 1854.—An extra half amount of FIVE per cent on the capital stock of this Bank will be paid on the first day of July next. The capital stock will be increased fifty per cent, or one million dollars payable one-half, or fifty dollars per share on the first day of July next, and the other half on the tenth day of November next. The new stock will be distributed to the old stockholders in the ratio of one share of new stock to every two shares of old stock, according to the stock ledger on the morning of the 25th instant. The rights to fractional parts of shares may be transferred and combined so as to obtain full shares. Any stockholder may at any time after the 30th instant pay in his new shares in full, and be entitled to rebate at the rate of seven per cent per annum on the money, to the 6th November. The latter half of the increased Stock will not be entitled to any portion of the semi-annual dividend in November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th instant to the 1st July inclusive.
C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1854.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of three and a-half per cent on the Capital stock of the said Company, payable on and after the 22d of July next.
The transfer books will be closed after 3 o'clock this day, until the 22d July next, (inclusive.)
The interest on the Bonds of this Company falling due on the 1st July, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 78 Broadway, upon presentation of the Coupons, on and after that date. By order of the Board.
FRANCIS SPIES, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1854.
FINAL DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of the late PHENIX BANK, whose charter expired on the first day of January, 1854, hereby give notice that they will pay the final dividend of seventy (7) per cent. to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after SATURDAY the 1st of July, 18 4. Said dividend being in full and final settlement of all claims and demands against the late Phenix Bank, and against the undersigned Trustees thereof.
(Signed) THOMAS LESTON,
HENRY CARY,
JOSHUA J. HENRY,
Trustees of the late Phenix Bank.

BANK FOR SAVINGS.—No 107 Chambers-st., July 12, 1854.—Under the provision of the By-Laws the Trustees of this Institution have declared an interest due to depositors for the last six months, ending June 30, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, on all sums amounting to $5 and under $500, and on all sums of $500 and upward, an interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday of the present month. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. J. D. F. OGDEN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—BOWERY SAVINGS BANK—New-York, July 13, 1854.—The depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward and less than five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and upward, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 17th inst. during the hours of business at the Bank. The Trustees have also declared an extra dividend of one-half the amount of the dividend above named, payable at the same time. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st instant. The Bank is open for business daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 P. M., at No 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees
JAMES MILLS, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—The Trustees of this Institution, have dec ared the usual dividend for the six months ending 30th of June, of 5 per cent. per annum on amounts not exceeding $500, and 5 per cent. on sums exceeding that amount, payable on and after MONDAY, the 17th inst., at the Banking Room, corner of Broadway and Park-place. Interest not called for will be added as principal to the credit of such depositors.—July 12, 1854. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
FRANCIS A. PALMER, 1st Vice-President and Treasurer.
CORNELIUS L. EVERETT, 2d Vice-President.
M. HOPPER MOTT, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

TOLEDO AND ILLINOIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest dividend for the past six months will be paid on the 1st August, by the undersigned, at No. 56 Wall-st, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all stock and Illinois Railroad Company scrip recorded on the books in this City, and on which all instalments called in up to this date (amounting to 85 per cent., or $42 50 per share) shall have been paid. The transfer books will be paid from the 20th inst. to 2d proximo, inclusive. By order of the Board,
E. WHITEHOUSE, Assistant Treasurer.

JULY INTEREST, 1854.—GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK—6th-av., corner Waverley-place. Depositors are hereby notified, that the Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under; and upon all sums above five hundred dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable at the Bank, during bank hours, on and after the 17th inst. Bank open daily from 10 A. M., to 2 P. M., and 5 to 9 P. M. By order of the Board.
WILLIAM MANDEVILLE, President.
W. R. VERMILYE, } Secretaries.
JOHN RANDALL, }

LAKE ERIE, WABASH AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest dividend for the past six months will be paid on the 1st August by the undersigned at No. 56 Wall-st, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all stock of the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Company, recorded on the books in this City, and on which all ins alments, called in up to this date, (amounting to 85 per cent., or $42 50 per share,) shall have been paid. The transfer books will be closed from July 20 to Aug 2 inclusive. By order of the Board,
E. WHITEHOUSE, Treasurer.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending June 30, as follows: on sums of $500 and under at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum: and on sums exceeding $500 at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, July 17. All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.—NEW-YORK, July 14, 1854. P. PERIT, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN SAVINGS' INSTITUTION, No. 648 Broadway.—The Trustees of this Institution have this day ordered a semi-annual dividend, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, at the rate of six per cent per annum for all sums of $500 and under, payable on and after MONDAY, the 17th inst—July 11, 1854. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.
E. J. BROWN, President.
G. CLELAND, } Vice Presidents.
HY. STOKES, }
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A dividend of four per cent., for the last six months, on the capital of $200,000, has this day been declared, payable on demand, at the upper office, No. 492 Grand-st., opposite East Broadway. The transfer book will be closed until that day. NEW-YORK, July 13, 1854. JAMES R LOTT, Secretary

DIVIDEND.—ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 19 Wall-st. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of 7 per cent. payable at the office of the Company, on and after the 15th inst.—NEW-YORK, July 12, 1854. Transfer books will be closed until that date. By order.
RICHARD A. OAKLY, Secretary.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after July 6. The Transfer Books will be closed to that date inclusive.
DANIEL W. H. BEETHOLF, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the HOME INSURANCE COMPANY have THIS DAY declared a dividend of EIGHT PER CENT., payable to the stockholders at the office of this Company, No. 1 Nassau-st., on and after MONDAY, 17th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that day. CHAS. J. MARTIN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—BANK OF THE CAPITOL, ALBANY, July 1, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock of this bank, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 15th inst. Stockholders registered on the New-York books, will receive their dividend at the Merchants' Exchange Bank. By order of the Board,
H. G. GILBERT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 111 Broadway, July 17, 1854. A dividend of 3½ per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, has been declared payable from the earnings to 1st August, on the 15th August next.
D. P. BARHYDT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.—The Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent, payable on the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed on the 26th inst.—NEW-YORK, July 17, 1854. EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—HANOVER INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of six per cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 1 Hanover-square. By order of the Board. A. M. MCKEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No 6 Broad-st.—NEW-YORK, July 1, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been this day declared, payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Sec'y.

MEDICAL.

CHOLERA.—CHOLERA.—CHOLERA.—Prevention is better than cure. KELLINGER'S beautiful ANODYNE LINIMENT is designed for internal and external administration, to stop diarrhœa and prevent cramps. Take immediately a dose, as per direction on the bottle, and wet cloths with the Liniment and lay upon the bowels, and you are certain to prevent all further trouble as the dose is taken or the application made. Dr. Budd, Veterinary Surgeon, Four-Mile House, 3d-av., says, that after all other medicines had been tried that could be thought of say use this truly wonderful remedy was tacen and applied as above, and, to his judgment, saved his life when in the last stage of the disease. For Heaven's sake, do not wait until you are in death's jaws, and out of the power of medical aid. Send and get a family bottle, for $1; this would perhaps save a whole family, but you can get it for 2s., 4s. and 8s.; but, in order to wet the cloths quantity is necessary, consequently the dollar bottle should be resorted to and if it should not be wanted for diarrhœa, it is good for a thousand other troubles. N. B.—It can always be had at PINFOLD, CLAY & CO.'S, No.— Fletcher-st., on our very best terms.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition—345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before reading from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 225 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all these diseases from 11 A. M. until 2 P. M. and 5 to 9 in the evening. Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 944 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted. *Courier Des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book* and New-Brunswick *Times*.

$500 REWARD.—Dr. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE is the most effectual preparation sold. Long experience has proved that it will radically cure any case. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary any deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep, or healthy digestion, the nuisance is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Sold agent for the City, C. H. RING, No 192 Broadway, corner of John-st. N. B.—The celebrated Rose Wash sold as above.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER No 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in a good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

DR. COBBETT, No 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in constant practice of the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method of treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

DR. MACK, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON—Can be consulted in his speciality, No 60 White-st., 4 doors west of Broadway, from 9 to 1 and 6 to 9. Dr. MACK'S remedies for the relief of female derangement. Sold by him only. Remedies $5. Patients visited. See his diploma.

SNEELAND, M. D.—No. 4 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st. Throat and lung diseases. 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

RAILROADS.

FARE REDUCED.—GREAT WESTERN MAIL ROUTE—SIXTY MILES SHORTER SAVED OVER ANY OTHER ROUTE BY STEAMBOAT ON THE LAKE—TO CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—(Carrying the Great Western United States Through Mail). —Passengers can be ticketed through to all points West and Southwest, either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, Hudson River Railroad, People's Line Steamboats, or Harlem Railroad, connecting at Buffalo with the low-pressure steamboats EMPIRE STATE, J. WILSON, Commander; SOUTHERN MICHIGAN, A. D. PERRINS, Commander; NORTHERN INDIANA, I. T. PRATT, Commander; and connecting at Dunkirk with the steamboats NIAGARA, Capt. MILLER; KEYSTONE STATE, Capt. RICHARDS; EMPIRE, Capt. MITCHELL; LOUISIANA, Capt. DAVENPORT. Also, connecting at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad; at Chicago, with the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad; at Lasalle, with Illinois Central, and at Bloomington with Chicago and Mississippi Railroads—by calling at the Company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.
L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD—Summer Arrangement, commencing May 15, 1854.
TRAINS FROM NEW YORK
For New-Haven—Accommodation at 7 and 11 30 A. M.; and at 4.10 and 5.15 P. M. The 4 10 P. M. train is Express to Greenwich. Express at 8 A. M.; 3 and 4 P. M. The 5 A. M. train stops at Stamford and Bridgeport; the 3 P. M. at Stamford, Norwalk and Bridgeport; the 4 P. M. train at Stamford. For Port Chester and Norwalk—Special accommodation trains at 8.45 A. M. and 6 30 P. M. for Norwalk, and 1.30 and 4.20 P. M for Port Chester. For Boston, via Hartford, Springfield and Worcester—Express at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. Dine and sup at Springfield. For Connecticut River, Vermont Railroads and Montreal—Express at 8 A. M. Dine at Springfield. For accommodation train of the New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroad—At 11.30 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Canal Railroad—At 8 A. M. and 11.30 A. M. For New-Haven and New-London Railroad—Express at 8 A. M. to New-London, Norwich, Stonington and Providence, and 2 P. M. to New-London only. For Housatonic Railroad—Express at 8 A. M. For Naugatuck Railroad—Express at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad—Accommodation at 7 and 8.45 A. M., and Express at 4 10 P. M.
TRAINS TO NEW-YORK.
From New-Haven—Accommodation. 5 30, 6 45, and 10.15 A. M., and 4 30 P. M. Express at 9 25 A. M. and 1.10, 4.50 and 9 25 P. M. For Norwalk and Port Chester—Special accommodation trains, from Norwalk at 6 A. M., from Port Chester at 5 30 A. M. and 3.50 P. M. See large bill of advertisement at the Station-Houses and Hotels. Vice President and Superintendent's Office, No. 37 Canal-st., New-York. Assistant Superintendent's Office, Station-House, New-Haven.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE.—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE AND CHICAGO, MILWAUKIE, and the West generally; also, SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS and CINCINNATI.—Passengers by this route are not subjected to any expense for transfering themselves or baggage, or the surveillance of Custom-house officers. Five daily trains from Cleveland: *First*—6 A. M. Express Train, from foot of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago and St. Louis. *Second*—8 30 A. M. Express Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky, Cincinnati, Toledo, Chicago and St. Louis. *Third*—2.30 P. M. Express Mail, from Station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago and St. Louis. *Fourth*—3 P. M., Mail Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky and stations on Mad River Railroad. *Fifth*—6.30 P. M. Express Train, from Station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo and Chicago. Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.
E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND, July, 1854.

GREAT CENTRAL RAILROAD LINE:—CANADA RAILROAD OPEN FROM NIAGARA FALLS TO DETROIT.—Hudson River Railroad; New-York Central Railroad, Great Western Railway, Michigan Central Railroad, Galena and Chicago Railroad, Aurora and Illinois Central Railroads, Chicago and Mississippi Railroads are now connected, and form the only direct and continuous line of Railroad from New-York to Chicago and the Mississippi. Passengers going West can now take the NEW SHORT ROUTE, and avoid the long and continuous journey around the South Shore of Lake Erie. The great distance saved, the easy grades and large amount of Railroad, and a direct connection

[illegible] Daily Times.

[illegible] NATHANIEL BOWDITCH BLUNT.

MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE BAR.

Special Meeting of the Common Council.

Message of Mayor Westervelt.

Proceedings of the Clay Festival Association.

[illegible] of the Marine Court, Whig General Committees, &c.

Agreeably to a call previously issued, the members of the Bar of this City assembled at the room of the Court of Sessions yesterday, to give expression to their sentiments upon the death of NATHANIEL BOWDITCH BLUNT, late District Attorney of this City.

The meeting was called to order by WILLIAM B. ASTOR, Esq., who nominated Hon. FRANCIS TILLOU, City Recorder, to preside over its deliberations.

JAMES T. BRADY, and THEODORE E. TOMLINSON were nominated as Secretaries.

Mr. BLANKMAN moved that a Committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions appropriate to the occasion. The motion was carried.

The President constituted the following gentlemen such Committee: Messrs. DANIEL LORD, Hon., WM. EVARTS, JOHN MCKEON, NELSON CHASE, and ex-Recorder TALLMADGE.

The President, Hon. FRANCIS TILLOU, addressed the meeting as follows:

It is fitting, gentlemen, to state to this meeting the object for which the members of the Bar have been called together. The object is to pay homage to the memory of one of their own members, highly distinguished for his abilities, his accomplishments and his virtues. The news of his death has reached us so unexpectedly, and his death has occurred so suddenly—and in the very moment of his highest usefulness—it is calculated to give a shock of sorrow and pain to every member of this Bar and this community.

In every relation of life, so far as I have been able to understand, Mr. BLUNT was a man alike loved for his virtues and admired for his usefulness. Most especially I can say myself, from the relationship that has existed between us since I have held the position I now occupy, that few are the men who could surpass him in devotion to his duties, in indefatigable industry in their performance, in intense anxiety to perform them efficiently, in the ability with which they were performed, and in sincerity and honesty of purpose. At all times he was ready, and on all occasions he was at his post. Again, in his manner and conduct in the discharge of his duties, few men could surpass him. There was all the obliging disposition, all the urbanity, all the embellishment which distinguished the good man, the gentleman, and the accomplished officer. While, on the one hand, he performed his duties with strict justice and impartiality, on the other hand he was a man merciful in his disposition and in the sentiments of his heart, and was disposed at all times to act with due leniency to all persons who fell within the province of his duties. He was firm and energetic, he was just, he was true; and take him all in all, I believe there are few men who have come into public office, and by whom the public have been more faithfully and efficiently served. His loss, therefore, is indeed calamitous. Well may we meet together and sympathize in our affliction, and give those melancholy testimonials which every good heart must give forth on occasions like this.

Mr. DANIEL LORD, Sr., Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, announced that the Committee was prepared to report. He said:

I cannot permit myself to offer these formal resolutions without saying one single word—partaking with you in the common feeling of grief and mourning. Mr. BLUNT was a man known to us all. It is not with a view of speaking to those who are present upon his merits; it is not with a view of exciting them with grief or emotion that this meeting is held. Mr. BLUNT filled a position, in my judgment, the most important next to the one occupied by your Honor, to the peace and welfare of this great City. Mr. BLUNT faithfully fulfilled the duties of his office, and although subject to difficulties belonging to such, and living in times when charges of corruption have been easily made, yet I have never heard anything from the beginning to the end of his official career bearing in the slightest degree upon his integrity or faithfulness in his office.

I leave others to speak of his merits, and will content myself by reading the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the announcement of the death of NATHANIEL B. BLUNT, late District Attorney of the City of New-York, has excited in the members of the Bar of this City with feelings of deep sorrow, which is strongly awakened by the sudden decease of his decease, and the irreparable loss that we have sustained by his departure from among us.

Resolved, That the Bar, as well as the community at large, have in this bereavement been deprived of one of the most efficient and worthy members, ever upright and active in the performance of his official duties, strongly endeared to us by the kindness and courtesy that ever marked his intercourse with us, and commanding the respect and confidence of all by his brilliant and useful talents and unflinching integrity.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his bereaved family at this irreparable loss of one, who as a husband and father was endeared to them by the strongest ties of affection and respect, and that we invoke the protecting arm of that God who has called him from his scene of usefulness and parental solicitude, to sustain and support them under this heavy bereavement.

Resolved, That the Bar will attend his funeral, and wear the usual badge of mourning.

Recorder TALLMADGE arose to move the adoption of the resolutions. He said:

In moving the adoption of these resolutions, I should gladly avoid making a single remark here. The intimate relations that existed between Mr. BLUNT and myself for a series of years, both official and private life, render this occasion one that would deter me from saying a single word, were it not expected that I should address you.

I know not what to say in regard to his merits—to all the performance of his public duties, and the unbending integrity that ever characterized him, more than you all know of them. You, Sir, have been witness of it—this community have witnessed it for years. I would not rise, therefore, to eulogize Mr. BLUNT, for he requires no eulogy in this community. The character of the man is so well known to you, and has been endeared, I believe, and I may say, universal affection to this community.

But, Sir, it is in his private relations that I have to speak of him. He has left, Sir, I am sorry to say, an interesting family almost destitute in life—a family that was entirely dependent upon his constant exertions for sustenance. Father—husband—he has gone. I can well imagine the situation of that family now absent, but probably now upon their sorrowing journey to this City, with the last remains of that beloved husband and affectionate father.

I have witnessed him in his domestic relations. I have seen that family cling to him, and I have seen what happiness he contributed to their efforts in life. But they are now deprived of him. Sir, I shall leave it to others who are to follow me to speak more particularly of his public conduct and public usefulness, and shall content myself by saying that these resolutions, though the event which has called them forth has pierced the heart of the bereaved family, will in a measure afford consolation to them, receiving, as they will, the approbation of the members of this Bar, giving their expression of the high appreciation and the kind and generous feelings of this community, so eminently due to Mr. BLUNT. I move the adoption of the resolutions.

Mr. JOHN MCKEON next addressed the meeting. He said:

There is a no more appropriate place than this in which to speak in terms of honor of NATHANIEL BOWDITCH BLUNT. In these rooms you will find the evidences of his integrity and his devotion to his public duties. I may say that I knew Mr. BLUNT for more than a quarter of a century. We grew up together though he was somewhat my senior. It has been my fortune to fill the same offices which he adorned. As a public man he was opposed to me in his political opinions, but I can speak of him as a man who, in the exhibition of this devotion to his party principles, never forgot what was due to his country. He was devoted to the principles of the Whig party, and for a series of years I believe held two offices under the auspices of that party. They may well be proud of him. For several years he was Corporation Attorney, and I believe I had the honor of succeeding him in that office. He afterward retired to private professional life, and his most brilliant achievements up to the time of his taking upon himself the office of District Attorney, were achieved in the field of private professional practice. When he assumed the duties devolving upon him as District Attorney, I felt for one, that a man was going into that office upon whom the stamp of high honor and unbending integrity could be most distinctly placed. He has passed through the ordeal of several of the most trying of all, and has gone down to his grave without a stain upon his escutcheon. Peace be unto his ashes. Let it be engraved upon his tomb, "Here lies an honest man."

Mr. JOHN MCKEON addressed the meeting as follows:

I hardly know that I understand myself when I say that I desire to participate on this melancholy occasion. I am not certain that the independence thereof sufficiently characterized by the word "decency" such gathering. One most judicious friend told I could have wished he would have been a humble spectator of these interesting proceedings, and impossible to other tongues than those of the duty of rendering the truth of one to whom the truth alone must be an eulogy.

Sir, it may be unbecoming in me to allude to myself, but, although not a patriarch in years, I have been for a long time connected with the profession of the law. I entered a lawyer's office on the 1st day of May, 1828, and since that time I have been more or less actively engaged in the duties of our profession. At the moment when I began to appreciate the value and dignity, together with the dangers and difficulties of that arduous profession, I felt what every man deserving the name of a lawyer feels—an intense desire that that profession, despite the common prejudices of the community, should enforce from the community its just tribute and high appreciation of its merits; and, like all young men entering upon the same course of life, I looked as I have always done since, with the greatest pleasure and the greatest pride on those individuals of intellectual and moral excellence from whom our common profession derives its lustre. I remember, as many younger about me remember, the severe struggles of my own personal experience—my early experience in connection with the law. I have forgotten how those, prosperous, frowned upon the advances which, in my humble capacity, I was making. I have forgiven those who dealt with me as too often the successful in the legal profession deal with those who are struggling to gain the base of that eminence on the heights of which they stand. But I remember, and remember with gratitude, all those, who, older than myself, were good enough to lend me one smile to encourage me in the difficult path I had chosen; and among those there is no one to whom my heart and my recollection turns with more intense delight, than to my departed brother, BLUNT. He was an ornament to the legal profession. But, Sir, at this time, in the present state of public opinion in the City in which we reside—in the modes which the people, in their wisdom, have adopted for the selection of the high judicial officers to assist in the administration of justice—at this time, when, I fear, the appreciation of the legal profession is not rising in general esteem, and when, perhaps, it may almost be said that many of those who belong to it are not sufficiently engaged in endeavoring to give it an upward course—we could not afford to lose many men like Mr. BLUNT. I say this, Mr. President, with a full appreciation of the great talent and capacity of the youngest members of the Bar, many of whom are assembled here and who have all the capacity befitting them to fill the places that are gradually becoming vacant, but, I am sorry to say, have not the same incentives to make a struggle for the position which Mr. BLUNT and his compeers enjoyed. All the distinction they may achieve—all the popular favor they may ever enjoy—will be tempered, if not adulterated, with a general blind and indiscriminate praise on the part of the community in which they live, and which will make their real merit difficult to be known in their vocation.

Sir, it is a few days since I parted with Mr. BLUNT, and enjoyed the hearty grasp of his hand. I received from him an expression of great personal friendship and tender solicitude for me, that I might enjoy that health in the full fruition in which I found him blessed. He was then in pursuit of pleasure—it is not correct as has been stated in some of the journals—that he had injured himself by the fatigues of professional duty; he had a sturdy frame that overcame and resisted any amount of labor he might undertake. His being removed from us at this time, is a calamity that may be attributed to a sudden emergency of nature which overcame him.

I choose not to eulogize with regard to the great professional capacity of Mr BLUNT—I need not speak of his learning, of his great readiness which he employed as occasion required; I need not speak of the ardent zeal which sometimes proved to be one of the greatest faults in his career. I need not allude to those foibles of his character, which it would be hypocrisy to say that he did not possess. His brethren knew of them, but they were foibles which would never injure anybody else, and which resulted from his ardent, magnanimous and chivalrous temperament, and they covered but as foils to exhibit more brightly the virtues which adorned his character. He had faults, Sir, but he had his virtues. He had nothing about him that was small—he had nothing about him that was not great. There has been those who will stand more prominent in history, to whom might be assigned higher places at the Bar, but none to place before him in virtues. Future never will be a man, here or elsewhere, more sincere, devoted, patriotic and ambitious in the pursuit of what he deemed to be right in a judicial investigation, or more firm and steadfast in his opposition to what he deemed to be wrong—a man possessing more indefatigable industry, more perseverance of purpose, more resolution and more ability than was exhibited by him.

I, Sir, it was not in his capacity as a brother in our profession that I most admire him. It was as a man that I believe most of us cherished him—it was as a man that we render the most tender homage to his memory. Association with him was always happy—intercourse with him never produced any consequences other than those which were pleasant. All who have had the pleasure of knowing the position he held in domestic life must have experienced an intense gratification in perceiving what a husband and what a father he was, and it will be for the Almighty, for it is only in His power to render consolation to the dear stricken children of a departed brother whose loss can never be replaced. Never can they find such a protector, or such a friend. He was their friend—he was the friend of his profession—he was my personal friend. He did his share towards the common welfare and honor of the Bar, and now that he is gone where a greater number of the members of this Bar can be assembled, although this is not the proper time to suggest it, I think that some more substantial and enduring monument to his excellence should be reared than even the tribute so eloquently paid in the resolution presented by Mr. D. LORD.

Mr. THEODORE E. TOMLINSON next addressed the meeting. He said:

Silence, Sir, would be more becoming in me; but, as I was a student of Mr. BLUNT, I realize at this time how much I honored and loved him. He was so simple, so manly and so generous. Death, Sir, when it strikes the stranger we realize it not; but when those whom we love and whom we know, fall—when a friend or brother dies, we realize that we are in the midst of the battle of life—we realize that we are in death. But yesterday, I saw my friend in the bloom of life, buoyant with hope. He said he was going to the country to live. It seems that he went to the country to die.

I will not, Sir, dwell upon the many virtues of Mr. BLUNT, for it is not in the Forum or at the Bar that you can determine character. The mind is there in a military attitude—it is armed for the accomplishment of its purposes; but it is in private life that you can behold the real man. Mr. BLUNT brought the wealth of his talent to the family which he worshiped; and I may be pardoned from further speech simply to make the suggestion, that in some way and at some time, without violation of domestic life, we, the members of the learned profession of which he was an honor and an ornament, may gracefully mitigate the stroke that has fallen upon a devoted wife, and to teach the fatherless children that the members of the Bar honor and remember, and will continue to remember, NATHANIEL BOWDITCH BLUNT.

Elegant eulogiums were pronounced also by Messrs. SCHAFFER, ROMAINE, DYATT and EDWARDS, after which the resolutions was unanimously adopted.

The meeting then adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Special Meeting of the Board of Aldermen—Message of Mayor Westervelt.

A Special Meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening, in pursuance of a Call issued by his Honor the Mayor, for the purpose of adopting suitable measures of respect for the memory of Mr. BLUNT.

The members of the Board present were Aldermen BLUNT, HOFFMIRE, HOWARD, TROWBRIDGE BOARDMAN, COVERT, CHAUNCEY, CHRISTY, HERRICK, MOTT and DRAKE.

The following communication was received from his Honor the Mayor:

GENTLEMEN: Having received reliable information of the decease of N. BOWDITCH BLUNT, Esq., District Attorney of the City and County of New-York, I deem it proper to call the Common Council together, that they make such action in the matter as they in their wisdom may think proper, and as the eminent position occupied by the deceased seems to demand. Mr. BLUNT has been long and honorably known to the citizens of New-York for many years, and in the year 1850 he was called by his fellow-citizens from the pursuits of private life to take charge of one of the most important branches of the criminal business of this City; and such was the fidelity with which he discharged the trusts confided to him, that he was reelected to the same office in 1853. During the time he held public office, he was justly esteemed as an upright, conscientious officer—one in whom the people could justly repose their confidence; and now that he has suddenly been stricken down amid his career of usefulness and renown, it is meet that the authorities of the City should join with the citizens in paying a just tribute of respect to his memory.

J. A. WESTERVELT, Mayor.

Whereupon Alderman COVERT presented the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty to remove from our midst our late District Attorney for the City and County of New-York, who, but a few days since, was among us in the full enjoyment of health, and active and efficient in the discharge of his duties; and

Whereas, the Common Council of this City have heard with feelings of deep regret of the death of one so much esteemed by all, and one who was ready to discharge the duties of his office in a fearless and impartial manner at all times whenever called upon; therefore

Resolved, That the Common Council deeply sympathize with the friends and family of the deceased, and deplore, in common with our fellow-citizens, the death of N. BOWDITCH BLUNT, the able lawyer, the ardent friend, and the affectionate father.

Resolved, That the Common Council attend the funeral of the late District Attorney, and the flags of the City Hall be displayed at half-mast during the day, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased.

Which was unanimously adopted.

Preamble and resolution of condolence with the family and friends of deceased from the Board of Councilmen was received and unanimously concurred in.

It was moved that a Special Committee of three be appointed to make suitable arrangements for attending the funeral of the deceased, and that $250 be appropriated to defray the expenses.

Which was concurred in, on a division, viz: Affirmative, Ald. Blunt, Howard, Hoffmire, Trowbridge, Boardman, Covert, Chauncey, Christy, the President, Ald. Herrick, Mott, Drake—12.

The PRESIDENT announced Ald. Boardman, Howland and Christy (constituting) Committee on that part of this Board.

On motion the Board then adjourned.

Meeting of the Board of Councilmen.

A special meeting of the Board of Councilmen was held pursuant to the call of the Mayor.

The President of the Board, EDWIN J. BROWN, Esq., was in the Chair.

Mr. SEELY moved the adoption of a preamble and resolutions, which was read and laid on the table.

Mr. GRAY offered another preamble and resolution, by way of amendment, and the two documents were referred to a Committee of five members, consisting of Messrs. Hodgkinson, Vermilyea, Henry, Purdy and Jackson. The Committee retired, and reported a portion of each of the documents for adoption, as follows:

Whereas, The melancholy information has been communicated to this Board of the sudden demise of N. B. BLUNT, late District Attorney of the City and County of New-York; and

Whereas, It is fitting and proper that a tribute of respect should be paid to the memory of one whose mind was of that happy character always influenced by the most manly and generous sensibilities, and who secured, while living the esteem and admiration of all with whom he had been associated in public or private life. By his fine acquirements as a scholar, and in the service of criminal jurisprudence more especially, as well as by his personal qualities, he had attained a high and enviable position at the Bar, and secured the confidence of the public in the discharge of his multifarious and most responsible duties—a pleasing and most gratifying reflection to his family in this hour of trial and sorrow:

Resolved, That the Common Council, as expressive of their respect for the memory of the deceased, will attend the funeral to-morrow, the 19th inst., from his late residence.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and that we trust his bereaved widow will bear with resignation the great loss she has experienced, remembering that "He who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," regards with more than a parent's love, the widow and the fatherless.

On motion, the report of the Committee was unanimously adopted, and a similar preamble and resolution from the other Board, concurred in.

On motion, $250 was appropriated to pay the expense of the Board attending the funeral.

The Board then adjourned to meet this P. M., at 2 o'clock, to attend the funeral.

Meeting of the Clay Festival Association.

The members of this Association, of which Mr. BLUNT was one of the founders, met last evening at the City Hotel, corner of Broadway and Howard-streets.

In the absence of the President, Mr. THOMAS CARNLEY took the Chair.

ERASTUS BROOKS, Esq., offered the following resolutions, accompanying them by an eloquent tribute to the virtues and abilities of the deceased:

Resolved, That we have heard, with deep sorrow of heart, of the death of our friend and brother member, NATHANIEL BOWDITCH BLUNT, Esq. For many years he was the warm friend and confidential companion of our lamented and honored HENRY CLAY, in whose principles he was taught, and whose instructions he imparted to others. Identified with the HENRY CLAY Association from its first organization—one of its founders and tried supporters—he was endeared to us by the strongest bonds of personal friendship and public association, which grow with our growth and strengthen with our strength.

Resolved, That we feel profoundly impressed with this public and private loss, which has taken from this Association a true friend and an intelligent and truthful adviser; and from the City and State an officer distinguished for his integrity as a man, his patriotism as a citizen, for his honest and fearless discharge of official duty. We lament his death, honor his memory, respect his virtues, and deeply sympathize with the bereaved wife, now made a widow, and with his beloved children, deprived of the paternal care and affection of a true father.

Resolved, As a testimonial of our respect for the memory of our lamented friend, that we will attend his funeral, as an organized Association, to-morrow afternoon, the 19th inst.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions, signed by the President and Secretary, and the Minutes of this meeting, duly certified, be forwarded to the family of the deceased.

Alderman ELY and THEO. E. TOMLINSON, Esq., respectively stated the actions taken with reference to the event by the Common Council and the members of the Bar of this City.

The meeting then adjourned.

Proceedings in the Marine Court.

At the opening of the Marine Court, yesterday, Judges MCCARTHY, PHILLIPS and THOMPSON, on the Bench,

Mr. H. C. BANKS notified the Court of the loss which the Bar had sustained by the death of the late District Attorney, and moved that the Court adjourn, out of respect to his memory. Messrs. MORANGE and WM. H. BROWNE, seconded the motion. Judge PHILLIPS responded, and the Court adjourned.

Preparations for the Funeral.

The funeral of Mr. BLUNT will take place at 3 o'clock this afternoon from his late residence, No. 172 East Fourteenth-street.

The Members of the Common Council will assemble at the City Hall at 1 P. M., with their staves of office, for the purpose of attending the funeral in a body.

MEXICO.

Official Announcement of the Death of Alvarez—Insurrection in the Republic—Movements of Troops—The Insurgents at Michoacan—Death of the Tenor Pozzolini—Sickness in Mexico, &c.

From the N. O. Bee, July 12.

MEXICO, Tuesday July 4.

MESSRS. EDITORS: General ALVAREZ is dead! Such at least is the intelligence which you will receive by the official journals of the Government, and which is announced in the *Universal* and *Diario Official*—two very suspicious exponents of the present Administration. Do not attach any faith to the statement, until it is fully confirmed. The manner in which these journals make mention of ALVAREZ' death: the hesitating and reserved language in which it is affirmed, prove in my opinion as well as that of others, that the Caiaftain of the South is yet in the land of the living. They have killed him off for the cause, as a lawyer would say—that is, they pretend that he is dead, in the hope of arresting the revolution which begins to occasion serious alarm among the dignitaries of the Republic. In Michoacan, especially, the entire department is in arms.

The rebels, scattered into various bands and sections, scour the country, occupy the strong points, and beat the Government troops whenever they come in contact with them. As you may readily believe, the official press represent this movement as insignificant. According to it, the rebels are merely bands of robbers, who make use of the revolution as a pretext to indulge in robbery and spoliation. Despite these interested assurances, it cannot be denied that our ministry is in a state of trepidation, and the proof of it is, that last Monday an entire brigade was dispatched from Mexico to Molino. Why send off so respectable a force against a few bands of highway robbers!

The rumor of the death of ALVAREZ has probably been designedly fabricated with a view of discouraging the insurgents of Michoacan. This is the inference drawn by every intelligent and impartial man in the capital. The lack of official information respecting the situation of the country often gives origin to incorrect reports. Thus, for example, a story was lately circulated that the insurgents of Michoacan had taken possession of Morelia—this is not true, but it may occur at any time. It was likewise reported that Tehuantepec and the environs of Oajaca had pronounced; I do not believe a word of it. Finally it was asserted yesterday that Matamoros had joined the revolutionists—a piece of news which decidedly wants confirmation.) Nevertheless, all this intelligence, however ambiguous it may be, is ominous of evil. If the Mesilla treaty be not promptly ratified, the storm will burst forth simultaneously at several points. The millions expected from Washington can alone delay an otherwise inevitable revolution.

We know nothing positive here with respect to the treaty. Certainly SANTA ANNA does not regard it favorably, but circumstances counsel him to accept the terms proffered, and necessity knows no law. In financial circles it is stated that no doubt exists of the ratification of the treaty.

The Pope has formally approved the ridiculous order of Guadalupe, and SANTA ANNA has decorated with the Grand Cross their Majesties ISABELLA, VICTORIA, LOUIS NAPOLEON, FREDERIC of Prussia, LEOPOLD and President CABRERA of Guatemala. Why has he forgotten the Emperor FAUSTIN the 1st, of Hayti? The Roman Cardinal ANTONELLI and Baron HUMBOLDT have been likewise honored with the Grand Cross. The title of Commander has been bestowed upon Mr. DOYLE, the British Minister, Mr. LOZANO, the Spanish Minister, and Mr. CLEMENTI, the apostolic delegate from the Holy See.

The rooted desire of SANTA ANNA, since the day when the order CHARLES III was sent to him from Spain, has been to obtain the ribbon of the legion of honor, and some more of those gewgaws which are so highly appreciated in the Old World. It would seem that these honors are little enough for the Napoleon of Mexico, but some how or other, difficulties have arisen, and it is believed that His Serene Excellency will have gone to vast trouble and expense for nothing.

In my last letter I mentioned to you the death of Madam SONTAG, in the midst of her triumphs. Yesterday at 5 o'clock, we lost, to the regret, POZZOLINI, who died after a fortnight's illness of the same disease. POZZOLINI expired on Tuesday morning. A few minutes before his death, he arose from his bed, sat down in an arm chair, and breathed his last almost instantaneously. An hour after, Count ROSSI left the Capitol for Vera Cruz where he will depart for New-Orleans on board the *Orizaba*.

The rapid death of SONTAG and POZZOLINI, within so short a time and from a disease presenting identical symptoms, has given rise in Mexico to a host of comments, which you will allow me to suppress in this correspondence. The friends of the latter have made application for an autopsy of his remains. I do not know whether the request will be granted.

Last week we accompanied to the grave the corpse of young BARETTA, the chorus master of one of the Operatic Companies. He was an excellent musician, a good pianist, and a promising artist.

Almost every member of the two Italian Opera Companies has been sick. The directory of both are raising great rumor of a large failure to-day. We are not in a position to say how far this rumor is true, but we have been informed that the failure of the first was mentioned, it was put off with the assurance that it was wholly without foundation of even ground of suspicion. We are pleased to know that since their card of Monday morning, no further mention has been made of the injurious report of Friday and Saturday against the proprietors of the St. Nicholas Hotel. The steamer from Boston will take very little Specie. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $124,596; disbursed $57,253, and held at close $3,741,334. The Foreign news by the *Franklin* was almost entirely overlooked to-day. The private letters are understood to be cheerful, and some few conditional orders were received for Stocks. The Cotton market is firm under the Liverpool accounts. The underwriters were relieved this afternoon by advice from the stranded steamer that she would be got off without serious injury, and make port to-morrow morning.

The movement of the Cotton crop to the present date is thus reported in Mr. WRIGHT'S Circular prepared for the Boston steamer:

	SEASON		WEEK	
	1854.	1853.	1854.	1853.
Receipts at the Ports	2,715,000	3,191,000	13,000	15,000
Exports to Great Britain	1,684,000	1,651,000	18,000	10,000
Exports to France	307,000	413,000		
Exports to Foreign Ports	114,000	337,000	5,000	4,000
Total Exports	2,389,000	2,401,000	24,000	14,000
Stock on hand	296,000	217,000		

After this date last year, 71,000 bales were received at the ports to the close of the season. The growing crop continues to promise well. The late seasonable hot weather has materially aided planters in subduing the grass, which in some sections was interfering with its growth.

Interesting from El Paso.

The mail from El Paso arrived at San Antonio on Monday, the 25th ult., in charge of Capt. DAILEY.

The San Antonio *Ledger* learns from the Captain, that in going up, the Indians made an attack upon the mail train at Eagle Springs. A man by the name of MCFARLAND had three arrows shot into him—one in the hand, arm and side, neither inflicting a very dangerous wound. He was still able to continue on and return with the mail. One mule was killed.

The attack was made after night, so that it was not known to what tribe the Indians belonged, or what was their force. From the manner of the attack it was supposed the Indians intended to stampede the loose mules which were in advance. They were prevented, and no doubt frightened off by Capt. DAILY who made as good use of his six-shooters as the darkness would permit.

The Indians have confined their depredations on this route to Eagle Springs, but, as Lieut. FOLLETT has been ordered there with thirty-five infantry and twenty dragoons, they will have to hunt up some new point to lie in wait for trains passing to and from El Paso.

General GARLAND was at El Paso in the latter part of May, accompanied by his Aids, Lieut J. S. GARLAND, Capt. L. C. EASTON, of the Quartermaster's Department, and Major F. A. CUNNINGHAM, of the Paymaster's Department.

Lieut F. M. FOLLETT, 8th Infantry, left Fort Bliss on the 27th of May, in command of Company "B," in pursuance of an order directing him to proceed to Eagle Springs, 122 miles from that station, on the road to San Antonio, and to take post there until further orders. The force under command of Lieut. FOLLETT, will consist of 35 men mounted infantry, and 30 dragoons.

We learn from *El Sabio Sembrador*, that Mrs. WILSON, who with her two brothers-in-law, were captured by the Comanches, near Phantom Hill, last Summer had reached El Paso, under charge of Gen. GARLAND. She was sent by Secretary MESSERY, Acting Governor, to be forwarded by the first safe and convenient opportunity to her friends.

One-half of the commands stationed at Fort Fillmore, Fort Thorn, and Fort Craig, have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for the field at a moment's warning. Gen GARLAND states that he has received reliable information that the greater number of the Mescaleros and Apaches have congregated at a place called "Bosque Redondo," on the Pecos River; and, from orders lately issued, we believe that it is in contemplation to throw a large number of troops in the field in the above direction.

SENTENCE COMMUTED.—The four Irish rioters condemned to death for the murder of STORY, have had their sentence commuted by Gov. MATTESON to imprisonment for life. They were taken from the jail in Chicago, and left in charge of the proper officers, for Alton by the Rock Island cars, on Thursday evening.

The petit and grand jurors, the officers of the law and the citizens, united in petitioning for the commutation.

The women who took part in the liquor riot at Baraboo have had their examination, and were discharged on the ground that no crime had been committed.

MARRIED.

In Brooklyn L. I., on Monday, July 17, at Grace Church, by Rev. S. M. Haskins, JAMES F. BLAUVELT, M. D. to Miss MARY E. WELLES, daughter of George W. Welles, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

At Whitehall, Washington Co., N. Y., on Monday, July 17, Mr. E. L. WESTERMAN of this City, to Miss FRANCES C. JACCOTS, of the former place.

At Elizabethtown, N. J., on Thursday, July 13, by Rev. Dr. Waterbury, L. C. FOSTER Esq., of Westfield, N. Y., to JULIA AUGUSTA, eldest daughter of A. W. Baldwin, Esq., of Newark, N. J.

DIED

In this City, at the residence of his mother, No 55 James st, REV. JOHN WHELAN, in the 30th year of his age.

His funeral will take place to-day, (Wednesday,) at 10 o'clock, from St James' Church. The clergy and friends of the family are requested, without further invitation, to attend.

In this City, on Monday, July 17, CAROLINE KING, aged 18 years, daughter of John S. and Laura King.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Norfolk st Baptist Church, (Rev Dr. Armitage,) and 1st st Methodist Church are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P M., from her father's residence No. 146 Eldridge st.

☞ Boston and Hartford papers please copy.

In this City, on Tuesday July 18, Mrs. SARAH WHITING, aged 75 years.

The friends of her son F H N Whiting, and son-in-law, George Pyer, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Mr. Pyer's residence, No. 240 West 39th st., near 9th av., this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

In Fort Morris, Westchester Co., on Saturday, July 15, AMELIA ANN HORRELL, youngest daughter of Catharine and Seth Darley, of Smithtown, L. I., aged 40 years, 6 months and 9 days.

At Fairytown, N. Y., on Saturday July 15 HENRY RANDOLPH infant son of Charles A. and Elizabeth F. R. Tracy, aged 8 months and 17 days.

July 11, CAROLINE ECKERT, corner of Division and Myrtle ave., Brooklyn, aged 39 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Markets see Sixth Page.

TUESDAY, July 18—P. M.

This day's market is the lowest for Stock securities known in New-York for the last four years. Erie Railroad sold at *fifty* ℔ cent., and New-York Central below *ninety* ℔ cent. The top rates last season were 97 for the former and 125 for the latter. The other Railroads sympathized, though as these two were the most active, their fall, which was a sudden one from the opening rates of the morning, attracted general notice. The market closed in the afternoon under great depression. No particular cause is assigned for the further adverse change in rates to-day. The absence of an official announcement of the New-York Central dividend in August, is used by the speculative buyers to spread the impression that there will either be no dividend, or that it will not be paid in cash. It is not pretended that the current business of the past six months has not earned a dividend of 4 ℔ cent., but from the circumstance that the new loan recently asked for by the Directors was not subscribed by the stockholders, it is argued that the immediate money wants of the Company in their new construction and equipment will absorb the earnings. The President of the Company was in town last week, and stated that the dividend would be 4 ℔ cent. The advertisement of the Treasurer announcing the closing of the transfers, states that they are closed for a dividend, and letters were received to-day from one of the Western Directors, saying that 4 ℔ cent. would be the dividend. Beyond these facts we have no advices on the subject. The present low sales carry the dividend, if one is declared. The statement in the *Herald* this morning to the contrary, is a blunder altogether inconsistent with the well-known practice of the Stock Board. In regard to the sales of Erie, there appears to be no other cause for the continued decline than the rapid expiration and settlement of contracts in the Stock; and the unwillingness of new buyers to operate in the present condition of Railway credit among the money lenders. There is always a very considerable portion of this Stock afloat in the Street, and as the speculative demand is withdrawn, the price suffers more severely than on Roads of which the capital is not so large and the shares better distributed among investment holders. Erie closed at 50, New-York Central at 93¾, Reading 66¾, Cumberland 31½, Transit 19½, Illinois Central Bonds 70½, New-York Central Sixes 84½. We understand the Harlem transfers will be reopened in a few days, the investigation being nearly through with. Cleveland and Toledo Stock sold at 74, and for Cleveland and Columbus par was bid. Michigan Central 89; Michigan Southern 93.

There was no change in Money affairs to-day. The Banks are liberal discounters of short paper, and some of them are also disposed to loan on call where the collaterals are made satisfactory, at 6@7 ℔ cent. The Bill Brokers are placing 3 to 6 months' paper at from 9 to 12 ℔ cent. per annum. The Foreign Exchange market closed dull for the Boston steamer sailing to-morrow. There was a very small business on the Continent. The sales on London were at 109½@109¾. There was a

Apologists for Defaulters.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

As I consider your paper to be, upon the whole, the best in the country, I desire to call attention through its columns, if you are so disposed, to the article published in the *United States Economist* of July 15, under the title of "Defalcations."

It appears to me to be written with a very injurious design—that of extenuating and glossing over the crime of ROBERT SCHUYLER, in the New-Haven fraud. The writer endeavors to work upon the feelings by telling us that SCHUYLER'S temptation was so great, that the wonder is, not that he has fallen, but that many more in similar situations have not done the same. He represents him as having become a railway king through his reputation for integrity, and as such, being entrusted with untold amounts by thousands of his fellow-citizens; he calls upon us to sympathize with the "struggles of mind," and "fierce mental strife," the "thickening despair," &c.; and then follows a sick-bed scene, with Mr. S. praying for death as a refuge from his shame; and the moral drawn from it all is, that the public need not fear that the example will prove contagious. Then we have the "little villians" brought to judgment, because of the meanness of cheating and swindling the public in comparatively small amounts, "to feed individual licentiousness, or to supply the means of stock-gambling for private gain," as contrasted with the "noble ambition" of the respectable man of high social standing. "So different, too, are the effects upon the actor—the noble mind is stricken down by the misfortune, seeking oblivion in the grave; on the other hand, successful greed triumphs, while with bold face, deriding public opinion as to the means."

Now, it seems to me that this is all false, and that the proper deduction to be made from it is, that a *highly respectable* fellow who swindles for a great amount, is *unfortunate*, while the lower and smaller rascals are wicked, and should be punished.

Shrewsbury and Erie Railroad.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, July 18.

The telegraph, yesterday, informed us of another stupendous fraud. It seems that EDWARD CRANE, President of the Vermont Central Railroad, has been detected in issuing eight thousand shares of fraudulent stock of that company, and in consequence of the discovery, had resigned his office. This EDWARD CRANE, we are informed, is the same gentleman who made a subscription of *nine hundred thousand dollars* to the stock of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, and it was on his subscription mainly that this city made its subscription of a million of dollars to that work. The first instalment of $10 per share only has been paid, and bonds of the city to a corresponding amount only have been issued. It is a condition of the city subscription, we believe, that its bonds shall issue no faster than the instalments of the private subscriptions are paid. It is wise that the arrangement is no worse than this, but it is a question of nice consideration now, in view of recent developments and the present condition of the money market, whether City Councils should not promptly and wholly withdraw, (if the thing be practicable,) from any further issue of bonds to those companies, unconstitutional, as many sound lawyers declare such subscriptions to be, and corruptly procured, as many now avow they were. We do not know what amount of the bonds authorized to be issued in aid of the Hempfield have been given out, but whatever remains on hand should be withheld, if the work is not to be continued according to the original intention and promise. So of the Sunbury and Erie. The fact that a few hundred thousands of dollars have been thrown away should not be allowed so to weigh with the city authorities as to induce them to throw two or three times the amount of good money after it, in the vain hope of saving it. The first loss in such cases is usually least, and the sooner taken the better.

The Vermont Central Railroad—Crane's Operations.

From the Boston Transcript.

It appears that after the removal of the office of the Company, about three weeks since, to New-York, where the newly appointed Treasurer resides, the former Clerk in the office made up the stock balances of the several brokers and operators here, to be given to Mr. G. W. GORDON, the newly appointed transfer agent in this city. The paper was passed to Mr. CRANE to certify its correctness to Mr. GORDON, and before it was received by Mr. GORDON two fraudulent alterations were made in it by Mr. CRANE, by placing eight thousand shares, half each, to the credit of Mr. BROADHEAD and Mr. LATIMER, which have been sold or otherwise realized upon in the street. When the accounts were received by Mr. GORDON from the office in New-York, on Saturday, this second fraud by Mr. CRANE was discovered, and when charged with it he admitted the fact, and immediately resigned his position as President and Director.

As some inquiry has been made as to who the Mr. LATIMER is, to whom the over-issue in part was made, we understand that he is a railroad contractor in Ohio, and that after being informed by Mr. CRANE that 4,330 shares were passed to his credit, he requested Mr. BOLLES, his broker, to obtain certificates at the transfer office in scrips of 500 shares each, which were procured and sent to Mr. LATIMER, who was at the Bromfield House. Soon after they were sent, Mr. BOLLES received from him one of the certificates, with authority to sell, which bringing a satisfactory price, gave orders for further sales to the full amount of the whole number of shares fraudulently passed

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RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 885. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 20 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

FROM WASHINGTON.

PROGRESS OF THE TEXAS DEBT BILL.

Additional Amendments to the Homestead Bill.

Sites to be Procured for Court-Houses and Post-Offices.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 19.

The refusal of the Senate to go into an Executive Session to-day, was not a test of the strength of the Reciprocity Treaty, but of preference to dispose of the Homestead bill. The latter measure, I believe, is thoroughly defunct, after to-day's proceedings. S.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 18, 1854.

You will not have failed to notice the passages at arms which occurred in the Senate to-day, between Senator SUMNER and the young Senator from Alabama. Mr. CLAY seems likely to have his Parliamentary eye-teeth cut sometime "in the course of human events." He essayed, not long ago, to bespatter the Senator from Massachusetts with a little very "free soil" from Southern ditches, but found himself the victim of his surpassing zeal. He has tried again, and again has his effort brought upon himself a chilling shower-bath of dignified contempt. There is a mystic number, and Mr. CLAY will do well to beware how he essays a third time to win his spurs by running a tilt against the Massachusetts granite. If he fails again, as signally as heretofore, he will have no further capital of personal prowess upon which to trade.

The colloquy between Senators BENJAMIN and SUMNER, to-day, was of marked importance. Mr. B. is an honorable, chivalrous gentleman, always courteous in debate, and commanding, therefore, universal respect. He is, withal, famed as a lawyer of eminent ability, and as a clear thinker and eloquent orator. This morning, he asked Mr. SUMNER the distinct question whether he recognized any constitutional provision for the return of fugitive slaves. Mr. S. replied, Yankee fashion, by an interrogation—a very proper course under the circumstances—asking the Senator from Louisiana whether or no the laws of South Carolina and Louisiana, under which the colored citizen of Massachusetts may be seized and thrown in prison there, and eventually sold, for jail fees, into absolute Slavery, were constitutional.

Mr. BENJAMIN instantly responded, frankly admitting that those laws *were* unconstitutional. This important admission elicited, Mr. SUMNER followed up his advantage by asking the Senator whether he was ready to bring in a law enforcing the constitutional provision guaranteeing to the citizens of one State all the privileges and immunities of a citizen in every other State. Mr. B. declined to be further interrogated, claiming that the Senator from Massachusetts had no right to make him a witness upon the stand.

It is important that one or two ideas in connection with this subject should be impressed upon the public mind. Mr. SUMNER was perfectly entitled to an answer to the questions he propounded. The object of the Senator from Louisiana evidently was to draw from Senator SUMNER a refusal to recognize any constitutional obligation to deliver up fugitive slaves; and if he had succeeded in obtaining such an avowal, it was designed to be presented to the country as the justification of the abuse to which the Senator from Massachusetts has been subjected under cover of the charge that he is ready to violate his oath to support the Constitution.

The clause of the Constitution relating to the delivery of Fugitive Slaves, is contained in the 4th article. The first clause of the same section stipulates that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States." That provision of the Constitution is notoriously nullified by statutes both of Louisiana and South Carolina. Those States defy the Constitution boldly; and go so far as to interpose "respectable" mob law, to prevent the test of the question of constitutionality by the legal tribunals, under the plea that the "higher law" of self protection requires them to maintain the statute complained of, Constitution or no Constitution. Now every just man must see that gentleman who undertake to lecture their colleagues for declining to *understand* a debatable clause of the Constitution just as the lecturers choose to understand it, are bound first to be free from suspicion themselves of refusing obedience to another clause of the same instrument, about the meaning of which there can scarcely be any controversy.

Mr. BENJAMIN admits the unconstitutionality of the Louisiana and South Carolina law in the point in question, and Mr. SUMNER was fully entitled to test the sincerity of his fealty to the Constitution, by inquiring whether he was ready to enact a law preventing a violation of that instrument. Mr. SUMNER was quite ready to answer the interrogatory put to him, and made strenuous efforts to get the floor for that purpose; but Southern Senators refused him the opportunity to do so under the rules of the body. As the case now stands, however, Mr. BENJAMIN *admits* the Louisiana violation of the Constitution, and refuses to declare his willingness to repair the breach. It becomes a serious question, whether the Union—"the *glorious* Union"—isn't in serious danger of immediate collapse.

The French Minister is in a terrible way about the case of M. DILLON, the French Consul at San Francisco, who was arrested sometime since for contempt of Court, in refusing to make return to a subpœna. I am inclined to believe this is the most serious open question in connection with our foreign relations. The French Government and people are exceedingly sensitive relative to their Consuls; and a presumed insult to one, is to them the highest cause for war. But Mr. DILLON'S course, as I wrote you some time ago, has been so very unamiable,—and he has manifested so strong a disposition to provoke an "outrage," that our Government is not disposed to treat him with much consideration. I am strongly inclined to believe the end of the difficulty will be that Mr. DILLON will receive some pecuniary compensation for his arrest, that his *exequatur* will then be withdrawn, and the flag of his successor be saluted by the American troops at San Francisco, when it is again raised over the Consulate. If France insists upon better terms than these, I am satisfied she will be compelled to fight for them.

As long ago as 1834, it was deemed highly important that the United States should obtain a site for a Naval Dépôt in the Mediterranean. Propositions for the purchase of such a site were made, but failed. If we are ever to get this desideratum, now is the time to move in the matter. We can purchase the island of Mylos (in the Grecian Archipelago) of the Government of Greece, for a moderate sum, if a suitable man is sent out to open the negotiation. Mylos is admirably adapted for the purposes of a Naval Dépôt, having one of the finest harbors in the world, with great depth of water, and perfect security. The American flag floating over this acquisition would afford, also, a most convenient refuge to those who are compelled flee from punishment for political offences committed in Italy and the other States bordering on the Mediterranean. *The purchase can be made*;—will not Mr. MARCY take a look at the subject? S.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 19.

Mr. SUMNER presented the memorial of CHAS. FRANCIS ADAMS and 300 others, of all parties, of Quincy, Mass., praying for the repeal of the Fugitive act.

Mr. CHASE presented similar petitions from Ohio. All referred.

Mr. GWIN introduced a bill granting the right of way to the Marysville and Benicia Railroad.

Mr. JONES introduced a bill granting land to Iowa for a railroad. Referred.

Mr. HUNTER, from the Finance Committee, reported a bill for the relief of several clerks in the Indian Bureau. Passed.

Mr. PETTIT, from the Judiciary Committee, to which had been referred numerous memorials praying for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave act, said: That the Committee are of opinion that such legislation was inexpedient, and had instructed him to report the same back, and ask to be discharged from further consideration thereof. Agreed to.

Mr. HAMLIN reported back the Texas Lighthouse Appropriation bill, without amendment.

THE TEXAS DEBT BILL.

The Texas Debt bill was then taken up.

Mr. BRIGHT explained that the bill appropriated at this time eight millions and a half. The five millions retained by the United States under the act of 1850, will at the end of the time limited by that act, amount to the sum appropriated by this bill. The bill anticipates the interest to accrue and appropriates it all now.

Mr. CHASE expressed his willingness to vote for the principal and the interest now due, but no more.

Mr. PEARCE supported the bill. He thought Congress would be cheaply getting rid of the matter by passing the bill.

Messrs. HUNTER and WALKER opposed the bill.

Mr. RUSK addressed the Senate on the subject, and the bill was postponed.

Mr. MASON moved for an Executive session, which, after some debate, was rejected—Yeas, 20; Nays, 30.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL AMENDMENTS.

The Homestead bill was then taken up.

Mr. MALLORY addressed the Senate upon the land policy generally, and in favor of a graduation of the price of the public lands.

The question was then taken on Mr. GWIN'S amendment to strike out "free of cost" and insert at "twenty-five cents an acre." Rejected—Yeas 19; Nays 30; as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Bright, Butler, Cass, Gwin, Houston, James, Johnson, Mallory, Mason, Petit, Sebastian, Slidell, Stuart, Thomson of N. J., Toombs, Toucey, Weller.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Badger, Bell, Benjamin, Brodhead, Brown, Chase, Clay, Clayton, Dawson, Dodge of Iowa, Evans, Fessenden, Fish, Fitzpatrick, Foot, Geyer, Gillet, Hamlin, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tenn., Morris, Pearce, Pratt, Rockwell, Shields, Sumner, Thompson of Ky., Wade, Walker.

Mr. BRODHEAD moved to strike out the fourth section, called by him the bankrupt section, which is in the following words: "That all lands acquired under the provisions of this act shall in no event become liable to the satisfaction of any debt or debts contracted prior to the issuing of the patent therefor."

Mr. CHASE moved to amend the motion by striking out the word contracted. Agreed to—Yeas, 28; Nays, 14; as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Benjamin, Bright, Brodhead, Brown, Clay, Dawson, Evans, Fish, Foot, Geyer, Houston, Hunter, Johnson, Mason, Norris, Petit, Pratt, Sebastian, Slidell, Thompson of Ky., Thompson of N. Y., Toombs, Toucey, Weller.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Chase, Dodge of Wis., Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Fessenden, Fitzpatrick, Gillete, Gwin, Hamlin, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tenn., James, Rockwell, Rusk, Shields, Stuart, Sumner, Wade, Walker.

Mr. BROWN offered a substitute for the first section of the bill. That one quarter-section of the vacant and unappropriated public lands, according to the following scale, viz.: Lands which have been offered for sale for five years at one dollar per acre, lands offered for ten years at seventy-five cents, fifteen years at fifty cents, twenty years at twenty-five cents, and twenty-four years at twelve and a half cents, payable at the expiration of five years, or sooner, at the option of the purchaser. Lost—Yeas, 25; Nays, 26; as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Benjamin, Badger, Brodhead, Brown, Butler, Clay, Clayton, Dawson, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Foot, Houston, Hunter, Johnson, Mallory, Mason, Norris, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Toombs, Toucey.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Cass, Chase, Dixon, Dodge of Wis., Dodge of Iowa, Fessenden, Geyer, Gillette, Gwin, Hamlin Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tenn., Petit, Rockwell, Shields, Slidell, Stuart, Sumner, Thompson of Ky., Thompson of N. J., Wade, Walker, Weller.

Mr. CLAY and Mr. ADAMS offered several amendments, all of which were rejected.

Mr. MASON offered an amendment, providing that nothing in this act shall be construed as extending to lands lying northwest of the River Ohio, and ceded to the United States by the Commonwealth of Virginia, which, under the deed of cession, were to be held by the General Government as a common fund for general benefit.

Messrs. CASS, PETIT and BADGER opposed it, and Messrs. MASON, DAWSON and TOOMBS supported it.

Mr. CLAYTON, at 4 o'clock, moved as a test question, that the bill be laid on the table. Lost. Yeas 24, Nays 27, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Badger, Bayard, Benjamin, Brodhead Butler, Clay, Clayton, Dawson, Dixon, Evans, Fessenden, Foote, Fish Fitzpatrick Houston, Hunter, Mallory, Mason, Morris, Pearce, Pratt, Thompson of Ky, Toombs, Toucey.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Atchison, Bell, Bright, Brow., Cass, Chase, Dodge of Wis., Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Geyer, Gillette, Gwin, James, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tenn., Petit, Rockwell, Sebastian, Shields, Slidell, Stuart, Sumner, Walker Weller.

Messrs. WADE and SEWARD paired off with Messrs. COOPER and NORTON, against it.

Mr. BADGER moved for an adjournment. Carried. Yeas 28, Nays 21. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 19.

Mr. STANTON of Tenn., from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill providing for the accommodation of the United States Courts in Boston, Philadelphia and New-York, by temporary leases of buildings. The President is authorized to cause to be procured by purchase or otherwise, suitable sites for buildings for Court-houses and Post-Offices in those cities, and to submit plans and estimates of the same to Congress. The bill was passed.

The House resumed consideration of the bill repealing so much of the law of August, 1852, as makes a reduction of 50 per cent. on the postage of newspapers and periodicals, when prepaid.

Mr. ELLIOTT concluded his remarks in opposition to the bill.

Mr. DICKINSON moved to lay it on the table. Carried—Yeas 74, Nays 67.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Army Appropriation bill.

Mr. FAULKNER offered an amendment providing certain moneys for repairs and improvements in new machinery at Harper's Ferry shall be expended under the direction of a Superintendent, who shall hereafter be appointed.

During the debate Mr. KEITT moved an amendment providing the Superintendent shall be a practical mechanic and shall not have held a political office. It appears, he said, the "Know-Nothings" have amazed and terrified the Democracy, and they are now driven from the embrace of foreigners, and take the mechanics to their arms. He desired them to exhibit the same zeal for mechanics, with the view to benefit them. He was against changing the superintendency of the armories from military to civil officers; but, as it has been done, he wanted no obstacle in carrying out the policy. He wanted the Democracy to carry out their principles, but he was afraid they would carry themselves out before they do that. [Laughter.]

Mr. LETCHER remarked the inference of the gentleman was, that military men have no politics; but are not the President, Secretary of War and Attorney General politicians? [Laughter.] It is notorious after the Mexican war, nearly one-third of the members of this House were military men.

Mr. KEITT—I took gentlemen at their word, and now they must not attempt to get round it.

Mr. LETCHER said it was remarkable his friend from South Carolina, notwithstanding his amendment, had heretofore argued on the military side of this question. When he undertakes to exclude men from office who have no politics, he must go elsewhere to find them.

Mr. KEITT—I argued if civilians were appointed to the superintendence of armories, they would be under the control of politicians.

Mr. LETCHER—Then if so, why make a fuss about it? Army officers are as much politicians as civilians, and what is the use of talking about broken down politicians?

Mr. KEITT—I said if you appoint the superintendents as proposed, they will be under the control of politicians.

Mr. STANTON, of Ky.—During full seven years that civil superintendents had the control of the armories, no man was removed for political opinions, and they either died in office or resigned.

Mr. CRAIGE—I rise to a point of order.

Mr. LETCHER—The gentleman makes disorder unnecessarily. If he thought yesterday none but military superintendents should be appointed, how can he advocate civil superintendents to-day?

Mr. KEITT—According to the determination of the House, we should not make the word of promise to the ear, and break it to the hope.

Mr. LETCHER—I take it for granted the civilians who may be appointed to the Armories will be as competent as military men.

The amendments were rejected.

A dull debate took place upon various amendments, and, without coming to a conclusion on the bill, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

Commencement at Harvard College.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 19.

The Annual Commencement at Harvard College takes place to-day. All the Banks in this city are closed as is usual on such occasions. A very large number of candidates have offered for admission to he College at the present Commencement. The festival of the Alumni takes place to-morrow, and promises to be numerously attended.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The Commencement attracted the usual large gathering, and the exercises were highly creditable. The honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred on Governor Washburn, Hon. Abbott Lawrence, Judge Thomas, of the Supreme Court, and Hon. Timothy Walker, of Cincinnati. The degree of D. D. was conferred on Rev. Wm. G. Elliott, of St. Louis, Rev. James W. Alexander, of New-York, and Rev. Henry W. Bellows, of New-York.

The Southern Mail—Fatal Railroad Accident.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 19.

We have no mail this morning from south of Mobile.

The Philadelphia train yesterday ran over two men who were sleeping on the railroad track about 4 miles from this city. One was killed instantly, and the other lost a leg.

Heavy Failure in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 18.

The *Gazette* announces the failure of Messrs. MCCULLOUGH, MORRIS & Co., grocers, produce dealers, &c., of this city. Their liabilities are $125,000, and assets $42,000. About $40,000 of the indebtedness is in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia.

Departure of the America.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 19.

The Cunard steamship *America*, Capt. LANG, sailed at noon to day with 104 passengers for Liverpool and 26 for Halifax. She takes out $168,000 in American gold and $2,000 in English silver.

Extremely Warm Weather Indeed.

SCHENECTADY, Wednesday, July 19.

The thermometer, at 3 o'clock to-day, stood at 102 in the shade, being the hottest since 1836.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

The U. S. Mail steamer *Philadelphia*, H. WENDLE, Commander, arrived in this port last evening. She left New-Orleans on the 11th, and reached Havana on the 14th. After landing mails and passengers, she left again on the same day. She brings 62 passengers and a cargo of pork and merchandise.

A report had just been received in Havana that a small steamer, belonging to the Nicaragua Transit Company, hence bound to San Juan de Nicaragua, had been wrecked on the Colorado Reef, towards the west end of Cuba. There was no report from the crew. It was said that her boilers had been damaged on her trip to Havana, but had been repaired while she lay there.

Captain DUNHAM, of the bark *Scotland*, from Boston, had an attack of yellow fever, and was taken to the Hospital.

When the *Philadelphia* left Havana, the bark *Odd Fellow* was entering the harbor.

These was considerable Yellow Fever at Havana, and many cases had proved fatal.

A moderate number of vessels in port, and freights low.

By this arrival we have received files of Cuban papers up to the 14th inst., but they contain nothing of great importance.

The *Diario* of the 13th quotes two columns of extracts from the *True Delta* and other New-Orleans papers, to prove the state of ill-feeling which it supposes to exist between the Northern and Southern portions of the American Union.

The same journal, in its issue of the 14th, contains a list of persons included in the Royal Act of Amnesty, done at Madrid, March 23, 1854, and publishes a treaty between Spain and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, for the better regulation of Judicial transactions on the part of subjects of the contracting powers.

THE WRECKED STEAMSHIP.

The Franklin a Total Wreck!

The latest intelligence received from the steamship *Franklin* indicates that the vessel is a *total wreck*. It is supposed that most of the cargo will be saved. The passengers and their luggage, as we have already announced, are safe.

The steam-tugs *Hector* and *Achilles* arrived here yesterday from the wreck, having left the beach at 7 o'clock on Tuesday evening. The *Franklin* at that time still laid broadside on, the sea making a clean breach over her. Owing to the heavy northeast sea running, the tugs could not hold any communication with her. It is understood that she made some water. The ship had not commenced discharging, as the lighters could not lie alongside; but an attempt was to be made to get anchors out ahead, to assist in working her off.

The *Leviathan* left the City, yesterday, for the beach, to assist in getting the steamer off.

The spot where the *Franklin* lies is upon the beach, opposite Moriches Village, Long Island, inside of the outer bar, and one hundred yards from shore. She lies with her head to the West, in eight feet of sand, and has twelve feet of water in her hold. The details of the disaster are given by parties on the spot, as follows:

Sunday night last, thick and foggy, the ship was running West by Northward, under steam and no sails set. During the night sounded whistle, in order to keep ship clear of other vessels. Ten minutes before 8 o'clock, on Monday morning, she touched upon the outer bar, distant about one hundred yards from the shore of Long Island beach, opposite the village of Moriches.

The helm was immediately put to starboard. The ship was running eleven and a half knots per hour at the time. Afterward reversed the engine, the fog being unusually thick. When the ship first touched, could not see the beach, nor be seen from it. All the heavy stores that could be were thrown overboard, and starboard anchor, with fifteen fathom chain, was also thrown over. Then the stern boat was lowered to obtain soundings, and they commenced firing for a pilot, which was heard for an hour and a half before a sight could be obtained of the village from the ship, on account of the thick fog. Tried every means in the time to get her off, but could not.

An endeavor was made to warp the ship off, but could not—meanwhile the hawser parted. Her head was continually forging on by the influence of the surf, and she lay imbedded in the sand. Finding all attempts useless, about 10 o'clock Monday morning the landing of the passengers was commenced in boats, and when landed they were met upon the beach by the inhabitants. Mr. J. H. BISHOP, who keeps a boarding-house near by, took several of the passengers to his house, and other proprietors of houses sheltered the remainder. They were all landed by 2 o'clock.

The number of passengers landed was about 150, Captain WOTTON remaining on board. This gentleman up to 4 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning, had not even set his foot upon the beach. When the passengers were landed they sent down the foretopsail and mansailyard, together with the main topmast, to relieve her as much as possible, the heavy surge causing her to roll violently; then ran a hawser to the beach in case the weather should come on heavy, there being a life car on board. This was done with the view of securing the officers and crew in case of danger.

During the night of Monday, in consequence of the beating of the surge, she was driven over the outer bar to within twenty yards of the shore, where she still remains imbedded in sand. The pumps were kept working all Monday night, in order to keep out the water from the hold. Stopped working pumps before 8 o'clock on Monday, the ship being hard and fast settled in the sand, with no hopes of getting her off. The water then increased 6½ inches an hour, until she had, at 4 o'clock this morning, 8 feet of water in the hold. The ship then labored very much.

Tuesday morning commenced sending ashore baggage, which was landed dry, and also one hundred packages of freight, which was stored at Mr. BISHOP'S under charge of Custom-House officers. The mails were sent on to New-York on Monday night, at 10 o'clock. The surf at high water yesterday afternoon was so rough that no freight could be landed with facility, and the idea was abandoned. The ship was careened outward from the beach, which makes it unfortunate for her, the sand causing her to fall over, and the surf to work with more mischievous results upon her exposed side. During high water yesterday the spare spars and sails were got ashore, in order to make tents for the ship's company, and baggage and cargo which was left. These tents, in the evening were occupied by the ship's company and many visitors, who retreated from the rays of the sun. The ship's crew got their luggage yesterday afternoon, and all left the ship with the exception of the captain, the fourth mate, and one or two more, the ship working so heavily that it was deemed necessary to send all the crew ashore who were not absolutely wanted on board.

A good blow from the southward for two or three hours to-day would break her in two—she already leaks very badly, and it may be expected that a total wreck will be her lot—and the machinery will have to be speedily removed. If the weather only holds fine, most of her cargo will be got out not much injured, although some is already much damaged. Three steam tugs were sent on at 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, but were unable to approach the vessel, she having got upon the inner bar.

They left at night for New-York. There are today five lighters within reach, and they will be employed to endeavor to relieve the position of the unfortunate vessel. In the deep fog which prevailed, little fault can be attributed to the captain, who is a well-known officer of skill. Soundings had been taken previous to Monday morning, as it was known that land was within a few miles.

She lies in eight feet of sand, and is rolling and cracking very much.

About one hundred men were employed by the General Agent for the New-York Board of Underwriters yesterday, who remains in the tent on the beach. This morning upwards of sixty men are at work to assist in removing the freight.

The value of her cargo is about $800,000, and consists mostly of silk and other dry goods. The insurance upon this is made up of open policies in the hands of numerous City merchants.

Her freight is about 800 tons, and is, as just stated, very valuable.

LATEST.

The steamer *Leviathan*, Captain HAZZARD, arrived from the *Franklin* late last night, and reports that when the *Leviathan* left they were working carts alongside with horses, and would succeed in landing most of the cargo dry. The steamer is in a bad position to be got off.

THE LATE BOSTON SLAVE CASE.

Pension to the Widow of James Batchelder.

In the Senate, on Thursday last, Mr. JONES, of Iowa, from the Committee on Pensions, reported a bill granting a pension to the widow of JAMES BATCHELDER, lately killed while aiding the Marshal to execute the laws of the United States in Boston. As the Committee was divided on the form of the report to accompany the bill, each division prepared a paper expressive of their opinions. The following are the

VIEWS OF MR. JONES OF IOWA, MR. CLAY, AND MR. WILLIAMS.

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred a resolution of the Senate instructing them to inquire into the expediency of granting a pension to the widow of JAMES BATCHELDER, of Massachusetts, recently killed while assisting the United States Marshal to execute a law of Congress, beg leave to report:

The facts of this case, so far as they have come to the knowledge of your Committee, are these:

On the 26th of May last (1854) a negro named ANTHONY BURNS was arrested in the city of Boston, by the United States Marshal for the District of Massachusetts, upon a warrant issued by the United States Commissioner for the said city, under the provisions of laws of Congress approved September 12, 1793, under the Administration of General Washington, and September 18, 1850, for the reclamation of fugitives from labor. He was claimed as a slave by a citizen of the State of Virginia, and was arrested and held with a view to an examination before the said Commissioner, according to law. While in the custody of the United States Marshal, and confined and guarded by said Marshal and a small force of deputies, in a room of the Court-House in the city aforesaid, a violent attack, with a view to his rescue, was made upon the Court-House, (by a fanatic and lawless mob.) After several attempts, the attacking party succeeded in battering down one of the principal doors of the Court-house, and effected an entrance, armed with clubs, axes, pistols, &c. They were resisted by the Marshal and his force, and, after a desperate struggle, driven from the building. In this struggle JAMES BATCHELDER, one of the small but resolute force under the Marshal, became a sacrifice to his devotion to his duty, under the laws of his country. The verdict of the Coroner's Jury was as follows: "That, on the 26th of May, about 45 minutes past 9 o'clock, P. M., while JAMES C. BATCHELDER was employed, with others, by WATSON FREEMAN, Esq., United States Marshal, as an assistant in defending one of the west entrances of the Court-house in the city of Boston, from the assaults of a mob, he received a wound in the left groin, severing the femoral artery, which caused his death; and that said wound was inflicted by a long, narrow, and sharp instrument in the hands of some one of the persons engaged in the assault, to the jurors unknown, &c., &c."

By this act of violence the widow of BATCHELDER is deprived of a husband and protector. The question is as to the propriety of granting her a pension, in view of the circumstances attending the death of her husband. The Senate need not be told that the case does not come within the provisions of any general law of Congress. But it cannot be denied that the practice of the Government has seemed to recognize an analogy in cases of this character to those provided for in the general statutes, and that it has been deemed "expedient" to acknowledge and reward distinguished and patriotic services, though rendered in the discharge of duties not of a military character, but involving hardship and hazard. In numerous instances has Congress rewarded such services to the individuals rendering them, or by acts of gratuity to the widows and orphans of those whose lives were sacrificed therein. As early in our history as 1794, the sum of $2,000 was voted to the widow of ROBERT FORSYTHE, Marshal of Georgia, who was killed in the discharge of his duty. In 1820 the sum of five hundred dollars was granted to the widow of JOHN HEAP, of Baltimore, "who was beset by ruffians and murdered" while carrying the United States mail. And in 1844 a pension was granted, for life, to an Indian woman of the Creek nation, for her interference to save the lives of prisoners condemned to death by her people. Instances are not rare upon our statute books in which pensions, sums of money, lands, or other manifestations of the public gratitude have been bestowed for services rendered by public officers and private citizens not connected with the military establishment of the country; but enough have been cited to show the scope of Congressional action in the reward of meritorious services, and to show further that the expediency and propriety of expressing the obligations of the public, in some appropriate manner, has been recognized and practiced upon by the Government in cases where the services and sacrifice have not been more remarkable than in the instance now under consideration.

But the analogy of this case to that of the soldier who is provided for under the general statutes, may be made apparent by noting two facts: First, that under the general laws the revenue police of the country, "when acting in coöperation with the navy or army," have been granted pensions, "in the same manner, and to the same extent;" second, that had any of the United States troops employed in conjunction with the Marshal's force, (of which Mr. BATCHELDER was one,) at Boston, to aid the execution of the law and preserve the peace, been disabled, his case would have found ample provision in the general pension laws. It would be difficult to define the distinctions of position or obligation which would, in equity, demand a pension in the case of the soldier, and refuse it in the case of a Marshal, both being employed under contract with the Government, and under oath to support the Constitution and the laws, and engaged in the same service and exposed to the same dangers.

But, again, if there is merit in the soldier's sacrifices and heroism in defence of the honor and security of his country against a foreign enemy, there is none the less of merit in the patriotism and courage of the public officer who offers up his life in defence of the majesty of the law against the violent assaults of a domestic foe.

But there are further and peculiar considerations which weigh with your Committee in favor of a recognition of the merit and patriotism of the services of BATCHELDER, in rendering which he lost his life. He was engaged at the time in assisting to execute a law of Congress; a law which but makes provisions for carrying out and sacredly maintaining one of the express obligations of the Constitution. It is well known that under the peculiar municipal regulations of at least one-half of the States of this Union, (a state of things which existed was recognized and guaranteed in the organization of the Government,) obedience to the law, and a faithful observance of the requirement of the Constitution respecting the rendition of fugitives from labor, is an absolute necessity to the harmony, peace, and perpetuity of the Confederacy.

Under these circumstances, it had become necessary as a security to property, and to allay agitation and quiet sectional misgivings; to assure the whole country of the determination of the General Government to faithfully adhere to the compromises of the Constitution, and of its ability to protect and secure the rights of all as guaranteed by that instrument. And it becomes the duty of Congress in some emphatic way to express its approval of the public officer, who, true to his duty, fearlessly executes the law of the land. One most appropriate means of doing this, and at the same time discharging a public obligation, will be to reward the services of BATCHELDER to his bereaved widow. While the Committee deplore the existence of a spirit of riot and insubordination, and of a disregard of all the duties of citizenship, and especially the valuable life that has been sacrificed to it, they cannot but congratulate the Union upon the fact that the people of Massachusetts, her citizen soldiery, and her public officers are, as ever, ready to rally to sustain the supremacy of law, and, vindicate the honor and the devotion to the Constitution and the Union of that glorious old Commonwealth. The conduct of the United States Marshal and his Deputies, of the Mayor and Police of Boston, and of the citizen and regular soldiery upon this occasion, was worthy of all praise; and the Committee regard it both a pleasure and a duty to commend their promptness to obey the call of duty, their firmness, moderation and prudence, by which alone consequences the most deplorable were arrested, and the law executed with so little sacrifice of life and property.

After due deliberation, the Committee have preferred in this case to acknowledge the obligations of the country to the widow of the deceased BATCHELDER, not in the form of an annual pension, but by granting to her a sum adequate to a provision for her future support, if invested and husbanded with proper prudence and economy. They herewith report a bill, for which they ask the favorable consideration of the Senate.

GEO. W. JONES, of Iowa.
C. C. CLAY, Jr.
JARED W. WILLIAMS.

VIEWS OF MR. SUMNER AND MR. SEWARD.

The undersigned, a minority of the Committee on Pensions, cannot concur with the majority of the Committee in reporting a bill for the relief of the widow of the late JAMES BATCHELDER. They also dissent from the report accompanying the bill, which, however, is understood not to proceed from a majority of the Committee.

In granting pensions, or bounties of a kindred nature, it has been the habit of the Committee to require evidence of all essential facts and circumstances; not, indeed, according to the rigorous forms of a court of law, but with substantial fulness and authenticity. Applications for pensions are constantly rejected for defect of testimony. But this reasonable practice, which is a necessary safeguard against abuses, has been disregarded in the present case. No evidence of any kind—not a shred or particle—was produced. The majority of the Committee undertook to act at once, on loose and general report, gathered at a moment of excitement from the public press. In this respect they have obviously proceeded with more haste than discretion. Such a course cannot be in conformity with approved precedents. In itself it will be a bad precedent for the future.

But this proceeding seems more obnoxious to comment, when it is known that it appeared, from the very sources on which the Committee relied, that the facts in question are all at this moment the subject of judicial inquiry, *still pending*, in the Courts at Boston. Several citizens have been indicted for participation in the transaction to which reference is made, and in which BATCHELDER is said to have been killed. Their trials have not yet taken place, but are near at hand. Under these peculiar circumstances, the indiscreet haste of the Committee, thus acting in advance of authentic evidence and *lite pedente*, is enhanced by the possible detriment to the grave interests of justice, which all will admit should not be exposed to any partizan influence from abroad. The report accompanying the bill, without any aid from human testimony, undertakes to pronounce dogmatically on facts which will be in issue on these trials. Anticipating the Court, and literally without a hearing, it gives judgment on absent persons, as well as on distant events.

On grounds irrespective of the merits of the case, the undersigned object to any action upon it on the present evidence, and in the existing state of things. They object, for two reasons: First, that such action would become a bad precedent, opening the way to a disregard of evidence in the distribution of pensions and bounties; and secondly, that it would be an interference—offensive, though indirect—with the administration of justice, in matters *still pending*, and involving the fortunes of several citizens. These reasons are ample.

But on other grounds of a different character, and vital to the merits of the case, the undersigned must dissent from the majority of the Committee.

Regarding the act of Congress usually known as the Fugitive Slave bill, as unconstitutional, while it is justly condemned by the moral sense of the communities where it is sought to be enforced, the undersigned are not disposed to recognize any services rendered in its enforcement as meritorious in their character. Especially are they unwilling to depart beyond the clear line of precedents, in voting bounties on account of such services. This of itself is a sufficient reason for opposition to the proposed bill.

But admitting for the moment the asserted constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave act, and its conformity with just principles of duty and admitting further, that efforts for its enforcement are to be placed in the same scale with efforts to enforce other acts of Congress, of acknowledged constitutionality and clear conformity with just principles of duty, then the undersigned beg leave to submit that, according to the practice of our country, such efforts have not been considered as entitled to the ordinary reward of pensions or kindred bounties.

The pensions and kindred bounties of our country have been founded exclusively on *military* and *naval* services. In England, *civil* services, whether on the bench, in diplomacy, or in the departments of State, are subjects of pension: but it is otherwise here. With us there are no general laws to this end; nor are there special laws of such clear meaning and character as to become precedents, sanctioning pensions or bounties for civil services. A report of this Committee, made by its Chairman at this very session of Congress, states the rule and practice of Congress. Here is the whole report. (Rep. Com., No. 199.)

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

April 11, 1854—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. JONES, of Iowa, made the following report:

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the petition of Rebecca Bright, beg leave to report:

"That the petitioner is the widow of JACOB BRIGHT, an armorer, who was killed at the Navy Yard, in this city, by the bursting of a shell. *He being an employé of the Government, and in no sense to be regarded as in its 'military or naval service,' the Committee can find no reason, founded in law or justice, for pensioning his widow.* Her case is precisely that of the widow of a laborer, or mechanic, employed by the day or month upon any public work. They therefore recommend that the prayer of the petitioner be rejected."

And yet, in the very teeth of this recommendation, made by themselves at this very session, the Committee now propose to bestow a bounty upon such services. If the Committee were right in their former report, they cannot be right now.

The report accompanying the bill shows that three of the Committee have felt that their recommendation needed the support of precedents, and they have ransacked the records for them. Two only are produced.

The first is an act of Congress, bearing date June 7, 1794, which provides "that the sum of $2,000 be allowed the widow of ROBERT FORSYTH, late Marshal of the District of Georgia, for the use of herself and the children of the said FORSYTH." On search in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, where this bill originated, and also at the Treasury, where the money was paid, no papers have been found showing the occasion of this grant, nor has anybody undertaken to state any. This precedent, then, can be of little value in establishing an important rule in the dispensation of national bounties.

The only remaining precedent adduced by the Committee is an act bearing date, May 8, 1820, and providing "that the Postmaster-General be directed to pay to the widow of JOHN HEAP, late of the city of Baltimore—who, while employed as a carrier of the mail of the United States, having the said mail

THE MORALITY OF A MERCHANT.

[illegible] about the morality of a merchant [illegible] entirely despair of the [illegible] and strict observance of the [illegible] and commission, point at least confess [illegible] upon the exceptions far oftener [illegible] instances. It is often said and [illegible] of politics, that that science cannot be [illegible] the customary laws of morality, or in other [illegible] the common acception of the words [illegible] must undergo a considerable [illegible] when those words are politically employed—then *judiciousness* decides,—and whatever [illegible] must be right. One may say about the [illegible] of politics; if we allow that all that is 'on [illegible] merchants say, is right, because it is [illegible] which means no more than that it brings [illegible]. According to the ideas of the day, [illegible] takes the place of worth, which was the [illegible] of the merchant's ambition. Whether [illegible] of this principle violate the conscience [illegible] honest man or not, if he adopt any measure [illegible] because it is judicious, he cannot in trade, [illegible] himself by saying 'the end sanctifies the [illegible]' in politics, the recognition of this prin[illegible] meets with but few difficulties, and, fifty [illegible] experience has taught me, that in commerce [illegible] is oftener followed than neglected."

[illegible] the disclosures of the past few [illegible], we could scarcely, we think, find a [illegible] appropriate heading for a review of a [illegible]chant's life, than the above passage ex[illegible] from Mr. NOLTE's book. Morality [illegible] merchants, with us, is, we are sorry to [illegible], the exception, not the rule; and although the public confidence receives shock [illegible] shock, it seems to blindly persist [illegible] placing continual confidence in the great [illegible]. This universal corruption is one [illegible] the most awful facts of our day. Dishonesty seems like some frightful contagion, [illegible] more and more each day, and [illegible] breaking out in individuals that [illegible] the least suspected. The root of [illegible] disease is not, however, in our national [illegible]. We are not rogues born. Theft [illegible] not in our blood. But it is generated [illegible] vast and overwhelming spirit of emulation which has seized on all classes connected with monetary speculations; a rivalry of wealth and a corresponding neglect of [illegible]. We know of no book more [illegible] to the young merchant than the one [illegible] which we quote.

But to return to our narrative, which we [illegible] from our last article. Mr. VINCENT [illegible] revels in accidents, physical as well [illegible] moral—and contrives to break his leg or [illegible] arm, Heaven knows how many times, during [illegible] autobiographical voyage. In the first of [illegible] adventures, which happened at Wilmington, near Philadelphia, and which resulted in a fractured leg, he was attended [illegible] a doctor who came twenty-eight miles [illegible] see him, each visit costing a dollar a mile, [illegible] as the illness lasted forty-two days, our hero [illegible] have had a pretty little bill to pay at the end [illegible] An aphorism creates itself from this experience. [illegible] break your leg twenty-eight miles from Philadelphia. He shortly after visits Mr. PARISH, at whose house he encounters General MOREAU, who, [illegible] NOLTE hints in the most delicate manner possible, [illegible] a confounded bore;

"His manners were simple, and possessed a naïveness which was attractive; but the attention of his hearers was not enchained or fixed by his conversation, *or rather his monologue, for it very rarely came to a dialogue of any length*, and you could listen to him with interest only when he discoursed about his really very remarkable and distinguished military adventures; you could then listen to him with great pleasure. NAPOLEON he almost invariably called 'Le tyran'—the tyrant."

We pass over Mr. NOLTE's journey to England; his visit to the HOPE family, and his encounter with OUVRARD, all deserving of our attention, but reminding us that there are some four hundred pages more, of equally and sometimes more interesting matter awaiting our editorial survey. Suffice to say that Mr. NOLTE realized as his own share a handsome profit on the Mexican business, mentioned in our previous article, and after refusing many advantageous business offers in England—among others the hand of a Miss TROTREAU who had a squint and 150,000 francs—he determined to return to New-Orleans, and [illegible] up a business of his own. For the furtherance of this scheme he had peculiar facilities. He was already known as having been at the head of a [illegible] speculation which was entirely successful, and the great House of BARING were ready to support his credit to a considerable extent. He soon found a partner, made all his arrangements, and in September, 1811, embarked the second time for the United States. Wishing to see as much of the country as possible, Mr. NOLTE resolved to cross the Alleghany Mountains as far as Pittsburg, and thence float down the River in flat-boats to New-Orleans, about two thousand miles. The flat-boat was furthermore to be laden with four hundred barrels of flour, which could be disposed of in New-Orleans at a profit, and so combine business with the pleasure of the journey. While possessing his journey on the Alleghany ridge, he encountered a remarkable person at a small inn, close to the Falls of the Juniata River. The landlady showed him into the parlor, hoping that he would not object to breakfast with a strange gentleman, who was already ensconced there. Mr. NOLTE gives the interview thus:

INTERVIEW WITH AUDUBON.

"As I entered I found the latter personage, who at once struck me as being, what, in common parlance, is called an odd fish. He was sitting at a table, before the fire, with a Madras handkerchief [illegible] around his head, exactly in the style of the French mariners or laborers in a seaport town I stopped up to him, and accosted him politely, with the words, "I hope I don't incommode you by coming to take my breakfast with you." "Oh, no, sir," he replied, with a strong French accent, that made it sound like "No, sare." "Ah," I continued, "you are a Frenchman, Sir?" "No, sare," he answered, "a man as Heenglishman." "Why," I asked, in return, "how do you make that out? You look like a Frenchman, and you speak like one." "He cause I'm Heenglishman becos hi got a Heenglish wife," he answered. Without investigating the matter further, we made up our minds at breakfast to remain in company, and to ride to-gether to Pittsburg. He showed himself to be an original throughout, but at last admitted that he was a Frenchman by birth, and a native of Larochelle. However, he had come in his early youth to Louisiana, had grown up in the sea-service, and had gradually become a thorough American. "Now," I asked, "how does that accord with your quality of Englishman?" Upon this he found it convenient to reply in the French language, "When all is said and done, I am somewhat cosmopolitan; I belong to every country." This man, who afterwards won for himself so great a name in natural history, particularly in ornithology, was AUDUBON, who, however, was by no means thinking, at that time, of occupying himself with the study of natural history."

AUDUBON's ambition just then, it seems, was to be a merchant. He had married a miller's daughter, whose father lived near Louisville, and he was most anxious to travel down the Ohio into Kentucky. NOLTE's flat-boats being large and commodious, he offered the embryo ornithologist a cabin gratis, which politeness AUDUBON gladly availed himself of. At Limestone he astonished NOLTE by the manner in which he laid the corner-stone of his fortunes.

"We had scarcely finished our breakfast," narrates our historian, "when AUDUBON all at once sprang to his feet, and exclaimed in French, 'Now I am going to lay the foundation of my establishment.' So saying, he took a small packet of address cards and a hammer from his coat pocket, separated from his vest, and began to nail up one of the cards to the door of the tavern. The address was as follows: 'AUDUBON & BAKEWELL, Commission Merchants, (*Pork, Lard and Flour,*) New-Orleans.'"

At Louisville, Mr. NOLTE encountered [illegible] business. He [illegible] with the collection that [illegible] to the house of HOPE [illegible] were not very [illegible] Limestone, Mr. NOLTE and his new friend AUDUBON made on together to Lexington, the capital of Kentucky, which he thus speaks of, taking the opportunity of introducing the name of one of our most distinguished men, who then had his fortune to make:

HENRY CLAY'S BEGINNINGS.

"It was then a flourishing little town, where I heard a great deal of talk about a highly-gifted lawyer, who, during the elections for members of Congress, had distinguished himself in the taverns and streets, by all sorts of brawls and fisticuff battles. This man was no other than HENRY CLAY, whose reputation soon after began to rise so rapidly. He was then a member of Congress; but his external appearance was by no means calculated to convey any very idea of his intellectual capacity, although he had, as early as the period of which I speak, already acquired great celebrity as an orator."

At Shippingport he took to his flat-boats again, and floated down the Mississippi, amusing himself on the way by drawing caricatures of MADISON and his wife, the latter arrayed in the red inexpressibles which JEFFERSON was reported to have brought from France after the Revolutionary period, and which it was asserted he generally wore during his residence at Paris as Ambassador. In the midst of this famous artistic recreation, Mr. NOLTE was interrupted by an earthquake. The same celebrated earthquake that destroyed New-Madrid on the Mississippi and Caracas in South America, where it destroyed 40,000 souls.

According to Mr. NOLTE's account, New-Orleans, at the time of his visit, could not have been the most charming place in the world to live in. Pirates were marching about the streets, and carrying on their free and easy trade with perfect immunity, thanks to the exertions of EDWARD LIVINGSTON, the lawyer, who, it seems, was a personal friend of theirs. Duels were not uncommon either, and our hero contrived to get himself involved in a couple in a very short time after his arrival. He tried to fight Mr. SAUL, the Cashier of the New-Orleans Bank, and displayed much pertinacity in his attempts to accomplish this praiseworthy task. He was eventually rewarded by a duel with a Mr. ALLEN, at whom he had the pleasure of firing three bullets. Mr. NOLTE dwells lovingly on the details of those difficulties. He devotes the greater portion of a chapter to them, and seems in his old age to revel in the recollection of his past ferocity, like the conventional old gentleman on the stage, who slaps the young lover on the back, crying continually, "Ah, Sir! when I was young, I was a devil o a fellow."

From duels we naturally proceed to battles, and of the Battle of New-Orleans we have a tolerably graphic description. In this celebrated defence, Mr. NOLTE played a conspicuous part, and contributed his share to those remarkable ramparts which were built out of the store-houses in the city. While engaged in performing his duty as a soldier in the camp, NOLTE has the inexpressible pleasure of recognizing his business mark on a great number of bales of cotton of first class quality, and on remonstrating with LIVINGSTON on the impropriety of taking the best cotton for such a use, when an inferior quality might easily have been had, that keen advocate replied, "Well, Mr. NOLTE, if this is your cotton, you at least will think it no hardship to defend it."

After the happy conclusion of the defence of the city, our biographer put in his claim for the damaged cotton, 250 bales, and 750 woolen blankets also used for clothing some of the troops. NOLTE placed his valuation at the price originally paid, 12 cents, with interest for two years and storage added to the claim. JACKSON said the price was too high, and refused to indemnify on such a scale. The following is the result of the affair:

A REFRESHING INTERVIEW WITH JACKSON.

"I made a written protest but the General would not notice it. Then I determined to call on him in the hopes of awakening a sense of justice in him. He heard me but that was all. 'Are you not lucky,' he asked, 'to have saved the rest of your cotton by my defence?' 'Certainly, General,' I said, 'as lucky as anybody else in the city whose cotton has been thus saved. But the difference between me and the rest is, that all the others have nothing to pay and that I have to bear all the loss.' 'Loss,' said the General, getting excited, 'why, you have saved *all*.' I saw that argument was useless with so stiff-necked a man, and remarked to him that I only wanted compensation for my cotton, and that the best compensation would be to give me precisely the quantity that had been taken from me, and of the same quality; that he might name one merchant and I another, who should buy and deliver to me the cotton; and that he should pay the bill. 'No, no, Sir,' he answered, 'I like straight-forward business, and this is too complicated. You must take 6 cents for your cotton. I have nothing more to say.' As I again endeavored to explain, he said, 'Come Sir, come, take a glass of whisky and water, you must be d—d dry after all your arguing.' For me there remained nothing but to say: 'Well General, I did not expect such injustice at your hands. Good morning, sir,' and so to go away. Three days after, came the news of the treaty of Ghent, and cotton rose at once to 16 cents, at which price I bought several lots. The commission for the regulation of claims for loss and damages were rather embarrassed now to offer me 6 cents. Finally, I was asked by a member of the commission, Mr. W. W. MONTGOMERY, whether I would be content if they would pay me my claim, as presented. I consented, because I would have been obliged to complain to Congress, at Washington; and the affair might have dragged on for years."

NOLTE does not forget injuries soon. He takes this occasion to make what he calls a few remarks on JACKSON's character. With a considerable foundation of truth for his estimate of Old Hickory, it is nevertheless easy to see old sores breaking out.

JACKSON'S CHARACTER.

"I may be allowed a few further remarks on JACKSON's character, that man so much more fortunate than naturally distinguished, because I had so many opportunities of observing him nearly, so that in my early observations I easily found the key to many actions of his public life, especially while he was President. That great student of men, CHAMFORT., who ordinarily far surpasses the philosophic DE LA ROCHEFOUCAULT in his remarks, says: 'In great matters men show themselves as they wish to be seen in small matters, as they are.' Correct as is the maxim in general, JACKSON's manner of dealing is an exception to the rule, and only in one instance can it be applied to him. It is true, that I refer to what was in his eyes a great matter, his elevation to the Presidency. On this occasion it was his object to play the part of a quiet, peaceful, unpretending man; a part which required the greatest self-control, and power of will. While the necessity lasted he ruled himself with remarkable power, but so soon as it was over, his character of unbridled despotism resumed its freedom, and never bowed again. In this work will be seen many an instance of his self-restraint and self-control; it was not a courageous will, but fierce despotic power which he exhibited when the foe had retreated from New-Orleans; which, after the news of the Treaty of Ghent had arrived, still made him refuse all constitutional rights to the citizens without necessity, without benefit to the city; imprisoning some, exiling others, putting the whole city under strict and causeless martial law. He saw the citizens only through the colored glasses of his partisans, who, like LIVINGSTON, could not let slip this opportunity of taking vengeance on their enemies—and therefore, in this he may be excused. But his barbarous course in the destructive Seminole war, towards those independent Indians, who were not rebels, and towards the two Englishmen, ARBUTHNOT and ARMBRISTER, of Nassau, Bahama Islands—because they carried on, without unfriendly feelings towards Americans, a harmless trade with the Indians, in all sorts of goods, among which were powder, lead, fowling pieces, and rifles—proved how much he thought himself above the law on all occasions. In time of peace with England, he had these two men tried, with orders to hang them. The Commission appointed, asserted their incompetency, and refused. JACKSON then named another Commission, and as commanding officer, *ordered* them to do their duty, and hang those seditious men. They obeyed, but recommended both to the mercy of the General, who must have been convinced of their innocence,—they were dealers in old clothes, or slop-shop keepers. Above all, it was desired to refer the matter to the President of the United States, as this was a duty belonging to higher authority than theirs, and as such reference was usual. But JACKSON would not hear of it; they must die instantly, and without any further loss of time, one was hanged, and the other shot."

After this morceau, we get a graphic picture of the intrigues set on foot to make JACKSON President. Expectant office-holders, such as LIVINGSTON, DUNCAN, District Marshal DUPLESSIS, and P. K. WAGNER, Editor of the New-Orleans *Gazette*, vied with each other in endeavoring to swell the General's popularity, hoping to rise themselves on its waves. The most prominent citizens united to give the hero a ball at the French Exchange, and, as usual, Mr. NOLTE was in the thick of it, on the Committee, and doubtless manager-in-chief. He had to again [illegible] JACKSON over the rooms, and then indulges in another bit of vengeance at the expense of [illegible] President JACKSON. Vol. [illegible]

JACKSON AND CO.

"On one of [illegible] JACKSON desired [illegible] the arrangements [illegible] and I [illegible] to conduct him [illegible] the transparencies between the arcades were two lighted, 'JACKSON and Victory: they are but one.' The General looked at it, and turned about to me, in a half-fellow sort of way, saying, 'Why did you not write 'Hickory and Victory: they are but one?'" After supper we were treated to a most delicious *pas de deux* by the conqueror and his spouse, an emigrant of the lower classes, whom he had from a Georgian planter, and who explained by her enormous corpulence that French saying, "She shows how far the skin can be stretched." To see these two figures, the General a long, haggard man, with limbs like a skeleton, and Madame le Generale, a short, fat dumpling, bobbing opposite each other like half-drunken Indians, to the wild melody of "Possum up de Gum Tree," and endeavoring to make a spring into the air, was very remarkable, and far more edifying a spectacle than any European ballet could possibly have furnished."

Mr. NOLTE, before he leaves for France, contrives another duel. SAUL, with whom he had a previous difficulty, being afraid to avenge himself, thrusts forward his eldest son in his quarrel, that youth having been taught the use of the pistol expressly for the purpose of putting Mr. NOLTE out of the way. We quote the episode entire, from the giving of the insult to the receiving of the bullet.

NOLTE ON THE GROUND.

"One evening I was on the Levée, with a couple of acquaintances, when suddenly I felt some one spit upon my back. I turned round quickly, and said, "What is that?" I saw rapidly retiring the spiritless corpse-pale face of SAUL's eldest son. "You could not prove yourself the true son of your father but by attacking me from behind," I called after him. I was excessively excited, and knew not what to do. The young man was evidently crazy. But how was I to get at the right person, and demand satisfaction from him who had already refused it. Something must be done; and I saw no other means than to seek the young man who had so grossly insulted me, the next morning; and as I knew that he was determined in one way or another to get me out of the way, I determined to sell my life as dearly as possible. The inflexibility of my right arm, because of the elbow having been broken, gave too great an advantage to my opponent in a long distance. I wished therefore, to fight at five paces, and so to settle one or the other. My two friends—Major MCCORMICK, of the Marines and Mr. ST. AVIT—were my seconds, and arranged the distance agreeably to my desires. The challenge was accepted, but the distance was protested against, and ten paces insisted upon. Finally, after much debate, seven paces was agreed upon. The first toss for choice of position was won by my adversary's second, BEALE. The next was equally against me, and gave him the word, which was to be one, two, three. My two seconds—more particularly my not-to-be-forgotten friend, Major MCCORMICK, one the noblest men whom I have ever known—were so annoyed at the position in which they saw me, just come from a three years' war, and on the point of going to Europe to see my friends, and to procure for my firm the position for which I had labored for four years and six months—a position that exposed me to a young man of fiery mood between life and death—that they could scarcely attend to the necessary circumstances of a duel. As we took our places, I asked Major MCCORMICK whether the pistol worked well. "I do not know," he answered, tearfully. "Let me hear," said I; "cock it." He did so, and I heard that all was right, and took the pistol. I have said that my elbow had been broken. This prevented me from holding my arm straight. My adversary's second declared that all the advantage was on my side; beside, I could not help holding the mouth of the pistol a little elevated, and he insisted that his principal should do the same. Accordingly he placed his arm in that position, the word was given, we fired, and he shot me in the left leg. I lost my shot, and, from loss of blood, fell. I was carried home, and confined to bed for fourteen days. The ball could not be found. Wherever it went, it remains to this day."

This young gentleman, SAUL, our hero afterwards informs us in a spiteful postscript, became a Government defaulter to the tune of $8,000.

NOLTE passes over to Paris once more, and with his usual good fortune arrives just after the battle of Waterloo, when Paris filled with the allied troops, and a whole host of kings and princes, was the most singular capital in the world. In this chapter we find much interesting matter, which if space permitted, we would quote. NOLTE has something to say about every celebrity, and among others we find General SCOTT figuring prominently.

SCOTT.

"Among the countless numbers that Paris had attracted, at the time of which I am writing, was the American General SCOTT, the same who was lately a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. He had, during the three years' war with England, distinguished himself in various operations on the Canadian frontiers, such as storming a couple of forts, etc., and was looked upon by his countrymen as a military star of the highest order. He was indebted to this circumstance for his mission to Europe, whither the Government had sent him to enlarge the sphere of his military knowledge, and thoroughly study the art of war. He came to Paris with the idea, that the greetings of the great military leaders of the Continent, and the testimonials of their admiration, would be everywhere extended to him. In this, however, to his visible chagrin, he had been greatly misled. In the vast collection of military celebrities then assembled at Paris, where, in one single circle, could be found the Duke of WELLINGTON, Marshal Prince BLUCHER, and SCHWARZENBERG, the Russian Field-Marshal KUTUSOFF, the Generals WORONZOW, ROSTOPCHIN, TCHITCHAGOFF, and all these remarkable personages, covered with military decorations, stars, and orders, the long, thin American, in his simple blue coat, without embroidery of any kind, and distinguished only by a modest pair of epaulettes, could not expect to awaken any very great attention. But SCOTT could not dissemble the contrast between the part he had played in his own country, wherever he showed himself, and his present position, and frequently gave way to vehement, and sometimes even laughable exhibitions of temper. But one thing is certain, viz., that he felt and understood what he was worth; for in later days he displayed his not inconsiderable military and strategic capacity, on another theatre than the Canadian frontiers, that is to say, during the war with Mexico, in 1846 and 1847, when he attracted and fixed general attention."

The greater portion of this visit Mr. NOLTE spent in making financial arrangements for the enlargement of his business sphere, and on his return to New-Orleans, his house almost immediately assumed the position of the leading firm of the city. His operations became very extensive—his purchases of cotton from December to April running as high as 40,000 bales. NOLTE had now reached his culminating point. From this time out he chronicles reverse after reverse, until at length the picture of this great financier—for he *was* great—penniless in his old age, and seeking paltry employments, is almost too sad to dwell upon. He seems, however, to have kept heart to the last, and chronicles his adventures and interviews with great persons with the same hearty and reckless good humor.

In 1820 Mr. NOLTE got married, little anticipating that instead of a prosperous merchant, his bride was getting for a husband one of those unfortunate men, who when the tide once turns with them never again regain their position. In the Summer of 1822 he again departed for Europe, and at Havre, was received on the Bourse with the distinction due to so celebrated a merchant. Dinners, *dejeuners*, and compliments of all sorts poured in upon the lucky speculator, and for a while he basked in the sunshine of popular favor. He spent a day with JACQUES LAFITTE, the great French banker, at whose table he met the Marquis of LANSDOWNE and the Earl of BRISTOL. Our hero, however, very shortly met with his first grand reverse. In consequence of the profitable cotton speculations of the preceding year, European orders, to a vast extent flowed in upon NOLTE's house, and they purchased largely at an artificially high price; the prices immediately after fell rapidly, before the goods were delivered, and the houses that ordered, foreseeing loss, repudiated the cotton purchased for them; NOLTE's paper was everywhere protested, and he lost largely by what appears to have been the sheer dishonesty of his correspondents. Shortly after, however, we find him realizing $65,000 by a single loan which he made to the Corporation of New-Orleans, for the purpose of paving the principal street in that city.

In the Summer of 1824, NOLTE falls in with General LAFAYETTE, who was poor and in debt, and for whom NOLTE contrives, with the aid of Mr. JAMES BROWN, the then American Ambassador, to raise $100,000. We find him some time afterwards in America lending the General $1,200 out of his own pocket. We find in this chapter a remarkable story told by LAFAYTTE to NOLTE, which, if true, [illegible] what [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

LECTURE ON AMERICA.

Mr. Joseph Barker on the United States.

From the Newcastle (England,) Guardian.

On Wednesday evening, Mr. JOSEPH BARKER, on a visit to this country from the United States, delivered a lecture in the Music Hall, Nelson-street, in this town, on "America, its climate, soil, and productiveness; its government, institutions, laws; its reforms and reformers; the character, manner, and customs of its people; botanical and zoological curiosities; prospects for emigrants, &c." The hall was crowded on the occasion in every part; and this being his first appearance in this town since his settlement in America, the lecturer on entering the hall was received with loud cheers.

Mr. BARKER commenced by observing that it would be far easier to deliver ten lectures on America than one, and when he cast his eye over the vast extent of the subject before him, he felt somewhat embarrassed as to how to begin and how to proceed. He would, however, do the best he could; he would bring the lecture to as speedy a close as possible, and if he omitted some subjects on which parties present required information, he would, after the lecture, answer any questions and give to every one that information he most desired. [Applause.] He was not there to praise America, and of course not to abuse it, but simply to give such information as had come in his way during his sojourn there, and to make suggestions to those who were seeking reforms in their own country, and laboring for the improvement and happiness of their race. He purposely abstained from dwelling on those matters commonly found in books on the subject,—it was not necessary that he should describe the scenery presented by different portions of the country, when the emigrant first cast his eyes upon them, nor yet that he should dwell on the large cities, as Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, &c. He should take them chiefly to the interior, and speak to them of what he himself had seen, and communicate that information which seemed to be most important to persons in their position. The bill had announced that he should speak of the soil and climate of America. Its soil, of course, was infinitely various; in some parts rich, in others poor; in some parts very deep, and in others very shallow. The greater part of the country, however, was capable of yielding abundant crops of everything necessary to the comfort and welfare of man. Its climate—where he himself was settled, in Ohio—was not only salubrious, but agreeable. He preferred it to the climate of his native land. It was colder in Winter and warmer in Summer. Sometimes in the Winter the cold was extreme, but that happened only seldom: in Summer the heat was oppressive at times,—perhaps for six, eight or ten days it might be so; but in general, both in Winter and Summer, the weather was agreeable, as well as perfectly healthy. The first year they went they had a very cold season. They expected such a season, and, indeed, severer cold than they experienced. One Friday evening, after a very beautiful week, the wind blew strong from the west. Though the night the thermometer fell very rapidly, soon got 20° or 30° below freezing point, went down to zero at length, and in course of time 22° or 24° below zero. The blankets felt very light, he assured them, though they had a good stock of them. In the morning he attempted to shave, but the razor stuck to his fingers' ends, and the cold was such that he thought it would perform the operation without the razor's assistance. [Laughter.] His whiskers got stiff—a drop of water having touched them—and he was in a terrible fix before he had done. Some boiled water was spilled; a cloth was brought to dry it up, but cloth and water all became frozen together, and the water could not be wiped up. Next came preparations for breakfast; but everything was frozen, and the bread had to be cut with a hatchet. They found, however, that the oldest residents had not experienced such cold for twenty or thirty years. It should also be taken into consideration that they were then living in a log-house, having some fifty holes to let the cold in, and perhaps a hundred to let it out. [Laughter.] They had therefore the cold to perfection. This continued for 2½ or 3 days, immediately after which they had tolerable weather. Their two succeeding Winters were mild. The days in Winter were two or three hours longer than here, and they were much brighter than our days—the sunlight of one Summer day there was equal to four or five times that of Summer days such as he had seen here during the last month. When the snow was on the ground, sledge-traveling came into fashion. Every man had his own horse and conveyance, and if he had not a sledge he went into the woods and cut down the requisite timber and made one. They traveled in this way eight, ten, or twelve miles an hour, visiting their friends. Traveling in the night was not common, and most families were furnished with two or three beds extra, and many with four or five for the accommodation of their friends. The Winter, therefore, was generally a gay and happy time. It was a general holiday; many kinds of farm work could not be done, and young men, after working in the Summer, went to school in the Winter. Every place had its common school, and every county a superior school or college. The young people never thought shame to go to school, and they went to school till they were 20, 26, or even 40 years of age. When it rained in America, *it rained*—it poured—and generally kept at it 36 or 40 hours, and then gets done. [Laughter.] They then calculated with certainty on fine weather. There was no uncertainty as to harvest weather. After rain they confidently expected three, four, six or eight fair days. One day dried their grass, made it into hay, and fitted it for the barn. As to the soil, in many cases the same kind of crop could be raised eighteen, twenty, or thirty years in succession. In bottom lands, near the river, it was two, three, five, or six feet in depth, and on the uplands also this was frequently the case. Indian corn—an exhausting crop—was raised so many years without manure. This practice impoverished the land, and after having occupied it in this way ten or twenty years, the old settlers went to new and virgin soil further west, which they obtained for five, three, or one-and-a-quarter dollars an acre; whilst they sold their old farms, with its partially exhausted soil, to new-comers for ten or fifteen dollars an acre. New-comers frequently did better with those partially exhausted farms than they could with new lands, on which the labor to them was strange and oppressive. With respect to the government of the country, it was to a great extent democratic—not purely so, nor yet equally so in all the States. The Southern States, forming nearly one half, were obligarchical, the slaveholders forming an oligarchy and ruling those States; and by a gracious misfortune, as a punishment it might be said for the Compromise which the Northern Free States had made with the Slave States, the Southern States had also a majority and were the ruling party as far the Federal General Government was concerned. But every State in the Union was independent. Ohio had its own House of Commons, its own Senate, and its own Government, which made its own laws, except in a few particulars. In towns and counties also there was a great amount of self-government, and indeed there was little except local government in the country, and the people to a great extent ruled themselves. In the Free States there was something like universal suffrage, except that new comers must wait five years before they could be citizens, and the colored people in some of the Free States had to possess a property qualification. The representatives were in proportion to the population,—there were none of the anomalous inequalities observable in the electoral system of this country. The parliaments were biennial. The general Government was in the hands of the people; they elected the representatives, and indirectly they elected the President also; but the North so foolishly fancied that they were dependent on the South that numbers of the Northern men had become pro-Slavery and played into the hands of the Slave oligarchy. The latter could always calculate on a moderate number of votes from the North, and by that means the Federal Government was rendered practicaly a Slave Government. But the North was now every day becoming more anti-Slavery; the Abolitionists were increasing in influence; the Free Soilers, who simply said Slavery should not be extended to any new parts of the Union, were also becoming more numerous, and many who formerly only said Slavery should not be extended, now began to say, "Slavery shall be abolished." [Loud applause.] In a popular Government like this every man was important, and no man therefore despised another man or treated him with disrespect. The two great parties of the country were the Whigs and the Democrats,—the latter, names being so often contrary, the least anti-Slavery of the two. There was a minority, however, belonging to neither of these parties; and where parties were nearly balanced, that mixority, if unitedly they refused to vote for any except those who would go for complete abolition, would extort a pledge from one or the other of the great parties to support abolition, and hence—a majority not being absolutely necessary to it—the abolition of Slavery after all might not be so difficult a matter. It was exceedingly important that this country should aid the Abolitionists and the Free-Soilers by public meetings and otherwise, as every such demonstration strengthened them and struck terror into the hearts of the Pro-Slavery men. Whilst behind all other countries with regard to Slavery, however, the United States were ahead of other countries in many things. He had not the slightest doubt of the superiority of a popular Government over a class Government. The American Government was more economical than ours. The President had a salary of 5,000 dollars, whilst our Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and many of our sinecurists had five or ten times as much, with nothing to do. He (Mr. B.) had a farm of 100 acres, a good house; a large orchard, twenty or thirty head of cattle, nine horses, and carts and carriages in proportion, and his taxes were not more than £8 a-year. In consideration of these taxes, too, if he had ten children under twenty-one years of age they could all be educated out of the taxes. [Applause.] Improvements in roads and canals were also frequently helped out of the taxes. As to their laws, they were also superior in many respects to ours. They had no law of entail or primogeniture, no hereditary aristocracy, no state church, no church rates, no Easter dues. If a man died without a will, the eldest son did not inherit all—the younger children and daughters came in for an equal share, and the wife came in at any rate for a third of the property. A man could not sell his farm without his wife's signature; care was taken that she did so of her own free will, too, and not from intimidation or compulsion, so that his wife had him fast. [Applause and laughter.] It was true he might sell two-thirds without such consent, but his wife must have the third with the house upon it. Women were also favored and protected by other laws and customs of the country, which he specified; and he particularly mentioned that, without any legal process, they could organize to suppress nuisances, and he mentioned one instance in New-Lisbon, where, in consequence of a young man having fallen down drunk and killed himself, the women organized and put down every gin-shop in the place. [Applause.] At another place, in Indiana, they also organized, a man having died of delirium tremens from drinking, and forced every innkeeper to sign a pledge speedily to give up the business. The study of languages was common among the ladies, and many were good geometricians and mathematicians. Some of the medical colleges were open to females, and they had female Doctors of Divinity, Law, and Medicine. The fees of the lawyers were small; there were no needless formalities in the courts, and no counsellors with gowns. All were men—nothing more, and seldom anything less. [Applause.] When the Judge was done with his business, he talked with the farmer, and had nothing particular about him to distinguish him from the farmer, or from any other citizen. A whole transfer for 500 acres of land did not cost more than 6s. 3d., or 8s. 4d. at farthest. Education in the Free States was furnished to all; there were no taxes on knowledge, and he did not know of any place of 600 inhabitants without a newspaper. The town of 2,500 population, near which he resided, had three newspapers when he left, and, within a month of his return, would probably have four. Newspapers were an article of universal consumption; every working-man took one or more; their price was from one penny to three-pence; the postage was free in the towns in which they were published, and the postage on a paper carried 700 miles was only 5 cents, or twopence half-penny a quarter. If a million people left this year for America they would all find work in less than a month. Any number of young women could find good places in families, and obtain fair remuneration. Farm labor was paid worse; a farm laborer, however, had 12s. a week and board and lodgings. If he hired by the day he might generally have 3s. 1½d. Shoemakers had 30s. to 35s. a week; mechanics had different wages according to circumstances, but all could get some kind of work at fair wages. Want was never known. There was abundance of fruit and vegetables,—and, in fact, plenty of everything either for food or clothing or intellectual improvement. Provisions were nearly twice as cheap as here, though they were nearly twice as dear there as they were five years since. Flour when he left was 2s. a stone. The people often lived too well. They take too much tea and coffee, and especially chew and smoke too much. Working men generally could make themselves independent in eight or ten years,—he did not mean that they would be relieved from labor altogether, but they could obtain 160 acres of land, a good house and stock, and then by means of moderate labor support themselves in comfort, and be dependent on no man. [Applause.] Hence he had never seen a wrinkle of care on the brow of an American. If a man failed in business it did not dishearten him; for he knew that if he fell he should rise again, and no man was allowed to be despised or trampled on. He had never seen a beggar but once, and that was an imposter from Canada; and he only knew one poor man, and he was so through indolence: for there as here if a man would not work the ground would not support him. The lecturer went on to give an interesting description of the vast and varied productions of the soil; its animals, birds, &c., and lastly, its troublesome insects and vermin. He spoke of the society found in the country, and of some of the religious sects. Speaking of American reforms and reformers, he noticed first the Anti-Slavery movement, at the head of which was WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, who had distinguished himself by boldness and prudence, by great courage and untiring industry, and, though once a poor boy, had won himself a high position and had made himself respected and revered amongst the good, and feared and dreaded amongst the bad. He spoke of GERRIT SMITH as holding similar sentiments to himself in the Scriptures, &c. Next he noticed the land reform, the object of which was that every workingman should have 160 acres of land granted to him, if he showed it was his *bonafide* intention to make it his home, by living upon it and cultivating it for five years. A bill to that effect was already under consideration, and had passed through one stage in the Legislature when he left the country. He spoke of certain experiments on the associative principle in the country having been successful; and he informed the audience how ready the neighbors were to assist each other, and especially new comers and the poor, in building their houses and in various farm operations, and how those meetings for work were afterwards succeeded by music, dancing and social enjoyment. He by no means, however, recommended indiscriminate emigration: it was a solemn experiment to change the Old World for the New, and parties ought to consider whether they were the proper parties to do so before they took the step. The lecturer concluded, stating his readiness to give any further information which he possessed. [Loud applause.]

Some questions on the subject of the lecture were then answered, and the meeting separated.

North Pacific Exploring Expedition—Account of the Voyage of the Exploring Expedition under Commodore Ringgold.

UNITED STATES SHIP VINCENNES, }
HONG KONG, May 1, 1854. }

The squadron left the United States in June last, and passing over the Atlantic, visited Madeira for fuel, water, &c. From the kindness shown the officers and men, one and all, at this place it was evident there was an abiding partiality for the Yankees. It may not be known to you, that during the recent grape blight, the cause of so much misery, the contributions for the relief of the starving population, made in the United States, were greater than all those from Europe put together. During the run over the Atlantic, the Commodore introduced a system of duty, and every branch of science and natural history, separately, were assigned to a careful officer or civilian, and it was most encouraging to see the enthusiasm of each in their particular sphere.

Many experiments were made in meteorology, deep sea-soundings, currents, &c., and no opportunity omitted to improve science. After a respite of a week, we passed on to the Cape de Verde isles, communicated with Com. MAYO, having his flag on board *Old Ironsides*, flag-ship of the African station. Thence we passed rapidly on, and after some delay under the line we took the southeast trades, and shaped our course for Cape of Good Hope. For convenience, the squadron was ordered, each one to take his own *route* for the place of rendezvous, and to spread, the better to make observations. Passing near the coast of Brazil, we then stretched over and gained the Cape of Good Hope, Simon's bay, about the middle of September. Here we found our comrade, the *John P. Kennedy* storeship.

The squadron all got safely in, and commenced to refit for the passage over the Southern and Indian Oceans. Simon's Town is quite a settlement, and the head-quarters of the South African Naval station. A depôt of provisions, ship-stores, &c., is kept here, where English ships may supply themselves. Com. TALBOT, in the *Meander*, fifty guns, commanding the squadron, resides on shore. He is a fine specimen of the officer and English gentleman. Great courtesy was extended to the squadron. The winds and weather, off the Cape, are most stormy, and alternately rage from N.W. to to S.E. The country is barren and unprepossessing in its appearance. The road to the Cape is a very fine one, and is often driven over in three hours.

Constantia, the locality of all the delicate wine, so famous, lies off to the left, as you go up, and at the base of the high spurs of the Table Mountain range. It is worth a visit to the hospitable residence of Mr. CLOATE, an old-times Dutch gentleman, celebrated for his wines.

Americans are giving activity to trade with Africa. Several clipper barks are running as packets between Boston and the Cape of Good Hope. Peace having been restored with the Kaffir tribes, impulse has been given, and a brisk trade seems to exist with the interior; there is much wealth among the merchants, and a degree of comfort and luxury quite pleasant.

The City of Cape Town is well built, streets at right angles, houses generally white or yellow, presenting a neat and durable appearance. Fine blooded horses of great endurance are found, with good imported carriages. You are aware the bay is exposed and dangerous—vessels have to discharge from lighters, and much delay is occasioned by frequent high winds and the long distance a vessel lies off. A fine regiment of English infantry are stationed in the city. The Kaffirs seem subdued and tired of strife. Copper has been found in abundance. Australian events have assisted the prosperity of the Colony, and an active trade and intercourse are carried on.

The squadron left about the 10th of November, part for China, part for Australia. The *Vincennes* and *Porpoise* took the latter route, and a stormy one it proved. The Southern Ocean is subject to high winds and stupendous seas, squally and rainy weather. We had our full share. Our captain had an anxious time. The object in view, so far as I could ascertain, was to improve the knowledge of the winds, weather and currents, in order that the intelligent navigators conducting our fine clipper-ships might the better traverse this vast sea in their passages to Australia. It blew a gale most of the time, and the ship went careering on most rapidly.

The most careful observations were, made upon the barometer and meteorology. None but the best found vessels must ever pass over this stormy sea. I mean in about the latitude 50°. We arrived in Sydney, New South Wales, some time in December—the day after Christmas. Many American ships were there, and our countrymen, in numbers, are competing at the mines successfully. It is a beautiful, safe, and spacious harbor. A magnificent city is growing up, and very few traces of a penal settlement are visible. The practice of transporting convicts to Australia is abolished, and a better class of people are rising up. Intemperance seems to be the besetting sin among the men and women of the working and even other grades. Yankee ice is sold about the streets, and the thoroughfares are watered by Americans, under contract. The city is regulated by a most efficient police, and all the laws are most strictly carried into effect, preventing any disturbance or riotous conduct.

Melbourne or Port Philip is in constant intercourse with Sydney—the former is the great rendezvous of Americans, many having embarked in business there. Sydney is the residence of the Governor-General of New-Holland, Sir CHARLES FITZROY, a very accomplished gentleman, who lives in great splendor in a palace facing the harbor. His salary is greater than that of our President. After the boisterous run of over forty-five days, all hands required rest and some respite. Our faithful crew were plied with the fat of the land. The markets were well provided with every possible delicacy, and, although the prices were high, yet they did not reach the enormous rates expected from the facts of the gold discoveries. Rents are high and houses in demand, yet the rates in no instance have reached the marks in California. So with real estate, although it has advanced, there is not that thirst for speculation characteristic of California, much less the excessive value put upon every commodity of comfort or trade.

The advantages of examining the route from the Cape of Good Hope to Australia would not have been perfect without an extension of our research to the China seas. Our clipper ships, after discharging cargo at the port of New-Holland, desire to find their way to China, the Philippine Isles, &c., as do our fine ships from California. With this view, after leaving Sydney, we passed up through the sea, west of New Caledonia, thence through the Coral Sea, visited the Santa Cruz group, the Carolines, and Ladrones, and gained this place on the 20th of March, taking the Bashee Islands in our route. Many and important corrections and improvements were made to the geography of this distant part of the globe, and when the information is published much good may be expected.

This flourishing port is scarcely fifteen years old, yet a substantial, well-built city exists, having the advantage of one of the most secure and magnificent harbors in the world.—*Evening Post.*

Later from Texas.

From the New-Orleans Bee and Delta, July 9.

The United States Mail steamship *Charles Morgan* arrived this morning from Indianola and Galveston, with dates from the latter place to the 8th inst.

On the 8th inst., the brig *Catharine Rogers*, bound for New-York, was towed to sea from Pas Cavallo. The *Morgan* spoke, on the 10th inst., at 2 P. M., distance 60 miles from the Southwest Pass, the bark *Tivoli*, from Chagres, bound for New-Orleans. She was in charge of the captain of the light-ship *Pleasonton*. All hands were reported sick with the Chagres fever.

The San Antonio *Ledger* learns from the express-rider to Fort Merrill that the Nueces has been unusually high—so much so as to compel those living in the valley to desert their homes and move back on the highlands. Considerable loss and damage has been sustained by those living along the stream. ANDREW SIMONS and —— O'HARA, his brother-in-law, had their house swept off, and were both drowned. The body of SIMONS had been recovered.

The Galveston *News* learns from a gentleman just down from Washington, that the statement, which we copied in our last Friday's issue from the Houston *Morning Star*, to the effect that "many of the bottom fields were submerged and the crops destroyed," by the late overflow of the Brazos, of some few miles in the immediate neighborhood of Rock Island, were partially overflown for a very short time—not enough, however, to do any serious damage. The crops pretty generally, throughout the interior counties, have been considerably injured by the late heavy and frequent rains, far more than from any other cause. The Cotton crops especially will from this cause be cut short to a considerable extent. The Corn crops, as far as we can learn, will, notwithstanding the wet weather, turn out well throughout the entire State.

The *State Gazette* in noticing the fact that Gov. PEASE would shortly issue a writ of election to fill the vacancy in the Senate created by the death of Hon. DAVID GAGE, of Rusk County, remarks that from this fact it may be surmised that the Governor intends convening an extra session of the Legislature; but expresses the belief that he has no such intention.

Hon. C. W. BUCKLEY, Judge of the Seventh Judicial District, has transmitted his resignation of that office to the Governor, to take effect on the third Monday in September next.

STEPHEN G. BARNES was killed on the 8th ult., at Fort Graham, by WM. M. BLACK, the same party who robbed THOS. HARRISON, Esq. BLACK was intoxicated during the day, and attempted to shoot a man named GIBONY, but his pistol snapped. To prevent further mischief, BARNES got BLACK to go to his house, and when they got within 50 yards of it, BLACK shot him in the head. He then escaped; meeting HARRISON a half mile from the spot, took his horse, saddle-bags, and $30 in money, as stated in our last.

The *Star* states that a few days since, Mr. JOHN OATS, of Green's Bayou, Harris Co., was crushed to death by the accidental rolling of a tier of sawlogs into the San Jacinto river.

Hon. ALEXANDER ROSSY has written a letter to the *State Gazette*, showing conclusively that the attempt made last Spring to organize a distinct political party of German immigrants, on a basis adverse to the existing institutions and policy of Texas, was not and is not approved by the great body of our naturalized German citizens. This movement has been disapproved in the most explicit terms by the Germans of San Antonio, New-Braunfels, Houston and other points.

The river Brazos slightly overflowed its banks, in some places recently, but has again receded. The planters express the opinion that but little damage has been done to the plantations along the river, but fears that the overflow, coming so late in the season, will cause much sickness during the Summer. Between the overflow and rains, the planters have been in many cases, prevented from working their crops, so that the weeds threaten to do a good deal of damage.

The *Times* of the 8th has the following: We regret to learn that a painful accident occurred yesterday morning to a lady of our city, the wife of TIPTON WALKER, Esq. Our informant states that she was accidentaly shot in the neck by some person firing a pistol in an adjacent yard, the ball passing through a window, and entering this lady's neck near the main artery, where it buried itself. We are more than gratified to learn further that the wound is not a dangerous one.

HON. R. J. WALKER AND T. BUTLER KING.—These distinguished citizens, who are so actively engaged in measures designed to build the railroad through Texas to the Pacific, are expected to arrive in this city about the 20th instant—it being known that they would leave New-York the last week in June. They will bring with them the $300,000 to be deposited under the law of Texas, and early arrangements are made for commencing the work, in case their company shall obtain the contract. The stock is gaining ground, several millions having been recently subscribed at an assessment of 2½ per cent., while the demand is increasing. The grant from Texas being secured, the stock will advance rapidly in public favor.—*Austin Times.*

THE MASSACHUSETTS EMIGRANT AID SOCIETY.—We learn that the party which left this city yesterday, under the auspices of the Emigrant Aid Society, to become settlers in the new Territory of Kansas, numbered sixteen individuals. Large accessions to its numbers were anticipated at Worcester, Rochester, and other cities and towns along the route, so that, when the party reaches St. Louis, it will probably comprise 400. The reason why so few persons left Boston upon this first trip, is not because there are but few who are desirous to seek their fortunes in the Far West, or because the plans of the Society are imperfectly cast. It is because the preliminary labors attendant upon the organization and arrangement of such an association have been so great as to preclude the possibility of taking the necessary steps to secure emigrants. The expedition, therefore, was rather for the benefit of emigrants by the way, than of emigrants from Boston. The next party, which will probably leave in the month of August, will doubtless convey a large number from this city.

Present appearances indicate for this Society a great demand for its benefits. So many letters are daily received by Dr. WEBB, the Secretary of the Association, from persons wishing to emigrate, in all parts of this section of the country, that it would require the constant services of two men to answer them all. One letter received from Vermont states that fifty or sixty families in a certain locality are prepared to start for Kansas as soon as a time shall be set by the society, and many other letters of a like gratifying tenor have been received from the neighborhood. [illegible] are many thousands in this section who will be glad to avail themselves of the advantages for emigration held out by this Association.

The most important auxiliary to the successful accomplishment of the plans of the Emigrant Aid Society, is the sympathy of the people; and this sympathy may be best expressed by the formation of auxiliary societies in every town and county. These organizations, the town acting as subsidiary to the county, and the county as a subsidiary branch of the main body, might seek out in their respective localities, such as would be willing or desirous to emigrate, put them in the way of joining the first party for the territories, and perhaps if they were too poor to go without assistance, contribute a sufficient sum to pay their passage. Such associations as these would materially aid the great cause of free emigration to the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska.—*Boston Journal.*

Commutation of the Sentence of the La Salle Rioters.

From the Chicago Democrat, July 15.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SPRINGFIELD, Wednesday, July 12, 1854.

M. B. SPAULDING, Esq., Sheriff of Kane Co, Ill.:

DEAR SIR: During the last two weeks, I have received numerous petitions in favor of the commutation of the sentence of death upon KERN BRENNON, MICHAEL TEWEY, and JAMES TEWEY, convicted at the May term, A. D. 1854, in your County, to that of imprisonment in the penitentiary for life; and have also received some few petitions protesting against Executive interference.

I have had laid before me all the testimony produced on the trial against the prisoners, in the case, and have most attentively examined the same. From all the facts drawn out upon the trial, I am clearly of the opinion that there are extenuating circumstances connected with the unfortunate affair sufficient to cause me to lean to the side of mercy in their case. In the first place the contractor shot one of their countrymen, (in my opinion, however, with justifiable cause, the man having taken STORY by the throat and threatened him in the store, but this was not known outside,) in a time when the Irish felt that they had not been well used, and when a good deal of excitement had prevailed upon the work, as appears from the testimony produced upon the trial. A large number were present, and on the shooting of the man by STORY, there seemed to be created a general panic among the men and great excitement prevailed. It did not appear that either of the prisoners raised a hand or struck a blow in the commission of the fatal deed, but were present and shouted, and, no doubt, were excited with the balance of their countrymen at seeing one of their number shot down. I have before me the views of Judge WILSON, before whom the prisoners were tried twice, and who had the opportunity of seeing the witnesses as they testified—of forming an opinion from the manner in which the testimony was given, and of hearing all that was said on both sides of this case.

I have also letters from a great many very worthy gentlemen who heard the testimony on the trial, and concur in the opinion that the sentence should be commuted to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for life. I have also received a petition of the entire Petit Jury that first tried the case, asking me to either pardon these men, or commute their sentence to imprisonment for life. I have also received a petition from ten of the Petit Jury that heard and tried the case at their late conviction, all asking the pardon or commutation of the sentence. I have also received letters from two of the Supreme Judges of our State, Chief Justice SAML. H. TREAT, and Associate Justice WALTER B. SCATES, asking a commutation of the sentence to imprisonment for life. Judge TREAT says I have had occasion to examine the testimony produced on the trial against these persons, and believe it to be a proper case for the interposition of the Executive. The sheriff and all his deputies, the clerk of the county where the case was tried, all having heard the case, petition me for a commutation of the sentence.

I have received several letters from gentlemen, no doubt, who thought they were doing service in the cause of humanity, saying that the public would be indignant should I interfere in the case of the sentence of the La Salle rioters, and commute their sentence to imprisonment for life, instead of hanging, as directed by the sentence. I feel that the people of this State have a more enlightened view of justice than to entertain the view of hanging men by wholesale whether strictly right or wrong. I have the fullest confidence in the belief that the ends of justice will be attained as well by having our acts of punishment tempered with mercy, as to deal with the strongest rigor of the law. If a man kill another with premeditation or design there could be no palliation in my estimation that would justify the act. But under circumstances of the La Salle riot, where no premiditation or design could have been had, I feel assured that the public, when they know the circumstances produced before me, will feel that I have done as I should do, when I commute the sentence of these men to imprisonment for life in the State Penitentiary at Alton.

In order that the people who have no knowledge of this case may see and know a part of the grounds upon which I have made up my mind, besides the testimony given on the trial, I append the following views of Judges TREAT and WILSON—the petition of the jury who tried the case, each time—the officers of the County who heard all the testimony on the trial. I could also append the views of a large number more in favor of the commutation, but think it unnecessary to do so.

I send you my views upon this case, and some of the reasons for coming to the conlusion I have, which you are at liberty to publish, that the public may know some of the grounds of the commutation. Yours, respectfully, J. A. MATTESON.

Who Succeeds in New-Zealand?

THOMAS CHOLMONDELEY is author of *Ultima Thule*, a book published by CHAPMAN, London. He says that those most sure of success in his *Ultima Thule* New Zealand, are skillful artisans. He gives an illustration:

"The second case which I shall lay before my readers shall be that of a shoemaker, a thoroughly honest and excellent man, who had been for some time resident in New-Zealand when I arrived there. He was a German, having been born, I believe on the banks of the Rhine; and I never shall forget the delight which he witnessed on obtaining a sight of a volume of SCHILLER, which I happened to have about me. He borrowed it, and I took care never to ask for it again. This man had been one of the first among the French and German colonists who formed the little settlement of Akaroa, some years ago. He has told me himself that, on arriving in New-Zealand, he was not worth a single farthing. At present his property, consisting of land, houses and cattle, is worth between two and three thousand pounds. His neighbors reckoned it at that; and, I believe, very justly. He commenced life in New-Zealand upon the earnings of his trade, the savings of which he gradually invested in the manner above mentioned. When I was at Akaroa, I remember being much struck with the easy, careless way in which he lived—seldom working, except he was particularly solicited. Of him, too, it may be said that, if his interest was connected with his adopted country, his love was with his old home. He had a very large family, and it might, under such circumstances, have well been deemed madness ever to think of returning to Germany. Yet this he appeared sometimes half inclined to do solely and only from his passionate attachment to the land of his birth. His house was quite in the German style; and for his hospitality, I can only say that, on the occasion of my visit, he made me drink nearly two bottles of wine, and was very urgent in his entreaties to me to stay a few days with him, "when," said he, "I will introduce you to several of my friends, and particularly to my neighbor the miller, who sings a capital German song." I do not suppose that there was in reality the slightest probability of this man returning to Europe, inasmuch as he is far too comfortably off where he is to think of leaving Akaroa. Shoes, even of the commonest description, could not at that time be obtained under 20s. a pair, and strong boots cost much more; so that the shoemaker had every reason to sing over his last. It appears, indeed, that the solidity and durability of the shoes which my friend BREITMEYER (for that was his name) was in the habit of making had somewhat declined with the increase of his prosperity. He told me, with a knowing look, that he had been lately reproved by the Roman Catholic clergyman at Akaroa, for not providing him with better shoes. 'On which I answered,' said he, 'that I had accidentally sent him a pair of Protestant shoes.'"

DEATH OF HON. GEORGE C. WASHINGTON, OF MARYLAND.—Hon. GEORGE C. WASHINGTON died at Washington City, on the 18th inst. Colonel WASHINGTON was one of the few remaining relatives of General GEORGE WASHINTON, some of the family having settled in Maryland, Western Virginia and North Carolina. He was about fifty-five years of age, and resided at Rockville, the county seat of Montgomery, Maryland, about fifteen miles from the city of Washington. He was formerly engaged in commercial business in Washington. In 1827 he was elected by the people of the Montgomery District to represent them in Congress, and continued a member of the House for six years. In 1835 he was again elected to the House for another term. In politics he was a Whig. In 1852 he was nominated by the Native Americans for Vice President, to run on the ticket with DANIEL WEBSTER, but he declined the nomination.

The Bank of Charleston, S. C., has voted an annual appropriation of one thousand dollars, out of the current profits of its business, to be set apart as a fund for the relief of indigent retired officers, who may now or hereafter need pecuniary assistance for their support.

Literary Dinner Party.

May 7, 1838.—Dined yesterday at ——'s —a *literary* party of ten:—BELL (of the *Atlas*;) JERDAN, BLEWITT, LEIGH HUNT, ROBERTSON (editor of the *Westminster Review*,) VILLIERS, WALLACE, a gentleman whose name I did not hear, and myself. Better talk than I have heard for some time,—chiefly, however, indeed almost entirely, from B—— himself and HUNT. B—— related some capital things; among others, two new anecdotes about WELLINGTON, which he had heard from his own lips, a few days before, at a small dinner party. Both of them related to the friendly feelings and intercourse that subsisted between the English and the French troops in the Peninsula when they were not engaged in actual combat. One related to Col. AGUILAR. Being personally acquainted with some officers of the French regiment which lay in front of his own, he had been invited to dine at their quarters, the two regiments being at the time 'observing' each other. Just after dinner, while they were enjoying themselves, a messenger came from the Duke to Col. AGUILAR, to move his men backwards a certain distance, the Duke having observed that they were placed nearer than he wished to the French regiment; and the messenger of the Duke had been allowed to pass to the Colonel. The message was read by Col A. and he immediately rose to go; and being pressed to stay, a couple of hours longer, or explain why he could not, he told the French Colonel the nature of the message he had received from the Duke. 'Oh,' said the French Colonel, 'if that's all, I'll manage that for you. I'll move *my* men back the distance that the Duke requires, and then *yours* will be in the right position.' And he did so. The other anecdote related more immediately to the Duke himself, and is of great interest and importance, as his own life or death was involved in it. He had been persuaded to try a beautiful *white* charger which he had proceeded to do, attended by one person only (an orderly, I think B—— said;) and, without much thinking where he was riding, he suddenly came in front of a French piquet, who, seeing the *white charger*, and supposing that it was some one of consequence, and that they were part of a larger party, instantly raised their guns and pointed at the Duke. 'I thought it was all over with me,' the Duke said, in relating the anecdote, 'but the man who followed me cried out "Stop, stop; *ce n'est rien, ce n'est rien,*'—we are not followed by anybody!' The Frenchmen immediately withdrew their guns, 'and my life was saved,' the Duke added. B—— then related another story arising out of these military recollections. When he was at Naples, three or four years ago, he was introduced personally to the King, who has not an idea in his head but of *military* matters, and who delights in nothing but in 'playing at soldiers.' And not supposing that it could be deemed worth while by the people about him to present any foreigners but such as had distinguished themselves in a *military* way, he took it for granted B—— was a military hero, and treated him accordingly. 'You are very young, Mr. B——,' he said, 'were you at Waterloo?' (Mr. B. was about ten years old when Waterloo was fought.) 'I do not recollect your name in connection with any remarkable events, though I hear you have greatly distinguished yourself. Are you fond of reviews?' I will give you a review, if you like; or, perhaps, you would like yourself to review my troops? I gave your countryman, General Sir WALTER SCOTT, a review when he was here.' * * Hunt started a theory about poetry,—that it was the result of immediate *feeling*, and nothing else; but there was no such thing as a poetry of *thought*. Thought, he said, was merely the *reflection* of feeling—feeling at second hand; and, in illustrating his theory, he went on as follows, giving it as an instance of the poetry of *feeling*:—'One of my boys had been out walking, and on his return he could not get in; for we (meaning all the rest of the family) were out, and the servant, it appeared, was asleep. At last, he got in—[at the window, I suppose, for I did not understand exactly *how*, she being asleep and nobody else at home] and there he found her, as he said, lying asleep on a sofa, crouched up, LOOKING HOT AND FURIOUS.' *This* was what he gave as an instance of the poetry of feeling. Another little incident I had almost forgotten. —— and —— were expatiating together on the *bust of Dante*, tracing very learnedly his whole 'life and character,' in the lines, hollows, and marks of his noble countenance—having been all the time tracing the characteristics of *Dante* in the features of *Ariosto!* The blunder probably occurred from the two busts having lately changed places. They discovered their own mistake in the midst of the discussion, and then quietly moved across to the other bust, and made out the same case in regard to that."—*Patmore's "My Friends."*

Excavations at Herculaneum.

From the London Athenæum.

Our Neapolitan correspondent says: "As the season for excavating has in several spots drawn to a close, it will be well to give a glance at what has been done within the last few months, and at the altered position of the various scenes of antiquarian interest in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies. The excavations which were renewed in Herculaneum about a year or two since have been continued, and the ground-floors of the houses situated on the declivity leading to the sea are being laid open. The recent results, however, have been unimportant. At Pompeii the works were for a long time suspended. A bronze statue of Apollo had been brought to light, a little larger than life, Roman in style; it was found near the small theatre. The excavations are now being prosecuted very feebly, but with a view to discover the lower part of the boundary walls of the ancient city. Feebly, however, as the works are conducted, the wonder is, not that so little is done, but that anything is done, when it is considered that the entire revenue of the country is insufficient for the maintenance of the army. The point of greatest interest, however, has been, and still continues to be, Canosa, in Puglia—and the excavations of the Greek tombs have been carried on under the able direction of Signor CARLO BONUCCI. These tombs are in the form of small chambers, decorated with columns and paintings. Here have been found objects of quite a novel and extraordinary interest, in arms, terra-cottas, and glass; ornaments of gold, as necklaces, bracelets, diadems, earrings, and rings; cameos and vases which are remarkable for the beauty of their paintings, and the interest and the grandeur of the subjects. I have already spoken of the wonderful vase on which is represented the wars between the East and the West, or Asia and Greece, in which Darius is seated in the midst of his satraps, while the various provinces of Asia, personified by beautiful women, bring their offerings for the war; and I only allude to it now for the reason that I have just seen some fragments of these beautiful productions of art. When I speak of fragments, it should be known that no part is missing, and that the vase will be restored to perfection. Signor BONUCCI returned to Canosa at the end of last month, in order to send over to the Royal Bourbon Museum at Naples all the wonders he has collected. At Capua, too, something has been done in antiquarian research, and the result is that a Samnitic tomb has been found. It is in the form of a chamber; on the walls are painted two young women, who are playing on the pipes, and other figures. Some black vases also were discovered here, with gilded ornaments, as also rings and other ornaments in gold."

Value of Land in Adelaide, Australia.

The price of town land is almost beyond credit. There is no limit to the extravagant opinion that buyers and sellers entertain of its value. Innumerable instances might be quoted. In one case a house purchased for £250, lately fetched £12,000; another offered to Government for the use of the military officers for £3,000, a month afterwards was valued at £5,000; they still hesitated, and the price gradually rose to £6,600, which sum Government declined giving, having at out that period received iron barracks. As another instance, the Government have long desired DEGRAVES' fine blue-stone store, and have made many liberal overtures, but without tempting the proprietor to sell. They at last asked him to name a price—a final figure—in order that they might settle the affair one way or another. He meditated awhile, and then, as his *ultimatum*, named £85,000. At a sale of townland, a corner allotment, with a frontage of about thirty feet to Swanston-street, and a depth of about sixty feet to Great Bourke-street, (a tolerably central situation, but by no means one of the best in the city,) was sold at the rate of £210 per foot frontage, and the purchaser was offered £800 for his bargain the following day. In another and more central spot, a leading auctioneer contracted to pay £2,000 per annum for an au

NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible] FRANKLIN-STREET HOSPITAL.

	Received	Died	Discd.	Remaining
[illegible] July 25.....	15	7	4	31

[illegible] of hours since Tuesday, 3.

By means of a typographical error yesterday, the number of deaths in Hospital on Tuesday was stated at 16. Ten was the true number. Yesterday's return, published above, exhibits a decrease of three.

It is understood that another Cholera Hospital will presently be opened. The locality is not announced.

Ten cases were reported in Brooklyn yesterday. The number of deaths from Cholera was *four*.

Temperance in the Eighth Ward—Statement of Alderman Tucker.

A meeting was held last evening at the Spring-street Hall, to consider the action of the Commissioner of Excise, and to adopt measures for the suppression of illegal liquor selling in the Eighth Ward. The meeting was organized by appointing L. Wiseman, President, Messrs. Dyer and DuCamp, Vice Presidents, and Henry Jacobus, Secretary. Professor Martin opened the meeting with an appropriate prayer.

Alderman Tucker made a statement: He said it was his duty to give an account of the number of licenses granted, and how they came to be granted, in the Eighth Ward. He stated at his election, that he was opposed to granting licenses, but would act according to law. Prior to the time for granting licenses, he had several conversations with the Counsel for the Corporation, and several lawyers, all of whom said that all applicants except aliens, minors, and persons of bad character, were entitled to licenses. He also saw the Mayor, and told him that the majority of the citizens of the Eighth Ward were opposed to the granting licenses. He said he would not interfere. The Councilmen agreed to the new form of granting licenses to men of good character, which he (Alderman Tucker) agreed to for the purpose of suppressing houses of bad repute. The Mayor stood out for the first day. The second day he refused to sign every license presented to him. The third day, he found a great press in his office, and among the rest a great many women, to whom he objected to grant licenses in toto. He was surprised, though many were in the room, not to be asked to sign licenses, and was told the Mayor was doing it. He went to the Mayor, who said it was an ugly business. He said, what can I do? He was answered, do what you said. He said it was as much a man's right to sell rum as well as bread. He said to him, would you grant licenses to gambling-houses and houses of prostitution? He answered no, certainly not. He replied, the case is similar. He said he did not know what course to pursue; under the new license, the grocer is not allowed to keep a bar—but the old form permits it. As matters stood he could not take any further steps in it, but would to his utmost endeavor to suppress the illegal selling of liquor in the Eighth Ward, by his money and influence.

Mr. Hewitt gave an exposition of the objects of the Carson League.

A great degree of confusion was caused by an irrelevant discussion between Councilman Crawford and a Mr. Osborne.

The amount stated to have been already subscribed was over $2,000, and Mr. Blackmeyer (President of the Eighth Ward Temperance League) said it would soon amount to much more. A communication was received from the New-York City Alliance, expressing their wish to cooperate with the citizens of the Eighth Ward in their efforts.

The following resolution was then offered by Charles C. Dyer:

Resolved, That we recommend cooperation with the Carson League Committee of this City, for suppressing illegal rum selling in this Ward, and that a Committee of three be appointed to carry out this object.

The resolution was carried. The gentlemen nominated were C. H. Merry, N. Jacobus and Wm. Williams.

Jo. Hoxie, Esq., spoke briefly, and the meeting adjourned.

The Union of Liberal Societies.

The Union of Delegates from the various Liberal Societies of New-York held their regular meeting last night, at No. 80 Leonard-street. Dr. Aschenbrenner occupied the Chair, and Mr. Frederick Wiechel, acted as Secretary. After some preliminary business relating to the private matters of the Convention, the Committee appointed to examine the catechism for the patriotic Volunteers, as it exists in the *Military Manual*, written by Hugh-Forbes, Esq., for the instruction of the Italian Revolutionists, and to report whether it considers the explanation respecting the practical working of the institutions of the United States to be therein fairly, justly and impartially represented, respectfully report that it does consider the United States to be fairly, justly and impartially represented in that work.

The following resolutions were then offered, viz.:

Whereas, The Convention of Liberal Societies having heard the opinion of the Committee appointed to examine the political catechism attached to the military work of Colonel Forbes, for the use of the Italian Revolutionists; and,

Whereas, It is of the highest importance that the real condition of the United States, and the practical working of their institutions be clearly understood by the European Revolutionists; therefore,

Resolved, That this Convention approves of the said catechism and recommends that measures be taken for its translation and circulation in German and French, at cost prices.

Resolved, Furthermore, that the entire work be translated into French and German, as being the most practical book of the kind that the Convention has yet seen, and as being indispensable for the Revolutionists.

A Committee, consisting of Messrs Kaufmann Peterson, Brachelow, and Wiechel, was then appointed to procure its translation into the German language; and Messrs. Simon, Lanson, and Frey composed a second Committee for the translation of the same work into French.

The Committees selected at a former meeting, to take into consideration the proposed Provision and License Laws, and report thereon, were then called upon. No regular report was made, excepting by Mr. Thum, who, in behalf of the Democratic Union, which Society he represents as a delegate, stated that the said Society approved of the Provision Law, but were opposed to the License Law, considering it nothing more or less than a compromise between the two irreconcileable parties of Liberty and Tyranny; with this view, they would rather accept the full measure of the tyrannical Maine Law enactment, than acknowledge any such right as would be tacitly admitted in the License Law. There was some further discussion upon this topic, but its final decision was adjourned until the next regular meeting of the Union.

The former appeal from the distinguished French exiles now residing in the Island of Jersey, under the protection of England, was read:

"TO REPUBLICANS.

It has become of urgent necessity to make our voices heard and to appeal to all faithful and generous hearts. Let those who are still in their native land remember those who have been driven from it! We who are struggling against proscription, behold ourselves surrounded by incredible suffering. The peasant suffers afar from his fields, the workman suffers thus cut off from the workshop where he earned his bread; there is no work, no clothing for their bodies, no shoes for their feet, no food to still the pangs of hunger; yet, amid all this, there are wives and children to be clad and nourished; this is the condition to which a throng of exiles are reduced. Our companions do not murmur, but we murmur for them. The despots with M Bonaparte at their head, have done all that they could, aided by calumny, intimidation and the police to prevent succor from reaching these indomitable confessors of Democracy and Liberty. In starving them, their foes have hoped to conquer them. A dream! They will fall at their post. In the meanwhile, time is passing by, the situation of our brothers is growing worse, and what was but poverty is becoming agony. Destitution, home-sickness and hunger are decimating the ranks of exile. Many have died already. Must the rest perish?

Fellow-citizens of the Universal Republic: To aid the suffering is a duty; but to aid him who is suffering for humanity is more than a duty!

All of you who have remained in your country have at least those two things which make men live—bread and the native air. Turn your eyes towards that exiled family, which struggles for all and which faintly represents, in the midst of its trials and sorrows, the great family of the peoples. Let each one give the mite it is in his power to bestow. We call our brothers to our brothers' aid.

The Jersey Committee.

Victor Hugo,
Barbier,
Albert Barbieux,
} French Exiles.

Alexander Tekeli Hungarian Exile.
L Piancini, Italian Exile.
Zeno Swietoslawsky, Polish Exile.

Mr. Linson, of the section of *La montagne*, in presenting this appeal, stated that the French Section of the Mountain had appointed one delegate to confer with other delegates to be selected by the other societies, if they should see proper, and suggested that a day should be set when the said delegates could meet and decide upon the measures to be taken in order to carry out the objects of the appeal. Upon motion of Col. Forbes, a committee was appointed to consider the ways and means of collecting aid for the destitute refugees in Europe. Messrs. Kaufmann, of the Turners, Chas. Peterson and Frederick Wiechel, compose the said Committee. No further business being before the Union, it adjourned.

Board of Education.... Wednesday, July 19.

A. W. Williams, Esq., the President, in the chair.

CROWDED SCHOOL ROOMS.

Mr. Phillips offered a resolution directing the attention of the school officers of the Seventeenth Ward to the condition of the class rooms of the school on the corner of First-avenue and Ninth-street. He said that an article had been published in the Daily Times of Tuesday, which asserted that the class rooms were crowded to such an extent as to be detrimental to the health and comfort of the pupils. He believed that there was no foundation for the assertion contained in the article, but he thought it due to the officers of that Ward to show the contrary state of facts to exist, if the statement in the Times be erroneous. He hoped that the resolution would be adopted without debate.

Mr. Hibbard—I hope not, Sir. Under such circumstances it is proper to refer the matter to the school officers of the Ward to investigate the facts; but I am opposed to taking up a newspaper rumor, and making it the basis of action by this Board.

The resolution was laid over for debate.

The Committee on the Free Academy reported the names of certain students of that institution on whom they recommended that the degree of Bachelor of Arts be conferred. The resolution authorizing this action was adopted.

On motion, authority was also given to confer the same degree upon the members of the graduating class of July 1853.

PRIMARY SCHOOL NO. 11.

Mr. Hibbard moved that the following resolution previously adopted, be reconsidered:

Resolved, That the President and Clerk of the Board are requested to sign a warrant for the payment of the salaries of the Teachers and Janitors of Primary School No. 11, amounting to $178 13.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Hibbard gave notice that as a member of this Board, and a tax-payer of this City, he should apply for an injunction to prevent payment of the money in accordance with the resolution.

The motion of Mr. Phillips previously offered relating to the condition of the School corner First-avenue and Ninth-street, was laid on the table.

ELECTION OF A DEPUTY CLERK.

The following gentlemen were put in nomination: Wm. H. Aldis, Michael J. O'Donnell, Joseph M. Vail, Edward W. Hodgson, and Wm. Oland Bourne.

The ballot resulted in the election of Mr. W. H. Aldis, by the following vote: Wm. Aldis, 23; Wm. Oland Bourne, 15; Michael O'Donnell, 2. Total, 40.

Mr. Smith moved that the vote be reconsidered. The President pronounced the motion to be out of order. Mr. Smith appealed from the decision of the Chair, he asserting that it was the right of a Board to reconsider its action upon all subjects.

The appeal was sustained, only two members dissenting.

Mr. Aldis (who is a member of the Board) announced that he should resign his position as a Commissioner at an early date, in order to assume the duties of the position to which the Board had elected him.

☞ There is one improvement which it is quite extraordinary that the City Railroad Companies have not yet introduced into the cars. The presence of a jar of comfortably-cool iced-water, in a convenient corner, would be *such* a blessing! There is no telling how popular City Roads would then become. And if there were only a soda-fountain, sparkling and bubbling, and hissing and splashing! That would be the quintessence of railroad comfort. We can't walk in such broiling heats. We don't like to use the stages when there are more than thirteen inside, and five on the roof. In short, we haven't any idea what is best to be done, unless it be to seize a *Waverley*, retire with a mint-julep to the second-story back-room, and enjoy life and the sun as we may. Who knows anything better?

☞ A queer sight it is to see the Hotel balconies after sunset and tea. Take a stroll at 7 o'clock, post-meridian. Observe the soles of multitudinous boots uplifted above iron railings. See clouds of smoke wreathing fragrantly over the heads of disciples of the weed. Cogitate upon the effect of night-airs. Wonder how many cough-drops will be in demand to-morrow, in consequence of late exposures and too many pipes, ice-creams, sore-throats, opera-goings and star-gazings till past midnight. Hot weather in New-York brings up curious exhibitions of the capacities of the good public for enjoying itself. There is not a great deal of prudence abroad.

☞ Excellent Cholera weather yesterday. The mid-day sun was oppressively hot, and people who were abroad under his fierce beams, felt very like giving up the ghost. By the way, what a peculiarly disgusting thing it is, to have the stench from lately-besprinkled streets rising into your nostrils under such a heat. We have no high opinion of the healthiness of stewed mud.

Meeting of Commuters on the Harlem Railroad.—One of a series of meetings which are now being held on the line of the Harlem Railroad, took place on Tuesday evening, at Thompson's Hotel, at Upper Morrisania.

Mr. John Murphy presided. Remarks were made by Messrs. Ogden, Stillwell, and Tilden, while a Committee, composed of Messrs. Wm. G. Lent, W. A. Bedell, and Smith Weeks, were deliberating upon resolutions expressive of the opinions of the meeting. Their report embraced three resolves, which were unanimously passed. The first of these denounced the breach of faith committed on commuters by the Directors of the Road. The second expressed their unqualified indignation at the course pursued by the officers of the Company in baffling attempts to arrive at a definite settlement of difficulties; and the third instructs the General Committee to demand an interview with the Directors, and urge upon them the justice of their claims.

A report of a previously constituted Special Committee, showing the conduct of the Vice President and Directors in an unfavorable light, at an attempted interview, having been read, the meeting adjourned.

Attempt to Kill an Officer.—About 2½ o'clock yesterday morning a man named Francis Hughes was arrested by Officer Lake, on a charge of attempting to kill him, (Officer Lake.) Capt Squires says:

"This is one of the Battle Row rioters. The police have had frequent collisions with him, and he swears he will have the pleasure of killing some of them yet. He struck Officer Lake across the head with an iron bar, with the evident intent to kill him, but failed, as the officer recovering himself closed with him, and after a severe fight subdued and brought him in, both of them being covered with blood."

☞ The mammoth clipper *Great Republic*, the hull of which was lately purchased by N. B. Palmer, Esq., is to be rebuilt. She will have but three decks and three masts, instead of four as first built, and will be capable of carrying from 3,000 to 3,500 tons. The cost of re-building her will be somewhere between $100,000 and $125,000. She will be employed in the China trade, under her original name. The length and model will remain unchanged. In sixty or seventy days, it is stated, she will be ready for sea.

Great Sport.—Mr. E. Hooper, of Whitehall-slip, and a gentleman of South-street, went down the Bay on Tuesday, and, after an absence of ten hours, returned with 260 pounds of Black and Weak fish, including two Sheepshead weighing 6 and 5 pounds. A good day's sport.

☞ The well-known river steamer *Aida* has been sold at Sheriff's sale at Kingston for the sum of $19,000, in addition to the debt with which she is encumbered; making a total of $45,000.

☞ A gentleman named Waterman, of Morrisania, had his elbow broken yesterday in the Yorkville Tunnel, while leaning his arm out of a Harlem car.

Fire.—A fire occurred on Tuesday evening at No. 693 Broadway, occupied by Misses Simmons & Noel as a Millinery Store. Insured for $3,000.

☞ Mr. Secchi de Casate, Editor of the *Crusader*, was attacked by Cholera on Tuesday evening, and was quite ill yesterday.

☞ Lieut. D. D. Porter, Commander of the Steamship *Golden Age*, is ill of Chagres fever at Perth Amboy.

☞ The *Manual of the Common Council* for 1854 is published to-day. It is good.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Ingraham.

THE BATTERY ENLARGEMENT—MOTION FOR ATTACHMENT.

Max Maretzek against *the Corporation of New-York, and Geo. W. Glazier, Commissioner of Streets and Lamps.*—Complaint was made by Max Maretzek, lessee of Castle Garden, on 30th June, complaining that the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, caused street manure to be dumped in the filling up of the Battery enlargement, which emitted an offensive odor, and was injurious to health, and asked for an injunction prohibiting such dumping. A temporary injunction was granted, with an order to show cause why it should not be made permanent.

Motion was made, this forenoon, by Mr. Willard, counsel of plaintiff, for an attachment against Mr. Glazier, for having violated the injunction, in causing said manure to be dumped after the issuing of the injunction. The motion was opposed by Mr. Dillon, on behalf of the Corporation, who presented affidavits denying the allegation, &c. The case was postponed to Thursday.

[Advertisement.]

Aspinwall's Compound Tonic Mixture.—It is obvious fact, that ague and fever is everywhere gaining ground where it is encountered only by ordinary medical treatment; and it is equally as incontestibly true, that wherever this preparation has been administered as a remedy, the disease has been immediately checked, and speedily cured. These two vital facts are supported by equally unquestionable testimony, and they afford grounds for recommending the medicine to the public, by advertisement, which no rational being will dispute. The testimony in favor of the Tonic Mixture, with which the present proprietors are prepared to meet all who are skeptical on the subject, is of a nature which precludes all controversy. References of the highest respectability are proffered to all who will take the trouble to verify the statements made through the press, in relation to the medicine. The most obstinate cases of intermittent fever have never been known to resist the second bottle of the preparation. Prepared after the original formula, by Thomas & Maxwell, No. 66 William-street, near Maiden-lane.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The *National Police Gazette* for this week is now ready, and may be obtained at every news-store. The *Gazette* stands foremost in the rank of weekly papers, and furnishes an amount of interesting matter such as no other paper can boast of.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Hecker's Farina has been pronounced by physicians and chemists as the best food that can be used by persons having tendency to diarrhœa, dysentery or cholera, so prevalent during hot weather. Grocers all keep it.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Hippodrome invites competitors to a foot race for $50 prizes, and less, to be awarded to the best three runners in two mile heats. Race to take place on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings next.

NEW-JERSEY.

Board of Aldermen of Jersey City.—The Board of Aldermen met at the Lyceum on Tuesday evening. Alderman Lyon, President of the Board, was in the Chair. Communications and bills were received as usual and referred to the appropriate committees. Mayor Manners sent in a veto of a resolution passed at a previous meeting of the Board giving the City Clerk an extra allowance of $200 for clerk hire. The Mayor stated in his communication that the compensation of city officers, according to the charter, must be fixed by a salary ordinance and not by resolution. His veto was sustained. The salaries of the teachers in the public schools, due 1st of August, will be $2,198, which was ordered to be paid to the Board of Education. The houses were ordered to be numbered for the convenience of the Board of Water Commissioners. Other business was transacted, and the Board adjourned to meet on Friday evening.

"Know-Nothingism."—A municipal election in the borough of Chambersburg, Pa., for a member of the Local Council, in the place of one who had resigned, has resulted thus: William Heyser, regular Democratic candidate, 22; Jacob N. Snider, a Democrat, but not known as a candidate, 174! The Chambersburg *Whig* says that *not a man could be found to acknowledge that he had voted for him, or who knew that he was running.* The secret was that Mr. Snider was elected by the new organization of "Know-Nothings."

There is said to be an unusual scarcity of wood at Norfolk, at present, owing to high winds. Several steamboats have been unable to make their regular trips for want of fuel.

The New-Bedford *Mercury* says that about forty sword-fish were, a few days since, brought into the market.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box**—A Post'n remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. E. MEBER, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **Those $3 75 Boots, Made to Order by A. Baker, No. 15 Ann-st.**—Are warranted of the best French calf-skin, and are as durable as any $6 boots made in the City. Best French Patent Leather Boots $6; all warranted to fit the most difficult feet. A large assortment of Summer Shoes and Gaiters of every style, for gentlemen's wear, selling off at greatly reduced prices.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all Tan, Pimples, and Freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston. C. H. RING, Broadway, and all respectable druggists.

☞ **University's Family Medicines.**—FEVER AND AGUE—CHOLERA.—The University of Free Medicines and Popular knowledge, chartered by the State of Pennsylvania April 29, 1853, mainly to arrest the evils of spurious nostrums: also, to supply the public with reliable remedies, where the best medical advisers cannot or will not be employed, having discovered the invaluable remedy—ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE—the first and only known for twenty years as the certain cure for Fever and Ague and its kindred complaints, confidently recommend it to the patronage of the afflicted. The above institution likewise recommends for Bowel Complaint or Cholera, ROWAND'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF BLACK BERRY ROOT, and in due time will furnish its own remedy for every disease that can be safely treated in this way. By order of the Trustees,

JOHN E ROWAND, M. D.,
President of the University, and head of the Pharmaceutical Department, Philadelphia.

Home Dispensary and Office, No. 47 South Second-st. Philadelphia.

CHARLES H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway New-York; C V Clickener & Co., No 81 Barclay-st. Haviland, Warrall & Risley, Maiden-lane; F C Wells & Co, No 237 8th-av.; R. A Sands, No 188 Bowery; John Meakim, No. 497 Broadway; E. M Guion No. 127 Bowery; C S. Smith No 126 Canal-st; Beighan & Miller, No 17 Avenue D; J. & J Coddington, No. 71 Broadway; W. D Crumble, Nos. 310 Bowery and 869 Broadway; W. B. Freeman, Nos. 42 3d-av.; W. Gaboudan, Nos 516th av and 166 8th-av.; Gail & Ames, No. 193 3d av; E W Vondasmith, No 152 Bowery; T F Green, No 399 Broadway; A Powell, No 163 Avenue A; J. Wall Green, No 11½ Broadway; John Miller No. 245 1st-av.; W. F. Lunds av, No. 77 East Broadway W. H Ingels, No. 298 Hudson-st.; Mrs Hayes, No 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; T. Thos Hayes, South Brooklyn.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Cordial.**—Whence proceeds the lassitude, the depression, the debility, the indifference to life the instability the continual feeling of illness which it is impossible to define or localize, so common, so hard to bear, and so little prized by the robust and healthy? We answer—from the stomach and the nervous system, between which there exists the closest sympathy. Want of vital energy, sluggishness in the secretive organs, a general inertia of the system, is at the bottom of all the difficulty. To rouse the whole organization from the torpor, to imbue it with new life, activity and vigor, and to sustain it in that condition, there is no power in comparable with Dr Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial. Other stimuli may excite the dormant physical energies for a time, but like the night-flash of the lightning that leaves behind it a deeper gloom, the exhibition of these exhilerants is followed after the first convulsive effect is over, by a depression of body and mind more profound and paralyzing than ever. The remedy is literally worse than the disease. But the Elixir has a dynamic influence. It not only creates a new condition of the physical organization, but perpetuates it. The animal spirits are not only cheered and elevated by its agency but kept up to their natural level without flagging. A vegetable compound congenial to the system it seems to act upon the constitution itself, and to revolutionize it. In chronic diseases of the nerves, the stomach, and the liver, its operation is all but miraculous. The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, or for twelve dollars.

C. H. RING, Proprietor, No 192 Broadway, New York
Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada, and the West Indies

☞ **Lots Chosen at Wakefield, July 19, '54:**

Acres—532 593 377 1078 179, 180 687 688, 729, 729 854 855, 891, 892 396 397, 431, 432, 245 246, 279, 280

Half acres—848 849, 132 286 517, 518, 321 322, 1,236, 1,237, 1,116, 1,129, 398, 433 394, 429 354, 355, 285, 286 1,031, 1,076

Quarter-acres—622 1,062, 1,216, 1,066, 1,176, 1,224, 1,231, 1,220, 1,173, 628, 1,174, 560, 360, 247, 1,178, 1,033, 526, 527, 467, 466, 29, 6, 7, 8, 23, 21, 71, 22.

Fifths—1,215, 1,856, 1,173, 1,179, 180, 687, 688, 729, 729

Now 401, 467, 412, 438, 450 and 451 to 500 choose this day. July 20 from 401 to 450, commence choosing at 9 o'clock A M, and the balance at 9½ o'clock.

Tickets to be had EVERY EVENING at Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery.

J. A. HANDSCHUCH, Superintendent.

☞ **Tenth Ward—NOTICE.**—The residents of the XIth Ward are hereby notified that the ash and garbage carts will pass through the several streets of the Ward, between the hours of 6 and 12 o'clock A M, each and every av Sunda s excepted, and all persons are strictly warned against the throwing of garbage, ashes, straw, or other refuse matter in the streets of this district, and any person violating Corporation ordinances in that sense will be promptly prosecuted to the extent of the law.

S. R. THORNE,
Contractor for Cleaning Streets of 10th District.
Office, No 42 Ludlow-st.

☞ **Notice.**—The Members of Lexington Engine Co. No. 7, hereby caution the public of some person or persons unknown to them having received subscriptions in the name of the Company unauthorized by them.

G. JOSEPH RUSH, Foreman, No. 113 East 25th-st.
H. WILSON, Jr., Sec'y, No. 141 East 25th-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Temperance**—Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards.—A Public Meeting will be held in the Lecture Room of the Baptist Church, corner of 20th st. and 7th-av, THIS THURSDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock, to consider the action of the Board of Excise in withdrawing licenses, and to adopt means of defence against the illegal sale of Liquor. Addresses will be delivered by Rev Mr. Chilcote, of the Fourth Church, 14th st., and Rev Mr Barnard of the Madison-av Presbyterian Church and others. Friends of Temperance, of the Sabbath, and of public morals, are invited.

☞ **Free Academy of the City of New-York, July 1854**—The COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES will take place at NIBLO'S, on TUESDAY, the 25th inst., at 5 o'clock P M. Tickets will be presented by

EDWARD L BEADLE, AUGUSTUS MORAND,
BRASTUS C BENEDICT, PETER COOPER,
JAMES F. DEPEYSTER, J. W. C LEVERICH,
ABRAHAM D WILSON.
Executive Committee on Free Academy.

☞ **Delta Phi.**—The Anniversary of the Delta Phi Society will be held at Schenectady, N. Y., on WEDNESDAY the 26th day of July, 1854. An oration will be pronounced by Rev M. McDONALD, of Princeton, N. J., and a Poem by LEWIS W MANSFIELD, Esq., of Cohoes N Y. The exercises will commence at 3 P M at the Presbyterian Church.

ALEX. J THOMSON,
A. L KING,
A. W. STREET.
} Committee.

☞ **Cholera.**—The most successful man in the treatment of this disease in '32 was Professor Thomas McCLINTOCK, who was appointed to attend the public Hospitals and County Prison Philadelphia, and who never lost a case when he arrived in time to apply his DIARRHŒA CORDIAL. Every one should provide themselves with a bottle of this prescription, which is now put up for public use at 25 and 50 cents per bottle, and sold by nearly all druggists, and by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 122 Fulton-st.

☞ **Why don't he go to Winfield?**—Grand excursions to this delightful village every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY—only three miles from the Williamsburg ferries, and a short distance above the Calvary Cemetery. Lots $5o to $200 in monthly payments of only $5. Go and see them. Free tickets for the excursions to be had at the office, No. 5 Tryon-row, corner of Chatham-st.

G G. ANDREWS & J. F. KENDALL.

☞ **Notice.**—For the Ladies' Fair of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Flushing, L I., WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 19th and 20th July, boats leave Fulton Market at 6, 8 9 and 10 A M, and at 1, 4, 5 and 6 30 P M.

On THURSDAY EVENING, the steamer E. DEAN will make an extra trip, leaving Flushing at 10 P. M. for New-York.

☞ **Cork Water Coolers.**—A plain and cheap article, that will save more ice than any other, as is well known through all the Southern States, and also by those who have tried them in this City. Having a stone jar inside makes them preferable to those lined with metal. For sale by the sole agents. PICOT & SHOPWELL,
No. 47 Maiden-lane, up-stairs.

☞ **Free Academy.**—The first Anniversary of the ASSOCIATE ALUMNI of the Free Academy will take place at the Chapel of the Free Academy on FRIDAY EVENING, July 21 at 7½ o'clock. An Oration will be delivered by Hon Ogden Hoffman, and a Poem read by Rev. G H. Houghton.

☞ **Rutgers College Commencement, 1854.**—Class of 1841.—Pursuant to a resolution adopted in 1841 the members of said Class are requested to meet in the College Chapel, immediately after the oration before the Alumni, on TUESDAY, July 25. W J. R. TAYLOR, Secretary.

☞ **Inhalation in Consumption.**—Drs. R. & J. HUNTER, Physicians for Diseases of the Lungs. Residence and office No. 828 Broadway, 2d door above 12th st. Hours of consultation from 9 A. M. to 4 P M. A limited number received as resident patients.

☞ **Post-Office Notice.**—The mails for California, per U S steamer EMPIRE CITY, will close at this Office on THURSDAY, 20th inst. at 1 P. M.—July 19, 1854

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

☞ **A Card.**—The public are respectfully informed that the "Constable Nesbet," whose arrest was noticed in the daily papers a short time since, is *not* ANDREW NISBET, Constable of the IIId Ward.

☞ **Free Academy.**—The Prize Speaking of Classes in the Free Academy will take place at the Chapel of the Free Academy on MONDAY EVENING, July 24, at 7½ o'clock.

WANTED.

Situation wanted.—The writer, who is now engaged as collector in one of the first commercial houses in the City and whose term is about to expire, would like to engage in some banking or commercial house in the above capacity. Has followed the business for several years, and is thoroughly acquainted with the City and vicinity. The very best references given. Address F. A. G., at this office

Situations wanted—As cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family, by two; and as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

Situations wanted—By two respectable girls, (sisters,) one as chamber-maid and waiter, or as chamber-maid and laundress; the other, aged 14 years, as nurse, sister &c Both come well recommended. Call at No. 726 h-av., in the bookstore.

Situation wanted—As wet nurse, by a fine, healthy young woman, with a fresh breast of milk. She is now weaning her first baby, and is a respectable person. Would go in the country. Call at No. 72 6th-av, in the bookstore.

Situations wanted—By two Protestant girls—one to do plain sewing and to take charge of an infant—has lived in her last place a number of years. The other to do chamber work and sewing, in a private family. Best of City reference given. Please call, or address, No. 90 Wyckoff st., Brooklyn, for two days.

Situations wanted.—As a good cook, and to wash and iron, in a private family, by one; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore. Would go in the country.

Situation wanted.—An experienced farmer, and first-rate judge and manager of stock, well accustomed to buying and selling same, desires a situation. Can give the highest reference for honesty and respectability. Please address STEWARD, *Daily Times*.

Situation wanted—By a young woman, a situation as wet nurse in a respectable family. Can be seen at No. 206 Atlantic-st., corner of Court and Atlantic-sts., Brooklyn.

Situation wanted—In a wholesale grocery, as salesman, by a young man who can influence a safe trade. Address Box No. 1,206 Post-Office. Best references given.

Servants—Private families, hotels, and boarding-houses supplied with first-class help only, for every kind of work by Morris & Cohne's establishment, No. 287 Broadway, corner Reade-st. This is the best office in the City, for Irish, English, French and German Servants. German and French Farmers, Coachmen, Gardeners, Porters and Mechanics always to be found there, and at the French Office, No. 1½ Greenwich-st. Terms moderate.

Servants.—Families should call for the best Servants in the City at FERRE'S long-established Agency for Domestics, of 13 years' standing, and experienced in furnishing families in this City and Country. No. 97 Duane-st., near Broadway.

Servants.—Protestant servants wanted in a gentleman's family. Cook, nurse and seamstress, waiters, coachman. Enclover to be sent from 9 to 12 o'clock at No. 149 Grand-st.; also first class gardener.

Girls.—Several nice, half-grown girls can be obtained at the office of the Am. & For. Employment Society, No. 130 9th-st., cor Broadway. Also, domestics of all kinds, male and female help, can be had at the Society's lower office, No 27 Greenwich-st.

Domestic Servants.—Families in want of domestic servants can depend on being suited at the office of the "Protestant Employment Society," and "Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics." No. 7 Carmine-st., formerly in Chambers-st.

Lithographic artists wanted—At Endicott & Co.'s Lithographic Establishment, No. 9 Beekman-st.

Drug clerk wanted—One fully competent to fill such a situation, may call at No. 68 South 7th-st., Williamsburg, L. I.

Boy wanted—In the Dry Goods jobbing business, 16 to 17 years of age. Apply to CHURCHILL, WALKLEY & JOHNSTON, No 151 Broadway

Boy wanted.—An active, intelligent boy in a Drug Store. Apply at
WHEELER & HART'S, No. 20 Beekman-st.

Danish Consulate New-York, July 17 1854.

Notice is hereby given, that NIELSEN CLOSTER, of Sondberg, Denmark, who, when last heard from, had shipped from New-York in a vessel bound for San Francisco, will please call on or address the Danish Consulate where he will hear of some thing to his advantage

BUSINESS CHANCES.

To sheet-metal workers.—NOTICE—One of the most valuable and useful patents that has ever been granted within the last ten years, has been awarded to WM WEBSTER, of Morristown, N J, (letters patent dated March 28, 1854) for a novel and invaluable machine for making from 5,000 to 18,000 feet of (any kind) SHEET METAL TUBING per day. This machine is now being exhibited between the hours of 9 A M and 4 P M, in room No 12, at No 11 Wall-st., New-York City, where all interested are delighted to call. Towns cities, counties and State rights for sale. All communications (post-paid) promptly replied to in their order.

WILLIAM WEBSTER,
CHARLES MILLER,
Sole Proprietors, No 11 Wall-st., New-York

To saddle and harness makers.—A rare chance to make money.—The subscriber having a saddle and harness store in a town within an hour's ride of this City, on account of ill health is desirous of disposing of the same. He is doing now a business of $4,000 to $5,000 per year, at yearly rent of store $150. To those who understand the business this would be an excellent opportunity to make money. Terms, cash, or part cash and the balance in good city paper. For further particulars apply to A. H. COCKS, No. 151 Bowery.

$600.—MAN WANTED—Competent of attending to the out-door business of a well-paying Steam Engine Manufactory, he having the above-named amount to loan; as is secured both in the loan and a good salary. A person somewhat acquainted with Mechanics preferred. Inquire at room No. 27 Hosmer Hotel, New-Haven Depôt building, entrance White-st.

$50,000 WANTED.—A Loan of $50,000, on desirable and well located City property, worth four times the amount. Interest 7 per cent, 3, 5 or 10 years. Bond good. Appy to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 50 Wall-st.

$5,000, to $7,000, to join the subscriber in a manufacturing business that will pay at least thirty per cent. Address THOMAS H FISHER, Broadway Post Office.

Partner wanted—With $3,000 to $5,000, to join the subscriber in a manufacturing business that will pay at least thirty per cent. Address THOMAS H FISHER, Broadway Post Office.

Partner wanted—OWNER is in want of a partner who is possessed of such capital of $15,000. The business is very profitable, but requires more attention and business talent than the owner can bestow. Address OWNER, *Times* office, N. Y., with real name.

Good will, stock and fixtures for sale.—A wholesale and retail clothing store, a very desirable stand for a man with a small capital. The store has been in successful operation for a number of years, location near the Park. Address CLOTHING, this office

Fare and fixtures for sale—Of one of the best stores in the Bowery. Store 100 feet deep. Rent moderate. Address A. R., Chatham square Post-Office.

House wanted—to rent—A modern-built brick house, pleasantly situated, either in New York or Brooklyn. Rent about $800 per annum; to get it on a lease for several years preferred, and possession desired about September next. Address A. Y. Z., box No. 1,789 New-York Post-Office.

Laundry soap.—This soap for article of toilet is manufactured by ELLAN, HAY & CO. exclusively for private family use. For sale by the box or dozen, delivered in any part of the City free of expense. Works Nos. 39, 41 & 43 1st-st.

BOARDING.

[illegible] a new cottage of [illegible] rooms, beautifully finished and has a delightful and healthy location in the Valley of Lebanon, near the principal [illegible] resorted for agreeable drives. Communication [illegible], morning and evening, with trains at Canaan and Stockport Depôts, which can be reached from Albany and Troy by the Western Railroad; from New-York by the Harlem Railroad, or the Hudson and Berkshire Railroad on the River Road. For particulars apply to W. T. [illegible]

[illegible] BOARD.

[illegible] location, where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed in a private family within two minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. References exchanged. Address G. H. S., Box No. 713 Post Office.

Board wanted—In a private family on Brooklyn Heights, or a septl man and wife, by the 1st September. Two unfurnished rooms required. References exchanged. Address S. P. W., office of this paper.

Board wanted—By a gentleman in a plain private family of few or no boarders. Terms must be moderate. References exchanged. Address E. S. E., office of the *Times*

Private boarding—Several very pleasant rooms on second or third story, in suites or separately furnished or unfurnished can be had with board in a private family residing at No 280 4th av., (opposite Dr. Hawks' Church.) The house is finely located, has all the modern improvements and board can be obtained on reasonable terms. References exchanged.

Private Boarding.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with full or partial board, in a small private family, in a modern built house, furnished with baths, gas, &c., at No. 116 West 16th-st, between 6th and 7th-avs.

Country board near Lebanon Springs—At a farm-house, in the beautiful Valley of Lebanon, celebrated for its fine scenery. Pleasant airy rooms, in a new house, but few boarders taken, and charges moderate; well-supplied table, good attendance, plenty of ice, &c. Fine level roads, and near the Springs, and the railroad will meet parties with conveyance at Canaan Four Corners depôt, if desired. Address undersigned, or inquire of C. M. HALL, Esq., No. 44 Nassau-st., or WILBUR BROTHERS, No. 56 6th-st.

B. A. HALL, New Lebanon, Columbia Co.

Country board wanted—For a gentleman's wife, 3 children, and 2 servants, in a healthy and pleasant situation, of easy access to the City, in a genteel family. Staten-Island preferred. Address, with particulars, M. O. P., Box No. 2,723, New-York Post Office.

To gentlemen.—Agreeable rooms to let, large and small, furnished or unfurnished, in suites or separately. Hot, cold and shower baths in the

...17th inst.

...Y. Fencing Company, ...Hose Company, ...Council of New-York, in ...the Common Council, ...appointment of a committee of five ...the practicability of reorganizing the ...and changing the present system. ...was adopted, and Messrs. PEIRCE, ...W. VARIAN, GEORGE H. RAYMOND, ...HAVENS and ex-Alderman R. J. SMITH were ...said committee. These gentlemen upon ...determined to visit Cincinnati at their ...expense, and gather what information they could of our fire department system. The committee left New-York City on Monday morning ...and arrived here on Wednesday evening.

The chief engineer of the New-York Department was expected on Thursday, and the trial of the steam fire engines, and the calling out of the entire Fire Department, was deferred until yesterday (Friday) afternoon. In the meantime the Committee visited the several engine houses, and a number of our public institutions, MESSRS. GREENWOOD'S foundry, and Clifton, Mount Auburn and Mount Hills.

According to previous arrangement, on Friday afternoon the Committee were stationed in a prominent position on the corner of Sixth and Vine-streets, at 3½ o'clock, and in a few minutes after the steam fire engine "Uncle Joe Ross," was stationed on the intersection.

At 4 o'clock precisely the signals, four large red balls at the look-out on the Mechanics' Institute, were elevated, and every fire alarm-bell in the city was tapped, and each Company started with their apparatus for the corner of Sixth and Vine-streets. The "Citizens' Gift" steam fire engine was just five minutes and fourteen seconds coming from their engine house, on Eighth, between Plum and Western-row—a distance of six squares. From the time the torch was applied until steam was raised sufficient to work the engine, was six minutes and forty-three seconds, and nine minutes and three seconds when the water was passed through two lines of hose and leaving the nozzle.

The several Companies located on the streets below named, came up in the following time:

No. On Vine, between Front and Columbia—ahead of time.

No. George, between Plum and Western-row—1 min. 3 sec.

No. Fourth, between Walnut and Vine—1 min. 6 sec.

No. Sixth and Sycamore—not out.

No. Vine, between Canal and Court—1 min. 13 sec.

No. East Front-street—6 min. 21 sec.

No. Webster, between Sycamore and Main—4 min. 25 sec.

No. Cutter, between Laurel and Betts—5 min. 17 sec.

No. Race, between Fourteen and Fifteenth—3 min. 43 sec.

No. Corner Lawrence and Symmes—4 min. 9 sec.

No. Sixth, between Freeman and Carr—6 min. 8 sec.

No. Intersection of Vine and Hamilton-road—5 min. 31 sec.

No. Bank, between Western Row and Linn—5 min. 50 sec.

No. Corner of Fifth and Smith—1 min. 13 sec.

Hook and Ladder. Race, between Fifth and Sixth—10 min. 10 sec.

It will be seen that within seven minutes after the first alarm was given, every company in the city was on the ground, ready for work. The steam in the "Uncle Joe Ross" was also raised in a very few minutes, and both engines were set to work throwing water through one hundred feet of hose, one, two, three, four, five, six, seven and eight lines of the same time, and through 2, 1½, 1¼, 1 and ¾ inch nozzle, distances ranging from ninety to one hundred and sixty feet.

Each one threw water through two lines of hose into one short section, and out of two-inch nozzles, above the high pinnacles on the Institute building, a perpendicular height of about one hundred and twenty-five feet. Both engines also threw eight streams through three-quarter inch nozzles a distance of one hundred and twenty feet. The engines were tested in every possible way, and the Committee, we understand, are well pleased with what they witnessed. They say that the working of the engines exceeded anything they ever saw or imagined, and will amply repay them for their visit to the West. They will return to New-York City on Monday.

The following is an extract from a Report of the Engineer of the Fire Department of Cincinnati, as just published:

"Under the present control the engine houses are no longer nurseries where the youth of the city are trained up in vice, vulgarity and debauchery, and where licentiousness holds her nightly revels. The Sabbath day is no longer desecrated by the yells and fierce conflicts of rival fire companies, who sought the occasion offered by false alarms, often gotten up for the purpose of making brutal assaults upon each other; our citizens, male and female, pass our engine houses without being insulted by the coarse vulgarities of the persons collected around them. The safety and security of our citizens is no longer trampled under foot by men claiming a higher law, under the license of the same fireman, to commit all manner of excesses with impunity. The temptation for the youths of our city to follow Fire Companies, and to attach themselves to them, is entirely done away. For all these good results, let me congratulate the City Council, and all who have so manfully and disinterestedly labored for the reform; I say let me congratulate them on the complete triumphs of law and order over misrule; but while congratulations come from me and find a response in the breasts of every good citizen who has the future interest and prosperity of Cincinnati at heart, there are others, fathers and mothers, whose voices you do not hear, yet in their inmost hearts they thank you for staying so desolating a plague spot in our midst, as the Engine House had become, and thus closing one of the haunts of vice into which their sons were allured. And, lastly, let me assure you that there are none who rejoices more in the good results wrought by the change than the *real* firemen themselves, for to them all the evils of the volunteer system had been known and understood, but their power for correction was impotent."

Foreign Literary Gossip.

The London *Critic* attributes the new work published anonymously, and entitled *Psychological Inquiries*, to Mr. Help, the author of *Friends in Council*. The *Critic's* article opens thus: "We often wish that all books were, like this, published anonymously. It would be infinitely satisfactory to a reviewer to be freed from the suspicion by being deprived of the possibility of partiality or prejudice. He is a bold man—we say it advisedly—who tells the public, however truly, that a reigning favorite is falling off, or writing dull and sentimental nonsense. But he is a bolder man who draws from the mass an unknown Brown, Jones, or Robinson, and bids the world recognize him as a genius, or even a clever writer. Doubtless every review, every magazine, every journal, makes sad blunders occasionally in its distribution of praise and dispraise. But it is much, as in the present case, to have the judgment unbiassed by fame or obscurity. We like this book—like it much—and we have no more notion who the author is than that favorite type of innocent ignorance, the unborn babe."

Of *Edmar*, a dramatic poem by S. H. Bradbury, the *Critic* says: Mr. Bradbury, better known by his nom. de plume "Quallon," is one of that host of fine enthusiastic youths who abound in our day, and who are fast brightening and dilating into Poesy. He is an intimate friend and admirer of "Festus" and his genius and verse have been materially influenced by the contact of that master-spirit. This, however, has been in part an injury to his native vein. There is too much "Festusism" in "Quallon"—more than there need have been; for he has much that is fine, and true, and genial, and beautiful in his own mind. His spirit is so yet turbid in its effervescence—like a stormy sea, or a red fierce, windy morn. The calm must yet come; and the "white transparent Day" arise, out of this early turbulence. An angry critic might waste much wind and many words in abusing the extravagances of "Quallon"; we prefer to praise his evident sincerity, his passionate aspiration, and his profusion of imagery and language.

Of *Poems*, by David Bates, the same critic says, "Mr. Bates is an American poet, with few of the poetic hyperbolisms of his countrymen, and with few of those grand thoughts of theirs which are steadily paving the way for a national literature. He possesses a sort of untamed freedom, a kind of reckless poetic liberty that may be natural to the American character, but which detracts from the dignity of the poet. We cannot say that any single poem in this volume is really fine or grand; and yet there is a sort of rapid harmony in the words—broken, it is too true, with gaps and jerks—which serve to sustain the character of the muse. No one, speaking fairly, can term these poems mean or paltry; and yet they want breadth, substance and force. They are evidently not the fruit of a bold intellect, but the product of an intense and vivid nature, acutely sensible of pictorial situations. Mr. Bates' manner of writing would imply that he is yet young; the poet, in fact, exhibits the unfashioned material which severe study and a firm but plastic hand may yet fashion into a rich, if not a splendid fabric."

GEORGE GILFILLAN.—Never was there a time when strong speaking seemed so likely to be unsuccessful as now, and never was there a time which in reality (though rather under the rose) so welcomes it as now. Without culture, accomplishment, reflective power, originality, or suggestiveness, Rev. George Gilfillan has grown to be a notability, simply by speaking in his own way. George is now on the fair way to a reputation, for he is being abused by everybody, and that is the next best (or worst) thing to being praised by everybody. It was a Magcall who said of him what was quoted the other day in some notice of him in the *Athenæum* by David Masson: "He thinks himself a great painter because he paints with a big brush!"—*Manchester Advertiser.*

By the kindness of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart., M. P., D.C.L., the Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburg are empowered to offer the prize of a gold medal for the best essay on "The influence exerted by the mind upon the body, in the production and removal of morbid and anomalous conditions of the animal economy." The competition is open to all students matriculated in the University of Edinburg during session 1853–4. More is expected in the essays than a mere description of facts, however striking and various—some attempt at methodising, and as far as possible, explaining them.

The sixth volume of Messrs. Hurst & Blackett's popular and cheap, but neatly got up, edition of *Agnes Strickland's Lives of the Queens of England*, is a very attractive one. It is occupied entirely with the life of Mary Beatrice of Modena; and it is one of the most carefully wrought biographies of the series. A portrait of the Queen serves as frontispiece, and her escape with the Prince of Wales is represented in the vignette title. Some fac-simile signatures of Mary's and James II. much increase the value of the work.

The first completed volume of *Orr's Circle of the Sciences* is out. An introductory treatise expounds, briefly and lucidly, the general nature, relations, and applications of all the chief departments of human knowledge; and then follows a copious and complete essay on the *Principles of Physiology, the Structure of the Skeleton and the Teeth, and the Varieties of the Human Race*—Professor Owen being the author of the former part, and Dr. Latham of the latter.

Mr. Bohn is about to add to his beautiful edition of the *British Classics*, the works of one of the most famous of them—*Daniel Defoe*. The first volume, just issued, contains the *Life and Adventures of Captain Singleton*, and the *Life of Colonel Jack*, with prefaces and notes, including those attributed to Sir Walter Scott.

God's Image in Ebony is a series of biographical sketches, designed to demonstrate the mental powers and intellectual capacities of the negro race. Much industry has been bestowed upon the gathering together of a number of facts, some curious and some not worth the copying.

Thomas Campbell, the Poet, is said to have rejected Miss Mitford's papers when he was editor of the *New Monthly Magazine*. They found a place in the *Lady's Magazine*, and were subsequently brought together in a volume under the title of *Our Village*.

Messrs. Constable, of Edinburg, have projected a new cheap series, to be entitled Constable's *Miscellany of Foreign Literature*. The first volume will appear in August, and will consist of a translation of Moritz Jokai's *Hungarian Sketches in Peace and War*.

Calvin's *Treatise on Relics*, which enjoyed great reputation when it was written, and was translated into English in 1561, has been retranslated and published in Edinburg. A valuable relic, and full of curious Church knowledge.

Mr. Alexander Smith, the poet, is editing a selection from the published and unpublished works of the late Mr. Vedder, the proceeds of which are to go to the erection of a monument over the poet's grave in the Grange Cemetery.

There is a movement in Glasgow to raise the price of newspapers, on account of the increased price of paper. The Birmingham *Mercury* has already added a halfpenny to its price on that account.

Catherine Sinclair's novel of *Sir Edward Graham* (the name in which it was originally published) has been reprinted in the *Run and Read Library*, under the changed title of *The Mysterious Marriage*.

The Celestials in California have set up a journal of their own, printed in Chinese characters. It is said to "look as if a spider out of an ink-bottle had crawled over a sheet of white paper."

The third volume of Bell's new illustrated edition of *Hume's History of England* fully maintains the promise of the prospectus. It is neatly printed and contains many engravings.

Poor Robert Owen has given to a quite heedless world Part 1 of *The New Existence of Man upon Earth*, to which is added an outline of his (Mr. O.'s) early life.

The sixth volume of the new edition of *The Diary and Letters of Madame D'Arblay* continues her remarkable history from the year 1793 to 1812.

Rev. J. Parker has written a small memoir of one *William Nightingale*, a private in the 84th Regiment, which he seeks "to improve" to pious uses.

The Old Minor Canon is a tale by (it is presumed) Rev. Erskine Neale, M. A. It is written with considerable ability.

A rambling story, called *The Australian Emigrant*, a mixture of fact and fiction,—has just been published.

L'Indépendence Belge announces that Mr. Victor Hugo has finished a philosophical romance, "Les Misères."

Professor Creasy's *Rise and Progress of the English Constitution*, has gone to a second edition.

A new edition has been issued of *The Remains of Rev. Richard Cecil, M. A.*, late Rector of Busby.

The sale of the new cheap edition of "Waverley," has already, it is said, exceeded 25,000.

☞ PAUL WILLIAM, Duke of Wirtemburg, made a short visit to this city last week, and returned to New-York on Saturday. During his stay he was the guest of his friend and fellow-naturalist, Prof. JAEGER. The rain on Friday prevented his visiting the principal institutions and other objects of interests in our city. This intention he will fulfil a few weeks hence. The Prince is about 50 years of age, of commanding stature, and enjoys excellent health. He is an accomplished scholar, and has published one or two valuable works on Natural History. His love of science has led him to extend his travels to almost every part of the world, except China, and he expects to visit the Celestials in the course of the present year. He bears about him none of the trappings of royalty, and with the good sense for which he is distinguished, his journeyings are made without ostentation or show. His delight in adventure has led him across the Rocky Mountains three times, by as many distinct routes, and his residence among the various tribes of that distant region has afforded him fine opportunities for the study of aboriginal character. His researches embrace every department of natural science, and his collections are among the richest and most extensive in the New and Old World.—*Providence Journal, July 17.*

NEW-YORK CITY.

Important Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Before Judge Ingersoll.

SALVAGE—AGREEMENT—TENDER.

Joseph Bounty vs. *The schooner Thomas Cassidy and seventy tons of coal.*—The libel is filed in this case to recover compensation for salvage services performed by the libellant in the Fall of 1853, in raising the schooner *Thomas Cassidy*, which was sunk with the coal on board, in October, 1853, in attempting to pass the draw across the Hudson River Railroad, at Spuytenduyvel Creek, for which, he alleges, he was to be paid $250.

The claimants allege that, by the contract, the libellant was to raise the vessel, discharge the coal, and bring the vessel to any ways which their agent might direct, within two weeks. This they allege that he did not do, and is therefore not entitled to the $350, and they have tendered and brought into Court the sum of $125, as a sufficient recompense.

Part of the coal was raised by the libellant and delivered to the owner near where the vessel was sunk; the rest of it, in the vessel he carried to Astoria, near which place he lived, and there beached the vessel, and deposited the coal on the wharf.

Held by the Court, That on the evidence, the libellant did not agree to perform the service within two weeks. For several weeks after the two weeks had expired, the agent of the owners asked Bounty if he was going to fulfil his contract, which he could not do if it was to be performed in two weeks.

That neither did he agree to deliver the vessel at any ways which the agent might direct.

That although there was great delay in performing the contract, there was not an unreasonable delay, considering the circumstances and difficulties of the case.

That the libellant did not convert any of the property on board the vessel to his own use, nor was any of it lost by any wrong act of his.

But that the vessel and cargo were not, when raised, left in a place convenient to the owners, and that the expense to which the claimants were subjected in conveying the coal from Astoria to New-York, and the vessel to the ways in New-York, should be deducted.

Decree for libellant, therefore, for $350, less that expense and less what he has received, and reference to a commissioner to compute the amount due.

For libellant, Mr. A. Nash; for claimants, Mr. Tomlinson and Mr. Tappan.

PRACTICE—GARNISHEES.

Anthony C. Rossire vs. *The bark Amelia, &c., and her freight.*—Process was duly issued at the prayer of the libellant in this case, against the vessel and her freight. The freight was attached in the hands of Messrs. Peck & Church, and a default taken against them. They subsequently filed their petition, setting forth the amount of freight money in their hands, and their readiness to pay it into Court, and prayed that on so doing they might be discharged from all liability to certain other parties, who had notified them of claims upon the freight.

Held by the Court, That all which the libellants can justly claim of Messrs. Peck & Church is the freight money, which they offer to pay into Court; and if they do pay it, the Court should not grant any other process against them.

Ordered, that the prayer of the petition be granted.

For the petitioners, Mr. D. D. Lord.

COLLISION IN HELL GATE—BURT OF VESSEL IN PASSING ANOTHER.

Jedediah Chapman et al. vs. The Steamboat Empire State.

Held by the Court, This libel is filed by the owners of the sloop *New-York* against the steamboat *Empire State*, to recover damages which they have sustained by a collision between their sloop and the *Empire State*, which took place in the month of July, 1853. The collision occurred at a little before 6 o'clock in the afternoon, at a point in the East River a little to the east of Pot Rock, in Hell Gate, at about the middle of the river, between Negro Point on Ward's Island, and Woolsey's Dock, near the bath-house on Long Island shore. The sloop was loaded with a cargo of coal on freight, and the collision soon after it took place, caused her to sink with the coal on board. She was bound from New-York up the Sound to New-Haven. The steamer was also bound from New-York up the Sound to Fall River. The guards of the steamboat came in contact with the main rigging of the sloop as she was passing her on the starboard side, which forced out her bolts, thereby causing an opening in the side of the sloop, by which she soon filled with water. The wind at the time was light and baffling, and was from the eastward of south, and was at the rate of from one to two knots. The tide was flood, at the rate of from four to seven knots. At the time the sloop was heading with the tide from a place nearly opposite Negro Point, to a point near Woolsey's Dock, on the Long Island shore. From the time the boat was opposite Hallet's Point the sloop had not altered her course. From Negro Point the tide sets over to Woolsey's Dock. Often there will be two contrary whirls of the tide near the place where the collision happened. When the two vessels came together, the sloop was not far from the middle of the turn tide. The sloop, when she was approaching near to Negro Point, was seen by the captain and pilot of the boat, before the boat passed Hallet's Point. The sloop had a little steerage way on her. From the time the sloop was first seen by the boat, she continued to keep her course. When the sloop was first seen by those having charge of the management of the boat, they assumed that she could bear away after passing Negro Point, and hug the shore of Ward's Island. Whether she could or not, in season to have got out of the way of the steamboat, with the wind light and baffling as it was, and the tide strong as it was, does not satisfactorily appear. She did not, however, hug the shore of Ward's Island, but kept on without altering her course in the turn tide. When the pilot of the boat first saw the sloop, before the boat passed Hallet's Point, he made up his mind to pass the sloop on her starboard side, and directed the movements of the boat with that view. In passing Hallet's Point, the boat was slowed and approached the sloop nearly in her wake, toward her starboard side. As the boat came near the sloop, the engine of the boat was stopped. The headway which she had on brought her up broadside to the sloop. The bells of the boat were then rung to go ahead, and in passing the sloop the boat crowded the sloop; her guards pressed against the standing rigging of the sloop with such force that the injury was occasioned which caused her to sink. The captain of the boat thought he could pass the sloop without touching her, and supposed at the time that he had so done. At the time the bells of the boat were rung to go ahead, the boat was drifting with the tide towards the shore, and there was danger that she would have gone on shore if she had continued to drift with the tide. The boat could have passed the sloop in safety on her larboard side, if the captain of the boat, when he passed Hallet's Point, had directed the movements of the boat with that view. He did not, however, so direct her movements, supposing that the sloop would hug the shore of Ward's Island, though the captain of the sloop gave no indications that he would do so. The ordinary course of navigation for sailing vessels in going up the Sound, with the wind from a point east of south, was, after passing Negro Point, to bear away some if they could.

The captain of the sloop did not see the boat until the boat had passed Hallet's Point and was approaching near the sloop. The sloop was in no fault, unless her keeping her course in the turn tide is to be considered as a fault.

In the case of the *Jamaica* steam ferry boat, *New-York Legal Observer*, vol. II., p. 242, the District Judge, in giving his opinion, says: "A steamboat having had a sailing vessel in full view, time enough to have avoided her, is to be held responsible *prima facie* for steering clear, without requiring the latter to do anything." In the case under consideration, the steamboat had the sloop in full view before the boat came up to Hallet's Point, and in time to have avoided her, by pursuing a different course, and the sloop did nothing but keep her course.

In the case of the *Naugatuck Transportation Company* vs. *the Steamboat Rhode Island*, tried before Judge Nelson, which was a case of collision happening near the place where this collision occurred, the Judge in giving his opinion remarks as follows: "Upon the evidence I should feel bound to hold any vessel responsible for a collision that occurred in attempting to pass another, while struggling in this dangerous strait, there being no fault on the part of the leading vessel."

It is claimed on the part of the *Empire State*, that after she came near the sloop she could not with safety back, or remain with her engine motionless, and that the only course she could pursue with safety to herself was to go ahead. The remarks of Judge Nelson in the case of the *Rhode Island*, are a sufficient answer to this claim. He says: "The hazard is, that the slowing or stopping the *Rhode Island* after she had passed Flood Rock would greatly endanger her own safety, and the safety of the lives of the passengers. The answer is, if this be admitted, it was her own fault that she was brought into the dilemma. The *Naugatuck* was seen in time to have avoided it. Neglecting to avoid it subjects the *Rhode Island* to all the consequences that followed." And as there was no fault on the part of the sloop in this case—her course while close-hauled not being considered a fault—the *Empire State* must be holden responsible for all the consequences which followed the collision.

The order of the Court, therefore, is, that the libellants recover the damage which they have sustained by the collision, and that it be referred to a commissioner to ascertain and report what that damage is.

For libellants, Mr. Morton and Mr. Huskett; for claimants, Mr. Lord.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Tuesday.
Before Judge Ingersoll.

At the opening of the Court, this morning, John McKeon, Esq., appeared before the Court, and produced the commission appointing him U. S. District Attorney for this District, in place of Mr. O'Conor. Thereupon, on motion of Mr. Dunning, the oath of office was administered to him. He is to enter upon his duties on the 20th of the month.

STOCK SALES AND MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 19

$1,000	U. S. Sixes, '57	120	550	Cumb'l. Coal Co.	31½
2,000	Erie In. Bonds	96	100	do	31½
2,000	do	b3 95½	50	do	b10 31½
1,000	H. R. 1st Mtg. Bds	103½	20	do	32
2,000	do	103	100	do	s3 31½
5,500	Ill. C. R. R. Bonds.	69½	200	do	31½
5,000	do	69	100	do	b60 32
1,000	Ill. C. R. R. priv.	75	100	do	31½
1,000	N. H. & H. R. R.	90	400	do	b3 31½
115	Del & Hud. Can. Co	114½	150	do	c 31½
5	American Ex. Bank	103	115	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	cp&c 90
32	do	b3. 102½	400	do	cp&c 89
25	Metropolitan B'k.	s3 104½	30	do	c 89½
10	Shoe & Leather Bank	93	6	do	89
25	N. O. Canal Bk.	100	50	do	s30 88
300	Canton Co.	s3 22	100	do	b60 89½
100	do	b3 21½	600	Erie Railroad	49
50	do	21½	170	do	c 49
550	New Jersey Zinc Co.	4	50	do	b10 49
1750	Fleece & K. J't Stk.	1	200	do	b60 50
2000	McCulloch Gold	1½	50	do	b60 50½
100	do	1¾	110	do	48
250	Nic. Transit Co.	s3 19½	200	do	b3 48½
900	do	19	100	do	b3 48½
500	do	b3 19	200	do	s10 48½
200	do	b60 19	25	do	48½
100	do	b10 19	100	do	s3 48
100	do	s 19	100	do	b3 47½
100	do	b10 19½	100	do	c 47
100	do	s7 19½	20	Reading Railroad	65½
200	do	19½	645	do	65
100	do	s10 19½	400	do	b3 64½
200	do	b60 19½	100	do	b60 65½
100	do	b20 19½	800	do	64½
300	do	s10 19½	200	do	s3 64½
100	do	19½	300	do	b15 63
600	do	s3 19½	9	Mich. Cent. R. R.	89
100	do	b3 19½	25	do	88½
50	do	b30 19½	10	do	88
250	Penn. Coal Co.	103	10	Mich. Southern R. R.	95
100	Hud. Riv. Railroad	51½	5	Mich. South. Constr'n	90
23	do	51	15	Clev. C. & Cin. R. R.	s3 100
200	do	b60 52	100	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	s3 70

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	N. Y. C. R. R. Bds.	83½	700	Cumberl'd Coal Co.	b3 31½
4,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	68½	200	do	31½
20	Bank of Nor. Amer.	98	100	do	s60 31½
5	Metropolitan Bnk.	s3 106½	40	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	s3 70
50	Canton Company	22½	100	Erie Railroad	b3 47½
100	do	b60 23	400	do	s3 47½
100	do	s3 22½	100	do	47
100	do	b60 23½	100	do	47½
50	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	cp 90½	50	do	47½
550	Nicaragua Tran. Co.	s3 19½	40	do	48
100	do	b15 19½	100	do	b30 48½
150	do	s3 19½	200	do	b30 49
450	do	19½	100	do	b3 48
100	do	b60 20	200	do	s3 48
100	do	s3 19½	100	Stonington R. R.	66½
50	Pennsyl. Coal Co.	103	25	Nor. Ind. Construc'n.	87

Weekly Review of the Dry-Goods Trade.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 19—6 P. M.

With the exception of a slight improvement in the demand for a few of the leading American Cottons and Woolens, at old prices, we have no new feature to notice, in the Dry Goods traffic. Hence, we omit extended preliminary remarks.

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings are brisker, though not essentially dearer. Bleached goods have scarcely varied. Denims are quiet, yet firm. Drills attract more attention at old prices. Stocks in other hands are quiet and steady. Checked Ginghams are more freely offered at easier quotations, but are not more inquired for. Printing Cloths are less abundant, and more nearly held, though the demand for them has not increased much. Prints have been moderately dealt in at fair prices. The new stock is less extensive and more select than that with which the Spring campaign was commenced. Stripes and Ticks appear without change. Subjoined is a comparative statement of the shipments hence of Cotton Goods during seven months (to date) of

	1853.	1854.	Decrease.	Increase.
January, pkgs	1625	260	1365	—
February, pkgs	8799	788	4011	—
March, pkgs	9833	3754	—	3121
April, pkgs	7984	3906	3958	—
May, pkgs	1160	6121	—	4961
June, pkgs	4453	1700	2753	—
July, to the 14th inst. pkgs	43	123	—	81
Total pkgs	34,776	16,652	5,124	—

Woolens are not generally in better demand, yet they are rather more firmly held. The supplies of desirable articles are but moderate, and not increasing. These circumstances encourage their owners. Blankets, Cassimeres, Cloths are more sought after at former rates. Flannels appear dull and heavy, at languid figures. Jeans exhibit no alteration. There is more doing in Linseys at last week's quotations. We can notice nothing new under the head of Mouslin de Laines. Satinets are more salable, but not firmer. Tweeds are also brisker at old figures.

Foreign fabrics are still quiet and unchanged in price, pending the revival of demand, which is expected to occur shortly, owing to the proximity of the Fall season. Hence it is unnecessary for us to say more, than that recent arrivals have placed importers in possession of a good assortment, which is now being exposed at their salesrooms, and which will undoubtedly attract the attention of early buyers, as soon as these shall have entered the market. This may soon lead to active movements.

Markets....*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*
WEDNESDAY, July 19—6 P. M.

ASHES—Ashes are still quiet at $5 50 for Pearls and $5 81½ for Pots, ₩ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—There were 1,500 lbs. American Yellow sold at 29c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has not varied. The day's transactions are estimated at 1,500 bales within our range:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Uplnd.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&T.
Ordinary, ₩ lb	7¾	8	8	8
Middling, ₩ lb	9⅝	9¾	9¾	9¾
Middling Fair, ₩ lb	10¾	11	11¼	11¼
Fair, ₩ lb	11¼	11¼	11¼	12¼

FISH—Dry Cod are in light supply and demand at $3 25@$3 62½, as in quality, ₩ cwt. Mackerel, too, appear scarce and are selling, in lots, at $17@$17 50 for No. 1. $13 25@$13 50 for No 2, and $7 75@$8 for No. 3, ₩ bbl. No change of importance has occurred in Salmon. Pickled Herring retail at $3@$3 25 ₩ bbl.; Smoked Herring are in limited request at 48c.@50c. for scaled, and 28c.@30c. for No. 1, ₩ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are in fair supply and pretty good demand, mainly for the Eastern and local trade, at about previous rates. Shippers are not inclined to do much, till they get their correspondence per the *Niagara*. The day's movements consist of 9,660 bbls. within our range:

Sour, ₩ bbl	$5 62½@$6 12½
Superfine, No. 2	5 81½@ 6 00
Inferior State	5 87½@ 6 12½
State, common brands	6 25 @ 6 50
State, straight brands	6 50 @ 6 75
Favorite State	6 75 @ 7 00
Western mixed do	6 87½@ 7 12½
Michigan and Indiana	7 25 @ 7 50
Fancy Michigan	7 62½@ 7 87½
Common to good Ohio	7 50 @ 8 00
Ohio, round hoop, common	7 37½@ 7 62½
Fancy Ohio	8 00 @ 8 25
Extra Ohio	8 25 @10 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 00 @10 00
Fancy Genesee	8 00 @ 9 00
Extra Genesee	9 25 @11 00

Superfine Canadian, in bond, is inanimate, at $7 12½@$7 25 ₩ bbl. Southern displays no new feature—1,100 bbls. found buyers at $8 50@$9 for mixed to good straight brands; $9@$9 25 for favorite; and $9 25@$9 75 for fancy, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is retailing at $5 50 for fine; and $6 75 for Superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal appears rather quiet, at $3 75 for Jersey, and $4 12½@$4 25 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

FRUIT—The day's business has been confined to 200 boxes Bunch Raisins, at $2 50@$2 62½; 250 bushels Pea Nuts, at $1 75 ₩ bag; 15 cases Sardines, at 60c @ 62½c.; and 25 bales Languedoc Almonds, at 14½c.@15c. ₩ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat is not abundant, nor in very brisk demand, but prices are unchanged. The day's sales do not exceed 1,600 bushels Missouri Red at $1 67½, and 900 New Southern do., at $1 55@$1 70 ₩ bushel. Rye remains scarce and nominal in price; holders ask $1 23@$1 25 ₩ bushel. Barley is unchanged. State and Western Oats are very dull and heavy, at 47c @50c ₩ bushel. Corn is more freely offered at easier rates, but is less inquired for, particularly by whippers. The day's operations consist of 40,000 bushels, at 60c.@64c. for unmerchantable, and 65c @68c for mixed Western, ₩ bushel.

GROCERIES—Are attracting more attention at steady prices. The day's sales add up 150 mats Java Coffee, at 13½c.; 300 bags Laguayra and Maracaibo, do., at 10½c.@11c.; 300 Rio do. at 10c@10½c. ₩ lb.; 150 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses, at 23c. ₩ gallon; 450 hhds. do. Sugar, at 4½c.@4¾c.; 850 Cuba do., at 4½c.@5c.; and 120 boxes Yellow and White Havana do., at 6½c.@7c. ₩ lb. Teas continue dull and heavy.

HAY—River is inactive, at 62½c.@65c. for shipment, and 80c.@90c. for local use ₩ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are more abundant and in limited demand, at feebly sustained rates.

HOPS—Sell slowly at 26c.@30c. for last year's crop; and 18g.@20c. for 1852's do. ₩ lb.

LATHS—Eastern are in moderate supply and request, at $1 75 ₩ thousand.

LEATHER—There is more doing in domestic tanned Sole, which is less freely offered, and commands full prices. Other descriptions are unaltered.

LIME—Rockland is scarce, and held at 90c. for common, and $1 05 for Lump ₩ bbl.

METALS—We have heard of nothing new in Copper; sales were reported of 100 tons Scotch Pig Iron at $41@$41 50, usual terms, ₩ ton; and 100 tons Spanish Lead at $6 30 ₩ 100 lbs. Other articles remain as last noticed.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine, are inanimate, though stiffly held. There have been sold 200 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 47c., cash, ₩ gallon; 900 bbls. No. 1 Resin at $2 75, ₩ 280 lbs.; and small lots of Wilmington Common do. at $1 70@$1 75 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are still quiet and somewhat nominal. Sales transpired to-day of a few parcels Palm at 9½c. ₩ lb.; 150 baskets Olive at $3 75 each; and Linseed, in lots, at 78s.@80c. ₩ gallon. Lard has not varied.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET, July 17.—Sperm—No transactions. There is however some inquiry, and holders are firm at $1 50 ₩ gallon, for prime parcels. Whale—We have to report only a sale of 208 bbls. inferior at 55½c ₩ gallon. There is some inquiry for both export and consumption, but the views of purchasers being below those of holders, no other operations have been effected. The latter are firm at 56c @58c, according to quality. Whalebone—Sales have been made of 11,000 lbs. of Polar upon private terms. We learn that 41c. has been offered for Polar.

PROVISIONS—Pork still favors factors. The day's transactions embrace 1,200 bbls., at $13 75 for prime Mess, $12 for Mess, and $10 35 for Prime ₩ bbl. Cutmeats are less active, but firm, with sales of 200 bbls., were up for that place. The latest charters were: Two vessels, to load with Corn for Bristol, (Eng.,) at 8d., in bulk, ₩ bush.; a vessel with Oil for Lynn, at 22s.6d ₩ ton; a ship from St. John, N. B., to London, and a Br. brig from St. John to Hull, Deals, at £5 10s.; a Hanov. brig, hence to Cork, for orders, Corn, 8d.; a Sic. brig, to Marseilles, Pipe Staves, $20; a ship, 398 tons, to Rotterdam, about $1,500; a bark from Wilmington, N. C., to St. Domingo, Lumber, $16, and back to New-York, $7 ₩ ton; a brig from Porto Rico to New-York, Sugar 50c., and Molasses $3 50; a bark and a brig from Pictou to New-York, Coal, $4; a schr., 130 tons, to Martinique, $1,200; a ship to Cadiz, Pine Staves; a Br. brig from Boston to Buenos Ayres, Ice, and a schr. to Malaga and back, on private terms. A ship, 600 tons, built in this City in 1841, has been sold for $24,000, cash; and ship *Masonic*, built at Richmond, Me., 378 tons, 7 years old, on terms not transpired.

ROCK CANDY—Pink and white—superior for retail-ing. Jujube Paste, plain and fancy Candies in great variety. T. G. HODGKINS, Manufacturer, No. 154 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE, 25 FEET OF GROUND, ON THE EAST SIDE OF SECOND-AVENUE, between 18th and 19th-sts., containing 11 rooms, with modern improvements, &c., and runs 100 feet in depth. Also, 25 acres of ground, one mile above McGowan's Pass, (Harlem Bridge) and 1 mile west from Morrisania, to pay from 7 to 8 per cent interest during the time for the City. The land is high, picturesque and healthy, on a line with High Bridge, 10 miles from City Hall, and of easy access at all times of the year. The cars connecting to Harlem for 5 cents, and the M. H. 6th and 9th av. railroads are soon to be completed to Harlem River. Apply to T. H. LANE, left stairs, No. 36 Wall-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—No. 223 2d-av. (west side.) The house is four stories high. The first story has two stores and a separate entrance for the dwelling, which is furnished to accommodate two families on each floor. The improvements are such as will at all times command good tenants, which, taken in connection with the rapid growth of business on this avenue, renders it worthy of the attention of either business men or capitalists. Apply to Doctor E. M. GUION, No. 127 Bowery, corner Grand-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—To be sold at a bargain, two four-story brick Houses and Lots in 7th-av., one four-story brick House and Lot in East 126th-st.; four beautiful three-story and basement Houses and Lots on Lee-av., Brooklyn. Also, several other houses in the suburbs of New-York; all of which will be sold cheap and on

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, New-York, July 11, 1854.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held on THIS DAY, an instalment of FIVE DOLLARS per share on all the shares of the capital Stock of the Company, (excepting the ten thousand shares on which twenty dollars per share and the ten thousand shares on which ten dollars per share have already been paid in,) has this day been assessed, and required to be paid by the several parties in whose names the said shares of Stock now stand respectively, to the Treasurer, on or before the 19th day of August, 1854, and the Transfer Books are closed from this day, till the 21st July inst., and no transfer of Stock will be permitted until the instalment called thereon, be paid. By order of the Board of Directors,

M. B. EDGAR, Treasurer.

QUARTERLY REPORT.—Statement showing the true condition of the BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, a Banking Association, on the morning of Saturday, the 3d day of June, 1854:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts, except to Directors and Brokers		$7,014,951 88
All sums, absolute or contingent, from Directors of the Bank and from firms of which Directors are members	293,500 00	
All sums due from Brokers	100,000 00	
Real Estate	114,809 36	
Stocks	9,000 00	
Expense Account	20,030 83	
Specie	586,484 55	
Cash items, viz.: Checks on other City Banks received in regular course of business on the day previous	1,438,452 50	
Bills of solvent Banks on hand	24,300 00	
Due from Banks, viz.: from solvent Banks on demand	347,962 69	
Total		$9,948,891 41

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$5,000,000 00
Profits	420,972 99
Registered Bank Notes received from the Comptroller and not returned	$9,000
Less Registered Notes on hand	6,190
Leaves Registered Bank Notes in Circulation	2,810 00
Due Depositors on demand	2,991,364 30
Due Banks and Bankers on demand	1,528,669 12
Due to others not included under either of the above heads, viz.: Dividends unpaid	4,775 40
Total	$9,948,891 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—JOHN A. STEVENS, President, and HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of said Bank, being duly sworn, severally depose and say, that they are the President and Cashier, as aforesaid, and that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of the 3d day of June, 1854, being the day specified in the notice of the Superintendent of the Bank Department, next preceding the date of this report, requiring the same according to the best of their knowledge and belief; that the said Bank is a Banking Association, and is located in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, where it has a Banking House for the transaction of its business, and that from the first establishment of the Bank, up to the day of making this report, the business there was transacted at such location

JOHN A. STEVENS, President.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn by both deponents this 19th day of July, 1854, before me, GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

LOAN OF $300,000 ON THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF ALBANY.—The undersigned hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received by them until THURSDAY, the 27th day of July instant, at 12 o'clock M of that day, for an issue of Three hundred Thousand Dollars, for which Bonds or Stock of the city of Albany will be issued in sums of $1,000 each, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually by coupon or warrant attached thereto, and the principal reimbursable at the expiration of twenty-five years from the 1st day of May, 1854. The proposal may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $1,000, and should be sealed up and endorsed "Proposals for Albany City Stock," and enclosed in an envelope, and directed to either of the undersigned. Each proposal must state distinctly the rate of premium offered for the stock and the address of the person or persons making the proposal. The money will be required to be paid by deposite to the credit of the undersigned, in the Banking House of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in the City of New-York, or in the Bank of Albany, in the city of Albany, as follows:

One-third part on the 26th day of July instant.
One-third part on the 15th day of August next.
One-third part on the 15th day of September next.

Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of said bonds to the times of payment above specified will be required from the persons taking the said loan. The interest on the said stock will be paid semi-annually, on the 1st days of May and November in each year, at the Banking House of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in the City of New-York, and the principal is made reimbursable at the same place.—ALBANY, July 5, 1854.

J. D. TEN EYCK,
JAMES McNAUGHTON,
H. H. BARTLEY,
W. E. BLEECKER,
} Commissioners.

BONDS FOR SALE.—The NASHVILLE & CHATTENOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY have for sale 150 Bonds of $1,000 each. They are the Bonds of the Company endorsed and guaranteed by the State of Tennessee—and are made receivable by the Comptroller of the State as a basis for private banking, under the Free Banking Law of that State. Part of these Bonds have twenty-five years to run, from 1st Jan., 1854, and bear six per cent. interest, payable with coupons half yearly, 1st Jan and July, in New-York. The payment of the interest on these Bonds is provided for by the Statute in the same manner as in regard to the State Bonds proper,—the Bank of Tennessee being in such case the fiscal agent of the State, and charged equally in the one case as in the other, with protecting the faith of the State. Nothing is receivable under the Free Banking Law of Tennessee, as a basis for banking except Bonds of the United States, Bonds of the State of Tennessee, and these Bonds guaranteed as above. From the high rates required to be paid for both of the first two kinds of Bonds, these Bonds will find a ready sale in Tennessee, independent of their inherent value in the market. Persons wishing to buy will apply to the President of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New-York, or to the undersigned at Nashville Tenn. for terms. The fullest information will be furnished of the state of the Road, and its capacity to pay.

V. K. STEVENSON, President N. & C. R. R. Co.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—The Board of Directors of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company have this day declared, out of their earnings expended in construction, an extra dividend of ten per cent. in stock, to those who shall be holders of the Stock on the 15th day of the full stock of the Company, on the 15th day of July next; being one share for every ten shares, or one-tenth part of a share for each share held on that day. Holders will have the right to assign the fractional parts to which they may be entitled; and certificates for every ten fractional parts standing in any one name, and for said whole shares will be issued on and after the 15th day of August next. Dividends declared hereafter will be paid upon all such whole shares as upon other stock of the Company, but dividends will not accrue upon the fractional parts until the shall have been consolidated into one share, and a certificate issued therefor.—New-York, June 10, 1854.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, No 2 Hanover-st. New-York, July 6, 1854.—In order to facilitate an examination now being made by a Committee of the Board of Directors of this Company into the accounts, all persons holding certificates of Stock of the Company are specially requested to present the same to the undersigned at this office so that an account of the same may be taken. Persons residing at a distance who cannot conveniently present or send in their certificates are requested to communicate by letter, the date and number of certificates held by them, and the number of shares for which it pur ports to have been issued, and by whom signed—By order of the Board of Directors. WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO., corner of Broadway and Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, July 13, 1854.—At an election for Directors of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, held in the village of Hawley, Penn., on Monday, the 26th of June, 1854, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

John Ewen,	Isaac L. Platt,
Fred Rawson,	Wm. H. Falls,
Wm Griffith,	Wm. F Havermeyer, Geo A Hoyt,
Wm Taylor,	Chas. Moorhead.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, JOHN EWING, Esq., was unanimously elected President of the Company for the ensuing year E. H. MEAD, Secretary.

NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, July 13, 1854.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, on the second TUESDAY in August next, the 8th, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW YORK—ALBANY, July 12, 1854—The FARMERS' BANK of Hamilton County, (Arietta,) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the NEW-YORK STATE BANK, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of Anthony Lane, of the City of New-York, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Aug. 17, 1852.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the SULLIVAN COUNTY BANK, at Monticello, (an Individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or that the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the above Bank will be given up to said Bank.

sau9-1aw2yTh DANIEL B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

PEOPLES' BANK OF PATERSON—Notice is hereby given that all claims in favor of this Bank or of the Receivers, will be disposed of by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the office of the Receivers, at Paterson N. J., on TUESDAY, the 5th day of September next at 11 o'clock A. M., unless previously settled. Catalogues of the claims will be furnished on application to either of the Receivers, during the week preceding the sale.

C. S VAN WAGONER,
WILLIAM F DAY,
J. VAN ARSDALE,
} Receivers, &c.

PATERSON, N. J., July 8, 1854

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GOLD WATCHES, DIAMOND PINS, BROOCHES &c.—Together with a rich assortment of Silver and Plated ware

GOLD WATCHES, from ..... $20 to $300
SILVER TEA SETS, from ..... 120 to 500
PLATED TEA SETS, (double plated) from ..... 12 to 60

All our goods are warranted to be as represented; should they prove otherwise the money will be refunded. Silver equal to Coin.

SQUIRE, LANDER & CO.
No 97 Fulton-st.

SPLENDID GOLD POCKET CHRONOMETERS which run without any perceptible variation, from $125 to $250. G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., near Broadway, 2d floor.

DIAMOND AND ENAMELED WATCHES. some in hunting cases—$50 to $175 each. G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., near Broadway, 2d floor.

ENAMELED WATCHES FOR LADIES, beautiful styles, from $30 to $60; warranted. G. C. ALLEN, No 11 Wall-st., near Broadway, 2d floor.

JURGENSEN WATCHES, in hunting cases, from $150 to $200; warranted perfect time-keepers. G. C. ALLEN, No 11 Wall-st., near Broadway, 2d floor.

MADAM DOUGETTEE—Justly styled the most brilliant star in her profession. We have consulted her, and have seen the wonderful Talismanic Mirror, which she possesses, by which the most undiscernible objects and events of the past and future are clearly distinguished. This instrument was imported at great cost, and is probably the only one in the United States. She cannot fail to give entire satisfaction. Terms 50 cents. No. 397 3d av., near 24th-st. N. B.—Written explanations given gratis.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Buyers of this fashionable style of furniture are solicited to examine the stock at the salesroom and factory of S. H. WARWICK, No 62 White-st., three doors west of Broadway. N. B.—The trade and shippers supplied as usual.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—For all parts of the world, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner for every State in the Union. No. 14 Warren-st corner Broadway. N. B.—Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1854.—A dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after the 15th inst. Stockholders registered on the first day of July next. The capital stock will be increased fifty per cent., or one million dollars, payable one-half in fifty dollars per share, on the first day of July next, and the other half on the sixth day of November next. The new stock will be distributed to the old stockholders in the ratio of one share of new stock to every two shares of old stock, according to the stock ledger on the morning of the 25th instant. The rights to fractional parts of shares may be transferred and combined so as to obtain full shares. Any stockholder may at any time after the 30th instant, pay in his new shares in full, and be entitled to rebate at the rate of seven per cent per annum on the money, to the 6th November. The latter half of the increased Stock will not be entitled to any portion of the semi-annual dividend in November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th instant to the 1st July inclusive.

C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of three and a-half per cent on the Capital stock of the said Company, payable on and after the 22d of July next.

The transfer books will be closed after 3 o'clock this day, until the 22d July inclusive.

The interest on the Bonds of this Company falling due on the 1st July, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 72 Broadway, upon presentation of the Coupons, on and after that date By order of the Board.

FRANCIS SPIES, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1854.

FINAL DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of the late PHENIX BANK, whose charter expired on the first day of January, 1854, hereby give notice that they will pay the final dividend of seven (7) per cent. to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after SATURDAY, the 1st of July, 1854. Said dividend being in full and final settlement of all claims and demands against the late Phenix Bank, and against the undersigned Trustees thereof.

(Signed) THOMAS TILESTON,
HENRY CARY,
JOSHUA J. HENRY,
Trustees of the late Phenix Bank.

DIVIDEND.—BOWERY SAVINGS BANK—NEW-YORK, July 13, 1854.—The depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward and less than five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and upward, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst. will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, the 17th inst. during the hours of business at the Bank. The Trustees have also declared an extra dividend of one-half per annum on the dividend above named, payable at the same time. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st instant. The Bank is open for business daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 P. M., at No 128 Bowery. By order of the Trustees

JAMES MILLS, President.

G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—The Trustees of this Institution, have dec ared the usual dividend for the six months ending 30th of June, of 5 per cent. per annum on amounts not exceeding $500, and 5 per cent. on sums exceeding that amount, payable on and after MONDAY, the 17th inst., at the Banking Room, corner of Broadway and Park-place. Interest not called for will be added as principal to the credit of such depositors—July 12, 1854. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

FRANCIS A. PALMER, 1st Vice-President and Treasurer.
CORNELIUS L. ROBINSON, 2d Vice-President.
M. HOPPER MOTT, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Corner 3d-st. and 9th-st.—The Trustees of this Institution have declared the usual dividend for the six months, ending June 30, of 6 per cent., on amounts of $5 to $500, inclusive, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500, payable on and after THURSDAY, July 20, 1854, at the banking house. Interest not called for will be added as principal to the credit of such depositors.

Hon JACOB A. WESTERVELT, Presidents.
PHILLIP W. ENGS,
ISAAC T. SMITH,
} Vice Presidents.
W. H. ELSWORTH, Secretary.

JULY INTEREST, 1854.—GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK—8th-av., corner Waverley-place Depositors are hereby notified, that the Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under; and upon all sums above five hundred dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable at the Bank, during bank hours, on and after the 17th inst. Bank open daily from 10 A. M., to 2 P. M., and 5 to 7 P M By order of the Board.

WILLIAM MANDEVILLE, President.

W R VERMILYE,
JOHN RANDALL,
} Secretaries.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending June 30, as follows: on sums of $300 and under at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum; and on sums exceeding $300 at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. Payable on and after MONDAY, July 17. All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.—NEW-YORK, July 14, 1854. P. PERIT, President.

WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK.—The Trustees of this Institution have ordered that interest to the 1st instant, be paid to depositors entitled thereto at the rate of six per cent per annum, on all sums. Bank open at the corner of 4th and South 3d-sts. daily, from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M WILLIAM WALL, President.

SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A dividend of four per cent., for the last six months, on the capital of $200,000, has this day been declared, payable on 20th inst., at the upper office, No. 492 Grand-st., opposite East Broadway. The transfer book will be closed until that day. NEW-YORK, July 13, 1854. JAMES R LOTT, Secretary

DIVIDEND.—ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 19 Wall-st.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Div dend of 7 per cent payable at the office of the Company, on and after the 15th inst.—NEW-YORK, July 12 1854. Transfer books will be closed until that date. By order,

RICHARD A. OAKLY, Secretary.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after July 6. The Transfer Books will be closed to that date inclusive.

DANIEL W. H BERTHOLF, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the HOME INSURANCE COMPANY have THIS DAY declared a dividend of EIGHT PER CENT., payable to the stockholders at the office of the Company, No. 1 New-st., on and after MONDAY, 17th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that day. CHAS. J. MARTIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 12, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—BANK OF THE CAPITOL, ALBANY, July 1, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock of this bank, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 15th inst. Stockholders registered on the New-York books, will receive their dividend at the Merchants' Exchange Bank. By order of the Board,

H. G. GILBERT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.—The Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed on the 26th inst.—NEW-YORK, July 17, 1854. EDWARD B FELLOWS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—SUFFOLK BANK—NEW-YORK, July 19, 1854.—The President and Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent (3½,) payable on and after the 1st of August. The transfer books will be closed from 26th inst. till that day. By order of the Board.

M. M. BRADLEY, Chashier.

DIVIDEND.—HANOVER INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of six per cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 1 Hanover-square By order of the Board A. M. McKEE, Secretary

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE of the HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO. No. 6 Broad-st.—NEW-YORK, July 14, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been this day declared, payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Sec'y

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY having greatly enlarged their works and improved the quality of their product, are prepared to execute orders for their superior Paints. The pure White Zinc, which is sold dry or ground in oil, is warranted pure and unsurpassed for body and uniform whiteness. A method of preparation has recently been discovered which enables the Company to warrant their Paints to keep fresh and sound in the kegs for any reasonable time. In this respect their Paints will be superior to any other in the market. Their Brown Zinc Paint which is sold at a low price, and can only be made from the ores from New-Jersey, is now well known for its protective qualities when applied to iron or other metallic surfaces. Their Stone Color Paint possesses all the properties of the Brown, and is of an agreeable color for painting cottages depots, out-buildings, bridges, &c. Dealers supplied on liberal terms, by MANNING & SQUIRE Agents New-Jersey Zinc Company, removed from No 45 Dey-st., to No 163 Washington-st., New-York.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and its most successful competition with the best of foreign makers can, with confidence, depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 82 Water-st.

WATER COOLERS AND ICE.

KEEP COOL—WATER COOLERS! WATER COOLERS!!—A large assortment of the above article manufactured and kept constantly on hand in lots to suit purchasers at the lowest prices made to wholesale dealers. The above is superior to many others in style and workmanship. Dealers would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. For sale at Nos 272 and 274 Pearl-st., by

BENHAM, WHITNEY & CO

ICE, ICE, ICE.—The Knickerbocker Ice Company have taken the old established depot, No 2 Furman-st, Brooklyn, near Fulton Ferry, formerly occupied by the Crystal Lake Ice Co All orders left at the office No 2 Furman-st., or No. 190 West-st corner Duane, and No 388 West-st, corner Christopher New-York will be promptly attended to JOHN D. ASEOUGH & CO.

SEWING MACHINES.

CAUTION.—All persons making, using or selling Sewing Machines, not made or sold by the following licensees, will consult their interest by examining the recent decision of the United States Court, stopping the use of Singer's Sewing Machines (so called) in Massachusetts Printed copies may be had free at my office, or by mail, by forwarding a postage stamp. Also copies of the recent decision of the Commissioner of Patents *refusing a patent* to Walter Hunt My claims will be legally enforced against all persons making, selling, or using Sewing Machines by whatsoever name called, having one or more needles with the eye near the point, for the purpose of passing a loop or thread through the article to be sewed, unless purchased of my licensees, viz.:

WHEELER WILSON & Co	New-York
GROVER BAKER & Co	New-York
A. BARTHOLF	New-York
A B HOWE	New-York
AMERICAN MAGNETIC SEWING MACHINE Co	New-York
DORCAS SEWING MACHINE Co	New-York
J B. NICHOLS	Boston, Mass
J. W. BEAN	Boston, Mass
N. HUNT	Boston, Mass
HOOD, BARTELL & Co	Worcester, Mass
Messrs. GOLDBRIDGE, KEENE & MOORE	Lynn, Mass
WELLS & HAYNES	Springfield, Mass

Charles A. Durgin has no longer a license to make, use or sell Sewing Machines under my patent It has been revoked and surrendered No persons will be licensed who infringes the patents of other licensees, or who refuses payment of $1,000 on account will be invariably required of those making a license ELIAS HOWE, Jr., Patentee of the original Sewing Machine, No. 25 Hanover-st., Boston and No. 305 Broadway, New-York.—May 1, 1854

ENCAUSTIC TILES for floors of churches and public buildings, and for vestibules halls, dining rooms conservatories, and hearths in dwellings. These tiles are of an almost infinite variety of patterns, are now used and strong, and are used in the best houses in all parts of the country Also. Garnkirk chimney tops, suited to every style of architecture, and recommended in Downing's work on country houses, and by architects generally. For sale by MILLER, COATES & YOULE, No. 279 Pearl-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

FARE REDUCED.—GREAT WESTERN MAIL ROUTE—SIXTY MILES SHORTER THAN OVER ANY OTHER ROUTE BY STEAMBOAT ON THE LAKE—TO CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—(Carrying the Great Western United States Through Mail).—Passengers can be ticketed through to all points West and Southwest, either by the New York and Erie Railroad, Hudson River Railroad, People's Line Steamboats, or Harlem Railroad, connecting at Buffalo with the low-pressure steamboats EMPIRE STATE, J. Winslow, Commander; SOUTHERN MICHIGAN, A. D. PERKINS, Commander; NORTHERN INDIANA, I. T. PHRATT, Commander; and connecting at Dunkirk with the steamboats NIAGARA, Capt. MILLER; KEYSTONE STATE, Capt. RICHARDS; EMPIRE, Capt. MITCHELL; LOUISIANA, Capt. DAVENPORT. Also, connecting at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad; at Chicago, with the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad; at Lasalle, with Illinois Central, and at Bloomington with Chicago and Mississippi Railroads—by calling at the Company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD—Summer Arrangement, commencing May 15, 1854.

TRAINS FROM NEW YORK

For New-Haven—Accommodation at 7 and 11'30 A. M.; and at 4.10 and 5.15 P. M. The 4.10 P. M. train is Express to Greenwich. Express at 8 A. M.; 3 and 4 P. M. The 8 A. M. train stops at Stamford and Bridgeport; the 3 P. M. at Stamford, Norwalk and Bridgeport; the 4 P. M train at Stamford. For Port Chester and Norwalk—Special accommodation trains at 8.45 A. M. and 6.30 P. M. for Norwalk, and 1.30 and 4.20 P. M for Port Chester For Boston, via Hartford, Springfield and Worcester—Express at 8 A. M. and 4 P M. Dine and sup at Springfield For Connecticut River, Vermont Railroads and Montreal—Express at 8 A. M. Dine at Springfield For accommodation train of the New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroad—At 11.30 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Canal Railroad—At 8 A. M. and 11.30 A. M. For New-Haven and New-London Railroad—Express at 8 A M to New-London, Norwich, Stonington and Providence, and 3 P M. to New-London only For Housatonic Railroad—Express at 8 A. M. For Naugatuck Railroad—Express at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad—Accommodation at 7 and 8.45 A. M., and Express at 4 10 P. M.

TRAINS TO NEW-YORK.

From New-Haven—Accommodation 5 30, 6 45, and 10.15 A. M., and 4 20 P M. Express at 9 35 A M and 1.10, 1 50, and 9 25 P. M. For Norwalk and Port Chester.—Special accommodation trains, New-Canaan, Norwalk at 8 A. M., from Port Chester at 5 30 A. M. and 2.50 P. M See Express Guide for advertisement at the Station-Houses and Hotels. Vice President and Superintendent's Office, No. 37 Canal-st., New-York. Assistant Superintendent's Office, Station-House New-Haven.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD—CAMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally; also SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS and CINCINNATI.—Passengers by this route are not subjected to any expense for transferring themselves or baggage or the surveillance of Custom-house officers. Five daily trains from Cleveland: *First*—6 A. M. Express Train, from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago and St. Louis. *Second*—8 30 A. M. Express Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky, Cincinnati, Toledo, Chicago and St. Louis *Fourth*—3 P. M., Mail Train, from west side of the river for Sandusky and stations on Mad River Railroad. *Fifth*—8 20 P M., Express Train, from station of C. C. & C R R, for Toledo and Chicago. Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND, July, 1854.

GREAT CENTRAL RAILROAD LINE:—CANADA RAILROAD OPEN FROM NIAGARA FALLS TO DETROIT.—Hudson River Railroad, New-York Central Railroad, Great Western Railway, Michigan Central Railroad, Galena and Chicago Railroad Aurora and Illinois Central Railroads, Chicago and Mississippi Railroads are now connected and form the only direct and continuous line between New-York or Chicago and the Mississippi. Passengers going West can now take the NEW SHORT ROUTE, and avoid the long and continuous journey around the South Shore of Lake Erie The great distance saved, the easy grades and large amount of Air-Line and a direct connection of more than twelve hundred miles terminating at different points on the Mississippi River make it the only desirable route to West and Southwest. Fast trains, connecting through, leave Chambers-st., via Hudson River Railroad, at 7 A M and 5 P M Freight contracted and shipped with promptness, to all points West and Southwest For freight and through tickets, apply at the Offices of Central Railroad, No. 193 Broadway, New-York DARIUS CLARK, Agent

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st daily for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, May 29, 1854, the Trains will run as follows: Express Trains 6 A M. and 3 P. M. For Canal Railroad—At 8 A. M. and 11.30 A M For New-Haven and New-London Railroad—Express at 8 A M to New-London, Norwich, Stonington and Providence, and 3 P M to New-London only For Housatonic Railroad—Express at 8 A. M. For Naugatuck Railroad—Express at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad—Accommodation at 7 and 8.45 A. M., and Express at 4 10 P. M.

TRAINS TO NEW-YORK.

From New-Haven—Accommodation 5 30, 6 45, and 10.15 A. M., and 4 20 P M. Express at 9 35 A M and 1.10, 1 50, and 9 25 P. M. For Norwalk and Port Chester.—Special accommodation trains, New-Canaan, Norwalk at 8 A. M., from Port Chester at 5 30 A. M. and 2.50 P. M See Express Guide for advertisement at the Station-Houses and Hotels. Vice President and Superintendent's Office, No. 37 Canal-st., New-York. Assistant Superintendent's Office, Station-House New-Haven.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA, from Pier No 1 North River Two lines daily at 7 A M and 2 P M Morning line at 7 A M by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy, thence by cars by way places and Camden; fare $2 Express line at 2 P M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3 Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 7 P. M.; fare $1 50 Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1 75

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of THOMAS HUNT & CO., in this City, and in the city of Manchester England is this day dissolved, by mutual consent Office of liquidation is removed from No 92 William corner of Platt, to Nos 30 and 32 Barclay-st The notes are authorized to use and sign the name of the firm for that purpose only.

THOMAS HUNT.
WM M RICHARDS
I. P. ROGERS.
T. D VAILL.
JOS. S KENDALL.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of RICHARDS HAIGHT & CO., at Nos 30 and 32 Barclay-st., New-York, and in Manchester, England, for the purpose of conducting a general importing and commission woolen business.

WM. M. RICHARDS.
EDWARD HAIGHT.
T. D VAILL.
J. S. KENDALL.
GEORGE FLAGG.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of PEPOON, HOFFMAN & TEN BROOK is this day dissolved by mutual consent, FREDERICK H PEPOON retiring The unsettled business of the house will be closed by the remaining partners. WM. B HOFFMAN and JOHN TEN BROOK, either of whom is authorized to sign in liquidation.

H PEPOON,
WM. B. HOFFMAN,
JOHN TEN BROOK.

NEW-YORK, July 18, 1854.

The undersigned have this day entered into Copartnership for the transaction of a General Stock and Exchange Commission business, under the firm of HOFFMAN & TEN BROOK. WM B HOFFMAN,
JOHN TEN BROOK,
No. 54 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, July 18, 1854.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between HENRY W. T MALI and HIPPOLYTE MALI, under the firm of H. W. T. & H. MALI, is dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of said firm will be liquidated, and the business continued by the undersigned, on his own account.

NEW-YORK, July 13 1854. HENRY W. T. MALI.

HERRING'S PATENT WORLD'S FAIR PREMIUM SAFES.—The undeniable evidence of the superiority of the Safes manufactured by the subscriber, is known and acknowledged by the public, who are assured that all Safes made and sold by him, or his authorized agents, (none genuine except those having his name on a metal plate,) will be equal or superior to any of those which have been tested in numerous fires, and in every instance preserved their contents uninjured, to the gratification of the owners of which, it is deemed at this time superfluous to publish.

The subscriber placed $1,000 in Gold in the safe exhibited by him in the World's Fair, the door of which was secured by Hall's patent powder-proof lock and Jones' patent bank lock, (both of which patents the subscriber has purchased and is now the sole owner of;) and invited all the pick-locks in the World to open the safe, with or without the keys, and take the money as a reward for their ingenuity—and although operated upon by several skilled in the art, not one could pick or open the safe

The largest assortment in the World of fire and burglar proof safes money chests, bank vaults, and bank vault doors Bank locks of various kinds on hand and made to order, at the great Reinwander Safe Depot, Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., corner of Pine-st. New-York.

S. C. HERRING.

FOR EUROPE.

THE STEAMERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY LINE will sail as follows:

From NEW-YORK—ARABIA, Capt. Judkins, Wednesday, July 5
From BOSTON—EUROPA, Capt. Shannon, Wednesday, July 12

Passengers for Boston call at Halifax.

From NEW-YORK—AMERICA, Capt. Lang, Wednesday, July 19
From BOSTON—CANADA, Capt. Stone, Wednesday, July 26

Passengers for Boston call at Halifax.

From NEW-YORK—NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch, Wednesday, August 2
From BOSTON—AFRICA, Capt. Harstone, Wednesday, August 9

These vessels carry a clear White light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

CANADA	Stone,	Boston,	Wednesday, July 5
EUROPA	Shannon,	New-York,	Wednesday, July 12
AMERICA	Lang,	Boston,	Wednesday, July 19
ASIA	E. G. Lott,	New-York,	Wednesday, July 26
NIAGARA	Leitch,	Boston,	Wednesday, Aug. 2
AFRICA	Harrison,	New-York,	Wednesday, Aug. 9
CANADA	Stone,	Boston,	Wednesday, Aug. 16
ARABIA	Judkins,	New-York,	Wednesday, Aug 23

Berths not secured until paid for An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.

For Freight or Passage apply to E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling Green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS—Now comprises the following magnificent ships:

Albion, new,		*Kossuth*,	*Northampton*, new,
Shamrock, new,		*Ben Adams*,	*Emerald Isle*, new,
Cambria, new,		*Houghton*,	*Dreadnought*, new,
West Point,		*Kenebec*,	*Wm. Tapscott*, new,
Competitor,		*Antarctic*,	*Rappahannock*,
Richard Morse,		*Centurion*,	*Andrew Foster*,
Sheridan,		*Gerrick*,	*Joe Kendall*,
Empire,		*Arctic*,	*Constellation*,
Berkshire,		*Racer*,	*Underwriter*,
Falcon,		*E. Z*,	*New-Hampshire*,
A. Z.,		*Siddons*,	*Ino Rutledge*,
Progress, new,		*Roscius*,	*State Rights*.

Two of the above ships will be dispatched from Liverpool every week throughout the year, thus passengers can fully rely on not having any detention at that port THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS sail as usual from New-York and London every alternate THURSDAY, and comprise the following very superior

[illegible] wishing to show the [illegible] in which the late [illegible] was held by the community, it was [illegible] yesterday by the numerous circle of [illegible] friends and admirers from among all [illegible] and parties who assembled at his residence [illegible] Fourteenth street, to pay the last melancholy tribute of respect to his remains. The Bar was largely represented. Both Boards of the Common Council attended; also the Clay Festival Association, (of which Mr. BLUNT was one of the originators,) and the Whig General Committee, wearing crape on the arm, which, indeed was no [illegible] outward show; for the prevailing sentiment of [illegible] was attested by tears from manly eyes.

The [illegible]e and affecting services for the dead were read by Rev. Mr. EATON of St. Clements, and [illegible] Mr. ABERCROMBIE, of St. John's Church, [illegible], Staten Island, who concluded by a solemn prayer, recommending the bereaved wife and children to the protection of that merciful Being who in His wisdom had seen fit so sorely to afflict them while he dwelt with soothing words of consolation upon the many amiable and eminent qualities of the deceased.

The coffin bore a plain silver plate, with the inscription:

NATHANIEL BOWDITCH BLUNT,
Aged 50 years."

Judge ULSHOEFFER, Judge BEEBE, Judge EDWARDS, ex-Mayor KINGSLAND, WM. C. NOYES JAS. T. BRADY, JOHN MCKEON and CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, Esqrs., were the Pall Bearers.

At 3½ P. M., the coffin was placed in the hearse, and the melancholy cortege (which extended a great length, there being nearly *one hundred* carriages in attendance,) moved slowly through Fourteenth-street and Broadway, to Trinity Church Cemetery, at Gunnarsville—where in the family vault, and under the deep shade of the drooping cypress, now rest the remains of the talented, generous and lamented N. B. BLUNT.

All of Mr. BLUNT's family were present. He leaves a wife and eight children.

His Excellency, Gov. SEYMOUR, has been written to by Recorder TILLOU, Judge BEEBE, and others, to request that he will aid them in securing to the family of Mr. BLUNT the proceeds of the District Attorney's office for the residue of this year, by appointing Mr. A. O. HALL, who has generously offered to perform the duties (with which he is no well conversant,) and devote the entire proceeds, including his own salary as assistant, to the family of his late friend. We sincerely hope that no obligations will be suffered to interfere with a measure which meets the wishes of every citizen—be he Whig or Democrat—who is capable of estimating the services of our late District Attorney.

JOINT MEETING OF THE WHIG GENERAL COMMITTEES.

A joint meeting of the two Whig General Committees was held at the Broadway House yesterday, to sympathise with the bereaved family of their late leader, NATHANIEL BOWDITCH BLUNT. The meeting was organized by the selection of Hon. N. C. EVERETT as Chairman *pro tem.* The Secretaries were CHRISTIAN W. SCHAFFER, Esq., and W. H. BROWN.

On motion, Messrs. Stuyvesant, Cooper, Webb, Potton and Rockeel were chosen as a Committee on Resolutions, who, after a brief absence, reported as follows:

Whereas, It has pleased Providence, in the inscrutable adjustment of events, to call hence from our midst our esteemed fellow-citizen, NATHANIEL BOWDITCH BLUNT, late Chairman of the Democratic Whig General Committee; and

Whereas, Though stricken down in the full strength of manhood, and before a meridian sun had shone on his pathway, yet not until the splendor of his intellect had rendered him eminent, as well in the profession of the Law—of which he was a distinguished member—as in the social circle, in which, wherever he moved, he was always honored and welcomed. In embarrassing emergencies, when none seemed competent to unite and unify the varied interests for action, his counsels were earnest to enlist the attention of those who sympathized with his political opinions, and to command the respect even of those who opposed,

Resolved, That in the demise of NATHANIEL BOWDITCH BLUNT the Whig party have lost an honest and patriotic member, and the Bar one of its brightest, most profound, and the City one of its most faithful, devoted citizens; but what is most and dearest to us all, an ardent friend, and an earnest, honest man.

Resolved, That we sympathize with his bereaved family, and that, in token of our feelings, we will attend, with the widow and orphans, in paying the last sad tributes to the mortal remains of the husband and father, and will wear the usual badge of mourning.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and forwarded to the family of the deceased.

Hon. JOSEPH B. VARNUM made a very feeling speech on the death of this excellent man.

On motion, it was resolved to drape the room of the Committee with crape for thirty days. The Committee then adjourned and proceeded to attend the funeral in East Fourteenth-street.

Further Particulars of the Dreadful Murder.

From the Baltimore Republican and Argus, July 8.

In yesterday's paper we published particulars of the murderous assault made by Captain HENRY WEICHORST, with a lighted camphene lamp, upon his wife on the night previous. The poor woman was still youthful, and noted for her handsome personal appearance; after suffering for many hours the most excruciating pains and agonies, breathed her last about 5 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, amid a large concourse of sorrowing friends, neighbors, and relatives. From information gleaned by us, it appears that before the perpetration of the deadly assault, Mr. WEICHORST, who is Captain of a German Company known as the Mount Vernon Guards, had been, during the afternoon, making some arrangements with Mr. JOHN WELLS in reference to a pic-nic and target-firing of the Company. They went into the house about 9 o'clock together, when WEICHORST ordered his wife to bring them some refreshments.

Not complying with his directions as speedily as he required, he began to reprove her in harsh terms, and, among other allegations, accused her of inconstancy. Stung by such a charge against her in the presence of a comparative stranger, she retorted, when her husband seized hold the burning lamp, containing nearly half a pint of ethesial oil, and threw it at her head. The lamp broke, and the clothing of the unfortunate woman being saturated with the liquid, she was in an instant wrapped in flames. This victim stated before her death that she did not desire to live, as her husband had treated her very harshly for two or three years, and though she had made repeated propositions for a separation, he would never consent to it. Coroner COLDSMITH held an inquest over the body, when the Jury returned a verdict that she "came to her death in consequence of being burned with oil contained in a lamp thrown at her by her husband." The following is the dying declaration of the deceased:

State of Maryland, City of Baltimore, to wit: On this 16th day of July, A. D. 1854, before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said city, personally appeared ELIZABETH WEICHORST, and made oath on the Holy Evangely of Almighty God, that HENRY WEICHORST, her husband, did throw a camphene lamp at her, and it broke to pieces and set her on fire, and burnt all her clothes off, and her body to a crisp, and that on the 15th July he threw a five pound iron weight at her head, and also bottles of pitter, and further that he said he would murder her and her two children.

Sworn before THOMAS DORMAN.

WEICHORST is still in prison to await an examination preparatory to his final committal to answer the charge of murder before the Criminal Court at the September term.

THE ESSEX RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The death of Miss HOWES, which we chronicled yesterday, we are happy to say, was incorrect. The Salem *Gazette* of this morning, says that the two sisters, Miss LUCK and Miss ELIZABETH HOWES, were riding in a covered wagon, when they encountered the down train on the Essex Railroad, which dashed the vehicle in pieces, and injured them in a dreadful manner. The horse escaped unhurt, carrying with him the front part of the wagon; the other part, with the two ladies, was thrown about thirty feet, over a fence. Miss LUCY HOWES received a severe concussion of the brain, and remained unconscious when we last heard, with little or no hope of her recovery. Miss ELIZABETH was much hurt, with some concussion of the brain, but it is hoped not dangerously. Both received severe contusions in the head and face, and were otherwise considerably bruised, but no limbs were broken, and there was no other serious external injury.—*Boston Transcript, July 18.*

FIRE OPPOSITE YONKERS.—As the Hudson River Railroad cars were passing Yonkers yesterday morning, about 8 o'clock, a house or store on the opposite side of the river was seen on fire. A vessel was lying at the wharf, to which it was apprehended that the flames might extend. There appeared to be no chance of their extending any further.—*Evening Post.*

Bishop Wainwright at Montreal.

From the Montreal Herald, July 12.

We were able to inform our readers on Saturday last, that the Bishops of Quebec and New-York were expected in this city, and on that day both those prelates arrived here from New-York, and became the guests of the Bishop of Montreal, at the See House. On Sunday they all took part in the different services of the Church. In the morning Bishop WAINWRIGHT attended at the Cathedral, where he preached.

In the afternoon the three Bishops and a large body of the clergy attended at the Cathedral.

In the evening the Bishop of Quebec preached at St. Stephen's Church, and the Bishop of New-York at St. George's. They both left town on Monday. The Bishop of New-York had never been in Canada before, and we understand that he was so pleased with his visit that he promises a no distant day to repeat it; and from what we have heard of the pleasures experienced by many of those who made his acquaintance, and the gratification and, we hope, profit derived from the admirable discourses he delivered, we feel sure that he will be no unwelcome visitor.

Reduction of Tonnage Duties.

[OFFICIAL.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, July 17, 1854.

By the following royal order of the Queen of Spain, recently transmitted hither from the United States Legation in Madrid, it will be seen that a considerable reduction has been made in tonnage duties and port charges upon vessels of the United States in the Peninsula and adjacent Islands:

[TRANSLATION.]

MADRID, June 14, 1854.

"MINISTRY OF FINANCE—*Illustrious Sir:* The Queen (whom God guard!) has been pleased to direct that Anglo-American vessels be considered in the peninsula and adjacent islands like national ones, as regards the port and navigation duties, in reciprocity for what is practised with Spanish vessels from the same places in the ports of the United States as regards the same duties.

"By royal order I say this to your Excellency for your intelligence, and for its consequent effects, &c.

DO MENECH.

To the General Director of Custom-Houses and Tariffs."

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, July 19, by Rev. Richard COX, JOHN B. FURBER to MARIA, youngest daughter of WM Van Norden, Esq., all of this City.

At Whitehall, Washington Co., N. Y., on Monday, July 17, by Rev. R. Westcott, Mr. F. L. WESTERMAN, of New-York, formerly of Wakefield, Yorkshire, England, to Miss FRANCES C. JACOBS, of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday July 19, at the residence of her son-in-law, Capt. A. Bartlett, No. 176 2d-av., Mrs FRANCES L. Hyde, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the 7th-st. M. E. Church.

In this City, on Tuesday, July 18, ANASTASIE REGINA, young est daughter of Daniel and Eliza Nouvram, aged 1 year and 6 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 68 West 17th-st., corner of 6th-av.

In this City, on Wednesday, July 19, of typhus fever, EDWARD COLLINS, in the 25th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances and those of his brothers-in-law Thomas and Richard Murphy, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday, the 21st inst., at 3 o'clock, A. M., from his late residence, No. 455 Houston-st.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 19, suddenly, at her residence, JANE VAN BUREN SERRELL, widow of the late Henry R Serrell.

The remains will be taken to Tarrytown, by the 10 o'clock Hudson River Railroad train to-day, (Thursday.) The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral service, at No. 49th-st South Brooklyn, at 7 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

At Yorkville, on Wednesday, July 19, CAROLINE, wife of Alfred Willings, and daughter of Wm. Sutherland, Sr.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, the 20th inst. at 2 o'clock, from the Methodist Episcopal Church, 86th st: Yorkville.

At the residence of her father, near Milledgeville, Ga., on the morning of Sunday, July 9 of cholera, CALLIE, second daughter of Col. William and Patience Berrow Mc Kinley, aged 14 years.

July 11, FRANCIS DAHLSENDER, at No. 56 Ewen-st., Williamsburg aged 9 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Markets see Sixth Page.

WEDNESDAY, July 19—P. M.

The climax of the Stock panic appears to be reached this forenoon, though we ventured the same remark on Monday evening, since when the decline in several of the Railroads has been equal to 4@5 ℔ cent. The market to-day was to all seeming completely abandoned to the most irresponsible class of *Bear* operators. They gave their orders without limit as to price and amount, knowing as they unfortunately did, that confidence was well nigh at an end in all Railroad securities among certain Money lenders, who, we make bold to say, ought to be ashamed of the absurd position in which they place themselves and the credit of their own assets by this course of proceeding. The further decline in Erie Stock was 3 ℔ cent., Reading 2 ℔ cent., Toledo 4 ℔ cent., and New-York Central 1 ℔ cent. From these rates there was a recovery at the Second Board of 1¼@2 ℔ cent. The lowest point touched by Erie was 47, and by New-York Central 88¼. They closed 48¼ and 90¾. Illinois Central mortgages fell to 68½r In regard to demand loans upon Railway Collaterals, the calls made by the incorporated Banks without wanting the money were bad enough. Some of those, whose own shares would not be worth 30 cents in the dollar if their theory about the Railway interests of the country is correct, refused to continue loans where the margin was ample on the collaterals, and the borrowers themselves responsible independent of the security. But this was not worse than the movements of several of the private Banking Houses, who, one year ago, were laboring to increase their fortunes by new Railway and other Public Loans connected with Railways, and who are now begging the Banks to take their money at an unusual rate of interest, rather than lend their street neighbors upon this very class of collateral. They have the right, of course, to adopt their own line of business. It is not the province of the press to complain. These gentlemen have heretofore undertaken to Bank for Railway Companies. They ought to know their worth or worthlessness. The present circumstances are only stated to account for the rapid decline and panic in Stocks. When these gentlemen recover their equanimity, there will either be an improvement, or a full confession be made that the Railways have been so heavily shaved in Wall-street, and so burdened by jobs for building and improving the lines outside the Street, that they cannot recover. The New-York Central President is in town. He knew nothing to the contrary of the regular cash dividend in August. He is a gentleman, we take it, of too much sagacity to pass the dividend, if the Cash has been earned within the last six months, and can now be commanded to pay it, and of too much foresight to venture a Stock Dividend in a season of unusual distrust in Railroad property. His Board of Directors convene in a few days to decide the question. There was an improved feeling in the Stock at the close. Michigan Southern advanced to 95 ℔ cent. The Michigan Central annual report is not very satisfactory, and the Stock sold at 88. The gross earnings are $1,588,000, and the ratio of expenses, 57 ℔ cent., leaving $674,000, against $1,149,000 last year, at an expense of 49 ℔ cent., leaving $582,000; the capital being increased meanwhile $1,447,000. The Bonded Debt remains the same.

Where the securities are satisfactory, the supply of money offered on call and on short business paper is ample at 7 ℔ cent. The only failure this week is one announced to-day in the Broadway Jobbing Trade, CLARK, WORK & Co., extensive dealers in Silk and other fancy Dry Goods. The Sub-Treasury received $118,115; paid $15,749, and held at the close $3,813,700.

We have not hitherto noticed the singular but systematic course of the money column of the *Herald*, in traducing the credit and dealing in wholesale charges against the integrity of two of the leading Railroad concerns of this State—we mean the Erie and New-York Central—while *puffing* two of the most uncertain of the fancies on the list of the Stock Exchange, Cumberland Coal and Nicaragua Transit. The original cash basis of neither of these latter Companies is worth counting in comparison with the nominal capital represented. Their business year in and year out is wholly speculative. A depression in the California trade, or the introduction of new routes or new competition, would destroy the one; a fall in the price of Coal would as effectually cut off the dividends upon the exaggerated nominal capital in the other. They have both been well enough in their place. Both will sooner or later find their level, when hard times bring down other securities. They have, therefore, been respectfully treated by the press as part of the fancy list of the day. The Transit Shares are now sinking with the remainder of the list, while the Cumberland is attempted to be sustained by such declarations as the following:

"It is evident that railroads have had their day as [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

Published Every Evening (Sundays excepted.) One Dollar will be issued at 3 and the other at 6 o'clock. It will be sent by mail or sold at the same rates as DAILY TIMES.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA,

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RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 886. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Homestead Bill Ordered to be Engrossed.

Another Batch of Amendments and Substitutes Rejected.

Mr. Hunter's Homestead Provisions.

THE NATIONAL ARMORIES.

Passage of an Amendment Restoring Civil Superintendence.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 20.

Mr. STUART introduced a joint resolution confirming certain locations of military land warrants in Michigan. Considered and passed.

Mr. BADGER's resolution rescinding the rule fixing Fridays for private bills was adopted.

Mr. HUNTER moved to take up the Civil and Diplomatic bill.

Mr. GWIN said that it was for the Senate to decide whether the Homestead bill was to be passed now, or postponed till the next Session. Let a vote be taken on that issue.

Mr. WALKER said he was satisfied that the Homestead bill, as it came from the House, could not pass the Senate. He proposed that the Senate take up that bill and vote on the several proposed substitutes. This could be done in a few minutes.

Mr. CLAY said he hoped that course would be adopted.

Mr. HUNTER then withdrew his motion.

The Texas Debt bill was then taken up.

Messrs. BELL, BENJAMIN, MASON and TOUCEY debated the bill, and it was then postponed.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL AND AMENDMENTS.

The Homestead was then taken up. The question pending was on Mr. MASON's amendment that nothing contained in the act shall apply to any public lands lying Northwest of the Ohio River, ceded to the United States by Virginia, as a Common for general use.

Mr. MASON supported the amendment, and Mr. BADGER opposed it.

Mr. TOUCEY supported the amendment, and opposed the whole bill. He did not think that it ever could become a law. He was opposed to gifts of the public lands, and was in favor of a graduation of the price of them.

Mr. BAYARD followed, showing how impossible it was to properly consider the bill during this session, and how much other important business would be delayed by its further consideration now. He said the friends of the bill, who professed to be philanthropists, ought not to compel any Christian gentleman to debate this measure in such weather as this. He believed, moreover, that if the bill passes the Senate as it passed the House, it would never receive the approval of the President. By next Winter, Congress could mature a well regulated system for the public lands. He moved that the bill be postponed until the second Monday in December next, and that it be the special order for that day.

A long debate then ensued on postponing the bill.

Mr. HAMLIN, though opposed to the bill, was also opposed to postponing. He wanted to get rid of the subject to-day.

Mr. DOUGLAS urged the friends of the bill to stand firm and sit it out to-night.

Mr. CLAY was opposed to postponing, in the hopes of getting some good land bill to-day.

The question was then taken, and the Senate refused to postpone. Yeas, 24; Nays, 30, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs Allen, Badger, Bayard, Benjamin, Brodhead, Butler, Clayton, Dawson, Dixon, Evans, Fessenden, Fish, Foot, Gwin Hunter, Mason, Norris, Pearce, Pratt, Rockwell, Thompson of Ky., Thompson of N. J., Toombs, Toucey—24.

NAYS—Messrs Atchison, Pell, Bright, Brown, Cass, Chase, Clay, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Gillette, Hamlin, Houston, James, Johnson of Iowa, Jones of Tenn, Mallory, Petit, Rusk, Sebastian Shields, Sudell, Steart, Sumner, Wade, Walker, Weller—30.

The question was then taken on Mr. MASON's amendment, and it was rejected. Yeas 17, Nays 33—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Benjamin, Broadhead, Clay, Clayton, Dawson Dixon, Fitzpatrick, Hamlin, Houston, Hunter, Mason, Norris, Pearce, Pratt, Thompson of Ky., Toombs, Toucey—17.

NAYS—Messrs Allen, Atchison, Badger, Bayard, Bell, Bright, Butler, Cass, Chase, Dodge of Wis., Dodge of Iowa, Douglas Fessenden, Fish Foot, Geyer, Gillette, Gwin, James Johnson Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tenn., Mallory, Petit, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields Sudell, Stuart, Sumner, Thomson of N. J., Wade, Walker, Weller—33.

MR. BROWN'S SUBSTITUTE.

Mr. BROWN moved as a substitute for the bill, one granting to actual settlers preemption right to purchase at any time within ten years after actual occupation, half the section of land, upon the payment therefor a price varying from twelve and a half cents to one dollar per acre, according to the time the land has been in the market.

Mr. PRATT said the substitute was worse than the original bill. It gave a credit for the purchase money, and all knew that the claims would be incessant for a release from it.

The substitute was then rejected—Yeas 16, Nays 32—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Brodhead, Brown, Clay, Douglas, Fish, Fitzpatrick, Foot, Geyer, Houston, Johnson, Pearce, Sebastian, Shields Stuart, Walker—16.

NAYS—Messrs Allen, Bayard, Bell, Benjamin, Bright, Butler, Cass, Chase, Clayton, Dawson, Dixon, Dodge of Wis., Dodge of Iowa, Fessenden, Gillette, Gwin, Hamlin, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tenn., Mallory, Morris, Pratt, Rockwell, Sliddell, Sumner, Thompson of Ky., Thompson of N. J., Toombs, Wade, Weller—31.

Mr. BELL moved, as an amendment, that every free white man citizen, who is not a freeholder or the owner of a leasehold, who may not desire to settle upon said land, there shall be issued land scrip for 160 acres of land, which shall be assignable, the assignee receiving it under the requirement to cultivate, &c.

Mr. GEYER asked if the person purchasing the scrip was bound to occupy and cultivate the land for five years? Where would be its value? Any man wanting land could get it without the scrip.

Messrs. DAWSON and DIXON supported the amendment, and Messrs HOUSTON and RUSK opposed it.

It was then rejected. Yeas, 19—Nays, 35.

Mr. CLAYTON moved that the bill be laid on the table. Yeas, 16—Nays, 35. As follows:

YEAS—Messrs Allen, Badger, Bayard, Benjamin, Brodhead, Butler, Clayton, Dawson, Fessenden, Fish, Foot, Hunter, Pearce Pratt, Rockwell, Thompson of Ky.—16.

NAYS—Messrs Atchison, Bell, Bright, Cass, Chase Clay, Dixon Dodge of Wis. Dodge of Iowa. Douglass, Evans, Fitzpatrick Geyer, Gillette, Gwin, Houston, Hunter, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tenn., Mallory, Mason, Petit, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields. Sliddell, Stuart, Sumner, Thomson of N. J. Toombs Toucey, Wade, Walker, Weller—35.

Mr. BELL offered other amendments, all of which were voted down.

Mr. BAYARD moved to add to the bill, that any one erecting a habitable dwelling house on any vacant quarter section of the public land, and occupying the same for five years, shall be entitled to receive a patent therefor.

After considerable debate, this was lost. Yeas, 19—Nays, 27.

Mr. HUNTER moved a substitute for the bill, extending preemption rights to actual settlers, the same to be paid for at prices graduated from a dollar and twenty-five cents to twenty-five cents per acre; also, allowing the States in which the lands lie to take it at the graduated prices for the purposes of internal improvements, when sanctioned by legislative enactment of the said States.

Mr. CASS said there was no hope of hurrying the original bill. He would therefore go for the next best proposition, this substitute.

Mr. BRIGHT took similar views, and supported the substitute.

Mr. GWIN moved to amend the substitute, that preemption settlers take lands in California at one dollar per acre. Agreed to.

Mr. BRODHEAD moved to amend the substitute by adding thereto his bill granting to all persons who may have served in the military service of the United States from the wars of the revolution down to the present time, one hundred and sixty acres of land, or so much in addition to what they may have received, as will amount to one hundred and sixty acres.

Rejected—Yeas 24, Nays 24, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs Allen, Badger. Bayard, Bell, Benjamin, Brodhead Brown, Butler, Clayton Dawson, Dixon, Dodge of Wis Fessenden, Fish Foot, Hamlin, Jones of Tenn, Pearce, Pratt Rockwell, Thompson of Ky, Thompson of N. J., Toombs, Wade—24.

NAYS—Messrs Atchison, Bright, Cass, Clay, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas Fitzpatrick, Gillett, Gwin, Houston Hunter, Johnson Jones of Iowa, Mallory, Mason, Petit, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields. Sidell, Stuart, Sumner, Walker, Weller.

Mr. CASS said he would have voted for the amendment just rejected, if offered as an independent proposition or to any other bill.

Messrs. BRIGHT, JOHNSON, and others said they were in favor of it, but could not vote to attach it to this bill.

Mr. FRAZ said the friends of the bill could not escape from them, that they had voted down a proposition to give bounties to old soldiers.

Mr. DOUGLAS said he had voted against it, because the enactment of the bill had endeavored to attach it to the bill in order to defeat both propositions.

At 6 o'clock, Mr. BAYARD moved for an adjournment. Lost—Yeas, 23; Nays, 29.

Mr. FITZPATRICK moved to reduce the price of the lands which have been in market thirty years, to twelve and a half cents. Agreed to—Yeas, 27; Nays, 19.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. BAYARD said the day was most oppressively hot, and, of any other season of the year, he would be willing to sit by any hour—but Senators should remember that a large portion of the country the cholera was now raging, and, to continue this protracted session, was, to say the least, most dangerous. He moved the Senate adjourn. Lost. Yeas 21—Nays, 25.

Mr. BAYARD addressed the Senate in opposition to the substitute.

Mr. PRATT said he was authorized to say, by several opponents of the bill, that if an adjournment took place now all opposition to a vote on the bill would be withdrawn to-morrow at 3 o'clock. He moved for an adjournment.

Mr. BAYARD said he would be a party to no such arrangement. He then moved to strike out the last four sections of the bill. Lost. Yeas, 9—Nays, 31.

Mr. BAYARD moved to strike out all of the substitutes and insert another graduating the price of the public lands, with the right for the States to take it at any time, upon paying therefor the graduated price. He debated it at length.

At 5 o'clock, Mr. CLAYTON appealed to the Senate to adjourn. He said the passage of the bill to-night would be a victory of physical endurance, but not one of reason. He would be willing to vote on it to-morrow. If the opponents of the bill withdrew, there would be no quorum.

Mr. BADGER proposed the Senate should vote on the pending amendments, and report the bill to the Senate and adjourn.

Mr. BRIGHT said he would agree if the bill was ordered to be engrossed to-night. There was a quorum of the Senate in favor of the bill.

Mr. CLAYTON—I object to that. That would cut off all further propositions to amend.

Mr. BRIGHT—That is just what we want to do.

Mr. JONES said he had little sympathy for the enemies of the Homestead. He would not leave if the thermometer was a few degrees higher. He was honestly in favor of the Homestead, and they had warred on that bill until they had destroyed it, and called into existence the bill of the Senator from Virginia. This last bill was the very worst one that could be devised, yet it was to be passed. There was a fixed majority of the Senate in its favor. The opponents of the Homestead should therefor die gracefully and let the bill pass to-night; why prolong the suffering another day? It was too late to cry out for adjournment and complain of the warfare. He advised them to die at once manfully, at their posts. The fact of Mr. HUNTER's bill passing was a registered decree.

Mr. DAWSON opposed the substitute. He said it transferred the whole power over the public lands from Congress to the States.

Mr. BUTLER said the objection almost reconciliated him to the measure.

Mr. BROWN followed, saying he had great doubts as to the propriety of the measure, but hoping it would turn out well he would vote for it.

Mr. BUTLER moved for an adjournment. Lost—Yeas 13, Nays 27.

Mr. TOOMBS said that for some time the tendency had been to give away the public lands. He regarded it as a well established fact, that Congress was the very worst trustee in whose hands could be placed the administration of the public land. He was for the substitute.

Mr PRATT replied.

Mr. BAYARD's amendment was then rejected. Yeas 4, Nays 33.

Mr. SEBASTIAN offered two amendments, one reserving the Indian lands, and the other extending the bill to prevent preemption settlers. Both agreed to.

Mr. CHASE moved to add to the bill that whenever unsold public lands in any State shall be reduced below three hundred thousand acres they shall be ceded absolutely to such State. Rejected—Yeas 6, Nays 34.

Mr. BENJAMIN moved to amend the ninth section by striking out the words fixing the price of land to actual settlers at 25 cents an acre, or if lands have been in market 20 years, at 12½ cents, and insert, at the graduated price fixed by the first section of the bill. After debate this was rejected. Yeas, 9; Nays, 29.

Mr. BAYARD moved to strike out the same words and insert one cent. He said 25 cents an acre was a sham consideration. He would make it purely formal. He said the determination to pass this almost unheard of bill of the Senator from Virginia, looked like as if the measures of legislation were arranged outside of the Senate, and that it was to be forced through here by some combination to cut off all amendment and discussion. It looked as if all legislation was not to be agreed upon after discussion in the Senate, but in caucus and outside, with the view, perhaps, of promoting the interests of some presidential aspirant.

Mr. DODGE, (Iowa,) called the Senator to order.

Mr. BAYARD submitted to the Chair whether he was in order or not.

The Chairman, Mr. STUART, said the Senator was not in order.

Mr BAYARD appealed. The reading of the rule requiring that the words be reduced to writing, was read.

Mr. CLAYTON to the Chair. What right had you to decide my colleague out of order before the words were written down.

Mr. ATCHISON—I call the Senator from Delaware to order.

The Chair decided that the Senator from Delaware having warved the right to have the words reduced to writing, he could not now insist upon them.

Mr. DODGE withdrew his objection to the Senator's proceedings.

Mr. BAYARD resumed and finished his remarks.

Mr. GWIN denied that there had been any caucus on this bill, and demanded proof.

Mr. BAYARD said he had heard it rumored.

Mr. BRIGHT said a meeting had been held some time since by the friends of the House bill to know when to take it up.

Mr HOUSTON thought it did not seem quite consistent for the Senator to complain of a caucus after the active part which rumor assigned to the gentleman in the caucusses on the Nebraska bill. If caucusses strike a blow at the liberty of discussion he thought that in the Nebraska case the Senator struck that liberty a "Billy Patterson" lick. [Laughter.]

Mr. HUNTER denied that there had been any caucus.

Mr. BAYARD responded.

Mr. DOUGLAS said that no caucus had been held on this bill. The only suspicion of such a caucus existed in the brain of the Senator from Delaware.

Mr. BAYARD's amendment was then rejected.

Yeas, 2—Messrs. BAYARD and CLAYTON. Nays, 40.

Mr. HUNTER modified his substitute by excepting from its operations the lands reserved along railroads, and the price of which has been fixed at $2 50.

Mr. BROWN moved to fix the price of these reserved sections at double the graduated prices fixed by the bill.

After a long debate, continuing until 8½ o'clock, the amendment was rejected.

Mr. CHASE moved to amend by striking out the word "White" in the declaration of persons entitled to the benefits of the act. Lost.

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Chase, Fessenden, Foote, Gillette, James, Sumner, Wade—8 Nays 33.

The question was then taken on Mr. HUNTER's substitute, and agreed to. Yeas 31, Nays 13, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Benjamin, Bright, Brodhead, Brown, Butler, Cass, Clay, Dodge of Wis., Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Gwin, Houston, Hunter, James, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Mallory, Mason, Petit, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Sliddell, Stuart, Thompson of Ky., Thomson of N. J., Toombs, Toucey, Walker

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Badger, Bell, Chase, Dawson, Fessenden, Fish, Foote, Gillette, Jones of Tenn., Pratt, Sumner, Wade.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, the amendments made in the Committee of the Whole concurred in, and the bill ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The Senate then adjourned at 9 o'clock.

THE HOMESTEAD PROVISIONS OF MR. HUNTER'S BILL.

Mr. HUNTER's bill was published in the *Union* some days ago. The following are its Homestead provisions:

SECTION 8. That any free white person, who is at the head of a family, who has arrived at the age of 21 years, and is capable of holding lands under the laws of the State in which the lands lie, shall, from and after the passage of this act, be entitled to enter one quarter section of vacant and unappropriated public lands, and no more, which may, at the time the application is made, be subject to private entry, or a quantity equal thereto, to be located in a body, in conforming with the legal subdivisions of the public lands.

SEC. 9.—That the person applying on the benefit of the eighth section of this act shall upon application to the register of the land office, in which he or she is about to make such entry, make affidavit before said register that he or she is the head of a family, or is twenty-one years of age, and that such application is made for his or her exclusive use and benefit and those especially mentioned herein, and not either directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever, and upon making the affidavit as herein required and filing it with the register, he or she shall, therefore, be permitted to enter the quantity of land specified, provided, however, that no certificate shall be given or patent issued therefor, until the expiration of five years from the date of such entry, and until the person or persons entitled to the land so entered shall have paid for the same twenty-five cents per acre; or, if the lands have been in market more than twenty years, twelve and a half cents per acre.

Other provisions follow, in case of the death of the settler before obtaining the patent, &c.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 20.

An hour was consumed to-day, in the House, in debating the question of proper reference of certain memorials.

Mr. OLDS reported a bill establishing certain post-offices.

The House then went into Committee on the Army Appropriation bill.

After some uninteresting proceedings the Committee rose.

CIVIL SUPERINTENDENCE FOR OUR NATIONAL ARMORIES.

The House, by 117 against 47, concurred in the amendment to restore the civil in lieu of the military superintendence of the National Armories.

The bill was passed, 93 against 62.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President of the United States, accompanied by correspondence of Mr. MARSHALL, late Commissioner to China, with the State Department. There are 1,300 foolscap pages of it, but it contains nothing of special public interest. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Adjourned.

Anti-Nebraska State Convention at Worcester.

WORCESTER, Thursday, July 20.

The Anti-Nebraska State Convention met in this city to-day, and was largely attended by men of all shades of politics from all parts of the State.

Mr. H. W. TAFT, of Worcester, was temporary President, with Mr. W. H. HARRIS and Mr. THOMAS DREW, also of Worcester, as Secretaries.

While awaiting the arrival of the Eastern trains, and before proceeding to a permanent organization, brief speeches were made by Mr. RICE of Northboro', a Democrat and a revolutionary soldier; Judge MORRIS, of Springfield, Whig; Rev. Mr. BREWSTER, of Lowell and SETH WEBB, Esq., of Boston, Free-Soil; all urging the sinking of party ties in the coming battle against Slavery. Rev. Mr. BINGHAM also addressed the Convention, pointing the people of Massachusetts to the glorious position now exhibited by Vermont in throwing away party feeling in her devotion to liberty.

A committee of nine, of which Alderman WILLIAMS, of Boston, is chairman, was appointed to report a plan of operations. The committee consists of about an equal number of Whigs and Democrats.

The train from the East, containing about six car loads of passengers, was densely crowded at 11½ o'clock.

On motion of Judge MORRIS the Convention agreed to adjourn to the Common.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The Anti-Nebraska Convention organized by the choice of Judge MORRIS, of Springfield, as President, with thirteen Vice Presidents—representing the three prominent political parties. Speeches were made by Judge MORRIS, General HENRY WILSON, Hon. E. L. KEYES, Hon. AMASA WALKER, Rev. EDWARD BEECHER, and others.

A Provisional Committee of two Whigs, two Democrats, and two Free-Soilers, was appointed to call a State Convention of delegates, at which nominations will be made for the coming State election. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the unquestionable existence of a settled purpose on the part of the slave power to convert the republic which our fathers founded on principles of justice and liberty, into a slaveholding despotism whose vital and animating spirit shall be the preservation propagation and perpetuation of Slavery, calls for the immediate union of all freemen into a party which shall make the question of freedom paramount to all other political questions.

Resolved, That in cooperation with the friends of freedom in other States, we hereby form ourselves into the "Republican Party of Massachusetts," pledged to the accomplishment of the following purposes: To bring the Administration of the General Government back to its original principles of liberty. To repeal the Fugitive Slave Law. To restore the prohibition of Slavery in Kansas and Nebraska. To prohibit Slavery in all the Territories. To resist the acquisition of more Slave States. To abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia. To protect the constitutional rights of all citizens going to other States. That Massachusetts has the constitutional right, and it is her imperative duty to enact laws which shall protect the personal freedom of all her citizens.

Resolved, That we recommend the Assembly, at some central and convenient place, of a National Convention with a view to the adoption of effectual measures to resist the encroachments of the Slave power.

The afternoon proceedings of the Convention took place on the Common, the Hall not being large enough There were about 2,500 persons present.

Jubilee of the Alumni of Harvard College.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 20.

The triennial jubilee of the Alumni of Harvard College to-day was an interesting and pleasant gathering. Professor FELTON delivered the oration. About 500 persons partook of the dinner, JOHN QUINCY, Jr., presiding. Speeches were made by Judge SHAW, Professor PEARCE, and others. The old board of officers were reelected with the exception of Judge THOMAS who resigned—and Hon. CHARLES SUMNER was chosen in his place.

Movements of the French West India Squadron.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 20.

The French war steamer *Chimere*, has arrived at Norfolk from Havana, for the purpose of recruiting the health of the officers and men. She will remain two or three weeks, and then proceed to the Gulf of Mexico Two frigates of the same squadron have gone to Newfoundland, whence they will make their way to New-York.

The New-Orleans mail as late as due is received.

Wreck of the Portuguese Schooner Craveiro.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 20.

The Portuguese schooner *Craveiro*, consigned to Messrs. OSBORN & Co., New-York, went ashore opposite Tenwick's Island, near Berlin, Md., on the 11th, and became a total wreck. The crew were all saved The hull and materials were to be sold to-day—but of the cargo, consisting of salt and willow baskets, sufficient had not been saved to pay expenses.

A dispatch from Cape May says that the hotels there are now comparatively full—the number of visitors being estimated at 5,000, and all is life and gaity. The eldest daughter of Col. J. WATERMAN, of Philadelphia, had a narrow escape from drowning to-day, while bathing.

Death of Adjutant General Robert Emmett Temple.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 20.

ROBERT EMMETT TEMPLE, Adjutant General of this State, died here this afternoon. He graduated at West Point, and was an esteemed citizen and soldier.

The weather was excessively hot here to-day—Thermometer as high as 100°.

The Weather, &c., in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, July 19.

The weather here is excessively hot, the thermometer reaching 98° in the shade. The city is, nevertheless, healthy. Several deaths have occurred from sun-stroke.

Business is exceedingly dull. Eastern Exchange is quoted at 1¼ premium for Currency.

Movements of Southern Steamers.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, July 18.

The steamship *Florida* has arrived at this port, in 56 hours from New-York.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, July 18.

The U. S. mail steamer *Marion*, Capt. FOSTER, from New-York, arrived here at 12 o'clock last (Monday) night.

Drowned while Bathing.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 20.

WM. D. LIVERMORE, druggist, corner of Ninth and Vine-streets, was drowned yesterday, while bathing, at Cooper's Point.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA'S MAILS.

The *Niagara's* mails reached this City from Boston last evening. We give below from our foreign Exchanges all that has any special interest in addition to that already given by telegraph from Halifax:

Real Meaning of the Austrian Movement.

Correspondence of the London Times.

BERLIN, Tuesday, July 4.

Various journals of Germany speak of a secret communication having been made by Austria to the Russian Government simultaneously with the *sommation*, to the effect that if Russia evacuates the Principalities the German Powers will do their utmost to prevail on the Western Powers to put a stop to hostilities, and Austria declares her willingness to occupy the Principalities as a *neutral* Power until the conclusion of the war. The truth of this statement I learn to be as follows: that subsequently to the *sommation* having been sent off Austria has caused explanations to be made in St. Petersburg by word of mouth, for the purpose of depriving the *sommation* as much as possible of any too hostile coloring, and intimating, that if Russia will listen to the representations of her German allies, Austria will do her best to procure a truce, which shall give time for a conference to sit and arrange the terms of a peace between Russia and the rest of the world. It is, however, not apprehended that the pacificatory manis of the German Powers will have much effect on the Czar, and if it should, the Western Powers must on no account allow themselves to be infected with it; for the interest of Europe there must be no easily patched-up peace. If there can be any doubt that negotiations of this sort are on foot, it would be dispelled by the following article which the *Frankfurter Post Zeitung* has inserted in the most prominent place of its impression of July 1:

"The resolute bearing of the Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin cannot fail of bringing Russia, if she is calmly open to conviction, to see that the true importance of the European Pentarchy consists in this—that it is not permitted to either of the Five great Powers to take any step opposed to the will of the other Four. Austria's geographical position imposes on her the obligation the most effectually to operate for the restoration of peace *by thrusting herself in between the two belligerent Powers, by occupying the Principalities and separting both on the most important field.* If the Russians retire behind the Pruth, the Turks and their allies will also not pass the Danube. If we bear in mind that both parties have gained an experience and have lost an illusion—the Russians the mistaken belief in their military superiority, the maritime Powers that of the omnipotence of their fleets—a resumption of negotiations for peace will become a necessary consequence of the existing state of things. The merit of having made such a result possible is due incontestably to the German Powers; and we look forward confidently to the Bund's taking its part also in it."

KOSSUTH AT GLASGOW.

Kossuth's Speech on the Foreign Policy of Great Britain.

A large meeting of the inhabitants of Glasgow was held on the 5th inst., to discuss the War question. Bailie MACGREGOR presided, and M. KOSSUTH—who was received with great applause—spoke as follows:

Sir, I don't know how it comes to pass, but a gloom of melancholy spread over my soul since I set my foot on Caledonian soil. Is it the mountains there, looking down from afar on me, and attracting my life-weary eyes to look up to them, and hence more upwards yet to the everlasting source of consolation and of hope? It is long since I saw a mountain, Sir, and yet it is at the foot of a mountain that I was born. The word home flashes through my heart, and all that there is yet of life in that heart soars on the wings of recollection to thee, my native land! My native land, a paradise on earth, if thou wert but free—a gloomy churchyard, as thou art enslaved! Or is it, perhaps, the spirit of your own nation's history—

"Glimmering through the dream of things that were;"

is it this spirit that rises before my eyes and makes me sad; I don't know; neither will I ponder upon it. But so much I know, that the placid sadness on my brow has nothing offensive to you. Oh, no, I like to be amongst you. Be it from the air—be it from recollections with which this air is fraught—it would appear to me as if there were something congenial between Scotland and Hungary. [Cheers.] I fancy as if you were more apt to understand my thoughts untold, and my feelings unprofaned by words. It strikes me that your national name sounds like the name of a nation which means something more than mere aggregate of men blown together by a whirlwind of different conquerors succeeding and blending with each other turn by turn. [Cheers.] The name Scot strikes me as the name of a nation of that original stock which had known something of our own frame, to the undefined mysterious word "character;" it would appear to me as if you were of them who have not yet learned to smile at seeing the lustre of that frame fading away beneath the blast of "centralization." I beg your pardon, but it would almost appear to me that, should I speak to you about Buda and Vienna, in connection with the fatal word "centralization," you were apt to forget me and my theme, and go home musing about Edinburg and London. It would appear to me that, though since the last pilgrimage of the "Stone of Fate" you had learnt to glory in the proud name Britons, and have good reason to glory in it till your heart has not unlearnt to throb with affection at the name of "Scot." It would appear to me that you are of those who, though happy, and prosperous, and free, still do not only know of things to boast of, but also of some to regret. Therefore I feel more at home with you—I feel as if I were treading a soil more congenial to my own aspirations, to my own sorrows, to my own grief—I feel as if we had to hear a stronger echo from the recesses of your heart, should we appeal to Scottish sympathy, in the name of Poland and Hungary, blotted out from the list of the living as nations, and neither happy, nor prosperous, nor free, as an aggregate of men. But let us part with this. Each may have his own pang; yet if such be the case with you, and you feel it, you want not a foreigner to tell you your own tale, and if you don't feel it, why tell you at all? Neither will I speak to you about evils all our own. Why should I do it? Is it to rouse you to compassionate emotion, and to make appeals to your sympathy? I have lived too long and too practical a life, Sir, to do vain things. Sympathy, what is that? A sigh that flutters from the lips of a tender girl, and dies in the whispers of the breeze. People in their individual capacity may know of sympathy, but when a people's aggregate sentiments become collected in the crucible of policy, sympathy vanishes in the air, like the diamond when burnt, and nothing there remains but an empty crucible, surrounded with the ashes of gross egotism. [Cheers.] The time has not yet come when nations will act from sympathy. That may be done when the world shall know of one Christian nation on earth. Until now I know of Christian men and women, but I knew of no Christian nation, because I know of none which, in its national policy, ever has acted upon the Christian command "Do unto others as thou wouldst others do unto thee." [Cheers.] Why do I tell you all this, gentlemen? Is it because I am particularly anxious to make you perfectly understand the position in which I desire to appear before you, and because I desire you to judge my words from a point of view the most dispassionate, free from all the glittering staff of passing emotions? I desire you to understand that I am perfectly aware of the fact that Great Britain as a state will do nothing out of sympathy for Poland or Hungary, that Great Britain, as represented by its government, knows of no sympathy at all, or, if it knows anything about it, its leanings are rather for the dynasties than for the nations. I know that Great Britain, as a State, never yet stirred a finger for the sake of national freedom abroad. I know that Great Britain, as a State, does not care a bit about seeing our nation oppressed, and that whatever be our sufferings, Great Britain, as a State, will not throw one straw of help to cling at it, even if we were evidently drowning forever, provided Great Britain be not forced to by its own interest; nay, I go so far as to be perfectly convinced, that even in that case, Great Britain, as a State, will be extremely anxious to provide by some other means for its own interest, if possible, and if it can find out some such means, it will studiously avoid to employ those which would benefit any oppressed nation, and derange the security of the oppressors, so much is Great Britain, as a State, prone to look but to dynasties and Governments, and to disregard the concerns of nations. I believe I am right in this estimation of Great Britain's policy, because it is the light of truth in history which brought that estimation home to my mind; but be I right or be I wrong, such is my conviction; I firmly believe that considerations of national egotism are the only power which may bring Great Britain to our side—but that without that imperious argument the oppressed nations on earth have nothing to hope, nothing to expect from Great Britain's sympathies. Penetrated as I am by this conviction, I desire explicitly to state that in the matter we have to treat I discard emphatically any appeals to sympathy; I desire the arguments I told at Sheffield and Nottingham, and may tell here, to be judged exclusively from a British interest. It is Great Britain which is at war, yours is the war, yours is the issue, your blood, your money, your sacrifices are at stake, your victory, your defeat are trembling in the balance; therefore it is the necessity of your honor, of your own interest, to consider with dispassionate but with comprehensive prudence what are the means best adapted to make your war effective in its issue, successful in its operations, requiring the least of your blood, the least of your money, and shortening the duration of the indirect but tremendous sacrifices which the war inflicts upon your commerce, your industry, upon the earnings of your working classes, and even upon your daily bread and meat. (Cheers.) Never in my life have I been in honor, in conscience, more strongly convinced of anything than of this, that shall Great Britain attain the aim upon which it professes to be bent in this war, it must discard the false and ruinous alliance with Austria, it must recur to the Polish and Hungarian nationalities; or else it will see itself baffled in the proposed aim, and will find all its sacrifices unavailing and vain. Strong in my objection like as the ancient martyrs have been in the faith, I even go so far as to say Great Britain, with all its pride, with all its immense power, stands more in need of the assistance of Poland and Hungary in this war, than the future of your poor down-trodden, fettered nationalities stands in need of Great Britain's protecting patronage. Great Britain's and LOUIS NAPOLEON's inconsiderate policy may make us suffer some months longer, or even some years; yet so true as there is a God above us all, before the eternal decrees of whom we have to prostrate ourselves in adoration, even so I say we have a future, with or without Great Britain, against Great Britain, if it must be, yet our future is sure. But Great Britain—may it be as yet so powerful—may it have for allies whomsoever it likes to choose—Great Britain can not prosper in this war without the assistance of the Polish and the Hungarian nationalities. With this conviction penetrating every pulsation of my heart, I look with serene tranquility to the future. Whatever Great Britain may do, it shall not at all disappoint me should I see my augury unheeded by your Governments. Since CASSANDRA's times such has been always the tale of truth foretold. The votaries of short-sighted expediency, though forewarned, dragged the fatal horse of mischievous impolicy within the walls of Troy, and the grass is growing where Troy proudly stood, and other Cassandras came and spoke again in vain; but the inexorable logic of events rolled on, and nations had to groan where Governments have sinned. Nations have to groan where Governments sin!—that is a sad word. I see it clearly before my eyes that mistakes in your national policy must bring immense mischief and dreadful sacrifices upon the people of Great Britain; all in the same time prolonging and increasing the sufferings and difficulties of our nations oppressed on the Continent, though our future remains, notwithstanding, sure. It is, therefore, that I would gladly contribute as much as I can to spread light upon the situation enveloped in darkness by prejudices and foul reasonings, in order that the people of Great Britain, always prone to do the right, might throw the weight of its sound common sense in the balances of its national policy. However, I am in an extremely embarrassing situation, Sir. The war in which Great Britain is engaged, having a direct bearing upon the future and the condition of my own country, I certainly think I have the most indisputable right to raise my voice in a concern which is evidently our own. [Cheers.] Thus it came to pass that I took occasion to warn the British nation of being made subservient to Austrian despotism over Poland, Hungary, and Italy, and to tell her to beware of the alliance with Austria in this war, because, in harming by it Poland and Hungary, Great Britain harms herself. And, in this endeavor to accomplish the duties of a citizen, I thought to stand before a constitutional people, jealous of its rights, and conscious of the criterion, essential to constitutional life, forcibly expressed by the old Latin phrase, "*Nil de nobis sine nobis*," that is to say, "Nothing about the nation without the nation." Therefore believing that Great Britain's policy must answer Great Britain's will, and believing also that the British nation is Great Britain, I went so far as to request the people to declare its will, by passing resolutions, and signing petitions to the Imperial Parliament, petitions assuring, in the most humble and peaceful manner the representatives of the people that their humble petitioners will ever pray. I assure you, gentlemen, in all sincerity, that in thus acting, I acted in perfect good faith. From my familiarity with the logical philosophy of constitutional life, and from my ignorance of the fact that British public law is an exception to that philosophy, I really thought that it would neither be unlawful nor incompetent in the people of Great Britain to declare its will about peace and war, and to petition Parliament. Have I erred in this? I have but to plead ignorance in excuse, and plead it with all possible contrition; an ignorance, perhaps, excusable in me, a stranger, when I see the citizens of Sheffield, the citizens of Nottingham, and the citizens of Glasgow, sharing in my unintentional mistake. Well, Sir, I have the unpleasant duty to inform you that we have been all laboring under a delusion in this regard. I have official authority for saying so much. The people of Nottingham, in public meeting assembled, passed resolutions much like those which I understand are about to be proposed to this meeting, resolutions embodied in a petition to both Houses of Parliament, the Duke of NEWCASTLE, actually Minister at War, was requested to present the petition to the House of Lords. [Cheers.] I have been favored from Nottingham with a copy of the answer of the Duke, signed by his Private Secretary, and dated Downing-street, June 17. Allow me to read part of it:

"The Duke of NEWCASTLE desires me to inform you (the Chairman of the meeting) that it would be most unusual to present a petition to Parliament, having direct reference to a declaration of war or the establishment of peace with foreign powers, which are matters entirely within the power and prerogative of the Crown. The functions of Parliament could scarcely be applied to either of these events until each had actually taken place, and, under these circumstances, &c., the Duke declines to take any step with respect to the petition."

Now, if I be not quite mistaken in what little English I know, that answer means to say, "that the British nation has no right to meddle with those matters until all is over;" consequently, be it right or be it wrong, no remedy is possible against it, because I certainly imagine that no possible subsequent censure can be reputed to be a remedy, as it cannot make undone things that are done. [Hear, hear.] Nay, I am even made to understand from that answer, that though Parliament may have the right to speak about war and peace, after these events have actually taken place, yet the people has even then no right to petition, because now war is declared—the event has actually taken place; and still the pretension of having a petition about it presented is characterized as most unusual, and without precedent. Now, Sir, I may be very sorry (as indeed sorry I am) to have to part with my cheering illusions about the constitutional value of British institutions, and to have to learn that, to use a scriptural expression, there is much of sounding brass and tinkling cymbals in them. Still, I sincerely acknowledge that about this I have no voice in the chapter—it is an internal business, all your own. I therefore will even abstain from mentioning what would have been my own fate had I, when responsible minister of the constitutional crown of Hungary, thus written to a Hungarian meeting; and, parting with the subject once for all, I have only to lament the extremely embarrassing situation in which I am placed on this occasion.

Mr. BARNARD, of Connecticut (a Delegate to the International Convention now holding its meetings in London,) responded most happily to "Our friendly relations with the nation upon whose soil we celebrate this day—may they be perpetual." He gave with great clearness an account of the workings and important influence of the London School System of Newspaper Reporting. The festivities of the evening were brought to a close by the singing of "God save the Queen," and the company separated.

DOCHARAN, the American minister, proposing the health of Mr. PARODY. He wished, with all his heart, that the people of both countries could partake reciprocally of the same happy international enjoyments as that given by the host of the day.

The Insurrection in Spain.

From the London Times' Paris Correspondent.

Paris, Wednesday, July 5—6, P. M.

The *Monitor* says:

"A telegraphic dispatch from Madrid, dated 6 o'clock in the evening, announces that the capital—perfect tranquility prevailed in that capital—that a fresh reinforcement of troops was expected—that the insurgents were in the neighborhood of Guadalajara—and that the reports received from Madrid by the last courier were not satisfactory."

It becomes an obligation to communicate the dispatches published in the official organ of the Government, because the right to comment upon and discuss them by information derived from other sources is thus given to the public. [Le Constitutionnel.] It was exceedingly unfortunate that the 3d, announces that the "perfect tranquility prevailed in the capital—that a fresh reinforcement of troops was expected—and that the insurgents were in the neighborhood of Guadalajara—and that the reports received from Madrid by the last courier were not satisfactory."

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The attitude assumed by Austria against Russia has dashed to the ground all those hopes, inasmuch as that Power, by decl ining hereof unqualifiedly in favor of the Western Powers, has reversed her entire policy, and has formed a sort of *entente cordiale* with France (for that with England has all the appearance of an *entente amoureuse*,) and with Germany, which latter country is actuated by a desire to become the arbitress of Europe. In place of being attacked from Italy, Austria is by the question of the East, and in favor of Turkey and the Western Powers. That *pen mot* is shown, not directly, but indirectly, by such measures as those respecting the exportation of saltpbur, and the prohibition of the exportation of other articles necessary for the Army, which is a vexatious *exposé* on the Ruler who expects—and has long received—literal homage from his subjects as the representative on earth of the Almighty. Let us, for illustration sake, make the case our own, and ask how Englishmen would feel under similar circumstances?

Let us imagine, for instance, a Russian fleet of fifty-four, and all the English ships hidden away behind batteries at Portsmouth and Sheerness. Imagine every merchant ship captured as it approached the coast, and every port or coast blockaded so closely that not even a fishing smack could get out or in safety. Should we, under such circumstances, admire very highly the ruler who had brought all these evils upon us, or be prepared to make new and extraordinary sacrifices that the author of such blunders might have new chances of making more and greater mistakes? Assuredly not; and such being the case, how can we believe other than that the troops of Austria are deserting the Emperor Francis Joseph in the hour of peril? Such is not the case. Report declares that General BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS is to lead this force. Is this command given to console him for his hasty recall from Constantinople?—or is it confined for the purpose of moving a troublesome General from France?—or is it really to be an expedition of sufficient magnitude to require a man of BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS's rank? Report declares that General BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS is to lead the force. Is this command given to console him for his hasty recall from Constantinople?—or is it confined for the purpose of moving a troublesome General from France?—or is it really to be an expedition of sufficient magnitude to require a man of BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS's rank?

Again: in England, the responsibility of any state of affairs like that now existing is an insurmountable material charge during the week. SUGAR dull and low. COFFEE in good demand. SALTPETRE quiet. MONEY continues in fair demand. CONSOLS leave off 92½92. The price of the last arrived of DOLLAR LAWS is not yet fixed. Bar SILVER 5s. 1d. AMERICAN SECURITIES—The market is steady. 901 bags HONDURAS 76a. 8d.

CINCINNATI—The market is steady. 201 bags of prime to choice, partly sold; black do. 6.a6. 9d.; Silver 2s. 6.a6. 5d. 83 bags MEXICO were bought at 3s. 10d.6.a6. 4d. for ordinary to middling Black; and 5s. 6d. for middling Silver. Of 350 bags TRINIDAD at auction, only 150 were sold, at 6.a6. 6d. for Yellow, and 6.a6. 3d. for Brown. 1,000 bags of COCOA—Quiet.

Liverpool Markets.

Per Niagara.] LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 7, 1854.

The Cotton market closed without inquiry on the 30th ult. The date of our last circular issue, per *Asia*, Philadelphia, 6ives the transactions of the week ending on that day, and the present week has been unusually dull, with a lower currency for all qualities of Cotton, and the turn of prices is rather favor, more particularly for the grades from fair to middling. From the 1st to the 4th inst. the market was closed for the Fourth of July holidays. On the 5th inst. the market opened dull, with a declining tendency, and the sales of the day reached only 3,000 bales, of which speculators took 500 and exporters 200 bales. On the following day the market was dull, and prices were 1-16d. lower for all descriptions. The sales of the day were 4,000 bales, of which speculators took 500 and exporters 200 bales. On Saturday the market was dull, and prices were 1-16d. lower for all descriptions. The sales of the day were 4,000 bales, of which speculators took 500 and exporters 200 bales. On Monday the market was dull, and prices were 1-16d. lower for all descriptions. The sales of the day were 4,000 bales, of which speculators took 500 and exporters 200 bales. On Tuesday the market was dull, and prices were 1-16d. lower for all descriptions. The sales of the day were 4,000 bales, of which speculators took 500 and exporters 200 bales. On Wednesday the market was dull, and prices were 1-16d. lower for all descriptions. The sales of the day were 4,000 bales, of which speculators took 500 and exporters 200 bales. On Thursday the market was dull, and prices were 1-16d. lower for all descriptions. The sales of the day were 4,000 bales, of which speculators took 500 and exporters 200 bales. On Friday the market was dull, and prices were 1-16d. lower for all descriptions. The sales of the day were 4,000 bales, of which speculators took 500 and exporters 200 bales.

The following are the sales and prices of the week:

	Fair.	Middling.	Inferior.
Orleans	6¼d.	5¾d.	3¾d. to 4¼d.
New	6¼d.	5d.	3¾d. to 4¼d.
Mobile	6¼d.	5 3-16d.	3¾d. to 4¼d.
Alabama	6¼d.	5d.	3¾d. to 4¼d.

PRICES TO-DAY:

	1854.	
Fair Orleans	6¼d.	Ordinary.
Fair Mobile	6¼d.	5¾d.
Middling Orleans	6d.	5¾d.
Middling Mobile	6d.	5¾d.

The Import for the same time is 34,499 bales, of which 25,514 are American.

London Markets.

Per Niagara.] LONDON, Friday, July 7—5 P. M.

The Colonial and Foreign Produce markets have been without material change during the week. SUGAR dull and low. COFFEE in good demand. SALTPETRE quiet. MONEY continues in fair demand. CONSOLS leave off 92½92. The price of the last arrived of DOLLAR LAWS is not yet fixed. Bar SILVER 5s. 1d. AMERICAN SECURITIES—The market is steady. 901 bags HONDURAS 76a. 8d.

CINCINNATI—The market is steady, with a tendency to advance. Sales of 83 bags of PRIME at 6.a6. 9d.; Silver 2s. 6.a6. 5d. 83 bags MEXICO were bought at 3s. 10d.6.a6. 4d. for ordinary to middling Black; and 5s. 6d. for middling Silver. Of 350 bags TRINIDAD at auction, only 150 were sold, at 6.a6. 6d. for Yellow, and 6.a6. 3d. for Brown. 1,000 bags of COCOA—Quiet.

Foreign Commercial Intelligence.

From the London Evening News, July 7.

We have rumors of more fighting in the Baltic.

Allies a chance of showing the mettle they are made of. The cannon are certainly coming into play freely t'an heretofore. At Constantinople, 335 bbls of Civic, 31 hhds. Cuba, 31 hhds. and 1,116 hhds. 27 tierces and 191 bbls. Cuba, 31 hhds. and 335 bbls of Civic, and 2,400 boxes Havana, only about one-third of which found buyers, at a reduction of 1s. 6d., being on a par with the decrease of duty. By private contract, we note the sale of two cargoes of Havana, about, both for United Kingdom, viz.: 1,300 boxes (No. 13) at 32s., and 3,000 boxes (No. 12) at 31s. By electric telegraph, we learn that the Dutch Trading Company's sale of 83,279 barrels Java, which took place yesterday, has passed off well, but, hardly of-fered during below buyers at the existing currency, or about 2 to 3s. per cwt. lower. Of Java, 1,500 bbls. and 1,000 bags Manilla and East India, sh. or two-thirds were disposed of, at irregular prices, but generally 6d. @ 1s. per cwt. lower. Of Penang, comprising 2,070 bbls. 1,018 bbls. Porto Rico, 1,500 bbls. and 1,000 bags Manilla nothing doing; there are sellers at 45s. But parcels of small lots are made at about 45s.@46s. Cinnamon without alteration. Of Pepper, 1,500 bags Singapore Nutmegs from 1s 8d.@2s.2d.; and 6 cases Mace from 2s.@2s.4d. Cinnamon without alteration. Of Cassia Lignea, 1,000 bags Singapore Nutmegs from 1s 8d.@2s.2d.; and 6 cases Mace from 2s.@2s.4d. Cinnamon without alteration. Of Cassia Buds, 500 bags Singapore Nutmegs from 1s 8d.@2s.2d.; and 6 cases Mace from 2s.@2s.4d. Cinnamon without alteration. Of Cassia Vera,

HAVANA.

[Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.]

HAVANA, Friday, July 14, 1854.

I have had the pleasure of examining a specimen of artificial marble made here, for which a patent has been issued by this Government, with exclusive privilege, to Don ALEXANDRO BAUZAN, for five years. The base of the preparation is crystallized carbonate of lime; but I think, as matter of economy in the arts, it will never pay, as the natural rock, wherever found, can be brought here at a less cost, while it can be found nearly as pure as the fabricated stone in color. The curiosity of the community, aside from the demand of utility and ornament, will not give it sufficient encouragement to pay for the labor and material.

The artificial marble seems of fine grain, is susceptible of perfect polish, can be granulated and streaked with the appearance of foreign substances as in the natural rock; or as fancy may dictate. Yet I think it will be found to wear out too fast for pavements, fountains, exposed statuary, &c., while the expense will probably prevent its application for such works. Some of the specimens will be exhibited at the Parisian Fair.

The Spanish Government is giving every facility in its power, to the industry and arts of the whole realm, to get forward contributions to the World's Fair of 1855; so as to save expense to those who are unable to meet it; without which aid it would not be possible for this Island to make a fair demonstration of its progress in agriculture, fabrics, and the arts.

The vessels of war returning from Spain are to take such articles as can be disposed of without impairing the defensive appointments of the ships from Cuba and Porto Rico. Our wealthy industrial leaders in Island enterprise will, of course, make their shipments independently of Goverament aid; but we have thousands of humble artisans and artists of merit, who will be glad to avail themselves of the service. I am happy to be able to speak well of the *one act* of the Government for protection of the industry upon which it feeds, and by which it is sustained. With the proposed augmentation of the defensive forces of Cuba, by three regiments of infantry, (or 6,000 men) at present stationed in Porto Rico, we have the following numerical order and nomenclature: 1. Regiment of the King. 2. The Queen, 3. The Crown. 4. Galicia. 5. Naples. 6. Saragossa. 7. Spain. 8. Leon. 9. Catalonia. 10. Barcelona. 11. Cantabria. 12. Asturias. 13. Havana. 14. Cuba. 15. Tarogone. 16. Bailen. 17. Union. 18. Iberia; and 19th Regiment of ISABEL II. With the war complement, under Spanish organization, of 2,000 men to each regiment, this would make for us a force of 38,000 men.

But it is not possible to keep the regiments up to near half of the number to which they are entitled, and for years it has been the case with Cuba, that not over 860 men to a regiment, upon an average, has been maintained. My belief is, that with the acquisition of six thousand fresh troops, now here, on the way and in preparation for embarkation, supposing them to arrive safely, and *last six months*, the infantry force will not be equal to 19,000 men, while I very much doubt whether they will exceed fourteen thousand effective troops. The *estimated* force, hereafter, will be forty thousand men, to cover the artillery, lancers, sappers, ordnance, engineers, &c., not counting the Black-Guards of PEZUELA, or his *volanté* dragoon force which remains for a *dernier ressort*—while the actual force upon which reliance could be placed in a military sense, will vary from 18,000 to 20,000 men.

The naval apportionments have been previously given you, and they will not be increased materially, even with the addition of the Mediterranean squadron, owing to the partial armament, and the great loss of men, that will leave them almost useless, except for the enumeration and self-gratulation of trembling authority.

It is, however, probable, in conformity with official views which give tincture to our press, that the prestige of preparation will have its effect upon the mysteriously covered negotiations at Washington, to the great advantage "of the cause of eternal justice as well as to the gratification of our honor and national interests." Under this belief, with the knowledge brought to us by the last "Corrio" from Spain, that silence in relation to all questions of Cuba and the United States had been enjoined upon the Spanish Press by the Government, we have become passive; and, with perfect confidence in the Government of the Queen to protect the national honor almost as well as her own, we conclude that it may be the better part of prudence to mind our own business—for all of which powerful *personal* reasons, I shall decline saying anything about these momentous matters. I find a Mexican letter alluded to in our *Journal* as published, but I cannot find the letter. It is probably in the predicament of the last facetious letter of the New-Orleans "Phantom," which was prominent to the people, but it could not win even the unscrupulous favor of Spanish censors. He had waded beyond his depth in the filth of his own creation, and the PEZUELA censors would not endorse his slanderous inventions.

In our *Journal* issue of yesterday, you will see yourselves as others see you—with "the two faces of the medal"—North and South—the last very fairly given by extracts from your own organs of public sentiment. These hits tell. The *other side* we are promised to-day, which will probably be delivered in time for this steamer.

I went on board of the Spanish mail steamer, on the evening of the 12th, to see some friends off, and found the confusion of getting under way, receiving baggage, passengers, passports, &c., so great that I could not investigate or judge of her findings and appointments, but my little observation did not strike me favorably as to her police, in comparison with other foreign national steamers under like circumstances. The steamers *Pizarro* and *Colon* are to cruize for the purpose of meeting the ship-of-the-line *Soberano*, if possible, as she will have eleven hundred troops on board, aside from her own complement, and might be in want of assistance. They are now taking in coal, and will leave port in a few days.

The health of Havana, at last advices, is without improvement, and the loss among the shipping in port has been considerable, so that several vessels have been detained for want of men to get to sea with. We have no change in our markets. Northern Exchange, 1¾ to 2¼ discount; London, 9¼ to 9¾ premium.

By the *Philadelphia* we receive intelligence that the cause of "eternal justice" is progressing; that the Eastern difficulties are settled, and the landmarks are next to be placed for "Uncle Sam,"—"So far shalt thou go," and no further,—as the Holy Alliance will have leisure to attend to us on this side; and it would be a pity to throw away so much august preparation without a fight somewhere. So says Don JOSE DE LA ——, and he belongs to the "know something" clique of Spanish politicians.

OCCATOR.

An Outrage Exposed.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A married lady and a lady friend, both just arrived in New-York and highly respectable, went into MAILLARD'S ice-cream saloon before dark on Wednesday evening. While waiting for her husband, who was to meet her there, she and her friend were expelled from the saloon, under the pretext that ladies were *not* admitted *without* a gentleman.

This insult having been received in the presence of a number of people *without a cause*, and *against* the rule, ladies being admitted alone, these two ladies feel it their duty to apprise the public of it; so that other ladies, and foreigners especially, may not expose themselves to the same outrage. P.

Fergusonville Academy.

FERGUSONVILLE, Tuesday, July 18, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

As several papers have published rumors concerning the burning of the Fergusonville Academy, and as more than one hundred of our students are from New-York City and its vicinity, you will confer a favor by stating that such rumors are entirely unfounded. The Academy building remains, other buildings in the village have been burned during the Summer.

SANFORD J. FERGUSON, Principal.

Female Extravagance, and Ventilation in our Public Schools.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Although a good republican, I have read articles lately in the TIMES which made me hanker to be Dictator, because in that case I should have the power to bestow on its editor a civic crown of oak, for having deserved well of the State. There are some things so ticklish to touch in our country, in the way of disparagement, that the man who dares to do it is a moral Hercules, worthy of immortal renown. Our women and our public schools are two of these things. The article the other day, in which the blind and fatal extravagance of our women was lashed, was a daring and noble effort. I consider the killing of the Lernæan hydra as nothing to it. I have heard already of a movement in the "*dress* circle" to black-ball the Editor of the TIMES, and slam the drawing-room doors in his face. I could give many instances of worthy, toiling men among us, whose noses are kept to the grindstone by the sumptuary excesses of their wives and daughters. They know it is wrong, but they dare not speak, and, like the jaded hawk that is plied with thong and spur, they strain every nerve to meet the exigencies of the case. Some of them are weak extremely, and would be ruled by the "gray mare" under any circumstances. Some, again, are of a stronger fibre, and would make short work of it, if they had only their wives and daughters to deal with; but they recoil with horror and trepidation from the idea of the wife's mother, grandmother, sisters, cousins and large battalion of female friends, who would look upon them as "mean," unless they maintained the "partners of their bosoms" in a certain style of magnificence. By the indulgence of Providence, or a lucky cast in the matrimonial lottery, I happen to have a wife who is not ambitious to dress like an actress in the public streets, or rival her neighbors in jewelry and silk, or "fig out" her children in costly attire and every color of the rainbow, implanting stupidly in their young and plastic minds the seeds of vanity and pride. For this I know we are "talked about" in more than one quarter, and, in some cases, by those whom I could buy and sell ten times over, and who, unless I am greatly mistaken, are on the high road to trouble and great vexation of spirit, in consequence of their inordinate passion for show. There is nothing I know of more disgusting and melancholy than the display of this spirit among children. I was standing, on a Sunday lately, in one of our genteel streets, near a knot of little girls, all fashionably dressed, and on their way, probably, from Church or Sunday-school, for some of them had books in their hands. They had met, and were chatting. One was dressed less showily than the rest, and was suddenly questioned in this wise by a gaudily-attired little snip of a creature: "Say, why hav'n't you got a silk gown?" The interrogatee smiled and said nothing. "Oh, pshaw! I know," says the other; "your pa can't *afford it*—he's not as rich as my pa!" Bad example and education originated that remark, and the snip was a chip of the old block. There are plenty more of the same sort. Nothwithstanding all our religion, churches, tracts and moral indoctrination, our society, in this City at least, (I know little beyond it,) stands on a very rotten and decidedly anti-republican basis. I am afraid there is too much "show" in our religion, as well as in the dresses of our women. I doubt if, *socially* considered, there is a more anti-republican city in any country in Europe—one where you are more judged of according to what you wear, eat, or can display, than according to the intrinsic merits of the man. I have lived in it forty years, and that is the result of my experience.

What you say of the "stupid indifference" of parents in regard to the administration of our public schools, is as true as what you say of female extravagance. Within a stone's throw of my house there is a "pay school" for children, kept by a most worthy man and his wife. It was going on six years ago, when I moved where I am, and is going on yet. Having, at that time, a little girl who was ready for her rudiments, I thought I would send her to it; so I took her; but as soon as I saw the room, I determined not to leave her. It was small, with a low ceiling, crammed with children, and without a breath of ventilation. It was Winter time—the place heated by a stove, and the close, confined air murderous. Whenever in the course of conversation among my neighbors, who send their children there, I have denounced this hole, they seem to think me hard to please. The longer I live, the more I am astonished at the want of common brains amongst otherwise sensible people, on this subject of ventilation. The pig-headedness of farmers and their wives, in regard to feather beds, is nothing to it. The ventilation in some of our public schools is little better than in this "pay school," and parents are equally indifferent about it; but they feel very much distressed when their children die of consumption. How few parents ever question their children in order to ascertain the rules, usages, discipline, &c., at the public school they frequent, or go there to see for themselves. The prevailing idea appears to be, that if a parent sends his child to school, he fulfils his duty. As to what he does and learns there, or how the school is conducted, thousands and tens of thousands consider that evidently none of their business. Our public school *system* is a noble one; but the *administration* of it, in many regards, I believe to be very bad. I doubt if many of our "Trustees" are fit for their trust. There is too little attention paid to *morals* in our public schools. The regulations for teaching order, decency, good manners and behavior, are miserably neglected. At a crack Ward School in this City, if not *the* crack Ward School, it was customary for the children in the female department, as they arrived and passed the door of the room in which their cloaks, shawls, &c., were kept, to fling them in on the floor in a heap; they were afterwards picked and hung up by pupils, I suppose, detached for the purpose. This went on for a long period, until the Principal of the department left; the new one very properly abolished the practice. Now, where were the Trustees all this time? It was a dirty, improper, slovenly trick, and must have been known to them, if they kept any right supervision over the school. It won't do to call these things trifles—the tender mind of childhood is too susceptible of impressions, often durable, to be trifled with; and this was no way to inculcate order, neatness and propriety. If the other Principal had not quitted of her own accord, to suit her own views in life, the practice would have continued, no doubt, as long as she remained.

When the scholars are let loose in the play-ground they are mostly left to themselves; to swear, curse, blaspheme, or use language, if they please, not fit for the stews or a brothel. The child of the decent parent is contaminated by these things. Last Summer I had occasion to go a few miles beyond Gowanus, on the Fort Hamilton road. Taking a Greenwood stage, I got out at the Cemetery and walked the rest of the distance. On the way I approached a public school standing back from the road. The children were at play. Their shouts filled the air. In the midst of the fields and trees it was a pleasant sight to contemplate. The moment I came near enough to distinguish an articulate sound, the first words I heard, in a boyish tone, were oaths which I will not shock your readers by repeating.

I am not a fastidious or puritanical person by any means, nor very sentimental, but I confess that at the moment it seemed as if a black pall was drawn over the whole scene. I saw no signs of an adult in the playground. In how many of our public schools are all the teachers present in the play-ground during play hours, circulating among the scholars, watching them, correcting their bad language and behavior, or in flagrant cases punishing by confinement, or otherwise, those who transgress? or seizing favorable opportunities to inculcate a lesson of kindness, forbearance and so on? How many good impressions might be made, how many virtuous seeds implanted by the constant repetition of this sort of thing every day, during the hour between 12 and 1? But is it done? How many parents care whether it is done? Is it a wonder that you hear oaths and the beastliest language pouring out of the mouths of decent men's children every day, when they are left in free contact with the vicious? Or is there much chance for the vicious, who suffer from bad associations and the example of corrupt parents outside of the school-house, to improve their morals inside of its limits, when they are left in this manner to the indulgence of their profanity and other misconduct? Imperfections and errors in the administration of our schools are as plenty as blackberries. I could mention many more, but it was not with the purpose of mentioning any at all that I started. My only intention in taking up the pen was to express the gratification I derived from the articles alluded to in the TIMES, and the hope that it will continue to pursue the same bold, independent course as ever. With a sound Press the Republic will flourish, even if our women and schools are a little wry.

C. P. H.

Why are so many Ships Lost?—Why is our Commercial Marine so Inefficient?—Why is the Remedy?

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: In your columns of 23d ult. the inquiry is made, "WHY ARE SO MANY SHIPS LOST?" The daily press having groaned patiently for so long a time under its long lists of "Marine Disasters," in many of which the wreck of human life has been by scores and hundreds; it is well that the fact that "one vessel is lost every eleven hours, principally from American shipping," should awaken this inquiry.

"The unfitness of vessels; incompetent and careless masters; weakness and inefficiency of crews; insufficiency of supply of the requisite appliances for safe navigation, viz.: books, charts, and instruments;" are given as obviously rational causes, which, separately or combined, may account for some disasters and wrecks. They are as obviously mainly within the knowledge and control of commercial men.

But these causes cannot properly be considered general, nor by any means sufficiently general to meet the inquiry, or give to the general question a general answer. To suppose such causes general, would be to cast a slanderous imputation upon our first-class commercial men; and it would be false in fact, for our first-class shipping is the pride of the world in all its characteristics. Or to suppose that our first-class shipping *is never among the shipping that is lost*, it is well known, would be false in fact; for it is often that the noble ship, distinguished in herself and outfit above each and every such specification, is as helpless before the winds as an infant. Did she never quiver before the blasts of a storm, or find herself suddenly disrobed and dismasted, and strained to her very centres? Did she never find herself powerless to resist her driftings into coastwise dangers?—and was she never classed with the wrecks that carry hundreds at once to an unexpected and untimely end? We might suppose that she was an exception from the last, because an exception from the causes before specified. But, if she was an exception, what a fearful responsibility would rest upon every commercial man that sends a second or third-class ship to sea! But such are the chances of the sea that the ship, combining all the causes before named, may make its successful passage, while the ship free from either may meet with disasters, dangers, or total loss. Hence, these chances are the real "scape-goat" for all responsibility under the lower class shipping:—and while it is certain that these causes greatly conduce to increase the aggregate loss of shipping, it is equally certain that they do not reach the real cause.

Editorially, it was said, "some inquiry ought to be made into the causes of these disasters." "They must be due to some cause sufficiently general to be detected, and sufficiently definite to be susceptible of a remedy." Most obviously, some inquiry ought to be made, and the Chambers of Commerce and an intelligent public should echo the inquiry of the press.

Such an inquiry will find that *the cause of her disasters is associated in common with the cause of her irregularities, her inefficiencies, and her tediously lengthy average of passages;* and the detection of the cause of one is the detection of the cause of all. If the same cause that sacrifices one of our American fleet to a watery grave every eleven hours, should awaken inquiry for humanity's sake—though the crews and passengers of some, thanks to a merciful Providence, are rescued—and for the sake of the coffers of our Insurance Companies; sacrifices, also, to so much of our shipping as is not engulfed by the waves or the breakers, *not less than two-fifths of the time our packets ought to occupy in the European, Southern, and Western American and Asiatic trade*, then additional interests pertain to the inquiry. If the same cause that produces, or causes that underlay, our disasters are identical in kind, though variable in degree, with those that make up our irregularities of canvas transit—which are so great that even in the crowded trans-Atlantic thoroughfare we cannot tell whether ships will be from Europe to New-York three, five, seven or nine weeks—for we have the extreme passages, arriving during a single month, from off Cape Clear 10° West to New-York, as seventeen days is to sixty-six days—the second shortest being eighteen days, and the second longest being fifty-nine days, each of which were ships of our first-class commercial houses, and each enjoyed the advantages of our recent Nautical Reformation—then how important the inquiry, economically and financially!

If a remedy is rationally to be expected, or is probable, or, indeed, possible, then an investigation of the cause or causes, and the probable remedy, is not, nominally, an indifferent one, which may be left to casual development; but one of the highest importance to commercial, social, industrial, national and international interests.

Permit me to suggest, generally, that the embarrassments of sail commerce, by her multiplied disasters, her extreme irregularities, and her inefficiency, through her tediously lengthy average of passages, proceed from twofold or inter-related causes.

First—That they arise from the variable development of the laws of nature upon the elements of commercial life from the winds and currents.

Second—That when the developments are adverse *we give the ship no counteracting, no inherent power of relief.*

The first, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, "may no man reverse." Therefore, like Esther, commerce *should ask the right and power of self-defence and advancement.* And if faithfully sought, like Ahasuerus, the intelligence, industry, and genius of the age *will grant this right, and give their sustaining power to support it.* It was a remarkable, special providence that preserved Esther's people—it would have been a miracle, only, that they could have been saved except by such faithful, persevering, rational means. It would be a miracle if Genius should ride forth upon the waters with a perfectly mature remedy for commerce embarrassments: for improvements come by labor, labor by demand, and demand by investigation and hope.

If a remedy is impossible, then we are irresponsible for the unhappy and disastrous consequences we witness, except so far as they may arise from the specific causes first named. If a remedy is possible, and within the resources of the age, then we are responsible for its development, or for the consequences of delay.

The consequences are so alarmingly great, even from the wrecks at the door of our own harbor, that simply "to take care of the dead bodies that have washed ashore within the precincts of one small County in an adjoining State, (New-Jersey,) has recently cost its citizens over two thousand dollars;" and these alarming disasters and facts have caused the introduction of a bill now before Congress "for the better preservation of life and property from vessels wrecked on the coasts of the United States." But this is simply providing the means to hunt up the thief and stolen porperty, rather than providing the lock to prevent the theft. Yet our circumstances demand it, and the purposes of its enactments are humane and highly proper. Such enactments may be multiplied by our General and State Governments, but they do not lessen nor remove the cause; they simply hope to mitigate the effects.

Gratuitously, we profit by, and enjoy the fair winds and currents of commerce; passively, and far too patiently we submit to the calms; slightly we profit by the "baffling airs" and light breezes; skillfully, the mariner can "close haul" to the "slant" winds and hug to his chart-course somewhat proximately; and to the "dead head" winds by running miles he can gain one on his chart course; but to the adverse winds that are disastrous and dangerous, he is helpless and hopeless, except in the strength of his ship and the mercies of that Providence that speaks through the winds and the waves.

When these forces of nature threaten disasters, the mariner seeks first of all to preserve his ship and equipage; the cargo is an offering to the waves that they may hold to or toss the ship the more lightly; she needs steerage-way canvas when, perhaps, the succeeding or dreaded blast will sweep all "by the board;" the bold, yet prudent mariner, holds on thus to save his ship—but how is she strained to her centres by these exterior forces adding directly to her already over-strained parts, so that one by one, or with a sudden crash, disasters are heaped upon her, and she is helplessly tossed, or hopelessly lost! *Could the forces of art* have poles to the winds and deliver some two more, all recognized rather than of nearly equal tendency, and would steadily, though slowly, of her force was light, into the storm, or less with it, at right angles. Then the disasters of the sea would vanish, and the world steadily run her most port-wise.

Could she still have these forces of art in the calms and light winds, and in the "horse latitudes," and the "doldrums," then, instead of the sluggard's sleep for days, weeks, and sometimes months, she would speedily pass them; and in the "slant" and "head" winds she would hug her chart course independent of them, except so far as they might profit her.

The *general cause of her disasters is, therefore, the general cause of her irregularities and inefficiencies.* The remedy of the one is the remedy of the others. The abundance of the coal mines supplies the remedy, and we have it at our bidding; but we have failed, utterly failed, thus far *to make these forces available to sail commerce for want of natural, mechanical developement.*

Both of our steam-propelling systems are mechanically *very unnatural*—for in our trans-Atlantic steamers the developmennts of motive-power *that are entirely unavailable in the run of the ship nearly, if not quite equal the developments that are available.* To the screw-system the unavailable developments exceed the available developments.

They are further unadapted to the wants of sail commerce because of the resistance of the immersed areas during the fair, full winds, in which they would act as "dead drags" to the ship. For this reason the wheels are entirely out of the question—they are better for the steamer but worse for the canvas ship. The screw has been made so as to be elevated to avoid this, also so as to have its blades feather during the fair winds; but the resistance of the fixtures, shanks, &c., together with its unavailable developments of power, render it entirely unadapted to the wants of sail commerce. We should bear in mind that the fair winds blow from five-eighths of all the points of the compass—hence the unnatural character of our present systems to meet canvas embarrassments is most obvious.

If we had natural systems how changed would be the relations. Then the canvas ship could take a mechanical force on board, for prudence and economy, just as the steamship now does her canvas rigging. If the mechanical arrangements were all out of and above the water except when in propelling action, and, if they were as simply and fully transmissive as the oar is in rowing; and if adapted to the Cornish engine transmission of power, which is well known to be greater than that of the crank engine, all other conditions equal, as four is greater than three—then steam would be just as well adapted to the canvas ship as canvas rigging now is to the steamship—and she would no more go on her landless voyages without steam reliance, for economy and safety, than the steamship now does without such reliance on sails.

It *is* a degradation to this age of the practical sciences and useful arts, to see a proud ship, perhaps the pride of the world in her class, lying for days, indefinitely, almost immovable, in a narrow "belt of calms;" or to see her creep at a snail's pace for days and weeks of her passage, and to know that our marine news columns, in almost every list, are fully interspersed with these peculiar characteristics; but it is still more a degradation that our shipping news should be filled with such long lists of disasters, and so frequent shipwrecks.

Contrast these considerations with the same vessels and ships as they frequently "clipper" through the waters and ride on the waves at an eighteen knot race against time, and how remarkably do extremes meet in almost every passage!

The estrangement between professionally scientific men and professionally practical men, which seems to operate much like a divorce when sought by both parties, undoubtedly delays those attainments for which we should hope, and which we ought ere this to have seen and enjoyed. The influence of the Press is conservative, no doubt, and happy. Yet it does not bring about that contact that would brighten both professions.

Every practical profession tenaciously clings to its customs, but some genius like WATTS' or FULTON'S, or MAURY'S or MORSE'S, will yet redeem Marine Commerce from her embarrassments.

These are incomplete presentations of an exceedingly important question. It may be asked, why invite attention to, or investigation of, her embarrassments—for in one sense it is like inviting attention to the deformities of a person, when her friends would rather cover them—since they have been for the time past, and are, fixtures of the system? It is that commerce may advertise for a remedy,—for she knows that in her elder department, *she is humbled before the world* by her subjections to all the fickleness of the winds, and to their depredations upon her innocent and indefensible character; and in her younger, or steam, department *she is humbls* by the wanton prodigalities of her motive-power.

With these humilities upon her she invites investigation, and hopes for relief. She hopes they are "sufficiently definite to be susceptible of a remedy," for her tribulations have thus far "worked her patience, and her patience experience, and her experience hope, and her hope maketh her not ashamed.

She knows that no branch of general industry or enterprise suffers so much, or so disastrously. She knows, too, that if her present systems are the best possible, that investigation will bring out in bolder relief both her beauties and virtues, and the more firmly establish her systems. But she knows, also, that if her systems are seriously debilitated, that investigation like the refiner's fire can only cause the separation of the dross and leave her system pure and healthy; for a system that cannot be scientifically sustained cannot be practically sustained, for that which is scientifically absurd is practically absurd; yet we may fail often to practically develop the results of pure science; while to meet all publicly known and legitimate demands for progress or improvement is a characteristic of the genius of the age.

She demands of mechanical genius, *a locomotive development of steam power that is simple and effectual in its transmissive properties, and that is unobstructive to her sailing properties.* These she does not possess,—but for them she speaks in every delay and disaster; and Providence has marked her only hope as through them and in the competency of the resources of the age. During her embarrassments she would be content with a six knot run on her desired route,—but this would elevate her to a greatly increased efficiency; it would shorten their average runs to three-fifths of their present time, making them nearly as reliably uniform as the steamship runs; and it would increase her freight capacity by nearly fifty per cent. of her present duty, nominally without increase of expense. But above all, she asks these attainments *that so many ships may not be lost*; that the thousands on thousands of victims to the billows and the breakers may have a rational hope of preservation from her inefficiency and helplessness, in times of danger; and that the ten thousands of calamities that overtake her,—because compelled to overstrain her timbers in threatened or actual dangers, and just when she should be privileged to give her towering masts the least possible strain, or because upon a lee shore, may be unknown to such imprudent or unfortunate causes.

Finally, her appeal is to the intelligence, enterprise, and genius of the age, to redeem her from these embarrassments, that she may be elevated to her proper position among the general industrial enterprises of the times; and her hopes are strong in the appeal, for the difficulties are far less than were encountered by FULTON, and the present resources for such attainments far greater. To form an alliance with steam for the canvas-ship, such as the steamship has with sails, we have decided advantages in the attainments of mechanical skill for developing by experiment and trial any radically new system—for it is well known that we cannot "tinker up" the present systems—over the resources possessed by FULTON. The difficulties are less than was encountered by FULTON, *because the developments of the present system are multiplied and complicated;* those of a highly successful system *must be by a single, simple development in the run of the boat.* Such a system, from the nature of the case, will be as well adapted to the *natural* embarrassments of sail commerce as to the *unnatural* embarrassments of steam commerce.

I have thus considered that, although special causes within the control of commercial men may exist and occasion the loss of ships, there is still a general cause covering the multitude of disasters to all classes of canvas shipping, that is identical with the cause of their irregularities and inefficiences, not yet within the control of commercial men, because its control must be sought out first by inventive talent and mechanical skill under the appeal and demand of Commerce.

Also, that such general cause is sufficiently definite to be susceptible of a remedy. That the remedy is not publicly known; that it is rationally and philosophically to be attained; and that it must be by an alliance with steam or the forces of art; and that it will be when they shall be properly and mechanically adopted; so that the canvas ship can be allied with steam power for her necessities just as the steamship is allied with canvas bearings for her necessities and profit.

The importance of this subject, I think, cannot fail to impress you forcibly; the so numerous heavy losses you have been called to record, through the Spring of 1854, have evidently touched the pulse of Commerce or shocked her stalwart system; but, more deeply, the dreadful wreck of human life did seem to touch the heart; to shock even our familiarities with terrible disasters, and to indite most earnest appeals that, for humanity's sake, such helpless sacrifice of human life might be averted. We now ask, shall that record be lost only to history, until it shall be summoned by memory to life again by fresh twin-like records; or to your columns that it may be compared to, or contrasted with, records now future, yet certain to the system? May we not rather be instructed by wise but utter helplessness by some suitable device of [illegible] as to our remaining [illegible]

A FRIEND OF COMMERCE.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I notice in the July number of *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine* this important subject more fully treated, under the article "Sail and Steam Commerce," in which you will find proof, reliable data and statistical facts to sustain all the suggestions hereinbefore made, and simple suggestions of the reasonable and practical character of the remedy.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 3, 1854.

A Teacher's Suggestion.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I recollect reading, some time since, the luminous verdict of a Coroner's Jury in some commercial town Down East, upon the dead body of a man found on one of its wharves. It is said to have been to this effect:

"We, the Jury, find that this man, while at work on the mast of a vessel, fell to the deck and *broke his neck;* that he then rolled overboard and *was drowned;* and that afterwards, while lying on the wharf, the *rats eat him up alive.*"

Now, Mr. Editor, since the Teachers of the City have laid before the Board of Education a calm and dignified memorial against the proposed re-examination of Teachers already having full certificates; and as, without the least doubt, the odious features of an otherwise valuable report will be done away with, it seems to me that a great deal of the priming and firing at this matter through the public prints, is, to a considerable extent, a waste of powder, as the thing shot at has already received a sufficient number of mortal wounds, and will soon cease to exist except in the imaginations of a few. It is equally questionable taste on the part of one of your correspondents to imitate the wisdom of the jury alluded to, by endeavoring to revivify the late Public School Society for the purpose of giving vent to some long pent up feelings that may very possibly have originated in some little disappointments years since. As a teacher, a friend of education, and as a tax-payer, I have long seen much to admire in the noble, but not faultless Public School Society; and it seems to me that no injury could possibly result, either to the schools or to the public who pay for them, if the Board of Education, and our local Boards, should imitate the virtues, while they shunned the faults of the old pioneer Society.

To sum up all, it seems to me that these works of supererogation at least are unnecessary; and I would submit to my fellow-teachers, in reference to the obnoxious report, that the dignity and clearness of the able statement already submitted needs no further talk or action at present, to insure a fair and proper consideration of its important facts by the honorable Board to whom it was sent.

Yours, &c., F.

Mr. Nolte and Mr. Audubon.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The quotations in your paper of to-day from VINCENT NOLTE'S work, *Fifty Years in both Hemispheres, &c.*, include a ridiculous and false account of an interview between that notorious "Merchant" (?) and J. J. AUDUBON.

This work of NOLTE'S appears, by the extracts from it which I have seen, to be equally abusive and untruthful in regard to all the other distinguished men, the writer has by any chance been able to bring into his *Fifty Years, &c.* Please publish this—although the book is perhaps beneath my notice. Yours respectfully,

V. G. AUDUBON, No. 34 Liberty-street.

NEW-YORK, July 20, 1854.

Modification of the Sanitary Laws of the Two Sicilies.

[OFFICIAL.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, July 15, 1854.

Information has been received at this Department from the Legation of the United States at Naples, of a recent modification of the sanitary laws of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. The decree announcing this change is dated on the 15th of May last, and sets forth that the time employed in the voyage shall be hereafter reckoned as a part of the allotted period of quarantine for vessels coming from places suspected of yellow fever, or plague, or Asiatic cholera, provided they have furnished themselves with a certificate from the proper Sicilian Consul or Consular Agent that there are not in the vessel goods or effects of any kind coming from infected places; and provided also the voyage has been a fortunate one, and that there have not occurred during the same the incidents provided against in articles fifty-two and fifty-three of the former decree on this subject, of May 23, 1853; which incidents are, the having communication during the voyage either with vessels coming from suspected or infected ports, or with vessels of whose condition and place of departure they have no information, or with a vessel having on board goods or effects of a susceptible character, coming either directly or originally from infected or suspected places, and which goods and effects have not been opened or purified in the port whence the said vessel last cleared; or, finally, if the vessel herself have such goods or effects on board not having been thus opened or purified.

A Hard Case—Charge of Abduction and Seduction.

From the Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer, July 18.

Mrs. Martha Vernon, a resident of Richmond, who entered a complaint last Saturday before the Mayor, that a daughter had been abducted, made a further complaint yesterday morning, that she believed her daughter and this itinerant peddler, A. V. Spradling, were not married as had been asserted to her by one or both of the parties to this outrageous perpetration of villany.

It was thought by Mrs. Vernon that the parties were concealed in some part of the city, and an officer was dispatched to apprehend them. Meanwhile the sorrowing mother was awaiting in anxious suspense the crisis of affairs, which she fondly hoped would result in the finding and return of her daughter, not yet sixteen years of age.

In about half an hour the indefatigable bailiff returned with the said Spradling in custody.

Mrs. Vernon soon made her appearance in court, and on oath stated that the parties left Richmond, stating that they were going to North Carolina to get married; that they had left there, and she had followed them, and, on arriving at this city, discovered her daughter at the Farmers' Hotel, where her daughter told her that they stopped on the way at some town which was forgotten, where the cars stopped about an hour, and were married in the dining room. She stated that she went to Weldon in company with Captain Stiles, who assisted her in making inquiry, and could learn of no such marriage at any place on the road between Richmond and Halifax in Carolina; and believed that Spradling had only sought to betray her daughter, and leave her at any place best suited to his purposes and convenience; and if they were married, all she wished was to know it, and she would return and tell her other daughter that they were married.

Spradling said he had told Mrs. Vernon, if she would come to him as she should, he would give her satisfaction; but she would come storming and accusing him, and then he would not take the pains to satisfy her. He said he heard last Saturday that the officers were in pursuit of him, and he thought he would stay, as he had done nothing in the corporation of Petersburg that he was amenable for.

Mrs. Vernon would often interrupt Spradling, calling him a low, filthy, designing, licentious knave, some of which remarks caused the prisoner to say that he would not give her satisfaction if he lay in jail twelve months. She said she would take her daughter home and put her in irons, as she was under age, and he should not have her in any way.

Spradling—take your daughter; you will see how I will have her.

Mrs. V.—You shall *not* have her while I live, you low-lived, dirty villain, unless she is married.

Mayor—Mrs. Vernon, you must stop such language in Court.

Mrs. V.—I feel as if my heart was broken, (weeping bitterly;) as well as I have tried to raise my girls, and have her taken from me in such a way, and I am determined he shall not have her.

Spradling—Take her—I don't want her—shan't have her.

Mrs. V.—No, you good-for-nothing vagabond you—

Mayor—Mrs. Vernon! Mrs. Vernon, if I hear any more such talk in Court, I will bind you over for your good behavior. Mr. Spradling, Mrs. Vernon, has made oath before me, to the best of her belief, that she believes you have abducted her daughter, and I shall have to hold you to bail.

Spradling—How much is it?

Mayor—Five hundred dollars.

Spradling—Very good, Sir, I guess I can get it, if it was five times that amount.

Accordingly an officer started to obtain bail for the prisoner, who directed him to Mr. Tatum. When Mr. T. arrived he did not assume a responsibility for the prisoner, and the landlord of the Farmers' Hotel was then solicited, who also refused. Bail not being obtained, Mr. Spradling was taken to cool quarters in the "Blue Eagle," where he will have ample time to think of his infamous perjury to her whom he has deceived, and who is [illegible] ally acknowledged in our presence that she [illegible]

ALTHOUGH Mrs. Vernon returned to Richmond with her daughter, [illegible] is [illegible] traveling about hundreds of miles, and finally bringing to justice the guilty libertine.

AWFUL AND PROBABLY FATAL AFFRAY.—Last Saturday night, or early on Sunday, one of the most brutal affrays took place in a dancing establishment that ever disgraced our city. PETER MCCORMICK and MR. JOSEPH CHAMPLIN met in Mr. MARSHALL'S tobacco shop, in Market between Meeting and King-streets. CHAMPLIN extended his hand to MCCORMICK, who refused to receive it, saying he never took it of one who had broken his word. CHAMPLIN denied having done so, whereupon MCCORMICK slapped his face. This aroused the anger of CHAMPLIN to an unpardonable degree, and he asked those present to give him a knife or a revolver, but none could be procured either, he went out.

According to the evidence taken before one of the witnesses before Justice [illegible] on Monday, CHAMPLIN returned in a short time accompanied by some thirty or forty persons, among whom were Messrs. DAVIS and KNIGHT. MCCORMICK was standing at the bar when [illegible] it is alleged that CHAMPLIN rushed in and plunge with a knife at his throat, [illegible] gash, and cutting MCCORMICK against his adversary, bringing both to the [illegible] MCCORMICK seems to have been [illegible] insensible by the first blow; nevertheless, [illegible] LIN repeatedly plunged the knife into [illegible] parts of his body. DAVIS and KNIGHT, asserted, were not idle, but, on the contrary, [illegible] said to have participated in the [illegible] Having satisfied their fearful passion upon the helpless man, the trio made good their retreat, notwithstanding the Guards were on the spot [illegible] minutes after the fight.

MCCORMICK was carried home, where, upon examination of his wounds, it was found [illegible] received nine distinct stabs—one in the throat, [illegible] in the side, and the rest in the back and chest [illegible] breast. He was also much bruised from [illegible] Up to a late hour last night, the attending physician had no hope of his recovery; indeed, it was not believed he could survive till daylight. DAVIS was arrested and lodged in jail, but CHAMPLIN and KNIGHT have not been seen by the police.—*[Charleston Standard, 19th.*

THE DUEL WITH BROADSWORDS.—So much has been said about this affair, and so contradictory accounts have been published, that we, in common with the rest of the press of this city, concluded the whole matter a hoax, and so pronounced it. We yesterday learned that the report was true, and received from an eye-witness the particulars concerning the affair. The cause of difficulty between the parties, Messrs. ELLSLER and DUBERT, occurred at Oakland, on Monday of last week, and originated from remarks made by DUBERT concerning a lady, which he was told by ELLSLER not to repeat. DUBERT doing so, however, E. spat in his face, when the former remarked "that is sufficient for the present, let's take a drink, and to-morrow we will settle this affair." They accordingly drank, shook hands, and separated. The next day they met near Oakland, armed with swords, in the use of which they were both [illegible] expert, and showed, as our informant (himself an excellent swordsman) says, the greatest exhibition of skill and endurance he had ever witnessed. [illegible] advantage being gained by either for some [illegible] minutes, when ELLSLER received a severe cut on the sword arm. The parties, their friends and the spectators, then came together, took a drink, and the wounded man remarked that as soon as his wound was healed, they would meet and "have it out." The next thing the spectators and friends knew was, they were again at it, and a fierce [illegible] test ensued, resulting after a 20 minutes' encounter in DU

[illegible] With Russia.

[illegible] we had occasion to point [illegible] that must result to the United States by the acquisition of Sitka, the capital of the Russian Possessions on the northwestern coast of this continent, and we then informed our readers of the fact that the Russian Company who control all the trading settlements in that region were perfectly willing to negotiate with our Government for the cession of the island and town of Sitka.

Upon the occasion referred to, we made known what appeared to us good and valid arguments why our Federal Government should lose no time in closing with the Russian Fur Company, and, under the sanction of the St. Petersburg Cabinet, arranging the transfer of so valuable an acquisition to our territorial territory and national resources. We insisted, we insisted that the British Government must, very soon after the actual outbreak of war with the Czar, cast its calculating eyes in the same direction, and that if we were to succeed in the proposed negotiation, no time was to be lost. We find by our last London exchanges, that this subject has already attracted the attention of English statesmen, and *a British squadron will be sent to the Aleutian Islands [illegible] at once as possible.*

A force of half a dozen sail of the line, well equipped war steamers, can easily make the capture of all the noticeable points held by Russia on the Northwest, although there is positive news from San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands that the Russian frigate *Diana* and other armed [illegible] vessels have repaired to the harbors of New-Archangel.

[illegible] while a dispute, *en régle*, has sprung up between our Consul at New Archangel and General Sawoika, the Governor of Kamschatka and of all the Russian Possessions in North America. This affair, we may add, promises to be of no mean importance, and may even lead to an open rupture between this country and the Emperor Nicholas—a result which would produce a decisive effect upon the present war in Europe, and terminate in consequences of stupendous weight upon the destinies of both the old and the New World. Such a development must, indeed, make the present conflict between the Absolutism of the East and North, and the progress of the West, a war of giants, in which the course of this Republic could scarcely fail to be worthy of her past wonderful career and present power.

We have, already, extended our commerce and our military power to the golden regions of the Pacific, and they have yielded all their treasures; the Southern islands invite and anxiously await the embrace of our Confederation, while, at the touch of American enterprise and skill, the long-sealed gates of Japan fly open and admit the latest but most energetic pioneers of a Christian civilization, which, in all ages past, has knocked at them in vain.

The perfection and consolidation of these triumphs may be reserved for the time of any quarrel into which either Russia or the Western Allies may be unwise enough to force us. Until the present moment, the former Power has seemed anxiously to court our good will, while the latter have been, alternately, giving vent to their fears or endeavoring to alarm us by their menaces.

Some intelligence vaguely rumored to us a few days since, but not in such shape as to warrant publication, seems at length to be confirmed, and its purport is nothing less than the serious difficulty just referred to between our official representative in the North Pacific and the Russian authorities of that region. The circumstances of this affair, as stated in the *Courrier des Etats Unis* of yesterday morning, substantially agree with the intelligence we have received, and are given upon the authority of private letters to that paper. We quote:

"For time immemorial, the Americans have exercised the right of fishing and trade, along the whole Northwest Coast, without distinction, and this right was never disputed. It has been respected more than ever since the treaties of 1821, 1824 and 1834, between Russia and the American Government.

"Towards the beginning of April last, General Sawoska, acting under powers conferred upon him by his Government, granted to a powerful company the exclusive right of fishing along the whole extent of coast where the Russians possess regular establishments. This session embraces a considerable space of Northern waters and many points to which Russia has no manner of claim or title.

"At the same time, General Sawoska made known to the foreign representatives in his jurisdiction [illegible] just concluded, and informed them that all vessels infringing the rights of the parties, to whom this session had been made, should be captured, and their proprietors subjected to a fine of 10,000. This measure produced a profound sensation, and was followed by an energetic protest on the part of the American Consul. Notwithstanding this protest, the Russian authorities have attacked an American and a Chilian vessel, by force, in the Bay of Sitka, under the pretext that they were equipped, expressly, to engage in the Russian fisheries. Things were in the same position the last dates.

"In order to appreciate the full bearing of this affair it would be well to remember that Russia has, at different periods, put forward claims to certain rights and privileges in all the more important regions of the Western coast of America; that she has, several times, had very serious difficulties on this score, with the United States; and that those difficulties have never yet been positively settled since the last treaty, viz: that of 1844, was merely provisional.

[illegible] Should Burn Our Smoke.

[illegible] London law which compels all manufacturers to burn their smoke ought to be more and more thought of than it is [illegible] Enough! what intolerable stenches [illegible] hair that is stirring, and when [illegible], how an atmosphere of evil [illegible] Gotham as with a canopy! [illegible] be. What Englishmen can do [illegible]. If they can burn up all their [illegible] its accompanying noxious and [illegible] effluvia, we too can do it, and, by so doing, raise the value of much City property an hundred per cent., and the comfort of citizens and their health illimitably. We greatly wonder that good citizens who are engaged in such manufacturing as makes their establishments offensive to the neighborhood, do not exercise the [illegible] ingenuity to discover what [illegible] the secret that Londoners have and [illegible] paid.

It is a consolation to learn that one large soap and candle maker, whose establishment before now we have taken the liberty to indicate, and pronounce it a centre of most unsavory smells to a large circle of townsmen, is about embarking for "the Old Country," with the special purpose of visiting the chandleries of Paris, and examining the modern improvements that enable Londoners to carry on their business in the heart of the city without offence to the most sensitive. Success, we doubt not, will attend the worthy effort. If not, out of the City all such departments of labor should be driven by law. Health is more precious than a cent less the pound on articles of daily use, and the comfort of community, ought to be held of more consequence than large profits to a few manufacturers.

Columbia College—Report of the Alumni Committee.

We have several times adverted to the affairs of Columbia College. The subject still continues to attract a considerable share of public attention. This is in part no doubt due to circumstances connected with the action of the Trustees in some recent elections, but more, we should hope, to an awakening of the public mind generally to the importance of enlarging the sphere and exalting the standard of our Higher Public Instruction. The interest that is manifested in regard to Columbia College—the desire to bring this ancient institution (ancient for this country) into harmony with the better ideas that are beginning to prevail—is specially increased from the fact that the immense and constantly increasing augmentation in the value of the real estate with which it is endowed, will supply in very ample measure the necessary material conditions for creating an institution corresponding in a good degree to the growth of this metropolis and the wants of the age.

We have before us a pamphlet containing a Report of the General Committee of the Alumni of Columbia College. It evinces a just sense of the importance of improving the system and increasing the usefulness of the institution. It expresses great mortification

"that at the close of a century, during which the nation has been born and risen to be one of the first powers of the world, the City of New-York, from its humble provincial rank, has become the metropolis of the Continent, and the surrounding population has grown from ten thousand to nearly a million, Columbia College is nothing more than a small respectable college; that during their experience, they have seen no progress of any kind; that its classes are no larger than they were thirty years ago; that there has been no strengthening of the under-graduate course; no commencement of a superior university scheme; no extension of the facilities of instruction to meet the varied educational wants of the intelligent, energetic and industrial community within the immediate sphere of its operations; no advance in its teachings to keep pace with the advance of mankind in science with its marvellous adaptations and in all the departments of human knowledge."

The last clause of this passage is undoubtedly a rhetorical exaggeration rather than an exact statement of fact. It is not readily to be believed that the gentlemen occupying the several chairs in that institution have remained in utter ignorance of the advancement of science and knowledge in the respective departments to which they were professionally devoted, or have failed to impart a corresponding improvement to their courses of instruction. It would be a shameful fact if such a charge were true; and it is one that ought not lightly to be made against gentlemen occupying positions of responsibility and dignity, second to none in the public service. They would doubtless pronounce it a falsehood. The odds are they are the more competent judges. For ourselves, we make no doubt the text books read by the students and lectured upon by the Professors, are very different from what they were twenty or ten years ago, and recognize and proceed upon the advancements made in the sciences during that period.

But bating this, there is too much truth in the passage we have quoted. And even if it were not so—even if Columbia College had fulfilled in the best possible manner the functions of a College for the discipline and training of very young men in the elementary studies of the undergraduate course, it is none the less true that the institution is not at all what it ought now to become. It is called by the possession of its ample materal means to fill a much wider sphere of public usefulness.

In regard to the way of practically accomplishing this great object, there are prodigious liabilities of mischief from the false or crude ideas of persons deeming themselves entitled to have a potential voice, yet possessing little or no competency to give a right direction in such matters. It is the special misery in all endeavors in this country to advance the interests of Higher Public Institutions, that there are so many men disposed to meddle with the matter, who can meddle only to mar, and unhappily have enough of general influence to oppose serious obstacles to the success of what they are not allowed to mar by their meddling. We hope for better things in this case. One thing however is certain—that if Columbia College is to be reorganized to any good purpose—if it is to be made the nucleus of a true University, it cannot be done by any rash innovations, any departure from just academic theory, to conciliate the crude demands of what is called the "spirit of the age."

The University, like everything else organically constituted, has its organizing principle, its central determining idea, in virtue of which everything in the organization has its existence, takes its form and place. The University for this or any coming age, is not a thing to be discovered or invented. In its idea and theory it is something which exists already—the same for every age, and suited alike to the needs of every age. The thing to be done is to fall back upon this idea—to start from it to give it actual reality, a living historical existence. An institution thus constituted will take care of itself, entering of necessity into the life of every age, modifying that life, and in turn modified by it in various ways as to its outward growth and form, yet remaining in substantial principle one and the same. Now whether or not the "spirit of the age" demands it, yet the very thing which above everything else the *needs* of the age require, is just the full actual realization of the idea of the University, on a scale and in a form suited to the progress of our civilization; and any attempts which proceed in ignorance or in violation of this idea, are miserable shortsighted. No violation, in the least degree of any sound fundamental principle in academic or political, or in any other matters, but is sure in the long run to work practical mischief. All history is a demonstration of this truth.

From some things incidentally occurring in the pamphlet before us on the relation of the President of a College to the Faculty, and of the Trustees to both, we should say that no glimmering of just academic ideas ever shone on the minds of this Alumni Committee. They do not appear to have any conception of the difference between a College and a Bank—the radical and essential difference, we mean, between the ideas that underlie and determine the proper organization of each. So far from discerning and repudiating, they would, it appears, in their attempts to improve Columbia College, perpetuate the radical vices of theory which entered into the organization of that institution—the same radical vices as also entered into the constitution of the University of this City—and which have prevented and will always prevent them from being even truly flourishing *Colleges*, and would make it impossible for them ever to become true *Universities*.

Kilkenny Cats.

After all, there is but little use in the existence or organization of a Know-Nothing party in New-York. The destruction of Irish influence is said to be the object of that widely-extending body, and Irish influence is as rapidly as possible killing itself. Give the Irish party a little room—a little license, and an occasional encouragement, and its different sections will prey on each other with an animosity only equalled by those famous Hibernian animals of the feline species, who, on being confined in a saw-pit, left only the extremities of their tails, and limited portions of their fur, as evidences of their mutual ferocity and vengeance.

The Irishman who bows to the finger-beck of Archbishop Hughes, is a mortal foe to the Irishman who believes in John Mitchel:—and the adherents of that remarkable sheet, the *Freeman's Journal*, wage deadly feud against the upholders of the *Citizen*. Thus all "are opposed." Within their own bosom, the Irish party carry the elements of self-destruction. They warred with each other in their own country; Conciliation Hall was the scene of microscopic civil wars. Meagherites, Mitchelites and O'Connellites there unsheathed the weapons they had so solemnly consecrated to the service of their country, and turned them against each other. The common weal was forgotten in their individual dislikes, and the liberation of the nation was sacrificed to the indulgence of personal revenge.

Here the same unhappy instincts seem to have accompanied them. Change of climate does not seem to have induced change of habit, and to our peaceful republican soil they have transferred the clique-isms, antagonisms and angry passions by which they forfeited all success on their own.

These antagonistic feelings have taken a definite shape, in the late collision between Mr. Meagher, one of the conductors of the *Citizen*, and Mr. McMaster, the editor and proprietor of the *Freeman's Journal*. Our readers are already acquainted with the facts of the encounter, concerning which a war of words is waged by representatives of each party in another column of this morning's Times. The cause of the quarrel is likewise familiar to our readers. For some weeks past the *Citizen* has been publishing a series of articles upon the Catholic Press in America, which was charged with having systematically espoused the cause despotism throughout the world, and with having promulgated principles directly hostile to Republicanism. The *Freeman's Journal* was prominent among the papers thus arraigned, and was denounced with unsparing severity. As we have copied all these articles our readers understand their character. We copied also the rejoinder of the *Freeman's Journal*, which was brief and sufficiently contemptuous in its tone, but not at all remarkable for violence of language.

At this point Mr. Meagher forsook the pen as the weapon of controversy and betook himself to the horsewhip. He called at the office of the *Freeman's Journal* for the purpose of flogging the Editor, whom, however, he did not see. Mr. McMaster devising his purpose, procured police officers for his protection at his office, and a revolver for self-defence outside. Mr. Meagher laid in wait for him and gave him a beating—Mr. McMaster failing to make his revolver effectual for his own protection.

Throughout this affair Mr. Meagher was the aggressor. He began the controversy in print, and when attacked in reply, converted it into a brutal street fight. He has forfeited by this act the good opinion won from thousands of our citizens by his personal decorum. If he supposes he has added to his laurels by inflicting personal injuries upon Mr. McMaster, he betrays a weakness of judgment which will not strengthen public confidence in his competency for useful public service. We have certainly no reason to judge the *Freeman's Journal* with special favor:—its violence, bigotry and recklessness have been repeatedly and pointedly stigmatized in these columns. But in this affair we feel bound to say that Mr. McMaster is the injured and not the offending party.

Providence Favors the Lame.

It is an old saying that "Providence favors the lame and the lazy." Whether or not there is any indolence in Santa Anna, his wooden leg brings him within the lucky category. Providence certainly favors him. When he seemed to be standing on his last legs, the wooden one included, he receives sudden help from Providence in the shape of $10,000,000 by virtue of the passage of the Gadsden Treaty. Then when Revolution had deprived him of all his Pacific possessions, it was a most Providential thing for him that he set out with such a flourish of trumpets to put down the Revolters. But Providence kept him out of the hands of the Pintos, and returning him safe and sound to the Capital, it was but a reasonable supposition on the part of his courtiers that he must have slain all his foes and come home a victor. So they wrote it on the page of history, and unless the other party finds a [illegible] this last we doubt if other literary [illegible] Europe, where the [illegible] would [illegible] so successfully [illegible].

The plot of the drama has been borrowed from Scribe, but is terribly mutilated in adoption, and the admirers of the great poet will, perhaps, not be highly satisfied. It possesses, however, certain attractions as a lyric play; the plot is simple; the dialogue good, and the catastrophe unexpected and tragic. Each of the three acts terminates with a good "situation"—an indispensable thing in this species of writing. The following is the plot:

In a beautiful village in the Tyrol, lived *Miller*, an old and retired soldier, and his motherless daughter *Louisa*. The gentle Louisa was the pride of the village, and the darling of the villagers. She loved, and was beloved by a stranger youth who had but recently come among them. No one knew him; his manners were superior to his garb, and *Miller*, though he loved *Charles* (thus was the youth called,) feared lest his child should be deceived. Louisa was also beloved by *Wurm*, the steward of the old Lord, who was said to have been murdered by bandits, and the confidant of the new *Lord Walter*, who had just arrived to take possession of his inheritance. *Wurm* chancing to overlook a tender interview between the lovers, prompted by jealousy and revenge, informs *Miller* that the supposed peasant, *Charles*, is no other than *Rodolphe*, the only son of *Lord Walter*. *Miller* accuses *Rodolphe* of his deception, and throws out doubts of his honorable intentions. *Rodolphe* reiterates his vows, and declares that *Louisa* shall be his wife, *Lord Walter* has, however, other views for his son, whose hand he has promised to his niece, *Fedrica, Duchess d'Ostheim;* and, being informed by *Wurm* of *Rodolphe's* love for *Louisa*, he surprises them at the house of *Miller*, and, reproaching them all bitterly, orders his archers to convey both father and daughter to prison. *Rodolphe* intercedes for them, but his entreaties are in vain; and, maddened by this violence and injustice, he whispers some words in his father's ears, who, staggered and horrified, bids the archers release their prisoners.

Wurm, however, is fertile in villainous inventions, and in an unguarded moment forcibly conveys away *Miller* to the dungeons of the Chateau; then he seeks out *Louisa*, and working upon her tender love for her father, induces her to write a letter, stating that she knew *Rodolphe's* position from the first—that ambition, and not love, prompted her actions, and begging *Wurm*, whom alone she loved, to come for her at midnight, and they would depart together. The price of this letter wrung from her agony and fear, was the liberation of her father. This letter was placed, as if by mistake, in the hands of *Rodolphe*, who, cursing her falsehood, and reckless of life, consents to marry the Duchess. Miller, being free, returns home to his fond daughter, and they determine to fly from the place at break of day. While *Louisa* is gazing at the village church, now brilliantly illuminated for the marriage of *Rodolphe* and the *Duchess*, and absorbed in earnest prayer—her last prayer in the home of her birth—*Rodolphe* enters unobserved, and going towards the table, pours into a glass of milk thereon, some liquid from a phial. He is presently observed by *Louisa*, who is much alarmed; he reproaches her, and demands if she has written the letter in his hands; after much hesitation and anguish, she answers, yes! He falls into a chair, and asks for drink.

She gives him the milk: he drinks, and, saying it is bitter, bids her taste it. She drinks. His dreadful purpose is accomplished. He tells her they have pledged each other in poison, and he bids her, now on the brink of eternity, to answer him truly. *Louisa*, happy in her approaching death, and believing herself released from her oath, informs him of the whole of the horrible plot against their happiness. *Rodolphe* sees now the rashness of his act, and almost wild with grief, implores her pardon. *Louisa*, found and lovely to the last, blesses the hand, which was the hand of fate to her, and dies in the arms of her father and *Rodolphe*. *Walter*, *Wurm*, the villagers, &c., who have been awaiting *Rodolphe* at the church in vain, now enter, and are horror-struck at the sight. *Rodolphe*, discovering *Wurm*, stabs him to the heart, and, turning upon his father a look of sorrow and reproach, falls dead at his feet.

The words which *Rodolphe* whispered to his father were of course to the effect that he knew him to be, with *Wurm*, the murderer of the old Lord, for the possession of his titles and wealth.

It will be perceived that in the distribution of the characters there is a good balance preserved, and in the music also necessarily. Unlike the Operas of Donizetti, all the morceaux do not fall to one or two favored artists. In "Louisa Miller" there are no less than six leading characters; indeed, for the correct performance of the Opera every character must needs be a leading one. *Ensemble* is a necessity, not merely an improvement. Without it success would be impossible. Individual excellence could not rescue the Opera from certain failure. When we record its entire success, we pay the best compliment to the management. The industry and activity that have been displayed in the rehearsals of this Opera indicate something more than a desire to attract audiences. A correct taste will not be of tardy growth when the opportunity of cultivating it is afforded by the artistic predilections of a most deserving and pains-taking manager like Max Maretzek.

"Louisa Miller" is unlike any other work by the same composer. It is the offspring of a more matured and sober judgment. The orchestration and the choruses indicate this change more clearly than the solos and the concerted pieces—the latter retaining, notwithstanding their increased sobriety, a tone and coloring essentially Verdi-ish. Much of this change may of course be attributed to the tragic elements of the play; but conventionality is not one of the peculiarities of Verdi. A tragic sentiment is not always grave in his hands. Passion amounting to fierceness has heretofore been his too ordinary expression. In "Louisa Miller" he has, we think, interpreted a more correct mood; at all events, one most easily appreciated—tenderness. No man has been more ridiculed than Verdi; few men will be more esteemed. Although "Louisa" will not perhaps eclipse former efforts, it will, we venture to predict, achieve a popularity which will lead to a better understanding of the Composer.

Donna Gomez sustained the part of the heorine. We should imagine the *rôle* to be a new one to her, and insufficiently studied at that; moreover it is a little beyond her capabilities. It is, we fear, a valid objection with Donna Gomez, that whilst her voice is good, as far as it goes—it does not go far enough. Of beautiful clearness and good method, it is in its delicacy easily buried and lost. We were unpleasantly reminded of this fact in the concerted music, either by Donna Gomez being lost altogether beneath the other voices, or the other voices subduing themselves to her *physique*. It must not, however, be supposed that Donna Gomez was unacceptable in the character of *Louisa*. It is by far the best part she has sustained since her *debut*, and, will, perhaps, on another performance—for she seems desirous to please—exalt her materially in public estimation. The Romanza in the first act, *Lo vidi e'l primo palpito*, and the aria to the duet in the third *La tomba è un letto sparso di fiori* struck us as being excellent.

Signor Beraldi as *Rodolphe* fairly took the house by storm. The increasing excellence of this artist had prepared us for a fresh triumph, but our most sanguine expectations were exceeded. The exceptions taken to Signor Beraldi on his first appearance are no longer tenable, for the simple reason that they longer exist. Last evening convinced the most skeptical that Signor Beraldi possesses an organ whose superior, perhaps, does not exist. In power, sweetness, and accuracy of tone, it is all that man may possess. With a few years' practice, Signor Beraldi will have no difficulty in placing himself at the head of living tenors. Even at the present moment, we have no hesitation in saying that his is incomparably the finest voice we have ever had in America. We do not believe it possible for the Grand Aira *Quando le sere al plarido* (a most delicious and original melody) to have been rendered better by any artist now on the Lyric stage; and the malediction in the last act for dramatic power, as for wonderful vocal flexibility, may be included in the same remark.

Signor Graziani acted and sung admirably. The lateness of the hour prevents our referring at length to any special excellence. We shall, however, take another opportunity of doing so. For reasons which we have already explained in speaking of Donna Gomez, Signor Graziani had not a fair opportunity of displaying the vast resources of his exquisite voice. It will be different, in all probability, to-night.

Signora Martini D'Orny, the contralto, appeared as the *Duchess of Ostheim*, but without creating an impression.

In general terms, we may sum up the opera as

The Joint-Worm Convention.

We have had thousands of Conventions lately, of which it is charitable to presume that some scores did something beside elect officers, and pass resolutions that they never carried into practice. But there met a Convention at Warrenton, Virginia, last week, under the mirth-provoking name of the "Joint-Worm Convention," which did service to the Agricultural interest, and set an example to all convening Christendom. They felt that the Wheat Crop was of the greatest importance to the State. But of late years, the ravages of the Joint-Worm have threatened to compel the entire abandonment of the effort to raise it. So they put their heads together, discussed appearances, collated facts, and compared the result of experiments. The conclusion of their deliberations seem to have been reached unanimously, and these they put into the form of resolutions. Following are the recommendations:

"To prepare well the land intended for wheat, and to sow it early, in the earliest and most thrifty and hardy varieties, and do nothing calculated to retard the ripening of the crop by grazing or otherwise; to use guano, or some other fertilizer, liberally; and to use it always when seeding corn land or stubble. To burn the stubble on every field of wheat, rye, or oats, and all thickets or other harbors of vegetable growth contiguous to the crop. To sow the crops in as large bodies and in as compact forms as practicable; and if possible, neighbors should arrange amongst themselves to sow adjoining fields in wheat the same year. To feed all the wheat straw, or other straw that may be infested, in racks or pens, or on confined spots, and in April to burn all the remains. Also, on or before the 1st of May, to burn carefully all the straw that has not been fed."

They appointed district Committees to visit the farmers, and persuade them to aid in carrying out these recommendations, and agreed faithfully to carry out all themselves upon their own premises. They humbly confess, meanwhile, by public resolves, their dependence upon, and submission to the Will of Him who gives and withholds crops. If this burning out does not check the worms' ravages, it will be strange indeed. An excellent example this for the men and women, too, who purpose to be heard in Conventions.

Congressional.

The Homestead bill—or rather amendments and substitutes which even the authors do not seem very anxious to have adopted—are absorbing the time if not the attention of the Senate. They commence the morning by listening, or pretending to listen, to an amendment proposed by some one of their number. After the reading is finished they, out of courtesy to its author, have a small talk over it, and then it is rejected. Another is proposed and meets a like fate. In this way they manage to dispose of some ten or a dozen amendments and substitutes per day. All this, however, is necessary to give the country an idea that the bill has been carefully considered. Whether it will pass or not may soon be known, as it was yesterday reported to the Senate from the Committee of the Whole, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. In the House, the amendment to restore the civil in lieu of the military superintendence of the National Armories, was passed. There was not much other business done.

☞ Mr. Jacob Richardson, late Collector at Oswego, is reported to have proved a defaulter to the amount of over $100,000. It is stated that proceedings have been commenced against him. Why they should have delayed until now we are not aware. During the Administration of President Fillmore, by whom he was appointed, his delinquency was a matter of notoriety. He will probably be remembered by the members of the Baltimore Whig National Convention, as a member of that body "from the banks of Lake Ontario." He was a warm advocate of Mr. Fillmore's nomination, although, as his district was divided, he had no vote.

☞ The Governor's appointment of Lorenzo B. Shepard, Esq., to be District Attorney, in place of the late N. B. Blunt, does not give universal satisfaction by any means,—though for that matter no appointment would. Mr. S. is a lawyer of fair standing, a gentleman of good character, and a Soft-Shell supporter of the National and State Administrations. At the Fourth of July celebration he made a violent speech in denunciation of the Know-Nothing organization.

Italian Opera.

Last night may fairly be considered the first of the Summer season at Castle Garden From it the management will date its success The preceding performances have been mere experiments for getting the artists together in proper working order. "Maria de Rohan" was perhaps an exception to this, but it involved a *début*, and in consequence a considerate allowance for shortcomings in one principal artist. There was to be sure no occasion for exercising any indulgence for Signor D'Ormy required none. But nevertheless, last night was essentially the first of the season, because in "Louisa Miller" all the artists appeared before an audience with whom they are now somewhat familiar, and therefore able to do their best and present an *ensemble* which in the initial performances was for obvious reasons impossible.

The correct policy of operatic management is well defined in Mr. Maretzek's mind. By the production of novelty he has always achieved success, and precedents of such an enduring character are seldom thrown away. The engagement of a troupe of entirely new artists was in itself a promising indication of enterprise, and the production last night of Verdi's "Louisa Miller" furnishes another instance. From such indications we predict a triumphant campaign, as from their absence we should certainly prognosticate failure.

"Louisa Miller" is peculiarly adapted for a good troupe at a small opera house. The scenic effects being of puritanic simplicity, are entirely within the resources of Castle Garden. All that is necessary for the opera can be done there as well as anywhere else; or, if there is a difference, it is immaterial, because the action of the play does not in any way depend on scenic effect. For

(Rest of page is boilerplate and miscellaneous notices.)

New-York Daily Times, Friday, July 21, 1854

New-York Daily Times

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Nicaragua Route Again—The Effect upon the Pacific Question—Homestead—Rivers and Harbors—Californian Mails, &c.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 19, 1854.

Private advices received here by the Franklin (the *Niagara*'s mails of course have not arrived,) indicate that the insurrection in Spain is no child's play, but that it will be completely successful, especially as the Government is without money to carry on the struggle, and without credit. In any event the tendency of the affair will be to hasten the sale of the Island of Cuba to the United States, despite the oft-repeated assurances by parties in the Spanish interest, that such purchase is impossible. Where can the Government get money except by sale of the Island? It is hardly a month since they raised the means to go on for a short time, by collecting a year's taxes in advance. From the bankers they can get nothing. The Spanish Crown is already loaded down with debt. If at last it triumphs in this struggle, its already exhausted treasury will not be replenished by the success. And if the insurrectionists succeed, they will find no national spoils with which to establish the new Government. The sale of the Island of Cuba is the only resource, and we are the only available customer. I believe my predictions that we shall acquire Cuba by purchase, are on the eve of fulfilment.

The Homestead bill—*that* Homestead bill—is in a very bad way. It is gasping its last gasp—today's amendments having brained and disemboweled it. Better let it die, gentlemen, in the ditch where treachery has cast it. It is a poor, miserable, disfigured monster as it lies, and mercy dictates that it should be permitted to die without further torture. In anyshape in which it can now pass the Senate the President would veto it; and it is better that the dead should be left to bury their dead, while the living demands so much of earnest attention during the few remaining days of the session.

A press of other matters led me to overlook my promised statement of the objections made to the Texas Debt bill. The brief debate in the Senate to-day sufficiently denotes them. The United States is responsible to these creditors for six millions of dollars—principal and interest. They ask eight and a half millions—two and a half millions being a gratuity, claimed—it is true—under the plea that it is only the interest which will be due ten years hence, and which it is now proposed to anticipate. The answer made to this argument is, that handsome fortunes might be made for quite a number of individuals, if anybody having the means would give them ten years' interest in advance on five millions of dollars. It is objected also, that the payment of this gratuity is a concession that Congress is bound to make good the indebtedness of the late Republic of Texas. While every Senator, perhaps, admits our liability under the Compromise acts of 1850, to pay the $5,000,000, with interest, quite a number do not admit the liability of the United States for a farthing, except in *consequence* of that act. I do not propose to express any opinion as to the soundness of these objections, but simply to state them as the grounds upon which, in part, the bill is sure to fail.

The River and Harbor bill is evidently to be vetoed if it passes the Senate. Is it not too bad? The Nebraska men are disappointed at every turn. They want a District Attorney who can be relied upon to be kind to them should they unfortunately fall into the hands of the law, and their piteous appeals are unheeded as the passing wind. In order that Western Nebraska men may go home and be able to say that they *did* do something besides repealing the Missouri prohibition, a River and Harbor bill is passed; but the President says, "Please to stop, gentlemen—that road to mill is unconstitutional;" and they are thrown back again on their odious Nebraska reputation alone, for their certificate of legislative character. What a pity!

The Postmaster General seems determined that the mail facilities between the Atlantic States and California shall not be increased, if we may judge from the fact that every proposition for additional service, at moderate rates, which is likely to receive Congressional approval, has to encounter his unrelenting opposition. A while ago he was very anxious to make a contract with the Nicaragua Company, but the House refused to jump a contract made already with the Ramsey Company, which offered to shorten the time of transit, and which Mr. CAMPBELL had nullified after the Company had made heavy outlays in preparing to fulfil their engagements. The Postmaster General failed in his Nicaragua speculation upon the House, and now he wants to supplant the Ramsey route again, by a contract with the Tehuantepec Company; and it is a remarkable fact that every objection he can raise to the proposed contract with the Ramsey Company, applies with equal or greater force to the Tehuantepec proposition. There is no reason why the latter Company should not have a mail contract if they can perform better service; but men who look straight to the causes of mental or moral phenomena, cannot understand why Mr. CAMPBELL should deny the Ramsey route and refuse to carry out the contract made by his predecessor, and be so exceedingly anxious to obtain a contract for another new route, which is yet envirgely untried, and which cannot be ready to undertake the service for a year to come.

By the way, as the COLT Investigating Committee is deemed to possess power to extend its researches over a wide field of investigation, would it not be well for them to ascertain if Mr. CAMPBELL really did, a day or two since, send for a certain newspaper correspondent of this city, and request him as a personal favor, to write down the Ramsey, and write up the Tehuantepec route as a Pacific-Atlantic mail route? Such a statement is freely and openly circulating here, and creating an impression by no means favorable to the Postmaster General. I am free to say that, so far as my own experience goes, the Tehuantepec Company has most endeavored to accomplish its object of obtaining a contract by any such means. RAMSEY & Co. say they can take the mail between New-Orleans and San Francisco in fourteen days. They engage by their contract to do it in sixteen days; and they simply ask that an appropriation may be made to pay them if they *perform* the service. If they fail, it is their own loss. What a mockery it is, then, for the Postmaster General to insist that they can't perform their contract, and to refuse them the opportunity to try.

S.

The Great Cricket Match—The United States vs. Canada.

The first game of this match was played last Summer at the Red House, Harlem, on the then ground of the St. George's Club. It resulted in favor of the United State easily. The players who took part in that match in behalf of the United States were picked from our two local clubs—the St. George and the New-York—by a Committee chosen from each club for that purpose, whose duty it was—in addition to that of the thankless one of choosing the men—to see that the means were forthcoming to meet the enormous expenses that would be incurred in the match here and in the return match in Canada. We mention this for the information and, if possible, for the satisfaction of the numerous "muffs" throughout the States who think they should have been of the chosen ones.

It was agreed at the time of the match last year, that the combined Clubs should meet the gentlemen of Canada either at Montreal or Toronto sometime in July. Toronto was hit upon in consequence of its possessing a Club and a ground, and the 19th of July was named when the return game was to be commenced. The city of Toronto was the scene, then, of some little excitement on the morning of Wednesday, when the sun rose upon as promising a day for cricketing as the most exigeant cricketer could desire. The ground of the Toronto Club is pleasantly situated, and it was in capital order—had been carefully mowed and rolled as smooth and as agreeable to the eye as a well-kept billiard table. The sides and the corners of it, and every spot near it, where a glimpse could be obtained of the play, were covered with all sorts of people, gathered from all parts of Canada, and from many places in the United States, more particularly from the State of New-York.

There will be betting on everything, from a President to a game at cricket—so, of course, there was some betting on this match, but very little. It was principally "taken out" in talking. The fact is that the United States eleven was known to be so strong at all points of the game, that it was at least two to one in their favor long before the actual play commenced. It is due to the gentlemen of Canada to say that their best players had been unable to obtain any practice at all this year; and it is also due to them to say that they had had no practice *together*, by which cricketers obtain a knowledge of each other's "points" or fitness for certain parts of the game—a knowledge that enables the "Captain" of an eleven players to place his men where they shall be most effective. Without this knowledge, the "fielders" are very apt to tie themselves up into a very hard knot.

The Little Apple Woman.

We met the little apple-woman last night in the Bowery,—more bent and stooping than ever, and with as big a basket. She carried an old umbrella-handle for a walking stick, and trudged off as lightly as if advancing years rather strengthened than weakened her. The pinnacle of her bonnet scarcely reached to the waist of a young schoolgirl that she overtook and passed. We were tempted to seek to enter into conversation but then we had no business. Does she talk our language, we wondered, and what does she talk about? Does the SCHUYLER or the Nebraska swindle interest her? Does she care for the defeat of ALVAREZ, or the death of POZZOLINI? Perhaps not, yet it is more than probable that she reads the "*Sun* paper," daily, and knows all about it. And sure we do not know but her son is a walker on Wall-street, and by looking blue could knock down a stock one per cent., and reads the DAILY TIMES before breakfast—in case it is delivered in time to afford him that luxury. Who will tell us where she lives and how she fares? An hundred will be interested in her story to one that cares for the pedigree of the Earl of LUCAN.

From the Franklin.

Capt. MARSHALL, of the steamtug *Underwriter*, reports the *Franklin* as having 12 feet water in her hold. There were five lighters and a steam-pump in readiness for use yesterday, as soon as the sea would permit. The cargo was being landed on the beach by means of a hawser from the main-mast-head to the shore. The larboard guard of the steamer is under water. She has as much water in her as there is outside of her. There is a strong probability of her remaining on the beach for a long time. The steamtug *Achilles* went down to her last night with another steam-pump, and the *Leviathan* has gone to Long Branch for surf-boats.

False Report.

An exciting rumor was circulated very generally about town yesterday morning, to the effect that the steamer *Commodore*, which left this City for Stonington on Wednesday evening, crowded with passengers, was totally destroyed by fire on the Sound on Wednesday night. The annexed dispatch shows that the report was utterly unfounded:

BOSTON, Thursday, July 20.

The passengers from New-York last evening, per steamer *Commodore*, arrived here safe, and in good season, this morning. The report about the steamer's being burnt last night is entirely destitute of truth.

☞ *Dyer's Bank Note Plate Delineator* No. 1, is the name of a new paper whose object is to assist the money-taker in detecting spurious and altered bank bills. This first number describes all the denominations of every bank in the Cities of New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Jersey City. An alphabetical index enables one to compare the suspected bill with the description of the genuine ones, and at a glance pronounce whether it is a true one, unless, indeed, it is a counterfeit, and we suppose that the *counterfeits* are much less common and troublesome than spurious bills, made up of separate dies, and altered from bills of a smaller denomination. The *Delineator* is like a description of the true man, while the Detectors and Mirrors describe the villains who are attempting to pass for him. To be perfectly safe, the dealer in money needs both—and then, if he is stuck with bad money, his fault must be either his own or in his spectacles.

PROBABLE MURDER IN POUGHKEEPSIE.—On Wednesday, a farmer named PHILLIPS, whilst riding in a team along Church-st., in Poughkeepsie, was accosted by three or four Irishmen, and from words they came to blows, when PHILLIPS suddenly drew a knife and stabbed one of the Irishmen twice, once in the stomach and again in the side. PHILLIPS immediately gave himself up to the authorities, and while on his way he called at the house of a friend, related the circumstances, and desired him to take care of the team. His friend complied, but, upon arriving at the spot, one of the remaining Irishmen struck him a violent blow upon his face. A doctor of Poughkeepsie examined the wound of the Irishman, which proved to be very dangerous. Report says that he died yesterday morning.

YELLOW FEVER AT SEA.—The British brig *Isabella and Dorothy*, Capt. PERCIVAL, 12 days from Havana to Falmouth, (Eng.) put into this port in distress, having lost the captain (READ,) and 4 seamen on the passage by yellow fever.

Died on board, July 4, Capt. READ.

July 6, EVAN PATERO, 2d mate.

July 13, JOHN LAURENCE, (boy.)

The *I. & D.* was boarded by the clipper ship *Wide Awake*, and the mate and 4 seamen put on board, who brought her to this port.

Large Fire at Asteria.

ASTORIA, L. I., Thursday, July 20.

About 2 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the Swan tavern on Main-street, and spread with great rapidity to the adjoining buildings, all of which were two story frame dwellings. There being no engine in the place, the fire spread unchecked until 8 buildings were destroyed, principally occupied by poor families, who are thus rendered homeless. After the fire had raged over an hour, two or three engines from York ille reached the spot by the Hurl Gate Ferry, and by sunrise the flames were subdued. It is proper to state that an engine company has lately been formed in Astoria, but owing to the indifference of the property holders there, the Company has nothing to show but a house with a gilded sign over the door.

The Hot Weather.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 20.

The heat here, to-day, has been intense. Thermometers, in shady places, indicating 102 degrees.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 20.

The thermometer, to-day, stood at 91 degrees, hardly a breath of air was stirring, and it has been the most oppressive warm day of the season.

CONCORD, Thursday, July 20.

At noon, to-day, thermometer here stood at 100 degrees in the shade, and 1 P. M., it was at 101 degrees.

PHILDELPHIA, Thursday, July 20.

The thermometer here, to-day, has ranged from 97½ to 100 degrees in the shade.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, July 22.

HARD TIMES—A new novel, by CHAS. DICKENS' Chap. 23d.

A LOITERER'S GLEANINGS AT SARATOGA, by MINNIE MYRTLE.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE—Letters from France, by "Dick Tinto"

Letters from Virginia, Improvements of the State, &c.

Ohio Correspondence, Crops, &c

Political Doings at Washington, by our Correspondent, "S."

Correspondence from Syracuse—The Hards' Convention—From New-Haven—JENNINGS' Execution.

TREATIES—The Canadian Fishery and Reciprocity Treaty.

The Treaty between the United States and Japan.

FOREIGN NEWS—The latest intelligence from the Seat of War and from all parts of Europe.

Highly interesting news from Mexico.

Wreck of the steam-ship *Franklin*.

A carefully-prepared summary of events in the United States and Canada

Accurate reports of matters in this City and suburbs.

EDITORIALS—Men of England not in Office—Political Prospects—The Smithsonian Institution—Our Social Cancer—Affairs of New-Grenada—The Fugitive Slave Law—Petition for its Repeal—The War in the Caucasus—Fortifications—Secret Sessions—Too Sudden Reformations—A Debutante—Leave a Little for Tomorrow—Singular—The Canadian Treaty—Cholera—The European News, &c.

COMMERCIAL—A carefully prepared statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statement of the Banks of the City of New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturdays, at the low price of Two DOLLARS per annum, in advance. Two copies for $3; Five copies for $5 will be sent to one address. Single copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers ready for mailing, at 4½ cents each.

☞ The postage on this paper to any part of the United States is 26 cents per annum, and within the State of New-York is 13 cents. Published by RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. 138 Nassau-st.

Commencement at Cambridge.

Boiled from the Boston Post.

Yesterday was commencement at the most ancient college in this country, and that remained the only college for more than half a century, when the college of William and Mary was founded at Williamsburg, Virginia, in 1692. Eight years afterwards Yale College was founded.

At a little past ten o'clock, Gov. WASHBURN and Lt. Gov. PLUNKETT reached Cambridge, under the escort of the Lancers. Soon after the procession was formed at the library hall, and proceeded to the church, where the public exercises are usually observed. The services at the church were interesting.

The Greek oration by D. H. COOLIDGE caused the hearers to break down more than the Latin. Under the guidance of Prof. FELTON's face, however, most were enabled to laugh and to applaud at the right place.

A dissertation on the "Dark Ages" excited general interest. The writer, JOHN CHANDLER BANCROFT, the son of the historian, evinced an original and investigating mind.

The valedictory by CHARLES RUSSELL LOWELL, of Cambridge, was upon the singular subject—"The Reverence due from Old Men to Young."

Dr. WALKER now conferred the degree of Bachelor of Arts upon the members of the graduating class, numbering 86, and upon EDWARD THORNTON TAYLOR, (out of course) class of 1823.

The degree of Bachelor of Laws was given to 60, in course, and that of Medicine to 12, in addition to 23, who received their degree in March last. The degree of Bachelor of Science was conferred upon 12 young men.

We learn that the graduates of the Divinity School were six.

The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Rev. George Dudley Wildes, of Boston; Josiah Atherton Stearns, of Boston; Chas. Wesley Tuttle, of Cambridge; Thomas Sterry Hunt, of Montreal, Canada, and Christopher Columbus Langdell, of New Boston, N. H.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on Milton Palmer Braman, of Danvers; William Greenleaf Eliot, of St. Louis, Mo.; James Waddel Alexander, of New-York, N. Y.; Henry Whitney Bellows, of New-York, N. Y.; and Chas. Wellington, of Templeton.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Emory Washburn, Governor of the Commonwealth; Benjamin Franklin Thomas, Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts; Abbott Lawrence, of Boston; James Jackson, M. D., of Boston, and Timothy Walker, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

After the conferring of degrees, prayer was offered by President WALKER, when the assembly broke up, and the College Corporation Faculty, invited guests and others proceeded to Gore Hall, where they formed in procession again, and marched to Harvard Hall to partake of the commencement dinner, and generally with a good appetite, for it was 3½ o'clock.

Here Dr. WALKER again presided, and Rev. Dr. KENDALL, of Plymouth, asked the divine blessing.

After dinner the whole company of about 600 sang the psalm beginning:

"Give ear, ye children, to my law,
Devout attention lend."—

to the tune of St. Martin's, and then separated.

Among the distinguished persons present, we observed Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT, the Historian. Chief-Justice SHAW, one of the three living ex Presidents of the University, Mr. QUINCY and others.

The triennial catalogue has just been published, and was distributed yesterday. It appears from it that the unusually large number of 174 graduates have departed this life since the issue of the previous triennial.

We learn that the unprecedented number of 9[illegible] candidates have been examined for admission to our ancient University, and that 89 of these have been received. It may, perhaps, be said that "Old Harvard" was never in a more promising condition than at the present moment.

Death of General Temple.

From the Albany Evening Atlas, July 20.

We hear, as we go to press, of the death of Adjutant-General TEMPLE. His disease, consumption, had, some weeks ago, made such ravages as to leave little hope of any other termination. That heart, now stilled in death, never beat but with pure, and manly, and noble pulsations. It was full of love to friends, loyalty to country, and soldierly courage. Gen. TEMPLE was a gradute of West Point, and, we believe, was for a brief time a Professor there. He entered the army afterwards, and served, with a gallantry that won him the general respect of his fellow officers, through the Florida war. He performed services which required desperate courage, and which would have secured his promotion had he placed as high an estimate upon them as others. Visiting Europe on his marriage, he resigned his commission.

On the breaking out of the Mexican war, however, he resumed, from a sense of duty, his profession of arms, and resigned his post of Adjutant-General, to which he had been appointed by Gov. WRIGHT, to become Colonel of the New-York Regiment of Volunteers. The change of the line of active operations from the Rio Grande to Vera Cruz and Mexico, deprived him of an opportunity of distinguishing himself, and the troops which he had brought into the highest discipline, in battle. He suffered, however, from the climate; and his naturally vigorous constitution was laid open, by a prostrating and almost fatal fever, to the inroads of that disease by which he has died.

His is but another to be added to the catalogue of gallant men, who, surviving the accidents of war, have carried from the fields of national conquest the seeds of disease to ripen with fatal certainty at home. On the accession of Gov. SEYMOUR, he was appointed Adjutant General, and was rapidly giving consequence to the office, and infusing energy and spirit into the military service of the State, when his labors were interrupted by his fatal illness. We have spoken of his candid and manly heart. It graced a clear and vigorous intellect, improved by study and the accomplishments of his profession, and by an honorable ambition. All these have passed away; but the memory of them will long remain fresh in the hearts of his friends.

FROM ST. JOHN.—We are indebted to VALENTINE & Co. for St. John papers, brought yesterday afternoon in the *Eastern City*.

Quite a number of notables are in that city at the present time. Among them are Sir Charles Grey, Hon. Mr. Haivland, and Hon. Mr. Holl, delegates from Prince Edward Island to confer with Lord Elgin on the Reciprocity and Fishery Treaty, Hon. Joseph Howe, Chairman of the Railway Board in Nova Scotia, and Mrs. Daly, the lady of His Excellency, Dominick Daly, Lieut. Governor of Prince Edward Island. Lady Head and family, from Fredericton, are sojourning with Le Baron Drury, Esq., High Sheriff of Kings County, at his cottage on the banks of the Kennebeckacis.

J. SHEPHERD PIKE, Esq., one of the editors and proprietors of the New York *Tribune*, is on a visi to that city.

The *News* states that Captain HOLDER, of St. John, was robbed of about nine hundred sovereigns on board of the steamer from Boston on her last trip. Captain H. was on his return from Australia, having taken out his vessel last year, where she was sold. The robbery is supposed to have been committed while the boat lay at the wharf in Portland, on Friday evening.

A large fire had occurred near Picton, which burnt many houses and much property, and destroyed several lives

THE CHOLERA.—The Trenton *Gazette* of yesterday says: "We understand that there were two deaths yesterday at Princeton, which are reported as having been caused by cholera. One of the persons who died was Mr. John S. COOKE, formerly a resident of the Plains."

The Black River, La., correspondent of the Concordia (Vidalia) *Intelligencer*, of the 7th, says: "There is some sickness in the country, and a few deaths, mostly on Little River, in Catahoula parish. The cholera broke out there on the steamboat *Amazon*, and some eight or ten died. The crew left the boat precipitately, and made their way down to Trinity, and a few went across to Natchez. This is one of the "wood-boats" engaged in carrying pine-knots from Catahoula down on the Mississippi river.

☞ The *Citizen* has the following notice of the event of the week:

"We have received several communications relating to, and in ecstatic approval of the horse-whipping of a certain individual in this City lately. It is against our rule to publish such; and in the present instance we are the more desirous to preserve our types from touching such a subject, inasmuch as a judiciously administered cowhide has very effectually skinned that subject, and left nothing of it worth speaking about. Marvellous is cowhide.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES does not understand the political movements in Vermont about these days. Humph! Does the TIMES think that New-York is the only State entitled to act in political matters so that nobody else can understand what it is about? We claim the right, in Vermont, to do a small business in the way of puzzling our neighbors, as well as our overgrown neighbor. The TIMES must wait, as other folks have to. Chaos first, light afterwards.—*Burlington Free Press.*

☞ A well-known colored man in Detroit by the name of MITCHELL, 104 years old, died of cholera on the 16th. He had eaten very freely of cherries.

☞ Cholera.—The most successful man in the treatment of this disease in '32 was Professor JAMES McCLINTOCK, who was appointed to attend the public Hospitals and County Prison, Philadelphia, and who never *lost a case* when he arrived in time to apply his DIARRHŒA CORDIAL. Every one should provide themselves with a bottle of this prescription, which is now put up for public use at 25 and 50 cents per bottle, and sold by nearly all druggists, and by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 122 Fulton-st.

☞ Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box—A Post'm remedy of 30 years' standin —a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. E. MEBER, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ These $3 75 Boots, Made to Order by A. Baker, No. 15 Ann-st.—Are warranted of the best French calf-skin, and are as durable as any $5 boots made in the City. Best French Patent Leather Boots $6.; all warranted to fit the most difficult feet. A large assortment of Summer Shoes and Gaiters of every style, for gentlemen's wear, selling off at greatly reduced prices.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston. C. H. RING, Broadway, and all respectable druggists.

☞ University's Family Medicines.—FEVER AND AGUE—CHOLERA.—The University of Free Medicines and Popular knowledge, chartered by the State of Pennsylvania April 25, 1850, mainly to arrest the evils of spurious nostrums; also, to supply the public with reliable remedies, where the best medical advisers cannot or will not be employed, having purchased the invaluable remedy—ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE—the first and only known for twenty years as the certain cure for Fever and Ague and its kindred complaints, confidently recommend it to the patronage of the afflicted. The above institution likewise recommends for Bowel Complaint or "cholera," ROWAND'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF BLACKBERRY ROOT, and in due time will furnish its own remedy for every disease that can be safely treated in this way. By order of the Trustees.

JOHN E ROWAND, M. D.,
President of the University, and head of the Pharmaceutical Department, Philadelphia.

Home Dispensary and Office, No. 47 South Second-st., Philadelphia.

CHARLES H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; C. V. CLICKENER & Co., No. 81 Barclay-st.; HAVILAND, WARRALL & RISLEY, Maiden-lane; F. C. WELLS & Co., No. 337 8th-av.; R. A. SANDS, No. 128 Bowery; JOHN MEAKIM, No. 497 Broadway; E. M. GUION, No. 197 Bowery; C. S. SMITH, No. 128 Canal-st.; BRIGHAM & MILLER, No. 17 Avenue D; J. & J. CODDINGTON, No. 715 Broadway; W. D. CRUMBLE, Nos. 313 Bowery and 952 Broadway; W. B. FREEMAN, No. 42 3d-av; A. W. GAUDAN, No. 51 6th-av and 166 8th-av.; GAIL & AMEUD, No. 193 3d-av; E. W. VONDASMITH, No. 158 Bowery; T. T. GREEN, No. 399 Broadway; A. POWELL, No. 143 Avenue A; J. WALL GREEN, No. 21 Broadway; JOHN MILLER, No. 245 1st-av.; W. F. LINDSAY, No. 77 East Broadway; W. H. LOINES, No. 298 Hudson-st.; MRS HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; T. THOS. HAYES, South Brooklyn.

☞ Dr. Morse's Invigorating Cordial.—Whence proceed the lassitude, the depression, the debility, the indifference to life, the instability, the continual feeling of illness which it is impossible to define or localize, so common, so hard to bear, and so little pitied by the robust and healthy? We answer—from the stomach and the nervous system, between which there exists the closest sympathy. Want of vital energy, a sluggishness in the secretive organs, a general inertia of the system, is at the bottom of the difficulty. To rouse this whole organization from its torpor, to imbue it with new life, activity and vigor, and to sustain it in that condition, there is no preparation comparable with DR MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL. Other stimuli may excite the dormant physical energies for a time, but like the night-flash of the lightning that leaves behind it a deeper gloom, the exhibition of these exhilarants is followed after the revulsion is over, by a depression of body and mind more profound and paralyzing than ever. The remedy is literally worse than the disease. But the Elixir has a dynamic influence. It not only creates a new condition of the physical organization, but perpetuates it. The animal spirits are not only cheered and elevated by its agency, but kept up to their new level without flagging. A vegetable compound, congenial to the system, it seems to act upon the constitution itself, and to revolutionize it. In chronic diseases of the nerves, the stomach, and the liver, its operation is all but miraculous. The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, six for twelve dollars.

C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 192 Broadway, New York.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada, and the West Indies

☞ Cholera, Diarrhœa, &c.—Health preserved by the use of a condiment—it is well known that where wholesome food is taken and the stomach kept in tone to digest it, the dire complaints above named rarely, if ever, occur, but as safety consists in prevention, it should be universally known that the habitual use of LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, not only promotes digestion but also imparts an exquisite zest to almost every article of food. The world-wide fame of this Sauce as a most delicious relish, is well established; but its health-preserving properties should recommend it to daily use in every family, every hotel, and every boarding-house. Wholesale agents for the United States, JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway.

☞ A Card.—An erroneous statement having appeared in one of the city papers that the MILWAUKEE and WATERTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY of the State of Wisconsin were among the sufferers by the failure of the Messrs Schuyler, the undersigned takes this method of assuring the friends of the Railroad and all others interested, that the Company will not have sustained any loss by the failure of those gentlemen—every dollar of the Bonds which the Messrs Schuyler held in trust for this Company shortly previous to their failure, amounting to One Hundred and Thirteen Thousand Dollars, having been restored to us on the 19th inst.

JOHN S. ROCKWELL, President of the M. & W. R. R. Co

NEW YORK, July 20, 1854.

☞ Lots Chosen at Wakefield, July 20, '54: Acres—597, 598, 635, 636, 1128, 1129, 1171, 1172, 402, 403, 437, 458.

Half acres—287, 288, 645, 646, 291, 292 375, 410, 461, 493, 171, 172 1432, 1037

Quarter-acres—523, 739, 361, 250 459, 844, 257, 357, 589, 463, 255, 911, 386, 1067, 343, 213, 591, 294, 215, 853, 349, 188, 971, 435, 1214, 428, 326, 1068, 255, 592, 458.

Eighths—739, 317

Nos. 453, 455, 458, 465, 480, 485, 489, and from 500 to 550 inclusive, choose this day, July 21.

Tickets can be procured of the Secretary EVERY EVENING at Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery

J. A. HANDSCHUCH, Superintendant.

☞ Tenth Ward—NOTICE.—The residents of the XthWard are hereby notified that the ash and garbage carts will pass through the several streets of the Ward, between the hours of 6 and 12 o'clock A. M. each and every day Sunda excepted, and all persons are strictly warned against the throwing of garbage, ashes, straw, or other refuse matter into the streets of this district, and any person violating Co-poration ordinances in that sense will be promptly prosecuted to the extent of the law.

S. R. THORNE,
Contractor for Cleaning Streets of 10th District.
Office, No. 42 Ludlow-st.

☞ Free Academy of the City of New-York, July, 1854.—The COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES will take place at NIBLO'S, on TUESDAY, the 25th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

EDWARD L. BEADLE, AUGUSTUS MORAND,
ERASTUS C. BENEDICT, PETER COOPER,
JAMES F. DEPEYSTER, J. W. C. LEVERIDGE,
ABRAHAM D. WILSON,
Executive Committee on Free Academy.

☞ Delta Phi.—The ANNIVERSARY of the Delta Phi Society will be held at Schenectady, N. Y., on MONDAY, 17th day of July, 1854. An oration will be pronounced by Rev. M. MCDONALD, of Princeton, N. J., and a Poem by LEWIS W. MANSFIELD, Esq., of Cohoes, N. Y. The exercises will commence at 3 P. M. at the Presbyterian Church.

ALEX. J. THOMSON,
A. L. KING } Committee.
A. W. STREET.

☞ Irishmen's Universal Civil and Military Republican Union.—The next regular meeting of this Association will be held at Marshall Garden, No. 24th av., on FRIDAY EVENING, 21st inst., at 8 o'clock,—when important business will be transacted. All Irishmen who take an interest in their country are invited to attend, also members of the Press. J. C. HOLLAND, Secretary.

☞ Why don't he go to Winfield?—Grand excursion to this delightful village every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY—only three miles from the Williamsburg ferries, and a short distance above the Calvary Cemetery. Lots for $200 in monthly payments of only $5 each. Go and see them. Free tickets for the excursions to be had at the office, No. 5 Tryon-row, corner of Chatham-st.

G. G. ANDREWS & J. F. KENDALL.

☞ Free Academy.—The first Anniversary of the ASSOCIATE ALUMNI of the Free Academy will take place at the Chapel of the Free Academy on MONDAY EVENING, July 24 at 7½ o'clock. An Oration will be delivered by Hon. OGDEN HOFFMAN, and a Poem read by Rev. G. P. HOUGHTON

☞ Inhalation in Consumption.—Drs. R. & J. HUNTER, Physicians for diseases of the Lungs, Residence and office, No. 426 Broadway 2d door above 12th st. Hours of consultation from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. A limited number received as resident patients.

☞ Free Academy.—The Prize Speaking of Classes in the Free Academy will take place at the Chapel of the Free Academy on FRIDAY EVENING, July 21, at 7½ o'clock

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO SHEET-METAL WORKERS—NOTICE—One of the most valuable and useful patents that has been granted within the last ten years, has been awarded to WM. WEBSTER, of Morrisania, N. Y., (letters patent dated March 28, 1854) for a novel and invaluable machine for making from 5,000 to 18,000 feet of (any kind) SHEET METAL TUBING per day. This machine is now exhibited between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., in room No. 12, at No. 11 Wall-st., New-York City, where all interested are solicited to call. Towns cities, counties and State rights for sale. All communications (post-paid) promptly replied to in their order.

WILLIAM WEBSTER,
CHARLES MILLER,
Sole Proprietors, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

TEMPORARY LOAN WANTED.—A Gentleman requiring from $2,000 to $3,000 in his business for a few months, will place the very best security to the amount of over $5,000, and which, beyond controversy, brings in $1,800 per year. The usual interest will be given, and a bonus of $100 for the accommodation. On one interview the person will give particulars. The money may be called in at almost any moment after four months. Please address ALVORD, *Times* Office.

$5,000—PARTNER WANTED—With $3,000 to $5,000, to join the subscriber in a manufacturing business that will pay at least thirty per cent. Address THOMAS H. FISHER, Broadway Post Office.

PARTNER WANTED.—OWNER is in want of a partner who is possessed of a cash capital of $15,000. The business is very profitable, but requires more attention and business tact than the owner can bestow. Address OWNER, *Times* office, N. Y., with real name.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

RUBBIA BACKS OUT—
As Paskewitch fled from Silistria,
So shall the bedbugs that bloat on ye,
From the Powder of Lyon that each insect creature,
Destroys just as swiftly as ball and saltpetre
But look out for counterfeits—regard are about;
Examine the wrapper and beguile all doubt.

The wrappers on the flasks and boxes containing LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS and PILLS, for the destruction of insects and vermin, bear the engravings of four national medals granted to the proprietor and a fac simile of his signature. Price 25 cents per flask or box. Central depot, No. 424 Broadway, and Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WA[illegible]

SITUATION WANT[illegible]
[illegible] by a young [illegible]
[illegible] Address Box No [illegible]
[illegible]

SITUATION WANT[illegible]
[illegible] from England, well recommended. [illegible]
Post-Office.

SERVANTS—Protestant servants wanted in a gentleman's family. Cook, nurse and seam tress, waiter and coachman. Er pliover to be seen from 9 to 12 o'clock at 160 Grand-st.; also first class gardener.

GIRLS.—Several nice, half-grown girls can be obtained at the office of the Am. & For. Employment Society, No. 130 6th-st., cor. Broadway. Also, domestics of all kinds, male and female help, can be had at the Society's lower office, No. 27 Greenwich-st.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS.—Families in want of domestic servants can depend on being suited at the office of the "Protestant Employment Society," and "Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics." No. 7 Carmine-st., formerly in Chambers-st.

CHILD'S NURSE WANTED—A faithful Protestant woman. Must have good references. Apply at No. 21 Platt-st. immediately.

WANTED—At 294 Broadway, (basement) [illegible] school-teachers, men on steamers and railroads, bar keepers, porters for stores and hotels, and three waiters. Also, cooks, chambermaids, scrubbing girls, and nurses. No charges made until places are procured.

DRAYER & KAUFMAN, Agents.

WANTED IN A JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS STORE—A per on competent to mend jewelry, and act as salesman when required. Apply at No. 547 Broadway.

CONTRALTO.—A young lady with a first-class musical education, and experienced in church music, having sung in various churches and given satisfaction, would like to enter into an engagement immediately. Good references given, if required. A church in Brooklyn preferred. Address J. B., *Times* office.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED—In the domestic dry-goods business. Only those who write well and rapidly, and are quick and correct at figures, need apply, in the hand-writing of the applicant, to Box No. 2,851, Lower Post-Office.

PORTER WANTED—In a Jobbing-house; one acquainted with the Straw Goods, Hat and Cap business preferred. Apply at No. 19 Park-place, 2d-floor.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—By a German Apothecary and Chemist, who speaks English. Address *Daily Times* Office.

LITHOGRAPHIC ARTISTS WANTED—A. LINDICOTT & CO.'S Lithographic Establishment, No. 59 Beekman-st.

BOY WANTED—In the Dry Goods jobbing business, 16 to 17 years of age. Apply to CHURCHILL, WALKLEY & JOHNSTON, No. 121 Broadway

BOY WANTED.—An active, intelligent boy in a Drug Store. Apply at WHEELER & HART'S, No. 20 Beekman-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Southern families wishing board in the City during the Summer, can be accommodated with suites of rooms, furnished, and board by the week, at Nos. 82 and 84 East 23d-st.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—Board may be had at Fishkill Landing. The situation is delightful and commands a fine view of the Hudson River, two hours distant from New-York City, and within three minutes' walk of the railroad station. The house is large and airy with fine bathing establishment. For further particulars apply to ELLIS S. POTTER, Esq., corner of South and Fulton-sts. Terms $5 to $7 per week.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two single gentlemen can be accommodated with rooms in a very desirable location, where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed, in a private family within two minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. References exchanged. Address G. H. S., Box No. 713 Post Office.

BOARD WANTED—In a private family on Brooklyn Heights, for a gentleman and his wife, by the 1st of September. Two unfurnished rooms required. References exchanged. Address S. P. W., office of this paper.

BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman in a plain private family of few or no boarders. Terms must be moderate. References exchanged. Address E. S. E. office of the *Times*.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY WANTED—By a large family, in the neighborhood of the City, and on the East or Hudson River. Address, stating particulars Box No. 1,647, New-York Post-Office.

PRIVATE BOARDING—Several very pleasant rooms on second or third story, in suites or separately furnished or unfurnished can be had with board in a

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Slaughter and Mutilation of Affair.

[FREEMAN'S JOURNAL OFFICE, No. 96 North William-street, July 19, 1854.]
To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

An article has appeared in your paper of [illegible] headed "Street Encounter," a part [illegible] has bearfaced a falsehood as ever appeared in print. I mean that part relating to the morning's interview between Messrs. MEAGHER and McMASTER, at the office of the *Freeman's Journal*. The facts are as follows, and not as stated in yesterday morning's TIMES. The man, or men, who pretended to give you that information knew that he, or they, was, or were, stating what was wholly false.

About the hour of between 10 and 11 A. M., two men, in appearance rather genteel, called at the office of the *Freeman's Journal*, inquired for Mr. McMASTER, saying that if in they would like to see him. They were answered by me in the affirmative, at the time being in the act of writing a letter, and not yet having raised my head from the paper. On saying to Mr. McMASTER that two men in the front office desired to see him, he answered as he usually does about that hour, "that he could not see anybody," which fact I made known to the gentlemen, one of whom I subsequently understood to be Mr. MEAGHER, and who said to the other, "What can we now do?" They talked a moment in an under tone, when the person whom I now understand to be Mr. MEAGHER inquired "when Mr. McMASTER could be seen?" I answered, "Probably 12 A. M.". "Then," said he, "I will be here," and both left the office.

At 12 A. M., one of the men called again, saying, "That Mr. MEAGHER could not keep his appointment for the hour named."

This was really the first positive information that I had of being that morning in the presence of the Fiend MEAGHER. I told the gentleman "it was a great pity that Mr. MEAGHER did not send his name to Mr. McMASTER—for, most certainly, said I, he would have seen him."

Now for the falsehoods:

MEAGHER asking McMASTER for a retraction of the offensive passage, is falsehood No. 1.

MEAGHER interrogating McMASTER, is falsehood No. 2.

MEAGHER asking McMASTER to act like a man, is falsehood No. 3.

MEAGHER failing to obtain any modification or retraction, after civilly requesting it at the office of the *Freeman's Journal*, is falsehood No. 4.

I am, dear Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN KAVANAGH.

We publish the above, in spite of its source and vulgar language, because its publication may be claimed as an act of justice by the parties aggrieved. We give place also to the following much more decorous epistle from the other side:

LETTER FROM MR. BOYLE.

WEDNESDAY, July 19, 1854.

On Monday night Mr. MEAGHER directed my attention to an article in the *Freeman's Journal* of 15th ult., which contained, amongst other offensive matter, imputations against his honor and manhood; he likewise charged him with the violation of his parole in Van Dieman's Land. This article appeared to him to require an explanation, as is usual in such cases, and he requested me to accompany him as his friend on the following morning to the office of the *Freeman's Journal*.

Accordingly, at about ten o'clock yesterday morning, I accompanied Mr. MEAGHER to the office of the *Freeman's Journal*, Mr. MEAGHER taking with him a copy of the paper in question and a riding whip. On arriving at the office, Mr. MEAGHER asked the clerk or book-keeper if Mr. McMASTER, the editor of the *Freeman's Journal*, was within.

He was told that Mr. McMASTER was within. Mr. MEAGHER then desired the clerk to mention to Mr. McMASTER that he desired to see him for a few minutes. The clerk proceeded to an inner room, and, having returned after a few seconds, informed Mr. MEAGHER that Mr. McMASTER was not at leisure. Mr. MEAGHER desired to know when he would be at leisure. He was told about 12 M.

Mr. MEAGHER said he would be back at that hour.

I think it right to state, that upon sending in the message to Mr. McMASTER, Mr. MEAGHER did not give his name, it being quite apparent to him, and to me also, that the clerk was fully aware of who my friend was. The omission of the name was without any design, and simply owing to the fact of Mr. MEAGHER perceiving that he was known.

On leaving the office of the *Freeman's Journal*, I returned with Mr. MEAGHER to his rooms at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Upon considering what took place at the office of the *Freeman's Journal*—the apparent reluctance of the clerk to inform Mr. MEAGHER whether Mr. McMASTER was within or not, and also as to when he would be at leisure—I came to the conclusion that it would not be prudent for Mr. MEAGHER to appear himself again at the office of the *Freeman's Journal*. I anticipated, in fact, what I afterwards observed, and which Mr. MEAGHER openly stated in the Police Court. I felt confident that Mr. McMASTER, believing there was some hostile intention in Mr. MEAGHER's visit, would send immediately after our leaving his office, for the police; and that on Mr. MEAGHER's appearing there at 12 o'clock, Mr. McMASTER would have him arrested.

This anticipation, likewise, was fully borne out by Mr. McMASTER's statement before Judge WOOD. At 12 o'clock, therefore, I appeared in the office of the *Freeman's Journal*, unaccompanied by Mr. MEAGHER, and stated that the latter was unable to keep his engagement.

I did not proceed further, finding, as I had foreseen that there were three persons, whom I thought I recognized as police officers, stationed about the office.

In about two hours I rejoined Mr. MEAGHER, and we proceeded to Sixth-street, near First-avenue, to Mr. McMASTER's residence. We inquired there when Mr. McMASTER was expected home, and were told he would return to dinner about 5 P. M. At 4 o'clock we called again, and learned he had not yet returned. Upon which, we proceeded to the west side of First-avenue, and there entering a drinking saloon, sat down with the view of waiting till 5 o'clock. Here, I have to state that on our way to the First-avenue we were accidentally joined by a friend of Mr. MEAGHER's—Mr. COLLANDER, of Ninety-second-street—who, on learning what had occurred, and the business we were on, expressed his desire to accompany us. Mr. COLLANDER traveled with Mr. MEAGHER in California and the South this Winter, and is a very intimate friend of Mr. MEAGHER's; it was natural, therefore, he should express the wish he did. Mr. MEAGHER consented on the express condition that Mr. COLLANDER should in no way whatever interefere in anything that might take place.

Mr. MEAGHER was reading a newspaper when Mr. COLLANDER, who had been sitting near the door of the house in which we were, mentioned to the former that a gentleman had passed up the Avenue whom he believed to by Mr. McMASTER. Mr. MEAGHER immediately went to the door, and looking up the Avenue told us it was Mr. McMASTER. We went out, and having walked two or three paces, stopped to await the return of Mr. McMASTER. In five or six seconds he came down the Avenue towards us, but instead of passing us turned off on the crossing immediately above us. Mr. MEAGHER waited until Mr. McMASTER was half-way across the Avenue, and then, desiring us to remain as we were and not allow any one to interfere, hastily crossed over, and having passed Mr. McMASTER by two or three paces, turned round, and directly facing Mr. McMASTER, sprang upon him, and seizing him by the back of the collar, commenced using his whip about the back and shoulders of his antagonist.

At the time that Mr. MEAGHER seized Mr. McMASTER the latter was carrying in his right hand what turned out afterwards to be a heavily loaded walking-cane. What Mr. MEAGHER said to Mr. McMASTER I am not in a position to state, being on the opposite side of the avenue from him. The collision between the parties continued for four or five minutes, during which no one interfered, the space about them for several yards being entirely free. Finally Mr. MEAGHER succeeded in wresting the cane from the hands of Mr. McMASTER, and having severely used his whip for some seconds, compelled the latter (McMASTER,) to take flight. Mr. MEAGHER pursued him, and having gained upon him at the end of the block nearest to Sixth-st., Mr. McMASTER drew out a revolver, and facing round to Mr. MEAGHER prepared to fire. Before he had time to do so, however, Mr. MEAGHER for the second time sprang upon him, and throwing his right arm around Mr. McMASTER's back, seized the upper part of the pistol arm of the latter. A violent struggle took place, during which Mr. McMASTER, pointing up his pistol towards Mr MEAGHER's left shoulder, fired. The ball grazed Mr. MEAGHER's forehead, the powder covering the upper part of his face, and wounding both eyes. Immediately upon the discharge of the pistol, I rushed up, thinking that Mr. MEAGHER had been shot, and with the determination of putting a stop to the encounter, being well aware that Mr. MEAGHER had no pistol or other deadly weapon.

I was followed by several people who had heretofore stood aloof, but before I reached the parties Mr. McMASTER, having disengaged himself from Mr. MEAGHER, who had been considerably stunned by the grazing of the ball, prepared to discharge a second shot. Before he could do so, fortunately, Mr. MEAGHER sprang upon him for the third time, and seized him by the pistol arm. The crowd having now closed round the parties, the pistol was wrested from Mr. McMASTER by a young lad from Jersey City. Mr. MEAGHER then called Mr. McMASTERS to the ground with a blow of his clenched hand. The police immediately arriving, took both parties into custody. What occurred at the police office is already before the public."

I must state, however, that the report in the TIMES of this morning, of Mr. MEAGHER having gone in search of a policeman, and desiring to have himself and the other party arrested, is entirely destitute of foundation. The arrest took place exactly as I have mentioned. In order that the public may clearly know and understand the facts of this unfortunate occurrence, I have considered it my duty to make the above statement.

I remain, gentlemen, yours respectfully,
EDWARD BOYLE, No. 162 East Fourteenth-street.

A Noble-man.

I was an eye-witness yesterday afternoon to a noble act which deserves to be published. As a female passenger was stepping on board of the *George Law*, at Fulton Market-slip, the planks by the motion of the boat slipped off, and she was precipitated into the water. A gentleman by the name of SUYDAM was standing on the forward deck of the *Island City*, who, when the alarm was given, in the calmest manner handed his hat to a deck hand, and springing upon the guards of the boat, plunged in instantly. He caught her by the head as she was sinking for the third time, and brought her out in safety. The noble fellow did not stop to ask whom he was saving. I do not know who he is, but that he is one of nature's noblemen none dare doubt. FLUSHING.

Decision in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Before Judge Ingersoll.
SUPPLIES—LIEN—LACHES—SALE OF VESSEL.

Joseph Perkins and Joseph W. Delano vs. *The bark Prospect.—By the Court*—This libel is filed for the recovery of a bill of supplies furnished by the libellants at the port of New-York, to the bark *Prospect*, a foreign vessel owned in Boston, whereof one Dow was master, and standing in need of such supplies to enable her to proceed on her intended voyage. The bill of supplies amounts to the sum of $455 27. During the latter part of the month of June and the fore part of the month of July, the bark was at the port of New-York. The supplies are claimed to have been furnished to her upon the order of the captain, from the 19th of June to the 1st of July, both inclusive, and there is a certificate on the bill, signed by the captain, that the same is correct. Various objections are interposed by the claimants; the present owners of the bark, to the allowance of the demand against the vessel.

1. The supplies, as charged by the libellants, were furnished to the Captain upon his request, and upon his representation that the vessel was in need of them. But it is objected by the claimants, that they never went on board the vessel; that the vessel never had the benefit of them. Proof has been offered by the libellants that the captain ordered them for the bark; that he represented that the vessel was in need of them, and that upon such representations they were furnished. The captain was advised by the owners to call upon the libellants for supplies to the vessel, and in obedience to such advice he did call and Bridge, one of the owners of the bark at the time, in his deposition says, that in the Summer of 1851, when the bark was in New-York, the libellants furnished supplies for the vessel. In addition to this, the answer of the claimants expressly admits that the supplies were furnished, but claims that they were furnished on credit of the master and owners, and not on the credit of the ship. The language is: "They (the claimants) deny that the articles were furnished on the credit of said vessel, but allege that they were so furnished on the credit of the master and owners." The evidence then is sufficient to establish the facts that the supplies as charged were furnished to the vessel, and that there was an apparent necessity for them at the time they were so ordered and furnished.

2. The claimants further insist that, if the supplies were furnished to the ship, they have been paid for, so that there is now no just claim against the vessel, if any such claim ever existed. In looking over the testimony, I find nothing to sustain this claim of payment. Payments were made by the owners of the bark in the Summer of 1851, to the libellants, of various sums of money, but those payments were to apply on other accounts and claims. No payment has been made upon the demand on which this libel is founded.

3. The claimants further insist that, if the supplies were furnished to the ship, no lien was created by furnishing such supplies, for the reason that the libellants, when they furnished such supplies, did not look to the credit of the ship, but only to the credit of the then owners and the captain. When supplies are furnished to a foreign vessel, the Admiralty law gives to the person so furnishing such supplies a right to look not only to the captain and owners for payment, but also to the ship. He has a right to a lien on the ship. The law gives him that right. It is secured to him unless he waives it. And when supplies are furnished to such foreign ship, a lien is presumed to exist, until it is shown, by proof, that credit was not given to the ship, but only to the master and owners. There is no proof offered to satisfy the mind that the libellants did not look to the credit of the ship for the payment of their demand. But the proof is direct that they did so look to the ship as a security for the demand. The supplies were furnished upon the credit of the ship. The charge in the books of the libellants is made to the bark and owners. There was, then, a lien created on the bark in favor of the libellants for the supplies which they furnished.

4. The claimants further insist that, if a lien ever existed for the demand of the libellants against the ship, that lien at the time of the filing of the libel was lost by laches. A lien which once existed may be lost by gross neglect or delay in enforcing it. But to have it lost, the neglect and delay in enforcing it must be gross. It is not every delay that will deprive a party of a lien in his favor, when it has once attached. The first of these supplies were furnished on the 19th day of June, 1851. The last were furnished on the 1st day of July of the same year. They were furnished on a credit of six months. Soon after they were supplied, the vessel sailed for some foreign port. She did not return to the port of New-York until the month of February, 1853, and as soon as she did return she was libelled. Where she was during the month of February, 1853, does not appear. The first opportunity which the libellants had after their debt became due, to avail themselves of the lien which they had, they took advantage of. And how it can be said that a party has been guilty of gross neglect in not enforcing a lien when he availed himself of the first opportunity which offered to enforce it, is more than I can comprehend. The lien, then, has not been lost by laches.

5. The claimants further insist that, if a lien existed against the ship at the time the supplies were furnished, and when she was owned by other persons than the claimants, it should not now be enforced, as the title of the present owners of the bark has been acquired since the supplies were furnished. A lien is not lost by the sale of the vessel. If, however, the party who has a lien suffers the vessel to be sold to a person ignorant of such lien, without giving notice of the lien when it might have been given, the party in whose favor the lien was may be deprived of it. And so if he unreasonably delays in enforcing the lien, and the vessel is *bona fide* sold for value, he may be deprived of his lien.

The debt which originated for the supplies furnished was not due till the 1st of January, 1852. In October 1851, 18-16ths of the bark was transferred by the then owners to the present claimants, as collateral security for an antecedent debt. The libellants knew nothing of the transfer at the time. They had no opportunity, therefore, to give the claimants notice of the existence of their lien. As to the time of such transfer, the libellants had had no opportunity to enforce their lien, they had not been guilty of any unreasonable delay in enforcing it. The lein, therefore, is still good in favor of the libellants, notwithstanding the transfer of the vessel from the original owners.

The decree of the Court, therefore, is, that the libelants recover the sum of $455 27, with interest from the 1st day of January, 1852, together with their costs to be taxed.

For libellants, Messrs. Benedict, Scoville & Benedict; for claimants, Mr. Morton and Mr. Donohue.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—JUNE.
Before Mitchell, Roosevelt and Clerke, J. J.
INSOLVENCY—RELEASE—FAILURE OF CONSIDERATION.

De Voss against *Johnson*.—The defendant in this case is the Receiver of the Mutual Safety Insurance Company. The plaintiffs claim to recover an insurance granted to them by the Company. The defence sets up a release executed by the plaintiffs, and the plaintiffs' reply failure of the consideration of the release. The question in the case turns upon the binding force of this release, which the plaintiffs seek to have set aside. This release after reciting the object of the release to be to restore the solvency of the Company, and to prevent its going into the hands of receivers, and quoting a proposition made by the Company to the plaintiff and other creditors proceeds, as follows:

"Now in consideration of the premises aforesaid, and of the sum of $4,000 now paid to the above-named E. W. De Voss & Co., receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, being fifty per cent. on the claim held by them against the said Mutual Safety Company, [illegible] the said claim amounting to the sum of $8,000; the above-named E. W. De Voss & Co. surrender and hereby cancel the said policy, and release and discharge the said Mutual Insurance Company of and from all and every claim and demand whatsoever growing out of the said policy in any way.

It is, however, expressly agreed, that if after payment of the said dividend of fifty per cent. on the claims represented by the signers to the said proposition, and after the payment of expenses and of all the claims on the said Company now existing, and which may hereafter arise on existing contracts, there shall remain any surplus in the hands of the said Mutual Safety Insurance Company of its present assets and property, said surplus shall be divided among the signers to the proposition of the ——, of June, *pro rata*, according to the respective amounts of their original claims."

This paper was regularly signed and sealed, and the money was paid. The Company, however, were not thereby entirely extricated from their difficulties, and on the 5th of October, 1850, the Company was dissolved, and Henry W. Johnson, defendant in this suit, was appointed receiver. The plaintiffs then brought this action to recover of the defendant the balance not paid, insisting that the lease was executed as part of a plan to prevent the insolvency of the Company, and to enable it to continue its business, and contemplated the debt as a subsisting debt after the execution of the paper. This plan having been unsuccessful, it is insisted that the consideration upon which the instrument was executed failed, and that the claimants ought not to be barred. The referees reported in favor of the plaintiffs, setting aside the release, and the defendants appealed.

For the plaintiffs—B. D. Silliman and Daniel Lord. For the defendants—E. H. Owen and Marshall Bidwell.

CLERKE, J.—I am at a loss to conceive in what respect this differs from any other release, to entitle the plaintiffs to have it set aside, "so that the funds in the hands of the Receiver should be distributed in the same way, as if the plaintiffs had not executed the release.

Is fraud pretended? Not at all; it is expressly disavowed. Was there no consideration? The plaintiffs received an immediate payment of fifty per cent. ($4,000) on their claim, with a stipulation that, if after the payment of fifty per cent of their claims and those of the other creditors who united with them in this release, and after the payment of expenses, and *all* claims in the Company then existing, and which might arise on existing interests, there should remain any surplus in the hands of the Company, the surplus should be divided among the creditors who executed the release. This was an ample consideration. It secured to the plaintiffs one-half of their claim, and put at once into their pockets $4,000, instead of leaving them in a state of uncertainty as to what proportion of the demand they should receive, if any, and of waiting for the final settlement of the complicated affairs of an Insurance Company, pronounced to be insolvent, liable to be dissolved, and whose estate and assets would, therefore, soon, probably, be placed in the hands of a receiver.

Were not the conditions of the agreement in all respects complied with? The $4,000 were at once paid; and, as required, instruments of a similar tenor were executed by other creditors, to the amount of over two hundred thousand dollars, indeed amounting to over two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, including the plaintiffs' demand,—each of them receiving at the time of delivering such instrument, fifty per cent. on the amount due to them, respectively.

To be sure, it is mentioned in the release that is given for the purpose of restoring the solvency of the Company, and preventing its going into the hands of receivers. But this is stated by way of recital, as a motive then operating on the minds of the parties, to perform the act,—not as an essential element or condition of the validity of the act. The release did not, indeed, save the Company from insolvency, or from going into the hands of a receiver; but are we to pronounce the instrument void on that account, when nothing appears on the face of it, that if such did happen contrary to the motives or wishes then incidentally expressed, the release was to be of no effect? If the plaintiffs meant this, they should have said so; and not having said so, it is fairly to be presumed that they meant no such thing. They have lost nothing by the Company's failure to resume business; and, as mere creditors, would have gained nothing if they had resumed it.

When releases are limited by Courts to the purpose and occasion in which they are made, such purpose and occasion constitute a condition of the ultimate efficacy and validity of the instrument; and this condition is either plainly expressed or so manifestly forms an integral and operative part of it, that it cannot be rejected. The release here is in itself unconditional, notwithstanding the incidental expression of the motive; and bears a resemblance to the case, Pratt *vs.* Crocker, (16 P. R. 270,) where a release was given by a defendant in a cause, for the purpose of enabling the releasé to be a witness on the trial; it was a discharge of the liability of the witness to the defendant, although he was not sworn at the trial, nor the release produced.

The report should be set aside. Costs to abide the event.

MITCHELL, J.—In addition to what has been said by Judge Clerke, it may be observed that, before the release was executed, the plaintiffs and others made application to the Company to pay this per centage, and that those who joined in the application should then execute releases so as to allow non-concurring creditors to be paid in full, and the applicants to have a claim only on the surplus which should then remain, and that this was done in order to make the Company solvent. If a sufficient number joined in this application, so as to enable the Company to pay that per centage to them, and to pay all other claims in full, then the Company, on receiving those releases, became solvent in fact, and could pay the per centage to the applicants without infringing the law against insolvent Companies giving a preference. And a sufficient number did so join. If this were not the meaning of the release, but the claims of those applicants were still to be debts due by the Company for the whole amount or for an equal portion with the non-concurring creditors, then the object of the applicants would be defeated—the Company would be insolvent in fact, and no payment could be made to them; and the payments since actually made to them have been made against law, and could be recovered from the applicants. This system of releasing the debts of Companies and taking a per centage and establishing a *new claim* only as to the unpaid part of the debt, on the surplus funds merely of the Company, after payment of all other claims, was not new. It was resorted to after one, if not both, of the great fires in this City. It is wise and beneficial to all parties. It enabled the consenting creditor to be immediately placed in funds, and the Company to wind up its affairs so far as those creditors are concerned, without the expense and delay of a receivership. It can hardly be doubted that the amount paid to those plaintiffs, some five or six years ago, has been more beneficial to them, than it would have been for them to have waited to this day and then to have received their rateable proportion of the whole assets. Contracts, when fairly made, (as this was,) should be honestly carried out; and if a merchant, for the advantage of cash in hand, consents to give their full pay to creditors who choose to wait, he should, after receiving the benefit, allow the other party to receive the benefit which by agreement, (or if it be not one agreement because the other party was no formal party to it, then the benefit which by his consent,) the other party was to have who chose to run the risk of delay and of all its consequences.

The solvency which the agreement was intended to effect was accomplished by the understanding of the agreement above given, it was a then present solvency such as should authorize the payment to the concurring creditors of their per centage, not a certainty that they would be solvent a year afterwards. The Court would have sustained the payments made to those creditors, if they had been sued to refund, and it should equally sustain the rest of the agreement which was essential, in order to make those payments valid.

The report of the referees to be set aside; costs to abide the event.

LONG-ISLAND.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS.—July 19.
Before Hon. Judge Moore and Justices Stryker and Stillwell.
MANSLAUGHTER TRIAL.

Antonio Modaci, an Italian, about 35 years of age, with dark hair, &c., was placed at the bar upon an indictment for manslaughter in the second degree. The alleged offence was committed upon the person of William Hughes, a moulder, on the 22d of April last, in the house of a man named Schmidt in James street. It appeared that the deceased, Hughes, in company with two acquaintances, named Lockwood and Lahey stopped into Schmidt's house about 12 o'clock at night, and drank some liquor there.

John Lockwood was called to the stand and testified that he accompanied the deceased, (Hughes) together with Lahey, to Schmidt's house in James-street; all in the room were treated, by Lahey, to a drink; Modaci (the defendant) was in the room with other Italians at the time; Lahey got into an altercation with some man in the room, and got stabbed in the forehead by some person unknown to the witness? Lahey was intoxicated at the time; a muss ensued; Hughes went towards the outer door, followed by the crowd, and upon his reaching the street, told the witness that he was stabbed in three or four places; Hughes was then brought to the Exchange Hotel, and from thence to a doctor's; subsequently, he was brought home; saw Hughes talking to to Modaci; he was followed out of the room at Schmidt's by several persons.

Cross-examined by Alden J. Spooner, Esq., counsel for Modaci.—Witness was not sworn on the trial of Modaci; was not asked any questions; was not asked if he saw Modaci strike Hughes; was not asked if he saw a knife in any one's hands upon the night in question, either in the room or elsewhere; saw no knife in Hughes' hand; Hughes was not engaged with Modaci; Hughes was not engaged with the deceased; Hughes was not engaged with Lockwood; Hughes was not engaged with Lahey; Hughes was not engaged with any one; Hughes was not engaged with any one in the room; Hughes was not engaged with any one in the street; Hughes was not engaged with any one in the house; Hughes was not engaged with any one in the bar-room; Hughes was not engaged with any one in the back-room; Hughes was not engaged with any one in the yard; Hughes was not engaged with any one in the privy; Hughes was not engaged with any one in the cellar; Hughes was not engaged with any one in the garret; Hughes was not engaged with any one in the bed-room; Hughes was not engaged with any one in the kitchen; Hughes was not engaged with any one in the entry; Hughes was not engaged with any one in the front-room; Hughes was not engaged with any one in the back-yard; Hughes was not engaged with any one in the front-yard; Hughes was not engaged with any one in the back-room

BOOTS AND SHOES.

[illegible] will sell [illegible] of the elegant furniture [illegible] Hotel, comprising, in part, rich and [illegible] chamber sets, over mirrors, very richly [illegible] of Fashion in the latest and most [illegible] style; marble-top tables, oteagres, bedroom suits in rosewood, bookcases, clocks, candelabras, vases, a number of parlor chairs, finished in the most costly and tasteful manner; rich window-cornices &c.; an assortment of bedrooms furniture, mattresses, pallias es, feather beds, bolsters and pillows; one cast table lines, dinner-room furniture, crockery, china, plate and plated ware, gas and [illegible] fixtures. The whole of the furniture has been selected from well-known New-York houses and is in the [illegible] condition. It will positively be sold to the highest bidder, by order of the mortgagees. On view the day before the sale.

TUESDAY, July 21, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises No. 103 West 23d-st., the whole of the genteel household furniture, now within a few months, consisting of enamelled bedsteads, washstands, rattan chairs, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters, &c.; mahogany bedsteads, wash-stands, do. wardrobes, bookcases, &c.; rosewood [illegible] furniture; Brussels carpets, mirrors; also, several [illegible] and plated ware; [illegible] &c., and including the Regent school, elegantly framed, and [illegible] recently by the present owner for his own use; also a handsome set of solid walnut parlor furniture, a new [illegible] piano, the usual kitchen articles, with which the sale will commence.

GEORGE DRAPER, Auctioneer

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—Store No. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—FRIDAY, July 21, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

$1,000 Seven per cent. Bond of Sandusky City, (Ohio,) convertible into Stock of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, interest payable January 1 and July 1.....$1,000

$1,000 Seven per cent. First Mortgage Bond of the Canandaigua and Corning Railroad Company.....$1,000

20 shares Empire Stone-Dressing Company.....$100

40 shares Coney Island Plank-Road Company...$50 each.

10 shares Pacific Bank.....$50 each.

14 shares Irving Bank.....$50 each.

5 shares Market Bank Stock.....$100 each.

40 shares Lorillard Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each.

60 shares North River Fire Insurance Company..$25 each.

Payable ten per cent. down, the balance on or before

100 shares Rutland and Burlington Railroad Company, $100 each.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

F. COLTON will sell TO-M RROW, (Saturday, July 22,) at the Auction Rooms No. 59 Beekman-st., a large and well selected assortment of new and second-hand Furniture, from a family who are removing. It will comprise the usual assortment of rosewood and mahogany furniture, of various kinds, suitable for parlor, dining-room and basement. There is also a large number of cottage bedsteads, suitable for the trade as well as all others, requiring forty or fifty pair of mattresses; several large oval and mantel French plate mirrors; carpets and oil cloths, &c. &c. Also, two or three large counters and tables. Most of the above goods must be sold, and will afford a good opportunity for those in want. There are two rosewood pianofortes that will be sold at the same time. No postponement.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—On SATURDAY, July 22, at 12 o'clock at the salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st., the pleasure yacht *Stella*, as she now lies in the northeast corner of Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. A description of the yacht *Undine*,) about 9 tons, has a good cabin and cabin furniture, and is well found in sails, rigging, anchors cables, &c.; has also an excellent small boat. Can be seen at the above place by applying to Mr POTTER, on board the *Undine*. Also one carriage in good order, strong and well made. Also, one two-seated Rockaway.

A. M. MERWIN Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, BROTHER & CO.—Trade Sale Rooms, No. 13 Park-row.—SIXTIETH NEW-YORK TRADE SALE, TUESDAY, August 15, 1854. BOOKS and STATIONERY SIMULTANEOUSLY.—BANGS, BROTHER & CO, announce the regular Fall Trade Sale of Books, Stationery, Stereotype Plates &c., for the above date. The catalogue will be ready about the 20th instant, and will be sent to any address on application.

R. C. KEMP, Auctioneer.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—By Order of the Receiver R. C. KEMP will sell THIS DAY next at 10 o'clock, at No. 71 James-st., corner of Oak-st., the entire stock of drugs and medicines, perfumery, fancy articles &c., consisting of the entire stock of a retail drug store now in active business, together with all the fixtures and furniture, glassware, &c., and a lease of the premises to the 1st day of May next.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ÆOLIAN, GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—From HALLET, DAVIS & CO. and other celebrated makers, in every variety of style, of superior tone, for sale at the lowest rates. Second-hand pianos at $30, $80, $90, $100, $150. Model Melodions and Reed Organs, of extra finish and superior tone, at wholesale and retail, at factory prices. Weekly and monthly payments taken for a portion of the amount.

NEW MUSIC.—The Know-Nothing Grand March, 25 cents. Filibustering Song, 25 cents. Know-Nothing Waltz, 12 cents. Allie Lee Song and Chorus, 25 cents. Just published by BERRY & GORDON, No 297 Broadway.

ATTENTION IS RESPECTFULLY CALLED to our extensive assortment of PIANO-FORTES of all sizes, from 6 to 7½ octaves, which, owing to dull times and a tight money market, we are selling off at very reduced prices for cash. "A nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling." Celestial pianos a new and gigantic improvement on the common piano, also manufactured and for sale by us only. These pianos are equal to the best 7-octave pianos in power, at the same time are unequalled in richness, purity and sweetness of tone. Pianos to rent with privilege of purchasing. Call and see.

ELY & MUNGER, No 321 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—J & C FISCHER have removed their Warerooms from No 178 Greenwich-st to their new Manufactory, Nos 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th st., between 9th and 10th-avs, New-York, where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of Pianos, with all the best modern improvements made under their own supervision, and warranted to stand any climate. Also, Pianos with the Æolian attachment. Piano-fortes tuned, repaired, or taken in exchange.

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODIONS—Of every variety of style, from $45 to $150, suitable for the parlor, lecture room, lodge room, or small church. Believing them to be superior in quality and more durable than any of those of any other make, we have accepted the agency, and keep for sale only these manufactured by PRINCE & CO

WILLIAM HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, opposite the Park, sole agents for Parsons & Co's celebrated Melodeons.

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ATTENTION.—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES at our new and spacious warerooms No. 421 Broome-st., (a few doors east of Broadway,) which in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivaled instruments have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons.

LICHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

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REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 74 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that, after pay ing interest to the stockholders at the rate of seven per cent per annum, four fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

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JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Offices No. 22 William and 175 Canal-sts.

DIRECTORS

Jeremiah Terbell,	Jas S Brouwer,	Chas T Pierson,
Freem'n Campbell,	Wm M. Foster,	Wm M. Wilson,
John W Lewis	Jotham C Meeker,	Abraham Leggett,
Jno P Yelverton,	Lyman Chapin,	Matthias Clark,
Henry J Terbell,	Solomon Banta,	Thos. Williams,
David D Crane,	Charles Crane,	Edward C Clark,
Richard Varick,	George Wemer,	Mortimer Brown,
Wm. D Washburn,	Christo Gwyer,	Wm. Moir.
Cor Stephens,	Wm. J. Ruch.	P J Bonesteel,
Simon Spindler.	Jno. Moneypenny,	Alfred Barmore,
Cuyl'r H Stubbell,	Geo D Cregin	C H McIntyre,
Gid'n. De Angelis,	Edward D. Newton	

RICHARD VARICK, President.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 61 Wall-st., 4th Month 24th 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W Lawrence,	Rich. F Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Morley,	T C Chardavoyne,	H C Clarke,
Wm. H Fails,	Ralph Wells,	Wm. C White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J Walker.
John D. Wright,	Th W Pearsall,	Chas H Marshall.
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley.	Wm H Macy

GEO. S. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of 6 per cent. for six months, payable on the 1st day of July next at the office, No. 7 Wall-st. W. H DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

JUNE 26, 1854.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No 5 Tryon-row, cor. Chatham-st.—Insures on the most favorable terms against loss and damage by fire on dwellings, stores, merchandize, &c. JOHN BRUCE, Pres.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Buyers of this fashionable style of furniture are solicited to examine the stock at the salesroom and factory of S. H. WARWICK, No. 68 White-st., three doors west of Broadway. N. B.—The trade and shippers supplied as usual.

MARBLE.—Superior white building Marble furnished to order, in blocks of any size 15 M feet ready for delivery very low, for cash DOVER AND PORT MORRIS MARBLE CO., No. 12 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, New-York, July 11, 1854.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held on THIS DAY, an instalment of FIVE DOLLARS per share on all the shares of the capital Stock of the Company, (excepting the ten thousand shares on which twenty dollars per share and the ten thousand shares on which ten dollars per share have already been paid in,) has this day been assessed, and required to be paid by the several parties in whose names the said shares of Stock now stand respectively, to the Treasurer, on or before the 10th day of August, 1854, and the Transfer Books are closed from this day, till the 31st July inst., and no transfer of Stock will be permitted until the instalment called thereon, be paid. By order of the Board of Directors.

M. B. EDGAR, Treasurer.

LOAN OF $300,000 ON THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF ALBANY.—The undersigned hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received by them until TUESDAY, the 25th day of July instant, at 12 o'clock M of that day, for a loan of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars, for which Bonds or Stock of the city of Albany will be issued in sums of $1,000 each, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually by coupon or warrant attached thereto, and the principal reimbursable at the expiration of twenty-five years from the 1st day of May, 1854. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $1,000, and should be sealed up and endorsed "Proposals for Albany City Stock," and enclosed in an envelope, and directed to either of the undersigned. Each proposal must state distinctly the rate of premium offered for the stock, and the address of the person or persons making the proposal. The money will be required to be paid by deposits to the credit of the undersigned, in the Banking House of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in the City of New-York, or in the Bank of Albany, in the city of Albany, as follows:

One-third part on the 26th day of July instant.
One-third part on the 15th day of August next.
One-third part on the 15th day of September next.

Interest at the rate of six per cent per annum from the date of said bonds to the times of payment above specified will be required from the persons taking the said loan. The interest on the said stock will be paid semi-annually, on the 1st days of May and November in each year, at the Banking House of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in the City of New-York, and the principal is made reimbursable at the same place.—ALBANY, July 5, 1854.

J. H. TEN EYCK,
JAMES McNAUGHTON,
H. H. MARTIN,
W. E. BLEECKER,
} Commissioners.

BONDS FOR SALE.—The NASHVILLE & CHATTENOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY have for sale 150 Bonds of $1,000 each. They are the Bonds of the Company, endorsed and guaranteed by the State of Tennessee—and are made receivable by the Comptroller of the State as a basis for private banking, under the Free Banking Law of that State. These Bonds have twenty, and part twenty-five years to run, from 1st Jan., 1854, and bear six per cent. interest, payable with coupons half yearly, 1st Jan and July, in New-York. The payment of the interest on these Bonds is provided for by the Statute in the same manner as in regard to the State Bonds proper,—the Bank of Tennessee being in such case the fiscal agent of the State, and charged equally in the one case as the other, with protecting the faith of the State. Nothing is receivable under the Free Banking Law of Tennessee, as a basis for banking except Bonds of the United States, Bonds of the State of Tennessee, and these Bonds guaranteed as above. From the high rates required to be paid for both of the first two kinds of Bonds these Bonds will find a ready sale in Tennessee, independent of their great value in the market. Persons wishing to buy will apply to the President of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New-York, or to the undersigned, at Nashville, Tenn., for terms. The fullest information will be furnished of the state of the Road, and its capacity to pay.

V. K. STEVENSON, President N. & C. R. R. Co.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—The Board of Directors of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company have this day declared, out of their earnings expended in construction, an extra dividend of ten per cent. in stock, to be apportioned to those who shall be holders of the full stock of the Company, on the 15th day of July next; being one share for every ten shares, or ten-tenth part of a share for each share, held on that day. Holders will have the right to assign the fractional parts to which they may be entitled; and certificates for every ten fractional parts standing in any one name, and for said whole shares will be issued on and after the 20th day of August next. Dividends declared upon these will be paid upon all such whole shares as upon other stock of the Company, but dividends will not accrue upon the fractional parts until such shall have been consolidated into one share, and a certificate issued therefor.—New-York, June 10, 1854.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, No 2 Hanover-st., New-York, July 6, 1854.—In order to facilitate an examination now being made by a Committee of the Board of Directors of this Company into its Stock accounts, all persons holding certificates of Stock of the Company are specially requested to present the same to the undersigned at this office so that an account of the same may be taken. Persons residing at a distance who cannot conveniently present or send in their certificates are requested to communicate by letter the date and number of each certificate held by them, and the number of shares for which it purports to have been issued, and by whom signed.—By order of the Board of Directors. WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

THE OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY—CINCINNATI, July 3, 1854.—The biennial meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution, prescribed by the By Laws thereof, for the election of Trustees, will be holden at the office of the Company in this City, on SATURDAY, the 30th September next. There will be a special meeting of the Stockholders on THURSDAY, the 28th September, at the same place, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the consideration of particular matters connected with the interests of the Institution. By order.

W. GREENE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, July 13, 1854.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, on the second TUESDAY in August next, the 8th, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK ALBANY July 19, 1854.—The GEO WASHINGTON BANK (Corning), has this day filed in this office notice of the appointment of THE MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE BANK in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. D. B ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK NOTICE.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, April 5, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that the CIRCULATING NOTES issued to the NEW-YORK BANK OF SARATOGA COUNTY, Hadley (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.

ap7,'54-1aw2yF D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK ALBANY, Sept. 9, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the AMENIA BANK, at Amenia, Dutchess County, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.

s16'53-1aw2yF D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK ALBANY, Sept. 9, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the FREEMEN'S BANK, of Washington County, at Hebron, Washington County, (an individual bank, must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.

s16'53-1aw2yF D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEFALCATION—STATE OF NEW-YORK ALBANY, Nov. 30, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes of the PRATTSVILLE BANK, at Prattsville, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes of the above Bank will be given up to said Bank.

DANIEL B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

d2'52-1aw2yF

MEDICAL.

THE ORTHOPÆDIC INSTITUTION—FOR THE CURE OF BODILY DEFORMITIES AND DISEASES OF THE JOINTS—Nos 457, 459 and 461 Pacific-st, South Brooklyn, L. I.—Admits in-door patients afflicted with the above specified maladies, on moderate terms. It affords all advantages of a sanitory institute, with the comforts of a private home. The institution is located in a fashionable and healthy part of the city; an extensive and complete Gymnasium for bodily exercise attached to it; baths in the house; warm and cold sea bath ing within 10 minutes' drive, &c. Applications to be made to LOUIS BAUER, M. D., at the office of the establishment, before 10 o'clock A. M., or by letter to Box No 147, Brooklyn Post-Office.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition—345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No 225 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LAMONT. Physician and Surgeon. No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all these diseases from 11 A. M. til 2 P. M. and 6 to 9 in the evening; Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT to the afflicted. *Courier Des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book* and New-Brunswick *Times*

$500 REWARD.—Dr. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE is the most effectual preparation sold. Long experience has proved that it will radically cure any case. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary any deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep, or healthy digestion, the nuisance is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle Sole agent for the City, C. H. RING, No 193 Broadway, corner of John-st. N. B.—The celebrated Rose Wash sold as above.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of confidence; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in a good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DR. COBBETT, No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one speciality of the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method of treatment is the same as that prescribed by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N B.—Dr C. is a member of the New-York University See his diploma in his office.

G. MACK, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON—Can be consulted in his speciality, No. 68 White-st, 4 doors west of Broadway, from 9 to 1 and 6 to 9. Dr MACK'S remedies for the relief of female derangement. Sold by him only. Remedies $5 Patients visited See his diploma

S. KNEELAND, M. D.—No. 4 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st. Throat and lung diseases. 10 A. M to 4 P. M.

MADAM DOUGETTEE—Justly styled the most brilliant star in her profession. We have consulted her, and have seen the wonderful Talismanic Mirror, which she possesses, by which the most undiscernible objects and events of the past and future are clearly distinguished. This matrument was imported at great cost, as is probably the only one in the United States She cannot fail to give entire satisfaction. Terms 50 cents. No. 397 3d av., near 9th-st.' N. B.—Written explanations given gratis

ROCK CANDY—Pink and white—superior for retailing. Jujube Paste, plain and fancy Candies in great variety. T. G. HODGKINS, Manufacturer, No. 154 Greenwich-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, June 15, 1854.—A dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the first day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st July inclusive. The payment of fifty per cent., or one million dollars, payable one-half on fifty dollars per share, on the first day of July next, and the other half on the ninth day of November next. The new stock will be distributed to the old stockholders in the ratio of one share of new stock to every two shares of old stock, according to the stock ledger on the morning of the 15th instant. The rights to fractional parts of shares may be transferred and combined so as to obtain full shares. Any stockholder may at any time after the 20th instant, pay in his new shares in full, and be entitled to rebate at the rate of seven per cent per annum, on the money, to the 6th November. The last half of the increased Stock will not be entitled to any portion of the semi-annual dividend in November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th instant to the 1st July inclusive.

C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent on the Capital stock of the said Company, payable on and after the 22d of July next.

The transfer books will be closed after 3 o'clock this day, until the 22d July inclusive.

The interest on the Bonds of this Company falling due on the 1st July, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 78 Broadway, upon presentation of the Coupons, on and after that date By order of the Board.

FRANCIS SPIES Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1854.

FINAL DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of the late PHENIX BANK, whose charter expired on the first day of January, 1854, hereby give notice that they will pay the final dividend of seven (7) per cent. to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after SATURDAY, the 1st of July, 1854. Said dividend being in full and final settlement of all claims and demands against the late Phenix Bank, and against the undersigned Trustees thereof.

(Signed) THOMAS TILESTON,
HENRY CARY,
JOSHUA J. HENRY,
Trustees of the late Phenix Bank.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Corner 3d-av and 9 h-st.—The Trustees of this Institution have declared the usual dividend, for the six months, ending June 30, of 6 per cent, on amounts of $5 to $500, inclusive, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500, payable on and after THURSDAY, July 20, 1854, at the banking house. Interest not called for will be added as principal to the credit of such depositors.

Hon JACOB A. WESTERVELT, Presidents.
PHILLIP W. ENGS,
ISAAC T. SMITH,
W. H. ELSWORTH, Secretary.
} Vice Presidents.

JULY INTEREST, 1854.—GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK—6th-av., corner Waverley-place. Depositors are hereby notified, that the Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, and upon all sums above five hundred dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable at the Bank, during bank hours, on and after the 17th inst. Bank open daily from 10 A. M., to 2 P. M., and 5 to 7 P. M. By order of the Board.

WILLIAM MANDEVILLE, President.

W. R. VERMILYE,
JOHN RANDALL,
} Secretaries.

TOLEDO AND ILLINOIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest dividend for the past six months will be paid on the 1st August, by the undersigned, at No. 56 Wall-st., at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all stock of the Illinois Railroad Company as recorded on the books in this City, and on which all instalments called in up to this date (amounting to $5 per cent., or $42 50 per share) shall have been paid. The transfer books will be paid from the 20th inst. to 2d proximo, inclusive. By order of the Board.

E. WHITEHOUSE, Assistant Treasurer.

LAKE ERIE, WABASH AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest dividend for the past six months will be paid on the 1st August by the undersigned at No. 56 Wall-st., at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all stock of the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Company, recorded on the books in this City, and on which all instalments called in up to this date, (amounting to $5 per cent., or $42 50 per share,) shall have been paid. The transfer books will be closed from July 20 to Aug 2 inclusive. By order of the Board.

E. WHITEHOUSE, Treasurer.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, as follows: on sums of $500 and under at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum: and on sums exceeding $500 at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. Payable on and after MONDAY, July 17. All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.—NEW-YORK, July 14, 1854. P. PERIT, President.

WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK.—The Trustees of this institution have ordered that interest to the 1st instant, be paid to depositors entitled thereto, at the rate of five per cent. on all sums. Bank open at the corner of 4th and South 5th-sts daily, from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M WILLIAM WALL, President.

SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A dividend of four per cent., for the last six months, on the capital of $200,000, has this day been declared, payable on 20th inst., at the upper office, No 432 Grand-st., opposite East Broadway. The transfer book will be closed until that day NEW-YORK, July 13, 1854. JAMES B. LOTT, Secretary

DIVIDEND.—ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 19 Wall-st.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Div dend of 7 per cent payable at the office of the Company, on and after the 15th inst.—NEW-YORK, July 12, 1854. Transfer books will be closed until that date. By order.

RICHARD A. OAKLY, Secretary.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after July 6. The Transfer Books will be closed to that date inclusive.

DANIEL V. H BERTHOLF, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the HOME INSURANCE COMPANY have THIS DAY declared a dividend of EIGHT PER CENT., payable to the stockholders at the office of the Company, No. 1 New-st., on and after MONDAY, 17th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that day.

THOS. J. MARTIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—BANK OF THE CAPITOL, ALBANY, July 1, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock of this bank has been declared, payable on and after the 15th inst. Stockholders registered on the New-York books, will receive their dividend at the Merchants' Exchange Bank By order of the Board.

H. G. GILBERT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.—The Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent, payable on the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed on the 26th inst.—NEW-YORK, July 17, 1854. EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 111 Broadway, July 17, 1854. A dividend of 3½ per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, has been declared payable from the earnings to 1st August, on the 15th August next.

D. P. BARHYDT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—SUFFOLK BANK—NEW-YORK, July 19, 1854.—The President and Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent (3½), payable 1st of August. The transfer books will be closed from 28th inst. till that day. By order of the Board.

M. M. BRADLEY, Chashier.

DIVIDEND.—HANOVER INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of six per cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 1 Hanover-square By order of the Board

A. M. MCKEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No 6 Broad st.,—NEW-YORK, July 1, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been this day declared, payable on demand.

R. O GLOVER, Sec'y

LAKE ERIE, WABASH AND ST. LOUIS, LAND TOLEDO AND ILLINOIS RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Coupon due on these Bonds on 1st proximo, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. E. WHITEHOUSE, Treasurer.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY having greatly enlarged their works and improved the quality of their product, are prepared to execute orders for their superior Paints. Their Paints, which is sold dry or ground in oil, is warranted pure and unsurpassed for body and uniform whiteness. A method of preparation has recently been discovered which enables the Company to warrant their Paints to keep fresh and sort in the kegs for any reasonable time. In this respect their Paints will be superior to any other in the market. Their Brown Zinc Paint which is a low price, and can only be made from the zinc ores from New-Jersey, is now well known for its protective qualities when applied to iron or other metallic surfaces. Their Stone Color Paint possesses all the properties of the Brown, and is of an agreeable color for painting cottages, depots, out-buildings, fences, &c. Dealers supplied at liberal terms, by M. NING & SQUIER, Agents New-Jersey Zinc Company, removed from No. 45 Dey-st., to No 165 Washington-st., New-York

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and its most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers can, with confidence, depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 82 Water-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

CAUTION.—All persons making, using or selling Sewing Machines, not made or sold by the following licensees, will consult their interest by examining the recent decision of the United States Court, stopping the use of Singer's Sewing Machines (so called) in Massachusetts Printed copies may be had free at my office, or by mail, by forwarding a postage stamp. Also copies of the recent decision of the Commissioner of Patents *refusing a patent* to Walter Hunt. My claims will be legally enforced against all persons making, selling, or using Sewing Machines by whatsoever name called, having one or more needles with the eye near the point, for the purpose of passing a loop of thread through the article to be sewed, unless purchased of my licensees, viz.:

WHEELER, WILSON & Co.	New-York
GROVER, BAKER & Co.	New-York
A. BARTHOLF.	New-York
A. B HOWE.	New-York
AMERICAN MAGNETIC SEWING MACHINE Co.	New-York
DORCAS SEWING MACHINE Co.	New-York
J. B. NICHOLS.	Boston, Mass
J. W. BEAN.	Boston, Mass
N. HUNT.	Boston, Mass
HOOD, BARTELL & Co.	Worcester, Mass
Messrs. WOODBRIDGE, KEENE & MOORE.	Lynn, Mass
WELLS & HAYNES	Springfield, Mass

Charles A. Durgin has no longer a license to make, use, or sell Sewing Machines under my patent. It has been revoked and surrendered. No persons will be licensed who infringes the patents of other licensees, and an advance payment of $1,000 on account will be invariably required of those taking a license ELIAS HOWE, Jr., Patentee of the original Sewing Machine, No. 15 Hanover-st., Boston and No. 305 Broadway, New-York.—May 1, 1854

SEYMOUR'S EXCELSIOR SEWING MACHINE.—The latest and best improvement of the age, is now on exhibition and sale at the splendid show rooms of the Excelsior Sewing Machine Company, No. 315 Broadway. This machine is entirely new in its construction and got up without regard to expense, and is pronounced by expert judges the best machine ever invented It does better work, and with greater ease and facility to the operator. We challenge the world! and defy competition. Price no object to those who want to use them! Licensed by HOWE,—no infringement on any other patent.

TEAS, FAM

[illegible] CITY.

[illegible] to the Strangers'-Street Hospital.

	Males.	Females.	Adults.	Children.
[illegible] 16.	6	3	2	26
[illegible] 17.	6	6	7	21
[illegible] 18.	15	15	7	23
[illegible] 19.	15	7	4	21
[illegible] 20.	15	4	6	27
Total.....	256	111	74	201

[illegible] number of cases received yesterday the same [illegible] Wednesday. Decrease of deaths since Wednesday.

The second Cholera Hospital will be opened in the edifice of Ward School No. 5, in Mott-street, near Spring. The School is temporarily closed. The Hospital will be arranged for the reception of one hundred and fifty patients. The building is to be abundantly furnished with beds, Croton water, &c., as soon as possible; but the alterations will probably not be completed in season to permit the use of the Hospital this week. It is intended, should the disease increase, to establish four other Hospitals in the upper Wards, two on each side of the City.

It is understood that the Special Committee appointed by the Fifth Ward indignation meeting have visited the Hospital in Franklin-street, and decided that the demands of that meeting were unjustifiable.

The extreme warmth of this week has produced an extraordinary mortality outside of the Hospitals. Two hundred and twenty-six bodies have been interred in Calvary Cemetery, (Roman Catholic,) on Long Island, *since Saturday last*. Of this large number, 42 deaths were occasioned by Cholera. Other diseases were superinduced by choleraic symptoms. The majority of those who have died were persons whose avocations caused their exposure to the sun, such as laborers, hod-carriers, [illegible]ouses, porters, &c., &c. Unwholesome diet has a good deal to do with the degree of mortality.

The number of deaths by Cholera in Brooklyn yesterday, was *five;* new cases, 18; discharged, 2.

On Wednesday, four deaths in one family, from Cholera, occurred in the village of Springfield, town of Jamaica, L. I. The first victim was NATHANIEL NOSTRAND, Sen., aged 83; next his son NATHANIEL, aged 46: and these deaths were followed by those of MRS. HENDRICKSON and her son, SEIDMORE HENDRICKSON, employed in the family. The deaths, it is stated, were all caused by eating cherries.

Several additional cases of Cholera have occurred in Newark. It is stated that the Health Committee find serious embarrassments among certain classes of the community, who persist in endeavoring to keep their friends, who have died of this disease, for several days, and sometimes even, when very offensive. They have been obliged to insist on early burials. They have also found, among many other instances of the filthy condition in which some classes are willing to live, that the bed-clothing, &c., of Cholera victims will be allowed to remain in a house till they contaminate the atmosphere. In some cases they have been obliged to order them to be buried.

Terrible Affray in a Dance House—Encounter between the Ringleader and an Officer—Death of the Prisoner.

Yesterday morning, between 12 and 1 o'clock, a terrible affray took place at the dance house of LAWRENCE RILEY, No. 136½ Mulberry-street, which resulted in the death of one of the participators in the row. It appears a party of Irishmen, living on the west side of the city, repaired to this house on Wednesday evening; and, after dancing, and drinking bad whiskey for about two hours, they became intoxicated, and very ugly. A quarrel was finally commenced, concerning some trifling matters, between this party and others of their own countrymen; a general fight with bottles and all kinds of weapons, was the result, and the cries of "murder!" and "watch!" brought the police of the Fourteenth Ward to the scene of disturbance.

After great exertion the rioters were all put out of the place, and the ringleader of the affray was ascertained to be PATRICK GEHERITY, whom Officer HERLOCK of that district attempted to arrest while he was in the act of urging on the fight. As the policeman approached this man, he drew back and gave the officer a severe blow under the ear, knocking him down. The officer soon recovered, and, being again on his feet, he made another attempt to secure his prisoner; but, in consequence of GEHERITY'S great physical strength, there was no possibility of taking him alone, and the officer at once procured assistance. GEHERITY made desperate resistance, and the officers were at last compelled to resort to the use of their clubs both for self defence and to overpower the prisoner, and those who were aiding in his rescue. He was finally taken to the Station-House at Centre Market, covered with blood, as were the officers, who were nearly prostrated by their exertions in the encounter.

The prisoner was locked up in a cell to await further action; but when the janitor opened the door at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, GEHERITY was found to be a corpse.

Another man, named JOHN KELLY, was also arrested for being engaged in the affray, and has been committed temporarily. The affair will be investigated before Coroner HILTON to-day.

CAPTURE OF A HARBOR PIRATE.—Mr. S. FANCHER, of the lighterage firm of FANCHER & MCCHESNEY, on his arrival in the City yesterday morning, was informed that six barrels of flour had been abstracted from one of his lighters during the night. Ascertaining that a small yacht, which was moored alongside the lighter in the evening, was not in the slip in the morning, he suspected that her disappearance had something to do with that of the flour. After a hunt around the wharves, the suspected yacht was seen at anchor off the Navy Yard. Two policemen were then obtained from the Seventh Ward station, and preparations were made to board her. A hint of the business having been imprudently dropped by one of the police, a warning was given to the yacht from an accomplice on shore, sails were hoisted, and the vessel rapidly glided down the river.

After an ineffectual attempt to overhaul her with a row-boat, Mr. FANCHER proceeded to the First Ward Station-House, obtained two other policemen, chartered a steam-tug, and succeeded in overhauling the fugitive in the neighborhood of Governor's Island. On board were found the six barrels of flour, a quantity of grain, some rigging, and other articles, all supposed to be stolen. The vessel was brought into Coenties-slip, and the person in charge was taken in custody.

The captured vessel is named the *Robert Marshall*. She is of about the burden of one hundred barrels of flour, and is built for rapid sailing. It is supposed that she has been employed for some time as a depôt for stolen goods, which were conveyed on board by the small boats engaged in the river and harbor piracies, she being kept moored out in the stream for the purpose.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

THE DEATH OF Mr. BLUNT.—The physicians of Lebanon Springs who attended the late N. B. BLUNT, Esq., during his last illness, have published the following card:

We, the undersigned, practicing physicians, hereby certify that we attended, professionally, N. B. BLUNT, Esq., during his late illness; that he was taken sick on the 10th day of July inst., and that he died on the 16th inst., at Lebanon Springs, New-York, and the disease of which he died was congestive fever.

H. H. CHILDS,
T. CHILDS,
J. BATES.

LEBANON SPRINGS, Col. Co., N. Y., July 17, 1854.

ARRIVAL OF THE "SWEEPSTAKES" FROM CHINA.—The clipper-ship *Sweepstakes*, Capt. LANE, from Canton April 1, arrived at this port yesterday. She brings a cargo of teas and silks. The *Sweepstakes* crossed the Equator on the 21st of June, and since that time has had light winds and calms. On the 26th of April, twenty-five miles [illegible] Straits of Gaspar, she exchanged signals with [illegible] United States propeller *John Hancock*, on a sur[illegible]

[illegible] IN THE FIELD.—The *Post* says: [illegible] alias John Smith, Jr., [illegible] a new weekly [illegible] City, to be called [illegible] devoted to politi[illegible] sold, with

a special reference to the shortcomings of the present [illegible] administration. It is to be [illegible] with 'Nine Years in the New-York Custom-House,' and 'A Connected View of Tammany Hall for the Last Forty Years.'"

ASSAULT AT THE GRAND-STREET FERRY.—At 7¼ o'clock last evening, a man named WM. WILSON was assaulted at the Grand-street Ferry, as he stepped from the Williamsburg boat, by six Irishmen, named JOHN CRAWFORD, PATRICK ROWNTREY, PATRICK O'HARY, MICHAEL MCCARTHY, TERRENCE O'HARA and DENNIS MARTIN. WILSON is employed on board the boat, and no reason for the assault is known. Mr. WILSON was badly beaten about the head. The parties named were all arrested by Officers STEERE, ZEIGER, RICHARD and WILLIAMS, and committed for the night. The investigation will take place this morning.

FIRES AND ACCIDENT.—At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the dwelling of Dr. O'ROURKE, at No. 21 Bleecker-street. The flames were extinguished with a damage of $1,000. No insurance....Another fire occurred at No. 69 McDougal-street, but was speedily extinguished before any material damage was sustained. When Hook and Ladder Company No. 2 was returning from this fire to their head-quarters, the apparatus came in collision with an omnibus in Broadway, and one of the members named ROBERT MITCHELL received a severe injury on the head. The poor sufferer was conveyed to the residence of his parents in Twenty-fifth-street.

☞ The goods belonging to Messrs. LEVERSON BROTHERS, of Maiden-lane, which were retained by the Custom-House, have been restored to that firm. We have previously noticed the circumstances of the detention. The relinquishment of the goods is now complete.

☞ The *Empire State*, which arrived a day or two since from Liverpool, had 655 passengers, healthy, with the exception of some few cases of small-pox. She was landing her passengers, yesterday, on the Island.

☞ The weather, yesterday, was hotter by several degrees than any day this season. The Mercury marked 95° and 103° in very shady corners.

☞ The number of licenses for the sale of liquor, granted by the Commissioners of Excise during the present season, is 4,340. This is a considerable reduction from last year.

TRIAL OF THE STRENGTH OF A BRIDGE.—At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon there was a numerous attendance of engineers, mechanics and railroad men, at the Crystal Palace, to witness the trial of the strength of a model of a railroad bridge, invented some two years since by Mr. D. BLANCHARD, of Troy, N. Y. The bridge has been denominated by the inventor the Mathematical Bridge, on account of the principles upon which it is constructed. The model was 16 feet in length, and weighed 54 pounds. With the exception of the perpendicular iron bolts used, the bridge was made entirely of white pine. The model was designed to represent a railroad bridge of 440 feet span. The simplicity of its construction was the remark of all present. The materials used to test its strength were pig lead and iron, in different forms. The weight was distributed on the bridge throughout its entire length. It sustained the weight until 5,602 pounds were placed upon it, when the upper portions of the bridge at one end fell over on the side, separating its parts and breaking one of the lower beams. The weight under which the bridge fell was nearly 104 times the weight of the bridge. It was the opinion of competent engineers, and indeed nearly all who were present, that the bridge would have sustained at least 1500 pounds more, had the weight at the end where the bridge fell not been heavier on one side than on the other. Even this, it is generally believed, would not have caused the bridge to fall, had not one of the braces, designed to prevent such an accident, been broken in placing the pigs of lead on the floor of the bridge. The brace being gone, the weight upon the side caused the upper part of the end to fall over, demolishing the model.

As it is, however, the model has achieved a victory. The "Uncle Sam," a model of the same size, which was victorious at the recent trial, broke down with 6,016 pounds—94 times its own weight, which was 64 pounds.

The test was made under the direction of Mr. JAMES RANDALL, Jr., the well-known engineer, of this City.

[Advertisement.]

THE FOOT-RACE.—A correspondent inquires whether a foot-race of two miles, or twelve times around the course of the Hippodrome, together with all the excitements incidental to a scene in which fifty competitors, at the top of their speed, will dispute the prize, would not just at this time be an unseasonable exhibition, to say nothing of the danger to which those engaged in the contest would be exposed from excessive heat and exhaustion.

The reply is, that to those trained and inured to violent exercises, and of sound constitution, this feat would be comparatively trifling. The distance ran at the ancient Grecian Games, was twelve times the length of the Stadium, or nearly 5,000 yards; the runners being sometimes children and armed men as well as the athletes. To persons of regular habits and in good condition, the foot-race is but a healthful recreation; and it is not supposed that any others will presume to enter.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Ten boxes of DESHLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS effected ten permanent cures at Safe Harbor, Pa. Sold by C. H. RING, corner Broadway and John-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Great Bargains in superior Pianos, Melodeons, and all kinds of music merchandise to be had at the great music establishment of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great ANTI-PERIODIC PILL, or DESHLER'S Cure for Fever and Ague is sold by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Hippodrome invites competitors to a foot race for $50 prizes, and less, to be awarded to the best three runners in two mile heats. Race to take place on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings next.

LONG-ISLAND.

EXTENSION OF THE FIRE LIMITS IN BROOKLYN.—A proposition is now before the Brooklyn Common Council to extend the Fire Limits from a point commencing at the centre of the junction of Adams-street and Fulton-avenue, running thence easterly along the centre line of Fulton-avenue to the centre line of Bond-street and Fulton-avenue; thence southerly through the centre of Bond-street to the centre of Atlantic-street; thence westerly through the centre of Atlantic-street to one hundred feet from the easterly side of Smith. There can be no possible objection to this proposed extension, and there are many reasons why the limits should be so extended.

BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—An adjourned meeting of this Society was held last evening at the Brooklyn Athenæum. The attendance was small, in consequence of some misapprehension on the part of members as to the time of meeting. The Committee on Premiums made a report, recommending that the 19th, 20th, and 21st days of next September be designated for the holding of the Autumnal Exhibition. The Society approved the recommendation. The same Committee further reported, that they had decided as to the premiums to be awarded for the best and second best specimens of various *genera* in the fruit, horticultural and vegetable departments, to be exhibited in September. The premiums will vary from one dollar to eight dollars; the aggregate amount of the premiums will reach about $250. The report was adopted, and ordered to be printed, for distribution at the next meeting of the Society. After the transaction of some further mere routine business, the Society adjourned.

ACQUITTED.—ANTONIO MODACHI, a political refugee from Palermo, in Sicily, has been under trial in Brooklyn for two days, upon a charge of manslaughter, for the stabbing of WM. HUGHES, on the night of the 22d o last April. HUGHES, in company with two others, went to the house where MODACHI boarded—one of the party being acquainted with the proprietor—and while there one of his friends and himself assaulted some of the peaceable boarders. Somehow or other, HUGHES was stabbed in the arm and abdomen, in the course of the *melée*, (from the *effects* of which he died,) by whom, however, did not appear in the testimony adduced on the trial. It was proved in the defence that HUGHES violently assaulted MODACHI, throttled him, and tore his clothes, without any provoca[illegible]

[illegible] this Willmer. The Jury, after a few minutes deliberation, brought in a verdict of "Not guilty."

QUEENS COUNTY CROPS.—The crops of grain and hay in Queens County are represented to be very fine and abundant—wheat and rye, particularly, very fine. The dry weather has affected seriously the potatoe. There will scarcely be an average crop. On the other hand the corn fields never looked finer, and if the weather continues favorable the yield will be an extraordinary one. Abundant crops and high prices make the Farmers of old Queens feel good-natured. They are decidedly in favor of Railroads now.

"Slaughter-Houses."

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In an editorial of yesterday, the 20th, you advocate the removal of all "Slaughter-houses in the heart of the City."

Germans, Irish, and others, are not seriously disturbed by the Board of Health and their officers. If notices have been served upon such to discontinue the keeping and slaughtering of hogs, it has no perceptible influence, as all continue to slaughter as usual. One or more American citizens, whose places of slaughtering for cleanliness exceed any of said class in the City, have been notified to discontinue and compelled to stop.

Is there one law for those of foreign birth very convenient and very accommodating to them, but severe and inflexible to native-born citizens?

Does political influence have anything to do with this matter, or is a "*certain consideration*" paid by those who still continue the slaughtering of hogs "in the heart of our City?"

The writer of this was present on the City Hall steps, not long since, where an American citizen was told by an outsider that the payment to him of $500 would enable said citizen to continue the slaughtering of hogs in the city. Payment was refused, and this person's business was broken up by the strong arm of the law. Irishmen, by scores, are slaughtering hogs in back-yards, having no sewers to carry off blood and filth; but the law and the Health officers do not, or cannot, stop them. Equal rights should either compel all to stop slaughtering, or abandon this system of favoritism. Do our Board of Health believe in justice to all?

A CITIZEN.

It is to us a comfort to hear that the Board of Health are stopping any of the hog-slayers from their intra-mural abominations. We have no idea that his suspicions of favoritism are well based. The good work must begin with some one, and it is not possible that the one should not be either a Yankee, or an Irishman, German, or other old countryman. We hope to hear farther from the Board of its labors in this direction.

Monson Academy—Celebration of its Half-Century Anniversary.

Shortened up from the Springfield Republican.

The expiration this year of a half-century since the establishment of the Academy at Monson, has been made the occasion this week of a most interesting gathering and jubilee of the former students and friends of that institution.

On Tuesday evening, the alumni who had then gathered, with their friends in the village, had a social reunion in the Academy, filling its halls with happy faces, whose owners lived over youthful follies, flirtations and tasks, and revived youthful associations, in lively conversation and cordial greetings.

Wednesday morning brought the smiles of Heaven and the day of jubilee into the lovely valley. Several hundred old students and sons and daughters of Monson had come back to their old home, in response to the tugging of the heart-strings at the knowledge of the occasion. At the appointed hour, the venerable village church was filled by about equal numbers of ladies and gentlemen. A large staging about the pulpit was crowded with old teachers, trustees, and beneficiaries of the Institution. Rev. SIMEON COLTON, the First Teacher of the Academy and for nine years its head—now a resident of North Carolina—was there. The venerable Rev. Dr. ELY, of Monson, who, more than any other man, has given their peculiarly creditable character to the village and the Academy for the fifty years of their united existence, was there, still vigorous and active, and officiated as President, assisted by his son, ALFRED B. ELY, of Boston. There were distinguished alumni from aborad. There were honored representatives of honored names—honored in connection with their benefactions to Monson Academy, and honored wherever known for their wholesouled generosity and manliness—the NORCOSSES, the FLYNTS, the PORTERS, the PACKARDS, the REYNOLDS, the BROWNS of Monson.

First of the exercises was prayer by Rev. Mr. COE, followed by an appropriate historical address from CHARLES HAMMOND, for eight years, closing with '52, Principal of the Academy, and now teacher of the Lawrence Academy, and now teacher of the Lawrence Academy at Groton. Its outline facts were embraced in our Education paper in the History of Western Massachusetts, recently published. The Academy has received bounty from the State to the value of $7,000, all else was substantially the work of the citizens, and it now has a fine building, well furnished with library, philosophical apparatus and laboratory, and a valuable cabinet with funds well invested of the amount of $13,000. The second teacher, from 1807 to 1813, was LEVI COLLINS, who is now living in Belvidere, Ill. The Academy has had in all about 3,000 students; 359 have gone from it directly to college, 125 have become clergymen, 7 missionaries, 2 have been presidents of colleges, 1 is on our supreme court bench, and 1 is the Connecticut superintendent of common schools. After Mr. HAMMOND'S happily executed address, which abounded in finely-drawn pictures of olden times, and beautifully-delineated sketches of characters connected with the school in various positions, in the past,—the choir sang a Hymn written for the occasion by Mrs. PHEBE H. BROWN, an elderly lady of Monson, (though now absent,) who was the writer of the lines, beginning

"I love to steal awhile away,"

of which, OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES said, in his Lowell Institute lectures on Poetry, that "it was justly and truly the most popular lyric ever composed in America."

An oration then followed by Rev. RICHARD S. STORRS, Jr., of Brooklyn, who has been both a student and assistant teacher at Monson. His theme was the relation of Commerce to Letters, or the influence of the spirit of the former, which is possessing America, upon the latter. He spoke near an hour and a half, which was the same time Mr. HAMMOND had occupied; and it was a higher compliment to them both than we can fashion words to express, that only five people went out of the crowded house in the whole three hours: two of these because their baby cried, and the other three, adies, because their baking ought to be taken out of the ovens.

After singing one of the psalms to the tune of "Old Hundred," and a rest of half an hour, the crowd repaired in procession, some six or eight hundred men and women, to the dinner festivities which transpired under JOHN WRIGHT'S big tent spread upon a beautiful lawn near the village. Mr. WRIGHT, the great Boston caterer, had got up one of his beautiful dinners, and there were accommodations for all. The following are some of the toasts:

The First Preceptor of Monson Academy—The Institution which drew the first breath of life, and formed its infant habits under his guardian care, and which enjoyed the benefit of his instruction for ten years, now greets him with a warm welcome in the freshness of its youth, and will remember him with gratitude in its riper age many centuries hence.

Yale College—To which more than one hundred and fifty of our Alumni have resorted. Her fountains of learning are purified, and her classic groves made fragrant by the intermingling or better elements than the Old World ever enjoyed.

Amherst College—Though much more youthful than Monson Academy, she has become the *Alma Mater* of more than one hundred of our alumni, whose course has proved that they were at least capable of wisely choosing their mother. She is not ashamed to know that they are out.

Connecticut—The home of nearly half of our graduates. She keeps up a perpetual rivalry with Massachusetts to see which State can produce the most genuine Yankees.

The Green Mountain State—Whose choicest productions are Preceptors and Preceptresses—tall boys and stalwart girls.

The Principal of Monson Academy and his Predecessor—Gentlemen eminently qualified to govern and instruct youth in general—but they have no faculty to govern their own children. [They are both bachelors.]

Monson Academy—May it send forth to the world useful *Storrs, Hammond*, and other good things. [Mr. HAMMOND, in order to save his *bacon*, was called upon to answer.]

Rev. Dr. Colton of course responded to the first of the above sentiments, Rev. Mr. Sessions responded for Yale College, A. B. Ely for Amherst, Mr. Storrs for the clery, Henry Morris for the Bar and Bench, and most excellently too; R. A. Chapman, of Springfield, a valued trustee and friend of the Academy, for Massachusetts and her system of universal education, in some happy thoughts on that subject; and Mr. Brockway, formerly member of Congress from Connecticut, for that State, making many good hits, and producing much merriment. Mr. Tufts, the present principal of the school, made the best of the shot at himself and his bachelor predecessor, and speeches were also made by Moses S. Beach, of the New-York *Sun*; Rev. Lyman Coleman, of Philadelphia; Mr. Whitaker, of Boston; Mr. Hall, of New-Haven. With "Auld Lang Syne" song and music by the band, the gathering broke up about 6 o'clock.

Vermont.

We find in the Montpelier *Watchman* the following letter from the Democratic candidate for Governor, read at the State Temperance Convention:

WEST POULTNEY, Tuesday, July 11, 1854.

Hon. ZEBRI HOWE—*Sir:* I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter addressed to me at [illegible] Convention, to be held at Montpelier on the 12th inst. You ask my views in relation to the Liquor question, and whether I am in favor of the Maine Liquor Law. In reply I would say that I am in favor of legislation that will most effectually restrict the traffic in liquor as a beverage. And I am decidedly opposed to any legislation that will increase the evils of intemperance. I approve generally of the Maine Law, except in some few particulars, which I think could be easily remedied. I am in favor of that reformatory measure, and have consistently voted that reformatory measure, and have consistently voted for it, and shall continue to do so. I am in favor of legislation and measures that will most effectually strike at the root of the evil, and am opposed to any legislation that will not be equally as effectual to accomplish the object aimed at. To those several inquiries I give you an affirmative answer, and would add, that I regard the existing laws relating to the traffic in liquor as inadequate to accomplish the end designed, and that any legislation calculated to promote Temperance, not inconsistent with the Constitution, will meet my approval.

Your most obedient servant,
M. CLARK.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, July 20, at St. Mark's Church, by Rev. Henry Anthon, D. D., SAMUEL BENTON to JULIA A., daughter of Meigs D. Benjamin, all of this City.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday, July 20, THOMAS DAVIS, only son of Jacob B. and Mary C. Browne, in the 5th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 124 9th-av., corner of 19th-st., at 3 o'clock P. M., this day.

In this City, on Thursday morning, July 20 after a long illness which she bore with Christian fortitude MRS AB AGAIL COVELL, wife of Roswell Churchill aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral service at 3 o'clock, this afternoon, at No. 3 College-place. The remains will be taken to Albany for interment.

In this City, on Thursday, July 20, ISABELLA, wife of David Woods aged 44 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, 22d inst., at 10 o'clock A M., from the residence of her mother, Mrs. Eakin, No. 196 Centre-st.

In this City, on Thursday, July 20, of dysentery, EDGAR, son of Edgar and May Burnton, aged 3 years and 11 mos.

The funeral will take place at 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 625 6th av. The relatives and friends of the family will please attend, without further notice.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, June 16, ROSWELL WYCKOFF, youngest son of John and Hannah F. Voorhees, in the 17th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the house of his father, No. 284 Jay-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

At Eye, Westches er Co., on Thursday, July 19, JAMES WHITEHOUSE, aged 87 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without more particular notice, on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock, from No. 54 Remsen st., Brooklyn. Funeral services at Grace Church, Hicks-st.

At Mt. Vernon, on Thursday, July 20, very suddenly, THEODORE A KNOUSE, of New-York City, youngest son of Rev. C. Knouse.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 4 o'clock P M., this day, at the residence of Mr. John Davolls, Mount Vernon, Westchester Co., N. Y.

Berks Co (Pa.) papers please copy.

July 12 MARTHA SHERMAN, at No 125 11th-st., aged 26 years The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In this City, on Wednesday, July 19, of typhus fever EDWARD COLLINS, in the 35th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances and those of his brothers-in-law, Thomas and Richard Murphy, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday, the 21st inst., at 3 o'clock, A. M., from his late residence, No. 455 Houston-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Markets see Sixth Page.

THURSDAY, July 20—P. M.

There was a favorable turn in Stock prices to-day. A leading Broker, who has of late operated chiefly for the Bear interest, took hold of the list at the early Board with considerable spirit, and beside his own, there were other orders for the Railroads and Coal Stocks, which contributed to the restoration of a more reasonable feeling than the panic of yesterday displayed. The transactions were large in Erie, New-York Central and Reading, the advance from the lowest point of depression being 4 ₩ cent. in each Stock. At the afternoon Board a single line of Reading, 2,000 shares, was sold at 67½, cash. The last regular sale of Erie reported on the list was 400 shares at 51. The sales of Illinois Central Mortgages were at ½ ₩ cent. rise on the lowest transactions of yesterday. At the Auction stand of A. H. NICOLAY, in the Merchants' Exchange, the catalogue of Stocks sold under the order of Mr. C. VANDERBILT, for account of ROBERT SCHUYLER, to whom he had loaned large sums, brought a large company together. The New-York and New-Haven Stock was withdrawn. The large parcels of Harlem Preferred and Illinois Central were closed out, the former at 85, the latter at 105½. The following is the report of the entire catalogue; part of the Stocks being for account of other parties:

$8,400 City of Stockton, Cal., 10s, 1873	62@79 and int
18,000 New-York and New-Haven R. R 7s 66, 67@71 and int,	
7,000 do New-York and Harlem R. R. 7s, '73	87@88 and int
11,000 New-York and Harlem R. R. 7s, '73	81@82 and int.
23,000 Flushing Railroad 1st Mort. 7s, 1868	63@64 and int.
20,000 Second-av. Railroad 7s, 1859	69@64½ and int.
15,000 Mineral Point Railroad 7s	24 and int.
½ original share Breckenridge Coal Association	1 750
½ original shares Breckenridge Coal Association	1 500
290 shares Danbury and Norwalk Railroad	5½
100 shares New-Haven and New-London Railroad	26½
200 shares New-Haven and Northampton Railroad	35
250 shares Rutland and Whitehall Railroad	23
1000 shares New-York and Harlem Railroad (preferred full stock)	85
4500 shares Illinois Centra Railroad, (on which $3 per share has been paid)	105¾
100 shares Farmers' Loan and Trust Company	95½
50 shares United States Trust Company	190
70 shares Marine Bank	100½
70 shares St Nicholas Bank	9½
20 shares East River Bank	8½
40 shares Chatham Bank	90
140 shares Knickerbocker Bank	91@93
250 shares Farmers' and Citizens' Bank, of Long Isl.	60
100 shares Suffolk Bank	75@79½
8 shares Bowery Bank	108
4 shares City Bank of Brooklyn	101½
240 shares United States Fire Insurance Company	105@163
43 shares New York Fire and Marine Insurance Co.	132
140 shares Rutgers Fire Insurance Company	87½
20 shares Hanover Fire Insurance Company	97
190 shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Company	63@64
20 shares St. Mark's Fire Insurance Company	75½
5 shares Park Fire Insurance Company	90½
5 shares Howard Life Insurance Company	80
10 shares Union Iron Company	90

The earnings of the Erie Railroad for the month of June, 1854, were $598,750 14
Earnings for June, 1853 ..... 336,018 77
Increase $62,731 57

The earnings of the month were considerably reduced by the Engineers' strike, in consequence of which the transportation of freight was nearly suspended for a week, and the passenger business much diminished. The result, under these circumstances—the loss in time being equal to 20 ₩ cent. of the month—is quite equal to the calculations made by the officers of the Company, after the strike terminated.

The investigation of the frauds perpetrated on the Harlem Railroad Company terminated to-day, and the following official notice of the result has been sent to us for publication.

New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.

At a special meeting of the Directors of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, held this day, July 20, 1854, the following report was submitted by NELSON ROBINSON, CHARLES DENISON, W. C. WETMORE, Committee appointed to investigate the Stock books and accounts of the Company. The Committee engaged the services of J. T. VANDENHOOF, Esq. assisted by competent accountants, who have reported to said Committee as follows:

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1854.

NELSON ROBINSON and others, Committee of Examination:

GENTLEMEN: Having concluded my investigation of the Stock books of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of Stock fraudulently issued, I beg leave to report that there are standing in the names of various parties on the Stock ledger (of old Stock) 81,251
Certificates issued to Eliza H. Schuyler, she having no stock in her name 21
Total 81,272
The amount authorized 77,141
Amount over-issued 4,131
In relation to the Preferred Stock, I find standing in the names of various parties on the Stock ledger 30,824
Certificates issued to parties having no Stock in their name, as follows:
To A. Jenkins 112
To J. A. Ryerson 8
To F. W. Worth 130
To A. Kyle ..... 315—565
Total 31,389
The amount authorized 30,000
Amount Preferred Stock overissued 1,389

Yours respectfully, J. T. VANDENHOOF.

The report was received by the Board, and on motion the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board, it is just and right, that the Company assume, the whole of the over-issue, as reported to this Board by their Committee, by purchasing preferred stock equal to the over-issue in said stock, and retiring the same—and by an increase of the old capital stock, equal to the over-issue in the old stock; and for that purpose, the Board

Resolved, That there be a meeting of the stockholders called on the *first day of August next*, to be held at the office of the Company, No. 1 Centre-street, corner Tryon-row, at 1 o'clock P. M of that day, to consider and pass upon the subject.

It will be seen, that the whole amount of stock (old and preferred) over-issued can be replaced for less than $150,000, if purchased now at the market value of said stock, at the time the transfer books were closed, which was Old Stock 40, and Preferred Stock 95.

W. C. WETMORE,
JULY 21, 1854. President *pro tem.*

The Dry Goods firm, noticed in our last paper, as having suspended payment on Wednesday, was CLARK, *Watson* & Co., not CLARK, *Work* & Co. An effort is being made by the friends of the concern to obtain such indulgence from the creditors as will enable them to continue business.

The *Niagara's* mails were received overland from Boston this evening. They add very little to the summary of the news telegraphed from Halifax. The Liverpool and London circulars will be found on another page. The [illegible] of the week had [illegible] of the [illegible] The American [illegible] not quite so famous by the previous steamer. The decline in Indian Corn had brought in large buyers at 33 shillings. The change in Cotton is a very slight one. The market here, to-day, is firm, with sales of 2,000 bales.

Signs of the Times.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It is surprising with what tenacity we hold to the idea that *money is wealth*. Notwithstanding that every treatise on the subject of money admits, as a principle, the opposite idea, still, governed in all their decisions by what is *apparent* rather than by what is *real*—by their impressions rather than by their reason—men universally act upon the principle that money is wealth, as well nationally as individually.

The rapid accumulation of wealth in the present century, both in Europe and America, and the fact that all the commercial nations have adopted, in a greater or less degree, a money of credit, renders it a subject of great importance; and to that radical error—that money is wealth—may be attributed a large share of the controversy which has occurred in relation to economic subjects; foremost among which is that between the Protectionists and the Free-traders. The quarrel has its origin in a false philosophy which both accept.

At the present time the wisest among us are at fault in the matter of our finances; and this fact is one of the *signs of the times*. Vast and vital interests are involved in inexplicable difficulty. Facts the most contradictory, apparently, present themselves to us, and all our endeavors to reconcile them are in vain. A nation abounding in wealth, with labor, capital and skill at hand for its production, is comparatively paralyzed in its financial affairs, and hardly knows in what direction to turn or how to proceed; labor is compelled to stagnate in idleness for want of the aid of capital, and capital is threatened with a collapse.

Our present difficulties are attributed to many different causes, and none of the causes assigned seems to meet the case. Among them are *over-trading*; a profound idea in the estimation of many, the length and breadth and height and depth of which is adequate to all questions in economies; as if there could be overtrading without a furious overproduction of commodities in which to trade—*extravagant living*—the too large expenditure of the Fifth-avenue; but the Fifth-avenue and all its correspondents in other localities are a mere fly on the coach wheel, a small exception to the general character and habits of the American people, which are those of thrift and accumulation; and then all that extravagance ministers to the wants, by supplying employment to the industrious classes; fine houses and fine furniture make cheerful the homes of industrious brick-layers and upholsterers. *Too many Railroads*—yet every railroad adds to the value of the acres within its influence more than its whole cost, and while it transports their products at half the former charge, earns now interest upon its whole capital, and in a few years, by the improvements it will occasion, will earn double interest. The position involves the absurdity that we are growing poor by too large an accumulation of wealth. *We import too largely from Europe.* As we cannot import without we export either commodities or credit, the position involves the idea that we are made poor by exchanging surplus wealth in one form for another, or that the capital, which we receive in exchange for our credit, will not repay interest for its use. *We export too much gold.* If the gold is not surplus, if it is worth more to *us* than the commodities for which it is exchanged, who compels us to exchange? Are we not free to *retain* our gold if we prefer it to cloth or iron? Thus we might multiply the reasons alleged for the present condition of things, not one of which contains a particle of truth or common sense, and every one who will examine them with care will reach the condition of mind which is almost universal, and conclude that the web is too tangled to be unraveled and abandon it in despair.

Then, again, the remedy. This is mainly threefold. First, that we must exercise more economy in our expenditure, which, unless we as a nation are growing poor, and our ability to produce is not equal to our habits of consumption—which is palpably absurd—involves the necessity of our ceasing to labor in all departments of industry not strictly necessary to our wants, and return to the frugal habits of our ancestors. This is a favorite theory with many, and ignores all the augmented power of modern improvements in production;—steam is all humbug. Next, that we adopt the policy of *protection*—that instead of exchanging with Europe the surplus of our present forms of industry, and using her surplus capital in aid of our labor, we restrict ourselves to our own skill and capital, on the ground that we shall then be sure to live within our means, upon the result of our own labor, however much the result may be diminished by our want of skill and capital to prosecute the industrial pursuits our wants require—as if we did not *now* live by our industry, and that the capital we borrow in Europe did not repay the interest for its use.

The theory of protection involves the absurdity, that a nation of twenty-five millions, with two centuries of experience, who greatly boast of their intelligence and industry, who are blessed by Providence with a glorious country stretching through various latitudes, producing all the staples, cotton, sugar, wheat, corn, cattle, sheep, iron, coal, copper, lead, and *gold* in profusion, whose Government is cheap to parsimony, which keeps no standing army, and has comparatively no navy, yet whose commercial marine whitens every sea, cannot supply its own wants without the protection of a tariff, cannot compete in its own market, much less in the markets of the world, with the nations of Europe, who are overwhelmed with debt—whose governments are profuse in expenditure—who keep more than a million of men in arms and idle, to eat up their substance, in addition to an aristocracy of nobility, priests and paupers, who are fed at the public charge. The position, *as the case is presented by the protectionist*, is absurd, and no wonder it meets no response from common sense.

Then we have the *free trader*, who, feeling the force of the case as we have gently presented it, and confident that the utmost freedom of intercourse between nations will mutually promote the interests of all, which is undoubtedly true as an abstract principle, concludes that his theory *must* be true. He, however, has his doubts about the present aspect of affairs, yet he ignores all our experience as a nation, which demonstrates beyond all doubt and cavil, setting all logic at defiance, that we have prospered during the periods of protection and have always been ruined by free trade. The compromise of 1830, forced upon us by the threat of Nullification, in ten years of lingering death, which grew in misery as the policy was developed, landed us in the condition of 1840 with our finances in ruin, our States bankrupt and our industry

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 837. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 22 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS

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New-York Daily Times.

OUR RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

The American Commissioner and the Viceroy in 1853.

Important Letter from Hon. Humphrey Marshall to the Secretary of State.

INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF HIS INTERVIEW WITH THE VICEROY.

CHINESE MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

Trade of the Interior of China.

REPORTED FROM WASHINGTON, FROM OFFICIAL COPIES, EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

SHANGHAI, Tuesday, July 6, 1853.

SIR: I informed you in my last dispatch, that after my messenger returned from Suchow, without seeing the Viceroy, I was induced to wait, to ascertain what would be the effect of a message from the Provincial Judge, before I proceeded to any uncivil measures. I was gratified that my letter, threatening to stop the payment of duties, did not reach his Excellency, as that measure would have been an extreme one, whenever resorted to, and I was quite sure that mere mention of the fact that I *contemplated* it, would be sufficient. The Provincial Judge, who is also called Taoutae, was evidently awakened to the importance of action in my case, for he dispatched the Prefect of the Department of Sungkien to His Excellency, with a letter, informing him of my wish to send a letter to the Emperor, from the President of the United States, and that a personal interview would be necessary for that purpose. When the Prefect arrived at Suchow, His Excellency had gone to Changchow in the vicinity of Nanking, and thither the Prefect was ordered to follow, with the message. These movements, of which I was constantly advised, occupied from the 13th to the 26th of June, when I received the compliments of His Excellency, (through the Provincial Judge,) with a message that he was then on his way back from Nanking to see me, and added "The Judge's arrangements for the interview will be made so soon as the Viceroy reaches Suchow, to ascertain which, an officer remains now in waiting at Suchow." On the 28th of June I learned that His Excellency had arrived at Suchow, and *would not trouble me to come there*, but had directed the Provincial Judge to arrange the meeting for Knoonsan,* a walled-city ninety *le* from Suchow, (30 miles,) two hundred and seventy *le* (90 miles) from Shanghai, and accessible from both places by water. The Judge wrote me a note, saying that *he* would start from Shanghai the next, and suggested that I should start on the 30th June. He promised to have everything in readiness for my accommodation by the time of my arrival at Knoonsan. I wrote a note to the Provincial Judge reminding him that no direct communication had passed between myself and his Excellency the Viceroy, and stating that before I started it would be essential that such communication should take place, so that my visit would be to a certain point, and time established by his Excellency in concert with me, without the intervention of any third person. I sent by the Taoutae to His Excellency the formal note, of which you will find a copy in enclosure No. 1, and I received a reply thereto, on the morning of the 2d July, which you will find translated in enclosure No. 2, of this dispatch. I left Shanghai for Knoonsan at 6 o'clock, P. M., on the 2d of July, accompanied by Rev. M. C. CULBERTSON, as acting secretary and interpreter, Mr. RUSSEL STURGIS, Jr., clerk to the American Consulate at Shanghai, Dr. GEORGE HALL, ASHING, my Chinese writer, Dr. CULBERTSON's Chinese teacher, and the Chinese teacher of the Consulate of the United States at Shanghai.

As occasions like this cannot frequently occur, it may be useful to my successors in office to record minutely the arrangements of this official interview, and the manner in which it was conducted.

My escort being small, seven boats were employed to transport us to Knoonsan—one for myself, one for each of the citizens of the United States accompanying me, one for the Chinese writer and teachers, one for the chair-bearers and servants, and one for the culinary department and mess-stores. Sedan chairs were employed for each of the persons attached to the Commission. To mine were assigned eight bearers, to the Consular Clerk (acting on this occasion as Consul) four, to the Secretary of each of the others, two bearers. As belonging to my rank, my chair was attended by two personal servants, (like outriders to a gentleman's carriage,) and to the Consul one. The flag of the United States floated at the mast-head of my boat, and I kept it flying during the voyage, and until my return to this port.

I congratulate myself that I have been the first to display the national ensign in the interior of China, and I am gratified to report that, unassisted by force of any description, it was treated every where with the most profound respect. To exhibit my reliance upon the flag, it was festooned also around my chair. I arrived at Ragoda, three miles from Knoonsan, after night on the 3d of July, and was united upon on the morning of the 4th by an officer, to know "at what hour it would please me to visit the Governor-General." I fixed the hour of 12 M., and accordingly at that hour arrived before the eastern gate of the city. The excitement of the populace was manifested by the hurrying to and fro of the men, women, and children, of whom there were thousands upon the shores of the Sanlan Ku, to behold the strange flag and people now, for the first time, entering the "Flowery Land." At the landing, I was received by salutes from the mandarin vessels attached to the Custom-House, and from the boats of mandarins who had come to Knoonsan *for this occasion*. Lines of Chinese soldiery were drawn up on the shore. As I passed to my chair on the landing, bands of Chinese music struck up airs—which my musical attainments are altogether inadequate to describe. There were thousands of persons, known to me as gentlemen by their silk and crape robes, and the fans they had over their heads—who thronged the open space in front of the landing. The Chinese women, contrary to what I had supposed was the national custom, in their holiday attire, were in doors and windows, and on the side walks in front of all the houses. I have never in my life seen a whole population so well dressed as this at Knoonsan—never a more healthy and good looking people, or more gentle and well behaved. The chairs were escorted by a corps of soldiery, and I remarked that policemen were stationed on either side of the streets, at intervals of some thirty or forty paces, but I saw nothing in the demeanor of the people to call for any such precautionary measure. Both sides of the streets from the landing to the Temple, (about three-quarters of a mile,) were literally lined by masses of human beings, animated by the most intense curiosity. This I gratified so far as I was able. I have never seen more perfect order preserved in such an assemblage of people. There was no noise or confusion—no crowding and rushing upon each other with exclamations and cries, as I have sometimes witnessed elsewhere. The curious feature in this scene was, *the entire population habited in their best attire*, and engaged in the duty of "accepting" the guest of the Viceroy. I did not see one single man who was not cleanly dressed. The women wore flowers in their hair, and the children were neatly clad as for a gala. There was no such thing as mistaking the intent of *the people* to give me a welcome, as well as the public authorities. Arriving at the Temple, I was introduced into a large court, where the departmental authorities were drawn up in order, to pay their respects. I made my bow in acknowledgment of the courtesy. I now saw a very venerable man, of near seventy years of age, advancing to meet me. It was the Viceroy I-LIANG, a kinsman of the Emperor, and now holding a rank as Governor-General of *three* provinces, second only to that of his Imperial Majesty. He is now engaged on special duty, (besides his civil appointment,) as inspector and supervisor of the Emperor's army of operations against the rebellion. The Viceroy is now bent by age and debility, but traces of the manly beauty he once possessed, are yet to be seen. His nose is slightly aquiline; his eyes large, black and piercing, (though the sight of one is impaired;) mouth broad; lips thin and compressed; hair, moustaches and beard, white from age. He is a thin spare man of about five feet ten inches in height. Though evidently he is a well-bred gentleman, the occasion of meeting a foreigner was so perfectly new to him, that his manner was perceptibly constrained. He advanced to meet me at first in Chinese fashion, inclining the body forward and holding his hands closed and clasped in front, at the same time moving them up and down, as if shaking hands, I offered him, in Western fashion, the opened right hand, which he then clasped in both his palms and shook right heartily. *This fact* demonstrated to me, that the manner of my reception had been matter of consultation between the Viceroy and the Taoutae of Shanghai, the latter being entirely conversant with the customary salutations of Europe and America. I was now invited to a seat, and was placed on *the left hand* of the Viceroy, while the Taoutae sat upon his right, ASHING stood at my back, Mr. CULBERTSON was on my left with his teacher. The gentlemen on either side arranged themselves around the room—the Chinese subordinates standing uncovered. J—— had one interpreter of *Chinese* standing at his back. Tea and other refreshments were now handed to the Company. His Excellency welcomed me to China. I said in reply, that the President of the United States would be anxious to hear whether his Imperial Majesty continued in the enjoyment of good health. His Excellency thanked me for the interest manifested for his sovereign, and assured me that the Emperor was well. I then expressed the hope that Heaven would guard the life of his Majesty for many years, to bless his great country with a beneficent administration of wise laws. I asked the Viceroy how long *he* had held the position of Governor General of the Leang-Keang, to which he replied he had entered upon it in the end of May. I regretted he had not been Viceroy sooner, that I might have made his personal acquaintance, and through him succeeded in conveying at an earlier day to his Imperial Majesty a letter from the President of the United States, of which I was the bearer. He expressed his willingness to take charge of the communication from the President, to which I referred, and said he would give it instant dispatch to his Imperial Majesty. I then remarked, that having failed to see the Imperial Commissioner at Canton, or to meet a Governor General in these Provinces, I addressed a letter to the Prime Minister at Peking, which I understood had come to the possession of his Excellency. I inquired whether a reply had been received to that communication, and desired to be informed before I delivered the President's letter, what had been done with the letter to the Prime Minister.

The Viceroy said he had sent that letter to the Imperial Commissioner at Canton, and that I would receive the reply through that officer.

I expressed my discontent at this proceeding, and claimed the right to communicate with the Prime Minister at Peking, without a requirement that my notes should be sent through the Imperial Commissioner at Canton. His Excellency said, that there was not *one* Prime Minister at Peking having the title to which my letter was addressed, but *there were six* having that title; besides that, he did not at the time be received the letter understand the terms of the treaty between China and the United States. He presumed it was his duty to send to the Commissioner at Canton; but as he had, from abundant caution, also addressed a memorial direct to Peking, informing the Council of Presidents of my arrival, and of his having sent my letter to the Imperial Commissioner at Canton, he added that the letter, of the President of the United States to the Emperor of China should be sent by a special messenger to Peking with all dispatch, as he now understood it to be his official duty, under the treaty, to forward it to its address. I recurred to the other letters and asked if he could inform me when I might expect a reply to that communication through the Imperial Commissioner at Canton. He said that it was impossible for him to give the desired information. He had performed what at that time he considered his duty with regard to the President's letter. I seemed to hesitate, and said that I must have a guarantee that a proper acknowledgment of it would be made, and I should like to hear how long I would probably be compelled to wait. The Viceroy then said, very solemnly, that he would guarantee, if delivered to him, that the President's letter should go without unnecessary delay, direct to his Imperial Majesty, and that it should be acknowledged in becoming terms.

He thought the reply could be received in forty days. It would require sixteen days to reach Peking, and sixteen to return by the circuitous route at present traveled from this province to the capital.

I then remarked that I would deliver the President's letter to him, under these assurances; but still I conceived that an explanation might be proper, to show why I had not gone direct to Peking to deliver the letter in person.

I alluded to the precedents furnished in the case of all my predecessors, and to the public impression among the representatives of foreign powers, that the Emperor desired to conduct the foreign affairs of China at the extreme Southern provincial city. I remarked that the United States, standing on the platform of entire equality with the Emperor, would not press their Representative upon the Court, if he were to be unwelcome, and therefore I declined to go to Peking until His Majesty's pleasure on that point shall be known—that I hoped yet to know, by a reply to my letter to the Prime Minister, what disposition was really entertained by the Emperor. His Excellency replied that he could not dare to arrive at any assurance as to the preference of His Majesty, but would memorialize to know the Imperial will. I then said that a residence at Peking would not be most pleasant to the Foreign Minister, but would be best for China—that Shanghai, with liberty to communicate with His Excellency, and through him to the Court at Peking, would be most pleasant to me, though not so good for the Empire. The Viceroy said he would memorialize clearly on these subjects, and His Majesty would decide. The letter of the President accrediting me as Commissioner, was then delivered to I-LIANG, to be transmitted to Peking, and he accepted the same with evident satisfaction. Very shortly after he had received the President's letter, the Viceroy invited me to partake of refreshments in a large hall to which we repaired. Before taking our places at the table, His Excellency remarked that now we had concluded the particular business of the day, and had passed the formality of a personal introduction, he thought we should be more comfortable if we changed our heavy uniforms for lighter habits, and asked me to take a lighter robe, instead of a dress coat. I had anticipated this proposition, and was prepared with apparel of my own. We retired for a few moments to different apartments and exchanged our State dresses for light Summer wear—His Excellency wearing a splendidly figured white crape robe, of the lightest and finest texture.

At the table I was seated on the left of his Excellency, (that being with the Chinese the post of honor,) and the conversation was, for some time, confined to such inquiries as our ages, and my voyage to China, &c., &c.; and then his Excellency delicately alluded to the disturbed condition of China, offering that as an apology for what he was pleased to say was a failure to receive me on a scale equal to his own desire, and proportioned to my high rank. I begged to assure him of the great gratification I experienced from the cordial welcome that had been extended to me, and especially for the kind consideration of my convenience, which had induced him to leave the theatre of his official duties, and to come so far to receive me. Then I remarked that I had learned with profound regret that China is afflicted with civil war, and that Nanking is held by the rebel forces, but I trusted to the good sense of her rulers, and to the patriotism of her people, to restore China to peace and prosperity. I asked "how large a force holds Nanking?" His Excellency replied that there were "many tens of thousands" in force in Nanking and Chinkiang-foo, and that their presence imposed on him the most onerous duties; that the city of Nanking was his own proper official residence; and he regretted not to see me there on account of the rebels. I said that I hoped to have the pleasure yet of seeing him peaceably enjoying at his Capital the honors due to his exalted station and services to the Empire. I expressed my pleasure at the appearance of the country through which I had passed, at the friendly demeanor of the people, and my astonishment at the quiet which seemed to prevail in the country so near to the Revolutionary forces. I asked him how far we were from the far-famed city of Suchow, which had been termed "the Paris of China." The Viceroy informed me that we were about 20 miles from it, in a direct line, but about 90 by water. The Taoutae of Shanghai asked if I felt any desire to visit Suchow. I expressed the gratification I should feel to see Suchow under favorable auspices. The Viceroy said that at present he was generally at Chang Chau, but so constantly engaged with the army and the administration of civil affairs, that he should be unable to receive me at Suchow; but so soon as tranquillity shall be restored he would be happy to see me at Suchow. I directed the interpreter to thank him for his polite invitation, and to say that I now accepted it, and would honor myself by paying a visit to him at Suchow, as proposed, so soon as tranquillity should be restored to the country. I then remarked that if I resided at Shanghai, and could improve my acquaintance with him by seeing him at Suchow or Nanking, and occasionally at my own residence, I thought my public duties besides being rendered pleasant, might serve to efface prejudices which were unfortunate, and which retarded that intimate friendly intercourse which ought to exist between the United States and China. The Taoutae interposed with a remark that he "could see no occasion for my going to Canton to live; that Shanghai was a much better place, and the people were very friendly, and if I lived at Shanghai there would be many pleasant excursions I could make into the interior; that *he* would go with me to Suchow when peace was restored. The gentlemen were evidently apprehensive that I meant to go to Suchow at present, and were also apparently anxious that I should postpone my visit. I considered it more just to the known duties pressing on the Viceroy, and to the dignity of my own position, to postpone my visit to a time to accord with the suggestion of his Excellency.

In due time, during the entertainment, I proposed the health of the Emperor, and again "the prosperity of China," which were courteously received, with expressions of gratification. After discussing the entertainment and partaking of tea, a stroll in the large garden attached to the temple was proposed; but the *attachés* alone passed into the garden. The Viceroy, the Taoutae and I resumed our seats. The conversation was turned again to the matter of the Rebellion, and I think that great anxiety sat on the countenance of the aged Viceroy. Among other things, he desired to know if I would permit him to consult with me occasionally on points of interest to China. I said it would afford me infinite pleasure to serve his country and himself, whenever I could do so with propriety. I took the liberty to repeat that the Emperor could not long maintain the policy heretofore pursued, and that he would appeal strongly to Western nations by reversing his policy at once, liberalizing the regulations of commerce, giving absolute freedom of conscience, and opening his country at large to foreigners. I said that I understood all these points to be promised by the Rebels at Nanking, as the first fruits of their success. The Viceroy said he could not say all he desired, lest his conversation might be overheard and reported. It was arranged that we should write directly to each other, as occasions seemed to require, he sending his letters to me under seal through the Taoutae, and I my communications through the same channel, or by my own messenger. He further positively promised to press the proposition that I should correspond with the Ministry at Peking, through his Excellency, whenever I desired to do so, and if I resided at Shanghai, that I should have access to whatever provincial capital he resided at. The opinion was expressed that this would be agreed to by his Majesty.

I venture to express the hope that the President will see in the results of this visit enough to justify my remaining at Shanghai.

1st—The flag of the United States, under my guidance, is the first that has ever gone independently yet amicably into the interior of China.

2d—A practical interpretation has been given to the treaty, by which the right of the United States to communicate with the Emperor of China, through the Viceroy at Nanking, is conceded.

3d—The people of the interior have seen citizens of the United States, in national costume, for the first time, and now know that we can meet and part as friends.

The simplicity and timidity of some of the country people may be imagined, when I inform you that a crowd of women and children who were gazing at me saw my servant hand me a bunch of cigars, and they took to their heels as if I was about to open a battery upon them. They thought the cigars were implements of war. I was careful to collect them again to assure them of their safety, and to smoke the pipe of Peace with the men of the vicinity. I was very particular to land frequently on my voyage, and to communicate with the people whenever I could do so, to assure them that the flag they now saw belonged to a great power, and a good friend of the Chinese. We returned to Shanghai after midnight on the 5th of July, without having met any incident to mar the pleasure of the excursion.

The country between Shanghai and Knoonsan is a vast plain, cultivated as carefully as a garden. It has already produced one crop this year, and now is maturing the second. In the late Autumn the lands are set in wheat, barley or millet, and in the Spring in vegetables. The harvest is reaped about the 1st of June, and then the lands again produce a crop of cotton, rice or teenching, and the vegetables for Winter use. I saw thousands of acres in cotton, rice and *teenching; indeed, I may say the whole face of the country was covered with promising crops of these staples. I am trying to learn the probable annual return of these crops to China, but do not know that I can succeed. I think there is a very strong probability that the cotton crop of China is greater than that of the United States, although not yet equal to the consumption of her vast population. It is certain that the sheetings and drills of American looms have found ready sales in China and a growing market; but their introduction into the far interior is impossible, we can prevent the continual transit duties which are imposed upon their passage from one point to another of this Empire. This is difficult to effect while foreign commerce is confined to the ports on the seaboard. I am not informed that any different duty is imposed on foreign manufactures from that levied on Chinese productions passing the same points; but, of course, continual duties so enhance the price that, at a certain distance from the point of importation, the consumer must find his interest in the use of a domestic article, and so a limit is fixed to the extent of the market for the foreign article. The remedy for this state of things must be found in a specific modification of the treaty.

I have, of course, bestowed much attention upon the country, so far as a knowledge of it is to be derived from books; yet I feel sorely my want of real and reliable information as to its resources. I suggested a desire to the Viceroy to travel through the interior to Canton at some future time. I had studied the general features of the country, so that I could indicate the route I wished to pursue. Starting from Shanghai, and following the Yangtsze-Kiang to Kin-Kiang, thence passing through the Poyang Lake, the River Kan can be ascended to the town of Naungan; thence it is 24 miles over the Meling Mountains to Nankuing, which is a considerable town, at the head of navigation of the Peh-Kiang, (North River,) which flows towards Canton, and which, joining the Yuk-Kiang, (West River,) a few miles above that city, forms the Choo-Kiang, (Pearl River.) Thus the voyage may be made, inland hence to Canton, with only 24 miles of overland carriage; and I regard it as very desirable, in a political point of view, that the Commissioner of the United States should become personally acquainted with it. His Excellency, of course, was not called upon to say at present whether the proposed adventure would be agreeable to the public authorities or otherwise. The route suggested is one of the great interior routes of commerce, through which Canton formerly drew the trade from the great basin north of the Meiling range. When Shanghai was opened to foreign commerce, the teas of the western slope of the Meiling range of mountains came by water to this port. Were steam introduced upon the Yangteze and its affluents, I have no doubt that Shanghai would instantly appear the national port for eight of the richest provinces of the Empire, in which are abundantly produced, cotton, hemp, teenching, rice, all the cereals, tobacco, flax, teas, silks, and which contain valuable mines of gold, silver, cannibar, copper, lead, coal, mica, and several varieties of marble. The city of Shanghai has the deepest interest in opening the Yangtzee to foreign trade. Nor would her rising grandeur necessarily destroy Canton, for the Peh-Kiang, the Guh and the Tung (which empties into the Choo-Kiang at Whampoa) offer to Canton an area of about 150,000 square miles, fertile and very densely populated, from which to support a great Commerce; and with this large area, Shanghai has no natural connexion whatever. This dispatch is already of such length that I forbear entering upon this great subject at present. To avail myself of whatever opportunities may present themselves, to travel into the interior of China, two things are necessary: First, The approbation of the President. Second, The means,—for I should not be able to go far on the contingent fund now set apart for this mission. The interests of the United States can best be promoted by activity in learning China, her geography, channels of trade, productions of sections, both as to staple and amount; and these cannot be learned without a command of means. * * *

I am, Sir, most respectfully, your very obedient servant,
HUMPHREY MARSHALL.

Hon. WM. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

*On Klaproth's heap called Kaoshaw.

†Teenching is a species of small cabbage, from the leaves of which a blue dye is produced when steeped in water. It is the indigo of China. Lime is added to the water. See Fortune's "Wanderings in China," chapter 16, page 207.

Treaty between the U. S. and Borneo.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Convention between the United States of America and his Highness the Sultan of Borneo was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at the city of Bruni, on the 23d day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, which Convention is word for word as follows:

His Highness Omar Ali Saifeddin ebn Marhoum Sultan Mahomed Jamalil Alam and Panjiran Anak Murnin, to whom belong the Government of the country of Bruni and all its provinces and dependencies, for themselves and their descendants, on the one part, and the United States of America on the other, have agreed to cement the friendship which has long and happily existed between them by a Convention containing the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

Peace, friendship, and good understanding shall from henceforward and forever subsist between the United States of America and his Highness Omar Saifeddin, Sultan of Borneo, and their respective successors and citizens and subjects.

ARTICLE II.

The citizens of the United States of America shall have full liberty to enter into, reside in, trade with, and pass with their merchandise, through all parts of the dominion of his highness the Sultan of Borneo, and they shall enjoy therein all the privileges and advantages, with respect to commerce or otherwise, which are now or which may hereafter be granted to the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation; and the subjects of his highness the Sultan of Borneo shall, in like manner, be at liberty to enter into, reside in, trade with, and pass with their merchandise through all parts of the United States of America, as freely as the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation; and they shall enjoy in the United States of America all the privileges and advantages, with respect to commerce or otherwise, which are now, or which may hereafter be granted therein to the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation.

ARTICLE III.

Citizens of the United States shall be permitted to purchase, rent or occupy, or in any other legal way to acquire all kinds of property within the dominions of his highness the Sultan of Borneo; and his higness engages that such citizens of the United States of America, as far as lies in his power, within his dominions, enjoy full and complete protection and security for themselves, and for any property which they may so acquire in future, or which they may have acquired already, before the date of the present convention.

ARTICLE IV.

No article whatever shall be prohibited from being imported into or exported from the territories of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo; but the trade between the United States of America and the dominions of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo shall be perfectly free, and shall be subject only to the custom duties which may hereafter be in force in regard to such trade.

ARTICLE V.

No duty exceeding one dollar per registered ton shall be levied on American vessels entering the ports of his Highness the Sultan of Borneo, and this fixed duty of one dollar per ton to be levied on all American vessels shall be in lieu of all other charges or duties whatsoever. His Highness, moreover, engages that American trade and American goods shall be exempt from any internal duties, and also from any injurious regulations which may hereafter, from whatever causes, be adopted in the dominions of the Sultan of Borneo.

ARTICLE VI.

His Highness the Sultan of Borneo agrees that no duty whatever shall be levied on the exportation from his Highness's dominions of any article the growth, produce or manufacture of those dominions.

ARTICLE VII.

His Highness the Sultan of Borneo engages to permit the ships-of-war of the United States of America freely to enter the ports, rivers, and creeks, situate within his dominions, and to allow such ships to provide themselves, at a fair and moderate price, with such supplies, stores, and provisions, as they may from time to time stand in need of.

ARTICLE VIII.

If any vessel under the American flag should be wrecked on the coast of the dominions of his Highness the Sultan of Borneo, his Highness engages to give all the assistance in his power to recover for, and to deliver over to the owners thereof, all the property that can be saved from such vessels. His Highness further engages to extend to the officers and crew, and to all other persons on board of such wrecked vessels, full protection both as to their persons and as to their property.

ARTICLE IX.

His Highness the Sultan of Borneo agrees that in all cases where a citizen of the United States shall be accused of any crime committed in any part of his Highness's dominions, the person so accused shall be exclusively tried and adjudged by the American Consul, or other officer duly appointed for that purpose; and in all cases where disputes or differences may arise between American citizens, or between American citizens and the subjects of his Highness, or between American citizens and the citizens or subjects of any other foreign power in the dominions of the Sultan of Borneo, the American Consul, or other duly appointed officer, shall have power to hear and decide the same, without any interference, molestation, or hindrance, on the part of any authority of Borneo, either before, during, or after the litigation.

This treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications hereof shall be exchanged at Bruni at any time prior to the 4th day of July, in the year 1854.

Done at the city of Bruni, on this 23d day of June, Anno Domini 1850, and on 13th day of the month Saaban, of the year of the Hegira 1266.

JOSEPH BALESTIER, [L. S.]
OMAR ALI SAIFEDDIN, [L. S.]

And, whereas, the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at the city of Bruni, on the 11th day of July, 1853, by Capt. WM. J. MCCLUNEY, of the United States Navy, and PANGERAN ENDAR MACOTA, Prime Minister of his Highness the Sultan of Borneo, on the part of their respective Governments:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twelfth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thou-
[SEAL.] sand eight hundred and fifty-four, and of the independence of the United States the seventy-ninth. FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:
W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

Horrible Disclosures in Relation to the Poor-House at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Friday, July 21.

In consequence of various rumors concerning a large number of deaths by cholera at the Poor-House in this city, a large party of physicians and citizens visited the house to-day, and found everything connected with the establishment in the most horrible condition. Within 24 hours 15 insane persons and seven others had died of cholera, and four more were then in a collapsed state. The house was found to be so foul that it was almost impossible for persons to enter it. Its inmates are in the most awful condition imaginable. On inquiry it was found they had been kept on insufficient food, and that of the worst quality. Their regular diet has been: For breakfast, a piece of bread cut in pieces about five inches square, with coffee made from barley, and a piece of salt pork; for dinner they had the same fare with the exception of the coffee; and for supper they had bread and tea. This is the kind of food the poor inmates have been accustomed to. Scurvy was also found to be raging in the building as well as cholera.

Several deaths from actual starvation had taken place among the children.

The disclosures caused the most intense excitement throughout the city.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

FROM WASHINGTON.

Santa Anna about to Head the Liberals Against the Church Party.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL PASSED.

PASSSAGE OF THE TEXAS DEBT BILL.

The Colt Patent Case.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST MR. BAYLY.

He Demands an Investigation.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 21.

Private letters from Mexico by the last packet indicate that SANTA ANNA is likely very soon to place himself at the head of the Liberals and to wage opposition to the Church party. The money he obtains under the Gadsden Treaty enables him to dispense with the services of the Church as a financial agent, for the present, and to try the experiment of establishing his Government on something of the liberal principles which have worked wonders in other countries. If he earnestly sets about the work of liberalizing his administration, it is to be expected that he will speedily negotiate that treaty of commerce with the United States for which we have been so long desirous. It will certainly prove a powerful replenisher of the Mexican Treasury, and create a bond of peace with us which all "fillibusterdom" cannot break.

The Secretary of the Treasury has made arrangements to send a million dollars of silver bullion to the San Francisco mint for coinage and distribution.

A contract has been made with GILBERT & SECOR, of New-York, for the construction of a marine basin and railway near San Francisco for $840,000.

Col. BECQUIT, a son-in-law of Senator DODGE, of Wisconsin, will probably be appointed United States Naval Storekeeper at San Francisco, vice Col. JOSEPH C. MCKIBBEN, appointed Commissioner of Public Buildings in California.

The Senate discussed the Reciprocity Treaty to-day. It is perfectly evident that it will pass.

S.

Attempt of a Young Lady to Shoot one of the Clerks in the Census Bureau at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 21.

An exciting scene occurred in a room in the Census Bureau, this afternoon, in consequence of a young lady attempting to shoot one of the clerks by the name of KEYSER or KERSEY.

Mr. K. escaped unhurt from the room, but the lady expressed a determination to consummate the deed and redress her grievances, and waited near the building until all the clerks had left. She alleges that matters connected with her honor caused the attack.

The Session of the House of Representatives Likely to be Prolonged.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 21.

There is some fear that the course of the House may prolong the present session beyond the day now fixed for adjournment. The House's action on some appropriations will have a great deal of influence with the Senate, and many Senators are anxiously on the watch. The consideration of certain treaties will keep the Senate together some time after the House adjourns.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 21.

The *Intelligencer* of this morning announces the death, on the 20th inst., of Gen. NATHAN TOWSON, Paymaster-General of the U. S. Army.

The *Union* publishes the official ratification of the treaty with the Sultan of Borneo.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, July 21.

Mr. CHASE presented several petitions, praying for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. GEYER introduced a bill, fixing a time for the meeting of the next Congress. Laid on the table.

The Homestead bill was then taken up.

Mr. GEYER's bill provides for the assembling of Congress on the first Monday of November next.

Mr. SHIELDS said he had adhered to the House bill as long as there was any hopes for it. In 1845, when at the head of the Land Office, he had recommended the graduation system, as proposed by this bill.

Mr. COOPER said he was opposed to both the Homestead bill, and the bill as it now stood. He would not vote, however, having paired off with the Senator from New-York.

Mr. DOUGLAS said the principles of the Graduation and of the Homestead bill to actual settlers, were both favorite measures of the people of Illinois; and as this bill secured them both, he had no difficulty in voting for it.

Mr. STUART contended that this bill did not abandon the Homestead principle, but secured it.

Messrs. BADGER and TOOMBS continued the debate as to the Constitutional powers of Congress over the public lands.

Mr. CHASE said he would vote for the measure, because it was the best measure he could get.

The bill was then read a third time and passed—Yeas 36, Nays 11, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Bright, Brodhead, Brown, Butler, Case, Chase, Clay, Dodge of Wis., Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Gwin, Hamlin, Houston, Hunter, James, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Mallory, Mason, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Slidell, Stuart, Sumner, Thompson of N. J., Toombs, Toucey, Walker, and Weller—36.

NAYS—Messrs. Badger, Bell, Pawson, Fessenden, Fish, Foot, Gillette, Jones of Tenn., Pearce, Pratt, and Rockwell—11.

The title of the bill was so amended as to read, "A bill to reduce and graduate the price of the public lands to purchasers and actual settlers, and to grant preemption privileges in certain cases, and for other purposes."

PASSAGE OF THE TEXAS DEBT BILL.

The Texas Debt bill was taken up.

Mr. CHASE moved to strike out $8,500,000 and insert $6,500,000.

Messrs. CHASE, WALKER and DOUGLAS supported the amendment.

Messrs. BRIGHT and BAYARD opposed it.

[$8 500,000 is the amount which the United States would have to pay at the end of 14 years, principal and interest—$6,500,000 is what the principal and interest now amount to, with the market premium added.]

The amendment was rejected—Yeas 18; Nays 25.

The bill was then passed—Yeas 27; Nays 20; as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Badger, Bayard, Bell, Benjamin, Bright Brodhead, Cooper, Dawson, Dixon, Evans, Fish, Frote Houston, James, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Mallory, Pearce, Petit, Pratt, Rockwell, Rusk, Sebastian, Stuart, Thompson of Ky., Toucey—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Butler, Chase, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Fessenden, Geyer, Gillett, Hunter, Jones of Tenn., Mason, Shields, Slidell, Sumner, Thomson of N. J., Toombs, Wade, Walker and Weller—20.

Mr. MASON moved an Executive Session. Agreed to.

After the doors were opened the following bills were passed:

Granting a pension to DAVID TOWLE.

For the relief of the widow of CORNELIUS P. VAN NESS.

The House bill increasing the salaries of executive and judicial officers of territories.

A bill granting land to Iowa for railroad purposes.

The House bill to defray the expenses of the Cayuse war in Oregon.

Mr. PETIT's resolution to print 20,000 copies of the Nebraska and Kansas act, in pamphlet form.

Subsequently Mr. CHASE moved to reconsider this vote for the purpose of adding an amendment to print also the votes and amendments, &c., on the bill.

Lost, Yeas 16, Nays 22.

At 3½ o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 21.

On motion of Mr. MAY, the House took up and passed the Senate bill authorizing the Alexandria and Washington Railroad Company to extend their tracks through Washington, excepting the Pennsylvania-avenue, to the Baltimore and Washington Depôt, with the amendment authorizing the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to construct a branch to some point opposite Alexandria, to connect with Southern Railroads, on certain conditions.

Fifteen private bills were then passed.

ANOTHER PERSONAL AFFAIR.

Mr. BAYLY rose to a question of privilege, and offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Special Committee, of which Hon. JOHN LETCHER is Chairman, be instructed to communicate to the House any communications made to the Committee reflecting on the representative character of THOMAS M. BAYLY a member of the House, by P. E. GREEN, broker, with a view that the House may take such action as to it may seem proper, the same Committee having decided it is not within its jurisdiction.

Mr. HOUSTON—Is that a question of privilege?

Mr. BAYLY—Certainly.

Mr. HOUSTON—I made the remark in an undertone but I will say, a Committee of which one of the members referred to them by the House, with no power to send for persons to bring the [illegible] before it.

Mr. BAYLY—My personal character is involved, as my honor is concerned. The special delegation has been called to take jurisdiction over the personal imputations on me. I am one of the select committee of the House, and the charge is made against me while acting under the highest favor of this House during four years of Congress—formerly Committee of Ways and Means, and now Committee of Foreign Affairs. I have been advised to take no notice of this imputation, on the ground that it is personal, grows out of malice. But I don't choose to wait. Only five minutes ago I saw the imputations, and I intend to be vindicated by the House to give me justice. [illegible]

Mr. LETCHER—I rise only to explain the relation of my colleague. The Committee have disposed of the matter so far as they are concerned.

Mr. CAMPBELL—I don't wish to throw responsibility the way, but I should like to know the reason why the Committee refused to act in the matter.

Mr. HOUSTON—I suggest to the gentleman that upon commencing drawing out the information from the Committee, there is no telling where the matter will have an end.

Mr. CAMPBELL—I only want to know, from the Committee the reasons for not yielding to the request of the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. LETCHER—Suppose charges had been made against the gentleman of five or six years' standing, would he consider that under the resolution for the appointment of the Select Committee we could go back? We would never have an end of the investigation.

Mr. CAMPBELL—I understand that the Committee may not think the resolution was sufficiently general in its character to enable them to make the investigation.

Mr. LETCHER—Certainly.

Mr. CAMPBELL—I ask whether the Committee may confine themselves simply to the investigation of charges connected with the Colt patent, for I understand from the resolution that it was the purpose of the House to give them the power to go back and examine into the charges and innuendoes thrown out affecting in a improper way on the character of members, charging fraud, bribery and improper influences. It is high time to put a stop to this system we are giving to scandal mongers and newspaper trash. I was not present when the Committee was raised, else I would have objected on the ground that loose innuendoes have a

Rue-Park Road Closed, Starting, July 1st, 1854.

RELIGIOUS.

Religious Intelligence.

Rev. Mr. Mason, Superintendent of Wesleyan Missions for the Hudson Bay Company's Territory, has resigned his ecclesiastical connection and become a candidate for orders in the Episcopal Church.

The corner-stone of the Wooster-place Congregational Church in New-Haven, Conn., was laid on the 3d inst. The structure is to be built in the Roman Corinthian style, with a spire 237 feet from the ground.

Rev. ROBERT P. ROGERS, of Boston, has received and accepted a pastoral call to the First Parish in Gloucester, Mass.

Rev. E. LUCAS has resigned the pastoral care of the Baptist Churches in Middletown and Waterford, N. Y.

Rev. F. R. NEWELL, late of Brewster, has been invited to become pastor of the Unitarian Church in Littleton, Mass.

The corner-stone of a new Reformed Dutch Church in East New-York, L. I., was laid on the 28th ult.

Rev. H. TULLIDGE has accepted the charge of St. Paul's Church, Episcopal, in Bloomsburg, Penn.

Rev. Mr. CUTLER is to succeed Rev. Mr. GRAY in the ministerial charge of the Unitarian Church in San Francisco.

Rev. E. W. COOK, late of this City, has become pastor of the Congregational Church in Haydenville, Mass.

Mr. W. S. SLEEPER, city missionary of Worcester, Mass., has been ordained to the work of the ministry.

Rev. SETH DAVIS, of East Bloomfield, N. Y., has assumed the charge of the Episcopal parish in Woodbury, Conn.

Rev. S. BARBER, late of Hubbardston, was installed pastor of the Unitarian Church in Townsend, Mass., June 28.

Rev. E. S. FOSTER was ordained pastor of the Universalist Society in South Hartford, N. Y., on the 14th ult.

The West Kensington Baptist Church, Philadelphia, have given a pastoral call to Rev. C. PAGE, of Bristol, Penn.

Rev. MOODY HARRINGTON was installed pastor of the Congregational Church in Middlefield, Mass.

Rev. JAMES TRIMBLE has been chosen assistant minister of the Church of the Ascension, in Baltimore.

Rev. Mr. GRANGER, of Warren, Me., has accepted the pastoral charge of the Fourth Baptist Church in Providence, R. I.

Rev. W. CALVIN BROWN, late a Baptist clergyman, has been recommended for Deacon's orders in the Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts.

Five young men were admitted to Deacon's orders by Bishop UPFOLD, in the Diocese of Wisconsin on the 12th ult.

The corner-stone of a new Methodist Episcopal Meeting-house in Sutton, Mass., was laid on the 4th inst.

Rev. WILLIAM HURTON has resigned the rectorship of St. Paul's Church, Newburyport, Mass.

A. D. THELEMAQUE has been ordained at Cape Haytien, as a Wesleyan Methodist preacher.

A new Congregational Church was organized in Rockport, Me., June 12.

Rev. MOSES BALLOU has accepted the pastoral care of the Universalist Church in Hartford, Ct.

Rev. J. H. WATERBURY has accepted a call to Trinity Church, Aurora, Ill.

Rev. Mr. LERNED has resigned the pastorship of the Baptist Church in Brentwood, N. H.

Missionary and Revival Items.

The power of Christian missions in heathen lands, when properly conducted, has been largely manifested in the case of New-Zealand, in which country there is not now a single village in which the Bible is not daily read and prayer offered up amongst the population. In making a visitation tour, the Episcopal Bishop says he has traveled on foot one thousand miles, from village to village, and the natives would come around his tent, after his day's journey, and compel him, however tired he might be, to conduct a religious service and a catechising, and perhaps to converse with them until midnight.

At North Scituate, R. I., about 50 persons have been baptised during the last three months—the fruits of a Revival in the Freewill Baptist Church in that place. Sixty-five converts have already made a public profession in the Baptist Church at Newport, R. I., and the Revival still continues. Fifteen persons were baptised in West Cambridge on the 25th ult., and nearly 70 have been added to the Laight-street Baptist Church in this City.

The American Society for Meliorating the Condition of the Jews reports a decided advancement in the cause during the past year, and a growing interest for it among all classes of Christians. The receipts of its treasury have also considerably increased. Eight regular missionaries and eight colporteurs, all converted Jews, have been employed the past year, and the number of converts is twenty-nine.

Rev J. L. SHUCK, Baptist, has arrived in California, as Missionary to the Chinese, under the patronage of the Southern Board. San Francisco is occupied by a Presbyterian Missionary to the Chinese, and Mr. SHUCK is to make Sacramento the centre of his operations.

A cheering revival has been enjoyed in Quasqueton, Iowa, in the Congregational and Wesleyan Churches; also, in the churches at Juliet, Naples, and Winchester, Ill., and in Rev. Mr. CARPENTER'S Church, Portland, Me.

Five missionaries were newly commissioned, and thirty-two recommissioned, last month, by the Home Missionary Society. The receipts during May were $10,184 18—more than half of which was from Massachusetts.

The Committee have awarded the prize of $150 for the best Essay on Prayer for Colleges, to Prof. W. S. TYLER, of Amherst College, Mass. Thirty-two essays were handed in for the prize.

Rev. Dr. BALL, Missionary from Canton, who recently arrived in this City, has gone on a temporary visit to his brother, Rev. MASON BALL, of North Amherst, Mass.

Twenty-five persons have just united with the Baptist Church at Griffin, Ga., forty-seven with that in Darien, eleven with that in Salem, Mass., and twenty with that of Rev. Dr. IDE, in Springfield.

Rev. Mr. STEPHENS, of Burmah, who has been a missionary for many years, has returned home.

General and Personal Matters.

Sir CULLING EARDLEY, of England, a well known Dissenter, lately gave the following happy illustration of the value, to each portion of the Church, of true Catholic unity with all: "Brethren in the Lord! be you, then, united to all your brethren. That single part upon your line of railway, crossed by a few strips of black wire, is an insignificant thing by itself; but it becomes infinitely important when you think of it in connection with others. By it you are united to London; by it you cross the Scottish border; by it you pass beneath the Irish Channel; by it you touch Paris and Vienna—Marseilles and Trieste. So, too, let Christian Bath be united with London, with Lambeth, with Geneva; and when Rome, and Petersburg, and Constantinople are really Christian—with Rome, and Petersburg, and Constantinople itself!"

Efforts have been making in the Lutheran Church for some time past, to found a Society for translating and publishing in the English language, the theological works of distinguished German divines. The project was introduced before the Evangelical Lutheran Synod, which has recently held its 107th Annual Session in Reading, Penn., on which occasion objections were made to the proposed name of the Society, from the fact that the authors, to whose names reference was made,—NEANDER, THOLUCK, HENGSTENBERG, &c.,—belonged to the German Reformed Church, and could not be claimed as Lutherans.

Prof. FELICE, the able correspondent of the New-York *Observer*, says that Geneva, the city of CALVIN, has decidedly entered upon a new period of movement and zeal in a religious point of view, and that not only the French but the National Church, with many laymen, now labor ardently for the defense and propagation of the gospel. This union is the best induced by the immigration of large numbers of Roman Catholics, who, it is alleged, are hoping, under the direction of the Jesuits, to attain the majority, and overturn the institutions of civil and religious liberty fostered by Protestantism.

Rev. Mr. HOFFMAN, in his sermon on "The System of Free Churches," says that the first enclosed pew that was ever known in a church, dates back only to the 17th Century, half a century and more later than the Reformation in England. They were never extensively introduced until the time of the Puritan rebellion, and then in opposition to the Bishops of the Church, by men who wished to conceal from the congregation that they refused to kneel during the prayers, or thought themselves too good to pray by the side of those who were poorer than themselves.

During the first half of the present century, according to a statement made by Sir WILLIAM CLAY, more churches of the Episcopal order have been built in Great Britain than during 200 or 300 years before. From 1801 to 1851, 2,529 churches were erected, at an expense of £9,087,000, the contributions toward which from the public funds amounted to nearly one-sixth. From 1800 to 1830, 500 churches were built, at an expense of £3,000,000, of which more than one-third was contributed from the public funds.

The Chief of Police at Quito, Eucador, has given information to the Government of various abuses committed by the Roman Catholic curate of the parish of Amorguana—such as trafficking with the collections made on sacramental occasions; and the sums received in sixpences from his poor parishioners at confessionals; the coercing of Indians into his domestic service without making them any compensation, &c. The Government has ordered that summary measures be taken with reference to him.

At the late meeting of the Congregational pastors and ministers of Connecticut, resolutions were passed commendatory of the newly-enacted Prohibitory Liquor Law of that State, condemning the encroachments of the Slave Power in this country, and regretting the silence of certain ecclesiastical bodies on that topic. A Committee was also appointed, to report at the next annual meeting, in regard to the expediency of organizing a General Conference of the Congregational Churches of the State.

It is stated that there are in existence no less than 45 elaborate volumes of notes and observations upon the liturgy and offices of the Church of England, collected and arranged by a clergyman, and deposited in the British Museum at the close of the last century—a curious fact, as showing how long the feeling has been at work, in the bosom of the Church itself, of a need of a change in some parts of the service-book, and to effect which a society has been regularly organized.

The *Semeur Canadien* mentions, as an instance of remarkable success in evangelization, the Flemish Church at Brussels, in Belgium. This church was founded eleven years ago, with twenty members; it now has a membership of a thousand persons, nearly all of whom have gone out from the Roman Catholic Church. This work of evangelization has made very considerable progress in other parts of Belgium.

Bowing at the *Gloria Patri* has been formally condemned by the Bishop of London as a novelty in the Church of England. It appears, however, that the practice is authorized by a statute of HENRY VIII, revised by another statute of Queen ELIZABETH, that it was an almost universal custom until about the beginning of the last century, and that there are numerous places in England where the usage has never died out.

In connection with a record of the recent ordination of Rev. S. A. SMITH as pastor of the First Congregational Church in West Cambridge, Mass., it is stated as a singular circumstance, that a veteran ex-pastor of the same society still survives, at the great age of 92 years, while three of his successors have died in the service since he retired from the pastoral relation.

The *Biblical Recorder* contains an affecting notice of Rev. J. S. REYNOLDSON, who was a passenger on board the ill-fated *City of Glasgow*. He was peculiarly successful in his labors as an Evangelist, some four thousand persons having been received into different Baptist Churches through his instrumentality. Mr. R. had been heard to say that he should like to be buried in the ocean.

The Bishop of Nice has excommunicated the editor of the daily paper, "*L'Avenir de Nice*," for too great liberality, in advocating liberty, charity and tolerance for all. The editor comments in strong and indignant terms, denouncing the luxury, selfishness, intermeddling and calumniating character of both Bishops and Clergy.

Rev. J. GILLPATRICK has been appointed Agent of the American and Foreign Bible Society for the Eastern British Provinces and that part of Maine lying east of the Androscoggin. Rev. AMASA BROWN, of Concord, N. H., is Agent of the same Society for the western part of Maine, for New-Hampshire and Eastern Vermont.

The proposed University of St. Louis, to be under the care of the Presbyterian Church, has secured subscriptions to the amount of $60,000, with a good prospect of increasing the amount to $100,000 during the present year. A Board of Trustees has been chosen, and a charter is to be applied for.

Rev. ISAAC WESTON, of Maine, is said to be preparing a new memoir of the late Rev. Dr. PAYSON, of Portland, which will be a valuable contribution to religious biography. Dr. P. was for many years one of the most distinguished preachers and writers, as well as one of the most beloved pastors in New-England.

Mr. MARSH, United States Minister at Constantinople, says that the lands belonging to Rev. Dr. KING, the American Missionary to Greece, which were sequestered by the Greek Government, were worth $100,000, and that the only chance for redress lies in the action of the United States Government.

Rev. Mr. MANNING, of the Union Methodist Church in Charlestown, Mass., has received $3,633 from the Boston and Providence Railroad Company, for injuries sustained by him on their road last year, inflicting upon him serious bodily injury.

The *Christian Intelligencer*, the principal organ of the Dutch Reformed denomination in the United States, and one of the best among the many ably conducted religious newspapers in this City, has just commenced its twenty-fifth volume. Rev. E. S. PORTER continues its editorial management.

The South Baptist Society of Hartford, Ct., have raised the salary of their pastor from $1,200 to $1,500, as a mark of their respect and affection for him. The First Presbyterian Church in Rome, N. Y., have also added the sum of $200 to their minister's salary.

A new German paper, called *Der Gottesfreund*, has been established in St Louis, to be devoted to the defence of Evangelical Christianity, in opposition to Rationalism, Pantheism, and Atheism, so peculiar with many of the German emigrants who take up their abode in that part of our country.

Rev. Mr. CHURCH, who for twenty years has been a missionary in Trinidad, says that the natives, when reasoned with on the folly of their idolatrous processions, point to the processions of the French Catholics in the island as their triumphant vindication.

No student is admitted to the N. Y. General Theological Seminary, unless he can read, translate, and parse any portions of the Gospels and Acts that may be assigned him, except the 27th chapter of the text book, on account of its technical phraseology.

Rev. A. B. CHAPIN, Professor in Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., has returned to the editorial charge of the *Calendar*, the organ of the Episcopal Church in Connecticut, the post which he occupied some ten years ago, and for which he is well qualified.

The *Freeman's Journal*, the Roman Catholic organ in this City, which for some time has been published as a semi-weekly, re-appears as a weekly, the experiment of a semi-weekly having been unpromising.

According to the minutes of the Georgia Baptist Convention, there are in that state 61 Baptist associations, 1,252 churches, 81,043 members, 709 ordained ministers, and 208 licentiates. Number baptised last year, 6,617.

The Connecticut House of Representatives has authorized the Speaker of the Assembly to invite colored preachers to open the sittings of the House with prayer, in common with white clergymen.

The receipts of the English Church Pastoral Aid Society, last year, were £36,574. The Society at present supports 343 clergymen and as many lay assistants.

The number of Sabbath Schools in the city of San Francisco is 12; total number of scholars, 1,200; average attendance, 828; teachers, 178; volumes in libraries, 5,410.

The death of the Dean of Windsor, England, leaves vacant a sinecure worth £2,000 per annum. It is proposed to erect a new Bishopric, with this for an endowment.

The Baltimore *Methodist Protestant* is much grieved at the erection of a cross which surmounts the entrance of a new Methodist Episcopal meeting house in Cincinnati.

Rev. ELISHA G. PERRY, until recently pastor of the Baptist Church in Franklindale, died on the 5th inst., aged 55 years.

The funeral of Rev. ROBERT SENEY, a much respected minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, occurred in Brooklyn, July 4.

The degree of D. D. has been conferred by Franklin College, Ind., upon Rev. W. W. EVERTS, of Louisville, Ky.

The Maine Universalist State Convention held its annual session in Norway, on the 27th ult.

An Excellent Letter—E Pluribus Unum.

NEW-ALBANY, Ind., Saturday, July 15, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The enclosed notice was this morning received from your office. In reply I would say that we *must* have the TIMES continued, henceforth and forever. Can't get along without it! *Must* have it! Stop it therefore at your peril! During the past twelvemonth not a single number has failed to come safely to hand, and as the time for which I have paid approaches its termination, I am beginning to feel some inward compunctions in receiving *for an entire year so excellent a paper* for the paltry amount of *five dollars*. But as long as *you* are satisfied with such an inadequate compensation, it would doubtless seem an affectation of honesty to offer you what *I* would regard as an *equivalent* for your paper.

I am happy to see that the TIMES in this city is rapidly taking the place formerly occupied by the *Herald* and *Tribune*. I believe that there are now not a half-dozen copies of the *Tribune* taken by our business men, while the *Herald* has lost all, or nearly all, its subscribers here—or else they are ashamed to own themselves adherents to such a paper.

I have not seen in the TIMES any notice of the completion of the New-Albany and Michigan City Railroad. A letter of invitation was sent you, not so much with the expectation that you *could* be present, as for the purpose of informing you that, on the Fourth of July, this city had invited the whole surrounding country to dinner, in order to celebrate in an agreeable manner the Completion of this important Road.

The freight dépôt in this city is a very large building, about 440 feet long, and about 120 feet wide, and on this occasion was appropriated as an immense dining hall, to accommodate the guests of the city on that day. Over 10,000 persons partook of the elegant dinner provided by the Committee of Arrangements, and 3,000 ladies expressed their gratification at the style in which the entertainment was gotten up.

Guests from Kentucky and Ohio were astonished at the magnitude of the arrangements, and I regret you had no reporter on the ground to furnish a detailed account of the most magnificent and interesting public entertainment ever seen in the Western country. In addition to the attractions of a good dinner, the speeches by the Governor of Kentucky, the Governor of Indiana, and other dignitaries who were present, added interest to the occasion, and tickled the ears of those who think any kind of a speech is welcome after a hearty meal. Several gentlemen had prepared speeches for the occasion, to whom no opportunity was afforded; and as the weather was warm, and the speeches spirited, one prudent gentleman laid his address in ice until next day, and then brought it forward, embalmed in the columns of one of the daily papers.

The New-Albany Railroad, connecting with Chicago, Indianapolis, &c., now affords a continuous rail connected hence to your City. Respectfully.

Jolly Mourning in a Female Seminary.

A correspondent at South Hadley, Mass., writes us how the girls of the Mt. Holyoke Seminary spent the gloriously hot Fourth of this hottest of Julys.

They have never, says she, but once before celebrated the day here, except as some unusually patriotic young ladies have at times stolen pumpkin vines and rusty tin pans, and with them and a great noise gone into the woods to honor their Nation's Birthday. Once, Prest. HUMPHREY was there, and they had the thing done up in style, with speeches, toasts, and a dinner, after the approved fashion. This time, they went through the usual routine of study in the morning. But to show that they are not otherwise than wide awake to political history, they shrouded the house with crape, in memory of the passage of the Nebraska bill. All the halls, the lamps, the doors, were draped in black. Even the front of the building mourned with festoons of black cambric. Crape was wreathed around the pillars of the Seminary Hall. A pall covered the piano, and the teachers' desks and the windows were all shrouded. Two black banners hung on two sides of the room, with the mottoes, "*Liberty died May* 20, 1854," and "*Downfall of Liberty.*" Every blind of the building was tightly closed through the day. The effect upon those who were not let into the secret, when they first entered the Hall, was quite startling. At six o'clock the teachers were formally invited to attend a mass meeting under the trees in the Seminary grounds. The Principal, appointed president of the meeting, was seated under a canopy lined with black, and in front of a platform for the speakers. (The teachers were entirely ignorant of the whole affair, but they did not hesitate to attend.) The exercises commenced with the reading of letters from distinguished personages who were unable to attend, President PIERCE, Geo. SUMNER, and Mrs. PARTINGTON. Then followed speeches from the young ladies, laboriously prepared toasts, and singing. One young lady personated Miss LUCY STONE; one, an old soldier of the Revolution. The old soldier's head was bound up in a silk handkerchief, and dignified by spectacles. He limped upon the stage by the help of a cane. There were many more fine toasts and speeches. "Music by the band," was not omitted in the performances. Twelve young ladies were adorned with caps of white paper, bound with black, with "Freedom" inscribed upon the front. Their instruments were various—a small accordeon, a penny whistle, a mouth-organ, two tin pot-lids, and various other implements for the utterance of tender melodies. The meeting continued an hour, and was closed by a parting song, when a procession was formed which marched round the grounds and in front of the Seminary, to the music of the band.

From the account we have received, we suspect the time was a good one, and should not object on the next occasion to being invited ourselves to personate the grandson of an old Revolutionary soldier. We have delayed publishing this affair thus long, for fear of injuring our Northern Seminaries with our brethren and sisters of the South. But we have consulted several distinguished friends of universal education who have traveled in Richmond and also in South Carolina. They think that no harm will come of it, if we hide it in some corner of the paper and make a modest little headline. We have cared for the head-line—may the foreman properly regard our interest in the other matter.

A Forty Feet Snow Bank in July.

Correspondence of the Evening Transcript, July 19.

TUCKERMAN'S RAVINE, WHITE MOUNTAINS,
Monday, July 17, 1854.

DEAR FRIEND: I commence pencilling this communication, standing upon the top of a snow bank forty feet thick, and at the base of an amphitheatre of nearly perpendicular rocks over eleven hundred feet high. This famous ravine is situated about 2,500 feet in a direct line Southeast from the top of Mount Washington. It receives the snow blown from the top of Mount Washington by the northerly winds in the Winter, and the accumulation during such a Winter as the last, must be several hundred feet in depth. The brook in the ravine wears its way under the snow, and as the warm weather comes the arch is gradually enlarged, so that by the middle of July it becomes a great curiosity.

Our party, which only consisted of Mr. J. H. SPAULDING, of the Summit House, Mr. C. H. U. CAVIS, of Concord, N. H., and your correspondent, took their dinner under the snow arch, and then proceeded to take an accurate measurement of the depth of the snow, the width of the arch, and its height from the stream. The measures were taken by Mr. CAVIS, who is the engineer of the White Mountain Carriage Road, and may be relied upon for their accuracy. The snow arch, through which a large stream of water is pouring over the rocks, is 120 feet in length, 84 feet in width, and varies from 6 to 40 feet in height. Outside we find the whole body of snow to extend a distance of 266 feet, with an average width of 40 feet, and varying from 3 to 40 feet thick. Our party estimated the quantity of snow to be not less than a *thousand tons* at the head of the ravine. The two last leaps of the cascade before the stream enters the arch, are over 100 feet in height.

Last year, on the 12th of July, I passed under a similar arch at the same point, which, although somewhat longer *under* the arch, did not contain more than half the quantity of snow which I now find here. Last season the snow did not all disappear until about the middle of August. How long it will remain this year, will depend upon the weather. It is a little singular, that this body of snow lies exposed to the direct rays of the sun on the *south* side of the mountain, and is only in the shadow of the same, after 3 o'clock, P. M. It would not seem possible, that all the snow in the ravine would melt during the next six weeks.

Tuckerman's Ravine is about three miles from the Glen House. The descent is quite tedious and dangerous, and should not be attempted by any one who has not a cool head, a true eye, and a strong arm.

I enclose you a specimen of some plants which I gathered *under* the edge of the snow bank, where it had been melted away by the warmth of the earth. I am afraid to send you any of the snow itself. Yours, M.

Crime and Repentance.

From the Courrier des Etats Unis.

There died recently in New-York an aged Hollander named SHUMM, who for a long time has been an object of compassion to his neighbors, as well on account of his apparent poverty as for a monstrous hernia, from which he seemed to suffer exceedingly. He was known for a very eccentric and stubborn man. Although he had been ailing for several weeks, not only had he refused all medical assistance, but he was determined to retain upon him all his wardrobe, consisting of a pair of velvet pantaloons, once green, an old pea-jacket and a summer surtout; habiliments which all testified to the lasting and profound attachment felt for them by their proprietor.

A few hours before his death, he sent for Mr. VAN DUERSON, a respectable citizen in the vicinity, who had frequently sent him, during his illness, some slight articles of food, and desired him to write down his last wishes. To the great astonishment of this gentleman, he proceeded to devise different sums of money, amounting, finally, to nearly 5,000 pounds sterling, to his son and grandson, residing at Newark and Albany, and indicated confidentially, where the money was deposited; he then recounted the following facts of his history:

"It is now twenty-five years since I was a clerk in a business-house in Hamburg. As I had long held the position, I was often entrusted with large sums to be delivered at other establishments. One day an evil thought came over me, and I allowed myself to betray this confidence. I left the country with a large sum, and embarked for America. Arrived in New-York, I embarked a large sum in the purchase of two contiguous buildings. I had not yet had time to insure them, when they were completely destroyed by fire. Conscious that this loss was a judgment upon me for my crime, I adopted the resolution to devote the remainder of my days to labor and a severe economy, with the sole object of restoring to my old employers or their heirs the amount of which I had robbed them.

"I changed my name, and with what I had left, I embarked in the business of selling tobacco. Notwithstanding my losses, and though I sold only at retail, I succeeded, in five years, in accumulating the necessary sum for the accomplishment of my purpose. I sold out my establishment, and prepared to start for Hamburg, to make the restitution, when I learned that the house had a branch in Philadelphia. To that city I repaired, and proffered the sum of 8,000 pounds sterling, equivalent to the sum originally taken, with the interest. The latter was generously returned to me by the son of one of the partners, and this money, together with what I had beside, I now desire to leave to my descendants."

During the last five years of his existence, the old man had lived in complete obscurity, and with great parsimony. His testamentary executor, Mr. VAN DEURSON, found the sum of five thousand pounds sterling, chiefly in doubloons, hidden with care, in the lining of his pantaloons; it was this mass of coin that had, by its volume and its position, raised the suspicion of a hernial enlargement. There was also found some silver, in his coat, and a quantity of small change in an old tobacco-box, where he deposited the funds arising from his current receipts.

Mr. Blunt's Illness—Letter from Mr. Romeyn.

From the Evening Post.

In a communication from Mr. HENRY HULL of Lebanon Springs, to you, in last evening's paper, I perceive that a reference is made to me as to the nature of Mr. N. B. BLUNT'S illness. This, with the other facts referred to in the communication, induces me to state what I know about the case, The personal and professional position and relations of Mr. BLUNT may give some interest to it.

After confinement for some weeks in the vitiated atmosphere of a crowded court-room in our city, in the WALKER case, Mr. BLUNT, on the Saturday preceding his illness, went to Lebanon. On Monday he went on a fishing excursion with my son, a lad of fifteen.

They were in cold spring water for nearly two hours, and became wet to their hips. After this, and without changing his dress, Mr. BLUNT sat in a small boat, on a lake called Richmond Pond, for several hours, and did not return to Lebanon until more than ten hours had elapsed from the time of his leaving. He complained before his return of indisposition, and on Tuesday became worse. On Wednesday his disease assumed a more serious character. It was at first a *bilious diarrhœa*, with febrile symptoms. Possibly in a location where cholera prevailed, it might have assumed the type of that disease. Such was not the case in this. Mr. BLUNT continued to sink—typhoid symptoms appeared. No applications seemed to affect the progress of the disease. On Friday he was delirious—his mind seemed occupied principally with the incidents of the last action at law in which he had been engaged. After sinking gradually lower and lower, on Sunday, at 10 o'clock, P. M., the last remains of life expired.

Of his attending physicians, one is an aged and experienced practitioner in Berkshire County, of established reputation. Another is, I believe, a surgeon in the army, and the other is reputed at Lebanon to be very skilful. The certificates of these gentlemen should be conclusive as to the character of the illness.

It was very saddening to see the strong man bowed so soon and irresistibly by disease, and yielding to its influence, and to mark the desolate family attending on the way to his last resting-place their deceased protector and head. They have the earnest sympathy of those who gathered with them for enjoyment and health, in the pleasant place where so sudden and heavy a blow has fallen on them.

With respect, your obedient servant,
THEODORE ROMEYN.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE AT RICHMOND.—A Mechanics' Institute is about being formed in Richmond, Va. The Constitution proposes the institution of a School of Design, a Chemical Laboratory, a Library, Public Lectures, and an Annual Exhibition. All these enterprises, it is not supposed, can be promptly put in operation, but in due time they can be accomplished. We hail with great satisfaction this movement in our State. To elevate the character of the mechanic, and to give him that due weight and importance in society which he merits, is his own work. Mental culture is alone needed. When the mind cooperates with the physical powers, all must see and acknowledge the dignity of labor, and its value and importance. Let us have our mechanics well informed, well educated, and well improved, and, with their means and capabilities, there would not be such a body of men in the world. Capital and Labor would move on harmoniously together, the latter using the former for its good, and repaying it ten-fold; and the former only conferring employment, blessings, and happiness. Mechanics' Institutes, with their laboratories, libraries, lectures, and schools, would be no places for the designs of the vicious, the disturbances of bad-hearted agitators, or for fomenting disputes, and exciting jealousies and discontents, which invariably end in loss and discredit to the working-men, and not unfrequently the ruin of themselves and their families. The mechanics of the country see and know this.—*Alexandria Gazette, July* 19.

HARVARD GRADUATES.—The triennial catalogue of Harvard, distributed at the College, contains the names of 8,369 persons who have been connected with the institution. Of all these, there are living now only 3,566. The whole number of alumni, according to the catalogue, is 6,612, of whom 4,339 are sleeping with the dead. The number of clergymen who have gone out from the college is 1,707—but 351 of whom are now alive. The number of those not graduates, who have received honorary degrees of LL. D., exclusive of those regularly belonging in the catalogue, 541 persons, all of whom, with the exception of 28, are living. There have received medical degrees 699 persons, 562 of whom are alive. The alumni of the Divinity School number 226. Of this number 46 have passed away. Since the last commencement day 61 past graduates of the college have been removed by death. Of the surviving alumni, 194 are professions and thirty-two are clergymen. The oldest is THADDEUS FISKE, of West Cambridge, who was born at Weston in 1769, and graduated in the class of 1789.

Remarks on Chinese Pharmacy.

By GUSTAVUS L. SIMMONS, of Sacramento, California.

Having often read with interest, articles concerning the "State of Pharmacy" in other countries than our own, I have thought that a few observations I have been recently enabled to make in regard to the medical and pharmaceutical knowledge of the Chinese might not prove uninteresting, especially as this ancient and singular race is at present attracting the attention of the civilized world.

We have often read and heard that they had no regular system of medical practice, but depended for a cure, when sick, on incantations and superstitious orgies, similar to those practiced by many of the Indian tribes of North America. This idea we believe to be untrue, as it is at total variance with our own observations.

The city of Sacramento is the great interior dépôt for the Chinese in California. Here a portion of the town is wholly occupied by them,—in fact, presents a miniature of a Chinese city, and as such is often visited by persons who desire to become better acquainted with the habits of this strange people.

Hearing an apothecary was located there, I resolved to make him a visit, and accordingly recently started on what I at first supposed would be a fruitless errand. Fortunately, at the onset, I met with an intelligent Chinaman, who had been partially educated by the Missionaries, and who could quite readily express himself in the English language.

This gentleman very kindly took upon himself the task of accompanying us, and explaining all that became necessary. The exterior of the shop we visited was in no wise dissimilar to those of other occupations. A sign over the entrance alone gives the passer by a knowledge of the business followed within.

The sign, in the present instance, must have cost the artist who executed it considerable labor. All of the complicated Chinese characters were deeply graven in the wood of which it was composed; gold and bright vermillion appeared in abundance; and a rich silk drapery, arranged in a tasteful manner, hid the edges from view.

The inscription, when translated, read, "*Tung Fuk Tung*," and was the name of the "*Teacher*" with whom the proprietor of the shop had studied for a term of years.

On entering we were struck with the absence of fluid preparations, and throughout our examination we discovered but one article of this kind, and not a single mineral preparation.

A narrow but very high counter, arange of gandily painted drawers, wide shelving, and sundry Chinese stools, constituted the shop furniture. The shelves were mainly occupied by bundles, containing roots, herbs, &c.; and it will astonish many when they learn that we counted over 1,100 bundles, each marked with a different character, and all brought from the Celestial Empire, thus proving that the "*Materia Medica*" of the Chinese is in nowise deficient in the number of remedies. The drawers were divided into six compartments; unique porcelain "*galley pots*" occupied the shelving immediately over them; and above, ranged in regular order, were fancy packages, containing very diminutive bottles of strong al. mentha piperita, and a peculiar kind of musk artificially manufactured. We also saw various compounds, with long written papers attached, the true nature of which we were unable to determine; but, from the remarks of our companion, we strongly suspected that even the "*Celestials*" were not free from the "*cure alls*" and "*patent nostrums*" which flourish so greatly in the United States. The *mortars* used in compounding are composed of porcelain and iron, the shape being somewhat different from those manufactured by the English.

For powdering an exceedingly uncouth instrument is used. It is made of iron, about four feet long, and the inside resembling a whale boat with a depressed centre and elevated ends. A heavy iron wheel hung on a wooden axis is made to revolve in the channel, the motive power being the feet of the *operater*. This quickly and easily reduces most substances to a powder.

Various sizes of knife blades arranged on the end of an elevated trough, in a similar manner to the old style of *straw cutters*, are in use for cutting up roots and barks; also, large shallow baskets for drying purposes.

The *scales* show the great antiquity of the people. They still disdain to use other than those which have been in use for centuries. These have but a single plate and a long beam, the weight sliding on this last, similar to the old fashioned *steelyard*. Many, however, are of fine workmanship, and in the hands of a skillful person prove very accurate.

For writing their prescriptions, labeling, and in fact for all kinds of writing, they use the camel's hair pencil and India ink. Each store has these laid on a small stone slab, and rice paper by the side for immediate use.

We now come to the nature of the remedies given by Chinese physicians for the cure of the sick. A Chinaman always prides himself on the ancient origin and unchangeableness of his people, and it is probable that but few articles have been added to their "Materia Medica" for many hundred years. Unfortunately, out of the numerous articles we examined but very few were familiar, and the similitude of uses with our own induced us to copy them. They were Panax; Mentha viridis; Mentha piperita; Cinnamomum; Glycyrrhiza radix; Scilla; Senega; Ulmus cortex; Rheum; Resina; Maranta; Carbo ligni; Ficus; Camphor; Moschus; Anthemis; Hordeum Aurantii cortex; Crocus; dried snakes, and dried flies.

The Ulmus, Maranta and Hordeum, are used as articles of diet for the sick; the Cinnamomum, Aurantii cortex, Glycyrrhiza, &c., for flavoring and disguising medicines of a nauseous taste; Camphor as an aromatic, and decoctions of Senega and Scilla as expectorants. The dried snakes are only for external use in rheumatic pains, but the dried flies, which greatly resemble the "Cantharis vesicatoria" of the U. S. P., we were repeatedly assured were given in cases of *gonorrhœa*, and were considered in that disease as a specific, thus proving their acquaintance with the diuretic properties of the article.

Nearly all medicines are given in the form of a decoction, and each prescription usually contains from 12 to 20 articles.

During sundry visits to our Chinese professional brother we have seen him compounding, and we have never noticed less than twelve articles in any of the prescriptions he has compounded while we were present.

Through his politeness we were favored with a written recipe for fever and ague, which he compounded for us, and which presents a singular appearance to the American eye. We have forwarded a portion to the editor of the *American Journal of Pharmacy* for inspection.—*American Journal of Pharmacy.*

A MICHIGAN BED BUG STORY.—The editor of the Grand River *Eagle* has a friend who has been stopping, as he alleges, at one of the hotels in Kalamazoo. His story is pretty fairly told, and he possesses talents in the way of spinning "yarn" that would do credit to one who has entertained his mess in the forecastle of a whaler, or relieved the tedium of a watch on deck. "You see I went to bed pretty all fired used up, after a hull day on the old road before the plank was laid, calkalatin' on a good snooz. Waal, just as the shivers began to ease off. I kinder felt suthin' tryin' to pull off my shirt and diggin' their feet into the small of my back to get a good hold. Wiggled and twisted, doubled and puckered—all to no use—and kept goin it like all sin. Bimeby got up and struck a light to look around a spell—found about a peck of bed-bugs scattered around, and more droppin' off my shirt and runnin' down my legs every minit. Swept a place on the floor, shook out a quilt, lay down and kivered it up for a nap. No use—mounted right on to me like a parcel of rats on a meal tub—dug a hole in the kiver lid, and crawled through and gave me fits for trying to hide. Got up agin, went down stairs and got the slush bucket from the wagon, brought it up and made a circle of tar on the floor—lay down on the floor on the inside, and felt comfortable that time any how. Left the light burnin' and watched 'em. See them get together and have a camp meetin' about it; and they went off in a squad with an old grey headed one at the top, right up on the wall on the ceiling, till they get on the right spot, then dropped right plump into my face. Fact, by thunder. Well, I swept 'em up agin' and made a circle on the ceiling too. Thought I had 'em foul that time; but I swan to man, if they didn't pull straws out of the bed and build a bridge over it." Seeing an incredible expression on our visage, he clinched the story thus: "It's so whether you believe it or not, and some of 'em *walked acrost on stilts*. Bed-bugs are curious critters and no mistake; 'specially Kalamazoo kind."

"CUT LOOSE AGAIN, MISTER."—A friend of ours, is a most accomplished salesman, and who is kept very busy in one of the up-town dry goods houses, was complimented, not long since, in manner and form as follows:

He had a countryman in the store, and was showing him a very handsome piece of ladies' dress goods, not with any great hope of selling it; still there was some slight chance, and besides, it is necessary—so our friend avers—to keep constantly in practice. So he dashed ahead, in fine style, praised the richness of the pattern, extolled the texture of the fabric, held it up to a favorable light, avouched for its ultra fashionableness; and in short let loose a torrent of eloquence, in which it was difficult to distinguish which was most flattered, the taste of the admiring rustic or the quality of the magnificent material.

Bumpkin's eye glistened with gratified pride at the complimentary allusions to himself, and unconcealed astonishment at the development of beauty in the goods and fluency in the salesman. Rousing our friend by the arm, he exclaimed, "I hope you have your answer;" and dashed out of the store with two or three rapid bounds. Gracious stood, a little bewildered, holding the bolt of goods in both hands, just as though he had "frozen" in the attitude in which he had so thoroughly impressed the rural gentleman. Meantime this last unequaled individual whisked two bouncing girls out of a carryall which stood in front of the store, and half pulling, half pushing them, trotted them up in front of one of the theatres.

"Gals! stand there—right there, Sally—and now Mister, cut loose again! I just want the gals to hear you!"

It is almost needless to say, in connection with this peculiarity of the circumstances, that your friend was overwhelmed with his emotions, and he took in his eloquence to the great delight of the father and both daughters.—*Boston Mail.*

CHALMERS.—He was fond, fondly fond, among the crags and rocky mountains, and would have enjoyed himself more had he been permitted in the middle of the night to climb the tall pine-crested hoary mountains overhead, there was a bush-covered shelf, of considerable size, but wholly inaccessible, for it dropped sheer into it from above, and then sunk perpendicularly from its outer edge to the torrent below; and the insulated shelf, in its green unapproachable solitude, had evidently caught his eye. "*It* was the scene," I said, taking the direction of his eye as the antecedent for the *it*—"it was the scene," says tradition, "of a sad tragedy, during the times of the persecution of CHARLES II." A renegade chaplain, rather weak than wicked, threw himself, in a state of wild despair, over the precipice above; and his body, intercepted in its fall by that shelf, lay unburied among the human fragments after, until it had bleached into a dry and whitened skeleton. Even as late as the last age, the cave continued to retain the name of the "Chaplain's Lair." I found that my communicative companion

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1854.

THE PERIODICAL AGENCY, Jr., is the only authorized agent for the DAILY TIMES in Burlington, Vt., and its subscription and paper-days are presented by the single copy [illegible] or discount, on application to him.

The Prosperity of the Times—The Remedy.

So long as we import more than we export, the country will be drained of gold to pay the balance—money will be scarce—the rates of interest will be high—and every branch of industry will suffer. These are the simplest elements, the very primer of the catechism of economical science. The evil times that have come upon us are just the inevitable result of the violation of laws palpable to the plainest common sense. But for California gold the pressure would have come earlier and with much more crushing weight. That supply has retarded the evil day and diminished the severity of the retribution we have incurred. But we cannot place any permanent reliance upon the resource of gold to pay such heavy balances to Europe as are struck against us. We cannot have California gold for nothing. We must pay for it all it is worth. We have doubtless made a profit on the things we have exchanged for it. But we cannot buy it in the future to as great advantage as we have bought it in the past. There are not so many sorts of things that will be taken in payment for it as there were five years ago. The agricultural capabilities of that country are great, and are rapidly unfolding. The Californians have already begun to supply themselves with agricultural products, which at first they took from us. They do this now to a great extent, and they will do so more and more every year. This will proportionably narrow our ability to buy their gold—unless the demand for our manufactures should be proportionably increased. But it must be increased in a far greater proportion, to furnish an adequate supply of gold to pay our balances to Europe, and leave us enough for our own home needs.

But even if it were otherwise—even if we could buy California Gold enough to pay our balances to Europe, how foolish to go on buying so much more from Europe than Europe will buy of us. How doubly foolish, when we cannot pay the balance of trade against us without sending away the gold we need at home—which we could employ so profitably at home. It is the strangest thing in the world that anybody can put forth in good faith such shallow sophistries, such palpable fallacies, as are uttered in many quarters on this subject—and no less strange that anybody can be deluded by the putting forth of them. The only wise course, the only safe course, is, it seems to us, as clear as the sun. It is to reduce our imports at least to the measure of our exports. It is at least to have no balance to pay in money which we have not got—which, if we have got, we need at home and cannot spare. It is the simple maxim of keeping out of debt when we have nothing to pay with.

It is high time, too, that we cease from the delusion of buying from abroad—because it seems cheaper—what we ought to make at home. We send to England, for instance, for Railroad Iron, say at forty dollars a ton. A very judicious proceeding—our economical wiseacres tell us—far better than to buy American Railroad Iron, which cannot, perhaps, be had for less than sixty dollars a ton. A very proper saving of twenty dollars a ton. But we have no money to pay this forty dollars a ton; and England will not take our breadstuffs and provisions, (except occasionally, at uncertain times,) nor anything else, except our cotton, which is not enough to balance our importing account. So we borrow money of the British capitalist to pay the British iron-master, and pay interest on the borrowed money. And we think this a gainful way of running into debt. It may be so temporarily and in a narrow view; but in the long run and for the nation at large, it is the worst policy conceivable. It is far better to buy American Railroad Iron at sixty dollars a ton. It is easier to find the means of paying sixty dollars for the American article, than forty dollars for the British.

Just consider what would be the consequence, if we could procure no Railroad iron from abroad, and yet Railroad Iron must be had. Our slumbering furnace fires would be rekindled—new ones would be set going—and an immense amount of capital would be put into activity in the manufacture of iron. Multitudes of men would be withdrawn from employments now too much crowded, and find more profitable work as miners, iron-workers, etc. Then men must have shoes and shirts, hats and hose for themselves and families, and will have more and better than they had before; and so a new stimulus is given to various branches of industry, manufacturing and mechanical. These all must be fed—masters and men, miners and iron-workers, shoemakers and shirt makers, hatters and tailors—a multitude of persons, a large proportion of whom were previously perhaps agricultural producers. But they will now become consumers of the products of agriculture; and so a new impulse is given to agricultural industry. A new market for corn and wheat, beef and pork, is created; and all the land in the immediate vicinity of these iron-works is put in requisition to furnish milk and butter, vegetables and fruits for the new body of consumers. The upshot of all this is, that the wealth of the country is increased. Every industrial interest in the nation is, directly or indirectly, more or less, benefited. The Railroads that use the iron will have more, and more profitable business to do; and will find it easier to command the means to pay sixty dollars a ton for American iron, than they did to pay forty dollars for British iron. Nor would they pay the sixty dollars long. The steady and regular demand for the article—the increase of capital invested in the making of it—continually improving processes, saving labor and diminishing cost—would in a short time reduce the price to the British standard or below it, and leave a profit amply satisfactory to the iron-master.

Such is always the result. Time was when we could not manufacture certain cotton fabrics against the English without protection. That time has long gone by. [illegible] them in Calcutta, and have done so, we believe; at any rate, it is many years since those goods have ceased to be imported. So, too, the time was, and not many years ago, when the British beat us out and out in making axes. We could not make them so good and so cheap as theirs. An opportunity was given for the investment of capital in this manufacture; and in a short time it came to pass that no better and no cheaper axes than COLLINS' could be found in the world. In like manner, we believe, there is no branch of manufactures to which American capital, skill, and energy can be induced to turn, in which we would not soon be able to stand against any competition. And increased activity, increased prosperity, in every department of productive industry, agricultural and mechanical, would be the result of building up our manufacturing system. This, then, is what we ought to do: To cease going into debt to Europe for what we cannot pay for without a constant drain of gold; to make for ourselves what we can make; what we cannot make, to go without, unless we can pay for it with something we do make. This policy will make us independent—will make us rich—far richer than we shall ever be in pursuing our present line of policy. It is a good thing for a nation to have the balance on the credit side of the account of its foreign trade; but it is better to have no foreign trade than to have the balance constantly against us—which is at present our case more than of any nation on the globe.

The Neglected Smithsonian Library.

The *Boston Traveller* is down upon the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, and particularly upon their Secretary. They "have neglected the library," it says; "have refused to make any considerable appropriations for its enlargement—hardly as much in eight years as they were *authorized* to make in one year."

This is a grave charge against honorable men. It implies a breach of trust that we are not prepared to believe of them. The act establishing the Smithsonian Institution directs that an annual appropriation be made by the Regents *from the interest of the funds*, not exceeding an average of $25,000 annually, for the gradual formation of a library. The same act gives the Regents a large discretion to employ other means for the promotion of the purposes of the Institution, and makes the erection of a suitable building their immediate duty. Lectures, a Museum, a Gallery of Art, explorations and the publication of their results, were, equally with the formation of a library, the wish of Congress. But to do all this, except to erect the building, there were but $30,000 per annum interest to draw upon. Now no one questions the economy of the Secretary and his aids. Yet the necessary current expenses of the Institution; and salaries of its officers, amounted last year to more than $17,000. Will the *Traveller* be so good as to inform us whence they were to obtain the $25,000 for library purposes, that were not ordered but *authorized*,—and whence the money to conduct the other operations that were *ordered* with equal solemnity?

But these same much-berated Regents by their economy have saved, to be added to the principal of the fund, $150,000, that they were entirely at liberty to have expended in putting prettily-chiseled slabs of red sandstone into their dream-like building. Add the interest of this sum to that of the principal heretofore drawing interest, and allow the necessary expenses of next year to be only the same as of the past year, and there will remain some $23,000 to carry on all the operations of the Institution. Now because Congress says that the Library additions shall not cost *over* $25,000, shall the whole of that sum be expended in buying duplicates of volumes already to be found in the Congressional and other large Libraries of the country? Shall the Museum have no dollar for its enlargement? the Gallery of Art none? the Explorations, which are reflecting so much credit upon the Institution and our country, none? the publications, that, small as they are, have already made "the Smithsonian" a name cherished by all men of Science the world over as the most promising aid to Science, and its largest benefactor during the last two or three years,—are these publications which cost so little but do so much, to receive none?

We suspect that the *Traveller* is taking for granted a point that it cannot prove. The "will of Congress" is only to be known by its acts, and the interpretation put upon those acts by members when the enactment was under consideration. The section of the act referred to is evidently one of limitation only, and a reference to Congressional debates shows that Congress had no intention when passing it, of annuling its simultaneous act conferring a degree of discretion upon the Regents, and commanding their attention to other matters no less certainly within their province as executors of SMITHSON's will.

Regrading School Officers.

One who subscribes himself "*A Trustee of the Ward Schools*," writes us a letter couched in very vigorous language, and probably intended to be severe. Its style alternates from the terse to the turgid. The communication, besides having a good deal of spice, has some little sense in it. The writer's cause of indignation is the proposition which we noticed lately, of a plan to reëxamine and regrade the school officers, and label them according to the finding. We were not sanguine of the results of the proposal, but our correspondent's letter convinces us that, if he is a member of the Board, it should not be delayed a day. He spells his own name wrong, even; his "fogy" is a "foggy; his "forgetfulls" and "ungratefulls" have each an *l* to spare; his "emenations" are wrongly spelled, and in his "posibility" he lacks an *s*.

Still there is *something* in it, and we fish it out with pleasure. He says:

> The smoke that is being raised by *some* teachers in respect to their re-grading is designed to cover up their efforts to prevent if posible the Board of Education, from doing what the Legislature by enactment has required them to do, among other things; to wit, Make a uniform scale of Salaries for the several positions held by teachers in the School Departments and Primaries. There is now no uniformity, and Schools with very indifferent teachers are being paid in some Wards, through the partiality or inexperience of Ward Officers 50c. more in Salaries, than others are paying, with teachers far superior. It is an every day habit for School Officers in one Ward to out bid officers of another Ward, and thus draw away, without any, even the slightest previous notice, teachers to occupy the same positions, induced by the higher salary offered;—thus in effect the same establishment,

[illegible] daily tidings, [illegible] for the service of [illegible] town advocate.

There is a good, sweet ring in the above for obeying the enactment of the Legislature, and fixing at a uniform rate the salaries of teachers holding similar positions in different schools, though he overrates the extent of the evil intended to be guarded against. Our "Trustee," ext, n a sentence which would make LINDLEY MURRAY shudder on the hottest day of July, eulogizes the members of the Board. Concerning those of them who stand well the proposed examination, we agree with him entirely—they are a credit to our City and would honor any Legislative Assembly. For those who shall fail, we will feel something of the same pity that is in us towards the Ward that is cursed with so unlettered and uncourteous a "Trustee" as he who writes us, and in his first sentence sneers at a Public School Education.

Lawyers.

Who ever thought of pitying a lawyer! he who shows no mercy—shall we have mercy on him? he who never pities suffering jurors or trembling witnesses, shall we stop to pity him? But let us consider whether they of the bar may not also have some wrongs, for the redressal of which they are too modest to ask. "No, *Sir*," says a chap at our elbow, who is daily reminded how he was snubbed a fortnight since by a limb of the law. "No, never," says the modest miss, who is sure that the lawyer asked her some questions that a gentleman would never ask a lady under oath. Lawyers have always been looked upon as saucy, independent fellows, and not uncomfortably wretched after once the countenance is properly overlaid with brass, and the conscience toughened. Country lawyers come to be considered as walking statutes, and depositories for dead men's wills and living men's secrets, and they are naturally divided into two classes;—the one heartily detested for their impudence, and the other highly respected for their wisdom and stores of honest counsel.

We met a company of lawyers the other day returning from a General Term which had fallen through on account of the sickness of a Judge. There had been no chance to let off the steam that is within them. The thought occurred to us, Is not this a neglected class of our fellow-citizens? and while so abundantly we are commiserating with the prisoner at the bar, are we right in passing by the gentlemen who are in the same predicament?

One thing is undoubtedly true,—the legal profession have always been held in common by the world at large as a lap-stone whereon to crack their jokes, and the said profession have shown themselves models of patience surely. But are we sure that they have not sometimes laughed in their sleeves as we bowed respectfully to them, and inwardly sighed when we joked them? Perhaps, after all, what we have deemed their especial glory, the *law's delay*, is their great trouble, the very thing that tries their patience. We look upon the law as a lucrative profession; but take the whole number of the lawyers in Gotham, and divide among them the aggregate amount of their income, and tell us whether it is enough for a man who pays house rent to live on. We count a man as good as dead when he gets into the law—as a woman is dead in law when she is so fortunate as to get married. But if we count up all who die thus, it would hardly give one carcase to a score of lawyers. True, we pay our lawyers well for what they do for us, but like wise men, we fall as seldom into their hands as possible, and like fools, when we need their help we try to do without it. In the country, where lawyers are generally respected, we suspect it is often that they earn only respectable starvation. Buy a farm worth a fortune, and you pay one dollar for good counsel to draw the deed that conveys it to yourself and your heirs forever; and the counsellor sets you down for a sensible man, for he knows his best business is coming out of those scores of deeds and agreements written by laymen, at fifty cents apiece. A lawyer in the country is no small-potatoe lawyer if he makes his five hundred dollars by honest practice. Those who succeed in making a living, without farming a little besides, may, when years have given him experience, count on a comfortable income of a thousand or twelve hundred dollars. But such you will find continually at work, always "a doing." They may "ride about the country," but it is generally "on business." They are not blessed "with the abundance of leisure" that the son of SIRACH said was essential to "much learning." They earn all their bread—we do not begrudge a crumb of it. They are more honest than they are reputed—an honester world this would be if we could say the same of all classes.

Nolte's Book.

It seems that our two notices of Mr. VINCENT NOLTE'S *Fifty Years in Both Hemispheres* has induced a sudden demand on the part of the public and some of the press for the book, before it is ready for publication. Our knowledge of Mr. NOLTE'S work was obtained before it entered the hands of Messrs. REDFIELD & Co. in a shape for publication; and we are requested by them to state, that as soon as the book shall be ready for issue, the fact will be duly announced in our advertising columns.

☞ We publish on our first page, this morning, an original letter from the late American Commissioner to China, Hon. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, to the Secretary of State, giving an account of his first interview with the Viceroy of the Emperor, in the interior of China; the mode of traveling; the ceremonies of reception; the manners and customs of the people, and the character and official state and powers of the Viceroy. The letter is rather a graphic production for a State paper, and will be found decidedly interesting apart from its official bearing.

☞ The Senate yesterday passed two bills of more than ordinary importance, namely: the Homestead bill, and the Texas Debt bill, besides considering and passing a number of others—among which was the bill to defray the expenses of the Cayuse War in Oregon. In the House there was nothing of interest done, except listening to a series of charges against the representative character of Mr. DAVIS, and appointing a Committee of Investigation. The charges may be found in our Congressional report.

A Card.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 20.

THE STRAIN AND FAUNTLEROY AFFAIR.

Ere this reaches you, you will probably have seen in this morning's *Union*, a series of cards relative to the expected duel between Lieutenants FAUNTLEROY and STRAIN, which I noticed in my correspondence some time since. If they can afford to deal in the modified billingsgate, the charges of malice, and various epithets they contain, I surely can sustain the affliction. When, however, they utterly fail, as they must, to show the shadow of motive for malice, or disposition on the part of your correspondent to injure the young officers named, your readers will be apt to suspect the animosity of those who find it so easy to charge malice upon others.

I have no desire to shrink from any responsibility in this matter. No one rejoiced more than I did at the first publication of Lieut. STRAIN'S card of June 29, showing that whatsoever "temporary coldness" might have existed between the gentlemen, and that my informant had referred to the statement made to me, although he had been mistaken in relation to the precise form in which it had assumed. Still I said nothing. I did not even refer to the matter again to exculpate myself. Those who knew me I felt assured would acquit me of intention to injure any party; and, regretting sincerely the publication of my original statement, I preferred to suffer in the estimation of those who knew me professionally only, rather than pursue further a matter which, having been settled between the principals, was something with which the public had nothing whatever to do.

This course seems not to have been appreciated either by Lieutenant FAUNTLEROY'S friend or Lieutenant STRAIN, who finds it necessary to charge me with *pending* to injure both parties, and who intimates that he has "obtained the name of the correspondent of the TIMES," and has "determined to discover the author of the slander," &c. Surely he could have had no difficulty in learning who your correspondent is. He never writes anonymously, but always over his true initial, and is pretty well known in and about Washington and the Navy Department, at all events. But Lieutenant STRAIN either has a poor memory, or is afflicted with that peculiar failing of "great men"—an affected contempt for the Press, and forgetfulness of its members. He certainly knew me, and conversed with me on several occasions just before leaving on his praiseworthy expedition. And, if he will overhaul his scrap-book, I think it not improbable he will find in it more than one paragraph from either the editorial columns or the Washington correspondence of the TIMES, the author of which he knew very well about those days.

I hope Lieut. STRAIN will see that his charge of malice *compels* me, though very unwillingly, to deal with this personal affair, *after* it had ceased to be legitimate subject for newspaper comment. I have to repudiate utterly any intention to injure either of the gentlemen implicated. My information on the subject was received from a friend of Lieut. FAUNTLEROY, who spoke of him in the highest terms of admiration. And I venture to say that both the gentlemen involved knew perfectly well that the story of serious difficulty is not "made of whole cloth." That they were not both attached to the same branch of the Darien Expedition, is true;—STRAIN commanded the land party, and FAUNTLEROY was attached to the steamer which conveyed the surveying party out. But they met upon the Isthmus; they had a disagreement "relative to a matter of duty." I have received further particulars on that point, but they are of no interest to the public. Suffice it to say, that the disagreement involved, (if I am not greatly misinformed, not the use of the epithet "cowardice," but an expression of "opinion" that was construed unfortunately into an implication of something akin there to. It was understood by friends of both parties that a challenge had passed; and it was *not* understood that the difficulty had been arranged before the parties left the Isthmus; on the contrary, the distinct impression was left behind them, *among their friends*, that they were to fight after they reached the United States. No one supposes either of them to be afraid of gunpowder. Both hold themselves responsible to the "code of honor." Surely, then, there could be nothing difficult to believe in the report that they were to fight; and I believed it for one, and made public the facts, with no other motive than that which sprung from the hope that mutual friends, upon becoming aware of the facts would interpose their friendly offices. So far from malice, I never saw FAUNTLEROY that I am aware of. I never heard anything of him that was not to his credit, and I certainly had formed a high estimate of Lieut. STRAIN, as a modest, unassuming gentleman, and a skillful, energetic, gallant officer; of that opinion, your columns bear the record.

It is my duty to say that the friend who gave me the statement about which all this trouble has occurred, did not intend it for publication, although he saw at once, when the paragraph met his eye in print, that I was not at all to blame for having misunderstood his purpose in that regard. I have no doubt he will permit me to give his name to Lieut. STRAIN. If he declines, I certainly shall prefer sustaining the responsibility, under the circumstances, to committing him. I cannot doubt that Lieut. STRAIN will feel, when he reads what I have written, that he has been less mindful of his just duties towards your correspondent, than I have been of mine towards him; and I believe he will have the honor and the magnanimity to retract his charge against me. I have only to repeat, that I sincerely regret the original publication, *because* the occasion which I deemed to justify it had already passed. As it is, I cannot help it. Lieut. STRAIN'S card of June 29 fully counteracted any evil likely to result from the publication; and, at the same time, it contains admissions amply broad enough to show that my statement was neither wilfully "false," nor "malicious," as T. T. FAUNTLEROY, Jr., seems to revel in pronouncing them.

JAMES W. SIMONTON.

Operatic.

CASTLE GARDEN.—The new Opera, "Louisa Miller," will be repeated to-night for the third time. If the weather is endurable, we recommend the entertainment to our readers.

THE HEATED TERM.—The second heated term in this July has been reached, and was preceded by a thunder-storm which passed over Washington City and some portions of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the 17th. On Tuesday, 18th, the temperature at 2 and 3 o'clock P. M. rose to 90°; Wednesday, 19th, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., ranged from 88° to 92°; Thursday, 20th, at 9 A. M., 91°; 3 P. M., 98°; and at 11 P. M., 85°; and this (Friday) morning, 21st, at 4 o'clock, 76° south, 74° north; at 9 A. M. 95°; 10 and 11, 96°; 12 M., 97°; 1 P. M., 96°; 2, 99°; and 3, 98°.

The Icebergs are abundant upon the Ocean, affording evidence that the heated terms of the present month are not affected by these Arctic visitors.

Yesterday, the temperature in the sun's rays rose to 120°, and to day, to 119°.

The heat on the 5th of July, instant, was at 100°, or one degree higher than to-day.

Should this heated term end with a thunder storm, the energies of that storm may be expected to display great force. E. MERIAM.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, July 21, 1854.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.—Mr. A. SWARZER, of Vienna, has undertaken the importation into this country of *Hungarian wines*, in their pure state, and without any admixture of alcohol. He has already sent over about 15,000 gallons, comprising several choice varieties, which were readily disposed of at private sale. He intends to introduce a much larger quantity immediately. Hungary is famous for its wines—its vineyards covering over a million acres, and producing a yearly average of 528 gallons. An immense variety of grapes are cultivated, the number of species collected in the central nursery at Buda exceeding 1,500. Those best qualified to judge, pronounce the wines already imported to be exceedingly rich and of excellent flavor. This trade once opened and energetically pursued, cannot fail to be one of marked importance

Union College Gala-Week.

The exercises at Union College, this year, will be of peculiar interest. It commences the fifteenth year of Dr. NOTT'S Presidency. The fierce struggle that has for years been waged against him in both Houses of the Legislature, has been set to rest,—the Doctor having come out of the contest (as a friends have ever supposed he would) free from tain or corruption. But what is still better, they may well rejoice that their Alma Mater, by the princely gift of $600,000, can now extend her influence and usefulness.

To accommodate the great crowd expected upon the occasion, "*the latch string hangs outside of each house in Old Dutch*" for every graduate.

On Sunday evening, 23 inst., the Annual Sermon before the Graduating Class will be delivered by Rev. Dr. HICKOCK.

On Monday forenoon the various literary societies have their annual gatherings in their several halls. At 3 o'clock P. M., Rev. M. MCDONALD, of Princeton, N. J., delivers an Oration, and Lt. W. MANSFIELD, Esq., a Poem, before the Delta Phi Fraternity.

On Tuesday, the 25th, at 10 A. M., JOHN G. SAXE, Esq., delivers a Poem, and Hon. W. W. CAMPBELL and President WAYLAND, of Brown University, deliver Orations.

At 2 P. M., Dr. NOTT will address the Alumni, and in the evening the Alumni will again gather and enjoy themselves, as far into the small hours as their enthusiasm and spirits will permit. The Commencement on Wednesday, with the dinner, closes this feast of good things.

A good time is coming sure. The Alumni gathering, we are confidently assured from the names of some who have promised to be there, will be an occasion to be remembered and talked of to the children for three generations at least to come.

The Fourth in England.

From the Boston Post, July 21.

We have received a private letter from a gentleman at London, giving an explanation of the proceedings at Mr. PEABODY'S dinner on the Fourth, and which had been grossly and maliciously misrepresented by the English press. Although the letter was not intended for publication, we venture to print portions of it, as the best means of apprising the public of the truth in relation to the circumstances referred to, and of guarding them against imposition by false reports:

LONDON, Friday, July 7, 1854.

I seize this opportunity to call your attention to a report of a 4th of July dinner, given at Richmond, by Mr. PEABODY, this week, which has appeared in several London papers.

In these reports it is stated that when "the President of the United States" was proposed, several American gentlemen did not rise, and this circumstance is made to contrast with the great unanimity and enthusiasm manifested when 'the Queen" was drank. The facts are briefly these: This being an entertainment avowedly given in commemoration of our National Independence, the Americans present were greatly surprised to meet a number of Englishmen at the table; and also to observe full length portraits of the Queen and Prince ALBERT, on each side of a small picture of WASHINGTON, at the head of the table. The absence of any likeness of the President of the United States was noticed. When the toasts were given, what was the surprise of the American portion of the company, to hear the Queen proposed with a most servile speech, and this too on a national holiday, before the President had been named! The result was that several gentlemen did not rise, either for the toast itself, or when the air of "Rule Britannia," which followed, was performed by the band. The President of the United States was *next* given, with some lukewarm introductory remarks, when the whole company rose, without exception, and drank the toast with all the honors, spontaneously cheering the chief of our republic.

I ought too add that—having heard that an unusual amount of "toadying" was to be done to the Queen and the English at this dinner, a distinguished American intimated his disapproval of the unasked programme to Mr. PEABODY, in advance of the 4th, when he was assured in reply that these rumors were altogether unfounded, and all that honor would be shown to the President."

The truth is that a capital blunder was committed in inviting Englishmen to such a celebration. Only think of singing "Hail Columbia" and "The Star-Spangled Banner," with all allusions to England that "might be deemed objectionable" omitted! And yet this was done. JEFFERSON was not alluded to. An Englishman was selected to propose "the memory of WASHINGTON," &c., &c. Need I add that, under such circumstances, I felt it to be my duty to leave the table in disgust? and Mr. BUCHANAN only remained because he knew that his rising would have at once broken up the affair in confusion and anger.

I have troubled you with these lines only to enable you to correct any use which might be made of the English reports prejudicial to the feelings of the President, and of Americans at home. Mr. BUCHANAN, it is reported, will send a communication to the London journals to-night, but to-morrow's papers will not go out by the *Niagara*, while the false reports which have been published will probably find their way into American papers uncontradicted.

From the similarity of the accounts published in the London papers, concerning the dinner, and especially the falsehood relating to the reception of the presidential toast, there is reason to believe the misrepresentation to be deliberate."

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, July 22.

HARD TIMES—A new novel, by CHAS. DICKENS. Chap 23d.

A LOITERER'S GLEANINGS AT SARATOGA, by MINNIE MYRTLE.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE—Letters from France, by "Lick Tibio"

Letters from Virginia, Improvements of the State, &c.

Ohio correspondence, Crops, &c

Political Doings at Washington, by our Correspondent. "S."

Correspondence from Syracuse—The Hards' Convention—From New-Haven—JENNINGS' Execution.

TREATIES—The Canadian Fishery and Reciprocity Treaty.

The Treaty between the United States and Japan.

FOREIGN NEWS—The latest intelligence from the Seat of War and from all parts of Europe.

Highly interesting news from Mexico.

Wreck of the steam ship *Franklin*.

A carefully-prepared summary of events in the United States and Canada

Accurate reports of matters in this City and suburbs.

EDITORIALS—Men of England not in Office—Political Prospects—The Smithsonian Institution—Our Social Cancer—Affairs of New-Grenada—The Fugitive Slave Law—Petition for its Repeal—The War in the Caucasus—Fortifications—Secret Sessions—Too Sudden Reformations—A Deviation—Leave a Little for To-morrow—Singular—The Canadian Treaty—Cholera—The European News, &c.

COMMERCIAL—A carefully prepared Statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statement of the Banks of the City of New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturdays, at the low price of Two DOLLARS per annum, in advance. Two copies for $3; Five copies for $5 will be sent to one address. Single copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers ready for mailing, at 6¼ cents each.

☞ The postage on this paper to any part of the United States is 26 cents per annum, and within the State of New-York is 13 cents. Published by RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. 138 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES

RAY'S ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER-GARMENTS—Justly celebrated as the very best article for Summer wear. To be invalid they are health, to the delicate constitution protection, to the strong safety, to all comfort and luxury. JAMES E. RAY, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-st.

VERMIN! VERMIN! VERMIN!—THEY POLLUTE your food! They devour your substance! They destroy your clothing, and if by any means you have any hiding! They tease you at night, and impoverish you by day! Why will you suffer all this, when a 25 cent box of PARSONS & CO.'S EXTERMINATOR will insure permanent relief! It sets upon rats and ants like a terror. They cannot stay and breathe where it is put, and they will never return to the place where it has been used. Try it, and be convinced. Price 25 cents. Sold by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., Wholesale and Retail Agents, No. 81 Barclay-st., New-York.

FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM SCALES, at reduced prices, adapted to every required operation in weighing, as railroad scales for trains or single cars, in use on nearly all the principal railroads in the United States and Great Britain. Warehouse scales, dormant and portable; heavy portable scales, on wheels, for foundries, rolling mills, iron houses, &c., &c.; store scales, various modifications; counter scales, &c.; hay and coal scales, made entirely of iron and steel. These scales have been long known and severely tested, and are universally regarded as the standard from which there is no appeal.

FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 89 Water-st., New-York.

PIANOS.—HALLETT & CUMSTON'S PIANOS.—These instruments have long been before the public and have become justly celebrated for their superior qualities. The T. Gilbert & Co.'s Premium Pianos, with or without the Æolean, are recommended by the Press throughout the civilized world; Horace Waters' Pianos, for power, purity and refinement of tone and elasticity of touch, they challenge comparison with those of all other makers; Gilbert's Boudoir Pianos; Jacob Chickering's Pianos. All of the above Pianos found only at the great music establishment of HORACE WATERS, No 333 Broadway. Sold at prices which defy all competition.

UNION HALL CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.—The splendid saleerooms of the new Union Hall, built on the foundations of the old establishment, attract thousands of visitors and the unequalled stock of gentlemen's and boys' clothing together with the one price system, secures a proportionate number of purchasers. Remember the location, corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts

THE NEW AND TASTELESS CURE FOR FEVER and Ague. DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC PILLS, Sold by JAS. W. SMITH, corner Court-st. and Montague-place, Brooklyn.

A GOOD NIGHT'S REPOSE IS SECURED BY THE use of SUMMER CLOTHING having been as great since our opening, we were compelled to put on a large extra force of hands to duplicate the more salient and popular garments, such as white and colored Duck Frock Coats; drab and plaid Marseilles Frocks; Pantaloons and Vests; Linen Drill coats; light mixed Cassimere, and Cashmere Summer Frocks, and black, and colored do. Also an increased variety of neat and stylish Drilling and Summer Cassimere Pants, and white and colored Marseilles Vests. Of all these we have a full stock, and have marked them at a low figure so as to clear them before the close of the season.

D DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258 259 and 260 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 20, 1854.—MR. S. C. HERRING—*Sir*: We deem it our duty to the public, and justice to yourself to state that we had one of your Patent Champion Safes in the Lafarge Hotel, at the time that building was destroyed by fire, but as the principal important books and papers had been removed, we took but little interest to get the safe from the ruins for some days, when, to our surprise, we found the safe and its contents in a good state of preservation, although it had been for a long time surrounded by burning timber.

Yours, respectfully, WRIGHT, LANDERS & CO.,
Late Proprietors of Lafarge Hotel.

LACE VEILS! LACE VEILS!—JUST RECEIVED from auction 500 black lace veils, 800 colored bound do., and for sale at half their value; also, 300 dozen ladies' kid gloves, at 6c. per pair; 700 dozen Alexander's silk do., at 25c. LEADBEATER & LEE, No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!!!—GENTS CAN get those superior and "Perfect Fitting Shirts," which are so much admired, at the celebrated MECHANICS' SHIRT STORE No 380 Grand-st., where there is a full assortment of Summer goods

NEW MUSIC.—"DARLINGTON SCHOTTISCHE," by THAD. WELLIS. A choice production in the key of A flat, and one that will give reputation to the name of the composer. Price 25 cents. Published by HORACE WATERS, No 333 Broadway

"WHAT WILL YOUR MAJESTY PLEASE TO wear?" says Fashion to the King, in Bombastes Furioso. Of course the first thing his Majesty demands is a fine great shirt. American sovereigns require the same things, and get them, always, at GREEN'S, No. 1 Astor House.

GREAT BARGAINS IN READY MADE CLOTHING slightly soiled, from the late fire in Broadway. Fine French Coats, cost $20, for $10; Black and Fancy Cassimere Pants, cost $7, for $3; Vests, cost $4, for $1. LEVIE, corner Nassau and Spruce-sts.

DESHLER'S WONDERFUL FEVER AND AGUE PILLS are sold by [illegible] corner Court-st., Brooklyn.

A GOOD NIGHT'S REPOSE IS SECURED BY THE use of RAY'S CELEBRATED ZEPHYR MERINO VESTS. A great and pleasant absorbent of animal perspiration, and a delightfully cool and efficient remedy against sudden extremes of temperature

JAMES E. RAY, No. 108 Bowery.

ONE OF THE CHIEF LUXURIES OF SUMMER is RAY'S ZEPHYR MERINO VESTS in their entire freedom from the clamminess produced by previous perspiration. They act as a gentle and pleasant absorbent, cooling the system when unduly heated, and shielding it from injury when too suddenly cooled.

JAMES E RAY, No. 108 Bowery,
Manufacturer and Importer.

ZEPHYR MERINO UNDERGARMENTS.—This is the season for these popular Undervests. Those who study economy as well as health buy at

THE OLD STAND, No. 108 BOWERY,
where the genuine article may be obtained as well as every style of Seasonable Hosiery. A. RANKIN & CO.

PLEASANT AS A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IS DURing the heat of Summer, the enjoyment of it will be greatly increased by wearing RAY'S ZEPHYR MERINO UNDERVESTS. The light, soft, elastic and cool Zephyr fabric, approved by all wearers

JAMES E. RAY, No. 108 Bowery.

DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC, OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.—A new and interesting discovery in Vegetable Medicine—containing no trace of Calomel, Arsenic or Quinine—Before asking the confidence of the public, and without making any drafts upon its credulity, the inventor of this medicine asks attention to the following joint certificate from Wm. A. Newell, M. D., member of Congress from New-Jersey, and A. Dean, M. D., an eminently successful surgeon and physician, of New-Brunswick, N. J.:

TO PHYSICIANS AND THE PUBLIC.

"Having extensively used 'Deshler's Anti-Periodic, or Fever and Ague Pills' in our practice, we take pleasure in stating thus publicly our experience of their efficacy. We have used them in hundreds of cases of fever and ague, and have never known a patient to have a second attack commencing with them, and as they contain no trace of Arsenic or Quinine, the fever of which constitutes the basis so deleteriously so as ACCUMULATIVE poisons, we consider them as safe and valuable remedies to be kept within reach of every family that is liable to attacks of fever. To our professional brethren we deem it unnecessary to say, that we have been made acquainted with the composition of these Pills, and find them strictly a scientific preparation. Moreover, as they are prepared by an apothecary of more than twenty years' active experience, we confidently believe that they are skillfully compounded. We therefore commend them to the notice of the profession, and believe they will cure after all usual remedies have failed."

WM. A. NEWELL, M. D.
A. D. NEWELL, M. D.

In their own State, both these gentlemen stand in the very first rank of active practice, and enjoy to an enviable degree the confidence of the public. There they would exhaust their credit. But as we desire to [illegible] the citizens of the United States with our trustfulness and good faith, we publish the following note from a gentleman known [illegible] throughout the Union. Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, U. S. Senator from New-Jersey, and late Democratic candidate for Vice President, above named, and the esteem in which these gentlemen, with Mr. Dexter, are held in their State, [illegible] character and reputation of Mr. Frelinghuysen, that every representation made by him is entitled to the confidence of public confidence."

THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 24, 1854.

Price $1 per Box; or, for the convenience of those residing where it has not been introduced as yet, it will be forwarded by mail, pre-paid, to any one enclosing $1 bank note, or gold piece of the United States, current in the State in which he or she resides, for 26 stamps. Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No 149 Chambers-st; Clickener & Co., No 81 Barclay-st, and by Gilbert, Weeks & Co., No 177 North Main-st., Philadelphia, wholesale agents: and at retail by KING, corner Broadway and John-st; Crombie corner Broadway and Union, corner Broadway and Canal-st; Foster & Bonnell, 4th-st; Foster Bonnell, 4th-st, Williamsburgh; Hutchings, No 122 West Broadway; Warren, No 170 Grand-st, Williamsburg; Mrs Hayes, No. 276 Fulton-st, Brooklyn; Jas W Smith Court-st, Brooklyn. Orders from the trade may be addressed to C. B. Clickener, New-Brunswick, N. J.

MEDICATED INHALATION: OR DR. CURTIS' HYGEANA

"WILLIAMSBURG, May 27, 1854.

"DR CURTIS—*Dear Sir*: Most willingly do I add my testimony to the efficacy of your HYGEANA and CHERRY SYRUP in cases of cough and asthma. I have had a bad cough for some years or more; a subexpectoration of a half-pint to a pint daily, mixed with blood, and accompanied with constant vomiting up of my victuals, accompanied with severe asthma. During these ten years I have had the medical advice, with medicine, which availed me but little, until I fortunately met yours of which I can not speak too highly. It gave me instant relief and has completely helped me ever since. I hope soon to be able to go to work, as my cough is almost gone, with the exception of pains in my body, which none can know but those who suffer. I will send more satisfactory particulars when I am well. I would say to all who are afflicted, to call and try it faithfully. When I first took your medicine, my Doctor had left me, as many others had done, and I supposed the opinion that they could do no more to me was correct.

JOHN BETRENBERRY, Rose-st., near Division-st.

Any person enclosing $3 to Dr. CURTIS, No. 140 Chambers-st, will receive the HYGEANA by express free, or single package for $1.

Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., corner of John-st. and Broadway; P. H. KING, Nos 365 Hudson-st, and 478 6th-av; C. H. PHILLIPS, corner of Wooster and Houston-sts; Mrs HAYES, 175 Fulton-st, Brooklyn; and RUSSELL & SCHOTT, No. 136 Market-st., Philadelphia.

DR. HOOFLAND'

LONG ISLAND.

Fatal Accident.—[illegible] of Cholera, and one death, were reported to the Board of Health yesterday morning.

The statistics of deaths by Cholera for the week, will show an entirely different state of affairs from that as represented by the reports made by the Board of Health. The Physicians seem to be very delinquent in not making punctual and correct returns. For the benefit of the Board of Health, we will give them the names of four persons who died with Cholera yesterday: JOHN MCGRATH, State street, near Bond; ANNA VAN HENEN, HENDRICKS VAN HENEN, Sen., Atlantic-street, four doors above Nevins.

A young man, residing in Third-avenue, (whose name our informant could not remember,) near the Bridge, died yesterday afternoon.

New Project for Supplying Brooklyn with Water.—An Association in Brooklyn proposes to supply the city with water from the springs and rivers on Long Island, and to furnish three-fourths of the money, the Corporation agreeing to take stock for the remaining one-fourth, and the work not to exceed in cost $4,000,000. A guarantee will be given to collect ten mil ions of gallons of water daily from the springs and rivers, and convey it to the pump well near the reservoir, and provide steam-engines and machinery sufficient to raise nine millions of it into the reservoir, and distribute it from thence by eighty miles of mains through the city.

The Association further stipulate to furnish the city with water for fire purposes, and free hydrants for the laboring classes, at a fair rate, and to the citizens at a maximum price, beyond which it shall not be raised.

The management and direction of the affairs of the Company to be vested in a Board of Directors, one-fourth of whom shall be appointed by the Common Council, and three-fourths by the remaining stockholders.

This is half a million less than has been at any time heretofore proposed, and the advocates of the plan believe that a sufficient revenue can be collected to remunerate for the use of capital, while at the same time the citizens have all the advantages that can be derived from a full supply of water, without the disadvantage of excessive taxation. A Committee, consisting of Aldermen WYCKOFF, BARNARD and HOLT has been appointed by the Corporation to examine into the matter, and report to the Common Council.

Navy Yard Affairs.—Business in every department at the Brooklyn Navy Yard is almost at a stand still for want of the annual appropriations.

The work of extending the ship-house for "one of the six new war steamers" is progressing as fast, perhaps, as might be expected, considering the state of the weather. The frame work is nearly completed. Mr SEERS, the contractor, proceeded to Washington yesterday to submit his plans and models to the Department, and, therefore, it may be expected that the keel of the war steamer will be laid at no distant day. The materials are nearly all on the ground, so that there is nothing to prevent the work proceeding rapidly after it has once been commenced.

That eye-sore, the *Princeton*, is still moored at the wharf—a monument to disappointed hopes and reasonable expectations. She will probably be turned into a store-ship, if any reliance can be placed upon mere rumors.

The work on the smithery has been entirely suspended—the bare walls standing, awaiting the contractor for the roof to commence his work, which for some reason or other, doubtless a good one, has been delayed.

Include the *Sabine*, and it is about all that is going on in the Yard at present.

The workmen in the Yard have not been troubled as yet with the Cholera, nor has anything occurred during the past week worthy of particular notice. The good health of the workmen is no doubt owing, in a great measure, to a fine sea breeze, which has set up regularly every afternoon between 1 and 2 o'clock, during the Summer months.

[illegible] Attempt to Kidnap a Colored Boy in Brooklyn.—A Spanish negro, named [illegible] Augustus Carman, on Thursday night, [illegible] to the Third District Police a man who, [illegible], had attempted to kidnap him. CARMAN'S story is, that he was accosted in New-York, on Thursday, by a Spanish sailor, who induced him to drink to excess, and then endeavored to force him on board of a vessel lying at the Atlantic Docks, about ready to sail. The story is not generally believed, but the Police considered themselves warranted in making an arrest, and, in doing so, the accused party resisted, and finally escaped, through the agency of two friends, named S. P. APGAR and MOLLOY, who were arrested and held for examination, on a charge of resisting the officers, and aiding in the escape of the prisoner.

Disturbance at the Long Island Railroad Depot, Brooklyn.—A disturbance occurred about 7 o'clock last evening at the Long Island Railroad Dépôt, foot of Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, between several Custom-House officers on one side, and passengers by the steamship *Franklin* and New-York land-sharks on the other. Attached to the 6½ o'clock in train last evening were two cars filled with the personal and other baggage of passengers by the steamship *Franklin*. The Custom-House officers, as soon as the train arrived in the dépôt yard, opened one car, and commenced delivering the baggage without any unnecessary delay. The business did not proceed fast enough for the land-sharks, and they insisted that the baggage should be delivered faster, and that the second car should be opened before the first had been cleared. This the officers refused to do, as they would not have time before dark to deliver more than one car load. Some attempts was made to force open the second car, and at one time there was a prospect of a serious fight, but a posse of the First District Police in the meantime having arrived on the ground, prevented further disturbance. The dépôt yard was soon cleared of all intruders, and the delivery of the baggage was proceeded with quietly.

The Heat.—Yesterday, at 2 P. M., in Williamsburg, the thermometer, in the shade, stood from 97° to 99°. Out door work was generally suspended, and but few persons appeared in the streets. On Thursday afternoon a young man named ALEXANDER STEBBET, was prostrated by the heat, corner of First and North Eleventh-streets. He is expected to recover.

Coup de Soliel.—Quite a number of persons were prostrated by the excessive heat of yesterday and the day before in Brooklyn. None of the cases resulted fatally.

Arson.—Two boys, named HENRY MONTEIR *alias* "SCOTTY" and WILLIAM MCGILLOP, were arrested yesterday by Officer BOWERS, of the First District Police, on suspicion of having been concerned with TERRANCE SWEENEY, (another boy heretofore arrested,) in setting fire to Old MURRELL'S stable in Bugbie's-alley, Wednesday night They were committed for examination.

☞ Dr. HEMBEN, of the City Hospital, was appointed Assistant Superintendent at the Cholera Hospital, yesterday, by the Board of Health.

Mayor's Court, Williamsburg.—Yesterday, PHILLIP SHERLOB and LUCAS LEOPOLD, were fined $10 each for disregarding the Sunday law. BENJAMIN M. STINMAN, for encumbering the sidewalk, was fined $5.

Death by Cholera.—A young man named JOSEPH BENDETT, a member of Engine No. 1, died yesterday forenoon, in Williamsburg, after a few hours illness, of Cholera.

NEW-JERSEY.

Fatal Accident.—At 8 o'clock last [illegible] a lad about 12 years of age, named ALFONSO ROMAINE, son of J. E. ROMAINE, carpenter [illegible] Montgomery street, Jersey City, [illegible] number in the lumber yard of J. L. Bunce & Co., in the block bounded by York, Henderson, Montgomery streets, a portion of the pile of lumber fell over, and the lad was instantly killed—his head being crushed. Another lad was slightly injured by the fall of the lumber.

Sun-Stroke.—There were three cases of sun-stroke in Jersey City, but not serious ones, yesterday. On Thursday afternoon the heat was so great, that many of those who were at work in positions exposed to the sun discontinued their labor for the day.

Fire.—At 1 o'clock P. M. yesterday a fire broke out in the tenement house, at the corner of Harsimus and Prospect street, Jersey City, owned by HENRY KELLEN. The building was about half burned before the fire was extinguished. Insured for $1,400, which fully covers the loss.

☞ PATRICK COYLE, of Jersey City, tried before the Recorder for selling liquor without a license, was found guilty, and fined $10 and costs.

Note from Messrs. Maillard & Co.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: In your journal of this morning is a statement that two ladies were excluded from our saloon "under the pretext that ladies were *not* admitted *without* a gentleman;" and the affair is pronounced an "outrage."

Allow us so far to occupy your space by placing this matter in a right light. We are obliged in this great City, where, unfortunately, improper characters are not wanting, to make an unexceptionable rule that after dark—that is, when our establishment is lit up for the evening—to admit no woman unaccompanied by a man. We feel this due to our character, and to the respectability of our customers. It is true that two ladies came into our saloon on Wednesday night after 9 o'clock, and took a place at one of the tables. They were respectfully apprised of the rule in question, but one of them replied that she was waiting for her husband who would soon be coming. At the end of twenty minutes they were quietly informed, (in French) that they were violating a necessary rule; and, to be brief, they left. As they were going out a gentleman joined them, and learning the facts, complained that an insult had been offered to the ladies in question. With this view of the matter, we of course have nothing to do; we must have our rules for maintaining unimpeached and unimpeachable the respectability of our establishment, as a place where ladies are sure of not being thrown in contact with improper persons.

Begging the admission of this reply into your columns, we have the honor to be your most obedient servants.

H. MAILLARD & CO., No. 621 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 21, 1854

An Odd Watchman.—The Cincinnati *Gazette* tells us that an Irishman, undoubtedly crazy, may be daily seen walking around the Cathedral, in that city, with a loaded cane, belt and sword, and a feather in his hat. He claims to be a special watchman from God to guard the cathedral and the Bishop's palace from being attacked by the heretic Protestants.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ "I Hold that a Man has as Much Right to Sell Liquor, as he has Bread!"—Mayor WESTERVELT an address in behalf of the General Temperance Enterprise particularly the press at "LICENSE SYSTEM," will be delivered (by request,) TO-MORROW EVENING, July 22d., in the Suffolk-st Church, near Delancey, by Prof. S. K. SWEETMAN, at 8 o'clock. Aldermen the Mayor, Liquor Sellers, and their apologists, and the friends of Temperance generally, are invited to be present.

☞ The First Unitarian Society of Jersey City.—REV. T. B. BURNAGE, of Baltimore, will preach in Association Hall, Grand-st, Jersey City, on SUNDAY 23d inst., commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject in the MORNING—*The Atonement.* In the EVENING—*The Paternal Character of God.*

☞ Come to the Temperance Tent.—Corner 7th-av. and 13th-st on SUNDAY, 23d inst there will be religious services. Rev. WM. MCCLELLAN will preach at 3 P. M. Temperance meeting in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Good speaking may be expected.

☞ The Resurrection of the Dead.—Rev. JOHN BURLEY will preach TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on *The Resurrection*, and show, from the Holy Scriptures, with what body the dead are raised up. Place of worship, No 187 Bowery.

☞ Margaret L. Bishop, by divine permission, will speak in the Park, 6 P. M. TO-MORROW EVENING, subject, Rev. xviii 4—*Come and I will show you those things which yecpie shall do unto thy people in the latter days.* Also, at 7½ o'clock, No. 168 1st-st., in the Israelites Sanctuary.

☞ Rev. Wm. P. Corbit will preach in the Hedding M. E. Church, in 17th-st. between 1st and 2d-avs., on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ A. M., and Rev. ALLEN TEELE in the EVENING, at 7½ Seats free.

☞ Precautions Against Dishonesty.—By request, Rev J. P. THOMPSON will repeat his discourse upon the recent frauds TO MORROW EVENING, at the Broadway Tabernacle. Sermon to commence at 7½ o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Lots Chosen at Woodlawn, July 21, '54.
Acres—1 [illegible] 1,000 1,001 1,002 1,003 1,004 1,005 1,006 1,007 1,008 1,009 1,010 1,011 1,012 1,013 1,014 1,015 1,016 1,017 1,018 1,019 1,020 1,021 1,022 1,023 1,024 1,025 1,026 1,027 1,028 1,029 1,030 1,031 1,032 1,033 1,034 1,035 1,036 1,037 1,038 1,039 1,040 1,041 1,042 1,043 1,044 1,045 1,046 1,047 1,048 1,049 1,050 1,051 1,052 1,053 1,054 1,055 1,056 1,057 1,058 1,059 1,060 1,061 1,062 1,063 1,064 1,065 1,066 1,067 1,068 1,069 1,070 1,071 1,072 1,073 1,074 1,075 1,076 1,077 1,078 1,079 1,080 1,081 1,082 1,083 1,084 1,085 1,086 1,087 1,088 1,089 1,090 1,091 1,092 1,093 1,094 1,095 1,096 1,097 1,098 1,099 1,100 1,101 1,102 1,103 1,104 1,105 1,106 1,107 1,108 1,109 1,110 1,111 1,112 1,113 1,114 1,115 1,116 1,117 1,118 1,119 1,120 1,121 1,122 1,123 1,124 1,125 1,126 1,127 1,128 1,129 1,130 1,131 1,132 1,133 1,134 1,135 1,136 1,137 1,138 1,139 1,140 1,141 1,142 1,143 1,144 1,145 1,146 1,147 1,148 1,149 1,150 1,151 1,152 1,153 1,154 1,155 1,156 1,157 1,158 1,159 1,160 1,161 1,162 1,163 1,164 1,165 1,166 1,167 1,168 1,169 1,170 1,171 1,172 1,173 1,174 1,175 1,176 1,177 1,178 1,179 1,180 1,181 1,182 1,183 1,184 1,185 1,186 1,187 1,188 1,189 1,190 1,191 1,192 1,193 1,194 1,195 1,196 1,197 1,198 1,199 1,200 1,201 1,202 1,203 1,204 1,205 1,206 1,207 1,208 1,209 1,210 1,211 1,212 1,213 1,214 1,215 1,216 1,217 1,218 1,219 1,220 1,221 1,222 1,223 1,224 1,225 1,226 1,227 1,228 1,229 1,230 1,231 1,232 1,233 1,234 1,235 1,236 1,237 1,238 1,239 1,240 1,241 1,242 1,243 1,244 1,245 1,246 1,247 1,248 1,249 1,250 1,251 1,252 1,253 1,254 1,255 1,256 1,257 1,258 1,259 1,260 1,261 1,262 1,263 1,264 1,265 1,266 1,267 1,268 1,269 1,270 1,271 1,272 1,273 1,274 1,275 1,276 1,277 1,278 1,279 1,280 1,281 1,282 1,283 1,284 1,285 1,286 1,287 1,288 1,289 1,290 1,291 1,292 1,293 1,294 1,295 1,296 1,297 1,298 1,299 1,300 1,301 1,302 1,303 1,304 1,305 1,306 1,307 1,308 1,309 1,310 1,311 1,312 1,313 1,314 1,315 1,316 1,317 1,318 1,319 1,320 1,321 1,322 1,323 1,324 1,325 1,326 1,327 1,328 1,329 1,330 1,331 1,332 1,333 1,334 1,335 1,336 1,337 1,338 1,339 1,340 1,341 1,342 1,343 1,344 1,345 1,346 1,347 1,348 1,349 1,350 1,351 1,352 1,353 1,354 1,355 1,356 1,357 1,358 1,359 1,360 1,361 1,362 1,363 1,364 1,365 1,366 1,367 1,368 1,369 1,370 1,371 1,372 1,373 1,374 1,375 1,376 1,377 1,378 1,379 1,380 1,381 1,382 1,383 1,384 1,385 1,386 1,387 1,388 1,389 1,390 1,391 1,392 1,393 1,394 1,395 1,396 1,397 1,398 1,399 1,400 1,401 1,402 1,403 1,404 1,405 1,406 1,407 1,408 1,409 1,410 1,411 1,412 1,413 1,414 1,415 1,416 1,417 1,418 1,419 1,420 1,421 1,422 1,423 1,424 1,425 1,426 1,427 1,428 1,429 1,430 1,431 1,432 1,433 1,434 1,435 1,436 1,437 1,438 1,439 1,440 1,441 1,442 1,443 1,444 1,445 1,446 1,447 1,448 1,449 1,450 1,451 1,452 1,453 1,454 1,455 1,456 1,457 1,458 1,459 1,460 1,461 1,462 1,463 1,464 1,465 1,466 1,467 1,468 1,469 1,470 1,471 1,472 1,473 1,474 1,475 1,476 1,477 1,478 1,479 1,480 1,481 1,482 1,483 1,484 1,485 1,486 1,487 1,488 1,489 1,490 1,491 1,492 1,493 1,494 1,495 1,496 1,497 1,498 1,499 1,500 1,501 1,502 1,503 1,504 1,505 1,506 1,507 1,508 1,509 1,510 1,511 1,512 1,513 1,514 1,515 1,516 1,517 1,518 1,519 1,520 1,521 1,522 1,523 1,524 1,525 1,526 1,527 1,528 1,529 1,530 1,531 to 800, to choose this day July 22.

Tickets can be procured of the Secretary EVERY EVENING during the choosing, at No. 129 Bowery.

A list of the lots chosen on Saturday will be posted at Military Hall on Sunday.

N. B.—The sale of the Barns, Out-houses, &c., will take place at Wakefield, on WEDNESDAY, July 26, at 2 o'clock Terms cash.

J. A. HANDASYDE, Superintendent.

☞ Ninth Ward.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the IXth Ward Temperance Alliance, held July 18th, 1854 the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Excise Commissioners of this Ward have, in accordance with our wishes refused to grant any licenses for the sale of liquor; and

Whereas, We find that many are still persisting in selling, contrary to law; therefore,

Resolved That we will continue to prosecute, and we invite all good citizens to cooperate with us in furnishing to the Aldermen and Councilmen, or Captain of Police, such testimony as will secure their conviction.

☞ Tenth Ward—NOTICE.—The residents of the XIth Ward are hereby notified that he ash and garbage carts will pass through the several streets of the Ward, between the hours of 6 and 12 o'clock A. M. each and every day Sunda excepted, and all persons are strictly warned against the throwing of garbage, ashes, straw, or other refuse matter into the streets of this district, and any persons violating Corporation ordinances in that behalf will be promptly prosecuted to the extent of the law.

S. R. THORNE,
Contractor for Cleaning Streets of 10th District.
Office, No. 42 Ludlow-st.

☞ The Regular Weekly Meeting OF THE SECOND SOUTH WILLIAMSBURG VILLAGE ASSOCIATION will be held at their rooms, No 195 Bowery on MONDAY EVENING, July 24 The object of this association is to furnish its members with eligible building lots on convenient to the City, at first cost. Full and accurate information may be obtained at the meeting. All interested are respectfully invited to attend.

JOHN WILSON, President.
CHARLES YOUNG, Secretary.

☞ Delta Phi.—The Anniversary of the Delta Phi Society will be held at Schenectady, N Y., on MONDAY, 27th day of July, 1854. An oration will be pronounced by Rev M. MCDONALD, of Princeton, N J, and a Poem by J. I. WISWALL, of Mansfield, Esq., of Cohoes, N Y The exercises will commence at 2 P M. at the Presbyterian Church.

ALEX. J. THOMSON,
A. L. KING,
A. W. STREET. } Committee.

☞ Mercantile Library—Astor-place, and No. 2 Nassau-street.—The Library is open from 7½ A. M. till 9 P. M. The reading rooms remain open until 10 P. M. The Library now contains 43,000 volumes, to which all new works are added as soon as published. The reading-room is regularly supplied with about 300 magazines and newspapers Terms—Clerks $1 initiation, and $1 semi-annual dues. Merchants and others, $5 per annum.

☞ Why don't he go to Winfield?—Grand excursions to this delightful village every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY—only ten cents from the Williamsburg ferries, and a short distance above the Calvary Cemetery. Lots $5 to $200 in monthly payments of only $5 Go and see them. Free tickets for the excursions to be had at the office, No. 5 Tryon-row, corner of Chatham-st.

G. G. ANDREWS & J. F. KENDALL

☞ A Meeting of the Newtown Village Association will be held at their rooms, No. 195 Bowery on TUESDAY EVENING, July 25, at which time thirty-five (35) dollars will be due on each lot Members failing to pay that amount, will, ecnorr ng to their agreement, forfeit their lots. It is particularly requested that every member will be present at this meeting as business of importance will be transacted.

F. W. KETCHAM, President.

☞ Cork Water Coolers.—A plain and cheap article that will save more ice than any other, as is well known through all the Southern States, and also by those who have tried them in this City Having a stone jar inside makes them preferable to those lined with metal. For sale by the sole agents. PICOT & SHOPWELL
No. 47 Maiden-lane, up-stairs

☞ Mercantile Library Association.—CLASSIN BATHING.—The sale of season tickets to the Rhinebeck Water Bath is suspended Tickets for single baths can be obtained by members, at reduced prices, by applying at the down-town office, No 1 Nassau-st.

FRANK W. BALLARD, Chairman of Class Com'tee.

☞ Inhalation in Consumption.—Drs R. & J. HUNTER, Physicians for Diseases of the Lungs. Residence and office No 822 Broadway 2d door above 12th s Hours of consultation from 9 A. M. to 4 P M. A limited number received as resident patients

☞ Notice.—Meeting of the Master Plumbers' Society will be held at No 3 Beekman-st. on MONDAY EVENING next. July 24, at 8 o'clock P M. A large attendance is requested, as the Constitution and By-laws are ready for delivery. J PEARCE, Cor. Sec'y.

☞ Accumulation $1,000,000.—THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 17 Wall-st., insures the lives of persons from 14 to 56 years of age. Divid nd declar d annually

JOS. L. LORD, Agent.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man 18 years of age, in a hardware or dry goods store. Has been employed six months in a hardware store Undisputable reference given; or security, if required. Please call at No 227 West 25th-st., or direct a few lines to ALFORD E DANSHETT, No 246 9th-av. between 26th and 27th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as good cook, washer and ironer, or to do general house work, in a small family Has lived four years in her last place Best of reference. Call at KENNY'S store, corner 29th-st and 7th-av

SEAMSTRESS WANTED.—An American, English, or French Protestant woman, to do fine sewing and make herself otherwise useful. one who understands her duties and can produce good references. Apply at No 75 East 23d-st.

SERVANTS.—Employers may be suited with help of all kinds at the office of the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, No 27 Greenwich-st. Female domestics here and at the upper office, No. 130 9th st., corner of Broadway.

GIRLS.—Several nice, half-grown girls can be obtained, at the office of the Am & For Employment Society, No 130 9th-st., cor Broadway. Also, domestics of all kinds, male and female help, can be had at the Society's lower office, No. 27 Greenwich-st.

PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTED—To do the general house work of a small family A plain cook first rate washer and ironer, and a willingness to be generally useful are the requisite qualifications. Call between 9 and 4 this day, at No. 86 West 29th-st,

DOMESTIC SERVANTS.—Families in want of domestic servants can depend on being suited at the office of the "Protestant Employment Society," and "Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics." No. 7 Carmine-st., formerly in Chambers-st.

CLERK WANTED—For the hardware and stove business preferred A German who has a knowledge of the business preferred Apply to No 348 Grand-st., Williamsburg

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—By a German Apothecary and Chemist, who speaks English. Address *Daily Times* Office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A gentlemen and lady, or two young ladies can have board in a small family in Jersey City fronting on the bay, where no other boarders are taken, and where the comforts of a home can be had. Address HOME, Office of *Daily Times*

BOARDING.—Southern families wishing board in the City during the Summer, can be accommodated with suites of rooms, furnished, and board by the week, at No 82 and 84 East 23d-st.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—Board may be had at Fishkill Landing The situation is delightful and commands a fine view of the Hudson River, two hours distant from New-York City, and within three minutes' walk of the railroad station The house is large and airy and the bathing establishment. For further particulars apply to ELLIS POTTER Esq., corner of South and Fulton-sts Terms $5 to $7 per week

BOARD IN FLUSHING.—A very pleasant location a few minutes' walk from the steamboat landing and railroad dépôt, at the former residence of M. Thomas Leggett, Jr. Inquire at the Flushing Post-Office or of MASON THOMSON, Irving Insurance Co., corner Warren and Greenwich-sts

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two single gentlemen can be accommodated with rooms in a very desirable location, where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed, in a private family within two minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry R-ference exchanged. Address G. H. 3., Box No 713 Post Office.

BOARD WANTED—In a private family on Brooklyn Heights, for a gentleman and his wife, by the 1st of September. Two unfurnished rooms required. References exchanged. Address A P W, office of this paper.

BOARD WANTED—For two girls under seven, in a respectable family (Episcopalian preferred) in the vicinity of New-York, on moderate terms Address STONE office of this paper.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY WANTED—By a large family, in the neighborhood of the City, and on the East or Hudson River Address, stating particulars Box No. 1,647, New York Post-Office.

GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with BREAKFAST and TEA (DINNER on SUNDAYS) and HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS in a FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, where every attention is paid to the comfort of guests. Apply a No. 79 SANDS-st., Brooklyn.

TO GENTLEMEN.—Agreeable rooms to let, large and small, furnished or unfurnished, in suites or separately. Hot, cold and shower baths in the house. No 27 Bowery, New-York.

ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD—On second floor in suite or separate Also furnished rooms to let married or single gentlemen, at No 220 West 26th-st between 9th and 10th ave., opposite Chelsea-square.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—Stolen from No 37 4th-st., New York, a lady's gold watch, No. 2,455, skeleton dial, lever, 13 holes jewled, engraved back scroll pattern, raised edge gold dial, enamel turned ray pattern, with a gold key and gold pin, representing a twig bent with leaf in centre. Whoever will return the same at 37 4th-st, Wall st., or to No. 57 4th-st, will receive the above reward.

FOUND—A roll of BANK BILLS which the owner can have by giving property and paying for this advertisement, by addressing a note to H. C., *Times* office.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

EDWARD SINTZENICH—Will sell at auction on SATURDAY, July 22, an elegant assortment of the whole of the elegant furniture of the Gramercy Hotel, comprising in part, rich and costly mantel, pier and oval mirrors, richly framed; parlor suites of furniture, in the latest and most rosewood; marble-top tables, sofas, rockers, bedroom suits in rosewood, mahogany, oil-cloths, card-tables, vases, a number of parlor chairs, finished in the most costly and truthful manner, rich window-cornices &c.; an assortment of bedroom furniture, mattresses, pallasses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, bed and table linen, dining-room furniture, crockery, china, glass ware plated ware, gas and other fixtures The whole of the furniture has been selected from well-known New-York houses and is in the best condition It will positively be sold to the highest bidder by order of the mortgagees. On view the day before sale.

READ IT, CUT IT OUT, AND KEEP IT.—Cash paid for old newspapers, pamphlets, old writing-books, old writing paper, old cards, tickets, traps, handbills, catalogues, and waste paper of all sorts, kinds and sizes. N.B.—Don't buy anything that is old paper.

J. CHAUNCEY STOCKWAL, 38 Ann-st., basement.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—HARPER & BROTHERS, No. 82 Cedar-st., PUBLISH THIS DAY,

SANDWICH ISLAND NOTES. 12mo., Muslin, 81. This work presents the impressions of an American traveller on the condition of affairs at the Hawaiian Islands during the year 1853. He gives a lively, and apparently a truthful description of scenery, and is under favorable observation, illustrative of the peculiar manners and customs of the natives The permanency of many that people are frequently referred to, and, for the most part, in terms of high respect The facts related by the author respecting the degraded state of the mass of the population. Independent of the influence of the Gospel, are of a striking character, and furnish him with a series of arguments in favor of the annexation of the country to the United States His book cannot fail to attract attention with the prevailing interest on the subject, and it certainly adds to our stock of authentic information.

II

THE ORATOR'S TOUCHSTONE; OR, ELOQUENCE SIMPLIFIED Embracing a Comprehensive System of Instruct on for the Improvement of the Voice, and for Advancement in the general Art of Public Speaking. By HUGH MCQUEEN 12mo, Muslin, 90 cents The volume is from the pen of a gentleman who has had great experience in the department of popular and forensic eloquence He here presents the results in a practical and highly attractive form. His book is not a mere collection of hackneyed rules and precepts but is marked by a warm glow of vitality which is eloquence in itself a more original and suggestive work on the subject has never been brought before the public NOW READY.

UTAH AND THE MORMONS The History, Government, Doctrines, Customs, and Prospects of the Latter Day Saints From personal observation during a six months' residence at Great Salt Lake City. By BENJAMIN G. FERRIS, Late Secretary of Utah Territory. With numerous illustrations. 12mo Muslin $1.

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THE CHEMISTRY OF COMMON LIFE. Part III. By JAMES W JOHNSTON, M A., F. R. S., author of Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry and Geology: A Catechism of Agriculture, Chemistry, &c. With illustrations. Price 25c

CONTENTS OF PART III.

The Sweets we Extract,
The Liquors we Ferment, and
The Narcotics we Indulge In.

It is the object of the author to exhibit in this work the present condition of chemical knowledge, and mature scientific opinion upon the subject it treats of. The reader will not be surprised, therefore, should he find in it some things which differ from what is to be found in other popular works already in his hands, or on the shelves of his library.

The work will be completed in five numbers, in the following order:

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2. The Bread we Eat. The Beef we Cook. The Beverages we Imbibe.
3. The Sweets we Extract. The Liquors we Ferment. The Narcotics we Indulge In.
4. The Odors we Enjoy The Smells we Dislike. What we Breathe and Breathe for. What, How and Why we Digest
5. The Body we Cherish. The Circulation of Matter. A Recapitulation.

NEW EDITIONS.—GUNGENER'S WORKS.—Persecution in the Age of Louis XV.—A Book of Stirring Interest—THE PRIEST AND THE HUGUENOT—Second Edition Just Published by CHARLES LINDLEY, No 50 Washington-st., Boston, THE PRIEST AND THE HUGUENOT; OR, PERSECUTION IN THE AGE OF LOUIS XV.

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These volumes furnish a gallery of noble historical paintings, which Macaulay might envy. Louis XV., effeminate, selfish and unkingly, surrounded by his courtiers, arrow-minded hollow-hearted stands out from the canvas a living portrait. The encyclopedists, with their noble leader, Voltaire Diderot, Rousseau D'Alembert, and D'Holbach, are sketched with a life-like fidelity, scarcely surpassed by Roswell's portraits of Johnson and the literary club The Jesuits, too, appear in turn upon the painting. Their vices are satirized with a keen irony and an ingenious invective that reminds one of the Provincial Letters; while their courage and zeal, and faithful devotion to their order are set forth with a justice and almost an ardency accorded by an opponent.

MURDER WILL OUT—SOL. NORTHUP'S KIDNAPPERS ARRESTED—THE TRUTH OF HISTORY BE TOLD—NOW READY—Two years have elapsed since two infamous scoundrels, Merrill and Russell kidnapped Northup and sold him into Slavery. Justice—though she has slumbered long—has at length overtaken them, and they are likely now to make partial atonement for the twelve years of Slavery and suffering which they have imposed upon a citizen of New-York.

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[*The Trenton State Gazette.*

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[*The Argonaut.*

Published by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, 222 Broadway, N. Y., and for sale by all booksellers and periodical dealers.

MINISTERING CHILDREN—A TALE DEDICATED TO CHILDHOOD By the author of "Sunday Afternoons in the Nursery," "The Light of Life," "The Female Visitor to the Poor," &c., published THIS DAY. RIKER, THORNE & CO.,
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THE TRUE AMERICAN OF THIS WEEK.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

LITERARY—The Old Continental; A Story of the Revolution; Ruth's Courtship; The Tiger's Cave; The Martyrs of '76; Original Poetry, &c., &c

EDITORIAL—Native Americanism, a set-off to Romanism; Literary Fraud—the Know-Nothing; Wm. H. Seward and the Homestead; The Increase of the U. S. A.; Personal Spite among the American Editors &c. &c.

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LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, No. 531, IS NOW READY

ILLUSTRATION—Marriage à la Mode—Death of the Earl.

CONTENTS:

1. Morgonium—*Edinburg Review.*
2. We

NEW-YORK CITY.

School of Design—Pleasant Correspondence.

At a meeting of the pupils of the New-York School of Design for Women, held on the 17th day of July, the following letters to the Committee of Management were read:

To the President, Managers, and Advising Committee of the New-York School of Design.—We, the pupils of the School of Design, being about to separate for the Summer vacation, with all relatives to visit and various duties to perform, and the pleasant intercourse with the instructors will be long probably suspended, and that intercourse with the public-minded people, and that intercourse with the provisions open now door to intercourse with long-secluded women, and much of this valuable opportunity will itself a way which the Committee have been very pleasant, and we have learned to appreciate the kindness and attention which we have received from the instructors, and the advantages which we have received from the instructors, and the advantages which we have received from the instructors, and the advantages

AUCTION SALES.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTIONS.

MEDICAL.

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDENDS.

BANK NOTICES.

INSURANCE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR THE SOUTH

SEWING MACHINES.

The Daily Times.

CRICKET MATCH.

[illegible] United States vs. Canada.

By my letter of yesterday I spoke of the humbug the cricketers had of just such weather as they could ask for. It had been agreed on Tuesday afternoon between the two umpires that the visitors should be pitched at 9½ o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, and that play should be called at 10½ o'clock. The wickets were pitched soon after the time agreed upon, and the play commenced somewhere near 11 o'clock, the weather still keeping its promise. The United States players winning the toss, they elected to put themselves in, and Messrs. WALLER and SAMS went to the wickets, Mr. WALLER receiving the first ball. The bowlers were Messrs. PARSONS and BRADBURY, both of which gentlemen were of the bowlers last year in the match played in New-York. These batters, Messrs. WALLER and SAMS, had stood three or four overs very well and carefully, when SAMS, in attempting to draw a ball bowled by BRADBURY, lost his wicket. His place was filled by Mr. BINGHAM, who presently made a fine square hit to the leg from PARSONS, for 3, and was playing very carefully when, in attempting to drive a well-pitched up ball from BRADBURY into the spectators' stand, he lost his wicket for an addition to the score of 8—one 3and five singles. In the meantime, Mr. WALLER had lost his wicket to the inevitable BRADBURY for a score of 3, and his place had been filled by Mr. SHARP, "SAM" WRIGHT taking Mr. BINGHAM's vacant place. Mr. SHARP, in playing at a ball of Mr. PARSONS', mounted it, and the long stop, Lieutenant DENNE, held it, sending the unlucky batter out with a very round O to his mates. Mr. GIBBES took his place at the wicket and was reviving the hopes of his party when a conspicuous and most unlooked for storm of thunder, lightning and rain blew up which scattered players and spectators in every direction in search of shelter. This storm lasted about two hours and then bid fair to repeat the joke without notice. Some after play was resumed Mr. GIBBES was given out by before wicket, bowled by the inevitable BRADBURY. Mr. F. FLETCHER then became "SAM" WRIGHT's *vis a vis*, but lost his wicket the very first ball to BRADBURY. MARSH came next but was soon disposed of, he was caught at point from BRADBURY again. The hopes of the players from the States and those of their friends were now much dashed. CUFF filled MARSH's vacant place, had his wicket knocked down by the first ball, (from BRADBURY,) but it was fortunately for the batter no bailed, and the second ball put himself out by putting the ball into the hands of the short slip, who insisted upon holding it. The score at this time was 24 only and 7 wickets were down. Mr. COMERY came to 'SAM" WRIGHT's assistance, who continued to bat very steadily but was unable to make anything more than singles. COMERY had not been in long when he was given out—caught by PHILLPOTT, the wicket-keeper, from BRADBURY. Mr. F. TINSON now faced SAM, but the game was immediately put an end to by the Clerk of the Weather who sent down showers of rain that soon deluged the field. The score stood 24 only from the bat, three byes, three wides and two no balls—in all 32, and nine wickets down—as well as the hopes of the United states players. This morning, Thursday, at 5 A. M., there are again hopes of a glorious day, when play is to be resumed at 9½ o'clock. SAM WRIGHT and F. TINSON—the two last players at the wickets.

NEW-YORK CITY.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The Difficulty between Hyer and Morrissey—Rumored Prize Fight—Prompt Action of the Police.

During the last few days of intense hot weather, the pugilists, TOM HYER and JOHN MORRISSEY, became hot-blooded and considerably excited respecting the difficulty that has existed between them since the encounter with Yankee SULLIVAN. As before stated, this ill-feeling originated about a certain amount of stake-money, which was alleged to have been held by HYER, and given up to the person betting on SULLIVAN, when he fought with MORRISSEY, at Boston Four Corners. They subsequently came together on Long Island, but nothing was done. Since that period, all remained quiet until near 1 o'clock yesterday morning, when information was received by Capt. CARPENTER, of the Fifth Ward Police, to the effect that a match for a prize fight between HYER and MORRISSEY had been made, and the grounds selected on the upper end of the Island, where they were to fight, at 5 o'clock in the morning. That vigilant officer immediately proceeded to the saloon of Mr. MORRISSEY, in Leonard-street, and upon telling him he was arrested—at the same time explaining what for—MORRISSEY quietly walked to the Station-house, to await further action. In order to effectually carry out the law, Sergeant WEBB was dispatched to the head-quarters of HYER, and he pledged his word "he would come right down." Captain CARPENTER waited for an hour, but as Mr. HYER did not make his appearance, he proceeded up Broadway with a determination of arresting him, when, arrived at Mr. PLATT's, the Champion was among the missing. Meanwhile, a messenger was sent to the residence of Justice BOGART, requesting his presence at the Station-house.

The details of the affair were laid before the judicial officer, and before Captain CARPENTER. Mr. MORRISSEY was discharged from custody. We are further informed, that, after MORRISSEY's release from the police station, he hastened to Broadway, and, meeting a Sixth Ward policeman, made a declaration to him, "that he was on his way to take HYER." It is then stated, that he went to Mr. PLATT's saloon, and came in contact with Mr. HYER, but any fighting was at once put an end to, by a mutual agreement to meet at the "Abbey Hotel," on the Bloomingdale road, at precisely 5½ o'clock, A. M., to settle the affair. It was speedily told around among the pugilists in all parts of the city; and, at the break of day, some fifteen coaches, filled with shoulder-hitters, left for the Abbey. The contestants finally came face to face, but all that was done amounted to nothing more than a tongue-lashing on both sides. MORRISSEY was anxious to fight it out by a "rough-and-tumble" battle, but to this HYER demurred, and offered to enter into a regular ring fight with him, for a wager of $7,000 to $10,000 No blows whatever were exchanged, but we hear that they both used very high words, and showed revolvers. How the affair will end, time only will tell.

Suicide of a Young Lady.

Yesterday morning an inquest was held at No. 96 Henry-street, by Coroner O'DONNELL on the body of a young lady named Miss HARRIET G. GARDENER, who committed suicide with poison. Annexed is the testimony taken:

Sophia McBeath sworn, says: I am a widow, and keep a boarding-house at No. 96 Henry-street; Miss Harriet G. Gardener, now lying dead at my house, came to board with me about two weeks ago; the deceased is a distant relative of mine, and I have known her from her infancy; her native place is the town of Southold, Suffolk County, Long Island; she has resided in the City for the last five years and supported herself by her needle; she was in the habit of visiting my house occasionally, previous to coming as a boarder; I never heard of her being married; I did not notice anything unusual in her actions previous to her death; she had been out of work since she came to board with me; I have not heard that she kept company with any person, and know of no cause that induced her to commit suicide.

Theodore R. Smith sworn, says: I have been a boarder with Mrs McBeath for a year or more, and during that time I had frequent opportunities of meeting the deceased; I have observed nothing in the conduct of deceased to attract any particular attention; about six days ago, while in conversation with the deceased, she told me she laid awake in her bed and saw her husband standing beside her; previous to this she told me her husband was dead, and also said she would die before Friday; I did not know of her marriage before, although I knew well acquainted with her friends.

Dr. FINNELL testified to making a *post mortem* examination of the body of deceased, and gave as his opinion that she died [illegible] poisoned by Opium.

[illegible] a conduct in accordance [illegible] by publishing [illegible] of Long Island, and [illegible]

Board of Supervisors.—FRIDAY, July 21.

The Board met pursuant to notice, the Recorder in the Chair.

BILLS ORDERED TO BE PAID.

Of John Orser, Sheriff, for the quarter ending July 1, 1854, $1,398 04.

Of Daily *National Democrat*, for advertising the annual report of the Board, $50.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

In favor of paying the several clerks engaged in copying the assessment rolls of the different Wards where the bills are certified as correct.

That the Clerk of this Board be directed to fit up the Chamber of this Board with furniture and carpet, and to have the room cleaned and painted.

FROM THE COMPTROLLER.

The Assessment Rolls for 1854 were received from the Comptroller, together with the following abstract:

Relative Value of the Real and Personal Estate in the City and County of New-York, as Assessed in 1853 and 1854

Ward.	Assessment of 1853. Real Estate.	Assessment of 1853. Personal Estate.	Assessment of 1854. Real Estate.	Assessment of 1854. Personal Estate.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	$31,919,125 00	$49,005,000 00	$35,699,850 00	$4,750,000 00	$3,780,725 00	
2	18,184,750 00	4,750,000 00	23,315,107 00	6,320,144 00	6,700,501 00	
3	8,825,950 00	10,914,648 00	30,931,800 00	9,307,744 00	20,448,946 00	
4	18,782,610 00	18,284,000 00	26,704,800 00	9,307,744 00	8,922,934 00	
5	5,550,724 00	1,760,700 00	8,230,800 00	2,326,000 00	3,245,376 00	
6	18,895,350 00	1,959,111 00	21,000,000 00	2,326,000 00	2,104,650 00	
7	4,238,311 00	1,760,700 00	5,000,000 00	1,163,000 00	1,761,689 00	
8	5,550,724 00	1,959,111 00	8,230,800 00	2,326,000 00	3,245,376 00	
9	4,238,311 00	1,760,700 00	5,000,000 00	1,163,000 00	1,761,689 00	
10	12,510,150 00	1,408,800 00	12,947,434 00	1,163,000 00	437,284 00	
11	11,967,065 00	1,408,800 00	15,153,100 00	1,163,000 00	3,185,935 00	
12	14,705 00	4,436,400 00	7,889,000 00	3,489,000 00	7,889,000 00	
13	12,510,150 00	1,408,800 00	13,386,350 00	1,163,000 00	876,200 00	
14	11,967,065 00	1,408,800 00	15,153,100 00	1,163,000 00	3,185,935 00	
15	14,705 00	4,436,400 00	7,889,000 00	3,489,000 00	7,889,000 00	
16	12,510,150 00	1,408,800 00	13,386,350 00	1,163,000 00	876,200 00	
17	14,490,000 00	2,326,000 00	15,194,754 00	2,326,000 00	704,754 00	
18	4,772,255 00	1,163,000 00	7,889,000 00	3,489,000 00	3,116,745 00	
19	16,972,454 00	2,326,000 00	24,459,000 00	3,489,000 00	7,486,546 00	
20	11,008,900 00	1,163,000 00	15,194,754 00	2,326,000 00	4,185,854 00	
21			11,531,175 00	1,163,000 00	11,531,175 00	
22			3,698,519 00	1,163,000 00	3,698,519 00	
23			1,431,775 00	581,500 00	1,431,775 00	
24			4,670,563 71	1,163,000 00	4,670,563 71	
25			1,102,000 00	581,500 00	1,102,000 00	
26			1,102,000 00	581,500 00	1,102,000 00	
27			1,102,000 00	581,500 00	1,102,000 00	
28			1,102,000 00	581,500 00	1,102,000 00	
TOTAL	$260,484,077 74	$134,794,969 00	$395,278,046 71	$90,197,103 75	$134,794,969 00	$134,794,969 00

Ward.	Assessment of 1853. Real Estate.	Assessment of 1853. Personal Estate.	Assessment of 1854. Real Estate.	Assessment of 1854. Personal Estate.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	$3,750,117 00	$2,000,000 00	$4,096,167 00	$1,500,267 67	$846,317 67	
2	2,370,237 00	2,250,000 00	2,530,000 00		159,763 00	
3	2,230,000 00	1,750,000 00	2,230,000 00		480,000 00	
4	2,230,000 00	1,750,000 00	2,230,000 00		480,000 00	
5	4,436,400 00	1,408,800 00	4,436,400 00		1,408,800 00	
6	1,408,800 00	1,408,800 00	1,408,800 00		1,408,800 00	
7	4,436,400 00	1,408,800 00	4,436,400 00		1,408,800 00	
8	1,408,800 00	1,408,800 00	1,408,800 00		1,408,800 00	
9	4,436,400 00	1,408,800 00	4,436,400 00		1,408,800 00	
10	1,408,800 00	1,408,800 00	1,408,800 00		1,408,800 00	
11	1,408,800 00	1,408,800 00	1,408,800 00		1,408,800 00	
12	1,408,800 00	1,408,800 00	1,408,800 00		1,408,800 00	
13	1,408,800 00	1,408,800 00	1,408,800 00		1,408,800 00	
14	1,408,800 00	1,408,800 00	1,408,800 00		1,408,800 00	
15	1,408,800 00	1,408,800 00	1,408,800 00		1,408,800 00	
16	1,408,800 00	1,408,800 00	1,408,800 00		1,408,800 00	
17	1,408,800 00	1,408,800 00	1,408,800 00		1,408,800 00	
18	1,408,800 00	1,408,800 00	1,408,800 00		1,408,800 00	
19	1,408,800 00	1,408,800 00	1,408,800 00		1,408,800 00	
20	1,408,800 00	1,408,800 00	1,408,800 00		1,408,800 00	
21			1,408,800 00	1,408,800 00	1,408,800 00	
22			1,408,800 00	1,408,800 00	1,408,800 00	
23			1,408,800 00	1,408,800 00	1,408,800 00	
24			1,408,800 00	1,408,800 00	1,408,800 00	
25			1,408,800 00	1,408,800 00	1,408,800 00	
26			1,408,800 00	1,408,800 00	1,408,800 00	
27			1,408,800 00	1,408,800 00	1,408,800 00	
28			1,408,800 00	1,408,800 00	1,408,800 00	
TOTAL	$68,390,531 78	$49,000,000 00	$117,390,531 78	$49,000,000 00	$68,390,531 78	

Total Valuation in the County	$462,021,714 00
Total Valuation in the Lamp District	435,609,917 00
Total Valuation South of 42d street	432,736,917 00

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, City of New-York, July 20, 1854.

* The XXIst Ward formed part of the XVIIIth Ward, in 1853, and is included in the increase of valuation.

† The XXIId Ward formed part of the XIXth Ward, in 1853, and is included in the increase of valuation.

Amount required to be raised by Tax, and the several Appropriations to which it is to be applied:

Aqueduct Repairs	$ 22,000 00
Almshouse	427,000 00
Battery Enlargement	25,000 00
Board of Health	10,000 00
City Inspector's Department	75,500 00
Coroners' Fees	16,000 00
Cleaning Docks and Slips	6,000 00
Necessary Expenses of the County	120,000 00
Cleaning Streets	140,000 00
Common Council Pay of Members	31,388 00
Contingent Expenses of Common Council	10,000 00
Docks and Slips, new work	166,000 00
Docks and Slips, repairs	50,000 00
Donations	5,000 00
Fire Department	55,000 00
Interest on Revenue Bond	130,000 00
Intestate Estates	3,600 00
Lands and Places	15,000 00
Markets	8,000 00
Mayoralty Fees	130 00
Officers' Fees	37,000 00
Printing	75,000 00
Roads and Eighth-avenue	15,000 00
Repairs and Supplies	135,000 00
Rents	3,500 00
Real Estate	25,000 00
Real Estate Expenses	30,000 00
Roads and Avenues	50,000 00
Stationery	20,000 00
Sunken Vessels, removing	2,000 00
Sewers, repairing and cleaning	15,000 00
Street Expenses and Paving	25,000 00
Salaries	1,000 00
Statistical Tables	1,500 00
Water Pipes	123,000 00
Police	[illegible]
Lighting Lamp District	321,405 00
Deficiency of taxation for 1853	123,770 25
Indexing records in County Clerk's Office	5,653 88
Three-quarter mill of valuation of 1853	110,224 65
Free Academy	30,000 00
Evening Schools	15,000 00
Lunatics	467 00
Blind	2,060 00
Deaf Mutes	2,640 00
Common Schools	74,741 50
Redemption of Building loan stock	50,000 00
Elections	10,000 00
City Schools	633,813 50
New-York Juvenile Asylum	4,882 20
Judges of Supreme Court	3,375 00
Public Education Stock	1,448 50
Total	$4,841,255 54
Amount required for the Stock, interest and Sinking Fund in accordance with the Act for the Surrender of School-Houses, &c.	9,013 66
Also for deficiencies	3,414 99
Total	$12,448 58

The Committee on Annual Taxes to whom these documents were referred, reported that the estimates were correct, and that the assessments should be confirmed, which was carried *nem com.*

FROM THE COMPTROLLER.

In relation to the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court, under the 7th section of the act of April, 1852, which increase Judge Strong decided in the case of Morris *vs.* The County Treasurer, the County was liable for. The document was ordered to be entered at length on the minutes.

On motion the Board adjourned *sine die.*

Prize Declamations at the Free Academy.

The spacious Chapel of the Free Academy was filled, last evening, by a highly intelligent and fashionable audience, to listen to the declamations for the Benedict Prize.

This prize was founded by Hon. ERASTUS C. BENEDICT, President of the Board of Education in 1852, with the hope that the prize would be continued annually by the Presidents of the Board for the time being. The prize was awarded twice to NICHOLAS H. BABCOCK, Jr., who is a member of the present Graduating Class. The prize is given this year by Dr. A. V. WILLIAMS, President *pro tem.* of the Board of Education—Mr. BENEDICT being absent in Europe.

On the platform we observed Dr. Webster and Professors Gibbs, Doherty, Morales, Anthon, and Nichols, of the Free Academy; Rev. Dr. Tyng, Rev. Dr. Ferris, Chancellor of the University; Dr Peet, of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; Dr. A. N. Williams, President *pro tem.* of the Board of Education; Albert Gilbert, Clerk of the Board; Wm. B. Astor, Esq.; Chas. M. Leupp, Esq., Peter Cooper, Esq., Mr. J. W. C. Leveridge, and others.

The Committee of Award consisted of Dr. King, of Columbia College; Rev. Dr. Tyng, Wm. B. Astor, Charles M. Leupp and Hon. George Bancroft. Dr. King and Mr. Bancroft were not present.

Dodworth's Band was present, and discoursed some of their most exquisite music.

The competitors for the prize were selected from the three night classes of the Institution.

WELLS T. BANNING made the first declamation. It was Judge STORY's oration upon the "Responsibilities of America. It was excellently spoken, and with a good oratorical effect. In gesture, the speaker lacked the ease and grace of motion which we could have desired to have observed.

He was followed by SAMUEL MAXWELL, Jr., who recited VERPLANCK's address on the "Study of History." We have but little to say in criticism of Mr. MAXWELL's declamation. It was very generally admired. We thought we discovered at times a little affectation in the delivery. The word sentiment, we noticed, he pronounced "sentimunt."

The "Boston Kidnapping," by WARREN was spoken by RUSSELL RAYMOND. The delivery and enunciation were almost faultless, but the speaker did not at all times exhibit good taste in gesture.

PHILLIPS' oration on America was spoken by HARLIN BABCOCK. At the commencement of his declamation Mr. BABCOCK was not careful in his emphasis. The particles of his sentences were spoken with equal force with the main words. During the remaining portion of the declamation, however, this was remedied, and he spoke with an impassioned correctness.

President WEBSTER announced that the young gentleman who was to deliver the fifth declamation, Mr. GEORGE NIXON, had been prevented from being present by death in his family.

WEBSTER's speech on the Union was recited by NICHOLAS H. BABCOCK, Jr. Whilst we take pleasure in commending the effort of this young gentleman generally, yet we think that his gesture was better than his delivery. His enunciation was good and there was no lack of vigor of style, but there was less feeling than was exhibited by some of the others. GEORGE WHITE, who upon short notice, after learning that Mr. NIXON would not be present, recited the oration recited by Mr. BABCOCK. It was a highly commendable effort.

The President announced that a prize would be awarded on the day of the Commencement.

Latest from the Steamer Franklin.

FRIDAY MORNING, July 21.

The steamer *Franklin* still lies in nearly the same position, but has careened over on the larboard side more than before. Her larboard guard is entirely under water, and an extensive sand-bar has formed on that side, as also on the other. Her timbers have yielded considerably, and the water flows into her with ease. The engines have not moved.

Surf-boats and lighters were at work, and the removal of the cargo was being proceeded with. The sea was moderately calm, but it was anticipated that it would not long remain so. A southeasterly wind this evening would put a sea on, which it is generally allowed would break her to pieces in a few hours.—*Evening Post.*

The Homicide in Mulberry-street.

Coroner HILTON held an inquest yesterday at the office of Dr. FINNELL, No. 39 Grand-street upon the body of PATRICK GARRELTY, who died on Wednesday morning from injuries received the evening previous at a dance-house in Mulberry-street.

The Jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death by compression of the brain from effused blood, the result of a blow from a club while being taken into the Fourteenth Ward Station-house, and while in custody of the police. Further, we are of the opinion that such violence was used under unjustifiable circumstances.

FATAL EFFECTS OF THE HEAT.—Yesterday afternoon, Rev. Mr. MCKENNA, Pastor of the James-street Catholic Church, fell suddenly dead at the Chapel, from the effects of the heat....A man named THOMAS CANNON, living on the corner of Forty-fourth-street and Ninth-avenue, was overpowered by the excessive heat of the sun, while walking in West Sixteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue. He was taken to a drug store near by, and attended by a doctor. He partially recovered, and was conveyed home by the Sixteenth Ward Police....JOHN HAYS, while walking up Seventh-avenue, near Thirty-third-street, was sunstruck. Capt. HANNIGAN, of the Twentieth Ward Police, caused HAYS to be conveyed to a drug store in the neighborhood, where, with proper treatment, he soon recovered, and was taken to his residence in Forty-second-street, near Third-avenue.

ATTEMPT AT ASSASSINATION.—HENRY NEIL, of No. 16 Hamilton-street, was at about 6 o'clock on Thursday evening walking to his residence, and when near it, a man named ARTHUR ALLEN walked stealthily up behind him, and presenting a pistol, pulled the trigger. The cap exploded but the charge did not go off. A policeman was near who arrested ALLEN. The pistol he held being taken from him, was found to contain powder, slugs and a lead ball. He was committed by Justice WOOD for examination. The accused had been a ship watchman, from which office he was recently discharged, and he suspected NEIL of having given such information to his employers as to cause his discharge. ALLEN was tipsy when arrested.

FIRES.—On Thursday night near 10 o'clock a fire broke out in the third story back room of house No. 131 East Twenty-first-street, occupied by JOSEPH CRIZTELPIED. The fire was quickly extinguished. Damage $50, covered by insurance.

....About 12 o'clock the same night a fire broke out in the store of E. BLASCOW, No. 232 Third-avenue, damaging the goods to the amount of $1,000, which was covered by insurance in the Hamilton Insurance Company. The adjoining store, occupied by R. P. COHEN, as a segar establishment, was damaged to the amount of $200, covered by insurance.

DEATH OF A CONVICT.—Yesterday morning Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest at Blackwell's Island, on the body of a workhouse convict, named MICHAEL HARLEY, who died in the Hospital. It appears he had an injury of his head when sent to the Penitentiary, and was transferred to the medical department in consequence of laboring under an aberration of the mind. As to the way in which he received the wound it could not be shown, and the Jury rendered a verdict of "Death by debility, resulting from injuries to the head, received in some manner to the Jury unknown." The deceased was born in Ireland, and was aged 60 years.

FATAL INJURIES BY SHOOTING.—HENRY SHEA, a young man who was accidentally shot through the face on the 8th inst., by a loaded pistol in the hands of one of his companions while on board a vessel lying in the stream, died on Thursday in the New-York Hospital. The deceased was under the care of Dr. DERBY, and up to a week ago appeared to be doing well, with a fair prospect of his recovery. He was suddenly taken worse, and gradually failed till he died as stated. An inquest was held yesterday, and proved to be purely accidental.

RIFLE SHOOTING.—A match was shot yesterday on the ground of the New-York Rifle Club, for $100 a side, between Mr. DIMICK, of St. Louis, and Mr. D. FISH, rifle maker, of this City, which was won by Mr. FISH making a forty shot string at 200 yards, measuring 80⅜ inches; Mr. DIMICK's measuring 90¼ inches.

MEMENTO MORI.—A dead horse was yesterday afternoon lying in Fulton-street, near Pearl, to which was attached the following significant inscription:

"Died suddenly at 9 A. M., and as no person has the power to remove me, I am suffered to lie here and stink. I hope the neighbors will forgive me. OLD HORSE."

NEW STEAMSHIP.—The fine Steamship *St. Louis*, built for ASPINWALL's line, of which a description has appeared, made her trial trip down the Bay yesterday—having a small and select company on board. She moved off in beautiful style.

COUNSEL TO THE SHERIFF.—Sheriff ORSER has concluded to retain N. O. HALL, Esq., and the other partners of the late N. B. BLUNT, as Counsel, to be consulted by him on all matters appertaining to the duties of his office.

ASPINWALL'S COMPOUND TONIC MIXTURE.—Of the nostrums advertised to cure fever and ague, the name is legion. This specific is a medicine of a different and a higher class. It was introduced, with great success, in 1832, and since then has silently made its way, by a method of advertising, beyond the reach of charlatanism—the celebrity acquired by a long series of cures. The proprietors are prepared to authenticate all they advance in relation to the medicine, by testimony of the most respectable and unequivocal character. One bottle of the mixture—sometimes one dose—will effectually stop the periodical return shiverings, and two bottles will generally suffice, not only to remove every symptom of the complaint, but to fortify the system against a relapse. Prepared after the original recipe, by THOMAS & MAXWELL, No. 66 William-street, successors to JAMES S. ASPINWALL.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great ANTI-PERIODIC PILL, or DESHLER'S Cure for Fever and Ague is sold by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

THE FOOT RACE.—Runners from all the principal cities in the Union have entered their names for the great national foot race, to come off at the Hippodrome next week.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Ten boxes of DESHLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS effected ten permanent cures at Sag Harbor, Pa. Sold by C. H. RING, corner Broadway and John-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Great Bargains in superior Pianos, Melodeons, and all kinds of music merchandise to be had at the great music establishment of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

N. B. BLUNT.—The Sunday *Times* of to-morrow will contain a detail of many interesting circumstances attending the illness and death of our late lamented District Attorney.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The united twins—the two children completely joined together at the back—can be seen at all times. They present a phenomenon that has no parallel in natural history. The [illegible] Brothers," a thrilling drama, is to be performed here this afternoon at 3 o'clock, and this evening at 8.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Friday, July 21, by Rev. Amzi Camp, Mr. JOHN M. LINES, of New-Haven, Conn., to Miss ADALINE CURLEY, of New-York City.

At Oyster Bay, on Thursday July 20, at Christ Church, by Rev. J. RANSOM, D. T. F. CORNELL, of New-York City, to LIZZIE W., daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday, July 21, WESLEY F. BURGESS, of the firm of Burgess & Day, in the 44th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 80 West 33d-st., at 9 o'clock, Sunday morning July 23.

☞ Western papers please copy.

In this City, on Friday, July 21, her 22d birthday, ELEANOR M., daughter of Thomas C. and Sarah P. Doremus.

"To live in hearts we leave behind
Is not to die."

The friends of the family are invited to her funeral, at the South Dutch Church, corner of 5th av. and 21st st., on Sunday, 23d inst., at 5 o'clock, P. M.

In this City on Friday, July 21, HARRY K. SMITH, in the 46th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of his brother, Peter Smith and of his brother-in law, Geary Crosby, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 42 Avenue D, at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ Oswego papers please copy.

In this City, on Friday, July 21, JULIA EMMA, daughter of Henry and Catharine Crawmer, aged 8 years and 9 months.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 3 o'clock, from the house of her father No. 248 Bridge st., Brooklyn.

In this City, on Friday July 21, at 7 o'clock A. M., MARIA F. WEBB, aged 17 years, daughter of the late James and Fanny S. Webb.

Her funeral will take place this day, 22d, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her aunt, Mrs. Eliza Howland, No. 271 Houston st.

In this City, on Thursday, July 20, CHARLES, infant son of Samuel C. and the late Maria Jane Clark.

His remains were interred yesterday in the Greenwood Cemetery.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, July 21, ANNA ADELAIDE, second daughter of John N. Taylor, in the 16th year of her age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, on Sunday afternoon at 6 o'clock, from the residence of her father, in Clinton st., near Clinton.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 20, CATHERINE E., only daughter of R. W. and Mary Call, aged 18 years, 1 month and 6 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, Graham-st., near De Kalb-av., Brooklyn, this afternoon, 22d inst. at 5 o'clock, without further invitation.

In Jersey City, on Friday, July 21, Mrs. CATHERINE C. JORDAN, widow of the late Conrad Jordan, aged 50 years 8 months and 15 ds.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, the 22d inst. at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son in law, Asahel Smith, No 7 Williams' Cottages, South 6th-st, Jersey City.

A mother our own, a friend sincere,
Has left us for the home of the blest;
Happy, yea happy, we know thou art,
But thou hast left us an aching heart.

At Flushing, L. I., on Thursday evening, PETER S. NOSTRAND aged 23 years, son of Garrett Nostrand.

The friends of the family, and those of Samuel Willett, Esq., are invited to attend his funeral from his father's residence, at 10 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. The steamboat leaves for Flushing at 9 A. M., and the cars at 10 A. M.

☞ Bridgeport (Conn.) papers please copy.

At Brannan's Ranche, on Feather River, California, on Thursday, Feb 16, after a lingering illness, of inflammation of the bowels, ISAAC P. THOMPSON, aged about 30 years. He sailed in the Isabella in New-York.

In this City, on Thursday, July 20, ISABELLA, wife of David Woods aged 44 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, 22d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her mother, Mrs. Eakin, No. 196 Centre-st.

At Rye, Westchester Co., on Thursday, July 19, JAMES WHITEHOUSE, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without more particular notice, on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock, from No. 41 Rose-st., Brooklyn. Funeral services at Grace Church, Hicks-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Markets see Sixth Page.

FRIDAY, July 21—P. M.

The Collins packet sailing to-morrow will carry out the worst news in regard to our Stock interests, particularly that of Railways, we have yet sent to Europe; relieved, in a measure, however, by the somewhat favorable turn in prices noticed yesterday, and a decided improvement in the tone of the money market in this City. It is scarcely a sufficient explanation to the European Creditors of our Public Works, to say that the extraordinary frauds of ROBERT SCHUYLER and others have caused the whole of this sudden and large amount of trouble and loss in values, and candor compels the statement of the additional reason, for their information, that a degree of distrust among our own money lenders, not to be fully accounted for on any rational principle, and amounting for several days to a wild and absolute panic, contributed to bring down the market rates for the leading Railway securities of the country—the two great Roads of New-York included—which are untainted by fraud, and the current productiveness of which is on the increase, as compared with last season. This feeling, we are not without hope, will give place to calmer views and a better confidence; though it would be too much to say that the prospect is very immediate for a complete recovery. The use of the Money, about $3,500,000, distributed and left on deposit with the Banks by the Mexican Minister, together with the favorable position of the Foreign Exchanges, and the backwardness in the demand for Foreign Goods for the Fall trade, have contributed to the present ease in discounts, on very short paper, and it is not impossible that this may extend, as the shock to credit caused by the defaults and distrust referred to is recovered from, to a more cheerful movement in the better class of Railway Stocks and Bonds. This is the more likely to be the case, as a severe check has been given to all new improvements, whether these relate to unfinished enterprises or to the extension of the old lines. The scale of money negotiations and the extravagance of jobs and contracts for these purposes have already been reduced. They find little or no favor at home, and none of them will be presented abroad, unless under peculiar claims to strength from local and reliable Stock subscriptions, and with the guaranties of respectability, which from the names employed will admit of no question.

There was an unsettled feeling on the Stock Exchange to-day, owing chiefly to a panic in Reading Road shares, which fell 7 ₩ cent. from the top rate of yesterday. The fluctuations were from 68 on Thursday to 61 ₩ cent. this afternoon; closing at 63½ ₩ cent. The action of the Board of Trustees, at Philadelphia, yesterday, in passing the July dividend, was not unexpected, but being followed by large sales in that market by an influential Broker, and with unlimited orders to sell here, an impression or rumor was spread through the Street, this forenoon, that a new issue of 20,000 shares was about to be authorized, at the rate of 60 ₩ cent. Improbable as it would seem, the report gained credence until positively contradicted, on authority, by telegraph from Philadelphia. The following notice on the subject from the Philadelphia *Ledger* of this morning, points to the reverse of a further sale of Stock or Bonds in the present condition of the money market:

Reading Railroad.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, July 12.

The Reading Railroad Company have decided to postpone their semi-annual dividend. The reasons are briefly and simply these. The company made preparations for a very large increase of business this year, by the authority of the stockholders, who also authorized the managers to issue stock or bonds in such manner as was deemed best to pay for the new wharves, locomotives, cars, &c., which the wants of the public required. With a business so exceedingly large as that which the company are now and have been doing, the managers have deemed it better to delay the negotiation of securities till better prices can be obtained for them than those which have been current for many months past.

They also deemed it better to appropriate the present very large receipts to the rapid extinction of the floating debt, incurred for these necessary improvements, rather than to pay the present high rates of interest, and to make dividends. The business of the company is now at much better prices, and is presumed to be correspondingly more profitable than ever before. The valuable property thus acquired will undoubtedly be represented

The other Railroads closed ½ @ 1 per cent. lower than on Thursday. New-York Central Sixes fell to 80 ₩ cent. Illinois Central 7 ₩ cent. rose to 70. The Coal Stocks were steady.

Foreign Bills were in very moderate request on London at 109¼@109½, and dull on the Continent at 5.15@5.13¾ for francs. The steamer has about $600,000 in Gold engaged. The Sub-Treasury balance is $3,993,617. The receipts to-day, $134,410; payments, $89,817. The delivery of part of the valuable Continental cargo of the wrecked steamer *Franklin*, has run up the Import of Foreign Dry Goods this week to $2,384,163, of which $335,950 went into Public Store. The following is the summary:

	Consumption Entered. Pkgs.	Consumption Entered. Value.	Warehouse. Pkgs.	Warehouse. Value.	Withdrawn. Pkgs.	Withdrawn. Value.
Man of Wool..	1,063	$731,391	709	$300,346	377	$130,250
Man. of Cotton	1,359	334,189	139	31,303	179	46,965
Man. of Silk	726	743,987	93	89,039	206	77,377
Man of Flax	349	94,590	43	10,468	31	7,527
Miscellaneous	594	144,656	69	35,796	19	10,931
Total	5,153	$2,048,213	1,049	$335,950	806	$281,474
		335,950				2,048,213
Total entered		$2,384,163

THE DAILY TIMES.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted), and every Forty-Eight evening, and giving the Latest Intelligence received by any Daily Newspaper in the City. Also published EVERY MORNING (Sundays excepted), at No. 128 NASSAU-STREET, corner of Ann-street, and is delivered to subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Jersey City, for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week, payable to the Carrier; Single Copies, Two Cents. Mail Subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS a year; six months, Two Dollars and a Half; three months, One Dollar and a Half; Three Dollars in advance. Discount in all exchanges with Country Newspapers.

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New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

PROGRESS OF THE CIVIL AND DIPLOMATIC BILL.

A Temperance Movement in the House Laid on the Table.

A New Treaty Between the United States and Russia.

STRICT NEUTRALITY IN THE PRESENT WAR

Free Ships Make Free Goods.

The Property of Neutrals, Unless Contraband of War, to be Respected in an Enemy's Vessel.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 23.

A treaty has just been concluded by Mr. MARCY with the Russian *Chargé* here, by which Russia and the United States mutually bind themselves to perfect neutrality in the present war. It is understood to go still further, and to concede and establish as a principle of national law the doctrine that free ships make free goods, and that the property of neutrals, unless contraband of war, shall be respected, even when on board an enemy's vessel.

The treaty will be sent to the Senate, and be ratified immediately.

It will be seen that Russia has taken a long step in advance of her neighbors, England and France, who have refused any permanent recognition of this doctrine as a just principle, although they have signified their intention of recognizing its observance as good *policy* during the pending war. Mr. MARCY certainly has not been idle since he assumed the Secretary's portfolio. This last is not the least among the laurels he has won.

The COLT Investigating Committee is still laboriously at work, and without results, so far as I can learn. These investigations seldom produce anything except investigating epidemics. Thus, yesterday, another Investigating Committee was raised in consequence of charges preferred against Hon. THOMAS H. BAYLY by a son of DUFF GREEN—charges which that honorable gentleman effectually exploded when originally made years ago. But if the House intends to pursue the policy of taking up every idle charge of corruption made by interested outside lobby agents, it must expect to be annoyed by frequent repetition of the slanders, which, like an ill weed, grow but the stronger for cutting down.

Where is the Hon. WM. A. WALKER of New-York? Is it true that he is at home endeavoring to secure through JOHN MCKEON—in return for obtaining his appointment as District Attorney—the Catholic vote of the District to secure his (WALKER'S) renomination for Congress? Mr. FISH piloted through the Senate this morning the Assay Office Appropriation which Mr. WALKER lost in the House the other day; and the latter gentleman should be careful to be on hand when the Civil and Diplomatic bill goes back to the House, that he may embrace the opportunity to prove the sincerity of his friendship for the Assay Office.

Mr. CLAYTON expects to address the Senate tomorrow in Executive Session, against the Reciprocity Treaty. Mr. COOPER will also oppose it in a long speech. S.

News from Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 23.

A resolution will be introduced in the Senate this week, fixing the time of the meeting at the first of December instead of the usual time in that month. This, it is thought, will meet the wishes of the members of the House who favor the session after the 4th of August. The Diplomatic bill proper will be the *stick*, and unless the House prove tractable the Senate will be inclined to recede from the resolution of adjournment in order to secure their views in the bill. The resolution which is to be introduced, it is thought, will avoid the difficulty. The River and Harbor bill passed by the House, and now with the Committee of the Senate, will be referred without amendment, and be passed. Some are sanguine that the bill will pass over the President's veto. Members are working hard to close up in season and get everything in good order.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 22.

The *Union* of this morning has a very decided article in favor of the Homestead bill, passed by the Senate. It claims it as the consummation of one of the legacies left by JACKSON to his countrymen.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 22.

Mr. FOOT moved to reconsider the vote passing the Texas Debt bill. He did so with a view of having it amended by adopting Mr. CHASE'S amendment.

The Chair said the bill had gone to the House.

The motion was put, and the House refused to reconsider. Yeas 18; Nays 32.

The House bill granting a pension of $20 a month to the widow of Major-General JACOB BROWN, for the the relief of ROBERT GRIGSON, and for the relief of GEO. SIMPSON, were passed.

The bill from the House providing for the accommodation of the U. S. Courts in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, was taken up.

Mr. BRIGHT, of Ind., moved to refer the bill, with the view of having a like provision made for other places.

The motion to refer, after some debate, was agreed to.

Mr. PEARCE, of Md., said that at 3 o'clock he would move that the Senate adjourn to attend the funeral of General TOWSON.

The Civil and Diplomatic bill was then taken up, and to save time the bill was reported from the Committee of the Whole without amendment.

Mr. HUNTER, of Va., then offered the numerous amendments reported by the Finance Committee.

The amendments of this Committee and the bill together make eighty-two printed pages.

The amendments were all read. Those to which no objection was made were adopted, and all objected to were laid over for future debate. Among the latter were appropriations for water-works and for new Custom-Houses. The bill was then postponed.

Mr. CHASE, of Ohio, introduced a resolution to print the votes, amendments and proceedings on the Nebraska bill. Laid over.

A message was received from the President, stating that he had approved and signed the bill making appropriations for the removal of obstructions in Cape Fear River, but that he had approved of the same on the ground that the obstructions to be removed were placed there by the Government of the United States. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 21.

Messrs. WITTE, MILLER of Ind., HILL, SHOWER, WALLEY, JOHNSON and ROGERS, were appointed a Committee on BENJAMIN E. GREEN'S charges against the representative character of THOMAS H. BAYLY.

Mr. SMITH of Tenn., moved that the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union be discharged from the further consideration of the Senate bill, to confirm certain lands in Louisiana; but gave way to

Mr. MAY, who made a report from the Judiciary Committee adverse to the memorial of the New-York City Temperance Alliance, praying Congress will so amend the charter of Washington as to give the corporate authorities the power to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks.

Mr. GERRIT SMITH moved that the report be recommitted, with instructions to report the bill clothing the Corporation of Washington with express and ample power to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks within all places within its limits.

Mr. HUNT appealed to Mr. SMITH to withdraw the motion, as the gentleman from Tennessee had merely given way to make the report, and should not by his politeness lose the floor. He appealed to Mr. SMITH to waive his motion, as the bill affects forty of his (HUNT'S) constituents. He hoped the gentleman would acquiesce, as it was the first favor he had asked at his hands.

Mr. GERRIT SMITH said he would have no objection could he be assured that he would again be entitled to the floor.

The Speaker said the gentleman could have it provided unanimous consent was given.

Mr. MAY was disposed to withdraw the Report, and asked that permission, as he was not disposed to deprive Mr. SMITH of Tenn. of the floor.

Mr. GERRIT SMITH objected to the withdrawal.

Mr. LETCHER asked the object of the report.

Mr. MAY responded that the Judiciary Committee had been frequently importuned to legislate with the view of prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks, but had made an adverse report on the distinct ground that they believe the present charter to Washington, and the amendments, confer the power.

Mr. JONES, of Tenn., said it was too late to go into this discussion this Session, and moved to postpone the subject until the first Monday in December next.

Mr. GIDDINGS—You have not got the floor.

Mr. JONES, of Tenn.—Nobody's got the floor.

The SPEAKER—Has Mr SMITH yielded the floor?

Mr. SMITH replied negatively, and after further proceedings said he had risen to speak on the subject which for many years has laid near his heart, and near the hearts of millions of the American people.

His first act on this floor after he was sworn into office was to present the memorial of the New-York City Alliance, asking that this city may have ample power to restrain the traffic in intoxicating drinks. On his motion, eight or ten days ago, this memorial was referred to the Judiciary Committee; with great difficulty he had kept the subject awake till this moment. The gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. HUNT) said forty of his constituents were interested in the bill proposed to be taken up by the gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. SMITH.) Millions of people in the world are interested in the pending motion. He denied that the civil Government is to rule or protect public morals. Government is nothing more nor less than a great watch dog lying in front of people's houses, but never to enter. Civil Government should never mix itself up with the affairs of the people. Its duty is simply external and protective. He briefly glanced at the evils of intemperance, and said the only cure for it was in total abstinence. He argued it was the duty of Government to prohibit the traffic in intoxicating drinks, thus carrying out its power to protect persons and property. The suppression of the traffic is indispensable to that protection and essential to the success of the cause of temperance. He argued on the Maine law principles, expressing his opinion that no duty was more clearly within the limits of Government than the suppression of dram shops.

The report was tabled, and ordered to be printed.

Eight private bills were then passed, after which the House went into Committee on the private calendar.

Ninety-two bills were laid aside to be reported.

At 5 o'clock, the body found itself without a quorum, seventy-three members being present. A determination was evinced to pass the bills; therefore, the House was called, with a view to procure a sufficient number of members to do so, and excuses were heard for absentees. This proceeding was attended with excessive good nature. Sickness was, for the most part, assigned for non-attendance, while it was said, regarding some members, that they had retired to get fresh air, or dinner. An hour was thus occupied, when ninety-two members were found to be in attendance. Still no quorum.

Mr. HUGHES said it seemed to be the desire that the business transacted in Committee should be reported to the House. They were all anxious nothing should be lost of what had been done to-day. No doubt the good sense of the House would on Monday arrange business in such a way as would enable action to be had on those bills. Upwards of ninety-six members are necessary for a quorum, and he moved an adjournment.

A motion was made that the Sergeant-at-Arms go in search of absentees.

Mr. CRAIGE said they attempted this miserable farce at the commencement of the Session, with no good result.

Mr. MCMULLEN remarked, if the House would agree by unanimous consent to pass those bills on Monday, they could now adjourn.

The House refused to do so.

Many members waiting outside were admitted, and at 6½ o'clock, despairing of a quorum, the House, by 54 to 34, adjourned.

Later from Havana—Loss of a Steamer—The Markets—Ship News.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, July 20.

The steamship *Black Warrior* arrived at Mobile yesterday, with Havana dates to the 16th inst.

She confirms the loss of the steamer *J. C. Lee*, bound to Nicaragua, which vessel exploded her boiler off Cape Antonio on the 3d, and sunk. The captain and crew were saved.

The markets were quiet. Sugar had advanced ½ real. Lard had advanced to 14½c. for bbls. and 16c. for kegs. Tobacco was firm, the crop being reported to be one-third short.

Arrived at Havana—*Little Lizzie*, *John Benson* and *Josephine* from New-York, *Japonica* from Philadelphia, *Gulnare* from Charleston.

Arrived at Matanzas—Brig *Russell* from New-York.

Sailed—Brig *Richard* for New-York.

Arrived at Cardenas—Brigs *Gilvery*, *R. Hogan*; ship *Sulione*, New-York.

From Rio Janeiro—The Markets—Shipping Intelligence.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 22.

We are in receipt of Rio Janeiro dates to the 10th of June. Flour was inactive at $26 for Richmond City Mills, and $23 for Haxall. Coffee—the foreign advices were unfavorable, but a small stock and light receipts prevented any effect upon the market, which was firm. Freights—The absence of produce had prevented transactions, and quotations were nominal at 60c.@70c. per bag for United States.

Arrived—Bark *Delawarian* and ship *Mario* in ballast.

From the British Provinces—Cholera at St. John, N. B.—Great Fire at Fredericton.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 22.

We have received New-Brunswick papers to the 21st inst.

Cholera had broken out at St. John, and the papers were loud in their complaints of the filth which prevailed throughout the city. Several deaths had taken place.

A fire occurred at Fredericton on the 17th, which destroyed the greater part of three blocks. Seventy-five buildings were consumed, situated between King-street and the river, north of Temperance Hall. The loss was heavy.

Earthquake at Panama—Sailing of the Steamers North Star and Illinois—Later from Valparaise, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, July 21.

An earthquake occurred at Panama on the 10th inst., which, however, caused but little damage. The steamer *North Star* sailed on 15th inst. with three hundred passengers. The Illinois followed her on the 16th with four hundred passengers and over a million in treasure.

The latest accounts from Valparaise up to the 14th of June, and from Lima the 25th, say that the revolution in Peru continues, and a decisive battle is soon expected to be fought.

The Great Cricket Match—Defeat of the New-Yorkers—The Burning of Richmondville Seminary.

ALBANY, Saturday, July 22.

The great Cricket match between the New-York and Canadian clubs at Toronto this week resulted in the defeat of the New-Yorkers.

The examination of the students charged with setting fire to the Richmondville Seminary, Schoharie County, recently, has resulted in the commitment of five of them to answer the charge of arson. They are all under 16 years of age, and have been bailed in sums of from $2,000 to $5,000 each. They will be brought before the Grand Jury of Schoharie County in September next.

Fire in Chelsea—Cholera in Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, July 23.

A fire occurred in Chelsea on Saturday night, which destroyed a stable in STETSON'S ship-yard and three valuable horses, also a quantity of ship timber. The loss is about three thousand dollars.

There were ninety-eight deaths in Boston for the week ending Saturday, the 22d inst., fourteen of which were from cholera. The thermometer at noon to-day stood at 97° in the shade.

The Assault on Richard H. Dana, Jr.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 22.

SULLIVAN, *alias* HUXFORD, arrested in New-Orleans on the requisition of Governor WASHBURN, charged with the murderous assault on RICHARD H. DANA, Jr., was brought before the Police Court to-day. He waived his examination, and bail was fixed at $4,000, in default of which he was committed.

The Southern Mail—The Weather in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 22.

New-Orleans papers of Sunday last are received, but contain no news of importance.

The heat has slightly moderated—the thermometer at 11 o'clock standing at 90°.

Navigation of the Ohio River.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, July 20.

There is now five feet of water in the river hence to Cairo. Freights to St. Louis, 40 cents per 100 pounds, and light draft boats abundant.

Arrival of the United States at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, July 20.

The steamship *United States*, from Aspinwall, has arrived at this port, bringing California advices to the 1st instant.

Railroad Accident.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, July 22.

The locomotive of the Chicago Express Train on the Lafayette and Indianapolis Railway, on Tuesday, bound for Indianapolis, twenty miles from the latter place, struck a saw-log, which is supposed was placed designedly on the track. As the cars were turning a curve, the engineer did not see the obstruction until nearly upon it. He then reversed the engine and jumped off. The locomotive turned a complete somerset, landing in a corn field. The engineer was slightly injured. Mr. STEPHENS, the Express Messenger, was badly injured, and it is supposed that he will not recover. The passengers escaped unhurt.

Railroad Accident.

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J., Saturday, July 22.

The 9 o'clock train from New-York to Rahway ran off the track here this morning. It consisted of the locomotive, tender and the passenger-cars. No damage was done. The mail trains from Philadelphia and New-York are here waiting, and will be about two hours behind time.

The Central Dividend—The Adjutant General—Bishop Upfold.

ALBANY, Sunday, July 23.

No official declaration has yet been made by the Board of Directors of the Central Railroad Company. A dividend will be declared before the present Board closes; but what amount it will be, or when payable, is not officially known.

Col. ISAAC VANDERPOOL, who for some months, has performed the duties of Adjutant General during the illness of Gen. TEMPLE, will be appointed by the Governor to that office.

Bishop UPFOLD, of Indiana, preached at St. Paul's Church this morning, and at St. Peter's this afternoon. He laid the corner stone of an Episcopal Church in Greenbush, yesterday. It rained very heavily here this afternoon. Four lock-gates upon the Welland Canal, near Thorold, were broken away on Wednesday, an navigation suspended for four or five days.

Disastrous Gale.

ROCK ISLAND, Friday, July 21.

We were visited, yesterday afternoon, with a tremendous gale, accompanied with considerable thunder and lightning. A number of houses were blown down, and several steamers lost their chimneys. The *Golden Eva* had her cabin entirely destroyed. At Davenport, a foundry and store were blown down, seven persons buried in the ruins, and one or two men killed.

The New-York Central Railroad.

ALBANY, Saturday, July 22.

The Directors of the New-York Central Railroad Company are now in session here, and the question of a dividend is under consideration.

The Weather in the East.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 22.

The heat is less oppressive than yesterday, owing to a light east wind, although the thermometer still nominates 94°. There was quite a heavy thunder storm in the vicinity of Newburyport, yesterday afternoon. The lightning struck Harrison's Hotel, in Georgetown, and killed a little girl named KNEELAND, aged 10 years.

The Weather in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 22.

The heat is quite as great here as yesterday, although there is rather more air stirring. Thermometer, indoors, 95°, and in the street 98° in the shade.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, July 23.

A shower of rain fell here this afternoon, which cooled the air considerably. It is quite clear and pleasant now.

Weather in Baltimore—Deaths from Heat.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 23.

We have no mails south of Mobile. The heat has moderated a little; the thermometer now ranges at 90° to 92°. There were several deaths from the effects of the heat of yesterday. At Alexandria yesterday, two men had died from the same cause.

Weather in Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, July 23.

The thermometer in Boston to-day is 92°—not 97° as previously reported. There were five deaths by Cholera to-day,—among whom is Dr. SABINE, the well known Dentist.

No Signs of the Pacific.

SANDY HOOK, Sunday, July 23—12 P. M.

There are no signs of the steamship *Pacific* up to this hour. Wind North west. Weather clear.

NEW-YORK CITY.

DANGEROUS ASSAULT BY A COUNTERFEITER.—A Western man, who gave his name as GEO. WILLIAMS, went on Saturday morning, between 12 and 1 o'clock, to the house of Dr. DEWIES, corner of Bleecker-street and Broadway, and inquired for the Doctor, stating at the time that he wanted medicine for a young man who was very ill. He was shown up to the office. When the medicines were put up, WILLIAMS handed him a $20 bank note in payment, purporting to be issued by the Farmers' Bank, of Seneca County. He was immediately informed that the bill was bad, and was asked for other money. WILLIAMS showed a pocket-book filled with notes of the same description. The Doctor then sent a servant for a policeman, and attempted to retain WILLIAMS. The latter, observing the movement, seized a stone jug that was lying on the table, and struck the Doctor a blow on the head, cutting him severely. WILLIAMS succeeded in getting out of the door, but as the disturbance was heard by others, he was met at the door of the house by MATTHEW D. GREEN, and Councilman CONOVER, of the Twentieth Ward, who arrested him, and gave him in custody of Officer ROE, of the Fifteenth Ward. We understand that Dr. DEWIES is seriously injured, and has not been able to go to the Police Office to enter a formal complaint. WILLIAMS, however, is locked up in the meantime. WILLIAMS, we understand, went the previous night to Dr. BLOISE, of Fourth-street, for medicine, and offered to him a bill of the same description in payment. The Doctor told him to come the following morning, and in the meantime informed the police of the circumstance. WILLIAMS was cunning enough not to return for the medicine. The following is a copy of the bill:

No. 299. BILL OF EXCHANGE. H.
$20. $20.

The Romulus, 16th May, 1849.

Farmers' Bank, of Seneca County, will pay twenty dollars to J. D. COE, or bearer, twelve months after date, value received. JOHN WICKOFF, President.
J. J. PENHN, Cashier.

COMMUTERS' MEETING.—An adjourned meeting of commuters on the Harlem Railroad was held at the Irving House, Morrisania, on Saturday evening last, to hear the report of a Sub-Committee, appointed by the General Committee of Conference with the Directors of the Road.

Mr. THOS. W. BYRNE was called to the Chair, and Mr. CHARLES W. DITCHETT officiated as Secretary.

After some delay, a verbal report from Mr. JOHN MURPHY, of the Sub-Committee, was made and accepted. The gentleman stated that the Committee had had an interview, rather reluctantly obtained, with six Directors, (not a quorum,) who listened to an eloquent statement of their case from Mr. F. W. GILLEY, with politeness and attention, and finally promised to consider their demands at a meeting of the Board on Tuesday next, and give them a final answer on Friday.

Mr. A. B. HAMPTMAN offered a resolution appointing a committee to confer with the direction of the Second and Third Avenue Railroads, and ascertain the probable date of their completion to Harlem, and report the most eligible management for purposes of competition with the Harlem road. Mr. CHARLES KEMPTMAN stated that the New-Rochelle road would be prosecuted rapidly, and moved to amend by adding that road to those in the instructions to the committee. Adopted.

Messrs. N. M. MCGRAW, F. W. GILLEY, A. B. HAMPTMAN, D. V. TILDEN, and BENJ. HARRISON, were appointed to serve on the committee.

Speeches of much interest and many valuable suggestions were made by Messrs. HARRISON, GILLEY and MCGRAW, which were listened to by the large assemblage present, numbering from 800 to 1,000, with frequent and warm applause. Mr. GILLEY boldly charged the Company with having broken a written agreement made with committees, which writing was said to be in the possession of Mr. JORDAN L. MOTT. Mr. MCGRAW confirmed this statement by asserting that such a contract did exist in spirit, but he was not prepared to go into details respecting it. He likewise stated that a road could be built from Fordham to Harlem for $80,000, and the stock would be subscribed by committees in three weeks, and the road could be finished in three months.

About 10 o'clock, the meeting adjourned to meet again next Saturday evening, to hear the final answer of the Directors of the Harlem Railroad Company.

LAUNCH OF THE WAR STEAMER ITURBIDE.—This beautiful vessel, built in a very substantial manner, live oak throughout, was successfully launched at 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, from the yard of JACOB A. WESTERVELT & Co., at the foot of Houston-street.

A large company assembled in the yard to witness the launch, and when she was fairly afloat they retired by invitation to the office, where the health of the builders was drunk, and success to the vessel.

Her dimensions are as follows: length on deck, 160 feet; breadth of beam, 28; depth of hold, 16, and 1,600 tons burden. She is, like her consort, the *General Santa Anna*, pierced for 14 guns.

The *General Iturbide* is very sharp fore and aft, and is considered a superior modeled war steamer, of her class. She was constructed from Government specifications under the direction of CARLOS BUTTERFIELD & Co. Her bow and stern are ornamented with carved Mexican eagles.

The *Iturbide* will be furnished with an improved oscillating engine and other machinery from the Faron Iron Works, of Front-street, near Jackson.

STREET PREACHING.—Three persons held forth from the steps of the City Hall, yesterday, against the Pope and Popish influence in this free country. Mrs. BISHOP spoke from the steps of the Hall of Records, on the last ten tribes of Israel. There were not more than 200 persons present. Everything passed off quietly although one young man, said to be from Philadelphia, pushed his way through the crowd seemingly intent on getting up a row. The Police were present in strong force.

ARRIVAL OF A SON OF GEN. LOPEZ.—Among the passengers who were in the *Franklin* at the time of her running aground, was a son of the late Gen. NARCISSA LOPEZ, the Cuban patriot. He has been for some time past in France, but designs we believe to take up his residence in this City.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—Saturday.

Before Judge Woodruff.

DECISIONS.—*Lewis O. Wilson* vs. *The Mayor, Aldermen, &c.*—This was an application by the complainant to obtain relief from an alleged illegal assessment and levy for taxation by the corporate authorities. The complainant it appeared held personal property in the City, which was assessed for taxation and a levy made in the usual way. He contends that he is not liable, inasmuch as he is not a resident of this State but resides in Connecticut, where his personal property was regularly assessed and the impost paid. The Corporation Counsel demurred to the complaint on the ground that if any right of action existed against the Corporation, it must be in the nature of a suit for damages. The Court decided that this was an application for the exercise of the equity jurisdiction of the Court, but that the case did not come within the limits of its powers as a Court of Equity. Judgment must therefore be given for the defendants, with liberty to the plaintiff to amend on payment of costs.

Miles Davis vs. *McCrady and Others.*—Motion granted, with leave to defendant to put in answer in 20 days.

Wm. Hasty vs. *Walter R. Jones and Others.*—Motion granted, with leave to the defendant to amend.

The Harlem Railroad and Commuters.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

You have heard of the Harlem Railroad war, but perhaps have not met a full statement of the matters in dispute. I state them, as I believe, fully and fairly, and would be glad to see you publish them. If the statement calls forth one from the Company in reply, so much the better.

At the time of the settlement of the first of the new villages, Morrisania, numerous verbal promises were made by GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, and other Directors of the Harlem Railroad Company, to Messrs. MOTT, MCGRAW, and other trustees of the new village, as to rates of commutation. Mr. JORDAN L. MOTT says he has a letter now in his possession, from the then President of the Company, stating that the commutation should be *reduced* when the villages should be built up. The commuters do not suppose that these promises were made in such a manner as to form a legal contract, but that such promises were made and believed, and had great influence in causing the settlement of the villages, is not doubted by any; the Railroad Company, even, indirectly admitting a contract, by *reserving*, under the new arrangement, a right they have always had, if there had been no contract.

Previous to the late change announced by the Company, matters stood thus: It was well understood (at all events, frequently said) the commutation price is so much, it will perhaps be reduced, it certainly will not be raised. There was enough of faith in the implied contract to cause the new villages to fill rapidly with working-men, many of whom expended all they had upon their lots—they are at present fixtures there, furnishing a permanent income for the company. The mere fact of a disturbance of the implied contract has a ready raised a feeling of insecurity which will depress the value of their property. To them the matter is vital—for if they cannot live there, no other working men can, and their houses are nearly worthless. The advance (25 per cent. the Company call it, but nearly 100 per cent. it will prove to be to most) is in itself an oppression, but the chief evil is, that *we do not know where advancing rates will stop.* The old agreement has been broken, and we have no security for the future. The Company are reserving *all* the rights to themselves, except that of paying whatever price they may choose to demand, which privilege they still leave the commuters.

The terms of payment, reservations, &c., need to be distinctly stated, as well as the price, to show how oppressive the recent action of the Company has been. On all "full tickets" the rise of price is 25 per cent. On "local accommodation" tickets the price has not been raised; but *all the* trains *but two* have been taken off—which is equal to a rise of several hundred per cent.—the Company further reserving the right to run those two trains at what hour they please. They say, "of course" the two trains will be run at times suitable to the commuters. There is no "of course" about it; there was, but the commuters distrust the Company now, and, if the "Happy Family" should be defeated again at the next Westchester County election, they might choose to run both these trains in the middle of the day.

But, if the trains remain as they now are, reaching City Hall at 6.45 A. M., and leaving it at 6.15 P. M., if there are but these two trains the workingman will be obliged to take a full ticket, for he will frequently, especially in Winter, fail to catch the first train, and must take the second, and pay, as well as lose time, or have a full ticket. Suppose the commuter finds himself driven to take a full ticket, what is the relation of its price to that he has been paying, and what are the conditions? They are as follows:

1. No ticket issued for less than six months. 2. Six months tickets cost 25 per cent. more than yearly tickets. 3. All tickets shall date from January 1 or July 1, in each year. 4. The Company reserve the right to take off any trains they choose.

I will apply these rules to my own case, and show how they work.

The rate of commutation I now pay is $35 per year, for which I have the right to use twenty-four trains daily. I should be compelled on the 1st October next, to take the "Mechanics'" train, involving an indefinite expense for trains missed, &c., &c., $62 50 for fifteen months' ticket; or, if I could not expend so much at once, I must pay $46 50 for nine months. I have previously paid $35 for a year, and this the Company call 25 per cent. advance only. Beside this, the Company may choose in Winter to take off the only trains I can afford to use, and thereby inflict another heavy tax for lost time. True, more trains are given with a full ticket, but *I cannot use them.*

The reasons of the Company for their action, as presented by their Vice-President were, simply, that the old rate was not sufficient to pay the increased cost of everything needed for the road. This the commuters do not believe, and they find in the last Westchester election, the construction of costly bridges, and, more than all, the running trains to Albany with six passengers only—reasons sufficient but not satisfactory.

The Commuters have appointed a Committee to call on the Board but have hitherto failed in reaching beyond the Vice President, who received them courteously, promised to call the Board together immediately, if possible, and then neglected, as he says, to mention the matter at all. Nothing has been done as yet.

If the Board will not recede, what can the Commuters do? They can get their villages incorporated and harass the Company by numerous legal means; by their friends and connections here they can still further legally vex them; they can build up a rival road, search out all violations of law by the Company, and see that they are punished. They can show the Company, in short, how quickly 2,000 friends may grow into 10,000 foes; and render it certain that the $15,000 the Company calculate to raise from the commuters will not half pay the expenses of collection.

Vermont.

The *Watchman and Journal*, the leading Whig paper in Vermont, edited by E. P. WALTON, Jr., son of the candidate for Governor nominated by the "Union Convention" at Montpelier, says that the resolutions adopted there are in all essential respects identical with the Whig resolutions adopted at Rutland, and declares its adhesion to the regular Whig ticket. The *Watchman* adds the following just and judicious comments on the general movement:

True to Freedom, as four-fifths of the people of the free States are, the propagandists of Slavery well understand that there is no way of carrying their point, but by *dividing the North.* Those men who have fomented divisions; those men who have repelled, and are now repelling, the noble stand taken by the Whigs at Rutland; those men who in the Mass Convention labored incessantly, and to some extent successfully, to prevent the Mass Convention from uniting *upon the men* as well as upon the *principles* proposed by the Rutland Convention, and who are now attempting to repudiate the Mass Convention itself, in which they acted and by which they ought in honor to be bound: we say distinctly, that all such men, whether they know it or not, are doing precisely the work desired by the enemies of freedom. The case is clear: if the disorganizers succeed in fomenting divisions in the North, the North will inevitably be defeated. We say then to all the true friends of freedom—let the disorganizers alone. And to those who have agreed in every essential principle, in both the Rutland and Mass Conventions, we say—*Agree on your candidates.* In such an union there will be confidence—positive strength—and an overwhelming victory. It is absurd to split tickets, in the face and to the defeat of principles. In this instance there is no differences of principles to warrant different tickets; there is no ground for disagreement among those who *wish* to agree.

—Judge ROYCE, the Whig candidate for Governor, has written the following letter:

To E. B. Whiting, Esq., Editor of St. Alban's Messenger.

SIR: Since the nominations for State officers were made at Rutland, on the 7th of June last, I have been pressed for some public avowal of my opinions in regard to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the present Liquor Law of this State.

I first thought that my views on the former subject were sufficiently indicated in accepting the nomination with full knowledge of the resolutions passed by the Rutland Convention; and that it best comported with my position before the public, to suspend replies, for the present, to the questions proposed upon that matter. This impression was signified to some of the gentleman by whom I have been addressed.

But applications of the same kind are still continued; and to quiet the solicitude which is manifested, I may as well state the general terms: That I have always had that feeling of deep repugnance to Slavery which so generally pervades the North, regarding it as utterly indefensible upon any principle of natural right, or moral justice, and as a blight and curse upon the prosperity of any people; and that I have consequently looked upon the extension of Slavery as a great evil, to be opposed and resisted by all Constitutional means. I have never doubted that Congress had the rightful power to limit its extension; and therefore, that the 8th section of the Missouri-Compromise Act of 1820 was a valid and binding enactment; and that it was passed under circumstances which deprived Congress of the moral right to repeal it, though they retained the legal power to do so.

In regard to the Liquor law, my opinion is: That the prohibitory system should at least have a farther trial; of course I do not think it would be wise at present to substitute a different system; though alterations might probably be made in some of the subordinate provisions of the existing law, which would tend to render it less obnoxious to objection without impairing its efficiency.

STEPHEN ROYCE.

EAST BERKSHIRE, July 10, 1854.

Sad Affair at Alexandria, La.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, 16th.

The Fourth of July was celebrated at Alexandria, in this State, with great *eclat*. There was a grand review of military, and an oration of a highly eloquent and impressive character was delivered by MERCER CANFIELD, Esq. Dinner was then announced, and this being finished, the ladies retired, the company were reseated, toasts announced, and every thing was going on joyously, when a disturbance was heard, and very soon afterwards the report of a pistol.

It was soon ascertained to have been fired by a young man named CULBERSON, commonly known as "Doc," who attempted to run, but was immediately knocked down and secured. The contents of the pistol, a large sized bullet, was lodged in the abdomen of J. F. MURRAY, the Mayor of Alexandria. It struck him on a level with, and two or three inches in front of the hip-bone, and caused him to fall instantly. The circumstance caused the utmost consternation; the scene, from one of extreme joy, became one of terror and gloom.

It seems that CULBERSON had got into some petty quarrel with a soldier who was on guard at the time, about a loaf of bread. MURRAY separated the belligerents, and was about four feet from CULBERSON when he was shot. The pistol was pointed, as several depositions assert, deliberately at MURRAY, the man with whom the quarrel first originated being out of the way at the time.

This event has caused a great sensation in this vicinity. Mr. MURRAY was a man highly prized by all who knew him. He was buried on the 5th, at his family burying-ground, at Cotile. The examination of CULBERSON took place on Saturday, and he was fully committed to take his trial for wilful murder.

Mysterious Death—Suspected Poisoning.

From the Albany Evening Atlas, July 21.

For several days past, rumors of a painful character have been in circulation in Syracuse, in reference to the mysterious illness of Mrs. ELLEN UREON, a daughter of Mr. C. MARVIN, No. 50 Warren-street. It seems that nearly two years ago Mrs. E., then aged about 16, was married to a German music teacher, ALEXANDER UREON, in this city, and subsequently went with him to Leroy, Genesee County, to reside. She became very ill several months ago, and was supposed to be poisoned. The husband, who was suspected, fled. On Wednesday the wife died; and a post-mortem examination was made, the results of which are uncertain. UREON was Professor of Music in the Oneida Conference Seminary, at Cazenovia, during the Winter of 1853, and is about six feet in height, 35 or 40 years of age, has light complexion, hazel eyes, brown hair, and a high forehead, rather bald. It is supposed that he has fled to Europe. It is doubtful whether there has been any crime committed; or whether the flight of the husband did not arise from fright and ignorance.

☞ On Wednesday evening, between 8 and 9 o'clock, as Mrs. HANNAH CONVERSE, wife of Mr. M. CONVERSE, and four children, were returning from a visit to Mrs. C.'s mother, about two miles south from this village, the horses, from some cause, became unmanageable when about half-way home, and Mrs. C. and the children were thrown from the wagon. They were taken into a house near at hand, where Mrs. C. died in a short time from the injuries received. The children were all more or less injured, two of them severely, but we believe, not dangerously.—*Verdon Transcript.*

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 24, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

VOL. III....NO. 888.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM [illegible]

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR

MINING NEWS—RISE OF THE [illegible]

Political Violence at San Francisco.

LATER FROM PERU.

Later from the Isthmus and the [illegible]

From the Isthmus and the [illegible]

The steamship *North Star*, Capt. [illegible] WAMARK, of the Independent Line, left New-York on the 5th, at 3 P. M. From the [illegible] 9th she was favored with fine weather, [illegible] der of the passage was accompanied with [illegible] sea and easterly winds. Arrived at Aspinwall the 13th at 11 P. M., after a passage of 6 days and 8 hours. The *Illinois* arrived on the 16th at 10 A. M. Left Aspinwall on return the 18th at 11 P. M. [illegible] 273 passengers, 105 in cabin, and $300,000 [illegible] dust. For the first three days encountered strong N. E. gales with a heavy sea. On the [illegible] A. M., lat. 35 30, lon. 74, passed a steamer supposed to be the *Empire City*, steering [illegible] Same day passed ship *Mary Ann*, of [illegible] ing westerly.

The outward passengers per Independent [illegible] were carried to the "Summit" station, [illegible] further than passengers have ever been [illegible] by railroad before. The Isthmus is healthy, [illegible] road progressing rapidly with the energetic [illegible] cessful labors of Col. TOTTEN. Passengers may soon expect to cross from ocean to ocean in a few hours. The *Uncle Sam*, which left San Francisco on the 1st, passed the *Yankee Blade* entering the harbor of San Francisco, and arrived on the 17th at 6 A. M., at Panama. The passengers of the dependent and Mail Line crossed the Isthmus

[illegible] to the 30th ult. The imports from this place to foreign ports [illegible] of specie, did not exceed in amount [illegible] part of the exports of [illegible] Union, according to the last annual Treasury Report—the population of the State being [illegible] of the whole. We bring this fact to notice that parties abroad may be the more impressed with the important fact that an overplus of goods in this market must effect it with tenfold disastrous consequences—looking, as we must, to the unparalleled charges and interest thereon whilst awaiting the tardy occurrence of a reaction. Our natural product for the present—gold—assumes from the moment of its acquisition a tangible and fixed value at home and abroad, but for merchandize or produce we have scarcely any foreign market far or near, and this we have again and again brought to the notice of every one interested in the commerce of California. Two vessels are now actually loading with return cargoes to the Eastern States—and as we have said, but a moderate number are early expected, giving us certainly a right to look for better times; but all these prospects [illegible] be marred if in giving, as we are in duty bound, the more abstract and truthful state of things, shippers should disregard our actual advice, and recklessly act upon the grounds of quotation.

Events of the Fortnight in the City of San Francisco.

The events which have transpired within the city during the fortnight are of more than usual [illegible].

There is still some squatter excitement, and the Mayor has recommended the Council to have all the public squares fenced in to keep off squatters.

It is expected that the city claim will be decided by the Land Commission at their next sitting, on the 11th inst.

The United States Land Commissioners are now calling one calendar of the claims peremptorily for determination, and there is a prospect of an earlier disposal of the business before them.

The Sutter claim is to be submitted at the next meeting of the Board.

JAMES HARDING, Esq., has entered upon his duties as Associate Law Agent before the Commission.

The Fourth of July is to be celebrated by a civic and military procession. The military of the city will be reviewed by Gen. WOOL.

The San Francisco Branch Mint continues in full operation, coining to the present full capacity of the institution, which has been contracted since the commencement, but which is gradually being extended. The deposits are always in advance of the coinage, but when the requisite amount of silver and the refining department shall have been properly provided for, there will be a change for the better. The amount of deposits for the past fortnight, ending June 29, have been, for coinage, 9,022 ounces, and for assayed bars, 27,009 ounces.

Burglaries are still of almost nightly occurrence in the city.

There has been a large amount of criminal business in the courts.

WM. SHEPPARD has been convicted of the murder of HENRY C. DAY. The quarrel which led to the murder was because DAY refused his consent to SHEPPARD's marrying his daughter. Judge LAKE, of the District Court, has sentenced SHEPPARD to be hung on the 28th proximo.

WM. MCFARLAN FOLEY, indicted for the murder of JNO. H. DUNN, publisher of the *Police Gazette*, was permitted by Judge LAKE to plead guilty of manslaughter, and has been sentenced to three years in the State Prison.

A motion has been made in the U. S. District Court for a new trial in the case of JOHN GARDNER, convicted of manslaughter for killing WM. PRATT, second mate of the *Sierra Nevada*. The decision of the Court is reserved.

On the evening of the 16th, Capt. ALEXANDER MATTHEWS, of the English ship *Lord Dufferin* was killed in a quarrel with JOHN MCGOWAN, carpenter of the ship. He was stabbed in the breast with a half-inch chisel.

The Broderick party carried the day.

On the 16th, an Englishman named EDWARD H. MONTEFIORE, said to be the son of Sir JAMES MONTEFIORE, a celebrated Jewish resident of England, was arrested on suspicion of having forged drafts on the banking houses of Messrs. BURGOYNE & Co. and ADAMS & Co. He was honorably discharged on his examination.

A woman named MARY BRADY, a native of Ireland, committed suicide on the 24th, by drowning herself in a cistern. She had loaned $1,000 of her earnings to a person who had become unable to pay her; and she killed herself in consequence.

MRS. MURPHY, the woman who was shot some weeks since in a squatter riot, has died.

A man named PAYNE, was shot dead on Angel Island on the 27th, by an Italian fisherman.

The election of a Democratic General Committee and Delegates to the State Convention, took place on the 20th. There was a good deal of fighting at the polls, in the course of which one man was shot; and the finale was a fight with revolvers in the saloon of the Union Hotel, which, however, resulted harmlessly.

The Board of Supervisors intend purchasing a site for a House of Refuge near the Mission.

A Committee has been appointed to examine the bills of W. E. GORMAN, Sheriff, for services, at his own solicitation.

The Howard Engine Company No. 3, celebrated its fourth anniversary on the 17th, by a procession and [illegible] in Kane Gardens.

The Volunteer Fire Company, which has been running independent, has been admitted into the Department.

The Firemen have declined turning out on the Fourth of July.

AN Englishman named WM. HUGHES performed in this city, for a wager of $1,000, the wonderful pedestrian feat of walking 80 consecutive hours without a moment's cessation.

A line of omnibuses has been established to run from Rincon Point to Clark's Point, passing every half hour.

It is stated that Rev. RUFUS P. CUTLER, of Portland, Me., has accepted an invitation to take charge of the First Unitarian Society of this city.

Rev. Dr. SCOTT delivered a lecture on the night of the 19th, for the benefit of the Mercantile Library Association.

Between the hours of 1 and 5 P. M., on the 17th, there was a heavy fall of rain.

It is said that an order has been received here from the British Government for the purchase of 10,000 tons of coal on this coast for the use of war steamers, during the present hostilities.

MISS LAURA KEENE opened the Union Theatre on the 20th.

Mr. THOMAS and family intend a professional trip to Australia.

In the Country.

The only news of any very general interest within the State, during the last fortnight, is of a political character.

County Conventions have been held in different portions of the State, to elect delegates to the Democratic State Convention. The contest is between the Bowers and the Broderick faction.

The Democratic State Convention meets in Sacramento City, on the 19th inst. The Whigs hold their Convention on the 25th.

The agricultural prospects throughout the State are of the greatest plenty. The new crop of barley is already in market, and is selling at about 1½c. per pound.

On the morning of the 22d ult., a rencontre occurred on the street, between Mr. JOHN TABOR, Editor of the Stockton *Journal*, and Mr. JOSEPH MANSFIELD, Editor of the *Republican*, in which the latter was killed by a shot from a Derringer pistol. Mr. TABOR is in prison, awaiting his trial. There was a good deal of excitement, and it was feared, for a time, that the crowd would retake and deal summarily with the prisoner.

A German named ADAM SPOHN, residing in Sacramento City, murdered his wife on the 20th, in a fit of jealousy, cutting her throat from ear to ear. He escaped on the river steamer, and afterwards committed suicide by drowning.

The house of BULL, BAKER & Co., at Red Bluffs, was robbed on the night of the 23d, of $10,000. The thief escaped.

JAMES KELLY, from Baltimore, was killed in Crescent City yesterday morning, in a petty quarrel with one of his companions named A. H. WARD, by a stab with a bowie-knife.

The news from the Indian Reservation at the Tejon is very encouraging. The Reservation Field comprises 2,800 acres, all under cultivation by the Indians. Mr. BEALE proposes to establish schools among the Indians. Another Reservation is to be located, of 25,000 acres, about twenty miles from the Tejon, both to be under the supervision of Mr. BEALE.

Colonel GRAY's surveying party arrived in San Diego on the 20th June, having left San Antonio on the first of January.

The Mormons intend establishing a mission at San José.

Shooting and Excitement in Stockton.

A telegraphic dispatch from Stockton, dated June 22, 12 M., to the *Evening News*, says: "JOSEPH MANSFIELD, one of the publishers of the San Joaquin *Republican*, was shot in the street this morning, about 9 o'clock, by JOHN TABOR, editor of the Stockton *Journal*. Mr. MANSFIELD met TABOR on the street, unarmed, a few words passed, when TABOR drew a pistol and shot, the ball striking MANSFIELD about two inches below the left [illegible]. The wound is mortal. TABOR was immediately [illegible] in the City Prison. Great [illegible] a disposition by the citi-

[illegible] to break down the prison-doors is manifested."—*San Francisco Herald.*

The gloomy record of an assassination in our sister city of Stockton will be found in another column. The proprietor of one newspaper, unwarned, was shot down in the street by the editor of another, and for hours the infuriated populace threatened to tear the offender from his cell, and by their own hands inflict upon him the highest penalty known to the law. The cause of the difficulty was the publication of an article in the Stockton *Journal*, in which the editor of that paper "accused the *Republican* of an intention to rob the city, by making false charges for work." These accusations were couched in no measured terms. Mr. MANSFIELD, one of the proprietors of the *Republican*, having met the editor of the *Journal*, Mr. TABOR, on the street, some words passed, and the former, though unarmed, was shot down by the latter. The frequent recurrence of scenes such as this in our State is becoming truly deplorable.—*Placer Times.*

A RUSSIAN WAR VESSEL IN THE PACIFIC.—By the news from the Sandwich Islands we publish to-day, it will be seen the Russian frigate *Diana* left Honolulu on the 28th of May, bound, in general terms, for the northward. She ought by this time to be in our immediate vicinity, but as her commander was not aware of the declaration of war at the time he left the Islands—in fact had, but a few days before, participated in the festivities in honor of Queen Victoria, it is not likely she would attempt to cut up British or French commerce, at least for some little time to come. The British sloop-of-war *Trincomalee* is dogging the Russian, and is evidently on the lookout that he does not do any mischief. In case the frigate did make an attack upon the merchantmen of the Allies, the *Trincomalee* could be of no service, for she is so inferior in size and metal that she would not dare to face her enemy. In fact, almost all the British men-of-war on the coast of America are so small, comparatively, that the *Diana* would be more than a match for any one of them. Even British skill and gallantry could not compensate for the odds of twenty or thirty heavy guns against them. The French, however, have some splendid frigates attached to the Society Island squadron, either one of which would court an encounter with the Russian.—*San Francisco Herald.*

RATES OF PASSAGE.—The Steamship Companies have determined upon fixing the price of passage at the following rates, and those on their way from the interior of the State to their homes in the Atlantic States need not be led into the same error as on a former occasion, when the prices were three times the amount they expected to be called upon to pay, viz.:

Golden Gate, P. M. S. S. Company:

	Through Tickets, including Isthmus Transit.	
Upper Saloon	$260	$280
Main Saloon	220	210
Second Cabin	185	205
Steerage	125	145

Pacific, Nicaragua Line, including Isthmus Charges.

Upper Saloon	$270	Second Cabin	$200
Main Saloon	240	Steerage	140

Uncle Sam, Independent Line, including Transit, Mule Hire and Railroad.

Upper Saloon	$270	Second Cabin	$200
Main Saloon	240	Steerage	145

Uncle Sam, Independent Line, without Isthmus Transit Tickets.

Upper Saloon	$250	Second Cabin	$180
Main Saloon	220	Steerage	124

[*Placer Times.*

OREGON.

We have dates from Oregon to the 24th of June. The news is unimportant.

The Courts have been organized under the new Code.

The wheat and Spring crops were never better.

Salt Lake Intelligence.

TREATY OF PEACE WITH THE UTAH AND PAUVAN INDIANS.—The most interesting feature of the news is the account of a treaty of peace made by Gov. BRIGHAM YOUNG, with WALKER and KANOSHE, chiefs of the Utah and Pauvan Indians. The Los Angeles *Star* derives the particulars of this negotiation from Mr. S. N. CARVALLO, artist, attached to Col. FREMONT's late Exploring Expedition, who reached that city on the 14th inst.:

"He states, that by invitation, he accompanied Governor BRIGHAM YOUNG and a large party from Great Salt Lake City, on the 6th of May, for WALKER's camp, on Chicken Creek; that there a formal treaty of peace was entered into by WALKER and KANOSHE, with Gov. YOUNG, the nature of which was that on no occasion whatever were the Indians to make any attack either on Americans or Mormons, and that they would use all their influence to prevent any depredation on the property of emigrants or settlers. Gov. YOUNG presented them with eighteen head of cattle, blankets, clothing, arms and ammunition, and entered into arrangements that Mr. PORTER ROCKWELL and five other gentlemen were to reside permanently with WALKER's band of Utahs, and accompany them in all their journeyings, for the purpose of protecting the lives and property of the whites. Gov. YOUNG has counseled all his people in the different settlements to treat the Indians kindly, and to supply them on all occasions with food, and such clothing as they may require. He also purchased from the Utahs several Indian children, (prisoners,) two or three of them under two years of age, whom he intends to educate and take care of. Mr. CARVALLO came over the route of Colonel FREMONT in 1843 and '44, through the Santa Clara and Las Vegas, the Mohave River and Cajon Pass. He has recovered his health, and proceeds hence to San Francisco, *en route* to New-York."

THE GUNNISON MASSACRE.—The Los Angeles *Star* has received from Mr. CARVALLO, an account of the GUNNISON massacre, obtained from KANOSHE, Chief of the Pauvan Indians, who committed the deed. The following are the particulars:

An emigrant party of Americans, under the command of Mr. THOMAS HILDRETH and three brothers, encamped near Fillmore. Some of the Indians came into camp, as is their usual practice, and solicited food and clothing, and also permission to remain in camp until moonrise, which permission was refused, and the Indians ordered out of camp. The Indians did not immediately comply, whereupon the whites unmercifully attacked them, and shot down a Chief, two of his sons, and several others. A few days afterwards, a brother of the Chief who was slain, was hunting, and he heard near him the explosion of firearms. He discovered that it proceeded from two men who were also out hunting. He silently followed them to camp, near the Sevier; afterwards he went to his own camp, and making an artificial scalp of horse hair, related the circumstances, and commenced a war dance in which the whole party joined until after midnight. They then armed themselves and proceeded to Captain GUNNISON's camp, surrounded it, hiding themselves in the willows near by. While GUNNISON's party were eating their breakfast, the signal was given, and the attack commenced. One man fell on the spot—Capt. GUNNISON rose and held out both his hands to them, which was answered by another discharge. Some of the men endeavored to get to their horses, which were picketed, but they were all massacred, with the exception of one or two dragoons who made their escape. Not a gun was fired by the whites in defence. One of the Indians on a captured horse, made his way into KANOSHE's camp, some miles from the scene of action. KANOSHE repaired to the Indian camp, and endeavored to obtain possession of the property taken. This incensed the Indians, and several arrows were pointed at him, but his indomitable courage saved him, and he succeeded in obtaining the property, which was restored to the proper owners at Fillmore. KANOSHE knew nothing of the intended attack. WALKER and his band of Utahs were 300 miles off at the time, and were innocent of any participation in the act.

Mormon Affairs.

From the Eleventh General Epistle of the Saints YOUNG, KIMBALL and GRANT, Presidents of the Church, to the Saints of the earth, published in the Deseret *News* of the 15th of April, we make a few extracts:

"The annual conference, after a four days' session, adjourned on Sunday evening the 9th inst., to meet again on the 27th day of June. Bro. BARLEY P. PRATT was appointed to preside in California, and will dictate the mission to the Islands and countries bordering upon the Pacific Ocean. Some twenty young elders were chosen to go to the Islands of the Pacific, making sixty-five in all appointed to go on missions at this conference. Elder FRANLIN D. RICHARDS, JOSEPH A. YOUNG, WM. H. KIMBALL, GEORGE D. GRANT, EDMUND ELLSWORTH, WM. YOUNG, JAMES A. LITTLE, left on the 27th of March, on a mission to England, together with FREDERICK KESLER, GEORGE HALLIDAY, who accompany them to St. Louis, on business. The wall around the Temple Block has advanced considerable since our last Epistle; the stone and adobe work, except the coping and gates, being completed on two and a half sides. The city wall is also fast progressing, and it is expected will be finished the present season. Many of the settlements have secured themselves by forting in; but much remains to be done. It is desirable, and we urge it upon the Saints to not cease their vigilance nor their exertions until their defences are completed. The crops of grain and vegetables were generally good, and were tolerably well preserved; and it is presumed, notwithstanding so large an emigration, that there will, with proper economy, be sufficient to carry us safe through to another harvest. It is an evident truth that more grain should be raised. On the 5th of November, the Deseret Dramatic Association opened at Social Hall; since when, with few interruptions, amusements of various kinds have been kept up in that building until the present time, as often as once a week."

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The schooner *Flying Dart*, Capt. FREEMAN, arrived at San Francisco, furnished papers to June 3,—two weeks later than previous advices.

MOVEMENTS OF RUSSIAN AND BRITISH MEN-OF-WAR.—After a stay of a fortnight, the Russian frigate *Diana*, Capt. LESSOVSKY, 60 guns, sailed from Honolulu on the 28th of May, bound to the northward. On the following day, the British sloop-of-war *Trincomalee*, which had also been in port several weeks, sailed on the same course as the *Diana*, evidently watching her.

THE FIRST SHIP FOR JAPAN.—The clipper-ship *Lady Pierce*, (formerly the *Racehound*,) Capt. BURR, arrived at Honolulu on the 28th May, in 16 days from San Francisco. This ship is owned by SILAS E. BURROWS, Esq., and is a sort of pleasure-yacht, in which the owner is going down to look at Japan. She touched in at the Islands unexpectedly, to have the barnacles scraped off her bottom, having discovered, after leaving San Francisco, that her sailing was impeded by them.

CELEBRATION OF QUEEN VICTORIA'S BIRTH-DAY IN HONOLULU.—The 24th of May was observed in Honolulu by the British residents and others, with the usual courtesies, displays and festivities on such an occasion. The English and French frigates were most tastily decorated. At noon salutes were fired, at which hour the British Consul-General, Mr. WM. MILLER, received calls of congratulation from official and other gentlemen, in great numbers. Afterwards the Consul-General gave a banquet, at which were present Prince LIHOLIHO, the Commissioners for the United States and France, the Ministers of Foreign Relations and Finance, Chief Justice LEE and others—the King and Premier being prevented by the sudden and severe illness of the sister of the latter.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH CALIFONEIA.—The Sandwich Islanders are delighted at the prospect of a steamer being put upon the route between San Francisco and the Islands. They say the Minister of Finance will insert the sum of $2,500 in his budget, as compensation for carrying the mail semi monthly by steamers, which, with the larger sum it is expected the Government of the United States will pay for a conveyance of the mails, will afford an inducement to make a beginning in the enterprise so long talked of. In reference to this subject the *Polynesian* says: "We think the time has come for the trial, and that the command of the trade, and all collateral advantages of carrying mails, &c., will be secured by the first steamer that is put upon the route. Let her come and try the experiment, by all means, and we have not a doubt that the business of Honolulu will afford her all the patronage their circumstances will allow, while the increasing trade will soon require a second steamer to keep pace with the demand for conveyance."

The *New Era*, of June 1st, says: "The Hawaiian Missionary and other religious societies have held their annual meeting during this week. We have heard, but cannot vouch for the fact, that the subject of sending missionaries to Japan was under consideration."

PROPOSED NEW TARIFF.—Mr. ALLEN, the Minister of Finance, has recommended to the Legislature a new tariff, materially modifying the existing laws imposing duties on imports. In his communication to the House, he thus contrasts the revenue from the old, and that expected from the proposed Tariff act:

By the existing laws, there was collected on spirits, wines, &c., for the year 1853	$72,631 00
By the bill proposed, there would be collected on the same quality	43,946 69
Making a difference of	$28,684 31
On other goods, wares and merchandise, by the existing laws, there was collected	$58,379 72
By the proposed law, there would be collected on the same value	116,091 98
Making a difference of	58,712 26
Less difference on spirits, wines, &c.	28,684 31
	$30 027 96

So that the proposed bill will produce more than the existing law, $30,027 95.

AGRICULTURAL ADDRESS.—The Annual Address before the Hawaiian Agricultural Society, was to be delivered on the 13th of June, by Hon. D. L. GREGG, United States Commissioner.

CHEAP LANDS AND CATTLE ON THE ISLANDS.—The *Polynesian* says: The fine grazing estate, formerly owned by Mr. BROWN, at Waiiua, Kauai, was sold at auction on Saturday last, for $2,500, subject to a mortgage of $500. Included in the purchase were about 400 head of cattle, of which some two hundred are milking cows, and all the buildings on the place.

AN IRON FOUNDRY IN HONOLULU.—Mr. WESTON has erected in Honolulu extensive iron works, where all sorts of machinery can be repaired, and heavy castings of every description made to order.

THE RELATIONS OF THE ISLANDS WITH FRANCE.—From resolutions introduced by Mr. HARRIS, into the House of Representatives May 30, it seems the French still insist on a reduction of the duties on their brandies, and the Hawaiians despair of ever obtaining indemnity from the Emperor NOPOLEON for the destruction of property caused by the French fleet in 1849.

ANNEXATION.—The following resolution, after being before the House for several days, was finally withdrawn by the mover, Mr. KAMAKAU: That previous to the final adjournment of the Legislature, the two Houses meet in joint session on the subject of the petitions against annexation which have been presented to this House, and in order that in time of peace preparations may be made for times of trouble.

Another Account of the Mazatlan Outrage.

From the Mazatlan Correspondent of the San Francisco Herald.

The Chilian bark *Patrita* sailed from San Francisco on the 13th of February last, bound for Guayamas. She sailed at the period when it was believed or anticipated that Mr. GADSDEN had negotiated a treaty by which, among other territory, the State of Sonora had become a part of our possessions. The passengers on board were mostly Americans, citizens of California:

List of American Citizens brought from Guaymas in the Chilian bark Patrita to Mazatlan, and there confined as Prisoners until the 20th of May, 1854. [The list is not a complete one.]

Names.	Where Belonging.	Where Residing.
Wm. W. Snelling	Boston	San Francisco.
Louis Hulseman		San Francisco.
Edgar Warren	New-York	San Francisco.
Ely E. Brockway	Mississippi	Marysville.
Isaac G. Grael		San Francisco.
Wm. P. Barnes		San Francisco.
C. H. B. Junge		San Francisco.
Milo Courtright	Pennsylvania	San Francisco.
John V. Morrison	Iowa	San Francisco.
S. E. Simpson	Ohio	San Francisco.
George Houschouse	New-York	San Francisco.
Daniel Byrnes	Boston	San Francisco.
Henry Longer	Iowa	San Francisco.
Casper Smith	Indiana	San Francisco.
John O. Eaton	Missouri	San Francisco.
John Victor	Ohio	San Francisco.
Charles Heiss	Ohio	San Francisco.
August Storber	Texas	San Francisco.
George Sheib	Indiana	San Francisco.
Peter Blohnn	New-York	San Francisco.
Peter H. Hughes	Rhode Island	San Francisco.
John Hussnetter	Ohio	San Francisco.
George Laner	Pennsylvania	San Francisco.
Philip Dehl	Missouri	San Francisco.
John Kendall	Buffalo, N. Y.	San Francisco.
Michael Musch	Missouri	San Francisco.
Henry Hotman	New-York	San Francisco.
A. B. Clemans	N. Hampshire	San Francisco.
Beale Eaton	Maryland	San Francisco.
Christopher Snyder		San Francisco.
John G. Jones		San Francisco.
Simon Myers		San Francisco.

They were composed of merchants, mechanics, miners, and others of useful pursuits and occupations, who in the spirit of enterprise and progress, instinct with our people, took the first opportunity to locate in the presumed newly occupied territory. They went there with peaceable intentions, and no arms except those which would develop the resources of the country, by cultivating its soil, erecting comfortable habitations, and engaging in such other useful employment as would better their own conditions and elevate their new homes in the scale of civilization. The *Patrita* arrived in Guaymas on the 4th of March; was immediately boarded by the Captain of the Port; the same evening the ship's boat was taken away by an officer of the Mexican war schooner *Suarte*, so that no one of the persons on board could get ashore. On the next day, the 5th of March, the few passengers who had passports were permitted to land, while the captain of the bark was made prisoner and sent ashore. The next day about 29 of the passengers were taken from the bark and put on board the Mexican schooner. On the 7th, the following day, they were taken from the schooner and removed to a sterile, shadeless island in the bay. On the night of the same day, while most of those remaining on board the *Patrita* were asleep that vessel was boarded by a number of armed soldiers, who strictly searched all the passengers, taking from them their pocket-knives and pistols, and removed them to the schooner *Suarte*. On the 9th, this other portion of the passengers were forcibly taken to the island. Upon this island, without shade from the burning sun during the day, with no covering to protect them from the intense dews at night, and with hardly food or water to sustain life, they were kept until the 17th of March, when they were again removed to the bark *Patrita*. When on board, one by one was searched, and everything taken, even to their letters, papers, and, from some of them, their money. All this may be regarded as the excess of cruelty, wrong, barbarism—but the continuation is the refinement of all these. They were then taken into the hold of the vessel—a bark of about one hundred and eighty tons—and shackled to long, heavy iron bars, one rivet of which had a large head, and the others fastened with two strong iron rivets, crossing each other at right angles.

The opportune arrival of the United States sloop-of war *Portsmouth*, on the 13th of April, however, changed the whole manner and complexion of things. Capt. DORNIN, upon his arrival, knew nothing of the case of these prisoners; he had accidentally dropped in here on his way to Acapulco, where the presence of his ship was much needed. He immediately, with a promptitude for which he is characterized, and with a high sense of duty worthy of his position in the navy, weighed his anchors, and steered his course, resolving to the authorities that he had taken [illegible] and would hold it [illegible] his countrymen are set free. His first duty was to visit [illegible] on board the bark, which lay anchored [illegible] in the harbor, and to inquire into their condition; and if possible, at least ameliorate their treatment immediately. This was effected, and they were permitted to sleep on deck, instead of the pestilential hole in which they had so long been compelled to inhale a fetid atmosphere. His next addressed a manly and dignified letter to Gen. VALDEZ, Governor of this Department, in which he related in plain English the outrage which had been enacted by the Mexican authorities of Sonora, and demanded the release of the imprisoned Americans. To this a courteous but ambiguous reply was made, setting forth that it was not in the power of the Governor of Sinola to liberate the prisoners, but that he would transmit the note of Capt. DORNIN "to the Ministry, for the purpose of obtaining from the President General a quick answer." On the night of the day this note of VALDEZ was written, in the mid hour, the *Patrita* was boarded by several armed boats, and the prisoners removed silently to the military prison on shore. The Governor was fearful that Captain DORNIN would cut the ship out and take from her by force of arms the people incarcerated. We do not know what were the intentions of the Captain of the *Portsmouth*, but we do know that for three days and nights after, Gen. VALDEZ, with some eight hundred solders, were under arms fearful of attack. The Captain of the *Portsmouth*, with a most commendable prudence, did not, however, by his conduct, give the slightest cause of alarm to the authorities, lest in the eccentricity of Mexican imagination, the prisoners would be marched off in the night to the interior, where a lengthened imprisonment could well be expected, and where means of protection and succor could not so conveniently reach them. Pursuing this judicious policy and impressing daily upon the Governor the enormity of the outrage under which our countrymen were suffering, VALDEZ finally agreed to liberate them all on the 23d of May, without fail. The day after this promise was made, a Courier Extraordinary arrived from the city of Mexico with an order for their immediate release, which took place on the 20th, and by early daylight the next morning all were safe on board the *Portsmouth*, under the protection of the flag of the United States.

FROM THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Condition of the Railroad.

From the Aspinwall Courier, July 14.

The line of the Railroad has suffered severely at several points, where grading has been but partially completed, during the past month, by the destruction of embankments, &c., caused by the severe rains. All the breaches that were made, have been repaired, and the work of laying down the rail at some of the aforesaid points, is now going on.

The very large force which has been employed for the past two months, is still kept up—constant accessions making up for those whose contracts expire from time to time.

Every precaution is taken by Col. TOTTEN, the superintendent, to guard against a diminution of the force. By judicious and timely appeal, since the commencement of the revolution, to the authorities of various sections, he has succeeded in precluding the drafting, for the service of the Government, of any who are in the employment of the Company, as well as the preventing of the obstruction, on account of the revolution, of the agents of the Company in procuring more men.

There are now only three miles of unbroken ground on the line of the road, and the laborers are working within that distance of each other, from the Atlantic and Pacific termini respectively. Thirty-six miles of rails are laid from our city, and six miles more are graded—while, from Panama, there are two miles of track laid, and four graded. The passengers by the present steamers will go over thirty-four of the thirty-six miles, which leaves them sixteen miles of mule travel. Passengers by the next run will have less than twelve. The average rate of mule travel for the most inexperienced is four miles an hour.

THE FOURTH IN PANAMA.—Notwithstanding that no previous preparations had been made for the occasion, we had quite a creditable celebration of the Fourth in Panama. The day throughout was very wet, which prevented any regular procession, but it was none the worse spent for that. In the forenoon the Declaration of Independence was read at Yankee-corner, and during the day calls were made by happy little parties of Americans on their friends, in which way they enjoyed themselves exceedingly. About 6½ P. M. the foreigners proceeded in a body to the United States Consulate, where a band of music was in attendance, and our good Consul, Col. WARD, with his usual liberality and urbanity, had as much champaigne and ice ready as could be disposed of, and more too; he also had plenty of rockets and other fireworks, and spared no pains to make the evening a pleasant one to all present. The party did not break up till after midnight, and we presume that during the evening not less than two hundred foreigners called at the Consulate to join in the festivities.

The Pacific Mail Steam Company's building was lighted up brilliantly, and made a fine display during the evening.

Earthquake at Aspinwall.

From the Aspinwall Courier, July 11.

The population of Aspinwall were aroused from their slumbers, last night, by a severe shock of an earthquake. The shock commenced at sixteen minutes past 12 o'clock, and lasted from six to eight seconds.

There were two distinct shocks, with an interval of not more than two or three seconds, the second shock terminating apparently with a swaying to and fro of the earth.

Many of the residents were very much frightened; some did not retire to their houses until broad daylight; one took to the water, and slept in a boat the remainder of the night. The shock came from the E. S. E., and took a W. N. W. direction.

We have not heard of any serious damages having resulted from it—though the jar was sufficient in some of the stores, to knock down bottles from the shelves, and the swinging to and fro spilled water from large basins in several dwellings. We have conversed with quite a number of citizens, and they all concur in the statement that their beds were shaken as though they had been in the hands of four or five men.

We were ourself awakened from a sound sleep, and thought, while yet awaking, that we had been attacked in a strange public house, afar from home; when fairly awake, we thought that some of the underpinning of the house had given way, and it was about to fall in. By the time we had raised our mosquito net, and got out of bed the shock was over. We went into the street, to see if any danger had been done, and found a number of the citizens out, in different directions, some of whom seemed to anticipate another shock. We remained among them until about 1 o'clock, when we retired without having perceived any further shock; and we are informed, that none took place thereafter.

Municipal Difficulties.

From the Aspinwall Courier.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

Annexed, we give two letters of Colonel TOTTEN, addressed to the Governor, upon a subject which most conberns our home readers; but which is not without interest to any of the commercial world, or even to the mere traveler. This correspondence was published by the Governor in *El Panameno*, from which we translate. It evidences the earnest, yet politic manner in which Col. TOTTEN has entered upon the reform we so much need, and the cordiality with which he sympathises with the feelings of the community generally, in their endeavor to do away with all laxity, incapacity and irresponsibility of Government in our city.

The reply of the Governor exhibits a fair prospect that much may be accomplished towards a proper Municipal Government of our city very shortly—and that, the path having been once opened by the admission of foreign representation, we may rapidly attain step by step in amelioration and advancement until we can point with pride to our clean and well lighted streets, our neatly planked and unencumbered sidewalks, our shell road, our fire companies, our cemetery, &c., &c.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD, PANAMA, June 21, 1854.
To the Governor of the Province, Panama:

In a conference which I had with your Excellency this morning, I advised you that I had received information from Aspinwall, to the effect that the authorities of that place had resigned *en masse*, and that, consequently, the town remained without a government.

The particular object of my visit to your Excellency this morning was, to obtain official information in regard to said authorities, when I understood you to confirm that which I had received; and to give us the reason for their resignation, the inability of the Provincial treasury to support them.

I then requested of your Excellency an official writing to that effect—which was declined. I stated to you the reason for asking that writing, which was, that if the Provincial Government could not provide proper authorities in Aspinwall, upon official notice thereof from your Excellency, I should consider it my duty, in my position towards the Panama Railroad Company, to maintain order on that, its principal station, over the lessees of the Company's property, as well as over their workmen.

I represented to you the course of conduct which would be adopted by the citizens of Aspinwall, under existing circumstances; that a population of that size could not remain without a government; that the legitimate authorities having withdrawn, and no substitutes being made, the citizens must and would form a government among themselves. regretting, as they do, the necessity for such a step, it becomes their duty and their right to adopt it.

And I informed your Excellency that I had already received notice of their intention to do such a government.

I now ask the attention of your Excellency in writing, to this subject, more thoroughly to impress upon your Excellency the importance of the proceedings which are about being enacted, in the hope that you will still adopt some measures that will prevent this necessity.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
G. M. TOTTEN.

ASPINWALL, June 28, 1854.

I would remind your Excellency of the solemn contract by which the New-Granadian Government is bound to protect the property of the Panama R. R. Co.; the solemn treaties by which it is bound to protect foreigners residing upon its soil; and I caution your Excellency, respectfully, but earnestly, not to abandon to its own counsels a population like that of Aspinwall, which thriving though it be, and bidding fair at an early day to outrival in commercial importance any other city of this Republic, is at present wanting in those moral elements which are so essential to the maintenance of good order in a community.

To the Governor of the Province, Panama,—SIR: Agreeably to the conversation which I had with your Excellency on the 21st inst., I have conferred with some of the principal citizens of this place, and the following was decided upon:

That if the foreign residents are permitted to take part in the government of the place in conjunction with New-Granadian citizens, they will raise the means for an efficient municipal Government, and at the same time will subject themselves to an annual contribution to the Provincial treasury of from $4,000 to $6,000.

It is agreed that the Jefe Politico, Judge, and Collector, shall be New-Granadian citizens, and the remaining officers should be composed of New-Granadians and foreigners as may be elected.

It is proposed, in the first place, to elect from the body of residents, without distinction of nationality, a Cabildo, composed of eleven persons, which Cabildo shall nominate suitable persons for the office of Jefe Politico, Judge, and Collector, who shall be approved of and confirmed by the Governor.

In addition to the usual municipal officers required by law, it is proposed to establish a police force of ten persons, and a chief, at an estimated expense of $7,000 per annum, who shall be under the direction of the Jefe Politico and Cabildo.

The citizens will also provide a jail and jailor at their own expense.

The salaries of all the officers will be put at such rates as will enable them to live respectably, and attend strictly to their duties.

Whenever the salaries are made higher than what is provided by law, the excess may be considered as a donation from the citizens.

It will be the object to have officers of respectable character, and strict accountability will be required in every department.

It remains with your Excellency to say whether such a Government will be acceptable; and if so, it is desirable that your Excellency, or some one to be appointed by you, with full powers, should come here to witness, approve and confirm such organization as may be made.

As the town is at present in a state of complete anarchy, with the exception of the exertions of the "Vigilance Committee" towards the maintenance of order, it is desirable that your action upon this matter should be immediate.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
G. M. TOTTEN.

THE REPUBLIC OF NEW-GRANADA,
Seat of Government of the Province,
PANAMA, June 30, 1854.

G. M. TOTTEN, Esq.—*Sir:* I have read with pleasure your letter of the 28th inst., in which you indicate to me the reforms in the Government of the city of Colon, which would be acceptable to the residents, and by which means order and legality would be permanently secured in the place.

My private opinions are almost entirely in conformity with the proposed measures, and I ardently desire that such reforms may be effected as will give to the foreign residents on the Isthmus a rational intervention in those public matters which concern them; but unfortunately I cannot establish by myself alone those reforms which for the most part are reserved for the Provincial Legislature, and in some cases for the Congress of the Republic.

The substance of what is indicated in your aforesaid letter, and that which refers to the Municipal Government of Colon, the Provincial Legislature can adopt, by reforming its constitution; and for the purpose of proposing them, as well as to recommend other urgent measures which the condition of the Province under my administration requires, I think of convoking it immediately.

In the meantime, in order to reestablish the authorities and legal order there, I hope that you will exert you influence to the end that the residents contribute the necessary means, distributing them in the manner most convenient in concert with the authorities.

I am your most attentive faithful servant,
J. MA. URRUTIA ANINO

FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

We take the annexed extracts from the summary of the Panama *Times*, condensed from the Valparaiso and Lima papers.

After a notice of the present condition of the Chilian Cabinet, a change having recently taken place, the *Times* gives the following abstract of the President's Message we presume:

In the branch of Foreign Affairs the message deplores the events which have complicated the situation of Peru, and which have, therefore, paralyzed the negotiations confided to the Chilian Legation in Lima, since it would not be proper for a friendly State to importune Peru in circumstances so critical.

The payment of two millions of dollars of the Peruvian debt, six per cent. has been realized.

Referring to the affairs of Bolivia and Peru, the message says, it has not been able thus far to effect anything in favor of peace, but expresses the hope that in time something may yet be done.

With the arrival of a Charge d'Affaires from Bolivia, amicable relations have again been established between Chile and that Republic.

The Government of Chile has intervened as arbitrator in the discussion between Peru and Ecuador.

No arrangement has been effected as yet in reference to the claim of the United States pending against Chile. The arbitration proposed by the latter has been rejected by the former.

A treaty of amity and commerce is now under negotiation between Great Britain and Chile.

THE RAILROAD.—The works on the Railroad between Valparaiso and Santiago have suffered no paralyzation. Although it does not advance as rapidly as could be desired, or so as to warrant the hope that the first part of the road to Quillota—distant twelve leagues from Valparaiso—will be terminated by the end of this present year.

The Governor has given the Company a letter of credit for one thousand pounds sterling, on funds in England, to meet the cost of articles ordered from Europe. The Directors, within a few days, have taken possession of land ceded by the Government to the Company for a Railroad Station within the city limits.

The last news from Copiapo is very satisfactory. Rich breakings-out have been made in some mines already wrought, while new discoveries swell the number.

The coal mines also, at the South,

LETTERS FROM ITALY.

NUMBER TWO.

How Italy is Affected by the War—Declarations of Neutrality—Garibaldi in Italy—Mazzini's Agents—Landing of Armed Men on the Coast of Piedmont—Neapolitan Police, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NAPLES, Wednesday, June 14, 1854.

The despotic Sovereigns and the People of despotic States are looking with intense anxiety to the seat of war. The results of that great conflict must change the political condition of Europe generally, and Italy in particular. The material for future important events is collecting rapidly and daily. Austria has hitherto supported the bad Governments of the Italian Peninsula; kept the people in ignorance; given unusual power to the Church; suggested large armies and political spies—in fact, all that huge and expensive machinery with which tyrants persecute their slaves. Austria must, ere long, put her armies in motion, either for the Emperor of Russia, or for the cause of European liberty! Whichever side the Austrians may take in the battle, the condition of Italy must be affected, and such an event is evidently being anticipated in Rome, Tuscany, and Naples. On the part of the Kings, they have generally declared neutrality; and FERDINAND of Naples has issued a decree prohibiting the exportation of war material to the ports of the belligerent powers. This is a forced measure on the part of the Sovereigns of Italy, all of whom, saving the King of Piedmont, must, of necessity, desire the triumph of Russia. If Russia is crushed, Austria is weakened, perhaps her whole empire broken up, and then who is left to keep down the people of Italy? Nevertheless, the Governments of Italy could not help themselves. England and France officially demand of them to declare their line of policy. Russian ships could not get into the Mediterranean to help them, or they would have cried—Hail to the CZAR! The official papers (and none others are allowed) are all Russian in their tone; and reprints of St. Petersburg lies form the political food of the Southern Italians.

Meanwhile, the people are not ignorant of what is going on. Societies exist, or, at all events, they have some means of communicating politically with each other. So far as I can learn, they do not, however, intend to revolt, but rather wait and see what England and France will do for them. The Italians know that the allied powers cannot look with satisfaction on the present state of things: a French and Austrian army in the Roman States; Austrians in Tuscany, and 15,000 Swiss in Naples—the elements of revolution in all directions! The outward movements are indicated (on the part of the people) by the presence of the brave defender of Rome—GARIBALDI, who is now at Nizza. He is ready to take the field whenever his country calls on him to do so. MAZZINI has his agents in Rome, and all over Italy. He heads, as you are aware, the Republican party; but I do not think the Italians generally want anything beyond Constitutional rule, with a sincere King to carry out the law. The experiment of Piedmont has taught them how happy and progressive they may become under representative Government. In Italy we have an old titled aristocracy, an ignorant poorer class, and a Church which favors Kingcraft. The Republicans, therefore, have much to contend with. True, all classes are pretty well tired of the Kings; but thinking men deem it more prudent to possess even an imperfect liberty than to endeavor to establish a freedom which might be put down any day by the intrigues of its enemies—an easy task in any country where the people are grossly ignorant.

I hear from Tuscany that in all probability the Grand Duke will abdicate. No wonder! he is despised by all classes for betraying his country to Austria. The people are ruined to pay the German soldiers, who insult them on all occasions.

You will, no doubt, have heard that some time since a vessel appeared on the Piedmontese coast and landed about 100 armed men. Some were taken prisoners by the National Guard, and some fled to the mountains. It is not yet known what was the objects of this expedition, or whether it was suggested by the open enemies of Piedmont, or those who wish to see a revolt in Italy under any circumstances. We shall know in a few days from the interrogation of the prisoners.

Here, in Naples, the police are hard at work arresting people every day, or rather every night. A celebrated police officer, and great friend of the king, has gone so far as to get money out of the people by threatening to denounce them as Muratists. This scoundrel, whose name is CAMPAGNA, got into favor in the first instance by going about the streets with a lot of armed police and causing people to shave off their beards; hair on the face being considered by the police as a political sign. So much power has this man that he can do just what he likes with the poor Neapolitans. I was at the opera a few nights since, when he sent to a box and demanded the opera glass which a lady was using. She gave it; for in Naples no one thinks of disputing a question with the authorities—after the ballet he returned the lady her glass, and sent a message requesting her not to stare at him in future. Such things will scarcely be believed in America. Nor will it be credited that the police, when failing to find the husband, arrest the wife or any other member of the family, even to children of 12 and 14 years of age. I know an instance now of eighteen persons in prison, because the head of the family has fled from political persecution. And then the cruelties practiced towards the victims of the Constitution of 1848! It is well that we should know and remember these things in free America—it is well that we should keep in mind the acts of cruel tyrants. The day may come when our weight may be thrown in the right scale. The moral influence of America is already riding over the waves of the Atlantic, and will soon break on the shores of the tyrant's home. Our voice must be heard some day, and the thrones of despotism will tremble. Then let us not forget that King FERDINAND II. of Naples solemnly swore to a Constitutional Government in 1848. That he repudiated the same as soon as he was able to do so—that he condemned hundreds of the first men of the country to imprisonment and irons for the political opinions he himself vowed before God and man to defend—that his reign has been strewed with crimes, and that he deserves no mercy when it shall please Divine Providence to punish him in this world for his evil deeds.

Venom of Serpents.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The article on "the venom of serpents," from the St. Louis *Medical and Surgical Journal*, in the TIMES of Saturday, conveys some interesting information on the history and habits of reptiles; while the "conclusions" that Dr. GILMAN has drawn from experiments performed with the venom of serpents, are not sustained by any facts in the narrative—are at variance with known facts, and may lead to popularize gross errors.

It is not sustained by experiment, and it is not true, as stated by Dr. GILMAN, "that alcohol, if brought in contact with the venom, is, to a certain extent, an antidote." By mixing the venom with alcohol in a vial, says the doctor, "it was found in a short time to have lost its venomous properties. It is best preserved, however, by tituration with refined sugar, &c." Now, all those experiments simply showed that alcohol is *not a good preservative* of the venom, while refined sugar *preserved* the action of the venom with undiminished energy. Our lexicographers define "antidote" as curing or counteracting the *effects* of poison in the system. It is well established by eminent surgeons in the East India Company's service that drinking freely of aqua ammonia is an antidote or cure for the bite of the most venomous reptiles in India; while, by Dr. GILMAN's application of the word "antidote," it makes no poison, to destroy life—for in the same article he says: "After mixing the venom with aqua ammonia, it still seemed to act with undiminished energy." It throws no light on medical science to say that those substances that *fail to preserve* unimpaired venomous poisons are "antidotes;" and it is not merely professional eminence to class as "antidotes" substances that destroy, impair or certain properties, or change other matter, "if brought in contact with it." Oxygen is an excellent supporter of combustion, and although hydrogen, mixed or brought into contact with it, may destroy its burning properties by converting it into water, yet hydrogen is not, on that account, an antidote to oxygen, and no authority of LL.D. could make it so.

It is a fact, an established fact, that alcohol is an antidote or cure for the bite of a venomous serpent, but *not* on account of coming in contact with the venom—*not* by mixing "venom and alcohol in a vial," and *not* "by the results of [any or] a great number of experiments performed with the venom of a great variety of serpents," by Dr. GILMAN.

Alcohol, drank freely after the bite of a rattlesnake, is an antidote to the effects of the venom, and will preserve the life of the patient. The writer, on a recent visit to Florida, saw and examined three living witnesses of the fact; a fact of too much importance to be thrown into discredit by conclusions from false premises.

Another conclusion, though Dr. GILMAN does not state the experiments on which it is founded, is, "*that serpents do possess the power of fascinating small animals, and that this power is identical with mesmerism.*"

There may be good and evil disposed serpents in the same den, and some may have the power of "fascinating" attributed to a certain class of females who are generally under the surveillance of the municipal police, but all that power existed before ANTHONY MESMER was born.

"Mesmerism" has many attributes, and at one time possessed many devoted worshippers, but the writer, who spent much time with patient care in its investigation, not only failed to discover any fact or any truth in its attributes, but succeeded in proving the pretended "power of fascinating" was a cheat and a delusion, too bold and too simple to mislead one of common sense, even though its "fascinating powers" are compared to those of the serpent by a LL.D., under the fascination of science, "on the venom of serpents." F.

NEW SEAT OF LEARNING.—The Wisconsin University, at Madison, Wis., is now in process of erection. It is to be built of stone. It stands on an eminence of 1,000 feet, a mile west of the Capital, in a park of 55 acres. It has a fund of $400,000, and will soon be a prosperous and flourishing institution.

NEW-YORK CITY.

PROGRESS OF THE LIQUOR TRIALS.

Opinion of Justice Meech.

The first of the long list of complaints for selling liquor without a license, brought by the Temperance Alliance, came on before WM. B. MEECH, Esq., Justice, on Monday, 17th inst. JOHN B. HASKIN, Esq., Corporation Attorney, for the prosecution, A. D. RUSSELL, Esq., for the defence. WM. H. MUNGU, No. 499 Hudson-street, was charged with selling four glasses of liquor without a license. Mr. RUSSELL put in an answer denying the charges, and stating a variety of irrelevant matters which Mr. HASKIN moved the Court to strike out. Mr. HASKIN claimed that the Court should not allow the time and labor of the prosecution to be consumed, and the cost of conducting this suit to be increased by attempts to introduce side issues and discussions of questions which, whether true or false, had no bearing on the case. Mr. RUSSELL said there are two laws—one for the City, the other for the country; that in the City the Board of Excise have no discretion; the law is positive that they must discharge their duties, which are to grant licenses. He affirmed that the Commissioners of the Ninth Ward had refused to do their duty, and had dissolved the Board without granting a single license; that no one in the Ward is now authorized to give licenses—consequently, the door is thrown wide open, and every citizen is at full liberty to sell liquor as much as he pleases.

Mr. HASKIN replied that this claim in a Court of Record would make a Jury entirely improper, and that the Board did meet, and in the exercise of their lawful discretion, refused a license to each applicant; and that while the Mandamus is pending, and till the grant of a license, every sale of liquor is a violation of law.

Judge MEECH took till Friday A. M. to consider the motion, and on Saturday morning rendered the following decision. Five of the first fifteen cases are set down for trial on Monday, July 31. The defence demands a Jury in such case.

The decision rendered by the Justice was as follows:

THIRD DISTRICT COURT.
Before Wm. B. Meech, Justice.

The Mayor, &c., of New-York vs. *William Mason.*—This action is brought to recover a penalty for selling liquor without a license. The defendant in his answer denies the charge, and also sets up that he keeps a public ordinary or victualling house, in the Ninth Ward of the City of New-York—which has been established and licensed for several years; that he is a citizen of the United States, and of good moral character; that from May, 1854, to May, 1855, there are no persons authorized by law to grant tavern or excise licenses for said Ninth Ward,—the Alderman and Councilmen of said Ward having refused to discharge the duties of Excise Commissioners, and dissolved their Board with the public announcement that they would grant no licenses; that the defendant has made application for a license, which was refused; and that no licenses whatever have been granted in said Ward.

The counsel for the plaintiffs moves to strike all these affirmative allegations from the answer, on the ground that they constitute no defence to the action.

The statute upon which this action is brought (April 14, 1827, law rel. to City, 344,) provides that "every person who shall sell by retail in the City of New-York, or deliver in pursuance of any sale, in the said City, any wine or strong or spirituous liquors to be drank in his or her house, out-house, yard, garden, or premises, without being licensed according to law, shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty-five dollars for every such offence, to be recovered with costs of suit, in the name of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, for the use of the poor of said City, in any court having cognizance thereof."

The issue to be tried, therefore, is simply whether the defendant sold any strong or spirituous liquors without being licensed, according to law. If it should be proved that he did sell liquors without being licensed, he would clearly have incurred the penalty provided in the statute.

The several matters set forth by the defendant cannot constitute any defence to this action.

By the act of April 10, 1824, the Mayor, Aldermen and Assistant of each Ward, are created Commissioners of Excise, and were authorized to grant licenses to such persons *as they should deem fit and proper*, to retail strong liquors; and provided that no licenses should be granted to any who should not be, in the opinion of the Commissioners, of good moral character, and citizens of the United States. The powers here devolved upon the Assistant Aldermen now belong to Councilmen in their respective districts.

The discretion vested in the Excise Commissioners seems to be broad and unlimited, except as to the qualification requiring the licensed party to be a citizen of the United States, and it has been said to be a "discretion which cannot be made subservient or subordinate to the discretion of the Courts," in the language of the Superior Court in the case of Leigh and others *vs.* Excise Commissioners of Ninth Ward. The defendant alleges facts showing himself lawfully competent to receive a license, and therefore maintains that he, and of necessity all others possessed of like qualifications, by making application for a license, are entitled to it as a matter of legal right, and can justify himself in this action by evidence of these efforts and proceedings to obtain it. This proposition seems to be hardly tenable.

A license of whatever character is a mere personal privilege, generally without consideration, not assignable, founded in personal confidence, and revocable at the pleasure of the party granting it, and partakes in no essential feature of the nature of a grant, for which a legal claim of right could be maintained.

The alleged refusal of the Excise Commissioners to perform their duties does not aid the defendant, as such a refusal would not constitute a license to the defendant to sell, so as to protect him in this action. It would seem, however, that in this allegation, the defendant had misapprehended the facts; for it nowhere appears that the Excise Commissioners are obligated to grant one or more licenses as a duty by law imposed on them, but only that they *may* grant them in such numbers and to such parties as in their discretion they might see fit; and in this case, from the allegations of the defendant, it appears they *discharged* whatever duty is incumbent upon them, by determining to grant no licenses whatever.

No principle of jurisprudence, and no authority of law, has been found to countenance the idea that the discretion vested in these Excise Commissioners, thus exercised, can be reviewed by any inferior legal tribunal possessing only the authority and jurisdiction of this Court. The remedy, if any, can only be obtained in the Supreme Court by mandamus or otherwise.

But even if the defendant should eventually obtain a license, either by virtue of compulsory proceedings at law, or the voluntary action of the Commissioners I must hold in this Court, that he is defenceless in this action, if he has sold liquors before obtaining it. The motion of the plaintiff's counsel must therefore be granted.

Irishmen's Universal Civil and Military Republican Union.

A regular meeting of this new society was held on Friday evening last, at Vauxhall Garden. Mr. MICHAEL MOLLOY, President, in the Chair, and Mr. T. C. HOLLAND acted as Secretary. After the transaction of the usual business, fifteen very respectable men were enrolled as members, ten of whom joined the military department.

The Secretary then read a letter from Mr. DONOVAN, of Mobile, containing a report of the condition of a branch of the association which has been formed there, and advocating the policy of organizing branches throughout the entire Union. Mr. F. A. JACKSON was then introduced to the meeting, who delivered a long and very eloquent address, in the course of which he strongly recommended a more extensive military organization of Irishmen all over the United States. Mr. GILL followed in support of Mr. JACKSON's principles.

The President then rose and said: Gentlemen, I have been indisposed during all last week, and have not as yet regained my former strength, and therefore I am unable to say much on any subject this evening; but I intend, at our next meeting, to offer a few remarks in relation to the cause in which we are engaged. However, I will now remind you of the very old but true remark, that England's difficulty is Ireland's opportunity, and of the facts that both the difficulty and opportunity have now come, and that this association is firmly resolved to increase the former and to take advantage of the latter.

The roars of the cannon, which are at present heard in Europe, justly strike upon the ear of Great Britain as the harsh sound of her speedy dissolution; and cursed forever will be the Irishman who will use neither his voice nor his arm now in aiding in the accomplishment of her final and everlasting destruction.

Liberty, said EMMET, is the child of oppression, and the birth of the offspring is the death of the parent. When these words were spoken by that illustrious patriot, oppression in Ireland was a long time pregnant, and she has been pregnant ever since; but we may now rejoice, for the day of her delivery has come. She already feels the pains of labor; but the only surgeon who has as yet undertaken to attend her is NICHOLAS, of Russia, and if he be permitted to operate alone, beyond a doubt he will kill both the parent and the child, and establish another oppression as bad as the present.

A perfect knowledge of these facts has already prompted some Irishmen at home to adopt measures which will enable them to become themselves the surgeons in this case; and they are now preparing their best instruments, with which they intend unhesitatingly to rip up the bowels of oppression, and bring forth the child—Liberty—in a sound and healthy condition, destined to grow to manhood, and live while time shall last.

But to speak in plainer terms, I assure you, that in a short time hence there will take place in Ireland a more sanguinary revolution than has ever occurred in any age, or in any nation since the creation of the world, and that all who shall join this Assoociation will have the honor of participating in it, and of sharing the glories of the victory.

Come forward then, sons and friends of Ireland, and here enroll your names, and believe me, they shall hereafter appear upon the brightest pages of future history, and future generations shall revere, cherish and keep your memory afloat upon the river of Time, until it shall have emptied the last drop of its waters into the sea of Eternity.

The President resumed his seat amid applause. Soon after which the meeting adjourned, to meet again on Friday week next.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE FRANKLIN—TRIAL TRIP OF THE ST. LOUIS.—The *St. Louis*, a fine steamship, built for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company—the fourteenth of that splendid line—made her trial trip down the Bay on Friday, having a select company on board; the guests of Capt. ASA ELDRIDGE, who is to have command. She reached the Battery at 11 o'clock, in charge of Captain SKIDDY, Mr. JOHN MCGIMM, the veteran pilot of the Pacific and other Steamship Companies, and Mr. JOHN MARSHALL, engineer. After a few evolutions in the Bay, she ran to the Light-ship, against a head wind and low tide, in two hours and five minutes. Having rounded the Light-ship, she made the run to the Morgan Iron Works in about the same time, after having laid to in order to afford the company time to enjoy a dinner on board. Capt. ELDRIDGE presided, having on his right and left WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, Esq., President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company; Mr. QUINTARD, Principal of the Morgan Works; Mr. FOX, of the firm of FOX & LIVINGSTON; Mr. PIERSON, Capt. SKIDDY, Mr. WICKHAM, Mr. HUFFMAN, members of the Press, and many other gentlemen. When full justice had been done to the good things, Capt. SKIDDY and Pilot MCGIMM handed the party from the *St. Louis* in safety, and delighted with her trip. M. ARMAND, a French engineer, lately wrecked in the *Franklin*, was also on board, and appeared highly pleased with the appearance and performance of the *St. Louis*. The Company have consented to run the *St. Louis*, on her first trip, from New-York to Havre, in place of the ill-fated *Franklin*.

NOMINATIONS FOR CITY OFFICERS BY THE TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE.—At a meeting of the New-York City Temperance Alliance, held Friday evening, after three hours of unmeaning debate, the the following were appointed a Committee to "inquire, confer and report" upon fitting nominations for the offices of Mayor, Recorder, City Judge, Register, Surrogate, Governors of the Almshouse, and Commissioner of Streets and Lamps: *Second Ward*—Mr. HOOPER; *Sixth Ward*—Mr. WORRELL; *Seventh Ward*—Mr. CURSON; *Ninth Ward*—Mr. BOGART; *Tenth Ward*—Mr. MACOMBER; *Thirteenth Ward*—Mr. E. FALCONER; *Fifteenth Ward*—Mr. PLUMLEY; *Nineteenth Ward*—Mr. BLACKETT; *Twentieth Ward*—Mr. BENNETT. The Alliance then adjourned, to meet on the first Friday evening in September.

CHOLERA HOSPITAL, FRANKLIN-STREET.—The number of cases received at this Hospital, on Friday, was 12; died, 15; cured, 8; remaining, 26.

RIOT AND ASSAULT.—MICHAEL MCCHARTHY, PATRICK ROWANTEY, TERENCE O'HARE PATRICK O'HARE and JOHN MARTIN were yesterday morning brought before Justice WOOD, at the Essex Market Police Office, under a charge of assaulting WILLIAM WILSON.

Wilson, on being sworn, stated—He was coming to New-York by the Grand-street Ferry, and when on board he spoke to one from "Vaderland" in his native tongue, and that, without more ado, O'Hare and McCharthy walked up to him and said, "bad luck to ye, what is ye talkin about wid yer gibberish. Spake plane, man, or take a drink; but no colloguin in here. Jist tell us this, is ye a 'Know-Nothing.'" "I did not answer," continued the witness, "ven von o' dem hit mine nosh mid his han, an lay me on mine back; den doders kick at mine *garters*, an mine hip is sore; so is mine hed; vell I scramble under horses' feet an carriage wheel to git out of the kick; an but for that, I'd see none more, ever again; I gave no provocation for the assault."

James O'Hara who was indentified by the complainant as one of the assailants, and Patrick McCarthy as another—protested their innocence, and that they went there, being on the boat, to save the man.

Justice Wood committed all to appear, under bond of $500.

Connected with this affair, officer Thomas Harris of the Thirteenth Ward, made a complaint against John Crawford, a carriage driver, who attempted to drive between the officers and the prisoners, for the purpose of rescuing the latter from custody. Held to bail in $200.

TRIAL TRIP.—The new steam-tug *Mercury*, Capt. RICHARD YATES, will leave pier No. 34, North River, on Monday morning, on a trial trip to sea. The *Mercury* was built expressly for towing, is of 250 tons burden and 300 horse power.

ARRIVAL.—The steamship *Southerner* arrived on Saturday morning from Charleston in 56 hours. The Purser has our thanks for favors.

PARK DISREGULARS ARRESTED.—About 50 of the sleepers, stragglers and loafers who lounge about the Park fountain at nights, were arrested on Saturday night by the officers of the different Wards, and locked up.

REARREST OF A THIEF.—JOHN O'BRIEN, who was sentenced to the Penitentiary for stealing oysters, and who subsequently made his escape therefrom, was rearrested by Officer EWIN, of the Third Ward, and sent back to serve out his entire sentence.

A CHILD KILLED.—John A. Bujer, a German, and the driver of an ice cart, ran over a small child at the corner of Eleventh-street and First-avenue. The child was so injured by the wheels of the cart that it died in a few moments, and Bujer was arrested by Officer Goodman, of the Seventeenth Ward, and was committed by Justice Wood for examination.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—A man named George Williams was arrested by Officer Ree, of the Fifteenth Ward, for passing counterfeit money. The accused is said to have held a respectable position in society hitherto.

INDECENCY.—A man named John Mode was arrested by Officer Patten, of the Eighteenth Ward, on the complaint of M. J. Franklin, of No. 117 West Sixteenth-street, for indecently insulting females in the street. Committed.

ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY.—A person well known to the police, and calling himself Wm. Armory, was arrested about 3 o'clock yesterday morning by Officer Browne, of the Fourth Ward, for attempting to break into the store No. 133 Chatham-street. He was committed for examination.

INSANE.—An insane woman, named Eliza Rice, was found wandering in the streets by Officer Carey of the Twenty-first Ward. A man named Michael Ryan, also insane, was taken by an officer and properly cared for.

GRAND LARCENY.—Thomas Johnson, *alias* George Williams, was committed by Justice Stuart for stealing a $100 bill from Mr. Fink, a butcher, at No. 322 Fourth-avenue.

ABANDONMENT.—Anthony McKenny was arrested yesterday by Officer Smith of the Nineteenth Ward, on the complaint of his wife, Elizabeth McKenny, for abandonment.

ROBBERY OF A FATHER.—Daniel O'Brien, a young lad, was arrested by Officer Strong of the Thirteenth Ward, for robbing his father of $10. He was committed on complaint of the parent.

ANOTHER ROBBERY.—Margaret Austin was committed by Justice Wood, for stealing a pocketbook, containing a sum of money, from a man named John Moore.

ATTEMPT TO RESCUE A PRISONER.—Officer Holland arrested John Mullins for attempting to rescue a prisoner. He was locked up to answer in default of $300.

GRAND LARCENY.—Philip Fitzmaurice was arrested by Officer Cook, of the Fifth Ward, for robbing M. L. Cantill.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Before Hon. Judges Mitchell, Roosevelt and Clerke.
Decisions.

OPINION ON COPARTNERSHIP—MILLS *vs.* THURSBY.

ROOSEVELT, J.—That a partnership was formed between Mills and Thursby admits of no dispute. That the particular partnership mentioned in the unexecuted written articles was not consummated, I think equally clear. The refusal to execute the articles after they were drawn is decisive on that point, to say nothing of the injustice and absurdity of one, at least, of their provisions. What, then, so far as they had any, was the unwritten understanding of the parties, or their presumed understanding, resulting from the justice and equity of the case? Mills, in fact, put in no capital, although he had stipulated to do so. Thursby, temporarily, at least, loaned or let to the firm the establishment and its appurtenances. As each was to contribute equally his whole time and skill, each, in the absence of any reason or provision to the contrary, was to be entitled to an equal half of the profits. In estimating these, however, it is manifest that the rent or interest of the stock and establishment was first to be deducted, and paid or credited to Thursby; or, which is the same thing, the half was to be credited to Thursby, and charged to Mills, individually. Thus, assuming the value of the establishment, &c., to be $30,000, and treating that amount as a sum of money loaned by Thursby to the firm, he would be entitled to $2,100 per annum. As a member of the firm, he would pay one-half of this to himself, and by a charge in his favor and against Mills, the latter would pay the other half. Such an arrangement, however, could only answer for a very short time; for interest at seven per cent., it is apparent, is no equivalent for any length of time for the use of machinery. Accordingly the period, we find, was limited to less than sixty days. This period Mills, contrary to, and in violation of the understanding, protracted to more than eighteen months. He has no right, therefore, to confine Thursby to the basis of merely legal interest. Either a suitable rent should be charged—not less, probably than ten per cent.—or interest at seven, and a liberal allowance in addition, for wear and tear of machinery. The idea of rent does not appear to have been suggested on the reference; and on the other hand there has been no allowance for wear and tear. There is a charge, it is true, of about seven thousand dollars, "for new engine, machinery, and building," placed to the expense account; and as this went in reduction of profits, it was in effect paid half by each partner. The referees, therefore, in giving the things purchased wholly to Thursby, have very properly required him to pay the whole of their cost. But this circumstance, instead of removing the objection arising from wear and tear, rather aggravates it. For Thursby, in this way, not only gets no compensation for the diminished value of the original machinery, but none for the diminished value of the supperadded $7,000 worth, which had been in use nearly eighteen months. Had Mills, as he agreed, promptly paid, and taken a conveyance of the one undivided half, he would have borne, as a necessary consequence, his equal half of the loss. And shall he profit by his own default? Especially when he avers, as he does in his replication to Thursby's answer, that "he was always abundantly able to pay the amount agreed, and only deferred payment thereof, under his agreement, in order to sell a portion of his farm advantageously." Consulting thus his own advantage, in breach of his obligation to Thursby, shall he be permitted to throw the loss upon Thursby also? For wear and tear of machinery is a loss as much as destruction by fire, or by bad debts. But Thursby has not only been charged with the full value of the machinery, as if it were good as new, or at least as good as when first used by the partnership, but also with all the outstanding debts, as if they were actual cash in hand. He claimed, it is true, an exclusive right to these debts; but he did so, it must be remembered, on the assumption that there was no partnership. Taking away his supposed right, we cannot properly charge him with its consequent burthen. If Mills is to be adjudged a partner, and as such entitled to an equality of profits, every principle of justice requires that, like other partners, he should be subjected to an equality of losses. These debts, it will be borne in mind, being in the partnership name, were as much open to collection by Mills, as by Thursby; and there would seem to be no better reason for charging them to Thursby, as cash received by him, than to Mills, as cash received by him. If Thursby in fact collected them, he should be charged with them; but that fact, like any other, if it existed, was not to be presumed, but proved. Mills, without any knowledge of the business, and without any contribution of capital, demands half the profits; and that as against a man who had an established custom—who contributed the means, and all his own time and labor. Such a claim, it is obvious, challenges no peculiar favor. It seems to me, therefore, that the representatives of Thursby, if they desire it, should have an opportunity of showing these *errors*, if in reality they amount to a sum of sufficient magnitude to warrant the expense; and that, at all events, being an equity case, no costs, under the circumstances, should be charged against them, beyond the one half of the referees' fees.

MITCHELL J.—I concur in the opinion of my brother Roosevelt, that no cash should be paid by the defendant beyond the one-half of the referees' fees. Most extravagant claims were set up by the plaintiff, and which must have forbidden an early compromise or settlement of the suit, and they were mostly found against him. He claimed that the defendant was to contribute $30,000 to the firm, and he to contribute only $15,000 or $20,000. The referees find that he was to pay the $15,000, not to the firm when he would be immediately a half owner of it, but to Thursby individually. He admits that Thursby was an illiterate man, and yet he relied on a draft agreement in which his version of the agreement was contained, but which Thursby refused to sign as evidence of such an agreement. The referees find against that instrument. He insisted he had paid his whole share of the capital into the firm; the referees find that he has paid nothing, but only contributed his attention and time. He claimed that by the books, over $11,000 were due to him for his share of profits on 1st January, 1848; the referees find that it was only about half that sum.

He alleged that improvements were made to machinery, &c., to the amount of $3,000; the referees find the sum to be a little over $7,000. He alleged that there was due him $30,000; the referees find it to be $14,034 49, besides interest. Lastly, the referees do not give him costs. It is an equity case between partners, and the accounting was necessary; it was right therefore that each shall pay half the referees' fees and pay his own costs. As to the wear and tear of machinery, if the plaintiff is liable for that he might also be entitled to the appreciation in the value of the real estate. That appreciation is not proved, but on the other hand the fact that the machinery was not kept by the repairs equal to what it was in the beginning is not proved. As to bad debts, there was no proof that there were any such, and considering the healthy state of business from February, 1847, to August, 1848, it is not likely that there were many in fact. The referees had no proof that any were bad, and so assumed that all were good. If the judgment, therefore, is affirmed, except as to the costs, and with leave to the defendant, notwithstanding the judgment to move to open the reference on the question as to bad debts and wear and tear of machinery, provided he can clearly satisfy the court, at special term, that injustice has been done to him in those matters to an amount exceeding at least $1,000, justice may be thus done to both parties, the defendant in such case immediately paying to the plaintiff all the amount of the modified judgment, except the sum as to which the special term shall be satisfied he was injured.

INTERESTING DECISION ON DIVORCE SUIT.

Julia F. Thomas, by her next friend, against *Charles Thomas.*—MITCHELL, J.—The action is for a divorce on the ground of adultery. The plaintiff commenced her action by a next friend, and the defendant moved for and obtained an order that the complaint be dismissed, unless the next friend gave security for costs. The plaintiff appeals from that order. It was a question under the code, as it formerly stood, whether a wife must not appear by her next friend in all cases between her and her husband. This Court at General Term held that there was a distinction between the case of an action for an absolute divorce, and other actions between husband and wife. That the revised statutes in the first case were in force, and allowed the wife to sue in her own name; in the other cases she must sue by her next friend, and that then in legal understanding, she sued alone; and that where a next friend was necessary the court might require, and when the old practice was so, would require security for costs from the next friend, or evidence of the responsibility of the surety. This was understood in the case of Coit *vs.* Coit, although, as that was not a case for an absolute divorce, all this was not specially mentioned in the opening in that case. The amended code of 1852 required the husband to be joined with the wife when she is a party, except in two cases.

First—When the action concerns her separate property.

Second—When the action is between her and her husband, and in those two cases it says "she may sue or be sued alone." It then enacts that "when her husband cannot be joined with her as above provided, she shall prosecute or defend by her next friend." The language of this last part has been criticised, and it has been said that it applies only to cases before provided when the husband cannot be joined, and that there are none such, although there are two cases where he may not be joined. The same liberality must be allowed in construing the code as is allowed to any other act of the Legislature. It is not to be construed as if its authors could not err in grammar, but the sense is to be sought for, although at the hazard of an interpretation which would show that the most happy choice of language was not used *aliquando bonus dormitat Hormenis*. If cannot is made and read "may not," then this amendment requires the wife to appear by a next friend whenever she may not by the section quoted (section 114) sue alone; that is, whenever that section does not authorize her to sue alone. She must then appear by next friend whenever she sues her husband—whether the action be for an absolute divorce or for any other relief.

This section, however, is fully satisfied if the wife does appear by next friend. It is a regulation of practice entirely the creature of the Court and under its control, whether a next friend shall give security or not. When appointed for an infant defendant, it is never required unless when the statute makes it necessary; when for an infant plaintiff it would be required or not according to the circumstances of the case. The Revised Statutes remain in full force as to divorces, except that now a next friend is necessary for the wife, whether plaintiff or defendant. The 56, (58) section of 2 R. S., 148, is unaltered—it provides that in suit for a divorce, the Court may require the husband to pay any sums necessary to enable the wife to carry on the suit during its pendency. It has become a matter of course to make this order unless the wife has means to carry on the suit. The husband, then, is to pay the costs in these cases primarily, whether he succeed or fail—at the end, it is true, the Court may deem the wife to pay the costs; but this never would be done unless there were great misconduct in compencing or prosecuting the suit. It can rarely happen, therefore, that the wife or her next friend would be obliged to pay costs; and the only thing necessary to provide against is such misconduct in the management of the suit as would subject the wife or her next friend to the payment of costs. To accomplish this, it is not necessary to anticipate that such misconduct will occur—it is enough to allow the wife to appear by any next friend whom the Court may appoint on her application, without security, and to allow him to continue to act until some abuse occurs, and then to remove him and dismiss the complaint, unless he give security, or another next friend be substituted, when character and responsibility will be protection against further abuse. But few wives (except among the rich) have separate estates. A more stringent rule might exclude all married women, except those rich in their own right, from the benefit of the law, however base and unprincipled their husbands might be. The order appealed from should be modified accordingly, without costs.

Thomas Ward and W. L. Parker vs. *Alex. Begg*—MITCHELL, J.—This motion comes on upon an appeal from an order discharging an attachment. The plaintiff, Parker, swore that Begg agreed that if the plaintiffs would sell him goods on credit, and also guarantee his liability to another firm to the amount of $1,302 88, he would ship and consign to them all the fish which he should become possessed of in his business in Nova Scotia, as security for the guarantee and the goods to be sold to him; that the plaintiffs sold the defendant the goods on credit, and became guarantors to the other firm; and the defendant has since sent fish from Nova Scotia, which he then had in his business, to New-York; but, although requested, he refuses to consign them to the plaintiffs, and that the defendant is a non-resident of the State. On this an attachment was issued. The defendant denies the agreement to consign to the plaintiffs, but it is confirmed by a son of the other plaintiff. The Special Term discharged the attachment, as is stated, on the ground that, as the credit on the sale of the goods had not expired, there was no such cause of action as authorized an attachment. There were two contracts—one to pay for the goods when the credit should expire, and the other to give the plaintiffs security for the payment of the goods and for their guarantee, by sending the defendant's fish and consigning it to the plaintiffs. This last part of the contract the defendant has broken, and he is liable to be sued for the breach of it as soon as it was broken. It is as if he had procured a loan of $1,000 payable in a year, and had promised on demand to secure the payment by a mortgage on his lands; or, if he refused, when required to give the mortgage, he could be sued for that violation of his agreement, and a specific performance be enforced, or the same effect be obtained by a prompt judgment for the amount loaned. Here he agreed not to give a mortgage on his lands, but what is nearly the same, a hypothecation on his fish, and the plaintiff is entitled to the same relief as if the agreement were for real estate security. If a judgment were obtained before the exdis expired, the courts have sufficient equity powers over their own judgments to postpone the collection of the amount of the judgment until the credit shall expire, or to vacate it, if the security agreed on should be given: thus, justice would be done to all parties. It is not necessary, under the Code, that the plaintiff should have a cause of action for the payment of money, merely to have an attachment. It is enough "that a cause of action exists against the defendant," and that the amount of the claim and the grounds thereof are stated, (Code, sec. 229.) In such a case as this, the amount of the claim is the debt payable, and the amount of the guaranty; for to that extent the defendant had promised to secure the plaintiffs; and the action is properly brought for damages for a breach of that promise, or for a judgment to operate as such security, as was argued on. Order of Special Term to be reversed, without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SATURDAY.

The New-York and Harlem Railroad against *Alexander Kyle, Jr., and Justus Earle.*—The complaint of the above-named plaintiffs against the above-named defendants shows to this Court that the above named defendant, Alexander Kyle, Jr., was duly appointed, in the year 1847, the Secretary of the said plaintiffs, and, as such Secretary, he has for several years past had charge of the transfer-books of stock in the said Company. That the capital stock of said Company consists of seventy-five thousand shares of stock, issued under the act of incorporation of said Company, passed April 25, 1831, and the several acts amending the same, and of thirty thousand shares of stock, called preferred stock, issued under an act passed March 29, 1848, and entitled to a special rate of dividend out of the earnings of the Company.

And the said plaintiffs further shew that when the said defendant, Alexander Kyle, Jr., entered into the service of said plaintiffs, he was a young man of no property, and whilst in the service of the Company as such Secretary, he did not receive salary more than adequate to his current personal expenses.

And the said plaintiffs further show that they have recently discovered that the said Alexander Kyle, Jr., whilst so employed as such Secretary of said plaintiffs, from time to time filled up certificates of stock of said Company, both in the old and preferred stock of said Company, which were left in his hands as such Secretary, for the purpose of being issued upon actual transfers made in the stock by the stockholders of the Company, inserting therein his own name, and the names of other persons unknown to said plaintiffs, to a very large amount, and has sold, assigned, and transferred the same to various persons and incorporated Companies, and received the proceeds thereof, and applied the profits thereof to his own use.

And the said plaintiffs further show, that upon investigation of the books of said plaintiffs, they have ascertained that during the last two years the said defendant, Alexander Kyle, Jr., has fraudulently signed, and transferred upwards of three thousand shares of the old stock of said Company, and upwards of thirteen hundred shares of the preferred stock of said Company, and applied the proceeds of the same to his own use.

That said defendant, Alexander Kyle, Jr., has admitted, upon such investigation, that he has fraudulently and transferred a number of shares of the stock of said Company, without any authority from said Company, by using blank certificates of stock entrusted to his care, as such Secretary, and converting the proceeds to his own use.

And the said plaintiffs further show that a large proportion of the stock so sold and transferred by said defendant Kyle, has been re-transferred from time to time upon the books of said plaintiffs, so that it would be impossible now to identify the same, and the said plaintiffs believe that they will be obliged to assume the same.

And the plaintiffs further say that the value of the stocks

New-York Daily Times.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1854.

THE JAMES F. PLATT, Jr., is the only authorized ... Daily Times in Burlington, Vt., and its ... may be procured by the single copy ... week, or month, on application to him.

The Disinterested Allies of Turkey.

All the world knows, and the Sultan himself must be aware, that the Allies of Turkey are acting in behalf of their own interests and for their own safety, while masking their real intentions with the warmest professions of disinterestedness and magnanimity. They proclaim the integrity of the Ottoman Empire as the sole object they have in view, and declare that the balance of political power in Europe forbids the dismemberment or overthrow of that realm. Since when have they entertained these ideas? Let us open the volume of history and see!

France did not think so under the Directory, when she was anxious to detach Egypt and Syria from the dominion of the Turks. BONAPARTE seized those countries and did not relinquish them until they were torn from his grasp. By the Peace of Amiens the Ionian Isles were taken from Turkey and given to Russia, from whose hands they passed under the sceptre of England without any remonstrance from France. The latter power, when the Emperor PAUL was cementing a friendship with the first NAPOLEON, gave the Czar to understand that she had no interest in opposing the rehabilishment of the ancient Byzantine Empire under the rule of CONSTANTINE, the second son of PAUL. The secret treaty between NAPOLEON and ALEXANDER divided Europe into two Empires, viz.: that of the East, of which the river Elbe was to be the frontier, and that of the West, embracing all the remainder of Europe. The Turkish Empire was given up to become a portion of the former, without any obstinate resistance on the part of NAPOLEON. The interview of the two Emperors at Erfurt completed this arrangement, and ALEXANDER, carrying it into execution, made war upon the Sultan in 1841. Turkey was not summoned to the Congress of Vienna in 1815; and France, her close ally, did not demand it. In 1828 Russia crossed the Balkans and reduced an independent monarch to the position of a vassal, yet France did not interpose. On the contrary, in 1830, under the pretext of chastising the insolence of the Dey of Algiers, France made herself mistress of that Viceroyalty, and instead of requiring a change of the system and abolition of Slavery, along with guarantees for the future, she converted the captured territory into a French possession, in utter disregard of the Sultan's sovereign authority and rights. In much later years, LOUIS PHILLIPPE, the head of the Orleans Dynasty, disregarded the reclamations of the Turkish ruler, and by retaining Algeria inflicted a first great blow upon the integrity of the Ottoman Empire.

France, under the pretext of humanity, but secretly instigated by the Emperor of Russia, gave assistance to the insurgent Greeks and crippled the resources of Turkey, by destroying her fleet and aiding in the dismemberment of that Empire by protecting Greek independence and helping to build up the existing Kingdom of Greece. France, under LOUIS PHILLIPPE, encouraged the Pashas of Egypt, the Beys of Tripoli and the Dey of Tunis, in establishing for themselves a position independent of the Sultan. She enabled the Egyptian Pacha to gain the control of Syria from his Suzerain, the Sultan, and thus thoroughly undermined the integrity of the Turkish power; yet, when MEHEMET ALI, chafed and angered at the position of his master, then but a vassal of the Russian Emperor, was desirous of reëstablishing the power and splendor of the Osmanli throne, and was even ready to combat the Sultan, whom he regarded as but the feeble slave of Russia, France interfered and menaced the Pasha of Egypt with her hostility. Thus, she forced him not only to desist from his intended undertaking, but also to abandon Syria. In this transaction, France acted as a complaisant ally of the Czar, and rendered him no mean aid towards the conquest and dismemberment of Turkey.

Previously, in 1831, the Cabinet of Constantinople was eager to profit by the embarrassment the Polish Revolution occasioned the Czar, and hoping that it might regain some of the Danubian Provinces wrested from her, by her Northern neighbor, wished to declare war against the latter, but was opposed by M. GUILLEMINOT in its highest designs, and LOUIS PHILLIPPE became the Czar's last ally to the damage of the Poles and Turks.

General LAHOUSSIERE was sent to Warsaw as ambassador of the French Republic. With regard to the object of this mission, the General has ever persisted in remaining profoundly silent, but we will lift the veil that has hidden the mystery from most eyes. He was sent thither to negotiate the marriage of LOUIS NAPOLEON, then President, and Emperor *in spe*, with the daughter of Nicholas, promising, therewith, the abandonment of Turkey to Russia. The Emperor of Russia, while declining the proposed matrimonial alliance, at the same time offered to relinquish the Rhine Provinces of Germany to France, as a compensation for his permitted conquest of Turkey.

Our readers will admit that the brief sketch we have given of the predilections of France, one great party to the present alliance, towards Russia is sufficiently curious, at least; but, let us pass on to England.

Did the Cabinet of St. James always manifest a desire to maintain the integrity of the Turkish Empire?

England helped the Turks to drive the French out of Egypt, but, in so doing, consulted her own interest, as she feared the views of NAPOLEON with regard to the East Indies, and was alarmed at the idea of having her direct communication with those colonies cut off; on the other hand, when she required the support of Russia against France, while fully understanding the ideas of the former respecting the establishment of a Byzantine Empire, she flattered and encouraged these ideas, she remained indifferent towards Turkey, as was clearly shown by her neutrality during the conflict between Russia and the Sultan, in 1828.

Again [illegible] with the Czar in detaching Greece from the Ottoman Porte, and in helping to destroy the Turkish fleet at Navarino; she did not regularly acknowledge the occupation of Algeria by France, but she tolerated it, with the desire and hope of one day obtaining the same provinces for herself. England took no part with the Sultan in his reclamations upon LOUIS PHILIPPE, nor did she stir a finger during the aggressions of the Czar, in 1828, yet, foreseeing the ambition of the Czar and his covetous longing for the conquest of the East Indies, she thought of interposing a firm barrier to his further progress by building up an independent kingdom in the West. This was Poland, whose resuscitation she was scheming, and upon whose assistance she thought she should be enabled to count through the force of gratitude and interest. In order to bring about this plan, the Cabinet of St. James, through its minister, Sir STRATFORD CANNING, in negotiating for the surrender of Lithuania and Volhynia, which largely contribute to the wealth and strength of the Russian Empire, offered to give up in exchange Wallachia, Moldavia and Servia, to the loss of the "sick man," who was, at that moment, not even dreaming of any danger to the integrity of his possessions.

In the difficulties between the Sultan and the Pasha of Egypt, although the former was sustained by the Czar, he had no apprehension that any evil was intended, but, hoping for a return of the Empire's days of power and importance, he saw, in MEHEMET ALI the very man whom he might successfully oppose to the ambition of his Northern friend, and, thus, sacrificed the rights of the OSMANLIS who were replaced by a dynasty entirely new but agreeable to his interests.

The Cabinet of St. James comprehended the preparations of NICHOLAS, perfectly well, but seemed entirely unmoved by them. It even listened to his overtures and propositions, and bargained with him for the possession of Egypt and Candia; in return for this, it demanded the gratification of Syria, Cyprus, Rhodes, and the Asiatic half of the Dardanelles. But Russia remained deaf to all these fine suggestions, and, pushing her too deeply interested friend aside, pressed forward alone: upon this John Bull began to open his eyes with compassion on the sick man, and to stretch forth a helping hand. Unfortunately we fear that instead of succoring the patient, he will bleed him only too copiously.

Such are the allies and friends of the Turkish Empire; and we seriously apprehend that, after having exhausted the Czar and destroyed his forces by land and sea, they shall have made two sick men instead, and have laid them both completely at their mercy. Then, nothing will be more natural than for them to exact the engagement of two nurses in their pay and depending upon them—the one consisting of Servia, Moldavia and Wallachia; the other of Georgia, with certain Circassian and Crimean aids. These will owe a blind obedience to their Western masters, and will, no doubt, help to guide the "sick men" rapidly on to the end of their troubles.

From the Pacific Side.

The *North Star* steamship, of the Vanderbilt Independent Line, arrived at this port yesterday, with accounts two weeks later from California, Oregon, the Sandwich Islands and Isthmus of Panama. The news is not very important. The Gold production of California continues highly encouraging, and agriculture and the trade of the new State appear to be rapidly assuming a position of less dependence upon Foreign and Atlantic supplies. The effect of this is already sensibly felt in the comparative number of arrivals at the port of San Francisco since the first of January last. There continues to be much political excitement throughout the State, mainly confined to the opposing factions of the Democratic party. At San Francisco, the primary delegate elections were accompanied by an unusual degree of personal violence.

The question of Municipal police, and the complaints against the New-Granadian authorities of inefficient government, are still the subject of discussion at Panama and Aspinwall. The Railroad managers, as well as the American population on the Isthmus, are parties to the controversy on the one hand, and the Spanish American Governor of the province the organ of communication on the other.

Hints for College Commencements.

Cannot something be done this Summer to break the monotony of College Commencements? Is there no inventive genius that can effect a change in their stereotyped movements? Like the wooden figures in a panorama, they all go on and off alike—faithful to the laws of precision and dullness. A genuine example of nature in one of these stiff, starchy scenes, would be worthy of a silver service. There are the longest sorts of faces—the most measured steps—the most artificial tones, and everything else that can possibly make human beings very uncomfortable and distasteful to themselves and others. We want a great deal more of simple, hearty, exuberant life in these occasions. All of them seem to be put on their good behavior, like children just introduced into parlors, and pretty much with similar results.

There is entirely too much speaking at these Commencements. Quality is better than quantity. Two or three capital orations would be enough. If we had but few, the inducements to effort would be greater and distinction would have a tangible aim. Limit the exercises to those graduates who have distinct and marked talents for speaking, and so preserve the unity of means and end. And be sure that it is speaking. The most of it is essaying, or literature in some transition state between thought and expression. Let it be true, natural, earnest speaking on pointed, hitting, stirring subjects. Let it be of such a cast that there can be a reasonable hope of inspiring and getting inspired. There can be a very sensible reform here: one that will give new zest to Commencements and new life to Colleges; but the younger men of the Faculties and Corporations must take hold of it without gloves and push it through spiritedly.

Something else can be done. Those long and exhausting orations before societies, which sundry gentlemen covet so much, might be decidedly improved. They are within the range of the spirit of the age—quite so—and very much in want of the efficacious ministry. Instead of these dry, dull, soulless performances on things of general interest, or no interest at all, let us have a strain of some sort, to make the blood dance, and the thoughts to leap. At these times, Disquisitions, Essays, Sermons, or contributions to the Future Arcana of Science and Art, are out of place. We want a fresh, glowing, out-spoken, and free-spoken word—elastic, buoyant, and soaring.

All these exercises need reforming. They are just what they were in generations long since gone, and they all wear the grave-clothes of our great grandfathers. We should like to see them part and parcel of this day—living portions of our own dear selves.

Literary Statesmen.

The people of our Northern States are strongly inclined to reverence Books, and to lay very great stress on Book-culture. There is an idea among them that Books rule the world, and hence, if anything can be reduced to Logic and Philosophy, its victory over error and evil is certain. It is a prominent feature of Northern character, and especially of New-England, our worthy neighbor. Educated men are highly appreciated, and brains, that have drawn their weight in ounces from venerable Libraries, are considered perfectly reliable for all state necessities. Other qualifications are not so much estimated. Personal force, unflinching courage, high spirit, are valued less than they deserve; and though every one must see, that in a country like ours it is of the first importance that flesh and blood should not be refined away into sentiments and systems, yet it is too obvious to escape notice, that we are forgetful of the sphere in which these qualities are to be demonstrated. Without them, it is folly to expect great men. A full share of intellectual endowments, enlarged and enriched by education, may give us great minds. But it does not follow that we shall have great men. Nature has other ways of forming her favorites, and we ought to apprehend them.

No one will imagine that we undervalue educated men, or recommend any degree of indulgence in coarse, violent passions. This is not our meaning. But we wish to say that a good deal more than literary culture is absolutely necessary to fit men to be American Statesmen. A knowledge of History, Law, and Political Economy, is all excellent, and none can possibly estimate it higher than ourselves. But that estimate should rest on its own grounds, and not be allowed to blind our eyes to the fact, that such merits are perfectly consistent with an almost total want of the exact qualifications of an American Statesman. Literary sympathies are beautiful traits of refined nature. But public men need something else to fit them for their work. The fact is, that, in many cases, they prove a positive disadvantage to the man, by subduing that free, bold spirit, which should ever burn behind his brain, and infuse a genuine, native life into all his movements. Our temperament is cool and calculating: our habits grow out of routine duty, and our personal forces expend themselves in hard work. All this is admirable enough in its place. But politics happens to be the art of governing men, and just here we are sadly deficient. Our Statesmen are destitute too often of those home forces which spring from natural impulse and give such prodigious strength to character. It takes them too long to wheel into line and put forth an assailant's muscle. If they got roused in debate, it is evident to a sharp eye that their souls are not fired; it is only their intellectual part; and all the other resources of nature are left slumbering.

Our great American word—Practical—has imposed a good deal of nonsense on us. A man, versed in trade and commerce, well informed about manufactures and exchanges, and posted up in statistics, is considered practical. That may be; but is this all that *practical* means? Where mind is to be controlled—motives presented—feelings stirred—where men are to be carried along in solid columns to achieve the triumph of a vast measure—where the warmth of social impulse and the outgush of inspiration are demanded—are your clever men, who understand geography, logic, imports and exports, able to rule the day, and turn the occasion to the benefit of their constituents? The *practical* is wanted then, but not the practical of the court-room or the exchange, or the brokers' board. It is practical power over men in their legislative capacity—skill in managing valuable measures—bold, dauntless, chivalric bearing—high and commanding individual qualities, that commend themselves by their ingenuousness and freedom to all within the scope of influence. This is the thing needed, and just because of its absence, Northern statesmanship is too frequently a provoking weakness that has been distilled by some mysterious chemistry from logic in the head and cowardice in the heart.

Mr. O. A. BROWNSON has written a letter, published in the *Catholic Mirror* at Baltimore, designed to reconcile his Catholic friends to his recent article on Native Americanism. After vindicating it from sundry criticisms passed upon it, he says:

"I had a motive in what I did, and a motive which I supposed would be *patent enough to every intelligent Catholic*, but it seems that in this I overrated their sagacity, and of course must suffer for my mistake. The end I had in view was, I am sure, such as every Catholic who is, and every foreigner who wishes to become a citizen of this Union would have heartily approved; and believing that I enjoyed the confidence of the Catholic public, I felt very sure of accomplishing it. But I was mistaken, and by the hastiness and passion of my Catholic friends, it has been defeated.

"But allow me, gentlemen, to conclude by calling your attention to one or two facts, which should be known without my telling them. *We Catholics are in a small minority, and the sentiment of the country is strongly anti-Catholic.* Every measure that we oppose as hostile to us, the country will favor and adopt; and every measure we *support as favorable to our interest, it will reject.* I am sorry that it is so, but so it is; and I think that in regard to matters which depend on popular votes, and in which we are interested as Catholics, the more quiet we keep, the better it will be for us. *You ought from this to understand me.*"

It may be that Mr. BROWNSON has not written here precisely what he intended to say. But as the letter reads, Mr. BROWNSON's explanation is more creditable to his shrewdness than to his sincerity. The Catholics, he says, are in a small minority, and whatever their advocate as favorable to their interests, is certain to be *rejected*. He had, therefore, advocated Native Americanism, as favorable to Catholic interests:—and this, he gives them to understand, was done in order to secure its rejection. He thought the Catholics would have "understood" this:—but he finds he "overrated their sagacity." These tactics savor of what is familiarly and not creditably known as "Jesuitism."

English Place-Hunters—The Last Batch.

Having already given a rapid sketch of the *personnel* of the present British Ministry, and having examined the pretensions of the leading out-of-office liberals who may be called in on the expected modification of the Cabinet, it only remains now to say something relative to the principals of the Opposition. This done, our readers will have all requisite information on the subject.

Two persons, very capable of serving their country in high office, and generally of the same party now in power, we have not named among the aspirants and the eligibles for office. These are MACAULAY and HUME. The first, who already has been in the RUSSELL Cabinet, is in the prime of life (born in 1800,) and ranks among the master-minds of the age. But he is independent in worldly circumstances, and wearied with the struggles of party—truly described by BURKE as "the madness of many for the gain of a few"—desires leisure to complete his History—a work, to use his own words, which is the business and pleasure of his life. On the other hand, JOSEPH HUME, now the oldest Member of the House of Commons, (he first took his seat in January, 1812,) would gladly accept office. He is simply a rich man, without any aristocratical connections, and, *therefore*, no Ministry, however liberal, will take him as a colleague. Repeatedly has he saved successive Ministries from defeat. His life has been devoted to fiscal retrenchment and reform. The brand is on him—he is of and from the People, and no Government gives him office.

There are four ex-Chancellors—LYNDHURST, BROUGHAM, TRURO, and ST. LEONARD,—who are well qualified, as politicians, to be Cabinet Ministers. They do not aspire to such office. Why? Because £5,000 a year is the highest salary paid to any Cabinet Minister, and £5,000 a year is precisely the pension which each Chancellor receives on quitting the Woolsack. When salary begins, the pension ends; so each of these law-lords would receive no more than he now gets for doing nothing. Therefore, none of them covet work without pay.

Of the DERBY-DISRAELI Ministry, there are only two or three at all likely to accept office, in a Coalition Government—such as the present is, and the next is likely to be. Lord DERBY, (born in 1799.) will scarcely consent to serve as a subordinate, after having been Premier; nor would his ultra politics permit him to harmonize with men so recently and so strongly his opponents. DISRAELI's principles are sufficiently elastic to allow him to join almost any party, but the wordy passages at arms between Lord JOHN RUSSELL and himself, have been too frequent and too keen to admit of a comfortable alliance between them. Lord JOHN affects to look down on the author of *Vivian Grey* as a charlatan and a *parvenu*, and DISRAELI has an unmitigated and undisguised contempt for his rival, who has reached the top rung of the ladder chiefly by having been a Duke's son.

Lord LONSDALE, who was President of the Council in 1852, is immensely wealthy—a sort of political lay-figure—and would prefer flirting with a *danseuse*, at the side-wing of the opera-house, to attending constantly in Parliament. Lord MALMESBURY, clever but indiscreet, is too ultra for the new combination. HENLEY, ex-President of the Board of Trade, is a nondescript,—half-lawyer and half-merchant,—useful but not brilliant. Lord JOHN MANNERS is simply a literary amateur, and was made Cabinet Minister by DERBY, to conciliate his father, the protectionist Duke of RUTLAND. Sir J. PAKINGTON, late Colonial Secretary, is only a country gentleman, great in the chair, when trying poachers at Worcestershire Quarter Sessions, but very incapable in office.

There remain only two, out of the DERBY-DISRAELI Cabinet, at all likely to join the new Ministry. One of these is the Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND, a man of colossal wealth, who has only recently succeeded to the title and estates. He presided over the Admiralty, under Lord DERBY, and did his duty well—for he had been in the navy himself, and knew what he was about. He is no orator, but a very admirable man of business.

The other is a person whose career has already been remarkable. Mr. WALPOLE, the scion of a noble family, was born in 1806; eminently distinguished himself at Cambridge University; adopted the law for his profession; made way, by force of industry, knowledge, and ability; entered Parliament in 1846; did not attempt to figure as a politician for some years; was Home Secretary, under DERBY, in 1852, and in that capacity showed himself to be one of the best administrative officers that England ever saw. The etiquette of the English Bar being, that no lawyer who is made a Privy Councillor shall return to practice—save only in Appeals before the House of Lords—Mr. WALPOLE made a great personal and professional sacrifice by accepting office, which would draw him from the sphere of action in which he was gaining reputation and fortune. He had faith in the stability of the DERBY Government, and joined it. Soon he saw that the combined array of party against it was too powerful. One of the Vice-Chancellorships, worth £5,000 a year, became vacant, and Lord DERBY urged him to accept it. The Bar would gladly have had him as Chancery Judge. He said, "My accepting this Judgeship, though it is the object of my highest ambition, might be supposed to indicate a want of confidence as to this Ministry's power of continuing in office. Therefore I decline accepting it." Sir JOHN STUART was appointed—the tallest and the shallowest lawyer now on the bench in England. If Mr. WALPOLE *would* join the new Ministry, it would materially strengthen it.

Here we pause. Whatever political changes may be on the tapis in England—and some are inevitable—we have [illegible] our readers all necessary information as to the more prominent individuals likely to be interested or involved in them. A short time, no doubt, will materially change the relative position of parties across the water.

"J. G. PERCIVAL, of New-Haven, Conn., who is equally distinguished as a geologist and poet, has been appointed State Geologist of Wisconsin."

☞ Yet we all remember the lugubrious story which the Louisville *Journal* published, and which went the rounds, about the exceedingly hermit-like life that the poet was leading in New-Haven. Which is true, and how will the hermit's life and the rough and tumble ways of a State Geologist harmonize? Mr. DANIELS, the young geologist, whose place PERCIVAL is to fill, seems to be a go-ahead Yankee—better in practice than theory, and more likely to direct the labor of miners correctly when following his own experience, than when indicating the existence of mineral wealth from theoretical reasoning. We'd like to know the particulars of this change.

Telegraph Through Sleepy Hollow.

Fuit Ilium! Troy *was*, and so was Sleepy Hollow! Troy *is not*, and Sleepy Hollow is no longer sleepy. That spot which IRVING's genius has consecrated to memories of Katrina Van Tassel, Ichabod Crane and Brom Bones, is verily no mere myth or valley of Rasselas, but a granite based reality. We cannot vouch for the Headless Horseman, but we do know that throughout the length and breadth of our land, the search would be vain for a place more redolent of quiet beauty than that same grass-clad and hill-embosomed theatre of Van Tassel industry and thrift. In one of our rustic peregrinations through this consecrated valley, we saw with infinite surprise that straggling array of bare poles standing along the road-side, which is the usual unseemly sign of MORSE's news-bearing Pegasus—a telegraph through Sleepy Hollow! It struck us as the ultimatum of antithesis, and prompted us to sage reflection.

We live in an age which seems quiet. Rest is not for us, but in a sense wholly unimagined by Demosthenes, the three great requisites of our effective man are action, action, action. Even Sleepy Hollows are not now sacred from the intrusion of those iron nerves which are ever palpitating with stock fluctuations, or SCHUYLER frauds, with Baltimore collisions or collisions of nations, with the wedding invitation or the summons from the dying. The gentle slopes of the Hudson are creased with practical wrinkles, and the scream of the locomotive makes every nerve of country quiet creep betimes. Little chance of appreciation has drowsy Rip Van Winkle now. Even Sancho Panza's blessings on the man who first invented sleep are scarcely seconded by us work-crazy Gothamites. Our quiet is that of a house on fire; our sleep that of one frantic with neuralgia.

The cry of the age rises in a galloping *crescendo* against old fogyism everywhere. Whenever a Sleepy Hollow can be ferreted out, a telegraph is sure to be run through it in ten days. That most ancient land of Nod, that magic island group which has so long obstinately refused to be known—Japan, the Sleepy Hollow of all the world—has just given lodgment to one of our telegraphic wires in its dormant cerebellum. The wise men of the East have been distending their sluggish eyes over this mystery of the West, for them become the East. Perhaps they see directly as in dreams, how little by little, an electric spirit will be transfused, through a triumph over their chronic old-time sleepiness, by contact with the gallant Commodore's compatriots. They will ere long grow nervous and restless; perchance ere many years, enacting the same soul-harrowing drama of imperialism *versus* rebellion, which now makes China a reeking slaughter-house, and gleams ghastly through the Eastern question. God save Japan from passing through chaos and carnage to the mocking unrest of our civilized immolation to work and money.

In the very heart of our Babylon, has long covertly existed, a Sleepy Hollow, sacred to Latin and Greek. It had been immemorially known by rumor, even as the mysterious East was once known through Marco Polo. At last, for some reason, or unreason, two or three of the proprietary grandees got into a controversy about certain vested rights—especially the right of Trinitarian Chemistry. Well, what of that? Why, simply that the noise of vindicating the Chemical Trinity, disturbed the neighborhood,—roused public attention to this Rip Van Winkle property, and already the books are opened for stock in a telegraph through the very dooryard of the old homestead. Poor old rich Columbia College! happy home of Greek particles and Latin irregulars! henceforth destined to be a stranger to that mute inglorious ease, which has been its prescriptive right, since the halcyon days of Dutch cabbage patches! Glory be to sleep, but paralysis is unhealthy! Well, chemicals and the galvanic battery are reported to be sovereign for paralytics. Anthony's nose has been bored. Sleepy Hollow has been desecrated by a telegraph, and a street has been ordered through the Columbia College grounds. It is too bad to have our idols so maltreated, but it is of no use trying to dodge lightning.

Are we not seriously in danger of *national delirium tremens*, from one Executive tread to our Hibernian caryatides? Are we not nervous through sheer sleeplessness! Ought we not one and all, to keep sacred in ourselves, some Sleepy Hollow for our fretted and weary mind to rest in; some literary alcove, some cottage in the woods, some murmuring trout stream, some Wall-street and Broadway antipode?

Tempus est ludendi,
Usus est ridendi,
Finis est scribendi.

A More Strict Enforcement of the Passenger Laws, and Consequent Saving of Life.

Having been frequently obliged to record instances of deplorable loss of life resulting from the selfish inhumanity of ship owners, agents and captains, in their treatment of emigrants, and to censure Government and Government officers for not more strictly enforcing the passenger laws in all such cases, it is with pleasure that we notice a change in the latter respect, and its happy results in the great saving of human life.

Some two months since, it will be remembered, there was a great outcry among ship owners, &c., against Mr. COCHRANE, Surveyor of the Port, for his more strict construction of the passenger acts, in enforcing cleanliness on ship-board, more comfortable accommodations and better provision for emigrants; and a committee went to Washington for the purpose of making complaints of hardship and illegality. How necessary for the protection of life is such enforcement of the laws, and with what good effects it has been attended, may be seen from the following return of arrivals and deaths during the past month:

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
SURVEYORS OFFICE, Friday, July 21, 1854.

The number of passengers arrived at this port from 25th June to 21st July, 1854—36,773. Number of deaths on shipboard, during the voyage: Adults, 38; Children, 122—Total, 160.

Comparing this with previous returns, we see an unprecedented reduction in the proportion of deaths—a reduction of over three hundred per cent. A more close inspection shows also, that in the case of the 38 adults, many died from disease previously contracted, there being but two deaths from dysentery; and that, of the children, the great proportion were infants at the breast, weakly before going on board, and whose parents were debilitated by sea sickness.

This return is encouraging, and given at the warmest season of the year, proves conclusively how much of the mortality we have had to deplore, might have been prevented by a strict enforcement of judicious regulations. We trust that the Surveyor and others having the power will continue the efforts which have already been attended with such happy results.

☞ The annual commencement of the University of Vermont, at Burlington, took place on the first Wednesday in August, being the [illegible] anniversary of the [illegible]

[illegible] interesting. The Associate Alumni will have a celebration on the preceding Tuesday, at which a historical discourse will be delivered by Rev. Dr. WHEELER, late President of the University, and an oration will be pronounced by James K. SPALDING, of this City. After the exercises occurs the dinner of the Alumni. We understand that Rev. Dr. SMITH has declined his nomination as President. No action has yet been taken upon it.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—The Teachers of the City hold a special meeting this evening in the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-streets. A report is expected from a Committee recently appointed to confer with the various Railroad Companies, in reference to a reduction of fare to Delegates from this City to the Teachers' State Convention to be held at Oswego, in August. As this will be the last meeting of the Association previous to the Summer vacation, it will undoubtedly be one of interest.

VINCENT NOLTE'S BOOK.—The DAILY TIMES publishes a number of extracts from this work, which has recently been published in this country. They are nearly the same as given in our paper some months since, at the time of the publication of the book in England.—*Sunday Times.*

☞ Of course we don't mean to dispute our neighbor's word. As a matter of fact, however, the book referred to has never been published in England. The version now issued in this country is translated directly from the German.

From New-Orleans.

Steamship *Daniel Webster*, Capt. DUDLEY, left New-Orleans on the 15th. The city and country, generally, was remarkably healthy. On the passage passed a large number of vessels in the Gulf—calms and light winds all the way. July 20, when in latitude 31° 46', and longitude 78° 18, spoke herm. brig *Enterprise*, of Boston, six days from Havana bound to Baltimore, all well, requested to be reported.

☞ The Boston *Post* is guilty of the following: Some negroes escaped from jail at Mariposa by boring holes with an auger. Other prisoners were placed in the same room before it was properly repaired, and likewise escaped by the nigger auger route.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A COMPLETE REVOLUTION IN THE TREATMENT of Chills and Fever is resulting from the admirable preparation known as DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC OR FEVER AND AGUE PILL. It is a remedy tasteless, harmless and thoroughly effectual. It produces no nausea, dizziness or roaring in the head. It makes no quackish pretensions to cure numerous and especially complicated, but, in confirmation of its claims, simply refers to the remarkable cures which it is daily effecting. Physicians prescribe it; the clergy buy it for distribution among the people; the poor pronounce it the cheapest, because the only effectual remedy; and apothecaries acknowledge that where it once gains a footing, it supersedes all other remedies.

Read the following, which is one among thousands of cures that have been effected since May last, and particulars of which are daily being forwarded to the proprietor:

NEW-PROSPECT, Bergen Co., N. J., July 8, 1854.

C. D. DESHLER—*Dear Sir:* On the 25th July, 1853, I was violently attacked with fever and ague, and since that time I tried almost everything that was recommended to me, without good effect. I had the services of two physicians in this State, and one in the City of New-York, besides using various ague remedies, but all ineffectually. On the 9th of June, I received your Pills, and after commencing using them for three weeks, I am completely regenerated, and enjoy better health than at any time since June 1st, 1853, as may be illustrated by the fact that in the last three weeks of using the Pills, I gained six pounds in flesh. My agues have not returned since the first dose, and I am again able to preach as I was wont. While using your Pills, I preached two or three times out of a Sabbath, and felt less sense of weariness than I used to feel when preaching only once a day. I consider your medicine to be priceless, and the most effectual remedy extant.

You are at liberty to use this testimony as you please, as I am in hopes that others may be benefitted as I have been. I remain, Sir, yours, most respectfully,

GEO. E. JONES,
Of New Jersey Annual Conference, M. E. Church.

Price $1 per box; or, for the convenience of those residing where it has not been introduced as yet, it will be forwarded by mail, pre-paid, to any one enclosing 24 letter stamps, in any part of the United States except Oregon and California, or to those for 36 stamps. Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers st.; CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st., and by GILBERT, WENTZ & CO., No. 177 North 3d-st., Philadelphia, Wholesale Agents; and at retail by BING, corner Broadway and John-st.; CROSBIE, corner Broadway and 14th-st.; GUION, corner Bowery and Grand-st.; SHEDDEN, corner Bowery and 4th-st.; GUSTAV RAMSPERGER, No. 62 Chrystie-st.; HUTCHINGS, No 122 West Broadway; BERRIAN, No. 170 Grand-st., Williamsburg; Mrs. HAYES, No 139 Division-st., Brooklyn; JAS. W. SMITH, Court-st., Brooklyn; THOS. J. HAYES, No 154 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; SAMUEL HARYS, No. 69 Montgomery-st., Jersey City. Orders from the trade may be addressed to C. D. DESHLER, New-Brunswick, N. J.

GREAT EXCITEMENT—CLOSING SALES OF SUMMER GOODS, AT COLUMBIAN HALL, No 201 Grand-st.—French Jaconets and Printed Lawns, reduced from 2s. to 25c., from 1s. 6d. to 12½c., from 1s. to 6½c. the yard, will be sold to make room for Fall Goods.

BAREGES AND GRENADINES.—Rich Satin Plaid Printed Barages, reduced from 5s. to 37½c. per yard. Magnificent Silk Tissues and Grenadines, reduced from 3s. to 18½c. the yard.

SUMMER SILKS.—India and French Foulards, reduced from 75c. to 5s. per yard. Rich Plaid French Foulards, from 62½c. to 4s. and 3s. the yard. Rich Brocade and Satin Colored Silks, reduced 33 per cent. from former prices. As the entire balance of Summer Goods will be closed out, unprecedented bargains are offered.

S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO., No. 201 Grand-st.

ZEPHYR MERINO UNDERGARMENTS.—This is the season for these popular Undervests. Those who study economy as well as health, buy at

THE OLD STAND, No. 194 BOWERY,

where the genuine article may be obtained, as well as every style of Seasonable Hosiery. A. RANKIN & CO.

MORE TESTIMONY FROM IOWA IN FAVOR OF HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia. The greatest remedy in diseases of the liver, stomach and nervous system, and all diseases of a bilious nature.

C. L. D. CROCKWELL, Anamosa, Iowa, Jan 23, 1854, said: "Your German Bitters will be in universal demand the coming Spring. I have recommended it to be taken to remove the effects of the chills and fever, and I believe that it has been used, (and they were aggravated cases,) it has performed a radical cure."

T. YARWOOD, Davenport, Iowa, August 30, 1853, said: "For some time after receiving your German Bitters, I thought they would be an article of dull sale. A few individuals who had used them in the East, introduced them here. I soon found the more they were used, the more they were asked for. They have the last few days entirely exhausted my stock."

These Bitters are entirely vegetable, possessing great advantage over every mineral preparation, as they never prostrate, but always strengthen the system.

For sale in New-York by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, No 39 Warren-st.; BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; OLCOTT, McKISSON & ROBBINS, No. 127 Maiden-lane; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; and by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

PIANOS.—HALLETT & CUMSTON'S PIANOS.—These instruments have long been before the public, and have become justly celebrated for their superior qualities. T. GILBERT & Co.'s Premium Pianos, with the celebrated Æolian, commended by the Press throughout the civilized world; Horace Waters' Pianos, for power, purity and richness of tone and elasticity of touch, they challenge comparison with those of all other makers; Gilbert's Semi-Grand Pianos: Jacob Chickering's Pianos. All of the above Pianos found only at the great music establishment of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway. Sold at prices which defy all competition.

NOTICE.—THE DEMAND FOR OUR VARIOUS styles of SUMMER CLOTHING having been so great since our opening, we were compelled to put on a large extra force of hands to duplicate the more select and popular garments, such as white and colored Duck Frock Coats; drab and plaid Marseilles Frocks; Planters' Duck and Brilliant Drill Coats; light mixed Cassimere, and Cassimere Summer Frocks, and black and colored do. Also, an extensive variety of neat and stylish Drilling and Summer Cassimere Pants, and white and colored Marseilles Vests. Of all these we have a full stock, and have marked them at a low figure so as to clear them before the close of the City season.

D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 259, 260, and 261 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 20, 1854.—Mr. S. C. HERRING—Sir: We deem it our duty to the public, and justice to ourself to state that we had one of your Patent Champion Safes in the Lafarge Hotel, at the time that building was destroyed by fire, but as the principal important books and papers had been removed, we took but little interest to get the safe from the ruins for some days, or when, to our surprise, we found the safe and its contents in a red state of heat, and remained in that state for a long time surrounded by burning timbers.

Yours, respectfully, HERBERT, LAFARGE & CO.,
Late Proprietors of Lafarge House.

THE NEW UNION HALL CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.—Having greatly reduced the prices of our Summer stock of Goods and Boys' Clothing and Furnishing Goods, we invite the public to examine our stock of white and colored Duck Frock Coats, plain and fancy Marseilles do., Alpaca and Satin Coats, do. Pants and Vests, English Drilling and Marseilles Pants, &c., &c. Also, a great variety of Summer Vests, Boys' Furnishing Goods, &c., &c. One price—no deviation.

P. L. ROGERS & CO., cor. Fulton and Nassau-sts.

SEWING MACHINES.—WE HAVE FULLY settled all suits against us for infringement, and have the license of E. S. Howe, Jr., to manufacture under his patent. Hereafter there can be no question about the validity of our machines, as we have control of the most important of our patents, of which we have the sole ownership. All other machines in market are infringements on some of our patents. If any buy [illegible] they will be compelled to [illegible]

I. M. SINGER & CO.

ALBERT H. [illegible] sent-ware, [illegible] TEETH, [illegible] Pure Rubber Plates [illegible] column.

THE [illegible] CURE FOR FEVER [illegible] PERIODIC PILLS, [illegible] Courts, and [illegible]

[illegible] WONDERFUL FEVER AND AGUE [illegible] JAMES J. HAYES, No. 154 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

LONG-ISLAND.

STREET-PREACHING.—There was street-preaching yesterday afternoon at Williamsburg, at the usual Grand place. The largest number present at any time was about six or seven hundred, all of whom behaved in an orderly manner. Two men, who were arguing on religious matters, were about coming to blows, when they were arrested and taken to the lock-up. When the officers were returning across a vacant lot from the cells, they were assaulted by a street contractor, named TERRENCE DONNELLY, who has possession of the lots, and refused to let them cross. DONNELLY, together with a man who assisted him, was locked up. The speakers were Mr. and Mrs. JOHN WILFORD, residing in Division-street, New-York; Mr. STALBY, the sailor, and Mr. ALLEN. Mr. WEST has announced to hold forth at the same place on Sunday next.

A BAD ENGAGEMENT FOR AN ACTOR—ELOPEMENT.—A young man doing business in Williamsburg, having a particular regard for the health of his young wife and two small children, sent them, a few days since, into the country to enjoy the pure air while he remained to attend to his avocations. After several days the confiding husband discovered that he was duped. His wife had left the children with some friends and had eloped with an actor. It appears that for some time past the wife has been in the habit of visiting Barnum's Museum, where she was introduced to a young actor under an assumed name. The acquaintance was continued until she was finally induced to desert her husband and infants for an unprincipled villain.

THE NEW FERRY.—There seems to be a prospect that another ferry will be established from Williamsburg to New-York. Ex-Alderman CHARLICK, of New-York, has made a contract for the building of a slip at the foot of South Tenth-street, with Mr. R. B. ORR, and the slip will be in readiness for boats in two weeks. We do not hear where the terminus is to be in New-York, and, with the exception of the building of the slip, there appears to be no preparation making for the establishment of this ferry.

A BOARDING-HOUSE SWINDLER AT LARGE.—One day last week a genteel young man, in appearance, took board at No. 30 Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn. On Saturday he took his departure without paying his board, and also took with him about $100 worth of clothing belonging to other boarders. A trunk, which he left behind, was found to contain nothing of value. This individual is described as being about 22 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, black hair, of very good address, and wore a brown linen coat, light pants and vest.

SUPREME COURT.—The General Term of the Supreme Court for the Second District, which has been in session at Newburg—Justices BROWN, DEAN and ROCKWELL attending—on Friday adjourned, after disposing of the Calendar to number 53½.

NEW COURT-HOUSE IN QUEENS' COUNTY.—Persons having any law business in Queens' County, will be pleased to learn that a contract has actually been given out for the erection of a new Court-House, to be completed by the 1st of August, 1855.

SERIOUS CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—A span of horses attached to the private carriage of Mr. DEVLIN, of Montague-street, Brooklyn, took fright in Atlantic-street on Saturday, and ran off at great speed, breaking the carriage and throwing three of the occupants, ladies, out on the pavement, seriously injuring them. Officer DAWSON, of the Third District Police, rendered immediate assistance, and procured medical aid.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—During Friday night, a man named JOHN MCNALTY, who had been placed in the First Ward Station-house, at Williamsburg, while intoxicated, attempted to destroy his life. He made a rope of his shirt and tied it closely around his neck. His loud breathing, when partly strangled, attracted the attention of the officers, and his life was saved.

SUDDEN DEATH.—JOHN HURLEY, residing in Columbia-street, near Congress, Brooklyn, laid down on a bed Saturday evening, and when his wife called him to supper she found that he was dead. It is supposed that he died from a disease of the heart.

THE SUNDAY LAW.—The edict of Mayor WALL, of Williamsburg, to close all places of business on Sunday, was generally observed yesterday. A few, who are disposed to test the law, or pay their fines, kept open, and some rummeries were accessible by means of back doors.

THE SUNDAY ORDINANCE.—This Ordinance was strictly enforced last Sunday in Brooklyn, and not a glass of liquor or cigar could be purchased for love or money.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown boy was found in the water at the foot of Dikeman-street, South Brooklyn, yesterday. The Coroner was notified.

ACCIDENTS ON THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—TWO LIVES LOST.—The train going east on Monday run over a little girl playing on the road at Yaphank Station, killing her instantly, and so bespattering the engine with blood, that the train was stopped to wash it away. It is alleged that the engineer is not blameable, as the child was seen in time to have avoided the accident, and run off the track, but run on again when it was too late to stop. —As the train approached the stone bridge between Mattituck and Southold, the brakeman undertook to look out to see if the track was clear, when his head came in contact with the bridge, severing it from his body instantly.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

NEW-JERSEY.

ISSUE OF BAD MONEY.—A quantity of bills upon the Franklin Bank, of Jersey City, opposite New-York, which bank failed about twenty-five years ago, have recently been put into circulation. Some of the old bills that had not been filled up or signed have been found, filled up, signed and passed off as good money.

☞ The Board of Education, of Jersey City has been re-organized by electing ABRAM S. JEWELL as Chairman in place of PETER D. VROOM, who declined a reelection. DAVID GOULD was reelected clerk of the Board.

☞ Rev. WHEELOCK PARMLY, pastor of the Baptist Church at Burlington, N. J., has received a call to the Baptist Church in Jersey City.

A Military Row—Visit of the Montgomery Guards at Boston.

From the Boston Bee.

It seems that, on Tuesday evening, at the dinner given to the Montgomery Guards, of New-York, at Park Hall, Capt. HOGAN, of the Sarsfield Guards, (1st Bay State Artillery, as inadvertently printed yesterday,) presented Lieut. JOHN D. CADOGAN, of his company, with a sword. This was done, as the speaker (Capt. H.) alleged, on behalf of the officers and company. The presentation gave great offence to the company and officers, who witnessed the ceremony with surprise and indignation. Rumors had been afloat that such a presentation was to take place, and members of the company had intimated to Capt. HOGAN, that they were entirely opposed to any such demonstration. A promise was obtained from Capt. HOGAN that he *would not present it*, as he had intended. On the evening in question, however, the sword was brought into the hall about 11 o'clock. Subsequently it was presented, and *on behalf of the officers and company!* This much by the way of an introductory; which will account for the milk in the cocoanut, and which led to the *bellicose* proceedings the following day.

Now for the disgraceful affair at the Long-Island House. The dinner had progressed in the utmost harmony and order, until Capt. HOGAN rose, and made a speech in response to a sentiment, which, by its violence and impropriety, led directly to the shameful tumult alluded to, but only partially described in our paper of yesterday. He stated, in substance, that he asked no favors from any man or company. He came there to entertain the New-York Guards, &c. After some further remarks, very severe in manner as well as matter, an invited guest—a notorious character from Lawrence—together with members of his own company, got up and made towards him, when the fighting, destroying of property, and other disgraceful proceedings, commenced. The *melée* was severe. Crockery-ware was freely and violently thrown in every direction; and as an indication of its momentum, we may state that a large pitcher struck against the wall of the hall, making a large indentation, and which took away a piece of the plastering to the lath. In the thick of the fight, a stout sword was broken in the centre. The person wearing it (from Lawrence) was on the point of drawing the same from the scabbard, when parties rushed upon him and so disposed of the weapon as to render it harmless. Other swords were seized, but not broken.

As stated yesterday, tables were broken down, crockery demolished, and other property destroyed; and so dangerous was the warfare that many, to escape personal injury, actually *jumped out of the windows of the hotel.* It is said that one of the company who had taken a prominent part in the outrageous affair, was *thrown out of a window*—a treatment which, while it was merited, was anything but complimentary to a *soldier.* Some of the more riotous ones walked upon the tables—a course more strictly *in keeping* with what had preceded the *feat.* The crash of the tables and the smash and mingling of crockery seemed to check the *melee*, although some of the *brave* combatants, appreciating the perils of an atmosphere in which swords were brandished and missiles hurled, had left, no doubt, "to fight another day." Shortly after the restoration of a reasonable degree of order, the time for departure had arrived, and the companies were ordered into line. Captain HOGAN, however, at the advice of some, and the solicitations of others, remained behind. The main argument used in inducing him to remain on the Island was, that otherwise fresh and perhaps serious troubles might arise on arriving in the city.

The Buffalo Poor-House—Horrible Particulars of its Condition.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

Painful rumors have been in circulation for a day or two, relative to the mortality at the Poor-House and its causes. To investigate the truth of these rumors, the Board of Health, accompanied by several physicians, visited the premises, situated five miles north of the city, on the evening of the 19th inst. Whatever we may have to say of the state of things there, is derived from facts ascertained at this visit, and, however incredible our story may appear, we assure our readers that it is but too truthful. The Board found that, during the preceding twenty-four hours, fifteen insane persons had died of cholera; and that four more were then in collapse, and could live but a few hours. This makes a total of nineteen deaths in thirty-six hours, from a house containing fifty-three inmates. All of these deaths occurred in a building isolated from the main edifice, in which also cholera was prevalent, though not with such an unparalleled fatality. This great number of deaths occurred in a single building, and exceeding the total of mortality in the remainder of a city of 80,000 inhabitants, must have some local cause within the control of its managers. We have a right to assume that there is blame somewhere.

Unfortunately the investigations of the Board of Health render it too plain that aside from insufficient ventilation and other causes incident to the construction of the building, the manifest cause of this mortality is the diet of the house—a diet which exceeds, in its accurate estimate of the starvation point, any thing which DICKENS ever ascribed to a parish workhouse, or to Dotheboys Hall.

The Board heard but one story from the employés in the house, and we cannot better detail the actual condition of the patients, than by giving a resumé of the daily fare, its quantity and quality:

Breakfast—A piece of bread about five inches square by three-quarters of an inch thick; a little salt pork with *coffee*, made from barley, and sweetened with the cheapest of molasses.

Dinner—Same as breakfast, minus the coffee.

Supper—Bread and tea. Once a week mutton chops.

As to quality, the nurse in charge of the children said that the bread was never sufficiently baked, and was frequently so sour as to curdle milk. On rolling it in the hand it worked up into dough very readily. No butter is given on the bread. The pork was rusty and slippery necks and shoulders. For a few days past they had had some mutton served out. The ration for the day was seen; about two ounces (bone and all) being given to each.

Vegetables.—During three or four months of Winter and Spring none were given out. This was owing to the high price of potatoes, but no substitutes, such as beets, carrots or turnips, were provided. Since the appearance of cholera no vegetables of any kind. As a consequence of this beautiful management there has been one death from scurvy, (a disease hardly ever known except in ships on long voyages,) and four other cases are now in the house.

Hospital diet is the same as house diet. After a great deal of argument and remonstrance from the attending and house physician, they have obtained from the liberal superintendent in charge, an occasional ration of beef broth for the sick. Its mode of manufacture may interest our lady readers. The superintendent purchases, from the refuse of the slaughter-houses, certain shanks of beef at 12½ cents apiece. He usually buys one at a time; in moments of extravagance and disregard for the County Treasury, two. One of these shanks is boiled in water enough so give thirty odd patients a pint of broth each. When two shanks are boiled, twice the quantity of water is added, and half is religiously saved till a second day. The nursing is done by a sore-legged Irish pauper, who takes especial care of his fellow-countrymen, at the expense of French or American paupers.

We intended to speak of the ventilation, but we are sick of the subject. Suffice it to say, that the ground floor is on a level with the earth, paved with bricks laid directly on the clay; that all the dining, cook and wash-rooms are on this floor, and that the steam and stench of all the household offices find vent only through the joints of the floor above—none of the ceilings are lath and plastered—and the foul odors ascend to the fourth story. There is not a hall in the building; and the ventilators connected with the flues are perfect shams. Throughout the whole house there is a sickening, decaying odor. All these remarks apply to both buildings alike. Thus far we have confined ourselves to a naked statement of the plain, disgusting facts. But we have a word by way of improvement. Here are more than three hundred paupers kept in a foul, ill-ventilated building, on a diet which will just keep the wheels of life in motion.

For month after month the thing has gone on, producing its legitimate and murderous results. Lying-in women have died of fever, leaving their children, and the numerous foundlings brought to the house, to die of starvation together. Brought there as bright, healthy infants, these little offsprings of misfortune and crime have scarcely an average of four weeks of life in this great lazor-house. Older children become idiotic, dwarfed, inanimate; and men and women die from a hundred diseases, written down upon the case-book with Latin names, but which might better be called starvation—starvation of God's air and the fruits of God's earth. The present mortality from cholera is only a signal manifestation of what has been going on for months—a small addition to the daily deaths—a change in the particular mode of dying—or, to look on it in the most favorable light, a substitution of death for imbecility—or rescue from a life which is worse than death.

We have no word of censure for the Superintendent in charge. We leave the facts with the people. Let them decide whether a miserable economy, a small poor-tax at the close of the year, is any justification of the facts we have related—facts which can be sustained by the names of those whom the community know and can trust. For one thing we are thankful—we have a Board of Health which we believe will do its duty, and, so far as in it lies, reform this great abuse—this plague-spot on the body politic. The physicians who accompanied the Board of Health on its visit to the poor-house, were Drs. NEWMAN, HUNT and WILCOX. Yesterday, Dr. PRATT, the attending physician, was accompanied on his visit by Drs. BROWNBRIDGE, BARNES and LOOMIS. A report may be expected from these last named physicians in due time.

The Fishery Treaty.

From the Galena Daily Advertiser.

The NEW-YORK TIMES has a way of getting hold of State Secret papers best known to itself. If anybody wants to see such a paper, no matter how close the padlock of secrecy may confine it, they have only to make known the want, to the responsible Editor, and the document appears, whatever the injunctions of the President or the Senate. How the secret leaks out, whoever knows, nobody will tell, and it bothers the State Department exceeding much to think that it is so. On the 15th inst., the editor suspecting that some of his readers might want to see the Fishery and Reciprocity Treaty, lately concluded between Great Britain and the United States, and thinking the Senate rather dilatory in making it public, he concluded to anticipate their action by publishing the document on that morning.

DEATH OF GURDON WILLIAMS, Esq.—Died, at his residence in this city, at 1½ o'clock, yesterday morning, GURDON WILLIAMS, Esq. The deceased was born at Ledyard, in the County of New-London, and State of Connecticut, on the 28th day of March, 1791, and left his father's home at the age of 21 years. He afterwards resided in Maryland, and for several years at Salina, Syracuse, and Buffale, in the State of New-York. He afterwards removed to Detroit, in 1842, where he has since lived. As a business man, he was energetic, enterprising, and assiduous, by which means he accumulated and left a handsome fortune, unspotted by stain of dishonesty or breach of faith. His remains have been taken to Connecticut for interment.—*Detroit Inquirer, July 21.*

PHILADELPHIA MORTALITY.—Through the politeness of Mr. MCGLENSY, the Health Officer, we are enabled to give the number of interments in the city, for the week ending at noon to-day, in advance of the regular official report. The aggregate number is 451. Of these 58 were from cholera. This is a falling off of eleven in the number of deaths from that disease since last week.—*Philadelphia Bulletin of Saturday.*

Delia Webster's Difficulties.

Correspondence of the Louisville Democrat.

MADISON, Ind., Tuesday, July 18, 1854.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Miss DELIA A. WEBSTER is still continuing to keep the citizens of this place and immediate vicinity in a state of ferment. Although Miss WEBSTER has been very annoying and troublesome to our friends in Kentucky, and has apparently courted difficulties with them, yet I have the charity for her to believe that at this time she desires peace, and that lately she has been endeavoring to avoid collision with them; but I fear her unquiet disposition and the warmth with which she cherishes the one great idea, with her, of negro emancipation, will never allow her to become a good and peaceable citizen or neighbor of a Slave State.

* * * * * * *

In times past a very warm and friendly state of feeling existed between Miss WEBSTER and a certain Mr. CRAIG, a married man, o Frankfort, and this devoted attachment subsisted between them for a time sufficiently long for several thousands of his money to pass to her hands, when she suddenly cut the meshes of the net with which she had caught him, and told him that thenceforth he must keep aloof from her. This caused a very great change of feeling toward each other, opposite in the extreme to that which had previously subsisted between them, and this feeling has waxed stronger and stronger, until recently CRAIG has betook it upon himself to make her the special object of a most malignant revenge.

He has hunted up old indictments against her, and caused her to be arrested in her own house; and when she was found to be too unwell to be removed to the jail of Trimble County, to establish a guard around her house, so that she might not escape, and when she did elude the vigilance of the guard and escaped to this side of the river, he caused a requisition to pass from the Governor of Kentucky to the Governor of Indiana, and a warrant to be returned to the Sheriff of this county for her arrest, and did have her arrested near Canaan, in this county, under the cover of night, and endeavored to force her across the river about 2 o'clock at night, but could not find any conveyance for getting her across, and he was forced to return her to the jail of this county, where she is still incarcerated, to have a hearing before Judge WATKINS, Court of Common Pleas, on the 24th instant.

This is the history of her present arrest, so far as I can obtain it from authentic sources. If it be true that CRAIG is pursuing this woman in this malignant and ferocious manner merely to gratify personal revenge, he certainly deserves the execration of all mankind. Neither the people on this side of the river nor our neighbors in Kentucky approbate this last pursuit and arrest of Miss WEBSTER, but they all unite in saying that it was an uncalled for and malicious thing.

Our immediate Kentucky neighbors are very anxious for Miss W. to leave their midst, but they do not desire to see her cast into prison; and I verily believe they had no agency in her late arrest. As Miss W. had juggled him out of considerable of his money, and unceremoniously cast him off, I think it would have been far the better policy in CRAIG, being a married man, to have hushed the matter up, instead of parading it before the public, for the sympathies of the people will always be extended to a woman whenever she seems to be the object of persecution.

It would be a great blessing to the people of this section of the country if Miss WEBSTER were to leave, and go to one of the most Northern States and remain there. We are all getting heartily tired of this continual turmoil and excitement about her. She has been repeatedly requested by the people of this community, as well as the people of Kentucky, to retire from our midst and let us remain in peace; and her own family in the East have frequently entreated her to return to them, and to remain with them; but her perverse disposition prompts her to stay amongst us, to be a source of continual excitement and difficulty.

If she continues to stay here, in opposition to all entreaties of friends and others to depart, she will in time, I apprehend, instead of being the cause of difficulty between us and our Kentucky neighbors, get into serious trouble herself. She is a very bold and defiant kind of woman, without a spark of feminine modesty, and, withal, very shrewd and cunning. I think her heroic public career will soon have an end here, as the people are getting very tired of such an unruly and troublesome citizen. FAUSTUS.

☞ The heat yesterday was nearly as oppressive as on the previous day. Several persons who had exposed themselves for a long time, suffered with the sun-stroke, but all were promptly attended to by physicians, and are doing well. A little caution at such times as this is necessary, and especially should be observed by persons who are constantly exposed. Laborers about buildings are singularly negligent in this respect. There is considerable sickness in the city, but none, we are happy to state, of an epidemic character—perhaps no more sickness than there usually is at this season of the year. What is better than all, there is no *panic.* The sick are well taken care of, and those who are well are for the most part "taking care of themselves." It is the delight of busy-bodies to circulate untrue and exaggerated statements of sickness and mortality in the city. These stories, the majority of them, when traced out, are found to be "stories" only, got up for no other purpose than to enable the inventor of them to "tell the news." They are unworthy of being listened to, much less repeated. With one or two exceptions, every case of cholera, or cholera morbus, in this city, the present season, may be traced directly to imprudence in eating, or the filthiness of the locality where the persons lived. So don't let ordinarily prudent and cleanly people be alarmed.—*Troy Whig, July 22.*

PERSONAL COLLISION AND DEATH.—A disturbance took place on Wednesday night, about 11 o'clock, on board of one of FITZHUGH & LITTLEJOHN'S propellers, which resulted in the death of a man named SULLIVAN, of this city. It seems, as we are informed, the vessel was being unloaded of a cargo of grain at the elevator of FITZHUGH, LITTLEJOHN & WRIGHT, and the shovelers in the hold became slack, and the grain was not taken up as rapidly as it should be. The foreman of the elevator, Mr. ALLARD, sent one of his assistants, Mr. RUSSELL, down to urge the men to do their duty and shovel faster. As hard feeling existed between RUSSELL and SULLIVAN, warm words ensued, and the latter came on deck, when a clinch took place, during which the latter was thrown over the bulwarks into the river, between the propeller and a canal boat, and was drowned before he could be rescued. He was under water only some fifteen minutes before his body was recovered, but life was extinct. RUSSELL was obliged to make a hasty retreat out of the city to escape the vengeance of the friends of the deceased, and did not return till yesterday. Coroner LEWIS held an inquest in the case.—*Oswego Palladium.*

☞ MATT. WARD, the murderer of Professor BUTLER, has left the Arkansas Hot Springs, after a stay of a few weeks, and has reached Frankfort, Ky., with several members of his father's family. On his trial for murder he appeared in Court with crutches, seemingly much enfeebled, but at the Hot Springs, by some curious metamorphosis, like that in the old French pantomime, the crutches became useless and were thrown aside—and, according to the Louisville *Courier*, he mingled freely in the giddy mazes of the cotillon and waltz apparently in high spirits. Veritable miracle-workers those Hot Springs!

SALE OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—It is stated that the United States Government wishes to purchase the Crystal Palace for some purpose, and have offered $120,000 for it. It is also rumored that the city of Boston proposes to give $175,000 for it, as it stands, transport it to Boston Common, fill it, we suppose, with "Yankee Notions," and start an Exhibition of "Yankee Industry," on their own hook.—*Sunday Paper.*

COMMENCEMENT.—Many strangers, led hither by the attractions of the yearly Commencement of Yale, are already in the city, and every train is filling up the hotels, and our private residences. We understand that a large number of the young "gentlemen about to enter college," have already arrived.—*New-Haven Palladium, July 22.*

DEATH OF THORNDIKE RAND.—The *Journal* learns that this individual, who, it will be recollected, was detected in embezzling the funds of the Suffolk Bank in this city, some three years since, and who contrived to elude pursuit and escape, died recently in Surinam. His effects have been received by his relatives in this city.—*Boston Transcript.*

HARVARD COLLEGE—The unusually large number of ninety-six candidates offered themselves for admission to Harvard College on Monday.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Mercantile Library—Astor-place, and No. 2 Nassau-street**—The Library is open from 7½ A. M. till 9 P. M. The reading rooms remain open until 10 P. M. The Library now contains 42,000 volumes, to which all new works are added as soon as published. The reading-room is regularly supplied with about 300 magazines and newspapers. Terms—Clerks $1 initiation, and $1 semi-annual dues. Merchants and others, $5 per annum.

☞ **Why don't he go to "infield?**—Grand excursions to this delightful village every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY—only three miles from the Williamsburg ferries, and a short distance above the Calvary Cemetery. Lots $50 to $200 in monthly payments of only $5 Go and see them. Free tickets for the excursions to be had at the office, No. 5 Tryon-row, corner of Chatham-st.
G. G. ANDREWS & J. F. KENDALL.

☞ **To the Alumni of the Wesleyan University.**—The Annual Business Meeting of the Alumni of the Wesleyan University will be held on TUESDAY, August 1, at 9 o'clock A. M. Oration before the Association, by G. G. REYNOLDS, Esq., on the same day, at 7 o'clock P. M. Social meeting immediately after the Oration. Per order
DAVID CURRY, President.
A. S. HUNT, Secretary

☞ **A Meeting of the Newtown Village Association** will be held at their rooms, No. 195 Bowery on TUESDAY EVENING, July 25, at which time thirty-five (35) dollars will be due on each lot. Members failing to pay that amount, will, according to their agreement, forfeit their lots. It is particularly requested that every member will be present at this meeting as business of importance will be transacted. E. W. KETCHAM, President.

☞ **Prison Association of New-York.**—The regular meeting of the Executive Committee of the Prison Association, will be held on MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 5½ o'clock, in the Committee Room, No. 13 Clinton Hall, Astor-place
FRANK W. BALLARD, Recording Secretary.

☞ **Free Academy.**—The first Anniversary of the ASSOCIATE ALUMNI of the Free Academy will take place at the Chapel of the Free Academy on MONDAY EVENING, July 24, at 7½ o'clock. An Oration will be delivered by Hon. ODDEN HOFFMAN, and a Poem read by Rev. G. H. HOUGHTON.

☞ **Inhalation in Consumption.**—Drs. R. & J. HUNTER, Physicians for Diseases of the Lungs. Residence and office No. 223 Broadway, 2d door above 12th-st. Hours of consultation from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. A limited number received as resident patients.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Prompt, Safe and Sure.**—Dr. MCCLINTOCK'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL, a specific remedy for diarrhœa, cholera-morbus, dysentery, cholera-infantum, chelic of children. One teaspoonful is a certain preventive of Asiatic cholera. No family should be without it. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists generally, and by A. CUMMAN & CO., No. 122 Fulton-st.

We have tried Professor McClintock's Cholera Preventive in cases of diarrhœa, and found it a sure remedy. [*Editor New-York Day Book, July 14.*

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box**—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standin —a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. W. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. R. MEBER, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston.
C. H. RING, Broadway, and
all respectable druggists.

☞ **University's Family Medicines.**—FEVER AND AGUE—CHOLERA.—The University of Free Medicines and Popular knowledge, chartered by the State of Pennsylvania April 29, 1853, mainly to arrest the evils of spurious nostrums; also, to supply the public with reliable remedies, where the best medical advisers cannot or will not be employed, having purchased the invaluable remedy—ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE—the first and only known for twenty years as the certain cure for Fever and Ague and its kindred complaints, confidently recommend it to the patronage of the afflicted. The above institution likewise recommends for Bowel Complaint or Cholera, ROWAND'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF BLACKBERRY ROOT, and in due time will furnish its own remedy for every disease that can be safely treated in this way. By order of the Trustees,
JOHN K. ROWAND, M. D.,
President of the University, and head of the Pharmaceutical Department, Philadelphia.

Home Dispensary and Office, No. 67 South Second-st., Philadelphia.

CHARLES H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; C. W. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; HAVILAND, WARRALL & RISLEY, Maiden-lane; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 237 8th-av.; R. A. SANDS, No. 188 Bowery; JOHN MEAKIM, No. 497 Broadway; E. M. GUION, No. 137 Bowery; C. S. SMITH, No. 126 Canal-st.; BRIGHAM & MILLER, No. 17 Avenue D; J. & J. CODDINGTON, No. 715 Broadway; W. D. CRUMBLE, Nos. 853 and 863 Broadway; W. B. FREEMAN, No. 42 3d-av.; A. W. GASAUDAN, Nos. 51 6th-av and 166 8th-av.; CAIN & AMEUD, No. 153 3d-av.; E. W. VONDASMITH, No. 158 Bowery; T. F. GREEN, No. 399 Broadway; A. POWELL, No. 163 Avenue A; J. WALL GREEN, No 114 Broadway; JOHN MILLER, No. 245 1st-av.; W. F. LINDSAY, No. 77 East Broadway; W. H. LOINES, No. 298 Hudson-st.; MRS. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; T. THOS. HAYES, South Brooklyn.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Cordial.**—Whence proceed the lassitude, the depression, the debility, the indifference to life, the instability, the continual feeling of illness which it is impossible to define or localize, so common, so hard to bear, and so little pitied by the robust and healthy! We answer—from the stomach and the nervous system, between which there exists the closest sympathy. Want of vital energy, sluggishness in the secretive organs, a general inertia of the system, is at the bottom of all the difficulty. To rouse the whole organization from the torpor, to imbue it with new life, activity and vigor, and to sustain it in that condition, there is no preparation comparable with DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL. Other stimuli may excite the dormant physical energies for a time, but like the sight-flash of the lightning that leaves behind it a deeper gloom, the exhibition of these exhilarants but deepened, after the first momentary effect is over, by a depression of body and mind more profound and paralyzing than ever. The remedy is literally worse than the disease. But the Elixir has a dynamic influence. It not only creates a new condition of the physical organization, but perpetuates it. The animal spirits are not only cheered and elevated by its agency, but kept up to their new level without flagging. A vegetable compound, congenial to the system, it seems to act upon the constitution itself, and to revolutionize it. In chronic diseases of the nerves, the stomach, and the liver, its operation is all but miraculous. The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, six for twelve dollars.
C. H. RING, Proprietor, No 192 Broadway, New York.
Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada, and the West Indies

☞ **At a Meeting of Astoria Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1,** held on Friday, July 21, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the Company entertain a high sense of their obligations to the members of Engine Companies Nos. 45 and 47, and Hose Company No 48, of Yorkville, for the timely aid rendered them in arresting the progress of the conflagration in this village on the morning of the 20th inst.; and that they tender them their hearty thanks for the same.

Resolved, That in the cheerfulness with which their brother firemen on that occasion hastened to their assistance in the untiring energy and devotion to duty displayed during the fire, and in the courtesy and good feeling which marked their intercourse with them, this Company recognize the characteristics of *the true fireman*, which have made the name of the New-York Fire Department an honored one wherever it is known.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the officers of the Company, be transmitted to the Companies above named, and be published in the New York *Times*, *Herald* and *Mercury*.
HENRY J. MABRETT, Foreman,
JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, Ass't Foreman,
WM MULLIGAN, secretary.
ASTORIA, July 21, 1854.

☞ **At the Regular Meeting of Mechanics' Section No. 2, C. of S.** held FRIDAY EVENING, July 21—The following preamble and resolutions were accepted:

Whereas, It hath pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our worthy fellow-member, Brother JAMES P. W. ROWE, therefore be it

Resolved, That while we bow with submission to the hand of Him who doeth all things well, it shows us the frailty of life and warns us to be prepared.

Resolved, That we offer our consolations to the friends of deceased, and that we will wear the usual badge of mourning for 30 days, and that we will cause our room to be draped with mourning for the same space of time.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be forwarded to the parents of deceased and printed in the *Herald* and *Times*. In Virtue, Truth and Temperance.
GEO. E KNOWLES, Sec'ry.
G. W. DRIVER, W. A.

☞ **The Gathering of the Clans.**—The third annual Excursion of the Thistle Benevolent Society of Brooklyn, to Mount Hermon, takes place on THURSDAY, July 27, 1854. The splendid steamer MAY QUEEN and two barges have been chartered. Robertson's (late Shelton's) American Brass Band, and a piper in the full costume of his clan, have been engaged. Tickets, 50 cents each, may be had from any of the members of Committee, and at the various landings on the morning of the Excursion. The steamer will leave the foot of Hammond-st., North River, at 7 A.M.; Spring-st. at 7½; Delancey-st., East River, at 8; Bridge st., Brooklyn at 8½; Joralemon-st. at 9; Pier No. 3, North River, at 9½. The above time will be strictly observed. J. FORREST, President.
J. BOYLE, Secretary.

☞ **Free Academy of the City of New-York, July, 1854**—The COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES will take place at NIBLO'S, on TUESDAY, the 25th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.
EDWARD BEADLE, AUGUSTUS MORAND,
ERASTUS C. BENEDICT, PETER COOPER,
JAMES F. DEPEYSTER, J. W. C. LEVERIDGE,
ABRAHAM D. WILSON,
Executive Committee on Free Academy.

☞ **The Regular Weekly Meeting OF THE SECOND SOUTH WILLIAMSBURG VILLAGE ASSOCIATION** will be held at their rooms, No 195 Bowery on MONDAY EVENING, July 24 The object of this association is to furnish its members with eligible building sites conveniently to the City, at first cost. Full and accurate information may be obtained at the meeting. All interested are respectfully invited to attend.
JOHN WILSON, President.
CHARLES YOUNG, Secretary.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—CLASS IN BATHING.—The sale of season tickets to the Rabineau Salt Water Bath is suspended. Tickets for single baths can be obtained by members, at reduced prices, by applying at the down-town office, No. 1 Nassau-st.
FRANK W. BALLARD, Chairman of Class Com'tee.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO SHEET-METAL WORKERS.—NOTICE.—One of the most valuable and useful patents that has been granted within the last ten years, has been awarded to WM. WEBSTER, of Morrisania, N. Y., (letters patent dated March 28, 1854) for a novel and invaluable machine for making from 5,000 to 18,000 feet of (any kind) SHEET METAL TUBING per day. This machine is now being exhibited between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., in room No. 12, at No. 11 Wall-st., New-York City, where all interested are solicited to call. Towns, cities, counties and State rights for sale. All communications (post-paid) promptly replied to in their order.
WILLIAM WEBSTER,
CHARLES MILLER,
Sole Proprietors, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A LIVERY STABLE FOR SALE.—Well established and doing a large and profitable business, in a first-rate and growing neighborhood the owner about retiring from business. Terms will be made easy to a responsible party. Address C. W. D., Box No. 37, Post-office.

COAL YARD FOR SALE.—An old established Coal Yard for sale, in a good location, and a partial stock on hand of the first quality Coal Cash purchaser only treated with. Address with real name, none others will be noticed, COAL, at this office.

PARTNER WANTED—Active or otherwise, with a capital of from $15,000 to $30,000, in a large and profitable manufacturing business of many years' standing, capable of great extension, with an increase of capital. Address, at this office, with real name, (strictly confidential,) S. & B., where an interview can be had.

PARTNER WANTED.—OWNER is in want of a partner who is possessed of a cash capital of $15,000. The business is very profitable, but requires more attention and business talent than the owner can bestow. Address OWNER, *Times* office, N. Y., with real name.

LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE—Of a feather and bedding store. For particulars inquire at No 258 Grand-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—Stolen from 26th-st., near Broadway, on the 19th inst., between 5 and 6 o'clock, A GRAY MARE, HARNESS and BUGGY. Mare about 14½ hands high, switch tail, a little lame in one hind foot, has a small scar between the hoof and first joint. Plain harness, dutch collar. Buggy has platform springs, leather top, blue broadcloth lining, which has been repaired in two places; one black leather cushion, the length of the seat, and two short ones. $20 will be paid for the mare and buggy, and $20 for the detection of the thief. A. T. SERRELL, T. B. FERGUSON, No. 208 West 27th-st.

$10 REWARD.—Stolen from No. 57 4th-st., New-York, a lady's gold watch. No. 27,065, skeleton detached lever, 13 holes jewelled, engraved back, scroll pattern, chased edge, gold dial, engine turned, ray pattern. Also, a gold key and gold pin, representing a twig bent with leaf in centre. Whoever will return the same at BENEDICT, Wall-st., or to No. 57 4th-st., will receive the above reward.

LOST OR MISLAID—A BLACK SILK UMBRELLA AND CANE. Both have marked upon them the name, and No. 476 Broadway Any person having the same will be suitably rewarded and receive the thanks of the owner. Also, a bag taken from Mr Cowan's, containing a light set of double harness, saddle and bridle, in Mercer-st. between Spring and Prince-sts. They may have been left with some friends, he feels, that may get them.
DEWITT C. KELLINGER.

FOUND—A roll of BANK BILLS which the owner can have by proving property and paying for this advertisement, by addressing a note to H. C., *Times* office.

AN EXCELLENT INSTRUMENT FOR THE PARLOR OR CHURCH is MASON & HAMLIN'S improved MODEL MELODION and REED ORGAN, highly recommended by such musicians as LOWELL MASON, WM. B. BRADBURY, GEO. F. ROOT, GEO. W. MORGAN, L. H. SOUTHARD, and many others. A full assortment of the above Melodions; Hallett, Davis & Co.'s unrivalled Piano-Fortes; New-York Pianos, (new and second-hand,) with all the latest musical publications, for sale to dealers and others, at the lowest rates. BERRY & GORDON, No. 257 Broadway.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a neat, tidy girl of 18, to do the work of a small family, or to take care of children. Apply for two days at No. 22 3d-st., in the rear.

SERVANTS—Private families, hotels, and the various Stores, supplied with first-class help daily, for every kind of work, by MORRIS & COHNE'S establishment, No. 327 Broadway, corner Reade-st. This is the best office in the City, for Irish, English, Scotch and German Servants German and French Farmers, Coachmen, Gardeners, Porters and Mechanics always to be found there, and at the Branch Office, No. 102 Greenwich-st. Terms moderate.

SERVANTS WANTED—At No. 394 Broadway (basement).—Cooks, chambermaids, scrubbing girls and nurses. No charges are made until places are procured. Four clerks two porters, three car-keepers, two coachmen and three waiters. Also, men on steamers, and boys for trades. DREVER & KAUFMAN, Agents.

SEAMSTRESS WANTED.—An American, English, or French Protestant woman, to do fine sewing and make herself otherwise useful, one who understands her duties and can produce good references. Apply at No. 75 East 23d-st.

GIRLS.—Several nice, half-grown girls can be obtained at the office of the Am

Address of the Pennsylvania Whig State Committee.

From the Pennsylvanian Journal, July 20.

The Whig State Committee, appointed by the Whig Convention which assembled at Harrisburg, deem it their duty to address their fellow-citizens of Pennsylvania the following which are involved in the approaching election, and by which it will, in their opinion, be decided. They mean to speak earnestly and faithfully, and very few words are needed to express their views. Never, in the history of Pennsylvania, was there a clearer and stronger line of demarcation—never a more distinct definition of principle. Questions of moral and social responsibility, of infinite moment to us and to our posterity, have arisen, and the opponents of the National and State Administrations in Pennsylvania are united on the common ground of resolute opposition to sectional strife, encouraged and stimulated as it has been by the policy and conduct of the Administration at Washington, to the interference of the Government in controlling the legislation of Congress to this end and to the further extension of domestic Slavery in the territorial domain of the nation.

On these national questions, the Whig candidates appeal to the people of Pennsylvania with confidence. Their opinions are those which Pennsylvania asserted in ancient times and which still are in the hearts of her people. Those opinions have never been offensively expressed. Had the public mind been allowed to enjoy the repose which, less than two years ago, existed throughout the land, or had a spirit of forbearance been manifested by those who have the most reason to invoke it, the contest which now agitates the country would have been averted. The passage of the Nebraska bill by Congress at the instance of the Administration, and through its undisguised influence, and the repeal in express terms of an ancient statute, plighting the nation's word of honor that the Western Territory was to be forever exempt from Slavery and the domestic slave-trade, compel the Whig party of the North, and especially the Whig party of Pennsylvania, to break the silence they might otherwise have kept, and to speak out again, in language not to be misunderstood, their ancient and fixed opinions.

To the doctrines of the act of 1780, which relieved us by constitutional means from a grievous social evil—to the great ordinance of 1787, in its full scope and all its beneficent principles—to a resolute determination to effect the absolute and entire repeal of the aggressive portions of the Nebraska bill—to the protection of the personal rights of every human being under the Constitution of the United States, by maintaining inviolate the trial by jury and the writ of habeas corpus—to the assertion of the due rights of the State, of the North as well as of the South, and to the integrity of the Union, never so much endangered as when a wanton wrong is inflicted—to these principles the Whig party of Pennsylvania and its candidates, are solemnly pledged. On this strong ground they are content to stand, and to the support of these principles we invite the cooperation of every freeman in Pennsylvania.

The Congress of the United States, soon about to disperse, and the administration of the General Government have in the passage of the Nebraska bill, (the only measure of the present session,) and in their criminal neglect of the great interests of the nation, and especially of Pennsylvania, made this single issue, and on it, till the will of the people shall decide it, we are content to meet them. It is not an issue that we have made. It is forced upon us, and we meet it calmly and resolutely.

We arraign the National Administration, aided and abetted by the present State Executive—for in opinion and action they are identified—before the people of Pennsylvania. We hold them responsible for the revival of sectional agitation. They have, by the abrogation of the Missouri line, by which, north of a certain parallel of latitude, Slavery was forever prohibited, aroused a spirit of resistance to aggression which it may be difficult to appease. They have done this wantonly, and on them rests the responsibility. We urge upon our friends throughout the State, in every county and township, to organize, and waiving all minor differences, to elect such a Legislature and representation in Congress as will give a decisive rebuke to those who have anew involved us in agitation.

Should such a representation be secured, and James Pollock be elected—as we doubt not he will be—to the Chief Magistracy of the State, we may look forward to the time when Pennsylvania, her interests and cherished economical policy, will be no longer sacrificed or postponed, or made dependent on the aspirations of men alien to her in heart and feeling, when the improvement of her unrivalled resources and defence of her harbors, and projections of her industrial resources, will be no longer denied, and when, at no very remote period, the administration of the General Government will be entrusted to those who, frowning down all useless agitation, will maintain the supremacy of the law, the integrity of the Union, and the true interests and honor of the nation. That period is close at hand.

The Committee do not pause to refer in detail to questions of local interest now before the people of Pennsylvania—to Executive and Legislative Reform—the sale of the public works frustrated, we fear, by imperfect legislation and executive indisposition—the retrenchment of expenses, and the ultimate extinguishment of the public debt, a grievous burden, with its incidental taxation on the energies of the people. They are well understood and appreciated. The national Government, with its overflowing Treasury, is now busy robbing the people of Pennsylvania by wasting the public domain, and is content to leave us unaided to bear the burthen of debt and taxation. This, too, the tax-payers of Pennsylvania will do well to think of. The means of redress are in their hands.

At the next State election, coincidently with the choice of public officers, the people of Pennsylvania will be called on to decide a question of vast moral influence and interest. On that question, affecting every home and fireside, the Committee are not now called on to say more than it, too, has been forced on the people by the abuse and prostitution of existing laws and systems by which for years revenue has been derived from crime and misery, from the tears of the wives and children of the land, and the desolation of the homes of industry—and by a progress of demoralization which has at last startled the public mind and aroused it to the necessity of extreme remedies. Laws, palliative at least of this evil, and designed to stay this progress of crime, are at this moment in the hands of the Executive, and will not receive his approval. The question is now finally before the people, and the Whig candidate for Governor has frankly said that to their decision, through their representatives, he will gladly give effect.

To one matter only do the Committee think it right to allude, especially in its relation to the approaching election for members of the Legislature. It is one of vast interest as connected with the moral and intellectual training of the children of the land—those who, when this generation of men shall have passed away, will succeed to public and social duties. The integrity of the Common School Fund is supposed to be in danger. The fund which is the aggregate of the contributions of all the citizens, and which by its aggregation effects its chief good, is threatened by attempts, under plausible pretexts, to divide and appropriate it. It is the Common School Fund. So let it always be, and representing, as we do, that party in the Commonwealth which never has had sympathy with such designs, and has never countenanced them, we warn the voters of the State of the danger which is impending, and call on them to use their utmost effort to avert it.

In conclusion, the Committee call upon their fellow-citizens to unite with them on these great questions of public policy, to organize and act with system and energy in every township of the State. Against us are arrayed the power and patronage of the two Administrations, directed in one of its departments—that of the post-office—by individuals familiar with the subtleties of politics, and little scrupulous in their use. But power and patronage never yet have prevailed over the honest sentiments of the people of Pennsylvania, and warning our friends of dangers, and of the necessity of exertion, we look forward to the result with sure confidence.

A. G. CURTIN, Chairman.
John H. Diehl, Secretary.

Nelson's Love.

Lamartine's Memoirs of Celebrated Characters, has, in the memoir of Nelson, an episode concerning the famed beauty that once enchanted him. Tracing Nelson through the early stages of his rapid and signal success, the author leads us to the contemplation of his "fatal attachment" to Lady Hamilton—she who was "at first the Aspasia, and afterwards the Heroïas of her age." Here is a description how this wonderful woman emerged from obscurity, and blazed on the world.

LADY HAMILTON'S YOUTH AND FORTUNES.

Her early name was Emma, for her father remained always unknown. She was one of the children of love, so dear, so mysterious, whom nature delights to overwhelm with graces in compensation for the loss of hereditary claims. Her mother was a poor farmer's servant in the county of Chester. Whether she had lost her husband by death, or, like Hagar, had been abandoned by her seducer, she arrived, unknown and reduced to beggary, at a village in Wales, the Switzerland of England. She carried in her arms a female infant of a few months old. The beauty of both attracted the simple mountaineers of the village of Hawarden; the stranger picked up a livelihood by working for the farmers and gleaning in the fields. The marked and noble features of the child served to propagate the rumor that her travail was miraculous and mysterious; she was said to be a daughter of Lord Halifax. Nothing afterwards, either in her fortune or education, ever refuted this legend. At the age of twelve she was received into Flintshire, finally as children's nurse. The fragrant vision of her master and mistress to London, where they resided in the house of their relative, the celebrated engraver Boydell, gave her the first idea of the impression her figure produced on the crowd in public places, and a vague presentiment of the high fortune to which her beauty would exalt her. At sixteen she made her escape from Hawarden, a field too obscure and circumscribed for her expanded dreams, and engaged herself in the household of a respectable tradesman in London. A lady of superior rank, struck by her appearance in the shop, elevated her to a higher position in servitude. Almost without employment in an opulent family, Emma gave herself up to the perusal of those fascinating romances which create an imaginary world for the love or ambition of youthful minds; she frequented the theatres, and imbibed there the first inspirations of the genius of dramatic expression, of action, and attitude, which she embodied afterwards in a new art, when she became the animated statue of beauty and passion. Being discharged by her mistress for some household negligence, her growing taste for the theatre induced her to seek a situation in the family of one of the managers. The irregularity and freedom of that establishment, the constant intercourse with actors, musicians, and dancers, initiated her in the subordinate mechanism of the dramatic art. She was then in the flower of her youth, and the full perfection of her beauty. Her tall and elegant figure equalled in natural grace the studied attitudes of the most practiced figurantes. Her voice was soft, mellow, and capable of expressing deep tragic emotion. Her countenance, endowed with susceptibility as delicate and varying as the first feelings of a virgin mind, was, at the same time, pensive and dazzling. All who saw her at that period of her life agreed in describing her as a resuscitation of Psyche. Purity of soul, transparent through elegance of feature, surrounded her, even in her dependent position, with a respect which admiration dare not overleap. She spread fire without being entangled in the flame herself; her innocence found a safeguard even in the excess of her beauty. Her first fall was not a descent to vice, but a gliding into imprudence arising from a yielding nature. A young countryman, of the village of Hawarden, son of the farmer who had first given an asylum to her mother, was seized by a press-gang, and carried in fetters to the fleet at anchor, in the Thames. Emma, at the entreaty of the prisoner's sister, accompanied her to the captain of the ship to implore the liberation of her brother. Won by the beauty of the fair supplicant, he listened to her prayers and tears, removed her from her low though honest station, overwhelmed her with shameful luxury, furnished a house for her, supplied her with masters in every ornamental accomplishment, boastfully displayed his conquest in public, and left her, when the squadron sailed, exposed without safeguard to new seductions. One of his friends, bearing a noble name, and possessed of a large fortune, carried off the faithless Emma to an estate in the country, treated her as his wife, made her the queen of the hunting-parties, fêtes, and balls; and finally, growing tired of her at the end of the season, left her in London, at the mercy of chance, necessity and crime. Thrown back from this golden cloud on the hard pavement of the metropolis, and depreciated in the eyes of her former protectors by the publicity of her adventures, Emma was received by night, and in rags, under the care of one of those infamous procuresses who carry on the trade of seduction. Accident alone preserved her from infamy. The woman who had given her shelter, struck by the natural grace and modesty of her demeanor, and astonished at her overwhelming charms, introduced her as a natural miracle to a celebrated physician, eminent for his admiration of female beauty. This was the well-known Dr. Graham, (the inventor of the celestial bed,) a voluptuous and mystical quack, who professed to worship and to possess some profound intelligences respecting the secrets of nature, by which means he had acquired a suspicious and fantastic reputation. Dr. Graham loudly expressed his admiration at the sight of the young orphan, and liberally rewarded her introducer. He received her into his own house, publicly advertised that he possessed a rare example of the efficacy of his specifics to produce the perfections of life, beauty, and health, in a human being; and called upon the incredulous to come and convince themselves by looking on an animated image of the goddess Hygeia. At this appeal, addressed to licentiousness rather than science, the disciples of Graham crowded mysteriously to his amphitheatre. The unfortunate victim of her own charms appeared clothed in transparent garments, in the costume of a divinity; her covering scarcely concealed her blushes. The pride of the physician, and the enthusiasm of the spectators, burst forth in loud acclamations. Painting and statuary had never before presented ideal form and coloring equal to this example of living nature. Painters and sculptors vied in rivalry to copy from this divine original. Among them, Romney, one of the leading artists of the day, produced many duplicates of the same lovely countenance. He painted the fair Emma, as the goddesses of the heathen mythology, and under the attributes of the leading heroines of poetry and the drama. These portraits, being engraved, multiplied throughout Europe the features of the unknown beauty. Romney, like Apelles, subdued by Campaspe, became enamored of his model, and carried her off from Graham as an exhaustless treasure of art and fortune. He sold for their weight in gold her portraits, either as the sorceress Circe, or as Innocence holding a sensitive plant, and astonished at the motion of the flower. This anonymous publicity at the same time protected her modesty. The produce of her *attitudes*, which she received from Graham and Romney, enabled her to live in London in the shadow of respectable retirement. The celebrated Madame Lebrun, artist in ordinary to the Queen of France, Marie Antoinette, painted her at this time as a Bacchante, and carried her features over to France. A young Englishman, of the illustrious House of Warwick, Mr. Greville, nephew to Sir William Hamilton, Ambassador at Naples, discovered Emma in this obscurity. Passion made him believe in her virtue; he loved, and endeavored to seduce her. Whether she really desired to redeem the errors of her early life, or preferred an honorable name to a large fortune, she steadily resisted his solicitations, and was only won by a promise of marriage as soon as the consent of his family could be conquered by perseverance. They lived as man and wife during several years. Three children followed this secret union, and nothing for a time disturbed their happiness. Emma, always grateful and warm-hearted, even at the expense of pride, sent for her indigent mother to reside with her, and treated her with respect and kindness, in spite of her servile condition. In 1789, after this interval of domestic happiness, constantly interrupted by the remonstrances of his relations, Greville, deprived of his salaries of office, and pressed by accumulated debt hesitated between the necessity and sorrow of casting off the woman he considered his wife. Their mutual grief at the prospect of separation poisoned the last days of their intercourse. At this crisis, Greville's uncle, Sir William Hamilton, arrived in London. He was unmarried, master of a large fortune, and intended his nephew for his heir. But his artistocratic consequence revolted from the idea of acknowledging as his grand-nephews the children of a prostitute. He refused either to consent to the marriage of Greville, or to pay his debts; the nephew saw no resource but in the intercession of his mistress. Emma, at his suggestion, attired herself in the garb of her infancy, and, in a stuff gown and straw hat, waited upon his uncle. She threw herself at his feet, confessed her fault, shed tears as persuasive as they were genuine, appealed to the tender pledges of her love, and besought Sir William to pardon the father and mother, for the sake of the unfortunate children. Her triumph was more signal than she anticipated. The old man, fascinated by features and accents which surpassed all he had ever looked on or listened to, either in the classic master-pieces of Athenian statuary, or on the voluptuous boards of the Italian opera-houses, yielded to the seductions which had enchained his nephew. The same love which he had refused to understand, revenged itself by reducing him to the thraldom of Greville. The beauty of Emma overpowered him, and, like one seized by sudden madness, he forgot, after two or three interviews, his age, his rank, his repugnance to matrimony, her obscure birth and irregular life, the mutual affection long subsisting between her and her paramour, the living pledges of their love, the scandal and infamy of a traffic in female charms; and, finally, purchased the possession of the venal beauty by the discharge of his nephew's embarrassments. They were privately married in London, and Sir William hastened back to Naples with his prize, leaving his union undeclared. Her beauty dazzled Italy as it had previously fascinated England. But the knowledge of her avocation as a model, which could not be concealed, and rumor of the shameless bargain between the uncle and nephew, preceded her to Naples. The ambassador, to stifle these reports, and reestablish his idol, was compelled to the ceremony of a public marriage. Scandal disappeared before the rank and resistless charms of the young ambassadress. She was presented at Court, and at the first glance won the admiration and enthusiastic attachment of the Queen."

To say the least, it is generous to believe that Nelson did not know the charming Emma's antecedents. His spontaneous love arose for Lady Hamilton, to all appearance as distinct a being as could be conceived from the ragged wanderer of London streets, or the woman who sat as a model of a Circe or a Bacchante. This enchantress exercised a stern influence over the conduct of Nelson—so stern, that it left deep and everlasting shadows on the splendid fame of the hero.

Turn your Fence Posts.—It is mentioned as a curious fact that a farmer in Connecticut, who recently took up a fence after it had been standing fourteen years, found all those posts solid which had been inverted from the way in which they originally grew, while all those which had been set as they grew were rotted off at the bottom. Heads down, therefore, seems a specific against decay.

Live Braces for Fruit Trees.—Every fruit culturist knows that knocked trees are frequently split apart and nearly ruined when loaded with fruit. I have found by experience that this can easily be prevented by putting in a live brace or stay when the tree is young, to fasten the two prongs or stems of the tree together. It is done in the following manner: Take a small branch of one of the main stems growing between the two, and cut off the top end slanting, similar to a scion prepared for lap-grafting; then make an incision on the opposite stem with a sharp-pointed knife or small chisel; then insert the top-end of said branch and tie it down firmly with a woolen string; then cover the wound with grafting wax, and the work is completed—remembering to cut the string as soon as the brace has grown fast, to prevent it from girdling the tree. This is the best operation for crotched trees that I have ever seen tried.

ELIHU CROSS, Hoosick, Rens. Co., N. Y.

The Shakers at Niskayuna have practiced a system of connecting the branches of fruit trees, something like that described above, for years, and we should be greatly obliged if some one of them would furnish us with a description of their process, with the benefits derived from it.—*Country Gentleman.*

Shocking Murder.—An awful murder occurred last night at a low "doggery" in Rock Island, Ill., called the Washington House. About 9 o'clock in the evening, some raftsmen and boatmen, mostly Irish, assembled at the above named "hell," and commenced their bacchanalian orgies by drinking, swearing, &c., and a row was soon started between a raftsmen called James McFadden, recently from Dubuque, on a raft that stopped at Moline, and the deceased, called by some Patrick Hogan. Both parties were Irish and both drunk. McFadden drew a dirk and struck at Hogan, who caught it in his hand, receiving a severe wound, nearly severing his fingers from the hand. Hogan retreated to the back part of the barroom, followed by McFadden, who then stabbed him three times in the breast, killing him instantly. McFadden find through the back door and made his escape, notwithstanding there were twenty men present who might have prevented it. Two hundred dollars reward has been offered by the Mayor of Rock Island, for the arrest and conviction of McFadden.—*Davenport Commercial, July 19.*

Death of Major-General Towson.—We are pained to have to announce the death yesterday, from paralysis, of Gen. Nathan Towson, Paymaster General of the Army. The name of this gallant and distinguished officer is intimately associated with almost every brilliant action upon the Niagara frontier from the commencement to the close of the war of 1812-'15. In the official statements Towson's corps formed a prominent feature; and one of the commanding officers graphically said, "Towson's battery emitted a constant sheet of flame." He was especially distinguished in the battles of Chippewa and Bridgewater, and in the sortie from Fort Erie. Gen. Towson was a native of Maryland, and at the time of his death had attained the age of seventy-one years. He has gone down to the grave with the sincere respect and gratitude of his countrymen.—*Washington Intelligencer.*

Dogs.—Last evening, about 9 o'clock, two young ladies were returning home from a visit to a married sister, and when passing the corner of Pearl and Tupper-streets, were suddenly set upon by two dogs. The dogs jumped over the railings of a garden, and sprang at once upon the young ladies. One was seized by the throat, her dress was badly torn, and her neck either torn by the claws of the animal, or slightly bitten. The other dog did not appear to be quite so vicious, but seizing the other lady's shawl, tore it almost into shreds. We trust this matter will not be suffered to rest, but the friends of the injured parties will kill the dogs, and sue their owners for damages. We believe one of the dogs has occasioned trouble before.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser*

The Russian Priesthood.—The following facts, says the Paris *Pays*, will give an idea of the state of degradation into which the lower class of the Muscovite clergy has fallen: "A Russian gentleman relates, that when passing one day through a village, he saw a number of peasants assembled, and stopped to inquire the cause. 'Oh,' replied one of them, 'it is only the priest, whom we are going to lock up in the barn.' 'And why do you do that?' 'Because it is Saturday. The priest is a drunkard, and we always lock him up on Saturday, in order that he may be in a condition to perform divince service on Sunday. On the Monday he is free to drink as he likes for the other days of the week.'"

An M. P. Tried for Drunkenness.—Mr. Pryse Loveden, M. P. for Cardigan, described in the police-sheet as Loveman, of the Gloucester Hotel, was charged at Marlborough-street, with being found drunk and incapable, in Piccadilly, the over night. The defendant expressed his regret at what had happened, and his obligation to the police for the care they had taken of him. The magistrate inflicted the fine of 5s. The defendant begged to be allowed to put 10s. in the poor-box, upon which Mr. Broughton withdrew the fine.

Sale of the Hatch Elevator.—We learn that Israel T. Hatch has sold his elevator and four hundred feet of land fronting on the ship canal, known as the Hatch Canal, for $60,000. The sale has been made to a company of carriers, receivers and forwarders of grain, composed of the leading forwarding houses of the city—a fact which will readily be admitted when we state that Messrs. Holt, Palmer, & Co., and Sprenberg & Co., are among the number. The sale takes but limited portions of the frontage on the canal, belonging to Mr. Hatch.—*Buffalo Commercial.*

Arrest of a Scoundrel.—A man styling himself Rev. G. W. Adams, was arrested by a tavern-keeper at Fulton, Dane County, on Wednesday last. This is the fellow who obtained the $5,000 awarded to Mrs. E. G. Templeton, as damages for the killing of her husband at the Norfolk tragedy. Adams introduced himself as a clergyman, tendering his services to procure the money for the widow, and having obtained it, absconded with the amount. A hundred dollars was offered for his arrest. Officer Connover, of this city, was on his trail, and was within a few miles of him when he was arrested by the tavern-keeper.—*Milwaukie Sentinel, 10th.*

Another "Angel" in the Field.—Mr. W. C. Brown, who for the past year has been cutter in Kimball's tailoring establishment, Courier Building, has quit the tailoring business and gone to lecturing on Romanism, *alla Gabriel.* On Saturday night he was to speak in Manchester, and to-night in Lawrence. Brown paraded the streets in this city on Saturday night with a wig on his head, a motto on his cap, and a star and eagle on his breast. He is a native of Concord, in this State.—*Lowell Courier, 17th.*

A Safe Offer.—An English paper says the following is a copy of a placard which was posted up in the vicinity of Liverpool:

"The person who left two of his toes and the heel of an old boot in a steel trap in Anfield Plantation, on Sunday evening last, may have the same returned on application to the gardener at the cottage."

The lost property had not been called for at last accounts.

Melancholy Accident.—George Pilsbury, about 22 years old, son of Mr. Joshua Pilsbury, fell from a load of hay at Bellville, in the early part of the afternoon, yesterday, and the wheels passed over his breast, and injured him so that he died in an hour or two. Mr. Pilsbury was a worthy young man, and was a cabinetmaker by trade. He was temporarily engaged in assisting his father to secure his hay.—*Newburyport Herald, 18th.*

Longevity.—There are few persons advanced in years who consider their decease as an event which will shortly take place. An old gentleman, aged only *eighty-four* years, on being informed of the death of an acquaintance at the advanced age of *ninety-six*, answered, "I am sorry to hear of his death, but I confess I am not much surprised. His constitution was naturally weak, and he was habitually careless of his health. *I always predicted that he would not be long lived!*"

Girls at Type Setting.—The Toronto *Globe* states that, owing to the recent strike among printers, four young women are now setting type on that journal, and that they learn the mysteries of the art with great aptness. In several sections of the country, girls are seeking employment in printing-offices, and are making fine wages.

Pension Papers Forgers.—We understand that the Grand Jury (United States) for the district of Maine, have found three indictments against Charles M. Marston, and two against Nathaniel C. Foster. Marston was held to bail, and is to be tried in September. Foster is supposed to have absconded. The Pension Bureau have just received the above information.—*Washington Star, Tuesday.*

Fire.—The Eagle Foundry on Green Island in this County, owned by Mann, Torrance Co., was destroyed by fire on Monday evening. Loss $20,000. Insurance $12,000 in New-York and other offices. About 60 hands are thrown out of employment by this disaster.—*Albany Exp., 19th.*

A Considerate Father.—"My dear," said an Irish gentleman to his wife, "I would rather the children were kept in the nursery when I am at home, should not, however, object to their noise if they'd only be quiet.

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS.

The New-Haven *Journal & Courier* of yesterday says: "The keeper of the Bridgeport drawbridge would not let a lumber vessel pass the draw under full sail on Friday, whereupon the captain ran down upon the bridge and carried it away. It will not be repaired for some time."

The following pertinent question, says an exchange, was recently addressed to a lawyer of our acquaintance at a fair in a neighboring village: "If distance lends enchantment to the view, and view refuses to return it, can distance recover by any legal process?"

Three thousand three hundred dollars have just been appropriated by the Connecticut Legislature to aid in the erection at Brookline, of a monument to General Israel Putnam, provided an equal sum can be raised by subscription.

We learn that the cholera prevails to a considerable extent in Hamilton, Canada West. Though chiefly affecting emigrants, it is not confined to them. Some well known citizens have died of it within a few days past.

A gentleman meeting one of his friends who was insolvent, expressed great concern for his embarrassment. "You are mistaken, my dear Sir," was the reply: "'tis not I, 'tis my creditors who are embarrassed."

The timber lands of Messrs. Norcross & Co., in the north part of New-Hampshire, some 30,000 acres in extent, have been on fire for several days, and a large portion has been burnt over.

Seven fugitives from Kentucky—two men, three women and two children—arrived at Detroit on Friday morning by the under-ground railroad. They were first class passengers.

The small pox is prevalent at East Randolph, Vt., so much so that two pest houses have been established in the place. Only one death has occurred.

The Saratoga *Whig* says Charles W. Saunders has been fully committed, for attempting to poison his wife, with arsenic put into beer.

The cholera panic in Albany is dying out, no new cases having recently occurred.

The citizens of New-London have voted against a proposition to light the city with gas.

STOCK SALES AND MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....July 22.

$7,000	U. S. 6s, '62	b3 104	100	Flor. & K. J't Stk	b10 1
500	Ohio 6s, '60	105½	56	Mich. Cen. R. R.	b3 80
1,000	Erie Con. Bds	72	100	Panama R. R.	opg 96
2,000	Erie Inc. Bds	94	100	do	b60 96½
3,000	N. Y. Cen. R. Bds	84	25	do	opg 95½
5,500	Ill. C. R. R. Bds	69½	20	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	b10 71
2,500	do	b3 69½	61	do	s3 70½
2,000	do	69	110	do	70½
45	Del & Hud. Canal Co.	114	100	do	71
5	Metropolitan Bank	104	60	Erie Railroad	49½
20	Nicaragua Transit Co	21	20	do	49½
450	do	s30 20½	100	do	b30 50
100	do	b60 21½	50	do	s10 49½
100	do	b30 21¾	100	do	s3 49½
100	Penn. Coal Co	s3 103½	330	do	49½
220	N. Y. Central R. R.	opg 91	50	do	baw 49½
50	do	s30 91	6	do	50
100	do	s30 91½	200	do	s3 49½
100	do	b60 93	100	do	baw 49½
100	Perdana Gold Mach.	6½	200	do	bawk 50
200	McCulloch Gold	s3 2½	200	Reading Railroad	s3 62
200	do	c 62½	200	do	c 62½
200	do	b30 2¾	400	do	s3 62½
200	Cum. Coal Co	s10 33¼	100	do	s30 62½
350	do	s3 33½	500	do	b60 63½
100	do	s15 33½	400	do	s3 63
50	do	b60 33½	500	do	b60 63
200	do	s15 33¾	350	Hud. River R. R.	c 50½
50	do	c 33¾	150	do	s10 50½
200	do	s3 33¾	50	do	50½
300	do	b30 33¾	10	Nor. Ind. Railroad	91
500	do	s3 33¾	100	Nor. Ind Const	b60 86
50	do	s30 33¾	100	Mich. South. R. R.	b60 85

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Erie Bonds of '83	94½	60	N. Indiana Railroad	83½
12,000	Ill Cen. R. R. Bds	69¾	400	Plor. & K. Joint Stock	1
2,500	do	b3 69¾	10	Cleve. C. & Cin. R.	71
1,000	Panama Bds 1st iss	96	50	Cleveland & Pitts. R.	56½
10	Bank of America	108	10	Cleve. & Toledo R. R.	71½
10	Continental Bank	100	10	do	72
100	Penn Coal Co	102	250	Erie Railroad	s3 51
20	do	s30	50	do	50½
250	Nicaragua Tran. Co.	21	50	do	50¾
200	do	s30 21¼	200	do	s3 51
50	do	s3 21¾	200	do	s10 50½
100	do	b30 21¾	10	Mich. South R. R.	84
250	do	s30 21¾			
50	Gold Hill Mine	3	200	do	48½
100	Cumb. Coal Co	33½	25	do	49
100	do	s30 33¾	100	Reading Railroad	s3 66
100	do	s30 33¾	100	do	s10 66½
100	do	b60 35	100	do	s3 66½
100	do	s3 34	50	do	s3 66½
100	N. Y. Central R. R.	opg 92½	100	do	s30 66½
50	do	s30 92	300	do	66½
10	do	92½	600	do	s3 66½
100	do	92½			

Exports from the Port of New-York.

Exclusive of Specie, to Foreign Ports, for the week ending July 20, and compared with the corresponding week of last year:

	FLOUR. Bbls. 1853.	Value.	Bbls. 1854.	Value.
Liverpool	26,857	$128,765	4,063	$32,169
London	3,826	18,730	6,945	51,278
Bremen			35	398
Glasgow	2,824	13,736	757	5,455
Bristol	3,600	18,232		
Hamburg	25	120		
Antwerp	50	250		
Australia			300	3,265
Africa			110	1,090
China			9	100
British N. America	5,902	29 833	3,513	22 286
British West Indies	2,212	11,000	637	5,385
British Honduras	245	1 220		
Venezuela			380	2,433
New-Granada			413	3,712
British Guiana	1 400	7,000		
Brazil	778	6,114		
Total for the week	47,719	$234,940	17,062	$124,285
2d week in July	61,019	287,355	32,238	249 025
1st week in July	43,575	177,908	14,940	111,502
Since July 1	152,313	$700,203	64,260	$481,096

	WHEAT. Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
Liverpool	148,179	$174,507	34,609	$50,720
London	2,047	9,377		
Antwerp	1,766	2 980		
British N. America	200	284		
Total for the week	159,192	$187,148	38,609	$50,720
2d week in July	138,197	154,319	31 538	53,442
1st week in July	109,135	134,294	57,214	117,254
Since July 1	406,524	$475,752	121,381	$221,420

	COTTON. Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.
Liverpool	3 741	$172,410	1,790	$ 93 073
Glasgow			100	4,500
Bremen	68	3.353	684	24,952
Hamburg	159	8,083	270	13,134
Marseilles			68	3,119
Amsterdam	6	320		
Antwerp	305	16,222		
Total for the week	4,279	$200,388	2,912	$143,718
Total 2d week in July	7,345	370,142	10,283	447,939
Total 1st week in July	10,418	519,704	5,453	225,653
Total since 1st July	22,022	$1,090,234	18,648	$817,370

	CORN. Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value
Liverpool			14,138	$11,017
London			2,625	1,800
China			3,434	2529
British N. America	500	387	100	86
British W Indies	684	599	574	433
British Guinana	400	314		
Cuba	988	586		
Total for the week	2,572	$1,886	17,791	$13,568
Total 2d week in July	400	270	33,433	28,579
Total 1st week in July	10,103	6,440	33,521	27,478
Total since 1st July	13,275	$8,600	84,745	$69,625

	CORN MEAL. Bbls. & tcs.	Value.	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.
Liverpool	5	$15		$
British N. America	285	835	100	350
British W. Indies	1,069	3.355	563	1,359
British Guiana	200	600		
Cuba	100	230		
Total for the week	1,659	$4,946	663	$1,709
Total 2d week in July	1,345	4,254	950	3 811
Total 1st week in July	133	402	1,926	6 582
Total since 1st July	3,317	$9,599	3,549	$11,995

	BEEF. Bbls. & tcs.	Value.	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.
Glasgow		$	200	$5,620
Marseilles			136	1,417
Bremen			44	1,149
Malaga	20	150		
British Honduras	15	128		
British Guiana	61	1,123		
British W. Indies	368	3,640	7	88
Cuba	80	630		
New-Granada			10	92
Total for the week	544	$5,695	397	$7,766
Total 2d week July	944	14,356	1,428	23,999
Total since 1st July	1,488	$20,033	1,825	$31,765

	PORK. Bbls. & tcs.	Value.	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.
London		$	400	$4 000
Liverpool			100	1,300
Marseilles			385	4,186
Bremen			16	165
Malaga	10	145		
British N. America	987	12,993	625	7,086
British West Indies	464	6,283	255	2 936
British Guiana	211	2,532		
British Honduras	126	1,894		
Cuba			4	48
Total for the week	1,798	$23,847	1,795	$19,634
Total 2d week July	2,176	28,754	3,164	49,283
Total since 1st July	3,974	$52,601	3,239	$68,922

RECAPITULATION.

	1853. Am't.	Value.	1854. Am't.	Value.
Flour, bbls	47,719	$234,940	17,052	$120,569
Wheat, bush	159,192	187,148	32,809	50,724
Cotton, bales	4,279	200,388	2,912	143,778
Corn, bush	2,772	1,886	17 791	13,568
Corn Meal, bbls. & tcs	1,659	4,943	663	1,602
Beef, bbls & tcs	544	5,695	397	7,766
Pork, bbls. & tcs	1,798	13,847	1,795	19,639
Total Produce for the week		$648,847		$357,646
Total Miscellaneous				732,021
Total Exports for the week				$1,089,667
Total Previously				2,620,484
Total since July 1				$3,710,151

Markets....*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

SATURDAY, July 22—6 P. M.

ASHES—Exhibit no important variation. 45 bbls. were taken at $5 50 for Pearls and $5 81½ for Pots, ₩ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Being rather sparingly offered, and in good request, commands very full prices. There were about 1,500 bales disposed of, to-day, within our range:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O and T.
Ordinary, ₩ lb	7¾	8	8	8
Middling, ₩ lb	9¼	9¼	9¾	9¼
Middling Fair, ₩ lb	11¼	11	11¼	11¼
Fair, ₩ lb	11¾	11¾	11¾	12¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is still active and buoyant for State and Western brands, which consumers and shippers are alike disposed to purchase freely; partly because they think that from the scantiness of the receipts, and the stock on hand, prices cannot soon lose their upward tendency. The day's business consists of 9,600 bbls., within the annexed range:

Sour, ₩ bbl	$5 25 @ $6 25
Superfine, No. 2	5 50 @ 6 00
Inferior State

MEDICAL.

A NEW AND CERTAIN REMEDY FOR CHOLERA [illegible] has been [illegible] by the Proprietor of the [illegible] Remedy, [illegible] the Health of [illegible] and the [illegible] Remedy, [illegible] Cholera Specific is known as "THE LIFE PRESERVER," or HUNT'S RESTORATIVE COMBINATION. It has been partially in use since the cholera of 1849, when it was first published until the autumn of 1849 since which time the accumulating testimonials and solicitations of [illegible] have induced the proprietor [illegible] name, the Ninth Ward [illegible] City of New-York, nearly twenty-eight years, and [illegible] Country surgeons is need [illegible] more to give [illegible] publicity. Among the old testimonials embodied [illegible] nothing, the number and respectability of which would [illegible] conviction to every reader, the following are respectfully offered, as illustrative of the nature and merits of this Cordial. Dr. Gleason, author of the first communication, is now residing at his old homestead, the field of his former professional labors, in Franklin county in this State. Thos. Shankland, Esq., now resides in this City of high talents and professional standing, and no other from the medical profession of the same, palate, &c. Its action is purely deterrive, and its beneficial influence on the system is undeniable. Price $3 50 and $9 per bottle.

DR. PERRY'S CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE, an anti-syphilitic remedy, for purifying the system from venereal contamination, and is recommended for any of the varied forms of secondary symptoms, such as eruptions on the skin, blotches on the head and face, enlargement of the throat, tonsils and uvula; threatened destruction of the nose, palate, &c. Its action is purely deterrive, and its beneficial influence on the system is undeniable. Price $3 50 and $9 per bottle.

DR. PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS constitute an effectual remedy in all cases of gonorrhœa, gleet, stricture, and diseases of the urinary organs. Price $1, $1 50, and $3 50 per box.

Full directions, as well as a book of 200 pages, being an elaborate description of the various diseases for which the above are the remedies, accompanying each article. All communications (post-paid) will be promptly attended to, and the articles forwarded to any part of the United States, by Express or otherwise, as may be directed.

ABRAHAM G. LEVY, M. D.
Consulting Surgeon, No. 78 Leonard-st.

THE ORTHOPÆDIC INSTITUTION—FOR THE CURE OF BODILY DEFORMITIES AND DISEASES OF THE JOINTS—Nos. 457, 459 and 461 Pacific-st., South Brooklyn, L. I.—Admits in-door patients afflicted with the above specified maladies, on moderate terms. It affords all advantages of a sanitary institute, with the comforts of a private home. The institution is located in a fashionable and healthy part of the city; an extensive and complete Gymnasium for bodily exercise is attached to it; baths in the house; warm and cold sea bathing within 10 minutes' drive, &c. Applications to be made to LOUIS A. GUION, M. D., at the office of the Institution, next door, before 10 o'clock A. M., or by letter to Box No. 147, Brooklyn Post-Office.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition—345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before perusing from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 225 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 3 Beade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all these diseases from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 344 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted. *Courier Des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book* and *New-Brunswick Times.*

$500 REWARD.—Dr. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE is the most effectual preparation sold. Long experience has proved that it will radically cure any case. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all restraint, diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep, or healthy digestion, the nuisance is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Sole agent for the City, C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st. N. B.—The celebrated Rose Wash sold as above.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours 8 A. M. to 3 P. M.

DR. COBBETT, No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one speciality of the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method of treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

KELLINGER'S WONDERFUL LINIMENT can be had genuine of the RUSHTONS, No. 476 Broadway; No. 126 Grand-st., corner of Mulberry-st. For Heaven's sake don't wait until you are beyond medical aid. Send immediately and get a large 8s. bottle, which may save the lives of a whole family. Of T. HOWE & CO., Chambers and Hudson-sts; opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, Broadway, west side. Tumbler bottles can be had at the hotels—small sizes can be had even—from 1s. to 8s.

S. KNEELAND, M. D.—No. 4 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st. Throat and lung diseases. 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WM. CORBIERE, LIFE PRESERVER AND BATHING BUOYANTS, No. 46 Fulton-st., Manufacturer, Nos. 16 Stanton-st., and 149 Avenue A, New-York. N. B.—The Bathing Buoyant is durable and cheap, plain or decorated; no puncture or holes will destroy or injure its buoyancy; will sustain in deep water any individual without the least exertion. Its use greatly enhances the pleasure of bathing.

ENCAUSTIC TILES for floors of churches and public buildings, halls, vestibules, halls, dining rooms, conservatories, and hearths in dwellings. These tiles are of an almost infinite variety of patterns, are very hard and strong, and are used in the best houses in all parts of the country. Also, Geraldrit chimney tops, suited to every style of architecture, and recommended in Downing's work as economical and durable. Manufactured by [illegible] For sale by WILLIAM CULLEN & SONS, No. 178 Pearl-st., New York.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY. New-York, July 11, 1854.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, holden THIS DAY, an instalment of FIVE DOLLARS per share on all the shares of the capital stock of the Company, (excepting the ten thousand shares on which twenty dollars per share and the ten thousand shares on which ten dollars per share have already been paid in,) has this day been assessed, and required to be paid by the several parties in whose names the said shares of Stock now stand respectively, to the Treasurer, on or before the 10th day of August, 1854, and the Transfer Books are closed from this day, till the 21st July inst., and no transfer of Stock will be permitted until the instalment called thereon, be paid. By order of the Board of Directors,

M. B. EDGAR, Treasurer.

LOAN OF $300,000 ON THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF ALBANY.—The undersigned hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received by them until TUESDAY, the 25th day of July instant, at 12 o'clock M of that day, for a loan of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars, for which Bonds or Stock of the city of Albany will be issued in sums of $1,000 each, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually by coupon or warrant attached thereto, and the principal reimbursable at the expiration of twenty-five years from the 1st day of May, 1854. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $1,000, and should be sealed up and endorsed "Proposals for Albany City Stock," and enclosed in an envelope, and directed to either of the undersigned. Each proposal must state distinctly the rate of premium offered for the stock, and the address of the person or persons making the proposal. The money will be required to be paid by deposits to the credit of the undersigned, at the Banking House of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in the City of New-York; or in the Bank of Albany, in the city of Albany, as follows:

One-third part on the 26th day of July instant.
One-third part on the 15th day of August next.
One-third part on the 15th day of September next.

Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of said bonds to the time of payment above specified will be required from the persons taking the said loan. The interest on the said stock will be paid semi-annually, on the 1st days of May and November in each year, at the Banking House of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in the City of New-York, and the principal is made reimbursable at the same place.—ALBANY, July 5, 1854.

JOHN TEN EYCK,
JAMES McNAUGHTON,
H. H. MARTIN,
W. E. BLEECKER,
} Commissioners.

BONDS FOR SALE.—The NASHVILLE & CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY have for sale 150 Bonds of $1,000 each. They are the Bonds of the Company, endorsed and guaranteed by the State of Tennessee—and are made receivable by the Comptroller of the State as basis for private banking, under the Free Banking Law of that State. Part of these Bonds have twenty, and part twenty-five years to run, from 1st Jan., 1854, and bear six per cent. interest, payable with coupons half yearly, 1st Jan. and July, in New-York. The payment of the interest on these Bonds is provided for by the Statute in the same manner as in regard to the State Bonds proper,—the Bank of Tennessee being in such case the fiscal agent of the State, and charged equally in the one case as the other, with protecting the faith of the State. Nothing is receivable under the Free Banking Law of Tennessee, as a basis for banking except Bonds of the United States, Bonds of the State of Tennessee, and these Bonds guaranteed as above. From the high rates required to be paid for both of the first two kinds of Bonds, these Bonds will find a ready sale in Tennessee, independent of their general value in the market. Persons wishing to buy will apply to the President of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New-York, or to the undersigned, at Nashville, Tenn., for terms. The fullest information will be furnished of the state of the Road, and its capacity to pay.

T. K. STEVENSON, President N. & C. R. R. Co.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—The Board of Directors of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company have this day declared, out of their earnings expended in construction, an extra dividend of ten per cent in stock, to be apportioned to those who shall be holders of the full stock of the Company, on the 15th day of July next; being one share for every ten shares, or one-tenth part of a share for each share, held on that day. Holders will have the right to assign the fractional parts to which they may be entitled; and certificates for every ten fractional parts standing in any one name, and for said whole shares, will be issued on and after the 10th day of August next. Dividends declared thereafter will be paid upon all such whole shares as upon other stock of the Company, but dividends will not accrue upon the fractional parts until such shall have been consolidated into one share, and a certificate issued therefor.—New-York, June 10, 1854.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, No. 2 Hanover-st., New-York, July 6, 1854.—In order to facilitate an examination now being made by a Committee of the Board of Directors of this Company into its Stock accounts, all persons holding certificates of Stock of the Company are specially requested to present the same to the undersigned at this office so that an account of the same may be taken. Persons residing at a distance who cannot conveniently present or send in their certificates, are requested to communicate by letter, the date and number of each certificate held by them, and the number of shares for which it purports to have been issued, and by whom signed.—By order of the Board of Directors. WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY—BRIDGEPORT, July 20, 1854.—By resolution of the Directors of this Company, holders of certificates of capital stock of the same, are specially requested to forward to the undersigned a statement giving a description of the same, as follows, to wit:

1st. Number of the certificate.
2d. To whom, or in whose favor given.
3d. Number of shares for which it purports to have been issued.
4th. Date of the certificate.
5th. By whom signed.

The New-York Transfer Agency is discontinued, and transfer books are closed till further notice.

H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

THE OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY—CINCINNATI, July 3, 1854.—The biennial meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution, prescribed by the By-Laws thereof, for the election of Trustees, will be holden at the office of the Company in this City, on SATURDAY, the 30th September next. There will be a special meeting of the Stockholders on THURSDAY, the 28th September, at the same place, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the consideration of particular matters connected with the interests of the Institution. By order,

W. GREENE, Secretary.

NOTICE—OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, July 13, 1854.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, on the second TUESDAY in August next, the 8th, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

FINLEY, KISSAM & CO., Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st.—Collections made on all parts of the United States and Canadas, and prompt returns given, at low rates. Business papers and Loans negotiated on Commission. Stocks bought and sold at the Stock Exchange.

STOCKS AND BONDS—Bought and sold, strictly on commission, by A. W. GREENLEAF, No. 2 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 74 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, four fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	J. F. A. Fosbes,	J. M. Waterbury,
D. B. Fearing,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm. F. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,
A. C. Dowling,	M. W. Hamilton,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	Denning Duer,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
George W. Riggs,	John Stuart, Jr.,	Fred. A. De'mo,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	James C. Bell,
Chas. H. Russell,	Ed. C. Center,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Jos'ah Oakes,	Fred. G. Foster,
Peleg Hall,	Robert S. Hone.	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st. Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution. DIRECTORS:

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martin,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Ball,	John D. Briggs,	Charles A. Harris,
John A. Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
Willsim Okell,	N. P. Freeman,	Chas. T. Cromwell,
P. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
H. Quackenbos,	Andre Fromont,	Samuel F. Whitney,
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CASH CAPITAL $300,000—Office, No. 108 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.—This Company is now prepared to insure buildings, merchandise, personal property, and ships in port and their cargoes, against loss or damage by fire:

DIRECTORS.

James L. Graham,	Daniel Parish,	Evan R. Bobb,
E. Whitehouse,	G. A. Conover,	G. L. Beeckman,
J. B. Varnum,	Martin Bates, Jr.,	Joseph M. Strong,
Leonard Appleby,	Isaac E. Taylor,	Lorrian Freeman,
F. H. Wolcott,	W. Delano, Jr.,	Edwd Macomber,
Wm. K. Strong,	Henry V. Butler,	John La Farge,
Moses Taylor,	B. R. Mellvaine,	Chas. E. Appleby,
Jas. O. Sheldon,	Henry Dwight, Jr.,	Jeremiah Wilbur.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Offices No. 22 William and 173 Canal-sts.

DIRECTORS.

Jeremiah Terbell,	Jas. S. Brouwer,	Chas. T. Pierson,
Freem'n Campbell,	Wm. M. Foster,	Wm M. Wilson,
John W. Lewis,	Jotham C. Meeker,	Abraham Leggett,
Jno. P. Velverton,	Lyman Chapin,	Matthias Clark,
Henry S. Terbell,	Solomon Banta,	Thos. Williams,
David D. Crane,	Charles Crane,	Edward P. C'ark,
Richard Varick,	George Warner,	Mortimer Brown,
Wm. D. Washburn,	Christo. Gwyer,	Wm. Moir,
Cor. Stephens,	Wm. J. Buck,	P. J. Bonesteel,
Simon Shindler,	Jno. Moneypenny,	Alfred Barmore,
Gayl'd H. Hubbell,	Geo. D. Cragin,	C. H. McIntyre,
Gid'n. De Angelis,	Edward D. Ne son.	

RICHARD VARICK, President.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chardavoyne,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H. Fells,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas H. Marshall.
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent. for six months, payable on the 1st day of July next at the office, No. 7 Wall-st. W. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

JUNE 26, 1854.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 5 Tryon-row, cor. Chatham-st.—Insures on the most favorable terms against loss and damage by fire on dwellings, stores, merchandise, &c. JOHN BRUCE, Pres.

TO PRINTERS.—The subscribers are agents for the sale of SUPERIOR PRINTING INKS, manufactured by Parsons, Fletcher & Co., London, and keep on hand the finest qualities of Wood-cut and Colored Inks.

R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—For all parts of the world, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner for every State in the Union. No. 1½ Warren-st., corner Broadway. N. B.—Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates.

MARBLE.—Superior white building Marble furnished to order, in blocks of any size 15 M feet ready for delivery very low, for cash. DOVER AND PORT MORRIS MARBLE CO., No. 12 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1854.—An extra dividend of ten per cent on the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid on the first day of July next. The capital stock will be increased fifty per cent., or one million dollars, payable one-half, or fifty dollars per share, on the first day of July next, and the other half on the sixth day of November next. The new stock will be distributed to the old stockholders in the ratio of one share of new stock to every two shares of old stock, according to the stock ledger on the morning of the 25th instant. The rights to fractional parts of shares may be transferred and combined so as to obtain full shares. Any stockholder may at any time after the 20th instant, pay in his new shares in full, and be entitled to rebate at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, on the money, to the 6th November. The latter half of the increased Stock will not be entitled to any portion of the semi-annual dividend in November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th instant to the 1st July inclusive.

C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1854.

FINAL DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of the late PHENIX BANK, whose charter expired on the first day of January, 1854, hereby give notice that they will pay the final dividend of seven (7) per cent. to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after SATURDAY, the 1st of July, 1854. Said dividend being in full and final settlement of all claims and demands against the late Phenix Bank, and against the undersigned Trustees thereof.

(Signed) THOMAS TILESTON,
HENRY CAMY,
JOSHUA J. HENRY,
Trustees of the late Phenix Bank.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.—The Trustees of this Institution have declared the usual dividend, for the six months, ending June 30, of 6 per cent on sums of $2 to $500, inclusive, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500, payable on and after THURSDAY, July 20, 1854, at the banking house. Interest not called for will be added as principal to the credit of such depositors.

Hon JACOB A. WESTERVELT, Presidents.
PHILLIP W. ENGS,
ISAAC T. SMITH,
} Vice Presidents.
W. H. ELSWORTH, Secretary.

LAKE ERIE, WABASH AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest dividend for the past six months will be paid on the 1st August by the undersigned at No. 56 Wall-st., at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all stock of the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Company, recorded on the books in this City, and on which instalments called in up to this date, (amounting to 85 per cent., or $42 50 per share,) shall have been paid. The transfer books will be closed from July 20 to Aug 2 inclusive. By order of the Board.

E. WHITEHOUSE, Treasurer.

TOLEDO AND ILLINOIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest dividend for the past six months will be paid on the 1st August by the undersigned, at No. 56 Wall-st., at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all stock of the Toledo and Illinois Railroad Company recorded on the books in this City, and on which all instalments called in up to this date (amounting to 85 per cent., or $42 50 per share) shall have been paid. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 3d proximo, inclusive. By order of the Board.

E. WHITEHOUSE, Assistant Treasurer.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK.—The Trustees of this Institution have ordered that interest to the 1st instant, be paid to depositors entitled thereto, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums. Bank open at the corner of 4th and South 3d-sts., daily, from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM WALL, President.

SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 19 Wall-st.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of 7 per cent payable at the office of the Company, on and after the 15th inst.—NEW-YORK, July 12, 1854. Transfer books will be closed until that date. By order.

RICHARD A. OAKLY, Secretary.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after July 6. The Transfer Books will be closed to that date inclusive.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLP, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—BANK OF THE CAPITOL, ALBANY, July 1, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock of this bank, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 15th inst. Stockholders registered on the New-York books, will receive their dividend at the Merchants' Exchange Bank. By order of the Board.

H. G. GILBERT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 111 Broadway, July 17, 1854. A dividend of 3½ per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, has been declared payable from the earnings to 1st August, on the 15th August next.

D. P. BARHYDT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.—The Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed on the 26th inst.—NEW-YORK, July 17, 1854. EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—SUFFOLK BANK—NEW-YORK, July 19, 1854.—The President and Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent (3½,) payable 1st of August. The transfer books will be closed from 28th inst. till that day. By order of the Board.

M. M. BRADLEY, Chashier.

DIVIDEND.—HANOVER INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of six per cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 1 Hanover-square. By order of the Board. A. M. MCKEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO, No. 6 Broad st.—NEW-YORK, July 1, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been this day declared, payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Secty.

LAKE ERIE, WABASH AND ST. LOUIS, LAND-TOLEDO AND ILLINOIS RAILROAD COMPANIES—The Coupon due on these Bonds on 1st proximo, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. E. WHITEHOUSE, Treasurer.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, May 11, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes of the ASTOR BANK, of the City of New-York, (a Banking Association,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this Notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to said Banker will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Sup't.

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BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK ALBANY, July 19, 1854.—The GEO. WASHINGTON BANK (Banking,) has filed in this office a notice of the appointment of THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. D. B ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

PEOPLES' BANK OF PATERSON—Notice is hereby given that all claims in favor of this Bank or of the Receivers, will be disposed of by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the office of the Receivers, at Paterson, N. J., on TUESDAY, the 5th day of September next, at 11 o'clock A. M., unless previously settled. The nature of the claims will be furnished on application to either of the Receivers, during the week preceding the sale.

C. S VAN WAGONER,
WILLIAM F. DAY,
J. VAN ARSDALE,
} Receivers, &c.

PATERSON, N. J., July 8, 1854.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY having greatly enlarged their works and improved the quality of their product, are prepared to execute orders for their superior Zinc Paints. Their White Zinc, which is sold dry or ground in oil, is warranted pure and unsurpassed for body and uniform whiteness. A meet od of preparation has recently been discovered which enables the Company to warrant their Paints to keep fresh and soft in the kegs for any reasonable time. In this respect their Paints will be superior to any other in the market. Their Brown Zinc Paint which is sold at a low price, and can only be made from the zinc ores from New-Jersey, is now well known for its protective qualities when applied to iron or other metallic surfaces. Their Stone Color Paint possesses all the properties of the Brown, and is of an agreeable color for painting cottages, depots, out-buildings, bridges, &c. Dealers supplied on liberal terms, by MANNING & SQUIRE, Agents New-Jersey Zinc Company, removed from No. 45 Dey-st., to No. 165 Washington-st., New-York.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and its most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers can, with confidence, depend upon for obtaining a desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 22 Water-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

CAUTION.—All persons making, using or selling Sewing Machines, not made or sold by the following licensees, will consult their interest by examining the recent decision of the United States Court, stopping the use of Singer's Sewing Machines (so called) in Massachusetts. Printed copies may be had free at my office, or by mail, by forwarding a postage stamp. Also copies of the recent decision of the Commissioner of Patents *refusing a patent* to Walter Hunt. My claims will be legally enforced against all persons making, selling, or using Sewing Machines by whatsoever name called, having one or more needles with the eye near the point, for the purpose of passing a loop of thread through the article to be sewed, unless purchased of my licensees, viz.:

WHEELER, WILSON & Co	New-York.
GROVER, BAKER & Co	New-York.
A. BARTHOLF	New-York.
A. B. HOWE	New-York.
AMERICAN MAGNETIC SEWING MACHINE Co	New-York.
DORCAS SEWING MACHINE Co	New-York.
J. B. NICHOLS	Boston, Mass.
J. W. BEAN	Boston, Mass.
H. HURT	Boston, Mass.
HOOD, BARTELL & Co	Worcester, Mass.
Messrs. WOOLDREDGE, KEENE & MOORE	Lynn, Mass.
WELLS & HAYNES	Springfield, Mass.

Charles A. Durgin has no longer a license to make, use, or sell Sewing Machines under my patent. It has been revoked and surrendered. No persons will be licensed who infringes the patents of other licensees, and an advance payment of $1,000 on account will be invariably required of those taking a license. ELIAS HOWE, Jr., Patentee of the original Sewing Machine, No. 35 Hanover-st., Boston, and No. 305 Broadway, New-York.—May 1, 1854.

SEYMOUR'S EXCELSIOR SEWING MACHINE.—The latest and best improvement of the age, is now on exhibition and sale at the splendid show rooms of the Excelsior Sewing Machine Company, No. 343 Broadway. This Machine is entirely new in its construction and got up without regard to expense, and is pronounced by expert judges the best machine ever invented. It does better work, and with greater ease and facility to the operator. We challenge the world! and defy competition. Price no object to those who want to use them! Licensed by HOWE,—no infringement on any other patent.

1854.—NEW FORWARDING ARRANGEMENT.—BY THE AMERICAN "LAKE SHORE LINE."—With speed, safety, and saving of insurance—avoiding cartage across the "Suspension Bridge," and ferry at Detroit. The American "Lake Shore Railroads," having largely increased their freight cars and motive power, are prepared to forward without any delay, by express, all freight in any quantity, to all Western and Southwestern ports, at very low rates. Mark "Lake Shore Line," and send to Hudson River Railroad, New-York and Erie Railroad, Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, Harlem Railroad, or People's Line Steamboats.

P. S.—If shipped by Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, mark "Lake Shore Line, via Buffalo and New-York City Railroad." For information, price, and bills of lading, apply to TIMOTHY C. DWIGHT, Agent, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., or to L. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

RAILROADS.

FARE REDUCED.—GREAT WESTERN MAIL ROUTE—SIXTY MILES DISTANCE SAVED OVER ANY OTHER ROUTE BY STEAMBOAT ON THE LAKE—TO CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—(Carrying the Great Western United States Through Mail).—Passengers can be ticketed through to all points West and Southwest, either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, Hudson River Railroad, People's Line Steamboats, or Harlem Railroad, connecting at Buffalo with the low-pressure steamboats EMPIRE STATE, J. WILSON, Commander; SOUTHERN MICHIGAN, A. D. PERKINS, Commander; NORTHERN INDIANA, I. T. PHEATT, Commander; and connecting at Dunkirk with the steamboats NIAGARA, Capt. MILLER; KEYSTONE STATE, Capt. RICHARDS; EMPIRE, Capt. MITCHELL; LOUISIANA, Capt. DAVENPORT. Also, connecting at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad; at Chicago, with the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad; at Lasalle, with Illinois Central, and at Bloomington with Chicaro and Mississippi Railroads—by calling at the Company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD—Summer Arrangement, commencing May 15, 1854.

TRAINS FROM NEW YORK

For New-Haven—Accommodation at 7 and 11 30 A. M.; and at 4.10 and 5.15 P. M. The 4 10 P. M. train is Express to Greenwich. Express at 8 A. M., 3 and 4 P. M. The 8 A. M. train stops at Stamford, Bridgeport, the 3 P. M. at Stamford, Norwalk and Bridgeport, and the 4 P. M. train at Stamford. For Port Chester and Norwalk—Special accommodation trains at 8 45 A. M. and 6 30 P. M. for Norwalk, and 1.30 and 4.20 P. M. for Port Chester. For Boston, via Hartford, Springfield and Worcester—Express at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. Dine and sup at Springfield. For Connecticut River, Vermont Railroads and Montreal—Express at 8 A. M. Dine at Springfield For accommodation train of the New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroad—At 11.30 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Canal Railroad—At 8 A. M. and 11.30 A. M. For New-Haven and New-London Railroad—Express at 8 A. M. to New-London, Norwich, Stonington and Providence, and 3 P. M. to New-London only For Housatonic Railroad—Express at 8 A. M. For Naugatuck Railroad—Express at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad—Accommodation at 7 and 8.45 A. M., and Express at 4.10 P. M.

TRAINS TO NEW-YORK.

From New-Haven—Accommodation at 5 30, 6 45, and 10.15 A. M., and 4 30 P. M. Express at 9 35 A. M. and 1.10, 1.50, and 9.25 P. M. For Norwalk and Port Chester—Special accommodation trains, from Norwalk at 6 A. M., from Port Chester at 5 30 A. M. and 3.50 P. M. See large bill of advertisement at the Station-Houses and Hotels. Vice-President and Superintendent's Office, No. 37 Canal-st., New-York. Assistant Superintendent's Office, Station-House, New-Haven.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE.—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally; also, SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS and CINCINNATI—Passengers by this route are not subjected to any expense for transfering themselves or baggage, or the unnecessary annoyance of custom-house officers. Five daily trains from Cleveland: *First*—8 A. M., Express Train, from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago and St. Louis. *Second*—8.30 A. M., Express Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky, Cincinnati, Toledo, Chicago and St. Louis. *Third*—2.30 P. M., Express Mail, from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago and St. Louis. *Fourth*—5.30 P. M., Express Mail Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky and Cincinnati, and Mad River Railroad. *Fifth*—8 20 P. M., Express Train, from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo and Chicago. Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND, July, 1854.

GREAT CENTRAL RAILROAD LINE:—CANADA RAILROAD OPEN FROM NIAGARA FALLS TO DETROIT.—Hudson River Railroad, New-York Central Railroad, Great Western Railway, Michigan Central Railroad, Galena and Chicago Railroad, Great Western, Illinois Central Railroads, Chicago and Mississippi Railroads, are now connected, and form the only direct and continuous line of Railroad from New-York to Chicago and the Mississippi. Passengers going West can now take the NEW YORK AND WESTERN ROUTE, and continue their journey around the South Shore of Lake Erie. The great distance saved, the easy grades and large amount of Air-Line, and a direct connection of more than twelve hundred miles, forming

...YORK CITY.

...ENTERTAINMENTS THIS EVENING.

...ments see our Advertising Columns.

...—Pizarro—The French Spy.

...—Italian Opera.

...—Soulé's—Bacul.

AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Two Performances.

...'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 539 Broadway.—Ethiopian ...

...CHRISTY AND WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 444 Broadway.—Negro Minstrelsy.

...ARCONI'S HIPPODROME.—Foot-Race, &c.

The Cholera.

DAILY REPORT OF THE FRANKLIN-STREET HOSPITAL.

Date.	Received.	Died.	Disch'd cured.	Remaining
Up to July 15.....	163	81	49	33
Sunday, July 16....	6	3	2	36
Monday, July 17....	6	6	7	31
Tuesday, July 18...	19	10	7	33
Wednesday, July 19...	15	7	4	31
Thursday, July 20..	15	4	5	37
Friday, July 21....	13	15	8	30
Saturday, July 22..	6	6	9	19
Sunday, July 23....	14	3	5	25
Total.....	262	134	96	275

Of the entire number of interments during the week, 183 were reported to have resulted from the Cholera—it being an increase of 36 upon the report of the previous week.

The increase may be attributed to the intense heat that has seemed to prevail in all of the cities from which we have any reports. Yesterday, however, the weather slightly moderated, and a breeze sprung up, which rendered the heat much less oppressive. A general hope exists that the weather will continue to moderate for the next two or three days; and if the hope be realized, we may confidently anticipate much more favorable reports during the present week.

About 11 o'clock on Friday morning, a man named MICHAEL SCHNEIDER was found sick with the cholera in South-street. Removed to the City Hospital.

MITCHELL GREEN was found at the corner of Chatham and Pearl-streets Friday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, suffering from an attack of cholera. He was removed to the Cholera Hospital in Franklin-street.

An inquest was held yesterday on the body of an unknown man at No. 93 Greenwich-street by Coroner HILTON. Verdict—died of cholera, induced by intemperance.

Coroner O'DONNELL held an inquest yesterday on the body of SAMUEL ADAMS at No. 390 Weststreet. Verdict—died of cholera.

BROOKLYN.—The Board of Health for the last week, made daily reports of cholera in Brooklyn, as follows:

Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.
Monday.....15	5	Friday.....14		5
Tuesday.....10	4	Saturday's official report....15		
Wednesday.....18	5			
Thursday.....14	1	in Hospital.....4		
Total.....66	24			

MARY STEWART, a lodger at the First District Station-House, was prostrated by the cholera, and taken to the Hospital. She was not expected to recover. A colored woman, residing in Chapel-street, was similarly attacked, and died.

In Williamsburg there were two fatal cases of cholera yesterday. One was that of a woman residing in Eighth-street, and the other that of a man residing in North Fourth-street.

JERSEY CITY.—Thus far Jersey City has mostly escaped the ravages of Cholera, but during the closing days of the past week, according to the rumors afloat, there have been a dozen cases of Cholera, of which four were fatal. In the absence of official information the correct number cannot be obtained, and the public is left to their fears, induced by exaggerated rumors, when the exact truth, reliably stated, would tend to relieve them. So far, nothing has been done by the authorities to prevent the spread of this disease, to which the city is exposed by constant access with New-York and Newark, except a little more thoroughness in cleaning the streets, and the order to abate two or three grievous nuisances. Gutters, sinks, vacant lots, and tenements in various parts of the city require attention, in order to preserve the public health and comfort.

Effects of the Heat.

DECEASE—By Coroner GAMBLE, at the New-York Hospital, on the body of WM. HAMMAT. Verdict, "Died by the effect of sun-stroke."....By the same officer, at No. 20 James-street, on the body of WALTER DALTON. Verdict, "Died of a brain fever, produced by heat"....By Coroner HILTON, at No. 145 Washington-street, on the body of MARY HARKIN. Verdict, "Death from sunstroke."

On Saturday, Mrs. NAYLOR, wife of JOHN NAYLOR, residing at No. 98 West Twentieth-street, died very suddenly, while engaged in her domestic work. She had been sick a few days, but was quite convalescent at the time of her death. The Coroner was notified.

On account of the heat, on Saturday, nearly all the carpenters and laborers in the shipyards of New-York and Long Island were compelled to quit work. Very little business was done during the day, and many of the shipyards were deserted. At the Greenpoint yards, near the ferry, the thermometer was 98 in the shade at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Two men employed in draining and ditching Hunt's Swamp died, on Saturday, from sunstroke.

The following inquests were held on Saturday, the deaths being occasioned by sun-strokes:

BARBARA DOLL, 27 years of age, a native of Germany—No. 120 Washington-street. HENRY KENNY, 35 years of age, a native of Scotland—New-York Hospital. DENNIS DONOVAN, 34 years of age, a native of Ireland—No. 123 Cedar-street. ANN PRESCOTT, 50 years of age, a native of Ireland—No. 73 Washington-street. DERRICK CLAPPIN, 30 years of age, a native of Germany—No. 3 Desbrosses-street. ELIZABETH ROBINSON, 71 years of age, a native of Scotland. WILLIAM FAAS, 28 years of age, a native of Germany—No. 120 West Twenty-ninth-street.

Verdict, sun-stroke.

The heat was so oppressive in Jersey City on Friday and Saturday, that mechanics and laborers at work in places exposed to the sun were compelled to leave their work during the most of those days. Several persons were affected by the heat, but recovered by proper care, while other ... from ... A man named MICHAEL COS... during the forenoon of Saturday and died on Saturday night. He has been employed in the machine shop of the New-Jersey Railroad Company for sixteen years past. His remains were interred yesterday....An Irish girl who had been in this country about one month, was so overpowered by the heat on Friday afternoon, while at the corner of Newark-avenue and Grove-street, that she fell upon the sidewalk and soon expired....MICHAEL BOYLE, a carman, employed about the Railroad depôts, was sun-struck in Murray-street, New-York, and died soon after he was conveyed home.

Coroner BALL yesterday held an inquest in the Brooklyn City Hospital on the body of HUGH FINN, who died from the effects of the heat. He was prostrated while passing through Willoughby-street on Thursday....Constable CARMAN WILSON was prostrated in Brooklyn on Saturday by the heat, and would have probably died but for the prompt assistance rendered by Coroner BALL. He was considered out of danger last evening.

An unknown man was prostrated on the corner of ... and Hudson-avenues, Brooklyn. Officer ..., of the Fourth District Police went to ... and found he was dead.

... held an inquest on the following ... on Saturday, whose ... the excessive heat: OWEN MCCARTY, ... LEON BARITER, 28 ... and JAMES MACDONALD....A German named ... WAGNER, while at work in a ... in Rose-street, Williamsburg, Friday ... was overpowered by the heat. He was conveyed to the Station-house, where he expired during the night.

DEATH OF WESLEY F. BURGESS.—We regret to announce the death of this gentleman, for many years connected with the firm of BURGESS & STRINGER, and conducting an extensive book establishment in Nassau-street. He departed this life on Friday evening last—his death being occasioned by Congestion of the Brain. Mr. BURGESS was highly esteemed both in private and in his business relations, and his loss will be widely lamented.

DEATH OF MR. THOMPSON, THE COMEDIAN.—MR. LYSANDER S. THOMPSON, the well-known and highly popular comedian, who, at different times during the past three years, has filled prominent positions in the stock companies at BURTON'S and WALLACK'S, died last evening at his residence in Brooklyn. This announcement will cause many deep regrets among his very numerous friends, who little expected his death in the midst of a well-merited success in this country, and among those who had become, both professionally and privately, deeply attracted to him. MR. THOMPSON for some months had not been in good health. A fortnight since he returned from Philadelphia, where he had played a successful engagement of three weeks at the Chestnut-street Theatre. On yesterday week he was seized with convulsions, which continued to succeed each other frequently during the week, causing congestion of the brain, and finally, at 8 o'clock last evening, resulting in his death.

MR. THOMPSON was a native of Yorkshire, England. His father was a successful comedian, and is, we believe, still living. He early adopted the stage as his profession. His career, we believe, was mostly on the Provincial stage; though, for some time prior to his arrival in this country, he was connected with the Olympic Theatre, London. Three years since he made his appearance on the American stage, and with what success we have already stated. He leaves a family to mourn his irreparable loss.

Dead Animals.

The journals of this City, for some days past, have been teeming with complaints of citizens in relation to the neglect of the proper authorities to remove the bodies of animals which have fallen in the street from the effects of heat and other causes. The subject of the REYNOLDS' offal contract being brought up again, recently, before the Common Council, gave hopes that it would be confirmed, and the nuisance at once be abated. It was not done, however, and the matter as well as the dead horses have remained *in statu quo*.

The following communication, from Dr. DOWNING, the City Inspector, holds out encouragement that we shall not be troubled in the future:

[OFFICIAL.]
CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 22, 1854.

To the Public: I deem it my duty to publish the following notice from Mr. WM B. REYNOLDS, Contractor for removing dead animals, butchers' offals, and other nuisances.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 22, 1854.

THOMAS K. DOWNING, City Inspector:

Sir—I hereby notify you that, in consequence of the City's continued refusal to make any payment for the last fifteen months on my contract for the removal of dead animals, &c., from the City, I am compelled to suspend work under contract, my means, as well as those of my partner, being fully exhausted. We have been obliged to mortgage and pay such high discounts to obtain the necessary funds to proceed in the execution of the work, that it is impossible for me to proceed further without a compliance on the City's part. I therefore suspend work from this date, and I shall hold the Corporation responsible for all damages that I may sustain by the suspension.

Yours, respectfully, WM. B. REYNOLDS,
Office, No. 92 Warren street.

NOTE.—I am willing to proceed in the execution of my contract forthwith, providing the City complies with the terms of the contract, by paying what is now due.
W. B. R.

The City Inspector would state to the public, that every exertion will be made to promptly remove all nuisances, dead horses, &c., of which early notification should be given; but with the difficulty of rendering that service, in view of the inadequate means at his command, the City Inspector feels he must ask the indulgence of our citizens, until such time as proper means shall be provided for the performance of the same. THOMAS K. DOWNING, City Inspector.

Weekly Report of Deaths.

The following is the Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 15th to the 22d day of July, 1854: Men, 82; women, 78; boys, 313; girls, 242—total, 915:

DISEASES.

Abscess.....	1	Dropsy ovarian..	1	Inflam. of stom.	1
Albumen's (disease of kidney)	1	Drowned.....	2	Inflam. of liver.	3
Apoplexy.....	1	Dysentery.....	36	Inflam. of veins.	1
Asphyxia.....	2	Enlargement of heart.....	2	Intemperance..	2
Atrophia.....	9	Enlargement of liver.....	1	Intussusception of intes ines..	1
Bleeding from womb..	3	Enlargement of prostrate gland	1	Jaundice.....	1
Bleeding from navel.....	1	Epilepsy.....	1	Killed or murdi	1
Burned or scald.	1	Erysipelas.....	1	Lockjaw.....	2
Bronchitis.....	2	Fracture of the spine.....	1	Lues venerea..	2
Cancer of stom.	2	Fracture of the skull.....	1	Marasmus.....	39
Carbuncle.....	1	Fracture of the skull.....	1	Measles.....	7
Casualty, by being run over..	3	Fever.....	1	Mortification..	2
Casualties, by falls.....	4	Fever, bilious..	1	Mortification of throat.....	1
Cholera.....	183	Fever, puerperal	2	Old age.....	8
Cholera Infant..	145	Fever, scarlet..	3	Palsy	2
Cholera Morbus	21	Fever, typhoid..	7	Premature birth	10
Consumption..	59	Fever, typhus..	6	Scrofula.....	7
Convulsions....	70	Fever, congest.	1	Small-Pox.....	1
Croup.....	6	Fever, hectic..	3	Sprue.....	3
Cong. of brain.	18	Fever, nervous.	6	Still-born.....	31
Cong. of lungs..	6	Fever, ship fever..	1	Suicide by hang.	1
Congest. of liver	1	Fungus.....	1	Suicide by landanum.....	1
Constipation...	1	Heat, effects of	3	Suicide by drum	1
Cyanosis.....	2	Heart, disease of	1	Sun stroke.....	2
Debility.....	8	Hooping cough..	3	Tumor, fibrous..	1
Delirium Trem's	1	Insanition.....	6	Ulcers.....	2
Diarrhœa.....	47	Inflam. of brain	22	Ulceration of intestines....	3
Dropsy.....	7	Inflam of bowels	16	Ulceration of bones.....	1
Dropsy in head.	31	Inflam of heart.	1	Unknown.....	12
Dropsy in chest.	1	Inflam. of lungs.	12		

Total.....915

Wards.		Wards.	
I.....	19	IX.....	28
II.....	9	X.....	25
III.....	6	XI.....	39
IV.....	38	XII.....	39
V.....	71	XIII.....	50
VI.....	46	XIV.....	41
VII.....	46	XV.....	11
VIII.....	36	XVI.....	47
		XVII.....	97
		XVIII.....	46
		XIX.....	31
		XX.....	52
		XXI.....	39
		XXII.....	37
		Total.....	915

AGES—Under 1 year, 317; 1 to 2 years, 113; 2 to 5, 76; 5 to 10, 23; 10 to 20, 41; 20 to 30, 108; 30 to 40, 96; 40 to 50, 56; 50 to 60, 38; 60 to 70, 15; 70 to 80, 14; 80 to 90, 6; 90 to 100, 1; unknown, 2. Total, 915.

PLACES OF NATIVITY—United States, 572; Ireland, 215; England, 18; Scotland, 3; Wales, 2; Germany, 89; France, 4; Austria, 1; Italy 1; Prussia, 1; British Possessions in N. A., 1; West Indies, 1; Portugal, 1; Unknown, 5. Total, 915.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—Hospital, Bellevue, 17; Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island, 2; Lunatic Asylum, 3; Ward's Island, 79; Randall's Island, 8; Franklin-street Hospital, 35; St Vincent's Hospital, 2; Blackwell's Island, 1; City Hospital, 12; Almshouse, Blackwell's Island, 4; Colored Home, Hospital, 4; Colored Orphan Asylum, 1; Colored persons, 20. THOMAS K. DOWNING, City Inspector.
CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, Saturday, July 22, 1854.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Ten boxes of DESHLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS effected ten permanent cures at Safe Harbor, Pa. Sold by C. H. RING, corner Broadway and John-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Great Bargains in superior Pianos, Melodeons, and all kinds of music merchandise to be had at the great music establishment of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great ANTI-PERIODIC PILL, or DESHLER'S Cure for Fever and Ague is sold by MRS. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

KILLED BY A HORSE—FATAL ACCIDENTS.—At St. Johnsbury, on Monday last, Mr. LEVI BRIGHAM was attacked by a ferocious stallion, and so severely injured that he died shortly after. His brother was present, but at the moment of the attack happened to be looking another way. Mr. B.'s own account of the transaction was, that the horse reared, struck him with his fore feet, which knocked him down, and then seized him by the back of the neck and shoulders. His neck was dislocated, but the spinal marrow was not broken, so that he retained his consciousness till death, though his entire body was destitute alike of sensation and the power of motion. He lived about an hour and a half. He was a middle-aged man, and left a wife to whom he had been married only a year, and two children by a former marriage.

On Tuesday of last week, Mr. JAMES THOMPSON, of Boston, while chopping in the woods, was killed by the falling of a tree. He lived about twelve hours after the injury.—*Vermont Journal.*

TURK'S ISLAND SALT.—By the *Princess Royal*, 16 days from Turk's Island, we learn that salt at the time of her departure was very high and scarce.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, July 20, by Dr. Silas E. Shepard, JOSUE HEILMANN to CAROLINE H., eldest daughter of the late John Inman, Esq., all of this City.

At Mount Prospect, Brooklyn, L. I., on Saturday, July 22, by Rev. William H. Lewis, Rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, ANNIE, eldest daughter of James S Smith, and B. F. Seward, of Locust Place, Southington, Conn.

At Oyster Bay, on Thursday July 20, at Christ Church, by Rev. J. RADDON, Dr. T. F. CONNELL, of New-York City, to LIBBIE W., daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DIED

In this City, on Sunday morning, July 23, (his 34th birthday,) after a short illness, MR. JAMES F. GIFFING, son of Christopher Giffing.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 5 2d st., this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Sunday, July 23, after an illness of one week, WILLIAM HENRY, third son of Benjamin and Ade line Parlem, (formerly of Salem, Mass.,) aged 18 years, 4 months and 13 days.

The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No 201 East 23d-st., this afternoon, July 24, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be interred at Greenwood Cem

... Chandler and Salem, Mass., papers please ...

... on Sunday, July 23, ISABELLA JANE CLARK, ... 2 years, 7 months and 23 days.

... to-day, at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, Isabella and Charles ...

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Markets see Sixth Page.

MONDAY, July 24—A. M.

The first of the semi-monthly California packets of July 1 arrived yesterday. The accounts are still encouraging for the production of the Gold Mines. The extent of the present semi-monthly shipment to New-York is not reported in the San Francisco papers. The regular mail steamer, *Golden Gate*, on the Pacific side, was at Panama when the *North Star* left Aspinwall, and the *Illinois* was all ready to sail with her treasure and passengers. The market advices do not improve for the Atlantic adventurers and shippers; but the tendency of trade was regarded by the San Francisco papers as favoring the future healthy condition of their own State. The *Shipping List* makes up a table of Gold Dust exports from the 1st January to 30th June, compared with the corresponding half year of 1853, to the following purport:

Total for 6 months, 1854.....	$21,725,581
Same months 1853.....	23,989,552

The direct Import of Foreign Goods into San Francisco this season appears to have fallen off in like proportion to the receipts from the Atlantic ports. The duties received for the six months are $756,056, against $1,452,056.

The Collins steamer *Baltic*, on Saturday, had a specie freight of $556,000; making, for the whole week, only $587,000. The Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week was $4,137,423, against $3,520,858 at the close of the previous week, being an increase of $616,565. It is expected that the Bank Averages, to be made up to-day, will show a full specie line, as compared with last week, notwithstanding the foregoing items. The receipts of Coin from the Mint were liberal in the early part of the week. The Stock market closed on Saturday with an improved tone, as compared with the state of things the previous three days, but on lower prices by 2@3 ℔ cent. than the closing sales of Saturday week. The fluctuations through the business of the six days, were wide and frequent, as well as sudden, on some of the Railroads. The panic feeling in Reading noticed on Friday was recovered from, and the Stock went up to 66⅝, within ½ ℔ cent. of the sales on Saturday, the 15th, after selling down to 60¾ ℔ cent. New-York Central shares left off 92¾, and the Bonds 84. The dividend question is determined at Albany. Four ℔ cent. is declared, but the payment of the dividend made contingent upon the sale of the new Convertible Loan at par. This result will be a disappointment to many of the stockholders. We copy the address of the Board of Directors and their financial statement from an extra just received from the Albany *Evening Journal* office. Their conclusion in regard to the dividend is an honest one no doubt, but the indefinite and extraordinary plan of payment, we confess our inability to appreciate. The exposure of a poverty which will neither authorize the naming of a day certain for the payment of the dividend, nor justify temporary provision for the money, may have the merit of candor, but we do not see how it is to hasten the sale of a loan at par which was declined by the shareholders before the extremities of the Company were even suspected.

Erie shares closed 50½@¾, and the Convertible Bonds of 1871, 72@73. The Bonds of both these Companies recovered 2@3 ℔ cent. from the extreme depression of the week. At present currency, the Six ℔ cents. of the Central due in 1883 would give an income of nearly 8 ℔ cent. on the amount of money invested, and the Seven ℔ cents. of the Erie, due in 1871, an income of 10 ℔ cent. There is quite as little reason now to question the ability of either concern to meet their interest punctually, as when these Bonds were current at par. Either might lose, by depression in the trade and travel of the interior, one-third their present enormous gross earnings, and yet pay the interest on their debt. It is well enough for parties who hold these Bonds, as an investment, or who have faith enough left in two of the greatest works in the greatest State of the Union—a State not likely to tolerate either postponement of interest, repudiation of principal, or the plea of usury by her Railway Corporations—to put money in their Bonds at low prices, to keep these points in view when distrust and panic cause an undue depression in values.

The Import of Foreign general Merchandise for the past week amounted to $1,784,843, which added to the Dry Goods table in our last paper, gives a total Foreign Import for March, of $4,169,006. The Anthracite Coal trade of the week and season, from the Schuylkill and Lehigh regions, is as follows:

	Week.	Season.	To date last yr.
Reading R. R.....	47,788	1,100,929	823,518
Schuylkill Coal.....	28,942	436,552	387,953
Lehigh Coal.....	15,441	463.930	468.136
Total Tonnage.....		2,003,411	1,679,607

The *Miner's Journal* of Saturday remarks:

"We were informed yesterday that the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company intend increasing the rates of toll and transportation 25 cents ℔ ton after the 1st of August. We cannot vouch for its truth; such, however, is the rumor. We regret the present high price of fuel; but it cannot be helped. It is not the fault of our Operators; they have produced already their full share of the increase required.

The following are the exports for the week, exclusive of specie:

Flour, bbls.....	17,062	$120,569
Wheat, bush.....	32,699	50,734
Cotton, bales.....	2,012	143,778
Corn, bush.....	17,791	13,568
Corn Meal, bbls. and tierces.....	603	1,502
Beef, bbls. and tierces.....	397	7,766
Pork, bbls. and tierces.....	1,795	19,639
Total Produce.....		$357,646
Total Miscellaneous.....		732,021
Total Exports.....		$1,089,667

New-York Central Railroad.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD OFFICE,
ALBANY, July 22, 1854.

To the Stockholders of the New-York Central Railroad Company:

At a meeting of the Directors of the Company, held this day, the annexed report of the Superintendent, as to its business for the fifteen months which will end on the 31st day of July, instant, was presented. The classification of the Superintendent's accounts, had previously been examined by a Committee consisting of Messrs. RICHMOND, BOODY and WILKINSON, who found the same satisfactory. From this statement it appears that the net earnings of the road, up the 31st instant, after deducting the first dividend, show a balance of $1,216,367 23, out of which a dividend of four ℔ cent. amounting to $932,034, has accordingly been declared by the Board, payable as hereinafter stated.

A circular containing a statement of the affairs of the Company having been submitted to the Stockholders on 31st May last, at the time the option of subscribing for the $3,000,000 of the convertible bonds of the Company was offered to them, it is unnecessary to recapitulate the facts it contained. At the stock of the Company was at that time above par, it was thought to be due to the Stockholders to give them this option. Had this not been done, the money could have been readily disposed of at par at that time.

The continued and increasing pressure on the money market, combined with other and most extraordinary causes, has prevented those funds from being taken. The unlooked for claims of those, which no human ... could have foreseen—similarly and at the early day at which they were made—and the entirely disappointed the Directors in their financial arrangements, and instead of finding themselves in funds for the prosecution of the improvements on the road, has left them no alternative but to loan to the Company, after paying its ordinary expenses, in order to meet the engagements arising from the work it had undertaken. The amount thus loaned will be refunded out of the first sales which may hereafter be made of the convertible bonds.

The accumulations of capital now going on will, it is believed, before long, begin to seek an investment, and it is confidently hoped that a sufficient amount of these bonds for this purpose will be disposed of at an early day. As soon as the requisite amount shall have been received from this source, or otherwise, the dividend of 4 ℔ cent., declared as above mentioned, will be paid to the persons who are Stockholders on the 1st day of August next, with interest from that day, of which due notice will be given.

The Directors are aware that by offering the ... at a discount, a course which in the administration of the Company's affairs, they have never in any way submitted to, their sale could be effected. There can be no question that much of the present difficulty under which the railroad system of the country is laboring, has been brought about by the sale of the bonds of railroad companies at a ruinously low rate. The directors of this Company, acting under the advice of many of those most deeply interested in the road, will continue to hold the Company's issue of seven ℔ cent. convertible bonds at par, assured that their intrinsic value and the safety of the investment is such as amply warrant them in this course, and they trust and believe that the great body of the stockholders will support them in this conclusion. It is quite time, in their judgment, that an effort should be made in some quarter to relieve those sacrifices, the effect of which was once more to ... a perpetual charge upon the resources of the company supporting the ...

ERASTUS CORNING, DAVID WAGER,
DEAN RICHMOND, JOHN H. CHEDELL,
JOSEPH FIELD, AZARIAH BOODY,
JOHN WILKINSON, HORACE WHITE,
RUSSELL SAGE, JOHN V. L. PRUYN,
ALONZO C. PAIGE. Directors.

[Messrs. GIBSON and MCINTOSH, the remaining Directors, were not present at the meeting.]

To the President and Directors of the New-York Central Railroad Company:

GENTLEMEN: In submitting the annexed statement of receipts and of the disbursements on transportation account, for the fifteen months ending July 31, 1854, I beg leave to state that the several Companies now composing the Central line were consolidated in the Spring of 1853, after an unprecedented pressure of business during the previous Winter.

That many parts of the line of the road, and the rolling stock, consisting of locomotives, passenger, baggage and freight cars, were found to be so much out of repair as to require an extraordinary outlay to insure safety, and in order to meet the requirements of a rapidly increasing business. Some of the roads were also found to have an insufficient supply of fuel and materials for the necessary repairs of the road and rolling stock. Many of the machine and repair shops were not supplied with materials and conveniences to do the work required. Improvements in this particular have been made, which will materially reduce the expenses in this department hereafter.

A large number of locomotives which were in bad condition have also been put in good repair. The passenger, emigrant, baggage and freight cars have been thoroughly repaired and repainted. New trucks have also been put under a large number of the cars above specified.

The opening of new books and the entire reorganization of the passenger and freight departments of the road, also occasioned extra expenditures.

In consequence of the improved condition of the road and rolling stock, resulting from the repairs and improvements alluded to, the expenses of operating are already diminishing; and I see no reason why they should not be materially reduced for the next twelve months, while we have the capacity of doing a still larger business.

It has, heretofore, at least been the practice with many companies to charge to the construction account, items which really belonged to the account of repairs. This was no doubt done unintentionally in some cases, and before the proper mode of keeping those accounts was determined. This method has not been followed in any way in our accounts, nothing having been carried to the account of construction which did not legitimately belong to it.

The importance of this matter, in order to prevent being deceived as to the true earnings of the road, cannot be over-estimated.

The increased cost of labor and supplies, and of operating roads at the high speed required in order to meet public expectations, connected with a diminished rate of fare, has very much increased the per centage of the cost (compared with the gross income) of operating all railroads, and points to the necessity of a general advance in the rates of passenger fares and freights.

Respectfully, &c.,
C. VIBBARD, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Statement of Actual and Estimated Receipts from Passengers and Freight, and Miscellaneous Receipts, for the Fifteen Months ending July 31, 1854:

1853.	Passengers.	Freight.	Total.
May..			
June.	$782,099 48	$343 023 51	$1,125,122 99
July.			
August	349,125 76	151 285 18	500 410 94
September	371.3 2 66	217,532 91	588,854 97
October	326 7 1 51	231 5.. 75	558,.93 9
November	242 319 53	213 ..6 97	4.6 73 50
December	201,561 78	229 771 33	43 , 53 11
1854.			
January	161,223 87	167,456 28	328,690 15
February	145,639 02	164,618 73	309,648 75
March	2.0,045 62	224,024 73	429,070 35
April	251 785 54	268,922 18	520,708 72
May	294,948 68	216 563 12	511,531 80
June	313,672 65	180,181 00	493 8 3,65
July (estimated)	250,000 00	151,216 45	501,216 45
	$3,991,917 53	$2 760 134 14	$6,.52.9.1 67
Special receipts, as per detailed statement of same			51,151 06
Total			$6,803 93

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD

Statement of Disbursements for Transportation Expenses for the 15 months, ending July 31, 1854.

1853.	Transportation Expenses.	1854.	Transportation Expenses.
May, June, July..	$563,415 34	January.....	$.17 357 35
August and Sept..	397 693 91	February.....	283 731 92
October.....	223,955 41	March.....	291,808 87
November.....	250 532 74	April.....	272,696 31
December.....	264,606 50	May.....	227,174 27
		June, estimated in part.....	228 0.0 00
		July, estimated..	...0.0 00
			$3,494,501 94

Amount disbursed by Treasurer from August 1, 1853, to July 18, 1854, on Transportation account..... 60,592 35

Total..... $3 555,094 29

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

Total amount of the actual and estimated receipts for the fifteen months ending 31st July, 1854, according to the foregoing statement..... $6,809 506 33
Transportation Expenses, same time..... 3,555,094 29
$3,254,412 04

Deduct, as per statement from Treasurer's Office:

Interest on Debt Certificates, 15 months, on $8,894,500 at 6 per cent.	$537,187 50	
Interest paid and accrued during the same time, on debts assumed for the old companies, and on the bonds given for the Great Western (Canada) and Buffalo and State Line R. R. stock, deducting amount of interest and income received from various sources..	76,995 10	
Debt Certificate Sinking Fund for 15 months, at 1½ per cent. per annum, on $8,894,591..	138,977 96	
		883,060 56
		$2,371,851 48
1st Dividend N. Y. Central Co. 5 ℔ cent. (some stock not fully paid up).....	$1,125,505 75	
1st Dividend Rochester and Lake Ontario R. R. Co., (under lease).....	7,500 00	
1st Dividend Buffalo and Niagara Falls R. R. Co., (under lease).....	21,978 50	
		$1,154,984 25
		$1,216,367 28
2d Div. N. Y. Cent., 4 ℔ cent.	928,434 00	
2d Div. R. & L. O., 4 ℔ cent.	6,000 00	
2d. Div. B. & N. F., 4 ℔ cent.	22,600 00	
		952,034 00
Balance.....		$264,343 23

The Harlem Over Issue.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

When I learned that A. KYLE, the over issue Clerk of the Harlem Railroad, was arrested for issuing Stock not authorized by law, I supposed he had committed an unjust and illegal act, but I am now surprised to learn from the TIMES that by a unanimous vote of the Board of Directors of the Company, his conduct was "just and right." it may be expedient—it may be practically best for the Company to assume the over issue of the Stock and retire it, even if it cost three hundred thousand dollars, but to say it is "just and right," is to say that the issue of the Stock is just and right.

It may be that the Directors have so conducted the affairs of the Company that they think it just and right that the over issue should be assumed; but this is not a logical inference, because the principal is not bound ordinarily for the slight or gross negligence of his agent; but had the Directors resolved that "it is just and right" for them to retire the Stock and given as the reason for it their negligence, the Stockholders would have no cause for complaint; but with the resolution as passed they have, and I would ask if the passage of this resolution has any reference to the touching card of Mr. KYLE requesting the public to suspend their opinion, &c., &c.

A fraud has been committed upon some one—does that convey with it a legal liability of the defrauded? Never, unless the person or company who is defrauded is a party to the fraud, or has in some manner besides the mere fact of employing the guilty person, given a cause for faith to be placed in the act which is fraudulent, and then the legal liability is fixed by a different legal principle. This I supposed every intelligent person knew. My horse is stolen, but he is my property nevertheless, and I can claim him. If money is obtained by the forgery of my name, I am not legally responsible, and it is not "just and right that I should pay it, though the forger is my clerk; everybody knows this; but it seems now to be "just and right" that an incorporated company may should "assume" the illegal—beyond question illegal—and fraudulent acts of a clerk to the amount of about three hundred thousand dollars, for the stock ought to be worth par to-day on the books of the Company, if it is fairly treating as a very large majority on the part of the Board, has not so large an interest in the contrary the next three days, as to prevent the Board from his restoration.

The answer of this will be, "You must ... again;" but it is no answer. Human rogue has always found means to defraud, and always will find means to do it while the barrier to fraud carries no responsibility, and he who receives, receives at his peril.

A LOOKER-ON.

New Banks in Connecticut.

From the Hartford Times.

The late Legislature increased the Banking Capital of this State, one million one hundred and thirty-three thousand dollars, as follows:

NEW BANKS.

Name and Location.	Capital.	Name and Location.	Capital.
Elm City, N. H....	$250,000	Rome, Wes. Meriden.....	$200,000
Tradesmen's N. H....	500,000	Mattatuck, Waterbury.....	500,000
Winsted, West Winsted.....	$200,000	Deep River, Deep River.....	75,000
Thames, Norwich....	200,000	Meriden, Meriden....	50,000
Danbury, Danbury...	125,000	Stamford, Stamford..	45,000
Bridgeport, Bridgeport	100,000	Windham Co., Brooklyn.....	30,000
Fairfield County, Norwalk.....	100,000		
North America, Seymour.....	100,000		$3,133,000

CAPITAL OF OLD BANKS INCREASED.

This increase has been made upon the old plan, which permits the Corporation to issue bills to the amount of 50 ℔ cent. above the actual capital paid in.

Railway Bonds.

From the American Railroad Journal, July 22.

Throughout the whole period of the recent decline, and in the present excited feeling which prevails, we have not heard the first word of complaint as to the *productiveness* of our railroads. When they were proposed, certain results were predicated of their construction. It was faith in these results that led to their construction, and induced the capitalists to purchase their securities. These promises have not been broken. The capitalist has got in the aggregate, all and even more than he contracted for. In the expectation of realizing an interest of 7 ℔ cent. he gave par for the securities of a particular road. He sees these securities now selling at from 60 to 85, indicating a loss of 15 to 20 per cent. He is, of course, mortified and chagrined at the result without being one cent the poorer, unless he is compelled to *sell*.

In the present unsettled state of the public mind, it is natural that a result similar to that which followed the over-construction of railroads in Great Britain, and in New-England, in fact, should be feared for the whole United States.

The examples cited are not parallel to the case before us; consequently are not entitled to much weight. Except in some particular districts, the construction of railroads has *not* been overdone, nor is it likely to be, as the present pressure will certainly put an end to all projects for the construction of which the strongest reasons do not exist. It is certainly true that the revulsion which is now experienced, is most fortunate for the safety of investment in railroads, as it will prevent the waste of money on *uncalled-for* projects, and leave the system in just the position contemplated by the parties at the time of making their investments.

But the present depression is due more to an *over-supply* of securities, than to distrust as to the *value*. Municipal securities issued for *other* objects than Railroads, and in reference to which not a breath of suspicion can be whispered, have settled with the rest of the market. An unquestioned 7 per cent. security is worth a premium of from 10 to 20 per cent., taking the *average* of market values for a series of years. Yet such securities are as much below their par value; or from 30 to 40 per cent. below their average *current* value. The explanation for this exception to the *general* rule is in the fact, that the *supply* of such securities exceeds the *demand*, as the value of such depends upon a law precisely similar to that which regulates the value of merchandise. *Flour* in its *uses*,

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 889. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

Published Every Evening (*Sundays excepted.*) One edition will be issued at 1 and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail or sold at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A Very Large Newspaper for the Country, is published every Saturday Morning, at the low price of Two Dollars per annum. Two copies for Three Dollars. Five copies for Five Dollars, will be sent to one address, and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the Weekly Times sent by mail one year, is as follows:

Within the County	Free.
Within the State	13 cents.
Within the United States	26 cents.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA,

A Large Newspaper of Eight Pages or Forty-eight Columns, made up expressly for circulation in *California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands*, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price 25 cents per copy.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

FURTHER FROM CALIFORNIA

ARRIVAL OF THE PROMETHEUS.

Startling News from Nicaragua.

Bombardment and Burning of San Juan or Greytown by U. S. Sloop-of-War Cyane.

The Town Totally Destroyed.

NO LIVES LOST.

Gold Freight, $806,853.

Steamship *Prometheus*, Captain Turner, from Punta Arenas, with 383 passengers and $806,853 in specie on freight, arrived at this port last evening.

GREYTOWN IS NO MORE!!!

The *Prometheus* arrived outward on the morning of the 15th, at 8 o'clock, having touched at Kingston for coal. Found in the harbor the United States ship-of-war *Cyane*, commanded by Captain Hollins, which had arrived at San Juan del Norte on the 11th instant, in 21 days from New-York, commissioned to settle certain difficulties between American citizens and the local authorities. Also, to demand a full and satisfactory apology for an insult given, a short time since, to Hon. Solon Borland, our Minister to Central America.

The authorities and residents of the town refused to make the slightest apology. After giving ample time, and no reply having been received, Captain Hollins, on the 12th inst., issued a proclamation to the authorities and residents—that, unless an apology was made by 9 A. M., on the 13th, he should, without further notice, proceed to bombard the town. No apology came! He, in the meantime, took possession of the Transit Company's steamers, and sent them to the town, offering protection to all persons who chose to accept. And, within one minute of the time designated by Capt. H., the cannonading commenced, and continued, with short intervals, to 3 P. M. During the intervals no disposition was manifested on the part of the inhabitants to come to terms for the saving of the property. At 4 P. M., a party landed, commanded by a Lieutenant, and burned the town. San Juan, or Greytown, on the 13th, was entirely destroyed! One or two small buildings, at the suburbs, remain to mark the spot. No lives lost. Mr. Scott, agent of the Accessory Transit Company, tendered a free passage, by the *Prometheus*, to all who wished to leave. A few accepted the offer.

The *Cyane* sails for Boston on the 17th inst., and takes Mr. Fabens, our Commercial Agent, home. Officers and crew all well.

The H. B. M. schooner *Bermuda*, the West India Company's mail steamer *Dee* and a British merchantman were witnesses of the same, laying in the harbor at the time. The revolution in Nicaragua and the difficulties at San Juan have not interfered in any way with the transit of the California passengers over the route. The rainy season has now commenced in earnest. The steamer *Pacific*, connecting with the *Prometheus*, arrived at San Juan del Sur on the evening of the 13th inst. She left San Francisco on the night of the 1st, and outside the Heads met the steamers *Sierra Nevada* and *Yankee Blade*. The *Prometheus* left Punta Arenas on the 16th inst.

Specie List.

Duncan, Sherman & Co.	$137,000	To Order	79,063
American Exch. Bank	105,000	Selig & Co.	17,295
Wells, Fargo & Co.	112,906	Robinson & Lowden	17,000
Wm. Hogue & Co.	108,000	Charles Morgan	78,000
Drexel & Co., Philad'a	117,500	Charles Morgan	599
Wm. Feigman & Co.	15,000	Total	$805,853

ARRIVAL OF THE ILLINOIS.

Gold Freight $977,448.

The United States Mail steamer *Illinois* sailed from Aspinwall, at 10 o'clock on the 16th instant, eleven hours after the sailing of steamer *North Star*. Crossing the Carribbean Sea, experienced strong head winds, with heavy sea.

Died—July 17, Thomas Fleck, a passenger from San Francisco, by steamer *Uncle Sam*; 18th, John Fanor, laborer on the Panama Railroad.

The *Illinois* stopped at Kingston on her outward passage, coaled, and took on board 410 negro laborers for the Panama Railroad.

Specie List.

Adams & Co.	$441,215	Peter Maison	3,200
American Exch. Bank	272,000	Newhouse & Spate	10,250
C. H. Cummings	10,381	T. & R. Neilson	5,000
John Cunningham	9,000	G. S. Robbins & Son	13,000
Wm. Cunningham	1,949	C. W. Thomas	4,300
John Durand & Co.	5,983	T. Watteau & Son	23,000
D. F. Davison & Co.	12,000	J. H. Williams	10,168
Foster Elliott & Co.	12,031	Wells, Fargo & Co.	101,400
Wm. Hogo & Co	40,000	On Freight	$977,448

The Elopement.

Monday, July 24, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In the Times of this morning I perceive a paragraph stating in substance, that "an actor at Barnum's Museum" has eloped with some lady of Williamsburg. Allow me to assure you that as far as the "actor at Barnum's" is concerned, your reporter has been deceived. No gentleman connected with the Museum has been so unfortunate.

Very truly yours,

JOHN GREENWOOD, Jr., Manager.

Per John S. Du Solle.

Army Orders.

War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, Thursday, July 20, 1854.

The Secretary of War performs a painful duty in announcing to the army the death of Brevet Major-General Nathan Towson, Paymaster General, who, after a protracted illness, has just closed his earthly career at his residence in this city.

The character of this gallant soldier and pure-minded gentleman needs no labored eulogy. Entering the military service as captain of artillery at the commencement of the war of 1812, his deeds of daring soon rendered his name familiar to his countrymen, and made his battery terrible in the contests with the foe. His courage was conspicuous on nearly every field, and elicited repeatedly the special approbation of his Government. Called, nearly a third of a century since, to the head of the highly responsible department over which he presided at his death, and frequently charged with other important trusts, he trod the path of duty with such devotion and singleness of purpose as throughout that long period to win the respect and confidence of all his official superiors in the varied relations and frequent changes through which he passed.

As appropriate honors to the memory of the deceased, each military post will fire minute guns, (thirteen,) commencing at meridian, and display the national flag at half-staff from the same hour till sunset on the day next after the receipt of this order; and the officers of the army will wear the prescribed badge of mourning for thirty days. By order of the Secretary of War.

S. Cooper, Adjutant General.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

MR. PETIT'S PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Criminal Charges Against Col. Benton.

More Astounding Frauds in the House.

An Important Bill Altered After its Engrossment.

Appointment of Another Corruption Committee.

PASSAGE OF THE FORTIFICATION BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

Washington, Monday, July 24.

The Investigating Committee appointed to-day, are already examining witnesses. They will report soon.

All sorts of rumors are afloat in relation to this astounding fraud. It is believed that there is more than one Senator implicated. It is not improbable that motions will be made for the expulsion of two members of the House. The investigation will be a thorough one, as the Committee is in earnest.

Mr. Clayton spoke against the Reciprocity Treaty in Executive session to-day. The Senate may agree to a pending proposition and throw the Executive business over to the Extra Session after the 4th of August. The friends of the Reciprocity Treaty must be earnest in their efforts if they would secure its ratification this session. There is no probability that this session will be prolonged.

S.

From Washington.

Washington, Monday, July 24.

The Senate's resolution for the meeting of Congress will designate the 1st of November instead of December, as erroneously reported.

Two deaths from the heat occurred here on Saturday. To-day has been cool, with showers.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Washington, Sunday, July 23, 1854.

The effort to get up a cholera panic here has utterly failed, but an epidemic of frauds, or charges of fraud, has broken out, and is already assuming a fearful type. First we have the Colt investigation, which will turn out an ill-advised flash in the pan, and pass the bill designed to be defeated. Next we have a positive charge of fraud and corruption made by a scion of Duff Green against Hon. Thomas H. Bayly, of Virginia, which, having been exploded once already, probably hasn't enough of saltpetre in it to go off a second time, even in smoke. To-day we have ominous whisperings relative to a fraud alleged to have been perpetrated in the engrossment of the (House) Minnesota Railroad Land bill, which passed not long since, by the substitution of a single word for the one employed in the bill as it was *ordered* to be engrossed, and the effect of which is to put the granted lands directly into the hands of the Company without the intervention of the Legislature of the Territory. I know not how much of truth there is in this rumor, nor yet who is responsible for the fraud if any has been perpetrated; but the subject should certainly undergo careful investigation. No more dangerous fraud scarcely could be enacted than that which alters the phraseology of an act of Congress from the text employed by the framers of the law.

I send you herewith a copy also of the memorial of the Wheeling and Belmont Bridge Company which was referred to the Senate's Judiciary Committee a few days ago. This memorial, as you will perceive, is of a most extraordinary character, and requests an examination into charges of corruption preferred against Hon. Robert C. Grier, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. This document may well be expected to attract the attention of the whole country. The Judiciary should, and *must* be above suspicion, else one of the strongest pillars of our Government crumbles to dust. It is to be expected therefore, that the Judiciary Committee will give this memorial a most careful consideration, and take steps to afford the memorialists the fullest opportunity to prove the truth of their extraordinary allegations, and the grounds of their dark suspicions. If there is reasonable ground for these charges, the ermine should be speedily torn from the back of him who has disgraced it; and if they cannot be clearly sustained, those who make them should be held up, at the earliest day possible, to the public scorn.

The *very last* substitute for the original Homestead bill, and the one which finally passed the Senate, is claimed by the friends of the Homestead to contain all the valuable principles of the original Homestead bill, introduced by Hon. John L. Dawson, of Pennsylvania. The only difference is, that the original made free grants of land, (which the President would have vetoed,) and the substitute charges 25 cents an acre for them, and gives the settler five years in which to pay for his homestead. It is safe to say that the man who, after living on and cultivating 160 acres of land during a space of five years, is unable to pay this small sum therefor, is not the sort of man one would like for his neighbor. The bill, as it stands, secures the principle of "homes to all," on terms which every honest man can readily accept. The prospect of its passing the House brightens.

Mr. Stoeckel, the Russian Chargé, is much delighted with his treaty of neutrality, just concluded. The doctrine of "free ships make free goods," he maintains, has been asserted and sustained by Russia ever since the days of Catherine. The treaty will doubtless be acted upon ere adjournment; as also (if I mistake not) will *that* treaty for the cession or annexation of the Sandwich Islands, which I have been anticipating during the last two or three months.

Calling upon the world renowned Colonel Fremont, at his residence, a few evenings since, I was favored with an exhibition of quite a number of the three hundred daguerreotype views of various points of interest passed by him during his recent expedition across the Rocky Mountains, taken by the Colonel, with the assistance of a young artist who belonged to his party. I hardly know whether to express most admiration of the perfection of these pictures, as works of art, or of the happy idea which suggested this method of presenting perfectly truthful descriptions of the country through which the explorer passed. Some of these views present a back-ground of twenty or thirty miles; and, notwithstanding they were all taken in the open air, and under circumstances which made it quite impossible for the artists to avail themselves of some of the chemicals deemed indispensable by Brady or Whitehurst, the latter gentlemen never turned out better specimens of the art than are many of the Colonel's plates.

It will be remembered that Col. Fremont undertook his last trip with a view to ascertaining whether there is, on the 38th or 39th parallel of latitude, an available route for the Pacific Railroad, which would not be buried in deep snows during the Winter season. It was in Midwinter that he passed the Rocky Mountains, by what is known as the *Cochatope* pass; and the daguerreotypes, which cannot falsify, show the pass to be quite free from snow, without as much, indeed, as we had in the streets of Washington at precisely the same time.

These views are taken, also, so as to show the general conformation of the earth, the character of the woody spots, of the rivers and their banks, the prairies and their verdure, the mountains, and all the other natural phenomena interesting to him who seeks reliable information on the subject of a Central Railroad route. Col. Fremont estimates that there are no grades in the *Cochatope* pass exceeding 35 feet to the mile, and that there are nowhere on the route obstructions more formidable than are found in any local railroad route in the United States. He states, also, that he discovered another pass, a little north of the *Cochatope*, which is even of easier grades than that. The road by either of these passes enters the State of California at the head of the San Joaquin River, which may be easily followed, in a light carriage, all the way to the Bay of San Francisco.

S.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE.....Washington, Monday, July 24.

Mr. Petit made a personal explanation in reply to Mr. Benton's letter, in which he (Petit) was referred to as a "great liar" and a "dirty dog." He said that if he did not show Col. Benton to be a wicked and malicious falsifyer of truth, an imbecile and a dotard, he would be content to deserve the epithets Mr. Benton had applied to him.

Mr. Mason submitted to the Senator and to the Chair whether without any reference to the matters in controversy it was in order or decorous for a Senator in his place to speak thus of a member of the other House.

Mr. Petit said that if what Mr. Benton had said of him were true, he would be unworthy of association with gentlemen.

Mr. Mason said the letter was a matter made public not in the House but through the public newspapers. He raised the question of order whether the Senator could thus speak of a member of the other House.

Mr. Chase said that, in a personal explanation, the same rules applied as in other debates. It was not in order to reflect upon a member of the other House as such.

Mr. Petit said he did not intend to refer to Mr. Benton as a member of the House body, or to any act of his as such.

Mr. Mason asked if the decision of the Chair was confined to remarks upon members of the House as such.

The Chair said it was for mattters and things not done as a member of Congress. A member was entitled to no protection that did not extend to any other citizen.

Mr. Petit resumed reading from Mr. Benton's "thirty years," as to the addition of the Platte County to Missouri. He said that Mr. Benton's speech on the Nebraska bill had been extensively circulated in Indiana, and that when he (Petit) went there a few weeks ago, he found those who had been the loudest in charging Mr. Benton with being a thief, with having stolen money and secreted it in his neck-cloth in North Carolina, with having been guilty of the murder of Lucas, &c., were now most lavish in praising that speech. He continued till 12 o'clock, being frequently called to order.

A number of petitions were then presented and referred.

Mr. Sumner presented a petition from Charles McKenzie, a British subject, praying that the large fees exacted of foreign patentees be abolished.

Mr. Mason objected to the reception of the petition. Foreigners cannot communicate with this Government through its Legislature.

The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was taken up.

The pending amendment was that on the Washington Water Works.

A long debate took place.

Mr. Slidell moved a proviso that none of the money shall be expended until Washington and Georgetown shall appropriate and pay over a sum equal to one-third of whatever sum may be appropriated by Congress; that said corporations shall have power to raise such sums, by loan or otherwise, and that the main aqueduct shall not exceed seven feet in diameter, instead of nine feet as at present.

This amendment, after a debate, was rejected. Yeas, 20; Nays, 30.

Mr. Hunter moved the same amendment, reducing the contribution of Washington and Georgetown to one-fourth of the appropriation, and omitting that part reducing the diameter of the aqueduct. Adopted—26 to 19.

Mr. Hamlin moved to add that the aqueduct shall not be more than seven feet in diameter. After a debate it was lost.

The question then recurring on the amendment as amended, the bill was postponed.

The Senate then went into Executive Session, and after a long time spent therein, the doors were opened and several reports received. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Monday, July 24.

The House passed the bill incorporating the the Greenwood Cemetery Company.

By unanimous consent the private bills considered on Saturday in the Committee of the Whole, were brought before the House, and passed—nearly one hundred.

Mr. Washburne (Ill.) rose to a question of privilege. He said the House on the 20th of June passed the bill granting lands to Minnesota to aid in the construction of railroads, and a material alteration had been made since its engrossment. The bill was introduced here by the Committee on the public lands. It was drawn up by a gentleman from Minnesota, who was well acquainted with the subject, and who had frequent consultations with him (Washburne) concerning its provisions. Minnesota had chartered a company with most extraordinary powers, granting to it all the lands which have been or may hereafter be donated to that Territory for the construction of railroads. The House, to avoid this, added the proviso that said lands shall be subject to the disposition of any future legislature for the purpose aforesaid, nor shall they inure to the benefit of any company hereafter to be constituted or organized. This was the way the bill was originally framed to prevent the company to receive the benefit of the grant. The first alteration that he noticed was made by the Committee. The second alteration which he charged with being made after the bill was engrossed was the word "or" to the word "and," it to read constituted and organized. This Company not being constituted and organized, expects to hold these lands under the bill, and hence he charged this object in the alteration. The word was in a hand different from that of the engrossment. This was a matter affecting deeply the proceedings of the House, and it was due that an examination should be made, as the records of this House have been mutilated.

Mr. Henn, who is in the Committee of Engrossed bills, said he recollected very well that the word future was left out, and was surprised when he discovered it struck from the original bill. He did not recollect anything about the words to which Mr. Washburne had called the attention of the House.

Mr. Washburne said he understood the bill was altered after it was sent from the Senate. He offered a resolution for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the fact which he had brought before the House, with power to send for persons and papers and to examine witnesses under oath.

Mr. Campbell offered an amendment, that the same Committee also inquire into any other interpolations of the bills of this House. His reason for this was that several days ago an important interlineation was made in the resolution fixing the compensation of the officers of the House. He did not say that fraud was intended, but it was due to the integrity of this House that these things be stopped.

Mr. McMullen concurred with him in his opinion.

Mr. Washburne's resolution with Mr. Campbell's amendment was then adopted.

Mr. Mace made an ineffectual attempt to introduce a resolution to inquire what quantity of land has been purchased, and by whom, at the terminus of said railroad, since the passage of the bill.

Mr. Letcher gave notice that to-morrow he should introduce a bill to repeal the Minnesota Land Law.

Mr. Cobb moved to suspend the rules to take up the bill granting lands to Alabama for railroad purposes. Disagreed to—96 against 64—not two-thirds.

The House then went into the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The Fortification Appropriation bill was then amended and laid aside to be reported to the House.

Mr. Stevens of Mich. rose to a personal explanation with reference to the subject on which a Special Committee had a short time since been ordered to be appointed. He intended to make his statement on honor. After the Minnesota Land bill had been sent to the Committee on Public Lands, of which he is a member, it was referred to him for his individual action upon it. Gentlemen who were connected with them called on him and requested that certain alterations might be made in the third section before he returned the bill to the Committee. The alterations desired were explained. One of them was to affect the subject of legislation in Minnesota in relation to lands granted by Congress, and he with his own hands struck from the original bill the word "future." The other was the alteration of the word "or" to "and," and he thought proper it should be made, and he supposed he made it. He presented the bill with some explanation to the Committee on Public Lands, which approved it. He then reported it to the House. It passed, and was sent to the Senate. After getting there, his attention was called to the bill. It was remarked the alteration which he said he had made he did make, or that the bill did not contain the alteration. He conferred with one or two gentlemen of the Senate and told them frankly when he reported the bill to the Committee on Public Lands, he made the alterations, or intended to do so. Subsequently, one of the Senate Clerks came to him in the lobby fronting the centre door. He meant General Patten, who held out the bill, and, pointing out the third section, asked him whether it was right. To which he, (Stevens,) replied it was not right as it passed from the Committee on the public lands and according to his recollection, he further said: You will find it if you look at the original draft the word "and" instead of "or" is there. He went to the desk of the engrossing clerk of the House, (Sprole,) where the matter was talked over. He there stated he had supposed he had made the alteration in the original draft and thought he voted for the bill as thus amended. The question came up as to whether the alteration could be made, and several senators said it was a mere verbal alteration and they had frequently made such—[Cries, "Give their names"—"Give their names."] He would not give them as those gentlemen are not implicated. He would do what is honorable, but would go no further. The matter was adjourned to Colonel Forney's room, where he made a similar statement.

Mr. Forney said he did not know whether the bill could be altered, but Mr. Patten said we frequently make such alterations. Whereupon Mr. Forney remarked: "it would be better then the alteration should be made. He (Stevens) left, and the alteration was made in consequence of what had taken place. He wished to withhold nothing, but to state the facts, however much he may have erred. He wished to state them frankly. If he had sinned it was an error of judgment, nothing more. He was perfectly certain Colonel Forney, in giving his sanction to the alteration, supposed he was right and justified in so doing. He wished here to say this was the first and the last interview he had had with Colonel Forney on the subject. So help him God, he did not then know of any design in having the bill changed from its original form. In reply, the only interest he had in the bill, was to connect the waters of the Mississippi with the lake and steamboat navigation, and thereby benedt many other States, and the substitution of the word "and" for "or," could not affect the original purpose. [A voice. Did I understand you to say that you gave the order?] I said, if the thing could be done, I should be gratified to have it done. The only interest I have in the bill is that it benefits my State, and doing this benefits other States. The alteration simply gives to Companies which are now organized, but were not organized when the bill was passed, an opportunity to compete in the Minnesota Legislature for a portion of the grant.

Mr. Haven—This statement is too important not to be embodied in the testimony before the House.

The Committee then acted on the Senate's amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill, rejecting some of them. A report to this effect was afterwards made to the House and concurred in.

The Fortification bill was then passed by a vote of 72 against 68. It appropriates for

Fort Montgomery, on Lake Champlain	$15,000
Fort Knox, Maine	20,000
Fort Warren, Narrows, Boston Harbor	30,000
Fort Adams, Rhode Island	15,000
Fort Schuyler, New-York	15,000
Fort Richmond, New-York	60,000
Fort Carroll, Maryland	50,000
Fort Monroe, Virginia	20,000
Fort Sumpter, South Carolina	20,000
Fort Church, entrance Cumberland Sound	25,000
Fort Barancas and Barracks, Florida	10,000
Fort McRee, Florida	10,000
Fort Taylor, Florida	75,000
Fort Jefferson, Florida	50,000
The fortifications at San Francisco	130,000
The fortifications at Alcatras Island, California	100,000
The fortifications at Fort Point, California	100,000
The Forts on the Western frontiers of Texas	100,000
For repairing Fort Niagara	3,000
For repairs of Fort Preble	1,000
For the repair and improvement of Fort Independence, Massachusetts	10,000
For the repairs of Fort Columbus and Castle William	4,580
For repairs of Fort Hamilton and Fort Permanent, wharf New-York Harbor	10,000
For the repair of Fort Mifflin, Pennsylvania	1,000
For the repair of the wharf at Old Point Comfort, Virginia	7,000
For repair of Fort Macon, North Carolina	10,000
For the preservation of the site at Fort Macon, North-Carolina	1,000
For the preservation of Fort Moulton, South Carolina	4,200
For the preservation of Fort Moulton, South Carolina	12,300
For the repairs of Fort Jackson, Georgia	5,000
For the repairs of Fort Morgan, Alabama	5,000
For the repairs of Fort Pike, Louisiana	1,000
For the repair of Fort Macomb	2,000
For the repairs of Tower Dupree, Louisiana	500
For repairs and extension of Fort St. Philip, Louisiana	25,000
For the repair of the Barracks at Fort Hamilton, New-York	1,000

The following gentlemen were appointed as a select committee on Mr. Washburne's resolution—Messrs. Washburne, (Ill.) Breckenridge, Campbell, Barry, Davis, (Ind.) Adjourned.

Southern Mail Items, &c.

Baltimore, Monday, July 24.

New-Orleans papers of Tuesday last are received. They contain late Texas dates; the news being mainly accounts of Indian forays along the frontiers.

New-Orleans was quite healthy. The deaths during the week ending 16th, being only 129.

The deaths in Baltimore during the past week were 174—none from cholera.

The Cholera in Boston.

Boston, Monday, July 24.

Nine deaths by cholera have been reported here since Saturday; eight of the victims were foreigners.

The weather is still quite hot. The thermometer at noon indicated 91° in the shade.

Fatal Accident.

Stamford, Conn., Monday, July 24.

Yesterday afternoon the boom of a sail boat upon the Sound, came around with such violence as to knock overboard a young man named John Scofield, who sank before his companions could reach him. His body has not been recovered.

Mowing Machine Trial.

Cooperstown, Monday, July 24.

In the United States Circuit Court, Judge Nelson, in Chambers, has granted an order in the case of Howard and others *versus* Forbush and others, restraining the defendants from making, using or vending the Forbush Mowing Machine.

The Weather.

Philadelphia, Monday, July 24.

A refreshing rain is falling here. The thermometer stands at 84°, and is tending downwards.

Baltimore, Monday, July 24.

It is raining in this city, and the heat has greatly moderated this morning.

Southern Mail Failure.

Baltimore, Monday, July 24.

We have no mail this morning south of Wilmington, N. C.

Noble Contribution.

London, Tuesday, July 4, 1854.

My Dear Sir: I have just returned from a brilliant celebration of the glorious Anniversary of our Independence at the Star and Garter Hotel. Richmond, which was made doubly interesting by the Queen sending from the Throne Room in the Palace full-length portraits of herself and Prince Albert to place by the side of that of Washington; a compliment which I cannot too highly appreciate.

While seated beneath the calm and dignified features of our beloved Washington, and listening to the beautiful eulogium of Sir James Emerson Tennent, (who is a highly influential member of the Government,) it recalled to my mind the magnificent Monument now being erected in your city to the Father of his Country—the highest in the world, but bearing no comparison to the proportion of his exalted character. That I may have a hand in its construction, as I have long intended, I beg to contribute my mite, and hereby authorize you to place my name on the subscription list for one thousand dollars. Very respectfully and truly yours,

GEORGE PEABODY.

Wm. W. Corcoran, Esq., Washington.

Close Sailing of Clipper Ships.—Our morning and evening editions of yesterday report the arrival of the celebrated clipper ships *Wild Pigeon*, built by George Raynes, of Portsmouth; the *Sweepstakes*, built by Westervelt, of New-York, and the *Flying Fish*, built by Donald McKay, of Boston.

These three ships passed the Straits of Sunda—the *Sweepstakes* and *Wild Pigeon* in company, and the *Flying Fish* four days previously, and after repeatedly falling in with each other on the passage, arrived here within fourteen hours of the same time, the *Wild Pigeon* being first reported, then the *Sweepstakes*, and, shortly after, the *Flying Fish*.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Suicide by Hanging.—Yesterday morning the dead body of a man named James O'Neil was found with a small rope around the neck dangling from the rafter of his house, at the corner of Harmony and Nayades-streets, Fourth District. The Coroner was sent for, the body cut down, and an inquest held. The jury brought in a verdict of "Suicide by hanging." O'Neil had been in the Parish Prison for a long time, on a charge of bigamy, but a few weeks since one of his wives was killed by the Carrollton cars passing over her body, and he then got out of jail. A day or two ago his other wife ran away from him. These two heavy misfortunes turned the poor fellow's brain, and about 7 o'clock on Tuesday evening he bought a rope, adjusted it around his neck in the most approved style, reached the rafters of the house by means of a ladder, attached the rope thereto, and then took his final leap. [*N. O. Crescent, July 16.*

The McDonogh Estate.—In reply to inquiries as to the actual condition of the affairs of the McDonogh succession, and whether the cities of Baltimore and New-Orleans will soon enter into possession of the effects, the New-Orleans *True Delta* says: "We believe we may hazard the opinion that the estate is not likely to be soon out of litigation, the question of the legal right of McDonogh to set aside his legal heirs in the manner provided by his will, not yet having been determined by the Supreme Court of the State. To effect this, Messrs. Durant and Horner have appeared on behalf of the heirs, and have taken strong and initiatory grounds to bring the matter to the highest legal arbitration on the merits."

Burned in Effigy.—Governor Matteson, of Illinois, has rendered himself exceedingly unpopular in many sections of that State by his having pardoned a number of Irish laborers on a Railroad, who murdered an American contractor at La Salle. On Saturday week the Governor being on a railroad tour, happened to stop several hours at the scene of the murder, when the citizens embraced the occasion to collect in large numbers and burn him in effigy, to testify their indignation at his act.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

COMPLICATION OF THE WAR QUESTION.

SUSPECTED TREACHERY OF AUSTRIA.

DEPRESSION IN THE FUNDS.

Cotton and Grain Lower.

The U. S. mail steamer *Pacific*, from Liverpool Wednesday, 12th July, (11 o'clock,) arrived this morning at 6½ o'clock.

The *Arabia* arrived at Liverpool on Sunday, the 9th, at 7 o'clock, morning.

Liverpool Cotton Market 1-16 lower. Breadstuffs further declined. Consols lower, 91¼@91⅜.

The news is ominous, though indefinite, Austria being strongly suspected of playing the game of Russia. There has been no fighting of any importance.

THE LATEST.

A letter from Seville, of June 27, says: "The two daughters of General Rosas have just taken the veil at the Convent of the Virgin de la Algeria, at this place."

The Federal Assembly of Switzerland met at Berne, on the 3d July, to open the Session. M. J. Fazy was elected President of the Council of the States, and Mr. Duss President of the National Council.

The Turkish Loan is not meeting with much success in England.

Prince Francis Joseph Dietrichstein is dead.

S. Hammond, merchant, Leeds, has suspended payment,—liabilities £30,000.

The hearing in the case of Capt. Beck, of the ship *Harkaway*, at Liverpool, who is under arrest for shooting one of his crew, is further postponed until noon to-day, (Wednesday,) 12th. The case excites much interest.

Important Political Moves!

It is telegraphed from Berlin that Count de Kœnigsmark will be the bearer of a Prussian note, and will at once proceed to Vienna. Prussia, in this document, invites Austria to join the Cabinet of Berlin in proposing fresh negotiations for the reëstablishment of peace. The demand upon Austria is said to be in consequence of the Russian answer, in which preliminaries were proposed which would have to precede the negotiations for peace, and which would only commence after the Four Powers had approved of the acceptance of the Protocol of the 9th April by Russia. The Emperor Nicholas in his answer, makes the possibility of negotiations dependent upon the manner in which the evacuation of Turkey would take place.

Continental letters express doubts as to the intentions of Austria, and state their belief that the real difficulties of the war are only commencing; also that if Austria could secure the free navigation of the Danube, her further opposition to Russia would be doubtful. In Berlin there was a feeling of public depression, from the belief that the Prussian Cabinet was assisting Russia by a pressure upon the Austrian Government. The English and French envoys at Berlin have received orders to demand categorical explanations from Prussia as to her future course.

The Austrian Field Marshal Hess was to have an interview with Omar Pasha and the allied Generals at Rustchuk on the 5th.

A flotilla of French and English boats has destroyed the Russian works at the Sulina mouth of the Danube. A sharp but ineffectual resistance was offered. A Russian General was taken prisoner. The guns were thrown into the Danube.

Paris Bourse—[*By Telegraph.*]—Our funds exhibit renewed heaviness, and the money market wears a less favorable appearance. The Four and a Half per Cents show no change of moment, but the Threes have declined one per cent. since yesterday. Closing prices are Four and a half per Cent. Rentes, 98; Three per Cent. Rentes, 71 85; Bank Shares, 2,855.

Vienna, Tuesday Evening, 11th—[*By Telegraph.*]—The Austrian funds have not experienced any further fall, but the exchange on London has not recovered from its late considerable rise.

Hermannstadt—[*By Telegraph.*]—Forty thousand Russians are being concentrated at Plojesti.

London.—Latest gossip is, that the Russian diplomatist, Count ——, is here, by connivance of the British Government, and that a member of the Cabinet introduced him to a West-end Club.

A telegraphic dispatch to an extra of the London *Morning Chroniele*, dated Dantzic, Monday, 10, says that Napier's fleet had retired from Cronstadt, and was at anchor at Baro Sound. There had been no action. No other dispatch confirms that report, but it is considered likely to be true—the reason being that the fleet may have returned to cover the landing of French troops on the coast.

Cholera prevails at St. Petersburg; on 1st July there were 400 cases.

THE WAR.

Vienna, Tuesday Evening.—The journal *Austrian Correspondenz* contains the following: "On the 8th, after a long struggle, the Turks got possession of the islands of Mokan and Oineika, and subsequently of Guirgevo. The Russians were totally defeated on the Wallachian territory."

Prince Gortschakoff is forming a camp of 30,000 men between Bucharest and the Danube.

The *Post* says, that according to Berlin letters, Colonel Manteuffel was to leave Berlin for London on a mission, the object of which is to conciliate the opposition that has shown itself to a renewal of negotiations. It is added that the Czar, if a renewal should be agreed to, would even abandon the line of the Sereth, and withdraw all the Russian troops into his own territory.

The Baltic.

Telegraphic dispatches from Dantzig state Admiral Napier has returned with the fleet to Baro Sound. The Cholera was raging at Cronstandt, and the Admiral was unwilling to keep his men unnecessarily in the neighborhood.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, 4th.—The Allied fleets sailed on the 2d, and were out of sight of Odessa.

Business generally depressed although considerable quantities of produce were still being sent overland to England. In imported goods extensive dullness prevailed, and the quotations for Indigo especially were such as to indicate a degree of caution and apathy on the part of the great manufacturers, which can only be attributed to their knowledge of the internal distress of the country.

Odessa, June 30.—Business totally stagnant. The weather was all that could be desired for the growing crops.

London, July 12.

Stock Exchange.—The *Times* says an active demand for money, in consequence of a continued supply of Stock from the public, and a further payment of 20 ℔ cent. on the first two million of Exchequer Bonds, were the prevailing depression on Tuesday; but a variety of idle reports were at the same time circulated.

Throughout the day, the rate for interest for loans on Consols was 4 ℔ cent., and on all other kinds of Government Securities was 5 ℔ cent.

The *Times* says the stoppage was announced on Tuesday, of Mark Gopcevitch, the nephew and London correspondent of Spiridone Gopcevitch, of Trieste. His acceptances are supposed to be from £120,000 to £150,000; but they are rather extensively distributed, so that the damage will not fall with extreme severity on any individual holders.

More Austrian Negotiations with Russia.

Telegraphic dispatches from Vienna of the 6th and 9th, state that unsatisfactory to me the Russian propositions brought by Prince Gortschakoff (brother of the General) to Vienna, the Austrian Government has returned to the work of negotiation. Gortschakoff had an audience of the Austrian Emperor on the 8th. It is not expected that the negotiations can enter into their next phase under a fortnight. Meanwhile Austria continues not to enter the Turkish Principalities. The Porte, however, is marching fresh troops into Moldavia.

It is rumored that Prussia influenced Austria to defer the advance of the Austrian army into Wallachia.

The Czar's Reply to Prussia.

The *New Prussian Gazette* gives the following details of the answer of the Czar, brought by Colonel Manteuffel:

1. Russia accepts the common protection of the Christians, such as the four Powers have included it in the protocols of the Conference of Vienna.

2. Russia will evacuate the Ottoman territory if the Western Powers will also do so, that is, if Austria does not enter it.

3. Russia will retain the line of the Danube from strategic motives.

4. Russia is ready to enter into negotiations on the condition of the reëstablishment of peace, provided the Czar has a guarantee that nothing unfavorable shall be undertaken against him during the course of the negotiations.

Further concessions are not to be expected from Russia.

THE CZAR AND THE GERMAN CABINETS.

Suspicions of Austrian Treachery—The Czar's Reply.

From the Paris Journal des Debats.

"What is this reply? It has been much talked of during the last three days, and the journals of all countries and of all parties have given an account of it. If we may judge from what has been said on the subject, we must consider it as equivocal and evasive; that it says yes on one point and no on another; that it reproduces demands that have been already decided on at Constantinople and at Vienna—*in a word, that it is one of those expedients which had been foreseen, and the probable consequences of which had been discussed beforehand.* The following is the most accredited version of it: 'Russia accepts the common protection of the Christians as determined on in the protocols of the Conferences of Vienna.' This declaration might be considered as an important concession, if Russia did not reserve to herself especially the military protectorate. 'Russia will evacuate the Ottoman Territory if the Western Powers will do the same, and if Austria will not enter it.' This proposition of Russia has been already rejected, and it is for that reason that Austria and Prussia have insisted on the pure, simple, and immediate evacuation of the Principalities by the Russian armies, and without any regard to the military attitude of France and England, and to the positions which the squadrons and armies of these two Powers occupy in the Black Sea and on the shores of that sea, and it cannot be admitted that this demand will be better received now that it implies a direct attack against Austria, in consequence of the convention signed between that Power and the Porte on the 14th at Constantinople. 'Russia will keep the line of the Sereth from strategetic motives.' It is certain that the line of the Sereth is an excellent military position, but if Russia retains it she would maintain herself in all that portion of Moldavia which is comprised between the Sereth and the Pruth. This is, therefore, a pretension which was virtually rejected when the speedy liberation of the Principalities was laid down as a first condition of the reëstablishment of peace. 'Lastly, Russia is ready to enter on negotiations on the conditions for the reëstablishment of peace, provided she has a guarantee that noth

The Expedition of Austrian Allied Fatih.

From the London Times, July 11.

A French journal of repute, which reckons among its sources of information the Russian organs which still inflict on the inhabitants of France and in Western Germany, draws a strange and humiliating picture of the attitude assumed by the German Sovereigns towards the Court of St. Petersburg, and of the last negotiations between these personages. According to this narrative of the *Journal des Débats*, the official communications made by the German Cabinets to the Russian Government at the interview of Teschen were accompanied by confidential autograph letters, in which the Imperial and Royal correspondents addressed the Emperor NICHOLAS in the most affectionate terms. It is not *they* who will have made the alliance with the old enemy of the Porte and Poland, and the oppressor of Hungary and Italy. The dedication of England kept chafing under the apprehension of a fact which had certainly never taken into their pleasure on matters which had risen into very first importance were, by delay and bantering and of maintaining them until the end of the war. But every act of Russia is a denial of the existence of any legal authority in the Principalities, beyond the will of her own Generals; and the introduction of distinguished strangers, and that his introducer was a Cabinet Minister!! Can this be true?

The Czar's Answer to Austria.

From the London Times, July 10.

It was not till Tuesday, the 4th of July, that the Russian Cabinet at Vienna communicated to the Court of St. Petersburg the demands of the German States, and some further delay appears to have intervened in consequence of the temporary absence of the Emperor of Austria at that moment. Such propositions are as superficial as they are insincere; it is impossible to suppose that a astute Cabinet like that of St. Petersburg can delude itself with the expectation that such an overture would be accepted by the Emperor NICHOLAS. The Russian answer is said to have been couched in a very significant way by recent events. Austria, having bargained with the Porte to enter Wallachia and put the Russians out of their provinces, knowing the Austrians to be no more disposed to turn out the Russians than they were to drive the Turks from Wallachia, but now we have it from the Russians themselves. Whatever may have been the secret relations of Prussia with the Court of St. Petersburg, we certainly do not believe, without further proof, that at the very time when Austria was concluding a treaty of military operations with the Western Powers, and exchanging the most confidential communications with the Cabinet of Berlin, the latter was secretly intriguing with the Russian Government to defeat the objects of the Austrian treaty. The character of Austria needs some explanation. Her tongue were to have entered the Principalities, but her troops were to be employed in the different Cabinets.

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[illegible] Thursday, July 20, 1854.

[illegible] Hobart [illegible] Tuesday morning, the [illegible] Commencement to the Undergrad[illegible] Trinity Church by Rev. Presi[illegible] Linsley. The subject of the discourse was [illegible] The character of Moses as one who en[illegible] all the changing vicissitudes of life as beholding Him who is invisible, was portrayed in language flexible, eloquent and impressive; and the spiritual admonitions and advice therefrom deduced, were presented to the young gentlemen of the Senior Class in the happiest manner of their respected President. On Monday and Tuesday of this week the regular examinations of the College Classes were concluded, and the annual meeting of the Trustees of the Institution holden. Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the White Prize Medal was awarded in the College Chapel. The successful essayist was a member of the Senior Class, Mr. T. W. Mizner, of Detroit. The subject which he had selected for his essay was "The Connection between Systems of Philosophy and the Moral, Social and Political Condition of the Times and Nations in which they appear." The discourse was an extremely clear and lucid exposition of the theme, manifesting on the part of its author a vigorous mind and a well disciplined intellect. Immediately after the reading of the Essay the House of Convocation convened, and after the election of a Dean *pro tem.*, adjourned until 5 o'clock P. M. to meet at Trinity Church to listen to the oration to be delivered before the House by Rev. Wm. A. Matson, A. M., Editor of the *Gospel Messenger*. The subject of Mr. M.'s address was "Christian Education," and immediately after its delivery the thanks of the House were unanimously and heartily tendered the Rev. author for his eloquent and interesting oration, and a resolution passed request ing a copy of the same for publication. Following the address the House adjourned until 8½ o'clock Thursday morning. At 8 o'clock in the evening Rev. H. N. Hudson, Editor of the New-York *Churchman*, delivered an address at Trinity Church before the members of the Hermean Society. His theme was "The Use of Literature." I have neither the time nor disposition to speak at length of this highly eloquent and interesting address. A copy will undoubtedly be requested by the Society for publication. It was a masterly oration, eminently original and suggestive, and will have a permanent and valuable influence upon the moral and intellectual habits of not only the young men to whom it was addressed, but upon the entire large and admiring audience who listened to it. The exercises of Commencement Day proper take place to-morrow.

Geneva, Thursday Evening, July 20, 1854.

The exercises of Commencement week at Hobart College have been this year of peculiar interest. The White Prize Essays, the orations before the Convocation, and the "Hermean," excited much interest and attention; but Thursday was the day of especial regard. Commencement morning dawned auspiciously upon the beautiful "Village of the Lake." The number of strangers in town was unusually large, and before the hour appointed for the exercises at the Church, all the seats in Trinity, except those reserved for the procession, were filled.

At 10½ o'clock A. M., the procession—composed of Faculty and Students, Members of Convocation, Trustees of the College, candidates for admission, &c.—proceeded from the College grounds to the Church. Arrived at the Church, the exercises were conducted according to the following scheme:

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Salutatoria.....Charles Rollin Remington, Manlius.
The New World.....Truman Hart Strong, Palmyra.
Popular amusements as indicating
National Character...Nicholas Dyer Randall, Oneida.
The Progressive Age...Henry H. Mason, Canandaigua.
The Basis of Civil Authority..S H. Hammond, Albany.
The Highest Problem of Human
Reason.....Frederic Collins Goodwin, Auburn.
Architecture as a Fine Art.....Henry H. Bates, Albany.
Valedictory Oration—The Empire of the Crescent.....Thomas W. Mizner, Detroit.
Master's Oration....Albert S. Wheeler, A. B., Geneva.

The exercises as a whole deserve the highest praise; we can but briefly notice one or two of the young gentlemen. The "Salutatory" spoken by Mr. C. R. Remington, was a classical production; the orations of Messrs. Hammond and Bates were compositions of great merit, and received the most unqualified encomiums and praise. "The Highest Problem of Human Reason," by Mr. Goodwin, of Auburn, was a masterly oration; the style of composition was classical and energetic, distinguished by peculiar clearness and accuracy of expression. The manner of the speaker, as well as the matter of the discourse, was entirely successful, and won the attention of all present. The Valedictorian, Mr. Mizner, of Detroit, was the successful White Prize essayist, and the vigor and maturity of thought which marked his philosophical dissertation, were evident in his present production. The entire class evinced in their orations, sound, conservative, and Christian habits of thought; reflecting honor and credit upon the system of education pursued in Hobart College, and marking the College, in this age of progress, as one of the conservators of principles of true and enduring Reform. The Master's Oration, by Mr. Wheeler, of Geneva, "The Teachings of History," was a production which evinced unusual maturity and soundness of thought. The address was devoted to the consideration of the duties which the right understanding of the lessons of History devolve upon successive ages, and concluded with an especial application of the subject to the responsibilities and requirements of the educated and thoughtful men of the nineteenth century.

At a meeting of the House of Convocation, Paul F. Cooper, Esq., of Albany, was chosen Orator for the next Commencement, and Rev. J. M. Clark, of Niagara, substitute.

A most delightful excursion upon the Lake in the afternoon, and a pleasant and well attended levee at Rev. President Hale's, in the evening, closed Commencement day.

A Trip to Plymouth.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Boston, Thursday Evening, July 20, 1854.

I took a trip to Plymouth to-day, and I can with perfect truth call it a "sunny" excursion, taking the word both in the sense in which it is used by Mrs. Stowe and also in the more usual one. The Old Colony Railroad, in the cars of which I embarked at 8½ this morning, is certainly a very "old fogyish" concern, with its cars without rests for the feet below the seats, and without any hooks or similar appliances for the suspension of carpet-bags and umbrellas. And then their speed—why, it takes them nearly two hours to run thirty-seven miles, and then they charge $1 12½ for it. And at the stations (which occur every two or three miles) the conductor comes in and groans out the name, while the whistle gives half a dozen tremendous shrieks, as if to make up for the conductor's stillness.

Plymouth has been so often described, that of course I won't attempt it. But I never heard of it before as a place of Summer resort, although I found it to be admirably adapted for that purpose. The capital "Samoset House," built by the Railroad Company, stands on a little elevation just out of the village, fronting the bay, and but a short distance from the shore. The hosts, Messrs. Tribon & Gardner, seem to be very much liked by all the guests, and I can testify to their setting a capital table. Still and surf bathing are at hand, together with plenty of opportunities for rowing and sailing. There is plenty of salt-water fishing, while the neighboring brooks and ponds abound with trout and pickerel. A pleasant breeze is always blowing, and a fine piazza is at hand; and, in short, it's just the place where I should like to rusticate—and I know everybody else would. And then, all the drives about the vicinity, to the places made interesting by their associations with the Pilgrims. And, last but not least, you can have the Daily Times of the same morning every evening before 7 o'clock.

Mr. Warren, of New-York, the President of the Plymouth Pilgrims' Society, is at present in Plymouth, and he informed me that it is the intention of the Society to purchase the wharf where "Forefathers' Rock" is situated, and the surrounding property, and to build thereon a monument. [illegible] shortcomings have been already suffered with out any special effort. [illegible] every true son of New-England will be glad to contribute his portion.

It is a great pity that none of the old houses have been retained in Plymouth; why, everything is as new as in a Western city, and they are even introducing gas. What would Gov. Bradford say if he could awake and see the street through which he and the rest of the Puritans used to march in military array to the meeting house, now lighted with gas?

On my return to Boston I heard a newsman utter the following mysterious cry: "New-York *Herald*, *Know Nothing*, New-York Times, *Know Something*." I thought the inference to be drawn from the juxtaposition of the names to be very true.

The Montgomery Guards went down the bay yesterday with their hosts—a couple of Boston Irish Companies. While dining at Long Island there was a very pretty row, in which several heads and more crockery were broken. On their return several soldiers were decidedly ——. At least so most people thought who witnessed their certainly very strange marching.

By the way, I have just found out whence Boston derives the name of the "Modern Athens." It is now confidently stated that it is on account of the number of "*Greeks*" who throng her streets, the proportion of Irish inhabitants being notoriously great.

The heat here for the last few days has been very great although not near so intense as in New-York during the Fourth of July week. E. R.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Teachers' Association.—The Teachers held a special meeting on Saturday evening, in the Teachers' Room in the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-streets. D. H. Crittenden, Esq., presided.

The Committee appointed to confer with the several Railroad Companies, whose roads run to the north and west, for the purpose of obtaining a reduction of fare to Delegates from this City and vicinity to the Teachers' State Convention, about to be held at Oswego, submitted their report. No reduction could be obtained on the roads from this City to Albany; but the Central and the Syracuse and Oswego Companies had consented to convey Delegates to said Convention at the usual price, and gratuitously giving a return ticket.

A sort of *colloquium* was held in reference to the nature and objects of the New-York State Teachers' Association, its capacity for extensive usefulness and influence, &c. The Association then adjourned to next Friday evening, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of perfecting arrangements in regard to tickets or certificates.

Street Preaching.—The street preacher, Parsons, held forth on Sunday on the market steps at Harlem to a small audience. The exercises passed off quietly, attracting very little notice.

Important Legal Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—June.

Before Hon. Judges Mitchell, Roosevelt and Clerke.

We give below a number of important decisions rendered at the General Term of the Supreme Court during the last two months. These, with those we have already published, constitute all of any general interest that have been rendered up to the present date:

PRACTICE—INTERPLEADER.

Beck against *Stephani*.—The facts in this case are briefly as follows: A lot of goods were consigned by a firm in Germany to the plaintiffs, with directions to deliver them to Ryback, one of the defendants. Before any of the goods, except two cases, came into the possession of Ryback, the plaintiffs were directed not to deliver the goods to him, as they had been fraudulently obtained in Germany, and thence secretly shipped to America, Ryback not intending, at the time, to pay for them. The plaintiffs, however, had already delivered the bills of lading to Ryback, and the goods were then in the public storehouse, and not subject to their control. The plaintiffs, however, moved for an injunction, to restrain Ryback from taking possession of the goods, and for the appointment of a receiver, filing, at the same time, a bill of interpleader. The motion was granted, Ryback consenting to the appointment of a receiver. The plaintiffs subsequently brought an action for an extension of the injunction and receivership, and for an attachment against Ryback, alleging that he made a pretended sale to Stephani, in violation of the injunction, and, by amendment to the complaint, Stephani was made defendant. This motion was granted, and the defendant appealed. The principal ground of defence appears to have been, that the plaintiffs had no right to move for an injunction or file an interpleader; that they had no interest in the suit.

Mitchell, J.—Under the circumstances, it might be that plaintiffs had no ground to file a bill of interpleader, as they could not be responsible to the adverse claimants for anything which they had before done in ignorance of their claims, and in consequence of the evidence of title which these claimants had enabled Ryback to procure by the sale and delivery to him, and they could not be liable for anything they should afterwards do, as they no longer had control over these goods. But this objection is corrected as to Ryback, by his consenting that a receiver should be appointed who should sell the goods, and by an order being entered appointing such a receiver. After that it was too late for him to object to the validity of the injunction restraining him from interfering with those goods, for the reason that the complaint did not show grounds for a bill of interpleader. So every assignee for him, after that date, would be in like manner estopped from raising that objection, at least on a motion relating to the injunction or anything done under or in relation to it. Stephani is brought in by an amended complaint, which should have been and must be treated as a supplemental complaint, on the allegation that since the suit was commenced he became assignee or purchaser from Ryback without any valuable consideration. If this be true he is equally estopped. The new complaint shows that another set of goods had come to the plaintiffs' possession, and were still in their possession, together with the bills of lading under like circumstances. As to these goods, the defendants were in danger from adverse claims. The objection is made that they received the goods as the agents of Ryback merely, and therefore cannot cause him to interplead. But in fact they did not receive them from him—they received them from one Milberg, who also sent them the bills of lading to their order, and who may be the agent of the adverse claimants as much as of Ryback. A tenant cannot file a bill of interpleader against his lessor, and one claiming adversely to the lessor; but he may against persons claiming adversely to each other under the lessor. The plaintiffs here recognise the title as once in the vendors of the goods, and those vendors and Ryback now claim the goods adversely to each other. The plaintiffs obtained the possession, so far as they know, as much through the vendors as through Ryback. They never received it from Ryback; they only had an authority to deliver it to him. An order that an attachment issue against Ryback for violating the injunction as to the goods first shipped, in selling and delivering them to Stephani, has been granted. This is merely as process to bring him in to answer, and show whether he has done the act charged or not; it is for an attachment, and is to be bailable in $1,000; it is not for a commitment. If he has sold the goods to Stephani, or aided him in getting them from the Custom-House, he violated the injunction, and the attachment was proper; and, on that question, he cannot open the inquiry whether the injunction was properly granted. Whether, in imposing a fine for the contempt, that may not be considered, it is not now proper to decide. But, as before shown, both injunctions were *prima facie* good, and are, therefore, to be enforced until set aside. The order appealed from should be affirmed with costs, so that the attachment will issue and the injunctions continue in force. See, further, the opinion of Judge Clerke at Special Term.*

GUARANTEE—LIABILITIES OF BANKS.

Talman vs. *The Rochester City Bank*—Mitchell, J.—The defendants' points state that they may concede that if the bond and mortgage mentioned in this case had been assigned in good faith by Mumford to the Rochester City Bank, as security for the debt which he owed to the bank, the bank might (with the consent of Mumford) have assigned the bond and mortgage to another, and guaranteed the payment of the bond and mortgage. But that the distinction was manifest between the right of the bank to guarantee choses in action belonging to it and its right to guarantee those belonging to another. The concession is right, and a bank may certainly assign or convey any property held by it, and may enter into the common covenants of guarantee or warranty or making such assignment or conveyance. This right is a matter of substance and not of form; as a formal contrivance complying in all outward respects with the requirements of the rule would be a nullity if it was in fact a mere contrivance, and the substance of the transaction were contrary to the rule; so if the case before the court is in substance within the rule, and only needs a formality

See New-York Daily Times, 21st March, 1854.

the form should be dispensed, and the substance alone looked to, for it is not a question whether the bank has acted the regular form of law, but whether it has had any power or capacity to do the thing which it has done, in any plausible form; whether the bank had any powers, functions or franchises to guaranty in such a case, not whether it had used all the requisite forms, which would clearly show that it had such right. This is not like the case when that which partakes of the character of form is made necessary by statute; then the seeming form becomes essential and matter of substance by the effect of the statute—as when a bank is forbidden to issue circulating notes unless payable on demand or at its place of business. If the bank has the power or capacity to give its guaranty under the circumstances of this case, there is no statute against this form of doing it. The counsel for the plaintiff accordingly insists that the transaction in question was, in effect as well as in form, a guaranty by the bank, of securities in which it had an interest. This requires an examination of the arrangements made between the parties as shown by the complaint. On the 1st of August, 1838, Mumford was indebted to the bank in a large sum of money, and the bank was desirous of obtaining payment; Mumford, in order to procure the means of payment, and it is to be inferred in compliance with this desire, assigned to the American Life Insurance and Trust Company the first six installments, (amounting to $14,250,) of a bond and mortgage which he held from one Ingersoll. It was made a condition of the purchase that the bank should guarantee the final collection of those installments and of the interest to become due thereon; and the bank did accordingly execute to the Trust Company its guarantee, which was delivered to the Trust Company at the same time and place that Mumford assigned to the Company the bond and mortgage. Mumford received the consideration money for the assignment and guarantee, and applied the funds to payment of his indebtedness to the bank. His negotiation of the sale (as is admitted by the pleadings) was with the knowledge and assent of the bank, and for the mutual benefit of himself and of the bank. The guarantee executed by the bank recites that Mumford being indebted to the bank had proposed (as is to be inferred to the bank) to sell the bond and mortgage for the purpose of applying the funds of the first six installments upon his indebtedness to the bank, upon receiving from the bank their guarantee of the said installments and interest thereon, to enable him to effect the sale, and that Mumford in pursuance of that arrangement, had executed an assignment of the bond and mortgage to the Trust Company, with a covenant guaranteeing the collection of the principal and interest, and then in consideration of the premises, and of one dollar paid by the Trust Company, the bank guarantees to the Company the final collection of the said instalments, and of the interests thereon, and reserves to itself the right, upon any default in payment of principal or interest, to pay the amount then unpaid to the Company, and to have the bond and mortgage assigned to the bank, if the bank so elect. The mortgaged premises were sold on foreclosure, and on a final sale on 24th November, 1851, only realized $5,150, which was their fair value on the last mentioned day. Ingersoll was insolvent and removed from the State, and nothing could be collected from him. The bank is called upon to fulfil its guarantee, and insists that it had no legal capacity to make such a guarantee, and that it is not therefore liable on it. From this statement it is plain that Mumford held the bond and mortgage, and arranged with the bank to convert it into money for the benefit of the bank, and to apply the money to be received to pay his debt to the bank, and that in pursuance of this arrangement communicated to the Trust Company, he assigned the bond and mortgage to the company, and the bank at the same time guaranteed to the company the payment of the bond and mortgage, or of the first six installments on it, and that Mumford received the money from the Trust Company and applied the proceeds to the payment of his debt to the bank. If Mumford had assigned the bond and mortgage to the bank, and the bank had assigned them to the Company, and guaranteed the payment, as it did, it is conceded that the bank would have been liable. The only difference is that the one transfer from Mumford to the bank that would have been necessary in that case was omitted, and Mumford, to simplify the transaction, assigned directly to the Company. This was a mere matter of form in conveyancing, and neither the one form nor the other can be considered in any degree as an attempt to enlarge the franchises of the bank. The measure of a franchise is never determined by immaterial forms. The question always is what power or capacity has been given, not whether the power is exercised in a particular form. In substance the bank had an interest in the bond and mortgage—the arrangement made between it and Mumford, that he should assign the bond and mortgage for their benefit, or assign them and apply the proceeds to pay his debt to them, gave them such an interest in this bond and mortgage that to some extent the bond and mortgage were the property of the bank. It was agreed to be theirs when it was agreed that proceeds should be theirs; and when this agreement was carried out, and became an executed contract, it made the bond and mortgage as much to have been theirs by relation during the process of completing the arrangement, as if there had been an express contract, of a sufficient consideration to assign the bond and mortgage directly to the bank, that the bank might assign to the Company.

It was contended that in some respects the complaint set forth not facts, but the evidence of facts only. If the facts stated are such that if they were found as stated, the plaintiff must recover by operation of law, then the plaintiff has set forth a sufficient cause of action. So when the plaintiff alleges the execution of the guaranty by the bank, under its seal, and the guarantee recites the consideration on which it was executed, and that is a lawful and sufficient consideration, that is *prima facie* enough. A statement of certain evidence from which the law draws a conclusion of fact is in effect a statement of that fact; but a statement of evidence from which the law would not draw a conclusion of fact, but which would be left to a jury to find one way or the other, although it be so clear that a jury ought to find only one way, may not be sufficient in pleading. So it might be that it would not in pleading be a sufficient allegation of unseaworthiness of a ship to allege that she set sail, and on the same day, without encountering any storm or casualty, foundered at sea, although a jury would be bound, on such evidence, to find that she was unseaworthy. In pleading it might be insufficient, because by possibility the ship still was seaworthy when she left her port. Yet even in such a case, it may be doubtful whether the proper remedy is by demurrer, when the party has a more appropriate remedy by moving to make the pleading more definite and certain. The judgment appealed from should be affirmed, with costs.

EJECTMENT—NON-PAYMENT OF RENT.

The Mayor, &c., of New-York vs. *Campbell and others*.—Clarke, J.: There are two causes of demurrer to the complaint in this action. 1. That it does not allege that the plaintiffs demanded payment of the rent. 2. That it does not allege a notice of an intention to reenter. 1. This is a proceeding under the statute, (2 R. S. 205, sec. 30,) which expressly states that in the action of ejectment for the recovery of demised premises for the non-payment of rent, the service of the declaration shall be "deemed and stand instead of a demand," &c. 2. With regard to the second objection, no notice of reëntry is necessary by common law, or by statute; except where there is a sufficiency of goods and chattels on the premises for the satisfaction of the rent, the act of 1846 requires that fifteen days' notice, in writing, of the intention to reënter must be given. It is unnecessary to consider whether this provision of the act of 1846 applies to a case where the lease was executed before it was passed, (see Williams *vs.* Potter, 2 Barb. S. C. R., 316,) because, on the face of the complaint it is evident that there was not a sufficiency of goods to satisfy the demand. It is expressly alleged that the premises consisted of "a water lot, vacant ground, and soil under water." After such an allegation, to add that there was not a sufficiency of goods on the premises to satisfy the demand seems to be unnecessary; and it is possible, if made, might have induced some members of the profession, if the defendants happened to employ such, to move to have it stricken out as redundant, with $10 costs of the motion. I think the complaint in all respects sufficient, and that the order at Special Term should be affirmed with costs.

EXTENSION OF TIME—SURETY'S LIABILITY.

Draper against *Romeyn*.—Action against the defendant as surety of a promissory note. Defence, agreement by the plaintiff with the principal to extend the time of payment. It appears that when the note fell due, the principal, who is employed by the plaintiff as his agent, called upon him to obtain an extension of time, and in urging him for it, expressed his willingness to forward the sale of his lands, during his absence in Europe, without any additional cost to the plaintiff. The plaintiff agreed to let the note stand *for some days*, but refused to fix any specified time for payment.

Clerke, J.—Did the plaintiff make such an agreement with the principal, as to entitle the surety to a discharge from his liability as surety?

It is a rule too well settled to admit of dispute now, that an extension of the time of payment for a single day, without the consent of the surety, would exonerate him. But this extension of the credit must be founded on a consideration, and must be such an agreement as precludes the creditor from enforcing payment against the principal until the expiration of a specified period. In this case, the evidence in relation to the alleged extension shows nothing like an agreement of this nature. There is nothing in it from which a sufficient consideration can ever be inferred, or such a promise on the part of the plaintiff, that could prevent him from commencing an action against the principal at any time after the note became due. The willingness of the principal to serve the plaintiff in [illegible] sideration sufficient to support an agreement; and [illegible] when the plaintiff [illegible] subsequently to default, that plaintiff [illegible] meeting to his legal remedy against the principal at any time after the note became payable by its terms. The promise, at most, was merely gratuitous, and imported no legal obligation whatever.

CONTRACT—WAIVER OF CONDITION.

Bailey against *The Western Vermont Railroad Company*.—The plaintiff in this action agreed to ship to the defendants 5,500 tons of iron—500 in June, 1851, 2,500 in July, and 2,500 in August, if it were practicable within that time. The defendants agreed to give their notes for each parcel of iron that should be shipped, on receiving each bill of lading. No iron was shipped in June, and only part of what was required in July and August. By the 25th of October, only 2,900 tons were shipped in all. These, however, were received by the defendants without objection, but they did not give their notes from that time until the 24th of April, 1852, when this action was brought.

The opinion in this case was one of some considerable length. It was, however, in effect as follows:

Mitchell, P. J.—The defendants by accepting part of the iron, out of time, and without objection, waived that part of the contract which required that part to be delivered in due time, or admitted that it was delivered as soon after that time as practicable. In either case they were bound to give their notes. They neglected to do so. This discharged the plaintiffs from any obligation to deliver the rest of the iron until the defendants should furnish their notes for the part delivered; and entitled the plaintiffs to commence a suit for the notes which should have been given, without tendering the delivery of the rest of the iron, although the time for the delivery of all was past before the suit was brought. The contract may not be rescinded by the omission of the defendants to give their notes, but the obligation of the defendants to deliver the iron, is suspended by that omission

A contract to pay for land by instaliments and for a delivery of the deed when the last installment should be due, is different, because there the consideration on one side cannot be, and is not intended to be divided into parcels. And there it is properly decided that if the vender do not sue until the last installment fall due, he must aver a tender of the deed. But a different rule would apply if the contract were to buy one hundred different lots of land, and to pay for each lot whenever a deed of that lot should be tendered. If the title were to fail as to one lot, the vender could, even after the time of the delivery of all was expired, recover for the ninety-nine lots conveyed, and justice would be done in allowing him damages for the non-delivery of the deed as to the one lot.

Judgment should be entered for the plaintiffs.

CONTRACT—CONSIDERATION.

Rider vs. *Pond*.—The plaintiffs had entered into a contract with Roberts by which they were to execute a mortgage on machinery, &c., to Roberts, and assign a policy of insurance to him to the amount of $10,000, and Roberts was to advance to them upon these securities the sum of $10,000. The plaintiffs assigned to Pond the property to be mortgaged and a valuable contract made by Roberts with them, excepting for their own benefit the $10,000 to be paid by Roberts. They then requested Pond to execute to Roberts the mortgage on the machinery, and assign to him the policy to the amount of $10,000, to be advanced by Roberts. The complaint alleges that Pond refused to do so, and that thereby the plaintiffs have lost $10,000. The defendant in his answer alleges that he was ready to perform the contract on his part, and requested Roberts to pay the money to the plaintiffs and receive the security, but that Roberts failed to do so, and that for this reason the defendant did not deliver the security. To this answer the plaintiff demurred, and at Special Term the demurrer was sustained. The defendant appealed.

Mitchell, P. J.—The two acts, the giving of the securities and the payment of the money, were to be cotemporaneous. Either would fulfil his part of the contract by being ready and offering to perform it, if the other would perform his part. If the plaintiffs had executed the mortgage and assigned the policy, and had given them to an agent and told him to go and complete the execution of the contract with Roberts, the agent would have been inexcusable if he had delivered the securities without receiving the money. It is plain that there was no express authority to Pond to execute the securities if Roberts did not pay the money. If the complaint had alleged that under this authority Pond had delivered the security without the money being paid, and so had caused damage to the plaintiffs, there would be some ground for the charge. The plaintiffs now say, that they meant that the securities should be delivered without the money being paid. If that was what they meant, and if they had a right to waive the payment, they have not expressed that meaning in the complaint. The contrary would be inferred, as the payment of the $10,000 would be the only consideration for the mortgage, and the payment of the money was the condition on which the securities were to be given. Until some express direction to the contrary was given, Pond would be bound to know that he was not to deliver the securities until the money should be paid to the satisfaction of the plaintiffs. The waiver of this condition should have been expressly averred by the plaintiffs, if they meant to waive it.

The demurrer is bad, and the judgment at Special Term must be reversed, but without costs, and with leave to either party to amend his pleadings without costs.

Roosevelt, J.—As between Pond and the Riders it was expressly agreed that the $10,000 was to be paid to the latter "to be used by them for their own use and benefit and without any account to Pond."

They had a perfect right therefore to accept it in notes or checks or in any form they saw fit, or if so disposed to waive it altogether.

Pond, therefore, if they requested it, was bound to execute and deliver the mortgage whether the money was paid or not. It was their money and not his; and the payment was to be made to them and not to him, and for their use and their use alone and not his.

The averment in the complaint that he was requested to execute and deliver a mortgage as security for the sum "to be advanced as aforesaid" is, on this point, *merely descriptive* of the sum intended, and in no way implies a conditional request. The words quoted are used not to imply that he was to deliver the mortgage only in the event of the money being advanced, but to indicate that the $10,000 for which it was to be given was not any sum of that amount but the particular $10,000 spoken of in the previous agreement as the sum which Roberts & Co. were to advance.

If the plaintiffs then absolutely and unconditionally requested Pond to execute and deliver to Roberts & Co. a mortgage for the $10,000, is it any answer for Pond to say that he "gave notice that he was ready to perform, and requested Roberts & Co. to pay the plaintiffs the $10,000 and receive the securities, and that Roberts & Co. neglected to pay the plaintiffs?" It seems to me that such an answer by not denying, admits that he refused to do what the plaintiffs requested, and what they had a right to request him to do. And as the plaintiffs, by the agreement, were to receive $10,000 as a consideration for their property sold to the defendant, to be raised by a mortgage to be executed by him on the property sold, and as he has refused to execute the mortgage, which would enable them to get the money from others, he must, as the only and the just alternative, pay the money himself.

Demurrers, however, unless in very clear cases, are not encouraged by the new code; and the party demurring, therefore, to the insufficiency of his adversary's pleading, should be particularly careful not himself to commit the first fault. In this case the language of the complaint, it must be admitted, is not as distinct and certain as it might be. The plaintiffs strictly should have averred in precise terms, that they requested the defendant to execute and deliver the securities, *whether the* $10,000 *was simultaneously paid or not*. However the complaint, in that respect, after some labor of construing, may strike my mind, it is manifest from the different impression produced on the minds of my colleagues, that it is not free from ambiguity. Under these circumstances I am inclined to concur with them in the conclusion that the plaintiffs' objections in the form of demurrer, to the defendant's answer should not be allowed, but that the pleadings on both sides should be made more definite and certain, as suggested by the Judge at Special Term, or that the parties should go to trial on the complaint and answer as they stand, postponing all amendments till the evidence shall have shown the actual truth of the case.

Important Decision in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

DEMURRAGE—LAY-DAYS IN LIVERPOOL—STIFFENING NOTE—JERK NOTE—CHARTER PARTY.

Jotham Parsons et al. vs. *David Ogden*.—*Abstract of Opinion*.—On the 28th of April, 1851, the respondent chartered the ship *Hemisphere*, then in this port, of the libellants, her owners, for a voyage from Liverpool to the port of New-York. By the charter party it was agreed that the ship should receive on board at Liverpool a full cargo of general merchandise, and not exceeding 513 passengers; and that the ship should not be obliged to take on board an amount of iron exceeding her registered tonnage. The respondent was to provide water, provisions, and berths, and all other expenses connected with the passengers, and to pay hospital and commutation fees in New-York, and quarantine expenses. If the ship provided berths, the respondent was to pay the usual price for them, and he was to buy the passenger-stores then on board at their value in Liverpool. The lay-days for loading at Liverpool were to be as follows: "Commencing from the time the captain reports himself ready to receive cargo, fifteen running lay-days; and for each and every day's detention, by default of the [illegible] day," to be paid by respondent.

The libellants took one thousand pounds the charter money, which was agreed upon at £1,500, the value of the passengers' stores on board, and seven days' demurrage at Liverpool. The respondent denies that they are entitled to demurrage, and objects to paying the charter money, on the ground that the ship did not bring a full cargo.

By the act of 3 and 4 Wm. IV., c. 52, entitled "An act for the general regulation of the customs," it is provided, among other things, that no goods shall be shipped, or water-borne to be shipped, on board any ship in any port or place in the United Kingdom, to be carried beyond seas, before due entry outwards of such ship, and due entry of such goods, shall be made and cocket granted, nor before such goods shall be duly cleared for shipment, in manner therein directed, under pain of forfeiture.

It is also provided that before any goods be taken on board any outward-bound ship, the master shall deliver to the Collector or Comptroller a certificate from the proper officer of the clearance inwards of such ship on her last voyage, and also an account, signed by the master or his agent, of the entry outwards of such ship for the outward voyage, &c.

If, however, it becomes necessary to lade any heavy goods, before the whole of the inward cargo is discharged, in order to *stiffen* or ballast the ship, it is lawful for the Collector or Comptroller to issue to the master what is called a "*stiffening note*," being a permit to receive such goods for that purpose. After the whole of the inward cargo is discharged the Collector issues to the master what is called a "*jerk note*," being a permit which authorizes him to receive on board goods for his outward cargo.

The *Hemisphere* set sail from this port soon after the execution of the charter party. She arrived at Liverpool in June, and soon after commenced discharging. On the 24th of June, having discharged a part of her cargo, her master obtained from the Collector a "stiffening note," authorizing him to receive on board railroad iron only. On the 28th of June all her cargo was discharged, but the "jerk note," authorizing him to receive his outward cargo, was not obtained till the 30th. Some railroad iron was furnished previous to this, and before July 15 the whole cargo was furnished, consisting of railroad and other iron, crates, boxes of dry goods, &c., making up a "cargo of general merchandise." The captain, on the 23d day of June, reported to the agent of the respondents that he was ready to receive cargo.

The libellants allege that the lay days commenced on the receipt of the "stiffening note" on the 24th of June, which would give them seven days' demurrage; while the respondent claims that they did not commence until the receipt of the "jerk note" on the 30th, in which case they would be entitled to no demurrage.

The expression in the charter party is, that the lay days commenced "from the time the master reports himself ready to receive cargo." They do not commence, however, until he has a right to report himself ready, and he has no such right until the ship is actually ready,—and she is not ready as long as she is prohibited by law from receiving cargo, in consequence of the non-performance of certain things to be done on her part, and there can be no delay on the part of the charterer until she has been so made ready.

The construction of that part of the charter party relating to lay-days, is that the charterer shall have the right to detain the ship, in order to put on board a cargo of general merchandise, fifteen days after she shall have been placed at his disposal, and not detained on business of the owner or prior charterer, and after she shall have been put in such a condition that he can put on board such a cargo. She was not detained by the charterer before June 30th, but by the owner for the purpose of discharging her inward cargo. Till that time no goods could have been put on board of her except railroad iron. The respondent was not bound to put any railroad or other iron on board under the charter-party. He could put on board a cargo of general merchandise without putting on board any iron. Till the 30th of June, then, she was not ready to receive a cargo of general merchandise, and the lay days do not commence till that time.

This also agrees with the custom of the port of Liverpool, as shown by the weight of the evidence in the cause.

No delay was occasioned to the ship in consequence of the passengers.

The weight of testimony is that she was fully and properly loaded, and the respondent has no ground for claiming that she did not bring a full cargo.

Nor has he any ground of complaint as to the number of passengers. The charter party did not require that 513 passengers should be brought at all events. A portion of the cargo was so placed between decks that so many could not have been brought without violating the act Congress on that subject. Only 350 berths were provided by the ship and none by the charterer; and only 350 passengers were tendered to the ship, and these she brought. The agent of the respondent did not claim that more berths should be furnished, and thereby assented that no more passengers should be brought.

The respondent is also, by the terms of the charter-party, liable for the hospital and commutation fees in New-York, for quarantine expenses, and for the passenger stores furnished by the libellant.

Decree, therefore, that the libellants recover the charter money, less what they have been paid, besides the hospital money, &c., and the price of the stores, and reference to a Commissioner to ascertain the amount.

For libellant, Mr. Donohue and Mr. Parsons; for respondent, Mr. Owen.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Hasty vs. *Jones*.—Woodruff, J.—That part of the answer which purports to set up a second defence, does not tender any material issue. This is manifest, and would appear so, I think, to any pleader who, under our former system of pleading, had attempted to reply to it, and is not less so when under our code it is taken as *denied* without a replication. Upon such a denial no material issue would be presented. It is entirely consistent with every fact stated in the complaint, unless the words "without being employed or being under any obligation so to do" import a denial of the contract alleged, which I think they do not, for the plaintiff has not averred an agreement "so to do," i. e. to do what the defendants say they did do.

But if this part of the answer does import a denial of the agreement alleged, then it is bad for that very reason. A defendant cannot *in the same plea* deny the agreement alleged and set up performance, or release, or satisfaction, for matter of avoidance always either in terms or by implication admits the truth of the matter avoided.

Again, suppose the plaintiff should go to trial *admitting* that the defendants did, without being employed or being under any obligation *so to do*, effect the very insurance set up in this part of the answer, he may nevertheless insist and show that the defendants made and broke the agreement alleged in the complaint.

I do not mean to hold upon this occasion that a defendant cannot deny the making of an agreement, and in another distinct defence aver the doing of the very things the non-performance of which the complaint sets up as the ground of claim, or that he may not aver the performance of other things which the plaintiff accepted in lieu thereof. But his answer must show that the performance was either an actual or a substituted satisfaction of the alleged agreement.

The motion must be granted, but leave may be given to the defendants to amend their answer if so advised, within fifteen days.

The plaintiff's costs on this motion, $10, may abide the event of the suit.

Davis et al. vs. *McCready et al.*—Woodruff, J.—1. The form of the answer is defective in this, that the defences are not separately stated as distinct defences. In this respect it may be amended.

2. The answer sets up a counter-claim which, if it exists at all, exists in favor of the defendants and John Mesmore, without averring that the note in suit was given for the joint account of him and them. If such note was given on account of the defendants' separate share in the vessel, a claim for damages on an agreement made with them and J. M. jointly cannot, I apprehend, be used by way of recoupment—it would be litigating that claim without the presence of J. M. in Court, when he is clearly interested therein. The plaintiffs cannot be compelled to litigate that claim first with defendants, and afterwards with him.

3. As to that part of the answer which avers damages sustained by the cargo and the expense of pumping, I apprehend it is not the subject of recoupment here. If an action were brought against the venders for a breach of a contract to repair the ship, I apprehend the rule of damages would be the expense of the necessary repairs, and the value of the use of the ship for the necessary delay beyond the time when the ship ought to have been repaired by the plaintiff.

The motion must be granted, but with leave to the defendants to amend their answer within twenty days. The plaintiffs' costs of their motion, $10, may abide the event.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT—July 19, 1854.

IMPORTANT TO DEFENDANTS AND OFFICERS COLLECTING JUDGMENTS BY EXECUTION.

Before Hon. A. Willis, Justice of the Sixth District, City of New-York.

Thomas Keller against *Benjamin J. Carr*.—The defendant in this action is a constable of the Sixteenth Ward of this City. The plaintiff is a plumber, doing business in this City.

The facts of this case are as follows:

About the 25th of March last past, one Cookson recovered a judgment in this Court against the plaintiff in this suit for the sum of $25 damages and costs. An execution on said judgment was issued and delivered to the defendant in this suit for collection. On or about the 20th day of May last, the defendant went to the plaintiff's store or shop, and in his absence levied upon, seized and took a quantity of goods. At the time of the seizure of the goods as stated, an inquiry was made of the defendant where he was going with them, to [illegible] on his return to his store on the same [illegible] element of the judgment to a person in [illegible] the goods, which was refused. [illegible] day following the seizure, called upon [illegible] ant and paid the amount of the judgment [illegible] fendant demanded [illegible] $9 for his fees on said execution before [illegible] deliver up the goods. The plaintiff [illegible] amount, and on a return of his goods [illegible] suit, to recover from the defendant [illegible] allowed by the statute against an officer who [illegible] official capacity takes and receives [illegible] amount of fees than are allowed by [illegible]

The plaintiff on the trial proved the [illegible] above stated, and the defendant out of the [illegible] $

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1853.

... Gilbert & Erwin and P. L. Gilbert, ... Daily Times in Albany, N. Y. The ... is procured by the single copy, or by the week ... on application to them.

The Foreign News.

The *Pacific* brings news of considerable interest concerning the War. The Czar's reply to the ultimatum of Austria is designed, and admirably calculated, to detach that Power with Prussia from the Western Alliance. He declares his readiness to concede the free navigation of the Danube, to agree to a joint protectorate of the European Powers over the Christians in Turkey, and to evacuate the Principalities whenever England and France will withdraw their forces. This is all that was required by the Vienna Conference, held in April;—and it will give Austria excellent ground for urging peace upon the Western Powers. She has already countermanded the order for her troops to occupy Lesser Wallachia, and gives unmistakable indications of her desire to use the power of her position for the restoration of peace.

Strong apprehensions are entertained in England of the results of this movement. The Times, with the other journals, is very decided in the opinion that these proposals ought not to be entertained for a moment; but they also betray a good deal of uneasiness as to the effect of the Czar's offers on the Austrian Court. It was rumored that a Russian Agent, Count Pahlen, had arrived in London, and had friendly interviews with Ministers. His business is supposed to be to secure the assent of the English Government to the proposed arrangement. The rumor of his presence is probably unfounded.

A very remarkable article has made its appearance in the Paris *Débats*, attributed to Guizot, which has aroused fresh suspicions of the good faith of the German Powers, which it represents as having made the most earnest appeals to the Czar to be permitted to mediate between him and the Western Powers. The article, with the comments of the London Press, will be found in another part of this morning's Times.

How They Comfort Themselves.

A correspondent of the Charleston *Standard* seems to have been moved in his mind, to say something in relation to our remarks on the Lemmon Slave case, made a few weeks ago. His effusion is no otherwise deserving of notice, than as the allegation it contains suggests a certain *argumentum ad hominem*, and a little Christian expostulation to the South. Leaving unnoticed and unannounced the leading points of our article—from the consciousness no doubt that they were unanswerable, and therefore not safely to be noticed; a consciousness as galling, probably, as anything that can well be imagined—he signalizes and comments on our assertion that in the event of the dissolution of the Union, "Slave property would have no value within a hundred miles of Pennsylvania and Ohio." He undertakes to correct "the mistaken ideas that prevail at the North in relation to the supposed insecurity of the slave property of the South." He assures us that *no good negroes run away; they think it a disgrace to do so.* With the exception, here and there, in rare instances, of good negroes who have been miserably deluded by the seductive arts of Abolitionists into the folly of running away, and who are always eager to get back again to the "many and precious privileges of Slavery," and who, if so fortunate as to get back, are only the more likely to remain in proportion as they are nearer to Pennsylvania and Ohio—it is only "*the bad and tricky negroes of the South, the scamps and scoundrels, who fly to the rogue's refuge,* the North."

This may be so. We shall not dispute it. Neither will we now inquire by what standard the *goodness* of a negro is measured at the South—whether by the standard of mere subserviency and serviceableness, or by any more absolute moral standard. It might appear that in the estimation of slaveholders, a "good negro" means one who does not run away, one who yields himself with docility to be imbued by his master with the notion that it is "a disgrace to do so"—or if unhappily seduced away, takes every means to get back again and show his penitence by more abundant serviceableness; and on the other hand, that a negro who runs away and never comes to a better mind, is, *ipso facto*, a "bad negro." But we pass by this question. We take the matter as it seems to be put—that good and serviceable negroes never run away, but only worthless scamps and scoundrels.

If this be so, why do slaveholders want them back again? Why have we had so much pother made about reclaiming them? Why has not the South been content with the recognition of their rights embodied in the Constitution and in the legislation of Congress of 1790? Why the Fugitive Slave law of 1850? Why insist that the whole machinery of the Federal Government shall be set going, and so much time, trouble and money expended to catch the worthless rascals? One would imagine the people of the South would rejoice in their escape, and count it good riddance.

Is it for the gratification of revenge and spite that they want to get these scamps and scoundrels into their power again, to make them smart well for their insensibility to the "great and precious privileges of Slavery?" It seems to us it is paying rather too dear for the indulgence of such respectable feelings—to incur so much trouble and expense, and to encounter the aversion of the North, disgusted at seeing their free soil the scene of such slave-hunting exploits. Is it that the solemn ends of passionless justice may be accomplished in the due punishment of these "fugitives from justice," which the writer intimates to be the more proper designation for nearly all runaway slaves? It is hardly worth the while to get them back again, even for this object. Or finally, is it out of spite and ill will to the North, that their Fugitive Slave Law has been forced upon the nation? And is it precisely because they know it is, of all [illegible] to the world, most odious, most revolting [illegible] feelings of the North, that the [illegible] up these man-hunting expeditions into our territory? Do they rejoice in the humiliation they thus inflict? These are amiable and fraternal feelings, and the manifestation of them has a powerful tendency to brighten the golden chain of amity, to strengthen the ties of brotherhood that bind the North to the South.

But besides the fact that none but worthless negroes run away from the South, there is, it seems, another guaranty for the security of their *property* with which slaveholders comfort themselves in the event of a dissolution of the Union. If the North does not send back or give up these runaway "scamps and scoundrels," the South has retaliatory laws in its power—it can make reprisals. For every runaway negro not restored, a white man from the *Free States* can be "strung up," or "retained as a hostage." The writer insinuates, as Mr. Chucks would say, in the most delicate way in the world, that such would be the fate of the Editor of the Times—"if caught south of Mason and Dixon's Line." The grim facetiousness with which he thrusts this pleasant picture of our future destiny into our mind's eye, makes us shudder. It is really too cold-blooded in him. It is positively unfeeling and cruel. But forewarned is forearmed: we will absolutely take care not to expose ourselves to be caught—when the Union is dissolved.

Policy of Russia towards Germany.

We were informed, a few days since, by private letters from London, that the English Cabinet continued to carry on secret negotiations with the Czar through the medium of the wife of the English Minister of War—the Duke of Newcastle—and Prince Woronzoff, the Russian Commander in the Caucasus; at the same time, the Continental papers were narrating the efforts which the smaller German Courts were making, under the guidance of Bavaria, against the offensive and defensive league just entered into by Austria and Prussia. These efforts could not, of course, be construed to any purpose than as entirely to the interest of Russia. The latter fact is as probable as it is important, in the present posture of affairs, and we, therefore, take the liberty of presenting our readers with a brief review of Russia's policy towards Germany, during the last ten years.

In so doing we will here refer to the pamphlet respecting "The Present and Future of Germany," published in the year 1834, and sent by Russia, during the same year, to different German Courts. It very fully exposes the perfidious, far-seeing and comprehensive, as well as sure-footed policy of Russia, in her diplomatic connection with other Powers

In direct contrast to the traditional policy of the German Courts, which appear to have lost all capacity for the appreciation of historical events, and seem rather inclined to look upon them as having never taken place, or, at least, to judge of them in a light altogether favorable to their own predilections, the Russian pamphlet speaks, at its very beginning, of the positive importance of not concealing from one's self the true posture of affairs, and insists upon the importance of fully recognizing the weight of every incident that occurs. We quote its own words:

"What Adam Smith said in his work on *The Wealth of Nations*,—Wealth is Power—may be said with still greater force, in our days, respecting public opinion."

In fact, Russian diplomacy, especially anxious in regard to everything touching public opinion, feels with this view, keenly desirous to know as accurately as possible all that passes, and utterly scorns the idea of allowing itself to be deceived as to the real state of things. In conformity with these principles, it maintains a chain of secret agents, which will soon extend over every portion of the world, whose sole and exclusive occupation is to sound and watch the public opinion of the countries in which they live and from time to time, forward to St. Petersburg, the result of their observations. These agents must also act directly upon the minds of men, by the publication of writings in which they studiously set forth the possibility of certain events that have always been repugnant to the popular feeling and national traditions of the countries where they are first broached. This is a system of whose astuteness we have lately had a specimen in the United States. Thus it is that Russia never goes wrong in her estimate of the importance and scope of any occurrence, and invariably comes out victorious in the field of diplomacy, while she is beaten on every other field.

Thus, too, Russia fully recognized the political weight of Germany, in its whole extent, at a very early period. The pamphlet we have referred to expresses this in more or less comprehensive terms:

"No one," it says, "can fail to perceive the political importance of Germany. She is the heart of Europe, and her interior and exterior relations must awaken the deepest interest of all. *The effects of a universal convulsion, in that country, would be far greater than those of the French Revolution.* The only great revolution that Germany has witnessed in theory and science, viz., the Reformation, shook Europe for two centuries, to its very foundations. A political revolution would have no meaner consequences."

This is the reason why Russia is more attentive to the movements of Germany than to what transpires in any other State, and why she takes such pains to influence the policy of that country. Russia sees clearly enough that her greatness, her political career would be at an end, were Germany to succeed in resolving her disjointed fragments into one common nationality. Should the ideas of Liberty win the day in Germany, their triumph throughout all Europe must follow, for a free Italy, a free Orient, a liberated France is possible only with a free and independent Germany; while, so long as Germany is held in bondage, Liberty can find no lasting asylum anywhere upon the Continent. Hence. Russia had to put forth all her art to prevent this liberation, and she has been so far aided by the policy of those German Powers which have gone hand in hand with her since 1815, that it has appeared as if the three great Powers were fully united and acting upon one common plan.

This, however, is not the case. Russia, while seemingly allied with Austria and Prussia, was rather working behind their backs to undermine their position, and gradually to destroy their influence upon the rest of Germany. It is worth remarking that the pamphlet of which we have spoken was sent to the smaller German Courts at the same moment when Russia, after the reduction of Poland, was renewing the treaties of the Holy Alliance with Prussia and Austria.

Of the two German Powers, Austria was much the more dangerous to the plans of Russia, since Austria saw through them, so far, at all events, as the East was concerned, and Metternich, with all his corrupt and mistaken policy, at least, deserves the credit of having perfectly comprehended the menacing character of Russia's constant intrigues. At the time of the former Russo-Turkish war, it was even his intention to effect a European alliance against the Czar, so as to dictate a peace and all its conditions, to the Northern Autocrat, and, at the outbreak of the Polish Revolution, he favored it for some time, to that extent that he even entertained the idea of restoring Poland—a scheme he had already suggested to the Congress of Vienna. It was a long time, too, ere he could be induced to agree with the propositions of Russia to settle the Oriental Question since 1833. Russia was perfectly well aware that, in the prosecution of her further plans respecting Germany, she should find a powerful opponent in Austria, and therefore, made especial exertions to overthrow the influence of the latter Power. Prussia, on the other hand, was by no means so clear sighted in regard to the designs of Russia; she did not perceive the point at which her Muscovite neighbor was aiming, and expected that things would continue to go with her as they had gone since 1815. In Prussia, the Czar beheld what might become a useful implement in his hands, to operate upon Germany, and for that reason, felt less desire to weaken her influence than he did to overthrow the preponderance of Austria; but, on the contrary, even desired to favor her, and only held her so far in check as to insure her subserviency as a Russian instrument.

The pamphlet we have cited sets out from the above point of view, while making a pretty thorough exposition of Austrian and Prussian relations; especially so far as Germany is concerned. It takes great pains to unveil the useless and inadequate portions of Metternich's system and to portray the dangers with which the other German Governments are menaced by Austria, and even makes large account of the uncertain future of that Power and the threatened ascendancy of the Slavic element. It strives to inform the German States of the real strength possessed by that Empire, and so to remove the fears which withold the minor Governments from opposing Austria. Prussia, on the other hand, is treated with much greater favor by the same pamphlet.

Prussia has undeniably exercised a great influence over Germany, since the war of Liberation—partly through the national ideas she favors; partly as the representative of Protestantism or religious enlightenment; partly by her strict administration, her almost pedantic attachment to legality; then again, through the circumstance that she is essentially a *German* State; and, finally, by her participation in the Customs Union, which satisfies a pressing requirement of Germany, although the latter menaces the independence of her own States by this very Zollverein.

This pamphlet, whose object is nothing less than to awaken the attention of the minor courts to the absorbing preponderance of Austria and Russia, and designate Russia as their proper friend in time of need, boldly proposes a query as to what the smaller governments are to do in order to release themselves from the grasp of Austria and Prussia. In proposing this question, it lays down the case of war and the case of peace, both of which it declares to be exhausting.

It would lead us too far, and might not prove intensely interesting to our readers, were we to take a closer review of the speculations this pamphlet throws around the case of peace. Among the various suggestions it throws out for the defeat of Austrian and Russian influence, we shall adduce but one which discloses the extraordinary cunning of Russian diplomacy, and according to which the minor Governments should surround themselves with such institutions as must conciliate public opinion. In suggesting this, Russia gave herself the appearance of favoring the Liberal party, knowing very well, all the while, that the execution of what she proposed was out of the question. Austria and Prussia could never suffer the existence of a really constitutional State in their vicinity, and a protracted but fruitless struggle for Liberty would only make the Governments more dependent upon Russia,—a result which the Czar still has before his eyes, in respect to England and France, if it be true that he shows sympathy with the Revolution and revolutionists, out of Russia.

But, should a war, no matter of what kind, break out, continues the pamphlet, the German Powers would be rendered unable to assert and maintain their independence, by the deficiency of their material resources, and, unless they wished to become the prey of Austria and Prussia, would be compelled to throw themselves under the protection of some other great Power. In this, their only choice would have to be between France and Russia, for England cannot be taken into this calculation, as her strength is chiefly on the sea and could avail the German States but little. Then, annexation to France is clearly impossible, as that Power conceals the Revolution in her breast. Hence, the only great Power left is Russia, and the German Bund must soon be driven, by the force of circumstances, to seek her patronage.

While advancing these views, the pamphlet does not, for a moment, deny that such an alliance would be opposed by public opinion, in Germany. Yet this would be rather a question of time than of policy as in case of a war with France, where German patriotism would be with the Government, the latter might be compelled to make the choice.

We cannot refrain from giving the conclusion of this singular paper, as it perfects the picture of Russian cajolery and deceit.

"To us who are but passive spectators may be allowed the remark that, however difficult the undertaking may appear, in our days, the possibility of a happy solution is evidently within reach. The coherent total of the means which may, in common, be brought to bear for the good of all, against Revolutionary barbarism, is still imposing enough to repress in the hearts and humiliation they thus inflict? How to overcome the difficulties of the present moment? How to find time and quiet enough to strengthen the ties and prop up the fabrics about to fall? How to hit the happy medium between the thwartings and the cool discretion which the circumstances require, and the force that must be applied in order to attain a firm political position? These are questions now to be solved by the Governments, and these form their task and occupation."

We have set forth the attitude of Russia towards Germany at this length, because it gives a complete picture of the Russian system of foreign policy. It is not exercised upon any other State with the same consistency and energy, and nowhere else has it been crowned with so much success; but, still, in no other country is it so thoroughly seen through and detested as in Germany. For the German people, Revolution and a war of destruction against Russia have become synonymous. The intrigues of Russia with Bavaria will only serve to deepen this feeling, and add fuel to a movement which will be but the more thorough for having been slow in its progress.

In the whole history of the past, no people have had so many difficulties to struggle against for their regeneration as the Germans, and if they have not achieved it at a single blow, it is not for want of sufficient intelligence or good will. Germany has not yet been able to carry through a successful revolution, because the preponderance of her interior relations and the difficulty of her geographical position have clung with irresistible weight around her limbs. However, since the late revolution, the Germans have made great intellectual as well as material progress, and all that is now wanting for the attainment of their great aim is a favorable opportunity. May the happy issue be compromised by no immature movement on either the reactionary or the revolutionary side.

Greytown Destroyed by an American Man-of-War.

By the arrival of the *Prometheus*, we have intelligence of the total destruction of San Juan, or Greytown, on the 13th instant, by the United States ship-of-war *Cyane*, Capt. Hollins.

Our readers have long known that between the local authorities of the town and American citizens there, there has been serious misunderstanding; and that while endeavoring to arrange a difficulty some time since, Hon. Solon Borland, our Minister to Central America, was grossly insulted. Every attempt on the part of Americans to settle the differences amicably having been uniformly met by insult and injury from the authorities, Capt. Hollins was commissioned to demand a full and satisfactory apology for the insult offered to Mr. Borland, and to arrange matters on a more desirable footing if possible. He arrived out on the 11th of July, and on the 12th issued a proclamation to the authorities and residents, informing them that unless an apology was made by 9 o'clock of the following day, he would bombard the town. No apology was sent, and consequently the town was soon after in ruins. But one or two buildings in the suburbs remain to mark the spot where Greytown stood. Previous to the commencement of the cannonading, the inhabitants retired beyond reach of danger, and the town was destroyed without the loss of a single life. We are indebted for the information we publish chiefly to the purser of the *Prometheus*. His statement comprises all the particulars received from other gentlemen who arrived last evening.

Congressional.

It is not long since the propriety of keeping the sayings and doings of our great men in public life before the people, obliged us to publish a letter from Hon. Thomas H. Benton, in which the name of Mr. Pettit was sandwiched between layers of "great liar" and "dirty dog." Mr. Pettit feels, and very naturally too, that Mr. Benton hadn't ought to have uttered such dirty words in connection with his name; and for the purpose of preventing a repetition, he yesterday tried to choke the old gentleman off, by tying a neckcloth containing stolen money around the Colonel's throat; sticking a charge of murder into his side, and hitting him on the pit of his stomach with "Thirty Years' Experience." If both the gentlemen concerned are entitled to credit, there are two persons deserving the immediate attention of the Grand Jury.

In the House yesterday, the proceedings were not of a character calculated to impart a much loftier idea of our great public men, than those in the Senate. Mr. Washburne called the attention of members to some material alterations which had, he said, been made in a bill granting lands to Minnesota, after its engrossment, and offered a resolution, which was adopted, appointing a Special Committee of investigation. The alterations are reported as sufficiently important to rank high in the recently discovered list of "Astounding Frauds," and we are promised a faithful report from the Committee. We have two Congressional Corruption Committees now at work, and apparently with sufficient cause to render the passage of the Nebraska bill no longer surprising. It was passed in the regular order of swindles.

☞ We earnestly hope that the stock will go down still lower, of every railroad whose managers have not the humanity to place the cheap luxury of a keg of water in each of its cars. If the wailing of babies for "a drink of water," which menotonously sounds through some trains, could be heard in Wall-street, we know that the tender-hearted men who congregate there would hasten to sell out of any concern which so trifled with the necessities of children, the comfort of parents and the peace of bachelors, without any regard to possible dividends. This is a dry and dusty world. Let those who drive us up and down the land and break our bones for us, keep our poor clay moist while they can so cheaply.

☞ The feverish Earth was wapped in a wet sheet last night, and took a prodigious sweat. She feels better this morning, but the *primæ viæ*—for the benefit of our friend who always asks by letter for a translation of our classical quotations, we state that those are the Latin terms for Broadway and the Bowery—are terribly filthy yet. Nature can't cure our feverish City with her gentle spongings off and damp envelops. She needs the help of some great convulsion, or regular Down East storm, to take up the Odd Contents for current and make it clear to-day.

Commencement Week at Rutgers College.

Baccalaureate Address by Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL OBLIGATIONS.

[From our Special Reporter.]

New-Brunswick, N. J. Monday, July 24—5 P. M.

The quiet, pleasant and venerable town of New-Brunswick wears, just now, an air of unusual animation. Every one is attired in holiday costume. The ladies are arrayed in their best silks and sweetest smiles, and even the red brick and green blinds look all the brighter, in honor of "Commencement Week." Nature, too, refreshed from the gentle rains of last night, appears in all her loveliness—putting forth her fairest flowers and sweetest perfumes, to invite the joyous fraternity, about being released from Academic restrictions. The dustiest corners in Rutgers College have been swept and garnished, the lawn is smooth as rollers can make it, the walks raked with nicest care, and the chapel decorated with freshest evergreens through which appear the portraits of Col. Rutgers, so liberal in his endowment, Rev. Dr. Livingston, Rev. Dr. Milledoler, and others of honored memory.

This day's exercises were confined to the delivery of the Baccalaureate Address, by Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen. At 11 o'clock the chapel was filled by a goodly company of ladies, gentlemen of literary tastes, and the students—the graduates, attired in gowns, occupying the centre seats. On either side of the President, we observed Rev. Dr. Howe, Rev. Dr Janeway, Rev. Dr. Coggeswell, Rev. Dr. Romeyn, Rev. Dr. Velhake of Philadelphia, and others.

A portion of Scripture was read by the President.

Rev. Dr. Hew offered prayer; and a Psalm being sung by the students,

Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen delivered the Baccalaureate Address, which we give in substance: The time has come, he said, when your collegiate relations are to be concluded, and new and other scenes and services shall awaken interest and demand your attention. There is a sadness investing such an occasion, which we cannot repress, and which it would not be altogether wise to repel. It is profitable for us sometimes to yield a solemn indulgence to the feelings prompted by the approaching dissolution of such connections. In a vale of tears we should trustfully seek the wholesome fruit of even the most bitter experience. Perhaps no period is more appropriate for useful meditations. These will impress the more and last the longer, because the heart and mind are more open to their influence; and, hereafter, reflection will have a more wakeful memory to aid in its review of the past.

Among many themes, I have thought we might usefully give a few moments to the nature and duty of personal influence. Its importance is derived from the laws of our social existence. God designs man for society, and has endowed him with faculties and feelings corresponding with this destiny. He is not born to live only for himself, but for his neighbor, his country and his kind. The heart when rightly disposed holds strong and intimate relations with all these interests. Self-love when sound then best promotes its own, when it seeks another's welfare. The affections grow stronger by expansion and purer, and then do we best nourish these when we most nearly live to the royal law, and "Love our neighbors as ourselves." As man is to be a social being, he dwells in the midst of social sympathies and exerts a constant influence over his fellow-men. He cannot avoid nor prevent it. He is bound to his race by ties that must hold him while he respects and reverences himself. He may abandon his humanity and turn monster, but as a man, his opinions and conduct are all influential for good or for evil to-day and for all time. A perennial stream, it will flow; he may often wish it had been sooner checked, and would sometimes give worlds could he turn its current; but the flood heeds not his vain wishes, and presses on and on, to mingle its waters with the vast ocean of eternity. From these thoughts, an interesting inquiry arises for you and for us all—what should be the character of personal example and influence, and to what ends directed? And in the first place, we have public duties, as the citizens of a free country blessed of God, which we should earnestly regard. It is our high privilege to choose our own rulers, and by them to make laws. And here the elements of government are traced directly to public opinion, and we are bound to take part in every important expression of that opinion. The right of suffrage—the freeman's priceless boon—you should hold sacred, and on all occasions of serious moment exercise it, as among your first political duties. For how can we expect a nation to prosper, if the good men in it care little and do less towards the securing of wise and upright rulers—men that fear God and hate covetousness? To avow your own opinion is a freeman's birthright, and you are bound to prize and preserve it.

I do not propose to discuss the respective claims of various professional and other pursuits that now present themselves to your choice. I desire, with all seriousness, to leave with you the friendly counsel that, whatever it may be, you be earnest and diligent. Resolve to do something useful, honorable, dutiful, and do it heartily. Repel the thought that you can, and therefore you may, live above work and without labor. Among the most pitiable objects in society, is the man whose mind has been trained by the discipline of education—who has learned how to think, and the value of his immortal powers, and with all these noble faculties cultivated and prepared for an honorable activity, ignobly sits down to do nothing; and, of course, to be nothing; with no influence over the public mind.—with no interest in the concerns of his country, or even his neighborhood,—to be regarded as a drone, without object or character, with no hand to lift and no effort to put forth to help the right or defeat the wrong. Who can think with any calmness of such a miserable career? And, however it may be with you in active enterprise, never permit your influence to go in hostility to the cause of truth and virtue. So live, that with the Christian poet, you may truthfully say that

"If your country stand not by your skill,
At least your follies have not wrought her fall."

The President next considered the duty of patriotism. Our country, he continued, has never presented stronger claims to our filial regards. We are called upon to love her in spite of her faults—for the sake of her memories, the struggles of the Revolution, the graves of our forefathers—and in thankfulness, too, for the outstretched arm of God's goodness and power so often seen in our deliverance.

We are bound to love her, in spite of pledges broken and compromises despised. Notwithstanding all this, let us stand by our country and the Union, shoulder to shoulder and heart to heart. Let us urge forward the wheels of the blessed agency to which she seems destined, as the Herald of Salvation to the Nations. My young friends, never give up your country. She has, as many of us know, committed a great wrong; but still let us hope for her. If it should even try patience, yet large recompense will be found in the thought that by such restraints laid upon the tumults of passion we have deferred to wiser judgments and safer counsels. Cherish, then, as among our richest political blessings, the union of our States. Slavery is bad, but anarchy, and the broken fragments of a once glorious Union, would be worse—far worse for the slave. Hope on then. Be *wise* to *wait*: not impatiently nor supinely, but with the solicitude of the anxious watchman, as he waits for the first streaks of the morning. The light of better times will yet break forth. The morning star has risen—the forerunner is on his way. The path has been traced by a star of promise, and it glows with hope. It will grow brighter and brighter until its beams shall mingle with the glories of an eternal day.

After enforcing upon the graduates the necessity of preserving a good name—not, at the same time, seeking the world's adulation—he concluded by impressing the duty of vindicating truth, at all times, steadfastly, though with modesty, and of eschewing all unhallowed companions.

The address was listened to with attention, interrupted only by the fluttering of fans, and at its conclusion, a threatening shower caused the company to separate hastily.

To-morrow an address will be delivered before the Alumni, by Geo. S. Stilt, Esq., of New-York, and there are to be several interesting exercises besides.

A. W.

☞ We understand that P. T. Barnum, Esq., is preparing two lectures for delivery during the coming season,—the subject of one being "*The Science of Humbug.*" That lecture, we presume, will *draw*. Whether Mr. B. intends to accompany the discourse with illustrations of the subject, we are not advised.

Later from Texas.

Recent Tragedy on Leon.

From the New-Orleans Bulletin, July 17.

By the steamship *Perseverance*, which arrived yesterday morning, we are put in possession of Galveston dates of the 10th and 13th, and Brownsville of the 8th inst. We subjoin all items of interest:

The following account of a horrible tragedy, we take from the Galveston *Journal* of the 10th: We learn from the Nueces Valley that a most horrible tragedy was perpetrated in the town of Lavaca recently, in which the principal actor was Dr. Linton, who had previously acquired considerable notoriety on the frontier. It seems that there was a Mexican circus or maroma exhibiting in Lavaca, at which the band-master of the 8th Infantry, an Italian, by the name of Achilles Ghione, was present, with his wife, to whom Linton offered some gross indignity, and also to the wife of Pedro Cambra, a Mexican, and the owner of the maroma.

Linton was intoxicated as usual, and shortly after these occurrences, having procured a pistol from a gambler, he went out and found both these men talking together. Without any provocation he fired at them, killing the Mexican. The band master then sprang upon him, but in the act of doing so received a mortal wound from a second shot from Linton's pistol. Linton escaped immediately to the Mexican side of the river, where he got up another row and was arrested and confined in prison. The citizens of Laredo immediately went over to the Mexican side to obtain the person of Linton, and finally succeeded in persuading the Alcade to send him across the river in a boat at night.

As the boat approached the American side, some men who were stationed on the bank, rushed into the water and seizing Linton dragged him ashore, and proceeded to the Plaza where a gallows had been erected. The unfortunate and wretched man asked for time to write his mother, but was instantly hung. Dr. Linton was formerly a surgeon in the navy of the United States, and, it is said, was on board the ill-fated brig *Somers*. He was evidently a man of finished education and a gentleman from association. His fate has been as sad as it is truly tragical.

The Brownsville *Flag*, of the 8th, has the following in reference to the foregoing: We knew Dr. Linton, and sincerely regret to learn of his horrible fate. About two years since Dr. Linton arrived in this city from Louisiana—Bayou Sara, we believe. A most chequered life indeed has been his, and the cause of his miserable end can be traced to the working of the arch fiend intemperance.

Those who knew the Doctor in Louisiana bear testimony of his high order of talent, and manly and gentlemanly bearing. Some domestic difficulty, it is said, drove him from that State, and it is believed led to the formation of intemperate habits. While here he engaged in frequent debauches, but we are not aware that his disposition, when so, was at all quarrelsome.

The *Flag* has the following about the Indians: "We learn from Mr. Peirn, just in from the arroyo Colorado, that the settlers out there are in great apprehension of an attack from the Indians. A few days since a party of four men, near Los Moras, discovered in the vicinity of [illegible] large company of Indians making their way [illegible] settlements. These men immediately [illegible] visits reported the fact to St. Gaineaux, the owner of the ranche, who promptly spread the alarm to the neighboring ranches, and soon the alarm became general."

The San Augustine *Red Lander* of the 8th says: "We regret to learn of an unfortunate affray which occurred a few days ago in the southern part of this county, between a man by the name of — McGee, and Sweetman and son, in which the two latter were killed. Sweetman was an industrious, hard-working man; he leaves a bereaved wife and several orphan children to mourn his loss. We have not been able to learn the particulars of the difficulty."

Delay of the Philadelphia Mail Train.—The mail train which left Philadelphia at 4½ P.M., yesterday afternoon, did not arrive at Jersey City until 12¼ A.M. When about a mile beyond Trenton, the driving wheel broke down, and it was some time before assistance could be procured and the damage repaired.

☞ Private letters from Niagara Falls say that there have been a few cases of Cholera and some deaths of it, at Niagara Falls Village. Some degree of alarm, of course, exists.

☞ Most of the Telegraph lines out of the City were more or less interrupted yesterday morning by the storm.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Ten Boxes of Deshler's New and Invaluable Remedy for Fever and Ague has effected ten permanent cures—Read:

Safe Harbor, Lancaster Co., Pa., July 15, 1853.

Mr C. D. Deshler: I am at a loss, Sir, what to say in regard to your Great Medicine other than that they are the best Pills that ever came to this section of the country. We sold ten boxes out of the first dozen received, and they have effected ten permanent cures. We certainly feel under many obligations to you for sending your medicine among us. We hail it as a perfect "Godsend." If you want any certificates from us here, let me know. One person who purchased a box says: "The Pills are worth ten dollars a box, and that he would have saved one hundred dollars in doctors' bills had he known of your Pills a year ago." Your obedient servant, H. H. Fry.

Price, $1 per box, or, for the convenience of those residing where it has not been introduced as yet, it will be forwarded by mail, pre-paid, to any one enclosing $1 letter-stamps, in any part of the United States, except Oregon and California, or to those for 36 stamps. Sold by Boyd & Paul No. 149 Chambers-st.; Clickener & Co., No. 81 Barclay-st, and by Gilbert, Wentz & Co., No. 177 North 3d-st., Philadelphia, Wholesale Agents; and at retail by Ring, corner Broadway and John-st.; Chombie, corner Broadway and 14th-st.; Guion, corner Bowery and Grand-st; Sheddem, corner Bowery and 4th-st.; Gustav Ramsperger, No. 62 Oliver-st.; Hutchings, No 132 West Broadway; Berrian, No. 170 Grand-st, Williamsburg; Mrs. Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-st, Brooklyn: Jas W. Smith, Court-st, Brooklyn; Thos. J. Hayes, No. 154 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; Samuel Hayes, No. 49 Montgomery-st, Jersey City. Orders from the trade may be addressed to C. D. Deshler, New-Brunswick, N J.

Zephyr Merino Undergarments.—This is the season for these popular Undervests. Those who study economy as well as health, buy at

THE OLD STAND, No. 104 BOWERY,

where the genuine article may be obtained, as well as every style of Seasonable Hosiery. A. Rankin & Co.

Notice.—The demand for our various styles of SUMMER CLOTHING having been so great since our opening, we were compelled to put on a large extra force of hands to duplicate the more select and popular garments, such as white and colored Duck Frock Coats; drab and plaid Marseilles Frocks; Planters' Duck and Basket Drill coats; light mixed Cashmere, and Canton summer Frocks, and black and colored do. Also, an increased variety of neat and stylish Drilling and Summer Cassimere Pants, and white and colored Marseilles Vests. Of all these we have a full stock, and have marked them at so low figure so as to clear them before the close of the City season. D Devlin & Co.,

Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

Who is Troubled with Rats?
Who is annoyed with Ants?
Who is disgusted with loathsome Roaches?

Stranger, friend or foe, whoever you are, we pity you, and advise you to read the following and take the hint:

Irving House, New-York, Aug. 21, 1852.

I cheerfully recommend Parsons & Co.'s Exterminator and Insect Exterminator, the best article ever for the destruction of Cockroaches I have ever used. My house has been entirely cleansed of them, without the least inconvenience. D. D. Howard.

Sold by C. V Clijkener & Co., Agents, No. 81 Barclay-st. Price 25 cents a box.

Pianos.—Hallett & Cumston's Pianos.—These instruments have long been before the public, and have become justly celebrated for their superior qualities. T. Gilbert & Co.'s Premium Pianos, with or without the Æolean commended by the Press throughout the civilized world; Horace Waters' Pianos, for power, purity and evenness of tone and elasticity of touch, they challenge comparison with those of all other makers; Gilbert's boudoir Pianos: Jacob Chickering's Pianos. All of the above Pianos found only at the great music establishment of Horace Waters, No. 333 Broadway. Sold at prices defying all competition.

Sewing Machines.—We have fully settled all suits against us for infringement, and have the license of E. S. Howe, Jr., to manufacture under his patent. Hereafter there can be no question about the right to use our machines. We have commenced prosecuting infringers of our patents, of which we have ten, on Sewing Machines. All other machines in market palpably infringe one or more of our patents. If any buy of us inferior machines they will be compelled to pay us for license to use them.

I. M. Singer & Co., No. 323 Broadway.

Well-made, Fashionable Ready-made Clothing is scarce in New-York. It has always been so. But it can be found at one place, viz: at the "sea green" establishment of Alfred Munroe & Co., No. 441 Broadway. All sizes for men and boys. Also, furnishing goods of the best description, trunks, valises, carpet-bags, umbrellas, &c. No deviation from marked prices.

What is called Genius is less rare than Common Sense.—A man may never say a foolish thing, yet never do a wise one. The superiority of Green's Spirits in fit and finish, is, however, so palpable that even the least observant who try them once, go to No. 1 Astor House again.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—Robert M. Patrick is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes, and F. C. Goffin's Impenetrable Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Depot, No. 128 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane; manufactory, Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st.

Fever and Ague.—Dr. Edward Bleecker's Stampede Mixture, for the cure of Fever and Ague and Chagres Fever. This remedy affects a positive cure without quinine or arsenic. Sold by the proprietors, Mead & Bleecker, No. 96 Broadway, N. Y. and all druggists.

The New and Tasteless Cure for Fever and Ague, Deshler's Anti-Periodic Pills, are sold by Jas. W. Smith, corner Court-st. and [illegible] place, Brooklyn.

Deshler's Wonderful Fever and Ague Pills are sold by Thomas J. Hayes, No. 154 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Great Cricket Match—United States versus Canada.

Play was resumed on Thursday morning early, before 10 o'clock. Sam Wright received three balls from Mr. Parsons, and did not add to the score. "Over" was then called, and Mr. F. Tinson fell to the first ball, bowled by Mr. Bradbury. This ended the first innings of the United States players, the entire score 32, and yet the innings lasted 2 hours and 3 minutes, a fact that told well both for the bowling and the batting. In due time the Canadians went to the wickets with Mr. Philpotts and Mr. Madison, to the bowling of Cuyp and Comery. The latter gentleman made six ones and two twos, when he got his leg before wicket to a ball bowled by Sam, who had taken Cuyp's place. Mr. Philpotts soon after put the ball into Mr. Sharp's hands at point, having made three one's and a two. Mr. Howard in the meantime had filled up the vacancy left by Mr. Madison, but did not fill it long; he was bowled the second ball, by Sams. Now Lieut. Denne came to the wicket and soon began to make lively work for the field; he was faced by Mr. Bradbury. The Lieutenant made eight ones and four twos in excellent style, and was then disposed of, in really fine style, by Mr Tinson, the wicket-keeper, who took a ball bowled by Sams from off the top of the bails, and stumped him out. The Lieutenant's score was 16. Mr Bradbury, in the meanwhile, lost his wicket for a single. Mr. Pickering took Lieut. Denne's place, faced by Capt. Galway, but soon lost it to Sams, who bowled him the second ball. Mr. Parsons now came in and played in capital style, making three singles and two twos, when he lost his wicket by ill luck. The ball—bowled by Sams—went from his feet into the wicket, and knocked his bails down. Ere this, however, Capt. Galway played a ball into Comery's hands, and quietly retired, after having put 5 opposite his name on the scorer's books. The three last men—Messrs. Napier, Dexter and Phillips—added 6 to the score, which closed the innings. It amounted to 59, with three wides, 3 byes, and one no ball—heading that of the United States players by 27.

In due time the second innings of these players was begun by Mr. Gibbes an I Mr. Sharp. The latter gentleman disappeared for a 1 only, and then came Mr. Bingham, who followed suit for a 1. Sam Wright filled his place, but did not fill it long—the inevitable Bradbury gave him notice to quit to a score of two singles. All this time Mr. Gibbes was playing admirably. Sams took the place left vacant by Sam Wright, and bid fair to knock Mr. Bradbury off his bowling, but that gentleman is not to be easily baulked. He gave Sams a slow lobbing ball, which he mounted into the air, and it fell into the hands of the bowler—Bradbury. Mr. Waller then became Mr. Gibbes' assistant. Mr. Gibbes made eight ones and two twos, and then commited suicide—he ran himself out. Mr. Fletcher took his place but was early given out, leg before wicket. Mr. Walker having made five one's and a two yielded to the bowling of Mr. Napier, who had taken Mr. Parsons' place. The rest of the innings are easily disposed of. Mr. Comery made three ones, a two and a four in a spirited, dashing manner, and was not out. Mr. Tinson made one and Mr. Cuyp an O which with three wides and, if we may say so, *no* byes, made a sum total of 51, leaving the Canadians but 25 to get to win. This number was obtained by Mr. Pickering and Mr. Dexter, with the aid of rather "shy" fielding on the part of the gentlemen of the United States, and there the game ended just in time to give play to another terrific storm.

The following is the score:

UNITED STATES.

First Innings.			Second Innings.	
Waller b Bradbury		3	b Napier	7
Sams do		2	b Bradb'y c Bradb'y	12
Bingham do		8	do	1
Sharp b Parsons c Denne		0	do	1
Wright, not out		7	do	2
Gibbes b Bradbury 1 b w		3	run out	12
Fletcher do		0	l b w b Napier	1
Marsh do	c Dexter	1	b Pickering	2
Cuyp do	c Parsons	0	do	0
Comery do	c Philpotts	0	not out	9
Tinson do		0	b Napier	1
Wides		3	Wides	3
Byes 3 and no balls 2		5		0
		32		51

CANADA.

First Innings.			Second Innings.	
Philpotts b Comery c Sharp		5		
Madison b Sams l b w		10		
Howard do		0		
Denne do stpd Tinson		16		
Bradbury b Comery		1		
Pickering b Sams		0	not out	11
Galway do c Comery		5		
Parsons b Sams		7		
Napier b Sams		2		
Dexter, not out		3	not out	9
Phillips b Comery		3		
Wides		3	Wides	2
Byes 3, no balls 1		4	Byes	3
		59		25

The umpires were Mr. Geo. A. Barber for Canada, and Mr. Samuel Nichols for the United States. Scorers, Mr. Humphries, of Toronto, and Mr. Wheaton, of New-York.

Regatta of Yale College Boats.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Saturday, July 22, 1854.

The annual regatta of the Yale College boats took place at New-Haven, on Saturday, 22d inst. Four boats entered the race: the *Transit*, *Nautilus*, *Atalanta* and *Rowena*. The distance run was three miles and a quarter. After an unusually close contest, in which the *Transit* and *Nautilus* kept side by side for nearly the whole race,—the *Nautilus* came off victorious. The order and time were as follows:

		Minutes.
Nautilus	Class of '57	14:30
Transit	Engineers,	14:40
Atalanta	Class of '55	17

There were two prizes, one for boats over thirty feet in length, for which the *Transit*, *Nautilus* and *Rowena* entered, and the other for boats 30 feet and under, for which the *Atalanta* ran against time.

The prize of the *Nautilus* was a highly ornamented back-board, that of the *Atalanta*, which took the short-boat prize, was a pair of oars. The *Rowena*, owing to some accident, stopped at the stake-boat.

After the race, there was a review of the different boats, under the orders of Commodore STEPHENS.

The drill-prize, a silver trimmed boat-hook, was awarded to the *Transit*. B.

The Hyer and Morrissey Difficulty—Letter from one of the Pugilists.

The recent meeting of THOMAS HYER and JOHN MORRISSEY at the Abbey Hotel, for the purpose of having a rough and tumble fight, has induced the latter to publish a letter in the *Post* of last evening, wherein he gives an *ex parte* statement of the affair. Annexed is

THE LETTER.

GENTLEMEN: I notice in your Saturday's edition an article in reference to the disturbance between myself and HYER, and in justice to myself I would beg the privilege of the use of your columns. The affair is as follows: Mr. HYER and myself have not been on good terms for the last four years. This last affair was caused by Mr. HYER holding stake-money and would not give it up.

Last Thursday night Mr. HYER sent word down to my place, requesting me to meet him at the Abbey at 1 o'clock that night. I sent him word that I would be on hand at the appointed hour. Before my friend returned, I was arrested by the Captain of the Fifth Ward Police. I was held in custody about two hours, during which time Mr. HYER was informed of my arrest. He immediately hired a carriage and proceeded to the Abbey. About 5 o'clock in the morning I started for the Abbey with a friend—no other persons going with me, as was stated in your paper. On my arrival at the Abbey, I found Mr. HYER ready for the fight, and a party of his friends, all armed with pistols. Mr. HYER was also armed before my arrival. Mr. HYER offered to bet $100 to $10 that I would not come. A friend of mine offered to take the bet, which HYER was going to whip him for. When Mr. HYER saw me coming in, he offered to bet $100 that he would whip me. A friend of mine offered to bet, but I would not let him, as I promised the judge I would not fight for money. I immediately prepared for the fight, after which I went to HYER and requested him to step outside, that I was ready. He hesitated a moment and then came to the door. Mr HYER then commenced cursing me. I told him to take off his shirt that I was ready. He then said, I will fight you with pistols, and will bet $100 to $60 I will kill you. I then told him that I did not come to fight with pistols, but will fight you with what nature gave you. He then said that I did come to fight with pistols, and would bet $100. I bet him, since which my friend and myself have made an affidavit to the fact, that I did not go there for the purpose of using weapons. I told him that if he would take the pistol out of his pocket I would then give him cause to fight. This he would not do, but wanted to fight any one of my friends. I told him that none of my friends were able to fight him, but I was the man. His friends were so ashamed at his answer that they left him. As regards the article referring to JIM IRVING, it is false; and, in conclusion, I do say, that I never saw a bigger coward in my life, and what I do say in this article I will say to his face.

Respectfully yours, JOHN MORRISSEY,
No. 58 Leonard-street.

LONG-ISLAND.

A True Fish Story.

A singular accident occurred at Greenport, on the 22d, which came near terminating fatally. Mr. JOSEPH S. GAVITT, and two other persons were in a large open fishing boat in Gardiner's Bay, L. I., fishing with their "purse net," when a huge sturgeon, desirous no doubt of seeing the world, taking a peep at "The TIMES," and knowing something more about the extensive alterations and additions to the Peconic House, (made by L. O. RICHARDSON the worthy host of the popular establishment,) jumped from the water close to the bows of the boat, striking one of the men named DAVID CRUMB who sat on the bow, knocking him overboard, severely injuring his shoulder and cutting a deep gash in his forehead. When taken from the water Mr. CRUMB was quite helpless, and very innocently inquired how he came to be there. Had not Mr. GAVITT, who saw the occurrence, had the presence of mind to pass him an oar immediately, he would probably have sunk before he could have been rescued. It is understood that Mr. CRUMB desires no mere visits from fish of such reckless character.

MORTALITY IN BROOKLYN.—The Health Officer reports 233 deaths for the week ending Saturday last. Males, 114; Females, 119; Adults, 107; Children, 126. *Diseases.*—Cholera, 76; cholera-infantum, 32; cholera-morbus, 12; dysentery, 10; convulsions, 13; diarrhœa, 9; marasmus, 13; congestion of the brain, 6; dropsy in the head, 7; consumption, 8; 4 each of dropsy, inflammation of the brain and still-born; sun-stroke, 3; 2 each by atrophy, debility, heart disease, inflammation of the bowels, do. lungs, do. stomach, old age—and one each by casualty, colic, convulsions puerperal, croup, delirium tremens, drowned, congestive fever, puerperal do., scarlet do., typhoid, typhus, inflammation of the heart, do. liver, intemperance, measles, scrofula, sprue and teething.

While the Board of Health report but 19 deaths by cholera for the last week it will be seen that the Health Officer has had 76 deaths reported to him by that disease during the same time—being eight deaths less than the week previous. It is worthy of remark that while the disease has by the reports somewhat abated, still the kindred diseases it will be seen by reference to the list above have increased largely, swelling up the total number of deaths for last week to 233 against 221 deaths the week previous. During the corresponding week of 1853 there were only 86 deaths, all told.

SUICIDE OF AN EXCELLENT LADY.—Mrs. SALLY MILLER, an excellent woman who has, for half a century, been an example of charity and kindness to the needy of her native village, Miller's Place, L. I., had for a short time previous to last week exhibited unusual signs of dejection of spirits, absence of mind, and some bodily ill-health. She left the old homestead by advice, and visited her married daughter at Wading River, hoping for an improvement of health by changing the scene. Instead of improvement, however, she grew rapidly more and more ill, and on Saturday last was found after being a short time missed, drowned in a cistern, which had not water enough to cover her body. Her natural death would have caused great grief to the community. This unnatural issue to so exemplary a life, shocks as well as saddens all. There was little doubt that the death was self-procured during an aberration of mind.

☞ The report of a man having his head knocked off on the Long Island Railroad last week, by putting his head out of the baggage car and coming in contact with a bridge, proves to be incorrect. The man was not killed; on the contrary, was about his usual business yesterday.

The little girl, eight years' old, mentioned in the same connection as having been killed at Yaphank, "and so bespattered the engine with blood, that the train was stopped to wash it away," is so far true as this: The child was killed, but the "bespattering with blood" is a work of fancy. It appears the child was playing on the track as the cars approached, and ran out of danger at the sound of the whistle, but happened to get upon the side opposite the house of its parents, and again attempted to cross the track in order to reach the house, when it was overtaken by the engine. No blame is attached to the engineer.

THE KNIFE—COWARDLY ASSAULT.—Mr. APPLEGATE, a carpenter, residing in Walworth-street, East Brooklyn, on Sunday evening while walking alone on Myrtle-avenue, near Spencer-street, was overtaken by a party of Irishmen who passed on either side of him, and one of the party while passing gave Mr. A. several severe stabs in his arm with a dirk knife, severing a large vein from which he bled freely. He was led to an apothecary shop near by, where his wounds were dressed. The Irishmen made their escape.

U. S. STEAMER VIXEN.—This vessel, now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, was taken out of commission yesterday, by an order from the Navy Department.

ATLANTIC BANK, BROOKLYN.—Mr. WILLIAM C. RUSHMORE, for several years Assistant Cashier at this Bank, has recently been appointed Cashier, *vice* JOHN S. DOUGHTY, deceased.

SUN-STRUCK.—A man named JAMES SHORT, a vender of charcoal, residing in United States-street, near the Navy-Yard, Brooklyn, was prostrated by the heat of the sun on Sunday afternoon.

☞ The liquor-dealers of Williamsburg are to hold a meeting this evening, to take action in reference to the ordinance now being enforced relative to the closing of taverns on Sundays.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Saturday evening, a man named Charles Floyd, while walking on the Jamaica Plankroad, near the Hunter Fly Road, was knocked down and robbed of a watch, chain and knife. There were two of the robbers, who, after rifling the pockets of Floyd, gave him a kick and took a hasty departure. No arrests have been made.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A little son of Mr. Nicholas Wyckoff, 8 years of age, residing in Bushwick, died on Sunday, from injuries sustained on Friday by the upsetting upon him of a load of hay upon which he was riding.

ANOTHER SENT UP.—Another of the Myrtle-avenue rowdies was sent to the County Jail for 50 days, yesterday, by Justice Curtis, for assaulting Officer Kelly, of the Fourth District Police, Brooklyn, on Sunday night.

DROWNED.—The body of a young man was found on Sunday, in the river at the foot of Dyckman-street, Brooklyn.

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR.—The *Albany Atlas* of last evening learns that the Governor has appointed Col. ISAAC VANDERPOEL to the office of Adjutant-General, vacated by the death of Gen. TEMPLE. Col. V. has been for the past two years the Assistant Adjutant-General, and during the protracted illness of his Chief, discharged all the duties of the office.

SUNDAY PAPERS IN BUFFALO.—The three morning papers in Buffalo have agreed to issue an edition every Sunday morning. As the alleged reason for the change is the "obviating (the necessity of) all Sunday work," it is to be presumed, (though nothing is said in the joint card of the publishers, on the subject,) they will forego the publication of a paper for Monday morning.

☞ Dr. JOHN SABINE, of Boston, died on Saturday night of cholera. He had been ailing for some days, and it is believed neglected the disorder until it was too late.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

Counterfeiters, so we learn,
Now are found at every turn:
LYON'S new, extensive plate
They attempt to imitate;
But his insect-killing dust,
And the pills for rats and mice,
Spite of counterfeiters, must
Triumph o'er each rogue's device.

LOOK AT THE ENGRAVINGS of four National Medals on the wrappers, also to the signature. LYON'S POWDER AND PILLS, 25 cents per flask or box. No. 424 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Diarrhœa Should be Checked at Once at this Critical season.**—The delay of an hour may bring on an attack of the Cholera. Dr. McCLINTOCK'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL AND CHOLERA PREVENTIVE will check Diarrhœa or Dysentery in all stages, and leave the bowels perfectly healthy—not costive. No person should fail to provide themselves with it. Price, 25 cents and 50 cents per bottle Sold by the proprietors, A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 122 Fulton-st.

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box.**—A Post'm remedy of 30 years' standin —a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. E. MESER, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston.
C. H. RING, Broadway, and
all respectable druggists.

☞ **At a meeting of the passengers held on** board the steamship NORTH STAR, Dr. WINSLOW S. PIERCE was elected Chairman, and E. H. POMEROY, Secretary. On motion, a Committee of nine was selected from the cabin and steerage to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The Chair appointed the following persons to perform this duty: Hon. Seth B. Farwell, Capt. William Scott, D. S Baldwin, W. H. Taylor, Chas. McCardell, James H. Roake, T. B. Hotchkiss, W. Burr, who reported the following:

Resolved, That we recommend the *North Star* to the traveling public, as equaled by no steamship on this route in point of speed, safety and accommodations.

Resolved, That is Capt WARNACK we recognize all the qualities of a gentleman and sailor, and hope that he may long continue in command of this noble ship, and ever be as fortunate hereafter in giving as full satisfaction to passengers as he has done the present propitious voyage

Resolved, That we take much satisfaction in testifying to the kindness and urbanity manifested by the Purser, Mr. DENISON, who has ever been obliging and active in his endeavors to promote and secure the comfort and convenience of all, for his zeal and vigilance in this particular, merits the lasting good will and best wishes of those on board the ship.

Resolved, That we have also noticed with much satisfaction the vigilance and strict performance of duty which has characterized the conduct of the First Officer, Mr COPE, the First Engineer, Mr. HEDDEN, the Surgeon, Dr VAN TUYL, as well as the other officers, crew and servants generally.

Resolved, That the gratitude of the traveling public, especially Californians, is due to Commodore VANDERBILT for a continuance of the exercise of that enterprise and energy in steam navigation which has thus far characterized his eventful life; that through his intervention and exertions we enjoy the advantages of a liberal policy, which is felt more particularly in California, and by which families and friends can be brought together without a greater sacrifice than their means will often allow; in adopting such a liberal policy and in creating a healthy competition, thereby preventing monopolies, he has reared a more lasting monument to his well-earned fame than could be created to perpetuate the name of any public benefactor in our country in modern times.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings be forwarded to Commodore VANDERBILT, one to the Captain, and the original to the Purser, and that the same be published in Aspinwall, New-York and San Francisco

WINSLOW S. PIERCE, Chairman.

E. H. POMEROY, Secretary.
Steamship *North Star*, at Sea, July 12, 1854.

☞ **Mass Meeting.**—THE PEOPLE AGAINST THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY—GENERAL CALL.—The residents of the XXth and XXIId Wards in general, and the inhabitants of the 11th-av. in particular, will assemble in Mass Meeting, at the corner of 46th-st and 11th-av., TUESDAY EVENING, July 25, and they would most respectfully request their fellow-citizens from the various Wards of the City to unite with them on this occasion, as there is a question of the greatest importance to the public to be discussed, and final action taken with regard to the future course of the people against the HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.

Citizens! Your rights have been set at naught, both by this heartless Company, and by a majority of the Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen, in reply to your Petition and Remonstrances You have been told that you are ignorant of the matter, and that more lives will be sacrificed before the locomotives will cease running through the 11th-av Such was the reply of the worthy Aldermen of the XIIIth Ward to your Committee: Mr. George H. Covert—bless the mark! Citizens! is this language worthy of a New-York Alderman! of a representative of the People! Citizens, the sacred cause of Justice and Humanity require that you should take immediate action on this subject of this Railroad It is time that you should decide whether you will allow the lives of the people to be sacrificed with impunity, their business destroyed, and their property ruined, or unite together, as men should do, and tear up and destroy this infernal Road, and everything belonging to this manslaying Corporation. Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of happiness is the right of every citizen; but this aristocratic Corporation will not allow you either of these privileges Come to this meeting, and tell them that your rights will not be trampled on any longer.

There will be a Torchlight Procession, accompanied by a Band of Music, after the meeting adjourns. Several able advocates on the cause will be presented on this occasion.

WILLIAM NOLAN, Chairman
JOHN W. BUCKHORN, Secretary.

☞ **University's Family Medicines.**—FEVER AND AGUE—CHOLERA.—The University of Free Medicines and Popular knowledge, chartered by the State of Pennsylvania April 29, 1853, mainly to arrest the evils of spurious nostrums; also, to supply the public with reliable remedies, where the best medical advisers cannot or will not be consulted, having purchased the invaluable remedy—ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE—the first and only known for twenty years as the certain cure for Fever and Ague and its kindred complaints, confidently recommend it to the patronage of the afflicted. The above institution likewise recommends for Bowel Complaint or Cholera, ROWAND'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF BLACKBERRY ROOT, and in due time will furnish its own remedy for every disease that can be safely treated in this way. By order of the Trustees,

JOHN E. ROWAND, M. D.,
President of the University, and head of the Pharmaceutical Department, Philadelphia.

Home Dispensary and Office, No. 47 South Second-st., Philadelphia.

CHARLES H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; C. V. CLICKENER & Co., No. 81 Barclay-st.; HAVILAND, WARRALL & RISLEY, Maiden-lane; F. C. WELLS & Co., No. 237 8th-av.; B. A. SANDS, No. 188 Bowery; JOHN MEAKIN, No. 497 Broadway; E. M. GUION, No. 127 Bowery; C. S. SMITH, No. 135 Canal-st.; HASKINS & MILLER, No. 17 Avenue D; J. & J. CODDINGTON, No. 715 Broadway; W. D. CRUMBLE, Nos. 318 Bowery and 862 Broadway; W. B. FREEMAN, No. 42 3d-av.; W. GABAUDAN, Nos. 51 6th-av and 166 8th-av.; GAIL & AMEUD, No. 193 3d-av.; E. W. VONDASMITH, No. 158 Bowery; T. T. GREEN, No. 399 Broadway; A. POWELL, No. 163 Avenue A; J. WALL GREEN, No 111 Broadway; JOHN MILLER, No. 245 1st-av.; LINDSAY, No. 77 East Broadway; W. H. LOINES, No. 298 Hudson-st.; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; T. THOS. HAYES, South Brooklyn.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Cordial.**—Whence proceed the lassitude, the depression, the debility, the indifference to life, the instability, the continual feeling of illness which it is impossible to define or localize, so common, so hard to bear, and so little pitied by the robust and healthy! We answer—from the stomach and the nervous system, between which there exists the closest sympathy. Want of vital energy in the stomach suggests want of energy, a general inertia of the system, is at the bottom of all the difficulty. To rouse the whole organization from the torpor, to imbue it with new life, activity and vigor, and to sustain it in that condition, there is no preparation comparable with DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL. It not only creates a new condition of the physical organization, but perpetuates it. The animal spirits are not only cheered and elevated by its agency, but kept up to their new level without flagging. A vegetable compound, congenial to the system, it seems to act upon the constitution itself, and to revolutionize it. In chronic diseases of the nerves, the stomach, and the liver, its operation is all but miraculous. The Cordial is put up highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, six for twelve dollars.

C. H. RING, Proprietor, No 192 Broadway, New York.
Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada and the West Indies

☞ **Dr. Sanborn's Medicated Lung Vapor.**—This new and scientific remedy used by Inhalation, after the method adopted at the New-York Lung Institute, is now offered the public as the most effectual remedy yet discovered for the radical cure of INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, &c. The unparalled success which has attended the treatment of Dr SANBORN in permanently curing diseases of the lungs and throat by the use of Medicated Vapor is a sufficient guarantee, and that any remedy from this Institution must be of a valuable and scientific character. The Medicated Lung Vapor as used by him, is the only one used *exclusively* by inhalation, for no drug or nostrum is ever given into the stomach while using it. Any nostrum thus given must necessarily be injurious, as the destruction of the patient's appetite is sure to be accomplished. The Lung Vapor produces a *radical cure* of the disease, not by palliating symptoms, but by destroying and getting rid of the causes which produce symptoms.

Persons using the Lung Vapor can have the privilege of consulting Dr. SANBORN, at the Lung Institute, relative to their diseases, without charge Price $5 for each package, or two for $9, sent free by Express to any part of the United States

DR. S. DAY, Proprietor, No. 114 Chambers-st.

For sale also at A. B & D. SANDS', No. 100 Fulton-st., C. V CLICKENER & Co., No. 81 Barclay-st.; CHAS. KING'S, No 192 Broadway; THOS T GREEN, corner Walker-st. and Broadway; RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., St. Nicholas Hotel; No. 114 Chambers-st, and at the New-York Lung Institute No. 6 Bond st.

☞ **Lots Chosen at Wakefield, July 24, '54:**
Acres—464, 465, 496, 499, 76, 77, 84, 85, 34, 35, 44, 45, 751, 752, 799, 800.
Half Acres—691, 732, 1,113, 1,156, 975, 976, 1,112, 1,155, 926, 927.
Quarters—1,215, 184, 89, 1,258, 214, 393, 897, 479, 686, 803, 895, 938, 1,257, 351, 1,228, 1 111, 359, 1,129, 939, 320, 111, 886, 162, 972 859, 940, 890, 852 Gores No. 109, 88, 111.
Eighths—Half of lot 363, 1,131, 1,253 Gores Nos. 19, 99, 25. Nos 634, 650 and 651 to 700 choose this day. July 25.
Railroad Tickets for the choosing and sale of the Houses, Barns, Out-houses, &c., which sale is to take place on the ground at Wakefield, at 2 P. M., WEDNESDAY. Can be procured of the Secretary TUESDAY EVENING, July 25, at Military Hall, No 193 Bowery

J. A. HANDSCHUCH, Superintendent.

☞ **The Gathering of the Clans.**—The third annual Excursion of the Thistle Benevolent Society of Brooklyn, to Mount Hermon, takes place on THURSDAY, July 27 1854. The splendid steamer MAY QUEEN and two barges have been chartered. Robertson's (late Shelton's) American Brass Band, and a piper in the full costume of his clan, have been engaged. Tickets, 50 cents each, may be had from any of the members of Committee, and at the various landings on the morning of the Excursion. The steamer will leave the foot of Hammond-st., North River, at 7 A. M.; Spring-st. at 7½; Delancey-st., East River, at 8; Bridge st., Brooklyn at 8½; Joralemon-st. at 9; Pier No. 5, North River, at 9½. The above time will be strictly observed. J. FORREST, President.

J. BOYLE, Secretary.

☞ **Free Academy of the City of New-York, July, 1854.**—The COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES will take place at NIBLO'S, on TUESDAY, the 25th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

EDWARD L. BEADLE, AUGUSTUS MORAND,
ERASTUS C BENEDICT, PETER COOPER,
JAMES F. DEPEYSTER, J. W. C LEVERIDGE,
ABRAHAM D WILSON.
Executive Committee on Free Academy.

☞ **Why don't he go to Winfield?**—Grand excursions to this delightful village every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY—only three miles from the Williamsburg ferries, and a short distance above the Calvary Cemetery. Lots $5a to $200 in monthly payments of only $5. Go and see them. Free tickets for the excursions to be had at the office, No. 5 Tryon-row, corner of Chatham-st.

G. G. ANDREWS & J. F. KENDALL.

☞ **O. U. A.**—There will be a Testimonial presented to Hon. THOMAS R. WHITNEY, by Charter Oak Chapter, at their rooms, No. 197 Bowery, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 26, at 8 o'clock. Members of Charter Oak are hereby notified, and the Order generally invited to attend.

W. S. DUNNING, S.

☞ **Accumulation $1,000,000.**—THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 Wall-st., insures the lives of persons from 14 to 85 years of age. Dividends declared annually.

JOS. L. LORD, Agent.

☞ **A Meeting of the Seventeenth Village Association** will be held at their rooms, No. 125 Bowery on TUESDAY EVENING, July 25, at which time thirty-five (35) dollars will be due on each lot. Members failing to say that amount, will, according to their agreement, forfeit their lots. It is particularly requested that every member will be present at this meeting as business of importance will be transacted.

E. W. KETCHAM, President.

☞ **To the Alumni of the Wesleyan University.**—The Annual Business Meeting of the Alumni of the Wesleyan University will be held on TUESDAY, August 1, at 9 o'clock A M. Oration before the Association, by G. G. REYNOLDS, Esq., on the same day, at 7 o'clock P. M. Social meeting immediately after the Oration. Per order

DAVID CURRY, President.

A. S. HUNT, Secretary.

☞ **Military.**—SPECIAL NOTICE—SIXTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.—The Officers of the 6th Regiment are requested to meet at the Colonel's office, No 3 Chambers-st., on TUESDAY, (this day,) the 25th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., in reference to the sudden decease of their Paymaster, MARK LEVY, Esq By order of

THOS. F PEFRS, Col 6th Regiment.

☞ **Bookstore and Publishing Business For Sale**—Eligibly located and doing a profitable, safe cash trade; Stock light, rent low, the amount invested $10 000 A better opportunity seldom offers to those desiring of entering the business Reason for selling, satisfactory to purchaser. Address PUBLISHER, Box No. 2,121 Post-Office, New-York.

☞ **Cork Water Coolers.**—A plain and cheap article, that will save more ice than any other as well as most convenient, and will keep water cool when those who have tried them in this City. Having a stone jar inside makes them preferable to those lined with metal For sale by the sole agents. PICOT & SHOTWELL,
No. 47 Maiden-lane, up-stairs.

☞ **Inhalation in Consumption.**—Drs. R. & J. HUNTER, Physicians for Diseases of the Lungs. Residence and office No. 829 Broadway, 2d door above 12th st. Hours of consultation from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. A limited number received as resident patients.

☞ **Teachers' Meeting.**—The teachers of the Ward Schools are respectfully invited to attend a meeting of Teachers, to be held at Odd Fellows Hall, on TUESDAY, July 25, 1854, at 8 o'clock P. M. By order of Committee.

WM. W. SMITH, Secretary.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a steady, active man, who has several years' practical knowledge of the various departments of agriculture and horticulture, planted and thinned plantations; is married and no incumbrance. Further satisfaction given at an interview or by letter. Apply at M. CONROY'S, corner of Rose and Frankfort-sts., for two days. None need apply except a respectable family.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant girls—One to do chamberwork and sewing, in a private family—the other to do chamberwork and sewing, in a private family Both of City reference given Please call, or address, No. 90 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a smart, industrious young woman to do general housework, can do good plain cooking, and first rate washing and ironing, can give the best of reference, willing to make herself useful and go a short distance in the country. Please call at No. 14 Rivington-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—As a good cook, and to wash and iron in a private family, by one; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and lady's dress by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore Would go in the country.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—As cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family, by one; and as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As chambermaid and fine laundress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by a very experienced girl, and as a good cook and to wash and iron by another—both come well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore

SITUATION WANTED—By a woman of steady habits, in the City or the Country as a good cook, and to wash and iron, in a private family; makes excellent bread, and understands dairy work perfectly; has good City reference. Call at 137 6th-av., in the store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, to do the plain cooking, washing and ironing of a small family. Can be seen at her last place, No. 136 East 18th-st., on TUESDAY from 9 to 12 o'clock.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting. Good City reference from her last place. Please call at No. 69 Macdougal-st., in the basement

SERVANTS WANTED—At No. 394 Broadway (basement)—Cooks, chambermaids, scrubbing girls and nurses No charges are made until places are procured. Four clerks two porters, three bar keepers, two coachmen and three waiters. Also, men on steamers, and boys for trades. DREVER & KAUFMAN, Agents

SERVANTS WANTED—Cooks, Waitresses, Laundresses wanted, at No. 149 Grand-st. Also, a married man as Gardener.

SEAMSTRESS WANTED.—An American, English, or French Protestant woman, to do fine sewing and make herself otherwise useful, one who understands her duties and can produce good references. Apply at No. 75 East 23d-st.

GIRLS.—Several nice, half-grown girls can be obtained at the office of the Am & For. Employment Society, No 130 9th-st., cor Broadway. Also, domestics of all kinds, male and female help, can be had at the Society's lower office. No 27 Greenwich-st.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS.—Families in want of domestic servants can depend on being suited at the office of the "Protestant Employment Society," and "Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics," No. 7 Carmine-st., formerly in Chambers-st.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, }
New-York, July 25, 1854 }

FOREMEN WANTED.—Several experienced Foremen, fully competent to superintend the construction of railroads. To those who can produce suitable recommendations of their ability, liberal wages will be paid Apply immediately, at the office of the Company, No. 78 Broadway.

U. S. SCHOOL AGENCY AND TEACHERS' UNION.—Sharing equal dividends with Checkholders, and filling all orders and vacancies at one per cent. No charge to pupils.

E. H. WILCOX & SONS, No. 293 Broadway.

SACRED MUSIC.—Wanted, two or three good Bass Singers the same number of Treble—one Alto and one Tenor Singer, for a Baptist Church in this City. Address S. M., *Daily Times* Office.

EMPLOYERS MAY BE SUITED with help of all kinds at the office of the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society. No. 27 Greenwich-st. Female domestics there and at the upper office, No. 130 9th-st., corner of Broadway.

TO BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES OR MERCHANTS.—Wanted, by a respectable young man, of good address, a situation as collector and assistant bookkeeper. Writes a good hand, and can give first-rate references. Address EDWIN, Broadway Post-Office.

DAGUERREAN OPERATOR WANTED THIS DAY—One who is fully competent and can bring references, may hear of a situation by calling at No 345 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTED—Faithful and entirely competent as child's nurse. One answering to the above and having good references, may hear of a good place by applying immediately at No 21 Platt-st.

PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTED.—To do the general housework of a small family. Wages $6 per month Inquire at No 9 Degraw-st., (east of Court-st.,) South Brooklyn.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—By a German Apothecary and Chemist, who speaks English. Address Z., *Daily Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED CARRIER WANTED—For a route on this paper. None need apply but those who are competent and willing to pay a fair price. Apply at the office.

BOY WANTED—From 15 to 17 years of age, to learn the wholesale Hosiery business—one residing with his parents Salary first year, $50. Address, for two days, X. Y. Z., this office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A gentlemen and lady, or two young ladies, can have board in a small family in Jersey City, fronting on the bay, where no other boarders are taken, and where the comforts of a home can be had. Address HOME, Office of *Daily Times*

BOARDING.—Very pleasant and newly furnished rooms to let, with board, to single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, at No 147 Hudson-st., near Hubert, opposite St John's Park. Modern improvements in the house.

BOARDING.—Southern families wishing board in the City during the Summer, can be accommodated with suites of rooms, furnished, and board by the week, at Nos. 82 and 84 East 23d-st.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—Board may be had in Bushwick Landing. The situation is delightful and commands a fine view of the Hudson River, two hours distant from New-York City, and within three minutes' walk of the railroad station The house is large and airy and fine bathing establishment For further particulars apply to ELISHA POTTER, Esq., corner of South and Fulton-sts. Terms $5 to $7 per week.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—At the "WOOSTER HOUSE" DANBURY, Conn., a beautiful village, 3 hours' ride from the City by railroad. Hot and cold water baths, and every comfort. Fine drives, good fishing Families or single persons accommodated. For particulars, apply at No. 242 Bowery.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife and four single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, furnished with gas, with full or partial board in a private family, by applying on the southwest corner of Adelphi-st and Myrtle-av.

TO GENTLEMEN.—Agreeable rooms to let, large and small, furnished or unfurnished, in suites or separately. Hot, cold and shower baths in the house. No 27 Bond-st., New-York.

ROOM WITH BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman and his lady, furnished apartments with board, in a respectable private family, where no other boarders are kept. References exch

Commencement at Burr Seminary.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

BRATTLEBORO, Thursday, July 20, 1854.

The Twenty-second Anniversary exercises of Burr Seminary have just drawn to a close, and although the weather has been excessively warm, a large number of the Alumni and friends of the Institution were present. The examination was highly creditable to the students and instructors. The graduating class, especially, gave the highest evidence of diligent application and thorough training. The customary address before the graduating class was delivered on Tuesday evening, by Rev. Dr. LABAREE, President of Middlebury College. His subject was *Education*, and though, to use his own language, "it is an old and hackneyed theme," it was certainly a highly classical and masterly performance. To young men in the pursuit of an education, he recommended a constant and diligent study of the Bible, as an inexhaustable source of literary knowledge.

Upon the conclusion of the examination, Wednesday afternoon, a paper, entitled *Our Portfolio*, was read by the young ladies. It was highly creditable as well to the young ladies themselves, as to Miss M. A. MUNSON, their highly intelligent and accomplished preceptress.

The Rhetorical Exhibition, upon Wednesday evening, was entirely successful, and although prolonged to a late hour, the expression of pleasure and satisfaction was universal.

Mr. WICKHAM, who conjointly with Mr. BURNHAM, has been at the head of this Institution for nearly 20 years, resigned about the 1st of March, to accept the Professorship of Languages, in Middlebury College.

Jones' Cornet Band, of Troy, discoursed sweet music during the Anniversary. Their extensive and well-merited reputation, suffered nothing upon this occasion.

May we be allowed to express the hope, that old Burr may ever be as dear to the hearts of her children, and hold as high a rank among the literary institutions of the country, as at present. ALUMNUS.

Hamilton College—Award of Prizes.

The following award of Prizes for Essay-writing has been recently made by the Committee named below:

SENIOR CLASS.

"The Imagination: its Nature and Relations to Oratory." Wesley Willoughby, Groton.

"Credit as a Substitute for Money." Charles S. Bundy, Windsor.

JUNIOR CLASS.

"The Adaptedness of the Greek Language to the highest forms of Literature." John E. Burke, Chocomet, Penn.

"The Comparative Merit of Bancroft and Hildreth as Historical Writers." S. Walter Stocking, Clinton.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

"The Influence of Mineralogical Studies upon the Student." Edward Curran, Jr., Utica.

"A Comparison of Dean Swift with Horace." Franklin H. Head, Paris.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

"The Life and Genius of Herodotus." A. Platt Brush, South Norwalk, Conn.

"Punctuation, as an Index of Mental Habits." Herrick Johnson, Buffalo.

COMMITTEES.

Rev. S. W. Brace, Rev. C. E. Goodrich, Hon. Erastus Clark, Utica.

Rev. O. E. Daggett, D. D., Prof. Henry Howe, Prof. N. T. Clark, Canandaigua.

Two Mathematical prizes, established by the generosity of ALFRED L. WELLS, Esq., have also been awarded to members of the Sophomore Class. The first prize to OREN ROOT, Jr., Clinton—the second to JAMES M. WASHBURN, Masonville.

Committee of Award,

PROF. GEORGE R. PERKINS,
REV. B. W. DWIGHT,
PROF. RICHARD ELLIS.

Justice Merritt's Illness.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 21, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: I have learned with pain that much dissatisfaction has been expressed by the friends of my father-in-law, the late Justice MERRITT, with the course of treatment pursued by his physician, Dr. JOHNS, during his last illness. Fearful that it may injure the Doctor's professional reputation, and being under obligations to him for his kindness during that period, I hasten, on behalf of Mr. MERRITT'S family, to say that it met their approval, as well as that of the consulting physician, Dr. PARKER, and they believe everything that man could do was done to save his life.

Allow me, also, to correct an error made by yourself and others, as to the length and symptoms of his illness. It lasted five days. On Tuesday he was taken with a bilious attack to which he had been subject for years, which changed on Wednesday to cholera, and again on Saturday to congestion of the brain, in which state he died on Sunday morning last. J. B. THOMPSON, Jr.,

No. 132 Dean-street, Brooklyn.

A driver of a canal boat killed another driver instantly by stabbing him. The driver who was killed was attempting to pass the other, who drew a knife and threatened to kill him if he persisted in passing him. The affair took place near Waterville, in Lucas county, Ohio.

The Chief School Superintendent for Upper Canada, says, that twelve years the school laws have sanctioned the establishment of separate schools for Roman Catholics and others. Yet the number of Separate schools has never exceeded fifty, and at the latest official returns it had sunk to twenty-five, of which four were colored, three Church of England, and the rest Roman Catholic.

STOCK SALES AND MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 21

$2,000	Erie Mtg. Bonds	100¼	100
1,000	do	100	429
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	89¾	9
15,000	do	89¾	50
500	do	89¾	200
5,000	do	b60 89¾	25
20	Del. & Hud Canal Co.	111¾	50
5	Rank State New-York	99	10
5	Amer. Exch. Bank	103	34
20	Continental Bank	a3 100	50
7	Bank of Commerce	102	150
100	Canton Co	23	150
100	do	b60 23¼	20
150	do	a60 23	23
100	Nic. Transit Co	a60 21½	155
100	do	a30 21¾	100
100	do	b21 21¾	200
100	do	b36 21¾	175
5	do	21	150
100	do	a3 21¾	200
150	do	a60 21¾	300
100	do	a60 21¾	200
100	do	a3 21¾	100
10	Penn. Coal Co	154	100
250	Cumb. Coal Co	a3 33¼	50
100	do	a60 33¾	300
100	do	b60 35	100
100	do	a10 33¾	50
200	do	b60 34¼	200
200	do	c 33¾	400
25	Gold Hill Mine	a3 3½	100
100	do	a4m 3¾	100
100	do	a3 3	200
200	McCulloch Gold	2¾	300
200	Flor. & K. Jt. Stk	b30 1	1100
100	do	b3 1	100
70	Michigan Cen R R	a3 90	100
25	do	a3 81	100
3	N. H. & Hart. R. R.	122	100

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Indiana State 5s	94½	50
2,000	California 7s, '70	89	50
5,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bonds	89	100
2,400	Erie Inc. Bonds	93	100
2,000	Erie Bonds of '83	85	100
3,000	N. Y. Cen. R. Rds.	82¾	200
10	Metropolitan Bank	100¾	200
5	American Ex. Bk. Co'p.	102	300
100	Morris Canal	11	100
25	Nicaragua Trans Co.	31	50
111	N.Y. Central R.R.	93	100
100	do	84¼	175
35	do	84¾	10
10	Cleve. & Toledo R. R.	70	

100	N.Y. Central R.R.	87	
429	do	86¾	
9	do	86¾	
50	do	a3 aft opg	86
200	do	85	
25	do	a20	85¼
50	Clev. & Toledo R R	b3	70
50	do	b3	70
50	do	b3	70¼
150	Panama Railroad	b50	95
20	Northern Indiana R R		92
23	Erie Railroad		50
100	do	b3	49¾
100	do	b30	49¾
50	do	a3	49
200	do	a30	49
300	do	b t w	49¾
200	do	b30	50
100	do	a30	49¾
50	do	b60	50
100	do	b3	49½
50	do	a3	49
100	do	b30	50
200	Reading Railroad	a3	65¾
400	do	a30	65¾
100	do	b10	66¾
100	Wendan & Gold Mach.		7
200	McCulloch Gold		2½
200	Penn & Leh Zinc		1½
300	Erie Railroad		48
100	do	a10	48
50	do	b30	50
100	do	a3	66
200	do	a30	65¾
100	do	b60	66
100	do	a30	66¾
100	do	a3	66¾
1100	do	a3	66¾
100	do	a30	66¾
100	do	a30	66
100	do	b30	66
100	do	a3	66¾

Markets....*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

MONDAY, July 24—5 P. M.

ASHES—There were 75 bbls. purchased at $5 50 for Pearls, and $5 81½ for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.,—the previous figures.

BEESWAX—Some 2,000 lbs. American yellow changed hands to-day, at 29c.@29½c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Appears quiet, yet otherwise unaltered. The *Pacific's* news has not seriously affected the trade. The day's sales have been very moderate within the annexed range:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION	Uplands,	Florida,	Mobile,	N.O & T.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	8	8	8	8½
Middling, ₱ lb	9½	9½	9½	10
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	10½	11	11½	11½
Fair, ₱ lb	11½	11½	12	12½

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands have attracted considerable attention from buyers, in general, and being rather sparingly offered, have again slightly increased in value, despite the unfavorable European accounts received per *Pacific*. The day's transactions add up 9,400 bbls., within the annexed range:

Sour, ₱ bbl	$5 50 @ $5 50
Superfine, No. 2	5 75 @ 6 25
Inferior State	6 37½ @ 6 50
State, common brands	6 75 @ 7 00
State, straight brands	7 00 @ 7 25
Favorite State	7 25 @ 7 50
Western mixed do	7 37½ @ 7 62½
Michigan and Indiana	7 75 @ 8 00
Fancy Michigan	8 25 @ 8 50
Common to good Ohio	7 75 @ 8 25
Straight, round hoop, common	7 75 @ 8 00
Fancy Ohio	8 37½ @ 8 75
Shaker Ohio	8 75 @11 00
Favorite Indiana and Michigan	6 50 @10 25
Fancy Genesee	8 50 @ 9 50
Extra Genesee	9 50 @11 25

Canadian is quiet and unchanged. Rye flour is brisker and dearer. 1,000 bbls. were taken at $6 50@$6, for mixed to good straight brands; $6 62½@$6 75 for favorite; and $6 87½@$6 90, for fancy, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are without alteration.

FRUIT—About 600 boxes Bunch Raisins were sold at $2 50@$2 62½ ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat remains, as previously reported, the scarcity of desirable kinds and the high views of owners of such, impeding operations. The day's business consists of 600 bushels prime Michigan White at $2 09; 1,800 Western red at $1 79@$1 85; and 6,500 super Lake do. at $1 52½@1 58. Rye is rare, and held at $1 23 @$1 25. State and Western Oats are in ample stock and check request at 44c @46c. ₱ bushel. Corn is still active and buoyant. The day's movements reach 53,000 bushels at 64c.@66c. for unsound; and 70c.@74c. for Western Mixed, ₱ bushel.

GROCERIES—Are inactive, though stiffly held. The day's sales have been confined to 150 pkgs. Java Coffee at 13½c.; 400 ₱ do. at 10¼c.; 200 hhds. Cuba Sugar at 4¾c @5c.; and 100 New-Orleans do. at 4¼c @4¾c. ₱ lb. Nothing of moment has occurred in Molasses and Teas.

HAY—River is moderately inquired for at 62½c.@70c. for shipment, and 80c @87½c for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are still extremely dull and nominal.

LATHS—Eastern sell readily at $1 75 ₱ thousand.

LIME—Rockland seems rather inanimate, at 90c. for Common, and $1 05 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

METALS—We have nothing new to notice in Copper. Scotch Pig Iron is slowly purchased at $41@$42 usual credit, ₱ ton. Common English Bar Iron is in moderate request, at $70@$72 50 ₱ ton, 6 months' time. Lead is quiet, and quoted as being worth only $6 50 for Galena, and $6 25 for Spanish, ₱ 100 lbs. Sheet Zinc Plates are not very active, at 5½c.@5¾c. ₱ lb.; but the stock is reduced, and not pressed upon the market. Tin and Zinc continue as last noticed.

NAVAL STORES—This day's transactions amount to 400 bbls Crude Turpentine at a price rather under $1 ₱ 280 lbs.; 500 bbls. Spirits do. at 45½c.@46c., cash and short time; with 1,000 bbls. Common Wilming on Resin on terms not made public. Tar is mostly nested at $2@$2 25 ₱ bbl, though some owners ask as much $4 50. ₱ bbl.

OILS—Whale, and Sperm remain quiet and languid. The day's business in other kinds embrace 100 baskets Olive at $3 75. each; 6,000 gallons Linseed, in lots from store, at 80c.@82c.; and small parcels of Lard at 80c. ₱ gallon

PROVISIONS—Pork is in less request and rather easier in price. 700 bbls. were procured to-day at $12 12½ for Mess, and $10 25@$10 37½ for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats have not varied, 300 pkgs. Shoulders and Hams having been sold during the day at Saturday's quotations. Some 40,000 lbs. smoked Hams were purchased on terms not ascertained. Lard exhibits no new feature, 300 bbls. Prime brought 9½c @9¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is quiet at unchanged prices. 170 bbls found buyers at $12@$13 for country Mess; $15@$15 50 for City do; $15 75c@$16 for re-packed Chicago do.; and $17 for extra do., ₱ bbl. Prime is scarce and nominal. Beef Hams are unaltered. Butter is more sought after at 12c @16c. for Ohio; 16c @20c. for Western New-York; and 21c.@23c. for Orange County, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling, in lots, at 7c @9¼c. ₱ lb.

RICE—There have been 130 tierces fair to strictly prime disposed of at $3 75@$4 31½ ₱ 100 lbs., showing a steady market.

SPIRITS—About 15 pipes Holland Gin changed hands at private bargain.

TALLOW—Sales of 25 000 lbs. prime were effected at 12½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Only 250 bbls. Ohio and Prison were procured today, at 28½c @29c. ₱ gallon.

WINES—There were taken 25 quarter casks Port, at $1 25@$1 75; and 50 sweet Malaga at 62½c. ₱ gallon.

FRIEGHTS—Were depressed. For Liverpool, there were only engaged 400 bales Cotton at ½d. ₱ lb; 1,600 bbls. Flour at 1s. ₱ bbl., and 3,000 bushels Grain, in ship's bags, at 4d. For other English and Continental ports, the shipments were unimportant. For Australia and California nothing new transpired. A vessel was taken to load with Timber for Caldera, on the Pacific, at $28 ₱ 1,000 feet.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—On WEDNESDAY, July 26 1854, at salesroom No. 19 Nassau-st., at 11 o'clock, by order of the assignee, set counters, writing and office desks, clocks, shelving, iron railings, gas pendants, two lights each, &c. The above counters are in good order and condition, with black walnut tops, and very desirable for any good establishment, having been made to order and but little used. Also, about 50 inches running from one to eight days, made of papier maché, rosewood, black walnut, and iron frames.

In front of the store, at 12 o'clock, one carriage, in good order, strong and well made; one four-seat Rockaway, in good order.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

EDWARD SINTZENICH will sell at auction on TUESDAY, July 25, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises, No 654 Broadway, the whole of the choice stock of Mr. Thomas Dunlap, who is retiring from business in consequence of ill health, consisting of choice seeds, plants, fixtures large marble counter, mantle furniture, elegant fancy vases, fancy flower stands and baskets of very tasteful design. Also, gold fish, canary birds and cages, and a variety of articles of an ornamental and decorative character. This sale is well worthy of attention, as every article will be sold to the highest bidder. Also the good will of the store, &c., for 2 years and 9 months, at a very low rent.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, BROTHER & CO.—Trade Salesrooms, No. 13 Park-row.—NEW-YORK FALL TRADE SALE OF BOOKS, STEREOTYPE PLATES, &c., commencing on TUESDAY MORNING, August 15, 1854, and continued throughout the week and during week following. Sales to commence each day at 8 o'clock, A M. The catalogue is now ready for distribution to the trade. The regular sale of stationery will commence on TUESDAY MORNING, August 22, in the upper sale-room. The catalogue of this portion of the sale is in preparation, and will be issued on the 1st of August

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WM. WITTERS will sell on WEDNESDAY, at 10 o'clock, at house No. 367 10th-st., all the genteel parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture of the above house; parlor suites, pier glasses, damask and lace curtains, carpets, bedsteads, bedding, dressing bureaus, &c.; also dining and kitchen furniture, &c.

D. D. NASH, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF THE CONTENTS OF A STONE-YARD—In 25th-st., near 10th-av., at 12 M. on WEDNESDAY 26th inst., consisting of curb, gutter, flagging, corner sills, steps and other stone

JOHN WILSON, Deputy Sheriff.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

DAMAGED SAWS.—J. E. VAN ANTWERP & SON will sell THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st., for cash, 1 rask, 40 dozen Samuel Biggins & Son, cast Steel Hand and Rip Saws, damaged per ship *Excelsior* on the voyage

A. C. TUTTLE, AUCTIONEER—Office, No. 94 Broadway—Devotes his EXCLUSIVE attention to sales of Furniture at private residences; Stocks of Merchants and others at their warehouses; and to out-of-door sales generally. Sales of Real Estate at the Merchants' Exchange Cash advanced when required.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GOLD WATCHES, DIAMOND PINS, BROOCHES, &c.—Together with a rich assortment of Silver and Plated ware

GOLD WATCHES, from ..... $20 to $300
SILVER TEA SETS, from ..... 120 to 500
PLATED TEA SETS, (double plated) from ..... 12 to 60

All our goods are warranted to be as represented; should they prove otherwise the money will be refunded. Silver equal to Coin. SQUIRE, LANDER & CO.,
No 97 Fulton-st.

INDEPENDENT SECOND WATCHES.—Very fine independent second and quarter-second watches for timing horses, in gold and silver cases, double and single time, for sale at less than usual prices wholesale and retail. G. C. ALLEN No 11 Wall-st., second floor.

PATENT LEVER WATCHES.—Fine English patent lever watches, in gold and silver cases, full jeweled and plain, fine time-keepers, for sale, wholesale and retail, at less than usual prices

G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

CHRONOMETER WATCHES.—Very fine pocket chronometers which run without any perceptible variation, for sale at less than usual prices, wholesale and retail. G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

JURGENSEN WATCHES.—Splendid Jurgensen watches, levers and chronometers perfect time-keepers, for sale, very low, wholesale and retail

G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

COOPER WATCHES.—Gold Cooper duplex and lever watches, some in hunting cases, splendid time-keepers, for sale very low, at wholesale and retail, by G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

WATER COOLERS AND ICE.

KEEP COOL—WATER COOLER! WATER COOLERS!!—A large assortment of the above article manufactured and kept constantly on hand in lots to suit purchasers. A liberal discount made to wholesale dealers. The above is superior to many others in style and workmanship. Dealers would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. For sale at Nos 272 and 272½ Pearl-st., by BENHAM, WHITNEY & CO.

ICE, ICE, ICE.—The Knickerbocker Ice Company have taken the old established depot, No 2 Furman-st. Brooklyn, near Fulton Ferry, formerly occupied by the Crystal Lake Ice Co. All orders left at the office No. 2 Furman-st., or No. 196 West-st., corner Duane, and No. 282 West-st., corner Christopher, New-York, will be promptly attended to. JOHN D. ASEOUGH & CO.

TEAS, FAMILY GROCERIES, WINES BRANDIES, ALES, PORTER &c. &c. &c. of the best qualities to meet this market.—WM. H. UNDERHILL respectfully solicits the patronage of families and dealers, and assures them that every article will be found as represented, and sold at the lowest possible profit. Claret Wines, $2 25, $2 50, $3 50, &c., per dozen, subject to a deduction of 50 cents per dozen for empty bottles. All orders packed for the country delivered with dispatch. No. 450 Broome-street, corner of Crosby.

ENCAUSTIC TILES for floors of churches and public buildings, and for vestibules, halls, dining rooms, conservatories, and hearths in dwellings. These tiles are of an almost inexhaustible variety of patterns, are more hard and strong, and are used in the best houses in all parts of the country. Also. Garnish chimney tops, suited to every style of architecture, and recommended in Downing's work on country houses, and by architects generally. For sale by MILLER, COATES & YOULE, No. 179 Pearl-st., New York.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Buyers of this fashionable style of furniture are solicited to examine the stock at the salesroom and factory of S. H. WARWICK, No. 63 White-st., three doors west of Broadway. N. B.—The trade and shippers supplied as usual.

TO PRINTERS.—The subscribers are agents for the sale of SUPERIOR PRINTING INKS, manufactured by Parsons, Fletcher & Co., London, and keep on hand the finest qualities of Wood-cut and Colored Inks.

R. ROE & CO., Nos. 19 and 21 Gold-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—For all parts of the world, indispensable to travelers, issued by H. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner for every State in the Union. No 1½ Warren-st., corner Broadway. N. B.—Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates.

LAUNDRY SOAP.—This superior article of Soap is manufactured by ALLAN, HAY & CO expressly for private family use. For sale by the box and delivered in any part of the City free of expense. Works Nos. 39, 41 & 43 1st-av.

MARBLE.—Superior white building Marble furnished to order, in blocks of any size. 15 M feet ready for delivery very low, for cash. DOVER AND PORT MORRIS MARBLE CO., No. 12 Wall-st.

PATENT WIRE ROPE—For hoisting purposes, of all sizes and strength, at lower prices than hemp or hide rope, and much more durable. CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.—Damaged black Coburg cloths, plaid and plain muslins, ginghams, linens, table cloths, black broadcloths, black silks, &c., for sale by W. MATHEWS & CO., Nos 55 and 54 Canal-st.

ROCK CANDY—Pink and white—superior for retailing. Jujube Paste, plain and fancy Candies in great variety. T. G. HODGKINS, Manufacturer,
No. 134 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE, TO RENT, OR EXCHANGE FOR COUNTRY OR CITY PROPERTY.—A new house, filled in with brick, containing 11 rooms, with barn, &c. &c., and from 5 to 10 acres of ground, pleasantly situated 1 mile above McComb's dam, (Harlem River) and 4 miles west from Morrisania, to and from which cars leave 37 times during the day for the City. The land is rich, productive and healthy, on a line with High Bridge, 10 miles from City Hall, and of easy access at all times of the year. The cars, adverting to Harlem for 5 cents, and the 3d, 4th, 6th and 8th av. railroads are soon to be completed to Harlem River. Apply to

T. H. LANE, left seairs, No. 32 Wall-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—No. 283 34-av., (west side.) The house is four stories high. The first story has two stores and a separate entrance for the dwelling, which is furnished to accommodate two families on each floor. The improvements are such as will at all times command good tenants, which, taken in connection with the rapid growth of business on this avenue, renders it worthy of the attention of either business men or capitalists. Apply to Doctor E. M. GUION, No. 127 Bowery, corner Grand-st.

HOUSE AND 2 LOTS FOR SALE OR TO LET—On very easy terms, at the beautiful village of Clarenceville half an hour's ride from New York, a new 2-story house containing 6 rooms with 2 lots, for the low price of $1,400—on very easy terms. Also a house and lot for $450. Apply to J. PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st., from 7 to 10 o'clock.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—No. 190 Willett's-st., cheap. It is 16½x57 feet. For further particulars, inquire of JOHN BRISSEL, No. 145 West Broadway.

FOUR HOUSES FOR SALE AT EAST NEW-YORK—At prices ranging from $950 to $2,200, on easy terms of payment. Also choice lots, in the best portion of East New-York, which are rapidly improving in value, at prices ranging from $150 to $500. East New-York is the point where several of the Brooklyn city railroads terminate. It is easy of access at all hours, and to all parts of the city. For maps, free tickets, &c., apply to CHARLES R. MILLER, General Agent, No. 135 Broadway.

HUDSON-PARK, FORTY MINUTES FROM THE CITY—Comprises 100 acres, beautifully situated, half a mile above H. R. R. Station at Spuytenduyvil Creek. Some of the sites on this property afford extensive and picturesque views, unsurpassed by any on the Hudson River. The property is offered in lots from half an acre to 10 acres, is intersected by broad avenues, rendering every part easy of access. Restrictions to prevent nuisances or the erection of buildings of an inferior class will be contained in all conveyances of this property. As a convenient and desirable location for gentlemen's residences, it is considered superior to any other in the vicinity of the City that is now offered for sale. Fifty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent. for a term of years. A road from the Point of Railroad Station to the Sound is being made through this property to Yonkers, and extensive improvements upon the same and in the neighborhood are in progress. For maps and further information, apply to D. B WINTON, No. 5 Tryon-row, opposite the City Hall.

BEAVER WICK FARM FOR SALE—Containing about 350 acres, situated on the road leading from Newark to Dover, in Morris County, New-Jersey, 4 miles from the Morris and Essex Railroad, 4 miles from the Morris Canal, and 16 miles from Newark. The land is of superior quality, and in a high state of cultivation, adapted to grazing and grain purposes; about 100 acres of natural meadows for pasture, 160 acres of woodland, and the balance in tillable land; on the plain is a large variety of fruit trees in bearing condition; a large two-story dwelling house, with a large lawn and shade trees; also, a two-story farm house, barns, cow-house, carriage-house, ice-house, dairy, &c., in good order; a large garden, with a pond adjoining. This section of country is celebrated for health. The terms will be made easy; for further particulars inquire on the premises, of W. H. K. BIBBY, Paterson, New-Jersey.

FARM FOR SALE.—167 acres desirable Farming Land, embracing beautiful sites for country residences, situated on the west bank of Seneca Lake, in the town of Seneca, Ontario County, one mile south of the beautiful village of Geneva, is offered for sale on terms and in lots to suit purchasers. It is well watered with running springs, and is well adapted for the growing of wheat and other grains, as well as various grass crops. Fine steamers constantly ply between Geneva and Jefferson, and which in connection with the Chemung and New-York, and Erie Railroads, connect with the City of New-York, (a few hours' ride,) pass directly in front of these lands. They are also directly on the route of the Central Railroad. Will be offered low if applied for before the advertiser returns to California. For further particulars &c., apply to WM NORTON, Counsellor-at-Law, No. 157 Broadway; or (by post) to JNO. G BROWN, No. 1 Franklin-terrace, Hoboken, N. J.

ROSE COTTAGE SEMINARY FOR SALE.—The houses and grounds of the Misses Kellogg, Great Barrington, Mass., known for twenty years past as "Rose Cot age Seminary." The place contains two acres of ground in the central part of the village, under high state of cultivation, and two acres more will be added if desired. The premises are well fitted for a school, private dwellings, boarding-house, or hotel. The school will close the first of October, and possession will be given. Most of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire by letter or otherwise, of S. and N. KELLOGG, as above.

$15 ONLY FOR A COUNTRY RESIDENCE OR VILLAGE HOMESTEAD, in a pleasant and healthy location, on the line of the Long Island Railroad—100 farms and 500 Building lots, 100 feet square—equal to four City lots—will be divided among 600 subscribers, on the evening of July 31, 1854. Each subscriber, for only $15, payable in instalments, will receive a warranted deed for a farm of from 2 to 20 acres, or four building lots, 25 by 100 feet each. Only a few of the shares left. Apply to CHARLES WOOL, No. 208 Broadway, where maps and pamphlets can be had gratis.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE AT BROOKLYN.—The properties known as belonging to the National Oil Company and the American Candle Company, situated at Atlantic Docks Brooklyn are offered for sale at a large sacrifice below the original cost. Proposals are solicited until the 30th proximo, (at which time the properties will be awarded to the highest bidder) at the office of Messrs. BENEDICT, SCOVILLE & BENEDICT, No. 70 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, July 22, 1854.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET, AT FORT LEE—Near the Ferry, with a fine view of the Hudson River from Carmansville to Staten-Island. New Gothic house with parlor, dining-room, kitchen and eight bed-rooms, and over an acre of land. Will be sold on reasonable terms, cleased for a number of years, or let for the Summer season. Apply to LIV. LIVINGSTON, No. 85 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A fine Country Seat of 11 acres, at Stamford, Conn., on the water, and but half a mile from the depôt. It is in complete order, and will be sold for less than the cost of the buildings. Apply to CHARLES E. HART, No. 31 William st.

COTTAGES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two elegant cottages on Seely-st. Windsor-terrace Flatbush, 2½ miles from Hamilton-avenue Ferry, near the Coney Island plank-road. Omnibuses run hourly through the city to Fulton Ferry. Apply to E. BELKNAP, No. 62 Wall-st.

FARM AT TARRYTOWN FOR SALE—A Farm and country seat at Tarrytown, containing 84 acres of finely cultivated land, with plenty of fruit, well watered, good house and building, all in every convenience; twenty minutes' distance from Hudson River Railroad Depôt. Will be sold on accommodating terms or exchanged for City property. Apply to C. & DELAVAN, No. 119 Nassau-st.

HORSES FOR SALE—One pair fine bay carriage horses, 6 and 7 years old, full blood Morgans, warranted kind and sound; one Black Hawk horse, out of Morgan mare, 6 years old, kind and sound, fine saddle horse and showy; also, 12 milch cows. F. W WALKER,
Littleton, Morris Co., N. J., 3½ miles from Morristown.

HORSES AND CARTS FOR SALE—Two horses and carts suitable and in use for coal business. Apply at No 146 Waverly-place, or No 9 Christopher-st.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET—In the country, 2½ miles from Hoboken N. J. A double, two story frame house lined with brick, 9 rooms and garret a carriage house and stable, all built last year, with 4 lots of ground 50x182 feet, situated on Dubois-st., at West-Hoboken, 200 feet from the Hoboken and Hackensack Plank Road. Stages run to and from Hoboken every hour from 6 A.M., until 9 P.M., fare 12½ cents. Rent $250 per annum, payable quarterly, in advance. Inquire of JOHN EHLERS, No. 122 Liberty-st., near Greenwich, from 8 to 12 A.M. or 1 to 3 P.M., or at the residence of the proprietor Weehawken Heights, second house on the hill, on the left hand, north west side of the Hackensack Plank Road, 2½ miles from Hoboken

THREE NEW BRICK HOUSES TO LET—Situated in 53d-st., between 4th and 5th-avs. They are three stories and basement, marble mantels, with court yards in front and deep yards in rear, and supplied with Croton water; will be let from now till the 1st May next, for $225 each. Inquire of JAMES BULKLEY, No. 181 Broadway, up stairs.

NO. 49 DEY-STREET—OFFICES AND STORE TO LET—Fine commodious store, (newly fitted up,) to let at No. 49 Dey-st., also rooms on second, third, and fourth floors, suitable for law-offices for jewellers, or for any light business. Apply to C. H. ANDRUS, on the premises or to CLINTON & ARMSTRONG, No. 170 Broadway.

COTTAGE TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND.—A cottage, with a carriage house attached, situate in the Clove. Cottage contains six rooms, besides kitchen, and a room in the coach-house for a man servant. Inquire of HAYNES LORD, No 48 Broad-st.

STORES TO LET.—The commodious four story Brown stone front store No. 61 Cortlandt-st., near the corner of Washington. Immediate possession of the first floor and basement can be had, together with the first loft. Location desirable for any kind of business. Rent moderate to a good tenant. Also the very neat and desirable small store now building corner Water and Moore-sts., will be ready for occupation by the 20th August, for both of which apply to DAVID MAGIE, No. 25 Wall-st., in basement; or BENNETT & BROKAW, No. 110 Broad-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the Second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE TO LET.—That first class store, with marble fronts, Nos. 53 on Murray, and 55 on Warren-sts; the store five stories high, and 25 feet in depth, finished with all the modern improvements, and will be let or leased on most favorable terms. Inquire of J. R. WHITING, No. 229 Broadway.

STORE TO LET—No. 92½ Bowery, with three years' Sleese and fixtures for sale. Apply to ANDREW IRWIN, corner Broome and Suffolk-sts.

SHOP TO LET.—A fine large shop with power, in 50 feet, 18x48 feet, first floor, and near the steamboat dock and railroad depôt. Apply to W. H. ANDERSON Yonkers, or J. BURNES, No. 192 Broadway.

STEAM POWER—Rooms to let, with steady Steam Power, in the new building, Nos. 7, 9 and 11 Canal st., between Centre and Elm, running through to Walker-st. Apply to J. GAUDU, engineer, on the premises

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to
J. C. HULL & SONS, No 106 Cliff-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET WITH ROOMS—In 27th-st., near the Harlem Railroad Depôt. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT, No. 15 East 27th-st.

WORKSHOP TO LET—Probably the best in the City, being about 25x39 feet, three story, with a large yard and alley, suitable for any manufacturing purposes. Inquire on the premises, No. 123 West 29th-st., or No. 212 7th-av.

OFFICES TO LET—The offices No. 122 Nassau-st., 2d floor, front, recently occupied by us. Also, offices at No. 119 Nassau-st., rooms No. 3 and 3½, 2d floor, adjoining our office. These offices are all quite desirable ones, and are well calculated for any light business. Apply at room No. 3 at No. 119 Nassau-st.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO

OFFICES AND ROOMS TO LEASE, in the building No. 12 Park-place—well lighted and well ventilated. Croton water, &c., &c., complete. Suitable for clothing manufacturers, jewelers, artists, lawyers, or any other light business, requiring convenient premises at a moderate rent. Apply at No. 12 Park-place.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ADVERTISER TAKES FOUR BOYS, under 10 years of age, into his family, to educate at home with his own. Terms $150 per annum. Inquiries from parents desiring to place a son in the country under happy home influences and judicious training, will be forwarded if addressed to Box No. 346 Post-Office, Hartford, Conn.

PHILADELPHIA VEAL AND MUTTON, (received three times a week,) with choice and extra fleet, taken from the animals selected by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 9 Jefferson Market. N. B.—No direct inquiry in any other stands in the market.

MEDICAL.

THE "SECRET MONITOR"—The undersigned having been appointed Sole Agent for the United States for the sale of Dupuis R. & S. PERRY & CO.'S, of Lyons, France, the CELEBRATED MEDICINES, is now located at the factory at No. 79 Lumber-st., a few doors west from Bedford-st., where the following articles can be procured by the single bottle, box, &c., or in large quantities:

DR. PERRY'S CORDIAL BALM OF SYRACUM, is expressly employed to renovate the impaired powers of life, when exhausted by the influence exerted by solitude, indulgence on the system. In action is purely balsamic; its power in refrigerating the frame in all cases of nervous and sexual debility, chronate gleets, impot

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published Weekly by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,048,343 08
Average amount of Specie	637,061 45
Average amount of Circulation	306,883 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,930,135 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. MURRAY, Jr., Ass't Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. MURRAY, Jr., Ass't Cashier

Sworn before me, this 24th day of July, 1854.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$322,126 00
Average amount of Specie	39,778 00
Average amount of Circulation	106,180 00
Average amount of Deposits	310,864 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of July, 1854.

GILBERT S. NIXON Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,449,666 21
Average amount of Specie	1,670,617 39
Average amount of Circulation	1,287,784 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,129,445 92

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly qualified, affirm and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 24th day of July, 1854.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$8,428,935 76
Average amount of Specie	1,956,999 97
Average amount of Circulation	2,700 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,552,685 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of July, 1854.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,160,019 84
Average amount of Specie	81,513 17
Average amount of Circulation	99,793 00
Average amount of Deposits	878,372 04

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMMONWEALTH BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of July, 1854.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,970,525 89
Average amount of Specie	339,322 11
Average amount of Circulation	291,620 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,281,221 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of July, 1854.

THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,539,726 95
Average amount of Specie	195,318 21
Average amount of Circulation	77,414 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,544 031 06

City and County of New-York ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of July, 1854.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,234,257 88
Average amount of Specie	307,249 39
Average amount of Circulation	115,105 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,053,431 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of July, 1854.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,724,391 92
Average amount of Specie	951 373 30
Average amount of Circulation	594,514 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,220,416 77

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WITHERS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of July, 1854.

A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$220,094 67
Average amount of Specie	8,371 35
Average amount of Circulation	33,333 00
Average amount of Deposits	911 03

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL B. HITCHCOCK, Cashier of the BANK OF THE UNION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HITCHCOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of July, 1854.

THOS. VERREN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,126,607 14
Average amount of Specie	88,898 10
Average amount of Circulation	196,745 00
Average amount of Deposits	906,940 92

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of July, 1854.

T. R. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday the 22d day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,323,080 71
Average amount of Specie	141,446 09
Average amount of Circulation	149,709 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,121,930 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of July, 1854.

MATTHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,429,145 21
Average amount of Specie	134,217 22
Average amount of Circulation	15,061 00
Average amount of Deposits	923,097 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr. Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of July, 1854.

GEO. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CENTRAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$426,181 90
Average amount of Specie	24,185 42
Average amount of Circulation	97,147 00
Average amount of Deposits	275,744 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WALTER OAKLEY, Cashier of the CENTRAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WALTER OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of July, 1854.

GEO. L. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$838,472 44
Average amount of Specie	72,310 91
Average amount of Circulation	130,380 00
Average amount of Deposits	411,567 05

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM L. KIRBY, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly affirmed, say that the above statement is correct.

W. L. KIRBY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 24th day of July, 1854.

GEO. F. DAVENPORT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,138,532 00
Average amount of Specie	457,655 00
Average amount of Circulation	273,440 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,099,804 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. Q. JONES, President.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of July, 1854.

LOUIS N GLOVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$713,288 67
Average amount of Specie	74,618 63
Average amount of Circulation	149,709 00
Average amount of Deposits	585,639 77

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of July, 1854.

GEO. L. OSBORN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,613,771 28
Average amount of Specie	218,096 79
Average amount of Circulation	95,582 75
Average amount of Deposits	1,258,748 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ROBERT S. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of July, 1854.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,780,530 35
Average amount of Specie	444,233,54
Average amount of Circulation	91,365 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,126,745 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. HOOKER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of July, 1854.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of July, 1854.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,870,994 94
Average amount of Specie	191,982 00
Average amount of Circulation	87,315 00
Average amount of Deposits	940,312 20

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 24th day of July, 1854.

GEO. F. DAVENPORT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$635,101 00
Average amount of Specie	30,975 00
Average amount of Circulation	113 312 00
Average amount of Deposits	321,807 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of July, 1854.

JOHN DORAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$127 593 96
Average amount of Specie	12,581 00
Average amount of Circulation	100 035 00
Average amount of Deposits	85,235 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES SANFORD, Cashier of the EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES SANFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of July, 1854.

OSCAR F. DAYTON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EMPIRE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$476,121 95
Average amount of Specie	25 375 98
Average amount of Circulation	111,675 00
Average amount of Deposits	327,928 04

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, LEONARD H. CHURCH, Cashier of the EMPIRE CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

L. H. CHURCH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of July, 1854.

ISAAC O. BARKER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,746,288 81
Average amount of Specie	171,335 73
Average amount of Circulation	171,410 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,399,163 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 24th day of July, 1854.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$498,589 37
Average amount of Specie	28,781 53
Average amount of Circulation	134,185 00
Average amount of Deposits	394,348 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of July, 1854.

JAMES HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$556,578 04
Average amount of Specie	88 013 36
Average amount of Circulation	100,035 00
Average amount of Deposits	462,988 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of July, 1854

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,257,273 85
Average amount of Specie	61,156 82
Average amount of Circulation	135,574 00
Average amount of Deposits	659,698 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of July, 1854.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$376,539 00
Average amount of Specie	32,953 00
Average amount of Circulation	98,380 00
Average amount of Deposits	171,295 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of July, 1854.

J. S. HALSEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$331,254 68
Average amount of Specie	46,498 49
Average amount of Circulation	130,562 00
Average amount of Deposits	462,180 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 24th day of July, 1854.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE KNICKERBOCKER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$539,632 80
Average amount of Specie	44.775 55
Average amount of Circulation	88,745 00
Average amount of Deposits	373,668 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN A. GUNN, Cashier of the KNICKERBOCKER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. A. GUNN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of July, 1854.

WM. DARROW, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of July, 1854.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,744,060 09
Average amount of Specie	269 288 71
Average amount of Circulation	229 765 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,306,002 85

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of July, 1854.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,270,689 19
Average amount of Specie	598 952 32
Average amount of Circulation	422,206 52
Average amount of Deposits	2,465,884 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of July, 1854.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$724,736 85
Average amount of Specie	65,989 85
Average amount of Circulation	96,931 00
Average amount of Deposits	530,315 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 24th day of July, 1854.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,110,161 17
Average amount of Specie	101,428 61
Average amount of Circulation	106,166 00
Average amount of Deposits	332,479 70

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 24th day of July, 1854,

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,583,339 81
Average amount of Specie	457,528 90
Average amount of Circulation	333,691 44
Average amount of Deposits	3,136,701 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FRANCIS W. EDMONDS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. W. EDMONDS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of July, 1854.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,128,833 81
Average amount of Specie	97,546 92
Average amount of Circulation	239,272 00
Average amount of Deposits	823,624 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK PENTZ, President of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. PENTZ, President

Sworn before me, this 24th day of July, 1854.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$642,983 35
Average amount of Specie	57,979 11
Average amount of Circulation	128,241 00
Average amount of Deposits	455,371 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of July, 1854.

JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,869,292 98
Average amount of Specie	324,276 10
Average amount of Circulation	106,954 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,288 713 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of July, 1854.

CHAS. D. BURRILL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,154,183 62
Average amount of Specie	1,261,678 65
Average amount of Circulation	349,631 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,110,264 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS S. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of July, 1854.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,628,197 04
Average amount of Specie	1,261,606 67
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	167 880 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,855,612 92

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of July, 1854.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,227,528 58
Average amount of Specie	736,400 17
Average amount of Circulation	98,054 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,800,119 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of July, 1854.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$868 221 00
Average amount of Specie	122,637 00
Average amount of Circulation	111,140 00
Average amount of Deposits	611,344 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of July, 1854.

D. B. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,516,538 82
Average amount of Specie	241,389 40
Average amount of Circulation	130,980 00
Average amount of Deposits	937 328 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of July, 1854.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$435,975 59
Average amount of Specie	23,015 75
Average amount of Circulation	115,567 00
Average amount of Deposits	307,123 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of July, 1854.

JOHN ANDERSON, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$780,841 43
Average amount of Specie	83,542 44
Average amount of Circulation	145,828 00
Average amount of Deposits	561,444 82

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of July, 1854.

EDWARD P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,464,299 49
Average amount of Specie	875 032 54
Average amount of Circulation	192,242 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,235,915 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PETER M. BRYSON Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PETER M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of July, 1854.

THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$641 058 00
Average amount of Specie	46,730 00
Average amount of Circulation	69,333 00
Average amount of Deposits	40,327 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ROBERT S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of July, 1854.

JAMES HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,112,564 10
Average amount of Specie	112,016 61
Average amount of Circulation	197,636 00
Average amount of Deposits	598,303 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 24th day of July, 1854.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of July, 1854.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$789,965 00
Average amount of Specie	83 900 00
Average amount of Circulation	164,974 00
Average amount of Deposits	439,054 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of July, 1854.

GEO. F. DAVENPORT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SUFFOLK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$338,613 39
Average amount of Specie	14,925 06
Average amount of Circulation	85,149 00
Average amount of Deposits	338,613 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, M. M. BRADLEY, Cashier of the SUFFOLK BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

M. BRADLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of July, 1854.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,356,964 77
Average amount of Specie	74,892 31
Average amount of Circulation	250 066 00
Average amount of Deposits	731,941 22

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM H. FALLS, President of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. H. FALLS, President.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of July, 1854.

GEO. F. DAVENPORT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK, NEW YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,483,641 43
Average amount of Specie	337,062 71
Circulation of the late Union Bank	255,112 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,136,872 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. EBBETS, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. EBBETS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of July, 1854.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

HOUSE-WARMING AND VENTILATING WAREROOM, No. 406 Broadway, New-York.—We invite the attention of Builders and the public generally to our splendid assortment of House Warming, Ventilating and Cooking Apparatus, comprising several new patterns of FURNAC

The Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Cholera.

DAILY REPORT OF THE FRANKLIN-STREET HOSPITAL.

Date.	Received.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.
Wed. July 19.....	163	81	49	33
Thursday, July 20....	8	3	2	36
Friday, July 21....	9	6	7	31
Saturday, July 22..	19	10	7	33
Sunday, July 23....	12	7	4	31
Monday, July 24..	15	4	5	37
Tuesday, July 25....	12	15	8	30
Wednesday, July 26.	6	6	9	19
Thursday, July 27....	14	3	5	25
Friday, July 28...	7	4	4	24
Total.....	260	139	100	

On Sunday a man named MAGENNIS, residing at No. 197 West Twenty-sixth-street, was taken sick in the street with cholera. He was removed to his home.

A woman named CATHARINE DUNN was taken sick in the Eighteenth Ward with cholera. She was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Yesterday morning JOHN CONGDON was seized with the cholera in Water-street, and was speedily conveyed to the City Hospital, where he was carefully attended, but only lived a couple of hours.

The Commissioners of Health have issued the following notice:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Monday, July 24, 1854.

The Commissioners of Health have had the Ward School building in Mott-street, between Spring and Prince-streets, fitted up as a Cholera Hospital, and it is now ready for the reception of patients.

JACOB A. WESTERVELT, Mayor,
NATHAN C. ELY, President B. of A.,
EDWIN J. BROWN, President B. of C.,
JEDEDIAH MILLER, Health Commissioner,
WM. ROCKWELL, Resident Physician,
THOMAS E. DOWNING, City Inspector.
Commissioners of Health.

BROOKLYN.—The Board of Health yesterday reported 19 new cases of cholera and 9 deaths.

WILLIAMSBURG.—Nine cases of cholera were reported to the Board of Health yesterday, as having occurred on Sunday, six of which terminated fatally. Yesterday, two fatal cases were reported as having occurred at No. 71 South Third-street. The Board of Health have directed that all cases of cholera for the twenty-four hours previous shall be reported to the Mayor at 12 M. each day.

JERSEY CITY.—There were three or four cholera cases reported in Jersey City yesterday. PETER HOGAN, a gardener, residing in the vicinity of the corner of Newark-avenue and Jersey-avenue, ate some green apples on Sunday. He was seized with cholera soon after, and died at 6 o'clock yesterday morning.

A passenger in the New-Jersey Railroad Depôt, who was about to take the cars, was attacked with what was believed to be cholera. The officers of the Company called physicians immediately, and, after the application of remedies, the passenger was able to return to New-York.

GARRET WATERS, of Centerville, a brother of the proprietor of Waters' Centerville Hotel, died of cholera at noon yesterday at his home. He was sick with diarrhœa last week; on Friday he became much worse, being attacked by cholera, which resulted in his death. He was about 53 years of age.

A lamp-lighter in the Fourth Ward, while going his rounds on Sunday night, was attacked by symptoms of cholera, but soon recovered by proper care.

The Cholera and the Weather.

A glance at the returns of the Cholera shows a decrease of fifty per cent. upon the number of deaths of the day previous, whilst no cases of Sun-stroke are reported other than those of Sunday. A heavy shower during Sunday night came opportunely, and during yesterday we suffered no inconvenience from the heat. At no time did the thermometer indicate a greater heat than 80°. Frequent showers occurred during the day. In the evening it commenced to rain quite briskly, and continued to do so up to the time of the inditing of this paragraph. Should the heat continue moderate, we may expect a further falling off in the mortality report.

Prison Association of New-York.

The regular meeting of the Executive Committee of the New-York Prison Association was held on Monday afternoon, at 5½ o'clock, at the Committee-room, Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Present—Messrs. REED, GILMAN, W. C. RUSSEL, BALLARD, and Dr. GEO. H. GRISCOM. Mr. REED was called to the Chair.

A letter was read from J. S. GIBBONS, Esq., tendering his resignation as a member of the Executive Committee, and Chairman of the Finance Committee. The resignation was accepted. CYRUS CURTIS was elected to fill the vacancy.

Mr. GILMAN read a receipt of Mr. OAKLEY, his successor as Treasurer, acknowledging due transfer of funds of the Association. Mr. BEAL, Agent of the Association, read a diary of his labors and successes since last meeting among the numerous prisons of New-York, and their thousands of degraded, unhappy subjects held in durance vile. It was replete with incidents of startling, and some of painfully thrilling interest. We regret we cannot give it entire. The case of eight sailors particularly attracted the notice of the Committee. The facts showed it an instance unusually severe, and a most unfortunate incarceration. It was moved that a letter be written to the President of the United States, calling it to his attention and sympathy and Executive clemency.

After voting a $50 appropriation for Mr. BEALS, in furtherance of his labors as Agent, the meeting adjourned.

A Steamboat Accident.

Yesterday morning, as the steamboat *Thomas G. Haight*, Captain COBLIES, was coming up the Lower Bay, she met with an accident that resulted in a partial destruction of the starboard wheel. The steamer was crowded with passengers returning from Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, and Highlands, among whom were a large number of ladies, many of whom were much frightened.

It appears that just after the *Haight* had passed the buoy, she either ran over a shad pole, or struck some other wooden material, causing several buckets of the wheel to be crashed to pieces. The machinery was in rapid motion at the time, and before the Engineer could shut her off, the broken pieces of the heavy buckets were driven through the siding near the crank with great force. Fortunately, no person was injured, though one of the Reporters of the DAILY TIMES had a very narrow escape, as he was in the act of descending the last step over the crank, when the accident occurred. Luckily, no portion of the shattered timbers reached that part of the deck near the engine-room, where a group of persons were engaged in conversation, and consequently they escaped uninjured. When the crash was heard, the male passengers became slightly excited, and some of the ladies gave repeated shrieks. The panic only lasted five or six moments, when all was quiet, and the steamer proceeded on her way. At the time of landing at the Robinson-street wharf, the *Haight* struck the same wheel against a dock log and caused still further damage.

THE FOOT RACE AT FRANCONI'S HIPPODROME.—Rather a novel feature was introduced in the performances at the Hippodrome last evening, drawing together an unusually large and crowded assemblage. It was a foot race—the lists having been free to any to enter. Three prizes were to be given—one of $50, one of $25 and a silver cup. The length of the race was the circuit of the stadium twelve times—in all about 1½ miles. The contestants, numbering twenty, came out in double file, preceded by four Judges in a carriage. They formed an unique and interesting spectacle—*with their armor off.* Each had their scores of friends and backers, and long and rapturous applause greeted their appearance. The Judges having taken the stand and the signal given—away they went—

Hubble, bubble, toil and trouble.

At the end of the first circuit was evidenced a considerable scattering. During the second and third, a decided decreasing affiliation manifested itself. At the end of the fourth, some found it too hot work, and discreetly withdrew. By the time the seventh round was completed, more than half had left the field. At the tenth, only three contestants remained. The last of these had his silver cup certain, and was left to pursue his way, "remote, friendless, melancholy, slow." The entire attention was directed to GERENALL and MILLER, the latter being a little behind, but most thought from his movements he was laying back. The excitement, and cheers, and enthusiasm was intense. On the final home stretch MILLER made increased effort, but GERENALL had too decisively the advantage, and won the race—Time, 7m. 4½s.

Below we give the time made by GERENALL:

	Minutes.	Seconds.		Minutes.	Seconds.
1st Round.....		27½	7th Round.....3		58½
2d Round.....		58	8th Round.....4		26
3d Round.....1		33	9th Round.....5		14
4th Round.....2		8½	10th Round.....5		56½
5th Round.....2		44½	11th Round.....6		28
6th Round.....3		21½	12th Round.....7		4½

Bold Robbery in Wall-street.

A successful and bold robbery was perpetrated yesterday afternoon in Wall-street. It appears that while the cashier of Messrs. C. & E. W. TEWING'S Exchange Brokers' office, No. 61 Wall-street, was counting the moneys to close the day's business, he had occasion for a moment to turn his attention from the money. While standing in that position, a daring young man, about eighteen years of age, stealthily entered the office, snatched a package of bank notes, amounting to $900, and was darting out just as the clerk turned around to resume his duty. Efforts were made to catch the rogue, but without avail, and he escaped with the plunder. The firm have offered a reward for the detection of the rascal, as will be seen by reference to our advertising columns.

HOMICIDE IN RONDOUT.—AN IRISHMAN KILLED BY AN OFFICER.—About 6 o'clock on Sunday evening, a party of about a dozen Irishmen assembled at a rum-hole in Rondout, kept by a man named ANDY EVANS. Being on a spree they soon became noisy and quarrelsome, and after a time commenced fighting. A constable was sent for, and he immediately made efforts to quell the disturbance. He was set upon by the party, knocked down and stamped upon. In defence he drew a revolver and fired the contents of one of its barrels, which took effect in the breast of one of the party, killing him almost instantly. He fired another barrel, but one of the party knocked his arm, causing the ball to strike the ceiling.

After the affair was over, the Constable stated the circumstances to the authorities, and offered to remain in custody to have the matter investigated; but the act being known to have been committed in self-defence, it was deemed to be unnecessary to detain him in custody. Persons went yesterday morning for the body to hold an inquest over it. The inmates of the house refused to give it up. Subsequently, however, when a larger force was sent, they surrendered possession of it. We were unable to learn the name of the deceased, or that of the officer.

LAUNCH OF THE SHIP CONFEDERATION.—On Saturday morning, an unsuccessful effort was made to launch this new and beautiful vessel from the yard of Mr. A. C. BELL, near the foot of Houston-street, East River. In the evening, however, she was successfully launched. The *Confederation* was built for Messrs. LANE & WEST. She is a very handsome vessel, of 1,100 burden, and is to be employed as a Havre packet, under command of Captain CORNING. Her dimensions are 178 feet long on deck, 38 feet breadth of beam, and 25 feet 8 inches deep. She was launched fully rigged, but without her yards, and had a very imposing appearance.

BENEFIT OF A SUFFERER AT THE JENNINGS FIRE.—To-night has been specially set apart for a performance at the Bowery, given for the benefit of Mr. P. H. WATERS, one of our gallant firemen who was injured by the falling of the floors at the time of the burning of the store of Messrs. JENNINGS & Co., on Broadway. Since that time Mr. WATERS has been confined to his bed, a cripple, and so far as his means are concerned has been destitute. Some of the most prominent artists of our City have volunteered for the occasion, and the bill offered is one of great variety and great length. We hope the Bowery may be crowded from pit to dome.

THE COUNTERFEITER WILLIAMS.—Since the arrest of WILLIAMS, the counterfeiter, at the drug-store, corner of Broadway and Bleecker-street, the facts of which we published yesterday, two other medical gentlemen have appeared before Judge CLARK, at the Jefferson Police Court, and identified the prisoner as having passed counterfeit $10 and $20 notes upon them, in payment for professional services. The magistrate then proceeded to the residence of Dr. DEWIES, to take his affidavit against the offender, but was compelled to postpone it, owing to his feeble condition. We learn that faint hopes are entertained of his recovery from the injuries inflicted by the prisoner.

ACCIDENT TO MR. CHARLES WALLACK.—Yesterday morning Mr. CHARLES WALLACK, a son of J. W. WALLACK, Esq., met with a serious accident. It seems he was entering the rear end of WALLACK'S Theatre, when a trap door on which he was stepping gave way, precipitating him a dozen feet or more into the coal cellar. When assistance reached the unfortunate young man he was insensible, and, upon examination, it was ascertained that three of his ribs were broken and the left cheek bone fractured. He was taken to his residence in great suffering.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF FINE FURNITURE.—The extensive sale, under the direction of the Sheriff, of the fine furniture and fixtures of the Gramercy House, corner of Broadway and Twentieth-street, was closed yesterday. A considerable portion of it was of the finest description, and the greater part, though the articles did not bring their original price, were much sought after. The bidding was active, and the articles sold at a high figure.

DEPUTY WARDEN OF THE PENITENTIARY.—We learn that JOSEPH KEENE, Esq., Warden of the Penitentiary at Blackwell's Island, has recently appointed JOHN DE MOTT, Esq., to the office of Deputy Warden of said Institution. Mr. DE MOTT has long been an attentive and efficient keeper on the Island, and a better choice could not have been made.

SUN-STRUCK.—A man named FREDERICK KELNITCH was sun-struck last evening in the Twenty-second Ward. He was removed to the Station-house. About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a man was sun-struck in front of the Eighteenth District Station-house. He was removed to the City Hospital.

ARREST FOR VIOLENT LANGUAGE.—Robert Fenley was arrested at Harlem Sunday evening by officer McQuade, on a warrant for threatening the life of Dr. Fenley. He is an Irish seaman. Committed in default of bail by the Police Clerk.

[Advertisement.]

ASHINWALL'S COMPOUND TONIC MIXTURE.—It is obvious fact, that ague and fever is everywhere gaining ground where it is encountered only by ordinary medical treatment; and it is equally as incontestibly true, that wherever this preparation has been administered as a remedy, the disease has been immediately checked, and speedily cured. These two vital facts are supported by equally unquestionable testimony, and they afford grounds for recommending the medicine to the public, by advertisement, which no rational being will dispute. The testimony in favor of the Tonic Mixture, with which the present proprietors are prepared to meet all who are skeptical on the subject, is of a nature which precludes all controversy. References of the highest respectability are proffered to all who will take the trouble to verify the statements made through the press, in relation to the medicine. The most obstinate cases of intermittent fever have never been known to resist the second bottle of the preparation. Prepared after the original formula, by THOMAS & MAXWELL, No. 86 William-street, near Maiden lane.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Ten boxes of DESHLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS effected ten permanent cures at Safe Harbor, Pa. Sold by C. H. RING, corner Broadway and John-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Great Bargains in superior Pianos, Melodeons, and all kinds of music merchandise to be had at the great music establishment of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great ANTI-PERIODIC PILL, or DESHLER'S Cure for Fever and Ague is sold by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Benefit of the Widow and Family of Mr. OSGOOD. Everybody knew and everybody admires Mr. OSGOOD, the amiable ticket-officer at the Museum. Courteous to all, he was esteemed by all, and his sudden death left a sad feeling among a wide circle of warm friends. The performances at BARNUM'S both this afternoon and evening are for the especial benefit of his widow and family.

ACCIDENT ON THE WELLAND CANAL.—A serious accident occurred on the Welland Canal on Wednesday afternoon, during the storm that occurred on that day. The propeller *Michigan* was proceeding down the canal a little below Thorold, when she was suddenly violently driven forward with the wind. The man in charge of the snubbing rope slipped, and lost command of the vessel, which was driven through two of the locks and broke down four of the gates, and did not stop till she was wedged in the lock with one of the gates between her side and the masonry. One of the lock tenders, not getting out of the way in time, was seriously hurt, the result of which, it was feared, might prove fatal. The damage to the canal, it is thought, will not be less than $2,400 or $2,800, and the navigation will be suspended four or five days.—*Toronto Colonist, July* 21.

ANOTHER SHOOTING MATCH.—We learn that a shooting match is to come off between NELSON LEWIS, of Troy, and Mr. CLARK, of this city, on the 1st of August next. The match is for $100; one string of twenty shots. The shooting will be done at GIL. CRANE'S on the Albany road.—*Albany State Register, July* 21.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, July 24, after a short illness, Mr. L. P. SWEETLAND.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 5 o'clock, this (Tuesday) afternoon, from No. 59 2d-av., without further invitation.

In this City, on Monday, July 24, of diarrhœa, GEORGE W., youngest son of Stephen and Wilhelmina Terhune, aged 11 months and 24 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, in 60th-st., between Broadway and 9th-av., this afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

In this City, on Sunday, July 23, his birthday, WALTER, youngest son of Charles A. and Julia A. Meigs, aged 2 years.

His remains were taken to Manhasset, L. I., on the 24th.

In this City, on Sunday morning, July 23, ELLEN, daughter of Wm. A. and Mary P. Sterett, aged 8 months and 22 days.

Her remains were deposited in Greenwood Cemetery.

In this City, on Saturday morning, July 22, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, SUSAN BLACK, only daughter of William and Susan Fuller, aged 9 years.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, July 24 at her father's residence, No. 157 Willoughby-st., MARTHA J. D'ESTINAUVILLE, aged 17 years and 3 months.

Her funeral will take place this day, at 4 o'clock. The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, without further invitation.

At Brooklyn, on Sunday, July 23, suddenly, of disease of the heart, WILLIAM HENRY, eldest son of William M. and Eliza Peck, in the 16th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his father's residence, No. 10 Schermerhorn-st., on Wednesday next, at 3 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

At Ravenswood, L. I., on Friday, July 21, EDWARD N. JAUNCEY, in his 25th year, while bathing near the residence of his brother-in-law, Chas. H. Seymour.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, 26th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 26 East 25th-st. Funeral services in Calvary Church, 4th-av. and 21st-st.

In this City, on Sunday, July 23, MRS. JANE, wife of William Newman, color manufacturer, late of London.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, 85th-st., near the East River, on Tuesday, the 25th inst., at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ English and Woodstock, N. B., papers please copy.

At Staten Island, on Monday, July 24, STEPHEN SEGUINE, youngest son of William A. and Susan Jane Fountain, aged 2 years and 4 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 4 o'clock P. M.

At Hempstead, L. I., on Saturday, July 22, EMMA ELIZA, daughter of Lemuel W. and Eliza J. Serrell, of Brooklyn, aged 2 months and 22 days.

At Catskill, on Saturday, July 22 after a short illness, MARY HARRISON, daughter of Daniel C. Otis, of this City, aged 2 years and 1 month.

Her remains were interred at Greenwood Cemetery, on Sunday afternoon, 23d inst.

In Boston, Mass., July 17, of consumption, SUSAN M. BROCK, relict of H. H. Brock, aged 28 years.

☞ Utica, N. Y., papers please copy.

At Rome, N. Y. on Sunday, July 23, of congestion of the brain, JOSEPH BEECHAM, Esq., a native of Queens County, Ireland, and for the last 15 years an honorable and patriotic citizen of America.

At Red Bank, N. J., on Monday, July 24, THOMAS COMBS, aged about 50 years.

At Montreal, Canada, on Saturday, July 22, of cholera, JOHN G. FISHER, of the firm of A. Bininger & Co., of this City.

July 20, GEORGE FRENCH, in Myrtle, near Nostrand-av., Brooklyn, aged 23 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Markets see Sixth Page.

MONDAY, July 24—P. M.

The *Pacific* steamer, of the Collins line, arrived at this port early this morning, with market accounts from London and Liverpool to July 12. There was a dull feeling in the Cotton trade at Liverpool and Manchester, and the sales after the departure of the previous packet, were at a slight concession in prices. The Breadstuff market was also lower. The harvest weather on the Continent was reported fine, and although considerable rain had fallen the week before the steamer left, in England, the prospect was again fine for the growing crop, and the prices for Wheat were quoted 4d.@6d. the bushel lower, and Flour 1s. the barrel down. Indian Corn in good request at 34s. 6d.@35s. the quarter. The British and French Funds had seriously declined, under renewed complications of the War question, and doubts which rest upon the real purposes of the German States. Consols left off 91½@¾. The Austrian Government propose an immense loan, from 350,000,000 to 500,000,000 florins—equal to $137,000,000@$195,000,000—on a 5 ₰ cent. stock, at 95 ₰ cent.; the subscriptions to be made in the paper money of the Empire—to stop the depreciation of which, as well as to furnish sinews for the War, is the object of this large movement. The new Russian Loan finds no favor in Germany. It is prohibited in France and England, as being treasonable, if taken by the people of either State, and it is now discouraged in Holland. Money is in quick demand in London, particularly among the stock people, and not superabundant for mercantile purposes, judging from the general tone of the newspaper reports, though the private letters notice no particular change in the course of the discount market. The feeling appears to obtain that the War is to involve further very large expenditures. We hear to-day, in Wall-street, a rumor, communicated through some of the London letters, that a series of frauds in the shape of warehouse receipts, or vouchers for goods represented to be in store, has been successfully practised upon the commission merchants and bankers of the Metropolis, involving altogether about £400,000 or two million dollars. We find no allusion to the case in our English files, though the report comes through more than one private channel. From the manufacturing districts of England we hear that business at Manchester is moderate, but the prices of goods steady. In the Woolen towns there is full employment. There is temporary dullness at Birmingham. The subject of the Customs duties at Shanghai, China, during the troubles between the Imperial and insurgent parties in that country, has been brought to the attention of the British Government. As the same difficulties have been encountered by some of our merchants, we copy the report of the case from the money column of the London *Times*.

We have two additional Mails from California to-day, completing the semi-monthly complement of Gold Dust shipped from San Francisco for New-York on 1st July, as follows:

North Star, reported yesterday from Panama..	$200,000
Illinois, from Panama.....	977,488
Prometheus, from Nicaragua.....	806,853
Total on freight.....	$1,984,341

The official Bank Averages, for the past week, which we publish this morning, represent a general increase in the movement, viz.:

An increase in Loans of.....	$1,574,866
Gain in Specie.....	646,216
Increase of Deposits.....	721,749

Including the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.	Sub-Treasury.
August 6...	$97,899,617	$9,746,452	$60,994,968	$8,406,000
Nov. 12.....	82,982,409	12,822,575	56,201,297	6,146,900
July 1.....	88,608,591	11,130,100	71,457,904	8,130,143
July 8.....	86,347,281	12,267,218	72,718,443	9,795,113
July 15.....	90,437,004	15,074,093	75,227,333	3,520,858
July 22.....	92,011,170	15,720,309	75,959,082	4,137,423

The magnitude of daily Money operations in Wall-street has been much reduced within the past sixty days. The Bank exchanges at the Clearance House during the month of May, ran from $139,000,000 for the week ending 8th of the month, to 123,000,000 for the week ending 29th, giving a daily average of checks, drafts, and bank notes, interchanged by the 53 Banks in the Association, of nearly $22,000,000. The exchanges in July were from $117,000,000 on the 3d, to $102,000,000 last week, as made up to-day; giving a daily present average of $17,000,000. The actual accumulation of Deposits, since 3d June, when the country Bank balances were first directed by the Superintendent to be included in the official weekly averages, is equal to $8,095,708, viz.:

Line of Deposits, all kinds, June 3.....	$71,702,290
Less Checks and Drafts cleared.....	20,926,544
Leaving undrawn deposits..	$50,775,746
July 22, Deposits.....	$75,959,082
Less Clearances.....	17,087,538
	$58,871,454
Actual increase Deposits.....	$8,095,708

The Stock Market opens for the week on lower prices. The closing bills this afternoon range 2 to 4 ₰ cent. on the Railroads below the sales of Saturday afternoon. The largest decline was on New-York Central shares, from 93½ down to 89½, to 93½ dividend reserved to the seller. The official statement of the earnings and expenses of the Road gives more satisfaction than the peculiar policy and indefinite time adopted in reference to the dividend. The gross business of the 15 months since consolidation—$6,809,000—and the average ratio of running expenses—62½ ₰ cent.—afford ample proof that the dividend has been honestly earned; and the gradual reduction of the ratio of expenses, within the last few months, strengthens the calculation of the General Superintendent, that the net earnings hereafter will be considerably enhanced. The fall of the Stock to-day was mainly owing to the circular of the Board of Directors, in which the dividend payment is made dependent on the success of the new Loan, at par; the tenor of the circular being construed as an intimation to the stockholders that they must take, or cause to be taken, what most of them have already declined at par—a portion of the new Bonds, or go without their dividend for an indefinite period. It is not certain that such an interpretation was intended. It is possible that the Board have some other well-founded prospect of placing the loan at par, or anticipating the sale by hypothecation, so as to be able to cash the dividend in all the month of August or September. Their language is:

"The accumulations of capital now going on will, it is believed, before long, begin to seek an investment; and *it is confidently hoped* that a sufficient amount of these bonds *for this purpose* will be disposed of *at an early day*. As soon as the requisite amount shall have been received from this source, *or otherwise*, the dividend of 4 ₰ cent., declared as above mentioned, will be paid to the persons who are Stockholders on the 1st day of August next, with interest from that day, of which due notice will be given."

The other Railroads sympathized 1@2 ₰ cent. The Coal Stocks and Nicaragua Transit shares were steady. Railway Bonds were fairly supported, but only at the low figures of last week. The letters from the other side are not unfavorable in regard to the established loans. A number of small orders were received by the *Pacific*, which are of course readily filled below the limits. They run on Eries and Illinois Centrals and on New-York Central Bonds and shares. There are also some orders for the shares of both the Michigan Roads.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $157,087; paid $17,279, and held at close $4,277,231. There is nothing said from Washington of the purpose of the Secretary of the Treasury to renew his purchases of United States Stocks. It is probable that further action will depend somewhat upon the proposition now before Congress and already sanctioned by the Senate, to appropriate $8,500,000 to the creditors of Texas, in lieu of the $5,000,000 reserved Indemnity Bonds and the accumulated interest and current premium thereon. The Money market, outside of Bank, rules in favor of the borrower on first-class paper. The rates are 8@10 ₰ cent., on 3 to 6 months bills. Very little said of Foreign Exchange to-day; on London 109⅜@109¾.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—JULY 22.

Names of Banks.	Av'e am't of L'ns&Dis.	Av'e am't of Specie.	Av'e am't of Circula'n.	Av'e am't of Deposits
Am. Exch. Bank...	$5,048,243	$627,062	$306,822	$4,920,135
Atlantic Bank.....	522,126	30,778	109,120	310,551
Bk. of America.....	4,459,665	1,670,615	122,081	5,129,443
Bk. of Commerce...	9,426,333	1,860,992	2,700	6,552,822
Bk. Commonwealth	672,619	51,322	99,752	678,172
Bk. of New-York..	2,970,525	339,322	291,120	2,981,221
Bk. of N. America.	1,529,726	195,318	77,414	1,544,031
Bk. of the Republic.	3,234,257	307,249	115,105	3,052,431
Bk. St. New-York..	3,721,391	951,373	564,512	3,220,416
Bk. of the Union...	236,094	6,371	33,332	911
Bowery Bank.....	1,126,607	88,898	198,745	905,840
Broadway Bank....	1,373,630	141,448	198,179	1,121,939
Butch. & Drov. Bk..	1,420,145	134 217	16 061	983,097
Central Bank.....	426,181	20,185	97,147	275 744
Chatham Bank.....	630,432	72,310	130,380	411 567
Chemical Bank.....	1,138,532	457 655	273,440	1,099,694
Citizens' Bank.....	713,268	74,618	149,709	586,637
City Bank.....	1,613,771	218 088	8 600	1,258 748
Continental Bank...	2,376,530	141,448	198,179	1,121,939
Corn Exch. Bank...	1,420,145	134 217	16 061	983,097
Central Bank.....	426,181	20,185	97,147	275 744
Chatham Bank.....	630,432	72,310	130,380	411 567
Chemical Bank.....	1,138,532	457 655	273,440	1,099,694
Citizens' Bank.....	713,268	74,618	149,709	586,637
City Bank.....	1,613,771	218 088	8 600	1,258 748
Continental Bank...	2,376,530	141,448	198,179	1,121,939
Corn Exch. Bank...	1,670,924	192,923	87,315	840,312
East River Bank....	625,101	30,975	112,449	351,867
Eighth-av. Bank....	127,590	12,281	100 835	86,235
Empire City Bank..	476,121	26,375	1-1 675	287,928
Fulton Bank.....	1 746,288	171,335	163,410	1,398,163
Greenwich Bank....	498,589	28,781	184,181	399,340
Grocers' Bank.....	536,578	88 012	96,891	462,981
Hanover Bank.....	1,257,272	61,458	136,574	699,693
Island City Bank..	376,559	33 953	90,386	171,226
Irving Bank.....	531,254	46,408	130,562	462,180
Knickerbocker Bk..	539,632	44,775	88,745	373 658
Leather Manuf. Bk.	1,744,060	269,288	229,765	1,306,092
Manhattan Co.....	4,272,865	598,202	432,205	2,951,854
Marine Bank.....	724,736	65,939	96,931	530,315
Market Bank.....	1,110,161	101,426	106,166	832,479
Mechanics' Bank...	3,583 320	857,528	333,691	3,138,701
Mech. Bank'g Ass..	1,128 853	97 546	238,274	823,624
Mech. & Trad. Bk..	644,983	87,979	128,241	455,371
Mercantile Bank...	1,869,392	324,226	106,954	1,288,713
Merchants' Bank...	4,154,105	1,501 472	243 601	5,140,664
Merch. Exch. Bk...	2 628,197	189,106	167,880	1,865,612
Metropolitan Bank.	3,227,528	736,400	98,054	3,800,119
Nassau Bank.....	846,281	122,637	111,141	631,344
National Bank.....	1,516,538	241,589	139,080	957,328
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	435,975	29,815	115,5 7	77,121
N. Y. Exch. Bank..	171,453	10,772	97,106	87,993
North River Bank..	1,019,604	61 147	227,456	831,669
Ocean Bank.....	1,316,537	78,374	124,242	706,475
Oriental Bank.....	527,361	33,975	90,203	316,150
Pacific Bank.....	842,268	59,049	107 86	564,471
People's Bank.....	785,841	83,542	145,8 26	561,444
Phœnix Bank.....	2,464 299	575,632	195,242	2,235,944
St. Nicholas Bank..	641,038	46,730	99,342	407,327
Seventh Ward Bank	1,112,564	112,016	197 59	536 393
Shoe & Leather Bk.	789 965	83,900	108,577	439 051
Suffolk Bank.....	338 613	14,955	89,11	338 613
Tradesmen's Bk....	1 356,964	74,892	230,086	731,944
Tradesmen's Bank..	2 483 641	317,062	265,11	2 133 672

FOOTINGS.

Loans.....	$92,011 870	Circulation.....	$8,768,289
Specie.....	15,720,309	Deposits.....	75,959,082

The Custom Duties at Shanghai.

From the London Times, July 10.

The question of the payment of Customs duties at Shanghai during the present disturbed state of China has just been settled, as far as British exporters are concerned, by the following communication from the Foreign Office. In September last the merchants at Shanghai found the Imperial Government unable to exercise efficient authority at that place, and requested the Governor of Hong Kong to insist that the payment of duties should be deferred until either the Imperialists or insurgents had established a more decided position. This request was refused at the time, upon proper grounds although to the sacrifice of our own momentary interests, and at a later period, when the difficulties had increased, and there was actually no officer to whom payments could be made the British and American Consuls notified their respective countrymen that they would be required to hand over to them (the Consuls) promissory notes for the amounts due, the intention, as subsequently stated by the Board of Trade in London, being to hand them over to the Imperialists, if they should recover their power, or to the insurgents, if they should succeed in establishing a permanent authority. It was intimated, however, that this course would depend upon the ships of all foreign nations being kept by the Chinese upon the same footing, since it would have been a great injustice to English and American merchants to be obliged to pay duties on goods which had been exported or imported by other vessels duty free. The discrepancy thus provided against having subsequently taken place, and the Imperial troops at Shanghai having moreover outraged the rights and safety of the foreign residents, so as to bring about a collision, the English Government have now adopted the resolution of cancelling the promissory notes in question. The port of Shanghai may therefore be regarded as at present free from all Customs duties, and, as the duty on the export of tea was equal to more than three half-pence per pound, while on imported goods the range was from 12 to 28 per cent. *ad valorum*, this state of affairs must have an important and favorable effect upon our trade.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Tuesday, July 4, 1854.

"SIR: With reference to the correspondence which has passed between you and this office respecting the securities taken by Her Majesty's Consuls at Shanghai for duties which, in consequence of the state of affairs at that port, the Chinese authorities were themselves unable to collect, I am directed by the Earl of CLARENDON to acquaint you that, after communication with Sir GEORGE BONHAM, and upon a full consideration of the question in all its bearings, Her Majesty's Government have decided that those securities shall be cancelled and returned to the parties by whom they were given, and instructions to that effect will be sent by the next mail to Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China. I am, &c.,

E. HAMMOND.

S. GREGSON, Esq., M. P., Chairman East India and China Association, London."

New-Haven Railroad Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your Correspondent L., has made some errors in his statements. He thinks it hard that a man should lose. He says: "A man might invest his all in a certain stock and retire on the income derived from same, and years afterwards learn that the stock is worthless, that it is an over-issue." Such could not be the case. A Company that pays a dividend on a stock acknowledges it to be good and correct, and cannot retract. If there has been any over-issue on any stock, it would be discovered when the dividend is paid. A certain sum is provided for this dividend, and if one dollar more is demanded, the fraud would be discovered.

I have no interest in this Road, but L.'s argument works directly against himself. If a Company must assume every fraudulent issue, then every one who invests in stock is liable to be cheated by over-issues. Whereas in stock is liable to be cheated by over-issues. Whereas if a law was passed making Companies liable only for if a law was passed making Companies liable only for if a law was passed making Companies liable only for the actual amount Capital Stock, as may be seen by reference to *Stock Ledger* and *transfer-book*, then parties holding actual stock are safe, and parties buying would examine the title of such stock as they bought. All titles to real estate are examined. Why not stocks? It is the only guard against roguery.

If Brokers have sold New-Haven Stock and received payment therefor, and have delivered spurious stock, which the Company will not acknowledge, the Broker is certainly liable, inasmuch as he did not deliver the article sold.

The Directors of the New-Haven Railroad have already made themselves liable for neglect of duty, and if they assume the amount of spurious Stock, they will be liable for their also. The proper mode would be to let the holders of the spurious stock sue the Company.

Time will show whether the Directors of the New-Haven Railroad have been guilty of a breach of trust in assuming the payment of the spurious stock. If the case is carried to the Courts, and they should be cast, they will be liable for the amount. If the case should be decided in favor of the Directors, then all the frauds would be thrown upon the holders of the spurious stock. Time will show whether the Directors of the New-Haven Railroad have been guilty of a breach of trust in assuming the payment of the spurious stock. If the case is carried to the Courts, and they should be cast, they will be liable for the amount. If the case should be decided in favor of the Directors, then all the frauds would be thrown upon the holders of the spurious stock. Time will show whether the Directors of the New-Haven Railroad have been guilty of a breach of trust in assuming the payment of the spurious stock. If the case is carried to the Courts, and they should be cast, they will be liable for the amount. If the case should be decided in favor of the Directors, then all the frauds would be

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New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Ratification of the Russian Treaty.

Alterations of the Minnesota Land Bill.

Schuyler and other New-York and Albany Railroad Men Interested.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE VACANCY.

CIVIL AND DIPLOMATIC BILL.

Appropriation for the Payment of the President's Household Officials.

PROGRESS OF THE NAVY APPROPRIATION BILL

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 25.

The Senate ratified the Russian Treaty immediately on receiving it. It guarantees the neutrality of the United States in the present war, and establishes as a principle of national law, that free ships make free goods, and that the property of neutrals, unless contraband of war, shall be respected, even when on board of enemy's vessels. It is not impossible that this negotiation is designed in part to open the way for our mediation between Russia and the Western Powers, to bring the existing war to an end.

Among the parties to whose benefit the fraud in the Minnesota Land bill would have inured, were ROBERT SCHUYLER and other railroad men in New-York and Albany. S.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 25.

The treaty with Russia, securing the neutrality of the United States in the Eastern question, and acknowledging the principle that a neutral flag protects vessel and cargo, was ratified to-day.

A communication accompanying a block of stone from the free city of Bremen, for the National Monument, was presented to the President to-day by Minister SCHLEIDEN. Speeches were made by Mr. SCHLEIDEN, and the President. The ceremony was informal, but interesting. The President appeared to be in reduced health.

A Chapter of Fraud and Billingsgate in Congress.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 24, 1854.

The fraud of which I gave you a hint in my letter of last evening, was fully exposed in the House to-day, and excited universal surprise and horror. It seems perfectly clear that the record of the House was mutilated—that a law, by a forgery, was made to place about three millions of dollars worth of property directly into the hands of a particular Company, when it was the intention of Congress to leave the award of this property open to competition before the Legislature of a Territory. A member of the House, Mr. STEVENS of Michigan, after a Committee of Investigation had been ordered, publicly confessed that it was done by his order, and the order of a member of the Senate (Mr. JONES of Iowa,) the Clerk of the House assenting to it, *none* of the parties, all the while, being aware that the substitution of one word for the other was of any material importance.

The question very naturally arises, "Why was the alteration made, if it was not material? Why was a consultation so necessary between the Clerk of the House, a Senator and a Representative?" Was there a misunderstanding? That is scarcely possible. But if there had been any doubt as to the *intention* of the House, the House alone had the right and the just power to settle the question. It was the office of the Record to present what the House actually *did*—not what it *intended* to do.

But in this case there is no pretence of doubt as to the action of the House. Mr. STEVENS only claims that as a member of the Committee on Public Lands, he had *intended* to report the bill in the shape in which it stands after its fraudulent alteration. The fact stands out clear as the noon-day sun, that a most dangerous fraud has been perpetrated; and it but remains for the Committee of Investigation to report the *facts* as they find them, on careful inquiry. When the guilty parties have been distinctly pointed out, it is to be hoped the House will administer its justice with a firm hand and unyielding heart.

It is scarcely ten days since a fraudulent intersection was discovered in the House, in a measure then pending—the resolution fixing the compensation of the employés of Congress. In that case, the finger of suspicion pointed directly towards one or two members of the House, but as the fraud was discovered in time to be frustrated, the affair was hushed up, the House apparently being unwilling to witness the disgrace of a member of the body. The Committee of Investigation appointed to-day were directed to make inquiry into that transaction also; and if a certain Western member is not expelled under the results of that branch of the investigation, it will be because his cunning is fully equal to his roguery.

The Committee appointed in these cases is a good one. There will be work done by it before adjournment. Already we have afloat on the sea of gossip, any number of statements, some of them very startling, as to parties involved directly or indirectly in these frauds. But I prefer not to report them until the Committee reports. The effect of the exposure may be the repeal of the bill, although with earnest efforts by the honest members of the Company who expect to profit by it, (if there are any such,) it may be that the bill can be saved by the passage of a supplementary act correcting the fraud.

Mr. PETIT, of Indiana, to-day succeeded in carrying off the champion's belt for Senatorial blackguardism. A more humiliating spectacle is not often seen than was PETIT to-day, piteously begging the Senate to let him pour out his torrent of vulgar abuse upon Col. BENTON. Various Senators endeavored to restrain him. General CASS besought him to respect the dignity of the Senate, and seek some other place and occasion for his tirade. Disgust the most extreme was depicted on every countenance; but the Senator from Indiana persisted to the end in reading the nauseating rigmarole he had prepared.

AS this tirade of the Senator was in reply to Col. BENTON's rather characteristic than refined letter calling PETIT "a great liar and dirty dog." Mr. PETIT had this letter read by the Clerk at the beginning of his speech. Mr. GWIN, who was not in when PETIT commenced, entered at the side door and crossed in front of the desk, while Col. HICKEY, the gentlemanly and accomplished Clerk, was reading the Colonel's letter. As Mr. GWIN crossed the aisle directly in front of the Clerk, his ears were saluted by the startling words "dirty dog." He stopped *instanter*, and his tall form seemed to tower at least seven feet in utter amazement that such words should be uttered in the Senate Chamber. Recovering from the first shock, he slowly turned upon his heel, cast a leisurely glance around the Chamber, apparently to see to whose taste the Senate was indebted for "the show," until his eye resting on PETIT, a beam of intelligence flashed across his face, banishing instantly the expression of surprise, whereupon the Senator from California proceeded to his seat. The scene to a looker on, was exceedingly ludicrous. When shall the old-time dignity and respectability of the Senate be restored? One who looked upon it today, and remembered what it was even eight years ago, could not fail to be painfully impressed by the contrast.

A sense of duty compels me to make reference to another disgraceful scene which was enacted in the House of Representatives, on Saturday last, and which your Reporter has neglected to record. There is one member of the House, from the great and enlightened City of New-York, who is almost constantly inebriated—so much so that his condition is apparent to every one who sees him. It is not necessary that I should name him. The Sixth Ward alone whence a Democrat may be returned to Congress who is not the choice of one-fourth its voting population—could disgrace itself and the country by electing a Representative so lost to every sense of self respect. This individual was in his seat on Saturday, even more deeply inebriated than usual. His continual interruptions and objections so retarded the business of the House, that one of his colleagues asked whether it was right that the proceedings should be so delayed by the objections of one who was beside himself; and the Chair (Mr. HENDRICKS,) finally refused to recognize him; whereupon he started from his seat, cursing the Chairman publicly before the House, and staggering up towards the desk, as if with the purpose of assaulting Mr. HENDRICKS. Col. ORR, of South Carolina, interfered, and rather forcibly led MIKE WALSH out of the Hall, and adopted measures to keep him where he would do himself and the House the least injury. Will any District of New-York tolerate such proceedings as these? S.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 25.

Mr. HAMLIN reported back to the House the bill creating a Collection District in New-York, making Dunkirk a port of entry, and other places in the District ports of delivery. Passed.

Mr. STUART reported back the River and Harbor bill with amendments, and gave notice that he would move to take it up as soon as the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was disposed of.

Mr. MALLORY offered a preamble and resolutions relating the facts of the appointment of Mr. WILLIAMS by the Governor of New-Hampshire, to fill the vacancy, the meeting of the Legislature and its adjournment without filling the vacancy, and referring the matter to the Judiciary Committee, to inquire whether Mr. WILLIAMS had any right any longer to retain his seat. Referred.

Mr. EVANS moved to take up his bill for the final settlement of the claims of Revolutionary officers. After debate, no quorum voted. Yeas and Nays called, and the motion agreed to—Yeas 23—Nays 21.

The Indian Appropriation bill was returned by the House with the Senate's amendments disagreed to. Referred.

Mr. SLIDELL moved to postpone Mr. EVANS' bill till December next. Agreed to—Yeas, 32; Nays, 21.

Mr. BUTLER said at the beginning of the next Session he hoped the Senate would take up and pass the bill reorganizing the judiciary of the United States.

The Civil and Diplomatic bill was then taken up.

The Appropriation for the Water Works was yesterday amended, by requiring the Corporations of Washington and Georgetown to contribute an amount equal to one-fourth of the Appropriation.

Mr. SLIDELL moved to amend the amendment by requiring them to contribute the same proportion to all future Appropriations by Congress. Agreed to—Yeas, 28; Nays 19. The Appropriation as amended was then agreed to—Yeas, 32; Nays, 15.

Mr. DODGE, of Iowa, moved an amendment requiring the work to be done by contract and within three years, and for the amount, the estimate, &c., but after some debate he withdrew it.

The amendment to reimburse Mr. PEABODY and others who paid twenty-six thousand dollars for fitting up the American division of the London Crystal Palace for American inventors and exhibitors, was debated and agreed to.

The Senate insisted on its amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill, and asked the conference of the Committee.

THE CIVIL AND DIPLOMATIC BILL—ADDITIONAL SECTIONS.

The consideration of the Civil and Diplomatic bill was then resumed, and the following additional sections were moved by Mr. BADGER:

SECTION 11.—That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to appoint or employ in his official household the following officers, to wit: One secretary at a yearly salary of two thousand five hundred dollars, who shall take charge of such official papers as shall be confided to him by the direction of the President; one clerk, at a yearly salary of sixteen hundred dollars; one steward, at a yearly salary of one thousand dollars, who shall, under the direction of the President, have charge of and be responsible for the plate and furniture of the President's mansion, and shall discharge such other duties as the President may assign him; one messenger at a yearly salary of nine hundred dollars, and one assistant messenger at a yearly salary of seven hundred and fifty dollars; and for the payment of the compensation of the said offices during the present fiscal year, the sum of six thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 12. That a yearly appropriation be made for the purchase of stationery, binding, public documents, and other contingent expenses of the Executive office to be expended by the Private Secretary under the direction of the President; and for that purpose during the present fiscal year $650 is appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Mr. JONES objected to the amendment, not from any want of liberality, but because the Constitution forbids any increase of the salary or emoluments of Presidents while in office. He thought to vote him all these additional officers, whose services, if required, would be used for by the President himself, was to increase his emoluments.

Mr. BADGER followed, and argued that the amendment did not in any way increase the salary or emoluments of the President. He took pride in being the author of this amendment. The officers it furnished to the President had long been needed.

Mr. PEARCE followed, supporting the amendment. He urged the great necessity of having some officer charged with the care of the public property in that house. The President's Mansion was not a private house. It was a public building, and was visited by all people of all kinds and character. On some of these occasions there were visitors who were no better than they should be, and he knew of his own knowledge that many articles had been carried away, amongst others the lace curtains were cut, and a portion of them large enough for a dress was cut off and carried away. He had no doubt, if the celebrated gold spoons were really gold, they would long since have evaporated. The fact of these being not gold, and it being well understood, had alone preserved them.

Mr. CLAYTON also supported the amendment as but proper and just, and said this should long since have been done.

Mr. SLIDELL moved to amend by striking out all the proposed sections and inserting one that the President be allowed to employ a private Secretary at twenty-five hundred per annum and a messenger.

Mr. MASON said that he desired that some person should be appointed to take charge of the public property in that building. He mentioned several instances where during the few days preceding the incoming of a new President the house had been left without any person having authority, and had been actually pillaged by persons visiting it. When General HARRISON entered it on the 4th of March it was discovered that all the bedclothing had been stolen away.

Mr. SLIDELL's amendment rejected—Yeas, 18; Nays, 20.

Mr. MASON said he could not vote for the amendment as it stood. He believed it did indirectly increase the emoluments of the President.

Mr. BADGER's amendment agreed to—Yeas, 31; Nays, 16—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Badger, Benjamin, Brodhead, Brown, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clayton, Cooper, Dawson, Dodge of Iowa, Fish, Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Gwin, Hamlin, Houston, Hunter, James, Johnson, Mallory, Pearce, Shields, Stuart, Thompson of N. J., Toucey, Walker, Weller, Williams 2.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Bayard, Bright, Chase, Fessenden, Foot, Gillette, Jones of Tenn, Mason Pratt, Rusk, Slidell, Sumner, Thompson of Ky., Toombs, Wade.

The amendment appropriating three hundred thousand dollars to pay the expenses of the Government of California, while waiting to be admitted, was debated and rejected.

Mr. HAMLIN moved an amendment appropriating ten thousand dollars for life-boats, and for rendering assistance to ship-wrecked persons on the coast of the United States, to be expended by the Massachusetts Humane Society, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. WELLER moved to strike out the Massachusetts Humane Society.

Mr. CLAYTON supported the amendment, which was lost—Yeas, 18; Nays, 26.

Mr. WELLER moved to increase the sum to twenty thousand dollars.

Mr. HAMLIN explained that the bill contained another appropriation for a like sum, and the Lighthouse bill contained twenty thousand for a like purpose, making forty thousand in all.

Mr. WELLER withdrew his motion, and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HAMLIN offered an amendment appropriating as follows: For a building for the Custom-House and Post-Office at Ellsworth, Me., $10,000; for a like building at Belfast, Me., $20,000; For a Marine Hospital at New-Orleans, $248,000, the present one to be sold; for a Marine Hospital at Detroit, Mich., $75,000; for one at Pensacola, $20,000; for one at Burlington, Iowa, $15,000; for buildings for Custom-Houses and Post-Offices at Gloucester, Mass., Cleveland, Toledo, and Sandusky, Ohio, and Burlington, Vt., $40,000 each; for a Custom-House, Court-House and Post-Office at Milwaukee, $50,000; for buildings for same purposes at New-Haven, Newark, Buffalo, Oswego, Wheeling, Chicago, and Detroit, $68,000 each; for a Custom-House, &c., at Galveston, $100,000; for a Custom-House, &c., at Petersburg, Va., $62,000.

Mr. HUNTER said these Custom-House appropriations were so large that they ought to be put in a separate bill like the River and Harbor appropriations.

Mr. HAMLIN replied.

Mr. TOOMBS opposed the amendment. In the course of his remarks he said that he hoped in ten years there would not be a Custom-House in the United States.

Mr. CASS—How will you collect the revenue?

Mr. TOOMBS—Directly from the people, who will hold those who expend to a strict account ability.

The bill was then postponed.

The Chairman presented the report of the regents of the Smithsonian Institution. It was ordered to be printed.

Mr. RUSK moved the printing of ten thousand additional copies.

Referred to the Printing Committee. Executive Session.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 25.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Ill., moved that the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the facts relating to the alteration of the Minnesota Land bill, be authorized to employ a clerk for a few days.

A message was received from the Senate announcing the passage by that body of the Homestead bill, with amendment.

Mr. DAWSON gave notice he would ask to-morrow, to take it up and endeavor to press it to final action.

Mr. CORWIN moved the vote by which the Fortification bill passed be reconsidered.

Mr. HOUSTON moved to lay that motion on the table Agreed to—77 against 70.

Mr. STANTON, of Ky., from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution authorizing to be printed and bound six thousand extra copies of the report of Lieut. GILLIS, who was sent to Chili to make astronomical observations, together with two thousand copies of the observations.

The House then took up, on the motion of Mr. MCDOUGALL, the bill making provision for the postal service in the State of California and Oregon and Washington Territories, and concurred in the Senate amendment authorizing special letter carriers to charge 25 instead of 50 cents for the conveyance of single packages.

On motion of Mr. WENTWORTH, of Mass., the Committee on Commerce was directed to inquire what legislation is necessary to regulate or prohibit the introduction to any United States port, by any foreign Government or individuals, persons blind, insane or otherwise disabled, and report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. SINGLETON asked leave to introduce a resolution calling on the President of the United States, if not incompatible with the public interests, to inform the House whether our affairs with Spain, as indicated in March last, in his Message, remain unsettled? and whether the necessity still exists to grant additional powers to the Executive, to secure and protect the national honor, rights and interests?

Mr. FARLEY objected.

The reports to which no objections were made from Standing Committees were referred.

THE NAVY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and considered the Navy Appropriation bill.

Mr. BOCOCK, in speaking of naval reform, said it was necessary to have more efficient seamen in our service. This has long been desired. Some years ago a resolution was adopted, or law passed, requiring all seamen enlisted in our Navy to be Americans, and native born. But worthy and respectable men cannot be procured, because they can get better pay in the commercial marine. The Secretary of the Navy recommends that increased pay shall be given to efficient seamen, and he hoped the House would so decide. $18 a month, considering the permanency of the employment, would be as good as $22 in the merchant service. He should submit an amendment, authorizing an increase in the number of sailors from 7,500 to 10,000. The Secretary of the Navy thinks that possibly some exigency may occur to require them. In looking at the Navy, with a view to reform, a man is met at once with the cry, that a large number of officers have for twenty years been idling about the country, drawing full pay from the Treasury. He admitted this; but there is a different class of naval officers, who are modest, quiet, and engaged in duty, and who do not undertake to control the action of Congress when reforms are projected. Some officers live in, and for the Service, while others live on the Service and the Treasury,—the latter putting forth the most complaints as to the action of this body. He spoke of cutting off useless branches of the Navy, by retiring infirm officers. If incompetent from old age or exposure in service, it is the duty of enlightened patriotism to take care of them; but it is not right that they should draw full pay. A retired system is an element of economy and reform.

Mr. PHELPS replied, granting that some officers are a disgrace to the Navy, while others act honorably. He was opposed to the establishment of a Civil list, and did not believe the American people were prepared to accept it. He offered an amendment, adding over $300,000 to enable the Secretary of the Navy to pay higher wages to seamen, if necessary. Adopted.

Mr. GERRIT SMITH moved an amendment—that no intoxicating liquors shall be provided as a beverage. The Armies and Navies of the world are the nurseries of drunkenness, and the Army and Navy of America is no exception to this fact. His amendment proposed a change in the Navy regulations—a change no less blessed than radical. We all admit a sober man, in all relations and departments of life, is more to be relied on than a drunken man. This is emphatically true in the Army and Navy. How careful we should be not to peril the habits of sobriety in soldiers and sailors. He would add—if we would make our vessels of war respected, let them carry the temperance flag, so that wherever they go they may convey high evidence of the strength and wisdom of America. Let the world once know that the American Army and Navy are divested of rum, and they will be a terror of the world, as they never yet have been. We do not wish, or intend to alarm the world, but to benefit the world by our Navy. Let our ships, as they go into the ports of the world, be great temperance lecturers, having the greatest influence on morals. If the House adopt this amendment, five years will not pass away before there will be no liquor rations in the Army and Navy, and ten will not pass before there will be no drunkards in them; for Government will refuse to enlist drunkards. Then thousands of mothers and fathers will bless you from the bottom of their hearts for the reform you have began this day, and remember Congress with gratitude for ever,—for they will know, if their sons enlist, they will not become drunkards. A wholesome reform will visit civil life, for Judges and law makers will be ashamed to drink rum, because soldiers and sailors do not.

Mr. SMITH, of Va.—I ask the gentleman whether he does not know that liquors are sometimes used as a medicine?

Mr. GERRIT SMITH—Surely; but my amendment does not interfere with that.

Mr. SMITH, of Va—I understood the gentleman was against all use of it.

Mr. GERRIT SMITH—Not at all.

Mr. SMITH, of Va., said he could not appreciate the benevolent feelings of the gentleman, he would ask him whether he did not know that a little intoxicating liquor is sometimes necessary to the development of the physical energies of the country (laughter); and whether there are not more gluttons than drunkards,—and whether gluttony is not more destructive than drunkeness? He was anxious to see the amendments adopted, although he thought it utopian and of questionable utility. The gentleman is a peace man, and wishes to make the Army and Navy a terror to the world. He (SMITH) was willing to secure peace by making them a terror to evil doers.

Mr. STANTON, of Tenn., moved to amend by adding: "And no officer shall be allowed to use intoxicating liquors except as a medicine." The amendment of the gentleman from New-York was simply to abolish grog rations, but it did not prohibit the officers from carrying wines and liquors in their stores. It would evidently be unfair to prevent the one, and permit the other. It would be just as right for Jack to have his grog at the tub, as for the officer to have his in the cabin. If the one was prohibited, so should the other be.

Mr. SMITH'S amendment thus modified was adopted, 71 against 52.

Mr. PHELPS offered an amendment, which was adopted, appropriating $370,000 to pay the expenses of the Japan Expedition.

Without concluding, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Later from Havana and Key West—Arrival of the Isabel at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, July 25.

The steamship *Isabel* has arrived here, having left Havana on the morning of the 23d, and Key West the same evening.

On Sunday evening P. MERZER, a passenger, fell overboard and was drowned.

There is no political news from Havana.

Burglaries and murders were very frequent.

The ravages of the Vomito were dreadful—out of 73 passengers who arrived out in the last Spanish mail steamer, scarcely three weeks since, but twelve were living.

A mild form of cholera had appeared at Sagua la Grande.

The Spanish war steamers *Isabella, Segunda* and *Ulloa* left Havana on the evening of the 19th, the former having a coasting schooner in tow, it was reported on an expedition to catch slavers—but our correspondent ascertained that their destination was Porto Rico.

The remains of the French Admiral DUQUESNE were shipped quite privately on the 15th on board the French merchant ship *Clementine*, for France.

From Key West there is nothing of interest. The health of the Island was completely restored.

The wreckers report things very dull, calms having prevailed to an unusual extent in the Gulf.

The brig *Cleopatra* had been repaired, and would sail on the 24th.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, July 23.

The steamship *Crescent City* has arrived at this port, with Havana dates to the 19th inst., but there is no news of importance.

Heavy Failure in Boston—The Vermont Central Railroad.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 25.

A large shoe firm in Pearl-street, in this city, was forced to suspend payment to-day. Liabilities stated at $300,000, but the assets are much larger, and it is believed they will resume in a few days.

The Vermont Central Railroad second mortgage Bondholders held a meeting to-day, when the Committee previously appointed reported that the best course to pursue was to coöperate with the Stockholders in the election of a Board of Directors at the coming annual meeting, who will adopt measures to take the control of the road from the Trustees of the first mortgage Bonds. The amount of the second mortgage Bonds is $1,500,000, and no interest has been paid upon it since October last. The Annual meeting will probably be of a very lively character.

A heavy rain commenced here last night and lasted until noon to-day, doing great benefit to the crops. It has cleared off, and the weather is quite warm. Only a few cases of Cholera were reported to-day.

Frightful Ravages of the Cholera near Niagara Falls, &c.

BUFFALO, Monday, July 24.

Reports having reached here on Saturday of the sudden outbreak of cholera at Niagara Falls, Drs. HAMILTON and HUNT repaired to the spot, and found it raging among the Irish laborers, on the Canal and the new grounds at the Suspension Bridge. Panic aided the deadly disease, and a number lie dying and dead, and some 4,000 had fled from the place. The two gate-keepers at the bridge had died, and the gate was deserted. Persons passing over free from toll. The disease is spreading from local causes—the oppressive heat, and the damp earth under the heights.

Yesterday the disease had somewhat abated. The number of deaths up to last night reached about 50. Work is now entirely suspended, and nearly all who are not sick have fled. There is no sickness in the immediate vicinity of the Falls.

SECOND DISPATCH.

BUFFALO, Monday, July 24—P. M.

There have been several more deaths to-day in the neighborhood of the Suspension Bridge, and all in the vicinity are leaving as fast as possible. $3 to $4 a day is offered for laborers.

This afternoon a horrible stench was discovered proceeding from a shanty near the Bridge, and it was found to be from the bodies of two men who had died there alone. They were in a terrible state of decomposition, and a reward of $50 was offered to any person who would get the bodies out and inter them—but no one could be found to venture. The place was then set fire to, and the bodies and all the contents were consumed. It is supposed there were about 10 deaths to-day.

THIRD DISPATCH.

NIAGARA FALLS, Tuesday, July 25.

The Cholera at the Suspension Bridge is abating to-day. A number of the shanties erected by the Irish at that place have been burnt down.

The health at the Falls is good, but the visitors are not over numerous.

The Health of Buffalo—The Overdue Interest on City Bonds.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, July 25.

The health of this city is good, only a few isolated cases of cholera having occurred. There is no epidemic.

The City Council, last night, passed orders to pay the overdue interest on the City Bonds held in New-York, the injunction having been dissolved by the Supreme Court.

Cholera on Lake Erie.

BUFFALO, Monday, July 24.

The steamer *Mississippi*, on her downward trip from Sandusky yesterday, had three fatal cases of Cholera on board. They were all firemen, who had got overheated and drank large quantities of ice water. This city is quite healthy.

Cholera at Cape May.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 25.

The *National Intelligencer* is informed by a physician lately returned from Cape May, that Cholera exists there, he having witnessed four fatal cases, and been informed of three others.

Cholera in Manchester, N. H.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Tuesday, July 25.

Three deaths from Cholera have occurred at this place.

Commencement at Hamilton College, &c.

UTICA, Monday, July 24.

The Commencement exercises of Hamilton College are now in progress. Last evening Prof. J. B. CONDIT, of Lane Seminary, addressed the Society of Christian Research. To-day, at 2 P. M., Rev. Dr. JOEL PARKER, of New-York, addressed the Anti-Secret Society. At 3½ o'clock P. M., an oration was delivered before the Sigma Phi Society by Hon. ALEX. W. BRADFORD, of New-York, and a poem was read by E. W. B. CANNING, of Stockbridge, Mass. At 7½ o'clock, P. M., a prize declamation by members of the three lower classes took place.

The report in the *Tribune*, a few days ago, that President NORTH will resign, is unfounded.

Hon. CALEB LYON is advertised to deliver a poem tomorrow at Clinton, but he is sick of bilious fever at Lyons Falls.

Fearful Hurricane at Davenport, Ill.

BUFFALO, Monday, July 24.

The Chicago *Tribune* of Saturday states, that on Thursday last a fearful hurricane visited Davenport. The steamer *Ben Campbell* had her pipes blown down. The steamers *Golden Gate* and *Emma Harmon* had their entire upper cabins blown off, and on the latter two persons were killed. A canoe containing three persons was capsized, and all are supposed to have been lost. The store of WICKENHAM & SON was blown down, and nine persons buried in the ruins—seven were taken out alive, but the other two, supposed to be females, had not been extricated.

Wreck of the Bark James Hall.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 25.

A letter from Cape May states that the bark *James Hall*, from Trinidad, for New-York, sprung aleak on the 20th, and it gained so fast, despite the exertions of the crew, who threw overboard a portion of the cargo, that they finally ran the vessel ashore on Sunday, on Seven Mile Beach, where she now lies with six feet of water in her hold. She will be a total wreck, but her cargo of molasses will be saved.

Railroad Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 25.

The early morning train from New-York for this city, ran off the track near Princeton. The passengers were uninjured, and were brought here by an extra train. The baggage and newspapers did not reach here until 9 o'clock, this evening.

Railroad Subscription.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 25.

The city of Richmond, yesterday, voted in favor of subscribing $100,000 to the stock of the Central Railroad.

Destructive Fire at Columbus, Ga.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Monday, July 24.

The "Variety Works" at this place were destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock this morning. The loss amounts to $30,000, and there is no insurance.

The "Palace Mills" caught fire in several places, but were saved with but slight damage.

Murder Trial.

ALBANY, Tuesday, July 25.

JAMES M. RICHFORD is now on trial at Malone, Franklin County, charged, conjointly with THOMAS COOK, with murdering JOHN B. SMOOT, in the town of Franklin, on 6th June, 1853. The testimony had not been concluded yesterday.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 890. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 26 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Proposals for the Albany City Loan.

ALBANY, Tuesday, July 25.

The proposals for the Albany City Loan of $300,000, to the Albany Northern Railroad Company, were opened to-day. Nearly the whole amount was bid for at rates ranging from a fraction above par to 4 per cent. premium.

Canadian Parliamentary Election.

TORONTO, Monday, July 24.

Four members of the Government have been elected to Parliament by acclamation, viz.: Attorney-General DRUMMOND, Solicitor-General MORRISON, M. CHABOTT, Commissioner of Public Works, and Mr. CHAVEAU, Provincial Secretary.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 25.

The Southern Mail from all points, as late as due, is received—but we find no news worth telegraphing.

Second Annual Commencement of the New-York Free Academy.

Orations of the Graduates—Conferment of Degrees, &c.

The second Annual Commencement of the Free Academy of this City transpired yesterday at NIBLO'S, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. The entire spacious building was filled at an early hour with boats of interested and animated spectators. The undulations of myriads of fans, and the smiles of their owners, spoke the presence of beauty and earnest sympathy and well wishes for the young men who were to take part in the exercises of the day. DODWORTH'S Band occupied the orchestra box, HARVEY DODWORTH holding the *baton*.

Dr. WEBSTER, the President of the Institution, occupied the Chair. At his right was seated Dr. WILLIAMS, President *pro tem* of the Board of Education. The members of the Board were nearly all present. PETER COOPER, Esq., the warm and zealous friend and patron of the educational interest; Judge DALY, JOHN COCHRAN, Esq., JAS. T. BRADY, Esq., and other prominent citizens were on the stage. The different Professors of the institution, under whose tuition the youths have reached their present perfection in studies, were also present, and they looked with a just pride upon the efforts of their labors.

After prayer by Dr. ANTHON, Rector of St. Mark's Church, Dr. WILLIAMS made the following introductory remarks:

By an act of the Legislature passed during the present year, the Board of Education is authorized to confer degrees and diplomas in the arts upon such numbers of the students of the Free Academy as shall be recommended by the Faculty for the reception of such honors. The names of the parties which appear respectively upon the programme in your hands, comprise those who have been selected by the Faculty and recommended to the Board of Education by the Executive Committee of the Free Academy. The Board have passed resolutions voting them their degrees. Such degrees, Dr. WEBSTER, principal of the Academy, will confer before closing the exercises of the day.

The President now called GEORGE E. POST, who delivered the salutatory address. It was exceedingly well written, concise, to the point, and happily delivered. His oration on the "Great and Little Things of the Age," was well conceived and recited with much spirit. He spoke of the present as an age of wonders—look at our railroads, our steamships, and their gigantic locomotives; how vast their power and incredible their execution. By the telegraph man hopes to span the circuit of the globe in forty minutes. And this is not art and invention alone, man is advancing in moral progress and to cherishing love of peace. Swelling commerce is gradually opening all the world's ports—barbarous tribes are yielding to civilizing influences, and though at times there may seem to be a retrograde movement, depend upon it, it is but temporary—it is only the water receding from the shore to come back again with augmented force and overwhelming effect. These are some of the "Great things." Foremost among the "Little things," and it is a big little thing, is the attempt of many at the suppression of general education, where a few of narrow souls and contracted principles in desire of self-aggrandizement, seek to sway the sceptre and keep crushed down and ignorant the millions. The speaker here alluded to that dark blot upon our country's progress and freedom—Slavery. He spoke of the *little Douglas* in treating of the subject. Fashion and kindred little things rule the age with iron sway, and we not only submit to the bondage, but hug the very fetters.

"What is it?" was the subject of the next oration by EDMOND BELFOUR. Changes, said he, are ever progressive and perpetual. It is so in the vegetable world, in the animal kingdom, and in our moral and intellectual natures. Man seeks to discover the grand principle upon which these changes depend. In the animal creation, he sees the ant constructing her subterranean chamber and laying up stores for Winter—birds of the air change their climate—and he asks, What is the impelling, guiding principle? The answer is, Instinct. But, instinct! what is it? Let man look at himself, study his own facilities and power, scrutinize his actions, wisely inquire into his nature and constitution—who can explain it? The faculty of speech—how utters man these articulate sounds? And the ear—the philosopher tells you there is vibration of the air, and that this comes in contact with the tympanum or drum of the ear; but how does this make sound—"What is it?" The eye, that glorious medium through which we may enjoy the beautiful and magnificent in nature—"What is it?" They may tell us impressions are made on the retina, and then conveyed by the optic nerve to the brain; but how is this?—"What is it?" There is a limit beyond which in vain we push inquiry. Man's intellectual and moral nature—are they not fearfully complex?—are not "clouds and darkness round about them?" How do we acquire and retain knowledge? What is that something mysterious within? "Hither shalt thou come and no further—now, let thy waves be stayed." We are allied to the celestial spheres—we have a moral faculty—a discrimination of right and wrong. "What is it?"—what its source? It is as the wind—"thou hearest the sound thereof, but canst not tell whence it cometh nor whither it goeth." What is death? What is life? Mystery, mystery. It is written all over God's earth and engraven on the scroll of the sky.

NICHOLAS H. BABCOCK, Jr., followed with an oration on "Hope." Hope, said he, makes cheerful, and imparts sweetness to the bitter realities of life—offspring of Heaven, it flits down to us mortals and whispers confidence—"hope on, hope ever." Not individuals alone feel its kindly inspiriting influence—nations feel its power and rouse to courage and duty. Look at Hungary—under Austrian despotism, the spark of hope yet burns in her bosom, and will burn with brightening flame as long as God, and liberty and life endure. Our own land, blessed and happy as we are as a people, not *all* are happy. Hope points to the time when the manacles will be struck off the slave, and some of us did hope that the virgin soil of the new territories would never be polluted and cursed by this hydra-headed monster. [Hisses and applause.] The speaker went on to speak of hope and its beneficent influence in all the varied conditions of life—in death it lingers with us—it opens the tomb's portals and gives victory over time and eternity. [Applause.]

Mr. JAMES A. LITTLE, Jr., recited an oration on the Village Churchyard. The oration evinced earnest feeling and right conception of life's solemnities and corresponding duty.

A poem on "Young America," by EUGENE DOUGLASS, next followed. It showed no little ability in the way of rythm. The vein was humorous and containing some very happy conceits—"Old Fogy" and "Young America" were strongly contrasted, and the repeated applause of the audience showed full appreciation of the ludicrous juxtaposition.

"Literary Institutions of the United States," formed the subject of an oration by PETER H. DUNCAN. Our country in the very earliest period of her settlement directed attention to founding schools and colleges. What has been the result? An enlightened people cannot be enslaved. We stand to-day the freest and the happiest nation on earth—and why? Our fathers sent us to the common school, and we know what is duty and right, and what man owes to his fellow-man. And with us education is general. Not the son of the rich only has given him a book and a teacher—the child of poverty has been remembered. Academies and colleges are not only abundant, but free schools are being established far and near. Young men may study here the higher branches of literature and art and their appliances to practical life. America in her school system has reared for herself a bulwark impregnable and lasting.

An oration on "Monument to the Indians," was next recited by J. MCLACHLAN FORBES. It was pursuasive to the demands and interests of the subject.

The next speaker was Dr WHITE [illegible] on the subject of "Home." The theme was [illegible] throughout breathed of gentle tenderness and strong affections. None felt but the magic influence of "home."

"Halcyon days of youth
When innocence and truth
Marked each step and thought of life."

Mr. GEORGE WHITE gave an oration on "Ireland." He pictured Ireland as she had been, as God made her. Her bedewed mountains, her picturesque valleys, her sheeny deeply indented with natural bays and harbors had given her her name—Emerald Isle. To the lover of nature what brings striking than her Giant's Causeway, and what

[illegible] LaFARGE.

[illegible] Miscellaneous Intelligence.

[illegible] in the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Monday, July 10, 1854.

The English journals are just now unusually full of eye-witnessed intelligence from the various seats of war, highly encouraging to the allies, and very dispiriting to the Russians. This is natural, and even necessary. Thus we are told for the sixteenth time that the Czar does not sleep a-nights, that he is pale and nervous, and that nobody dares to approach him; the people have lost their confidence in him, insubordination is beginning to appear, and Russian soldiers slyly shoot their own officers when nobody is looking. (*Morning Herald's* letter from a *Russian* surgeon.) All this, is, of course, gratifying to those who believe it. The allies have just now need of all their courage, patience and hope, to bear them through the lengthening future of this unlucky war. If spurious correspondence, written to order in London, can effect this worthy object, perhaps it is well enough to publish it. If advice from Grandmaster to the Czar that he abdicate the throne, can in any way comfort the French people, it may be proper that the advice be offered. However, let me tell the other side of the story, also from an eye-witness, and that is how the allied fleet reconnoitre Cronstadt, who has several times had the honor of an audience of the Czar, and who spent the time of his visit to Russia in studying its resources and its people, in connection with the progressing struggle.

The Czar himself is in his usual stout and vigorous health; he is neither broken down in body, nor discouraged in mind. The country, so far from appearing either exhausted or indifferent, appears well cared for, contented, and above all, running over with population. Cronstadt is considered, alone, to be perfectly impregnable. Nicholas laughs at the accounts published of him in England and France, of his intentions, his prospects, and his bad health, and remarked on one occasion, that the enemy never had reliable information of his movements, while he was always immediately and correctly apprised of the tactics intended or executed by them. Americans stand good odor at St. Petersburg, especially so with the Emperor himself. He has noticed, it seems, the gradual progression of public opinion in the United States, and the train of reasoning so common there, that Hungary has a greater chance of recovering her liberty through Russia, than through England and France.

Just banish from your mind the recollection and influence of all you have heard of the discomfiture and consequent despondency of the Russians, then look at the map, and ask yourself why they should be discouraged. Three months have elapsed since Napier's fleet left England. And what has it done in the meantime? It has discovered that more force will be necessary to strike a blow with any hope of success. Well, more men are to be sent, but they have not yet started. And in the meantime, Sir Charles is casting about for Winter quarters! This brings us into next year.

What has the allied fleet done in the Black Sea? It has bombarded Odessa, shut the Russian squadron up in Sebastopol, and inflicted some injury upon Russian commerce. But Sebastopol is unharmed and unthreatened, and a concerted attack upon the Crimea is talked of and talked of, without as yet any appearance of executing it. Anything else but the capture of Sebastopol, that the fleets can achieve in the Euxine, is worse than useless. In the meantime, the vessels are all at Baldjic, off Varna, as far from Sebastopol as they can get without running ashore. There is a report in the *Moniteur* this morning, of a look three steamers took of the shore around Sebastopol; they found it vigilantly guarded, for two mounted Cossacks, as soon as they saw them, rode off, as hard as they could go, to the interior! What tremendous intelligence! It is a flattering thing, too, and one that the French and English papers hammer on considerably, that the Russian vessels do not dare to sail out from behind their stone walls, and offer battle at sea. What inordinate simpletons they would be if they did. They intend to wait till the allies are disabled by the forts, and then sail down upon them and give them the finishing touch.

Above all, what has the English and French land army done that should so terrify and discourage the Czar? They arrived in considerable force at Shumla and Varna, and at the same moment the Russians, already stripped by the Turks unaided, retreated in obedience to orders issued and received months before. Now it is an idea entertained by some few persons, that the descent into the Dobrudscha, and the attack upon Silistria, were manœuvres executed expressly to draw the allies to the spot where they are: a spot where they are useless, and indeed awkwardly placed. It would be natural for the Czar, on seeing the allies approach, to strive to draw them to a point disadvantageous to them. It is, of course, a skillful and a desirable thing to locate your enemy yourself, if you can; it is not every enemy, however, that falls into the traps set for them. Well, the allies are at Varna and at Shumla, biting their nails and sucking their thumbs. The Russians are gone; and there they are, severely nonplussed and sorely bothered. For fifteen days, ever since the Russians' retreat, we have not heard from them, except that we know they are staying put, and wondering how they can get round on the land side of Sebastopol, and what they could do then.

The Czar is the deepest of them all thus far. A large force is arrayed against him, but it is looked up, cross-purposed, and for the time being, check-mated. There are men who consider all the defeats of the Russians along the Danube as intentional—as Nicholas did not wish to obtain any hold at that point, preferring to be able to retreat as the allies approached.

I may speak in my next of the growing probability that Russia, if attacked by Austria from Transylvania, may incite Hungary to revolt, and give Poland her independence, and assure Italy as a natural [illegible] up to this moment the accounts [illegible] of the reply of Nicholas to [illegible] and unreliable. You will hardly get the genuine text by this steamer.

It seems that a party of American gentlemen celebrated the Fourth of July by a dinner at the Maison d'Or. From a report of the proceedings in *Galignani*, I learn that after several sentiments appropriate to the occasion, the following extraordinary sentiment was offered: "*The health* of that great Chief Magistrate, *who keeps unbroken the peace of Europe*, Louis Napoleon, Emperor of the French!" Of the propriety of drinking the health of Louis Napoleon there can be no two opinions, the custom being universal of toasting the ruler of the country in which an entertainment is held. But it is certainly singular, at a moment when all Europe is at war, or preparing for war, when Turkey, Russia, England, France, Austria and Prussia—four-fifths of the territory of Europe—are making ready for hostilities; when Spain is in insurrection, and when the only spots at peace are such unreliable, inconstant regions as Portugal, Italy and Switzerland,—at such a moment as this, it does seem strange that Louis Napoleon should be toasted by Americans as the keeper of unbroken peace. I may say that all eulogies of the present Emperor appear to me as contrary to facts as this one. The speaker seems to have preluded his sentiment with a few remarks upon "the tranquillity and happiness that France at present enjoys." The country is tranquil, certainly, but I deny that it is happy. I do not know where the gentleman obtained the idea that the people are happy or contented, whether from the *Moniteur* and the *Pays* or from actual observation. My own experience is different. Let me narrate a circumstance in point, that fell under my own eyes, no longer ago than last week, and no further from Paris than two hours' walk.

A gentleman had moved with his family and furniture into a new country house that he had obtained for the Summer. The upper story was done, but in the lower were still a multitude of painters, locksmiths, carpenters and glaziers, who had a good week's work yet before them. During this time the furniture intended for the lower story was piled in the middle of the room, and great confusion was the result. Nothing was locked, no precautions were taken against thievery, for nothing of the sort was feared. Nevertheless, there were 22 workmen in the house from morning to night. To make a long story short, it was found, when things were put a little to rights and the painters, &c., had left, that various larcenies had been committed, in all amounting to a considerable sum. Various circumstances contributed to fix suspicion upon the workmen, and this was finally proved.

The gentleman thus robbed called upon the Justice of the Peace of the village, whom he knew as an acquaintance, and asked him what he ought to do. After full inquiries as to the manner of the thefts, the Justice delivered himself somewhat in the following wise:

"You are yourself the most to blame in this affair. You have put temptation in the way of men who have not learned to withstand it, and whose circumstances almost compel them to yield to it. If they had forced your drawers, or used any of the means of the professed thief to lay hands upon your property, I should advise immediate recourse to law; but as they seem to have taken only what was exposed without protection, and do not, as it were, appear to have *sought* opportunities for theft, I advise you to bear the loss, if it is an inconsiderable one."

"Well, it cannot be far from a thousand francs, principally in articles of wearing apparel, table linen, and parlor ornaments."

"The law, of course, would make no distinction from a theft by forcing a lock, and a theft by relieving a sofa of a pile of pillow-cases. Only there is this to be said. You do not know, and you probably can not conceive of the misery of these men. They are not sure of work from day to day, and as not one of them owns a sou in property, or possesses either hoards in the Savings Bank, or a day's unspent wages in his pocket, deprivation of work is immediate deprivation of food. Many of them have no lodging, and sleep in corners of archways and under such projections of deserted monuments as they can find. In Winter, they crawl into the mouths of extinguished brick-kilns. When work cannot be had for the asking, then they beg for bread. You may be sure that half the mendicants that accost you in the street, are men whose trade can no longer support them. You have no similar state of things in America, and such of it as exists in Paris, is carefully kept out of sight. Here it stares you in the face. You have placed temptation in the way of men who have had no education, of any sort whatever; men who are in the very last and lowest conditions of life, who have no security in the present, and no hope for the future; who look upon to-morrow as a synonym of either starvation, or death in the hospital, or suicide and exposure at the Morgue, or burial in the Potters' Field, or dissection at the Amphitheatre. In appropriating goods that were not theirs, they have committed a crime, of course. You must ask your own conscience if you are not, in some sort, the cause of its commission; for had the articles stolen been properly protected, the idea of taking them would not have presented itself to those who have been rendered thieves by the *opportunity* itself."

All things considered, the gentleman preferred to pocket the loss, and let the matter drop. As I said before, this incident fell under my observation; I am intimate with the parties, and was present at the interview with the Justice of the Peace. This is an isolated instance—but the working classes are no better off, anywhere else in France, except in the great cities. It is not true that the country is happy. If it were not for the wonderful faculty the people have of making the best of everything, and of bearing misfortune with a patience that partakes of heroism, France would long since have been set down as a country made over to misery. These convictions are the result of steady travel, observation, reflection; and I do consider it quite as extraordinary to say that France is prosperous, as to assert that Europe is at peace.

Mr. Allyre Bureau, whom I have mentioned as the translator of Mayne Reid, writes to me to request me to correct the spelling of his name, in the Times, which was slightly mutilated by the compositor. He knows that this is a matter of very little interest to you, but thinks it is of some to him, as he intends next year to move to America, with his family, to settle and reside there. He says that to an emigrant to a strange country it is some consolation to know that his name has been in print there, *correctly*, and that he may turn to the paper containing it, as to a letter of recommendation, or a guarantee of respectability.

Mr. Healy, the American artist, exhibits this week, to such of his countrymen as desire to see it, his portrait of Miss Sneyd, of whose marvellous beauty I have written you. You will remember her as the young lady whose fascination of the Emperor made her such an object of regard last Winter.

The City Government has finally fused the omnibus lines into one, giving them a charter and monopoly of thirty years. The new company is to pay an annual tax of 640,000 francs for the privilege, and if it puts more vehicles on the routes, an additional sum of 1,000 francs for every such vehicle. In order to force the company to keep up with the march of improvement—a thing that monopolies are very slow to do—the Prefect of Police is to have the right to impose upon them any new method of locomotion that, during the extent of their charter, may be invented and generally adopted. They are also to furnish, when called upon, 50 large carts drawn by two stout horses each, to remove snow and bring materials for mending the roads. Their monopoly is complete, with the exception of the omnibuses running to and from the railroads, but which take no chance passengers, those plying between the city and the suburbs, and Mr. Loubat's American railroad along the quay. However, this line is soon to be incorporated with the amalgamated lines. By the way, Mr. Loubat has obtained, for the Summer, the villa of Augustine Brohan, at Ville d'Avray. This is the cottage in which the lively soubrette intended to spend the remainder of her sightless existence—but as she recovered from her threatened blindness, she seems to prefer the city, even during the Summer months.

Belles-lettres have suffered a regretable loss in the person of M. Emile Souvestre, just dead at the age of 46 years. He had won an enviable reputation as a romancer and dramatist. His *Philosophe sous les Toits* was lately translated and published in America, under the title of "The Philosopher at his Garret Window," or something very like it.

The *Comedie Française* needs refitting and repairing, and a vacation of a month has been thought of. But the Administration of the Hospitals, already sorely tried by the midsummer holidays of six of the theatres of the city, and missing its nine per cent. noticeably, has protested. So the Minister of State has given the Italian Opera House to the ordinary comedians of the Emperor, and they will play there during the recess.

I have hardly space left to allude to two new and remarkable inventions. The first is a contrivance for giving to the piano the only quality it wanted—a prolonged sound. For ten years this has been sought for in vain. It was impossible to make the piano *sing*, by obtaining from it a sustained note, like the human voice or the violin. Thalberg's great merit, besides his unrivalled execution, was his manner of at least approaching, upon the piano, the *sostenuto*, indispensable in many kinds of music. The invention is very simple, and is efficient and infallible. The inventor is M. Alexandre, the manufacturer of the *Orgue-Melodium*, and the first specimen of it is intended for Liszt.

The other discovery is a method of preserving flowers, and even trees, from decay, when plucked and uprooted. The process is an instantaneous *mutification*, as it were. Ladies may thus wear Summer flowers in their hair, from December till May, when Nature will povide a new supply.

DICK TINTO.

JAMAICA.

Summary of Recent Intelligence.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Wednesday, July 12, 1854.

In my last I think I offered ample proof exculpatory of the accusations levelled against the Captain of the steamer *Star of the West*, respecting the unlucky circumstance of her having been stranded in Kingston Harbor through the unskillful management of the pilot who was employed to conduct her out of port. She left her moorings on the afternoon of the 30th uninjured. After her departure, the following day, some explanations were expressed by that portion of the press which had so unreflectingly, and I may add, rashly attempted to fasten on the shoulders of the Commander, the cause of the accident. Whether it was intended as some atonement for the misrepresentation, may be gathered from the nature of their defence—to me it was perfectly unsatisfactory.

I should hope that the Directors of the Company experienced no hesitation in acquitting that gentleman of any dereliction of duty on that occasion, and that his character as a commander suffered no disparagement, or the less appreciated by those with whom he is connected in that capacity, or by passengers who may be inclined to entrust themselves under his charge.

I would, however, with every respect suggest the inutility of—under any circumstances, or by any inducements whatever—entering in, or departing from the Harbor on dark and squally nights. A few hours' delay can make very little difference, when the lives of passengers are at stake, let alone the hazard of incurring heaving unavoidable expenses in case of mishap, as well as cost and disappointment to passengers going to and coming from their respective ports of destination.

The emigration of laborers from Jamaica to the Isthmus of Panama will in a great measure be checked. The Agent General has very lately discovered that the "Passengers Act," of 1852, not only affords a remedy against the present system of depopulation for the future; but visits all parties who have hitherto infringed the provisions of the act, with penalties pretty severe. The terms of the act are that, any voyage from any part or place whatever, of which the duration shall exceed *three days*, carrying a greater number of passengers than in the proportion of one adult to every two tons of the registered tonnage of such vessel, will be subjected to the several penalties prescribed in the act; hence, every one of those vessels running with passengers between Jamaica and Navy Bay—the average duration of the run being *five days*—is to all intents and purposes liable to be mulcted in conformity with the provisions of the act—not the least of which is the forfeiture of the vessel. There are also other restrictions enjoined on captains: there must be fifteen clear superficial feet for every passenger of the age of fourteen years and upwards. The master clearing out, or proceeding to sea with passengers in greater proportion to the tonnage is liable to *two pounds* penalty for every passenger. He must also enter into bond with a heavy surety in the sum of *one thousand pounds* for the sea-worthiness of the vessel, The law does not forbid emigration—there is no restraint on personal liberty;—but the law says that the lives of passengers shall not be endangered, because of the anxiety to better themselves by expatriation. This public notice on the part of the Agent General, though late to do much good, is calculated to put a stop to the present export trade in Jamaica labor. I understand that within the last week *one thousand* laborers were collected from all parts of the Island awaiting passage to Aspinwall. They, however, will have to resume their avocations, for no captain will be mad enough to expose himself to the penalties of this stringent act.

Mining Companies are still pursuing their labors with increasing success, non-constat the opposition manifested in the Mother Country by Cornish rivals, who from interested and selfish motives, are endeavoring in every way to thwart their efforts. Doctor Barrett's mines, however, are not exposed to any such interruptions, nor can he be in any wise damaged by those mischievous and unfounded reports. His company stand far above their reach. There are no English shareholders attached to his company. Time will show to the world that the resources of Jamaica, when fully developed by American enterprise, will be productive of all those advantages which the soil is capable of producing; all that is required is effective and continuous labor, capital and perseverance.

I can confidently assert, from reliable information, coupled with my own personal observation of the specimens I have seen, that his Portland mines are of the highest character; and from all the indications likely to be very extensively laid in the bowels of the earth. Cuba is only seventy miles in a direct line from Portland, and who can tell whether his properties on which copper has been traceable, may not be as interminable with ore, as any of the lands in that direction.

The virulent character of cholera is widening its ravages to an alarming extent in many parts of the country. Few cases have succumbed to any treatment; but the worse feature to be lamented is that neither relatives, friends, nor neighbors will afford any assistance in burying the dead. This is a deplorable state of things.

It is beginning to be subdued in the parish of St. Ann's. I learn by the latest intelligence, that for the last two days the disease has left entirely. This parish, at the nearest computation, has lost *seven hundred souls* by the last visitation, within the period of three months.

The metropolis is free from the disease, and is in every respect in a healthy condition. Strong southerly winds prevail, but excessively hot and dusty.

Hon. Edward Jordan, *Custos Rotulorum*, has been induced to accept the Mayoralty on determinedly specified conditions, and with an amiable pertinacity of withholding the dignity of the office to which he was unanimously elected, made it known to the delegates who were appointed to entreat on him the civic chair, that he would exercise his best endeavors to purge the Corporation of the rubbish that has grown in it within the last fifteen or twenty years. In the interim he expected that the members composing that body—with a few honorable exceptions—would deport themselves with more decency and decorum, and fully hoped that they would give up the practice of "Toby, tickle me and I'll tickle thee." The delegation firmly promised to inculcate these salutary recommendations with the refractory portion of their body politic; but it is feared by the Custos that the thing is impracticable; his best friends seem to think that he will too soon have cause to regret his yielding to the requisition. Is not this a terrible picture of the condition of a metropolis of so much magnitude and importance, not only in a commercial point of view, but as in relation to its morals and integrity?

His Excellency the Governor has announced the acceptance of the "Responsible Government bill" by Her Majesty's Government, and that it has been recommended to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, that they should apply to Parliament for authority to guarantee the loan of £500,000 accordingly. The Treasury notes, now at a discount, will no doubt stand firm with the mercantile community after this announcement.

NEW-GRANADA.

Riot on the Isthmus—Celebration of the Fourth—Earthquake at Panama.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PANAMA, Monday, July 3, 1854.

On our way across the Isthmus, at Obispo, the present termination of the Railroad, a disturbance occurred which resulted in the infliction of sundry severe wounds on those engaged. It originated in the robbery of a man whose name I have forgotten, and who died on his way across the Isthmus, just before reaching Obispo. I saw him brought in upon the shoulders of two natives. A crowd immediately collected around him. He was warm, but life was extinct. He was returning from California, and had money with him. Some kind friends undertook to count this and have it conveyed to his friends in the States. Some of it had been counted and laid by itself, but, soon after, was missing! Of course, some one was suspected, and a search commenced. And now horrid-looking knives were drawn; some of the natives ran for their swords; blood flowed; a pistol was fired; fierce disputes were held in a foreign language, mostly, and your correspondent, fearing for his own life, in such a scene of perilous confusion, sought safety in flight. Here there was no police to quell the disturbance—in fact, no Government exists, at the present time, in that part of New-Granada. No one could tell, therefore, when or how the tragic scene would close. Fortunately, however, and to the relief of my feelings, they settled the difficulty among themselves, without loss of life. Whether the money was recovered, I did not learn.

PANAMA, Tuesday, July 4, 1854.

In the Island of Taboga, about ten miles from here, there is to be a celebration of the day, and the citizens of this place have been invited to join them. A steamer leaves, or has left for that place, this morning. I had thought of going, but the rain is falling very fast, and the probability is they will have a very unpleasant day. Yet the project has awakened attention to the occasion, and lovers of sport are discharging muskets, pistols and firecrackers in different parts of the city. The native boys love the fun, and they help us to celebrate, without knowing what it means. But the day is known here, for the enterprising and Republican American citizens of Panama have celebrated it here before; and with becoming pomp and parade, I have been told.

Americans are known everywhere, and respected for their tireless, salutary energy and philanthropic enterprise; and other nations, not bigoted and blindly jealous, come, almost insensibly, to rejoice with us in the security of our freedom.

July 5.—The day was well celebrated, so far as the use of powder was concerned, and made an American almost forget that he was not in the United States.

In the evening, there was a large gathering of the Americans at the office of our American Consul, and a fine display made of pyrotechnic works. The Stars and Stripes were floating in several places in the city during the day and evening, and I must confess our beautiful flag never looked more beautiful to my eye.

The military force of the city is now all away to Carthagena and Bogota, for the defence of the country, which is now agitated with civil war.

There is not much fighting in any of these South American countries, when they are said to be at war with each other. There is some marching and counter-marching, but nearly all their hostility on the one hand, and patriotism on the other, evaporates in ridiculous display and noisy words.

PANAMA, Tuesday, July 11, 1854.

Last night, about 12½ o'clock, quite a severe shock from an earthquake was felt in this city, and at the Island of Taboga. How much further it extended I have not yet learned.

Some say they felt two shocks, but I can only testify to one. The house where I was sleeping was shaken by a tremulous motion which was felt very sensibly. It awoke me, and I presume every one else in the city. A distinct rumbling sound accompanied the shaking; but whether this was caused by the jarring of buildings, or by the escaping of subterraneous gases, I could not decide. This strange and not very soothing terraqueous convulsion brought me from my bed to the window, and many to the door, ready for an escape from their houses, should the quaking continue. To our great relief, however, the motion soon ceased. The whole time of its continuance was not, probably, over six or eight seconds, (though some say twice this.) And during that short time the force of the shock was sufficient to crack the wall in one or two houses here, and in Taboga, as I am informed, where the shock was more violent, and perhaps longer, much crockery was thrown down and broken. This is an uncommon occurrence here, though further down the coast, as every one knows, it is comparatively frequent. The last one in Panama, until this, was in 1844.

In the Revolution now in progress in this country, (New-Granada,) it has just been reported here, though not fully confirmed, that Mosquera, Commander of the Government forces, had basely turned traitor to his country. If so, the hopes of many for the restoration of quiet and wholesome order in the country will be very much blighted.

Yours, &c. ALGUNO.

NICARAGUA.

The Bombardment of Greytown.

U. S. Steam-of-war Cyane,
Saturday, July 15, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I will here give you a short description of the bombardment and burning of San Juan Del Norte or Greytown. Capt. Hollins arrived in this harbor on the afternoon of 11th inst., and made demands of the former authorities and the people for damages for property stolen from the Transit Company; and also an apology from the town, and people of the town, for having insulted the United States in the person of their Minister Borland, and issued a proclamation, that if in twenty-four hours from the time the demand was made, they did not come forth and give satisfaction, he would proceed to bombard the town; and on the morning of the 13th inst., at 9 A. M., he opened his battery on the town, and after discharging one hundred and thirty shot and shell into the town, landed a party of marines and sailors and set fire to the town. On the afternoon of the 12th, he landed a force of marines, under the command of Lieut. Pickering, proceeded up to the station, took possession of the muskets, three pieces of cannon, and all the ammunition, and conveyed them to Point Arenas, where they still remain. The people of the town, with the exception of some twelve or fifteen, put themselves under the protection of Great Britain, and proceeded on board of the English war-schooner *Bermuda*. When they saw that the town was in flames, the *Bermuda* got ready for sea, and the British mail-steamer *Dee*, which arrived that afternoon at 3 o'clock, took her in tow and left this port for Bluefields, where they would leave the former residents of this town, and the English steamer would discharge her cargo. I think now that the nest of land pirates, which were located at San Juan, is now broken up, and they will also learn that American citizens must and will be protected. Yours, respectfully,

RESIDENT.

Russian Reports made up for effect in the United States.

A Russian agent, said to be on his way to the United States, has made up a variety of statements and representations concerning the inclinations of the Czar, the progress of the war, &c., &c., to be laid before the people of this country in advance of his arrival. They are contained in a letter from the Paris correspondent of the *Tribune*, to whom they were communicated for publication. We copy them from their intrinsic interest, leaving our readers to separate, for themselves, what is true from what is evidently the work of Russian imagination:

PARIS, Monday, July 10, 1854.

The gentleman who has just arrived as a bearer of dispatches to the United States, has had extraordinary opportunities as counsellor and confidant of the Court, and as a member of the staff of the Grand Duke Constantine, to become fully acquainted with the views and intentions of the Emperor in the present contest; for, unlike the Emperor of France, Nicholas speaks freely to every one in his confidence, on the state of public affairs.

In a long conversation I have had on the subject with the gentleman referred to, he has furnished me many facts of great interest, which ought to have publicity, no matter how our sympathies may be on the question at issue.

Russia considers that she has never received any serious defeat anywhere since the commencement of the war. She acknowledges a want of success at Silistria, but says that it required years to take that place in 1828–9, and that she expected it to require months to take it at present; and that it was not want of success that compelled her to retire, but the menacing attitude of Austria, which forced upon her a change of tactics. Prince Paskiewitsch was only wounded in his honor at Silistria—his body was never touched. It is contended that at the time the Russian mine exploded, if the troops had been ordered to charge the Turks through the gap, an excellent opportunity was offered to carry the place. The Prince did not favor the movement, contrary to the opinion of the other officers, and, it now appears, of the Emperor also, and he has been recalled to "consult with the Emperor"—which means that he has been banished to his estates.

The Emperor Nicholas has now changed his tactics. It is asserted positively that he has preferred to fight the Austrians to the Turks; he has been waiting and expecting that Austria, from the line of conduct she has pursued toward him, would declare war; and, as every one knows, he has been constantly collecting troops on the Austrian frontiers. He now declares publicly that, since Austria has given him the *casus belli*, his first move will be on Vienna, which he means to take and hold. Hungary, which has more love for Russia than for Austria, sympathizes with the movement, and it is through Hungary that the main attack is to be made. Nothing is said by the Emperor about declaring the independence of either Hungary or Poland. No hopes for the independence of the latter country, at least, need be entertained. For some reason, the Emperor seems gratified at the opportunity which is presented to march on Vienna; perhaps because he knows that Austria will receive neither the sympathy nor aid of England and France, and perhaps also because Austria has treated him somewhat contemptuously on the Turkish question.

In regard to the ulterior views of Nicholas in his attack on Turkey, he has declared with emphasis to the gentleman who furnished me this information, and who has heard him declare it on several occasions, in other company, in as frank, honorable and sincere a manner as it is possible for a man to do, that territorial acquisition was not the end and object of his demands; that he only asked and only desires that Jerusalem shall be free to all religions, and that the Christians in Turkey shall be protected in their rights as Christians and as equals of the Turks; he says that he asked nothing more nor less at this moment. He believes this to be justice; he has planted himself upon that platform; his word as an Emperor and a gentleman has gone out that he will defend these claims; and he declares his determination with vehemence to fight for them till the last rouble and the last man of the empire are exhausted, before he will yield. He says: "I had Constantinople in 1828; why did n't I keep it, if that was the dream and the object of my life, as my enemies charge? No, I hold myself bound to leave the Turkish Territory free the very moment I see settled upon a reliable basis the rights which I claim for my Christian brethren in that country, and I shall not cease to make war against every power which may combine against me until I secure that object. I announce it boldly to the world as the unalterable policy of the Russian Government, which will be followed out by my family after me, if I should fail to secure it before my death. The Christians in Turkey *shall have their rights*. I have pledged my word officially and privately that I did not seek to go beyond this point, and I shall not."

The secret correspondence published by the English Cabinet some time ago, is thus explained by the Emperor: England had always acted as the ally and apparent friend of Russia; the Emperor has been courted by England; he had visited the country, and had received such a reception that he felt himself no longer permitted to doubt the genuineness of the feeling manifested toward him. Sir Hamilton Seymour, enjoying a close intimacy with the Emperor, took every occasion to impress this fact upon him; and it was during the many social, familiar interviews with that gentleman, that he indulged in conversation concerning the future prospects of Turkey. He spoke uniformly of Turkey in those conversations as a power that must fall by its own inherent weakness, and of the measures to be taken in such an event, exactly as the United States talk about Mexico. It was talked of as a power that must fall, and in its fall it would naturally come into the hands of its most powerful neighbor. It was looked upon as a passive event, belonging to destiny, with which force of arms need not mingle. The Emperor did not know till later that these confidential conversations with Sir Hamilton Seymour were designedly brought about by that gentleman, at the instigation of the British Cabinet, and that he was at that moment in secret communication with all the German Courts, sending them, from time to time the precious revelations that he had obtained by the sacrifice of his claims to the title of a gentleman. Nicholas adds: "The old man," meaning Nesselrode, "always told me to beware of the English; that they were gold outside, but rottenness within; he told me so when I returned from England, a few years ago, with my mouth full of praises for the English, and he has not ceased to repeat his warning to this moment. I have at length got my eyes open to the full infamy of their character, and *I am going to settle the account with them to the full extent of my means*."

Some curious statements have lately gained publicity about a Russian loan of fifty millions of roubles, advertised for by that Government. The French journals have proclaimed that no nation can be found base enough to take such a loan, while the English Government has gravely announced that if any one of its subjects should go in to take shares, he should be considered guilty of treason and treated accordingly; and, to make the affair still more ludicrous, the journals repeat from day to day, that Russian agents are making [illegible] to obtain all Spanish [illegible] for the taking of [illegible]. The truth of the matter is as follows: The Emperor was one day reading the London *Times* and preached of some of his Ministers; he then [illegible] an announcement that the Russian Government, being about to become [illegible] foreign loan, but that it was [illegible] present indignant state of public feeling [illegible] her to effect it. The Emperor immediately [illegible] to his Minister of Finance and said:

"Baron, I want you to advertise for a loan of fifty millions."

"How, your Majesty?"

"I want you to advertise for a loan of fifty millions."

"But your Majesty is certainly not in earnest: the treasury is in good condition, and there are not funds enough to meet all its wants."

"I must have a loan; read that journal and you will see the reason why. We must show our enemies that we are not as bankrupt as they think we are."

The loan was advertised for, and the next day it was all taken by a wealthy Russian nobleman.

The detailed reports of the taking of Russian cities and towns, as they appear daily in the English and French journals, the principal of which are received and regularly read at the Russian Court, serve them one valuable purpose at least: it teaches them the geography of their own country, and serves to post them up on the names and localities of places of which they had no previous knowledge.

"At the taking of Bomarsund by a detachment of the English fleet, a circumstance occurred which the world at large should know. The Russian women were violated by the English sailors, their houses laid waste, and the fire committed. The London *Daily News* admits the fact with an air of [illegible] depravity that must disgust every human being who reads it, and I ask you to copy its remarks into the *Tribune*, that the people of the United States may judge for themselves. It says that when the marines first landed in the village the women, [illegible] frightened in all directions; but when they found that British tars were not beings to be frightened at, the color of the rose soon succeeded to the pallor which had overspread their fair cheeks, and they submitted to the kisses of the brave tars with evident delight. This was but adding insult to the worst crime known to law. Instead of a peaceable submission on the part of the Russian women, they were taken out by the drunken sailors to the public common and there violated *en masse* in the midst of orgies that would have done honor to South Sea cannibals! The commander of the English fleet, ashamed of this conduct, afterwards attempted to apologize to the Governor of the place; in reply he was told that there were some crimes for which men could apologize, but for such a one as this there could be no apology, and he was surprised to hear one offered by a nation understanding so well the obligations of civilized life.

Cronstadt was to have been attacked about the 21st of June. Three weeks ago, yesterday, forty-six vessels were seen about ten miles from that place reconoitering. The spectacle viewed from the fortifications from Cronstadt is said to have been a splendid one; but like a certain army we read of, "their march up the hill was beautiful; their retreat down again sublime." Sir Charles Napier has, like Paskiewitsch, retired to take counsel, and now talks of wintering at Bomersund, where they found so many agreeable inducements for a permanent residence. The fact is, the English Admiral has backed out of his projected attack on Cronstadt for the present, having fully recognized its impracticability. Cronstadt contains 70,000 picked soldiers, under the best military commander, and ablest man by natural talent in the whole Russian service, and cannot be taken by the Napier fleet as at present constituted. There are on the shores of the Gulf of Finland 160,000 soldiers prepared for any attempt at landing, and capable of being thrown to a single point in forty-eight hours' notice.

At Cronstadt there was much alarm felt early in the Spring at the constant reports which reached there of the asphyxiating balls, the congreve guns and other infernal machines, said to be invented and about to be brought into use by the English. Now, however, that they have seen the effects of the asphyxiating balls at Odessa, there is no longer any alarm manifested, and so perfect a confidence is felt by the Russians that Cronstadt cannot be taken, that it has almost ceased to be a subject of discussion. They await the attack without fear.

At Odessa 1,800 asphyxiating balls were thrown into the town, *not one of which exploded!* The asphyxiating principle lies in a mixture of chloroform and arsenic, so combined that the natural volatility of these two substances shall be increased, and rendered suddenly effective. In the old form of shell, a fuse was ignited by the concussion which it received in falling or striking an object in its way, and the fuse then burned till it came in contact with the explosive material. The shells at the present day are made to explode at the moment of striking by means of a percussion cap, within the shell, and having over it a thicker and heavier wall of metal than the rest of the shell, so that that side of the ball is carried foremost, and consequently strikes the object immediately over the cap. In all the English asphyxiating shells used thus far, there was no calculation made about the incompatibility of the two materials placed in their interior; so that when Russian chemists came to examine them to discover the reason why they had failed to explode, they found that the asphyxiating principle had destroyed the detonating principle—*the chloroform had asphyxiated the percussion caps!*

The English say that they did not try to injure that part of Odessa occupied by the citizens. More than two dozen of these unexploded chloroform balls were found in the house of Prince Woronzoff, which occupied a prominent position in the heart of the town.

The story of the retention by the Czar of Sir Hamilton Seymour's property was fabricated out of whole cloth, and had no shadow of truth. For reasons which I am not at liberty to state, an autograph account of the affair was sent by Count Nesselrode to the American Embassador at Paris, but it was arrested in the Black Room of the Paris Post-Office, and never reached its destination.

The English and French journals report the Emperor of Russia as being sick, sometimes deranged, and treat his probable abdication as a serious proposition. All this has no foundation whatever in truth. It has also been lately said that the Grand Duke Alexander, the heir apparent to the throne, was in a rapid decline, and that his night-sweats were so severe as to make it necessary to change his sheets twice every night. So far from this being true, Alexander at this moment, and at all times, has the appearance and bearing of a large, brawny, robust countryman; he has red cheeks, eats his full rations, and is on duty twelve and sixteen hours a day. Besides, like his father and brother, he sleeps on camp beds, covered with skins, and never touches a sheet.

In the Russian Court, invectives are constantly heard against the English Government; but nothing of the kind is indulged in against that of France. The Emperor Nicholas expresses the highest admiration and respect for the abilities of Louis Napoleon, and says that he could not have done otherwise than take up arms against Russia, because he has always treated him with disdain in his claims to the title of Emperor, having uniformly refused him the courtesies due his station. Besides, Nicholas regards France as the natural enemy of Russia, by tradition and by inclination. But for the conduct of England on the contrary, he can only employ the term infamy.

Letter from St. Petersburg.—An American gentleman, who is now on a visit to St. Petersburg, writes a letter to the editor of the New-Bedford *Mercury*, from which we take the following:

The fortifications at Cronstadt are very strong, and Napier will have a warm reception. English boasting produces considerable merriment here. They say that Napier, in a speech made before leaving London, concluded by saying that he would *lunch* at Cronstadt and *dine* at St. Petersburg upon the same day. I am told that the Grand Duke Constantine, while examining the fortifications a few days since, after expressing his approbation and complimenting the engineers upon their skill, remarked that he was now ready to lunch Admiral Napier, but he thought the repast at Cronstadt would be such as to take away his appetite for dinner at St. Petersburg. The war is very popular with all classes here, and the stories which you hear of revolutions here and of imperial extortions are all utterly false. The English papers fabricate all sorts of reports, to which no credit is to be given. The Russians of St. Petersburg call the English barbarians. They say: "If the English feel bound to protect Turkey, why do they not go to Constantinople? Why do they come upon our Finland coast, to kill innocent people, burn little villages, destroy private property, and take away small vessels belonging to poor peasants? And this they do where no troops are quartered, and where there cannot be the least resistance. These are the acts of barbarians." There is some truth in these remarks. To see little villages, unprotected and unoffending, totally destroyed with many of their inhabitants, for the pretended protection of Turkey, suggests only cowardice to the American mind. Why do the allies send so large a fleet to the Baltic to be employed in destroying small towns? Why not try their hand at Ravel, Riga, Hesenfort, Cronstadt? We begin to think here that Napier does not care to come within range of the Russian guns, for, though he is now in sight, many think that it will be mere rashness to engage his ships with the batteries of Cronstadt.

The Brand of Cain.—The editor of the Philadelphia *Courier* says: While at the "Burning Spring," near Niagara, a few days ago, we were requested to enter the names of our party in the Visitor's Register, and while complying, we observed that the registry had been suspended at about two-thirds down on the left hand page, and then continued at the top of the right. On seeking the cause, we found the last entry as follows: "Mary F. Ward, Brother and Servant." Of course the name had cast a blight upon the past forever; and thereon was [illegible] and his name beneath that of the Cain-branded fugitive, but underneath was written, as by the hand of some recording angel, or crime-pursuing Nemesis, "*The Murderer.*"

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

Union University in Connection—Great Times in Schenectady.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SCHENECTADY, Monday, July 24, 1854.

It rains. Schenectady is fully full. There is no telling how many houseless people are even now traveling the streets of this hospitable, wide-spread-out, and comfortable town—drenched, umbrellaless, and hungry. Leaving New-York without breakfast, in the early hours of the morning, before the sun becomes sufficiently enterprising to illuminate this lower sphere, and, in addition to this grievance, to be compelled to dash from your lips the soothing draughts which you vainly seek to imbibe at one or two points along the road, are troubles such as all mankind are subject to, and about which there is no use in repining. So the clash of the gong becomes, for the first time in its existence, musical. We hail with delight the double-bedded room where we are compelled to "room" in companies, uncleansed as it is from the occupancy of yesterday; and we experience a strong desire to clasp the sooty waiter in our arms, and call him blessed, because he discourseth of that which always moves us—the call to dinner. We have a high respect for a good dinner, we traveling scribblers; and a more profound respect for him who consults our taste daintily and pleases us well. Here's to his health, and the maintenance of our own and yours, good TIMES.

As I said, the town is very full. There is no official catalogue, as yet, to indicate the quality, calibre and titles of the "great guns" who may have arrived. Among the gentlemen from New-York whom I met among the first, were Judge KENT and JAMES T. THAYER; the latter gentleman the orator of the *Phi Beta Kappa*, who will speak at 4 P. M.; and who, though a son of Amherst, has come to speak to his brethren of Union; for all mankind are brethren, and there is a fraternal grip in the freemasonry of an alumnus. At the door of the hotel stands an excellent member of the Faculty, Professor WM. M. GILLESPIE, whose attentions are bestowed upon visitors as they arrive. The programme for the day and the week is rich, suggestive, promissory of good things, and fat. But I am told that among the orators is Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS of Boston, who is understood to be slightly radical. If old-fashioned, fogy Conservatism (if there be any in Union) does not get its hard shell cracked by his sturdy blows, I am much mistaken. It is fair to judge a man by his antecedents. Mr. PHILLIPS is a man of fine intellect, good culture, and attractive address, and he has beside, the faculty of pleasing his audiences and instructing them, however much they may differ from him on leading points in his creeds. His speech for to-night is anticipated by many as a treat. If any order-loving, christian-like RYNDERS should make his appearance on the platform to defend society against the aspersions and machinations of so dangerous a man, you will receive a pen-and-ink crayonizing of *his* remarks. The observations of such staunch defenders would be so pointed that it were pity to lose them. I fear, however, that this week's castor is destitute of any cruet which contains this kind of spice. I see no present indications.

There is a general going-out of love and esteem for the venerable Patriach, whose Semi-Centennial here is to be celebrated. The Alumni have arranged a splendid programme for the ceremony. The building appropriated is the Presbyterian Church. The floor has been set apart exclusively for guests. The galleries for ladies and their escorts. The number of tickets issued is limited to the capacity of the house. Judge CAMPBELL, of the Superior Court, in New-York, is to speak first, and will be followed by Rev. Dr. WAYLAND.

At 3 P. M., the ball opens. The Delta Phi Society holds its anniversary in advance of the College exercises. The orator is Rev. JAMES MCDONALD, of Princeton. That funny man, SAXE, has a poem to deliver. Whether, unlike Dr. HOLMES, he has on this occasion "dared to write as funny as he can," I have had no opportunity of learning; but I shall know it presently.

The regular commencement exercises are put down for Wednesday, and will use up the whole of that day. Good times are looked for in addition to the customary class of "performances;" the young gentlemen are in high glee, sporting immense black beavers above well-oiled locks, looking grandly brilliant with insignia, and talking wisely of the things that do concern collegians.

The elder heads, whose day has passed, walk thoughtfully along the halls and revive old memories of freshmen's frolics, sophomorical eloquence, and the delights, anticipations, hopes and fears of Junior and Senior years.

But—the gong sounds; will you kindly excuse me until the noise has ceased, another engagement be fulfilled; and, the inner man replenished, we will talk of the commencement of the Commencement and the beginning of the end. A. M.

UNION COLLEGE.

The Philomathean and Adelphin Societies—Wendell Phillips and John G. Saxe—Sharp Sticks and Fun.

SCHENECTADY, Monday, July 24—11 P. M.

The Philomathean and Adelphin Literary Societies held their Anniversary this evening, in the Dutch Reformed Church, in Union-street. The house was very full. The Orator was WENDELL PHILLIPS, of Boston; the Poet, JOHN G. SAXE, of Burlington, Vt. A tolerably strong team, that.

MR. PHILLIPS thanked his audience for the generous judgment and liberal spirit which had impelled the Socities to invite one to address them who was probably only known to them as the advocate of opinions which were, to use the mildest term, distasteful. Every one of your voices, gentlemen, (he added,) goes to make up that mass of public opinion upon which we depend, and our children. You stand at the parting of two roads. You stand where the roads separate; where practical life begins. You do not appreciate it now. A few years hence, you will appreciate it; will understand how those who are in the thick of the battle will gladly seize an opportunity, as I do to-night, to lay a hand upon the full-freighted vessel before it is launched. I would endeavor to point out to you briefly, the responsibility that hangs upon thoughtful men in a Republic. I say thoughtful men, because I prefer that term to the plural, the connected classes. For, gentlemen, we have no really educated classes. It is not the university alone that educates our great men. As many graduate from the newspaper offices as from the Universities. The New-York *Tribune* is a University.

I would endeavor to draw lines still finer, if possible. Our lot is cast in a different land from those who surround us. Recognize for a moment the peculiar characteristics of our own time. We have been compared with Greece. But Greece was but a tyranny. She gave us only a graceful language, that the Bible, when it came, might not stammer in a barbarous idiom. [Applause.] ARISTIDES and SOCRATES, and the other great names that we love, held the tenure of their lives only at the bidding of a mob.

Even Rome had no individual liberty; and Providence seems to have raised her up that her triumphal car might smooth a pathway for the naked foot of the Gospel. She never crumbled up her masses into individuals. She grouped them into States. Strangely enough, gentlemen, it is in the Feudal system that we find the only germ of real independence. Before this element of feudalism had impregnated modern society, there was little beside a servile spirit of dependence. The motto of Venice was, "First Venitian; then Christian." So the Roman:—"First a Roman, then a Man." We owe to Christianity itself the idea of Democracy. Neither in Greek, nor in Latin, nor in ARISTOTLE, nor in the philosophy of SENECA, can you find a trace of that Civilization which characterizes the 19th century. Representative Government is borrowed from the machinery of Christian councils. In old times, men were governed by force—the force of delusion, the force of arms. The soldier, thank God, has had his day; the priest is stalking into obscurity. We are a race of thought. We are a reading people. The epoch of law, the government of *ideas*, gentlemen—this is ours. We do not live under a government of *law*. It is idle to say that we do this. It is the sovereignty of thoughtful minds that govern us. We are governed by public opinion. We are more under the government of newspapers than under that of law. Newspapers form and control our public opinion. We are under a great government of ideas. In Europe, it is comparatively safe for the scholar to say and act as he may please. He is under no necessity of consulting public opinion. Hence the difference between us and them.

Justice and truth are the intent of everybody. The selfishness of to-morrow shall neutralize the selfishness of to-day. I have seen the weeds growing upon the Palace of the Cæsars, and the granite masses have been parted by the tiny plants which we tread contemptuously under our feet. So with ideas. They roll on, and their number makes them great:

> "Thus and thus we run,
> And ever Truth comes uppermost,
> And ever is justice done."

What, then, is the duty of thoughtful men? It is *the extremity of individual independence of thought.* Only in fidelity to conscience can the experiment of American Liberty find its ultimate success. Let us look for a moment at ourselves, and what we call institutions. Perhaps the greatest of our business classes is the Mercantile. The money power chiefly forms our public opinion. It controls our sentiments, shapes our destinies, and is in fact the ruling power. A remark borrowed from old Dr. JOHNSON was not so misplaced, after all. "If," said he, "you place a dollar on one side of hell, and an American on the other, he will clutch the dollar, even when he is in danger of falling in." We know very well that the moneyed classes care only for peace. They live only in the present. They love to see the sails of their ships well filled by prosperous breezes. They love the halcyon days upon the quiet waves. They hate war. They are careless whether the Cross or the Crescent gain the victory; careless whether Civilization advances or retires.

Then we came to the Press. The Press is the next great moulder of public opinion. Is it independent? There are some presses which are so, but not all. It is one of the most melancholy features in the history of our country that the Press, as a general rule, is not independent. I conceive that the position occupied among us by the conductor of a public press, is one of peculiar nature and great responsibility. Opinions on national affairs, the guidance of opinion on disputed points, are expected from the man who stands at the helm of the newspaper. To him the public look for information. He interchanges thought with his brethren of the European Press, and events on both sides of the ocean receive their coloring through this channel of inter-communication.

In speaking of the Press of the country, Mr. PHILLIPS made a desperate sally against the HARPERS. I quote his language: "As an American, I blush for the fame of the American Press, when I reflect upon its subserviency. If I take for an example the best and most princely of American Publishing-houses, (that of the Messrs. HARPERS,) who count their wealth by millions, and rightly so, it appears that before they will give us the Thought of the Old World, they expurgate it. They will not permit the son of WILBERFORCE, from the See of Oxford, to speak of the American Church and its Slavery; nor Dean PALEY to treat of Moral Philosophy; nor HOWARD HINTON to tell of History; nor MARY HOWITT to write novels—except they expurgate it. And if we turn to the Religious Press, we find that a great publishing establishment, (I refer to the American Sunday-School Union,) backed up by all the piety of the thirty States, and by the strong religious support of the whole people, when it once, by accident, happened to publish an Anti-Slavery tract, called it back, when remonstrances came in,—instead of saying, what would have been the truth: "Gentlemen, this book was published twenty years ago, and was not intended to have any bearing on your case; but in the Providence of God it has found you, and may it do you good." [Laughter.] They broke their stereotype plates, and like the punished school-boy, promised "never to do so any more." Or, take the princes of your own State,—your PAULDING, who, when he descended to be Secretary of the Navy, suppressed and pruned the chapters of his works. Or, turn to BANCROFT of my own State, who wrote the first volume of his History under the shadow of the woods of Northampton, where EDWARDS meditated and laid the corner-stone of American Literature,—even he, when he was whirled into the maelstrom, with the glittering baubles of office flashing before his eyes, could mould a chapter to suit his new latitude. It was like an old "New-England Almanac," suitable "for Washington and the neighboring towns." No! it is not to a Press so servile as that, that we can trust.

There is another feature of American life. It is *Politics.* But can we find backbones in our politicians? Politics always put a man in fetters. Lord JOHN RUSSELL once said that the nature of politics most resembled that of snakes: it is the tail that moves the head. [Laughter.] Politics is only the subserviency of a great intellect to the average of his party. An old Latin writer—a wag—says in the well known passage,

> "Politicus est quis, &c."

A politician is what? That he is "a man who serves God just so far as not to offend the Devil." [Laughter.] Or, as CARLYLE expresses the idea better, he saw "a man ever rushing into the thickest of the crowd, with a flaunting banner in his hand and shouting the war cry; but I saw that as he cried he kept one eye over his shoulder, and that when the crowd stopped shouting, he stopped too." Not in such men is to be found the faculty which we can trust to guide the ship of State.

Let us look at the *Church.* I am aware that in trenching upon this ground, I am but treading on ashes which conceal a flaming fire. It is the tenderest point in an American life. Yet it should not be passed lightly by. It is our duty to stand on the watch-tower, to analyze and to criticise our institutions. It is a fearful experiment when we try to be all sovereigns and princes. In the Holy Land none but sainted hands might touch the Ark. With us, every hand is outstretched to uphold it. See to it, men of thought, that in this new phase of human life, you be not wanting in your duty. Did you ever see the woodman as he goes to the wood, when the trees are bent with heavy loads of snow, how he takes, first one lithe limb, and then another, and shaking from it the burden that weighed it down; and how the branch, thus made free, springs up and points to Heaven? And this is what I would do. And again, if a tree is found by that woodman so crushed beneath its load that it bends too closely to the ground to recover itself, it is cut down by him. Does he cut it down because he does not like trees? No. Is it not more healthy to cut away what is too weak to be good? Now, our Church being human, shares the imperfections of everything that is human. The Catholic Church is servile; the Episcopalian is aristocratic. Who creates *our* Pulpit? *The Pews.* [Laughter.] And as the Catholic Church represents the Pope, and the English the aristocracy, so the tendency of our Church is to represent *the pews.* Be it understood that I speak now of tendencies. He is a hard critic who expects of the Pulpit to stem the popular current. Let him beware who lays upon the American clergyman a task which he himself will not undertake. The wearing of a black coat makes no man worse; and not always does it make him better.

Such are the great sources of public opinion in this country. Who shall plant the seed of that independent thought which must come in to perpetuate the results of the great experiment we are trying? It must come, gentlemen, from the individual independence of thoughtful men. Be not trammeled by party; be not a fragment of a sect; bring everything human to the bar of your judgment, and receive nothing but what is good. Go not with the multitude to cry "Great is Diana of the Ephesians." Be ye certain, gentlemen, to falsify the old character of scholars, that of time-servers and timid men. Remember, gentlemen, the saying of the Hindoo philosopher: "Single was I born; single shall I die; and single shall I go up to judgment." Throw away that American idea, that in the soul there is any member. Carry from these walls, if you carry nothing else, the self-respect of *doing your own thinking.* Trust no future, however pleasant. Let the dead Past bury its dead.

> "The lives of great men all remind us
> That we may make our lives sublime,
> And, departing, may leave behind us,
> Footsteps on the sands of Time."
>
> "Let us, then, be up and doing,
> With a heart for any fate;
> Still achieving, still pursuing,
> Learn to labor and to wait."

MR. PHILLIPS made a good hit among the young gentlemen. The old heads shook their pates once or twice, but said nothing. It was, taken altogether, an effective speech, and told well.

MR. SAXE FACETIOUS ON MONEY.

JOHN G. SAXE followed in a Poem entitled "*The Money King.*" Like all his productions, there was a strong spice of lemon, vinegar and nutmeg in it, which makes such things pleasant of a Summer evening.

A couplet or two, jotted down hastily, will give a taste of the quality.

The poet introduces his theme:

> "As landsmen, sitting in luxurious ease,
> Talk of the dangers of the seas;
> As rakes, besotted to the very core,
> Write moral essays, full of virtuous lore;
> As topers talk of water, temperance men of gin—
> I sing of Money."

There were poets of old who were crowned with the bays, and the monarch, standing by the bard,

"Twined wreaths of laurel round his blushing ears;"

While Queen VIC. has so improved upon the process that she

> "Adds to the leaves, to keep them fresh and fine,
> The wholesome moisture of a pipe of wine."

And the poet's lays

> 'Alternate praise her pipe, and pipe her praise."

Then comes the portrait of

> "The great man whom my muse would sing,
> That mighty potentate, the MONEY-KING.
> He wears no crown upon his honored head,
> But many millions his pooket in instead.
> Banks are his parlors; brokers are his lords,
> Gold is his food, and coiners are his cooks."

And so through many money rhymes. And then of gold itself:

> "Gold is the toiling miner's anxious prayer;
> Gold is the wanton's and the assassin's price;
> Gold is the miser's and the lawyer's theme,
> The doctor's hope, the politician's aim.
> "Gold, more gold," in all the charges ring.
> The Money-King
> "Lifts by the heels an ELSSLER to renown."
> He
> "Builds the church and the gambling hall,
> Bids commerce spread her wings to every gale;
> Bends to the breeze the pirate's bloody sail."

The merchant having been "done for," the poet next overhauls the spirit-rappers, and gives them some sound advice. The invocation begins,

> "Ye great departed, men of mark,
> BACON, NEWTON, ADAMS, ADAM CLARK."

If these personages cannot rest in their new-born estate, and must revisit earth, they are affectionately cautioned to

> "Write as good English as they wrote on earth.
> Let chairs and tables rest,
> And knock your slippery 'mediums' on the head."

The dandy catches it. He walks on "precarious pegs," which must be his legs; that he is the fortunate possessor of a head is known by his "egregious hat;" his pendant coat-sleeves suggest the arms; that he has a tongue is proved,

> "Since on occasion he can lisp and swear."
> You ask his use; that's not so very clear,
> Unless it be to spend five thousand pounds a year."

Towards the close of the poem there is a neat allusion to President NOTT and his recent gift of $600,000 to Union College. A man who

> "Gives with a hand still potent to enforce
> His well-aimed bounty and direct his purse.
> One such as this is near this sacred spot;
> You all do know him; I shall name him NOTT."

There was a considerable tempest of applause, just here.

Then the poet, in winding up, depicted the joys he liked. They were, *imprimis*,

> "A house my own, to keep me safe from harm,
> To shade me in Summer, and in Winter keep me warm."

With this, there were to be

> "Books, statues, pictures, literary ease."
> And, at last,
> "Take for myself what honest thrift may bring."

This poem is to be delivered again during the present week, at Yale. A. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION—4 P. M.

The ceremonies of Commencement were introduced this afternoon at the Presbyterian Church, a spacious and venerable edifice in Union-street. It is hardly proper to say that the Commencement was begun by the Delta Phians, because they are not really collegiates from Union, but represent many institutions in the shape of Chapters and in the form of delegations from those Chapters. Still, as there is a general brotherhood here to-day, I shall take leave to embody the proceedings of this body under the general date of Schenectady and July 24. The attendance was scarcely so large as would have been desirable. The threatening skies deterred the fairer part of creation from blessing the place with their presence. There was a high degree of attention and decorum manifest, however, on the part of those who did constitute the auditory.

This anniversary is understood to be the celebration of Adelpha Chapter, of New-York, (Union College,) in particular, and of seven Chapters in general. To a friendly Delta am I indebted for figures. The number of Chapters which now constitute the Delta Phi Society, is, as already intimated, *seven.* Of course, this means seven different Colleges. The oldest of these is Adelpha, of New-York, formed in Union, and now exactly *twenty-seven years old*, the very patriarch of the brethren of the mystic order, founded in 1827, and now green and flourishing. The remaining Chapters are the following: 2. *Alpha of Rhode Island*, Brown University; 3. *Alpha of Manhattan*, New-York University; 4. *Beta of Manhattan*, Columbia College; 5. *Alpha of New-Jersey*, Rutgers; 6. *Alpha of Pennsylvania*, University of Pennsylvania; 7. *Beta of New-Jersey*, Princeton. The number of members is near *nine hundred*; of these, upwards of one hundred are in attendance at this anniversary.

MR. MACDONALD ON THE HISTORY OF LITERATURE.

The orator of the Delta Phi this year, is Rev. JAMES M. MACDONALD, formerly of New-York, and now Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Princeton.

MR. MACDONALD announced his subject as *Literature in its Historic Developments.* After tracing the gradual progress of Literature and the Arts, from earliest inceptions to the grand development of ideas in our day, the orator established the argument that we should cherish reverence for the Past, while we should not forget our responsibility to the Future.

Literature (he said) is not a product essentially of modern growth. The human generations are not divided by great gulfs. They do not exist separate and apart. They are closely concatenated. They may be distinct links, yet they belong to one vast chain, binding all together, which receives and transmits a subtle but powerful influence. The world is never without its old men of ripened wisdom; it is never without its curious, inquisitive children. Teachers and their pupils, from the grave philosopher to the school-boy—

> "With his satchel,
> And shining morning face, creeping like a snail,
> Unwillingly to school,"—

stand ever, side by side, in the great community of mankind. The College has its erudite Professors, and its youthful learners. The venerable man at the head of our Alma Mater has stood there for fifty years, and many of those who have drunk wisdom at the well-spring of his lips, are assembling to congratulate him on an occasion which has no parallel in the history of Education—at least in this country—on an act of munificence which would rescue a monarch's name from obscurity. After a life-long devotion to letters and the College, he has provided for the child fostered by him to vigorous maturity, a patrimony that shall make her a cherishing mother to the youth of a State.

To this intermingling of several generations, to the enduring form given by letters to thoughts and truths which later times will "not willingly let die," to the will of Divine Providence, and to a certain energy of nature, which acts in subordination to Providence, must be ascribed the steady progress of Literature and development of the human faculties.

A small country, hardly exceeding in territorial extent one-half the area of the State of New-York, was the cradle of Literature and the Arts; and by these, more than by the martial exploits of her people, attained a celebrity second to no other in history. It had a serene sky, a soil of rich fertility, a picturesque variety of valley and hill, was surrounded with a glassy sea. This lavish external beauty made its appeal to a people of an exquisitely sensitive nature, subdued their rude passions, enamored them with the grand and beautiful; and this warmed their genius into life. In addition to a dim traditionary light of sacred origin, each stock that contributed to the formation of this people—the Hellenic, the Thracian, the Pelasgic—brought its own peculiar historic legends, which Poetry soon began to weave into mystic numbers, and Music to sing by the highways and by the hearthstones of the people. HOMER, by writing in the dialect of his people, and making his recitations take the place of books, prepared the way for other poets, for historians, philosophers and orators, until the genius of that wonderful people culminated in the age of PERICLES. It is easy to trace their rapid progress, in correctness of philosophy, in the extension of valuable knowledge—in everything which belongs to the highest literary refinement. Philosophy and ethics, before but faintly heard, became more distinct in their utterances, as the muse of History began to gather examples for the instruction of mankind. Art kept equal pace with Letters.

Roman philosophers, orators and historians profited from the Greek models, which they constantly studied. During the Augustan age, the Roman mind received a projectile force which bore it in the path of improvement far into the fearful times of the Emperors.

But Pagan Literature had attained its highest point of culture at the period of the advent of the Saviour. The human mind had then risen to the loftiest pinnacle it could reach of itself. We look in vain for a single distinguished name in Literature subsequent to the age of the ANTONINES. And it is a most remarkable fact that not a single valuable contribuion to Literature, from that day, has proceeded from the entire heathen world. Although we do not forget the literature of the Saracens, which made Bagdad and Cordova seats of civilization and refinement, we know that MOHAMMED was of Abrahamic descent, and the faith of the Koran was in part, at least, drawn from the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments. The reason why ancient culture soon reached its acme, and why it could not preserve ancient empires from decay, was its deficiency of an adequate moral power. The human mind would never have advanced further, but must have certainly and hopelessly declined, if a new element of life and power had not been imparted by Him who made it. Like soil which, from long and injudicious tillage, is worn out, its productive power was exhausted: It needed some fertilizing influence to save it from utter sterility. That influence came from the introduction of Christianity. This supernatural element did not at once indicate its origin and character by pouring new life into a dying body, but it was rather like a fertilizing agent, which must permeate and mingle with the soil before the decaying roots and buried seeds are quickened into life. Human progress, from the age of HOMER to that of AUGUSTUS, was great, but it has been incomparably greater since. [MR. MACDONALD enlarged upon this division of his theme, and then passed to a consideration of the acts and wants of our own times in contrast with the earlier portions of English literature.] He added:

That which survives the wasting power of time must have a vital energy, a fertilizing quality which will make it so valued by men, as to be guarded with vestal care. Time has, for long ages, been compiling a vast *index expurgatorius*, and only those works can escape oblivion which are instinct with genius, or have the power of truth and virtue to make them precious to mankind. I would not affirm that it is impossible for a work of genius, without truth and virtue to embalm it, to survive; but it is certain that genius wedded to goodness is far more likely to erect a lasting monument to itself. But great genius falls to comparatively few; hence it follows that the mass of literary men must depend for permanent reputation on the salutary character of their works.

There is a vast deal of printed paper, dignified as literature, which, without genius to inspire it, or any great moral purpose, is shorter lived even than its authors. They attend the obsequies, often the solitary mourners of their own intellectual progeny. It is amusing to notice the airs and struts of these literary coxcombs, and to listen to their lofty talk about the interests and prospects of literature, to scan the catalogue of their great men, which ignores the very existence of the real contributors to our intellectual treasures, as if the writing of a love tale or a limping sonnet were all that is required to confer rights of citizenship in the republic of letters. That alone is worthy of being dignified as literature which has qualities to give it a permanent influence over the minds of men. The names of its particular contributors, and even of their very works may pass into oblivion; but if, in their day, they are successful in keeping the fountains of learning pure and active, if they only safely transmit to their successors the sacred deposit, which was put into their charge, they do not labor in vain. * * *

If I might be permitted to speak a word to the times, and for our own country, I would say that the sacred ministries of patriotism appear to me, just now, to open a most important field for our men of letters. It is not that political idolatry which the God of nations will rebuke, which I would encourage; but what a country we have to love, to preserve from divided counsels, the madness of party and sectionalism, and the intrigues of demagogues! Ah! if this grand experiment in free government were to fail, how would the shadow upon the dial of human progress go back, not as the prophetic symbol of a prolonged existence, but of approaching night and desolation! It is ominous of evil when men, North or South, begin to calculate the value of the Union, and calmly talk of the possibility of its dissolution! The men who can so speak—I will not say that they are the enemies, but assuredly, they are not the enlightened friends of their country.

There is a necessary connection between the most refined morality and the most permanent beauties of literature. It is not in the power of genius so to picture the monster vice, that the upright mind and pure shall contemplate with approbation. Toads, lizards, and centipedes do not lose their disgusting character because enshrined in diamond caskets. The sentiment of the ideal beautiful is in diametrical opposition to the pollutions of vice; so that true literary criticism must often become a sort of treatise on morality. Well has it been said, "he who lives among the ideals of truth, beauty, and perfection, must perceive the moral to be the highest form of these, and the divine Son of God their highest embodiment; and it would seem most natural and fitting that such a one should sit at the feet of this great Teacher of truth and duty, learning his doctrines, receiving his salvations, copying his examples, and following him devoutly in the only sure and heavenward way."

Our literary men who would produce writings for posterity to take into its faithful custody, must possess something more than an admiration for morality, in the abstract. They must themselves be men of worth. They must have regard to that improved moral character of the world, its Moral Age, which, both the longing of our own hearts, and inspired prophesy declare, is sure to come. A sabbatism awaits the groaning creation, when the dominion of ignorance will cease, when the errors of the human judgment shall be rectified; when there shall be no "proud man's wrong" for cunning to justify; when the human mind, emancipated from its thraldom, shall shrink from pandering to unholy passion, and, under the power of Divine love, shall unfold a regenerated capacity, suited to the moral and physical regeneration of the earth and man. What must then be the fate of works, however instinct with the highest genius, which inculcate demoralizing principles? How can they escape merited oblivion? Aye, a golden age of truth, of holiness, of refined intellectual culture is drawing on, when talents and learning will be consecrated to goodness.

> "The shade
> Prophetic shrinks before the dawning ray
> That cast it; forms of earth that interposed
> Shall vanish, scattered like the dusky clouds
> Before the exultant morn; and central day,
> All shadowless, even to the poles shall reign."

The Poet of the Deltas was omitted from the programme. At the conclusion of the address of Mr. MACDONALD, which has thus been sketched pretty fully because it has good points, the house was passed over to the Phi Beta Kappas, as this budget is now consigned to the tender mercies of the expressman. A. M.

FREE ACADEMY.

Anniversary of the Associate Alumni.

Oration by Hon. Ogden Hoffman—Poem by Rev. G. H. Houghton.

The celebration of the Anniversary of the Associate Alumni was held on Monday evening, in the Chapel of the Free Academy. The exercises of the evening were opened with prayer by Rev. THEODORE CUYLER.

Hon. OGDEN HOFFMAN was then introduced. He said: Gentlemen of the Associate Alumni, when your kind invitation was received he confessed it was after much doubt and reflection he accepted it. He knew that it would be his duty to place an old picture in a new frame. It was only within a few hours he was able to unyoke the dray horses of his daily labor, to prepare and digest a few remarks suitable to the festive occasion. He alluded to the temerity of modern literary men launching into subjects of grave moment without due preparation, when SOCRATES took more time in composing his panegyric on the Athenian war, than it did ALEXANDER to make all his conquests. The Free Academy he said was the people's gift. It had the public treasury for its endowment, the popular will for its support. It was free from all sectarian and religious tests—free from all creeds by which the will of the Deity may be interpreted. It was more free than all the wealth that can be carried on the surface of our canals, or beneath which our railroads groan. It was created for a noble end, contributing as it does its thousand rivulets to the ocean of knowledge which benefits mankind. It was created, he repeated, by the people, and they, like the statuary of old, have become enamored of the work of their own creation. The orator then entered into a beautiful and learned disquisition of the three grand divisions of study pursued in the Institution. Moral Philosophy, with its accompanying attendants, Political Economy, Logic and Belles-lettres were reviewed with much acumen. Of Mathematics, pure and mixed, with her auxiliary branches of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, and all those sciences which invoke the aid of a sublime Geometry, little, he remarked, could be said in eulogy, as her fame was closely and inseparably identified with the daily avocations of man; her praise was heralded by the blessings that flow from her acquisition, toils and labors, she finds her eulogist in every department, from the humblest mechanic to the aristocratic wayfarer who travels under the auspices of a FULTON or a STEVENS. Her throne is erected on a most brilliant field; she receives the homage of the young, the aspiring, the ardent, the patriot and statesman of our land. Could he say more than that she received the homage of the humble student of BRIEN, who was but yesterday a King—the man of a thousand thrones. Her frame is identified with the mighty man of EUCLID, who, it is said, "alone kept alive the fire of science when it was almost extinguished in the whole earth," and been adorned in latter times by NEWTON and LA PLACE, and our own BOWDITCH. Her knowledge has become so identified with the daily pursuits of man that she has been long regarded as the source from which the ordinary comforts of civilization are derived—that in every rank in life she finds her eulogists, and from every employment start forth her defenders. She receives the praise of those who, in the system of internal improvement directed by her skill, behold that frequency and facility of intercourse which are to connect the distant parts of an empire together, and by the daily communion of friendship, to strengthen and preserve the Union. She called forth the plaudits of the nation when West Point sent her scholars to the field of carnage, and the young soldier justified his trainings. She was seen triumphant when we poured upon the plains of Mexico the bloody tide of American valor, and crushed the young flow'rets of her valleys with the armed hoof of hostile paces. Her power and her influence outsoar our praise, and laugh to scorn the impotence of all assailants.

The third and last subject treated of by the orator was the department of Classics. Would that he could say that she, too, needed no defender; but 'mid the innovation of the present day, the inutility of the classics has been urged with a zeal worthy of a better cause. He spoke of classics as an important and integral part of a liberal education; but, at the same time, admitted that their study did not fit a man to discharge the duties of a mechanic or tradesman with greater advantages. Yet he maintained that the Greek and Latin languages were so identified with the terms of every learned profession, that the knowledge of them was indispensable to the divine, the lawyer and the physician. The objects of Education were of a nobler and more exalted character than to be sacrificed to the utilitarian principles which now pervade society. Where can Poetry—the language of a nation's history—be more purely found than in the pages of HOMER, whose effusions are an undecaying monument, which towers above all time? Who can commune with PLATO, of whom, as it was said, "That if the father of the Gods spoke Greek, he would have used the language of PLATO?" Who can, in imagination, transport himself and become one of the audience of that noble trio, ÆSCHYLUS, SOPHOCLES, and EURYPIDES, and allow MILTON and SHAKESPEARE to usurp their places without feeling himself called upon to rescue their memory from oblivion, and vindicate their merits? Where can the Philippics of DEMOSTHENES, or the withering invective of CICERO, as evidenced in his outburst against the arch-traitor CATALINE, be equalled in the course of modern literature? 'Tis true, translations may coldly tell us what they did and said, but the spirit which vivified and pervaded them is past and gone. "'Tis Greece, but living Greece no more." He cared not if in after life they were forgotten. The principles inculcated, no time nor forgetfulness can efface. Our early studies, like the early vegetation of our forests, may wither and sink into the ground—but the seed will fructify and spring a thousand fold from the soil. The duties of a rural life could not efface from the memory of JOHN HAMPDEN the impression which his early studies at Oxford excited. The mercantile career of JOHN HANCOCK could not extinguish the recollection of those studies he pursued at Harvard, which made him instrumental in framing and being the first signer of the greatest instrument the world ever saw. He selected this branch of his discourse in particular, because it was most assailed. The motto of our age is "ONWARD," and we have torn down every barrier of ancient renown which may have obstructed our paths; but, at the same time, have we not trampled on some sacred spot—defiled some holy fane—in our onward course? If, the orator concluded, it be true that the classic schools of Eton, Harrow, and Westminster, contributed so much to rescue England from the trammels of continental tyranny, how much more influence should the prosecution of the same studies be effective in this free land. From these halls may go forth ornaments of the Bar, the Senate, and the Pulpit—the uncompromising advocate of freedom, compact and right. Let, then, gentlemen, no change come over the spirit of your learning, lest, like the Grecian exiles, you forget the mother who nurtured you. Here, as at the fabled fountain of Didona, rekindle those torches of love which time, business, and the distractions of wordly pursuits, may for a while have extinguished, and in after times, when years shall have added to her honors, you may exclaim, *Salve, salve, alma mater magna parens doctrinæ!* The orator received great applause during his address.

The Poet of the evening, Rev. GEORGE H. HOUGHTON, was then introduced. His subject, selected from the Grecian classics, was apposite, and well treated,

"EACH ONE'S LIFE HIS POEM,"

from which we have selected the following extract:

> As when a bird with song of loveliness—
> Such as no other throat could nigh express—
> Has charmed aside the listener from his way
> Of sun and dust, to streams whose snowy spray
> Falls soft as cider down, on mossy stone
> Or swinging hare-bell tolling forth its tone
> In nature's ear, unheard by man alone,
> Where thick-laced leaves the shadiest shelter make,
> O'er grass whose hue all other grass would take;
> Then ceased its note, the listener loathes to leave
> So fair a scene, until that he receive
> Another and another impress of it all,
> And taken take,—so does it now befall.
> We warbled backward by an Attic throat—
> That yours might be an imitative note
> In truest Classic strain, to Classic land,
> There fain would linger—yet a while would stand
> In glorious Greece—and thence the thought would
> choose
> That should ennoble our pedestrian muse.
> But mid such beauty's boundless empire sway,
> And wit and wisdom's affluent display,
> Where all attract us—all can thought suggest,
> If but to seeing eyes and souls addressed—
> How great the danger lest we wander on.
> Perplexed to choose, until our hour be gone,
> Your motto and your *Alma Mater's* name—
> Happy, then, is it that your steps may frame
> To PLATO's olive grove of Academe,
> To find in its primitive our theme.
> How far unlike these walls of stuccoed brick,
> With curious spirits stuck about so thick,
> Centered convenient to each noisy sound,
> Where shade, nor stream, nor marble statue found,
> Was that Academy where PLATO taught
> His ARISTOTLE laws that govern thought—
> A public garden, Athens' wall without,
> With cool Cephissus winding it about,
> With hero statues placed on every side,
> And tombs of such as had illustrious died,
> With temples, taught by builder to rehearse
> From stony lips old HOMER's sculptured verse,
> With waving plane, and olive trees whose oil
> The prize of Athensic victors' toil—
> A spot which every muse might well beriend,
> Where sage philosophers from Heaven descend:
> Yes, far unlike your own Academy
> In all the ear would hear or eye would see.
> In architecture, ornament and site,
> Was Athens' home of learning—her delight;—
> Yes, far unlike your own, for gold alone
> To rich and great was Science's scheme made known,
> Where PLATO taught; but here may come to learn
> All such as will; nor gold the good return.
> Let Athens boast her Old, her Middle, New;
> The name of FREE she cannot claim with you!
> This title to your *Alma Mater* gives
> A glory greater than in sculpture lives—
> Free as Cephissus flows fair Science's stream
> For all to drink from out your Academe.

The above may be considered as introductory to the main subject. The different states and avocations of life were appropriately treated of by the poet, who was greeted with much applause by the audience upon finishing the reading of his production.

School of Design.

To the Pupils of the School of Design for Women:

I beg to acknowledge your very gratifying letter in the public journals, to myself, Miss CHASE, and your talented instructor in wood-engraving, Mr. HERRICK, under whose direction many of you have produced excellent wood-engravings. For myself, I have endeavored to engraft sound principles and a just standard of art, and I have had the gratification of seeing these both appreciated and successfully practiced.

Your progress during the past year has been such as to warrant the expectation of important results to the Fine Arts, if the school continues its operations. I remain very faithfully yours,

EUGENIO LATILLA.

No. 270 SIXTH-AVENUE, July 26, 1854.

Trinity College.

The address before Convocation of Trinity College will be delivered in Christ Church, at 3 o'clock P. M., the 26th inst., by Rt. Rev. JOHN H. HOPKINS, Bishop of Vermont.

At 8 P. M., on the same day, and at the same place, the Anniversary Oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society, will be delivered by Prof. ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK, of Bowdoin College, Me. The Commencement takes place on Thursday, the 27th inst. Candidates for admission present themselves on the 25th inst.

☞ JOHN CURTIS' *British Entomology*, which was published in 193 monthly numbers, between 1824 and 1841, at £43 16s., is to be reissued in 16 volumes, for £21.

☞ The steamer *Florida*, Capt. WOODHULL, arrived Tuesday morning in 56 hours from Savannah. Purser MITCHELL obliged us as usual.

☞ The steamer *Marion*, from Charleston in fifty-six hours, arrived yesterday morning. Obliged to Purser TRAVER.

THE SEA SERPENT.—The sea serpent is reported to have made his appearance off Nantucket. The distinguished visitor has grown quite portly since his last appearance on this coast. A letter published in the New-Bedford *Standard* says: "He is judged to be about a hundred and thirty feet long, having two large humps upon his back about ten feet apart. His head, which he at times raises entirely out of the water, is about twice the size of a molasses hogshead, and snake-shaped; his body the size of a large cask; the humps on his back are about one-half the size of his head; his tail is like that of a fish; he has only shown it once, and that was when he 'tacked ship' and 'steered off' for the South Shoal."

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Wall-street Frauds.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—July 25—Before Oakley, C. J. and Duer, J.

The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company against Kyle.—This case came up yesterday morning for argument on a motion to discharge from arrest. The case was argued by Mr. F. TALMADGE for the defendant, and Mr. Charles W. Sandford for the plaintiffs. We give a brief abstract of the points made on each side.

MR. TALMADG

New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1854.

[illegible] & Co. and S. F. Hoyt, [illegible] the DAILY TIMES in Troy, N. Y. The [illegible] be furnished by the single copy, or by the week [illegible], on application to them.

Russian Diplomacy.

On the 6th of June, over *six weeks* since, this DAILY TIMES stated that "our Government had been notified by the British Minister at Washington, of an intention on the part of England to seize the Russian possessions in America and hold them during the pending war:"—and also, that "*the Russian Government had dispatched an agent, the Count de* MEDEM, *to the United States for the purpose of negotiating with this country for the cession of all the territory, ports, fortresses and fishing stations owned or claimed by Russia on the North-western Coast of the American Continent.*" We accompanied and followed these statements, which were made on perfectly reliable authority, with expositions of the extent of territory thus proposed to be ceded to us, and of its value to the Commercial interests of this country in view of the treaty which had just been concluded with Japan. And we have from time to time [illegible] the progress of the negotiation upon this subject; and on Monday last we [illegible] the conclusion of a treaty at Washington, by which the neutrality of the United States in the present war is guaranteed, and the doctrine is established, as a principle of national law, that free ships make free goods, and that the property of neutrals, unless contraband of war, shall be respected, even when on board an enemy's vessel.

We are glad to perceive that some of our neighbors, after pondering a month or two on these matters, have opened their eyes and their columns to a knowledge of these facts. The *Herald* of yesterday says it has "the best reasons for knowing that dispatches from the Russian Government arrived here yesterday in the *Pacific*, offering to sell to the United States the whole of the Russian Territory in North America." And the *Tribune* makes still greater ado over similar intelligence, which has been put, for its use, into the form of a Paris letter. All these announcements are, of course, mere repetitions of what was published at length in the TIMES nearly two months ago. They may possibly embody advanced stages of the same transaction. Our statements ascribed the *inception* of the whole affair, and referred to the first tender of negotiations by the Russian Government. It is quite likely that the reply of our Government has reached St. Petersburg, accepting the advances thus made and inviting further negotiations;—and that a new Russian agent is now on his way to the United States, in pursuance of this invitation. It is evident, moreover, that this agent is also entrusted with the further mission of conciliating public sentiment in the United States, and of seeking to enlist American sympathy on behalf the Czar. His first endeavors in this direction are put forth through the Paris correspondence of the *Tribune*, in a letter which will be found in another column. Some of its statements bear the impress of truth, while others are so palpable fictions as an ingenious and unscrupulous ambassador ever promulgated for the attainment of his own ends. The English Press, and, to a less extent, the French, notoriously resort to the most absurd and outrageous exaggerations in regard to everything Russian;—but the evil is not likely to be corrected by similar fabrications on the other side.

Our Shame at Greytown.

The Eagle has avenged itself upon the insect that dared to seek justice in spite of Jove's bird. The elephant has healed his honor that was wounded by a writhing worm, by crushing its life out. The United States Government has shown to the world that its Ministers must not be insulted by any people that has not an army or a navy, or at least one little sloop-of-war to defend itself. Our insults must come from blustering nations or people that put on airs. England may fire into our steamers, and we accept very faint apologies indeed. Spain may pile up her aggressions till their bold catalogue is a big book, for Spaniards, weak as they are reputed to be, are known to be desperate fighters when their cause is just. Even wooden-legged Mexico may look up Consuls at Acapulco and imprison American citizens for no offence at Mazatlan, and settle it by selling us worthless land at a bargain. The feeble Republics of South America may assault our merchantmen and amuse themselves by experimenting upon our forbearance. But your unarmed, undefended little towns "that haven't got no friends," may as well be careful how they trifle with First-Class Powers. Let the fate of Greytown be a perpetual memento to all such.

In another column we publish a well-digested account, from a correspondent whose late official residence near the spot will [illegible] him to speak "with the understanding" of the offence that Greytown had committed, and which was too rank for our pure and brave Administration to tolerate, without the amplest and most prompt apology. In brief, as he makes it, it was simply this: Mr. BORLAND, our Minister, stood between the police of that town and a fugitive criminal,—not as an American Ambassador should stand, interposing only the barriers of international law—but with a rifle in his hand and a bully's threat on his lips. When he showed himself on shore afterwards, he was detained there for a night. For this grave offence, which [illegible] at the time pronounced quite right [illegible] for him, the property of a whole town is [illegible], and the very place that knew the offenders is left a smoking ruin.

But stop—do not much interest themselves in the history of the events that lead to such disgraceful outrages as have brought this opium upon our navy, and inflicted upon the name of one of its officers the ill-savor of an executioner. Had the offence been such as even at a glance could perceive,—had United States property been seized and American lives lost, it would have been ready to have taken the criminals and dealt summary justice to them. But even then to have fired the stores and houses of the guilty, and impoverished alike; to have driven women into the wilderness and forced children to cry for bread; to have consumed the goods of the offenders but not touched a hair of their heads—it would have been an act of cowardice that history would blush to record of any country having pride enough to carry a flag. But in a case like this, where every item of the history aggravates the offence, it would have been an honor to any naval officer to be court-martialed and reprimanded for disobeying the barbarous order. We suppose—hard as it is to do so—that we must take it for granted that the act of the *Cyane* was the work of the Administration, until it is disowned. If so, and if the Administration is seeking to put the cap-sheaf upon all the measures that our people has ever been forced to endorse for its blundering, misplaced, and ambitious rulers, it need do no more. To die in the act of consummating a noble victory has always been esteemed the crowning glory of heroes. Let the Administration die now, and its monument will never be over-topped.

Bad Habits in Congress.

Everybody in our country is interested more or less in the proceedings of Congress, and ordinarily, its debates attract a good share of public attention. But it is surprising, nevertheless, that so many evils should exist in it, and yet go uncorrected. The opinion of the nation allows Congress to do pretty much, in sundry matters, as it pleases; and only on rare occasion is there any sort of hint given, that it considers that honorable body amenable to the laws of propriety. It is now becoming quite common in Washington legislation to use violent language—indecent epithets—vulgar allusions—and the easy way in which the intelligent and virtuous public views them, is a forcible illustration of that quiet acquiescence, which distinguishes the domestic temper of our domestic land. The evil is rapidly increasing. Even the Senate, so long celebrated for its dignity, is yielding to the passions of the day, and its better orders of men are suffering themselves to be betrayed into conduct that reflects no honor on them or on the Chamber to which they belong.

The first requisite of good legislation is good order. In theory, Congress takes this for granted. It presupposes that a certain sort of parliamentary discipline is necessary to put its members in a right attitude to do business, and it has multitudinous rules to carry out this object. But how much of the farcical appears in the practical details of its sessions! Worse than this, how much that outrages all sense of decency is tolerated in its daily debates! Men call one another poltroons, and liars—what notice is taken of it? A call to order. Is there any virtue in that—any remedy—any assertion of the offended moral sense of the body? There was a time when such a rebuke was felt, but it avails nothing now. It is no safeguard against rash behavior. It is no security for the harmony of business. If Congress undertakes, as it certainly does, to govern its own members, then let it do the thing in a genuine way. Let it uphold its theory in practice, and show a manly spirit in redressing its wrongs. The reasons for this are obvious. Congress is bound to protect its own members in the discharge of their legislative functions. Their official character and action are parts of its organic existence. This can only be done by exercising its authority with uncompromising energy, and holding every man strictly up to the prescribed forms of parliamentary conduct. When insulting words and violent actions are indulged, let them be treated with full-handed justice, not as mere interruptions to business and stains upon the character of its legislative organization, but as impeaching the official position of its members and sacrificing their rights.

The neglect of Congress to discharge its duty in this matter has established a state of things, that every true man must deplore. It has put gentlemen on their own defence, and set up another tribunal to which they can refer their quarrels. The outside law—a shocking alternative under any circumstances, but the height of horror in such a connection as this—is held as the resort. Pistols and duels are to settle the business, and for mere Legislative collisions, that a Legislature itself should control, a barbarous code of honor is to be called in to test the merits of a Congressional squabble. On what sentiment of personal or official character can this enormity be palliated? Where can even the shadow of a pretext be found for it? Men are sent to Congress as public servants for public objects. By the act of becoming representatives, they have pledged their talents and services to their constituents; and yet, in any emergency, this relation is suspended on the chances of a pistol ball and a steady hand. The inevitable effect of this vicious principle is to place a premium on the spirit of a bully. Your "*Fighting Cocks*" are in huge request—your true gentlemen are much below par. If a good man—a thoroughly moral man—a Christian man—is sent to Congress, what is he to do? Act as he may, he is liable to abuse, contumely and insult. He will not fight—too much courage for that!—not brute enough to use the brute's mode of argument. How now? Will Congress protect him? Will the rules of the Senate and House acknowledge the noble dignity of the man and shield him, in his official conduct, from grossly malignant attacks? Yes—they will—by the womanly magic of a call to "ORDER!" What an elegant efficiency! Precious burlesque this—worthy of Mrs. Partington in the palmiest days of her spectacles and snuff.

About the best thing Congress could do would be an expression of its views on this subject. There is a sort of an idea in the country, or the remnant of it, that Congress undertakes to regulate its proceedings on the principles of order and propriety. The tradition is pretty well fagged out, but still something of it is left. As matters now stand, they are dubious. It is debatable ground whether a man can safely afford to be a gentleman in the halls of Washington. Moreover, it is a question what turn the future will take. The issues between pistols and parliamentary law are fast consummating, and we want to be prepared for them. If deadly weapons are to carry the day, it will be well for our ambitious politicians to turn attention to pistol galleries, and acquire the new art of statesmanship. Shooting might be made a branch of business. Every city might have a park for matches with rifles. A Professor of Deadly Weapons might be made "adjunct" to the College lecturer on Moral Philosophy. And meanwhile, some ingenious American STRAUSS might busy his wits with revising that ancient code called the Decalogue, or proving that the Sermon on the Mount is only a myth. Great country this—'specially Washington City!

Cholera and Our Country Friends.

If a citizen go into the country now, almost the first question asked him is concerning the extent and fatality of the cholera here. It does not avail to tell the inquirers that most of the sufferers are the poor and very destitute,—those who are predisposed to fatal sickness, and who, in the natural course of events, would be expected to die of the foul air, miserable food and unsupplied wants that are their portion,—the starving, the dissipated and despairingly wretched who are taken from their homelessness into the hospital, kindly furnished them, and in a few hours dying of a disease that puts on the type of cholera in its last stages only. To all such theories, the simple fact that some temperate and prudent acquaintance of theirs who, a week or two ago, exchanged salutations with them, has returned to his City home and been suddenly cut of by the disease, is the unanswerable reply.

But our country friends will find in our weekly table of mortality the true index to the City's health. The daily reports return only these deaths which occur in the Franklin-street Hospital, and of them the very large proportion are of the very poor classes. To obtain accurate returns from all parts of the City daily, would be entirely impracticable; but, from the Hospital returns, it is easy to calculate the probable number in the whole City. Last week the whole number dying of cholera in the City was 183, while 51 of them were reported from day to day as inmates of the Hospital. Probably the ratio will decrease as the conveniences of the Hospital come to be better known and more generally used by the needy. If we multiply the number there reported by three, hereafter it will not differ much from the actual number of deaths in the whole City. There is here no general sense of danger. There is no panic. People are a little more careful not to overfeed themselves, not to fast too long. They are more heedful of their late night-labors, and live more quietly and rationally, perhaps, than usual. We doubt if the thought of the cholera suggests itself to the majority before, at the tea-table, the usual "cucumber question" brings it up. People have learned never to die of cholera until they have certainly got the disease!

Out in the country they are far more likely to go into a panic. If a nervous City lady suffers colic twinges, the first penalty of too free a use of the garden vegetables and fruits that the country now abounds in, she sends for a doctor in terrible haste; her City friends will be satisfied with nothing less than the name of the chief of diseases for her disorder, and very often the whole neighborhood is in an uproar by the time that the pain subsides, and the nervous lady finds she is more frightened than hurt.

If men have business here, or if their plans lead them here, we suspect that they run no whit more risk in coming than if we had not suffered at all. Persons generally are more exposed to fatigue when away from home and in the midst of unwonted excitement, than when about their daily tasks. Only so far are they in any more danger from coming to New-York in July than from staying home. Nor need they, staying at home, fret about the health of those who cannot get away from the strong odors and compacted stenches of the City. We are always in the midst of danger, and very little more so now than during any hot season. Being forewarned, indeed, we are better now than usually prepared for sudden changes of climate and weather.

Defaults and Slanders.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, noticing our statement that "during the administration of President FILLMORE, by whom he was appointed, Mr. RICHARDSON's delinquency was a matter of notoriety," makes the following comment upon it:

"Mr. RICHARDSON was appointed by President TAYLOR. It is untrue that RICHARDSON's delinquency was notorious during Mr. FILLMORE's administration. Some time in the course of Mr. FILLMORE's term, a rumor reached the Executive that the Collector at Oswego seemed to have large pecuniary means at his command, and it was suggested that he might be using the public money. A scrutiny was at once instituted, and the result was a report from the agent appointed for the purpose—a competent and trustworthy person—that there was no reason for apprehending anything wrong in the management of the Custom-House at Oswego."

It seems, then, that Mr. R.'s delinquency was not only a matter of notorious rumor, but that it was made a matter of official scrutiny, during Mr. FILLMORE's administration. It seems, therefore, that our statement on this point was incorrect only in falling short of the whole truth. As to the appointment, we were probably wrong—Mr. R. having been only *continued* in office by Mr. FILLMORE, a favor not extended, by the way, to others appointed by Gen. TAYLOR concerning whose official conduct no scrutiny was required.

We see nothing in our paragraph, therefore, to warrant the *Commercial* in claiming the credit for forbearance, on which it plumes itself in the following paragraph:

"We are not disposed to imitate the language once employed by the *Times* in contradicting a statement made by a correspondent of this paper. The statement related to a matter of which the *Times* had no knowledge whatever, and yet the editor applied *to us* the most opprobrious and insulting epithets. In the above extract he makes two assertions, both of which are without the least foundation in fact, and one of them is known by every well informed man in the country to be untrue. Still we do not propose to stigmatize him as a falsifier from instinct, or an ingenious inventor of falsehood."

We remember perfectly the occasion referred to. A correspondent of the *Commercial*, writing from Washington soon after KOSSUTH's visit to that Capital, undertook to swell the tide of calumny just then setting against the illustrious Hungarian. He asserted as a fact, that during his stay there KOSSUTH had *personally chastised* one of the gentlemen of his *suite* with a rawhide, in a room of the hotel where he was staying. This statement was made as illustrating the arbitrary, tyrannical, cruel character of the man who claimed to be a friend of freedom. We *did* brand it as a falsehood, and we characterized the author of it as an inventor of calumnies—a coiner and publisher of slanderous lies. Who he was we had no suspicion. But we are quite willing to leave *the Editor* of the *Commercial* now to say, whether the epithets we used were not deserved.

Congressional.

Both Houses were busy yesterday, and both transacted a variety of important business. The bill creating a Collection District in this State, making Dunkirk a port of entry, and other places in the District ports of delivery, was, in the Senate, reported back to the House, passed. While the Civil and Diplomatic bill was under consideration in the Senate, Mr. BADGER moved two additional sections, which were embodied in the bill, providing for the payment of the salaries of a Private Secretary, a Clerk, a Steward and two Messengers, for the President. The aggregate sum for their salaries is between $6,000 and $7,000 a year. There was some little debate on the amendment, but it did not meet with much opposition. While it was under consideration, it was stated by several Senators that it was necessary that some person should have charge of the furniture of the President's house, as it was visited by people who were no better than they should be, and consequently many articles had been stolen. That it is frequently visited by suspicious characters, we are not prepared to deny, and as many of them are known to have been disappointed in the object of their visits, it is not surprising that some of the furniture is missing. If the President would only keep more reputable company, there would be no need of watching the furniture while they are in his house, and a very large expense would be saved to the country. But while the present condition of things continues at Washington, a good house-dog is absolutely necessary.

In the House, the bill making provision for postal service in California, Oregon and Washington Territory was considered, and the Senate's amendment authorizing special letter carriers to charge 25 instead of 50 cents for the conveyance of single packages, was concurred in. The Navy Appropriation bill was again discussed, after which the House adjourned.

"Clear in his High Office."

The Washington *Union* asks:

"In the illustrious roll of our patriot Presidents, where, since the days of WASHINGTON, will history point to one more 'clear in his high office' than FRANKLIN PIERCE? '*In pace decus, in bello præsidium.*"

We are not sure what the *Union* may exactly mean by "clear." In our opinion, JEFFERSON was a smarter man than Mr. PIERCE. General JACKSON was rather more definite in his enunciated principles, and adhered to them rather more closely. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS we used to think would be regarded more generally an ornament for the piping days of peace, and General TAYLOR as a tower of strength in war. JOHN TYLER stood clearer in his high office from any connection with his party. But after all, since Mr. MCKEON's appointment, and the glorious Greytown victory, we are disposed to concede with the *Union*, that except WASHINGTON, we have never before seen the like of FRANKLIN PIERCE.

The New Hotel at Niagara Falls.

Some time since we alluded to the proposed erection of a large hotel at Niagara Falls, to be conducted by Mr. J. L. MITCHELL, of Congress Hall, Albany. The subscriptions to the capital stock have been so liberal as to justify the immediate erection of the buildings, the foundations of which will be laid this September. The lot selected is a plot of six acres, thickly covered with a heavy growth of maple, oak, elm and hickory, insterspersed with evergreens of almost every variety. This park which is admirably located, with a fine view of the Falls, is to be enclosed with an iron fence, and laid out in walks, with beautifully ornamented flower borders, rustic seats and vine covered arbors. In the centre will be placed the principal buildings. The plan of this has been worked out, and the drawings prepared for the workmen. The main building is three parts of an octagon block, having a front of 1,500 feet. The two corners are octagon towers, 80 feet high, between which, on the first story, is the entrance hall, 152 feet long by 40 feet broad. From this hall stairways are built in the two towers, by which access is obtained to the upper stories. The house will have about 500 sleeping apartments for guests, besides parlors, and accommodations for servants. These rooms will average 18 by 20 feet—the beds being placed in alcoves, with drop curtains. There are to be Ladies Parlors on the first and second floors, each 70 feet by 46, with a reception room 51 by 60. The ball-room on the second story, is 205 feet long by 60 feet wide. From the principal front there runs back another building, in which is the dining-hall, a room 165 feet long by 64 feet broad, with a high arched ceiling, and frescoed walls. This room will be surrounded on three sides by the primeval forrest.

The entire house will be lighted by gas, heated by steam, and every room is to have a bath-room, supplied with hot and cold water. It will be built in the most substantial and elegant manner, and furnished with all the luxuries and necessaries that the most cultivated taste could demand or comfort require. Those who have sojourned at Congress Hall, Albany, need not to be assured that, under the management of Mr. MITCHELL, the guests will be assured of the best that the market affords, served in a style which certainly is not surpassed at any hotel have ever known.

A small portion of the capital stock of the company remains yet to be subscribed for. As Mr. MITCHELL guarantees to the stockholders an annual dividend of 10 per cent., which will be paid as well as declared, we presume the remaining shares will soon find customers.

Musical.

CASTLE GARDEN.—"Louisa Miller," perhaps the most successful Opera ever produced in America, will be repeated to-night. The change in the atmosphere will, no doubt, influence the audience, which, to speak the truth, has been, for the last few nights, of the scantiest. A novelty like this late production of VERDI should not be neglected. It is better written, more equal throughout, than any other work we have had from his pen.

The Late Mr. Lysander Thompson.

The friends of this distinguished actor will be sorry to learn that he has left his widow and two children wholly unprovided for. He was a member of the American Dramatic Fund Society, but the rules of that Association do not permit the payment of any allowance (either during illness, or to the widow,) until the party has been at least three years in membership. Mr. THOMPSON had been on the books only eighteen months, and the Fund cannot be made available in any degree for his family. Two other recent deaths, (Mr. LYNNE and Mr. MOSES PHILLIPS,) would have put two widows on the Fund for a pension of $150 each, but the membership had dropped through, in each case, from non-payment of the small subscription of $12 per annum. The Dramatic Fund Society have done all that, as a body, they could do; they have given Mr. THOMPSON a grave in their own burying-ground at Cypress Hills Cemetery.

The destitution—for it is nothing less—of Mrs. THOMPSON and her children, is so great and pressing, that it has been determined to give them a benefit at one of the theatres. This will take place in about three weeks, and there can be no doubt that the members of the profession, always benevolent when the occasion requires it, will volunteer their services. Mr. WALLACK, of whose company Mr. THOMPSON was a member, will probably perform on such an occasion, and his doing so would almost insure the success of the benefit.

Bombardment and Burning of Greytown.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Regarding the bombardment and burning of Greytown as an outrage that cannot be justified upon any principle of international law or justice, I respectfully ask a small space in your widely-extended journal, that I may briefly review the origin of the difficulty which has resulted in the destruction of the town and a large amount of real and personal property belonging to American citizens and other foreign residents.

This I propose to do from such facts as have appeared in the public journals of this country.

It appears that some two months since, or thereabouts, one Captain SMITH, an American, who commanded one of the small steamers on the San Juan River, engaged in conveying passengers to and from Greytown and the Lake, had a difficulty with a native of the country, and deliberately shot him dead with a rifle from the guards of his boat. SMITH then sought refuge in the American steamer anchored off Greytown, where he was pursued by the police of the town, with an order from the Mayor for his arrest. Major BORLAND, the accredited Minister from the United States to that country, was on board the steamer, having engaged his passage for New-York; and, with rifle in hand, forbid the police coming on board to arrest SMITH, at the peril of their lives! In this he played the part of a bully and braggart, instead of a high official functionary, and rendered himself as liable to arrest for thus obstructing the execution of the law as the humblest citizen or subject. SMITH had clearly violated the law of the land by taking the life of a fellow-being, and the constituted authorities of the place had a perfect right to arrest him, and try him for the offence by their laws; and all that Minister BORLAND could be expected to do in the premises was to appear before the tribunal to see that SMITH had a fair and impartial trial. Had he done this, he would have done his duty, and thus subserved, instead of thwarted, the ends of justice.

Arrogating to himself the right to adjudge the case, and setting at defiance the laws of the country, Minister BORLAND went on shore at Greytown, and, as might have been expected, he was arrested and held in durance for a whole night. By threats and other means, he was finally released. Upon his arrival in the United States he immediately repaired to Washington, and made a statement of the affair, which it is fair to presume was an *ex parte* one, to the Government. The next thing we hear is the dispatching, by the United States Government, of the sloop-of-war *Cyane*, with orders, as it is now asserted, to demand an apology and heavy indemnity from the authorities of Greytown, and upon their refusal to comply, to bombard and burn the town. Thus the affair can be summed up in a few words.

An American citizen deliberately, in cold blood, murders an unoffending person, and is succored, and in fact *justified*, by the American Minister, whose acts are sanctioned by the Government which he represented, and an apology and indemnification demanded—for what? For the arrest of Minister BORLAND, who, in defiance of all law and precedent, violently opposes the officers of justice in the execution of their official duty; and in the event that satisfaction is not given, the officer in command of one of our ships-of-war is instructed to burn and destroy the property of innocent citizens—the majority of whom are citizens of the United States, who were engaged in lawful pursuits!

Upon what principle or pretext this outrage can be justified, I am at a loss to conjecture.

If this is to be the policy of our Government, the sooner we raise the Black Flag the better, that other nations may know what to expect in future from us.

There is no telling what this high-handed outrage will lead to. It is not at all unlikely, however, that Great Britain and France will demand indemnification for their subjects, whose property has been destroyed; and I would not be surprised if the natives of the country should retaliate upon our countrymen, going to and returning from California *vid* the Isthmus of Nicaragua, by committing violence upon their persons and property.

I have no heart to pursue this subject any further; but will close by venturing the prediction, that if a foreign official accredited to this Government were to attempt to interfere with any of our officers of justice in the execution of their official duty, as Mr. BORLAND did, he would be locked up in the "Tombs" in "less than no time."

JULY 25, 1854. AN AMERICAN.

Liberalism at Cambridge University.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

BOSTON, Monday, July 24, 1854.

A new phase of Liberalism was developed at the late Commencement in Cambridge, which is worthy of special notice. I can only explain its having escaped the attention of the local papers on the ground that the hot weather has steamed all the enterprise out of them. The facts, in brief, are as follows:

At the meeting of the Committee of Arrangements of the Alumni of Harvard University, on Tuesday last, the question came up as to who, in the absence of EDWARD EVERETT, the President, should preside over their annual celebration. The two Vice-Presidents were JOSIAH QUINCY, Jr.—son of the venerable ex-President of the University—and Judge WARREN. Mr. QUINCY being first Vice-President, the duty naturally devolved upon him, and, under ordinary circumstances, he would at once, and without question, have performed it; but that distinguished gentleman having had the misfortune, two or three years since, to *fail in business*, certain of the Committee thought he ought to be "passed by on the other side, and compelled to give way to Judge WARREN. A majority of the Committee, however, honorably resisted this narrow-minded attempt at persecution, and indignantly voted it down. Mr. QUINCY, accordingly, was called upon to preside.

The next day the Alumni met for the choice of officers. To the surprise of most of the members, Judge WARNER declined reelection as Vice President. Then came the important question, who should be elected in his place? This was soon settled. The days of Old Fogyism have passed away. The name of Hon. CHARLES SUMNER had only to be presented to secure the suffrages of the Alumni as by acclamation. Liberalism has not achieved a more brilliant triumph in Massachusetts this many a day. Mr. SUMNER was elected not because of his Anti-Slavery position merely, but because of his eminent services in every department of conservative reform. A ranter like GARRISON, or a radical like PHILLIPS, would have stood no chance. The Alumni of Harvard University are neither maniacs nor mad-caps; but they are *men*, and as men despise meanness and detest persecution. The tribute they paid to Mr. SUMNER was the tribute of generosity to genius, and of Christianity to Reform. It has met the approbation of enlightened men of all sects and all parties. In fact, men of all sects and all parties united to pay it.

Another liberal act of the Alumni, at the same meeting, and in the same spirit, was the election of Rev. SETH SWEETSER, an intelligent orthodox clergymen, as one of the Directors, in the place of a descendant of one of the "oldest" and slowest families in the State. The offices of the institution had been monopolized by CHANNING-and-water Unitarians and aristocratic "first families" long enough.

Another incident in connection with the late Commencement, though slight in itself, is nevertheless one of the straws which show the favorable state of the wind. It seems that a son of Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP introduced into his spoken address (as one of the graduating class) a passage reflecting upon certain officers of the College, which passage he had been ordered by the proper authorities to omit. The result of this breach of College discipline was that the young gentleman, though justly esteemed for his general ability and good character, failed to obtain his expected degree of B. A. No very great loss to Mr. WINTHROP, perhaps, since he, as they hate, will not be subjected to so many diplomacy studies justly have been—for becoming

"Small by degrees,"

but the object was not so much to inflict punishment upon him, as to maintain the authority of the College against no matter whom. [illegible]

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Special Meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

A Special Meeting of the Board of Aldermen was called yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of acting upon certain assessment lists, for building sewers, flagging sidewalks, &c., and to consider a report and resolution from the Board of Councilmen in favor of cancelling the contract for building a sewer in Forth-ninth-street, Second-avenue, Fifty-third-street, and Third-avenue, and re-letting the same.

The Aldermanic Chamber being undergoing repairs, a quorum met in the Chamber of the Board of Councilmen—NATHAN C. ELY, Esq., in the Chair.

Alderman MOTT said, that knowing the [illegible] would come before them, he had spent a few [illegible] together with Alderman BLUNT, in their examination, and they found them to be correct, and no objections entered.

The Board, without discussion, concurred in the following:

Report of Committee on Assessments—In favor of confirming assessment list for regulating and setting curb and gutter in Thirty-ninth-street, from Second to Third-avenues. Of same—Confirming assessment list for building a sewer in Forty-second-street, from Lexington to Fourth-avenues. Of same—On assessment list for building a sewer in Mott-street, from Pell to Walker-street, connecting with the sewer in Bayard-street. Of same—Confirming assessment list for building a sewer in Twenty-second-street, connecting with one formerly built in Twenty-second-street, at Second-avenue. Of same—For flagging sidewalk in front of Nos. 105, 107, 103, and 109 Mercer-street. Of same—For building a sewer in Mercer-street, from that in Prince-street to near Houston-street. Of same—Confirming assessment list for regulating and setting curb and gutter in Fifty-third-street, from Broadway to Tenth-avenue. Of same—Confirming assessment list for building a sewer in Forty-sixth-street, between fifth and Seventh-avenues.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of a sewer in Laurens-street, between Spring and Bleecker-streets.

CANCELLING A CONTRACT.

Report of same, in favor of authorizing the Croton Aqueduct Department to annul and cancel a contract entered into between Wm. Robinson, deceased, for the constructing a main sewer in Forty-ninth-street, from the East River to and through Second-avenue, Fifty-third-street and Third-avenue to Fifty-sixth-street, and that the Croton Aqueduct Board readvertise and recontract said sewer.

Of Committee on Assessments, in favor of confirming assessment list for building sewer in the Bowery, from one in Rivington-street to a point in Fiftieth-street, south of Stanton-street.

The Board then adjourned.

WHAT IS THE MATTER?—Mr. ESTABROOK, the Brooklyn City Comptroller, says that he has advertised for sale the bonds of the city for erecting an Armory, to the amount of $50,000, but that he has only received bids at par for $5,500—for the balance no bids have been made at all. This, we understand, is owing to the time in which the bonds are to be redeemed—graduated along for twenty years—a portion to be paid every year, which does not suit those who wish to make permanent investments.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

EXTRAORDINARY EXCITEMENT—CLOSING OUT SUMMER GOODS.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO. offer the greatest bargains in Bareges, French Jaconets, Lawns—the entire balance of the Summer stock selling off to make room for the Fall importation. Rich satin plaid printed Bareges reduced from 5s. to 37½c.; printed Grenadines from 3s. to 25c. per yard; Bareges, from 2s 6d. to 1s. 6d.; Jaconets reduced from 2s. to 25c.; Lawns, from 2s. to 12½c. Fast colored Lawns at 6½c. per yard.

INDIA AND FRENCH FOULARD at 50c., in every variety; rich plaid Silks, greatly reduced; magnificent Brocade from 8s. to 10s. per yard; solid colors for dresses, and mantillas, choice coloring.

INDIA AND CANTON CRAPE SHAWLS, plain and rich embroidered, at less than the cost of importation.

COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 321 Grand-st.

ZEPHYR MERINO UNDERGARMENTS.—THIS is the season for these popular Undervests. Those who study economy as well as health, buy at

THE OLD STAND, No. 104 BOWERY,

where the genuine article may be obtained, as well as every style of Seasonable Hosiery. A. BANKER & CO.

MORE TESTIMONY FROM THE SOUTH IN FAVOR of HOOFLAND'S celebrated GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia. They stand alone and unapproached by any other remedy now before the public, for the cure of liver complaint, dyspepsia, jaundice, nervous debility, disease of the kidneys, &c.

H. W. CHANEY, Millersburg, Ky., Oct. 15, 1852, said: "Having sold your Bitters some time, I find it has given satisfaction in every instance that has come under my notice."

NELSON & EDWARDS, Salvisa, Ky., June 2, 1851, said: "We rejoice to inform you that this justly celebrated medicine has fully maintained the exalted reputation which has been given it; and having tested its virtues, we unhesitatingly say it eminently deserves it."

J. T. & J. W. BERRY, Uniontown, Ky., July 21, 1852, said: "We have heard of many cures performed by the use of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, and believe it to be a valuable medicine."

J. GRANT, Irvine, Ky., June 26, 1852, said: "We have succeeded in introducing your Hoofland Bitters; physicians and others purchase them by the half dozen and dozen."

Dr. P. FATIO & BRO., Knoxville, Tenn., April 3, 1852, said: "Your Bitters are now selling very fast, and every person that has used it, so far as we have been able to learn, has been benefited."

These Bitters are entirely vegetable; they invigorate and strengthen the system, never prostrate it, and can be used for infants as well as adults. For sale in New-York by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.; C. H. RING, No. 92 Broadway; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, No. 39 Water-st.; BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chamber-st.; G. W. CLARK, No. 191, & CO., No. 81 Delancey-st.; SCOTT, MCKISSON & ROBBINS, No. 127 Maiden-lane; MRS. HAYES, Brooklyn; and by Druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

MEDICATED INHALATION: OR DR. CURTIS' HYGEANA.

"DR. CURTIS—*Dear Sir*: Most willingly do I add my testimony to the efficacy of your HYGEANA BY SYRUP in cases of cough and asthma. I have had a bad cough for ten years or more, and expectorated from a half-pint to a pint daily, mixed with blood, and almost constant vomiting up of my victuals, accompanied with severe asthma. During these ten years I have had the best medical advice, with medicine, which availed me but little, until I made use of yours, of which I can speak too highly. It gave me instant relief, and has constantly helped me ever since. I hope soon to be able to say I am well, as my cough is almost gone, with those distressing pains in my body, which none can know but those that suffer. I will send more satisfactory particulars when I am well. I would say to all who are afflicted, by all means try it faithfully. I feel sure that if I first took your medicine as the Doctor had left me, as many others had done with, I presume the opinion that they could do no more for me

JOHN BETBENBERRY, Rose-st., near Division-st."

Any person enclosing $3 to Dr. CURTIS, No. 154 Chambers-st., will receive the HYGEANA by express free, or four packages for $10.

Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.; C. H. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway; P. H. KNAPP, Nos. 353 Hudson-st., and 473 Grand-st.; C. H. PHILLIPS, corner of Wooster and Houston-sts.; Mrs. HAYES, No. 275 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; and RUSSELL & SCHOTT, No. 136 Market-st., Philadelphia.

ANOTHER FIRE IN NEW-ORLEANS.—AT THE fire on the night of the 1st inst. at No. 79 Camp-st., every article in our office was entirely destroyed, except our Iron chest, (one of RICH'S make) and its contents. After the fire the lock yielded readily to the key, and we found all our books preserved. Not a particle of writing effaced, and our valuable papers in a perfect state of preservation.

(Signed) FOWLER & CO.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 11, 1854.

A large assortment of RICH'S SALAMANDERS always on hand at the Depot, Nos. 144 and 146 Water-st.

STEARNS & MARVIN, (Successors to RICH & Co.)

The only genuine SALAMANDER SAFES, containing Fuch's and Wilder's Patents; and sole proprietors of JONES' WORLD'S FAIR LOCK, that resisted all attempts to open it by the most accomplished pick-locks in the world, at the Great Exhibition in London, in 1851.

FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM SCALES, AT reduced prices, adapted to every required operation of weighing; railroad scales for trains of cars, as now in use on nearly all the principal railroads in the United States and Great Britain. Warehouse scales, dormant and portable; heavy portable scales, on wheels, for foundries, rolling mills, iron houses, &c., &c.; store scales, various modifications; counter scales, &c.; hay and coal scales, made entirely of iron and steel. These scales have been long known and universally tested, and are universally regarded as the standard from which there is no appeal.

FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 55 Water-st., New-York.

PIANOS.—HALLETT & CUMSTON'S PIANOS.—These instruments have long been before the public and have become justly celebrated for their superior qualities. T. Gilbert & Co.'s Premium Pianos, with or without the Æolian, recommended by the Press throughout the Invilized world; Horace Waters' Pianos, for power, purity and rushness of tone and elasticity of touch, they challenge comparison with those of all other makers; Gilbert's Boudoir Pianos. Jacob Chickering's Pianos. All of the above Pianos found only at the great music establishment of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway. Sold at prices which defy all competition.

SEWING MACHINES.—WE HAVE FULLY SETTLED all suits against us for infringement and have the license of E. S. Howe, Jr., to manufacture under his patent. Hereafter there can be no question about the right to use our machines. We have commenced prosecuting infringers of our patents, of which we have ten, on Sewing Machines. All other machines must palpably infringe on one or more of our patents. If any buy in as low as our machines they will be compelled to pay us for license to use them.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

WELL-MADE, FASHIONABLE READY-MADE Clothing is scarce in New-York. It has always been so. But it can be found at one place, viz: at the "one price" establishment of ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway. All sizes for men and boys. [illegible] goods of the best description, trunks, [illegible] umbrellas, &c. No deviation from one price.

THE NEW AND [illegible]

DR. [illegible] AND AGUE [illegible] No. 154 Atlantic-st.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Cholera.

REPORT OF THE BELLEVUE-STREET HOSPITAL.

	Received.	Died.	Dis. Cured.	Remain'g.
To July 24.....	209	139	100	—
July 25.....	10	5	4	25
Total.....	279	144	104	25

The returns show an increase of one death from Cholera, there being but four reported on Monday.

BROOKLYN.—The Brooklyn Board of Health reported yesterday sixteen new cases of Cholera, and five deaths as having occurred during the day previous.

JERSEY CITY.—Three or four cases of Cholera, or of diseases closely resembling Cholera, were removed yesterday. It was said that a man employed on Monday in paving in the streets, in the Fourth Ward, died on Monday night of Cholera.

A passenger, who crossed over from New-York to take the cars to Newark, at 9 o'clock on Monday evening, was attacked with Cholera symptoms and was taken back to New-York.

It was rumored that a canal-boat captain and another person had died of Cholera, but no definite information could be obtained.

A German residing in William-street, New-York, was prostrated at the corner of Greene and Grand-streets yesterday by an attack of Cholic or Cholera. He was conveyed to his home in New-York.

Affray between the Turners and the Irish.

A serious affray took place last evening in Centre-street, which, but for the prompt and decided action of Capt. BRENNAN and the Police of the Sixth Ward, might have been attended with fatal results. As it is, we are not certain but that one person will die from the injuries received.

It seems that some 200 members of the Society of Turners were marching down Centre-street in procession. When near the corner of Anthony-street one of their number insultingly put his arms around the neck of a young Irish girl who was standing where the procession was passing. The insult was promptly resented by a friend of the girl, which had the effect to draw a considerable number into a small scrimmage that followed between the Irish who had collected and the Turners. No person was seriously injured, however; but as the Irish were rapidly assembling from all parts of the vicinity, the Germans beat a retreat to the Shakspeare Hotel, corner of Duane and William-streets.

At 11 o'clock, the Germans again formed in procession at the Shakspeare Hotel, and marched through Duane-street to Broadway, up Broadway to Anthony-street, and down Anthony to Centre-street. When near the corner of Centre-street, they made an attack upon a small party of Irishmen engaged in conversation upon the sidewalk.

In the meantime Capt. BRENNAN, of the Sixth Ward, anticipating a renewal of the hostilities, had detailed a sufficient to escort the procession through the street to his head-quarters. But immediately on the attack being made on the party mentioned above, a general fight commenced. The Irish assembled in large numbers, until from four to five hundred persons were engaged in the *melee*. The Germans had armed themselves, and besides clubs and missiles in great abundance, knives were used quite freely. The fight lasted nearly 20 minutes before the Police could succeed in dispersing the crowd. The Germans were driven by the Police from the ground to their place of meeting, at the National Hotel, Canal-street. Eight of the Germans and one Irishman were arrested and locked up. All of the Germans were found with weapons on their persons.

No inconsiderable number received injuries, though but in few cases are they severe. In two instances, however, the injuries were quite severe, and in one case it is feared they will prove fatal.

JAMES MCCULLOUGH was cut badly in his arm and received a severe stab in his shoulder.

PAUL FLANNERY was conveyed to the Hospital in a dangerous condition, he having suffered the fracture of the frontal bone from a violent blow of some heavy instrument. Hopes are entertained by the physicians that he will recover.

The matter will probably be investigated to-day at the Tombs.

Robbing a Southerner of U. S. Coin.

A very remarkable case of robbery occurred in the Fifth Ward a few evenings ago, the particulars of which are as follows: "It appears a resident of the interior of the State of Tennessee, named WM. BURKE, recently arrived in this City with a view of receiving medical treatment, he being an invalid. Mr. BURKE brought with him $1,000, the most of which consisted of $10 gold pieces. In consequence of his feeble state of health he did not run the risk of carrying the funds in a wallet, and therefore had $800 of the money separately sewed in the lining of his vest. Upon his arrival here, he took lodgings at a boarding-house in the lower part of the City. A few days elapsed when Mr. BURKE ventured out for the purpose of witnessing the "sights." He wended his way along West Broadway, arriving at the corner of Anthony-street. He was there accosted by an Irish girl, who induced him to treat her in a corner groggery. They drank several times together, and finally parted. Mr BURKE then went to a porter-house in the neighborhood, and drunk sufficient liquor to render him unable to take care of himself, and while reeling through Church-street he was again met by the same female, who persuaded him to accompany her to dinner in Thomas-street It being very hot the victim took off his coat and vest and laid them on the sofa. A costly dinner was purchased at a restaurant. After having partaken freely of the choice selections, he became tired and sleepy, and while enjoying repose, his vest was taken in the yard and six hundred dollars of the United States coin abstracted therefrom by the woman and a black woman, who acted as a confederate, the money being divided equally between them. When the female returned to the room he awoke, and observing him awake, she was frightened to such a degree that she dropped her plunder and the vest and made off. The colored woman escaped with her booty, and thus far, has eluded the vigilance of the police.

The recent attempted Arson in Front-street—Testimonial to Watchman White.

The different Insurance Companies and Agencies located in this City have recently made up, by five-dollar subscriptions, a purse of $455, to present to Mr. John J. White; the private watchman through whose active and judicious exertions the brothers PEVERELLY were arrested, and thus thwarted in the crime which they had contemplated, in setting fire to the premises occupied by the elder PEVERELLY, No. 147 Front-street.

Accompanying a check for the amount, was the following letter:

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 26, 1854.

MR. JOHN J. WHITE—*Dear Sir*: It is with feelings of the most sincere gratification that we hand you the enclosed check for four hundred and fifty-five dollars, in behalf of the various Fire Insurance Companies and agencies doing business in this City.

Those whom we represent desire your acceptance of it as a tribute to the fidelity with which you have discharged your duty in guarding the property entrusted to your care. More particularly do they wish to bear testimony to the eminent services rendered by you on the night of the 6th inst., when by your vigilance and attention, a disastrous conflagration was prevented in the store No. 147 Front-street.

Your promptness on that occasion, the active measures adopted by you, and so successfully, to arrest the individual who was about to apply the torch to the building, and your conduct through out the whole affair, all call for our warmest commendation and praise.

Our thanks, and those of the whole community, are due to you; and, as an evidence of it, we shall feel obliged by your acceptance of the enclosed.

On behalf of the above mentioned,
MOSES TUCKER, President of Jefferson Ins. Co.
C. V. ANDERSON, President Lorillard Ins. Co.

Alleged Arson.

The charge of arson in the first degree pending against HENRY and HARRIET THOMPSON, was investigated yesterday afternoon, before Justice CLARKE, at the Jefferson Police Court. It appears the defendants resided in the house adjoining the ice-cream saloon of Mr. KILNER, No. 108 Charles-street, and an enmity existed between the families. On the night of the 24th inst. the said saloon was burglariously entered, and robbed of some $30 worth of segars, toys and other small articles, and then set on fire, but fortunately discovered before having time to spread. Officers HANIFER and CARPENTER arrested the suspected parties, and upon searching their premises, succeeded in finding the identical property stolen from Mr. KILNER. The above facts are substantiated by the evidence of Mr. KILNER, WM. HOLME, Esq., and several other witnesses. The building belongs to Mr. CLOWES, of No. 7 Abingdon-place, and was insured for $1,750 in the Atlantic Insurance Company, Brooklyn, and $1,750 in the Market Insurance Company of this City. The circumstances thus far developed, appear very strong against the defendants, and unless they can satisfactorily explain the matter of having the stolen goods, their chances will be good for a long sojourn at Sing Sing. The inquiry will be concluded to-day.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The post of General Superintendent of the World's Exhibition has been accepted by NATHAN KINGSBURY, Esq., of Rockville, Conn. He is a practical and successful manufacturer, widely known to the Manufacturing Interest throughout the country, who was in attendance at the opening and nearly to the close of the London Exhibition, and is familiar with the progress of its New-York namesake. Under the auspices of Mr. KINGSBURY, the arrangements for a full and successful Closing Exhibition in the Crystal Palace will be ably and vigorously prosecuted. The Medals awarded by the Juries last Autumn, and which have for some time been in course of preparation at the United States Mint, are now nearly completed, and will be distributed to the rightful owners on Thursday, Sept. 1.

Hudson River Railroad Company—Indignation Meeting.

A meeting was held last evening, pursuant to a call from the one held on the 18th inst., at Forty-sixth-street and Eleventh-avenue. The meeting, in the absence of WM. NOLAN, the former Chairman, was called to order by DAVID B. KERR. The Minutes were read and approved of. Mr. DOHENY then addressed the meeting. He said:

It was advisable to hold no more meetings, or continue the agitation any longer, as the Company paid no attention to the remonstrance which was respectfully and humbly submitted to them for their consideration and action. He suggested that twenty or thirty men assemble, and select a Committee of five, whose duty it will be to canvass the opinions of the inhabitants of the Eleventh-avenue and its vicinity, and ascertain the sentiment and opinion of property holders in the localities with regard to their feelings and wishes, to have the road run through their domiciles, destroying life and depreciating property. [Applause.]

MR. CUSHING said: He was a member of the Committee that was appointed to wait on the Aldermen, and was told them at the last meeting he considered that Alderman BLUNT was sincere in saying that he would give his assistance and influence to abolish steam power on this railroad within the proximity which is considered safe for its use, but since that time he had reason to believe, from actual experience, that he was one of our worst enemies. To sustain this assertion, Mr. CUSHING said that Alderman BLUNT, as Chairman of the Railroad Committee, promised to call a meeting of the Railroad Committee on the 19th inst., through the public press, in order that both parties might have an opportunity of coming before that Committee to have the matter discussed; but he was sorry to say the Alderman was quite forgetful of the pledges he made, and the Railroad Committee exists only in name, as their business transactions are merely farcical. *Shame.*

JOHN W. LOCKHORNS, remarked—That as law and right sustained the proceedings and acts taken to prevent the iniquitous action of the Hudson River Railroad Company, and as that Company have refused to comply with the remonstrance respectfully presented,—it now became incumbent on those who suffer from such grievance to take the law into their own hands.

The following resolution was then offered:

Resolved, That if our grievances are not and cannot soon be redressed by the strong arm of the law, and our lives, property and interests, which we consider invaded and trampled upon by said Hudson River Railroad Company, properly protected, we shall feel ourselves obliged and justified, although reluctantly, to act as the citizens of other States have done with less cause of complaint and redress our own wrongs in the same manner as they have done.

The following Committee, in addition to the former ones, was appointed to consult with the Common Council: Geo. D. Murray, John McKeever, Robert Auld, Patrick Kearney, Thomas Egan, David B. Kerr. The meeting adjourned with the intention of waiting on the Committee on Railroads, and should no redress be obtained, take the case into their own hands and tear up the track, and remove the danger.

A SHREWD OPERATION.—Yesterday morning, an individual calling himself EDWARD SAXES, was arrested in the Sixteenth Ward by Officer GREIG, charged with feloniously obtaining two fine gold watches from Mr. WM. WISE, doing business at No 567 Sixth-avenue. It seems that SAXES called at the store and informed the proprietor that a sea captain with whom Mr. WISE was intimate, desired him to bring down two watches to his ship, foot of Maiden-lane, for him (the Captain) to select one. Mr. WISE suspected something was wrong, and started off with his customer to see the Captain. They proceeded together until reaching William-street, when he gave him the slip, under pretence of having another errand to do in a store there The rogue immediately hastened back to the jewelry store of Mr. WISE. He walked into the store, and with a smiling countenance, remarked to Mrs. WISE that it was all right, and that Mr. WISE had sent him back for the two watches they looked at. The lady not suspecting his dishonesty, without hesitation handed the property over to SAXES, who left with them. The watches were both recovered, and the prisoner was committed for a hearing.

RECKLESS DRIVING AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Yesterday afternoon the driver of the Judson Hotel coach, JACOB BARTON, was arrested by officer THOMPSON of the Eighth Ward, charged with recklessly running over a little boy. It seems that BARTON was dashing through Pearl-street, and when near the corner of Centre the horse knocked down the child and terribly injured him about the legs. The poor sufferer was immediately conveyed to the residence of its parents and attended by a physician, who entertained slight hopes of his recovery. The driver acknowledged his guilt by his actions as after he had done the deed he looked around, saw the helpless little creature lying on the paving stones, and then urged his horses to the top of their speed. While racing up Centre-street he was stopped opposite the halls of Justice and conveyed before Justice FOGART, who allowed him to go on parole until to-day, when an investigation will take place.... While stage No. 457, of FINCH, JOHNSON & SHEPHARD'S line, was being driven through Sixth-avenue, by JAMES GARITY, it came in violent collision with one of POWELL'S Express wagons, from which the driver and a small boy were thrown with great violence, injuring the former in such a terrible manner that death ensued in a few hours afterwards. The driver of the stage was arrested, but afterwards discharged by Justice CLARK, it appearing that the affair was purely accidental on his part.

NEARLY DROWNED.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a man named Michael McCann, living at No. 157 Christopher-street, while intoxicated, walked overboard from Pier No. 17 E. R., but was rescued by the First Ward Police.....At a late hour, two English sailors, who refused to give their names, fell into the dock foot of Fletcher-street, E. R., but were rescued from drowning by some citizens. They had taken passage for Liverpool, and having gone ashore and taken a drink, were slightly intoxicated.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Ten boxes of DESHLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS effected ten permanent cures at Safe Harbor, Pa. Sold by C. H. RING, corner Broadway and John-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great ANTI-PERIODIC PILL, or DESHLER'S Cure for Fever and Ague is sold by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

The Buffalo Poor-House—Reply of the Keeper.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, July 24.

MR. EDITOR: Noticing a communication in your paper of yesterday, (21st inst.,) animadverting rather severely, and I think very unjustly in some points, upon the "condition of the Erie County Poor-House," it is thought best to set the community right, as some of these charges are false and others grossly perverted.

Any one can see at once that a malicious spirit pervades every line of said communication, prompted, no doubt, by sinister motives, or a want of common honesty.

No one can believe for a moment that the Board of Health authorized such a splurge, as might be inferred from said communication. The truth is, as I am credibly informed, that only one of the Board of Health visited said "lazar-house," at the time referred to, and that was Mr. LEE. To show how readily the gentleman arrived at conclusions, look at this: "The Board found that during the preceding twenty-four hours fifteen insane persons had died of cholera; and that four more were then in collapse, and could live but a few hours. What were the facts? On the 18th inst. two died. on the 19th nine—making only eleven in two days, instead of "nineteen in some thirty-six hours."

As to diet—Sunday, beef soup; Monday, fresh meat (beef); Tuesday, pork; Wednesday, bean soup, as good as the gentleman every ate, and far better than he deserves, Thursday, pork; Friday, fish; and Saturday, bean soup—this is for dinner. For breakfast we give bread, meat and coffee, with more or less vegetables. For supper, it has been, till quite lately, mush and milk, or molasses; milk every day, from eighteen cows; and for the quality of the molasses we refer you to HOLLISTER & Co. Of late we have fed no mush, and substituted bread. We feed no molasses now, and the said Board of Health found none in the house—sugar instead.

Since the 1st of October last we have fed over six hundred bushels potatoes, one hundred bushels onions, fifty bushels beets, fifty bushels parsnips and the same amount of carrots. As to our bread, no better can be found made of yeast, and generally well baked. "As to quality, the nurse in charge of the children said the bread was never sufficiently baked." Why did he not take the statement of Mr. HEBBARD, that the "bread was good—first rate, as a general thing;" and of Dr. TOBIE and Mr. TOWNSEND, to the same purport? No; he could not see a good trait about the whole affair—everything must of course be condemned.

Again: "Hospital diet is the same as house diet," which is another mistake; the sick have all the rice they want, bread, toasted, and good, sweet butter for all, besides soup when they need it. What is stated about shanks is all a farce, and a wilful and malicious falsehood. For the truth of it I refer to ALBERGER'S meat store, where can be found all the necessary information on that point. As to ventilation, I refer the reader to Mr. KINGSLEY, who understands that subject quite as well as those who write for the *Buffalo Medical Journal*.

"Lying-in-women have died of fever," &c., which is a falsehood. Out of thirty-three confined since last October, not one has died.

But we have pursued this subject far enough. It is disgusting to be obliged to answer such slander; and we would not, were it not for the fact that some might be led astray by the statements therein contained. No man of sense and honor would ever condescend to stoop so low. Why does he not show his hands, that we may know who are our friends, and not make a thrust at us in the dark, by withholding his name. But the malicious spirit of the piece points unmistakably to its author. He merits only our pity.

C. S. RATHBUN, Keeper.

POOR-HOUSE, July 22, 1854.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Cramp and Colic.**—Many persons suffer griping pains after eating fruits or vegetables. These symptoms are instantly removed by Dr. MCCLINTOCK'S ANODYNE MIXTURE, which will also prevent all danger of DIARRHŒA or CHOLERA. A few drops of this wonderful pain destroyer taken in a wine glass of water gives instant relief to the most excruciating pains of all kinds, from Toothache to Gout. Price, 50 cents. Sold by all Druggists, and by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 178 Fulton-st.

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box**—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. E. MEBER, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston. C. H. RING, Broadway, and all respectable druggists.

☞ **University Family Medicines.**—FEVER AND AGUE—CHOLERA.—The University of Free Medicines and Popular knowledge, chartered by the State of Pennsylvania April 29, 1853, mainly to arrest the evils of spurious nostrums; also, to supply the public with reliable remedies, where the best medical advisers cannot or will not be employed, having purchased the invaluable remedy—ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE—the first annually known for twenty years as the certain cure for Fever and Ague and its kindred complaints, confidently recommend it to the patronage of the afflicted. The above institution likewise recommends for Bowel-Complaint or Cholera, ROWAND'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF BLACKBERRY ROOT, and in due time will furnish its own remedy for every disease that can be safely treated in this way. By order of the Trustees,

JOHN E. ROWAND, M. D.,
President of the University, and head of the Pharmaceutical Department, Philadelphia Home Dispensary and Office, No. 47 South Second-st

Children's Hospital.

C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; C. V. CLICKENER & Co., No. 81 Barclay-st.; HAVILAND, WARRALL & RISLEY, Maiden-lane; F. C. WELLS & Co., No. 237 8th-av; R. A. SANDS, No. 18 Cowery; JOHN MEAD, No. 407 Broadway; E. M. CUTLER, No. 126 Canal-st.; BURDETT & MILLER, No. 17 Avenue D; J. & J. CODDINGTON, No. 71 Broadway; W. D. CRUMBLE, Nos. 318 Bowery and 842 Broadway; W. B. FREEMAN, No. 42 3d-av; A. W. GARDAN, Nos. 51 6th-av and 166 8th-av.; GAIL & AMES, No. 193 3d-av; E. W. VONDASMITH, No. 138 Bowery; I. GREEN, No. 399 Broadway; P. POWELL, No. 163 Avenue A; I. WALDRON, No. 1 Bowery; MILLER, No. 245 1st-av.; W. F. LINDSAY, No. 77 East Broadway; W. H. JOINES, No. 298 Hudson-st.; MRS. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; T. THOS. HAYES, South Brooklyn.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Cordial.**—Whence proceed the lassitude, the depression, the debility, the indifference to life, the instability, the continual feeling of illness which it is impossible to define, the incapacity for work, so hard to bear, and so little prized by the robust and healthy? We answer—from the stomach and the nervous system, between which there exists the closest sympathy. Want of vital energy, sluggishness in the secretive organs, a general inertia of the system, is at the bottom of all the difficulty. To rouse the whole organization from the torpor to imbue it with new life, activity and vigor, and to sustain it in that condition, there is no preparation comparable with DR MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL. Only a stimulus may excite the dormant physical energies for a time, but like the night-flash of the lightning that leaves behind it a deeper gloom, the exhibition of these exhilerants is followed after the first convulsive effects is over by an oppression of body and mind more profound and paralyzing than ever. The remedy is literally worse than the disease. But the Elixir has a dynamic influence. It not only creates a new condition of the physical organization, but perpetuates it. The animal spirits are not only cheered and elevated by its agency, but kept up to their new level without flagging. A vegetable compound, congenial to the system, it neither acts upon the constitution itself, and to revolutionize it. In chronic diseases of the nerves, the stomach, and the liver, its operation is all but miraculous. The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, six for twelve dollars.

C. H. RING, Proprietor, No 192 Broadway, New York
Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada, and the West Indies

☞ **Dr. Sanborn's Medicated Lung Vapor.**—This new and scientific remedy used by Inhalation, after the method adopted at the New-York Lung Institute, is now offered the public as the most effectual remedy yet discovered for producing a *radical* cure of INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, &c. The unparalled success which has attended the treatment of Dr SANBORN in permanently curing diseases of the lungs and throat by the use of Medicated Vapor is sufficient guarantee, and that any remedy from this Institution must be of a valuable and scientific character. The Medicated Lung Vapor as used by him, is the only one used *exclusively* by inhalation, for no drug or nostrum is ever given into the stomach while using it. Any nostrum thus given into the stomach is injurious to the digestion of the patient's appetite is sure to be accomplished. The Lung Vapor produces a *radical cure* of the disease not by palliating symptoms, but by destroying and getting rid of the cause which produce symptoms.

Persons using the Lung Vapor can have the privilege of consulting Dr. SANBORN, at the Lung Institute, relative to their diseases, without charge. Price $5 for each package or two for $9, sent free by Express to any part of the United States

N. S. DAY, Proprietor, No. 114 Chambers-st.

For sale also at A. B. & D. SANDS', No 100 Fulton-st.; C. V. CLICKENER & Co., No. 81 Barclay-st.; CHASE BROTHERS, No 192 Broadway; THOS. T. GREEN, corner Walker-st and Broadway; RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., St Nicholas Hotel; No. 114 Chambers-st, and at the New-York Lung Institute No 6 Bond st.

☞ **Staten Island.**—At the regular monthly meeting of Cataract Fire Engine Company No. 2, of Factoryville held at the Engine house on Saturday evening, the 22d inst, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to tender the sincere thanks of the Company to Mr JACOB DE GROOT, Sen., Mr HARTON BECKMAN, Mr RAYNOR, and Mr WHITE, for the bountiful supply of refreshments furnished them at the late fire at BODINE & CO'S Lumber-yard. While to Dr EUDIE, of Port Richmond, who following the dictates of his noble nature, labored assiduously the whole night for the preservation of the wealth of the Company, we begs he will accept the Company's highest esteem.

BERNARD DONNELLY,
DANIEL G WILTON,
ABRAHAM JONES. } Committee.

☞ **The Gathering of the Clans.**—The third annual Excursion of the Thistle Benevolent Society of Brooklyn to Mount Hermon takes place on THURSDAY, July 27 1854. The splendid steamer MARY QUEEN and two barges have been chartered. Robertson's (late Shelton's) American Brass Band, and a piper in the full costume of the clan, have been engaged. Tickets, 50 cents each, may be had from any of the members of Committee, and at the various landings on the morning of the Excursion. The steamer will leave the foot of Roosevelt-st., North River at 7 A. M.; Spring-st. at 7½; Delancey-st., East River, at 8; Bridge st., Brooklyn at 8½; Joralemon-st. at 9; Pier No. 9, North River, at 9½. The above time will be strictly observed. J. FORREST, President.

J. BOYLE, Secretary

☞ **Lots Chosen at Wakefield, July 25, '54:** Acres—73, 574, 611, 612, 87, 93, 94, 95.

Half Acres—457, 491

Quarte Acres—931, 802, 974, 847, 1 289 91 155, 554, 92. 167, 141, 156 884, 149. 189 251. 105 112. 113, 389, 929, 801. 798, 134. 107. 928, 372. 135. 1 021, 1,022 Gores Nos. 24. 78, 111.

Eighths—436, 559 168 168, 660, 881. Gore No. 102.

Nos 660, 685, 693 694 and 760 to 713 choose this day July 26. Also the following numbers in rotation after 713, viz.: 103, 66, 2 0, 281, 222, 224 242, 258, 269, 289, 309, 331, 339, 340, 362 397, 401 407 4 2, 438, 453, 458, 465, 480, 485, 489, 505, 524, 565, 578, 615, 634 649.

Auction sales of houses, &c., takes place at 2 o'clock THIS DAY. J. A. HANDSCHUCH, Superintendent

☞ **Are you Prepared for Cholera**—Dr. GIDDING, No 85 Murray-st N Y. has a sure and effectual remedy for CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, CHOLERA INFANTUM, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, &c., which has never failed in a single instance—when given according to directions Every family should have this invaluable remedy at hand Thousands of cases have been cured by this prep ration this present season N. B—This preparation is free from opium, chloroform and all stupifying drugs.

☞ **Why don't he go to Winfield?**—Grand excursions to the delightful village every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY—only three miles from the Williamsburg ferries, and a short distance above the Calvary Cemetery Lots $50 to $200 in monthly payments of only $5 Go and see them. Free tickets for the excursions to be had at the office, No. 5 Tryon-row, corner of Chatham-st.

G. G. ANDREWS & J. F. KENDALL.

☞ **Mercantile Library—Astor-place, and No. 2 Nassau-street**—The Library is open from 7½ A. M. till 9 P. M. The reading rooms remain open until 10 P. M. The Library now contains 42,000 volumes, to which all new works are added as soon as published The reading-room is regularly supplied with about 300 magazines and newspapers. Terms—Clerks $1 initiation, and $1 semi-annual dues. Merchants and others, $5 per annum.

☞ **Bookstore and Publishing Business For Sale**—Eligibly located and doing a profitable, safe cash trade; Stock light, rent low, the amount invested $10 000 A better opportunity seldom offers to those desirous of entering the business Reasons for selling, satisfactory to purchaser. Address PUBLISHER, Box No. 3,124 Post-Office, New-York.

☞ **I. O. O. F.**—The members of Covenant Lodge No. 2, are respectfully invited to meet at their Lodge Room, No. 169 Bowery THIS DAY, Wednesday July 26, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother, JOHN MILY.

G. W. TELLER, Secretary WM KNOX, N. G.

☞ **O. U. A.**—There will be a Testimonial presented to Hon. THOMAS R. WHITNEY, by Charter Oak Council at their rooms, No. 157 Bowery, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 26 at 8 o'clock. Members of Charter Oak are hereby notified, and the Order generally invited to attend. W. S. DUNNING, S.

☞ **Inhalation in Consumption.**—Drs R. & J. HUNTER, Physicians for Diseases of the Lungs. Residence and office No. 823 Broadway, 2d door above 13th st. Hours of consultation from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. A limited number received as resident patients.

☞ **Centennial Commencement, Columbia College**—takes place TO-DAY, in Niblo's Theatre, at 10 o'clock. Committee: Messrs. Morris, McAlister, Woodford Drake, De Witt and Marvin.

DEPRECIATED COAL OR RAILROAD STOCKS will be taken at a fair valuation for a house and lot in Jersey City, valued at $4,000, renting for $300. Address Box No. 777, stating kind of stocks.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a highly respectable Protestant woman, in city or country, as a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; makes good bread. Can be well recommended. Wages is not so much an object as a nice steady place. Will be found willing and obliging. Please apply or call at No. 261 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl; is willing to make herself generally useful, and wishes to obtain a comfortable home; has no objection to any part of the City; good reference from her last place. Apply at No. 256 45th-st., corner of 9th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman to do general housework in a small private family, or is capable of taking charge of one or two children, and plain sewing. Call at her present place, No. 197 West 36th-st. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as a plain cook, and as a good washer and ironer, in a small family, and has no objections to go a small distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 West 18th-st. Can give 3 years' reference.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young man, of sober habits, as porter in a dry goods store, or to drive a horse and cart; is willing to make himself generally useful. Good references given, if required. Address D. G., *Times* Office

SITUATION WANTED—A respectable German girl who speaks English, in a respectable family at housework. She is recommended as to ironing and sewing. Address CHIFFRES, B. B. office *Daily Times*.

SERVANT WANTED.—A Protestant young woman to do the work of a small private family. One who is neat, tidy and competent will find a desirable situation and liberal wages, by applying to No. 242 Schermerhorn-st., near Boud-st. Brooklyn.

SERVANTS WANTED—Cooks, Waitresses Laundresses wanted, at No. 149 Grand-st. Also, a married man as Gardener.

GIRLS.—Several nice, half-grown girls can be obtained at the office of the Am. & For. Employment Society, No 130 9th-st., cor Broadway. Also, domestics of all kinds, male and female help, can be had at the Society's lower office, No 27 Greenwich-st.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS.—Families in want of domestic servants can depend on being suited at the office of the "Protestant Employment Society," and "Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics," No. 7 Carmine-st., formerly in Chambers-st.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, }
New-York, July 25, 1854. }

FOREMEN WANTED.—Several experienced Foremen, fully competent to superintend the construction of railroads To those who can produce suitable recommendations of their ability, liberal wages will be paid Apply immediately, at the office of the Company, No. 78 Broadway.

LADY WANTED—For a Female Seminary in the West, who can instruct in vocal and piano music. Religious and moral qualifications are important. Also, a matron, of experience and ability, for the same institution. Applicants will please call at No. 37 Sidney-place, Brooklyn, Long Island.

FEMALE DOMESTICS.—Help of all kinds may be engaged at the office of the American and Foreign Employment Protective and Employment Society, No. 27 Greenwich-st and at the upper office, No. 130 9th-st., corner of Broadway.

CLERK WANTED.—A young man, 16 or 18 years of age, active, intelligent, and capable of being a salesman. Recommendations of character required. Inquire at No. 69 Maiden-lane.

TO BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES OR MERCHANTS.—Wanted, by a respectable young man, of good address, a situation as collector and assistant bookkeeper. Writes a good hand, and can give first-rate references Address I DWIN, Broadway Post-Office.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—As Copyist, by the subscriber who is familiar with law papers. Address, post paid, C H JONES No. 116 Elizabeth-st., stating where an interview may be had.

MACHINISTS WANTED.—Two or three competent Machinists to go South. Address M. H. P. New-York Post-Office, post paid.

PORTER WANTED—For two months; one accustomed to packing hats preferred. Also, a lad about 10 years old Inquire at No. 194 Broadway, up stairs.

PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTED.—To do the general housework of a small family. Wages $6 per month Inquire at No 91 Degraw-st., (east of Court-st.) South Brooklyn

AN EXPERIENCED CARRIER WANTED—For a route on this paper. None need apply but those who are competent and willing to pay a fair price. Apply at the office

WANTED—At No. 394 Broadway, (basement) clerks, salesmen, porters, bar-keepers, waiters, coachmen, for steamers and railroads, and boys for trades; also, 4 ladies, 3 chambermaids, 6 scrubbing girls, and 2 nurses. No large commissions until places are procured. DREYER & KAUFMAN agents.

BOARDING.

BOARD—Full or partial, with neatly furnished rooms, can be had in the first-class house No. 79 Sands st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—Very pleasant and newly furnished Rooms to let, with board, to single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, at No. 147 Hudson-st., near Hubert, opposite St John's Park. Modern improvements in the house.

BOARDING.—Southern families wishing board in the City during the Summer, can be accommodated with suites of rooms, furnished, and board by the week, at Nos. 82 and 84 East 23d-st.

BOARD WANTED—By a young gentleman, in a respectable private family, where there are no other boarders Location not above 30th-st., west side, and convenient to the railroads Terms moderate. The highest reference given and required. Address (post-paid.) H., Box 211, Post Office.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—At the "WOOSTER HOUSE," DANBURY, Conn., a beautiful village, 3 hours' ride from the city by railroad. Hot and cold water baths, and every comfort. Fine drives, good fishing Families or single persons accommodated. For particulars, apply at No. 242 Bowery.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife and four single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, furnished with gas, with full or partial board in a private family, by applying on the south-west-corner of Adelphi-st. and Myrtle-av.

BOARD DOWN TOWN—Pleasant furnished rooms with board may be obtained by calling at No. 126 Chambers-st Beferences exchanged.

ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD—On second floor, in suite or separate. Also, furnished rooms to either married or single gentlemen, at No. 230 West 39th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., opposite Chelsea-square.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO SHEET-METAL WORKERS—NOTICE.—One of the most valuable and useful patents that has been granted within the last ten years, has been awarded to WM WEBSTER, of Morrisania, N. Y., (letters patent dated March 28, 1854) for a novel and invaluable machine for making from 5,000 to 18,000 feet of (any kind) SHEET METAL TUBING per day. This machine is now being exhibited between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., in room No. 12, at No. 11 Wall-st., New-York City, where all interested are solicited to call Towns, cities, counties and State rights for sale. All communications (post-paid) promptly replied to in their order.

WILLIAM WEBSTER,
CHARLES MILLER,
Sole Proprietors, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A LIVERY STABLE FOR SALE.—Well established and doing a large and profitable business, in a first-rate and growing neighborhood the owner about retiring from business. Terms will be made easy to a responsible party. Address C. W. D., Box No. 37, Post-office.

RARE CHANCE.—$1,000 will purchase the lease, fixtures and stock in trade of a store in a first-rate location, doing a business to pay from $1,500 to $2,000 a year, which can be managed by a lady For further particulars, apply personally or by letter to Z. Y., No. 226 Grand-st., Williamsburg.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.—A good and profitable Manufacturing Business, well established. One of the best opportunities for capitalists to enter into business. The stock at cost and a premium for the business. Address KNOX, Box 2,972 Post-Office.

PARTNER WANTED—With $5,000 or $6,000, in a business well established. One who will take an active part. Address W. P., at this Office.

NOTICE.—Wanted, either a capitalist for a partner, or a purchaser for a new Patent Medicine that is about being introduced to the public For further particulars, address Dr. H C. GROUT, Lima, N. Y.

$100 WANTED. For a loan of $100 for two months, I will give $10 commission, my note, and new suits in personal property for $300. Address ALEXANDER, *Daily Times* Office.

LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE—Of a Feather and Bedding store. For particulars, inquire at No. 338 Grand-st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

EDWARD SINTZENICH—Will sell on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, July 27, 28 and 29, at the salesroom, No. 16 Wall-st., at 11 o'clock each day, TO THE TRADE AND OTHERS—Great sale by order of the Assignees of the stock of an importer of French and English jewelry, German fancy goods, stationery, bijouterie &c., consisting in part of jewelry, English and French double time keepers, chronometers, lever watches, rich enamel ed jewelled elegant suits of bracelets, earrings and pins in every variety set with brilliants; emeralds, pearls, garnets; do. enamelled; do. rings, in very large variety; vest and fob chains, shirt studs, sleeve buttons, seals, keys, chasselaines, breast pins, carriage locksets, single stone and cluster diamond pins and rings. Papier maché goods of English and French manufacture, in great variety. French bronze and ormolu time pieces, candelabras statuettes coupes &c Fancy stationery of Dehan's manufacture; also a large stock of cap size stationery, viz.: cap, letter and note paper of the best imported and domestic qualities, envelopes, &c A large assortment of canes, riding whips, cane-stems candlesticks; also, innumerable articles of French bijouterie, &c.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

EDWARD SINTZENICH—Will sell at auction on FRIDAY, July 28, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, No. 634 Broadway. Positive sale of the whole of the choice stock of Mr. Thomas Dunlap who is retiring from business in consequence of ill health, consisting of choice seeds, plants, fixtures, large marble counter, marble furniture elegant fancy vases, fancy flower-stands, and baskets of very tasteful description Also, gold-fish, canary birds and c

KOSSUTH AT GLASGOW.

Second Speech of Mr. Kossuth at Glasgow on European Affairs.

We published some days since KOSSUTH'S first speech at his reception at Glasgow. In the evening a very large public meeting was held, over which Professor NICHOL presided, and at which M. KOSSUTH, who was received with great enthusiasm, spoke as follows:

Sir, at the present critical period, I desire urgently to recommend to true Britons seriously to reflect upon the origin, the progress, and the issue of your last tremendous war against France. That reflection is highly instructive, and highly seasonable, I assure you. Gentlemen, allow me to resume the facts. The spirit of freedom rose amidst a great neighboring nation, perfectly in its right in claiming the authority to regulate its own domestic affairs. Great Britain had absolutely nothing to do with it. That great movement of the French nation had no dream of a hostile, aggressive, or war-like intention against other nations. The first menacing word was of a defensive character, it was the word of MERLIN DE THIONVILLE—"If they send us the war, we shall send them freedom in return." But even that word has been only spoken after all the threats of foreign attack have been thrown at France; yet some ambitious recklessness being stirred in Great Britain, and some particular class interests getting startled from their comfortable slumber by the noise over the channel, with an absolute oblivion of the fact that all what Great Britain is has been won at the point of the sword, by revolutions, the French revolution, with which Great Britain had absolutely nothing to do, drove your high quarters into a frenzy of fear, just as the fear of a possible European revolution drives them into the course of a most mischievous, most unjustifiable impolicy now, and pushed on by that class, egotistical, blind fear, just as, to cover with subserviency to Austrian Despotism, they are doing now, they then also entrenched themselves behind high-sounding generalities, capable either of whipping the people into a passion or of bullying its judgment into sleep, and thus they called so long on the British nation to save order—order, the social order of the world, until the nation got excited to a frantic hatred of I don't know what. The war went on for twenty-three years, the most terrible seen for centuries, the most expensive which ever a nation has fought. In the course of events the war has several times changed its character, and you have changed your alliances; one day three-quarters of Europe with you, another day against you, as is always the case when alliances are entered upon from considerations of momentary expediency, and not from considerations of harmony in permanent interests and unity in object. There was only one standard feature throughout all those changes and vicissitudes; you had to subsidize, turn by turn, every bankrupt emperor and king and prince throughout all Europe, though you never subsidized a nation. Well, after an ocean of blood spilled, and myriads of millions spent, what was the issue? Simply this: a NAPOLEON driven away, and a Bourbon replaced; all the rest of the issue those antichoty ideas of Belgium linked to Holland, and Poland under Russian rule made constitutional, a new a mock republic, hollow promises of thirty-four German princes to make Germany constitutional, and so on—were all bubbles of a moment's daily dream. A NAPOLEON fettered and a Bourbon restored; that was all. And oh! the bitter mockery of events! where is your protegé the Bourbon, and what is the name-bearer of your enemy NAPOLEON? The Bourbon is a homeless exile, and a NAPOLEON reigns in France, and is your dear friend and ally. The losers at Waterloo have become the gainers, and you for all profit of your dearly bought victory keep but the tremendous charge of an immense national debt weighing like a curse upon you, probably for all the time which the decrees of Divine Providence may yet have allotted to your country. Well, tell me, gentlemen, if the British nation would have known that it is simply for the restoration of a Bourbon that Great Britain has to shed an ocean of blood, and subsidize all the host of morally and financially bankrupt dynasties, and load Great Britain for all eternity with an immense national debt—tell me, would the British nation have consented to do all this for a Bourbon? Certainly not. Not one drop of blood had she sacrificed; not one shilling had she offered to spend. Whence, therefore, all the mischief which has been brought down upon your fathers, yourselves, and the children of your children through all generations to come? Why, it is simply from the fact that, in entering upon the war, the British nation had the aim of the war not clearly and positively defined. She swallowed the bait of unmeaning generalities, and went on an errand undefined and unknown. The power-hold en meant one thing, the people meant another. The people meant to fight for social order and for the liberties and independence of Europe. That word liberty was the popular bait—the very Brandenburgs and Hapsburgs spoke of liberty, like as the evil one in stress, when he spoke of becoming a monk. From the battle field of Leipsic they went on distributing crosses with the inscription, "Europe restored to liberty!" Liberty, that was the popular bait; the people meant to fight for liberty, but the power holders meant to fight against liberty, and the end of the song was, that instead of social order, they fought for disorder, and sowed the seeds of disorder for centuries to come. Instead of giving to Europe peace, they made Europe a boiling volcano, and instead of liberty they fought for a Bourbon. Had Great Britain known to be called on to fight but for a Bourbon either it had not fought at all, or it had chosen a bettervaim, and had not sheathed its sword until it had carried its aim. You see by this, gentlemen, how necessary it is to have the aim and object of a war positively defined at entering on it. This once neglected, there is no more remedy in the course of events. It is MILTON'S bridge to hell. A nation entering on war without a clearly-defined positive aim has no lighthouse to guide her in the night of events. It has but for her guide a Jack o' the Lantern skipping before her eyes; and that Jack o' the Lantern is "expediency," which I feel inclined to call the wisdom of fools, because it never knows of any principle or of any positive aim, but only of the negative one—how to escape a momentary difficulty, happen afterward what may. Now, mark well the instruction, gentlemen! The inexorable pen of history will record, has already recorded, these facts, which I beg leave to tell you in such a style as I would write them down if I were the historian of our age. Thus goes the tale:

"With this terrible lesson of the French wars before her eyes, and her wounds yet gory and unhealed, the British nation has nothing forgotten, nothing learnt. In the year of our Lord 1853-4, Great Britian has again entered upon a great war, without having defined its positive aim. It would have first appeared that she enters on that war with the object of carrying to a definitive solution the Oriental question, one essential part of which is the reduction of Russia's power to proportions inoxious to the independence of Europe. There appeared to be a universal agreement about this subject. But from the measures which the British Government resorted to, and from the diplomatic documents brought to publicity by the press, as also from the official declarations which the publicity elicited, it soon became evident that either the British Government was not agreeing upon a positive aim of the war, or, if they were conscious of any proposed aim, that aim was not the definite solution of the Oriental question. Every man throughout Great Britain was aware of the fact that the people means one thing and the Government another. But on the one side the people's opinion appeared to be of no consequence in Great Britain at that time, and, on the other side, there was not only clashing contradictions between what the Government consigned to protocols and to diplomatic dispatches, and between what it spoke at elections and in Parliament; but as there was also an essential difference between what different speakers of the same Government spoke, the position remained strikingly ambiguous. Not only there was no agreement between the nation and the Government, but there was also none in the Government itself. They had only one consolation all of them; and that was to know that they were not fighting for a BOURBON again. This period of British history has been particularly conspicuous by three facts—unprecedented inconsistency in the British Government, unprecedented want of statesmanly foresight and lameness of energy in the British Parliament, and unprecedented lethargy in the British people. Hence that position is dangerous to Great Britain's future, and unbecoming Great Britain's national dignity. Yet all this originated with an unreasonable fear from any popular commotions on the Continent, which all of them feared, because they have been studiously taught to dread the word revolution, without reflecting what it means, and without considering whether, and in what way, it could affect Great Britain's national interest. The word revolution on the Continent was the bugbear, the fear of which held in awe, and exercised dreadful ravages in the nursery of British policy."

So much, gentlemen, has been by the inexorable pen of history already put down on the records of 1853-'54; that judgment Great Britain can escape no more. But I, standing here before you, I call on the history of times to come; I call on thee to write down these words in addition to what thou hast already recorded. Therefore, should the British nation not take care to fix upon a well defined positive aim in due time for this war, and as well with comprehensive wisdom, as also with manly resolution, express her national will, so as to make it headed in Downing-street and Westminster Hall—but stop, beg your pardon gentlemen! that won't do—I forget the letter of the Duke of NEWCASTLE—I forget that you have no right to have a will about war and peace; beg your pardon again; let me anew begin my dictate to the pen of history:

"And as the people of Great Britain had no right to petition Parliament in direct reference to war and peace, matters entirely within the power and prerogative of the Crown, thus it came to pass that the Oriental question had not been definitely solved by this war, the danger which by the unsolved pendency of this question hangs over Europe had not been removed; and the British nation had, after innumerable sacrifices, to experience once more, as in her former wars she has fought but for a bad peace, so in the present war she has been made to [illegible]; and impressive as the British people's feelings at that time of gross material egotism, still [illegible] not passed without ruinously affecting the nation, but also the interests of the Empire. From unreasonable apprehensions, which in no way could have disadvantageously affected the national interests or social condition of the British Empire, the Cabinet of St. James's pursued such a course of policy, which in its ultimate issue has needs driven that prosperous country into the whirlpool of violent commotions at home and of humiliation abroad."

So much of history of coming events. It is no prophecy, gentlemen! It is but political arithmetic. The science of policy has its theorems settled like those of Euclid. To this portion of my humble remarks I have only to add, comparing your present situation to that in your French wars, I see that, in fact, you have the consolation not to fight for a Bourbon, that is negative; in return you have got the pleasant and highly liberal task of fighting for a Hapsburg, that's positive. Well, a Hapsburg for a Bourbon! Let me use SHAKSPEARE'S words—"Write them together, which is a fair name?—Sound them, which becomes well the mouth? Weigh them, which is heavier? Conjure with them, which will start a spirit?" The Bourbons will certainly start none any more, the Hapsburgs probably may; but it will be the spirit of assassinated nations; Poland!—Hungary!—Italy! I congratulate you to that Roland for yonder Oliver. Or is it not so? Are you not fighting for Austria? What then means the diplomatic assurances of Lord WESTMORELAND, that the Government of Great Britain will oppose any attempt at making the Oriental conflict subservient to the projects of the Hungarian or Italian national parties? What does that mean, if it does not mean that the Government of Great Britain will make the Oriental conflict subservient to Austrian despotism? To oppose a thing to be made subservient to light, is to make it subservient to darkness. And what does it mean—to allow Austria to occupy the Danubian Principalities after they have become evacuated by the Russians, beaten—not by you, but by the Turks—you have not yet fired a shot there; what means that, if not subserviency to Austria? And what the engagements not to let me land in Turkey; and the forcible advices preventing Turkey from taking by the hand her only safe and national allies, Poland and Hungary? Advices much in the style of PILATE'S sad story—"Mind not to do this, or else thou art not CÆSAR'S friend." Mind, Turk! not to countenance the Polish and Hungarian nations, or else thou shalt not have Great Britain or LOUIS NAPOLEON for friends! What means this? And what means the fact of having torn until now the ripe fruit of deliverance from our lips? What does it mean if it does not mean to be subservient to Austrian despotism? Well, if such be the will of the British nation, we will bear it; and, in spite of Great Britain, we will not despair. God will be with us. I trust to his bounty and justice. And with this, and our own resolution, we will not fear Great Britain itself. Our nationalities have seen other storms, still there they stand; a mournful catafalque, yet still alive; murdered, yet still not dead; though shaken, still unbroken and unbent. They will stand the British Lion also, if it must be. And if they could not stand his opposition, (which I proudly deny,) then I dare repeat the majestic prophecy of one of our own Hungarian poets:

"A world in blood
Shall attend the furneral rites."

Yes, there will be blood enough to mount in gory clouds to the eternal throne, and fall back in hails of retribution from Him who was saying, "Mine is the justice, and mine the revenge;" so let it thus come, if such be Great Britain's will. But it is because I know that such is not the will of the British nation; because I know that all the feelings of the British people are with us, and still see such things done in the name of Great Britain; it is therefor I accept one out of four or five invitations, to attest, by my very presence, that not such is the British nation's will, and crying out, with CASSIUS:

"Age, thou art shamed;
Rome, thou hast lost the breed of noble bloods."

Here, in the country of the BRUCES and WALLACES, of the CAMPBELLS and GRAHAMS, I enter my protest upon the records of history—that, when the day shall come when your country shall have to rue that Great Britain's action did not answer the British people's will, it should be remembered that the British nation has not been unwarned of the fact that she is made to bleed and to pay for a result just the contrary to what she meant to fight and to pay for. [M. KOSSUTH proceeded to justify his imputation—that, besides the anxious solicitude for the preservation of Austrian despotism, Great Britain is not yet conscious of any defined, positive aim for this war. To prove that the Oriental Question is a European one, and that the independence and integrity of Turkey is necessary to Europe, he said:] What does it signify that Turkey is necessary to Europe? It simply signifies so much that, considering the geographical position of that Empire—the seas which it dominates, the abundance of its natural resources, and the number as well as the spirit of its population—its position is such that, should it pass over into the dominion of some neighboring great Power or Powers, it would be such an accession to their strength, position, and resources, as to make that Power or Powers dangerously predominant, and, in fact, the master-dictators in the general policy of Europe. That is the definition of the European necessity of the existence of the Turkish Empire. To this general view on the part of Great Britain enters yet the particular consideration, that it is only from the absorption of Turkey by some great European Power or Powers that, for her Indian dominions, Great Britain can fear anything from Europe. This short definition, with the additional remark, must perfectly convince all intelligent men of the supreme importance of the present war. The political axiom that Turkey is necessary to Europe did not enter into the code of European policy from any fear of Russia, by the simple reason that it is older than the Power of Russia. That axiom originated in apprehensions from Austria. The maintenance of Turkey was originally established an axiom of European policy, especially against Austria. At that time Russia was no Power yet. It had not yet emerged from its nothingness by the despotical genius of the Czar PETER. Ten years later yet the heroic CHARLES XII. of Sweden traversed all Russia with a handful of brave men down to Pultowa. Fifty years after that axiom had been established, the limits of Russia were restricted, in Asia, to the Tanais; in Europe to the Samara, down to its junction with the Bug; and from this point to the Tanais a line of demarcation was drawn up by the treaty of Belgrade, in 1740, which left an immense territory between Russia and the Black Sea. The land of the Cossacks of Zaparog, that of the Tartars of Ocracow, and of Nogag and the Crimea, were not Russian. In Europe, westward of Samara, brave Poland lived; in Asia, south of the Tanais, all was under Turkish suzerainty. It was but in 1774, by the treaty of Kanardji, that the Russians came down to the Dnieper and to the Black Sea; only, in 1784, that they took the Crimea; and, in Asia, came down to the Kuban on the Caucasus, and took Georgia, the high road to your Indias. It is only SUWARROW who came down to the Danube, and it is only the treaty of Adrianople which completed the disaster. By the bye, this little geographical exposition may tell you what you have to think of that British policy which, with the established axiom of the necessity of Turkey, allowed, from mere expediency, Russia to continue her ravages through 120 years, a policy which allowed the Russo-Austrian crimes in Poland and Hungary, and wanted the secret SEYMOUR correspondence to awake from its slumber so late as in the year of our Lord 1854. That is the wisdom of expediency. It would be better for a nation not to be governed at all than to be governed by blind votaries of short-sighted expediency. Beware of half-measures, Great Britain, beware! Thy own danger is next to come, in the expiation of political faults thy turn is next. [After a reference to what he had previously said of Austria, the orator continued:] What is the next phase of events! Why, it is the fact that England and France compel Turkey to give over the Danubian Principalities to Austria! Why, that it is a fact of such enormity, that if that fact, simply presented in its scandalous nudity, does not rouse the British nation not only to anxious solicitude but to indignation and anger; why, then, really I am perfectly convinced that the British nation is already set down by history among those who have no future at all, but a short vegetation of a third rate power; yet left for a while, and then doomed to fall as Carthage fell. There may already live some who, before they grow old, may do what MARIUS did at Carthage—sit on the ruins of your fallen greatness. Yet there come the wise elder in your Israel, quite radiant with the moonshine wisdom, expediency, and bid you be of good cheer, because Austria gave satisfactory assurances that the magnanimous young hope sincerely desires to conserve the independence and integrity of Turkey; and that he will return the Danubian provinces "so soon as possible after the next peace." That's the very word. Did he really? Look, look! there's a good boy. "Bless his five wits; bless him from whirlwinds, start-blasting, and from taking." Oh, for a new Lear to "talk a word with this same learned Theban." Assurances! Hapsburg assurances! Well, that would be a fit occasion to expatiate on the value of Hapsburg assurances, Hapsburg promises, and Hapsburg oaths. But why should I soil my breath with that dirty stuff, and bully your ears with a world-wide known tale? It is nearly three hundred years ago that the profound observer SHAKSPEARE wrote his "King John," and then already was Austria so conspicuous by falsehood and treachery, that you know of his speaking of Austria as of "a ramping fool, which stamps and brags, and swears upon one party, and does then fall over to the foe." It is remarkable, it is as if SHAKSPEARE had written but to-day. Full right he was to dismiss the Hapsburgs with the contemptuous curse:

"Thou wear a lion's skin! doff it for shame,
And hang a calf's hide on thy recreant limbs;"

full right he was, because through the three centuries since past, every century has to record at least ten broken Hapsburg's oaths. And so dismissing the dirty theme, I will only say that it belongs to the A B C of statesmanship to know that assurances, in opposition to a power's history, geographical position, and political interests, are not worth a straw. Men who know not even so much should be sent so the first village school-master to learn spelling in politics, instead of letting them trifle with the destinies of nations. How many assurances gave the Czars that they would never occupy anything of Polish Territory; and what has become of Poland? How many times has the Czar sworn by solemn treaties eternal peace and friendship to Turkey? How solemnly has he, on entering Wallachia, assured you that he meditated nothing against the integrity and independence of Turkey? Did you believe him? If the United States of America will swear that they never will take Cuba, if Great Britain would swear that it never more will extend its territory in India, would you not yourself call the man a fool who would trust it? Well, just such is the case about Austrian assurances to Turkey. Look to the map; there is the answer to those assurances—no reasoning against geography. Yet your statesmen tell one another gravely that they trust the assurances of Austria. That's more than what Roman augurs were able to do when two of them met. No; it is sheer affectation, they don't trust; but to escape a little difficulty, they sacrifice the aim. It is political expediency. Bless their five wits, Moldavia and Wallachia given in keeping to Austria; it is the poultry-yard given in keeping to the fox, to keep it from the wolf. Nay, it is more—Turkey had a purse. A highwayman came and asked the life or the purse. Turkey whipped the highwayman away, then came her tardy friends, Great Britain and France, and thus told her—give your purse in keeping to the honest pickpocket here, or else it is with us you shall have to do. That is the case. Poor Turkey! Oh, what a shower of malediction will at once fall upon the memory of certain names! But what do they care about it? they believe to have a little lessened some momentary difficulties; as to what follows, why, let those who are the last behind shut the door. That's expediency—good; be it so, then. Having defined this meaning of the political axiom, that Turkey is necessary to Europe, there are but few words wanted about the meaning of the Oriental question, which hung, hangs, and, if not solved, will continue to hang ever Europe, like the sword of Damocles. The Oriental question is simply the problem how to put the territory of Turkey in such a position that it should not be under the constant danger of becoming occupied by such a powerful neighbor, or partitioned by such powerful neighbors, who, by this occasion, would disturb the equilibrium of reciprocal independence in the European States, and would become dictators in Europe's general policy. That is the Oriental question. "[In the course of an address which occupied nearly two hours in the delivery, M. KOSSUTH expressed his conviction that the British policy was at present the policy of the Government, and not of the people; and that Sevastopol could only be taken at Warsaw, by spreading disaffection among the Poles in the Russian army, and compelling the Czar to withdraw a strong detachment of his troops from the Crimea. He concluded as follows:] Settle the Oriental question definitely, or else be prepared to rue the neglect. Prudence, interest, foresight, honor, patriotism, humanity, and civilization, claim that settlement from you. To begin with the lamentable partition of Poland, this foulest act of diplomatic immorality, enough of sacrifice have already fallen to the accursed expediency of adjourning and always adjourning the definitive settlement, this inevitable necessity. The delay of every new year will throw new sacrifices into that yawning gulf, and yet no delays can conjure the necessity; how unsolved the question will soon return again, augmented in dangers, increased in difficulties. Meet it, since you cannot conjure it; finish it, since at last you are come at it. New objects may bring new wars upon your children that you cannot prevent—liberty of all who are oppressed on earth can only prevent new wars; freedom and justice to all on earth can only build up the temple of lasting peace, amid the exultation of all humanity; but since that cannot be hoped for, so long as despotism can glory in rising on the neck of curbed nations to fame; so long as Romanoffs and Hapsburgs not only rule, but also alternately prevail in the councils of the only constitutional country in Europe; so since you cannot spare your children all possible wars, at least spare them the curse of having anew to fight, to bleed, and to spend their life-sweat for a question in which you have drawn your sword; but, notwithstanding an unparalleled favor of opportunities, which divine Providence brings within the reach of your hand in Poland, and Hungary and Italy, you still have left unfinished and unsolved, only because your power-holding leaders have been blind, ignorant, or cowards! Oh, no! they understand matters well, and being Britons, they are men; no, it is only because they fear what British people love—they fear the triumph of popular freedom on the Continent! Fear freedom; at the spreading triumph of which the Eternal himself would smile with joy, and pour out paternal blessings over the long tried creatures of His Almighty hand! But you, who are loving what some others fear—you who are not afraid of freedom—on you would I call. Be careful and be wise; do not bequeath to your children the curse of that war—permit not the name of Great Britain to be branded with the shame, that while honor and national interest called on her to aid the cause of liberty, she allowed herself to be subservient to despotism, only because there were some in Great Britain who confounded freedom with anarchy, trembled in blind fear at the very word Democracy. I would address myself even to those very men who call themselves emphatically the friends of peace. I will not quarrel with them about their having mistaken oppression for peace, and, in the name of philanthropy, countenanced the scaffolds of bloody despotism. I would but call on them thus: You have done all you could to prevent war, still war there is—it was a necessity. So, be consistent with your peace principles. Since war there is, help to make it short and effective, and rewarded by a true lasting peace. Alliances with despotic Governments make the war long; alliances with nations make it short. The former make the result fraught with seeds of new inevitable wars, the latter make the result rich with the blessings of a lasting peace. Be consistent with your principles. Since war there must be, help it to result in the greatest possible good to the greatest possible number. Ye ministers of the Lord, pray to Him for that result, and exhort your flocks to do their Christian duty as men and as citizens to help to that result. Sir, I have finished; tired myself, I have tired you all; but perhaps my work and your indulgence have not been in vain. Perhaps Glasgow has something contributed to-day to the effect that blind expediency should not prevail over comprehensive wisdom, nor vice over patriotism, nor impious sophistry bear the sway of Christian philanthropy. Mine is but the prayer; yours will be the merit of action. Heaven grant the profit be all to humanity.

Severe Thunder Storm.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, July 24.

The past week has been one of remarkably severe heat, standing out in this respect from the marked weeks of ordinary seasons. Thursday, Friday and Saturday last were the hottest days, and on each of these, thermometers went above 100 in the shade in this and most other of the exposed towns and cities of all this section of the Union. In this immediate locality rain fell freely in showers on Friday afternoon, and Saturday and Sunday morning, but without much apparent effect in cooling the atmosphere. Sunday afternoon brought a more extended and effective rain and lightning storm, which seemed to break the hold which the excessive heat had upon the earth. At any rate for an hour from half past four to half past five—there were more rain and more thunder and lightning, than few, if any of our citizens remember to have been crowded into the same time before. The wind was high, and so veered from point to point, as for that time to keep the storm-cloud apparently directly over Springfield; and out of it poured the water in almost unbroken sheets, and flashed the lightning and rolled and cracked the thunder in startling and terrifying intensity and rapidity.

The lightning struck in several places in the city, but in no case causing serious results. The house on Wilcox-street, occupied by P. T. BARTLETT, was struck, the plastering torn off the principal rooms, part of the furniture thrown down and broken, and other damage done on the inside, but the family being all absent, no person was injured. There was also an explosion of electricity at the First Church (Dr. Osgoon's) when the congregation, though dismissed, were all within it; many experienced a slight shock, traces of the fluid as it entered the ground from the rod and water spouts were discovered, and a decidedly inappropriate sulphuric smell was apparent all about the sanctuary. One or two persons in houses in the same neighborhood were sensibly affected by the same discharge, and one lady on Court-street was thrown upon the floor insensible, and was only brought to consciousness by the application of restoratives. A tree near the corner of Main and Williams-streets was struck, and another at the upper end of Main-street.

The rain caused great damage to the roads and walks and gardens about the city by washing and gullying; the wind blew down numerous trees and branches thereof; and both together prostrated the growing corn. Many cellars were filled with water, and most of the awnings through the business streets were rent in twain. The mill pond of RUSSELL & SHUMWAY, on Maple-street, was overflowed, the dam partially destroyed, a part of the wall of their new factory undermined and destroyed and the basement of their present shop filled with water. In the Cemetery, much injury was done to the walks and banks, and Union-street, below the Methodist Church, was so torn to pieces as to be impassable. The public and private damage, in these ways, must be very heavy. Very rare, indeed, do we experience such a storm; and its remarkable characteristic and serious results will long be remembered in this locality.

Fire and Riot at St. Louis—One Man Badly Shot—Others Wounded.

From the Missouri Democrat, July 19.

Yesterday morning, between 8 and 9 o'clock, a fire occurred on Second, between Almond and Poplar-streets, and consumed the composition roofing manufactory of Messrs. C. M. & H. M. WARREN, No. 127 Second-street, with a number of other contiguous small buildings and out houses. It is not exactly known how the fire originated, but was supposed to have been communicated by the boiling over of some pots or kettles of tar or pitch in the manufactory. The Etna Insurance Company to the amount $2,000, which we think will fully cover all losses, though we cannot by any means be certain of this, as the sum of the losses has not yet been ascertained.

The firemen were promptly on the ground, and did very effective work in subduing the flames. While the fire was raging, a number of the Washington Company boys entered a beer-house close by the place of the fire, owned and kept by MARTIN GRAF, a German, and demanded some beer. Mr. GRAF set before them some mineral water, brandy, and other drinks, stating that he could not give them beer, as his pump was out of order. But the liquors were refused by the firemen. They then began to break the bottles in the house, and in other ways damaging the furniture in the room, when GRAF drew a pistol and shot at a fireman called "Bogus Jim," slightly wounding him in the face. This cleared the house, but the crowd out doors began to grow violent in denunciations and threats, when Mr. GRAF came to the door and again discharged his pistol at the crowd.

This shot took effect upon two men, wounding one slightly in the side and lodging two balls in the side and abdomen of the other. GRAF then made his escape, and has not up to this date been arrested. By this time the police had arrived and the mob were restrained from tearing down the house. Mayor How was on the ground, doing much by persuasion and advice to quiet the turbulent crowd. By noon peace was fully restored. The man, named MICHAEL FANETE, most seriously wounded, was a friend to GRAF. He was taken to a house close by and had the balls extracted from his side. It was thought last evening that no serious internal injury had been received, and he would get well. He has a wife and four children, who are dependent upon his daily labor, as a blacksmith, for their support.

STOCK SALES AND MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 25.

$3,000 Erie Mtg. Bonds	100	100	N. Y. Cen'l. R. R. b60	85
1,000 Erie Inc. Bonds	b3	32¼	450 do	opg	85
3,000 Erie Conv. Bs. '71	74	50	do		85
2,000 Erie Bonds of '83		85½	50 do	s10	85
1,000 do		85½	250 do	s30	84½
14 5-0 Ill Cen. R R. Bds.	69	100 do	b30	86
1,000 N. Y. Cen. R. Bds.	83¼	50 do	s30	85
2,000 do	83	50 do	s30	85½
50 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	s3	112¾	100 do	s30	85¾
10 Am. Exchange Bk	103	500 do	s30	85
100 Nic. Transit Co	s3	21½	50 do	86
460 do	s30	21½	100 do		86½
300 do	s30	21½	200 Panama Railroad	b10	92
100 do	b60	21½	100 Erie Railroad		48½
500 do		21½	200 do		48¾
200 do	b60	22	325 do		49¼
50 do	s12	mos. 26	100 do		49¾
100 do		21½	100 do	btw	49½
150 do	c	21½	200 do		49½
100 do	b3	21½	100 do	s30	49
200 do	bnw	21½	165 do		49½
200 do		21½	75 do		49½
40 Canton Co		23½	140 do	s3	49¾
650 Cum. Coal Co	s3	23½	100 do	b15	49¾
100 do	s60	33½	100 Reading Railroad	s4	66½
100 do	s30	33½	300 do	s3	66½
100 do	b30	33½	500 do	s60	67
200 do	b60	34	100 do	s3	67½
400 do		33½	150 do		67½
100 do	s30	100 do	s10	67½
400 do	s20	33½	65 Mich. Central R. R.	s3	83
100 do	s20	33½	124 do	s3	84
100 do	b30	33½	50 do		84½
100 Phœnix Mining Co		2	28 Clev C. & Cin R R.	s3	100½
160 Hiwassi Mining Co		6	40 Cleve. & Toledo R R.		74
20 North. Indiana R. R		92	43 do		69

SECOND BOARD

$6,000 N.Y. Cen. R. Bs		83	36 Erie Railroad		49¾
15 000 Ill C. R. R. Bs.	b60	69	100 do	b3	49¾
5,000 do		68½	100 do	s3	49¾
500 Nicara Trans. Co.	b3	21½	200 do	s3	49¾
400 do		21½	200 do	stwk	49¾
300 do	b60	22½	100 do	s3	49¾
100 Cumb. Coal Co	b3	33½	50 do	b5	49¾
500 do	b30	33½	100 Reading Railroad	s10	67½
100 do	b60	34	100 do	b60	68½
140 N.Y. Central R.R.	opg	87	200 do	stw	67½
50 do	s3	aft ops	87	270 Clev. & Toledo R R.		69½
25 do		87½	100 do	b60	71½
125 do		88	100 do	b60	71½
5 Huds. River R R.		33	50 Panama Railroad	b10	93
40 Cleve. C. & Cin. R R.		100			

Markets....*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

TUESDAY, July 25—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in fair request at $5 50 for Pearls and $5 81½ for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Seem pretty active at 20c.@26c. for Adamantine; 30c. for plain Sperm; and 40c. for patent do., ₱ lb. Owners of mould Tallow have put up their prices a little, in view of the recent increase in the value of the raw material. This action has, however, checked business.

COTTON—Is still in but moderate demand at the subjoined rates:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&T.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	8	8	8	8½
Middling, ₱ lb	9¼	9¼	9¼	10
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	10¼	11	11¼	11¼
Fair, ₱ lb	11¼	11¼	12	12½

FISH—Dry Cod are scarce and needed at $4@$4 25 ₱ cwt. Mackerel sells slowly at $17½@$17½ for No. 1; $14 for No. 2, and $8@$8½ for No. 3, ₱ bbl. Smoked Herring are less inquired for at 45c. for Scaled, and 38c.@ 40c. for No. 1 ₱ box. Other kinds are unaltered.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands continue brisk and buoyant, especially all such as are not liable to change in this sultry weather. These form but a small proportion of the current receipts, and the stock on hand. Hence, they command very firm and rising prices, as buyers notice no other descriptions. The day's sales comprise 10,300 bbls., within the annexed range:

Sour, ₱ bbl	$5 50 @$6 50
Superfine, No. 2	5 75 @ 6 25
Inferior State	6 37½@ 6 50
State, common brands	6 75 @ 7 00
State, straight brands	7 00 @ 7 25
Favorite State	7 25 @ 7 50
Western mixed do	7 50 @ 7 75
Michigan and Indiana	7 75 @ 8 25
Fancy Michigan	8 25 @ 8 50
Common to good Ohio	7 87½@ 8 37½
Ohio, round hoop, common	7 87½@ 8 12½
Fancy Ohio	8 50 @ 8 75
Extra Ohio	8 75 @11 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 50 @10 25
Fancy Genesee	8 50 @ 9 50
Extra Genesee	9 50 @11 25

Of the last-mentioned quality, a sale was made in Albany yesterday, at $11 ₱ bbl. for new wheat Flour, ground at the celebrated Garbutt Mills. Canadian has not varied. Southern is still more active and steady in price. There were 2,000 bbls. disposed of at $8 50 for mixed to good straight; $9@$9 25 for favorite, and $9 25@$9 50 for fancy ₱ bbl. Mr. DE LUZE records as follows, the wheat-flour clearances from New-York, from July 17 to July 22, inclusive:

	Two Prev. bbls.	weeks.		Two Prev. bbls.	weeks.
To London	5,364	7,857	To Antwerp	250	—
To Liverpool	4,063	27,222	To Brit. Prov	2,803	8,229
To Bristol	—	1,020	To W. Indies	454	2,354
To Glasgow	—	3,272	To S. America	1,859	637
To Havre	—	1,502	To Rio Grande	—	400

There have been sold 100 bbls. fine Rye Flour at $575; and 120 bbls. Jersey Corn Meal at $3 75, ₱ bbl. The supply of both articles is limited, while they are much wanted.

GRAIN—Wheat is extremely rare, and being in brisk request is still dearer. The day's operations amount to 500 handsome Michigan White, from the railroad depôts, at $2 10; 2,700 good new Southern Red at $1 88½; 4,000 fair Missouri do. at $1 65; 2,500 Wabash do. at $1 61½, and 500 Upper Lake do. at $1 55 ₱ bushel. Mr. DE LUZE reports thus the Wheat Clearances from New-York from July 17 to July 22, inclusive:

	Two prev. Bushels.	weeks		Two prev. Bushels.	weeks.
To London	4,050	—	To Queenst'n	12,876	16,058
To Liverpool	34,247	40 257	To Brit. Prov.	280	—
To Glasgow	—	16,058			

Rye is rather unsettled, the stock being small, while the demand is moderate; 1,500 bushels were purchased at $1 22 ₱ bushel. A sample of new Southern was exhibited on 'Change to-day, Barley continues without variation. State and Western Oats are in fair supply, and worth but from 48c.@49c. ₱ bushel. Corn displays increased animation and firmness, sales having been made to-day of 73,000 bushels, at 65c.@70c. for unsound, and 70c @74c. for Western mixed, ₱ bushel. Mr. DE LUZE records, as follows, the Corn clearances from New-York, from July 17 to July 22, inclusive:

	Two Prev. bush.	weeks.		Two Prev. bush.	weeks.
To London	2,559	—	To Queenst'n	—	14,500
To Liverpool	14,041	10,185	To Br. Prov.	100	1,629
To Bristol	—	2,515	To W. Indies	—	1,034
To Glasgow	—	5,270			

GROCERIES—Are only in moderate request at previous figures. The day's business consists of 80 bags Laguayra Coffee at 10¼c.@10¾c.; 200 Rio do. at 10¼c. ₱ lb.; 150 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses at 18½c. ₱ gallon.; 370 hhds. Cuba Sugar at 4c.@5¼c.; 206 Porto Rico do. at 4¾c.@5¼c., and 50 boxes brown Havana do. at 6½c. ₱ lb.

HAY—River is more sought after at 65c.@70c. for shipment, and 80c.@90c. for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Of last year's growth, are quiet and languid at 25c.@28c. ₱ lb. Old commands but 16c.@18c. ₱ lb.

LATHS—Eastern continue in fair demand, at $1 75 ₱ thousand.

METALS—With the exception of sales of 150 tons Scotch Pig Iron, at $41@$42, usual credit, ₱ ton, we have nothing new to notice under this head.

OILS—The market remains very dull and heavy for Whale, Sperm and Olive. Linseed has been purchased to the extent of only 4,000 gallons, in lots, at 80c.@82c. ₱ gallon. Lard has not varied.

PROVISIONS—Pork is not so freely offered, while it is in good demand, mainly for home use. Hence it favors factors, though there is some irregularity in prices. There were 630 bbls. sold, chiefly at $12 12½ for Mess, and $10 25@$10 37½ for Prime ₱ bbl. We have heard of nothing new in Cut-meats, which are in fair request at steady prices. Lard is a little brisker but not dearer. 400 bbls. Prime changed hands at 9¼c. @9½c. ₱ lb. Beef displays no essential alteration. There have been 180 bbls. taken at $12@$13 for Country Mess: $15@$15 50 for City do.; $15 75@$16 for repacked Chicago do.; and $17 for extra do. ₱ bbl. Prime is scarce and nominal. Beef Hams are unaltered. Butter is more sought after at 12c@16c. for Ohio; 16c.@20c. for

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

...BROTHER & Co.—Trade Salesroom, ... NEW-YORK FALL TRADE SALE OF BOOKS, STEREOTYPE PLATES, &c.; commencing on TUESDAY MORNING, August 15, 1854, and continuing throughout the week and during week following. Sales to commence each day at 9 o'clock, A. M. The catalogue is now ready for distribution to the trade. The regular sale of stationery will commence on TUESDAY MORNING, August 22, in the upper salesroom. The catalogue of the portion of the sale is in preparation, and will be issued on the 1st of August.

D. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday) July 26, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 31 Clark-st., corner of Spring-st., a general assortment of Genteel Furniture, belonging to a family going West—consisting of the usual assortment of carpets, mahogany sofa, chairs, tables, bedsteads and bedding, looking glasses, ottomans, &c. Also, the Kitchen Furniture, with which the sale will commence.

Also, at 12 o'clock, at No. 130 Hamersley-st. near Washington-st., a small assortment of Genteel Furniture—comprising mahogany chairs, sofa, fancy table, plate pier-glass, hair-cloth bedstead, parlor stove, &c., and a variety of other articles.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer, store No. 64 Nassau-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SAMUEL OSGOOD will sell THIS DAY, (by order of the Assignees) TUESDAY, July 25, at 10 o'clock, at No. 79 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., the whole of the stock of the marble yard formerly of Messrs. Hitherington & Northerdell—consisting of marble mantels, slabs, a large assortment of cut and uncut marble; also, tools, and the whole to be sold without reserve.

GEO. W. JENKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE UPPER MORRISSANIA PROPERTY—DUMONT & JENKINS will sell at auction on THURSDAY, July 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 9 6-10 acres of land in one parcel, on the southeast corner of Fordham and Locust-avs. within five minutes' walk of the railroad station. This property is bounded on three sides by public roads, 500 feet on Fordham-av, and about 800 feet on Locust-av, and consists of 5 acres rich meadow and the remainder in forest trees.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WM. WITTERS will sell on WEDNESDAY, at 10 o'clock, at the house, No. 207 10th-st., all the genteel parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture of the above house; parlor, entire, pier glasses, damask and lace curtains, carpets, bedsteads, bedding, dressing bureaus, &c.; also dining and kitchen furniture, &c.

D. D. NASH, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF THE CONTENTS OF STONY YARD, 25th-st., near 10th-av., at 12 M. on WEDNESDAY, 26th inst., consisting of curb, gutter, flagging, corner stone, steps and other stone.

JOHN WILSON, Deputy Sheriff.

MEDICAL.

THE "SECRET MONITOR".—The undersigned having been appointed sole agent for the United States for the sale of Doctors R. & L. PERRY & CO.'S, of London, Eng., SPECIFIC REMEDIES, has located the agency at No. 71 Leonard-st., a few doors west from Broadway, where the following articles can be procured by the single bottle, box, &c., or in large quantities:

DR. PERRY'S CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM, is expressly employed to renovate the impaired powers of life, when exhausted by the influence exerted by solitary indulgence on the system. Its action is purely balsamic; its power in relaxing and the frame in all cases of nervous and sexual debility, obstinate gleet, impotency, barrenness and debilities arising from venereal excesses, has been demonstrated by its unvarying success in thousands of cases. To those persons who are prevented entering the married state by the consequences of early errors it is invaluable. Price $3 50 per bottle, or four quantities in one for $9, by which $3 are saved.

DR. PERRY'S CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE, an anti-syphilitic remedy, for purifying the system from venereal contamination, and is recommended for any of the varied forms of secondary symptoms, such as eruptions on the skin, blotches on the head and face, enlargement of the throat, tonsils and uvula; threatened destruction of the nose, pain in the bones, &c. No action is purely deterrive, and its beneficial influence on the system is undeniable. Price $3 50 and $9 per bottle.

DR. PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS constitute an effectual remedy in all cases of gonorrhœa, gleet, stricture, and diseases of the urinary organs. Price $1, $1 50, and $3 per box.

Full directions, as well as a book of 200 pages, being an elaborate description of the various diseases for which the above are the remedies, accompanying each article. All communications (post-paid) will be promptly attended to, and the articles forwarded to any part of the United States, by Express or otherwise, as may be directed.

ABRAHAM G. LEVY, M. D.
Consulting Surgeon, No. 78 Leonard-st.

HEAR YE—HEAR YE—HEAR YE—For why will ye die with the CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, OR CHOLERA MORBUS, in whatever form they may appear, when Dr. EZRA EDSON'S CHOLERA AND DYSENTERY SYRUP will cure you of any of the above complaints, with all their attendant evils, and that, too, in an incredible short time; in its operation it produces a most agreeable sensation, allays all cramp and irritation in the stomach and bowels, calming all nervous excitability, diffusing a gentle warmth and perspiration throughout the whole system, imparting an invigorating influence to all parts of the system. It is perfectly safe to use in all circumstances and conditions. Thousands of certificates of its most wonderful cures could be obtained, if they were deemed necessary; but the low price of the article, together with its importance in these fearful diseases, must induce the afflicted to try it, and when once tested, it will furnish its own recommend. Try it, and be ye healed. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William, and at WM. D. CRUMBIE'S, No. 852 Broadway.

...INSTITUTION—FOR ... AND ... Physician ... Institution is located ... and commodious ... Gymnasium for bodily exercise is attached to it; baths in the house; warm and cold sea baths within 10 minutes' drive, &c. Applications to be made to LOUIS BAUER, M. D., at the office of the establishment, before 10 o'clock A. M., or by letter to Box No. 147, Brooklyn Post-Office.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition—345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases, both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 225 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all these diseases from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 944 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted. *Courier Des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book* and New-Brunswick *Times*.

$500 REWARD.—Dr. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE is the most effectual preparation sold. Long experience has proved that it will radically cure any case. This desirable result is obtained in from two to three days; and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary any deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep, or healthy digestion, the nuisance is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be produced by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Sole agent for the City, C. H. RING, No. 122 Broadway, corner of John-st. N. B.—The celebrated Rose Wash sold as above.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are suitable for every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in a good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. COBBETT, No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one speciality of the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method of treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

S. KNEELAND, M. D.—No. 4 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st. Throat and lung diseases. 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ÆOLIAN, GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS—From HALLET, DAVIS & CO., and other celebrated makers, in every variety of style of superior tone, for sale at the lowest rates. Second-hand pianos at $30, $80, $90, $100, $150. Model Melodions and Reed Organs, of extra finish and superior tone, at wholesale and retail, at factory prices. Weekly and monthly payments taken for a portion of the amount.

NEW MUSIC.—The Know-Nothing Grand March, 25 cents. Know-Nothing Quickstering Song, 25 cents. Know-Nothing Waltz, 13 cents. Allie Lee Song and Chorus, 25 cents. Just published by BERRY & GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

ATTENTION IS RESPECTFULLY CALLED to our extensive assortment of PIANO-FORTES of all sizes, from 6 to 7½ octaves, which, owing to dull times and a tight money market, we are selling off at very reduced prices for cash. "A nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling." Celestial pianos, a new and gigantic improvement on the common piano, also manufactured and for sale by us only. These pianos are equal to any two 7-octave pianos in power, at the same time are unequalled in richness, purity and sweetness of tone. Pianos to rent with privilege of purchasing. Call and see.
ELY & MUNGER, No. 321 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—J. & C. FISCHER have removed their Warerooms from No. 178 Greenwich-st. to their new Manufactory, Nos. 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., New-York, where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of Pianos, with all the best modern improvements made under their own supervision, and warranted to stand any climate. Also, Pianos with the Æolian attachment. Piano-fortes tuned, repaired, or taken in exchange.

AN EXCELLENT INSTRUMENT FOR THE PARLOR OR CHURCH is MASON & HAMLIN'S Improved MODEL MELODION and REED ORGAN, highly recommended by such musicians as LOWELL MASON, WM. B. BRADBURY, GEO. F. ROOT, GEO. W. MORGAN, L. H. SOUTHARD, and many others. A full assortment of the above Melodions; Hallett, Davis & Co.'s unrivalled Piano-Fortes; New-York Pianos, (new and second-hand,) with all the latest musical publications, for sale to dealers and others, at the lowest rates. BERRY & GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODIONS—Of every variety, from $45 to $150, suitable for the parlor, lecture room, lodge room, or small church. Believing them to be better in tone, more durable and better finished than those of any other make, we have accepted the agency, and keep for sale only those manufactured by PRINCE & CO.
WILLIAM HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, opposite the Park, sole agents for PRINCE & Co.'s celebrated Melodions.

ATTENTION—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES at our new and spacious warerooms, No. 361 Broome-st., (a few doors east of Broadway,) which in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivaled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons.
LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

ENCAUSTIC TILES for floors of churches and public buildings, and for vestibules, halls, dining rooms, conservatories, and hearths in dwellings. These tiles are of an almost infinite variety of patterns, are very hard and strong, and are suitable for houses in all parts of the country. Also, Garnish chimney tops, suited to every style of building, and recommended in Downing's work as peculiarly appropriate for cemeteries generally. For sale by HERRING, COATES & YOULE, No. 270 Pearl-st., New York.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, New-York, June 6, 1854.—A dividend of ten per cent on the capital stock of this Bank will be paid on the first day of July next. The capital stock will be increased fifty per cent, or one million dollars, payable one-half on the 1st day of July, on the first day of July next, and the other half on the ninth day of November next. The new stock will be distributed to the old stockholders in the ratio of the share of new stock to every two shares of old stock, according to the stock ledger on the morning of the 23d instant. The rights to fractional parts of shares may be transferred and combined so as to obtain full shares. Any stockholder may at any time after the 30th instant, pay in his new shares in full, and be entitled to rebate at the rate of seven per cent per annum, on the money, to the 6th November. The latter half of the increased Stock will not be entitled to any portion of the semi-annual dividend in November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d instant to the 1st July inclusive.
C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.

PHŒNIX BANK, New-York, June 27, 1854.
FINAL DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of the late PHŒNIX BANK, whose charter expired on the first day of January, 1854, hereby give notice that they will pay the final dividend of seven (7) per cent. to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after SATURDAY, the 1st of July, 1854. Said dividend being in full and final settlement of all claims and demands against the late Phœnix Bank, and against the undersigned Trustees thereof.
(Signed) THOMAS TILESTON,
HENRY CARY,
JOSHUA J. HENRY,
Trustees of the late Phœnix Bank.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.—The Trustees of this Institution have declared the usual dividend, for the six months, ending June 30, of 6 per cent, on amounts of $5 to $500, inclusive, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500, payable on and after THURSDAY, July 20, 1854, at the banking house. Interest not called for will be added as principal to the credit of such depositors.
HON. JACOB A. WESTERVELT, Presidents.
PHILLIP W. ENGS,
ISAAC T. SMITH, } Vice Presidents.
W. H. ELSWORTH, Secretary.

LAKE ERIE, WABASH AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest dividend for the past six months will be paid on the 1st August by the undersigned at No. 56 Wall-st., at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all stock of the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Company, recorded on the books in this City, and on which all instalments, called in up to this date, (amounting to 85 per cent., or $42 50 per share,) shall have been paid. The transfer books will be closed from July 20 to Aug. 2 inclusive. By order of the Board,
E. WHITEHOUSE, Treasurer.

TOLEDO AND ILLINOIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest dividend for the past six months will be paid on the 1st August, by the undersigned, at No. 56 Wall-st., at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all stock of the Toledo and Illinois Railroad Company recorded on the books in this City, and on which all instalments called in up to this date (amounting to 85 per cent. or $42 50 per share) shall have been paid. The transfer books will be paid from the 20th inst. to 2d prorimo, inclusive. By order of the Board.
E. WHITEHOUSE, Assistant Treasurer.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK.—The Trustees of this Institution have ordered that interest to the 1st instant, be paid to depositors entitled thereto, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $300 at the corner of 4th and South 3d-sts., daily, from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM WALL, President.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 19 Wall-st.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of 7 per cent. payable at the office of the Company, on and after the 15th inst.—NEW-YORK, July 12, 1854. Transfer books will be closed until that date. By order.
RICHARD A. OAKLY, Secretary.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after July 6. The Transfer Books will be closed to that date inclusive.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the GOLD HILL MINING COMPANY have THIS DAY declared the fifth dividend of ten per cent from the earnings of the last two months ending the 12th inst., and payable on the 1st of August next. The Transfer Bonds will be closed from the 28th to 31st insts., both inclusive.
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1854. J. H. SMITH, President.

DIVIDEND.—BANK OF THE CAPITOL, ALBANY, July 1, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock of this bank, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 15th inst. Stockholders registered on the New-York books, will receive their dividend at the Merchants' Exchange Bank. By order of the Board,
H. G. GILBERT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.—The Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., for the last six months, payable on demand. The transfer books will be closed on the 26th inst.—NEW-YORK, July 17, 1854. EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 111 Broadway, July 17, 1854. A dividend of 3½ per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, has been declared payable from the earnings to 1st August, on the 15th August next.
D. P. BARHYDT, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1854.

DIVIDEND—THE MANHATTAN GAS LIGHT CO. have declared a dividend of two dollars and fifty cents per share on the full stock, and one dollar and thirty-seven and a half cents per share on the scrip stock, payable on demand.
S. H. HOWARD, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—SUFFOLK BANK—NEW-YORK, July 19, 1854.—The President and Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent. (3½,) payable 1st of August. The transfer books will be closed from 28th inst. till that day. By order of the Board.
M. M. BRADLEY, Chashier.

DIVIDEND.—HANOVER INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of six per cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 1 Hanover-square. By order of the Board. A. M. MCKEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 6 Broad st.—NEW-YORK, July 1, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been this day declared, payable on demand.
R. O. GLOVER, Sec'y.

LAKE ERIE, WABASH AND ST. LOUIS AND TOLEDO AND ILLINOIS RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Coupons due on these Bonds on 1st proximo, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.
E. WHITEHOUSE, Treasurer.

BANK NOTICES.

SAVINGS BANK, corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.—MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—And for the benefit of all classes of persons, OPEN DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., (WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8.) This Institution receives deposits from minors and married women. Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent. on sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under.

Hon. JACOB A. WESTERVELT, (Mayor,) President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, 1st Vice President; ISAAC T. SMITH 2d Vice President.
W. H. ELSWORTH, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Hon. J. A. Westervelt,	Francis B. Conhow,	Jacob Campbell, Jr.
Hen. C. Crolius,	Edward Bridge,	James H. Fish,
Philip W. Engs,	Charles L. Vase,	Samuel B. Ashbey,
Isaac T. Smith,	Hugh Munro,	James W. Elevell,
Charles Miles,	E. S. Brooks,	Wm. H. Hazard,
Samuel Leeds,	C. W. Thomas,	N. L. McCready,
Joseph Jamison,	C. M. Livingston,	N. E. James.
		G. W. Quintard.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Oct. 17, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the MERCHANTS' BANK, of Chautauque County, at Mina, in said County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.
o19,'53-1aw2yW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 17, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to PLATT ADAMS, an individual banker, (New-York Stock Bank, Durham, Greene County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.
jy19,'54-1aw2yW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, July 19, 1854.—The GEO. WASHINGTON BANK (Corning,) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of THE MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE BANK in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

PEOPLES' BANK OF PATERSON—Notice is hereby given that all claims in favor of this Bank or of the Receivers, will be disposed of by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the office of the Receivers, at Paterson, N. J., on TUESDAY, the 5th day of September next, at 11 o'clock A. M., unless previously settled. Catalogues of the claims will be furnished on application to either of the Receivers, during the week preceding the sale.
C. S. VAN WAGONER,
WILLIAM P. DAY,
J. VAN ARSDALE, } Receivers, &c.
PATERSON, N. J., July 8, 1854.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS.—Damaged black Coburg cloths, plaid and plain muslins, ginghams, linens, table cloths, black broadcloths, black silks, &c., for sale by W. MATHEWS & CO., Nos. 52 and 54 Catherine-st.

COTTON ROPE.—Assorted sizes of first quality constantly on hand. For sale by WM. WALL & SONS, No. 216 Front-st.

TEAS, FAMILY GROCERIES, WINES BRANDIES, ALES, PORTER, &c., &c., of the best qualities known to this market. WM. H. UNDERHILL, respectfully solicits the patronage of families and dealers, and assures them that every article will be found as represented, and sold at the lowest possible profit. Claret Wines, $2 25, $2 50, $3 50, &c., per dozen, subject to a deduction of 50 cents per dozen for empty bottles. All orders packed for the country delivered with dispatch. No. 430 Broome-street, corner of Crosby.

KINSLEY & DARLING'S DRUG HOUSE—No. 62 Vesey-st., near Greenwich, New-York.—Choice Medicines, Chemicals, Oils, Perfumery, &c., low for cash.

Cream Tartar,	Bath Brick,	Indigo,	Alcohol,
Carb Soda,	Sal Soda,	Matches,	Camphene,
Castile Soap,	Saleratus,	Spices	Lamp Oil,
Olive Oil,	Arrow Root,	Extracts,	Paints, &c.

for druggists, grocers' bakers, confectioners, dyers, &c.

WM. CORBIERE, LIFE PRESERVER AND BATHING BUOYANTS, No. 24 Fulton-st., Manufactures Nos. 16 Stanton-st., and 148 Avenue A, New-York. N. B.—The Bathing Buoyant is durable and cheap, plain or decorated; no puncture or holes will deprive it of its buoyancy; will sustain in deep water any individual without the least exertion. Its use greatly enhances the pleasure of bathing.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Buyers of this fashionable style of furniture are solicited to examine the stock at the salesroom and factory of S. H. WARWICK, No. 62 White-st., three doors west of Broadway. N. B.—The trade and shippers supplied as usual.

TO PRINTERS.—The subscribers are agents for the sale of SUPERIOR PRINTING INKS, manufactured by Parsons, Fletcher & Co., London, and keep on hand the finest qualities of Wood-cut and Colored Inks.
R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—For all parts of the world, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner for every State in the Union. No. 1½ Warren-st., corner Broadway. N. B.—Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, New-York, July 11, 1854.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held on THIS DAY, an instalment of FIVE DOLLARS per share on all the shares of the capital Stock of the Company, (excepting the ten thousand shares on which twenty dollars per share and the ten thousand shares on which ten dollars per share have already been paid in,) has this day been assessed, and required to be paid by the several parties in whose names the said shares of Stock now stand respectively, to the Treasurer, on or before the 10th day of August, 1854, and the Transfer Books are closed from this day, till the 21st July inst., and no transfer of Stock will be permitted until the instalment called thereon, be paid. By order of the Board of Directors,
M. B. EDGAR, Treasurer.

BONDS FOR SALE.—The NASHVILLE & CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY have for sale 150 Bonds of $1,000 each. They are the Bonds of the Company endorsed and guaranteed by the State of Tennessee, and are made receivable by the Comptroller of the State as a basis for private banking, under the Free Banking Law of that State. Part of these Bonds have twenty, and part twenty-five years to run, from 1st Jan., 1854, and bear six per cent. interest, payable with coupons half yearly, 1st Jan. and 1st July, in New-York, the payment of the interest on these Bonds is provided for by the Statute in the same manner as in regard to the State Bonds proper, the Bank of Tennessee being in such case the fiscal agent of the State, and charged equally in the one case as the other, with protecting the faith of the State. Nothing is receivable under the Free Banking Law of Tennessee, as a basis for banking except Bonds of the United States, Bonds of the State of Tennessee, and these Bonds guaranteed as above. From the high rates required to be paid for both of the first two kinds of Bonds, these Bonds will find a ready sale in Tennessee, independent of their general value in the market. Persons wishing to buy will apply to the President of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New-York, or to the undersigned, at Nashville, Tenn., for terms. The latest information will be furnished of the state of the Bond, and its capacity to pay.
V. K. STEVENSON, President N. & C. R. R. Co.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—The Board of Directors of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company have this day declared, out of their earnings expended in construction, an extra dividend of ten per cent. in stock, to be apportioned to those who shall be holders of the full stock of the Company, on the 15th day of July next; being one share for every ten shares, or one-tenth part of a share for each share held on that day. Holders will have the right to assign the fractional parts to which they may be entitled; and certificates for every ten fractional parts standing in any one name, and for said whole shares, will be issued on and after the 18th day of August next. Dividends declared thereafter will be paid upon all such whole shares as upon other stock of the Company, but dividends will not accrue upon the fractional parts that shall have been consolidated into one share, and a certificate issued therefor.—New-York, June 10, 1854.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, No. 2 Hanover-st., New-York, July 6, 1854.—In order to facilitate an examination now being made by a Committee of the Board of Directors of this Company into its Stock accounts, all persons holding certificates of Stock of the Company are specially requested to present the same to the undersigned at this office so that an account of the same may be taken. Persons residing at a distance who cannot conveniently present or send in their certificates, are requested to communicate by letter, stating the number of each certificate held by them, and the number of shares for which it purports to have been issued, and by whom signed.—By order of the Board of Directors. WM. REMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY—BRIDGEPORT, July 20, 1854.—By resolution of the Directors of this Company, holders of certificates of capital stock of the same, are specially requested to forward to the undersigned a statement giving a description of the same, as follows, to wit:
1st. Number of the certificate
2d. To whom, or in whose favor given.
3d. Number of shares for which it purports to have been issued.
4th. Date of the certificate.
5th. By whom signed.
The New-York Transfer Agency is discontinued, and transfer books are closed till further notice.
H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

THE OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY—CINCINNATI, July 3, 1854.—The biennial meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution, prescribed by the laws thereof, for the election of Trustees, will be holden at the office of the Company in this City, on SATURDAY, the 30th September next. There will be a special meeting of the Stockholders on THURSDAY, the 28th September, at the same place, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the consideration of particular matters connected with the interests of the Institution. By order,
W. GREENE, Secretary.

NOTICE—OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, July 13, 1854.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, on the second TUESDAY in August next, the 8th, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 74 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, four fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	J. F. G. Foster,	J. M. Waterbury,
D. B. Fearing,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell,	John D. Jones,	George Bliss,
A. C. Dowling,	M. W. Hamilton,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	Denning Duer,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
George W. Riggs,	John Stuart, Jr.,	Fred. A. Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	James C. Bell,
Chas. H. Russell,	Ed. C. Center,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred. G. Foster,
Peleg Hall,	Robert S. Hone.	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, INCORPORATED IN 1824.—Office No. 4 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, New-York. This Company, having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution. DIRECTORS:

William Ellsworth,	Richard Martin,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John R. Briggs,	Charles A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
William Okell,	N. P. Freeman,	Chas. T. Cromwell,
P. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
H. Quackenboss,	Andre Fromont,	Samuel F. Whitney,
Geo. Gilfillan,	C. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM F. DAY, President.
WILLIAM E. LEGGETT, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CASH CAPITAL, $300,000—Office, No. 108 Broadway, corner of Cedar-st.—This Company is now prepared to insure buildings, merchandise, personal property, and ships in port and their cargoes, against loss or damage by fire:

DIRECTORS.

James L. Graham,	Daniel Parish,	Evan R. Bobb,
E. Whitehouse,	G. A. Colover,	G. L. Beeckman,
J. B. Varnum,	Marvin Bacon, Jr.,	Joseph M. Strong,
Leonard Appleby,	Isaac E. Taylor,	Lorrain Freeman,
F. H. Wolcott,	W. Delano, Jr.,	Edwd Macomber,
Wm. K. Strong,	Henry V. Butler,	John La Farge,
Moses Taylor,	B. R. McIlvaine,	Chas. E. Appleby,
Jas. O. Sheldon	Henry Dwight, Jr.,	Jeremiah Wilbur.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chardavoyne,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Mild,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas H. Marshall.
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley.	Wm H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of 6 per cent. for six months, payable on the 1st day of July next at the office, No. 7 Wall-st. W. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.
JUNE 26, 1854.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 5 Tryon-row, cor. Chatham-st.—Insures on the most favorable terms against loss and damage by fire on dwellings, stores, merchandise, &c. JOHN BRUCE, Pres.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GOLD WATCHES, DIAMOND PINS, BROOCHES, &c.—Together with a rich assortment of Silver and Plated ware.

GOLD WATCHES, from.....$20 to $300
SILVER TEA SETS, from.....120 to 500
PLATED TEA SETS, (double plated) from.....12 to 60

All our goods are warranted to be as represented; should they prove otherwise the money will be refunded. Silver equal to Coin. SQUIRE, LANDER & CO.,
No. 97 Fulton-st.

INDEPENDENT SECOND WATCHES.—Very fine independent second and quarter-second watches, for timing horses, in gold and silver cases, double and single time, for sale at less than usual prices, wholesale and retail.
G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

PATENT LEVER WATCHES.—Fine English patent lever watches, in gold and silver cases, full jeweled and plain, fine time-keepers, for sale, wholesale and retail, at less than usual prices
G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

CHRONOMETER WATCHES.—Very fine pocket chronometers, which run without any perceptible variation, for sale at less than usual prices, wholesale and retail.
G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

JURGENSEN WATCHES.—Splendid Jurgensen watches, levers and chronometers, perfect time-keepers, for sale, very low, wholesale and retail.
G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

COOPER WATCHES.—Gold Cooper duplex and lever watches, some in hunting cases, splendid time-keepers, for sale very low, at wholesale and retail, by G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

WATER COOLERS AND ICE.

KEEP COOL—WATER COOLER! WATER COOLERS!!—A large assortment of the above article manufactured and kept constantly on hand in lots to suit purchasers. A liberal discount made to wholesale dealers. The above is superior to many others in style and workmanship. Dealers would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. For sale at Nos. 272 and 272½ Pearl-st., by BENHAM, WHITNEY & CO.

ICE, ICE, ICE.—The Knickerbocker Ice Company have taken the old established depôt, No. 2 Furman-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton Ferry, formerly occupied by the Crystal Lake Ice Co. All orders left at the office No. 2 Furman-st., or No. 190 West-st., corner Duane, and No. 368 West-st., corner Christopher, New-York, will be promptly attended to. JOHN D. ASEOUGH & CO.

$100 REWARD.—TO THE MANUFACTURERS OF BANK-NOTE PAPER.—The Executive Committee of the Association of Banks for the Supression of Counterfeiting hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the best specimen, in the opinion of the Committee, of Bank-Note Paper, of not less than five hundred sheets, which may be submitted to them on or before the 1st day of January next. All paper submitted, except that selected by the Committee, to be returned to the persons submitting the same. J. M. GORDON, Sec'y.
BOSTON, March 21, 1854.

CAUTION.—Whereas different parties are making and selling HEISE'S PATENT LEVER SHIRT STUDS, we hereby notify all persons that we have bought the patent and that we alone have the right to manufacture said studs. Any one violating our right in the case will be prosecuted. We are enlarging our arrangements, and shall soon be able to fill all orders for this so long desired and beautiful article. SMITH, DREY & EDDY,
No. 195 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

FARE REDUCED.—GREAT WESTERN MAIL ROUTE—SEVEN MILES' DISTANCE SAVED OVER ANY OTHER ROUTE BY STEAMBOAT ON THE LAKE TO CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—(Carrying the Great Western United States Through Mail).—Passengers can be ticketed through to all

...LAND.

...Voting at the Late ...—Interesting Question as ...ency of Gunt Election.

...Kings County Court of Sessions, ... Brooklyn yesterday, Patrick Byrne, ar... Constable Mundell, for illegally voting at ... election, held June 1, 1854, in the Third ... of the Sixth Ward, Brooklyn, was placed ... for trial on an indictment for that offence.

The election was held by virtue of an act of the Legislature authorizing the Common Council to determine provisionally what sources and in what manner it shall be supplied with water. "But before such plan shall be executed," says the act, "an intelligible outline of the plan, with the estimated cost of its execution, shall be published in the Corporation papers for fifteen days, and the sense of the electors, upon such plan, shall be taken, as hereinafter provided." The act further declares, "That the Common Council shall cause a poll to be opened in each Election District of said city, on or after the fifteenth day subsequent to the first publication of said plan, of which poll fifteen days' notice shall be given in said Corporation papers." The act then provides that if a majority of the people shall approve of said plan, it shall be executed, but not before such approval; but if not so approved by the electors of the city, then the Common Council shall, from time to time, submit other plans, until the approval of the electors shall be obtained.

The clause making it an indictable offence to vote at this election, is in these words: "The election laws of this *State*, so far as applicable, shall apply to said election." J. Winslow, Esq., Assistant District Attorney, appeared in behalf of the people. Andrew Driscoll, Esq., for defendant.

The prosecution clearly proved that the defendant voted at the place charged in the indictment; that he lived out of the election district, and that he was not naturalized.

Counsel for defendant contended that the act of the Legislature, authorizing the election was null and void, because water could never be introduced into the city until the electors approved of a plan, and that the Legislature had no power by either itself or its agents, the Common Council, to declare that by such means and in such manner, water should be introduced, and then submit that plan to the electors for their approval or rejection; that this would give the electors the power of repealing a law of the Legislature, or which is the same in effect, prevent its going into effect. In support of this, counsel referred to cases of *Thorne vs. Cramer*, 15 Barb., 112, and *Bradley vs. Baxter*, ib., p. 122.

The Court ruled that the Legislature conferred on the Common Council the power to enter into a contract for the introduction of water, and that the Common Council had the power to submit that contract to the electors for their approval or disapproval. His Honor held the act as constitutional.

The counsel for the defendant further contended that as the testimony established that there was no publication of the notice required by law, designating the places where the election polls were to be held, for 15 days prior to the time of holding the election, but on the contrary that 10 days' notice only of that fact was given to the electors, the election was irregular and void, and the defendant could not be punished for voting at it.

The Court held that the direction by the Legislature to the Common Council, to publish a notice of where the polls were to be held for 15 days prior to the election, was merely directory, and that the omission on their part so to do did not invalidate the election.

Again, the counsel for defendant urged that a penalty must be directly imposed, before a defendant could be made subject to it; that the clause in the act referred to, making it an indictable offence to vote at the election in question, merely referred to the "Election laws of the State," and was not, therefore, sufficiently specific. Referred to Jones *vs.* Estis, (2 Johns R. 379.)

It was held by the Court that the language was sufficiently broad to render an illegal voting at this election an indictable offence.

The above rulings were all excepted to by defendant's counsel.

The Jury rendered a verdict of "Guilty," after a short deliberation.

A stay of judgment was granted until Tuesday next, to allow time to make up bill of exceptions.

THE CONVICTED EXCISE COMMISSIONERS—SENTENCE AGAIN DEFERRED.—The Court of Oyer and Terminer assembled in Brooklyn, yesterday, to pass sentence on John Cavanaugh and Isaac Crampton, Excise Commissioners, heretofore convicted of misdemeanor for granting licenses to persons to sell spiritous liquors, not having the necessary accommodations. The name of John Cavanaugh was called, to receive sentence, when his Counsel Mr. Sanxay, stated that he had received no notice of the intention to pass sentence at that time, or he should have been prepared for it; he knew that Mr. Cavanaugh had good cause for being absent—his wife was lying at the point of death.

Judge Rockwell said the extent of the punishment would depend somewhat upon the action of the Commissioners of Excise. If they threw out the applications and refused to grant licenses to those not legally qualified, it was intimated the punishment would be lighter than if they pursued the contrary course. He cared not a copper for public opinion, so far as his judicial acts went. It would make no difference with him, but he wished counsel to hand in an affidavit (counsel having stated they had, he believed, complied with the desire of the Court) that they had done so—something that could be published. The public very properly feel an interest in the matter. The affidavit was promised, and the defendants were ordered to be brought up for sentence in the September Term. The Oyer and Terminer then adjourned.

MEETING OF LIQUOR DEALERS.—A meeting of the liquor dealers of the First and Second Wards of Williamsburg was held last evening at Swift's Union Hotel, in Grand-street, for the purpose of taking action in reference to the ordinance of the Common Council, now being enforced, relative to the closing of taverns on Sunday. Mr. THOMAS BERRY was chosen Chairman, and Mr. P. BRADY acted as Secretary. After some conversation, the following preamble and resolution was presented and adopted, after which the meeting was adjourned to Thursday evening:

Whereas, We have always been led to believe that, as citizens of the United States, amenable to the laws of the land and to the customs of society, we were at liberty to follow the dictates of our own consciences as to what we should eat and what we should drink, and

Whereas, We hold that no freeman can or should be compelled to abstain from the use of any beverage as may seem to him meet and proper on Sunday or at other times, and

Whereas, We believe the present ordinances of the Common Council of this city, in relation to the closing of taverns on Sundays, to be in direct opposition to the Maine Laws, in such case made and provided, therefore,

Resolved, That we hereby protest against the enforcement of the said ordinance, and will take all legal and proper steps to protect our rights and restrain the Chief Magistrate of our city in enforcing the same.

DEATH BY CHOLERA IN A WAGON.—Yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock, an unknown German died of cholera while being conveyed to the Flatbush hospital. It appears that he was taken ill in front of Mr. CHARLES BECK'S house in Bushwick about noon. Mr. BECK was conveying the man to the hospital, when he died while coming through First-avenue. The body was taken to the bell-tower in Fourth-street. Deceased wore a green frock coat, gray woolen pants, a white cotton shirt and a cloth cap.

THE SUNDAY ORDINANCE.—The following named persons were fined $10 each, yesterday, by Mayor WALL, on the charge of breaking the Sunday ordinance by keeping open house: Edmund Boeher, John Bearney, James Angus, John Schneider, Ellick & Graws, F. Swift, J. W. Dick, Mr. E. Neville. Mr. Neville declined paying the fine, on the ground of illegality, and was sent to jail.

CHOLERA REPORT.—Two cases of cholera were reported to the Board of Health yesterday, both fatal, viz.: Mrs. JOHN HAUFEIN, No. 144 Johnson-street, and Mrs. VOLKEL, corner of Graham and Montrose-avenues.

RESIGNED.—Major J. W. BRAISTED has tendered his resignation as Captain of the Sheriff's Deputies. Mr. JAMES H. PERRY has been unanimously elected to fill the vacancy.

MORE TROUBLE.—Mr. JOSEPH W. HARMON, has commenced a suit against the city of Brooklyn, "for the recovery of damages incurred by their not receiving and considering his offer for the Railroad grants."

INCREASE OF PAY.—On and after the 1st day of August, the Assistant Captains of Police in Brooklyn will receive $3 per day, instead of $2 as heretofore.

NEW-JERSEY.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Regatta at Hoboken.

There was a Regatta yesterday at Hoboken. The following boats started and came in, in the time annexed.

	FIRST COURSE. Minutes.	Seconds.	SECOND COURSE. Minutes.	Seconds.
The Fulton	3	19	4	29
Gipsey	3	22	4	34
The Austin	3	25	—	—
The Poole	3	25½	—	—
The Quaker	3	25½	—	—
The Tornado	3	27	—	—

There was a technical dispute whether it was the *Gipsey* or the *Fulton* which won the race. It arose on the point as to whether the short boat should, at the end of the race, allow two seconds. If it be allowed, the *Gipsey* was the victor.

☞ CAREN JOHNSON, tried before the Recorder on Monday, for selling liquor without a license, was found guilty and fined $10.

CORNER-STONE LAID.—On Wednesday, July 12, the corner-stone of Grace Church, Plainfield, N. J., was laid by Bishop DOANE, who made an interesting address. Besides Rev. P. E. COX, the Rector elect, there were present Rev. Messrs. MOORE, PEET, ROWLAND, and CLARKSON, Chaplain in the Army.

Cholera at Niagara.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, July 24.

On Saturday and yesterday, exciting rumors were circulated respecting the sudden breaking out of cholera among the Irish laborers at the Suspension Bridge at the Falls, and the reports gathered confirmation when two of our leading medical men, Drs. HAMILTON and HUNT, were requested to repair to the spot to render assistance to the sick. Exaggerated statements have of course gone abroad, and we have been at some pains to ascertain the facts in order to disabuse the public mind and to lay the full particulars before our readers.

It appears that a few days since, a case of cholera occurred on the low ground between the railroad and the upper town, where a large body of laborers work. The case terminated fatally with fearful rapidity, and so great was the consternation among the laborers that a large number of them at once abandoned the work. On Friday the disease raged with violence, and on Saturday, when Drs. HAMILTON and HUNT reached the spot, a number of persons lay in a dying condition, and the deaths had been numerous. These gentlemen applied themselves immediately to their task, and succeeded in restoring some, and in checking the fatal progress of the disease. The sickness was found to be entirely confined to the low ground, where the earth had been excavated, and the upper village is perfectly healthy.

The panic which was spread among the laborers aided the disease and rendered its attacks more deadly. The work was abandoned, and all who had not some relatives fled from the spot in dismay. The deaths in all, we learn, have been about fifty. Yesterday the disease was found to have considerably abated, and the symptoms were less violent. Dr. HAMILTON exhorted all the people to abandon the low ground for some days, and his advice was generally taken. The toll-keepers at the bridge are both dead, and on Saturday and yesterday the gate was abandoned and a free passage was allowed. The disease has been the most fatal on the Canada side, and there were ten burials there yesterday, to four on this side. We do not learn that there is any sickness at all at any of the hotels, and the rumors of deaths there we believe to be wholly unfounded. The shanties on the low ground are now all closed, and all work is entirely suspended.

Destructive Hail-Storm in Addison, Illinois.

Correspondence of the Du Page County Observer.

SAGONE, DU PAGE COUNTY, July 14, 1854.

One of the most destructive hail-storms passed over the north part of the town of Addison, in this County, yesterday, ever known in this region.

It commenced near the west line of the town, extending over a territory about two miles wide, proceeding thence east across the town, and going out of the County near the northeast corner.

Every farmer in its track has lost all his crops; not an item of anything left to sustain him. Wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, vegetables, and fruit—everything destroyed. Fruit trees very much injured. Grass is also injured very much, if not destroyed.

The storm lasted with us about half an hour. Some hail-stones measured five inches in circumference—many four inches. Our crops never looked more promising, but now not an item is left—everything literally destroyed, root and branch.

Yours, respectfully, S. D. PIERCE.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Sunday evening, July 23, by Rev. Wm McALLISTER, Mr. WILLIAM E NASH to Miss JANE A. AUSTIN, both of this City.

In this City, on Sunday, July 23, by Rev. E. Lathrop, CHARLES H. QUAIL, of New-York, to SARAH A. BUTTERFIELD, of London England.

In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, July 24, at the residence of the bride, by Rev Dr Meecher, ELIAS B. BURDGE, Esq., of Savannah, Ga., to Miss MATILDA J. MOWLEN, of Brooklyn.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, at 8½ o'clock, after a lingering illness, Mrs SARAH CHATTERTON, in the 54th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 62 Wooster-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

In this City, on Tuesday, July 25, ROBERT PORTER.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 318 Pearl st., on Wednesday 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Also, the members of the City Grenadiers and officers of the 2d Regiment N. Y. S. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

☞ Troy papers please copy.

At Ravenswood, L. I., on Friday, July 21, EDWARD W. JAUNCEY, in his 25th year, while bathing near the residence of his brother-in-law, Chas H Seymour.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No 26 East 25th-st. Funeral services in Calvary Church, 4th-av and 21st-st.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, July 25, CATHERINE M., wife of Thomas Bird.

The friends of the family, and of her sons-in-law, Edward Phelan and E. J. Delamere, are requested to attend her funeral this (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Edward Phelan, No. 19 Douglass st., Brooklyn.

At East Hampton, L. I., ELLEN L. MILLS, twin child of ETHELBERT S. and ELLEN L. MILLS, of congestion of the brain, aged 17 months and 26 days.

Funeral services this (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of her parents, No. 25 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

At Cohoes on Friday, July 21, CAROLINE M., wife of L. W. Mansfield, and daughter of the late Rev. L. P. Bayard, D. D.

At Neenah, Wisconsin, on Saturday, July 15, HELEN A., wife of Aaron H Cronkhite, aged 22 years youngest daughter of Joseph Allen, Esq. of Broadalbin, Fulton Co., N. Y.

July 20, PHILLIP REID aged 75 years. Funeral from No. 163 Carr-st., Brooklyn. The body was interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Markets see Sixth Page.

TUESDAY, July 25—P. M.

The sailing of the Cunard packet to-morrow caused an active movement in Specie and Foreign bills to-day, although the principal business in the latter was confined to London. The Gold bars brought in by the California steamers yesterday were offered at rates which induced several of the English Bankers to make shipments, and the total engagements for the *Asia* to the hour of 4 o'clock count up $830,000. The Exchange on London ruled 109⅜@109¾. Some of the importers by the ease in the discount market, are able to increase their remittances, as compared with the last two or three packets. On the Continent, the transactions were not large. The rates are quoted in the circular of Messrs. DE COPPET & Co., on Paris, 5.15@5.12½; Amsterdam, 41½@½; Frankfort, 41½@½; Bremen, 78¾@½; Hamburg, 36½@¾, and Antwerp, 5.15@5.16¼. There is no change in the disposition of the Banks, whose official weekly statement of this morning is considered a strong one, to accommodate their dealers on short paper at 7 ₰ cent., and outside discounts are also made with considerable freedom on 3 and 4 months bills at 8@10 ₰ cent., and where the names are very choice, on 6 months at 10 ₰ cent. Demand loans are not active.

The Stock Exchange improved to-day, and a liberal business was done in New-York Central, Erie and Reading shares. The first named recovered nearly the whole of the heavy decline of 4 ₰ cent. yesterday, closing 88, dividend off. The daily contracts making in the Stock for future delivery are quite large. The friends of both Central and Erie are encouraged to-day by the prospect of a satisfactory understanding being arrived at on the subject of fares and freights by the representatives of the two Companies now in conference at Saratoga Springs. The Six ₰ cent. Bonds of the New-York Central were sold at 83; the Erie Convertibles of 1871 at 74, both an advance of 1@2 ₰ cent. on the previous sales. Illinois Central Mortgages fell off to 68½ ₰ cent. In postponing the July division of profits on the business of the Reading Road, the Board of Managers have authorized their President, by circular, to exhibit the comparative operations and profits of the present season including seven months—December 1 to June 30—of the financial year, with a carefully compiled estimate of the Coal tonnage and other traffic for the remaining five months. The result is a Dividend Fund of $982,277 on the Common Stock, or 16.72 ₰ cent. on $6,874,238, after appropriating $575,888 to interest on the Funded Debt; 3½ ₰ cent. on $1,551,700 Preferred Stock, and $100,000 to the Sinking Fund for the purchase of the 5 ₰ cent. Loan of 1836, and the 6 ₰ cent Loan of 1850. The particulars of comparative increase, for seven months, over the corresponding months of the season of 1853, are:

Coal, tonnage	236,685 tons, or 22 ₰ cent.
Merchandise, tonnage	16,010 tons, or 32 ₰ cent.
Number of passengers	6,268 tons, or 14 ₰ cent.

The particulars of the business of the whole year are as follows:

For seven months, 637,537 tons Coal transported	$1,593,772
Passengers, Merchandise and Mail	276,976
Gross receipts	$1,870,748
Expenses, repair of Broadway, Revenue Fund, &c.	926,665
Net earnings, 7 months	$712,583
For *five* months, weekly tonnage much heavier and tolls higher; 1,031,713 tons Coal	$1,681,698
Passengers, Merchandise, &c.	219,126
Gross receipts	$1,900,818
Expenses, Repairs, &c.	847,565—$1,053,223
Nett profits for year	$1,706,791
APPROPRIATED.	
To Interest on Debt	$575,888
Preferred Dividend	108,626
Sinking Fund	100,000—$784,514
Dividend Fund of Common Stock	$982,277

We stated yesterday that no intimation has been given from the Treasury Department of the further purchase of the Public Debt of the United States. The several Loans continue to meet a fair home demand, as a Banking basis, and in their Circular for the steamer to-morrow, Messrs. CAMMANN & Co. quote the certificates and Bonds due in 1856 at 103@104; 1862, 112@115; 1867–68, 119@120. The probability of the final passage by Congress, and approval by the President, of the bill to appropriate $8,500,000 to the creditors of the late Republic of Texas, in lieu of the reserved $5,000,000 Indemnity Bonds, now lodged in the Treasury Department and accumulating interest, and the further payment of $3,000,000 to be made to Mexico, taken in connection with the liberal appropriations for the support of the Government for the current fiscal year, and the possibility, from the unfavorable turn in the trade of the country, of a diminished revenue from Foreign Imports, may influence the postponement of the further purchase of the Public Debt. A semi-official article, which we copy below from the Washington *Union*, favoring the proposed settlement of $8,500,000 to the Texas creditors, strengthens the opinion that the measure will be consummated before the adjournment of Congress for the Autumn recess. Private letters from the Capital, which we have seen to-day, are to the same purport.

The Albany City Loan of $300,000, six ₰ cents, was awarded to-day at from par to 104 ₰ cent. The City Councils of Buffalo, no longer restrained by the contemptible litigation instituted by certain parties resident at Buffalo, have directed the payment in New-York of the July interest on all the bonds of the corporation. For noticing this annoying attempt at repudiation, in seasonable time and proper terms, this journal was taken to task, in language not the most decorous, by one of the Buffalo papers. It is no inconsiderable satisfaction to know that the spirit thus evinced finds no sympathy from the constituted authorities of that flourishing city.

The frauds in the city of London, from false warehouse or dock receipts, to which reference was made in our last paper, on the authority of private letters, we find reported in the London *Economist* of the 8th inst., and the aggregate sum stated at from £300,000 to £400,000. The principals to the transaction absconded, causing the suspension of payment by one of their victims, who had £40,000, and doing much mischief to other parties, as well as creating general distrust in the branch of trade upon which the forgeries were perpetrated.

We recapitulate the principal Railroad earnings of the Country, for the month of June, by comparison with the corresponding month of last year. The smallness of increase on the Erie line has already been explained as growing out of the Engineers' strike during the first and second weeks of the month:

	June, 1854.	June, 1853.
Erie,	$398,750	$336,018
New-York Central	493,733	382,653
New-Haven	74.686	
Hudson River	128,073	94,978
Stonington	21,244	20.966
Baltimore and Ohio	316,802	199,000
Cleveland and Pittsburg	47,729	35,825
Cincinnati, Hamilton, & Dayton	39,975	32,302
Chicago and Rock Island	113,008	40,010
Galena and Chicago	120,879	119,433
Michigan Central	171,359	148,668
Michigan Southern and N. Ind.	185,653	15,592
Macon and Western	19,750	18,563
Milwaukie and Mississippi	45,087	51,039
Northern Ogdensburg	65.000	26.411
Norwich and Worcester	25,786	55,244
Ohio and Pennsylvania	82,059	156,978
Pennsylvania Central	227,652	31,334
Rome and Watertown	39,506	
Indiana Central	27,205	
Total	$2,653,936	$1,765,044

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

CASH ASSETS.

BANKS.	LOANS. July 17.	July 10.	SPECIE. July 17.	July 10.
Citizens' Bank	2 785,556	2,893,786	1,380 258	1,298,374
Louisiana	1,629,119	1,705,621	1,312,427	1,229,635
Louisiana State	2,064,948	2,039,216	1,924,579	1,981,245
Louisiana State	1,213,210	1,176,126	1,933,253	1,927,174
Mech. & Traders	983,701	1,034,338	304,063	349,267
Bk of New Orleans	1,058,904	1,116,527	234,103	281,417
Southern Bank	497,866	495,778	122,093	172,077
Union Bank	645,542	729 365	220,166	182,974
Total	12,879,032	13,391 421	7,481,242	7,422,025
	Decrease....$422,389		Decrease....$10,783	

CASH LIABILITIES.

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. July 17.	July 10.	DEPOSITS. July 17.	July 10.
Citizens' Bank	1,551,450	1,862,559	1,415 915	1,468 721
Canal Bank	1,170 312	1,416,560	997 399	1,017,889
Louisiana	1,177,804	1 162 198	1'567,953	1,558 292
Louisiana State	1,333,155	1,360,335	3,099 173	3,294,182
Mech. & Traders'			766,581	889,778
B'k of N Orleans	496.190	505,945	686,758	631,021
Southern Bank	267,070	277.115	217,060	151,979
Union Bank	342,995	369 035	551,577	515,534
Total	$8,953,919	$8,838,136	10,337,606	10 242 405
	Decrease... $115 783		Decrease ...$95,201	

In addition to the foregoing Cash Assets, the Banks hold Foreign and Domestic Exchange to the extent of the respective figures opposite, as compared with last week:

	July 17.	July 10.
Bank of Louisiana	$674,416	$778,556
Canal Bank	750,137	827,404
Southern Bank	524,701	579,368
Louisiana State Bank	75,335	123,941
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	95,633	92,357
Citizens' Bank	336.017	397,232
Bank of New-Orleans	159 422	137.118
Union Bank	155.445	143.935
	$2,791,106	$3,085,991

Business on the State Canals.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley, left at tide-water during the 3d week in July, in the years 1853 and 1854, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1853	53,487	209,078	193,679	6,188
1854	33.794	93,434	345,513	1.130
Dec.	19,693	Dec. 115,644	Inc, 151,834	Inc. 5,058

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 22d of July, inclusive, during the years 1853 and 1854, is as follows:

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1853	1,040.769	1,935,479	945,757	149,211
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Dec.	506,090	Inc. 176,175	In. 1,985,582	Inc. 77,145

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 22d of July, inclusive, during the years 1852 and 1854, is as follows:

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Dec.	637.265	Inc. 318,066	Inc. 396,025	In. 151,070

By reducing the Wheat to Flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding of last year, shows a decrease of 470,855 bbls. of Flour.

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Flour, bbls	771,944	1,040,769	534,679
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Corn, bushels	2,535,314	945,757	2,931,339
Barley, bushels	75,286	149,211	226,356
Rye, bushels	132.504	46,443	54.529
Other grains, bushels	1,663 920	1,384 627	1,662,307
Beef, bbls	20,124	25,295	8,603
Pork, bbls	64,510	88,763	115.347
Ashes, bbls	20.193	16,273	11,378
Butter, lbs	457,916	574,454	265,870
Lard, lbs	6,156,642	7,877,896	13,735,415
Cheese, lbs	573,417	161,318	123,183
Wool, lbs	1,505,318	1,801,431	193,425
Bacon, lbs	6,707,637	15,216,185	15,347,015

Southern Michigan and Northern Indiana.

[CIRCULAR.]

OFFICE OF THE MICH. SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA R. R. Co.'s, No. 18 WILLIAM-STREET.
COPY OF DIVIDEND NOTICE OF JUNE 21, 1854.

A dividend of five per cent. upon the full stock of these Companies (except construction stock) has been declared, from the net earnings of the current six months, payable in cash, on and after the 5th day of July next, to stockholders who shall be such at the close of the books.

An extra dividend from the surplus earnings has also been declared, payable to the holders of full stock as above, as follows: By the issue to them, on the 1st day of August next, of one share of construction stock for every three shares of old stock held by them; which construction stock will be issued with twenty ₰ cent., endorsed as paid thereon, and subject to the further payment of eighty ₰ cent., payable as follows:

Fifteen per cent. on the 1st day of August.
Fifteen per cent. on the 1st day of September.
Fifteen per cent. on the 1st day of October.

The particulars of the business of the whole year are as follows:

For seven months, 637,537 tons Coal transported	$1,593,772
Passengers, Merchandise and Mail	276,976
Gross receipts	$1,870,748
Expenses, repair of Broadway, Revenue Fund, &c.	926,665
Net earnings, 7 months	$712,583
For *five* months, weekly tonnage much heavier and tolls higher; 1,031,713 tons Coal	$1,681,698
Passengers, Merchandise, &c.	219,126
Gross receipts	$1,900,818
Expenses, Repairs, &c.	847,565—$1,053,223
Nett profits for year	$1,706,791
APPROPRIATED.	
To Interest on Debt	$575,888
Preferred Dividend	108,626
Sinking Fund	100,000—$784,514
Dividend Fund of Common Stock	$982,277

We stated yesterday that no intimation has been given from the Treasury Department of the further purchase of the Public Debt of the United States. The several Loans continue to meet a fair home demand, as a Banking basis, and in their Circular for the steamer to-morrow, Messrs. CAMMANN & Co. quote the certificates and Bonds due in 1856 at 103@104; 1862, 112@115; 1867–68, 119@120. The probability of the final passage by Congress, and approval by the President, of the bill to appropriate $8,500,000 to the creditors of the late Republic of Texas, in lieu of the reserved $5,000,000 Indemnity Bonds, now lodged in the Treasury Department and accumulating interest, and the further payment of $3,000,000 to be made to Mexico, taken in connection with the liberal appropriations for the support of the Government for the current fiscal year, and the possibility, from the unfavorable turn in the trade of the country, of a diminished revenue from Foreign Imports, may influence the postponement of the further purchase of the Public Debt. A semi-official article, which we copy below from the Washington *Union*, favoring the proposed settlement of $8,500,000 to the Texas creditors, strengthens the opinion that the measure will be consummated before the adjournment of Congress for the Autumn recess. Private letters from the Capital, which we have seen to-day, are to the same purport.

The Albany City Loan of $300,000, six ₰ cents, was awarded to-day at from par to 104 ₰ cent. The City Councils of Buffalo, no longer restrained by the contemptible litigation instituted by certain parties resident at Buffalo, have directed the payment in New-York of the July interest on all the bonds of the corporation. For noticing this annoying attempt at repudiation, in seasonable time and proper terms, this journal was taken to task, in language not the most decorous, by one of the Buffalo papers. It is no inconsiderable satisfaction to know that the spirit thus evinced finds no sympathy from the constituted authorities of that flourishing city.

The frauds in the city of London, from false warehouse or dock receipts, to which reference was made in our last paper, on the authority of private letters, we find reported in the London *Economist* of the 8th inst., and the aggregate sum stated at from £300,000 to £400,000. The principals to the transaction absconded, causing the suspension of payment by one of their victims, who had £40,000, and doing much mischief to other parties, as well as creating general distrust in the branch of trade upon which the forgeries were perpetrated.

We recapitulate the principal Railroad earnings of the Country, for the month of June, by comparison with the corresponding month of last year. The smallness of increase on the Erie line has already been explained as growing out of the Engineers' strike during the first and second weeks of the month:

	June, 1854.	June, 1853.
Erie,	$398,750	$336,018
New-York Central	493,733	382,653
New-Haven	74.686	
Hudson River	128,073	94,978
Stonington	21,244	20.966
Baltimore and Ohio	316,802	199,000
Cleveland and Pittsburg	47,729	35,825
Cincinnati, Hamilton, & Dayton	39,975	32,302
Chicago and Rock Island	113,008	40,010
Galena and Chicago	120,879	119,433
Michigan Central	171,359	148,668
Michigan Southern and N. Ind.	185,653	15,592
Macon and Western	19,750	15,592
Milwaukie and Mississippi	45,087	18,563
Northern Ogdensburg	65.000	51,039
Norwich and Worcester	25,786	26.411
Ohio and Pennsylvania	82,059	55,244
Pennsylvania Central	227,652	156,978
Rome and Watertown	39,506	31,334
Indiana Central	27,205	
Total	$2,653,936	$1,765,044

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

CASH ASSETS.

BANKS.	LOANS. July 17.	July 10.	SPECIE. July 17.	July 10.
Citizens' Bank	2 785,556	2,893,786	1,380 258	1,298,374
Louisiana	1,629,119	1,705,621	1,312,427	1,229,635
Louisiana	2,064,948	2,039,216	1,924,579	1,981,245
Louisiana State	1,213,210	1,176,126	1,933,253	1,927,174
Mech. & Traders	983,701	1,034,338	304,063	349,267
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Southern Michigan and Northern Indiana.

[CIRCULAR.]

OFFICE OF THE MICH. SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIAN

...EW-YORK EVENING TIMES
...Evening Edition (Sunday excepted.) On ... will be sent by mail or sold at the same rates as ...

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.
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New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 891. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Postmaster and the California Mail System.

The Russian and Sandwich Islands Treaties.

More Amendments to the Civil and Diplomatic Bill.

THE NAVY APPROPRIATIONS.

No Rum for the Sailors.

THE ARMY BILL.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 26.

In the Senate to-day the reading of the Journal was dispensed with.

Mr. BRODHEAD reported the bill for the relief of DAVID F. DOUGLASS, late Marshal for the Northern District of California. Passed.

The numerous private bills passed by the House on Saturday and Monday were taken up, severally read twice and referred. A few of them passed.

After a considerable struggle to get up business, several reports were received.

Mr. RUSK moved to take up the bill making provision for the officers of the Navy of Texas.—Lost.

THE CIVIL AND DIPLOMATIC BILL.

The Civil and Diplomatic bill was then taken up.

Mr. HAMLIN's Custom-House and Marine Hospital amendment pending—

Mr. ADAMS moved the proviso, "That no money appropriated by this Act shall be expended at any place where the customs received do not exceed the expenses of collection."

Mr. ADAMS' amendment was rejected—Ayes, 10.

Mr. DAWSON moved to add fifty thousand for the Custom-House at Brunswick, Ga. Ruled out of order because not estimated for by the Department.

Mr. BRODHEAD moved to add several sections authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to provide temporary accommodations for the Court at Boston, and authorizing the President to select a suitable site in Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore for buildings for Court-Houses and Post-Offices, and he to communicate the plans and contracts for such sites and buildings to Congress at the next session.

Mr. BIGHT desired to have the same provision made for Indianapolis, and Mr. DOUGLAS for Springfield, Ill., and Mr. DODGE for Iowa City.

After a long debate Mr. BRODHEAD's amendment was rejected—Yeas, 19; Nays, 24.

Mr. HAMLIN's amendment offered yesterday for Custom-Houses and Marine Hospitals. Adopted—Yeas, 31; Nays, 16, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Badger, Bell, Benjamin, Cass, Chase, Clayton Cooper, Dodge of Wis., Dodge of Iowa Douglas, Fessenden, Fish, Foot, Gillette, Gwin, Hamlin, Houston, Hunter, Mallory, Rockwell, Rusk, Shields, Slidell, Stuart Sumner, Thompson of N. J., Toucey, Wade, Walker, Weller, Williams

NAYS—Messrs. Atchinson, Bayard, Bright, Broadhead, Brown Butler, Dawson, Evans Fitzpatrick, Hunter, Johnson, Jones of Tenn., Mason, Petit, Pratt Toombs.

Fifty thousand dollars was added for completing the Marine Hospital at Portland, Me.; and five thousand for one at St. Mark's, Fla.

Mr. STUART moved to add twelve thousand five hundred dollars for twenty-five life boats on Lake Michigan. Adopted.

THE EXPENSES OF OUR MINISTER AT BRAZIL.

Mr. MASON, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, offered an amendment allowing Mr. SCHENCK while Minister at Brazil and Mr. PENDLETON while Charge at Buenos Ayres, their actual expenses and twenty-five dollars a day each, for six months, while they were engaged on special business at the Governments of Paraguay and Uruguay.

Mr. TOOMBS moved to strike out the amendment, and magt giving them each $18,000 for the special missions. After a long debate, rejected—Yeas 18, Nays 22.

Mr. WALKER moved to strike out all allowance except for actual expenses. Lost—Yeas 13, Nays 30.

Mr. MASON's amendment adopted—Yeas 27, Nays 17.

Mr. MASON moved to increase the salaries of the Ministers of the United States to England and France to $18,000 each.

Mr. SLIDELL moved to add, "and that no outfit shall hereafter be allowed." Rejected.

After considerable debate Mr. MASON's amendment rejected—Yeas 21, Nays 25.

Mr. BELL moved an amendment increasing the annual salaries of the Justices of the Supreme Court. The Chief Justice $7,000, and associates $6,500 each. Adopted—Yeas 29, Nays 16.

Mr. BADGER offered an amendment, correcting the appropriations in the act of 1852, for certain improvements in Cape Fear River.

Mr. STUART said that was provided for in the River and Harbor bill.

Mr. BADGER said he knew the fact, but there was a strong probability that the River and Harbor bill would not become a law.

Mr. BRADLL moved to add the River and Harbor bill in place of Mr. BADGER's amendment.

After several ineffectual motions to adjourn were made, the Chair decided the amendment to be out of order.

Mr. PETTIT opposed the amendment; he desiring, if the River and Harbor bill is to be vetoed, that all the States should share the same fate.

Mr. BADGER's amendment agreed to, several other amendments were then acted on.

Mr. MALLORY offered one, on which no quorum voted, and the Senate then adjourned at 12½ o'clock, P. M., the day having been most oppressively hot in the Senate Chamber. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 26.

Mr. LETCHER asked leave to introduce a bill repealing the act passed on the 20th of June, granting lands to Minnesota to aid in the construction of railroads therein. Objection was made, and his motion to suspend the rules disagreed to, by a vote of 100 against 60—not two-thirds.

NAVY APPROPRIATIONS.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the Navy Appropriation bill—Mr. FULLER in the Chair.

Mr. SOLLERS offered an amendment that the Secretary of the Navy shall cause to be enlisted as seamen none but native born citizens, and non-commissioned and commissioned officers of the Navy shall be native born, and competent proof of that fact to be adduced.

Mr. PHELPS raised the question that the amendment was not in order, because the bill makes an appropriation for the support of the navy and not for its regulation.

The Chairman said the point was well taken.

Mr. SOLLERS gave notice when the bills for the reorganization of the army and navy came up, he shall unflinchingly be present and adhere to the principles of the amendment, so that no foreigner shall serve as a soldier or sailor in the army or navy of the United States.

Several other amendments were acted on, when the Committee rose and the bill was reported to the House.

The amendment that no intoxicating liquors shall be provided for as beverage, and no officers allowed to use intoxicating liquor, except as a medicine, was concurred in, Yeas 86, Nays 65.

Mr. STANTON, of Tenn., thought it likely the amendment was a little doubtful, as now stood, and asked unanimous consent to modify it, so as to confine the prohibition to the National shipboard.

Mr. JONES, of Tenn., objected—saying he would consent to strike out the amendment altogether.

Mr. GIDDINGS moved to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was concurred in, and to lay that motion on the table.

Decided negatively—Yeas, 79; Nays, 81.

The vote was then reconsidered—Yeas, 82; Nays, 76.

The question again recurred on concurring in the amendment.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Ohio, wished to know whether it would be in order to add the words, "while engaged in the public service."

The Chair replied negatively.

The Clerk began calling the roll, and Mr. ABERCROMBIE, who is first on the list, answered "No" so emphatically as to provoke general laughter.

The Speaker called to order, requesting gentlemen to be good enough to take their seats, and saying he would be obliged to call them by name unless they should do so. Rap, rap, went the mallet—and order being partially restored, the Clerk resumed the roll call, but the noise was such that he could not hear the responses.

The Speaker again ordered the Clerk to cease calling and said, three very excellent and orderly gentlemen for once are out of order. Bang, bang, went the mallet.

The Clerk resumed, and completed the roll call amid comparative quiet.

The result was announced—Yeas, 80; Nays, 92.

The Speaker cast his vote in the negative—so the gag amendment is rejected.

Among the amendments adopted was one appropriating $10,000 to enable the Secretary of the Navy to test any improvement in steam-boilers or other steam-machinery which, in his opinion, may be offered to the public service in the construction of national vessels.

The bill was passed.

OUR NEGOTIATIONS WITH SPAIN.

Mr. SINGLETON asked leave to offer a resolution, requesting the President of the United States, as far as in his judgment may be compatible with the public interests, to communicate to the House whether the progress of negotiations with Spain has removed the necessity for gravitational acts by Congress, as indicated in his Message of the 15th of March; or whether he still thinks it advisable that measures be taken to enable the Executive to vindicate and secure the national rights, honor and interests.

The House refused to suspend the rules to enable him to introduce the resolution—56 against 106—as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Aiken, Willis, Allen, Ashe, Barksdale, Barry, Bocock, Boyce, Breckenridge, Bridges, Broom, Cashie, Chamberlain, Chastain, Churchwell, Clingman, Cobb, Colquit Craige, Curtis Dowdell, Dunbar, Edmundson, Elliot of Ky., Faulkner, Florence, Goode, Greenwood, Gray, Harris of Ala., Harris of Miss., Hibbard, Jones of La., Keitt, Kidwell, Kittridge, Kurtz, Silly, Mordecai, Maxwell, Orr, Perkins of La., Phillips, Powell, Seward, Shaw, Shower, Singleton, Smyth, Stanton of Tenn., Stratton Stuart of Ohio, Vail, Walbridge, Witte, Wright of Pa., Zollicoffer.

NAYS—Messrs. Abercrombie, James C Allen, Appleton, Bayley of Ga., Ball, Banks, Belcher, Bennett, Benson, Campbell, Carpenter, Chandler, Chrisman, Clark, Cook, Corwin, Cox Cullom, Davis of Ind., Davis of R. I., Dick, Dickinson, Disney, Eastman, Eddy, Edgerton, Edmands, Elliot of Mass., Ellison, English, Farley Flagler, Franklin, Fuller, Giddings, Goodrich, Harlan of Ohio, Harrison, Hendricks, Henn, Heister, Hill, Howe, Hughes, Hunt, Ingersoll, Johnson, Jones of N. Y., Jones of Tenn., Kerr, Knox, Lasham, Lindley, Lindsley, McCulloch, McDonald, Macy, Matteson, Maurice Mayall, Miller of Ind., Millson, Morgan, Morrison, Murray, Nichols, Noble, Norton, Olds, Oliver of N. Y., Parke, Peck, Peckham, Pennington, Perkins of N. Y., Pratt, Preston, Pringle, Purviance, Reese, Ritchie of Pa., Robbins, Russell, Sabin, Sapp Shannon, Simmons, Skelton, Smith of N. Y., Stevens of Mich., Taylor of Ohio, Taylor of Tenn., Thurston, Trout, Upham, Wade, Walley, Walsh, Washburne of Ill., Washburn of Me., Wells, Wentworth of Ill., Wentworth of Mass., Wheeler, Yates

THE ARMY BILL.

The Senate bill, regulating the pay and increasing the efficiency of the Army was taken up.

Mr. FAULKNER explained the provisions of the bill, saying it was prepared by the War Department, aided by the best intellects and most eminent military experience of the country—unanimously approved by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, at the head of which is General SHIELDS, and unanimously approved by the House Military Committee, headed by Col. BISSELL, likewise a soldier and statesman. He said the Committee had stricken from the bill the section providing for the appointment of 62 additional cadets, their object being to constitute the Army a kind of West Point Academy, so that a young man of courage and enterprise, who has no political patronage to send him to that Institution, may nevertheless, by his own good sword, seek his fortune in the rank and file, and by merit attain to the highest post and distinction. So far as he was informed, of 592 officers, but 19 have come from the ranks of the army, and these were under special provisions passed during the war of 1812 and the Mexican war. He further explained that the bill increased the pay of privates from $7 to $10 a month, and increases the per centage of all officers up to a Major General. A bounty of $2 to be given for re-enlistment. We want, he said, 5,000 privates to fill up our army, small as it is—2,000 are wanted in New-Mexico alone. Since November last the recruiting business has become worse, and recruiting-offices might as well be closed.

Mr. GROW said he was opposed to increasing the pay of the higher grades of the service, for $200 a month is enough. The private, by this bill, was to get an increase of but $3, while a Major General was to have $65.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Ohio, asked him what he would consider a fair proposition.

Mr. GROW said he would vote to increase no man's pay who is receiving over $40 a month, but would increase the pay of those who get less than that sum.

Without concluding the subject, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 26.

Madame BODISCO, wife of the late Russian Minister, leaves here in August, with her children, for Russia, intending to spend a year or more there.

The Cholera — Ex-President Fillmore's Daughter attacked—The Buffalo Poor House Disclosures, &c.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, July 26.

At the Niagara Suspension Bridge yesterday, there were four deaths from Cholera on the American side, and eight on the Canadian. The disease is abating, and numerous cases were yesterday reported convalescent.

Miss FILLMORE, daughter of the ex-President was attacked with Cholera at Aurora last night. An express reached here this morning, and Mr. FILLMORE, his son, and a doctor immediately started for Aurora.

The Poor-house disclosures continue to excite a strong feeling here. The authorities having denied the charges, the statements are reaffirmed, and still stronger assertions of neglect are made. The deaths there yesterday are said to have reached 12 or 15.

N. T. OTIS, poor-master, died of cholera this morning, caught at the Poor-house. Only a few isolated cases have occurred in the city.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, July 26—P. M.

Miss FILLMORE died at Aurora, Erie County, at 11 o'clock this morning. She left here yesterday to spend a few days at Aurora. In the night she was taken with dysentery, and sunk so rapidly that when her father, (ex-President FILLMORE,) brother and Dr. WHITE reached her at about 10½ o'clock this morning, she was so far gone as to be unable to recognize them, and died half an hour thereafter.

This bitterly distressing event casts the deepest gloom over the entire community. Miss FILLMORE was 22 years of age.

Reports from the Poor House say that a large number of deaths have occurred to-day. Persons in office there refuse to give true reports, and it is therefore difficult to obtain reliable numbers.

Cholera at Cincinnati—Fatal Railroad Accident.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, July 26.

Cholera has been committing sad ravages at St. Peter's Orphan Asylum, and six deaths have occurred since last evening. There has also been a slight increase in the number of deaths in the city to-day.

The down train on the Richmond Railroad ran off the track last evening, killing the engineer and wounding the fireman.

Cholera in Albany.

ALBANY, Wednesday, July 26.

GEORGE BRAINARD, a prominent member of the Police Department in this city, died of cholera last evening.

Hamilton College Commencement.

UTICA, Wednesday, July 26.

Yesterday, Hon. GEO. HASTINGS, of Mount Morris, addressed the Alumni of Hamilton College at Clinton. In the afternoon Hon. G. A. SCOFIELD of Pa. delivered an Address before the Annual Convention of the Alpha Delta Phi, and ALFRED B. STREET, of Albany, recited a Poem illustrating American themes for poetry. In the evening the Address before the Literary Societies was delivered by ABRAM PAYNE, of Providence, R. I., and a Poem entitled the "Modern Parthenon" was read by WM. OLAND BOURNE, of New-York.

To-day the exercises of Commencement took place. The first degree in the Arts was conferred on eighteen, and the second degree on thirty-four in course, and on five as honorary.

The degree of D. D. was conferred on Rev. WILLIAM GOODELL, and LL. D. on Professor SAMUEL B. WOOLWORTH, of Albany, and WILLIAM J. BACON, of this city, Justice of the Supreme Court.

In the evening, President NORTH gave a reception to the Alumni, and the Alpha Delta Phi Convention attended it in a body.

A goodly number have been examined for admission into the College.

The Liquor Law in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 26.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania rendered a decision this morning in one of Mayor CONRAD'S Sunday Liquor Law cases, to the effect that the selling of liquor on Sunday, did not constitute a disorderly house, but was only a finable offence. The Mayor had taken the ground that the license only covers six days, and does not warrant selling on seven days in the week. It is supposed that all taverns that can afford to pay the fine will now open on Sundays.

Destruction of an Orphan Asylum by Fire.

PITTSBURG, Wednesday, July 26.

The German Catholic Orphan Asylum, at Troy Hill, near Allegheny, was burned to the ground at 11 o'clock this morning. The furniture was saved. The building was four stories high, and the loss is about $7,000. Insured for $3,000, in the Harrisburg Mutual Company.

State Temperance Convention.

ALBANY, Wednesday, July 26.

The Committee appointed by the State Temperance Society, at its last Session in this City, in conjunction with Committees from the two grand divisions of the Sons of Temperance of this State, have issued a call for a State Convention, to take place at Auburn, on 27th September. The representation will be four delegates from each Assembly District.

Death of a Distinguished Californian, &c.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 26.

ELBRIDGE GERRY AUSTIN, Esq., who arrived home about two weeks since from California, on a visit to his friends, died yesterday at Nahant. Mr. AUSTIN was formerly a prominent citizen of Boston, and for a few years past has occupied a distinguished position at the Bar in California.

The thermometer here was at 91° at 2 o'clock to-day, but the heat was tempered by a fine breeze.

Singular Suicide.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday July 26.

Dr. JANE, of this city, placed a keg of gunpowder under his house to-day, and blew it up, perishing in the ruins. The fire communicated to four adjoining buildings, which were also destroyed. The loss is considerable. The Doctor is supposed to have been insane.

Fatal Accident.

TROY, Wednesday, July 26.

JAMES T. MCCARDY, Dockmaster, while at work at the Troy Nail factory Dock this afternoon, was instantly killed by a derrick breaking and falling upon him. He leaves a wife.

Fire at Roxbury, Mass.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 26.

A fire in Roxbury this morning destroyed the marble and soapstone works of T. D. MULEY, on the corner of Washington and Vernon-streets.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 26.

The following were among the sales at our Stock Board this morning: 36 Pennsylvania Railroad, 43; 120 Pennsylvania State 5's, 84½; 50 Long Island Railroad, 12½.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 26.

The Southern mail, as late as due, is to hand.

The Savannah papers contain no confirmation of the rumored death, by cholera, of the captain and crew of the Light-ship near that port.

POPULAR EDUCATION,

LAYING OF A CORNER-STONE.

ADDRESSES ON THE OCCASION.

The School Officers of the Thirteenth Ward, having deemed it necessary to tear down the old house, occupied by School District No. 4, and build a more commodious one, yesterday celebrated the laying of the corner-stone with proper observances. The new house occupies the same site as the old one, in Rivington-street.

It is a very large building, and when finished will be the largest occupied for Ward-School purposes in the City. Its widest front is upon Rivington-street, but being built in shape of an L, the entrance for the Female Department is on —— street. Its plan has been decided upon after much careful study, and we are assured that for durability and convenience of class and recitation rooms, as well as for the facilities of ventilation, warming, light, &c., it will not be surpassed by any.

At 3 o'clock, a large congregation had gathered. The whole site had been floored for the occasion, and in the centre a platform was raised for officers, guests, &c. The teachers had flocked in with their schools from the church basement, where they are temporarily quartered. The ladies were given the shady side, while men and boys stood elsewhere as they could, and carried away "sunny memories" we suspect, for the sun shone terribly hot. The street was blocked up with the auditors, and the windows and tops of the neighboring houses furnished the private boxes and galleries, which, also, were well filled.

Mr. STEPHEN BROOKER, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Ward called to order, and Rev. Mr. BANVARD, of the Carman-street Baptist Church, made a most appropriate prayer.

The Chairman prefaced the exercises with appropriate remarks on the solemnity and character of the occasion. He spoke for the officers of the Ward on the need of the building they were about to erect, its important uses, its probable influence on the locality and the City, and its legitimate bearing upon the character of the coming generation.

The children sung an inspiriting song, to which Mr. WELLER's sign of excellence certainly was present. All wished there was more of it, both for volume and length.

Mayor WESTERVELT was then introduced, and the ceremony of laying the corner stone was performed. In a box deposited in a hollow of this stone were laid the Reports of the Board of Education, some other Municipal records, and copies of the City papers. There went into petrifaction as it were, immortalized for half a century at least, the spice and pith of many an article that the writer thought would perish with the morning reading. The blunders of printers, the stupidity of sleepy editors, the hasty inaccuracies of reporters, all were stereotyped as it were, and laid away past correction, to stimulate the mirth of a generation that is yet unannounced. It was a warning to all who help to make newspapers. Laying aside his trowel the Mayor was urged to say a word; but he is a man of works rather than words; he builds a ship, and says no more about it than a nervous lady says of a musquito bite on her cheek. So he stood aside and allowed others to do the talking.

Dr. TUTHILL, of the DAILY TIMES was introduced, and mounting a chair, as was the order of the day, he proceeded:

DR. TUTHILL'S ADDRESS.

He acknowledged much pleasure in being invited to be present on laying the corner-stone of a building which was to be devoted to such noble purposes. The Free and Public School was the corner-stone of our liberty. Let, then its corner-stone be laid deep and carefully. This was the site on which the fourth Public School of New-York was erected,—this was the fourth school organized under the system. There were many upon the platform who remembered where the first one stood, on Tryon-row, near the present office of the Harlem Railroad. It was while the City Hall lots were lumbered with the stone that the builders were cutting for the Hall,—when visitors to New-York went no higher than the Park, saying that there was no hing above that to see but open lots. In those days, and many present well remember them, a creek ran past the corner of this lot, on whose banks large willows stood with gracefully drooping branches, and under their roots the muskrats built their habitations. In those day's Mayors never had gone above Rivington-street to lay corner-stones, nor had the Board of Education graced any such occasion above this part of the town.

Some items of the history of the District were alluded to,—its early struggles and successes; the generous help its scholars sent out to aid the Greeks in their memorable struggle; the exchanges of drawings, needle-work, &c., that had so much interested the scholars at the Acropolis Mission School, and the sooty Bushmen, and the returns that came back, yet treasured carefully in the archives of the Board of Education.

He invoked parents that they shape the clay in their hands while it is yet plastic; that they mould the habits of their children while they so readily take on any form. He urged that they supervise, personally, the school affairs of their little ones; that they visit the schools; keep an eye on their certificates; be careful to insure daily punctuality: show them by their frequent inquiries that they are interested in their success; know that every lesson is learned, before sending them "with shining face" to school. But fathers are busy in their shops, offices, stores—mothers are intent upon their shopping and house-keeping. Neither have any time to bestow the attention that is desired. "No time!" he asked. As wisely may the sailor, who is tarring old rigging to occupy himself, or slushing the mast to keep out of mischief, say he has no time to shorten sail when the storm is already muttering behind the cloud, and the barometer has made its dumb show of a "snorter" ahead. As wisely the hunter, who sits picking his flint or running bullets for the next hunt, plead that he cannot spare time to fire when the bounding buck passes but a rod from his resting place. As wisely the miner who has sweat for months in the mines, plead no time to stop his work of preparation and pocket the nugget that glistens at his feet. The time to guide successfully the youth, not taken now, never returns again. A day's opportunity lost now is projected in years of sorrow and unavailing regrets upon the future.

He urged teachers to walk up and down these valleys, while the soil is not yet hardened into rock, that when after generations look upon their footprints and see the results so noble and so great, they will suspect that there were giants in those days. He said that, in a mixed assembly of adults and children, he felt that he addressed two generations—one, the living, executive generation of men, who are passing their meridian, and must soon lay down their tools and retire; the other, a body of representatives from Posterity. Every child looked to him like a man not quite developed,—so wrapped around as to be concealed in his full proportions, but, for all that, just as truly the men and women of 1870 and '80. It was no small privilege to drop into their ears the seeds of thoughts that must ripen into opinions. It was whispering in 1854 the material for the leaders in the newspapers of 1884; it was lobbying to-day for the passage of bills in Congress thirty years hence. We are surrounded to-day, said he, with the mothers who will guide the rulers and shape the laws of this City in 1900. These miniature men, now crowding to get nearer, [and at the pitcher of ice-water,] are the politicians and the people of the early future. They will prove our wills, administer on our estates, dig our graves, prescribe for our fatal ailments, preach our funeral sermons, build our ships, own our stocks, enjoy our labors, or suffer the penalties of our crimes. Treat them carefully, then, and never neglect their minutest interests.

He urged the children to make the most of their chance. With the finest house in the City, and as devoted a body of Trustees, Commissioners and Inspectors as any, with teachers long tried and repeatedly proved, with parents ever caring for them, if they were not good scholars, and of consequence worthy citizens, they deserved to be "marked down" at least, and punished "according to the regulations." The vacation was just at hand. Next week they would be rollicking in harvest fields, tramping in the country woods, wandering along beaches, and swimming in bays, rivers, sounds, &c. Their parents generally took it for granted that they were utterly devoid of any care then for the "old school." But he believed they all thought often of it in their wildest sports, and secretly resolved to be better scholars, more punctual, more obedient than ever, when they returned. He hoped so, and to show how much he thought of them, he purposed to sit down and keep them not another moment on his account broiling in the sun.

The Chairman announced that Rev. Dr. TYNG, who had promised to be present, was detained by serious illness. He was happy to introduce a substitute, the respected and distinguished County Superintendent, Hon. S. S. RANDALL.

Mr. RANDALL said he had come as a mere looker-on, without any expectation of taking an active part in the interesting ceremonies of the occasion. But he could not refrain from congratulating his Honor the Mayor, the members of the Board of Education, and the citizens assembled, on this auspicious commencement of another Temple of Public Instruction in addition to those which already beautify and adorn the City. It was eminently appropriate that the corner-stone of this new edifice should be laid by one who was himself a graduate of these People's Colleges, and who owed whatever of honor and distinction he enjoyed to his early education there. It was also peculiarly fitting that the gentleman who preceded him (Dr. TUTHILL) should be associated in this enterprise, as he had been the unwavering and efficient advocate of Free School Education in the Legislature of the State, and subsequently one of its most consistent and eloquent supporters. The presence of Mr. CURTIS, the venerable patriarch of the Board of Education, who participated in conjunction with DE WITT CLINTON in the establishment of the Public School Society, and of Mr. SETON, the Agent of that Society for more than twenty years, and now one of the Assistant City Superintendents, was adverted to.

In laying the corner-stone of this new edifice, said Mr. R., we were but carrying into effect one of the soundest principles of an enlightened political economy—that which demands, as the paramount duty, as well as highest interest of every civilized community, the most ample provision for the education of all its future citizens. Regarded as a mere question of economical and pecuniary calculation, this principle was a wise and judicious one. All experience has shown that the most stringent legislation for the *punishment* of crime cannot prevent its *commission*, nor the amplest endowments for eleemosynary purposes lessen the number of paupers whose support is an annual charge upon the community. Reliable statistics, however, showed that not one in a hundred of those who had spent any time in our public schools, and not one in a thousand of those who had fairly participated in their benefits, ever found their way either to the prison or the poor-house. While, therefore, the facilities afforded by our public schools for the instruction of the rising generation, constituted a most thorough and efficient *preventive police*, they were yearly augmenting by hundreds of thousands, the ranks of productive industry. That was a most short-sighted view of the subject which stopped to calculate, item by item, the aggregate or comparative expenditure of money for purposes like this. Mr. R. concluded by saying that he met, a few days since, a most intelligent gentleman, who was a member of the Common Council of the City, when the project for introducing the Croton water was in agitation before that body, and who, from conscientious, and as he deemed, at the time, public-spirited motives, voted against that appropriation; but who now declared that were the vote again to be taken, and the expense of the enterprise to be counted by hundreds of millions, he would not hesitate, for a moment, to give it his sanction. So would it be, said Mr. R.; when the blessings of Universal Education had become disseminated through the entire community, and their advantages and benefits fully known and appreciated. Instead of a few paltry thousands of dollars, appropriated at long intervals, for the erection of commodious school buildings, hundreds of thousands would be rejoicingly lavished on these noble temples of human knowledge, wisdom and virtue!

Hot as it was, nobody seemed disposed to go. They wanted to hear some of the gentlemen of the Board of Education who were present; they called for Mr. ATTERBURY, Chairman of the Building Committee; Mr. STILLMAN, the "iron and steam man," whom everybody had heard of, they wanted to hear; and their Trustees, or other officers. The children, meanwhile, took a drink of Croton all around. The Chairman cut it short by demanding

AN ADDRESS FROM REV. MR. BANVARD.

Mr. BANVARD spoke briefly but to the point, addressing his remarks principally to teachers. He reminded them of the old Attic School-master's boast: "I rule the State, for I rule the boys: the boys rule their mothers, and the mothers rule the men." If the Athenian's boast was ever true of any teachers, it was true to-day of New-York City teachers. Their employment had but lately assumed the importance of a profession. The people recognize it as such, and will hold them to its great responsibilities. He invoked them to have a care for the dull, as well as the bright of their flock,—since under their dullness often is concealed the most valuable talents. He told an anecdote of DANIEL WEBSTER, who "could not speak before the school, though in his room he said he could speak freely and omit no gesture." He urged them all—teachers, scholars, young and old—to profit by the example of VICTORIA, on a certain occasion who hesitated to accede to the proposition of her advisers, though a throng of State reasons were urged,—asking simply, "Gentlemen, is it right?"

When the reverend gentleman closed, the children sang a well-known hymn to the better-known air, "America." Thanks were tendered the Mayor and speakers, and all hands departed pleased.

"SCHUYLERISM."—The sentiment of the following paragraph from the Providence *Journal* (says the Boston *Daily Advertiser*) will command the sympathy of all just and discriminating people. There have been many SCHUYLERS honest and but one a rouge:

"We do not like to see the word 'Schuylerise' employed to describe fraud and swindling. SCHUYLER is an honest name, and has too long been associated with revolutionary memories, with valor and patriotism and public service, to be transferred now to base uses."

We heartily second the suggestion. Let this new slang phrase be hooted down. The legislature of New-York, at its last session, gave the honored name of SCHUYLER to a new county; we should regret to see it degraded in the popular esteem by associations with "fraud and swindling."—*Albany Argus.*

FROM EL PASO.

The Mail Attacked by Indians—Army Movements—Forgeries, &c.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Intelligencer.

SAN ANTONIO, Thursday, July 20, 1854.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The Santa Fe and El Paso mail, in charge of Capt. B. DAILEY, arrived here on last Monday morning, having performed the trip through in twenty-five days, and traveling very little at night.

The Indians made an attack on the mail going up at Eagle Spring. One of the men had three arrows shot into him, one in the hand, arm and side, neither inflicting dangerous wounds. He went on up and returned with the mail. He has entirely recovered. From the manner of attack the intention was to stampede the loose mules which were in advance, but in this they did not succeed. One mule was killed and a Mexican slightly wounded. The attack was made at night, so that it is not known to what tribe of Indians they belonged, or what was their force. They were fired upon by the party, but whether any were killed or wounded is not known.

From El Paso I send you the following summary of news: Gen. GARLAND is now at El Paso accompanied by his aid, Lieut. J. I. GARLAND, Capt. J. C. EASTON, of the Quartermaster's Department, and Maj. F. A. CUNNINGHAM, of the Paymaster's Department.

An express was received from Santa Fé by Gen. GARLAND, a few days before the mail left, stating that a number of very serious depredations had been committed by the Indians in the neighborhood of Anton Chico, and in other portions of the upper part of New-Mexico. Secretary MESSERY had made a call, in the absence of Gov. MERRIWETHER, for four hundred volunteers. In consequence of this, Gen. G. and staff were to leave immediately for Santa Fé, with a view of superintending the movement of troops in that quarter.

Lieut. F. M. FOLLETT, 8th Infantry, left on the 27th May, in command of "B" Company of Fort Bliss, in pursuance of an order directing him to proceed to Eagle Springs, 122 miles from El Paso, on the road to San Antonio, and remain there until further orders.

Considering the boldness of late manifested by the Indians in that quarter, I regard this as a very judicious movement.

One-half of the command stationed at Fort Fillmore, Fort Thorn and Fort Craig, have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for the field at a moment's warning. Gen. GARLAND states that he has received reliable information that a large number of Mescaleras and Apaches have congregated at a place called "Bosque Redondo," on the Pecos River, and from orders received he thinks it is in contemplation to throw a large number of troops in the field in that quarter.

Mrs. WILSON, who was captured by the Camanches last Fall, and in regard to whom so much interest was excited, was in El Paso. She was brought down from Santa Fé by General GARLAND. She was sent by Secretary MASSERY, acting Governor, in the absence of Gov. MERRIWETHER, to the care of Hon. J. F. CROSBY, to be forwarded by the first convenient opportunity to her friends.

SAMUEL C. HUMES, sutler at Fort Washita, Chickasaw Nation, states that one of the brothers-in-law, GEORGE WASHINGTON WILSON, aged 12 years, had been brought into that post by AARON BROWN, a Chickasaw, who purchased him from the Comanches while out trading with them. He also states that a boy had been purchased by some friendly Indians from the Comanches, and brought into Fort Arbuckle, who proved to be the other brother-in-law. The captives are now all safe, and will be speedily forwarded to their friends.

Messrs. EDWARDS and PYSON left El Paso on the 27th May for California, with their drove of cattle. They were getting along very well.

Mr. WATSON, with his drove of cattle, had arrived at El Paso, as also several small parties of emigrants, all destined for California.

Mr. KAUFFMAN, of the firm of H. MAYER & Co., left El Paso on the 20th of May, with twenty wagons and three hundred and twenty-three mules, for California. Their goods are still at El Paso. Mr. MAYER remains there for the present.

Business was very dull at El Paso, and stocks of goods heavy.

A private letter from Fort McGarrit, states that the Indians succeeded in stealing six horses from that post, belonging to Company A. They entered the enclosure where the horses were, by pulling up the pickets. It is pretty satisfactorily ascertained that they were Wachitas.

ARMY MOVEMENTS.—As it may prove interesting to your readers, I send you the following order from General SMITH, which has just been received here, with regard to the movements of troops:

HEAD-QUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS, Orders, No. 20.] CORPUS CHRISTI, June 16, 1854.

Preparatory to the movement about to take place, the following dispositions will be made:

1. Lieutenant-Colonel WASHINGTON SEAWELL, with the Head-quarters, Regimental Staff and Band, and the four companies of the 8th Infantry, now at Ringgold Barracks, will hold themselves in readiness to march by way of Loredo and Eagle Pass, to Las Moras, whence they will proceed by the El Paso road toward the Presidio Del Norte. The two companies of that regiment now at Camp Worth, near San Antonio, will prepare to move up to join the battalion at Las Moras. In order to do this, the detachments now in the field at the Bandera and Medina passes, will return to San Antonio, so as to arrive there about the first of July.

2. Col. GUSTAVUS LOOMIS and Major J. M. LA MOTTE, with the Regimental Staff and Band, Companies A, K, I, H and C, constituting the left wing of the 5th Regiment, now at Fort McIntosh, will hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Ringgold Barracks, where they will take post, and of which Col. LOOMIS will take the command. Companies E and H, same regiment, will, after calling in their detachments from the field, proceed without delay to join their posts as above indicated; E to Fort McIntosh and H to Ringgold Barracks.

3. Colonel W. W. LORING, with the Regimental Staff and Band with Companies A and B, constituting the first squadron, and D and G, constituting the fifth squadron mounted rifle regiment, will be held in readiness to proceed to Fort McIntosh, of which Col. LORING will assume the command. Companies I and C, constituting the first squadron, will prepare to move to Las Moras, where it will be posted. Companies C and H, constituting the second squadron, to be prepared to move to Ringgold's Barracks, where it will take post, and companies F and K, constituting the third squadron, to Fort Duncan, of which it will constitute a part of the garrison. Major JOHN S. SIMONSON will proceed with the squadron to Las Moras, of which he will assume command.

4. The following assignment of officers of the medical corps in the department is hereby published for the information of all concerned:

Assistant-Surgeons John F. Head and George R. Wood, to Fort Duncan; Assistant-Surgeons Thomas A. McParlin and Archibald Taylor, to Fort McIntosh; Assistant-Surgeon Thomas McGetty, to Ringgold Barracks; Assistant-Surgeon La Fayette Guild, with the battalion of the 8th Infantry, under orders for the Presidio del Norte; Assistant-Surgeon Israel Moses will relieve Assistant-Surgeon Thomas A. McParlin at Fort Merrill; upon being relieved the latter will report in person to these Head-Quarters for duty in the field. Assistant-Surgeon Robert Southgate will repair to Fort McLavett, and relieve Assistant-Surgeon W. W. Anderson, who will then proceed to comply with par. 3, Special Orders No. 68. Adjutant-General's office, May 9, 1854. By order of Bvt. Major-General SMITH.

ALFRED GIBBS,
Brevet Capt. Assistant Adj.-General.

Since I wrote you last W. TUNSTAL, Esq., late of your city, has arrived, and with his family has taken up his residence among us. It is his intention to devote himself exclusively to the investigation of land claims. His prospects of success are flattering.

Messrs. DAGUERRE and HOPPER's train for El Paso, composed of 14 wagons, and loaded goods for Mr. HAYWARD, sutler at Fort Fillmore, left this city a few days since. They were accompanied by Major LONGSTREET, Captains BOWMAN and BEE, Messrs. HAYWOOD, MARIGOW, of South Carolina, and others.

This has been an unusually favorable season for farmers in Texas. There has been plenty of rain, and it seemed to fall just at the pro

[illegible] Times.

[illegible], Tuesday, April 6, 1854.

[illegible] you we have been in [illegible] and bloodshed, with our lives not [illegible] indeed, has been the state of [illegible] since last September, and through the [illegible] blood has been poured out [illegible] or pleasure. Though our feelings all [illegible] have been shocked by the sufferings of the [illegible] Chinese and the barbarous treatment they re[illegible], and though we were put to great inconvenience in having to flee from our houses and crowd [illegible] in a small space, yet, as we foreigners [illegible] house we were not molested. [illegible] though, the roar of cannon has [illegible] in our ears daily, and we have wit[illegible] the incessant conflicts between the rebels [illegible], with scarce a feeling of apprehen[illegible] for our personal safety. We, as you know, [illegible] Episcopal Mission buildings, on the bank [illegible] and separated by the Soochow Creek [illegible] from the merchants' residences, which are about a [illegible] from us, and behind which the Imperialist [illegible], besieging the rebels in the city, formed its principal camp. The army was thus brought into close proximity with the "Riding Course," a broad [illegible] where all the foreigners turn out to walk [illegible] every afternoon.

Recently, unpleasant feelings have sprung up between the Imperialist soldiers and the foreign residents, the former taking frequent occasions to interfere with and annoy the latter; until, from the growing animosity, the opinion became quite prevalent among the merchants that the soldiers were [illegible] upon them. Last Monday afternoon, the 3d of April, several collisions took place with different individuals; and these occurring, as it were, at the same time, in different places, [illegible] upon us the conviction that a general attack [illegible] to be made. One of these assaults was upon Dr. HENBURST, who is an old a man, and so well known as a *missionary*, that he is universally treated with respect, even by the most depraved [illegible]. He was riding two or three miles out in the country, when two parties of men rushed upon him and attempted to seize the reins of his bridle, but did not succeed, and by the fleetness of his horse he made his escape from them unharmed. Another attack was made upon Mr. REEVE, an English missionary, who was walking near his house, when several soldiers fired upon him at the same instant, though none of the shots took effect. Several similar encounters occurred with others, in different places; but that which excited the most alarm and indignation, was a most barbarous and wanton assault on Mrs. BROWN, a very [illegible] and beautiful lady, who came here a bride [illegible] previously, and was now within a few weeks of becoming a mother. She had got out of her sedan-chair, when a party of six or eight soldiers, who had marked after a gentleman and lady upon [illegible] who had got beyond their reach, came upon her and her attendants. Mrs. B. observing their hostile movements, to escape, ran around a [illegible] hillock. They pursued her, and one of their number taking his course around the mound in the opposite direction, met her in the face with his [illegible]. Their purpose evidently was to [illegible] her upon the spot. Being thus hemmed in, it [illegible] found she sprang across a ditch several feet [illegible], which it is said there is not a man [illegible] that is able to leap, several having since made the attempt without success. And this extraordinary feat saved her life. Her husband and a Mr. SMITH were walking with her, and the latter now succeeded in rushing in between her and the soldiers. They hereupon attacked him with their swords and spears, giving him five or six [illegible], one of which is quite dangerous. When the alarm reached the foreign guard, they hastened up and were immediately fired upon by the Chinese, who continued to advance upon the settlement. The volunteer company now rushed to the scene of alarm, with most of the citizens; but the Chinese stood their ground, returning their fire, until the arrival of the marines, when they took to flight. The foreigners then burnt the smaller camp, which had been deserted, and threw some bombs into the other. The rabble soldiery now [illegible] out of their camp, and came down and pillaged a country village a short distance back of us. [illegible] of these affairs reached us at the Episcopal [illegible] in the evening, and you may well suppose our sleep, in our isolated, unguarded situation, was not very sound that night.

Early on Tuesday morning the consuls and naval [illegible] held a council, and sent word to the Chinese officers that they must remove their troops to a distance of "two le" (three-fourths of a mile) from all the foreign boundaries, by 3 o'clock P. M., [illegible] if not gone by that time they would open fire [illegible].

The Taoutae's fleet of junks seeing the menacing [illegible] of affairs, had, about 7 o'clock in the [illegible], hoisted sail, and were all making for the [illegible] creek, to get beyond the reach of danger [illegible] from the war vessels in the harbor. Four [illegible] had already escaped up the creek, when one [illegible] the English steamers fired a shot across the bows [illegible] which was just entering the creek. They [illegible] on, however, and it was not till three [illegible] had been fired that they dropped their anchors. [illegible] has recently opened a Custom-House [illegible] the mouth of the creek, just above our residence, [illegible] these buildings the shots were fired. One [illegible], however, passed through both walls of one [illegible], tearing a large hole in the rear [illegible], and passing onwards struck a tree, which partially broke its force and caused it to diverge to[illegible] a cluster of Chinese huts, a few rods above our residence, where it passed through a wall and [illegible] the body of a young married woman who [illegible] preparing her breakfast, grazing also the face of [illegible] husband at her side. It then passed through the [illegible] wall of the house and into a Chinese tomb, [illegible] it tore to pieces as it reached the ground. [illegible] was as large as a child's head, it being a [illegible] pounder. It entered the woman's back, [illegible] and [illegible] intestines, making a frightful hole [illegible] in the body, and of course killing her instantly. [illegible] lay exposed in the house one or [illegible] hours, many going in to see the ghastly specta[illegible] of these three shots a man was [illegible] in the creek.

[illegible] their anchors they were [illegible] half a dozen boats from the man of war [illegible], their tackling cut to pieces, and [illegible] with grape, canister, fire-arrows, spears, &c., [illegible] the merchants. These proceedings, taking place [illegible] the rear of our house, we viewed [illegible] from our verandah. In the [illegible] a cannon, seven or eight feet [illegible] which overboard required the com[illegible] of quite a number of the men. At [illegible] over the boat's side and fell [illegible], with a heavy plunge, tearing away a [illegible] with it. In the meantime the [illegible] and the Taoutae's soldiers on [illegible], one and all were making their [illegible] in the greatest alarm, rushing down the road [illegible], trying to force their way into the Chinese [illegible] and finding them securely closed, running [illegible] of these and back through the fields, [illegible] in the utmost terror in every direction.

The Chinese General sent back a reply to the [illegible] to remove the troops, begging the foreign officials not to be in such haste in this matter, saying [illegible] so many thousands were thus suddenly [illegible] out of their quarters he could not restrain [illegible], &c. This reply was regarded [illegible] unsatisfactory, though, after all, it [illegible] no more than reasonable. The ma[illegible] accordingly landed from the two Eng[illegible] and our American vessel, the [illegible], and were joined by many of the foreign [illegible], sea-captains, sailors, &c., making a force [illegible] of about five hundred men. Even then it [illegible] supposed by many that there would be no fight[illegible] the courage and prowess of the Chinese in [illegible] such contempt that it was thought they [illegible] with consternation at the impet[illegible] the troops presented, and would [illegible]. The English [illegible] the city [illegible] his men [illegible] then the troops marched forward, firing as they advanced. But they were met by a heavy fire, opened upon them by the Chinese from their fortifications, which fire they continued with great inexpedity for an hour. As you will get the full details of this engagement from other sources, I am less particular in relating them. At one time the English commander sent to Capt. KELLEY for more marines, saying he was "very hard pressed." But at length the Chinese were dislodged from their position, and the foreign force rushed upon the fortifications, and for some time poured upon the mass who stood firm below, a fearful fire from carbines and revolvers, until the dead laid in heaps. At last they were completely routed and put to flight, and their terror was so great that they never stopped until they reached Soochow. In the meantime, the rebel troops came out of the city and fell upon the other camp, and when the foreigners withdrew from the ground they killed and plundered the wounded with true Chinese cruelty, loading themselves with spoils, and carrying off a large amount of silver.

In this engagement, the American force took its position in a very exposed situation, being directly in front of a large gun of immense calibre, which, it seems, they had not perceived. But this gun would not, or at least did not go off, although three successive attempts were made to fire it. It was loaded to the very muzzle with fragments of iron, chains, balls and every destructive article that could be procured; and had it been discharged, as was essayed, when the company of Americans was standing in front of it, it would not merely have killed every man of the multitude within its range, but would literally have torn them into fragments. Strange to relate, when the marines rushed up soon afterwards to spike this gun, it went off *voluntarily!* Every one, when they saw it and the materials with which it was loaded, was overwhelmed with astonishment and awe, at the wonderful providence which had thus signally preserved them from destruction.

We could see the smoke and hear the reports of the guns from our verandah, and you may fancy our keen anxiety during this struggle. Mr. C. was in the church tower with a glass and witnessed it all. He said it must be that many foreigners were killed, and so said all those who viewed the battle from the masts of the shipping. When the particulars reached us, judge of our surprise and joy that only two English marines and one American were killed, and fourteen wounded—some, however, quite dangerously. The principal havoc occurred among the American volunteers. Mr. BEINE, a young gentleman just out from home, was shot through the head, so that a portion of his brain came out of the wound. He is expected hourly to die, but still lives, and may *possibly* survive, though it is feared it will be with the loss of his reason. Mr. GREY, a young man in the house of RUSSELL & Co., and with affluent family connections, giving him consequently the highest worldly expectations, received a wound above the knee and was obliged to have the limb amputated that night, since which he is doing well. But the saddest case is that of Capt. PEARSON, of the *Rose Standish*, who came into port here a few weeks since, with his wife, a strong-minded and devotedly pious woman, a member of the Presbyterian Church. They dined and spent the day with us a couple of weeks before this event, and we had met them repeatedly at other times. He had a prospect by this one voyage of retrieving the heavy losses a forture acquired in California had sustained, as, owing to the troubles here which make freights very high (twenty-five dollars per ton,) he would clear several thousand dollars on his interest in the ship. He had been wonderfully prospered in everything, since his arrival, unloading and reloading his vessel with the greatest expedition, so that he would have sailed homewards in a week. On the alarm being given, he, also, volunteered for the defence of the community, but had not been on the ground a minute, when a bullet struck his face, tearing off a portion of his jaw and cutting off his hind teeth—which, however, by thus breaking its force, saved his life. The surgeons have been unable to find the ball, or ascertain with certainty the extent of his injury, his throat being so swollen and ulcerated that he can neither speak nor swallow. He was suffering from a cold and very sore throat before, so it is uncertain how much of his illness is owing to his wound.

When the battle was concluded, about sundown, all went to their homes; but you may suppose we did not feel very safe in our isolated situation. The foreign community was strongly guarded, but we were left unprotected. Capt. KELLEY was applied to for a guard, but declined sending one, saying he had no men that he could spare for this purpose. Soon afterwards, however, one of the Lieutenants told him, if he would allow him to do so, he would take a file of men and come over for our protection, our situation being one of such jeopardy. This he accordingly did. But with the fourteen men thus furnished us, we passed a sleepless, anxious night—Messrs. CULBERTSON and YOUNG also sitting up to keep watch, knowing it would be *à la mode Chinoise* for them to take revenge for their defeat, by falling upon and massacreing us, the only defenceless group of foreigners they could find.

Wednesday morning the marines went up the creek to another stronghold, from which the Chinese fled on their approach, and they proceeded to demolish the works here. While thus employed, the four junks which had escaped the day before, poured upon them a heavy fire, which might have done much injury but that the balls all passed over the heads of our men. While this work was in progress, six or eight Chinese soldiers ascended a grave-mound, as near as they dared to venture, and kept up a continual annoyance, waving their flags, calling the marines cowards, daring them to come on, &c., until it was thought best to teach them a lesson. A bomb-shell was accordingly fired, which struck in the very centre of the party, and burst at the same instant, tearing off the top of the mound, and shattering men and flags into fragments, throwing them through the air in every direction.

Wednesday night, also, after asking for it, we had a guard at our residence; but since that night, we have been wholly unprotected, Capt. KELLEY, when applied to, saying he could not spare the men required for this purpose.

The Chinese commander, it is reported, says matters are not to end thus; he intends to teach foreigners a lesson, and to be avenged for the Chinese that have been slain.

Wednesday, April 12.—The *Rose Standish* went to sea to-day, taken home by Capt. POTTER. All the wounded still live. Capt. PEARSON appears somewhat better, though his situation is still critical.

M. D. C.

OREGON.

Political Movements—The Land Law—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

OREGON CITY, O: T. Saturday, June 17, 1854.

The Election in this Territory is over. The canvass was conducted with great vigor, though in general with good feeling. Two parties, and in some counties three, were fairly in the field. The chief issue was the *State Government* question. So far as the returns have been seen here, it is clear that the Whigs are greatly in the minority—although the Democrats have not so complete and undivided sway as they have hitherto claimed. It is probable that six or seven Whigs have been elected to the Legislature, and there is some Whig influence in nearly all the minor county offices. Washington County has elected the entire Whig ticket.

Last Winter the Democratic Legislature passed a law for submitting to the people at the June election, the question whether they would have a convention next Winter for framing a constitution, and apply immediately thereafter for admission to the Union. The Democratic press, and Democratic orators labored hard "*For a Convention*"—and endeavored to make the people believe that favor to this measure was a test of Democratic orthodoxy. The Whigs joined issue, but the vote has shown that the people have not regarded it as a party question. So far as the reports can be relied on, it is probable that the vote is "*No Convention*," by about 500 majority. Hundreds of Whigs voted for the measure, and a great number of Democrats against it.

It is, no doubt, wise to defer our admission into the Union to some future day. There really are not people enough here for an independent State, unless they could be brought nearer together, and would engage with something like a common interest in the great social enterprises of the day. The exact number it is not easy to determine, but late estimates render it probable that the white population of the whole Territory is less than 40,000, and that the number of tax payers does not exceed 7,000. These people are scattered from Columbia River to California, and no small portion of them are still "*afloat*" here, not for permanent residence, but to make their "*pile*," and go elsewhere to spend and enjoy it. A great many have already become so well satisfied, or so thoroughly dissatisfied, that they have gone, or are preparing to go, to the "States," "*doubtful*" about returning.

The silly "*land law*" has proved of infinite evil. It has blocked the wheels of enterprise, and burdened industry. While it has prevented speculation in land, it has obstructed trade in general, and [illegible] that healthful competition so necessary [illegible] the prosperity of the country. It has prevented [illegible] and the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] B. TAPPAN, Esq., of New-York, [illegible] draft of political laws [illegible] professional. Mr. TAPPAN argued [illegible] principles in society, or a continued [illegible] will tend to its improvement. Two [illegible] only essential: that the original ele[illegible] in sound and healthful, [illegible] antagonism should be such [illegible] growth and the most [illegible] these ends, we need [illegible] education whose enlightened [illegible] it shall be to harmonize all [illegible] political relations; that shall teach [illegible] of a citizen and a Christian are [illegible] and that we may serve God and [illegible] of our country at the same time; [illegible] highest and grandest sense, hold to the [illegible] the other. The education that [illegible] this, will solve the great conflict of the [illegible] It is a fundamental doctrine that a free [illegible] cannot long exist, the principles of [illegible] are opposed to a prevailing public senti[illegible]. The government must be conformed to that [illegible]; or be overturned. The popular will [illegible] the end have its way. Laws that do not [illegible] to this will, must be repealed. Constitutions containing any provision opposed to it cannot be maintained. Popular sovereignty lies at the foundation of the Government. That sovereignty is exercised through the voice of the people. But the Constitution is fixed, organic. How shall they be reconciled—a written, established and settled Constitution, with an unsettled and changing popular will, shifting through intermediate and subordinate agents to interpret and limit the Supreme law? The remedy, if one is found, to harmonize these conflicting elements, must be one which will reach the popular mind itself. The remedy will be found most adequately and surely in a higher Education.

From these premises the author took his text and gave his reasons. Such an education, he held, is needed for the moral tone it will give to the popular mind. It should not be confined to a few shining examples, nor to Colleges, but raise up a class of men whose influence would be felt everywhere—in the Press, the Pulpit, at the Bar and in the public councils. It will preserve the proper distinctions between moral and political questions, and draw the line of duty on the unsven and disturbed surface of popular agitation; separating, by a wise discrimination, questions which, in the common mind, are blended and jumbled together. The binding obligation of *the civil authority*, where it conflicts with the moral sense or a political sentiment, cannot be solved like a problem in mathematics, by set rules and formulas; by a reference to the dictates of conscience, or any of the first principles or original postulates of liberty and equality. It may involve, in the outset a discussion of the origin of society, and most certainly it will involve a profound investigation of the whole plan of our civil constitution.

Mr. TAPPAN did not believe that one man in a thousand has ever read the Constitution of the Government under which he lives, and the ample protection of which he claims and enjoys every day of his life. And this want of knowledge and familiarity with the very basis of our civil organization, the groundwork upon which the whole structure is raised, runs through all classes.

When this pressure of a common danger was upon the old Confederation, it was found too weak for accomplishment purposes of Government. Under it, the laws of the Union applied only to the States in their corporate capacity, and there were thirteen bodies to judge of the measures of Congress. To remedy these evils, and to make a system complete in its constitutions, and give a perfect proportion and balance to its parts, required the clearest perception of elementary truths, the widest range of historical knowledge, with an analytic power to discover in the examples of the past the causes of decay and the springs of life to a State, and an inventive [illegible] which can mount the increasing and growing wants of the future. A thorough knowledge of this period is not only essential to any intelligent public life, but the scholar will find in it much that may be fittingly pondered.

We suppose, then, that this higher education is needed to understand and bring into view and enforce upon the popular mind the historical element of our Government, to impart the knowledge that our relations that are purely political, separating them from the encroachments of personal [illegible], and assigning to the State a legitimate undivided obligation that the individual has no right to question, except by abandoning his citizenship, and leaving the protection of the Government he refuses to serve.

In the next place, this higher education is requisite for the *character of mind* it forms. The age and the times are impatient under the slow process of severe study and continued thought. There is a class who are born to some great mission; and others to a harness in which they cannot work. A royal road to distinction saves many weary miles on the beaten and traveled road. The consideration of grave political and moral subjects requires patient investigation and dispassionate judgment. An undisciplined mind will look at one side of a question, and that side brought into view by some striking sympathy or sudden impulse. The educated, reasoning, reflecting, will look at all sides, and, sitting as the calm arbiter, will direct to established and sound conclusions. The highest office of education is to mould the master minds that are to govern others.

But it will be asked, can intellectual culture [illegible] the evils of society? Hardly. But it can do two things very important—it can teach men to think, and how to think—make him not only a reasoning but a reasonable being.

The higher education is also needed to rescue society from the materializing process that is so widely and rapidly extending, confining all things in its grasp, excluding the Arts, Literature, taste, and learning, from their refining and humanizing influence over mankind.

Mr. TAPPAN concluded by urging the necessity that exists for the scholar's independence.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

Centennial Celebration.

The Centennial Commencement of Columbia College was yesterday celebrated at NIBLO's Theatre, which was filled with a large representation of the talent, beauty and fashion of the Metropolis. The occasion was one of an interesting character, and despite the excessive heat, the audience remained seated until the close.

CHARLES KING, LL.D., presided. Among the gentlemen upon the platform were Rt. Rev. Bishop [illegible], Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, Hon. CHARLES HOFFMAN, Mr. VAN WAGENEN, Dr. FISHER, [illegible], and other members of the Board of Trustees; C. EVANGELIDES, Esq., a native of Greece, an alumnus of the College, and at the head of an institution in Syria; Dr. VAN PELT, Rev. Mr. RICHARDSON, Rev. Mr. LEWIS, and other clergymen; V. DE AMARELLI, Professor of Languages, University, Pa.; Dr. WEBSTER and the Faculty of the Free Academy, &c.

The exercises were introduced by NOLL's excellent band playing the overture to *William Tell*, and the *Wedding March* of Mendelssohn.

Prayer was offered by Rev. BENJAMIN HAIGHT, D. D., when the band performed the *Centennial Polka*, composed and dedicated to the class, by Mr. GEORGE C. KISSAM.

Mr. MARVIN R. VINCENT was then introduced, and delivered a Salutatory Oration in Greek. His [illegible] was clear though rather monotonous, and the matter was good; but as the present generation of the learned have had the good sense to acknowledge they do not know what *is* the proper pronunciation of Greek, we shall not criticise Mr. VINCENT's. The ladies testified their admiration of Greek, or of the Orator, by a shower of bouquets. *Spirito Gentil*, of Donizetti, was given by the Band, when

Mr. CHARLES R. MORGAN delivered a Latin Salutatory Poem, in hexameter verse. His delivery was animated, the matter somewhat tame, but elegant, and the versification harmonious.

Mr. STEWART L. WOODFORD followed with a Salutatory address in English and an oration. Subject: "The Student and the Man."

For a hundred years, said he, Columbia has stood in her strength and pride. The gem fostered by kingly hands in the days of colonial dependence has grown to the stately old tree. Her roots are deep and [illegible] her branches spreading and heaven [illegible]

"The exercises of the day closed with a benediction by Rev. Dr. HAIGHT; and while the audience were retiring, the Band played a finale from the "Siege of Corinth."

Yale College—Class of 1804.

From the New-Haven Palladium.

It is customary for Classes to meet at the 50th Anniversary of graduation. The Class of 1797, at their meeting in 1847, had a pamphlet published giving a historical sketch of each member. The Class of 1804 embraced 66 members, of whom 23 are living:

Rev. Parker Adams, died in 1835, in New-Hartford, N. Y.
Rev. Daniel C. Banks, died in Louisville, Ky., in 1844.
John H. Beach, died in 1839, in Auburn, N. Y.
Rev. Joab Brace, of Newington.
David Brush, Esq., of New-York.
Naboth Buckingham, died in 1829.
Hon. John C. Calhoun, died in 1850.
Rev. John Chester, D. D., died in Albany, in 1829.
Gerard Clark, Esq., of New-York.
Rev. Chester Colton, died in 1850.
Rev. George Colton, of Ware, Mass.
Matthew Dickinson, died in 1809, in North Carolina.
Hon. Marcus Doolittle, of Belchertown, Mass.
Rev. Ezra Stiles Ely, D. D., of Philadelphia.
Sumner Ely, M. D., of New-York.
Hon. John M. Felder, M. C., of South Carolina.
Henry Frost, died in 1843.
Rt. Rev. Christopher E. Gadsden, D. D. Bishop of South Carolina, died in 1852.
Hon. John Gadsden, died in 1831, in Charleston, S. C.
Hon. David Gardiner, died in 1844, on Long Island.
Rev. John D. Gardiner, died in 1849, on Long Island.
Rev. Moses Gillett, died in 1848, at Moscow, N. Y.
Benjamin F. Hampton, died in Georgia.
Hon. John P. Hampton, died in Woodville, Miss.
Hon. Royal R. Hinman, of New-York.
Rev. Joshua Huntington, died in 1819, in Boston.
Rev. Jonathan Hunting, died in 1850, on Long Island.
Timothy Jones, M. D., died in 1841, in Southington.
Curtis Judson, died in Roxbury, in 1804.
Walter R. Kibbe, Esq., of Somers.
Francis King, died in 1837, in Vernon.
William Kinne, died in 1848, in Canterbury.
Rev. Direk C. Lansing, D. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y.
Rev. Abel McEwen, D. D., of New-London.
Rev. John Marsh, D. D., of New-York, Secretary of the Temperance Union.
Reuben S. Morris, died ——.
Amos Northrup, died in 1812, in Charleston, S. C.
Seth Norton, died in 1818, Professor in Hamilton College.
John Pellet, died in 1809, in Canterbury.
Rev. John Pierpont, of Medford, Mass.
Hon. David Plant, M. C., died in 1851, in Stratford.
Hon. George Plummer, of Glastenbury.
Horatio Potter, died in 1841, in Ohio.
Rev. Thomas Punderson, died in Huntington, in 1848.
Heusted Reynolds, died in Enfield.
Rev. Samuel Rich, died in 1845, in Prospect.
William Robinson, died in 1804, in Southington.
Rev. Newton Skinner, died in New-Britain, in 1825.
Rev. Charles B. Snowden, died in 1825, in South Carolina.
Hon. Micah Sterling, M. C., died in 1844, in Watertown, N. Y.
Wm. Stoddard, died in 1819, in Watertown.
Hon. Henry R. Storr, M. C., died in 1837, in Whitesboro', N. Y.
Eliphalet Swift, Esq., of Westport.
Henry Swift, Esq., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Agur Tomlinson, died in Derby.
Rev. Bennet Tyler, D. D., Professor of East Windsor Seminary.
Stephen Upson, Esq., died in 1824, in Lexington, Ga.
Jeremiah Vanderbilt, died in 1851, in Rahway, N. J.
Jacob A. Van Henoel, Esq., of Ogdensburg, N. Y.
John C. Warner.
Charles H. Wetmore, Trumbull.
Amos H. Wheeler, Esq., died in Monroe, in 1841.
Amos Whitehead, died in Georgia.
Francis B. Winthrop, died in New-Haven, in 1841.
John S. Winthrop, of New-York.
Joseph Wright, of Glastonbury.

Theological Institute of Connecticut.

The nineteenth anniversary of the Theological Institute of Connecticut, occurred July 20. The annual sermon before the Pastoral Union was preached on the evening of the 19th instant, by Rev. O. B. RICE of West Killingly, Conn., from Ps. 145: 11. Subject—*Christ's Kingdom, its Origin, Progress, Extent and Glory.*

The order of Anniversary Exercises on the 20th, was as follows:

1. Prayer by BENNETT TYLER, D. D.; 2. Sacred Music; 3. Original Orations from the members of the Graduating Class; 4. Inaugural Address by Professor LAWRENCE, who has been chosen to fill the chair of Ecclesiastical History and Pastoral Duty; 5. Prayer by Dr. LORD; 6. Singing of the Parting Ode by the choir; 7. Benediction by President TYLER.

The address by Professor LAWRENCE was highly elaborated and worthy of the closest attention. His subject was—*The Plan of Redemption as unfolded in the History of the Church.* It occupied in its delivery upwards of an hour, and notwithstanding the excessive heat, held the attention of a large audience to its close.

Of the present Graduating Class, four expect to become Foreign Missionaries. Two have already been ordained and their places of destination assigned, viz.: BENJAMIN PARSONS to Turkey, and MARCUS M. CARLETON to Siam. Mr. CARLETON goes out under the patronage of the Presbyterian Board of Missions.

HENRY M. ADAMS expects to go to the Gaboon Mission, and J. W. MARCUSSHON, who is a Jew, and who came to this country only to receive his education, will soon return to labor for his brethren either in Asia or Europe.

It is a fact worthy of notice that the parents of all the members of this class are, with one exception pious, and early devoted their children to God.

NEW-JERSEY.

Miscellaneous Notes about New-Brunswick.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Saturday, July 22.

If the "desperately hot" weather permit, I purpose to give you a few items of general interest respecting this ancient Dutch settlement. However, with the mercury ranging from 78° to 98° in the shade, during the sixteen hours of sunshine, you will not expect much exertion on my part. DANIEL COOPER (says GORDON,) was the first recorded inhabitant of "Prigmore's Swamp." He kept the ferry, which, in 1697, was leased for five shillings per annum, to "—— INIAN and wife during the term of their natural lives." Hence "Inian's ferry" was an important place in the passage from New-York to Philadelphia. The town consisted of a narrow, dirty street along the river, which is now, for the most part, given over to those inhabitants of the "ould country," who are always prepared to receive the cholera; though the unwelcome guest does not *entirely* confine its visits to this part of the city. In 1730, several Dutch families came from Albany and settled on what is now Albany-street. They brought bricks and trees with them, with which they built their houses. KALM, the Swedish traveler, who visited it in 1748, says—"The wooden houses are not made of strong timber, but merely of boards or planks, which are within joined by laths. Such houses as consist of both wood and brick, have only the wall toward the street of bricks. This peculiar kind of ostentation would easily lead a hasty traveler to believe that most of the houses are built of brick. The Dutch people of Albany-street only keep company among themselves, and seldom or never go amongst the other inhabitants."

Like all other towns in this country, New-Brunswick has lost its primitive simplicity of manners. The inhabitants now mingle as much as they do in other places, enterprising men have made it an important manufacturing town, men of leisure and of taste have adorned it with handsome dwellings and extended it upon the heights, and it is still increasing in extent. There are veins of very pure copper in the vicinity, but their smallness rendered the working unprofitable, and it was abondoned soon after its commencement in 1851. Queen's College was chartered in 1770, and has given many men of note to the scientific world, who have adorned, also, the city of their residence. In 1825 the name of the College was changed to "Rutger's."

About a mile below the steamboat landing is a cave in the river bank, the floor of which is covered with water at high tide. It is some fifteen feet in length by five in breadth, and has evidently been caused by the leaning together at the top, of the sides of what was once a wide crevice. It is called the "Indian Cave," and is the site of one of the earliest tales of J. H. INGRAHAM, who is said to have been educated here, though I have not found his name in any of the registers. A mile further down the river, is "The grave of Miss ELLIS," a noted resort of lovers and sentiment hunters from the city. The grave is on the top of a natural mound a few yards from the river, in a dense forest of hemlocks. There are many stories told respecting the eccentric maiden lady who chose this for her final resting place. Whether she was disgusted with humanity and desired to be separate from it even in death, whether she really did have her lap-dog and her pet cat buried with her, or whether she was a kind hearted woman whose whole eccentricity consisted in her love to "hold communion with nature in her visible forms," (as I opine,) I leave to the investigation of those interested. At all events her grave is the shrine of many a pil-

[illegible] the most [illegible] [illegible] Rev. Dr. [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

...Wealth.

...ment for speakers and ...rraigning the whole country ... in the pursuit of wealth. ... their short and pithy creed, ...mmunity hold the Dollar in ... reverence, and, with a spice of ... it is capitalized as the "Al... Dollar. It is nothing less than a ... passion—an American leprosy, ...some. Money rules Church ... Money buys votes, influence, ... and wives. Money has stepped into ... shoes of the old monarchy, aristocracy, ... Money is the nervie tyrant of ... There is no telling what money ... It is everywhere, in everything, ... everybody—a Grand Mogul, a terri... ...nt, a cruel Domitian—Moloch, ... and Satan himself, all in one and all ... Theodore Parker *in extremis* ex... "*Money is God!*"

...time for us to be looking into this griev... If we are busy about our ruin, ... up Alps which must slip their ... down and bury us fathoms ... in rocks and glaciers, we had better be ... our eyes and computing the chances ... before the coming destiny. As ... we have been examining this ..., feeling, naturally enough, that it ... be a pity for American Liberty to ... in American Luxury. The results ... inquiries, which the reader may be ... are altogether reliable, are decidedly encouraging, and the probabilities are ... near on to a certainty, that the Union ... not be dissolved either in wine or whisky.

We have ascertained that about one in a thousand of our City populations builds a splendid house and stakes his reputation on elegant furniture. The proportion in the rural districts is much smaller. Then, too, a few shawls at $1,000 are sold—about enough to make a newspaper paragraph in intervals of leisure. In the item of magnificent hotels, there are a dozen, perhaps, that might be brought under this head by a loose classification. There is one great line of Steamers—one only. New-York is a very extravagant City—foolishly, ridiculously and wickedly so—but New-York is not the symbol of the country. She is not the gilt figure-head of our rhetorical "ship of state;" at best, she is simply a very brilliant streamer flying from one of the masts of the dear old Ironsides.

Our ideas, by some strange proclivity of American taste, are oftimes narrow and local. Thus, if we happen to witness a good deal of extravagance in our neighborhood, the whole country is straightway to be ruined. If there is an over-issue of stocks in a Railroad near, it is a terrible time generally. But surely this is a marvellous fallacy. A storm in the Levant does not agitate the Pacific, nor do the violent winds of the Baltic affect Lake Superior. We take it that the enormous size of this country is a Providential provision against the evils that furnish such alarming topics for eloquence. It often thunders and lightens furiously in one quarter of our land, while in all the others, the good people are out at work in the sunshine. But our vehement orators cannot see this fact; what their own eyes report must be a general truth; down comes the denunciation, and there is an earthquake or an airquake forthwith.

The institutions of this country are not based on money, nor have they anything serious to fear from money. This locality and that, may be exposed to its corruptions, but the whole land is not in such imminent danger. Whenever money shows any ambition to grasp political power, it will soon be put under the ban of popular indignation. A vast mass of rich people is out of the question, but if it were possible, it would generate its own correctives and balances. The diversities of human nature and social position would go along with its wealth, and like various chemical elements in the same substance, would form a harmless compound. Our history, too, throws great light on the tendencies of these things. Monetary centres are multiplying, and immense business facilities are afforded outside of Banking Institutions. California alone has been to the United States, what the Croton Reservoir is to New-York—a gigantic distributor of wealth in all directions. And let it be remembered that money does not corrupt everybody. Many are proof against it. They plod on in their old-fashioned ways with low heels, and pray the prayer of the Publican in downright earnestness. In these accounts, we see no use in these theories of universal degeneracy. The alarm of "wolf" is very proper here and in some other places; but the whole sheepfold is not about to have its throats mangled. This way of having a crisis always on hand is rather frightful in the wrong direction. People get hardened. They deaden their sensibilities in self-defence. Meanwhile, orators and writers fatten on extravagant words and windy figures. A mass of bloated stuff issues from Platforms and Presses, that disgusts all sensible men, and finally tumbles to pieces from its own rottenness.

Congressional.

Several additional amendments to the Civil and Diplomatic bill were offered in the Senate yesterday, increasing the appropriations for Custom-Houses and Hospitals, and another to purchase life boats for the Lake Harbors were adopted. A brief debate was called by an amendment offered by Mr. Mason, to allow Mr. Schenck, while Minister to Brazil, and Mr. Pendleton, while Charge at Buenos Ayres, their actual expenses and twenty-five dollars a day each, for six months, while they were engaged on special business at the Governments of Paraguay and Uruguay. This amendment was also adopted.

In the House, among several amendments to the Navy Appropriation bill, one was concurred in; but finally, by the Speaker's vote, ... Resolution [illegible] ... except as a mediation and prohibition ... considered, [illegible]

...ntleman ... Vermont, ... Military ... Army ... to his native born. He gave notice that he would offer it again, when in order. The Army bill was considered again, but without concluding the subject, the House adjourned.

Plagiarism.

It is a *breach of trust*, certainly. If a man gives us a speech as if it were his own and wins our applause, when we discover that it was "prigged," we feel that he has *obtained* our approbation *under false pretences*. So here is another sin to be laid at his door. When he took the thoughts of another man and pressed them bodily, even with their old dress unchanged upon them, into his service, he was guilty of what impolite and out-spoken people call *theft*. So when a man is charged with plagiarism it is a grave accusation that is brought. He is, in a word, charged with theft, obtaining goods under false pretences and a breach of trust. Before an honest man is accused the accuser should be certain of the crime, or lay his own head upon the block in case of a failure to find cause for the charge.

Norton's *Literary Gazette* brings even so stout a charge against Rev. Dr. Scott, of New-Orleans. That distinguished divine has latterly had issued from the press of Carter, a volume of lectures entitled "*Daniel a Model for Young Men.*" Dr. Sprague, of Albany, writes an introductory preface, in which he speaks in the highest terms of the author, both as a writer and a man. From the same introduction, it appears that the work was originally put into the hands of the Harpers, by them printed, proof-sheets forwarded to Dr. Sprague, and thus a copy saved from the fire that destroyed the stereotype plates of the whole. The *Gazette's* accusation is, that Dr. Scott has abstracted not the thought only, but the language even of Dr. Cummings' *Lectures on Daniel*, a book lately republished here, one of the many from the eminent and prolific pulpit orator of Scotland. Another volume from which he is charged again with making very liberal and literal abstractions, is Ketto's *Bible Illustrations*. These allegations are substantiated by numerous quotations, which certainly tend to make a very great mist gather about the American author's fame. We have not personally compared the two men's *Daniels*, but it looks as if Dr. Cumming would be entirely justified in asking the aid of the Marshal to recover his abducted property. Whether a writ of *habeas corpus* could be served in this instance, we are not quite sure.

By the way, let us remark that if the plagiary-police are lively, we suspect they will not lack game in these days. Thoughts in the rough are common property. But when a man puts his imprint on them, those particular specimens are supposed to become his. Yet who writes a biography of any man that has been dead a century without stealing the stamped thoughts of others? Who writes an encyclopædia or a dictionary without stealing the best part of the labors of preceding encyclopædists and lexicographers? How far is a compiler at liberty to run up the bars he finds in the storehouse into ingots for his own use? Where lies the boundary line between *meum* and *tuum* in such matters? We need a Boundary Commission of literary men to re-survey the premises. And if they go as Boundary Commissions are in the habit of doing now-a-days, prepared to report upon the geography of the explored territory, we shall have rare secrets for the quid-nuncs to gossip of on their return.

Dogs.

Mayor Westervelt, acting for the sovereign people and entirely according to their behests, has awfully blundered. The Dog Law is a shameful error. The pound ought to be abolished, for dogs have come up in the social scale. They are not mad. Hydrophobia has ceased to prevail. Dogs look up, and should be quoted as "improved vastly."

According to a Sir Oracle in the Lower House at Washington, we have a dog in the Senate—and oh, the shame! a dirty one. Let our dogs be purified. Let baths be placed in all the public places; and let the lobbies of all legislative halls be provided for their ablution; for, much as we admire and rejoice in the elevation of dogs, we have no heart for unclean ones. Dogs reason—that is settled. Dogs have souls—henceforth that is not a mooted question. Dogs go to Congress in model republics, and if the authors of great books are to be believed, lie about the Senate Chamber. Mrs. Upton will be glad to hear it, for she always loved her poodle as a child. We give her joy.

☞ If a ghost ever appears to us, we hope it will be that of Thomas W. Sweetzer, for we want good spirits, if any, to confront our startled visions. We don't know Mr. Sweetzer's habits or creed. He may have taken a poor newspaper, been fond of Scotch snuff, and even approved of Abolitionism, for anything that at present recurs to us. But he did one good deed, that will insure him a warm reception in whatever shape he shall appear. By his will he gave all his property to his family, with condition that at the periods of their deaths $10.000 of it shall go to purchase cooking stoves and cooking utensils for the poor of Salem, Mass. His health will be drank sitting around many a hot stove yet in the once-witched city.

☞ The *Union* of Wednesday has an article on the Cuba question. We are listening now attentively for a San Juan editorial. We are anxious to hear how the Administration carries itself on this glorious victory over an unarmed, undefended town. We are ready to be told how exactly Capt. Hollins obeyed orders. But it takes some little time for new tunes to be fitted for an organ. We possess our souls in patience.

☞ The San Juan victory has found a parallel. Under our Long Island head it will be found detailed this morning.

☞ A meeting of American citizens whose property was destroyed by the United States ship-of-war *Cyane*, at San Juan del Norte, will be held at the Irving House, at 5 o'clock this (Thursday) afternoon, to take the matter into consideration and adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary.

☞ Quarantine regulations on all vessels arriving from the West Indies, Gulf of Mexico, Spanish Main, Brazil, &c., at the port of Norfolk, are to be strictly enforced.

A gentleman writing from Paris, Texas, upon the attractions of which he dwells at greater length than our space will accommodate, sends us the following interesting anecdote concerning Gen. Scott:

"But not alone the delights of the sea-shore inspired your correspondent to this (for him) unusual effort. A notice of a new publication, in Thursday's Times—Vincent Nolte's *Fifty Years in both Hemispheres*—recalled the following anecdote, which, "never before having appeared in print," may be deemed worthy of place as a note in Redfield's forthcoming edition of Nolte's book. By those, by the way, who were at all cognizant of that gentleman's last venture in the shape of a cotton speculation in this country, the first extract in the Times article, touching "the morality of a merchant," will be received as the testimony of one who could judge from personal experience of both sides of the question. But this is *passant*; it was the allusion to General Scott which especially attracted the writer's attention. Nolte speaks of the General as mortified at his reception in Paris, at the time when the allies were in possession of the Capital, and of his visible chagrin that the testimonials of admiration of the great military leaders of the Continent were not extended to him—a sneer which Mr. Nolte should at least have counterbalanced by some allusion to the following incident, which was within his own knowledge, for he was present on the occasion. Among the military in Paris, of course were many English officers, some of whom, on one occasion, determined to make public their knowledge of Gen. Scott's presence, and for that purpose adopted the following plan. Selecting the anniversary of the attack on Washington, these officers gave a dinner at the most noted *café* of the day, at which, with characteristic modesty, they indulged in lofty eulogiums of British valor, and British skill, and British superiority—a detailed and offensive account of the speeches, toasts and all, being duly paraded in the *Galignani* of the next day.

The object of this was evident enough, and Gen. Scott was not the man to pass it by without suitable notice. Carefully avoiding the anniversaries of the battles in which he had gained his own laurels, all patience was exercised until the 8th of January arrived, when, at the same *café*, a dinner was given by the American officer, in commemoration of the victory at New-Orleans, to which the Americans in Paris generally were invited. In full uniform—an exception to their ordinary habit—the General and his brother officers proceeded, two and two, from their hotel to the *café*, through the streets of Paris; and at the dinner which ensued, General Scott, after the toast to the President of the United States was duly honored, rose to propose the health of the "Hero of New-Orleans." In a carefully prepared speech, he recounted the details of that battle, the respective forces engaged, the great superiority of the British, in numbers, equipment, and military experience, and the overwhelming defeat, which in spite of all these advantages, they met with at the hands of the Americans. A glowing tribute was paid to the valor and skill of the American commander, and speech followed speech, and toast followed toast, the dinner being kept up with unabated spirit till a late hour of the night. A full report of the whole was made out by General Scott, and sent to *Galignani*, but such was the consideration of the conductors of that paper for the tender feelings of their British visitors, that the account was not published until all the details as to the disparity of forces, and everything which could at all prove annoying or offensive, was carefully struck out, and a mere bald sketch of the affair was all that appeared.

The dinner, of course, however, attracted general notice, and a report was subsequently sent to London by General Scott, and inserted in one of the papers there, and on all hands the rebuke was conceded to be as stinging as it was well timed and well merited. Mr. Nolte should not have let this incident escape his memory, as much more worthy of remark than his sneer at General Scott's imputed vanity and chagrin. So much for my anecdote, Mr. Editor, which, if you please, I should be glad to see in the Times; and a copy of the paper, addressed to the *Alleghany House*, will be welcomed by your correspondent. E.

A Visit to Longfellow.

Among the many watering-places on the Atlantic coast, the oldest one—Nahant—will probably ever keep its place as one of the most delightful and as the most singular in situation. A long promontory, with its end bounded by massive rocks, it stretches out into Massachusetts Bay, and receives upon its "stern and rock-bound coast" the full brunt of the never-ceasing waves which come rolling over the broad Atlantic and clash themselves with a mighty roar against its lofty cliffs. There has been recently a large and fashionable (and of course very expensive) hotel erected near the outmost point, but the majority of the visitors reside in many pretty cottages belonging to the wealthy citizens of Boston. A strong, New-York built steamer plies between the two places several times a day, at a moderate rate of fare. On Sundays, however, the fare is nearly doubled—the extra charge being made, no doubt, to remunerate the owners for the sin of violating the Sabbath.

Here, in this pretty retreat, in a small house surrounded by trees, there resides, at present, the greatest living poet, and the greatest whom America has ever produced. Concerning a man whom so many love and admire, both in this country and in Europe, every incident is interesting, and we therefore hope that if he should ever cast his eye over this, he will forgive us the liberty we have taken in describing a visit which we recently paid him, and which delighted us so much that we cannot refrain from narrating it to his many, many admirers. But first, we must say a few words about his works.

Longfellow's *Hyperion* is a book the like of which has never been written in any language. We have followed every step of its hero, Paul Flemming, throughout Europe, and never did we find descriptions of scenery so true, and narrated in such beautiful, such poetical language. And when one knows that Paul Flemming is Longfellow himself, and that after all he *did* win Mary Ashburton, and, as report says, won her by this book, one takes still more delight in reading and reading it again.

Hans Christian Andersen, the Danish poet, once told us that he had never seen more beautiful descriptions of scenery, or read a more beautiful poem than "Evangeline," and he made us promise to express his ardent thanks to Longfellow for giving it to the world. And many a time has our heart beaten with pride in Europe at the praise which we heard bestowed upon our countryman, and we have felt how much, how very much he was adding to the literary reputation of America abroad. Perfectly unknown to the poet, the bearers of only a letter of introduction from an acquaintance, we were received with great cordiality, and we never spent a more pleasant hour than that when we sat talking with the man whom we so much admired, and whom we had for so long a time desired to see. And then, when lighting our cigars we sallied forth with him, and strolled along the lofty, rocky shore, and sat awhile and talked of the West and of Europe, and of literature, our happiness could not be greater, except a short time after when we descended and sat upon the lower cliffs, with the spray dashing almost on to our feet, and as we watched the vast Atlantic rolling in its everlasting waves, and breaking them upon some distant rocks, and in the far east the sail of some gallant ship bound home from some long voyage, we spoke about the beauty of the sea. But like everything beautiful, it lasted but a short time, and before long we returned to the house, and after some more delightful conversation with Paul Flemming and Mary Ashburton, the stage for Lynn came by and we were forced to leave, and ride to that shoe-making town, thence to take the cars for Boston. We had spent a most delightful day, and one never to be forgotten. And as we drove along and suddenly saw the star-spangled banner waving from a lofty liberty-pole, we were reminded of those beautiful lines from the "Building of the Ship," which will be appreciated

...
And as the mast-head
White, blue and red,
A flag unrolls the stripes and stars.
Ah! when the wanderer, lonely, friendless,
In foreign harbors shall behold
That flag unrolled,
'Twill be as a friendly hand
Stretched out from his native land,
Filling his heart with memories sweet and
endless."

E. B.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Postmaster Campbell and the California Mail System—Our late Treaties.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

Washington, Tuesday, July 25, 1854.

My allusion to the Postmaster General's very singular course of proceeding with reference to the California mail service, seems to have "stirred up the animals" considerably; and today the stipendiary organ of the Administration finds its allotted "duty" in endeavoring to avert from Mr. Campbell's head the effects of the blow aimed at him, and which for one I certainly believe was deserved. Of course the *Union* had no difficulty in lugging in one of its inferential falsehoods to give some semblance of point to its case. That seems to have become a confirmed habit; and perhaps it is a quite too violent presumption to suppose the "organ" capable of distinguishing between truth and falsehood. It is but a few days since I had occasion to expose one of its indirect (and consequently meaner and more dangerous) misrepresentations with reference to your correspondent. About the fact of misrepresentation there could be no difference of opinion, even between the Editor of the *Union* and myself, so perfectly self-evident was it. But instead of retracting it—as would be expected of any one whose contract with his employers did not positively bind him to ride rough-shod over every consideration of justice and honor, when necessary to accomplish the desired end—the *Union* took early occasion to repeat it.

For one, I am not surprised at its effort of to-day,—not surprised, that even Nicholson, Forney & Co. should indirectly and falsely charge me with being interested in some speculation to which Mr. Campbell is a barrier. Let me give the organ a chance to show itself capable of uttering truth.

I utterly deny its slanderous charge, in every way, manner and shape, and *challenge its conductors to the proof*. It would at least be prudent for the *Union* establishment to await the report of the Committee on the Minnesota Land bill fraud, ere it attempts to black-ball others upon no better basis than suspicions, which do not speak well for the purity of the source originating them. But more of this anon.

The *Union* shows that a contract was made by Postmaster-General Hubbard, on the 3d of March, 1853, with Messrs. Ramsey & Cormick, of New-York, to carry the Mails in sixteen days between New-Orleans and San Francisco; that on the 16th of June Mr. Campbell was notified that the contractors were arranging to commence the service; and that on the 9th of July he notified them that *he* did not approve the contract, and would not execute it. Now, is there anything in these dates inconsistent with the statement that the contractors, on the faith of their contract—*to be approved by Congress, it is true*, before they could get any pay—went on and made large outlays to prepare to perform their service? And if Mr. Campbell was so careful of the public interests, and so satisfied that the contract would not pay, how happens it that his answer to the contractors' letter of the 16th of June, was not sent until the 9th of the following month?

But I care nothing for all that. What I complained of was Mr. Campbell's evident determination not have any additional California mail service unless he could have his own way. He set his face against the Churchwell proposition to introduce the principle of "shortest time, best pay," and directed all his efforts to get a contract through Congress for the Nicaragua route. He was floored on that move handsomely, although men in the Nicaragua interest had boasted triumphantly that the Postmaster General was with them, and would decree a contract for them, which Congress would enter as a matter of course.

The *Union* don't say a word about Mr. Campbell's new pet, the Tehuantepec route—which will undoubtedly be a favorite one in the course of a year or two. Is the *Union* silent lest there may seem to be evidence that its proprietors are interested in the Tehuantepec scheme? Let Mr. Campbell bring in his Tehuantepec speculation just as soon as he chooses, and see whether he can cram it down the throat of Congress with all the influence his organ can bring to his aid. If Congress shall say that the Ramsey contract cannot be executed, that is an end of the matter so far; but it was and is ridiculous for the Postmaster General to insist that the mails cannot be carried *viâ* Vera Cruz and Acapulco; nor does he gain much credit when he urges against the Ramsey route that it runs through a Revolutionizing country, (Mexico,) forgetting the while, that his new born favorite, the Tehuantepec route, happens to lie within the borders of the same Republic! Is it surprising that one should be astonished at proceedings of a high officer of the Government, which are attempted to be sustained by such absurd inconsistencies as this?

That Sandwich Islands Treaty is still behind-hand, and cannot arrive now in time for action during the present session. The failure is to be accounted for only by the fact that the news of certain arrangements, necessarily preliminary, to the conclusion of the treaty, had not reached the Islands prior to the last dates from there.

The Russian Treaty ratified to-day is well calculated to create a great sensation in Europe. It places the United States and Russia in an attitude of relationship never before occupied by the two nations; and, for one, I would not be at all surprised if one of its earliest fruits should be our mediation between England and France and the Czar, to bring about a settlement of their existing differences, and end the war. The Czar undoubtedly had some object in making this treaty with us just at this time. What that object is, and whether I have already suggested it, will doubtless appear at no distant day.

The startling news from San Juan in relation to Capt. Hollins' proceedings there, excites considerable interest here. What has become of the British Protectorate over the Musquitos?

We need no Baltimore Convention to designate the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency. Senator Hunter's Land Graduation and Homestead bill is the biggest and shrewdest bid for it that has yet been made; and he is the nominee, provided the bill becomes a law. S.

Theatrical.

Broadway Theatre.—Notwithstanding the extreme heat of the weather, and the fact that the prices of admission were doubled to all parts of the house, the Broadway Theatre was last night filled with one of the largest audiences we have ever seen within its walls. The occasion was the Farewell Benefit tendered to Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, previous to their departure for California. Besides several members of the Broadway, many distinguished artists from other theatres in the City volunteered their services, including the Sisters Rousset, Senorita Soto, Mons. Corby, Miss Kate Saxon, Mr. and Mrs Blake, and Mr. and Mrs. Williams themselves. The entertainment was protracted to a late hour, no less than six pieces being played, besides the dancing of the Roussets and the other *artistes*. Mr. Williams addressed the audience in the course of the evening, and stated that the profits of the benefit would be given to the Washington Monument. Great enthusiasm was manifested throughout, and Mr. and Mrs. Williams have every reason to be proud of the occasion.

The Late Mr. Lysander Thompson.

The melancholy particulars which we published yesterday, of the pecuniary position of Mr. Thompson's widow and family, have elicited a response from a gentleman (signing himself "Gotham ney,") who encloses a dollar bill for their use. The

...
...appeal to the ... It must necessarily be ... beside can be gotten up, would ... In the meantime the widow and children ... Will our readers who feel interested in this case add their mite to that of the gentleman who has already contributed? We need scarcely add that it will afford us great pleasure to take charge of any such contributions, and see that they reach Mrs. Thompson.

Later from Curacoa.

By the arrival at this port of the bark *Venus* from the above port, we have dates to 14th July.

The island was perfectly healthy. There had not been any rain for some time past. Salt was very plenty, but there was no demand for it. It could be bought for 40 cents per barrel.

Another revolutionary movement had taken place at Villa de Coro, (Venezuela,) in favor of Gen. Paez, which will no doubt be successful, as many of Monaga's friends had deserted him, and joined the Paez party. A great quantity of arms and ammunition had been sent over from Curacoa.

☞ In our last number, in speaking of the Delta Phi celebration at Union College, Schenectady, it was stated that the Poet of the Deltas was omitted from the programme. The poet selected for the occasion, Louis W. Mansfield, Esq., of Cohoes, author of "The Morning Watch," "Up Country Letters," &c., was unable to attend on account of the illness of his wife, who is rapidly sinking with consumption.

☞ We stated, some time since, that Dr. Williams gave the prize at the examination held at the Free Academy. It is due to Mr. Benedict, in his absence, to say that he made the necessary arrangements before he left on his mission to Europe.

Russia's Power of Assimilation.

Alexander got Poland by playing the liberal, and displaying a wonderful respect for nationality and constitutionalism. A true Russian, like Nicholas, could not go this length. The word constitution might not suit his mouth. But he might preach the independence of the Slavons, and far outbid even English, French and Austrian intentions for the independence of both Cis and Trans-Danubians.

A Russian of that only class of Russians which knows everything, was a very short time since expounding to his astonished companions of other countries, how this must be the future policy of Nicholas. He was met by a smile of incredulity from more than one of those whom he addressed. And he, who was most dubious, illustrated his smile by saying, "And Poland?" This was to hint, that if the Czar durst play at the game of insurrection, and try to imitate that policy, which Canning threatened, but never put in practice, that of abetting the insurgents and insurrectionists of all countries, the Czar's enemies would have far greater advantage to trip him up; that even Poland was far more discontented, and ready to mutiny, than any land of Slavon or Magyar. "You do not know Poland," observed the Russian, "or you would not continue to reckon upon it as the Poland of 1830. Believe me, my friends, there is no longer a Poland, save the few who exist in emigration. The surface of the Duchy of Warsaw has been swept clean of its Polish population, and there are more genuine Russians in Poland now than Poles. You might as well foment an insurrection in the environs of Moscow as in those of Warsaw. No doubt, one of the threats which has stirred Prussia, has been, that if the war were protracted, French and English troops would infallibly land in the Baltic provinces of Russia; and that if Courlander or Lithuanian were thereby prompted to revolt, the insurrection would gain Posen, and dispute the traquillity of Prussia. And it is true enough, that insurrection might easily be aroused in either Prussian or Austrian Poland. But Russian Poland is now past the possibility. Polish nationality, as you call it, has not merely been strangled, but eaten up. Russia and the United States of America are the only nations at the present day which cannot only overcome but assimilate, and extend their nation as well as their frontier; and they are, consequently, destined to form the great empires of the old and of the new world. England has taken three centuries to assimilate Ireland, and in that little task has not yet succeeded. Alsace remains as German as in the first year that Louis XIV. conquered it. Neither France nor England knows how to assimilate. A country must be young to possess the powers of digestion requisite."

This doctrine of digesting and assimilating subject or conquered countries, is certainly the strongest reason yet alleged for putting a decided and definitive stop to the progress of Russia. And barbarism certainly has powers for this purpose which civilized countries dare not employ. It can treat population like sheep, displace them, separate them from tradition and from creed, and thus accomplish an absorption impossible to the countries of the West.—*Bentley.*

The Improved Steam Motor.

From the Baltimore American, July 21.

We have before us a pamphlet giving a highly interesting and detailed account of experiments with the improved mode of using steam invented by Messrs. Wethered & Brother, of Baltimore. The invention does not consist in working "stam" or "stame," but in using a mixture of saturated and super-heated steam. The mode of obtaining this mixture was briefly stated by us yesterday, and is very simple. From the steam chimney or drum of the boiler, an ordinary steam-pipe, furnished with the necessary stop-valves, conveys externally from the boiler the saturated steam to the valve chest; another similar pipe, with stop-valves, &c., from the steam chimney or drum, but starting with the smoke chimney, conveys saturated steam down the smoke chimneys, through the flues and through the furnace, passing immediately over the burning fuel, and thus having become highly surcharged in its passage, it is let out of the front of the boiler to the same valve-chest, where it is mixed with the saturated steam. From the valve-chest the "mixture" passes to the cylinder of the engine, and actuates the piston in the usual manner. The results of the experiments detailed in the pamphlet alluded to are, that using the steam, simply surcharged, produced, with the same fuel, an increased effect of 65 per centum over what was obtained with the saturated or ordinary steam alone, while an increased effect of 106 per centum was produced by the use of the "mixture." Also, the increased effect of the "mixture" was 25 per centum over what was obtained from the surcharged steam alone.

The Messrs. Wethered are well known in this community as possessing high scientific attainments, which in the manufacture of woolen goods, have placed them at the head of their profession as proved by their having invariably received the first premium, where their fabrics have been exhibited in competition with those of other manufacturers. While experimenting, with a view to increase the capacity of their steam-boiler at Wetheredville, they produced results which led them to carry out the principle on a larger scale, both on marine and stationary engines. Mr. Collins, the Napoleon of the steam marine, with the public spirit for which he is so remarkable, immediately upon hearing of the invention, tested it thoroughly on a small scale, and is now applying it to the *Arctic*; if the result of this trip is as satisfactory as the inventors anticipate, either as regards the economy of fuel or increased speed, the Messrs. Wethered will have accomplished a triumph second in its important results only to the application of steam to manufacturing and motive purposes. The inventors, we understand, claim that they can with their improvement (which can be applied to any boiler) exert from 50 to 100 per cent. more power, with the same cost of fuel, than has hitherto been exerted with ordinary steam. The improvement also applies to boiling, drying, heating and evaporating, and will prove of immense advantage to those using steam for any purpose, and to the owners of sugar estates it will save millions.

Nebraska—Town Sites.

From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette, July 12.

The Omaha *Arrow* is the name of a new paper proposed to be published at Omaha City, in Nebraska Territory, nearly opposite Council Bluff City. A town has recently been laid off there. It is said to be a very eligible site, and preparations are going on for extensive improvements. The friends of Omaha City are urging its claims for the future capital of the Territory. Bellvieu, situated on the Mississippi River, about two miles above St. Mary, and six above the mouth of the Big Platte, is another rival town for the capital of Nebraska. It is admirably located for a city, with a rock bank, high commanding bluff, running back on the most beautiful undulating table lands the eye ever rested on. The Indian agency is located here, as also the mission. Fort Kearney, or Nebraska City is a fine location, with permanent banks. It presents a fine view to the river, and is just above the line dividing Missouri and Iowa. There are already a number of settlements and improvements going on. A sale of late beautiful lands. This is known to be a considerable place. We were highly delighted with its

...
...two, must be the ... back of it for many ... and keeps ... man, and will ... means for ... them. Taxes, ... must trade to this ... unsurpassed in fertility of ... Nemaha there is plenty of ... on many of the small streams. ... We will hereafter give ... of the country along the river. ... for the present, the country is ... scenery romantic and beautiful, ... unsurpassed.

Crimes in Papal and Protestant Countries.

From the Boston Traveller.

A distinguished Englishman ... has spent many years as a ... in various Papal countries ... speech in London, has presented ... erecting facts accompanying ... and Protestant countries. He ... of the Government returns of ... ernment on the continent. We have ... and will state its results.

In England four persons for a million, ... age, are committed for murder per year. ... there are nineteen to the million. In ... Catholic country, there are eighteen ... million. In France there are thirty-one; ... into Austria we find thirty-six. In ... Catholic, sixty-eight to the million; ... are struck out these will be thirty. Come ... Italy, where Catholic influence is the ... of any country on earth, and taking out the ... of Sardinia, we find twenty murders to the ... In the Venetian and Milanese provinces there is the ... enormous result of forty-five to the million. In ... Tuscany, forty-two, though that land is ... a kind of earthly paradise; and, in the ... States, not less than one hundred murders to the ... million of people. There are ninety in ... and in Naples the result is more appalling still. ... public documents show there are two ... ders per year to the million of people.

The above facts are all drawn from the ... criminal record of the respective countries ... Now, taking the whole of these countries ... we have seventy-five cases of murder ... million of people. In Protestant countries ... land, for example, we have but four for ... lion. Aside from various other demoralizing influences of Popery, the fact now to be stated, ... doubt, operates with great power in ... human life in Catholic countries. The Protestant criminal believes he is sending his victim, if ... Christian, at once to a miserable eternity. ... awful consideration gives a terrible aspect to the crime of murder. But the Papist only sends his victim to Purgatory, whence he can be rescued by the masses the Priest can be hired to say for his soul—or his own bloody hand and heart will not hinder him from doing that office himself. We think the above facts in regard to vice and crime in the two great departments of Christendom worthy the most serious pondering of every friend of human life, of morality and virtue.

☞ A committee appointed by the "festivities" of Indiana to obtain the State House yard in Indianapolis, for the purpose of holding some sort of a fandango, received the following reply to their application, from the State Librarian:

To the Committee appointed by the Abolition-Anti-Slavery-Maine law-Native American-Anti-Catholic-Free Soil-Maine law-Native American-Anti-Catholic-Free Nebraska ——— Party of Indiana, to procure the State House yard for their convention to nominate ...

Gentlemen: You can use the State House yard, though I have resolved heretofore that it should not again be used for a public meeting of any kind ... believing as I do, that my refusal in this case ... misrepresented, as dictated by party spirit, ... cannot refuse. You will please see that no ... is done to shrubbery, &c.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,
GORDON TANNER, State Librarian.
July 12, 1854.

Elections in Canada.—The Toronto ... has a few returns from both provinces. In ... West two conservative opposition have been elected; two reform opposition and two ministerialist. In Canada East, five ministerialist, and one reform opposition. The Hon. W. H. Merritt, of St. Catherines, has been elected for Lincoln.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Ten Boxes of Dessler's New and Invaluable Remedy for Fever and Ague has effected ten permanent cures—Read:

Safe Harbor, Lancaster Co., Pa., July 2, 1854.
Mr. C. D. Dessler: I am at a loss ... regard to your Great Medicine about ... best Pills that ever came to ... We sold ten boxes out of the first dozen ... have effected ten permanent cures. We ... deer many obituaries to you for ... amount. We had to ... and send any certificate from us here, ... person who purchased a box says: "The Pills ... ten dollars a box, and that he would ... dred dollars in doctors' bill ... year ago." Your obedient servant, ...

Price, $1 per box, or, for the convenience ... siding where it has not been introduced, ... forwarded by mail, pre-paid, to any one ... stamps, in any part of the United States, ... and Calif rnia, or to those for 36 stamps. ... & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.; CLICKENER ... No. 81 Barclay-st., and by GILBERT, ... No. 177 North 2d-st., Philadelphia, ... and at retail by RING, corner Broadway ... CROMBIE, corner Broadway and 14th-st.; GUION, ... ner Bowery and Grand-st.; SHEDDEN, corner ... and 4th-st.; GUSTAV RAMSPERGER, ... st.; HUTCHINGS, No 133 West Broadway, ... No. 170 Grand-st., Williamsburg; Mrs. HAYES, ... Fulton-st., Brooklyn; JAS. W. SMITH, Court-st., ... lyn; THOS. J. HAYES, No. 154 Atlantic-st., ... SAMUEL HAYES, No. 49 Montgomery-st., Jersey City. ... Orders from the trade may be addressed to C. B. ... LER, New-Brunswick, N. J.

Zephyr Merino Undergarments.—These ... the season for these popular Undervests. ... economy as well as health, buy at ...

THE OLD STAND, No. 186 BOWERY, ... where the genuine article may be obtained, ... style of Seasonable Hosiery. A. HARRIS & ...

Asthma Cured by Inhalation.—Dr. ... Dear Sir: I have used one package of your ... and can now safely say I am cured of the ... case of six years' standing. The Hygeantherapeon ... —a single trial of it is sufficient to prove its ... over all other medicines for the cure of all diseases ... lungs or throat. Yours truly, ...
JAS. P. KENNEDY, ...
Duncannon, Pa., June 2, 1854.
Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No 149 Chambers-st.; C. W. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway; ... Nos 363 Hudson-st. and 472 8th-st.; ... corner of Wooster and Houston-sts.; Mrs. HAYES, ... Fulton-st., Brooklyn; and RUSSELL & SCHOTT, No 128 Market-st., Philadelphia. Price $3 a package, or ... ges for $10; sent free by express.

Read about Rats.—New-York, ... —I have used almost everything which ... for the extermination of Rats. Could not ... and I tried the RATSBANE & CO'S EXTERMINATOR. I did not ... commencing either of them. I ... that PARSONS & CO'S EXTERMINATOR ... all destroyed all the Cock roaches ... penny, and I believe will ... them. It is invaluable to ...
R. FRENCH, ... of Provisions, ...
C. V. CLICKENER & CO., Agents, ... at Steamboats, New-York.

Pianos.—Hallett & Cumston's Pianos.—These instruments have long been before the ... have become justly celebrated for their superior ... J. Gilbert & Co.'s Premium Pianos, with ... Æolean recommended by the Press throughout the ... world; Herz on Waters' Pianos, for power, ... ness of tone and elasticity of touch, they challenge ... ison with those of all other makers; Gilbert & ... anos Jacob Chickering's Pianos. All of the ... found only at the great music establishment of ... WATERS, No. 333 Broadway. Sold at prices ... all competition.

Sewing Machines.—We have ... tled all suits against us for infringement and have ... cense of E. S. Howe, Jr., to manufacture under his ... Hereafter there can be no question about the right to ... our machines. We have commenced prosecuting ... of our patents, of which we have two, on leather ... All machines making in machine-stitch ... of our patents. If any buy these ... will be compelled to pay us for ... I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 288 ...

Well-made, Fashionable Boots ... Clothing is scarce in New-York. It ... But it can be found at one place, viz.: at the ... establishment of ALFRED HUNTER'S ... Broadway. All sizes do ... goods of the best description, ... umbrellas, &c. He ...

Defiance Salamander Safes.—... Patrick is the sole manufacturer of the ... the above established safes, and ... the Defiance Works ... 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st.

Removal.—New Envelope Depot, ... Beekman-st. The subscriber has removed his ... the new and commodious store No. 26 Beekman-st., ... he will be happy to exhibit to his customers and ... generally an extensive assortment of ... &c. CHAS. ...

Albert H. Nicolay will hold his ... semi-weekly auction sale of STOCKS AND ... THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' ... For further particulars, see the advertisement ... columns.

The New and Tasteful Gift ... and Aqua DECOLLETE AWL-... by JOS. ... Broadway.

Dr. ... Pills are sold by THOMAS J. HAYES, No. 154 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

ROAMINGS IN ICELAND. By CHARLES RAMBLER. New-York: CHARLES B. NORTON.

The very title is refreshing. It is not less pleasant than to read of icebergs floating past the mouth of our harbor, or the presence of a cool breeze on the evening of such days as we boiled in last week. Mr. NORTON is shrewd to issue such a book at such a season.

New-Yorkers have heard Mr. MILES before several Societies telling his story, and they are prepossessed in his favor. A great many will buy his book because that pleasant man of the unshorn beard wrote it; others will get it for its title, as they would set a lump of ice in their sitting-room to be comforted with its coolness; others to learn how they live in that queer refrigerator of the world. None of these will be disappointed.

"And this is Iceland!—but I see no ice," exclaimed Mr. MILES, as he landed, about this time of year. Its mountains are snow-clad, but its fields are heath-covered and green. Iceland is nearly as large as the State of New-York. Of the first impressions it makes, he says:

"On stepping ashore in Iceland, the total absence of trees and forests, and the astonishing purity of the atmosphere, strike the spectator as among the most remarkable characteristics of the country. The fields are beautifully green: the mountains, clothed in purple heath, appear so near that you are almost tempted to reach forth your hands to touch their sides. At fifteen or twenty miles distance, they appear but three or four; and at seventy or eighty miles, they seem within ten or fifteen. Such is the effect of the magical purity of the atmosphere. In other countries you go and visit cities and ruins; here, you see nature in her most fantastic forms. In other States you pay a shilling, a franc, or a piastre, for a warm bath in a vat of marble; here you bathe in a spring of any desired temperature, or plunge into a cool lake, and swim to the region of a hot spring in the bottom, guided by the steam on the surface. In other lands, you step into marble palaces, that are lined with gold and precious stones, and find hereditary legislators making laws to keep the people in subjection; here you see a grass-grown amphitheatre, where an elective Congress met and legislated in the open air for nearly a thousand years. In other and more favored climes, you find comfortable houses, and "fruits of fragrance blush on every tree;" here, not a fruit, save one small and tasteless berry, and not a single variety of grain, will ripen, and their houses are mere huts of lava and turf, looking as green as the meadows and pastures. In other lands, coal and wood fires enliven every hearth, and mines of iron, lead, copper, silver and gold, reward the labor of the delver; but here, not a particle of coal, not one single mineral of value, and not one stick of wood larger than a walking-cane, can be found."

Of the people, Mr. MILES speaks with warmth:

"Yet the Icelanders, while laboring under great disadvantages, are more contented, moral and religious, possess greater attachment to country, are less given to crime and altercation, and show greater hospitality and kindness to strangers, than any other people the sun shines upon. Their contentment and immunity from crime and offence, do not arise from sluggishness and indolence of character; nor are they noted alone for their negative virtues; they possess a greater spirit of historical research and literary inquiry, have more scholars, poets, and learned men, than can be found among an equal population on the face of the globe. Some of their linguists speak and write a greater number of languages than those that I have ever met in any other country. Iceland has given birth to a THORWALDSEN, a sculptor whose name will descend to the latest posterity. His parents were Icelanders, but he was a child of the sea, born on the ocean, between Iceland and Denmark. Among their poets and historians will be found the names of SNORRO STURLESON, SÆMUND, surnamed FRODE, or "the learned," JON THORLAKSEN, FINN MAGNUSEN, STEPHENSEN, EGILSON, HALLGRIMSON, THORARENSEN, GRONDAL, SIGURDUR PETERSSEN; and these, with many others, will adorn the pages of Icelandic literature as long as the snow covers their mountains, and the heather blooms in their valleys. Their navigators and merchants discovered and settled America long before Genoa gave birth to a COLUMBUS, and while Europe was yet immured in the darkness of the middle ages. The works of their poets and literary men have been translated into nearly every language in Europe; and they in turn have translated into their own beautiful language more or less of the writings of MILTON, DRYDEN, POPE, YOUNG, BYRON, BURNS, KLOPSTOCK, MARTIN LUTHER, LAMARTINE, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, WASHINGTON IRVING, and many others."

And this is how they get their living:

"The Icelanders live principally by farming and fishing. They take cod and haddock, from five to forty miles out to sea. Whales often visit their harbors and bays, and are surrounded by boats and captured. Their season for sea-fishing is from the 1st of February to the middle of May. In the Summer they catch large quantities of trout and salmon in their streams and lakes. They have no agricultural productions of much value, except grass. Grain is not cultivated, and their gardens are very small, only producing a few roots and vegetables. The climate of the country is not what we would suppose from its location. COLUMBUS, who was there in February, tells us he found no ice on the sea. It is not as cold in Winter as in the Northern States of America, the thermometer seldom showing a greater degree of severity than from twelve to eighteen *above* zero. In Summer, from June to September, it is delightfully mild and pleasant, neither cold nor hot. The cold season does not usually commence until November or December; and sometimes during the entire Winter there is but little snow, and not frost enough to bridge their lakes and streams with ice. In Summer, fires are not needed, and the climate during this season is more agreeable than that of Great Britain or the United States, having neither the chilly dampness of the one, nor the fierce heat of the other. Thunder-storms in Iceland occur in the Winter, but not in the Summer.

"Their domestic animals are sheep, cattle, horses, and dogs. They rarely keep domestic fowls, but from the nests of the wild eider-duck they obtain large quantities of eggs, as well as down. Reindeer run wild in the interior, but are not domesticated. Blue and white foxes are common; and these, with eagles, hawks, and ravens, destroy many of their sheep and lambs. White bears are not found in the country, except as an imported article, when they float over from Greenland on the drift ice. The domestic animals in Iceland are estimated in the following numbers: 500,000 sheep, 60,000 horses, and 40,000 cattle. All their animals are of rather small size, as compared to those in more temperate regions. Their horses are a size larger than the ponies of Shetland, and average from twelve to thirteen hands high. Their hay is a short growth, but a very sweet, excellent quality. The Icelanders speak of their 'forests,'—mere bunches of shrubbery from two to six feet high. These are principally birch and willow. The beautiful heath, so common in Scotland and the north of Europe, is found throughout Iceland. Their game birds are the ptarmigan, the curlew, the plover, and the tern. Nearly every variety of water-fowl common to Great Britain or America, abounds in the bays, islands, and shores of Iceland, and in the greatest numbers. The Icelanders export wool, about 1,000,000 pounds annually, and from two to three hundred thousand pairs each of woolen stockings and mittens. Besides these articles, they sell dried and salted codfish, smoked salmon, fish and seal oil, whale blubber, seal and fox skins, feathers, eider-down, beef and mutton, hides, tallow, and sulphur. They import their principal luxuries—flour, rye and barley meal, beans, potatoes, wine, brandy, rum, ale and beer, tobacco, coffee, sugar, tea, salt, timber, coal, iron cutlery, fish-hooks and lines, cotton and silk goods, leather, crockery, and furniture. From thirty to forty vessels sail from Denmark to Iceland every year."

Mr. MILES saw one tree, a green and flourishing one, no less than five feet high. He thought afterwards that he might have seen them before and mistook them them for bushes. The only native fruit is a blue berry that grows on a tree nearly as high as a horse's back. And one species of rose flourishes there. The people are not fond of amusements, but spend much time about their turf firesides, reading aloud to each other and quietly listening. They are exceedingly hospitable and strangely honest. They are poor and—literary. In 1847 and 1848 there were 34 volumes published on the island, and that for a community of 60,000 people! The most common forms of publication are duodecimos and octavos. The record of their Congress for 1847 was the largest book published that year, reaching 128 pages.

This is a good book, but we cannot give it undivided praise. The humor is strained, and the funny parts are its most serious ones. The author is not careful enough to insure entire confidence in his statements. For instance, on page 175, the Sysselman, his host, "gets jolly, then affectionate, then drunk—or, at least, 'how come you so?'" His friend in the clerical garb becomes very merry, too, and he "finds a small brick in his own hat." But on page 180 he says he "never saw a man intoxicated in Iceland." However, these are small matters. The "Rambles" are exceedingly refreshing.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF THE BRITISH POETS. Illustrated Edition. Boston: PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER. 3 vols.: POEMS OF BEATTIE, 1 vol.; POEMS OF FALCONER, 1 vol.; POEMS OF CHURCHILL, 2 vols.; POEMS OF GOLDSMITH, 1 vol.; POEMS OF CUNNINGHAM, 1 vol. Boston: LITTLE & BROWN. New-York: EVANS & DICKERSON. Philadelphia: LIPPINCOTT, GRAMBO & Co.

Sometime since, we devoted considerable space to a notice of this excellent edition of the British Poets. Within a few weeks, the works of BEATTIE, FALCONER, KIRKE WHITE, CHURCHILL and HOOD have been added to the long list of bards previously issued. The publishers have also adopted a new binding for the series for those purchasers who prefer it. Originally the title of each volume was printed on a paper label and affixed to the back, after the manner of books in the last generation, before dyes, stamping irons and gilt letters were used for ordinary muslin or cloth binding. Those who prefer that mode, can still complete their sets as the publication proceeds, in the same style of lettering; but for the lovers of cloth and gilt, the new binding will offer every charm. It is really handsome, and the long row of forty volumes (all that are yet published) make quite a fine appearance on the library shelf.

We regard this undertaking of the Boston, New-York and Philadelphia publishers, as one of the most praiseworthy efforts of the day. Of course, such a venture must meet with prompt and extensive support to make it profitable, and such support we are glad to find it is obtaining. Every way it is worthy of encouragement. The volumes are printed on the best paper, in large and clear type, and are most judiciously edited. Nothing more commanding has appeared in the English literary market during the present century, and certainly, in this country, such a collection of the splendid legacies of those minds which were "not for an age, but for all time," was never before contemplated. The old Philadelphia edition could not compare with it.

THOMAS HOOD. We approach his works in a spirit—not of reverence, exactly, though we do revere him—but of hearty appreciation, earnest sympathy, and a whole-souled love. Have his countrymen yet erected that monument to him in Kensal Green Cemetery—that monument, which the artisans subscribed their sixpences, and the seamstresses their pennies to build? Glorious TOM HOOD! His name will go into the farthest centuries, as one of the world's master-minds, almost Shakspearean in some of the wonderful touches of those astonishing poems, the "Bridge of Sighs," and the "Song of the Shirt," which have melted all hearts, wherever, in any land, the English language is spoken.

The edition of HOOD comprised in this new issue of the poets, contains, not the burlesque and farcical rhymes of his lighter "Annuals," "Hood's Own," and similar periodical works, which, though excellent in their way, could not be appropriately introduced, but the poems, called in the English edition, "Poems of Wit and Humor," and all his serious works. It is by very far the most complete and the best edition yet published in this country. Only one fault can we find with it. The biography is meagre. Far better materials for a life of HOOD existed than those of which the editor has made use.

In a collection of the English poets which may possibly extend to over one hundred volumes, CHURCHILL, of course, could not be omitted. His merits as a poet are not great. But he was a lively satirist, and so truly illustrated the manners of his age, and especially the political parties of that age, that even no historian of the period can afford to overlook him. BYRON, standing by his almost forgotten grave at Dover, was urged into writing one of his best minor poems to the memory of the reckless, profligate bard, who had once "blazed, the meteor of a season." A reprint of his works, though they never can be, and indeed ought not to be popular, in the fit acceptation of the term, was yet a desideratum, and we are well satisfied with the volumes before us.

FALCONER, BEATTIE, KIRKE WHITE, are small poets, each of them,—perhaps neither of them, especially the two last-named, have any real claim to the title. But fame is capricious, and for the present she consents to enroll them among the distinguished band over whose reputation she watches with jealous care.

THE IRON COUSIN; OR, MUTUAL INFLUENCE. By MARY COWDEN CLARKE. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

We owe a great debt to Mrs. CLARKE, which it will take many generations to repay. The *Iron Cousin* is another item to be carried to the credit side of her account, yet it is not so large an one as we expected to find, after reading its very favorable notices by the English press. Had a new author, or one shawled with anonymity, written this, we suspect that we should have appreciated it more highly. But she has set her own standard very high; and as this does not seem to us quite to reach it, we experience some disappointment. Still it will be read with interest, and its 'influence will be excellent. It is dedicated to "Mrs. VINCENT NOVELLO, the author's mother, whose justly potent 'influence' has never been exerted but for the truest advantage to her happy children." The opening sentence will stimulate a desire to read further: "A baby that has got no mother, Ma'am, God help it."

RECORDS OF THE BUBBLETON PARISH: OR PAPERS FROM THE EXPERIENCE OF AN AMERICAN MINISTER. With illustrations by BILLINGS. Boston: A. TOMPKINS and B. B. MUSSEY & Co. New-York: FRANCIS & Co.

This is a spicy, humorous book, yet it leaves a sad impression at last. It details the trials of a clergyman, who on commencing professional life, has the misfortune to be settled over a very difficult parish, and still worse, has the reputation of being a popular preacher. His conscience compels him to such a course as soon relieves him of the latter difficulty, and gives him the full benefit of the former. The struggles to do right and remain free betwixt the flatteries of designing and apparent friends, the zeal of injudicious ones, the admiration of the sentimental, the open warfare of some, and covert thrusts of others, are all set down with painful minuteness. Except for the caricature of New-England revivals, and of a few things of this sort, the spirit of the book is good.

SOLOMON NORTHUP: TWELVE YEARS A SLAVE. Auburn: DERBY & MILLER. Buffalo: MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN.

This interesting and truthful narrative, which excited so great an interest when published, has reached its twentieth thousand. Many who read *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, doubted whether fiction had not put too much black in MRS. STOWE's book. SOL's tale, no less curious nor any less likely to stimulate to a lively dislike to the institution of Slavery, is, as to the parts most apt to be met with incredulity, matter of record in the Courts of two States and the District of Columbia. Readers of the DAILY TIMES have but to consult their files to be put in possession of most of the facts as verified by the affidavits of unimpeachable witnesses. The late arrest of his kidnappers puts the truth of that point—the kidnapping—beyond cavil, and must greatly quicken the dispersion of further editions.

OLDHAM'S AMUSING AND INSTRUCTIVE READER. By OLIVER OLDHAM. New-York: IVISON & PHINNEY.

Some children can be taught reading just as they can be taught the multiplication table; but most need to see something interesting in their lessons before they can be incited to give to them their attention. This *Reader* meets a want then. It is a course of original and selected prose and poetry of the witty, mirthful or humorous order, which on every page is sure to fix the attention of the most listless. It is only in schools where order can be maintained that it is safe to use such merry text-books, but *there* they are invaluable.

LECTURES ON ROMANISM. By Rev. JOHN CUMMING. Boston: JOHN P. JEWETT & Co., New-York: LONG.

Some of these lectures were delivered in 1850. They illustrate and attempt to refute the errors of Romanism and Tractarianism. They have most of the excellencies of the other works of this pro ific author, and no unusual share of his defects. Large editions of them were sold in England, and we doubt not will be in this country also. Cardinal WISEMAN and Bishop NEWMAN are the texts for some of his most stirring passages.

The Columbia (Ohio) *State Journal* states that there will be more grass cut this season in that county than at any former period. Thousands of bushels of new wheat have been offered by the farmers in the county at $1 per bushel, but the millers decline making contracts at that price.

GLEANGS FROM THE MAILS.

By the way, we have made a discovery in the rat line, which we hasten to announce. It has been triumphantly asked—"Of what use are rats?" and each has answered—"Of what use?" But if any one will look at the window of Scott & Ball's Sugar Brokerage No. 91½ Wall-street, after they have closed for the day, he will see a rat inside of the window *catching flies* at an astonishing rate. He moves over the window panes with the agility of a dancing-master, though with little apparent effort, and the flies disappear before him like dew before the sun. Were it not for the decided unpopularity of rats everywhere, such establishments as that of Scott & Ball could afford to keep a few, just to clear their premises of flies. Let it not be said, then, that even rats were made altogether in vain. P. S.—We understand that after clearing the window of flies—perhaps 100 or so, scarcely any of which escape—the rat retires for a while, to let a new set collect, and then returns and resumes his useful labors.

An officer writing from Aflick Camp, on the 15th, says, "We seldom get any letters, although we know they are posted by our friends in England, and the amount of postage charged here upon those that do come varies on single letters from 3d. to 3s. 6d.! There is no Post-Office at Gallipoli. I found some letters for my regiment lately in a loft of the house or shed of a staff officer; any person that went in there tossed over a basketful of letters to look for his own. I have only received one since I came to Turkey, and upon that single sheet of note-paper there was a charge of 3s., which I paid. One addressed to a private soldier cost 3s. 6d. postage. As for newspapers, we seldom see any but *Galignani*, although we pay for them in London, and I need hardly say that in a foreign land there is no greater pleasure than to sit under a tree in the cool of the evening and read *The Times*.

A man employed on one of the canal boats lying at our docks, says the Albany *Register*, fell between two of them just as a steam-tug came along, yesterday. The waves caused by the wheels of the steamer, threw the boats together, and caused, as he expressed it, "a terrible squeeze." It is a great wonder that he was not killed, and we were half inclined to believe him, when he said rather roughly, "I tell you, younker, I'm a tough one!" He was a regular old "tar," and goes by the cognomen of "All-round-my-hat," as that is the only song he knows, and he is always inflicting it upon any person whom he may wish to edify. It takes all kinds of persons to make up the world, and he is one of the curious ones.

The Peekskill *Republican* says: "A villain, calling himself McMurray, came into the village about two weeks since and took board at one of our principal hotels. He represented himself as having just returned from California, with gold in abundance. One day last week, he was married to a young lady, whom he had never seen until within the period of his present visit to the village, and on Saturday, two officers of justice from Lansinburg got upon his track, arrested him for theft and forgery. Last evening he took his departure for a more northern climate, with some very uncomfortable looking bracelets upon his wrists. This is what may be called doing things in a hurry.

The intensely hot weather, so fatal to comfort, and in some sections to health, says the Milledgeville (Ga.) *Recorder*, has been highly propitious to crops. From our personal observation, as well as the testimony of the press, we are inclined to think the corn crop in this and other Southern States, will be unusually heavy, whilst a plenty of cotton will also be made. The rains within the last week, in this and adjoining counties, have been quite opportune, and have extended, we learn, to Tennessee. The project, therefore, for a plenty of bread and meat, is gratefully encouraging.

A German in the employ of Mr. Wilcox, near Milwaukee was taken ill in the hay field, on Thursday last, and died in a few minutes. His name is unknown. On his person were found a key, supposed to be one to his trunk, which is in the city somewhere, and the following paper, dated "Williamsburg, Jan. 2, 1854.—Mr. Rienkens, Dr. to H. Willenbreck, four dollars and ninety-eight cents, for groceries—has been due some time. (Signed) Herman Willenbreck.—$4 98—$3 98." On the back of the paper is "No. 6 Pearl-street, 143 Broome-street. E. L. Donelly." The deceased was supposed to be from New-York.

The University of Vermont will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary on the first Tuesday of August, the day before the annual commencement. The Historical Address will be delivered by Rev. John Wheeler, D. D., late President of the Institution, and the Oration by James R. Spalding of the New-York *Courier & Enquirer*. A large public dinner is to take place after the exercises. The attendance of the alumni is expected to be very large. The institution has done royal service in the cause of sound learning, and we are glad to know that it never was in more prosperous circumstances.

The Annual Commencement exercises of the University of Alabama, at Tuscaloosa, took place last week. The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees commenced on the 5th. Rev. E. B. Tosgue delivered the Commencement sermon on the 9th. The oration before the Literary Societies was pronounced on the 11th by R. K. Hargrove, Esq., the Valedictory to the Erosophic by T. J. Scott, and to the Philomathic by Charles Manly, and the Address to the Phi Beta Kappa by Prof. F. A. P. Barnard.

A gentleman in this town, says the Manchester *Mirror*, a few days since uncorked a can of milk which had been left at his house, when out jumped a fine plump frog. His frogship, however, seemed to be much astonished at finding himself clothed in white, and after a single glance around him, turned about and plunged to the bottom of the can. It is a matter of serious regret that milkmen should be so careless when they scoop up their water.

A colored man and white woman, arm in arm, appeared in Fleet-street, Boston, says the *Post*, about six o'clock on Sunday evening, causing no little excitement. They were followed by a crowd of men and boys, when one, more daring than the rest, knocked the negro down. After being rather roughly handled, the negro made his escape, while the woman sought refuge in an opposite house.

A late number of *Punch* contains a pictorial guess at the distance at which ladies move. The tendency has been further and still further renewed, and the next change, *Punch* thinks, will carry them off the head entirely; so he represents the next fashion by two young ladies, in full dress, and bareheaded, sailing along the street, with a footman walking some ten feet behind them, carrying the bonnet in a waiter.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* is informed that, on Tuesday last, R. M. Johnston and John A. Halderman, young lawyers of Lexington, Ky., said to be identified with the Cuban expedition, as captains of Kentucky Cavalry, were arrested in company with several other fillibusters from different parts of the State.

Professor McFarland, while making his ascension on the tight rope at Lawrenceville, N. Y., on the 11th inst., when about half way up, one of the guy lines broke, causing him to fall to the ground. In his descent he fell upon a bystander, whose shoulder he dislocated, but escaped himself unhurt.

Subscriptions for the relief of the suffering families of the ill-fated passengers on board the *City of Glasgow* are going on in Philadelphia.

It is proposed to drain Beaver Lake, in Indiana, and thus bring nearly one hundred square miles of rich, arable lands into cultivation.

The cars of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company are now running to Winchester, eighty miles out of Mobile.

John Forsyth, Esq., son of the former Secretary of State, has become editor of the Mobile *Register*.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Bowel Complaint of Children, whether from** teething, indigestion, or other causes, is immediately cured by Prof McCLINTOCK'S Diarrhœa Cordial. Nothing is equal to it for soothing and healing the bowels. It is warranted to cure the worst cases in a few hours. No family should be without it. Price 25c. and 50c. Sold by A. CUSHMAN & CO., Proprietors, No. 122 Fulton-st., and by druggists everywhere.

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box**—A Post in remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. E. MEBER Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston.
C. H. RING, Broadway, and
all respectable druggists

☞ **University Family Medicines.**—FEVER AND AGUE—CHOLERA.—The University of Free Medicines and Popular Knowledge, chartered by the State of Pennsylvania April 29, 1853, mainly to arrest the spurious nostrums; also, to supply the public with reliable remedies, where the best medical advisers cannot or will not be employed, having purchased the invaluable remedy—ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE—the first and only known for twenty years as the certain cure for Fever and Ague and its hundred complaints, confidently recommend it to the homage of the afflicted. The above institution likewise recommends for Bowel Complaint or Cholera, ROWAND'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF BLACKBERRY ROOT, and in due time will furnish its own remedy for every disease that can be safely treated in this way. By order of the Trustees,
JOHN E ROWAND, M. D.,
President of the University, and head of the
Pharmaceutical Department, Philadelphia.
Home Depository and Office, No. 47 South Second-st. Philadelphia.
CHARLES H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; C. V. CLICKENER & Co., No. 81 Barclay-st.; HAVILAND, WARRALL & RISLEY, Maiden-lane; F. C. WELLS & Co., No. 237 6th-av.; R. A. SANDS, No. 158 Bowery; JOHN MEAKIN, No. 497 Broadway; E. M. GUION, No. 127 Bowery. C. S. SMITH, No. 126 Canal-st.; BRIGHAM & MILLER, No. 17 Avenue D; J. J. CODDINGTON, No. 191 Broadway; W. D. CRESSE, No. 318 Bowery, and 363 Broadway; W. B. FREEMAN, No. 42 3d-av; A. W. GARDNER, Nos. 51 6th-av and 166 8th-av.; GAIL & AMBOS, No. 193 3d av; E. W. VONDASMITH, No. 158 Bowery; T. T. GREEN, No. 389 Broadway; A. POWELL, No. 163 Avenue A; J. WALL GREEN, No. 114 Broadway; JOHN MILLER, No. 245 1st-av.; W. F. LINDSAY, No. 77 East Broadway; W. H. LOINES, No. 236 Hudson-st.; MRS. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; T. THOS. HAYES, South Brooklyn.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Cordial.**—Whence proceed the lassitude, the depression, the debility, the indifference to life, the instability the continual feeling of illness which it is impossible to define or localize, so common, so hard to bear, and so little pitied by the robust and healthy? We answer—from the stomach and the nervous system, between which there exists the closest sympathy. Want of vital energy, sluggishness in the secretive organs, a general inertia of the system, is at the bottom of all the difficulty. To rouse the whole organization from the torpor, to imbue it with new life, activity and vigor, and to sustain it in that condition, there is no preparation comparable with DR MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL. Other stimuli may excite the dormant physical energies for a time, but like the night-flash of the lightning that leaves behind it a deeper gloom, the exhilaration is followed after the first convulsive effect is over, by a depression of body and mind more profound, and paralyzing than ever. The remedy is literally worse than the disease. But the Elixir has a dynamic influence. It not only creates a new condition of the physical organization, but perpetuates it. The animal spirits are not only cheered and elevated by its agency, but kept up to their new level without flagging. A vegetable compound, congenial to the system, it seems to act upon the constitution itself, and to revolutionize it. In chronic diseases of the nerves, the stomach, and the liver, its operation is all but miraculous. The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, six for twelve dollars.
C. H. RING, Proprietor, No 192 Broadway, New York.
Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada, and the West Indies.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Dr. Sanborn's Medicated Lung Vapor.**—This new and scientific remedy used by inhalation, after the method adopted at the New-York Lung Institute, is now offered the public as the most effectual remedy yet discovered for producing a radical cure of INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, &c. The unparalled success which has attended the treatment of Dr SANBORN in permanently curing diseases of the lungs and throat by the use of Medicated Vapor is a sufficient guarantee, and that any remedy from this Institution must be of a valuable and scientific character. The Medicated Lung Vapor as used by him, is the only one used *exclusively* by inhalation, for no drug or nostrum is ever given into the stomach while using it. Any nostrum thus given must necessarily be injurious, as the destruction of the patient's appetite is sure to be accomplished. The Lung Vapor produces a *radical* cure of the disease not by palliating symptoms, but by destroying and getting rid of the causes which produce symptoms.
Persons using the Lung Vapor can have the privilege of consulting Dr. SANBORN, at the Lung Institute, relative to their diseases, without charge. Price $5 for each package or two for $9, sent free by Express to any part of the United States.
N. S. DAY, Proprietor, No. 114 Chambers-st.
For sale also at A. B. & D. SANDS', No 100 Fulton-st., C. V. CLICKENER & Co., No. 81 Barclay-st.; CHAS. RING'S, No 192 Broadway; THOS. T. GREEN, corner Walker-st. and Broadway; RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., St. Nicholas Hotel; No. 114 Chambers-st., and at the New-York Lung Institute No 6 Bond st.

☞ **Light Guard**—ARMORY, LAFAYETTE HALL, NEW-YORK, August 26 1854.—The members of this corps are requested to attend the funeral of their deceased comrade, RICHARD M. BURKE, in citizens dress, on THURSDAY 27th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No 112 Fleridge-st.
ED. VINCENT, Commandant.
R. M. COOLEY, Orderly.

☞ **Why don't he go to Winfield?**—Grand excursions to this delightful village every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY—only three miles from the Williamsburg ferries, and a short distance above the Calvary Cemetery. Lots $5 to $200 in monthly payments of only $5. Go and see them. Free tickets for the excursions to be had at the office, No. 5 Tryon-row, corner of Chatham-st.
G. G. ANDREWS & J. F. KENDALL.

☞ **Removal.**—NEW ENVELOPE DEPOT, No. 26 Beekman-st. The subscriber has removed his business to the new and commodious store No 26 Beekman st., where he will be happy to exhibit to his customers and the trade generally an extensive assortment of envelopes, note-paper, &c. CHAS. H. LYON.

☞ **Inhalation in Consumption.**—Drs R. & J. HUNTER, Physicians for Diseases of the Lungs. Residence and office No 828 Broadway, 2d door above 12th st. Hours of consultation from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. A limited number received as resident patients.

☞ **Accumulation $1,000,000.**—THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 Wall-st., insures the lives of persons from 14 to 56 years of age. Divid nd declared annually.
JOS. L. LORD, Agent.

☞ **Cholera.**—DR. S. M. GIDDINGS, No. 85 Murray-st., has a remedy which cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Cramps, Spasms, &c. Every family should have this remedy at hand, and persons about their business should carry this life preserver with them.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—As cook, washer and ironer, or as general housemaid; by a most respectable young woman. Is an excellent washer and ironer, can produce the best of recommendation as to character and capacity, and will be found willing and obliging. Has no objection to go to the country. Wages not so much an object as a good home. Apply at No. 223 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a highly respectable Protestant woman, in city or country. Is a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; makes good bread. Can be well recommended. Wages is not so much an object as a nice steady place. Will be found willing and obliging. Please apply or call at No. 261 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl; is willing to make herself generally useful, and wishes to obtain a comfortable home; has no objection to go out of the City. Can give reference from her last place. Apply at No. 238 45th-st., corner of 9th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman to do general housework in a small private family, or to take charge of one or two children, and plain sewing. Call at her present place, No. 197 West 36th-st. Can be seen for this day.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as a plain cook, and a good washer and ironer, in a small family, and has no objections to go a small distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 West 18th-st. Can give 3 years' reference.

SERVANT WANTED.—A Protestant young woman to do the work of a small private family. One who is neat, tidy and competent will find a desirable situation and liberal wages, by applying to No. 242 Schermerhorn-st., near Bond-st., Brooklyn.

SERVANTS WANTED—Cooks, Waitresses, Laundresses wanted, at No. 149 Grand-st. Also, a married man as Gardener.

WANTED—At No. 294 Broadway, (basement) clerks, salesmen, porters, bar-keepers, waiters, coachmen, men on steamers and railroads, and boys for trades; also, 4 cooks, 3 chambermaids, 6 scrubbing girls, and 2 nurses. No charges are made until places are procured. DREYER & KAUFMAN agents.

GIRLS.—Several nice, half-grown girls can be obtained at the office of the Am. & For. Employment Society, No 130 9th-st., cor Broadway. Also, domestics of all kinds, male and female help, can be had at the Society's lower office, No 27 Greenwich-st.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS.—Families in want of domestic servants can depend on being suited at the office of the "Protestant Employment Society," and "Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics," No. 7 Carmine-st., formerly in Chambers-st.

FEMALE DOMESTICS.—Help of all kinds may be engaged at the office of the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, No 27 Greenwich-st., and at the upper office, No. 130 9th-st., corner of Broadway.

PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTED—Faithful and entirely competent as child's nurse. One answering to the above and having good references, may hear of a good place by applying immediately at No. 21 Platt-st.

PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTED.—To do the general housework of a small family. Wages $6 per month. Inquire at No 9 Degraw-st., (east of Court-st.,) South Brooklyn.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
New-York, July 25 1854.

FOREMEN WANTED.—Several experienced Foremen, fully competent to superintend the construction of railroads. To those who can produce suitable recommendations of their ability, liberal wages will be paid. Apply immediately, at the office of the Company, No. 78 Broadway.

LADY WANTED—For a Female Seminary in the West, who can instruct in vocal and piano music. Religious and social qualifications are important. Also, a matron, of experience and ability, for the same institution. Applicants will please call at No. 37 Sidney-place, Brooklyn, Long Island.

TO BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES OR MERCHANTS.—Wanted, by a respectable young man, of good address, a situation as collector and assistant bookkeeper. Writes a good hand, and can give first-rate references. Address EDWIN, Broadway Post-Office.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.—A competent young lady wishes to give instruction to a few pupils on the piano-forte. Please call or address D. H. R., No. 52 Bedford-st.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—As Copyist, by the subscriber, who is familiar with law papers. Address, post paid, C. H. JONES, No. 116 Elizabeth-st., stating where an interview may be had.

MACHINISTS WANTED.—Two or three competent Machinists to go South. Address M. H. P. New-York Post-Office, post paid.

A LAD WANTED—About 12 to 15 years old, to run of errands. Apply at No. 194 Broadway, up stairs.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Very pleasant and newly furnished Rooms to let, with board, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, at No. 147 Hudson-st., near Duane, opposite St John's Park. Modern improvements in the house.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—At the "WOOSTER HOUSE," DANBURY, Conn., a beautiful village, 3 hours' rice from the city by railroad. Hot and cold water baths, and every comfort. Fine drives, good fishing. Families or single persons accommodated. For particulars, apply at No. 212 Bowery.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife and four single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, furnished with gas, with full or partial board in a private family, by applying on the southwest corner of Adelphi-st. and Myrtle-av.

BOARD WANTED—On the 15th of September, by a gentleman and his wife, in a first-class house. Please address B. A., this office.

COUNTRY BOARD—Near Goshen, Orange County, in a private family, three hours' ride from the City; pleasant and healthy location, and churches of different persuasions near; good roads; horses and carriages at command, and all the attractions of a quiet home without the noise, dust, and pestilence of the City. Address T. W. S., Box 130, Post Office.

ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD—On second floor, in suite or separate. Also, unfurnished rooms to either married or single gentlemen, at No 280 West 20th-st., between 9th and 10th-ava., opposite Chelsea-square.

HOTELS.

CITY HOTEL, RICHMOND, VA., FOR RENT OR LEASE.—This hotel, situated in the centre of the city, and having been recently thoroughly repaired, painted, &c., being on Main and Wall-sts., and within 200 yards of the Richmond & Danville and Central Rail roads in a direct line between the two, is for rent or lease. It contains 100 rooms for sleeping purposes with a large dining-room in which 200 persons can be accommodated, a large and spacious office, a fine bar-room, and billiard-room in a contiguous position. Said establishment has, as a natural consequence, been heretofore encouraged by the most business men of our city, being nearest in their midst. Its locality, its dimensions, its centrality, and its convenience to the business of every part of the country, will, there is no doubt, ensure it a certainty commensurate with its merits: and no doubt, if well kept its custom will be equal to the best hotel of the city. It is the best Summer house, and next to it in Winter. The lease to run from the 1st of November next, which, if well kept, the profits of which will pay the rent of the house. To a desirable tenant the rent will be low. Make immediate application to
BENJAMIN DAVIS,
No 5 Wall-st.

BALLOCH HOTEL.—ALEX WILLIAMSON, formerly of the King's Arms Hotel, Glasgow, Scotland, begs respectfully to intimate to the nobility, gentry, and the public generally, that he has just removed to the well-known BALLOCH HOTEL, situated at the Mouth of Lochlomond, and that he hopes, by strict attention to the business of the hotel, in which he has had great experience, to secure a share of public patronage. Tourists will find Balloch Hotel amply furnished with every requisite for such an establishment, including lock-up coach-houses, and boats for fishing parties. Moderate charges in every department, and a fixed scale for servants.

DELMONICO'S HOTEL, No 25 Broadway—New-York, July 14, 1854.—An impression having got abroad in consequence of a recent sale of the premises, that the undersigned had closed his hotel he takes occasion to inform his friends that such is not the case. The sale was made subject to the lease of the undersigned, which is yet unexpired. The house has remained and still remains open as before for the accommodation of the public and as heretofore under the management of the undersigned.
L. DELMONICO.

ROCKAWAY.—THE HOTEL IS NOW OPEN.—Parties requiring rooms or cottages would do well to visit the house before engaging them. Cars from South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M., 2 and 6 P. M.

SAY WHAT YOU LIKE, THIS IS THE AGE OF QUACKERY.—People doubt everything. Few, I am well aware, believe me when I say my OINTMENT will force whiskers and mustaches to grow, strong and luxuriant in six months, and will not stain or injure the skin; but time will prove that I am right, so I'll wait patiently. My OINTMENT is $1 per bottle; sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 47 Ann-st., Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GREATEST OF AMERICAN BOOKS.—Extraordinary success

...Delivered in this Church, ... Tilney and Lawrence-streets, ... Catholic Priest, and as he ex... of the most bigoted.

...ce in attendance was not large, but ... It was estimated about the city that ... number would be interrupted, but no interruption ... of any moment occurred, with the exception ... A few minutes, when a gang of ragged ... entered the house, beating on a ... in the main portion of the congregation ... started out, but the speaker ... that he was sorry to see any of the audience ... as he was not, though he doubted ... the noise was made intentionally to disturb him.

The Reverend gentleman took for his text on the ... Acts 10: 34, 35.

"Then Peter opened his mouth, and said, 'Of a truth, I perceive that God is no respecter of persons: ... in every nation, he that feareth him and maketh righteousness, is accepted with him.'"

The lecture was mostly relating his own experience since his conversion to the Protestant faith; he made many amusing allusions to the Romish Church; he said that while by the Protestant faith men were saved by Grace, the Romish Church pretended to save by *Grease*—the priests greased the children when born, when admitted to the church, and when dying, and then the priests had to be greased with gold, to induce them to get the soul safe through purgatory. The Roman Catholic religion was a religion of the head, while that of Protestants was of the heart. He did not believe in a religion which did not make its followers better with than without it.

The Reverend gentleman was down on these street preachers who abuse the Roman Catholics; it was not the way to convince themselves of their error, but rather excited their anger. He never had been insulted, and his whole life, since his conversion to the Protestant faith, had been devoted to the conversion of Irish Roman Catholics. He considered them as objects of pity and affection. At one time he preached to 700 Roman Catholic Irishmen in Baltimore in the Irish language, and he spoke to them plainly too, and he never had a more quiet and attentive audience. Notwithstanding the efforts of the priests, and the threats to deem parents. He had been successful, as a missionary, in establishing Sabbath Schools wherever he had been, composed entirely of the children of Catholic parents. They found that he clothed them, united them, and cared for their personal comforts, as well as for the welfare of their souls, and such a course outweighed the threats of the priests made to the Parents.

After relating numerous recent conversions of Romanists, among others a priest, at Patterson, New-Jersey, his interview with Archbishop Hughes, he concluded by overhawling Bishop Hughes' arithmetic as to the increase of Romanism in this country. He said, according to their statements, there were, in 1842, 2,000,000 Roman Catholics in this county. They claim 2½ millions more as having arrived from foreign countries since that time up to 1854, and an addition by births of half a million—total, 5,000,000. And all they claim now is 3,000,000, thus showing a decrease of 2,000,000.

Quarterly Report of the Brooklyn Chief of Police.

Mr. JOHN S. FOLKS, Chief of Police in Brooklyn, makes the following return of the business of the Police Department of that city during the quarter ending June 30, 1854:

Whole number of arrests made, 1604—being a small increase over the number for the previous quarter; 1153 persons were accommodated with lodgings at the several station-houses: 138 lost children found by the Police; 4 persons rescued from drowning; 11 persons found drowned.

Offenses—Assault and battery, 477; do. on officers, 6; do. with intent to kill, 7; do. with threats, 21; arson, 10; abandonment, 7; attempt to commit rape, 3; burglary, 8; carrying slung-shot, 1; deserters, disorderly apprentices, seduction, 1 each; furious driving, rape, 2 each; disturbing religious meeting, false pretences, indecent exposure of person, receiving stolen goods, 3 each; disorderly conduct, 34; drunk and disorderly, 255; fighting in public street, 43; gross intoxication, 166; gambling, 9; grand larceny, 9; highway robbery, 5; habitual drunkards, 26; insanity, 14; illegal voting, 6; malicious mischief, 80; petit larceny, 147; passing counterfeit money, 6; riot, 46; suspicious persons, 14; suspicion of arson, 4; vagrants, 72; violation of City ordinances, 112.

Lost Time—During the quarter, 151 days were lost by Policemen, by reason of sickness and disability—being an average loss to the Department of little more than 1½ men per day.

Detailed Officers—There are 21 officers on special duty: Police Courts, 5; Chief's Office, 4; Ferries, 6; Hack Inspector, 1; Health Wardens, 4; Cholera Hospital, 1.

During the quarter, eight complaints were preferred against Policemen. Restored to duty, 4; dismissed, 1; complaint discharged, 1; under investigation, 2.

Wells and Pumps.—The heavy tax upon the city of Brooklyn, for the repairs of wells and pumps, has been a cause of serious complaint. Mr. PERRY, the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, throws some light upon the business in a communication prepared for the authorities. He says, logs have been set in wells from seventy to ninety feet deep, having but one iron hoop, when there should have been one in at least every ten feet. In every case where these logs have been reported split, he has found them without the necessary irons, and therefore not sufficient strength to support the column of water inside.

Bad Water.—Relative to this, Commissioner PERRY says: The lower logs for pumps have, in many instances, been taken from the salt water and set without having the sap taken off, causing the water in the wells to be bad, and making it necessary to have them taken out and the wells cleaned in less than six months after they have been repaired by the city.

If the heavy expenditure for the repairs of wells and pumps, by far the larger proportion falls on those situated in the outer Wards, showing that those built in former years were much better constructed.

The Commissioner has been directed, hereafter, to examine and reject all insufficient work and material in the construction or repairs of wells and pumps.

A MILD VERDICT.—FRANCIS FITZGERALD and PETER SHAY, jointly indicted for assault and battery with intent to kill one JOHN FOETS, were placed on trial in the Court of Sessions of Kings County on Tuesday.

From the evidence, it appears that FOETS keeps a Lager Beer Saloon at Greenpoint, near Williamsburg. On Sunday evening, the 28th of May last, defendants came into FOETS' saloon; SHAY bought one cent's worth of candy and paid for it; FITZGERALD bought two cents' worth of candy and handed a five-dollar bill out to pay for the same. Foets told him that he owed him three cents for a glass of beer, obtained the day before, and returned as change $4 95. The indebtedness was denied. Both of the defendants were intoxicated at the time. A few words passed between the parties, when SHAY seized a pitcher and threw it at the head of FOETS, and himself and companion immediately left the premises, but returned again in about five minutes, one armed with a club three feet in length, and very heavy, and the other with a stone weighing about three pounds. Upon reentering the premises, SHAY struck a blow with the club at FOETS' head, but it was parried and took effect on his arm. FITZ then threw the stone, which struck FOETS on the head, just above the left temple, inflicting a serious and dangerous wound—fracturing the skull. He fell senseless to the floor, and while in that condition was beaten in a most cruel manner, and finally was left for dead. On account of these injuries the complainant was confined to his house for three weeks, and even now, after a lapse of two months since the injuries were inflicted, has not entirely recovered his usual health.

The above facts were sworn to by JOHN FOETS, his wife and Mr. OSCRANDER and Dr. DAVIS. The defense introduced no witnesses, and the case was submitted to the Jury after a review of the case by —— NEARNEY, Esq., counsel for defendants, who considered it nothing but a drunken brawl, and a short summing up by JOHN WINSLOW, Esq., Assistant District Attorney, who considered it, as it was in fact, an outrageous case.

The Jury, after an absence of some two hours, returned with a verdict of guilty of assault and battery.

The Court, in passing sentence, considering the ... deserving of the severest punishment, ... each of the prisoners to one year ... Penitentiary, being the longest ...

... S. THOMPSON.—... the mortal ... Sacrosanct, the ... Sacrosanct, ... Sacrosanct, ... Sacrosanct,

[illegible]

[illegible] Hester-st., and very suitable for a genteel and respectable family. The house is in good order, and contains 7 rooms. Rent $200. Apply to JAMES ISICS, [illegible] Hester-st.

THREE NEW BRICK HOUSES TO LET—Situated in 2d-av., between 44th and 45th-sts. They are three stories and basement, mantle's mantels, with cement yards in front and dep yards in rears, and supplied with Croton water; will be let from now till the 1st May next, for $225 each. Inquire of JAMES BULKLEY, No. 181 Broadway, up stairs.

NO. 49 DEY-STREET—OFFICES AND STORE TO LET—Fine commodious store (newly fitted up,) to let at No. 49 Dey-st., also rooms on second, third, and fourth floors, suitable for law offices, for jewellers, or for any light business. Apply to C. H. ANDRUS, on the premises, or to CLINTON & ARMSTRONG, No. 170 Broadway.

COTTAGE TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND.—A cottage, with a carriage house attached, situate in the Clove. Cottage contains six rooms, besides kitchen, and a room in the coach-house for a man servant. Inquire of HAYNES LORD, No 48 Broad-st.

HALF A HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—Near the South Ferry, to a small family of unquestionable respectability. The family in it is small and own the house. Rent low. Also, for sale a handsome rosewood piano. Apply at No. 70 Warren-st., near Henry, Brooklyn.

FACTORY AND STEAM POWER TO LET—On the corner of Raymond and Willoughby-sts., Brooklyn. It is a five story and basement building and other out buildings. It is near the Myrtle-av. Railroad cars, and will be let together with or in part with power, at a low rent for a jobbing or retail business. Rent $4,000. Address HATCH, *Times* Office.

STORES TO LET.—The commodious four story Brown stone front store No. 61 Cortlandt-st., near the corner of Washington. Immediate possession of the first floor and basement can be had, together with the first loft. Location desirable for any kind of business. Rent moderate to a good tenant. Also the very neat and desirable small store now building corner Water and Moore-sts., will be ready for occupation by the 26th August, for both of which apply to DAVID MAGIE, No. 35 Wall-st., in basement; or BENNETT & BROKAW, No. 119 Broad-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the Second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE TO LET—That first class store, with marble fronts, Nos. 51 on Murray, and 55 on Warren-sts.; the store is five stories high, and 17 feet in depth, finished with all the modern improvements, and will be let or leased on most favorable terms. Inquire of J. B. WHITING, No. 229 Broadway.

SHOP TO LET.—A fine large shop with power, in Yonkers, 33x48 feet, first floor, and near the steamboat dock and railroad depôt. Apply to W. H. ANDERSON Yonkers, or J. BURNES, No. 192 Broadway.

STEAM POWER.—Rooms to let, with steady Steam Power, in the new building, Nos. 7, 9 and 11 Canal-st. between Centre and Elm, running through to Walker-st. Apply to J. GAUDU, engineer, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SONS, No. 108 Cliff-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET WITH ROOMS—In 27th-st., near the Harlem Railroad Depôt. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT, No 15 East 27th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—One of the most desirable locations on the Sound; a double, two-story and attic house; contains twelve rooms, exclusive of kitchen, storeroom and numerous closets—all in complete repair; good garden, with plenty of vegetables; the furniture as new as last Summer, has been but little used, and, with the exception of plate and bed-linen, embraces everything requisite for the accommodation of a genteel family. Will be rented for 4 months or longer if required. Immediate possession given. Inquire of A. KNOWLTON, Stamford, or, Nos. 37 and 39 Murray-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—A large and beautiful store, in a brown stone house, on the 5th-av., near 21st-st., No. 160. A good location for a first-class genteel business. Rent low, if secured. A. P. SMITH, No. 444 8th-av.

ROOMS TO LET—On the 1st and 3d floors, about 24 by 60 feet, each lighted on 3 sides, with steam power. Inquire on the premises, No. 47 Ann-st.

WORKSHOP TO LET—Probably the best in the City, being about 25x39 feet, three story, with a large yard and alley, suitable for any manufacturing purposes. Inquire on the premises, No. 123 West 29th-st., or No. 213 7th-av.

OFFICES TO LET.—The offices No. 122 Nassau-st., 2d floor, front, recently occupied by us. Also, offices at No. 119 Nassau-st., rooms No. 3 and 3½, 2d floor, adjoining our office. These offices are all quite desirable ones, and are well calculated for any light business. Apply at room No. 2 at No. 119 Nassau-st.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, July 27, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern,

$1,000 Cleveland and Toledo Railroad 7 per cent Convertible Bond, interest payable semi-annually, 1st March and 1st September.

$5,000 Vermont Valley Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, interest payable semi-annually, 1st April and 1st October.....$1,000 each.

$20,000 City of Memphis, (Tenn.,) 6 per cent. Bonds, redeemable in the city of Philadelphia; interest payable semi annually, 1st January and 1st July...$1,000 each

$20,000 Brunswick Canal and Railroad, (Georgia.) 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Construction Bonds; interest payable at the office of the Company, in New-York, 1st May and 1st November.....$1,000 each.

$12,000 New-York and Harlem Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds; interest payable 1st May and 1st November.....$1,000 each

$15,000 Michigan Southern Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds; interest payable semi-annually, at the Corn Exchange Bank, 1st February and 1st August.....$1,000 each

$15,000 Great Western (Illinois) Railroad 1st Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds; interest payable at the Office of the Company, in New-York, 1st April and 1st October, in New-York.....$1,000 each

$30,000 Lyons, Iowa, Central Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds; interest payable in New-York, 1st June and 1st December.....$1,000 each

30 Coupons of the Lyons, Iowa, Central Railroad Bonds, due 1st June last.....$35 each

30 Shares Third-avenue Railroad.....$100 each

228 Shares Farmers' & Citizens' Bank of L. Island.$25 each

75 Shares Suffolk Bank.....$50 each

60 Shares Empire City Bank.....$25 each

16 Shar Hanover Fire Insurance Company.....$100 each

140 Shares Rutgers Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each

15 Shares Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Company.$20 each

40 Shares Williamsburg Gas Light Company.....$50 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

A. H. N. holds regular sales of Stocks, Bonds, and other Securities, every Monday and Thursday, at the Merchants' Exchange.

AT PRIVATE SALE—A great variety of First-class Railroad Bonds, Bank, Insurance, and other Stocks. Office, No. 4 Broad-st., next to corner of Wall.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

EDWARD SINTZENICH—Will sell on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, July 27, 28 and 29, at the salesroom, No. 16 Wall-st., at 11 o'clock each day, TO THE TRADE AND OTHERS—Great sale by order of the in a piece of the stock of an importer of French and English jewelry, German fancy goods, stationery, bijouterre, &c., consisting in part of jewelry, English and French double-time keepers, chronometers, lever watches, ladies' enamelled jewelled elegant suits of bracelets, earrings and pins in every variety, set with brilliants; emeralds, pearls, garnets; do. enamelled; do. rings, in very large variety; vest and fob chains, shirt studs, sleeve buttons, seals, keys, chatelaines, breast pins, sarpents, lockets, single stone and cluster diamond pins and rings. Papier maché goods of English and French manufacture, in part rarely. French bronze and ormolu time pieces, candelabras, statuettes, coupes, &c. Fancy stationery of Delain's manufacture; also a large stock of staple stationery, viz: cap, letter and note paper of the best imported and domestic qualities, envelopes, &c. A large assortment of canes, riding whips, candelabra candlesticks; also, innumerable articles of French bijouterre, &c.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

EDWARD SINTZENICH—Will sell at auction on FRIDAY, July 28, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises, No. 634 Broadway. Positive sale of the whole of the choice stock of Mr. Thomas Dunlap, who is retiring from business in consequence of ill health, consisting of choice seeds, plants, fixtures, large marble counter, marble furniture, elegant fancy vases, flower-stands, and baskets of very tasteful description. Also, gold-fish, canary birds and cages, and a variety of articles of an ornamental and decorative character. This sale is well worthy of attention, as every article will be sold to the highest bidder. Also, the good will of the store, &c., for two years and nine months, at a very low rent. Also, a large stock of fancy Bohemian glassware.

R. C. KEMP, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, MIRRORS, &c., TO-MORROW, (FRIDAY,) AT 10 O'CLOCK, at No. 25 NASSAU-ST., TWO DOORS FROM FULTON.—R. C. KEMP will sell at Auction, as above, all the Furniture of a large house, removed for the convenience of sale, and consists of one rosewood piano-forte, oval mirrors, pier glasses, Brussels and other carpets, china, glass and crockery ware, parlor furniture, en suite, pier, centre, dining and extension tables, mahogany sofas and chairs, couches, easy chairs, painted chamber furniture, en suite, mahogany, and other bedsteads, hair and spring mattresses, book cases oil paintings, window curtains, and all the usual assortment, which is well worthy the attention of the trade and house-keepers. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, BROTHER & CO.—Trade Salesrooms, No. 13 Park-row.—NEW-YORK FALL TRADE SALE OF BOOKS, STEREOTYPE PLATES, &c., commencing on TUESDAY MORNING, August 15, 1854, and continued throughout the week and during week following. Sales to commence each day at 9 o'clock, A. M. The catalogue is now ready for distribution to the trade. The regular sale of stationery will commence on TUESDAY MORNING, August 22, in the upper salesroom. The catalogue of this portion of the sale is in preparation, and will be issued on the 1st of August.

GEO. W. JENKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE UPPER MORRISSANIA PROPERTY—DUMONT & JENKINS will sell at auction on THURSDAY July 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 9 6-10 acres of land in one parcel, on the southeast corner of Fordham and Locust-ave., within five minutes' walk of the railroad station. This property is bounded on three sides by public roads, 500 feet on Fordham-av., and about 800 feet on Locust-av., and consists of 5 acres rich meadow and the remainder in forest trees.

A. C. TUTTLE, AUCTIONEER—Office, No. 94 Broadway—Devotes his EXCLUSIVE attention to sales of Furniture at private residences; Stocks of Merchants and others, at their warehouses; and to out-of-door sales generally. Sales of Real Estate at the Merchants' Exchange. Cash advanced when required.

1854.—NEW FORWARDING ARRANGEMENT.—BY THE AMERICAN "LAKE SHORE LINE."—With speed, safety, and saving of insurance—avoiding cartage across the "Suspension Bridge," and ferry at Detroit. The American "Lake Shore Railroads," having largely increased their freight cars and motive power, are prepared to forward without any delay, freight in any quantity, to all Western and Southwestern ports, at very low rates. Mark "Lake Shore Line," and send to Hudson River Railroad, New-York and Erie Railroad, Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, Harlem Railroad, or Peoples's Line Steamboats.

P. S.—If shipped by Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, mark "Lake Shore Line, *via* Buffalo and New-York City Railroad." For information, price, and bills of lading, apply to TIMOTHY C. DWIGHT, Agent, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., or to L. BUNTON Ticket Agent.

CAUTION.—Whereas different parties are making and selling HELSER'S PATENT LEVER SHIRT STUDS, we hereby notify all persons that we have bought the patent and that we alone have the right to manufacture said studs. Any one violating our right in the case will be prosecuted. We are enlarging our arrangements, and shall soon be able to fill all orders for this so long desired and beautiful article. SMITH, DERBY & HUNT,
No. 185 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 26, 1854.—A DIVIDEND of four per cent on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared this day, payable on and after the 1st August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 29th to 31st inst., both inclusive.

The capital stock will be increased fifty per cent., or one million dollars, payable one-half, or fifty dollars per share, on the first day of July next, and the other half on the ninth day of November next. The new stock will be distributed to the old stockholders in the ratio of one share of new stock to every two shares of old stock, according to the stock ledger on the morning of the 25th instant. The rights to fractional parts of shares may be transferred and combined so as to obtain full shares. Any stockholder may at any time after the 30th instant, pay in his new shares in full, and be entitled to rebate at the rate of seven per cent per annum, on the moiety, to the 6th November. The latter half of the increased Stock will not be entitled to any portion of the semi-annual dividend in November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th instant to the 1st July inclusive.

C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1854.

FINAL DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of the late PHENIX BANK, whose charter expired on the first day of January, 1854, hereby give notice that they will pay the final dividend of seven (7) per cent. to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after SATURDAY, the 1st of July, 1854. Said dividend being in full and final settlement of all claims and demands against the late Phenix Bank, and against the undersigned Trustees thereof.

(Signed) THOMAS TILESTON,
HENRY CARY,
JOSHUA J. HENRY,
Trustees of the late Phenix Bank.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF N. J.—The Interest Coupons of the Mortgage Bonds of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, due August 1st prox., will be payable at the Office of the Company, No. 66 Wall-st., on and after that date.

G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 19 Wall-st.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of 7 per cent., payable at the office of the Company, on and after the 15th inst.—NEW-YORK, July 12, 1854. Transfer books will be closed until that date. By order.

RICHARD A. OAKLY, Secretary.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after July 6. The Transfer Books will be closed to that date inclusive.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLP, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the GOLD HILL MINING COMPANY have THIS DAY declared the fifth dividend of two per cent from the earnings of the last two months ending the 12th inst., and payable on the 1st of August next. The Transfer Bonds will be closed from the 29th to 31st inst., both inclusive.

NEW-YORK, July 24, 1854. J. H. SMITH, President.

DIVIDEND.—BANK OF THE CAPITOL, ALBANY, July 1, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock of this bank has this day been declared, payable on and after the 15th inst. Stockholders registered on the New-York books, will receive their dividend at the Merchants' Exchange Bank.

By order of the Board,
H. G. GILBERT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, July 17, 1854.—A dividend of 3½ per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, has been declared payable on the 15th August next. The Transfer Books will be closed from 1st to 15th August, inclusive.

D. P. BARHYDT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.—The Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on the 1st August next. The transfer books will be closed on the 25th inst.—NEW-YORK, July 17, 1854.

EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 24, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—THE MANHATTAN GAS LIGHT CO. have declared a dividend of two dollars and fifty cents per share on the full stock of the Company, and thirty-seven and a half cents per share on the scrip stock, payable on demand.

S. H. HOWARD, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—SUFFOLK BANK—NEW-YORK, July 19, 1854.—The President and Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent (3½,) payable 1st of August. The transfer books will be closed from 28th inst. till that day. By order of the Board.

M. M. BRADLEY, Chashier.

DIVIDEND.—HANOVER INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of six per cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 1 Hanover-square By order of the Board. A. M. MCKEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 6 Broad-st.,—NEW-YORK, July 1, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been this day declared, payable on demand.

R. O. GLOVER, Sec'y.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, New-York, July 11, 1854.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, holden THIS DAY, an instalment of FIVE DOLLARS per share on all the shares of the capital Stock of the Company, (excepting the ten thousand shares on which twenty dollars per share and the ten thousand shares on which ten dollars per share have already been paid in,) has this day been assessed, and required to be paid by the several parties in whose names the said shares of Stock now stand respectively, to the Treasurer, on or before the 10th day of August, 1854, and the Transfer Books are closed from this day, till the 21st July inst., and no transfer of Stock will be permitted until the instalment called thereon, be paid. By order of the Board of Directors,

M. B. EDGAR, Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—The Board of Directors of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company have this day declared, out of their earnings expended in construction, an extra dividend of ten per cent. in stock, to be apportioned to those who shall be holders of the full stock of the Company, on the 15th day of July next; being one share for every ten shares, or one-tenth part of a share for each share, held on that day. Holders will have the right to assign the fractional parts to which they may be entitled; and certificates for every ten fractional parts standing in any one name, and for said whole shares, will be issued on and after the 10th day of August next. Dividends declared hereafter will be upon the stock when wholly paid, and upon other stock of the Company, but dividends will not accrue upon the fractional parts until such shall have been consolidated into one share, and a certificate issued therefor.—New-York, June 10, 1854.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, No. 2 Hanover-st., New-York, July 6, 1854.—In order to facilitate an examination now being made by a Committee of the Board of Directors of this Company into its Stock accounts, all persons holding certificates of Stock of the Company are specially requested to present the same to the undersigned at this office so that an account of the same may be taken. Persons residing at a distance who cannot conveniently present or send in their certificates, are requested to communicate by letter, the date and number of each certificate held by them, and the number of shares for which it purports to have been issued, and by whom signed.—By order of the Board of Directors. WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY—BRIDGEPORT, July 20, 1854.—By resolution of the Directors of this Company, holders of certificate of Capital stock of the same, are specially requested to forward to the undersigned a statement giving a description of the same, as follows, to wit:

1st. Number of the certificate.
2d. To whom, or in whose favor given.
3d. Number of shares for which it purports to have been issued.
4th. Date of the certificate.
5th. By whom signed.

The New-York Transfer Agency is discontinued, and transfer books are closed till further notice.

H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

NOTICE—OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, July 13, 1854.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, on the second TUESDAY in August next, the 8th, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 74 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and secured by interest, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	J. P. G. Foster,	J. M. Waterbury,
D. B. Fearing,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	George P. Adee,
A. C. Dowling,	M. W. Hamilton,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	Denning Duer,	John L. Aspinwall, Jr.,
George W. Riggs,	John Stuart, Jr.,	Fred. A. Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	James C. Bell,
Chas. H. Russell,	Ed. C. Center,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred. G. Foster,
Peleg Hall,	Robert S. Hone,	

ROBERT B. MINTURN, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, INCORPORATED IN 1834.—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS:

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martin,	Phineas T. Barnum,	
Robert C. Bell,	John R. Briggs,	Charles A. Jarvis,	
John A. Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,	
William Okell,	N. P. Freeman,	Chas. T. Cromwell,	
P. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,	
H. Quackenbos,	Andre Bromont,	Samuel F. Whitney,	
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.	

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CASH CAPITAL $300,000—Office, No. 108 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.—This Company is now prepared to insure buildings, merchandise, personal property, and ships in port and their carroes, against loss or damage by fire:

DIRECTORS.

James L. Graham,	Daniel Drish,	Evan R. Bobb,
E. Whitehouse,	G. A. Conover,	G. L. Beeckman,
J. B. Varnum,	Martin Bates, Jr.,	Joseph M. Strong,
Leonard Appleby,	Isaac E. Taylor,	Lorrian Freeman,
F. H. Wolcott,	W. Delano, Jr.,	Edwd Macomber,
Wm. K. Strong,	Henry V. Butler,	John La Farge,
Moses Taylor,	R. B. McClintock,	Chas. E. Appleby,
Jas. O. Sheldon,	Henry Dwight, Jr.,	Jeremiah Wilbur.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. L. Reading,	Peter B. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chardavoyne,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H. Marshall.
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley	Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 5 Tryon-row, cor. Chatham-st.—Insures on the most favorable terms against loss and damage by fire on dwellings, stores, merchandise, &c. JOHN BRUCE, Pres.

TEAS, FAMILY GROCERIES, WINES BRANDIES, ALES, PORTER, &c., &c., of the best qualities delivered to the market.—WM. H. UNDERHILL respectfully solicits the patronage of families and dealers, and assures them that every article will be found as represented, and sold at the lowest possible profit. Claret Wines, $3 25, $3 50, $3 56, &c., per dozen, subject to a deduction of 50 cents per dozen for empty bottles. All orders packed for the country delivered with dispatch. No. 420 Broome-street, corner of Crosby.

COTTON ROPE.—Assorted sizes of first quality constantly on hand. For sale by
WM. WALL & SONS, No. 216 Front-st.

RAILROADS.

FARE REDUCED.—QUICKEST AND CHEAPEST ROUTE.—FIRST CHANGE OF CARS SAVED OVER ANY OTHER ROUTE BY STEAMBOAT ON THE LAKE—TO CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—(Carrying the direct Western United States Through Mail).—Passengers can be ticketed through to all points West and Southwest, either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, Hudson River Railroad, People's Line Steamboats, or Harlem Railroad, connecting at Buffalo with the low-pressure steamboats EMPIRE STATE, J. WILSON, Commander; SOUTHERN MICHIGAN, A. D. PERKINS, Commander; NORTHERN INDIANA, I. T. PRATT, Commander; and connecting at Dunkirk with the steamboats NIAGARA, Capt. MILLER; KEYSTONE STATE, Capt. RICHARDS; EMPIRE, Capt. MITCHELL; LOUISIANA, Capt. DAVENPORT. Also, connecting at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad; at Chicago, with the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad; at Lasalle, with Illinois Central, and at Bloomington with Chicago and Mississippi Railroads—by calling at the Company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

WESTERN FREIGHTS—NEW ARRANGEMENTS—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE—From New-York to Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri and Minnesota, and all points West and Southwest. Mark packages N. Y. & E. R. M. S. R. R.—Steam Goods to go by Buffalo should be marked Care Capt. C. FORBES, General Freight Agent, Buffalo." Ship daily for Dunne etc. For further particulars, tariffs, bills of lading, &c., apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway corner Dey-st. N. Y.

JOHN F. PORTER, Gen. Agent.—

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD—Summer Arrangement, commencing May 15, 1854.

TRAINS FROM NEW YORK.

For New-Haven—Accommodation at 7 and 11 30 A. M.; and at 4.10 and 5.15 P. M. The 4.10 P. M. train is Express to Greenwich. Express at 8 A. M.; 3 and 4 P. M. The 8 A. M. train stops at Stamford and Bridgeport; the 3 P. M. at Stamford, Norwalk and Bridgeport; the 4 P. M. train at Stamford. For Port Chester and Norwalk—Special accommodation trains at 8 45 A. M. and 6 30 P. M. for Norwalk, and 1.30 and 4.20 P. M. for Port Chester. For Boston, via Hartford, Springfield and Worcester—Express at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. Dine and sup at Springfield. For Connecticut River, Vermont Railroads and Montreal—Express at 8 A. M. Dine at Springfield. For accommodation train of the New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroad—At 11.30 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Canal Railroad—At 8 A. M. and 11.30 A. M. For New-Haven and New-London Railroad—Express at 8 A. M. to New-London, Norwich, Stonington and Providence, and 4 P. M. to New-London only. For Housatonic Railroad—Express at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad—Express at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad—Accommodation at 7 and 8.45 A. M., and Express at 4 10 P. M.

TRAINS TO NEW-YORK.

From New-Haven—Accommodation, 5.30, 8 45, and 10.15 A. M., and 4 30 P. M. Express at 9 35 A. M. and 1.10, 1.50, and 9 25 P. M. For Norwalk and Port Chester—Special accommodation trains, from Norwalk at 6 A. M., from Port Chester at 5.30 A. M. and 3.50 P. M. See large bill of advertisement at the Station-Houses and Hotels. Vice-President and Superintendent's Office, No. 37 Canal-st., New-York. Assistant Superintendent's Office, Station-House, New-Haven.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally; also, SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS and CINCINNATI.—Passengers by this route are not subjected to any expense for transfering themselves or baggage, or the surveillance of Custom-house officers. Five daily trains from Cleveland: *First*—6 A. M., Express Train, from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago and the full length of the line. *Second*—11 A. M., Express Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky, Cincinnati, Toledo, Chicago and St. Louis. *Third*—2.30 P. M., Express Mail, from Station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago and St. Louis. *Fourth*—3 P. M., Mail Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky and stations on Mad River Railroad. *Fifth*—8.20 P. M., Express Train, from station of C. C. & C. R. R. for Toledo and Chicago. Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND, July, 1854.

GREAT CENTRAL RAILROAD LINE!—CANADA RAILROAD OPEN FROM NIAGARA FALLS TO DETROIT.—Hudson River Railroad, New-York Central Railroad, Great Western Railway, Michigan Central Railroad, Galena and Chicago Railroad, Aurora and Illinois & Central connection, Chicago and Mississippi Railroads, are now connected, and form the only direct and continuous line of Railroad from New-York to Chicago and the Mississippi. Passengers going West can now take the NEW SHORT ROUTE, and avoid the long and continuous journey around the South Shore of Lake Erie. The great distance saved, the easy grades and large amount of Air-Line, and a direct Central connection of more than twelve hundred miles, terminating at different points on the Mississippi River, make it the only desirable route to West and Southwest. Fast trains, connecting through, leave Chambers-st., via Hudson River Railroad, at 7 A. M and 5 P. M. Freight contracted and shipped with promptness, to all points West and Southwest. For freight and through tickets, apply at the Offices of Central Railroad Line, No. 173 Broadway, New-York. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given, that a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent upon the capital stock of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company paid in, has been declared from the net earnings of said road for the six months ending July 31, 1854, payable to the stockholders in cash, on and after August 10, 1854, at the office of the Company in Chicago. A stock dividend of 7 per cent has also been declared from the surplus earnings which will have accrued to the 31st inst., payable on and after August 10, 1854, in certificates to be issued by the Secretary; which certificates will be redeemable at the pleasure of the holder, in the full-paid stock of the Company, when presented in sums of $100, and may be transferable by endorsement on the backs thereof. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, July 19, 1854.

NEW ROUTE NORTH AND EAST VIA ALBANY—ALBANY NORTHERN RAILROAD REOPENED.—Trains run in connection with all roads North and East via Eagle Bridge.

Leave Albany for Rutland 6 45 A. M., 10 A.M., 3.20 P. M.
Leave Albany for Saratoga 6 45 A. M., 10.45 A.M., 6 P. M.
This is a pleasant and most expeditious route. The road is laid with T rail, and is in complete order. It is one of the most elegant and approved construction, and the fares are as cheap as by any other route. Through tickets may be procured at all the principal ticket offices, and on the People's Line of steamers and day boats. Be careful to see that baggage is marked and checked through via Albany Northern Railroad.

WM. GIBSON, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, May 29, 1854, the Trains will run as follows: Express Trains 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. Four hours only to Albany with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 9 A. M. Through Way Trains 12 M. and 5 P. M. Express Trains 6 P. M. Accommodation Train at 6.30 P. M. For Tarrytown at 11 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger Trains at 7 A. M. and 4.15 P. M.; and Way Freight and Passenger Trains at 1 P. M. For Peekskill 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., 5½ P. M. The Tarrytown, Peekskill and Poughkeepsie Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, 13th and 31st-sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 3.40 P. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Way Stations.

EDMUND FRENCH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD—Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express at 6 A. M. for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage or cars. Dunkirk Express, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk Mail at 11.45 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Way Express at 12.45 P. M. for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger, at 3.30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.) *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M. for Otisville and intermediate Stations. Night Express Train at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant at 6 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo with first-class splendid steamers on Lake Erie for all ports on the Lake; and at Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-HAVEN AND NEW-LONDON RAILROAD.—This road affords many facilities, which render it a very pleasant and eligible route for Summer excursions, leaving passengers at Double Beach, Stony Creek, Southern's Head, Guilford, Saybrook and Pequot House at New-London, and connecting at Stonington places along the seashore. It is also the direct way to Newport, as appears from the following table. Passengers can procure tickets in New-York, leaving at 8 o'clock in the morning, and arriving at Newport the same evening. Fare through, $4 50:

Leave New-York.	8 A.M.	Leave Newport....	5 A.M.
Leave N. Haven..	11.15 A.M.	Leave Providence.	7.20 A.M.
Leave N London..	1.45 P.M.	Leave Stonington..	9.20 A.M.
Leave Stonington.	3.15 P.M.	Leave N London...	11 A.M.
Leave Providence.	6 P.M	Leave N. Haven...	1.10 P.M.
Arrive at Newport.	8 P.M	Arrive at N.York..	4.20 P.M.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—NEW-YORK, EASTON, SOMERVILLE, &c.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT—Commencing April 10, 1854—Leave New-York for Easton, &c., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville (way train), at 8 A. M., and 4 P. M.; for SECAUCUS and WYOMING from pier No. 2 North River, connecting at Elizabethtown with trains by New-Jersey Railroad, foot of Cortlandt-st. RETURNING—Will leave Philipsburg (opposite Easton) at 6.15 and 10.30 A. M., and 3 P. M.; Somerville (way train) at 6.30 A. M. NEW-YORK AND ELIZABETHPORT—Leave New-York at 8 and 10.15 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M.; Elizabethtown at 7.45 and 9.25 A. M., 1.40, 3 and 6 P. M.

GEO. H. PEGRAM, Superintendent.

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New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Cholera.

FRANKLIN-STREET HOSPITAL.

	Received.	Died.	Disch'd.	Rem'ng.
The 24th inst.	279	144	104	31
The 25th inst.	14	8	4	27
Total	293	152	108	27

MOTT-STREET HOSPITAL.

	Received.	Died.	Disch'd.	Rem'ng.
July 26	1	—	—	—

The reports show an increase of three deaths upon the number of the day previous.

But one case was received at the Mott-street Hospital prior to 12 o'clock yesterday. In the afternoon three additional cases had been received up to 6 o'clock. These will be included in the report of to-day.

On Tuesday night, a woman named MARY FLINN, and her husband were arrested, and taken to the Sixteenth Ward Station-House for drunkenness, and disturbing the peace. During the night the woman was seized with the cholera and died.

During the same night a man named HENRY WEAVER was found laboring under an attack of cholera, lying on the corner of Cherry and Market-streets. He was conveyed to the Seventh Ward Station-house.

BROOKLYN.—The Board of Health reported seventeen new cases of cholera yesterday morning and four deaths.

WILLIAMSBURG.—Three cases of cholera were reported to the Board of Health yesterday; one fatal. There is no doubt that on the average over twice that number occur daily in the Third Ward alone.

A CHOLERA HOSPITAL IN WILLIAMSBURG.—At the session of the Board of Health last evening, a resolution was adopted directing that the "Old North American Hotel" in North Second-street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, be fitted up immediately for a cholera hospital.

JERSEY CITY.—On Tuesday we published the death of PETER HOGAN of cholera. He resided at the corner of South Eighth-street and Newark-avenue. Yesterday it was reported that two of his children died of the same disease.

The Health Committee of the Common Council have been authorized to purchase lime to be strewn in the gutters.

The Affray between the Turners and the Irish—Discharge of the Turners.

The difficulty in the Sixth Ward, between the members of the German Turners' Society and the Irish, on Monday night, came up for investigation yesterday, before Justice OSBORNE, at the Tombs. The *denouement* of the affair clearly exculpates the Germans from all blame in their participation in the affray.

Justice BOGERT testified as a witness in the case. He was near enough to see the commencement of the difficulty. He states that the Turners, whilst marching peaceably along Centre-street, were attacked by a gang of Irish, and that they acted entirely on the defensive. On the evidence of Justice BOGERT and other circumstances coming to the knowledge of Justice OSBORNE, the eight Germans, whose arrest we noticed in yesterday's issue, were promptly discharged from custody.

The origin of the attack is attributed to the fact of the Irish believing the Turners to be an organization of "German Know-Nothings."

The Attack Upon the Turners—Further Particulars.

In order to correct any misunderstanding which may have arisen from the publication we made yesterday, respecting the disgraceful attack upon the Germans, in Centre-street, during Tuesday evening, we publish additional facts collected by our reporters from parties on both sides of the question. The story of the insult offered to an Irish girl, although furnished to our reporter by the official authorities, proves to be totally *false*. No such insult was offered, and it is a recognized principle of the Turner Band, instantly to abandon and expel any of their members guilty of an offence to public morals, or moral propriety. A procession of Turners, numbering about *fifty* men, (not 200, as was erroneously represented,) were moving along Centre-street from the Turner Hall, in Canal-street, to be present at the lecture of Mr. HAPAUREK, in the Shakspeare Hotel, when they were hooted at and finally attacked, near the Tombs, by a gang of loafers and rowdies, who appeared to have collected in the vicinity with the express intention of attacking the Turners. From two or three minor assaults which the Germans, with their usual good humor, let pass as nothing serious, the affair assumed the form of a regular *melee*, and as the procession arrived at the corner of Centre and Anthony-streets, the Turners were set upon by large numbers, who came streaming in from all the adjacent streets. They were not only assaulted in the open highway, but bottles, glasses and clubs of wood, nay, even heavy paving stones, were thrown into their ranks from the windows of the houses in that direction.

When the Turners had, finally, reached the Shakspeare Hotel, the conflict was renewed, as the Irish had assembled around that building. Here, however, the affair was quieted by the interposition of several determined citizens, and the Germans peaceably withdrew into the Hotel. After the conclusion of Mr. HASSAUREK's address, his audience withdrew, of course, and many of the young men, intimidated by the outrageous occurrences of the evening, and fearing that they might be again assaulted in the streets, resolved to walk home together. They formed in procession, and were proceeding to the Turners' Hall, in Canal-street; when near the corner of Centre and Anthony-streets, they were again attacked, and a general fight ensued, in which several persons were seriously wounded. The police, with great exertion, interposed, and eight Germans, and nearly as many Irishmen were arrested.

Among the Germans arrested were Messrs. HELSAPFEL and JACOB HEINTZ, who are well known to many of our readers. All of these were crammed into a miserable cell, where the air was so bad as to occasion vomiting and sickness among the prisoners.

At an early hour yesterday morning, the German prisoners were discharged by Justice OSBORNE, without the requirement of bail.

We must commend Justice BOGERT for the energetic attempt he made to quell this unfortunate disturbance; one man, who was in the act of raising pieces of brick to hurl among the crowd, he felled to the ground with his cane.

Captain BRENNAN, of the Sixth Ward, is very highly spoken of, as he released several innocent men from the station-house, during the night. Other policemen are mentioned who used very brutal conduct towards the prisoners, particularly the Germans. Late in the evening, we heard a rumor that a Turner from Bloomingdale had died of his injuries, but this requires confirmation. Most of the rowdy prisoners are still in the Tombs.

We herewith give a list of the wounded, as accurately as we have been able to procure it:

HERMANN BENNECKE, the Turner standard-bearer, received two wounds in the head, one in the side, a cut on his arm above the elbow, a severe blow in the eye, and a cut on the wrist.

Mr. EHERICH, of No. 24 Allen-street, a severe bruise on the left breast.

Mr. KAPPENBERG, of No. 39 Bowery, had the bridge of his nose broken and his upper lip cut through, separating and destroying a portion of the upper teeth.

OSCAR KLEIN received a severe wound of a finger length, on the forehead, from a policeman's mace, (very dangerous.)

FRANCIS HEILAND, of No. 89 Essex-street, had his face mashed with a brick, a wound on the knee and a severe bruise on the shoulder from a heavy mace. This man was dreadfully beaten.

Mr. BILSE was struck on the neck with a heavy paving stone.

Mr. MOSER was severely and several others were dangerously bruised and cut; one of them [illegible] so badly with an enormous stone thrown from a window, that he is still confined to bed, and is [illegible] blood. We have heard the conduct of [illegible] Donovan and ex-policeman BENELE [illegible] street, loudly praised in this matter, [illegible] their strenuous endeavors to preserve [illegible] from the more honorable efforts to procure the [illegible] of innocent men.

SUDDEN SQUALL.—VESSELS CAPSIZED.—About 9½ o'clock last evening the sky presented a threatening aspect, and it was anticipated that we would be favored with a heavy shower. About 10½ a sudden squall blew over the City from the west, carrying with it window-blinds, sign-boards and chimneys by the wholesale. It lasted from six to eight minutes, when its violence ceased. A brisk rain followed, which lasted for nearly a half hour. It is rumored that several sloops and small vessels were capsized, but as yet we have heard of no lives being lost.

The sloop *Charles Lynch*, from Glasgow, Capt. FORSYTH, while drifting past the Battery to the North River, was struck by the squall and immediately capsized. The crew, five in number, escaped from drowning by clinging to the mast, and got on board a schooner lying in the river, where they hailed the ferry-boat *Manhattan*, which sent out boats and brought them off, and then took the sloop in tow. Damage about $1,000.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—About 9½ o'clock last evening the flames were discovered issuing from the fifth floor of No. 254 Pearl-street, near Fulton-street. They quickly extended to No. 252, adjoining, the upper floors of both buildings being occupied by Messrs. HANFORD & BROTHER, manufacturers and wholesale dealers in oil cloth clothing. The lower floor of No. 252 was occupied by Messrs. BALDWIN, STUDWELL & Co., wholesale dealers in boots and shoes; and the lower floor of No. 254 by Messrs. ROBERT B. COLLINS & BROTHER, booksellers and stationers.

The firemen were quickly on the ground, and were enabled to prevent the spreading of the flames beyond the premises of Messrs. HANFORD. Their stock, however, which was very large, is either wholly destroyed, or damaged. The stocks of Messrs. BALDWIN, STUDWELL & Co., and Messrs. COLLINS & BROTHER were damaged by water only. All of the firms are fully insured. At 11 o'clock the fire was fully extinguished.

FOOT-RACE AT FRANCONI'S HIPPODROME.—Notwithstanding the intense heat of last evening, the Hippodrome was well attended, the principal source of attraction, in addition to the usual bill presented, being the Foot-race. Twenty-three entered the lists. All appeared in good trim, and started just as that refreshing shower cooled the almost torrid atmosphere of the Hippodrome. The time was as follows: First round, 28 seconds; second, 30; third, 38; fourth, 36; fifth, 38; sixth, 36; seventh, 36; eighth, 33; ninth, 42; tenth, 48; eleventh, 42; twelfth, 40—total time, 7 minutes and 27 seconds. S. AKER won the first prize, of $50, having advisedly held back till the eighth round—MATT CASSIDY, who obtained the second premium, of $20, contesting the race; also THOS. MCKENNY, who received the third prize, of a silver cup, pushing the successful parties very hard in coming to the goal.

LAUNCH AT HOBOKEN.—The steam tow-boat *Pilot* was launched yesterday morning, at 11 A. M., from the building yard of ISAAC C. SMITH & SONS. She is destined to ply in the Harbor of New-York, and from her dimensions warrants the belief that she will be a great acquisition to the number of tow-boats that are obliged to lend their assistance to bring into our port freight of the foreign climes. The vessel is the property of OWEN DOHERTY, built by ISAAC C. SMITH, designed by JAMES HOWE, and will be commanded by Captain JOHN THOMPSON. Her length is 112 feet, breadth of beam 22 feet, depth of hold 7½ feet, and built on the elliptic principle.

PANEL ROBBERY.—An old offender named SALLY WARD (colored,) was arrested yesterday, charged with robbing a Pennsylvanian of $150, in a noterious panel house in Church-street, where she has a white man to act as a confederate in crime. A portion of the money was found in her possession, and Justice OSBORNE fully committed her for trial at the Court of General Sessions next month. As the prisoner reached the railings in front of the bar of the Court, one of the Tombs pettifoggers rushed into the Court-room, and in a pompous manner, leaned over on the Judge's desk, and announced himself as "counsel" for the notorious character. Such unblushing impudence is frequently exhibited by these sharps at the Lower Police Office.

CORRECTION.—We learn that a statement made incidentally in a paragraph published in yesterday's issue, to the effect that the membership in the Dramatic Fund Association of the late Mr. MOSES PHILLIPS, comedian, had dropped through prior to his death on account of the non-payment of dues, was incorrect. Mr. PHILLIPS was not in arrears at the time of his death; and the fact that Mrs. PHILLIPS is not entitled to the pension from the Widow's Fund, is owing to Mr. PHILLIPS not having been a member of the Association the required length of time.

JERSEY CITY AND HOBOKEN DIRECTORY.—Mr. DANIEL E. GAVIT, of the Weekly *News*, Jersey City, has just issued a complete and valuable directory of Jersey City, Hoboken and Hudson. It contains, besides a registration of the names, lists of the professional men of those places, a map and a history of Jersey City, and other interesting facts. The work is one that has been much needed by business, and will supply a valuable place.

PROSPECT OF A REMOVAL OF THE OFFAL.—In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Board of Health, authorizing the City Inspector to employ suitable persons to remove offal and dead animals from the streets, this officer has entered into an agreement with Mr. REYNOLD's for the performance of the work in the same manner as provided under his contract—Mr. REYNOLD's receiving his remuneration by the drafts of the City Inspector.

The Board of Education....WEDNESDAY, July 26.

The Board of Education met on yesterday evening, at their Society Rooms corner of Grand and Elm-streets. The attendance was meagre, two-thirds of the seats being unoccupied. Mr. WATERBURY was called to preside.

A resolution was proposed that a Committee be appointed to report on the article of fuel for the different schools of the City, and the probable expense.

A petition was received from the officers of the Twelfth Ward School, for an appropriation of $1,500. Referred.

Mr. JAMES BRENNAN was appointed to the office of Trustee of the Seventh Ward Schools, in place of JOSIAH G. MARCY, resigned.

The following by-laws, presented by the Committee on Salaries, were taken up and read, and on motion their consideration was postponed:

In no case shall a teacher receive a higher salary than the maximum provided for his or her grade. The number of teachers to be appointed in any school, (except in the case of new schools,) shall depend upon the average attendance of scholars for the six months previous to appointment, and shall be in accordance with the following plans.

Any Board of Trustees may, if they think proper, substitute in the male department female for male teachers, or *vice versa*; but, in all such changes, the salary of the teacher thus substituted must not exceed in amount that allowed in the following plan; so that the aggregate maximum of salaries of the teachers in any department shall not be increased by such change.

In case any teacher shall hold a certificate of a higher grade than is required for the position filled, yet, in no case shall a higher salary be paid than a maximum allowed in the following tables for the position occupied by the teacher. Should the average yearly attendance in any school be less than one hundred and fifty, the salaries of the teachers of such schools shall be fixed by the Board of Education.

The Board adjourned to meet on Wednesday next.

INQUEST NEAR RONDOUT.—Coroner Hasbrouck, of Rondout, held an inquest, yesterday, at Esopus, on the body of William State, a German, who lost his life by the caving in of an embankment, on Monday, under which he was buried. The Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts as above stated.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.
GEIDLEY VS. POND ON A MOTION TO STRIKE OUT PARTS OF ANSWER.

WOODRUFF, J.—The words "supposed" and "if at all" in that part of the answer which purports to set up a justification, must be stricken out; they are unnecessary and impertinent. Under our former system of pleading the speaking of the slanderous words justified must be admitted, and if the rule of the code that whatever is not denied in the answer is to be deemed admitted, is taken to dispense with words of admission, still it is unnecessary and impertinent to introduce words which exclude the idea of any such admission of the fact of speaking. I am not prepared, (notwithstanding several decisions in this State to that effect,) to say that when a defendant is called upon to answer on oath he must in terms admit what he believes to be untrue, or be precluded from denying the truth of the words which he is charged with speaking. But in the form in which the present answer is prepared, I think the employment of terms which exclude admission is objectionable, and the answer must in this respect be amended. I perceive no objection to the terms, "as charged against him in the plaintiff's complaint," and none is suggested on the plaintiff's points. This part of the answer is, however, clearly objectionable in another particular, viz.: that it sets up the facts intended to be proved both as constituting theft and embezzlement. Now, embezzlement is not theft, and should not be pleaded as a justification of a charge of stealing. Facts amounting to theft would no doubt justify all the words charged in the complaint, but mere embezzlement would not. In this respect the answer should be amended, so that so far as the defendant means to rely upon facts amounting to embezzlement merely, they may be made to justify words which may be justified by proofs of embezzlement; and so far as the defendant relies upon facts amounting to larceny, they may be set up as a justification to all the words alleged, because all the words would be justified by proof that the money in question was stolen by the defendant. That portion of the answer which sets up matters in mitigation is liable to the same objection, so far as it contains the hypothetical words "if at all," in reference to the speaking of the words, if it is to be regarded as in the nature of a plea in bar; but this is not so; it is rather in the nature of a notice under the former general issue; it is not and does not purport to be a full defence, and could not be demurred to as such; it cannot, therefore, be struck out unless clearly irrelevant or impertinent, but should be suffered to stand till the trial, when the admissibility of evidence offered in mitigation will properly be passed upon. The office of this portion of the answer is to apprise the plaintiff what the defendant will offer in evidence, and the purpose for which he will offer it. It does not follow that it must be received because the defendant sets it up. No issue can be taken upon it. In this view the precise form of this portion of the answer is immaterial; if it does not sufficiently apprise the plaintiff of the matter intended to be proved in mitigation, the evil will be rejected: if it does, then it is in this respect sufficient, not being introduced into the answer as a plea in bar, but rather as an excuse for speaking the words, which, for the purposes of the excuse, he does not claim to be true, and only allowable under the general issue before the code; it is no part of its office to admit or deny the speaking of the words. Although it may be doubtful whether the matters thus set up in mitigation do not, in some slight degree, tend to show the truth of the words spoken, they do not show the truth of those words so far as they impute crime. They are consistent with the entire untruths of all the slanderous imputations; and yet, except so far as they tend to show the truth of the words spoken, it does not appear to me that they are relevant at all. I do not understand the code to have altered the heretofore well settled rule, that circumstances tending to prove the truth of the words spoken cannot be given in evidence in mitigation, and, if not, then this part of the answer will be of no avail to the defendant. Nevertheless, it is better for all parties that this question should stand till the trial. I cannot say that the matter set up is so clearly impertinent that it should be struck out on motion. A ruling upon the offer of the evidence can be more suitably and conveniently reviewed, and an error will be the occasion of less inconvenience. The motion being granted in part, and denied in part, no costs will be allowed to either party on this motion.

BOLD HOUSE ROBBERY.—Two thieves entered the coal hole of house No. 43 Irving-place, on Tuesday morning, between 12 and 1 o'clock, and forced their way into the cellar and basement, the fastenings of which they wrenched off. The family of Mrs. Hopkins, the occupants, were out of town, but a vigilant house-keeper was aroused by the noise they made, and gave the alarm in the street soon enough to frighten the thieves, who run away in opposite directions. The watchmen came to the relief of the premises after the neighbors had been a long time up. As neighbors, we must commend the vigilance of the house-keeper, who put the whole street on the watch. One such woman is worth a houseful of watch dogs and a score of watchmen for keeping away thieves. We only wish she had caught the rascals.

[Advertisement.]
ASPINWALL'S COMPOUND TONIC MIXTURE.—Of the nostrums advertised to cure fever and ague, the name is legion. This specific is a medicine of a different and a higher class. It was introduced, with great success, in 1832, and since then has silently made its way, by a method of advertising, beyond the reach of charlatanism—the celebrity acquired by a long series of cures. The proprietors are prepared to authenticate all they advance in relation to the medicine, by testimony of the most respectable and unequivocal character. One bottle of the mixture—sometimes one dose—will effectually stop the periodical return shiverings, and two bottles will generally suffice, not only to remove every symptom of the complaint, but to fortify the system against a relapse. Prepared after the original recipe, by THOMAS & MAXWELL, No. 86 William-street, successors to JAMES S. ASPINWALL.

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LONG-ISLAND.

The Highway Robbery in Court-street in May Last—Trial of the Accused.

Thomas Conner, indicted, with Charles McGlone, (heretofore convicted,) and James O'Neil and Michael Ryan, for robbing Mr. John Nelson, at the corner of Court and Bergen-streets, on the night of the 30th of April last, was tried and convicted of simply assault and battery, in the Kings County Court of Sessions, held in the City Hall, Brooklyn, yesterday.

The evidence went to show conclusively that the crime was committed as charged. Mr. Nelson, on the night in question, was returning to his house in Bergen-street from New-York, where he had been paid that evening his wages for the week; and upon arriving at the corner of Bergen and Court-streets was attacked by a gang of rowdies, who have for a long time infested that part of the city, his arms held, an attempt was made to gouge his eyes out, his pockets were rifled, and he was knocked down and otherwise ill-treated, and would have undoubtedly been killed but for the fortunate circumstance that several of the Third District Police were in the immediate vicinity and came to his rescue, when the guilty parties fled. They were pursued by the police, and the four before named were arrested. Nelson's testimony was straightforward and positive, and in the main was corroborated by several respectable witnesses; he was likewise sober, notwithstanding the effort on the part of counsel for the defence to lead the Jury to think that the contrary was the case

The defence, beside the introduction of questionable testimony as to character, only introduced two witnesses. One was McGlone, indicted for the same offence, and convicted a short time since, on that indictment, of highway robbery; and the other was Peter Wilson, who was with Mr. Nelson on the evening he was robbed, up to within a short time of the actual robbery. From the testimony of McGlone, it appears that a number of young men—all of those indicted for this offence among the number—had been drinking and carousing at a low groggery in Bergen-street until near 1 o'clock Sunday morning, when they all went to the corner of Court-street, and were making considerable noise, when Nelson came along and asked them to drink. He did not drink; did not see Nelson knocked down; saw him fall; knew nothing about the robbery; but when he saw the police, ran away, because he was frightened. Wilson testified that he came with Nelson from New-York up Atlantic as far as Court-street, or in that vicinity; he emphatically stated that Nelson was sober. McKay, O'Neil, McDermott and others testified as to character. They, in reality, knew but little about it, evidently, as the defendant, though under 20 years of age, has been concerned before in little affairs, and for one offence has served out a term of imprisonment in the County Jail.

The Jury, in bringing in the verdict they did in this case, evidently considered the youth of the accused. All of the parties indicted for this offence are under 21 years of age.

Upon the rendition of this verdict, at the request of counsel, S. Garrison, Esq., and by consent of the District Attorney, James O'Neil and Michael Ryan were allowed to withdraw their former plea of not guilty to this indictment and plead guilty to assault and battery. The three were then sentenced, each to 10 months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary at hard labor, they having already been in jail 3 months.

Charles McGlone, convicted on the same indictment of highway robbery, was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing. The Court, in pronouncing sentence, said that his offence was no worse than the others, and efforts would be made to have it commuted to the same.

ANOTHER ELOPEMENT.—Another elopement took place in Williamsburg on Monday night last. The parties moved in [illegible] circles. The lady is about 30 years [illegible] and the wife of a merchant doing business in New-York. The gentleman resided up town in New-York, and had been in the habit of visiting the lady for some time previous to the elopement, while the confiding husband was attending to his business pursuits.

FUNERAL PROCESSIONS.—The Common Council of Williamsburg, have passed an ordinance prohibiting persons driving carriages or hearses, connected with funeral processions passing from the ferries, to make a stop in any of the streets under a penalty of $10.

☞ The Kings County Court of Sessions stands adjourned over to Tuesday next.

BURGLARY AND ARREST.—During Tuesday night, the house of Mr. D. Shoemaker, corner First and South First-streets, Williamsburg, was burglariously entered, and about $30 was stolen from the sleeping apartment of Mrs. S. Yesterday afternoon, a boy named Fred. Topley, who has been several times before the Court, was arrested and locked up on suspicion of being the thief.

A Female Adventurer.

From the Baltimore Sun of Tuesday.

Some four weeks ago there arrived in this city, and engaged apartments at Barnum's Hotel, a young and unprotected female, who called herself ELIZABETH BUSHNELL, arrayed in the peculiar costume of the Shaker community of New-Lebanon, N. Y. Whatever her personal attractions may have been we must leave to conjecture; if she was not "passing fair," she was believed to be so, though, of course, the most exquisite personal charms are somewhat marred by the eccentricities of Shaker "habits," of whatsoever sort. It was enough, however, to engage the sympathies of the excellent host, Mr. MCLAUGHLIN, that an unprotected female was in his house, and appealing to him for direction in a trying emergency. She had recently escaped from the community above named; had evaded designs upon a large property to which in a short time, at her majority, she was to come into possession. She had an uncle in the community who would spare no efforts to discover her whereabouts, but she had also a lover in Shakerdom who would himself in a short time elude the vigilance of his brother celibates, escape the bondage of his tribe, and hie upon the wings of love to her and matrimonial delights.

Till then the hopeful maiden resolved to wear her Shaker dress, and it is quite probable that our citizens may have seen the quickfooted ELIZABETH upon our streets, or in one of MCCLINTOCK & EATON's very best coaches, paying her visits upon the little preliminary business anticipative of the nuptial hour. Upon her arrival, she confided to the host a package of money, which she desired to be safely kept until her departure. In the meantime, she has provided herself with a number of dresses of the choicest material and style; she has been quite a favorite with the ladies of the house, and in the enjoyment of their confidence, freely given to one so peculiarly situated, has had familiar access of their apartments. In the name of one lady she purchased a gold chain, and presented it to the housekeeper as an appendage to a gold watch which the housekeeper already possessed. As an aid to the management of her affairs, legal advice was called in, and Mr. S. TAGGART had the honor of waiting upon the lady as her solicitor, her choice no doubt partially influenced in this case by her good taste.

Since then, that for four weeks the Shaker lady has been a feature at BARNUM's; has distributed her favors quite freely in the community; has patronized the best establishments, and of course vindicated her gentility by invariably taking the air in MCCLINTOCK & EATON's handsomest coaches. The most interesting feature of the whole affair, however, was reserved for last Saturday, on which day the fugitive swain from New-Lebanon was to arrive, the queer toggery of Shakerdom was to be put off forever, the bridal robes were to be put on, and the happy pair, the nuptial benediction said, were to be inaugurated into the fulness of those joys so cruelly interdicted by the anchoretical community from which they had escaped. The eve of the important day had come; the weather was intensely hot, and the lady quietly left the house for a stroll. She never came back. The denouement is left with the reader.

Perhaps it may aid conjecture to say, that the Shaker swain has not arrived, and the bridal feasts to which all the guests of the house were invited has proved the vanity of all sublunary hopes. The packages of money, securely deposited in the private safe, has been opened, and that also has seriously impaired the faith of the excellent host in external evidences of things not seen. Sundry garments after the fashion of this world, have come to the house since the departure of ELIZABETH, but they have been returned to the hands of those whose dexterity shaped them "to order." One of the unkindest cuts consists in the fact that before she left she borrowed the housekeeper's watch, and that gold chain she had presented to her, in the name and at the expense of a lady in the house, and forgot to return either watch or chain in the precipitancy of her retreat. It is hardly necessary to say that the police in various quarters are put upon the *qui vive* respecting the lady's whereabouts; and it is to be hoped, for the relief of that general sympathy with so adroit an adventurer, that success may attend their efforts.

ATTEMPTED ABDUCTION AT BIRKENHEAD.—A few days ago, a hoary-headed sinner, who has numbered upwards of sixty years, and who is the father of a numerous family at Plymouth, after seducing a young woman, attempted to take her off to Canada, and had nearly succeeded in his disgraceful object. The delinquent was Captain of the ship *William Hutt*, which was lying in the great float at Birkenhead, taking on board a quantity of machinery for the Canada works, to be transported to the Grand Trunk Railway in Canada. The girl is a daughter of a respectable mechanic, employed on the margin of the great float, and was a nurse with the manager of the Canada works. Her age is only sixteen, and her appearance is very prepossessing. While the vessel was lying in the great float, the Captain, in his rambles, encountered the girl, in charge of her master's children, and having obtained an introduction to her, he succeeded, by promising that he would make her mistress of the ship if she accompanied him to America, and by giving her a number of presents, in gaining her congdence and affections. On the morning on which it was intended the vessel should sail it was discovered that the young woman had been absent from her master's house during the whole of the night, and an inquiry was immedtately set on foot to ascertain her whereabouts. The father and friends of the girl consulted Mr. M'HARG the Superintendent of Police, on the subject, and it having oozed out that an intimacy had been formed between her and the Captain, it was resolved that the latter should be seen before he left port, and, if requisite, that the vessel should be searched. Accordingly the parties repaired to the dock, and interrogated the master of the William Hutt; but he and his officers denied that she was on board, or that they knew anything about her. Not being satisfied with this answer, the officers of police and the friends of the girl commenced a strict search of the vessel, but for a considerable time their efforts were unsuccessful. At length Inspector DAVIES and the brother of the missing girl discovered an entrance to the hold of the vessel from the cabin, which was covered over to prevent any suspicion being attached to the place. The officer descended into the hold, where, to his surprise, he found the runaway concealed amongst machinery. Her retreat having been discovered, she became furious; but upon being brought upon deck to consult her father and friends, a sense of shame overpowered her, and she fell into a swoon, and had to be conveyed to her parents' house, accompanied by a surgeon. The sailing of the ship was delayed, and the seducer of the unfortunate girl, as a punishment for his base conduct, was discharged from the employ by the manager of the Canada works. The officers of the vessel, who denied that the girl was on board shared the same fate.—*Quebec Observer, July 24.*

The Petersburg Seduction Case—Attempt at Suicide.

From the Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer.

Mrs. MARTHA VERNON, the elderly lady who made complaint before the Mayor just one week since, returned to this city last Saturday for the purpose of entering suit against A. V. SPRALDING, who is now incarcerated on the charge of abducting and seducing her daughter under the promise of marriage. She then stated that when she took her daughter home, she told her mother that she would not live without him; that the first opportunity she got she would obtain some poison and take it. The mother, believing that the daughter would carry her threat into execution, placed a watch upon her movements. But in some way, which those in love only know how to pursue, she eluded the vigilance of the guard, and at some place secured a vial of laudanum, which she swallowed.

As soon as it was found that the girl had been away, suspicions as to the facts were aroused, and a physician was immediately called, whose timely arrival, the mother said, saved the life of her girl for that time, yet she is represented as being very low. From the mother we learn that the girl says if she cannot have him, she will yet find some way that will thwart all their plans.

SPRALDING now asserts that he never was married; yet on the day of his examination he said, in the presence of the Mayor, that if Mrs. VERNON had come to him in a milder way, he would have satisfied her that everything was right. If this is not moral perjury, let the individual whom we believe guilty of it explain to us the difference; until which time we shall look upon him as none too good to occupy the place where he has a goldiam to pay through.

BRANDY IN HIGH PLACES.—A recent writer says: "It is astonishing the effect produced by spirits upon persons of even the strongest constitution, when indulged in at an elevation of 10,000 or 12,000 feet. At 12,000 feet it is perfectly dangerous to take any quantity of raw spirits, as even a half a wine glass of brandy produces intoxication. All bill travelers drink nothing but hot tea; for traveling up mountains and down vallies, across bridges of very questionable security, requires a firm and very steady nerve, which it is impossible for those who indulge freely in the use of spirits to retain long in the snowy regions."

MARRIED.

At Bordeaux, France, on Wednesday, July 12, in the Catholic and Protestant Churches, and at the United States Consulate, PAUL WILLIAM RAYMOND PERY, of Bordeaux, to Miss ELIZA JUMEL, daughter of Nelson Chase, of New-York.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, July 25, at 7 o'clock P. M., NATHANIEL C. PLATT, of consumption, aged 61 years, 1 month and 23 days

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 27 Hudson-place, 34th-st., on Thursday, 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation

In this City on Wednesday evening, July 26, Miss MARY ANN GIFFING, second daughter of Christopher Giffing, in the 38th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, the 27th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 59 20 st.

In this City, on Wednesday, July 26, Mrs MARY DEAKINS, aged 68 years, of old age and long infirmity.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, on the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the house of her son-in-law, Mr Jas McAllister corner of Houston and Norfolk sts., without further notice.

In this City, on Tuesday, July 25, of consumption, RICHARD MOORE BURKE, aged 49 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brother, Wm. A Burke are requested to attend his funeral, this Afternoon 27th, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence No 122 Eldridge-st., without further notice. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 26 EVA, only child of Milton and Phebe Arrowsmith, aged 3 years, 1 month and 7 days.

Her funeral will take place on Thursday, July 27, from the residence of her parents, No 74 Hoyt-s., Brooklyn, at 4½ o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 25, Mr. CHARLES ROBERTS, son of the late Capt Samuel Roberts, of this City.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock from his late residence, No. 332 Fulton st., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

At Cold Springs, Putnam Co., on Wednesday morning, at 4½ o'clock, MARY JANE, wife of Geo. E. Marshall. Her remains will be interred in the Cold Springs Cemetery, from the Episcopal Church, at 4 o'clock P. M., 27th inst. Friends from New-York are invited to attend

At Glen Cove, L. I., on Tuesday morning, ANDREW WITTMAN, son of Henry J. and Sophia Spear, aged 2 years and 2 months.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Markets see Sixth Page.

WEDNESDAY, July 26—P. M.

The course of the Stock market is irregular, and prices feverish. The daily fluctuations are unusually wide, and the changes sudden and without any apparent cause. New-York Central, as an example to-day, opened at 87 ₱ cent., seller 30 days; advanced to 90 ₱ cent. for the opening of the August transfers, and fell back at the Second Board to 87; closing with sales at 88 ₱ cent. The variations in Reading were almost as singular. The Stock opened at 68 cash, rose to 69, and closed 67¼; some buyers' option sales, intermediate, as dear as 70¼. Panama advanced 2 ₱ cent., and Michigan Central has gone up 4 ₱ cent. from the extreme depression. Illinois Central Mortgages continue to be pressed on the market, and in the absence of another Foreign mail, the price receded, under heavy sales, to-day, to 67½ ₱ cent., but closed at 68¼. This concern lost one of its main supports in the flight of Mr. ROBERT SCHUYLER, and although his accounts with them are said to be all straight, and the Mortgage Bonds as good as they ever were, the enterprise, from its incipiency to the 1st July inst., owed much of its success and market value to the management of SCHUYLER. It seems from the rumors from Washington, that he was about to take part in a similar Railway and Land job in the Territory of Minnesota, when his reign of fraud was brought to an end by his failure. Other New-York and Albany names are mentioned in our dispatches from Washington, [illegible] showing the extent to which they are actually involved in the Minnesota Land bill, we have not deemed it proper to print them in juxta-position with the dishonored name of SCHUYLER. There was very little done in other Bonds. The Erie Incomes of 1855 sold at 92.

The steamer *Asia* sailed at 2½ o'clock, with $888,000 in gold, chiefly bars, on freight. Exchange on London closed with a considerable appearance of firmness, at 109¾@109¾; Paris, 5.12½@5.13¾. There was no change in money affairs. The receipts at the Sub-Treasury were $169,133; the payments, $17,395; making the balance at the close $4,428,969. There were well authenticated rumors in the Street of forgeries of Brooklyn paper, said to be held by the banks and money lenders on that side of the East river.

In his cotton circular by the steamer to-day, Mr. W. P. WRIGHT reports the movement of the crop as follows:

	SEASON. 1854.	SEASON. 1853.	WEEK. 1854.	WEEK. 1853.
Receipts at the Ports	2,329,000	3,193,000	13,000	2,000
Exports to Great Britain	1,490,000	1,681,000	2,000	30,000
Exports to France	310,000	418,000	3,000	5,000
Exports to Foreign Ports	318,000	342,000	5,000	5,000
Total Exports	2,118,000	2,441,000	29,000	40,000
Stock on hand	268,000	172,000		

After this date last year, 69,000 bales were delivered at the ports, to the close of the crop season, 1st September. In this City, says the Circular, during the past week, the operations have been on a more limited scale than during the preceding four weeks, caused in a measure by the downward tendency of the Liverpool market, but in a greater degree by our very small stock of unsold Cotton, and by the firmness with which it is held. The sales since the 17th inst., are 8,000 bales, of which the bulk has been taken by our own spinners and for export to France, with some small parcels for Liverpool and the Continent of Europe. Prices are without change from last week, the market closing quietly, but firmly, at the annexed quotations. The bulk of stock consists of grades below Middling, and it is no longer possible to buy even running parcels of Middling or above.

The amount received for tolls on all the New-York State Canals during the 3d week in

July, is	$86,250 90
Same period in 1853	102,963 61
Decrease in 1854	$16,723 71

The aggregate amount received for tolls from the commencement of navigation to the 22d of

July, inclusive, is	$1,166,818 80
Same period in 1853	1,272,159 22
* 72 days last year more than 61 days this	$105,340 92

The *Herald* is fixing the maximum market worth of New-York Contral Shares at "seventy," and Erie "among the forties," while in its zeal, of very recent origin, for Cumberland Coal, the confident promise is made that it is to be "better than Delaware and Hudson." The reasons for this last conclusion are not quite as apparent, either in the *Herald* of yesterday, or in its files of last season, from which we copy, in another place, a history of the origin and constituent elements of what is now, by courtesy, denominated the Capital Stock of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company. It is proper to say, however, that the public had as little substantial cause to rely upon the justice of this extraordinary *exposé*, at the time it was made, as they now have to take upon trust the exaggerated value of the property reversed by the same disinterested pen. When the article referred to was prepared—as many of the victims of the *Parker Vein* swindle have cause feelingly to remember—the *Herald* had another Maryland pet to which its daily puffs were most sedulously devoted, and untold wealth from this bogus organization of MALLI and JUDETT and their confederate associates, guaranteed to the fortunate holders of the stock. And it is no part of the *Herald* game to suffer the interests, even in the same line, to be used cotemporaneously, except to play off one against the other. Some injustice

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OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

THE ARMY BILL.

Mr. Slidell's Motion Abandoned—Minnesota Bill—California Mails.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 26, 1854.

Mr. SLIDELL has abandoned, for the present, his proposition for notice to Great Britain of the termination of our treaty stipulation to keep a preventive naval force on the African Slave Coast, and has given notice to the Senate that he will not press it now, because there is not sufficient time to discuss the grave Constitutional question which it involves, at the present session. He has resolved upon this wise course; for if the vote were taken today, his proposition would be rejected. Before next session, the aspect of the whole question may be materially changed by our possession of Cuba, now the principal mart of the nefarious slave traffic.

Our naval seamen came near having their grog stopped to-day; and their officers, too, were likely to be compelled to part company with their wines and brandies. GERRIT SMITH'S amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill, prohibiting altogether the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, on board our national vessels, was carried in the House, subsequently reconsidered, and finally was lost by the casting vote of the Speaker. Only one hundred and sixty-one members voted on this proposition. Where were the remaining 60 odd? Were they "dodging" the "liquor question,"—or the liquor?

Mr. LETCHER made an ineffectual effort, this morning, to suspend the rules, in order to enable him to bring in an act to repeal the Minnesota Land bill, which was "amended" the other day, after it went from the House into the custody of the Clerk of the body. If Mr. LETCHER'S object is simply to repair the effects of the forgery, he will not persist in his efforts to *repeal* the bill. No such measure can become a law. Why should the Territory of Minnesota be punished for the act of parties who use her name in which to accomplish a fraud? That question is and will be asked by very many gentlemen who are quite ready to pass a supplemental act restoring the Minnesota bill to the precise form in which the House passed it, but who will never consent to the repeal. Let the supplemental bill be introduced, and it will pass unanimously.

The *Union's* article on the California mails, on which I commented last evening, will not help the Postmaster General's Tehuantepec speculation much. Its object is too transparent. It is Tehuantepec from beginning to end. Nothing marks it more distinctly perhaps, than its attempt to foist a big puff of Mr. CAMPBELL'S pet, upon the public, by asserting that the Sloo Tehuantepec Grant "is recognized, and made more valuable by the Gadsden Treaty." A movement is so clearly on foot, in high places, to get up a bubble on this Tehuantepec business, that it ought to be pricked before it becomes large enough to damage innocent parties by its explosion. What are the facts?

The assertion that the Sloo contract is "recognized" by the Gadsden Treaty in any sense making it "more valuable," is a gross imposition. No one knows better than the *Union* proprietors (one of whom is also one of the largest stockholders in the Tehuantepec enterprise) that the amendment of the treaty relating to their grant simply recognizes its *existence*, and in no way was intended to pledge any protection of it, or was designed to give it official character or sanction. The Sloo party did everything in their power to procure such a sanction. Judge CONKLING made a treaty in their behalf, which two Presidents—to their honor be it said—firmly refused to send to the Senate for consideration, chiefly because it undertook to make the Government the sponsor or guarantor of a private speculation.

The Sloo party, with a perseverance and tact deserving a better fate, tried every scheme which ingenuity could devise to get the vital principle of the Conkling Treaty fastened upon the Gadsden, and failed,—signally failed. At last they came before the Senate with the plea that, as the Government through its Minister (Mr. CONKLING) had meddled with their grant by making a treaty for its protection, &c., which treaty had failed of ratification, the failure would be looked upon as a positive condemnation of the grant itself, the effect of which would be the depression of the Tehuantepec Stock to so ruinous a rate, as to render the grantees unable to go on with the work. Under these circumstances the Senate finally agreed to an amendment which was designed to be confined to the simple ministerial office of recognizing the *existence* of Sloo's contract. That recognition affects the *status* of the grant itself, just about as much as the recognition of the existence of the moon would add to its brightness.

Suppose Mr. CAMPBELL could succeed in getting a contract for his Tehuantepec pet, has he the least idea that the Sloo Company is ready, or can be ready, to perform the service for a year or two to come? Does he believe it possible? Does he believe the present company have the least idea of performing the service at all? It would be a very excellent speculation, doubtless, for A. G. SLOO & Co., if a contract could be obtained for them, upon which they could get up a "corner," to sell stock enough to make fortunes for the principals and all their agents, high or low, and then leave the new purchasers to do the year or two's work in constructing the road, which must be done ere the company will be able to perform the mail service, or to touch a dollar of the money therefor, in anticipation of which the stock had been run up to fancy figures. I take it that Congress will think awhile before they follow any suggestion of either Mr. CAMPBELL or the *Union*, which is calculated to give vitality to any such speculation as this. The people, too, have become necessarily cautious of late, in relation to stock operations, and will be careful how they trust to prospective profits where the prospect is so very distant. And if the *Union* would not entirely eradicate whatever of influence it still retains as the official organ, and involve the Administration as well in the disgrace of unpopular speculations, it should be careful not to blow this bubble any longer.

S.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 27.

Mr. ADAMS moved to take up the bill granting a pension to JAMES BATCHELDER.

Mr. HUNTER opposed to the Senate to take up now the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and dispose of it to-day.

Mr. ADAMS withdrew his motion.

THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The Civil and Diplomatic bill was then taken up.

Mr. MALLORY'S amendment, that two persons be appointed to take testimony as to depredations by Indians on private property in Florida and Iowa, was agreed to.

An amendment providing for a Commissioner to examine and report upon the extent and value of the possessory rights of the Hudson Bay Company in Washington Territory, and authorizing the President to purchase the same at a price not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars, was offered by the Finance Committee and agreed to.

The propositions to increase the compensation of the clerks in the State Department and of the clerks in the Coast Survey Office, were offered and both agreed to.

The vote rejecting the increase of salaries of the Ministers to France and England was reconsidered—Yeas 17, Nays 15.

Mr. MASON then modified it, increasing the salaries to fifteen thousand dollars, and that hereafter there shall be no outfit. Debated.

Mr. BAYARD moved to increase the salaries to $18,000 each. Lost—Yeas 11, Nays 39.

Mr. BRODHEAD moved to increase the salaries of the Ministers to Spain and Russia to $12,000 each. Lost

Mr. MASON'S amendment was then adopted in the following form:

Provided, That the salaries of the Ministers to Great Britain and France shall be hereafter at the rate of $15,000 per annum each, and that hereafter outfits to the Ministers to Great Britain and France shall not be allowed.

THE CIVIL AND DIPLOMATIC BILL—INCREASED SALARIES FOR THE MINISTERS TO GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

Mr. BAYARD moved an appropriation of $300,000 for the extension of the Post-Office Department building in this city, so as to cover the whole square now occupied in part by that building, and including accommodations for the City Post-Office.

Mr. BRODHEAD opposed it, saying that he thought this building could be delayed until the populous cities of New-York and Philadelphia were provided for with some Post-Office accommodations. Amendment rejected—Yeas 16, Nays 25.

Mr. PEARCE, by consent, made a report from the Committee on Conference on disagreeing votes on the Senate's amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill, which was agreed to, and the bill is now passed.

The Naval Appropriation bill was received from the House, read twice, and referred

Mr. GWIN moved an amendment increasing the salaries of the clerks in the mints and the offices of the Treasurers of the United States, and regulating the manner of their appointment. Debated and adopted.

Mr. GWIN also moved an amendment increasing the salaries of the director, superintendent and treasurer of the Mint and branches in California, New-Orleans, and also of the United States assistant treasurers. After a long debate, rejected.

Mr. WELLER moved that the marshal in California be allowed the same fees allowed by State laws to sheriffs. Agreed to.

Mr. GWIN moved an amendment allowing the United States District Judges in California one thousand dollars a year in addition to their regular salary, for hearing appeals in land cases.

After debate he withdrew it to enable Mr. PETIT to move an amendment increasing the salaries of the District Judges of the United States.

Mr. BUTLER opposed it, and Mr. JONES (Tenn.) supported it. The latter said he would vote for the amendment or anything the party in power should move, but he intended to vote against the whole bill. He believed it would kill any man who would vote for it.

The amendment was then rejected; Yeas 18, Nays 23, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Bell, Benjamin, Brodhead, Brown, Foot, Gwin, James, Johnson, Jones of Tenn., Mallory, Petit, Sebastian, Shields, Stuart, Thompson of N. J., Weller.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Butler, Chase, Cooper, Dawson, Dodge of Iowa, Evans, Fessenden, Fish, Fitzpatrick, Gillette, Houston Hunter, Mason, Morris, Rockwell, Rusk, Slidell, Sumner, Thompson of Ky., Toombs, Wade.

Mr. DOUGLAS moved the amendments, appropriating $25,000 for public buildings and $5,000 for a library in Nebraska, and the like sums for the same purposes in Kansas, and repealing so much of the Nebraska and Kansas act as puts the seat of Government of the latter at Fort Leavenworth. Adopted.

Mr. BRODHEAD moved an amendment, increasing the salaries of the Commissioners of Patents and Pensions, of the Land-Office, and of the Customs, and of the several Auditors and Comptrollers of the Treasury. Lost—Yeas 9, Nays 30.

Repeated motions were made during the day for adjournment, but were all voted down, and numerous other propositions to amend were made and debated. Several motions to reconsider rejected amendments were debated and disagreed to.

Mr. SHIELDS moved an amendment, appropriating $10,000 for constructing, as an experiment, an Atmospheric Telegraph, according to Mr. RICHARDSON'S plan, between the President's house and the Capitol. Lost:—Yeas 18, Nays 20.

Mr. DODGE, of Iowa, moved that the auxiliary of Washington, heretofore appointed by the Mayor, shall hereafter be appointed by the Commissioner of Public Buildings. He said these officers were paid by the General Government, and their appointment should be in the hands of persons over whom Congress had control.

Mr. DOUGLAS said he was in favor of striking out the whole appropriation for this guard. He had been in Washington for nearly eleven years, during which time this guard had been paid by the United States, and he had never seen but one of them. He met this one accidentally, and the person introduced himself, saying his beat was so situated that he was on duty every night near his (DOUGLAS') house, and asked him to try and get the pay increased. Since that time, three years ago, he had never seen this guard or any other of them. He did not believe they were on duty at all,—fires were constantly occurring. He had seen six houses burned in his neighborhood on one night, and no guard could be found.

Mr. BADGER suggested to the Senator that it was not the business of the guard to be seen by peaceable and orderly people. He was surprised to hear the Senator complain that the guards were not always in sight of him. [Laughter.]

Mr. DOUGLAS said he would like to hear the Senator say if he had ever seen one of this guard?

Mr. BADGER—I never did, and never expect to do so.

Mr. RUSK said it was a matter of doubt to him at first whether to strike out the guard or not, but any police who had not been able to see the Senator from Illinois but once in three years, and the Senator from North Carolina not at all, ought to be abolished. [Laughter.]

Mr. ADAMS supported the appropriations, and spoke of the arduous duties of the guard.

Mr. MASON opposed the charge, but he thought the Municipal Authorities were better qualified to judge of the merits of police officers than Government officers.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Ky., was opposed to giving the Administration control over a police and thus possibly exercise a police control over the members of Congress.

Mr. JONES of Tenn., said that he had an intimate acquaintance with the habits and character of the Senators from Illinois, North Carolina and Mississippi, and thought the best assurance the Senate could have that the guard were always on duty was that they never came across the Senators from North Carolina and Illinois who were never out at night (laughter,) but were always in the way of the Senator from Mississippi. [Laughter.]

A SENATOR—What is he doing out at night?

MR. JONES—That is none of my business. [Renewed Laughter.]

Mr. WELLER did not believe that the guard were on duty half the time; no one had ever seen them, but the Senator from Mississippi, and he asked that Senator had he ever seen one of them except when they asked for an increase of pay.

Mr. PEARCE opposed the motion.

Mr. STUART supported it.

Mr. DODGE'S motion objected to. Yeas, 16; Nays, 23.

Mr. CHASE moved to reconsider the vote adopting the appropriation for the Water Works. Lost.—Yeas, 19; Nays, 21.

Numerous other amendments were offered, debated and voted down.

The bill, at 7 o'clock, passed by a vote of yeas 25, nays 16—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Badger, Bayard, Bell Broadhead, Cooper, Douglas, Evans, Fish, Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Gwin, Houston Hunter, James, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Rockwell, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Slidell, Stuart, Williams.

NAYS—Messrs Adams, Atchison, Chase, Dodge of Wis., Dodge of Iowa, Fessenden, Foot, Gillette, Jones of Tenn., Norris, Petit, Sumner, Thompson of Ky., Wade, Walker, Weller.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 27.

Mr. HOUSTON made a report from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill. Report adopted.

OUR SPANISH RELATIONS.

Mr. BARKSDALE asked the unanimous consent of the House to introduce the following, which he desired to be sent to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Whereas, The President, in his message to the House of Representatives of the 15th of March, 1854, has communicated the fact that he had presented to the Court of Spain questions pending between the Government of the United States and that of Her Catholic Majesty and in view of the possible failure amicably to adjust the existing difficulties, and of the degree in which they involve the honor and security of the United States, did suggest, in anticipation of such contingency, the propriety of provisional measures being taken by Congress.

And whereas, Nothing has occurred within the knowledge of this House which has changed the character of our relations with Spain, therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the sum of ten million dollars be and the same hereby is appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be used by the President of the United States during the recess of Congress if necessary, either in negotiating to provide against any threatened injury to the interests of the United States, or in such preparation as in his judgment may be required to insure the observance of our just rights, to obtain redress for injuries received, and to vindicate the honor of our flag.

Several objections were made, and the resolution was not admitted.

Mr. CHANDLER made an ineffectual attempt to introduce a resolution, calling on the President to furnish the House with any official information which has been received at the State Department concerning the bombardment at Greytown or San Juan, together with copies of instruction to the captain of the vessel who made the attack.

THE ARMY BILL.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill regulating the pay, and increasing the efficiency of the army.

Mr. PHELPS said something ought to be done to promote the efficiency of the army. That part of the bill increasing the pay of the rank and file, and providing for promotions among the privates met his approbation, but he was opposed to an increase of the pay of the officers of the army. He desired the bill to be amended. If this could not be done he should vote against it.

Mr. ORR took similar ground, and, for the purpose of opening the bill to amendment, moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. Agreed to.

Mr. LETCHER was willing to vote for increased pay to privates, if it were necessary to get recruits. He condemned the increase of salaries generally, and said a part of the Democrats uniting with the Whigs to waste money extravagantly.

Mr. MCMULLEN was for economy, and against the increase of salary to the officers. He warned his Democratic friends how they acted in this matter, as the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. CAMPBELL) and other Whigs would ring the charges on them in the coming election.

Mr. CAMPBELL replied—The Democrats have two members to one Whig. If they cannot hold their part of power while with this majority, how much larger one do they want? The notice was served early this session at the Whigs will hold the Democrats to a strict accountability.

Mr. GIDDINGS and the present Administration will go to the extent of their ingenuity to procure an increase of the army. He thought peace could be preserved on the frontiers if one-fourth of the money appropriated for the army were expended in blankets and other presents for distribution among the wild Indians.

After further debate, the clause increasing the pay of commissioned officers was stricken out. Without concluding the subject, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 27.

The signs of the times indicate great and important events in embryo. The message sent to the House in March last by the President, relating to the Spanish difficulty, has since rested quietly with the Committee on Foreign Affairs, that body finding nothing to justify hasty legislation, or anything that could not be easily arranged by negotiation. From that time it is thought the Administration has desired to have another war message, but no opportunity has offered until the recent movements in Spain seemed to open the way for the easy acquisition of Cuba, by purchase or seizure, for the redress of grievances.

The recent unsuccessful movement of Mr. SINGLETON to call upon the President for information, and that of Mr. BARKSDALE, for an appropriation of $10,000,000, are thought to be part of a plan to get another war message, and place the President in a position to negotiate or seize Cuba, as circumstances might dictate. With $10,000,000 at his disposal, and the already organized filibusters, shrewd observers of events think the latter course would be pursued. The late period of presenting the resolutions by intimate friends of the President, is looked upon with suspicion, as intended to spring a trap of some kind at the close of the session, but those best informed think that all efforts to extend the power of the President during the recess will fail.

The recent Russian treaty meets with favor here.

A city paper says that three or four deaths from cholera have occurred here. It is reported that a messenger in the Post-Office was seized with the disease today, and is not expected to survive through the night.

Funeral of Miss. Fillmore—Deaths at the Poor-House—Cholera at the Suspension Bridge.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 27.

The funeral of Miss. FILLMORE took place this morning. It was attended by a large concourse of the leading citizens. More deep felt and general grief has been seldom witnessed, than was manifested throughout the city. Miss. FILLMORE was exceedingly amiable in her disposition, and was beloved by everybody. Every heart feels as though it had suffered personal bereavement. Her loss will long be felt. Mr. FILLMORE feels it keenly, and his spirits are much broken.

The deaths at the Poor-house, yesterday, were reported as 17, but no official information can be ascertained. The Board of Health met last night, and passed resolutions directing an entire reform in the management of the house.

The deaths by cholera at the Suspension Bridge, yesterday, were 7—all on the Canadian side.

Death of Colonel Hogarth of the British Army by Cholera.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 27.

A telegraphic dispatch from Quebec announces the death there on Monday, by Cholera, of Colonel HOGARTH, commanding the 26th Regiment of British Infantry. He was in command of the regiment during the GAVAZZI riot.

Later from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 25.

The steamship *Orizaba* has arrived at this port with Vera Cruz dates to the 22d, and City of Mexico to the 17th inst.

The revolution at Michoacan continues.

Corn was very scarce at Tobasco, and the inhabitants were asking permission to import grain duty free.

Nothing is said about the reported death of ALVAREZ.

A skirmish is reported, in which the insurgents were defeated.

It is said a conspiracy has been discovered in Vera Cruz, and several arrests made.

Later from Texas—Engagement with Indians—Arrival of New Cotton at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, July 26.

An arrival at this port from Corpus Christi, reports that Captain VAN BUREN, with twelve soldiers followed a party of twenty-five Camanches a distance of three hundred miles, attacked and defeated them, killing several. Captain VAN BUREN was shot through the body, but will probably recover.

Two bales of the new Cotton crop—the first of the season—were received here yesterday from Texas.

Quarantine Regulations at Charleston—Loss of the Schooner Brookville.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, July 26.

The authorities of this city have decided that all vessels from Cuba shall perform a quarantine of five days.

The Dutch bark *Morgansteen* arrived here to-day from Amsterdam, reports on 26th June, lat. 31° lon. 56°, fell in with schooner *Brookville*, of Castine, lumber laden, water logged and abandoned. Spoke 1st inst., lat. 32° lon. 62°, bark *John Potter*, of Boston, for the West Indies.

A French War Steamer in Quarantine at Norfolk, &c.

NORFOLK, Thursday, July 27.

The Board of Health of this city, have ordered the French war steamer *Chimere*, lately arrived here from Havana, into quarantine, on suspicion of her having yellow fever on board.

The Governor of Virginia arrived here yesterday from Old Point Comfort, and visited the Navy-Yard, where he was received with a salute.

MARGARET WEBB, a young lady of this city, was accidentally killed by a pistol discharged by a man named WILLIAM HOWE.

The health of the city is good, and no cholera cases have been reported.

Disaster to the Steamer Admiral—Loss of the Brig William M. Rogers.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 27.

The steamer *Admiral*, bound from Boston for St. John, N. B, went ashore yesterday, three miles west of Cuddy Light. Passengers and crew were all saved. No further particulars have reached us.

Off Cape Sable, on the 24th inst., the brig *William M Rogers*, of Boston, came in collision with the British bark *Princess Alice*, from St. John for Liverpool. The brig sunk in ten minutes. The Captain and crew were rescued by the bark, and subsequently put on board the brig *Halifax*, which arrived here this forenoon. The *Princess Alice* was not seriously damaged.

SECOND DISPATCH.

EASTPORT, Thursday, July 27.

The steamer *Admiral*, in a dense fog yesterday, broke the cranks and was disabled for several hours. She was temporarily repaired, and at 8 this morning, while proceeding on her way, struck a ledge of rocks three miles west of the Cuddy light, filling rapidly. She was run ashore, the passengers taken off in boats, and all saved; also, the baggage and mails. Her cargo was thrown overboard to lighten her. She now lies under water. Two steamers have gone to take her passengers to Eastport. There were three hundred passengers, and the freight was valued at three hundred thousand dollars. She is supposed to be a total loss. Insurance small.

Salvage on the British Bark Aquatic—The New Bridge at Wheeling.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 27.

The Southern mail as late as due is received.

The arbitrators in the case of the British bark *Aquatic*, previously reported, have awarded 50 per cent. salvage, amounting, on the vessel and cargo, to $40,000.

CHARLES ELLET, the architect of the new bridge over the Ohio river, at Wheeling, crossed it in a carriage on Tuesday. It will be opened to the public this week.

The Downing Court-Martial at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 27.

In the Naval Court-martial this morning the examination of witnesses for the Government was concluded, and Lieutenant MCINTOSH was recalled by the accused, being the only witness offered by that side, and the accused closed the evidence.

WM. H. CRABB, counsel for the accused, asked until Monday to prepare the defence.

The Court granted the request, and adjourned.

Commencement at Trinity College.

HARTFORD, Thursday, July 27.

The Commencement exercises of Trinity College, in this city, took place to-day, and were largely attended. An unusual number of the Alumni of the College were present. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon thirty-one candidates—being the largest class that ever graduated from this Institution. The degree of M. A. was conferred on twenty-three; M. A. honorary on four; M. A. *ad eundem* on three, and D. D. on Rev. HENRY CASWALL, of England; Rev FREDERICK J. GOODWIN, of Middletown, and Rev. E. E. BEARDSLEY, of New-Haven.

Arrest of two Deserters from the English Army at Halifax.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 27.

Two deserters from the English army at Halifax, who before they left broke into the Queen's Treasury and robbed it of about seven hundred dollars, were arrested in this city to-day, soon after their arrival, and most of the money recovered. Under the ASHBURTON treaty they will be sent back, probably to be shot, as in view of the great number of desertions of late, it has been determined to make a few severe examples. The names of the deserters are URIAH PRICHER and THOMAS CASEY.

The Maryland Coal Trade—The Affairs of the Parker Vein Company.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 27.

The Maryland Coal Trade of last week amounted to 19,000 tons.

The Parker Vein Company have paid off the Miner's claims, for which a portion of their property had been seized.

The Cumberland *Telegraph* says: Mr. MALI late President of the Parker Vein Company, has not visited the Coal regions—at least, not publicly.

Navigation of the Ohio—The New Wheeling Bridge.

WHEELING, Thursday, July 27.

The Ohio measures 18 inches at this point and is still falling.

Vehicles commenced crossing the new Suspension Bridge yesterday.

Another Heavy Failure.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 27.

It is currently reported that JOHN TUCKER, President of the Reading Railroad, has failed in his private liabilities—caused, as report goes, in a great measure by the failure of the Montour Iron Company, with which he was prominently connected.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 27.

At our Stock Board this morning, sales were made of: Morris Canal shares at 11½; Reading Railroad, 33; Schuylkill Navigation, 22.

City Schools—The Proposed Testimonial to Mr. McKeen.

The Teachers of the Ward Schools have for some time past had it in contemplation to present a service of plate to JOSEPH MCKEEN, Esq., as a token of esteem for his course while City Superintendent. Some embarrassment, however, has been occasioned since Mr. MCKEEN'S acceptance of the office of Assistant-Superintendent, in consequence of a rule of the Board of Education which forbids such manifestations towards persons in office. The following voluntary and unexpected communication from Mr. MCKEEN sets the whole matter right:

To WM. W. SMITH: *Sir*—It recently came to my knowledge, through the public prints, that the Teachers of the City, in the out-goings of their generous impulses, had, on my retiring from the office of City Superintendent, made a voluntary subscription—a sort of free-will offering—for the purchase of a service of *plate*, to be presented as an expression of approval of my long personal and official relation to them and their Schools, and to the cause in which we have for years been co-workers. Such unexpected and public announcement took me by surprise. I had not been consulted by one of them on the subject. No hint had been given to me from any source that such an honor was in reserve or me.

I felt that it would be a distinguished mark of respect from worthy hands, for long continued, well intended, though in many cases feeble services. Such a testimonial would have been beyond price. This honor was about to come to me, not because I was a school officer, from whom favors might go in return, but because I had finished my *course*, and in the judgment of numerous friends had done impartially my duty. No disregard, I am sure, was intended to the 10th By-Law of the Board, which says that "No teacher shall make, or contribute towards, any gift to a school officer or Superintendent," &c. The teachers of this City, are, in general, in a high degree conservative in character, always showing themselves on the side of law and order.

The proceedings were had during the time that I was in no office; and there was no intentional contravention or disparagement of any by-law. I would say to the ladies and gentlemen teachers, obey the laws, even as interpreted by strict constructionists. Respect the powers that be, with all cheerfulness; remembering always that "There is a good time coming." I most freely absolve *all* from any implied promise that may have been gathered from the published doings of the gentlemen teachers, in this regard; and say that I take the *will* for the *deed*; and thus acknowledge that the onus of obligation is now resting on me. I shall be most happy, therefore, to appoint a time, at the convenience of the teachers, after their return from their Summer vacation, when I may see and greet them with a cordial welcome at my own house, in health and happiness. JOSEPH MCKEEN.

New-York, July 22, 1854.

At a meeting of Teachers held on the 25th inst., it was

Resolved, That in view of, and in obedience to said by-law, that the presentation be deferred.

Resolved, That we deeply regret the circumstances which compel us to forego for the present the pleasure of manifesting in a manner worthy of the man, our approval of the course pursued by him as City Superintendent during the past seven years.

Extensive Railroad Ticket Forgery.

From the Albany Evening Journal, July 27.

Several days since, T. W. STOCKTON, Assistant Superintendent of the Western Division of the Central Railroad, received information which led him to believe that forged through tickets on the road were being sold in Boston. He immediately proceeded to that city, and very soon ascertained where the suspicion properly rested. Without making himself known, he purchased one of the tickets believed to be spurious, and, on comparing it with the genuine, found ear-marks sufficient to fasten forgery upon the party from whom the ticket was purchased.

Returning to this city, and arming himself with requisite authority, he returned to Boston on Monday, and on Tuesday arrested a ticket agent by the name of M. L. RAY, in whose office sixty of the spurious tickets were found, a large number in a satchel about to be sent West, and the wood-cut from which the ticket was printed, and which was intended to be a *fac simile* of the through tickets sold in this city.

The person who printed these tickets was also arrested on a charge of conspiracy with RAY; but, after examination, he was discharged, as it appeared that he merely did the work without knowing its fraudulent character.

RAY, after the preliminary examination, was held to bail in $4,000 for an attempt at fraud, and $1,000 on a charge of forgery, in counterfeiting the name of D. L. FREYMYER, whose signature is affixed to all the tickets. A further examination is to take place to-day. It is believed that RAY has not succeeded in disposing of many of these fraudulent tickets, which are susceptible of easy detection by close examination.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

NEWS TO JULY 15.

FRENCH ARMY EMBARKED FOR THE BALTIC.

Napoleon's Address.

THE RUSSIANS LOSE 900 MEN.

BLOCKADE OF THE GULF OF FINLAND.

CHOLERA AT CRONSTADT AND ST. PETERSBURG.

Greek Ex-Ministers Indicted.

Spanish Insurgents Maintain Themselves.

SWITZERLAND AND AUSTRIA RECONCILED.

LATER FROM INDIA.

Liverpool and London Markets Dull.

The steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool Saturday, July 15, arrived yesterday morning at this port. Her news is quite important.

The political news continues important. It is now past doubt that the Russian troops have received counter-orders, and do not quit Wallachia; and that the Austrians have for the moment entirely relinquished the idea of a peaceful occupation of the Principalities. The French army of the North is embarking in English ships-of-war at Calais and Boulogne. There has been severe fighting on the Danube. The Spanish insurgents maintain themselves, and may carry on a protracted guerilla war.

THE WAR.

The Danube.

The news is important.

The Paris *Presse* states that on 7th July the Turks took Mokan and Olneika Islands; and on the 8th OMAR PACHA, with 40,000 men, surrounded the Russians, and took Giurgevo. The Russians cut their way through, with the loss of 900 *hors du combat*. Gen. CHRULEFF lost an arm. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF was advancing, at last accounts, with 30,000 men, by forced marches, towards Giurgevo. Fifteen thousand Anglo-French troops being at Rustchuk, it is thought the Turks will risk a pitched battle. The Turks have also crossed in the face of the Russians at Oltenitza. Details are wanting, but one hundred and fifty wagons, with wounded, have already arrived at Bucharest. Among the wounded are 80 officers. A dispatch from Belgrade calls the island Kamadan-Seymonoff, and says that the battle lasted nearly 12 hours. In evacuating Giurgevo, the Russians burned some of their ships.

There is no longer any doubt that the withdrawal of the Russian troops from Wallachia is suspended. In Moldavia the Russians are fortifying all the passes, and have destroyed the bridges, and by damming up the rivers have rendered the roads impassable. Since Wednesday, June 28, they have completely closed the Transylvanian frontier. All indications seem to testify that Bucharest will be defended.

REDSCHID PACHA has resumed office as Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Gen. OSTENSACKEN has been deprived of his command—so at least it is reported.

The Baltic.

The fleets retired from reconnoitering Cronstadt on the 6th July. Cholera had broken out on board several ships; the French ship *Austerlitz* had seventy cases. Such, at least, is the reason assigned for the withdrawal of the ships. The fleet is now anchored at Barosound.

A private letter from the Gulf of Bothnia of 30th June, states that the small Russian island of Siguiaklar, had been attacked by the British frigate *Valorous*. The tower of the lighthouse facing the coast of Sweden, had been destroyed.

The Blockade of the Gulf of Finland.

An effective blockade of the Gulf of Finland is officially announced, from and after the 26th of June;—that is to say the whole of the ports on the Gulf of Finland to the Eastward of Helsingfors and Sweaborg on the Finland shore, including Borgo, Lovisa, Pythis, Frederikshamn, Werolax Bay, Wyborg, Biorko Sound, and all intermediate ports, roads, havens and creeks to Cape Lubooki in latitude 60° 5′ North, and 29° 56′ East From Cape Lubooki the line of blockade crosses to Tolboukin Light, immediately off Cronstadt, then across Southward to off the town of Borki, in the Province of St. Petersburg in latitude 59° 57′ North, longitude 29° 28′ East, thus a complete blockade of Cronstadt and St. Petersburg has been effected by the combined fleets, which anchored off Cronstadt on the 26th June. Proceeding Westward, the line of blockade extends from Borki to Karvaldi Island, thence to Dolgoi Ness, and from Dolgoi Ness to Kolgenpia Point, which includes Louga Bay, thence to the river Narva, and the whole coast of Esthouia and adjacent islands to Ekholm-Light situated in latitude 59° 43′ North, longitude 25° 48′ East. And all measures authorized by the law of Nations, and by treaties with neutral Powers, will be put in force against all ships attempting to violate the said blockade.

Cholera continued to prevail at St. Petersburg and in the garrison of Cronstadt. At St. Petersburg, on 28th June, the police report stated the number of cases at 405, on the day preceding, it was only 114, and on the 1st July there were 580.

The Black Sea.

According to a dispatch from Odessa on the 7th, the combined fleets, fifty sail strong, had been seen proceeding in the direction of Sebastopol.

The Danube—Movements and Rumors.

From the London Times, June 14.

The last intelligence from the seat of war on the Danube leads us to the inference that another great and sudden change has taken place in the movements and positions of the contending armies, similar to those surprising and unforseen incidents which have hitherto marked the vicissitudes of this campaign. A week ago the Russians were known to be in full retreat. The siege of Silistria had been raised on the 23d of June, and the large army engaged in that operation retired across the Danube with so much precipitation that they left their battering train behind them. Wallachia was said to be evacuated; the head-quarters of the Russian army were withdrawn from Bucharest to Fokschani, and Jassy; the Austrians were preparing to take peaceable possession of Wallachia; and the only question seemed to be, upon the facts known to the world, whether the Russians were about to concentrate their forces in Moldavia, or to retire altogether, as the *Moniteur* asserted, behind the Pruth. We have no reason to suppose that this intelligence was erroneous or these inferences incorrect; but it is evident either that fresh orders have subsequently arrived from St. Petersburg, or that different measures have been adopted since Prince PASKIEWITSCH has laid down his command. Possibly the conclusion of the treaty of the 14th of June between Austria and the Porte may have led to more active measures. Certain it is, however, that the evacuation of Wallachia has not gone on as was expected, while the Turks have assumed the offensive on the left bank of the river, and it is even reported that a considerable detachment of the Anglo-French army shares the honors of their victorious advance. If the telegraphic dispatches which have been received, stating that actions were fought by OMAR PASHA at Giurgevo and Oltenitza on the 8th of July, are correct, and that the Russian forces only succeeded in cutting their way, with severe loss, through the Turkish divisions, it is clear that the war has assumed an entirely new character, and that, instead of defending the right bank of the Danube against the Russians, part of the allied forces have crossed the river in pursuit of the enemy. It was known by our direct accounts from Varna that the news of the retreat of the Russians from before Silistria had reached the camp on the 26th of June, and that Lord CARDIGAN was instantly dispatched with a detachment of cavalry to watch the movements of the enemy. In five days the Light Division of the army could reach the Danube, and it is not to be supposed that OMAR PASHA would take the im-

portant resolution of advancing without the concurrence of the generals of the allied armies, but the assent and support of the allies. Nothing, however, in the known character of the Russians, leads us to expect that they will be driven from their entrenched camps, or that their forces at Giurgevo were attacked and defeated by an army said to consist of 20,000 Turks and Arabs, or 15,000 of the auxiliary corps. This statement must be, however, of the highest importance, if it should prove to be correct, as it would show that the Russians are not yet withdrawing from Wallachia, though they may be preparing to do so. We do not believe it, and we trust it will turn out that the Russians have been defeated in this achievement. At the same time, we must add that these details require confirmation, and that great doubts of their accuracy are entertained by persons best able to judge of the probabilities of such an advance. The want of boats to convey the baggage of the troops, and other supplies in a country already exhausted, and at all times thinly inhabited, are cause for regard the movements of the best equipped armies, and it is scarcely probable that these difficulties have been so far surmounted in a few days as to enable the whole force of the allies to take the field in front. Their presence at Varna has been solicited by OMAR PASHA, who, from the effect which their approach would have upon his own troops and on those of the enemy, accordingly, we find that the hope of the speedy arrival of the allied armies was a powerful motive to the brave garrison of Silistria in the defence of that place; and, on the other hand, the besieging army, already demoralized by the loss of its commander and the failure of their attacks, fled at last from sheer dread of the force which heard the cannon of the siege batteries at a distance of 50 miles across the mountains of Shoumla and Pravadscha.

The next letters from our correspondents in the army will enable us to judge of the plans to be solved upon by the Generals under these circumstances, and it is obvious that the plan of the campaign must have undergone several changes since these rapid alterations in the state of affairs. The expedition naturally commenced by the occupation of a solid defence of Constantinople and the adjacent country. Measures were then taken to attack the line of the Balkan, which it was thought could be attacked. But, contrary to all expectations, the Russians were foiled in their first attempt on the fortresses of the Danube, and by the time the allied troops reached Varna the enemy had entirely retired from them. The Turks are said to have followed them, and if OMAR PASHA has crossed the Danube in the centre of his position, and in front of the Russian army, he must have advanced with the main body of his forces, conscious that he is supported by the Anglo-French divisions. At the same time, such a position would be one of consid

[illegible] Chronicle.

BOULOGNE, Wednesday, July 12.

[illegible] arrived at Boulogne from Paris, [illegible] seven o'clock last evening, for the purpose of reviewing the auxiliary army intended for the East, previous to the embarkation of the first division on board British ships. His Majesty, who was accompanied by a numerous staff, was loudly cheered [illegible] entering the town, and large crowds [illegible] followed His Majesty to the Hotel du [illegible], where he is at present staying.

The review which this morning his Majesty, accompanied by General BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, General [illegible] D'HUGUES and GERSY, Colonel FLEURY, and [illegible] other military officers, proceeded to the [illegible] camp now formed at Wimereux, a short distance from Boulogne, where a very large number of French soldiers are at present encamped. The troops were drawn up in lines of regiments in the encampment camps, to receive the Emperor, whose appearance on the ground was the signal for the usual military salutes. As his Majesty proceeded [illegible] along the lines, each regiment shouted "Vive l'Empereur!" in the most enthusiastic and unanimous style. The inspection having been brought to a close, his Majesty summoned towards him the officers of the respective regiments about immediately to march, and a circle having been formed round the Emperor, in the hearing of a large portion of the troops, and many of the spectators, delivered with much animation the following address:

"Soldiers—Russia having forced us to war, France has armed five hundred thousand of her children. England has called out a considerable number of troops. To-day our troops and armies, united for the same cause, dominate in the Baltic as well as in the Black Sea. I have selected you to be the first to carry our eagles to those regions of the North. English vessels will convey you thereon a unique fact in history, which proves the intimate alliance of the two great nations, (*peuples,*) and the firm resolution of the two Governments not to abstain from any sacrifice to defend the right of the weak, the liberty of Europe, and the national honor.

"Go, my children! attentive Europe, openly or secretly, offers up vows for your triumph; our country, proud of a struggle which only threatens the aggressor, accompanies you with its ardent vows; and I, whom imperious duties retain still distant from the scene of events, shall have my eyes upon you; and soon, in beholding you, I shall be able to say: They were worthy sons of the conquerors of Austerlitz, of Eylau, of Friedland, and of Moskowa.

"Go, may God protect you!"

Loud and prolonged shouts of "Vive l'Empereur!" and other loyal cries followed this address. Several of the non-commissioned officers were afterwards decorated, and stepped forward to receive medals from the hands of the Emperor. The 12th battalion of Chasseurs, the 2d light infantry regiment, the 3d regiment of the line, and the 48th and 51st regiments then departed in excellent style, in full marching order, before the Emperor and his staff, and proceeded *en route* for Calais, the place of their embarkation. The enthusiasm of the troops, with their evident anxiety to be employed in "the defence of the weak, the liberty of Europe, and the honor of their country," imparted a large amount of interest to the proceedings of the day, which, in other respects, were not characterized by any of those more exciting features usually connected with reviews and military movements. His Majesty returned from the review just at the moment when the steamer from Folkestone had steamed up to the jetty, and the numerous passengers (210 in number) and crew gave him a warm and lusty English cheer. The whole number of troops to be embarked on Friday from Calais is 9,000 infantry; there are also a number of the horses of the staff. Admiral BERKELEY has, in concert with the French Vice-Admiral LAPIERRE, made all the necessary arrangements for carrying out the embarkation. The troops will embark in English ships, but the artillery and heavy ordnance will, it is expected, be conveyed by the ships of the French navy. The present division will be formed into two brigades, under General D'HUGUES and General GERSY; the whole force being under the command of General BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, General RENAULT, and General NIEL of the Engineers. Nothing has transpired with respect to the destination of the force in the Baltic, though the report that it is intended to take military possession of the island of Aland, as a *point d'appui fortifié*, is very generally received. The whole strength of the division intended for service in the Baltic, including some English marines, will be equal to 25,000.

A large flotilla of steamers and small vessels will arrive at Calais on Thursday evening, to carry the troops on board her Majesty's ships *Royal William*, 120; *Hannibal*, 91; *Algiers*, 91; *St. Vincent*, 102. The squadron of French ships for the transport of artillery and stores will consist of two of 100 guns, two of 90, two frigates, and some smaller vessels. The hour of embarkation is fixed for 9 o'clock on Friday, and it is stated that by 4 o'clock all the troops will have been put on board.

The Boulonnais are sadly put out that the embarkation is not to take place from Boulogne, and that Calais has been selected in preference to this port. There is considerable difficulty in making the "overland journey" from Boulogne to Calais, while conveyance by water is out of the question. It was expected that the Southeastern Company would have run one of their steamers on the occasion, but it appears that the spare portion of their fleet has been impressed into the more important service of conveying the troops on Friday.

His Majesty leaves for Calais to-morrow (Thursday) morning.

French Troops and English Ships at Calais.

From the London Daily News, July 14.

Calais is this morning the scene of an event which must add to the historical interest that town already possesses. The troops of a nation formerly called "our natural enemy" will be swarming on the decks of British vessels floating in Calais roads. This is one of those truths which seem stranger than fiction. Five hundred and seven years ago a spectator at Calais would have witnessed the termination of a bloody and protracted siege, and the preparations for a threatened tragedy. He would have seen six emaciated men offering themselves voluntarily to a disgraceful death to save their fellow-townsmen from pillage and murder. Little could these six heroes, as they gazed anxiously in the stern faces of the warriors around them, imagine that the descendents of these enemies would, at a future period, join hand in hand with their own descendants in a great and glorious enterprise. Frenchmen and Englishmen had scarcely ever met but to exchange blows. Hatred of their conquerors—rage for the past—a hope that their death would be revenged in the future, were the only feelings that the intended victims of EDWARD III.'s vengeance indulged in. For two hundred and ten years after this, Calais was an English possession. Insolently did we maintain our position in our enemies' country, causing, by our very presence, a constant irritation. No wonder that it should have been asserted in such times that the French were our natural enemies. If ever the feeling of enmity shamed, there was Calais, garrisoned by English troops, at hand, to awaken it. The day of retribution came. Not quite three centuries back Calais was taken from us by the Duc de GUISE, and the bigoted English Queen, who had no pity for the tortures of her subjects as they were burned to death in Smithfield, felt the loss of this town so absolutely, that it shorted her existence. Times are changed. It is very much to be doubted whether any English statesmen would receive Calais now as a gift. Its retention would cost much more than it is worth. It is the policy of despots only to wish to obtain a footing in a friend's country. When Calais was returned to its rightful owners, one source of the estrangement between France and England was swept away. But it took centuries to do away with the old impressions, Dover and Calais when mentioned together, even now suggest thoughts of enmity and struggle. Our very humorists managed to keep up the bad feeling. HOGARTH's famous picture of the gate of Calais has taught many an English youth that a Frenchman was a something to be sneered at, an object of contemptuous pity. No place could be more appropriate for the scene of an event which should show the whole world that England and France had outlived the fever of international hatred than Calais, which bristles with recollections of ancient feuds. It will be a stirring sight to see from the harbor English vessels filled with troops of the nephew of the most bitter enemies whom England ever had to encounter. The presence of NAPOLEON I. on the northern coast of France was to superintend a flotilla professedly got together for the destruction of the power of England. His nephew visits the same coast to inspect troops who are embarking in English ships to fight the common enemy of England and France. He might well, in his speech to the army, call this "a unique fact in history, which proves the intimate alliance of the two great peoples, and the firm resolution of the two Governments not to abstain from any sacrifice to defend the right of the weak, the liberty of Europe, and the national honor."

Could the Czar have foreseen this event, he would never have entered upon his unrighteous undertaking. It was far more important to him to prevent the union between the two great Western Powers than to gain possession of half a dozen Principalities. The robbery that he has perpetrated has had the effect of consummating what he had the greatest reason to fear. It has thrown England and France so closely together that the peoples are losing all recollection of ancient ill-feeling. It is not the Governments merely which are at peace—the nations are becoming fused. And this fusion is the only guarantee for the peace of the world. As long as the only point of contact between two nations is that between their Governments, the interruption of peaceful relations may occur every moment. When population is bound to population by the effect of mutual intercourse, a much more efficient guarantee for peace exists. So far as the Emperor of Russia's invasion of Turkey has contributed to bring about such an union between the peoples of England and France, that invasion has been useful. Against his own will and intention, the Czar has been, perhaps, one of the pioneers of civilization.

Our special correspondent writes:

CALAIS, Thursday.

The Emperor NAPOLEON arrived at Calais from Boulogne this afternoon at 4 o'clock, with several generals, and took up his residence at the Hotel Dessin, which had been prepared for his reception. His Majesty was saluted on his arrival with the utmost enthusiasm.

Commodore Hon. F. W. GREY, Captains TALBOT, of the *Algiers*, KINGCOME, of the *Royal William*, MANSELL, of the *St. Vincent*, and CLIFFORD, of the *Sphynx*, with Mr. Consul BONHAM, waited on the Emperor, and met with a most cordial reception.

Proceeding to the business in hand, his Majesty expressed an opinion that the embarkation had better not take place on Friday, referring condescendingly to the still lingering English prejudice against that as an "unlucky" day.

It was then proposed to postpone the embarkation to the 20th inst., but the weather being fine, and all the transports ready, it was finally settled by the Emperor and the British officers that the baggage and *materiel*—which includes 6,000,000 cartridges and 320,000 lbs. of powder—should be placed on board to-morrow (Friday,) and that the troops should embark on Saturday.

This having been settled, the Emperor invited the British officers to dine with him. They expressed their sense of the honor, but declined it, as it was not consistent with their duty to remain absent from their ships.

The suggestion to postpone the embarkation to the 20th came originally from the English Admiralty, and originated in the apprehension that all would not be ready before.

BOLOGNE, Thursday.

It appears certain that the Emperor has this morning taken the whole of the Hotel de Brighton for a month, with liberty to keep it on longer if he please.

The troops left for Calais in high glee, singing, laughing and shouting.

The French and English Accord.

From the London Times, July 13.

The alliance of France and England in the affairs of the East being firmly established, and the hostility of these powers to the claims of Russia openly declared, the next consideration in these momentous questions has been the conduct of the German Powers, and the necessity of combating day by day, and foot by foot, the influence which Russia has exerted, and still continues to exercise, on some of the Courts of that Country. So tenacious is this influence, that at the very moment when the strongest hopes are entertained that the time of hesitation is at length past some fresh opposition is started in one part or another of the Confederation, and we are disagreeably reminded that even among those States which have bound themselves by protocols and by treaties to the policy of the Western Powers, Russia still numbers her adherents and secret allies. We do not mean to imply by these remarks that we have any reason to doubt the consistent resolution of the Emperor of Austria to adhere to the system of policy which he has adopted, and to fulfil the engagements he has contracted with the belligerent Powers; but the difficulties and dangers against which Austria has to contend are incalculably increased by the obstacles thrown in her way by those States which ought to be her nearest confederates and allies, for the experience of the last few months has shown beyond question that Prussia and some of the minor German Courts have engaged in these negotiations chiefly for the purpose of affording to Russia all the assistance they could venture to give to a cause they had ostensibly condemned. Early in the Spring the convention between the Four Powers, which Austria herself had proposed, was defeated by the timidity of the King of Prussia and the machinations of the Russian party in Berlin. The convention was changed into a protocol, to which Prussia gave a reluctant assent; and this protocol was followed by a treaty with Austria in which the contingency of war was limited to one or two occurrences which were thought beyond the reach of probability. Austria then proceeded to negotiate a further treaty of her own with the Porte, whereby she engaged to occupy the Principalities, and the order was already sent to the Imperial Generals to enter Little Wallachia, when Prussia availed herself of this pretext to make an abrupt and angry declaration that she should withdraw from the treaty of the 20th of April if this occupation were carried into effect, as it seemed likely to be, by the forcible expulsion of the Russian troops. Meantime the answer of the Emperor NICHOLAS was brought by Colonel MANTEUFFEL to Berlin, and, although all that is known of this communication is obviously inconsistent with every principle laid down by the Four Powers, Prussia affects to treat it as a suitable basis for further negotiation, and has sent off her emissaries in consequence to different parts of Europe. We believe, however, that it is a mistake to suppose that Colonel MANTEUFFEL is dispatched on a mission to this country, for Count BERNSTORFF, the new Prussian Envoy to this Court, is expected to arrive to-morrow, and will, no doubt, be the bearer of the last contrivances of the peacemaker of Potsdam. It is worthy of a passing remark that one of the last conditions of Russia, to the effect that France and England shall evacuate the Ottoman territory *pari passu* with her own forces, is identical with the proposition made by the Conference of the minor German Powers at Bamberg, and was, no doubt, suggested by those agents whose interest it was calculated to serve.

It matters little whether the King of Prussia is the dupe or the author of these intrigues, but he is surrounded by an unscrupulous cabal of men who are not ashamed to prostitute their rank in the service of a German power to the exclusive advancement of Russian interests, and who practice their arts with success on the vanity and the enthusiasm of their sovereign. In comparison with the bulk of the German people, and with the whole phalanx of men who are ready in all ranks, from the heir apparent of the throne down to the youngest subaltern in the army, to do their duty to their country, and to defend the honor of Prussia and the common interests of Europe, this camarilla forms an insignificant minority. It is the conspiracy of a faction maintaining itself chiefly as the instrument of a foreign power, and supported only by the most reactionary party in the Prussian dominions. But in the present state of that country this faction is omnipotent, and the apparent concessions they have suffered the King to make to the policy of the Western States were only designed to impose on public opinion, to extort a loan on false pretences from the Chambers, and to retain that position in the Conference of Europe, which they have used for the purposes of their Russian master, at the expense of their German country. We speak thus plainly because we are satisfied that from first to last in these transactions Prussia has been playing false to the Western Powers and false to Austria, that all her moves have in reality been dictated by Baron BUDBERG or from St. Petersburg; and that unless some great change is brought about, we shall see her play a still more ambiguous and hostile game in the course of the important events which are impending over Europe.

Letter from the Baltic.

From the Cheltenham Examiner.

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter written by an officer serving in the Baltic fleet.

"H. M. S. ———, Friday, June 30, 1854.

"MY DEAR ———: We are now in sight of Cronstadt, about eight miles distant, having cast anchor here the day before yesterday. Upon our arrival the signal was made 'to prepare for action,' so each man put on a light fighting dress, and loaded his revolver. We all expect an immediate attack upon the fleet, which is anchored under the protection of the batteries; but I suppose Sir CHARLES thought it 'no go' just at present. A little excitement was also caused by the signal to 'look out for *machines*,' and grapples were accordingly trailed about. The forts, even at this distance, look almost too much for us, and I do not think it likely we shall attack them. We have an enemy in the camp in the shape of cholera, and we buried two of the gunners yesterday, and one marine this morning, and a number of men are ill in the ship. The *Duke* also has it, and I believe we are going to try a change of air, as the advanced squadron of small steamers has been recalled. They are about five miles nearer Cronstadt than we are, keeping just out of range of the forts. A fast, rakish-looking Russian steamer, supposed to be the Grand Duke's yacht, comes out now and then, and leads them a chase. I went on board the *Hecla* yesterday, to see a messmate, who dined with me. She is quite covered with marks of rifle bullets, and has several round shot in her, though only twelve pounders. One came through into the master's cabin, and, taking a slanting direction, passed through six bulk heads, and lodged in the mids' berth, at the other side of the ship. His sou'-wester had received two large splinters in it, as it was hanging up. Had the gentleman been in bed it would have just taken his head off. We got a couple of sheep yesterday, which were to us as manna to the children of Israel. We had to-day for dinner roast mutton, hashed mutton, and mutton pudding. Brandy and water is a very agreeable beverage, and certainly green vegetables and fruit have nothing to do with the cholera. It is thought the water is partly the cause of it, and the men like the water alongside better than the distilled water, and many of them have been drinking it, as it is quite fresh. The French are sensible fellows; they stayed at Kiel, while we were cruising about; they smoke, right and left, on board their ships; have splendid bands, and get up supper parties, with flags, &c., in the gayest manner possible. As to fighting, I should be quite willing to back them against the Russians, and have no doubt they will do good service when the hour of trial comes."

The Escaped Russian Indiamen.

The richly-laden Russian merchantman which was looked out for in the Channel has eluded her pursuers and got safe into Cuxhaven. The vessel was the *Cesarewitsch*, from India, belonging to the Kamschatka Company, with a valuable cargo of tea and silk, and said to be worth 1,000,000 marks banco, or nearly £80,000. While she was being expected in the Channel, the captain, a native of Nassau, on the Elbe, took her round Scotland, and having reached a neutral port, the cargo will doubtless be forwarded by land to Russia. Perhaps it might be found desirable to station a cruiser or two off the mouth of the Elbe.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Proceedings in Parliament—The Circassian Slave-Trade—The Russian Count Pahlen—The Mail Estimates—Various Interesting Items.

In the House of Lords, on the 13th, the Bishop of OXFORD called the attention of the Government to the fact, that the first effect of the deliverance of the Circassian coast from Russian dominion, was the active revival of the Slave-trade in girls for the market of Constantinople. The Earl of CLARENDON explained the difficulties that lie in the way of extinguishing this custom. He also stated that SCHAMYL is opposed to the trade in Circassians, and that the present being a favorable opportunity, all that can be done for its suppression will be done by the British Government. In the House of Commons, Lord JOHN RUSSELL stated, in answer to a question, that an effective blockade of the mouths of the Danube is established; with respect to the blockade of the Sea of Azoff, and the intermediate ports of the Black Sea, some doubt had arisen as to its being quite in conformity with the Law of Nations, and the subject had been remitted to the Courts of Paris, London, and Constantinople. The result will soon be declared. A strict blockade of Archangel and other ports of the White Sea, commencing on the 1st August.

Government has purchased the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship *Himalaya*, as a troop ship for £140,000 sterling.

The American ship *David Hoadley*, of New-York, Captain J. W. MAGNA, has put into Southampton, leaky, with 407 emigrants from Antwerp. The ship has sustained no damage, but part of her cargo will have to be taken out to come at the leak.

Asiatic Cholera broke out on board the Australian emigrant ship *Dirigo*, and the ship put back to Liverpool with some fifty deaths. An hospital was erected, (near Liverpool,) in the course of a day and a half—of corrugated sheets of iron, and three hundred of the passengers were thus speedily put under the shelter of a roof on shore.

The ship *Arabia*, at Liverpool, from New-Orleans, reports forty to fifty icebergs, some of them 300 feet high, on 25th June, in lat. 43 N., lon. 48 W. The *Universe*, at Liverpool, from Montreal, was among ice 18 hours, on 21st and 22d ult., in lat. 45 N., lon. 51 W.

The uniform of the British army is to be changed. The Guards will retain their present costume, but the soldiers of the line are to wear double-breasted frock coats of scarlet cloth, without epaulettes, and with pockets; dark blue pants, and felt helmets. An attempt is making to improve the materials of which their clothes are made.

A letter in the *Times*, over the signature of "C.," (perhaps the Earl of CARLISLE,) explains that the Russian Count PAHLEN, at present in London, is not a political agent of the Czar, but is merely a private Russian gentleman who has only been once in Russia in thirty years past. His business in England is to settle his private affairs, and then to return to the Continent. In the House of Lords, on the 13th, several of the Lords bore the highest testimony to the character of the Count; Lord MALMESBURY very properly taking the occasion to comment on the absurdity and impropriety of speaking of the Russians as "barbarians."

A parliamentary paper gives the following estimate for the mail service for the year, to April 5, 1855:

Liverpool, Halifax, Boston and New-York—Cunard Company	£172,840
Halifax, Bermuda, St. Thomas, and Halifax and St. John, N. F.—Cunard Company	14,700
Southampton and West Indies—Royal Mail Company	240,000
Southampton, Brazil and Buenos Ayres—Royal Mail Company	30,000
Callao and Valparaiso—Pacific Company	25,000

In the case of Capt. BRECK, master, and THOMAS DEVINE, mate, of the ship *Harkaway*, DEVINE was fined £5 and the Captain admitted to bail.

A tailor in London has been fined 40s for making a coat with cloth-covered buttons! An Act of Parliament of GEORGE III. enacts that every coat must have brass buttons, and the act being still unrepealed, the magistrate had no option but to inflict the fine.

Canadian Politics.

From the London Times.

It is the misfortune of the sort of connection we keep up with British America that we seldom hear anything about it, unless it be something unpleasant. Had we really much to do with these Provinces, instead of merely sending them our emigrants and cotton goods, and taking their timber, Canadian, or Nova Scotian, or Newfoundland politics, would be familiar to all of us; and, when debates at home were getting rather dull, we might fill up the void with examples of Canadian eloquence or intrigue. As it is, we only hear of these Provinces as we do of Mount Etna—that is, when there is an eruption. If there is a revolution, or a Rebellion Losses bill, or a Parliament-house burnt to the ground, and a quarrel about church property, then, of course, we hear all about it; for both parties in the quarrel, otherwise caring about as little for us as we do for them, rush to England, ensconce themselves at hotels, write letters and pamphlets innumerable, get introductions to newspapers and public men, and generally succeed in priming some highly inflammable peer with all the particulars of the case. For nine days at the outside—sometimes only for nine hours—a Canadian topic may be said to occupy the public attention, and people begin really to think they know something about Canadian affairs, and are interested in them. But as soon as the rocket has discharged its sparks all is darkness again, and it will be a twelvemonth before any one remembers there is such a place as British America. Some weeks ago an attempt was made to draw the Lords into a quarrel with the Canadian people on the constitution of the Second Chamber; and, as something was necessary to provoke us, we were told that we had for some time been the victim of a series of outrages upon British honor, and that this was another. However, the affair has blown over, as far as England is concerned, and we are none of us smarting under a sense of insult. But all at once there is another Canadian eruption, and as our immense fleets and armies are doing absolutely nothing in Europe, it is just possible some of our readers may take an interest in hearing that the Canadian Government has been beaten in the Legislative Assembly, and that there is what we call a political crisis.

The defeated Minister is Mr. HINCKS, who appears to have been the leading Whig statesman of Canada ever since the arrival of Lord ELGIN, six years ago. In this country he is known chiefly by his laudable, and to some extent successful attempts, to raise money for the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. That he is a gentleman of liberal opinions is obvious from his having been Lord ELGIN's Minister, and having held that place in Canada for so long a period. For some reason or another he cannot quite keep up with the movement party—Young Canada, we suppose we may call it—which wants, among other things, the entire secularization of the clergy reserves and the settlement of the seignorial tenures. Happily it is not our office to go into either of these questions; but we have always heard that the reserves and the tenures offer serious obstacles to improvement, and even to occupation, as colonists want to buy land outright, not to take it upon some unintelligible holding; and as little do they wish to be surrounded by vast tracts left in a state of nature till the clergy are strong enough to clear them, some hundred years hence. In this country it is a thing of frequent occurrence that private rights give way to public; and, if it does not oftener occur, or more in the particular form required in Canada, it is because, in the course of a thousand years, the rights of individuals have been so much circumscribed as to leave little more to be done. But, we repeat, it is really unnecessary to express or to have any opinion about measures which concern nobody but the Canadians, and which they must and will settle for themselves. They want to secularize the reserves and to settle seignorial tenures, and, soon or late, they will carry both these points. Mr. HINCKS appears to have gone with them in the main, but to have found it convenient to temporize. This policy he has carried on till he has been beaten in the Assembly. As the present Administration cannot get on with the existing Assembly, and as the next Assembly will be elected under a "New Representation bill," it has been decided to dissolve Parliament, and submit the great questions at issue to a Parliament which shall be a fuller and more undoubted representation of the Canadian people. We are not told whether Mr. HINCKS expects the new Parliament to go as far or as fast as its predecessor, but at all events the best way to settle a difficult question is to refer it to the completest and most authoritative tribunal. Meanwhile some important bills are thrown on the shelf, and much inconvenience is suffered in consequence.

Kossuth in England.

From the London Sun.

It is not for the first time, that M. KOSSUTH has spoken in England marvellously. The oration delivered by him in the City Hall of Glasgow, on Wednesday evening, the 5th inst., is only another of those remarkable harangues, with the fluent, and eloquent, and thrilling utterance, of which the illustrious patriot has so often before electrified great masses of our fellow-countrymen. Seldom has any native of these islands spoken so rhetorically, so persuasively, as this noble wanderer from Hungary. Never has any stranger from a foreign land, breathed words like these in our mother-tongue. The aptitude of M. KOSSUTH as an orator, his perfect mastery of our language, his intense and burning enthusiasm, the memory of his astonishing career, of his triumphs and of his calamities, of his power and of his exile—all combined, presents to the mind of this intelligent audience a spectacle which at once penetrates the heart and awakens curiosity. If it does not penetrate the heart and captivate the imagination. Here, indeed, in the banished leader of the Magyars, is a worthy study for the philosopher and the psychologist. Wonderful, however, though the capacity revetted by the Liberator of Hungary as an orator (whether in his own or in a foreign language, it scarcely matters which) unquestionably is—still more wonderful is the ardor of his patriotism and the enthusiasm of his self-devotion to the cause of his countrymen. Because he was ultimately overthrown in his great designs for the regeneration of the Magyars, and for the consolidation of Hungarian Independence—because he was overthrown by the treachery of GORDEY and the Cossack hordes under PASKIEWITCH, the ignorant may regard him as nothing more than an unsuccessful adventurer. But those impartial witnesses who have perused his history aright and without prejudice—those cotemporary witnesses who can think for themselves from the facts transpiring around them, and recorded (as they transpire) in the public newspapers, must already have judged him very differently, as he will be judged years and years hence by the European annalist of the hereafter. The unprejudiced and impartial observer must have recognized in this remarkable man no mere speculator in politics—no merely selfish or unprincipled demagogue. Through all the calumnies heaped upon him by his enemies, through the haze of malignant vituperation in which he has walked ever since his foot was first pressed upon the shores of England—his fair fame as an Exile of Patriotism has to the discerning only loomed the more grandly throughout. We speak of this man now, in the days of his misfortune, precisely in the same terms as those in which we spoke of him in the hour of his success, when he was the acknowledged leader of the liberated and victorious Hungarians. We speak of him when powerless, as we spoke of him when powerful. Success or failure signifies nothing in the individual. The man is still the same in himself—before or after. HANNIBAL was still HANNIBAL, still the peerless General, after he had been vanquished. NAPOLEON was still NAPOLEON, still the marvellous conquerer, after Waterloo. History and posterity have in each instance ratified the decrees of the more discerning, or of the most unprejudiced, of immediate contemporaries. HANNIBAL is still—the wide world over—recognized as greater than SCIPIO; NAPOLEON as greater than WELLINGTON. And so to history and to posterity, exile and defeat are of no account in the balance that weighs the intrinsic value of the really illustrious. So it is with M. KOSSUTH. So it will be universally recognised to have been with him in the hereafter. At present he must rest satisfied with being appreciated by certain divisions of the population. To the hearts of the vast multitude his words of fire will probe with the force and magic of electricity. Out of the fullness of *his* heart his mouth has spoken—has spoken again eloquently, ardently, persuasively. His oration will be found elsewhere in our columns of this evening—an oration eminently worthy of perusal and after-consideration. Differing from the illustrious orator, though we may repeatedly in the course of his candid and manly argument, we cannot fail to recognise in him the ardor of the patriot and the skill of the rhetorician—in it, a masterly exposition of the present juncture in the war with Russia, and of the future prospects of Christendom.

The Champion of the Seas.

This monster ship, recently built at Boston (by the celebrated builder of the *Lightning*, *Sovereign of the Seas*, &c.) for the Black Ball Line of Australian packets, arrived in the Mersey on Monday evening, July 10, from New-York, with a limited number of saloon passengers and a very large cargo of breadstuffs on freight. She sailed from New-York on the 16th ult., and for the six succeeding days was delayed by light and baffling winds. When near Sable Island, however, a favorable breeze sprung up which gradually freshened into a gale, during which the ship behaved gallantly, never shipping a drop of water, and beyond a slight inclination, appeared as steady as when at anchor in the Hudson. During the continuance of the favorable weather, about 60 hours, the number of miles logged was 940, or an average of nearly 16 miles per hour. After reaching Cape Clear the wind again became unfavorable, being almost without variation from the eastward, causing a detention of nearly six days in the channel; yet, notwithstanding all these untoward circumstances she made Tuskar in 18 and Liverpool a little over 23 days. During her entire voyage she never had occasion to take in her royal sails, which rarely occurs on a transatlantic passsage. Before leaving the ship, the following letter was addressed to the owners (Messrs. JAMES BAINES & Co):

GENTLEMEN:—Before parting from your noble ship, we feel much pleasure in assuring you that we are much pleased with the comfort and elegance of the saloons, which are only equalled, not exceeded, by the most luxurious hotels in New-York and London, and the voyage, though protracted, has been of the most pleasant nature. During the whole passage not a drop of water was shipped by her, and even when the wind was blowing its hardest, beyond a slight inclination of the vessel, was steady as when in dock. The ladies and children on board felt no inconvenience throughout the voyage from the above cause. From her commander, Captain NEWLANDS, we have received all attention and kindness during the passage, and we feel much pleasure in stating that we all leave the vessel delighted with his urbanity and contented with the care he showed in the navigation of his splendid ship, and his unceasing efforts to get her on in spite of calms and head winds. You will please to communicate to Captain NEWLANDS this expression of our satisfaction, and wishing him many happy voyages in the *Champion*.

Signed on behalf of the passengers,

P. O'R. ROBERTSON,
C. J. GALLON,
H. CRUSOE.

The *Champion of the Seas* is the largest merchant ship belonging to England at present, being 3,500 tons burthen, and is considered by many practical men the finest piece of naval architecture afloat. Her accommodations are most complete,—her cabins most luxuriously decorated, and vieing, for comfort and elegance, with the first-class hotels. She was built under the personal superintendence of Captain NEWLANDS (brother of our respected borough engineer,) who recently commanded the *Golden Age*, and who, we have no doubt, will on her future trips render a good account of her. She is at present lying in the Coburg Dock, and since her arrival has been visited by several of the leading nautical men of the port, who have generally spoken in the highest terms of her beautiful proportions.

The builder (Mr. M'KAY, of Boston,) has at present on the stocks two vessels for the "Black Ball" Line of larger dimensions even than the *Champion of the Seas*—viz., the *James Baines*, to be commanded by Captain CHARLES M'DONNELL (late of the *Marco Polo*,) which was to have been launched at Boston to-day; and the *Donald M'Kay*, commanded by Captain WARNER, (late of the *Sovereign of the Seas*,) both of 4,000 tons each.

A Russian Count in England.

The *Morning Herald* of Tuesday, under the head of "The Czar and the English Cabinet," gave publicity to a rumor to the effect that Count PHALEN, a Russian employe, had been for some days in London upon a diplomatic mission, and had been introduced into a leading club at the west end by a cabinet minister. In the House of Commons, on Tuesday night, Mr. BUTT asked a question with regard to the truth of the rumor, and was answered by Sir GEORGE GREY, the Colonial Secretary, to the effect that he had no knowledge on the subject. On Wednesday the *Herald*, after accusing ministers of attempting to evade Mr. BUTT's question the night before, says: "There is no longer any reason for concealing the name of the cabinet minister who has acted as Count PHALEN's *cicerone*. The Earl GRANVILLE, late Lord President of her Majesty's Council, now Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, introduced the Russian agent to the Travellers' Club, and the name of the noble Earl may be seen in the strangers' book, vouching that the emissary of NICHOLAS is a fit person to associate with British gentlemen in the moments of unreserved and confidential intercourse." The *Herald* then insists that this must yet be the subject of parliamentary discussion, and suggests to Mr. BUTT that he "must not follow the example of Mr. LAYARD," but, on the contrary, "if he has taken up a question of great public interest he is bound not to give it up." The probability is that the *Herald*, in its anxiety to lay hold of anything on which it can raise an accusation against the Government, has found a mare's nest, in this instance as it has done before. In the *Times* of Thursday there is a letter, in which the following explanation is given: "Count PHALEN has past the last twenty-five or thirty years in almost every part of Europe except in Russia, but principally in England—the country of his predilection. He has never been employed in the Russian service in any capacity whatever—civil, military, or diplomatic; and with the exception of one short visit, eleven years ago, to some of his relations, he has not been in Russia for above twenty years. All last year he resided in England, and when the Winter came on his health compelled him to go to Madeira, where he remained for several months. While he was there the war broke out, and after that event, being aware that he could no longer take up his abode in either England or France, he resolved to come here to settle his affairs and take leave of his friends, and then proceed to the Continent. Accordingly, he arrived in London a week or ten days ago, and as soon as he had arranged the business that brought him here, (for which many days will be necessary,) it is his intention to depart. It may be proper to add, that Count PHALEN has never taken part in any political affair, nor been employed in any way, in his own or any other country."

Noble Conduct at Sea.

The new screw steamer *Clyde* arrived at Isagow on Saturday night, on her first voyage from New-York, which she left on [illegible] 14th inst. [illegible] having met with a severe gale on the [illegible] day out, during which the [illegible] was swept overboard, and [illegible] new and [illegible] were almost by the [illegible] of a gun overboard [illegible] while the vessel was under full headway, both from her steam-power and sails. It was found that Mr. DAVID WALKER, the second steward, who had for some days previously exhibited extraordinary dullness of spirits, had thrown himself into the broad and turbulent Atlantic. THOMAS LATIMORE, one of the employés on board the ship, promptly leaped overboard, and succeeded in laying hold of the drowning man, whom he kept from sinking for a space of twenty minutes or half an hour, at the end of which time both were taken into one of the vessel's life-boats. Mr. WALKER exhibited some faint signs of life, but by the time he was taken on board the ship he was past recovery. The passengers subsequently held a meeting, and testified their sense of the noble conduct of LATIMORE by presenting him with a purse of eight sovereigns and a silver medal.—*Liverpool Times.*

Crystal Palace.

The "People's Palace" was visited by their Royal Highnesses the Princess Royal and Princess ALICE. The royal party were conducted through various portions of the interior by Mr. DE LA MOTTE, and ultimately honored that gentleman's studio with a visit. At the desire of the Princesses, a sun picture was taken; and their delight and surprise were considerable when they found it contained exact likenesses of themselves and Sir JOSEPH PAXTON, who had arrived, and was in attendance on their Royal Highnesses. An average of nearly 70,000 visitors for the six days has now been reached. It is, however, still a subject of remark, that very few of the visitors have the appearance of being of the working classes. Arrangements are in progress for the formation of an extensive picture gallery, to be open to all the world, and with arrangements on a liberal scale for facilitating the sale of the pictures exhibited. The arrangements for collecting the pictures have been intrusted to M. CORÉ VANDER MAUREN, of Brussels, who has lately succeeded in collecting about 300 first-class pictures by French, Belgian, and German artists of celebrity. Much dissatisfaction continues to be felt at the manner in which the railway to the Palace is worked by the Brighton Company.

FRANCE.

Embarkation of the French Army for the Baltic—Great Review—The Emperor's Address to his Soldiers—Enthusiasm of the Troops.

The Emperor arrived at Boulogne on the 11th. There was a public reception. On arrival, he reviewed the troops, and issued the following

PROCLAMATION TO THE ARMY.

"SOLDIERS: Russia having forced us to a war, France has armed 500,000 of her children. England has called out a considerable number of troops. To-day, our troops and armies, united for the same cause, dominate in the Baltic, as well as in the Black Sea. I have selected you to be the first to carry our eagles to those regions of the north. English vessels will convey you there—a unique fact in history, which proves the intimate alliance of the two great nations, and the firm resolution of the two Governments not to abstain from any sacrifice to defend the right of the weak, the liberty of Europe, and the national honor.

"Go, my children! Attentive Europe, openly or secretly, offers up vows for your triumph. Our country, proud of a struggle which only threatens the aggressor, accompanies you with all its ardent vows; and I, whom imperious duties retain still distant from the scene of events, shall have my eyes upon you. I shall be able to say, 'They are worthy sons of the conquerors of Austerlitz, of Eylau, of Friedland, and of Moskowa!'

"Go! May God protect you! NAPOLEON."

Long and continued shouts of "Vive l'Empereur," followed the reading of this address. The English ships-of-war are anchored in Calais Roads. The embarkation will not take place till the 20th July, previous to which the whole force will be again reviewed by NAPOLEON. The Emperor resides at the Hotel du Nord. He is not accompanied by the Empress.

The Emperor proceeded from Boulogne to Calais to witness the embarkation.

Count EMANUEL DE LAS CASES was buried with distinguished honor at Passy, on the 11th. The Emperor was represented by his Chamberlain, the Duke DE TARENTE.

GERMANY.

The *Oest. Correspondenz* contains an editorial, stating that almost all the German Governments have promised to give their support to a motion to be made in the German Diet, that the whole of Germany do join the Austro-Prussian alliance. The King of Wurtemberg still stands aloof, but it is considered certain that he will eventually join.

The *Correspondenz Bureau* states that Austria will finally summon Russia to evacuate the Principalities within a month, and will occupy Wallachia without waiting for a reply.

SERVIA.

On the 5th of June REDSCHID PACHA sent a complimentary letter to the Hospodar of Servia, in which he conveys the thanks of the Sultan for the "fidelity, firmness and extreme devotion" which he has manifested during the present crisis.

GREECE.

Indictment of the Greek Ex-Ministers.

Twenty piratical Samiote vessels have been burned by an English steamship. The merchant quarter of Salonica had been fired by incendiaries; a large quantity of grain and tobacco was burned.

Domiciliary visits had been made at the house of M. METAXA, ex-Minister of Greece, at Constantinople, at the office of the Bank of Athens, and at several other places. M. DELIANI, Secretary General of the Interior, had been dismissed, and General SPIRO-MILIOS, formerly War Minister at Athens, and now a prisoner, is to be indicted for illegally appropriating the public money in connection with the suppressed Greek Insurrection. Col. SOUTOS, Secretary of the War Department, and Gen. VLACHOUPULOS, Military Inspector, have also been cited to give an account of funds to the extent of 400,000 drachms each. GRIVAS has to account for a similar sum. The Director of the Bank who paid over these funds to him has been examined in private as to whose authority he had for making the payment. The information he gave has not transpired.

ASIA.

Letters from Erzeroum, of June 19, state that the Russians were in motion along their whole Asiatic line. They are concentrating on positions where defensive warfare can easily be converted, into any measure which circumstances may invite. Bitter complaints are made against the inactivity and incapacity of the Muchir,

AN INTERESTING OCCASION.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

SCHENECTADY, Tuesday, July 25, 1854.

The great event of this year's Commencement has thrown this City into a fever of excitement. From an early hour this morning, crowds of ladies and gentlemen have been preparing for the feast that speedily filled the halls and aisles and galleries of the old Church in Union-street. The attractions of the day are found in an address from Dr. NOTT, the President, in whose honor the Semi-Centennial of the College (who would have been addressed, but for untoward circumstances, by Gov. SEWARD) have distinguished their usual celebration; by Judge CAMPBELL, of New-York, and by President WAYLAND, of Brown University.

The attendance was not only large, but distinguished. Among the guests seated on the platform was Gov. SEYMOUR. Near him sat Chancellor WALWORTH, Bishop POTTER, of Pennsylvania; Judge CAMPBELL, Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL, of the Brick Presbyterian Church, New-York; Bishop UPFOLD, of Indiana; Rev. Dr. KENNEDY and Judge PARKER, of Albany, and a number of others. Among the strangers in town is ex-President FILLMORE.

The proceedings of the Semi-Centennial were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. TUCKER.

JUDGE CAMPBELL ON THE HISTORY OF THE COLLEGE.

The first address delivered was that of Hon. WM. W. CAMPBELL of New-York. It was purely historical.

Judge CAMPBELL said he had been directed to make up a record of the past. He would give an outline sketch of some of those prominent events which are connected with the history of the College and its President.

The present year closes a century since the first establishment of a Collegiate institution in New-York. In 1754, Kings College was endowed and chartered. The storm of the Revolution came. The City of New-York was in the possession of the enemy, and the College edifice was converted into a hospital for British soldiers. In 1784, the Regents of the University were first incorporated. Under their Government the College was placed—the name was changed to Columbia College, and in that year, under favorable auspices, with DEWITT CLINTON as its first student, it entered on its new career. In 1787, an act was passed incorporating anew the Regents of the University. To them, in 1795, application was made by the inhabitants of Schenectady and vicinity for the incorporation of Union College. The subscribers proposed an endowment of $30,000 in lands, obligations and money. The subscriptions were numerous, ranging from $1 up to $100,—the latter being the largest money subscription, except that of Gen. PHILIP SCHUYLER, who, when forwarding the charter, added his own subscription for £100, or $250. This was not, however, the earliest effort which had been made. In 1782, 1792 and 1793, applications had been made to the Legislature of the State, and to the Regents. In 1795, the College attained a corporate existence from the Regents. In a letter of 2d March of that year, Gen. SCHUYLER announced the gratifying event, and tendered his congratulations in a sentiment in which we may all this day unite: "May indulgent Heaven protect and cherish an institution calculated to promote virtue and the weal of the people." Dr. JOHN BLAIR SMITH, of Philadelphia, was chosen President, and with one Professor, the new College was inaugurated. In 1797 the first Commencement was held, the Governor and chief officers of the State attending, and three young gentlemen received their Bachelor's degree. Dr. JONATHAN EDWARDS succeeded Dr. SMITH in the Presidency. He was removed by death in about a year, and was succeeded by Dr. JONATHAN MAXCY, who remained in office till 1804, when the present President took charge of the Institution. He was still a young man, though he had even then considerable experience as an instructor of youth. His previous history was not without interest.

DR. NOTT'S HISTORY.

In the early part of the last century, a small body of Scotch-Irish Presbyterians had founded a colony on the head waters of the Susquehanna, which they had called Cherry Valley. There they had organized a Church and established a Classical School. For nearly forty years before the Revolution, it was an outpost of Christianity and civilization in the wilderness. Cut off in the war of the Revolution, at the commencement of peace the exiled inhabitants who survived the war returned to their former homes, and over their fathers' graves pledged themselves to renew their covenants and rebuild their house of worship. Again they re-established a Classical School, and erected a spacious edifice for its accommodation. It was in the year 1794 that a young clergyman from the State of Connecticut, passing unnoticed and unknown through Albany, made his way on horseback along the Great Western Turnpike, then just opening to the settlement at Cherry Valley. He was received there with open arms, and was soon installed in the double capacity of minister and instructor to the Academy. Need it be added that this young man was ELIPHALET NOTT? Thus, before the incorporation of the College, he commenced his career as a teacher of youth.

After a few years' residence in Cherry Valley, he was called as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in the city of Albany; and there immediately took his place as one of the most eloquent and promising men of the day.

The year 1804 was memorable as that in which were changed the fortunes of several of the most prominent citizens of New-York. HAMILTON made his greatest efforts at the Bar, fell in a duel, and the pall of civil death fell on AARON BURR. THOMAS ADDIS EMMETT landed on our shores, and JOHN WELLS made his eloquent and learned speech in defence of JAMES CHEATHAM, and as it were, in a single bound, took his place in the front rank of American lawyers. JAMES KENT became Chief Justice of the State, and DANIEL D. TOMPKINS was first elected a member of Congress from the City of New-York. Dr. NOTT delivered his great sermon, a eulogy on the death of General HAMILTON, and was soon after transferred from the Church to the Presidency of this College.

In 1804, Union College was still a feeble institution. It required students and needed pecuniary means. Though Dr. BLAIR SMITH, Dr. EDWARDS and Dr. MAXCY were among the most distinguished scholars and divines of that day, very little progress had been made. The whole number of graduates during the nine years of their Presidencies, was only sixty-three. In 1813, nine years after Dr. NOTT entered on his duties, the graduating class alone numbered *forty-seven*, being three-fourths as many as graduated in the first nine years.

But still the College required more pecuniary means. Better and more ample accommodations were needed for the greatly increased number of students. As yet, the State had done little for the Institution. It had made a loan to aid in the erection of new buildings, but had taken the bond of the College as security for its repayment. Under this state of things was passed the law of 1814, which laid the foundation of the fortune of Union College, and greatly contributed to the prosperity of others. Under that act, $14,000 was to be raised for Hamilton College, $30,000 for the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia College, which had been a favored institution, and which had previously received by direct gifts from the State and Corporation of New-York more than sixty thousand dollars, took under this act the property known as the "Botanical Garden," previously owned by the State, and which at this day, by reason of the great increase in the value of real estate in the City of New-York, now adds to the property of that institution several hundreds of thousands of dollars. Union College was to have $200,000; of which $100,000 were to be appropriated to the erection of college edifices, $30,000 to pay the existing debt; $20,000 to be used in the purchase of a literary and philosophical apparatus, and

PRESIDENT WAYLAND'S ORATION.

Rev. FRANCIS WAYLAND, President of Brown University, was now introduced. He made very practical remarks, sometimes eloquent, and was heard with marked respect.

The Doctor said the reason of his appearance here might be very briefly told. It was by request of him whom we all venerate as a father, that he was among the Alumni to-day. He had been requested to discuss *the principles which should govern Collegiate Education* in our age and country. Let us in the first place (he said) see what Education itself is. Allow me to commence with an elementary thought. Every act of mind ends at some time in knowledge. There is a subjective knowledge and an objective; for were there no mind, or were mind incapable of acting, knowledge would be impossible. If we desire to educate the intellect, we must measure our success by observing the faculties which we have improved, and judge of the degree of their development. A wide ground for debate is afforded, which writers on Education have not been slow to occupy, but, as it seems to me, with no definite conclusions. There are those who hold that the classics and mathematics are the proper methods of mental culture, while others look down with contempt on these. Here is joined an issue. But would it not be wiser to take the judgment of Him who abhors all caste. He made the world above us; he makes the world within us. Is it to be supposed that for the brief period of probation during which we are upon earth, he has made two sets of theories? Is it not rather to be believed, that he has made each means to harmonize with the whole, and each degree in the end to tend to intellectual development. These positions seem to be reasonable in their nature. Hence, every man may have the opportunity for self-culture.

The uncles of HUGH MILLER, who is now at the head of the Geologists of the age, were educated men, reading good books; and he himself tells us that there were many Professors of Natural History more ignorant of the lessons of natural life, than his "Uncle SANDY." Yet he was a harness-maker, and his brother JAMES a stone-mason.

Dr. WAYLAND was not tenacious of the distinction between a pure intellectual culture and self-cultivation. But, if we intend to cultivate our intellectual nature, *all* the faculties should be cultivated, and not alone a few of them. And the question now recurs—What studies shall be pursued to achieve this culture? We must not take alone that which has been written. It is best that every age should decide such questions for itself. We cannot decide by authority. If any of us should happen to be heard of two hundred years hence, we could scarcely hope that the students of the year 2054 would accept the dogmas which we hold in 1854. We teach mathematics in order to cultivate the reasoning powers, and the languages to develop the taste and the imagination. Every branch of study should be taught so as to accomplish two results, viz.: not only to improve knowledge, but to increase discipline; not only to accomplish valuable discipline, but to improve our knowledge—and if it does not accomplish both these, it is pretty certain that there is something wrong in the system. Our whole system of instruction requires a thorough and candid revision. God made us for progress. We but cast bitter scorn upon the doctrines of the Ancients if we declare that they have made us no wiser than they were. From this point, the Doctor passed to a consideration of those peculiar characteristics of our country which should modify all our systems of common education. In the first place, we enjoy remarkable facilities for the universal acquisition of competence—nay, of wealth; facilities such as never before existed. In the United States, there are millions of acres of as good land as the sun ever shone upon, which may be obtained almost for nothing; a half-day's labor of an ordinary mechanic sufficing to pay for an acre. They are lands of inexhaustible fertility, lying in a temperate zone, capable of raising rich crops of flax, hemp, cotton, silk,—the soil and climate both adapted to most successful cultivation. Cereal grains of every kind grow in an abundance which might almost seem fabulous. Cattle fatten without care. The mineral resources, setting aside the precious metals, (which the Doctor considered as of little value) are as yet undeveloped; there is an inexhaustible coal-basin, and the Western States must, from these causes, eventually become the manufacturing centre of the world. The Doctor recalled the memory of the period when, a student here, he observed large companies of emigrants passing through this town, in parties of half a mile in length. He traced the increase of reciprocal demand between the East and the West, the elevation of Labor, the rise in wages, the progress of mechanical invention. The result of all this it is easy to perceive. God is lifting up from our souls that depressing weight of labor which paralyzes intellect. It is an evidence of the benevolent designs of the Creator. God intended that man should labor; and while this labor is lightened, it is rendered still necessary. Men think all the better for working, and they work the better for thinking. Dr. WAYLAND said he had intended to speak of the intellectual culture of the country; to show that education—primary education—the education that raises man from the torpidity of ignorance—is the one which we enjoy, and that, possessing this, we have the capacity of carrying forward Education to the highest point we please. He adverted to the elemental Democratic idea upon which the system of our Government is founded. The Democratic forms of Government are instituted for the purpose of conferring upon every individual the means of happiness which God has designed for him. No power can be rightly exerted for the benefit of one, if it be not exerted for the benefit of all. An immense activity pervades all Democratic institutions. Every atom becomes vital. Every man has a purpose to accomplish, and he knows that he must accomplish it by putting forward all the powers which he possesses. Hence our self-reliance, our enterprise, our energy—that spirit which occasions the presence of representatives of the Universal Yankee Nation in every part of the world. [Laughter.] You all remember the story of the Exploring Expedition, whose officers, when they had penetrated into the Antarctic Sea, were congratulating each other, upon the supposition that they were original discoverers, when they were much amazed by seeing a little schooner from New-London, which offered to "pilot them in." [Laughter.]

This awakened intellect is stimulated to extraordinary activity by the stimulus of a Democratic Government. Shall we say, after these advantages are opened to all, that we need a literary class of men; while for the rest it makes no manner of difference whether they shall be thoughtful, self-reliant, cultivated, or mere hewers of wood and drawers of water? The Doctor advocated a liberal construction of the opportunities of a higher education. The farmer, and the manufacturer, and the mechanic are just as much in need of culture, in their own walk in life, as the minister and the doctor and the lawyer are in theirs. Proceeding upon this ground, we should see institutions established for every class in the country. Knowledge, whatever it may be, should be provided as liberally for one as for another.

This was a good, substantial idea, handsomely worked out. The Doctor's remarks made a great impression, and are much talked of to-day.

The next on the programme was Dr. NOTT's address to the Alumni; but the hour being pretty well advanced, it was deferred until the afternoon.

DR. NOTT'S ADDRESS TO THE ALUMNI—REMINISCENCES.

President NOTT's Address to the Alumni was a finished and eloquent production, remarkably so for the advanced age of that venerable man. The Doctor looks well, scarcely changed from what he was fourteen years ago, though there is a perceptible quaver in his voice and a slight tremulousness in his movements. He spoke upward of an hour, substantially as follows:

Fifty years ago, having been invested with the

[illegible] Colleges, [illegible] were then mere [illegible] and crosses, were then mere rocky fastnesses, covered with ravines, and divided into little compartments, indicative of different ownership. There were then thirty students in the College. They met with one Professor, in a little cabinet shop which stood at the junction of Union and Ferry-streets. This constituted the whole of Union College. Stinted provision had been made for academical instruction—for the education of the masses, none. The application of steam, electricity and sunbeams to any practical purpose, was entirely unknown; it was by the power of muscle and the wind that the entire Commerce of the State was conducted. To visit Albany required three days; to visit New-York often three weeks, and to visit Buffalo, six. The voyage to Whitesboro was executed by the aid of the oar and the setting-pole, and was more perilous than a voyage to Europe now. The great West—the glorious West—was the lair for wild beasts and the hunting-ground of the Red Man. In all the West, the husbandman, by the use of the plow, the scythe, the sickle and the rake, replenished his granary; and the housewife, by the aid of her spinning-wheel, converted the flax into raiment; and the boatman, by the aid of his setting-pole, stemmed the currents of the rivers, and conducted the commerce of the time. Now, how changed! The hand-wheel and the hand-loom have been exchanged for the steam-engine and the spinning-jenny. The oar and the setting-pole are laid aside. Steam has taken their place. Without and within doors, works are now done by steam which were formerly done solely and slowly by hand. In the meantime an artificial Channel has been constructed, and the streams of the beautiful valleys of the Hudson and the Mohawk are connected with the great Lakes of the West, and all with the Ocean. By land as well as by water, society has become changed by the introduction of motive-power. Hills have been cut down, valleys filled up, and upon a bedded pathway, along iron rails, where formerly the stage-coach went lumbering by, there is now heard the scream of the locomotive, rushing with the speed of the eagle. Nor has this eagle speed sufficed. The lightning's harness has been prepared. Light, too, as well as lightning has been put in requisition. The artist, it is true, still bends over his easel, tracing out the thoughts his imagination has conceived, but his profession is destroyed, and we have instead the instantaneous pictures furnished by the sun. The horse is not only released from the wagon, the matron from her spinning-wheel, the boatman from his oar, but they have been superseded by a mightier agency. Hence the multiplication of comforts and the accommodation of capital has been so great among us that the mere day-laborer is now better fed and better clothed than were the Aristocracy of England, three centuries ago.

We ask the reason of those brilliant successes. It is *mind*. It is because we have the Bible: The masses, when once set free, began to ask and think for themselves. Intellect, freed from its trammels, produced a rapid advance in civilization. The time will come when dynasties shall crumble, and tyrannies depart, and peace encircle the earth. During the past half century, the Educational system has been revised and liberalized, as well as extended. In our Common Schools the ferule and the rod have been to a great extent exchanged for the premium and the plaudit. Study, instead of being a task coereed by the rod, is a boon conferred as a privilege. There is a free Press, too, in connection with free Schools, with its educated conductors, sending forth elegant sheets filled with lessons of wisdom and religion and morality, and scattered broadcast through the land. And the College is so liberalized as to be suited to the condition of a free people.

But where are the actors who once represented the Empire State? Where are HAMILTON and JAY and CLINTON—imperishable names. Where are SPENCER, KENT, VAN NESS? Where the inventors and patrons of invention? Where the liberal and enlightened LIVINGSTON, the successful FULTON? and where the forgotten and unhonored FITCH? Where are the Trustees of this College—SMITH, and COLE, and BLATCHFORD? Where! Gone; all gone. And the speaker stands alone to-day—the last relic of a bygone age, as the last forest tree stands among the trees of younger growth, verdant in their foliage and rejoicing in their strength.

From the scenes through which this College has been called to pass, it has come forth triumphant. Through the zealous, unwearied efforts of its interpid advocate, who succeeded in unraveling the triple web of false facts, false statements, and false reasons, which men had wound round it, it has passed from obloquy to renown. Let us, in Christian charity, hope that the injustice which has been done us has been the result of misapprehension rather than of malice. To forgive, becomes those who ask God to forgive them. Let us live in peace with God, and think in charity of all men. I have spoken of the past and the present. What of the future? The work which has been begun in the West, has done little more than prune away the branches, and reveal the extent of that glorious inheritance which has fallen to our lot. Progress is everywhere apparent. *Excelsior* is stamped upon every step of our development. The first pages only of Man's destiny have yet been opened. Nor will the last page be inscribed till fire and flood, as well as the lightning, be understood and mastered; till the husbandman, the mariner, the chemist, shall have seen clearly what is now mysterious; till oppression shall cease, and the reign of Emanuel be established in every realm and among every race.

Powerful as God is, he executes his behests through created agencies. Thus he will continue to execute his pleasure in times that are to come. And thus it is that the agencies which are to govern the world are even now in preparation. Among those agencies is this young American Republic. The establishment of free institutions, and the activity and energy and enterprise that are thus brought into action, have qualified us not only for continuing the reformation of the condition of the New World, but for cooperating in the renovation of the Old. This improvement is not to be occasioned by force. It is not armies and navies that make Britain what it is. It is her steam engines, and her mind—enlightened, Christian mind—controlling the elements of Nature, and directing their various applications. This is to supply the wants of the world. What may not be expected in the world hereafter, when these experiments shall be perfected? And what may not be expected in the physical condition of man when this shall come to pass? How much time will then be at the disposal of the mechanic, and be employed by him in the improvement of his mental culture. And it will then only remain to spread abroad the tidings of the Gospel, to make the earth, as Heaven is, a realm of peace; and such as God intends it shall be. Nor is this work to be done and this destiny be accomplished, till all the nations are renewed and redeemed.

Having been thus permitted, beloved pupils, to review the Past and to cooperate in hastening forward that still more glorious work which lies in the Future, let it be your work to help it forward by doing your part in the battle of life. Go, defend the defenceless at the Bar; expound the law with justice from the Bench. Go, charm down the spirit of party. Go, heal the divisions in Christ's Church; and next to Religion, and in connection with it, cultivate Science. Truth is no less truth when it is found in darkness. No matter how wide a starry field the telescope of the astronomer may trace, God's authority stretches to unknown fields beyond it. No matter how Geology may read the history of the ages in the rock and upon the parchment surface of the earth, there is an unwritten history far beyond. No matter how minute the discoveries of the microscope, resolving themselves almost into nothingness, none are too small for God to see. From the fossiliferous rock, imbedded in the earth, to the sun that burns and the stars that glitter in the firmament above, they all say "God is here—and here—and here." And God *is* there—and there—and there. Go, then, beloved pupils, and with the love of God in you hearts and the Bible in your hands, go study Nature. Plant the banner of Religion in the vestibule of Science; nor feel that the scholar's work is done until you feel that what is already sacred to Truth is sacred also to Religion. And, above all, attend to your eternal salvation. And if in future there shall be Centennial gatherings, as there have been, enable those who come after us to point to the noble deeds of those who have preceded them. The companions of your pilgrimage left behind, be faithful to your charge. When XERXES, standing upon the shores of the Hellespont, watched the host who lay at his feet, he wept, because, at the expiration of a hundred years that not one of that multitude would remain. Well XERXES might weep. Tears befitted that occasion. They befit not this. To XERXES death was the end of life. To us it is only the transition from an humble to a higher life. In the

birds will sing around the [illegible] the flowers will smile, and God will signify his approval, as he does now by his gracious presence.

After having been separated from you so long, beloved pupils, it is a happiness to meet you here; and it is sad to think that we must part so soon, and part never to meet again. Standing amid the Alumni of an Institution over which I have so long held charge, so soon to resign that charge, turning to you, beloved pupils, turning to you, we commit to your hands the interests of each and all of us. Live after us; and live, I doubt not, to sustain your Alma Mater's position, to defend your country's rights and her liberties—not, indeed, by the sword, but by that power which is mightier than the sword. Where rest those noble spirits who have preceded us? Where the dead are. Who now thinks of SMITH, or MAXCY, or EDWARDS? But though the dead shall be forgotten by the living, the living will never be forgotten by the dead. Seeing, though unseen, they look back to earth, or perhaps become the guardian angels of those who are left behind. Be this as it may:

"Oh! it is not all of life to live,
Nor all of death to die."

Beyond this lower sphere there are duties to be performed. Not as spectators shall we be present on that august occasion when teacher and taught shall meet together to give account of all the deeds done in the body.

Bequeath this good inheritance to those who shall come after you. Perform life's duty. Give all diligence to secure the enrollment of your names in the Lamb's Book of Life.

A long, a last, but not a sad *Farewell*. [Great applause.]

MEETING OF THE ALUMNI.

Dr. NOTT having left the church, the Alumni organized a meeting, which was called to order by Judge CAMPBELL.

Rt. Rev. Bishop UPFOLD, of Indiana, (of the class of 1814,) was appointed Chairman; Mr. AMOS DEAN (1826) Secretary.

Judge AMASA PARKER, of Albany, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, By the Alumni here assembled, that we tender to Dr. NOTT our most respectful and heartfelt congratulations on this epoch in his life. We congratulate him on the unprecedented period of half a century, during which he has presided over this College, and in which, under his wise administration, it has grown from the acorn of 1804 to the wide-spreading oak of 1854; we congratulate him on the manifold contributions to literature, science and religion which Union College has sent forth during these 50 years; we congratulate him on his triumph over the recent attacks upon him, for, though from the very first, we were well assured of the result, yet we could not know the unparalleled munificence which it was to reveal; and, lastly, we congratulate him on the affection and admiration which he so wonderfully inspires in all those who have sat at his feet, and of which our presence here is a proof; and we hope to return for many succeeding years, to renew these our congratulations. *Serus in coelum radiat.*

The resolution was seconded by Rev. Dr. PHILLIPS, of New-York, of the class of 1813.

Rev. Dr. KENNEDY, of Albany, submitted the following sentiment:

"If true greatness consist in doing the greatest good to the greatest number, for the greatest length of time, then the name of Dr. NOTT deserves a high place among the great men of the age."

Brief, pertinent and spicy addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. KENNEDY, of Albany, Dr. CHESTER, of Buffalo, Hon. ANDREW W. LOOMIS, of Pittsburg, Bishop POTTER, of Pennsylvania, Prof. EATON, of Madison University, Dr. HAMILTON, of Buffalo, Mr. TRACY, of Utica, Mr. JONES, of Long Island, &c.

A marble statude of Dr. NOTT, to be erected in the College grounds, was proposed by Dr. HAMILTON. At a subsequent meeting, the Doctor offered to become one of ten to contribute $100 each, toward the accomplishment of this object. A committee was appointed to take measures.

Mr. TRACY moved a vote of thanks to Hon. JOHN C. SPENCER, for his able efforts in behalf of the College. Carried.

Mr. JONES, of Long Island, moved a vote of thanks to Judge CAMPBELL and Dr. WAYLAND, for their interesting addresses, and moved that copies of these and Dr. NOTT's Address, be requested for publication.

After a little by-play, the Alumni feeling good and happy, the day came to an end. A. M.

COMMENCEMENT DAY.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

SCHENECTADY, Wednesday, July 26.

The Commencement exercises took place this morning, and passed off with great success. The graduating class numbers *forty-seven*. Forty-two young gentlemen of the Senior Class were assigned Orations for the day, but a large number of the speeches were omitted, very judiciously, for the day was hot and the church insufferably hot.

The order of exercises was as follows:

Salutatory—Greek; D. K. Bartlett, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Salutatory—Latin; J. I. Bennett, Davenport, N. Y.

Salutatory—English; J. L. Kehoo, Hagaman's Mills, N. Y.

American Antiquities; P. R. Furbeck, Schenectady, N. Y.

South America; G. W. Chapman, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

French Oration; H. Watson, Albany, N. Y.

Fixedness of Purpose; W. N. Griswold, Quincey, Ill.

Unwritten History; A. Wilson, Westfield N. Y.

Russia and the United States; C. L. Gorton, Buffalo, N. Y.

National Characteristics; R. C. Abell, Westhaven, Vermont.

The Graduate's Mission; E. H. Peterson, Nunda, N. Y.

Animosity towards England; A. A. Yates, Schenectady, N. Y.

Keep the Goal in Sight; A. L. King, Nashville, Tenn.

Modern Poetry; A. W. Street, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

The Country; J. J. Cameron, Mayfield, N. Y.

The Present; C. D. Nott, Bethlehem, N. Y.

Lofty Aspirations; O. Allen, Milton, Wis.

Industry Indispensable to Success; A. R. Cornwell, Alfred, N. Y.

Hallam and Macauley; C. F. Ingersoll, Franklin, N. Y.

German Oration; P. G. Valentine, Slaterville, N. Y.

MUSIC.

Grecian Patriotism; W. D. Murphy, Leiterasburg, Md.

Religion and Enthusiasm; D. Marvin, Jr., Troy, N. Y.

Destiny; G. H. Noyes, Nashua, N. H.

The Genius of American Institutions; O. W. Chapman, Ellington, Ct.

The Press; J. Cromlish, Pittsburg, Pa.

Jesus upon the Sea; D. Waterbury, Davenport, N. Y.

Zeal in One's Profession; J. Y. Mitchell, Philadelphia, Pa.

England; M. Beach, Troy, N. Y.

The Soul Season—A Poem; F. Phelps, Middlebury, Vt.

Incidents of College Life; I. Pendleton, Norwich, N. Y.

The degree of Bacheler of Arts was then conferred upon the following members of the Class of 1854. All their names do not appear above:

LIST OF GRADUATES.

R. C. Abell, Westhaven, Vt	H. S Losee, Northumberland.
Ormanzo Allen, Milton, Wis.	Daniel Marvin, Jr., Troy.
William J. Bain, Argyle.	Prosper Miller, Almond.
Irwin Baker, Triangle.	J. Y. Mitchell, Philadel., Pa.
D. K. Bartlett, Po'keepsie.	W. D Murphy, Lederaburg Md
John I. Bennett, Davenport.	E. Nott, Jr., Rexford Flats.
William R. Corrandon, Miss	G. H Noyes, Nashua, N. H.
B. O. Brown, Montgomery.	William A. Numan, Troy.
John H. Burtis, East Salem.	Isaac Pendleton, Norwich,
Reuben B. Burton, Peru, Vt.	Edwin H. Peterson, Nunda,
John J. Cameron, Mayfield.	C. G. Reynolds, Orange, N.J.
G W. Chapman, Ballston Spa.	Edwin W. Rice, Kingsboro',
O W. Chapman, Ellington, Ct	E. Nott, Jr., Wilmington, Del.
Amos B. Corrandell, Alfred.	S. J. Richardson, Oswego,
Albert C Eddy, Cambridge.	A. J. Southwick, Easton,
P. A Furbeck, Schenectady.	A. W. Street, Oskaloosa, Ia.
P. Furbeck, Schenectady.	P. G. Valentine, Slaterville,
Cyrus L. Gorton, Buffalo.	D. Waterbury, Davenport,
W. N. Griswold, Quincy, Ill.	D. M. Westfall, Dockt'n, N.J.
J. D Hall, Jr. Salisbury Centre	S. Williams, Royalton,
S. S Hannah, Indianapolis, Ind.	A. Wilson, Westfield,
Chas. F. Ingersoll, Franklin.	M W Woodworth, Virginia,
J. L. Kehoo, Hagaman's Mills.	S. P. York, Brookfield.
A. L. King, Nashville, Tenn.	

The degree of *Master of Arts in cause* was conferred upon the following gentlemen:

William B. Christopher,	John C. Ferguson,
Elijah M. Guffin,	Ezra Bander,
Daniel F. Aikes,	Alexander N. Wilson,
Isaac C. Stewart,	Leonard G. Calkins,
Andrew McEntyre,	William S. Hall,
Joshua Washburn,	Henry S. Lincoln,
James W. McCoy,	Campbell L. Turner,
George B. Warren, Jun.,	Eugenio A. Johnson,
J. Austin Guffin,	Samuel D. Lucs,
Charles B. Potter,	David W. Fenton,
Jerome W. Wetmore,	Charles S. Vedder,
George W. Starr,	William Currie,
Chas. E. Van Andrew,	James R Henry,
Jacob Wilson,	T. W. B Crews,
Alfred A. Wotkyns,	Angus McDonald,
James W. Crocker,	Anson H. Seely,
Rabbi J. W. Buckland,	John F. Mandis,
Alfred B. Smith,	Asa Adams,
A. Firman Carman,	Wm R Port,
Richard Osburn,	Wm. B. Adams.

The following *Honorary Degrees* were conferred:

LL.D. Prof. Arnold Guyot, Princeton, N. J.

D. D. Rev. Robt. Hett Chapman, of Talladega, Ala.

D. D Rev. Geo. Watson, of Owego, N. Y.

D. D. Rev. E. D. Hoven, of Ann Arbor, Mich.

D. D. Rev. Jas. M. Macdonald, of Princeton, N. J.

D. D. Rev. Andw. McFarland of Edinburg, Scotland.

A. M. Rev. Montgomery M. Wakeman, of Union, N. Y.

A. M. Henry Kiddle, of the Normal School.

A. M. Philip Fraser, of Jacksonville, Fla.

A. M. Rev. A. S. Lindsley, of Salem, N. Y.

A. B. Asa Baker, Johnstown, N. Y.

The degrees having been conferred, the Commencement ended, another week is at a close, like the year of the Sepiors and the lays of the Poet.

I want to say a word this afternoon, if time permit, and your space is amiable, about the private gatherings of the Alumni, some Ninevite sculptures

Meeting of the Society of the Alumni.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, July 26, 1854.

I must take time to write again a little sooner than I had proposed, to give a report of the meeting of the Society of the Alumni, held this morning in the new Alumni Hall.

Hon. LINUS CHILD, of Lowell, was chosen Chairman, and Hon. W. H. WASHINGTON, of North Carolina, Associate Secretary with Rev. Mr. DUTTON. Prayer was offered by a venerable Alumnus, Rev. Dr. MURDOCK of the class of 1797. The obituary record was read, and the Chairman made a few appropriate remarks. At a call from the Chair, Hon. ROGER S. BALDWIN gave a very proper and eloquent eulogy on the late Hon. JOHN DAVIS, Senator from Massachusetts, deceased during the past year.

Addresses were also made by Hon. LUCIUS E. DUNCAN, of New-Orleans, Rev. JOHN PIERPONT, of the class of 1804, Hon. Mr. GODDARD, of Ohio, of the class of 1814, and by Hon. Mr. ROWE, of New-York, of the same class.

The President then called upon Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, as a representative of a sister institution, (Union College.) I have a full report of his speech, and cannot refrain from giving it, knowing that a speech from such a man, on such on occasion, will not fail to interest.

Mr. SEWARD came forward, and was received with very enthusiastic applause. He said: When I came here this morning, I came with the conviction that it would be unbecoming in me, in view of the fact that I was to address an assembly in the evening, to speak on this occasion; especially as the time might be so much better spent by those who return here as Alumni, to revive together their old recollections. I still adhere to that conviction, and the very flattering reception which you have given me shall not make me depart from it.

I shall merely say what comes uppermost in my mind.

It seems to me that the influence of this Yale College, and this New-Haven, and this Connecticut, is ubiquitous. It seems to me that nobody ever does anything, but Yale College is somehow mixed up in it. It seems as if nobody ever knew anything, but his knowledge came from Yale College; as if nobody ever learned anything, but his teacher came from Yale College; as if nobody ever sat in a legislative body, but he sat next somebody from Yale College; as if nobody had ever anything to do with the public charities, but he met a graduate of Yale College; as if nobody ever engaged in a law-suit, and had a vexatious adversary to oppose, and conquer him, [pointing to DANIEL LORD, Esq.,] but that adversary came from Yale College.

Now I will tell you how it is that these thoughts have occurred to me, and why I entertain these opinions. I have been listening to these graduates, going back in recollection to the olden times, and I have been reflecting on my own past history. I have been remembering the time when I studied geography, and the author was a graduate of Yale College; the time when I entered Union College and studied Algebra—the Algebra by JEREMIAH DAY, of Yale College. By and by, I came to the conclusion that foreign travel was essential to the completion of an education, and as my guide-book for Western Europe, I used the book of travels by BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, of Yale College. By some singular caprice in the politics of our country, I was chosen a magistrate in the State where I belong; there I had something to do with the public charities. There was to be an institution for the deaf and dumb. Light was to be poured into minds which seemed to be shut out by nature from knowlege. The man that was first to be consulted was HARVEY P. PEET, a graduate of Yale College. There was a fearful pestilence threatening us, and means must be taken to drive it out and keep it out from among us. The best medical talent in the State of New-York must be employed; and we find at the head of that profession, ALEXANDER H. STEPHES, M. D., a graduate of Yale College. It became necessary to find out a man of science, to effect the construction of a great aqueduct for the commercial metropolis. He was found in the person of SAMUEL STEVENS, an Alumnus of Yale College.

By and by, I came into the Councils of the Federal Union; there I found myself among great men—wise men, and some very *true* men—some men to whom I felt myself drawn irresistibly, and I found they came from Yale College. There was my esteemed friend, Hon. ROGER S. BALDWIN, of Connecticut. There was (I need not pronounce here a eulogy on either the living or the dead,) "Honest JOHN DAVIS." I knew he came from Massachusetts, and certainly thought Yale College had nothing to do with him. But in listening to the roll of your dead Alumni for only a single year, I find his among them. Thus, everywhere, I find Yale College mixed up with everything and exerting its influence—whether for right or wrong, for good or ill, I leave for you to say.

Mr. SEWARD took his seat amid great applause.

After Mr. SEWARD concluded, Pres. WOOLSEY made a few remarks, and was followed by Rev. SELAH B. TREAT, of Boston. Rev. Dr. BOARDMAN, of Philadelphia, followed in a speech in which he took occasion to censure a want of enthusiasm which he supposed had been manifested, when the subject of the *Union* had been alluded to by previous speakers, and closed with expressing his estimation of and devotion to the Union. After he had concluded, speeches were made by Hon. Mr. WASHINGTON, Prof. THATCHER, S. B. CRITTENDEN, Esq., Mr. GWINN, and Rev. Mr. DULLES, formerly a Missionary to India. After Mr. DULLES had concluded, Rev. Dr. BACON, of New-Haven, was called up by the audience, and spoke for fifteen or twenty minutes. He indignantly repelled the insinuations of Dr. BOARDMAN in behalf of himself and the Alumni. He would not allow an insinuation against his loyalty to the Union. He had spoken at considerable length, when he was called to order by Dr. A. H. STEVENS, of New-York, but the meeting declined to decide him out of order. Hon. DANIEL LORD, of New-York, attempted to move an adjournment, but was decided out of order. Dr. BACON went on amid deafening applause, claiming a right to express his devotion to the Union as well as the brother from Philadelphia (Dr. BOARDMAN.) The scene was one of great excitement, and made a deep impression.

The meeting was closed with an ode written for these anniversaries by F. M. FINCH, Esq.

The anniversary meetings of the two literary societies were held this afternoon. Of these societies there are two. The "Linonian" is the oldest, and the "Brothers in Unity" by fifteen years its junior. At the meeting of the latter society, Rev. Dr. ROLAND, of Pennsylvania, presided, and addresses were made by Rev. JOSHUA LEAVITT, Rev. Mr. VAILL, Rev. Dr. BACON, Rev. Dr. MCLEAN, and by Hon. DAVID L. SEYMOUR, of New-York, and others whom I cannot mention.

G. B. B.

HAMILTON COLLEGE.

Commencement—Mr. Scofield's Address.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CLINTON, Tuesday, July 25, 1854.

Prominent among the literary and social festivities of the week, has been the Annual Convention of the Alpha Delta Phi, composed of delegates from sixteen Chapters, connected with as many Colleges. The public exercises were held at 4 o'clock this P. M., in the Congregational Church, which was filled. They were presided over by Hon. A. P. MILLARD, Lieutenant Governor of Indiana, who was graduated from Hamilton in 1842. Prayer was offered by Rev. W. D. LOVE, of Berlin, Conn. The orator was Hon. G. W. SCOFIELD, of Warren, Pa., who has won a high reputation in the courts and legislative councils of Pennsylvania, by his forensic ability and his wise and liberal statesmanship.

Mr. SCOFIELD took for his subject the Rights of Labor. The drift of his argument was to show that the tendency of wealth is to pass from the hands of creative labor, and concentrate in the possession of those whose occupation is simply to accumulate, and that this tendency ought to be checked by legislation. He referred briefly to the extremes of fortune everywhere observable, and claimed that laboring classes are the ones impoverished. While they make the country and create its wealth, the tide of good fortune sets strongly against them and bears their products to other homes than theirs. They were like an unwalled fountain that, issuing from the hill side in many diverging streams, waters and beautifies the valley beneath; but in its exhausting flow, leaves its own bank unfertilized, and its own sod unimproved. Labor was too steadily bound to its task to study its own interests, or guard its own earnings. Mental labor fell under the same despoiling influence. The mission of genius was to unfold the laws of

[illegible] the labor of two [illegible]. He took the heavy [illegible] humanity, and compelled the [illegible] bear them. He dammed out the [illegible] the ocean, and compelled it to [illegible] stead of, man. The same [illegible] is required of the hands. Trade was [illegible] foe of literary and manual labor; [illegible] labor suffered most. When

...DAY, JULY 29, 1854.

...Gleason is Agent for the DAILY ..., N. Y. The paper may be procured ..., or by the week or month, on applica...

The Foreign News.

The political accounts brought by the *Africa* do not materially change the aspect of the Eastern War. The English fleet ... back from Cronstadt, and the ... land force has *not* retired from ... The attitude of Austria con... ...mands much concern in Paris and ... and the part taken in the question ... King of Prussia is severely criticised ... openly siding with Russia. The ac... of England and France is more de... them over, and great enthusiasm and ... good feeling were exhibited at ... and Calais on the embarkation ... troops on board British vessels. ..., however, there is a somewhat ... feeling in the Capitals of both ... in regard to the indefinite prospect ... continuance of the War, and Trade ... Funds suffer under it. The very ... position and tantalizing Army ... of Austria, constitute not the ... of the adverse influences on this point. ... Commercial accounts are otherwise ..., and there begins to be a realiz... ... of the mischiefs which the strug... between the Great Powers is inflicting ... the movements of trade, and the enor... and extraordinary drafts which it is ... upon the money capital of Europe.

Commercial Failures in England.

The London *Gazette* was formerly received, in and out of England, as an index to the state of the manufacturers, traders, shipowners, importers, exporters, and ... of that country. The bankruptcies, of which that paper is the official and legal register, were duly recorded in its ..., and, thence copied into all the ..., indicated the state of the British trade and commerce. Prior to 1832, *all* the bankruptcies were so recorded. Under ...'s Chancellorship, a new Bankruptcy Court was established. Since that ... increased facilities have been given to ..., allowing them to wind up their ... without formally becoming bankrupts. The County Courts, also, were al... jurisdiction in insolvency cases. ... (as the Lord Chancellor confessed ... Parliament not quite three weeks ago,) ... expense of proceedings in the Bank... Court is so great that creditors de... to avail themselves of that way of ... non-paying debtors "to book," ... and wind up the estates under what is ... "inspection," and deeds of assign... Therefore, the London *Gazette* is no ... an index of the commercial well or ... doings of Great Britain.

Not one tenth of the actual failures or bankruptcies are therein recorded now. Still, a certain number do appear there;—chiefly hopeless cases, in which either a difficulty in collecting the debts on the bankrupt's books is anticipated, or a legal question may be involved, or it is thought necessary to subject the non-paying debtor to the coercive and punishing power of the Court. How that power is exercised may be surmised, from the recent fact that CHARLES JAMES MATHEWS, (husband of the ... Madame VESTRIS,) who failed, some months ago, for about £25,000, and had no assets whatever to divide among his creditors—who has conducted one of the London theatres, for years, solely on credit, ...who has lived in the most expensive and luxurious manner,—who had previously failed three or four times,—this person received from the Bankruptcy Judge the first-class certificate, (legally to be given only in cases of "unavoidable misfortune,") and was complimented by the be-wigged and be-gowned functionary on his "very honorable conduct."

The *Africa*, which arrived here yesterday, has brought us the London *Gazette* of Friday, July 14. We perceive that it contains a list of 22 bankruptcies; the average number being about six. The *Gazette* is published twice a week, and therefore about ten or twelve bankruptcies are announced in it each week. In the batch now before us, 10 are failures in London and its suburbs, and 12 have occurred in different parts of England. Their locality ranges from Yorkshire to Cornwall, from Norfolk to Shropshire. They are most numerous in the centre of the manufacturing districts; only a few are in agricultural places. If the *actual* number of failures could be ascertained, (including those cases which will pass as simple insolvencies and be wound up privately,) they would be ten times greater than the number gazetted. Throwing the insolvencies wholly aside, as ... usually representing only comparatively small amounts, (though Mr. I. P. SOMERS, of Mr. P., for Sligo, lately got "white-washed," as an insolvent for £8,000,) and counting the arrangement cases as at least equal to the number put into the *Gazette*, we have over 40 English bankruptcies, generally for large amounts, in one-half of the week ending July 14, 1854. This, be it remembered, is exclusive of the failures in Scotland and Ireland.

It is difficult to decide on the average amount of insolvency and debt represented by each gazetted bankruptcy in England. In some cases the amount of liabilities is as low as £3,000—few cases are put into the Bankruptcy Court, where the assets are not ..., or sufficient to pay the heavy court-charges, fees and allowances, with the law...yers' bills. These united expenses usually ... exceeded two-thirds of the money remaining ... from the wreck of the bankrupt's property, ... small cases. In English bankruptcy, a ... dividend of 50 per cent. is a rare event; ... rarely more than 10 per cent. on the ... Court charges and lawyers' bills ... very capacious swallow.

Perhaps, on the average, £5,000 may be estimated as the amount of each of the twenty-two failures under notice. Let us call them twenty, and we have, for this one half week, £100,000 of insolvency so ruinously hopeless that, after a probable delay of 12 to 18 months, the entire dividend will not be much as £15,000. This delay, by the way, is one cause why creditors prefer "finding up" debtors' estates in a private manner, to any nothing of the difference of cost.

But, out of the twenty-two cases, we happen to know that two alone, those of ..., Dawgson & Gosnell, of London, ...—and the other for £900,000. This makes a half-week's English gazetted bankruptcy amount to £780,000. The last cases are to be excepted, we admit, as of unusually large amounts. But, viewing the whole matter carefully, and estimating the *public* bankruptcies at only thirty a week, with as many private cases, (which are generally of double amount,) there will be a failure of £150,000 from the first, and of £300,000 from the second of these data, making £450,000 a week of actual failure. We believe, could the truth be ascertained, that the amount would be nearly double our estimate, because failures for immense sums frequently occur.

The falling off of the Quarter's Revenue of England, recently published, is about £800,000, and the deficiency on the year's Revenue was £500,000. Let it be remembered, too, that the War-expenses already incurred amount to TEN MILLIONS Sterling, and that England is on the commencement of a great war, without the means of sending 60,000 men, at the utmost, as her quota of fighters. France can readily spare 300,000 soldiers. Austria and Prussia can bring the same number, at least, into the field. England *cannot* obtain men by conscription, nor (it appears) by enlistment, and must pay, as in the war of 1803–'15, so much money per head for every man less than her contingent, which she fails to supply. More taxes, great expenditure, natural discontent, decreased manufactures, (by loss of markets during the war,) and, the result of all, a vast increase in bankruptcies and insolvencies. These are what are on the political horizon, as the Future of England. Let there be even a five years' war, and, as regards her financial and commercial condition, England will probably be as much "a sick man" as Turkey was pronounced to be by NICHOLAS.

It is curious that, with the revenue sensibly declining, and commercial distress greatly augmenting in England, the returns of the Board of Trade continue to show a greatly increased amount of imports and exports. Were this true, in a country where the customs dues form such an important source of national income, the revenues of England *must* be in a more wholesome condition than they are. The anomaly tempts us almost to believe (and the charge has been openly made in Parliament) that the Board of Trade returns are "doctored" by the British Executive, just as the Eastern Counties Railway accounts were "doctored" by honest HUDSON, the Railway King.

England and Russia in the Presence of the Revolution.

Any one who examines the arrangements of the Vienna Congress of 1815, which formed the basis of the present European system, with respect to the present complications, will be struck with two main facts of comprehensive bearing and importance. While, by the resolutions adopted at that convention of the Great Powers, all the other States of Europe are hemmed in and restricted in their action, both at home and abroad, England and Russia appear to be in no wise hampered or embarrassed on any side, whether of their own inward growth or national extension. Not only may they pursue their internal development at home, according to their necessities, without infringing upon the rights of the rest; but they are at liberty to extend their influence and power abroad, over a much wider range than has been allotted to any other State represented in the Congress. Even France, Prussia and Austria are crowded out of their former position, and no longer have the privilege of free initiative action, that is reserved exclusively to England and Russia. The latter was, indeed, held in check for a time, by the erection of a half-independent Poland, under the Czar's sovereign protectorate; but after that ruler had destroyed the Constitution and freedom of his protege, no barrier remained to the actual and effective existence of Russia, as an unlimited and uncontrolled preponderating State. Since then there have been but two perfectly self-dependent States in the great European family of Kingdoms, viz.: England and Russia.

However the enlightened politician may regret the above fact, he cannot deny that it has influenced all the occurrences of the past ten years. Its chief effect has been to place all European nations in a revolutionary attitude towards each other, and towards their respective Governments, and this in such wise that even had the peoples made no attempt at Revolution, the Governments themselves would have been obliged to act on their own account against the stipulations of 1815.

A clear illustration of what we now assert is offered in the case of France, who, after the complete suppression of the Revolutionary party at home, finds herself forced to accept the alliance of Great Britain—her immemorial foe—and to place not merely her own existence, but the whole international structure of Europe, in jeopardy, by declaring war against the Czar. Italy and Germany would have been obliged to do the same, had they reconstituted themselves as reactionary States in 1848, with the assistance of England, and in the sense of the Vienna Congress. Notwithstanding the most loyal intentions, they would have been obliged, for the salvation of their own national honor, to act in a revolutionary spirit.

FREDERICK WILLIAM IV., of Prussia, was perfectly well aware of this when he, with a show of resignation, bowed his refusal to the deputation of the Frankfort Parliament, who came to offer him the Imperial Crown of Germany, and rewarded the Parliamentary selection with rude, insulting language.

Yet, after all, the source of this state of things is not in the treaties of Vienna only, but lies far more in the policy followed by England and Russia, and the nature of their national importance. Although destined to be the settled opponent of Absolutism, England has never been fully conscious of her high mission. Whatever English Ministerial Orators may have eloquently said on the floors of Parliament concerning Freedom, they have never been able in the field of action to disentangle themselves from the meshes of that wretched policy which has governed the Cabinets of Europe since the peace of Westphalia. The history of their political action has been a ... those suggested by the existing crisis ... while their whole apparent care has been to profit as much as possible by the betrayal and reduction of other nations—the true mercantile competition policy! They have invariably opposed the struggles for liberty of all nations whose independence did not offer them special advantages, or who had not yet arrived at a knowledge of their chosen governmental system, which is based upon the principles of pure egotism. Hence it was natural enough that England had forfeited the respect of both the rulers and the governed, and that she was forced to accept the part she has taken in the Eastern question, in order to recover her lost ground.

It has been quite otherwise with Russia. No one who retraces the policy of Russia, from the days of PETER the Great down to the present time, can fail to recognize the true statesmanlike perception it displays.

Not only has the Russian Cabinet, from the first, been conscious of its position in the eyes of Europe, but it has never ceased to develop that position, in regular conformity with the actual past and the anticipated future. Her tendency towards a Sclavic, universal monarchy, is, indeed, more threatening to the nations than to the mercantile supremacy of England, but precisely this absence of half-way measures renders it the more powerful in the arena of the old policy. Moreover, Russia has very skillfully, and in the pleasantest conceivable way, managed to hide the danger with which she menaces the other Cabinets of Europe, so that all the Continental Governments are actually bound up with her, and the people are more and more persuaded of her preponderance.

Thus has the Continental system of the Pentarchy merged in the exactly opposite consolidation of a Duarchy, to which every conflict arising between the National members, is made subservient. Under such circumstances no minor Continental State can pursue any line of policy not marked out by either England or Russia. The Austro-Prussian alliance must, if it would continue to subsist, go over to England, as surely as France, once freed from her present compact with the latter, must go over to the side of Russia. One power alone remains free from this common fatality, viz.: the Revolution, which is directed against the domination of both Russia and England. KOSSUTH has, indeed, in one of his late speeches, hinted at the aid of Russia, but we, nevertheless, cannot think that he seriously entertains such an idea, or intended the expression of it for anything more than a threat against Austria. Apart from the self-evident fact that such help would be neither honorable nor of much avail, it could only serve to lead the Revolution into side paths divergent from its true career. KOSSUTH cannot forget that the Sclaves who would fight under his banner by Russia direction, would also, after victory, claim their share in the advantages acquired, and sustain this claim under the protection of Russia, who has already interfered with the destinies of Hungary!

The call of Russia to the Sclaves would be a call to Italy and even Germany, but with the narrowed and exclusive cry of "nationality." Instead, then, of a general combined rising, we should behold a national consolidation of existing divisions, and the glorious struggle of the peoples for liberty would give place to a war of races and the partition of Europe between Russia and France. England would be stricken out of the European system, and the Revolutionary cause be lost for an indefinite lapse of time!

Fortunately, we need not fear so disastrous an alliance. Russia will not have this part to play; she and the Western Allies are fast placing themselves in the hands of the Revolution, which will be greater than all, and will require the assistance of none!

The Greytown Tragedy.

Our cannon, it seems, are not what Naval men call "quakers." They are of real metal, shotted with real balls and loaded with unmistakable powder. The inhabitants of Greytown have had demonstration of the fact.

When Gulliver made war upon the enemies of the Lilliputians, he put on a pair of spectacles for the protection of his eyes, and wading out into the Ocean, drew the hostile fleets after him in triumph. New Captain HOLLINS did not need even the pair of spectacles, for the poor peaceful inhabitants of Greytown had not even a flight of arrows in their armory to launch against the barbarians; and if the gallant Captain had so chosen, he might almost have fastened a good chain cable to the town, and with the aid of spread sails and a good breeze, have towed the whole concern after him. By this means he might have added profit to glory, as we have no doubt that BARNUM would pay a fair sum for the captured town to place in his Museum. All that surprises us is that Minister BORLAND did not accomplish before and single-handed, what Captain HOLLINS achieved with the aid of sailors and marines, and with Government orders doubtless. That truculent Minister, with his rifle and his Arkansas idiom, would surely have sufficed to have intimidated the peaceful people of Greytown. It would only have been requisite for the Minister to stride with his armory down the only street, in order to scare the little flock of inhabitants away forever. This speculation suggests to us the mysterious one, how it was that Mr. BORLAND was ever detained in custody at Greytown. Mr. SQUIERS, in his *Nicaragua*, describes the place as possessing only one policeman. How was it then possible for so insignificant a municipal body to detain so warlike a personage as Mr. BORLAND? Was the Minister a willing victim, or did circumstances of a convivial nature intervene, and thus preclude the possibility of a departure?

We trust that Mr. BORLAND's honor is vindicated. Others, however, are not quite satisfied. A meeting of American citizens, whose property was destroyed in this ill-advised proceeding, was held last evening at the Irving House, to take the matter into consideration. The proceedings were not of a public nature. We learn, however, that a petition to Congress was adopted, and a Committee appointed to seek redress for the sufferers.

☞ Persons in Newark, N. J., wishing to advertise in the DAILY or WEEKLY TIMES, can do so by calling on S. DANIELS, No. 176 Market-street.

...We prefer full credit to the gift by which ourselves as others see us. If from our ... lend us their eyes, we should accept the loan with thanksgiving; nor because they reveal us in displeasing attitudes, proceed to do by their eyes what CHARLES LAMB lent his assistance to a dissatisfied audience to do by his own plays. Mr. WILLIAM CHAMBERS, of the Edinburg *Journal*, is certainly a candid man. He came over and looked at us, and we were told at the time that he approved of us as Mr. DICKENS did of Niagara. Since returning to Scotland, the excellent publisher is printing his observations in his journal, and while they generally are very flattering, his way of seeing some things about our City it will do us good to make a note of.

He puts down our cabmen as standing "at the lowest point in the scale of a class admitted to be troublesome in every community." From which cabmen will be pleased to gather a hint that we shall not pay their extortionate demands any longer, nor allow them to stick their long whips with cards twisted in them through the bars of closed gates in our faces. Cabmen, beware; your extortions are "made a note of."

Our ferry boats he thinks are doubtless the finest in the world. Then let us grumble less at their unavoidable detentions. Gentlemen will remember too, we trust, that it is polite to let ladies find seats in the ladies' cabins, even if they themselves enjoy their sitting.

The scattered villas along the Staten Island shore are said to be "more like what one sees in England or on the banks of the Clyde, than anything else in America." We trust Staten Island will not put on airs or drop their H's in consequence of this flattering opinion.

He found us as slow eaters as Englishmen, and was disposed to believe that our reputation for speed in handling the knife and fork had been beyond our deserts. That should encourage us. Such vindications from so old a reproach we did not expect to live to hear. We have thought ourselves, before now, when so unfortunate as to be obliged to wait for the second table on board of a North River steamboat, that our folks could not any longer be charged with the habit of hurried eating.

Yet about business, he says "American minutes would seem to be almost worth English days." A conclusion to which a stranger would naturally arrive on observing how all-important an article of every one's pocket-furniture is a watch. Ladies who do not confess to any business whatever,—children who scarcely can have attained to ripe judgment, carry watches that indicate the exact apparent minute of time, as if they were responsible to the State for the improvement of every fraction of it.

He is sweet upon us for our careful letting of every other one alone at our hotels, and commends us for attending to our own business. Let us so demean ourselves as to merit such approval. He who minds his own business in this age is a model man. In that most excellent tale called *Crystalline*, the author makes the "Golden Knight" to sit down at the table of an old baron "who scrupulously minded his own business." "Would," says the clever author—and we join in his petition—"that such as he might live a hundred years, and their posterity be as numerous as the stars of heaven. But unfortunately their duration is not remarkable, and their lineage comes to an end. They soon nestle in Abraham's bosom, and leave the world to busy meddlers; whose generation fails not."

Our candid visitor wonders that so economical a people should go so much to the barber. "All English gentlemen in the present day shave their own beard, for which purpose they take portable dressing-cases along with them on their journeys." Poor people will rejoice to know that in their autotonsorial habits they have genteel company. And those who are keeping up appearances under severe stress of circumstances, may gather here a hint how to save their sixpences without losing standing. In all these matters, if it is wise to learn wisdom from an enemy, certainly it is prudent and proper to improve upon the suggestions of our good-natured friends.

Mr. Seward's Address.

We publish it in full, to-day, the address delivered by Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, before the Phi Beta Kappa of Yale College, on the 26th instant. It is another of those chaste, classical, and suggestive productions for which we have learned to look whenever the distinguished Senator is announced for any effort, from a dinner-table speech to a Constitutional argument. Starting with an announcement of the blundering colonial policy of Great Britain, which forced the States to independence, he traces the growth of the new nation, and its gradually developed policy, for which the necessities of nature alone were responsible, until it has come to be, not an Atlantic but a Continental Power, with more than 20,000 miles of inland coasts, washed by natural and artificial channels, and an aggregated length of 16,000 miles of railroad. He compares our growth with that of European States, indicating where ours lacks the destructive element that nestles under the apparent success of theirs. He skillfully draws the moral from an unmatched physical progress, and discusses its influence upon our intellectual and moral advancement. Remembering as we do, the flutter of alarm that attended the announcement, a year since, that Mr. SEWARD was to address the Phi Beta Kappa at Yale, we venture, advisedly, to commend its careful perusal to all our readers. There is nothing so inflammatory in it, that the tindery chivalry of South Carolina need catch fire from its free circulation. Call it anybody's but Mr. SEWARD's, and it might be read in Charleston even, without exciting a suspicion of any mischief.

☞ The Senate yesterday, after increasing the salaries of our Ministers to England and France to $15,000 per annum, and abolishing the usual outfit, passed the other appropriations, and making some other less important amendments, passed the Civil and Diplomatic bill.

In the House, the bill regulating the pay and increasing the efficiency of the Army was further debated, but no final action was taken.

...town, noted pugilists recently figured, ...tleman to-day. The direct... ...tending the affair was marked by ... of unusual atrocity. It is strange that the Police, who are said to have been cognizant of the preliminary indications, should have permitted this demonstration to transpire, as it did, in broad day, and in the very heart of the City.

☞ A Small-Pox Hospital is to go up at Flatbush, per order of the Board of Supervisors of Kings County. This resolution is very praiseworthy. It is a movement in that direction which, in common with the great public, we have urged upon the attention of the New-York officials. But we are anticipated by a very small and modest neighbor.

☞ The Washington *Union* remains silent in regard to the instructions under which Capt. HOLLINS, of the *Cyane*, made his demands upon Greytown, so that it still remains an open question, as to where the burden of responsibility for the wanton destruction of the town is to rest.

Musical.

ITALIAN OPERA.—"Louisa Miller" will be repeated to-night, and should be witnessed. No opera improves more rapidly in estimation. The performance of Wednesday was a perfect triumph. Now that the evenings are moderately cool, there can be no better place for spending them than at Castle Garden.

The Late Lysander Thompson.

The appeal we made yesterday on behalf of the widow and family of the late Mr. THOMPSON, has been the means of placing several sums at the disposal of Mrs. T. An impression exists in some minds, we are sorry to hear, that Mr. T. was possessed of property. It is entirely erroneous, and could have been produced only by the jocular vein Mr. THOMPSON was in the habit of adopting when speaking of his worldly affairs. Those admirers of histrionic genius who have seen and appreciated Mr. THOMPSON, need be under no uncertainty on this head. Mrs. THOMPSON and her children are in want of *immediate* assistance. A benefit will be gotten up for her in the course of three or four weeks, which may or not be successful. In the meantime we commend the case, as one—from its peculiar character—deserving of sympathy.

We have to acknowledge the under-mentioned sums, which have been handed to Mrs. THOMPSON:

Cockney	$1 00	Peter Townsend, Esq.,	
Stranger	5 00	Bowling-green	5 00
A tribute to the memory of one of the best actors we have had.	5 00	Jno Dyott	5 00
		Wm. Henshaw	5 00

Murder in Kentucky.

A private letter from Mr. HARRIS, Gransbury, Greene Co., Ky., and dated July 22, says:

"There was quite a tragic scene at our mill on Monday evening about dark. I will briefly relate the affair. Monday was County Court day with us, and two fellows, one by the name of CLARK and the other by the name of READ, got drunk and went out to the mill for the purpose, it is supposed, of killing GEORGE PEMBERTON, the miller. CLARK professes innocence, but READ struck PEMBERTON, whereupon PEMBERTON threw him down and 'beat him good.' Mr. DAVID HARRIS (brother of the writer) ran up and pulled P. off and tried to take READ's pistol away from him. READ drew his pistol to fire on HARRIS, but as HARRIS was turning to get his pistol, READ shot PEMBERTON. He put five or six balls in his breast, just under the arm. The wound is four inches long. The fellow escaped, but has since been arrested. PEMBERTON, strange to say, is yet alive, but will surely die before to-morrow. He was a good, hard-working man, and much liked by all."

Politics in Illinois—Failure of the Mails.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Wednesday, July 19, 1854.

In your weekly of July 1, (the last we have received,) you have an article taken from the Charleston *Mercury*, headed "Settlement of Kansas," on which you offer your readers a few thoughts in reference to the prospects of Freedom and Slavery under the recent act of Congress. The object of this note is to call your attention to your statement that "the freemen who go to Kansas will carry with them their industry, their labor, their tools, their money and their votes" This last article named it is quite doubtful whether *free* men can carry there under the Douglas bill.

Who, according to the bill by which the Territory is organized, is to vote at the *first* election to be held there? The *white settlers who were in the Territory at the date of the passage of the bill.*

Who can be *voted for* at the *first election?* The white freemen who were there as aforesaid.

Who are to prescribe the *qualifications of voters* in that Territory? The men who are elected at that first election; and then the men who vote are to make *oath* to sustain the bill by which the Territory is organized.

Now, that *some freemen* will carry their *votes* there is quite probable; but others—if they carry their swords—use them. Yours, A FREEMAN.

P. S.—We have had *no Eastern mails* for more than two weeks. The Postmaster yesterday said *that* 150 *bags of papers were now due at this office*, and he knew nothing about the cause of delay except the general one of changing contracts on the first of July.

Bone Boiling Establishments.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: In 1849, when the cholera first broke out in the vicinity of the Bone Burning Establishments, it rapidly spread, and it was supposed these establishments greatly contributed to spread the disease. The same opinion still prevails. Yet several of these bone burning factories are permitted to exist in the midst of a dense population. Great excitement exists at present in the Third and Fifth Wards. The atmosphere in these Wards is so offensive that the people have to close their windows. What is to be done? READER.

Scandal about Dickens.

The following precious piece of scandal is from the correspondent of the *National Democrat*:

LONDON, Tuesday, July 11, 1854.

Your old friend DICKENS, whom you received with such princely honor, and who assuredly repaid you with more than princely ingratitude, has again "gone to the Continent;" in other words, has been obliged to give the constable "leg-bail," in order to escape the penalty of his debts. It is really equally painful and disgraceful to find a comparative up-start indulging in such extravagance as this. I remember DICKENS when he was in receipt of only $25 a week, as a reporter of the *Morning Chronicle*. All at once he started into the possession of something like $50,000 a year. During several years his income even equalled $100,000, and he might have amassed nearly a million in all. But so completely did he realize the old story, of "beggar on horseback," that he was obliged to fly to escape imprisonment for a paltry wine bill. He has also recently committed the incredible meanness of *selling* one of his children to Miss BURDETT COUTTS, an antiquated wealthy lady, to whom he made an appeal for money. Miss COUTTS refused to comply a second time, with his request, but she offered to "bring up" one of his daughters; and this fellow, who so loudly arraigned the Americans for "man-selling," actually parted with one of his children, in a manner which any mechanic earning thirty shillings a week, would have spurned at! From a passage in *Cockburn's Life of Jeffrey*, to whom he seems to have made some such begging appeal, it was previously suspected that DICKENS was involved in difficulties, and not very "nice" as to the means by which he attempted to extricate himself. JEFFREY, as you will perceive by reference to the book, advised him to retrench; but, so far from following this advice, he has had recourse to the degrading expedients I have above alluded to, and most assuredly he has brought lasting disgrace on English literature.

The decrease of travel, says the *Savannah Republican*, is not confined to the North—to Saratoga and Newport; in Georgia and other Southern States there are fewer visitors at the Springs and other places of fashionable resort than for many years past. The Southern people, as a general thing, have remained at home this season.

...Foreman, Esq., of Otsego County, about ... miles ... day night last. ... field, and ... some supper. ... behind him with a heavy ... him again, breaking ... not possibly survive. ... man deed, the monster took ... brought back the same night. ... ter are now in custody at Oneida ... his senses perfectly the next day, ... position in the matter. As near as we can ... causes for this inhuman act are somewhat ...

It seems that this woman and her ... determined on eloping with a man by the ... COLLINS, who last Summer lived in that ... hood. He is supposed to be in California, ... they had become impatient in waiting for him, ... had written a letter to him, stating that they were ready to go wherever and whenever he might direct. This letter was discovered by LAMB this Spring, and consequently was not forwarded. ... COLLINS, we learn, last Summer seduced ... wife in that vicinity, and a divorce had ... tained, and a very reasonable presumption ... that he had seduced both this murderess ... daughter. LAMB was an industrious and ... izen, and had a good claim, which he had ... considerably with his own hands. The ... revolting to our feelings, and we will drop it.

DEATH OF REV. CHARLES FOX.—Rev. CHARLES FOX died at Hamtramck, yesterday morning, at 4 o'clock, after a brief illness. Mr. FOX was by birth an Englishman, and was educated for the Episcopal Church. Some years ago he was assistant rector of St. Paul's Church in this city, from which post he removed to Grass Isle, where he resided until last Spring, when his dwelling was destroyed by fire, he removed to Hamtramck. During the last year or two he was one of the editors of the *Farmers' Companion*, an agricultural magazine of sterling reputation, and was also connected with the Michigan University. Not long since a work was published of which Mr. FOX was the author, which we are told is one of the most valuable text books of agriculture extant. Mr. FOX was a man of strong natural ability, and an accomplished scholar. He was also highly esteemed as a sincere and earnest Christian, and a good ... *Detroit Inquirer*, July 25.

DEATH OF FOUR SISTERS OF MERCY.—It is with feelings of the deepest sorrow that we have to record the sudden demise of Mother AGATHA, (MARGARET O'BRIEN,) and of her two sisters in religion, Sisters MARY BERNARD HOGAN and LOUISA CONNORS, of whom the two former died at the Mercy Convent, in this city, on Saturday, the 8th inst., and the latter on the morning of the 9th. A fourth has since been added to the unfortunate list, by the decease of Sister MARY VERONICA HICKY, at the Mercy Hospital, on the morning of the 11th. The death of Mother AGATHA leaves now but one (Mother VINCENT) of the original band of six Sisters who founded the Order in this diocese, five of them having been already gathered to the bosom of their Father who is in Heaven. [*Chicago Western Tablet.*

ANOTHER CLERGYMAN IN BAD REPUTE.—The Pottsville (Pa.,) papers inform us that the pastor in charge of the First Methodist Church of that city has been charged with drunkenness and indecently exposing his person to two young girls; and that he was compelled to leave the city in order to escape a summary punishment. He has left behind him an interesting wife and four children. Through the liberality of kind friends they have been provided with means to return to the family of the deserted wife in England. No name is given.

A census of the town of Taunton, just taken, shows that the total population is now 12,961, an increase of 2,510 since 1850. Of the whole number, 2,815 are between the ages of five and fifteen years.

Mr. Wm. Burnham, a young man, while bathing in the Merrimac River, near the railroad bridge at Haverhill, Friday afternoon, was drowned. His body was recovered at 5 o'clock.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, July 29.

HARD TIMES—A new novel by CHAS. DICKENS, Chapters 25 and 26.
Correspondence from Turkey.
Letters from Italy and from Havana.
Correspondence from Washington.
Highly interesting from the seat of war.
Latest News from all parts of the World.
Important Intelligence from Europe.
Editorial Comments.
The Great Fire in Chicago.
McMASTER, of the *Freeman's Journal*, on the Death of THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.
Difficulty between TOM HYER and HOSKINSON.
Terrible Tragedy at Texas.
EDITORIALS—Pressure of the Times, the Remedy—A Cause of Quarrel with Russia—Kilkenny Cats—Lawyers—Hints for College Commencements—The Rejected Smithsonian Library—Providence Water Works—The Joint Stock Convention—From the Seat of War—Greytown Destroyed by an American Man of War—Brow-beon on the Know-Nothings—Bad Manners in Congress—Clear in his high Office—Our Standard Greytown—Russian Diplomacy, &c.
HOME NEWS—A careful summary of all important events in the United States, reports of City meetings and reliable Congressional reports.
COMMERCIAL—A carefully prepared statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statements of the Banks of the City of New-York.
THE WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturday, at the low price of Two DOLLARS per annum, to subscribers. Two copies for $3; Five copies for $5 will be sent to one address. Single copies may be had at the counters in wrappers ready for mailing, at 64 cents each.
☞ The postage on this paper to any part of the United States is 26 cents per annum, and within the State of New-York is 13 cents. Published by RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. 130 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ANOTHER FIRE IN NEW-ORLEANS.—At the fire on the night of the 1st inst. at No. 70 Camp-st., every article in our office was entirely destroyed, amongst our Iron chest, (one of RICH'S make) and its contents. After the fire the lock yielded readily to the key, and we found all our books preserved. Not a particle of writing paper and our valuable papers in a perfect state of preservation.
(Signed) FOWLER & CO.
NEW-ORLEANS, July 11, 1854.
A large assortment of RICH'S SALAMANDER SAFES on hand at the Depot, Nos. 144 and 146 Water-st.
STEARNS & MARVIN, (Successors to RICH & CO.)
The only makers of SALAMANDER SAFES, that possess Peck's and Wilder's Patents; and sole proprietors of JONES' WORLD'S FAIR LOCK, that resisted all attempts to open it in the presence of the assembled nations of the world, at the Great Exhibition in London, in 1851.

PIANOS.—HALLETT & CUMSTON'S PIANOS.—These instruments have long been before the public, and have become justly celebrated for their superior qualities. T. Gilbert & Co's Premium Pianos, with or without the Æolean, commended by the Press throughout the musical world; Horace Waters' Pianos, for power, purity and sweetness of tone and elasticity of touch, they challenge comparison with those of all other makers; Gilbert's Celebrated Piano Jacob Chickering's Pianos. All of these instruments can be found only at the great music establishment of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway. Send at once for a catalogue.

SEWING MACHINES.—WE HAVE FULLY settled a Lawsuit against us for infringement and thereby increase of E. S. Howe, Jr., to one, effectual under Howe's patent. Hereafter there can be no question about the right to sell our machines. We have commenced prosecuting the infringers of our patents, of which we have four, and will continue to do so. All other machines sold by us will be manufactured under one of our patents. If any buy these infringing machines they will be compelled to pay us for them. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

WELL-MADE, FASHIONABLE READY-MADE Clothing is scarce in New-York. It has always been so. But it can be found at one place, viz: at the ... establishment of ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 466 Broadway. All sizes for men and boys. Also, furnishing goods of the best description, trunks, valises, carpet bags, umbrellas, &c. No deviation from marked prices.

LADIES FOR NEWPORT, SARATOGA, AND OTHER watering places, call at MILLER'S in Canal-st., before going and get a supply of gaiter boots, Oxford ties, also slippers, ties to let-slippers, and India Rubbers, with boys' misses' and children's boots and shoes of all kinds and prices, at J. B. MILLER'S, No. 124 Canal-st.

POPULAR TRADE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE selling their Spring Silks, Barages, Lawns, Tissues, Printed Ginghams, Shawls, Ribbons, and Lace Curtains, at greatly reduced prices from their real value in order to make room for their New Fall Goods, which they will open after the 1st of August. LEADBEATER & LEE,
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

MOURNING GOODS — MOURNING GOODS.—LEADBEATER & LEE, No. 347 Broadway, have now in store a large assortment of Bombazines Alsaccas, Crapes Cloths, Barages, Grenadines, Tissues, Lawns Silks, Cotton Crapes, Prints Ginghams, &c., which they are selling much lower than the cost of importation.

NEW MUSIC—"AMY ROSA LEE;" Song and Chorus, by H. DUMBLETON, Director of Dumbleton's Minstrels, and sung by them with great success. Price 25 cents. Music sent by mail postage free. General musical catalogue forwarded to any address, free of charge.
HORACE WATERS Publisher, No. 333 Broadway.

THE BEST AND PUREST ALCOHOLIC SPIRIT to be used in case of Cholera is WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS PAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS, put up in quart and pint bottles. For sale by all the druggists in the City. This article should be in the hands of every family during the City.

FEVER AND AGUE.—DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN Stomach Bitters, for the cure of Fever and Ague, Chronic Fevers, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervousness, and all cases of impure blood, for sale by all druggists, and at the manufactory of DR. TOBIAS, No. 5 Cliff-st., and 80 Fulton-st.

THE ... TRAVELLERS GUIDE ... PUBLISHED ... PERIODICAL ... PUBLISHED ... HORACE ...

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Cholera.

FRANKLIN-STREET HOSPITAL.

	Received.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.
Tuesday, July 25	[illegible]	144	106	[illegible]
Wednesday, July 26	14	8	4	27
Thursday, July 27	7	2	10	21
Total	309	155	118	45

MOTT-STREET HOSPITAL.

	Received.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.
Wednesday, July 26	1	—	—	—
Thursday, July 27	4	1	0	5
Total	5	1	0	5

The return of yesterday from the Franklin-street Hospital exhibits a decrease of *one half* in the number of cases since Wednesday, and a decrease of five deaths. Six less also remaining in Hospital at the closing of the return.

It will be seen that few cases are treated at Mott-street.

In Brooklyn, yesterday, there were fourteen new cases of Cholera, and four deaths. During the week ending Wednesday last, there were ten deaths by Cholera in the Flatbush Hospital.

In Williamsburg, six cases of Cholera were reported to the Board of Health yesterday, and one death.

The change in the weather appears to operate beneficially upon the public health. We are not all dead yet.

Funeral of the Mexican Volunteer, Martin Feeney.

A Meeting of the New-York Volunteers was held last evening at their head-quarters, Mercer House, for the purpose of making arrangements for the burial of their deceased comrade, MARTIN FEENEY, late of Company G., who expired last Wednesday in Thirty-ninth-street, near Tenth avenue, from general debility, and particularly phthisis pulmonales.

MARTIN FEENEY had the misfortune to lose a leg at the disastrous affair of Cherubusco, which prevented him entirely from earning a proper subsistence, placing him for a long time under the care of the Relief Committee of the Volunteers; until for the last 11 or 12 months they lost all traces of him, or his whereabouts, and concluded that he had either left the City, or was dead, until yesterday morning, when they were notified of the fact by a gentleman in the Coroner's Office.

Among the volunteer officers, we noticed Lieut.-Col. DYKEMAN, Brevet-Major GEO. HALL, and others. Col. DYKEMAN was unanimously appointed Chairman, and Lieut. WM. PEEL, Secretary.

The tender, by Capt. J. BESSON, of his company, the Tompkins Blues, for escort duty, was gratefully accepted, and a Committee appointed to notify him of that fact.

On motion, it was determined that the funeral take place from the Mercer House, on Sunday next, at 1 o'clock P. M., and proceed from thence, guarded by the Volunteers, in their uniform, to Green-wood Cemetery.

We understand that a liberal and wealthy gentleman of this City has repeatedly offered to Gen. BURNETT a plot of ground at the Cypress Hills Cemetery, for the burial of deceased Volunteers, but that as yet it has not been accepted. Such an offer we should suppose well worthy of his attention.

The Greytown Outrage—Meeting at the Irving House.

An informal meeting of American citizens—property owners and residents in Greytown—was held at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Irving House. The subject of the Bombardment of Greytown and the losses sustained thereby by American citizens, formed the subject of conversation.

A form of a petition to Congress praying for indemnification for losses was adopted and signed by the ten gentlemen present.

A business Committee consisting of Messrs. ALBERT HORN, C. DURAND and WM. B. GERRING, was appointed by the meeting.

None but American citizens were permitted to participate in the meeting

Kansas-Nebraska Emigration Society.

A meeting of persons in favor of forming an association for the purpose of settlement in Kansas and Nebraska Territories, was held last evening at Military Hall, No. 66 East Broadway. There was but a slim attendance.

ROBERT PAUL, Esq., was chosen Chairman. Some remarks were made by the Chairman and others touching strongly upon inducements to emigrate Westward. A Committee of five was appointed to draft a Constitution and By-Laws, to be presented at next meeting. It was also moved that the same Committee consult the Emigrant Aid Society with a view to enlist their sympathies and if possible secure material aid in furtherance of the objects of the Association.

The meeting adjourned to meet at the same place next week.

New-York State Teachers' Association.

The ninth annual meeting of the New-York State Teachers' Association will be held in Oswego, on the 1st, 2d, and 3d days of August, 1854. Addresses are expected from Hon. V. M. RICE, Superintendent of Public Instruction, who is also President of the Association; HORACE GREELEY, of New-York; Rev. G. W. HOSMER and W. D. HUNTLEY, of Buffalo; D. H. CRUTTENDEN, of New-York; JAMES JOHNONOT, of Syracuse; J. W. TAYLOR, of Albany, and others.

Every Teacher in the State who feels any interest in the welfare of his profession, and all friends of Education in this and adjacent States, are earnestly invited to be present. The exercises will commence on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

THE PEARL-STREET FIRE—INSURANCES.—Annexed is the list of Insurances on the property destroyed in Pearl-street: The building No. 254, is insured in the United States office for $5.000. The stock of Messrs. HANFORD was insured for $12,500, in the Equitable, the Franklin, the Niagara, and the North American, of Philadelphia. The stock of Messrs. COLLINS & BROTHER, was insured as follows:

Broadway	$2,500	Atlantic	$5,000
City	5,000	Columbia	5,000
Excelsior	5,000	Rutgers	5,000
Empire City	5,000		

The stock of Messrs. STUDWELL & Co., was also insured as follows:

Home	$10,000	Hanover	$5,000
Continental	10,000	Lorillard	5,000
Pacific	5,000	Park	5,000
Hamilton	5,000	Irving	5,000

TEMPERANCE TRACTS.—Last Sabbath evening Dr. MARSH of the American Temperance Union, presented the cause of Temperance in Lafayette-street Presbyterian Church to the citizens of Buffalo, and the next morning a subscription was opened and sufficient obtained to circulate 40,000 of the Maine Law Tracts of the Union in that city. A good movement.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT IN THE NINTH WARD.—Yesterday evening, a gentleman named Smith Ackerman, residing in Greenwich-street, met with a painful accident, which will probably result in the loss of his life. He was at a porter-house, corner of Amos and Washington-streets, where he met a friend, and commenced skylarking, by sparring *à la* Hyer. This occurred on a very high stoop, and on receiving an unlucky blow, he fell over backwards on the ground, and terribly fractured his skull. The physician pronounced him beyond all hope of recovery.

ARRESTED FOR PASSING ALTERED MONEY.—James M. Mahern was arrested, last evening, for having passed an altered bill on the People's Bank of Paterson, N. J. On his person were found $5 in good money and $16 in spurious money.

[Advertisement.]

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—CHANGE OF HOURS.—On and after Monday next, trains will leave New-York at 6 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail: 12 M., Way, and 4.30 P. M., Express, for Albany and Troy. At 9 A. M., 1 P. M., and 5 P. M., for Poughkeepsie. At 7. A. M., 3.30 P. M., and 6 P. M., for Peekskill.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Ten boxes of DESHLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS effected ten permanent cures at Safe Harbor, Pa. Sold by C. H. RING, corner Broadway and John-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great ANTI-PERIODIC PILL, or DESHLER'S Cure for Fever and Ague is sold by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

THE UNITED TWINS AT BARNUM'S.—All who see these strange creatures, the piece of double human-

ity, admit it to be something beyond all comparison. Two children so joined together in such important respect. The reality exceeds the "Siamese Brothers," this evening, at BARNUM'S, and two very amusing pieces this afternoon.

LONG ISLAND.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held last evening.

Supervisor BERGEN presented a communication from the keeper of Kings County Penitentiary at Flatbush, in which it is stated that fourteen convicts escaped between June 10, 1853, to July 27, 1854. Only two of the whole number have been retaken.

The Almshouse Committee reported in favor of the erection of an additional building for small-pox cases at the Flatbush Hospital. The Chairman, Supervisor RALPHS, stated that during the past year it had been necessary to erect sheds outside of the present small-pox hospital to accommodate the patients.

The Committee reported a resolution asking for $10.000, to be raised by tax the ensuing year for the erection of the proposed building.

Supervisor BERGEN was opposed to the resolution, and preferred that more shanties should be erected.

Supervisor GRAHAM said that it would be much cheaper to erect a permanent building

Supervisor BOOTH as Chairman of the Penitentiary Committee, reported a statement of the County Treasurer to the effect that $23.164 61 had been paid out on Penitentiary account since August 1 last. Placed on file.

Supervisor GRAHAM, Chairman of the Committee on Salaries, reported in favor of increasing the salary of the Physician to the Penitentiary to $400, his to include all medicines used. Adopted.

THE STORM.—The heavy wind of Wednesday night cut up a variety of antics in Brooklyn. A large number of trees in different parts of the city were prostrated; signs and awnings were rent asunder; and in the vicinity of Prospect Hill, several small frame buildings were blown down. It was expected that the Mount Prospect Hotel would collapse, and the inmates left it to await that event; but it weathered the gale without any material damage. The small sailing crafts along the line of the East River were in a great commotion. The sloop *Charles H.* was capsized at Todd's Wharf, and her boat smashed. Several other vessels parted from their moorings, but were eventually made fast without damage.

ARREST ON SUSPICION OF HIGHWAY ROBBERY AND BURGLARY.—Yesterday morning two boys named FRED. TOPLEY and EUGENE H. GILLEN arrested by officers SHERMAN and MINER, were brought before Justice BOSWELL, of Williamsburg, on suspicion of being the persons that knocked down and robbed a man of a watch on the Newtown road on Tuesday afternoon, and also on the same night broke open the house of Mr. SHOEMAKER in First-street and stole about $30. They were committed to the cells to await the arrest of a third party.

THE SUNDAY LAW.—Yesterday, Mayor WALL, of Williamsburg, fined JOSEPH ANDERSON and D. SHOEMAKER $10 each, for selling liquor on Sunday, contrary to the Sunday law. The complainant was the purchaser of the liquor.

SUICIDE BY A WOMAN.—An unknown female went on board one of the Catharine Ferry boats a few evenings since, jumped overboard and was drowned. Who she was or where she came from remains a mystery.

EFFECTS OF THE HEAT.—A number of persons were prostrated by the heat in Brooklyn Wednesday—all were doing well yesterday.

NEW-JERSEY.

SALARY ORDINANCE.—The Common Council of Jersey City has adopted an ordinance fixing the salaries of city officers as follows:

Recorder	$500	City Physician 1st and 2d Wards	$250
City Clerk	750	City Physician, 3d and 4th Wards	250
City Marshal	350	Superintendent of Ferries and Wharves	100
City Comptroller	400	Sup't'ndent of Schools	100
City Treasurer	400	Chief Engineer of Fire Department	350
Corporation Printer	450	Captain of the Watch	600
Collector of Taxes	500	Captain of the Assistant Watch	420
Street Commissioner	700		
Chief of Police	800		
Overseer of Poor	500		
Corporation Attorney	350		
Assessors, each	250		

The Wardsmen are each allowed $325 per month—the same as last year. The salaries of the City Marshal, City Physician of Third and Fourth Wards, Assessors, Corporation Attorney, and Overseer of the Poor, have been raised $100 each; and the Chief Engineer $250.

Interesting from a Revenue Cutter.

From the Washington Union.

The following letter from the captain of one of the cutters which lately sailed from New-York for duty on the Pacific coast, shows that she is doing good and efficient service on her appointed station. It also shows that she is well adapted to that service, having proved herself to be one of the fastest vessels of her size afloat.

The unhappy men who found refuge on board the *William L. Marcy* and passage to San Francisco, it seems, were imprisoned by the Mexicans on suspicion of being fillibusters. The conduct of the British commander of the *Dido*, on the occasion referred to deserves the applause which is bestowed on him:

U. S. REVENUE CUTTER W. L. MARCY,
SAN FRANCISCO, (Cal.,) June 25, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor to report my arrival here from a cruise to the Mexican ports of Mazatlan and Guaymas, in obedience to an order from the Collector of Customs for this district.

I sailed from this port May 10, and on the 19th anchored in the harbor of Mazatlan. Communicating immediately with the United States Consul, I learned that a number of American citizens were detained as prisoners there, having been sent thither by the authorities at Guaymas; and that Capt. DORNIN, of the United States ship *Portsmouth*, then in port, was endeavoring to obtain their release.

On the following day I received a letter from Captain DORNIN, and in compliance with his request, called and conferred with him in relation to the matters contained therein, consenting to receive on board those of the prisoners who desired to return to California.

The same day, the Governor of the department Sinaloa gave notice that the prisoners were at liberty to depart; and on the 24th I received on board this vessel, from the *Portsmouth*, thirty-three persons. I then proceeded to Deer Island, some five miles distant, when I anchored, and communicated with her Britannic Majesty's ship *Dido*, having on board five American citizens, who were received under circumstances reflecting great credit on her commander, Capt. MARSHEAD. These circumstances I cannot but consider of sufficient interest and importance to claim your attention, and will briefly narrate them. After the authorities at Guaymas had dispatched the *Patrita* with their prisoners to Mazatlan, as mentioned in Capt. DORNIN's letter, five more, including the owner, captain and mate of the *Patrita*, were put on board the English bark *Ethelbert*, with a guard of soldiers under an officer, to be taken also to Mazatlan

As the bark was getting under way, Captain MARSHEAD sent a small boat alongside the *Ethelbert* from the *Dido*, which was then lying in the harbor, his object being to put a letter on board the bark for the British Consul at Mazatlan. As the boat was leaving the *Ethelbert*, two of the prisoners, urged to desperation by their late sufferings and the uncertainty of their fate, being in ignorance as to the intentions of the Mexicans in regard to their future disposition, resolved to attempt their escape, and jumped into the *Dido* boat. As they shoved off, one of the guard leveled his musket and fired, the shot taking effect in and passing through the neck of one of the fugitives

The whole scene was witnessed from the *Dido*, and an armed boat's crew was promptly dispatched to the rescue. The remaining prisoners, together with *the whole Mexican guard*, were immediately conveyed from the *Ethelbert* to the *Dido*. After keeping the guard on board his vessel in mortal dread for a few hours, Capt. MARSHEAD landed them on the beach without much ceremony; and to the demand of the Governor, he replied that the Americans were under his protection—that they would not be given up, and that the town of Guaymas should be glad to escape a cannonade in return for the insult offered to his boat by firing into her. The conduct of Capt. MARSHEAD cannot fail to elicit the admiration of the whole country; and I am satisfied it will meet with the merited approbation of his sovereign, and proper consideration from our own Government.

At Deer Island I sent a note to Captain MARSHEAD and soon afterwards the four Americans, with his reply came on board.

You will perceive that I offered to any one on board the *Dido*, who might desire it, a passage to San Francisco. This I considered the only recompense, poor as it was, that lay in my power to offer in return for the services rendered to my fellow-countrymen while in distress.

Sailing from Mazatlan on the 26th May, I reached Guaymas on the 1st of June.

Every preparation was made to resist to the utmost any attempt on the part of the Mexicans to regain possession of their former prisoners. But I am happy to state that no hostile disposition was evinced on the part of the authorities. I learned, however, from a reliable source, that a demand would have been made for the restoration of their prisoners, but for the fact that they knew very well it would not be complied with.

On the day after my arrival, Major ROMAN landed, and was introduced to the authorities as United States consul. They received him with a degree of respect and consideration wholly unexpected, in view of the recent events that had transpired, and I am inclined to believe this was owing, in a great measure, to the presence of the *Marcy* in their port.

On the 3d of June I left Guaymas for this place—making an unprecedented run to Cape St. Lucas of two days. I hauled upon the wind and stretched off to longitude 132° W., and tacking ship fetched into this port this morning—making from our departure to our return the most remarkable run ever made to the same ports and back.

SUICIDE BY SHOOTING.—A suicide was committed yesterday morning beneath a wharf in front of the Red Stores, Second District, under rather peculiar circumstances. It appears that a man named ELOI LUCAS, who had been employed for some time in the Julia street Foundry, and who had the reputation of being a skillful, faithful and honest workman, became affected with the liver complaint, and suffered a great deal of pain. On Wednesday evening, he went down to the old Creole Market to visit a friend, and remained with him all night. During the night, however, he complained very much, and asked several times for poison in order that he might free himself from the torture which he declared that he was unable longer to bear. In the morning he and his friend got up and went to the market where they partook of coffee together. LUCAS then disappeared, and his friend, fearing that he had gone to an apothecary shop in search of poison, went in search of him. In about ten minutes he again met him in the market, and a second time he lost sight of him. A few minutes more elapsed and the discharge of a pistol was heard from beneath a wharf, and on going to the spot it was discovered that LUCAS was a corpse. While absent from his friend he had purchased a pistol, with which he shot himself through the head, and there he lay a corpse. The muzzle of the pistol had been placed in his mouth and the whole top of his head was scattered in fragments. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict in accordance with the facts as above related was returned. Deceased was a native of France, and about 38 years of age.—*True Delta, N. O.*

MILL BURNED AT TROY, ILLINOIS.—About one o'clock of the morning of the 18th inst, a fire was discovered in the large steam mill of SWAIN & BROTHER, in Troy, Madison County, Illinois. The fire had advanced so far when discovered that nothing but the books could be saved. The mill has been running nearly three years, was worth seventeen thousand dollars, and contained, when destroyed, some sixty barrels of flour and six or seven hundred bushels of wheat. The insurance amounts to about one-half of the loss. It is understood that the mill will be rebuilt immediately.—*St. Louis Republican.*

ESCAPE OF SLAVES.—The Parkersburg (Va.) *News* publishes the number and value of the slaves that have escaped from Wood County, Va., for the last fifteen or twenty years, together with the names of the owners, as ascertained by the Commissioner of the Revenue in his recent assessment The number that absconded is 211—valued at $131,200.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Fine Old Brandies.**—The subscriber has for years given his time and attention to the importation and sale of liquors, and flatters himself that his present stock cannot be surpassed, as selected as it is, with a view to the wants of the community in a season of epidemic, when even temperance advocates admit PURE BRANDIES to be an antidote. Verily his pure, old, "oily" brandies are the STAFF of life. LIQUORS in original packages, in quantities to suit. Champagne cider for export. JOHN J. STAFF, No. 153 Broadway, corner of Anthony-st.

☞ **Headache, Dizziness, Heartburn, Palpitation**—And all the disagreeable symptoms arising from imprudence in diet, or from indigestion, may be promptly cured by Dr. MCCLINTOCK'S DYSPEPTIC ELIXIR the result of thirty years' experience in medical practice. Price, $1 per bottle. Sold by Druggists generally, and by the Proprietors, A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 122 Fulton-st.

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box.**—A Post in remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. E. MEBER Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **Those $3 75 Boots,** made to order by A. BAKER No. 15 Ann-st., are warranted of the best French Calfskin, and durable as any $6 Boots made in the City. Best French Patent Leather Boots, $6. All warranted to fit the most difficult foot. A large assortment of Summer Shoes and Gaiters, of every style, for Gentleman's wear, selling off at greatly reduced prices.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston. C. H. RING, Broadway, and all respectable druggists.

☞ **University's Family Medicines.**—FEVER AND AGUE—CHOLERA.—The University of Free Medicines and Popular knowledge, chartered by the State of Pennsylvania April 29, 1853, mainly to arrest the evils of spurious nostrums; also, to supply the public with reliable remedies, where the best medical advisers cannot or will not be employed, having purchased the invaluable remedy—ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE—the first and only known for twenty years as the certain cure for Fever and Ague and its kindred complaints, confidently recommend it to the patronage of the afflicted. The above institution likewise recommends for Bowel Complaint or Cholera, ROWAND'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF BLACK BERRY ROOT, and in due time will furnish its own remedy for every disease that can be safely treated in this way. By order of the Trustees.

JOHN E. ROWAND, M. D.,
President of the University, and head of the Pharmaceutical Department, Philadelphia
Home Dispensary and Office, No. 47 South Second-st Philadelphia

CHARLES H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway New-York; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st; HAVILAND, WARRALL & RISLEY, Maiden-lane; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 237 8th-av; R. A. SANDS, No. 158 Bowery; JOHN MEAKIM, No. 497 Broadway; E. M. GUION No. 127 Bowery; C. S. SMITH, No. 126 Canal-st; BRIGHAM & MILLER, No. 17 Avenue D; J. & J. TODDINGTON, No. 71 Broadway; W. C. CRAWLE, Nos. 313 Bowery and 359 Broadway; W. B. FREEMAN, No. 42 2d-av; W. GARDNER BAUDAN, Nos. 51 6th-av and 106 8th-av; GAIL & AMES, No. 123 3d-av; E. W. VONDASMITH, No. 153 Bowery; T. T. GREEN, No. 399 Broadway; A. POWELL, No. 163 Avenue A; J. WALL GREEN, No. 114 Broadway; JOHN MILLER No. 245 1st-av; W. F. LINDSAY, No. 77 East Broadway W. H. LOPERS, No. 298 Hudson-st; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; T. THOS HAYES, South Brooklyn.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Cordial.**—Whatever process the lassitude, the depression, the senility, the indifference to life, the instability, the continual feeling of illness which it is impossible to define or localize, so common, so hard to bear, can be banished by the use of a wonderful Wine or tonic, combining to PURIFY the whole animal system, between which there exists the closest sympathy. Want of vital energy, sluggishness in the secretive organs, a general inertia of the system, is at the bottom of all the difficulty. To rouse the whole organization from the torpor to imbue it with new life, activity and vigor, and to sustain it in that condition, there is no preparation comparable with DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OF CORDIAL. Other stimuli may excite the dormant physical energies for a time, but like the night-flash of the lightning that leaves behind it a deeper gloom, the exhilaration of these exhilarants is followed after the first convulsive effect is over, by a depression of body and mind more profound and paralyzing than ever. The remedy is literally worse than the disease. But the Elixir has a dynamic influence. It not only creates a new condition of the physical organization, but perpetuates it. The animal spirits are not only cheered and elevated by its agency, but kept up to their new level without flagging. A vegetable compound essential to the system, it seems to act upon the constitution itself, and to build up and fortify it against disorders of the nerves, the stomach, and the liver, its operation is all but miraculous. The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, six for twelve dollars

C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 192 Broadway, New York
Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada and the West Indies

☞ **Lecture on Popery.**—M. E. JOYCE, a convert from Popery, will deliver a Lecture at the Broadway Tabernacle, on TUESDAY EVENING Aug. 1, at 8 o'clock where he forfeits $2,000 to any Roman Catholic Priest or Bishop who will come forward and prove that the Twelve Articles of the Creed of Pope Pius the IVth are in accordance with the Bible, which Creed is taught by every Roman Catholic Priest and Bishop. If in his sincere desire that the above challenge will be accepted, as he will prove with perfect satisfaction that the above Creed is anti-Christian, and diametrically opposed to the Constitution of the United States.

☞ **Why don't he go to Canfield?**—Grand excursions to this delightful Island every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY—only three miles from the Williamsburg ferries, and a short distance above the Calvary Cemetery. Lots 25x 50 $200 in monthly payments of only $5. Go and see the ground. Plans for the excursions can be had at the office, No. 5 Tryon-row, corner of Chatham-st.

G. G. ANDREWS & J. F. KENDALL.

☞ **Gift Enterprises.**—IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.—EDWIN WATERBURY respectfully announces to the public that he has removed to Georgetown, D. C., where all communications should be addressed personally or by mail to his GREAT FIFTY CENT GIFT ENTERPRISE, now attracting so much attention throughout the country.

☞ **Cholera.**—DR. S. M. GIDDINGS No. 85 Murray-st., has a remedy which cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Colic, Cramps, Sunstroke, &c. Every family should have this remedy at hand, and persons about their business should carry this life preserver with them.

☞ **Inhalation in Consumption.**—DR. B. & J. HUNTER, Physicians for Diseases of the Lungs, Residence and office No. 628 Broadway, 2d door above 12th st. Hours of consultation from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. A limited number received as resident patients.

SILICIAN MARBLE.—This new and superior imitation of marble, which has taken the highest premium at the World's Fair, being the only medal given over all other imitations of marble, and is fully equal to marble of the choicest kinds and at one fourth the price. It is now offered for sale by the manufacturers at No. 696 Broadway.

BARNARD & SHERWOOD.

HOUSES WANTED.—A furnished house is wanted for a small family without children for six months; also a house suitable for a small family, unfurnished. Must be desirable locations, and at reasonable rents. Address P., Box No. 2,942 Post-Office.

PLACE ON STATEN ISLAND WANTED.—At a convenient distance from either ferry, containing not less than five acres nor more than six, with a good house, stable, &c. Address Box No. 321, New-York Post-Office.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—An experienced nurse, Seamstress, or nurse to grown children and seamstress, by a very competent girl who can cut and fit children's and ladies' clothing in the neatest manner. Also as nurse or waiter by a tidy girl of 14. Both can be well recommended. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the book store. Would go in the country.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a highly respectable Protestant woman, in city or country. Is a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; makes good bread. Can be well recommended. Wages is not so much an object as a nice steady place. Will be found willing and obliging. Please apply or call at No. 261 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—As cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family, by one; and as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress by the other. These girls have very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable Protestant girl; is willing to make herself generally useful, and wishes to obtain a comfortable home; has no objection to any part of the City; good reference from her last place. Apply at No. 258 45th-st., corner of 9th-av.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable young woman to do general housework in a small private family, or is capable of taking charge of one or two children, and plain sewing. Call at her present place, No. 197 West 36th-st. Can be seen for this day.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable young woman as a plain cook, and a good washer and ironer, in a small family, and has no objections to go a small distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 West 18th-st. Can give 3 years' reference.

SITUATION WANTED.—As a first-class Cook, by a woman of much experience, and as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress, by a very competent girl. Both come well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the book store.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable young man, as waiter in a private family. Would go to any part of the country, and do all in his power to give satisfaction. Can give good City reference, and will be found willing and obedient. Call at No. 261 Bowery.

SERVANTS.—Private families, Hotels, and boarding Houses supplied with first class help only for every kind of work, by MORRIS & COHNERT'S establishment, No. 17 Broadway, corner of Reade-st. This is the best office in the city for Irish English, Scotch and German servants. German and French farmers, coachmen, gardeners, porters and meat choice always to be found there, and at the branch office, No. 102 Greenwich-st. Terms moderate.

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SERVANT WANTED.—A Protestant young woman to do the work of a small private family. One who is neat, tidy and competent will find a desirable situation and liberal wages, by applying to No. 343 Schermerhorn-st., near Bond-st., Brooklyn.

SERVANTS WANTED.—Cooks, Waitresses Laundresses wanted, at No. 149 Grand-st. Also, a married man as Gardener.

WANTED.—At No. 394 Broadway, (basement) clerks, salesmen, porters, bar-keepers, waiters, coachmen, men on steamers and ra roads, and boys for trades; also, 4 cooks, 3 chambermaids, 6 scrubbing girls, and 2 nurses. No charge are made until places are procured. DREYFER & KAUFMAN agents.

GIRLS.—Several nice, half-grown girls can be obtained at the office of the Am. & For. Employment Society, No. 139 5th-st., near Broadway. Also, domestics of all kinds, male and female help, can be had at the Society's lower office, No. 27 Greenwich-st.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS.—Families in want of domestic servants can depend on being suited at the office of the Protestant Employment Society, and Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics." No. 7 Cannon-st., formerly in Chambers-st.

FEMALE DOMESTICS.—Help of all kinds may be engaged at the office of the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, No. 27 Greenwich-st., and at the upper office, No. 130 9th-st., corner of Broadway

PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTED.—To do the general housework in a small family. Wages $6 per month. Inquire at No. 97 Degraw-st., (east of Court-st.,) South Brooklyn.

U. S. SCHOOL AGENCY AND TEACHER'S UNION.—Holding a General Correspondence, a Daily Teacher's Meeting and sharing Equal Dividend with Checkholders filling all orders and vacancies at one per cent., suiting many at first call. Sell your Check every day and share Equal Dividend $5, $10, $15 $20, &c. No charge to pupils. E. H. WILCOX & SONS, No. 293 Broadway.

TO CARPENTERS.—A young man 19 years of age, who has worked for two years at the carpenter business wishes to serve a couple of years in a good establishment. Can give good City reference, and will be found willing and obedient. Call at No. 261 Bowery.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.—A competent young lady wishes to give instruction to a few pupils on the piano forte. Please call or address D. H. R., No. 53 Bedford-st.

BOY WANTED.—An office boy in a wholesale house. One who resides with his parents, 14 or 15 years of age, and can come well recommended, may apply at No. 193 Water-st. Salary first year not to exceed $100.

$100—WANTED TO BORROW, on first-rate security, for one year, one hundred dollars. Address LAZELLE, *Times* Office, stating terms, &c.

DRUG CLERK WANTED.—One fully acquainted with City retail business, may apply at No. 138 6th-av.

BOARDING

BOARDING.—Very pleasant and newly furnished Rooms to let, with board, to single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, at No. 147 Hudson-st., near Hubert, opposite St John's Park. Modern improvements in the house.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A few families can be accommodated with board at a farm-house near Glen Cove, L. I. The house is new, with commodious, airy rooms, situated immediately by the water, with conveniences for sea-bathing, &c., and surrounded with shady walks and drives. Communication by stage, morning and evening, with the steamboats at Glen Cove. For particulars inquire of ALBERT H. COCKS, No. 151 Bowery.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—At the "WOOSTER HOUSE," in Danbury, Conn., a beautiful village, 2 hours' ride from the city by railroad. Hot and cold water baths, and every comfort. Fine drives, good fishing. Families or single persons accommodated. For particulars, apply at No. 349 Bowery.

BOARD WANTED.—On the 15th of September, by a gentleman and his wife, in a first-class house. Please address B. A., this office.

BOARD DOWN TOWN.—Pleasant furnished rooms with board, may be obtained by calling at No. 126 Charles-st. References required.

COUNTRY BOARD.—Near Goshen, Orange County, in a private family; three hours' ride from the City; pleasant and healthy location, and churches of different persuasions near; good roads; horses and carriages at command, and all the attractions of a quiet home without the noise, dust, and pestilence of the City. Address T. W. S., Box 930, Post Office.

ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD.—On second floor, in suite or separate. Also, furnished rooms to either married or single gentlemen, at No. 280 West 20th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., opposite Chelsea-square.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO SHEET-METAL WORKERS.—NOTICE.—One of the most valuable and useful patents that has been granted within the last ten years, has been awarded to M. WEBSTER, of Morrisania, N. Y., (letters patent dated March 28, 1854) for a novel and invaluable machine or machine for from $5,000 to $10,000 (cost of each kind) SHEET METAL TUBING per day. This machine now being exhibited between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., in room No. 12, at No. 11 Wall-st., New-York City, where all interested are solicited to call. Towns cities, counties and State rights for sale. All communications (post-paid) promptly replied to in their order.

WILLIAM WEBSTER,
CHARLES MILLER,
Sole Proprietors, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

TO CAPITALISTS AND BUSINESS MEN.—An interest is to the amount of $10,000 to $15,000 in a first-class Laundry and Machine business, now doing a profitable business with an extensive custom. Is offered by the advertiser, or would take a loan of the first named amount secured by mortgage & security, and allow the lender for interest and service, a satisfactory compensation, with an option of partnership for one year. For an interview address H. S., this office.

DEGROOT MANSION HOUSE, KEYPORT, N. J.—Twenty miles from New York is now open for the reception of permanent and transient boarders

EDWARD DEGROOT.
Late of the Pierpont House, New-York

Steamer EAGLE leaves pier foot of Murray-st at 9 o'clock A. M., and the popular steamer KEYPORT, at 4 P. M., daily.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A LIVERY STABLE FOR SALE.—Well established and doing a large and profitable business in a first-rate and growing neighborhood. The owner about retiring from business. Terms will be made easy to a responsible party. Address C. W. D., Box No. 37, Post-office

RARE CHANCE.—$1,000 will purchase the lease, stock and fixtures of a store in a first rate locality doing a business to pay from $1,500 to $2,000 a year which can be managed by a lady. For further particulars apply personally or by letter to Z. Y., No. 328 Grand-st., Williamsburg.

BAKERY FOR SALE.—The good will and fixtures, with a four years' lease, of a good Bakery establishment, now doing a cash business of from $50 to $60 a day. Inquire at No. 88 Irving-pl., between 14 and 15 o'clock

NOTICE.—Wanted, either a capitalist for a partner, or a purchaser for a new Patent Medicine that is about being introduced to the public. For further particulars, address Dr H. C. GROUT, Lima, N. Y.

TO SILVERSMITHS.—The furniture and tools of a silver ware manufactory for sale at a great sacrifice. Supplied for immediately at No. 83 Duane-st., in the rear. Inquire of A. FALKENAU, SON & POLLACK.

PARTNER WANTED.—With a cash capital of $5,000 or $10,000, to engage in the foreign and domestic fruit business, in a location already established. Address FRUIT, office of this paper

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

Counterfeiters, so we learn,
Now are found at every turn;
Lion's new, extensive plate
Tempts attempt to imitate,
But his insect-killing dust,
And the pills for rats and mice,
Spite of counterfeits, must
Triumph o'er each spurious device.

LOOK AT THE TESTIMONIALS of four National Medals on the wrappers, also to the genuine LYON'S POWDER AND PILLS, 25 cents per flask or box. No. 424 Broadway.

CHOLERA.—RADWAY'S READY RELIEF WILL CURE THE CHOLERA.—This is no idle assertion based on presumption. It is a sacred fact and so the thousands of victims who are so suddenly hurried off to an untimely grave would

EVERETT'S ADDRESS.

Before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Yale College, July 20, 1854.

GENTLEMEN: A political discourse may be out of time and out of place at a classic festival and in academic groves. Nevertheless, the office of instructor to a prince brought something more of dignity even to the learning and piety of FENELON. To study the forces and tendency of a Republic which is not obscure, cannot, therefore, at any time or in any place, be unbecoming an association which regards universal philosophy as the proper guide of human life.

Nations are intelligent, moral persons, existing for the ends of their own happiness and the improvement of mankind. They grow, mature, and decline. Their physical development, being most obvious, always attracts our attention first. Certainly we cannot too well understand the material condition of our country. "I think," said BURKE, coolly, addressing the British House of Commons, just after the American war, "I think I can trace all the calamities of this country to the single source of not having had steadily before our eyes a general, comprehensive, well-connected, and well-proportioned view of the whole of our dominions, and a just sense of their bearings and relations."

Trace on a map the early boundaries of the United States, as they were defined by the treaty of Versailles, in 1783. See with what jealousy Great Britain abridged their enjoyment of the fisheries on the Northeast coast, and how tenaciously she locked up against them the St. Lawrence, the only possible channel between their inland regions and the Atlantic Ocean. Observe how Spain, while retaining the vast and varied solitudes which spread out westward from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean, at the same time assigned the thirty-first parallel of North latitude as the Southern boundary of United States, and thus shut them out from access by that river or otherwise to the Gulf of Mexico. See now how the massive and impassable Alleghany Mountains traversed the new Republic from North to South, dividing it into two regions—the inner one rich in agricultural resources, but without markets; and the outer one adapted to defence and markets, but wanting the materials for commerce. Were not the Europeans astute in thus confining the United States within limits which would probably render an early separation of them inevitable, and would also prevent equally the whole and each of the future parts from ever becoming a formidable or even a really independent Atlantic Power! They had cause for their jealousies. They were monarchies, and they largely divided the Western Hemisphere between them. The United States aimed to become a maritime nation, and their success would tend to make that hemisphere not only republican, but also independent of Europe. That success was foreseen. A British statesman, in describing the American Colonies just before the peace, had said to his countrymen: "Your children do not grow faster from infancy to manhood than they spread from family to communities, and from villages to nations."

The United States, thus confined landward, betook themselves to the sea, whose broad realm lay unappropriated; and, having furnished themselves with shipping and seamen equal to the adventurous pursuit of the whale fishery under the Poles, they presented themselves in European ports as a maritime people. Afterwards, their well known attitude of neutrality, in a season of general war, enabled them to become carriers for the world. But they never forgot for a moment the importance of improving their position on the coast. France was now the owner of the Province of Louisiana, which stretched all along the Western bank of the Mississippi. She wisely sold a possession, which she was unable to defend, to the United States, who thus, only twenty years after the treaty of Versailles, secured the exclusive navigation of the great river; and descending from their inland frontier, established themselves on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico. Spain soon saw that her Colonies on that coast, East of the Mississippi, now virtually surrounded by the United States, were untenable. She therefore for an equivalent, ceded the Floridas, and retired behind the Sabine; and so the sea coast of the United States was now seen to begin at that river, and passing along the Gulf and around the Peninsula and beyond the Capes, to terminate at the St. Croix, on the Bay of Fundy.

The course of the European war showed that Spain was exhausted. Nearly all her American Colonies, inspired by the example of the United States, and sustained by their sympathy, struck for independence, established Republican systems, and entered into treaties of amity and commerce with the Republic of the North.

But the United States yet needed a northern passage from their western valleys to the Atlantic ocean. The new channel to be opened must necessarily have connections, natural or artificial, with the inland rivers and lakes. An internal trade ramifying the country was a necessary basis for commerce, and it would constitute the firmest possible national union. Practically, there was in the country neither a canal to serve for a model, nor an engineer competent to project one. The railroad invention had not yet been perfected in Europe, nor even conceived in the United States. The Federal Government alone had adequate resources, but, after long consideration and some unprofitable experiments, it not only disavowed the policy, but also disclaimed the power of making internal improvements. Private capital was unavailable for great national enterprises. The States were not convinced of the wisdom of undertaking singly works within their own borders which would be wholly or in part useless, unless extended beyond them by other States, and which, even although they should be useful to themselves, would be equally or more beneficial to States which refused or neglected to join in their construction. Moreover, the only source of revenue in the States was direct taxation—always unreliable in a popular Government—and they had no established credits, at home or abroad. Nevertheless, the people comprehended the exigency, and their will opened a way through all these embarrassments. The State of New-York began, and she has hitherto, although sometimes faltering, prosecuted this great enterprise with unsurpassed fidelity. The other States, according to their respective abilities and convictions of interest and duty, have coöperated. By canals we have extended the navigation of Chesapeake Bay to the coal-fields of Maryland at Cumberland, and also by the way of Columbia to the coal-fields of Pennsylvania. By canals, we have united Chesapeake Bay with the Delaware River, and have, with alternating railroads, connected that river with the Ohio River and with Lake Erie. By canals we have opened a navigation between Philadelphia and New-York, mingling the waters of the Delaware with those of the Raritan. By canals we have given access from two several ports on the Hudson to two different coal-fields in Pennsylvania. By canals we have also extended the navigation of the Hudson, through Lake Champlain and its outlet, to the St. Lawrence, near Montreal. We are just opening a channel from the Hudson to Cape Vincent, on Lake Ontario, near its eastern termination, while we long since have opened one from the same river to a central harbor on that lake at Oswego. A corresponding improvement, made by the Canadian authorities on the opposite shore, prolongs our navigation from Lake Ontario to Lake Erie. We have also connected the Hudson River with the eastern branch of the Susquehanna, through the valley of the Chenango, and again with its western tributaries through the Seneca Lake. We are also uniting the Hudson with the Alleghany, a tributary of the Mississippi, through the valley of the Genesee. One long trunk of canal receives the trade gathered by most of these tributary channels, while it directly unites the Hudson with Lake Erie at Buffalo. The shores of that great lake are the basis of a second part of the same system. Canals connect the Alleghany, in the State of Pennsylvania, with Lake Erie at Erie; the Ohio River, at Portage and Toledo; and again the Ohio River, in the State of Indiana, with Lake Erie, through the valley of the Wabash. Lake Superior, hitherto secluded from even internal commerce, is now being connected with the other great lakes by the canal of the Falls of St. Mary; and, to complete the whole, the Illinois Canal unites the lakes and all the extensive system I have described, with the Mississippi. Thus, by substituting works purely artificial for those which were only dispensed with the navigation of the Lawrence, but have also opened a complete circuit of inland navigation and traffic between New-Orleans, on the Gulf, and New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, on the Atlantic. The aggregate length of these canals is 6000 thousand miles, and that of the inland coasting thus vitalized by natural and artificial channels exceeds twenty thousand miles.

Railroads constitute an auxiliary system of improvements, at once more complex and more comprehensive. By railroads we have connected, or are in the act of connecting, together all the principal seaports on the Atlantic Coast and on the coasts of the Gulf of Mexico, namely: Portland, Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston, Mobile and New-Orleans. Again—railroads from each or most of these ports proceed inland through important towns, to great depôts on the St. Lawrence, the Lakes, the Ohio, and the Mississippi, namely: Quebec, Montreal, Ogdensburg, Oswego, Rochester, Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo, Monroe, Detroit, Chicago, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Cairo and Memphis. Again—there are tributaries which search out agricultural and mineral productions and fabrics, accumulated at less notable points; and so a complete system is perfected, which leaves no inhabited region, unexplored, while it has for its base the long line of seaboard. The aggregate length of these railroads is sixteen thousand miles, and the total cost is six hundred millions of dollars.

Immediately after the purchase of Louisiana, President JEFFERSON having conceived the idea of a national establishment on the Pacific coast, an exploration of the intervening wastes was made. An American navigator about the same time visited the coast itself, and thus laid the foundation of a title by discovery. A commercial settlement, afterwards planted on the Columbia River by the late JOHN JACOB ASTOR, perished in the war of 1812. Ten years ago the great thought of Pacific colonization revived, under the influence of the commercial activity resulting from the successful progress of the system of Internal Improvements. Oregon was settled. Two years afterwards its boundaries were defined, and it was politically organized; and now it constitutes two prosperous Territories.

The social, military, and ecclesiastical, institutions of Mexico, proved unfavorable to an immediate success of the Republican system. Revolution became a chronic disease there. Texas separated, and practically became independent, although Mexico refused to recognize her separation. After some years, Texas was admitted as a State into our Federal Union. A war which ensued, resulted not only in the relinquishment of Mexican claims upon Texas, but in the extension of her coast frontier to the Rio Grande, and also in the annexation of New-Mexico and Upper California to the United States.

Thus, in sixty-five years after the peace of Versailles, the United States advanced from the Mississippi, and occupied a line stretching through eighteen degrees of latitude on the Pacific coast, overlooking the Sandwich Islands and Japan, and confronting China, (the Cathay for which COLUMBUS was in search when he encountered the bewildering vision of San Domingo.) The new possession was divided into two Territories and the State of California. The simultaneous discovery of native gold in the sands and rocks of that State resulted in the instantaneous establishment of an active commerce, not only with our Atlantic cities, but also with the ports of South America, and with the maritime countries of Europe, with the Sandwich Islands, and even with China. Thus the United States ceased to be a mere Atlantic Nation, and assumed the at itude of a great Continental Power, enjoying ocean navigation on either side, and bearing equal and similar relations to the eastern and to the western coast of the Old World. The national connections between the Atlantic and Pacific regions are yet incomplete; but the same spirit which has brought them into political union is at work still, and no matter what the Government may do or may leave undone, the necessary routes of commerce, altogether within and across our own domain, will be established.

The number of States has increased since this aggrandizement began, from seventeen to thirty-one; the population from five millions to twenty-four millions; the tonnage employed in commerce from one million to four and a half millions; and the National revenue from ten millions to sixty millions of dollars. Within that period, Spain has retired altogether from the Continent, and two considerable islands in the Antilles are all that remain of the New World, which, hardly four centuries ago, the generous and pious Genoese navigator, under the patronage of ISABELLA, gave to the Kingdoms of Castile and Leon. Great Britain tenders us now the freedom of the fisheries and of the St. Lawrence, on conditions of favor to the commerce of her Colonies, and even deliberates on the policy of releasing them from their allegiance. The influences of the United States on the American continent have resulted already in the establishment of the Republican system everywhere, except in Brazil, and even there, in limiting Imperial power. In Europe, they have awakened a war of opinion, that, after spreading desolation into the steppes of Russia, and to the base of the Carpathian Mountains, has only been suppressed for a time by combination of the capital and of the political forces of that continent. In Africa, those influences, aided by the benevolent efforts of our citizens, have produced the establishment of a republic, which, beginning with the abolition of the traffic in slaves, is going steadily on towards the moral regeneration of its savage races. In the Sandwich Islands, those influences have already effected, not only such a regeneration of the natives, but also a political organization, which is bringing that important commercial station directly under our protection. Those influences have opened the ports of Japan, and secured an intercourse of commerce and friendship with its extraordinary people—numbering forty millions—thus overcoming a policy of isolation which they had practiced for an hundred and fifty years. The same influences have not only procured for us access to the five principal ports of China, but also have generated a revolution there, which promises to bring the three hundred millions living within that vast empire into the society of the Western nations.

How magnificent is the scene which the rising curtain discloses to us here! and how sublime the pacific part assigned to us!

> "The Eastern nations sink, their glory ends,
> And Empire rises where the sun descends."

But, restraining the imagination from its desire to follow the influences of the United States in their future progress through the Manillas, and along the Indian coast, and beyond the Persian Gulf, to the far-off Mozambique, let us dwell for a moment on the visible results of the national aggrandizement at home. Wealth has everywhere increased, and has been equalized with much success in all the States, new as well as old. Industry has persevered in opening newly discovered resources, and bringing forth their treasures, as well as in the establishment of the productive arts. The Capitol, which at first seemed too pretentious, is extending itself northward and southward upon its noble terrace, to receive the representatives of new incoming States. The departments of Executive administration continually expand under their lofty arches and behind their lengthening colonnades. The Federal city, so recently ridiculed for its ambitious solitudes, is extending its broad avenues in all directions, and, under the hands of native artists, is taking on the graces, as well as the fullness, of a capital. Where else will you find authority so august as in a Council composed of the Representatives of thirty States, attended by embassadors from every free city, every republic, and every court, in the civilized world. In near proximity and in intimate connection with that capital, a metropolis has arisen, which gathers, by the agency of canals, of railroads, and of coastwise navigation, the products of industry in every form throughout the North American States, as well those under foreign jurisdiction as those which constitute the Union, and distributes them in exchange over the globe; a city whose wealth and credit supply or procure the capital employed in all the great financial movements within the Republic, and whose press, in all its departments of science, literature, religion, philanthropy, and politics, is a national one. Thus expansion and aggrandizement, whose natural tendency is to produce debility and dissolution, have operated here to create, what before was wanting, a social, political, and commercial centre.

In considering the causes of this material growth, allowance must be made, liberally made for great advantages of space, climate, and resources, as well as for the weakness of outward resistance, for the vices of foreign Governments, and for the disturbed and painful condition of society under them—causes which have created and sustained a tide of emigration towards the United States unparalleled, at least, in modern times. But when all this allowance shall have been made, we shall still find that the phenomenon is chiefly due to the operation here of some great ideas, either unknown before, or not before rendered so effective. These ideas are, first, the equality of men in a State, that is to say, the equality of men constituting a State; secondly, the equality of States in combination, or, in other words, the equality of States in constituting a nation. By the Constitution of every State in the American Union, each citizen is guarantied his natural rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; and he, at the same time, is guarantied a share of the sovereign power, equal to that which can be assumed by any other citizen. This is the equality of men in the State. By the Constitution of the United States, there are no subjects. Every citizen of any one State is a free and equal citizen of the United States. Again, by the Constitution of the United States, there are no permanent provinces, or dependencies. The Union is constituted by States, and all of them stand upon the same level of political rights.

The reduction of the two abstractions which I have mentioned into the concrete, in the Constitutions of the United States, was like most other inventions, mainly due to accident. There were thirteen several States, in each of which, owing to

[illegible] circumstances standing their original colonization, equally citizens—free not only free, but also practically equal in the exercise of political power to every other citizen of that State. The freedom and equality of the citizen, and the inalienability of his natural rights are solemnly reaffirmed in the Declaration of Independence. These thirteen States were severally free and independent of each other. They, therefore, were equal States. Each was a sovereign. They needed free and mutual commerce among themselves, and some regulation securing to each equal facilities of commerce with foreign countries. A union was necessary to the attainment of these ends But the citizens of each State were unwilling to surrender either their natural and inalienable rights, *or the guardianship* of them, to a common Government over them all, even to attain the union which they needed so much. So a Federal Central Government was established, which was sovereign only in commerce, at home and abroad, and in the necessary communications with other nations; that is to say, sovereign only in regard to the mutual internal relations of the States themselves, and in regard to foreign affairs. In this Government the States were practically equal constituents, although the equality was modified by some limitations found necessary to secure the ascent of some of the States. The States were not dissolved, nor disorganized, but they remained really States, just as before, existing independently of each other and of the Union, and exercising sovereignty in all the municipal departments of society. The citizen of each State also retained all his natural rights equally in the Union and in the State to which he belonged, and the United States were constituted by the whole mass of such citizens throughout all the several States. There was an unoccupied common domain, which the several States surrendered to the Federal authorities, to the end that it might be settled, colonized, and divided into other States, to be organized and to become members of the Union on an equal footing with the original States. When additions to this domain were made from foreign countries, the same principles seemed to be the only ones upon which the Government could be extended over them, and so, with some qualifications unimportant on the present occasion, they became universal in their application.

No other nation, pursuing a career of aggrandizement, has adopted the great ideas thus developed in the United States. The Macedonian conquered kingdoms for the mere gratification of conquest, and they threw off the sway he established over them as soon as the sword dropped from his hand. The Romans conquered, because the alien was a barbarian rival and enemy, and because Rome must fill the world alone. The empire, thus extended fell under the blows of enemies, subjugated but not subdued, as soon as the central power had lost its vigor. The Ottoman, although he conquered with the sword, conciliated the subjected tribes by admitting them to the rites of a new and attractive religion. The religion, however, was of this world, and sensual, and therefore it debased its votaries. France attempted to conquer Europe in retaliation for wrongs committed against herself; but the bow broke in her hands, just as it was bent to discharge the last shaft. Spain has planted many Colonies and conquered many States, but the Castilian was proud and haughty; he enslaved the native and oppressed the creole. The Czar wins his way amid kindred races, as a parent extending protection in the enjoyment of a common religion. But the paternal relation in politics is a fiction of despotism, which extinguishes all individual energy and all social ambition. Great Britain has been distinguished from all these vulgar conquerors. She is a civilizer and a missionary. She has planted many colonies in the West, and conquered many and vast countries in the East, and has carried English laws and the English language around the world. But Great Britain at home is an aristocracy. Her Colonies can neither be equal to her, not yet independent. Her subjects in those countries may be free, but they cannot be Britons. Consequently, her dependencies are always discontented, and insomuch as they are possessed or swayed by freemen, they are only retained in their connection with the British throne by the presence of military and naval force. You identify an American State or Colony by the absence of the Federal power. Everywhere, on the contrary, you identify a British Colony, whether in British America, or on the Pacific coast, or on its islands, or in Bombay, and or at St. Helena, or at Gibraltar, or on the Ionian isles, by the music of the imperial drum-beat and the frown of royal battlements. Great Britain always inspires fear, and often commands respect, but she has no friends in the wide family of nations. So it has happened, that heretofore nations have either repelled, or exhausted, or disgusted the Colonies they planted and the countries they conquered.

The United States, on the contrary, expand by force, not of arms, but of attraction. The native colonist no sooner reaches a new and distant home, whether in a cleft of the Rocky Mountains or on the seashore, than he proceeds to found a State, in which his natural and inviolate rights shall be secure, and which shall become an equal member of the Federal Union, enjoying its protection, and sharing its growing greatness and renown. Adjacent States, though of foreign habits, religion and descent, especially if they are defenceless, look with favor upon the approach of a power that will leave them in full enjoyment of the rights of nature, and, at the same time that it may absorb them, will spare their corporate existence and individuality. The attraction increases as commerce widens the circle of the national influence.

If these positions seem to require qualifications at all, the very modifications will nevertheless, serve to illustrate and sustain, the general principles involved. The people of Mexico resist annexation because they fear it would result in their being outnumbered by Americans, and so lead to the restoration of African Slavery, which they have abolished. The natives of the Sandwich Islands take alarm lest by annexation they may themselves be reduced to Slavery. The people of the Canadas hesitate because they disapprove the modification of the principles of equality of men and of States in favor of Slaveholding States, which were admitted in the Federal Constitution.

What is the moral to be drawn from the physical progress of the United States? It is, that the strongest bonds of cohesion in society are commerce and gratitude for protected freedom.

While the majestic progress of the United States is no longer denied as a fact, it is, nevertheless, too generally regarded as purely accidental, and likely to cease through a want of corresponding intelligence and virtue. The principle assumed in this reasoning is just. A nation deficient in intelligence and virtue is an ignoble one, and no ignoble race can enlarge or retain empire. But examination will show that the facts assumed are altogether erroneous. In order to prove that we are deficient in intelligence, the monuments of ancient and modern nations, all of whom have either completed their course or passed the middle point, are arrayed before us, and we are challenged to exhibit similar monuments of equal merit on the part of the United States; as if time was not an essential condition of achievement, and as if, also, circumstances exerted no influence in directing the activity of nations. It is true that we can show no campaigns equal to those of CÆSAR, or of FREDERICK, or of NAPOLEON: and no inspirations of the divine art equal to the *Iliad*, or the *Æneid*, or the *Inferno*, or the dramas of SHAKSPEARE. But it is equally true, that neither Greece, nor Rome, nor France, nor England, has erected a tower as high as Babel, or a mausoleum so massive as the grand Pyramid.

Reasoning *a priori*, it is manifest, that insomuch as the physical progress of the United States has been unprecedented while it has followed a method, and insomuch as this progress has been conducted with magnanimity through many temptations and emparassments, it is of itself no unworthy monument of national intelligence.

The Constitutions (of the States and of the Union) are confessedly unsurpassed. Grant, as is true, that all the great political ideas which are embodied in them, were before known; grant moreover, that a favorable conjuncture for reducing those abstractions to the concrete had come; grant, also, that favorable conditions of nature and human society concurred—nevertheless, even then was ever higher genius, or greater talent, displayed, in conducting the affairs of men, than were exercised first in framing the many peculiar and delicate parts of that system of Government, with proportions so accurate that each might bear the very tension and pressure to which it was to be exposed, and then in bringing all those parts together, and forging them into one great machine with such wonderful skill, that at the very first touch of the propelling popular spring, it went at once into full and perfect operation, and has continued its movements for seventy years, in prosperity as well as in adversity, amid the factions generated by a long peace, and the disturbances of war—not only without interruption or irregularity, but even without a jar. Consider the sagacity of the people that, amid the clouds of jealousy and the storms of passion, raised by heated partizans, deliberately examined, and resolutely adopted, that wonderful yet untried mechanism, so contrived for their use, and decided that it should not merely have a trial, but should stand forever, the only Government of themselves and of their posterity. Consider, that not only was this vast engine set in motion by the voluntary act of the People, but it has also been kept in motion by their own perpetually renewed consent and direct activity; and that, although like every other combination of forces, it has its dead points yet it passes through them with perfect regularity, and without even any sensible diminution of motion, owing to the watchful performance by the People at critical moments, of the functions devolved upon them. Consider how many and various are the human wills, which meet and concur every time a fresh impulse is given to the great mechanism. A majority of the States, neglecting or refusing to act on any such occasion, could bring the Government to a dead stand. Consider also that the People not only interfere on such rare occasions, but also that they are constantly supplying the necessary force to impel the movements of the subordinate parts of the machine.

There are two and a half millions of electors, and every one of these is charged in the performance, for the most part annually, with four several classes of functions, in as many distinct spheres. Once, generally in each year, the electors choose a mayor or supervisor, aldermen or trustees, or selectmen, justices of the peace, police officers, clerks, assessors of taxes, commissioners of public charities, commissioners of streets, roads, and bridges, and subalterns, or other officers of the militia, in their respective cities, towns, or other forms of municipalities. Again—the electors, generally once in each year, choose officers nearly as numerous, and of a higher grade, to execute judicial, ministerial, and fiscal powers, of a similar nature, within the counties, which embrace several cities, towns, and municipalities. Again—they elect Governors, Lieutenant Governors, Senators and Representatives, Judges, Treasurers, Ministers of Finance, of Education, of Public Works, and of Charities, in the States constituted by such counties—States sovereign in all things, except the few departments they have voluntarily assigned to the Federal Union. Once more—the citizens choose, once in two years, Representatives, and once in three years, Senators, who exercise the legislative powers of the Republic; and once in four years, the Vice President and President of the United States—its Chief Executive Magistrates. The peace, order, prosperity, and happiness, and even the safety of society, rest manifestly on the soundness of judgment with which these many and various electoral trusts are discharged. Reflect now, for a moment, on the purturbations of society, the devices and combinations of parties, and the appliances of corruption, to which the electoral body is at all times exposed. Could these functions be performed with results so generally auspicious, if the People of the United States did not, as a mass, excel other nations in intelligence, as much as in the good fortune of inheriting such extraordinary institutions!

Look at the operation of this system in yet another aspect. Not only the Constitutions of the several States, but even the Constitution of the Union, stands only by the voluntary consent of the People. By physical force, which the Government could not suppress, they could subvert any or all of these Constitutions. Even without force, and acting only by agreement, but in conformity to certain established conditions, they can change or subvert all these Constitutions. There is, indeed, no restraining power acting upon them, from within or from without. Practically, they do change the Constitutions of the several States once in twenty years. Yet they work such changes generally without commotion, and they have never made one without replacing the Constitution removed by a better one. A few of the States inherited the jurisprudence of the civil law, and all the others the common and statute laws of England. Does any one deny that they have sagaciously retained all the parts of those excellent codes which were essential to order and civil liberty, and have modified others only so far as was required by the changing circumstances of society and the ever-improving sentiments of justice and humanity? Let our logical amendments of the rules of evidence, and our simple process of pleading and practice in courts of justices and our meliorations of imprisonment for debt, and of eleemosynary laws, and of penitentiary systems, vindicate the intellectual vigor and wisdom of the American People.

Modern invention, until the close of the last century, was chiefly employed in discovering new laws of nature, and in shaping those discoveries into the forms of theories and maxims. Thus far, in the present century, Invention has employed itself in applying those theories and maxims, by various devices of mechanism, or otherwise, to practical use. In Europe, those devices are chiefly such as regard æsthetic effect. In America, on the other hand, those devices are such as have for their object the increase of power. Required to subdue nature through a broad range quickly, and to bring forth her various resources with haste, and yet having numbers inadequate and capital quite unequal to such labors, the American studies chiefly economy and efficiency. He has examined every instrument, and engine, and combination, and composition, received from his elder transatlantic brother, in the light of those objects, and has either improved it, or devised a new and better one. He aims at doing the most that is possible as quickly as possible; and this characteristic is manifested equally in his weapons of war and in his instruments of peace, whether they are to be used in the field, or in the workshop, or on the sea—the fire-arm, the axe, the plough, the railroad, the clipper ship, the steam engine, and the printing press. His railroads cost less and are less perfect than those in other countries, but he builds ten miles where they have only three. He moves passengers and freights on such roads and in his ships with less safety, but with greater cheapness and velocity. He prepares his newspapers, his magazines, and his treatises, with lest care, but he prints a hundred for one. If the European has failed to give him a necessary principle, or to embody it in a practical machine, he finds out the one, or constructs the other promptly for himself. He wanted machines for working up his forests, and he invented the saw-gang, and the grooving and planing machines; for cleansing his cotton, and he invented the gin; for harvesting his wheat, and he invented the reaper. He needed mechanical force to navigate his long rivers and broad lakes, and he converted the steam engine into a marine power. He needed dispatch in communicating intelligence, and he placed his lightning rod horizontally, and beating it into a wire, converted it into a writing telegraph.

Fifty years ago, there was no American Science and no American Literature. Now, there is an American tendency in every intellectual department, and none acknowledge its presence and usefulness more freely than those whose fame has least to fear from competition.

It seems to me that this intellectual development of the United States is due chiefly to the adoption of the great idea of universal emulation. Our Constitutions and laws open every department of human enterprise and ambition to all citizens, without respect to birth, or class, or condition, and steadily though cautiously exert a power quite effective in preventing any accidental social inequality from becoming fixed and permanent.

There still remains the question, whether the moral development is coördinate with those of physical power and mind in the United States. A Republic may be safe, even though it be weak, and though it be in a considerable degree intellectually inactive, as is seen in Switzerland; but a Republic cannot exist without virtue.

It will not suffice to examine the question through the lens of traditional prejudice. A kind of reverence is paid by all nations to antiquity. There is no one that does not trace its lineage from the gods, or from those who were especially favored by gods. Every people has had its age of gold, or Augustan age, or heroic age—an age, alas! forever passed. These prejudices are not altogether unwholesome. Although they produce a conviction of declining virtue, which is unfavorable to generous emulation, yet a People at once ignorant and irreverential would necessarily become licentious. Nevertheless, such prejudices ought to be modified. It is untrue that in the period of a nation's rise from disorder to refinement, it is not able to continually surpass itself. We see the present plainly, distinctly, with all its coarse outlines, its rough inequalities, its dark blots, and its glaring deformities. We hear all its tumultuous sounds and jarring discords. We see and hear the past through a a distance which reduces all its inequalities to a plane, mellows all its shades into a pleasing hue, and subdues even its hoarsest voices into harmony. In our own case, the prejudice is less erroneous than in most others. The Revolutionary age was truly a heroic one. Its exigences called forth the genius, and the talents, and the virtues of society, and they ripened amid the hardships of a long and severe trial. But there were selfishness, and vice, and factions, then as now, although comparatively subdued and repressed. You have only to consult impartial history to learn that neither public faith, nor public loyalty, nor private virtue, culminated at that period in our own country,* while a mere glance at the literature, or at the stage, or at the politics, of any European country, in any previous age, reveals the fact that it was marked, more distinctly than the present, by licentious morals and mean ambition.

Reasoning *a priori* again, as we did in another case, it is only just to infer in favor of the United States an improvement of morals from their established progress in knowledge and power; otherwise, the philosophy of society is misunderstood, and we must change all our courses, and henceforth seek safety in imbecility, and virtue in superstition and ignorance.

What shall be the test of the national morals? Shall it be the eccentricity of crimes? Certainly not; for then we must compare the criminal eccentricity of to-day with that of yesterday.

Loyalty to the State is a public virtue. Was it ever deeper-toned or more universal than it is now? I know there are ebullitions of passion and discontent, sometimes breaking out into disorder and violence; but was faction ever more effectually disarmed and harmless than it is now? There is a loyalty that springs from the affection that we bear to our native soil. This we have, as strong as any people. But it is not the soil alone, nor yet the soil beneath our feet and the skies over our heads, that constitute our country. It is its freedom, equality, justice, greatness and glory. Who among us is so low as to be insensible of its interest in them? Four hundred thousand natives of other lands every year voluntarily renounce their own sovereigns, and swear fealty to our own. Who has ever known an American to transfer his allegiance to a foreign Power?

The spirit of the laws, in any country, is a true index to the morals of a people, just in proportion to the power they exercise in making them. Who complains, here or elsewhere, that crime or immorality blots our statute-books with licentious enactments?

The characters of a country's magistrates, legislators, and captains, chosen by a people, reflect their own. It is true, that in the earnest canvassing which so frequently-recurring elections require, suspicion often follows the magistrate, and scandal follows in the footsteps of the statesman. Yet when his course has been finished, what magistrate has left a name tarnished by corruption, or what statesman has left an act or an opinion so erroneous that decent charity cannot excuse, though it may disapprove. What chieftain ever tempered military triumph with so much moderation as he who, when he had placed our standard on the battlements of the capital of Mexico, not only received an offer of supreme authority from the conquered nation, but declined it?

The manners of a nation are the outward form of its inner life. Where is woman held in so chivalrous respect, and where does she deserves that eminence better? Where is property more safe, commercial honor better sustained, or human life more sacred?

Moderation is a virtue in private and in public life. Has not the great increase of private wealth manifested itself, chiefly, in widening the circle of education and elevating the standard of popular intelligence? With forces which, if combined and directed by ambition, would subjugate this Continent at once, we have made only two very short wars? the one confessedly a war of defence, and the other ended by paying for a peace, and for a domain already fully conquered.

Where lies the secret of the increase of virtue which has thus been established? I think it will be found in the entire emancipation of the consciences of men from either direct or indirect control, by established ecclesiastical or political systems. Religious classes, like political parties, have been left to compete in the great work of moral education, and to entitle themselves to the confidence and affection of society, by the purity of their faith and of their morals.

I am well aware that some, who may be willing to adopt the general conclusions of this argument, will object that it is not altogether sustained by the action of the Government itself, however true it may be that it is sustained by the great action of society. I cannot enter a field where truth is to be sought among the disputations of passion and prejudice. I may say, however, in reply, first, that the Governments of the United States, although more perfect than any other, and although they embrace the great ideas of the age more fully than any other, are, nevertheless, like all other Governments, founded on compromises of some abstract truths and of some natural rights.

As Government is impressed by its Constitution, so it must necessarily act. This may suffice to explain the phenomenon complained of. But it is true, also, that no Government ever did altogether act out, purely and for a long period, the spirit of its original Constitution. Hence it is that we are so well told by BOLINGBROKE; that every nation must perpetually renew its Constitution, or perish. Hence, moreover, it is a great excellence of our system, that sovereignty resides, not in Congress and the President, nor yet in the Governments of the States, but in the people of the United States. If the sovereign be just and firm and uncorrupted, the Governments can always be brought back from any aberration, and even the Constitutions themselves, if in any degree imperfect, can be amended. This great idea of the sovereignty of the people over their Government, glimmers in the British system, while it fills our own with a broad and glowing light.

> Let not your King and Parliament in one,
> Much less apart, mistake themselves for that
> Which is most worthy to be thought upon,
> Nor think they are essentially the STATE.
> Let them not fancy that the authority
> And privileges on them bestowed,
> Conferr'd are, to set up a majesty,
> Or a power or a glory of their own;
> But let them know it was for a deeper life
> Which they but represent;
> That there's on earth a yet auguster thing,
> Veil'd though it be, than Parliament or King."

Gentlemen, you are devoted to the pursuit of knowledge, in order that you may impart it to the State. What FENELON was to France, you may be to your country. Before you teach, let me enjoin upon you to study well the capacity and the disposition of the American People. I have tried to prove to you only that they are youthful, apt, and vigorous, and therefore, that they are worthy, and will make noble uses of your best instructions.

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* I ought not to object to your reverence for your fathers, as you call them, meaning, I presume, the Government and those concerned in the direction of public affairs; much less could I be displeased at your numbering me among them. But, to tell you a very great secret, as far as I am capable of comparing the merits of different periods, I have no reason to believe that we were better than you are. We had as many poor creatures and selfish beings, in proportion, among us, as you have among you; nor were there then more enlightened men, or in greater number, in proportion, than there are now.—*John Adams' Letter to Josiah Quincy, Feb. 9, 1811.*

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET—No 200 Hudson-st., within 2 blocks of St. John's square, and very suitable for a small and respectable family The house is in good order and contains 9 rooms Rent $450. Apply to JAMES PRICE, office No. 200 Hudson-st.

THREE NEW BRICK HOUSES TO LET—Situated in 53d-st., between 4th and 5th-avs. They are three stories and basement, marble mantels, with court yards in front and deep yards in rears, and supplied with Croton water; will be let from now till the 1st May next, for $225 each. Inquire of JAMES BULKLEY, No. 181 Broadway, up stairs.

HALF A HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—Near the South Ferry, to a small family of unquestionable respectability. The family in it is small and own the house. Rent low. Also, for sale a handsome rosewood piano. Apply at No. 70 Warren-st., near Henry, Brooklyn.

FACTORY AND STEAM POWER TO LET—On the corner of Raymond and Willoughby-sts., Brooklyn. It is a five story and basement building and other out buildings. It is near the Myrtle-av. Railroad cars, and will be let together with engine or in part with power, at a low rent. Apply to BURR WAKEMAN, No. 114 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., or JOHN C. LORD, No. 164 Water-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the Second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE TO LET—That first class store, with marble fronts, Nos. 53 on Murray, and 55 on Warren-sts.; the store is five stories high, and 175 feet in depth, finished with all the modern improvements, and will be let or leased on most favorable terms. Inquire of J. R. WHITING, No. 229 Broadway.

STEAM POWER—Rooms to let, with steady Steam Power, in the new buildings, Nos. 7, 9 and 11 Canal st., between Centre and Elm, running through to Walker-st. Apply to J. GAUDU, engineer, on the premises

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SONS, No. 186 Cliff-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET WITH ROOMS—In 27th-st, near the Harlem Railroad Depôt. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT, No. 15 East 27th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, AT STAMFORD, CONN—One of the most desirable locations on the Found; a double, two-story and attic house; contains twelve rooms, exclusive of kitchen, store room and numerous closets—all in complete repair; good garden, with plenty of vegetables; the furniture was new last Summer, has been but little used, and, with the exception of plate and bed-linen, embraces everything requisite for the accommodation of a genteel family. Will be rented for 4 months or longer if required. Immediate possession given. Inquire of A. KNOWLTON, Stamford, or, Nos. 37 and 39 Murray-st., New-York.

ROOMS TO LET—On the 1st and 3d floors, about 34 by 60 feet, each lighted on 3 sides, with steam power. Inquire on the premises, No. 47 Ann-st.

OFFICES TO LET.—The offices No. 122 Nassau-st., 3d floor, front, recently occupied by us. Also, offices of No. 119 Nassau-st., rooms No. 3 and 3½, 3d floor, adjoining our office. These offices are all quite desirable ones, and are well calculated for any light business. Apply at room No. 3 at No. 119 Nassau-st. S. M. PETTENGILL & CO

OFFICES AND ROOMS TO LEASE, in the building No. 12 Park-place—well lighted and well ventilated. Croton water, &c., &c., complete. Suitable for clothing manufacturers, jewelers, artists, lawyers, or any other light business, requiring convenient premises at a moderate rent. Apply at No. 12 Park-place.

1854.—NEW FORWARDING ARRANGEMENT—BY THE AMERICAN "LAKE SHORE LINE."—With speed, safety, and saving of insurance—avoiding cartage across the "Suspension Bridge," and ferry at Detroit. The American "Lake Shore Railroads," having largely increased their freight cars and motive power, are prepared to forward without any delay, freight in any quantity, to all Western and Southwestern ports, at very low rates. Mark "Lake Shore Line," and send to Hudson River Railroad, New-York and Erie Railroad, Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, Harlem Railroad, or People's Line Steamboats.

P. S.—If shipped by Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, mark "Lake Shore Line, via Buffalo and New-York City Railroad." For information, price, and bills of lading, apply to TIMOTHY C. DWIGHT, Agent, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., or to L. BUNTON Ticket Agent.

CAUTION—Whereas different parties are making and selling HEISSE'S PATENT LEVER SHIRT STUDS, we hereby notify all persons that we have bought the patent and that we alone have the right to manufacture said studs. Any one violating our right in the case will be prosecuted. We are enlarging our arrangements, and shall soon be able to fill all orders for this so long desired and beautiful article. SMITH, DEE

[illegible]

[illegible] Edward Sintzenich, Auctioneer.

EDWARD SINTZENICH—Will sell at auction on [illegible] July 20, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises, No. [illegible] Broadway, Fashion Parade in which is returning from business [illegible] of ill health, consisting of chaise [illegible], large marble counter, marble furniture, [illegible] fancy vases, fancy flower-stands, and baskets [illegible] Also, gold-fish, canary birds [illegible] a variety of articles of an ornamental and [illegible] This sale is well worthy of attention [illegible] will be sold to the highest bidder. [illegible] of the store, &c., for two years and nine [illegible] very low rent. Also, a large stock of fancy [illegible].

R. C. Kemp, Auctioneer.

MESSRS. KEMP'S SALE OF FURNITURE, [illegible] MIRRORS, &c., TO-MORROW, (FRIDAY,) AT 10 O'CLOCK, at No. 85 NASSAU-ST., TWO DOORS FROM FULTON.—R. C. KEMP will sell at [illegible] above, all the Furniture of a large [illegible] the convenience of sale, and consist [illegible] of rosewood piano-forte, oval mirrors, pier [illegible] and other carpets, chairs, glass and [illegible] ware, parlor furniture, en suite, pier, centre, dining [illegible] mahogany sofas and chairs, couches, [illegible] chamber furniture, en suite, mahogany, [illegible] and spring mattresses, book cases, [illegible] curtains, and all the usual [illegible] which is well worthy the attention of the trade [illegible] keepers. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

A. M. Merwin, Auctioneer.

BY DANIEL BROTHER & CO.—Trade Salesroom, [illegible] Nassau-st., New-York.—LARGE TRADE SALE OF BOOKS, STEREOTYPE PLATES, &c., commencing on TUESDAY MORNING, August 15, 1854, and continued throughout the week and during week following. Sale to commence each day at 9 o'clock, A. M. The catalogue now ready for distribution to the trade. The regular [illegible] of Stationery will commence on TUESDAY MORNING, August 22, in the upper salesroom. The catalogue of this portion of the sale is in preparation, and will be issued on the 1st of August.

Henry H. Lehre, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEHRE—On Friday, July [illegible] at 10½ o'clock at No. 123 William-st., the contents, [illegible] of the barber's shop, with the remainder of the lease and good will. The furniture is all new and in good order. The whole will be sold together or separate, as may be desired. The privilege of attending the lease will be sold with it. The location is very desirable and worthy the attention of any wishing to establish themselves in the business.

Wm. Topping, Auctioneer

STEAM ENGINE AND MACHINERY AT AUCTION.—WM. TOPPING will sell THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Chelsea Dye Works, No. 111 West 24th-st., for cash, 1 16-horse power steam engine, double boiler, 1 hydraulic press and pump, copper cylinders shafts, pulleys, [illegible] &c.; press plates, press boards, press oven, steam piping, [illegible] cutting-machines, &c., &c.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ÆOLIAN, GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS—From HALLET, DAVIS & CO. and other celebrated makers, in every variety of style, of superior tone, for sale at the lowest rates. Second-hand pianos at $30, $80, $90, $100, $120 Model Melodeons and Reed Organs, of extra [illegible] and superior tone, at wholesale and retail, at factory prices. Weekly and monthly payments taken for a portion of the amount.

NEW MUSIC.—The Know-Nothing Grand March, 25 cents. Fillibustering Song, 25 cents. Know-Nothing Waltz, 25 cents. Allie Lee Song and Chorus, 25 cents. Just published by BERRY & GORDON, No 297 Broadway.

ATTENTION IS RESPECTFULLY CALLED to our extensive assortment of PIANO-FORTES of all sizes, from 6 to 7½ octaves, which, owing to dull times and a tight money market, we are selling off at very reduced prices for cash. A nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling. Celestial pianos, a new and gigantic improvement on the common piano, also manufactured and for sale by us only. These pianos are equal to any 7-octave pianos in power, at the same time are unequalled in richness, purity and sweetness of tone. Pianos to rent with privilege of purchasing. Call and see.

ELY & MUNGER, No 321 Broadway.

J. & C. FISCHER have removed their Warerooms from No 179 Greenwich-st to their new Establishment, Nos. 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th st., between 9th and 10th-ave., New-York, where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of Pianos, with all the best modern improvements made under their own supervision, and warranted to stand any climate. Also, Pianos with the Æolina attachment. Piano-fortes tuned, repaired, or taken in exchange.

AN EXCELLENT INSTRUMENT FOR THE PARLOR OR CHURCH is MASON & HAMLIN'S improved MODEL MELODION and REED ORGAN, highly recommended by such musicians as LOWELL MASON, WM. B. BRADBURY, GEO. F. ROOT, GEO. W. MORGAN, L. H. SOUTHARD, and most of the first performers of the above Melodions; Hallett, Davis & Co's unrivalled Piano-Fortes; New-York Pianos, (new and second-hand,) with all the latest musical publications, for sale to dealers and others, at the lowest rates. BERRY & GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODEONS—Of every variety, from $45 to $150, suitable for the parlor, lecture room, church, or small school. Believing them to be better in tone, more durable and better finished than those of any other make, we have accepted the agency, and keep for sale only those manufactured by PRINCE & CO.

HALLET, DAVIS & BON, No. 135 Broadway, opposite the Park, sole agents for PRINCE & Co's celebrated Melodeons.

ATTENTION—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES at our new and spacious warerooms, No. 421 Broome-st., (a few doors east of Broadway,) which in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivaled instrument's have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

A. W. LABD & CO.'S GRAND DIAGONAL PIANO-FORTES, with new grand action, which has no superior in all the points which constitute a perfect instrument. LINCOLN & THOMPSON, sole agents, No. 441 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

NOTICE—SUMMER RETREAT FOR BOYS IN NEWTOL, RHODE ISLAND.—I will leave the City again with a party of boys on MONDAY, July 31, per steamer BAY STATE, Pier No. 2, North River.

M. R. STOUGHTON, No 48, 7th-av.

N. B.—Parents who are looking for a place to send their lads from four weeks, may be assured that this is just what they desire. References given if required.

INSTRUCTION.—A French Lady, professor of the French and the Italian languages, the piano and singing, wishes to obtain a few private pupils more, and some to join her classes; for the present season she is willing to moderate her prices. She would also devote her time in a ladies' school. The highest and most exceptionable references will be given. Address "J. D. Music and French," Union Square Post-Office.

THE ADVERTISER TAKES FOUR BOYS, under the years of age, into his family, to educate at home with his own children. Terms $75 per annum. Inquiries from parents desiring to place a son in the country under happy home influences and judicious training will be forwarded if addressed to Box No 346 Post-Office, Hartford, Conn.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GOLD VEST CHAINS.—GOLD CURB VEST CHAINS.

GOLD CHAINS	$9 to $45
GOLD WOVE VEST CHAINS	10 to 28
GOLD ADELAIDE VEST CHAINS	13 to 26
GOLD JENNY LIND VEST CHAINS	13 to 45
GOLD CHASED AND PLAIN VEST CHAINS	15 to 35
GOLD HEXAGON VEST CHAINS	17 to 42
GOLD CURB VEST CHAINS	10 to 35
GOLD SQUARE VEST CHAINS	11 to 45
GOLD ENGRAVED VEST CHAINS	16 to 36
GOLD CHASED VEST CHAINS	24 to 56
GOLD FROSTED VEST CHAINS	27 to 70

And all other styles, for sale less than the usual prices, by G. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., near Broadway, second floor.

GOLD SLEEVE BUTTONS—Of all styles for Gentlemen, for sale very low, viz:

GOLD AND CHASED	pair	$2 50 to $12 00
GOLD AND ENGRAVED	pair	3 00 to 9 00
GOLD AND SCROLL	pair	4 50 to 8 00
GOLD AND ENAMEL	pair	4 00 to 10 00
GOLD AND CURVED	pair	6 50 to 9 50
GOLD AND MOURNING	pair	5 00 to 10 00
GOLD AND AGATE	pair	3 00 to 4 50
GOLD AND CORNELIAN	pair	3 00 to 5 00

GEO. C. ALLEN, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor.

GOLD WATCHES, DIAMOND PINS, BROOCHES, &c.—Together with a rich assortment of Silver and Plated Ware.

GOLD WATCHES, from	$30 to $300
SILVER DO DO from	120 to 500
PLATED TEA SETS, (double plated) from	12 to 90

All our goods are warranted to be as represented; should they prove otherwise the money will be refunded. Silver equal to Coin. SQUIRE, LANDER & CO., No. 97 Fulton-st.

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.—Sealed Proposals will be received until Tuesday, the 1st of August next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for furnishing the materials and doing the work necessary for the erection and finishing of a new School Building on the north side of 27th-st, between 3d and 4th-avs., in the XXIst Ward. Separate proposals will be received for the mason's work and materials, or for the carpenter's work and materials, and a bidder may, in addition, propose for the whole. Each proposal must state the name and residence of the persons proposed by the bidder as sureties for the performance of his contract. The plans and elevations can be seen at the office of THOMAS R. JACKSON, Architect, corner of Broadway and Barclay-st.; of whom, or of the Clerk of the Board of Education, printed copies of the specifications can be procured. Proposals, which should be endorsed "Proposals for XXIst Ward School," will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., and at no other place; and no proposal will be received after the time above named. The School officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals. By order of the Board of School Officers of the XXIst Ward.

JOHN DAVENPORT, Chairman.
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1854.

PROPOSALS FOR MAKING ADDITIONS TO WARD SCHOOL-HOUSE No. 31, situated in Monroe, near Montgomery-st., and Primaries Nos 5 and 18 in Chrystie, near Stanton-st., (VIIth Ward,) will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until the 16th of August next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., where plans and specifications may be seen, and particulars ascertained. Or by application to either of the undersigned Committee:

WILSON SMALL, No. 208 Henry-st.
DAVID WEBB, No. 29 Montgomery-st.
JAMES B. BRINSMADE, No. 99 Monroe-st.
NEW-YORK, July 27, 1854.

PROPOSALS FOR SHOES—FOR THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT FUND.—Sealed Proposals will be received until the 1st day of August, for supplying Shoes for the Widows and Orphans of the New-York Fire Department Fund for one year, from October 1854, to October 1855. Samples of Shoes to accompany the proposals. For further information, apply to either of the undersigned, Committee of the Board of Trustees.

J. M. PHILLIPS, No. 25 Pike-slip.
J. B. PECK, No. 174 Bowery.
J. V. WATKINS, No. 16 Catharine-st.,
Finance Committee New-York Fire Department Fund.

BUSINESS.

THE "SECRET OF BEAUTY"—The undersigned [illegible] for the sale in the United States of [illegible] for the sale of Dr. [illegible] PERRY & CO.'S, of London, Eng., SPECIFICS for removing [illegible] in purely balsamic [illegible] at No. 78 Leonard-st., a few doors west from B'dway, where the following articles can be procured by the single bottle, box, &c., or in large quantities:

DR. PERRY'S CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM, is expressly employed to renovate the impaired powers of life, when exhausted by the influence exerted by solitary indulgence on the organ. Its healthy part of the skin; its power in relaxing, curing the frame in all cases of nervous and sexual debility, obstinate gleets, impotency, barrenness and debilities arising from venereal excesses, has been demonstrated by its unvarying success in thousands of cases to those persons who are prevented entering the married state by the consequences of early errors it is invaluable Price $3 50 per bottle, or four quantities in one for $9, by which $5 are saved.

DR. PERRY'S CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE, an anti-syphilitic remedy, for purifying the system from venereal contamination and is recommended for any of the varied forms of secondary symptoms, such as eruptions on the skin, blotches on the head and face, enlargement of the throat, tonsils and uvula; threatened destruction of the nose, palate, &c. Its action is purely detersive, and its beneficial influence on the system is undeniable. Price $3 50 and $9 per bottle.

DR. PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS constitute an effectual remedy in all cases of gonorrhœa, gleet, stricture, and diseases of the urinary organs. Price $1, $1 50, and $3 50 per box.

Full directions, as well as a book of 200 pages, being an elaborate description of the various diseases for which the above are the remedies, accompanying each article. All communications (post-paid) will be promptly attended to, and the articles forwarded to any part of the United States, by Express or otherwise, as may be directed.

ABRAHAM G. LEVY, M. D.
Consulting Surgeon, No 78 Leonard-st.

THE ORTHOPÆDIC INSTITUTION—FOR THE CURE OF BODILY DEFORMITIES AND DISEASES OF THE JOINTS—Nos. 457, 459 and 461 Pacific-st., South Brooklyn, L. I.—Admits in-door patients afflicted with the above specified maladies, on moderate terms. It affords all advantages of a sanitory institute, with the comforts of a private home. The institution is located in a fashionable and healthy part of the city; an extensive and complete Gymnasium for bodily exercise is attached to it; baths in the house; warm and cold sea bathing within 10 minutes' drive, &c. Applications to be made to LOUIS BAUER, M. D., at the office of the establishment, before 10 o'clock A. M., or by letter to Box No 147, Brooklyn Post-Office.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition—345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the Sanitive Balm and Lotion treatment of Prof. Washington. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 225 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LAMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all these diseases from 11 A. M. till 3 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. N. B. concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT to the afflicted. *Courier Des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung National Democrat, Day Book* and New-Brunswick *Times*

$500 REWARD.—Dr. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE is the most effectual preparation sold. Long experience has proved that it will radically cure any case. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary any deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep, or healthy digestion, the nuisance is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the perfection of a thorough and permanent cure. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use Price $1 per bottle. Sole agent for the City, C. H. RING, No 192 Broadway, corner of John-st. N. B.—The celebrated Rose Wash sold as above.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in a good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DR. COBBETT, No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one speciality of the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method of treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma at his office.

S. KNEELAND, M. D.—No. 4 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st. Throat and lung diseases. 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, (corner of Broadway and Wall-st.,) NEW-YORK, July 27, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY has THIS DAY been declared, payable in cash at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 10th of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 10th of August, both inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1854.—An extra dividend of ten per cent on the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid on the first day of July next. The capital stock will be increased fifty per cent., or one million dollars, payable one-half, or fifty dollars per share, on the first day of July next, and the other half on the sixth day of November next. The new stock will be distributed to the old stockholders in the ratio of one share of new stock to every two shares of said stock, according to the stock ledger on the morning of the 30th instant. The rights to fractional parts of shares may be transferred and combined so as to obtain full shares. Any stockholder may at any time after the 30th instant, pay in his new shares in full, and be entitled to rebate at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, on the moiety, to the 6th November next, after which the increased stock will not be entitled to any portion of the semi-annual dividend in November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th instant to the 1st July inclusive.

C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.

LAKE ERIE, WABASH AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest dividend for the past six months will be paid on the 1st August by the undersigned at No. 56 Wall-st., at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all stock of the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Company, recorded on the books in this City, and on which all instalments, called in up to this date, (amounting to 85 per cent., or $42 50 per share,) shall have been paid. The transfer books will be closed from July 20 to Aug. 2 inclusive. By order of the Board,

E. WHITEHOUSE, Treasurer.

TOLEDO AND ILLINOIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest dividend for the past six months will be paid on the 1st August, by the undersigned, at No. 56 Wall-st., at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all stock of the Toledo and Illinois Railroad Company recorded on the books in this City, and on which all instalments called in up to this date (amounting to 85 per cent., or $42 50 per share) shall have been paid. The transfer books will be paid from the 20th inst. to 2d proximo, inclusive. By order of the Board.

E. WHITEHOUSE, Assistant Treasurer.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK.—A dividend of three and a half per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after the 14th of August. The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 14th of August, inclusive. By order of the Board.—NEW-YORK, July 26, 1854. R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF N. J.—The Interest Coupons of the Mortgage Bonds of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, due 1st August last prox., will be payable at the Office of the Company, No. 69 Wall-st., on and after that date.

G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 19 Wall-st.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of 7 per cent, payable at the office of the Company, on and after the 15th inst.—NEW-YORK, July 12, 1854. Transfer books will be closed until that date. By order,

RICHARD A. OAKLY, Secretary.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after July 6. The Transfer Books will be closed to that date inclusive.

DANIEL V. H BERTHOLF, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1854.

LAKE ERIE, WABASH AND ST. LOUIS, AND TOLEDO AND ILLINOIS RAILROAD COMPANIES—The Coupon due on these Bonds on 1st proximo, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. E. WHITEHOUSE, Treasurer.

LOUISIANA BONDS.—The August Coupons on the Bonds issued to the NEW-ORLEANS, JACKSON and GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY, redeemable in New-York, will be paid by WM. HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, No 111 Broadway, July 17, 1854. A dividend of 3½ per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, has been declared payable from the earnings to 1st August, on the 15th August next.

D. P. BARHYDT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—BANK OF THE CAPITOL, ALBANY, July 1, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock of this bank, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 15th inst. Stockholders registered on the New-York books, will receive their dividend at the Merchants' Exchange Bank. By order of the Board,

H. G. GILBERT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.—The Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent. payable on the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed on the 26th inst.—NEW-YORK, July 17, 1854. EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 24, 1854.

DIVIDEND—THE MANHATTAN GAS-LIGHT CO. have declared a dividend of two dollars and fifty cents per share on the full stock, and one dollar and thirty-seven and a half cents per share on the scrip stock, payable on demand. S. H. HOWARD, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—SUFFOLK BANK—NEW-YORK, July 19, 1854.—The President and Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent (3½,) payable 1st of August. The transfer books will be closed from 28th inst. till that day. By order of the Board.

M. M. BRADLEY, Chashier.

DIVIDEND.—HANOVER INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of six per cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 1 Hanover-square. By order of the Board. A. M. MCKEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—BROADWAY INSURANCE OFFICE, No. 433 Broadway, corner Howard-st., July 26, 1854.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 2d day of August next. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 6 Broad st.,—NEW-YORK, July 1, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been this day declared, payable on demand. R. O GLOVER, Secty.

WATER COOLERS AND ICE.

KEEP COOL—WATER COOLERS! WATER COOLERS!!—A large assortment of the above article manufactured and kept constantly on hand in lots to suit purchasers. A liberal discount made to wholesale dealers. The above is superior to many others in style and workmanship. Dealers would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. For sale at Nos 272 and 272½ Pearl-st., by BENHAM, WHITNEY & CO

ICE, ICE, ICE.—The Knickerbocker Ice Company have taken the old established depôt, No. 2 Furman-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton Ferry, formerly occupied by the Crystal Lake Ice Co. All orders left at the office No. 2 Furman-st., or No. 190 West-st., corner Duane, and No. 288 West-st., corner Christopher, New-York, will be promptly attended to. JOHN D. ARCHBOLD & CO.

WM. CORBIERE, LIFE PRESERVER AND BATHING BUOYANTS, No 46 Fulton-st., Manufacturer, Nos 16 Stanton-st, and 148 Avenue A, New-York. N. B.—The Bathing Buoyant is durable and cheap, plain or decorated; no puncture or holes will deprive it of its buoyancy; will sustain in deep water any individual without the least exertion. Its use greatly enhances the pleasure of bathing.

ROCK CANDY—Pink and white—superior for retailing. Jujube Paste, plain and fancy Candies in great variety. T. G. HODGKINS, Manufacturer, No. 124 Greenwich-st.

BANK NOTICES.

SAVINGS BANK, corner of Wall-st. and Nassau-st., SAVINGS INSTITUTION, and for the benefit of all classes of persons. OPEN DAILY, from 9 to 3 P. M., TUESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8! This Institution receives deposits from minors and married women. Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent. on sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under.

OFFICERS.

HON. JACOB A. WESTERVELT, (Mayor,) President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, 1st Vice President; ISAAC T. SMITH 2d Vice President.
W. H. ELSWORTH, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Hon. J. A. Westervelt	Francis B. Cutting	Jacob Campbell, Jr.
Hon. C. Crolius,	Edward Bridge,	James H. Fish,
Philip W. Engs,	Charles L. Viele,	Samuel B. Ashley,
Isaac T. Smith,	Hugh Munro,	Wm. H. Hazard,
Charles Miles,	E. S. Brooks,	N. L. McCready,
Samuel Leeds,	C. W. Thomas,	N. E. James.
Joseph Jamison,	C. M. Livingston,	G. W. Quintard.

PEOPLES' BANK OF PATERSON—Notice is hereby given that all claims in favor of this Bank or of the Receivers, will be disposed of by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the office of the Receivers, at Paterson, N. J., on TUESDAY, the 5th day of September next, at 11 o'clock A. M., unless previously settled. Catalogues of the claims will be furnished on application to either of the Receivers, during the week preceding the sale.

C. S. VAN WAGONER,
WILLIAM F. DAY,
J. VAN ARSDALE,
} Receivers, &c.

PATERSON, N. J., July 8, 1854.

BANK NOTICE.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, April 5, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the NEW-YORK BANK OF SARATOGA COUNTY, Hadley, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued by the said Bank will be given up.

ap7.'54-law2yF D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 9, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the AMENIA BANK, at Amenia, Dutchess County, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.

s16 '53-law2yF D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 9, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the FREEMEN'S BANK, of Washington County, at Hebron, Washington County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.

s16 '53-law2yF D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Nov. 30, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes of the PRATTSVILLE BANK, at Prattsville, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes of the above Bank will be given up to said Bank. DANIEL B. ST. JOHN,

d2 '52-law2yF Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, July 24, 1854.—The Bank of CANANDAIGUA (Canandaigua) has this day filed in this office, a notice of the appointment of the METROPOLITAN BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, New-York, July 11, 1854.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, holden THIS DAY, an instalment of FIVE DOLLARS per share on all the shares of the capital Stock of the Company, (excepting the ten thousand shares on which twenty dollars per share have already been paid in,) has this day been assessed, and required to be paid by the several parties in whose names the said shares of Stock now stand respectively in the Treasurer, on or before the 10th day of August, 1854, and the Transfer Books are closed from this day, till the 21st July inst., and no transfer of Stock will be permitted until the instalment called thereon, be paid. By order of the Board of Directors,

M. B. EDGAR, Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—The Board of Directors of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transport ation Company have this day declared, out of their earnings expended in construction, an extra dividend of ten per cent. in stock, to be apportioned to those who shall be holders of the full stock of the Company, on the 15th day of July next; being one share for every ten shares, or one-tenth part of a share for each share held on that day. Holders will have the right to assign fractional parts to which they may be entitled; and certificates for every ten fractional parts of anding in any one name, and for said whole shares, will be issued on and after the 16th day of August next. Dividends declared thereafter will be paid upon all such whole shares as upon other stock of the Company, but dividends will not accrue upon the fractional parts until shall have been consolidated into one share, and a certificate issued therefor.—New-York, June 19, 1854.

R. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, No. 2 Hanover-st., New-York, June 16, 1854.—To facilitate an examination now being made by a Committee of the Board of Directors of this Company into its Stock accounts, all persons holding certificates of Stock of the Company are specially requested to present the same to the undersigned at this office so that an account of the same may be taken. Persons residing at a distance who cannot conveniently present or send the same, are requested to communicate by letter, the date and number of each certificate held by them, and the number of shares for which it purports to have been issued, and by whom signed.—By order of the Board of Directors. WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY—BRIDGEPORT, July 20, 1854.—By resolution of the Directors of this Company, holders of certificates of capital stock of the same, are specially requested to forward to the undersigned a statement giving a description of the same, as follows, viz:

1st. Number of the certificate
2d To whom, or in whose favor given.
3d. Number of shares for which it purports to have been issued.
4th Date of the certificate.
5th. By whom signed.

The New-York Transfer Agency is discontinued, and transfer books are closed till further notice.

H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

THE OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY—CINCINNATI, July 3, 1854.—The biennial meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution, prescribed by the By Laws thereof, for the election of Trustees, will be holden at the office of the Company in this City, on SATURDAY, the 30th September next. There will be a special meeting of the Stockholders on THURSDAY, the 28th September, at the same place, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the consideration of particular matters connected with the interests of the Institution. By order,

W. GREENE, Secretary.

NOTICE—OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, July 13, 1854.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, on the second TUESDAY in August next, the 8th, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.—$7,000 FOR SALE.—A bond for $7,000, with a first mortgage on one of the best farms in Westchester County, near the City, and which has just been sold for three times the amount of the bond. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 31 Wall-st., between 9 A. M. and 1 P. M.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 74 Wall st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent per annum, four fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	J. D. Foster,	J. M. Waterbury,
D. B. Fearing,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm. F. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,
A. C. Dowling.	M. W. Hamilton,	Samuel V. Hoffman.
Gazaway B. Lamar,	Denning Duer,	John C. Astor, Jr.,
George W. Higgs,	John Stuart, Jr.,	Fred. A. Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan.	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	James C. Bell,
Chas. H. Russell,	Ed. C. Center,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred. G. Foster,
Peleg Hall,	Robert S. Hone.	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (CHARTERED IN 1824.)—Office No. 150 Fulton, upper corner of Brooklyn and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martin,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John R. Briggs,	Charles A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
William Okell,	N. P. Freeman,	Chas. T. Cromwell,
P. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
H. Quackenbos,	Andre Fromont,	Samuel F. Whitney,
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CASH CAPITAL, $300,000—Office, No. 108 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.—This Company is now prepared to insure buildings, merchandise, personal property, and ships in port and their cargoes, against loss or damage by fire:

DIRECTORS.

James L. Graham,	Daniel Parish,	Evan R. Bobb,
F. Whitehouse,	G. G. Cox,	G. L. Beeckman,
J. B. Varnum,	Martin Bates, Jr.,	Joseph M. Strong,
Leonard Appleby,	Isaac E. Taylor,	Lorrian Freeman,
F. H. Wolcott,	W. Delano, Jr.,	Edwd. Macomber,
W. K. Strong,	Henry V. Butler,	John La Farge,
Moses Taylor,	J. B. R. Cisco,	Chas. E. Appleby,
Jas. O. Sheldon,	Henry Dwirht, Jr.,	Jeremiah Wilbur.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter G. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah M. Fiske,	P. C. Claridge Boyne,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas H. Marshall.
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No 5 Tryon-row, cor. Chatham-st. Insures on the most favorable terms against loss and damage by fire on dwellings, stores, merchandise, &c. JOHN BRUCE, Pres.

TEAS, FAMILY GROCERIES, WINES BRANDIES, ALES, PORTER, &c., &c., of the best qualities known to this market.—WM. H. UNDERHILL respectfully solicits the patronage of families and dealers, and assures them that every article will be found as represented, and sold at the lowest possible profit. Claret Wines, $2 25, $3 50, $4 50, &c. per dozen, subject to a deduction of 50 cents per dozen for empty bottles. All orders packed for the country deliv

New-York Daily Times.

STIRRING INTELLIGENCE.

A Fight Between John Morrissey and William Poole—Morrissey Terribly Beaten and Left Friendless—The Origin of the Trouble—Censurable Conduct of the Ninth Ward Police.

Great excitement was occasioned yesterday in all parts of the City, in consequence of a brutal rough and tumble fight, which took place between the noted pugilists, JOHN MORRISSEY and WILLIAM POOLE, at the long Steamboat Wharf, foot of Amos-street, North River. It appears that for a long time past, POOLE and "Jim" HUGHES have been at variance, and during Wednesday afternoon they accidentally met at the City Hotel, corner of Broadway and Howard street, where the matter was amicably arranged. While they were drinking at the bar to renew their friendship, MORRISSEY came in, accompanied by a number of friends. As he approached the counter he looked up and exclaimed, "HUGHES, are you going to give up that stake money that I won on the fight with SULLIVAN?" Mr. HUGHES replied, "I'll give it up when you convince me you won the fight, and not before." To this MORRISSEY made some sarcastic reply.

Meanwhile POOLE stood still, looking intently at MORRISSEY, and finally remarked in a loud tone, "HUGHES, don't you give it up to him; spend it for rum before you give it to that ——." This action on the part of POOLE enraged MORRISSEY, and he retaliated by telling POOLE that *he* nor any other man should spend *his* money. The parties then engaged into an exceedingly rough argument, when MORRISSEY asked him to fight; POOLE said he would not, that MORRISSEY was too big for him, but if MORRISSEY would bring himself to an equal weight, he would fight him. MORRISSEY said that he did not fight that way; but he had seen the time when he could lick him any way he could name, and then wanted to know how he would fight. POOLE said he would fight with knives. At this answer, MORRISSEY called POOLE aside and told him that he had tried to avoid fighting in that way as much as possible, but as it was his wish he would do it. MORRISSEY then offered to go to Canada, each one to take a friend. This POOLE would not do. MORRISSEY then getting rather excited, told POOLE that he thought he was not doing the fair thing, and that he would like to fight him. POOLE feeling rather vexed at this last answer, said that MORRISSEY had spent half his time in State Prison, and used other harsh language. This led to some hard words on the part of MORRISSEY, who offered to bet one thousand dollars to fifty dollars that he could whip POOLE, and offered to fight him within twenty-four hours, at any place he named. This POOLE would not agree to. MORRISSEY then offered to bet him fifty dollars that he did not meet him in the morning at 7 o'clock, and fight. This POOLE agreed to; and it was settled to meet on the following morning at the foot of Amos-street, North River. The match being made *bona fide*, the parties separated, and Mr. POOLE immediately proceeded to Hoboken with a few friends, to stay for the night, to avoid being arrested. At an early hour in the morning, POOLE was up and dressed, and to use his own language, "felt like a race-horse."

News of the intention of POOLE and MORRISSEY to fight spread like wildfire among the sporting houses during the evening, and heavy bets were made as to the result of the encounter. At 6½ o'clock in the morning a crowd had assembled on Amos-street wharf to witness the affray. There could not have been less than three hundred persons present during the progress of the fight, consisting mainly of the "fancy," and the friends and admirers of POOLE and MORRISSEY. A little before 7 o'clock POOLE was rowed up to the dock in a small boat. There were no seconds or bottle-holders, it being understood that the fight was to be what is termed a "rough and tumble"—the advantage, of course, being in favor of the man who first got his opponent down. Prize-fighters being usually *before* rather than *behind* time, (as the time had now reached 6½,) the prediction was expressed that MORRISSEY would not appear,—that he had managed to be arrested by the Police, &c., &c. POOLE expressed a wish that he would come—that he "would fight him like a man"—and thought a d——d sight more of the *fight* than of the *money*.

In a few moments, however, all doubt was abandoned, as MORRISSEY walked down the dock, stripped for the occasion, where his antagonist stood to receive him. As he approached, the crowd opened to the right and left, and the shout went up, "Stand back! let the *two* men meet!" To this some attention was paid, (perhaps as much as usual in such a fight,) when the parties met, "eager for the fray." He said, where is POOLE? Here I am, exclaimed POOLE, and both squared, and each eyed his antagonist with a kind of calculating ferocity, moving about for a chance for a hit; when MORRISSEY put out his left hand, and simultaneously POOLE dropped, seized his adversary about the body and threw him. In this position they remained POOLE uppermost, for about five minutes, when MORRISSEY said, "Enough," and the usual shout went up and the parties were speedily separated. The crowd, fearing the police would capture them all, hastily made their way off in various directions, and POOLE left in the same small boat he came across the river with.

MORRISSEY, supported by two strangers, left the ground apparently severely injured. Poor MORRISSEY was weakened to such a degree, that he required assistance to get him on his feet at the close of the encounter. His main friend, JOHNNY LING, had in the meantime attempted to draw a revolver from his pocket, but before he could accomplish it one of POOLE'S friends knocked him down. The fight now became general, and for a time the wharf was a scene of the wildest confusion. The friends of POOLE being very numerous, beat MORRISSEY'S friends dreadfully, and LING was taken away almost insensible, and quite prostrated from the great loss of blood. MORRISSEY was then left entirely destitute of friends to aid him in getting home. He finally got into a coach, and was driven to his house in Leonard-street, near West Broadway, where he was attended by skillful physicians. He presented a shocking spectacle, and scarcely could any of his friends recognize him. His eyes were closed, and one of them was found to be gouged from one end of the socket, which injury will probably impair his sight for life. There were large bunches on all parts of his head. His face above and below the eyes is blackened by violent blows given on the bridge of his nose. There is a hole in his cheek, and his lips are chawed up in a frightful manner. He also sustained fearful injuries about his breast, arms and back, where POOLE kicked him with heavy cow hide boots, after he had got enough. So severe are MORRISSEY'S injuries, that is very doubtful whether he walks in the street for the next six months.

During the day, some forty different stories were in circulation concerning the *fairness* of the contest. MORRISSEY and his friends positively declare that he was kicked, cuffed and punched by the friends of POOLE. On the other side, the parties assert, without fear of contradiction, that *no one struck* MORRISSEY *but* Mr. POOLE, and all that was done was accomplished in the short space of three to five minutes.

The conduct of the commandant of the Ninth Ward Police seems to be highly culpable, and justly deserving of severe censure. It seems the Captain was informed, at about 2 o'clock in the morning, of the arrangements that had been made for the battle—yet no police arrived at the wharf until a long time after the fight was over; and what is also strange, they appear to know very little about the fight, nor has there been any attempt made to arrest the parties, since the disgraceful affair was ended. We learn that BILL POOLE and his party of Ninth Ward friends left for Coney Island, yesterday, to have a jolly time over his success in whipping the bully who has made a noise in the sporting world for the last few months.

ACCOUNT BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

Subjoined we give an account of the brutal affair, furnished by a person who witnessed it. He says:

"Yesterday morning, about 7 o'clock, an encounter took place between JOHN MORRISSEY and WILLIAM POOLE on the pier at the foot of Amos street, North River. For some time past MORRISSEY has entertained the idea of attaining the unenviable notoriety attached to a fighting man. He has frequently challenged HYER to meet him in the ring and settle their animosities by a fisticuff bout. HYER'S good judgment, however, has deterred him from participating in such disgrace to business. It appears that on Wednesday night MORRISSEY and POOLE met in a public house on Broadway. Words ensued relative to the respective merits of HYER and MORRISSEY. The latter offered a wager of fifty dollars to Mr. POOLE that he dared not meet him at 7 o'clock, the next morning, he (MORRISSEY) giving POOLE the choice of ground. POOLE immediately accepted the proposition, and the money was posted. Mr. POOLE, as far as regards size and weight, is much the inferior to MORRISSEY, but he possesses more activity, and is considered a tremendous "rough and tumble" fighter. Some time before the hour arrived for the meeting, POOLE appeared on the pier with a large number of his friends, and offered to bet $3,000 with Mr. ALDERTIS, who was on the pier, that he could whip MORRISSEY or any other man in the world except TOM HYER; that he felt in superfine condition, and if MORRISSEY dared to show his face he would drum him off the dock, or any one else who interfered with him. No one, however, was disposed to accept his wager.

At 6½ o'clock, MORRISSEY was seen coming down [illegible] unattended and unarmed. "Where is POOLE?" on being answered that he was on the pier, took of his coat, without taking the precaution of unbuttoning his shirt collar, until reminded to do so by one of his friends, he immediately repaired there. POOLE stood ready to meet him. MORRISSEY struck out—a clinch ensued—MORRISSEY falling heavily with POOLE on top and who took advantage of his position to deal tremendous blows on MORRISSEY'S face, and before they had fought five minutes, MORRISSEY cried "enough." POOLE jumped into his boat, lying at the dock, and rowed away, while MORRISSEY, considerably chop-fallen and awfully bruised and beaten, was obliged to leave the ground amid the jeers and hootings of the assemblage. POOLE also said that he intended to go on an excursion at 7 o'clock, (meaning of course the fight,) that it was the last he expected to take and was only waiting for the boat to arrive but had some doubts whether it would stop at the pier to take him, as that was the last stopping-place. The fight was of very short duration. As soon as they clinched, the crowd gathered around, and it was almost impossible for any one except those within a foot of the belligerents to witness the conflict, which was over in five minutes after the first blow was struck. MORRISSEY left the scene in a light waggon, without a friend to attend to him, and drove off.

LATER FROM NEW-MEXICO.

Skirmish with the Indians—Lieutenant Maxwell Killed.

From the St. Louis Republican.

We had the pleasure of meeting, last evening, Lieut. R RANSOM, 1st Dragoons U. S. A., just from New-Mexico. He left Fort Union on the 3d, and arrived at Independence on the 20th inst. We learn from Lieut. R. that military operations were still carried on against the Indians in the Territory with great vigor. It was the determination of Gen. GARLAND, as well as of the Territorial authorities, to whip them into a permanent peace, and for this purpose they were rapidly pursued. Gen. GARLAND was in the Northern part of the Territory, examining the condition of the several military posts. Maj. CARLETON, in command of an expedition from Fort Burgwin, had returned to that Fort. He overtook a band of Jicarilla Apaches, captured from them about fifty horses and all their camp equipage. The Indians fled.

In the early part of the month Lieut. MAXWELL of the 3d Infantry, was killed on the Moro, about forty miles southeast of Fort Union. A small detachment of men were out on a scout against the Indians, under command of Capt. SYKES. Lieut. MAXWELL was temporarily separated, with ten men, from the main command, met the Indians, and in the skirmish which ensued, three Indians were killed and three badly wounded. They were carried off by their companions, but traced by the blood for some distance from the battle ground. The two Indians who fired upon and killed Lieut MAXWELL were themselves killed by two of the dragoons. Col. CHANDLER was in pursuit of a party of Mescalero Indians in the southern part of the Territory. Col. FOUNTLEROY'S command was met at Diamond Spring, in fine health and excellent spirits—grass and water abundant. Gov. MERRIWETHER was met at the crossing of the Arkansas, where a good deal of delay had been experienced in consequence of high water in that river. All the trains were getting along very well.

Another Cowardly Murder—Two Men Cut to Pieces with Bowie-Knives.

From the Louisville Courier, 24th.

Saturday night, about 11 o'clock, a terrible scene of blood and murder was enacted in the coffee-house of ABRAM MCBRIDE, corner of Sixth and Market streets, resulting in the death of CHAS LAUGHLIN, and the death of THOS. KELLY, both of whom were cut to pieces with knives in a sudden affray with another party unknown. Both of these unfortunate men were laborers, and were stabbed in the back in the most cowardly and assassin-like manner. From the statement of the keeper of the coffee-house, it appears that four or five men, strangers to him, entered the house, called for liquors, and, without one word of provocation, hit him on the head with a tumbler, threw slops in the face of the murdered man, and then beset him and the other one, who was cut with their knives, and cut them in the back. LAUGHLIN fell to the floor in a gore of blood, and expired in a few minutes. KELLY ran out of the house, crying at the top of his voice, "A fight—murder!" and was traced by his blood a distance of two squares. The perpetrators of the brutal outrage were not known or traced until yesterday afternoon, when three or four men, supposed to be the perpetrators, were arrested and lodged in jail.

HORRID MURDER.—We learn that a most horrid murder was committed in this County, on Monday night last, (the 10th,) on the body of Mr RICHARD HOBBS, residing in the neighborhood of ENOCH BROWN, about six miles Northwest of this place. The circumstances of the case, as we learn them, are, that HOBBS was at home alone, on Monday night, and that shortly after 10 o'clock he was called out of his bed by a man who said he was a negro belonging to Dr. PERKINS, and had sent him there to buy chickens. HOBBS said he had no chickens to sell, but as the man represented that Dr PERKINS was sick, he went out to catch the chickens, when he was knocked down by a blow from behind, with something resembling a wagon spoke. He was beaten after he was down, receiving one or two blows upon the front part of the head, and the man went off for a moment or two, and HOBBS got up and went into his house. The man presently came in and asked him where his money was. He replied that he had no money. The man then took a small trunk that was in the house, took HOBB'S gun, and went into the yard, where the trunk was broken open, and about $147 taken therefrom. HOBBS walked over to the residence of ENOCH BROWN, about half a mile, and told him he was killed, and all that had happened. He then went home and died next morning. These are the substantial facts, as we learn them from persons residing in the vicinity of the transaction. We learn that some suspicion rests upon an individual in the neighborhood—a white man—but as there has not as yet been any arrest, or motion to arrest, we do not feel authorized to call his name. It is a horrible outrage, as it stands, and ought to be ferreted out.—*Franklin (Tenn.) Review.*

GREAT TORNADO AT ROCK ISLAND, DAVENPORT.—At 4 o'clock of Thursday afternoon last, a violent tornado passed over Rock Island, Davenport, &c. Mr. ROGERS, clerk of the *Audubon*, who was on board the *Golden Era* at the time, furnishes us the following particulars: The ferry boat at Davenport was blown out into the river and sunk. The *Emma Horman* lost her entire cabin, and the hull was blown over to the point of the island, striking a ledge of rocks and breaking in two. One of our favorite packets, the *Golden Era*, is a complete wreck, above the hull. The second mate was blown from the hurricane deck into a mill on shore, and badly injured. The *Ben Campbell*, lying at Rock Island, lost both chimneys, and about twenty feet of the forward part of her cabin. A number of citizens of St. Louis, among them Judge GAMBLE and family, Mr. BRADELL and family, and others, were passengers on the *Golden Era*, but escaped without injury. Several lives were reported lost. The freight depôt at Rock Island, was blown down. A three story brick house, occupied by WICKERSHAM as a tinner shop, was blown down, and several persons killed. Several dead bodies had been taken from the ruins. Eleven houses were blown down in Davenport. Hailstones, as large as hens' eggs, fell at the same time.—*St. Louis Republican.*

☞ The Common Council of Rochester have passed a stringent ordinance against the selling or exposing for sale of unripe fruit and stale vegetables—that is of vegetables not picked the evening before or the day offered for sale. The police are in all cases required to seize and destroy the prohibited articles. And all resident dealers in fruit and vegetables are required to remove beyond the limits of the city *daily* before 11 A. M., and on Saturday before 10 P. M., all vegetables and fruit that may have been on sale that day.

A Car Ventilator.

From the Courier & Enquirer.

There has been in operation for several months, on the Naugatuck Railroad a system of car ventilation and exclusion of dust and smoke, which has given universal satisfaction in that region, and seems destined to be generally adopted. An experimental trip, for the purpose of testing the apparatus, was made yesterday on the New-Haven Road. The day was most intolerably hot, and the dust very abundant; so that a more favorable opportunity for ascertaining the real merits of the invention could not have been desired. A company of railroad men and others interested, assembled at Bridgeport, where a train of five cars was got ready and run to New-Haven. Not a particle of dust was seen in the cars during the journey, and there was, while in motion, a cool breeze running through the whole train very gratefully modifying the temperature. The train ran back from New-Haven to Port Chester, at about thirty to thirty-five miles per hour, with equally satisfactory results.

The invention which is called "Waterbury's Patent Ventilator" consists in inclosing the space between the cars with canvas or leather, making a sort of entry, with doors on each side, leading to the seats; the ordinary doors of the cars are left open and the windows shut, so that the air received goes through the entire train, coming at the rear door of the last car. The air is caught by erecting on each side of the tender a hollow chamber of sheet iron, from six to twelve inches wide and five or six feet high; and over the top of the baggage car a similar casing. Through these apertures rushes all the air, and frequently much more than is necessary for comfort, while it is taken so far forward that no dust, smoke or cinders can be received. The effect is to produce a breeze of sufficient force to completely change the air in the whole train as often as once per minute. If a dozen windows should be opened, the draft would be outward; so that there will be no necessity for opening except when the train stops. The inclosures between the cars serve another valuable purpose, inasmuch as no person can fall off the platform, or between the cars; and the whole train forms one saloon, through all parts of which the passengers can pass in safety and in shelter.

The above will give a general idea of "Waterbury's Ventilator." It has worked well for nearly two years on the Naugatuck Road; it worked well yesterday, to our certain knowledge, which opinion is but the general sentiment of all who were on the train. We understand that there is a prospect of seeing it in use on the New-Haven express trains.

When the company reached Port Chester yesterday a meeting was held, the Governor of Connecticut presiding, when some brief and pertinent speeches were made, and the following resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That the operation of Waterbury's Patent Car Ventilator, as it has been this day shown, has convinced us of its perfect adaptedness to keep any train of cars entirely free from dust and fully supplied with fresh air, it having done so to our satisfaction on this one of the warmest and dustiest days of the season, and we can confidently recommend it as the simplest and most effectual ventilator with which we are acquainted.

Resolved, That our thanks be and they are hereby tendered to Mr C SPOONER, of Bridgeport, and the other proprietors of this improvement in behalf of whom he has invited us upon this excursion, and also to the Superintendent and other officers of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, under whose direction it has been made.

Resolved, That these resolutions be signed by the President and Secretary of this meeting, and published in the New-York and other papers.

HENRY DUTTON, President.

H. T. BLAKE, Secretary.

MARRIED.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, July 26, by Rev. Spencer L. Finney, Mr. J. B. MURDOCK, of St. Joseph, La., to Miss ANNA MURDOCK, of the former place.

At Williamsburg, L. I., on Wednesday, July 26, by Rev. Chas. Reynolds, THOMAS BERRINGER ROACH, of the City of New-York, to ELLA, daughter of Mr. Henry Waterman, of Williamsburg.

☞ California papers please copy.

At Highland Grove, Fishkill Landing, on Tuesday, July 25, by Rev L M Vincent, B. MONTGOMERY NEILL, of Mobile to KATE M. SCHULTZ, adopted daughter of D. C. Lowber, of New-Orleans.

DIED

In this City, on Thursday, July 27, suddenly, in the 48th year of her age, ELIZABETH H., consort of Clark of Crolius.

His friends and those of her brothers, John M and David Seaman, are invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation, from her late residence, No. 50 3d-st. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

In this City, on Thursday, July 27, of a lingering illness, in her 23d year, ELIZABETH K., wife of Robert T Kelly, and daughter of George and Mary Mathews.

The relatives and friends of the families are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, No. 142 Rivington st, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

In this City on Wednesday, July 26, CHARLES A., son of John H and Mary Jane Spencer, aged 2 years, 2 months and 3 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, also the members of Washington Chapter, O. U. A., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No 34 Lewis-st.

In this City, on Thursday, July 27 MRS. SARAH, relict of Garret De Groot, aged 69 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, to-morrow, July 28, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation, from the residence of her son-in-law, Cornelius Lawrence, No. 169 Barrow-st.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday A. M., July 27, ISABEL, infant daughter of John W and Laura C. Masury.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, this afternoon, 28th inst., at 5 o'clock, from No. 242 Bridge-st, Brooklyn.

In Hoboken, on Thursday, July 27, at 12½ o'clock in the morning, ERNEST, son of Alphonse and Martha Perrin, aged 10 months and 25 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents De Mott-st, West Hoboken, this (Friday) afternoon, at 4½ o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

On Thursday, July 27, at 12:15 o'clock, M., Mrs. MARY, widow of the late Richard Betts Esq; and widow also of Col Wm Livingston, aged 83 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of both families are invited to attend her funeral, at 3 o'clock, this (Friday) afternoon, from her late residence, Jamaica Road, opposite Cypress Hills, Long Island.

At New-Brunswick, on Thursday morning, July 27, after a few hours' illness, MARY, youngest child of Rev. Alfred Stubbs, aged 2 years.

The funeral services will be at Christ Church, New-Brunswick, on Friday afternoon, at 6½ o'clock.

In Chester, Warren Co., after a short illness, JOHN R. THURMAN in the 40th year of his age.

Funeral on Thursday, 27th inst.

At Newburg, on Monday, July 3, at 4 o'clock P. M., after an illness of four days, CLARA, infant daughter of Clarence and Louisa Cook.

At Newburg, on Saturday, July 22, GERTRUDE, youngest daughter of Rufus R Skee.

At Poughkeepsie on Wednesday, July 26, JOHN RENSEN, youngest son of the late John R. Varick, Esq., aged 5 years and 8 months.

At Attica N Y, on Monday, July 24, FREDERICK L. HOLTHUYSEN, in the 41st year of his age.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Produce Markets, see Third Page

THURSDAY, July 27—P. M.

We give place to an article from a correspondent, on the Illinois Central, elicited by our brief notice of yesterday of the fall in price of the Mortgage Bonds of the Company. It is written with ability, and the information it imparts will be deemed important in the present Railroad crisis. The argument or conclusions of the writer, if not altogether reliable, are put forth with a zeal which ought at least to command respect. His indignation, so far as we have been the cause of its indulgence, might as well have been spared for some other occasion, and for a more fitting season than the present. It is scarcely needful to add that we intended no offence to the "men of fortune and of influence," said to be connected with the Illinois and Minnesota roads, by terming their enterprise a Railway and Land JOB, nor do we see anything unfair in using plain terms to express a plain meaning; nor anything unmanly in suppressing personalities and omitting names not necessary to illustrate that meaning. If our correspondent supposes that our motive in doing so in this case, was the fear of the gentlemen of reputed fortune or influence, he mistakes us as much as it seems, from his own confession, his clients were mistaken in entering upon the great work under notice. Whenever it becomes necessary to individualize on this or any other subject, we hope he will not find us wanting in proper firmness to do so. That the Illinois Central road is a Land job, we had never before heard questioned. The original Capital Stock was only one million of dollars. The mortgage of the Lands donated by Congress was to do the work, and the proceeds of the Lands to redeem the mortgage. From a personal knowledge of the Southern portion of the State through which the road is to pass to the nascent city of Cairo, we have always entertained serious doubt of the success of the scheme, as originally planned, and so expressed ourselves when Mr. ROBERT J. WALKER and Mr. NEAL were sent to England by the Company in 1851, but the energy with which the work has been pushed forward, stimulated by the incidental jobs it has afforded in the way of Bond negotiations, Stock privileges and Railway equipment, to the leading gentlemen engaged in it, together with the prospect that the active Land fever in the Northwest might enable the Company to realize on part of their estate at good prices, have, in a large measure, removed distrust in the completion of the Road. At what additional cost of Stock subscription, or debt upon the future Income, or to what profit after completion and equipment, are points upon which we should probably still differ with our correspondent. And he will pardon us if we add, that we have seen too many lofty Railway hopes recently brought low, and the prestige of too many Railway names of "fortune and influence" lost in the ebb tide of success, to yield entire conviction even to the impressive zeal and eloquent predictions which he has brought to the aid of his cause. His success with our readers, we imagine, would not have been less decided had he omitted all reference to, and defence of, the Minnesota scheme. To attempt further Railway jobbing upon the Land basis, even under an honest organization, and without gross rascality at Washington—such as we fear will be clearly proved in this case—at a season like the present, and before the first great problem of the Illinois Central is fairly solved, is simply the madness of desperate speculation.

The Foreign market accounts by the *Africa*, received early this morning, are not favorable for the English money interests or American produce. The Cotton trade continues to yield, though gradually, to the influence of the Eastern War, and Breadstuffs go down, notwithstanding a certain degree of anxiety about the growing crop in Great Britain. Flour is quoted at 34s. Money is in quick demand in trade circles and on the Stock Exchange. Further important failures are announced, and there is no longer a question that some of these have been attended with enormous frauds. The British and French Funds are both lower. Thus far, there is no special influence noticed adverse to American Stocks. The mail by the *Africa* brings steady quotations and some few orders. Nothing, of course, had been heard from this side, when the steamer sailed, about the troubles here. The closing quotation for Consols, on Friday, was 91¼@¾. Further shipments of gold were making to the Continent. The Bank of England Report shows the loss of £194,000 for the week, and the Continental Exchanges are less favorable for London.

The Stock Market to-day was again irregular. There was a heavy business in Illinois Central Bonds, opening at 67½, selling down to 66, and closing at Second Board at 67¾. There was a sale of $10,000 Central New-York shares at 83. By official notice in another place, it will be seen that the Company offer their 7 ℘ cent. Convertibles at par, by private sale, in sums to suit applicants.

The shares were more steady to day, closing Erie and Erie sold at 83@83½. There was somewhat feeling and lower prices in Reading, under a rumor from Philadelphia that the President of the Road was about to resign on account of embarrassment in his own business affairs. He has a large interest, we believe, in one of the Iron establishments in Northern Pennsylvania, which has probably undertaken too much on weak Railway Securities. The rumor is not confirmed by the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, received by to-nights's mail, but is repeated by telegraph.

The Market was well cleared of bills on the North of Europe yesterday, and the probability is, the German and other Continental houses will resume on Saturday the shipments of Gold which ran up the exports in May and June. English Bills of the first class closed 109½@109¾, steady, but not scarce. The Sub-Treasury balance is increased $189,240 to-day—the aggregate $4,644,400. The Banks continue to discount liberally on very short bills. Outside discounts 8@10 ℘ cent., 3 to 6 months, prime names; 10@12 ℘ cent. on fair paper, of same date; the shortest time having the preference, except where the signatures are very choice. There is no activity in demand loans. The best Stock Houses are readily supplied at 7 ℘ cent. The August Railway Dividends begin to be advertised. The Terre Haute and Alton, and Southern Michigan, will be paid at the Corn Exchange Bank; the Erie at the Manhattan Bank, and a number of Ohio and Indiana Dividends—all for which they are agents—by WINSLOW, LANIER & Co.

We learn that the Railroad men held two conferences at Saratoga Springs, but finally separated without agreeing upon any mutual arrangement as to fares and freights. They meet again in August, and with the representatives of the Pennsylvania Central Road.

We are requested to say that the Bull's Head Bank will soon go into operation, at No. 338 Third-avenue, under favorable prospects. The Directors are men of business in that rapidly increasing part of the City. Capital, $200,000. A WILLIAMSON, President, and C. J. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

Illinois Central.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The remarks in your paper of yesterday upon ROBERT SCHUYLER in connection with the Illinois Central Railroad, are calculated to mislead. It is a mistake to say that this road lost one of its main supports in the flight of ROBERT SCHUYLER. At the organization of the Company Mr. SCHUYLER was indeed chosen President; he was also President of the New Haven Railroad Company, and several other similar institutions. When Connecticut passed a law prohibiting the President of any Rail Company in that State from holding a similar position in more than one company, he chose to resign the Presidency of the Illinois Central, and remain in the New-Haven. It is but proper to him, however, to say that the Illinois Road would have been most happy to retain him, for he had performed the duties of his office with great accuracy and fidelity, as well as intelligently. But the concerns of the Company were so important and its operations so multifarious, that its management was not left solely or chiefly to its officers at any time since its organization. An intelligent, sagacious and vigilant committee of stockholders, themselves very largely interested in the success of the great enterprise, have spent several hours of every business day since the organization of the Company in the office of the Company, critically examining all its operations, daily, and especially its financial operations. It would have been very difficult to commit any fraud under the constant inspection of this Committee; no fraud was ever committed by ROBERT SCHUYLER in this Company; it is not enough to say that his accounts with the Company "*are said*" to be all straight; they are *known* to be exactly right, and all the affairs of the Company are known to be in a most prosperous and flourishing condition. In less than one year the steam whistle will be heard along every mile of this 700 miles road, and then it will have as much business as it possibly can do in conveying freight and passengers, and receiving compensation therefor. No conceivable contingency can prevent this result, there never was any contingency which would have defeated it, except the inability of the Company to complete the road within the prescribed time, but this contingency will not occur; *the road will be completed two full years before the expiration of the legal term for its completion.* When completed, the freight and passage money after defraying the expenses of operating the road, and the payment of 7 per cent. thereof to the State of Illinois, together with 2,400,000 acres of land are pledged for the payment of the bonds of the Company, and to make returns to the stockholders.

But you say that "he (SCHUYLER) was about to take part in a similar Railway and land job in the Territory of Minnesota when his reign of fraud was brought to an end by his failure." What do you mean by "similar Railway *and land job*?" I know not his chief praise that can be given any citizen than that of taking part, and carrying successfully to a termination such an enterprise as the Illinois Central Railroad. If ROBERT SCHUYLER had done nothing more than he did in aiding this enterprise, he would have richly merited a public monument to commemorate his name and services. There are others connected with this great work—which deserved the name of National—who are richly entitled to such a monument. It is very easy sometimes to cast odium upon men who have the character and ability to undertake and carry through great enterprises, by calling them *land jobbers*, and giving them other reproachful names; but is this fair? is it manly? These gentlemen were, and are, men of fortune and of influence or they could not have taken the first step to raise more than $17,000,000 to build such a road—they have risked their fortunes, employed their influence, and devoted their energies to the accomplishment of this great work, eminently beneficial to the United States, who have been able to sell their land, reserved, for a greater price than the whole, including that given to the road, would have sold, richly remunerative to the State of Illinois by adding to the prosperity of her citizens, and the resources of her treasury. And they are now to be called *Land Jobbers*. True, they hoped to profit themselves by the enterprise, but they knew there were risks to be encountered, and efforts to be made. And I happen to know if they could have foreseen all the risks, and have had a realizing sense of the intensity of efforts required, they would never have touched the charter for that road. But the road is safe *it is built*, thanks to the *land jobbers*.

One word in conclusion as to the Minnesota Road. that is a great enterprise, and there seems a great apprehension felt that the United States are some how or other to be cheated. If that Road is built, the Government will be cheated by putting more money in the Treasury of the United States than could have been realized by any other disposition of the public lands, as in the case of the Illinois Grant. The Territory itself has no apprehension, except that, with the grant, she will not be able to build the road. Let her frame a charter, the most favorable for the corporators she can, and give all the lands to the corporators, upon condition that they build a road in six years, and then offer it to the Directors of the Illinois Central, and I predict that it would be rejected as soon as read. *Experientia docet.*

ONE WHO KNOWS.

New-York and New-Haven—A Legal View.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

As you have expressed a willingness to open your columns to a discussion of the legal and equitable principles involved in the great SCHUYLER fraud, I wish to avail myself of the privilege. I have no pecuniary interest in the matter, yet I feel unwilling that what I consider well settled rules of law should be perverted to accommodate the imaginary hardships of particular cases; more especially is this to be regretted, when a departure from these rules will operate in favor of men of wealth, and to the injury of persons of small means. If the stockholders of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company are to be made responsible, either directly or indirectly, for the fraudulent acts of Mr. SCHUYLER, it would be on the ground that he was either their agent or their servant. Considered in either relation, they ought to have the benefit of every rule which has been adopted in favor of principals or masters. In other instances, the agent or servant is the choice of the principal or master. But the agents of a Railroad Company frequently are, and always may be, appointed in direct opposition to the wish, nay even the remonstrances, of a particular stockholder.

The rule as laid down by Judge KENT, 2 Kent Com. 620, is, that "an agent, constituted for a particular purpose, and under a limited power, cannot bind his principal if he exceeds his power. The special authority must be strictly pursued; and whoever deals with an agent coming for a special purpose, deals at his peril, when the agent passes the precise limits of his power." It has been decided over and over again, that this is the rule, whether the person dealing with the agent knows the extent of his power or not. This is for him to ascertain. If a merchant should authorize his clerk to give his notes for purchases of goods, and the clerk should give the merchant's note for money borrowed, and should fraudulently use the money thus obtained, no lawyer would contend for a moment that the merchant would be legally bound to pay the note. Nor would the merchant, however much he might regard his credit, hesitate to refuse payment. Instances like this without number might be cited, where the most honorable men in the community have refused payment [illegible]

Illinois Central.

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ONE WHO KNOWS.

Money Affairs and Failures.

From the London Morning Chronicle, July 12.

The intelligence received to-day from the Continent has been considered as unfavorable, and the effect on the Stock Exchange has been to send prices down still further. The fall has, however, been more occasioned by the generally unsatisfactory aspect of the Money market than anything else. Contrary to expectation, the payment of the half-yearly dividend on Consols, &c., and on the Foreign Securities has not produced its usual effect of sending money into the Stock markets for reinvestment. On the contrary, money has been taken out of the house by large parcels of stock having been brought into it for sale, which is a feature by no means favorable at the present moment. It indicates that there is a want of money somewhere or other, whatever may be said to the contrary, or whatever the daily rates of discount may occasionally indicate. The jobbers evidently view the aspect of affairs as unsatisfactory. The position of matters abroad, both political and monetary, and of affairs at home in consequence, give occasion to anticipate a more stringent Money market. The wants of the several European States are becoming daily more pressing for an addition to their finances, and the difficulties which involve any attempt to obtain a supply increase in proportion, notwithstanding the assurance given, that the rates for money are easier in the majority of the markets abroad than

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RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 893 NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1854 PRICE TWO CENTS

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Tit-bit for Western Nebraska Men.

RECEIPT OF THE RUSSIAN PROPOSITION FOR THE SALE OF SITKA.

A Call for Information Concerning the Burning of Greytown.

Passage of the Post Route Bill in Both Houses.

More Amendments to the River and Harbor Bill.

THE MINNESOTA LAND BILL FRAUD.

INDIAN OUTRAGES AT FORT WASHINGTON.

The General Appropriation Bill in the House

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 28.

The River and Harbor bill, it is decreed, will pass with the amendment giving the Secretary of War power effectually to veto each appropriation; and that the President will approve of it. This arrangement is made to give the Western Nebraska men something to go home on besides the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which, in fact, will be of no practicable benefit.

Considerable dissatisfaction is expressed to-day because Mr. ELLIOT moved to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law, without notice or consultation with his friends. Mr. MACY voted against it simply to signify disapprobation of his course. Who will vote repeal?

The delicate reason for which Mr. WASHBURN resigned his place in the Investigation Committee to-day, is understood to be that there is some personal difference between him and his colleague. Mr. WENTWORTH, who is charged with being implicated in the mutilation of the House resolution.

STOECKEL, the Russian Chargé, has made his proposition for the sale of Sitka to the United States. S.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 28.

The *Sentinel* of this morning comments upon the destruction of Greytown by Commodore HOLLINS, but without expressing its approval of the act.

The *Union* is silent upon the subject.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 28.

The *Star* says that intelligence received by the foreign Ministers, per *Africa*, authorizes the belief that the Spanish insurrection will prove successful.

Col. Fremont's Account of the Greytown Outrage—Interesting Statement—Proceedings of Congress.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 27, 1854.

Colonel J. C. FREMONT was one of the American citizens present at Greytown at the occurrence of the "outrage" upon Mr. BORLAND, for which such fearful retribution has been visited by Captain HOLLINS upon the town. As he is well known the world over, as a cool, clearheaded and truthful gentleman, his statement of that transaction, and the facts connected with it, cannot be otherwise than highly interesting at the present time. Upon questioning him on the subject this morning, he very cheerfully communicated to me his understanding of the affair, which is substantially as follows:

It was quite evident that, for some reason or other, a very strong prejudice existed at Greytown against all Americans; a prejudice amounting almost to positive hostility, and to conceal which, no pains whatever were taken. The immediate origin of the difficulty in which BORLAND participated, was the homicide of the negro captain of a bungo, or river boat, committed by Captain SMITH, of a steamer plying on the river. Notwithstanding published statements directly the reverse, this homicide was considered by the Americans, almost without exception, a deliberate, cold-blooded murder, without a shadow of palliation. There had been some previous difficulty between SMITH and the negro. On the day of the homicide SMITH's steamer ran into the negro's bungo, when the latter threatened to shoot SMITH if he broke his boat. The bungo, however, was uninjured. Subsequently the steamer started down the river, and after it had proceeded some distance, put back again, apparently for no other purpose than to run into the bungo, which it did, crushing it like an eggshell. At this time the negro was sitting in his boat with his gun across his knees. The weight of testimony is, that he made no hostile demonstration against SMITH, having neither risen from his seat nor raised his gun, when SMITH deliberately shot him. Immediately upon being shot, the poor fellow got up, and while attempting to step from the wreck of his bungo, into the boat alongside of it, his strength failed him, and he fell into the river. And yet persons who esteem it their duty to defend the HOLLINS victory, right or wrong, tell us it was universally admitted that the negro was shot by SMITH in self defence.

A warrant was issued by the Mayor of Greytown for SMITH's arrest, and an officer went on board the steamer, as everybody knows, but was prevented from getting his prisoner by the forcible resistance of the passengers, headed by BORLAND. In aiding the Minister thus to resist the officers, the passengers did not intend to endorse the murder of the negro, or absolve his murderer. On the contrary, it would have been a very easy matter to have had him hung on brief notice by a "Committee of Vigilance," had either of the acknowledged leaders proposed it. But Mr. BORLAND, in a speech he made to the crowd, as well as in private conversation, told them he was instructed not in any way to recognize the authority of Greytown (deriving its authority from the Mosquito King,) as separate and distinct from Nicaragua. To permit the Greytown officers to arrest an American citizen and try him for crime, would be to recognize the authority of the Town Government in the fullest sense; and so Mr. BORLAND urged them to aid him in "crushing out" this scion of the Mosquitos. If the Government of Greytown was illegal, deriving its powers from incompetent authority, the act of the officers who attempted to arrest SMITH could only be looked upon as the act of a mob, proper to be resisted by mob force. In this opinion the whole steamer's party concurred. And, of course, the arrest and imprisonment of Mr. BORLAND that night was also looked upon as the act of an irresponsible mob, without law or authority of any kind.

It will be seen that this statement of the case relieves Mr. BORLAND and our Government from the charge of resistance to legally constituted authority. But I give this statement of facts, not with the view of expressing any opinion on the merits of the case. It is my purpose simply to afford some additional light whereby your readers may make up their own opinions. It ought not to be overlooked, that while the miserable mud hovels and shanties of Greytown stand in the foreground of this picture, Great Britain, with her Musquito Protectorate, lies in the background; and while the Musquitos suffer in person, the moral weight of the blow struck by the order of the United States Government falls indirectly upon that Protectorate. It remains to be seen whether England will resent our act and maintain her Protectorate by force of arms, or whether she will abandon it as too expensive for the possible results to accrue therefrom.

I have no idea that Capt. HOLLINS exceeded his instructions in the course he has pursued; but I feel well assured that whoever else is responsible for the sacking and destruction of Greytown, whenever the secret history of this affair is revealed, if ever, it will be seen that Mr. MARCY never counselled, approved or contemplated any such catastrophe. It is to be hoped Congress will not fail to call upon the President for information on this subject, and for copies of the instructions to Captain HOLLINS.

The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill has passed the Senate at last, and goes back to the House with almost innumerable amendments. Among those passed to-day was one increasing the salaries of our Ministers at London and Paris, to *fifteen thousand dollars* per annum, and withholding the usual outfit for the future. It required some patriotism to vote for this amendment, because if it becomes the law, no member of the present Senate can accept either of these missions, during the term for which he is elected, in consequence of the provision of the Constitution (clearly violated in the case of HUMPHREY MARSHALL) which provides against the enjoyment by members of Congress of emoluments which they themselves have voted to attach to any place of profit or trust.

The Postmaster General's recommendations don't seem to have much weight with the Senate, which to-day rejected, by a decided vote, his proposition for the erection of a large addition to the Post-Office Department building—an improvement, by the way, which is very much needed, and ought not to be delayed a single hour longer than is absolutely unavoidable.

The Army bill is in peril in the House. There is imminent danger that the whole measure may be lost, or, at all events, that the increased pay *to officers* will not be allowed. Ours is a *picayune* Government in relation to every branch of the public service where liberality cannot command its price in votes. S.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON Friday, July 28.

Mr. PEARCE offered a resolution calling for information respecting the burning of San Juan by Capt HOLLINS. Agreed to.

Mr. RUSK moved to take up the bill incorporating the Texas Navy into that of the United States. Lost—Yeas 19, Nays 23.

Mr. MASON moved for an Executive session.

Mr. STUART opposed the motion. He thought the Senate ought to take up the River and Harbor bill. It had been reported without amendment, and would lead to no debate. If a long debate sprung up on it, he would yield during the day for an Executive Session.

Mr. BELL said if the River and Harbor bill was not taken up now, it would be lost.

Mr. BENJAMIN thought the River and Harbor bill could be passed without debate.

Mr. SEWARD said that the River and Harbor bill was to be passed now or never. It ought to be passed at once, in order that the President might have full ten days to consider it.

Mr. DAWSON said there was possibly no question on which the President's mind was more clearly determined than on the River and Harbor bills. Other business on which the President might have doubts, and which he would like to have time to examine, ought to be acted on.

Mr. MASON's motion was lost.

Mr. STUART moved to take up the River and Harbor bill. Agreed to—Yeas, 35; Nays, 14—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Badger, Bell, Benjamin Bright, Cass, Chase, Clayton, Dodge of Wis., Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Fessenden, Fish, Foot, Geyer, Gillette, James, Johnson, Jones of Tenn., Pearce, Petit Pratt, Rockwell, Rusk, Sebastian, Seward, Shields, Slidell, Stuart, Sumner, Thompson of N. J., Wade, Walker, Wel.er—35.

NAYS—Messrs Adams Bodhead, Brown, Butler, Dawson, Fitzpatrick, Gwin, Houston, Hunter, Mallory, Mason, Toombs, Toucey, Williams—14.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

The River and Harbor bill being up, all the amendments of the Committee were adopted but one. Those adopted are unimportant and do not increase the appropriation. In the bill is the following provision: That the Secretary of War, before expending any part of the money herein appropriated, shall in such cases as he may think the public interest requires it, cause a re-examination and re survey of the Public Works, hereby appropriated for, and he is hereby au hor ized to modify the present plan, if in his opinion the public interest will be materially benefited thereby;—to which the Committee propose shall be added the following: "And if in such reëxamination and re-survey the said Secretary shall be of opinion, that a cession of jurisdiction over the place occupied, or to be occupied, by any of the said Works, is required from the State in which any Work is situated to the United States, or, if there shall be in his opinion any other sufficient reason for doing so, he is hereby authorized and empowered to suspend the application of any appropriation contained in this act, and in such case he shall report to Congress at its next session the facts and the reasons on which his action may be founded, in order that Congress may take such further action as may in the discretion of Congress seem to require.

Messrs. SEWARD, BADGER, CHASE and TOOMBS, opposed the amendment, as giving the Secretary of War power of veto on the acts of Congress.

Messrs. RUSK, BENJAMIN, STUART, CASS and PRATT sustained it. They held that as Congress had not the information necessary to determine whether every work proposed in the bill was, or was not essential and proper, a discretion ought to be allowed for the Secretary upon a reëxamination and survey, to suspend any such work until the further action of Congress upon full information. The President would be forced to approve every improvement in this bill..or veto all

Mr TOOMBS moved to amend the amendment by providing that no work should be suspended because the Secretary of War should not approve of the Constitutionality or policy of appropriating public money. Rejected—Yeas, 16; Nays, 23.

Mr. BADGER moved to add to the amendment of the Committee, "and unless Congress shall, at said session, by a joint resolution, or other proper proceeding, express its approbation of such act of the Secretary, he shall without delay proceed to execute said work so suspended.

Messrs. BENJAMIN and STUART opposed it, and Messrs. BADGER and TOOMBS supported it.

Mr. BELL discussed the subject generally. He preferred to strike out of the bill all objectionable provisions to adopting the policy of giving the Secretary of War supervisory power.

Mr. BADGER's amendment was rejected—Yeas 15, Nays 26.

At 4 o'clock, a motion was made to adjourn, which was lost—Yeas 21, Nays 25.

Mr. STUART replied to Mr. BELL.

Mr. DAWSON opposed the whole bill. He also opposed the Committee's amendments. It was designed to avoid a veto by the President, though giving the same power to the Secretary of War.

Mr. GEYER also opposed the Committee's amendment

Mr. HUNTER reported back the Fortification bill without amendments, and the Army Appropriation bill with amendments, and the Post-Office Appropriation bill without amendment.

By consent, numerous other reports were made by the several Committees, amid great noise and confusion. Among these was one for printing ten thousand copies of the reports of the agents of the Smithsonian Institution. Adopted.

Also, a bill providing for the temporary accommodation of the Courts in Boston, and providing for the selection of sites and buildings for the United States Courts and Post-Offices in Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, as amended by the House.

Mr. TOUCEY appealed to the Senate to pass it.

Mr. BENJAMIN objected.

The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President, transmitting Professor ESPY's fourth meteorological report.

THE POST-ROUTE BILL.

The Post-Route bill was then received from the House. It contained over one thousand manuscript pages of the size of the *Daily Globe*.

Mr. RUSK said he hoped the Senate would pass it. It contained every post-route which had been asked for. It was necessary to pass it now, as it would require several days to have it enrolled.

The bill was read by its title three times and passed.

At 4½ the Senate adjourned—Yeas 24, Nays 19.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 28.

Mr. WASHBURNE said the Special Committee of which he was Chairman, had nearly completed the investigation of the first branch of the subject referred to them namely, the recent unauthorized alteration of the Minnesota Land act. The second branch relating to an interpolation of a bill before the House to pay persons employed by Congress—I involved a matter of delicacy, so as to render it proper he should ask to be excused from service on that Committee.

Mr. LETCHER—What is the delicacy?

Mr WASHBURNE—It is not proper for me to state it. Excused.

The House then passed, without reading, the General Post Route bill.

INDIAN OUTRAGES AT FORT WASHINGTON.

Mr. FAULKNER, a member of the Committee on Military Affairs, caused to be read a communication from the Secretary of War addressed to him yesterday, covering a letter from Governor STEVENS, in which the latter states he has received information from the acting Governor of the Washington Territory, to the effect that the Fort Simpson Indians, a numerous and warlike race, have recently made attacks on the frontier settlements of the territory and killed some four or eight settlers. It is rumored that Chief Justice LANDER is among the missing. The Secretary of War says he is unable to increase the force there, and asks action by Congress in this pressing emergency.

DESTRUCTION OF GREYTOWN—INFORMATION WANTED

Mr. CHANDLER asked leave to submit a resolution respectfully requesting the President of the United States to furnish any official information which he may have received at the departments relative to the destruction of Greytown, or San Juan del Norte, by Capt. HOLLINS, of the United States vessel *Cyane*, and, also, that the President be requested to furnish copies of instructions given to Capt. HOLLINS relative to the demand for satisfaction which was made in the name of the United States before the bombardment and destruction of that place. The rules were suspended—122 against 35

REPEAL OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

Mr. ELLIOT asked leave to introduce a bill to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850. He wished to make a statement. (Cries of order, order)

Mr. SOLLERS—We understand the subject very well Objection was made.

Mr. ELLIOT then moved for a suspension of the rules. Disagreed to—Yeas 45, Nays 120.

YEAS—Messrs. Hall, Bennett, Benson, Campbell, Carpenter, Corwin, Crocker, Davis of R. I., Dewitt, Dick, Dickinson, Eastman, Edwards, Elliott of Mass, Everhart, Giddings, Goodrich, Harlan of Ohio, Howe, Jones of N. Y. Knox, Matteson, Mayall, Morgan, Morton, Parker, Pennington, Pringle, Ritchie of Pa., Russell, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Simmons, Smith of N. Y., Stuart of Ohio, Thurston, Trout, Upham, Wade, Walley, Washburne of Ill., Washburn of Me., Wentworth of Mass.

NAYS—Messrs. Ackert, Jas. C. Allen, Willis Allen, Ashe, Bailey of Ga., Benton, Bocock, Boyce, Breckinridge, Bridges, Brooks, Caruthers, Chamberlain, Chastain Chrisman, Churchwell, Clark, Clingman, Cobb, Cook, Cox, Craig of Va., Craig of Mo., Davis of Ind., Dawson, Disney, Dowdell, Dunbar, Edgy, Epperson, Fenner, Gamble, Elliot of Ky., Etheridge, Farley, Faulkner, Florence, Fuller, Goode, Greenwood, Grow, Harris of Ala., Harris of Miss., Harrison, Haven, Hendricks, Henn, Hibbard, Hill, Houston, Hunt, Johnson, Jones of Tenn., Jones of La., Keitt, Kennedy, Kerr, Kurtz, Lamb, Latham, Letcher, Lindley of Mo., McMullen, McNair, McQueen, Macy, Maxwell, Maxwell, Miller of Mo., Miller of Ind., Millson, Morrison, Murray, Nichols, Noble, Olds, Oliver of N. Y., Orr, Peck ham, Phelps, Phillips, Pratt, Preston, Puryear, Reese, Riddle, Robins, Rogers, Ruffin, Seward, Shannon, Shower, Skelton, Smith of Tenn., Smith of Va., Smith of Ala., Smyth, Sollers, Stanton of Tenn., Stanton of Kentucky, Stephens of Ga., Stevens of Mich., Stratton, Strong of Mich., Taylor of N. Y., Taylor of Ohio, Taylor of Tenn., Vail, Vansant, Walbridge, Walker, Wheeler, Witte, Wright of Miss., Wright of Pa., Zollicoffer.

THE ARMY BILL.

Mr. FAULKNER, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill increasing the pay of the rank and file of the Army, to eleven dollars a month for infantry and twelve for dragoons, and to encourage enlistment. Passed.

The House, in Committee, considered 54 private bill and passed them.

THE GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The General Appropriation bill was received from the Senate with amendments.

Mr. HOUSTON said, the amendments appropriate five additional millions of dollars.

It was ordered to be printed, to let all see what the are

On motion, the Committee on Ways and Means, the Committee on Enrolled Bills, and the Committee to investigate facts, connected with the unauthorized alteration of the Minnesota bill, severally obtained permission to absent themselves during the session of the House.

Mr. SIMMONS was appointed in place of Mr WASHBURNE, on the Minnesota Select Committee. Adjourned.

The Over-Issue of Vermont Central Railroad Stock.

BOSTON, Friday, July 28.

The Committee chosen to investigate the recent over-issue of 10,321 shares in the Vermont Central Railroad by EDWARD CRANE, the President of the Company, have made a lengthy report. They exonerate all parties from the fraud, except CRANE, and after alluding to his previous over-issue of 2,000 shares, the Committee say "To inflict a second injury on a Corporation already prostrated by his misconduct, renders the act the more detestable; and when it is considered, that everything was done to shield him from the consequences of his first transaction, on the ground that he received no private benefit from it, he has added ingratitude to crime, and stands before the public an object of scorn and contempt. It is not alone the injury he has inflicted on the Central Corporation that he is guilty of, but the effect of his rascality are felt on all similar property, as there is scarcely a stock or security on the list which has not been depreciated by his acts. From this and similar transactions, which have come to light within the past few weeks, confidence has received a shock which cannot be recovered for a long period. If there is no legal punishment for such stupendous frauds, it is high time laws should be enacted which will bring the offenders to justice. It is not just to punish minor crimes with severe penalties, and let the perpetrators of such wholesale frauds escape. If a man can defraud a corporation and the public to the extent of thousands of dollars, and make no atonement or restitution, except to simply resign his office, it is a premium on rascality which cannot fail to be demoralizing, and disastrous in its effects and results; and it is to be hoped now that these outrages are fresh in the public mind, that efficient means may be taken to secure the passage of stringent laws, if they do not already exist, which will render it impossible for guilty parties in such transactions to escape the just penalties of their crimes.

With regard to the over-issue of Stock, your Committee are clearly of the opinion that it should be promptly assumed by the Company, and that Corporations are responsible for the acts of their Agents. It is not just or right that innocent holders of such Stock should suffer. The Stock has been issued from the office of the Company, bearing the seal of the Corporation, and the genuine signatures of three of its officers. If there has been a delinquency on the part of the authorized Agents of the Company, the responsibility rests with the Corporation, and not with the public. If Stock has been issued to parties not entitled to the same, the Company must obtain redress from such parties, and not attempt to screen themselves by repudiating the Stock in the hands of innocent holders, even if such Stock could be designated, which in this case it is believed impossible to do. If the principle is adopted that certificates, regularly issued and properly signed by the officers of Corporations, can be repudiated, what evidence can the community have, when they take a certificate of Stock in any Corporation, that it represents anything, or is of any value? The adoption of any such idea would be monstrous and unjust, and add to the distrust that already prevails, and its effects would not only be disastrous to all railway shares, but to all Corporations, the Stock of which is represented by certificates.

The Report closes by recommending a resolution that the Corporation assume the over-issues—urging the enactment of stringent laws for punishing such acts and demanding an immediate and thorough investigation of the affairs of the Company.

The Cholera at Niagara Suspension Bridge—Horrible Disclosures—Ex-President Fillmore.

BUFFALO, Friday, July 28.

We learn from the most reliable source that the ravages of the cholera at the Suspension Bridge, on the Canada side, have been far worse than heretofore represented. Our informant visited the scene yesterday, and found that almost every soul capable of moving had deserted the vicinity, leaving the dead without burial. He discovered in one shanty a woman so far gone as to be unable to move, and a dead body—her child, seven years old lying in bed by her side in an advanced stage of decomposition.

In another house, he found two men, one dead and the other dying without succor. The latter died shortly after. All three of these bodies he interred with the aid of a lad employed at the Telegraph office. In yet another shanty, he found three unburied bodies, so much decayed that he could not venture to remove them. This morning he set fire to the shanty and consumed the bodies.

We learn as a reliable fact that several bodies, only partially consumed, were to-day being rooted up and devoured by a parcel of hogs which had found their way to the spot. We can rely firmly on these horrible statements, whatever may be said to the contrary.

Mr. FILLMORE and son leave here to-morrow for Cayuga County. They are both in very feeble health.

Fire at Chicopee—Four Lives Lost.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Friday, July 28.

A dwelling-house, belonging to A. BULLENS, and occupied by two Irish families, near the Junction Dépôt, at Chicopee, was destroyed by fire about 1 o'clock this morning, and four females perished in the flames. Two of them were named CANTY, aged respectively 9 and 21 years; one named COUGHLIN, aged 25, and the other named COLLINS, aged 8 years. The bodies have been recovered, but in a shocking state, and the head of one of the unfortunate girls was not to be found at all. A young man named PATRICK BOLAR was fiecly burned in rescuing his mother from the flames. The fire was first discovered issuing from the room occupied by the victims. House valued at $1,300; insured for $600.

Further from Havana. Frightful Ravages of Yellow Fever.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 28.

The Southern Mail, as late as due, is to hand. The Charleston papers contain the details of the Havana news to the 22d inst., received at that port per steamer *Isabel*. The dreadful prevalence of the Yellow Fever is the chief item of interest. The disease was not confined to the towns, but was spreading to a fearful extent throughout the country. In two hospitals at Havana, on the 20th instant, there were over three hundred cases.

Cholera in Massachusetts State Prison.

BOSTON, Friday, July 28.

Cholera broke out in the State Prison at Charlestown last night, and up to noon to-day 70 prisoners were under medical treatment, 20 in the hospital and 50 in their cells. Fifteen or twenty of the cases are reported real cholera, but the others are cholera morbus. They have the best of medical treatment, and as yet no deaths have occurred. The cause of this sudden attack is not known.

Destructive Fire at Columbia, Penn.

COLUMBIA, Penn., Friday, July 28.

The buildings attached to the Shawnee furnaces, owned by Messrs. WRIGHT & NEPHEW, at this place, took fire this evening and were all consumed. The damage to the machinery, buildings, &c., will amount to $40,000.

The Failure of John Tucker.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 28.

Mr. TUCKER's liabilities are entirely in his individual capacity, and will not affect the company with which he is connected. The assets far exceed his indebtedness, but consist of Railroad and other securities that cannot at present be realized except at a ruinous sacrifice.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 28.

At our First Board, this morning, the transactions in Reading Railroad shares ranged from 32½@32¾ 32¾; Reading Railroad bonds of 1870, at 75; Morris Canal at 11¾@11¾.

Fatal Accident.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 28.

J. R. PERKINS, of the firm of PERKINS & TRAVERS, merchants, last night while asleep fell from window of his residence and killed himself.

FROM HAVANA.

CAPTURE OF AN AMERICAN SLAVER.

INTERESTING NARRATIVE.

Military Organization in Cuba.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Friday, July 21, 1854.

On the morning of the 18th, while I was occupied in the American Consulate with invoices for the Consular certificates required for shipments made by the bark *Leo*, for New-York, an interesting lad entered the office, requesting to speak with the American Consul, and as I was about leaving, I pointed him out. Being struck with the appearance of the boy, I could not resist the disposition to linger to see what might be the meaning of the earnest expression of his eye. The boy said that his name was JAMES TOWN; that his father was the master of a whaler out of New-London, but where he now was he could not tell, but presumed that he was absent from the United States, on a voyage to the Pacific or South Seas; that he was born in or belonged to Philadelphia; that in the month of April or last part of March past he shipped on board of the American brig *Grey Eagle* of Philadelphia, at New-York, as steward, for a voyage to St. Thomas; that he was seventeen years of age on the 12th of April last; that another American was shipped in the same way as himself, as he believes, for St. Thomas, named JOHN MITCHELL. As to the others of the crew, he did not know, but presumed, from their conforming without remark as to the length of the voyage to St. Thomas, that they were aware of the nature of the voyage and the character of the vessel—except, possibly, the Frenchmen. The crew consisted of five French, three Portuguese, two Americans, and one Spaniard. The American Captain's name (assumed) DONALD, a Frenchman; one Spanish Captain on board, as passenger—name not known; the first mate a Frenchman—assumed name WM. TOUDOUN; second mate a Spaniard—name not given. After having been out, as he thought, a long time for a voyage to St. Thomas, he asked the Captain where he was bound, giving his views as to the length of the voyage not conforming to his shipment, when he was informed that he was on board of a smuggler, and must take his chance with the rest as to the results of the voyage; and that they were bound to the coast of Africa, for a cargo for Cuba. That the vessel wore American colors going out, and Spanish coming to Cuba. They took on board over six hundred negroes on the coast of Africa, not knowing how many over, and that they landed at Ortigosa over 570; that they were suddenly surprised by a British cruiser just as they had finished discharging, and were obliged to leave immediately; that he came to Havana in a schooner provided by the owners of the negroes, but paid his own passage,—$13. He escaped the search of officers on a horse furnished by the owner of the state and the negroes; that they were pursued by soldiers, and fired upon; that his comrades took to the woods, but as he was well mounted, he kept on the road, following the Captain, until he reached the coast for embarkation for Havana, where he had been furnished with everything he required, and the best quarters to be found near the Plaza San Francisco; that all the crew and officers had found the same provision, and abundance for their comfort; that all had left Havana, and he was anxious to be shipped home by the American Consul. He understood the place belonged to Don LORENZO PEDRO where the crew and negroes were concealed; and further, that the brig lying in the harbor, alongside of a Spanish brig-of-war, was the *Grey Eagle*, on board which he shipped in good faith for an honest voyage to St. Thomas. The boy is intelligent, tells his story with straightforward simplicity, and has evidently had good common-school cultivation. So much in explanation of our Christianization of Africa.

By an order published on the 15th, the Island of Cuba has been divided into six Military Districts, and the troops composing the army of the Captain General into six brigades.

This is giving organic form and structure to our defensive forces for the first time in Cuba, with a proper system of report and accountability, which will serve to secure efficiency in the field, when such service may become necessary. The steps taken by General PEZUELA are highly creditable to him as a soldier.

I am informed that the captain who uses the name of DONALD, in command of the *Grey Eagle*, has left for New-York, to take charge of a bark now fitting there for another voyage to the coast of Africa.

Captain MALLORA, of the Santa Anna Guards of Mexico, has been sent here on a mission by the President of that Republic, for the purpose of enlisting non-commissioned officers and men, relieved from further service in the Spanish army, unless upon some imminent emergency, for the army of SANTA ANNA. He had an interview with the Captain General on Friday, the 14th instant, for the expression of the wishes of his master, and was graciously received, and his propositions obtained favorable attention. The number of men that he will be enabled to pick up, I think, will not be many, as the retired list here have generally profitable employment as cigar-makers, or in other trades, and will not be likely to change without the profer of advance in work or wages, which may possibly be made. There is a reason why Spaniards may be willing to embark for Mexico, but it is based upon the prospective ruin of SANTA ANNA, and pronouncing for a stranger to the soil.

Under orders of the Captain General, dated the 15th, the distribution of eigh hundred and eighty-four Bozale Negroes was made to various parties, the "Royal Society of Protection" taking one hundred and fifty, with injunction by the supreme authority to all to discharge their moral and religious obligations in care of the Africans committed to their charge. These were received from Trinidad, and part of the capture of Brig.-General MORALES RADA, who was faithful and diligent in the discharge of his duties, while the Governor of that district, as is stated by all parties. Other Africans of more recent arrivals yet remain for distribution.

The brig *Grey Eagle* has been transferred to the British cruiser *Expeigle*, as the proper capturer. The officers of the "Ortigosa" district have all been removed, without exception, which is all the punishment that could be visited upon them without *other proof* than circumstantial evidence.

Sickness in Havana continues with the same malignity as when I last advised you. Master of the bark *Scotland*, CLIFFORD DUNHAM, died on the morning of the 18th instant, and was buried from the cathedral at the burying-ground of the city. Business of the week has shown slight advance in select qualities of Sugars. Freights have not improved, and Exchange on New-York and Boston is quoted at par. London 11¼ to 12 per cent.

OCCATOR.

Musical.

ITALIAN OPERA.—The fifth performance of "Louisa Miller" attracted a crowded and fashionable audience last night. It was better in every respect than we have yet heard it, and by the satisfaction evinced, is evidently growing in popularity. It will, however, be withdrawn for the present, to make room for "Massaniello." The latter opera will be produced on Monday, and we are happy to say, without any equestrian effects. We entertain no doubt of its success.

Donations to Mrs. Thompson.

We take pleasure in acknowledging the following donations for the relief of the widow and family of the late Mr. L. S. THOMPSON. We may add that Miss KATE SAXON, whose readings of SHAKSPEARE have been very popular both in England and the United States, has called upon us to tender her professional aid in any way it can be made available for the benefit of Mrs. THOMPSON and her family:

Am't acknowledged	$26 00	Mr. Higham	$1 00
From the Clerks of the N. Y. Clearing-House	50 00	Mr. Pillog	1 00
		Mr. Holding	1 00
G.E Townsend, Esq.	5 00	T. W.	2 00
Mr. Hodgson	1 00	J. W.	50
Mr. Hicks	1 00	Anonymous	1 00
Cash	25	One who sympathizes, &c.	2 00
Cash	50	A Yankee Blade	1 00
Cash	25	Total	$93 50

Besides the foregoing, Mrs. THOMPSON gratefully acknowledges the receipt of $20 per Dr. PROUDFOOT.

The Hudson River Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I understand the Directors of the Hudson River Railroad are to issue another *new time table*, on Monday next. Can you give us any clue to these constant and most vexatious changes in the management of this road? Are its managers so ignorant of their business as to be compelled thus to experiment upon it; or are they only experimenting on the public patience? Nothing, certainly, can be more annoying to those who live along its line, and use it daily, than to be compelled to change all their business and domestic arrangements, every few days, in order to accommodate themselves to this vascillating and inconstant policy.

By the way, I observed an Editorial paragraph in the TIMES a few days since, urging Railroad managers to keep a jar of cool water in their cars, for the accommodation of children, and other passengers. On most of the roads in the country this convenience is already provided. I perceive, however, that the Hudson River Road has started an improvement in this matter, which ought to be commended to the attention of Railway financiers. They have water *sold* in the cars, at from three pence to six pence a glass. Such economy as this ought to insure dividends to the stockholders.

Yours, &c.

Interesting Letter from Italy—Clairvoyance at Florence—Assassination in Parma—The Waldenses—Powers' Washington, &c.

Correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser.

FLORENCE, Thursday, June 29, 1854.

The recent disclosure of a case of Clairvoyance in high life, is just now the talk of the town. Marvellous cures are said to have been performed in the somnambulic state, under injunctions of secrecy that have been inconsiderately violated by a lady of eminent rank, intimately connected, by both birth and marriage, with an ancient Court, and who is, moreover, beloved and honored for her kindly disposition and active goodness. It was known some months ago, to a few intimate friends, that the Duchess and her husband were seriously interested in the subject of Mesmerism, and that the results of their essays had produced something like a religious sense of obligation to minister to the suffering, so far as might be without observation. But the lovers of the wonderful—which is to imagination what science is to reason—like other lovers, will be garrulous, and it is not surprising that the secret should have been betrayed, nor that the wonder-loving world should have found fresh food for speculation.

I might entertain you with particulars, but it would be to repeat, for the thousandth time, an old tale, with unimportant variations. The instance of a married lady whose long unintelligible sufferings were ascribed by the clairvoyant to an obscure affection, which surgical research, thus prompted, subsequently revealed, is, however, insisted on with more than ordinary emphasis. The curious inquiries naturally enough incited by so notable an example, have served chiefly to show that "there is nothing new under sun"—that mesmerism is older than Mesmer—that not only the phenomena of clairavoyance, but even Spirit-Rappings and Table-Movings, were nearly as common in these countries in the middle ages, as they now appear to be in the United States—in fact that the cycles of folly are as uniform as those of the moon.

The *Milesian Tales*, and the *Remains of Apuleius*—the *Roman Le Sage*, of whom BOCCACIO and our English CHAUCER appear to have been devout students—go to show that there were FOXES and lunatics ages before the Rochester apocalypse—that there may be in truth, a Pentecost of cloven feet as well as of cloven tongues. The "manifestations" of LUCIUS, the magician of the Metamorphoses, had such an effect in the Christian days of the great AUGUSTIN, that he found it expedient to give the subject his serious attention, and after the manner of certain of your own divines, he attempted to reconcile the strange phenomena of the popular belief with philosophy and religion, as the legerdemain of demons.

However this may be, it is certain that another palpable revelation of the spirit of evil has just been made among our neighbors in the Duchy of Parma. The magistrate who has been diligently engaged since the recent assassination of the Duke in investigations to detect the assassins, has been himself stabbed in the midst of the city in open day. With more than ordinary presence of mind, he drew the dagger from his side, and attempted to chase the absconding villain who planted it there, when he was fatally dirked by two accomplices in the back. The murderers were permitted to escape by the passing observers in the street, who contented themselves with taking care of their still breathing victim. There are dark intimations that this bloody street tragedy, as well as the recent taking off of the Duke, is winked at by the present Government under the regency of his widow, who is a sister of the Bourbon heir-apparent. Count CHAMBARD, the would-be HENRY V of France. It is a frightful reflection, that the murderous intrigues of the middle-age courts may also be returned upon this generation.

Our reports from the free village of Piedmont are more cheering. It appears by authentic statements made at the meeting of the Vaudois Synod (Church of the Waldenses) last week, [illegible] a small [illegible] about seven thousand souls, [illegible] northern section of that [illegible] as well as throughout the populous region, [illegible] ties between Genoa and Nice. A large [illegible] volunteer [illegible] to preach the gospel, who promise their share [illegible] for more light on the great questions of Government and religion, and that many sentient spirits are earnestly engaged in debating it. This may be reckoned among the first fruits of a free press. Every considerable town in the kingdom has its daily or weekly journal, and three or four twenty seven papers in the capital [illegible] work of diffusion, under the auspices [illegible] Government. Among the benefactions [illegible] received from the United States is a donation of $5,000 from a benevolent gentleman of [illegible] towards building a free church at Pignerole, near Turin.

POWERS' noble statue of WASHINGTON, ordered by the State of Louisiana, is now [illegible] will be shipped by a vessel to New-York [illegible] few days. It is a grand work, and the [illegible] art would do well if they could attend the [illegible] of the Government of the patriotic State which it is to adorn, for its exhibition en passant in the Empire City. The artist is now engaged on the statue of WEBSTER, ordered by the people of Boston. The great orator is represented in the position of defending the Constitution, which is firmly grasped in one hand, while the other rests upon the pillars of the Union, which it secures. I have seen nothing among the remains of ancient sculpture at all comparable to this last achievement of American genius. There is assuredly no head in the populous Pantheon of Greek and Roman antiquity to compare with that of the American statesman.

The American circle here has been again visited by death—the third within a few months. Mr. JOHNSON, of Boston, came here some we

...of the Opera and their ... Scenes at Schamyl—Theatre ... Real Bullets.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, July 13, 1854.

...That rain is incessant, unrelenting. I may safely say that I do not remember ... such a season. In the last ten weeks there have not been seven days without rain. For six weeks it fell constantly, but naturally enough. Since then, however, the ... has been nominally fair, and the rain comes in the form of showers. These, however, are frequent—from four to eight a day—and are very heavy. The ground ... long, long since, beyond its capacity. A fortnight ago it was said on all hands that the crops had borne all the moisture that it was possible to bear, that heat and sunshine were now indispensable, and that any further water would be destructive. From that time to this, there has been but one day without rain, but in the night of that day there was a drenching shower. The state of things has now become actually critical. I have spent a morning in reading the journals of the departments in all parts of France, and have come to the conclusion that the wheat crop has really suffered, and that the yield will be an inferior one. Even were the great staple unharmed, the resources of the country would be diminished, for the reason that in France the whole produce of the earth for a year is so nicely calculated, that every eatable thing it yields is an important item in the total. The failure of the chestnut crop is a calamity in the chestnut district—which it would not be were the wheat crop over abundant, as it always ought to be. Beans are an essential element of food, in many quarters, and they come under the heading of *Gereales*, a comprehensive word, for which the best translation is "Breadstuffs." This fact alone shows the importance of the bean in estimates of supply. This year the bean crop is considerably under the average. The same may be said of many other vegetables, and even of certain sorts of fruits that are dried and preserved for Winter use. Such a state of things never ought to exist in any country. A variety is an excellent thing: beans, chestnuts, vegetables, fruits, though in highest degree worthy of cultivation, never ought to be reckoned in the food tables of the year, nor be relied on in case the staples fail. France very rarely exports; it is only in seasons when all the favorable circumstances possible concur, that she has anything to spare. Four years out of seven she has enough—barely enough. The slightest misfortune of wind or weather is sufficient to damage the beans or the vines, and then their is a deficiency at once, of food or of drink. Now and then, once in seven years, there is a drought, as last year, and from time to time a deluge, as at the present moment. I cannot reject the belief that, this year as last, there will be an insufficient harvest; especially when I see that black cloud rising over Mount Valerien in the south, preparing to douse, for the fiftieth time, the water-soaked fields. At any rate we shall soon know the actual state of the case. The reaping has not yet begun in the north of France, though it is about time. The grass is cut, in many quarters, but fully a third of it never became hay, and a portion of that which did, has not been housed or stacked. Rain rarely injures grass, but it is death to hay.

There is an encouraging feature in the matter—the probability, and according to the prefects, the fact, that more wheat was sown this Spring than usual, on account of the failure of last year's crop. But these prefects are such congratulatory gentlemen, and have such elastic ideas about truth, when there is anything to be gained by fibbing, that I am afraid their wheat is much of it chaff. Let us hope, however, that the kernels will be as genuine as before the word was abused in America. A writer from the South says he has eaten delicious bread made from bran new wheat.

Another rise in the price of wine will take place before the year is out, as the oidium has reappeared—upon fruit trees even—and as the vines, where they have not suffered from disease, have been injured by the rain. The grapes around Paris yield a wine that is only drank by the lower classes, and do not amount to much any way; but such as they are, they are very backward. The year will certainly be a poor one, and the only wonder is that it is not already worse.

The TIMES continues to be delivered to its subscribers here, after a fashion—one or two numbers being subtracted from each parcel. I was quite astounded the other day, by an act of tardy justice on the part of the Post-Office. The carrier brought me a package containing three numbers of the TIMES of last February! The post-marks, and other envelope evidence, proved clearly enough that the bundle had duly arrived about the 1st of March; it has, therefore, been detained somewhat over four month. Though we have later dates, I opened the parcel with no little interest. A stolen link in the chain of sequent intelligence was restored to me; a gap in my advices from home was to be repaired. I learned from one of the numbers, that WASHINGTON'S birthday had been celebrated with unusual pomp. In another, I read of a railroad accident that had at the time escaped me. If at this late day, any sympathy with the bereaved might alleviate their grief, I should be happy to bestow it. In the last was a letter from your Paris correspondent, from which it would appear that we were at war with Russia at that period, as we are now, and quite as far advanced. In short, I was gratified by the restitution, though it cost me twelve sous—a sum greatly above the current price of three old newspapers, as they are generally esteemed. I would give a Napoleon to know why that parcel was stopped, why it was finally delivered, and what it did in the interval.

The *Charivari* is caricaturing the watering season and the frequenters of the baths. It ought to take care, for their Majesties were last year at Dieppe, and are going soon to Biarritz. It has a picture of a gentleman who had been recommended to ... spring, and had on one occasion ... too long in the water. He ... it clad in a heavy coat of mail, ... him by some secret process ...

of nature. His casque was round, and had a spike rising from the top of it, *à la* SCHAMYL. This individual will doubtless be at once engaged by the Government, as his ready-made suit of armor renders him a very desirable bargain.

The only dramatic novelty is a vaudeville at the Varieties, in three acts. The scene is laid in a remote corner of France, where an institution of feudal times, *le droit du Seigneur*, is still supposed to exist. This tax, levied by the lord of the manor upon every couple married upon his estates, was exceedingly disagreeable to the husband, as will be acknowledged by all who know in what the tax consisted. At the commencement of the play, the lord is thought to be dead, and a great quantity of marriages are in consequence to be consummated. *Mr. Merluchet*, in fact, *is* married, and no sooner is there a *Mrs. Merluchet*, than the lord, who was not dead, appears, and, upon seeing the bride, announces that he shall claim his due. The remainder of the play consists of the tribulations and trials of the husband, and of his frantic plots and counterplots to avoid paying the detestable duty. Towards the end he succeeds, and the hereditary lord of the manor declares that he renounces, henceforth, a right which indeed he never possessed, as in our days, as he informs his peasantry, such privileges as that of the ancient *droit du Seigneur* no longer belong to the owners of real estate. The moral is quite as good as could be expected from so hazardous a vaudeville.

M'lle RACHEL has informed the manager of the French Theatre that she will reappear in September. She persists in her determination to retire from the stage at the expiration of the period of six months that she has still to serve.

Now that the Civil List has assumed the debts of the Grand Opera, and will henceforward balance the books of that costly institution, let me enumerate a few of the salaries which it will be called upon to pay.

ROGER, the first French tenor, the successor of DUPREZ in all his prominent parts, has $1,200 a month.

GUEYMARD, ROGER'S double, but so very near him that MEYERBEER prefers him when a character is well established, though he prefers that ROGER *create* it, earns $800 a month.

CHAPUIS, third tenor, is a superior musician, and possesses a fine voice, but is careless and is destitute of ambition. His engagement runs eighteen months longer, but will not probably be renewed. He has $300 a month.

BOULO, fourth tenor, has a remarkable faculty of rendering expressive finale passages, for which quality alone he was taken by the Opera from the Opera Comique. His salary is $300 a month.

MORELLI, an Italian, first barytone, has $400 a month.

BONNEHEE, second barytone, is but twenty-seven years old, is just engaged for three years, and is one of the hopes of the Opera. His salary is progressive, but the average for the three years is $120 a month.

OBIN, base, has $360 a month.

DEPASSIO, basso profundo, has $240 a month.

SOPHIE CRUVELLI receives $2,500 a month, for eight representations; for every representation beyond eight in the month, $300 more.

TEDESCO has just left for Russia, but she had during her engagement, $1,000 a month.

CAROLINE ROSATI, the danseuse, has $1,000 a month.

FANNY CERITO, $700 a month.

TAGLIONI—a descendant of *the* TAGLIONI—$180 a month.

The three dancers and mimics, PETIPA, MERANTE and BAUCHET, have from $150 to $100 a month.

To these, all of whom belong to the Opera for some time to come, the civil list may probably add RONCONI, the EDMUND KEAN of singers—certainly the most dramatic of opera performers—Madame BOSIO, whom you will remember, and Madame CAPEL, the star of the Theatre Lyrique; but this latter lady is rather ambitious in her terms, demanding, as she does, $1,500 a month, and an engagement of five years. The ladies of the ballet may also be rejoined by M'lles PLUNKETT, PRIORI, POCHINI, and FERRASIS.

The opera reopens under the new direction on the 1st of August. On the 15th, the Civil List gives a gratuitous representation to the people of Paris. The taking of the financial concerns of the Opera into the hands of the Government, has revived the hope, and indeed the report, that the present building, which was never intended to be anything more than temporary, may give way to some edifice more worthy of French architectural skill and Parisian musical pretensions. Rumor locates the proposed structure on the Boulevard, opposite the Rue de la Paix. The material is to be marble, according to the story, which also declares that the plans of the architect, Mr. CHARPENTIER, are in the hands of the Minister of State. I sincerely hope it may be true, but I doubt it, for three reasons. France is war, there is anxiety about the crops, and the edifice, if begun, could not be finished in time for the Exposition of next May.

The following enormity is strictly true, unaccountable though it be. The event is ten days' old, having been hushed up by the authorities. The Theatre of the Porte St. Martin, which is now performing "Schamyl" nightly, has behind the scenes a stand of arms, known as the *reserve*. The guns are loaded, and in case of any of those in service missing fire, another may be at once obtained here. One night, a supernumerary was handling one of these instruments, and was somewhat surprised at seeing a ball roll from the barrel upon the floor. The others, to the number of thirteen, were at once examined, and they were all found to be loaded with balls. The manager thought it his duty to inform the Commissary of Police, and an inquest was ordered. Nothing has been discovered to lead to the arrest of the author of the crime, and no plausible motive can be ascribed for its perpetration. The guns being "reserves," it was impossible to foresee when any one of them would be discharged. One of the versions of the story says that the bullets were chewed; but I take this to be a sanguinary refinement due to some one's imagination. Now that I think of it, LOUIS NAPOLEON has never attended the performance of any military piece; I take it for granted that after this he will never witness that of "Schamyl!"

DICK TUTO.

TURKEY.

Speculations at Constantinople about the War—False Reports Corrected—Miscellaneous Movements.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sunday, June 25, 1854.

The question of peace is now agitating and exciting the different classes of the community, in various ways and forms, at this moment the decided topic of public conversation. Enter the cafe-houses, the hotels and the promenades, and you find the subject commented upon in every language, and by every one, from the haughty Turk to the six-foot Englishman. From one you hear the strongly-expressed opinion that Austria holds in her hands the power to kick the beam, and can turn the scale of the present question whichever way she will. He says that Russia will be obliged to evacuate the Principalities, either by diplomacy or force, and then Austria will take the affair out of allied hands, and gain by her policy what the allies could not gain by arms. Again, as you proceed further, you will find another taking a further view and more tenable ground on the subject. He opines that the allies will be so totally dissatisfied with the movements of Austria that, looking on the latter with distrust and suspicion, they intend to carry out some long-headed plan of their own. And further, the actions of the Austrian Government have ever been vacillating and deceitful, as fully exemplified in the time of the great NAPOLEON; at one time bound hand in hand by her ties of marriage with "Le Petit Corporal," and at another arrayed in deadly combat, with his son-in-law. And it has always seemed clear that the policy of Austria will, in whatever struggle she is engaged, eventually coalesce with that of Russia. The reason of this is evident. The Moscov has always been the strong bulwark of despotism, and has always felt a necessary interest in aiding and abetting one of her own class. Austria is practically one of the most despotic powers in Europe, and it is natural for her to lean to Russia, as the leader of the principles she acknowledges; and, though she is at present arrayed with the allies for the expulsion of the invader, and the protection of Ottoman right, such a state of things cannot last. In a short time something will happen from which she can draw an apparent pretext for a change of policy (or party, I should say, as she never changes her policy;) then, having a firmer foot ng and a sufficient weight or force, she will turn, and with the then concentrated Russian, fall with more appearance of success on the ill-fated Provinces. In such a case, the united forces of despotism would more than treble the whole available complement of the Turks and their allies. England requires, at least, 40,000 more soldiers in this quarter, and France could readily dispatch double that number of good troops. With 200,000 allies and 100,000 Ottomans nothing need be feared, but those enemies which, subtle and resistless in their nature, sweep off the best as well as the worst troops—I mean fever and disease.

In the low grounds of Bulgaria and the Drobrudscha, the most virulent fevers are prevailing, and, unless acclimated to the East in some degree, they act with fearful rapidity on even the most robust constitution. Many a brave fellow, desirous of renown, honor, and even death, on the battle field, will fall a victim to the combined effects of the sun and climate. No one who has not been in European Turkey—that is the eastern parts of the Provinces—can imagine the evils which would necessarily attend a prolonged stay in such a country. If in a country like this disease spreads its bony hand over Mussulman life, what should prevent it from grasping, with unsated appetite, the well avoired natives of a colder clime.

And while I am speaking of the country thus generally, and as famine is somewhat akin to disease, let me take a step from the sublime to the ridiculous, and advert to a subject which has reached the public ear in America, only to leave a false impression there. I have just been reading an article, published in two or three American papers, and supposed to emanate from the pen of one of our missionaries here; and I have been struck with the utter want of foundation in the whole tenor of the letter. We have no famine, we have had none, nor do we expect any. The poor suffer, it is true, but no more than all large cities do in times of expense. The Winter was somewhat severe, and provisions were high, consequently, those unable to procure their necessaries at an increased rate, suffered; the same thing has occurred in New-York and Boston. Indeed, I have seen harder times at the former city, than I have seen here. I have thought it necessary to say a few words about this, to check the erroneous opinion now circulating through our newspaper medium; not for the pupose of preventing any charitable offering or decrying any kindly subscription, for such would of course be acceptable to many, in different places throughout the Empire, who really require it. The evils of poverty exist, and more strongly than two or three years ago; but it is not general, it is only local, and confined to one or two places. And as to the rumor that families have been known to *catch rats and eat them*, the idea is absurd; I have never heard of such an instance, nor any one else in this place. It is probably one of those beauties of metaphor used in pathetic language, to soften the heart and loosen the purse-strings.

But this is not the only erroneous article which I see occasionally. I have lately read accounts of battles, conflicts, skirmishes, and other particulars, which are egregious falsehoods. Many of them arise from some ignorant paper or careless English informant; others, again, seek their hidden origin somewhere in our fruitful land. I noticed the other day, an article headed, "An Amusing Story," and found it to be in relation to a rencontre between an English vessel of war and a supposed Russian, which turned out to be an American Yankee. Now, we have no merchant vessel, nor, in fact, any other, in the Black Sea at this moment, and the idea that this was a Yankee, and also looked like a Russian man-of-war, is so absurd that it is hardly worth while noticing it. But it is like many other stories of the same kind, and while we have the most wonderful rumors here, there seems to be a corresponding tendency on the other side to corroborate them.

The news of a battle in the Drobrudscha, which has been circulating here, is false. Bassarchik has only 2,000 Bachi Bazouks in it, and there are 60,000 Russians in the Drobrudscha, so there is no possible foundation for the story. My correspondence from Shumla of the 20th, states that Arab-Tabia, the fort of Silistria, which had been undermined and breached, has been repaired, and is garrisoned by Ottomans once more. It also says that "reinforcements to the number of 15,000 additional troops have been thrown into Silistria, which now can muster about 28,000 men, under GHIRITLI MEHEMET PACHA. The Russians still prosecute the siege, and have, at last, succeeded in bringing 92-pounders against its walls." It is said that five battalions of Russians have crossed the Danube at Tortokai, and that the Ottomans have fortified the Isle of Morkan, nearly opposite Routchouk. The Cossacks frequently appear within sight of its walls, and make first-rate telegraphs, as they can communicate news with the fleetness of the wind.

We have no particular intelligence of the movements of the fleets. Prizes are frequently made by English and French cruisers. Last week, a small brig, of 8 guns, had been taken off Abasia, and was brought here. The ill-fated Capt. GIFFORD, of H. B. M.'s S. *Tiger*, is dead, and his wife, who went to Odessa to see him, and arrived just two days after his death, has returned to Malta.

The Turks have been defeated near Chevketil, in Asia, by the Russians. It was a detachment of the Batoum army; and though the account has been published here as a drawn battle, with 800 killed on a side, we may credibly believe that it was more of a defeat than anything else.

News from Athens of the 17th states that the insurrection at Epirus is almost over, and the expedition of the elder KARATASSO into Macedonia has been abandoned. TZAMI KARATASSO, after successive defeats, has, at last, surrendered himself and command, and is to be conveyed to ... by a French man-of-war. At Athens the new Ministers have made themselves particularly obnoxious, by many acts.

Thirty sailing vessels, making an aggregate of 10,000 tons, have been placed at the disposal of the Bey of Tunis, for transporting his troops to this place. We will expect them shortly.

The merchant bark *Sea-Bird*, of Boston, has just arrived, loaded with rum, flour, sugar, &c—all good speculation at this market.

BACHE BUDGET.

FROM BOSTON.

Why the South Stands Harvard—New Universalist College—"Divines" Passing Away—"Theodore" at Home.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 26, 1854.

On the 24th inst. I sent you a brief account of the Commencement victory achieved by the Liberals in Cambridge. Harvard University, though under the control of what is generally considered to be a progressive sect of religionists, has, for the last twenty years, been one of the most conservative institutions in the country. For this reason, among others, it has always been a favorite University with the far South. Even when the spirit of Freedom had penetrated the halls of legislation, and set the old Cradle of Liberty to rocking once more, it was thought that the classic shades of Cambridge, though within sight of Bunker Hill Monument, and rich in Revolutionary traditions, would hold out against her to the end. Vain delusion! Liberty has no more powerful ally than Learning. The South herself ought to know this. Had she studied the history of European revolutions, she would have seen that the war against despotism has found no defenders more zealous, and no soldiers more brave, than the noble army of students. LOUIS NAPOLEON—the prince-perjurer of France!—never enters the Student-Quarter of Paris without being received with marks of unmistakable contempt. The best way to protect any tyrannical institution is to uproot all the seats of learning and place it under the great army of Know-Nothings. In this country, the despots should begin with Old Harvard, which, despite her occasional waverings, has ever been, as a whole, on the side of civil and religious liberty.

In a few years this oldest and best of our collegiate establishments will have a powerful ally in the new Universalist College which has just been completed in Somerville. This institution is intended for what may be called the Middle Million, as in contradistinction to the Upper and Under Ten Thousand. It is to be presided over by HOSEA BALLOU, D. D., who is now in Europe purchasing a library. This gentleman is one of the most learned and cultivated clergymen of his denomination. Some years ago his extensive attainments were so highly appreciated by the State Legislature that he was elected by that body as one of the Overseers of Harvard University—the only instance in which this distinguished honor has been conferred on a Universalist. Among its most intelligent and influential supporters are Dr. CHAPIN and Dr. SAWYER of your City. The site of the Institution, just out of Boston, and commanding, from its lofty eminence, a view of about twenty towns and villages, is one of the most beautiful in the country. The ground, valued at $20,000, was presented by Mr. TUFTS, of Somerville.

The Universalists, like the Methodists and Baptists, are at last awake to the importance of having an educated and enlightened ministry. It is found that a religion based upon iguorance and fear soon degenerates into superstition and bigotry; and that such a religion, however suitable it may be to a plantation of slaves, will never answer for a commonwealth of freemen. The change which has taken place in the clergy of our country within the last twenty years is most remarkable. They have improved in intelligence and usefulness more than any other class. They see now, as they had never seen before, the importance of sound learning, not only for themselves and for the other professions, but for the whole community. The monopoly of intelligence, like all other monopolies, is fast going by the board. Though we may not live in an age when

"Men would be angels, angels would be gods,"

we certainly do live in an age when men would be *men*; in other words, an age when men, of all classes, would be respected for their moral and intellectual development. The clergy see and feel this, and are now as zealous in the diffusion of literary and scientific information as in the distribution of the Bible. We can have no better and no more gratifying evidence of this than in the multiplication of Christian unions and associations where mental, moral, and religious culture are made to cooperate together hand in hand.

The clergy, moreover, are becoming more *human*. The fashion of calling them "Divines"—which always had a savor of arrogance about it—is passing away. The charge once brought against them that "they were neither men nor women, but possessed all the weaknesses of both sexes without the strength of either," if it ever had any truthfulness, is certainly not true now. The class of preachers now most respected is composed of such men as HENRY WARD BEECHER, E. H. CHAPIN, W. H. FURNESS, and STARR KING, *et id omne genus*; men (to modify a favorite quotation,)

"Who will speak out, who will be heard,
Though all the nations crack,
Who will not bate a single word,
Nor take a letter back."

The man who commands the largest audiences in Boston is THEODORE PARKER—a man who ten years ago, or thereabouts, was preaching to a handful of country farmers near Boston, but who was so persecuted because of his outspoken liberality that the friends of free speech "called" him to Boston, where he now preaches to a congregation of from two to three thousand, every Sunday. He is too savage with that moral tomahawk of his to suit the taste of a refined community; but his audiences are made up of men and women who, having got tired of hearing old sermons full of "indignation, a year old," and polished Unitarian essays proving that sin is not such an original thing, after all—are glad to listen to *anybody* who gives signs of vitality.

An effort was made the other day by some of the stockholders of Music Hall, where Mr. PARKER preaches, to oust him and his congregation into the street. But it was *no go*.

LINTON.

Mail Failures in Pennsylvania.

WILKESBARRE, Tuesday, July 11, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The refusal of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company to transport the mails upon their express trains was a misfortune to the citizens of Northern Pennsylvania.

During the last five years, Luzerne, Susquehanna, Wayne, Wyoming, and Bradford Counties have been in daily communication with New-York.

In the northwestern tier of counties, extending along the line of New-York State, the whole communication has been with your City ever since the completion of the New-York and Erie Railroad. The result has been natural. Trade has been diverted from Philadelphia, carrying with it almost the entire business sympathies of the people.

All our *news* and newspapers come from New-York. The habit of daily receiving the TIMES, the *Tribune*, and sometimes the *Herald*, has become fixed and *seated* with our people.

Of late, however, we have been interrupted in our usages. The "force of circumstances" has driven us into *new ways*. The loss of a daily New-York mail put us a "day behind the times," and the TIMES a day *behind us*. But this event, unpleasant as it was, we had just learned to tolerate with reasonable complaints, when a new tax was imposed on our patience consequent upon the "Engineer strike" on the New-York and Erie Railroad.

We got no TIMES—no news at all, except by the *express horse mail* from Philadelphia, for a period of ten days or more.

An adjustment of the "Engineer difficulty" seemed to warrant a continuance of our recent tardy receipt of mails, at least; but immediately following it, we were agreeably surprised in the receipt of a daily mail—a thing unlooked for after reading the correspondence between the Railroad Company and the Department.

True, we did get a daily New-York mail "once again," but *once only*. And now here we are along in July *dreek days*, and the TIMES of *Thursday* ... *the 6th*, has just found its way out of the Post-Office. *Something* is wrong *somewhere*.

The fault cannot be laid at the door of our worthy *sub-rosa* Postmaster at this place. He receives the mails and promptly delivers all they contain. There is nothing from New-York in the way of papers to be delivered. The same is shamefully too often the case with letters. They journey *long* if not *far*. A comparison of date of mailing with date of receipt, shows a transit, *somewhere*, of *five* and *six* days' duration.

We hear occasionally of the DAILY TIMES, but it is from some person who has circulated in other latitudes. In truth, we have abandoned the hope of settling our suppers over New-York papers, even *two days* old. We are forced to rely wholly upon the *express horse mail* from Philadelphia. We understand that the New-York trains arrive and depart with usual regularity, and that the officers of the "Department" are invariably seen aboard, *but their bags are empty*.

The fault is probably at "Head-Quarters." This opinion is fortified by complains of inefficiency going out from all sections of the United States. Even the post-roads o. Pennsylvania are too extensive, manifestly, for the official vision of the present Postmaster General; and it is error to assert, as some editors have in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, that his official capacity is chiefly expended in this Commonwealth. If such be the fact, however, God help the reading community elsewhere who depend upon the transports of the "Department" for regular supplies.

WYOMING.

Boarding-House Swindlers.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 26.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: An article in your paper of a few days since, headed "A Boarding House Swindle," induces me to give to you the following:

On Saturday last, in the afternoon, a young man of the shabby-genteel order inquired at a boarding-house in Bleecker-street for rooms. The lady of the house showed him a room, and without any preliminaries he engaged it immediately. On Mrs. A——, the landlady, asking for his references and his name, he refused to give either. This, and the fact that he brought no baggage of any sort, but merely a small parcel in his hand, excited her suspicions, and she hinted to him that she did not wish him to stay; but the fellow had the impudence to sit down, saying that the room satisfying him, he would take it. Mrs. A—— withdrew, and asked one of the gentlemen in the house his advice, which was, that unless proper references were given, to clear him out. On going up and notifying him of her conclusion, he coolly remarked that "he would go out and take a little stroll till her husband came home, when he would call again." On his going down stairs he met a gentleman on the stairs, who had known him in another house, where he had successfully practiced the dodge of boarding a week and then taking "French leave." This gentleman, on seeing him, exclaimed to Mrs. A——: "This is the greatest boarding-house impostor in New-York," and at the same time he shouted to some ladies to come and see him, saying: "*By Heavens! he's going down two stairs at a time!*" and, sure enough, the fellow fairly ran off. It is unnecessary to state that "Dr. Backus"—as we afterwards ascertained was the name he went by—did not return after Mr. A—— came home, and for aught I know, he is still enjoying "that little stroll."

H. T.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.

Revival of the African Slave-Trade—Opinion at the South.

From the Charleston Standard, June 21.

African Squadron.

We took occasion to notice, a few days since, the resolution reported by Mr. SLIDELL, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, proposing to give to England and France notice of the abrogation of the treaty stipulations by which we are bound to keep a naval force upon the African coast for the suppression of the Slave-trade. We stated then our approbation of this measure, from the conviction that it is onerous to our country, destructive to our seamen engaged in this service, and utterly inefficient for the purposes intended. We also approve it for another reason, which we will state with perfect frankness to the people of this country. *We have no sympathy in the purposes of this convention, and no wish for its success*, and we think the time has come to speak out upon the subject. To practice Slavery and yet suppress the Slave-trade—to contend that Slavery is of advantage to the races which concur in its existence, and yet resist the efforts by which the advantage is extended. To urge that the union of unequal races is necessary to the progress of human society, and yet resist the means by which that union is effected, is a contradiction which human ingenuity can never reconcile; and yet to such a contradiction the Southern section of this country is compelled in every effort which looks to the discountenance and and discouragement of the traffic with the coast of Africa by which the limits of this institution are extended.

That there is no moral wrong in Slavery is the assumption which lies at the very base of that institution. It is the principle upon which we justify its practice. It is the principle which we establish when we show that both races are better under the influence of this institution than they are without, and, in fact, the intelligent mind of the South is fast approaching the conclusion that Slavery—the union of unequal races in the constitution of a social system—is the normal condition of human society. It is fast becoming the belief that to advance, society must be composed of two classes—the one to direct, and the other to labor; and that to the permanence of society in positions of advancement, there must be a division in its numbers: and not that division simply which springs from the necessities of the case, where one part is held above its natural position by the accident of wealth, where the other is depressed below its natural level by the accident of its absence—but a division which is natural, and which necessarily results from the inequality between the races which are brought together. In this belief we heartily concur. The benefits and advantages which so far have resulted from this institution, we take as lights to guide us to the brighter truths of its future history. No nation upon earth has been so favored as have been the people of these Southern States—none has so increased in wealth and numbers—none has been so free from domestic broils and civil commotion. In none has the laboring class been so happy and so free from physical suffering, and in none, between the higher and lower classes of society, has there been so much of kind feeling and so much of mutual solicitude and dependence. To bask in the brightening beams of such an institution, to defend it, to praise it and pray for its continuance, and yet contribute ships and soldiers to prevent its extension and its spread to others than ourselves, is scarcely defensible upon any reasonable principle of human action.

But this course upon the part of the people of the South has not even the merits of a blunder. It is not their sentiments which has dictated either the suppression of the Slave-trade, or the measures to suppress it upon the coast of Africa. Their judgments have not been exercised upon the subject. A cry has been raised against Slavery, and we have been afraid to meet it. The North has demanded its suppression and we have helped them. It is a course of policy dictated by the Anti-Slavery sentiment of this country, and we have acquiesced in its adoption from a want of the moral courage to propose the course dictated by our own.

The truth is, that no Slavery sentiment has ever yet been expressed in legislation. The North speaks of Slavery, the world speaks of Slavery, and we speak of Slavery; but Slavery never speaks. It has an existence, instinct, tendencies—it has grown to be an object of consideration in the world's regards—a distinct and threatening constituent of human history; but as yet has had no voice in legislation. As a separate organization of human society, it has never spoken, and it is time that it should speak. We belong to that society, of which Slavery is the distinguishing element, and we are not ashamed of it. *We are proud of it.* We find it marked by every evidence of divine approval, and we avow its advocacy, and to the utmost of our ability we will express its sentiments. It has no such sentiment as this expressed by our Government in efforts to suppress the Slave-trade, and to such measures, therefore, we have no support to offer. If between the races which inhabit opposite shores of the Atlantic there is a tendency to union, it is not for any people to offer opposition, and least of all, for us, who of such a union are reaping now the rich advantages. As well might we oppose the foreigners who are attracted by the unsettled country to the North; and it would be vastly better. They seldom come amongst us, but swell the overgrown political power of the North. If considerations of interest should induce us to offer opposition to the great principles of human movement it is here that they occur. But to neither of these great tendencies is it proper to offer opposition; and we would only require that in encouraging the one, we should demand the liberation of the other.

It is upon these principles, and with a view to the ultimate abandonment of all restrictions upon the Slave-trade, that we approve the measure introduced by Mr. SLIDELL. We hope our views will meet the attention of presses in the Southern States. They are premature, perhaps; but it is very certain that upon us alone must ultimately depend the fortunes of our own peculiar system of society, and it is not too soon to give it a voice and let it speak and act upon the great principles which effect it, in obedience to its own interests and its own necessities.

The Slave-Trade.

From the Standard, July 12.

From recent indications it would seem that the African Slave-trade is about to undergo a mean... consideration. ... with each other ... this, the error ... to the institution itself. ... the Southern Section has ... upon expediency, we have advanced ... upon principle—from regarding its existence ... accident of human experience, ... regard it as the intelligent determination ... ruling Providence—from regarding it as ... have come to regard it as a good—[illegible] ... be endured, to a good to be defended—from an unjust and arbitrary exercise of power, to a natural and necessary relation—and from being a disturbing question upon the surface of our system, we have come to regard it as a necessary constituent of the natural condition of human society. To such conclusions had the public mind advanced, when Mr. SLIDELL'S proposition was introduced in the Senate of the United States to withdraw our squadron from the coast of Africa. The reasons urged in favor of the measure, was that it was inefficient for the purposes intended, and destructive to the lives of those on whom the arduous duty was committed. Upon these grounds it was universally supported by the South, but it will be remembered that in our approval of the measure, we went beyond. We declared the withdrawal of our squadron not only for the reason of its inefficiency for the purposes intended, but for the *further reason that we believe it an unnecessary for the suppression of the Slave-trade*, and we distinctly stated our belief that measures to that end would ... the sentiment, the practice, and the civilization of the South.

The assertion of this truth is perhaps superfluous. There may still be those in the Southern States who practice what they will not avow, who contend that it is no sin to practice Slavery but a crime to tolerate its extension to others; that it is right in practice but wrong in principle, and seeing no evil but rather unquestionable good in compelling to a condition of slavery the negro who has been improved by association with higher natures, elevated and enlightened by the blessed precepts of the gospel, yet turns with horror from the process by which others are preserved from Slavery and death in the gloomy land of their nativity, and brought to a participation in the same high privileges. But for the sentiments of men like these we have no respect, either Slavery is right and the necessary means to enlightenment to its savage subjects, or it is wrong. And it is a greater and more unmitigated wrong in him who keeps the negro to that sad condition than in him who originally fastened the chain upon him.

But it is not wrong. The improved condition of the slave proclaims it. The peace and stability of our social system proclaims it; the unparalleled expansion and stupendous physical capabilities of this institution proclaim it; and we must suppose that providence can bless with happy results unholy means, or we must suppose that we have been able to rob justice of its sword and set aside the dread decrees of an eternal ruler, by which punishment must follow crime, or we must confess that the peace, prosperity and progress of these States that have been blessed with the institution of Domestic Slavery, is a Divine endorsement of their course.

Whatever may be our speculative belief, however, upon this subject, it is certain that here at the South we have a separate and distinct existence to provide for. That we are distinct from other forms of human society, may be seen by mere inspection of our constitution. Elsewhere society is composed of one race, here it is composed of two; elsewhere it is bound together by only two great natural relations, those of husband and wife, and parent and child; here it is braced together, not by these alone, but by another great natural relation, that of master and slave. In the one case, society is held together by but two affinities—in the other, it is held by three; and the radical difference between two such systems is as easily determined as any other distinction in physical science.

But if not so determinable, it is, at least, determinable by the antipathy and antagonism of the world. From every point, our peculiarity is pointed out. They point to our element of Domestic Slavery as a great moral disfiguration. They refuse to recognize us, so afflicted, as a part of the family of man; they tell us that we must lay our peculiarities aside, in order to associate with them. And while England and European States are busy in stopping the Slave-trade—by which what they regard the evil is increased—the associated States of this Confederacy are moving heaven and earth to circumscribe our movements, and force us to a position in which we will be compelled to accommodate ourselves to their proscription.

Thus situated, the want of Slavery is the Slave-trade. Legalize the entrance to us of the miserable savages from the Coast of Africa, as the entrance of the scarcely less miserable laborers from Europe to the Northern States is legalized, and we would ask no other security for independence. They would come in countless numbers. The millions which else would be the slaves of an equally savage master, until it might suit his pleasure to make their sacrifice a feature in some savage rite, would find a refuge here amongst us. Whatever might be the public sentiments of England and the North upon this subject, the individual interest of the people of those States would draw them into the traffic in prodigal abundance; and, in procuring a recognition of the trade, we would do all that would be necessary to effect our purpose without any participation in the traffic which is now considered so repulsive. When once amongst us in sufficient numbers, our troubles with the North would all be over. As soon as there are slaves in excess of the wants of the white population of the South, there will be Northern masters enough to take them. There is between the white man and the slave a strong affinity. Wherever it is their interest to come together, no human power can keep them apart, and if slaves were in such abundance as to make it a chance for speculation, not only would Northern philanthropists be found amongst us to relieve us here of many of the labors of cultivating our lands and improving our country, but they would take our slaves with them to Kansas and Nebraska; if slaves were to be had in still greater abundance, they would take them to California; and if in greater abundance still, we would not be surprised to see them superseding free labor among all the border States, and to find even New-England herself looking with great complacency upon the several movements.

These, to our mind, seem the natural and necessary consequences of the reëstablishment of the Slave-trade. Slavery only ceased to be popular when the disproportion became great between the slave and white man; as the demand for them increased, there became more and more of men who had no interest in the institution. It is to this cause, and not to any preëxisting feeling upon the subject, that they left the border States and came to the South. As the white race increases by migration, and the negro becomes stationary, there still becomes more who are not within the influence of Slavery. Even in the Slave States themselves the negro has become so valuable that there are many who cannot purchase him, and many again who find it cheaper to hire free labor, and the number is greater, therefore, who not only have no interest in the institution, but who look with complacency upon any effort to break it down. The evil has increased, and, without the reëstablishment of the Slave-trade, it will increase until perhaps we will be drawn to defend ourselves and institutions by the sword; but bring back the slave to his proper level, give to the people of the United States an abundance of that element which would seem to be regarded with so much repugnance, and one year from the time that this result shall have been achieved, there will not be raised one voice against the institution from Maine to Mexico. Slavery will flow easily and naturally into all our vacant territory, and this vexed question will be put to rest forever. It is thus therefore that we say *the want of Slavery is the Slave-trade.* Not the Slave-trade of course as it existed, perhaps in fact and certainly in the fancy of men who have mourned over its enormities, but the Slave-trade under proper regulations—a trade with all the guards around it which work the exodus of European people—a trade which in relieving the African from the cruel bondage or the cruel death to which his fortunes have condemned him, will not subject him to a more cruel bondage or a more cruel death upon the passage.

It may be said that the Slave-trade can never be reëstablished within this Union. This may be true, perhaps, and we would regret the alternative thus presented to us. We have with the Northern States a common independence, a common government and a common history, and we would regret the necessity for a separation; but if we have a separate existence to defend, we must have the means by which we are to defend it; if we have to war within this Union for the preservation of our institutions, we must have within this Union, the right to use our own natural implements of warfare, or we must leave it. *It is first necessary to see that we are right, to look at this great question of the Slave-trade, and see if, in fact, we require its reëstablishment, and if so, we will demand its reëstablishment within this Union, or we will reëstablish it to ourselves.*

In taking position upon this subject originally, it was our expectation to have stood alone, and to have met with opposition and abuse; in the latter point, at least, we have not been disappointed; but, on the other hand, we are not without encouragement. Our views have met at once the unqualified endorsement of the Richmond Examiner. Many distinguished gentlemen express their entire approval of our course, and still more recently, the Charleston *Mercury* has brought to the support of our position the authority of its name, and the unquestionable ability of its editorial direction. We are pleased at this, and consider more encouragement in the hope of ultimately rallying to the championship of the measure, the spirit and intellect of our Southern country.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

Church Intelligence.

Rev. S. James Baker was installed pastor of the Baptist Church in Bethlehem, N. Y., on the 20th inst. The Presbytery of Champlain have licensed Rev. Louis Baridon to preach among the French Catholics; also, Rev. John R. Herrick, as an evangelist. John L. Jones was licensed by the Presbytery of Troy, in Salem, N. Y., 28th ult. Rev. T. A. Haven, of Lenox, has received a pastoral call to the Congregational Church in Dalton, Mass. Rev. C. P. Maples has accepted the rectorship of St. James' Church, Smithtown Branch, L. I.

Rev. Leon Pilatte, who, on account of ill health, had been compelled to leave Paris a year ago, has received and accepted a call to become the French preacher of the Franco-Italian Congregation of Nice, under the care of the Waldensian "Table," that is, the executive power of the Church.

The parishioners of Rev. Dr. W. L. Breckinridge have unanimously resolved not to accept his resignation, recently tendered, and have appointed a Committee to confer with the Doctor.

The resignation of Rev. William Horton, as Rector of St. Paul's Church, Newburyport, Mass., has not been accepted, the Society offering him leave of absence for the restoration of his health.

Rev. A. G. Bowles, late of Glenn's Falls, has been installed pastor of the Baptist Church in Canandaigua, N. Y.

Rev. J. W. Sessions was installed over the Congregational Church in West Woodstock, Conn., June 29.

The Chinese Chapel in San Francisco was dedicated on the 4th of June; cost, $18,000; Rev. W. Speer, pastor.

Rev. Wm. E. Jones was ordained pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Green Island, N. Y., on the 22d ult.

The church formerly known as the Third Baptist Church in New-Haven, has been reorganized, under the name of the Zion Baptist Church.

Mr. John Kelly was ordained a missionary to Africa by the O. S. Presbytery of Washington, Penn., June 25.

Rev. James R. Smith has accepted the ministerial charge of the Bethel Chapel in Pittsburg, Pa.

Rev. Josiah T. Smith has been recognized as pastor of the Baptist Church in Bristol, Conn.

Rev. Benjamin H. Chase has became rector of St. John's Church, Willinsonville.

Rev. E. Reed has resigned the Rectorship of St. Peter's Church, Flat Rock.

A new Baptist Church was dedicated in Yaphank, L. I., July 4.

The corner-stone of an O. S. Presbyterian Church was laid at Belmont, Philadelphia, June 27.

Rev. Mr. Bill, of this City, has accepted a call to the Baptist Church in Willimantic, Conn.

Rev. E. E. Pecke has accepted the Rectorship of St. Philip's Church, Philipstown.

Rev. Gardiner Tillinghast was ordained to the work of the ministry in Exeter, R. I., June 15,

Missionary and Revival Items.

In support of his position, that *preaching* the gospel, instead of circulating books among the heathen, and educating them, is the Scriptural means of converting them to Christianity, Rev. Dr. Wayland states that the pupils of the best schools in India, as a class, prove to be the most virulent opposers of the Gospel.

The amount contributed by the churches comprised in the Presbyterian General Assembly, to the cause of Domestic Missions, last year, was $101,555, being an increase of $39,497 over the year previous. For Foreign Missions the sum reported is 57,614, a small advance over last year.

The American Board of Foreign Missions dispatched 54 laborers to the foreign field last year. Thus far, in the present year, 25 have already gone forth, and eight more are under appointment. The number of candidates for the missionary service is rapidly increasing.

The Report presented at the late anniversary of the Vermont Domestic Missionary Society, states that more than sixty feeble churches have been aided, and that nearly $8,000 were raised in the State during the year. A call for $10,000 for the next year was made.

The mortality among the London missionaries is said to be as great as it is among those in foreign countries, and there are some particular districts of the metropolis, so fatal to the missionaries that it has become a question with the Society, whether it has a right to send men into them.

Mr. John Henry Brodt was ordained by the Presbytery of Troy, June 29, as an Evangelist to labor in California. Mr. B. is under appointment of the Home Missionary Society, and will depart early in the Fall.

Mr. Sanford Richardson, a licentiate of the Third Presbytery of New-York, was ordained as an Evangelist to preach the Gospel in a foreign land, at Tremont, Ill., June 24.

The Baptist General Association of Missouri, have determined to appoint two agents to travel over the entire State to preach the Gospel, collect information and funds, &c.

Rev. Albert Beebe was ordained on the 20th ult., by the Presbytery of Chenango, to labor as a Missionary among the Armenians in Turkey, and will shortly sail for that field of labor.

At the late anniversary of the Connecticut Home Missionary Society, the receipts of the Association were reported to be $32,505, of which only $2,550 were expended in the State.

A French clergyman mentions a recent interesting instance in which the prayers of one poor, aged woman became the means of revival to a slumbering church.

The New-York *Church Journal* expresses the opinion that the Jerusalem Mission, under Bishop Gobat, has proved a failure.

A remarkably active interest in the cause of Foreign Missions, now pervades the Churches of all denominations.

General and Personal Matters.

Ko Ounginoo, a native Burmese preacher, is thus described by one who witnessed his pulpit performances:

"He was cleanly and neatly dressed, in a silk pud-tso, a snow-white ingyee, fancifully wrought in the seams, in the Burman style, a narrow white goung-boung (turban,) binding up his long, coal-black, glossy hair, his countenance as fair as a bronzed white man, dark, but sparkling bright eyes, and a thin moustache. He spoke for three-quarters of an hour, with unabated freeness and fullness, with untaught but graceful and natural gestures, moving about in the narrow limits of the pulpit, as though he had taken lessons in modern oratory. His sermon was just what might be expected from such a man, and with many such men to preach the Gospel in Burmah, there would be little need of sending missionaries from America."

At the recent Western Virginia Methodist Conference, a preacher became a slaveholder by marriage. To satisfy the Conference, the preacher and his wife gave their written promise to set the slaves free at a fixed age; and the oldest, now 28 years of age, had four years given him to employ for himself, solely in buying his wife, who was owned by another person. But another preacher of the Conference saw fit to *sell* two slaves, and then went and joined the "Methodist Episcopal Church *South*,"—well knowing his fate had he remained in the "Methodist Episcopal Church."

On Sunday last, Rev. Mr. Homer, of the Grace Episcopal Church, in New-Bedford, startled his congregation by the announcement: "I shall no longer preach in this house," and, after a short pause, amid the breathless silence of his hearers, he added: "so long as it is a house of merchandise and an oil shed." The benediction was then pronounced and the audience dismissed. The cellar of the church has been used for a 'storehouse,' as is the common practice with some churches; and this was the first intimation the congregation had of the rector's dissatisfaction.

The Roman Catholic Council which met in Baltimore, 1852, passed a decree forbidding the Bishops to consecrate or recognize churches of which the title-deeds are not made out in their individual names. The Bishop becomes thus the actual owner in fee of all the property belonging to the churches in his Diocese. This decree is the one now resisted by the Trustees of St. Louis Church in Buffalo—a very beautiful and valuable edifice, erected on the property of and by funds bequeathed by Louis Le Couteulx, one of the founders of Buffalo.

The Brookfield Association of Congregationalists, one of the largest in Massachusetts, has made a unanimous expression of its determination not to give its sympathy and support to the American Tract Society, until the latter treat the sin of Slavery as it does others which it so ably combats. The General State Association did not, however, fully sustain the Brookfield Branch, but passed resolutions to the effect that, in giving to the Tract Society, the churches would be acting under protest.

The Italian correspondent of the N. Y. *Independent*, say it has long been the desire of the friends of the evangelization of Italy, that the Waldensian Churches should possess a theological school of their own, where pastors for themselves, and missionaries for the whole of Italy, could be educated Thanks to the help received from the United States the foundation of that school has now become possible, and the Synod has resolved that measures should be immediately taken toward establishing it at La Torre.

In Rev. Mr. Packard's History of the Churches and Ministers of Franklin County, Mass., it is stated of the first minister of the Church in Claremont, that two of his grandsons and one great grandson are ministers. Two of his sons were also sent to College with the expectation that they would preach the Gospel, but were prevented by ill health; three grandsons died while preparing for the ministry, and of ten grand-daughters who were married, six married ministers.

The San Francisco Baptist Association held its fourth anniversary in Stockton, Cal., June 10, eleven churches being represented by thirty-four delegates. The number of churches associated is fifteen, the letters from which, on this occasion, presented a gratifying statement of progress in most cases. Four new houses of worship are now being built; and five of the churches of the Association are destitute of pastors.

It appears by the General Summary of the Presbyterian General Assembly, that the number of Synods is 23, and of Presbyteries 108. The number of ministers, compared with last year, is eight less. Of churches there has been an increase of 35, making the total number at present, 1,661; of communicants, an increase of 1,025—making the present total, 141,477.

At a recent Convention of Baptists in California, it was determined to make immediate efforts to establish a denominational paper as a medium of communication between the Churches, and for presenting reliable information in regard to the religious needs and prospects of California. A considerable fund was at once subscribed in furtherance of the plan.

The Seventh Day Baptist Western Association held its 19th annual meeting at Alfred Centre, Alleghany Co., N. Y., June 22. Resolutions were passed condemnatory of American Slavery, and declaring the action of Congress on the Nebraska bill, as evincive of a spirit alike hostile to the rights of man and the principles of Christianity.

A colony of Protestant Swedes have taken up a large tract of land in the St. Croix valley, and this year will receive an addition to their number of one thousand families. A Lutheran minister is on the ground, and their spiritual wants will be attended to. Two or three Lutheran churches are to be built in the Territory this Summer.

Rev. Henry Wood, of New-Hampshire, appointed and confirmed as Consul to Beyrout, is the same clergyman whom it was reported, several weeks ago, that the President had appointed a Chaplain in the Army or Navy, and who declined to sign an Anti-Nebraska memorial from motives of delicacy.

The Waldensian Church of Piedmont is divided into 16 parishes, each having a pastor and consistory, or eldership. The population is 23,000. Six candidates beside are set apart for the ministry, and are employed in active labors. There is also a college, with eight professors and 84 scholars.

The Associate Presbyterian (Scotch) Synod of North America, known as the Seceder Synod, and which was divided by a secession some 15 years ago, into two nearly equal parts and synods, reunited themselves this year into one synod, the proceedings on the occasion being very pleasant.

Rev. Dr. Dore, Rector of Christ Church, Philadelphia, has returned home, after an absence of fourteen months, during which he extensively traveled through the Holy Land, and other parts of the Old World.

A new evangelical journal, called *La Luce Evangelica*, has just been started in Turin. The editor, Sig. Albarella, a distinguished exile from Naples, is said to be an interesting writer, and a zealous Christian.

Rev. Joshua Soule, senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, left Nashville, Tenn., a few days since, on an Eastern tour, with the design of visiting his birth-place, somewhere in the State of Maine.

The Robinson Church in Southwark, London, was the first to make a contribuution toward the proposed erection of a monument to the memory of the Pilgrim Fathers of New England, in Plymouth, Mass.

The Baptist Education Society of Virginia, since its organization, in 1832, has aided in the education of 128 ministers; the present number under their charge is 16.

Rev. Mr. Shuck, who has commenced his missionary labors at Sacramento, writes that he finds several Baptists among the Chinese residents of California, who knew him in China.

The Sisters of Charity have been expelled from the Mobile Hospital for propagating sectarian principles.

It is said that the worship of the new Saint—Germaine Cousin—is spreading rapidly all over France.

Rev. Dr. Anderson has resigned the Presidency of Miami University, and accepted an agency for the New-Albany Theological Seminary.

The number of communicants in the Episcopal Church of Pennsylvania is 11,067.

Donation Acknowledged.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church of Oakland, held on the 16th day of April, A. D., 1854, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz.:

Whereas, Friends in New-York, through their agent, William Jackson, Esq., have presented to the First Presbyterian Church of Oakland, a large, valuable, and fine-toned Church Bell, together with a beautiful set of Sacramental Service Plate, which, considering the circumstances of our Church, still struggling in its infancy, are most munificent and appropriate presents; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the Trustees of said Church, receive with gratitude and joy these most acceptable donations; and in return, in behalf of ourselves, and the Church we represent, tender to William Jackson, Esq., and through him to the generous friends for whom he acts, our most sincere and grateful acknowledgements.

Resolved, That Rev. Samuel B. Bell and A. M. Brocklebank, Esq., be commissioned to inform said donors, through their agent, William Jackson, Esq., of the safe arrival and the reception of the aforesaid articles; and to inclose to them a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution.

It was then ordered that the proceedings, as herein expressed, be signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the Board.

Dated, Oakland, Alameda County, State of California, April 16, 1854. JOHN KELSEY, Chairman.
Artemus Davison, Secretary.

Such as the Cholera Calls For.—A family of Germans who resided on the Chicago road, within fifteen minutes' walk from the City Hall, and had been supported at public expense for the last eight weeks, has been swept away by the cholera. First, the father was taken, then the two children, and lastly, the mother, in whose underskirt was found two thousand and five hundred dollars in gold. They had lived among reeking filth, foul stenches, and health-destroying vapors, for weeks, and had imposed upon the public charity; but their avarice has availed them nothing; they are now rotting in untimely graves of their own seeking, and the country is the sole heir to their concealed wealth.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Death of Jacob Richardson.—The remains of Jacob Richardson, late Collector of Oswego, were brought there on Tuesday afternoon, from Kingston, Canada, where he exired in the morning, of cholera. Flags were at half-mast in the harbor of Oswego. Mr. Richardson has left a wife and several children. He went to Canada a few days since, and died of cholera after a very brief illness, no doubt hastened by the excitement incident to the charges against him.

UNION COLLEGE.

A Good Mother has Sons Abroad—How they send Tokens Home—The way Commencement Week has gone.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Schenectady, Thursday, July 27, 1854.

It is pleasant to a mother to be remembered by her children who are far away. The closely linked bonds of affection which cement the ties of parent and offspring were never displayed to be ter advantage than in the case of Union and her Alumni; nearly *three thousand* of whom, now living, are scattered broadcast over the surface of the earth.

There was a large and jovial assemblage of old classmates in the old College building, on Tuesday evening The venerable President took this method of receiving his friends and former pupils. A few minutes after 8 o'clock he entered the hall, supported by his son-in-law, the excellent Bishop Potter, of the Diocese of Pennsylvania. The Bishop was once Professor in Union. Probably a thousand persons were present to pay their respects to Dr. Nott, and to exchange congratulations with each other. Ice creams and sandwiches, and ebony waiters, shoved about miscellaneously by rollicking, careless lads among the students, were the lighter portions of the programme. Before the Doctor's arrival, an informal meeting of the Alumni was held, at which Dr. Hamilton, of Buffalo, renewed the agitation of his project for the erection of a marble statue of the Doctor on the College grounds He proposed to become one of ten persons to subscribe $100 each—or one of twenty to subscribe $50 each. The total cost of such a statue as is in contemplation will reach $10,000 or $15,000. It is suggested, as I understand, that this amount be raised among the graduates of the College, by five-dollar subscriptions. They number three thousand at least, still in the land of the living. None of these will refuse a V to help along so grateful a work as this. Hence, there are $15,000 secured, all human contingencies willing.

The College buildings enclose between them a spacious green, whereon it is intended to erect a Chapel, and in front of this Chapel the Statue. A capital idea.

I said I wanted to say a word of the sculptures from Nineveh, which have just been added to the Museum of the College. It was these that made me prate of the gratitude of children to their mothers,—a notion which lost itself in the affairs of the good Doctor himself, whose spouse the College is, and always has been. The sculptured relics from the buried ruins of Nineveh were exhumed under the eye of an old graduate of Union, and are by him presented to *Alma Mater*. They are two very complete specimens from the temples, representing Nebuchadnezzar and Sennacherib, those mighty men of war whose deeds are famous in story. The gentleman with the rural tastes and inclinations, like his greater neighbor, is laid out at full length, life-size, upon the floor. The slabs whereon their images are engraved, measure six and a half feet in length by four broad. The relief of the sculpture is slight, not exceeding three-fourths of an inch. The lines are perfect. The beard, the form, the limbs, the palm-branch, the face, the helmet, the flowing hair, are as fresh to-day as though the beginning of this century had found them new from the chisel of the graver. They are in detached parcels, but join so closely that no rents are perceptible when the slabs are properly adjusted, and the dust and mould of the voyage removed from their faces. What disposition is to be made of these valuable relics I have not heard. They arrived just at the time they should have done, when so many people could gather to see them. It is believed that they are the largest and most perfect specimens from Nineveh which have yet been received in this country. The Board of Foreign Missions was some time since in receipt of a box or two of detached fragments; but those were not to be compared with these. To take Layard, and sit you down and dream, is now the newest attraction of old "Union."

Part of the outside programme of the Society celebrations were the gatherings of the Delta Phi at their usual dinner, and of the class of 1849; the latter having been the largest class that ever graduated from Union. It numbered 150 names. The first meeting since graduation took place this week. The following members answered to their names: George B. Anderson, Samuel O. Bisbee, Theodore B. Brown, Clarence Buel, A. M., Silas W. Burt, D. A. Butterfield, Robert Cruikshank, William Hyslop, M. D., Alonzo Flack, A. M., Amasa McCoy, A. M., David T. Morrell, Jacob L. Pearse, J. Fayette Pettibone, John B. Steele, Samuel Wells. Mr. Amasa McCoy, of Ballston Spa, presided. Every one present answered certain questions for himself, or reported the whereabouts and other facts respecting the absent. Each reported his residence, his business, if married, and how many children. There was some squeamishness about these delicate matters at first; but all went comfortably through the ordeal. After various remarks, anecdotes and incidents, a motion was made and carried, that a Committee of Five be appointed to call a Class-Meeting on the day before Commencement of 1859. The following was the Committee appointed: Amasa McCoy, Chairman; Frederick Seward, (a son of Gov. Seward, now connected with the Albany *Evening Journal*,) T. W. Brown, Daniel Butterfield and Alonzo Flack.

The Delta Phi's dinner was a happy affair. The young gentleman had their champagne and chickens in the dining-room of the Givens House, directly beneath me, and that there was much hilarity was very manifest, long into the "wee sma' heurs ayant the twal'." It was secret, of course. A Phi, however, gives me an account. There were sentiments both gay and (comparatively) grave; toasts, speeches, &c., &c., and a good representation of members of the Convention. A toast or two follows:

The Mother Chapter—Originating in union, union still remains her highest wish—union in spirit, union in resolve, union in endeavor, union now and union forever.

Respondent—Miles Beach, of the Class of '54.

4. *The Alpha of Rhode Island*—Born in the State whose watchword is Hope, she has realized the brightest anticipations of the mother whom she honors, and who watches with love and pride her first-born's upward course.

Respondent—C. H. Parkhurst.

5. *The Alpha of Manhattan*—The misfortunes of her Alma Mater have lessened its flame, but like the concentration of the burning glass, its heat is the more intense for its smallness.

Something has been said of the Ode which was sung in honor of Dr. Nott, to the good old-fashioned tune of *Auld Lang Syne*. It was in four verses, written by Rev. Edward H. Sears, of Wayland, Mass., (class of 1834.)

"We've wandered east, we've wandered west,"
Since through these walks we strayed,
And fondly dreamed our waking dreams
In Union's soothing shade;
We now return, with sandals worn,
To Learning's ancient shrine,
Where busy memories start and throng
From days of auld lang syne;
From auld lang syne so dear,
From auld lang syne;
The thronging memories fond and dear
Of auld lang syne!

* * * * * *

We've wandered east, we've wandered west,
O'er many a shifting scene;
This spot in all the length'ning past
Has only grown more green.
For here our father, Friend and Sage,
With locks of silvery shine,
Kept watch above our youthful ways
In days of auld lang syne;
In auld lang syne so dear,
In auld lang syne;
We've kept his memory fond and bright
From auld lang syne.

When, borne upon the solemn sea
From Time's receding shore,
Union! thy light from which we steered
Shall greet our eyes no more;
Still, thou the Pharos of the waves
Shalt o'er the waters shine,
And bear upon thy glorious front
One name from years lang syne;
From auld lang syne so dear,
From auld lang syne,
That father's loved, remembered name
From auld lang syne.

I should be pleased to "pitch into" Schenectady and its degrees of accommodation and attraction; but amiable thoughts are beginning to prevail, and the pen-point travels not that way. But it *was* once said by a venerable individual who still honors the place by his residence, that if the world were considered in the light of a great animal, it would be his most ardent desire to assign Schenectady's portion to that region of natural economy that is signified by the useful but not ornamental "caudal extremity." The pains which are taken in the adornment of the town, are such as to strike the most transient visitor with a high degree of amazement.

A. M.

YALE COLLEGE.

Close of the Commencement Exercises.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

New-Haven, Thursday, July 27, 1854.

The exercises of Commencement week are being concluded, as I write, by the usual levee at the President's house.

Yesterday, besides the Alumni meeting and the annual meeting of the literary societies, was the anniversary of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. The poem by Hon. John G. Saxe, was the same which was delivered by him at Union College. Subject—"The Money King." I think it is hardly equal to some of his previous productions, although it was well received.

Of the oration, by Hon. Wm. H. Seward, I need only say that it was a production well worthy of the man. It fully equalled if it did not surpass my expectations. For an hour and a half he chained the attention of a delighted and densely crowded audience. As you have a complete copy of it I will not comment upon it—it will be extensively read, and need only be read to be admired.

At the business meeting of the Society, Hon. Joseph Henry Lumpkin, of Athens, Ga., was chosen orator, and Rev. F. D. Huntington, of Boston, substitute. No poet was elected for the next year—for what reason I do not know.

It would have been hard to find more delightful weather for the Commencement exercises than we enjoyed to-day. Not at all too warm, nor, on the other hand, too cloudy or too cool—a delightful change from the oppression and sultry weather of last week.

At 8½ o'clock this morning, the procession was formed on the College green under the direction of "Tim Dwight," (as he is almost universally called by the students.) The procession was headed by the undergraduates until it reached the door of the Centre Church, when their ranks were divided, and the Alumni passed between them. The President ascended the platform, supported on one side by His Excellency Governor Dutton, and on the other by the Sheriff of the County. The order of exercises in the Church was as follows: (the music by the National Guard Band, of New-York:)

ORDER OF EXERCISES AT THE CHURCH.

Forenoon.

1. Music. 2. Prayer by the President.
3. Salutatory Oration in Latin, by George De Forest Lord, New-York City.
4. Dissertation, "Speculative Views of Life corrected by Earnest Action." by Bennet Jason Bristol, Naugatuck.
5. Oration, "Purpose," by Charles Henry Barrett, Rutland, Vt.
6. Dissertation, "Two Eras in Moslem Power," by Lewis William Gibson, Wellsboro', Pa.
7. Music.
8. Oration, "The Significance of the Greek Mythology," by Wm. Reed Eastman, New-York City.
9. Oration. "The Known and Unknown," by Elizur Wolcott, Tallmadge, Ohio.
10. Dissertation, "The Column of Luxor," by Henry Elias Howland, Walpole, N. H.
11. Music.
12. Dissertation. "The Ancient Civilizations of the Mediterranean," by Francis Henry Slade, New-York City.
13. Dissertation, "The Unhistoric," by Henry Lynes Hubbell, Wilton.
14. Essay in French, "Les deux Napoleon," by Wm. Buck Dwight, Constantinople, Turkey.
15. Music.
16. Oration, "The Influence of Poverty on the Student," by Abraham Elisha Baldwin, West Cornwall.
17. Dissertation, "A Plea of Amusements," by Edward Wilberforce Lambert, New-York City.
18. Poem, "De Soto," by Jacob Brown Harris, Winchenden, Mass.
19. Music.
20. Dissertation, "When the Execution of Law is a Triumph and when a Defeat," by Samuel Chester Gale, Milbury, Mass.
21. Oration, "Scholastic Retirement," by Lemuel Stoughton Potwine, East Windsor.
22. Philosophical Oration, "Government a Benefactor as well as a Protector," by Lewis Whitmarsh Ford, East Cleveland, Ohio.
23. Music.

I have rarely, if ever, attended a Commencement where the average of the speaking was higher than it was to-day. Perhaps I ought not to particularize,—but honorable mention should certainly be made of the Dissertation by Gale, in the morning, and the orations of Tuttsull and Fenn, in the afternoon. Although the audience were desired to manifest no applause or censure, their enthusiasm was repeatedly exhibited as if it could not be repressed. This was the case particularly with the oration of Turnbull. There are others I might like to mention, did my limits permit.

One thing is especially noticeable through all the Commencement exercises of this year: that is an increasing fearlessness in the expression of sentiment, and an increasing independent state of feeling on subjects heretofore disapproved of and scarcely allowed on such occasions. The passage between Rev. Dr. Boardman and Rev. Dr. Bacon at the Alumni Meeting, was one example of this. Then, too, the very flattering reception given to Mr. Seward, was something more than a mere compliment to his ability as an orator. And during the speeches on Commencement day, one or two allusions to the recent political iniquity were received with appreciating applause.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on ninety-seven young gentlemen of the graduating class. Among them is Sung Wing, a native Chinese, who has been distinguished during his College course for his ability as a writer,—ranking among the very first in his class.

Three young gentlemen received the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

The degree of Bachelor of Philosophy was conferred on the followed: R. Espinosa, Geo. B. Pierson, A. T. Mosman, J. A. Duvillard, Adrian Terry, S. L. Crosby, D. E. Parsons.

The degree of Master of Arts was conferred in course on thirty-one members of the class of 1851.

The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on John Kilbourn and W. F. Williams, of Mosul in Asia—formerly students in Yale College; and on Chas. S. Lester, Esq., of Saratoga Spa, Rev. John W. Olmstead, of Boston, and W. L. Wood.

The following gentlemen received the degree of LL.D.: John Adams, for many years Principal of Phillips Academy at Andover; His Excellency Henry Dutton, Governor of Conn.; Hon. Wm. H. Seward.

Thus have the Commencement of exercises closed. As I passed by the College buildings to-night, they looked gloomy and deserted; lights were to be seen in a few rooms where the new graduates were preparing for an early departure in the morning. And as you meet them in the streets clasping their sheepskins, you hardly know whether joy or sorrow is the predominant expression in their faces: joy at having finished their labors and going forth as men—or sorrow at parting with those they may never meet again.

G. B. B.

Commencement Exercises of Lafayette College.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Easton, Penn., Thursday, July 27, 1854.

At this season of the year, when our Literary Institutions all over the land are celebrating their anniversaries, and when all have partial friends to announce their merits to the world, it occurred to me that I should prove an ungrateful and unworthy son should I allow the Commencement exercises of my beloved Alma Mater, Lafayette College, to pass unnoticed.

Perhaps this communication may be considered an intrusion and unwelcome to many of your readers. For we have no numerous band of Alumni scattered broadcast over the country, and I record no imposing ceremonies, no exulting jubilee. But the friends of sound education, the patrons of science, and the advocates of progress, will, I am sure, hail with satisfaction, the rising of a new star, to shed its ray of light upon the ignorance and superstition which still casts their dark mantle over so large a portion of our race, even in this favored land.

On Sabbath evening Rev. Matthew Allison, of Mifflington, Penn., delivered a sermon before the Brainard Evangelical Society. It was such a sermon as might have been expected from a descendant of those old Scotch Covenanters, who, with their lives, attested the sincerity of their faith in the religion which they professed. The means whereby the young can cleanse their souls from original sin, and from the pollution which succeeding generations through more than six thousand years have been heaping up, was his theme. With a holy ardor and a fervid zeal, he labored to impress upon his youthful hearers that they must be "born again"—and as he dwelt with glowing soul upon the great Gospel plan of salvation one could almost see traced in living characters upon those upturned faces, resolves, the effects of which may never be known until "that day for which all other days were made."

The exhibition of the Junior Class took place on Monday evening. There were ten speakers—five from each of the Literary Societies. The subjects chosen were, almost without an exception, of a political nature, and connected with the great questions of the day. Of course, the ideas and views advanced were not all correct; some were certainly original, and would have done credit to an old stager in politics. But they showed that, while the young men had been undergoing a course of mental discipline, they were not entirely dependen upon their text-books for the opinions they had formed. They were able to *think for themselves;* and is not this the true object of all education? Why is it that we "pole" upon the classic page, rack our brains to solve mathematical problems, and grope our way through the bewildering mazes of metaphysics? True, we acquire some—aye, a great deal—of important knowledge; but this is not the end which we are striving to attain. And that system of education which aims not at releasing the mind from every thraldom, and bidding it go forth, free and untrammeled, is radically defective. The great excellence of these Junior Orations consisted in the *thought* which they displayed. The ladies testified their approbation of the efforts of the young gentlemen by showers of bouquets, which, however, were like the rain of Heaven descending upon the just and the unjust.

On Tuesday evening the Alumni Association was addressed by Edward F. Stewart, Esq., of Easton. His subject was "Utilitarianism," in its relation to individual and national prosperity. It was an elaborate, highly finished, and instructive discourse. We shrink from even sketching such an analysis. A more skillful pen than ours would be essential to the task.

But Wednesday was the day on which the most interesting Commencement we have ever witnessed at Lafayette took place.

At 9 o'clock the procession formed at the President's house and proceeded forthwith to St. John's Lutheran Church, the largest in our borough. After prayer by the President of the College, Rev. Dr. McLean, Wm. H. Allen, LL. D., President of Girard College, was introduced to the audience and proceeded to address the Literary Societies, and rarely have we listened to such an address; embracing in its scope not only the interests of our own land, but strongly characterized by a world-wide humanity. His contrast of the sexes was ineffably beautiful—comparing them to geometrical figures, which though equal are not similar; and then the points of dissimilarity were marked with a keen perception and an acute discrimination. A rich vein of humor pervaded the whole—sparkling most when satirizing the follies of the age. A spontaneous burst of loud and long-continued applause, when the orator closed, gave evidence of the hearty approval of the audience. This address will be published, and will prove a valuable addition to this description of literature.

After an intermission of a few minutes, five of the Graduating Class pronounced orations—all creditable—two of them excellent. The Valedictory was a fine production, and to it was justly awarded the meed of preëminence.

After the conferring of degrees, the President announced to the audience that an endowment of $100,000 had already been secured, and that efforts were being made to increase it to a still larger sum. This intelligence will, we doubt not, be received with pleasure by all who take an interest in the prosperity of our Literary Institutions. Lafayette, though young in years, has now a foundation on which to stand—and if that encouragement be extended to her which she deserves, will, at no distant day, rank with those Institutions whose *centennial* anniversaries have been celebrated.

NORTHAMPTON.

A Dialogue with a Kentuckian on the Cars, about Runaway Slaves and Union-Savers.

From the Cleveland Leader, July 26.

A fortnight ago, the writer of this was traveling from Cincinnati to the Lake. In the emigrant cars were eighteen or twenty slaves, "breaking" for Canada on their own hook. In the passenger cars were a number of Southerners, on their way to the Northern watering-places. In the same seat with the writer was a Kentuckian. The writer asked whether the Southerners aboard would not feel an interest in reclaiming the fugitives and returning them to their owners. He somewhat indignantly replied, that "the people of the Slave States were not in the habit of catching other people's slaves—that every man was expected to run down his own niggers, or hire a class of loafers called 'nigger-catchers' to do it for him."

"How, then, can you ask the Northern people to perform a service for you so disgraceful and revolting that none but Southern loafers can be induced to engage in it?"

"Oh," replied Kentuck, "that is a constitutional *obligation*, binding upon the Northern States. It is their legal duty to help return and deliver up our runaway niggers; the Fugitive Law is not in force in the South; it was only intended to prevent your Abolitionists from harboring our escaped 'property,' or helping it off to Canada."

"But, Sir, consider the insult that such a barbarian law inflicts on Northern sentiment, how it must shock every feeling of humanity; how its unconstitutional and savage provisions trample upon the fundamental principles of common law and justice, as administered by the Courts in all other cases involving life, liberty or property."

"Can't help that," said the Kentuckian; "the Supreme Court has decided it constitutional. Your Northern people are not so averse to the enforcement of the law as you imagine. A reward of a few hundred dollars very quickly dispels their sentiments of humanity, and sets them on the trail of the runaway niggers. They become very ardent and patriotic in the chase, feeling that they are discharging a constitutional duty. A great many of your Northern men are very fond of living up to the Constitution in all such cases. They dislike niggers, and if your State Constitution permitted it, these same folks would be Slaveholders in Ohio, and make the hardest kind of masters. Then, again, many of your politicians are more devoted to the 'peculiar institution' than we of the South, and on them we chiefly rely for its perpetuity. You never can Abolitionize the North; there will always be plenty of what we term 'dough-faces' to accomplish our purposes, and keep you fanatical fellows in the traces; we could not get along without them, and they would not be happy without our approving smiles."

"Your remarks may apply to the past," said we, "but not to the present; since the violation of the Missouri Compromise, a new spirit has awakened in the North. A general determination prevails to cast aside party prejudices, and rally for the defence of free institutions, and to put a final stop to the aggressions of the slave power."

He laughed incredulously in our face:—"Don't lay that flattering unction to your soul, my good Sir," said he; "already the press of one of the great parties of the North are exhorting their party to 'acquiesce' in the onward march of 'popular sovereignty,' and before six months that portion of the Whig press which advocated Fillmore and Webster against Scott, will fall in with the Democratic press, and urge Northern 'acquiescence' on Union-saving grounds. If they are hard pressed, they will join the Democratic party, and overthrow the more radical class. Mark my predictions."

"As to myself," continued the Kentuckian, "I wish it were otherwise; I wish your Northern people had the pluck and manhood to stand by their convictions of right. If they had, we should soon have an emancipation party in the South that would free the Northern Slave States before many years. Last week two of my niggers ran away; I know where they are, but I shall not pursue them. If they can do better free than slave, it is *their* right to enjoy freedom. I should be glad to find, on my return, that every slave in Kentucky had run off, and I assure you we should never permit any more to be held in that State. We realize the pernicious effects of the institution upon our prosperity, but the question is, how to get rid of it. While you have so many 'doughfaces' in the North, our people would never do anything to remove it. This class are its shield and protection. They aid and abet it, and it must last so long as they do. But to change the subject, what is the name of this place we are coming to."

The words of the Kentuckian in regard to the Fillmore press are coming true already. The Detroit *Advertiser*, Buffalo *Commercial*, Albany *Register*, New-York *Commercial* and Boston *Courier*, are playing their "Union-saving cards" over again; and we have no doubt but they are ready and willing to "fuse" in party, as they have in principle, with the Administration prints. But there is this difference between the present time and three years ago, that not one issue of the so-called [illegible] will follow them.

The "acquiescing, Union-saving" business does not pay expenses hereafter; and the result of Fall's elections will so clearly demonstrate this fact, that we will hear no more of this cringing outside of the servile ranks of the pro-Slavery Democracy.

Successful swindling.

From the Albany Register.

A week ago yesterday, a man [illegible] well dressed and of genteel appearance, [illegible] this city, and stopped at the American Hotel, [illegible] tering their names as "R. Green and Lady, New-York." There was nothing in their actions calculated to excite suspicion, although they appeared reserved in their manners and very uncommunicative. The *Mr.* Green on the morning of the succeeding Tuesday, stepped into the store of Mr. John Marks, Clothier, doing business at No. [illegible] Broadway, with—"How do you do, Mr. Marks?" Mr. M., not knowing who the stranger was, inquired his name, when he replied that it was "Martin Lagenbahn." He then inquired of Mr. Marks, if he knew a young man by the name of Newman, who was formerly engaged in a hat and cap store in this city? Mr. Marks, having seen Newman several times, replied in the affirmative. The stranger then said that he had married a sister of Newman's, named "Bertha," and that he would like to ascertain the whereabouts of her brother, as he had a draft to draw and he wished some person to identify him. Mr. Marks replied that he did not know where Newman was, as he had not seen him in some time.

Lagenbahn said he "had married Miss Newman last Tuesday, left New-York for Saratoga on his wedding-tour, and had lost all his money ($300) at Saratoga Springs, by gambling." He represented himself to be much in want of money, and wished Mr. Marks to accompany him to the Bank, for the purpose of identification. Mr. Marks declined doing so, as he was a perfect stranger to him, when L. left his store, but returned in a short time, with a bank-book and a draft upon the Chambers-street (New-York) Savings Bank, and requested Mr. Marks to take them with him to New-York, where Mr. M. was going the same evening,) draw the money, ($250,) and telegraph to Mr. John Jones, who keeps a fruit store next door, when, if it was "all right," Mr. Jones was to let Lagenbahn have the money.

Mr. Marks accordingly left for New-York, and as soon as time elapsed sufficiently for his arrival at that city, Lagenbahn procured a blank dispatch with the "House Line" heading on the top, and *wrote* a message, forging the name of Mr. Marks, as follows:

New-York, July 20.

To John Jones, 305 Broadway, N. Y.

Pay Martin Lagenbahn two hundred and fifty dollars. JOHN MARKS."

Lagenbahn, after writing the above, enclosed it in a common buff envelope, and procured the services of a boy who took it to the store of Mr. Jones and immediately disappeared. In about half an hour afterwards Mr. L. "dropped in," and in a seemingly indifferent tone, asked Mr. Jones if he had heard from Mr. Marks? Mr. J. replied in the affirmative, and offered to pay Lagenbahn *alias* Green, the $250, which the latter took and left the store in much haste. He then proceeded to the American Hotel, procured a private conveyance and drove to Troy, where he procured another carriage and proceeded to Schenectady, where he stopped at Givens' Hotel, and where all traces of him have disappeared.

Jones thought the transaction was "all right," until Marks returned from New-York, when he was soon made aware of the error he had unconsciously fallen into, as Mr. M. had never telegraphed to him—the dispatch brought by the boy, being a forged one.

Mr. Marks, on going to the Chambers-street Savings Bank, in New-York City, ascertained that there was deposited there about $768, due the Bank-book, which Lagenbahn had given to him, but there was a manifest discrepancy between the entries in the Bank-book and the style of the draft, as in the former, the name was written in the German language, and in the latter in plain English. It also appeared, from the book of signatures in the Bank, that the true

New-York Daily Times.

SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1854.

[illegible] Watkins is Agent for the DAILY [illegible] Falls, N. Y. The paper may be procured [illegible] single copy, or by the week or month, on applica[illegible] him.

The Greytown Outrage.

Our Washington correspondent gives us Col. Fremont's version of the circumstances which led to the recent destruction of Greytown. As Col. F. was an eye-witness, and is a man of sound judgment, his opinions as well as statements are worthy of attention. There seems to be little doubt that one Carter, an American captain, murdered a native, and that the Greytown authorities attempted his arrest in order to try him. They were resisted by Mr. Borland, who held himself out as American Minister, and who defied their right to act, inasmuch as they did not hold their posts under the Government of Nicaragua, and he was instructed by the American Government to recognize no other. How this plea could give him any right to interfere with the municipal authorities in their attempt to punish crime, it is not easy to see. Mr. Borland was resisted in his endeavors to obstruct justice, and, it is said, was even imprisoned.

Now conceding the truth of everything claimed by Borland and the Administration—granting that the authorities of Greytown had treated our Minister with disrespect,—what was the proper mode of proceeding? It was a case for Executive interference:—for a demand of redress from whatever Government Greytown may belong to. If we regard it as a part of Nicaragua, the Government of that country should have been called upon for satisfaction. If it is under British protection, Great Britain should have been appealed to. It was clearly a case for diplomatic interference: and if that failed to secure redress, the country should have been appealed to through Congress, to take such steps as its honor and rights might demand.

Instead of this our Administration has taken a very different course. Ex-Minister Borland came home and told his story. Instead of taking any pains to sift its truth, or calling upon any responsible Government for redress, President Pierce sends a ship of war to Greytown, and instructs Capt. Hollins to demand an apology and indemnity from the authorities, and if they are not granted, to *burn the town!* And Capt. Hollins does what he is told to do. Not a word of negotiation, nor a syllable about the rights of the case, not the faintest recollection apparently, that there is such a body as Congress in existence. We doubt whether our history can show an instance of more glaring *usurpation* than that of which Gen. Pierce has here been guilty. In this case, so far as the principle is concerned, he might just as well have ordered Liverpool, or Havre, or Havana, to be bombarded, as Greytown. And although there is not much likelihood that he will ever send our navy upon any more dangerous exploit than robbing some coterminous hen-roost, or burning some Indian hut, or kidnapping some negro fugitive, the offence against the whole spirit of the law is no less flagrant, and none the less deserving the attention of Congress and the country.

The African Slave-Trade to be Revived.

We published about a fortnight ago an article from the Richmond *Enquirer*, proving out of the census returns the Divine ordination of Slavery; and we offered some remarks on this new gospel of Social Progress. We give place to-day to two articles from the Charleston *Standard*, from which it would appear that the glad light of the New Revelation has shined not on the eyes of the Richmond *Enquirer* alone; even a larger measure of illumination has been vouchsafed to the *Standard*, disclosing to its rejoicing faith and hope a more extended—more ecstatic vision of the millennial glory that is destined to pervade the world, through the universal spread of the divine and benign institution of Slavery, the complete establishment of this New Kingdom of Heaven on the earth. The scales have fallen from the unsealed eyes of the *Standard*, and he now sees clearly the guilty inconsistency of the South in the position it has hitherto occupied. They have indeed obeyed the Divine ordinance, in so far as they have "practiced Slavery" and the domestic Slave-trade; but they have gone counter to it, in so far as they have all the time been united with Great Britain and France in efforts to destroy the African Slave-trade. And the *Standard* hastens with the ingenuous frankness of a sincere convert, to make an edifying confession of public sins for his own offences and the offences of his forefathers, in that, while enjoying the blessings of this divine institution, they have acquiesced in the suppression of the foreign traffic from whence the original supply was derived, and wherein the only adequate source of its beneficent extension is to be found.

"To urge," he says, "that the union of unequal races is necessary to the progress of human society, and yet resist the means by which that union is effected, is a contradiction which human ingenuity can never reconcile." "To bask in the brightening beams of such an institution, to defend it, to praise it and pray for its continuance, and yet contribute ships and soldiers to prevent its extension and its spread to others than ourselves, is scarcely defensible upon any reasonable principle of human action." No doubt this is so. The perspicuity which discerns and the candor which confesses this guilty inconsistency, are alike admirable. With the touching humility, too, that marks all genuine contrition, the *Standard* does not seek to extenuate and excuse the sin of the people of the South. He owns that they have not acted up, as they ought, to the divine light that has been for some time breaking in upon them. They have been "afraid to meet" the "cry against Slavery." They have lacked the "moral courage" to stand up for the right. He takes all shame for this sinful cowardice.

Nor less admirable is the eagerness to do works meet for repentance. It is ever thus with sincere penitents. They rest not till they have made all reparation in their power. It matters not, that the civilized opinion of the world pronounces the Slave-trade infamous. The Almighty sees the matter in a different light; and in His light the [illegible] and its disciples now see light. In the serene assurance that God is on their side, they are ready to face the false opinion of a deluded world. Noble confessors! they shrink not from the ignominy—they are willing to take up the cross, to despise the shame—to brave all hazards. "We will demand," says the *Standard*, "the re-establishment of the Slave-trade within this Union, *or we will reëstablish it ourselves.*" And if they cannot do this without the risk of being hung, under the laws of the Union, as piratical felons, they will "leave" the Union. Sublime devotion to the sacred cause of God and Slavery, which thus calmly confronts certain destruction, rather than prove recreant to duty and to conscience. Exceeding great will be its reward in the Day when heroic virtue shall be divinely crowned.

Noticeable, too, in the documents of this new Gospel, are the dainty phrases, the delicate euphuisms, in which its inspirations find expression. Slavery is "the union of unequal races!" "Between the races that inhabit the opposite shores of the Atlantic, there is a tendency to this union!" The Slave-trade is simply the just historical realization of this tendency—the proper method of accomplishing this divinely ordained union. It is the "emigration" of the African race, their "exodus" under the Providential guidance of God and of the South, by which they "are preserved from Slavery and death in the gloomy land of their nativity, and brought to a participation in the same high privileges" as their fellow-countrymen now in the promised land enjoy! It is a "great principle of human movement—the same as that by which foreigners are attracted to the unsettled regions of the North!"

Beautiful are the images these charming words call up. Scenes of more than Arcadian loveliness rise before the delighted vision of the Christian philanthropist. Slavery, it would seem, is a "union" into which both races run with equal alacrity—the blacks have an equal voice with their white brethren in establishing this "normal condition of human society"—and are a freely concurring element through every stage of its existence. On the shores of Africa the expectant "emigrants" stand thick—with outstretched arms—looking for the arrival of the blessed slave-ship—eager to be clasped in the fraternal fetters of their deliverers. God confound the profane Governments that send armed vessels to protect this divine "principle of human movement" from having free scope. Pity the Atlantic is so wide. One might almost expect to see the poor longing creatures come floating over the waves, buoyed up and borne to our shores by some mysterious spiritual attraction, by the triumphant force of a love stronger than winds and waves.

But why do not the inspired philanthropists of the South imitate the Apostles of the earlier Revelation? Why not go forth themselves to Africa and establish there the true "normal condition of human society," and give to the degraded blacks, in their native seats, the blessings of Christian Slavery? They would have there the amplest materials and the widest scope. There is the place to work out the glorious problem—to found a model state—to realize, without the obstructions it encounters here, the new Kingdom of Heaven on the earth. It is, besides, so much easier, in an economical view, for the emigration to take place from this side the Atlantic. We do not know precisely the proportions in which the *Standard* would have the "unequal races" blended, but we presume that the number of the whites, in a purely "normal state" of society, would be so much less than that of the blacks, that the cost of transporting to the shores of Africa the requisite number of the "superior race" would be much less than bringing hither the proper number of the inferior race—unless, indeed, the latter should be stowed away and fed in the old fashion of the "middle passage" of former times, to which it appears the *Standard* would never consent, as it entails an amount of misery and death revolting to his humane feelings, and which he would have effectually guarded against in the event of the re-establishment of the African "emigration."

We have another suggestion to make. Every religion should have its Sacred Art. Christianity has given birth to the noblest Art the world has ever seen. Where are the Poets, the Sculptors and the Painters of the Gospel of Slavery? It is time the Divine ideas of this New Dispensation should begin to find expression in artistic form. Consider what a fine subject for a picture this would be—"*The Union of Unequal Races*"—a white man on horseback, with a long whip in one hand and a rope in the other, *uniting* him to a coffle of negroes chained together. It is a subject worthy of the genius of Mount. Fancy another and a grander subject, fit for sublime handling—"*The Emigration of the Africans*"—the dusky natives driven down to the coast in chains at the point of the spear by their cruel captors, eager to receive the casks of rum, the beads and trinkets offered in exchange for their captives by the benevolent slave dealers who have come to ransom them from slavery—the vessels and boats of the deliverers—the chaining and stowing of the ransomed slaves. This is a subject fit for Michael Angelo or Titian. Let us hope the genius of Slavery will inspire a not unfitting style of Sacred Art.

As to the argument in proof of the Divine ordination of Slavery and the Slave-trade, it is like all the slave-policy argument we have ever seen, made up of allegations of the thing to be proved, backed by assertions either false or inconclusive. Slavery has made the South prosperous; therefore it has the Divine sanction; this is all the argument of the *Standard*—an argument irresistibly conclusive, no doubt, provided the principle it implies be sound and the fact asserted true. But it will be hard to make mankind believe that the prosperity of the South is real enough and long continued enough to justify the premise in the sense required by the argument. Historical causes work slowly through ages. And even if the premise were beyond all question, it will be hard to make mankind believe the principle that any prosperity, however real and long continued, is certain proof of Divine favor. The Almighty, in this imperfect state, permits much wickedness to run a prosperous course.

☞ Complaints are made of obstructions by building materials in Broadway, near Spring-street, where a new range of stores is going up.

The Fight and the Police.

Our neighbor, the *Tribune*, speaking in just condemnation of the recent brutal fight on the Amoe-street wharf, says that

"The Police Commissioners ought at once to thrust Chief Matsell, Captain Ackerman, Lieutenants Serrig and Cargill, and all patrolmen on duty near the scene of this most brutal and disgraceful affray, out of the Department."

This strikes us as rather more summary than just. It is a little too much like hanging a man first and trying him afterwards. The *Tribune* assumes and reasserts that these officers were not, and could not be, ignorant of the fight in advance of its occurrence,—that, on the contrary, members of our Police Department are frequently among the promoters of such exhibitions. We suspect it is a good deal easier to make these assertions recklessly and in utter ignorance of the whole affair, than it would be to prove them. We are quite certain that if the *Tribune* will bring evidence before the Commissioners to show, or even to make it probable, that the officers named knew of the fight in advance and took no precautions against it, it will have no difficulty in securing their dismissal. But from the best information we can obtain, the *Tribune's* confident assertions concerning this fight, are not well founded. It had not been "brewing for a long time;" it did not take place in the heart of the City, and "within three minutes' walk of a Station-house;" there were not five hundred persons present, nor did it last three-quarters of an hour. On the contrary, it was arranged after midnight—was known only to those who would naturally keep it secret—took place at an early hour, at the end of an up-town wharf, and was over in less than fifteen minutes. Under these circumstances, it certainly does not seem to us very miraculous that the Police should not have been informed of it.

We do not wish to screen any policemen or officer, in this or any other case, from the most rigid responsibility. But we certainly cannot see how any good is to be accomplished by such random and indiscriminate denunciation as is frequently visited upon them. Many of those in the Ninth Ward and elsewhere,—some of those named by the *Tribune*,—we know to be worthy and deserving men, faithful in the performance of their duties, and quite as anxious for the preservation of the public peace as any portion of our community. If they can be *proved* to be neglectful of duty, let their punishment be swift and severe. But it is unjust to them, and injurious to the service, to assume their guilt and denounce them in such unmeasured terms as the *Tribune* uses. Indiscriminate abuse only discourages those who are really anxious to perform their duty.

We hope the circumstances of this affair will be rigidly investigated, and that any facts implicating any of the Ninth Ward Police in a knowledge of the fight, or in any neglect of duty in not preventing it, will be laid before the Police Commissioners.

Spending the Summer.

There ought to be a code of ethics applicable to the Summer. Yankees in general ought to commit it to memory and practice it by letter. If this did not reach the evil, then ought a society to be gotten up called the Summer-Reform Society. What evil! You should know, reader. It is one of the evils of magnitude—an American evil of American magnitude—the strongest phrases that can be carved into the statuary of modern language.

We sometimes idealize on the poetry of an American Summer as to what it might be. People, who have means to spend in recreation, might make it the season of their greatest improvement and joy. There is a natural talkativeness in this flowering and fruiting time of the year, and the country, where the mementoes of Eden still linger, is of all scenes, the fittest and noblest for intercourse. Summer ought to be sacred to conversation; for as it is the time when the objects of nature fulfil their wedlock of beauty and make themselves one in their Maker's love, so should mind seek mind in the intercourse of select sentiment, and each give its best to the other. There is a longing to be agreeable in our Summer retreats; a gentle inspiration to commune and to communicate; a warm heart for something outside of yourself. Our schemes of social pleasure ought to take advantage of this and assimilate it, for thereby human nature would grow lovelier, and by being lovelier would become stronger. But the sentiment of Summer in the fields or by the sea-shore,—who receives its meaning—its divine idea—its pure and perfect glory as symbolized in the depths of the still forest or of the far sky? To our mind nothing is so abused as an American Summer. It is, practically, just what it ought not to be. By much the larger portion of our people, it is shamefully wasted on their follies and vices, perverted to displays of extravagance, or debauched to the gratification of mean, sensual passions. Instead of being made a Sabbath to the year, it is a carnival of dissipation, that exhausts health, sacrifices comfort and tortures all within his reach.

If you want to be martyred, go to a fashionable watering-place, fall into the three or five times dressing per day, indulge the late suppers and dance all the muscle out of your limbs. It is death elegantly garlanded. It is destruction in flowers and music. Pay the price and be foot-loose. But what a mockery is it all! Recreation is converted into labor and joy into bitterness. You come home in the Fall with a heart full of ghastly images, and next Winter you must plunge the deeper into the abyss of folly, so as to forget the reproaches of the Summer. There is in all this extreme gayety, as complete a violation of good taste as of salutary enjoyment. For, certainly, Summer suggests other ideas of taste and refinement. To be in keeping with Nature at this season of love and beauty, you should indulge simple pleasures only. The lesson of the blue sky and the green earth is to be content with an easy-flowing joy, and to tax not your spirit for hard methods to extract the coarsest dregs from the rich materials of a beautiful universe.

Our Girls—our Young Ladies—creatures of the Summer and for the Summer—prayers should be said for them. Just see them after six weeks at a fashionable watering-place. About five years of mannerisms, affectations and fooleries are laid over their natural ease and grace—adepts now in the refinements of social cruelty. How their small weapons are sharpened and burnished for the Winter's campaign! How much elegant cant and slang! What thorough arts for manœuvres and evolutions indescribable and innumerable! Do not name them. They are enough to drive young men mad; for these bright creatures are their poetry and romance. So Nature orders, and so they feel. But what a shock when they find their flowers turned to thistles! Great, gaudy weeds, flaunting their scarlet tops in the scornful sunshine! There is an end to admiration now, unless they can find heartlessness to match them. Vicious they may not become; but what room has every young Lady to destroy the fine etherial beauty of her nature, and thus unfit herself for all true and noble life, without ever crossing the bounds of rigid moral propriety! This is the thing to be remembered. And, talk as we may about other causes of social evil, our Summer Life in this country is doing more to enervate and corrupt our young Ladies, than everything else put together.

Office-Seeking.

John Smith, Jr., of Arkansas, writes to the *Post* touching what fashion of paper his promised *Porcupine* shall be, and claiming that no enmity exists between him and the People's President. But as to the allegation that he starts his new enterprise because he is a disappointed applicant for a place in the New-York Custom-House, he says:

"I shall best treat it with the contempt it deserves, when I state that my egotism and vanity teach me to say that if I were a seeker for place, I should not place myself on the level of the common herd of vagabonds who solicit bread and butter at the hands of the accidental delineators of "*High Life Below Stairs*," who succumb to every edict of power, and are ambitious of the condition of a spaniel and a slave."

We are fain to believe that John, *alias* S. S. Southworth, draws it quite too strongly on the Custom-House officers. Out of the multitude, we had hoped that some went in erect,—that a few at least were no more humbled than to their knees. And yet they who are crazy for office are not much less pitiable than they who throw themselves into cisterns and have Coroners find them guilty of suicide. Most of us have our offices, out of which no President, though he wore the laurels of a score of San Juan victories, can eject us. We have no party tax to pay for retaining them, and no rum-drinking loafer can boast as he passes by that his hired rowdyism put us into our comfortable seats. Here, if merchants, we make our honest gains; if mechanics, hammer, or hew, or garve out our fortunes. Here we have no treats to give to low fellows whose company we are ashamed of and whose characters we loathe. We stand up straight, and feel that no official position could add a pennyweight to our worth. We escape the detraction that political office genders, or in our utter independence of vile men's opinions and votes, care not a fig for it. Our shops, stores, offices of business, are the offices that bring generally the best salaries, and the temptation to eke them out with "pickings and stealings" is not especially strong;—to retain them we have no primary election forces to play.

We hear that friend A. is working to secure a nomination for Congress. We are sorry to hear it. He *may* succeed. If so, there is the glory of writing "Hon." before his name for all time, and the franking privilege for two years. If he fails, there is a lot of money lost, a deal of time thrown away, the effects of neglected business, and some little expense of equanimity. Wise men will seek their business offices with zeal and punctuality—all other offices, considering the "honor and profit" that comes of such things when unsought, they will let seek them instead.

The Meagher Affair.

The *Citizen* vindicates Mr. Meagher's personal assault upon Mr. McMaster, by pleading the grossness of the provocation:—and characterizes our censure of that assault "as simply a development of that settled policy of the New-York Press which *discountenances this kind of responsibilty* for public insult, and seeks to establish a perpetual *impunity* for impertinence." We think we can safely assure the *Citizen* that it is not only the "settled policy of the New-York *Press*," but the settled policy of the New-York people, and of New-York *law*, which "discountenances" resort to personal violence in punishment for offences of the kind in question. Probably the *Citizen* does not need to be informed that in civilized communities the law undertakes the redress of private wrongs;—and public sentiment generally disposes of those cases which the law cannot reach. Public contempt,—the scorn and detestation of all whose opinions are of importance to character.—is certain to fall upon the man who, by insult or otherwise, inflicts on another injuries which the law cannot redress. And to these tribunals, men who appreciate aright, their duties to society are willing to entrust their rights. And those who go beyond it,—who either yield so far to passion, or place their own interests and feelings so far above the common interests and sentiments of the society in which they live, as to make brute force their law, are very generally regarded as better qualified for some other state of society than that which it is the constant effort of good men to create.

Those who recognize no "punishment" but that which prize-fighters thus denominate, will probably regard this as "impunity." We are confident, however, that this class is neither very large nor very influential among us:—and that clubs, cowhides and muscular strength are not just yet to be installed as rightful arbiters in personal disputes. We prefer a return to the "code of honor," rather than sinking into such barbarity.

American Slavers.

Our Havana Correspondent states that the American ship *Grey Eagle*, fitted out at Philadelphia, has been seized by a British cruiser and brought into Havana, having been engaged in the African Slave-trade. A very interesting narrative is given of the adventures of a lad who had shipped on board of her without knowing her character or destination.

We learn from a private source that the *Wm. J. Peck*, which sailed from this City some months since, has also been seized on the Coast of Africa for participation in the same trade. It is now some months since we called the attention of the Government officers and of the public to the fact, that merchants in this City, in Philadelphia and in Baltimore, are now, and have long been, largely engaged in the prosecution of the Slave-trade on the Coast of Africa. Vessels are cleared every few weeks ostensibly for some Cuban port, or for legitimate trade on the African Coast,—but which are really destined for the Slave-trade. In most of these cases the equipment of the vessels sufficiently betrays their character and destination;—and it is certainly singular that no attempt is made on the part of the Government officials to prevent their departure. Unless greater vigilance is hereafter to be exercised in this matter than has been exhibited hitherto, we certainly hope our treaty stipulations with Great Britain for the maintenance of a police squadron on the Coast of Africa will not be abrogated;—for at present it is the only obstacle to the restoration to full vigor of this inhuman traffic.

What Say the Teachers then?

The City teachers, as with one voice, protested against the project of reëxamining and grading of teachers according to their examination. We saw excellent reasons for their protest, and united with them in thrusting before the people its injustice, and the harm it would work to the schools. Yet an act of the Legislature has made it incumbent on the Board of Education to give to all teachers, occupying similar berths, like wages; and it is equally true that there are a few teachers in the schools who are not fit for the responsible positions they enjoy, and who ought to be ejected. The proposal of the Board failing to meet the views of the teachers, we naturally look to teachers for their plan. It is always easier to find fault with a proposition than to produce a substitute that shall meet all objections. We presume that teachers have an idea as to the way that salaries can be equalized and no degradation accrue to any who are worthy. Would it not be well for them, before they separate for the Summer vacation now commencing, to lay their heads together, compare their ideas, consult, if necessary, their Superintendents, all of whom are men of experience and entirely familiar with the operations of the School System, and be prepared to give the Board their views at its special meeting on the third Wednesday of September? Or if they cannot before leaving town, let the thinking men think it over while they ramble about the woods, and along the shores, and over the fields during the vacation; for on them is the responsibility of some feasible project to carry out the intentions of the Legislature, without avoidable detriment to individuals or harm to the school interest.

Vacation.

Last night most of the Public Schools were dismissed for the season. For several weeks back the recitation rooms have been nearly deserted, and there was abundance of space on the usually crowded benches. The little ones are in ecstasies this morning. They are packing trunks for their country rambles, and have told to each other for the hundredth time what good times are in store for them—fishing, bathing, "riding horse" and "cutting up" generally. They go out pale and thin, with transparent skins and delicate appetites. They will come back well tamed and fat, and with the appetites of pigs. They will shake themselves to great personal advantage; will get knocked about by the country lads, to the great improvement of their manners and the democratizing of the generation. What they learn in September will be worth all they have learned for two months back. These days of vacation.—believe it,—are very prolific in good resolutions, and all the springs gather fresh elasticity by resting. Here are hundreds, however, who will see no country fields, though school-days are over. But they will not be without the benefits of a change of employment. Not many of them are of the order of vagrants, and the work that poor parents will set them at, has at least the advantage of relieving their confused heads of all distraction, and very likely of making the school pleasanter by contrast. Teachers, of course, will enjoy vacation. It is the nature of men to love to get away from their work, and perhaps their wishes father the doctrine of its necessity. A pleasant and refreshing time to them all.

Congressional.

The ominous silence of the Administration Organ on the subject of our late great victory and disgrace at Greytown, together with a universal desire to know just where the responsibility rests, caused both Houses yesterday to make a respectful call upon the President for such information as he may find convenient to make public. After an ineffectual attempt on the part of several members to postpone it, the River and Harbor bill was taken up again, and all the amendments of the Committee adopted. They are said to be important, and we are also assured that they do not increase the appropriation.

In the House, Mr. Washburne stated that the Committee investigating the recent unauthorized alteration of the Minnesota Land bill had nearly completed the investigation of the first branch of the subject. The second branch, he said, involved a matter of delicacy which rendered it proper that he should ask to be excused. His request was granted. Mr. Faulkner, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill increasing the pay of the rank and file of the army to eleven dollars a month for infantry, and twelve for dragoons. The General Appropriation bill was received from the Senate, with amendments appropriating about five additional millions. The House would take no action upon it until the amendments were printed, that they might know what the appropriations are for.

☞ The celebration of the Anniversary of the Formation of Morris County, N. J., originally fixed for the 30th inst., has been postponed until the first Wednesday of June, 1855, in consequence of the impossibility of making suitable preparations at an earlier day.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Fans! Fans!! Fans!!!—A Splendid Assortment of fans, varying in prices from three cents to sixty dollars, now selling at greatly reduced prices, wholesale or retail. JAMES PRICE & CO., No. 261 Broadway, opposite the Park.

A Discovery of Importance to the Afflicted. Dr. [illegible] of Chiropodist to the Royal Family of [illegible] has the honor to announce to the public and the profession known as [illegible] AN IMPROVED METHOD OF CURING FEVER AND AGUE, [illegible] Headache and Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bowels and Stomach, Dizziness or Vertigo in the Head, Piles, Fistula, Stricture, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Female Complaints, Nervousness, Debility, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Colic, Cramps, Pains in the Stomach, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach; Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and various parts of the body, Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits. For sale in New-York by [illegible] & D. SANDS, No. 121 Nassau-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; HAVILAND, FABRAL & RISLEY, No. 29 Warren-st.; [illegible] PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.; C. W. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; LOCOTT, WERLICH & HOPKINS, No. 127 Maiden-lane; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; and by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

Another Fire in New-Orleans.—At the fire on the night of the 1st inst. at No. 70 Camp-st. my office was entirely destroyed, except my iron chest, (one of RICH'S make) and its contents. After the fire the lock yielded readily to the key, and we found our books preserved. Not a particle of writing erased, and our valuable papers in a perfect state of preservation.
(Signed) FOWLER & CO.
New-Orleans, July 11, 1854.

A large assortment of RICH'S SALAMANDERS always on hand at the Depot Nos. 144 and 146 Water-st.
STEARNS & MARVIN, (Successors to Rich & Co.)
The only manufacture of SALAMANDER SAFES containing Fuchs and Wilder's Patents, and sole proprietors of JONES' WORLD'S FAIR LOCK. Also, the only successful attempts to open it by the most accomplished pick-locks in the world, at the Great Exhibition in London in 1851.

Asthma Cured by Inhalation.—Dr. Gurney, Dear Sir: I have used one package of your HYGEIA, and can now safely say I am cured of the Asthma, a disease of six years' standing. The Hygeian needs no puffing—a single trial of its value is all that is necessary to prove its vast superiority over all other medicines for the cure of all diseases of the lungs or throat. Yours truly
JAS. F. KEESBURY, Postmaster.
Duncannon, Pa., June 2 1854
Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No 149 Chambers st; C. W. BUNCE, Fulton st and Broadway; P. H. KEARNEY, No. 363 Hudson-st and 472 Broadway; C. C. PHILIPS, corner of Wooster and Houston sts; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; JAS W SMITH, Court-st., Brooklyn; THOS. J HAYES No 144 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; SAMUEL HAYS, No. 49 Montgomery st, Jersey City. Orders from the trade may be addressed to C. D. DESBLER, New-Brunswick, N. J.

Dr. Hoofland's Celebrated German Bitters.—Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, at No. 120 Arch-st, Philadelphia.—Will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, such as constipation, inward piles, fullness of blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach; swimming of the head, hurried and difficult breathing, flattering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs, and sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil and great depression of spirits. For sale in New-York by [illegible] & D. SANDS, No. 121 Nassau-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; HAVILAND, FABRAL & RISLEY, No. 29 Warren-st.; [illegible] PAUL, No. 149 Chambers st; C. W. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay st; LOCOTT, WERLICH & HOPKINS, No. 127 Maiden-lane; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; and by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

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One Thousand Lives Saved—The Use of Dr. WALSHMAN'S celebrated Medicine has saved at least a thousand lives during the last four weeks. No one should be without it at this critical season.
WALSHMAN'S Cholera Cure!
WALSHMAN'S Diarrhœa Cure!!
WALSHMAN'S Dysentery Cure!!!
WALSHMAN'S Cholera Morbus Cure!!!!
WALSHMAN'S Cholera Infantum Cure!!!!!
Mothers! save your children.
BUSH & GALE, No. 126 Greenwich-st., General Agents.

Vermin! Vermin! Vermin!—They devour your food! They devour your substance! They destroy your clothing, and they undermine your buildings! They cause you at night, and impoverish you by day! Why will you suffer all this when a 25 cent box of PARK'S & CO.'S EXTERMINATOR will insure permanent relief! It acts upon rats and ants like a terror. They rush away and breathe where it is not. Sold by agents in every town to the place where it has been used. Try it, and be convinced. Price 25 cents. Sold by C. V. OLICKENER & CO., Wholesale and Retail Agents, No 81 Barclay-st., New-York.

Pianos.—Hallett & Cumston's Pianos.—These instruments have long been before the public, and have become justly celebrated for their superior qualities. Gilbert & Co's Premium Pianos, for power, sweetness of tone and elasticity of touch, they challenge comparison with those of all other makers; Gilbert's Cottage Pianos. Jacob Chickering's Pianos. All of the above may be found only at the great music establishment of HORACE WATERS, No 333 Broadway. Sold at prices which defy all competition.

Fairbanks' Patent Platform Scales, at reduced prices, adapted to every required operation of weighing, as railroad scales for trains or single cars, in use on nearly all the principal railroads in the United States and Great Britain. Warehouse scales, dormant and portable; heavy portable scales, on wheels, for foundries, packing-houses, iron houses, &c., &c.; store scales, various modifications; counter scales, &c.; hay and coal scales, made entirely of iron and steel. These scales have been long known and severely tested, and are universally recognized as the standard from which there is no appeal.
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 68 Water-st., New-York.

Country Residences.—Splendid farms and building lots on the line of the Long Island Railroad—farms well calculated for profitable gardening and farming purposes from $25 and upwards per acre, also, 400 farms and 500 building lots 100 feet square, equal to [illegible] will be divided among 600 subscribers, July 31 1854. Each subscriber for only $15, payable in installments, will receive a warranted deed for a farm of five to fifteen acres, or 6 building lots, 25 by 100 feet. Apply immediately to GRAHAM WOOD, No 308 Broadway, where maps and pamphlets can be had gratis.

Sewing Machines.—We have fully settled all suits against us for infringement, and have the license of E. Howe, Jr., to manufacture under his patent. Hereafter there can be no question about the right to use our machines. We have commenced prosecuting infringers of our patents, of which we have [illegible] on Sewing Machines. All other machines in market palpably infringe one or more of our patents. If any buy them or take a machine they will be compelled to pay us for license a machine. I. M. SINGER & CO., No 323 Broadway.

New Music.—"Amoretteu Waltz," by August Gockel: price, 25 cents. The musical character of the Composer receives enhanced popularity at the issue of each new composition. The present is a gem of a Waltz in the key of D flat. Music sent by mail, postage free. General and select Catalogues forwarded to any address free of charge. HORACE WATERS, Publisher, &c. 333 Broadway.

Well-made, Fashionable Ready-made Clothing is scarce in New-York. It has always been so. But it can be found at one place, viz., the "one price" establishment of ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 466 Broadway. All sizes for men and boys. Also, furnishing goods of the best description, trunks, valises, carpet-bags, umbrellas, &c. No deviation from marked prices.

Popular Trade.—The subscribers are selling their Spring Silks, Barèges, Lawns, Tissues, Prints, Ginghams, Shawls, Ribbons, and Lace Curtains, at a great discount from their real value in order to make room for their New Fall Goods, which they will open after the 1st of August.
LEADBEATER & LEE,
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

Shirts! Shirts!!—Perfect Fitting Shirts made at the Mechanics' Shirt Store Collars, three-ply, all linen, all styles, a one shilling each. Now is your time as "stocks are down." [illegible] ready goods very low. Remember and understand, it is your interest to go to the MECHANICS' PERFECT FITTING SHIRT STORE, No. 396 Grand-st.

Mourning Goods—Mourning Goods.—LEADBEATER & LEE, No 347 Broadway, have now in store a large assortment of Bombazines, Alpacas, Canton Cloths, Barèges, Grenadines, Tissues, Lawns, Silks, Cashmeres, Crapes, Prints, Ginghams, &c., which they are selling much lower than the cost of importation.

Auburn Power-loom, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, (CARHART & NYE Manufacturers,) in new and desirable styles, and every way worthy the attention of the Trade. Agent for selling the goods,
GEO. H. LYMAN,
Nos. 444 and 446 Pearl, opposite Williams-st., N. Y.

The Best and Purest Alcoholic Stimulant to be used in case of Cholera is WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS, put up in quart and pint bottles. For sale by all the druggists in the City. This article should be in the hands of every family leaving the City.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—Robert M. Patrick is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes, and F. C. Godin's Improved Bolt-proof Iron Cross Bars. Depot, No. 115 Fulton-st., one door below Maiden-lane; manufactory, Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st.

Competition is said to be the soul of business, but GREEN, No 1 Astor House, holds to the theory that if he were to associate with some Oriental potentate in quality and weight, he would be unable to have the services of his elegant Shirts, now pleasing so many all over.

Great Bargains in Real Estate.—Corner lots—Stuyvesant Square, Second-ave., Third-ave., Fourth-ave., Lexington-ave., Madison-ave., Fifth-ave., Sixth-ave., Seventh-ave., Eighth-ave., Ninth-ave., Tenth-ave., Eleventh-ave., Twelfth-ave., Thirteenth-ave., Fourteenth-ave., Fifteenth-ave., Sixteenth-ave., Seventeenth-ave., Eighteenth-ave., Nineteenth-ave., Twentieth-ave., Twenty-first-ave., Twenty-second-ave., Twenty-third-ave., Twenty-fourth-ave., Twenty-fifth-ave., Twenty-sixth-ave., Twenty-seventh-ave., Twenty-eighth-ave., Twenty-ninth-ave., Thirtieth-ave., Thirty-first-ave., Thirty-second-ave., Thirty-third-ave., Thirty-fourth-ave., Thirty-fifth-ave., Thirty-sixth-ave., Thirty-seventh-ave., Thirty-eighth-ave., Thirty-ninth-ave., Fortieth-ave., Forty-first-ave., Forty-second-ave., Forty-third-ave., Forty-fourth-ave., Forty-fifth-ave., Forty-sixth-ave., Forty-seventh-ave., Forty-eighth-ave., Forty-ninth-ave., Fiftieth-ave., Fifty-first-ave., Fifty-second-ave., Fifty-third-ave., Fifty-fourth-ave., Fifty-fifth-ave., Fifty-sixth-ave., Fifty-seventh-ave., Fifty-eighth-ave., Fifty-ninth-ave., Sixtieth-ave., Sixty-first-ave., Sixty-second-ave., Sixty-third-ave., Sixty-fourth-ave., Sixty-fifth-ave., Sixty-sixth-ave., Sixty-seventh-ave., Sixty-eighth-ave., Sixty-ninth-ave., Seventieth-ave., Seventy-first-ave., Seventy-second-ave., Seventy-third-ave., Seventy-fourth-ave., Seventy-fifth-ave., Seventy-sixth-ave., Seventy-seventh-ave., Seventy-eighth-ave., Seventy-ninth-ave., Eightieth-ave., Eighty-first-ave., Eighty-second-ave., Eighty-third-ave., Eighty-fourth-ave., Eighty-fifth-ave., Eighty-sixth-ave., Eighty-seventh-ave., Eighty-eighth-ave., Eighty-ninth-ave., Ninetieth-ave., Ninety-first-ave., Ninety-second-ave., Ninety-third-ave., Ninety-fourth-ave., Ninety-fifth-ave., Ninety-sixth-ave., Ninety-seventh-ave., Ninety-eighth-ave., Ninety-ninth-ave., One Hundredth-ave., One Hundred and First-ave., One Hundred and Second-ave., One Hundred and Third-ave., One Hundred and Fourth-ave., One Hundred and Fifth-

TRIAL OF A CLERGYMAN FOR MURDER.

CASE OF REV. JOSEPH R. JOHNSON.

Trial at Kingston, Ulster County.

KINGSTON, Friday, July, 28 1854.

In August last the wife and child of Rev. JOSEPH R. JOHNSON, a Baptist Clergyman, were drowned in the Esopus Creek, about a mile from the village of Saugerties. He was out sailing with his family, and pretended that his wife, in passing from one end of the boat to the other, stumbled and fell into the water with her infant, and both were drowned.

For a time no suspicion was felt, and his story was believed; but in April last, the District Attorney had his attention called to the case, and circumstances appeared to warrant an investigation. The result was that JOHNSON was indicted, subsequently arrested at the house of his sister, a Mrs SMITH, in Sixth-avenue, in New York, and confined here in jail.

On the 24th inst. his trial was called on, before Justice WRIGHT, and has been continued up to yesterday, when the testimony closed, and counsel began summing up the case.

THE TESTIMONY.

The following testimony was taken on the part of the prosecution:

Abraham H. Wolven sworn for the people—I reside in the town of Saugerties. I live at present at Glasco, about two miles from the village of Saugerties; my father lives three quarters of a mile south of Saugerties, and east of Esopus Creek, about one quarter of a mile from the Creek in a straight line; my father is a farmer; I was at work for him in August last in mowing; knew Joseph R Johnson; he is present in Court; have heard him preach in the village. Johnson came to where I and my brother were mowing on the day his wife and child were drowned. he came from the South when I first saw him; he was 500 or 600 yards off; he was in a farmer's by-road that leads from one field to another; at first I heard a great noise and hallooing; it appeared as a person was carrying up or playing in the direction from which Johnson came; on looking I saw him coming. I could understand no words; when I first saw him, thought it was boys; think he was running. looked up a second time and saw him coming nearer me; think he was hallooing for help; the first words I understood were that his wife and child were in the water drowning; he was then about 100 rods off; then ran toward him. could not understand what he said when I first came to him. more than that he was in trouble; then understood him to say something about diver up on him, or something like that; saw no blood about him; I then walked up to him and took hold of his arm, and said "Young man what is the matter with you?" he said his wife and children were in the river drowning; I asked him where he saw me he could not tell; he then motioned with his hand towards the South, and said "that way;" my brother then came up and we started; I kept hold of Johnson's arm; we went in the direction Johnson indicated. We ran; he said he could not run any more: he then partly halted: my brother then took hold of his other arm, and we then followed Johnson's track until we came to the woods; we ask d him "How happened this?" he then said he was nursing the child;" he seemed to feel bad; he did not tell the thing right out; he cried, and I thought I could not ask him any more questions; after we got in the wood Johnson seemed to give out; he could not walk any farther; tried to lead him on; he said he could not, and that I must let him rest there; he did not try to keep himself up, and sat all his weight on us; we let him rest and my brother started on to the creek; just as my brother started, Major Overbaugh, and his son Peter, came up to us; as soon as they came up, the Major inquired. "What is the matter?" I told him that Johnson's wife and child were in the creek; Johnson called the Major by name; don't know what other words he spoke; the Major then followed my brother; Johnson then raised up with my assistance, and started on and reach d the creek almost as soon as Major Overbaugh and my brother; when we reached the creek's edge I saw no boat; Johnson seemed to be anxious to reach the water as soon as possible; he jumped down into the water; I told him not to walk in the water, and pulled him back; we saw nothing there; Johnson then said we must go further down the stream; we then ran down a short distance and saw the boat; the boat was bottom up; saw a hat in it, and was about one-third the way across the stream; Johnson said that was the boat, and we ran down 20 yards from the boat we saw something floating in the water higher up the stream, and opposite where we were I then discovered that first, and said that my child: Pete Overbaugh jumped into the water and swam to the boat and brought it ashore; I shawl lay on the platform at the stern of the boat folded up; the little girl sat beside the shawl on the platform; there were two oars attached to the boat, and were fastened by swivels; they could be locked and taken out. there were two seats in the boat; we all got in the boat and rowed up to the thing we saw lying in the water; Johnson sat opposite me; don't remember whether he was rowing before we got there; we took it was the child; it was dead; I took it up and handed it to Johnson, and we would find his wife further up stream; after rowing about 200 yards we were looking for her; I was close by her before Johnson; first saw her hat near the shore; the water was quite calm. I heard Johnson saying "We will find her, and we must find her;" Johnson told me to be careful and not row the boat on her; I let the oars down and reached her with my hands; at the bow of the boat; stood up and lifted her up a little ways; she was dead; she lay on her face, and her her hands and feet down; her face under the water; she had no hat on; noticed that her dress was a high neck dress; observed it, because Mr. Johnson had spoken of her nursing the child; when I asked him "how happened this. he said several times over, "she was nursing the child." part of her skirts were about on the water; I raised her out of the water up to her waist; she was very heavy; my brother then assisted me, and we raised her into the boat; her clothes were all saturated with water and very heavy; Johnson asked me if there was any life in her; I answered no; she was a little warm under her arms; otherwise she was cold; I looked around for her hat but did not find it; her dress was not torn in any way; we row her ashore to the boat; on the middle seat, with her mouth down; she did not discharge much water; laid her stomach across the seat, with her head on my lap; from the time I first saw Johnson, till we found her, was about 20 or 25 minutes. her hands were not clenched; I noticed, but saw no mark about her face; Major Overbaugh spoke about getting a farm as soon as possible we did so, but could not resuscitate her; saw no sign of life; Johnson and several times if there was any life in her; Major Overbaugh said he would go after Dr. De Witt, and told us to row down to the bridge; when we got to the shore Mr. Johnson asked if the doctor was there or not; I did not see him; Johnson wanted us to go after the Doctor; I ran up to the Phenix Hotel; saw a man and got him to go; I then went back to where we had landed; saw nobody there; then went to the house to inquire concerning Mrs. Johnson, and was told there was no house so that they were doing what they could for her. measured the steam last Saturday at the place where Mrs Johnson was found; measured the stream from the rocks to the spring brook in five different lines or lines within the shore; the first ten feet from shore, depth of water three feet and nine inches; fifteen feet from shore, depth three feet nine inches; twenty feet from shore, depth four feet one eight inches; fifty feet from shore, depth four feet two inches; sixty five feet from shore, depth four feet three inches; walked up and down from the spring brook to the rocks on all those lines and found the water deepest at any place than I have stated; on the ten, sixteen and twenty feet marked lines found the water deepest near the place where the body was picked up, and that is where I was on above statement; the bottom is of coarse sand; have been acquainted with the stream there for the last twenty years; go in swimming there two or three times a week in Summer; never knew it to be waded out a foot; there had been no fresh in August last; think the water was much the same as on Saturday; Messrs. Perry, Mc clain, Kenyon, Fett and my brother were with me when I made this measurement.

Louisa C. Budd testified that Mr. Johnson said Ellen Vanderburgh told him that morning that she had stayed there and had not been to bed, but had just come down; Mrs. Johnson asked him what he was doing there when Mrs Vanderburgh was not at home; he told her he went there for his umbrella; she asked him what his umbrella was doing there; he said Eliza Ann had taken it, he had left it at her mother's, and had returned another one to her mother; that was not like, and he was taking it back to get his own; very suddenly Johnson looked at his watch, and went out into his room, and there was no one in the bed; he did not say he was going on; Mrs. Johnson said she could not express her feelings; this was in Johnson's presence; and we went out for her mother, she would not tolerate such conduct in her house

Mary Ann Vanderburgh—resides at Waterdown, Jefferson Co.; knew a sister of Johnson's wife; my parents lived at Eagle Mills in 1853; I said to Mr. Johnson, you can swim, why did you not do so? he answered, he used to swim when he was a boy, but his lungs being so weak and full with water, he took away his strength, and arranged him; he thought they came to the surface or near it, so, and sank a third time; he then thought he would drown with her; she had hold of him all the while, but on thinking of the children he thought he would save him. it to take care of them; he tried to loose himself from her; after much struggling he succeeded; when he came to he found himself at the bottom of the creek; he crawled on his hands and feet over the bottom till he came in water where he could stand; then stood up with his head out of water and saw his wife in deep water about eight feet from him; thought he would go and save her or die with her; stooped out in deep water and immediately sank; when she saw him she gave him a look of sorrow enough to say that he could no save her; she was living on her side with her face towards him; when he got to the shore he looked around and he was looking at him; he thought she was alive; he was so weak that it took him a long while to get up the bank and get help.

Jeanette Johnson—Was present while Mrs. Johnson lay a corpse, the night following the time she was brought home. one day intervening. assisted to prepare her for the coffin; saw a mark across her head and nose; it looked like a bruise; cannot say it extended to the temple; there was a mark on her left side. about as I measure my hand: the mark was a dark purple, and the skin was yellow; in the centre was slight red not as large as a dollar; it looked like a bruise; saw marks on the right arm, two just above the her heart elbow, they were dark purple; couldn't tell the shape; he told me the mark on her side was probably made by resting her body on to the boat; those on the arm were probably made by taking her into the boat; he said those on her face were probably made by laying her down into the boat; he said they laid her down on the bottom of the boat on her face so that the water would run out; he said he had the affidavits of a number of ladies who were present, and examined about the body, which said they had seen no marks except a slight scratch upon the face; he read some of them to me; said to him I thought it could not be possible that those ladies were present and could not discover those marks; he said those ladies were ready to qualify to what they saw; told him those marks were there when I saw the body, and I was ready to qualify to it at any moment; he asked me who her I thought at the time; told him I did not; did not think there was a man on earth base enough to do such an awful deed as that, although we heard and read of things as base as that every day; he stood a moment and said, men frequently do such things through selfish motives; he said he was very sorry there was any contradiction in the statement between those ladies and me; he said that every one who had ever been acquainted with him and his family, would never think such a thought; he asked me if I was acquainted with Mrs. Budd; told him I was not; never saw the lady, and did not know her; he asked me if I was acquainted with Mrs. Thomas; told him I was not, did not know her; he said nothing about the spot on the neck; saw the affidavits, but did not have them in my hand; he took them from his pocket and read them to me.

Peter F. Jones.—Am a Baptist minister; my church is in Lexington-avenue, New-York; live in the City of New-York; saw the prisoner in New-York in March last; was introduced to him at a prayer meeting in my lecture room; he made a prayer; next saw him at Baxter's lumber yard; he said his wife was dead and his family scattered; asked him what was the matter; he said she was sick some time.

William B. Baxter sworn—I reside in New-York; am a lumber dealer; know Johnson the prisoner; he applied to me for employment as a laborer; he worked for me 16 days; commenced work on the 27th of March last; took dinner at my house for one week; don't know the cause of his wife's death.

Amira Ann Baxter, sworn—Am daughter of the last witness: Johnson ate his dinner for one week at our house; slept there one night; had heard he lost his wife. heard a conversation between Johnson and my mother at the dinner table; mother asked him what his wife died with; he hesitated and she asked him again; he answered that she died with the quick consumption.

JOHNSON said, before the Coroner's Jury, that he could not swim.

These are the leading facts. The prosecution, it will be seen, introduce testimony to show an improper intimacy between JOHNSON and a young woman, whereby the jealousy of his wife was excited, and claim that the desire to possess himself of this young woman constituted his motive. His wife was drowned in August, and in April he married the young woman.

The defence have called witnesses to disprove the appearance of bruises upon her body. Several ladies who were present when she was laid out, saw nothing of the marks spoken of by the witness Miss JOHNSON. A child of Mr. JOHNSON, some 13 years old, flatly contradicts the testimony of Mrs. BUDD, and swears that her father wished her to go on the excursion, but her mother declined; also that Mrs BUDD was not at the house at all on the day her father and mother went on the creek to sail.

The prosecution is conducted by A. L. JORDAN and HORACE F. CLARK, of New-York; JOHN LYON, District Attorney of Ulster County, and JOHN C. PERRY, of Kingston. The defence, by JACOB HARDENBURG and MITCHELL SANFORD, of Kingston, and Justice MONTFORD, of New-York.

The case will probably go to the Jury on Saturday evening. It excites great interest all through this part of the State.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **J. W Daniels** will now preach regularly EVERY SABBATH in the Seven Chapel 7th av. near 11th st. and 4th o'clock P. M. The seats are free, and the public are invited to attend. Subject TO-MORROW AFTERNOON—*Godliness Profitable.* EVENING—*Christ's Last Commission to his Disciples*

☞ **Trinity M. E. Church.**—Rev. H. MATTISON, the pastor having returned from the burial of his dead in the city, will preach in Centennial Hall, corner of the above, 3d av. and 34th st. TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ o'clock P. M. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ **Come ye to the Waters.**—The Rector of all things will preach on the great truths of this Crowning Institution TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., at Mechanics' Hall, No 472 Broad way. Seats free. Subject—*The Seven Last Plagues.* The public are respectfully invited.

☞ **Right Rev. Bishop Wainwright** will administer the rite of Confirmation in St. John the Evangelist's Episcopal Free Church, No 262 Bleecker, corner Morton-st., TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING Service commence 7½ o'clock

☞ **Discourse** by Rev. B. Bi-hop to-day, by Divine permission, to hold forth in the Park TO-MORROW, at 6 P. M. and in the Israelites Sanctuary, No. 108 1st-st., at 7½ EVENING.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **State Temperance Convention.**—The undersigned, Committee appointed for the purpose by Delegates Temperance organizations of the State, hereby call a STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION to meet in the city of AUBURN, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th DAY OF SEPTEMBER next, at 12 o'clock, M., to take into consideration the present exigences of the cause, and in view of its demands upon us as citizens wielding the right of suffrage, to decide upon the course which may render our suffrages the most effective in obtaining the legislation which we demand.

Each Assembly District will be represented by four delegates, duly chosen in such manner as the friends of prohibition in each District may decide.

It is hoped that those only will be selected as delegates who consider the enactment of a law prohibiting the Liquor Traffic AS THE QUESTION OF PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE IN OUR STATE LEGISLATION.

A MASS RATIFICATION MEETING will assemble at the same place the next day, THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., which will be addressed by prominent Temperance Speakers from this and other States. It is hoped that both Conventions will be fully attended

WM. RICHARDSON, Albany,
J. J. CHAMBERS, Westchester,
GEO. D. BEERS, Tompkins,
DAVID WRIGHT, Cayuga,
R. N. HAVENS, New-York.
Committee New-York State Temperance Society.

JOHN REID, Albany,
E. W. ROGERS, Essex,
H. S. ALLEN, Washington,
GEO. HALL, Kings,
JAMES MACKEAN, New-York,
Committee G. D. Eastern New-York S. of T.

CHAS. E. FORD, Genesee,
G. W. JERMAIN, Niagara,
DANIEL H. MARSH, Oswego,
BENJ. JOY, Tompkins,
W. BAILEY, Oneida.
Committee G. D. Eastern New-York S. of T.

Papers friendly to the cause are requested to copy and call attention to the above.

ALBANY, July 26, 1854

☞ **Fever and Ague Cured!**—Not by Calomel, Quinine or Arsenic, nor by injurious nostrums, but by the prescription used in the practice of the celebrated Professor JAMES MCCLINTOCK, late President of the Philadelphia College of Medicine. &c. Dr. MCCLINTOCK'S TONIC MIXTURE or FEVER AND AGUE SPECIFIC has effected thousands of cures where all other medicines failed, while, instead of injuring the constitution, it builds it up and gives tone and strength to every function. Price. $1 per bottle. Sold by all druggists and by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 122 Fulton-st.

☞ **These $3 75 Boots**, made to order, by A. BAKER, No. 15 Ann-st., are warranted of the best French Calfskin, and durable as any $6 Boots made in the City. Best French Patent Leather Boots $6. All warranted to fit the most difficult feet. A large assortment of Summer Shoes and Gaiters of every style for Gentlemen's wear, selling off at greatly reduced prices.

☞ **Redding's Russia salve 25 Cents a Box**—a great remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO. C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. E. WEBER Philadelphia REDDING & CO., Boston

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston.
C. H RING, Broadway, and
all respectable druggists

☞ **University's Family Medicines.**—FEVER AND AGUE—CHOLERA.—The University of Free Medicines and Popular Knowledge, chartered by the State of Pennsylvania April 20, 1853 mainly to arrest the evils of spurious nostrums; also, to supply the public with reliable remedies, where the best medical advisers cannot afford to be employed in having just what the invalid needs—ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE—the first and only known for twenty years as the certain cure for Fever and Ague and its kindred complaints confidently recommend it to the patronage of the afflicted. The above institution likewise recommends for Bowel Complaint or Colera, ROWANDS COMPOUND STYPTIC OR BLACK BERRY ROOT and in due time will furnish its own remedy for every disease that can be safely treated in this way. By order of the Trustees

JOHN E ROWAND, M. D
President of the University, and head of the Pharmaceutical Department. Philadelphia.

Home Dispensary and Office. No 47 South Second-st., Philadelphia.

CHARLES H. RING, General Agent. No 192 Broadway, New-York; C. V. CLICKENER & Co. No 81 Barclay-st.; HAVILAND, WARRALL & RISLEY, Maiden-lane; C. C. SEELYE & CO. No 207 4th-av; R. A. SANDS, No 138 Bowery; JOHN MEAKIN, No 477 Broadway; E. M. GUION, No 177 Bowery, C. S. SMITH No 128 Canal-st; BRIGHAM & MILLER, No 17 Avenue D; J. & J. TODDINGTON, No 715 Broadway; W. D. CRUMBLE, Nos. 318 Bowery and 852 Broadway; W. B. FREEMAN, No 42 3d-av; A. W. GARDNER, Nos. 56 6th-av and 166 3d-av; C. GARNEAU, No. 183 3d av; E. W. VONDASMITH, No 158 Bowery; T. T. GREEN. No 399 Broadway; A. POWELL, No 163 Avenue A; J. WALL GREEN, No 114 Broad-way; JOHN MILLER, No. 245 1st-av.; W. F. LINDSAY, No 77 East Broadway; W. H. JOINES, No 298 Hudson-st; Mrs HAYES, No 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. T. TUCK, Wayes South Brooklyn.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Cordial.**—Whence proceed the lassitude, the depression, the gloom, the indifference to life the instability the continual feeling of illness which it is impossible to define or localize so common, so hard to bear, and so little pitied by the robust and healthy? We answer—from the stomach and the nervous system, between which there exists the closest sympathy. Want of vital energy, a sluggishness in the secretive organs, a general inertia of the system, is at the bottom of all the difficulty To rouse the whole organization from the torpor to imbue it with new life, activity and vigor, and to sustain it in that condition there is no preparation comparable with DR MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL. Other stimuli may excite the dormant physical energies for a time, on like the night-flash of the lightning that leaves behind it a deeper gloom. the exhibition of these exhilerants is followed after the first convulsive effect is over by a depression of body and mind more profound and paralyzing than ever The remedy is literally worse than the disease But the ELIXIR has a dynamic influence It not only creates a new condition of the physical organization, but perpetuates it The animal spirits are not only cheered and elevated by its agency but kept up to their new level without flagging A vegetable compound, congenial to the system it acts not upon the constitution itself, and to revolutionize it In chronic diseases of the nerves, the stomach, and the liver its operation is all but miraculous. The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, six for twelve dollars

C. F. RING, Proprietor, No 192 Broadway, New York
Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada, and the West Indies

☞ **Gift Enterprises.**—IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.—ELWIN WATERBURY respectfully announces to the public that he has removed to Georgetown, D. C., where all communications should be addressed, as stated in regard to his GREAT FIFTY CENT GIFT ENTERPRISE, now attracting so much attention throughout the country.

☞ **It is not alone sufficient that a Lady should** possess beauty enough to attract and fix the attention of the stern sex, but it is equally necessary that she should make strong effort to its perpetuation otherwise she cannot expect that the love of her husband will survive the extinction of her charms The ancients well understood this—and we find their poets abounding in advice on this head Ovid and Horace are very earnest on this subject; and, it is stated by Catullus that when Julia—an ancient dame, presented herself to Marius—she whose resplendent, by a transparent satin, rosy cheeks and long and dark hair Those titles likewise speaks of an old lady, the whiteness of whose skin was above that of the finest marble of Paros That the ancients possessed cosmetics for the preservation of their beauty is unquestioned

Ladies! Dr. GOURAUD positively undertakes to perform the same office by you, his ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP will eradicate all freckles, tan, pimples, blotch es, spots, &c., and make it bite the darkest skin; his FAIRSKIN POUDRE SUBTILE is potent for the entire destruction of superfluous hair; his LIQUID VEGETABLE RUGE will impart a rosy tinge to the cheek or lip his LILY WHITE will give the skin the softness of velvet and the delicate whiten of an alabaster; his LIQUID HAIR DYE will turn red or white hair black by a single application. Found only at No 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; and of Mrs HAYES, Brooklyn.

☞ **Dr. Sanborn's Medicated Lung Vapor** is justly considered the first and only remedy ever discovered which possesses the power of DISSOLVING TUBERCLES IN THE LUNGS This effect is produced by the LUNG VAPOR being brought to direct contact with the air cells of the lungs by being inhaled or breathed. No medicine of any kind is required to be given into the stomach, for all drugs thus given are usually sickening and nauseating destroying the patient's appetite, weakening the vital powers, and generally hastening the victim to a more rapid termination. The LUNG VAPOR effects a radical cure of incipient consumption by destroying the cause (tubercles) which produces the disease and does so act as a simple palliative of symptoms, as all remedies must act given into the stomach. DR SANBORN can be consulted daily at 11 Bond-st, New-York, Lung Institute, No 6 Bond-st, where diseases of the Lungs and Throat are detected with unerring certainty, and treated exclusively by inhalation of Medicated Vapor. For sale W. A. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., CHAS RING THOS T. GREEN, New-York; and Mrs. HAYS, Brooklyn; at No. 114 Chatham-st., and at No 6 Bond-st. Price, $3 per package, with advice. Sent free by Express to any part of the United States. N. B DAY, PROPRIETOR No. 114 Chambers st.

☞ **West India Emancipation.**—The New York Anti-Slavery Society will celebrate the anniversary of the emancipation of the Slaves in the British Colonies on FRIDAY, August 1, by a Picnic excursion to Flushing, and a public meeting in the grove known as St. Ryan's Well Hon. HORACE GREELEY and Rev SAMUEL J. MAY are engaged as speakers on the occasion.

The steamboat ECHO DEAN will leave Fulton Market Slip at 9 o'clock A. M., and the ISLAND CITY at 10 A. M., connecting with the Flushing Railroad. Both lines land near the grove. The boat returns at 2 o'clock P. M and 6 P. M., and the cars at 1 4 and 6½ P. M. Tickets for the excursion 25 cents each, to be had at the Anti-Slavery office, No. 142 Nassau-st. of either of the committee, and at the boats on the morning of the excursion It is expected that parties will carry their own refreshments. All friends of the cause and the public generally, are invited to be present

LAUREN WETMORE,
ROWLAND JOHNSON,
ELIAS SMITH } Committee of Arrangements

☞ **Petersville Homestead Association.**—Regular meeting, MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at Union Hall, corner of Broadway and Grand-st. Punctual attendance of members requested, as the surveyor's map will be exhibited for the inspection of members and theirs. Each person entitled to pay up their arrears, or their Shares will be forfeited, according to the rules of Association The Land of the Association is beautifully located, and of easy access to the City, and the payments 75 cents per week. Books and Circulars giving full particulars, can be had on application to F. A. POTTER, No 2 Hanover-st., or P. DECKER, No. 362 6th-av. W. H. HOYT, No 23 6th-av.

☞ **Lecture on Poperv.**—M. E. JOYCE, a convert from Popery, will deliver a Lecture at the Broadway Tabernacle on LEHDAY EVENING Aug. 1, at 8 o'clock, where he forfeits $2,000 to any Roman Catholic Priest or Bishop who will come forward and prove that the Twelve Articles of the Creed of Pope Pius the IVth are in accordance with the Bible, which Creed is taught by every Roman Catholic Priest and Bishop It is his sincere desire that the above challenge will be accepted, as he will prove the perfect falsification that the above Creed is anti-Christian, and diametrically opposed to the Constitution of the United States

☞ **Ladies, Gentlemen and the Curious.**—Please take notice that the Great INDIA STORE, No 653 Broadway, is the only place in this City or country, where a full assorted variety of articles can be found from India China, Japan, &c. which are good quality, useful and not to be suitable for ladies, gentlemen and the most eccentric all persons wishing good, substantial dress or fancy goods to the most moderate prices will find it for their convenience, as many single choice articles are now opening suitable for Europe, &c. N B—India goods of every style imported to order.

☞ **At the Request of the Family and Numerous Citizens** a Discourse on the *Uncertainty of Human Life—recent sudden death of Mr. Mandy Wyckoff and the Preparing Work by which* will be delivered TO-MORROW (Sunday) AFTERNOON, July 30, by Rev. S. K SWEETMAN, in the Methodist Church, near Delancy, at 3 o'clock The members of the various Divisions of the Sons of Temperance City Temperance Societies, friends of the family, and the public are affectionately invited to be present.

☞ **A Public Meeting of the Second South Williamsburg Village Association**—Will be held at their room No 195 Bowery on MONDAY EVENING, July 31 Members are requested to be punctual in their attendance as business of importance is to be transacted Persons wishing to avail themselves of the advantages of this Association are requested to attend the meeting and learn further particulars. JOHN WILSON, President.
CHAS. YOUNG, Secretary

☞ **The Members of the Levinen Yacht Club** tender their sincere thanks to Capt. JOSHUA LEVINCUT, for the use of his beautiful yacht *Lecinca*, on their annual excursion; also for the liberal supplies which he furnished on that occasion

STEPHEN H. PROVOST,
HENRY WOOD,
EDGAR S. NICHOLS, } Committee.

☞ **Why don't he go to Winfield?**—Grand excursions to the delightful village every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY—only three miles from the Williamsburg ferries, and a short distance above the Calvary Cemetery. Lots $5a to $200 in monthly payments of only $5 Go and see them. Free tickets for the excursions to be had at the office, No. 5 Tryon-row, corner of Chatham-st.
G G ANDREWS & J. F. KENDALL

☞ **Accumulation $1,900,000.**—THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 11 Wall-st., insures the lives of persons from 14 to 56 years of age. Divid nd declared annually
JOS. L. LORD, Agent.

☞ **Cholera.**—DR. S. M. GIDDINGS, No. 85 Murray-st., has a remedy which cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Cramps, Spasms, &c. Every family should have this remedy at hand, and persons about their business should carry this life preserver with them.

☞ **Inhalation in Consumption.**—Drs R. & J HUNTER, Physicians for Diseases of the Lungs, Residence and office No 828 Broadway, 2d door above 12th st Hours of consultation from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. A limited number received as resident patients

☞ **Post-Office Notice.**—The mails for Europe per U. S. steamer ST LOUIS, will close at this office on SATURDAY the 29th inst., at 10½ A. M.
JULY 28, 1854 ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a highly respectable Protestant woman, in city or country. Is a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; makes good bread Can be well recommended Wages is not so much an object as a nice steady place Will be found willing and obliging. Please apply or call at No. 261 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl; is willing to make herself generally useful, and wishes to obtain a comfortable home; has no objection to any part of the City; good reference from her last place Apply at No. 258 45th-st. corner of 9th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman to do general housework in a small private family, or to take care of or take charge of one or two children, and plain sewing. Call at her present place, No. 197 West 36th-st. Can be seen for this day.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as a plain cook, and a good washer and ironer, in a small family, and has no objections to go a small distance in the country Can be seen for two days at No 61 West 18th-st. Can give 3 years' reference.

SERVANTS WANTED—At No. 331 Broadway, (basement) conductors, school-teachers, clerks, waiters parkeepers, waiters coachmen, men on steamers, farmers, and boys for trades; also, 10 cooks 12 chambermaids 20 scrubbing girls and 6 nurses. No charges are made until places are procured.
DREYER & KAUFMAN, Agents.

SERVANT WANTED.—A Protestant young woman to take the work of a small family. One who is neat tidy and competent will find a desirable situation and liberal wages, by applying to No. 212 Sceermorhorn-st near Boerum-st. Brooklyn

GIRL WANTED—By a small private family, a Protestant girl, to do general housework, must come well recommended from her last place, and be neat and tidy about her person at all times None other need apply Inquire at No 119 Broad-st., front office, from 1 to 3 P. M.

GIRLS.—Several nice, half-grown girls can be obtained with the consent of the Asst & For Employment Society, No. 130 9th-st., cor Broadway. Also, domestics of all kinds, male and female help, can be had at the Society's lower office No 27 Greenwich-st.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS.—Families in want of domestic servants can depend on being suited at the office of the "Protestant Employment Society," and "Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics" No 7 Carmine-st, formerly in Chamber-st.

PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTED.—To do the general housework of a small family. Wages $6 per month Inquire at No 9 Degraw-st., (east of Court st.) South Brooklyn.

WET NURSE WANTED.—Must have plenty of milk Any one woman of pleasant disposition preferred Apply early at No. 102 West 16th-st

HELP OF ALL KINDS—May be engaged at the office of the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, No 27 Greenwich-st. Female domestics principally at the upper office, No 130 9th-st., corner of Broadway

COMPOSITORS WANTED.—Apply to S. T. CALLAHAN, No 113 Nassau-st.

BOY WANTED.—An active, smart, intelligent boy from 14 to 15 years of age, to run errands and make himself generally useful. He must reside with his parents to produce the best of references. None but those answering the above requisites need apply, as no notice will be taken if them. Call after 3 P. M. only, at the office of ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

BOY WANTED—From 15 to 17 years of age, to learn the wholesale dry goods business—some residence with his parents. Entire first year, $50. Address, for two days, SAMOHT, this office.

TO MERCHANTS, WAREHOUSEMEN, &c.—The advertiser (aged 31) now and for many years past managing a first-class business in London wishes to engage himself as buyer to a house in America. He is well acquainted with the best markets in England France, Belgium and Germany, and speaks the languages. Would reside either in France or America. Satisfactory references given in London and New-York. Address G G., care of T G GIBSON, Esq., solicitor, No. 19 Gracechurch-st., London

RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—An English lady wishes to form an engagement in a private family, (Southern preferred); she is competent to give instruction in French, Music, (piano forte and guitar,) and the usual branches of an English education Can furnish testimonials from clergymen and families of the highest respectability in New-York. Address, for one week, H. B. D., *Times* Office.

TWO YOUNG LADIES WANTED—One to work for Wheeler & Wilson's the other on Grover, Baker & Co's. Sewing Machines. None but competent hands need apply Corner of Raymond and Bolivar-sts., Brooklyn.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.—A competent young Lady will be able to give instruction to a few pupils on the piano forte. Please call or address D. H. R., No 53 Bedford-st.

DRUG CLERK WANTED.—One fully acquainted with City retail business, may apply at No. 128 4th-st.

BOARDING

BOARDING.—Very pleasant and newly furnished Rooms to let, with board, to single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, at No. 147 Hudson-st., near Albert opposite St John's Park. Modern improvements in the house.

BOARDING.—One or two gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated with board in a private family at No. 33 President-st., South Brooklyn, near Hamilton Ferry. Terms moderate. References required.

BOARDING IN THE COUNTRY—At the "WOOSTER HOUSE," DANBURY, Conn., a beautiful village, 3 hours' ride from the city by railroad. Hot and cold water baths, and every comfort. Fine drives, good fishing Families or single persons accommodated. For particulars, apply at No. 242 Bowery

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Within five minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry Desirable accommodations for a single gentleman, on very moderate terms Also a vacancy for two or three boarders, the sleeping rooms (single or double) in an adjoining house. No. 65 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Within five minutes walk of Fulton and Wall st Ferries A gentleman and his wife, and a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board at No. 130 Henry-st.

BOARD WANTED—On the 15th of September, by a gentleman and his wife, in a first-class house. Please address B. A., this office.

GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with BREAKFAST and TEA (DINNER on SUNDAYS) and HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS in a FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, where every attention is paid to the comfort of guests. Apply at No. 79 SANDS-ST., Brooklyn.

TO GENTLEMEN.—Agreeable rooms to let, large and small, furnished or unfurnished, in suites or separately. Hot and cold and shower baths in the house. No 27 Bond-st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE MOST CHARMING NOVEL OF THE YEAR—PUBLISHED THIS MORNING—AGATHA BEAUFORT, or FAMILY PRIDE. By the author of "Pique," &c., &c.

Forming the Seventh Volume of the Library of Standard Novels. Elegantly Illustrated, and beautifully bound in muslin, 75 cents; neatly bound in paper, 50 cents.

This powerful work is of a most extraordinary character. The story, strange as is the plot on which it is founded, is most impressive and replete with interest of the deepest kind. Its moral, the empty heartlessness of the would-be great, with their false pride, is worked out with a cynical power rarely surpassed. Its characters are all drawn with a master hand—original yet true to nature, and artistically grouped. The style is graphic and spirited, the execution vigorous, and the sentiment replete with profound thought and wisdom. We can earnestly recommend it as an incomparable panorama of life in all its various phases, such as life seen by the true philosopher and philanthropist The story is sustained with an absorbing interest from the first to the last page; it will be read with avidity by all classes, and must prove the most original and attractive novel of the year. This charming work has been received by the English and American journals with an enthusiasm rarely equaled. We append a few brief extracts:

One of the purest and most elevated works of fiction that has been issues for years. By a carefully drawn and eminently natural series of portraitures, it presents the entire panorama of price, from its inception to its consequences. It deals with a great moral and social evil, and deals fairly and soberly.—*Buffalo Express.*

No volume of the season is more attractive than the one under notice. "Agatha Beaufort" is remarkable for the intricacy of its plot, the variety of characters introduced, and the skill with which each is drawn. It is a book in which the more one reads the more he is interested.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

"Agatha Beaufort" is acknowledged the most extraordinary work of the series, having received the highest commendation of the London Press, as the most attractive and brilliant work of the season It is a masterly work of fiction, pure and unstained.—*Boston Eve. Transcript*

It is conceded to be one of the most attractive books of the season Admirably written, with powerful delineations of character and admirable scenes, it is a work of much vigor, it is assigned a high place among modern works of fiction.—*Richmond Daily Dispatch*

A work of rare merit. Altogether, considering the powerful delineation of character and the admirably grouped and attractive scenes with which it abounds, and its high artistic finish, this romance will take a conspicuous place among the novels of the season.—*The Athenæum.*

The encomiums it has received from leading literary journals warrants us in saying that it is one of the best novels of the season Its powerful delineation of family pride should insure it a wide circulation.—*Philadelphia Evening Register*

Free from all objection on moral accounts and meritorious in a literary point of view.—*The Evangelist.*

This charming work, which may proudly take its place among the high-toned and purest fictions of our day, speaks to us in voice which cannot easily pass away from our memories.—*Literary Gazette*

A very brilliant and attractive work. It is a picture, true to the life, of the one great weakness which marks leading families. Its characters are life like, feeling sensitive, expression perfect, and the style elegant.—*Oswego Times and Journal*

One of the most attractive and brilliant works of the season, distinguished alike for its powerful delineations of character its dramatic scenes and its high artistic finish.—*Buffalo Republic*

A well-told tale of remarkable interest. The characters are powerfully delineated, and the dramatic arrangement is perfect.—*New-Bedford Eve. Standard.*

No one can read this book and not be charmed with its style and instructed and refreshed by its lessons.—*Phi adelphia City Item*

"Agatha Beaufort" is confessedly one of the most attractive and brilliant works of the season.—*Richmond Evening Bulletin.*

The best written and most thrilling work of fiction that has recently appeared. A work of absorbing interest from its commencement to its close.—*Trenton State Gazette.*

This powerful work has created a great sensation in England, and is pronounced superior to any other novel which has appeared since "Jane Eyre."—*Fredonia Advertiser*

One of the most attractive works of the season.—*Ontario Messenger*

This is one of the most captivating works of the series. [*Norwalk Gazette.*

Very interesting, full of incidents, and of a high moral tone.—*Poughkeepsie Eagle*

This work has had a great run in England, and is confessedly one of the most attractive books of the season. [*Dover Inquirer.*

It is one of the most attractive of the series; a delineation of the le

NEW-YORK CITY.

Mr. Hassaurek's Lecture.

On Thursday evening, Mr. FREDERICK HASSAUREK, who has been somewhat conspicuous in [illegible] and throughout the West, for a year or [illegible] as the editor of a very advanced, progressive German paper, called the *Hochwaechter*, delivered a lecture in the long room of the Shakspeare Hotel, to a very numerous audience, including a fair proportion of ladies.

The celebrity of the lecturer as a bold and persevering advocate of ultra liberal doctrines, and the fact that Messrs. HOSCHER and RISCHMULLER, of this City, had him arrested and subjected to $2,500 bail, made the proposed address a matter of peculiar interest to our German fellow-citizens, who assembled at the Hotel in large numbers.

Mr. HASSAUREK's theme was "New-York, in its social, intellectual and political relations." This comprehensive subject he divided into several heads, intended to mark the more salient points of present life in the great American metropolis. Among these, the most striking were Wall-street, the Tract Society, the Five Points, archbishop HUGHES, the Know-Nothings, the Germans in New-York, Tammany Hall and Greenwich-street.

It would be impossible to give a full report of this whole address, novel and curious as it was—particularly as in the rush and confusion at the Shakspeare Hotel, in the latter part of the evening, our reporter's notes were lost or destroyed. We shall, however, try to give a fair sketch of the more prominent points touched upon by the speaker, whose lecture was delivered with great rapidity and vehemence, yet occupied nearly two hours of time.

Mr. H., with much severity, contrasted the efforts of our Tract Societies, the number and splendor of our churches, and the constant outcry respecting morality, with the actual misery and vice that pollute whole districts of this great Christian City, and overflow the borders of its most exclusive social circles.

He then adverted to the strenuous efforts of the Catholic hierarchy to avail themselves of the venality and corruption they behold around them, for the furtherance of their designs upon the political and intellectual liberties of this country. Upon this theme Mr. H. grew very warm, alluding to the attacks made by the Catholic body upon our Common School system, and the riots excited and perpetrated by their minions, in every part of the country. New-York could claim the head and front of this ambitious and subtle Church, on the American Continent—New-York was the home of the Archbishop, JOHN HUGHES. New-York had not only the base but had discovered what some deemed the antidote. The Empire City had nursed and cradled the dread, mysterious Order of the Know-Nothings, who, whatever their real name might be, had avowed the reduction of Catholicism in this free country, as their prominent aim. And well might Americans grow indignant at the continued and audacious provocations daily and hourly thrown in their teeth by the mouth-pieces, penny-a-liners, and brutal swashbucklers of a power utterly opposed to their free American traditions, institutions and hoped-for destiny. This was one other rarity of New-York, and Mr. H. would not pretend to judge it. So far as the Know-Nothings contended for true and liberal principles, Germans could but applaud. [Loud cheering.] He should deeply regret to see this Organization, which had the opportunity of doing so much good, degenerate into a fanatical opposition to all foreigners, for that would be an opposition to some of the most devoted friends of American liberty. Let us, as German-American citizens, said Mr HASSAUREK, prove by our deportment and the principles we sustain, that we are truly worthy to be freemen. We need not, then, fear the antipathy of the Know-Nothings. [Great applause.]

The lecturer proceeded to hint at the violence that seemed to reign in the streets of our great cities. In this, too, we could not deny that New-York stood preëminent! [At this moment there seemed to be an expression of dissent from the speaker's assertion, and it had not been quieted when a young man hastily made his way through the crowded audience, and demanding the speaker's permission, announced that the Turners had just been attacked in Centre-street, on their way to the hotel, and several of them had been badly beaten. This gave rise to some excitement and confusion, and a number of Turners who were present left the hall. Although there was much noise around the building, for an hour afterwards, and every one expected that it would be attacked, Mr. HASSAUREK continued his lecture without much apparent concern.]

The Germans in the Eastern part of the United States suffer many disadvantages. It is a good thing for any man, in this country, to make an endeavor to push himself forward and win an honest independence, particularly if he be a German—of that race which some people would proscribe and reduce to the condition of pariahs in a free land: it is a pleasant thing to see such a man "go ahead," develop material resources and acquire a home and income of his own. After all, the struggle of the age and nation is a material one. All historical struggles work at heart towards the realization of a better material condition, although the hierarchies of the world had long endeavored to place all happiness in a future state, and thus lull oppressed humanity into hopeless contentment with the miseries of this "vale of tears." The effort then, for a better condition is a legitimate one. But, ladies and gentlemen, when a man goes beyond this, and engages in the mere pursuit of money, for itself alone, and sinks himself thereby in the slough of indifference to all that is nobler, better and higher, then does he reverse the right and become guilty of an endless wrong. Does he forget in the heartless, headlong chase for wealth, that there are grand human aims to accomplish for the benefit and enlightenment of the whole race? that there are such things as freedom, culture, literature, art? something loftier than the mere worship of the dollar? Does any man or country do this, then do I charge that man, that country, with an abandonment and falsification of the great destinies of humanity!

And this is our danger here—that, slaves of what is called *business*, vassals, humble and degraded vassals of money, we may learn to ridicule and despise all that is not as debased as ourselves. I have known friends who, but four or five years since, were alive to every pure and ennobling sentiment, whose hearts vibrated to the sound of every great voice in history; whose souls were animated with adoration of the true, the beautiful and good. I have known them in the flush of their genuineness, as men, and I have met them since, soured, sunken, fallen, listless, dead to every feeling but the spur of interest, to every appeal but the promise of sordid gain!

Lastly, last Sunday, that here in America there is a King, a monarch—a monarch and a deity at once! To this deity no holocausts of slaughtered beasts are offered up, but men and souls are forever sacrificed! The whole world bows down to this ruler, and even the emancipated thinker who will not bare his head before the image of a saint, will bow to it. That monarch—that deity is the Almighty Dollar, and the sacrifices made to it are terrible. When art and science, when all noble effort, all intelligence are offered up to it, then are Freedom and the Republic lost!

There is a fault, ladies and gentlemen, with which the Germans of New-York are but too frequently charged: it is said that they are disunited. Now, if I were to assume the contrary, and say that they are too much united, you would all be far from thinking that quality a crime. And yet there is one point in regard to which I would say that the Germans are altogether too much of one accord—one that ruins many of our number—and this relates, not to their freedom, but to their *beer-glass*. Now I am no temperance fanatic. On the contrary, I have always opposed the folly preached under that name; which, by the way, will soon die out here, as it has done in the West, particularly Ohio. So, then, I am no total-abstinence man, yet must and will contend against those things which are made subservient to *lager-bier*; where every honest, whole-souled, earnest, progressive effort is drowned in swilling and tippling. Yes, it is very easy to prate, beside the beer-table, of great events; very easy to make revolutions and overturn the thrones of European despots, with the enthusiasm of hops and malt; but to do something one's-self, to achieve a real work, is difficult; and those who strive alone, who persevere alone, win no roses, no laurels for their pains!

Mr. H. here spoke of many who had exposed both fortune and life in practical exertion against the prejudices and superstitions, and said that his hearers would, perhaps, remember some persecutions that had been meted out to him. [Mr. HASSAUREK was among the Germans who were so dreadfully beaten by the police of Cincinnati, during the BEDINI disturbances in that city.]

The Germans, he continued, and all lovers of genuine freedom go armed with the force of argument, with the truth; that is their only weapon. Reason, thinking and intelligence compose their armor; they need no blind fury, no fanaticism. Truth will and will prevail; violence, intrigue, [illegible] enough for a while—but truth is eternal, [illegible] upon which, reposing the everlasting light of heaven, at length shines out through every cloud—lofty, glorious, immoveable—and only brighter for the storm and the darkness that have so long enveloped them. Indifferentism is, of all the dangers to liberty, the very worst. Until this mortal lethargy has fallen upon us, it is our own fault if Jesuitism and corruption remain at the helm of public affairs: when it has seized us our country must mourn. To combat this baneful spirit of indifference is our first and weightiest task. The great mission of the Germans in America is to rescue those who are suffocating in the fixed air of material interests, and in the worship of mere money; to keep their hearts open to the good and beautiful, sensible, keenly alive to justice and truth. The German is still the roving apostle of progress—the wandering Jew who prolongs his weary pilgrimage over land and sea, and cannot find rest until he has everywhere proclaimed his liberal belief. His task is to traverse the world as a martyr of humanity, and to scatter abroad the seeds which are long hence to bear rich fruits. Why will not the German of the East take up this staff and enter upon this work? Grapple with this baneful indifference that is here, and remove what has long been a sad reproach.

In some brief but cutting sentences Mr. H. alluded to the manner in which Germans had hitherto allowed themselves to be led by mere party demagogues, and exhorted them to shake off the yoke and go for only such principles as are consistent with the broad conceptions of universal liberty and truth. By their fruits, said he, you will know the men who come among you with their loud professions of Republicanism and Christianity! by the stones their Christian charity casts; by the calumnies with which they cover their opponents; by the light of those sacrifices that the so-called Democratic party has kindled before the gods it worships. Of these fruits I need mention but two, and they are the FUGITIVE-SLAVE LAW and the NEBRASKA BILL!—[Great cheering]—the man-hunting law which treads under foot the *habeas corpus* act, a fundamental institution of this Republic; the law which gives the judge *ten dollars* when he decides *against the poor fugitive*, and accords him only *five* when his decision is on the other side; the law which makes the Northern States a human bunting-ground for cotton lords; the law by which, already, republican blood has been shed in Boston!—this, this is *one* fruit that we find growing on the Democratic tree! The other is the Nebraska bill, which dissolves a treaty that had stood for thirty years; and opens the Free Territories of the West, which were, forever, promised to freedom, to the "divine, biblical and peculiar institution of the South!"

These are the fruits of a party which has so long deceived the Germans, by whom we were so long trained in leading-strings, and which, within a year or two past, has adopted one more principle besides the extension of Slavery—a principle that would hurl this Republic into a dishonored grave—the monstrous blasphemy that Slavery and Freedom have equal rights!

Mr. HASSAUREK closed amid the applause of an audience who had listened to him with marked attention, notwithstanding repeated and persevering attempts made at the outskirts of the Hall to interrupt him.

It was while leaving the Shakspeare Hotel and making their way to Canal-street, that the second attack was made upon the Turners by gangs of men apparently waiting to intercept them. We have already acquainted our readers with most of the facts.

Regatta at Harlem.

On Thursday, according to announcement, the match of the amateur clubs came off at Harlem. The following boats, with their dimensions, were registered, and started in the race:

Boats.	Owners.	Feet.	Inch.
Mary	S. E. PHILIPS	14	2
Georgiana	WALTER BRADY	15	1
Kate Hayes	———	19	1
Tornado	McGOWAN & BRADY	21	0
Challenge	GRAHAM & McKOSKAR	22	5
Wide Awake	DAVID KIRBY	22	6
Black Squall	AUG. LAWRENCE	23	11
Gypsey	ABRAHAM BARKER	23	3
Fulton	E. D. McCOMBER	24	11
Jno. S. Austin	JNO. S. AUSTIN	27	9

and the *Mystery*, belonging to one of the physicians of Ward's Island, started after time, her dimensions not ascertained. Two minutes were allowed on each foot to the boats on starting—half of the time allowed in leaving, the residue on arrival. All left under jib and mainsail, and on the starboard tack, under the influence of a heavy breeze which sprung up about 10½ o'clock. The articles of agreement secured to the betters that the boats should arrive within four hours from the time of starting. The *Olivia*, owned by Mr. SEAMAN, of Harlem, in being tested previous to the start, broke her mast, and was partly disabled; she made, however, a very good show, and would have probably obtained a prize, had she not met with the accident.

The *Fulton* and *Gipsey* ran foul of each other,—the latter being on the right hand tack. They both went about. The next stretch made, those on board the *Fulton* hove about for the *Gipsey*, but she did not in turn do the same for them; hence she could not be cleared. Outside the rules of racing—both were about for each other. It was determined that it was almost impossible for them to clear each other. The *Gipsey* won the first prize by 40 seconds; the *Fulton* the second, beating the *Challenge* by 9 min. 10 sec. The *Challenge* beat the *Wide Awake* 2 min. 35 sec. The allowance made the *Gipsey* was 2 min. 40 sec., in regard to length. The weather was peculiarly favorable. It is expected another match will soon come off, when the merits of the rival boats will be tested under more favorable circumstances.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Woodruff.

DECISION IN ACTION ON A CHARTER PARTY.

Leavitt J. Robbins vs. *John Codman and Henry Holdredge.*—Action to recover $3,340 for 58 days' demurrage in virtue of a contract entered into between plaintiff and defendants on the 20th of Jan., 1850, for the charter of the bark *John Behrman*, for a voyage from New-York to San Francisco, the defendants engaging to furnish a full cargo of merchandise, with the exception of dead weight for ballast, and agreeing to pay to plaintiff for the use of the said vessel during the voyage, at the rate of sixty cents per cubic foot without primage. It was also agreed that the lay days for loading and discharging, commencing from the time the Captain reported himself ready to receive or discharge cargo, should be 100 running lay days, and that for each and every day's detention, by default, the defendants would pay to the plaintiff $75 per day. The complaint showed that on the 26th of March, 1850, the bark sailed from New-York for San Francisco, with this cargo on board, and that on or about the 1st of December following, she arrived at her destination, that her Captain was then ready to deliver the cargo, but the defendants neglected to receive or discharge the same, and did not pay the freight that was due, whereby the said bark was detained 58 days after the time allowed or specified. The plaintiff now claimed demurrage for these 58 days, at the rate of $75 per day, making the sum of $3,340. The defence set up that the delay in the delivery of the cargo was occasioned by the plaintiff's agents, and that they (defendants) were not liable.

In this case Judge Woodruff delivered the following opinion:

My conclusion in this case is, that the defendants being entitled to detain the ship at San Francisco for sixty-six days, without payment of demurrage, they were entitled to the benefit, during that period, of the chance or hope that the owner of the goods would pay freight therefor, or in default thereof that the proceeds of the goods on a sale would be sufficient to pay the full freight; and therefore, although as between the master and the owner of the goods, the former was not bound to wait after the expiration of the twenty days mentioned in the bill of lading; yet as between the plaintiff and defendant such a sale would have been at the peril of the former, if it did not produce full freight. That it was the duty of the defendants to here restore the ship to the plaintiff at the end of the period allowed for demurrage and delay caused by failure of consignees to receive their goods and pay freight, was the fault of the defendants as charterers. Although the plaintiff accepted bills of lading as payment for freight or charter money, it was expressed to be without prejudice to the charter party; so that all the obligations of the defendants, as charterers remained in full force, except that to the extent of the bills of lading they had received credit for the charter-money, with like effect as if charter-money was paid in advance. But the defendants are not responsible for an unnecessary or unreasonable delay after the reserved period had expired. As between the ship-owner and charterers, it was the duty of the master, as agent for the plaintiff, to act with just regard to the rights and liabilities of the defendants; and that required him to sell the cargo and discharge it as soon as reasonably could be done after the period allowed for demurrage expired. This he did, though he bought it in himself. In that purchase he in no wise acted as the agent for the charterers, as such; and the circumstance that the defendants had an interest in the recovery of full freight, was not sufficient to warrant him in detaining the ship at their expense, at a certain loss of $75 per day—certainly not in a case in which it is not shown that there was the slightest reason to believe that the sale was not in all respects judicious at the price bidden for the goods on the 3d of February, when the master, instead of accepting the bid, became the purchaser himself. There is nothing in the relation of the defendants to him which clothed him with authority to make such a purchase on their account and detain the ship at their expense, in the hope of doing better. Indeed, it is quite apparent, from the whole case, that keeping the goods in the hope of doing better meant obtaining a nearer approximation to the freight due to the plaintiff; although it might result, if the defendants were, in the meantime, losers of $75 per day, for the plaintiff's benefit. The master had no such authority to speculate for the plaintiff's benefit at the defendant's cost. The rules by which the case is decided is this: The master was bound to sell the cargo within a reasonable time after the "lay days" expired, and any delay beyond that was the fault of the defendants, for which they can be charged under the charter party. After sale, the master had a reasonable time to deliver the lumber to the purchaser, and any delay beyond such reasonable time was not the fault of the defendants. That whoever became the purchaser, such reasonable time should be allowed. The object being to discharge the cargo and restore the use of the ship unencumbered to her owners, the master of the plaintiff was entitled to the same period to discharge the lumber as if it had been sold to a third person. That the master having in fact sold or put up the property at auction, upon due notice, and on the 3d of February, and having become the purchaser on that day, it was his duty, as purchaser (whether acting in his own right or as agent for the plaintiff, or for plaintiff and defendants jointly) to have immediately discharged the cargo, although two of the lay days remained unexpired. His relations to the property had wholly changed, and even if the interest of the defendants in the freight, and the exigency in which the master found himself, he deemed to give him authority to make such a purchase for the benefit or for the account of both parties (which I think it did not) he had no right to continue to use the ship as a storehouse, at the defendant's sole cost, while waiting for higher prices. The master ought, then, to have discharged the cargo immediately after the 3d of February, and to have completed it within a reasonable time. Upon the evidence submitted, I find as matter of fact, that thirty-two days were sufficient for that purpose, and was not unreasonable. Though the witnesses differ on the subject, I think the balance of evidence is that the time actually employed in discharging was not unreasonable. The allowance of these thirty-two days after the 3d of February, and deducting two days for lay days not then expired, makes the necessary period of deduction (until the 7th of March) thirty days, for which the sum stipulated should be allowed, amounting to the sum of.....$2,250 00

And the sum being due on that day, to wit, 7th of March, 1851, I allow interest from that day, amounting to.... 533 13

And order judgment for the plaintiff for..$2,783 13

With his costs of suit.

Titus Hutchinson, Jr., vs. *Cornelius Vanderbilt*.—A new trial granted on payment of costs, on the ground that the verdict, in respect to the amount of damages, is contrary to law, as given to the jury for their government, and is not supported by the evidence—provided the plaintiff should elect to reduce the verdict to $400. This privilege the plaintiff ought to have, and he may have twenty days to determine whether he will take a new trial or make the abatement.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Mr. Justice Clark.

HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

In re Moses Ehrich.—In this case the prisoner was brought up on a writ of *habeas corpus*, directed to the Chief of Police. It appeared that the prisoner was arrested a few days since on a charge of larceny, and taken before Judge Beebe and discharged. On leaving the Judges' Chambers, the prisoner was again arrested on a charge of receiving stolen goods, with a guilty knowledge, and subsequently committed by the Mayor. The Chief of Police returned that the prisoner was not in his custody, and Mr. L. B. Shepeard, District Attorney, appeared for the Chief of Police, and wished to amend the return, or obtain a postponement, as Mr. Matsell was absent. Mr. F. A. Tallmadge contended that the prisoner was entitled to his discharge, but the Judge suggested that an attachment should be issued against the Chief of Police for disobedience to the writ of *habeas corpus*. The Judge further suggested that an investigation into the facts of the charge might have been had before a Police Magistrate, without taking up the time of a Judge at Chambers, at this season of the year.

After some further conversation between the counsel, the whole matter was laid over until Saturday.

DECISION BEFORE JUDGE CLERKE.

The New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Company vs. *Catherine H. Burrell.*—Motion for allowance granted.

STOCK SALES AND MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 28.

$1,500	California 7s, '70..	79	60	N.Y. Central & R.	88
2 000	Erie Con. Bonds, '71	74	66	do.....p&c	88
4,000	Mich. South. Bds.	87½	15	do.....s3. aft.	88
8,500	Ill. C. R. & Bonds	68½	75	do.....b10	88
10,000	do.....s5	68½	100	do.....s60	88
1,500	do.....s15	68½	100	do.....	87½
4,000	do.....s15	68½	200	Erie Railroad.....s3	49
5,000	N.Y.C.R.R. Bds .s3	83	200	do.....b30	49½
1,000	do.....s3	83	50	do.....s30	49
5	Bank of Commerce..102½		100	do.....s30	48¾
200	Nicaragua Trans. Co	20	300	do.....s10	49
750	do.....	20½	50	do.....b5	49½
200	do.....b30	20½	25	do.....	49½
500	do.....s3	20½	10	do.....	49½
550	do.....b3	20½	25	Mich. Southern Con..	85
100	do.....b20	20½	50	N. J. Zinc Co.....	44
250	do.....s30	20½	100	do.....s3	44
100	do.....b30	20½	100	Reading Railroad..s30	64½
80	Pennsylvania Coal Co.	104	300	do.....s3	65½
100	Cumb. Coal Co.....b3	32½	500	do.....s30	65½
150	do.....s3	32½	100	do.....b10	65½
150	do.....s3	32½	400	do.....b30	65
100	do.....b10	32½	100	do.....s15	65½
200	do.....s10	32½	100	do.....s30	65½
400	do.....s10	32½	300	do.....s10	65
200	do.....s3	32½	250	do.....	65
100	do.....b10	32½	200	do.....s30	64½
40	Panama Railroad.....94		50	Hudson R. Rail'd..b5	51½
24	Clev. & Toledo R. R...71		50	do.....	51½
55	do.....71½		50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	86
126	do.....71½		29	Mich. South'n. R. R.	93

SECOND BOARD

$2,000	Erie Income Bds..	93	300	Reading Railroad..s10	64½
2,000	Erie Bonds of '53.	85½	400	do.....s30	64½
[illegible]	Ill Cen. R R B..	68½	5	Mich South. R R....	93½
5,000	do.....s10	68½	200	Clev & Tol. R. R....	71½
40	Bank of America.....105		47	do.....	72
150	Fredan's Gold Mi.ch.	73	150	Erie Railroad.....	49½
200	Isabella Cop. Co..b60	24	22	do.....	49
1500	Penn. & Leh. Zinc Co.	1½	100	do.....b20	49½
150	Cumb Coal Co.....s30	32½	50	Nor. Ind. Construc..	84
100	do.....b30	32½	32	N. Y. Cen'l. R. R. opg	88
200	do.....s3	32½	50	do.....s30	87
33	Northern Ind. R. R..	93			

Markets....*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

FRIDAY, July 28—6 P. M.

ASHES—There were 80 bbls. sold at $5 50 for Pearls, and $5 81½ for Pots, ₩ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—About 2,300 lbs. American Yellow realized 24c @29½c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is quiet and somewhat nominal. The concession noticed in our last does not satisfy buyers, who are holding back, in anticipation of a further reduction.

FEATHERS—A sale of 1,200 lbs. Live Geese was reported at 45c. ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are still brisker and rather dearer, owing mainly to influence of the poor supply here and the active home demand prevailing. Shippers are not doing much. The day's business includes 9,400 bales, within our range:

Sour, ₩ bbl	$5 50 @$6 50
Superfine. No. 2	5 75 @ 6 25
Inferior State	6 62½@ 6 87½
State, common brands	6 87½@ 7 12½
State, straight brands	7 25 @ 7 37½
Favorite State	7 37½@ 7 62½
Western mixed do	7 25 @ 7 87½
Michigan and Indiana	8 00 @ 8 37½
Fancy Michigan	8 50 @ 8 75
Common to good Ohio	8 00 @ 8 50
Ohio, round hoop, common	8 00 @ 8 25
Fancy Ohio	8 50 @ 8 75
Extra Ohio	8 75 @11 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 75 @10 25
Fancy Genesee	8 50 @ 9 75
Extra Genesee	10 00 @11 25

Canadian displays no new feature. 250 bbls. superfine were purchased at $9 50, free of duty, ₩ bbl. Southern is more inquired for at full rates. 2,200 bbls found buyers, at $8 50@$9 for mixed to good straight; $9@$9 25 for favorite, and $9 25@$9 75 for fancy, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal remain as previously reported.

FRUIT—There have been 600 boxes Layer Raisins disposed of at private bargain.

GRAIN—Wheat is still scarce and much wanted. The day's transactions have been confined to 5,400 bushels Canadian Wheat, in bond, at $1 74@$1 75; 2,500 Ohio do., deliverable at Albany, at $2; and 1,000 Missouri Red at $1 62. Rye is unchanged. 3,500 bushels brought $1 22 ₩ bushel. State and Western Oats are in good demand at 46c.@50c., ₩ bushel. Corn is brisker and higher. The receipts are moderate and the stock on hand is not very large nor very prime. The day's business consists of 69,000 bushels at 67c.@70c. for unsound; 71c.@75c. for mixed Western; and 76c.@78c. for Southern Yellow, ₩ bushel.

GROCERIES—Exhibit no essential alteration. The day's movements embrace 200 pkgs. Java Coffee at 13½c. @13¾c.; 1,400 Rio do. at 9¼c @11c. ₩ lb.; 25 hhds. Cuba Molasses at 21c ₩ gallon; 250 hhds. Cuba Sugar at 4¼c.@5½c.; and 300 New-Orleans do. at 4½c @5½c. ₩ lb. A tea sale occurred to-day. We annex a detailed report thereof:

Imported per Fly Away, 4c.—Terms, 6 months.

YOUNG HYSON—67 half chests at 62c.; 27 do., 57c.; 31 do., 47c.; 85 do., 43c.; 31 do. 42½c.; 90 do., 42c.; 9 do., 41½c.; 26 do., 38½c.; 20 do., 37c.; 102 do., 36½c.; 49 do., 36c.; 20 do., 35c.; 53 do., 33c.; 25 do., 31½c.; 77 do., 29½c.; 40 do., 26½c.

GUNPOWDER—10 half chests at 84c.; 75 do., 41c.; 22 do., 36½c.; 85 do., 26c.; 12 cases do., 54c.; 35 boxes, 48½c.; 50 do., 41c.

IMPERIAL—13 half chests at 72c.; 53 do., 41c.; 20 do., 39c; 33 do., 35½c.; 55 do., 34c.

SOUCHONG—20 chests at 21½c.; 5 do., 23c.

OOLONG—25 half chests at 43½c.; 25 do., 42½c.; 167 do., 42c.; 50 do., 38½c.; 140 do., 36c.; 40 do., 30c.; 154 do., 29½c.

CONGOU—50 chests at 19c.

OOLONG POWCHONG—50 half chests at 32c.

HAY—Shippers bought 800 bales River during the day at 65c.@70c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are still heavier and not worth over 24c.@27c. for last year's crop; and 16c.@18c. for 1852's do., ₩ lb.

LATHS—Eastern continue in fair demand at $1 75 ₩ thousand.

LIME—Common Rockland is in improved request and firmly held at $1 05 ₩ bbl.

METALS—Copper is unaltered. Sales were reported of 150 tons Scotch Pig Iron at $41@$41 50, 6 months, ₩ ton; and 45 tons Spanish lead at about $6 31½ ₩ 100 lbs. Nothing new has occurred in Spelter, Tin, or Zinc.

NAVAL STORES—We have heard of no farther important operations in Rosins, Tar, or Crude Turpentine; 225 bbls. Spirits Turpentine were taken at 45c.@46c. ₩ gallon.

OILS—Crude is quite dull at 54c.@56c. for Whale, and $1 46@$1 48 for Sperm, ₩ gallon. Manufactured kinds, too, are inactive, yet steady. Sales transpired of 200 baskets Olive, at $2 75 for quarts, and $4 87½@5 for pints, with 6,000 gallons Linseed, in lots, at 78c.@79c.; and Lard in small parcels, at 85c ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has improved in demand and value. There were 950 bbls. sold to-day at $12 25@$12 50 for Mess, and $10 37½@$10 50 for prime, ₩ bbl., closing with little to be had under our extreme figures. Cut Meats have not varied. Some 250 packages were purchased at 6¼c.@7¼c. for Hams, and 5c @5½c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Lard is in moderate request, at the recently improved prices. We heard that 400 bbls. good to prime changed hands at 9½c.@10c. ₩ lb. Beef is a little more active, but otherwise unaltered. There were 200 bbls. procured at $12@$13 for Country mess, $15 25 @15 50 for City mess, $15 75@16 for repacked Chicago mess, and $16 75@$17 for extra mess, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is dull, and quoted at $20@$25 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams are quiet and nominal. Butter is pretty freely dealt in at 14c.@17c. for Ohio; 17c.@20c. for Western New-York, and 20c.@23c. for Orange County, ₩ lb. Cheese is still worth from 7c.@9½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales of 200 tcs. fair to prime were effected at $3 75@$4 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

SOAP—There were 250 bxs. Castile bought, in part for future delivery, at 10½c. ₩ lb.

SPIRITS—About 50 puncheons St. Croix Rum realized 65c. ₩ gallon.

TALLOW—Prime is salable and firm, at 12½c. ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—We heard that 44 hhds. Mason County fetched 7c @8½c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Is essentially the same. The day's operations comprise 400 bbls. Jersey, Ohio and Prison, at 30c. @31c., and 150 hhds. Drudge, at 30c., usual terms, ₩ gallon.

WINES—Sales were reported of 25 quarter casks Madeira, at $1 12½; 50 quarter casks Port, at $1 12½@$1 50; and 200 cases Clares, on private terms.

FREIGHTS—Were depressed. For Liverpool, the engagements comprised 250 bales Cotton, at 3-16d.@7-32d. ₩ lb.; 500 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; 3,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 3½d.; and 500 bbls. Resin, at 1s 3d ₩ bbl. For London, there were shipped 250 bbls. Flour, at 2s. For Havre, there were taken 1,200 bales Cotton, at ¼c ₩ lb. For Australia and California, we heard of nothing new. The latest charters have been: A bark for Monte Video, on private terms; a foreign brig for Vera Cruz, at $5 50 for Coal, and home with Mahogany, at $13 50; a schooner hence to Richmond, at $1 75 for Ice; another from Brooklyn to the Point, at $1 50 for Guano.

Tenacious of Life.

From the Buffalo Republic, July 27.

We heard of an instance attending the sickness and death of a laboring man yesterday of cholera, involving a moral that should not be lost to others. A strong, healthy laboring man was seized with cholera. The moment he became aware that the disease was upon him he grew excited, calling for all the medical aid that could be got around him. They came, administered remedies and consulted together, and were earnest in their endeavors to do everything in their power to save him. The man was still frantic with fear and called upon them individually to save him. "Save my life," said he, "and I will give you one thousand dollars." His physicians tried to calm his feelings and subdue his fears, assuring him that it was absolutely necessary that he should be calm and tranquil in order to give effect to the medicine and check the disease. Fear, however, had taken such firm hold of him that he could not refrain from continued cries for help until prostrated and unable to speak, when death put an end to his sufferings and fears. It may be said that this extraordinary exhibition of fear and a desire to live is not common to those suffering from cholera. The effect of the disease is usually otherwise. A seeming indifference exists, and seldom little, if any, fear of results is ever expressed. In the case we have mentioned, such an unusual manifestation of fear must surely have the effect to aid the disease in producing a rapid and certain dissolution. Every one should avoid excitement, live prudently in eating wholesome food, and above all banish fear and nerve themselves to sustain an attack with becoming fortitude. This course may save many lives that would otherwise be surely lost.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list contains a prominent House in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.
BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO (Imp. & Jobs.) 112 Broadway.
A. EDWARDS & CO. (Impt's and Jobs.) 9 and 11 Park-place.

French, Swiss and German Dry Goods.
AUGUST WETTER (Importer).....19 Broad-st.

Dundee Linens, Sail Duck, &c.
CAMERON & BUTT (Importers).....16 Broad-st
WM. BRAND & CO. (Importers).....42 and 44 Pine-st.

Laces, Millinery Goods, Embroideries and Trimmings.
GILDEMEISTER & NEUSTAEDTER, (late William Neustaedter) 26 and 28 Vesey-st., up stairs.
S. BRAHLHEIM & CO (Importers).....69 Broadway.

Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Berlin Wool, Fringes Gimps, Tassels, Buttons, &c.
KOHLSAAT BRO'S (Importers and Jobbers)....48 John-st
CHAS. FEICKERT.....37 Dey-st

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO. Imp. & Manuf. 22 Warren-st.
C. B. HATCH & CO. (Impt's and Man'f's) 97 William-st.

Clothing and Furnishing Goods at Wholesale.
HANFORD & BRO.....29 Park-row, opposite Astor House

French and German Fancy Baskets.
C. ZINN & CO., No 52 Maiden-lane, Importers of French and German Fancy Traveling Baskets, and Manufacturers of Cane and Colored Willow Furniture and Jenny Lind Workstands, &c

Architects.

F. DIAPER.....49 Wall-st.
JOHN W. RITCH.....647 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

Agricultural Warehouse.
B. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st.

Average Adjuster and Insurance Broker.
WALTER R. JONES, Jr.....90 Wall-st.

Architects.

GEO. CARSTENSEN & CHARLES GILDEMEISTER...(City and Rural Architecture,) 348 Broadway.
H. DANIELS (Landscape Gardener).....251 Broadway.

American and Foreign Rubber Goods.
UNION INDIA RUBBER CO., Manufactory 41 John-st.

American Soap Company.
Manufacturers Superior Family Soaps....284 Washington-st.

Advertising Agents.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.
INGERSOLL'S.....250 South-st
From 200 to 500 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again.

Ballard's Premium Hair Dye.
The cheapest and best. For sale or applied O. M. BALLARD'S Improved Hair Dye....333 Broadway, 2d stairs

Brokers, Bill or Note.
D. M. FARNUM.....6 Jauncey Court, Wall-st.
GEO. C. SMALLEY.....68 Wall-st.

Bond and Stock Brokers.
WETMORE ROBERT & CO. (St'k Brok's.).70 Beaver-st.

Booksellers and Publishers.
A. S. BARNES & CO. (National School Series) 51 John-st.

Britannia and Plated Ware, Cutlery, Japannery, &c.
J. & C. BERRIAN (Wholesale and Retail Dealers) 501 Broadway. Cooking Utensils, Tin, Wood and Willow Ware Refrigerators, Breast Safes &c

Blacking and Inks.—Dunlop's Vegetable.
G. G. EVERITT, (sole Proprietor.) Manufactoring Emporium, 36 Gold-st., New-York. Tin boxes and Canistem in endless variety by machinery superior to the best, cheaper than the cheapest: also Druggists tin ware in general.

Carpetings.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY.....379 Broadway

Druggists.
KINSLEY & DARLING (Wholesale Dealers) 62 Vesey-st.

Daguerreotypes.
J. GURNEY.....349 Broadway.
The oldest and most extensive in the United States

Defiance Salamander Safes, and Goffin's Defiance Locks and Cross Bars.
ROBT. M. PATRICK (Manufacturer).....192 Pearl-st.

Dying Establishment.
BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., Staten Island Fancy Dying Establishment, 3 John-st., New-York

Engravers, (Wood.)
J. W. ORR, (the best work done here.).....75 Nassau-st
W. HOWLAND.....229 Broadway, above Astor-House

Encaustic Tiles and Garnkirk Chimney Tops.
MILLER, COATES & YOULE (Importers)...279 Pearl-st

Expresses, Shipping Merchants.
EDWARDS, SANDFORD & CO. (Foreign)...36 Broadway.

Engravers, (Card.)
T. W. GIMBREDE...568 Broadway, and 4 Metropol'n Hotel.
HICKS & AFFLICK, (late Hyatt & Cornell,) 339 Broadway, corner of Walker-st.

Lithographers.
GEORGE HAYWARD.....139 Water-st.

French Window Glass.
J. H. POILLON & CO. (Importers).....34 Barclay-st.

Fishing Tackle.
J. B. CROOKE & CO. (Impt's and

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SUTTENICH, Auctioneer

BY EDWARD SUTTENICH, Auctioneer
ELEGANT FURNITURE, &c.
ON THURSDAY and SATURDAY, July 27, 28 and 29,
at the residence, No. 16 Wall-st., at 11 o'clock each day,
THE HOUSE AND OTHERS—Great sale by order of
one of the owners of the stock of an importer of French and
English jewelry, German fancy goods, stationery, bijou-
terie, &c., consisting in part of jewelry English and
fancy, &c., consisting in part of jewelry English and
fancy, &c., consisting in part of jewelry English and
fancy

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The late Prize Fight—Card and Challenge from John Morrissey.

The excitement resulting from the late prize fight between JOHN MORRISSEY and WILLIAM POOLE, has not yet subsided. Since the Amos-street contest, HARRINGTON and POOLE have come in contact, and the former offered to fight with POOLE might name. This, however, was soon quieted.

Yesterday, one of our Reporters saw MORRISSEY, and he appeared much improved. He was about the house, attending to business, and says, "all that troubles him are the bruises about his head and face, and the way he received them." As will be observed in the card below, MORRISSEY challenges POOLE to fight him again, at any moment, and at any place. Annexed is the

STATEMENT OF MORRISSEY.

About a year and a half ago BILL POOLE and TOM HYER came to my room at the "Gem," after midnight, and upon entering the apartment, they found me in bed, and at once locked the door on me. HYER approached me and asked me what I wanted to fight him for, and I replied, because "you have ill-treated me." He said, "Get up and fight." I said, in reply: "You have got a friend with you, let me go and get one, and we will have a fight." POOLE then spoke up and said: "I'll give you a show." I replied, "I have had a good many shows of that kind, and they make me sore." He (POOLE) then remarked: "Don't you fight that big fellow, HYER, for if you do, he will lick you." I told him I didn't want his advice on it, as I had to suffer the punishment, if any, and not he." He then said: "HYER can whip me, and I don't know whether you can or not." I gave him to understand that if he ever interfered with me, I would whip him. I talked to them both in such a manner, that they finally felt ashamed of themselves, and left the room.

In regard to my meeting POOLE at the City Hotel last Wednesday afternoon, it was purely accidental, as I called there to see a man on business. I saw this person and was talking to him about some money, when POOLE interfered and told this man to "spend that money." I told POOLE I did not come there to talk to him, and that *he* nor any one else should spend my money. We then had some high words about fighting. I asked him if he wanted to fight? He said he was not big enough, but told me if I would put myself on an equality with him, he would fight. I replied that I did not want to fight that way, nor did I come there to talk about fighting. He then told his friends he would fight me with butcher knives. I then called POOLE aside privately, and told him this was a thing I tried to avoid as much as possible; but, as it was his own proposal; I would do it. I told him we could each get a friend, or we would go *alone*. This he refused to do, and then commenced talking about it in the bar-room. I told him then he was like all the rest of them, "who talked a great deal more than they would do." I then told him I would give him $50 to name any place and fight me, and he named Christopher-street. I told him he ought to be ashamed to name that locality, for he knew I would have no chance, if I went there. He then bet me $50 that he would name another place, where I would not fight him. He then named the Amos-street dock, and not knowing it was located in the vicinity where his gang congregates; I accepted. My friends advised me not to go. When I started from my house to go and fight POOLE, I was *alone*, but little did I think that POOLE had a hundred men on the ground stripped to help whip me. When I arrived at Amos-street, I knew I was obliged to be whipped. I, however, went down the dock and met POOLE. As we squared off, all of POOLE'S friends (for nobody else was there) surrounded me. I then turned towards them and said, "Sit down, and you all can see the fight." At this time about a dozen of the hounds broke out and exclaimed, "We will do as we please." I then said to them, "Why all of you don't want to murder me, do you?" I then hit at POOLE, and no sooner than I had given the blow, I was struck by some half a dozen persons standing at my back. POOLE then clenched me, but did not throw me as was erroneously stated in the papers. The crowd then seized hold of me and pulled me down. When I fell, I had POOLE in such a position that it was utterly impossible for him to hit me. At the time we fell, his friends commenced kicking me in the face, and hallooed, "Kill him." POOLE never hit me a single blow, but bit me in the struck. I looked around to see if I knew anybody there. I did not see any one but POOLE'S friends, who were engaged in kicking me. I began to think I was about to be killed by the crowd, and hallooed "Enough;" but this did not do any good, as they continued kicking me until they thought I was about dead. After I rose to my feet, POOLE'S friends again hit me several times. When I started to go to the foot of Amos street, I supposed that fair-play would be shown me in the fight with POOLE; but, instead of that, I was ferociously assailed by the entire mob, and I without a friend! Notwithstanding all the violence that was used toward me by the mob, I am ready to fight BILL POOLE within 48 hours, and I will fight him any way he chooses to name, and at any place, barring Amos-street, or any portion of that locality where his cowardly gang holds out. However, I am of the opinion that POOLE is too big a coward to fight me fairly at any other place. I acknowledge that I got the worst of it, and hope POOLE will unhesitatingly act honorably, and do right, when I call to see him, as I positively assure him I will do, in a very short time. I further tell Mr. POOLE I will not take as much time, to find him as he has taken to find other people! In regard to the crowd that beat me, I can recognize *five of them*; and if POOLE will only fight me, I shall freely forgive them all. In concluding this card, I would state to the public that I have been misrepresented in many of the journals in regard to my looking for these rows, or provoking them in any manner. I desire to live peaceably, and have the good opinion of all my fellow-beings. I am no bully, and have never insulted a man first, in all my life. I have lived in the City of New-York six years, and never quarrelled with any man except these fighters, who seem to have a liking to hunt me out, and cooperate together to beat me at any and every opportunity. JOHN MORRISSEY.

The Cholera.

FRANKLIN-STREET HOSPITAL.

	Received.	Died.	Disch'd.	Rem'ing.
To July 25	279	144	104	—
Wednesday, July 26	14	8	8	27
Thursday, July 27	7	3	10	21
Friday, July 28	11	4	4	24
Total	311	159	122	

MOTT-STREET HOSPITAL.

	Received.	Died.	Disch'd.	Rem'ing.
Wednesday, July 26	1	—	—	—
Thursday, July 27	4	1	0	0
Friday, July 28	2	2	0	2
	7	3	0	

Yesterday's returns show a total increase of *two cases* and *two deaths* since Thursday. The whole number, however, in both Hospitals, is by no means alarming—being only thirteen cases and six deaths during the twenty-four hours, ending at 12 o'clock yesterday. Comparatively few cases are yet treated at the new Hospital in Mott-street.

The disease has appeared on Staten Island. At the little place known as "Rocky Hollow," on the south side of the Island, a large number of cholera cases broke out on Thursday, *seven* of which terminated fatally. A nest of rag-gatherers in the vicinity, who collect all kinds of filth on the shores, and accumulate it in their rooms, is supposed to have attracted and occasioned the spread of the disorder. An official visit was paid to these filthy dens when the alarm was given, and a clearance has been effected. There has been more or less cholera in this neighborhood within the past two weeks, while other parts of the Island continue healthy. In the village around the Marine Hospital, there has scarcely been a case of cholera since the Spring. No cases, either, have recently been reported from the neighborhood of the brick-yards, below Port Richmond, where early in the season the epidemic broke out.

Unless in the case of the shipping from Havana and Matanzas (cholera having appeared in the former place in addition to yellow fever, some time prevailing,) it has not been found necessary of late to enforce strictly quarantine regulations. On boarding a vessel from the West Indies, yesterday, the Health Officer was informed that Porto Rico is unusually free from sickness.

In Brooklyn, yesterday, there were fourteen new cases reported to the Board of Health, and four deaths.

In Williamsburg, eight cases and three deaths were reported yesterday.

Total deaths yesterday in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Staten Island—twenty.

At Bergen Five Corners, (N. J.,) on Thursday night, Mr. J. VAN WINKLE died of cholera after a brief illness. He had an attack of diarrhœa for two or three days previously.

The new steamship *St. Louis*, which takes the place of the *Franklin*, for Havre, will not sail till Monday.

Pedestrianism at the Hippodrome.

Last evening the Hippodrome was attended by a large audience to witness the third of the foot races which take place after the other feats announced in the bill. Near 10 o'clock the track was raked down and then packed with a heavy cast-iron roller. The competitors made their appearance, and numbered *fifty-one*. They were clad in thin dresses, and several of them ran without shoes.

The distance designated for the parties to run, is twelve times around the track, which is equal to a mile and a quarter. When the word was given by the Judges, they all started, and as they glided around the west side, some half a dozen gave out and took their seats within the enclosure. Each time around, some of them failed to go any further, and on the 10th, 11th and last time, there were only eight or ten of the contestants left. Great interest was manifested in the result, and the Judges announced it as follows:

THE RESULT.

First prize, $50, won by RICHARD QUIGLEY.
Second prize, $20, won by JAMES LYNCH.
Third prize, silver cup, won by T. JACKSON.

THE TIME.

	Min.	Sec.		Min.	Sec.
1st time around	0	27½	8th time around	0	40
2d time around	0	32	9th time around	0	38
3d time around	0	34	10th time around	0	37
4th time around	0	38	11th time around	0	37
5th time around	0	36	12th time around	0	38
6th time around	0	37			
7th time around	0	38	Time of 1½ miles	7	12½

Republican Demonstration.

A large number of gentlemen, representing the various sections of the European Democracy, and its proscribed fugitives and exiles in this City, assembled last evening, at the rooms of "La Montagne," in Leonard-street, to express their indignation at certain unworthy insults dealt to the illustrious French poet and exile, VICTOR HUGO, by a Mr DE GRAND-BOULOGNE, co-editor of a French Sunday paper, published in the vicinity of New York. The offensive matter consisted of some vituperative verses which appeared in the last issue of the paper alluded to, over the initials of Mr. D. G. B. These verses were full of abusive bitterness, unsparingly bestowed upon the great Democratic orator and writer, and his distinguished son CHARLES HUGO.

On Monday, M. MALESPINE, an ardent republican, attended by two friends selected as witnesses, called upon the offending party and demanded a retraction, which was accorded in behalf of the younger HUGO, but declined as to the father. MALESPINE then withdrew, and in a day or two afterwards published his statement of what had occurred in the columns of the *Republicain*. M. GRAND BOULOGNE replied to this, and the correspondence dropped, as the reply only amounted to a confirmation of the feeling manifested in the obnoxious verses.

Meanwhile a meeting of Democrats was called, and we here communicate its results:

Four or five nations were represented by men who have been prominent among their republican countrymen here.

At 9 o'clock, M. DE ST. GAUDENS, of the Mountain Section, was called to the Chair, and the meeting temporarily organized.

After some debate, in which Messrs. ST GAUDENS, FROMANT, LANSON and others participated the idea of repairing *en masse* to the abode of Mr DE GRAND BOULOGNE was abandoned, and the meeting was regularly organized by the unanimous selection of Dr. FELIX VOGELI as Chairman, Mr RASZEWSKI, Vice President, and Mr. ROSE, Secretary.

They took their seats amid general acclamation and Mr. VOGELI opened the formal discussions of the evening by counselling all who were present to avoid any demonstration which might be misunderstood, or prove, in the least, contrary to the municipal regulations of the City. Hereupon, the following resolution was offered by Messrs. LANSON and FROMANT, after modifications of the original draft, according to the suggestions of the Chairman, and Messrs. TIMON, BACCARISSE and others, viz:

Resolved, That the Republicans of all nations assembled in general meeting, at the rooms of the Mountain, for the purpose of protesting against the infamous publication by M. DE GRAND BOULOGNE, in the *Dimanche* of last Sunday, have decided, in view of the laws of this country, which extends hospitality to them—said laws forbidding their resort to any other reparation, in the present case—that the expression of their utter contempt can and ought to be the only reply appropriate to such baseness.

The above resolution passed by acclamation, and every one present desired to affix his signature; but in order to save time and space, the Board of Officers were, by vote, directed to sign it in the name of the nationalities present, and the Universal Democracy who recognize the talents, the Republican virtues and the present trials of their Democratic fellow-citizen, VICTOR HUGO.

(Signed) FELIX VOGELI,
A. RASZEWSKI,

The meeting then adjourned with hearty vivats for the Universal Republic.

Fire in Fulton-street—The Sun Office in Jeopardy.

At 9 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the second story of the shoe-store occupied by JOHN BEVILLE, No. 126 Fulton-street.

The origin of the fire is not known. The store had been closed early in the evening, and it is supposed that no one was in that portion of the building at the time. The flames raged fiercely for a few minutes, and communicated to the awnings in front of the store and before the office of the *Sun*. The signs which abounded on the outside of the building furnished food for the flames as soon as they broke through the front windows, and for a time there was a prodigious smoke and blaze, giving the idea that the *Sun* was the unlucky establishment. This, fortunately for that paper, proved not to be the case; but the escape was exceedingly narrow. The stock of paper in the vaults of the Messrs. BEACH was slightly injured by water, but not at all so by fire, the flames having been subdued before they communicated with the adjoining premises. We give our cotemporary joy of its escape.

The loss to Mr. BEVILLE is not heavy. The principal injury done to his stock is by water. The prompt attendance of the firemen prevented any great degree of damage.

The inmates of the Newsboys' Lodging-house, in the upper part of the *Sun* building, were thrown into a state of great consternation when the smoke poured into their premises. The boys, sleepy as they were, came rattling down five pairs of stairs in marvelous haste. No one was hurt.

Shortly after this fire was extinguished, an alarm was sounded for the Seventh District. The house, No. 12 Cherry-street, occupied by poor German families, took fire in the rear part of the third story. Very little damage was done.

Death from Scalding—Coroner's Inquest.

The accident which befell SMITH ACKERMAN in Amos-street on Thursday afternoon, has resulted in his death. Yesterday Coroner HILTON held an inquest on the body, and the following testimony was taken:

Augustus Denton, sworn: I reside at No. 137 Perry-street; I was in company with the deceased at out 3½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the porter-house corner of Amos and Washington-streets, kept by Peter O'Neil; John Quinlan was in company with us—we were all friends together; the deceased took hold of Quinlan in a sporting way, and commenced wrestling with him; Quinlan asked me to take them apart, as he did not want to skylark. I tried to separate them, but the deceased would not let go his hold; the deceased was in no way angry; this affair was in the bar-room; they backed out towards the stoop; continually holding on to each other; on getting on the stoop, they both fell backwards on to the sidewalk; as soon as I saw them fall, I went to them; I was in the room at the time, and was not playing much at the time.

G. Thomas Former, sworn: Resides at No. 177 Amos-street; was present at the time deceased and Quinlan were wrestling together; I think they were both on good terms and in good nature. The circumstances of the case were precisely as stated by Denton.

Peter O'Neil, keeper of the porter-house, sworn: The parties were all on good terms, as far as he knew, and he had no doubt it all came from accident. The affair was the same as stated by first witness.

John H. Simphire, sworn: I reside at No. 134 Perry-street; I was present at the time the parties were wrestling. The affair was the same as stated by Denton.

Dr. Peters, of the City Hospital, testified that the deceased was admitted about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. I found that it had caused congestion of the brain; he lingered along till 12½ o'clock, when he died.

The Jury returned a verdict as follows: "We find that the deceased, Smith Ackerman, came to his death by compression of the brain from fluxed blood—the result of an accidental fall from a stoop at the house of Peter O'Neil, corner of Amos and Washington-streets, while in the act of wrestling with John Quinlan, on the afternoon of July 27, 1854." The deceased was born in New-York, and thirty-six years of age.

The body of ACKERMAN was taken to the residence of WILLIAM POOLE, No. 164 Christopher-street. The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from this place. The remains will be interred in Greenwood.

CLOSING OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The various Public Schools under the care of the Board of Education closed their usual daily sessions yesterday, preparatory to the annual vacation of five weeks. The closing ceremonies, in many of the schools, were very interesting. The schools will resume their sessions on the first Monday in September next. Certificates were given out in the various schools by local officers, who generally were present to close the schools. The exercises in the Thirteenth Ward School, (No. 19,) in Broome-street—J. D. DEMILT, Principal of the Boys' Department, Mrs. H. M. GOLDY, Principal of the Ladies' Department, and Miss H. RUTHERFORD, with an aggregate attendance of 1,100 pupils—was visited by Mr. LATON, and the exercises were very extended, including music, speeches, &c., from various gentlemen of the Board of Education, among whom we noticed Messrs. H. H. BARROW, B. B. ATTERWY, and R. REED, &c.

A FEMALE FUGITIVE FROM MARYLAND.—Yesterday morning Captain LEONARD, of the Second Ward Police, arrested a woman named ELIZABETH BUSHNELL, charged with being a Fugitive from the authorities at Baltimore, Md. She was recently indicted in that city, for stealing a gold watch and other jewelry from various parties at Hotels. When the Captain took her into custody she was sojourning at the Merchants' Hotel in Courtlandt-street, under the assumed name of Whitley. She was committed to the Tombs to await a requisition for her return to Maryland.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—An adjourned meeting of the Teachers' Association was called last evening at the Hall of Education, Grand-street, to perfect arrangements for attending the approaching General Convention at Oswego. A quorum not being in attendance, it resolved into an informal meeting. Any delegate, by applying to the President, Mr. CRUTTENDEN, can obtain a certificate which will entitle him to trip tickets on the Railroads.

BODY FOUND.—The body of a man was picked up yesterday morning, floating in the East River. It was towed into Whitehall-slip. The body was apparently that of a German, aged about 30, and it is supposed the man was a sailor. Coroner O'DONNELL held an inquest on the body.

☞ Many accidents occur from careless driving in crowded thoroughfares. For a wonder, one of the reckless scamps, the owner of a cart, who ran over a young Irish girl, was yesterday arrested. He was fined *ten dollars*, and permitted to go at large, to repeat the job if he like.

☞ The New-York Anti-Slavery Society will celebrate the 1st of August, the Anniversary of Emancipation in the West Indies, by a Pic-nic Excursion to St. Ronan's Well, Flushing, on Tuesday next.

[Advertisement.]

ASPINWALL'S COMPOUND TONIC MIXTURE.—It is an obvious fact that ague and fever is everywhere gaining ground where it is encountered only by ordinary medical treatment; and it is equally as incontestibly true, that wherever this preparation has been administered as a remedy, the disease has been immediately checked and speedily cured. These two vital facts are supported by equally unquestionable testimony, and they afford grounds for recommending the medicine to the public by advertisement, which no rational being will dispute. The testimony in favor of the Tonic Mixture, with which the present proprietors are prepared to meet all who are skeptical on the subject, is of a nature which precludes all controversy. References of the highest respectability are proffered to all who will take the trouble to verify the statements made through the press, in relation to the medicine. The most obstinate cases of intermittent fever have never been known to resist the second bottle of the preparation. Prepared after the original formula, by THOMAS & MAXWELL, No. 56 William-street, near Maiden-lane.

[Advertisement.]

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—CHANGE OF HOURS.—On and after Monday next, trains will leave New-York at 6 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail; 12 M., Way, and 4.30 P. M., Express, for Albany and Troy. At 9 A. M., 1 P. M., and 5 P. M., for Poughkeepsie. At 7. A. M., 3.30 P. M., and 6 P. M., for Peekskill.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Ten boxes of DESHLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS effected ten permanent cures at Safe Harbor, Pa. Sold by C. H. RING, corner Broadway and John-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great ANTI-PERIODIC PILL, or DESHLER'S Cure for Fever and Ague is sold by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.—This afternoon this great drama is to be repeated in brilliant style at Barnum's Museum while two delightful farces fill up the entertainments for the evening. The united Twins may be seen at the same time, as well as all the other curiosities, without extra charge.

LONG ISLAND.

Boiler Explosion—Seven Persons Injured.

At 12 o'clock yesterday, while a party of men were dredging in Gowanus Bay, with one of FONDE & LYONS Patent Dredging Machines, the boiler exploded with a loud report. There were seven persons on board, all of whom were slightly injured. Mr. C. H. FONDE was thrown some distance into the air, but escaped with slight scalds and some bruises. Mr. MARSHALL, who was captain of the dredge, was forced through the bottom of a small scow, but escaped comparatively unhurt. The accident is believed to have been occasioned by some flaw in the boiler. It was a new machine, built in the strongest and most substantial manner, and had proved itself to be a great improvement in dredging machines. The boiler and engines were built in Charlestown, Mass. The machinery was constructed at the Allaire Works in this City.

THE PRINCETON.—The U. S. steamship *Princeton*, now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, it is said has not been condemned, but will be sent to sea again, at an early day. The U. S. steamer *Fulton*, now at Washington, D. C., will take the position formerly assigned the *Vixen*, the West India station. The *Vixen* having had sickness on board last year, and being a very close vessel, the medical corps deem it hazardous to send her into a warm climate at present. She will be sent out to relieve the *Fulton* the coming Winter.

THE SUNDAY DISTURBANCE.—The examination of TERRENCE DONNELLY, took place in Williamsburg yesterday before Justice BOSWELL. He stands charged with assault and battery on Officer COCHEN and WM. B. WRIGHT on Sunday last, who were returning to the street-preaching across his lot after having conveyed a prisoner to the cells. The offence was proved and the decision is to be given on Tuesday next.

THE SUNDAY ORDINANCE IN BROOKLYN.—To more effectually ensure the enforcement of this Ordinance, to-morrow, the Police are to be changed, one Ward with another; the Tenth Ward Police will go into the Sixth, and the Sixth into the Tenth, and so throughout the city.

FALL OF A BUILDING.—The walls of a warehouse in process of erection, at the foot of Congress-street, Brooklyn, fell yesterday morning. The cause is attributed to the storm and to the use of poor mortar. The building was owned by Messrs. COIT & Co.

☞ All the public offices of the Brooklyn Common Council will close at 12 M. each day, during the month of August.

IMPROVEMENTS ORDERED IN BROOKLYN.—The authorities have directed the following improvements to be made: To fill up low grounds in the Eighth Ward; to grade Ninth-avenue from Flatbush-avenue to East-street, Bush-street from Hamilton-avenue to Court street, wells and pumps corner of Conover and Elizabeth-streets, Butler near Bond-street, and corner of Harrison and Hicks-streets; to repair well and pump corner of Henry and DeGraw-streets; to repair Fifth-avenue near Douglass-street.

☞ Directions have been given to prosecute the contractor for grading and paving DeKalb-avenue, Lafayette-avenue, Gates-avenue and Fulton-avenue—all in Brooklyn—for non-fulfillment of contract. The penalty is $5 per day until the work is completed.

☞ Each Police Station House and the Chief of Police's Office in Brooklyn, have been supplied with a medicine chest by the Common Council.

STATEN-ISLAND.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT CLIFTON.—A short distance from the shore, opposite Clifton, a resident of the village, named MULLAGH, was drowned on Thursday afternoon, while bathing. He was unable to swim, and, falling into deep water from a rock which he had ascended on the side where the water was shallow, he was not seen to rise again. Search has been made for his body—as yet without success. The deceased was a married man, but has left no children. He kept a liquor store, and was possessed of considerable property at Clifton.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE SAFE GAME—ANOTHER VICTIM.—Yesterday a young man from Ohio, who is stopping at Lovejoy's Hotel, in New-York, made the acquaintance of some very agreeable sharpers, who had the politeness to accompany him to Bergen Hill, to see "the battle ground." While walking towards the meadows west of Bergen Hill, they met a sharper with the patent safe, and before the party separated from that spot, the young man from Ohio had foolishly parted with $200, lost in a bet upon the contents of the "safe."

The Challenge of Mr. Paul.

Editors of the St. Louis Intelligencer:

GENTLEMEN: In a recent number of the N. Y. TIMES, the editor of that paper, after mentioning a proposition for Pistol Shooting by a gentleman of that City, says:

"It is understood to be an acceptance of a challenge put forward by Captain PAUL. JOHN TRAVIS also accepts the same challenge."

I positively deny that either of those gentlemen has accepted a single proposition of the seven embodied in the challenge. I would refer the editors of the TIMES to the N. Y. *Spirit of the Times*, of the 15th inst., to convince them of their error.

True, those gentlemen made propositions to shoot, knowing, at the time, that I could accept no further proposition that might be made after the publication of my article, stating that the challenge was closed, it having been accepted, slightly modified; that, win or lose, it would be the last Pistol Shooting on a wager I would be engaged in. I would here remark, that I was fully under the impression, and it was my expressed wish, that Mr. TRAVIS would be my competitor, our party having given the other several days to decide which proposition they would select. In this I was disappointed, for they selected the first and second propositions, (slightly modified,) as appears in substance below:

1st. I am to hit a dollar or any other object of the same size, thrown in the air, three shots out of six, on a wheel and fire. 2d. I am to hit a dollar three times out of six, placed on a twig two inches long, while a second party holds the other end in his mouth, only six shots, to be fired by me, taking chances of either proposition, or three shots of each. The arrangements to be made in the usual way, with the exception that I am not to be informed by the judges of the number of hits I make, until I have either won or fired the six shots. Further particulars will be given in a card, to be published by both parties, in due time.

The shooting to come off during the month of November. EDMUND W. PAUL, St. Louis, Mo.

The Green-Eyed Monster in Albany.

From the Evening Journal, July 27.

One of the most outrageous acts ever perpetrated in this community was committed day before yesterday by a person calling himself JOHN P. HUNT, upon his wife, whom he had swore to cherish and protect. It appears that he is somewhat jealous of her, and when intoxicated he is a perfect fiend. The evening previous to committing the act which we are about to relate, he came home quite intoxicated, and imagining that she had committed some wrong, he set about inflicting punishment upon her, not in a decent, but in a brutal way. He compelled her to flee from the house and seek protection in a neighboring dwelling, where she remained all night and the next morning. HUNT, finding that his wife was at the house in question, repaired to it, and with honeyed words upon his tongue asked to see her, under the pretence of making amends for the past and good pledges for the future. The person at first refused to let him in, but he appeared so repentant and anxious for a reconciliation that he finally permitted him to see his wife, who was lying on the bed. After some conversation he became excited, when he slapped her on the face, and upon striking her with his fist, other persons interfered, when he deliberately drew a pistol from his pocket, pointed it at her and fired. Finding that he had neither killed nor wounded her, he exclaimed, "G— d—n the man that loaded that pistol and didn't put a ball in it," and made his way out of the house. He was soon after arrested by the policemen in the Fourth District and brought before Justice PARSONS, who, after a hearing in the case, held him for trial, charged with attempting to take the life of his wife.

THE CHOLERA.—A large deputation of Germans came down this morning from the Sixth Ward to the Health Committee, stating that eight deaths from cholera had occurred in 24 hours. The two persons mentioned yesterday as attacked, have died, making three in one family. Butchering was carried on in their residence, but has recently been prevented by the Health Committee. The six other deaths have occurred in the same vicinity, and are traceable to nuisances in the shape of stagnant ponds. The owner of the premises where several of them have occurred, will be prosecuted to-day by the Health Committee, having been requested by them to abate the nuisance, and not having complied. We understand that Mr. ABRAHAM BEACH, the jailor, Judge WM. O. FORD, and a child of Ald. WHITNEY, have been attacked with the disease.

A case of cholera occurred this morning at No. 4 Harrison-street, which has not yet proved fatal. These premises adjoin the soap and candle factory of ANSON TRAVER, which was decided to be a nuisance, by a trial on Wednesday; two deaths have occurred in the same vicinity within a few days. The disease seems to be assuming an epidemic character in the Sixth Ward, but no general alarm need be experienced, as the causes are evidently local, and are in process of remedy by the Committee. We have heard reports of three or four other cases, but cannot state them as facts, except one—a woman in a house next door to the Passaic Hotel.—*Newark Advertiser, July 28.*

H. W. BEECHER ON ORTHODOXY.—The following is a part of HENRY WARD BEECHER'S view of the prevailing Orthodoxies: "In fact, the Orthodox sects are a vast compound threshing-machine, flailing away at each other as if the chief end of man was to thresh his neighbors. I have never yet seen an acknowledged Orthodox man. Everybody is Orthodox as compared with those above him; and Orthodox reputations, like country bank-bills, circulate only in a narrow circle, very near home. If one is Orthodox in Hartford, he is a Heretic in New-Haven; if he is sound at New-Haven, he is too loose at Andover; if he is fortunate enough to rank high at Andover, then he is hopelessly below at East Windsor; if he climbs up the toilsome cliffs to the eyrie of East Windsor, it is only to bring himself within reach of the Princeton Orthodoxy; and when yet climbing up, out of sight of all sublunary things, he sits down on those principles of Old School Presbyterian Princeton Orthodoxy, and divides his time between Turetin and efforts at breathing on such thin-aired august heights, then down comes the good old fashion Scotch Presbyterian Orthodoxy, carrying him away at one swoop, to be devoured in a yet higher eagle's nest. In fact, it is a very hard thing to be Orthodox. It is a thing of degrees, it is a question of the scale; and beginning at zero, all the degrees above melt all the degrees below. Now, if a preacher is heterodox, he is but suspected, and shampooed, and flailed; and he gets *that* if he is Orthodox."

SIR EDMUND HEAD, GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA.—We are in receipt of a private letter from St. John, New-Brunswick, stating that Sir EDMUND HEAD has received the appointment of Governor General of British North America, and that his Excellency will leave for Quebec immediately on the arrival from England of his successor, Hon. JOHN HENRY MANNERS SUTTON.—*Mercury.*

CANADA ELECTIONS.—The Montreal *Gazette* of Wednesday has returns of the election of ten Ministerial and twenty-three Opposition members of Parliament. The Ministry about divides the Lower Canada members, but in the Upper Province, the Opposition seem to have a decided advantage.

FUGITIVE SLAVE ARRESTED IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—Last Saturday night, about 10 o'clock, a colored girl called at Mrs. GROVE'S boarding-house, and stated that she wished to see Captain FORTE, of the schooner *H. W. Johnson*. Upon seeing the captain, she said that Captains MERTON and SMITH presented their compliments to him, and requested him to take her to New-York, whither Captain FORTE is to sail in a few days. Captain FORTE asked if she was free, and her answer not being satisfactory, he had some doubts as to the propriety of acceding to her request, especially as MERTON and SMITH were names totally unknown to him. However, he told her he would see about it, and desired her to call the day following. She did so, at about 10 o'clock on Sunday night, when, after a few interrogatories, Captain F. became convinced that she was a fugitive. He then locked her up, and proceeded to the guard-house, to give the necessary information. On his way to the guard-house, when near the corner of Queen and Church-streets, three men came towards him, and one of them, in quite a threatening manner, insisted on his taking the girl to New-York. Captain F. drew a revolver and requested the parties not to interfere with him. They then produced a purse, and said the captain should have the contents if he would comply. He declined, however, and gave the information to the guard, which resulted in her being lodged in the workhouse to await the application of the owner. Who the owner is does not appear. The girl gave for herself, first, the name of EMMA, and afterwards that of MARGARET. She stated that she was free, but gave no evidence to authenticate the fact.

A FAIR FUGITIVE SLAVE.—The editor of the *Vermont Tribune* gives a thrilling account of a fugitive slave who has just been passed through Vermont to Canada. He says: She is 20 years of age, tall, well-formed and of far more than ordinary intelligence, able to read fluently, a member of the Methodist Church, and the daughter of her *master!* yes she was running away from her own father, RUFFIN GILCHRIST, of Easton, Md., because *he had sold her* to a South Carolinian for $1,100. This RUFFIN had sold his own flesh and blood for so much hard cash, and but for his daughter's shrewdness and heroism would have now been fingering the price of blood. CHARLOTTE, the fugitive, ran away, lay secreted in the woods eighteen days, found a friend in Baltimore, who sent her to a Quaker in Philadelphia by railroad, by a mode we dare not tell lest it should involve him in trouble. Her long exposure and dreadful journey to Philadelphia brought on a fever, from the effects of which she had not recovered when here at St. Albans. From Philadelphia to Boston by sea, thence to Maine, and then to avoid some bloodhound Southerners who were on her track, she turned her steps this way, avoiding her pursuers with consummate address, and finding excellent friends all the way, good accommodations on the U. R. R.; with the money given her here, she went on her hurried way to the only land where she could breathe free. God protect and guide her.

A GRAVE JOKE.—It is said by the jokers about town—we give the story as we hear it—that a few days since, a colored gentleman, who had become pretty much of a nuisance, was found *dead*—drunk. The wags of the vicinity ordered the Sexton to have a coffin for a cholera subject, and call in half an hour. When the hearse arrived, the coffin was duly lifted to its place, and a small procession moved towards the receptacle of dead humanity. When the party were about lifting the coffin from the hearse, the subject revived, and perceiving his critical position he burst the lid, and landed at one bound among the mourners, a sober man. His first impulse and his first threats were to flog the crowd, but perceiving that that would be undertaking rather a large contract, he compromised the matter for a ride home upon the hearse. As the cortege returned, all the women and gossips ran to the doors to ascertain why the coffin was brought back. They were all duly assured that the victim had come to life, and he was pointed out sitting on his own coffin, whistling, "Oh, carry me back to Old Virginny." The best of the joke is, the negro has given up drinking, and worked industriously ever since. The story has gone to Cleveland, and by this time probably reported that twenty live men are buried daily in Toledo.—*Toledo Blade.*

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—We are just informed of a dreadful accident which occurred yesterday evening at the Portage tunnel. It appears that the workmen were being brought up the shaft, which is sunk to the depth of 180 feet. The men attached to the rope were drawn up among the shives at the top of the windlass; two men dropped off and fell into the shaft, killing them instantly. Their names are PATRICK STRAIN and JOHN SHIELDS. Two more were crushed, their arms and legs being broken. They are not expected to live; their names are JOHN MAGEHAN and HUGH SWEENEY. DOMINIC MCBRIDE caught hold or the timbers and fortunately escaped. The Portage tunnel is on the State works and within sight of the Central Railroad tunnel.—*Pittsburg (Pa.) Chronicle, July 27.*

A CHILD KILLED BY A PANTHER.—The Abingdon *Virginian* states that a little daughter of Mr. BARKER, living in the lower part of Washington county, was killed a few days ago by a panther. Mrs. BARKER had sent the little girl to a spring for water. The child staying longer than was necessary, the mother went in search of her. Near the spring she found traces of blood, and a short distance beyond, a portion of her child's body. Mr. BARKER was not at home, but the agonized mother succeeded in raising a small company, who went in search of the animal that had torn from her a beloved little one. A few steps from the place where the remains of the child were found a large panther was discovered in a tree. The unerring rifle of one of the company, as soon as the monster was observed, brought him to the ground.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Sunday, July 23, in St Peter's Church, Chelsea, by Rev Walter A. Snyling, JOHN F. TORNQUIST to JOHANNA ENGSTROM, both of Sweden.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday, July 27, THOMAS P. KETTELL, Jr., after a short illness in the 17th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also his late teachers and school-mates, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 180 West 23d-st., on Sunday, 30th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

In this City, on Thursday, July 27, THOMAS TAYLOR, in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 275 Spring-st., on Sunday, 30th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In this City, on Friday, July 28, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation SARAH, wife of Edward Greenop, in the 49th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and those of her sons-in law, Hiram Chandler and Benjamin F. Pinckney, are requested to attend her funeral, from the residence of the latter, No. 96 Stanton-st this (Saturday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Her remains will be conveyed to Greenwood, for interment.

In this City, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in the 45th year of her age, MARGARET, wife of William Collow, a native of Dumfrieshire, Scotland.

The friends of the family and the members of the Christian Benefit Society No. 3, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 283 Bleecker-st., corner of Jones, this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Thursday, July 27, THEODORE MITCHELL, son of William and Mary S. Mitchell, aged 1 year, 9 months and 26 days.

The funeral will be from the residence of his parents, No. 7 9th-st, on Saturday, 29th inst., at 10 A. M.

In this City, on Friday, July 28, Mr. PETER NEELS, aged 57 years.

His remains will be taken to Troy, N. Y., for interment.

☞ Troy papers please copy.

In this City, on Friday, July 28 suddenly, in the 36th year of his age, SMITH ACKERMAN.

His friends and relatives, also the members of the Pool Guard are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of Mr. Pool, No. 164 Christopher-st., on Sunday, July 30, at 2 o'clock, precisely.

In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, July 28, after a severe illness, CHARLES FREDERICK, only son of Charles J. and Margaret Stoberg, aged 2 months and 12 days.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, 30th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. from the residence of his parents, No. 293 Dean-st., Brooklyn. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, July 28, suddenly, JOHN D. ABBOTT.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, 2d-place, 3d door from Smith-st.

On Wednesday evening, July 26, WILLIAM GEORGE ENGLEHART, drowned while bathing in Shrewsbury River, at Port Washington, aged 33 years.

At Massapeague, on Friday, July 28, Mr. JAMES VANDERBEEK, in the 73d year of his age.

His fun

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 894. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 31, 1854 PRICE TWO CENTS.

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New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Amendment to the U. S. Court House Bill.

Payment of Col. Fremont's Beef Bill With Interest.

More Amendments to the River and Harbor Bill.

INTERESTING DEBATE.

Appropriations for the United States Mail by Ocean Steamers.

Our Spanish Relations—The President Wants Money.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 29.

The *Union* has a leader distinctly intimating the necessity of placing at the President's disposal some millions of dollars to use during the recess in negotiating with Spain. It refers to existing disturbances in Spain, and closes thus:

"*We repeat that a few millions at the disposal of the President during the recess of Congress, may bring our negotiations to a peaceful and happy consummation.* S.

The Defeated Amendment to the Harbor Bill—The Collins Steamers—The Spanish and Cuban Question.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 29, 1854.

The Administration was badly beaten in the Senate to-day on the STUART amendment to the River and Harbor bill. I have heretofore explained that it was deemed of much importance to the Northwestern Nebraska men, that they should get a River and Harbor bill passed, so that they might be able to show their constituents that they really had done something besides repeal the Missouri Compromise during an eight months' session. It became certain, however, that the President would veto the House bill; and after careful consultation, and the necessary telegraphing back and forth between the White House and the Capitol, it was agreed that if Congress would not [illegible] the Secretary of War the [illegible] would be carried out. Western men would go home and say "We got our River and Harbor Improvements, and the appropriations will be expended, [illegible] as the Secretary of War shall have had time to examine and decide upon the best course of proceeding." Of course they would never suggest that a Democratic Secretary of War would be certain to suspend *all* the appropriations indefinitely on the ground of their unconstitutionality. No! No effort would be made to relieve the Administration from the necessity of a veto, and the Democratic party from the responsibility of a political platform which is hostile to all internal improvements, and to gull the people *until after the Fall Elections*, with the idea that the Democratic Administration is, after all, *just* the thing for the country, and especially for those parts of it needing River and Harbor improvements.

But, unfortunately, the scheme failed. The Senate struck a blow to-day for the dignity of Congress, and refused to lay the representative power at the feet of Executive dictation, or to recognize a veto power unknown to the Constitution, even by the broadest interpretation. The amendment was defeated by an overwhelming vote—Yeas, 14; Nays, 28. There can be little doubt now that the bill will be approved by the President.

The House to-day, in Committee of the Whole, decided upon giving to the Collins line of steamers a notice of the discontinuance of the additional allowance made them a year or two ago. I do not believe when the bill gets into the House, where the Yeas and Nays can be taken, that a majority of that body will be found willing to record their names in favor of a proposition to cripple a line of steamers whose performances have reflected so much credit upon the American name. Among the speeches made in defence of the Collins line, let me call the attention of your readers especially to that of Gen. WALBRIDGE, wherein he presented statements of fact and figures, clearly showing the injustice and impolicy of the crusade against them.

It is quite clear that the President wants Congress to give him ten millions dollars, to enable him to negotiate for the purchase of Cuba during the recess. If you will look at the leader in this evening's *Union*—an evidently official article—you will find ample evidence, I think, that the view I have taken in relation to the probable turn of this Spanish Cuban question, is correct. There is no doubt in my mind that Cuba can be bought; and if Congress will fork over the ten millions now, it will be purchased on far better terms than we can expect to obtain when Spain shall have again become internally quiet. I look upon the case as a choice only between purchasing and filibustering, —for the American possession of the Island I deem a foregone conclusion. There is evidently a determination, however, on the part of a considerable portion of the House, not to offer the President [illegible] in response to [illegible] direct terms. S.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 29.

The Chair presented a communication from the War Department transmitting certain surveys of rivers. Referred.

Mr. TOUCEY explained the bill authorizing temporary accommodations for the United States Courts in Boston, and directing contracts to be made for sites and proper buildings in Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, for Courts and Post-offices. This was the bill as it was returned from the House. The Committee on the Judiciary recommend that the Senate agree to the House amendment that all contracts for sites and buildings be made conditional upon appropriations at the next Session to carry them out. The bill was amended as proposed, and again sent to the House.

The Senate bill allowing the Washington and Alexandria Railroad to extend their road over the Potomac River at Georgetown, and through Washington city to connect with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was reported from the House with the amendment authorizing the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to extend their road over the eastern branch to the Maryland shore, and across the river side to the point opposite Alexandria. The question was on concurring in this amendment.

Mr. WRIGHT opposed the amendment, and Mr. PRATT carried it.

[illegible] to pass the bill on the table. Lost.

son opposed the amendment, and Messrs. DAWSON and PEARCE supported it. The Senate refused to concur—Yeas, 7; Nays, 14.

Several of the Senate's private bills were received from the House, with amendments, all of which were concurred in.

MR. FREMONT'S BEEF BILL.

The House bill authorizing the Treasury to pay JOHN CHARLES FREMONT one hundred and eighty-three thousand dollars, with interest at 10 per cent. from 1850, for beef purchased by him and furnished to the California Indians, was read three times and passed.

The private bills passed by the House yesterday were received, read and referred—some of them considered and passed.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

The River and Harbor bill was then taken up.

The question pending was on the amendment by the Committee to the second section, as given in full yesterday.

Mr. CHASE, of Ohio, moved to insert, after the word "so," in the amendment, the following: "Arising from the condition or circumstances attending the construction or plan of any particular work."

Mr. SEWARD, of N. Y., asked if the Senator had fully satisfied himself as to what circumstances his amendment would sanction as sufficient cause for suspending the work? Would the same circumstances which prevented the Senator from Michigan from going to Chicago a few years ago be sufficient? [Laughter.]

Mr. CASS, of Mich., said that he knew no gentleman to whom convenient circumstances had been of more advantage than to the Senator from New-York.

Mr. RUSK, of Texas, thought that if the brevity of that Chicago letter were followed in speeches in the Senate, it would be most profitable.

Mr. SEWARD said he was aware that, at the time of putting his question, there was much noise and confusion in the Chamber, but he was glad it had attracted the Senator's notice.

Mr. CASS said that some years ago the Whig party got up a scheme called the Chicago Convention. He had never seen a man who believed it had produced any practical good, and he believed at the time it would not. He was invited, and did not go. He said that circumstances did not render it convenient for him to attend. That was the history of the whole matter. [Laughter.]

Mr. CHASE's amendment was rejected—Yeas 10, Nays 33.

Mr. TOOMBS, of Ga., moved to amend by inserting after the word "so," these words: "Except the want of constitutional power to appropriate money for the particular object suspended." Adopted—Yeas 15, Nays 19.

Mr. STUART, of Mich., moved to amend further by striking out the words "Secretary of War," and inserting "President of the United States." Adopted—Yeas 23, Nays 22.

The question recurred on the amendment of the Committee as amended.

Mr. CLAYTON, of Del., opposed it. He was a fast and firm friend of these bills, but he would not vote for any bill which gave to the President the legislative power of determining what works should be carried on or not.

Mr. SEWARD said the object of the amendment was clear and manifest. It was to save the bill from a veto. The Committee of Commerce evidently had that object in view, else why was it reported? Under this amendment, the President would have power to approve of such works as he should think proper, and reject all others. It was a surrender of the legislative power of Congress to the Executive. It was a truckling to Executive power. It might be that the Senators from Louisiana and Michigan, who were of the Committee of Commerce, might hereafter be able, by going to the Executive, and saying, "May it please your Excellency, spare these works," to have executed those particular improvements in which they were interested.

Mr. STUART replied warmly. He said the object of the amendment was such as that no Senator could say that each and every one of the hundred and fifty items of this bill was proper and just, or that if the same was resurveyed, it might not be most expedient to suspend the work; so the President could not be expected to be able at once to determine upon the necessity and propriety of each appropriation; therefore, in order that the whole country might not suffer because a few improper items had been inserted in this bill, it was designed that the President, without being compelled to veto the whole, could, if he thought proper, suspend the few improper works until the further action of Congress. The Senator from New-York, however, did not desire this. He would rather have a veto of all than anything else. The Senator would rather have the whole coast of the United States left without any improvement—would rather have any state of affairs short of a crush of worlds, provided it would tend to promote the ambitious aims of a certain person, whose political interests the Senator from New-York had more at heart than anything else.

Mr. BENJAMIN, of La., said he desired to have no personal controversy in the Senate with any man. He desired particularly to have none with the Senator from New-York, who, he understood, professed the doctrines of Free Soilism. The Senator's imputations and insinuations of corrupt bargains by the Committee with the Executive were most unfounded. The Senator himself was a member of the Committee on Commerce, but had never given his counsel to the Committee on any member of it in this most important bill, yet he arraigned his fellow members for their action. The imputations of the Senator fell harmless at his feet. If his whole life, in public office and in private, did not sufficiently repel the insinuations of the Senator, he would resign his seat instantly. He regretted that he had been obliged to notice them at all. Had they been made by any other gentleman but the Senator he certainly would not have chosen the Senate as the place to notice them.

Mr. SEWARD denied that he had cast any imputation on the Committee or any of its members as such. He had said the amendment was prepared for the sole purpose of avoiding a veto. This was not denied. No one could deny it. If it was not intended for that purpose, why was it offered? He was charged with a desire to defeat the bill. He denied it. He would vote for the bill whether the amendment was put in or not. Already one Senator friendly to the bill had declared the adoption of the amendment would prevent his voting for the bill. This bill is the same that passed two years ago. It passed the House then, and now had passed the House again without this amendment. It passed the Senate two years ago, and would pass now without the amendment. Why, then, was this new principle, odious and disgusting to some Senators, presented now by the Senator from Michigan? The amendment exposed the bill to defeat in the Senate and the House. It could only be designed to secure it at the other end of the avenue.

Mr. STUART replied.

Messrs. FESSENDEN and CLAYTON followed in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. BUTLER thought that if this system of legislation, such as is contained in this bill, was to be continued, and Senators were obliged to take everything in the bill, right or wrong, he did not know but that the amendment would be a wise, salutary unconstitutional check upon it; but he could never go for one wrong to remedy or check another. It was an ambulatory veto power unknown to the Constitution.

Messrs. MALLORY and TOUCEY followed in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. BENJAMIN read from the Lighthouse act of the last Session and of this year, to show that they contained exactly similar provisions.

The amendment was then rejected—Yeas, 14; Nays, 25—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Benjamin, Cass, Dodge of Wis., Dodge of Iowa, Johnson, Norris, Petit, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Slidell, Stuart, Walker—14.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Badger, Bell, Bright, Brodhead, Butler, Clayton, Cooper, Davison, Douglass, Evans, Fessenden, Fish, Fitzpatrick, Foote, Geyer, Gillette, Houston, James, Jones of Tenn., Mallory, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rockwell, Seward, Shields, Sumner, Thompson of Ky., Toombs, Toucey, Wade, Weller—25.

Mr. RUSK moved an amendment, appropriating forty-four thousand dollars for the improvement of the Brazos River, Texas.

Mr. BAYARD, of Texas, said he thought the bill would certainly be vetoed. It would be discussed for some days, and then returned by the President, when there would be no time to discuss and consider the veto. He was friendly to the bill; but, under the circumstances, he moved its postponement till next December.

Mr. PETIT of Ind., made a speech in favor of the bill. He could not see how any man with a well balanced mind, and cool, deliberate judgment, from the North, could deny the constitutionality of such bills.

Mr. BROWN of Miss., moved that the bill be laid on the table. Lost—Yeas 16, Nays 33.

Messrs. BAYARD and MASON supported the postponement.

Messrs. SEWARD, CASS and PETIT opposed it.

At 3½ o'clock a motion to adjourn was made and lost—Yeas 14, Nays not counted. The debate was resumed, and again a motion to adjourn was voted down.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Ky., read several acts of a like kind, approved by JACKSON, and thought the President could safely follow in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor. If JACKSON had stomach to take the bills of his day—which were enormous meals in comparison to this night affair—he thought President PIERCE could [illegible] this with but slight exertion. He was for [illegible] the veto of the President, anyhow. He was for [illegible] to it, and letting him try whether he could [illegible] [Loud laughter.]

Mr. CLAYTON opposed making any amendments.

Mr. DODGE, of Iowa, said amending this bill would not defeat it. The same thing was said two years ago, and yet the Senate did amend, and the House passed the bill. The Senator from New-York opposed amending the bill. He well remembered that that Senator—who was the only one in the body mean enough to ever interfere between him and his constituents—came to him on a former occasion, to try and have Sodus Bay inserted in one of these bills, and that, too, against the unanimous voice of the Committee of Commerce. He reminded the Senator then of his conduct in interfering between him and his constituents; and the only answer the Senator could make was, that he (DODGE) had the opportunity of taking the Christian's revenge, by heaping coals of fire on his head, by getting Sodus Bay into the bill. Now, the same Senator opposes any amendment. He (DODGE) intended to move to increase the appropriation on the Mississippi River.

Mr. RUSK's amendment was rejected—24 against 24.

At 4 o'clock, Mr. BRIGHT moved an adjournment. Lost—Yeas 19, Nays 27.

Mr. GWIN moved an amendment appropriating $50,000 for a survey of several harbors and rivers in California. The motion was debated.

Mr. TOOMBS rose to make a lengthy speech against the whole bill, but yielded the floor for a motion to adjourn, which was agreed to at 4½ o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 29.

Mr. FENTON said had he been present yesterday, when Mr. ELLIOT moved a suspension of the rules he would have voted aye. He was engaged at the Department in business at the time.

Messrs. CULLOM, READY, SMITH, of Va., SINGLETON and BARKSDALE, said if they had been present they would have voted nay.

U. S. MAIL APPROPRIATIONS.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the bill making appropriation for transportation of the United States Mail by Ocean steamers and otherwise, for the year ending June 3, 1855. The section appropriating $858,000 for the transportation of the mails from New-York to Liverpool having been read,

Mr. OLDS moved to strike out the direction to the Secretary of the Navy to give the notice provided in the Deficiency bill of 1852, to terminate the arrangement for the additional allowance for the transportation of the mail between New-York and Liverpool in the Collins line of steamers, as therein provided.

Mr. OLDS said the Committee on Post-offices and Post roads reported a bill early in the session, not only giving notice but putting an end to mail steamer contracts. The bill, however, cannot be reached this Session. He proposed not to give the notice till next Session.

Mr. SKELTON hoped the amendment would not prevail. It was expedient, proper and necessary for the interest of the country that these contracts be abolished.

Mr. WALBRIDGE said the British Government, through the Cunard line, had the uninterrupted carrying of the mails from 1837 to 1849, a period of twelve years, and paid into the Exchequer of Great Britain six millions of dollars, and received for their own services two millions additional. Great Britain refused to enter into any postal treaty with this country for the whole term —twelve years—until the keel of the *Atlantic*, one of the Collins line, was laid, when a postal treaty was made upon the following basis: First, That either nation has the power to abrogate the treaty upon giving six months notice. Second, That the withdrawal of either line annuls the treaty. Third, That the United States mail shall receive five twenty-fourths of the postage on letters brought by the Cunard steamers. Fourth, That Great Britain should receive eight twenty-fourths of the postage accruing in the Collins line—the advantage being with us, since the Cunard line performs double the number of trips of the Collins line.

The postage of 1852 over 1851 increased twenty per cent in the Collins line, and 1853 over 1852 thirty-five and one-sixth per cent. At this rate of increase, after this year, the postage would pay the full amount of the yearly appropriation. The postage by the Cunard line has increased twenty-nine per cent. The withdrawal of the Collins line will throw the whole amount of postage, both ways, into the coffers of Great Britain. The clause in the deficiency bill of 1852 was in the form of a contract, and the notice to terminate the extra compensation cannot be given at this time. That act expressly declares as follows: "Provided that it shall be in the power of Congress, after the 31st day of December, 1854, to rescind this extra compensation on giving six months' notice." The Postmaster-General was authorized at the last session of Congress to advertise for proposals for carrying all the mails on all the routes now in existence, and to lay such bids before Congress. In compliance with such instructions, the Postmaster-General did advertise and receive bids on all lines and routes, except for carrying mails between New-York and Liverpool; that by increasing the compensation, the Collins line have averaged each way two days increased speed, and in order to make this speed, the expenses have necessarily increased in the same ratio. The running expenses of 1852, '53, and '54 have increased the taxes $10,000 a voyage, while the increased pay, under extra compensation, is but $12,000 per voyage out and back, or in 26 voyages $130,000 per annum. The original investment, to perform this service and maintain a successful competition, may be estimated at $3,000,000. The insurance, at 3 per cent, is $100,000; the interest on the capital, at the same per cent, $180,000. The deterioration in value is not less than 7 per cent—$210,000—making an aggregate of $570,000, without a single dollar for the expense of running. The struggle between the Collins and Cunard lines has been one involving the national reputation of the two Governments—of Great Britain and the United States—for the maritime ascendancy of the world. The ocean has been the theatre of England's greatest triumphs. One of her favorite bards had said, "Her march is o'er the mountain wave, her home is on the deep." It is true our Navy had gallantly indicated their ability to cope with Great Britain during the War of 1812; but a new era had begun, for peace hath her victories, not less renowned than those of war," and the arena, as the highway of commerce, was to be the Pacific Ocean, on which commercial nations should struggle for the supremacy of the globe. American individual enterprise boldly entered the contest with Great Britain and the greatest maritime triumph on record was reserved for the immortal genius of FULTON, backed by the indomitable energy of COLLINS. That contest is not over. Thus far we have been victorious, and the gallant *Atlantic*, having outrode the storms of her namesake, has brought the two countries nearer together than they have ever been before. This contest between these rival lines loses its individuality, and becomes national. I therefore believe the American people will sanction the aid of the Federal Government in a struggle that has advanced their honor and contributed to their renown in every quarter of the globe. I ask it not for the City of New-York—I ask it for the honor and the glory of the whole Republic.

Mr. MACE, of Ind., moved to strike out the appropriation. Motion disagreed to.

Mr. CLINGMAN, (Dem.,) of N. C., offered an amendment that the President shall endeavor, by treaty, or otherwise, to induce the British Government to abandon, in a similar manner, the subsidy paid to the Cunard line, in which event the Postmaster-General is instructed to take the necessary steps to get rid of all existing contracts for the transportation of the mails in ocean steamers. He believed the British Government could be induced with ourselves to abandon the system. The vessels of both the Cunard and the Collins line had been ascertained to be unfit for war purposes.

Mr. ALLEN, of Ill., opposed this amendment, and argued expressly in favor of terminating the contracts, alleging they have been violated.

Mr. MCQUEEN, of S. C., likewise condemned giving bounty to COLLINS, taking ground similar to that of Mr. ALLEN.

Mr. WHEELER, of New-York, expressed his astonishment at the attacks made on this line, and replied at some length to them by an array of facts and figures. The honor of the country, he insisted, is involved in maintaining this Collins' line, the proprietor of which has done more to give *éclat* to our supremacy on the seas, than any man living. The contract has not been violated. The vessels are suitable for any emergency, and are as strong as any that can be built. If they were not in all respects equal to what the law required, it was certainly singular they were accepted by the proper department.

A long debate then ensued as to the merits of the steamers and a continuance of the contracts, during which Mr. STANTON of Tenn., said he had been informed by Commodore PERRY, that better and stronger vessels do not float.

Mr. JONES, of Tenn., said this was a very interesting debate, but, like all other things, it must have a termination. Therefore, he moved the Committee rise with the view of dispensing with the five minutes' debate. Disagreed to.

Mr. MACE moved an amendment, which was rejected, to strike from the service every one of the mail steamers.

Mr. OLDS was opposed to all amendments except his own. The bill makes the appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1855; they, therefore, would have time to give the six months' notice on the 30th of December next.

Mr. GEODE, of Va., regarded this mail steamer system as wrong and rotten, and he was opposed to raising a million and a half dollars annually from the people, to divide among the favorites of Government, to support more splendid vessels, not mail steamers.

Mr. DISNEY of Ohio, said the mail steam question has been here for years, and the arguments submitted to-day he had heard, he was going to say, almost a thousand times by the old members. No new light has been shed on the subject; therefore, he appealed to gentlemen to terminate this debate.

Mr. CLINGMAN's and Mr. OLD's amendments were severally rejected.

On motion of Mr. HAVEN of N. Y., the first section was amended, by a vote of 82 against 61, by striking out "forthwith," and inserting the "thirty-first of December next," as the time for the Secretary of Navy to give notice of the termination of the arrangement for the additional allowance to the Collins line.

Mr. MACE alluded to his course in the select Committee appointed to investigate the mail steam contracts. It had been charged that the Committee had whitewashed the Collins line in their report. Whoever charges me with dereliction of duty, he remarked: I don't know from what quarter it comes—is a liar and a scoundrel.

Cries of "Order," "order," "order."

Mr. SEWARD, of Ga.—The gentlemen heretofore said there was fraud, but was unable to prove it. I therefore said the Company was relieved from the charge, and whitewashed by the Committee. I wish the gentleman to know I am responsible for what I say, out of doors.

Mr. MACE—I would have the gentleman understand I am alike responsible. I state to the gentleman and appeal to every member of the Committee of Investigation to say whether we have not travelled over the whole ground.

Mr. SEWARD—I understood the gentleman charged the mail steamer Companies with fraud, and in the report relieved them of the charge.

The Committee rose, the amendment was concurred in, and the bill was passed.

It merely appropriates the amounts for steam mail service required by law. An additional section was added, authorizing the dispensation of the present arrangements for transporting mails, provided it can be done without a violation of the contract, in which cases proposals from the lowest responsible bidder are to be invited for the service. Adjourned.

Mortality in Philadelphia—Mayor Conrad and the Liquor Law—Explosion of a Gunpowder Mill.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 29.

The total mortality of Philadelphia this week, will probably exceed 500. Reports are already received of 60 deaths from cholera, exclusive of the Alms-house report, which is about 30, the disease having attacked the old women's ward.

Mayor CONRAD has issued orders to the officers of Police to continue reporting all violations of the Liquor law on Sundays, declaring that he will continue as heretofore to bind over for trial by Jury, taking the ground that the recent decision of the Supreme Court in BARR's case was an entirely *ex parte* testimony. The Commonwealth not being notified, was, therefore, not represented on the trial. He stated that even if the decision in ORNITT's case was overruled, he possessed ample power under other acts to enforce a rigid observance of the Sunday law, and the sanctity of the day would be maintained as it had been since the issue of his proclamation.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, July 30.

At Wissinigton at 7 o'clock, last evening, one of GARNESCHE's powder mills, a mile and a half from town, exploded, killing JAMES LYNCH, the watchman, and injuring DENNIS CANNON, the engineer. There were three heavy explosions which shook the city much. The mill is totally destroyed. The property about the mill not much damaged.

From Hartford—The Liquor Law—A Steamer Burnt.

HARTFORD, Saturday, July 29.

Two or three days since, a very exciting town meeting was held upon the subject of appointing town agents to sell liquor for medicinal and mechanical purposes, under the prohibitory law, which goes into effect on Tuesday next. A resolution was finally presented declaring it inexpedient for the meeting to take action on the subject, and the question on the adoption of the resolution was ordered to be taken to-day, by ballot, the polls remaining open 12 hours. The result shows 937 votes in the affirmative, and 1,036 in the negative. The resolution being lost, another very exciting time took place, and a vote was finally adopted requesting the Selectmen not to appoint agents. This is a movement of the opponents of the law, designed to embarrass its operation and render it unpopular. The excitement here on the subject is greater than upon any subject which has come before the town for years.

A small steamer plying on the Connecticut River, between this city and East Haddam, called the *Agawam*, was burnt at her wharf, at the latter place, last night. Loss, $10,000. Insured for $9,000.

Great Fire at Lowell, Mass.—Loss $150,000.

LOWELL, Saturday, July 29.

A fire broke out last night in JAMES LARMAN'S stable, on Dammer-street, and spread to the adjoining property with great rapidity, consuming the Railroad Hotel, and crossing to Lowell-street, where several large wooden buildings were destroyed, together with several stores.

The principal sufferers are Josiah Bennett, John Maynard, James Larman, N. Wright, Messrs. Buttricks, J. S. Proctor, and A. J. Brandt.

The wooden buildings were occupied by Irish, and many families are left houseless.

The loss is estimated at $150,000.

A little girl, five years of age, perished in the flames, and JAMES LOVETT, a fireman, was terribly if not fatally injured.

Cholera in the South, &c.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 29.

New-Orleans papers of Sunday last are received, but are barren of news.

Great mortality from cholera is reported to have occurred in Burke County, Ga. Out of 57 cases in one locality no less than 50 proved fatal.

Seven deaths from cholera have occurred at Wheeling, Va., during the last three days.

A telegraphic dispatch from this city, announcing the prevalence of cholera at the Almshouse, is incorrect. The officers of the institution deny the existence of cholera there.

Death of Ex-President Fillmore's Brother.

BUFFALO, Saturday, July 29.

A dispatch has been received in this city from a reliable source, announcing the death of ex-President FILLMORE's brother CHARLES, who died yesterday at St. Paul's, Minnesota, suddenly—supposed of cholera.

Deaths by Cholera.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, July 30.

Four members of one family were interred this afternoon, who died from Cholera on Saturday and Friday—father, mother, and two sons. Three children survive, two of whom are very sick.

Cholera in Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, July 30.

There were twenty-two deaths by cholera for the week ending Saturday noon.

Death of an Editor.

HARTFORD, Sunday, July 30.

Mr. JOHN L. BOSWELL, one of the editors of the *Courant*, died this afternoon, after a few days' illness, of erysipelas.

Health of New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, July 28.

Our city continues very healthy.

Arrival of the Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 30.

The Southern mail has arrived, and brings us New-Orleans papers up to Monday last.

We learn that there was a severe storm at Charleston on Thursday, which did considerable damage. The bark *Clement* was struck by lightning, and the mainmast shivered. The American bark *Quinnebaug*, which sailed from Charleston in March last for Nantes, is supposed to be lost, no tidings of her having been received.

The Richmond *Enquirer* contradicts the report that an extra session of the Virginia Legislature is to be called.

Several vessels of the French squadron are expected at Norfolk shortly to obtain supplies.

Baltimore still continues entirely exempt from cholera. Eleven of the poor gormandizers at the Almshouse are now dead. All died with choleratic symptoms. The other inmates are as healthy as usual.

Collision on Lake Ontario.

ROCHESTER, Sunday, July 30.

The propeller *Boston*, Capt. MCNETT, was run into by a schooner on Friday night last, off Oak Orchard, and sunk. She went down in fifteen minutes after being struck. The propeller had a full cargo of flour, pork, wheat and corn, and was owned by the Ogdensburg Railroad Company. The passengers and crew, twenty-five in number, arrived at the mouth of the Genesee River at 9 o'clock on Saturday evening, having been on the lake in an open boat nearly twenty-four hours.

Disaster to the Bark Chanticleer.

SANDY HOOK, Saturday, July 29.

The bark *Chanticleer*, Capt. PIERCE, from Buenos Ayres, came ashore on the false hook about 12 o'clock last night, while attempting to beat into the Bay without a pilot. She succeeded in getting off about 11 o'clock this morning, and now lies at the point of the Hook.

From Baltimore—Commercial Movement—Another Murder Case.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 29.

The coffee merchants of this city have resolved to sell coffee after August at four months' credit, instead of six. They have been large losers by Western failures.

We have no mail south of Richmond to-night.

WILLIAM ARRINGTON has been committed for trial, charged with the murder of MICHAEL HIGGINS, watchman at Alexandria cotton factory. The cause of the murder was that ARRINGTON had been removed, and HIGGINS appointed watchman in his place.

Navigation of the Ohio, &c.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, July 27.

The Ohio river has risen four inches—now on a stand, with 4½ feet to Cairo. Dry goods are beginning to arrive in considerable lots. Forwarding merchants find no difficulty in shipping in light draft boats, at low rates of freight, to St. Louis and Memphis.

A Murderer to be Hung.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 29.

The Executive has appointed Friday, September 29, for the execution of THOMAS CASEY convicted of murdering Mr. and Mrs. TAYLOR, in Natick, over a year since.

Death of a Railroad Superintendent.

OSWEGO, Saturday, July 29.

GEORGE C. SKINNER, Superintendent of the Oswego Railroad, dropped dead this evening. He was in perfect health half an hour before. He died of disease of the heart.

Movements of Southern Steamers.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, July 29.

The steamship *Southerner* is now coming up, at 10 o'clock.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, July 29.

The *Knoxville* arrived at her wharf to-day, in fifty-eight hours from New-York.

Heavy Failure at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Saturday, July 29.

The firm of P. A. & J. A. ALLEBERGH, carcass and provision butchers and dealers, have failed. Their liabilities are said to be nearly $100,000.

Death of a Prominent Free-Soiler.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, July 29.

SAMUEL LEWIS, a prominent leader of the Free-Soilers, died at his residence near this city last night.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

An Important Official Article.

From the Washington Union, July 30.

We have not failed to express our earnest concurrence with the sentiment of those who believe that Congress ought to place at the disposal of the President the necessary means for fully protecting and securing our interests in regard to Cuba, in any contingency that may arise during the recess. Within the last few days, we have regretted to see two unsuccessful efforts in the House of Representatives to procure action on this subject. The first was by Mr. SINGLETON, who moved to suspend the rules to enable him to offer a resolution requesting the President, as far as in his judgment is compatible with public interest, to communicate to the House whether the progress of negotiations with Spain has removed the necessity for provisional acts by Congress, as indicated in his message of March 15, 1854, and whether he still thinks it advisable that measures be taken to enable the Executive power to protect and secure the national honor, rights, and interests.

It will be observed that Mr. SINGLETON's resolution refers to the message sent to Congress by the President on the 15th of March in regard to the *Black Warrior* affair. The outrage then recently perpetrated by the Cuban authorities upon the *Black Warrior* was the immediate cause of that message, but in its terms and its purport, that document covered the whole ground connected with our Spanish relations. At this time we regarded the message as indicating the policy of the Administration in regard to Cuba, with so much distinctness, that no reasonable ground for doubt was left.

The two concluding paragraphs of this message are worthy of special attention. The President declares with directness and emphasis, that *a series of unfriendly acts, infringing our commercial rights, and the adoption of a policy threatening the honor and security of these States, cannot long consist with peaceful relations with Spain.* In anticipation of a failure to obtain redress by diplomacy, he suggests to Congress the propriety of adopting such provisional measures as the exigency may seem to demand. In pursuance of that wise and safe policy, which dictates an adjustment of all difficulties with foreign Governments by peaceful means when that is practicable, the President determined to exhaust the powers of diplomacy in an earnest effort to induce Spain not only to afford redress for past injuries, but to provide against their recurrence in future. Judging by the past, however, he could not but apprehend that diplomacy would prove ineffectual; and looking to that contingency, he suggested to Congress the importance of provisional measure.

It will now be apparent that Mr. SINGLETON's movement was intended to be followed up by a proposition for the "provisional measures" indicated by the President, if the response to his resolution should show that nothing had occurred to render them unnecessary. The motion, however, failed, but was succeeded by another proposition by Mr. BARKSDALE, more direct and explicit in its terms and its object. Mr. BARKSDALE asked leave, on Thursday last, to introduce the following bill:

Whereas, The President, in his Message to the House of Representatives of 15th March, 1854, communicated the fact that he had presented to the Court of Spain, questions pending between our Government and that of Her Catholic Majesty; and in view of the possible failure amicably to adjust existing difficulties, and of the degree in which they involve the honor and security of the United States, did suggest, in anticipation of any such contingency, the propriety of provisional measures being taken by Congress; and whereas nothing has occurred within the knowledge of this House which has changed the character of our relations with Spain,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the sum of ten millions of dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be used by the President of the United States during the recess of Congress, if necessary, either in negotiating to provide against threatened injury to the interests of the United States, or in such preparation as in his judgment may be required to insure the observance of our just rights, "to obtain redress for injuries received, and to vindicate the honor of our flag."

It will be observed that Mr. BARKSDALE's bill is based upon the assumption that "nothing has occurred within the knowledge of this House which has changed the character of our relations with Spain." We think this assumption was reasonable and proper; it could hardly be supposed that if anything had occurred to render provisional measures unnecessary, such change in our relations with Spain would be unknown to the House. The suggestion of the President must be presumed to be operative until some favorable change in our relations to Cuba should be indicated by the state of our negotiations with Spain. Mr. SINGLETON's resolution was intended to ascertain whether there was still a necessity for provisional measures. Mr. BARKSDALE's bill waives any inquiry of the Executive for additional information, assuming that the same necessity exists now as when the President made his recommendation. In view of the fact that the session of Congress will terminate in a few days, and with a knowledge that the state of things, in Spain as well as in Cuba, suggests the importance of such a provisional measure as that contained in Mr. BARKSDALE's bill, we cannot but regret that its introduction was objected to. It is not to be supposed that any portion of the money would be used except upon the conviction that its use was demanded by the honor and interests of the country. It cannot be denied that, in the present state of things in Spain, the use of a few millions of money may enable the Executive to bring all our difficulties with that Government to a final and satisfactory settlement. If such an opportunity should be rendered unavailable, for want of the means provided by Mr. BARKSDALE's bill, it would be a matter of national regret. It strikes us as one of the cases in which nothing is risked in passing the bill except the fidelity of the President in the use of the money, but in which everything connected with one of the most interesting national questions of the age is put to hazard by failing to pass either that or some other provisional act. That the President deems such an act necessary, we have a right to assume; he has so announced in his message to Congress; and if the necessity for it had ceased, we are sure that such intelligence would not be withheld from Congress. Short as the time is, we still hope that so grave a matter may not be overlooked, but that the suggestion of the President may be yet carried out.

The accounts brought by the steamer which arrived at New-York on Thursday from Spain are in the highest degree important, and bear strongly upon the suggestion as to the necessity of some provisional legislation. We have seen private letters from Madrid, which represent the movement in that capital, which was regarded at first as a mere military insurrection, as having assumed a revolutionary form in the country, of so frightful a character as to threaten the existence of the Throne. O'DONNELL was not dismayed by the superior number of troops ordered out to hem him in, but was confident of ultimate success. He desires the restoration of the constitution of 1837, by which the Cortes have the right to control or suspend, under certain circumstances, the sovereign.

The Queen, it is represented, had endeavored to form a new ministry, but had entirely failed in her object. Her fortunes seemed to be so desperate that none of the stronger men of the realm would rally to her support. Her condition was in all respect pitiable. She could not even arouse that reverence for her position so proverbial with the Spanish *grandees*. With no sincere sympathy entertained for her in any quarter, her situation was distressingly critical.

A telegraphic dispatch from Madrid of the 11th, the latest received at Paris from the Spanish Government, states that a republican demonstration had been made at Valencia, but that it had been vigorously attacked by the Queen's loyal troops. The importance of such intelligence as this, in view of our relations with Spain, is too obvious to require comment. We repeat, that a few millions at the disposal of the President during the recess of Congress may bring our negotiations to a peaceful and happy consummation.

CHOLERA IN ALBANY.—Ninety-five cases of cholera have been reported to the Board this day as having occurred since Wednesday last, at noon. Of these thirty-seven have terminated fatally. The Board of Health most earnestly advise their fellow-citizens, in all parts of the city, to be diligent in the removal of nuisances of every description from premises under their control.

RAPE AND MURDER.—The *Eagle*, published at Guntersville, Marshall County, Alabama, states that two young girls were ravished near that place recently, by a pedlar and a negro, and were afterwards murdered by the infamous monsters, who, as yet, have not been arrested.

(Perfect)

The Vine again shows symptoms of the disease that [illegible] two or three years ago all the grape-bearing districts in Italy, when the potato [illegible] to England. The recurrence of such a [illegible] of general disappointment [illegible] the return of the country are again offering rewards for the discovery of the cause and remedy of the malady, with the view to a remedy. It is encouraging that an eminent and experienced [illegible] should regard it as a difficulty [illegible] beyond the reach of natural remedies; [illegible] priests should await the action of the Deity [illegible] means of discipline; but it is strange that [illegible] have excited a prejudice against railroads.

There is, it is true, a coincidence in the [illegible] tion of the two things, but the connection [illegible] them is as great a mystery as [illegible

LETTERS FROM VIRGINIA.

Religious Statistics—Conclusions Thereon.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

...ation of the physical interests of ... what shall I say of its moral, its literary, its ecclesiastical condition?

The statistics of the Seventh Census show that there are in Virginia 2,336 churches—being 1 to every 608 of the population—with an aggregate accommodation of 835,000 persons, and an aggregate value of $2,849,000. It is worthy of note that these 2,336 churches are almost exclusively *Evangelical* churches; 3,004 are Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist or Lutheran. There are also 107 *Free* churches, and 47 *Union* churches,—which, added to the 2,004 referred to, make 2,248—leaving only some 100 among the Romanists, Unitarians, Universalists, &c. The returns show 17 Roman Catholic churches, 1 Universalist, and no Unitarian. There are no *Congregational* churches in Virginia. Also no Dutch Reformed. Also no Swedenborgians. Of German Reformed churches there are 6; Friends, 14; Jewish, 1; Christian, 16; Mennonite, 6; Moravian, 6; and Tunkers, 8. There are no "Minor Sects." It must be noted, however, that there is a considerable number of *Campbellites*, embraced, no doubt, in the returns of the Baptist churches.

Excepting this, the religious *isms* of the day have made no impression in Virginia—and the religion that is recognized is an honest and hearty reception of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, in its obvious import. Mr. RALPH WALDO EMERSON, and Mr. THEODORE PARKER, and Mr. ORVILLE DEWEY, would not be understood. Nor any doctrines substituting dreaming speculation, or ritualism for a religion, simple, solid, matter-of-fact. Philosophy (falsely so called,) and Rome,—that great struggle now going on in the world of thought—have not tainted our churches; the shouts of the one, and the decent adorations of the other, are alike unknown in the Church at large.

The Richmond *Christian Advocate* publishes the subjoined exhibit of the religious condition of Virginia. It was furnished by Rev. J. D. CONKLING, of Alexandria, from a map of the State, prepared with great care by Rev. Mr. REYNOLDSON, of the Baptist Church, showing the number and location of the Baptist Churches in Virginia.

STATISTICAL COMPARISON OF THE LEADING DENOMINATIONS OF VIRGINIA, A. D., 1850, BY REV. MR. REYNOLDSON.

Eastern Virginia.		*Population* 863,065.
Regular Baptists	77,350	1 in 11½ population.
Methodist Episcopal	40,496	1 in 22½ population.
Episcopal	4,307	1 in 196 population.
Presbyterian, O. S.	4,173	1 in 207 population.
Presbyterian, N. S.	1,496	1 in 636 population.
Total of all Denominations	127,771	1 in 6¾ population.
Valley of Virginia.		*Population* 207,294.
Regular Baptists	3,679	1 in 56½ population.
Methodist Episcopal	31,353	1 in 6¾ population.
Episcopal	735	1 in 309 population.
Presbyterian, O. S.	5,029	1 in 36 population.
Presbyterian, N. S.	875	1 in 259 population.
Total of all	43,387	1 in 4 6-7 population.
Western Virginia.		*Population* 358,504.
Regular Baptists	8,776	1 in 41 population.
Methodist Episcopal	20,781	1 in 17¼ population.
Episcopal	212	1 in 1691 population.
Presbyterian, O. S.	2,980	1 in 120 population.
Presbyterian, N. S.	25	1 in 14340 population.
Total of all	32,774	1 in 11 population.
Total in Virginia.		*Population* 1,429,863.
Regular Baptists	89,805	1 in 16 population.
Methodist Episcopal	92,645	1 in 15½ population.
Methodists Protestants	12,709	1 in 112½ population.
Episcopal	5,447	1 in 267 population.
Presbyterian, O. S.	12,881	1 in 141 population.
Presbyterian, N. S.	2,256	1 in 638 population.
Total of all	215,269	1 in 6 3-5 population.

[NOTE.—The colored population of Eastern Virginia is 448,123. The number of colored Baptists in Eastern Virginia is 44,334, or as 44 to 33 of whites. The number in the Valley and Western Virginia is very small.

Almost the entire strength of the Baptists, you will observe, is in Eastern Virginia: the Methodists, as usual, are *everywhere*. The Episcopalians also are all in the East. Proportionally, the strength of the Presbyterians is in the valley, though they are distributed pretty equally over the State, in comparison with the Baptists and Episcopalians.

The Baptists also number (in *Eastern* Virginia) 10,000 *colored members*. This makes a great difference. Negroes join the church—perhaps in a vast majority of cases—with no ideas of religion. I have but little confidence in their religious professions. Many of them I hope are very pious; but many of them are great scoundrels—perhaps the great majority of them, regardless of their church profession as a rule of conduct. They are also baptized in great numbers, and the Baptist Church (the exemplary in so much) is to blame, I think, for the ready admission they give to the negro.

The Episcopal Church generally gets the negroes—where there are no Baptists, the Methodist. *Imitation* strikes their fancy. It is a palpable, overt act, that their imagination can take hold of. The ceremony mystically impresses them, as the ceremonies of Romanism affect the devotees of that Church. They come up out of the water, and believe they see "the Lord." In their religion, negroes are excessively superstitious. They have all sorts of "experiences," and enjoy the most wonderful revelations. Visions of the supernatural are of nightly occurrence, and the most absurd circumstances are invested with some marvelous significance. I have heard that the great ordeal, in their estimation, a "seeker" had to pass, was being *held over the infernal flames by a thread or a hair*. If the thread does not break, the suspendee is "in the spirit," therefore, I think, to consider this item in estimating the strength of a Church, in communicants embrace such a number of negroes. Of the Methodists, in Eastern Virginia, one in seven thousand are colored.

Of the Presbyterians, it will be observed, five-sixths are in the *Old School*.

The Episcopal denomination is *Low Church*. I should say, that thorough-bred churchmen are very few in number. The ministers are pious, efficient, hard-working men, and know little about the Apostolic succession. Baptismal Regeneration is not taught; and the Episcopal garments, and the Liturgy of the Prayer Book, are not embraced to the extent that is seen in many Episcopal churches, much of Episcopal habits of thought, but I doubt if, in this State, one in ten of the Fridays in the year are days of abstinence." I doubt if one in fifty kept, even in a moderate way, the recent *Lent*. Very few, I suppose, read Keble's *Lenten Season*, or Bishop Hobart's *Companion for the Festivals of the Church*, which are kept in the drawer with a few cloves.

The Episcopal Church, however, as elsewhere, is the favorite of the richer classes. All the young people flock and sing in its choirs. Not only is there, in the world, the wealth of the former (and in some places still existing) irreligion of the Church of England, and, secondly, a matter of inheritance—but, also, there is certainly something in the worship of the Church—its rich and splendid diction, and the solemn pomposities of its assemblies in its service—which strikes a cultivated mind, and seems becoming in a sinner to adore or to supplicate the "Majesty of Heaven." But it won't do for the "million." The Baptist and Methodist Churches get the working masses. The Presbyterian occupies the Episcopalian ground. The Presbyterian Church, as many of them have it, has the most intellect. The Episcopal clergy want *vim*—action, life. They have learned to fall back upon the service, and in worshipping God, forget to sound the salvation of the Gospel—to "reprove, to rebuke, to exhort with all long suffering and doctrine." The only difference between the Episcopal Church and the Presbyterian churches, I think, is this: with that the paramount object of assembling on Sunday, is to *worship*; with these it is to *preach*. The sermon in the one case is a secondary thing; in the other it stands out as the principal act of the service. Of course both preach, and both worship: it is worthy of consideration what precise part the different functions should play in the routine of Church services.

As usual also, the Episcopal Church has a certain exclusiveness about it, which is scrupulously particular about avoiding everything that is not in all respects genteel, *comme il faut*. The violent Methodist Church, of course, are not there. There is also a certain formal behavior in the general conduct of the worship, not as stringent as the laws of the Medes and Persians, but as stringent as the laws of Church is a place where a matter of overpowering interest is to be pressed upon the people. The object is to *conquer*—to persuade men to embrace the Everlasting Gospel. And as a lawyer addresses a jury, or a politician the masses, so should a preacher bear down with his subject upon the minds of his hearers. Not in the cold and rigid fancies of a dead and lifeless essay—not in the decent phrases of an elegant and dainty moral dissertation; but "in demonstration of the Spirit and of Power," as when a man grapples with a man, in the hour of danger, when forms and set-phrases and proprieties are forgotten, and the greatness and the necessity of the impending peril gathers over and swallows up every other object.

The lawyer pleading for his client—when the anxieties of his cause press upon him—forgets the fine fancies of his chamber, and throws off the paper containing his speech, and knowing his subject, understanding the evidence, understanding the facts, he pours forth from a living and breathing spirit the words and the thoughts that are warm and fervid, with the same emotions that are smouldering like a flame in the chambers of every heart. Eloquence must come right forth; it is like good ale; if you draw the stopper before the company assembles, its vitality is gone. It has the taste of ale, but the fire and spirit have left it.

The thing is very simple. Suppose I want my friend to go my security, or my father to give me a buggy, am I going to attack them with a formal harangue? You might as well enter a parlor on a pair of stilts, or in a straight jacket, and sit on the edge of your chair.

Would any advocate, urging a tribunal to spare the life of a man, pull an essay out of his pocket and read it to the judge? Would any stump-speaker, trying to get votes, read the leader from a newspaper? Why then should the pulpit act differently? Its object is not *to behave*—it is *to persuade*. Talk to a man as you would talk to a friend. Take hold of him—close with him—don't stand off reading him a lecture.

In all of the churches also—and again more particularly in the Episcopal Church—as to *the matter of the sermon*, there is nothing of that special application of the utterances of the pulpit to secular or social matters which prevails to such a degree among a certain class [of lecturers] in New-England and elsewhere. I think this is a fault. Not that the pulpit does not imitate Mr. THEODORE PARKER, who seems to convert it into a sort of intellectual gymnasium, or Mr. H. W. BEECHER, who lectures exclusively on the subject of Slavery; but I think the conservative ministry keeps too much aloof from *every day matters*. I think our religion is our ethics—and it ought to *teach ethics*. I think the pulpit ought to tell the *merchant* that he is often dishonest; the *lawyer* that he is often uncandid, unfair, knowingly a party to outrage and fraud; the *editor* that he often advocates what he has no knowledge of, or opposes what he feels to be right; the *politician*, that he constantly violates every sentiment and principle of honor and self-respect, *and knows it*.

The South blames the 3,000 New-England clergy or their remonstrance to Congress on the Nebraska bill. If they were honest they were right. The pulpit is no mysterious, segregated, independent establishment, having no part nor concern in the affairs of life. That is its great mission—to tell us our duty wherever it lies, with reference to this world and that which is to come, (in fact these are both one.) People suppose Religion is a sort of a thing for far-away times—a sail for the distant and shadowy seas of eternity—not a thing entering, filling, overlying all; a thing for to-day and the present, and this, that and the other, and whatever concerns or is connected with man. They think it a casket to be opened every Sunday—not a light to shine all the time in the open air.

There is also in the pulpit—not the least so in the Presbyterian—a certain uniform, professional *tone of the voice*—a sort of funereal, dirge-like, nasal twang—which is wholly unnecessary. The minister should stand up and speak like a man. No whining—there is no occasion for it. He should speak in a natural tone, straight-forward and matter-of-fact. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL says "Fellow-citizens!" it's the right note. The pulpit also ought not to smell too much of *theology*. I will be understood—I am not against *having* a theology, and a well-defined theology, but the language of the schools doesn't suit a mixed assembly.

To avoid mistake, also, I would not have it inferred that I argue against the *preparation* of sermons. I think they ought to be *thoroughly prepared*—written out, if you choose; but don't take them into the pulpit. Address your congregation *as a lawyer addresses a Jury*. You know how you can best prepare for it; but when the speech *comes*, let it come *fresh*.

The great secret of eloquence is *to be in earnest*. Every man in earnest is eloquent. A drowning man is in earnest when he cries for help; a mother is in earnest when she pleads with a prodigal child. The orator must *want* what he pleads for; he must *desire* what he urges—he must vehemently desire it; it must be the burden of his soul; it must weigh upon his spirit; it must fill his heart. There is no foppery about the man under the influence of emotion; *de minimis non curat*; his eye is filled with his object, and, despising conventualities, he presses right upon it, in the simplicity, and majesty, and power of nature.

Surely many a speaker is heavy and dull, who has his subject at heart—who is in earnest about it—but such a one, in a simple and honest spirit, does not give the reins to his feelings: he is hampered by effort: he is trying to behave: he is not uttering the very thing that he really feels—he is smothering that—and talking like an icicle about something else. Oh, if he would let it out!—with singleness of heart! without thinking of himself more than his subject! It is *himself* he cares for; he will be eloquent when his theme has overshadowed that!

And now, O man of God! if thou would'st, in the fervor of thy heart, "save a soul from hell, and hide the multitude of sins,"—cry to him, cry to him as thou would'st cry to thy brother when in the darkness and storm the merciless waves were pressing upon him! DESULTORIUS.

IRELAND.

The Presbyterian Assembly—The Abduction Case—Miscellaneous Movements.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

DUBLIN, Sunday, July 9, 1854.

The Presbyterian Assembly has just closed its annual sittings in Belfast, and has appointed its next meeting, July, 1855, in Dublin. Until of late, its congregations were almost all in Ulster, and Belfast was its head-quarters. But its congregations are multiplying in all the provinces. From five, the number that formed the first Presbytery, they have increased to considerably more than five hundred. The Assembly has missions to the heathen, to the Jews, to the colonies, and a Home Mission, with schools, scriptural, literary, and industrial, in the extreme south of Munster, the west of Connaught, and the northwest of Ulster. It has a Theological College in Belfast, and the Magee College in course of erection in Derry. It maintains intercourse, by letters or deputations, with the Free Church of Scotland, the Presbyterian Church of England, the Waldensian Churches in Piedmont, and some of the American Presbyterian Churches.

The Presbyterian Church adopts the principle of the National Education Board, and its schools are in connection with that institution. The Bible is read daily by the Presbyterian children; but the reading is not compulsory on others, or made a *sine qua non*, without which they shall not have the benefits of attending its schools. In this it differs from the Church Education Society, which requires the daily reading of the Scriptures by all the children; a rule which the clergy of both the Irish and English establishments are now laboring with a Committee of the House of Lords to get enforced on all the schools of the Board. This, however, would lead to the withdrawment of the Roman Catholic children, and a separate grant to the Roman Catholic body, which would break up the system by violating its principles—"United secular or common education; separate peculiar, or religious instruction."

The Assembly still clings to its *regium donum*; and is about making an effort to have it taken off the Miscellaneous estimates, and put on the Consolidated fund—like the Maynooth endowment—as being more secure, and more likely to avoid an annual discussion. But nothing is secure these times; nothing exempted from discussion. Parliament took away one-third of the income of the established Church the other year; and, if not next year, in not very many years, will take away the other two-thirds—and the *domum* and the *ement* along with it.

The accounts from all quarters are most cheering, as to the abundance and excellence of the crops of every description. The potato crop—and of this a large quantity was planted—is flourishing; only from one spot in Mayo, has there been a whisper of disease. But the late long-continued and heavy rains have flooded many of the low grounds—covered meadows, potato fields and corn lands with water; and on subsiding, left gravel and mud, which have done injury. This has been the case with the Foyle, for instance, at Strabone.

The country is in the most profound tranquility; all too busy—for good wages and plenty of work encourage industry—for malignant or freakish battles. Lately there has been, indeed, an occurrence which reminds us of the olden time, and, of course, this *prisce vestigium fraudis* occurred in Tipperary. Mr. JOHN CARDEN, of Barnane, a gentleman of some standing in the county, and a magistrate, had been paying his addresses to a Miss ARBUTHNOT, sister of Mrs. GOUGH, the lady of the Hon. Mr. GOUGH, son of the General of that name. Miss A. is staying with her sister; and Mr. CARDEN fancied that her friends alone stood in the way of his successful wooing; and the lady is possessed of an immense fortune. So he had a party of men, with a carriage and horses in readiness; and on Sunday met the lady and her sister, Mrs. GOUGH, on their return from church, cut the traces of the carriage, and forced Miss A. out. But Mr. GOUGH's steward happened to see the affair, gave the alarm, and CARDEN and his men decamped. But the steward got the police on chase; and after a hard run and a desperate conflict, CARDEN and his accomplices were captured and lodged in Cashell Bridewell.

An application has since been made for CARDEN's liberation on bail; but the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench refused, on the ground that an act of abduction had been committed—though the abduction was not completed—that there was conspiracy and violence; so he remains in prison, to stand his trial, which will be at the Assizes, in about a fortnight.

There is no better proof of the prosperity of a country than the sums expended, by the mercantile and industrial classes, on educational and religious objects. It shows that, with the means, there is a right state of thinking and feeling. This is one of the most striking features of the present day. Not a paper, from any quarter, that does not contain some illustrative fact. I have given before a specimen, in the sums raised among the Presbyterians last year for building residences for their ministers and paying off incumbrances on their churches. A lady has given the funds to build and endow a church at Moyrus, in Galway, as she thinks it peculiarly needed.

The colossal statue of our Saviour, in his agony in Gethsemane—one of the most admired sculptures in the late Exhibition, the work of a French artist, Monsier DIEUDONNE—has been purchased by subscriptions, for £200, for the Jesuit's Chapel in Gardiner-street. Such are the continually occurring notices.

Religious feuds, however, continue to form a predominating characteristic of the goings on, both in and out of Parliament. In Parliament, indeed, such is the amount of time and attention bestowed on religious matters, that an English paper, ARIS' Birmingham *Gazette*, has the following: "The House of Commons has chiefly busied itself with religious and ecclesiastical controversy, and from the earnestness of the disputants, and the acrimony imparted to their debates, a stranger might justifiably have conceived himself to be assisting at an Ocumenical Council, or an Assembly of Westminster divines. Protestant and Romanist, Church and Dissent, Endowments and Voluntaryism—so the changes have been rung till the country is tempted to leave to the present House the discussion of spirituals, and to elect another to manage temporal affairs." Discussions about Maynooth and *regium donum*, chaplains for Roman Catholic prisoners and ragged schools, have been succeeded by another about the same in the Scottish Juvenile Reformatory Institutions.

In the Juam Workhouse, the Protestant chaplain has but one to look after—a child of two and a half years old. Pretty work, say the Roman Catholic papers, for £20 a year salary. Just so, retort the Protestant; religion and industry keep the Protestants from the jail and the workhouse.

The "testimonial" to Mr. LUCAS, for his services in Parliament, is progressing. From Wexford and Newry alike, Bishops and clergy write their approval. The high, or Ultramontane, ground he takes, as the advocate of Roman Catholic interests in Parliament, makes him a universal favorite with the clergy. ALETHEIOLOGOS.

BORNEO.

Commercial Advantages of the Recent Treaty.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: Observing the publication, in your issue of the 22d inst., of a Convention of Friendship and Trade with the Sultan of Borneo, which I negotiated at Bruni,—his Capital,—allow me, through the columns of the TIMES, to call the attention of the mercantile interest to the advantages which this treaty may open and secure to them.

The basis of another Convention with the Radjah, Sir JAMES BROOKE, of Sarawak, in the same Island of Borneo, was nearly matured between himself and me, when my mission was terminated by the Secretary of State, and I returned to the United States leaving it unfinished.

The Sultan's dominions do not extend over the whole Island of Bruni,—or Borneo, as it is called by Europeans,—but cover a great part of the northwestern and southwestern, until it meets the boundary-line of Sarawak. Inland, it has no determined limits, as the country is unexplored and supposed to be but little populated.

Along the coast immense plains, thickly wooded, extend to the foot of the mountains, which are high and which occupy the centre of the Island. From them descend to the coast large rivers, seldom twenty miles apart, which like the rivers Bruni and Sarawak, are navigable for a long distance inland, for ships of the largest class. The mountains are rich in minerals, such as diamonds, gold, silver, antimony-ore, which are obtained by colonies of Chinese. The low country, below, being a gradual slope to the sea, is susceptible of every description of inter-tropical crops, but unfortunately, owing to the unsettled condition of that highly favored land, the natives, in late years, abandoned their former agricultural pursuits, and have been seduced and forced by their chiefs to become pirates of the very worst kind on land, on rivers and on the sea, and thus, for the last fifty years, husbandry and commerce have nearly disappeared in the country.

It was after the extirpation of piracy, through the unceasing exertions of that eminent man and great philanthropist, Radjah BROOKE, on the Western coast of Borneo, when the Government of the Sultan seemed disposed to abandon their pursuits of robbing and plundering, not only goods and merchandise, but the harmless natives of the coast, whom they carried off and sold as slaves in other lands, and to return to its former peaceable course of encouraging agriculture at home and commerce from abroad; and when happier prospects dawned on the country, that our Government deemed it advisable to enter into friendly relations with a people possessed of immense elements of trade, and to secure as early as possible, by treaty, the advantages which would be naturally the result of the first advances of a great State. In this expectation there was no disappointment, for the Government readily agreed to everything that we had a right to claim, and the people manifested, unequivocally, their gratification at the honor conferred on the nation, by seeking, from so great a distance, its friendship and commercial intercourse on terms of perfect reciprocity.

It must probably be after years of peace and quiet in the interior and on the coast, before the country can recover from the low state of exhaustion it has fallen into in consequence of the misrule of late years, and develope its abundant resources to an extent which will support a large trade. It must be the spontaneous gradual, though perhaps slow, increase—for the population must be increased—the fields which have been grown over with thick jungle, must be cleared out and restored to their former condition of productiveness—Chinese and Malabar traders and artisans must be assured of security to induce them to become settlers—and all this requires time; all is prospective.

But meanwhile, what remains of the former large population, being checked in their course of depredations, are turning to more peaceable occupations, and the quantity of the following named articles is yearly on the increase: Black and White Pepper, Rice, Sago, Wax, India Rubber, Gutta Percha, Gold, Antimony Ore, Bituminous Coal, Mother of Pearl and Seed Pearls, Dye and Incense Woods, Birds' Nests, and a vast many other articles suitable to the native trade, the greatest portion of which are collected by small traders and shipped to Singapore. The wants of the country are various kinds of cheap white, blue and printed Cotton cloths and handkerchiefs, Iron, Steel, and Nails, Muskets, Powder and Lead, Gold and Tinsel Lace, and many other articles not in the catalogue of our trade. Owing to the absence of a metallic currency, the trade is carried on in exchanging articles for articles: but the collectors or shopmen, who are almost always Chinese or Malabars, readily dispose of the country produce for Dollars or authorized Bills of Exchange on Singapore.

The British Island of Labuan, at the mouth of the River Bruni, which leads to the Sultan's capital, having been made from the first a free port, monopolizes in a great measure the coasting, as well as the inland trade of the neighboring country. And so, likewise, Sarawak, also a free port, possesses the same advantage for the country in its vicinity.

Among the articles precedingly enumerated is bituminous coal of a very superior quality, which abounds all over this part of Borneo. the remains, geologists declare, of parts of camphor trees. On the Island of Labuan a London Company has for several years obtained considerable quantities which find a ready sale on the spot. During my official visit to the capital I had an opportunity of identifying several deposits of the same description as that found at Labuan, lying on the banks of the River Bruni and on the islands in it.

To enterprising young men, who have the courage to face the rugged life of miners in California and Australia, and all the privations and discomforts consequent of such a life, perhaps with much less excitement and certainly fewer hardships, he may find in Borneo much broader, and under the present treaty, much safer avenues to wealth, in the peaceable pursuits of commerce. The field is vast, and not crowded with competitors. The resources immense and but little cared for, because their European value is unknown in the country. The climate is genial and healthy. But then, neither railways, turnpikes nor splendid hotels, nor places of public entertainment!

Your most obedient servant, J. B.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

HAMILTON COLLEGE.

Some Things at Hamilton College.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CLINTON, Oneida Co., Wednesday, July 26, 1854.

The continuation of the annual festivities, literary and social, of our College, yesterday, were by no means the least interesting of the week. In the morning the literary societies held their anniversary in College Chapel, when the students who took part acquitted themselves very well. At 2 o'clock P. M., Hon. GEO. HASTINGS, of Mount Morris, delivered an oration before the Alumni. His theme was on the rights of government—majorities and minorities—and internal improvements, against which he took ground strongly, demanding that such a policy as that of New-York, years ago, should be abandoned. It did "well enough in its time, but the time is past." After the usual election of officers, &c., the Society adjourned.

After a short intermission, the Alpha Delta Phi assembled, and listened to an oration by Hon. GEORGE A. SCOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, who opened the wide ground of radical progress by a masterly statement of the land question, and the abolition of laws for the collection of debts, and the other measures proposed by that school. His topic, "The Rights of Labor," was finely handled, and as an argument for such reforms, commanded the respect of every hearer. ALFRED B. STREET, Esq., of Albany, who was called upon at a late hour to fill the place of Hon. CALEB LYON, as the poet, followed Mr. SCOFIELD, in one of his lively and interesting sketches of Indian tradition. His poem was warmly applauded several times during the delivery.

As though the fates had arranged it, the orator of the evening, ABRAM PAYNE, Esq, of Rhode Island, at 8 o'clock, opened a full budget of strong, good old conservatism, before the literary societies, which contrasted well with the radicalism of Mr. SCOFIELD. The orator spoke of "common sense," and pointed out the errors which educated young men commit when they lose sight of the true elements of power and usefulness, and fancy that they have "some special mission in the world." The argument was fine, abounding in forcibly-told truths.

At the close of the oration, the Chairman introduced to the audience WM. OLAND BOURNE, of your New-York Free Academy. The evening was well spent when he commenced, but the audience were in no manner disposed to forego this last of the performances of invited guests. The theme chosen was, "The Modern Pantheon," and the argument is to the effect that the grand inspirations and ideals of the classic writers, as exhibited in their mythology, have not passed away with their worship, but that they now live in a sublime existence, in the spirit and power of the present age. This thought was illustrated by spiritualizing the elements of progress and power of which our age boasts; and in a poem of moderate length, many striking analogies were introduced. It begins:

"The Present builds her temples, like the Past!
On towering heights and hoary summit peaks,
Like pillared light, they lure the earnest eye
Of worshipers that see the mystic God
Brought down to earth and tenanted in time.
Not Parian marble, nor the Scene shaft,
Build we to-day, in temples vast and high—
Not sculptured images of poet's dreams—
Not grand ideals of the spirit's realm—
Not yearning visions of the golden Past,
Carve we to-day in ecstasies of art;
But, soaring up to heaven, we tune the lyre
Apollo held, and bringing back the strains
Of seraph harps, sing songs of bliss. Bright form
Of Love divine, that Venus never wore,
And Purity that Dian never knew,
And Power that Jove would envy, fill the fane."

Chaos is the ancient Night,

"When man, in darkness, stumbled o'er the hills
Of Death."

The Earth or the sphere of the senses and the material was his home; but Love, with Desire, brought forth Day, or the light of Truth, and a better sense of the spiritual.

"Pan sat among the reeds, and piped the day."

Erebus shrouded everything in darkness, Acheron rolled on his strain, and

"Charon sped
His laden boat, until his aching arms
Had well-nigh failed."

The conflict with Titanic Saturn, the tyranny of the Middle Ages in Church and State, brings forth the Thunderer, who ascends the Olympus of the Mind, and his power is made known through the thunders of THE PRESS. The intellectual lightnings play, and the whole empire of mind and soul is illumined:

"The Titans in the State, who, using the blood
Of millions for their prey; the Gorgon throng
Who build tall temples for their priestly fraud,
And make true faith a Vestal for their crimes—
The demon-gods who wait at Hades' door
On Pluto call, but ever call in vain."

Minerva, springing from the brain of Jupiter, the patroness of Art and Letters, is the assistant of Jove:

"Where imagination weaves
Her airy dreams, and fancy calls to life
Her many visions—where the sage declares
His words of sacred truth—and art inspired
Produces deathless works, she sweetly walks,
And catching dreams, and words of grandest truth,
And copying the works of deathless name,
She stamps them on the page, while Jove confirms
His daughter's task, in lightnings o'er the world."

Neptune is represented as the steamship; Prometheus as FRANKLIN; Mercury—the swift-footed messenger of the gods—is the electric telegraph:

"While yet the earth
Rolls in its orbit, and the day compels
To linger in his car, the flashing words
Are borne by Hermes to the farthest land,
The messenger from God to men! The speech
Celestial to terrestial ears! The chain
That binds the earth in one inspiring whole,
And points it on to Freedom!
Hasten, O Day!
When through them [illegible] shall
[illegible]"

Mars, the god of war, shall sleep—

"Won by Minerva, in her blue-eyed charms,
To living rest. His fiery steeds shall wear
The up-turned furrow, and the sword shall gleam
A ploughshare in the fertile fields of Peace,
And spears shall [illegible] where Sharon's rose shall bloom."

Hebe is [illegible] to-day, in the steam-engine, which performs its ten thousand tasks of any kind; Vulcan, or the enlightened laborer, comes up out of his deep-sunken caves, into the light of heaven, literature, science and art:

"The laborer is blest with light. The soul
That burns, aspiring with immortal fire,
Looks up to Heaven. Above the groveling earth
It seeks diviner good. It tries the wings
Of holy faith, and, mounting to the skies,
Looks on its toil as Duty. Prayer and toil,
Faith in Fruition, Hope with present Joy,
A longing Earnest, and a patient love,
Fill up his day. Oh, come rejoicing Time,
And make this picture but the type of man
In every duty worshiping his God."

The following is from the latter part of the poem:

"Pan sits among the reeds, and pipes the day.
The spheres are rolling, and the seasons change.
The centuries move onward, and the age
Brings forth ideas. Nations rise and fall.
The works they thought undying sink to dust,
The names inscribed on pillared brass are lost,
As names are lost in sand. The mountains rise,
The shore upheaves, or sinks beneath the wave.
The sea rolls back to rest, or rushes on
To crush the frowning steep. The hidden depths
Send forth their fires, and sweep away the bounds
Of trembling nations. Yet the strain divine
Keeps up the harmony, and soon shall fill
The universe with Peace. The mortal ear
That catches discord in the falling cliff,
Or terror-voices in the thunder-peal,
Or in the notes of birds, or insects small,
Or jarring sounds of man, is weak and frail.
Not so with HIM. Anthems of Ages sound
Like fairy strains. The movements of the spheres
Are flashes from the Throne. The birth of worlds,
And change, and revolution, are the Keys
That roll the diapason up to God."

But I find that I am stealing too much of your space, and too much of this poem. The conclusion is an apostrophe to our own country, which, as

"The golden-locked ACHILLES, shakes the walls
Of ancient Troy."

Or, to translate the figure, the American Union, by its elements of Freedom, Union, and Truth, is now shaking the walls of ancient despotism and darkness.

The poem, I believe, will be published some time hence, and will doubtless give more pleasure in the reading than even the delivery afforded. You may judge of its conception, and machinery, and its execution, from the scraps I have selected. The Literary Societies of Hamilton have no reason to regret that their invitation to Mr. B. brought forth his classic effort.

Yours, attentively, SENIOR.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

Annual Commencement—Professor Shedd's Address—Mr. Field's Poem, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, Thursday, July 27, 1854.

The Graduating Class of this year numbers about sixty. It contains an unusual amount of talent and an unusual amount of self-esteem. Most classes as they are about to leave the scene of their intellectual pupilage, wish to do something to signalize their departure. They either attempt *reforms* or *innovations*, according to the taste of the leading spirits. They hold class meetings, debate, wrangle, divide, explode, and reunite on a subsequent day, to play the same fantastic tricks again. They explode singly or collectively, like India crackers, according as the match is applied. The class of this year introduced several novelties. They celebrated the close of their academic labors by an oration, a poem, a song, a march to sacred places, and a dance round the old pine in the rear of the College. Everything was conducted with propriety, though it is still a matter of debate whether the literary portion of their exhibition represented the true character of the class. They also banded and conspired to annihilate the Phi Beta Kappa Society, the most ancient and honorable literary association of the country, by utterly refusing to accept an election to it, IF they should be so honored. This vote shows the prudence of the class, when it is remembered that two-thirds of them are ineligible to the Society. Only six members were elected from the class, who were duly initiated. The Society still lives. Its orator was Prof. SHEDD, of Andover Theological Seminary. He gave us a highly finished and elaborate address. He proposed to exhibit the definition and limitations of the idea of Development, with special reference to the science of History, of which science it was deemed to be the philosophic principle, and to which it furnishes the key of interpretation. In *defining* the idea, attention was directed first to the necessary connection of parts; second, to the natural connection; third, to the organic connection, under which latter head specification was made of the reciprocal relation of the parts, as interchangeably means and ends, of the flux and reflux of the elements, of the potential basis from which the evolution proceeds, and of the substantial identity preserved throughout all the phenomenal changes. In *limiting* the idea, the orator endeavored to carefully distinguish development from *creation*, on the one hand, and *necessary improvement* on the other. An evolution originates nothing, but only puts forth what has previously been put in by the Creator's fiat. Germs cannot evolve germs of other species, they can only protrude their own latency. In distinguishing development from necessary improvement, the theological aspects of the subject were exhibited, showing that the free will of man introduces new elements into the problem, by starting and carrying on a false development, which, though originated and maintained within the sphere of freedom, is yet as organically connected in its course as any process in nature. This abstract analysis was illustrated by examples drawn from the history of the political revolutions and the characteristic features in different periods in Greek and Roman history. The latter part of the discourse was devoted to a consideration of the influence of such a theory of the nature of history upon the science itself. While difficult to manage, it is yet a fertile and prolific conception, enlarging the scope and deepening the track of the department. Lastly, the study of history was recommended to the student on the ground of its *Realism*, as thereby well fitted to carry him over from the romantic and idealizing stage to the sober and realizing period of intellectual life. This was illustrated by reference to the experience and career of the historian NIEBUHR. The oration was received with marked favor by thinking men. It was somewhat abstract, and therefore not easily appreciated by undisciplined minds. Prof. SHEDD is still a young man, though he ranks among the profoundest thinkers in our country. He has a high reputation in his department.

The oration was followed by a poem from J. T. FIELDS, Esq., of Boston. It was just the thing for the occasion—full of life and humor, abounding in happy hits as well as touching and tender sentiments. It was received with unbounded applause. The subject chosen was "Eloquence,"—the eloquence of patriotism, religion and liberty, as well as the eloquence of nature, beauty and art. It was delivered with grace and dignity, and the only thing to be regretted about it was its brevity.

At 4 o'clock the Alumni of the College held a meeting according to a previous notice, and formed an association for future action. They chose Hon. SALMON P. CHASE, of Cincinnati, Ohio, for their Orator next year. Of the other doings of this Society I will give you notice at another time. To-day the exercises of Commencement have been attended. The persons selected by lot for orators made an excellent impression both by their manner and matter. Their elocution was correct in general, and the style of composition grave, dignified and manly. They showed thorough training and successful study. Apart from the crotchets above alluded to, the class holds a high rank among the graduates of Dartmouth College. But with reference to their reforms, they are not peculiar. Every class has its favorite measures and men, and though as wise as most legislative bodies, they are not the people. Wisdom will survive them.

The oration before the Theological Society of the College was delivered by President HITCHCOCK, of Amherst College. His subject was the "Religious Bearings of Man's Creation." Of this event there are two records—one revealed, one scientific. They are concentantious in their testimony. The Mosaic record teaches that man was the last of animals created. Science accords with this assertion. The Scriptures show man [illegible] head of created earthly existences. Science [illegible] the same truth. The whole oration was [illegible] with the venerable President's favorite study. It was hopeful in its tone, and exceedingly clear and beautiful in its style.

The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred on BENJAMIN RUFFET ALLEN, GOLDSMITH [illegible] LEY and ERASTUS B. BIGELOW. Rev. Isaac [illegible] received the degree of D. D. REUBEN D. [illegible] SEY, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and SAMUEL D. [illegible] of Manchester, N. H., received the honorary degree of LL. D.

Literary Notices.

Books in Undress.

Our table is well loaded with [illegible]. First in order we will run over the

Monthlies for August.

Putnam's presents a life-like, well-drawn portrait of the author of the *Visions of Rhoda*. The leading article considers the time [illegible] the Smithsonian Institution,—pertinent and [illegible]. It takes just the right view of the matter, as we conceive it. *Israel Potter* wanders through three new chapters. *Confucius* is the title of an article recalling the principles which that great philosopher taught, and which seem now about to shine with their clearest light upon the people that for twenty-four centuries have revered him. *Spiritual Materialism* is a popular exposition of the theories of the "Spiritualists. The *Stage Coach Stories* are concluded, and No. 1 of promising *Weed Notes* appears. We like *Ethiopian Nights Entertainment*, but held our breath while the truculent critic puts "the last peet out." We were prepared after the superior quality of the July number, to see a slight falling off in August, but there is no fall here yet.

Greenough's American Polytechnic Journal continues to be filled with early reports on the Arts and Sciences from all parts of the continent of Europe and England, and the narration of such facts in mechanical science as are developed from month to month. Many pages are profusely supplied with descriptions and illustrations of new patents granted.

Graham's has two well-illustrated articles—HEADLEY's *Washington* and ELS BOWEN's *Our Regions of Pennsylvania*. The poetry is furnished by FREDERICK TENNYSON, BAYARD TAYLOR, Mrs. EAMES, and Mrs. EVANS. "Cape May, a Warning," is a most timely, truthful and side-splitting chapter of pictorial comicalities.

Godey's has a *Second Day in the Ship yard*, and a chapter *On Hatting*, both illustrated and illustrating departments of industry which will be grateful to readers. The Embroidery patterns and other directions for ladies who have houses on their hands to keep and comfort, are always welcome.

Chambers' Journal for August, D. [illegible] OV

THE WATERING PLACES.

Rambler's Gleanings at Saratoga.

NUMBER NINE.

...ve been pondering the remarks of your ...ndent upon the "extravagance of women," ...ering with him what is to become of the ... if it goes on at this rate. I have asked a ...nd times. Where does the money come from ...ays for all these things? You and your cor...ndent say, they are not paid for at all, in a ...ole of instances; and the ladies are shining, ...borrowed, but in stolen feathers. It is a pity, ...y 'tis 'tis true. In this case it is the mer...s and manufacturers who suffer. I suppose; ... there is no market for laces and muslins and ..., what is to become of all the poor women ...earn their bread—and a scanty pittance it is ...by embroidering them! By inquiring I have ...d that from two to five cents a day is all ... paid those who

"Stitch, stitch, stitch,
Till their eyes are weary and dim,"

...porating the rich patterns upon their borders! ...question which political economists have ...in vain to settle, so I might as well let it alone. ... does not require the wisdom of a sage polit...conomist to decide that it is not the duty of a ... whose income is a thousand dollars a year, ...nd two thousand to encourage manufacturers ... or merchants, or poor women.

It is evident the world is all wrong some way, and I have not the vanity to think it will get right...ed by my efforts; but I have seen, as well as your correspondent, some of the behind-the-curtain ... where taste and elegance and sheer ... [illegible] every day experience in ... [illegible] have ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible]

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 31, 1854.

H. WATERS is Agent for the DAILY [illegible] Little Falls, N. Y. The paper may be procured [illegible] single copy, or by the week or month, on application [illegible] him.

The Greytown Affair—Transit Company.

The Executive paper still remains silent on the Greytown affair. The subject is agitated, however, in Congress, and the President will soon have to speak out by official message. The question excites much talk at Washington, and indeed everywhere calls forth the most unqualified denunciations from public opinion. It therefore behooves the organ of the Administration to [illegible] its first words in meeting the popular storm.

Intimations have been thrown out that Hon. JOSEPH L. WHITE, of the Nicaragua Transit Company, dictated in part the movement of the *Cyane* upon Greytown. The *apology* was to be to Minister BORLAND; the *indemnity* to the Transit Company. The latter was claimed to the amount of $20,000 or $25,000, for some alleged wrong to the Company in 1853. A private letter from Washington informs us that claimants for property sacrificed by the inglorious transaction at Greytown are now at the Capital, looking after the facts, with the expectation of connecting the Transit Company with the responsibility of the order to Capt. HOLLINS, and determined to make them joint trespassers, and to look to them for indemnity accordingly. It is said by the writer, though upon what degree of authority we cannot undertake to judge, that the answer of the President to the resolution of inquiry moved in the House by Mr. PRATCE, of Maryland, will implicate the Company in the affair, their authorized agent, Mr. JOSEPH L. WHITE, having made the demand upon the Administration to redress their alleged grievance. If this be true, the difficulty on the Isthmus of Nicaragua is not at an end. Legal seizures of, or violent reprisals upon, the property and franchises of the Company, will as surely follow the refusal or delay of the Government at Washington to make full reparation, as the action of Capt. HOLLINS followed the intermeddling of BORLAND and WHITE, and the instructions of the Administration prepared under their dictation.

Trouble with the Catholic Bishops of the United States.

Infallibility is scratching its temporal head, within the Vatican at Rome. Following the custom of the country, the Pope's Bishops in the United States have been doing some thinking on their own account, and consequently they have not all arrived at the same conclusion. In a word, —and we do not make the statement without positive knowledge of its truthfulness,— Know-Nothingism has broken out in the family of Roman Catholic Bishops on this side of the Atlantic, and in these our States. There are among them to-day those who view the "White hat and black band" of the Know-Nothing with little less reverence and ambition than they formerly bestowed upon the scarlet hat of a Cardinal. The cause of this, so far as we have been informed, has not arisen from any desire to retard the progress of Popery here, but from a difference of opinion as to how its wider spread can be most easily attained. On this point the American and foreign-born Bishops have arranged themselves on opposite sides, and the contest, though thus far carefully kept from the public's knowledge, has been going on vigorously for several weeks. The two positions may be briefly stated as follows:

The foreign-born Bishops behold an insurmountable barrier to the enlargement of their flocks in the present movement against foreign influence. They believe that if everything not purely American is to be viewed with suspicion, a papal edict will fail to command the reverence necessary to its effectual enforcement, and the Pope himself be denied a voice in American affairs, until he shall have changed his residence, declared his intentions and received his naturalization papers, as any other alien must do, before he is entitled to all the privileges of an American citizen. And, for the purpose of proving the necessity of "crushing out" this feeling, they instance with some warmth the well known growing desire throughout the country, among good Catholics, to retain possession and control of the temporalities of their Churches. This, which is now simply a desire, they claim, if not destroyed, will become, as in the case of the Church of St. Louis at Buffalo, a positive demand, and the head of the Church will be left to excommunicate *en masse*, or depend on mere spiritual influence for existence and support.

The American born Bishops, while they do not incline to go quite so far as the great body of the Know-Nothings, in their opposition to all kinds of Foreign influence, are still unable to perceive in their organization so great a danger to the Roman Catholic Church, in its purity, as their Foreign born brethren. They have what Captain RYNDERS calls "an abiding faith" in the spiritual influence of the Papal Church, and believe that it will continue to have strength sufficient to bring to its use all the temporal aid it requires for legitimate purposes. They also take another ground. They see and know that at the present time there is alive among the people an even more than usual opposition to anything like "Monarchical tendencies," and with a very accurate appreciation of its strength, they strenuously oppose any declaration of desire to relieve the citizen from any of his rights or responsibilities; and have no inclination to quarrel with any standard which experience has shown to be, for a time at least, necessary for the measurement of those who seek places of trust through the votes of the people. Neither are they inclined to force an opinion here which Dr. CAHILL expressed a few months since in Ireland, "that the genius of the Roman Catholic Church is eminently Monarchical." They are disposed to believe it Republican.

Standing thus on different grounds, the occupants of each position have sent to Rome their differences, to be settled by the Pope. Meanwhile the feud continues. How it will end, we have not yet been informed.

The opinion of the high authority from which we derive our information is, that another Nuncio will be dispatched immediately, notwithstanding the recent failure of BEDINI. The same high authority is confident that if the Pope send a Nuncio, not personally so obnoxious to many residents here as was the last, he will be well received, and return with a satisfactory report. From another quarter we learn that the matter will be definitely settled at Rome, by a Council of which the Pope will be the head.

So the matter stands at present, and a knowledge of it is interesting, as it throws a new light upon BROWNSON's late *coup de Review*. BROWNSON has espoused the cause of the Know-Nothing Bishops, and will no doubt fight for them as long as he finds it profitable. It is said that the "white hat and black band" will embellish the cover of the next number of his *Review*, but we do not believe he will care to commit himself so far, before having an inkling as to which party is to be the successful one.

It is perhaps unnecessary for us to say that both parties agree that the course pursued by publications pretending to represent Roman Catholic sentiment in America, has been the prime cause of trouble in the Church here; and that the liberal Catholic sentiments expressed by THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, and received with enthusiasm by the people throughout the United States, have rendered it absolutely necessary for the Church in America to declare openly and boldly either for the liberal or for the illiberal course. The American born Bishops and THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER stand, so far as we have been able to learn, upon the same Catholic platform.

We await the arrival of the Bull from the Vatican with considerable curiosity.

Lord Palmerston.

Some erroneous impressions are abroad as to the reason why Lord PALMERSTON, of all English statesmen best qualified for the office, has not been made War-Minister in the ABERDEEN Cabinet. The actual cause of his being passed over can be no more than surmise, at the best. But where the Government consists of fifteen members, and where no Cabinet discussion is long unknown to the newspapers, the springs of action are often laid open to the popular view. In this country the phrase, "It is the talk of the Clubs" conveys the idea of gossip and chit-chat; in London, where the Clubs include the leading men of all parties, who are really the persons most in the way of getting early and correct information about political matters, *in esse* or in *futuro*, the "talk of the Clubs" means a great deal.

It has been said that Lord PALMERSTON is not War-Minister, because, when Foreign Secretary, he offended the Queen by sending official documents off without first communicating them to his colleagues, and by not immediately laying them before the Cabinet. It is probably true that the Queen may not have been quite pleased with him, for either or both of these delinquencies, but it was said at the time (the end of December, 1851, when he resigned office,) that PALMERSTON had otherwise and more seriously—because *personally*—offended Queen VICTORIA.

The charge of sending off official dispatches without first submitting them to a Cabinet Council, or, at the least, to the Premier, has been made against many Foreign Ministers. We can mention one well-known case. In 1822, on the suicide of Lord CASTLEREAGH, his post of Foreign Secretary was given to Mr. CANNING. That gentleman was no favorite with GEORGE IV. because he had taken part, though slightly, with Queen CAROLINE, when persecuted, in jeopardy of her honor and life, by that royal profligate. The voice of the country, however, declared that CANNING must have the office, into which he was duly installed. The then Premier was an imbecile, Lord LIVERPOOL, who kept himself up by large doses of ether. CANNING's mental superiority dwarfed this political lay-figure. CANNING became the virtual head of the Government. In 1826, when the Miguelite Revolution was commencing in Portugal, intimation of it reached CANNING at breakfast time. That evening, in Parliament, he was asked whether he had heard of the revolution, and what he meant to do? His reply was, that he had heard of it at 9 o'clock, that he had given orders at 12 for 6,000 troops to be sent to Portugal, and that he hoped they would embark the next day. He was greatly applauded in and out of Parliament for his decision and promptitude. When his colleagues hinted that he had not consulted *them*, he said the occasion was pressing, and instant action or none was required. Popular opinion went with him.

As for the other cause—not immediately communicating to his colleagues or to the Premier the dispatches from abroad—it is no new thing. There is now, in a collection of autographs in New-York, a letter written by the Duke of NEWCASTLE a hundred years ago, when he was head of the Ministry of GEORGE II. It is addressed to the Foreign Secretary of that day, and is a strong complaint that the writer (Duke and Premier though he was) usually first heard of the news from France through the French Ambassador, that he never saw the original dispatches, and that even for the sake of appearances, extracts should sometimes be sent to him!

NAPOLEON's *coup d'état* took place early in December, 1851, and was officially communicated to PALMERSTON by Lord COWLEY, the British Ambassador at Paris. Previous to this formal intimation, Count WALEWSKI, the French Ambassador at London, called on PALMERSTON, related what had happened, and received his Lordship's opinion that he was glad NAPOLEON had acted so decidedly as to put down a coming revolution. The wisdom or folly of this opinion matters nothing here. It was spoken in confidential conversation, was reported to France by WALEWSKI, was there repeated to COWLEY, and by him was sent back to London, where Lord JOHN RUSSELL, anxious to get rid of a colleague of greater ability and popularity than himself, used it so that, rather than be "snubbed," PALMERSTON quitted office. The next thing was that office quitted his ex-colleagues.

The "talk of the Clubs," then and since, has assigned very different reasons for PALMERSTON's enforced retirement in December, 1851. About that time, it may be recollected, a military revolution broke out in Portugal. It was headed by the Duque de SALDANHA. Donna MARIA, the late Queen, was married to a Coburg, first cousin to Prince ALBERT, VICTORIA's husband. Donna MARIA placed her spouse at the head of such of her army as she thought she could rely on, and sent to beg aid of England. Prince ALBERT saw PALMERSTON, and begged him immediately to have 10,000 British troops sent to Lisbon. PALMERSTON said it could not be done. ALBERT referred to CANNING's prompt action in 1826. PALMERSTON said that, since then, British policy was changed, and England would not interfere in the domestic quarrels of any State. His colleagues were compelled to admit the force of his objection. No British troops were sent to Lisbon. The King-Consort of Portugal, who was advancing against SALDANHA, was deserted by his troops, and had to fly back to Lisbon. SALDANHA pushed forward, effected such changes in the Government as he desired, and thus completed the revolution. A few weeks after the refusal to aid Portugal, PALMERSTON was ousted from the Cabinet—"the talk of the Club" says by *Royal* desire.

These statements, which contain many undeniable facts, have been received in the highest political circles in England as fully authentic. We place them before our readers to show that there are two versions of a story—particularly as the latter statement gives a more probable clue to PALMERSTON's dismissal in 1851, and his exclusion, since his return to office, from the Foreign and the War Departments.

Lord PALMERSTON's own friends, it must be stated, tell a story different, in some points, from either of the above. They say that the Queen insisted on reading his letters to her Foreign Ministers before they were dispatched; that, after such perusal, they were returned to him with alterations which frequently destroyed the context; and that, somehow or other, the Executive Governments of Continental Europe invariably knew, and could quote not only the substance, but the very words of such confidential official communications, as early as the British Ministers at their respective Courts. *This* no doubt was the foundation of the accusation against Prince ALBERT on a recent occasion, of communicating Cabinet secrets to Foreign rulers.

Leaving College.

Every year there are several hundred young men retiring from the colleges of the United States. The ordinary course of education having been completed, they are now brought into more direct relations to life. A career of some sort has to be chosen, and their thoughts, turned to the objects of active existence, have to confront those responsibilities, which are necessary to awaken the sense of power within us. For the first time, they will now feel how completely they have been separated from the world, not so much by social position, as by those habits which the daily intercourse of books has created. Looking forth upon the arena before them, they will soon see that a transformation has to be experienced, ere they can mingle successfully with busy, struggling men, and through what throes and agonies they are to acquire an adaptation to things around them. The thought will quickly come to each one that he is unprepared for these scenes. If he is refined in his tastes, delicate in his feelings, deferential to others, with a courteous soul and a polite manner, he will soon be tempted to wonder whether these beautiful virtues will not hinder his advancement. Men are so rude, so selfish, so coarse; there are so many slang words and slang people; at every step encountering angels and crotchets; the student will begin to fear that he has placed a false estimate upon culture. If he were less of a scholar and a gentleman, he could stand a better chance to make his way through the tempestuous crowds that besiege every avenue of prosperous life.

Let him be cautious just here. It is a turning point in his history. Active life demands its own faculties and habits, but not a new nature. The same brains that he used over VIRGIL, HOMER, REED, STEWART, LAPLACE and NEWTON, are needed in society and business—the same eyes, ears, fingers, that were serviceable in College, are wanted in the bustle and strain of daily routine. All that he requires is adjustment to his present circumstances, and that compels him to do no violence to his better attributes of character. He will certainly feel that his education is but commenced. Surprised even to pain that he is so little fitted to take part in the stir and strife before him, he may be inclined to forego his past training, and to lay down a totally different set of maxims for his guidance. But all this is wrong. He will need whatever he is and whatever he has. They are his best capital in trade, and, by patient experience, his own true, brave heart will early induct him into the secrets of using them to profit. In the main, it is only a change of sphere. He can be the same man; and, if he will adhere to himself, he will not fail to discover that business is a study as well as books—that commerce is a scholarship no less than classic literature, and that the same qualifications which made him honored among his classmates can be converted into means for his progress in mercantile pursuits. Circumstances will indeed be different; but this is the very source of his power. The ideas suggested in the field of open enterprise will be new and strange. Let him not be startled or frightened, for they cannot master him if he has mastered himself. A few months will put him on good terms with them. The strong diet may disorder his head for a time, but the digestive functions will come right, and he will be the more vigorous thinker and actor for the rough fare to which he has submitted.

There can hardly be a greater contrast than between college life and business life in our country. On this account young men, entering on active duties, are too much disposed to abandon their former habits. Few things are more fatal to all solid growth of character. The world does not require them to sacrifice their better nature. By continuing students in the intervals of leisure, and particularly by carrying discipline of thought into all their work, they will attain a larger measure of success. No one's business can educate him. A great part of his best development must come from his general relations to society and books; and if he use these rightly, he will be far better fitted to discharge his duties behind the desk or counter. Practical life and learned studies may be sufficiently reconciled for all the purposes of a fine intellectual and moral culture. No more ought to be desired. Every young American should rejoice that he lives in a land where talent and industry, wisdom and enterprise, scholarship and business, can go together in so far as they concern expansion of mind and force of character. This is the genuine ideal of manhood, and it should be the earnest aim of every college graduate to attain it fully.

The Naval Grog Ration.

The rejection of the amendment abolishing the grog ration in the U. S. Naval Service, is a type of much of our National Legislation—a legislation which abandons broad and admitted principles at the instigation of individual interest or influence; and this influence too often, as in the present case, resting upon the lowest promptings of self-indulgence.

Among the many reforms in the naval service which have been proposed, none have been so universally conceded to be necessary as the abolition of the grog ration and some have been effected against a wider and more justifiable opposition than this reform has ever encountered. When the sense of the Navy, to some extent, was taken upon the abolition of the lash and of grog, those who advocated the continuance of the former, admitted the expediency and necessity of abolishing the latter.

In both the United States and British Naval Services, careful investigation has shown the grog ration to be the expensive cause of disease and of crime, and as yet, no one thing has been said in its favor, in the services or out of them. So great and apparent is the evil, that many officers who enjoy the indulgence of their wine and spirits, are willing to forego this enjoyment on board ship, to get rid of the evils of grog among men. Some, unfortunately, are willing to sacrifice the service to their own appetites for indulgence, and members of Congress who are influenced by such to vote against what all know to be their better judgment, whilst they gratify a few sensualists, are regarded with contempt, even by those to whose appetites they sacrifice a broad and admitted principle. It is true, there may be a motive of a different character for continuing the grog ration. Some yet hope to restore the lash on ship-board, and the surest way of effecting their end, is by continuing the grog. Those who voted in honesty against the lash, are bound in consistency to abolish the grog—the most fertile cause and cogent reason for the discipline of flogging. Whilst grog is served out by act of Congress on board National ships, the crews of those ships are not under the same influences which might render the use of it discreditable on shore. The legislation which positively grants it, the appointed hour for taking it, and the military ceremonial attending the serving out, give a dignity and respectability to a usage which would, under other circumstances, be regarded as a vice; and, let it be remembered, it is not only the old and hardened seaman, but the young landsman, and boys scarce out of childhood, who are exposed to this factitious dignity bestowed upon a terribly destructive vice. The same youth who, if left to his discretion, under the influence of public opinion, would make a respectable citizen, under the almost imperative necessity of using a legislative grog ration, becomes a drunken forecastle rowdy. It is not a saving condition that each one can stop his grog at his own volition. A public opinion, in the limited domain of a ship, sanctioned by Congress, is more powerful than individual will, and claims the sacrifice of many good resolutions. That the grog ration will eventually be abolished, no one can doubt. That its abolition is delayed, is a disgrace to our National Legislature.

Health of the City.

The bill of mortality for the past week is a formidable one, presenting the largest number of deaths of any week since the Cholera season of 1849. The deaths by that disease, however, bear no alarming comparison with the corresponding period of that year. With a population full one-third larger, and a current Foreign immigration much in excess, the Cholera cases are only 241 against 678. The deaths from Cholera proper, Cholera Infantum, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, &c., are 666, against 996 for the same week in 1849.

The increase of Cholera over the preceding week of the present season, was unexpected, nevertheless. To all appearances the cholera cases, as well as the heat of the weather, had much abated in private practice, and in the temporary Cholera Hospitals in Franklin and Mott-streets; but the mortality at Ward's Island has run up the deaths from the disease from 184 to 241. The total of cases of Cholera Infantum is unusually large, 282.

☞ In the Senate, on Saturday, the River and Harbor bill was up again, and a very interesting debate occurred on an amendment to the provision giving the Secretary power to suspend the appropriations. The amendment was lost, as were several others. Col. FREMONT's bill, amounting to $183,000, for beef furnished to the California Indians, was passed, with 10 per cent. interest from 1850.

In the House, the bill of appropriations to Ocean Steamers, for carrying the mails, was debated at considerable length, and an amendment passed fixing the 31st of December next, as the time on which the Secretary is to give notice of the termination of the present arrangement with the Collins line.

☞ The disaster at the new building of the Manhattan Gas Company, in East Fourteenth-street, is fully reported in our City column this morning. The fatal results, thus far, amount to five deaths; just one-tenth the first exaggerated report on Saturday afternoon, but still sufficiently important to enlist public sympathy for the unfortunate victims and their bereaved families; and to demand the strictest scrutiny into the causes of the accident. A Coroner's inquest was organized yesterday, Sunday, afternoon, but before proceeding far with the evidence, adjourned to 1 o'clock to-day.

HAVANA.

Discussion of American Society and Institutions—The Apprentice System in Cuba, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Tuesday, July 18, 1854.

By the steamer *Black Warrior* I handed you the issue of our *Journal* of the 16th, having the first letter from a "Young Gentleman" at Spring Hill, near Mobile, Ala., which is really deserving of attention, whether it be from a young or an old man, and creditable to the writer as well as to the censors of our press for having the good sense to pass it for publication. With due allowance for prejudice, which may tincture the most honest motives, and ignorance of the working of institutions which he presumes to discuss, he may be the means of doing good—of inducing more harmonious feelings on both sides, and in the contest between "good and evil" which is perpetual, he may distinguish himself and obtain an elevated niche, not only in the estimation of the Cuban public, but in the favor of the national readers of the TIMES, which will stamp his intellectual and moral worth for fame in the United States, whose people, in his enlarged benevolence, he desires to elevate to the Spanish standard of morality. I will here remark not to be misunderstood, that the "Spanish standard" for integrity, religion and morals, is that of the good wherever found; it is only Spanish conduct that falls below their scale of measurement for their neighbors, which is slightly objectionable, as being repugnant to the good they profess. The proposition that the "American compiler," established in New-Orleans under the prestige of Spanish influence and Cuban ounces, with the tacit authorization of Vice Regal power, should be published in English, is well based, and will have some of the effects supposed by 'any one," (*cual queira.*) It will serve to show your people how they are placed by their own writers before the stranger communities, under explanations rendered by their commentators who are "taking notes," and possibly induce reformation on the part of the people as well as the writers. The comparison of the United States of to-day and the leading parallel with France, is a common error—the continuation of like reasoning from WASHINGTON down, shows him not well-read in our early history as to local and antagonistic sentiments, which placed in jeopardy the newly established Government. It was not always "the voice of the Judge" alone "that compel ed obedience to the mandates of the law." The evidence given by the young writer of incidents at "Boston, New-York, Brooklyn, New-Orleans and other cities," as armed resistance to the law, or "the Constitution, which appears as a statue of ridicule only to excite a laugh," I apprehend are good evidences of the stability of the institutions of your country, and its ability to enforce faithful compliance with the law, in communities even where its features are at variance with peculiar views, and under great excitement of public feeling in opposition. In a country so vast, it is not possible for all laws to find equal favor everywhere, because legislation for the general good must find localities obnoxious to its provisions from their own interests, which must be disregarded in view of the social, political and commercial well being of the whole. The nonsense of the "Know-Nothings" will find its level, and the "Young Gentleman's" evidence from that quarter is not of much importance. The most reverend father "Hobgoblin," of New-Orleans, has his usual tilt; but as a shade of the shadow of the venerable "phantom"—as the censors of our press, who preserve our purity of thought and sentiment, have cut out the "*disparates, las invenciones y las picardias*," with which his venom overflows upon his polluted pages. The small hits of the Editor at your "Christianization" in California, is very good from a quarter so deeply dyed with "African Christianization," which progresses with more violence, murder and robbery, in proportion to the obstacles thrown upon the red path of the expeditionists or pirates, by PEZUELA, the Queen and the British Government. The facts in relation to the recent delivery of the cargo of Africans on the south side to Mr. PIO DIAZ, are confirmed in all the particulars furnished in my last letter, and seemingly very much to the mortification of the Captain General. We lost from this community on the 13th instant, rather a distinguished public servant—distinguished for his integrity, intelligence and industry—ANSELMO DE PAULA ARIAS Y VELASQUEZ DE CUELLAR, who had been in the employment of the State for sixty-one years and three months—married sixty years, leaving his widow to mourn at his tomb, with eleven children, thirty-four grandchildren and nine great-grandchildren. He was eighty years and three months old at his decease, and in full possession of all his faculties for service of his country or performance of his business,—and he has gone prematurely to the grave, notwithstanding his many years, from the midst of his usefulness.

We are suffering very much in this community for the want of silver coin,—the small coins being all taken up by a system of brokerage, that has been threaded through all branches of our small trades,—the dealers, in husbandry, for sale to the broker at 2 to 3½ per cent, and they again sell to the public at a rate of 7½ per cent, for reducing small gold pieces to silver,—which these same dealers, who aid in the imposition, through the authorization of the Government, upon the public, have to pay their proportion of, either directly or indirectly. But we have in alchymic preparation some money articles in the Matanzas *Aurora* which will remedy our trouble, as showing the folly of BACON & MONTAVA. They go to the root of the evil, and to first principles, with "Shem, Ham and Japheth" for elucidation. But a little extension of the practical operation of the Custom-House at that city, would very much ameliorate the distress that obtains from this cause, which we trust will be improved upon, while the philosopher writes.

While out yesterday evening for a breath of fresh air, I came in contact with two hundred and seventy black skeletons shaking in the wind as they moved along their dreary path to their apprentice graves in Havana, provided under the paternal care of PEZUELA. They were the last fraction of a lot some time since due from Trinidad, men, women, and children, with a few rags thrown over their rattling bones. They had been marched from Trinidad by land, with scarcely food for a day's journey, and as far as you could see them, starvation was impressed upon your mind: the men, tall, gaunt figures, ribs protruding almost to view, the arms attenuated without muscular power to elevate them, distended, pointing to the earth their final place of rest, and heads drooping forward upon the fleshless diaphragm of the chest. I have seen many pictures of human suffering, but I have never seen anything to equal this misery, provided by the charity of the civilized world, entrusted to the management of *our philanthropy*. I am told that several of the parties, previously arrived, were in almost equally miserable condition—that many died for want of food. That the persons in charge o'them at Trinidad had to make their own perquisites out of their food, wherefore they had not received half of their stinted allowance for weeks before they were put upon their path for Havana. It is not strange that many died—it is only singular that any should survive. For the care of these, *to be eternal* apprencices, in the *eternal justice* of the Spaniard, there is ample provision for their being carefully transported, in their enfeebled state, to Havana by steamers and railroad,—but should their wages be anticipated out of the Royal Chest, filled with their earnings and those of their companions in misery, there would be less funds for the predication of Royal orders in the future, to meet the Crown wants and interests at Madrid. This food for the grave, may be food for reflection of your Northern philanthropy.

The news by last steamer from New-York did not meet the anticipations of our authorities, while the secrecy covering the course of "eternal justice" for Spanish account at Washington, causes uneasiness, that they strive in vain to conceal.

The *Crescent City* is now past due, and her news is waited for with some anxiety. The health of our city continues as last advised—bad enough—business more than ever dull for the first two days, but may revive before the close of the week.

The Official Journals deny some of the recent charges made by correspondents to the press of the United States, which I shall briefly notice in my next. You will find the notice transferred to your [illegible] of this date.

Yours, [illegible]

Correspondence.

IN NEW-YORK.

The street-preachers [illegible] yesterday, and collected several [illegible] around the City Hall steps, and different [illegible] the Park, to whom they held forth in the usual strain. At one time there was a good deal of "huzzaing." Everything went off peaceably.

IN BROOKLYN.

No less than four street-preachers held forth in Brooklyn yesterday, but no disturbance occurred. Between 4 and 6 o'clock P. M., there was preaching in the City Hall Park by Reverends FULLERTON, STALEY, and WEST. While STALEY was delivering himself, an individual, named JOE FOSTER, hooted the speaker, but was immediately removed by Mr. CHAS. PLASS, one of the Sheriff's Special Deputies. This was the only attempt to create a disturbance.

The attendance was large, and at the conclusion of STALEY's remarks he returned to New-York with about 200 persons who had come over with him, passing over the "old battle-ground," Catharine Ferry, without interruption. [illegible] also preaching at the vacant lot on Atlantic between Bond and Morris. Here everything passed off quietly. The congregation consisted about twenty boys and men. Street-preaching in Brooklyn has become a "fixed" institution, and will probably be continued without interruption.

WILLIAMSBURG.

Street-preaching came off as usual yesterday afternoon at the junction of North Second and North Fourth-streets. About five hundred persons were present, and the meeting was conducted as usual. A New-York hack driver named CORNELIUS FULLERTON, who was returning from a funeral, while passing the meeting [illegible] commenced coughing quite loud, evidently to disturb the meeting. A rush was made for him by deputies, when he attempted to drive off, but was pulled off his box and handled roughly, and was locked up. Another person was arrested for using language likely to create a disturbance. The principal speakers were Mr. WEST, and Mr. [illegible] WILFORD, of New-York.

Musical.

CASTLE GARDEN.—"Masaniello" was produced to-night by MAX MARETZEK's troupe. The cast is a powerful one—the singers all good, like the music. *Fenella*, the dumb girl, will be rendered as heretofore, by that graceful dancer, M'lle LEEDER.

The Late Lysander Thompson's Widow.

Donations already received	$303 50
A lady	2 00
Total	$305 50

Marine Affairs.

Arrival of the United States steamship *Relief*. The United States steamship *Relief* arrived at this port last evening from Rio Janeiro. The following are her officers: STEPHEN C. ROWAN, Lieut. Commanding; Samuel P. Carter, Acting Master; Edward Hudson, P. A. Surgeon; Geo. B. Griswold, Purser; James S. Thornton, Walter W. Queen, D. B. Harmony, Passed Midshipmen; Lieut. George W. Totten, passenger.

State Temperance Convention.

The undersigned, Committee appointed for the purpose by leading Temperance organizations of the State, have issued a STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION to meet in the city of AUBURN, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th DAY OF SEPTEMBER next, at 12 o'clock, M., to take into consideration the present exigences of the cause, and in view of its demands upon us as citizens wielding the right of suffrage, to decide upon the course which may render our suffrages the most effective in obtaining the legislation which we demand.

Each Assembly District will be represented by four delegates, duly chosen in such manner as the friends of prohibition in each District may decide.

It is hoped that these only will be selected as delegates who consider the enactment of a law prohibiting the Liquor Traffic AS THE QUESTION OF PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE IN OUR STATE LEGISLATION.

A MASS RATIFICATION MEETING will assemble at the same place the next day, THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., which will be addressed by prominent Temperance Speakers from this and other States. It is hoped that both Conventions will be fully attended.

WM. RICHARDSON, Albany,
J. J. CHAMBERS, Westchester,
GEO. D. SEELEY,
DAVID WRIGHT, Cayuga,
R. N. HAVENS, New-York,
Committee New-York State Temperance Society.

JOHN REID, Albany,
E. W. ROGERS, Troy,
H. S. ALLEN, Washington,
GEO. HALL, Kings,
JAMES MORE, Jr., New-York,
Committee G. D. Eastern New-York & part W.

CHAS. E. FORD, Genesee,
G. W. JERMAIN, Niagara,
DANIEL H. MARSH, Oswego,
BENJ. JOY, Tompkins,
W. BARLEY, Onondaga,
Committee G. D. Eastern New-York & part W.

Papers friendly to the cause are requested to copy and call attention to the above.

ALBANY, July 26, 1854.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

MORE TESTIMONY FROM WISCONSIN AND INDIANA in favor of the great restorative, HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia. They are universally acknowledged to be superior to any other medicine now before the public, for the cure of liver complaint, dyspepsia, jaundice, nervous debility, diseases of the kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered liver and stomach.

HOLDEN, KEMP & Co., Janesville, Wis., Sept., 1853, said: "Your German Bitters are deservedly popular here, and among all the prepared medicines on our shelves, none have we sold which have given the satisfaction of Hoofland's German Bitters." June 2, 1852, they said: "We recommend them as an invaluable Spring and Summer medicine."

E. CHATFIELD, Esq., Lowell, Dodge Co., Wis., Nov. 1, 1851 said: "Over a year ago I sent some money to you from Canada, and received some of your German Bitters, which I used and found great relief from. My health thereby improved to such a degree, that I am perfectly satisfied, so far as my business is concerned. A large number in this neighborhood have had occasion to make use of your medicine. An agency here would sell large quantities, as I know it to be a sure cure."

CROTON, Ind., Feb. 20, 1853.

DR. SIMMONS—*Sir*: Please send me the other two bottles of Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by C. M. Jackson, agreeable to your request. I have received more benefit from what I have taken for that fever and kidney complaint, with which I have been afflicted for eight years, than from any and all other medicines I have taken, put it all together. Respectfully yours,

NELSON S. R. HOLDS.

For sale in New-York by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Greenwich; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RIDLEY, No. 30 Warren-st.; COYLE & PAUL, No. 191 Chambers-st.; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; OLCOTT, McKESSON & ROBBINS, No. 127 Maiden-lane; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn, and by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

PIANOS.—HALLETT & CUMSTON'S PIANOS.—These instruments have long been before the public, and have become justly celebrated for their superior qualities. The T. Gilbert & Co. Premium Pianos, with or without the Æolean commended by the Press throughout the civilized world; Horace Waters' Pianos, for power, purity and richness of tone and elasticity of touch, they stand unrivalled in connection with those of all other makers; Gilbert's Cabinet Pianos. Jacob Chickering's Pianos. All of the above Pianos found only at the great music establishment of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, [illegible] all competition.

THIS IS THE LAST DAY.—COUNTRY RESIDENCES.—Splendid farms and building lots on the line of the Long Island Railroad—farms well calculated for profitable garden, fruit and farming purposes, from 25 to 40 acres; or acre. Also, 100 farms and 300 building lots 100 feet square, equal to 4 city lots will be divided among the subscribers, July 31, 1854. Each subscriber, by only $15, payable in installments, will receive a warrant for deed for a farm of from 2 to 40 acres, or a building lots, 25 by 100 feet. Apply immediately to CRAB WOOD, No. 355 Broadway, where maps and pamphlets can be had gratis.

SEWING MACHINES.—WE HAVE FULLY SETTLED all suits against us for infringement, and have the license of E. Howe, Jr., to manufacture, under his patent. Hereafter there can be no question about the right to use our machine. We have commenced preparing to enforce all of our patents, of which we have ten on Sewing Machines. All other machines in market palpably infringe one or more of our patents. If any buy these inferior machines they will be compelled to pay us for license to use them.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

WELL-MADE, FASHIONABLE READY-MADE Clothing is scarce in New-York. It has [illegible] But it can be found at one place, viz: at the establishment of ALFRED HUNTER & CO., No. 214 Broadway. All sizes for men and boys. Also, a full assortment of goods of the best descriptions, trunks, valises, umbrellas, &c. No deviation from marked prices.

AUBURN POWER-LOOM THREE-PLY INGRAIN CARPETS, (CARHART'S MFR.) in new and desirable styles, and [illegible] attention of the Trade. Agent for [illegible] GEO. H. [illegible]

Nos. 444 and 446 Pearl, opposite Wall.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold a semi-weekly AUCTION SALE OF [illegible] THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at his Rooms, No. [illegible] For further particulars, see his advertisement in another column.

LEATHER TRAVELLING BAGS, [illegible] per steamer, a large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Bags, particularly adapted for [illegible] ROARDMAN & TOWNSEND, No. [illegible] cor. Cliff st., Maiden-lane.

THE HOME AND FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE AND ADVERTISING AGENCY, No. [illegible] by JAMES [illegible] Agent.

DARRACH'S WORLD'S FAIR PILLS are giving THOUSANDS [illegible] health. Sold by THOMAS J. MAYER, [illegible] Broadway.

LONG-ISLAND.

CONVICTIONS UNDER THE SUNDAY ORDINANCE.—A few bold, bad men and women violated the Sunday ordinances in Brooklyn, yesterday, by exposing liquor and other articles of merchandize for sale. These, for the most part, were "recorded," or arrested, by the Mayor, and will be held to a strict accountability. Brooklyn was yesterday, emphatically, a quiet city—what a city—bearing the appellation of "*the* City of Churches"—should be.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—Two frame buildings, one owned by BERNARD CANIL and the other by JAMES LANCY, located at the foot of Butler-street, were nearly destroyed by fire at an early hour Saturday morning. Loss $1,200. Insurance in Brooklyn office for $600. A woman with two small children occupied the second story of one of the houses, and in her fright precipitated the children out of a window. A fireman by prompt action broke their fall and saved them from harm.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCE.—About 4 o'clock yesterday morning, a party of five Irishmen who had been in a carousal during the night, got into a fight at a porter house in the Second Ward, Williamsburg, and were more or less injured. A man named MURPHY, residing in Tenth-street, near North-street, was kicked in the abdomen and sustained a rupture, which it is feared will cause his death.

DISEASED MEAT.—A German butcher named JOHN TOUMAN, doing business in the Third Ward, was arrested and brought before Justice BOSWELL on Saturday, by Officer SCHNEIDER, for exposing for sale diseased meat. Accused said that he intended it for dog meat, and was discharged on con-

THE TAXES.—The sum of $149,854 41 is to be [illegible] the only expenses the present year, [illegible] the appropriations of last [illegible]

A fire occurred last night between 11 and 12 o'clock, in a brick stable in Love-lane, Brooklyn, belonging to Dr. HUNT. The carriage and horses were rescued without injury, but the interior of the building was greatly damaged before the engines could pour a stream on it. It is supposed to have arisen from the inattention of the servant, who fell asleep without extinguishing the light.

☞ Mr. J. W. BRAISTED commenced the duties of Collector of Taxes and Assessments on Saturday, the Common Council having approved the bonds offered of $60,000.

☞ The sum of $15,000 has been appropriated by the Board of Aldermen, for the building of an Armory in this city for the Military.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Friday evening, as Mr. COLES, of No. 90 Columbia-street, New-York, was riding with a lady and two children in a one-horse carriage through Flatbush-avenue, Brooklyn, while crossing Atlantic street the horse took fright on seeing the Long Island evening train of cars coming in, and dashed down Atlantic-street at great speed, breaking the carriage and throwing the occupants with violence to the pavement. Mr. A. S. Wheeler, of No. 259 Fulton-street, was passing at the time, and immediately went to the assistance of the injured parties, and caused them to be conveyed to the residence of Dr. Hallett, No. 342 Atlantic-street, where it was found that Mr. COLES had sustained a severe fracture of the skull, and his wife had one leg broken—the children escaping without any injury whatever. The sufferers, through the kind attentions of Dr. Hallett and his wife, were made as comfortable as circumstances would permit, and on Saturday they were removed to New-York.

RUN OVER BY THE CARS.—A boy named POWELL, son of JOSEPH POWELL, of Pacific street, Brooklyn, while attempting to jump upon a train of cars in motion, on Atlantic street, Brooklyn, on Saturday, by some means fell under the wheels, which passed over one leg above the knee, crushing it in a horrible manner. He is not expected to recover.

SELLING POLICIES.—Margaret Allen and Mrs. Wederbeck, residing in North First, near Fourth street, Williamsburg, were arrested on a charge of selling lottery policies. They were held for examination.

FOUND DROWNED.—On Saturday morning the body of a little son (10 years of age) of G. B. Schoonmaker, residing in Second-street, was found floating in Newtown Creek, near the East River. He had been missing since Wednesday last.

Recent Progress of the Mormons.

From the New-York Evangelist, July 27.

Among the news brought by the Pacific steamers, was the eleventh "General Epistle of the Saints, YOUNG, KIMBALL and GRANT, Presidents of the Latter Day Saints on the Earth"—the encyclical bull of the Apostolic College at the head of that strange and formidable delusion, Mormonism. The Epistle has that character of combined shrewdness, impiety and boastfulness which has distinguished the progress of this body since its first appearance upon the stage, in Hancock County, Illinois. It congratulates the "Saints" on their abundant crops, the rapid augmentation of their numbers, and the progress of the fortifications, by which they are fast rendering themselves impregnable from future assault. It also specifies new and enlarged missionary operations, to be conducted under the auspices of their great Apostle, PARLEY PRATT, who has been a very FRANCIS XAVIER OF CHRISTIAN SCHWARTS to the Mormons. Twenty young elders are about to be dispatched to the Pacific islands; and at the Conference from which the Epistle emanated, not less than sixty-missionaries were commissioned. The missionary feature of Mormonism is not the least striking of its many peculiarities.

From the beginning, it has constituted a steady and most profitable department of their undertakings, and has been more successful than is generally supposed. The fact that their population has increased in four years from four thousand to thirty thousand, chiefly through immigration, shows that some active agencies must be at work to keep such a steady supply. An article in the last *Edinburg Review*, states that they keep up a perpetual emigration fund, amounting last year to $34,000, to pay the outfit and passage of those converts in foreign lands who may be unable to pay their own expenses. The additions to the community have not been less than 3,000 a year from this source; which, with the increase of population among themselves, and the results of proselytism in the United States, bid fair to create a powerful and dangerous element among us. At the rate of increase realized during the last five years, in five years more they will reach 60,000 inhabitants, the number required to entitle them to admission to the Union, and to all the immunities in reference to local laws and institutes, of a sovereign State. The extent of their missionary operations, as represented in the article referred to, is astonishingly great.

They have Churches in England, Scotland, Wales, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Iceland, France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Malta, Gibraltar, Hindostan, Australia and the Sandwich Islands; and they have recently sent Missionaries to Siam, Ceylon, China, the West Indies, Guinea and Chili. The Book of Mormon has been published in French, German, Italian, Danish, Polynesian, Welsh, with not a few of their tracts. With this vigor abroad, equal concentration and growth are kept up at home. Most of the emigrant converts are from the middling classes—artisans, mechanics, and people possessed of considerable property. They are organized, as soon as they arrive, into one of the most compact and efficient despotisms ever known completely subject to the central power, and imbued with the spirit of enthusiastic obedience. Every man capable of bearing arms is enrolled in the militia, and the apostles, prophets, patriarchs, bishops and elders of the Church, mingle military offices with their sacerdotal. They are understood to have now on foot a thoroughly drilled army of 8,000—but a little short of the entire regular army of the United States.

While becoming thus formidable without, their inward corruption and rottenness are rapidly on the increase. Like all evil men, they have waxed worse and worse since the time the blasphemous lies of JOSEPH SMITH commenced their flow. Doctrines and practices once concealed from general knowledge, and restricted to the elders and readers, have now become corner stones of their edifice; and it is difficult to foresee where their shameless profligacy and blasphemy will end. If we do not yet find trouble from this source, it will be very strange. Such a putrid sore cannot exist upon the extremest part of the body politic without peril. The depth of their crime but few readers understand. Polygamy is a prime article of their creed, and is carried to an extent that would put a Mohammedan people to the blush. President YOUNG is said to be the husband of sixty wives; and this example every man follows to the extent of his inclination or ability. The confusion, sensuality and degradation which this is creating, have already become too offensive to be told; and as the system festers on, it will create a nuisance that will necessarily renew the scenes of extermination and violence of former years on a larger scale.

The Late Henry Lynne.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, July 22.

Since making the brief announcement of the death of this accomplished actor, we have received from one of his professional brethren, himself an artist of universally acknowledged genius, a more particular account of the sad event.

It seems that Messrs. LYNNE, MARK SMITH, ALEXANDER WELSH and others, having fulfilled engagements at St. Louis, started thence the last week in June, with a small company, intending to give performances in some of the Upper Mississippi River towns. "We were all buoyant," says our correspondent, "with hopes of passing a pleasurable and profitable Summer. Our friend LYNNE had been suffering for some time with a rheumatic complaint, but had become a great deal better. On our arrival here, (Galena, Ill.,) he complained of illness, but insisted on playing on our first night. The piece was the "Hunchback," and although he was becoming worse, he could not be prevailed on to relinquish acting. On the Fourth of July he played his last act on the stage of the drama and of life. With great difficulty he managed to get through with *Master Walter*—his opening part in New-Orleans at the St. Charles Theatre, Winter before last.

"When he spoke the last speech of the part,
'And ne'er will trust to reckless impulse more,'
he fell down in a fainting condition. We took him home, and he never spoke again but once. Two or three hours before he died, he looked up and said to me, 'Oh, ——! my poor wife and children!' He died in my arms."

Mrs. LYNNE is left with three young children, the eldest a boy of some 12 years of age, who has already shown a good deal of talent for the stage. He was with his father at the time of his death, and will remain with the writer of the letter, from which we have quoted, for the present. The mother and the two younger children will proceed directly to New-York, where the father, mother, and brother of her husband reside.

LYNNE was the *nom du theatre* of the deceased, whose family name is LEACH. Mr. STEPHEN LEACH, the accomplished vocalist, now in San Francisco, is his brother, and a sister of equal musical talent is there with him. The deceased, who was an Englishman, very early adopted the profession which he was so long a member, and at the time when Mr. MACREADY formed a talented dramatic company to go to Paris and act English plays, Mr. LYNNE was enjoying a reputation in his profession that qualified him for a membership of that corps. He was accordingly engaged, and did justice to the selection of Mr. MACREADY.

Poor LYNNE. Almost the last words we heard him utter on the stage, were those where, as *Prospero*, about to break his staff and burn his book, he said show prophetically, as it now seems:

"Our revels now are ended; these our actors,
As I foretold you, were all spirits, and
Are melted into air—into thin air!
And, like this insubstantial pageant faded,
Leave not a rack behind. We are such stuff
As dreams are made of, and our little life
Is rounded with a sleep!

Terrible Riot Between Fire Companies—A Number of Men Wounded.

From the Philadelphia North American, July 29.

Our "noble and humane" firemen again exerted their belligerent propensities, to the disgrace of our city, on Thursday night. Respectable citizens were aroused from their peaceful slumbers, and their lives and property threatened with destruction while one of our principal streets was turned into a scene of battle and bloodshed.

About 11 o'clock on the night mentioned, there was an alarm of fire, caused by the burning of a small smoke-house, in the vicinity of Laurel and Rachel-streets. The flames were extinguished before much damage was done to surrounding property. Apprehending a disturbance among some of the up-town fire companies the greater part of the police force of the Northern Liberties ran to the scene of the conflagration, leaving the rest of the district unguarded. Lieut. NUTT, seeing the Fairmount Engine Company going down Fourth-street, and expecting a conflict between the adherents of that company and the Moyamensing Hose Company, strove to collect some men, but was unable to find any. He followed the Fairmount alone

In the vicinity of Fourth and Callowhill-streets, the Fairmount approached the Moyamensing, which was ahead, and the men were seen to leave the rope. A moment afterwards, there was a rapid succession of pistol shots—a regular broadside. The fire was returned, and for a few minutes the streets presented the appearance of a battle-field. Lieut NUTT, Officers SNYDER, YODER and TALLMAN and Watchman BARNES exerted themselves to make arrests, but they were resisted, and were only partially successful. Officer YODER was crushed against a wall, so that he was unable to move. Finally the battle ended, the Moyamensing retiring down Fourth-street with their carriage.

Put two arrests were made, JOHN BEEN, an adherent of the Moyamensing Hose Company, was arrested by Officer SNYDER, of Spring Garden. He was taken before Alderman BULLER, and held in $1 000 to answer the charge of riot. ELISHA REED, a member of the Fairmount Engine Company, was arrested by Watchman BARNES having a discharged pistol in his hand. He was taken before Ex-Mayor HOWELL, and held in $1,000 to answer the charge of riot.

It is reported that a member of the Fairmount Engine Company has since died of wounds received in the fight, but the truth of the statement we have been unable to ascertain. JOHN KANE, aged 19 years, an adherent of Moyamensing Hose Company, was shot through the back, the ball passing out at his right breast. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital where he lies in a precarious condition. JOHN RAITREE, aged 24, also a member of the Moyamensing Hose Company, was badly wounded in the arm. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital. A German gentleman, who was passing Fourth and Callowhill-streets at the time of the riot, was shot through the fleshy part of the thigh. He was conveyed to his residence. A gentleman who was passing at the same time, had a portion of his hat shot away, and the ball grazed his forehead. He made a very narrow escape. A number of the combatants are known to have received wounds more or less dangerous; but we suppose they will remain concealed until they recover, and then sally forth to render our streets once more hideous by scenes of uproar and bloodshed.

It is understood that the belligerent fire companies will be reported to court. But that will only give us a temporary relief. These and other companies have been reported. An attempt has been made to destroy them both, but it has failed. They exist but to repeat their lawlessness, and render our highways dangerous both day and night. We are resolved to have scandalously abused these volunteer firemen. The experience of every day convinces us that we have not spoken with half the energy which should be directed against this enormous evil. The volunteer fire department is unmistakably the source of rowdyism in this and other cities, and, far from decreasing in its baneful influence, it is yearly becoming more outrageous every day. The revelers of the consolidated police no longer frighten the riotous spirit, for the rioters themselves emulate the deadly weapons, and as they are more numerous than the police, the latter are treated with contempt. There is but one remedy for this painful state of things, and that remedy is the destruction of the volunteer department. We do not argue about a paid fire department. If the expense were ten times that of the present department, it would be infinitely preferable if the proper training of our young men, and the safety and welfare of this community, be things at all worthy of consideration.

A STRANGE AFFAIR.—A singular affair occurred about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, at a German tavern and emigrant boarding-house, at No. 21 Walnut-street, kept by a man named FISHER. A party, consisting of a man, his wife and child, and a brother-in-law of the woman, went to the house on Thursday night and engaged lodgings. The four were put in the same bed. About 2 o'clock yesterday morning a tremendous hallooing was heard in the apartment occupied by the party, and upon examination it was found that the woman had been stabbed twice in the back with a dirk-knife in the hands of her brother-in-law. The latter, whose name is GODFREY FRATH, acknowledged having inflicted the wounds, but declared he was dreaming at the time, and did not know what he was about. The parties were taken to the station-house, and had a hearing before Alderman KENNY, acting for the Mayor. The wounds of the woman are not serious, and she was present at the hearing of the case yesterday morning. She knew of no motive for the infliction of the wounds. FRATH was held in $300 to answer the charge of assault and battery, and $300 additional for carrying concealed deadly weapons.—*Phil Pennsylvanian, July 29.*

MAN KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—On Monday afternoon, the 17th of July, during the prevalence of a storm of rain and lightning, the barn of Mrs. GRAVER, in the vicinity of Pennsburg, Montgomery County, was struck with lightning and set on fire. Mr. DAVID WEIDNER, who was in the building with two other men, was instantly killed, and his companions were rendered insensible. The women in the farm-house had barely time to drag the bodies from the barn before it was entirely enveloped in flames. Four horses, about 700 bushels of hay, wagons and harness, and a large quantity of hay were consumed with it. The storm in the neighborhood of Allentown levelled the corn with the ground, which will injure the crops considerably. Near the Blue Ridge, the storm was accompanied with hail, among which were some as large as hickory nuts. Considerable damage was done in breaking window glass.—*Lehigh (Pa.) Register, July 26.*

KANSAS.—A correspondent of the Worcester *Spy*, writing from Kansas, says that a majority of the Missourians who have taken up their abode in Kansas Territory, far from countenancing the lawless protestations of a few of their number against the immigration of Northern freemen into the Territory, are opposed to Slavery, and are even anxious to have Northern and Eastern men settle there, regarding them as the most enterprizing, and the best fitted to build up a flourishing State. He says the resolution adopted by a few hot-headed fanatics are by no means a fair sample of public feeling.

THE INDIAN NEBRASKA FEE.—The Chief of the Omaha Indians writes that any person may go into Nebraska, and, by paying ten dollars to the tribe, receive a home, and the *Bugle* advises all squatters who value peace, safety, honesty and justice toward the Indian, to pay his fee at once, as they will thereby insure the safety of themselves and property in that new Territory.

A Case of Conscience or Law.

From the National Intelligencer.

Where shall they go? This is a question for the friends of colonization to answer.

We have received the following facts from the Secretary of the American Colonization Society. They were communicated to him by one of the executors. A gentleman well known to us, of the very highest respectability: About a year ago a gentleman residing in Georgia departed this life, leaving a very large estate, consisting mainly of lands and negroes. He left a will in due form, of which he appointed five persons executors. Upon an examination of his will, they were of once fully satisfied that the great and leading object of the deceased was to secure to his negroe—about 150 in number—emancipation from bondage, and to place them in comfortable circumstances as free people. To this effect, his will provides that his executors should, at as early a day as practicable, dispose of sufficient property therein pointed out, and raise sufficient funds for the purpose of removing the whole of his negroes to one of the States of Indiana or Illinois, and there purchase and procure for the comfortable settlement of his said negroes, a sufficient quantity of good arable land, with sufficient timber thereon, and to have them furnished with every necessary outfit to make them a comfortable agricultural people—including wagons and teams, and all necessary implements of husbandry, with all necessary and convenient articles for housekeeping, and also a good supply of provisions for one year.

The testator left neither wife nor child, brother or sister. He had some nephews and nieces, to whom, after providing in the most liberal manner for his negroes, as set forth above, he left the residue of his estate. They will inherit a very handsome property. But he stipulated that if any of these heirs should make any attempt to defeat or thwart his wishes in regard to his negroes, then and in that case such offender should be absolutely disinherited from all interest and participation in his estate whatever, and that their share or shares should be applied to the use and benefit of the poor of the county in which he lived. One of the executors, immediately after he ascertained the responsibilities which would devolve upon the executors, opened a correspondence with the Governors of Indiana and Illinois, and he soon learned that the negroes could not be admitted and established in either of those States upon the terms provided for by the testator. The will, therefore, cannot be literally carried out. What shall be done? The same number of negroes are seldom seen together who are more likely, healthy, and promising. A part of them are very intelligent, and are very anxious to go to Liberia. The executor alluded to above desires to have the case brought before the proper tribunals of the country, and a decree obtained authorizing and requiring the executors to deliver the negroes to the Colonization Society for transportation to Liberia; and also to settle upon them the money to which they are entitled under the will. They say: "I have an earnest and abiding solicitude to send them to Liberia. Every feeling of my heart revolts at the idea of these people remaining here in bondage contrary to the most ardent desire of their late master." And again: "Should I labor under any misapprehension in regard to this subject being a legitimate one for the cooperation of your society, my apology must be found in the fact of my zeal to vindicate the rights and promote the welfare of those who are incompetent to protect themselves; and whose good conduct while in a state of bondage induced their late master to provide for their freedom by his last will and testament, and make liberal provision to carry the same into effect." The laws of the two Free States designated by the testator render it impossible for these slaves to go thither; the will provides no alternative for such contingency. What can be done?

INCENDIARY—ATTEMPT TO DESTROY THE ENQUIRER BUILDING.—Our cotemporary down the street made a narrow escape on Thursday night. At about 12 o'clock, the foreman of the news-room, in the fifth story, was alarmed by the smell of smoke, which he shortly afterwards ascertained proceeded from the job-room in the third-story. He awakened the foreman of that department, who succeeded in swinging by a rope, through the window of the department—the door being locked. He then found a fire had been kindled under the large cylinder press, and it was burning briskly. This was evidently done to cause its fall through the floor, in which case, from its excessive weight, it would most probably have torn through each floor in its descent. A candle an inch in length was burning among a pile of loose paper, under some shelving, containing a quantity of paper in solid bundles, and which, when the light should have reached some light paper upon which the candle was placed, would most probably have effected the object. The incendiaries must have left before completing their arrangements, as similar pieces of candles were found in various parts of the room, but they had not been lighted. The villain or villains must have entered through a broken pane of glass, of an extra size, over the door, or with a false key. No clue has been found as yet to lead to the arrest of the perpetrators, although they have been scented: individuals are on their track. The premises were unwatched, but hereafter a couple of watchmen will be on the alert each night.—*Cincinnati Gazette, July 29.*

HORRIBLE MURDER.—A most atrocious murder was perpetrated in this city on Saturday night last. A Mr. SADDLER, a book-keeper, and a quiet, inoffensive man, was killed by some person—supposed by a man named BOYLE, both residents of Vicksburg. The principal witnesses are Mrs. SADDLER, wife of the deceased, and Mrs. BOYLE, wife of the supposed murderer. SADDLER and his wife were boarding with Mrs. B., who had parted from her husband. Both witnesses testify that BOYLE committed the murder. From the character of the women, and from the fact that their evidence was contradictory, we learn that the jury of inquest returned a verdict to the effect that SADDLER came to his death from a blow inflicted with some blunt instrument, in the hands of some unknown person. Mrs. S.'s testimony was, substantially, that while Mr. S., Mrs. B., and herself, were at the supper table, the door near which Mr. S. was sitting was suddenly thrust open, and BOYLE appeared with an axe in his hand, with which he struck SADDLER three blows, and immediately left. Mr. S. died in a few hours after receiving the blows. The affair is involved in some doubt, but it is undergoing investigation before his Honor the Mayor, and it is to be hoped that all the facts will be fully ascertained.—*Vicksburg Sentinel, July 18.*

A TURTLE OF GENEROUS FEELINGS—A FACT.—The heading of this paragraph is a safe one, as we trust that of the turtle will be whose generosity we chronicle. Nobody will deny that a turtle has *feelings*, and the individual of which we write would convince the skeptical that his species have generosity also. Yesterday, a large number of persons were interested for a few moments at Brown's apothecary store, corner of State and Washington-streets, in noticing the movements of a small turtle, of scarcely three inches long, and a number of gold fishes that sport in a receptacle near the front window. A shingle floated upon the surface, placed there for the express accommodation of his juvenile turtleship, whenever he desires to bask in the sun and watch the movements of his more glittering companions. A number of common house-flies were caught by the bystanders and thrown upon the floating shingle, but the insects were instantly seized by the turtle, who would proceed forthwith to the edge and dip his head into the water, when the flies, being attracted to the spot by his movement, he would give up the little half-dead insect with the most commendable generosity notwithstanding the awkwardness of the larger and ill-mannerly fishes who, failing to get the fly, seemed very much inclined to take the head of their benefactor. The act was repeated more than a dozen times in presence of a large number of spectators.—*Boston Chron., July 23.*

GREAT OUTRAGE.—The Buffalo *Democrat* states that on Wednesday last, a man residing in the vicinity of Chatham, C. W., drove a yoke of oxen upon the track of the Great Western road, fastened them head and foot, and then, throwing them on their backs, tied them down and left them. The train which next passed the spot was thrown off, several persons were injured, and great damage was done to the cars. The wretch who perpetrated the act has fled, but a large reward is offered for his apprehension, and we trust he will not escape.

DISTRESSING.—A little girl, youngest child of SAMUEL H. WALLACE, of this village, aged about 2 years, while at a neighbor's house, yesterday, through mistake ate some fly poison, which caused her death in about seven hours. This sad affair should be a caution to all who keep poison about, either for bedbugs, rats or flies.—*Saratoga Sentinel, July 27.*

On one of the St. Louis ferries, on Sunday last, an Irishman seized a German, who was employed on the boat, and literally choked him to death. There had been some misunderstanding between them heretofore but the attack seemed to be without the slightest provocation. The Irishman was secured and taken to jail.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Fine Old Brandies.**—The subscriber has for years given his time and attention to the importation and sale of liquors, and flatters himself that his present stock cannot be surpassed, selected as it is, with a view to the wants of the community in a season of epidemic, when even temperance advocates admit PURE BRANDIES to be an antidote. Verily his pure, old, "oily" brandies are the STAFF of life. LIQUORS in original packages, in quantities to suit. Champagne cider for export. JOHN J. STAFF, No. 133 Broadway, corner of Anthony-st.

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box.**—A Post in remedy of 30 years' standing,—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. E. MEGEE, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston. C. H. RING, Broadway, and all respectable druggists.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Cordial.**—Whence proceed the lassitude, the depression, the debility, the indifference to life, the instability, the continual feeling of illness which it is impossible to define or localize, so common, so hard to bear, and so little pitied by the robust and healthy? We answer—from the stomach and the nervous system, between which there exists the closest sympathy. Want of vital energy, a sluggishness in the secretive organs, a general inertia of the system, is at the bottom of all the difficulty. To rouse the whole organization from the torpor, to imbue it with new life, activity and vigor, and to sustain it in that condition, there is no preparation comparable with DR MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OF CORDIAL. Oth r stimuli may excite the dorm at physiological energies for a time, but like the night-flash of the lightning that leaves behind it a deeper gloom, the exubition of these exhilerants is followed after the first convulsive effect is over, by a depression of body and mind more profound and paralyzing than ever. The remedy is literally worse than the disease. But the Elixir has a dynamic influence. It not only creates a new condition of the physical organization, but perpetuates it. The animal spirits are not only cheered and elevated by its agency but kept up to their new level without flagging. A vegetable compound, congenial to the system, it seems to act upon the constitution itself, and to revolutionize it. In chronic diseases of the nerves, the stomach, and the liver, its operation is all but miraculous. The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, six for twelve dollars.

C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 198 Broadway, New-York. Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada, and the West Indies.

☞ **University's Family Medicines.**—FEVER AND AGUE—CHOLERA.—The University of Free Medicines and Popular Knowledge, chartered by the State of Pennsylvania April 22, 1853, ready to arrest the evils of Fever and Ague, Cholera, &c., in any locality, supplies, with infallible remedies, where the best medical advisers cannot or will not be employed, having purchased the invaluable remedy—ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE—the first and only known for twenty years as the certain cure for Fever and Ague and its kindred complaints, confidently recommend it to the patronage of the afflicted. The above institution likewise recommends for Bowel Complaint or Cholera, ROWAND'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF BLACKBERRY ROOT, and in due time will furnish its own remedy for every disease that can be safely treated in this way. By order of the Trustees,

JOHN E. ROWAND, M. D.,
President of the University, and head of the Pharmaceutical Department, Philadelphia.

Home Dispensary and Office, No. 47 South Second-st., Philadelphia.

CHARLES H. RING, General Agent, No. 198 Broadway, New-York; C V CLICKENER & Co., No 81 Barclay-st.; HAVILAND, HARRELL & RISLEY, No. 39 Warren-st.; F. C WELLS & Co., No 227 8th-av.; R. A. SANDS, No. 188 Bowery; JOHN MEAKIM, No. 402 Broadway; E. M. GUION, No. 127 Bowery; C. S. FOSTER, No. 126 Canal-st.; BRIGHAM & MILLER, No 17 Avenue D; J. & J. CODDINGTON, No. 715 Broadway; W. D. CRUMBLE, No. 863 Broadway; W. B. FREEMAN, No. 42 3d-av.; A. W. GASAUDAN, Nos. 51 6th-av. and 166 8th-av.; GAHL & AMEUD, No. 193 3d-av.; E. W VONDASMITH, No 138 Bowery; T. T. GREEN, No. 392 Broadway; A. POWELL, No 163 Avenue A; J. WALL GREEN, No 114 Broadway; JOHN MILLER, No. 345 1st-av.; W. F. LINDSAY, No. 77 East Broadway. THOS. BAILEY, No. 9. Bible House, 4th-av.; DAVIES RITTER, No. 318 Sewery, corner Bleecker-st.; W. R. LOWES, No. 293 Hudson-st.; MRS HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; T THOS HAYES South Brooklyn. BOSWELL & LIVINGSTON, No. 241 Grand-st.; LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 118 Grand-st., and WM. BERRIAN, No. 170 Grand-st., Williamsburg.

☞ **West India Emancipation.**—The New York Anti-Slavery Society will celebrate the Anniversary of the emancipation of the Slaves in the West Indies on TUESDAY, August 1, by a Pic-nic excursion to Flushing, and a public meeting in the grove known as St Ronan's Well. Hon HORACE GREELEY and Rev SAMUEL J. MAY are engaged as speakers on the occasion.

The steamboat ENOCH DEAN will leave Fulton Market Slip at 9 o'clock A. M., and the ISLAND CITY at 10 A. M., connecting with the Flushing Railroad. Both lines land their passengers near the grove. The boat returns at 2 o'clock P. M. and 6 P. M., and the cars at 1 4 and 6½ P. M.

Tickets for the excursion 25 cents each, to be had at the Anti-Slavery office, No. 141 Nassau-st., of either of the Committee, and at the boats on the morning of the excursion. It is expected that parties will carry their own refreshments. All friends of the cause and the public generally, are invited to be present.

LAUREN WETMORE, } Committee
ROWLAND JOHNSON, } of
ELIAS SMITH, } Arrangements.

☞ **Petersville Homestead Association.**—Regular meeting, MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at American Hall, corner of Broadway and Grand-st. Punctual attendance of members is requested, as the Surveyor's Map will be exhibited for the inspection of members and others. Members are hereby notified to pay up their arrears, or their Shares will be forfeited, according to the articles of Association. The Lands of this Association are beautifully located, and of easy access to the City, and the payments 75 cents per week. Books and Circulars, giving full particulars, can be had on application to A. POTTER, No 2 Hanover-st., or P. DECKER, No. 362 6th-av., W. H. HOYT, No. 230 9th-av.

☞ **Lecture on Popery.**—M. E. JOYCE, a convert from Popery, will deliver a Lecture at the Broadway Tabernacle, on TUESDAY EVENING, Aug 1, at 8 o'clock, where he forfeits $2,000 to any Roman Catholic Priest or Bishop who will come forward and prove that the Twelve Articles of the Creed of Pope Pius the IX are in accordance with the Bible, which Creed is taught by every Roman Catholic Priest and Bishop. It is his sincere desire that the above challenge will be accepted, as he will prove with perfect satisfaction that the above Creed is anti-Christian, and diametrically opposed to the Constitution of the United States.

☞ **A Public Meeting** will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, Aug 1, at No. 195 Bowery (next door above Military Hall) for the purpose of forming an association to purchase a small tract of land (which may be had on very favorable terms,) situated in the village of Newtown, and directly upon the line of the New York and Flushing railroad and in a rapidly improving neighborhood. Persons wishing to secure a few acres for a healthful suburban residence will do well to attend this meeting, and learn further particulars of the proposed combination.

M. A. WILKES.

☞ **A Public Meeting of the Second South Williamsburg Village Association**—Will be held at their rooms No. 195 Bowery, on MONDAY EVENING, July 31. Members are requested to be punctual in their attendance, as business of importance is to be transacted. Persons wishing to avail themselves of the advantages of this Association, are requested to attend the meeting and learn further particulars. JOHN WILSON, President.
CHAS. YOUNG, Secretary.

☞ **Cholera.**—The reason why so many die of this dreadful disease is, that they do not stop the first symptoms promptly. Diarrhœa. No fatal case has ever occurred where DR. MCCLINTOCK'S DIARRHŒAL CORDIAL and CHOLERA PREVENTIVE has been used in the early stages. All persons should procure it at this critical season. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all the principal Druggists, and by A. CUSHMAN & CO., Proprietors, No 122 Fulton-st.

☞ **Shall Ruffianism Rule in the Ninth Ward?**—A public meeting will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in Bleecker Building, to consider the disgraceful fight in this Ward and the consequent destruction of human life; to hear a report of progress in the Liquor Trials, and to take measures for the entire suppression of the illegal sale of liquor.

☞ **Why don't he go to Winfield?**—Grand excursions to this delightful village every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY—only three miles from the Williamsburg ferries, and a short distance above the Calvary Cemetery. Lots $50 to $200 in monthly payments of only $5. Go and see them. Free tickets for the excursions to be had at the office, No. 5 Tryon-row, corner of Chatham-st.
G. G. ANDREWS & J. F. KENDALL.

☞ **Schuyler Chapter No. 30 O. U. A.**—The Members of this Chapter are requested to assemble at their Rooms No. 327 Bowery, on TUESDAY next, August 1, at 12 o'clock, M., to attend the funeral of our late Brother LEWIS STEWART. By Order
MORGANZA H. ALLEN, Sachem.
WM. C. PARKER, C. of C.

☞ **Post-Office Notice.**—The Mails for Europe per United States steamer ST. LOUIS, will close at this office on MONDAY, the 31st inst. at 10½ o'clock A. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a highly respectable Protestant woman, in city or country. Is a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; makes good bread. Can be well recommended. Wages is not so much an object as a nice steady place. Will be found willing and obliging. Please apply or call at No. 361 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man of active business habits, with $100 or $200, as clerk or as interest in some light business that will enable him to attend strictly to it, and will pay well. The best of reference given. Please address O. P. Q., Broadway Post Office, until the 7th of August.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl; is willing to make herself generally useful, and wishes to obtain a comfortable home; has no objection to any part of the City; good reference from her last place. Apply at No. 258 45th-st., corner of 9th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman to do general housework in a small private family, or is capable of the care of one or two children, and plain sewing. Call at her present place, No. 197 West 36 h-st. Can be seen for this day.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as a plain cook, and a good washer and ironer, in a small family, and has no objections to go a small distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 West 18th-st. Can give 3 years' reference.

SERVANTS—Private families, hotels and boarding-houses supplied with first-class help only, for every kind of work, by MORRIS & COHNERT'S Establishment, No. 287 Broadway, corner of Reade-st. This is the best office in the City for Irish, English, Scotch and German servants, German and French farmers, coachmen, gardeners, porters and mechanics always to be found there, and their Branch office, No. 102 Greenwich-st. Terms moderate.

SERVANTS WANTED—At No. 394 Broadway, (basement:) cooks, chambermaids, waiters, coachmen, nurse, stewards, waiters, and boys for traders; also, 10 cooks, 12 chambermaids, 6 scrubbing girls and 6 nurses. No charges are made until places are procured.
DREYER & KAUFMAN, Agents.

SERVANT WANTED.—A Protestant young woman to do the work of a small private family. One who is neat, tidy and competent will find a desirable situation and liberal wages, by applying to No. 242 Schermerhorn-st., near Bond-st., Brooklyn.

GIRLS.—Several nice, half-grown girls can be obtained at the office of the Aid & For. Employment Society, No 130 9th-st., cor Broadway. Also, domestics of all kinds, male and female help, can be had at the Society's lower office, No 27 Greenwich-st.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS.—Families in want of domestic servants can depend on being suited at the office of the "Protestant Employment Society," and "Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics," No 7 Carmine-st., formerly in Chambers-st.

PROTESTANT AMERICAN GIRL WANTED—In a small family a short distance from the City, on the Hudson River, as chambermaid, plain sewer, and to take partial care of a boy two years old. None but those that can come well recommended need apply. Call from 9 A. M., to 1 P. M., at No. 123 Chambers-st., front office 2d floor.

PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTED.—To do the general housework of a small family. Wages $6 per month. Inquire at No 9 Pegraw-st., (east of Court-st.,) South Brooklyn.

HELP OF ALL KINDS—May be engaged at the offices of the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, No 27 Greenwich-st. Female domestics principally at the upper office, No 130 9th-st., corner of Broadway.

EXPERIENCED SERVANTS—Especially cooks, waiter-girls and laundresses, are wanted at No. 149 Grand st.

TO MERCHANTS, WAREHOUSEMEN, &c.—The advertiser (aged 31) now and for many years past managing a first-class lace trade in London, wishes to engage himself as buyer to a house in America. He is well acquainted with the best markets in England, France, Switzerland and Germany, and speaks the languages. Would reside either in England or America. Satisfactory references given if required. New-York. Address G. G., care of T. G. GIBSON, Esq., solicitor, No. 19 Gracechurch-st., London.

TWO YOUNG LADIES WANTED—One to work on Wheeler & Wilson's, the other on Grover, Baker & Co's. Sewing Machines. None but competent hands need apply. Corner of Raymond and Bolivar-sts., Brooklyn.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.—A competent young lady wishes to give instruction to a few pupils on the piano forte. Please call or address D. H. R., No. 53 Bedford-st.

BOY WANTED.—A smart, active, intelligent lad, about 16 years old, who is willing to work. One acquainted with the furniture business preferred. $3 per week will be paid. Apply at No 55 Ann-st.

BOY WANTED—In a dry goods jobbing house; one about 17 years of age, and who resides with his parents preferred. Inquire at No. 80 Chambers-st.

TRAVELING TRUNKS, &c.—JOHN CATTNACH, No. 86 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., has now on hand and is constantly manufacturing a good assortment of superior solid Sole Leather Trunks, suitable for American or European travel. Also, Valises, Hat Cases, Carpet and Leather Bags, &c., &c., wholesale and retail. All articles be urn at this establishment sent to any part of New-York, Brooklyn,

New-York Daily Times, Monday, July 31, 1854.

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Mortality.

The following is the WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS in the City and County of New-York, for the week ending the 22d day of July to the 29th day of July, inclusive: Men, 267; Women, 243; Boys, 332; Girls, 297. Total, 1,139:

DISEASES.

Abscess of Brain	1	Debility	13
Abscess of Liver	1	Delirium Tremens	5
Abscess on Neck	1	Diarrhœa	75
Abscess	1	Dropsy	4
Apoplexy	19	Intemperance	3
Bilious Fever	1	Dropsy in Head	37
Asphyxia	3	Drowned	4
Asthma	1	Dysentery	42
Atrophy	8	Dyspepsia	1
Bleeding from Lungs	1	Erysipelas	1
Bronchitis	3	Fever	1
Burned or scald	3	Fever, bilious	1
Cancer	3	Fever, puerperal	4
Cancer of Bowels	1	Fever, remittent	5
Cancer of Stom.	1	Fever, scarlet	6
Cancer of Palate	1	Fever, typhoid	5
Cancer	1	Fever, typhus	11
Cholera	2	Fever, congest.	2
Casualties, by fall	2	Fever, hectic	1
Casualty, by hang	1	Fever, nervous	1
Casualty, by run over	2	Fever, Panama	3
Cholera Infant	191	Fever, yellow	1
Cholera Morbus	18	Fever, ship	1
Congest. Head	1	Mast. effect s of	1
Consumption	94	Heart, disease of	5
Convulsions	106	Hip disease	1
Congt. of brain	36	Inanition	2
Congt. by heat	7	Inflam. of brain	10
Congt. of lungs	6	Inflam of bowels	11
Consest. of liver	2	Inflam of heart	1
Cynanche	1	Inflam of lungs	8
Canker	1	Inflam. of stom.	3
Cholera	1	Inflam. of throat	2
Croup	1	Inflam. of womb	1
Inflam. of liver	2	Insanity	1
Disease	1	Intemperance	3
Jaundice	2	Lues venerea	3
Marasmus	31	Measles	5
Morbus brightii	1	Malformation	1
Old age	5	Old	1
Palsy	6	Premature birth	12
Pleurisy	2	Parturition	1
Rickets	1	Rheumatism	2
Rupt. of womb	1	Rupt. of intest.	1
Scrofula	10	Scrofula	2
Small-Pox	2	Small-Pox	32
Spinal disease	3	Suicide by	1
Sprue	3	Sore throat	1
Still-born	32	Schirrus of stom	2
Suicide by cut-throat	1	Sun stroke	22
Sun stroke	22	Teething	18
Teething	18	Tumor	1
Tumor	1	Ulceration of intestines	1
Ulceration of Intestines	1	Unknown	1
Unknown	1	Unknown to Jury	1
Total	1,139		

Wards.		Wards.	
I	34	IX	43
II	7	X	36
III	19	XI	63
IV	39	XII	57
V	30	XIII	40
VI	65	XIV	47
VII	55	XV	14
VIII	47	XVI	76
		XVII	93
		XVIII	70
		XIX	58
		XX	74
		XXI	33
		XXII	51
		Total	1,139

AGES—Under 1 year, 372; 1 to 5 years, 149; 5 to 10, 70; 10 to 20, 26; 20 to 30, 44; 30 to 40, 141; 40 to 50, 141; 50 to 60, 84; 60 to 70, 39; 70 to 80, 34; 80 to 90, 12; 90 to 95, 5; 95 to 100, 2; unknown, 18. Total, 1,139.

PLACES OF NATIVITY—United States, 673; Ireland, 281; England, 24; Scotland, 20; Wales, 2; Germany, 114; France, 8; Switzerland, 1; Italy, 3; Prussia, 2; British Possessions in N. A., 1; Portugal, 1; Poland, 1; Unknown, 7. Total, 1,139.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—Hospital, Bellevue, 21; Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island, 9; Lunatic Asylum, 8; Bloomingdale Asylum for Insane, 1; Randall's Island, 3; Ward's Island, 75; Franklin-street Hospital, 39; Mott-street Hospital, 2; City Hospital, 19; Almshouse, Blackwell's Island, 1; Workhouse, Blackwell's Island, 1; Colored Home, Hospital, 4; Colored persons, 22; St. Vincent's Hospital, 2; Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, 1.

THOMAS K. DOWNING, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, Saturday, July 29, 1854.

The Fight and the Ninth Ward Police—Letter from Capt. Ackerman.

The following letter from the Captain of the Ninth Ward Police concerning the fight on the Amos-street Wharf, puts upon him a good deal heavier responsibility in the matter than we supposed belonged to him. We trust his conduct and that of the force under his command, will be subjected to close investigation.

To the Editor of the New-York Tribune:

STATION-HOUSE, Friday, July 28, 1854.

SIR: In your paper of this morning you give an account of a brutal fight that took place on the morning previous between MORRISSEY and POOLE, and after detailing the particulars of the fight, as usual the Police came in for a large share of censure. You recommend the Commissioners of Police to remove the Chief, Captain, Lieutenants and Patrolmen on duty near the scene of the fight immediately from office, and this recommendation comes before you know any of the circumstances under which I, as Captain, labored on the evening of Wednesday. I was quite unwell with a headache. About five minutes before 10 o'clock I left the Station-house thinking I would be better in the air, and after being out about one hour I was compelled to go home. At this time it was raining very hard. About 2 o'clock A. M. I was awakened by a rap on my window, and found Officer WRIGHT. He told me, from what he could gather from those around the corner-house of MASON, he thought a fight was to come off foot of Amos-street. At this time Sergeant VAN WART came up. I asked him if he had heard any rumor of a fight. He said he had, but did not credit it. This was the first information I had. I told the officer I was compelled to come home on account of being sick, and for VAN WART to report to Lieut. SEBRING, who was in command at the Station-house, what he had heard, and for him not to let the men who came in at sunrise go home, but keep them as a reserve; also the section to go on duty at sunrise to remain in the house, (thus giving him three sections of men, numbering twenty-eight men,) to send one man to reconnoitre, and the first appearance of any congregation of persons to give information at the Station-house, and the reserve to be taken immediately on the ground to prevent any breach of the peace. Thinking I had done all I could under the circumstances, I endeavored to obtain a little rest. About 6½ o'clock I was again awakened, and on going to the door, I found Officer HANIFEN. He said he had been sent to the foot of Amos-street to reconnoitre, and on the appearance of any persons congregating there, to give information. I asked him if he had been to the Station-house, and where the men were. He said he had notified the Lieutenant, who sent him to the Captain, and the men he supposed were in the house. I immediately dressed myself, went to the Station-house, and, to my surprise, found Lieutenant and men quietly reposing on their beds as though nothing was expected to occur. I immediately called the drill Sergeant, told him to get the men in readiness, and before he had time to get to the sleeping-room, Officer HANIFEN came in, and said there was a large crowd, and MORRISSEY was on the ground. I went in the sleeping-room, found the drill Sergeant calling the men. I took those who were ready, (leaving those who had undressed themselves to follow after) and proceeded to the scene of the fight, when at the corner of Washington and Amos-streets I was told the party had gone off, and the crowd had dispersed.

Now, Sir, I ask you candidly, who is to blame for this gross neglect of duty on the part of the Police?

Since my connection with the Police Department, I have endeavored to discharge my duty fearlessly, though I have met, and do still meet, with opposition and very little encouragement. Notwithstanding, while in the Department, I intend to continue to discharge the duty of the office I hold, fearless of friend or foe. Respectfully,

A'BM ACKERMAN, Capt. Ninth District.

Fire at Harlem.

At 10½ o'clock on Friday evening, a fire was discovered in the machine shop of the Union India Rubber Company, at Harlem. A Mr. BRADY was the first to arrive at the spot, and states that a pile of shavings and wood was burning under the attic stairs, from their situation evidently placed there by an incendiary, and that with the assistance of one man he might have extinguished the flames. The building stood immediately on the dock, was of wood, two stories in height, 40 by 75 feet on the ground, and contained machinery, tools, &c., most of which were saved. 1½ or 2 tons of India Rubber Gum had also been stored there a day or two previously, which was mostly destroyed. There has been no fire in the buildings for two or three days. This is the second building belonging to this Company which has been burned within a few weeks, the former one having been set on fire by lightning. A reward will no doubt offered for the detection of the perpetrator of the arson, whose motive could only have been malicious, as there were in the shop nothing to reward a robber. The damage was confined mostly to the upper stories. The Company are fully insured.

A schooner lying at the dock, aground, suffered somewhat in masts and rigging, as she could not be removed. Damage slight.

New-York and Harlem Railroad—Meeting of Committee.

A general mass meeting of commuters on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, resident in Morrisania and adjacent villages, was held last Saturday evening, in front of the Irving House, Morrisania.

A large number were in attendance. The meeting was conducted throughout in orderly and dignified spirit, and evinced only a sincere and manly desire to repress existing evils, and institute just and equitable relations between the Committees and the Railroad interest.

THOMAS B. BYRNE, Esq., was elected to the Chair.

The report of the Committee appointed at the meeting, convened Thursday evening, was read and adopted. It was a lengthy and able document, embodying a full statement of past grievences, and acknowledging with proper and thankful spirit the concessions made from time to time by the Board of Directors.

The present chief ground of complaint, as set forth in the Report, is the great and excessive difference in the rate of annual and semi-annual commutation. Taking Morrisania as a standard, $37 is the price of a commutation ticket for one year, while for six months it is $24. Tickets are issued for one year or six months, at the option of the applicant, the two terms having no connection with each other, whether the applicant has been a previous commuter or not. This, it will be seen, brings the charge for a year, when paid in two installments, $48. The objection then is, that the poor mechanic and laborer, who finds $37 too large an amount to be paid at any one time, should be compelled to pay a premium, or rather a penalty, of $11, because he happened not to be as fortunate as his neighbor. This evil and manifest exaction the commuters desire to have remedied. They ask justice, and no more.

Subjoined to the report were the following resolutions, which were unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the terms and conditions of commutation with the Harlem Railroad Company, as submitted this evening, meets with our acquiescence so far as the rate per annum is concerned.

Resolved, That the entire action of the Harlem Railroad will be sustained and agreed to if the rates for six months be either reduced or made in such payments as will amount to the aggregate of the yearly payment, or the same with a liberal interest allowed.

Resolved, That the working man under the arrangement recently settled on by the Harlem Railroad direction, is placed in a position of embarrassment and will be subjected to a burdensome tax on account of inability to meet the full payment of the annual commutation. Therefore

Resolved, That a memorial be prepared and presented to the Board of Directors of the Harlem Railroad, asking in an energetic yet respectful manner that this subject of inequality in rates in the different terms may be the subject of their consideration, and that a reduction may be made in on equitable terms, so that the burden shall not fall so heavily on those least able to bear it. And further

Resolved, That we are unanimously of opinion that this action should be in some way amended, and that we will sign the memorial aforesaid, hoping it will result in giving us cause to be satisfied with the action of the Directors thereon—knowing that the glaring oppression to the hard-working man of limited means will be perfectly apparent, and, being apparent, will be removed as soon as taken notice of.

Resolved, That we are sensibly alive to the fact that it must be difficult to please all classes in the management of a railroad, yet, nevertheless, we believe that no road can prosper so well running through the lands of those at enmity with them, as through the villages surrounded by friends ready and willing to render service whenever called upon.

The resolutions were taken up separately, but from the unanimity of sentiment, elicited but little discussion.

BENJAMIN SIMS, Esq., on the first resolution, remarked he thought it opposed to the spirit of the age—opposed to every day experiences. The other day he met the partner of GEORGE LAW, who is interested in the New-York and Staten Island Ferry, and asked him, as a business man, what was the result of reducing the fare from New York to Staten Island, from one shilling to a sixpence. His reply was—more profitable. So it would be on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, more profitable. Instead of paying thirty-seven dollars annually, we ought to be carried back and forth to the City for seventeen dollars. And soon it will be so, the advancing spirit of the age will make it imperative. Travel where we will, to Europe, to California, or even to the South Sea Islands, we find modes of traveling, while they are improving in luxury and every convenience, are gradually improving in cheapness. But we, like a crab are going backwards instead of forward.

It is only a short time since some of the avenue railroads reduced their fares from six cents to five. They were obliged to do so, and they find the change more profitable.

Mr. JAMES TIEBOUT said he would find no fault with the rate per annum. He complained of the difference in the semi-annual charge, and remonstrated against the exaction it necessitated very many unavoidably to submit to. But there was danger of asking too much, of going too far, of having commutation cut off entirely. The railroad don't wish to commute with any one. As to losing by commuters, he believed it to be false. Robberies constituted the losses. Let us memorialize the Board of Directors like men; lay before them what is an evil to the people here. Like men they will listen to us. I speak as one who travels the road every day.

Messrs. FREDERICK G. FORD, CORNELIUS WILLIAMS and JAMES STILLMAN, of Morrisania, GEO. B. BUTLER, of Fordham, and CHARLES MILLER, of Eltona, were chosen a Committee to draw up a memorial, setting forth the oppressive effect of the present semi-annual rate of commutation, and praying a change therein in their schedule of terms more reasonable and just—the same to be laid before the stockholders of the road at their next meeting.

It was also moved that a Committee be appointed from Morrisania and adjacent interested villages, to get signers to the memorial.

The following were the Committees chosen:

SOUTH MORRISANIA—Messrs. Merritt, Austin, Kreutzer, Mahle, Harrison.

WEST MORRISANIA—Messrs. Gilley, McGraw, Henry, Van Sickland, Campton, Inglehorn.

MORRISANIA—Messrs. Morey, Hackman, Schneidaker.

MOTT HAVEN—Messrs. Hamblin, White.

WOODSTOCK—Messrs. Tilden, Humphrey.

ELTONA—Mr. McArthur.

CENTRAL MORRISANIA—Messrs. Devoy, Mace.

UPPER MORRISANIA—Messrs. Weeks, Gray.

FAIRMOUNT—Mr. Thompson.

FORDHAM—Messrs. Burnett, Tiebout.

HUNT'S BRIDGE—Messrs. Baylis, Bushman.

WILLIAM'S BRIDGE—Mr. Weeks.

MOUNT HOPE—Mr. Young.

Mr. JAMES STILLMAN volunteered to print the memorials and have them in readiness for delivery at the various places on the road by first train Tuesday morning.

Vote of thanks was returned to the Committee for their report and resolutions. After a few brief and pertinent remarks by the Chairman, touching upon the importance of the present movement, and the interest at stake, and enforcing upon each and all to make every possible effort to swell to as high a number as can be the body of signers to this memorial, the meeting was adjourned.

QUICK TRIP.—The ship *Maria* made the passage from Australia to Rio Janerio in 44 days, the quickest passage on record. When in lat. 55° 15' South, lon. 123° West, to 110°, past large icebergs, with much field ice. The voyage was made from Rio to Australia and back in 4 months and 24 days, including 40 days in port, the quickest voyage ever made around the world.

☞ Among the arrivals on Saturday at this port, was the clipper-ship *Anglo-Saxon*, Capt. LOUIS, formerly of the bark *Kelly*, who performed so conspicuous a part in rescuing the steamer *San Francisco* passengers in December last.

The Wall-street Frauds.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—July 29.

Before Oakley, C. J.

PRACTICE—ARREST.

The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company against *Kyle*.—In this case the Court rendered a decision on Saturday, the 29th. The case came up on a motion by the defendant to be discharged from arrest, on the following grounds:

1. That the affidavits upon which the arrest was made were taken before an attorney to the record, and, therefore, defective.

2. That it did not appear from the affidavits how much the Harlem Railroad stock was worth, or that it was worth anything.

3. That it did not appear from the affidavits that the defendant was indebted to the plaintiffs in any sum, without which the action could not be sustained.

The arguments of the counsel will be found more fully stated in the TIMES of Wednesday, the 26th. The case was argued by Mr. Chas. Sandford for the Harlem Railroad Company, and by Mr. Frederick Talmadge for the defendant, Kyle.

The opinion of the Court was rendered by OAKLEY, C. J., who said that as respected the first objection, the affidavits were not properly authenticated, because taken before an attorney to the record the rule prohibiting that was inapplicable in this case. It had no foundation at any time in good sense. It seemed to have arisen from an unworthy suspicion of the profession, that the attorney might be interested to give a peculiar form to the affidavit. The Court would hesitate very much whether to adhere to that rule, in case the question should be fairly brought before them. It was a matter of practice, which the Court might regulate to suit themselves. However that might be, in this case the statute expressly directed the form of the affidavit, and the attorney could neither suggest anything, nor leave out anything in the affidavit, nor in any way alter. The rule therefore was not applicable to this case.

The counsel for the defendant insisted that the order as to the amount of bail should be modified at least, because it did not appear from the affidavit what the value of the stocks were. But if the Court were at liberty to look outside the affidavit, they might and they did know that the stocks bore a certain market value,—greater than the amount of bail required. If they could not travel out of the affidavits, but must decide upon the facts as presented in them, then they had no reason to believe the stock to be otherwise than at par.

The main question in the case, however, was whether, from the facts stated in the affidavits, there appeared to be any legal debt for which the defendant was liable. He came into Court without any affidavits, any denial or explanation of the fraud, but merely arguing that the plaintiffs did not show that they would be injured by the fraud. Under the circumstances, recollecting the difficulty of tracing the Stock, the probability that the Company might assume it voluntarily, or be obliged to assume it, and the fact that the defendant would undoubtedly be responsible to the Company if they should assume it, the Court were not prepared to say, on this *ex parte* statement, that the defendant was not *prima facie* liable. The order to discharge from arrest should, therefore, be denied, but with liberty to the defendant to renew the motion upon affidavits, or on bringing in an answer.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Phillips.

John Walmsley against *The Harlem Railroad Company*.—This action is brought against the defendants on the following complaint of the plaintiff.

"The plaintiff complains and alleges that the defendants laid down a Railroad track and iron rails in the Fourth-avenue, in the City of New-York, and continued the same from the 1st day of May, 1850, to the 1st day of December, 1853, and so carelessly and negligently laid and conducted said track and Railroad, that while the plaintiff was driving across said rail and track, to wit, on or about the 23d day of November, 1853, the horse of the plaintiff became entangled therein, and got his foot fast in said rails and track, and was greatly injured, to the plaintiff's damage of two hundred dollars."

The defendants controvert all the facts alleged, and deny any liability on their part.

It appears that on the 23d of November last, while the servant of plaintiff was driving his horse and cart through Twenty-eighth-street and across Fourth-avenue, the "cork" of the shoe on the "near hind foot" of the horse caught and became jammed in the rails, throwing the horse down and tearing the hoof from the skin and flesh, and seriously damaging him for life. One witness testified that the "main rail" had become so battered that the "flange" of the wheels of the cars had cut through the "guard rail" at the junction of the Fourth-avenue and Twenty-Eighth-street. Opposed to this, the Superintendent of the horse power, track master, and two track layers, whose duty called their attention to the state of the track, testified that the road and rails at the point in question were in perfect order.

PHILLIPS, Judge—To make the defendants liable in this action, the plaintiff must show affirmatively some degree of negligence on the part of the Company, either in their original mode of constructing the track or in keeping it in proper repair. It is not sufficient to show simply that the horse became damaged by becoming entangled in the track, but the plaintiff must establish some act, either of omission or commission, on the part of the defendants, to hold them accountable. It is true that one witness for the plaintiff does testify that the "guard rail" at the point where the accident occurred was cut through, but he was not present at the time of the accident, and does not and cannot testify that this imperfection caused the damage. It is said by the counsel for the plaintiff that the evidence adduced by the defendants to show the condition of the track and the rails is mere *negative proof*. Is this so? Mr. Sloat, the superintendent of the horse power, was present at the time of the accident, and testified that the rails were so firmly secured that he was compelled to pry up the rail with a crow-bar for some inches, in order to extricate the horse's foot, and that the "guard" and "main rails" were in perfect order. The track-master and track-layers who have express charge of the track and rails, all testify positively that the track has been in perfect order at the point in question, from the time when the present rails were originally laid. (some three years ago) to the day of trial. Is this *negative* proof? Is it not rather *positive* evidence as to the state of the track? The preponderance of testimony is therefore clearly to the effect that on the time of the accident, the rails and track at the point in question were in good order.

I now come to the question, Is the Company liable simply because their track or their rails caused the injury? It is shown in proof that the track was laid in 1851 by the track-master, under the supervision of the Street Commissioner; and that it was done in a good and substantial manner. The defendants are a Company incorporated for the transportation of passengers and freight over their road; and for this purpose have obtained permission to lay their rails upon and through the public thoroughfares. This is done as a matter of public convenience, and while the Company are bound to use all necessary care and prudence in carrying out their duties, at the same time those who travel upon and near their line of rails are not discharged from the use of ordinary care and prudence on their part. On the contrary, as the presence of the track and rails ordinarily increases the danger of travel in ordinary vehicles, that fact alone calls for the exercise of all the prudence and skill of which they are masters. It is as much the duty of the traveler to avoid danger, as it is the duty of the company to protect the public against it. Suppose a person in his wagon traveling across or upon a railroad track should wrench off his wheel or otherwise damage his vehicle, (supposing the track to be in good repair,) would the company be liable? I apprehend not, for the simple reason that the traveler, knowing the nature of the road upon which he was traveling, should have guarded with extra care against accident or damage. That the presence of a railroad track, and the travel of railroad cars in a crowded city, is fraught with a certain degree of danger, cannot be denied, but the companies prosecuting their business under sanction of the constituted authorities, and by virtue of positive legislative enactment, are protected in their business so far as they use all caution and prudence in the discharge of their duties to community. In this case I can see nothing in the evidence which calls upon the defendants to respond to the plaintiff legally in damages, and I therefore order judgment for the defendants with costs.

Legal Intelligence.

CURIOUS MODE OF TRIAL.

ENGLISH COURT OF EXCHEQUER.—*Hill* vs. *Aspinall*.—This was an action for £21 6s. 3d., the loss arising from the resale of a horse bought by plaintiff from defendant. The plaintiff originally bought the horse at Doncaster fair, for £48, warranted sound and free from vice; and having sent it home to Norfolk, sold it to a Mr. Phillips, a horse-dealer at London-wall, for £55, with a similar warranty—stating, however, at the time the horse was being tried, that it showed some symptoms of temper. Having made his purchase, Phillips brought it to London, and showed it to a large French dealer; when, to his surprise, the animal refused to go out of the yard, reared, kicked, ran back, and showed other symptoms of confirmed vice. The horse had never been out of the stable or tried on any other occasion. Upon this, notice was given to the defendant to take it back, and, upon his refusal, it was sold at auction for 34 guineas, the defendant being the purchaser.

In the course of the trial, which turned entirely upon the character of the horse, the counsel for the defence suggested that, as the horse was in the immediate neighborhood of the Court, some proof of his good looks and docility might be obtained if any one would take the trouble to go out and ook at him. The desire to see the horse proved irresistible, so jury, counsel, and all the idlers in and about the Court adjourned *en masse* to feast their curiosity. When the horse was produced for inspection, he was mounted by a lad and ridden about the Court-yard. One of the jury, wishing for a little horse exercise, mounted the gallant steed, who bore his judicial burden with all becoming respect and acquiescence. The defendant himself got up, put the horse through his paces, and as every one seemed pleased with his performance, was anxious to bring him into Court, in order to give the learned judge an opportunity of satisfying himself.

"Et molem mirantur equi, primusque Thymœtes
Duci intra muros hortatur et arce locari."

Accordingly, he rode him through the Guildhall, up the flight of steep stone steps leading to the Exchequer Court, to the very threshold of the Court itself. The wigs and gowns turned out in strong numbers to take a view, and in the crowd, says the English reporter, we noticed the Lord Chief Baron, evidently displaying considerable knowledge of horse flesh. The Jury having at length resumed their places, suggested that the horse seemed quiet enough, and one of their number said that he would willingly give the money for him notwithstanding all his vices and bad character, and would treat his wife and children to an airing.

After some discussion, the plaintiff consented to a non-suit, and was non-suited accordingly.

RAILROAD LAW—FREE PASS.

The Great Northern Railway Company against *Harrison*.—This was an action brought by the plaintiff, a reporter of the *Bell's Life* newspaper, to recover damages for injuries he had received while traveling on the company's line with a free pass granted by the Company to the proprietors of that journal. Upon the trial the Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff with £500 damages, and an appeal was taken. The learned Judge, in delivering judgment, said the only question the Court had to consider was, whether the ruling of the Judge upon the third plea, that the plaintiff in the Court below was unlawfully in a certain carriage at the time of the collision, was correct. Mr. Baron Martin had been of opinion that there was sufficient evidence for the consideration of the Jury, and had directed them that the plaintiff below was lawfully in the carriage, and the Court fully agreed that the learned Judge was right. From the evidence, it appeared a practice had existed between the Directors of the Great Northern Railway Company and the proprietor's of *Bell's Life*, for their mutual convenience, that the reporter of that journal should be furnished with free passes to any part of the country on the lines to attend and report racing and other meetings; and in this case the plaintiff, who had frequently done so, had traveled with a pass with a name in it other than that of the plaintiff, and that a memorandum was appended which stated that the pass was not transferable, but the evidence did not distinctly show whether there were any penalties for so doing. There was evidence that the plaintiff was acting *bona fide* as the reporter of *Bell's Life*, and had gone to the station, showed his ticket to the porter, and was by him placed in a carriage. Other reporters, with the knowledge of the Company, had done the same, no objection being made, they being known to the officials, although their names were not mentioned in the ticket or pass. The learned Judge said that all the Judges concurred in opinion that Mr. Baron Martin was right in his directions to the jury, that the plaintiff was lawfully in the defendant's carriage, and that the verdict and judgment of the Court below must be affirmed.

RAILROAD LAW—TICKETS.

Railway tickets can be used only to the stations marked on them. Two cases, respecting the right of passengers, on the Glasgow and South-western Railway, to leave the train at intermediate stations, were decided by Sheriff Anderson, in the Small Debt Court, at Kilmarnock, on Thursday. It appears that the fare for the *whole* distance, from Campbelton to Glasgow, by steamer to Ayr, and by railway to Glasgow, is considerably *less* than to several of the stations between Glasgow and Ayr, and that persons have been in the practice of taking out Glasgow tickets at Campbelton, and then leaving the train at the intermediate stations, thus paying less than if they had taken tickets to the station to which they actually intended to travel. To put a stop to this practice, the Railway Company brought small debt actions against two passengers for the difference of fare between what they actually paid, and what they would have paid, had they taken tickets to Dalry. During the discussions, the Sheriff repeatedly expressed his opinion that, while the Company might, if they thought proper, allow passengers to leave the train at intermediate stations, no person could demand it as a right.—*North British Mail.*

LIABILITIES OF RAILWAY COMPANIES—LOST BAGGAGE.

Namock vs. *The Eastern Counties Railway Company, England*.—This was an action to recover the value of a box lost while in the custody of the defendents, to whom it had been delivered to be warehoused for lure and reward. It appears that the plaintiff delivered eight packages and two trunks to the clerk at the station of the Eastern Union Railway, to be conveyed to London, "to be called for." On the 28th, on which day he had arranged to call, he learnt at the Bishopsgate station that all the packages and trunks had arrived, and, having mentioned to the clerk his wish to store them for a month or two in London, he was told that the Company would do so "as cheaply and as safely as any company in London." The plaintiff thereupon agreed to leave his property in store, and on asking whether any memorandum was necessary, was told that as he had the receipt from Bury station, the production of that would be sufficient, and any day that he wrote for his goods he could have them. On the 20th of February the plaintiff called for his property, and on being taken to the warehouse found a black trunk, containing valuables and deeds of importance, to be missing, another having been substituted for it. This circumstance led to a lengthened series of visits and inquiries by the plaintiff and his wife, chiefly conducted by the latter, in which she showed great perseverance, and which resulted in the discovery that the missing trunk had been delivered up by mistake to another person, a brother of the notorious Manning, and that in order to conceal the mistake some entries, showing the number of packages, had been falsified by the clerk of the Company on the very day after the plaintiff had discovered his loss. Finally the Company offered a reward of £10, and a man came forward through whose instrumentality the possession of portions of the property contained in the box were traced to three men, two of whom were convicted of stealing the box, while the third was convicted as receiver. Under these circumstances the plaintiff demanded compensation, and receiving none, brought this action to recover the value of the contents of the trunk, which were estimated at a high sum. During the progress of the plaintiff's evidence various negotiations were set on foot between the learned counsel with the evident view of an arrangement, all of which, up to a certain point, Mrs. MARNOCK, who seemed to be the heart and soul of the cause, stoutly rejected. Eventually, however, even her heart was mollified, and the plaintiff quitted the box, his learned counsel stating that the cause was settled by an agreement to take a verdict for the plaintiff for £800. Verdict accordingly.

RAILWAY CLERKS' AUTHORITY.—A package sent from London to Exeter was injured on its transit upon the Great Western line; but a clerk of the Bristol and Exeter Company went to the person to whom it was consigned and arranged the amount due to him. Application was accordingly made to the Bristol and Exeter Company for the sum named by their clerk; but they referred the applicant to the Great Western Company. The judge held that, as the property was injured on the Great Western line, and as that company entered into the contract for the carriage of the article the whole distance from London to Exeter, they were liable, and not the Bristol and Exeter Company.

INSURANCE—CONSTRUCTION OF POLICY.

Palmer vs. *Naylor, English Exchequer Chamber*.—This was a declaration upon a policy of insurance effected to insure advances made for the purpose of conveying coolies as emigrants from Canton to Callao, in Peru. It stated, in the usual form, that the perils insured against were of the seas, pirates, rovers, and all other perils, &c. It then alleged a total loss by reason of the coolie s having, during the voyage, piratically and feloniously murdered the captain and part of the crew, and forcibly carried away the ship and rest of the crew, so that she never arrived at Callao, and the transport of the coolies was not completed. There were several pleas, only two of which were material. The 8th plea stated that after the coolies had murdered the captain and some of the crew, and obtained possession of the vessel, they caused the same to be steered to the nearest land for the purpose of being landed, and refused to, and would not, and did not, proceed on the voyage. It also stated that the ship was fit and able to proceed to Callao, and convey the coolies there, and that the rest of the crew were able and willing to take the vessel and the emigrants there if they had been willing to go, but that they refused, and by reason of such refusal and from no other cause, the voyage and transport were not completed. The 9th plea stated that the coolies were unwilling to go—that they murdered the captain and some of the crew, and took possession of the vessel only to be landed and avoid being carried on the voyage, which was the supposed piratical taking. Held, on demurrer, that these pleas were good, the proximate cause of the loss being the seizure of the ship, which was one of the perils insured against, either as being an act of piracy and theft, or as being a peril *ejusdem generis*, and so falling within the general words of the policy.

RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF ADJACENT LAND OWNERS—INTERESTING TO BUILDERS.

Dunlap vs. *Walingford*.—PENNSYLVANIA.—In this action two of the plaintiff's houses in Pittsburg were so injured by excavations made in the adjoining lot, which belonged to the defendant, that he was obliged to take them down and rebuild. This action was brought to recover damages for the injuries thus caused. The Court upon the trial instructed the Jury:

1. That if the plaintiff did not sink his foundation to a proper depth, in view of the character of the surface and soil of his own and the defendant's lot, or if his wall was not built of sufficient dimensions and materials, and in a workmanlike manner, he could not recover.

2. If the plaintiff had notice or knowledge of the approaching danger in time to take the necessary measures to protect his wall from injury and failed so to do, the defendants were not bound to underpin the building at their own risk and expense, but might proceed with ordinary care and skill in the excavation of their land to a reasonable depth, and in so doing would not be responsible for any injury to the plaintiff's building arising therefrom.

3. If the defendant knew of the danger and joined with the defendants in their endeavors to prevent the threatened injury, and concurred in the plan adopted for that purpose, or if, after the work was done, he approved of it, and expressed himself satisfied with it, being fully acquainted with the plan, and the manner of execution, he could not recover. But if

4. The defendants undertook to underpin or otherwise secure the plaintiff's building for him, they were bound to use due skill and prudence to accomplish that object; and if they were guilty of negligence in so doing, they would be liable for such damages as naturally resulted from their default.

Alcohol for the Bite of a Snake.

The following notice of a case of poisoning by the bite of a snake, relates to a matter, in regard to treatment, which has been discussed in our pages of late. If the statement is correct, it would seem to show that alcohol is not a specific in the treatment of such cases.

"PURNELL JACKSON, of Worcester Co., Md., on the 12th ult., was bitten on the end of his finger by a copper-head snake, from the effects of which he died the next day. Immediately after being bit he drank a large quantity of whisky, thinking it would counteract the effect of the poison, but, unfortunately, it had no such effect—*B. M. and S. Journal.*

RELICS OF THE RED MEN.—An Indian vessel was found by HENRY S. GRISWOLD, Esq., of Milton, last week, while plowing a piece of land near his residence. It is a stone of nearly a foot in diameter, hollowed out sufficiently to hold three or four quarts, with handles at the sides. The article is of common sandstone, and is supposed to have been made and used for cooking purposes by the Indians. It can be seen at our office. An interesting discovery was also made at Sharon, last week, on the land of Mr. JOHN GOODWIN, as we learn from the Amenia *Times*. The perfect skeleton of an Indian was exhumed in a considerable state of preservation, but the bones crumbled to pieces from handling and exposure to the air. Some 200 arrow heads, a quantity of red paint, and a singularly-carved stone, were found with it. The stone was about eighteen inches in length, and was curiously marked with hieroglyphic inscriptions. It had a hole in each end, and elaborately finished. No doubt some warrior of distinction, or some famous Indian chief, was buried in the locality where these relics were found.—*Litchfield (Conn.) Enquirer, July 6.*

SALE OF THE SLAVE BRIG GLAMORGAN.—The brig *Glamorgan*, which was seized on the coast of Africa for being engaged in the Slave-trade and brought into this port in charge of the United States officers, was sold at auction to-day, by EDWARD RIDDLE, at the Navy Yard, for $4,700. She was purchased by parties in this city.—*Boston Traveller, July 28.*

On Wednesday last, a man residing in the vicinity of Chatham, C. W., drove a yoke of oxen upon the track of the Great Western Railroad, fastened them head and foot, and then, drowing them on their backs, tied them down and left them. The train which next passed the spot was thrown off, several persons were injured, and great damage was done to the cars. The wretch who perpetrated the act has fled, but a large reward is offered for his apprehension.

STOCK SALES AND MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 29.

$1,000 City 5s, '70	104	5	Cumberland Coal Co. s3	32½
3,000 Erie 2d Mtge. Bs. s3	99	250	do	32⅝
3,000 Erie Income Bonds	92⅛	100	do	b30 32⅝
1,000 do	92½	200	do	32⅝
5,000 do	92½	21	Cleve. C. & Cin. R. R.	106½
1,000 Erie Convert. Bs. '63	80	50	Cleve. & Toledo R. R. c	73
2,000 Erie bonds of '83	85½	100	do	73⅛
2,000 Pan. Rds. 2d issue.	94	55	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	opg 87½
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds. s3	68½	8	do	88
12,000 do s3	68½	100	do	b10 87½
5,000 do s3	68½	10	do	pkc 87½
500 N. Y. Cen. R. Rds.	84	50	do	b60 87⅝
20 Bk. State N. York	98	50	do	s3 aft opg 87½
50 Bank of Commerce	102½	25	do	87⅝
37 Am. Exchange Bank	104½	100	do	s30 88½
100 N. Jersey Zinc Co.	44	197	Erie Railroad	49
100 do	b30 44	350	do	c 49
10 Hanover Bank	89	50	do	b30 49⅛
36 Metropolitan Bank	101	250	do	b10 49
50 Manhattan Gas Co.	120	50	do	s30 49
50 Canton Co.	s3 22½	100	do	b3 49
100 Nic. Trans. Co	nw 20½	50	do	48⅞
100 do	b7 20⅝	640	Reading R. R.	b30 63⅛
200 do	c60 20	100	do	s15 63⅜
200 do	c 20½	100	do	c 63⅛
1050 do	s3 20	100	do	b15 63⅝
250 do	19½	50	do	63⅝
200 do	s3 19⅝	100	do	s30 64⅛
25 do	nw 20	100	Mich. Cent. R. R.	s3 86
100 Penn. Coal Co.	104½	20	Panama Railroad	94
50 N. Ind Construction

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, July 31, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$2,000 New-York and Harlem Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds; interest payable 1st May and 1st November.

$1,000 Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bond; interest payable 1st February and 1st August.

$5,000 Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad 2d Mortgage 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds; interest payable 1st February and 1st August.....$1,000 each

$20,000 Flushing Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds; interest payable 1st March and 1st Sept...$1,000 each

$9,000 New-York and New Haven Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds; interest payable 1st June and 1st December.....$1,000 each

4 Certificates of the Stock of the Brecklnridge Cannel Coal Company, each Certificate representing 20 shares of the par value, of.....$100 each

100 Shares Chicago and Rock Island Railroad....$100 each

100 Shares Chemung Railroad of $25 each, on which dividends of 8 per cent per annum are guaranteed by the Canandaigua and Elmira Railroad Company, payable semi-annually, in May and November.

25 Shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Rail-road Scrip Stock, bearing in cent at 6 per cent; $100 per share; 60 per cent. paid thereon.

100 Shares Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co.....$100 each

30 Shares Empire City Bank.....$25 each

5 Shares Atlantic Bank.....$100 each

955 Shares Ulster Mining Company.....$5 each

2,000 Shares Mecklenburg Gold and Copper Company, of North Carolina.....$5 each

150 Shares American Mining Company.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent this day, and the balance to-morrow. The secured interest on all the Bonds will be changed to the purchaser.

A. H. N. holds regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities every Monday and Thursday, at the Merchants' Exchange.

AT PRIVATE SALE.—A great variety of first class Railroad Bonds Bank, Insurance and other Stocks. Office No. 4 Broad-street, next to corner of Wall.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auction er.

AUCTION NOTICE.—A. M. CRISTALAR will sell on TUESDAY, August 1, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 12 Franklin-terrace, Hoboken, the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting, in part, of mahogany dining and centre table, Brussels and ingrain carpeting, splendid pier glasses, mahogany and rosewood chairs, sofas, tête-à-tête, embroidered window curtains, rosewood bookcase, a splendid and costly Mosaic chamber suite, consisting of bedsteads, bureaus, marble-top washstand, centre table, and chairs to match. Also, an enamelled suite, bed and bedding, a valuable library collection, and various other articles of furniture. Also, a splendid rosewood piano, made by Bonehart, New-York, celebrated maker. Sale positive, as the occupants are going to England. Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

EDWARD SINTZENICH WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, August 1 and 2, at 12½ o'clock each day the balance of the goods, not called for, and remaining in the Gramercy Hotel. No. 968 Broadway corner of 20th-st. to be sold on account of the former purchasers—Consisting in par. of R. W. suites in brocatelle and brocade, silk brocade, window curtains to match, marble-top tables, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, tapestry, velvet and ingrain carpets, hair mattresses, feather beds, pillows and bolsters, bedding, &c. also, very large sized pier and mantel glasses, etc.; also, bed and table linen, gas chandeliers, brackets, matting, etc., together with a large variety of useful items.

A. M. NEWBIE, Auctioneer.

BYRNES, BROTHER & CO.—Trade Salesrooms, No. 12 Park-row.—NEW-YORK FALL TRADE SALE OF BOOKS, STEREOTYPE PLATES, &c., commencing on TUESDAY MORNING, August 15, 1854, and continued throughout the week and during week following. Sales to commence each day at 8 o'clock, A. M. The catalogue is now ready for distribution to the trade. The regular sale of stationery will commence on TUESDAY MORNING, August 22, in the upper salesroom. The catalogue of this portion of the sale is in preparation, and will be issued on the 1st of August.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—SAMUEL OSGOOD, No. 04 Nassau-st., will sell by auction THIS (Monday) MORNING, July 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 625 Broadway, the whole of the stock in trade of said store, comprising a large assortment of silk satin, and other mantillas, silks, babedashery, hosery, furs, laces &c., &c. The whole stock will be sold without reserve for cash, by order of the assignees. Catalogues on morning of sale.

WM. G. MCLAUGHLIN, Auctioneer.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE—TUESDAY, Aug. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 116 Delancy-st., (near Essex,) the furniture of a family breaking up housekeeping. Sale positive; will commence with kitchen furniture.

MEDICAL.

THE ORTHOPEDIC INSTITUTION—FOR THE CURE OF DEFORMITIES AND DISEASES OF THE JOINTS—Nos. 457, 459 and 461 Pacific-st., South Brooklyn, L. I.—Admits in-door patients afflicted with the above specified maladies, on moderate terms. It affords all advantages of a sanitory institute, with the comforts of a private home. The institution is located in a fashionable and healthy part of the city; an extensive and complete Gymnasium for bodily exercise is attached to it; baths in the house; water, both cold and bathing, within 10 minutes' drive, &c. Applications to be made to LOUIS BAUER, M. D., at the office of the establishment, before 10 o'clock A. M., or by letter to Box No. 147, Brooklyn Post-Office.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition—345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 225 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LAMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all these diseases from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 864 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT to the afflicted. *Courier Des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book* and New-Brunswick *Times*.

$500 REWARD.—Dr. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE is the most effectual preparation sold. Long experience has proved that it will radically cure any case. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary any deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep, or healthy digestion, the nuisance is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Sole agent for the City, C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st. N. B.—The celebrated Rose Wash sold as above.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence as heretofore. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in a good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DR. COBBETT, No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one speciality of the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method of treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

SANFELAND, M. D.—No. 4 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st. Throat and lung diseases. 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ATTENTION IS RESPECTFULLY CALLED to our extensive assortment of PIANO-FORTES of all sizes, from 6 to 7½ octaves, which, owing to dull times and a tight money market, we are selling off at very reduced prices for cash. "A nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling." Celestial pianos, a new and signal improvement on the common piano, also manufactured and for sale by us only. These pianos are equal to any two 7-octave pianos in power, at the same time are unequalled in richness, purity and sweetness of tone. Pianos to rent with privilege of purchasing. Call and see.

ELY & MUNGER, No. 321 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—J & C. FISCHER have removed their Warerooms from No 178 Greenwich-st. to their new Manufactory, Nos. 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., New-York, where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of Pianos, with all the best modern improvements made under their own supervision, and warranted to stand any climate. Also, Pianos with the Æolian attachment. Piano-fortes tuned, repaired, or taken in exchange.

AN EXCELLENT INSTRUMENT FOR THE PARLOR OR CHURCH is MASON & HAMLIN'S Improved MODEL HARMONIUM and REED ORGAN, highly recommended by such musicians as LOWELL MASON, Wm. B. BRADBURY, GEO. F. ROOT, GEO. W. MORGAN, L. H. SOUTHARD, and many others. A full assortment of the above Melodeons; Hallett, Davis & Co.'s unrivalled Piano-Fortes; New-York Pianos, (new and second-hand,) with all the latest musical publications, for sale to dealers and others, at the lowest rates. BERRY & GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

CHURCH ORGANS FOR SALE.—The large, patent Church Organ, which has many beautiful and superior qualities, as expressed by the Jury, and for which they have awarded a prize medal at the Crystal Palace. Also, a small organ with four stops, and with two full octaves of pedals, useful for a small church or parlor. Both are manufactured by A. Gemsander & Brother, of Springfield, Mass. For particulars, call on Mr. GEO. GEMUNDER, Violin-Maker, No. 32 Howard st., New-York.

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODIONS—Of every variety, from $45 to $150, suitable for the parlor, lecture room, lodge room, or small church. Believing them to be better in tone, more durable and better finished than those of any other make, we have accepted the agency, and keep for sale only those manufactured by PRINCE & CO.

WILLIAM HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, opposite the Park, sole agents for PRINCE & Co.'s celebrated Melodeons.

ATTENTION—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES at our new and spacious warerooms, No. 421 Broome-st., (a few doors east of Broadway,) which in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivaled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

A. W. LADD & CO.'S GRAND DIAGONAL PIANO-FORTES, with new grand action, which has no superior in all the points which constitute a perfect instrument. LINCOLN & THOMPSON, sole agents, No. 441 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL.—REV. DR. REED'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEAR GENEVA, N. Y.—The instruction embraces a thorough course of English, mathematical and classical studies. The best facilities are furnished for learning French, German, drawing and music. Terms, $240 per annum. The charge for French, German and drawing is $10 each for a term of 14 weeks: for music, $12.

REFERENCES.—Bishop DE LANCY, Rev. Dr. HALL, Hon. SAMUEL A. FOOT, Geneva; Dr. SAMUEL W. MOORE, No. 113 West 14th-st.; E. S. DODGE, Esq., No 54 Wall-st.

The next Term will open on the 6th of September.

GENEVA, July, 1854. THOMAS C. REED.

MISS HAINES.—Begs respectfully to give notice to her friends and the public, that her school, Nos. 9 and 10 Gramercy-park, New-York, will re-open on THURSDAY, Sept. 14, 1854. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, or of Messrs. C. S FRANCES & CO., No. 252 Broadway, or of Messrs. DOREMUS & NIXON'S, No. 21 Park-place. Applications for the admission of pupils can be made by letter, addressed to Miss H. B. HAINES, at her residence, No. 10 Gramercy-park.

DOLBEAR'S ACADEMY OF WRITING—BOOK-KEEPING, &c., No. 689 Broadway, cor. Houston-st.; will be kept open in August. An accomplished practical accountant will be present to explain all the details of real business transactions, and qualify students to conduct any set of books by Double Entry. N. B. A ladies' class for teachers is forming at reduced terms for August.

THE ADVERTISER TAKES FOUR BOYS, under 10 years of age, into his family, to educate at home with his own. Terms $150 per annum. Inquiries from parents desiring to place a son in the country under happy home influences and judicious training, will be forwarded if addressed to Box No. 345 Post-Office, Hartford, Conn.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, New-York, July 11, 1854.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, holden THIS DAY, an instalment of FIVE DOLLARS per share on all the shares of the capital Stock of the Company, (excepting the ten thousand shares on which twenty dollars per share and the ten thousand shares on which ten dollars per share have already been paid in,) has this day been assessed, and required to be paid by the several parties in whose names the said shares of Stock now stand respectively, to the Treasurer, on or before the 16th day of August, 1854, and the Transfer Books are closed from this day, till the 21st July inst., and no transfer of Stock will be permitted until the instalment called thereon, be paid. By order of the Board of Directors,

M. B. EDGAR, Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—The Board of Directors of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company have this day declared, out of their earnings expended in construction, an extra dividend of ten per cent, in scrip, to be apportioned to those who shall be holders of the full stock of the Company, on the 15th day of July next; being one share for every ten shares, or one-tenth part of a share for each share held on that day. Holders will have the right to assign the fractional parts to which they may be entitled, and certificates for every ten fractional parts standing in any one name, and for said whole shares, will be issued on and after the 10th day of August next. Dividends declared thereafter will be paid upon all such whole shares as upon other stock of the Company, but dividends will not accrue upon the fractional parts until they shall have been consolidated into one share, and a certificate issued therefor.—New-York, June 19, 1854.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, No. 2 Hanover-st. New-York, July 6, 1854.—In order to facilitate an examination now being made by a Committee of the Board of Directors of this Company into its Stock accounts, all persons holding certificates of Stock of the Company are specially requested to present the same to the undersigned at this office so that an account of the same may be taken. Persons residing at a distance who cannot conveniently present or send in their certificates, are requested to communicate by letter, the date and number of each certificate held by them, and the number of shares for which it purports to have been issued, and by whom signed.—By order of the Board of Directors. WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY—BRIDGEPORT, July 20, 1854.—By resolution of the Directors of this Company, holders of certificates of capital stock of the same, are specially requested to forward to the undersigned a statement giving a description of the same, as follows, to wit:

1st. Number of the certificate

2d To whom, or in whose favor given.

3d. Number of shares for which it purports to have been issued.

4th. Date of the certificate.

5th. By whom signed

The New-York Transfer Agency is discontinued, and transfer books are closed till further notice.

H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That Numbers 1 4,626 to 4,646, both numbers inclusive, of the THIRD MORTGAGE BONDS of the NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, payable in 1883, all for $1,000 each, mailed under notarial seal to Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool, per steamer *Arabia*, on 27th June, 1854, have been lost, and that the owners thereof will apply to the Company for the issue of new Bonds. And the public are hereby cautioned against receiving or negotiating said Bonds. New-York, 28th July, 1854.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.

By J. P. GERAUD FOSTER, Notary Public.

THE OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY—CINCINNATI, July 3, 1854.—The biennial meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution, prescribed by the By-Laws thereof, for the election of Trustees, will be holden at the office of the Company in this City, on SATURDAY, the 30th September next. There will be a special meeting of the Stockholders on THURSDAY, the 28th September, at the same place, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the consideration of particular matters connected with the interests of the Institution. By order,

W. GREENE, Secretary,

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 26, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of this Company in New-York or Boston.

The Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer; but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

NOTICE—OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, July 13, 1854.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, on the second TUESDAY in August next, the 8th, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

BONDS AND MORTGAGES.—$70,000 in Bonds and Mortgages, belonging to a Public Institution, will be assigned to parties desirous of investing. The security is unexceptionable and the title derived from the Corporation of the City. The Bonds draw 7 per cent. interest and vary in amount from $1,500 to $25,000. Apply to the undersigned at the Chatham Bank E. G. DRAKE.

FINLEY, KISSAM & CO., Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st.—Collections made on all parts of the United States and Canadas, and prompt returns given, at low rates. Business paper and Loans negotiated on Commission. Stocks bought and sold at the Stock Exchange.

STOCKS AND BONDS—Bought and sold, strictly on commission, by A. W. GREENLEAF, No. 2 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 74 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	J. P. D. Foster,	J. M. Waterbury,
D. B. Fearing,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm. F. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,
A. C. Dowling,	M. W. Hamilton,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	Denning Duer,	John L. Astor, Jr.,
George W. Riggs,	John Stuart, Jr.,	Fred. A. Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	James C. Bell,
Chas. H. Russell,	Ed. C. Center,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred. G. Foster,
Peleg Hall,	Robert S. Hone.	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS:

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martin,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John R. Briggs,	Charles A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
William Okell,	N. P. Freeman,	Chas. T. Cromwell,
P. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
H. Quackenbos,	Andre Fromont,	Samuel Whitney,
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CASH CAPITAL $300,000.—Office, No. 108 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.—This Company is now prepared to insure buildings, merchandise, personal property, and ships in port and their cargoes, against loss or damage by fire:

DIRECTORS.

James L. Graham,	Daniel Parish,	Evan R. Bobb,
E. Whitehouse,	G. A. Coolover,	G. L. Beeckman,
J. H. Varnum,	Martin Bates, Jr.,	Joseph W. Strong,
Leonard Hayley,	Isaac E. Taylor,	Lorenzo Delmonico,
F. H. Wolcott,	W. Delano, Jr.,	Edwd Macomber,
Wm. K. Strong,	Henry V. Butler,	John La Farge.
Moses Taylor,	B. B. McIlvaine,	Chas. E. Appleby,
Jas O. Sheldon,	Henry Dwight, Jr.,	Jeremiah Wilbur.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W Lawrence,	Rich. F Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chardavoyne,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H. Fails,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos. S. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas H. Marshall.
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

SAVINGS BANK, corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.—MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, and for the benefit of all classes of persons. OPEN DAILY from 9 A. M to 2 P. M., (WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8.) This Institution receives deposits from minors and married women. Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent. on sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under.

OFFICERS.

Hon. JACOB A. WESTERVELT, (Mayor,) President.

PHILIP W ENGS, 1st Vice President; ISAAC T. SMITH 2d Vice President.

W. H. ELSWORTH, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Hon. J. A. Westervelt.	Francis B O'Conner,	Jacob Campbell, Jr.
Hon. C Crolius,	Edward Bridge,	James H. Fish,
Philip W. Engs,	Charles L. Vase,	Samuel B. Ashbey,
Isaac T. Smith,	Hugh Munro.	James W. Elevell,
Charles Miles,	E. S. Brooks,	Wm. H. Hazard,
Samuel Leeds,	C. W. Thomas,	N. L. McCready,
Joseph Jamison,	C. M. Livingston,	N. E. James.
		G. W. Quntard.

PEOPLES' BANK OF PATERSON—Notice is hereby given that all claims in favor of this Bank or of the Receivers, will be disposed of by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the office of the Receivers, at Paterson, N. J., on TUESDAY, the 5th day of September next, at 11 o'clock A. M., unless previously settled. Catalogues of the claims will be furnished on application to either of the Receivers, during the week preceding the sale.

C. S VAN WAGONER, WILLIAM F. DAY, J. VAN ARSDALE, } Receivers, &c.

PATERSON, N. J., July 8, 1854.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, May 11, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes of the ASTOR BANK, of the City of New-York, (a Banking Association,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the said notes, will be given up to the said Bank.

my16-1aw2yM D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—ALBANY, July 6, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to G. W. WESLEY, an individual Banker, of the Hartford Bank, Washington County, must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New York, for payment, within two years from the date of this Notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to said Banker will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Sup't.

jul6-'54-1aw2y

BANK DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, July 24, 1854.—The Bank of CANANDAIGUA (Canandaigua) has this day filed in this office, a notice of the appointment of the METROPOLITAN BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

TO PRINTERS.—The subscribers are agents for the sale of SUPERIOR PRINTING INKS, manufactured by Parsons Fletcher & Co., London, and keep on hand the finest qualities of Wood-cut and Colored Inks.

B. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st,

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, (corner of Broadway and Wall-st.,) NEW-YORK, July 27, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent on the capital stock of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY has THIS DAY been declared, payable in cash at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 10th of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 10th of August, both inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1854.—An extra dividend of ten per cent on the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid on the first day of July next. The capital stock will be increased fifty per cent, or one million dollars, payable one-half, or fifty dollars per share on the first day of July next, and the other half on the sixth day of November next. The new stock will be distributed to the old stockholders in the ratio of one share of new stock to every two shares of old stock, according to the stock ledger on the morning of the 25th instant. The rights to fractional parts of shares may be transferred and combined so as to obtain full shares. Any stockholder may at any time after the 30th instant, pay in his new shares in full, and be entitled to rebate at the rate of seven per cent per annum, on the money, to the 6th November. The latter half of the increased Stock will not be entitled to any portion of the semi-annual dividend in November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th instant to the 1st July inclusive.

C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Semi-annual Interest falling due in this City on the 1st day of August, 1854, on the following named securities will be paid on and after that date at the office of the undersigned, on the presentation of the proper coupons, viz:

THE CLEVELAND PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY 1st Mortgage Bonds 7 per cents

THE OHIO AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY 1st Mortgage Bonds 7 per cents.

THE CLEVELAND PAINESVILLE AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY Income Bonds 7 per cents.

THE BONDS OF CLARK COUNTY, OHIO, issued to the Springfield and Columbus Railroad Company 7 per cents

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF MADISON (Indiana) per cents

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, July 27, 1854.

INTEREST NOTICE.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The interest falling due Aug 1 on the Bonds of these Companies, viz:

NORTHERN INDIANA MORTGAGE BONDS of 1861.

NORTHERN INDIANA MORTGAGE BONDS of 1868, (Goshen line.)

NORTHERN INDIANA BONDS of 1863, and

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN MORTGAGE BONDS, (Jackson Branch,) will be paid on and after that day at the Corn Exchange Bank.

E. C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1854.

LAKE ERIE, WABASH AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest dividend for the past six months will be paid on the 1st August by the undersigned at No. 56 Wall-st., at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all stock of the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Company, recorded on the books in this City, and on which all instalments called in up to this date, (amounting to 85 per cent., or $42 50 per share,) shall have been paid. The transfer books will be closed from July 20 to Aug 2 inclusive By order of the Board,

E. WHITEHOUSE, Treasurer.

TOLEDO AND ILLINOIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest dividend for the past six months will be paid on the 1st August, by the undersigned, at No. 56 Wall-st., at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all stock of the Toledo and Illinois Railroad Company recorded on the books in this City, and on which all instalments called in up to this date (amounting to 85 per cent., or $42 50 per share) shall have been paid. The transfer books will be paid from the 20th inst. to 2d proximo, inclusive. By order of the Board.

E. WHITEHOUSE, Assistant Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—BANK OF THE CAPITOL, ALBANY, July 1, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, has been declared, payable on and after the 15th inst. Stockholders registered on the New-York books, will receive their dividend at the Merchants' Exchange Bank. By order of the Board.

H. G. GILBERT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK.—NEW-YORK, July 28, 1854.—A Dividend of (5) FIVE PER CENT, on the Capital Stock, will be paid to the Stockholders, on and after TUESDAY, the 1st of August next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board. T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.—The Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent, payable on the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed on the 26th inst. NEW-YORK, July 17, 1854. EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY. No. 111 Broadway, July 17, 1854. A dividend of 3½ per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, has been declared payable from the earnings to 1st August, on the 15th August next.

D. P. BARHYDT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—SUFFOLK BANK—NEW-YORK, July 19, 1854.—The President and Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent. (3½,) payable 1st of August. The transfer books will be closed from 28th inst. till that day. By order of the Board,

M. M. BRADLEY, Chashier.

DIVIDEND.—HANOVER INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of six per cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 1 Hanover-square By order of the Board. A. M. MCKEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—BROADWAY INSURANCE OFFICE, No. 433 Broadway, corner Howard-st., July 26, 1854.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 2d day of August next. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE of the HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 29 Broad-st.—NEW-YORK, July 1, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been this day declared, payable on demand. R O GLOVER, Sec'y.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS SELLING OFF TO THE FIRST OF AUGUST.—Crape shawls, barèges, dotted Swiss, lawns, dress silks, best black silks, high lustre, warranted not to crack or cut, paper muslin sixpence per yard by the piece, shirting sheeting and pillow-case muslin, Irish linen, six damaged crape shawls worth $45, selling off for $10 50 each. N. B.—Ladies will find when they examine they can save money at this sale. OLIVER MOWBRAY, No. 142 Canal-st.

DAMAGED CASHMERES AND COBURG CLOTHS.—Black broucotoths, black silks, ginghams, linens, table cloths, napkins, jaconet, plaid and stripe muslins, &c., for sale by W. MATHEWS & CO., Nos. 52 and 54 Catharine-st.

COTTON ROPE.—Assorted sizes of first quality constantly on hand For sale by WM. WALL & SONS, No. 216 Front-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Buyers of this fashionable style of furniture are solicited to examine the stock at the salesroom and factory of S. H. WARWICK, No. 62 White-st., three doors west of Broadway. N. B.—The trade and shippers supplied as usual.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.—In South Brooklyn, as the family is going to leave for Europe. A piano, carpets, (nearly new,) and parlor furniture. Inquire in Amity-st., first door above Henry-st.

1854. NEW FORWARDING ARRANGEMENT.—BY THE AMERICAN "LAKE SHORE LINE."—With speed, safety, and saving of insurance—avoiding cartage across the "Suspension Bridge," and ferry at Detroit. The American "Lake Shore Railroads," having largely increased their freight cars and motive power, are prepared to forward without any delay, freight in any quantity, to all Western and Southwestern ports, at very low rates. Mark "Lake Shore Line," and send to Hudson River Railroad, New-York and Erie Railroad, Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, Harlem Railroad, or People's Line Steamboats.

P. S.—If shipped by Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, mark "Lake Shore Line, *via* Buffalo and New-York City Railroad." For information, price, and bills of lading, apply to TIMOTHY C. DWIGHT, Agent, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., or to L. DUNTON Ticket Agent.

PURE OLD PALM SOAP.—For chapped hands on the face, bath use, and for children. Being made of a vegetable oil, it is very healing and emollieat in its properties. It can be had in small packages of six cakes each, of respectable grocers and druggists generally, or at the manufactory of J. C. HULL & SONS, No. 100 Chf st.

Read CHILTON'S certificate: "Having tried the Old Palm Soap manufactured by J. C. HULL & SONS, I can recommend it as being an excellent quality of Toilet Soap. The healing properties of Palm Oil, which are well known, must render this Soap preferable to Castile Soap, for the same uses. H. JAMES CHILTON, M. D., Chemist."

ENCAUSTIC TILES for floors of churches and public buildings, and for vestibules, halls, dining rooms, conservatories, and hearths in dwellings. These tiles are of an almost infinite variety of patterns, are very hard and strong, and are used in the best houses in all parts of the country. Also, Garnkirk chimney tops, suited to every style of architecture, and recommended in Downing's work on country houses, and by architects generally. For sale by MILLER, COATES & YOULE, No. 279 Pearl-st., New-York.

TEAS, FAMILY GROCERIES, WINES BRANDIES, ALES, PORTER, &c., &c., of the best qualities known to this market.—WM. H. UNDERHILL respectfully solicits the patronage of families and dealers, and assures them that every article will be found as represented, and sold at the lowest possible profit. Claret Wines, $225, $3 50, $3 50, &c., per dozen, subject to a deduction of 50 cents per dozen for empty bottles. All orders packed for the country delivered with dispatch. No. 430 Broome-street, corner of Crosby.

ROCK CANDY—Pink and white—superior for retailing. Jujube Paste plain and fancy Candies in great variety. T. G. HODGKINS, Manufacturer, No. 134 Greenwich-st.

RAILROADS.

FARE REDUCED.—GREAT WESTERN MAIL ROUTE SIXTY MILES DISTANCE SAVED OVER ANY OTHER ROUTE BY STEAMBOAT ON THE LAKE—TO CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—(Carrying the Great Western United States Through Mail).—Passengers can be ticketed through to all points West and Southwest, either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, Hudson River Railroad, People's Line Steamboats, or Harlem Railroad, connecting at Buffalo with the low-pressure steamboats EMPIRE STATE, J. WILSON, Commander; SOUTHERN MICHIGAN, A. D. PERKINS, Commander; NORTHERN INDIANA, I. T. PHEATT, Commander; and connecting at Dunkirk with the steamboats NIAGARA, Capt. MILLER; KEYSTONE STATE, Capt. RICHARDS; EMPIRE, Capt. MITCHELL; LOUISIANA, Capt. DAVENPORT. Also, connecting at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad; at Chicago,

...k Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

See Particulars see our Advertising Columns.

...ONAL THEATRE.—Pizzaro—Richelieu—Plot and Per...tion.
...LE GARDEN.—Italian Opera.
...'s GARDEN.—A Soldier for Love—Rasel.
...'s AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Two Performances.
...EY'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 539 Broadway.—Ethiopian ...
...CHRISTY AND WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 444 ...—Negro Minstrelsy.
...'s Representation.—Foot-Race, &c.

MORTALITY REPORTS.

The Cholera.

FRANKLIN-STREET HOSPITAL.

Date.	Received.	Died.	Dis. Cured.	Remain'g.
...day, July 25.....	270	144	104	—
...day, July 26...	14	8	4	27
...sday, July 27.	7	3	10	21
...day, July 28...	11	4	4	24
...rday, July 29..	8	5	4	23
...day, July 30:	12	8	5	23
Total.....	332	172	131	23

MOTT-STREET HOSPITAL.

Date.	Received.	Died.	Disch'd cured.	Remaining.
...day, July 26...	1	—	—	—
...rsday, July 27.	4	1	—	—
...day, July 28...	2	2	—	3
...turday, July 29..	3	1	1	4
Total.....	10	4	1	4

One thousand one hundred and thir y-nine deaths are reported by the City Inspector to have occurred in New-York during the past week—a number unequalled since the Summer of 1849. Of these, 241 were cases of cholera—only a few of which were treated at the Hospitals in Franklin and Mott-streets. The total number of cases for the past week has been largely swelled by the 75 cases from Wards Island. Cholera morbus carried off 26; diarrhœa 75, and dysentery 42. Twenty—an unusually large number—died from apoplexy, and consumption claimed 60. 17 died from the effects of the heat, and 22 directly by sun-stroke. Among the children, 135 died of cholera infantum, 103 of convulsions, and 18 of teething. There were 32 cases of still-born. Though there has been an increase on the previous week in the number of cholera cases, yet it has not reached an alarming point, and the season being so far advanced, it is to be hoped that with proper precaution it will be kept under.

BROOKLYN.—The Health Officer reports 257 deaths for the week ending July 29, from the following diseases: cholera, 92, (an increase of 16 over the previous week;) cholera infantum, 34; cholera morbus, 9; diarrhœa, 12; dysentery, 8; congestion of the brain, 9; convulsions, 11; consumption, 8; marasmus, 10, debility, 5; old age, 5; dropsy in the head, 6; sun-stroke, 5; still-born, unknown, 4 each; typhoid fever, inflammation of the brain, bowels, premature birth, 3 each; drowned, scarlet fever, typhus fever, inflammation of the stomach, 2 each; and 1 each of the following diseases: burned, casualty, congestion, convulsions, puerperal, constipation, croup, dropsy, congestive fever, puerperal fever, heat disease, whooping cough, hemorrhage of the lungs, intemperance, mortification, scrofula. Males, 129; females, 128; adults, 197; children, 130.

WILLIAMSBURG.—Seven cases of cholera were reported to the Board of Health, as having occurred for the 24 hours ending Saturday noon. Deaths, 6.

CALAMITOUS ACCIDENT.

Falling of the Iron Retorts, Manhattan Gas Works—Destruction of Life, and Property to the Amount of $50,000—Five Men Killed and Twenty badly Injured.

The City was thrown into great alarm on Saturday afternoon, by the report of a sudden and calamitous accident which occurred at the Manhattan Gas Works, foot of East Fourteenth-street, soon after 1 o'clock P. M. Statements of a very exaggerated character as to the number of killed and injured, spread quickly; and we regret to record that the result, though much less than at first reported, gives a sad loss of life and a long list of sufferers. Two persons were instantly killed, and three others have since died, while some twenty are suffering from injuries received—many of them of

[illegible] visited the scene of the disaster, and [illegible] the following particulars:

The Manhattan Gas Company were erecting three immense Retort Buildings, to connect with their extensive Gas Works, occupying some twenty-five lots of ground, at the foot of Fourteenth-street, East River. The foundation was commenced last Fall, and the buildings were in rapid progress of completion. They covered two hundred and forty-five feet deep, and one hundred and eighty-six feet front, and were twenty six feet in height. The interior of them was arranged in such a manner so as to be used as separate and distinct apartments, yet they all joined together, and were supported by six rows of massive iron columns. Shortly after 2 o'clock, the people in that section of the City were suddenly shocked by the falling of all three of these gigantic structures. There was a tremendous crash at the time, and everybody in the neighborhood thought a steam boiler had exploded at the Novelty Works, or some other Foundry.

It being Saturday, there was only one-half the men at work, which is a fortunate circumstance. It is estimated that about twenty-eight were at work putting on the balance of the slate roof, and twenty-two of the bricklayers and laborers within the buildings. Each retort was constructed with wrought and cast iron, and the slate roofs were nearly finished. The shock was so great, that citizens felt it for, a distance of several miles. The people soon flocked to the scene of destruction from every section of the City, and it was with some difficulty the Police could keep the vast crowd far enough back to allow the workmen an opportunity to dig for those buried beneath the mass of iron, slate, bricks and mortar. Captain GEORGE W. WALLING, of the Eighteenth District, with a posse, was early on the ground, and all hands turned in to aid the work of getting out the dead. Shortly after the Police of the Eleventh, Twenty-first and Twenty-second District arrived at the ruins, and rendered valuable assistance. Meanwhile those who escaped on the roofs, were extricated from their perilous situation, and about two-thirds of them were injured more or less, the names of whom will be found below.

There is no doubt but every human being that was under the roofs would have been killed, had not those escaped by being under the heavy arches, built of fire brick. It seems almost incredible that so few were killed, but the arch-ways account for it. After digging about an hour, all became satisfied that no persons remained under the ruins. There were three of the men taken out with their heads and limbs crushed in such a manner as to almost baffle their friends to recognize them. Among those poor creatures was the superintendent of the brick-laying part of the work. Another man was dug out alive, but died before getting him to the Bellevue Hospital. While the work of removing the ruins was going on, mothers and children of the workmen came rushing to the ruins almost frantic, and a more harrowing sight we have not witnessed for some time. Mr. GALLAGHER, a foreman in the yard, had a miraculous escape, as he was near the gable end when they fell. Mr. HARRISON, the cashier, was at dinner, and heard of the calamity as he was about returning.

The centre retort gave way first, and carried the adjoining ones with it. It is roughly estimated that the iron alone, in the three buildings would weigh over *five hundred thousand tons*, besides upwards of *two hundred tons* of slate on the roofings. They were to contain *nine hundred large cast iron retorts*, of which one hundred had been set. The loss of property to the Company and contractors will exceed $50,000. It is supposed that the *main* [illegible] of the three buildings gave way, and caused the fearful disaster; but as to this, it will be more fully shown to the public, during the Coroner's Inquiry. It was the intention of the Company to [illegible] operations at these new works about [illegible], but this sad occurrence will put them [illegible] or more. During the afternoon many [illegible] and officers of the Manhattan Company visited the ruins, and gave orders to have the [illegible] of the wreck. It is rather doubtful whether the same sort of buildings will again be erected.

The Manhattan Gas Light Company was chartered by the Legislature in the year 1833. Annexed we give an extract from *Valentine's Manual* of 1854-'5.

Manhattan Gas Light Company, chartered Feb. 26, 1833. Perpetual capacity, $2,000,000.

OFFICERS.—CHARLES ROOME, President; FLOYD SMITH, Vice President; SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Secretary; CHARLES SMITH, Superintendent of Street Mains and Lamps; WALTER ROOME, Superintendent of Works; THOMAS MARSH, Inspector.

This Company supplies that portion of the City which lies north of Grand-street. They have 153 miles of street mains; 6,000 street lamps, and 1,200 private consumers. In 1853 they manufactured 305 million feet of gas a day, and employed on an average 600 workmen. The gas works at the foot of Seventeenth-street are capable of producing two million feet of gas a day. The Company are now engaged in the construction of works at the foot of Fourteenth-street, East River, which when finished, will have cost over one million of dollars, and be capable of producing three millions feet of gas a day. This Company will then be prepared to supply a daily consumption of five millions feet of gas.

Below we give a complete list of the persons killed, and the names of the sufferers by this dreadful catastrophe:

LIST OF THE DEAD.

1. Cornelius Wykoff, aged 38, was taken out with his head smashed, and arms crushed. The corpse was taken to the residence of his afflicted family. Deceased was foreman of the bricklayers.

2. Patrick Shea, a bricklayer; was also terribly crushed.

3. A man, whose name is supposed to be Clary, was reported at the Coroner's office to have died from his injuries, at No. 186 Avenue A.

4. James Gilhooly, a bricklayer; was alive when he was extricated, but the poor man expired before he could receive medical aid. He was taken to the house of his distressed wife, in West Eighteenth-street.

5. It was reported last evening, that James Sullivan, (whose name is among the injured,) had died from the injury of his spine.

THE INJURED WORKMEN.

1. John Staples had his skull fractured, and received a series of contusions.

2. John Flannegan had both of his legs crushed, and there are no hopes of his recovery entertained.

3. Robert Jurk had one of his legs crushed and both arms broken. Recovery doubtful

4. Daniel Sullivan received several injuries, and has since been reported to have died at the hospital.

5. George White was one of the workmen on the slate roof, and was terribly injured internally.

6. Thomas Kelley was badly injured and was sent to the Bellevue Hospital.

7. Thomas Guire was badly hurt, principally internal.

8. William Squires was one of the slate workmen, and injured to such an extent that his recovery is very doubtful. He was taken to the residence of his family.

9. James Mahoney—seriously injured.

10. Patrick Carroll—seriously injured.

11. William Harrison—seriously injured.

12. Miles Burns—seriously injured.

13. Henry Finnegan—seriously injured.

14. Thomas Mulligan—seriously injured.

15. James Sullivan—thigh broken.

16. Robert Quick, carman, who was in the building at the time. He received compound fractures both of a leg and an arm. Aged 22 years.

17. Thos. Dwyer, a man 21 years of age, was badly injured, having both thighs broken and being otherwise bruised and injured. He now lies at the New-York Hospital, and but slight hopes of his recovery are entertained.

18. William Symis, laborer, severely bruised.

19. James McClellard was seriously injured, having one of his arms so badly fractured as to require amputation. His head was also severely bruised.

20. Thomas Wyer had both his thighs fractured and received several contusions.

From the way in which the building fell, inward, it is thought that the centre iron pillars or tie-rod must have broken. The middle roof gave way first, and those on either side inclined towards it as they fell.

THE INQUEST.

It was arranged yesterday morning, at the Coroner's office, that Coroner O'DONNELL should hold the investigation concerning this sad disaster. He accordingly left the office at noon to make arrangements; but it was understood that the investigation would not be gone into until to-day, but only a Jury sworn and certificates of burial granted. No place was named for the inquiry to take place, and at the office in Chambers-street, which was kept open until after 7 P. M., it was impossible to learn Mr. O'DONNELL's whereabouts. At length, towards 11 o'clock P. M., our reporter found the Doctor at his own house, in Second-avenue, near Twentieth-street, and learned from him that he had empanneled a Jury and taken some testimony; but on our reporter requesting permission to copy the testimony, Coroner O'DONNELL refused, on the ground that what he had taken was incomplete, and needed confirmation; nor could any entreaty of our reporter prevail with him to give it to the public.

To-day the investigation will be continued at 1 P. M.

Fires!

About 8 o'clock, on Saturday evening, a fire broke out in the fancy store, No. 107 Eighth-avenue. The fire originated by the carelessness of leaving thin goods too near the gas-burner. The damage sustained was some $600, which is fully covered by an insurance in the Merchants' Insurance Company, for $1,200.....About 7 o'clock, the same evening, a fire was discovered in the building of JAMES HORN, at No. 97 Suffolk-street The fire originated from a defect in the chimney, but it was subdued, however, before any material damage was sustained. On Saturday morning, a fire broke out in the machine-shop of the Union India Rubber Company, corner of One Hundred and Thirty-second-street and Fourth-avenue. The flames spread rapidly, and before their progress was checked, the building was damaged to the extent of $1,500. The loss is fully covered by insurance in various City Companies....Another fire was discovered in the fourth story of a dwelling-house at No. 12 Cherry-street. The smoke quickly filled each apartment, and a number of the families barely escaped with their lives, through the scuttle and by means of ladders. The damage sustained to the premises did not exceed $100....The house at No. 282 Seventh-avenue, occupied by ADAM P. CORNELL, was damaged to the extent of $500.... A fire occurred at No. 137 Pitt-street, Saturday, but the loss was not over $50....There was also a fire at No. 133 Houston-street, caused by the explosion of a camphene lamp....At 9 o'clock, on Saturday night, a fire broke out in the large dry-goods store of Messrs. WALLACE & SCOLES, at No. 268 Sixth-avenue. The flames made great headway, and before the firemen could arrest them, the stock of goods was damaged to the amount of $2,000. Lieut. SEABRING and a force of the Ninth Ward Police were promptly on the ground and rendered efficient service.....A camphene lamp exploded at No. 7 Spring-street, on Friday night, and terribly burned JANE BAKER. The premises were slightly damaged.

Funerals Yesterday.

ANOTHER OF THE VOLUNTEERS.—The remains of Sgt. FERNEY, of the N. Y. Volunteers, were followed to their last resting-place yesterday by his few surviving comrades. The Tompkins Blues, under command of Capt. JEREMIAH BESSON, formed an escort to the Volunteers. They made an imposing display, and the procession was a solemn one.

FUNERAL OF SMITH ACKERMAN.—There was a large procession at the funeral of the late SMITH ACKERMAN, of the Ninth Ward, yesterday. The Poole Guards mustered nearly 200 strong, and marched abreast, being preceded by a brass band.

PROBABLE MURDER.—FRANCIS FISHER, a German, living at No. 135 Sullivan-street, was on Saturday arrested by Capt. LEONARD, of the Second Ward Police, on a charge of having shot CAROLINE RUFF with a pistol, inflicting a severe and probably fatal wound in the small of the back. Upon receiving the information, Capt. LEONARD proceeded to the premises, No. 178 William-street, in occupation of JOHN STRATTON as a junk-store, where the poor girl was at work in the yard; but, on his arrival, she lay groaning in the yard, and two men, the prisoner and JOHN STIGGERWALD, at work on the first floor, sorting old rope, and seemingly unconcerned by her agony. Captain LEONARD, after having afforded assistance to the poor girl, and sent her to the Hospital, went to the men and found in the possession of the accused a pistol newly fired off. He took both the men before Justice BOGART, by whom they were committed to await the result of the injury she received. Suspicion points out FISHER as the man who inflicted the injury. STIGGERWELD was locked up as a witness. The pistol was loaded with both ball and shot. The unfortunate girl lies at the Hospital in a very dangerous state.

THE CALIFORNIA TICKET CASE.—The case of a Californian named EDWARD THOMAS, who was defrauded out of near $200 in the purchase of a California passage ticket for the steamship *North Star*, is yet before the Police Court at the Tombs, and the decision is reserved by Justice OSBORNE concerning Mr. MILLS, the principal owner. On Saturday, Officer MARTIN arrested the first mate of the *North Star*, named W. D. COPE, charged with assaulting THOMAS, keeping his clothes on board, and thrusting him ashore. The defendant was taken before Justice BOGART, and held to await further action in the matter. Meanwhile Mr. JAMES M. CROSS entered into security for the appearance of the mate for a hearing next week.

STREET ROWDYISM.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, while MICHAEL GREEN was walking along Nassau-street, near Ann, he was attacked by a rowdy, who stabbed him in the side before either of the parties had exchanged a single word. The victim pursued his assailant through Theatre-alley, but owing to the lamps not being lighted the ruffian made good his escape.

NEW APPOINTMENT IN THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.—We learn that Collector REDFIELD has recently appointed HENRY D. JOHNSON, Esq., as an Inspector of the United States Customs. Mr. JOHNSON was formerly Deputy Register under the present incumbent, and has always sustained a high reputation for honor and integrity.

THE LATE PRIZE FIGHT.—Judge STUART issued warrants yesterday for the arrest of BILL POOLE and JOHN MORRISSEY, which were placed in the hands of Officer FOWLER, of the Ninth Ward, to execute. They are charged with misdemeanor for breaking the peace on the morning of the brutal encounter.

STEALING MUSKETS.—A colored man named Geo. Williams, was arrested yesterday by Lieut. O'Brien, of the Fourteenth Ward, charged with stealing eight muskets from Mr. George Holberton, residing at No. 174 Grand-street. The property was recovered and Judge Welsh committed the accused for trial.

CHARGE OF ROBBERY.—Several weeks ago, during the temporary absence from his store of Mr. HENRY IRISH, a watchmaker, living at Bridge-street, Flushing, L. I., two lads entered the premises and managed to steal, from a case on the counter, three gold watches and one gilt one, of the value of $90. Mrs. IRISH, hearing a noise in the store, went and found two boys there, since known as JAMES MCGRATH and JAMES HAMPTON. The latter, on being asked what he wanted, said, "A cornelian ring." MCGRATH answered, "No, a glass one will do." They then ran out of the shop. Mr. IRISH returning a minute or two afterwards, his wife informed him of the circumstance, when he went to the case on the counter and found the gold watches, which had been entrusted him to repair, had been stolen. After ascertaining the way the boys went, he ran after them. After running some distance, he met a man who said he had seen two boys running towards the bridge. Mr. IRISH then said he had been robbed, and his informant went with him to show him the way the boys went. When they came to the bridge they found a steamer moored at the pier, on board which was a pic nic party. No boys were to be seen anywhere. Mr. IRISH then determined to go on board, when MCGRATH was pointed out by his companion as one of the boys who had been seen running away. Mr. IRISH charged him with the theft, which was indignantly denied; but on being searched, the gilt watch and one of the gold ones were found in his pocket. He was then taken before the authorities, and committed to Hempstead Jail, L. I., for trial. The other boy was nowhere to be found. In a few days news was forwarded to Mr. IRISH that the other boy—JAMES HAMPTON—had been arrested. On his arrest, he denied having stolen the watches, but admitted having gone with a man named WM. CHURCHILL, to sell a gold watch to WOLF ROSENBAUM, who keeps a jeweler's shop at No. 393 Pearl-street.

GRAND LARCENIES.—Patrick O'Hare, No. 77 Ludlow-street, was yesterday arrested by Officer Velrau, of the Chief's office, on a charge of having stolen a horse, the property of Michael Devine, No. 60 Mott-street, of the value of $50. O'Hare was arrested in Canal-street, with the horse in his possession. He was taken before Justice Bogart, when he denied having stolen the horse. He was committed to prison in default of bail in $500....George Lambert was arrested by Officer Sutton, of the Third District Police Court, upon a charge of having stolen a gold watch, the property of Kielman Jacobs, of No. 104 Eighth-avenue, of the value of $70. He was taken before Justice Welsh, when he admitted having stolen the watch, and that he had caused it to be returned to its owner. He was committed for trial by Justice Welsh, in default of bail in $500.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Ten boxes of DESHLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS effected ten permanent cures at Safe Harbor, Pa. Sold by C. H. RING, corner Broadway and John-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great ANTI-PERIODIC PILL, or DESHLER'S Cure for Fever and Ague is sold by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

NEW-JERSEY.

Extensive Fire in Jersey City—Nearly Three Blocks of Buildings Burned Down—Loss Estimated at $250,000.

A fire broke out yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, in the stone yard of Messrs. HENDERSON & WILLSON, on Washington-street, between Wayne and Steuben-streets, which was the most destructive that has ever occurred in Jersey City. The Fire Department were soon at work, but the fire spread with great rapidity, and was not got under until two entire blocks and the half of another, bounded by Washington, Wayne, Steuben and Greene-streets, were destroyed. The following is a list of the buildings destroyed, with the estimated loss, as near as could be ascertained in the confusion attendant upon the great destruction of property:

On Washington-street—Willson & Henderson's steam stone-dressing establishment, frame buildings, loss about $30,000; Alexander Willson's two-story dwelling house, $3,000; a three-story brick dwelling house owned by Mr. A. Willson and occupied by Mr. John Black, $5,000; a three-story brick building and a five-story brick building corner of Washington and Wayne-streets, owned and occupied by Mr. John Black as trunk factories—loss on building and stock about $20,000.

On Wayne-street—A large four-story frame building, occupied by Mr. Schenck as a belt factory, and owned by Mr. Breese—loss on building $2,000, on stock and fixtures about $3,500; on the west side of Washington-street, four large buildings, covering about half a block, owned and occupied by Messrs. Cummings & James as a car manufactory—Loss about $12,000, on machinery; stock and new cars, about eighty in number, about $90,000, mostly covered by insurance. Messrs. Steele & Slater's Iron Foundry and Machine Shops, covering nearly half a block on Wayne and Steuben streets; loss on buildings about $8,000; on machinery, stock, &c. about $40,000. One of the above buildings, fronting on Steuben-street, was occupied by Mr. Hunt, as a malleable-iron foundry, whose loss is about $6,000.

In Steuben-street, a frame dwelling and grocery, (owner unknown,) loss about $1,500. In same street, adjoining, Culver's iron foundry; loss on building, stock and fixtures, about $6,000.

On Wayne-street, from Steele & Slater's to the corner of Green-street, seven tenant frame houses, five of which are owned by Wm. Ellsworth; loss about $7,000. The other two, (owners unknown,) loss about $2,000.

On the same block on Greene-street, two-story frame house, owned by Wm. L. Ellsworth; loss about $2,500. Adjoining, two frame buildings owned and occupied by Mr. Bailey, coppersmith; loss on buildings and stock about $3,500 Adjoining these, a two-story building was damaged about $500. The house of Mrs. Henry, corner of Steuben and Greene-streets, was damaged about $500 by water. On the next block, on Wayne-street, south side, a house and stable, owned by Mr. Greene, were destroyed together with two horses; loss about $1,500. On same street, a three-story tenant house owned by John L. North; loss about $3,000. A three story brick house, owned by Mr. Jacklard, of New-York; loss about $4,500. Two brick houses adjoining, corner Wayne and Greene-streets, owned by Mr. Caffrey and occupied by tenants; loss about $6,000. On Greene-street, adjoining the blacksmith shop of Messrs. HUTTON & LACY; loss about $1,000.

We noticed from New-York, Engine Companies Nos. 49, 14, 22 and 5, and several Hook and Ladder and Hose carts. The firemen of Jersey City and New-York worked bravely for nearly four hours, and quite a number of them were completely exhausted from over-exertion and heat. The Chief Engineer, Mr. S. A. French, through over-exertion, became exhausted and was conveyed to his residence. He had so far recovered as to be out in the evening. A fireman named McGogin was overpowered by the heat and was conveyed home, where he was attended and had partially recovered.

Cholera at the Catholic Orphan Asylum.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, July 28.

We have noticed that the cholera was raging in the Catholic Orphan Asylum, on the corner of Elm and McFarland-streets. Yesterday we made inquiries, and learned the facts in the case to be the following: On Monday last, the number of children in the asylum was 160. There were from eighteen months to nine years of age. On Monday evening, at 6 o'clock, one of the children was taken with unmistakeable cholera symptoms. Dr. BONNER, the regular physician of the Asylum, was absent, and did not arrive until the following morning. Other medical gentlemen were called, but unavailingly, as at day light, Tuesday morning, the disease, manifesting most malignant symptoms, had spread, and four of the children were already dead. The children were then nearly all removed, such as were unwell only being kept at the Asylum, now a hospital.

The total number of cases up to noon, yesterday, was 25, from which 11 deaths resulted, 9 of these on Monday night, Tuesday and Tuesday night, and 2 on Wednesday. When Dr. BONNER left the Asylum at 11 o'clock Wednesday night, 4 children were in a collapsed state, and yesterday morning he was astonished to find them alive and with a good chance for recovery. From this it would appear that the violence of the disease had abated. We are informed by Dr. B. that the cholera, as it appeared among the children at the Asylum, was of the most malignant character, and the manifestations presented, quite extraordinary. The first symptom was a sinking of the eyes, about which a dark ring appeared, and in several cases the patient was pulseless previous to any discharge from the bowels. The cause of the infection of the Asylum is not clear. It was thought at some that the disease originated with a German girl who was attacked with cholera in an adjoining house on Monday. She was engaged washing clothes in the morning, was taken with violent cholera symptoms, is thought to have suffered from neglect, and died during the early part of the night. The stories that this girl was unattended while ill, and died deserted, are not traceable to any satisfactory source.

It also appears that the cholera has broken out among the Irish, who live in a colefuf style in shanties, on Walnut Hills, in the neighborhood of the tunnel. We hear of five deaths resulting from it in that quarter. Among the victims were an Irishman and his wife, who left a child that was sent to the Orphan Asylum, where it was one of the first to have the cholera, and though sickly at the start, it is now among the convalescent. A sister of this child's father, took it to the Asylum for protection, moving her lodgings to a large over-crowded, filthy house on Front-street, between Elm and Plum, where she was taken with the cholera, and died, and we understand that some persons are now sick in that locality—the chances of course are, if they remain in crowded, foul and unventilated apartments, with pestilential smells about the house, as is represented to us, that they will die. We have this week heard of two cases of cholera, besides those stated above, both on Catharine-street, and one resulting in death.

We are assured by the best authority that the cholera is not "spreading through the city," as some persons suggest that it must be. We mention above all the cases of which we have heard, and when it is considered that our opportunities for acquiring information are excellent, there is certainly nothing to excite much apprehension—no reason to fear the appearance among us of cholera as an epidemic. We deem it our solemn duty to acquaint the people with such facts as are interesting and important to them, and while we will guard against giving currency to exaggerated reports, we propose to publish the truth at all times.

MARRIED.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 29, JAMES MARTIN, printer, of New-York, to Miss MARY MULLOWNEY, of Staten Island.

☞ Dublin and Albany papers please copy.

DIED.

In this City, on Saturday evening, July 29, JANE, wife of the late Abraham Taylor, in the 85th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 240 Spring-st., without further invitation. Interment at Greenwood

In this City, on Saturday morning, July 29, aged 16 years and 5 months, WILLIAM F., eldest son of John and Mary A. Cochran.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from 199 West 27th-st.

In this City, on Sunday, July 30, after a lingering illness, LEWIS STEWART, 53 years of age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Tompkins Lodge, No 9, I. O. of O. F., and the Scanyler Chapter, No 1, R. A., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 3 o'clock, Tuesday afternoon, from his late residence, No 125 East 33d-st., corner of 3d-av., without further invitation.

In this City, on Sabbath evening, July 30, LOGA GILLMAN PARKER, infant son of Asa and Euquia Parker, aged 2 years, 2 months and 10 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from his father's residence No. 100 Essex-st., on Tuesday, Aug. 1, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Sabbath morning, July 30, after a lingering illness, Mrs ELIZABETH EDWARDS, in the 68th year of her age.

Her friends and those of her sons, Alexander, David, and Evan, and of her sons-in law, Wm. McCrea and Wm. M. Somerville, are respectfully invited (without further invitation) to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 8 Kapeyen-st., (near Hamilton-av.,) this afternoon, at 5 o'clock. Carriages will be in readiness at the Hamilton-av. ferry, (Brooklyn side,) to proceed to the house.

At Tarrytown, on Saturday, July 29 after a short illness, ANN, wife of John B. Coppin, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from the Episcopal Church, Tarrytown, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, Aug. 1.

At Greenpoint, on Friday, July 21, at the residence of her sister, of cholera, Mrs. VIRGINIA, relict of Francis C. Walker, late of Stonington, Conn.

At Frankford, near Philadelphia, on Wednesday, July 26, aged 63 years, FERDINAND STEWART CAMPBELL STEWART, late of Williamsburg, Va., and of Astor House, New-York.

☞ Virginia papers please copy.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Markets see Sixth Page.

MONDAY, July 31—P. M.

The past week closed, like its predecessor, on a very unsettled Stock Market, the fluctuations on some part of the share list on Saturday being from 1½ to 2 ₱ cent. There was a feverish temper at the early Board, caused in part by the revival of certain rumors of failure, having no other foundation, as far as the public are advised, than the general suspicion that more such disasters must occur in the Street before the present panic in Railway prices gives place to reëstablished confidence. The embarrassments in Philadelphia are having their influence not only on Reading stock, with which Mr. TUCKER's name is more immediately connected, but on other interests. They come at an unfortunate time for one or two of the unfinished lines of Road, but on the eve of being opened in Northern Pennsylvania. One of the creditors of Mr. T., on Saturday, writes a Philadelphia correspondent, caused $25,000 or more of Catawissa Railroad Bonds to be mercilessly slaughtered at the Brokers' Board at 25 cents on the dollar. Speculation being deadened in that market as well as this, and no one at the Board knowing how many more of the Bonds there might be for sale, the best bid was by the house offering them, though 40 cents was offered after the Board, and the late owner felt compelled, in justice to himself, to notify that he would contest the sale. At our own Board, Reading opened at 65½, and closed in the afternoon at 63½; Erie sold in the forenoon at 49; closing 47½ @47¾. Nicaragua Transit shares fell off 1 ₱ cent., and Cumberland Coal ¾ ₱ cent. It is stated in Philadelphia that the Reading Company, on the faith of the late statement, have arranged for a temporary loan of $200,000, or such part as may be absolutely required, at 6 ₱ cent., which, with the proceeds of the large current earnings, will go to the immediate settlement of the floating debt. This debt and the new loan itself is expected to be paid off by February next. The large sales of Illinois Central Bonds continue, and a further advance of ¼ ₱ cent. was had on Saturday. Erie 1883 Bonds brought 85½, and the Incomes 92¼@ 92½.

Money continues to be had on first-class short paper at Bank at 7 ₱ cent., and on the Street, at 60 days to 4 months, at 8@10 ₱ cent. And so far as the collaterals are made entirely satisfactory, the Stock houses also find demand loans accessible at 7 ₱ cent. The delay in the sailing of the *St. Louis* has interfered with the Continental remittances, and a large number of letters will be reserved for the Boston steamer on Wednesday. The entries of specie by the *St. Louis* on Saturday were to the amount of only $94,000. A further sum in bars will probably go on board this morning. The whole clearances of specie last week were $985,000, against $1,980,000 on freight entered from California. The Sub-Treasury balance, however, is increased to $4,886,834, against $4,127,423 at the close of the week previous. The current disbursements by the Department at Washington are quite inconsiderable, but this will be changed after the adjournment of Congress this week.

The import of General Merchandise, the past week, amounted to $2,338,664, which, with the Dry Goods table in our last paper, makes a total for the week of $4,514,797.

By telegraphic dispatch, received by an officer of the Company on Saturday, we learn that the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad is now opened through from the Mississippi River at Alton to Chicago; the Rock Island track from Joliet to Chicago being used by contract. Heretofore, the line was only finished to Bloomington, where a detour was made by passengers and freight, on part of the Illinois Central, to the Rock Island Road at La Salle.

The doubt in regard to the further purchase of the Public Debt by the Treasury Department is increased by the semi-official declaration of the Executive newspaper in favor of a contingent appropriation of $10,000,000 for the settlement of our relations with Spain, which we take to be the initiative for the purchase of the Island of Cuba. And although it is by no means certain that in the short time left for deliberation in Congress, the money will now be voted, the prospect of such a negotiation, and the chances of its success, said to be increased by the civil commotion in Madrid, may influence the Administration to hold the balances in the Treasury, subject to this contingency. The Texas Debt appropriation of $8,500,000 has yet to be considered by the House of Representatives. Only five working days of the session remain. Should both these large appropriations be withheld, we believe it will be the wish of Mr. GUTHRIE to further reduce the Public Debt, but the control may not be with him. The United States Loans of 1667-8 have fallen in this market to 118¼ ex-dividend.

The Coal Trade of the past week from the Schuylkill and Lehigh fields, and for the season, is as follows:

	Week.	Season.	To date last year.
Reading Railroad	58,481	1,151,410	862,385
Schuylkill Canal	25,621	463,374	415,782
Lehigh Canal	45,565	204,636	209,708
Total		1,819,420	1,487,875

Judge OAKLEY, of the Superior Court, refused on Saturday to interfere with the bail of $100,000 required of KYLE, the defaulting Secretary of the Harlem Railroad Company. He passed no opinion on the question of the assumption of the over-issue of Stock, but held that KYLE was answerable to the Company for damages, in some shape, exceeding the bail-bond required of him. KYLE remains in custody in default of bail.

The loss to the underwriters of this City by the wreck of the steamer *Franklin*, on vessel and cargo, chiefly on this former, is quite discouraging to risks in the Havre trade, coming so soon after the loss of the *Humboldt*, off Halifax. Some of the Companies we hear, are about to notify the holders of open policies that goods from Havre, by steamer, must hereafter be specially insured. Misfortunes to the Money Market seldom come singly. The destruction of marine insurance capital and profits in Wall-street the present season, by wrecks and burnings, has been no unimportant element in the financial troubles of the day. A vast amount of means, usually loaned upon or invested in Stocks and Bonds, has thus been withdrawn from use. The disasters at sea in the season of 1853-4, count nearly as many millions as the great fire of 1835.

Auction sales of Stocks and Bonds will be held this week, by Mr. NICOLAY on Monday and Thursday, and by Mr. DRAPER on Tuesday and Friday. The sale of Mr. DRAPER, to-morrow, will embrace $100,000 of the late Harlem Loan, part of the subscription in the name of CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, with which he declines to comply.

The following are the exports for the week, exclusive of Specie:

Flour, bbls. 13,992	$113,130
Wheat, bush. 27,938	51,799
Cotton, bales 4,604	201,504
Corn, bush. 594	473
Corn Meal, bbls. and tcs. 621	2,502
Beef, bbls. and tcs. 1,134	15,579
Pork, bbls. and tcs. 3,586	44,755
Total produce	$429,742
Total miscellaneous	416,859
Total exports	$846,601

Cannel Coal in Sugar Making.

Letter from a prominent and well-informed source at New-Orleans.

TO GEORGE WHITE, Esq., LOUISIANA: I am much incebted to you for a copy of the report of Messrs. SILLIMAN, PRENTICE and YOUNG, in reference to the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company. Since my return here, after spending two days on the coast, where I have relations largely interested in the Sugar culture, I have made inquiries and communicated many facts relative to the importance of substituting this coal for wood, which is now used to a great extent in boiling sugar and working the engines. I find that a profound interest is felt here on this subject. The last year has been a very unfavorable one to Sugar. Every other product has ruled high. The Sugar planter, after consuming wood which is worth $4 per cord on the river bank,—of which he burns an average of 3½ cords per hogshead,—finds himself compelled to receive 2½ cents per pound for Sugar, and 7 cents a gallon for Molasses, which is barely the cost of the fuel consumed by him. Considering the large investments of the planter, exceeding in this State $100,000,000, this is a distressing state of affairs. The Sugar planter, too, unlike other possessors of rich lands and cultivators, can produce nothing but Sugar in these Southern latitudes, and his product is one which will not pay until the market improves. To meet this unfavorable condition of the Sugar culture, there is but one feasible and sensible course, and that is for the planter to reduce his expenses; to raise those articles which he now has to buy from the West, and by all means to save his valuable wood. The consequence of this general conviction will be the adoption of coal, provided it can be got at fair rates. That it is cheaper by one-half than wood at present rates is undeniable, but some planters doubt whether coal is suitable for boiling sugar kettles, how well adapted soever it may be for working the engine. From the analysis and description of your Cannel Coal, I think that it must remove this objection which has been urged against the Pittsburg Coal, the only article known to our planters. I have been at a loss for exact information relative to the conjunctive power and value of coal and wood for the uses of the planters, but have ascertained some facts which may go far to establish a basis for this estimate. A planter who used the coal of Trabue's mines below Breckenridge informs me that 13 bushels of that coal will go as far in making steam as a cord of cypress, cotton and beech-wood. This would allow a margin of 32 cents per bushel for this coal. From the description of the Breckenridge coal, I presume that 12 bushels of it would be equal to a cord of wood. But, in fact, the wood consumed by the planter is worth more than its rate as fuel, as it consists generally of cypress, which is exceedingly valuable for lumber, and is in great demand. For these reasons, I believe that the desire is increasing, to substitute coal for wood in the production of sugar. Some slight alterations will be required in their furnaces, to adapt them to coal. The most popular mode of producing sugar, which is rapidly superseding the old mode, is that of boiling by steam communicated to the kettles in circular pipes. For this, a coal so highly gaseous and volatile as that of the Breckenridge mines, would be in great demand. I need not add, that with various steam establishments of this City, such a coal as that reported on by Messrs. SILLIMAN, PRENTICE and YOUNG, will necessarily be

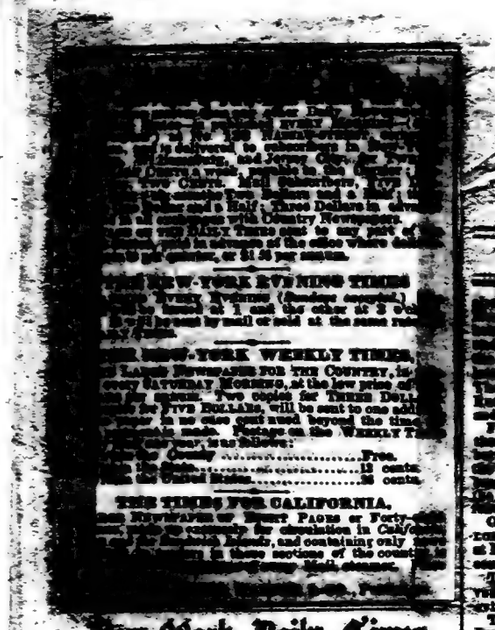

New-York Daily Times.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ALPS AT BOSTON.

THE STEAMSHIP CANADA AT HALIFAX.

Nothing Important from the Seat of War.

Rumored Death of Prince Paskiewitch.

MILITARY OPERATIONS OF THE ALLIES AT A STAND.

Cronstadt and Sebastapol not to be Attacked this Year.

SPREAD OF THE SPANISH INSURRECTION.

Cotton Moderate---Breadstuffs Down---Consols 92 3-8.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 895. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1854 PRICE TWO CENTS.

...dy lost their interest. A dispatch of the 11th, from ...nnstadt, states that OMAR PASHA shifted his ...quarters on the 9th, from Rutschuk to Giurgevo, ...that SAID PASHA has been appointed to command ...troops concentrated under OMAR PASHA, near ...r place. The Turks continued crossing the Danube. ...The Turkish Danubian flotilla is assembled between ...Rutschuk and Turtukai. A bridge between Rutschuk ...and Giurgevo has been repaired and restored.

From a dispatch dated Bucharest, July 9, we learn ...that the Turks passed the Danube on the 8th, at a ford ...tween Tsaritza and Silistria, that they then attacked ...the Russian detachments stationed near Oltenitza, ...them, and then occupied Oltenitza itself, as well as ...islands contiguous. The Russians keep on the de...sive.

On the 9th inst., the Turks attacked Brigadiers PAU...LOFF and SOIMONUFF, with other Russian detachments, at Frateschi, north of Giurgevo. The Russians were completely routed.

The Turkish army of twenty-five thousand men is advancing towards Bucharest. A great battle seems inevitable.

There are twenty-five thousand of the Allied armies at Rutschuk.

The *Moniteur* of Monday thus confirms this intelligence:

"On the 11th of July the Turks attacked and routed the Russian rearguard at Frateschi; on the road from Giurgevo to Bucharest. They are in force upon the left bank, and have crossed the Danube at several points. The number of auxiliary troops arrived from Shumla at Giurgevo exceeds 20,000. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, with the reinforcements which he has summoned, has not more than 60,000 men. The Turks and the auxiliaries reach at least that number. Everything announce an immediate action."

According to advices from Hermannstadt of the 16th, Prince GORTSCHAKOFF was near Frateschi with 60,000 or 70,000 men. It is said that Lieutenant-General AUREP has shot himself.

MEHEMET PASHA occupied Czernawoda on the 8th, after five hours' contest with the Russians. ISLI PASHA defeated Gen. POPOFF'S division at Nicopolis on the 9th.

The *Presse* states that, according to advices from Orsova of the 15th, after five hours' fighting, MEHEMET PASHA drove the Russians from the Dobrudscha across the river and occupied Czernawoda. The whole of the left bank of the Danube between Kalafat and Oltenitza, is fully occupied by the Turks.

All the French and English troops have been disembarked at Varna, and were gradually advancing toward Silistria. The army was sadly in want of the means of "heavy draught," which had been the great cause of their detention.

SPAIN.

The Madrid correspondent of the London *Times*, under date of July —, says: "The insurrection daily appears more likely to become a general revolution, in a liberal sense. O'DONNELL, convinced that the country will not move for the mere purpose of making him Prime Minister, is more and more disposed to enter into the views of the 'Progresistas.' There is a strong report here that Queen CHRISTINA leaves this place for Paris on the 17th inst. This looks like a retreat, if true. I am the more inclined to think it may be, because the Guards have again been stationed on the road from this place to Burgos, from which I the other day mentioned they had been withdrawn. North of Burgos, a Carlist party has appeared, about 50 men strong, headed by a priest, whom they call the *Cura di Hierro*, the Iron Priest. There is another Carlist band in Navarre."

From Perpignan, the 15th, the advices state that the garrison and town of Barcelona have pronounced against the Government. The regiment of Navarre and the Guadalsecard took the initiative amidst the acclaims of the people. The military governor is at the head of the movement, to which the Captain General adhered amid shouts of "Long live the Constitution—Down with the Ministers—Away with Queen CHRISTINA.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVED AT LIVERPOOL—17th H. H. Boody, Badger, and Sparkling Wave, Saunders, from New Orleans; Atsenbe, Young, and E. B. Sumner, Dyer, do.; Dewitt Clinton, Funck and Western, Forbes, New-York. 18th—E. A. Clark, Kopperbelt, and J. M. Wood, Hartley, New-Orleans; Atomoco, Howes, Mobile; Saranac, Bacon, Philadelphia; Orient, Hill, New York; Ohio, Hutchins, and Andrew Foster, Smith, do.

OFF POINT LYNAS—Universe, Bird, from New-York. Sailed—15th, New-York, Edwards, Sheridan, Clark, and Constitution, Britton, New-York; Lucinda, Smith, Bath; J. Wheeler, Kelly, and John Dunlap, Lunsett, Portland, 16th—Leavitt Storer, Trott, and Louisiana, Sullivan, New-York. 18th—Western Continent, Higgins, New-York; Young Brander, Eldridge, Boston; Delia Maria, Pearce, Charleston; Nonpareil, Dunn, New-Orleans.

ARRIVED AT GRAVESEND—7th, General Jones, Hordon, from Matanzas via Boston for London; Chicord, Boudlette, Cardenas, for do.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT HALIFAX

HALIFAX, Monday, July 31.

The R. M. steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool at 9 A. M. on the 22d inst., arrived at this port at 8 o'clock this evening.

The Collins steamship *Atlantic* arrived out at Liverpool, at 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, July 19.

There is nothing new of importance from the seat of war.

Austria's conduct was becoming more doubtful and suspicious.

The Spanish insurrection was spreading rapidly under General ESPARTERO.

THE WAR.

No change had occurred in the state of Eastern affairs, and none was likely to occur until after further consideration by the English and French Governments of the recent conduct of Austria.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Chronicle* makes the following important communication. He says the Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin have communicated to the English and French Governments, the impression produced upon them by the answer of the Emperor NICHOLAS to the summons sent him by Austria to evacuate the Principalities.

The German Powers now announce that in their opinion the propositions contained in the Russian answer, if not altogether satisfactory, appear to them calculated to serve as a basis for further negotiations, and they propose that Prague shall be fixed upon as the seat of further conferences. They moreover expressed an opinion that it will not be possible to call upon Russia to evacuate the Principalities if it be not at the same time clearly understood that the allied Powers shall stop their movement in advance. In other words, Austria has fallen back into an alliance with Russia. All the Austrian reserves are to be called out and placed on a war footing.

Accounts from St. Petersburg state that the Czar is determined not to yield,—but discontent prevailed in the capital.

The details received show that the recent victory at Giurgevo was achieved by the Turks unassisted, leaving the whole bank of the Danube, from Turna to Oltenitza on their hands.

The main body of the Turkish army is said to be moving towards the mouth of the Danube.

None of the Anglo-French troops have yet been in action.

The Allies have repaired and occupied the Russian batteries at the Sulina mouth of the Danube, and are employed in removing sunken ships from the Channel.

The Russian Danube flotilla must soon fall into the hands of the Allies. Free navigation of the Danube is again reestablished.

English seamen from the fleet have been sent to man the Turkish boats on the Danube with the intention of capturing the Russian river flotilla.

The Russians have burned Matzhia. General AGROP having been disgraced from rank for want of success, shot himself.

French troops from Adrianople are marching towards Varna.

The British are in camp at Devana.

The French and English are slowly drawing their lines closer around the Russians.

OMAR PASHA had reviewed the Anglo-French troops.

The Black Sea.

On the 7th, the combined fleets were seen off Akermann sailing East.

It was reported that Admiral BRUAT had forced the entrance to Novorssisch, mouth of Anapa.

ASIA.

KERIM PASHA had surprised 12,000 Russians, and defeated them, capturing 6 guns and 100 men, at a pass in the mountains.

GREECE.

The Porte consents to reopen Turkish ports to Greek merchantmen, but demands from Greece indemnity for losses sustained through the recent Greek insurrection.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, Lord JOHN RUSSELL stated that the Queen would send in a message on the 24th inst., demanding an extra vote of credit for £3,000,000 Sterling, for the general purposes of the war.

The rapid passage of the steamship *Golden Age* from Australia to Panama, had excited favorable comments from the English press.

From the 1st of August the postage between Great Britain and Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick and Newfoundland, will be reduced to a sixpence.

Mr. HALE, the inventor of Hale's Rocket, died at Constantinople.

FRANCE.

Marshal ST. ARNAUD has returned to France The Emperor and Empress left Paris on the 19th, for Bayonne, on their way to the Baths of Baretz.

Count CASSIMER BATHYANY died at Paris on 12th inst.

SPAIN.

The news is very important. The insurrection was spreading rapidly.

By Telegraph from Bayonne, the 20th, it is stated that Madrid and its garrison have pronounced against the Queen.

The Cabinet is dissolved, and SAN LUIS, the Premier, has fled.

NARVAEZ had offered to form a new Ministry.

ESPARTERO had placed himself at the head of the insurgents and was marching on Madrid with the centre division, while General ZABANA advances with a force from the Basque provinces.

Victoria, Burges, Valadolio, Grenada, Saragossa, Zaragona, Pampaluna, Barcelona, San Sebastian, and several smaller cities, also the Balearic Islands have declared for the insurgents. Saragossa is expected to join the revolt.

The insurrection hitherto has been mostly military, but the citizens were joining it. The watchwords are, "Vive le Constitution," "Down with the Ministry," "Down with Queen CHRISTINA."

Carlist guerilla bands have appeared in Catalonia.

Rumors were current that Queen CHRISTINA had fled to Bayonne, and that Queen ISABELLA had left Madrid; also that the Duke of MONTPENSIER had been declared Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom, but all these rumors were considered doubtful.

Generals CONCHA and GONZALES BRAVO, have arrived in England.

MANUEL CONCHA has escaped from the Canary Islands.

Gen. MAZZERABO has fled to France. The insurgents, if successful may offer the throne to DON PEDRO, of Portugal. The French Government is said to favor the insurrection. An aide-de-camp of the King of Portugal is understood to have sought an interview with NAPOLEON to consult him on the subject. NAPOLEON replied that he could not enter into the project, but did not say he would interfere to prevent it. It is surmised that Russia is implicated in the insurrection, with the view of distracting the attention of France and England.

THE LATEST.

A list of the new Ministry is out, namely: Duke RIVAS, President; MANUEL MOYANS, Foreign Affairs; PIOZ ROSAS, Interior,—all Moderados; and Señors LARCERUA, Justice; ENTERS, Finance; ROADA, Public Works,—all Progresistas.

A period of anarchy is feared.

DANTZIC, July 20.—The *Nicolai* has arrived here, having left Bero Sound with the allied fleet. On the 16th the fleet went to Aland Island.

A letter from Kiel of the 19th, published in a Berlin newspaper, says the French expeditionary army of the Baltic will disembark provisionally at the Island of Zeland,—and Denmark will shortly abandon her neutrality.

Prussia and Austria, it is said, have asked France and England to state the conditions on which they are willing to conclude peace.

The Russian party asserts that the military operations of the allies are nearly at a stand still, and the attack on Sebastopol is indefinitely postponed; that the attack on Cronstadt will not take place this year, and that the great battle near Bucharest is problematical. Hostile operations are reduced to a simple blockade, and in the end Russia will triumph by her diplomacy.

HERMANSTADT, July 16.—The Turks have taken up a position at Pasapagun, near Guirgevo.

The Swedish Legislature reports in favor of a decimal coinage.

PARIS.—Advices received from Madrid of the 18th inst., state that the insurgents were masters of Madrid. During the night the troops engaged acted vigorously against the barricades, but for the most part unsuccessfully.

LONDON.—In the House of Lords the Earl of HARRINGTON asked the Ministers whether they had authorized Lord WESTMORELAND to state to the Cabinet of Vienna, that Polish subjects of Russia would not be allowed to enter the English army, or to follow the standard of the allies.

The Earl of ABERDEEN replied that no instructions had been given. The Earl of ABERDEEN then brought forward the following message from the Queen, which was read by the Lord Chancellor:

"Her Majesty deeming it expedient to provide for any additional expenses which may arise in consequence of the war in which Her Majesty is engaged against the Emperor of Russia, on the defensive and offensive, ask of the House of Lords their concurrence in such measures as may be necessary for making provision accordingly."

The message would be taken into consideration on Monday.

The latest advices from Madrid are to the 18th. The *Gazette* publishes a list of new Ministers.

Gen. CAVAGE is appointed Commander of Cavalry at Madrid. The insurgents were masters of Madrid. The troops were engaged against the barricades, and fighting was going on in several parts of the Capital when the dispatch left.

A battle had been fought between O'DONNELL and ZLASER; the latter was defeated, wounded, and taken prisoner. The populace have sacked the palace of CHRISTIANA, at Salamanca, near Grenada.

The whole of Catalonia has risen—the Captain General leads it, and there has been fighting at several points.

A private telegraphic dispatch from Constantinople, received in Paris, states that the Russians had met with a check near Batoum.

Four thousand Turks have been sent from Varna into Circassia.

PARIS, Friday, P. M.—Our Funds opened lower and the Three-per-Cents closed at 60.

The Present Aspect of European Affairs.

From the London Times, July 18.

Whatever may be the motives which appear to have suspended the direct action of the Austrian Government and the German Powers at the very moment when it was confidently supposed that General CORONINI'S division was about to enter the Principalities, the first and most important consideration for ourselves and for the world is that the operations of the Turkish army, backed by the forces and the Generals of France and England, are not in the slightest degree dependent on the intrigues of Berlin or the hesitations of Vienna. On the contrary, there never has been a moment since the commencement of this war at which the belligerent Powers were resolved and prepared to prosecute their enterprise with greater activity.

The delays which are inseparable from the opening of a campaign, from the extreme difficulty of obtaining the means of transport, especially in a barbarous country, are at last overcome. The Russian defences at the Sulina mouth of the Danube are reported to have been attacked and destroyed by five British and French steamers. A considerable detachment of French troops starts for the Baltic; while the main expeditionary army, under Marshal ST. ARNAUD and Lord RAGLAN, must have reached the Danube in time to support the last energetic and brilliant operations of OMAR PASHA.

To talk of negotiations—and especially of negotiations on so flimsy and unsatisfactory a basis as the last communication from St. Petersburg—at the moment when the belligerent Powers are just beginning to reap some of the advantages which they have a right to anticipate from their vast sacrifices and their long forbearance, is an absurdity of which no man in Europe, except the King of Prussia, can be guilty. The King of Prussia himself must be aware that he has lost all credit and influence with the Western Powers and with Europe and his Envoy in London, who went through the formality of presenting his credentials to Her Majesty yesterday, is not to be envied in the discharge of the duties he will have to perform.

But the Cabinet of Berlin still hopes to play the game of Russia in Germany, and it is zealously seconded by several of the petty Courts. From what is passing before our eyes, it is not too much to assert that if the policy of Germany had depended on the secondary Sovereigns of that country, and if Austria had not advocated a more independent line of conduct, the whole German nation would have been sold to Russia in this contest. It is felt throughout Germany that the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH is the only Prince who has shown sense and spirit at this crisis, and that he has been thwarted by every influence which could be employed to warp his judgment and to shake his courage.

We can conceive no event so fatal to the interests of Germany and of Europe, no resolution so disastrous, no treachery so suicidal, as a decision on the part of the Austrian Government to recede from the engagements it has contracted on these momentous questions with the belligerent Powers. Then indeed the war would cease to be a struggle for the existence of the Ottoman empire; it would ere long shake every State in Europe to its foundations, and the Emperor of Russia would succeed in shifting the perils to which he is now exposed to his accomplices and his victims.

Hitherto, although the expected advance of the Austrian army into the Principalities has been retarded, the presence of nearly 250,000 men on the Austrian frontier, and in the Provinces of Gallicia, the Bukowina, and Transylvania, has exercised a very important and salutary effect on the war. It is the presence of those troops in a strong advanced position, fortified by the range of the Carpathian Mountains, which compels the Emperor of Russia and his Generals to retain all the finest troops of the Russian army in the kingdom of Poland, in Podolia, and in Moldavia, insomuch that only a part of the 3d and 4th corps can be said to operate at all under Prince GORTSCHAKOFF in Wallachia.

The last accounts state that he has not at this moment more than 60,000 men, and very probably this estimate is correct, for each of these two corps is supposed to be reduced to about half that number. With this force, already much discouraged, weakened, and shaken, the Russian commander may have to fight a battle; but the reason that he cannot look for any efficient reinforcements is that the bulk of the Russian army is kept in check by the formidable array upon the Austrian frontier, and this obstacle can only be removed by an assurance that Austria accepts the humiliating and insecure position in which the policy of Russia would place her.

Until Austria enters the Principalities not only as the declared ally of the Sultan, but as one of the declared antagonists of Russia, we have no desire to see her move at all. A neutral occupation would only be a general embarrassment, and must give rise to distrust and animosity on both sides. In the meantime, the course of events has become so rapid, and thus far so successful, that the decision of the Austrian Government is losing the important influence it seemed likely to exercise a few weeks ago over the results of the campaign.

In the present state of this campaign, with OMER PASHA advancing on Bucharest and the allied armies on the Danube, it is a mere puerility to address another *ultimatum* to Russia demanding the evacuation of the Principalities in a month, for in less than that time the fate of the invading army ought to be decided; and, although the weight of the forces and influence of Austria in the war must still be considerable, every day that she loses in giving effect to the Convention of the 14th of June transfers to the Western Powers a large share of the power she might exercise in the eastern provinces of Europe.

We have reason to believe that Russian answer was communicated to the Ministers of France and England on Wednesday and Thursday in last week, with an intimation that the Conference would be summoned to deliberate on it (in pursuance of a former agreement,) but that Austria could not affect to exercise any influence over the military movements of the belligerents. The official organ of the Austrian Government contained a similar announcement, to the effect that, although the Russian answer imperfectly satisfies the demands of the Court of Vienna, and is regarded by Prussia alone as the basis of a negotiation for peace, yet this must of course depend *on the decision of the Western Powers.*

That undoubtedly is the case, and it would be the height of presumption in the German Courts, who have as yet incurred none of the risk or responsibility of the war, to suppose that they can in any degree or by any means deter the allied Governments of England and France from the course they are resolved to pursue. It rests with the Cabinet of Vienna more or less to share in the glory and the advantage of this alliance—to shorten the war or to prolong it—to strike a blow which shall at once restore the Imperial army to its ancient renown, or to humble it by a useless demonstration. But, although the German Governments may regulate their own conduct, and may sacrifice even their national independence to their jealousy of each other and their servility to a foreign Power, their policy, be it weak or resolute, false or sincere, will neither obstruct nor control us. We are ready to advance with them in the only course which can speedily terminate this war, but their hesitation will not induce either England or France to relax their exertions or to retrace their steps.

The New Ministry of War—Fight about the Expenses.

From the London Times, July 15.

It must have been a great surprise to every reasonable person to hear towards the end of last week that a great party fight was to be made on the vote for the expenses of the new Ministry of War. A party fight on the question of peace or war, a party fight on the conduct of the war, on the choice of allies, or on the treatment of Turkey, is quite intelligible, because there might have been great folly or great dishonesty in these matters.

But it was hardly conceivable either that a very serious blunder could be made or a flagrant iniquity committed on a question as to the functions and pay of the War Minister. It was hardly conceivable that the office should be created to find a position for one more friend, or for any of the ordinary purposes supposed in a job. The most ardent and acute investigator of jobs, the man who can pose a sinecure under the most specious form of public good, and track an abuse of patronage through a dozen respectable promotions, might yet be unable to suspect a base motive or an astounding folly in the precise nature of the business reserved for the Duke of NEWCASTLE.

The great question on which the Opposition assembled at their chiefs on Saturday, and the Ministerialists at Downing-street, yesterday—the great question on which Government was to have been turned out last night, is whether Government, having promised a Ministry of War, having pretended a fulfilment of the promise, and asked a vote for its expenses, have really fulfilled their pledge, and given Parliament as efficient an officer as was to be understood from its language.

What has been made is very simple, and soon told. The two administrations of War and the Colonies, which were united in the Duke of NEW-CASTLE, have been separated, and the latter transferred to Sir GEORGE GREY. This gives us two Secretaries of State, with their respective staffs, where we had one; and hence the necessity of a grant for the expenses of the new department. But otherwise there has been no change! Change, however, it is admitted, there ought to be, and change, to some extent, there will be forthwith.

The two complaints before Easter were that the Duke of NEWCASTLE had more than he could do, and that the several departments which had the conduct of the war, were not under one head. The latter evil remains. Lord JOHN RUSSELL is of opinion that the Commissariat should be transferred from the Treasury to the new Ministry of War. After what has been stated of the numerous departments concerned in the pay, the clothing, the great-coating, the feeding, the lodging and the conveyance of every soldier, the new Secretary of State for the Department of War will certainly be expected to have the Commissariat in his hands, if no more. He is also to have the embodied militia, the disembodied reminding under the direction of the Home Secretary.

The change amounts, we are told, to an entire separation of the military and civil administration of the war, the former being left with the Commander-in-Chief and the Master-General of the Ordnance, and the latter, including all the expenditure, assigned to the Secretary of State for the War Department. Even this amount of change, trifling as it may seem, is not to be done offhand in the midst of war. Meanwhile, the change actually made, if it removes some anomalies, creates at least one apparent absurdity. All the world will wonder, with Sir JOHN PAKINGTON, how the Secretary of State for the War Department and the Secretary of War can coexist without mutual interference, unless their titles are misnomers.

There cannot be two Secretaries equally responsible for the expenditure of the war, and, as the Secretary at War has hitherto had to bring the war estimates before the House of Commons it is difficult to see what the new Secretary will have to do in Parliament, except what is done already. The more reasonable part of the world, however, will not go along with Sir JOHN PAKINGTON in the refusal of time for clearing up a confusion of offices necessarily arising from the creation of a new one.

Before gentlemen commit themselves to a party quarrel on the question, they would do well to consider with what grace they will do it. A quarrel may be just, but exceedingly ill-timed, when no amount of justice will redeem it from malice and failure. Whether Ministers have done right or wrong in this new official arrangement, whether they have acted up to the emergency, fulfilled their promise, or not, the public cannot help looking to a much larger and more immediate consideration—viz., the actual conduct of the war. Is it well or ill done? If the former, the Ministers may safely defy a whole world of cavil as to the insufficiency or inconsistency of their official arrangements.

But the conduct of the war has so far been well done on the whole, whatever complaints there have been as to particulars. Both army and navy have shown that their constitution is sound and effective. We have done what would have been deemed miraculous the last time England and France marched side by side to the East. We have managed to send nearly 40,000 troops a distance of 3,000 miles, out of a home force of less than 60,000, without any great strain, and in high condition, within two or three months. The navy has turned out two fine fleets without bounty or impressment, and when there came, the other day, an unexpected demand for ships to convey a French expedition to the Baltic, it was instantly complied with. Success is the proof that people will look to; and, though success in the field is not always to the strong or the brave, yet, previous to that point, success is the test of vigor, method, ability, and zeal. An Administration of War must be deemed successful which has placed a sufficient number of troops in good condition in the face of the enemy as early as could be wished or expected. We must have the Administration of War more simple, more intelligible, and more directly responsible to Parliament; but so far, it must be confessed, the existing Administration has done its work well.

Expenses of the War Department.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE, JULY 27.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in moving an estimate to defray the expense of the Department of the Secretary of State for the War Department, gave an outline of the changes in contemplation in the military departments. There had been two questions, he said, for the consideration of the Government—first, whether, in time of war, it was desirable to keep united the offices of Secretary of State for War and for the Colonies; secondly with a view to the general arrangement of public business, whether it was desirable to make changes in the military department, in order to simplify and consolidate the business.

With regard to the first, the Government were of opinion that it was not desirable to keep the offices united. In respect to the second question, it appeared to them that the inconvenience complained was, that the military departments being divided under several heads, there was no superintending head, which could take into view the wants and requirements of those several departments, and come to a final decision. The commissariat was now a department of the Treasury, and there were financial reasons for this arrangement. But it was not convenient, in other respects, that the Treasury should have the superintendence of a department connected with the provisioning of the army, which should rather belong to the executive ministry of the army, and the Government were of opinion that the Secretary of State for the War Department should take the direction of the commissariat.

Lord JOHN then reviewed various and suggested prospective changes, but forebore to specify distinctly any that had been determined upon, except that the embodied Militia would remain under the direction of the Home Secretary. The great change would be the separation of the civil from the purely military departments of the army, the Commander-in-Chief and the Master General of the Ordnance retaining all the military patronage, the civil appertaining to the Secretary of State; so that the House of Commons would have before it the whole military expenditure, under the responsibility of the Secretary of State. The changes in contemplation must, he said, be carried into effect from time to time. It was impossible to accomplish all of them at the commencement of a war, and he asked for time to effect them under the responsibility of the Government. In conclusion, he moved a vote of £17,300.

Sir J. PAKINGTON said he had listened to the speech of the noble lord with feelings of the greatest astonishment and disappointment. Except that the commissariat was to be transferred from the Treasury to the new department, the Government appeared to have formed no distinct views, and they had appointed a Secretary of State for the War Department without determining what were to be the duties of that important officer. Before asking for a vote, they were bound to make up their minds upon this subject, and as to how the several departments of the army were to be reconstructed; and, with reference to the anomalous position of the Secretary at War, the House should have some explanation respecting his duties as distinguished from those of the Secretary of State for the War Department.

Mr. S. HERBERT entered into details, in order, he said, to make more clear what were the intentions of the Government. He explained and justified their views, observing that the Government were bound, at this critical period, not to throw the whole military machine out of gear, but to feel their way, and maturely consider the changes before they were adopted. With respect to his own office, the functions of which he described, he was of opinion that it should be maintained; and he trusted that the House would not deprive the Government of the assistance and confidence necessary to effect those changes in the redistribution and reconstruction of the departments of the army which he was satisfied would ultimately promote its efficiency.

After a few words from Colonel DUNNE and Mr. G. BUTT, the resolution was agreed to.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

[The full report of Commercial Intelligence having failed to reach us, we are compelled to translate a brief cipher report, for the entire accuracy of which we cannot fully vouch, but believe it to be correct.]

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 21, 1854.

Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co.'s Circular states that the COTTON market opened heavy in the early part of the week, but since Tuesday the demand has improved, and prices to-day are firm, at last week's figures. The market, however, has been freely supplied. The sales of the week foot up 51,250 bales, of which speculators took 5,650 bales, and exporters 7,850 bales. The closing prices this evening were: New-Orleans Fair, 6¼d.; Middling, 5¼d.; Mobile Fair, 6¼d.; Middling, 5¼d.; Uplands Fair, 6¼d.; Middling, 5¼d.; Ordinary qualities, 4¼d @5d; Inferior, 3¼d.@4¼d.

The sales to-day (Friday) were 6,000 bales, and the market closed steady. The stock of Cotton in port is estimated at 971,100 bales, of which there are of American 669,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market continues dull, and prices are irregular. For a few days past there has been quite a panic in the trade, and Flour has declined *three to four and sixpence* ₰ bbl. Western Canal is quoted at 28s. 6d @29s 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore and Canada at 30s., 30s. 6d.; Ohio at 31s.

WHEAT has also largely declined,—several respectable houses having lowered their quotations as much as one shilling per 70 lbs. The prices may be stated at 8s. 1¼d.@9s. 9d. for white, and 8s. 6d @9s. 2d. for red.

Indian CORN is in limited request at 32s.@33s. 6d. for white and yellow, of fair quality, and 31s. for mixed.

PROVISIONS—Messrs. GARDNER & Co. quote the market for Beef unchanged, except for the finer qualities, which are very firm, but the sales are not large. In Pork there has been a large business doing, but at rather lower prices. The market for Bacon is firm at previous prices, but only a moderate business is going forward. Hams and Shoulders move freely at last week's prices. Lard, in the early part of the week the market was heavy, but it subsequently improved, and sales of 150 tons were made at 52s.

The Brokers' Circular reports ASHES in limited demand at previous prices—say for Pearls, 29s.@29s. 6d.; Pots, 31s.

NAVAL STORES—2,000 bbls. of common Resin sold at 4s. 2d.@4s. 4d. Spirits of Turpentine is nominal at 40s. Crude Turpentine is unchanged and sales very limited. Tallow is steady at 65s. 6d.@68s. Lead (American) is without change.

DYEWOODS—The market remains as per last report; except for Logwood, which is a trifle higher.

RICE is in better demand, and prices are stiffer, but without quotable advance. The sales of the week are estimated at 200 tierces Carolina at 18s.@19s. 3d.

COFFEE is steady at 41s. 6d. for Rio.

TEA is in moderate demand at previous prices, except for Congo, which is rather lower.

The Manchester Market has undergone no material change during the week, and prices for goods and YARNS remain as quoted per *Africa*.

FREIGHTS—At Liverpool are dull, but rates were not essentially changed.

The London MONEY Market was rather more stringent, and CONSOLS closed to-day, (Friday,) at 92 1-16@92¼.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 21.

Messrs. MULLIGAN, EVANS & EMPERIERE report the COTTON Market moderately active during the week, the sales reaching 51,000 bales at the following quotations: New-Orleans fair 6¼d., middling 5¾d., uplands fair 6¼d., middling 5¾d. Speculators have taken about 6,000 bales, and Exporters 8,000.

BREADSTUFFS still tend downwards, and Western Canal flour sells at 30s. and Ohio 32s. ₰ bbl. INDIAN CORN has declined 4d @ 32s. ₰ quarter for white and yellow. CONSOLS have fluctuated considerably during the week, but closed steady at 92¼ to-day.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

The Sunday Law in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 31.

The Sunday law was not so generally observed yesterday as it has been for several previous Sundays. The tavern-keepers being encouraged in the violation of it by the action of the Supreme Court. At the Mayor's levee this morning 38 cases of drunkenness were heard, being the largest number since the Mayor's proclamation was issued. Most of the papers sustain the stand of the Mayor. The *Pennsylvanian* declares it to be a contempt of the Supreme Court, and intimates that the Mayor will experience a similar fate to that of BARKER, the former Mayor of Pittsburg, who was imprisoned for a like contempt.

Deaths at Buffalo and Niagara Falls by Cholera.

BUFFALO, Monday, July 31.

The deaths by cholera in this city for the week ending midnight, Saturday, were seventy-one, not including those at the Poor-house. Of these, sixty died during the first three days of the week. Sixty-six were foreigners, one traveler, and four American residents.

At the Falls, we learn indirectly that there were eleven deaths on Friday and Saturday. We have no report from the Suspension Bridge.

Mortality of Baltimore—Small Pox on board Bark Virginia.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 31.

The total number of deaths in this city last week was 212, showing an increase over the previous week of 38. There were 143 deaths of children under 10 years of age, 68 of them being under 1 year. Consumption carried off 31, and cholera only 1, that being a case brought on board a vessel from New-York.

The bark *Virginia* arrived here yesterday with small pox on board. Sixteen persons were taken from her to the Quarantine Hospital.

Cholera at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 31.

Eight new cases of cholera have occurred at the Almshouse to-day, and one death. Several cases were at last accounts in a state of collapse. The progress of the disease is very rapid, deaths occurring within 2 or 3 hours after the first attack.

We have no mail to-night South of Richmond, Va.

Cholera at St. John, New-Brunswick.

ST JOHN, N, B., Monday, July 31.

There were 36 deaths by cholera in this city yesterday.

The Court Martial on Capt. Downing.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 31.

In the Naval Court Martial this morning, Capt. DOWNING'S defense was delivered by his Counsel, WM. H. CRABBE. It was an able and brilliant document, and was very severe upon Mr. PENDLETON. The general impression is that the accused will be cleared.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 31.

The following sales were made at our Stock Board this morning: Reading Railroad, 31½. Mor[illegible] Pennsylvania Railroad, 42¼@42¾; Morris Canal, 11½@11¾.

Health of Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, July 29.

The health of this city continues good. There were very few cases of Cholera yesterday and to-day.

Southern Mail Failure.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 31.

We have no mail south of Washington this morning.

THE LATE FIGHT.

Rum Selling and Ruffianism in the Ninth Ward.

"Shall ruffianism rule in the Ninth Ward?" was the caption of a notice calling a public meeting of citizens at Bleecker Building, last evening, "to consider the disgraceful fight at the foot of Amos-street, and the consequent destruction of human life; to hear a report of the progress of the Liquor Trials, and to take further measures for the entire suppression of the illegal sale of liquors." A comprehensive call.

At 8 P. M. there was a large and respectable attendance. JEREMIAH TURBELL, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Rev. Mr. SMITH, M. E. C., opened the meeting with prayer.

The President said that, met as they had to discuss matters relative to the well-being of their neighborhood, they should encourage each other for the suppression of the evils. It was said that the Ninth Ward was doing much for Temperance, and so it was; but there had suddenly sprung up another evil, originating, however, in some degree in the traffic of rum. It behooved them, as good citizens, to endeavor to put an end to such disgraceful scenes at once and for ever. He would not detain them, but would introduce Hon. C. C. LEIGH.

Mr. LEIGH came forward and said:

MR. PRESIDENT—It argues well for the spirit which actuates the citizens of this Ward, that on such a squally night there should be so large a gathering.

This Ward has been for a number of years infested with a gang of rowdies that has given it the appellation of the "Bloody Ninth." A few days since they met at the foot of Amos-street, engaged in an open fight in open defiance of the law and her ministers, broke the public peace, and placed the lives and property of industrious citizens in jeopardy. All this has been done in open day, agreed upon in a public bar-room in Broadway the day previous, being heralded among the sporting gentry, calling together over five hundred of as bad men as could be found anywhere on this Continent, not excepting the inmates of the thousand and one prisons and penitentiaries. There was no attempt at secrecy! A friend of mine informed me that he met one of the pugilists within a few feet of the Station-House, the night previous, who told him "he was going to fight at the foot of Amos-street the following morning."

All this has been done in a City, where there is an army of Policemen, where the inhabitants are taxed annually over one million of dollars to support this Police force. One of these bullies has made himself notorious brandishing his brawny arms, at the head of his murderous ruffians, at Primary meetings, and on election days entering into public houses, beating almost to death those who crossed his path, battering their faces and belaboring their persons, and carrying his audacity so far as to enter at one time the Court-House, and there, in the presence of the Justice, committing an assault upon one of the Policemen, brutally attempting to gouge out his eyes.

We are met to-night to inquire whether there is law to punish such offenders, and if so, why our laws are not put in execution, and society relieved from such men. It is true, the farce of arresting and binding them over to keep the peace has been gone through. It is true our Grand Juries have done their duty in indicting them again and again, afterwards "straw bail" has been accepted, or they have been allowed to prowl about on their own recognizances to commit the same offenses. But when did you ever hear of these men being prosecuted to conviction? When at the Legislature last Winter, Gov. SEYMOUR informed me that he had placed in the hands of the proper officers a requisition from the Governor of a sister State, for the delivery of fugitives from justice, but for some reason it could not be served. The men were not arrested, though known to be in the City. What is it that gives these men such influence? How is it that they are allowed such immunities? I will inform you. Their chief "bully" is one of the leaders of a political party in this Ward, the president of one of their clubs, and many of them in power owe their nominations, and of course their election, to this man. He significantly tells them the same to-day that put them up can put them down, if they bring the law to bear upon him or his friends—a threat they know full well he has had power to put into execution. It is a melancholy state of society to live where the power of the people, the sword of justice, is placed in the hands of men who owe their elevation to such considerations, and when we see these violations of the law go unwhipped of justice, there is a strong suspicion of something being "wrong in Denmark."

Is it possible that our rulers are in collusion with these desperadoes? A terrible day of vengeance will it be to these false men if our citizens become assured of the fact. It may be these bullies take encouragement from the remark of our Chief Magistrate, his Honor the Mayor, said to be publicly made, "that he would, if engaged in a certain business, put all law on that object at defiance." If the Head of our Police force in this City could utter such a sentiment, so abhorrent to every principle of government, is it to be wondered at that these violators of the law, encouraged by those high in office, and who hold the Sword of Justice, should put in practice what his Honor threatened he would do should the law cross his inclination, or intercept his business? Nothing is so certain to undermine our Republic, and place Despotism on the throne, as these licentious mobs!

Nothing is better calculated to disgust our citizens with our institutions than to have our Magistrates in awe of such violations of the law.

The speaker, in conclusion, hoped that the people would not, while reprobating the conduct of the actors in the late disgraceful scene, lose sight of the "higher criminals," occupying official positions.

Mr. BOGART was next introduced, and said he was pained to speak of so disgraceful a scene as that which had occurred in their Ward; but from the character of this meeting, and the character of the people, he had hopes that they would arouse and take power out of the hands of those who now encouraged such ruffianism.

A VOICE—Faugh!

Mr. BOGART—Oh, aye! you may "faugh" for know it is true, and it touches you solely. [Applause.] A political desperado is suffered and encouraged in your midst, while those who have committed far lesser crimes, are sent to the State Prison; and if you allow him to continue to exercise influence, you are disgraced. The speaker concluded by commending the Aldermen and Councilmen of the Ward, and attending to the prosecution of those who sought to enforce the penalty of the law against all who continued to sell liquor without license.

Rev. W. WARREN was called forward, and read the following resolutions and report:

Resolved, That the recent disgraceful

MRS. STOWE'S NEW BOOK.

SUNNY MEMORIES OF FOREIGN LANDS. By Mrs. H. B. STOWE. J. C. DERBY, New-York.

The publication of a new work by the authoress of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, is an event of no ordinary interest. How many among the myriad readers of the latter remarkable work, will anxiously await the second offering from the same pen. How many will seek it, not so much for honest appreciation and enjoyment, as for detraction and failure; that they may say Mrs. STOWE has written herself out, exhausted herself in one fanatical outburst, loud and brilliant to be sure, but of the moment, perishable, soon forgotten. There are we suspect many—not directly interested in the Slavery question—who would gladly record such a failure. Perhaps not one of the number may have any special spite against Mrs. STOWE; they rather like her, indeed, and merely quarrel with the offspring of her brain, as an undeserving object of popularity. Uncle Tom is the culprit. The sympathy excited by that long suffering individual is factious they say; a thing of accident, which might happen to John Smith's book as to Mrs. STOWE's. Let her write another book, says the individual who has not met with a factious, or indeed any other success—let her write another book, and see how quickly she will tumble down Parnassus. Another and better class of readers will receive these volumes not without kindly apprehension. Firmly established in the hearts of her readers, Mrs. STOWE is in their esteem more than an object of intellectual criticism. Her slightest effort will be jealously championed with the sincerity with which one sincere heart always champions another; but with the affection that sees no fault is the anxiety that dreads it, and readers even of light literature like to feel justified. The best and most uncompromising admirer would have the world of his way of thinking if possible.

Whatever the interest excited by these *Sunny Memories*—whether in failure or success—Mrs. STOWE or her readers will not, we are persuaded, have cause to regret their publication. The work is an admirable one; conceived in a wholesome spirit, written with a genial pen, and literally overflowing with brilliant flashes of poetry and humor. No art has been expended on it. It is truly the transcript of sunny memories, and like a daguerreotype gives the faint outlines of things *not quite correctly*. Instead of distorting, however, Mrs. STOWE's sunny pictures beautify. We are impressed with the idea that if we don't know the original, we should like to. Laboring for that idea, Mrs. STOWE has been triumphant. It is a worthy ambition to draw closer the sturdy palms of a kindred race—clenched too often in petulant irritation. If the picture is a little too much *couleur de rose*, what then?

As the immediate successors of a work whose popularity is without a parallel in the History of Literature, these volumes will serve a double purpose: they will conserve the popularity of the authoress, and divert the public attention from the peculiar characteristics of the work that gained her so much fame. Had Mrs. STOWE written a new work of fiction, it is more than probable that the public mind would have established unfair comparisons between it and its predecessor. However much our faith in Mrs. STOWE, it is not reasonable to anticipate another success like that of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, and it is politic to avoid contrast with such a work. That she will produce many good and great works we fully believe. With her genius, humanizing instincts, and sound common sense, she is to America what DICKENS is to England, and will, we doubt not, be equally industrious, philanthropic and sincere in all she does. But for the present we are glad she has not produced a work of fiction. In these *Sunny Memories* the public will have something else to remember. Two literary triumphs will certainly be the sponsors of a third effort.

To write a new work about England and the Continent of Europe, that shall even be moderately interesting, is a matter of no slight difficulty. Perhaps the *only* way of doing so is to write without effort, and without intention to publish. One of the principal charms of Mrs. STOWE's book is, that it is genuine throughout—written on the first impulse of the moment, and for a circle of private friends, not for a censorious public. It is well for the reader that it is so, for the scenes described have been done to death, and can only derive fresh interest from their manner of treatment. In each of the forty-nine letters composing the two volumes, we find matter for thought or merriment, and, what is better, can detect the thread of home sentiment amid all the enthusiasm for Foreign brethren. Mrs. STOWE is a humorist of exquisite point, and enjoys a laugh as well as most good people. We have no difficulty in believing her when she says: "I like that little homely word *fun*, though I understand the dictionary says what it represents is vulgar; but I think it has a good, hearty, Saxon sound, and I like Saxon better than Latin, or French either."

The *Sunny Memories* are comprised in two handsome volumes—the first, and a good portion of the second, being devoted to England and Scotland; France, Switzerland, and the Rhine, are disposed of in a few letters and a journal by Rev. C. BEECHER. We do not appreciate the policy of incorporating the latter work with the communications of Mrs. STOWE, unless, indeed, quantity was the consideration. The "Sunny Memories" of the Continent would suffer less from abridgment than any other portion of the work. There is a trifle too much about pictures and picture galleries; cathedrals and Gothic architecture, &c., &c., than which nothing is so uninteresting. These criticisms are relieved, however, by a pleasing amount of Infidelity concerning the old Masters, showing clearly enough that Mrs. STOWE is of the Pre-RAPHAELITE school without precisely knowing it.

We will now turn to the volumes, and use all we dare of the many passages marked for quotation:

OLD OCEAN.

No man, the proverb says, is a hero to his *valet de chambre*. Certainly no poet, no hero, no inspired prophet, ever lost so much on near acquaintance as this same mystic, grandiloquent Old Ocean. The one step from the sublime to the ridiculous is never taken with such alacrity as in a sea voyage.

In the first place, it is a melancholy fact, but not the less true, that ship life is not at all fragrant; in short, particularly on a steamer, there is a most mournful combination of grease, steam, onions and dinners in general, either past, present, or to come, which, floating invisibly in the atmosphere, strongly predisposes to that disgust of existence, which, in half an hour after sailing, begins to come upon you; that disgust, that strange, mysterious, ineffable sensation which steals slowly and inexplicably upon you; which makes every heaving billow, every white-capped wave, the ship, the people, the sight, taste, sound, and smell of everything a matter of inexpressible loathing! Man cannot utter it.

It is really amusing to watch the gradual progress of this epidemic; to see people stepping on board in the highest possible feather, alert, airy, nimble, parading the deck, chatty and conversable, on the best possible terms with themselves and mankind generally; the treacherous ship, meanwhile, undulating and heaving in the most graceful rises and pauses imaginable, like some voluptuous waltzer; and then to see one after another yielding to the mysterious spell!

Your poet launches forth, "full of sentiment sublime as billows," discoursing magnificently on the color of the waves and the glory of the clouds; but gradually he grows white about the mouth, gives sidelong looks towards the stairway; at last, with one desperate plunge, he sets, to rise no more!

Here sits a stout gentleman, who looks as resolute as an oak log. "These things are much the effect of imagination," he tells you; "a little self-control and resolution," &c. Ah me! it is delightful, when these people, who are always talking about resolution, get caught on shipboard. As the backwoodsman said to the Mississippi River, about the steamboat, they "get their match." Our stout gentleman sits a quarter of an hour, upright as a palm tree, his back squared against the rails, pretending to be reading a paper; but a dismal look of disgust is settling down about his lips; the old sea and his will are evidently having a pitched battle. Ah, ha! there he goes for the stairway; says he has left a book in the cabin, but shoots by with a most suspicious velocity. You may fancy his finale.

Then, of course, there are young ladies,—charming creatures,—who, in about ten minutes, are going to die, and are sure they shall die, and don't care if they do; whom anxious papas, or brothers, or lovers consign with all speed to those dismal lower regions, where the brisk chambermaid, who has been expecting them, seems to think their agonies and groans a regular part of the play.

I had come on board thinking, in my simplicity, of a fortnight to be spent something like the fortnight on a trip to New-Orleans, on one of our floating river palaces; that we should sit in our state rooms, read, sew, sketch, and chat; and accordingly I laid in a magnificent provision in the way of literature and divers matters of fancy work, with which to while away the time. Some last, airy touches, in the way of making up bows, disposing ribbons, and binding collarets, had been left to these long, leisure hours, as matters of amusement.

Let me warn you, if you ever go to sea, you may as well omit all such preparations. Don't leave so much as the unlocking of a trunk to be done after sailing. In the few precious minutes when the ship stands still, before she weighs her anchor, set your house, that is to say, your state room, as much in order as if you were going to be hanged; place everything in the most convenient position to be seized without trouble at a moment's notice; for be sure that in half an hour after sailing an infinite desperation will seize you, in which the grasshopper will be a burden. If anything is in your trunk, it might almost as well be in the sea, for any practical probability of your getting to it.

Moreover, let your toilet be eminently simple, for you will find the time coming when to button a cuff or arrange a ruff will be a matter of absolute despair. You lie disconsolate in your berth, only desiring to be let alone to die; and then, if you are told, as you always are, that "you mustn't give way," that "you must rouse yourself" and come on deck, you will appreciate the value of simple attire. With everything in your berth drizzly swinging backwards and forwards, your bonnet, your cloak, your tippet, your gloves, all present so many discouraging impossibilities; knotted strings cannot be united, and modes of fastening which seemed curious and convenient, when you had nothing else to do but fasten them, now look disgustingly impracticable. Nevertheless, your fate for the whole voyage depends upon your rousing yourself to get upon deck at first; to give up, then, is to the Avernus, the Hades of the lower regions, for the rest of the voyage.

* * * * *

But at night!—the beauties of a night on shipboard!—down in your berth, with the sea hissing and fizzing, gurgling and booming, within an inch of your ear; and then the steward comes along at 12 o'clock and puts out your light, and there you are! Jonah in the whale was not darker or more dismal. There, in profound ignorance and blindness, you lie, and feel yourself rolled upwards, and downwards, and sidewise, and all ways, like a cork in a tub of water; much such a sensation as one might suppose it to be, were one headed up in a barrel and thrown into the sea.

Occasionally a wave comes with a thump against your ear, as if a great hammer were knocking on your barrel, to see that all within was safe and sound. Then you begin to think of krakens, and sharks, and porpoises, and sea-serpents, and all the monstrous, slimy, cold, hobgoblin brood, who, perhaps, are your next door neighbors; and the old blue-haired Ocean whispers through the planks, "Here you are; I've got you. Your grand ship is my plaything. I can do what I like with it."

The grand fundamental difficulty in a sea voyage is how to get rid of the time. Ten days that divide America from England are, according to our authoress, not long enough or short enough for anything. "The great question is how to get them off; they are set up like ten-pins to be bowled at; and happy he whose ball prospers." Mrs. STOWE beguiled the time by having an occasional bowl at the peculiarities of some of her fellow passengers. The most prosperous ball in our opinion is the one aimed at

OUR COOK.

Our cook has specially interested me—a tall, slender, melancholy man, with a watery-blue eye, a patient, dejected visage, like an individual weary of the storms and commotions of life, and thoroughly impressed with the vanity of human wishes. I sit there hour after hour watching him, and it is evident that he performs all his duties in this frame of sad composure. Now I see him resignedly stuffing a turkey, anon compounding a sauce, or mournfully making little ripples in the crust of a tart; but all is done under an evident sense that it is of no use trying.

Many complaints have been made of our coffee since we have been on board, which, to say the truth, has been as unsettled as most of the social questions of the day, and, perhaps, for that reason quite as generally unpalatable: but since I have seen our cook, I am quite persuaded that the coffee, like other works of great artists, has borrowed the hues of its maker's mind. I think I hear him soliloquize over it—"To what purpose is coffee? Of what avail tea? Thick or clear? All is passing away; a little egg, or fish skin, more or less, what are they?" And so we get melancholy coffee and tea, owing to our philosophic cook.

After dinner I watch him as he washes dishes. He hangs up a whole row of tin; the ship gives a lurch, and knocks them all down. He looks as if it was just as he expected. "Such is life!" he says, as he pursues a frisky tin pan in one direction, and arrests the gambols of the ladle in another; while the wicked sea, meanwhile, with another lurch, is upsetting all his dishwater. I can see how these daily trials, this performing of most delicate and complicated gastronomic operations in the midst of such unsteady, unsettled circumstances, have gradually given this poor soul a despair of living, and brought him into this state of philosophic melancholy. Just as XANTIPPE made a sage of SOCRATES, this whisky, frisky, stormy life has made a sage of our cook. Meanwhile, not to do him injustice, let it be recorded, that in all dishes which require grave conviction and steady perseverance, rather than hope and inspiration, he is eminently successful. Our table excels in viands of a reflective and solemn character; mighty rounds of beef, vast saddles of mutton, and the whole tribe of meats in general, come on in a superior style. English plum pudding, a weighty and serious performance, is exhibited in first-rate order. The jellies want lightness, but that is to be expected.

Mrs. STOWE had an early opportunity of making the acquaintance of her English admirers. Much to her astonishment, she found the wharf at Liverpool crowded with people, who demonstrated in an unmistakable manner, that she was the object of their curiosity; "they stood very quietly and looked very kindly, though evidently very much determined to look."

Mrs. STOWE's experience of English life began in a most satisfactory manner. There is no class of society to whom the idea of home is more precious than to the wealthy middle class of England, and it was in this more than any other that Mrs. STOWE was called upon to see and appreciate many national traits and habits. Her appreciation is always warm and sunny; she never forgets that she is a guest in the enjoyment of the sacred rites of hospitality; she does not seek that mysterious closet in which the family skeleton is supposed to be kept, but with a genial enthusiasm, praises to the utmost all the more obvious comforts of her host's home. In one point, Mrs. STOWE's experience differs materially from that of all other travelers. She found nearly all the better classes to be well informed on the subject of America. "They keep their eyes upon our papers, our public documents and speeches in Congress, and are as well advised in regard to the progress of the moral conflict as our Foreign Missionary Society is with the state of affairs in Hindostan and Burmah." The comparison is rather far-fetched, and were it not for additional testimony in other portions of the volume, one might almost accuse Mrs. STOWE of a pleasant bit of satire. Taken in its serious significance—that certain circles in England are well informed on matters pertaining to America—we find an explanation in the fact that those circles are among the Abolitionist portions of the community. Where America ceases to be an object of philanthropic interest, popular information is of the scantiest character.

Mrs. STOWE did not remain long in England on her first visit. The land o' cakes, BURNS and WALTER SCOTT, had an irresistible fascination for her. Scotch ballads, Scotch tunes, and Scotch literature, were seething in her mind and keeping her in an agony of quotation. We have this account of her

WELCOME TO SCOTLAND.

While we were thus at the fusion point of enthusiasm, the cars stopped at Lockerby, where the real Old Mortality is buried. All was dim and dark outside; but we soon became conscious that there was quite a number collected, peering into the window, and, with a strange kind of thrill, I heard my name inquired for in the Scotch accent. I went to the window; there were men, women and children there, and hand after hand was presented, with the words, "Ye're welcome to Scotland!"

Then they inquired for and shook hands with all the party—having, in some mysterious manner, got the knowlenge of who they were, down to little G———, whom they took to be my son. Was it not pleasant, when I had a heart so warm for this old country? I shall never forget the thrill of those words, "Ye're welcome to Scotland," nor the "Gude night."

After that, we found similar welcomes in many succeeding stopping-places; and though I did wave a towel out of the window, instead of a pocket-handkerchief, and commit other awkwardness, from not knowing how to play my part, yet I fancied, after all, that Scotland and we were coming on well together. Who the good souls were that were thus watching for us through the night, I am sure I do not know; but that they were of the "one blood," which unites all the families of the earth, I felt.

Enthusiasm for Sir WALTER SCOTT induced our authoress to make a pilgrimage to most of those places rendered interesting by association with his works. We gather a good many fragments

ABOUT THE AUTHOR OF WAVERLY.

* * * Our kind hostess showed me into a small study where she said Old Mortality was written. The window commanded a beautiful view of many of the localities described. SCOTT was as particular to consult for accuracy in his local descriptions as if he had been writing a guide book.

He was in the habit of noting down in his memorandum book even names and characteristics of the wild flowers and grasses that grew about a place. When a friend once remarked to him, that he should have supposed his imagination could have supplied such trifles, he made an answer that is worth remembering by every artist—that no imagination could long support its freshness, that was not nourished by a constant and minute observation of nature.

Craigenthan Castle, which is the original of Tillietudlem, we are informed, was not far from thence. It is stated in LOCKHART's Life of SCOTT, that the ruins of this castle excited in SCOTT such delight and enthusiasm, that its owner urged him to accept for his lifetime the use of a small habitable house, enclosed within the circuit of the walls.

* * * One thing has surprised and rather disappointed us. Our enthusiasm for WALTER SCOTT does not apparently meet a response in the popular breast. Allusions to Bannockburn and Drumclog bring down the house, but enthusiasm for SCOTT was met with comparative silence. We discussed this matter among ourselves, and rather wondered at it.

THE TOMB OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.

There is part of the ruin that stands most picturesquely by itself, as if old Time had intended it for a monument. It is the ruin of that part of the chapel called St. Mary's Aisle; it stands surrounded by luxuriant thickets of pine and other trees, a cluster of beautiful Gothic arches supporting a second tier of smaller and more fanciful ones, one or two of which have that light touch of the Moorish in their form which gives such a singular and poetic effect in many of the old Gothic ruins. Out of these wild arches and windows wave wreaths of ivy, and slender harebells shake their blue pendants, looking in and out of the lattices like little capricious fairies. There are fragments of ruins lying on the ground, and the whole air of the thing is as wild, and dreamlike, and picturesque as the poet's fanciful heart could have desired.

Underneath these arches he lies beside his wife; around him the representation of the two things he loved most—the wild bloom and beauty of nature, and the architectural memorial of by-gone history and art. Yet there was one thing I felt I would have had otherwise; it seemed to me that the flat stones of the pavement are a weight too heavy and too cold to be laid on the breast of a lover of nature and the beautiful. The green turf, springing with flowers, that lies above a grave, does not seem to us so hopeless a barrier between us and what was warm and loving; the springing grass and daisies there seem types and assurances that the mortal beneath shall put on immortality; they come up to us as kind messages from the peaceful dust, to say that it is resting in a certain hope of a glorious resurrection.

On the cold flagstones, walled in by iron railing, there were no daisies and no moss; but I picked many of both from the green turf around, which, with some sprigs of ivy from the walls, I send you.

It is strange that we turn away from the grave of this man, who achieved to himself the most brilliant destiny that ever an author did,—raising himself by his own unassisted efforts to be the chosen companions of nobles and princes, obtaining all that heart could desire of riches and honor,—we turn away and say, Poor WALTER SCOTT! How desolately touching is the account in LOCKHART, of his dim and indistinct agony the day his wife was brought here to be buried! and the last part of that biography is the saddest history that I know; it really makes us breathe a long sigh of relief when we read of the lowering of the coffin into this vault.

What force does all this give to the passage in his diary in which he records his estimate of life! —"What is this world? a dream within a dream. As we grow older, each step is an awakening. The youth awakes, as he thinks, from childhood; the full-grown man despises the pursuits of youth as visionary; the old man looks on manhood as a feverish dream. The grave the last sleep? No; it is the last and final awakening."

While in Aberdeen, Mrs. STOWE received an epistle from Sawney, from which it is easy to see that the old testyfying spirit has not yet died out in Scotland. "As the indictment runs back to the time of CHARLES II, to the persecutions of the Quakers in the days of BARCLAY of Ury, and brings up against the most modern offences, one cannot but feel that there are the most savory indications in it of Scotch thoroughness."

LETTER FROM SAWNEY.

"STONEHAVEN N. B., Kincardineshire, 50° N. W. This 21st April, 1853.

"TO MRS. HARRIET B. STOWE:

"*My Dear Madam:* By the time that this gets your length, the fouk o' Aberdeen will be shewin ye off as a rare animal, just arrived frae America; the wife that writ *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

"I wad like to see ye mysel, but I canna win for want o' siller, and as I thought ye might be writin a buke about the Scotch when ye gethame, I hae just sent ye this bit auld key to Sawney's Cabin.

"Well then, dinna forget to speer at the Aberdeenians if it be true they ance kidnappet little laddies, and selt them for slaves; that they dang down the Quaker's kirkyard dyke, and houket up dead Quakers out o' their graves; and the young boys at the college printed a buke, and maist nabody wad buy it; and they cam oat to Ury, near Stonehaven, and took twelve stots frae DAVID BARCLAY to pay the printer.

"Dinna forget to speer at ———, if it was true that he flegget three laddies in the beginning o' last [illegible], for the three following crimes: first, for the crime of being born of poor ignorant parents; second, for the crime of being left in ignorance; and third, for the crime of having nothing to eat.

"Dinna be telling when ye gang hame that ye rode on the Aberdeen railway, made by a hundred men, who were all in the Stonehaven prison for drunkenness; nor above five could sign their names.

"If the Scotch kill ye with ower fedding and makin speeches, be sure to send this hame to tell your fouk, that it was Queen ELIZABETH who made the first European law to buy and sell human beings like brute beasts. She was England's glory as a Protestant, and Scotland's shame as the murderer of their bonnie MARY. The auld hag skulked away like a coward in the hour of death. MARY, on the other hand, with calmness and dignity, repeated a Latin prayer to the Great Spirit and Author of her being, and calmly resigned herself into the hands of her murderers.

"In the capital of her ancient kingdom, when ye are in our country, there are eight hundred women sent to prison every year for the first time. Of fifteen thousand prisoners examined in Scotland in the year 1845, eight thousand could not write at all, and three thousand could not read.

"At present, there are about twenty thousand prisoners in Scotland. In Stonehaven they are fed at about seventeen pounds each, annually. The honest poor, outside the prison upon the parish roll, are fed at the rate of five farthings a day, or two pounds a year. The employment of the prisoners is grinding the wind, we ca' it; turning the crank, in plain English. The latest improvement is the streekin board; it's a whig improvement o' Lord JONNIE RUSSELL's.

"I ken brawly ye are a curious wife, and would like to ken a' about the Scotch bodies: Weel, they are a gay, ignorant, proud, drunken pack; they manage to pay ilka year for whusky one million three hundred and forty-eight thousand pounds.

"But then their piety, their piety; weel, let's luke at it; hing it up by the nape o' the neck, and turn it round atween our finger and thumb on all sides.

"Is there one school in all Scotland where the helpless, homeless poor are fed and clothed at the public expense? None.

"Is there a hame in all Scotland for the cleanly but sick servant-maid to go till, until health be restored? Alas! there is none.

"Is there a school in all Scotland for training ladies in the higher branches of learning? None. What then is there for the women of Scotland?

* * * * *

"A weel, be sure and try a cupful of Scottish Kail Brosse. See, and get a sup Scotch *lang milk*.

"Hand this bit line yout to the Rev. Mr. ———. Tell him to skore out fats me true.

"God bless you, and set you safe hame, is the prayer of the old Scotch Bachelor."

In Aberdeen Mrs. STOWE had an opportunity of learning that there were some allegations in this letter of the crusty old Scotch bachelor "fats not true." He asks, "Is there one school in all Scotland where the helpless, homeless poor are fed and clothed?" Our authoress describes the Industrial Schools of Aberdeen, which we think furnish a sufficient answer in the affirmative. The description is too lengthy for our columns, but we advise the thoughtful reader to turn to it.

Among the most interesting in the book are these letters from Scotland; but like all tourists, Mrs. STOWE carries her enthusiasm to the fusion point of quotation, so that text and extract are nearly indissoluble. In visiting celebrated places this becomes a little troublesome, for ninety-nine out of every hundred who visit them derive their inspiration from precisely similar sources. When Mrs. STOWE depends on her own unaided observation, she is always genial, sensible and good. A strong vein of poetry also runs through all her descriptions, and relieves in a remarkable degree what would otherwise be tedious. Mrs. STOWE, of course, visited all the lions in addition to being one herself, wherever she went. Among other interesting localities, she passed a few hours at Hawthornden, the ancient seat of "the poet DRUMMOND," and makes the following remarks about

BEN JONSON.

Among other traditions of the place, it is said that BEN JONSON once walked all the way from London to visit the poet in this retreat; and a tree is still shown on the grounds under which they are said to have met. It seems that BEN's habits were rather too noisy and convivial to meet altogether the taste of his fastidious and aristocratic host; and so he had his own thoughts of him, which, being written down in a diary, were published by some indiscreet executor, after they were both dead.

We were shown an old, original edition of the poems. I must confess I never read them. Since I have seen the material the poet and novelist has on this ground, all I wonder at is, that there have not been a thousand poets to one. I should have thought they would have been as plenty as the mavis and merle, and sprouting out everywhere, like the primroses and heather-bells.

The circumstances of the visit referred to above, are involved in some obscurity, but there is no reason to doubt the fact that JONSON did visit DRUMMOND at Hawthornden, and that he spent the greater part of April, 1619, there. In what way the two poets became acquainted is not known, but that the friendship, so far as JONSON was concerned, was of the most genial and loving character, is beyond a doubt. The "Heads of a Conversation, &c.," published some thirty years after the death of DRUMMOND, who had written them down in his Diary, are malicious and spiteful to a degree. They have been the constant text of all detractors, and have conveyed a very false impression of the character of JONSON. Like all men of much reading, the poet was perhaps too fond of indulging in comments on cotemporary literature and *litterateurs*. In the confidence of an apparent friendship, he spoke at random—severely sometimes, but never ungenerously. DRUMMOND treacherously wrote down the heads of these conversations, without one word of explanation, and gave them to the world in all their naked deformity, taking care to interpole his own impressions of the poet with such words as "liar," "drunkard," "atheist," &c. The hypocritical, treacherous cant of the man, was manifested in a letter written to JONSON sometime after the entries in the Diary were made, in which he says: "If there be any other thing in this country which my power can reach, command it; there is nothing I wish more than to be in the catalogue of them that love you." GIFFORD, in his powerful vindication of JONSON, adds: "The parting scene at Hawthornden was undoubtedly tender, for DRUMMOND, who had hitherto concealed his malice, was too practiced an *artificer of fraud* to pull off the mask at such a moment. BEN, therefore, who saw no more than his enemies were pleased to expose to his view, went on his way with a heart overflowing with respect and gratitude, while his host, with a hand yet warm from the pressure of affection, retired to his closet, and having thanked God that he was not a 'drunkard,' a 'dissembler,' a 'braggard,' *as other men* were, or even one that 'interpreted best deeds and sayings to the worst,' *like this* JONSON, sat complacently down to destroy his character (as he fondly hoped) forever."

From Scotland, Mrs. STOWE returned to England. A visit to Stratford on Avon suggested the following beautiful sketch of

SHAKSPEARE'S BIRTH-PLACE.

Back of this room were some small bed-rooms, and what interested me much, a staircase leading up into a dark garret. I could not but fancy I saw a bright-eyed, curly-headed boy creeping up those stairs, zealous to explore the mysteries of that dark garret. There, perhaps, he saw the cat, with "eyne of burning coal, crouching 'fore the mouse's hole." Doubtless in this old garret were wonderful mysteries to him, curious stores of cast-off goods [illegible], and rats, and mice, and [illegible] found the inclination of some beldame grandmother or aunt [illegible] up there, watching a mouse-hole. With the rat, and him driven straightway, grumbling that MARY did not govern that child better.

We know nothing who this MARY was that was his mother; but one sometimes wonders where, in that coarse age, when queens and ladies talked familiarly, as women would blush to talk now, and when the broad, course wit of the "Merry Wives of Windsor" was gotten up to suit the taste of a virgin queen,—one wonders, I say, when women were such and so, where he found those models of lily-like purity, women so chaste in soul and pure in language that they could not even bring their lips to utter a word of shame. *Desdemona* cannot even bring herself to speak the coarse word with which her husband taunts her; she cannot make herself believe that there are women in the world who could stoop to such grossness.

For my part I cannot believe that, in such an age, such deep heart-knowledge of pure womanhood could have come otherwise than by the impression on the child's soul of a mother's purity. I seem to have a vision of one of those women whom the world knows not of, silent, deep-hearted, loving, whom the coarser and more practically efficient jostle aside and underrate for their want of interest in the noisy chitchat and commonplace of the day; but who yet have a sacred power like that of the spirit of peace, to brood with dovelike wings over the childish heart, and quicken into life the struggling, slumbering elements of a sensitive nature.

I cannot but think, in that beautiful scene, where he represents *Desdemona* as amazed and struck dumb with the grossness and brutality of the charges which had been thrown upon her, yet so dignified in the consciousness of her own purity, so magnanimous in the power of disinterested, forgiving love, that he was portraying no ideal excellence, but only reproducing, under fictitious and suppositious circumstances, the patience, magnanimity, and enduring love which had shone upon him in the household words and ways of his mother.

It seemed to me that in that bare and lowly chamber I saw a vision of a lovely face which was the first beauty that dawned on those childish eyes, and heard that voice whose lullaby tuned his ear to an exquisite sense of cadence and rhythm. I fancied that, while she thus serenely shone upon him like a benignant star, some rigorous grand-aunt took upon her the practical part of his guidance, chased up his wanderings to the right and left, scolded him for wanting to look out of the window, because his little climbing toes left their mark on the neat wall, or rigorously arrested him when his curly head was seen bobbing off at the bottom of the street, following a bird, or a dog, or a showman; intercepting him in some happy hour when he was aiming to strike off on his own account to an adjoining field for "winking Mary-buds;" made long sermons to him on the wickedness of muddying his clothes and wetting his new shoes, (if he had any,) and told him that something dreadful would come out of the graveyard and catch him if he was not a better boy, imagining that if it were not for her bustling activity WILLIE would go straight to destruction.

I seem, too, to have a kind of perception of SHAKSPEARE's father; a quiet, God-fearing, thoughtful man, given to the reading of good books, avoiding quarrels with a most Christian-like fear, and with but small talent, either in the way of speech-making or money-getting; a man who wore his coat with an easy slouch, and who seldom knew where his money went to.

All these things I seemed to perceive as if a sort of vision had radiated from the old walls; there seemed to be the rustling of garments and the sound of voices in the deserted rooms; the pattering of feet on the worn-eaten staircase; the light of still, shady Summer afternoons, a hundred years ago, seemed to fall through the casements and lie upon the floor. There was an interest to everything about the house, even to the quaint iron fastenings about the windows; because those might have arrested that child's attention, and been dwelt on in some dreamy hour of infant thought. The fires that once burned in those old chimneys, the fleeting sparks, the curling smoke and glowing coals, all may have inspired their fancies.

VOICES FROM THE TOWERS.

Nothing affected me more than this ceaseless singing and rejoicing of birds in these old gray ruins. They seemed so perfectly joyous and happy amid the desolations, so airy and fanciful in their burst of song, so ignorant and careless of the deep meaning of the grey desolation around them, that I could not but be moved. It was nothing to them how these stately, sculptured walls became lonely and ruinous, and all the weight of a thousand thoughts and questionings which arise to us are never even dreamed by them. They sow not, neither do they reap, but their Heavenly Father feeds them; and as the wilderness [illegible] place is glad in them, and they are glad in the wilderness and desolate place.

It was a beautiful conception, this making of birds. SHELLEY calls them "imbodied joys;" and Christ says, that amid the vaster ruins of man's desolation, ruins more dreadfully suggestive than those of sculptured frieze and architrave, we can yet live a bird's life of unanxious joy; or, as MARTIN LUTHER beautifully paraphrases it, "We can be like a bird, that sits singing on his twig and lets God think for him."

The deep consciousness that we are ourselves ruined, and that this world is a desolation more awful, and of more sublime material, and wrought from stuff of higher temper than ever was sculptured in hall or cathedral, this it must be that touches such deep springs of sympathy in the presence of ruins. We, too, are desolate, shattered, and soathed; there are traceries and columns of celestial workmanship; there are heaven-aspiring arches, splendid colonnades and halls, but fragmentary all. Yet above us bends an all-pitying Heaven, and spiritual voices and callings in our hearts, like these little singing birds, speak of a time when almighty power shall take pleasure in these stones, and favor the dust thereof.

Mrs. STOWE does not dwell at any great length on the appearance of any of the distinguished persons with whom she came in contact. But in a rapid, dashing manner, gives us a good idea of their *personnel*, in the fewest possible words. We collected a few of these fragmentary sketches. They suffer by isolation, but are powerful even as extracts:

MACAULAY AND MILMAN.

We were set down at Welbourne Terrace, somewhere, I believe, about 11 o'clock, and found quite a number already in the drawing-room. I had met MACAULAY before, but, as you have not, you will, of course, ask a lady's first question—"How does he look?"

Well, my dear, so far as relates to the mere outward husk of the soul, our engravers and daguerreotypists have done their work as well as they usually do. The engraving that you get in the best editions of his works may be considered, I suppose, a fair representation of how he looks, when he sits to have his picture taken, which is generally very different from the way anybody looks at any other time. People seem to forget, in taking likenesses, that the features of the face are nothing but an alphabet, and that a dry, dead map of a person's face gives no more idea how one looks than the simple presentation of an alphabet shows what there is in a poem.

MACAULAY's whole physique gives you impression of great strength and stamina of constitution. He has the kind of frame which we usually imagine as peculiarly English—short, stout, and firmly knit. There is something hearty in all his demonstrations. He speaks in that full, round, rolling voice, deep from the chest, which we also conceive of being more common in England than America. As to his conversation, it is just like his writing; that is to say, it shows very strongly the same qualities of mind.

I was informed that he is famous for a most uncommon memory; one of those men to whom it seems impossible to forget anything once read; and he has read all sorts of things that can be thought of, in all languages. A gentleman told me that he could repeat all the old Newgate literature, hanging ballads, last speeches, and dying confessions; while his knowledge of MILTON is so accurate, that if his poems were blotted out of existence, they might be restored simply from his memory. This same accurate knowledge extends to the Latin and Greek classics, and to much of the literature of modern Europe. Had nature been required to make a man to order, for a perfect historian, nothing better could have been put together, especially since there is enough of the poetic fire included in the composition, to fuse all these multiplied materials together, and color the historical crystallization with them.

MACAULAY is about fifty. He has never married; yet there are unmistakable evidences in the breathings and aspects of the family circle by whom he was surrounded, that the social part is not wanting in his conformation. Some very charming young lady relatives seemed to think quite as much of their gifted uncle as you might have done had he been yours.

MACAULAY is celebrated as a conversationalist; and, like COLERIDGE, CARLYLE, and almost every one who enjoys this reputation, he has sometimes been accused of not allowing people their fair share in conversation. This might prove an objection, possibly, to those who wish to talk; but as I greatly prefer to hear, it would prove none to me. I must say, however, that on this occasion the matter was quite equitably managed. There were, I should think, some twenty or thirty at the breakfast table, and the conversation formed itself into little eddies of two and three around the table, now and then welling out into a great bay of general discourse. I was seated between MACAULAY and [illegible]

[illegible] stooping, with a keen black eye and powder white hair—a singular and poetic contrast. [illegible] began upon architecture and Westminster Abbey—a subject to which I am always ovalue. I told him I had not yet seen Westminster; for I was now busy in seeing life and the present, and by and by I meant to go there and see death and the past.

MILMAN was for many years dean of Westminster, and kindly offered me his services, to indoctrinate me into its antiquities.

MACAULAY made some suggestive remarks on cathedrals generally. I said that I thought it singular that we so seldom knew who were the architects that designed these great buildings; that they appeared to me the most sublime efforts of human genius.

He said that all the cathedrals of Europe were undoubtedly the result of one or two minds; that they rose into existence very nearly contemporaneously, and were built by traveling companies of masons, under the direction of some systematic organization. Perhaps you knew all this before, but I did not; and so it struck me as a glorious idea. And if it is not the true account of the origin of cathedrals, it certainly ought to be; and, as our old grandmother used to say, "I'm going to believe it."

RICHARD COBDEN.

We went to breakfast at Mr. COBDEN's. Mr. C. is a man of slender frame, rather under than over the middle size, with great ease of manner, and flexibility of movement, and the most frank, fascinating smile. His appearance is a sufficient account of his popularity, for he seems to be one of those men who carry about them an atmosphere of vivacity and social exhilaration. We had a very pleasant and social time, discussing and comparing things in England and America. Mr. COBDEN assured us that he had had curious calls from Americans, sometimes. Once an editor of a small village paper called, who had been making a tour through the rural districts of England. He said that he had asked some mowers how they were prospering. They answered, "We ain't prosperin' —we're havin'." Said COBDEN, "I told the man, 'Now don't you go home and publish that in your paper;' but he did, nevertheless, and sent me over the paper with the story in it." I might have comforted him with many a similar anecdote of Americans—as, for example, the man who was dead set against a tariff, "'cause he knew if they once got it, they'd run the old thing right through his farm;" or those immortal Pennsylvania Dutchmen, who, to this day, it is said, give in all their votes under the solemn conviction that they are upholding Gen. JACKSON'S Administration.

The conversation turned on the question of the cultivation of cotton by free labor. The importance of this great measure was fully appreciated by Mr. COBDEN, as it must be by all. The difficulties to be overcome in establishing the movement, were no less clearly seen and ably pointed out. On the whole, the comparison of views was not only interesting in a high degree, but to us, at least, eminently profitable. We ventured to augur favorably to the cause from the indications of that interview.

KOSSUTH.

From RICHMOND's, Mr. S., C. and I drove out to call upon KOSSUTH. We found him in an obscure lodging on the outskirts of London. I would that some of the editors in America, who have thrown out insinuations about his living in luxury, could have seen the utter bareness and plainness of the reception room, which had nothing in it beyond the simplest necessaries. Here dwells the man whose greatest fault is an undying love of his country. We all know that if KOSSUTH would have taken wealth and a secure retreat, with a life of ease for himself, America would gladly have laid all these at his feet. But because he could not acquiesce in the unmerited dishonor of his country, he lives a life of obscurity, poverty, and labor. All this was written in his pale, worn face, and sad, thoughtful blue eye. But to me the unselfish patriot is more venerable for his poverty and his misfortunes.

Have we, among the thousands who speak loud of patriotism in America, many men, who, were she enfeebled, despised, and trampled, would forego self, and suffer as long, as patiently for her? It is even easier to die for a good cause, in some hour of high enthusiasm, when all that is noblest in us can be roused to one great venture, than to live for it amid wearing years of discouragement and hope delayed.

There are those even here, in England who delight to get up slanders against KOSSUTH, and not long ago [illegible] charges were thrown out against him in some public prints. By way of counteraction, a [illegible] public meeting was held, in which he was presented with a splendid set of *Shakspeare*.

He entered into conversation with us with cheerfulness, speaking English well; though with the idioms of foreign languages. He seemed quite amused at the sensation which had been excited by Mr. S.'s cotton speech, in Exeter Hall. C. asked him if he had still hopes for his cause. He answered, "I hope still, because I work still: my hope is in God and in man."

I inquired for Madame KOSSUTH, and he answered, "I have not yet seen her to-day," adding, "she has her family affairs, you know, madam; we are poor exiles here;" and, fearing to cause embarrassment, I did not press an interview.

When we parted he took my hand kindly, and said, "God bless you, my child!"

I would not l

and did. The sermon was on the text, "Now abideth faith, hope, and charity, these three." Naturally enough, the subject divided itself into faith, hope, and charity.

DR. DICK.

* * * Good old Dr. DICK was there, and I had an introduction to him, and had pleasure in speaking to him of the interest with which his works have been read in America. Of this fact I was told that he had received more substantial assurance in a comfortable sum of money subscribed and remitted to him by his American readers. If this be so it is a most commendable movement.

What a pity it was, during SCOTT's financial embarrassments, that every man, woman, and child in America, who had received pleasure from his writings, had not subscribed something towards an offering justly due to him!

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

A PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY OF THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES. By A. SPIERS. Revised and corrected by J. L. JEWETT. 12mo., pp. 716. F. J. HUNTINGTON, and MASON BROTHERS.

A beautifully printed and neat abridgement, prepared by Prof. SPIERS himself, of his great work. The arrangement is admirable; the definitions short, but sufficient. We know of nothing that ought to be added to make this the best small French Dictionary in the market. This edition is such an improvement upon the French abridgment as experience had shown desirable. The additional features are principally the pronunciation of every French word as near as may be set down by English letters, the irregular tenses and persons of the irregular verbs arranged in their alphabetical places, the insertion of many English words and the recognition of many new ones in their American sense, and a table of coins, weights, measures, &c., in both French and English, reduced each to other's standard. The American editor is Prof. J. L. JEWETT.

LEATHER STOCKING AND SILK; OR, HUNTER JOHN MYERS AND HIS TIMES. A Story of Virginia. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

A right pleasant sketch of Virginia manners and feelings about fifty years ago. It is quiet and home-like in its tone, and as you read it the influence is soothing and restful. Blood and thunder are not much pressed into its pages. The book is entertaining, and its spirit pure; the writer promises to be satisfied if these qualities are found in it.

THE PILGRIMS OF WALSINGHAM; OR, TALES OF THE MIDDLE AGES. A Historical Romance. By AGNES STRICKLAND. New-York: GARRETT & Co.

When we read AGNES STRICKLAND'S Histories, we wish she would write only Histories. When we sit down to one of her Romances, we wish she would write only Romances. It is sufficient to say of the *Pilgrims*, that she has seldom done herself more credit than she has here, either in plot or execution, in picture-like narrative or life-like dialogue.

The Pioneer, or California Monthly Magazine, for July, has been received. It is the first number of the second volume, and a capital number, too. We abstract a few nuts from the "Editor's Table:"

The following is an "authentic." Our New-England readers have doubtless heard of Rev. L. C. BROWN, a Universalist clergyman of considerable note, residing in New-Hampshire, we believe. Mr. BROWN was early left an orphan, and was kindly adopted when a boy, by one Deacon BINGHAM—a thorough-going Baptist of the old school. The boy, says our informant, was one of that kind "that thinks a good deal," and one day, while he and the Deacon were hoeing corn, a dog came running up to them, and BROWN asked the Deacon whether he believed that dogs thought. "Why, no," responded he, "of course they don't." BROWN suddenly lifted up his hoe and went to the brute as though with the intent to strike him; whereat Carlo ran off yelping. "Stop, there—stop!" says the Deacon; "don't strike the dog; what are you at?" "What do you suppose made that dog run?" said BROWN. "Why, he thought you were going to strike him," answered the Deacon. "But I thought you said that dogs *didn't* think," was the boy's clincher.

And this reminds us of another anecdote which is related of Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, of whom everybody must have heard, as one of the most distinguished Universalists in America. It is an "authentic" also. At BALLARD'S Seminary, where young CHAPIN was prepared for College, it was customary for the teacher to call on the boys to relate some incident which had happened to themselves, or occurrence which had come under their observation. It was in the Spring of the year, when it is customary for the farmers to have an over supply of mutton upon the family board, that CHAPIN was called upon to "tell his truth." He rose very slowly from his seat, quietly and remarked, in answer to the teacher's request,—"It's a *positive fact*—I've lived upon mutton so long that I'm ashamed to look a sheep in the face," and sat down again amid roars of laughter from the whole school.

"Squibob" *alias* "Phœnix" sends in the following:

In New-Mexico, at some time during the last two years, Capt. A. B., of the First Dragoons, commanding Company, had been stationed about forty miles from a small post commanded by Lieut. O. B., of the Infantry. One day Capt. B. concluded to ride over and give his neighbor a call; so throwing himself athwart a noble horse, he started, and after a hard gallop,—forty miles *is* a respectable ride you know,—he arrived at O. B.'s tent just as the drummer was performing that popular air, "Oh, the roast beef of Old England." Reining in his horse and shaking hands with O. B., who came forth to greet him, "on hospitable thought intent," he said "Well LAWRENCE, been to dinner?" "No, I hav'n't," was the reply, "just going, come in, come in;" "Devilish glad of it," said Capt. B. dismounting, "never was so hungry in all my life." "Well, come in," said O. B., and they went in accordingly, and took seats at a small uncovered pine table, on which a servant shortly placed a large tin pan full of boiled rice, and a broken bottle half-full of mustard. The Captain looked despairingly around—there was nothing else. "ABE," said O. B., as he drew the tin pan towards him, "are you fond of boiled rice?" "Well, no," said ABE, somewhat hesitatingly, "I can't say that I am—very—LAWRENCE." "Ah," replied LAWRENCE, coolly, "*well just help yourself to the mustard!*" "He was from South Carolina," said B., when he told this story, "and they eat rice down there, somewhat."

"For the following, Lieut. W., of the Engineers, is responsible. He told it to me in 1852, at the Café of Dominico, in Havana. Old Col. TOM S., of the Infantry, a very large, burly, red-faced gentleman, with a snow-white head and a voice like a bass trombone, has an unfortunate habit of thinking out loud. While stationed temporarily in Washington, the old gentleman one Sunday morning, took it into his head to go to church, where he took a seat in a pew beneath the pulpit, and, prayer-book in hand, attentively followed the clergyman through the service. It happened to be the 17th day of the month; but in giving out the Psalms for the day, Rev. Mr. P. made a mistake and announced—'The 16th day of the month, morning prayer, beginning at the 79th Psalm.' When to the astonishment of the congregation, Old Col. TOM in the pew below, in a deep bass voice *thought aloud*—'*The 17th day of the month, by Jubiter!*' The clergyman immediately corrected himself,—'Ah! the 17th day of the month, morning prayer, beginning at the 86th Psalm.' When the propriety of the assembly was immediately disturbed by another *thought* from Old Tom, who in the same deep tone remarked, '*Had him there!*' He had, certainly, and the congregation also.

Two years ago, when the gallant Col. MAGRUDER, of convivial memory, commanded the United States forces at the Mission of San Diego, it entered into that officer's head to execute a serenade for the behoof of certain fair ladies then honoring New Town with their presence. Accordingly, all the officers of the mess who could sing, play, or beat time, were pressed into the service, and one night about 12 o'clock, a jolly crowd left the Mission for New Town, in a large wagon plentifully furnished with guitars, flutes and other arrangements of a musical nature. Among the rest, a jovial young surgeon, attached to the command, had installed himself on the back seat with *his* instrument, which happened on this occasion to be a bottle of whisky, and on which he played during the ride with such effect as to have raised his spirits on the arrival at New Town considerably above the fifth ledger line. You may remember a Bowery song, rather popular in those days, the chorus of which ran:

'Oh my name is Jake Keyser, I was born in Spring Garden,
To make me a preacher, my father did try;
But it's no use a blowing, for I am a hard one,
And I'm bound to be a butcher, by Heavens, or die.'

This unfortunate song had somehow or other occurred to the Doctor; he couldn't get rid of it, he couldn't help singing it; and accordingly when the whole party were duly ranged beneath the window and, with flutes and voices upraised were solemly bleating forth

'Oft in the stilly night,'

the entertainments were disagreeably varied; for far louder than the 'stilly nigh,' rang the wild medical chant, only varied by an occasional hic,

'Oh my name is Jake Keyser,' &c.

This was not to be borne; so turning fiercely on the delinquent Esculapius, Col. MAGRUDER commanded him to desist from the interruption, and to 'thenceforth hold his peace.'

With admirable strategy the Doctor backed up against an adjacent fence, where he could deliver himself safely and to advantage, and with most intense dignity replied: 'Col. MAGRUDER, I'm roffi-cer of the arry; when I'm ath' Mission, I'm under your orrers; consider sef so—and—obey 'im; *but*, when I'm down here, Sir! serrerading—' Oh, I'm bound to be a butcher, by Heavens, or die!' whoop!' and after performing an extempore dance of a frantic description, during which he fell to the earth, the Doctor was borne by main force to the wagon, where he slept at intervals during the remainder of the serenade, occasionally waking as some flourish of extra shrillness or power occurred, to mutter incoherently, that his 'name was Jake Keyser.'"

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE COURTS.—The Supreme Court General Term, which adjourned to yesterday morning, the 31st, for the purpose of rendering a decision in the Walker and Canal-street case, was adjourned over to this morning, owing to the fact that all the Judges were absent. Judge MITCHELL did not sit in the cause. Judge WATSON, who sat in his place, was not in Court, and could not be found. Judge ROOSEVELT is out of town. The decision will probably be rendered to-day at noon, in case Judge WATSON should be in town, and be able to be present. Otherwise it will probably stand over till September.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.
Before Commissioner Stillwell.

OPENING A LETTER.

A complaint was made against Peter Adams, who had been living for some time as male domestic in the family of Mr. Parker, of Fifteenth-street, alleging that one day last week a letter came to the house addressed to Anna Kash, also an inmate, which letter Peter obtained possession of and opened, with the intention of prying into Miss Anna's private affairs. A warrant was issued.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Conflagration in Jersey City—A Woman Burned to Death—Plundering and Arrests.

The destruction of property by fire at Jersey City on Sunday afternoon, is estimated to have exceeded $300,000. The most lamentable occurrence connected with the conflagration, is the loss of life. A widow woman, named MARGARET MCCLENNAN, a native of Ireland, about 40 years of age, who resided in the second story of the house No. 1 Morgan-row, in Washington-street, was burned to death, as is supposed, while intoxicated. She had been rescued from the house, which was then just ready to fall, but under the impression that her little girl was still in the house, she went in search of her. Shortly after, Mr. and Mrs. TRACY went to the second-story of the house, where they found Mrs. MCCLENNAN lying insensible upon the floor, with her clothing on fire and her legs badly burned. Seeing that they were in imminent danger, they escaped from the burning house; and, as they reached the sidewalk, the roof came down with a crash, burying the unfortunate woman in the ruins. Yesterday workmen were engaged in digging after the remains; the only portions which were recovered were the heart, liver, spine, and part of one of the hips, which were placed together for burial. Deceased leaves a little daughter about 7 years of age. A report was in circulation yesterday that the remains of another person had been found. The report was without foundation. The following were the insurances on the property we were enabled to ascertain yesterday:

INSURANCE.

Wilson & Henderson, steam stone-dressing establishment, loss $50,000. Insured in the Merchants' Insurance Company, N. Y., $5,000; Commercial, N. Y., $5,000; Mutual, Jersey City, $2,700.

Messrs. Cummings & James, car manufactory, stock, &c., loss $25,000. Insured in the Broadway Insurance Company, $3,700; Merchants, N. Y., $4,100; Ætna, Hartford, $2,500; Commercial, N. Y., $5,000; New Amsterdam, $2,000; and also in the Home and Continental, of New York, sufficient to cover that loss. Messrs. C. & J. shipped off a large amount of finished work last week.

Messrs. Steele & Slater, iron foundry, loss about $50,000. Insured for $5,000, of which $2,000 is in the Mutual, of Jersey City; and $1,500 in the Market Insurance Company.

Messrs. Steele & Slater, seven tenant houses on Wayne-street, insured for $8,000 in the North River Insurance Company, which covers the loss.

The house of Mrs. Henry, damaged about $500. Insured for $2,000 in the Mutual of Jersey City.

House and stable of Mr. Greene; loss about $1,500. Insured for $400 in the Merchants'.

Mr. Jecklard, loss on house $2,500. Insured in the Merchants' for $1,350.

Mr. Caffry, two brick houses; loss about $6,000. Insured for $1,350 in the North River, and $1,350 in the Merchants'.

Hutton & Lacy, blacksmith shop and fixtures, loss $1,000. Insured for $800 in the Merchants' Insurance Company.

INCIDENTS.

During Sunday evening and yesterday, the following-named persons were arrested, on a charge of stealing trunks, furniture, &c., some of whom were arrested in the act of carrying articles away: Macky Doran, John Williams, James Brown, Daniel Dixon, Owen Farrell, Anthony Monahan, Michael Flint, Thomas Booth, James Connelly, Arthur McMana, John Webster, Thomas Carry, Edward Smith, and James Hogan. They were committed to await examination.

John Corrigan, an old man, who has worked about the Newark Dépôt for many years, had $473 in his house, which was burned; he intended to have deposited it in the bank, together with last month's wages, which he was to receive yesterday.

A German shoemaker, who resided in the large brick building next to the corner of Wayne-street, was from home on Sunday. On returning yesterday, he procured a long ladder and ascended to the top of the chimney, which was tottering and ready to fall. While the crowd were looking on with amazement, he drew from a crevice in the chimney an old dinner pail, which contained over $600, in silver and gold. On descending, he exclaimed, "Dat ish all right," and left.

A man residing in Bergen, while viewing the progress of the fire, had his pocket relieved of $15.

The scene was visited yesterday by thousands of persons. The families, about 150 in number, who were so suddenly deprived of shelter, were engaged picking up what little property was left them and seeking for shelter elsewhere. Many of them have been left destitute.

Empire Hook and Ladder Company, headed by Chief Engineer French, were engaged all day yesterday leveling the tottering walls.

COMPLETION OF THE WATER WORKS.—REPORTS.—The Board of Water Commissioners and the Chief Engineer of the Water Works of Jersey City made their report of the progress of the works up to July 1, to the Common Council at its last regular meeting. The works are completed so that the force-pump is now at work, the pipes are filled with water and in a few days citizens may use it. The cost of the Works will but a little exceed the estimate of $600,000 made by the Engineer at the outset. The Water Commissioners will now devote attention to the construction of sewers in the city according to the plan of sewerage adopted last Winter. Several years will probably be required to build the sewers. The Water Celebration will probably be about the 1st of September.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Sunday morning, about 9 o'clock, a girl named Ann Finch, twelve years of age, daughter of Isaac Finch, was run over by the night express train, on the Erie road a quarter of a mile east of Ramsey's Station, and instantly killed. In consequence of a curve, she was not discovered by the engineer until the train was nearly upon her. The cars were stopped and the remains were gathered up and placed in charge of the grandfather of the child.

The Forgery of Railroad Tickets and Arrest of the Forger.

From the Buffalo Republic, July 28.

The Assistant Superintendent of the New-York Central Railroad, Mr. STOCKTON, left Buffalo for Boston on Monday last, to ferret out the source whence had been uttered forged tickets from Albany to Buffalo. On arriving at Boston, his suspicions were directed to MINOR L. RAY, an outside emigrant agent and ticket peddler, who kept his office at No. 4 Broad-street. He was arrested just as he was about to leave for Springfield. In his carpet-bag were found some five hundred forged tickets, and in the safe in his office were found forty-six more of the same kind. In a drawer was also found a wood-cut from which a stereotype plate was made, on which the forged tickets were printed. This cut, it was ascertained, was made for RAY on the 6th of October last. Both the printer and engraver were found, who stated that RAY employed them to do the work. The prisoner waived an examination for the present, and he was held to bail to the amount of $1,400, to await a trial for forgery. RAY has sold tickets for several Western roads, and by adding this forged ticket on the Central Railroad, he could sell a through ticket and do a good business. It is well that he has been detected. The printer gave an account of only six hundred that he had printed, consequently he has got rid of only fifty eight. Mr. STOCKTON returned to this city this morning.

Letter from a Convict on the Discipline of Auburn Prison.

From the Albany Journal, July 29.

PREFATORY REMARKS.

I am a convict, under the sentence of the law, for a violation of the same. I am now discharging that debt which the law demands for breaking through its barriers. I am not selfish enough to wish that there "was no law" to restrain my passions, for my better judgment tells me that law and order were designed by God. Neither am I base enough to harbor a feeling of revenge towards the abettors of the law, for I am convinced that I have incurred two displeasures, that of man and that of the "Maker" of man. I am now appeasing the displeasure of the former, and from the latter I have long since sought and obtained pardon, conveyed in those sublime words, "Go, and sin no more."

I have made these few remarks to show the disposition in which I have written the following letter. Yes, I have divested myself of all prejudices, and have been actuated alone by rational truth, that is, so far as my crude ability enabled me to arrive at the same. It has not been my aim, in penning the following pages, to make an ostentatious display of erudite phraseology, so much as it has been my study to arrange sentiments within the powers of the comprehension of those to whom my letter is addressed. Neither am I so vain as to imagine that there is any "extraordinary" merit due to my powers of description. But I am hopeful enough to trust that it will prove as a balm to the wounded hearts of those I love, by the unmistakable manner in which I have answered them, (taking my circumstances into consideration,) that "all is well."

AUBURN, Thursday, June 8, 1854.

DEAR WIFE, BROTHER AND SON: Upon the steady wave of time I am brought in safety to the termination of another three months, which entitles me to a privilege exceedingly consolatory in its nature, viz.: the opportunity to interchange thoughts, to reciprocate desires, and to exchange sentiments with those who, by the ties of consanguinity, may metaphorically be styled "flesh of my flesh, and bone of my bone," and who constitute an auxiliary from whence I derive the profoundest felicity and delight possible for finite mind, under such ignominious circumstances, to enjoy. And, although bounded within the compass of seven feet by four,* it is to me a sanctorum of happiness, while my pen is impressing words upon this scrip, to be seen by eyes that sparkle with goodness; to be articulated by a tongue whose every lisp is music and harmonized with truth; to be meditated upon by a mind fertilized with meekness, virtue and discretion.

I was the recipient of your kind letter on the 27th of May, and although concise, it contributed no small degree of satisfaction to my tenebrious imaginations relative to your convalescency; for if I have one earthly "hope" still extant—if I have one pleasing "emotion" still uncaptivated—that hope is centered in your beneficence—that joy is focused in your magnanimity—that pleasing emotion is concentrated in your philanthropy. Should that single hope be blighted! my lassitude of life becomes complete, that unit joy paralyzed, and my *ennui* reaches its climax; that isolated motion stagnated, and the gravity of mental morbidness crushes me under its ponderous load. But, "sufficient for the day is the evil thereof," so I will leave this lugubrious or mournful subject, and approximate a thesis which I deem will be of interest to you, arising from the catastrophe that has befallen me, who once formed part of your happy circle, but infringing upon those civil laws, so essential to the good order of society, I have subjected myself to be "torn from home, and all its pleasures," and to be shut out from the busy world, to be incarcerated within the confines of a prison! there to ruminate upon the evils that pervade human existence. Evils, do I say? I withdraw the word, for the mischiefs of which we are the occasion to one another, by our inquinate passions, and a multiplicity of other irregularities of conduct, are all to be resolved into the character of man as a "free agent." Free agency, in its very nature, contains liability to abuse, from which abuses the vices or crimes of man (which are the cause of much misery) appear to spring.

But I have wandered from my subject. To return, then, to the category I designed to pursue, I wish to state that it is my intention (as far as my capacities will admit) to make this (my tenth) epistle, the channel whereby you may receive a circumscribed or limited description of the internal discipline of the place I have now passed two long years in. I feel it due to apologize for not handling this subject in some of my antecedent communications, I am well aware, had I done so, that it would have removed much anxiety, and have dispelled that irksome suspense which gives latitude for many unwarrantable hypotheses. Neither am I ignorant of the prevalence of those absurd and erroneous conceptions entertained by the uninformed relative to the treatment imposed upon the inmates of a prison. The mind is apt to connect with the bare mention of a prison, intolerable punishment! insufferable servitude! yes, and demi-starvation!

To remove from your minds such inaccurate conclusion, I am now prepared to assert that such inferences (and I know they are imbibed by many) have not one particle of veracity embodied in them. For, to give validity to the discrepance or reverse, I have only to say, that I have dissected, to the very core, every rule by which I am governed, every mandate I am commanded to obey, every order enacted for our rigorous compliance, and in them all, I am constrained to acknowledge, that they do not more than embody (in many cases not so much) the essential requisites to purport the end which they were designed to establish, viz.: to render the reckless submissive, to make the thoughtless reflective, and to model the violator of civil and moral law into an adherent to justice, honesty and rectitude. Such is the administration by which Auburn Prison is governed, and which I pray may manifest its deep impressions through all my remaining longevity.

And now, dear friends, permit me to particularize a few out of the many benign characteristics of this institution. First, I wish to draw your attention to the incident that first struck my mind with awe after arriving within the jurisdiction of the prison, and of which I desire to say, that it produced an effect upon me, the recollection of which, will live with me as long as vitality remains conscious. It put me forcibly in mind of that passage of Job, "Naked came I out of my mother's womb, and naked shall I return thither." It was this: After having the irons taken from my legs, and undergoing a barbarizing operation in which I came off loser, not only of all my beard, but the greatest part of my locks also. Then I was told to strip, which I did, "with fear and trembling." I then got into a large tub of water, and underwent a scrubbing. And thus being dismantled of the apparel I was no longer deemed worthy to wear, and after being clad with the vestments of crime, I was ushered into the presence of a warden or head functionary of the prison, whose seriousness of countenance† betokened the solemn edicts and counsels he was about to issue: and with gravity and decision he delivered to me the rules and regulations of the establishment, dwelling most pathetically upon the disgrace I had brought upon myself and family; then he showed, quite conclusively, the necessity of my yielding implicit obedience to the rules of the prison, and concluded by pointing out the temptations I was liable to encounter, and cautioning me not to surrender to any allurement that was calculated to clash with the good order and serenity of the house. After receiving these admonitions I was taken to a spacious and well-ventilated workshop, of which this place abounds. The following is a list of the different branches carried on within the prison: Machinery, tool-making, shoemaking, coopery, cabinet-making, harness-making, tailoring, dyeing and weaving of several kinds, &c.

The second day after my initiation into the tub, I went through a medical examination, and proving an able bodied man, I was forthwith put to that labor which they deemed me best capacitated to perform, which is neither too tedious to execute, nor too over-bearing in demand of quantity, but can be done with ease, if a person is blest with health and a medium quantum of activity, but all who are disposed to apply themselves with alacrity and cheerfulness thereunto. But there are those (the indolent, both in physical and mental exertion, who never attempt to investigate causes or effects) who construe even this moderation into tyrannical and cruel usage, forgetting, or, what is far worse, unheeding, that striking aphorism contained in the sublimest and most stupendous catalogue of rules and laws ever penned: "He that will not work, neither shall he eat." But I could show that labor has other and more exalted ends than to procure a mere subsistence, and it is to be lamented that many look upon labor as a grievous and painful necessity, rather than a great privilege. But this is foreign to my subject.

Having stated that we are not borne down by excessive or extravagant toil, I shall proceed to lay before you our dietetical regulations, together with the component articles of food. And I could sum up the whole of this department in the few subjoined phrases, (we have three good plain meals per day,) was I not apprehensive of the inquisitiveness likely to be entertained upon this momentous branch of the usage I am undergoing. To satisfy your curiosity, or natural inquiry, I state that our morning repast consists of fresh meat, sometimes pork, with which we have invariably vegetables, differing in kind. What I mean by differing is, that we sometimes get potatoes, other beans, another turnips, carrots, beets, &c., but not two kinds at the same time, with the exception of onions, which we so get at times along with the others: a plat of coffee, and as much bread as we can eat.*

For dinner we have added to the above (four days in the week) soup, and two days per week we get "hash;" on Fridays, "fish," which are all wholesome, though plain, and which we have to a superabundance, for there are always waiters in attendance to supply any deficiency which may occur.

So you see that we live better than "millions" of our fellow-beings that have to provide for themselves under the auspices of liberty. Better than the Italian, who lives on macaroni; better than the Irish laborer, who lives on potatoes; better than the French peasants, who eat little but bread; better than the millions of India, who subsist on little but rice; in Africa, on dates; in the South Sea Islands and West Indies, on the bread-tree and yams; yes, and I fear not to say, better than hundreds in this, our own glorious land. But I cannot leave this section without saying, that the most important article of our diet (bread) far surpasses the majority of that commodity which is vended outside. These two meals are served up in a large room kept for the occasion, and it may not be uninteresting to state our manner of proceeding or going to meals.

Every workshop is provided with a hand-bell, which is rung as a signal to prepare to go to meals. The men then form in single-file order, with the face to the right, and when the word is given to, (not march,) but go on, each man puts his hands on the hips of the one before him, and thus we march, or rather creep, (for we go very slow,) until we enter the kitchen, when we uncover, or take off our caps, and fold our arms across our breast, until we reach the table, when we take our seats, twenty-six abreast, but we do not commence eating until all the companies are in and seated, when a bell is rung as a sign to begin operations, and as fifteen minutes is all the time allowed for "feeding," it is generally the busiest time of the whole day. When the time has expired the bell rings again, and each company rises from the table by a given signal from its officer, and we retreat (with all the spoils of the kitchen) in the same ordinal style as we advanced. Is this anything like demi-starvation? Our supper consists of mush and molasses; this meal we take in our cell, as it is served up when we are retiring for the night.

My space forbidding me to dwell any longer upon our system of diet, I must precipitately draw your notice to our sleeping accommodations, which I shall do in a few words. Each cell is furnished with an oblong frame, overspread with canvas; this forms our bedstead (called bunk;) it is of sufficient dimensions (one way) to stretch all our members upon, the mattress, (middling well filled with wool,) one pillow, two blankets, (in the first season,) one in the second, (Summer.) This comprises our bedding. The strictest attention is paid to the cleanliness of the cells, and they are so constructed as to have access to a goodly portion of fresh air in Summer, and are well surrounded with massive stoves, which are kept well in use during Winter, so that, both in Summer and Winter, our sleeping-rooms, or cells, are of a comfortable temperature; and the time allowed for recreation, or repose, is more than sufficient to resuscitate fatigued nature. Is this taking no thought for the degraded men of crime?

Having dispensed with the working, eating and sleeping topics, I shall now state the opportunities held out for the improvement of the mind. For the benefit of the illiterate there are two schoolmasters provided, who visit the cells of the unlettered, or more properly speaking, totally uneducated, and impart to them instruction in the rudimental branches of education, such as spelling, reading, arithmetic, &c. At the disposal of those versed or acquainted with letters, there is a library, made up of historical, biographical, philosophical, theological, together with a goodly selection of light reading, and to the entire seclusion of all those ludicrous pamphlets which pour fourth their vitiated lucubrations on ghosts, murders, and a multiplicity of other marvels,‡ which not only fill the mind with fantastical imagination, but they impair, aye, and destroy the health of moral constitution.

If there is one regulation of this institution that deserves more credit than another, it is the rule that does imperatively forbid such contaminating books. I shall pass over one very conspicuous rule, viz.: The prohibition of talking—as I intend to discuss that question more extensively than any of my epistolary limits would admit—suffice it to say, that I think the rule expedient. Consentaneous with the afore-mentioned branches of our discipline are all the ramifications of the rules forming the constitution of Auburn Prison, but my limits forbid elucidation. However, I cannot terminate without saying, that to maintain these salutary (under the circumstances) code of laws inviolate, there are placed "captains over fifties." Men of bearing, who will not connive at misconduct, come from what source it may, (amongst the convicts) but render the punishment due (prescribed) for said misbehaviour.

Again, the carrying on of a Sunday School, the performance of religious ceremony, the appropriation of a hospital for the dying—are all themes which stamp the government of Auburn Prison as compatible with the profound laws which govern the nation of which it forms but an atom. I might swell these pages until they became a massive volume, in speculating upon the adaption of every rule to carry out the organic aim they were designed to effect, yet, were I to do so, I should fail in attempting to produce another sentiment, which comprehends more than is coalesced or embodied in my last paragraph. However, should you infer, from this crippled, yet authentic representation, that because I perfectly coincide with the organization of the discipline I am under, that I am totally exempt from "sufferings," I answer, that I am not, for captivity is wretchedness—though the captive might tread on carpets of gold, and though he banquet on courtly dishes of aromatic spices. But I must add that, so far as the provisional arrangement for physical requirements is concerned, I labor under no necessitude.

Bodily I do not suffer, further than what is effected by mental anxiety. These are the causes from whence my "sufferings" spring. "Self-condemnation" for the shame I have brought upon myself, and the misery I have involved upon my family, is, and will be, a perpetual and ponderous balance-wheel upon all my hopes, aims, and joys through life. The "gnawing worm" of my deep consciousness, of having pierced the hearts of all that are dear to me—of having blotted that ancestral register, which had braved so many generations without a stain—of having stagnated the energies of a whole family—these, oh! these are the sources from which I suffer—intensely suffer. But enough of this tristful theme, and enough of all, so I shall close my succinct epistle with the text that will form the motto of my next letter, which is—"Honesty is always the best policy."

From your loving husband, father, and brother,

*It was not so during the time Mr. TITUS held the office, for we could only get what was given to us, and it was very often that that was not enough, or, at any rate not so much as I could like to have had; but since the installation of Colonel LEWIS, we have not only as much as we can eat, but it is better meat than formerly. In fact, everything is better. He is a better man; that is, he strives to make us more comfortable; in a word, we like him better, not only myself, but all the convicts.

†I use the term in the restrictive sense of heat.

‡I do not wish you to understand that my remarks involve all "Novels," by no means. But I refer to that class which are too gross, even to name.

The Sunday Liquor Law in Philadelphia—Mayor Conrad's Address.

From the North American, July 31.

After the *ex parte* ruling of the Supreme Court in BARR's case, it was very naturally apprehended that the scenes of tumult and drunkenness which disgraced the Sabbath prior to Mayor CONRAD's vigorous enforcement of the laws, would be renewed, and the citizens looked forward to the approach of yesterday with manifest uneasiness. The Mayor, however, who, to the intelligence which indicates the path of duty, unites the courage to pursue that path in the face of any and every difficulty, determined that until the question should be finally settled by solemn adjudication, he would persist in the course he had adopted with such beneficent consequences.

He, therefore, instructed his officers to report to him all delinquents, as heretofore, in order that they might be rigidly dealt with. The result was, that although some of those who are lost to all sense of decency, kept their liquor shops open, the vast majority of the taverns were closed, and Philadelphia enjoyed another Sunday of comparative quiet. At one or two places we had occasion to pass in the course of the day, where parties had evidently been drinking, there were symptoms of disturbances, but in the main everything was orderly and peaceable.

The people of this city are under deep obligations to Mayor CONRAD for the resolute manner in which he has grappled with this appalling evil. From the beginning his course has been bold and fearless, and his resolution to persevere in his efforts meets with the most marked approbation. It may be that courts, planting themselves on a strictly technical construction of phrases, may overrule his decisions, but he will have with him the hearty sympathy of the community, and as soon as that sympathy can find utterance through the form of legislation, he will find himself sustained by efficient action.

Mayor Conrad and the Supreme Court.

From the Pennsylvanian, July 30.

On Saturday afternoon Mayor CONRAD summoned the policemen to his office, and addressed them concerning the subject of the closing of the taverns and the recent decision of the Court, as follows:

"As there seems to be some doubt on the part of the members of the police, in relation to their duties in cases of the sale of liquors by innkeepers and others on Sunday, I desire to state that their duties are wholly unchanged. They will continue as heretofore to report every offender, and I will continue as heretofore to bind them over, with sufficient sureties, to answer for selling liquors without a license.

The Supreme Court, in the case of *Com. against* Omit, decided that "a license to sell liquors by small measures does not confer the right to sell on Sundays." The enlightened Judge of the Court of Quarter Sessions held, under the authority of that decision, that as the sale of liquors on Sunday is without license, it must be an indictable offence; and as the Commonwealth has generally been conceded, in cases where an act involves more than one criminal offence, the privilege of electing which one she shall prosecute, the course of proceeding, before me has been and will be, until the law shall have been otherwise settled, not under the Sunday statute for a penalty, but a binding over to answer before a court and jury.

The line of conduct thus marked out shall not, at least for the present, be receded from. The ruling of the Supreme Court in the recent case of The Commonwealth *against* Barr, was—the Commonwealth being wholly unrepresented—without argument and strictly *ex parte*, and applied only to the case before them, that of DANIEL BARR, who, of course, is discharged.

But I will continue, until the contrary shall have been authoritatively settled, to bind over in all cases where the testimony shall warrant it; and I learn that it is the determination of the Attorney-General—who received no notice of the writ in the recent case, and who, though anxious and prepared to argue it, was afforded no opportunity to do so—in all the cases (except that of BARR,) thus bound over, to send the bills to the Grand Jury. After this notice, those who defy the law, will do it with a knowledge of the probable consequences.

The necessity for rigorous measures to suppress the Sunday sale of liquors was too glaring to leave the Chief Magistrate of the city an excuse for not pursuing the course adopted. The multiplication of taverns under a system by which all who ask obtain license, has been so great as to induce an indecent competition for custom, and has resulted in the discharge of such numbers of the intoxicated into the streets on the Sabbath, that they have seriously impeded citizens and their families on their way to their places of worship. The consequence to the public were most deplorable.

No Sabbath passed without its swollen calendar of cases of turbulence, riot, incendiarism and bloodshed; and every Monday saw our bar crowded with the wretched victims of that vice which is the parent of all crime. Every consideration of duty demanded, from the authorities, a reform; and aware of the utter inefficiency of a fine that scarcely diminished the wages of profitable crime, I adopted the expedient of binding over the offenders to answer before a court known to be earnest in its support of the interests of morality and law.

The results amply rewarded the effort. A quiet, long unknown, fell upon the Sabbaths of our city. The shouts of revelry and riot, and the clamor of contending fire companies no longer disturbed our streets, and not a single case of fire, riot or other popular disturbance, not a case of gross personal violence was reported within the city upon any subsequent Sabbath. The following exhibit of watch cases for the nights of Saturday and Sunday, heard in this office, will show the almost magical effect of this policy.

On the Mondays for five weeks preceding the Sunday proclamation, the cases numbered 49, 36, 37, 40, and 35. After the proclamation they diminished to 23, 2, 13, 12, and 7. But these effects were not confined to the Sabbath. That day pure, purified the following days, and leavened the whole week with a better spirit. The general diminution of offence is without parallel; and the present wholesome condition of the city in regard to the public tranquility, makes it my duty to persist in a policy so beneficent until arrested by the actual interposition of unquestionable authority.

It is apprehended that the discharge of BARR may be misconstrued into the sanction of the Sunday sale of liquors, and lead to a renewal of the excesses from which our city has been redeemed. To these apprehended violations of the law I desire to call your attention. They must not and shall not be tolerated. There is law sufficient to protect society from these Sabbath barbarisms, and ample power, and determined will to enforce that law. I have already said that the *ex parte* case of BARR will not alter the course adopted by me. But even if that case were recognized as settling a legal question not considered in it, still ample power would be left me to correct the evil. If confined to the paltry penalty of the old act, I would require, additionally, security not to repeat the offence.

If the offence were still and defiantly repeated, I would consider it my duty, not only to effect the forfeiture of the recognizance—itself an efficient punishment—but as the continuance would afford evidence of a wilful, deliberate, habitual and systematic violation of the laws, accompanied by acts and influences destructive of the morality, peace, order and well-being of society, and encouraging intemperance, unlawful assemblages, affrays, riots and other crimes, on a day which the law of the land sets apart as sacred, (for Christianity is the law of the land,) these facts would suffice to constitute the house in which they take place a disorderly nuisance, and its proprietor guilty of a misdemeanor in maintaining it.

There are, however, other provisions of other acts amply sufficient to enable me to enforce the regulation which has been adopted—even if, hereafter, upon argument, the case of OMIT should be overruled by the tribunal which pronounced it. By the act of last session provision is made for the revocation of the license when the party holding it shall have been proved to have violated any law of the Commonwealth relating to the sale of liquors.

I would consider the sale of liquor on Sunday such a violation, and in every such case would adopt the measure necessary to secure a forfeiture of the license; other provisions, applying to other cases, sufficiently arm the authorities to enable them to preserve the Sabbath from the desecration which so long disgraced our city, and those disposed to defy the laws may depend upon it that not a power possessed by me shall remain unexecuted to protect the community.

It is, however, hoped and believed that a proper regard for public sentiment will induce all respectable proprietors of public houses to continue their present observance of the law; and to many of them who have by their example and influence sustained the authorities, I have to return my thanks.

On the coming and each succeeding Sabbath I expect every officer zealously to cooperate in the detection of offenders in this regard. Every public house that violates the law must be reported, or the officer will be required to answer for the dereliction. Those officers who most earnestly and faithfully perform these duties will most entitle themselves to my confidence and regard.

"Fashion and Famine."—Letter from the Author.

From the Evening Mirror.

TO HIRAM FULLER, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* Half an hour ago, the New-York *Mirror*, containing your letter from the Ocean House, with the notice of "Fashion and Famine," which gave rise to it, were, for the first time, placed in my hands. Without pausing to consider the expediency of the measure, I write at once, and under the first wounded feelings of a heart never ready to perpetrate an injustice, and never willing to submit to one.

Up to this hour, and even now, I cannot consider you otherwise than as my friend, and have towards you the most friendly feelings, or you would not possess the power to grieve me as you have done. Your letter must have been written on impulse—your opinion hastily gathered or taken from other sources than the pages of the book. I know well that you are not the man to wantonly malign an author, or misrepresent a woman, but the charges you make do both, without foundation, and in defiance of fact.

I believe that you would not intentionally do this wrong; and knowing well how editors are compelled to hasten through books that crowd their tables, suppose that your letter must have been written after one of those casual readings. But let the facts of the case be as they may, the charges that you make against that book have no foundation in the book itself, and cannot be maintained by a single quotation, be it line or sentence, from its pages. From beginning to end, there is neither "elopement, seduction, nor intrigue" (as the word is used) described.

As a man of honor—I cannot in a case like this appeal to your friendship, for that would seem like asking as a favor what is an absolute right—I request you either to retract what you have said, amply and broadly, as you have made the charge, or to sustain it with proofs extracted from the pages of the book.

With

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1854.

☞ W. DOWNE, THOS. H. PEASE, and D. E. MORGANSTEL & Son are Agents for the DAILY TIMES in New-Haven, Conn. The paper may be procured by the single copy, or by the week or month, on application to them.

The European News.

By the arrival of the *Alps* at Boston, and the *Canada* at Halifax, we are in possession of one week's later intelligence from Europe. The news is not of extraordinary importance or interest. It is stated that Prussia and Austria have asked France and England to state the conditions on which they are willing to conclude peace. The Russian party asserts that the military operations of the allies are nearly at a stand still; that the attack on Sebastopol is indefinitely postponed, and that the intended attack on Cronstadt will not take place this year. Austria's conduct at latest dates was doubtful and suspicious. The Spanish insurrection was spreading rapidly, and a new list of Ministers had been published in the Gazette. The Liverpool Cotton Market was moderately active; Breadstuffs had a downward tendency, and Consols were at 92¼.

The Revelation and Responsibility.

The President's Special Message on the Greytown achievement uncovers the origin of and instructions concerning the movement of the *Cyane* upon the defenceless town. The documents, however, as they are hastily telegraphed this morning, fail to fix the immediate responsibility of the rashness of the proceeding. Capt. HOLLINS was evidently eager for a hero's fame; the Administration equally emulous of the *éclat* of some foreign achievement in the way of vindicating the wounded honor of the Country. And so, as our New-Bedford cotemporary wittily remarked the other day, "took one of its own size." But it does not appear from the instructions of the Navy Department that the former was expected to go to extremes without the exercise of some degree of "prudence, (our dispatch uses, by mistake no doubt, the word *prudence*,) and good sense," upon which the Secretary very incautiously—as the unhappy result proved—relied

Public opinion was not at fault in attributing to the Accessory Transit Company an important agency in this violent and most aggressive and unmanly proceeding. Their grievance was the cause, and the alledged insult to BORLAND the pretext. The devoted town was to be sacked for their vengeance, and his gratification; not the Nation's honor. It was found wholly defenceless. A colony of Indian women could not have been more so. There was some considerable property on store, belonging to various Foreigners, our own countrymen of the number, but no armed force, no munitions of battle. And so, the commander of a small British vessel respectfully remonstrated in the sacred name of humanity, and on behalf of the unprotected property of his fellow-subjects. The reported answer of Capt. HOLLINS speaks for itself. He uses brave words, without evincing a magnanimous spirit. Had he stopped at his regrets that the force of the English Captain was not double his own, the country would have more reason to be proud of their Naval representative. As it is, his chivalry sinks into wantoness.

Greytown Again.

The telegraph of yesterday furnishes us with the following:

Mr. WHEELER presented a memorial from merchants in New-York, trading with San Juan, asking remuneration for property recently destroyed by United States authority at that town.

There is a complication of "remunerations" growing out of this unfortunate affair, and the most important one in a national point of view is the "remuneration" due from the President of the United States to the people for a violation of the Constitution. That instrument provides in Section 8, Article 1, that "The Congress shall have power," &c., &c., "to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water."

No one, we think, will doubt or deny that the burning and sacking of Greytown was an act of war, and the authority for this proceeding is nowhere to be found on the Statute book, or in any but the Executive archives of the Government, and hence it is the act of the President, who is justly responsible to his constituents, the people, for this apparent violation of the great charter of our liberties.

Whether there was sufficient cause of war in this respect is not the question first to be considered, for if we admit there was cause of war, the power is vested in Congress and not in the President, to act upon such cause.

Writers upon public law among other things, define the following as causes of war:

"An injury either done or threatened, to the perfect rights of the nation or any of its members, and susceptible of no other redress, is a just cause of war. The injury may consist not only in the direct violation of personal or political rights, but in wrongfully withholding what is due, or in the refusal of a reasonable reparation for injuries committed, or of adequate explanation or security in respect to manifest and impending danger."

If we test the cause of war upon these principles, which no doubt are correct, how does the question stand? It is reported that Capt. HOLLINS had orders—

1. To demand a remuneration for the Nicaragua Transit Company of $24,000, for damages said to have been inflicted upon the property of that Company, by the citizens of Greytown.

2. To demand from the citizens thereof an apology for alleged insults to Mr. BORLAND, the American Minister.

What portion of the town was destroyed for the non-compliance with one of the requisitions, or what portion was sacked for omitting to comply with the other, does not appear, and until we are permitted to see the instructions to Capt. HOLLINS, we are to remain in profound ignorance in these particulars. But in our humble judgment, there was no cause whatever for these inhuman and reckless proceedings.

1. The Nicaragua Company is a foreign Corporation, created or said to be created by the Republic of Nicaragua, with which this Government had nothing to do, and was in no manner bound to recognize, and which had no claims in any sense for the protection of the civil or military power of the Country. We say this with a full knowledge of the Bulwer and Clayton Treaty, which only extended to the "ship-canal" or "railroad," the construction of which had long since been abandoned, and has been so considered by the British Government, a party to that Treaty. If the citizens of the United States choose to invest their money under the faith of foreign Governments, it is their business, and not the affair of the United States. This case is unlike a commercial adventure originating in the United States for a foreign port, where in case of oppression or injury inflicted by a foreign power upon the property of the citizens of this Government, the arm of the United States may and should be raised for protection, but the domiciliation is lost when our citizens go to a foreign country and embark in trade there, which deprives the injured party from calling upon the country of its nativity for protection. It is a well settled rule of law, that where an American citizen is domesticated in a foreign country, in case of war between his native and adopted country, his property if captured is liable to condemnation as lawful prize. See the case of the *Neriad*, in 9th Cranch's Reports. And from which it would follow that the Nicaragua Transit Company had no right to call upon this Government for its protection. That Company was domesticated in the Republic of Nicaragua, and whether "Greytown" was in that Republic or not, it is no matter of inquiry,—it is sufficient to know that the acts complained of were beyond the jurisdiction of the United States; and that the right of remuneration arose from "corporate powers," said to have been conferred by a foreign Government. The Transit Company have no powers out of the jurisdiction of the Republic of Nicaragua, and those powers are confined to the navigation by steam of the waters of Nicaragua. Whatever "roving commission" this Company may attempt to exercise, we humbly protest against its power to use the Constitution of this nation, and the high officers of this Government, for any of its speculating purposes.

It is by no means a settled question that the republic of Nicaragua parted with jurisdiction over "Greytown," for she stoutly resists the idea. It would then result that this great Government of ours has lent its rod of correction to one of the children of Nicaragua "to flog" its virtuous parent. We mean by this that the "Transit Company" is the child of Nicaragua; that Company call upon Mr. President PIERCE to provide the power of chastising the parent of that Company, and it is done. It is almost impossible to conceive that such an act could be required, or that men in authority could have consented to the performance. We have alluded to the Bulwer and Clayton Treaty, behind which the Administration may attempt to conceal themselves. That Treaty, as we all know, bears date the 19th of April, 1850. The preamble sets forth among other things "the desire of consolidating the relations of amity which so happily subsist between them, (that is Great Britain and the United States,) by setting forth and fixing in a convention the views and intentions with reference to any means of communication by ship canal which may be constructed between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by the River San Juan de Nicaragua, and either or both of the lakes Nicaragua or Monagua, to any port or place on the Pacific Ocean."

The first article of the Treaty, which is an index to the whole, is as follows:

"The Governments of the United States and Great Britain hereby declare that neither the one nor the other will ever obtain or maintain for itself any exclusive control over the said Ship-Canal; agreeing that neither will ever erect or maintain any fortifications commanding the same, or in the vicinity thereof, or occupy or fortify, or colonize, or assume or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America; nor will either make use of any protection which either affords, or may afford, or any alliance which either has, or may have, to or with any State or people, for the purpose of maintaining or erecting any such fortifications, or of occupying, fortifying, or colonizing Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Musquito Coast, or any part of Central America, or of assuming or exercising dominion over the same; nor will the United States or Great Britain take advantage of any intimacy, or use any alliance, connection or influence that either may possess with any State or Government through whose territory the said Canal may pass, for the purpose of acquiring or holding directly, or indirectly, for the citizens or the subjects of the one any rights or advantages in regard to commerce or navigation through the said Canal, which shall not be offered on the same terms to the citizens or the subjects of the other."

How far the United States have violated this compact by the transaction referred to, we will not now stop to inquire.

Though it seems to us the petitioners have a fair claim upon Congress for remuneration, we are not sure that it will be forthcoming. It is one of those cases which wake up party sympathy, while an allowance of the claim might be construed as a reproach to the Administration; and hence there would seem to be no reliable chance until a change in that Administration, and, therefore, remuneration will probably be looked for in other quarters, and the rightful quarter in this respect seems to be the parties who, on the face of the record, shall appear to have involved the country and the Adminstration in this untoward and disgraceful affair.

So much for the claim of damage interposed by Captain HOLLINS; and we come now to another branch, which, as before stated, we are unable to fix upon any particular house, store, brandy cask, or box of matches, that were selected as the price of the wounded honor and broken nose of Mr. Minister BORLAND. That his maltreatment and duress were entirely proper, we have never doubted. He unfurled his diplomatic banner, and pointed his loaded rifle, and drew his best Arkansas bowie-knife for the protection of an alleged murderer, stepping in between the murderer and the majesty of the law of the country, in which he was accidentally placed, (if it be true that Greytown was not part and parcel of Nicaragua;) and if he was not accidentally so there, he was there upon a totally different mission than his conduct on the occasion indicated. He had no more right to interfere in that behalf than he would have in the attempt to displace the Mayor of this City in the act of quelling a riot, and substitute himself as the dispenser of the laws framed for the protection of our citizens. Under these circumstances, the Administration degraded itself and dishonored the land by calling upon the citizens of "Greytown" for an apology for their treatment of this remarkable public functionary. On the contrary, he should have been sent back, with instructions to apologize himself for so gross an outrage. The dignity of the United States should not be spent upon such kind of people.

More About the Catholic Bishops of the United States.

Our article of yesterday, containing important and highly interesting information relative to the very serious differences now existing between the American and foreign born Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States, was confined simply to an explanation and brief consideration of the opposite positions taken by them on the present movement, in which an organization known as the "Know-Nothings" is supposed to be engaged. It is now our purpose to go behind this difference, and, by the aid of authentic information, place before our readers the first great cause of lukewarmness between the native and foreign born Bishops, together with a summary account of the manner, or rather the reasons which have caused their feelings toward each other to degenerate into an icy coldness.

Among politicians, in this country, it is generally understood that any native who is smart and behaves himself as every American citizen should, commences his career with a chance for the Presidency, equal to that of any of his cotemporaries. And this same feeling of equality goes with the American into whatever trade or profession he enters. He always feels that in his own country his chances of preferment are commensurate with his talent and ability; and that in any event they cannot be lessened by the fact of his being to the manor born. Is it, then, surprising that the American born Priest of the Romish Church should have a feeling so common to his countrymen; or that any attempt to prevent his rising in the Church, because he is an American, should cause him to at least complain? Certainly not. It is, then, because he has such feeling, and because his nationality has militated against his elevation in the Romish Priesthood, that the present serious trouble exists among the Priests and Bishops here.

The discussion here of the question as to whether a good Papist can at the same time be a good Republican, does not date its commencement as far back as a discussion in Rome, concerning the propriety of placing an American at the head of the Papal Church in the United States. The former is still a question with a portion of the American people, but the latter, as appears from our information, was decided several years ago against American preferment. The character of the decision is, of course, only known by the course since pursued in the management of the Church in America, which, we are assured, has been uniformly in favor of the foreign born. While the rivalry for preferment was confined to priests, who were anxious to increase their responsibilities and emoluments by becoming Bishops, there was no uneasiness at Rome, for a simple priest could easily be silenced if he became troublesome. While there was no greater concentration of influence—or, what in this case is the same thing, power,—than a priest to be managed, the Church continued, to all appearance, a unit. But when the question of creating a Cardinal to preside in America was considered, and the necessity acknowledged, a rivalry for the scarlet hat commenced. The American Bishops claimed that the first Cardinal in America should be an American. The foreign born Bishops held that as the great majority of the members of the Church were foreigners, the first Cardinal for America should be taken from among the foreign Bishops. Each party pushed its claim with an energy that troubled the Pope. The American Bishops stood firm with the late Archbishop ECCLESTON, of Baltimore, as their candidate; and the foreign Bishops were as fervent in their declarations in favor of placing the scarlet hat upon the head of the venerable Archbishop HUGHES. Archbishop ECCLESTON, like some political candidates, placed himself in the hands of his friends, and camly awaited the result. Archbishop HUGHES, however, was not satisfied with such a course, and while the iron was warming, he started in hot haste for Rome. Previous to this journey to Rome, the course of Archbishop HUGHES had been onward and upward. In his vocabulary there had been no such word as fail. But fail he did. Not because he was not the favorite at Rome, but because the American Bishops spoke in the spirit of '76. The Archbishop returned without the hat, and the Pope decided that it would be impolitic to create a Cardinal for America at that time, hoping that time would cool the American blood, and a more convenient season arrive for the elevation of Archbishop HUGHES. That time has not yet come. Meanwhile, the same course was, and still is, pursued toward the subordinates, and, in consequence, the breach between the native and foreign Bishops and Priests has been widening, until now. As we stated yesterday, the American Bishops have declared a sympathy with the Know-Nothings, and the foreign-born Bishops are, of course, strongly opposed to them. The consequences of a continuation of such a course, on the part of Rome towards the American officers of her Church, may easily be guessed at, if not positively known.

In this connection we are disposed to return again, for a moment, to Mr. BROWNSON. We stated, yesterday, that he had espoused the cause of the American Bishops, but were at the time of writing unable to give all the real causes for his course. We have now to add another, which probably had considerable weight with him.

Our readers are doubtless aware of the erection of a new Roman Catholic University in Dublin, of which Dr. NEWMAN is to be the President. On looking about for Professors, the Chair of Geography was offered to Dr. BROWNSON. He declined it, and asked for that of Philosophy, which was refused. Since then the Doctor has had no great sympathy with foreigners or foreign institutions, as may be seen by a perusal of a late number of his *Review*—the Know-Nothing article, in which, by the way, caused Archbishop HUGHES to send a peremptory order to "stop his *Review*."

Description of the Retort-Houses.

CAUSES OF THE DISASTER.

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE CORONER'S JURY.

Verdict of Censure Against the Gas Company.

We gave yesterday a very full account of the lamentable accident at the Manhattan Gas Works, at the foot of Fourteenth-street, East River. The Coroner's Inquest was concluded yesterday, and the testimony and verdict are given below. The following description of the Iron Retorts, by the falling of which the men were injured, has been furnished us by CHARLES ROOME, Esq., President of the Gas Company:

"There were three houses, each 245 feet long, 62 feet wide, and were placed side by side. The gable-ends were of brick 16 inches thick. The outer sides were brick piers, 2 feet 8 inches by 20 inches, placed 10 feet apart. The valley gutters were of cast-iron, supported on cast-iron columns and wrought-iron trusses. The roofs were of wrought-iron and partially covered with slate. All the roofs had tie-rods (two to each roof,) extending lengthwise under the principal queen-posts, and anchored through the gable-end walls. The valley gutters and girders were also anchored into the gable-end walls.

"The foundations were on spruce piles driven down to the solid earth; on the tops of the piles were timbers on which the foundations were laid. The foundations were of brick laid in hydraulic cement.

"The work was built by the day under the superintendance of BENJAMIN M. CLARK. The Iron work was done by J. B. & W. W. ARNELL & Co."

CORONER'S INQUEST—TESTIMONY OF WITNESSES.

The following is the testimony taken by Coroner O'DONNELL on Sunday, at Bellevue Hospital; the publication having been previously refused:

George W. Brown, Assistant-Clerk in the Hospital, testified that Daniel Sullivan now lying dead at the Hospital, was brought there by a police officer from the Gas Works at the corner of Avenue C and Fourteenth-street, Saturday afternoon, between 4 and 5 o'clock, in a dying condition; he was unable to give his name, and I was obliged to ask those who were with him what his name was; he was insensible; his clothes were covered with blood; he died last night.

Joseph French, residing at No. 296 East-Fourteenth-street, testified that he was the assistant of Benjamin Clark, of West-Twenty-second-street, near Tenth-avenue; he was Superintendent of the whole Gas Department at the corner of Fourteenth-street and Avenue C; and had the management of all the work, and of the men employed there; in the absence of Mr. Clark I had the entire superintendence; and I usually employed the laboring men; I have been employed in the Manhattan Gas Works the last twelve years, and I am thoroughly conversant with the manner of erecting gas buildings; I assisted Mr. Clark in building in Eighteenth-street, near Ninth-avenue, about nine years ago as assistant superintendent, and also in the Tenth-avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth-streets, about three years ago; I was associated with Mr. Clark in erecting the gas buildings at the corner of Avenue C and Fourteenth-street.

In March last, Mr. Clark and myself, by the direction of the President of the Manhattan Gas Company, went to inspect the ground, corner of Avenue C and Fourteenth-street, where the gas buildings were afterwards erected; the Presidents accompanied us; they approved of my opinion as to the manner of building; the building was commenced, the best material used and the best workmen employed until it fell yesterday; John Fuller Harrison was the architect, and made the drawings for the buildings; it was from these drawings that Mr. Clark and I conducted the works up to yesterday; Mr. Harrison was constantly at the works, with the exception of a day or two occasionally, when he was absent on account of ill-health; during the last week Mr. Harrison was at the building daily, giving necessary the directions about the iron roofing, and Mr. Clark had direction of the slating over the roofing; in preparing for the erection of the building, the loose, filled-in ground, to the depth of five feet, was moved for the purpose of driving the spiles, or more properly piles, into the old solid ground; the best quality of Jersey pine was used for piling; the foundation was made with great care, and every precaution was taken to have it solid and permanent.

There were 24 iron columns; the columns resting on granite bases supported by brick-work immediately resting on the piles; on examining the brick work on which the columns rested, I see the ground at any of the columns did not give way, so that the fall of the building could not be owing to the sinking of the piles or the canting of the columns; I was not stationary at any one part of the building; Monday morning at 7 o'clock, when I came to the building, and during my stay there of three or four hours, I did not notice anything defective or anything out of place; no gas was made in the building; the Company were merely erecting the works preparatory to the manufacture of gas; I know of no cause for the falling of the building.

Question by a Juror—To-day I examined the ground, and I did not notice any change or settling in the ground near the columns, or any sinking of a pile; when driving the piles I saw that they were properly driven; there were three roofs, and they were connected; the timbers laid on the five piles on which rested the respective columns were each 4 feet long, 22 inches wide and 8 inches thick; these timbers were separate, and not connected; the timbers not connected were over the piles in the centre of the building; the timbers over the piles under the outer pieces were connected.

Charles Roome, being called, deposed—I am President of the Manhattan Gas Light Company; previous to the erection of the works on the corner of Avenue C and Fourteenth-street, I examined the ground; I had the earth bored in a number of places, to the depth of 26 feet, so as to ascertain what steps would be necessary to secure a permanent and solid foundation for the buildings proposed to be erected; I decided that it was necessary to place the foundation on piles, and I prepared my plans accordingly; the buildings were designed by me; I desire to assume all the responsibility in the case; the plans were drawn by John Fuller Harrison, according to my directions; the specifications were drawn by me and given to the respective contractors; Benjamin N. Clark was the Superintendent under whose personal direction the work was executed, Mr. Harrison the architect assisting him; N. Clark was an old experienced builder, in whose skill the Company had unbounded confidence; he finished works of great extent for this Company and the New-York Gas Light Company during the last 15 years; he was employed under John B. Jervis as his superintendent in the construction of the Croton Aqueduct; during the progress of the erection of the buildings I was daily on the grounds and hourly in consultation with the superintendent and the architect, and I endeavored by all the means in my power, by personal observation and repeated instructions to the officers employed, to spare no expense which it might be necessary to incur in erecting the works in the strongest and most substantial manner; I was in the building Saturday nearly two hours, and left there almost an hour before it fell; although I examined, as I thought, every portion of the work that was visible, I saw nothing that was not, in my judgment, as perfect as could be desired to insure general security; I am unable to express any opinion as to the cause of the accident; the foundations for the buildings must have cost over $20,000, and the whole works including the ground were estimated to cost, when finished, one million of dollars; Mr. Clark always expressed his admiration of the skillful manner in which the iron work was performed; I do not think any storm could affect the solidity of the structure; I was in the habit every day of examining the whole work as it progressed.

Testimony taken at John N. Wells' house, No. 268 West Twenty-second-street:

John N. Wells, being sworn, deposed—I am a master builder; I have been engaged in the erection of buildings the last 40 years; I inspected the design of the buildings at the corner of Avenue C and Fourteenth-street before they were built, and I approved of the combination; I visited the building when in course of construction; the mason-work, I know, was done in the best manner, under the direction of Mr. Clark; I visited the building again after the roof was on, and I considered it one of the neatest and best constructed jobs I had ever inspected; the iron rafters then used I considered sufficiently strong to bear the weight placed upon them; I consider that the iron columns were strong enough to support the weight of the roofs and slating; placing slate in any quantity on one side more than on the other would not affect the construction of the building; the sinking of one of the columns four or five inches would not cause the fall of the building; when Mr. Bovine brought the plan of the building to me for my opinion, if I had suggested any alterations, I think he would have adopted them, but I did not see any alteration necessary.

Second Day's Inquest.

Yesterday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, the Coroner and Jurors reassembled at the office of the Manhattan Gas Works, to continue their investigations. The concluding testimony in the case, was as follows:

Michael Raleigh being sworn, deposed—I am general Superintendent of the construction of iron works at James Beebe & Co.'s, corner of Reade and Centre-streets; I have been engaged in this business since 1816; I have examined carefully the ruins of the Manhattan Gas Works, corner of Avenue C and Fourteenth-street; I have examined only the iron works; my opinion is that the roof of the building fell in consequence of the improper construction of the iron work; the main ribs are not of a proper form or strength, nor are they sufficiently supported laterally by purlions or diagonal braces; the stints are entirely insufficient in scantling in proportion to their length, and improperly shaped to support the ribs; the consequence has been that a twisting or tension of rib took place, causing the roof to collapse, and bringing down the supports and breaking the pillars in form.

To a Juror—The entire weight of the slate on the roof, which is seven or eight pounds to the square foot, would have a tendency to cause the falling of the roof, provided the frame is not sufficiently strong.

To Jurors—Diagonal braces judiciously applied would have prevented a collapse; when there is no metallic roofing, diagonal braces must be employed; beginning at the bottom and fastening beams and repeating towards, and poor cross purlines over; that would have ensured security; I do not the ribs were of proper shape; there should have back of each rib a broad table, at least 4 inches in to make them sufficiently strong; I saw [illegible] the weight they are intended to support; when [illegible] is taken, it will be done; I think it improper to have so large a span with so great an impending weight resting upon a single tie bar to each main principal rafter; the tie bars should be at least double, and it would be well to have them treated; there might be a flaw or defect which would escape the notice of the most skillful workman, and cause prostration of the entire work; I think it improper to have the tie bars secured only by a screw and met at each end, as these are very liable to fly off should the iron be brittle at certain states of the atmosphere, which it is very likely to be; the tie bars ought to be well secured by cross bolts.

To Jurymen—I am supposing ordinary English iron that would support 25 tons to an inch square; as to proper allowance for expansion and contraction, it is not material; the idea at all is more a matter of theory than practice; the breaking of a tie-bar would cause the roof to fall; a tie-bar takes the place of an abutment; don't know the effect of electricity on iron—that is for philosophers to mind, not practical men; there is no fault to be found with the iron in the gutter, that I can see; the cast-iron gutters are bolted together with flanges, and every other one supported by one of the iron columns; there ought to have been a wrought iron girder under the gutter, from pillar to pillar, where pillars are 18 feet apart; the gutters appear to be well planned and supported.

George Curtis, deposed as follows—I am an architect; have been an architect since 1840; in connection with my partner, Mr. Gildemeister, I had charge of the construction of the Crystal Palace; I built two large public buildings in Denmark; I have examined the ruins of the Manhattan Gas Works, as carefully as a brief survey will permit; I examined the construction of the same and the material used; the system of the building is not new; it has been adopted in other countries and in the United States, and been proved to be good; my opinion is that the arch or gutter placed on the outer foundation walls was not fastened inside with transverse or longitudinal girders or beams, so as to form a perfectly solid square, on which you could depend for the vertical pressure and the horizontal strain; there is not a single girder or solid beam in the whole building; the consequence is, that the arch supporting the ribs has given away on account of the inferior quality of the roof system, which is very deficient in this building; the form is not sufficiently strong for the great span; with same weight of iron, and at some cost, the building might have been erected much more secure and durable; there is a lamentable deficiency of diagonal tie-rods.

To a Juryman—I think the cause of the building falling is from defect of the design; the ordinary effects of a storm should be provided against, and more too; I think the roof would have been better, if it had been covered with boards or sheet-iron.

Isaac N. Ayers made the following deposition—I am an engineer and machinist; I am conversant with iron work in all its departments; belong to the firm of Mott & Ayres, on the North River, foot of Twenty-Sixth-street; I am familiar with the construction of iron buildings; I have examined the ruins of the Manhattan Gas Works, corner of Avenue C and Fourteenth-street; the materials are as good as are ordinarily used in this kind of work; the nature of the fractures and the various short bends show the iron to be of very good quality; the combination of the roof system is certainly good; I have put several roofs on buildings having the same general plan and of nearly equal span; I speak of one section merely; this is the kind of roof generally adopted in construction of most gas houses throughout the country.

To a Juror—This roof is proportioned to the span, and is stronger than the gas-house at the foot of Eighteenth-street; I do not usually test the strength of trusses; when this building gave way we cannot tell; the quality of the iron is not the cause; there have been enough of similar buildings, and with like roofs, that have sufficiently withstood time and wear to give confidence of their strength and security.

Remark.—It has been stated here that there were no longitudinal girders from column to column. The gutters, valley and outer are designed to act as a shoe or girder.

To a Juror—If one of the cast-iron columns had given way, or been displaced by any means, leaving the space between 36 feet instead of 18, it would very likely have caused the fall of the building; cannot conceive that any weight of slate or any number of workmen on the building could have caused the roof to give way; the breaking of a single tie-rod would impair but not throw down the building.

Thomas Mulligan deposed—I am a laborer at the Manhattan Gas Works; have been employed as a slater for the last month, under the control of Mr. Fife; I was in the building Saturday afternoon when it gave way; I was standing on the gutter between the two wings; I felt a sinking under me; I saw the roof moving; I said, "O, boys, we are all dead;" I ran to the top of the roof and took hold of a bar of iron to relieve George White who was buried up in the ruins; I succeeded in relieving him.

To a Juror—I was standing on the gutter, over the second column, on the side facing Fifteenth-street; I don't know when the building began to give way, the slaters were at work on the Fifteenth street side; I observed the middle roof give way first; saw the roof coming towards me, and ran to the far side; the roofing on the far wing and middle, on the Fourteenth-street side, was finished; the Fifteenth-street side was slated, except about six squares; was employed about ten hours Saturday; was up and down and inside frequently before the accident; never felt any shaking of the roof; the building was less than two minutes in falling; there was never, at one time, on the roof, in a heap, over one hundred pounds of slate.

Arthur McDonnough being sworn, deposed—I am a slater employed at the Manhattan Gas Works; I am employed by Mr. Fife; I was at work on the building last Saturday afternoon when it fell; I was about 30 feet from the west gable end when the building fell; I was on the middle roof, on the south side, toward Fourteenth-street, about five feet above the valley gutters; I was engaged in putting on slate; I was looking down on the lower floor; I saw some bricks fall into some mortar; they fell from the west gable end; I felt a giving way beneath; I sprang from the middle roof and saved myself.

To a Juror—I was too much agitated to observe particulars; I knew the roof was falling, and I jumped; I was at the building Friday and Saturday; I noticed only one other man jump; he was three feet from me; some bricks fell from a chimney, and some one below hallooed out to have the falling bricks stopped; I heard no one speak of any defects in the building; I have heard my foreman say he thinks the cause of the building falling was in consequence of one of the middle ties giving way; half the roof where I was working was finished.

Michael Grocy, being sworn, deposed—I reside at No. 115 Greenwich-street; I am a general house-smith; I have worked at this business the past twenty-three years; I have examined the ruins of the Manhattan Gas Works, corner of Avenue C and Fourteenth-street; the material is of the same quality ordinarily used in such buildings; the principle of construction is good; in my opinion there is iron enough employed to make two such buildings; the natural expansion and contraction of the iron caused by alternations of heat and cold would have considerable effect; the severe heat of some days since has caused undue expansion; a bar the length of one of these would expand 1½ inches in length; with such expansion and contraction consequent upon the recent cold and storms, would have serious effect in impairing the stability and security of such a building; taking out one of the tie-rods would not make the building fall; iron would have been better for the rafters; diagonal braces would not in my opinion have strengthened the roof; cheese trusses from column to column would have given much greater strength and security; but head room being required, would have made it necessary that the columns should be higher; I do not know whether it is customary to test works of this kind; I always do; columns ought to be tested to bear four or five times their weight; it is a better guarantee against vibration and secure firmness.

W. Cornell deposed—I am a house-smith; I am one of the firm of J. B. & W. W. Cornell; my place of business is No. 31 Centre-street; we constructed the iron works for the Manhattan Gas Company; did not test by weight any of the works before putting them up; I executed them according to design and specifications; neither the Superintendent nor the President of the Company found any fault with the work; the iron of the bars was the best we could get; English refined iron was used in the tie-rods, American iron in the other portions of the work; the T rafter would have been an improvement; did not test the rafters; expansion of the roof might have cracked the brick and caused the building to fall; usually test castings to discover the presence of air-holes; I have been to the works frequently, mostly every day; saw nothing to excite alarm; part of our business was to set columns; never set them before in stone; there were various estimates put in by different parties for this iron work; we obtained it because our estimate was the lowest.

THE VERDICT.

The Jury retired, and, after an absence of two hours, returned with the following verdict:

"We find that the said Daniel Sullivan came to his death by injuries received by the falling of the roof of the Gas House at the corner of Avenue C and Fourteenth-street, and we further are of the opinion that there was a deficiency of the bracing of said roofs, on account of the extent of the area and the combination of three roofs, although we believe that this bracing was sufficient to receive a single roof of the same construction."

J. J. Spediker	Mason Builder.
E. D. Delemeter	Sash maker.
Thomas Louder	Pianoforte maker.
Henry T. West	Builder.
Henry A. Warts	Iron Founder.
John Moore	House Carpenter.

After the rendition of the above verdict, the Jury passed a vote of thanks to Coroner O'DONNELL, for the manner in which he had conducted the investigation, and the inquest ended.

A FOOT-RACE OF WINNERS AT THE HIPPODROME.—A foot-race between the winners of the last week's races came off at the Hippodrome last evening, seven only, out of nine, starting, viz: JOHN GREENALL, SAMUEL ACKER, SAMUEL JACKSON, MATT. CASSIDY, BOB. MILLER *alias* BILLY BARLOW, JOHN E. TAYLOR and THOS. MCKENNY. The prize was $50; the time was as follows:

	Seconds.		Seconds.
1st Round	29	7th Round	35
2d do	29	8th do	38
3d do	34	9th do	36
4th do	36	10th do	37
5th do	35	11th do	36
6th do	35	12th do	37
Total			6.57

One contestant gave up after the third round, two on the fourth, and another on the sixth, leaving the race to be contended for by MILLER, GREENALL and ACKER, the latter of whom on the eleventh round withdrew. MILLER won the race by a few yards.

[illegible] Theatre.

[illegible] which involved [illegible] of Auber which [illegible] [illegible] of the opera [illegible] [illegible] acceptable at this time of the year, which [illegible] not care about anything particularly [illegible] and prefers if possible to have [illegible] whistle. "Masaniello" is precisely the [illegible] to captivate the general ear. It is crowded with melodies—some of them the most admirable of their kind ever composed. Then there is a [illegible] plot, with plenty of action in it, and an undercurrent of sentiment which, if it be interpreted aright, is in itself a fascination. The Dumb Girl of Portici appeals to the manly sentiments of an audience, the more powerfully from the fact that she awakens their sense—not of pity only, but protection.

The house last evening was the best of the season. When "Masaniello" was produced last year it was attended with brilliant success, and the same result awaits it at Castle Garden. With good leading artists it must always be popular. After being drenched with DONIZETTI, it is pleasant to have some of the sunshine of AUBER.

The Cast was as follows:

Masaniello	SIGNOR BERALDI.
Pietro	GRAZIANI.
Elvira	MME. BERTUCCA MABETZEK.
Fenella, the Dumb Girl	MDLLE. LEREDE.

Mme. MABETZEK, we have before remarked, has wonderfully improved since last season. She is now an admirable prima donna, and in comic parts where vigor is required, will create a sensation, we have no doubt. But we distrust her capability of rendering the brilliant music of AUBER. In mere mechanical execution last evening, there was an amount of crudeness which savored either of imperfect study, or lack of sentiment—we think the former. Perhaps on repetition, this defect may be mitigated or removed. Additional study and more confidence will certainly be attended with satisfactory results. We would suggest a little additional study to every one engaged in the first act, excepting *Fenella*. Signor QUINTO, *Alfonso*, might also modify the ardor of his style without in the slightest degree impairing it. At present it is like his mantle—much too large for him. In the absence of the first tenor, the second has of course the right to make the most of his opportunity; but he ought not to convert that opportunity into a species of slow torture. Signor QUINTO has no voice worth speaking about, and we should not do it were his manner less pretentious.

BERALDI and GRAZIANI labored under the disadvantage of appearing in new parts, before an audience familiar with them and liable to draw comparisons. There was more than a little timidity in consequence, and both gentlemen, if they required it, were entitled to some lenient consideration. But they did not. The glorious Liberty duet was given admirably, and fully deserved the *encore* it received. The romanza in the fourth act brought out all the admirable qualities of Signor BERALDI's chest voice, and was tumultuously redemanded. In the repetition BERALDI sang better than before, having probably recovered a little self-possession. GRAZIANI occasionally gave us the full benefit of his superb voice, and always with advantage to himself. The *Va' come il vento* is still too low for his voice, although taken a note higher than written. He sings it, however, with a rollicking *gusto* that every one can enjoy.

The chorus on the whole was good, but scarcely strong enough for such writing as the Market and Fisherman's choruses. The prayer, without accompaniment, at the end of the third act, was the most firm and delicate effort of the evening.

Mlle. LEREDE gave the pantomime of *Fenella* with wonderful grace and distinctness; tenderness rather than dramatic power being the characteristic throughout. A little dancing was interspersed, in which Mons. GOBBY and that fascinating danseuse, Mlle. LAVIGNE, distinguished themselves.

BUSINESS NOTICES

TEN BOXES OF DESHLER'S NEW AND INVALUABLE REMEDY FOR FEVER AND AGUE has effected ten permanent cures. Read—

SAFE HARBOR, Lancaster Co., Pa., July 15, 1854.

MR C. D. DESHLER: Sir—I am at a loss, for what to say in regard to your Great Medicine other than that they are the best Pills that ever came to this section of the country. We sold ten boxes out of the first dozen received, and they have effected ten permanent cures. We certainly feel under many obligations to you for sending your medicine among us. Have had it as a perfect "Godsend" to them. If you want any certificates from us here, let me know. One person who purchased a box says: "The Pills are worth ten dollars a box, and that he would have saved one hundred dollars in doctors' bills had he known of your Pills a year ago." Your obedient servant, H. H. FRY.

Price, $1 per box, or, for the convenience of those residing where it has not been introduced as yet, it will be forwarded by mail, pre-paid, to anyone enclosing $1 in letter-stamps, in any part of the United States, except Oregon and California, or to those for 25 cents. Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.; CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st., and by GILBERT, WENTZ & CO., No. 177 North 3d-st., Philadelphia, Wholesale Agents; and at retail by RING, corner Broadway and John-st.; CROMBIE, corner Broadway and 14th-st.; GUION, corner Bowery and Grand-st.; SEEDDEN, corner Bowery and 4th-st.; GUSTAV RAMSBERGER, No. 62 Oliver-st.; HUTCHINGS, No 132 West Broadway; BERRIAN, No. 170 Grand-st., Williamsburg; Mrs. HAWES, No. 178 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; JAS. W. SMITH, Court-st., Brooklyn; THOS. J. HAYES, No. 154 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; SAMUEL MAYES, No. 49 Montgomery-st., Jersey City. Orders from the trade may be addressed to C. D. DESHLER, New-Brunswick, N. J.

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK.—JAMES E. RAY, No 163 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of Hosiery and Under Garments, Wholesale and Retail. All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchaser's unbiassed opinion.

ASTHMA CURED BY INHALATION.—DR. CURTIS, *Dear Sir*: I have used one package of your HYGEANA, and can now safely say I am cured of the Asthma, a disease of six years' standing. The Hygeana needs no puffing—a six qle trial of it is sufficient to prove its vast superiority over all other medicines for the cure of all diseases of the lungs or throat. Yours truly JAS. P. KEESBURY, Postmaster.

DUNCANNON, Pa., June 2, 1854.

Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No 149 Chambers at; C. M. RING, corner of John-st and Broadway; P. H. KNAPP, Nos. 363 Hudson-st and 472 8th-av.; C. H. PHILLIPS, corner of Wooster and Houston sts.; Mrs.

Interesting to Purchasers of Real Estate—A Receipt from an Auctioneer's Clerk does not Secure a Deed.

The following opinion given by Justice HOFFMAN, in the Supreme Court, a few days since, is of much interest to those who have purchased real estate from auctioneers. It is based entirely upon the doctrine of "strict construction." In this case the vendors did not wish to give a deed of the lots they had instructed the auctioneer to sell for them. The purchaser complied with the terms of sale, but failing to obtain a title he brought an action to enforce a specific performance of the contract on the part of the vendors. The evidence showed that when the purchaser paid the ten per cent. upon his purchase, it was at the office of the auctioneer, and not in the Merchants' Exchange, where the property was sold, although only a few doors off, and further that his receipt was signed by a clerk of the auctioneer in the usual form, naming his principal. Should this decision stand, owners of real estate can try their property at public sale as often as they please, without further trouble or cost, provided the auctioneer is aided in his business by clerks. We are informed that the case will be appealed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

OPINION OF JUSTICE HOFFMAN.

Christopher McQuade against *John Warren.*—The plaintiff seeks a specific performance of a contract for the sale of a lot of ground, which, he alleges, the defendant has agreed to convey to him. The contract is said to have been made through an auctioneer. The answer denies that the defendant was the owner of the property, and denies that Nicolay, the Auctioneer, as the agent of the defendant, bound him to deliver a title to the plaintiff.

The evidence is, that J. and I. Warren employed the auctioneer to sell the lots in question, and other property. In the book of the auctioneer, called a diary, is an entry indicating a sale of real estate to be made on Monday, the 16th day of December, 1853, with the words "I. and J. Warren, account of." This is in the handwriting of a clerk of the auctioneer.

Another book produced is the sale-book. In this is the advertisement, and the bids and names of purchasers.

The following is the entry as to this purchase: 52-51. Charles McQuade, 2, each $190—$380.

Nothing in this book indicates the name of the seller.

The terms of sale do not contain the name of the vendor, nor of the auctioneer. The memorandum at the foot of the terms signed by the plaintiff, states the purchase to be made of Nicolay, Auctioneer.

But the receipt for the deposit of ten per cent., designates the lots by their numbers, expresses the purchase money, and states "that the title is to be given by J. Warren and others." This is signed, "Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer, by J. McLoughlin." He is proven to have been a Clerk, but was not present at the sale.

It is clear, that under the case of Champlin *vs.* Parish, 11, Paige 405, there is nothing to bind the defendant, unless it be the receipt. A subscription by the agent to a paper shewing who is the principal, is at least indispensable. And in Pinckney *vs.* Hayadom, 1 Duers, Rep., in this Court, such a document was in evidence.

The entry in the Sales book was subscribed by the Auctioneer, and did sufficiently show who was the vendor, as the Court determined. And in the late case of Peck *vs.* Murray, Justice Mitchell of the Supreme Court, recognized and enforced the the rule in a very full and careful opinion. See also, Veile *vs.* Osgood, 8, Barbour's S. Ct. Rep., 130.

The question then turns upon the receipt signed by the Clerk of the Auctioneer.

The case of Graham *vs.* Musson, 5, Bing. U. S. 603, which is cited, does not decide the question; nor that of Hicks *vs.* Whitmore, 12, Wendell, 548. The latter depends upon the particular language of the Statute, as to the power of an Auctioneer on a sale of goods. In Bird *vs.* Boulter, 4 Barn., and Adob. 443, especially in the opinion of Taunton, Justice, there is much to sustain the general proposition, that the Clerk of the Auctioneer may be deemed the agent of seller and buyer.

But the action was against the latter, and there was in the case a sufficient recognition of the clerk's authority. The clerk at the sale took down the name of the auctioneer—called it off. (See also the Trustees of the Baptist Church *vs.* Bigelow. 16 Wendell, 28.)

I think the question is by no means a clear one, but my conclusion is, that the statute is not complied with by a deposit receipt executed at a different time and place—although on the same day—and by a clerk of the auctioneer, when it is not even certain that the latter was present. I, therefore, decide the case on this ground, assuming that the receipt contains sufficiently the terms of the contract. And I do not enter into the consideration of the other objections raised by the defendant.

The complaint must be dismissed, but without costs. The right to the deposit money will follow of course.

Mr. D. B. Taylor for plaintiff; Messrs. S. Owen and Binlock for defendant.

About the Late Fight—Letter from Lieut. Sebring.

From the New-York Tribune.

NINTH WARD STATION HOUSE, July 29, 1854.

SIR: In your remarks, Saturday morning, concerning the late disgraceful fight which took place on Thursday morning, after commenting upon what I shall endeavor to prove a malicious and unwarranted attack from Capt. ACKERMAN, you attempt to throw the entire responsibility upon me, influenced no doubt by the Captain's letter. Not wishing to occupy more space than is necessary with the details of an occurrence which is to be regretted and condemned by all upright and order-loving citizens, and which I as an officer would have avoided and prevented had it been in my power, I shall as briefly as possible state the facts as they existed:

At midnight I called the roll of the first platoon, and sent out the officers to perform the last tour of night duty; at 12 o'clock and 20 minutes the inroll of the second platoon was called. I then retired to bed and remained undisturbed until sunrise, when I was called by Mr SIMMS, the doorman, for the purpose, as I supposed, of calling the sunrise roll. He then stated that Sergeant VAN WART had directed him to inform me that a report had been circulated that a fight would take place between noted pugilists, at the foot of Amos-street, and that Captain ACKERMAN had requested that I should *retain* the first platoon and one section of the second in the house until further orders; also that the officer covering that day post should be sent down to reconnoitre, and report to the Captain such proceedings as required his attention. Although taken by surprise at this short notice, I retained both platoons, expecting that when Capt. A. required their services he would send for them. I also sent out two instead of one officer, to report any indications of a breach of the peace to Capt. A., *he* knowing that I was the only officer in command at the house, and could not leave without violating the rules and regulations of the Department. If he was sick, as stated in his letter, why did he not inform my worthy associate (Lieut. CARGILL) previous to his leaving the station-house that evening, he (CARGILL) having always expressed a willingness to remain if necessary. He did not do so, but entered in the blotter, previous to his leaving, this: "Evening at 9 o'clock and 50 minutes, Capt ACKERMAN left to patrol." Myself, who was in command, not entertaining the slightest suspicion that he was unwell. Had he informed me of his inability to take command in case of emergency, other arrangements would have been made, and the lasting disgrace that hangs like an incubus upon this district, would have been prevented. At about 2 o'clock that morning, Capt. ACKERMAN conversed with Officers VAN WART and WRIGHT about the probabilities of the fight, not the slightest intimation being conveyed to me about his indisposition. I deny that I received orders to send the men to the foot of Amos-street. Officer HANIFEN, when first sent out, saw a crowd collecting upon the dock. He repaired to the Station-house, informing me of the fact; (this was some time previous to the fight.) I immediately dispatched him to the Captain's house. What did he do? Instead of sending direct for the officers, he ordered HANIFEN to go to Officer MASON's, (brother-in-law of POOLE,) and request him (MASON) to use his exertions with POOLE, and persuade him to go away and not make any disturbance. That he was unsuccessful is proven by the result. I am also accused of allowing the men to lie in their beds unprepared for any orders that might arrive. A few words as to that. I had every reason to suppose that Capt. A. would arrive in season at the house, take command and conduct his men to the ground. He arrived at 6 o'clock and 35 minutes, and left with the two platoons at 12 or 14 minutes of 7. Why did he linger in the house 15 or 15 minutes before he departed. There was no drilling as stated by the *Tribune*. Furthermore, I solemnly assert that in three minutes from the time they were called they were on their way to Amos-street.

You will perceive that I complied with my instructions, and that if the energy of the Captain was not sufficient for him to arrive until some time after the fight had taken place, it was not my fault. I am gratified that the occurrence will be investigated, feeling assured that the result will find you as ready to do me justice as you have been to censure on an *ex parte* statement.

Yours, respectfully, JACOB L. SEBRING,
First Lieutenant Ninth District.

A Note from M. Boulogne.

[TRANSLATION.]

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your paper of Saturday you speak of a meeting held in the Republican Rooms, in Leonard-street, in connection with my verses to VICTOR HUGO.

As I desire most earnestly that my name shall not be linked in your readers' minds with any unworthy action, I appeal, Sir, to your impartiality, and ask of you to publish this brief reply.

The verses with which I have been reproached were altogether composed of words frequent in the vocabulary of the great Poet, and in thus turning them against himself I gave them to the public only as a satirical punishment.

I know better than any one the respect due to misfortune, but the man who, from the depths of his exile, attacks and insults his country, is no longer a martyr, is no longer an exile; he is nothing more than a bad citizen.

I have read VICTOR HUGO's last poem, and I have not been able to repress my indignation and disgust.

Either the poet merited the reply I have given him, or France is the vilest, most cowardly and infamous of nations.

People will, perhaps, say that this man has not insulted his country. I will reply to them by a single action; I will offer them the culpable volume.

I will point, first, to a poem which has no title, running from page 103 to page 106; second, to that entitled "Splendeurs," from page 115 to page 119; third, to that one called "Applaudissements," from page 281 to 283; and I ask my opponents to read and judge.

Is it France or LOUIS NAPOLEON that the poet insults? Oh! it is certainly France. It is France, I tell you, that he calls "a drunken actress in a corporal's embrace." It is France whose children are nothing more than "a vile herd of brutes." It is France whose soldiers are but "brigands and hungry dogs."

And this must be applauded! and the indignation, the horror, the disgust, are to be suppressed.

Well! I will not applaud. I would disgrace myself. But I fling the insults cast upon my country back into the face of the insulter.

These things, Sir, are the causes for my verses to VICTOR HUGO.

I hope that there are few men in this noble American land—where, in spite of party-splits and violent political discussions, the sentiment of national pride reigns above all—who can be found to sympathize with the pretended patriots who met in Leonard-street with the object of attacking a Frenchman who was criminal enough to suffer when his country was insulted.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
R. GRAND BOULOGNE.

Poole and Morrissey Bailed in $5,000 each.

Yesterday afternoon JOHN MORRISSEY and WM. POOLE appeared before Judge STUART, at the Jefferson Police Court, to answer the warrants charging them severally with breaking the peace in the Ninth Ward. In accordance with the magistrate's order, each individual furnished real estate bail to the amount of $5,000 to keep the peace for the next twelve months from date. The Justice remarked, that should this obligation be broken by either defendant, he may rest assured that the bond will be prosecuted forthwith.

The Storm at Rock Island.

From the Galena Advertiser.

The Rock Island *Advertiser* gives the particulars of the storm which visited that city on Thursday last. It was occasioned by the meeting of two currents of wind, and the tornado did not last over twenty minutes. A new brick building of Dr. JUDD was blown down; a carpenter shop near the residence of Judge SPENCER was demolished; one end of the railroad freight depôt was twisted off; a steamboat on the ways was struck with lightning and considerably injured; a dwelling-house on Franklin-square, owned by JOHN S. PORTER, was struck with lightning. The *Ben Campbell* had her chimneys demolished. The forward cabin of the *Golden Era* was demolished, and her chimneys were blown ashore. A boy on board the latter boat was engaged in holding a state room door, when he was blown from the boat, door and all, and carried into the air. Striking the east corner of the third story of BURROWS & PRETTYMAN's mill, he was deposited, with a part of the door still in his grasp, on the Water-street sidewalk uninjured. These are only a few of the casualties of the storm. The *Advertiser* says: "The entire loss of property in Davenport will not probably fall short of $75,000 or $80,000, while the loss on the river and in Rock Island and vicinity will swell the loss up to $100,000—all accomplished in the space of about ten minutes." The above paper gives no notice of any deaths, as before reported.

The Belmont Robbery.

Correspondence of the N. O. Commercial Bulletin.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 15, 1854.

Newer screws loose in the machinery of Wall-street—smaller however, and of less importance. It is said among police authorities that arrests constitute the minority in crime—that most offences and depredations are not discovered. I fear that the discoveries in Wall-street are but instances of the speculation and want of principle which pervades all classes. From the clerk and pulliner who squander shillings at confectionaries to the Railroad kings who wear yellow kids at thousand dollar dinners. The "screw loose" that I allude to is the defalcation and theft by one of BELMONT's trustees. When this "duck of a minister" went to the Hague, he left a power of attorney to three trustees. The power is a tremendous one, and any two could annihilate him. It turns out that one named PAUL (giving occasion to JUNIUS STACC, one of the town wits, to exclaim, when the defalcation was announced, "now by St. Paul, the work goes bravely on") had been taken short on the Erie road and wanted scrip. The devil tempted him in the shape of the dashing and courtly WOODBURY LANGDON, the grandson and alegatee of ASTOR, who, being desirous of European funds to use on a projected tour, paid in fourteen thousand dollars in fourteen bills, to the said PAUL, after banking hours. The money was necessarily put into the safe over night; but the next morning the outer doors were *unlocked* (not broken) and the safe *unlocked* (not blown up) and the money gone. The Chief of Police was called, and he saw at once that as in the case of the renowned Coney Chicknecked, of *Oliver Twist's* day and generation, the concern was robbed by itself. He insinuated as much. All, including the sinner PAUL, denied it. But the next morning PAUL was seen to go to the Post Office, deposit a mysterious package and leave. The same morning the stolen notes (a robbery of Peter the First, trustee, to pay Paul the Second) were returned via the Post-Office to the banking house. PAUL was then arrested and is under bonds for embezzlement. HANS YORKEL.

THE FATAL SHOOTING CASE.—Yesterday afternoon, Coroner Hilton held an inquest at the City Hospital on the body of the little girl named Caroline Ruff, who was shot at a German quarter-house in William-street, by Francis Fischer both of whom were employed by John Stratton. The evidence went to show gross recklessness on the part of Fischer, for which he should receive severe punishment. The Jury finally rendered the following verdict: "That the deceased came to her death by a wound from a ball from a pistol in the hands of John Fischer on July 29, 1854, at No. 178 William-street. Further, we strongly censure John Strat on for carelessly having so dangerous a weapon about his place." The deceased was aged thirteen years, and born in Germany.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Fine Old Brandies.**—The subscriber has for cash given his time and attention to the importation and sale of liquors, and flatters himself that his present stock cannot be surpassed, selected as it is, with a view to the wants of the community in a season of epidemic, when even temperance advocates admit PURE BRANDIES to be an antidote. Verily his pure, old, "oily" brandies are the STAFF of life. LIQUORS in original packages, in quantities to suit. Champagne cider for export. JOHN J. SLAFF, No 333 Broadway, corner of Anthony-st.

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box.**—A Post'm remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. E. MEBER, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **What is the Use of Paying $5 or $6 for a pair of Boots,** when you can get the best quality of French Calf Boots, made to order, for $3 75, by A. BAKER, No. 15 Ann-st. Patent-Leather Boots, $6. Gents' Shoes and Gaiters of every style selling off at great reduced prices. A good assortment of Boots and Shoes constantly on hand.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston. C. H. RING, Broadway, and all respectable druggists.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Cordial.**—Whence proceed the lassitude, the depression, the debility, the indifference to life, the instability, the continual feeling of illness which it is impossible to define or localize so common, so hard to bear, and so little pitied by the robust and healthy? We answer—from the stomach and the nervous system, between which there exists the closest sympathy. Want of vital energy, a sluggishness in the secretive organs, a general inertia of the system, is at the bottom of all the difficulty. To rouse the whole organization from the torpor, to imbue it with new life, activity and vigor, and to sustain it in that condition, there is no preparation comparable with DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL. Other stimuli may excite the dormant physical energies for a time, but live the night-flash of the lightning that leaves behind it a deeper gloom. the exhaustion of these exhilarants is followed after the first convulsive effect is over, by a depression of body and mind more profound and paralyzing than ever. The remedy is literally worse than the disease. But the Elixir has a dynamic influence. It not only creates a new condition of the physical organization, but perpetuates it. The animal spirits are not only cheered and elevated by its agency, but kept up to their new level without flagging. A vegetable compound, congenial to the system, it seems to act upon the constitution itself, and to revolutionize it. In chronic diseases of the nerves, the stomach, and the liver, its operation is all but miraculous. The Cordial is put up, handily concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, six for twelve dollars.

C. H. RING, Proprietor, No 192 Broadway, New-York. Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada, and the West Indies.

☞ **American Institute Farmers' Club.**—A regular meeting will be held at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 1st of August, at noon. Subject—*Observances of Agricultural Education and the Weevil in Wheat.* Specimens of turnip seeds will be given to members. Admission free to all. H. S. LEIGS, Secretary.

☞ **University's Family Medicines.—FEVER AND AGUE—CHOLERA.**—The University of Free Medicines and Popular Knowledge, chartered by the State of Pennsylvania April 29, 1853, mainly to arrest the evils of spurious nostrums; also, to supply the public with reliable remedies, when the best medical advisers cannot or will not be employed, having purchased the invaluable remedy—ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE—the first and only known for twenty years as the certain cure for Fever and Ague and its kindred complaints, confidently recommend it to the patronage of the afflicted. The above institution likewise recommends for Bowel Complaint or Cholera, ROWARD'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF BLACKBERRY ROOT, and in due time will furnish its own remedy for every disease that can be safely treated in this way. By order of the Trustees,

JOHN E. ROWAND, M. D.,
President of the University, and head of the Pharmaceutical Department, Philadelphia.

Home Dispensary and Office, No 47 South Second-st., Philadelphia.

CHARLES H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; C. CLICKENER & Co., No 81 Barclay-st.; HAVILAND, HARRELL & RIDLEY, No. 39 Warren-st.; F. C. WELLS & Co., No 257 8th-av.; R. A. SANDS, No 184 Bowery; JOHN MEAKIN, No. 407 Broadway; E. M. GOULD, No. 127 Bowery; C. S. SMITH, No 126 Canal-st.; BRIGHAM & MILLER, No 17 Avenue D; J. & J. CODDINGTON, No. 715 Broadway; W. D. CRUMBLE, No. 863 Broadway; W. B. FREEMAN, No. 42 3d-av.; A. W. GASAUDAB, Nos 51 6th-av and 166 8th-av.; GAIL & AMEND, No. 693 3d-av.; E. W. VONDASMITH, No. 158 Bowery; T. A. GREEN, No. 399 Broadway; A. POWELL, No. 865 Avenue A; J. WALL GREEN, No 114 Broadway; JOHN MILLER, No. 245 1st-av.; W. F. LINDSAY, No. 79 East Broadway; THOS. BAILEY, No. 9, Bible House, 4th-av.; DAVIES RITTER, No. 318 Bowery, corner Bleecker-st.; W. H. LOINES, No. 298 Hudson-st.; Mrs HAYES, No 175 Fulton-st.; Mrs. WIKOFF, 7 THOS HAYES South Brooklyn. BOSWELL & LIVINGSTON, No. 244 Grand-st.; LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 113½ Grand-st., and WM. BERRIAN, No. 170 Grand-st., Williamsburg.

☞ **At a Meeting of the Regular Democratic** Ward Committee of the 1st Ward, held at No. 149 Greenwich-street, on Monday evening, July 31, 1854, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Democracy of the First Ward stand united in their support of the Nebraska bill, and the principle of popular sovereignty which it affirms. We denounce the sectional agitators for its repeal as our enemies, and as the enemies of the rights of the people, and as such they can act nowhere politically, except in opposition to the Democratic party.

Resolved, That we notice with regret that the "Democratic Republican General Committee" at Tammany Hall, passed resolutions on the occasion of the appointment of John McKeon to the office of United States District Attorney for this District, which in our judgment express a hostility to the Administration of General Pierce, unwarranted by an appointment which however unpalatable to individuals of the Committee, cannot be matter of impeachment against a Democratic President. The Democracy of the City and County of New-York cannot be considered by the Committee, and that every hostile intent be disclaimed, and that all language capable of being construed into opposition to the Administration be corrected or expunged. ALEXANDER ISAACS, Chairman.
WILLIAM BURNS, Secretary.

☞ **Dr. Sanborn's Medicated Lung Vapor** is justly considered the first and only remedy ever discovered which possesses the power of DISSOLVING TUBERCLES IN THE LUNGS. This effect is produced by the LUNG VAPOR being brought in direct contact with the air cells of the lungs by being inhaled or breathed. No medicine of any kind is required to be given into the stomach, for all drugs thus given are usually sickening and nauseating, destroying the patient's appetite, weakening the vital powers, and even tend to hasten the disease to a more rapid termination. The LUNG VAPOR effects a radical cure of incipient consumption, by destroying the cause (tubercles) which produces the disease, and does not act as a simple palliative of symptoms, as all remedies must act upon into the stomach. DR. SANBORN can be consulted daily at the New-York Lung Institute, No 6 Bond-st., where diseases of the Lungs and Throat are detected with unerring certainty, and treated exclusively by inhalation of Medicated Vapor. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, THOS. T. GREEN, New-York; and MRS. HAYS, Brooklyn; at No. 111 Chambers-st., and at No 6 Bond-st. Price, $5 per package, with advice. Sent free, by Express to any part of the United States. N. S. DAY, PROPRIETOR No. 114 Chambers st.

☞ **West India Emancipation.**—The New York Anti-Slavery Society will celebrate the Anniversary of the Emancipation of the Slaves in the West Indies on FRIDAY, August 4, by a Picnic excursion to Flushing, and a public meeting in the grove known as St. Ronan's Well (from HORACE GREELEY and Rev. SAMUEL J. MAY are engaged as speakers on the occasion.

The steamboat EUCH DEAN will leave Fulton Market Slip at 9 o'clock A. M., and the ISLAND CITY at 10 A. M., connecting with the Flushing Railroad. Both lines land their passengers near the grove. The boat returns at 5 o'clock P. M. and 6 P. M., and the cars at 1 4 and 6½ P. M.

Tickets for the excursion 25 cents each, to be had at the Anti-Slavery Office, No. 142 Nassau-st. of either of the Committee, and at the Dock on the morning of the excursion. It is expected that parties will carry their own refreshments. All friends of the cause and the public generally, are invited to be present.

LAURENCE WETMORE,
ROWLAND JOHNSON,
ELIAS SMITH. } Committee of Arrangements.

☞ **A Public Meeting** will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, Aug 1, at No 195 Bowery (next door above Niblo's Hall) for the purpose of forming an association to purchase a small tract of land (which may be had on very favorable terms.) situated in the village of Newtown and directly upon the line of the New York and Flushing railroad and in a rapidly improving neighborhood. Persons wishing to procure a plot of ground for a beautiful suburban residence will do well to attend this meeting, and learn further particulars of the proposed combination.

M. A. WILKES.

☞ **To the Electors of the City and County of New-York.**—The undersigned offers himself as an independent candidate for the office of Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, at the election in November next, pledging himself, if elected, to fulfil the duties appertaining to the office with energy and honesty—giving strict personal attention and supervision over all employed in the Department, and using his best endeavors to redeem the City from filth and darkness. JOSEPH E. EBLING,
Columbian Garden, No. 200 Bowery.

☞ **The New City of East New York** is growing rapidly, and is soon to have the benefit of a great concentration of avenue railroads from all the East River ferries. Lots or houses sold on easy terms of payment. Let every family that desires to secure a home in this delightful and rapidly improving place, apply to CHARLES R. MILLER, agent, No. 195 Broadway. East New-York is accessible at all hours by Railroad or Omnibus lines at low fares.

☞ **Grecian Fancheronian Drops.**—It is a fact that this article of medicine, which is generally well-known as a remedy for Fever and Ague and sick headache, also proves an effectual cure in every case of Cholera and Diarrhœa, if taken when first attacked. It will correct all derangements of the stomach, and is the best preventive that can be used. For sale at the principal Druggists'. Proprietor's Office No. 257 Broadway, N. Y., room No. 7.

☞ **Tompkins Lodge, No. 9, I. O. of O. F.**—The members of this Lodge are requested to assemble at the residence of our late brother, LEWIS STEWART No. 125 West 33d-st., corner of 3d-av., on TUESDAY NEXT, Aug 1, at 3 o'clock P. M., to attend the funeral of our late Brother Lewis Stewart. By order,

THOS. C. WALSH, Noble Grand.

☞ **Cholera!**—All danger may be averted by checking the first symptoms of diarrhœa. One dose of Dr. McCLINTOCK'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL AND CHOLERA PREVENTIVE will do this in almost every case, leaving the bowels free and natural. Price 25 cents and 50 cents per bottle. A. CUSHMAN & CO., Proprietors, No. 122 Fulton-st.

☞ **Accumulation $1,900,000.**—THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 11 Wall-st., insures the lives of persons from 14 to 56 years of age. Divid nd declared annually.

JOS. L. LORD, Agent.

☞ **Association of Exempt Firemen.**—The members will please assemble at the corner of 8th st. and Avenue B TUESDAY to-day, at 2½ o'clock, P. M., to attend the funeral of our late associate Mr APOLLOS HALL.

Z. W. WHEELER, R. S.

BOARDING

BOARDING.—Several gentlemen and gentlemen with their wives, may be accommodated with Board at CHURCHILL'S Temperance Hotel, No 5 College place one large front room, suitable for three gentlemen; also, one front room, suitable for two gentlemen; one do., suitable for a gentleman and wife. Transient company $1 25 to $2 50 per day.

BOARDING.—A young American gentleman would like to obtain board in a French family on Brooklyn Heights. A private family preferred. The best of references given and required. Address Post-Office Box No. 2,629, New-York.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—Several fine airy suites of rooms to let on the 1st, 2d and 3d floors. Reference exchanged. Apply by note to J. W. L., No 171 Hammond-st.

TO GENTLEMEN—Agreeable rooms to let, large and small, furnished or unfurnished, in suites or separately. Hot, cold and shower baths in the house. No. 27 Bond-st., New-York.

HOTELS.

CITY HOTEL, RICHMOND, VA., FOR RENT OR LEASE.—This hotel, situated in the centre of the city, and having been recently thoroughly repaired, painted, &c., being on Main and Wall-sts., and within 200 yards of the Richmond & Danville and Central Rail roads in a direct line between the two, is for rent or lease. It contains 100 rooms for sleeping purposes with a large dining-room to which 300 persons can be accommodated, a large and spacious office, a fine bar-room, and billiard-room in a contiguous position. Said establishment has, as is natural, been heretofore encouraged by the most business men of our city, being nearest in their midst. Its locality, its dimensions, its central locality, and its convenience to the business of every part of the country will, there is no doubt ensure it a certainty commensurate with its merits; and no doubt, if well kept, its custom will be equal to the best hotel of the city. It is the best Summer house, and equal to any in Winter. The bar-room fronts on Wall-st., which, if well kept the profits of which will pay the rent of the house. To a desirable tenant the rent will be low. Make immediate application to BENJAMIN DAVIS,
No 5 Wall-st.

BALLOCH HOTEL, ALEX. WILLIAMSON, formerly of the King's Arms Hotel, Glasgow, Scotland, begs respectfully to intimate to the nobility, gentry, and the public generally, that he has just removed to the well-known BALLOCH HOTEL, situated at the Mouth of Lochlomond, and that he hopes, by strict attention to the business of the hotel, in which he has had great experience to secure a share of public patronage. Tourists will find Balloch Hotel amply furnished with every requisite for such an establishment, including lock-up coach-houses, and boats for fishing parties. Moderate charges in every department, and a fixed scale for servants.

DELMONICO'S HOTEL, No. 25 Broadway—NEW-YORK, July 14 1854.—An impression having got abroad in consequence of a recent sale of the premises, that the undersigned had closed his hotel he takes occasion to inform his friends that such is not the case. The sale was made subject to that lease of the undersigned, which is yet unexpired. The house has remained and still remains open as before for the accommodation of the public and as heretofore under the management of the undersigned.

E. DELMONICO.

WHISKERS AND MUSTACHIOS IN SIX WEEKS.—Why, bless you, I ain't a Quack, nor a Professor. I don't invent my ONGUENT for forcing the Whiskers or Mustaches to grow strong and thick in six weeks. It was invented by Profr. Justus Liebig, and I know it must stain or injure the skin. That's why I speak so confidently of it. It is $1 per bottle, sent to any part of the country by R. G. GRAHAM, No. 47 Ann-st., New-York. Brooklyn, Mrs HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—The subscriber invites the attention of Committees, Teachers, and others, to his improved Desks and Chairs; also Teachers' Desks and Chairs, Tables, Chairs with book-baskets attached, for infant schools. Bookcases, Draft-boards, &c., at his factory No 24 Grove-st., N. Y., where he is constantly manufacturing the above articles. Bank and Counting house Desks made to order. R. PATON.

BRACELET LOST.—On Thursday, 27th July, in going from Arnold's dry goods store, in Canal st., to corner 7th-av and 19th st., a gold heavy linked engraved BRACELET. A suitable reward will be paid on returning it to No. 178 Water-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN READY-MADE CLOTHING.—A slightly soiled, from the late fire in Broadway—Fine black French coats, cost $20, for $10; black and figured cassimere pants, cost $7, for $3; vests, cost $6, for $2. GEORGE LEVIE, corner Nassau and Beekman-sts.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—For a smart active North Country boy, well acquainted with the City, or his friends would find him to a good trade. He is very intelligent and can be well recommended. He can be seen at the office of Mr ROSS, Architect, No 128 Chambers-st. Where he could board with his employer would be preferred.

SITUATION WANTED.—An English woman accustomed to traveling and the care of children, wishes to obtain a situation with a family going to reside in England or to travel through Europe. Every satisfaction can be given as to character, capability, &c. Please apply at No. 50 Walker-st., for E. J. D.

SITUATION WANTED.—Just disengaged and wants a situation as Waiter, by a sober industrious, middle aged man, with the best of City references. Has no objection to go into the country. Address P. L., *Times* Office, or No. 54 West 18th-st, which will be promptly attended to.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family, by one; and as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—As a first-class cook, by a woman of much experience, and as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress, by a very competent girl. Both come well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By an industrious, competent young woman, to do cooking, washing, and ironing; is a good plain cook, and first-rate washer and ironer; give the best of City reference. Please call at No 14 Rivington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—In the City or Country by a woman of steady habits, as a good cook, and to wash and iron in a private family; makes excellent bread, and understands dairy work perfectly. Has good City reference. Call at No. 73 17th-st., West of 6th-av., during two days.

SITUATION WANTED—As lady's maid and seamstress, or as nurse to grown children, and seamstress, by a very experienced girl, with satisfactory reference; and as waiter or nurse, by a tidy girl of 14. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the Bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable and tidy young woman, to do the house work in a small private family, or would do chamberwork. Good City reference. Can be seen at No. 100 Gold-st., New-York, third floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—As general housemaid, or Chamberwoman, by a very competent, industrious young woman; is a good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer; gives the best of reference. Please call at No. 14 Rivington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—As chamermaid and waiter, or to do the housework of a private family, by a very experienced girl with good City reference. Call at No. 78 West 16th-st., second floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl to do the general housework of a small private family, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Can give reference from her last place. Call at No. 7 Desbrosses-st.

SERVANTS WANTED—At No. 394 Broadway, (basement) conductors, school-teachers, clerks, porters, barkeepers, waiters, coachmen, men on steamers, milkmen, and boys for trades; also, 10 cooks, 12 chambermaids 50 scrubbing girls and 6 nurses. No charges are made until places are procured.

DREYER & KAUFMAN, Agents.

SERVANTS WANTED—Cooks, $20, $12, $10; Waiter Girls, $8 to $9; Laundresses, from $7 to $12—are wanted immediately, at No. 149 Grand-st.

GIRLS.—Several nice, half-grown girls can be obtained at the office of the Am. & For. Employment Society, No. 139 9th-st., cor. Broadway. Also, domestics of all kinds, male and female help, can be had at the Society's lower office, No 27 Greenwich-st.

GIRL WANTED—To take care of two children and do chamber work in a small family. None need apply except those who can come well recommended, and one fond of children, and a good disposition. Call at No. 191 Hudson-st., after 9 o'clock.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS.—Families in want of domestic servants can depend on being suited at the office of the "Protestant Employment Society," and "Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics," No 7 Carmine-st., formerly in Chambers-st.

TO MERCHANTS, WAREHOUSEMEN, &c.—The advertiser (aged 31) now and for many years past managing a first-class law trade in London, wishes to engage himself as buyer to a house in America. He is well acquainted with the best markets in England, France, Belgium and Germany, and speaks the languages. Would reside either in England or America. Satisfactory references given in London and New-York. Address G. G., care of P. G. GIBSON, Esq., solicitor, No. 19 Gracechurch-st., London.

A YOUNG MAN—In pursuit of an education, desires to find some competent person to whom he can recite once or twice a day, who would be willing to take as compensation for such trouble, the services of the advertiser three hours daily. No objections to assisting in a school, academy, law office, or anything else in which he could render himself useful. Address PERSEVERANCE, office of this paper.

CORRESPONDING CLERK OR AMANUENSIS WANTED.—A gentleman of education, who is capable of being an amanuensis, and of being taught to take charge of the correspondence of a house doing a large business; must be a rapid penman, and write a legible, speculative and grammatical hand. The situation is a very agreeable one. Salary $1,000. Address A. B. C., Box No. 950 Post-Office.

TO LADY MUSIC TEACHERS.—Wanted, three music teachers one for piano, one for guitar, and one for singing. $400 and board will be given for a salary. Can be raised to $600 and board. C. D. ELLIOTT,
Principal Female Academy.
NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 24, 1854.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.—The advertiser having just closed his publishing connection with a weekly paper of this City, desires to make an engagement with some publishing house as salesman or general business man, or in the business department of some newspaper or periodical. Address A. B., *Times* Office.

WET NURSE WANTED.—A worthy young woman, having lost her babe, desires a place as wet nurse in some respectable family. She is at No. 123½ 7th-av., second story, back room, entrance between the Shoe Store and Upholsterer's. Refers to Rev. Dr. JOHNSON, of the General Theological Seminary, 20th-st and 9th-av.

MAN WANTED—A smart active young man from 15 to 16 years of age to learn the business and make himself generally useful. The best reference required. Apply to ARCHER & MARTIN, No. 270 Greenwich-st., between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock.

GOOD FEMALE DOMESTICS—Can obtain desirable situations by applying at the office of the American and Foreign Employment and Protective Employment Society. No 27 Greenwich-st., near the Battery, and No. 130 9th-st., corner of Broadway.

AGENT WANTED—With $10,000 cash, or facility to advance on receipt of goods sold for cash or short credit. Goods delivered from vessels. Business done on Change. Address BURNS, at this office.

TWO YOUNG LADIES WANTED—One to work on Wheeler & Wilson's, the other on Grover, Baker & Co's. Sewing Machines. None but competent hands need apply. Corner of Raymond and Bolivar-sts., Brooklyn.

BOY WANTED—In a dry goods jobbing house; one about 17 years of age, and who resides with his parents preferred. Inquire at No. 80 Chambers-st.

EXCURSIONS.

JULY, 1854.—FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLAND DOCK, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S ROCK, (Middletown,) and RED BANK! From foot of Robinson-st North River and splendid steamboat ALICE C. PRICE, Capt. Jas. HAGERTY, will leave foot of Robinson-st, North River as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM RED BANK.	
Tuesday, July 18,	10 A. M	Tuesday, July 18,	1½ P. M
Wednesday....19	11	Wednesday....19,	2½
Thursday.....20,	12 M.	Thursday.....20,	4
Friday.....21,	1 P M	Friday.....21,	4½
Saturday.....22,	2	Saturday.....22,	5½
Sunday.....23,	6 A. M	Sunday.....23,	4
Monday.....24,	6½	Monday.....24,	3
Tuesday.....25,	7	Tuesday.....25,	4
Wednesday....26,	8	Wednesday....26,	4½
Thursday.....27,	6	Thursday.....27,	9½ A.M
Friday.....28,	7	Friday.....28,	10½
Saturday.....29,	8	Satur

Exciting Outrage near Throgmorton Hall.

For a few weeks past, the citizens of this and the neighboring town of Fairfield, have been excited by the development of one of the most disgraceful outrages known to the catalogue of dissipation and lechery. The particulars are too foul for detail, although the main facts are due to the public. They embrace the abduction and forcible detention and prostitution of a young girl of some sixteen years, named SMITH, residing in Fairfield; the work of four or more men, residing in this village, all of whom are married men and parents, and connected with several of the most respectable families in that place.

The arrest of JAMES M. GRAY and CHARLES SCRIBNER, and the trial of the former before Justice PURRINGTON, at KENDALL'S Mills, disclosed the facts thus far brought to light. We give no names except those thus disclosed, although four or five others are confidently mentioned as concerned in the affair, and known to all. It appears that SCRIBNER went to the house of the girl's parents, in Fairfield, and procured her to go and take care of his wife, who he said was sick. He brought her to this village, and left her at a house near the depot, pretending that he lived out of the village, and wanted to procure a team to take them out. After dark he called for her, took her out upon a back road, where they were met by one or more of his associates, and she was induced to drink freely of some kind of liquor, which she says rendered her helpless or insensible. For two or three days she was forcibly detained by these devils in human shape—part of the time in a barn and other places—and was at last found among them in a barn by her own father! It is due to humanity to add, that most of the men engaged in this most foul outrage were drunkards of the most beastly and gutter-soaked class, although it cannot be denied that one or more stand unshielded by this humiliating excuse. GRAY was required to give bonds in the trifling sum, it seems to us, of $600. He was taken to jail at Norridgewock by Deputy Sheriff NYE, but soon succeeded in procuring bail, and was set at liberty. SCRIBNER was arrested, but, for some reason which we have not yet learned, his examination was deferred several days, during which time he was permitted to go with little or no restraint; and, after the release of GRAY, the two disappeared about the same time, and probably together. Their partners in the affair, so disgraceful to humanity, and shameful to our village, yet walk unarrested, though pointed at as specimens of moral carrion, hardly equalled in the cabinet of prostitution.

We charge no official wrong in this matter, but we say that the alarming tardiness of law and justice demand explanation. If permitted, unrebuked, to be thus slow and inefficient, the most corpulent crimes will out run them, till pursuit will give no alarm. If these men, without a single exception, were not known and acknowledged moral nuisances among young and old—marked and threatened for years, and admonished in vain—till their reform was beyond anything but the hand of God, a too merciful community might permit their escape with less manifest culpability. But thus to frighten out into other communities the moral pestilences we have not courage to fetter, is not only cowardly but wicked; and if there is any apology for it the public are entitled to it, and our columns free to communicate it.

A Romantic Case.

From the New-Orleans Delta, July 23.

An exceedingly romantic case was examined before acting Recorder WILTZ, of the Third District, yesterday, which, were we not crowded for room, should command a longer notice from us. JANE CROW had been arrested for kidnapping a child and carrying it off from the protection of a Mrs. FITZGERALD, with whom it had been left very mysteriously, by a gentleman and lady, some seven years ago. CROW did not deny the fact of taking away the child, and stated that he had left her in one of the orphan asylums, but he owned that he was the father of the child—that it was the offspring of illicit love, and the daughter of a lady (whose name we suppress) who has since married a wealthy husband, and settled down respectably in the world, and who put the child out to nurse shortly after it was born, to hide all traces of guilt from the knowledge of respectable relations. This lady had for some time transmitted money to support the child, but finally ceased all intercourse with the nurse.

CROW, however, it appears, had been a constant visitor at the house of Mrs. FITZGERALD, thought a great deal of the child, and endeavored repeatedly to get possession of it, but Mrs. FITZGERALD loved the little cherub so dearly, that under no consideration would she part with it, although CROW had repeatedly owned that he was its father. Finding, however, that Mrs. FITZGERALD was on the eve of departing for California, and he would in all probability be deprived of the child forever, CROW went before a notary and had an act passed acknowledging the child and thus legitimatizing it. He then repaired to the domicil of Mrs. FITZGERALD and asked permission to take his daughter out, ostensibly for the purpose of buying her a pair of shoes. Permission was granted, and Mrs. FITZGERALD saw no more of the child. Divining the truth of the matter she repaired to the Recorder, entered a complaint and had a warrant issued for CROW's arrest. These are the brief outlines of this case. The Recorder, very curiously, we think, required the father to deliver up his child to Mrs. FITZGERALD again, and then committed him for trial before the Criminal Court on a charge of kidnapping.

☞ It appears by the Waukegan *Advocate*, that a large and daring band of thieves are perpetrating systematic outrages in Northern Illinois, breaking into houses and taking provision, money, and various other articles. On Sunday night they broke into the house of Mr. EMERY, at Hainsville, carrying off money, &c. In their hasty flight they left a letter, purporting to be from one of the gang to his wife, in which the success and adventures of the company are communicated. It states that their rendezvous is 80 miles from Chicago, and 30 from Voree. From the fact that Voree is the name of an old Mormon settlement near Burlington, Wisconsin, abandoned some years ago for Beaver Island, it is conjectured that the gang is composed of Mormons from that island, who are thus collecting a store of provisions, &c., which are probably brought to some lake port and shipped.

☞ The following advertisement appears in a Lima paper, Peru:

WALK IN BOYS!!
The only American Pie Bakery in Peru.
BY J. B. SHAW.
No. 106, Calle del Pelgro; or Jibboom-st., Callao.
American pies in every variety. Hot mutton and pork pies every evening. Oyster stews and other Yankee chicken fixings. Pure milk always on hand. Wines and liquors of superior quality.

GETTING SUBSCRIBERS.—A droll minister sends the name of a subscriber, a recently baptized convert, to the *Western Watchman*, (Baptist,) and remarks: "I erred in letting his head get dry before I impressed upon him the duty of subscribing to the *Watchman*, and of paying for it *always in advance*."

STOCK SALES AND MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 31.

$1,000 Erie Income Bs....	92	100 N. Y. Cen. R. R..	b60 87½
4,000 do....	91½	25 do....	s15 86
1,000 Erie Conv. Bds. '71	74	5 do....	87
3,000 N. Y. Cen. R.Bs	83½	50 do....	87½
4,000 do....	b3 84	24 do....	b30 87½
2,000 Ill. Cen. R.R. Bs	69½	23 do....	s3 87
10 Am. Exch. Bank....	104½	50 do....	s30 85½
40 Bank State N. York.	s3 98	5 Erie Railroad.....	46½
50 Canton Co....	s3 22½	50 do....	s110d 46
50 do....	s3 22½	300 do....	s3 45¾
200 do....	c 22½	50 do....	b3 45¾
200 do....	b60 22½	50 do....	s3 45¾
250 N. Jersey Zinc Co.	s3 4	250 do....	c 46
100 do....	b3 4	50 do....	b3 46½
135 Nicaragua Tr't Co	s3 18	50 do....	b30 47
600 do....	s3 18½	100 Reading Railroad.	s30 63
200 do....	c 18½	100 do....	s3 63
200 do....	s 18½	250 do....	b3 63
100 do....	18½	50 do....	c 64
100 Cumberland Coal Co..	31	200 do....	s10 63¾
200 do....	b60 31	15 Macon Railroad.....	100
100 do....	c 31½	35 Mich. Cen. R. R.	86½
100 do....	s1 31½	25 do....	b3 87
50 do....	s3 31½	8 Mich So. Cons....	b3 84
100 do....	s60 31	41 Cleve. C. & C. R. R	s3.100
100 do....	s10 31½	100 Clev. & Toledo R.R..	73½
100 do....	s30 31½	188 Clev. & Toledo R.R..	73½
125 Hudson River R.R..	c 50	36 do....	s3 74
6 do....	s3 50½	350 do....	b60 73
30 North. Indiana R.R..	85	50 Stonington Railroad..	65

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Indiana State 5s..	98½	50 Erie Railroad.....	46½
16,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	70	5 do....	s3 46¾
3,000 N. Y. Cen. R.R. Bs.	84	100 do....	s3 46¾
3,000 Jersey City W. L'n.	100	325 do....	s3 46¾
160 Morris Canal....	s10 11½	200 Hudson Riv. R. R....	50
250 Nicaragua Trans. Co	19½	100 Reading Railroad...c	64
500 do....	s10 19½	100 do....	s3 64
500 do....	s10 19½	300 do....	s3 64
100 do....	c 19½	100 do....	s3 64
200 do....	s30 19½	8 Cleve. C. & C. R R	s3.100
400 Canton Company....	22	10 Cleve & Toledo R. R.	75
100 Cumberl'd Coal Co..	s16 31½	70 Northern Ind. R. R.	95½
200 Isabella Cop. Co..	b60 2½	40 N Ind. Construct'n..	85½
100 N. Y. Cen. R. R....	s3 87½	13 Mich. So. Construc..	82½
10 do....	87½		

Markets....*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

MONDAY, July 31—6 P. M.

ASHES—We heard that 50 bbls were purchased at $5 50 for Pearls and $5 81½ for Pots, @ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Is quiet. American yellow commands, in lots, 29c.@29½c. ₱ lb. The stock is not large.

CANDLES—A sale of 400 boxes Sperm was reported to-day at about 30c. for plain, and 40c. for Patent, ₱ lb. The quotations for other kinds are, from 20c.@28c. for Adamantine, and 16c.@16½c. for mould tallow, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Remains dull and heavy, no active movements having occurred to-day. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&T.
Ordinary, ₱ lb.....	7¼	7¾	7¾	7¾
Middling, ₱ lb.....	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Middling Fair, ₱ lb..	10¼	11	11	11¼
Fair, do.....	11¼	11¾	11¾	13¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are quiet, but steady both in demand and value, owing mainly to the limitedness of the meagre stocks here, and the urgency of dealers' wants. The day's transactions include 8,700 bbls., within our range:

Sour, ₱ bbl.....	$5 50 @ $6 75
Superfine, No. 2.....	6 25 @ 6 75
Inferior State.....	6 87½ @ 7 12½
State, common brands.....	7 25 @ 7 50
State straight brands.....	7 50 @ 7 75
Favorite State.....	7 75 @ 7 87½
Western mixed do.....	7 37½ @ 7 75
Common to good Indiana and Michigan..	8 12½ @ 8 62½
Fancy Michigan.....	8 62½ @ 8 87½
Common to good Ohio.....	8 50 @ 9 00
Fancy Ohio.....	9 00 @ 9 25
Extra Ohio.....	9 25 @11 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan.....	9 00 @10 25
Fancy Genesee.....	9 50 @10 00
Extra Genesee.....	10 00 @11 25

Canadian is unchanged. Southern is not so brisk, but continues steady. 1,000 bbls. realized to-day $8 75@$9 25 for mixed to good straight brands; $9 25@$9 50 for favorite, and $9 50@$10 for fancy ₱ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal appear about the same.

FRUIT—About 250 boxes Bunch Raisins fetched $2 56@$2 62½ ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is still rare and needed. Prices are advancing. The day's sales embrace 3,000 bushels Southern white at a price within the range of from $1 80@$1 90; 2,000 handsome Missouri red at $1 80, and 1,000 Western red at $1 65. Rye is sparingly offered, and would be readily bought at $1 22 ₱ bushel. Barley displays no alteration. There is very little of it here, and its value is uncertain. State and Western Oats are pretty freely taken at 45c.@49c. ₱ bushel. Corn is rather unsettled, there being a scarcity of prime parcels, which are the most in demand; while inferior kinds are comparatively abundant and languid in price. The day's business consists of 41,000 bushels at 64c.@70c. for unsound, and 72c.@77½c. for sound, chiefly Western mixed, ₱ bushel. Southern white is almost out of market, and is held above the views of buyers.

GROCERIES—The market is but moderately active, yet it remains firm. The day's operations comprise 125 pkgs. Java Coffee at 13¼c.@13¾c; 270 pkgs Rio do., in lots, at 9¼c.@10¼c. ₱ lb.; 420 hhds. Cuba Muscovado Molasses, part at 29c.@23c. ₱ gallon; 800 hhds. Cuba Sugar, at 4¾c.@5c.; and 340 New-Orleans at 4¼c.@4¾c. ₱ lb. The stock of Rio Coffee on hand is computed at about 50,000 bags. That of other kinds is not large.

HAY—There have been 500 bales River purchased to-day at 68c.@70c. for shipment, and 80c.@90c. for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are still, but lightly dealt in at 25c.@27c. for last year's crop; and 16c.@18c. for 1852's do. ₱ lb.

LARD—We heard of a sale of 125,000 Eastern at $1 75 ₱ thousand.

LIME—Rockland continues to arrive in very small quantities, which readily bring $1 05 for Common and $1 10@$1 12½ for Lump, ₱ bbl.

METALS—This day's sales have been confined to 200 tons Scotch Pig Iron at $47, usual credit, ₱ ton, with 75 tons Spanish Lead at $6 25@$6 31½, ₱ 100 lbs.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is quiet yet firm at $3 75@$4, ₱ 280 lbs. There were 80 bbls. Spirits do. obtained at 47c. ₱ gallon. Tar and Resin are unaltered.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are quiet and nominal. Sales were made of 200 baskets Olive at $3 62½@$3 75 each, and some small lots of Linseed at 78c.@80c. ₱ gallon. Lard has not varied.

PROVISIONS—Pork displays less animation and less firmness. 600 bbls. only were taken at $12 25@$12 37½ for Mess, and $10 37½ for prime, ₱ bbl. No change can be noticed in Cutmeats, the sales of which reach 285 packages. Lard is doing better, being rarer and more inquired for. The day's business includes 320 bbls. at 9½c.@10c., with small lots of strictly prime at 10½c. ₱ lb. Beef is in fair demand, but at unimproved prices. Sales of 300 bbls. were reported at $12@$13 for Country Mess; $15@15 50 for City do.; $15 75@$16 for repacked Chicago do.; and $16 50@$17 for extra do. ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, Butter and Cheese are unaltered.

RICE—There have been 100 tcs. common to good bought at $3 50@$4 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SOAP—Sales were made of 150 bxs. Castile at 10½c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales of 8,000 lbs. prime were effected at 12½c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—We have heard of sales of 240 hhds. Kentucky at 5½c @9c.; 80 cases New-York and Ohio Seed-Leaf at 5c.@9½c.; and 424 bales Havana at 24c.@35c. ₱ lb., indicating a more active market.

WHISKY—Has scarcely varied. The day's transactions include 650 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 30c @31c. ₱ gallon; with 50 hhds. Drudge at 30c., usual terms.

FREIGHTS—Shiproom was more abundant and securable on easier terms. For Liverpool—The engagements embraced a few lots of Cotton at ½d. ₱ lb.; Flour at 9d.@1s ₱ bbl.; 20,000 bushels Grain, in bulk, at 2½d. @3d.; 100 bbls. Liquids at 15s. ₱ ton; and 100 bbls. Beef, by steamer, at a rate not ascertained. For other English and Continental ports—There were no important shipments reported. For California—The engagements were very light at 40c. ₱ foot for measurement goods.

New-York Cattle Market....JULY 31.

Carefully Reported for the New-York Daily Times.

For Beeves, at ALLERTON'S Washington Drove Yard, corner Fourth avenue and Forty-fourth-street, and at CHAMBERLAIN'S, Hudson River Bull's Head, foot of Robinson-street. For Cows and Calves, Sheep and Lambs, (also for Beeves occasionally,) at Brower's, in Sixth-street, near Third-avenue, and also at O'Brien's Central Bull's Head, (for Cows, Calves, and Beeves only,) No. 8 Sixth-street and at CHAMBERLAIN'S.

AT ALLERTON'S WASHINGTON DROVE YARD.—Offered to-day, 2,175 Beef Cattle; offered during the week, 2,588. We subjoin the returns for the week in detail, together with the section of country whence the supplies came:

BEEF CATTLE.			
Hudson River R. P....	352	By Hudson River boats	211
Erie Railroad.....	1,000	OTHER STOCK.	
Harlem Railroad.....	77	Harlem Railroad:	
Illinois, on cars and foot	530	Cows and Calves...	24
Indiana, on cars.....	—	Veal Calves.....	250
Ohio, on foot.....	279	Sheep and Lambs...	1,000
Ohio, on cars.....	23	Swine.....	13
N. Y. State, on boats and cars.....	283	By Erie Railroad:	
Kentucky, on cars and foot.....	775	Swine.....	127
		Hudson River Railroad:	
		Swine.....	181

PRICES, &c.—There has been a good show of Beeves during the week, with a fair demand, at prices not materially varying from those of last week. We hear of some Extra bringing as high as $10 50,—but the fair market average must be taken at the figures below. About 250 would be left over. Cows and Calves take a wider range than usual,—the highest price being for prime animals. Sheep and Lambs are a shade easier. Swine plenty, prices steady. We revise our quotations to correspond with the sales to-day:

Beef Cattle.....	$0 00 @	$10 50
Extra and Calves.....	30 00 @	75 00
Veal Calves, (live weight).....	4½ @	6
Veal Calves, (gross).....	1 50 @	3 00
Sheep, (on foot).....	2 00 @	6 50
Lambs.....	2 00 @	5 00
Swine, (corn fed).....	4½ @	5
Swine, (still fed).....	4 @	4½
Swine, (mast fed).....	3½ @	4

AT BROWNING'S—At market, 281 Beeves, 50 Cows and Calves, 50 Veals, and 5,032 Sheep and Lambs. Beeves all sold at from $7 to $9 50. Cows and Calves from $30 to $45. Extra brought $60. Veals sold at from $4 50 @$6 50 ₱ lb. live weight. Sheep brought from $2 to $4 50@$7 50. Lambs $1 50 to $3 50@$5 50—all sold.

AT CHAMBERLAIN'S—(HUDSON RIVER BULL'S HEAD.)—250 Beeves, 100 Cows and Calves, 200 Veals, 3,150 Sheep, and 3,020 Lambs. The Beeves sold at from $8 to $10 50. Cows and Calves from $30 to $50. Veals, 4½c. to 7c. Sheep $3 to $7. Lambs, $2 50 to $5 50, according to quality.

AT MORGAN O'BRIEN'S—(No. 9 Sixth-street)—At market, 170 Beef Cattle, 70 Cows and Calves, and 50 Veals Market active. Sales of Beeves at from $8 to $9 50 ₱ hundred; Cows and Calves, $25 to $40, and some extra at $50 to $55. The Veals sold at 4½c. to 6c. ₱ lb.

RECAPITULATION.

	Beeves.	Cows and Calves.	Veal Calves.	Sheep
Allerton's.....	2,588	24	250	1,091
Browning's...	281	50	50	5,232
Chambelain's	250	160	200	6,170
O'Brien's.....	170	70	50	—
Total.....	3,289	244	550	12,293

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GOLD WATCHES, DIAMOND PINS, BROOCHES, &c.—Together with a rich assortment of Silver and Plated ware.
GOLD WATCHES, from..... $30 to $300
SILVER TEA SETS, from..... 120 to 500
PLATED TEA SETS, (double plated) from..... 12 to 60
All our goods are warranted to be as represented; should they prove otherwise the money will be refunded. Silver equal to Coin. SQUIRE, LANDER & CO.,
No. 97 Fulton-st.

INDEPENDENT SECOND WATCHES.—Very fine independent second and quarter-second watches, for timing horses, in gold and silver cases, double and single time, for sale at less than usual prices, wholesale and retail. G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

PATENT LEVER WATCHES.—Fine English patent lever watches, in gold and silver cases, full jeweled and plain, fine time-keepers, for sale, wholesale and retail, at less than usual prices. G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

CHRONOMETER WATCHES.—Very fine pocket chronometers, which run without any perceptible variation, for sale at less than usual prices, wholesale and retail. G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

JURGENSEN WATCHES.—Splendid Jurgensen watches, levers and chronometers perfect time-keepers, for sale, very low, wholesale and retail. G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

COOPER WATCHES.—Gold Cooper duplex and lever watches, some in hunting cases, splendid time-keepers, for sale very low, at wholesale and retail, by G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

$100 REWARD.—TO THE MANUFACTURERS OF BANK-NOTE PAPER.—The Executive Committee of the Association of Banks for the Supression of Counterfeiting, hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the best specimen, in the opinion of the Committee, of Bank-Note Paper, of not less than five hundred sheets, which may be submitted to them on or before the 1st day of January next. All paper submitted, except that selected by the Committee, to be returned to the persons submitting the same. J. M. GORDON, Secty.
BOSTON, March 31, 1854.

THE ADVERTISER TAKES FOUR BOYS under 10 years of age, into his family, to educate at home with his own. Terms $156 per annum. Inquiries from parents desiring to place a son in the country under happy home influences and judicious training, will be forwarded if addressed to Box No. 346 Post-Office, Hartford, Conn.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Buyers of this fashionable style of furniture are solicited to examine the stock at the salesroom and factory of S. H. WARWICK, No. 62 White-st., three doors west of Broadway. N. B.—The trade and shippers supplied as usual.

LAUNDRY SOAP.—This supe lor article of Soap is manufactured by ALLAN, HAY & CO. expressly for private family use. For sale by the box and delivered in every part of the City free of expense. Works Nos. 39, 41 & 43 1st-av.

TO PRINTERS.—The subscribers are agents for the sale of SUPERIOR PRINTING INKS, manufactured by Parsons Fletcher & Co., London, and keep on hand the finest qualities of Wood-cut and Colored Inks.
R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

PHILADELPHIA VEAL AND MUTTON (received three times a week,) with choice and extra Beef, taken from the animals selected by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 9 Jefferson Market. N. B.—No direct interest in any other stands in the market.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—For all parts of the world. Indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NORES, Notary Public, and Commissioner for every State in the Union. No. 14 Warren-st. corner Broadway. N. B.—Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates.

REMOVAL—JAMES McCREERY & CO. have removed from No 72 William-st. to No. 37 Warren-st., one door west of Church-st.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE, TO RENT, OR EXCHANGE FOR COUNTRY OR CITY PROPERTY.—A new house, filled in with brick, containing 11 rooms, with barn, &c. &c., and from 5 to 10 acres of arable and woodland, 1 mile above McComb's dam, (Harlem River) and ¼ mile west from Morrisania, to and from which cars leave 27 times during the day for the City. The land is high, picturesque and healthy, on a line with High Bridge, 10 miles from City Hall, and of easy access at all times of the year. The cars advertise to Harlem for 5 cents, and the 2d, 3d, 6th and 8th av. railroads are soon to be completed to Harlem River. Apply to
T. H. LANE, left stairs, No. 42 Wall-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR RENT.—With one acre of Land, located in Yonkers, commanding a fine view of the Hudson River and Palisades, and within one-half mile of the Railroad Depôt. First-class house, newly built, with stables and out buildings, with every variety of fruit trees and vines. The premises are now occupie by J. S. HAWKINS. Inquire of J. S HAWKINS No 112 Front-st., New-York, or of EATHAN FLAGG, Yonkers.

HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP.—A three-story, basement and sub-cellar brick house, containing twelve rooms, built in modern style, with free marble mantels and grates, ornamental cornices, pantries, range, water, gas, &c. neatly painted, in an excellent condition, well situated, about 12 or 15 minutes' walk from South or Wall-st. Ferries. Possession given immediately. Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, Fulton-av., corner of Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The large and commodious house, No. 4 Beach-st., in perfect order. Possession immediately. Inquire of P. REYNOLDS, No. 31 Liberty-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—No 139 Willett-st., cheap. Lot 25x57 feet. For further particulars inquire of JOHN BRISSEL, No 145 West Broadway.

FOUR HOUSES FOR SALE AT EAST NEW-YORK—At prices ranging from $550 to $2,200, on easy terms of payment. Also choice lots, in the best portion of East New-York, which are rapidly improving in value, at prices ranging from $150 to $600. East New-York is the point where several of the Brooklyn city railroads terminate. It is easy of access at all hours, and to all parts of the city. For maps, free tickets, &c., apply to CHARLES R. MILLER, General Agent, No. 195 Broadway.

HUDSON-PARK, FORTY MINUTES FROM THE CITY—Comprises 100 acres, beautifully situated, half a mile above H. R. R. Station at Spyutenduyvil Creek. Some of the sites on this property afford extensive and picturesque views, unsurpassed by any on the Hudson River. The property is offered in lots from half an acre to 10 acres. It is intersected by broad avenues, rendering every part easy of access. Restrictions to prevent nuisances or the erection of buildings of an inferior class will be contained in all conveyances of this property. As a convenient and desirable location for gentlemen's residences, it is considered superior to any other in the vicinity of the City offered for sale. Fifty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent. for a term of years. A road from the Point or Railroad Station is now being made through this property to Yonkers, and extensive improvements upon the same and in the neighborhood are in progress. For maps and further information, apply to D. B WINTON, No. 5 Tryon-row, opposite the City Hall.

BEAVERWYCK FARM FOR SALE—Containing about 350 acres, situated on the road leading from Newark to Dover, in Morris County, New-Jersey, 4 miles from the Morris and Essex Railroad, 4 miles from the Morris Canal, and 16 miles from Newark. The land is of superior quality, and in a high state of cultivation, adapted to grazing and grass crops; about 100 acres of natural meadows for pasture, 100 acres of woodland, and the balance in tillable land; on the plain is a large variety of fruit trees in bearing condition a large two-story dwelling house, with a large lawn and shade trees also, a two-story farm house, barns, cow-house, carriage-house, ice-house dairy, &c., in good order; a large garden with a pond adjoining. This section of country is celebrated for health. The terms will be made easy; for further particulars inquire on the premises, of W. H. K. BIBBY, Paterson, New-Jersey.

ROSE COTTAGE SEMINARY FOR SALE.—The houses and grounds of the Misses Kellogg, Great Barrington, Mass., known for twenty years past as "Rose Cottage Seminary." The place contains two acres of ground in the central part of the village, under a high state of cultivation; and two acres more will be added if desired. The premises are well fitted for a school, private dwellings, boarding-house, or hotel. The school will close the first of October, and possession will be given. Most of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire by letter or otherwise, of S. and N. KELLOGG, as above.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE AT BROOKLYN—The properties known as belonging to the National Oil Company, or the American Candle Company, situated at Atlantic Docks Brooklyn are offered for sale at a large sacrifice below the original cost. Proposals are solicited until the 10th proximo, (at which time the properties will be awarded to the highest bidder) at the office of Messrs. BENEDICT, SCOVILLE & BENEDICT, No. 76 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, July 22, 1854.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE CHEAP.—A nice house, barn, &c., and about 30 acres of land, situated about one mile from Sneden's Landing, west side of Hudson River, and 20 miles from New-York. Price $3,500. Steamboat to and from Landing daily, and H. R. Railroad cars several times a day. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Chatham, N. J., near the depôt of the Morris and Essex Railroad, consisting of a comfortable house, with barn and other out-buildings, and seventeen acres of excellent land, well watered. The house is surrounded by evergreens and other ornamental trees, and has a good garden, with the usual varieties of fruit. For particulars, inquire of GEO. W. CAMPBELL, No. 153 Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET AT FORT LEE—Near the Ferry, with a fine view of the Hudson River from Carmansville to Staten-Island. New Gothic house with parlor, dining-room, kitchen and eight bed-rooms, and over an acre of land. Will be sold on reasonable terms, leased for a number of years, or let for the Summer season. Apply to LIV. LIVINGSTON, No. 35 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A fine Country Seat of 11 acres, at Stamford, Conn., on the water, and but half a mile from the depôt. It is in complete order, and will be sold for less than the cost of the buildings. Apply to CHARLES B. HART, No. 51 William st.

ONE-HORSE WAGON FOR SALE—Prince Albert body; J. Ford's best, has been but little used—is in good condition and will be sold cheap. Can be seen at EUSENBERRY & VAN DUZER'S Carriage Repository, No. 137 Chrystie-st., near Broome-st.

WAGON FOR SALE.—A first-rate light-top wagon, nearly new; is in perfect order, and will be sold very cheap. Can be seen at BRADLEY & CO.'S stables, corner of 41h-av. and 18th-st.

TO MACHINISTS.—A first-rate large slide lathe for sale, and a number of small lathes. For sale at No. 115 West 19th-st., near 7th-av.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET.—A large, genteel furnished house, 25 by 70 feet, three stories, basement and attic. A part of the rent would be taken in board. Also, three-story brick basement houses in 34th-st, near the 9th-av., rent $400 per annum. Have Croton water and modern improvements. Apply to JOHN W. LATSON, No. 142 Chambers, or No 71 Hammond-st.

FACTORY AND STEAM POWER TO LET—On the corner of Raymond and Willoughby-sts., Brooklyn. It is a five story and basement building and other out buildings. It is near the Myrtle-av. Railroad cars, and will be let together with engine or in part with power, at a low rent. Apply to BURR WAKEMAN, No. 111 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., or JOHN C. LORD, No. 164 Water-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE TO LET.—That first class store, with marble fronts, No. 53 Murray, and 55 on Warren-st. The store is five stories high, and 175 feet in depth, finished with all the modern improvements, and will be let or leased on most favorable terms. Inquire of J. R. WHITING, No 289 Broadway.

STEAM POWER.—Rooms to let, with steady Steam Power, in the new buildings, Nos. 7, 9 and 11 Canal-st, between Centre and Elm, running through to Walker-st Apply to J. GAUDU, engineer, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to
J. C. HULL & SONS, No. 100 Cliff-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET WITH ROOMS—In 27th-st near the Harlem Railroad Depôt. Apply to A. P. STUYVESANT, No. 15 East 27th-st.

WORKSHOP AND LOTS TO LET—Two lots, each 25 by 100, with a small workshop thereon, for only $100, at North Hoboken, on Weehawken Heights, the highest, healthiest, and handsomest village site around New-York, opposite the Crystal Palace—over 100 houses in the village. Title indisputable for $400. Apply at No. 96 Hudson-st., New-York City. J. S. BROWN.

TO LET OR LEASE—A large and beautiful store in a brown stone house, on the 5th-av., near 21st-st. No. 160. A good location for a first-class genteel business. Rent low, if secured. A. P. SMITH, No. 444 8th-av.

FACTORY TO LET WITH STEAM POWER.—Building 50 feet by 95, three stories and basement, also dwelling and store in the rear, and convenient to the South and Hamilton Ferries, Brooklyn. Apply at the Columbia Saw Mills, Sedgwick-st., South Brooklyn.

ROOMS TO LET—On the 1st and 3d floors, about 24 by 66 feet, each lighted on 3 sides, with steam power. Inquire on the premises, No. 47 Ann-st.

OFFICES TO LET.—The offices No. 122 Nassau-st. 3d floor, front, recently occupied by us. Also, offices at No. 119 Nassau-st., rooms No. 3 and 24, 2d floor, adjoining our office. These offices are all quite desirable ones, and are well calculated for any light business. Apply at room No. 3 at No. 119 Nassau-st.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.

DRY GOODS.

FAVORABLE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY DRY GOODS AT THE LOWEST SAVINGS' STORE.—On MONDAY we shall offer, at greatly reduced prices, all our SUMMER STOCK. It has been marked down, and the prices, although seemingly ruinous to ourselves, will nevertheless not only give the public and our customers great bargains, but at the same time clear out our Summer stock and enable us to find room and means to supply ourselves with our Fall stock, which will now from day to day be arriving:
CRAPE SHAWLS—$8, $10, $12; former price, $15, $18, $20.
FRENCH LAWNS—1s. and 1s. 6d.; former price, 2s. and 3s.
GINGHAMS—1s and 1s 6d.; former price, 2s. to 3s.
LIGHT PLAID SILKS—4s. and 4s 6d.; former price, 6s. to 8s.
LIGHT STRIPED SILKS—4s. and 4s 6d.; former price, 6s. to 8s.
BAREGE DELAINES—10d., 1s, 1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d.; former price, 2s 6d to 4s
DRAPERY EMBROIDERY—1s, 1s. 6d. and 3s.; former price, 2s to 4s.
LINEN DRILLS, BAREGES, LIGHT PRINTS, SUMMER FLANNELS, and all goods applicable to the season now fit at passing away, will be disposed of at corresponding prices. F. W. & W. F GILLEY, No. 126 Bowery.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE LADIES.—The Paving of Grand-st. with Belgian pavement is now completed from Broadway as far as the store of the undersigned, and ladies who have been prevented during the last three months from reaching our store in carriages, are informed that the interruption is now removed. We are closing at low prices the remainder of our large stock of SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS, in order to make room for our Fall varieties. LORD & TAYLOR.
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., corner Chrystie.

DAMAGED CASHMERES AND COURSE CLOTHS—Black broadcloths, black silks, ginghams, linens, table cloths, napkins, jaconet, plaid and stripe muslins, &c., for sale by W. MATHEWS & CO., Nos. 52 and 54 Catharine-st.

COTTON ROPE.—Assorted sizes of first quality constantly on hand For sale by
WM. WALL & SONS, No. 216 Front-st.

ENCAUSTIC TILES for floors of churches and public buildings, and for vestibules, halls, dining rooms, conservatories, and hearths in dwellings. These tiles are of an almost infinite variety of patterns, are very hard and strong, and are used in the best houses in all parts of the country. Also, Gerakirit chimney tops, suited to every style of architecture, and recommended in Downing's work on country houses, and by architects generally. For sale by MILLER, COATES & YOULE, No. 279 Pearl-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, CHAIRS, MIRRORS, BEDSTEADS, 2 PIANO-FORTES, &c. &c.—F COLTON will sell WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 59 Beekman-st., a very large and choice assortment of new and second-hand furniture, of various kinds. It will comprise in part, of two or three suits of rose carved parlor furniture, in crimson and blue French brocatelle, rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, black walnut, mahogany and oak bookcases, richly carved rosewood and mahogany marble top centre, sofa and side tables, wardrobes of various kinds, large and medium-sized oval and mant

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,122,716 00
Average amount of Specie	612,894 79
Average amount of Circulation	309 626 00
Average amount of Deposits	4 834,490 86

City [illegible] County of New York, ss.—I. C. A. MEIGS, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of July 1854

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$518 784 00
Average amount of Specie	25 464 00
Average amount of Circulation	96 163 00
Average amount of Deposits	289,654 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I. ISAAC OTIS, President of the ATLANTIC BANK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ISAAC O TIS, President.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of July, 1854.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4 277,158 44
Average amount of Specie	1 998,248 38
Average amount of Circulation, notes of late Bank of America	177,139 00
Average amount of Deposits	5 161,783 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I. JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn and depose, and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 31st day of July, 1854.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$8,365,263 48
Average amount of Specie	1,685,575 23
Average amount of Circulation	2,700 00
Average amount of Deposits	6 211,581 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I. HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of July 1854.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,168,098 11
Average amount of Specie	115,788 24
Average amount of Circulation	96 265 00
Average amount of Deposits	903,876 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn before me, this 31st day of July, 1854.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,008,429 33
Average amount of Specie	816,367 63
Average amount of Circulation	225,714 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,240,483 57

City and County of New-York, ss.—I. ANTHONY P. HALSEY, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. HALSEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of July, 1854

THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,576,030 20
Average amount of Specie	195,003 23
Average amount of Circulation	74,344 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,513 723 02

City and County of New-York ss.—I. ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of July, 1854.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,225,407 58
Average amount of Specie	469,386 67
Average amount of Circulation	121 872 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,149,248 42

City and County of New York, ss.—I. ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of July, 1854.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,986,254 57
Average amount of Specie	683,384 11
Average amount of Circulation	357,184 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,202,797 77

City and County of New-York, ss.—I. R. WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R WITHERS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of July, 1854.

A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$226,315 00
Average amount of Specie	3,039 87
Average amount of Circulation	31,920 00
Average amount of Deposits	615 22

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL R. HITCHCOCK, Cashier of the BANK OF THE UNION, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. R. HITCHCOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of July, 1854.

THOS. VERREN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,129,678 36
Average amount of Specie	87,589 00
Average amount of Circulation	201,813 00
Average amount of Deposits	893,222 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of July, 1854.

BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday the 29th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,332,484 22
Average amount of Specie	128,755 74
Average amount of Circulation	32,796 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,095,680 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of July, 1854.

MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,431,099 27
Average amount of Specie	45,680 66
Average amount of Circulation	34 768 00
Average amount of Deposits	843,376 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr, Cashier of the BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B LEWIS Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of July, 1854

GEO. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CENTRAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$424,103 41
Average amount of Specie	21,050 32
Average amount of Circulation	97,697 00
Average amount of Deposits	290,813 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WALTER OAKLEY, Cashier of the CENTRAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WALTER OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of July, 1854

GEO. L. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$634,321 66
Average amount of Specie	77,947 19
Average amount of Circulation	134,650 00
Average amount of Deposits	440,698 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I. WILLIAM L. KIRBY, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK. being duly affirmed, say that the above statement is correct

W. L. KIRBY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 31st day of July, 1854.

JNO. DRAKE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,141,865 00
Average amount of Specie	326,000 00
Average amount of Circulation	361,918 00
Average amount of Deposits	992,459 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. O. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief

J. O. JONES, President.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of July, 1854.

HENRY C BANKS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$736 367 15
Average amount of Specie	52,450 33
Average amount of Circulation	149,654 00
Average amount of Deposits	578,132 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of July, 1854.

GEO. L. OSBORN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,610,441 83
Average amount of Specie	208,383 50
Average amount of Circulation	97,439 75
Average amount of Deposits	1,229,045 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of July, 1854

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,768,743 90
Average amount of Specie	347,353.94
Average amount of Circulation	86,587 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,656 871 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. HOOKER Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief

W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 31st day of July, 1854.

GILBERT S. NIXON Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,139,422 [illegible]
Average amount of Specie	179,000 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	91,164 00
Average amount of Deposits	837,579 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I. F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F A P ATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 31st day of July, 1854.

JNO. DRAKE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$619,313 00
Average amount of Specie	30,566 00
Average amount of Circulation	116 932 00
Average amount of Deposits	355,646 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I. WILLIAM B. LOWE, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of July, 1854.

JOHN DORAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$124 908 05
Average amount of Specie	12,883 09
Average amount of Circulation	861 104 00
Average amount of Deposits	93,774 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES SANFORD, Cashier of the EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief

CHARLES SANFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of July, 1854.

OSCAR F. DAYTON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EMPIRE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$474 922 96
Average amount of Specie	32,111 53
Average amount of Circulation	107,510 00
Average amount of Deposits	294,673 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, LEONARD H CHURCH, Cashier of the EMPIRE CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

L. H CHURCH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of July, 1854.

ISAAC O. BARKER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,703,446 62
Average amount of Specie	107,942 64
Average amount of Circulation	160,431 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,347 838 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. J. LANE Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. J. L NE, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 31st day of July, 1854.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$508,712 84
Average amount of Specie	27,665 98
Average amount of Circulation	189,548 00
Average amount of Deposits	361,161 64

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of July, 1854.

JAMES HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$548,669 92
Average amount of Specie	124,661 98
Average amount of Circulation	86,481 00
Average amount of Deposits	487,619 68

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of July, 1854

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,297,940 63
Average amount of Specie	89 026 99
Average amount of Circulation	133,576 00
Average amount of Deposits	685,031 55

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of July, 1854.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$394,052 00
Average amount of Specie	34,651 00
Average amount of Circulation	99,706 00
Average amount of Deposits	184,980 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of July, 1854.

J. S. HALSEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$532 750 58
Average amount of Specie	38,710 48
Average amount of Circulation	152,226 60
Average amount of Deposits	327,990 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN THOMSON, President of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN THOMSON, President.

Sworn before me this 31st day of July, 1854.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE KNICKERBOCKER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$362,025 07
Average amount of Specie	27,454 45
Average amount of Circulation	90,226 00
Average amount of Deposits	363,678 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN A. GUNN, Cashier of the KNICKERBOCKER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. A. GUNN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of July, 1854.

WM. DARROW, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,693,998 22
Average amount of Specie	283,165 49
Average amount of Circulation	229 931 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,298 889 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of July, 1854.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29h day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,185,830 60
Average amount of Specie	775,998 89
Average amount of Circulation	441,112 68
Average amount of Deposits	2,475,183 82

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of July, 1854.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$700 508 73
Average amount of Specie	49,429 03
Average amount of Circulation	96,790 00
Average amount of Deposits	488,036 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 31st day of July, 1854.

WILLIAM DODGE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,113,060 30
Average amount of Specie	95,606 09
Average amount of Circulation	106,780 00
Average amount of Deposits	810,723 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 31st day of July, 1854.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,557,317 82
Average amount of Specie	945,050 37
Average amount of Circulation	327,690 27
Average amount of Deposits	3,115,798 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FRANCIS W. EDMONDS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. W. EDMONDS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of July, 1854.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,155 139 72
Average amount of Specie	52,755 26
Average amount of Circulation	241,675 00
Average amount of Deposits	767,561 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. H CORNELL, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. CORNELL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of July, 1854.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$585,838 43
Average amount of Specie	31,323 18
Average amount of Circulation	132,163 00
Average amount of Deposits	406,756 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of July, 1854.

JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,967 448 01
Average amount of Specie	239,529 10
Average amount of Circulation	107,659 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,257,180 03

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of July, 1854.

JOHN DRAKE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,5[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	1,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	2[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	4,[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS [illegible] Cashier of the MERCHANTS' [illegible] BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

[illegible]

Sworn before me, this 31st day of July, 1854.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEPONSET EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$8,627,720 [illegible]
Average amount of Specie	250,000 00
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	165 000 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,500,000 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of July, 1854.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,327,226 62
Average amount of Specie	703,272 41
Average amount of Circulation	93 167 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,729 937 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of July, 1854.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$876,593 00
Average amount of Specie	71,394 00
Average amount of Circulation	107,432 00
Average amount of Deposits	645,413 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of July, 1854.

D. B. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,547,077 09
Average amount of Specie	222,252 32
Average amount of Circulation	122,256 00
Average amount of Deposits	964,763 05

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29h day of July, 1854.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$173 554 31
Average amount of Specie	10,053 19
Average amount of Circulation	97,007 00
Average amount of Deposits	87,559 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I. D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of July, 1854.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,021 836 64
Average amount of Specie	129,156 29
Average amount of Circulation	226,555 00
Average amount of Deposits	899,549 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 31st day of July, 1854.

EDWARD N. ROGERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29 h day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,322,635 38
Average amount of Specie	88,871 74
Average amount of Circulation	124,973 00
Average amount of Deposits	684,106 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. S. GIBBONS, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct. J. S GIBBONS, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 31st day of July, 1854.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$521,503 78
Average amount of Specie	42 873 38
Average amount of Circulation	95,428 33
Average amount of Deposits	312,696 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 31st day of July, 1854.

H. K. FROST, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$839,398 26
Average amount of Specie	78,760 66
Average amount of Circulation	108,275 00
Average amount of Deposits	578,350 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM TILDEN, President of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WILLIAM TILDEN, President.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of July, 1854.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$793,833 81
Average amount of Specie	70,383 48
Average amount of Circulation	144,520 00
Average amount of Deposits	556 569 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of July, 1854.

MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,549,713 22
Average amount of Specie	585,125 01
Average amount of Circulation	176,717 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,340,719 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PETER M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PETER M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of July, 1854.

THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$633 512 00
Average amount of Specie	33,244 00
Average amount of Circulation	89,338 00
Average amount of Deposits	374,560 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT S OAKLEY, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ROBERT S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 31st day of July, 1854.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,092,757 62
Average amount of Specie	128,560 68
Average amount of Circulation	193,171 00
Average amount of Deposits	584,315 05

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 31st day of July, 1854.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of July, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$831,340 00
Average amount of Specie	52 900 00
Average amount of Circulation	147,479 00
Average amount of Deposits	464,963 00

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Batchelder Pension.

THE TEXAS CREDITORS AGAIN.

Further Negotiations with Peru Concerning the Guano Trade.

The General Appropriation Bill in the House.

THE GREYTOWN AFFAIR.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

Propeller Boston Sunk.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Monday, July 31.

The propeller *Boston*, owned by CHAMBERLAIN, CRAWFORD & Co., of this city, with a cargo of Western produce, was run into on Saturday night off the Devil's Nose, Lake Ontario, and sunk in deep water. Crew saved. Steamer and cargo insured.

Weather in Washington and Baltimore.—Celt and Minnesota Investigating Committees, &c.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 31.

The thermometer stands to-day at 89° in the shade. The city is healthy and we have no cholera.

The Celt and Minnesota Investigating Committees expect to report on Wednesday next.

Hon. THOMAS RICHIE, of Ohio, is dangerously ill with Cholera Morbus.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON Monday, July 31.

The reading of the Journal was dispensed with.

Mr. MASON moved to postpone all other business, to go into an Executive Session.

Pending that motion, by unanimous consent, the following business was done:

Mr. COOPER moved the printing of 3,000 copies of ESPY's Meteorological Report. Agreed to.

Mr. FOOT from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a resolution to pay CHARLES GORDON fifteen hundred dollars for services in 1839 as draughtsman of that Committee. Laid over.

Mr. EVANS' resolution amending the Senate's resolution of fixing the compensation of the Committee Clerks, by allowing them pay only from the time of employment, was taken up and adopted.

Mr. RUSK reported a bill supplemental to the act establishing certain Post Routes. Passed.

Mr. RUSK reported back the House bill amending the Postage Laws. Taken up, read and postponed.

Mr. SUMNER reported back the House resolution for a settlement of the accounts of Mr. WOODBURY, Pension Agent at Portland, Maine. Passed.

Mr. HOUSTON moved that when the Senate adjourn today, it be to meet to-morrow at 10½ o'clock. He desired a half hour to make certain explanations. Senators need not leave their Committee-rooms till the usual hour. The reporter would be present. Agreed to.

The question was then taken on Mr. MASON's motion, to go into an Executive Session. Lost. Yeas, 19; Nays, 31.

Mr. SEWARD reported a bill granting a pension to BETSY NASH, widow of Dr. NASH, of Madison county, N. Y. He said she was an old and infirm lady, and would not, probably, be living at the next session. He moved the bill be now considered. Agreed to, and the bill read.

Mr. ADAMS moved to amend the bill by adding thereto a section directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the widow of JAMES BATCHELDER, lately killed while aiding the United States Marshal to execute the laws in Boston.

Mr. STUART said that this would lead to a long discussion. It would open the whole question of slavery, and no one could tell when it would end. He moved that the bill be postponed until to-morrow. Lost—Yeas 16, Nays 26.

Mr. FOOTE called for the reading of the report in BETSY NASH's case. Read.

Mr. SUMNER called for the reading of the reports on Mr. BATCHELDER's case. Read.

Mr. SEWARD said this is the first of the last four days of the Session. I wish distinctly to state the attitude of this question before the Senate, in order that the Senate and the country may see, if any embarrassment should result to the business of the Senate, upon whom the responsibility will lie. The House of Representatives has sent to us, this morning, a bill for the relief of BETSY NASH, a very aged widow of an officer.

Mr. ADAMS—If the Senator from New-York will allow me a moment, I desire to say, that the friends of the bill are perfectly willing to take a vote upon the reading of the report of the majority and of the views of the minority of the Committee, without any argument beyond the simple statement of the papers which have been read. If they desire to discuss it, of course we desire to discuss the other side.

Mr. SEWARD—I was proceeding to say that the House of Representatives had sent to us a bill for the relief of BETSY NASH, the very aged widow of an officer of the army of 1812, who suffered from disease contracted in the public service at Sackett's Harbor, in consequence of which he was disabled, and languished and died. His case was presented for sixteen years. It was presented in the first place to the Pension Department, and the Pension Department finding it not to come technically within the letter of the law, was obliged to reject it, but recommended it to the favorable consideration of Congress—a bill for her relief passed one House and then went to the other alternately each session for several years, but never passed the two Houses at the same session. So the passage of the bill was delayed without the fault of the officer while living, or his widow after his death, for sixteen years. At a very late day of the present session the House of Representatives entertained the subject upon the unanimous report of the Committee of Pensions in that House which recommended the passage of the bill allowing half-pay for a period of ten years. That bill came before the Committee on Pensions of the Senate this morning, and on examination they concluded that half-pay for ten years was not within the line of precedents adopted by their Committee, and therefore reduced it to five years, reducing the sum proposed to be paid by the House to a small pittance; and the Committee, upon the supposition that the widow was old and infirm, and would not probably survive until the next session of Congress, recommended the passage immediately. Now, Sir, this is the case of an old widow. It had long been delayed, and yet now, when her bill is before us, an amendment to it is proposed, which brings up at this stage of the session all the questions involved in the proceedings of the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law in Boston. I need not say that it is a subject matter entirely different and foreign to it. It tends to bring up a disputed question. So far from the Committee being unanimously in favor of the amendment, there was not a majority which united in its recommendation. It involves questions of great magnitude, and entirely irrelevant to the subject matter of the original bill. What is recommended in the original bill is a pension, which is to be granted in accordance with the uniform practice of Congress from the Revolution down to the present day. What is proposed by the amendment is to give a bounty to the widow of a person who was not a soldier, engaged in the military service of the country, but a civil officer assisting in the execution of a process. What is proposed in the original bill is a pension. What is proposed in the other case is a bounty—a bounty which is a matter of discretion, and, therefore, unless great care is taken, it may be acted upon from motives and considerations which might be capricious. Now, then, it will be seen at once that whatever may be the circumstances of the matter as to its effect upon public business, this bill, if amended as proposed, cannot pass Congress at the present session, and only four days remain until the expiration of the session; and as to an amendment of this character, if it shall pass here, it cannot be expected to pass without debate. The House of Representatives, which is engaged in very important business, cannot be likely to take up a question which is so much litigated as the payment of a bounty to the widow of a person for his assistance in the execution of the Fugitive Slave Act. It is but a few days since a proposition to repeal that law was received by forty-nine votes, in the other House. When they were prepared to vote for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, they cannot be expected to vote for a bounty of this character for services in its execution, at least without discussion or debate upon this subject. Thus then, not only the original measure so right, just and humane in itself, but this new measure, which although so questionable, many have at heart, may fail. We shall then, without attaining the object of giving a bounty to the person named in the amendment, defeat the main purpose of the House of Representatives, which they have expressed in the bill which they have sent here. I regret the presentation of the subject at this time, because it will, without doubt, tend to injure a meritorious claim. It is not my purpose unnecessarily to debate the question. Senators who favor the amendment, have said that they are ready to take the question upon the reports without argument. The effect of such a proposition as that would be the surrendering of the right of debate, and thus silence the consideration of questions which in future may come up, without the benefit of that argument which is always presumed to be necessary for the enlightenment of the country as well as the enlightenment of the Senate itself. I need not say one word in behalf of the original bill. I am sure that the consideration which induced the House of Representatives to pass the bill unanimously, and which induced the Senate unanimously to take it up, would also induce the Senate to pass it. I appeal to them to carry out this intention by letting that bill pass, which is in itself unobjectionable and let the other come in as a distinct proposition for a bounty upon its own merits. This is the true mode of proceeding. But, Sir, if that shall not be the pleasure of the Senate, I have to suggest to them that, according to the showing of the report which has been made by the Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. SUMNER, in which I concurred, the proposition contained in the amendment is in entire conflict with the habitual practice of the Government from its commencement until the present day. A case at the very present session has been submitted to the Senate which is contained in this report, in which the Committee on Pensions following up the rule which has prevailed, refused to grant compensation to a person who was injured in the civil service of the country. The distinction between the case of the allowance of a pension for military services and extraordinary compensation for public civil services, is just as broad as the line which separates the military and naval service from the civil service of the country. The military service is one which requires exclusive devotion, and which withdraws the man who enters it from the pursuit of civil life. It requires the soldier or officer to devote himself in the prime of life, and the officer especially, with the expensive acquirements, perhaps, of military education and study, to a hazardous course of life. When the officer or soldier returns from the field, it is only poetry to say that he can convert the sword into the plowshare. The whole pension system in at least a large portion of our legislation, from the beginning to this day, in this country, as in every other country that ever supported an army, is that a pension should be granted to those who entered into the navy or the army upon considerations of duty or patriotism, and because incapacitated for the support of themselves and families. On the other hand, the civil service is one which brings its reward and its fame without running any peculiar hazard, and even with profit and without any unnecessary sacrifice. It is voluntary on the part of our citizens to assume the office of President of the United States, as it is to assume the office of Marshal or Deputy Marshal. It is voluntary on the part of the citizen to assume the office of Representative in the Senate or in the House of Representatives, or any other civil office which is attended with no peril of life or limb. We are all of us paid for the discharge of our duties in the civil department, and this compensation is regarded as adequate. We are all of us, as Senators, in the civil service of the country; but at the same time that we are performing our duty in that capacity, and receiving compensation for it, we also have our mercantile and professional farms, our employments and our various other vocations which constantly fellow us, and to which we can at last return with ease from those labors, and by assiduity in pursuing them, make provision for the support of our families. This distinction is a just and necessary distinction; for if we require of a soldier extraordinary duties, which incapacitate him from supporting himself and educating his family. it is right to provide a hospital for him, when disabled; to provide bounty land for him upon which he can retire when he has completed the term for which he was employed in his country's service, or even pension to his widow or family when he falls. This distinction must be adhered to. If we hold out equal inducements to hope for pensions and rewards in the civil service, equal to those offered in the military service, the tendency will be at once to discourage enlistments in the army and in the navy of the United States, and to encourage still greater competition in the service of the civil departments of the Government, when we know that the competition for places in the civil service has become so extensive as a resort for a livelihood as to induce all manner of intrigue and corruption for the acquisition of places. I have said that this was a broad distinction. I have said that it has been adhered to, and I will give to the Senate in addition to the cases presented in the report of report, another case which occurred some two or three years ago, of a civil officer who was recognized and provided for by law as entitled to make certain charges for services rendered. He was a New-York pilot required to go on board a public armed ship of the United States, in the port of New-York, to conduct her into the harbor and after arriving on board and while he was performing that duty the cabin slipped accidentally, through the carelessness of an officer or seaman in the public vessel, and the pilot lost a limb and was disabled for life. I brought the case before the Senate some two or three years ago. I presented it to the Senate as a meritorious one, after due consideration and admitting its entire hardship and stating that they could scarcely see the difference between the military and the civil service in such a case, the Senate threw it out because the pilot was in the civil service—and the result was that no relief was granted to him. So far then as the present question is concerned, without going into any dispute in regard to the case in the original bill, claiming it is entitled to the favorable consideration of the Senate, inasmuch as it provided a pension for the benefit of the widow of a worthy soldier, I think we ought not to embarrass it, or render it doubtful, for the purpose of providing a bounty in another case. I cannot vote for this Boston case, which contains so many objectionable features, especially does it present before Congress a necessity for the validity of the Fugitive Slave Law. The constitutionality of that law is disputed and denied. The resistance itself was a consequence of that dispute, and of a repugnance of sentiment of a portion of the country to the law. The law, for these reasons, fails to be executed without extraordinary expenditure and extraordinary efforts on the part of the Executive. That law is now under consideration in many of the Courts. The Supreme Court of the State of Massachusetts has affirmed its constitutionality, or is understood so to have done. The Supreme Court in another State (Wisconsin) has denied its constitutionality. For myself it is enough for me to say that I agree with the Supreme Court of Wisconsin on that subject. But while this question is open, and while it will ultimately be referred to and decided by the highest tribunal, the tendency of this measure is to induce persons by largesses to assist in the execution of what it will then deem an unconstitutional law. Without going into the merits of the constitutional question at the present time, it is enough for me to say that there is a division in this house, and that this division is continually widening. The number of those who believe that the law is constitutional is becoming less and less. The number to-day is far less than the number yesterday; and according to the indications, they are less now than they will be a year hence, and they will grow less every year hereafter. Then at the present time, under such circumstances, believing that this law is unconstitutional, I submit it as neither wise nor right to give it a fictitious support in this mode, unless it shall be shown this is an extreme case and requires such action. There is no extreme case in the original bill. This widow BETSEY NASH and her husband have been before us for sixteen years, imploring the attention of Congress. The BATCHELDER case is two months old—no more. Now if the widow of the soldier who fought the battles of his country in 1812 can wait here for sixteen years, to have this claim admitted, this BATCHELDER case, asking from us a bounty to be paid immediately, can wait until another session, especially if by allowing it we risk the original bill. It would give me no pleasure, no satisfaction, no triumph, personally to defeat this amendment, for if it shall be the pleasure of Congress that services of this kind, in the execution of the Fugitive Slave law, besides being paid for in the lavish way that we have seen, shall also be put on the level of persons serving in the army and in the navy, and so receive an extraordinary bounty, I shall yield. We shall see whether proceedings so extraordinary will operate to overcome the repugnance of the freemen of the Free States to the Fugitive Slave Law. I can wait. But again, Sir, the facts in this case are assumed. There is no evidence that I know of—my associate in the Committee can inform me whether I am correct or not. I do not know that a petition has been presented asking for it. The honorable Senator who moved the amendment can answer whether a petition has been presented by the person to whom it is proposed to allow this bounty. Receiving no answer, I presume that Mrs. BATCHELDER has not applied for a pension; that her name is put up here to oppose and defeat the granting of a pension to an unfortunate woman without her knowledge, consent, or interference. There has been no petition presented; no petitions, recommendations, or representation of facts, are presented by anybody in her behalf. There is no information—no Legislative information—no information such as the Senate requires—upon which this bill is to proceed. All we know of it is, that certain transactions occurred in the city of Boston in regard to the Fugitive Slave Law, that Mr. BATCHELDER was killed, and that we are now acting upon the newspaper accounts of the day, while a judicial investigation of the matter is being prosecuted with care. When that investigation shall have been completed, and the decision of the Court shall be known, it will be time to act. We shall then know whether JAMES BATCHELDER perished in supporting the execution of this law, or whether he did not. Whether he perished in resisting a number of persons who were opposing the execution of the law, or whether he perished by the designs of private malice which took this occasion to revenge itself. Now, Sir, I present these views with calmness after due deliberation, and with purposed moderation, because it was not my purpose to elicit a discussion of this subject which could in any way embarrass measures of great public interest which are yet to be considered within the four days that remain to us of this Session. In doing so I have simply performed my duty in assigning the reason why, if the amendment shall pass, why it will determine me to vote against this.

Mr. WELLER said he hoped the Senator from Mississippi would withdraw his amendment, as it was obvious that the Abolitionists intended to consume all the day in debate—it.

Mr. CLAY commented upon the report made in this case by Mr. SUMNER and Mr. SEWARD, and in such terms that he was called to order by the Chair. He then defended the report made by himself, Mr. WILLIAMS and Mr. JONES.

Mr. CASS said that he was unwilling to take up any measure which would delay the River and Harbor bill. But he was for this measure. Pensions were justly granted to the survivors of those who were killed in the service of their country on the field of battle, and this man fell in the holiest cause, the defence of the Constitution of his country, when ruthlessly and violently assailed.

Mr. WADE hoped the amendment would be withdrawn. It might turn out hereafter that the act, in executing which this man was killed, was unconstitutional.

Mr. RUSK said he would not have pressed the bill at this time, but it being up he would not withdraw it under any threat of continuing the debate.

Mr. STUART opposed the amendment. He believed that the Constitutional requirement to return fugitive slaves slaves was inoperative. He believed the Fugitive Slave act was purely Constitutional. If any of its provisions were inefficient he would vote to make them efficient. He was utterly opposed to commencing a system of granting Pensions for civil services.

Mr. ADAMS replied and supported the bill.

Mr. BRIGHT opposed the amendment. It was out of all order and justice to move to add one private bill to another.

The amendment was then adopted—Yeas 35, Nays 14, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Bayard, Bell, Benjamin, Bradbead, Brown, Butler, Cass, Clay Dawson, Dodge of Wis. Dodge of Iowa, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Gwin, Houston, Hunter, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tenn, Mallory, Mason, Morton, Norris Petit, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Slidell, Thomson of N. J. Toombs Touncy, Wells.

NAYS—Messrs. Bright, Chase, Cooper, Fessenden, Fisk, Foot, Gillette, Rockwell, Seward, Stuart, Namner, Thompson of Ky., Wade, Walker.

Mr. SUMNER moved to add to the bill a section repealing the Fugitive Slave law.

Mr. BENJAMIN raised the point of order that the amendment was not in order.

The Chairman, Mr. COOPER, decided the amendment to be out of order.

The bill then as amended passed. Yeas, 37; Nays, 12—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs Atchison, Bayard Bell, Benjamin, Brodhead, Brown, Butler, Cass, Clay, Cooper, Dawson, Dodge of Iowa, Evans Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Gwin, Houston, Hunter, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tenn., Mallory, Mason, Morton, Norris, Pearce, Petit, Rusk, Sebastian, Slidell, Thompson of Ky., Thomson of N. J., Toucey, Toombs and Weller.

NAYS—Messrs. Bright, Chase, Fessenden, Fish, Foote, Gillette, Rockwell, Seward, Stuart, Sumner, Wade and Walker.

The title of the bill was then amended so as to read for the relief of BETSY NASH and the widow of JAMES BATCHELDER.

Mr. SUMNER said that sometime ago he had given notice that he would introduce a bill for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Act. He now proposed to do so. He was proceeding to speak.

Mr. GWIN objected to the reception of the bill.

The Chairman, Mr. COOPER, said that as objection was made, the question would be on granting leave to introduce the bill.

Mr. SUMNER said then, he asked leave to introduce the bill. He was addressing the Senate when—

Mr. GWIN called him to order. It was not in order to debate the request for leave. The Chairman had ruled the debate out of order.

Amid much confusion and calls to order, and while the CHAIR was answering several questions put to him by Senators,

Mr. SUMNER proceeded to state his position with respect to the introduction of the bill.

Mr. MASON said there was one rule of order undoubted and that was that the Chair was not to be interrupted while stating his decision.

The Chairman said the Senator from Massachusetts had not interrupted him.

Mr. SUMNER—The Chair does me the justice, while injustice has been done me by the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. MASON—I call the Senator to order.

The Chairman demanded order. He begged the Senators to preserve order.

There was now much confusion and loud talking. The lobbies were thronged with the members of the House.

Mr. WALKER, by consent, was allowed to report the state of the case, and he said he believed the Senator from Massachusetts was in order in debating the motion for leave.

The Chairman repeated his decision, that the request for leave to introduce a bill was not debateable.

Mr. SUMNER, from that decision, appealed.

Mr. BENJAMIN—I move to lay the appeal on the table.

Mr. SUMNER claimed that he had not yielded the floor, and therefore Mr. BENJAMIN had no right to make the motion.

The Chairman decided that he had supposed the Senator had yielded, and therefore had recommended the Senator from Louisiana, and having recognized that Senator he was bound to entertain the motion.

Mr. SUMNER again desiring to speak, there were loud cries of order.

The Chairman said a motion to lay on the table was not debatable.

Mr. BRIGHT commenced a warm argument in favor of the motion being debatable, was called to order several times by the Chair.

Great confusion continued to prevail.

The question was then taken, and the appeal was laid on the table. Yeas 36; Nays 9.

The CHAIRMAN—The question now is on granting leave to introduce the bill.

The Senate refused to allow its introduction. Yeas 10; Nays 36.

The River and Harbor bill was then taken up.

The question pending was on the amendment appropriating for surveys of various harbors and rivers in California $50,000.

Mr. TOOMBS addressed the Senate till 5 o'clock against the Constitutionality of the bill.

Mr. STUART moved for a recess until 7 o'clock. Debated and rejected—Yeas 21, Nays 25.

A message was then received from the President, in reply to a call for information as to the bombardment of Greytown. Referred, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BELL then spoke in favor of the bill, and in reply to Mr. TOOMBS.

Mr. DOUGLAS followed pointing at several necessary amendments.

Mr. BENJAMIN said the enemies of the bill were bent on killing it with amendments and thus save a veto.

Mr. DOUGLAS rejoined, and was followed by Mr. PETIT and Mr. DAVISON.

At 6½ P. M., Mr. HOUSTON moved for an adjournment. Lost—Yeas 16. Nays 21.

Messrs. MALLORY, GWIN, RUSK, WELLER, BUTLER, Mason and others, continued the debate until a quarter of 8 o'clock.

Mr. GWIN's amendment was then adopted—Yeas 25, Nays 23.

Various amendments were proposed and rejected.

At half-past 9 P. M., Mr. HUNTER moved for an adjournment—Lost.

Mr. BENJAMIN then addressed the Senate until 10½ o'clock, in support of the bill.

Several other motions were then made and debated.

Mr. TOOMBS moved to strike out that part of the bill making the Louisville and Portland Canal free.

Mr. THOMPSON opposed it.

On the question being taken, no quorum voted, and at 5 minutes past 11 the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 31.

Mr. ORR moved a suspension of the rules, with the view to take from the Speaker's table the Senate bill providing for the payment of such creditors of the late Republic of Texas as are comprehended in the act of September, 1850.

Mr. CAMPBELL asked Mr. ORR whether, if the rules shall be suspended, he intended to move the previous question.

Mr. ORR replied he did not, but wanted to offer an amendment reducing the amount to $6,500,000, so both sides of the House may have an opportunity of voting as they may desire.

Mr. CAMPBELL wished to amend, so the act may not take effect until Texas shall release the United States from all claims.

The House refused to suspend the rules. Yeas, 71—Nays, 64; two-thirds being necessary to do it.

Mr. WHEELER presented a memorial from merchants in New-York trading with San Juan, asking remuneration for property recently destroyed by United States authority at that town. He desired it to be read, but objection was made. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. RIDDLE, from Select Committee, reported a bill regulating the trade in part between the United States and Peru. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The Committee report recommends the President to enter into negotiations with Peru for a more liberal trade in Guano. Failing in this, then the bill they have matured to go into effect. It provides that guano be admitted free at $40 a ton, 4 per cent. when the price is below $47, 10 per cent. when below $50, and 60 per cent when above $50 a ton.

On motion of Mr. FAILEY, the Senate bill authorizing a Subterranean line of Telegraph from Mississippi to the Pacific, was referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. HOUSTON moved the House go into Committee on the General Appropriation bill.

Mr. DAWSON appealed to Mr. HOUSTON to withdraw the motion in order to give him an opportunity to ask the consent of the House to take up the Homestead bill as amended by the Senate. He was anxious to have the bill further amended to secure more fully the rights of actual settlers, and press it to a final passage. Objection made

THE GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then went into Committee on the General Appropriation bill as returned from the Senate, with numerous amendments.

The clause for the erection of public buildings in Kansas and Nebraska being under consideration,

Mr. GIDDINGS moved to strike out certain words, leaving the remainder to read that the act for the organization of those territories be repealed.

Mr. PHILLIPS raised the question that the amendment was not in order, as the words proposed to be stricken out would in effect repeal the Nebraska-Kansas act.

The Chairman, Mr. ORR, said if that should prove such, he could not be responsible for it.

An appeal was taken from the decision of the Chair, which was sustained—Ayes 97, Nays 30. Therefore the amendment was ruled in order.

Mr. GIDDINGS—I have sympathy for the Administration, President and Cabinet, and I am sure if gentlemen consult their own feelings they will vote with me for the repeal of this law.

Mr. GOODE rose to a question of order.

The CHAIRMAN—The gentleman has hardly proceeded far enough to enable me to determine the relevancy of his remarks, but he will not be in order if he does not get a little nearer to his amendment. [Laughter.]

Mr. GIDDINGS—In my opinion the law ought to be repealed. That is in order and comes near to the point. I think nearly every member concurs with me in opinion. I believe there are but very few members who do not, from the remote recesses of their hearts, desire the repeal of the law. It has left your President in a meagre minority in this hall, and created excitement here and throughout the land, North and South. Have we not seen enough to strike it from the statute-book? This proposition is so just and conclusive, that I trust every man here will vote with me for the repeal of the law. It is right we should repeal it in that order, and do it at once and like men—not by piecemeal, but at a single blow. If we do not do it now, the people will, when another Congress assembles. It will prove the political grave of more men than any cholera. [Laughter.]

Mr. MCMULLEN—I am very happy to have an opportunity to define my position on the Nebraska question. I understood the gentleman to say he doubted whether there is any member on this floor but who is at heart for the repeal of this bill. Does the member believe what he said?

Mr. GIDDINGS, (in his seat)—Do you doubt it?

Mr. MCMULLEN—No one knows better than the gentleman this is not so. I, though heretofore I could not contend in discussion with any member after the indignity offered to one of my colleagues the other day, but since his declaration is so bold, reckless and direct, and so at war with my feelings, that I must reply. I was not here when the measure was passed. I had paired off with a member from Ohio, who was opposed to it. If I had been here, no act of my life would have afforded me more pleasure than to have voted for that bill. Let the gentleman go home and sing the same syren song against the generous South.

Mr. WASHBURNE, (Me., in his seat,) addressing Mr. GIDDINGS—Are you going to sing a song?

Mr. GIDDINGS—Not now. [Ha! Ha!]

Mr. MCMULLEN, continuing, not hearing the colloquy between Mr GIDDINGS and Mr. WASHBURNE, said: I never would have voted for the Missouri Compromise. No member on this floor but an Abolitionist or a Free-Soiler would vote for the repeal of the bill. If there is a Democrat who believes the people are capable of self-government, and is opposed to this bill, I should like him to rise and show himself. I should look on him as a sort of sign-board.

Mr. MORGAN rose hastily and said something, but the words were lost in excessive laughter and stentorian cries of order.

Mr. GIDDINGS' amendment was rejected—Ayes 50, Nays 73.

After acting on other amendments, the Committee rose.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ON THE GREYTOWN AFFAIR.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President, in reply to Mr. CHANDLER's resolution calling for information relative to the recent destruction of Greytown. Among the documents is a letter from Secretary MARCY, dated June 9, 1854, addressed to Mr. FABENS, United States Commercial Agent at San Juan del Norte, in which the following passages occur:

You were instructed in my former letter to notify the people of San Juan to repair the injury they have caused to the Accessory Transit Company, by withholding from it the property which had been stolen and taken to San Juan, and by protecting the persons who were guilty of the felony. It is hoped that the town will have adjusted that matter to the entire satisfaction of the Company; and, in that way, that Commander HOLLINS will be relieved from the disagreeable necessity of taking any action in regard to that subject. You will, on the arrival of Commander HOLLINS, explain to him what has been done in that matter.

Mr. BORLAND, our Minister to Central America, has represented to this Government that while recently at San Juan he was insulted by the authorities or people at that place—an indignity offered to the nation, as well as to him individually, which cannot be permitted to pass unnoticed. If done by order of the authorities of the place they must answer for it in their assumed political character. Nothing short of an apology will save the place from the infliction that such an act justly merits. It is expected that this apology will be promptly made and satisfactory assurances given to Commander HOLLINS of future good conduct towards the United States and public functionaries who may in future be at that place. If the outrage was committed by lawless individuals without the authority or connivance of the town, then it is clearly the duty of those who exercise the civil power at San Juan to inflict upon them exemplary punishment. The neglect to bring them to justice is assuming on the part of the nominal magistrates there, the responsibility for the act of these individuals. In such a case not to punish is an implied sanction of the acts of the transgressors. It is hoped the authorities will be prepared to satisfy Commander HOLLINS that they have done what is incumbent on them, in the way of bringing the offenders to punishment.

The following is Secretary DOBBIN's letter to Commander HOLLINS:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, June 10, 1854.

SIR: The Government has recently received intelligence that the interests of our countrymen require the presence of a national vessel at San Juan or Greytown, and from your experience in that region, and confidence in your prudence and energy, and in pursuance of the wishes of the President, the Department has concluded to direct that you proceed with the *Cyane* to that port, so soon as she can fully be ready for the cruise. The property of the American citizens interested in the Accessory Transit Company, it is said, has been unlawfully detained by persons residing in Greytown. Apprehension is felt that further outrages will be committed. Our Minister, Mr. BORLAND, has been treated with rudeness and disrespect. You will, however, learn from Mr. FABENS, our commercial agent at Greytown, more particularly the conduct of these people, and the views of our Government, which have been communicated to him from the State Department. You will consult with him freely, and ascertain the state of the facts. Now it is very desirable that the people should be taught that the United States will not tolerate these outrages, and that they have the power and the determination to check them. It is, however, very much to be hoped that you can effect the purposes of your visit without a resort to violence and destruction of property and loss of life. The presence of your vessel will, no doubt, work much good. The Department relies much in your prudence and good sense.

Former dispatches have acquainted you with the peculiar political position of this town and of the relations of your Government to it. You will remain there no longer than you may deem necessary, as it is a warm and unhealthy climate. You will advise this Department of your movements, and after leaving Greytown, you will touch at Pensacola and receive orders from Commodore NEWTON there, if not earlier, as you will constitute a part of his squadron.

I am respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. C. DOBBIN.

Commander GEO. N. HOLLINS, U. S. ship *Cyane*, New-York.

Among the documents—which we only had half an hour to overlook—is the correspondence between W. D. JOLLY, Commander of H. B. M.'s schooner *Bermuda* and Capt. HOLLINS. The former, under date Greytown, July 12 enters his most solemn protest against the course which HOLLINS had intimated to him he intended to pursue towards Greytown. "The inhabitants of the city, as well as the houses and property," he says, "are entirely defenceless, and quite at your mercy. I do therefore notify you that such an act will be without precedent among civilized nations, and I beg to call your attention to the fact that a large amount of property of British subjects, as well as others, which it will be my duty to protect, will be destroyed; but as the force under my command is totally inadequate for this protection against the *Cyane*, I can only enter this, my protest."

Capt. HOLLINS replies, (July 12,) expressing sincere regret that Capt. JOLLY feels himself under the necessity to protest against the action he was about to take in relation to the city of San Juan del Norte. The people had seen fit to commit outrages on the property and persons of citizens of the United States after a manner only to be regarded as piratical.

"I am," he says in conclusion, "directed to enforce that reparation demanded by my Government. Be assured I sympathize with you in the rescue of English subjects and property, under the circumstances, and regret exceedingly that the force under your command is not doubly equal to that of the *Cyane*."

The documents comprise other papers, including the proclamation of June 24, addressed to those now or lately pretending to, and exercising authority in San Juan del Norte, asking for redress and demanding a pledge of future good behavior on the part of the said authorities and people toward the United States and her public functionaries. This having been denied—HOLLINS destroyed the town, the particulars attending which are already known.

Commander HOLLINS communicated a full account of his action to the Navy Department, dated July 16, concluding with: "Trusting the course I have pursued in relation to the affairs of this place, Greytown, and my intention of proceeding directly to the North, may meet with the enlightened approval of the Department, I will bring my communication to a close, respectfully asking orders in company with Mr. FABENS to Washington, on the announcement of the arrival of the ship by telegraph."

It was then ordered that the House hereafter meet at 10 o'clock in the morning. Adjourned.

The Cholera.

FRANKLIN-STREET HOSPITAL.

Date.	Received.	Died.	Dis. Cured.	Remain'g.
Saturday, July 29..	319	164	126	23
Sunday, July 30...	13	8	5	23
Monday, July 31..	10	3	5	25
Total.....	342	175	136	25

MOTT-STREET HOSPITAL.

Date.	Received.	Died.	Disch'd cured.	Remaining.
Saturday, July 29..	10	4	1	4
Sunday, July 30...	3	2	1	4
Monday, July 31..	2	1	1	4
Total.....	15	7	3	4

Yesterday's report exhibits a gratifying decrease in the City. Three cases less, and five deaths less, occurred at the Franklin-street Hospital. The number of cases which recieve treatment in the new Hospital in Mott-street is as yet limited. The number remaining under treatment in both Hospitals is *twenty-nine*.

In *Brooklyn*, yesterday, there were 26 cases and 9 deaths reported as occuring in the space of forty-eight hours.

[Advertisement]

ASPINWALL'S COMPOUND TONIC MIXTURE.—Of the nostrums advertised to cure fever and ague, the name is legion. This specific is a medicine of a different and a higher class. It was introduced, with great success, in 1832, and since then has silently made its way, by a method of advertising, beyond the reach of charlatanism—the celebrity acquired by a long series of cures. The proprietors are prepared to authenticate all they advance in relation to the medicine, by testimony of the most respectable and unequivocal character. One bottle of the mixture—sometimes one dose—will effectually stop the periodical return shiverings, and two bottles will generally suffice, not only to remove every symptom of the complaint, but to fortify the system against a relapse. Prepared after the original recipe, by THOMAS & MAXWELL, No. 86 William-street, successors to JAMES S. ASPINWALL.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great ANTI-PERIODIC PILL, or DESHLER's Cure for Fever and Ague is sold by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Ten boxes of DESHLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS effected ten permanent cures at Safe Harbor, Pa. Sold by C. H. RING, corner Broadway and John-street.

[Advertisement.]

THE NEW ENGLISH COMIC DRAMA.—"From Village" is the title of this new and amusing drama, which has been so successful in London, and was played for the first time in America, at BARNUM's Museum yesterday afternoon. It will be repeated to-day, as well as the "Corsican Brothers." The United Twins—the two children joined in one—are still at BARNUM's.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Markets see Sixth Page.

MONDAY, July 31—P. M.

The Weekly Bank Averages, which we publish this morning, exhibit, as compared with the previous week,

An increase of Loans	$576,709
Loss of Specie	333,415
Decrease of Deposits	1,168,426

The average daily interchange of Checks, Drafts, &c., through the Clearing-House, was the smallest since the House was established, being only $15,865,000, against $17,087,000 the week previous. So that the actual deposits in Bank, not drawn against, last week, were more than equal to the actual line of the week before.

	Gross Deposits.	Clearances.	Actual Deposits.
July 29	$75,955,000	$17,087,000	$58,872,000
July 29	74,790 000	15,865,000	59,935,000

Including the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.	Sub-Treasury.
August 6	$99 699,617	$9,746,458	$80,994,902	$8,405,000
Nov. 19	89 963,409	12,833,575	86,301,327	6,146,000
July 1	88 958,591	11,130,160	71,457 984	5,130,143
July 8	88 347,331	12,267,318	72,718,443	9,795,113
July 15	88,137,694	15,074,888	75,227,323	3,539,858
July 22	92,911,870	15,720,889	75,520 983	4,127,423
July 29	92,583,579	15,386,864	74,790,636	4,881,634

The business of the Stock Exchange to-day was a very moderate one in amount, and the prices for some of the leading speculative shares lower than had previously been touched during the month of panic and depression now going out. Erie Stock sold this forenoon as low as 45¾ ₱ cent. There was a blue feeling generally at the early Board, which was partially recovered from in the afternoon. Transit shares fell to 18 ₱ cent., closing 19¼; Cumberland Coal to 31, seller 60 days, closing 31¼; Reading 63@65; Erie 45½@46¾; New-York Central 85½, seller 30 days, @ 87½ for the August opening. Illinois Central Bonds rose to 70 ₱ cent., and New-York Central Sixes to 84. There was an auction sale of New-York and New-Haven 7 ₱ cents. at 83½@82, and of Harlem 7 ₱ cents. at 84@84½.

Continental Exchange closed for the packet *St. Louis* with some show of firmness, but Sterling was tame, and the range for first-class bills 109¾@109⅝, with a small business done. The Circular of Messrs. DE COPPET & Co., for the Boston steamer on Wednesday, quotes Foreign bills:

London	109 @109¼	Bremen	78½@ 78¾
Paris	5.12½@5.15	Hamburg	36½@ 36¾
Frankfort	41¼@ 41¾	Antwerp	5.12½@5.15

We heard of nothing new in Money rates, and notwithstanding the rumors of Saturday, there was no development of special trouble among the Stock or Banking Houses.

The Auction Sale of Mr. DRAPER, to-morrow. (Tuesday,) will include $100,000 Harlem Bonds, for account of whom it may concern. On this subject, we have received the following from Mr. CORNELIUS VANDERBIL

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 896. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2 1854 PRICE TWO CENTS.

...NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES ... EVERY EVENING (*Sundays excepted.*) One ... issued at 1 and the other at 3 o'clock, ... will be sent by mail or sold at the same rates as ... DAILY TIMES

...New-York Daily Times. ... for Twenty ... by the Carrier; Six ... Mail Subscribers, Five Dollars ... Two Dollars and a Half; three ... Dollars in advance ... with Country Newspapers. ... DAILY TIMES sent to any part of the ... Union, postage paid by the publisher, at the office where delivered, ... cents a quarter, or $1 38 per annum.

FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPANISH RELATIONS.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

Provisional Measures by Congress Required.

RENOMINATION OF GEO. N. SAUNDERS.

Fight between Mike Walsh and Mr. Seward of Georgia.

MIKE BADLY BRUISED.

Passage of the River and Harbor Bill in the Senate.

The General Appropriation Bill in the House.

The Senate's Amendments Rejected.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 1.

In consequence of the President's Message concerning our relations with Spain, the Committee on Foreign Relations will meet to-morrow morning, and immediately report a bill placing a sum of money at the President's disposal. It is understood now that the sum will be ten millions, but perhaps it will be less. As it is too late to pass the bill regularly under the rules, it will probably be attached to the Army Appropriation bill as an amendment, and so carried.

The Reciprocity treaty was considered to-day by the Senate in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. FESSENDEN made a strong speech in its favor. There were only nine votes against it. It was reported to the Senate, and would have been ratified immediately, but its opponents objected to a final vote to-day, which, under the rules, throws it over until to-morrow, when it will certainly be ratified.

A long list of army nominations and many postmasters were confirmed to-day.

The friends of the Collins line in the Senate propose to reduce the appropriation to the original standard, and give them the postages on the letters carried besides. Liberality never could be more appropriately bestowed.

MIKE WALSH was thrashed in the House Post-Office, to-day, by Mr. SEWARD, of Georgia, to whom he had applied the epithet of "D—d liar." Mr. SEWARD first raised a chair to knock down MIKE, but the bystanders seized it. Whereupon he struck MIKE several blows with his fist—marking his face badly, and giving good promise of one black eye. It is proposed to amend the Civil and Diplomatic bill, by providing for a boxing-ring in the Capitol grounds for the use of members. S.

Message from the President to the Senate, in regard to our Relations with Spain.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 1.

The President transmits the following message to the Senate of the United States:

"I hasten to respond briefly to the resolution of the Senate of this date, requiring the President to inform the Senate if, in his opinion, it be not incompatible with the public interest, whether anything has arisen since the date of his message to the House of Representatives of the 15th of March last, concerning our relations with the Government of Spain, which, in his opinion, may dispense with the suggestions therein contained touching the propriety of provisional measures by Congress to meet any exigency that may arise in the recess of Congress affecting those relations.

"In the Message to the House of Representatives referred to, I availed myself of the occasion to present the following reflections and suggestions. In view of the position of the Island of Cuba, its proximity to our coast, the relations which it must ever bear to our commercial and other interests, it is vain to expect that a series of unfriendly acts infringing our commercial rights, and the adoption of a policy threatening the honor and security of these States can long exist with peaceful relations. In case the measures taken for the amicable adjustment of our difficulties with Spain should unfortunately fail, I shall not hesitate to use the authority and means which Congress may grant to insure the observance of our just rights, to obtain redress for injuries received, and to vindicate the honor of our flag. In anticipation of that contingency which I earnestly hope may not arise, I suggest to Congress the propriety of adopting such provisional measures as the exigency may seem to demand.

"The two Houses of Congress may have anticipated that the hope then expressed would be realized before the period of its adjournment, and that our relations with Spain would have assumed a satisfactory condition, so as to remove past causes of complaint, and afford better security for tranquility and justice in the future; but I am constrained to say that such is not the fact. The formal demand for immediate reparation in the case of the *Black Warrior*, instead of having been met on the part of Spain by prompt satisfaction, has only served to call forth a justification of the local authorities of Cuba, and thus to transfer the responsibility for their acts to the Spanish itself. Meanwhile, information not only reliable in its nature, but of an official character was received, to the effect that preparations were making within the limits of the United States, by private individuals, under a military organization, for a descent upon the Island of Cuba with a view to wrest that Colony from the dominion of Spain. International comity, the obligations of treaties, and the express provisions of law, alike required, in my judgment, that all the constitutional power of the Executive should be exerted to prevent the consummation of such a violation of positive law; and of that good faith on which mainly the amicable relations of neighboring nations must depend. In conformity with these convictions of public duty, a proclamation was issued to warn all persons not to participate in the contemplated enterprise, and to invoke the interposition in this behalf of the proper officers of the Government. No provocation whatever can justify private expeditions of hostility against a country at peace with the United States. The power to declare war is vested by the Constitution in Congress, and the experience of our past history leaves no room to doubt that the wisdom of this arrangement of constitutional power will continue to be verified whenever the National interest and honor shall demand a resort to ultimate measures of redress. Pending negotiations by the Executive, and before the action of Congress, individuals could not be permitted to embarrass the operations of the one, and usurp the powers of the other of these depositories of the functions of Government. I have only to add, that nothing has arisen since the date of my former message to dispense with the suggestions therein contained touching the propriety of provisional measures by Congress.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1854.

The Message was read in Executive Session. The Administration of the House on Spanish affairs will render it ineffective in its object. No appropriation can be got from Congress to operate with during the recess. War fever is entirely defunct in the House.

The final vote on the Reciprocity treaty will be taken to-morrow, when it will pass by a large majority.

It is thought the nomination of GEO. N. SAUNDERS, as Consul to London, will be made again and sent to the Senate by Thursday. It will be again rejected.

The resolution of the Senate to meet on 1st November, was to have been introduced to-day, but was delayed.

MIKE WALSH and SEWARD, of Ga., had a fight to-day in the House Post-Office. MIKE was the aggressor, and was severely handled. The difficulty ended where it began, and both were in the House this evening.

This has been the hottest day of the season.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 1.

The Senate met at 10½ o'clock. The reading of the journal was dispensed with.

Mr. FOOT's resolution to pay for certain services as Draughtsmen to the Committee on Public Lands, was adopted.

Mr. NORRIS introduced a bill to incorporate the Friends' Aid Society, in the District of Columbia.

Bills for the relief of SHERMAN PEARCE and DANIEL BURNHAM, considered and passed.

The bill authorizing the President to take charge of the Louisville and Portland Canal was taken up and passed.

Mr. HOUSTON then addressed the Senate in defence of his military and political conduct, during the Texan revolution and the days of the Republic, from certain charges, imputations, and inferences elsewhere, contained in a book called the History of Texas, Mexico and the United States, by General THOMAS JEFFERSON GREEN a book which had found its way into the Congressional Library. He reviewed the conduct of GREEN in Texas, and pronounced him a dastard most lily livered, a man of most puissant cowardice.

Mr. HOUSTON continued until 12½ o'clock. His remarks had general interest.

THE SECRET FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. MASON offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the President be requested to inform the Senate, if in his opinion it be not incompatible with the public interest, whether anything has arisen since the date of his message to the House of Representatives of the 15th of March last, concerning our relations with the Government of Spain, which, in his opinion, may dispense with the suggestions therein contained, touching the propriety of provisional measures by Congress to meet any exigency that may arise in the recess of Congress affecting those relations.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL PASSED.

The River and Harbor bill was then taken up. The question pending was on the amendment offered by Mr. TOOMBS, to strike out the provision relating to the Louisville and Portland Canal. Lost—Yeas, 15; Nays, 30.

Mr. DODGE, of Iowa, offered an amendment increasing the appropriation for the Des Moines Rapids, from eighteen to one hundred thousand dollars. Agreed to—Yeas, 28; Nays, 17.

Mr. BAYARD moved to strike out the proviso that all persons disbursing money under this act should give bond and surety. Agreed to.

Mr. MALLORY moved an appropriation for a Canal across the peninsula of Florida. Rejected.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, and all the amendments made in the Committee of the Whole were concurred in by separate votes on each.

Mr. RUSK moved to insert an appropriation of $44,000 for the improvement of the Brazos River, Texas. Agreed to—Yeas 25, Nays 15.

Mr. BROWN renewed his amendment, authorizing the Secretary of War to purchase, subject to the approval of Congress, Grant's Pass, near the mouth of the Harbor of Mobile. Agreed to—Yeas 24, Nays 19.

Mr. BENJAMIN moved to strike out the appropriation for the Appomattox River, Virginia. Lost—Yeas 18, Nays 22.

He also moved to strike out the appropriation for the harbor of Dubuque, Iowa. Lost.

Also, for the appropriation for the Taunton River, Massachusetts. Lost.

Mr. SLIDELL moved to strike out the appropriation for Florida. Lost—Yeas 18, Nays 20.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading—Yeas 31, Nays 17—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs Allen, Bell, Benjamin, Cass, Chase, Cooper, Dodge of Wis., Dodge of Iowa, Fessenden, Fish, Foot, Geyer, Gillette, James, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tenn., Pearce, Pratt, Rockwell, Rusk, Sebastian, Seward, Slidell, Stuart, Sumner, Thompson of Ky. Thompson of N. J., Wade, Walker.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Atchinson, Bright, Brown, Clay, Dawson, Douglas, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Houston, Hunter, Mallory, Mason, Morton, Norris, Toombs, Williams.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

The bill for the relief of CHARLOTTE WESCOTT was then passed.

The Committee on Conference was appointed on the disagreeing votes on the bill authorizing the extension of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad into the District of Columbia.

Mr. MASON moved for an Executive Session. Agreed to.

At 7 o'clock the doors were re-opened.

The Fortification bill was taken up, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 1.

Mr. PERKINS, of La., from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill to remodel the Diplomatic and Consular system of the United States. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. SOLLERS offered a resolution that twenty thousand copies of the report of the Special Committee on the Guano trade be printed for the use of the members of the House. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

The House then passed the Senate bills establishing a port of delivery at Lakeport, on Lake Ponchartrain, and creating a collection district in Texas and New-Mexico, and constituting Paducah, Ky., Shreeveport, La., Jeffersonville, Ind., Tuscumbia, Ala., and Madison, Ind., respectively, ports of delivery.

THE GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then went into Committee on the General Appropriation bill—the Senate's amendment increasing the salary of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States to seven thousand dollars, and each Associate Justice six thousand five hundred per annum, being under consideration.

Mr. SMITH of Va., offered an amendment, and was speaking, when

Mr. SEWARD raised the point that the gentleman was not confining himself to the amendment.

Mr. SMITH replied he was addressing his arguments to those who could appreciate them, and then advocated an increase of the Judges' salaries.

Mr. SEWARD said the judges are not responsible, and sometimes in the exercise of the power with which they are clothed commit great outrages on the rights of the people and usurp power which does not belong to them. We have had recent instances of this power, and the only way we can control this branch of the Government is not to increase the pay, and teach them that while they are not directly responsible they are dependent on the people for their salaries. It was perfectly apparent the gentleman from Virginia undertakes to assume to himself the entire legislation of this country, and sets up a high standard of intellect which no gentleman accords to him. [Laughter.] He had the right to reply to the gentleman from Virginia, and he wanted him to understand, however much the gentleman might desire to read lectures to other people, when he undertook to read him a lecture, he should do it respectfully. He (SEWARD) had sought to injure the feelings of no one—nor would he tolerate such remarks from the gentleman nor any one else. When he should aggress, he would acknowledge it.

Mr. SMITH, of Va., asked the gentleman whether it was not disrespectful in the gentleman to say he was not addressing himself to his proposition.

Mr. SEWARD said the offensive remark was that he could not appreciate the gentleman's argument.

Mr. HUNT advocated the Senate's amendment, vindicated the Supreme Court, and said their responsibility would not be increased by making their salaries smaller.

After further proceedings the Senate's amendment was rejected by a vote of 56 against 80.

The House agreed to the Senate's amendment concerning the purchase of lots and buildings belonging to the Bank of Commerce and the Bank of the State of New-York for an Assay Office, appropriating five hundred and twenty thousand dollars, with interest thereon at six per cent., from the 15th of September until the purchase shall be completed, the same to be so completed within one year from the day that such interest is authorized to purchase for the use of the United States such property adjoining thereto, situated on Pine-street, which the United States now hold a mortgage of, as may be sold to satisfy the same, at a price not exceeding the amount of said lien.

The Senate's amendment enabling the Secretary of State to reimburse EDWARD RIDDLE such sums as shall be satisfactorily shown to have been expended by him, which he may have obligated himself to pay on account of his official position at the Industrial Exhibition at London, or so much thereof as shall be necessary. ($26,000,) provided no portion of the payments made *pro rata* by the contributors at said exhibition, shall be regarded as being under consideration. Speeches were made for and against, during the debate which ensued.

Mr. CHANDLER eulogized Mr. PEABODY, who, in the hour of extremity of our citizens abroad, stepped forward, and advanced a large sum of money to carry out the objects of American exhibitors. The conduct of the eminent banker demands not only the return of the money, but the thanks of every man who has an American heart.

Mr. WALBRIDGE advocated the amendment, showing the pressing circumstances under which the money was produced, being familiar with the facts from his presence in London.

Mr. SOLLERS opposed the amendment, and said he would if he could reduce the appropriation to a red cent. He warned the Democracy against the consequences of extravagance, for he and other Whigs would hold them responsible.

Mr. SMITH of Va. opposed the bill, contending that Mr. RIDDLE was not officially appointed. He understood he was an auctioneer for the sale of carriages and horses in London.

Mr. HAVENS said both Whigs and Democrats have the glory of the Exhibition, and now it was for them to foot the bill.

Mr. BAYLY of Va. thought to pay this amount would be a mischievous precedent. The amendment assumes that Mr. RIDDLE was there in an official capacity, which was not the case. He had no idea that private individuals, from patriotic or mercenary motives, should send agents to the World's Fair, and then ask Government to defray the expenses.

Mr. HUGHES said he was surprised opposition was made to this appropriation. Time has elapsed since the necessity for this money occurred, but it was advanced by Mr. PEABODY at a very trying period, and all knew the brilliant results concerning the exhibition of American utilitarian inventions of the day. The gentleman from Virginia (SMITH) had said that Mr. RIDDLE is a horse dealer. Now it is no worse to be a horse dealer than to run a stage line in Virginia, whether it was an extra or regular line. [This was an allusion to Mr. SMITH having formerly been a mail contractor.]

Mr. SMITH observed he had merely said Mr. RIDDLE was an auctioneer, selling horses and carriages.

Mr. HUGHES—But you mentioned it as a reflection on Mr. RIDDLE, who, I understand, is as high minded a man as lives in Massachusetts pursuing business. If he sells animals he sells quadrupeds, and I am glad his auctioneering is of that kind.

Mr. WENTWORTH, of Ill.—If the friends of this bill want to kill it, they can resort to no better means than to talk it to death.

Mr. SMITH, of N. Y., felt the truth of the remark of Mr. BAYLY, that this was a mischievous precedent, but the precedent does not reside where Mr. BAYLY thought it did. It came into existence when our Government embarked in this affair. If Government had kept within its legitimate limits, protecting persons and property, they would not be annoyed with this amendment at the present time. He trusted, however, that the money would be paid, and that Mr. PEABODY would be thanked for advancing it on the faith of this Government.

Mr. KEITT said this money had been claimed by Mr. PEABODY on the ground of his American character; but how could they credit this when at the recent Fourth of July celebration, "God Save the Queen" was preceded by "Hail Columbia," and the likeness of Queen VICTORIA placed ahead of that of General WASHINGTON? By what authority other than that of a central agricultural association here did Mr. RIDDLE go to London.

Mr CHANDLER replied, Secretary WEBSTER.

Mr. KEITT resumed, saying Mr. WEBSTER's name does not occur in Mr. RIDDLE's credentials, but that of PETER FORCE.

After further debate the Senate's amendment was rejected. 66 against 80.

The Senate's amendment, appropriating two hundred and forty-two thousand dollars for running a Northwestern boundary line between the United States and Great Britain, for marking the forty-ninth parallel, and for such surveys as may be necessary to fix said boundary between Main and Vancouver's Island having been read,

Mr. LANCASTER argued in favor of it, showing the inconvenience and troubles of the Americans and British not knowing the proper lines.

Mr. CAMPBELL opposed any further appropriations for boundaries, believing the day not distant when all the British possessions of this Continent will belong to us.

Mr. FLORENCE moved the boundary be 54° 40'. [Laughter.]

Mr. STUART, of Mich., raised the question that the amendment was not in order, as no such line as 54° 40' or fight was within our possession.

The Chairman inclined to the opinion that Mr. FLORENCE could move the amendment.

Mr FLORENCE said he never believed we ought to confine ourselves to the forty-ninth parallel.

Mr. CAMPBELL very much regretted that the history of the country shows a certain political party flummaged, to use a familiar expression.

The Chairman requested the gentleman to confine himself within the rules.

Mr. CAMPBELL gave notice of his intention to introduce a resolution looking to a correspondence with Great Britain, in view of the annexation of all the British possessions in North America. He called attention to the fact seriously and in good faith, not because he expected to carry the resolution this Session, but he would follow it up next Session, and give his reasons for the movement.

Mr. FLORENCE's amendment was rejected, and likewise that of the Senate.

The House then rejected the amendment appropriating half a million of dollars for the continuation of the work for supplying Washington and Georgetown with water.

The amendment for the construction of buildings for Custom-Houses and Post-Offices at the following places was then read; Ellsworth, Me., $10,000; Belfast, Me., not more than $20,000; Gloucester, Mass.; Toledo, Ohio; Burlington, Vermont, and Sandusky, Ohio, not more than $40,000 for each building. At the following places, also, to be used for Courts: Milwaukie, Wis., not more than $50,000; New-Haven, Conn.; Newark, N. J.; Buffalo, Oswego, Wheeling, Chicago, and Detroit not more than $88,000 each; Galveston not more than $100,000; Petersburg not more than $64,000.

Mr. PHELPS said the gross amount is one million eighteen thousand dollars for the mere erection of the buildings. The next clause provides that an additional sum not exceeding ten per cent. on the amount appropriated shall be given to cover contingent expenses, and the cost of superintendence. In addition thereto much money is to be appropriated for purchases of sites. He was opposed to such log-rolling.

After some debate the amendment was agreed to—70 against 52.

The Senate's amendment, authorizing the President to employ in his official household, a Secretary, Clerk, Steward, Messenger and Assistant-Messenger, and appropriating eleven thousand dollars for their salaries, having been read, Mr. FLAGLER proceeded to prove that the President is against the amendment, by reading from the inaugural address a chapter on economy. He wanted to know whether he could offer an extract from that document as an amendment?

The Chairman replied he could not.

Mr. FLAGLER—I apprehended a declaration of economy would not be in order in this bill.

Mr. GIDDINGS asked whether he could offer an amendment appropriating five hundred dollars for a lady to take charge of the bed chambers?

The Chairman said he could not.

Mr. GIDDINGS said he could.

The Chairman again said he could not.

Mr. GIDDINGS—Then I'll not offer it.

Mr. PECKHAM opposed the amendment. He had no idea of increasing the President's salary in this indirect, petty, sideway manner. If the President's pay is not high enough, he would vote in an open and direct manner to increase it. This way of getting up a sort of kitchen or bed-chamber court, was not, in his opinion, democratic.

Mr. HIBBARD said this amendment was put in by the Senate—therefore he saw no pertinency in the remarks of the gentleman from New-York. The President has not asked for this appropriation, and the Committee of Ways and Means have recommended it to be stricken out. The amendment was rejected.

The one hundred and eighty-nine amendments of the Senate having been acted on, and most of them disagreed to, the Committee rose and reported the bill. The main question ordered was on concurring in the action of the Committee.

Mr. BARKSDALE moved to lay the bill on the table, pending which, at 8¼ o'clock, the House adjourned.

The Colt Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 1.

The Washington *Star* of to-day says: "The investigating Colt Committee will report their progress up to this time, and ask leave to sit again next Session." The *Star* adds: "An immense cloud of dust bids fair to be raised, and when it blows over, the result will be the lowering of the character of Congress in public estimation. The opinion is that the Committee will be divided. JOHN LETCHER, the Chairman will probe to the bottom—while THURSTON, the Chairman of the Committee on Patents, will attempt to make the whole affair appear ridiculous twaddle, &c. No facts in this matter have yet been made public. The reports sent off thus far have been from interested parties. The fact of a divided Committee is significant of fun ahead.

Late News from Utah and New-Mexico.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug. 1.

St. Louis papers of Saturday last contain late news from Salt Lake City.

A treaty had been concluded between Gov. BRIGHAM YOUNG and the Pass, Eutah and Panvan Indians. It provides that on no occasion whatever are the Indians to make attacks on Americans or Mormons, and are to use all their influence to prevent depredations on the property of emigrants and settlers.

Santa Fé papers of the 1st July are received, and announce the occurrence of a destructive fire in that city. Four or five business houses were destroyed, including those of Messrs. ELROY, BECK, OWENS, and Mr. ESTEE.

KIT CARSON was in Santa Fé on the 16th June.

The weather was unusually cold for the season.

Murder.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Aug. 1—1 P. M.

This morning an Irishman named PATRICK GANNON, a shoemaker, living in Salina-street, South Owego Canal, found his wife dead in bed. He had beaten her in the night. She is bruised from head to foot. A post mortem examination was held to-day. There were twenty-eight spots in her stomach—caused by rum. Deceased is about 25 years of age. The husband has been arrested.

They were from Dublin and lived for a time in New-York. They both drank liquor. The Coroner will hold an inquest at 2 o'clock to-day.

Sailing of the Canada for Boston—Vessels Spoken by the Canada.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Aug. 1—4 o'clock, A. M.

The steamship *Canada* sailed from this port for Boston at about 11 o'clock, last night, and thus far has had exceedingly fine weather.

The *Canada* reports having passed the R. M. steamship *Asia* [*Europa*?] at 7½ o'clock, on the morning of the 20th. Also passed (no date) the British ship *Andromache* and the British bark *Lisbon*, bound East.

Report of the Receivers of the Cochituate Bank.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 1.

The Receivers of the Cochituate Bank made their first report in the Supreme Court to-day. They have realized in cash one hundred and sixty-eight thousand dollars. They have good debts to the amount of $131,000, and must realize $90,000 of the $305,000 doubtful debts in order to pay off all claims except the stock. The Receivers propose to declare a dividend of fifty per cent., but the Court postponed it to August 22, in order to allow creditors time to look into the Receivers' report. A claim of $5,000, by the Bank of the Republic of New-York, was disallowed by the Receivers, on the ground that they refused to give up the collateral security placed in the hands of the officers of that Bank.

Violations of the Sunday Law in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 1.

About twenty tavern-keepers, charged with an infraction of the Sunday law, had a hearing before Alderman KENNEY, acting for Mayor CONRAD, this morning, and were held to bail in $500 each for a further hearing on Saturday.

FRANCIS B. ROSE, of Philadelphia, was drowned yesterday while bathing, at Long Branch.

Mr. REED has been elected Superintendent of the Western Telegraph line, in place of Mr. BROOKS.

Cholera in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 1.

The cholera at the Almshouse was slightly abating. Not a single death by cholera had yet occurred in the city, except two who arrived here sick on board vessels from New-York.

The Marion at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Aug. 1.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Marion*, Capt. FOSTER, arrived here this morning.

The Florida at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Aug. 1.

The steamship *Florida*, from New-York, arrived here early this morning.

Ship Carolus Magnus in Distress.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 1.

The ship *Carolus Magnus*, Chase, from Havre, bound for New-York, with some 850 passengers, arrived in the Light-House Channel this morning, for supplies, having run short.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, July 30.

Our COTTON market is very dull; the sales, on Saturday did not exceed 50 bales. Middling is quoted at 8¼c.@9c. The stock on hand amounts to 58,000 bales.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, August 1.

WHEAT—The better grades are firm; lower grades declined 5c. FLOUR dull, offered at a decline of a quarter; no sales. CORN one cent better, but dull. At the Stock Board there is nothing doing except in City Bonds and Dividend paying securities.

CHARLESTON, Monday, July 31.

The sales of Cotton to-day were only 150 bales, prices ranging from 7¼c.@9¼c.

DESTRUCTION OF SAN JUAN

The President of the United States, in reply to resolutions heretofore adopted by both Houses, laid before Congress yesterday a voluminous correspondence from the State and Navy Departments, conveying information in relation to the recent destruction of San Juan del Norte by the United States sloop-of-war *Cyane*.

Not having obtained a copy of this correspondence until a late hour last night, we are unable to publish it entire in this day's paper. We give, however, the material portion of it, the remainder being of less immediate consequence on account of the matters to which it relates being already familiar to the public. The letters deferred are:

1. A letter from Mr. FABENS to Mr. MARCY, dated the 15th of May, 1854, in relation to the purloining of a boat load of merchandise from the Accessory Transit Company and in regard to the differences between that Company and the authorities of San Juan as to the jurisdiction over the territory known as Point Arenas.

2. A letter from Mr. FABENS to Mr. MARCY, dated the 30th May, 1854, detailing the proceedings of the people of San Juan towards Mr. BORLAND, in consequence of his interference to prevent the arrest of Capt. Smith.

3. A letter from Mr. BORLAND to Mr. MARCY, dated the 30th May, 1854, describing the occurrences in which the former became involved at San Juan, and informing the Department that he had organized a company of American citizens at that place to protect the persons and property of Americans.

4. A letter from Mr. FABENS to Mr. MARCY, dated the 16th of June, 1854, stating that he did not think that any suitable indemnity could be obtained by the Transit Company from the people of San Juan unless the Government should take possession of and hold the entire territory of Mosquito.

5. A letter from Mr. FABENS to Mr. MARCY, dated the 15th of July, 1854, stating that the people of San Juan had refused to accord any indemnity or apology, and giving the particulars of the destruction of their town. The same information is contained in Commander HOLLINS's letter inserted below.

Mr. Marcy to Mr. Fabens.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June, 3, 1854.

SIR: I presume an order will be sent out by the steamer which will leave New-York on the 5th inst., for San Juan, to discharge the men who were employed by Mr. BORLAND for the protection of the life and property of American citizens at that place. One of our armed vessels will be ordered to visit San Juan. The conduct of the people there towards our citizens, has attracted the attention of this Government, and will not be passed unnoticed. The inhabitants of that place will be expected to make reparation for the wrongs and outrages they have committed. The case stated in your communication to this Department, of the 15th ult., presents a wrong which requires immediate reparation. As the pretended authorities of the town have volunteered to protect those who had stolen the property of the Accessory Transit Company, when brought within the Territories over which they assume to exercise authority, they will be held responsible to the amount thereof, and to make due reparation therefor. You will lose no time in notifying them that this Government will require a restoration of or payment for the property taken to their town, and all damages sustained by their outrageous conduct in preventing the Company from repossessing itself of it. In other respects their conduct has been such towards our citizens as to require the interposition of this Government for obtaining redress, and it is expected the people at that place will be prepared to make it in a satisfactory manner. I shall communicate with you more fully on this subject by the opportunity which will be afforded by the national ship about to be sent to San Juan.

I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. L. MARCY.

JOSEPH W. FABENS, Esq.,
U. S. Commercial Agent at San Juan de Nicaragua.

Mr. Marcy to Mr. Fabens.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, June 9, 1854.

SIR: Commander HOLLINS, of the United States Navy, will immediately proceed in a national ship to San Juan de Nicaragua, for the purpose in part indicated in my communication to you of the 3d instant.

The rumor which has just reached here embarrasses the Government in indicating the course which it will be proper for him to pursue on arriving at that place. It is said that the pretended political and civil authority at that place is dissolved. Should this prove to be true, there will be no organized body upon which a demand for redress can be made, or from which a proper indemnity for injuries or insults can be received. But the individuals who have participated in the infliction of the wrongs cannot escape from responsibilities resulting from the conduct of the late political organization at that place.

You were instructed in my former letter to notify the people of San Juan to repair the injury they have caused to the Accessory Transit Company by withholding from it the property which had been stolen and taken to San Juan, and by protecting the persons who were guilty of the felony. It is hoped that the town will have adjusted that matter to the entire satisfaction of the Company; and in that way Commander HOLLINS will be relieved from the disagreeable necessity of taking any action in regard to that subject. You will, on the arrival of Commander HOLLINS, explain to him what has been done in that matter.

Mr. BORLAND, our Minister to Central America, has represented to this Government that, while recently at San Juan, he was insulted by the authorities or people of that place. An indignity offered to the nation, as well as to him individually, cannot be permitted to pass unnoticed. If done by order of the authorities of the place, they must answer for it in their assumed political character. Nothing short of an apology for this outrage will save the place from the infliction that such an act justly merits. It is expected that this apology will be promptly made, and satisfactory assurances given to Commander HOLLINS of future good conduct towards the United States and public functionaries who may in future be at that place.

If the outrage was committed by lawless individuals, without the authority or connivance of the town, then it is clearly the duty of those who exercise the civil power at San Juan to inflict upon them exemplary punishment. The neglect to bring them to justice is assuming, on the part of the nominal magistrates there, the responsibility for the acts of these individuals. In such a case, not to punish, is an implied sanction of the acts of the transgressors. It is hoped that the authorities will be prepared to satisfy Commander HOLLINS that they have done what was incumbent on them in the way of bringing the offenders to punishment.

You will confer freely with Commander HOLLINS, and furnish him with all the information you possess in relation to the condition of things at San Juan.

I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. L. MARCY.

JOSEPH W. FABENS, Esq.,
U. S. Commercial Agent at San Juan del Norte.

Instructions to Commander Hollins.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, June 10, 1854.

SIR: The Government has recently received intelligence that the interests of our countrymen require the presence of a national vessel at San Juan, or Greytown, and from your experience in that region, and confidence in your energy and prudence, and in pursuance of the wishes of the President, the Department has concluded to direct that you proceed with the *Cyane* to that port so soon as she can be fully ready for the cruise.

The property of the American citizens interested in the Accessory Transit Company, it is said, has been unlawfully detained by persons residing in Greytown. Apprehension is felt that further outrages will be committed. Our Minister, Mr. BORLAND, has been treated with rudeness and disrespect.

You will, however, learn from Mr. FABENS, commercial agent at Greytown, more particularly the conduct of these people, and the views of our Government, which have been communicated to him from the State Department. You will consult with him freely, and ascertain the true facts of the case.

Now, it is very desirable that these people should be taught that the people of the United States will not tolerate these outrages, and that they have the power and the determination to check them. It is, however, very much to be hoped that you can effect the purposes of your visit without a resort to violence and destruction of property and loss of life. The presence of your vessel will, no doubt, work much good. The Department reposes much in your prudence and good sense.

Former dispatches have acquainted you with the peculiar political position of this town, and of the relations of our Government to it. You will remain there no longer than you may deem necessary, as it is a warm and unhealthy climate. You will advise the Department of your movements, and after leaving Greytown you will touch at Pensacola, and receive orders from Commodore NEWTON there, if not earlier, as you will constitute a part of his squadron. I am, respectfully, your ob't servant,
J. C. DOBBIN.

Commander GEORGE N. HOLLINS, commanding U. S. ship *Cyane*, New-York.

Commander Hollins to Mr. Fabens.

U. S. SHIP CYANE,
HARBOR OF SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, July 11, 1854.

SIR: I am directed by the Hon. J. C. DOBBIN, Secretary of the Navy, by an order bearing date June 10, 1854, to communicate with you in reference to the action taken by the people of San Juan del Norte upon certain demands made upon them by the Government of the United States for outrages committed on the property of the Accessory Transit Company and the person of Mr. BORLAND, our Minister to Central America.

Be pleased to inform me if the result of the demand has been of such character as to accord with the purport of your instructions.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
GEO. N. HOLLINS, Commander.

JOSEPH W. FABENS, U. S. Commercial Agent, San Juan del Norte.

Mr. Fabens to Commander Hollins.

U. S. COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, July 12, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday. In reply I have to observe that, in accordance with instructions from the Department of State at Washington, bearing date June 3, 1854, I notified the people of San Juan del Norte that the United States Government would demand of them payment for the property feloniously taken by and with their countenance and consent from the Accessory Transit Company, and all damages suffered and to be suffered by the said Company in consequence thereof. I further renewed the demand already made by the said Company for outrages committed upon their property in March, 1853. To this notice and demand (copy of which I herewith annex, marked A) no official reply has been given; but I have incidentally learned that the people of the town have fully decided not to accede to any demands of the Transit Company or Government of the United States as reparation for wrongs by them committed. A second demand for satisfaction was made yesterday evening, (copy herewith annexed, marked B,) which is now in the hands of the people. I learn from the late acting Mayor that the demand for redress therein made will not be complied with.

As regards the insult offered to Mr. BORLAND, our Minister to Centra America, I have to inform you that, so far from any apology having been offered by the town or its authorities, or any steps having been taken to bring the perpetrators thereof to justice, the chief actors and instigators are now in undisputed possession of the town, its arms and ammunition, and they (the people of the town) are thus virtually countenancing and approving the indignity to the present moment.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOSEPH W. FABENS.

GEO. N. HOLLINS, Commander U. S. ship *Cyane*, in harbor of San Juan.

(A.)—COMMERCIAL AGENCY OF U. S. OF AMERICA,
SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, NICARAGUA, June 24, 1854.

To those now or lately pretending to and exercising authority in San Juan del Norte:

GENTLEMEN: I am instructed by the Government of the United States at Washington to notify you that the said Government will require of the pretended authorities "of the town of San Juan del Norte, restoration of or payment for the property brought within the territories over which they assume to exercise authority," as set forth in the protest of Mr. SCOTT, General Agent of the Accessory Transit Company, dated May 12, 1854, and all damages sustained by their outrageous conduct in preventing the said Company from repossessing itself of it."

I do therefore hereby demand of you immediate restoration of the aforesaid property. I am not prepared to put an estimate upon it at this moment, or to name the amount of damages suffered by the Transit Company in consequence of your outrageous conduct towards their agent and employés while endeavoring to retake possession of the same, and upon subsequent occasions connected therewith. It is expected that for this, as well as for their conduct in other respects towards American citizens, the people of the town will be prepared to afford redress in a satisfactory manner. There is likewise an outstanding claim of the Accessory Transit Company *versus* the acting authorities of San Juan del Norte, for the sum of $8,000, as a remuneration for the loss sustained by the Company in consequence of the destruction of their building on Point Arenas, in the month of March, 1853, by the said acting authorities, which claim was duly presented by ABRAHAM BANKER, Agent of said Company, on the 25th of June, 1853.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
JOSEPH W. FABENS,
United States Commercial Agent.

(B.)—COMMERCIAL AGENCY, U. S. OF AMERICA,
SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, NICARAGUA, July 11, 1854.

To those now or lately pretending to and exercising authority in and to the people of San Juan del Norte.

GENTLEMEN: On the 24th ultimo, in accordance with the instructions of the Government of the United States of America, I notified you that the said Government would require of you immediate reparation for the property belonging to the Accessory Transit Company, which was stolen from the said Company and received by you, as specified in my letter of that date, as well as for all damages suffered by their agents and employés while endeavoring to repossess themselves of the same. I have now, acting in concert with Commander HOLLINS, of the United States ship *Cyane*, at present in this harbor, to demand of you immediate payment of the sum of sixteen thousand dollars, which has been adjudged to be the proper sum for you to pay for the said property and the gross outrages perpetrated by you upon the persons of American citizens, as set forth in protests of Mr. SCOTT of 12th of May last, copies of which have already been served upon you.

There is likewise a claim of the Accessit Transit Company *versus* the acting authorities of San Juan del Norte for the sum of eight thousand dollars, as specified in my letter to you of the 24th ultimo. This you will be likewise expected to pay forthwith.

For the indignity offered to the United States of America in the conduct of the authorities and people of this town towards their Minister, Mr. BORLAND, while recently in this place, nothing short of an apology, promptly made, and satisfactory assurances given to Commander HOLLINS, of future good behavior on the part of the said authorities and people towards the United States and her public functionaries who may in future be here, will save the place from the infliction which its late acts justly merit.

Your obed

...ning previous year. The yield has been [illegible] pounds.

The contractors of the Grand Trunk Railway Bridge, having floated two of the caisson dams to their place, and one of them being already emptied of the water, the first stone of the first pier was laid in the bed of the St. Lawrence on the 22d, in presence of the directors, and a party of ladies and gentlemen, who lunched on the bed of the River after the ceremony.

Col. HOGARTH, who Commanded the 26th on the day of the GAVAZZI riots, is dead of cholera. The Colonel served in the war of 1812, with the 99th Regiment, and in the Chinese War with distinction. The prevalent epidemic has very seriously checked the influx of strangers. Very few come here besides those bent on business.

I have not heard a word since last March of the rumor then prevalent in some quarters of the elevation of a member of the Royal family to the vice-royalty of British North America, and to which you have lately alluded in two editorials. The project was alluded to by the Press here, only to be scouted. It has not the slightest chance of success. Warmly as the people of this country feel towards England, they would not submit to such a proposition for a moment. In fact, public opinion is now quietly settling down to the idea that hereafter our Governors will be appointed as your own are, by the people. The time *has* arrived that a mere Downing-street nominee exercises no influence whatever, because he has no power. For all practical purposes, Lord ELGIN's duties might be fulfilled by a clerk at fifty pounds a year who most likely would be more respected than his lordship, for it would be considered that the clerk had given an equivalent for his salary, which his lordship does not for his present grossly overpaid one of near eight thousand pounds a year. An elective Governorship would confer dignity on the office, which at present it sadly wants.

CANADENSIS.

BOSTON.

A Sermon from Theodore Parker—His Peculiarities and Inconsistencies.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

BOSTON, Sunday, July 30, 1854.

AS THEODORE PARKER'S "last appearance for the season" was "positively" announced for this morning, we went to Music Hall to see him. The number of spectators was about a thousand. As the thermometer was at 90°, with a tendency upward, we presumed the performance would be short. Vain presumption! The sermon itself was an hour long. The very thought of it makes us sweat. PARKER himself was cool as a cucumber. As he stood, motionless and alone, behind his simple rostrum, he looked for all the world like a bust. His lofty and unwrinkled brow, bare as the "bald first CÆSAR's," shone like polished marble. Like CHARLES LAMB's unimpassioned Quaker, he seemed not to speak, but to be spoken from. The pretty sentences fell from him like multi-colored leaves from an Autumn-stricken oak. His discourse was as solemn and ornate as BRYANT's "Thanatopsis." The subject was "Prayer." All that he said about it might have been better said in the following lines from—we forget what poet:

> "Prayer is the soul's sincere derire,
> Uttered or unexpressed;
> The motion of the hidden fire
> That glows within the breast."

The preacher's satirical comments on prayer, as an attempt on the part of man to change the purposes of God, were old and stale. He spoke of some of the prayers of the Old Testament as canals of devotion, used for drawing off the waters of Heaven with a view to turning the mills of Solomon; and said that we continued to use old forms which have lost their significance, just as men sometimes keep up their umbrellas after the shower is over. He thought there was less formal prayer in New-England than ever, but much more true prayer. The noisy and extravagant prayer sometimes heard at Camp Meetings he described as a kind of religious sentimentalism, which could only be compared to novel reading and moonshine. Prayers for rain, or dry weather, or recovery of a friend from illness, he considered foolish; though why these blessings should not be prayed for as well as "daily bread," he didn't explain. His remarks against long prayers and "much speaking" were very sensible; but they lost much of their point from the fact that he had just uttered a prayer chiefly remarkable for its length, and was then in the act of delivering a sermon whose "linked sweetness long drawn out" had already fatigued his hearers. He alluded to the Duke of WELLINGTON, whom he described as "a good man in his way," and said that his Grace's formal doctrinal exercises were as mechanical as the whirring of a wheel or the drill of an army. He represented the Duke as a religious ignoramus, who knew no difference between Episcopacy and other forms of Protestantism, except that one had a liturgy and the others hadn't. His own idea of prayer was that of "holding up his little cup to the Great Niagara of Deity to get it filled."

The sermon was freer from political allusions than is common with Mr. PARKER; the only hit of this kind being his regret that there was not a statue of BENEDICT ARNOLD in our Senate Chamber, and one of JUDAS ISCARIOT in our Churches, to serve as a perpetual warning, and arouse the sentiment of penitence.

The admirers of Mr. PARKER were of course much delighted with his discourse; but they ought to know that, as WEBSTER once said of Abolitionism, what there was true in it was not new, and what there was new was not true. But in these times you have only to put old wine in new bottles, to pass off as your own vintage, while a favorite brand will make either old wine or new pass for twice its worth.

LINTON.

MISSOURI.

Political Condition and Prospects in Missouri.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 25, 1854.

As the political contest, now in progress in this State, is watched with keen eyes from Washington and many other political observatories, I shall describe to you as accurately as I can, the state of public feeling in this city and State. In Missouri "the repeal of the Compromise" is perhaps a more absorbing issue than in any Free State. In no other Slave State does the controversy produced by the repeal of the act which made the parallel of 36° 30' the terminus and barrier of Slavery, possess sufficient attraction or repulsion to divide or rally parties. But the relations of Missouri to that act were peculiar. It was a treaty of peace between parties, who had been arrayed against each other, on a *casus belli* furnished by Missouri herself. It was a part of the charter by which she was made a member of the United States. Her approval or disapproval of the obliteration of the line of 36° 30', has been looked for with interest and anxiety.

From all the data which I can collect, I am compelled to state that public opinion in Missouri (outside this city) not only acquiesces but rejoices in the work accomplished through the instrumentality of Senators DIXON and DOUGLAS. It is true, the General Assembly of the State, some years back, passed resolutions gravely condemning Slavery agitation, and indenting still deeper on the public mind the line which limited the area of Slave soil. It is equally true that the Convention which met at the city of St. Joseph last Spring, to agitate for the immediate organization of Nebraska, hurled anathemas at Senator ATCHISON for his opposition to that measure in the preceding Congress, and warned all men against a pro-slavery or an anti-slavery crusade. But that sapient and distinguished body, as the sequel shows, was only averse to agitation, because it might retard or indefinitely postpone their occupation of the fertile fields of Kansas. The privilege of quitting their exhausted farms and settling with their flocks and herds on the deeply wooded plains of the new Territory, (where a rich alluvial soil, intersected by pleasant streams, gives assurance of plenty of grass and corn,) was what these men sought. They feared the North would never consent to the organization of the Territory, if the South insisted on having permission to transplant its peculiar institution there. Hence their denunciation of ATCHISON for his opposition to HALL's bill. They were as eager as President PIERCE [illegible] to overthrow the Kansas Platform, [illegible] their own more recent one, when they discovered, to their great surprise, that the South could enlist any number of Northern dough-faces to fight her battles in Congress. ATCHISON, who had been condemned, was immediately exalted and BENTON, who was regarded as the chosen guardian of the Territories, was hurled from his pride of place. The assembled wisdom of the frontier has been in council some two or three times since the passage of the bill, and it has uttered [illegible] a voice of quite a different tone from that in which it spoke at St. Joseph. There are other facts of equal significance. The BENTON candidates throughout the State dare not occupy the same positions as their distinguished leader. In their stump speeches they carefully avoid those questions on which the latter is at variance with the Administration. The field of politics is wide, and they have discovered a sufficient number of local and general issues on which to battle with their adversaries, without venturing into the jungles which resound with the fierce contest between the President of the United States and the hero of a hundred battles and six lustrums. The latter in a royal Bengal tiger, and will mangle many a Treasury hound before he is hunted down. His action on the Nebraska bill, however, has destroyed his chances for the Senate. The Whigs, as an obvious consequence, will reap great advantages from the triangular contest, of which our State is the theatre. Yet it is generally conjectured that their numbers in the General Assembly will not exceed a respectable plurality, and consequently that no Senator will be elected this Winter to succeed Gen. ATCHISON. It is true that Mr. GEYER, Gen. ATCHISON's colleague, was elected by a coalition. The anti-Benton Democrats, who were considerably less than the pro Benton Democrats, refused to unite with the latter, and after repeated ballotings they deserted in a body to the standard-bearer of the Whigs. This they cannot do again. They are guarded, tended, and cherished by the Administration. Pap is showered upon them as plenteously as manna was upon the Israelites in the desert, and if a capacity for devouring it be a sign of health in their organization, they are in a remarkably healthy condition. Their avowed purpose is to kill off BENTON and found a party which will stand forth in superior strength in '56. They say this party must be free from all entangling alliances. Mr. PIERCE, it is generally understood, is planning his renomination and reelection. His appointments here and elsewhere are only intelligible upon this hypothesis. To secure the vote of Missouri in the National Convention and the Electoral College, the overthrow of BENTON is a necessary preliminary. The reconstruction of the Democratic party of the State would then, it is considered, be a task of no difficult execution. Hence the Administration candidates are not so ambitious of winning the race themselves as of tripping up the BENTON candidates. Their time, they say, will not come before '56.

But if BENTON's speech and vote upon the Nebraska bill have blown all awry the senatorial honors that were clustering round his head, they have not been equally fatal to his prospects for reelection to the House of Representatives. His Whig opponent, Mr. KENNETT, is, it is true, personally popular. He is the strongest man of his party in St. Louis, and enjoys the reputation (I believe deservedly,) of being an excellent business man, possessing no ordinary sagacity and enterprise. During his Mayoralty, for three successive terms, he undertook and completed many of those improvements which have redounded so much to the beauty and prosperity of the city. He is at present identified with every public enterprise intended to benefit St. Louis, and if a great man did not stand in his way he would certainly be elected. As it is, his party is divided. The Free-Soil Whigs constitute a large minority, and their votes will be cast for BENTON. KENNETT is a Whig of the GEYER and BADGER school, and his position upon the Nebraska question is identical with that of the Whig delegation from this State—a position which I cannot comprehend or define, because it is rationally unintelligible. The Whigs all say that the bill was a most mischievous one, but then they all voted for it, and KENNETT talks of it in the same way, but says if he had been in Congress he also would have voted for it!

Of Mr. POLK, the Administration candidate for Congress, it is hardly necessary to speak, as there is no chance of his election. Mr. POLK is a lawyer of considerable practice and of excellent personal and professional standing. He will run far ahead of his ticket, for he is a shining light in the Methodist Church. At one time it was conjectured that his vote would equal or overtop Mr. KENNETT's, for political speculators were of opinion that the Know-Nothings would cast their weight in his scale. KENNETT, it was alleged, had courted the Catholic influence with assiduity and success, and had emulated the latest arrival from Cork or Connaught in manifestations of that talent peculiar to our Hibernian brethren—blarney. BENTON, it was said, allied himself too closely to the Dutch, for he had been toasted so often in their saloons, that his name smelt of lager-bier and strong cheese. The prevailing opinion now seems to be, that the Know-Nothings will not give a united vote for any of the Congressional candidates."

An incident occurred here lately which may be mentioned in a newspaper communication. A prisoner confined in the jail was allowed certain privileges on account of his uniformly good conduct. He became an object of envy to two reprobates who were also in confinement. They attacked him in the yard, and on Mr. MUSIC, the deputy jailor, attempting to separate them, they directed their vengeance against that officer, one of them rushing upon him with a bowie knife. MUSIC drew a revolver and shot at them five times. Four of the shots took effect, two balls lodging in each of the assailants. One was so dangerously wounded that little hopes were entertained of his recovery, previous to Saturday. It is now thought that both will recover. No investigation has been yet had upon the matter, but MUSIC has been held to bail in the sum of $5,000. The jail in this city requires reformation almost as much as Congress, for besides facts of a prisoner having a bowie knife in his pocket, and the deputy jailor using a revolver, the filthy and disordered condition of the wards has elicited a strong complaint from the Grand Jury to the Sheriff.

LIBRA.

A Peep at Schoharie Valley and its Environs.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

THOMAS CAMPBELL'S well known line, "'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view," refers more specially to the distant which is within the range of eye-sight, though so far off as to prevent the eye from noticing blemishes, irregularities, deformities perhaps, starting up on a nearer inspection. Sitting by my window here, with the mountains looming up grandly against the Western horizon, a cottage, I will suppose is faintly discerned, peeping forth from among the noble old trees, which for centuries have adorned their rugged sides. It is a picturesque object. The view from this point invests it with much that is charming. Some Rosalind or Silvia may have made it their favorite Summer residence, with fairies to watch over their gentle repose, and dance at midnight upon the gravelly walks or the close cut lawns, or among the branches of the trees rustling in the moonlight. It is the abode, we easily fancy, of taste, refinement, innocence and beauty. Let us approach it and see. A little whitewashed house of very cabin-like dimensions greets us, perched upon a barren rock. Its inmates address us in that "rich brogue" which was "enchantment" to the ear of Gen. SCOTT, at a time when that ear was unusually susceptible. A squad of squalid children sally forth and pour forth sonorous though not very refined music in their sire's expressive dialect. "Mother is at home," and we may see her if we enter. She is anything but a pattern of tidiness in her person, or thrift and cleanliness in her housewifery. A glance tells the story of her accomplishments in these respects, and we prefer the fragrance of nature to that which regales us within doors. We emerge to smell heaven's breath, and piggie meeting us at the door, and giving us a sniff of his own peculiar perfume, which a grunt of satisfaction appears to say is the finest in the world, we are admonished to get away from a spot where nothing but distance [illegible] with enchantment. The illusion vanishes. Our beautiful cottage gloomy [illegible] of politics out of which dreams are manufactured [illegible] with the fascinations of distance. The golden California has been to many a fancy from the Atlantic States a robe of enchantment, which sight and actual contact have sternly dissipated. To travel beyond the sea, has been to many a fancy, to revel in scenes of perpetual enchantment, while the sights and scenes nearer home have been undervalued and looked upon as barren and comparatively worthless. And thus blind to the beauty and grandeur which are present, and with the eye fixed eagerly upon the distant, enrobed by the imagination in gorgeous garments, hosts continue to rush across the ocean, to find in many instances their high wrought expectations mere "airy fancies," and to return confessing that what they forsook and despised at home, is at least equal to what they sought, but did not find abroad.

If this preamble may be pardoned, I will now come to the application. Schoharie and Otsego Counties lie almost under our very nose,—writing from the banks of the Hudson,—and yet until lately they were to the writer hereof regions unexplored, and except by hearsay, unknown. Their comparative contiguity seemed to render them uninviting as spots to visit, and destitute of interest beside regions far away, which every traveled paragraph-maker has had something to speak about. I found charms and matters of interest in this close-at-hand region, which, it strikes me, are well worth "making a note of," as Captain Cuttle would say; and I have taken my pen at this time to transfer several impressions of a week's tour through the Counties in question, to your columns, for the benefit of any adventurous reader who chooses to accompany me, and is not frightened from the task, in this sultry weather, by a somewhat formidable introduction.

It was in the early part of leafy June, that I found myself with an agreeable companion of rather Falstaffian proportions, leisurely approaching from the Northeast, the brow of a giant hill overlooking the famed valley of Schoharie. The country through which we had passed had been fine, as God's hand makes it everywhere at that season, covering it with its fresh Summer robe, rich, resplendent, gorgeous. From the height of the hill, the scene that bursts upon the eye is really enchanting,—the quiet little stream, which gives the valley its name, winding its silvery way through flatlands upon which nature seems to have exhausted all her prodigality, and far away towards the South, glimpses appearing of the beautiful village, bearing the name of the creek and the valley. But lest the enchantment should prove in this case the effect of distance, let us descend the long and somewhat precipitous hill and look upon the scene more narrowly. There is no illusion here, but the nearer view confirms the more distant, reversing completely the opening illustration of this epistle. We stand on the level below, and find ourselves fairly surrounded by hills, which in very flat countries might bear the name of mountains. The valley extends a mile or two in width, is level as a floor, and luxuriant and beautiful exceedingly. Such crops as are yielded here can be surpassed in no part of the country, and hardly equalled, save perhaps by certain sections of the rich Genesee valley. The soil, apart from its native fertility, betrays every foot of it the most careful and intelligent cultivation. Farms are to be found here for which their owners would consider $200 an acre as an offer made in jest, or if regarded as serious, would suffer an expressive shrug of the shoulders to convey a negative, rather than a parol refusal. The farm houses passed as we ride slowly along, the fences, the barns and fixtures generally proclaim the fatness of the land, and the thrift and independence of their owners. One might read in the twinkle of the eye and the complacent phiz of certain of these gentry, "$200 an acre" as legibly written as though a label with this inscription in large capitals, were stuck up over the front door where the word "mutual" is usually found. Whoever desires to see what good soil is, and what it is capable of producing when properly tilled, should not fail to look in upon this delectable vale among the hills.

The village is no derogation from the beauty of the valley where it is situated. It consists chiefly of a single street, of a mile perhaps in length, and can hardly boast of 2,000 inhabitants. Fine forest trees shade the street, and neat, tasteful residences, with front yards filled with shrubbery, render the whole appearance pleasant and attractive. The old stone Dutch church, built before the revolutionary war, stands at the entrance of the village from the North, and has some interesting associations connected with it. It has served the purpose of a fort as well as a place of worship, and other drums beside the "pulpit drum ecclesiastic" have been struck within its walls, and other artillery beside the arms of Gospel truth has done execution upon beleaguring foes. It is now released, like some war-worn veteran, as it is, in fact, from regular service, and suffered to repose upon its honors and the memory of exploits in both kinds wrought through its sheltering aid. The congregation once worshipping there have removed to a new and commodious edifice, erected in the centre of the village, leaving the venerable building where their fathers long worshipped and occasionally fought with carnal weapons in defence of freedom, and sometimes life itself, threatened by tories and Indians,—as a signal memento of a heroic generation past, and of times full of peril, trial, stern endurance and unfaltering resolution. May its honored stones long remain well compacted and firm, to stimulate the patriotism and virtues of the present through such a speaking memorial of the past.

Riding over a plank-road five miles, through the same exuberant valley, you reach Middleburg, a village nearly as large as Schoharie, and quite as picturesque and pretty. Indeed, I should be inclined to give the preference, in point of beauty of location, to one part of the former village over the latter, from the circumstance simply of its lying directly on the bank of the stream. My fondness for a water view induces me to regard such a location as decidedly advantageous. The dwellings in this part of Middleburg are, for the most part, striking, from their tasteful appearance as well as situation, while a few are elegant, and one or two, perhaps, imposing. I did not see the residence of ex-Governor BOUCK, which is four or five miles distant from Middleburg. If it corresponds in bulk with the amount he has drawn from the State and General Treasury during the long time he has held lucrative offices, it must be very *state*-ly, indeed; and I must regret that circumstances denied me the gratification of seeing how the veteran servant of the people lives at home, and what domestic disposition he has made of his share of the "spoils" belonging to him as one of the "victors." It must be refreshing to lay aside the heavy burdens of office borne so long, and rewarded so bountifully, and retire to so verdant a spot, a very milk-and-honey-yielding land, to recruit the exhausted powers and feel grandly independent of the world.

No person visiting Schoharie and remaining several days here, would wish to leave without having at least looked into the famous cave situated in its neighborhood. It is called Howe's cave, because discovered in 1842 by a person of his name, now the proprietor of the premises. It is one of the greatest natural curiosities to be met with in a six months' travel anywhere. Its entrance is about four miles from the village of Schoharie, and against the side of one of those high ranges of hills surrounding the valley. Providing yourself with a subterranean rig prepared and adapted for the purpose, you enter the narrow mouth of the cave, lamp in hand, and soon find yourself excluded from all light, save that proceeding from the dim tapers which each of the party bears. A chill atmosphere strikes you, made chiller by contrast with the warmth of that which you have just abandoned. You soon grow accustomed to this, and respire the pent up air with satisfaction, feel it cool and refreshing though "cabined, cribbed, confined." You advance slowly along the massive avenue, rugged and rock-ribbed, which Nature's mighty hand has opened in some period far remote, and opened too without the use of sledge, pick, drill or chisel, on any of that black-grained composition, discovered first, if we may credit MILTON, by certain fiends intent on working mischief on a grand explosive scale. A few rods passed over this and you enter Washington Hall, a name given to a [illegible] of solid rock, spacious dimensions, and [illegible] pointy first reached [illegible] fantastic looking rocky formations [illegible] up, representing, &c., of the Father of his Country. The scene has now become, as Oliver BASSELIN would say, "grand, gloomy and peculiar." *Grand*, the noble hall where you now stand, 140 feet long, 58 feet wide and 10 feet high. The floor, walls, ceiling, ornaments, all of solid rock, against which the waves of ages have dashed and wrought neither ruin nor decay,—this wondrous Adamantine hall deserves this name if anything. Nor is this all. A spacious recess in this hall toward the north, presents you with a rocky terrace, ascended by steps to a broad platform, above which the ceiling has receded to the distance of 100 feet perhaps. On looking up you see, spread over you as far as the eye can penetrate by the lamplight, a mighty arch, in the shape of a hollow cone, its giant sides bristling with stalacitites, and the angular, jagged surfaces of rocks of every conceivable form, and in that admirable irregularity which is frequently Nature's decisive expression of order and harmony. Indeed, these hollow cones, similiarly garnished, some larger, some smaller and all striking, form a very attractive feature about the interior arrangements of this huge subterranean mansion, where Old Night and her daughter Darkness have dwelt for ages, the silence of their "ancient solitary reign" unbroken, save by the occasional rushing of waters after long rains, or the soft-dripping of the ceaseless ooze out of which the stalactite gradually draws its life and bulk. "*Gloomy!*" the damp air around you, and the flickering uncertain light, now cast upon grim walls, and anon transforming human shadows into monstrous shapes, the hollow echo of the footstep upon the rocky floor, easily remind one of the dungeon with its chains and bolts, or of the sepulchre or catacomb where the weary prisoners, profoundly sleeping, need neither chains nor bolts to defeat the native impulse to be free.

And yet, gloomy as such things may be supposed to render it, this dark and silent hall was not gloomy enough to deter an enterprising and spectre-defying couple, a few months since—lovers of romance evidently, as well as of each other—from having the matrimonial noose thrown over them in this very cavern, *in hac atra spelunca*, as old VIRGIL would express it. The good Dominie, book in hand, mounted the platform before alluded to, with aids to hold the torches. The waiting-to-be-embarked-on-the-matrimonial-sea expectants, stood resolutely and hopefully before him, on a rocky rampart lower down by a story. The spectators, amounting to some fifty, occupied the main body of the hall, their lamps flaunting as well as countenances expressing the high interest taken in the unwonted spectacle, while the trickling and pattering of the lime water upon the rocks seemed to join the responses made to the Dominie's words, and to assure the parties interested that little efforts, perseveringly plied, would accomplish wondrous results in the battle of life, and little gentlenesses, hopefully exerted day in and day out, would wear their deep impress into flintiest bosoms.

And as if to show that the marriage and the death, whose record is brought into such close juxtaposition in the printed sheets, have as close an affinity for each other *under* ground as *above* it, the latter event occurred in the subterranean vaults, a few months ago, as well as the other. A person laboring under pulmonary phthisis, which threatened fatal consequences, fancied that to respire constantly so uniform and invariable an atmosphere as that within the cave, would dissipate the worst symptoms of his case, and tend to bring about a restoration of his enfeebled system. He accordingly caused himself to be carried to his under-ground sick couch, and, having suitable attendance there, refused to be moved to the air and sunlight without. Three or four weeks terminated the experiment, as experiments on the part of confirmed consumptives usually terminate; and they who looked upon his unwaking slumber, were spared the pains of heralding to the world a well-nigh miraculous cure wrought by this cave's mysterious health-giving atmosphere. Had such a cure been effected, even *apparently* from such a remedy, the cave might soon have grown populous with invalids, and the sepulchral cough been echoed from a place worthy to suggest such an epithet.

About a mile and a quarter from the cave's mouth is a lake, some quarter of a mile long, by three or four rods wide, and in places thirty feet deep. The distance between Washington Hall and this stygian abyss abounds with various features of interest: *Stalactites*, pendant from the roof and sides of the cave, arrest the eye as you advance, some of them of huge dimensions, and of various grotesque shapes. You wonder how many ages it must have taken for water, drop by drop, to form these grim and flinty protuberances. Then there are the *Stalagmites*, (the geologist has tried as hard as his neighbors to conceal simple ideas under high sounding words,) children of the same parent, but growing upward from the floor of the cave, while the former grow downward from the top and sides. They enliven the view by variety, and enhance the wonder as to the long duration of their slowly increasing bulk. Avenues to the right and left branch off from the main one, each possessing its own features of interest, and if leisure had allowed to pursue them in detail, affording separately material enough for no small amount of description. Many of these avenues have hardly been explored at all, or so partially as to have yielded up but little of their interesting mystery, and a whole batch of strange development is thus awaiting the investigation of the curious.

But we have approached the lake. Is that a boat there, moored to the craggy shore? It is no optical vagary, but a veritable boat. Place yourself, lamp in hand, in the bow; your neighbor, with lamp in one hand and paddle in the other, occupies the stern. Now push off and paddle gently away. But for the lack of a grizzled beard and bald head, we might fancy in "the man at the oar," old Charon himself, and his canoe, ferrying over Styx some *animula, vagula, blandula*, "wavering sprite," more favored than its neighbors enviously lining the shore. We may doubt, however, whether in this case, the attaining of the opposite shore would prove much relief either from darkness or a *hard* condition. The *sail*, though, is romantic and racy, albeit no breeze blows, and no billows rock. The stillness of the sepulchre is around you. Neither sound nor sight like that which you are accustomed to in the outer world, salutes ear or eye. The very dip of the slight paddle in the water gives forth an unearthly gurgle. Should the vessel suddenly sink, like the magic boat in the Arabian tale, as incautious passengers pronounced a certain forbidden cabalistic word, no harm need be apprehended from any monster of the deep, for no fish, great or little, swims beneath those "waters under the earth," unvisited as they are by a single ray from the sun. The danger, however, from the chillness of the water, and from the terror awakened by suddenly finding oneself in so novel a predicament, might be serious even to a strong, bold swimmer. But no real danger of an overset is to be feared. The circumnavigation may be performed with the utmost safety by any save those who court peril, and love to play pranks at the risk of what most people guard with greatest care.

But I must close this somewhat lengthened effusion, without going into any further detail at present, as to the wonders which a day's exploration of this cave brings to view. If the distance be as great—twenty-five miles—as the proprietor alleges, that may be traversed before coming to the end of the main underground avenue, one or two weeks would hardly suffice to give the explorer anything like an adequate acquaintance with the whole interior. A label on a bear's skull in the show-case of Mr. HOWE proclaims that it was discovered twelve miles from the mouth of the cave, snugly ensconced, in connection with the entire skeleton, in a recess off from the main passage. If this were not verified by accurate admeasurement, I should be greatly inclined to demur to the statement. Twelve miles under ground form a long reach to be passed over in the dark, sometimes crawling being well nigh indispensable. One mile of such slow and difficult locomotion, might easily seem like four, traveled under ordinary circumstances. But no doubt that the extent of the cave, especially if the lateral passages are taken into account, is really vast. And no visiter who has the time and the energy to make a thorough exploration, can fail to find his curiosity and diligence amply rewarded.

Yours &c., C.

UP THE NORTH RIVER, July, 1854.

The Institution possesses a [illegible] $307,000. Sixty thousand five [illegible] this amount are invested in real estate, [illegible] bond and mortgages, $50,500 in bank [illegible] $16,600 in Railroad stock and bonds. [illegible] of pupils under instruction at the date of the last report was 193, of whom 105 were males and 88 females. The Asylum was opened April 15, 1817. It has accordingly been in existence for [illegible] years, and during the whole of this period it has waxed fat and prospered. Being the [illegible] tion of its kind in the New-England States, it receives beneficiaries and paying pupils from [illegible] New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, [illegible] Island and Connecticut; the largest number [illegible] year (72) having been the Massachusetts beneficiaries; while 21 pupils were supported by friends. There is much that is interesting in the growth and high standing of these Charities. The self-denying labors of the pioneers in the work have begun to yield rich rewards. There is everything to encourage, nothing to discourage. The public [illegible] thoroughly aroused, and the Institutions need [illegible] no further difficulties in the way of their progress.

The Kentucky Institution for Deaf-Mutes has recently lost fourteen pupils by their removal to the new establishment at Baton Rouge, La. The total number admitted last year was 87. Its present number is 69. There are four instructors, and a fifth will be added for the next session. The Report takes particular pains to recommend suitable provision for the education of Idiots, though we hope the Trustees do not think of classing the two branches of Education together within the limits of the same Institution.

The building of the New-York Institution on the new grounds at Fort Washington, is going forward. The foundations of the main building are nearly completed. They are of granite. The superstructure will be the yellow Milwaukie brick, similar to the Trinity Buildings in the lower part of Broadway, though of a better grain and finer color, and hence more durable. The former Steward of the Institution, Mr. EDWARD PARK, is actively superintending the labors at Fanwood. We are sorry to hear that the Institution is to lose the services of some of its best instructors at the next term. Among the withdrawals is Mrs. BADGER, who has been actively engaged as a teacher for some time past.

Regatta at Long-Island.

From the Boston Chronicle, July 31.

On Saturday evening last, this long-talked of affair came off as advertised in the presence of a large number of spectators. The entire line of the race being dotted with craft of every description, and every available point on the island was also occupied.

The first race was for crafts of ten tons and upwards. The following entered and contended for the prizes:

Name.	Com.	Where Owned.	Tons.
Schr. Moll Pitcher	Brown	Lynn	27 72-95
Schr. Chas. Robbins	Hayden	S. Boston	17 85-95
Schr. Cygnet	Bissett	Nahant	31
Schr. Reindeer	Bisbee	Boston	17 89-95
Schr. Surprise	Thayer	Boston	23 1-95
Schr. Wm. S. Thacher	Macomber	S. Boston	30
Schr. S. W. Wilson	Russell	S. Boston	19 31-95
Schr. Arrowsides	Perkins	Salem	21 74-95
Sloop Ellen	Glover	Hingham	15 31-95
Sloop Quarantine	Barry	Deer Island	22 17-95

The route of the race was from the judges' boat, the steamer *Petrel*, Capt. LAWLER, stationed in a line of the Long Island House, in the direction of Broad Sound, passing between the crotched buoy on Fawn Bar, and the Ram Head buoy, off Nahant, round the outer station boat, a distance of ten miles and back, making a total of twenty miles. Thirty seconds were allowed on all intermediate tons.

The Board of Judges consisted of LEAVITT SOUTHER, Hingham; Col. ISAAC H. WRIGHT, Boston; WM. SUTTON, Salem; ROLAND WORTHINGTON, Boston; and ALDEN GIFFORD, Boston.

The signal gun was fired shortly after 12 M., though all did not start on the moment. An excellent breeze prevailed at the time, and soon the whole line was beautifully under way amid the cheers of the spectators.

The vessels returned in the following order, and made the time annexed:

Surprise	3 hours 50 minutes 23 seconds.
William S. Thacher	4 hours 11 minutes 15 seconds.
Cygnet	4 hours 15 minutes 00 [illegible]
Quarantine	4 hours 21 minutes 34 seconds.
Arrowsides	4 hours 26 minutes 24 seconds.
Moll Pitcher	4 hours 28 minutes 333 seconds.
Charles Robbins	4 hours 46 minutes 0 seconds.
S. W. Wilson	4 hours 49 minutes 15 seconds.
Ellen	5 hours 1 minute 10 seconds.

The prizes were awarded as follows:

1. To the *Surprise*, a gold watch, valued at $[illegible].
2. To the *Wm. S. Thacher*, spy-glass, valued at $25.

The tokens of victory were presented by Col. WRIGHT, who accompanied the gifts with some very happy remarks.

The second race was for boats of ten tons and under. The following entered the list:

Name.	Commander.	Where Belonging.	Tonnage.
Sch. Mary	Caswell	Charlestown	9
Slp. Col. Warren	Whiting	Charlestown	6
Sch. Wave	Curtis	Quincy	9
Slp. Charade	Reed	Hull	9 99-95
Sch. Kockee	McKee	Boston	9
Slp. Yankee	Abraham	Boston	9
Slp. McDuff	Richardson	Boston	9
Slp. Village Bell	[illegible]	Quincy	9 99-95
Slp. Grace	Greenwood	Boston	9
Slp. Hector	Murphy	Boston	9

The race commenced shortly after 1 o'clock. The route five miles round the boat *Wild Rover*, towards Nahant. The boats came in in the following order:

Charade	2 hours, 2 minutes, 39 seconds.
Wave	2 hours, 16 minutes.
Mary	3 hours, 20 minutes.
Anna	2 hours, 30 minutes, 45 seconds.
Village Bell	3 hours, 21 minutes, 0 seconds.
Kockee	2 hours, 23 minutes.
Col. Warren	2 hours, 24 minutes, 30 seconds.
Yankee	2 hours, 26 minutes, 45 seconds.
Grace	2 hours, 34 minutes, 15 seconds.
Hector	3 hours, 3 minutes, 15 seconds.

The schooner *McDuff*, Captain RICHARDSON, entered and sailed the race, but coming in on the wrong side of the line was ruled out.

The prizes were awarded as follows:

1. To the *Charade*, silver watch, worth $[illegible].
2. To the *Wave*, compass, valued at $15.

At the conclusion of the awarding of prizes the spectators dispersed; the steamers and other vessels returned to the city and elsewhere.

The occasion was one full of life and animation, everything passing off without the least interruption, and to the manifest delight of all present. We hear the conduct, impartiality, and urbanity of the judges, highly spoken of.

Some of our "fancy citizens" were present, among whom we noticed His Excellency "Gov. DORR" and suite, ALBERT J. TIRRELL, and other lesser lights. The Governor held his court in a wooden building on the wharf, and many of the verdant paid him tribute.

PERILOUS SITUATION—NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.—Saturday evening, a young man by the name of JOHN RAY, accompanied by two lads, one 13 years of age and the other 12—the oldest a son of ILLUS F. CARTER, the youngest named ALBERT SCAMMAN—while making the shore from off the Lights in a small boat, (having been on a fishing excursion,) had the boat filled by a wave and instantly sunk. No one of the party was able to swim, and all, of course, went down. The water was two or three fathoms deep, and a heavy sea rolling in. FRANK (the CARTER boy) soon rose, and clung hold of the boat. RAY and ALBERT also rose, and instinctively grasping at the first object, pulled FRANK from the boat, and all sank again together. FRANK (who seems to have been possessed of wonderful presence of mind) managed to separate himself from the other two, and by this time the waves had carried him within reach of some seaweed, which he grasped hold of, and by which he was partially buoyed up, and enabled to reach back and rescue the other boy, whose whereabouts he ascertained by the bubbling of the water. So, by the aid of the seaweed and the waves, they at last reached the extremity of a projecting point of rock near the Lights. Had they floated by this point, which they were very likely to have done, they could not have been saved. MR. RAY got hold of the boat and drifted ashore. When the [illegible] boys reached the shore, they were perfectly helpless, and nearly insensible from chill and exhaustion. They were conveyed to the house of the Light-keeper, MR. DAVIS, where, fortunately, a physician, and friends, [illegible] By the usual applications, circulation was restored, and they were soon in [illegible] young men were rescued [illegible] not, in all probability, be [illegible] Their escape seems little less than [illegible]

[Further Particulars.]

…two peninsular islands, …and Little Nahant. The abo… …whom the Anglo-Saxons spirited …to call the place *Nahanton*, or the …, the islands being connected together, as…like the Twins of Siam—by a rope of sand. The …Indians used to speak of the Nahants. Great …Nahant is about two miles long and half a mile …. Its "rock-bound coast" consists of a series …of formidable rocks and crags, which rise from …thirty to sixty feet above the tide. If you have …faith and good legs, or, wanting these, if your life …is insured, it will be worth your while to ramble …about among these rocks and cliffs, if only to see …the numerous coves and grottoes, where you can …embrace your cousin or sweetheart, and be as ro…mantic as you please. Between the cliffs, (I may …as well say here that ALONZO LEWIS' *History of …Lynn* is my authority,) are numerous coves and …beaches of fine silvery sand, rich in parti-colored …pebbles, and abounding in—sea-weed.

On the southeastern part of Great Nahant, not …far from the hotel, is a suspicious looking den, …with its mouth opening from the rocks into the sea, …called "Swallow's Cave." It is big enough to …hold all the swallows in the sky. I entered its …mouth, feeling very much as Jonah must have felt …(which we would not give for Jonah's Diary) on …entering a certain *whale's* cave. I was afraid every …moment that it would cave in or close upon me its …"ponderous and marble jaws." After penetrating …about sixty feet till I came to a pond, and seeing …no prospect of "coming out at the little end of the …horn," as I had intended, I concluded to back out; …but LEWIS says that with patience and an ebb-tide …you can go through it easily, the whole distance …being only seventy-two feet. But I shall never try …it again till I turn pirate.

…Near Swallow's Cave, on the western side of the …same cliff, is a grotesque archway wrought by the …sea through a wicked looking crag, and called …"Irene's Grove." This is said to lead to a "large …room in the rock;" but as such rooms are apt to …be badly carpeted and poorly furnished, I preferred …to remain in the outer courts. In the picture of the …grotto which illustrates *Lewis' History*, a black-…haired young lady, of a mermaidesque appearance, …is seen sitting upon the hard rocks, with an open …book upon her lap, and her eyes fixed upon the …distant sea, as if she were waiting the return of …some sailor-boy lover whom she expected (having …read of such things in novels) would presently …swim on shore, throw a fortune at her feet, and …conduct her immediately to—Swallow's Cave.

Eastward from Swallow's Cave is a rock thirty …feet in height and about twenty feet square, jutting …boldly into the sea, and called Pulpit Rock. I …should like to see any live parson climb it; and to …know whether his object in doing so was to rebuke …the waves, or found a new school of—mackerel.

"Pulpit Rock is so peculiarly unique in situation …and character," says LEWIS, "that if drawings were …made of it from three sides, they would scarcely be …supposed to represent the same object." The same …might be said metaphorically of some other pulpits.

On the northeast side of Great Nahant is Castle …Rock, "an immense pile bearing strong resemblance …to the ruins of an old castle. The battlements and …buttresses are strongly outlined, and the square …openings in the sides, especially when thrown in …deep shadow, appear like doors, windows, and …embrasures."

So much of Great Nahant. Little Nahant is only …about 140 rods long by 70 broad; but it is defended …by immense rocky battlements which would frighten …the allied fleets which have recently run away from …Sevastepool (I never could spell that word) and …Cronstadt, out of their senses. LINTON.

NAHANT, Saturday, July 29, 1854.

I alluded, in my last letter, to Swallow's Cave.

"In delineating this delightful cavern," says LEWIS in his interesting History of Lynn, "many a vision of early romance rises lovelily before me,

'And presses forward to be in my song,
But must not now.'

It is not allowable for a serious historian [the Lynn Bard a "serious historian!"] to indulge in discursions of fancy, else I might record many a legend of love and constancy which has been transmitted down from the olden time in connection with this rude and romantic scenery. Here came the Indian maid, in her artlessness of beauty, to lave her limbs in the enamored water. Here came Wenuchus [the Indian for Venus, no doubt!] and Yawata, and other daughters of the forest, to indulge the gushings of their love, which they had learned, not from the pages of BURNS or BYRON, but in God's beautiful book of the unsophisticated human heart. Here, too, the cliffs, now washed by pure waves, and dried by many a Summer sun, have been our…plied by the blood of human slaughter, and perhaps this very cavern has sheltered some Indian mother or daughter from the tomahawk of the remorseless foe of her nation."

Among other natural curiosities of Nahant, may be mentioned the Spouting Horn, which is by no means emblematical of the "little spouting wretches" spoken of by CARLYLE. Through this hole, which is about a hundred feet in length, and is formed by two walls of solid rock, the sea, when maddened by an east wind, thunders forth her wild melodies till the great "sounding-board of the Atlantic" seems to thrill with terror. Who could believe that it is the same Mysterious Power which, as I write, turns the little cluster of shining coves which scollop the shores of the enchanted island, into so many silver-stringed harps, and wakes them into music with a touch as delicate as that of a young maiden?

On the northwestern extremity of the island is a vast fissure in the jagged cliff, which is called John's Peril. It received this name from the fact that JOHN BREED, one of the early inhabitants of Nahant, met with the following accident there. Attempting to drive his team between a rock on the hill and this cliff, through a narrow passage, he suddenly found himself in great danger. Being no Pagan, but a shrewd Quaker of the old school, he never so much as invoked the aid of Jupiter, but hastily unyoking the oxen, left the cart to fall down the precipice, where it was dashed into a thousand pieces, and then quietly gee-hawed the unconscious cattle back into the village, and thanked the Great Spirit at his leisure.

Between Nahant and Lynn (the two places having recently been disannexed) are two of the finest beaches in the country. Nahant Beach, which is little more than half a mile in length, connects the two Nahants to the mainland, is two miles long on the seaboard, and two and a half in…land. It is a splendid isthmus or causeway formed like a crescent, and rising high enough in the centre to prevent the crossing of the water except at very high tide. The sands are very compact, and at low tide form an excellent drive.

As I rode over this beach this morning, the view was picturesque beyond conception. Looking at the west, the pleasant city of Lynn, rejoicing in prosperity, stretched for miles along the shore, and in its pure white raiment, shining in the sun, looked beautiful as a bride. Not a breath of wind was stirring, and the crystal waves of the harbor formed a perfectly clear and smooth mirror, reflecting the whole scene with more than daguerrean fidelity. The city appeared to be sleeping on a cake of quicksilver. Its reflected turrets and spires pointing downward through the transparent depths, seemed like the roots of a grand architectural forest taking hold of some magical subterrene soil; while the snowy reflection of the numerous vessels becalmed in the still waters gave one the idea of a submarine fleet.

Looking eastward, the sea stretched out into immensity, and overarched by the clear blue dome of Heaven, gave to the mind the idea of an unbounded Crystal Palace, "not made with hands."

Of Nahant my eye rested on Egg Rock, which according to our historian, "has the semblance of a lion couchant, lying out in front of the town to protect it from the approach of a foreign enemy,—meet emblem of the spirit which slumbers on our shores.

Before I had crossed the long beach, a curtain of soft mist rose from the sea, and there appeared, as through a vail of gossamer, one of the most striking effects of unequal atmospheric refraction I …heaven and a new earth; for the first heaven and …no more sea." The white-winged ships were floating in the air as…the islands. The church spires of the distant city—for it seemed leagues off—…touched the sky. High Rock loomed up over its apparent battlements like the Mount of Transfiguration, while an observer stationed upon its dizzy top, with telescope in hand, looked like "an angel standing in the sun," and about to sound the last trump. A lone sea-bird shot silently through the sky, rested a moment on a church-spire, and then winged his way upward again and lit upon the topmast head of a clipper ship anchored there in the upper deep.

A moment more, and, with but a movement of his golden wing, the sun had dispersed the beautiful mist, and the scene it had presented to my eye was but—

"A dome of thought and palace of the soul."

LEWIS describes a somewhat similar scene when two suns were distinctly seen; the refracted sun appearing wholly above the water, before the true sun had risen. Commenting, in this connection, upon the line in Virgil,

Et solam geminum, et duplices se ostendere Thebas,
[He saw two suns and double Thebes appear,]

the author humorously remarks:

"Some critics, because Pentheus saw two suns rising over Thebes, have drawn the inference that he could not have been a member of the temperance society; but his vision might have been merely assisted by—refraction."

A word more, and farewell to Nahant, whose praises, judging from the swarms of people from every part of the country whom I meet at the Nahant House, and encounter rambling among the rocks, need not be sung. That "word more" may extend to several words; but since they will be quoted from the "Lynn Bard," they cannot fail to be found interesting.

"The rocks about Nahant present a very peculiar appearance, both in their combination and disposition; consisting of immense masses, and irregular fragments, cracked and broken in every direction. Were we to suppose a portion of one of the asteroids, in an ignited state, to have been precipitated through the atmosphere, from the southeast, and striking the earth in an angle of 40°, to have been shivered into an infinite number of fragments, it would probably present the appearance which Nahant now exhibits. There must have been a tremendous upheaving [down-heaving?] to produce such results. * * * * At Nahant are found posphyry, gneiss, and hornstone. It also presents regular strata of foliated feldspar; and, perhaps, the only instance in New-England, in which trap-rock exhibits such parallel divisions. Here also are found jaspar, chalcedony, and agate; with prase, prehnite, chlorite, datholite, dolomite," [the writer begs to observe that he is a neophyte, in such matters,] "epidote, quartz, chert, shomb-spar, carbonate of lime, and lignified asbestos. At Crystal Beach are fine specimens of crystallized corundum, probably the only locality of this mineral in the United States."

"Swallow's Cave is composed of green-stone; Pulpit Rock of argillaceous slate; Castle Rock of green-stone; and Egg Rock of compact feldspar." LINTON.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

Hamilton College Commencement.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

The Address of Dr. CONDIT, of Lane Seminary, on Sunday evening, July 23, was upon the power and office of the Pulpit. It was remarkable for its force of style and thought, and fertility and power of illustration, and was received with great favor by his audience. The Doctor was said to be in feeble health. If so, when in full strength he must be among the very first of our pulpit orators. We have rarely heard a more *impressive* address.

On Monday the Anti-Secret Society was addressed by Dr. JOEL PARKER, on Collegiate Education. The Rev. gentleman was as witty and genial and captivating as ever.

The most attractive exercises of the day, however, and in fact of all the Commencement exercises, were the public performances in connection with the annual festival of the Sigma Phi Society. More than one hundred brethren of the fraternity were present. Many honored and revered men, who have long been widely known, again renewed their youthful feeling at the fountain of pure and ennobling inspiration. Representatives from all the various branches of the Society, Union, Williams, New-York University, Geneva, Vermont University, and Princeton, were present.

Rev. GEO. W. EATON, D. D., of Madison University, presided. Rev. Dr. KENNEDY, of Albany, offered a most appropriate prayer.

Hon. ALEX. W. BRADFORD, LL. D., of New-York, delivered an address upon *Self Culture*. It was full of legal and philosophical learning, of just and vigorous thought, and contained many lessons of wisdom which might lead many a man to well deserved success, if they were but followed. The Bar of New-York has reason to be proud of this accomplished gentleman.

We heard but one opinion of the Poem by E. W. B. CANNING, of Stockbridge, Mass., and that opinion was unqualified praise. Its subject was *Beauty*, and it was itself an example of its own theory. Graceful in thought, in style, and in delivery, the Poet delighted his audience. The rapturous applause with which he was greeted was fairly deserved.

We must not forget to mention that no ears were pained with the brazen dissonance of a Band, which would have been especially incongruous at such a time, and with the feeling the occasion inspired. Many tasteful and spirit-stirring songs, by four voices, delighted us all. A Sigma Phi song, composed for the occasion by the accomplished Poetess, Mrs. C. M. SAWYER, of New-York, was received by the whole assembled fraternity standing. This whole exercise throughout was simply an expression of the spirit of the Sigma Phi: *intellectual culture*, which does not *ignore*, but insists upon *warmth of heart and refinement of taste*.

We wish we could reveal to the public what was said at a later hour, when the Fraternity met in that "Hall" which is so sacred to all that is truthful and generous and noble hearted, but we are sure it would be like the affection of a family, which is always *suspected* when unnecessarily and coarsely *displayed*.

The Prize Declamation in the evening sustained the high Rhetorical reputation of the College.

FERRIN of Watertown, WILLARD of Indiana, BRAYTON of Weston, WELLS of Utica, HART of Auburn, and STOCKING of Clinton, took the prizes.

The Oration before the Alumni, by Hon. GEORGE HASTINGS of Mount Morris, was somewhat "*Democratic*" in the attempt to show that Government should let us all alone. It was, of course, however, an able and impressive address, and will add to the substantial reputation of the orator.

The Alpha Delta Phi met on Tuesday in goodly number. Hon. A. P. WILLARD, Lieutenant-Governor of Indiana, presided. Rev. Mr. LOVE, of Berlin, Conn., made the opening prayer. Hon. G. W. SCOFIELD of Pennsylvania delivered an able address.

It was an argument for the elevation of the laboring classes; and especially a speech in favor of granting land to actual settlers in our Western States. The Poem was read by ALFRED B. STREET. To attach his name to a poem, is to give it high praise. It was composed of an Indian Legend, a Soldier's and a Sailor's story, and a description of the last hours of OSCEOLA.

It was spirited and graphic in its descriptions and spirit-stirring in its appeals, and was enthusiastically applauded, as it deserved to be. A. B. PAYNE, Esq., of Providence, addressed the Literary Societies on "Common Sense." The address was regarded as one of the best, if not the very best of all which were delivered. The poem by WM. OLAND BOURNE, of New-York, was entitled the "Modern Pantheon." It will certainly be better appreciated when read than when it was delivered. A July evening, with the thermometer at 90°, is a bad time to read a poem to an audience of a thousand, but in spite of it all, Mr. BOURNE's poem was well received. The good-natured wit of the poet increased its attractiveness.

The students of Hamilton College are famous for good speaking and writing, and the class of '54 …

PRAYER—MUSIC.

Oration—The Principle Object of Education in a Republic—Edward D. Bangham.
Oration—The Harmony of Revelations and Reason—William H. Boynton.
Oration—Democratic Bigots—Charles S. Bundy.
Oration—Political Principle and Policy—Clarence Carshaddan. MUSIC.
Oration—Obedience to Law—Arthur P. Dexter.
Oration—Satire—Charles Linderman.
Oration—The Relations of Morals and Taste—Wm. H. Maynard.
Oration—Written and Unwritten Poetry—Edward C. Morgan, (excused.) MUSIC.
Oration—Originality in Modern Literature—William A. P. Morris, (excused.)
Oration—Ideas in their Relations—William L. Page.
Oration—Disadvantages of Intellectual Superiority—Augustus B. Payne.
Oration—The Mental and Moral Influence of Fiction—William Richmond.

MUSIC.

In the afternoon the orators were the following:

MUSIC.

Oration—Real and Ostensible Motives contrasted. Dwight T. Scovil.
Oration—Christianity essential to good Government. Orville W. Skinner.
Oration—Absolute Imitation in Style impossible. G. Carlton Walker.

MUSIC.

Oration—Agitation. Wm. M. White.
Oration—The Indebtedness of the Old World to the New. Jos. L. Williams, (excused.)
Oration—The Characteristics of Genius. Westel Willoughby. MUSIC.
Oration.—Thos B. Hudson.
Oration.—Benjamin R. Catlin, candidate for the Second Degree. MUSIC.

Of the orations of the day, it gives us pleasure to speak very favorably. We listened attentively to all but two, (which we were too late to hear,) and not one of them was dull or pompously verbose. They were evidently the productions of those who endeavored to reason, and to speak their thoughts directly and chastely. Were we to particularize, we should instance, of the morning orations, that of Mr. BUNDY as especially mature, and those of Messrs. CARSKADDAN and DEXTER as well-reasoned, manly productions. Those of Messrs. MAYNARD and RICHMOND were on topics more directly literary, and were very creditable to their authors.

In the afternoon, of the under-graduates, Messrs. SCOVIL and WALKER were the most graceful in manner, and their orations were, perhaps, the best; though the high moral tone of Mr. SKINNER's oration was exceedingly commendable.

Tutors HUDSON and CATLIN, as candidates for the second degree, discussed, the former, "The Dignity of the Christian Ministry," the latter, "The Power of the Will, and the Responsibilities it involves." The latter, particularly, was a strong, vigorous oration, not unworthy of any literary occasion.

DEGREES.

At the conclusion of the Oration, the members of the Graduating Class whose names appear above—eighteen in number—received the first degree in the Arts. The degree of A. M. was conferred on the following gentlemen:

HONORARY.—George W. Plimpton, John J. Peck, Syracuse; Edward A. Sheldon, Oswego; Rev. George Hall, Marcy.
ON GRADUATES.—Class of 1832.—Ebenezer Ward.
Class of 1837.—Rev. Erasmus Boyd.
Class of 1840.—Hon. G. W. Scofield, Warren, Pa.
Class of 1841.—Samuel N. Robinson.
Class of 1849.—Aaron Austin, B. F. Cook, Richard G. Keyes, M. Waldo.
Class of 1850.—William M. Baylies, Rev. Byron Bosworth, John W. Sykes, Meeds L. Tuthill.
Class of 1851.—Egbert L Bangs, Edward P. Barton, Thomas E. Bennett, George L. Brockett, Charles A. Butler, Benjamin R. Catlin (Tut. Ham. Coll.), Walter V. Couch, Joseph H. Clary, William N. Cleveland, Francis E. Dakin, Henry M. Dakin, E. Rutson Davis, George Doolittle, Francis F. Ford, Martin Hawley, Edward P. Hotchkiss, Thomas B. Hudson (Tut. Ham. Coll.), Charles K. Judson, Henry M. Knox, Uriah S. Lowe, Henry B. Nichols, David L Parmelee, Willard S. Pope, Daniel J. Pratt, Penoyer L. Sherman, Thomas F. Spencer, Daniel Waterman, Charles D. Warner, Jr., Hiram L. Ward.

Only one person received the degree of D. D., namely, Rev. WILLIAM GOODELL. Two were honored with the title of LL. D., Prof. SAMUEL B. WOOLWORTH, of the State Normal School, Albany, and Hon. WM. J. BACON, Justice of the Supreme Court, Utica.

In the evening, President NORTH gave his usual levee to the Alumni, and by special invitation, the Alpha Delta Phi Convention attended in a body.

We learn that there is every prospect of a large new class the coming year.

THE UNION COLLEGE ANNIVERSARY.

A Bill of Grievances from a Professed Abolitionist.

HOMEWARD BOUND, July 26.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Great Anniversary at Schenectady is over—the Fiftieth Commencement of Union College, at which the great and good Dr. NOTT has been present, and to which his affable and dignified deportment has added deep interest, is among the events of the gone-by years, and Time which has whitened his locks and handed him down to this generation to be venerated and praised for his greatness and goodness, has made up his irrevocable record and given it over to the universal registrar, the hoary PAST. And now hurried on and over a *way* greater and grander than the old *Appian*, our stentorean iron steed rails at all and singular the obstacles in his route, and impatiently dashes away through hills and over valleys, time and space hardly being predicable of his performances—*Tendimus ad Latium*.

One quarter of a century and one year ago, this day, there was notched on the calendar of this seat of learning, the Commencement at which my class received the Baccalaureate. What hopes and fears on that day moved the hearts and heaved the bosoms of sixty-nine young men! How many and who of that class, besides myself, have played the pilgrim part, and visited on this occasion, the grounds and groves of the more than Mecca Prophet! In all the great gathering at this Commencement, but one of that number was there to meet me, and make mention of the past, and recount the scenes of other days. Death's doings accounted for the absence of some; pauper-bands stringently drawn, perhaps, hindered others; and the "wild whirl of Time's pursuits," no doubt, prevented many. But the fragmentary contributions of the classes of fifty years made up, indeed, a multitude. To the call sent forth to the Alumni, there was a handsome response. The devotees of learning came in from the East and the West, the North and the South, and bowed themselves at the shrines which memory had hallowed, and once more felt the kindly influences of the Divinity who presided over the place.

The flow of soul, like the flow of waters, is governed by natural laws; fling across its current a dam of mediocre restraint, or bridge over its channel with an archway, upon which an assorted and chosen few only shall be allowed to pass, and there may be exhibitions which are not without interest to the lovers of *art*, (I will not use the term here in its good sense;) but to the admirers and followers of *nature*, such diversion from the meandering, and onward, and placid descent through the green meadows, with the effulgent sun-beams unobstructed by arch or towering turret, and shining in and upon the silvery wave, brings with it disappointment, and generates in the heart only disgust and nausea. It may be necessary, perhaps, in a mass convention of persons, uneducated in the universities or untrained in the humanities, to fling around them a cordon of restraint, and not to leave them to the freedom of remark and interchange of feeling. No such necessity was there at the meeting of Alumni. We saw and felt, however, that which was in violation, in our judgment, of good taste and good manners in this behalf. Said MARK ANTONY over the body of the great CÆSAR:

"I come to bury Cæsar, not to praise him."

Our errand and object were just the converse of that of the artful orator—we came not to bury, but to praise the patriarchal President. Singular, indeed, as it seemed in the analogy and fashion of a burial, with its pall-bearers parading under friendly or family appointment, we found a few choice and peculiar personages officiating as praise-bearers, to whom, it seemed, belonged the sole duty and responsibility of the *laudamus te!* We found in the exercises of "the three days" much gratification. We were not disappointed in the address of Dr. NOTT,—it was able, learned, feeling and characteristic of the man. That of Dr. WAYLAND was profoundly interesting and deserving of all commendation; he cannot produce an indifferent discourse—he is an intellectual giant—"there were giants on the earth in those days"—right glad am I that the race is not now extinct. He had the boldness to apply an epithet to the institution of American Slavery that was full of signification, and told of the spirit of his interiors. May he always "speak out in meeting" such sentiments. But the master-piece of the addresses of the Societies, was the oration of WENDELL PHILLIPS. What a volume of truth and eloquence flowed from the lips of that philanthropist, for more than an hour! It will have effect on the minds of some men who not often come within the range of such thinking. He deserved a Doctorate at the hands of the Trustees for his performance; but, I doubt not, he will wait long before he, or any one of kindred sentiments, will receive such a blessing at their hands. Mr. DELAVAN, and perhaps a few others, are fearless and liberal enough to bestow such an honor; but policy or something else, will hem them all in, and keep their gifts within the sacred circle of conservatism or selfishness a long time to come. I did think to give the names of this body or Board of Trustees, but will forbear. They have ever chanted the "song of degrees" to the tune of *titula me, titulabo te*, and gone, like politicians—as very many of them are, both clerically and laically—into a log-rolling calculation of profit and loss to themselves or the College. I had this anecdote "once upon a time" long since past, and on indubitable authority. One of their number, a clergyman, wanted to sport his name with the "semi-lunar fardels" D. D., and as it would not look well to "vote himself" a Doctorate, it was arranged so that if a certain *young* man, just then out of his professional studies, and luckily an adjunct Professor in a certain College, would get him the Doctorate there, in good turn, he should be *doctored* at Union! These men were respectively dubbed D. D. at their next Commencement. This young man afterwards called on me, and being reminded by me that *Alma Mater* had been kind and gentle to him in the bestowment of her honors, he said, swelling up and lifting high his head, "I suppose I am the youngest Doctor of Divinity in the world!"

In the year 1852 this College doctorated in divinity six …

I heard a clerical remark dropped at the table of the by a person opposite me, that Mr. PHILLIPS had to be smuggled in as the orator before the Literary Societies, and to use his own language, it was done on the sly, the President and officers having ignored any knowledge of his advent to Schenectady, and come into Court with the bill duly endorsed ignoramus. This may be so. The newspaper that once was called the *Emancipator*, I was told, on good authority, many years gone by, though ordered and paid for by the respected and venerable President of Union College, was always, at his request, directed and mailed to Mr. HOLLAND, the Register, whose office was across the hall opposite the room of the President.

I cannot close this "pencilling by the way," without a word of commendation of the Staff Professorial, to which is entrusted the instructions of the students—they were all strangers to me, and are such now, except Professor JACKSON, and Professor GILLESPIE, with whom I became somewhat acquainted. The professors here have the reputation of great devotion to the cause of education, and of indefatigableness in the discharge of their duties in their respective chairs.

I was pleased to attend the meeting for business of the *Phi Beta Kappa Society*; it had had a meeting on Monday, at which I am told only a few were present; at this adjourned session, the minutes of the former were not present, and hence I am unable to state who are chosen Orator and Poet for next year. It may be that there were found in *its brotherhood*, on searching for these speakers, some individuals whose talents and attainments would warrant a choice of them, without going abroad for foreign aid—its catalogue presents an array of learned names.

I pray that this College may long continue an ornament and muniment in the republic of letters, and that its fame shall never be less than the name of its great Patron and President—*clarum et venerabile nomen*.

HORACE DRESSER, one of the Alumni.

Alumni Society of Hamilton College.

At the recent annual meeting of this Society, after an oration by Hon. GEORGE HASTINGS, of Mt. Morris, and a fraternal address by Hon. HUGH WHITE, the presiding officer, the Necrology of the past year was read by Prof. NORTH, as follows:

Class of 1823—Rev. HENRY AXHILL, died at Philadelphia, July 15.

Class of 1824—Rev. CHARLES HALL, D. D., born at Williamsport, Pa., June 23, 1799; died at Newark, N. J., October 31. GEORGE AUGUSTUS YEOMANS, born at Colchester, Conn., January 21, 1806; died at Remsen, N. Y., June 96.

Class of 1828—JOHN JAMES ULLMAN, born at Wilmington, Del., June 1806; died in New-York, September 1.

Class of 1843—SAMUEL DOTY ENOS, born in De Ruyter, September 2, 1820; died in the same place, Oct. 6.

Class of 1847—CHARLES AUGUSTUS AVERY, born in Lenox, July 23, 1827; died in Mumpsville, January 11. JOHN TOWNSEND MCVICCAR, born at Fayetteville, October 28, 1826; died at the same place, March 7.

Class of 1849—RANDOLPH DE FOREST SANDERS, born at Homer, August 5, 1827; died at St. Louis, Mo., June —.

The following officers were elected for the coming year:

President—Hon. AARON CLARK, New-York.
Vice-Presidents—Rev. HENRY KENDALL, East Bloomfield; Hon. A. P. WILLARD, New-Albany, Ind.
Managers—O. S. WILLARDS, S. W. DWIGHT, E. NORTH, A. J. UPSON, F. GRIDLEY, H. M. BURCHARD.
Secretary—EDWARD NORTH.
Treasurer—JOSEPH S. AVERY.
Orator—Rev. WILLIAM HAGUE, D. D., Albany, of the Class of 1826.
Poet—Rev. B. W. DWIGHT, Brooklyn, of the Class of 1835.

It was announced at the close of the meeting that Hon. AARON CLARK, of New-York, had given $500 to establish a perpetual prize-fund for the encouragement of oratory among the students of Hamilton College; and that Hon. GEORGE UNDERWOOD, of Auburn, had given $500 for a yearly premium in chemistry. JOSIAH BACON, Esq., of Clinton, had also established a premium in astronomy; and ALFRED L. WELLS, Esq., of Utica, a premium in mathematics. N.

Harper's Monthly—The Knickerbocker.

HARPER'S New Monthly for August is a capital Number. The first article is a finely illustrated description of Newport, considered historically and socially. It will have the same effect that an increase in the reported list of cholera cases has, suddenly to infect citizens with a love for Nature as she shows herself by the sea-shore, and at the watering places. The Third Article—illustrated also—of the Holy Week at Rome follows.

Mr. ABBOTT's "Bonaparte" brings down the Emperor's history to the hour when he formed the plan of returning to France. Mankind generally owe thanks to Mr. ABBOTT for this life—its readers, for the pleasant and most attractive style in which the great uncle's history is told; and the dull wits, that he affords them opportunity from month to month to get off the same stale joke at which by courtesy we smiled faintly a year ago. The charmingly told story of "The Newcomes" is continued through three new chapters. The shorter articles are varied and spicy. From the Editor's Easy Chair excellent good sense for the times is uttered.

The "Drawer" has excellent helps to digestion. It stirs one's risibles as the good housewife stirs the hominy pot, when its contents first begin to thicken.

The Mosquito War, occupying two pages, is a series of very faithful sketches from life, if not quite new. No pages of the Magazine ever comfort us more than these.

The Knickerbocker for August has Come.

Of all its contents, which are as usually varied, the best decidedly are the fixings on the "Little People's Side Table." But oh! Mr. Knickerbocker CLARK, where were you when your substitute prefaced it with so sadly an untasteful story as that which explains why your bachelor friend advised you to keep the little ones out of company? We take the liberty to extract some of the nice things that follow very close upon it:

"Our 'Ann' has a little girl to help her with the 'house-work'—*as sui generis* a little creature as the sable Topsy. A few days since, when 'Ann' came in from having, as she said, a short '*chatter*' with a friend, she detected her little 'help' in some misdemeanor, and proceeded to reprimand her for it. In the course of her Anna-'mad' versions, she said:

"'Do you think you are fit to die?'"

"'I do' no!' said the little girl, taking hold of her dress and inspecting it, 'I guess so, if I ain't too dirty!'"

"When my grand-mother, (long since in Heaven,) was about three years of age, she was taken to the funeral of a deceased play-mate. The little corpse was lying in its coffin, around which flowers were strewn; and she, being lifted up, kissed its cold cheek, and whispered:

"'Please give my love to God!'"

"This strikes me as one of the sweetest expressions I ever heard made by a child."

"Our little Charlie has always been in the habit of saying a little prayer before going to bed. A few evenings since, all things being ready for retiring, and when he was about to kneel at his mother's knee, he stopped, and looking earnestly into his mother's face, said:

"'Mamma, I am tired of saying somebody else's prayer; mayn't I make one myself?'

"His mother said, 'Certainly, my boy, if you really wish to.'

"He knelt very reverently and clasped his hands; then, with the earnestness of unaffected childhood, said to his mother:

"'Mamma, if I get stuck, will you help me out?'"

"I want to beg a seat at your little people's side-'table,' for a little sister of mine. She is a darling 'scrap,' named Agnes, and is eighteen months old. She can walk all about, and is beginning to talk. One of her greatest delights is to look at the big letters in the 'great ha' Bible.' One day, I tried to teach her the letter A, which she almost learned. Then we came to T, and she called that A. The next time we came to T, she pointed at it, and when I said, 'What's that?' she answered, '*Milk!*' Tea and milk were very much alike in her mind."

"My little three-year-old boy never sees your Magazine, without asking his mother or me to read to him about the '*Knickerbocker's Babies*.'

"He once asked his mother to pick a sliver out of his hand, 'for,' said he, 'I don't want to grow up a great big tree!'"

"My little boy, after listening some time to his mother's efforts to get a peddler 'to throw in something' with everything she purchased, cast his longing eyes on some primers in the trunks. The peddler, reading his wishes, offered to *give* him one. The little fellow hesitated, and when urged, said: 'I don't know as I will take it, unless you will *throw in something*.'"

"A little girl had been playing in the street until she had become pretty well covered with dust. In trying to wash it off, she didn't use enough water to prevent the dust rolling up in little balls upon her arms. In her trouble, she applied to her brother, a little older than herself, for a solution of the mystery. It was explained at once—to *his* satisfaction, at least:

"'Why, sis, you're *made* of dust, and if you don't stop, you'll wash yourself all away!'

"'This opinion, coming from an elder brother, was decisive, and the washing was discontinued.'"

"One day, a little school-mate of Willie's was …

Scotia days were passed pleasantly, from home to Saturday, delicious, and short dinner, with a piano, which Willie [illegible]

"'And Sunday?'

"'Ho!'" said his dubitative questioner, with a look of supreme contempt, 'that belongs to the *eighth* week.'

"My oldest, about eight, one day on his return from school, ran up with earnestness to his mother, and said:

"'Mother, have I got any children?'

"'Why, no! Why do you ask?'

"'Cause I read in the Bible to day, at school, about '*children's children!*'"

"One pleasant day last Summer, I took my seat in the stage coach bound from Fall River to C——. Among the passengers was a little gentleman who had possibly seen five Summers. The coach being quite full, he sat in the lap of another passenger. While on the way, something was said about pick-pockets, and soon the conversation became general on that interesting subject. The gentleman who was then holding our young friend remarked:

"'My fine fellow, how easy I could pick your pocket!'

"'No, you couldn't,' replied he; 'I've been looking out for you all the time!'"

Naval History Set Right.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I observe a gross error in a quotation from the Boston *Courier* in your paper of this morning, and as it is connected with a system of bragging misrepresentation too commonly indulged in by the ignorant in naval affairs concerning English captures by American vessels, I beg leave to correct it.

I saw, in the first place, in a report of the affair at Nicaragua, that Capt. JOLLY, of the British schooner *Bermuda*, had expressed a wish to Capt. HOLLINS, of the United States first-class corvette *Cyane*, "that he had an English vessel of equal force present;" to which Capt. HOLLINS is said to have replied, "that he wished he had *two*;" that is, two ships of *equal* force! "for that the United States would get possession of them both, as she *did* get possession of the *Cyane*." That is to say, by capturing two English vessels *of equal force* with one American.

Now, it is nearly certain that Capt. JOLLY, of the *Bermuda*, *sent no such message to Capt. Hollins*, for to do so would have been conduct unofficer-like, unusual, and indecent, as between commanders of friendly nations.

To me, it is *absolutely certain* that Capt. HOLLINS uttered no such words of provocation, for he could not be ignorant of the facts relating to the capture of the *Cyane* and *Levant*, and is as incapable of intentional misrepresentation as he is of vulgar braggadocio.

The report of these circumstances and messages, coming as it did, from the *Purser of the Prometheus*, must go for what it is worth—worse than suspicious! When it is remembered that this very vessel has never ceased to court and foment difficulties with the local authorities of St. Juan, and has a special interest in endeavoring to create ill feeling and irritation between the English and American marine; having been frustrated in her beggarly and flagitious attempt to defraud the same port, which is now destroyed, of its just dues, by a tenth-rate English gun-brig, the *Express*, an action fully acquiesced in by her own numerous passengers! Such rumors, manufactured with no other end than that of creating evil feelings, and pandering to morbid national vanity, cannot be too broadly branded, as tending, beyond all else, to keep up national animosities, and array against each other the feelings of two powerful, friendly and kindred nations.

Your quotation of this morning, July 31, in correcting the error that the present *Cyane* is, as stated, a British-built ship—says "the British vessel captured, &c., was a second-class frigate of 34 guns."

She was nothing of the sort—she was a small 24, of that class called "*Jackass-frigates*,"—carrying, as her armament, 18 pounder brass *carronades*, some of which are now to be seen in the Philadelphia, and others in the Washington Navy Yards. The *Levant*, her consort, was a ship corvette mounting 18 similar brass 18 pounder carronades, still to be seen at the Navy Yards above specified.

These two little *carronade-armed* vessels were captured by STEWART, in the *Constitution*, mounting 30 long 24 pounders, 14 32 pounder carronades, and 4 18 pounders, long guns, on her forecastle.

The writer of these lines himself heard the gallant STEWART observe that the capture of these two trifling little vessels was no exploit to speak of, for that "the *Constitution* could, without damage, have taken as many such as could be ranged around her, owing to her vast superiority of metal."

This is apparent to every one who knows the difference between long twenty-fours and 18-pounder carronades. How then should Capt. HOLLINS have spoken of the *Cyane* of 24 and *Levant* of 18 carronades, as severally equal to the *Constitution*, then one of the most powerful frigates in the world.

It may safely be asserted that it never entered Captain HOLLINS' head to utter any such comparison. It is just up to the average of a mercantile purser's range of ideas, and no more.

The writer in the Boston *Courier*, after erroneously stating the old British *Cyane* to be a second-rate 34-gun frigate, says: "*whereas the American Cyane is a sloop-of-war of* 20 *guns*," thereby conveying the idea, that the latter is the smaller and inferior vessel.

This is not the case. The present American *Cyane* is one of the largest and most powerful vessels of her class afloat; carrying at least 24-pounder, if not 32-pounder, long guns; besides six or eight 8 or 10-inch guns, Columbiads, throwing shot or shell of 56 or 62 pounds calibre.

The present *Cyane* is singly, herself, a match for the old *Cyane* and *Levant* united—her two broadsides throwing a weight of at least 624 pounds, while the combined broadsides of the others throw but 342 pounds, and that from carronades, instead of long guns and Columbiads.

I regret that I have not immediate means of verifying the metal of the *Cyane*; but I am almost sure I do not overstate it at 14 24-pounders, long guns, and 6 56-pounders, Columbiads.

The armaments of the *Cyane* and *Levant* I quote from COOPER'S *Naval History*, and HILDRETH'S *History of the United States*. The description of their guns is from personal observation. I think they are *brass*, but am not sure.

I have written this in no captious spirit, but simply to correct flagrant and mischievous, if not maliciously intended, error; and I hope you will give place to it, as, if I am an Englishman, I am known to all who know me, as a sincere friend and admirer of the American services, whether on land or sea.

As you have, probably, at your elbow, an American Navy List, you will perhaps be so good as to verify, or correct, as it may be, by it, my estimate of the armament of the new *Cyane*.

A READER OF HISTORY.

Poisonous Atmosphere on Long Island.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

About two weeks since a cow, belonging to a milk-dealer, living in the village of New-Lots, a little West of the Cypress Avenue Station of the Long Island Railroad, died on the track, only a few feet from the Cottage wherein I reside—the owner of the cow I believe alleged that it was killed by the cars, I immediately notified the Railway authorities in Brooklyn, also the owner, requesting them to have the cow removed, but it was allowed to remain where it died for three days, when two men (by whom deputed I cannot ascertain) came during my absence, and buried the cow, only a few inches below the surface of the earth, within a few feet of my house.

The smell already being very offensive, and the weather hot, I appealed to the local magistrate, and the President of the railway, to have the cow removed before decomposition rendered it impossible; but my applications proved abortive, and produced no result. A few days after, some men placed a few logs and a small quantity of earth over the grave; an act perfectly useless, as numerous dogs scratched away the earth and laid bare to the hot sun the decomposing body of the cow—the dogs rendering night hideous by their fighting and growling over the spot. The effluvia sometimes is almost insupportable; and on Sunday last, many …

A Note from Spencer …

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: In the *Herald* of this morning …the following inquiry:

INFORMATION WANTED VERY BADLY.—W… been requested to ask of the parties …

...DAY, AUGUST 1, 1854

...Thos. H. Peabe, and D. E. ... Agents for the DAILY TIMES in ... The paper may be procured by the ... by the week or month, on application to ...

Greytown Once More.

...late hour at which we received the ...dotches, imperfect in themselves, by tele... concerning this affair, yesterday ...rendered it quite impossible to ...analyze the public papers communicated to ...Congress by the direction of the President. ...receipt of the most important portion ...of the correspondence, through the *National ...Intelligencer*, induces a recurrence to the ...subject. It is done, also, for the reason of ...the "outgivings" from the Capital, that the ...attempt will be made to shift the responsi...bility from the Administration to Com...mander HOLLINS. We stated, in substance, ...in our last publication, what was deemed to ...be the fact, now fully corroborated by the ...published correspondence, that the Admin...istration acted in a double capacity in the ...affair alluded to—

1. As the attorney, in fact, of the Nicar...agua Company.

2. As the like attorney, to commit an ...assault and battery, by way of offset to one ...committed on an honorable gentleman from ...Louisiana.

3. To show that the Administration could ...play at filibustering on "its own hook," ...while it would not permit, or in other ...words, would not openly consent, that oth...ers should do so, to the annoyance of ...friendly powers."

We have before stated that the Transit ...Company had been one, and perhaps the ...chief source of the difficulties, and very se...rious ones they are, in the matter alluded ...to; but the controlling proof was not so ...manifest on the correspondence alluded to ...relating it. In the letter of the 9th of June ...from Secretary MARCY to Mr. FABENS, ...his Commercial Agent at San Juan, we find ...the following paragraph:

"You were instructed in my former letter to noti...fy the people of San Juan to repair the injury they ...have caused to the Accessory Transit Company, ...by withholding from it the property which had ...been seized and taken to San Juan, and by pro...secuting the persons who were guilty of the felony."

We will not stop now to inquire whether ...Mr. MAXWELL, the Chief of Police of this ...City, under the direction of the Mayor or ...the Secretary MARCY, the Chief of the De...partment of State of the United States, un...der the direction of the President, can send ...his agent, armed "with guns and blunder...busses," to arrest felons in a foreign ...country, for that is a matter in which our ...humble voice could have no influence if ...we attempted to express our opinion; but ...we refer to the paragraph to prove that the ...State Department or the Executive Gove n...ment of the Union seem to have consented ...to act as police officers for the arrest or ...punishment of "felons" at a point a little ...beyond this "bailiwick."

2. In the letter of Secretary DOBBIN to ...Capt. HOLLINS, of the 10th of June, we find ...this paragraph:

"The property of the American citizens inter...ested in the Accessory Transit Company, it is said, ...has been unlawfully detained by persons residing ...at Greytown. Apprehension is felt that farther out...rages will be committed."

It will here be perceived there is a ...studied expression, which conveys a doubt ...whether "the Accessory Transit Company," ...as such, was entitled to protection, but it is ..."the property of the American citizens in...terested in" the Company that "has been ...unlawfully detained." The *gravamen*, af...ter all, being injuries inflicted upon adven...turers who chose to put themselves under ...the protection of chartered rights emanating ...from the Republic of Nicaragua.

Captain HOLLINS, in his letter of 16th ...July to the Secretary of the Navy, says:

"In accordance with this decision, Mr. F. was ...directed to communicate with the agents of the ...Transit Company, to determine upon the amount ...of indemnity commensurate with their losses, and ...the sum of $16,000 was agreed upon as the smallest ...sum admissible under the circumstances, which, ...with a previous demand already made of $9 000, ...made the sum total of $24,000. From my knowledge ...of the injuries, &c., sustained, and the future de...triment to the Company, &c., this sum seemed to ...be no more than just."

We have the most conclusive proof that ...the "origin, rise and progress" of this ...most unhappy affair is with the Transit ...Company, and while it is perfectly under...stood that the Administration are wholly, ...individually and collectively, opposed to any ...grant by Congress of indemnity to the suf...ferers by the spoliations of the French Gov...ernments prior to 1800, they are really wil...ling to make war upon a miserable people ...in South America, at the beck and bidding ...of a Corporation created by a foreign ...power, because, forsooth, a few speculators ...in the stock of that Company happen to be ...American citizens. In other words, they ...indict us the attorneys, in fact, to collect ...a debt in a foreign country for the Company, ...or to imitate that excellent Chief of Police, ...MAXWELL, in ferreting out felons beyond ...seas, in the absence of an "extradition ...treaty."

But can the Administration change the ...responsibility from its own broad shoulders ...to the narrower ones of Commander HOL...LINS, as there are indications of an attempt ...to do? Let us look to this very briefly.

Mr. Secretary MARCY, in his letter to Mr. ...FABENS, of June 9, says:

"Mr. BORLAND, our Minister to Central Ame...rica, has represented to this Government that, while ...recently at San Juan, he was insulted by the ...authorities or people of that place—an indignity of...fered to the nation, as well as to him individually, ...which cannot be permitted to pass unnoticed. * * ...Nothing short of an apology will save the place ...from the infliction that such an act justly merits."

This was the authority given to Com...mander HOLLINS, for he had a copy of the ...letter to Mr. FABENS, and the inquiry is, ...what stood between the "apology" and an ...infliction upon the place that such an act ...justly merits? The "apology" was one and ...the first thing, and such an apology as ...would "save the place," and, in the ab...sence of it, the place was not to be saved, ...and Captain HOLLINS did not save it; and ...who is responsible for its destruction? If ...there be a doubt upon the question, let some ...one whose interest it is to solve it, speak ...out. Mr. DOBBIN, the Secretary of the Navy, in ...his letter of the 10th of June to Commander ...HOLLINS, is rather non-committal, though ...he exhibits the good sense to refer to the ...letter of Mr. MARCY, and leaves the Commander ...to act upon that authority. He says:

"You will, however, learn from Mr. FABENS, our ...commercial agent at Greytown, more particularly the ...conduct of these people, and the views of the ...Government, which have been communicated to ...him from the State Department. You will consult ...with him freely, and ascertain the state of the ...facts. Now it is very desirable that the people ...should be taught that the United States will not ...tolerate these outrages."

The Commander, in his report to the Na...vy Department, under date of July 16, says:

"Immediately on my arrival, I communicated ...with Mr. JOSEPH W. FABENS, the representative of ...the United States at this place, and delivered into ...his hands the dispatch forwarded through me from ...the Hon. W. L. MARCY, Secretary of the Depart...ment of State, of which I had been honored with a ...copy. After due consultation with Mr. FABENS, I ...learned the demand made by him by order of the ...State Department upon the town of San Juan had ...not only been treated with contempt, but threats of ...future violence towards American citizens and ...property were publicly made, if an opportunity ...should offer. After due deliberation it was thought ...expedient to make a final demand upon the inhabi...tants for an indemnity for injuries sustained by citi...zens of the United States, and for an apology, &c."

Thus far, it appears that Commander ...HOLLINS pursued instructions, and though ...it does not appear that he was in terms or...dered "to sink, burn and destroy," yet he ...was not prohibited from that course, for his ...immediate superior informed him "that the ...people should be taught that the United ...States will not tolerate these outrages," and ...that superior endorsed the idea of the State ...Department, that "the place could not be ...saved from the infliction that such an act ...justly merits." It was the place that was ...to receive the infliction, not the people. ...The place, in common parlance, was not the ...naked land, but the town, composed of ...houses, tenements, goods, chattels, &c. ...These were to be visited with indignation ...and wrath, and for this let the responsibili...ty fall where it belongs.

What Austria is Doing.

From the very first we distrusted Austria. ...It appeared improbable that Absolutism in ...Germany could seriously array itself against ...Absolutism in Russia. Neither was it to ...be expected that Austria could enter into ...any cordial alliance with France and Eng...land. On the other hand, there were (and ...are) many reasons why FRANCIS JOSEPH ...should desire to be on good terms with the ...Autocrat of the North and the wine-bibber ...of Potsdam. Piquing himself on the antiqui...ty of his ancestral line, the Emperor of Aus...tria must look down upon the ruler of the ...French—a man of yesterday. It is the de...scendant of HAPSBURG, the German brigand, ...against one whose uncle was the founder of ...a mighty empire. Royalty in Austria is ...based upon antiquity, and "the right divine ...of kings to govern wrong." In France, at ...present, its oldest tradition dates no further ...back than half a century, when the Man of ...Destiny (who had startled a room-full of ...monarchs by commencing a story with, ..."When I was a sous-lieutenant in the regi...ment of Le Fere) assumed the purple, the ...diadem, and the sceptre. With England, ...the relations of Austria are of a widely dif...ferent character. John Bull can boast of ...having had kingly government (such as it ...was) before Austria had more than petty ...lords as sectional tyrants. England, with...out question, is not a monarchical *parvenu*, ...as France is, just now. But, in the eyes of ...Absolutism, a heavy imputation casts a dark ...shadow upon the British people. It is be...lieved, in most parts of Continental Europe, ...(except in Hungary, Poland, and Italy,) that ...England has latterly become the child and ...champion of Progress,—that Lord PALMERS...TON'S modern liberalism, (he commenced ...life as a Tory,) has more or less infected the ...whole nation, and that the popular demon...stration towards the late Marshal HAYNAU, ...was to be taken as evidence of the extent to ...which this liberalism had extended.

With Prussia and the Czar the relations ...of Austria are wholly different. The King ...of Prussia must be a man after FRANCIS ...JOSEPH'S own heart. He has made him...self as much of an autocrat as his brother-...in-law of Russia is, and holds the popular ...will and popular rights in that due detesta...tion which it behooves Absolutism to enter...tain for all not distinctly arrayed on its ...own side.

The Emperors of Russia and Austria ...have been so closely connected that no ...light cause can separate them. They carry ...on their respective systems of government ...precisely on the same principle—that of ...putting their own will, ambition, or caprice, ...above the law. Besides, when Hungary ...was on the point of establishing its inde...pendence, in 1849, it was the armed inter...vention of the Czar which crushed the re...volution, and once more placed the Mag...yars at the foot of Austria. We have lit...tle belief in the existence of gratitude ...among

—— Purpled tyrants, were they counted all
From Roman NERO down to Russian PAUL.

But self-interest has a wide sovereignty ...among the rulers of the world, and *that* ...must induce Austria to side with Russia ...against France, England, and "the sick ...man"—Turkey.

Besides, the nationality of Poland has ...been spoken of lately. Considering that ...when

"Sarmatia fell, unwept, without a crime,"

it was Russia, Prussia, and Austria, ...who divided that ancient and betray...ed kingdom among themselves, it must be ...confessed that these three Powers have ...the strongest possible motive in holding on ...together. Let Poland become free, and ...each of the royal robbers will lose a large ...portion of his territory.

Austria entered into the quadruple alli...ance, in aid of Turkey, with apparent good ...faith. But it soon became evident that ...Austria, by keeping up a system of proto...coling, which prolonged the negotiations, ...was enabling Russia to play the waiting ...game. Prussia, from the first, was believed ...to be pro-Russian in its policy and predi...lections. While negotiations were going ...on, the Czar was accumulating resources ...and concentrating his strength. Delay ...was all-in-all to him, and he gained it. Of ...the four Great Powers, none was earnest in ...defence of Turkey except possibly France. It ...is true that the English *people* were strongly ...opposed to Russia, from the beginning, but ...the English *Government* have been so luke...warm that nobody can wonder at the engon...derment of a general suspicion that they ...are opposed to the War.

How does the matter stand now? Aus...tria was pledged to Turkey by a recent and ...separate treaty, of which France and Eng...land, as allied Powers, at the request of ...Turkey, demanded the execution. Their ...combined fleets, and armies in the Danubian ...Principalities, and Gallipoli, were the ...guarantees of the execution of the treaty. ...Austria was to be the active ally, and ...Turkey was to be the passive ally. The ...army was declared to be ready, was order...ed to march, actually did commence its ...movements, and could readily have done ...what was required, when the Emperor of ...Austria, receiving some new lights on the ...subject, countermands his previous orders, ...desires his army *not* to enter the Principali...ties, allows Russia to be unmolested there...in, and announces that he is about send...ing a new proposition to St. Petersburg, re...quiring the Czar to forward his *ultimatum* ...in a month.

Put the facts together, (for there is noth...ing like coming back to fact,) and we shall ...see that the Austrian missive would proba...bly reach the Czar about the beginning of ...August; that the reply, as on a former oc...casion, would be delayed until the last mo...ment, would be returned on the 1st of Sep...tember; that it could not be at Vienna be...fore the 8th, nor communicated to the other ...Powers until the 15th. All this time Aus...tria would stand by doing nothing. In a ...month after the middle of September, the ...weather will be dead against a campaign, ...and Russia, if it pleases, may again have its ...army at Winter quarters on the banks of the ...Danube. Appearances seem mightily in ...favor of the belief that Austria is detached ...from the Quadruple alliance, and means ...to affect neutrality for a time.

The President's Annual Message—Congressional.

In the SENATE yesterday a resolution was ...adopted, requesting the President to inform ...them whether anything had arisen since the ...date of his Message to the House of Repre...sentatives of the 15th of March last, con...cerning our relations with Spain, which ...would render the provisional measures ...then recommended unnecesary. During ...the day a message was received from ...him, stating that our affairs with the ...Spanish Government are still unsettled, ...and expressing an opinion that provisional ...measures by Congress would be proper. ...Our special correspondent informs us that ...an appropriation, to be under the control ...of the President, of probably ten millions, ...will be passed immediately, as an amend...ment to the Army Appropriation bill. The ...River and Harbor bill was passed.

In the HOUSE, the General Appropriation ...bill was discussed at great length, and near...ly all of the Senate's were amendments ...rejected. During the day MIKE WALSH and ...Mr. SEWARD, of Georgia, had a fight, in ...which MIKE is said to have received severe ...punishment.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Rivers and Harbors—Greytown Affair—Texas Debt—Homestead Reciprocity.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 31, 1854.

It is thirty minutes after 10 o'clock P. ...M., and the Senate adjourned only ten minutes ...since, after a session of over thirteen hours, the ...greater portion of it spent in the discussion of the ...River and Harbor bill, and without a final vote hav...ing been taken. The probabilities are that the bill ...will pass to-morrow morning; but an amendment ...has already been made, involving the necessity of ...returning it to the House for concurrence; and if ...it gets through the shoal water there at this dry sea...son, the Executive veto is certain to cut short its ...career and consign it to a dishonored grave. It is ...quite clear now that the party which makes the un...constitutionality of "Internal Improvements" a ne...cessary plank in its platform, will be compelled to ..."face the music," and go before the people with the ...candid confession that if these improvements are ...desired, those who want them must look elsewhere ...than to the Administration party for aid.

The President does not assume the responsibil...ity of the burning of Greytown. Added to the ...silence of the Organ, we have now a message from ...the President, in answer to a call from Congress; ...but it is mute as to the President's views of the ...whole affair, presenting simply the documents upon ...which the Executive was induced to send the *Cyane* ...on its recent cruise, and the instructions to HOL...LINS. As I understand the latter, they do not di...rect the bombardment or destruction of the town; ...but the officer is told that the Greytown folk must ...be taught that an officer of the American Govern...ment, and that American citizens, are not to be out...raged with impunity. That sentiment is a noble ...one in itself; but expressed in HOLLINS' instruc...tions, in the place of explicit directions as to his ...course of procedure, it certainly does not consist ...with that independent frankness which has ...been deemed a prominent characteristic of ...the President. The Executive must either ...disavow the act of Capt. HOLLINS or avow it. ...There is no middle course. The opportunity for ...disavowal was when he sent his message to Con...gress to-day; and having failed then, we are forced ...to the conclusion that the course pursued by Capt. ...HOLLINS meets his approbation. It would have ...been more satisfactory had the President presented ...the reasons which have operated to bring his mind ...to this conclusion.

The fate of the Texas Debt bill, in the House, ...was settled to-day, for the present session at all ...events, by the refusal of the House to proceed to its ...consideration. As I have heretofore advised you, ...there is a great deal of suspicion hanging over this ...measure. It is believed that by far the larger por...tion of the Texas scrip is in the hands of specula...tors, who have bought it up for ten, fifteen or twen...ty cents on the dollar. Some of it, too, was taken ...by the present holders, at such rates, in payment of ...debt. Mr. CORCORAN, the Banker, is alone under...stood to hold nearly a million dollars of the scrip, ...procured at these greatly depreciated rates; and ...Banker LATHAM also represents a large sum. ...Members hesitate about the propriety of paying to ...these gentlemen a bonus of two millions of dollars ...in the shape of ten years' advance interest. For ...the present the bill is torpid; possibly it may be ...revived next Winter; but, with the depleted Treas...ury we shall then have, its success will be very ...doubtful.

The Homestead bill is in the same interesting ...condition of repose. Even General DAWSON can't ...wake it. So dealers in Bounty Land Warrants ...may breathe again for a spell. The attempt to get ...the bill up to-day, and its failure, settle the ques...tion for the present session.

As soon as the River and Harbor bill is disposed ...of, the Senate will go into Executive Session, and ...ratify the Reciprocity Treaty. I say ratify it, for I ...I think now there will not be more than nine votes ...against it, as the proper representations have brought ...over from the ranks of the opposition several Sena...tors, who were originally exceedingly hostile. S.

Arrival of the Indiana.

The new screw steamship *Indiana*, Capt. ...LAMBERT, arrived last evening, from Southampton ...July 15, and Cowes 16th.

FROM HAVANA.—The U. S. Mail Steamer *Black ...Warrior*, J. D. BULLOCK, Esq., Commander, from ...Mobile, *via* Havana, arrived last evening. She ...brings 67 passengers, 1,000 bales Cotton, and ...$60,000 on freight. The *B. W.* left Havana on ...the 28th, at noon. There was nothing of any in...terest stirring; the Yellow Fever was abating, and ...the weather getting much healthier. Very few ...American ships in port. Freights were low.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

BOSTON, Monday, July 31.

It has been known for some time that the ...Literary Executors of DANIEL WEBSTER, have ...transferred his MSS. and other papers to his son ...Mr. FLETCHER WEBSTER. Since the death of the ...illustrious Statesman, personal and family jealous...ies, to which his peerless name and reputation nat...urally gave rise, have been revived in all their ...force. When living, the lustre of his immediate ...presence threw all minor things into the shade. ...The satellites who fluttered about him—and upon ...whom his light shone like the rays of the sun upon ...a duck's back—were loving enough to each other ...when he was about; but now that he has gone, ...they whirl round his grave like birds of prey, and ...seem almost capable of fighting for its worms.

There are no less than two families in the State ...who aspire to the pretension of sharing his great ...fame. One claims to have heightened his fame as ...a jurisconsul; another boasts to have brightened ...his renown as a diplomatist, while both assume to ...have assisted him as an orator, the fact being, that ...every ray borrowed by this luminous intellect from ...others was reflected back with such ten-fold bril...liance as to make them

"Blind with excess of light."

Perhaps there is no city in the Union where th ...disease of family pride in more malignant than in ...Boston. To offend one of the CURTIS-ES, for in...stance, is not merely to violate the common courte...sies of life, but to commit an act of absolute pro...fanity. "If the Almighty would destroy the Uni...verse," said a wag the other day, "He has only ...to withdraw the CURTIS family, and the thing ...would be done." Now the above-mentioned lite...rary executioners—we beg pardon, literary execu...tors we mean—consisted of EDWARD EVERETT, ...GEORGE T. CURTIS, and C. C. FELTON; and

GEORGE T.
CURTIS, he
Says—"Webster 'd be nothing
If it wasn't for me."

But it seems FLETCHER thought otherwise, and ...was resolved to take the responsibility of perpetu...ating his father's name and fame upon his own ...shoulders. As for EVERETT, he has enough to do ...to look out for his own reputation; while Profes...sor FELTON has laurels to cultivate in Old Harvard. ...And so the unpublished papers of WEBSTER have ...passed out of the hands of the learned trio, and are ...now in the archives of his own family. This is as ...it should be. Now, then, let them be published. ...FLETCHER is not the most brilliant man in the ...world, and is modest enough to know it; but he is ...certainly competent enough to manage a few manu...scripts, while as for editing them, the works of a ...man like WEBSTER speak for themselves.

LINTON.

Musical.

ITALIAN OPERA.—"Masaniello" will be ...repeated to-night for the second time.

Death of Signor Rossi.

Another death has occurred among the ...artists who accompanied the unfortunate Madame ...SONTAG to Mexico. The last news from that city ...announces the death of Signor ROSSI, a gentleman ...well known to the New-York public.

Sig. ROSSI was a native of the Pontificial States, ...and was educated for the bar. The difficulties at...tendant on the eruption of the Young Italy party, ...of which he was a member, induced him to leave ...the land of his birth and seek his fortune elsewhere. ...Having naturally a fine bass voice and some culti...vation, the musical profession presented many ad...vantages to ROSSI, and in 1847 he accepted an en...gagement under SANQUIRICO and PATTI to appear ...at the Astor-place Opera House. During the first ...and second seasons he acquired considerable pop...ularity, but when the TRUFFI and BENEDETTI ...*émeute* broke out, he sided with those artists against ...the manager, MARETZEK. The professional un...popularity of this step retarded Signor ROSSI'S pro...gress, and, added to natural indolence, prevented ...his fulfilling the promise of his *début*. Signor ...ROSSI was about 38 years of age.

The Late Lysander Thompson's Widow.

Amount already received	$95 50
Dr. Felix Gouraud	5 00
An Irishman	1 00
Total	$101 50

Nepotism and Heresy.

Dr. REESE'S *Medical Gazette* says that ...a screw is loose in the construction and organiza...tion of the Michigan University, and then proceeds ...pretty plainly to hint where it is. The suggestion ...is that Prof. J. ADAMS ALLEN has been removed ...from a place among the Faculty of the Medical ...Department—not for incompetency, certainly, but ...to make room for the brother-in-law of one of the ...Regents. The *Gazette* says moreover that Presi...dent TAPPAN was here well known to be a disciple ...of HAHNEMANN, and that the last class of Medical ...Graduates were indignant at the humiliation of be...ing lectured to by one whom they held unsound in ...medical faith.

The charge of believing in the "little pill faith," ...however impertinent it might be concerning one ...whose simple charge was to supervise the literary ...department of a University, is certainly serious ...when the candidate is expected to preside over a ...Medical School. Such charge we know was pre...ferred against our distinguished fellow-citizen; but ...we had the impression that if he had declined to ...deny it, it was only because he felt that his life ...had uniformly contradicted the scandal. There is ...much about the Michigan University that is prom...ising and flattering to its friends. The Michigan ...papers have published a good deal about it, but the ...articles "ran to words" so early, that we were ...never much the wiser for reading all we found upon ...the subject. We were prepared to believe the last ...accounts from there, to the effect that out of its ...many troubles, it had come forth well conditioned; ...that the students were satisfied, the Faculty pleased ...and the Regents comforted. *But*, does the excel...lent Chancellor take jalap and ipecac in tea-spoon...ful doses, or does he smuggle in the pin-point glo...bules? The State Medical Society inserts his ...speech among its Transactions,—is not that his en...dorsement?

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—ACCOMMODA...TION TRAINS.—Great complaints are made of the ...recent changes in the time tables on the Hudson ...River Railroad, whereby the accommodation trains ...are delayed for upward of half an hour every day. ...The alteration is productive of much inconvenience ...to commuters living upon the line of that Road ...who have hitherto depended upon the Company's ...assurances that the early trains would be contin...ued. Since this change, the first train reaches the ...City from Peekskill at 9½ o'clock, instead of 8, as ...formerly, and this delay is frequently of serious ...moment to those who transact business here and ...reside out of town. The Company should have ...made arrangements for a change, if at all, before ...the middle of the season. A restoration of the ...original time will not only enhance their own in...terests but greatly accommodate the public.

THE SLAUGHTER OF THE DOGS.—It is reported ...that nearly two thousand dogs have been slaugh...tered at the public pound, since the Mayor's edict ...went forth on the 26th ult., and that nearly an ...equal number have been redeemed alive by their ...owners. Over $2,000 have been paid to the dog-...catchers. The war against unmuzzled dogs will ...be continued until the 1st of September.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I take the above from the ...*Commercial Advertiser* of this P. M. Now if the ...capture of 4,000 dogs costs the City $2,000, and ...one-half the number have been redeemed alive by ...their owners, at $2 per head, yielding $4,000—a ...net profit of 100 per cent in 35 days, better even ...than Wall-street rates on doubtful paper—I my...self, as a tax-payer, would be pleased to have the ..."dog-catchers" take the helm of our city finances, ...provided, after the healthy atmosphere of the ..."pound," when once inducted into the "tea-room," ...they might not also take the flesh. Yours, R.

JULY 31, 1854.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 1.

At our first board this morning, sales were made ...of Reading Railroad shares at 31@32; Susquehanna ...Canal, 10; Beaver Meadows, 73; Long Island Rail...road, 11¼.

ADDITIONAL NEWS FROM EUROPE

BY THE CANADA AT HALIFAX

Detailed Reports of the Markets, Marine Intelligence, Passengers, &c.

[Owing to the lateness of the hour at which the *Canada* reached Halifax on Monday night, we were unable to obtain our usually full report of Commercial intelligence in season for our yesterday morning's edition.]

Liverpool Cotton Market—JULY 21.

Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co. report that in the ...early part of the week, the COTTON market was very ...quiet—but subsequently, under the influence of fine ...weather, and the promising appearance of the grain ...crops, there was a more cheerful feeling in the trade, ...and to-day the market closed steady at the quotations ...current at the sailing of the *Africa* on the 15th instant. ...The sales of the week foot up 51,240 bales, of which ...speculators took 5,680, and exporters 7,850 bales. The ...authorized quotations are, New-Orleans Fair 6¼d., ...Middling 5 5-16d.; Fair Mobiles, 6¼d.; Uplands ...Fair, 6¼d.; Middling, 5 3-16d.; Ordinary, 4¼d. ...@5d.; Inferior, 3¼d.@4¼d. Several other respectable ...houses quote the COTTON market freely supplied, but ...holders not pressing sales, and the improvements not ...equalling on any descriptions one-sixteenth. To-day, ...(Friday,) the market has been steady, and the sales are ...estimated at 6,000 bales, of which the trade took 5,000. ...The stock of COTTON in port, is put down at 971,137 ...bales, including 689,475 bales of American descriptions.

Liverpool Breadstuff's Markets.

Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co. report that quite a ...panic prevailed in the market, holders evincing a great ...desire to sell, and buyers holding off. The market closed ...with a retail demand only, *at one shilling decline in ...Wheat and four shillings and sixpence on Flour*. The ...quotations were—Western Canal FLOUR, 28s. 6d.@29s. ...6d.; Philadelphia, Baltimore and Canadian, 30s. 6d.; ...Ohio, 31s. 6d.; Sour, 28s.@29s.; White WHEAT, 9s. 2d. ...@9s. 9d.; Red, 8s. 6d.@9s. 2d.; Yellow and White ...CORN, 32s.@32s. 6d.; Mixed, 31s. Other circulars ...mostly agree in the above quotations. On the 30th of ...June, the stock of BREADSTUFFS at Liverpool was called ...120,000 quarters of Wheat, 161,000 quarters of Corn, ...311,000 barrels and 21,000 sacks of Flour, but it was pro...bably more than this.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Messrs. GARDINER & Co. report a slow demand for ...BEEF, except for the finest quality, which brings full ...rates. In PORK, more doing, but without improvement ...in price, holders meeting buyers very readily. BACON ...is in steady consumptive demand, and stocks beginning ...to decrease, but prices unchanged. HAMS and SHOUL...DERS sell rather more readily. LARD in the early part of ...the week was dull, but subsequently revived to 52s., ...with sales of 100 tons. Good CHEESE would meet with ...a ready sale at full prices. LINSEED CAKE is in less de...mand.

Liverpool Produce Markets.

From the Brokers' Circular.

ASHES—A limited business; sales at 31s. for Pots, ...and 29s.@29s. 6d. for Pearls.

RESIN—In better request; sales of 2,000 bbls. at ...4s. 3d.@4s. 4d. Spirits of Turpentine nominal at 40s. ...Nothing done in Turpentine. Tallow in fair demand at ...67s. 6d.@68s. Y. C.; and 65s.@67s. for American. Seal ...Oil fetched £39, and closed at £40. 500 tons Palm Oil ...sold at £45@£47, on the spot and to arrive. A moder...ate business in Rape, at 46s.@47s. Linseed Oil un...changed. Considerable sales of Olive, to arrive, at ...slightly lower prices. Saltpetre continued dull. Dye...woods unchanged, except the lower sorts of Logwood ...which, being scarce, were dearer. Rice in rather bet...ter demand—200 casks Carolina sold at 18s.@19s. 3d. ...Sugar—A considerable business in foreign at slightly ...lower prices. Coffee in steady request, particularly ...for good ordinary. Tea is without quotable change, ...except for Congo, which is rather easier.

The Manchester Market.

There has been a steady though not active business ...doing during the past week. Consumption goes on un...checked, and the prices current at the sailing of the ...*Africa* on the 15th, may be repeated.

London Markets.

Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co.'s Circular of July 21 ...reports the Colonial and Foreign Produce Markets inac...tive. SUGAR dull; COFFEE and COTTON steady; BREAD...STUFFS declined considerably.

London Money Market.

MONEY continued in active demand. Dollars quoted ...at 5s. 1¼d. Bar silver, 5s. 1¼d. American Eagles, 76s. ...3d. Gold bars in demand, at 77s. Money was rather ...dearer, Government wants having apparently absorbed ...spare capital. Government has announced that applica...tion will be made for £3,000,000 sterling, extra war cred...it, making £9,000,000 already received for war expenses. ...Consols, notwithstanding, closed at 92¼@92¾. The bul...lion in the Bank of England had decreased £197,334. ...Continental Exchanges had varied but little. Bills were ...still being discounted below the Bank rates.

Havre Market.

HAVRE, July 19.—The week's sales of COTTON were ...only 2,784 bales, and the stock on hand is 81,000 bales. ...The quotations range for New-Orleans from 78f 02c ...100f 15, Mobile 81f.70c@81f.85, Uplands 80f.@85f.—...closing dull. There are sellers of Genesee and New-...Orleans Flour at 46f.@47f., but no inquiry.

American Securities.

The business of the week has been to a considerable ...extent, and above former prices. BARING BROTHERS re...port: There has been a demand for United States stocks ...and bonds of 1867–68. Massachusetts Sterling Fives ...have been done at 102@103. Maryland Sterling Fives ...offered at 93. Virginia Sterling Fives sold at 90, and ...6s. dollar bonds at 91, in trifling amounts. Canada ...Sixes 106½@107½. There has not been time to ascertain ...the value of Railroad Securities in Europe, under the ...effect of the frauds recently discovered in New-York.

London Metal Market.

The IRON trade continues steady, and we quote Rails ...at £7 10s.@£7 15s.; common Bars, £8 10s.@£8 15s., ...both free on board in Wales. Scotch Pig declined to ...83s. 6d. for mixed numbers on the Clyde. TIN un...changed.

Liverpool Freights.

FREIGHTS continued dull. Iron to New-York was ...taken at 20s.; fine goods at 17s. 6d., and coarse at 12s. ...6d. Steerage passengers, about £4.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived from New-York—19th, Ship Cornelius Grinnell ...Liverpool; Harvest Queen, do; Hersberg, at Pill; York...town, at Gravesend; 21st, E. Z., Liverpool.
Arrived from Boston—19th, Mariner, Liverpool; Mary ...Ann James, Gravesend.
Arrived from Philadelphia—19th, Savannah Liverpool.
Arrived from Savannah—18th, Glasgow, Liverpool; Sove...reign, do.
Arrived from Richmond—18th, Wieland, Bremen.
Arrived from Norfolk—19th, Phebe Plymouth.
Arrived from Charleston—18th, Rhyne, at ——.
Arrived from Baltimore—18th, Challenge at Waterford; ...Martha, Bremen.
Arrived from Apalachicola—19th, Ambassador, Liverpool.
Arrived from New-Orleans—Indian at Marseilles; Em...ma Clark, J. M. Wood, J. P. Whitney, 19th, Carlo Man...ran Ocean Queen; 20th, Pallas, and St. Peter, all at Liv...erpool.
Arrived from Mobile—18th, Orinoco, at Liverpool; Lyn...den, the Clyde; 12st, Samuel, at Liverpool.
Arrived from Savannah—21st, York, at Liverpool.
Arrived from Montreal—22d, screw steamship Sea Sands, ...at Liverpool.
Sailed for New-York—19th, Manhattan, from Liverpool; ...Mary Bell, Shields; 20th, Volant, Liverpool.
Sailed for Philadelphia—21st, Harvest Queen, from Liv...erpool.
Sailed for New-Orleans—18th, Nonpariel; 20th, Express, ...from Liverpool.

Passengers.

Mr. and Mrs. Lerison, Mr. and Mrs. Forster, Mr. and ...Mrs. Daniel and 2 daughters, Mrs. Codwin, Mr. and Mrs. ...Portous, Mr and Mrs. Veveas, Captain and Mrs. Pate, and ...Mr and Mrs Hall, Mr and Miss Kaherean, Mr. and Miss ...Coben Mrs Supnap and child, Mrs Tollen and son, Miss ...Robins, Miss Bird, Hon. Miss Murray and maid, Messrs. ...Normand, Carleton, Newhall, Longee, Mack and son, Har...rison, Ernest, Weston, Riley, Bourne, Bramhall, Cain, ...Burr, Heydecker, Higginson, Clark, Norris, Blairs Orr, ...Meyer, Ramsay, Benchard, Dew, Minot, Zimmerman, ...Crisps, Peters, Stevens, Carpenter, Simons, Reif, Robinson, ...Walsinghaw, Guild, Erwin, Timson, Calcraft, Coc...en, Jones, Wilson, Claybrooke, Marchaus, Masters, ...Geoochild, Hargraves, Vincent, Greenhalgh, Hoyland, ...Johnson, G. Johnston, J. W. Johnston, Birch, Weisler, ...Hatten, Fuller, Hunter, Benjamin, McCullough, Mr. and ...Mrs. Worson, Dr. Lee, Capt. Marmount, Miss Robinson, ...Miss Slade Mr Ashley, The Abbe Benda, Miss Benditt, ...Mr. and Mrs Walton, Miss Butlworth, Miss Shatter, ...Mrs Smith, Smart, Blackmore, Schenck and two daugh...ters, Wm Ruddell and two children, Mr and Mrs Gar...ride, Mr and Mrs. Wainwright, Miss Foster, Dr. West...moreland, Capt. Sparks, Capt. Weeks.

FIRE.—Soon after 1 o'clock this morning, the ...Union Dining Saloon, No. 162 William-street, ...caught fire, but the flames were extinguished before ...much damage had been done.

PEACH CROP.—The extensive orchards in the ...vicinity of Delaware City, owned by REYNOLDS & ...CLARKES, containing over 1,000 acres, will this ...year scarcely supply the families of their owners ...with fruit enough for their own use. There never ...was such a complete failure in the crop before. It ...is attributed to the cold weather experienced in the ...latter part of March. We are happy, however, to ...state that Mr. PENNIMORE'S orchards, near Appo...quinimink, never gave promise of a more abundant ...yield. He has about 150 acres in peach trees, and ...the value of this year's fruit is estimated from ten ...to fifteen thousand dollars. It is singular that this ...difference should exist in orchards about ten miles ...apart, and apparently under the same condition of ...exposure, &c.—*Wilmington (Del.) Statesman.*

Indian War in New-Mexico.

From the St. Louis Republican.

We have been permitted to look at a letter from ...Albuquerque, N. M., dated June 23, which gives some ...particulars of affairs with the Indians in that Terri...tory. The writer says: "Perhaps you may have seen ...that the Jicarilla Apaches have been at war since the ...middle of March. Major CARLETON has had a very ...sharp campaign with them, and finally, after following ...their trail for many a long day, he succeeded in encamp...ing them in a perfect fortress of a camp on Fischer's ...Peak—the tallest pinnacle of the whole Sierra Made...tain range. The surprise was so great and the assault ...was so sudden, that the Indians were panic-stricken, ...and with a feint show of resistance—the firing of a few ...shots upon their side—they fled, leaving everything be...hind them, except what they could run on foot encumber...ed and through tangled brushwood with. Their camp ...consisted of forty-four families, in twenty-two conical ...lodges.

"From the pools and tracks of blood, it is believed a ...great many were killed and wounded. One chief, who ...is supposed to be FLECHE-ROMADA, (Striped Arrow,) ...'went under,' to use KIT CARSON'S expression, with ...two balls through his breast. A Pueblo Indian in the ...service of the United States—dashed forward, and, ...passing his knife around the fallen man's head, put ...one foot on his neck, and with both hands clutching ...the hair, wrenched by main force the scalp entirely, ...even before the sufferer had expired—for he groaned ...as it was done, and was still breathing when his ter...rible antagonist swung aloft the bloody, reeking trophy, ...and yelled a war-whoop that sounded like the blast of ...a trumpet. The Indians succeeded in getting away ...one horse and one mule only. The troops captured ...thirty-eight horses, and all the camp and horse equi...page, the dried meat, dressed skins—in short, everything ...down to powder and ball, which an Indian possesses. ...A more thoroughly destitute people than the Apaches ...cannot now be found in the world.

"Maj. CARLETON followed the Indians away a long ...day, tracking them day by day, over the highest ranges of ...the Rocky Mountains, through snows, over rivers, ...through deep woods, until they were caught. The trail ...was three weeks old when it was first found; the grass ...and weeds of Spring had grown upon the track, and ...heavy rains had fallen. But still it was kept success...fully. This pursuit will have a great moral effect on ...these Indians, and on all the surrounding tribes, as they ...will readily perceive. Lieutenants DAVIDSON, JOHN...SON, and MOORE, 1st Dragoons, shared all the labor of ...this expedition, as did Captain QUINN, with a company ...of spies."

It has been ascertained that the average duration ...of the life of a London "bus-horse" is under four ...months.

BUSINESS NOTICES

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK.

LONG ISLAND.

...Brooklyn.

...observed very generally by the population in Brooklyn.

...Brooklyn Life Guards, Capt. MOORE, paraded ... to Staten Island on an excursion.

...Attack Guards, Capt. FERGUSON, paraded ... excursion to Temperanceville.

In the evening, the Brooklyn Literary Association held a meeting at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Bridge-street. The exercises consisted of ... by the chaplain, Rev. JAMES M. WILLIAMS, and addresses by JUNIUS C. MORSE, Esq., principal of Public School at Weeksville; Rev. Dr. J. W. C. PENNINGTON; Rev. A. N. FREEMAN, of the Presbyterian Church, Prince-street; Prof. WM. J. WILSON, principal of Public School No. 1; an oration by J. PETERSON, Esq., principal of Public School No. 1, New-York.

The proceedings were interspersed with singing by the choir of the Church, under charge of Mr. ROSSITER HAMILTON.

The attendance was quite large and respectable, and passed off with much animation. ENOCH C. HARRINGTON, Esq., presided.

Brooklyn Board of Education.

This Board held its regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon. A financial report, prepared in pursuance of the School Law of April, 1850, and a resolution of the Common Council for the year extending from January 1, 1853, to January 1, 1854, and including expenditures to February 1, showing:

RECEIPTS.

Amount on hand at the commencemnt of the fiscal year	$7,974 15
Received during the year	96,478 21
Total	$104,452 36

EXPENDITURES.

For 12 months, viz.: January 1, 1853, to January 1, 1854	$81,866 68
For the month of January	23,677 14
Total	$105,543 82

The City Superintendent made his quarterly report on the condition of the Schools, in which he stated that there had been a great deal of absence, both of teachers and pupils; the attendance of the latter not exceeding 60 per cent. of the whole. A resolution was passed requiring monthly returns of the names of the teachers who had been absent, the time, cause, &c.

The Superintendent also reports some of the teachers as incompetent, and a long discussion followed. The matter was finally laid on the table.

The Board adjourned till the first Tuesday in September.

FIRE—EFFECTS OF THE HEAT.—Shortly after 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon, a fire broke out in a row of tenant-houses in North Fifth-street, near Second-street, Williamsburg, owned by Mr. OLMSTEAD HENRY. Engine Companies Nos. 1 and 5 were soon at work and extinguished the flames. Damage by fire and water about $400, covered by insurance in the North River Insurance Company. GEORGE LITTLE, a member of Engine Company No. 7, run to the fire from Graham-avenue; on arriving, he fell in the street from the effects. He was taken into a building insensible, and, with proper care, recovered sufficiently to be conveyed to his residence in North Second-street, near Lorimer. Several other firemen became affected from over-exertion and the heat, and were under the necessity of retiring.

FATAL TERMINATION OF A DRUNKEN ROW.—JAMES HIGGINS, one of the parties who was injured in the fight on Sunday morning about 3 o'clock, at the corner of Teach and North First-streets, Williamsburg, died yesterday forenoon about 11 o'clock. The immediate cause of his death is supposed to be a rupture in the lower part of the bowels, caused by a kick. The deceased man, together with a brother and another man, were all beaten by four other men, all Irishmen, who had been together during the night on a drunken carousal. Three of the party have escaped, and the fourth, PETER CLARK, has been arrested. Coroner BALL, of Brooklyn, summoned a Jury yesterday afternoon. After a *post mortem* examination by Dr. BEADY, the investigation was postponed to Friday next.

THE SUNDAY LAW IN WILLIAMSBURG.—The following named persons were fined $10 each yesterday, by Mayor WALL, on a charge of exposing liquors, &c., on Sunday last in violation of the Sunday Law: Ellick & Grouse, Frank Swift, Jas. Angus, John G. Gilmartin and Harry Miller. Benjamin Seaman and Benj. C. Warrick were fined $10 each for allowing their dogs in the streets unmuzzled.

SUSTAINING THE MAYOR.—A mass meeting of the citizens of Williamsburg, who approve the course Mayor WALL has taken in reference to the closing up of porter-houses, &c., on Sunday, is to be held in a few days in the Park at the City Hall. This meeting will show that the course of the Mayor is sustained by a large portion of our citizens.

☞ A young female in male attire was arrested last evening in Brooklyn, by officer MCLAUGHLIN, of the First District Police. She gave her name as MARY DWYER, but refused to give any information as to where she came from.

Kings County Board of Supervisors—Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of this Board was held yesterday. The Board proceeded to the election of Officers, which resulted in the reelection of ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Supervisor from the Second Ward, Brooklyn, as President of the Board, and A. H. OSBORN, as Clerk. On motion of Supervisor ANDREWS, the rules of the last year were adopted for use the present. Numerous bills were presented and referred to Committee on Account.

Supervisor ANDREWS, from the Lunatic Asylum Committee, reported that the Committee had entered into contract for the erection of the Lunatic Asylum with Morris & Gregg for engine, boilers, &c., at $19,250; Litchfield & Ketchum, carpenter's work, $2,784; Messrole & Coggins, plumber's work, $4,650; John Colter, mason's work, $4,250; and for building sewers as follows: For main sewers, $4 per foot; branch sewers, $2 50 per foot; tunnel, $4 per foot; and main holes, $37.

The contractors have severally agreed to accept their *pro rata* share of the unexpended balance of the Lunatic Asylum Fund, and to wait for the remainder until the Board can raise the balance under the authority of the Legislature. The report was referred to the new Committee.

On motion of Supervisor ANDREWS the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the County Treasurer be and he hereby is requested to report to this Board the number and amount of county bonds outstanding, for what purpose said bonds were issued, the dates when they severally fall due, and the amount of bonds which have been authorized by law, but have not yet been issued.

The Annual Report of the superintendent of the Poor was presented, from which it appears that there were relieved and supported during the year 15,383 persons. The whole expense of the institution was $172,736 44

The Board adjourned.

Kings County Court of Sessions.

This Court met at 10 A. M., pursuant to adjournment.

John Mallory, indicted for assault and battery with intent to kill, was placed upon trial. The indictment charged him with attempting to kill Michael McGrath, by stabbing him with a shoemaker's knife, on the 25th of June last, at a house in Jay-street, Brooklyn, in which both parties resided. On the day in question, McGrath had returned from a funeral, and being very sick, vomited from the stoop leading to the upper part of the house where he lived into the yard; Mrs. Mallory, who was sitting below, rose up and attacked him with a broomstick, upon which he attempted to take it from her. While they were struggling, the prisoner came up and stabbed him twice in the side of the abdomen and cut him on the head, from which wounds he suffered eight or nine days. After the examination of several witnesses, the case was submitted to the Jury, who after an absence of a few minutes, returned with a verdict of Not Guilty.

THE WILLIAMSBURG COMMON COUNCIL—ENGINE COMPANY NO. 4 DISBANDED—The Board of Aldermen held a meeting last evening. All of the members were present; the President, Alderman BAKER, in the Chair. The Fire Committee, to whom was referred for investigation the charges of riot against Engine Cos. Nos. 4 and 9, on the 4th of July, in which knives and stones were freely used, reported that the charges had been sustained. The Committee recommended that RICHARD JACKSON, JOHN MCMELLON, JOHN HURST and MATTHEW M. JACKSON, members of No. 9, be expelled from the Fire Department, and prohibited from again becoming members. Also, that Engine Co. No. 4 be disbanded, and that none of the members hereafter be allowed to become members of the Fire Department of this city, who will not subscribe to an affidavit that they have not been engaged in any riot between fire companies of this city. The report was adopted.

A communication was received from Mayor WALL, enclosing a statement of [illegible] followed by him for violation of [illegible] Total amount required, $[illegible].

The Board adjourned to the 1st of September.

WILLIAMSBURG BOARD OF FINANCE.—A meeting of the Board of Finance was held last evening at the City Hall. The President, Mayor WALL, in the Chair.

A motion made by Alderman SPARKS to rescind the appropriation of $425 to F. Swit, for extra work on Grand-street, was adopted.

The appropriations hereto ore published were read, and a motion was adopted directing the Mayor and City Clerk to sign them.

The Board then adjourned *sine die*.

COOL AND DETERMINED SUICIDE.—A most cool and determined suicide was committed last evening by a young man named GEORGE SPANGLER, at his residence, No. 67 President-street, South Brooklyn. No cause can be assigned for the desperate act, but it is supposed that it arose from a love affair. Having finished his supper, at about 7 o'clock, the unfortunate young man ascended to his bedroom, and, putting a pistol loaded with shot and slugs into his mouth, discharged it. The charge took terrible effect, coming through his cheek, blowing teeth out, and shattering in a frightful manner all the upper part of his face. Officer CAIN, of the Third District, immediately obtained the assistance of Dr. OTTERSON, who did all in his power; but the case was quite hopeless, though the sufferer was still lingering up to a late hour.

A FEMALE STREET FIGHT.—Yesterday afternoon a disgraceful street-fight occurred in Sixth-street in the Second Ward, Williamsburg, between two women named McGrath and Mack. The old established custom of pulling hair, scratching, &c., was not strictly adhered to. Paving stones were brought into requisition. The fight was cut short by the appearance of the Police, who arrested the belligerents. They were committed to the Cells.

BODY FOUND.—The body of an unknown man, dressed in black pants, and white shirt, was found yesterday, at the foot of Pacific-street, Brooklyn by Officer Byrnes, of the Third District Police; on his person was a silver watch, and numerous other articles, and a card, on which was printed "E. Daniels, No. 6 James-street, New-York."

NEW-JERSEY.

☞ A meeting of the Jersey City Fire Department was held on Thursday evening, at which resolutions were adopted, tendering the thanks of the Department to Chief-Engineer CARSON, Engineers BALCH and DECKER, and to Engine Companies Nos. 5, 14, 29 and 22, and to Hose Companies Nos. 21, 8, 20 and 54, and to other members of New-York Companies, for valuable assistance in extinguishing the fire in Jersey City, on Sunday night.

THIEVING AT THE FIRE.—The persons arrested for stealing trunks, &c., at the fire on Sunday evening, have been convicted. Eight were fined $25 each; seven were sent to Bergen Jail for three months each, and two gave bail to appear before the Grand Jury.

☞ During the month of July, one hundred and fourteen arrests were made in Jersey City, on the following charges: Drunkenness, 58; drunk and disorderly, 17; assault, 10; stealing, 21; burglary, 1; delirium tremens, 1; violating city ordinance, 1; disorderly, 2; vagrancy, 3.

Later from Mexico.

We have received our files of Mexican papers, but they contain very little news.

The yellow fever continues to rage at Vera Cruz with considerable virulence, especially among the military. The report of the San Carlos Military Hospital for the months of May and June is as follows:

May—Admissions, 923; Discharges, 481; Deaths, 69.

June—Admissions, 872; Discharges, 534; Deaths, 75.

Don VINCENTE ULMAN, a millionaire, recently died in a city of Bohemia, leaving his immense fortune to the Hospital of St. Andre, in Mexico.

The *Eco*, of Vera Cruz, says that tranquility reigns throughout the Republic, with the exception of the States of Guerrero and Michoacan.

The amount of revenue received at the Custom-House in the city of Mexico from all sources for the year ending June 30, is set down at $2,014,-695 11.

The locusts still continue to desolate the States of Oajaca, Chiopas, Vera Cruz, and other Southern Departments.

The thousand fenegas of corn asked for by the Government of Vera Cruz were taken to that city by the *Orizaba*, on her last trip, and have been distributed among the destitute of the State.

A battalion of 500 troops had marched from San Luis Potosi for the State of Michoacan, to operate against the rebels.

The fusion of two lyrical companies in the City of Mexico has finally been accomplished. A dispatch from Gen. NORBIEGA, commanding the Government troops in the South, informs the Supreme Government that a detachment of 250 troops of his command, under the orders of Captain Don JOSE MARIA SALADO, had encountered a party of 400 insurgents near Ayatta, and, after a short engagement, had totally routed and put the enemy to flight, taking a number of prisoners, camp equipage, munitions, &c., and leaving a considerable number of killed and wounded. The affairs of the Southern revolutionists are represented as being in a desperate condition. On the morning of the 16th instant, a slight earthquake was felt in the city of Mexico. No damage was done.

We find no allusion to the reputed death of ALVAREZ.

The existence of an organized band of robbers has been discovered in Puebla, similar to that which from 1834 to 1840 carried terror through the State. Active measures were being taken to ferret out all its ramifications.

The scarcity of food in Tabasco is so great that the Governor has asked contributions from Yucatan, and permission from the Supreme Government to import corn from abroad.

The locust plague, that had disappeared in some parts of the South, has reappeared in several places in great numbers. A famine throughout the southern part of Mexico was feared. In several places the Governors had ordered every adult male to plant in corn a certain quantity of land.

A Fight with the Comanches—Bravery of Captain Van Buren—Captain B. Shot through the Body with an Arrow.

Correspondence of the N. O. True Delta.

CORPUS CRISTI, Texas, Wednesday, July 19, 1854.

On the 11th inst. Captain VAN BUREN and twelve men of the mounted rifles, overtook a party of twenty-five Comanche Indians and whipped them handsomely. Captain KING and a party of infantry mounted on mules first got on their trail near Las Moras, on the El Paso road, and pursued them four days, when the mules gave out. Fortunately, about this time he met Captain VAN BUREN, who was out from Fort Inge on a scout, and put him on the trail. He followed it up for six days and traveled over 300 miles, when he overtook the Indians. To avoid pursuit they crossed the Nueces three times, and also a large lake. Captain VAN BUREN swam his horses 400 yards across this lake and struck the trail on the opposite side. The two parties discovered each other as the Indians were turning a hill and when the Captain got around the hill he found the Indians drawn up in line of battle ready to receive him—they having taken their saddles and everything off their horses except the bridles, and put them in a pile. The Indians opened the fight with arrows, and when they supposed they had drawn the fire of the Captain's party, charged it. The Captain immediately ordered his men to dismount and take their rifles—before this they had used only their revolvers without much effect. When some five or six Indians had been knocked off their horses, they broke, and the Captain charged them.

The Indians left one of their number dead on the ground, but succeeded in carrying the other dead and wounded off. They left their saddles, &c. Captain VAN BUREN and three of his men were wounded. In the commencement of the fight the Captain received a wound in his sword arm, which bled profusely, and in the charge he attacked a powerful young Indian, who was on foot, and after having made several cuts at him, the Indian suddenly sprung from under his horse's neck with his bow already drawn, and shot his arrow through his body. It entered on the right side, about six inches above the navel and below the ribs, and he thinks had come out on the left side of the spine, having cut through his sword belt behind. He drew the arrow out with both hands, and believing the wound mortal, lay down to die. He, however, sent an express to Fort Ewell, and in the course of two or three days an ambulance and Dr. HEAD arrived, and he was taken to this place, some fifty or sixty miles from the battle field. It is now the eighth day since he was wounded, and the three distinguished army surgeons who are attending him (Drs. TURNER, HEAD and MCFARLIN,) are of opinion, to-day, that he will recover, but until the last day or two they had scarcely any hope.

Later from Texas.

We have our Texas files of the 23d inst. The following are the only items of interest that we find: The Brazoria *Planter* of the 19th, says—We understand that the cotton worm has made its appearance already on some of the plantations on the Bernard, in this county.

The papers are unusually full of the accounts of murders and other crimes, notwithstanding the efforts which appear to be making in all parts of the State to build up institutions of learning and religion. The effects of these, however, cannot be expected to follow at once

The Austin *Times* is advocating the construction of a railroad from the capital to the coast at Lavaca, a distance of 150 miles.

Miss Mary Pate, a resident of Charleston, N. C., recently married a widower, and died in a few days afterward. She was discovered about half a mile from the town, in a state of insanity, by a couple of slaves, much shattered in mind and body, having remained in her strange seclusion eleven days, without sufficient food or drink to sustain life much longer. She states that her object was to starve herself to death, and that she had eaten nothing but a few blackberries, which she gathered on the morning that she left home. It is supposed her mind is affected.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Cholera.**—The reason why so many die of this dreadful disease is, that they do not stop the first symptoms, namely: Diarrhœa. No fatal case has ever occurred where DR. MCCLINTOCK'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL and CHOLERA PREVENTIVE has been used in the early stages. All persons should procure it at this critical season. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle For sale by all the principal Druggists, and by A. CUSHMAN & CO., Proprietors, No 122 Fulton-st.

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box.**—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. E. MEBER, Philadelphia REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston. C. H. RING, Broadway, and all respectable druggists.

☞ **University's Family Medicines.**—FEVER AND AGUE—CHOLERA—The University of Free Medicines and Popular Knowledge, chartered by the State of Pennsylvania April 29, 1853, mainly to arrest the evils of spurious nostrums: also, to supply the public with reliable remedies, where the best medical advisers cannot or will not be employed, having purchased the invaluable remedy—ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE—the first and only known for twenty years as the certain cure for Fever and Ague and its kindred complaints, confidently recommend it to the patronage of the afflicted. The above institution likewise recommends for Bowel Complaint or Cholera, ROWAND'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF BLACKBERRY ROOT, and in due time will furnish its own remedy for every disease that can be safely treated in this way. By order of the Trustees,

E ROWAND, M. D.,
President of the University, and head of the Pharmaceutical Department, Philadelphia.

Home Dispensary and Office, No. 47 South Second-st., Philadelphia

CHARLES H. RING, General Agent, No. 122 Broadway, New-York; V CLICKENER & Co., No. 61 Barclay-st., HAVILAND, HARRELL & RISLEY, No. 39 Warren-st.; F. C. WELLS & Co., No. 237 6th-av.; R. A. SANDS, No 128 Bowery; JOHN MEAKIN, No. 497 Broadway; E. M. GUION, No. 127 Bowery; C. S. SMITH, No. 126 Canal-st.; BRIGHAM & MILLER, No. 17 Avenue D; J. & J. CODDINGTON, No. 715 Broadway; W. D. CRUMBLE, No. 163 Broadway; W. H. FREEMAN, No. 21 2d-av.; A. W. GARDNER, No. 51 6th-av and 166 8th-av.; GAIL & AMEUD, No. 193 3d-av.; E. W VONDASMITH, No 158 Bowery; T T. GREEN, No. 399 Broadway; A. POWELL, No. 163 Avenue A; J. WALL GREEN, No 113 Broadway; JOHN MILLER, No. 245 1st-av.; W. F. LINDSAY, No. 77 East Broadway; THOS. BAILEY, No. 9. Bible House, 4th-av.; DAVID RITTER, No. 318 seventy, corner Bleecker-st.; W. H. LOINES, No. 598 Hudson-st; MRS HAYES, No 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn: T THOS. HAYES South Brooklyn BOSWELL & LIVINGSTON, No. 244 Grand-st., LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 118 Grand-st., and WM. BERRIAN, No. 170 Grand-st., Williamsburg.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Cordial.**—Whence proceed the lassitude, the depression, the debility, the indifference to life, the instability the continual feeling of illness which it is impossible to define or localize, so common, so hard to bear, and so little pitied by the robust and healthy? The answer—from the stomach and the nervous system, between which there exists the closest sympathy. Want of vital energy, sluggishness in the secretive organs, a general inertia of the system, is at the bottom of all the difficulty. To rouse the whole organization from the torpor, to imbue it with new life, activity and vigor, and to sustain it in that condition, there is no preparation comparable with DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL. Other stimuli may excite the dormant physical energies for a time, but like the night-flash of the lightning that leaves behind it a deeper gloom, the exhibition of these exhilerants is followed after the first convulsive effect is over, by a depression of body and mind more profound and paralyzing than ever. The remedy is literally worse than the disease. But the Elixir has a dynamic influence. It not only creates a new condition of the physical organization, but perpetuates it. The animal spirits are not only cheered and elevated by its agency but kept up to their new level without flagging A vegetable compound congenial to the system, it seems to act upon the constitution itself, and to revolutionize it. Chronic diseases of the nerves, the stomach, and the liver, its operation is all but miraculous. The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, six for twelve dollars.

C. H. RING, Proprietor, No 122 Broadway, New York. Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada, and the West Indies

☞ **The New City of East New-York** is growing rapidly, and is soon to have the benefit of a great concentration of avenue railroads from all the East River ferries. Lots or houses sold on easy terms of payment. Let every family that desires to secure a home in this delightful and rapidly improving place, apply to CHARLES R. MILLER, agent, No. 195 Broadway. East New-York is accessible at all hours by Railroad or Omnibus lines at low fares.

☞ **Cholera.**—Dr. S. M GIDDINGS, No 85 Murray-st., has a remedy which cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Cramps, Spasms &c Every family should have this remedy at hand, and persons about their business should carry this life preserver with them.

☞ **Post-Office Notice**—CHANGE OF HOUR—The afternoon mails forwarded by the Hudson River Railroad will hereafter close at 3 o'clock, P M, instead of 3½ JULY 31, 1854. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

EXCURSIONS.

AUGUST, 1854.—FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLAND DOCK, OCEAN HOUSE, FORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK BROWN'S ROCK, (Middletown,) and RED BANK! From foot of Robinson-st North River New and splendid steamboat ALICE C PRICE, Capt. A. H. HAGGERTY, will leave foot of Robinson-st., North River as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM RED BANK.	
Tuesday..Aug. 1,	8½ A. M.	Tuesday Aug 1,	12 M
Wednesday.... 2,	9	Wednesday.... 2,	1 P. M.
Thursday..... 3,	10	Thursday..... 3,	1½
Friday..... 4,	11	Friday..... 4,	2½
Saturday..... 5,	12½ P M	Saturday..... 5,	4
Sunday..... 6,	6½ A. M.	Sunday..... 6,	3½
Monday..... 7,	7	Monday..... 7,	3
Tuesday..... 8,	7½	Tuesday..... 8,	3½
Wednesday.... 9,	8	Wednesday.... 9,	4½
Thursday.....10,	6	Thursday.....10,	9½ A.M.
Friday.....11,	6½	Friday.....11,	10
Saturday.....12,	7	Saturday.....12,	10½
Sunday.....13,	7	Sunday.....13,	12 M
Monday.....14,	8	Monday.....14,	12 ½
Tuesday.....15,	9	Tuesday.....15,	1 P. M

ELIAS HALSEY'S Squan stages run in connection with this boat All freight must be on board half an hour before the time of starting All persons are forbid trusting this boat on account of the owners.

JULY, 1854.—FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLAND DOCK, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCKS, MIDDLETOWN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H B BAKER, will leave pier foot of Robinson-st., N R., as follows. Fare 25 cents:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.		LEAVES RED BANK.	
July 27, Thursday..	8 A. M.	July 27, Thursday..	5 P. M
July 28, Friday....	7 A. M.	July 28, Friday.....	10½ A. M
July 29, Saturday..	8 A. M.	July 29, Saturday..	11½ A. M
July 30, Sunday....	7 A. M.	July 30, Sunday....	12 M.
July 31, Monday...	8 A. M.	July 31, Monday....	12 M.
Aug. 1, Tuesday..	9 A. M.	Aug 1, Tuesday..	12½ P. M
Aug. 2, Wednesday	9½ A. M.	Aug. 2, Wednesday	1½ P. M
Aug. 3, Thursday.	10½ A. M.	Aug. 3, Thursday..	2 P M

N. B.—This boat will run as advertised, weather permitting. Stages will be in readiness to convey passengers to all parts of the country All persons are forbid trusting this boat on account of the owners. We shall run this card until we run a time boat.

A. O. OF F.—GRAND PIC-NIC AND COTILLON EXCURSION.—The steamboat MARY QUEEN and barge IRENE, accompanied by Whitworth's Cotillon Band will make the above excursion to Sing Sing on THURSDAY, Aug 3. The beautiful Grove of J S Jones, Esq., has been engaged for the use of the excursionists, about 3 minutes' walk from the landing. Tickets 50 cents each ldren half price To be had in the Lodges generally, at No 132 Fulton-st., at new depôt, Yorkville, and at the boat on the morning of the excursion. The boat leaves 56th-st. E. R., Yorkville 6:30; Delancey-st. 7:25; Montague-st. Brooklyn 7:45; Spring-st., N R., 8:30; Amos st., 9. Refreshments, with the exception of liquor, on board.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS FOR FAMILIES—MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW AND SING-SING, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry and Tarrytown. Fare to Haverstraw, 25 cents; Yonkers, 12½ cents—except Sunday. The new and splendid steamer ELECTA Capt. C. T REILEY, will leave the pier foot of Jay-st EVERY MORNING, at 9 o'clock, for the above places, stopping at Amos-st each way. Returning will leave Haverstraw at 2 o'clock P. M. For excursions apply to the Captain on board before 9 A. M., or after 6 P. M

EXCURSION TO CONEY ISLAND.—The splendid steamer NORWALK, Captain A HITCHCOCK, will make three excursions daily to Coney Island as follows: Leave New-York, foot of Spring-st., at 9½ A M 12½ and 3½ P M; pier No 3 North River, at 10 A. M, 1 and 4 P. M; Coney Island at 11 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M—landing at Fort Hamilton each way Fare to Fort Hamilton or Coney Island, and back to New-York, 25 cents No half price for children

EXCURSION FOR THE MILLION.—Boats leave every half hour to Staten Island Cheapest sail in the States Fare 6 cents. The way to get a splendid sail, fine view of the bay, harbor and ocean and inhale the sea air is to take the Staten Island ferry boats, foot of Whitehall-street Liberal terms for pic-nic parties, companies and Societies. Apply at ferry-house.

LOST AND FOUND.

$20 REWARD—Run away, a boy in the employ of E. A. BROOKS—WM. FELLOWS, 17 years of age, slim and spare build, pale, long face and neck, rather stiff in the joints and sleepy-looked; had on when last seen light vest, striped pants, blue cloth coat, velvet collar straw hat, and had in his pocket $100 in 1's and 2's, on the bank of Washington, Mich: is supposed to be in company with a other boy shorter and a stouter build. $10 will be paid for the recovery of the money, and $5 apiece for each of the boys. E. A. BROOKS,
No 150 Fulton-st., or No. 575 Broadway.

BRACELET LOST.—On Thursday, 27th July, in coming from Arnold's dry goods store, in Canal-st., to corner 7th-av and 19th st., a gold heavy linked engraved BRACELET A suitable reward will be paid on returning it to No. 178 Water-st.

$20 REWARD.—LOST—On MONDAY, July 31, a purse of NEW-ENGLAND MONEY, with a bead around it marked F. W HUTCHINS. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving the same at No. 165 William-st., up stairs.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

A PUBLIC WARNING!
LYON warns his friends and patrons
That certain scoundrels, very great ones,
A poisonous article are vending
For LYON'S POWDER; and pretending
That the concoction they are selling,
From long and trench will clear your dwelling.
Beware! Examine name and label,
And rogues to cheat you won't be able.

Dépôt for LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER and PILLS for the destruction of insects and vermin, No. 434 Broadway, and No. 175 Fulton-st. Brooklyn.

WATERING PLACES.

ROOMS AT ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Six or seven fully furnished rooms—kitchen, parlor and four or five bedrooms—in a new modern built house with every convenience, with privilege of ice-house, stable &c., would be let for the season to a small and highly re pectable family. The house is beautifully located, a few minutes' walk from the beach. Address C. S. H., Box No. 2 366 Post Office.

ROUTE OF NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE CHEAP—Inquire at the Cigar Store, No 315 Bowery, opposite Bleecker-street, after 8 o'clock A. M.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED.—A good, discreet, and experienced Nurse, who has lost her present situation, by sudden ...ness, wishes a similar situation in the country or to go by the week, or do light chamberwork, as she is with the care of children and sew. A place in the country more an object than wages Please address SEAMSTRESS, No 113 West 14th st., for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, to do general housework; is a first-rate washer and ironer, a good plain cook and baker; will be found willing and obliging. Has good references. Salary not so much as object as a good place No objection to the country. Please call at No. 123 Bowery

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable and tidy young woman, to do the housework in a small private family, or would do chamberwork. Good City reference. Can be seen at No. 100 Gold-st., New-York, third floor, front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a respectable Woman as Cook, Washer and Ironer; can make good bread and pastry. Also, a nice, young English Girl desires a place as Nurse and Seamstress, or Chambermaid and Waiter. The applicants are Protestants.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant Girl, as Seamstress; can make children's clothes, understands dress-making also; or would take care of a child. Address a note to H. C., No. 148 32d-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., 2d floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By an American girl, 14 years of age, to do the light work of a small family; wages not so much an object as a good family. She can be seen at No 493 8th-av., in the shoe-store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl to do the general housework of a small private family, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Can give reference from her last place. Call at No. 7 Desbrosses-st.

SERVANTS WANTED—At No. 394 Broadway, (basement:) conductors, school-teachers, clerks, porters, barkeepers, waiters, coachmen, men on steamers, railroads, and boys for trades; also, 10 cooks, 12 chambermaids 90 scrubbing girls and 6 nurses. No charges are made until places are procured.
DREYER & KAUFMAN, Agents.

GIRLS.—Several nice, half-grown girls can be obtained at the office of the Am & For. Employment Society, No 130 9th-st., cor Broadway. Also, domestics of all kinds, male and female help, can be had at the Society's lower office, No 27 Greenwich-st.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS.—Families in want of domestic servants can depend on being suited at the office of the "Protestant Employment Society," and "Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics." No. 7 Carmine-st., formerly in Chambers-st.

PARLOR MAID OR WAITRESS WANTED—In a an all genteel family. An excellent situation and good wages is now offered to a competent servant. Apply at No 149 Grand st. Also, a coachman.

HELP OF ALL KINDS—May be engaged at the Offices of the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, No. 27 Greenwich-st. Female domestics there and at the upper office, No. 139 9th-st., corner of Broadway.

SITUATION AS GOVERNESS WANTED—A Lady who has been engaged in tuition for the last ten years, wishes to obtain a situation in one of the South-ern States as governess in a private family. She undertakes to teach the English language in all its branches, French, which she speaks fluently, Music, and all kinds of plain and fancy needle work The most satisfactory references can be obtained as regards, qualification, &c., from families she has lived with. Address, post-paid, to C. Z, Post Office, Erie, Erie Co., Penn.

TO MERCHANTS, WAREHOUSEMEN, &c.—The advertiser (aged 31) now and for many years past managing a first-class lace trade in London, wishes to connect himself as buyer to a house in America. He is well acquainted with the best markets in England France, Belgium and Germany, and speaks the languages. Would reside either in England or America. Satisfactory references given in London and New-York. Address G G., care of C. G. GIBSON, Esq., solicitor, No. 19 Gracechurch-st., London.

A YOUNG MAN—In pursuit of an education, desires to find some competent person to whom he can recite once or twice a day, who would be willing to take as compensation for such trouble, the services of the advertiser three hours daily. No objections to assisting in a school, academy, law-office, or anything else in which he could render himself useful. Address PERSEVERANCE, office of this paper.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN—Graduate of one of the Best New-England Colleges, desires an opportunity of teaching any of the usual branches, in an established school in New-York or vicinity; or would like to engage in a pleasant by located academy in the country. Has had considerable experience. Address S. R. B., office of the *N. Y Times*.

TEACHER WANTED—To teach in a private family. One that can teach English, French, Latin and Music, may address (post-paid,) for particulars, with reference, A. P K. Red Hook, Dutchess, N. Y.

COPYING WANTED.—A person writing a good hand is desirous of obtaining employment in copying for Lawyers, Authors, and others. All kinds of writing executed with neatness and dispatch and with privacy, should occasion require. Address, immediately, W. B. B., *Times* office.

CORRESPONDING CLERK OR AMANUENSIS WANTED.—A gentleman of education, who is capable of being an amanuensis, and of being taught to take charge of the correspondence of a house doing a large business; one who is steady and spensable that he should write legibly, rapidly, and grammatically The situation is a very agreeable one. Salary $1,000. Address A. B. C., Box No. 950 Post-Office.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.—The advertiser having just closed his publishing connection with a weekly paper of this City, desires to make an engagement with some publishing house as salesman or general business man, or in the business department of some newspaper or periodical. Address A. B., *Times* Office.

DRUG CLERK WANTED.—One who thoroughly understands the retail and prescription business, and can furnish satisfactory references. Apply at No. 188 Bowery, corner Spring-st.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—An intelligent, active young Man, about 18 years of age, who writes a good, round hand and can bring good recommendations. Address H., at this office.

BOY WANTED—In a dry goods jobbing house; one about 17 years of age, and who resides with his parents preferred. Inquire at No. 80 Chambers-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Several gentlemen and gentlemen with their wives, may be accommodated with Board at CHURCHILL'S Temperance Hotel, No 5 College-place, one large front room, suitable for three gentlemen; also, one front room, suitable for two gentlemen; one do., suitable for a gentleman and wife. Transient company $1 25 to $2 50 per day.

BOARDING.—A young American gentleman would like to obtain board in a French family on Brooklyn Heights A private family preferred. The best of references given and required. Address Post-Office Box No. 2,089, New-York.

BOARDING.—Southern families wishing board in the City during the Summer, can be accommodated with suites of rooms, furnished, and board by the week, at Nos. 82 and 84 East 23d-st.

BOARD—Full or partial, with neatly furnished rooms, can be had in the first-class house No. 79 Sands st., Brooklyn.

BOARD DOWN TOWN.—Pleasant furnished rooms with board, may be obtained by calling at No. 126 Charles-st. References required.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A few families can be accommodated with board at a farm-house near Glen Cove, L. I The house is new, with commodious, airy rooms, situated immediately by the water, with conveniences for sea-bathing, &c., and surrounded with shady walks and drives. Communication by stage, morning and evening, with the steamboats at Glen Cove For particulars inquire of ALBERT H. COCKS, No. 151 Bowery.

HOTELS.

CITY HOTEL, RICHMOND, VA., FOR RENT OR LEASE.—This hotel, situated in the centre of the city, and having been recently thoroughly repaired painted, &c., being on Main and Wall-sts., and within 200 yards of the Richmond & Danville and Central Rai roads in a direct line between the two, is for rent or lease. It contains 60 rooms for sleeping purposes with large dining-room 90 feet long, which can be accommodated, a large and spacious office, a fine bar-room, and billiard-room in a conspicuous position. Said establishment has, as it natural, been heretofore encouraged by the most business men of our city, being nearest in their midst. Its locality, its dimensions its centrality, and its convenience to the business of every part of the country will, there is no doubt, insure it a very remunerative trade with a merits; and no hotel, if well kept its custom will be equal to the best hotel of the city. It is the best Summer house, and equal to any in Winter. The bar-room fronts on Wall-st., which, if well kept the profits of which will pay the rent of the house. For a desirable tenant the rent will be low. Make immediate application to BENJAMIN DAVIS,
No 5 Wall-st.

DELMONICO'S HOTEL, No 25 Broadway—New-York, July 14 1854.—An impression having gone abroad in consequence of the recent sale of the furniture, that the undersigned had closed his hotel he takes occasion to inform his friends that such is not the case The sale was made subject to the lease of the unoccupied, which is yet unexpired The house has remained and still remains open as before for the accommodation of the public and as heretofore under the management of the undersigned.
L. DELMONICO.

EXCURSION FOR THE MILLION.

—Boats leave every half hour to Staten Island Cheapest sail in the States Fare 6 cents. The way to get a splendid sail, fine view of the bay, harbor and ocean and inhale the sea air is to take the Staten Island ferry boats, foot of Whitehall-street Liberal terms for pic-nic parties, companies and Societies. Apply at ferry-house.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO SHEET-METAL WORKERS—NOTICE—One of the most valuable and useful patents that has been granted within the last ten years, has been awarded to WM WEBSTER, of Morrisania, N. Y., (letters patent dated March 28, 1854,) for a novel and invaluable machine for making from 5,000 to 10,000 feet of (any kind) SHEET METAL TUBING per day. This machine

...Island. There have been a number of additional victims in the vicinity of Rocky Hollow. Four Germans—a man and three women—died in ... street on Saturday evening. An old lady was attacked suddenly with the cholera, in Swanstreet, Tomkinsville, on the same day, and died in a few hours. In the Marine Hospital a young man died of cholera yesterday, who had been ill since Wednesday. There are three or four confirmed cholera patients in the same institution

Of the Cholera in the vicinity of *Newark*, the Daily says:

We have no accurate reports of the deaths since Saturday, but infer, from the number of funerals and the solitary instances mentioned, that nearly or quite 10 or 12 have occurred. It is with the deepest sorrow that we state that Alderman E. M. Dodd, an efficient member of the Health Committee, is dangerously ill with the fatal disease. Mr. Abraham Beach, the jailor of the County, died on Saturday evening, from a fever into which he had been thrown by an attack of cholera. The only cause which can be assigned for the original disease was the eating on Thursday last of some blackberry pudding. Mr Beach was married about three weeks since to a very estimable lady. He was town clerk of Newark before it was incorporated, and afterwards city clerk. He was appointed jailor by Sheriff Jonathan Osborne, in 1851. On Friday there were five cases at Lamberville and New-Hope, and on Saturday nine cases were reported. The disease prevails to a very considerable extent up the valley of the Delaware, in localities always supposed to be the most healthy, especially in reference to the cholera.

A Cholera Incident.

A married woman, named Rose McKinney, residing in Mill-street, South Brooklyn, died with the cholera Monday morning, about 2 o'clock. Her infant child died a few hours afterwards. Officer Reynolds, of the Third District Police, visited the house about this time, and found in the room with the bodies, the husband and father, insane, and another child nearly dead with the cholera. No physician had been in attendance on these persons. Such scenes are of almost daily occurrence in this City. The bodies were removed to the Dead-house, and the child, more dead than alive, was taken to the Cholera Hospital for treatment.

Fatal Railway Accidents.—On Monday morning an inquest was held at a house in Fourth-avenue and Sixty-seventh-street, on the body of Richard Welsh, whose death was caused by injuries received on the Harlem Railroad. The deceased was at work on the road, putting down T rail, near Sixty-first-street, when a train came flashing along and threw him in the air a distance of twenty feet. The Jury were satisfied that no blame could be attached to the engineer or any person on the road, and rendered a verdict accordingly.

Monday evening Coroner Hilton received information that a man named Owan Ryan had just expired at the City Hospital, from injuries received on some Railroad on the 10th of July, 1854. The Coroner postponed the inquest until 10½ o'clock this morning, when it is desired that the relatives and friends will be present.

The Courts.—Judge Watson not being present, the General Term was adjourned without rendering any decision in the Walker and Canal-streets case.

In the Supreme Court, Judge Mitchell will hold Chambers from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., on and after the 4th of August, 1854, during the month. No contested motions will be heard.

In the Superior Court the General Term will sit on Wednesday, 2d of August (to-day,) Tuesday, 1st of August, and Saturday, 30th of September, to hear appeals on motions.

Arrival of Steamers.—The *Nashville*, from Charleston in fifty-nine hours, and the *Alabama*, in sixty hours from Savannah, arrived yesterday morning. The Pursers favored us with early papers.

Chambers-street Blockaded.—A short time ago Mr. Glazier caused Beekman and Nassau-streets to be cleared of obstructions. That official would confer a favor if he would give the same attention to the present blockade of Chambers-street, near Broadway. It is intolerable.

Serious Affray.—A large Dining Saloon in Nassau-street, near Fulton, was the scene of a very serious fight at 3 o'clock on Sunday morning. Two of the waiters, Patrick Travers and Patrick McKerney had a dispute, when Travers seized a shovel and struck McKerney in the face, injuring him, it is supposed, fatally. McKerney was sent to the Hospital. Travers was arrested, and committed for examination.

Suicides.—An inquest was held on Monday at No. 71 Mangin-street on the body of Henry Siter, who killed himself with a razor. He was insane at the time of committing the rash act. He leaves a wife and two children to mourn his loss.... Another man, named Charles Seymour, residing at No. 134 Broome-street, hung himself on Monday, while in a fit of delirium tremens.

LONG-ISLAND.

Fires—Disturbance among the Brooklyn Firemen.

On Sunday night, between 12 and 1 o'clock, two alarms of fire were given by the City Hall bell in Brooklyn. The first alarm was sounded for the Second Fire District, but its origin was ascertained to be somewhere else than in Brooklyn. While proceeding through Court-street a running fight took place between the firemen, during which stones and other missiles were freely used. Several persons were more or less injured. Among others, the Assistant Foreman of Engine Company No. 11 received a severe contusion on his head. Two engines, Nos. 6 and 11, were so much damaged as to be unfit for use.

The immediate cause of this disturbance is quite unknown. No sooner had the firemen fairly housed their machines, than the City Hall bell was again tolled very rapidly—one, two, three, four, and up to twenty-five was struck in rapid succession. "That certainly cannot be for a fire," was the remark made by every one, but the members of the Department turned out and found a small stable in Love-lane, occupied by Dr. Hull, on fire. The fire here was extinguished, after damaging the premises to the amount of $100.

Thousands of citizens, especially those residing in the outer Wards, supposing that the ringing of the bell was to arouse the inhabitants to aid the authorities in putting down a riot, rushed in masses towards the City Hall, but fortunately were informed of their error in season to prevent any great gathering. The most intense excitement prevailed for a time, and it was hard to convince those rushing so eagerly to assist the authorities, that the City Hall bell was actually ringing for a fire.

The bell-ringer on duty says that the only instruction he has received for sounding for the First Fire District, is to keep up a continuous tolling. If he had done this in the usual monotonous manner, there would have been no excitement—but as it was, the bell was struck rapidly and in a very forcible manner—thus creating an excitement.

STATEN-ISLAND.

Affairs at Quarantine.—The ship *George*, from Bremen, bound to Baltimore, anchored off the Quarantine Station on Monday. Having run short of water she put into this port, where she commenced landing a portion of her passengers. She was visited by the Health Officer she was found to have about a dozen of her passengers sick with the small-pox. They were removed to the Hospital. Yellow fever is reported to have broken out to a considerable extent among the American shipping at Havana.

NEW-JERSEY.

Fire in Newark.—A fire broke out on Saturday night about 8 o'clock, in the sash and blind factory of Mr. L. Richards, on the east side of the ... Newark, a short distance below the ... It extended to the adjoining iron foundry of Messrs. Bowes & Street, which was totally consumed, also the dwelling occupied by Mr. Ch... at $1,200; that of Messrs. Scull & Smith, at $2,500, including a stable partially burned, of which $1,175 is covered by insurance, and of Mr. Edwards at $600, which is fully covered. The factory of the latter will be in operation to-morrow. This is the first fire at which the recently organized paid fire department has been called into operation, and the results were very satisfactory.—*Daily.*

The Cholera at Barbadoes—Terrible Condition of Affairs.

Our last accounts from Barbadoes, it will be remembered, were of the most melancholy character—the cholera having swept over the plantations with a deadly effect almost unheard of. We are now in receipt of advices to the 4th July, which we regret to say show but very little improvement. The disease has been in existence at Bridgetown some six weeks. The *West Indian* says:

In Bridgetown and the parish of St. Michael, which contain a population of 34,344, the deaths may be set down with accuracy at 4,678, or about 13 per cent. If the same rate of mortality is to extend over the other parishes, it is awful to think how the ranks of the laboring classes will be thinned, and the estates deprived of the necessary hands to cultivate them—an evil which will fall most heavily upon the estates in St. Andrew's and St. Joseph's, Below Cliff, where it was always difficult to procure labor on some of these estates, at Fraser's, Walker's, Belle Plain, Bawden's, Morgan Lewis, for instance, which are nearly swept clean of their inhabitants. If the same desolating scourge continues its work for the next six weeks, it is frightful to consider the loss of life; it is scarcely less appalling to reflect upon the sacrifice of property that must ensue.

At Indian River, the deaths were 100 out of 167. The pestilence, the same paper goes on to say, is moving like a cloud up into the interior of the island. It has already spread over every part of the parish of St. Michael; at Black Rock, Mylords Hill, Hanson, Upton, and Hastings, it has appeared, and nowhere with greater virulence than at Lower Berneys, where up to Friday last there were 22 deaths amongst the laborers. In the neighboring parish of St. George it has broken out at Gun Hill, among the artillery encamped there, among whom there have been 17 deaths; at Carmichaels, near Foster Lodge, in a place called Charley Rowe's Village, where there are several detached houses along the sides of a hill, it has been most fatal.

The medical treatment is simple enough, if we are to judge from the character of those who administer relief, and the remedies they give. There are not more than a dozen professional doctors attending the sick. The greater number of people are treated by amateur doctors, who give doses of Homœpathic medicine, or, according to the prescriptions of the Allopathic practitioners, camphor, brandy, mustard plasters and other stimulants, are the remedies had recourse to. If the remedy is properly administered, and proper care taken of the patient, he generally escapes. A manager of an estate in St. Philip, whom we much doubt had ever read a medical treatise in his life, cured 29 cases on the estate by instantly pouring down the throat of the person seized a table spoonful of camphorated spirits, followed by a pint of strong brandy toddy. The patient is also to be put in a clean dry room, and covered up with blankets. These are simple remedies, but the poor cannot always obtain them; and for the want of them they die.

In the Leeward Islands there is the greatest anxiety lest the same dreadful disease should be introduced from Barbadoes, and steps such as seem best calculated to prevent it are taken in all of them; at the same time that the Boards of Health adopt measures to provide for cleanliness and the preservation of the general health.

Late and Important from Venezuela.

By the schooner *Republic*, which arrived yesterday at Philadelphia from Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, we have received letters and papers from our correspondent. We give the substance of the intelligence, which is highly important, not having sufficient time to translate the whole for our afternoon paper of this day.

A pronunciamento had taken place in the Province of Barquisimeto against the Monagas. A manifesto is published, dated July 11, 1854, at San Felipe, in said province, signed by the leading military men and citizens of the province, declaring war against the Monagas as tyrants, and recognizing his Excellency General Jose Antonio Paez as General-in-Chief of the Army of Operations, to restore liberty and order in Venezuela, and calling on him to come and aid in the work of saving the country from misrule.

A similar pronunciamento was expected to have taken place on the same day at the city of Barquisimeto, the capital of the province. It was generally reported at Puerto Cabello that Col. Juan Garces had taken the city of Coro and was marching towards Carord, a town on the road leading to the capital of the province, at the head of a considerable force; also that Col. Castejon, a well known and brave cavalry officer, had invaded the province of Barinas and raised the standard against the Monagas dynasty. The whole country appears to be arming against the brothers Monagas.

Village of Lockport in Quarantine.

From the Buffalo Express.

The Board of Health of the village of Lockport have literally placed their goodly town in a state of quarantine. They have denounced "the practice of congregating in large numbers at funerals," and denied the rites of sepulchre within the town to any person who may be so unfortunate as to die just outside of the corporation limits. They have gone further, and ordered

"That all persons having families in said village of Lockport, are hereby ordered to refrain, for forty days from the date of this ordinance, from taking, *boarding or lodging in their families, any person or persons* who may hereafter, and within forty days from the date hereof, come into the said village of Lockport."

We publish this ordinance for the purpose of advising our friends that, under its terms, they are prohibited from obtaining board or lodging with any family residing at Lockport, for the same space of time that the flood prevailed—*forty days and forty nights*, of course! The man who goes from any point outside of this modern ordinance-walled city on business with its population, must take his bed and board with him, or fast and sleep under the broad canopy of heaven. Why didn't the Board of Health prohibit people from going outside, within that period, to mingle with the world, and bring home with them infectious and contagious diseases? Inasmuch as fright is a provocative of disease, we should not be surprised to hear that the entire Board of Health of Lockport had fallen victims to the cholera.

Great Fire at Poughkeepsie—Loss of from $50,600 to $75,000 Worth of Property—A Large Number of Persons Thrown out of Employment.

From the Poughkeepsie Eagle, Extra, July 31.

About 5 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the north end of the third story of the extensive Pin and Carpet Factory, in this city, which continued to increase, notwithstanding the efforts of our firemen, until the entire building, with its valuable contents, was destroyed.

The second story of the building was occupied by Messrs. Chas. H. & William Sedgwick, for the manufactory of Horticultural Hardware, &c., and was filled with valuable machinery and stock, which were nearly all destroyed, and upon which there was an insurance of $3,000, which will cover but a small portion of the loss.

The remainder of the building was occupied by Messrs. C. M. & G. P. Pelton, as a Carpet and and Pin Factory, and their entire machinery and a portion of their stock were destroyed.

The loss of the Messrs. Pelton, who were also the owners of the building, must be immense. They were insured for $23,000.

How the fire originated is a mystery, but it is supposed to have taken from spontaneous combustion.

The Celebrated Fast Proclamation of Gov. Enoch Lincoln.

From the Maine Free Press, July 28.

We give below the celebrated proclamation of Gov. Lincoln, made in the year 1827. Immediately after its delivery it was printed upon satin and distributed throughout the United States. It was regarded as a remarkable document, as containing much, very much, in a few words. We reproduce it for the benefit of our readers who may have not seen it. It will be recollected that Lincoln, Parris, and King, were the early model Governors of Maine:

[PROCLAMATION.]

"I recommend to each citizen to observe the day as a Christian; if he be under the influence of any vice, to banish it: if in error, to correct it; if under obligations to others, honestly to discharge them: if suffering injuries, to forgive them; if aware of animosities, to extinguish them; and if able to do any benevolent act to any being, created by the Almighty Power, to which he owes his existence and his faculties, to do it.

"By the advice of the Council, and in compliance with a venerated usage, I appoint Thursday, the *5th day of April next*, for *Humiliation, Fasting, and Prayer.*

"And, with a conscience thus prepared, may we visit the Temple of God, to worship Him with that humble and happy disposition which always belongs to piety and innocence; beseeching Him thus the Religion He sent by our Saviour may not be perverted through the pride and prejudices of sectarianism, but may universally receive the homage of a correct faith and good works.

"Especially, I recommend that, being members of one great community, we unite as Christian politicians, as that we may render perpetual the peace and prosperity of our country and of this State.

"ENOCH LINCOLN."

William H. Prescott, the Historian.

From the Boston Courier, 28th.

The rumoring whisperers of Philadelphia's literary circles will be pleased to learn that two volumes of the history of Philip the Second will be sent to the press very soon. The work will be in six volumes, and after the publication of the first two volumes, the remainder will be published at intervals of two years between each volume. The period embraced in the reign of Philip the Second is one of the profoundest interest, and is so full of grand and startling events that we shall be surprised if Mr. Prescott does not make this history of Philip the greatest of his series of historical works. The struggle between natural and feudal rights developed during the reign of Philip a great many singular events, and affected quite a number of permanent revolutions in human affairs. His father, preparatory to retiring to a cloister, turned over to him the kingdom of Spain, with a veteran army, ably statesmen, the first generals in Europe, and an annual revenue of 30,000,000 ducats, some of the richest colonies ever possessed by an Empire, and in addition to all these he had the Government of the Low Countries, which teemed, beyond all the rest of Europe, with the industrial arts.

Soon after his accession to power he became involved in war with the Pope, afterwards with France and finally with England. The destruction of the Armada effectually broke the power of Spain, and her pride was humbled by seeing Cadiz taken by the English, and her fleets destroyed by Howard and Essex. Seven of the provinces of the Low Countries declared themselves independent during the reign of Philip, but not until their population had been thinned out by the efforts of the inquisition, which Philip established for the purpose of weeding his possessions of heretics. He declared that it was better to be without subjects than to be the sovereign of heretics, and he carried out this political idea in the most enterprising and zealous spirit. His reign of forty-three years was a scene of continuous activity of events which largely influenced the world. And these events, in the hands of Mr. Prescott, will be traced with singular power. Mr. Bentley, the London publisher, has purchased the English copyright of this history, at five thousand dollars a volume, or thirty thousand dollars for the entire work.

Bugle Notes—Passing Events.

From the Council Bluffs Bugle, July 14.

We have information by Col. Laudre, of Hon. A. W. Babbitt, Secretary of Utah; Chief Justice Kinney, Hon. G. P. Stiles, Attorney-General Holman, who were getting along their journey well. Judge Kinney had killed two buffaloes, and was feasting on the same. His infant son Bill Nebraska was growing finely—who dare say we are not raising up a people to plant the stars and stripes, and civil religious liberty, their consequent blessings, on the Eastern continent, when our infants are fed on the tongues and hump ribs of buffaloes and lodged in tents or blankets?

The first white male child born in Nebraska since the passage of the organization bill, was born at Dr. Clark's Hospital, Nebraska Centre, June, 1854, and was christened Bill Nebraska Kinney. His father, the Hon. J. F. Kinney, Chief Justice of Utah, has taken the lead in sustaining the "Douglass bill" in a very forcible manner.

STOCK SALES AND MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....August 1.

$10,000 Ind. State 5's	b3 98	50 Mich. Southern R. R.	s3 87
5,000 Ill. Cen R.R. Bds.	s3 70	50 Mich. Southern R. R.	95
1,000 do	c 76½	25 Mich. Southern Con.	83½
11,000 do	s10 71	150 do	85
5,000 do	c 72	75 North. Indiana R. R.	95
1,000 N.Y.Cen.R.R.Bds	c 84½	51 North. Indiana Con.	84
2,000 do	85	350 Erie Railroad	47
2,000 J. City Wat. Loan	b3 99½	50 do	b3 47
9 Bank State Nnw-York	98	173 do	s3 46½
10 Bank of N America	93	200 do	b60 47½
10 Metropolitan Bank	101	100 do	b60 47½
5 Continental Bank	100	100 do	b30 47
28 Bank of Commerce	104½	50 do	b20 47
10 Union Bank Script	107	50 do	b40 47
100 N. Jersey Zinc Co	c 4½	50 do	b18 47
150 Pennsylvania Coal	c 165	600 do	s10 46½
130 do	c 165	300 do	s10 46½
100 Nicaragua Transit Co	19½	100 do	s3 46½
100 do	b3 19½	100 do	s30 46½
200 do	19½	350 do	s3 46½
50 do	19	50 do	s10 48½
50 do	18½	150 Reading Railroad	c 63½
100 do	s3 18½	200 do	s3 64
400 Cumb. Coal Co	31½	100 do	s10 64
200 do	s10 31½	300 do	b60 65
400 do	b60 32½	25 Hudson River R. R.	50
10 N. Y. Central R R	s3 87½	73 Clev & Toledo R. R.	75
50 do	b30 87	35 do	b3 75
62 do	87½	100 do	b3 74½
50 do	s15 86½	40 Ill. C. R. R.	10 pr.c. stk. 106
50 do	87		

SECOND BOARD.

$500 Ill. Cen R.R. Bds.	c 72	100 Cumberl'd Coal Co	b3 32
1,000 Erie Inc, Bs. exint.	89	100 do	btw 32
4,000 do	c 85½	100 do	s60 31½
4,000 N. Y. Cen. R.R.	Es 85	100 do	b60 32½
6 Commonwealth Bank	90	32 Clev. & Pittsb'g R. R.	59
100 Canton Company	22½	20 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s3 87
100 do	b60 23	100 do	87
100 N. Jersey Zinc Co	c 4½	50 do	87½
200 Morris Canal	s60 11½	266 Erie Railroad	47
100 do	s60 11½	100 do	s4 47½
200 Nicaragua Trans. Co	19½	50 do	47½
100 do	b60 19½	250 do	47½
100 do	s10 18½	50 do	b15 47½
100 do	s3 18½	100 Reading Railroad	63½
400 do	b3 18½	200 do	b60 65½
92 Cleve & Toledo R. R.	74½	100 Berdan's Gold Mach.	2½
50 do	74½		

Markets....*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

TUESDAY, Aug. 1—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in light supply and demand. The day's business includes 50 bbls., at $5 50 for Pearls, and $5 81½ for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is in very limited request, at the annexed rates:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&T.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	7½	7½	7½	7½
Middling, ₱ lb	9½	9½	9½	9½
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	10½	10½	11	11½
Fair, ₱ lb	11½	11½	11½	12½

FEATHERS—Prime Western Live Geese are more inquired for, at 44c.@45c.; but, being held higher, are inactive.

FISH—Continue scarce and in fair request, at pretty firm prices. Sales were made of 1,000 quintals Western and George's Bank Cod at $3 62½@$4, ₱ cwt.; with small lots of Mackerel at $17 25 for No. 1, $14 50 for No. 2, $8 for large No. 3, and $5 50 for small do., ₱ bbl Herring are nearly out of market, and are nominal in price.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is essentially unaltered for State and Western brands, which have not been seriously affected by the unfavorable European news. Shippers are not doing much, and for this reason, low grades are depressed. All good qualities, however, are rare and needed by home dealers at buoyant rates. The day's operations add up 8,900 bbls., within the annexed range:

Sour, ₱ bbl	$5 50 @ $6 75
Superfine, No. 2	6 25 @ 6 75
Inferior State	6 75 @ 7 00
State, common brands	7 25 @ 7 50
State, straight brands	7 50 @ 7 75
Favorite State	7 75 @ 7 87½
Western mixed do	7 37½@ 7 75
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 12½@ 8 62½
Fancy Michigan	8 62½@ 8 87½
Common to good Ohio	8 50 @ 9 00
Fancy Ohio	9 00 @ 9 25
Extra Ohio	9 25 @11 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 00 @10 25
Fancy Genesee	9 50 @10 00
Extra Genesee	10 00 @11 25

Canadian is out of market, and of uncertain value. Southern is still improving in demand and price. 1,100 bbls. were purchased, to-day, at $8 87½@$9 25 for mixed to good straight; $9 25@$9 50 for favorite; and $9 50 @$10 for fancy, ₱ bbl. Mr. Wm. H. Newman received some new Baltimore to-day. Sales transpired of 100 bbls. superfine Rye Flour at $7 50; and 150 bbls. Jersey Corn Meal at $3 75 ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—We heard of sales of 500 boxes Bunch and Layer Raisins at $2 50@$2 75; 20 cases Sardines at private bargain; and 8 cases Citron at 25c.@25½c.

GRAIN—Wheat is unchanged. Millers are greatly in need of a supply of prime, which is not procurable without delay; hence, the transactions are limited, though prices are well supported. The day's movements include 2,700 bushels good mixed Ohio, deliverable at Troy, at $1 57½; and 3,500 bushels red Southern, at $1 55 ₱ bushel. Rye is rare and nominal, at $1 22@ $1 23 ₱ bushel. State and Western Oats find ready buyers at 46c @46c. ₱ bushel. The stock is not large. Corn is in fair demand and firm. The day's sales amount to 40,000 bushels, at 65c @7½c. for unsound; and 74c.@78c. for common to prime sound Western mixed, ₱ bushel.

GROCERIES—Are pretty active and steady. The day's business reaches 2,250 bags Rio Coffee, part at 10½c.@10½c. ₱ lb., 110 bbls. Texas Molasses at an unpublished rate, ₱ gallon; 435 hhds. Cuba Sugar at 4½c. @5½c.; and 50 boxes White Havana do. at 7½c., ₱ lb. We subjoin a comparative statement of the stock of Sugar on hand here, August 1:

	1853.	1854.	Decrease.	Increase.
Cuba, hhds	38,957	20,323	18,634	
New-Orleans, hhds	8,602	9,657		995
Porto Rico, hhds	7,840	4,470	3,370	
St. Croix, hhds	345	220	125	
Texas, hhds	244	175	69	
Total hhds	56,048	34,845	21,203	
Total bags	7,653	13,767		6,114
Total boxes	17,357	14,478	3,079	

HAY—There were 600 bales River taken to-day, at 65c. for shipment, and 80c @90c. for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—A better demand exists for last year's crop, at 22c.@24c ₱ lb: but as owners have been reluctant to sell at these rates, but few transactions have occurred.

LATHS—Eastern are still salable and firm, at $1 75 ₱ thousand.

LIME—Rockland is in very poor supply and stiffly held, at $1 05 for Common, and $1 20 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

METALS—Nothing new has taken place in Copper. Some 200 tons Scotch Pig iron were taken at $41, usual credit, ₱ ton. Lead and Tin are unchanged.

NAVAL STORES—Sales were made of 500 bbls. common Wilmington Resin, at $1 80, delivered; and 300 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 47c. ₱ gallon. We have heard of no further movements in crude Turpentine or Tar.

OILS—We notice no alteration in the market for Whale, Sperm and Olive. There is no considerable inquiry for whole parcels Linseed. Small lots to the extent of 5,600 gallons at 79c.@80c. ₱ gallon. Lard is quiet, but steady.

PROVISIONS—Pork is more freely offered, and is rather easier in price. There were 900 bbls bought at $12 12½ for Mess, and $10 50 for prime, ₱ bbl. There is still no new feature discernible in the market for Cut Meats, the sales of which amount to 215 pkgs., at former rates. Lard is brisk and buoyant. Sales of 500 bbls. good to prime were effected at 9½c.@10½c. ₱ lb. Beef is more sought after and not being so eagerly tendered, is more regular and firm in value. We heard that 250 bbls. found purchasers, to-day, at $12@$13 for Country Mess; $12@15 50 for City do., $15 75@$16 for repacked Chicago Mess, and $17@$18 for extra India Mess, ₱ bbl.

RICE—Some 600 tierces fair to prime realized $3 68¾ @$4 37½, ₱ 100 lbs.

SOAP—There were 100 boxes Castile taken at 11c. ₱ lb.

SPIRITS—Sales have been made of 1,000 bbls. New-England Rum at 34c., and 5 puncheons Scotch Whisky at $1 60 ₱ gallon.

TALLOW—Prime is moderately active at 12½c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Is less in demand and rather easier in in price. The recent transactions reach only 64 hhds. Kentucky and Maryeville at 7½c.@9c.; 116 cases Ohio and State Seed Leaf at 8½c.@9½c.; with 474 bales Havana at 24c @45c. ₱ lb. There were 1,451 hhds. Duty-mense received at, and 822 do. delivered from, the Inspection Warehouse during July; and there is now there in stock of domestic equivalent to 6,057 hhds., including 5,684 hhds. Kentucky, and 173 Virginia and North Carolina. The movements in Spanish Tobacco during the past month have been as follows:

	Cuba.	Cien'gos.	Havana.	Segua.	Yara.
Stock, July 1, 1854, bales	5,338	84	2,021		
Received since	807	30	1,568	647	308
Total	6,145	114	3,589	647	308
Sales since	772	30	1,445	17	68
Stock, Aug 1 1854, bales	5,373	84	2,144	630	240

WHISKY—Is in improved request, at higher rates. The day's sales include 400 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 20½c.@21½c., with 50 hhds. Drudge at 30½c., usual terms, ₱ gallon.

WINES—There were disposed of 50 qr. casks Sherry at $1 25, and 30 Lisbon at 67c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continued quite dull. For Liverpool the shipments were very small and quotations were rather nominal, at ¼d. for Cotton ₱ lb.; 9d @1s. for Flour ₱ bbl.; and 2½d @3d. for Grain, in bulk, ₱ bush. For London and Glasgow we heard of no considerable engagements. For Havre, a French vessel obtained 60 bales Drugs at 1½c., and some Whalebone at 4c. ₱ lb. Another French vessel engaged 300 bbls. Provisions for Liverpool at 1s.3d. For Melbourne, there were taken 1,300 bbls., chiefly Flour at $2 50. For California the shipments were insignificant, at 40c.@45c. ₱ foot for measurement goods.

Family Markets.

We have to report a slight advance in prices. Prime cuts of Beef one cent dearer at Washington Market, yesterday. There has also been an advance of from three to five cents a pound on Butter, since last quotations. The best quality of Orange County was held at 28 cents. Vegetables and Fruits continue abundant, and sell at reduced rates.

BEEF, &c.		FISH.	
Hind quarters, ₱ lb	9@ 10½	Fresh Mac'el, ₱ lb	12½@ 15
For quar'rs, ₱ lb	7@ 8	Bluefish, ₱ lb	6@ —
Porterh. Steaks, ₱ lb	—@ 18	Porgies, ₱ lb	5@ —
Sirloin Steaks, ₱ lb	15@ 16	Terrapin, ₱ doz.	8.00@1000
Rump Steaks, ₱ lb	14@ 15	Lobsters, ₱ lb	5@ —
Roast Pieces, each	12@ 15	Crabs, ₱ doz	18@ 25
Corned, ₱ lb	10@ 12	SHELL FISH.	
Mutton, ₱ lb	12½@ 14	Oysters in shell ₱ hus	62½@2 00
Lamb, ₱ qr	1 00 @1 25	Clams, round ₱ hun	37½@1 00
Veal, hd qrs, ₱ lb	14@ —	SALT FISH	
Veal, fore qrs, ₱ lb	10@ 12½	Salt Mack'l, ₱ lb	10@ —
Veal Cutlets	16½@ —	Salt Shad, ₱ lb	12½@ —
FRESH PORK, &c.		Salt Halib't, ₱ lb	10@ —
Carcasses, ₱ hund.	7 00@ 7 50	Smkd Mack'l, ₱ lb	12@ —
At retail, ₱ lb	10@ —	Smkd Codfish, ₱ lb	6@ —
Hams, smk'd, ₱ lb	13@ —	Sounds & Tong'es, ₱ lb	8@ —
Shoulders do ₱ lb	9@ —	Smkd Shad, ₱ lb	12@ —
Sides, do. ₱ lb	11@ 12½	Alewives, ₱ lb	25@ —
Pickled	10@ —	Nova Scotia sal	20@ 25
Bacon, ₱ lb	10@ —	Scaled Sardines	25@ 30
Sausages, ₱ lb	10@ —	Salm'n, smkd ₱ lb	13@ 15
Ham Cheese, ₱ lb	10@ —	Codfish, dry, ₱ lb	4@ —
Pigs Feet, ₱ set	50@ —	VEGETABLES AND FRUIT.	
Smoked Beef, ₱ lb	13@ 14	Potatoes, ₱ bbl	3 00@ —
Tongues, each	75@ —	New Potatoes ₱ bskt	75@ —
Lard, by tub, ₱ lb	10½@ —	Cucumbers, ₱ doz	12½@ —
City made ret'l do	12½@ —	Turnips, white, ₱ bunch	6@ —
Bologna Sausages ₱ lb	31½@ —	Turnips Rus. bch	2@ —
Beef Tongues, ea	14@ —	Beets ₱ bunch	4@ —
Tripe, ₱ lb	7@ —	Carrots ₱ bunch	3@ —
Tripe, pickl'd, ₱ lb	6@ —	Onions red ₱ bch	12½@ —
BUTTER, CHEESE, &c.		Lettuce, ₱ head	1@ —
Eggs, by bbl	17½@ —	Radishes ₱ bch	1@ —
By retail, 6 for	12½@ —	Spinach ₱ pk	—@ 18½
State Butter, ₱ lb	16@ 25	Beans Lima shld. dry ₱ bushe	1 00@ —
Orange Co. do new	22@ 28	Green Peas, Jersey ₱ bbl	2 25@ —
Del. Co. do ₱ lb	20@ 22	Marrowfat, Long Island, ₱ bush	75@ —
Eng. Cheese, ₱ lb	21@ —	Beans, ₱ peck	18@ —
Cheese in brs ₱ lb	8@ 10½	Sch ops, ₱ bunch	12@ —
By the pound, ₱ lb	10½@ 12½	Cooking Pears, ₱ half p'ck	25@ —
Pine ap Cheese, e.l	12½@ —	Water-cresses, ₱ basket	6½@ —
Sap Sago Ch. ₱ lb	25@ —	Bermuda Potatoes ₱ bbl	7 00@ —
POULTRY AND GAME.		By the ₱ peck	50@ —
Turkeys, each	1 50 @2 50	Red Currents, ₱ quart	6@ —
Geese, each	1 25 @2 00	New Celery, ₱ bunch	4@ —
Ducks, (tame) ₱ pr.	75@1 25	Cymlings Beans, ₱ ½ peck	4@ —
Chickens, (S g) do.	75@1 25	Green Corn from L. I., ₱ doz	12@ —
Fowls, ₱ pair	1 00@1 12½	Gooseberries, N. J., ₱ basket	3 00@ —
Guinea, ₱ pair	75@ —	Do. ₱ quart	18@ —
Wild Squabs, ₱ doz	1 25@2 00	Whortleberries, ₱ quart	12@ —
Tame, do. ₱ doz	1 00@1 50	Blackberries, ₱ quart	15@ —
Wild Pig'ns, ₱ doz	1 00@2 00	Peaches, ₱ basket	25@3 00
Brant Snipe, do	1 25@1 75	New Cabbage, ₱ hard	6@ —
Dowitcha Snipe, ₱ doz	1 75@2 25	Squashes, each	4@ —
Ring-neck Snipe, ₱ doz	50@ 75	₱ quart	6@ —
Robin do. ₱ doz	2 25@2 50	Saind, ₱ head	1@ —
Blk-breast.do. do	75@1 00	Seakery, ₱ head	2@ —
Sand do, ₱ doz	31½@ 37½	New Apples, ₱ bkt	50@ —
Plover, do., ₱ doz	2 00 @2 50	Do., half-peck	31@ —
Yellow legs do., ₱ doz	25@3 00		
Rail do	12½@ —		
Sword Fish, ₱ lb	8@ —		
Weak Fish, ₱ lb	6@ 8		
Salmon, fresh ₱ lb	25@ 31½		
Sea Bass, ₱ lb	12@ —		

Trade in Hides, &c.

[Condensed from Mr. Wm. M. Brown's Circular]

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 31, 1854.

The imports of Hides into the City during the month ending date, have been large, amounting as a total to 177,190, of which 153,368 were foreign direct and via Europe and 17,822 coastwise. Of the imports direct 30,920 dry and 6,189 green salted were Buenos Ayres ex Urania, (not included in my last,) O. J. Hayes, Wessacumacon, and Chanticleer. 36,239 dry and 200 salted Rio Grande ex Overman, Canada and St. Joseph. 17,163 Angostura ex Yrma and Wilhelmina. 17,122 Porto Cabello, ex Azelia, Falcon, Pauline, Frontier and Alabama. 5,000 Barcelona, ex Frances. 3,904 Maracaibo, ex Adda Swift and Charles Edmondson. 2,631 Curacoa, ex Venus. 2,030 Port au Platt, ex W. E. Ingles. 4,655 San Juan, ex Martha Clark. 1,223 Truxillo, ex Frigate Bird. 1,417 St. Domingo, ex Mary and Acadian Lass. 21,283 African, ex Elizabeth, Alex. Mitchell and Falmouth. 2,073 California, ex Eagle and S. B. Palmer. And 6,554 from Europe, comprising Buenos Ayres, English and a few of other sorts. Coastwise we have had 17,822 Hides, of which about 4,500 were dry Mexican, 4,000 Southern and Western, 5,000 California and 2,300 dealers purchases; as compared with same month last year, the imports, both foreign, direct, and coastwise, show an increase, being together 177,190 July this year against 112,117 in same month 1853; increase 65,073. The imports of the first seven months of the year also show a large increase over the corresponding period of 1853, being 1,033,981 against 700,239; increase 333,742.

Stock—Our Stock at date, is very large, amounting, as per tables, to 189,758 Hides, and may be stated to be made up as follows, namely: about 50,000 Buenos Ayres, 36,000 Rio Grande, 27,000 Angostura, 17,000 Porto Cabello, 4,000 Curacoa, 2,700 Maranham, 1,600 San Juan, 1,200 Truxillo, 2,000 West India, 2,100 California and Sandwich Islands, 9,000 Matamoras, 8,000

[illegible] AND SECOND-HAND [illegible] MIRRORS, BEDSTEADS, [illegible] — COLTON will sell on [illegible] o'clock, at the auction [illegible] very large and choice assort[illegible] and furniture, of various kinds, [illegible] of two or three suits of rosewood [illegible] and blue French brocatelle, [illegible] mahogany French bedsteads, black walnut [illegible] and oak do. do. cane-seat, richly carved rosewood and [illegible] marble top centre, sofa and side tables, wardrobes of various kinds, large and medium-sized oval and square French plate mirrors, oil paintings and engravings, elegant pier and chimney glasses, marble top washstands and work tables, tête-à-tête, mahogany and walnut chairs, Voltaire do., couches and couch bedsteads, hair mattresses, &c. Also, 50 cottage bedsteads in good order. Also, 100 cane maple and black walnut chairs. Also, several dozen Boston rockers. &c. Sale will be peremptory. Also, 8 rosewood piano-fortes in good order.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

EDWARD SINTZENICH WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, August 3 and 4, at 10½ o'clock, each day, the balance of the goods, not sold after, and remaining in the Gen. ercy Hotel, No. 968 Broadway, corner of 26th-st. to be sold on account of the former purchasers—consisting in part of R. W. suites in brocatelle and brocade, silk brocade, window curtains to match, marble top tables, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, tapestry, velvet and ingrain carpets, hair mattresses, feather beds, pillows and bolsters, bedding, &c.; also, very large sized pier and mantel glasses, etc.; also, bed and table linen, gas chandelie s, brackets, matting, etc., together with a large variety of household furniture.

A. M. MEYERS, Auctioneer.

BY RANGE, BROTHER & CO.—Trade Salesrooms, No. 13 Park-row.—NEW-YORK FALL TRADE SALE OF BOOKS, STEREOTYPE PLATES, &c., commencing on TUESDAY MORNING, August 15, 1854, and continued throughout the week and during week following. Sales to commence each day at 8 o'clock, A. M. The catalogue is now ready for distribution to the trade. The regular sale of stationery will commence on TUESDAY MORNING, August 22, in the upper sale room. The catalogue of this portion of the sale is in preparation, and will be issued on the 1st of August.

WM. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.

A LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE AT AUCTION.—J. H. BARTLETT will sell on WEDNESDAY, August 2, at No. 261 Pearl-st., a choice lot of Furnivals & Edward's white granite ware; also a large lot of Britannia and glass ware, China, &c., in lots to suit purchasers. Also, 140 packages glass ware, all kinds.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN will sell at Auction, on THURSDAY, August 3, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. — Washington, corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn, Tools of a Blacksmith, Chaise, 3 Wagons, Harness, Lumber, Iron, &c. Also, at 12 o'clock, a good Horse, suitable for a family or a physician.

THOMAS FARRELL, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE of the STOCK of T. FARRELL, Auctioneer, will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of August 1854, at 10 o'clock A. M., the stock and fixtures, counter, last case and awning of the Thread and Needle and General Fancy Store, No. 85 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

A. C. TUTTLE, AUCTIONEER—Office, No. 94 Broadway—Devotes his EXCLUSIVE attention to sales of Furniture at private residences; Stocks of Merchants and others, at their warehouses; and to out-of-door sales generally. Sales of Real Estate at the Merchants' Exchange. Cash advanced when required.

MEDICAL.

HEAR YE—HEAR YE—HEAR YE—For why will ye die with the CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, OR CHOLERA MORBUS, in whatever form they may appear, when Dr. EZRA EDSON'S CHOLERA AND DYSENTERY SYRUP will cure you of any of the above complaints, with all their attendant evils and that, too, in an incredible short time; in its operation it produces a most agreeable sensation, allays all cramp and irritation in the stomach and bowels, calming all nervous excitability, diffusing a gentle warmth and perspiration throughout the whole system, imparting an invigorating influence to all parts of the system. It is perfectly safe to use in all circumstances and conditions. Thousands of certificates of its most wonderful cures could be obtained, if they were deemed necessary. The low price of this article, together with its importance in these fearful diseases, must induce the afflicted to try it, and when once tested, it will furnish its own recommend. Try it, and be ye healed. For sale by A. R. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William, and at WM. D. CRUMBIE'S, No. 863 Broadway.

THE ORTHOPÆDIC INSTITUTION FOR THE CURE OF BODILY DEFORMITIES AND DISEASES OF THE JOINTS—Nos. 457, 459 and 461 Pacific-st., South Brooklyn, L. I.—Admits in-door patients afflicted with the above specified maladies, on moderate terms. It affords all advantages of a sanitory institute, with the comforts of a private home. The institution is located in a fashionable and healthy part of the city, and extensive and complete Gymnasium for bodily exercise is attached to it; baths in the house; warm and cold sea bathing within 10 minutes' drive, &c. Applications to be made to LOUIS BAUER, M. D., at the office of the establishment, before 10 o'clock A. M., or by letter to Box No. 147, Brooklyn Post-Office.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition—345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 229 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LAMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all these diseases from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening. Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT to the afflicted. *Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book* and New-Brunswick *Times.*

$500 REWARD.—Dr. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE is the most effectual preparation sold. Long experience has proved that it will radically cure any case. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary any deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, found sleep, or healthy digestion, the nuisance is removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Sole agent for the City, C. H. RING, No. 128 Broadway, corner of John-st. N. B.—The celebrated Rose Wash sold as above.

CHOLERRHŒA, CHOLERRHŒA, [CHOLERRHŒA.—Prevention is better than cure. Don't wait until you are taken. Go instantly and get a bottle of KELLINGER'S BEAUTIFUL ANODYNE FLUID, which is so certain to prevent and cure as taken. To be had genuine of C. V. CLICKENER, from 1s. to 8s. each. The large size is much the cheapest. It is designed to be administered internally, and to be laid upon the bowels. There can be nothing more certain than this remedy is to afford instant relief.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. COBBETT, No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases of twenty-three years in one specialty of the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method of treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

SNEEKLAND, M. D.—No. 4 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st. Throat and lung diseases. 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GOLD WATCHES, DIAMOND PINS, BROOCHES, &c.—Together with a rich assortment of Silver and Plated wares.

GOLD WATCHES, from	$20 to $300
SILVER TEA SETS, from	120 to 500
PLATED TEA SETS, (double plated) from	12 to 60

All our goods are warranted to be as represented; should they prove otherwise the money will be refunded. Silver equal to Coin.
SQUIER, LANDER & CO.,
No. 97 Fulton-st.

INDEPENDENT SECOND WATCHES.—Very fine independent second and quarter-second watches, for timing horses, in gold and silver cases, double and single glass, for sale at less than usual prices wholesale and retail. G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

PATENT LEVER WATCHES.—Fine English patent lever watches, in gold and silver cases, full jeweled and plain, fine time-keepers, for sale, wholesale and retail, at less than usual prices
G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

CHRONOMETER WATCHES.—Very fine pocket chronometers which run without any perceptible variation, for sale at less than usual prices, wholesale and retail. G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

JURGENSEN WATCHES.—Splendid Jurgensen watches, levers and chronometers perfect time-keepers, for sale, very low, wholesale and retail.
G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

COOPER WATCHES.—Gold Cooper duplex and lever watches, some in hunting cases, splendid time-keepers, for sale very low, at wholesale and retail, by G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

YALE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.—The Fall Term in this institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6, and continue 14 weeks.

FACULTY.

BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, M. D., LL.D., Professor of Mineralogy and Geology.
WILLIAM A. NORTON, M.A., Professor of Civil Engineering.
JAMES D. DANA, LL.D., Silliman Professor of Natural History.
BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, Jr., M.D., Professor of General and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN A. PORTER M.A., Professor of Analytical and Agricultural Chemistry

The object of this school is to fit students for the practical application of the branches taught. For particulars apply to the Professors in the several departments, or to JOHN A. PORTER, Dean of the Faculty.

MR. DE GRAND-VAL'S Classical, English, French and Spanish Boarding School for young gentlemen, Hudson-terrace, Hoboken, N. J., will reopen on the 1st of September, for the reception of pupils, candidates, &c., at the Institution, and at 881 PARK PLACE, N. Y. CITY. Mr. DE GRAND-VAL'S special review and Commercial Class for more advanced boys is being formed. Course of studies complete in one year.

FAIR HAVEN SEMINARY.—A Family Boarding School for 15 young Ladies—THOMAS G. SLOAN, Principal. This School is delightfully located in the village of Fair Haven, one mile from New Haven, Conn. Next term commences 28th of August. Circulars at SHEPHERD'S Bookstore, No. 122 Fulton-st., or the Principal may be seen at Mr. McCLEAN'S, No. 44 Morton-st.

THE ADVERTISER TAKES FOUR BOYS, under 10 years of age, into his family, to educate at home with his own. Terms $156 per annum. Inquiries from parents desiring to place a son in the country under happy home influences and judicious training will be forwarded if addressed to Box No. 940 Post-Office, Hartford, Conn.

ICE, ICE, ICE.—The Knickerbocker Ice Company have taken the old established depôt, No. 3 Furman-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton Ferry, formerly occupied by the Crystal Lake Ice Co., and will order left at the office No. 3 Furman-st., or No. 120 Wooster-st., corner Duane, and No. 388 West-st., corner Christopher, New-York, will be promptly attended to. JOHN D. ARCOUGH & CO.

PATENT WIRE ROPE.—For hoisting purposes, of all sizes and strength, at lower prices than hemp or hide rope, and much more durable. CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

BOTTLES WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Fifty dozen one hundred gross English or American porter quart bottles; new bottles only, and in good order. Address, stating price for cash, C & W., No. 13 Thames-st.

REMOVAL.—JAMES McCREERY & CO. have removed from No. 72 William-st. to No. 37 Warren-st., one door west of Church-st.,

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, New-York, July 31, 1854.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, holden THIS DAY, an instalment of FIVE DOLLARS per share on all the shares of the capital Stock of the Company, (excepting the ten thousand shares on which twenty dollars per share and the ten thousand shares on which ten dollars per share have already been paid in,) has this day been assessed, and required to be paid by the several parties in whose names the said shares of Stock now stand respectively, to the Treasurer, on or before the 16th day of August, 1854, and the Transfer Books are closed from this day, till the 21st July inst., and no transfer of Stock will be permitted until the instalment called thereon, be paid. By order of the Board of Directors.
M. B. EDGAR, Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—The Board of Directors of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company have this day declared, out of their earnings expended in construction, an extra dividend of ten per cent, in stock, to be apportioned to those who shall be holders of the full stock of the Company, on the 15th day of July next, being one share for every ten shares, or one-tenth part of a share for each share held on that day. Holders will have the right to assign the fractional parts to which they may be entitled; and certificates for every ten fractional parts standing in any one name and for said whole shares, will be issued on and after the 10th day of August next. Dividends declared thereafter will be paid upon all such whole shares as upon other stock of the Company, but dividends will not accrue upon the fractional parts until shall have been consolidated into one share, and a certificate issued therefor.—New-York, June 10, 1854.
C. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, No. 2 Hanover-st., New-York July 6, 1854.—In order to facilitate an examination now being made by a Committee of the Board of Directors of this Company into its Stock accounts, all persons holding certificates of Stock of the Company are specially requested to present the same to the undersigned at this office so that an account of the same may be taken. Persons residing at a distance who cannot conveniently present or send in their certificates, are requested to communicate by letter, the date and number of each certificate held by them, and the number of shares for which it purports to have been issued, and by whom signed.—By order of the Board of Directors WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY.—BRIDGEPORT, July 20, 1854.—By resolution of the Directors of this Company, holders of certificates of capital stock of the same, are specially requested to forward to the undersigned a statement giving a description of the same, as follows, to wit:
1st. Number of the certificate
2d To whom or in whose favor given.
3d. Number of shares for which it purports to have been issued.
4th. Date of the certificate.
5th. By whom signed.
The New-York Transfer Agency is discontinued, and transfer books are closed till further notice.
H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

THE OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY—CINCINNATI, July 3, 1854.—The biennial meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution, prescribed by the By Laws thereof, for the election of Trustees, will be holden at the office of the Company in this City, on SATURDAY, the 30th September next. There will be a special meeting of the Stockholders on THURSDAY, the 28th September, at the same place, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the consideration of particular matters connected with the interests of the Institution By order.
W. GREENE, Secretary,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That Numbers 4,626 to 4,646, both numbers inclusive, of the THIRD MORTGAGE BONDS of the NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, payable in 1883, all for $1,000 each, mailed under notarial seal to Messrs. BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., Liverpool, prior to stean ship of 27th June, 1854, have been lost, and that the owners thereof will apply to the Company for the issue of new Bonds. And the public are hereby cautioned against receiving or negotiating said Bonds. NEW-YORK, 28th July, 1854.
BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.

By J. P. GERAUD FOSTER, Notary Public.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 26, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of this Company in New-York or Boston.
The Bonds have ten years to run, bear eg semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York They are issued in sums of $50 and $1,000, payable to bearer; but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

NOTICE—OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, July 13, 1854.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, on the second TUESDAY in August next, the 8th, at 10 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

BONDS AND MORTGAGES.—$70,000 in Bonds and Mortgages, belonging to a Public Institution, will be assigned to parties desirous of investing. The security is unexceptionable and the title derived from the Corporation of the City. The Bonds draw 7 per cent. interest and vary in amount from $1,500 to $25,000. Apply to the undersigned at the Chatham Bank E. G. DRAKE

RAILROAD STOCK WANTED—In exchange for Real estate in this City. Address M. G., Box No. 2,956 Post-Office

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 74 Wall st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent per annum, four fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	J. P. G. Foster,	J. M. Waterbury,
D. B. Fearing,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm. F. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	George T. Hope,
A. C. Dewey,	M. W. Hamilton,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	Denning Duer.	John J. Astor, Jr.,
George W. Riggs,	John Stuart, Jr.,	Fred. A. Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan.	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	James C. Bell,
Chas. H. Russell,	Ed. C. Center,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Jos. ah Oakes,	Fred. G. Foster,
Peleg Hall,	Robert B. Hone.	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, INCHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st. Brooklyn. and No. 8 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution

DIRECTORS:

William Hentworth,	Theodore Martin,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John R. Briggs,	Charles A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
William Okell,	N. P. Freeman,	Chas. T. Cromwell,
P. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
H. Quackenbos,	Andre Fromont,	Samuel F. Whitney,
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CASH CAPITAL $300,000—Office, No. 108 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.—This Company is now prepared to insure buildings, merchandise, personal property, and ships in port and their cargoes, against loss or damage by fire:

DIRECTORS.

James L. Graham.	Daniel Parish,	Evan R. Bobb,
E. Whitehouse,	G. A. Coe, over,	G. L. Beeckman,
J. B. Varnum,	Martin Bates, Jr.,	Joseph M. Strong,
Leonard Ashley,	Isaac E. Taylor,	Lorrian Freeman,
F. H. Wolcott,	W. Delano, Jr.,	Edwd Mcomber.
Wm. K. Strong,	Henry V. Butler,	John L. Fargo,
Moses Taylor,	B. R. McIlvaine,	Chas. E. Appleby,
Jas. O. Sheldon.	Henry Dwight, Jr.,	Jeremiah Wilbur.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chardavoyne,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Macy,	Wm. C. White,
Jos. L. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John W. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas H. Marshall.
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley,	Wm H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ATTENTION IS RESPECTFULLY CALLED to our extensive assortment of PIANO-FORTES of all sizes, from 6 to 7½ octaves, which, owing to dull times and a tight money market, we are selling off at very reduced prices for cash. "A nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling." Celestial pianos, a new and gigantic improvement on the common piano, also manufactured and for sale by us only. These pianos are equal to new two-octave pianos in power, at the same time are unequalled in richness, purity and sweetness of tone. Pianos to rent with privilege of purchasing. Call and see.
ELY & MUNGER, No. 321 Broadway.

AN EXCELLENT INSTRUMENT FOR THE PARLOR OR CHURCH is MASON & HAMLIN'S Improved MODEL MELODION and REED ORGAN, highly recommended by LOWELL MASON, Wm B. BRADBURY, Geo. F. ROOT, GEO. W. MORGAN, L. H. SOUTHARD, and many others. A full assortment of the above Melodions; Hallett, Davis & Co.'s unrivalled Piano-Fortes; New-York Pianos, (new and second-hand,) with all the latest musical publications, for sale to dealers and others, at the lowest prices. BERRY & GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—J. & C. FISCHER have removed their Warerooms from No. 178 Greenwich-st. to their new Manufactory, Nos. 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th st., between 9th and 10th-avs., New-York, where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of Pianos, with all the best modern improvements made under their own supervision, and warranted to stand any climate. Also, Pianos with the Æolian attachment. Piano-fortes tuned, repaired, or taken in exchange.

CHURCH ORGANS FOR SALE.—The large, patent Church Organ, which has many beautiful and superior qualities, as expressed by the Jury, and for which they have awarded a prize medal at the Crystal Palace. Also, a small organ with four stops, and with two full octaves of pedals, useful for a small church or parlor. Both are manufactured by A. Gemunder & Brother, of Springfield, Mass. For particulars, call on Mr. GEO. GEMUNDER, Violin-Maker, No. 22 Howard st., New-York.

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODIONS—Of every variety, from $45 to $150, suitable for the parlor, lecture room, lodge room, or small church. Believing them to be better in tone, more durable and better finished than those of any other make, we have accepted the agency, and keep for sale only those manufactured by PRINCE & CO.
WILLIAM HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, opposite the Park, sole agents for PRINCE & Co.'s celebrated Melodions.

ATTENTION—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES at our new and spacious warerooms, No. 421 Broome-st., (a few doors east of Broadway,) which in consequence of the increased demand for our celebrated instruments have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons.
LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

A. W. LADD & CO.'S GRAND DIAGONAL PIANO-FORTES, with new grand action, which has no superior in all the points which constitute a perfect instrument. LINCOLN & THOMPSON, sole agents, No. 441 Broadway.

ENCAUSTIC TILES for floors of churches and public buildings, and for vestibules, halls, dining rooms, conservatories, and hearths in dwellings. These tiles are of an almost infinite variety of patterns, are very hard and strong, and are used in the best houses in all parts of the country. Also, Garnkirk chimney tops, suited to every style of architecture, and recommended in Downing's work on country houses, and by architects generally. For sale by MILLER, COATES & YOULE, No. 279 Pearl-st., New-York.

COAL—Very best quality of Red Ash, Stove and Egg, screened and delivered from the yard No. 86 Goerck-st., at $7 per ton; White Ash $6 75. MAT. CLINTON.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, (corner of Broadway and Wall-st.,) NEW-YORK, July 27, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY has THIS DAY been declared, payable in cash at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 10th of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 10th of August, both inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1854.—An extra dividend of ten per cent on the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid on the first day of July next. The capital stock will be increased fifty per cent., or one million dollars, payable one-half or fifty dollars per share on the first day of July next, and the other half on the sixth day of November next. The new stock will be distributed to the old stockholders in the ratio of one share of new stock to every two shares of old stock, according to the stock ledger on the morning of the 25th instant. The rights to fractional parts of shares may be transferred and combined so as to obtain full shares. Any stockholder may at any time after the 30th instant, pay in his new shares in full, and be entitled to rebate at the rate of seven per cent per annum, on the moiety, to the 6th November. The latter half of the increased Stock will not be entitled to any portion of the semi-annual dividend in November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th instant to the 1st July inclusive.
C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Semi-annual Interest falling due in this City on the 1st day of August, 1854, on the following named securities will be paid on and after that date at the office of the undersigned, on the presentation of the proper coupons, viz:
THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY 1st Mortgage Bonds 7 per cents
THE OHIO AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY 1st Mortgage Bonds 7 per cents
THE PELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY Income Bonds 7 per cents.
THE BONDS OF CLARK COUNTY, OHIO, issued to the Springfield and Columbus Railroad Company 7 per cents
THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF MADISON (Indiana) per cents
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No 52 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, July 27, 1854.

INTEREST NOTICE.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANIES—The interest falling due Aug 1 on the Bonds of these Companies, viz.:
NORTHERN INDIANA MORTGAGE BONDS of 1861.
NORTHERN INDIANA MORTGAGE BONDS of 1868, (Goshen line.)
NORTHERN INDIANA BONDS of 1863, and
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN MORTGAGE BONDS, (Jackson Branch,) will be paid on and after that day at the Corn Exchange Bank E. C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1854.

INTEREST NOTICE.—TERRE HAUTE AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest falling due Aug 1, on the First and Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that day on presentation of the Coupons at the Corn Exchange Bank.
SIMEON RYDER, President.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1854.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE ERIE AND NORTHEAST RAILROAD CO.—ERIE, July 27, 1854.—Notice is hereby given that a dividend of five per cent has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the first of August next, at their office on all stock registered on the books at Erie, and for that on the books in New-York, at the office of WINSLOW LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York. By order of the Board of Directors
J. C SPENCER, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF N. J.—The Interest coupons of the Mortgage Bonds of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, due August 1st prox., will be payable at the Office of the Company, No. 69 Wall-st., on and after that date.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

LAKE ERIE, WABASH AND ST. LOUIS, AND TOLEDO AND ILLINOIS RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Coupon due on these Bonds on 1st proximo, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company E. WHITEHOUSE, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 19 Wall-st.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of 7 per cent payable at the office of the Company, on and after the 15th inst.—NEW-YORK, July 12, 1854. Transfer books will be closed until that date. By order.
RICHARD A. OAKLY, Secretary.

IRVING BANK DIVIDENDS.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after July 6. The Transfer Books will be closed to that date inclusive
DANIEL V. H BERTHOLF, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 30 1854

DIVIDEND.—OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY—A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the Company for the six months ending with June last, has been declared, payable on the 29th July ult. Holders of stock registered on the books of transfer in this City will be paid at our office.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

DIVIDEND.—BANK OF THE CAPITOL, ALBANY, July 1, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock of this bank, has this day been declared payable on and after the 15th inst. Stockholders registered on the New York books, will receive their dividend at the Merchants' Exchange Bank. By order of the Board,
H. G. GILBERT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK.—NEW-YORK, July 28, 1854.—A Dividend of (5) FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, will be paid to the Stockholders, on and after TUESDAY, the 1st of August next The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board. T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.—The Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent, payable on the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed on the 26th inst.—NEW-YORK, July 17, 1854. EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—HANOVER INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of six per cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 1 Hanover-square By order of the Board A. M. McKEE, Secretary

DIVIDEND.—BROADWAY INSURANCE OFFICE, No. 433 Broadway, corner Howard-st., July 26, 1854.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 2d day of August next. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 6 Broad st.—NEW YORK, July 1, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been this day declared, payable on demand. R. O GLOVER, Sec'y

BANK NOTICES.

SAVINGS BANK corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.—MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, and for the benefit of all classes of persons. OPEN DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., (WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8.) This Institution receives deposits from minors and married women; interest allowed at the rate of six per cent. on sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under.

OFFICERS.

Hon. JACOB A. WESTERVELT, (Mayor,) President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, 1st Vice President; ISAAC T. SMITH 2d Vice President.
W. H. ELSWORTH, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Hon. J. A. Westervelt,	Francis B. O'Connor,	Jacob Campbell, Jr.
Hon. C. Crolius,	Edward Bridge,	James H. Fish,
Philip W. Engs,	Charles L. Vase,	Samuel B. Ashbey,
Isaac T. Smith,	Hugh Munro.	James W. Elevell,
Charles Miles,	E. S. Brooks,	Wm. H. Hazard,
Samuel Leeds,	C. W. Thomas,	N. L. McCready,
Joseph Jamison,	C. M. Livingston,	N. E. James.
		G. W. Quintard.

PEOPLES' BANK OF PATERSON—Notice is hereby given that all claims in favor of this Bank or of the Receivers, will be disposed of by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the office of the Receivers, in Paterson, N. J., on TUESDAY, the 5th day of September next at 11 o'clock A. M., unless previously settled Catalogues of the claims will be furnished on application to either of the Receivers, during the week preceding the sale.
C. S VAN WAGONER,
WILLIAM D. FORD,
J. VAN ARSDALE,
} Receivers, &c.
PATERSON, N. J., July 8, 1854.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Oct. 17, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute, that no such case made and provided that all the circulating notes issued by the MERCHANTS' BANK, of Chautauque County, at Mina, in said County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.
D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
o19,'53-law2yW

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 17, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to PLATT ADAMS, an individual banker, (New-York Stock Bank, Durham, Greene County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.
jy19,'54-law2yW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK.—ALBANY, July 17, 1854.—The GEORGE WASHINGTON BANK, (Corning) has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations, and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY having greatly enlarged their works and improved the quality of their product, are prepared to execute orders for their superior Paints Their White Zinc, which is sold dry or ground in oil, is warranted pure and unsurpassed for body and uniform whiteness. A method of preparation has recently been discovered, which renders the Company's warranted Zinc Paints to keep fresh and sort in the kegs for any reasonable time. In this respect their Paints will be superior to any other in the market. Their Brown Zinc Paint which is sold at a low price, and can only be made from the zinc ores from New-Jersey, is now well known for its protective qualities when applied to iron or other metallic surfaces. Their Stone Color Paint possesses all the properties of the Brown, and is of an agreeable color for painting cottages depôts, out-buildings bridges, &c. Dealers supplied on liberal terms, by MANNING & SQUIRE Agents New-Jersey Zinc Company, removed from No 45 Dey-st., to No 165 Washington-st., New-York

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and its most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers can, with confidence, depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 82 Water-st.

TRAVELING TRUNKS, &c.—JOHN CATTNACH, No. 60 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., has now on hand and is constantly manufacturing a good assortment of superior solid Sole Leather Trunks, suitable for American or European travel. Also, Valises, Hat Cases, Carpet and Leather Bags, &c., &c., wholesale and retail. All articles bought at this establishment sent to any part of New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City or Williamsburg, free of expense. Orders for the West Indies, South America, &c., filled with dispatch.

KINSLEY & DARLING'S DRUG HOUSE—No 62 Vesey-st., near Greenwich, New-York.—Choice Medicines, Ch

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE CHOLERA.

PENITENTIARY HOSPITAL.

	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.
[illegible]	10	4	1	4
[illegible]	3	2	1	4
[illegible]	3	1	1	4
[illegible]	4	2		6
Total	19	9	3	6

RENT-STREET HOSPITAL.

	Received.	Died.	Disch'd cured.	Remaining.
[illegible]	10	4	1	4
[illegible]	3	2	1	4
[illegible]	3	1	1	4
[illegible]	1			1
[illegible]	4	2		6
Total	19	9	3	6

[illegible] new cases and *eight* deaths in the Hospitals is no very alarming report for a City of three-quarters of a million inhabitants. The fact that prudent counsels are prevailing among our citizens is striking manifest the virtues of care and attention to diet in such times as these. It will be seen, by reference to the report given above, that the month of July ended with a grand total of 357 cases,—and 108 deaths in Hospital since the Board of Health ordered the daily returns to be made public. The aggregate mortality is large, but not nearly so great as it was in 1849—the previous Cholera year, when the City contained a population considerably less than its present number. The number remaining under treatment yesterday was exactly the same as on the preceding day—*twenty-nine*.

In Brooklyn, there were three new cases and three deaths yesterday. The weekly returns of the Hospital ending yesterday morning, were: number remaining at last report, 8; admitted since, 16; discharged, 4; remaining, 10.

In Williamsburg, 2 cases and 2 deaths. Received at Cholera Hospital, 1; remaining, 2; deaths, none.

Cholera Incidents.

Last evening Officer DIZET, of the Fifth Patrol District, was seized with the cholera in its worst form. The physicians in attendance were of the opinion he could not survive.

A frightful case of cholera occurred yesterday at No. 228 West Fortieth-street. The victim was a young woman named AMANDA CALL. She only lived twenty minutes after the attack.

EMANCIPATION DAY.

CELEBRATION OF THE FIRST OF AUGUST.

Great Times on Long Island.

The FIRST OF AUGUST, a day commemorative of British Emancipation in the West Indies, was celebrated yesterday by the New-York Anti-Slavery Society in becoming exercises, near Flushing, in the grove known as "St. Ronan's Well." The steamboats *Enoch Dean* and *Island City* left Fulton Market-slip at an early hour in the day, well laden.

Shortly after 12 o'clock the meeting was called to order in the grove, and LAWRENCE WETMORE, President of the Society, took the Chair. Prayer was offered by Rev. WILLIS HODGES. After a "Jubilee Song," the President introduced to the audience Mr. HORACE GREELEY, who spoke as follows:

What is the great obstacle to the emancipation of Slavery? In the days of Grecian glory—in the height of her empire that little territory, shut in between the mountains of Albania and the sea—that territory, not so large as the State of New-York, was the greatest slaveholding State in the world. She had one hundred thousand slaves to twenty thousand freemen. To this fact—the fact of her being a slaveholding people—must be attributed the downfall of the Grecian Republic. Athens then had within her walls the two greatest men of the time—the two greatest men of the world—ARISTIDES the Just, and THEMISTOCLES. ARISTIDES had a project which he wished to have laid before the Athenians. It would make her the most powerful city of the world. He would not tell it to them publicly. He would first communicate it to THEMISTOCLES and he might impart it to the people. He did so. He pointed out to THEMISTOCLES the Macedonian fleet lying in the harbor. Let us go forth, said he, at night and burn the fleet. Let us destroy our enemy, and have none with whom to dispute empire. The people waited for THEMISTOCLES. He did not communicate to them the project of ARISTIDES. He simply told them that what ARISTIDES had suggested would be greatly to their advantage—would make them mighty and great; but the proposition, said he, is unjust. That word with them had its potency. That it was unjust was enough. Do men judge and do so now? The great fault at foundation of human conduct is that men believe they can do a bad act if it only results in good. In Wall-street Slavery is thought to be bad for the slave, but good for the master—and why? It brings *money* into Wall-street—that is reason enough. Ask any man to-day—ask the merchant, the hotel-keeper, those connected with educational interests—of Slavery, and what do they tell you? Is not the answer, twist it as you may, much the same? The merchant says, I sell to the slaveholder my wares; the landlord supplies the slaveholder at his table; northern colleges educate southern young men within their walls; but we do not say they come in contact with Slavery. 'Tis true we derive profit from it. And this keeps the North where and as she is. Still, there are many who unite with WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON in that loyal sentiment, "Let us have no sympathy with Slavery." There begins to be more warring of the pulpit against this evil, and bold denunciation of the press.

Color draws the line of distinction now-a-days. The slaves of the Greeks and the Romans were not black—which as no one is supposed to be in danger of becoming a slave, unless there flows in his veins African blood. But men do not realize that that which oppresses men of another color oppresses themselves also. I never was a slave, and cannot speak of it as one who has suffered its withering curse. No one can speak of Slavery as FREDERICK DOUGLASS or SAMUEL R. WARD, or as any who has felt its galling chains. I have friends and associates in the South. I have seen its workings—its traces of what once blighted land—its half-de-serted villages—the general stagnation of enterprise. They look at our commercial enterprise—our great shipping interest—and year after year hold futile conversations how they can rival New-York and Philadelphia.

Well, we have assembled to celebrate one of the noblest events in human history. England sinned, and paid the penalty; she paid a mighty price, that she might be free from her slaves. Twenty years to-day! Has England repented that act? There is no evidence of retracting; she has been growing richer, and to-day she stands a nation more powerful and likely to endure. I honor her for that act. And yet how gradual were the processes that resulted in final emancipation. THOMAS CLARKSON and WILLIAM WILBERFORCE stood alone. The press was united against them. Yet they struggled manfully on. Year after year they met, a handful of poor, unthinking men—men strong only in the utterance of a great truth. They kept putting forth means in parliament, when they would hardly be seconded; but they felt and knew they had God and right on their side. They looked for an ultimate majority—not a majority of to-day—the majority of a town-meeting excitement. THOMAS CLARKSON did not close his eyes till the last shackle had been taken from the slave. I believe there will be a second emancipation. Men cannot go on prospering in the wretchedness of others—rich in the life-long poverty of others. We need not go on multiplying excuses. We choose to be slaveholders. We should take a stand on the side of Eternal Right. We need not pursue the slave—need not catch them; but let them go. A friend of mine in Charleston belonged to a club which used to meet to discuss various questions of general utility and interest. The Slavery question was brought up, they had not time to discuss it the evening it was introduced and deferred it till the next meeting. There was not a man came. It would not do to discuss Slavery. It would not do to discuss temperance law. And what could be expected under such a social condition, where is prevalent a general moral desolation—where wise and great men continually apologize and walk timidly. Rev. WM. P. HAMILTON, of North Carolina, says he would as soon sell a slave as a quarter of beef. He, a man in high place, apologize for Slavery till his moral sense became stultified. Duelling licentiousness and kindred evils are justified, because the pulpit and the press dare not cut deep in the wrong. Look at the South. Where is the evidence of a healthy and daring industry? You can whip the slave to plant cotton—can't whip men to build bridges and Crystal Palaces. Genius is not helped by whips. The time will soon come when the South will see they are not more prosperous by Slavery. The white men of the South are more wretched than the slaves,—poor, impoverished and miserable. In Georgia, they are called Sand Hill people. GEORGE STEPHENS was a Sand Hill boy,—was fortunately left at the door of a rich man, to become a man. Migration is not to the South. People go elsewhere—a good way off. Numbers begin to feel Slavery a curse. Slavery must have sin, or we must leave her. It was the conviction of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON that Slavery would at last die out. But has she not gone on accumulating more territory? Has she not been doing so the first half century? The old lands are left to raise slaves in. But it is only a preternatural and unhealthy activity.

Mr. GREELEY continued at some length. He ridiculed the idea of the slave being contented in bonds. If one was fool enough to go back, let him go. He referred again to the occasion which had brought them together, and enforced upon the colored people present that they had something else than human bodies to toil—they had human hearts and intellects. He advised them to be temperate, give their children good trades, practice self-denial, faithfully discharge their every duty, and God's blessing would be upon them.

An Ode composed by Rev. JOHN PIERPONT, entitled a "Jubilee Reminiscence," was then sung, after which the meeting adjourned, to allow privilege of lunch and dinner, until 3½ o'clock P. M.

At the hour the President called the meeting to order, when Rev. WILLIAM J. HAY, of Syracuse, was now introduced. He spoke of nearly two hours' duration. The following are the only memoranda he could find of his address. He said it was impossible to speak upon the subject of Slavery, and especially upon such an occasion, without the consideration of Aug. 1, 1834, to afford a more noble theme than that which had made illustrious the 4th of July, 1776—more noble on the practical application of a great principle is more noble than the mere declaration of it. The event we are celebrating is more encouraging to our best hopes of social progress and enlightenment than the result of the Revolutionary struggle. It was a greater deliverance and effected by a higher order of means. One hour of Slavery, said JEFFERSON, outweighs ages of such oppression as our fathers suffered.

The gospel principle of God's impartial paternity to all men, and consequently of the natural equality of the rights of all men, is the secret spring of every struggle by which the progress of society has been advanced. This broke the chains of the slaves of the Roman empire. This excited the successive struggles of the serfs of feudalism—gave to England its charter and conferred constitutional Governments upon other European Monarchies—incited the Puritan Pilgrims and will eventually result in emancipation of the slave.

The speaker went on to show that the British emancipation in the West Indies was not an act of British philanthropy as very many suppose. It was not the result of her payment of twenty millions sterling. The abolition had become inevitable before this was thought of.

The emancipation in the West Indies was productive of vast good to the slave. A smaller amount of exports is no proof contrawise, only that the condition of the people is better, their social state improved, and education general. The speaker alluded to Slavery here—the duty of the North—the necessity of concerted action, and the ultimate certainty of the emancipation of every slave on American soil.

The audience joined in singing an ode entitled, "Spirit of Freedom wake."

O. HARRIS, Esq., of Syracuse, N. Y., came forward and said:—It is with pleasure I am among you, though a stranger to you personally I am not a stranger to your interests—to the interests of the oppressed. When I emigrated to America I thought you a free people. I was unfortunate in joining a Slaveholding Church. I thought Slavery not consistent with the Holy Book. I left the Church—cast my lot with Anti-Slavery men and I stand with them to-day. The Anti-Slavery cause is the cause of humanity and God. There is cause for encouragement. Now, we seldom find a man who will take his Bible and argue for Slavery. Prejudice is coming down; we must bring it down lower. How shall we do it? Take the colored man by the hand—treat them as brothers—let them set at our table and ride in our carriages. This is Bible doctrine and Anti-Slavery doctrine.

JOHN O. WALTERS, of Indiana, was next introduced. He called Christ's death the first emancipation. The emancipation of the West Indies was the second. The third would be the emancipation of American Slavery; and this emancipation would be brought about. Public sentiment was changing. In Indiana, the laws against the slave had been very oppressive. They were becoming more temperate. When a slave shows himself in the valley of the Wabash, or on the borders of the grand prairie, we do what we can to help him to free dom. Schools for colored persons—manual labor free-schools—are springing up in Indiana. By mental power and enlightenment the emancipation of the slave must be effected.

Mr. VAN RENSELAER, a colored man, followed the last speaker. The colored man he thought was the most efficient advocate for the slave. He advised his colored brothers to feel the slave's case their own. He approved of working, and thought working was better than talk.

Rev. WILLIS HODGES, also colored, and Pastor of a colored Church in Williamsburg, spoke at some length and with great animation. He dwelt more particularly upon the duties of the free colored men at the North, and was listened to with earnest attention.

A young man, colored, named POWERS, advanced upon the stage, and during his remarks he *complimented* very highly WASHINGTON.

Miss HICKS, colored, interrupted the speaker. She thought WASHINGTON lied to the colored people. He called them together, and after they had *fit and took this country*, then kept them as slaves. It was not right. The colored people were the chosen people of God; they would rise above all.

ROWLAND JOHNSON, Treasurer, put in his plea for material aid; the treasury was not entirely empty, but money was wanted notwithstanding.

After a collection, all joined in singing the following ode:

Let Mammon hold, while Mammon can,
The bones and blood of living Man;
Let Despots scorn, while Despots dare,
The shrieks and writhings of despair:

The end will come—it will not wait;
Bond, yoke, and scourges have their date;
Slavery itself must pass away,
And be a tale of yesterday.

The meeting now adjourned, and all started for their homes in peace and quiet.

Washing the Streets—Why Spare the Croton?

The Croton Aqueduct Department is chary of its water. It has promulgated an order which visits a penalty upon the head of him who shall presume to use street-hose after 8 o'clock in the morning; that is to say, the streets can be cleaned and the gutters washed out but *once a day;* and that in early morning. Stagnant currents steam and putrefy all day, under a tropical heat, and exhale odors which are anything but pleasant. The Department will do well to revise the ordinance, and procure from the Common Council the passage of an amended order, which shall permit the use of Croton hose *after 8 o'clock in the evening.* It is after this hour that the houses need cooling, and the streets want washing. The Cholera takes its victims mostly at night. Poisonous miasms are the things that promote its growth. Any measure that will insure at least a partial cleaning of the streets, will do much toward staying the ravages of a disorder that only revels where there is dirt and foul air.

Messrs. SMITH, DE FOREST and CRAVEN!—prove to the people that their agents were not in fault in reappointing you to office, by removing your onerous restrictions and abolishing your $5 fines. Allow to citizens the use of their hose, under suitable regulations, and set the public hydrants going, and the City will rejoice in being fresher, pleasanter, and much more healthy.

We find upon the books of the Chief of Police, the following return from Capt. CARPENTER, of the Fifth District, presented yesterday. It treats of the case in point:

"Under the contract system for cleaning our streets, I regret to report that in this Ward it works very badly. Three weeks ago, the contractor found our streets very clean; but at the present time they are filling up with dirt and filth of all kinds. There is a universal complaint by our citizens of the management of the Croton Water Department. It appears to be the only Department that looks complacently on, while sickness and death is spreading in our midst, striking down all classes at a moment's warning. It is believed also, that by the proper use of the Croton water, in *washing out the gutters*, both night and morning, more would be done to check the progress of disease and allaying the apprehensions of our citizens, than all other preventives combined. I ask, then, why will not the Croton Water Board allow the Police Department the privilege of seeing that all gutters are properly attended to and washed clean every night, as well as in the morning? They would *use* but not waste the water, and thus be of great service to our fellow citizens. It could easily be done by giving each Policeman, on day duty, a warrant and where he found *stagnant water* in a gutter, open the hydrant and thoroughly wash it down. We in this Ward most cheerfully volunteer the duty, having the fullest confidence in the success of the experiment. During the hot weather the water that accumulates in the gutters through the day becomes stagnant by night, and so remains until the next day. This, in connection with the fact that a majority of the Cholera cases occur in the night, certainly should induce some means to be devised to prevent the cause, and I fully believe one of the main causes is "*Filthy Gutters.*"

The suggestion of submitting the public washings to the care of the Police is a good one.

American Institute—Farmers' Club.

A regular meeting of the Farmers' Club was held yesterday at the repository of the American Institute, No. 351 Broadway. Mr. RAPALEYA acted as Chairman. The subject of *Oil Feeding for Cattle* having been introduced by one of the members, Professor MAPES gave a very lengthened opinion on the judicious selection of food suited to the organization of each particular class of animals—which nature has decreed must be given to each, in various forms, and with due regard to division of saligeneous and other substances contained in the food given. The Professor then passed to the subject of the day—*The Advantages of Agricultural Education.* After showing the immense advantages enjoyed in those States where agricultural chemistry was attended to, in connection with practical farming, he pointed out the deficiency in the average crops of the State of New-York where it is neglected, to be four, and sometimes seven fold. He exploded the idea of what is called *common sense*, as applied to the avocations of man. If, said he, you ask a sea captain what sort of lawyer he would employ, he would answer, "Oh, give me a common-sense lawyer; that's the man for me." "And would you, captain, employ a common-sense man to sail your ship?" "No, no; that requires something more—science is there needed." The lawyer would say the same of the sea captain; the shoemaker of the lawyer; all would wish to employ common-sense men, in any business relations they might have to transact, but when an appeal is made to their own callings, they arrogate for it the name of science, and justly, he said, yet strange, the farmer is diametrically opposed to the term being applied in his case. Yet, he contended, no pursuit required more that it should be dignified by the name of science, inasmuch as no other conferred so many and such substantial benefits on man. The farmer who could cause an acre of land to produce forty bushels of bushels of wheat, by his industry and perseverance, deserved better of posterity than the conqueror of many battles. Instead, then, of contributing to the wealth of the English farmer—by exporting our bone-dust and potash to fertilize his soil—instead of feeling jealous at the importation of guano or other manure, the American farmer should hail with joy the arrival of everything which in the slightest degree promotes Agriculture. He was sorry such was the neglect on the part of farmers to make improvements, that he would venture to say there were men who were worth $100,000 within twenty miles of New-York, who have never seen a reaping or mowing machine; hence, the grain, or hay, which might be produced and be profitable, go to waste, and hence we are obliged to pay for our flour $10 per barrel, and for our beef 18 cents per pound, as grain is not raised to the extent it might, be, or cattle bred to consume that which now lies neglected. How, he asked, was this evil to be remedied? Not by Agricultural Colleges or Schools, as he never knew a solitary instance in any country where they were established that success attended them. Even in France, where 300 Agricultural Colleges and Schools exist—in the very environs of the schools, you will find the farmers use the crooked knee of a tree instead of a plough. What he wanted was, to have the common elementary treatises of chemistry used in the schools, with discretionary power invested in a competent Committee to change them when better were published. But against creating an easy and fat billet for a few sinecures at Albany, he entered his earnest protest. The Professor concluded by paying a high compliment to the course of studies pursued in the Free Academy, and recommending its inmates to become the Evangelists of Agriculture.

At the next meeting, the cause of the *Weevil in Wheat* will be discussed.

ANOTHER SHOCKING MURDER.

Arrest of the Culprit.

THE CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.

On Monday morning, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, a man named MICHAEL COYNE was found lying on the Cedar-street wharf, perfectly insensible and covered with blood. He was immediately taken to the First Ward Police Station, and upon examination it was ascertained that his skull was seriously fractured. He was taken to the City Hospital, and was pronounced by the physicians to be beyond all hopes of recovery. COYNE belonged on board of the steamer *Kennebec*, which plies between this City and Cape May. The vessel arrived at Pier No. 14 North River, at a late hour on Sunday night, and while in a quarrel with a hand named JOHN COCHRAN, the latter seized a handspike and beat COYNE over his head several times, leaving him for dead, and then fled to his vessel. The villain was traced out by Officer MCCABE, of the First District Police, and brought before Justice BOGART at the Tombs, where he was locked up to await the result of his victim's wounds.

Every attention was paid to the sufferer by Dr. WRIGHT, but the injuries were so severe that COYNE died at the Hospital at 1 o'clock yesterday morning.

A Jury of Inquest was empanneled by Coroner HILTON. The principal testimony taken was that of a citizen who witnessed the murder, and received several blows while endeavoring to prevent the assailant from committing the awful crime.

The following was the testimony adduced:

Patrick Fallon, sworn: I reside at No. 168 Washington-street; I knew Michael Coyne, the deceased; I also know John Cochran the prisoner; about 10 o'clock last Sunday evening, I was standing at pier No. 14 North River; the steam propeller *Kennebec*, of Philadelphia, was lying there at the end of the pier; while standing there I heard the cry of murder, which proceeded from that direction; I could not recognize the voice; it was either that of the deceased or the prisoner; it was so dark at the time that I could not see any person as far off as the end of the dock; I hastened down to the end of the pier, and found deceased down with two or three persons standing over him, and violently beating the poor man with their fists; these persons were deck hands on board of the steamer *Kennebec*; I know them by sight, but don't know their names; I then cried out, "Boys, are you going to kill the man?" they made no answer; this was opposite to where the steamer was lying; while these men were beating deceased, I saw this man (Cochrane) come ashore from the *Kennebec*; he was bare-footed, and held in his hands a capstan bar; as he approached the deceased, he had the weapon raised, as if to strike him; I placed myself between him and the deceased, upon which he struck me twice with the iron bar, once on the head and once on the arm; I cried out to the prisoner, saying, "John, sure you will kill the man?" he replied, "yes, and you too, you son of ——;" he struck the deceased two very heavy blows on the head with his bar, while the poor man was lying on the wharf; one blow took effect upon his forehead, and the other on the top of his head; he struck him with all his strength and might; these blows were given him before he struck me; after he had struck the deceased, he turned to me and exclaiming, "I'll kill you too," struck me a blow in the head; after the prisoner had struck the deceased, the men who had previously beaten him, stood up, looked at him, and said nothing, neither did they attempt to prevent the murderer; I was afraid of my life, and ran up the dock, crying out, "Coyne is killed, Coyne is killed;" I listened to hear if any person came, but they did not, and I went home; I went down on board of the steamer *Kennebec* about 6 o'clock the next morning and saw the prisoner there, when he saw me, he asked me, "how that man was that got beat last night;" I told him I did not know, and that he knew best himself, and that he would be taken up soon; the deceased was lying on the dock insensible at this time; he was laying about 50 yards nearer the street than he did when I left him; when the prisoner spoke to me in the morning there were several persons present on the dock; when I saw the deceased in the morning I raised him up and he vomited severely; I then got him on my back and carried him to his boarding-house, corner of Cedar and Washington-streets; a doctor directed him to be taken to the Hospital; I cannot say what commenced the quarrel with the parties; the bar was of wood about five feet long; the deceased was a good natured man, but was slightly in liquor; I have known him for two years; he was a longshoreman.

Dr. Wright, a surgeon, attached to the City Hospital, testified that the patient died from the effects of injuries at the base of his skull.

Coroner HILTON charged the Jury briefly, and they finally rendered the following verdict:

"We find that the deceased came to his death by blows from a capstan-bar, inflicted by JOHN COCHRANE, on the evening of July 30, 1854, on Pier No. 14, North River. Further, we find that the 'hands' employed on board of he *Kennebec* were parties to the same."

The deceased was born in Ireland, was aged 22 years, and gained a livelihood by working as a longshoreman.

Terrible Affray—One Man Horribly Injured with Oil of Vitriol—Escape of the Perpetrator.

Yesterday afternoon a terrible affray occurred in the Sixth Ward, which resulted in one man being horribly injured in the face and eyes by oil of vitriol. A man named ELIAS BACHE and his wife occupied the dwelling part of the house No. 24 Mott-street, over the drug store of Dr. LUDWIG HOPE. The former desired to move out of the dwelling, and when he was about going, this Doctor took the law in his own hands, and endeavored by violence to prevent him, which produced a serious row, and during the quarrel Dr. HOPE ran and obtained of his wife a tumbler full of the oil of vitriol, which he hurled at the head of Mr. BACHE. The tumbler cut the poor man's cheek open, and the contents scattered over his face and neck. His left eye was burned in a frightful manner, and the flesh of his face was burned to such an extent that it actually dropped off in his hands. The vitriol burned his cravat nearly off his neck. The screams of the sufferer were heard by the neighbors, who quickly came to his assistance, but the villain who made the assault had taken flight.

Meanwhile, the wife of HOPE was arrested as an accessory and locked up in the Tombs. Judge BOGART then issued his warrant for the capture of Dr. HOPE. The warrant was placed in the hands of Sergeants S. J. SMITH and MANSFIELD of the Lower Police Court, who made every effort to trace out the assailant, but were unsuccessful. The injured man was placed under the care of a skillful surgeon, who thought he might save his life, but the sight of one eye is entirely ruined.

Wm. Poole again—Curious Case of Alleged Fraud.

A few days ago Mr. JOHN CARLAND, residing in the Bowery, appeared before Judge OSBORNE, at the Lower Police Office, and preferred a charge of fraud against WM. POOLE. Thus far, the case appears to be a very curious one, and upon the examination some rich developments will probably be made. Mr. CARLAND alleges that a sham foot-race was made, for the purpose of victimizing him out of his money, and that he placed the sum of $3,900 in the hands of Mr. POOLE, who refuses to give it up or allow the race to come off. The magistrate issued a warrant for the arrest of POOLE, and upon notification by officer CAMPBELL, POOLE called at the office, and was allowed to go on his parole by Justice BOGART, until the return of Justice OSBORNE from the country, when a hearing will take place. The latter magistrate left orders for the defendant to give $4,000 bail, but it was not furnished.

ANTI-POPERY LECTURE BY MR. JOYCE.—THE BIBLE AND CONSTITUTION VERSUS THE CREED OF POPE PIUS IV.—High to the melting point last evening, some four hundred western of the "white hat and black band," were attracted to the Tabernacle by an announcement that a certain Mr. M. E. JOYCE would lecture upon the errors of Popery, and prove, under forfeiture of $2,000, that the Twelve Articles of Pope PIUS IV., were opposed to the Bible and Constitution of the United States—the latter on authority not heretofore recognized in matters of theology. The Stars and Stripes were displayed above an array of "Wide-Awakes," and were saluted with hearty salvos of applause.

At 8 P. M., Rev. Mr. PARSONS, whose eye, beaming from under a black patch, bore that peculiar evidence of a "recent scuffle," described by BYRON, as "bathed in dun and cradled in vermilion," offered a prayer, when

Mr. JOYCE came forward, and having told his audience that he was an Irishman—a fact of which his brogue was sufficient evidence—and a convert from the Church of Rome, began an address of two hours' duration—remarkable only for ignorance, extravagance, indecency, and a total absence of argument or connection. His "exposures" of the Church of Rome were anything but profitable, and the lady portion of the audience had soon occasion to wish themselves absent. He warned his hearers that the great danger to this country lay in the strong tide of immigration of Roman Catholics; and he more than once advised that they be kept down and "driven back to the devil from whence they came." From the fact of their being denied wine or "the blood" in communion, he argued as a natural consequence that they must be "thirsting for the blood of Americans." His other inferences were equally logical. As no one was found to claim the $2,000 or dispute his position, the speaker left in full plume, and his audience retired—heartily disgusted.

FORSAKEN CHURCHES—MINISTERS WANT TO BREATHE.—The Churches are a sorry sight to see. Closed doors, dusty walls, grounds overgrown with grass and weeds, and tarnished gilding upon the Sexton's signboard, are certain indications that these establishments are "closed for the season." The pastors are following (or leading) their flocks at the Springs, exploring the recesses of the Falls, are stretched at full length underneath old trees, or better still, are fishing in quiet streams, a great distance from pulpits, robes, and hymn books. There are some attentive church-goers however, yet left in town, who think it a sin for ministers to rest and so insist upon their constant presence. Such are they to whom conscientious incumbents still expound weekly; wearily enough to be sure, but of necessity. Tough "pine knots" of deacons never leave town; they think that business is not to be forsaken, nor the minister be left alone, least of all by such as they. We don't know, but it rather strikes us that deminies need relaxation from toil as much as other people, who make more of a bluster about their profession. Why not shut up half the churches from July to August, and the other half from August to the middle of September? A hearty and well fattened minister will preach twice as well for it all Winter, as one of the lean and skinny sort who are never allowed to see fresh fields or breathe pure air. Let them fish, and swim, if they will; and so come back rotund, rubicund, and pleasant, and give comfort to all their friends and rejoice the eyes of their families. Where is the harm?

☞ Sultry, broiling August. The dog-star rages. The Summer heats are at their height. There is no coolness anywhere. The air simmers and shimmers in the sunbeams. We stew, and bake, and boil and roast. We strive to maintain a comfortable state of mind, but can't succeed any more than we can in the body. The only consolation to be found is that of the decline of the dreaded disorder—epidemic, people will insist upon calling it, and very foolishly, for there is nothing to alarm anybody in the Cholera, no matter how timid you are constitutionally. A pain is easily warded off by a few vitriolic hot-drops; a bad colic gives way instanter to a liberal supply of brandy and cayenne pepper. A panic is mainly the exciting cause of death-symptoms. Keep your mind clear, your body pure, the labor light and the food simple, and the Cholera will not come nigh you. It loves to take off those only who are imprudent and who behave ridiculously toward themselves. There is a little prospect of a breath of cool air to-day. The heavy showers which set in late in the afternoon yesterday made the air more comfortable; and, if the mosquitoes *were* a trifle troublesome, who minds that, so that the mercury doesn't stand at "fever heat?"

☞ The organ-grinders are driving a great business. The streets are vocal from one end of town to another. It only wants a long stretch of the imagination to deceive yourself into the idea that you are on the splendid porch of the "United States" at Saratoga, taking in the strains of that harmonious band which you cannot but think would be all the better for the guidance of a JULLIEN. To tell truth, the organs do seem to be a little less cracked than usual this season. Monkeys, however, are decidedly scarce, and Broadway is so deserted that there is no immediate prospect of a supply. A very lamentable feature of the case, indeed.

THE FIRST OF AUGUST.—Yesterday was the anniversary of the Emancipation of the Slaves in the British Colonies. The First of August is the white day in the black calendar. It was duly celebrated by friends of that people, who sojourn hereabouts. The Anti-Slavery element was in full play, and the Flushing woods were vocal with the gratulations of those who commemorated the Day. We record the doings.

CONDITION OF THE MANHATTAN GAS WORKS.—The ruins of the Gas Works in Fourteenth-street present a confused mass of brick and iron. About 180 men were employed yesterday in clearing away the rubbish, and preparing for a resumption of the work.

TWO ACCIDENTS ON THE PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD. The engine of the 4½ o'clock train from Philadelphia, yesterday, broke an axle when about 3 miles of Trenton, and the tender of the 6 o'clock train also broke an axle, when about 3 miles this side of Trenton. There was no person injured. Both trains arrived at Jersey City at about 1½ o'clock this morning.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—Yesterday morning a lad named Bernerd Riley, was instantly killed by falling down the area of his parents house in Forty-fifth-street, near Sixth-avenue. Coroner Gamble held an inquest on the body, and the Jury rendered a verdict accordingly.... Coroner Hilton held an inquest on the body of Owen Ryan, who died of injuries accidentally received some weeks ago on the Harlem Railroad, verdict accordingly.... Patrick Hogan accidentally fell overboard yesterday, at Pier No. 5, and was drowned. The body was recovered.

☞ A man giving the name of John Richards, was arrested yesterday, charged with picking the pocket of the Treasurer of an excursion to Biddles Grove, of $75. The money was found in his boots, and he was locked up for trial.

[Advertisement.]

OCEAN HOUSE, SHREWSBURY.—Among the numerous Watering Places which are announced for the Season, we find that HENRY E. RIELL, of this City, has purchased the whole estate, comprising many acres, known as the "Ocean House," at Shrewsbury, and has put upon it buildings that will accommodate the many hundreds that may visit it from this City, and elsewhere. We know of no place in this vicinity that offers greater advantages to health, convenience, and comfort, than the "Ocean House."

[Advertisement.]

☞ Six hundred and sixty-six children died in the City of New-York during the last week of the various Cholera and Summer Complaints. Nine-tenths of them could have been saved by the use of Doct. WALSHMAN'S Diarrhœa and Cholera Cure, which remedy never fails. Price only 25 cents per bottle. Why do parents suffer their little ones to be thus taken away? BUSH & GALE, No. 166 Greenwich-street, General Agents.

[Advertisement.]

FOR THE MUSICAL.—Now in store at No. 333 Broadway, one of HORACE WATERS' Pianos, which for power, brilliancy, and sweetness of tone and elasticity of touch, excels any make in the City, and which singers and others are invited to call and examine.

☞ The great Cholera Pill, or DOCTOR LEVY'S Quick Relief, must always be used in connection with No. 112 [illegible]-street, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The heroes of DR. DEBLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS offered two permanent cures at Sag Harbor, Pa. Sold by C. H. RING, corner Broadway and John-street.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 1, by Rev. LOT JONES, THOS FRANKLIN SMITH to EMMA LOUISA, daughter of Samuel Clarke, Esq.

☞ New-Bedford, Buffalo and Toledo papers please copy.

At Somerville, N. J., on Saturday, July 29, by Rev. Mr. Rowland, at his residence, Mr. HENRY ABBOTT to Miss ELIZABETH S. JEFFERY, both of New-York City.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 1, IRVING FULLER, infant son of James H. and Anna Grovesteen, aged 14 months.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from No 67 West 25th-st.

In this City, on Monday, July 31, JANE C., daughter of Edwin E. and Maria T. Lewis.

The remains will be taken to Quakers' Farms, Conn., this day, Aug 2, for interment.

☞ Hartford and New-Haven papers please copy.

Aug 1, JONAS PARMENTER, aged 57 years. Funeral from No. 387 6 h-st. The body will be interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Markets see Sixth Page.

TUESDAY, Aug. 1—P. M.

The official Import of Foreign Goods at the port of New-York, for the month of July, is thus rendered from the Custom-House:

Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$14.253 797
Dutiable Goods, warehoused	3,967,573
Free Goods	1,812.917
Total entries	$20,034.287

The figures for the corresponding month of 1853, were,

Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$16,725.643
Dutiable Goods, warehoused	1,300.500
Free Goods	1.072.502
Total entries	$19,098,645

The disparity in the respective amounts thrown on the market for direct consumption, and stored in the Public Warehouse for future market, will attract attention. The total entries this year exceed the total of 1853 by $935,642. There was also entered during the month of July, Foreign Specie to the amount of $198,063.

For the seven months of the calendar year the comparison stands thus:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1854.	1853.
January	$19,318,000	$13,408,000
February	10,816,000	17,358,000
March	16,112,000	19,166,000
April	16,573,000	14,326,000
May	17,015,000	14,332,000
June	13,529,000	17,346,000
July	20,034,000	19,099,000
Total, 7 months	$113,397,000	$115,035,000
Decrease this year		$1,638,000

The official Export value of Domestic Produce from the port of New-York for

July, 1854	$3,768,661
July, 1853	4,883,000
Decrease this year	$1,114,339

There was also reexported, during the month of July, Foreign Merchandise to the value of $483,818.

In the seven months of the calendar year, the comparative figures stand thus:

EXPORT DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1854.	1853.
January	$5,034,000	$2,995,000
February	5,401,000	3,325,000
March	5,563,000	4,705,000
April	4,579,000	4,224,000
May	5,524,000	4,166,000
June	4,995,000	5,057,000
July	3,768 000	4,883.000
Total	$34,864,000	$29,395.000
Inc. this year		$5,469000,

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1854	1853.
January	1,846,000	748,000
February	580,000	1,121,000
March	1,466,000	592,000
April	3,475,000	767,000
May	3,651,000	2,162,000
June	5,168,000	3,246,000
July	2,922,000	3,901.000
Total 7 Months	$19,108,000	$12,537,000
Increase this year		5.671,000

DEPOSIT OF GOLD DUST AT PHILADELPHIA MINT.

	1854.	1853.
January	4,201,000	4,962,000
February	2,514,000	3,549,000
March	3,982,000	7,534,000
April	3,469,000	4,766,000
May	3,596,000	4,366,000
June	4,000,000	6,689.000
July	3,806,000*	3,491,000
Total 7 Months	$25,562,000	$36,357.000
Decrease this year		10,795,000

*Not official.

Part of this decrease is owing to the introduction of California bars into the shipments from San Francisco to New-York, prepared at the Assay Office in that city, and not sent to the Philadelphia Mint at all.

The Railway Banking House of GILBERT COE & JOHNSON, determined to-day to suspend their payments for account of the Catawissa Pennsylvania Railroad, in which they have an important interest, and the August coupons are consequently in default. This step and other considerations, will induce a general suspension of the payments of this respectable firm, though under much reduced liabilities, as compared with their negotiations in 1853. For eight months past, they have felt satisfied of the impracticability of extending the Railway branch of their business, and since October, 1853, when the unfavorable turn in the European markets pointed to this conclusion, they have so reduced their involvement, that the present stoppage, unfortunate as it is to their own credit and future usefulness to the public works in which they hold an interest, leave a Money liability, on demand loans in Wall-street, of less than $125,000, while their cash balances to correspondents are not half so considerable. Mr. ROBERT BAYARD was the special partner of the concern, and contributed a capital of $250,000, in December, 1852. The effect of the announcement of the failure, to-day, was not felt on the general Stock market, with which the house had little to do, and prices were steady through the day, and closed a fraction dearer than on Monday. The Bonds of the Illinois Central Road rose 2 ₱ cent. under a demand for the cash stock from parties who had sold short. Erie Shares closed 47½, and New-York Central 87½.

The steamship *St. Louis* left for Havre to-day. The shipment of specie was increased to $330,000. The Foreign Accounts by the *Canada* at Halifax was little spoken of in the Street. The absence of all reference to the announcement of the SCHUYLER fraud in London, was remarked upon. The news was carried out by the *Atl

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

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New-York Daily Times.

EMIGRANT PASSENGERS.

SENATOR FISH'S REPORT.

The Select Committee appointed under an order of the Senate of the United States, passed on the 7th of December, 1853, "to consider the causes and the extent of the sickness and mortality prevailing on board the Emigrant ships on the voyage to this country, and whether any, and what legislation is needed for the better protection of the health and lives of passengers on board such vessels," respectfully report:

Under a full sense of the importance of the matter submitted to their consideration, as well with reference to the business interests of the country as to the cause of humanity at large, the Committee have spared no trouble in collecting information from such sources as appeared to them best entitled to their confidence and respect. With a view to the procuration of accurate *data* upon which to form a correct judgment in the premises, a circular was prepared containing fourteen questions relative to the police and sanitary management of emigrant ships, to which specific answers, based, as far as practicable, upon experience, were requested. Copies of this circular were addressed and sent to members of the medical profession, (whose opportunities of forming correct opinions on the subject had been furnished by experience, and therefore are entitled to consideration,) merchants, navigators who had been engaged in the passenger-trade, persons connected with the collection of the Customs, Presidents of benevolent societies for the relief of indigent emigrants, and others throughout the country and the cities at which the landing of foreign passengers has chiefly taken place. The answers which have been received to these communication are very numerous, and in many instances drawn up with great ability, particularly those from physicians, who in referring to the diseases which have caused the suffering on board of passenger ships, have very properly deemed it necessary to treat of their nature and the causes which have given rise to them.

In disposing of the informations thus brought under their consideration, the Committee have deemed it best to adopt the course indicated by the order under which they were appointed, and to treat the subject under three distinct heads, to wit:

First—The diseases on board emigrant ships and their causes.

Second—The extent of the sickness and mortality.

Third—The means of prevention.

According to the information laid before the Committee, the three diseases by which passenger ships have been chiefly scourged, are Typhus or Ship Fever, as it is called when it takes place at sea, Cholera and Small-Pox.

Of the first-named of these, typhus or ship fever, it is said that it is the product of a miasm as distinct as that of marshes, which produce intermittent fever; and this miasm is itself as necessary a result of certain prior circumstances, as the marsh miasm is the product of marshes; and further, the means for its prevention are at once as controllable in the one case as in the other. Thus, if an offensive marsh be thoroughly drained and dried, its peculiar miasm and the disease which it caused will disappear; and so by preventing the formation of the miasm of the ship fever, (as easy of accomplishment as the other,) that disease will, in like manner, be prevented or avoided.

The circumstances referred to are stated to be:

First—The confinement of a number of people in apartments disproportioned in size to their requirements of wholesome respiration.

Second—The detention in the same apartments of the excretions from the bodies of individuals thus confined, such as the matter of perspiration, the carbonic acid gas and moisture from the breath, and other more offensive excretions. These, acted on by the artificial heat of the apartment, or even by the natural heat of the bodies alone, will become decomposed and produce an effluvia which will react poisonously on the persons living in it.

Third—Too great exclusion of pure air.

Some if not all of these causes are found to exist on board of every passenger ship in a greater or less degree, and the consequence has been the mortality which has taken place of late years, the weakness and enfeebled condition of emigrants generally at the time of embarkation operating as a predisposing cause of the evil, by rendering them less able to resist the impression of the poison existing on board the ship.

It appears to be a peculiarity of this miasm that it attaches itself to everything that it touches—to clothing, bedding, furniture, and the walls of apartments—by which it is absorbed, and becomes more virulent in its action in proportion to the length of time during which it is permitted to remain. It is stated, upon the highest authority, that this poison may last in "fomites" for six months, and even for two or three years. Dr. WILSON PHILIP, in his standard and elaborate work on Fevers, in his chapter on Typhus, says: "Fomites often retain contagion for a great length of time, and may convey it any distance. It is a general opinion that *fomites* more readily communicate the disease, and communicate it in a worse form, than the sick themselves." Dr. CULLEN says: "The effluvium constantly arising from the living human body, if long retained in the same place without being diffused in the atmosphere, acquires a singular virulence;" and Dr. PARR, in his medical dictionary, asserts that "fevers caught by recent infection are mild compared with those which arise from contagion long pent up, styled *fomites*."

In his examination before a Committee of the British House of Commons, Dr. WM. GLADSTONE states that "men-of-war were formerly ballasted with shingles; that this ballast was often not shifted for many years; that when it was turned out it produced fever in several of the ships, and that this fever assumed the character of the prevailing fever of the station (whatever it might be) at which the vessel happened to be at the time."

CHOLERA—The second named, of the diseases by which passenger ships have been infested—is of Asiatic origin. It first made its appearance in Western Europe, in or about the year 1832, and committed its fearful ravages without regard to the rank or station of its victims. What, at first, appeared to be but temporary, has, of late years, assumed the character of a regular disease, to which mankind are subject, in common with the other maladies that flesh is heir to. In one respect, it seems to differ from the typhus fever—being generally *an epidemic, which typhus never is.* The open air always puts an end to typhus or ship-fever. Whereas, cholera is controlled by no such correction, but wings its deadly flight over the prairie and the prison-house alike. Although this frightful disease confines itself to no precise localities, there appear to be circumstances under which it is peculiarly apt to make its appearance. These circumstances have been ascertained to be in a great degree similar to those which give rise to typhus fever. The poor and the vicious, whose vital powers are enfeebled by want of wholesome nutricious food and close confinement, or criminal excess, are found to be much more liable to its fury than persons who have good nourishing food in abundance, take regular exercise, and abstain from indulgences that weaken the general tone of the system, whilst they add to the nervous excitability of the body. Dr. GRISCOM, of New-York, whose opportunities of observation have been very numerous, as agent of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration, to whom the charge of this class of patients is entrusted, thinks that the miasm of typhus is the direct product of the vitiated excretions of the human body, pent up within a small space, and made to engender a metaria, the inhalation of which, to a certain degree, produces this peculiar disease. Whereas cholera, by disabling the system, renders it liable to be overcome by the choleric poison, at an earlier period than that at which typhus fever makes its appearance. Your Committee does not propose to discuss this point, as it is not necessary to inquire whether human life be destroyed directly or indirectly, provided that exemption from destruction can be procured by the removal of the existing causes of disease and death. Cholera, it is true, often appears and disappears without any apparent cause, a fact the reason for which is still hidden from the eye of science, and can only be explained by time and experience. It is sufficient to know that if the body be kept in a healthy, well balanced condition, and its functions be not interrupted by any disturbing causes, it may, in the generality of cases, bid defiance to the assaults of disease in there or any other forms. It is believed that the same rules of conduct are necessary for the prevention, so far as practicable, of both of these maladies, with perhaps the exception of those relating to disinfection, unless, as some suppose, cholera be contagious as well as typhus fever. As to the theories entertained by some, that cholera on shipboard arises from the virus of the disease having been imbibed by the person or clothing of passengers previously to embarkation, or that it is met with in certain zones through which the ships pass in reaching the Western Continent, your Committee will only remark that all that can be done by the owners of passenger ships is to prevent the existence of any exciting cause of sickness on board of them, or of any state of things by which it may be nourished and sustained if contracted elsewhere. In reference to the idea that disease is caused by passing through certain zones, it is proper to remark that the hypothesis appears to be contradicted by the fact that it frequently happens that vessels leaving the same port on or about the same day, and arriving at their point of destination about the same time, are differently affected by sickness. If there be anything in the atmosphere of particular zones or belts, it must be encountered alike by ships sailing probably within a few miles of each other, propelled by the same winds, and standing on the same courses. Admitting the poison to be in the air, the natural inference would be that the same cause would affect all ships within the same limits, similarly situated on the bosom of the ocean, in the same way, and that sickness would be produced on board of all alike. Such, however, appears not to be the case. The ship *Lucy Thompson*, after a passage of 29 days, arrived at New-York from Liverpool on the 11th of September, 1853, with the loss of 40 out of 835 passengers by cholera. The *William Stetson* arrived on the same day after a passage of 31 days, with 355 passengers, having lost none on the passage, and the *Great Western* arrived on the day previous, 10th September, after a passage of 31 days, with 832 passengers; no death having occurred on board. On the 19th of April, 1853, the *Isaac Webb* arrived at New-York from Liverpool with 773 passengers, 77 having died of cholera after a passage of 29 days. On the next day the *Roscius* arrived from the same port with 465 passengers, after a passage of 35 days—six days longer than that of the *Isaac Webb*—no death having taken place. On the 21st of September the *Leviathan* arrived at New-York from the same port, after a passage of 35 days, with 559 passengers, and without any death on board; and the *Northern Chief* arrived on the same day from the same port, after a passage of the same length, with 626 passengers and no deaths.

On the 15th of October the *Montezuma* arrived in New-York from Liverpool in 11 days, with 404 passengers and a loss of two, while the *Marmion* arrived on the same day after a passage of 25 days, with 295 passengers and a loss of 36 by cholera.

On the 29th of October the *Lady Franklin* arrived after a passage of 44 days with 741 passengers, and without loss, while the *Albert Gallatin*, which sailed from the same port on the same day with the *Lady Franklin*, and arrived on the 30th, the day following, after a passage of 45 days, with 756 passengers, lost 38 by cholera.

On the 1st of Nov. the *Constitution* arrived at New-York, from Liverpool, after a passage of 53 days, with 671 passengers, and without loss, while the *Forest King* arrived on the same day, after a passage of 48 days, with 558 passengers and a loss of 42 by cholera.

The *New-York* arrived at New-York, from Liverpool, on the 21st of Oct., after a passage of 43 days, with a loss of 16 out of 434 passengers; the *Progress* arrived on the same day, from the same port, after a passage of 45 days, with a loss of 17 out of 428 passengers, by cholera, while the *Wm. Nelson*, which arrived on the same day, after a passage of 46 days, with 428 passengers, had not a single death. The *State Rights* also arrived on the same day, after 47 days passage, with 362 passengers, and without a death.

The *Washington* arrived at New-York on the 23d of Oct., after a passage of 41 days, with 952 passengers, with a loss of 81, while the *Guy Mannering* arrived on the 25th of the same month, after 37 days passage, with 781 passengers and without loss.

These examples might be multiplied almost at pleasure, showing that vessels which left the same port almost at the same time, and reached the same point of destination about the same time, and consequently may be supposed to have been in the same latitudes, and subjected to the same winds at the same moment, suffered very differently. If the state of the external air produced the disease, why, your Committee would ask, were not ships similarly situated affected in the same manner and to something like the same extent? The cases presented show to the minds of the Committee conclusively that the disease on board of these vessels is to be attributed to some existing cause which existed within themselves, and cannot be referred with any show of reason to the condition of the atmosphere, or the prevalence of certain winds on the ocean.

Of small-pox, the last named of the three diseases, from which passenger ships have suffered most extensively, no description is deemed necessary, as unfortunately its peculiar characteristics are but too well known. The frightful ravages of this disorder prior to the discovery by the great benefactor to his kind (JENNER) that the introduction of the *vaccine virus* would produce a disease which would disarm small-pox of more than half of its terrors, have left traces in the old world not to be effaced and never to be forgotten. It is sufficient to say, that the rules which apply to the prevention of typhus or ship-fever and cholera, are in the main also applicable in case of small-pox.

The next branch of the subject to which the Committee would respectfully call the attention of the Senate, is the extent of the sickness and mortality on board of emigrant ships.

In prosecuting their inquiries and investigations upon this head, the Committee have been met by many and serious difficulties. The sources of information to which they looked with most confidence for accurate details have been the records of the Custom-Houses at the ports at which the greater portion of the different ships arrived. Even in that quarter disappointment has, to an important extent, attended their labors; although circulars were addressed to the Collectors of the ports of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, and New-Orleans, and also to the municipal and local authorities at some of them, and other places. That gentlemen to whom these circulars were addressed have responded to the call thus made upon them with a promptness and alacrity which do them honor, and lays the Committee under great obligations. Unfortunately, however, the returns received are not so full, detailed and accurate as could have been desired. This deficiency is not to be referred to any want of care on the part of the officers alluded to, whose reports are in accordance with the requisitions of the acts of Congress in which their respective duties are defined, but rather to the peculiar character of the information required by the Committee, and to the insufficiency and inaccuracy of the reports made to them. The requisitions under the laws for the collection of the revenue having for their chief object, in the first place, the ascertainment of the value of the merchandise to be assessed, with a view to the revenue to be collected, the returns relating to the health of passengers have enjoyed but a secondary importance.

Generally speaking, the health of those "who go down to the sea in ships" has been so great until of late years, that the mortality prevailing on shipboard has not excited interest enough to require sufficient statistics in regard to it to form a part of the regular returns to the Government. Hence, it has occurred that the reports at the various Custom-Houses have not been either accurately or uniformly made. Even at New-York, the great commercial emporium of the country, the list of arrivals furnished by the Collector does not always state the number of deaths, while it omits entirely to notice those who are landed sick, a point of much importance in connection with the duties of the Committee. In this respect the return of the Health Officer of New-York, who holds his appointment under the authority of the State, is more full and satisfactory. In order to overcome the difficulty that here presented itself, the Committee determined to adopt as their guide the report of the Collector, who being an officer of the Federal Government, may be considered as more immediately connected with Congress, and at the same time to note the discrepancies between it and the report of the Health Officer, adopting such features of the latter as are not presented in the former.

With this view a table has been prepared, marked C, including the last four months of the year 1853, during which the sickness and mortality prevailed to the greatest extent, showing the number of arrivals at New-York of passenger ships, the number of passengers, according the report of the Collector, the number of deaths during the passage, as stated by him, designating the number reported to have arisen from cholera, and the number landed sick at New-York, as stated by the Health Officer, so as to present, at one glance, the state of the whole matter.

It will be seen by table marked A that, according to the annual reports of the Secretary of State to Congress, the whole number of passengers arrived in the United States during the last 10 years—say from October 1, 1843, to December 31, 1853—is 2,270,847. These statements do not give the number of deaths during the passage, nor the number of those landed sick. According to the above authority, the number of arrivals in 1853 was 400,777.

The reports of the Collectors of the ports of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston and New-Orleans, show an aggregate of passengers arrived at those ports during the year 1853 of 370,902; and of deaths during passage of 2,444, as will be seen on reference to table marked "The returns made by the Collectors to the Secretary of State, under the act of 1819, and embodied in his annual report to Congress, (Ex. Doc. No. 78, D. R., 1st Session of 32d Cong.,) show the number of arrivals during the year at those ports to have been 395,395." In the reports from Boston and New-York the aggregates, as given by the Superintendent of Alien Passengers at the former, and the Health Officer at the latter, do not agree with those of the Collectors; but for the reasons already assigned, the Committee have thought proper to base their calculations upon the returns of the Collectors, they being officers of the Federal Government.

From the above returns it appears that the number of deaths, as well as the per centage of mortality among the passengers on board of New-York vessels, has been considerably greater than those of vessels trading to Boston and other ports. This might have been expected, perhaps, from a variety of reasons. New-York being the great commercial emporium of the Union, passengers from every country of Europe have been induced to regard it as the point to which they should direct their course. Hence the huge structures, furnished by the enterprise of that great metropolis for the transportation of passengers, have been crowded to excess, and, as a necessary consequence, the causes of disease have existed on board of those vessels to a greater extent than any others. In general, the per centage of deaths decreases in proportion as the number of passengers are less; and it is found that, where passengers have been distributed in smaller numbers, disease and death have been less prevalent. The table shows that the smallest per centage of deaths has occurred on vessels from ports of Europe other than those of Liverpool, London, Bremen, Hamburg, and Havre, which, being out of the great thoroughfares of commerce, have presented fewer attractions to the great mass of emigrants. The vessels from these ports being less crowded are more easily ventilated and kept clean, and present greater facilities for the proper preparation of the food of the passengers and their exercise in good weather.

During the 4 last months of '53, 312 vessels arrived at New-York from European ports, with 36,950 passengers. Of these vessels 47 were visited by cholera, and 1,033 passengers died at sea, while 457 were sent to the hospitals on landing, there, in all probability to terminate their miserable existence, making nearly 2 per cent. of deaths among the whole number of persons who had embarked for the New World, and nearly 3½ per cent. of those who were landed, sick being included. On board of the 47 vessels attacked by cholera, the number of passengers was 21,857, of whom 1,821 (being 8-42 per cent.) died on the passage and 284 were landed sick, making 9-68 per cent. of dead and diseased in an average passage of 39 days.

Of the arrivals above mentioned 112 were from Liverpool, with an average of 435 passengers on each. 24 of these vessels with an average of 577 passengers, or an average excess of 142 passengers each, over the general average of the whole number of vessels, had cholera on board.

Of 20 vessels which arrived from London, 5 had cholera on board. The average number of passengers on board the vessels attacked by cholera was 411 each, whilst that of the whole number was but 326.

Of 52 vessels which arrived from Bremen, 3 had cholera on board. The average number of passengers each on board of the whole number of vessels was 201, while the average on board of those attacked by cholera, was 259.

Of 22 vessels that arrived from Hamburg, 6 had cholera.

Of 42 vessels which arrived from Havre, 6 had cholera. The average on board of the whole number of ships, was 469, while on board the 6 cholera ships the average was 561.

Of 64 vessels which arrived from other ports of Europe, 3 had cholera on board. The average number of passengers on board of the whole number of these ships, was 148, whilst that on board of the ships attacked by cholera, was 185.

The average on board of the whole number of vessels (312) that arrived from Europe during the 4 months was 311, while the average on board of the 47 that had cholera was 465. The average on board of the vessels which arrived exclusive of those attacked with Cholera, was 283, showing that the cholera vessels carried an average excess of 182 each over those that were in comparison healthy. Of the vessels which escaped from cholera, there were 33, carrying on an average 335 passengers each, on board of which deaths occurred. On these vessels the number of deaths was 112 out of 11,044 passengers.

It appears from the above statement of facts that the ships on board of which cholera broke out, were those which were most crowded with passengers, and that the vessels on board of which deaths from other diseases occurred, were the next most crowded, while the residue, which were healthy, had the lowest average of passengers.

These facts speak for themselves and make any commentary on the part of the Committee unnecessary. In connection with the above it may be stated that nearly 2½ per cent. of the ships from Liverpool were attacked by cholera, 25 per cent. of those from London, less than 6 per cent. of those from Bremen, nearly 33½ per cent. of those from Hamburg, upward of 12 per cent of those from Havre and only about 4½ per cent. of those from other ports of Europe, were visited by it. From this it would seem that this frightful malady delights in pursuing the great thoroughfares of commerce, and international intercourse, while comparatively speaking it overlooks the by-paths along which mankind pursue their way in smaller groups.

While medical men all agree that the want of fresh, wholesome air on board of passenger ships is one of the most prominent causes, if not the most so, of the sad mortality which has prevailed, there seems to be much diversity of opinion as to the sufficiency of the means of ventilation, as prescribed by the laws in existence, as well as the space to be allotted to each adult passenger. The space at present required by the laws of the United States is 14 superficial feet when the height between deck is not less than 6 feet; 10 feet when it is less than 6 feet and not less than 5 feet. As it appears to your Committee, the quantity of wholesome, respirable air to be secured to the occupants of the apartment assigned to them is the important point to be settled. Space should be calculated with reference to ventilation. A room of 10 feet, thoroughly well ventilated, may be occupied with health and comfort by a given number, when a room of twice the size, shut up and deprived of a current of air will become unwholesome in the course of a few hours from the want of oxygen, and be injurious to the health of the same number of occupants. The atmosphere, when charged with the effluvia caused by the excretions of the human body, if inhaled into the lungs, will inevitably produce disease and death. So with the same means of ventilation, apartments situated in different parts of a ship may or rather must be unequally ventilated, and some of them may be unhealthy, while others are perfectly wholesome. From this it is evident that no general rule can be equally effective and reach every case, inasmuch as the peculiar conformation and internal arrangements of each ship must have a very material influence in ascertaining with exactness the extent of the means to be used in effecting a thorough ventilation. The opinions furnished to the Committee in regard to space are in a high degree conflicting, some of them being in favor of the sufficiency of the provisions contained in the present laws, while others pronounce them to be totally inadequate. This antagonism of opinion may in part at least be accounted for by the fact that the interests of those from whom they emanate are opposed. Generally speaking, the parties to be accommodated and their friends deem the present provisions insufficient, while those who are required to incur the expenses of a change, with a few exceptions, think differently. For instance, some of those who have been consulted say that the present tubular ventilators answer the purpose for which they are intended, while others insist that they are totally inadequate, and that windsails should be used; while others again assert that the noxious gases enter into the various openings and corners of the apartments, and can only be gotten rid of by the use of a powerful forcing apparatus. Of windsails some again allege that in practice they are useless, as those of the passengers who happen to come under the influence of the current of air are rendered uncomfortable by it, and tie them up, and thus render them totally inoperative. On the respective merits of these modes of ventilation, the Committee are not sufficiently informed to express a judgment. The Committee would, however, state that it appears to them reasonable to suppose that the air, which is loaded with the excretions from the human body, finds its way into the holes and recesses formed by the permanent structure of the ship. The berths, (placed as they generally are, transversely, and having small spaces underneath them,) and the baggage of the passengers, these recesses cannot, it would seem, be materially affected by any ordinary current of air passing gently through the apartment, and can only be reached and cleansed of their contents by the operation of some appliance which shall cause the volume of fresh air to be distributed to every portion of the apartment occupied by the passengers. The Committee would further remark in connection with this part of the subject, that the transverse portion of the berths alluded to, which, so far as they can see it, can answer no good end, must contribute very much to increase the number of places inaccessible to ordinary means of ventilation, and thereby tend to render the sleeping apartments of passengers unwholesome. It would further seem that the receiving and discharging ends of the tubular ventilators being at about the same elevation, the current of air through them must be of very moderate velocity, and notwithstanding the progress of the vessel, which, during light winds, is slow, scarcely sufficient to expel from the nooks and corners of the hold the noxious gases, the inhalations of which produce disease. Under such circumstances the Committee repeat the opinion that nothing short of some powerful agency will be effective in expelling the foul air and enabling passengers to inhale a wholesome and healthful atmosphere. In connection with the subject of ventilation, the Committee would respectfully ask the attention of the Senate to the occupation of the orlop or lowest deck in ships having three decks, upon which emigrants are frequently stowed in passenger vessels. Notwithstanding the almost total absence of fresh air or light in these apartments, the desire to derive profit from every portion of the vessel has appropriated even this to the occupation of passengers. According to the statements of persons well informed on the subject, these places, when occupied by passengers, not only become the depositories of the most noisome filth, which can neither be reached nor removed; but they give rise to a stench and effluvia which, arising to the upper decks, tend to render them unhealthy. Some of the persons from whom communications have been received, are of opinion that the orlop-deck may be appropriated to passengers with safety, provided the space allotted to each be considerably increased; but the almost universal opinion appears to be that the use of it for this purpose should be prohibited by law. When the form of the immense structures built for passenger ships is considered, it is evident that the apartment alluded to must be almost entirely deprived of air and light, as it lies next to the keelson, and is entirely under water; and it appears almost incomprehensible that human beings should be required to occupy it. The Committee have no hesitation in coinciding in opinion with those who recommend the prohibition of the use of the orlop-deck as a sleeping apartment, and have therefore inserted in the bill here with reported, a provision to that effect.

With reference to the supply of wholesome air on board of passenger ships, the following remarks of Dr. GRISCOM, of New-York, are so judicious and practical, and occupy so small a space, that the Committee do not hesitate to insert them entire:

"The next point of inquiry will be the extent of cubic area which each passenger should be allowed. Several elements are found pertaining to this calculation. On the principle before laid down, 'that the more active the ventilation of an apartment the more it may be crowded with impunity,' it will at once be seen that in the allotment of space for passengers, the height of, and the freedom of circulation of air through the steerage should be taken into account. The application of this principle would have a salutary effect upon the owners of passenger ships, in inducing them to make the steerages of the greatest possible height and introduce the most effective means of ventilation, as thereby they would obtain the privilege of the greater number of passengers."

But as in the case of the height of the ceiling, a minimum of free cubic space should be affixed by law. In relation to the question of what this should be, a diversity of opinion exists among well-informed men. It involves the point of the amount of air requisite for the wholesome respiration of an individual for a given space of time. The estimates of the amount required for an adult *per minute*, and which at the end of that time must be entirely removed to avoid the risk of reinhalation, vary from four to ten cubic feet. This, with the air at rest and not communicating with the general atmosphere, with a free communication between the general atmosphere and that of the apartment, whereby the carbonic acid gas and other exhalations can be fully diffused abroad, ten cubic feet per minute is probably more than is needed; but the lowest figure given above is on the other hand, too small. The famous Black Hole of Calcutta, we are informed was about 18 feet square, and it was probably not over 10 feet high. This gives it an area of 3,240 cubic feet. On the fatal night which has given it so great notoriety, it was made to contain 146 persons, thus allowing to each only 22 cubic feet; though as each body excluded an equal bulk of air, it was probably not near so much as that. At the lowest estimate mentioned above, (four feet,) before five minutes elapsed after the door was shut upon them, the hapless victims began to reinhale their own exhalations; and this process was of course repeated at each similar successive period, until death began to reduce their numbers. They were confined there about ten hours, and although there was an open window on one side, 23 only survived till morning, and they were in a "high putrid fever" (typhus!)

I allude to this oft quoted case, chiefly for the purpose of showing those not familiar with this topic, and who may be sufficiently interested in this subject to read this communication, what are the true principles upon which a calculation for the allotment of space for emigrant passengers should be based. Any more minute detail, in this already too long paper, of the elements of this calculation would probably be considered as burdensome. I may state, in concluding this part of the subject, that a recent examination of the two steerages of one of the largest packets belonging to this port, (New-York,) authorized by the present law to carry over 900 passengers, gave as the cubic feet for each passenger, not deducting the room occupied by the necessary solid contents or the bodies of the passengers, for the upper apartment 103 feet, and for the lower, 112 feet. This vessel on her last homeward voyage lost 100 passengers at sea. In my opinion, not less than 250 to 300 cubic feet should be given to each passenger.

With reference to the cooking arrangements, the information furnished to the Committee is contradictory; but the weight of opinion is clearly in favor of the food of the passengers being not only furnished, but also cooked by persons belonging to the vessels. Independently of the fact that the food can be better done, and more regularly served by an agent of the ship, than by persons entirely ignorant of cooking, and suffering under sickness and other ailments, not to mention the depression of mind attendant on leaving the homes of their nativity forever, this arrangement has the advantage of placing in the hands of the captain a very effective method of enforcing good order and cleanliness among the passengers. To cook for hundreds of persons, even with the most ample accommodations, requires regularity and system; but when every man becomes his own cook, and prepares his food whenever whim or inclination may dictate, the proper preparation of the provisions is next to an impossibility. The apparatus for cooking on board of ships of the largest size, consists of a caboose in the proportion of 4 feet long and 12 feet wide, for every 200 passengers. At this caboose all the victuals must be cooked between certain hours, as the fire is put out at a fixed time, to insure the safety of the vessel. In attempting to effect this, the sick are brought into conflict with the healthy, and the weak with the strong, and when such is the case, it is an easy matter to imagine who are the sufferers. The sick, to whom nutritious food, properly prepared, is essential, have no chance whatever in such a contest, and are forced to retire without cooking their food at all, or after preparing it only in such a manner as to make it the cause of sickness, and perhaps death. Even with the robust and strong the use of half-cooked food is almost sure to produce indisposition; but when invalids, laboring under affections of the stomach and intestines, are obliged to take it, the inevitable consequence is serious, if not fatal disease. So far as cholera is concerned, experience has shown that nothing will produce it, in cases of predisposition that may, sooner than the consumption of meats or vegetables improperly cooked. What chance, the Committee would ask, have these miserable creatures, closely confined and breathing a noisome atmosphere, sea-sick and depressed in spirit, and withal required to prepare their own food, from which they are prevented by the selfish and hard-hearted?

In view of these facts the Committee are of opinion, not only that the provisions should be furnished by the ship—as when purchased in large quantities by competent judges, they are more likely to be of a good and uniform quality,—but the cooking should be done by the ship's cook, or his assistants, and the food served out at certain hours of the day to passengers individually, or to messes, as may be found most convenient. In case messes are formed, the distribution can be made to caterers appointed by each, who can in turn divide the food among the members of their respective messes. Such an arrangement would possess the advantage of uniformity and regularity, and prevent all impositions by the strong and healthy upon the feeble and infirm, and as a consequence, be the means of avoiding the heartburnings and ill feeling which cannot fail to attend a competition for the use of the fire.

With regard to the rule regulating the distribution of passengers, or rather the apportionment of them, two modes present themselves by which this may be effected. One of these modes is to graduate the number to be received by the tonnage of the vessel, by allowing a passenger for every given number of tons; the other is to allow to each passenger a certain number of superficial feet, reference being had to the height of the apartments. The first of these standards was formerly in use, but was abandoned on account of the inequality of register tonnage, growing out of the difference of the models according to which ships are constructed. It is universally known that the vessels of this country are modelled very differently from those of Europe generally, and more especially those of Great Britain. American ships being built for speed, are usually much sharper than those of the United Kingdoms, which are constructed more with a view to capacity for cargo than making quick passages. This difference is said to have arisen in a measure from a desire on the part of British shipowners to avoid the tonnage duty, which is graduated according to measurement, which does not involve the *actual capacity* for cargo; a vessel of a given register tonnage being capable of receiving many more tons of cargo than the register would indicate. Hence it is evident that a ship built after the British fashion would have much more space for passengers, between decks, than one constructed after the American style, and with a view to making quick passages, the former being full and rounded, while the latter is sharp and, if the expression may be allowed, *lean* in its figure, and of a much greater draught of water in proportion to its length and breadth of beam. For a practical illustration of what is here stated, it is only necessary to compare the American clipper-built ships now much in vogue, with the heavy capacious vessels in use in the British commercial marine. To avoid the inequality of operation involved in this law as it formerly stood, the standard of allowance was changed so as to throw tonnage out of the calculation, and allow to each adult passenger 14 superficial feet of deck, in cases where the height between decks is not less than six feet; 10 feet when less than six but more than five in height; and 22 feet when less than five feet in height. Of the expediency of the above change serious doubts have been entertained by very sensible, practical men, as in many instances it has been found mischievous by allowing ships to carry enormous crowds of passengers, for whom there was no accommodation consistent with their comfort or health. Experience seems to indicate a combination of the two modes, as the best course, as by adopting the tonnage feature the overcrowding of ships will be prevented, while on the other hand the ascertainment of the exact space to be allotted to each passenger will tend much to the promotion of his comfort and the preservation of his health.

The information laid before the Committee in regard to the propriety of employing regular physicians, and nurses, and hospital assistants, on board of passenger ships, goes to confirm the impression already entertained by them upon that point. There are very many reasons why such an arrangement should exist. Such an officer would be of incalculable service, not only in ascertaining the condition of the vessel, with regard to the health of the passengers, but in prescribing the best mode of preventing or overcoming evils connected with the sanitary administration, which none but an experienced eye can detect. The statements of such an officer in regard to deaths happening on board, would, of course, be of great weight, and frequently prevent erroneous impressions affecting the commander of the vessel and his officers. The observations of an experienced physician in cases of visitations by disease, such as have occurred within the last year or two, would be of great value to the world of medicine, and aid in an essential degree the cause of philosophy and general knowledge. For these and other reasons the Committee are decidedly of opinion that such an arrangement would be desirable; but, taking into view the uncertainty of the number of passengers that may be on board, and other circumstances, they cannot see how it can properly be made the subject of effective legislation.

As to the propriety of separating the passengers according to sex, so far as may be consistent with the union of families, with a view to the prevention of the shocking immoralities said to be practiced on board of passenger ships, it is believed there can be but one opinion; but, unfortunately, the Committee have in the course of their investigations been forced to entertain great doubts of the practicability of such a measure, owing in part to the existing mode of constructing vessels. The entire separation proposed can only be effected, as the Committee think, by the construction of permanent partitions, which shall divide from each other the apartments allotted to the sexes respectively, and the establishment of separate entrances to these apartments. Now, it is acknowledged on all hands that proper ventilation is indispensable to the well-being and health of persons crowded together as those people are on board of these ships. In order to ventilate these vessels properly throughout the steerage, with the means now used, it is necessary that the current of fresh air shall be made to pass from one end of the ship to the other. The permanent partitions, intended to divide the apartments of the different sexes must of necessity be constructed transversely, and cannot fail to prevent the passage of air above alluded to—a difficulty which, so far as the Committee are aware, can only be obviated by the erection of slat-partitions which would impair the privacy which is so much desired, at the same time that it would interpose some obstruction to the free current of air through the steerage. In the second place, with respect to the separate entrances to the different apartments, it is believed that vessels are uniformly built with but two hatchways, and that to effect the object proposed it will be necessary to introduce a third for this especial purpose. This might, perhaps, be done in vessels hereafter built, but as any change in the law must operate on the vessels now in existence, the question presents itself, What is to be done with the ships now in the passenger-trade? To this question the Committee can find no satisfactory answer, and therefore would express their fears that however desirable the measure is, it is difficult of attainment by specific legislation.

In coming to this conclusion, the Committee feel great regret, as they in common with all well thinking persons view with a feeling amounting to disgust and horror, the improper intercourse said to frequently exist, not only between passengers of different sexes, but between the crew and female passengers, whose peculiar situation renders them accessible to the advances of the dissolute and unprincipled. The Committee are, however, happy to believe that the object is in a great degree within the power of control by the master of the ship, and that an assignment of berths in different parts of the vessel can be made, separated so as not to interfere with a sufficient ventilation, but protected against intrusion by a well considered and well enforced system of police on board ship. The details of such separation and of such system of police cannot be prescribed by legislation, but must be left for the present to the captain or master of the ship, on whom devolves a weight of moral responsibility, in case of neglect, far greater than the responsibility arising from the property entrusted to his charge.

If this intercourse can be prevented or even abated, it becomes the absolute duty of every commander of a ship to institute rules to that effect which shall be enforced with the utmost strictness, and a failure on his part to do so should be regarded by his employers as a sufficient cause for severe censure, if not dismissal. Neglect or omission in this respect involves the shipowner in just censure, as a watchfulness on his part in regard to the adoption of proper regulations and a proper police on board of his ship, would do much toward effecting an immediate cure of the evil, while the Committee believe that, in the construction of ships hereafter to be built, an effectual separation may be insured, while a thorough ventilation may at the same time be secured for each of the separate apartments.

Having thus disposed of the topics presented to their consideration by the answers to the questions contained in their circular, the Committee will now ask attention to a suggestion which had previously engaged their serious consideration, but was finally presented to their notice by the Board of Health of Philadelphia, and which, in their opinion is entitled to the gravest and most favorable attention. The great difficulty of preparing a general law which shall embrace in its operation all of those minute points involved in the management of passenger ships, and effectively place the passenger and ship on the best possible footing, must present itself to every mind. In the first place, our country being the general receptacle of immigrants from almost every country of Europe, it becomes necessary so to legislate as to avoid coming into conflict with the legislation of the countries whence these people come, and at the same time protect the interests of American citizens at home and abroad. Great Britian, France, the various nations of Germany, and the Hanseatic cities, have all their passenger laws, in which they prescribe the terms upon which those who emigrate from amongst them shall be conveyed across the ocean. These laws or regulations include not only the equipment and national management of the ships engaged in this trade, but also prescribe such dietary provisions as to their makers respectively appear essential to the health and comfort of passengers. To legislate in this country, therefore, so as not to come into conflict with these foreign enactments or some of the many minute points which present themselves in the treatment of such a subject, requires an extent and accuracy of information on details difficult to obtain, and would involve a minuteness and variety of legislative enactment suited to the local requirments of each country whence emigrants seek a home on our shores, and liable to become oppressive whenever a change of policy suggests a change in those foreign enactments. It is, of course, the intention of every law maker that the laws passed by him shall be enforced; and to pass enactments on the statute book which cannot be carried into effect without subjecting those who are governed by them to difficulty and annoyance from foreign countries, is worse than useless. That such a state of things at present exists under the passenger laws now in force, has been proved by experience, and those engaged in the transportation of passengers do not hesitate to say that the laws under which they are acting are in many respects impracticable, unless at great expense and loss to the American shipowner. It is only necessary to allude to one case of the kind by way of illustration. The acts of Congress require that every passenger ship shall be furnished with provisions of a certain description to a given amount. An American ship goes to Bremen, or Hamburg, and there takes on board a cargo of passengers. The laws of those cities requires that all passengers shall be supplied with a prescribed amount of certain provisions, which are specified. Now in order to comply with the regulations of the ports whence he sails for America, the American Captain must provide a supply of the articles required by the local law, and at the same time to comply with the law of his own country he must be provided with the food called for by the act of Congress. This single case involves double expense in the provision made for the sustenance of passengers. To obviate this difficulty, it has been the desire of the Committee to present a law which shall, in its general operation, provide for the safety and comfort of passengers, and at the same time leave the management of minute details in the hands of those whose interest as well as business it is to be thoroughly acquainted with them. It is utterly impossible for Congress to know what is required in each case to make a ship comfortable and healthy. One ship may be ventilated and made perfectly wholesome for passengers by a process which in another vessel, and under different circumstances, would be totally inadequate. It would therefore be best, in the opinion of the Committee, to leave the means by which ships are made safe and comfortable, mainly at the disposal of their owners, and at the same time to make them responsible for any untoward results that may attend the administration of their own affairs. It is under this point of view that the suggestion to which reference has been made assumes a degree of importance which entitles it to the gravest and most favorable consideration of Congress.

In a report on Quarantine, presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of her Majesty the Queen of England, published in London in 1849, signed by Lords CARLISLE and ASHLEY, and

[illegible] ... Wellesleys ... punished severely for their behavior. ... Bonus, towards these lawless Wellesleys ... severer you are the better. Such is the will ... with the assurance, &c.,

NESSELRODE, Chancellor of the Empire."

Copies of this precious document, says the London *Times*, were sent to the houses of the principal Boyards and employés, as the majority were "too ill to appear," and summoned to wait on Baron BUDBERG before his departure, on the 30, to the head-quarters of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF. After having read the dispatch, one can hardly be able to get rid of the idea that the Czar's religious feeling, as his ambition, has driven him stark mad.

The Spanish Insurrection.

From the Paris Correspondent of the London Times.

An article on Spanish affairs in the *Débats* of to-day is therefore view is given of the question. It states that the reason why the people of Madrid did not cooperate with General O'DONNELL at the moment he put himself at the head of the insurrection was because they were afraid of some other object than the overthrow of the Cabinet on the part of the Liberals associated with him, and that their affection for the "illustrious race of their Kings, and the person of Queen ISABELLA and her legitimate heirs, menaced by the insurgents," prevented them from stirring. Now, nothing is better known than the fact that there is no place where the "illustrious race" is more unpopular than in the capital, or where her Ministers and their protectors, the Court favorites, are more utterly hated and despised. It is under the eyes of the population of the capital that the Court prodigality passes, and that the favorite exhibits all his triumphs.

It is in Madrid, more than any other city in Spain, that the adventurers who have driven the nation to the brink of civil war are forced, in order to keep themselves in power, to pay to the favorite of the day the tribute of their homage; and that all, from the first to the last link in that concatination of voluntary vassalage, must purchase his sanction for their political existence, and his tolerance for their cupidity, and divide the power and the profits with him. The very contrary of the reasons assigned by the *Journal des Débats* for the quietude of the people of Madrid is the true one.

Your correspondent has accurately stated the effect produced by O'DONNELL's first programme or proclamation. Your correspondent has accurately stated the fact, and, whether for good or for evil, whether they judge wisely or otherwise, a mere change of persons, the expulsion of one band for the establishment in the place of another, is not what the Madrid people desired. I do not pretend to say whether the *Débats* or the Spanish people is right; but the fact is, that between them there is an immense difference of opinion; and that the "illustrious race" alluded to is regarded by the vast majority of the inhabitants of Madrid as a race irrecoverably demoralized. The pride of the Spanish people revolts at the idea of being ruled by a degenerate GODOY, and they burn with indignation that such things occur in the face of day, and that their name and nation have become a byeword and mockery to the world.

The *Débats* may talk of a factious opposition, personal ambition, &c., as being the chief motives for the conduct of those who are disconnected with such a regime. It is easy to talk of factious opposition, but those who have long condemned that Government are persons who have at least as great a stake in the country as M. SARTORIUS and his associates. These factious opponents were to be found among some of the richest men in Spain—men whose wealth depends on the tranquility of the country, among the highest functionaries in the State—civil and military—the judges of the land, the Presidents of the Superior Courts—military and civil—and those who have filled the most distinguished posts in the army.

The Senate is or was composed of such, and in it are men whose names are a guarantee against revolution. Is the Baron de MEER, whose monarchical opinions reach even the point of absolutism, a mere revolutionist? And was not he, a member of the Senate, and President of the Supreme Tribunal of War, dismissed from his place because his pride or his conscience forbade him to sanction by a vote, or even by his absence, the scandalous immorality of the Court and Government? Men like the Baron de MEER, General TACON, ARRAGOLA, COLLADO, SEVILLANO, and the most eminent members of the Conservative branch of the Spanish Cortes, are at least as anxious for the good government and prosperity of Spain as M. SARTORIUS and his clique, or as their protector, without whose mercenary favor they could not remain a day in power. I do not pretend to decide as to what will be the issue of the present insurrection, but I am convinced that, sooner or later, a catastrophe will follow, and it may be doubted whether the admitted virtues of the Duchess of MONTPENSIER will be sufficient to reconcile the Spanish people to the youngest of the Spanish Bourbons.

The Harvest, and Grain Prices.

From the London Daily News, July 19.

The fine sunshine that gladdened us yesterday turned men's thoughts for a moment from the discussion of the likelihoods of the war to the consideration of the prospects of the harvest. Soldiers cannot fight without food, nor civilians pay war taxes with ease under the pressure of bad wet-season. We need a good harvest this year. The Russians are, it is said, mustering new forces in Wallachia, and the Turks have crossed the Danube to meet them. A battle is imminent; but even a great conflict, just now, would scarcely be so important in its influences on the fortunes of the war as a few weeks of bright sunshine. A victory over the Russians would be so much clear gain to the Turks, but an abundant harvest would be a victory for all the industrious peoples of Europe.

The corn market fell on Monday from 1s. to 2s. per quarter, chiefly owing to the fine weather, which continued yesterday. As a propitious time, St. Swithin's Day, the rain has blown off, the clouds have cleared away, and the sun shines warm and genial. There are now, then, well-founded hopes that the cereals, particularly wheat, which has been much more extensively cultivated throughout Europe than ever before, will ripen well and be successfully harvested. We are yet, however, a fortnight from the usual beginning of harvest, a month from the period when it will be general, and nearly three months from the time when it will all be gathered in north as well as south; and what changes may before then supervene cannot be conjectured. We can only hope that the weather, which has lately changed so favorably, will continue fine, and that the labor of the husbandman will obtain its appropriate reward. He has now much to do. The hay is yet nearly all unharvested, and to secure it and the cereals, should the weather continue warm and hasten the ripening of the crops, will require all his exertions.

Future prices will depend on the weather; but there are some considerations beside those concerning sunshine and rain in our little island that ought not to be overlooked. First, we may observe that the price of wheat has been gradually declining this year since the beginning of June, when the average was 79s. 11d., per quarter, and last week it was 76s. 6d.; while last year, from the same period, it continually rose from 43s. to 47s. 6d. In the face of sinister rumors to the contrary, the fall in price is a clear indication of the fact, recognized both by buyers and sellers, that our granaries are tolerably well filled—they are said to contain about 1,200,000 qrs. of corn, besides what is in the farmers' hands. So that, come what may, our markets will be well supplied till harvest; and a reasonably good or fair harvest will secure comparative abundance and a considerable reduction of price.

Though the price is at present more than 60 per cent. higher than last year at this time, our prospects are brighter. There is now no such apprehension as then preceded of the failure of the cereal crops in France and on the Continent generally. Last year, in the early part of July, the French Government was an active purchaser in our markets; this year there is a greater probability of our receiving considerable supplies from France than of her Government coming into our markets, and of her merchants competing with ours in all the markets of the East for breadstuffs. Whether France send us about 1,000,000 quarters of grain of all kinds, and 200,000 sack. of flour, or goes into the markets we habitually frequent to buy as much as will make a great difference in our markets, makes all the difference. We found great hopes on the fact just mentioned—of France not now being a buyer abroad, and on the report that the coming harvest in France is likely to be "superior in quality and larger in quantity than in average years." Russia has opened to herself, also, a new though not a very large source of supply. Already the harvest in her possessions in Algeria has been reaped, and no inconsiderable quantity of wheat has been sent thence to Marseilles, and has influenced the markets of France favorably for the buyer.

The crops, too, throughout the United States and Canada, are generally most spoken of; and for some weeks, with a single exception of the latest arrival, when the New-York market was reported firmer, the price of wheat and flour has declined continually in the States. At Rochester the price of Genesee wheat had fallen steadily through the month of June, so that the price at the end of the month was 22 cents per bushel lower than at the beginning. At Detroit, too, another great market, the price fell in the last week of June, 17 cents per bushel. Already, too, the harvest has begun in the Southern States of America.

On June 17, Carolina red wheat of this year's growth was exhibited in the New-York market, and from other Southern States gathered in and thrashed wheat will soon be for sale. Modern facilities of transport and for drawing supplies from Africa, the Cape of Good Hope, Australia, and other countries of the Southern hemisphere, have so much shortened the period between harvest and harvest, that we may say a perpetual harvest is almost at our command. In all future calculations the possibility of posting considerable supplies of wheat of this year's growth from Algeria, Egypt, the Southern States of the Union in June or July, must be taken into consideration; and such supplies are likely to prevent the materialization of the price of wheat which has hitherto taken place prior to our harvests.

These prospects have drawn a rather unfavorable augury from the decline of breadstuffs coming from the United States. Thus, in the last fortnight, the exports of wheat and flour from New-York to Great Britain only amounted to 140,758 bushels of the former, and 20,110 barrels of the latter, against 201,037 bushels and 53,139 barrels in the same period last year. It has thence been inferred that there is less grain and flour to come forward than a notice, however, that the arrivals of wheat from the interior by the canals at New-York have latterly increased very much instead of declining, as they would were the supplies from the west exhausted. This year the canals in America opened ten days later than last year, and on the third week in June the wheat brought by them was 439,650 bushels against 201,112 bushels in the same week in 1853. In 53 days of the present year the quantity brought has been 1,301,199 bush., against 1,085,667 bush. brought in 63 days in 1853. The flour brought by this conveyance shows a considerable falling off, but flour bears better than wheat the expense of conveyance by railroad. Thus, in the very way that the supply of flour by the canals is short, we see that the supply of flour in the market was very liberal, though the quantity brought in by rail is not mentioned. It must also be remembered that last year at this time our markets were ahead, and were going rapidly ahead of the markets of New-York. Now the markets of New-York are more nearly on a level with our own. There was then a great disparity between our markets and those of the United States than now—a much greater stimulus in New-York to export than after we have received from the States 1,738,958 bbls. of flour and 5,502,760 bushels of wheat, against 1,214,334 bbls. and 4,119,478 bushels last year. Such facts,—particularly the continual fall in our markets at this period, and the continual rise in them at the same period last year,—account very satisfactorily for the increased exports of breadstuffs within the last few weeks from New-York to Great Britain. Without hazarding the conclusion, should our prices again rise above those of New-York, that little extra wheat or flour can be imported from the States. Efforts have been made there, and successfully, to induce a belief that the prices would rule as high in Europe as in 1853 or in 1847. These calculations have been erroneous; but they have so reduced the price in the States as to make it for the present little advantageous to import wheat or flour from thence to England. * * * Such are some of the considerations that require attention in conjunction with the weather. On the whole we think they are much in our favor, and foreshadow probability of comparatively low prices.

The Greytown Affair.

From the Washington Union, Aug. 1.

The President sent a message to the two Houses of Congress yesterday, in obedience to resolutions calling on him for the papers in the case of the Greytown affair. The message and all the correspondence, embracing the instructions to Capt. HOLLINS, will be found in our paper to-day. The enemies of the Administration, led on principally by the New-York *Herald*, *Tribune*, *Times* and *Express*, have labored assiduously and malignantly to create feelings of prejudice against the President and certain members of his Cabinet on this subject. The public have had too many evidences of the industry with which the caterers for these papers distort and misrepresent facts, and not unfrequently invent and fabricate calumnies against the Administration, to be now readily deceived. The documents which we now publish will go far towards discrediting those journals on all questions in which they undertake to direct or manufacture public opinion in regard to any act or policy of the Administration.

It will be seen that the course of the President and his Cabinet has been grossly and wickedly misrepresented by those New-York journals. Some of them have undertaken, in the most positive terms, to state the instructions given to Captain HOLLINS, and to assert that the course pursued by him in the destruction of Greytown was distinctly indicated in his instructions. Upon turning to the letter of instructions, the recklessness of these assertions will be apparent. That letter was drawn by Secretary DOBBIN, and is prepared with singular prudence and caution. We do not propose to indulge in any comments, either of commendation or of censure, as to the conduct of Captain HOLLINS. Certainly we should be inexcusable for intimating anything like censure of his conduct in the absence of any authentic statement of the immediate facts on which he acted. In their eagerness to injure the Administration, the New-York papers are guilty of gross injustice to Capt. HOLLINS. His high character for prudence, intelligence, coolness, and courage, pointed him out as the proper officer to manage this delicate affair; and until he arrives and makes his report of the case, we shall regard it as wholly inexcusable to prejudge and condemn his conduct. Unquestionably the facts set forth in the papers which we publish make out a series of outrages which demanded prompt and exemplary punishment. The administration discharged its duty with promptness and fidelity in the premises; and we look to the authentic statements of Capt. HOLLINS with every confidence that he has not abused the high confidence reposed in him, nor detracted from his own elevated character as a brave, cautious, and patriotic officer. Until Capt. HOLLINS shall return and be heard, it is not only unjust, but cruel, for mere partisan purposes to heap condemnation and abuse upon his conduct.

Something about Schools.

From the American Agriculturist, Aug. 2.

We know a man who last Summer hired four colts pastured on a farm some five miles distant. At least once in two weeks he got into a wagon, and drove over to see how his juvenile horses fared. He made minute inquiries of the keeper as to their health, their daily watering, &c., he himself examined the condition of the pasture; and when a dry season came on he made special arrangements to have a daily allowance of meal, and he was careful to know that this was regularly supplied.

This man had four children attending a district school kept in a small building erected at the cross roads. Around this building on three sides is a space of land six feet wide, the fourth side is on a line with the street. There is not an out-house, or shade tree, in sight of the building. Of the interior of the school-house, we need not speak. The single room is like too many others, with all its apparatus arranged upon the most approved plan for producing curved spines, compressed lungs, ill health, &c.

We wish to state one fact only. The owner of those colts, the father of those children, has never been into that school-house to inquire after the comfort, health, or mental food, daily dealt out to his offspring. The latter part of the Summer we chanced to ask "who teaches your school," and his reply was, "he did not know, he believed her name was PARKER. but *he had no time to look after school matters.*

Recent Deaths.

Died in this city, yesterday afternoon, July 30, JOHN L. BOSWELL, aged 46. Funeral from his late residence, this afternoon, at 4½ o'clock.

It is with no ordinary feeling of sadness that we are this morning called upon to announce the death of the editor and senior publisher of this paper, which occurred at his residence shortly before 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. On the morning of Tuesday last he discharged his accustomed duties at the office, though at that time he was somewhat indisposed. It was not, however, until Thursday, that either he or his friends felt that his situation was becoming critical. From that time his disease (erysipelas) made fearful progress, and baffled all efforts to check it. His mind was unclouded to the last; he was perfectly conscious of his situation, was ready and willing to go, and died calmly and peacefully, and without a struggle.

[*Hartford Courant, July 31.*

WIVES AND CARPETS.—In the selection of a carpet you should always prefer one with small figures, because the two webs of which the fabrics consist are always more close interwoven than in carpeting where large figures are wrought. There is a great deal of true philosophy in this that will apply to matters widely different from the selection of carpets. A man commits a sad mistake who selects a wife that cuts too large a figure on the green carpet of life—in other words, makes much display. The attractions fade out—the web of life becomes worn and weak, and all the gay figures that seemed so charming at first disappear like Summer flowers in Autumn. Many a man has made flimsy linsey-woolsey of himself by striving to weave too large a figure, and finds himself worn out, used up, and like an old carpet hanging on the fence, before he has lived out half his allotted days of usefulness. Many a man wears out like a carpet that is never swept, by the dust of indolence. Like that same carpet, he needs shaking or whipping—he needs activity, something to think of—something to do. Look out then for the large figures, and there are those now stowed away in the garret of the world, awaiting their final consignment to the cellar, who, had they practiced this bit of carpet philosophy, would to-day be firm and bright as a Brussels fresh from the loom, and everybody exclaiming, "It is wonderful how well they do!"

GAME IN MINNESOTA.—The St. Paul's *Pioneer* says the game season in that region will commence about the 1st of August, and shooting will be practiced by every one who can obtain a gun. Game appears to be plenty. An occasional duck or two is seen; plover is hopping about on the prairie; pigeons are rather scarce, but the quality is improving, and in a few weeks there will be great numbers. Quail are making their entrance, but as they follow the farmer, are not numerous in the wild regions of the northwest. Deer will be more plenty since the removal of the Indians; and buffaloes can be hunted by those who disdain an easy prey.

☞ Whortleberries, or huckleberries, whichever you choose to call them, are abundant, and from fear of sickness are looked upon with distrust. They are therefore very cheap, and were sold yesterday as low as three cents a quart. We have always regarded them as a healthy food, but they may not be at present. They are excellent dried, and make one of the finest preserves, better to our rude taste, than the more delicate berries, strawberries and raspberries; but you must know how to do them. At any rate, economical people cannot make a mistake in buying whortleberries at three cents a quart to dry.—*Providence Journal.*

GENERAL HOSPITAL.—The Legislature having made provision for charity patients at the State Hospital, the Board of Directors, in a circular, state their readiness to receive such patients on terms and conditions specified. A statement will be required from some respectable physician, stating the name of the patient, the disease, and whether it is, in his opinion, incurable; also, whether the patient is a citizen of the State. A bond is required from responsible persons, in which it shall be agreed that the patient shall be provided with suitable clothing, and be removed when regularly discharged from the Hospital.

Patients will be charged *three* dollars a week for board—one-half will be paid by the State, and the remainder must be provided for by the patient or his friends. Advance payment for *one month*, or adequate security, will be required in all cases. If patients remain more than one month in the Hospital, advance payment will be required on the first of each succeeding month for the additional time. Should the amount thus paid in advance be not expended, the balance remaining will be refunded. In extreme cases, when the patient or his friends have no means to meet the expense, the whole amount will be charged to the State. If, in any case, patients, either from the nature of their disease or other cause, are not found to be proper subjects for the Hospital, they will be discharged, and their friends will be required to remove them, without expense to the Institution. The physician who has been in attendance should, in every instance, send a written statement of the case and the treatment pursued. Application for the admission of patients can be made to ANSON MOODY, M. D., New-Haven.—*N. H. Palladium.*

ITALY.

American Artists Abroad—Our Sculptors.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ROME, Saturday, July 1, 1854.

One of my favorite recreations in Italy is to study the works of our own artists here, and to watch the growth and development of their genius, as they attain to a more perfect knowledge of their own capabilities and to a higher appreciation of creative and imitative art.

I have thought that a few rough lines from my note-book would not be without interest to your numerous and respectable readers, and therefore I enclose to you this epistle from Rome.

In the first place, of the Sculptors. CRAWFORD is now at work on a bas relief of the pediment to one of the new wings of the Capitol at Washington, representing the progress of civilization and the arts in this country. His PATRICK HENRY and JEFFERSON, for the Washington Monument at Richmond, Va., are both of a high order of excellence, as likenesses and works of art. That of the great orator represents him with arms extended, in earnest gesticulation—his eye flashing with the patriotic fire and enthusiasm of '76. JEFFERSON stands in a characteristic attitude, with a pen in one hand, and his brow intently fixed, as if his mind were laboring with the great ideas of the Declaration of Independence.

The model in plaster of his gigantic equestrian statue of WASHINGTON, for the top of the same monument, has been completed and sent to Norwich to be cast. It is the largest equestrian statue ever modelled. Some idea of its magnitude may be formed, when I state that an ordinary sized man can stand or walk upright on the pedestal under the horse, which stands on three legs, while the other is raised. The head of the latter can be said with propriety to be equal to that of any of the Greek horses, and as a whole, it is incomparably superior to any work of the kind by any American, and this is the opinion of artists and gentlemen who are competent to judge of its points. The statue of WASHINGTON is draped in the old Continental costume, with the cocked hat. The position is easy and commanding, the face and attitude very like its great original. When in place, it will show to still better advantage, with its colossal proportions diminished by distance.

His last and greatest work is a model in plaster of a statue of BEETHOVEN, a little above life size, which was ordered for Munich, where some of CRAWFORD's works had been exhibited. It is to be cast, in the latter city, in bronze. The great musician is represented in the act of composing, standing with a tablet in one hand and the pen in the other, looking up to the true source of inspiration. The delineation of feature and expression are faithful to nature, being idealized as with the divine glow of Heaven-born harmony, or as if his entranced soul were listening to the harps of hovering angels.

As a man, CRAWFORD is much esteemed for his sterling worth, and as a friend to young artists, for his candid criticism and just appreciation.

You have now on exhibition, at the Crystal Palace in your city, his beautiful statue of "Flora," by which it will be seen that, in the representation of female loveliness, as well as of the nobler embodiments of manliness and Genius, he is unsurpassed. He has work in hand to meet orders from this country to the amount of $220,000, which must occupy his attention for some years, even at the fast rate at which he is doing them.

BARTHOLOMEW, a former pupil of the Academy of Design of your city, is also a great favorite here, both for his social qualities and his genius. His studios, of which he has four, evince greater versatility than is possessed by any other sculptor in Rome, if not in the world. They include Statues, Bas Reliefs, Busts and Monuments. Of the latter a beautiful specimen, in memory of CHARLES CARROL, of Carrolton, ordered by his grandson, Col. CARROL, of Baltimore, has recently been shipped for your City. It is a mural monument, with the representation of the door of a sepulchre, the sides of which are guarded by angelic figures, with their heads crowned with wreaths of poppies, emblematical of sleep, one leaning his head upon both hands, which are supported by a reversed torch, and the other upon the doorway, with the torch leaning upon the ground, but with the flame still burning. It is allegorical of the guardian of the dead, according to the old Grecian myth. On the entablature, above these figures, is a scroll and pen symbolical of the Declaration of Independence; above these are thirteen stars, and over all, the cross, representing the religion of the illustrious personage whom it is designed to commemorate.

A beautiful statue, "The Shepherd Boy," just finished by the same artist, for Mr. ENOCH PRATT, of Baltimore, is much admired. It is of life size, in "Carrara marble." There is a reduced copy of the same, which he intends taking to America before long. It represents a shepherd boy, draped in sheep skin, in the freshness and innocence of puerile and rustic simplicity, holding his pipe, with a downward look and thoughtful expression, apparently giving play to some pleasant, bewitching fancy, which seems to have interrupted his playing. He leans against the trunk of a tree, entwined with ivy, and on which hangs the kind of bottle used by the peasants of the Campagna, which is made of a gourd flattened by pressure while growing. The whole attitude, expression and lineaments are perfectly life-like and delightfully pleasing, and bear the imagination of the beholder to the mountain side, where the bleating of flocks mingles with the songs of birds, pastoral music and the babbling of streams beneath that sky which is without an equal on earth,

There are also many exquisite bas reliefs, displaying in the minds of competent connoisseurs, capabilities for this department unequalled by any of our countrymen. Of these the last is his "Chef d'Œuvre." It represents Hagar and Ishmael in the desert. The female figure is kneeling with one knee upon a rock, her hands clasped and her countenance turned upward with an expression of intense distress. The features are very beautiful. The figure is semi-nude, whose lovely proportions and purity are displayed in perfect taste. She is embraced by Ishmael, from whose arms hangs the drapery which partially hides her figure. He is sitting draped in a sheep skin, upon the same rock upon which she is kneeling,—he is clasping his mother, his hands being visible, and his head bowed down with despair. It has been highly praised in a Roman periodical, and pronounced both in composition and sentiment, "worthy of any artist, and any time." A photographic representation of it happened to meet the eye of the Editor of the London *Art Journal*, who at once wrote to the sculptor of the original, asking a copy for the purpose of publication in his periodical, saying that he had no lack for subjects, as he had engaged to publish copies of all the statues of the Queen; but, if he could have this, he would have it engraved in the best style, on steel, and at his own expense. It will appear as soon as it can be done.

His greatest work is his "Paradise Lost." It is a figure of Eve, in a sitting posture, her head much inclined, her arms extended towards her knees on the left side, and her hands clasped together; the whole expression is that of deep despair and contrition. The serpent coils about the rock upon which she is seated, and the fatal apple is lying at her feet. She is draped in fig leaves. It is entirely unique, and is pronounced by PAGE, of your City,—who is regarded in Europe as the best portrait painter living,—the best statue that has ever been produced by an American. For one of his works, a countryman of yours doubled the price upon seeing it.

Still further proof of versatility is displayed by the inspection of BARTHOLOMEW's portfolio, containing crayon portraits and sketches of scenery and architectural ruins in many countries, including Italy, Greece, Turkey, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, the Holy Land, &c.

I have thus dwelt upon this branch of my subject, as an act of simple justice to one of your ablest artists, who gives assurance of still higher excellence, and to one of the most unassuming and amiable of gentlemen.

I called, a few days since, on RANDOLPH ROGERS, formerly of your City, who, after remaining at Florence about two years studying the best masters, came to this city. In Florence he modelled and executed a beautiful marble walk, leading to the water, with the reply, "There it is." Here we again took a boat down the Elk River, and at 5 o'clock, were in Baltimore. Having an hour and a half at our disposal before the cars left for Washington, we took a carriage to the Eutaw House, and it may not be amiss to remark on the extraordinary pretensions of these Southern Jehus; but they are but one iota in a long list of grievances—not imaginery ones either. In the evening we left for the capital, and after a ride of two hours we were in this "city of magnificent distances." We had taken rooms at the National, and as we approached, saw congregated around the door numerous long-haired, sallow looking individuals, whom we privately designated in our own minds as unworthy representatives of this Great Republic. Of the house, the less said the better; we will merely remark for the information of the public, that red ants abound in this part of Pennsylvania-avenue.

Having thus given you an account of our journey thus far, I submit it to your inspection, and if it meets a place in your columns, you may hear from me again in the "Old Dominion."

CLARA ROCKLAND.

BOSTON.

Quiet Times—Little Traveling—Maine Law.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

Boston is as quiet just now as a country village. There is less traveling than usual among the merchants, who have enough to do in the present crisis, to stay at home and "mind the helm." Money, however, is getting to be easier, and the credit of the city never stood higher.

For the want of more lively topics, I have been making some inquiries about the Maine Law, and find that in nearly all the cities and large towns of New-England it is a dead letter. It may have done some temporary good, but this has been more than counteracted by the reactionary harm. The fact that the rich have always been able to get what liquor they wanted without difficulty, has incensed the poorer classes, and, in some cases, made them desperate. The proprietors of the principal hotels in Boston, as well as of the chief bar-rooms, laugh the law in the face. Moreover, there is something in the nature of the American people—call it good or bad—which protests against any sumptuary law as an act of aggression. Here, as in England, the "liberty of the subject" cannot be violated with impunity. Drunkenness, no doubt, is the worst curse in our community; but it seems to be proof against all direct legislation. The love of stimulants, if it is not originally implanted in our nature, has certainly taken root there, and if we would abolish their use, we must first provide something better. The best Temperance Societies in the world are our literary and scientific institutions. These afford our young men a kind of moral and mental stimulus which makes the excitement of drinking seem mean and disgusting. Multiply such institutions; send such lecturers as EMERSON, WHIPPLE, BEECHER, CURTIS, TAYLOR, CHAPIN, KING, &c., over the country; improve the character of our theatres, cultivate a taste for music, institute new places of innocent recreation, continue to flood the country with cheap and good publications, and especially unite with HORACE MANN in awaking public attention to the subject of physiology. Do this, and you will attack intemperance at its root. But as for Maine Laws, with all their necessary concomitants of policemen, spies, bailiffs, false witnesses, &c., I fear me that they do more harm than good. "An ounce of wisdom is worth a pound of shot." LINTON.

P. S.—It is a melancholy and illustrative fact that two of the most prominent "informers" against the liquor sellers—viz., LEVI MILLS and ABSALOM HOWES—were brought before the Police Court last week as *common drunkards*, and, each pleading guilty to the charge, were sentenced, the former to six months and the latter to two months, in the House of Industry. Such is the prejudice here against informers, that at the last session of the State Legislature the Liquor Law was so far modified as to deprive them of the usual witness fees. LINTON.

SUMMER WATERING PLACES.

Cape May Bathing—Cape May Charges—Washington City, &c.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 18, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Thinking that some reminiscences of a trip to the far-famed Virginia Springs might prove interesting to some of your numerous readers, the thought occurred to me, without any previous circumlocution, to give you a concise sketch of a visit to the Old Dominion, and first impressions of the F. F. V.s.

Having made sundry resolutions to submit patiently to all the inconveniences attendant on traveling in warm weather, and taking for a motto the advice of the good old Prince of CONDE, "always send before you two avant-couriers, contentment and resignation," we left New-York on the evening of the 14th for Cape May, *en route* for Baltimore, Washington, &c.

The night was warm and sultry, and we experienced a sensible relief in our change from the hot and crowded "Gotham," to the cool, refreshing breezes of the Narrows. The sail down the Bay was delightful; for a few hours the sea was rough, and before we passed Sandy Hook there was every prospect of a tempestuous night; but later in the evening the wind subsided, and we retired to our rooms with pleasing anticipations of a bright to-morrow. But our hopes were frustrated. We awoke the following morning at 5 o'clock—found the sun shining, and everything looking bright and cheerful, but it was but the harbinger of coming storms. Within fifteen minutes the sky was overcast, and a dense cloud enveloped us, rendering every object beyond the boat invisible. We hove to, and for a time remained stationary, without any adequate knowledge of our position, and in imminent danger of running on sand-banks. At 12 o'clock there was no change for the better; the water three fathoms deep; pilot afraid to advance or retreat; he captain impatient; passengers generally quiet, save occasional peculiar demonstrations in the cabin, with an abrupt call for "stewardess." At 4 o'clock still nothing but fog, fog, fog; sand-bars on either side, captain nonplussed, sailors perplexed, signals given but not returned, when suddenly a whistle was heard and a steamboat appeared; she was spoken, and to our infinite delight we learned that we were but two miles from the Island. At 5 o'clock we were safely landed at Cape May.

An old, rumbling, Jersey-looking coach, speedily took us a distance of nearly three miles to the beach, where we found a small, agreeably located village, consisting of a few private dwellings and several hotels. By advice of friends we drove to Congress Hall, where we were accommodated with rooms in some of the upper regions, giving one disagreeable sensations of being precipitated a great distance through the windows in case of fire. After tea we walked down to the water over a brown, sandy turf, which involuntarily suggested the idea that but little rain had fallen since the deluge. Every crevice and corner of hut-, piazza, and balconies presented to our uninitiated eyes a formidable array of divers looking garments of rather doubtful styles, the fashion of which would have shocked the refined taste of Beau BRUMMEL. Each day at 11 o'clock mysterious personages, habited in various colored cloths, and hats bound with red, blue, and green flannel, advance leisurely to the surf, and after some evident shrinking, and longing glances at the shore, they are engulfed in the surge, and at the mercy of old Father Neptune. After surprising aqueous feats, they return to the land, and soon are seen promenading the galleries, forming a striking contrast to the half drowned, drenched beings assembled at the beach but a short time before. The hotel ranks not above mediocrity; the guests are generally Philadelphians, although one occasionally sees a fair Baltimorean, but rarely a New-Yorker. There is less formality than at Saratoga or Newport, and one can but reciprocate the frank attentions of their kind-hearted neighbors, which are so courteously offered.

The evening of the 17th we called for the bill, preparatory to our departure on the following morning, and after a criticising examination we came to the unanimous conclusion that it was destined for another person; there was a charge of two dollars for life-boat, and the same for music, which was incomprehensible; we had ordered no boat, taken no baths, and heard no music; an explanation was required, and we were told that it was customary to charge the guests for both items, whether ordered or not. The gentlemen were indignant, and after estimating the probable net profits of the boat at twenty-five thousand dollars per annum, they came to the unanimous conclusion that it would be well to leave the province of Wall-street, emigrate to Cape May, and embark in the life-boat business.

At 8 A. M. we embarked for Newcastle, and arrived there about 1 o'clock; the dock was crowded, and two chairs were the only seats the place afforded; so taking our position in an old car, we awaited the arrival of a train for the South. We were booked for Frenchtown, Del., a small place consisting of a house and the ruins of an old mill. Inquiring for the town, we were directed to a corresponding ruin, and were told that it was a mile and a half distant. Fortunately, we had a carriage in waiting, and were soon on the road, which was in a most wretched condition, and the dust intolerable. Arrived at the town,

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

HARTFORD, CONN., Friday, July 28, 1854.

Worn and weary with the fatigue of a flying visit to some of the pleasant places of New-England, I found myself on Tuesday evening last snugly quartered with "our host" of the City Hotel, in the full possession and enjoyment of every comfort that first-rate accommodations can afford. A morning's stroll along the banks of the romantic Connecticut, and through the shady avenues of this truly delightful city, was sufficient to induce a longer sojourn than I had prescribed for myself; and I concluded to sacrifice a few days to the cooling freshness and balmy quiet so characteristic of the "country cities" of New-England. Moreover, the present being Commencement Week in Trinity College, an excellent opportunity was offered for witnessing the interesting ceremonies of the occasion; and so highly was I gratified that I have taken the liberty of sending you this meagre sketch of the proceedings. An unusual influx, on Tuesday evening, of professional men, from all parts of the country, reminded me of the fact that their Alma Mater was celebrating her Annual Festivel, and gathering to her feast of reason and flow of soul her sons from every State in our glorious Union. The site of Trinity College cannot be excelled by that of any other similar institution in New-England. Situated just within the limits of the city, one mile west from the State-House, upon a slight elevation, it commands a magnificent view of the city, the Connecticut River, and the blue hills receding in the distance. A fine Park of about 25 acres, densely stocked with a great variety of ornamental foliage, native and exotic, and tastefully laid out with carriage-drives and graveled walks, surrounds the colleges on all sides. Withdrawn from the noise and dust of the city, this charming spot affords a resort for crowds of pleasure-seeking peripatetics, who find in its classic shades a grateful refuge from metropolitan heat and turmoil.

The exercises of Commencement week in Trinity College are inaugurated on Monday, and continue until the Graduating Class receive their diplomas, which constitutes the crowning event, and takes place on Thursday of the same week. Lectures, Addresses, and other literary exercises of the various College Societies, occupy the time until Wednesday afternoon, when the stated Annual Address before the Alumni, called the House of Convocation, takes place. The Orator on the present occasion was Right Reverend JOHN H. HOPKINS, LL. D., Bishop of Vermont.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon I found myself in Christ Church, in the presence of a large assemblage, composed of the intelligence and beauty of Hartford, intermixed with Alumni of the College from all parts of the country. The congregation greeted with marks of approbation the appearance of the Bishop, who, for nearly two hours, held the undivided attention of his hearers. It is enough to say that the address fully justified the reputation so long enjoyed by its venerable and talented author.

In the evening, the spacious Church was again filled, on the occasion of the Address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society, by Prof. ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK, of Bowdoin College.

He spoke for two kours on "American Nationality," and the production was a beautiful mosaic of solid thought, high wrought eloquence and searching criticism.

Yesterday (Thursday) was one of the most delightful days of the season, and the hurry and bustle of preparation for the finale gave the College grounds the appearance of a vast camp. A fine band of martial music discoursed soul-stirring strains from the centre of the Park, while the Marshals arranged the order of procession. A battalion of Cadets, numbering sixty students, in full uniform, from the Rectory School of Rev. C. W. EVERETT, of Hamden, headed by the band, performed escort duty. These were followed, first, by the Chancellor, President, and Professors of the College—some twenty-five in number—in their insignia of office, consisting of the ever-memorable Oxford cap, and flowing silk robe. Next came the undergraduates and newly-admitted students, followed by the Alumni, in the order of graduation. In this order the procession moved to Christ Church. After a prayer by the President of the College, the exercises of the Graduating Class took place as follows:

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

VOLUNTARY.
Prayer by the President.
Latin Salutatory and English Oration—"Genius"—J. H. Williams, New-York.
"Light of the Dark Ages"—John Scarborough, New-York.
The Barbarism of the Nineteenth Century—Rufus Emery, Massachusetts.
MUSIC.
Festival Song, by Stuntz.
Christianity and Civilization—Henry T. Gregory, New-York.
The Spasmodic School in Poetry—C. S. Leffingwell, Ohio.
Relics of our Heroic Age—G. A. Easton, California.
MUSIC.
Quartette—Young Musicians, by Kucker.
The Passionless and the Impassioned Man—John Milton Peck, Massachusetts.
*_____—J. R. Williams, Connecticut.
The Profession of Medicine—J. Moore Dick, Pennsylvania.
MUSIC.
The Praise of the Lord, by Beethoven.
The Philosophy of Ruins—Townsend Scudder, New-York.
"Nothing New"—James M. Hicks, Vermont.
The Coming Age—William A. Hitchcock, Connecticut.
MUSIC.
The Song, by Kreutzer.
The Jesuits in the Early History of North America—J. H. Hodges, Vermont.
*_____—David Gregg, New-York.
Loyalty—Samuel Hall, Connecticut.
MUSIC.
Quartette—Spring Questions, by Lachner.
Symbolism of Nature—Cornelius B. Smith, New-York.
The Aims of Life, and Valedictory—George D. Johnson, Connecticut.
MASTERS' ORATION.
The Laws of the Twelve Tables—Mr. Charles J. Headly, Connecticut.
MUSIC.
My Country, by Kreutzer.
Degrees Conferred.
Music, Old Hundredth.
Prayers by the President.
Benediction by the Chancellor.
Concluding Voluntary.

*Excused from speaking.

The graduating class numbered thirty-five; and the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon twenty others, graduates of three years' standing. The exercises were highly entertaining, and reflected, I think, great credit on the young men who took part in them. The music, which was exceedingly fine, was supplied by the *Liederkranz*, a German Musical Association of Hartford. So ended one of the pleasantest days within my recollection, and as I reflected upon the scenes of the day, I felt that our country was far from realizing the doom sometimes predicted for it, while institutions such as these continued to flourish and shed abroad their influence. METROPOLITAN.

Triennial Catalogue of Union College.

From the Troy Daily Whig.

For the first time since 1842 Professor PEARSON has issued a Triennial Catalogue of this Institution. We append a brief resume of its leading facts. The catalogue ranges from 1795 to 1854, and indicates that the College has had four Presidents, sixty-eight Trustees, seventy-five Professors and Tutors, five Treasurers and three Registers.

Graduates	3,239
Students who did not graduate	1,070
Total	4,309
Honorary degrees	388
Total	4,850

Of the graduates and non-graduates, (4,309) the following are the professions as far as known:

Editors	26
Clergymen	855
Lawyers	1,070
Physicians	265
Presidents, Professors and Teachers	225
Merchants, Mechanics and Bankers	154
Farmers and Planters	95
Civil Engineers and Architects	60
Army and Navy Officers	12
Total	2,792
Professions unknown	1,517
Total	4,309

Number known to be dead, 759. Number living, 3,550.

INDIAN RELIC.—The Litchfield *Republican* says that Mr. LORENZO WHEELER, while at work on a pond in that town, a week or two since, found a hollow dish of soap-stone, probably used by the Indians for cooking. It weighs nearly 30 pounds, and has a handle on each side.

Matters of Foreign Gossip.

A patent has been taken out by Mr. Ephraim Mosely, dentist, of No. 61 Grosvenor street, London, for the application of chemically-purified white India-rubber in the construction of artificial teeth, gums and palates. A long acknowledged desideratum, by many eminent practical dentists fruitlessly sought for, is now at length happily found, and, by the patentee's process, most ingeniously adapted. The fortunate wearer of teeth constructed on this principle is astonished to find adhesion perfect (a thing never yet thoroughly effected,) a fit the most accurate secured, and the use of those troublesome adjuncts, spiral springs, entirely dispensed with. This alone would be sufficient to stamp the merit of the patent; but, further, the superiority of the substance employed over every other yet discovered is seen in the perfection with which it can be moulded to every inequality of the gums and teeth, and in its supplying an artificial periosteum, as it were, to the teeth when become painful by the wasting away of the gum; added to this is the great comfort the patient feels in being able to use any degree of force in masticating or in striking the teeth together, without that percussion or rattling that attends the action in general cases, the permanent elasticity of the agent employed obviating this and every other disagreeable motion; and in its rendering the teeth, in fine, part and parcel of the mouth itself, it may be said thus truly to attain the *ne plus ultra* of art—"*ars est celare artem.*"

An elegantly dressed lady, of a respectable position in society, was recently placed at the bar of the Tribunal of Correctional Police, and her husband appeared in the witness-box to make a complaint against her for adultery. The accused was dreadfully pale, kept her eyes fixed on the floor, and seemed trying to overcome a nervous trembling with which she was seized. She replied in a scarcely audible voice to the usual questions as to her name and age; but no sooner had she done so than she became, if possible, more agitated than before, and fell senseless. She was at once removed. Her husband retired to his place, but displayed great emotion, and burst into tears. After some causes had been disposed of it, it was announced that the woman had sufficiently recovered to be able to appear, and she was again placed at the bar, but was still pale and trembling. "Do you persist in your complaint?" said the President to the husband. "She suffers too much, Sir!" answered the husband, "and I desist!" The accused cast a glance of profound gratitude on her husband, and was discharged.

The following pleasant account of domestic management in a Russian household has just been given by Captain Jessie: "One morning while occupied in writing a letter, a very odd squirting kind of noise outside the door attracted my attention, and at length worried me so that I left my desk and went out into the passage to ascertain the cause. Here I found my neighbor's housemaid quietly ironing her mistress' lace collars and caps, so this did not account for it. I therefore reëntered my room, but had scarcely got seated at my desk when I heard the noise again, 'whist, whist;" I looked out once more, and caught the abigail in the very act of filling her mouth with water, which she discharged over a richly-embroidered muslin dress, to damp it before ironing. This, to make the spray fall evenly from between her teeth, was done with a good deal of method, by first puffing out her cheeks, and then slapping them sharply with both hands."

Mr. GODWIN, who has lately published some of his experiences of London homes, tells that when visiting one miserable room, he by chance opened the cupboard, and was startled to find upon one of its shelves, shut up with the bread and the teapot, the uncoffined body of a child. The little limbs were decently disposed, and covered with a cloth, and on a shelf above—as they put over a peer his coronet, or a warrior his arms—there was the little house-fairy's cracked mug, with its golden label: MARY ANNE. She lay there till her coffin could be earned. Not many weeks before, the mother of that household had perished, and had been kept in the room for a fortnight, the work room, eating and sleeping room of the widower and of a family of children.

Holidays at Constantinople fall on nearly all days of the week. Friday is the holiday of the Turks, Saturday is the holiday of the Jews, and Sunday is the holiday of Christians; besides these there are Greek, Armenian, Catholic and Hebrew holidays of many kinds, and be the holiday-keeper Greek, Armenian, Turk or Jew, the chances are three to one that he comes out to enjoy himself upon the Great Field of the Dead. The Field of the Dead is a vast plain full of poplars, cypresses, tombs, coffee-shops, sherbet-stalls and tents of story-tellers. The tents and stalls spring up and disappear from one hour to another—established, perhaps, under the shade of a tree, or monument; or perhaps taking a commanding position on the top of a large tomb.

The following is from the Dundalk *Democrat* of Saturday:—"Married, by Edward Browne, register of marriages, Mr. John Roper, of that town, a pensioner from the 88th Regt., aged 91 years—this being his third marriage, his late wife having been interred only on Easter Monday last—to Martha Porter, *alias* Wason, of Lissnageer, near Cootehill, aged 72 years, also receiving a pension of 6d. per diem from the Crown, her husband having been killed at the battle of Waterloo; consequently she is receiving it for the last 39 years, and the groom is receiving a pension of 1s. per diem upwards of 50 years."

Three men were tried by the Paris Tribunal of Police for dog and cat stealing. They were caught by the police with a bag containing nine dogs and as many cats, and the men avowed that their only mode of living was cat and dog stealing, by means of which they were enabled to obtain about fifty of these animals per day. They had, they declared, a yard and shed in the neighborhood of the Rue Mouffard, where they turned their booty to account. The skins they sold to the furriers, the flesh was boiled down for the sake of the fat, and the bones were converted partly into glue and partly into animal charcoal.

Mormonism is said to be making very great progress in Denmark; there are now Mormons in the smallest hamlets. In the Isle of Amack, which is situated quite close to Copenhagen, almost all the women have adopted the doctrine of the Mormons. Five hundred Jutlanders, recently converted to Mormonism, are about to emigrate to the Mormon colony in the United States. The great ecclesiastical commission at Copenhagen has received orders from the Government to make researches as to the propagation of Mormonism in Denmark.

An old fellow of eighty-three has just committed matrimony in Galway. In '98 he was enrolled in the militia, but deserted and joined the French after their landing at Killala. He was present with Humbert at the battle of Castlebar, escaped the slaughter and military executions of Ballinamuck, and took refuge in the mountainous districts of Sligo. He eventually enlisted in a regiment of the line, and was several times flogged for humorous pranks played off on the Colonel and officers of the regiment. The age of the "lady fair" is stated by the Galway *Vindicator* to be fifty-six years.

Mr. Manning, we learn from provincial newspapers, who some time ago experimented so successfully in Glasgow in the deodorising of sewerage, has been making similar experiments, on a much more extensive scale, in Stirling. At this town he operated on an old mill-dam, containing 36,500 gallons, and in the space of twenty minutes the whole of it was rendered perfectly pure and tasteless, by means of the chemical agent which he employed.

Mr. Simon said, at a meeting a few days ago, of the Society of Arts, that it was a notorious fact, that the great amount of blindness among compositors arose from the want of chimnies to their lamps. Such a statement seemed to him to be totally inconsistent with an age of civilization. That simple remedy should be published far and wide, and when once clearly known, compositors would no longer tolerate the old system.

Reiterated complaints having reached the Senate of Hamburg, relative to the frauds practiced upon emigrants proceeding to the United States, by parties who offered for sale at reduced prices, tickets to convey them on the American railways and steam-packets, but which, in most cases, turned out a complete loss to the purchasers, on account of their not being available for the points stated, the Government has published a decree prohibiting the sale of such tickets.

The octroi officers at the different barriers of Paris had for some time past remarked that a man frequently entered and left with a small cart full of children's toys, chiefly wooden horses—one of the latter being of large size. One day they concluded to examine this man's cargo, and he immediately took to flight, leaving the cart and its contents in their possession. The bodies of the horses were found to be hollow and filled with brandy.

One peculiarity of the Turkish soldiery is, that they *will* smoke. It is a very common thing, to see a sentinel with a cigar in his mouth; and it is not unusual, in passing a *corps de garde*, to be respectfully asked: "Have you any tobacco, Sir?" Nothing is commoner when one happens to be smoking, than to be checked by the military, in a voice between entreaty and command, "Wait, Sir! A light, Sir, if you please!"

Kladaradatch, the witty Berlin *Punch*, places the following dialogue in the mouths of "Schültze" and "Müller":—"I say, Müller, I'm going to insure my life." "So; where, then?" "In the Russian army." "Well, that is a queer fancy." "Not a bit. When one hundred thousand Russians fight battles, they never lose more than one man, and that a Cossack. Isn't that a good speculation?" "I can't deny it."

We have been reminded, while reading *Hard Times*, of a story of Morgan, the great calculator of lives. Some one was saying before him that he had lost so many friends (mentioning the number,) in a certain space of time, upon which Morgan coolly taking down a book from his office shelf, and looking into it, said, "So you ought, Sir, *and three more.*"

It is announced that a general exhibition of Tuscan manufactures, is to be held at Florence in October next, and that a Committee is to be appointed to award gold, silver, and bronze medals, to the successful competitors. Those articles which shall appear to possess a peculiar degree of excellence, are afterwards to be sent to the Paris Exhibition of 1855.

During a violent storm which burst over Paris a few days since, the electric fluid entered a room in which was seated a man who had long been suffering from paralysis, which deprived him completely of the power of speech. It set fire to the bed curtains, and did other damage in the room; but, instead of injuring the infirm man, it restored him to his speech and health.

Punch remarks that at the opening of the Crystal Palace, the Queen took the opportunity of aiming a tremendous blow at the infinitesimal bonnet mania, for her Majesty wears a real and sensible bonnet, while many of her subjects wear a crown, and nothing but a crown, as a substitute.

A new Ballet at the Grand Opera, Paris, is founded on a curious tale of mesmerism, under the operation of which the heroine, though in love with another, is made to appear, while under the mesmeric trance, in love with a man whom, waking, she detests.

It has been remarked that young ladies now-a-days, when they are preparing for a waltz, ought not to keep their lovers waiting as long as they used to do, for now they have only to put their bonnets *half* on.

Coffee is now regularly served to the French soldiers when in active service or in camp; and new hay and oats are no longer prohibited to the horses of the army, recent scientific examination having exploded the idea of their being injurious.

The *Kreutz Zeitung*, Russian organ in Berlin, announces that, at Kissengen, near the Rhine, a house has been taken for the present bathing season for the Emperor of Russia, who will drink the waters there for some weeks.

It was stated in the House of Lords on Tuesday, on the authority of Lord Coke, that a marriage had once been set aside because the husband had upon one occasion stood godfather to the second cousin of his wife!

One of a group of Spanish dancers now at the Gymnase, Paris, was the other night actually felled to the stage by one bouquet of more than ordinary size, which struck her on the head.

The Vicar of Peterborough has commenced a system of open air preaching, and announces his intention to persevere in it during the Summer months.

Gross Cruelty by a Schoolmistress.

From the London Times.

The Brighton magistrates were engaged nearly six hours on Saturday investigating a charge of aggravated assault, preferred under Mr. Fitzroy's Act, against Emma Smithe, of No. 10 Osborn Villas, Cliftonville-hove, described as a native of Yorkshire. Defendant keeps a boarding-school for young children of both sexes; and among her pupils was a little girl named Elizabeth Browne, about 3 years old, the daughter of Mr. Browne, of the firm of Messrs. Storey, Browne & Co., tailors, No. 157 New Bond-street, London.

Maria Hod, es, who lived in the prisoner's service for ten days up to the constable's appearance at the school, stated that last Friday or Saturday morning Mrs. Smithe asked why the little girl (Elizabeth Browne) was not up? Witness replied that the little girl had made the bed in such a state that she could not dress her till after breakfast. The prisoner then said, "Let her lie." Afterwards the prisoner took hold of the child, sent her into the washhouse, and there rubbed the dirty blanket from the bed on her face. The child was crying and standing on the stone floor quite naked, with her lips bleeding. I put a mat under her feet, presently when I washed her I saw the fæces from the bed on her teeth, where Mrs. Smithe had rubbed them. Last Tuesday the child dirtied the bed again, and was put in the coal cellar, the prisoner saying, "If she is dirty like a dog, she must be like one." The cellar was quite dark, and the child was stripped naked, and remained in the cellar without clothes or food till half-past one, when Mrs. Smithe took her some bread and water, but the child did not eat. Previous to that, prisoner had said, "Let her have her breakfast off the dirty blanket." I took the blanket to the child, with those words, and she put her hands to her mouth and said, "Oh, Mary, don't." At 3 o'clock the child was taken out and washed, and after tea time Mrs. Smithe gave her some bread and butter, and some milk and water. She had nothing else that day, save some bread and cheese I gave her from my supper. She shivered greatly when taken out. The next day the child dirtied her hands, and Mrs. Smithe sent her naked into the wash-house, put her into a tub and poured four pails of cold water over her, and the child's breath seemed stopped. She cried, and begged me to take her out. Mrs. Smithe asked, "Would she be obstinate any more?" The child said "No," and then cried, "Mary, take me out." I was going to do so, when Mrs. Smithe took her out, and told her to go into the kitchen. I asked her for a towel to dry her with. Mrs. Smithe said she had no towels to be dirtied on such a nasty little thing. I told her to stand in front of the kitchen fire. She did so, and got dry in that way, except her head, and that I dried with the skirt of my frock. On this day the child was up at 6½ o'clock, but had nothing to eat till dinner time. It appeared further that the child, with four other pupils said to be "dirty," slept in the kitchen on the boards, and on a bed composed of rags.

The cross-examination of this witness did not shake her testimony, and a servant at the house next to Mrs. Smithe's said she had seen the latter beat the little girl severely; and she had seen the children also pick bones from the dust-heap.

Other similar evidence having been given, the Magistrate, after consultation, said that the charge of gross cruelty to a very young child was proved, and but for the fact that the loss of her school would certainly ensue from the publicity given to this case, and would be an augmentation of the punishment which the prisoner would undergo, the sentence of the magistrates would be made heavier. As it was, they had determined that the prisoner must be committed to prison for the space of two months.

Prize Babies.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer, July 26.

"Old Molly Stark" is in the field with the rising generation first upon her banners. It has taken eighteen hundred years for the people to open their eyes to the importance of physical improvement in their own race, and it seems left to the ambitious mothers of Stark County, Ohio, "solitary and alone to set this ball (bawl) in motion." For the best horse, the best bull, the finest milch cow, large rewards have been given. For the fattest pig and prettiest calf, medals have been awarded. But for the fattest and prettiest big *Boy Baby*, a single specimen of which is worth more than all the wonders on the premium list, no encouragement has been given. It is time the rising generation began to *cry out*. Here is the list of premiums offered, taken from the official report:

TO THOSE MOTHERS WHO THINK THEY HAVE THE HANDSOMEST BABIES AND WILL EXHIBIT THEM FOR PREMIUMS.

For prettiest Baby, $5 and dip. to mother.
For second prettiest Baby, $3 and dip. to mother.
For third prettiest Baby, $2 and dip. to mother.
For largest and heaviest child, under 12 months old—age to be considered, $5 and dip. to mother.
For second largest and heaviest child, under 12 months old—age to be considered, $3 and dip. to mother.
For third largest and heaviest child, under 12 months old—age to be considered, $2 and dip to mother.

COMMITTEE—Mrs. Hiram Griswold, Cleveland; Mrs. John Myers, Canton; Mrs. J. D. Snider, Canton; Mrs. G. W. Sickafoose, Canton; Mrs. R. H. McCall, Canton; Mrs. Dwight Jarvis, Massillon.

According to BENEDICT of the *Herald*, and Benedicts are supposed to know a thing or two about such matters, none of the fair Committee will be competitors, for a very conclusive reason (!) If that is so the society were very unfortunate in the selection of the committee, for the reason that having no babies of their own, they will be satisfied with *any kind* of a baby, and cannot discriminate as an old matron would who has handled her *thirteen*.

Again, the proposition is too general. It says, "to those *mothers who think they have the handsomest babies.*" Now what *mother* is going to *stay at home* under such a banter, acknowledging the corn without a show?

But the *crying* time among the babies, and the *trying* time for the committee, will be when the awards are made. Forty old setting hens, dragged from their nests into one indignant group, could not scratch around, scold and get their backs up higher (HYER) than those rejected dames. The committee had better seal up their verdicts, leave town, and let the awards be posted high up some liberty pole.

It will be a great day for "Young America" when $5 goes to the prettiest baby, and "dip. to mother." "Dip." is an adbreviation of diploma, and has no reference to bird's eye linen, as many mothers may suppose. Hoorah for Molly Stark!

RAPE CASE IN ALBANY.—A young woman entered complaint at the police office this morning against a man named PATRICK J. MCKINNEY, employed in a barber-shop in Beaver-street, near Broadway, for violating her person last evening. It appears that she was walking out with him, as had been her custom recently, when he led her to the suburbs of the city. He then seized her by the throat, and under threats, effected his diabolical purpose. Unknown to the girl, MCKINNEY is a married man, and has a family. He has escaped. [*Albany Journal, July 31.*

The Canada Beaver.

From an interesting episode in THOMAS C. KEEFER'S, Esq., recent lecture on "The Ottawa," we extract the following sketch of the habits and instincts of that remarkable animal, the beaver:

One cannot fail to be struck with admiration and astonishment on visiting the haunts of the beaver, nor can we wonder that the red man should place him at the head of animal creation, or make a Manitou of him, when Egypt, the mother of the Arts, worshipped such stupid and disgusting deities. Whether you call it instinct, or whether it is to be called reason, one thing is certain, that if half of humanity were as intelligent, as provident, as laborious and harmless as the beaver, ours would be a very different world from what it is.

The beaver is the original lumberman and the first of hydraulic engineers. Simple and unostentatious, his food is the bark of trees, and his dwelling, a mud cabin, the door of which is always open, but under water—conditions which secure retirement and are favorable to cool contemplation. The single object of his existence being to secure bark enough for himself and family, one would suppose there would not be much difficulty in that; but as neither beaver nor any other animal, except man, are addicted to works of supererogation, we may be sure that the former, in all his laborious arrangements, and those, too, which alter the face of nature to such an important degree, does no more than is absolutely necessary for him to do. Else in an inhospitable climate, nearly the whole of his labor is for the purpose of laying in his necessary Winter supplies, and water is the only medium by which he can procure and preserve these. Too highly civilized for a nomadic life he builds permanently, and does not quit his habitation until driven from it, like other respectable emigrants, by stern necessity.

We cannot better illustrate the habits of this interesting animal than by accompanying a beaver family on some fine evening in May, in search of a new home. The papa beaver, with his sons, sons-in-law, wife, daughters and daughters-in-law, and, it may be, grandchildren, sallies forth "prospecting" the country for a good location—*i. e.* a stream of easy navigation, and having an abundant supply of their favorite food, the silver birch and poplar, growing as near the river as possible. Having selected these "limits," the next step is to place their dwelling so as to command the greatest amount of food. For this purpose they go as far below the supplies as the character of the stream will permit. A pond of deep still water being an indispensable adjunct to their dwelling, this is obtained by the construction of a dam, and few engineers could select a site to produce the required result so efficiently and economically. The dam and dwelling are forthwith commenced, the material employed in both being sticks, roots, mud and stones, the two former being dragged by the teeth, and the latter carried between the fore paws and the chin.

If the dam is extensive, whole trees are gnawed down, the largest of which are of the diameter of an ordinary stove-pipe, the stump being left standing about eighteen inches above the ground, and pointed like a crayon. Those trees which stand upon the bank of the stream they contrive to fall into the water as cleverly as the most experienced woodman; those which are more distant are cut up by their teeth into pieces which can be dragged to the water. These trees and branches are floated down to the site of the dam, where they are dragged ashore and placed so that the tops shall be borne down by the current, and thus arrest the descending *detritus* and form a strong and tight dam. Critical parts are built up "by hand," the sticks and mud when placed receiving a smart blow from the beaver's tail, just as a bricklayer settles his work with the handle of his trowel. The habitation or hut of the beaver is almost bombproof; rising like a dome from the ground on the margin of the pond, and sometimes six or eight feet in thickness in the crown. The only entrance is from a level of three or four feet under the water of the pond. These precautions are necessary, because, like all enterprising animals, the beaver is not without enemies.

The wolverine, who is as fond of beaver tail as an old Nor'wester, would walk into his hut if he could only get there,—but having the same distaste for water as the cat, he must forego the luxury. It is not, however, for safety that the beaver adopts the submarine communication with his dwelling, although it is for that he restricts himself to it. The same necessity which compels him to build a dam, and thus create a pond of water, obliges him to maintain communication with that pond when the ice is three feet thick upon its surface. Living upon the bark of trees, he is obliged to provide a comparatively great bulk for his Winter's consumption; and he must secure it at the season when the new bark is formed and before it commences to dry; he must also store it up where it will not become frozen or dried up. He could not reasonably be expected to build a frost-proof house large enough to contain his family supply, but if he did, it would wither, and lose its nutriment; therefore he preserves it in water.

But the most remarkable evidence of his instinct, sagacity, or reason, is one which I have not seen mentioned by naturalists. His pond we have seen must be deep, so that it will not freeze to the bottom, and so that he can communicate with his food and his dam, in case of any accidents to the latter requiring repairs. But how does he keep his food—which has been floated down to his pond—from floating, when in it, and thus becoming frozen in with the ice? I said that in gnawing down a tree the top of the stump was left pointed like a crayon; the fallen tree has the same form—for the beaver cuts like a woodman, wide at the surface and meeting in an angle in the centre, with this distinction—the four-legged animal does his work more uniformly, cutting equally all around the log—while the two two-legged one cuts only from two opposite sides.

Thus every stick of provender cut by the animal is pointed at both ends, and when brought opposite his dwelling he thrusts the pointed ends into the mud bottom of his pond sufficiently firm to prevent their being floated out, at the same time placing them in a position in which the water has the least lift upon them, while he carefully apportions his different lengths of timber to the different depths of water in his pond, so that the upper point of none of them shall approach near enough to the surface to be caught by the Winter ice.

When the family are in comfortable circumstances, the Winter supply nicely cut and stored away, the dam tight, and no indications of a wolverine in the neighborhood, the patriarch of the hut takes out the youthful greenhorns to give them lessons in topographical engineering; and in order to try the strength of their tails encourages them to indulge in amateur damming. The beaver works always by night, and to "work like a beaver" is a significant term for a man who not only works earnestly and understandingly—but one who works late and early.

From what has been said, it will be readily seen that the maintenance of the dam is a matter of vital importance to the beaver. Some say that the pilot beaver sleeps with his tail in the water, in order to be warned of the first mishap to the dam; but as there is no foundation for such a cool assertion, it may be set down as a very improbable tale. The Indians avail themselves of this well-known solicitude to catch them; having broken the dam, the risk is immediately perceived by the lowering of the water in the hut, and the beaver sallying forth to repair the breach, are slaughtered in the trenches.

As the supply of food in the vicinity of the dam becomes diminished the beaver is obliged to go higher up the stream, and more distant from its banks, to procure his Winter stores; and this necessity gives rise to fresh displays of his lumbering and engineering resources. In consequence of the distance, and the limited duration of the high water period favorable to transport, the wood is collected into a sort of raft, which, a lumberman asserts, is manned by the beaver and steered by their tails, in the same manner as Norway rats are known to cross streams of water. When the raft grounds, forthwith a temporary dam is thrown across the stream below the "jam," by which the waters are raised, and the raft floated off, and brought down to the dam, which is then torn suddenly away, and the small raft thereby flashed over the adjoining shallows.

Pioneer Wedding—Romance in Reality.

From the Council Bluffs Bugle, July 16.

MARRIED—In camp, near Nebraska Centre, June 19, Mr. ALBA SHERMAN to Miss MARY SWAN.

The hall was a delightful portion of the Platte Valley, with the canopy of the skies adorned by twinkling stars, shaded by light clouds. The music, the soothing tumbling ripples of the Platte, on one side, and, far in the distance, on the other, low, rumbling thunder, with faint flashes of livid lightning.

Hon. A. W. BABBITT, Secretary of Utah, dressed in his pioneer suit of buckskin, made a very happy and appropriate speech to the assembled spectators, (seated around on the bosom of mother Earth, within the corrill,) among whom were Hon. GEORGE P. STILES, Associate Justice of Utah, and Dr. CLARK, the pioneer of Platte Valley, and several other distinguished guests.

The ceremony being over, Judge STILES, in his usual agreeable manner, peculiar to himself, made a brief congratulatory speech. He remarked in conclusion: "We pioneers and our posterity must plant the stars and stripes on the Eastern Continent," which was received with much applause. The bridegroom proposed three times three for the passage of the Nebraska bill, Judge DOUGLAS and Gen. A. C. DODGE, which made the welkin ring through the Platte Valley and Grand Island, as none but pioneers can do. Next came the supper, not on mahogany tables, covered with rich service of silver, but on two Mackinaw blankets, spread on the ground. The bill of fare included dried buffalo tongues, dried venison, boiled antelope, boiled ham, wild duck, penola soup, cakes of all sorts and sizes; for wine, pure Platte water.

Ye dainty dyspeptics of crowded cities, who attend bridal parties in costly palaces of American would, think you ever enjoyed such a repast? The bride presided with a native ease and gentility which showed she was worthy of the heart and hand she had just received. Her graceful manners and sensible remarks drew forth the admiration of all, and showed she had been under the pupilage of that accomplished lady, Mrs. A. W. BABBITT.

The amusements commenced by an Indian dance, followed by country figures, Platte Valley cotillon, and closed with the tempest, with good wishes for long life and blessings on the first married couple at Nebraska Centre. The company gave hearty cheers for the appointment of old pioneers to office in the West, instead of the eastern silk stocking gentry, and retired to their respective tents, feeling assured that they would live to travel up the Platte Valley with the iron horse, instead of the slow patient ox, and instead of Pawnee difficulties they would have to look out for railroad runners, hotel porters and hack drivers, that they did not get in the wrong car, go to a poor hotel, or get fleeced out of double fees by the cunning hackman. The whole bridal party, with a single cyclopean exception, started the next morning for Utah and California. Ye home-loving denizens of the east, what think ye of a marriage tour of a thousand miles in an ox wagon? T. T.

Keeping Milk from Souring.

Milk is a compound substance, made up of a mixture of oil, butter, sugar, caseine, curd and water. If allowed to stand still, the oily matter will rise to the top in the form of cream. There is a little free alkali—soda—in the water of all sweet milk, and without this soda the water will not have the power to keep the caseine, or curd, dissolved. The sugar of milk is also dissolved in the water. If the sugar can get access to the air, it is constantly inclined to change to an acid—lactic acid—just as sweetened water changes to vinegar, when exposed to air, and we can see just why milk curdles, and how it may be kept sweet.

We all know that acids destroy or neutralize the effects of alkalies—such as soda, potash, lime, &c. As before stated, when the milk is new, there is some free soda in it, but when some acid is formed from the milk sugar, this acid neutralizes the soda, and the water without the soda cannot dissolve the caseine, but it separates into a mass of curd. More sugar turns to more acid, and in time, the whole becomes quite sour. Now there are two ways of preventing this souring. The first is, keep the air away from the milk as much as you possibly can. We cannot very well keep the milk covered air-tight, but the oil or cream which rises to the top forms a very good cover if it is kept unbroken. If, then, it is desired to keep the milk some length of time, great care should be taken to keep it still, and preserve the cream undisturbed.

Those who get milk but once a day should divide it into several portions, each portion to be kept undisturbed till it is wanted for use. The second method is, put into new milk a little extra soda to neutralize the acid as fast as it is formed. A bit of soda, say of the bulk of a marrowfat pea, to a quart of milk, will not injure its taste or quality, while it will often keep it sweet for a day or more longer than without it. We have often taken milk already beginning to sour and curdle, and by stirring in well a little soda, and boiling it, have re-dissolved the curd, and rendered the milk as sweet and good as when first drawn from the cow. We know that sweetened water will turn more rapidly to vinegar—acetic acid—if it is kept warm. Just so the sugar of milk turns to acid—lactic—sooner if kept warm, and on this account the cooler milk is kept, the longer it will remain sweet.

It is well known that a heavy thunder-storm will often render the milk speedily sour. This may be effected in two ways; the agitation of a thunder-clap may introduce more air into the milk, and the great amount of electricity passing through the milk may hasten the change of sugar to acid. We have heard it suggested, with how much truth we cannot say, though there is some plausibility in the statement, that milk is less likely to be affected by thunder, if it is kept in glazed earthen-ware instead of metal vessels, like tin pans; and also that it will, at such time, keep better if the vessels are placed upon dry wooden benches or shelves, away from the walls, than if set upon the bottom of the cellar or milk-room. The reason assigned is, that the dry benches or shelves act as non-conductors, and prevent electricity from going through the milk in its passage from the clouds to the earth.

The most important thing in the care of milk, however, is to leave it undisturbed—not even moving the vessel, or agitating the surface, from the time the milk is strained, till it is required for use.

The shallower milk vessels are made, the greater will be the yield of cream, as it will the more readily rise to the top.—*Agricultural American*

The Beginning of Mormonism.

From the Albany Evening Journal, July 31.

Twenty-eight years ago JOE SMITH, the founder of this sect, and HARRIS, his first convert, applied to the senior editor of the *Journal*, then residing in Rochester, to print his "Book of Mormon," then just transcribed from the "Goldon Bible" which JOE had found in the cleft of a rock to which he had been guided by a vision.

We attempted to read the first chapter, but it semed such unintelligible jargon that it was thrown aside. JOE was a tavern idler in the village of Palmyra. HARRIS, who offered to pay for the printing, was a substantial farmer. Disgusted with what we considered a "weak invention" of an impester, and not caring to strip HARRIS of his hard earnings, the preposition was declined.

The manuscript was then taken to another printing office across the street, from whence, in due time, the original "Mormon Bible" made its advent.

"Tall trees from little acorns grow,"

But who would have anticipated from such a bald, shallow, senseless imposition, such world wide consequences? To remember and contrast JOE SMITH, with his loafer-look, pretending to read from a miraculous slate-stone placed in his hat, with the Mormonism of the present day, awakens thoughts alike painful and mortifying. There is no limit, even in this most enlightened of all the ages of knowledge, to the influence of imposture and credulity. If knaves, or even fools, invent creeds, nothing is too monstrous for belief. Nor does the fact—a fact not denied or disguised—that all the Mormon leaders are rascals as well as imposters, either open the eyes of their dupes or arrest the progress of delusion.

FANCY MARRIAGES.—Marriages which properly come under this head are getting to be all the rage at the North, and the *éclat* attending on these blazoned affairs seems to be no small inducement to their consummation. To be simply united in the holy bonds of matrimony, by simple Rev. Mr. Brown or Mr. Jones, is voted extremely barbarous and uncivilized, and due notoriety through the public journals of all particulars of a "union," bids fair to be soon a recognized condition in accepting a proposition of marriage. Like a favorite filly on the race-track, the bride must be trotted out and descanted upon from the color of her eyes to the size of her foot—from the rouge on her cheek to the hem of her petticoat—the jewels in her hair and the fringe of drapery, with a style of eloquence which would do credit to a fancy auctioneer of dry goods. All the Misses Flunky and the Hon. Messrs. Flunky in attendance must be freely noticed; and should the bridal party go on a tour their movements must be carefully watched and noted until their return; and even the domestic veil is sometimes slightly raised, that the fashionable world may be edified. And this *may* be the result of the progress of refinement, but it smacks hugely of rank humbug, and an artificial state of society not profitable to contemplate.—*N. O. Bee, July 16.*

THE WILL OF AN ECCENTRIC PHILANTHROPIST.—The Salem *Gazette* publishes some further particulars concerning the bequest to the city of Salem, contained in the Will of the late THOMAS W. SWARTHAM. The will provides that after the decease of the widow

New-York Daily Times.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1854

[illegible], Thos. H. Pease, and D. E. [illegible] are Agents for the Daily Times in [illegible], Conn. The paper may be procured by the [illegible], or by the week or month, on application to [illegible].

From Washington.

Our reports from Washington this morning—Congressional and miscellaneous—demand a careful perusal from all who take interest in Government affairs. The ten million appropriation requested by the President, for the purpose of managing our relations with Spain, it is said, both by the Washington reporter and Special Correspondent, is not at all certain of a passage. Besides this we have from the *Union* what is published the substance of a Goverment dispatch, stating that the insurgents at Madrid and throughout Spain were making great progress, and that in all probability the Queen would soon be forced to abdicate. Should the forebodings of the dispatch prove well founded, it would be well that our Government should be prepared for any changes which may follow in Cuba.

The Reciprocity and several Indian treaties were ratified yesterday. In open session, in either House, the Appropriation bills were under discussion again, but no final action was taken.

Health of Emigrant Ships.

We lay before our readers this morning a complete copy of the exceedingly valuable report made to the Senate yesterday by Hon. Hamilton Fish, as Chairman of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the causes of the great mortality on board our emigrant vessels, and to ascertain what additional legislation is necessary in the premises. Let no one be deterred by the length of this document from giving it an attentive perusal. It will be found full of interest to all classes of readers; and of all the Congressional documents of the present session, none has been published surpassing, if indeed any has equalled it, in practical importance.

The Report evinces deep research into the subject of which it treats, a careful analysis of a perfect flood of facts, all presented in a compass very brief in view of the magnitude of the subject. Some of the results of the Committee's investigation are really startling. Old theories relative to the causes of disease on shipboard are exploded forever by the application of tests that could not fail; and the responsibibility for the alarming mortality on board our emigrant ships is placed where it clearly belongs.

It will be seen that the great causes of this mortality are: insufficiency of ventilation; the overcrowded state of the ships; the promiscuous, unrestrained intercourse between the passengers of both sexes and the crew; the want of exercise on deck and fresh air; and, more than all, the irregularity of meals; the insufficiency of food and its bad quality; the inefficiency of cooking arrangements; and the most horrible neglect of all rules of cleanliness and common decency. Those only of our readers who have ever happened to look into the hold of an emigrant ship, on her arrival into port, can fully appreciate the loathsome extent and results of this neglect of cleanliness.

To provide the remedy for all this, the Committee recommended stringent rules and regulations, which the Captain is empowered to enforce; more ample berth accommodations for the passengers, and their proper separation; a promenade deck for exercise; the furnishing of provisions, and their cooking and distribution at regular hours, under direction of the Captain, &c., &c.

But the most important remedy of all is found in those provisions of the bill which make it the pecuniary interest of the ship to bring its passengers safely to port, by compelling a forfeiture of the passage money of each one who dies on the voyage, no matter of what disease. This provision will not only insure attention to the comfort and health of those who embark, but will prevent the embarkation altogether of the decrepit and diseased, whose presence on board of a crowded vessel is of itself calculated to engender contagion. This is a peculiarly wise provision—one the value of which has been proved in the British passenger trade. England formerly lost the lives of from 30 to 50 per cent. of her criminal emigrants to Botany Bay; but, during the very first year after she adopted the plan of paying the passage money only for those passengers who were landed in safety, the deaths fell to *only one and a half per cent.!* The application and application of the principle involved in this provision alone, is amply worth all the time and labor expended by the Committee. But we must leave the report to tell its own instructive story.

We have been at times a little impatient for the report of the Select Committee, and thought it rather slow in making its appearance; by this fast age; but now that the magnitude of the Committee's labor is apparent, and that they have given us so perfect a work, we must confess the time has been well employed. Mr. Fish and his coworkers of the Committee deserve the thanks of the country, and the commendation of philanthropists the world over.

The Tragedy at the St. Nicholas.

The sudden and violent death, at the hands of Dr. Graham, of New-Orleans, of Col. Lemmo, of California, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, produced unusual excitement in this City yesterday. The circumstances and verdict of the Coroner's Jury are fully reported in another column. They present an awful case of the sacrifice of life without cause, and almost without the shadow of provocation. The preliminary inquest has pronounced upon the act. The legal tribunals will hereafter determine the degree of guilt. It is no wish of ours to prejudge Graham's case, or draw the nice distinction between the premeditation of the cold-blooded murderer, and the deliberate purpose of the assassin, reckless of human life, and quick to avenge, with almost fiendish atrocity, on an unarmed man, the [illegible] for his own boisterous and indecent conduct in a family hotel.

Of [illegible] or his victim we know personally, but little. Dr. B. Mason Graham is, we believe, a somewhat prominent citizen of New-Orleans—active, a few years since, in politics—but in what present standing, socially or politically, we have no means of judging. Colonel Lemmo was a Southerner also, recently returned from California after having accumulated a fortune, partly by the labor of his negroes, who, under the laws of California, could have remained in the State as freemen, but being warmly attached to their old master, elected to return with him.

Changes of Sentiment in the Progress of the United States.

Within seventy-five years there have been several changes of sentiment in this country, that are worthy of consideration, as tending to show what causes are at work in our midst. Few of them have been so general as to deserve the name of national. But yet they have been sufficiently marked to be classed among the phenomena of our existence. There are so many loose ideas among us on the subject of "Progress," there is so little attention given to the philosophy of our History, that we could not engage in more profitable reflections than those which concern the fluctuations of opinion among us.

Fifty years since, the sober mind of this country feared the expansion of popular liberty. There was a powerful leaning towards a strong Government, as necessary to restrain human passions and prevent all excesses. Outside of law men were not to be trusted, and no confidence was had in those great regulative forces of selfish interests and social ties, that have now risen into a commanding position among the conservative safeguards of our institutions. The ruling idea was Government, and everything was tributary to it. Men universally accepted the theory of self-government. But that self-government was to have a prodigious organic force. It was to be as strong as possible. To be salutary and effective, it must be distrustful of human nature, and manage it by means of energetic oversight. A little experience demonstrated the folly of such opinions, and it was clearly shown that the trustworthiness of the people was a grander truth as well as a more reliable fact than our Revotionary Fathers had imagined. Our advancements had proved one thing, viz.: that the action of the people has always been healthier and better than that of the Government, and that our prosperity is due much more to them than to our official authorities.

About the time of the elder Adams and Thomas Jefferson, the gigantic bugbear was sympathy with France. Popular politicians leaned toward her favorite ideas, and they were suspected of being leagued with her for the overthrow of all social order. England was the great object of hatred. But the lapse of two generations has changed our front, and now every movement is toward increasing fraternity with John Bull. Corn and Cotton have brought us intimately together; Liverpool and New-Orleans are warm friends. Amid it all, what more remarkable than the changes of sentiment about Napoleon! A few men at the South stood bravely up for him, but the North never spoke of his career without an explosion of epithets. Dr. Channing and all New-England denounced him as the chief of traitors, the veriest demigod of villainy. But what say Mr. Headley and Mr. Abbott? The fashionable estimate of their boyhood is now abandoned for the other extreme, and Napoleon, thanks to these good gentlemen, bids fair to have even Waterloo turned into the account of his fame.

Our old men remember when there was no Infidelity in New-England. Everybody believed the Bible, loved the Bible, honored the Bible. It was the Puritan's Book; that was enough. It had been laid wide open on Plymouth Rock; that was poetry in itself. But of late, New-England has had more Infidels, of one sort and another, than all the rest of the country. There is no end to her Latitudinarianisms. And then her most popular author, Hawthorne, shows off her earlier Puritanism in its severest features, and the children turn pale for gladness, that they are escaped from its terrific sway. In the times of our Fathers, Infidelity was supposed to be enthroned at the University of Virginia and College of South Carolina. Jefferson and Cooper were dreaded. But what a wonder! These schools are now foremost in the land alike for numerical strength, splendid abilities and Christian teaching. The old leaven, if it ever worked at all in them, has been thoroughly purged out, and to-day they rank deservedly high among the conservative agencies of religious and national freedom. The Puritan stock has certainly, in some respects, degenerated, while the cavalier, Scotch-Irish and Huguenot have maintained and augmented their power. If the North is asked now for her jewels, what can she say? She can show great cities, huge factories, splendid ships and glorious results from free schools, free labor, and free competition, but where are her growing men, standing out from all their fellows, and challenging admiration by the singleness of their attitude, and the sovereignty of their power! If we are to be mighty in Industry, Trade and Commerce, would it not seem that we are to be content to lose other means of prominence and grandeur!

New-England and New-York sent large colonies to the new Northwestern States. So did Virginia. It was thought that these States would remember their ancestry. But the history yields another moral. The whole tendency has been in an opposite direction. Agricultural interests have governed the day. Out of the bosoms of these very States have come some of the measures that have most grieved the North. Rebellious children, verily! They have reversed, the North says, the old adage: The children have eaten sour grapes and the father's teeth are set on edge. No one dreamed that the power of this country would travel westwardly. All the policy was to build up the Atlantic slope. But now our commerce begins to look across the mountains for cargoes and purchasers. The prairies and the oceans, wide apart in geography, are seen to be natural allies, and the best iron bands of the country are those which knit them together.

Union Theological Seminary.—The Academic year in this institution commences on the [illegible] Wednesday in September.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The President's Ten Millions Appropriation in Danger.

Important Concerning the Spanish Insurrection.

TRIUMPH OF THE REVOLUTIONISTS.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY RATIFIED.

Ratification of Several Indian Treaties.

Interesting Congressional Proceedings.

EMIGRANT VESSELS BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

Washington, Wednesday, Aug. 2.

The following are the chief provisions of the important bill reported to-day by Mr. Fish, for the better protection of life and health on board of passenger ships:

Section 1. Requires all emigrant passenger ships to have a clean space, at all times, on the upper deck for a promenade for air and exercise, to be increased in proportion to the number of passengers; limits the number of passengers to two for every five tons of the registered tonnage of the vessel, but without diminishing the space now required for each passenger. In the Winter season the number of passengers to be limited to one for every three tons; prohibits the use of the orlop deck for the accommodation of passengers; requiries an additional number of privies, and the separation of those for females from those for male passengers; and requires every ship to be provided with a well supplied medicine chest.

Sec. 2. Enacts that the carrying an excess of passengers is a misdemeanor, punishable with a fine of $100 for every one beyond the legal number, and imprisonment at the discretion of the Court; and if the excess amounts to twenty, the vessel to be deemed forfeited. Any other violation of the provisions of Sec. 1, to be punished by a fine of $500 for each offence.

Sec. 3. Makes the Captain responsible for the cooking and distribution of the provisions, at stated hours, and under rules to be published by being posted about the ship. The omission to comply with this requirment to be punished by a fine of not less than $1,000 and imprisonment not exceeding one year. If the provisions are not cooked and distributed, or are distributed in insufficient quantities, or a short allowance of water should be served, each passenger may recover $3 per day for each day of such failure or short allowance, to be recovered as damages.

Sec. 4. Makes it the duty of the Captain to maintain discipline, cleanliness and order. For this purpose he is directed to prepare rules and regulations for the observance of passengers and crews, which he shall submit for approval to the collector of the port, if in a voyage from the United States, and if in a voyage from a foreign port to the United States, then to the U. S. Consul,—these rules and regulations to be posted conspicuously about the ship in the English, French and German languages, before sailing and during the voyage. The Captain is empowered to separate disorderly or uncleanly passengers, or those who disobey his orders, or the rules and regulations, from the other passengers, to a part of the vessel by themselves. It is made the Captain's duty to cause the apartments, beds, bedding, &c., to be kept clean; to prevent improper and all unnecessary intercourse between crew and passengers, and as far as practicable, without interfering with the ventilation of the apartments and without the compulsory separation of families, to give to single females berths in a separate part of the ship, remote from the part occupied by the men, and protected against any intrusion or visiting by the crew.

If any persons violate the orders of the captain, or the rules and regulations of the ship, the captain may make an entry of the facts on the log-book, to be signed by the surgeon, if there be one the mate and two witnesses, which, being read to the party offending, if he persists, the captain may employ such force as is necessary to insure compliance with his orders and the entry thus made on the log-book shall be deemed *prima facie* evidence of justification by all courts, magistrates, &c.

Sec. 5 makes it the duty of the Collectors and Consuls to examine the rules and regulations, whether calculated for the comfort and health of the passengers, and whether they set forth with precision the hours at which are to be furnished, and the mode of distributing the meals, and the quantity allowed for each person or mess, and that such allowance is sufficient.

Sec. 6. The Captain is to furnish to the Collector of the Port a list—the accuracy of which shall be attested by oath—in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, stating the name, age, sex, occupation, place of nativity, and place of destination of each passenger; the length of the voyage; tonnage of the vessel; names of all who have died on board; the date of their deaths; the disease or cause of such death, and such other facts as the Secretary of the Treasury shall require; also the amount of passage-money paid by or on account of each passenger. The omission to return this list or making a false statement therein, to be punished in the same manner as neglect to deliver a manifest of cargo.

Sec. 7. The Collector to furnish quarterly to Secretary of the Treasury copies of these returns, from which a statement is to be made annually to Congress. The Collector is also to furnish, at the request of any forcign Consul, copies of the lists furnished by those vessels arrived from ports in the country represented by him.

Sec. 8. If deaths have occurred among the passengers, the captain, within 24 hours after making his return, shall pay to the Collector the amount of the passage money received from each passenger who died, to be paid by the Collector to the executor or administrator; and if not claimed within twelve months, then to be paid to such Board or Commission as may be constituted by the State authorities for the care, &c., of emigrants; but no payment to be made to any Board, &c., for the advancement or protection of emigrants of any particular class, nation or creed. If the passage money of a deceased passenger has not been paid, the right to recover the same to be forfeited.

Sec. 9. The penalties and forfeitures imposed by this act to be liens on the vessels, for which they may be libelled.

Sec. 10. Amends the 7th Section of the Act of May 1848, so that the Inspectors' certificate shall cover the requirements of Sections 1, 3 and 4 of the Act; and that his certificate when approved by the Collector, shall be *prima facie* evidence of compliance. It also repeals Sections 4 and 5 of Act of March 1819.

Sec. 11. Two children under one year of age, to be estimated as one passenger.

Sec. 12. The Act to take effect with respect to vessels sailing from the United States in thirty days after its approval; with respect to vessels sailing from Europe, within sixty days after approval; and the Secretary of State to cause notice of the Act to be published in foreign ports.

The Committee present the facts and arguments upon which they have based the foregoing bill, in a highly interesting and instructive report which we publish on the first page of this morning's Times.

S.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

Washington, Wednesday, Aug. 2.

The opponents of the Administration in the Senate, to-day, made the Naval Appropriation bill the special order for to-morrow morning, with a view to postponing as late as possible the Army bill, and the better to enable them to defeat the Ten Million Appropriation. This will probably lead Mr. Mason to move his amendment to the Naval bill, instead. Messrs. Clayton, Houston and Bright, are among those who say they will fight to death against the Ten Million Appropriation. Opinions differ widely about the result. It will probably be carried in the Senate, but the passage of the bill will be thrown over by objections until Friday morning. It will then be passed and sent to the House, where there is a determination on part of many to defeat the Appropriation bill, and if necessary, defeat the Ten Million Amendment.

The preponderance of opinion favors a defeat of the amendment, but strong arguments will be brought to bear for its passage. Among them the fact will be presented, that Cuba must be sold to somebody, and if the President has not a few millions ready, France may become the purchaser, which would eventuate in war between us. Also, if Congress adjourns without taking measures looking to its acquisition, the Fillibusters cannot be restrained. Also, that it is not improbable that the Captain-General of Cuba, as soon as he hears of the success of the revolutionists at Madrid, may declare its independence; sustain it by his troops, and invite the Fillibusters in.

Our acquisition of Cuba eventually, is considered a foregone conclusion. And it will be urged, also, that by giving the President ten millions now, we may save twenty-five millions. The chances are, however, that the ten million amendment will be lost.

The Reciprocity Treaty was ratified to-day, there being only nine negative votes. The President has prepared and will send a message to the House to-morrow, announcing the ratification, and congratulating them that that important and troublesome question is settled and asking the immediate passage of a bill carrying it into effect. No doubt the bill will be passed at once, although a factious opposition may prevent it.

All the Indian Treaties pending, except the Miami, were ratified to-day.

Mr. F. Burt, Third Auditor, was nominated today Governor for Nebraska.

Mr. Ogden, of Pen Yann, N. Y., Consul to Honolulu.

Geo. N. Saunders will doubtless be renominated to-morrow night, as Consul to London.

Many Postmasters were confirmed to-day. About twenty of the most prominent Soft ers in New-York, including Mr. Vosburg at Albany, were objected to by a single Senator, and thrown over, perhaps, until next session.

The *Union* of this morning, on the Spanish question, has this paragraph:

"By the *Niagara*, at Halifax from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 23d ult., we have intelligence, by telegraph, of the most important character from Spain, to the 18th ult. On the 17th July the masses rose in Madrid, and took possession of that metropolis, routing the troops at every point at which they came in contact with them. Barricades were raised by the revolutionists, which were repeatedly assailed by the army, with considerable loss of life, and in every instance unsuccessfully. The Government had fallen, and a new Ministry had been named. This, however, it was believed, would have no effect in quieting the public mind, as the opinion was beginning to prevail that the insurgents were completely masters of the country. The abdication of the Queen was represented as inevitable, as it was found that when the time arrived to test the loyalty of her professed friends, it was not reliable. She had no money; and a weak sovereign, with an empty pocket, is regarded in Spain as pitiable an object as the world contains. The provinces were all in a flame. The whole of Catalonia had risen—the Captain-General leading the revolutionists. A sanguinary conflict had taken place between the forces of Generals O'Donnell and Blaser, in which the latter was defeated with immense loss and himself taken prisoner. The palace of the Queen Mother at Salamanque had been attacked by the populace."

I have reason to know that this information comes from a high official source, and is entirely reliable.

It is not improbable that the sudden action of the President relative to the Ten Million bill was caused by this intelligence.

S.

From Washington.

Washington, Wednesday, Aug. 2.

The Reciprocity treaty was ratified to day by a vote of 32 to 11. Two Indian treaties were also ratified.

Several confirmations were made, including a portion of the batch of New-York Postmasters. The entire Soft portion, or those supposed to be tainted that way, was reserved for further consideration.

It has been decided not to try the nomination of Saunders as Consul to London again, and a new man will be proposed to-morrow.

The Senate is nearly ready to close up coolly, and the House is hurrying up business to avoid confusion during the last day.

Doubt is felt in regard to the appropriation asked for by the President, and well-informed persons think the proposition will fail.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....Washington, Wednesday, Aug. 2.

Mr. Slidell offered a resolution continuing all the business of the Senate and before Committees, and undisposed of at this Session until the next Session. Adopted.

Mr. Seward reported the bill changing the name of the American-built brig *Glamorgan* to the *Wizard*. Passed.

Mr. Butler, from the Judiciary Committee, reported that Mr. Williams from New-Hampshire, is entitled to hold his seat no longer. Report tabled, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Fish presented a memorial from the American citizens whose property was destroyed by the recent bombardment of San Juan, praying indemnity therefor. Referred.

Mr. Fish, from the Select Committee on causes of mortality on board emigrant vessels, reported a bill for the better preservation of life on board said vessels.

The bill granting the right of way to the Marysville and Benicia Railroad through certain public grounds in California, was taken up and passed.

The Fortification bill was then taken up.

Mr. Hunter said that for some years the House had refused to pass any Fortification bill. This one had passed by only three majority. The Committee had conceded that to secure its passage, no amendment should be made to it.

Mr. Weller, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported an amendment for commencing the tower and battery at Proctor's Bay, La.

After some debate, as to whether the bill ought to be amended or not, the amendment was rejected. Ayes 8, Noes not counted.

The bill was then read a third time and passed. Yeas 35, Nays 9.

Mr. Hunter moved to take up the Post-office Appropriation bill.

Mr. Mason hoped the Senate would have an Executive Session for twenty minutes.

Mr. Hunter opposed it, and insisted on disposing of the appropriation bills.

Mr. Seward was for an Executive Session.

Mr. Hunter's motion agreed to—Ayes, 19; Noes, 17.

Mr. Rusk moved to add that the mail between Charleston, Key West and Havana be continued during August and September, as it is in other months. Debated and adopted—Yeas, 34; Nays, 19.

Mr. Rusk moved an amendment allowing the Postmaster of Washington city a commission of one mill per pound on the public documents sent through the Post-Office, out of which commissions he is to pay his employés an increased compensation of $250 each.

The amendment was adopted—Yeas, 27; Nays, 11.

Other amendments were offered, among which were the following:

That the surviving Vice President, and all future Vice Presidents, shall be entitled to the franking privilege. Adopted.

That post route agents be allowed an increased compensation of twenty per cent. Lost.

Mr. Rusk offered the following amendments:

For the transportation of the mails from Vera Cruz by way of Acapulco to San Francisco, twice a month, under the contract made by the Postmaster General with Albert C. Ramsey and Edward H. Carmeck, one hundred and six thousand dollars, provided that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to sanction said contract for a longer period than until the last day of January, 1855, and no part of said appropriation shall be used until the said Ramsey and Carmeck shall signify to the Postmaster General in writing their acquiescence in the terms of this proviso; and, provided further, that the said contractors be required to alternate with the mails now carried by the way of Panama.

Mr. Weller moved, as a substitute for Mr. Rusk's amendment,

That the Postmaster General be authorized to contract, after public notice, with the lowest responsible bidder for the transportation of the mails weekly from New-York, Philadelphia or Baltimore, and from New Orleans to San Francisco and back, provided the cost of such service shall not exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum.

After debate the substitute was agreed to—Yeas 32, Nays 9.

The question being taken on the amendment as amended, the whole subject was rejected—Yeas 9, Nays 28.

Several small amendments were then adopted.

Mr. Brown moved to add the provision for a daily mail between Cairo, Ill., and New-Orleans and the intermediate points.

A long discussion ensued, after which the amendment was rejected—Yeas 18, Nays 25.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in the Committee of the Whole were concurred in.

Mr. Benjamin renewed the amendment for a daily mail between Cairo and New-Orleans, and after further debate it was agreed to.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

During the debate Mr. Hunter opposed all amendments, saying that the bill, as it came from the House, appropriated nearly eight millions and a half, not including the ocean mail service.

The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was then taken up.

Mr. Hunter moved that the Senate insist on its amendments, and asked a Committee of Conference. Agreed to, and the Committee was appointed.

It was then ordered that the Senate meet for the rest of the session at 10 A. M.

Mr. Mason at 3½ o'clock moved for an executive session. Agreed to.

The doors opened at 6½ o'clock.

Mr. Stuart offered the following resolution:

Resolved, the House concurring, That the time fixed by the present act of Congress, be and the same is hereby extended to —— at 12 o'clock M. Laid over.

Mr. Jones, of Iowa, offered a resolution that the reporters of the *Congressional Globe* be each paid three hundred dollars.

PASSED.

Three House private bills were then passed.

Mr. Hunter reported the Naval Appropriation bill without amendment.

Mr. Cass offered a resolution calling for information to be furnished next session respecting lands in Ohio owned by Christian Indians. Adopted.

FAT JOBS FOR PRINTERS.

Mr. Johnson resolved in favor of printing five hundred extra copies of the Report of the Select Committee on Emigrant Passenger Ships; also in favor of printing —— thousand copies of Gillis' Report of Astronomical Observations

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE CHOLERA.

FRANKLIN-STREET HOSPITAL.

Date.	Received.	Died.	Dis. Cured.	Remain'g.
To July 29.....	319	164	126	23
Sunday, July 30....	13	8	5	23
Monday, July 31..	10	3	5	25
Tuesday, Aug. 1..	10	6	6	23
Wedn'day, Aug. 2..	12	6	3	26
Total.....	364	187	145	90

MOTT-STREET HOSPITAL.

Date.	Received.	Died.	Disch'd cured.	Remaining.
To July 29.....	10	4	1	4
Sunday, July 30...	3	2	1	4
Monday, July 31..	2	1	1	4
Tuesday, Aug. 1..	4	2	—	6
Wedn'day, Aug. 2.	3	1	—	8
Total.....	22	10	3	8

Fifteen cases and *seven* deaths occurred yesterday. This is a slight increase, but not an alarming one. It will be seen, by reference to the tables given above, that the number of deaths at the Franklin-street Hospital is in the proportion of 1 to 3; and at the Mott-street Hospital, it is about one-half. *Thirty-four* cases remain under treatment.

We hear that the disease has appeared quite virulently in the Lunatic Asylum at Bloomingdale, 10 or 12 cases occurring daily.

Death of a Reporter.

Mr. JOHN MOORE, a newspaper Reporter, lately employed in the office of the TIMES, was among the victims yesterday. He died at 8 o'clock last evening, at his residence, No. 40 Oliver-street, after a very brief illness His attack was followed by death within two or three hours, the symptoms being those of confirmed Cholera. Mr. MOORE was apparently in perfect health on the day previous to his death. His age was about 42 years. He has a brother residing in New-Haven, Conn.; and another had recently returned from California, where he had acquired a handsome competency. We believe that a third brother is settled at Baton Rouge, La. Mr. MOORE was a native of Ireland, and was unmarried. He had resided for a short period only at the house where he died. A man of quick perceptions, considerable mental culture, and possessed of much good native sense, he had been long and favorably known to the New-York Press, and was always esteemed for his honesty and patient industry. His end has been sudden.

The number of Cholera cases in Brooklyn yesterday was 10; deaths, 4.

Two new cases and one death are reported from Williamsburg.

From Newark, we regret to hear of the death of Alderman E. M. DODD. The funeral of this excellent officer took place on Tuesday. The remains were interred in the Rosedale Cemetery at Orange, New-Jersey.

The Paterson papers say that that city is free from the scourge.

ARRIVAL OF ROMAN EXILES.

A Narrative of their Imprisonment and Condemnation.

Yesterday morning the bark *Ann C. Kimball*, consigned to C. FABRICOTTI, Sardinian Consul at New-York, arrived in our port from Leghorn after a tedious voyage of many weeks. On board of this vessel were, among other passengers, some 25 young men exiled to America by the Papal Government. Our reporters boarded the ship at an early hour after her arrival, and obtained all the information that was accessible.

The facts connected with the arrest, trial, and sentence, of these unfortunate men are briefly as follows:

During the year 1853 several Papal officers of notoriously bad character among the people, and some of whom had been condemned to the galleys, under GREGORY XVI, for various felonies, were killed at Faenza, where they had exasperated the populace by their overbearing and cruel demeanor. When his Holiness was informed of what had taken place, he instantly directed the Governor of the city to *arrest all the young men of Faenza*, as the real perpetrators of the deed could not be discovered. To quote from another statement published concerning them, "more than one hundred youths were immediately snatched away from the bosoms of their families, handcuffed and chained, thrown into the city prisons, and distributed, afterwards, among gangs of malefactors, whose lives had been a continual series of robberies and murders. Thirty of them were sent to Rome and confined in dungeons. Not knowing what the crime alleged against them was, and feeling innocent of any offence, they at once applied to the Cardinal-President of the Sacred Consulta, imploring his consideration and a just hearing of their case, but the Archbishop remained deaf to their supplications; the petition was flung aside and forgotten. Hoping that they might be more successful in another quarter, they next addressed His Excellency Signor MARTEL, High Minister of Justice.

In their application to this functionary, the prisoners urged the illegality of their arrest, their innocence, the sufferings they had endured, although entirely ignorant of any possible charge against them, and feelingly represented the miserably destitute condition of their families, aggravated, at that time, by the famine prevailing in the Roman States. Signor MARTEL with a cold-blooded cruelty to which he hypocritically strove to give the appearance of mercy, *offered them the choice between a sentence of ten years to the chain-gang (!) or transportation to America*, which the despots of Europe seem to look upon as their Botany Bay. Against this terrible decree all their tears and protestations proved vain, for they were in the hands of a stern and unrelenting power that appeared to exult in the ruin and despair it occasioned. Let us again quote an eloquent picture of their departure from Rome and their embarkation for America. The account is derived from letters received in this City, by a sympathizing countryman of the unfortunate prisoners, similar to one which we translate below from the original Italian:

"On the night of the 5th of May last, the sepulchral silence of the subterranean prisons of St. Angelo was interrupted by the rattling of keys and muskets. The third, young citizens of Faenza were called out of their dens, and one by one, bending under his fetters, was escorted to a steamer, waiting on the muddy Tiber to carry them to a distant land! The beautiful moon of Italy, as some call it, was shining benevolently over Rome and her iniquities; the streets, deserted by the people, were trodden by French patrols; all was silent as the grave itself and not a friend was there to bid adieu, not a relation to shake hands with, not a consoling word for the departing; and none to acquaint the unfortunates who remained behind with their terrible calamity! This was their parting from Rome, at 3 o'clock after midnight! But let us follow the victims of Papal fury over the wide waters. Cast into the steerage, always *hand-cuffed*, the vessel rolling in a heavy and tempestuous sea, these wretched young men remained EIGHTY HOURS in a painful position till they reached Leghorn, where they were conducted to the quarantine, as though affected with leprosy and plague, and from thence conveyed to New-York."

We now give the letter alluded to, as it conveys a more vivid idea of the situation in which these men were placed, than anything written by third parties could be expected to present:

THE LAZZARETTO AT LEGHORN, May 15, 1854.

The hard times which have fallen upon us poor Italians, will prevent you from feeling any great surprise at my present position.

Having escaped from a prison, I was staying, as you know, quietly and safely, I thought, at home; but certain evils having befallen perfidious and malignant men, and owing to the mystery that shrouded the affair, the authorities not having been able to proceed with certainty in its discovery and punishment of the guilty, the Governor already irritated by the wounding and death of his beloved agents, and extremely wroth against the young Faenza, who have given distinguished proofs of attachment to their country, informed the Supreme Government at Rome that the crimes had been committed at Faenza, so that he might bring desolation upon a city even then crushed with wretchedness and misfortune. Under these circumstances more than forty arrests were made during the night of Jan. 20; and as soon as we were seized, we were carried off to the Austrian barracks, whence we were, next morning, conveyed to Forli, with the exception of four whom they sent to Bologna From Forli we were dispatched to Rome under special escort; there we were placed at the disposal of Monsignor the Director-General of the Police, executing SANTO BABINI and ANTONIO CASADIO, secretly imprisoned, and six others who were left at Civita Castellana

At Rome we repeatedly supplicated Monsignor the Director and Monsignor the President of the Sacred Consulta, begging for justice and a regular trial. All was in vain! On the 3d of this month we were summoned one by one before two officers of the Court, who announced to us our sentence of exile, but only from the Papal States, but from all Italy, under penalty of ten years at the galleys for such as should disobey this decree This is the reward which the present Roman Government bestows upon civic virtue,—a Government whose history is heavy with crimes, and blood that cries to the face of God for vengeance, and awakens the horror and indignation of mankind.

This intimation occasioned us such alarm, that, judging things as they really were, we decided upon what amounted to an actual immolation. Indeed, on the 4th, we addressed to Signor MARTEL, Minister of the Interior and of Grace and Justice, a solemn protest against the illegality of such an act, the sole representing to him our past sufferings without any color of guilt, and the desolate condition of our families, rendered still worse by the existing famine and our innocence trampled under foot and compromised by the malignity of a few powerful individuals. But all our efforts were useless, for during the night of the 5th, we were taken to Ripa Grande, where they put us on board of the steamer *San Giovanni*, to carry us to Leghorn. There, we were shut up in a close room to the number of twenty-five, all manacled and chained. In this manner, under the escort of Papal sbirri, we were kept penned for more than 60 hours. The fog and motion of the sea disturbed us so dreadfully that we all prayed for shipwreck to terminate our sufferings. The deep itself seemed to rebel against such iniquity, as it became so stormy that our ship had to stop at Porto Ferraio. Finally, when we had reached Leghorn, we were disembarked at the Lazzaretto, where we are now, in the custody of Papal sbirri, until our departure, which will probably take place to-morrow. We are bound hence to New-York, in America. I must not omit mentioning that we have reason to feel very grateful to the American Consul at this place, who has comforted us by his counsel and his kind attentions. He protested to the Pontifical Consul here that he would allow none of us to be put on board of an American vessel who did not go voluntarily, and to refuse us, if unprovided with clothing, as our own infamous Government has all along kept us surrounded by mystery so that we had not the time to write to our families to provide us with the necessary articles. Oh! how it had grieved us thus to abandon Italy, and to be cast upon a foreign shore like the refuse of civilized society! We shall ever bear with us the most ardent attachment to our country, and the desire to behold it soon again, to be of use and benefit to it, and to give for it our whole soul and being. Meanwhile, we are going to a land where we shall learn to live as freemen, where we shall strengthen our principles and reinforce our aims.

At the refusal of the Consul to receive us on board, unless we went voluntarily, some agitation arose among us and we had almost determined to return to Rome, but recollecting that the Priest Government would act with only the more bitterness against us, we made up our minds to accept the pangs of exile, rather than to perish in the hands of the most infamous of Governments.

Whether for good or evil, we are to go,—and we hope.
DOMENICO LIVERANI.

Want of space prevents our giving the list of names. The exiles are all young and promising men, but they have arrived among us in utter destitution, and ignorant of our language. Their hard case can scarcely fail to excite the sympathy of liberal and charitable citizens. Meanwhile, they may be seen, here and there, in our streets, gazing with bewilderment upon the whirl of a life not only foreign to their sight, but to every association of the oppressed country from which its darkest tyranny had driven them.

To Signor CASALI, of the *Eco D'Italia*, our thanks are due for his courtesy in furnishing us with the letter we have above translated.

A NEW STEAMSHIP.

Arrival of the "Indiana" from Havre and Southampton.

Considerable interest was manifested by shipping men yesterday in the arrival of the new British screw steamship *Indiana*, Capt. LAMBERT, from Havre and Southampton.

The *Indiana* was dispatched as an extra steamer from these ports by Messrs. CROSBY & Co., the American Agents at Southampton, in consequence of the great pressure for freight and passengers at this season of the year. She is consigned to C. H. SAND, Esq., of this City, and will start again for Southampton direct, taking freight, specie, parcels and passengers for Southampton, Havre and London, in about a week.

The *Indiana* brings between 600 and 700 tons of most valuable Continental merchandise, shipped at Havre, the worth of which is estimated at over a million of dollars. She has also eighteen jackasses, of Spanish breed, intended for breeding of mules in the Southern States, and about forty valuable prize merino sheep, for the purpose of improving the breed of these animals. She brings, besides, over 100 first and second-class passengers.

The steamer lies at Pier No. 37 North River. She has made the trip from Southampton in sixteen days, having sailed thence on the 16th inst. She is pronounced the finest British screw propeller that has ever visited an American port. Her builders were Messrs. C. J. MARE & Co., of Blackwall, the builders of the celebrated *Himalaya*, and is of 2,600 tons burden, with engines of 400 horse power, furnished by Messrs. MANDSLAY & Co., of London. Her owners are the General Screw Steam Shipping Company, of London, an association possessing the finest fleet of screw vessels in the world, and having a paid up capital of one million sterling, all invested in ships of a similar class, employed in carrying the British Mails between Southampton, Australia, the Cape, India and China. The *Argo*, a sister ship to the *Indiana*, built also by MARE, is renowned for having accomplished the most rapid voyage out and home from England to Australia. Although the *Indiana* has engines of the nominal power of 400 horses, capable of working to 800 horse power, yet she is heavily rigged as a clipper sailing ship, and has often made 11 knots under canvas alone, and has steamed 8 knots against a heavy monsoon in the Indian Seas. Her external appearance is beautiful in the extreme. With her painted ports and taut rig, she looks more like a frigate than a merchant steamship

Besides the *Indiana*, the General Screw Company possesses the following ships, all of precisely the size of the *Indiana*, viz.: *Queen of the South, Hydaspes, Argo, Lady Jocelyn, Calcutta, Mauritius*, and *Harbinger*. Another and larger class of ships belonging to the same Association consists of the *Crœsus, Jason, Golden Fleece*, and *Prince*—four ships of 3,500 tons burden, 2,760 tons register, built specially for the Australian trade between Southampton and Sydney. They have also the *Bosphorus, Propontis, Hellespont, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Sir Robert Peel*, and a number of smaller vessels—in all upwards of twenty-five steamers.

The *Indiana* was built in 1852. Her tonnage is 1,800 tons. She has made three voyages to India and back. Her complement of officers and men numbers 108. The vessel is pierced for 22 guns. The cabin accommodations are good, the state-rooms airy and pleasant, and mahogany chests of drawers, with sofas, and other appliances, especially adapted for voyages in the Tropics, make the ship an exceedingly comfortable craft. Bath-rooms, both for ladies and gentlemen, are provided, fitted up with hot, cold, shower and vapor baths.

At Havre the *Indiana* was visited by thousands of people. She will be on view during her stay here. Tickets may be obtained from the Agent, Mr. C. H. SAND.

We are indebted to Mr. H. ROPER, the gentlemanly Purser of the *Indiana*, for the prompt delivery of our papers.

LONG ISLAND.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—Yesterday Coroner BALL, held an inquest at No. 43 Varet street, Williamsburg, on the body of a German woman named MARY FORMIER. The testimony shows that on the evening previous, deceased was going for a pail of water, and when on the corner of Graham-avenue and Meserole-street, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered. Deceased was about 35 years of age and leaves three children.

SUPPRESSION OF SUNDAY TRAFFIC.—A meeting of the citizens of Williamsburg, for the purpose of sustaining Mayor WALL in carrying out the law in regard to Sunday traffic, is to be held this (Thursday) evening, in the large hall of the Savings Bank Building in Fourth-street.

Mr. CHARLES WALL, son of Mayor WALL, was brought before his father and fined $10, yesterday, for suffering his dog to run at large in the streets unmuzzled. His Honor has no respect for persons.

NEW-JERSEY.

COMMON COUNCIL.—A meeting of the Common Council of Jersey City was held on Tuesday. The following is the ordinance for the assessment and collection of Taxes, which was presented and laid on the table:

For lighting streets	$3.000
For night watch	8,500
For supplying the city with water	500
For repairing streets	2,000
For improving public grounds and buildings	500
For maintaining Almshouse and Hospital	3.500
For public schools	7,000
For erecting and maintaining school-houses	4,000
For City Prison	500
For fire engines and apparatus	1,500
For erecting engine houses	4,000
For payment of interest on city debt	3,000
For extinguishment of temporary city debt	5,000
For payment of salaries	5,000
For cleaning streets	2,500
For contingent expenses	500
For sinking fund, per act of 1849	2,500
For deficiencies of appropriations for erecting school-houses	3,000
Total City Taxes	$56,500

Of the above the sum appropriated for educational purposes is $14.000, equal to one-fourth of the whole amount of city taxes. The amount assessed cannot exceed four mills per dollar on the assessed value of real and personal estate in the city.

A resolution offered by Alderman THOMPSON was adopted, offering a reward of $100 for the detection of the supposed incendiary that caused the fire of Sunday last.

BURGLARY AT BELLVILLE, N. J.—This village was infested on Saturday night last by a gang of burglars, who made an attempt on a number of the most prominent residences in the place, but only succeeded in entering those of Mr. JOHN DOW and C. J. WILLIAMS. They entered Mr DOW's bedroom, took about $40 in money, a gold watch, and some of his wearing apparel, without discovery Mr. WILLIAMS seeing the light from the matches, which they struck on the wall, near his bedroom, sprang from his bed and seized a sword, which he usually keeps in his room, when the rascals made a hasty retreat without any booty. The perpetrators have not been discovered yet. A volunteer police force has since been organized to protect the place.

JERSEY CITY—QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH.—During the three months ending July 31, there were 257 arrests, 35 of whom were females.

CHARGES.—Drunk and disorderly, 104; larceny, 27; assaulting officers, 13; vagrancy, 8; fighting, 23; disorderly conduct, 27; misusing family, 21; threatening arson, 1; interfering in arrests, 4; assault, 9; disorderly house, 1; violating ordinance, 1; adultery, 2; attempt to murder, 4; prostitution, 3; threatening life, 3; runaway apprentice, 1; insulting females, 1; attempt burglary, 2. Total 257.

There were also 280 applications for relief at the Station-house.

NATIVITY.—Scotland, 5; Switzerland, 3; France, 6; Isle of Man, 1; United States, 17; Germany, 26; Ireland, 176; England, 36.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box**—A Postive remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. E. MEBER Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston. C. H. RING, Broadway, and all respectable druggists.

☞ **University Family Medicines. FEVER AND AGUE—CHOLERA**—The University Fever and Ague and Cholera Infantum Mixture, by the State of Pennsylvania April 20, 1854, to prevent the sale of numerous nostrums; also, to supply the public with reliable remedies, where the best medical advisers cannot or will not be employed, having purchased the invaluable remedy—DR. JAMES' FEVER MIXTURE—the first and only known for twenty years as the certain cure for Fever and Ague and its kindred complaints, confidently recommend it to the patronage of the afflicted. The above institution likewise recommends for Bowel Complaint or Cholera, ROWAND'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF BLACKBERRY ROOT, and in due time will furnish its own remedy for every disease that can be safely treated in this way. By order of the Trustees,

JOHN E ROWAND, M. D.
President of the University, and head of the Pharmaceutical Department, Philadelphia.

Home Dispensary and Office, No. 47 South Second-st., Philadelphia.

CHARLES H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; C. V. CLICKENER & Co., No. 81 Barclay-st.; HAVILAND, HARRELL & RISLEY, No. 20 Warren-st.; T. C. WELLS & Co., No. 257 8th-av.; R. A. SANDS, No. 198 Bowery; JOHN MEAKIN, No. 497 Broadway; E. M. GUION, No. 127 Bowery; DE WOLFE, No. 128 Canal-st.; BRESLIN & MILLER, No. 17 Avenue D; J. J. CODDINGTON, No. 715 Broadway; W. D. CRUMBLE, No. 863 Broadway; W. H. FREEMAN, No. 42 3d-av.; A. W. GASAUDAN, Nos. 84 6th-av. and 166 8th-av.; GAIL & AMEUD, No. 193 3d-av.; E. W. VONDASMITH, No. 158 Bowery; T. F. GREEN, No. 369 Broadway; A. POWELL, No. 163 Avenue A; J. WALL GREEN, No. 119 Broadway; JOHN MILLER, No. 249 Bleecker; W. F. LINDSAY, No. 77 East Broadway; PROS. BAILEY, No. 9 Bible House, 4th-av.; DAVID RITTER, No. 118 Seventy, corner Bleecker-st.; W. H. LOINES, No. 288 Hudson-st; MRS HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; P. THOS BAYES South Brooklyn BOSWELL & LIVINGSTON, No. 244 Grand-st., LIVINGSTON & Co., No. 118 Grand-st., and WM. BERRIAN, No. 170 Grand-st., Williamsburg.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Cordial.**—Whenever the inmate, the depression, the debility, the indifference to life, the instability, the continual feeling of illness which it impossible to define or localize, so common, so hard to bear, and so little pitied by those in good health? We answer—from the stomach and the nervous system, between which there exists the closest sympathy Want of vital energy, sluggishness in the secretive organs, a general inertia of the system, is at the bottom of all the difficulty To rouse the whole organization from the torpor, to imbue it with new life, activity and vigor, and to maintain it in this condition, there is no panacea comparable with DR MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL. Other stimuli may excite the dormant physical energies for a time, but like the night-flash of the lightning that leaves behind it a deeper gloom, the exhibition of these exhilerants is followed, after the first convulsive effect is over, by a depression of body and mind more profound and paralyzing than ever. The remedy is literally worse than the disease But the Elixir has a dynamic influence. It not only creates a new condition of the physical organization, but perpetuates it. The animal spirits are not only cheered and elevated by its agency but kept up to their new level without flagging. A vegetable compound congenial to the system, it seems to act upon the constitution first, and then fortionize it. In chronic diseases of the nerves, the stomach, and the liver, its effects are almost miraculous. The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, six for twelve dollars.

C. H. RING, Proprietor, No 192 Broadway, New York. Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada, and the West Indies

☞ **Dr. Sanborn's Medicated Lung Vapor** is justly considered the first and only remedy ever discovered which possesses the power of DISSOLVING TUBERCLES. The effect is produced by the LUNG VAPOR being brought in direct contact with the air cells of the lungs by being inhaled or breathed. No medicine of any kind is required to be given into the stomach, for all drugs thus given are usually sickening and nauseating destroying the patient's appetite, weakening the vital powers, and oftentimes hastening the sufferer more rapidly to termination. The LUNG VAPOR effects a radical cure of incipient consumption by destroying the cause (tubercles) which produces the disease, and does not act as a simple palliative of symptoms, as all remedies must act given into the stomach. DR SANBORN can be consulted daily at the New-York Institute, No 6 Clinton-pl, where directions for the use of the Lung Vapor can be had, unerring certainty, and treated exclusively by inhalation of Medicated Vapor For sale by A B & D SANDS, C V CLICKENER & CO., CHAS RING, THOS T. GREEN New-York; and Mrs. HAYS, Brooklyn; at No. 114 Chambers-st., and at No 6 Stone-st. Price, $5 per package with advice. Sent free by Express to any part of the United States. N S DAY, PROPRIETOR No 114 Chambers st

☞ **To the Citizens of Williamsburg and to the Public at Large**—The gentlemen who witnessed the gross outrage committed upon Mr FRANCIS FORISTER on his child about two years of age on Thursday evening last week, the 27th ult., at about 9 o'clock on the Division avenue ferry boat, will WM. LUPP, the Superintendent or Agent of the Company, and gentlemen who seen the outrage or heard the remarks of Mr. of his intention, &c., of attacking Mr F. with his child in his arms, down will please call and do the undersigned the favor and subserve the ends of justice by leaving their address at No 40 South 10th-st., Williamsburg. F. FORISTER.

☞ **To the Electors of the City and County of New-York.**—The undersigned offers himself as an independent candidate for the office of Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, at the election in November next, pledging himself if elected, to fulfil the duties appertaining to the office with energy and honesty—giving strict personal attention and supervision over all employed by the Department, and using his best endeavors to redeem the City from filth and darkness. JOSEPH G. ERLING, Columbian Garden, No. 200 Bowery.

☞ **The New City of East New York** is growing rapidly, and is soon to have the benefit of a first connection of avenue railroads from all the East River ferries Lots or houses sold on easy terms of payment. Let every family that desires to secure a home in this delightful and rapidly improving place, apply to CHARLES R. MILLER agent, No. 195 Broadway. East New-York is accessible at all hours by Railroad or Omnibus lines at low fares.

☞ **Fear is Fatal to those Attacked by Cholera**—but no fear need be felt by those who have DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA CORDIAL AND CHOLERA PREVENTIVE. During the four late epidemics, as well as this, it has never failed, when use promptly, to cure all symptoms of DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, or CHOLERA All Druggists sell it—price 25 cents and 50 cents A. CUSHMAN & CO., Proprietors. No. 122 Fulton st

☞ **Henry Clay Chapter No. 61, O. of U. A.**—Officers and members of the above-named chapter, are respectfully notified that business of special importance to every member comes up for action THURSDAY EVENING 3d inst. at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested. By order, E. WELSCH, Sachem.
A. BASSFORD, JR., C. C.

☞ **An Adjourned Meeting of the Williamsburg YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION** will be held in the Lecture-room of the Presbyterian Church, (Rev Dr McLANE'S) corner of South 6th and 4th-sts., on THURSDAY, the 3d inst, at 8 o'clock P M
W. C HYDE, Sec'y.

☞ **Notice.**—Street Contractors of the several Districts of the City will hold a meeting at the Westchester House, corner of Broome-st and the Bowery, on THURSDAY EVENING, Aug 3, at 7½ o'clock, P. M
R. THORNE,
Contractor for Cleaning Streets, 10th District.

☞ **New-York Bible Society**—The regular meeting of the Board of Managers will be held at the American Bible Society's House, on THURSDAY next, Aug 3, at 8 o'clock P. M. JAMES C HOLDEN
Recording Secretary.

☞ **Accumulation $1,000,000.**—THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 11 Wall-st, insures the lives of persons from 14 to 56 years of age. Divid nd declared annually JOS. L. LORD, Agent.

☞ **American Institute.**—A stated monthly meeting of this Institute will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Aug. 3, at its rooms No 351 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock.
HENRY MEIGS, Recording Secretary

WATERING PLACES.

ROOMS AT ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Six or seven fully furnished rooms—kitchen, parlor, and four or five bedroom s in a new modern built house with every convenience, with privilege of ice-house, stable, &c., would be let for the season to a small and highly respectable family The house is beautifully located, a few minutes' walk from the beach Address C. S. H., Box 2,366 Post Office

TO ALL WHO WANT WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES.—My ONGUENT will force them to grow strong and thick in six weeks, and wont stain or injure the skin. All I can say is that it will do it, and you will find it so if you try it; I'm tired of telling you so $1 a bottle. $4 50 for half a dozen Sent to any part of the country R G GRAHAM No 15 Ann-st, New-York. MRS HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st Brooklyn. J. R. SPAULDING, No 27 Tremont-row, Boston.

PIMPLES, TAN AND FRECKLES—Can be entirely removed from the skin by using YONDER SMITH'S EXTRACT OF ROSES AND ELDER FLOWERS. Ladies who are troubled with pimples or freckles, can depend upon having them entirely removed from the skin. One bottle is sufficient to convince the most sceptical. Prepared only at Bowery Drug Store, No. 138, and sold corner Grand and Mulberry-sts., and by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a most respectable Protestant girl, as children's nurse and seamstress. In which to comply with the wishes of the lady she serves proposes to make herself useful; will be found to endeavor to merit her duties faithfully and willing. Refers to one of the directors of this office in Brooklyn, whom she has served the last two years Apply or address, post-paid, No. 16 Thirty-st., Brooklyn

SITUATION WANTED—As coachman, by a steady Protestant man; understands perfectly the management of horses, carriages and harness. Is a steady driver. Will be found a useful and faithful man around a gentleman's house Unexceptionable City references given Address JOHN, office of this paper, two days. No objection to the country.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man of active business habits with $100 or $200, as clerk or as interest in some light business that will employ all his time and attention, and will pay well The best of references given and required. Please address O P. Q., Broadway Post Office, until the 7th of August.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very industrious tidy young woman to do general house-work. Is a good plain cook, a first rate washer and ironer, can give the best of references, and has no objection to go a short distance in the country Please call at No. 11 Rivington-st.

SITUATION WANTED.—A gardener and coachman of experience wishes a situation, he can give good testimonials as to character and ability, is a single man, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address GARDENER, box No 1,853, Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable and tidy young woman, to do the house-work in a small private family, or would do chamber-work. Good City reference. Can be seen at No. 100 Gold-st., New-York, third floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By an American girl, 21 years of age, to do the light work of a small family; wages not so much an object as a good family. She can be seen at No. 455 8th-av., in the shoe-store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl to do the general housework of a small private family, or to do chamber-work and plain sewing. Can give reference from her last place. Call at No. 7 Dubrosses-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, as chambermaid, or to take care of children and do plain sewing Can be seen for two days at No. 103 West 16th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SERVANTS—Private families, hotels and boarding-houses supplied with the best servants for every kind of domestic work, by MORRIS & COHEN'S Employment Office, No. 267 Broadway, corner of Reade-st, directly opposite Irving House Only respectable girls admitted there—German, French, English, Irish and Scotch. Also young girls or stores always to be found at this establishment Also German and French mechanics, coachmen, porters, farmers &c., always on hand. Terms moderate Application from the country may also be made at the Branch office, No 102 Greenwich-st

SERVANTS WANTED—At No. 351 Broadway, 50 boys (must be) conductors, school-teachers, clerks, porters, and lads as waiters, coachmen, man to do errands, railroads, and boys for trades; also, 10 cooks, 12 chambermaid 6 scrubbing girls and 6 nurses. No charges are made until places are procured.
DREYER & KAUFMAN, Agents.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Two first-class girls; one to do cooking, washing, ironing, &c., and one as nurse, chambermaid &c. English or Americans only need apply. To such as are capable and willing, a permanent home and good pay will be given. Apply to W. A. BATCHELOR, No 233 Broadway, opposite the Park

GIRLS.—Several nice, half-grown girls can be obtained at the office of the Am & For. Employment Society, No 139 9th-st., cor Broadway. Also, domestics of all kinds, male and female help, can be had at the society's lower office. No 27 Greenwich-st.

AN ENGLISH OR SCOTCH PROTESTANT GIRL WANTED—To do the housework of a small private family; must be a good washer and ironer None wearing "Larry" on their back need call. Apply at No. 93 Sullivan st., corner of Spring-st.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS.—Families in want of domestic servants can depend on being suited at the office of the "Protestant Employment Society," and "Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics," No 7 Carmine-st., formerly in Chambers-st.

SITUATION AS GOVERNESS WANTED—A lady who has been engaged in tuition for the last ten years, wishes to obtain a situation in one of the Southern States as governess in a private family. She undertakes to teach the English language in all its branches, French, which she speaks fluently, Music and all kinds of plain and fancy needlework The most satisfactory references can be obtained as regards, qualification, &c., from families he has lived with. Address, post-paid, to C. Z, Post Office, Erie Erie Co, Penn.

FRENCH TEACHER WANTED IN BROOKLYN—A native lady or gentleman, Protestant preferred, accustomed to the management of classes, and successful in teaching pupils to read, write and speak the French language Address, with full name and references, OMERVILLE, Brooklyn, N Y. Post-Office. Also, as above, a successful teacher of reading.

TO LADY MUSIC TEACHERS.—Wanted, three music teachers one for piano, one for guitar, and one for singing. $400 and board will be given for each. Can be raised to $600 and board C. D ELLIOTT,
Principal Female Academy.
NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 24, 1854.

HELP OF ALL KINDS—May be engaged at the offices of the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, No 27 Grae wich-st. Female domestics there and at the upper office, No. 139 4th-st., cor. of Broadway.

TO MERCHANTS, WAREHOUSEMEN, &c.—The advertiser (aged 31) now and for many years past managing a first-class lace trade in London, wishes to engage himself as buyer or a house in America. He is well acquainted with the best markets in England, France, Belgium and Germany, and speaks the languages. Would reside either in England or America. Satisfactory references given in London and New-York. Address G G., care of T. G. GIELSON, Esq., solicitor, No. 19 Gracechurch-st., London.

A YOUNG MAN—In pursuit of an education, desires to find some competent person to whom he can recite once or twice a day, who would be willing to take some compensation for such trouble, the services of the advertiser three hours daily. No objections to assisting in a school, academy, law-office, or anything else in which he could render himself useful. Address PERSEVERANCE, office of this paper.

JOURNEYMAN BUTCHER WANTED—For a first class shop. One who thoroughly understands his business and can come well recommended. Apply to HENRY KELLEY, No 56 University-place, corner 12th-st. None but a single man need apply.

TEACHER WANTED—To teach in a private family. One that can teach English, French, Latin and Music, may address (post-paid,) for particulars, with reference, A. P K. Red Hook, Dutchess, New York.

BOY WANTED—In an office Must write a good hand and be well recommended. Apply between 10 and 3 o'clock, at 37 Peck-slip.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A young American gentleman would like to obtain board in a French family on Brooklyn Heights or private family preferred. The best of references given and required. Address Post-Office Box No. 2,059 New-York.

BOARDING.—Southern families wishing board in the City during the Summer, can be accommodated with suites of rooms furnished, and board by the week, at Nos. 12 and 84 East 23d-st.

ROOM WANTED—By a single gentleman in Williamsburg near Peck-slip ferry. A pleasant, airy room, with breakfast and tea. Good references will be given and required Address Box No 3,222. N. Y. P. O.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO SHEET-METAL WORKERS—NOTICE—One of the most valuable and useful patents that has been granted within the last ten years, has been awarded to WM WEBSTER, of Morrisania, N Y, (letters patent dated March 28, 1854,) for a novel and invaluable machine for making from 5,000 to 18,000 feet of (any kind) SHEET METAL TURING per day This machine is now being exhibited between the hours of 9 A M and 4 P M, in room No. 12, at No 11 Wall-st., New-York City, where all inquiries are solicited to call Towns cities, counties and state rights for sale All communications (post-paid) promptly replied to in their order.
WILLIAM WEBSTER,
CHARLES MILLER,
Sole Proprietors, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

DEGROOT MANSION HOUSE, KEYPORT, N. J.—Twenty miles from New York is now open for the reception of permanent and transient boarders
EDWARD DEGROOT,
Late of the Prescott House, New-York
Steamer EAGLE leaves pier foot of Murray-st at 9 o'clock A M., and the popular steamer KEYPORT, at 4 P M, daily.

LAGER BIER BREWERY FOR SALE—A lager bier brewery, situate in New-Jersey, half an hour from New-York by railroad; it is now doing a large and lucrative business; has three cellars capable of storing 3,500 barrels; has eight lots attached to it. All the buildings are new and in complete order For sale on favorable terms. Apply to CHAS. N. BUCK, No 14 Wall-st.

OMNIBUS LINE FOR SALE.—The one-half of an Omnibus Line, one of the best running from Brooklyn. Small capital only required. This is a rare opportunity for a person to enter the business, as it is well established and making money. Apply at the Stable, No. 10 Nevins-st., Brooklyn.

RETAIL DRUG AND PRESCRIPTION STORE FOR SALE—Situated on the principal thoroughfare of one of the cities opposite New-York. The oldest store in the city—doing a good business mostly prescription yielding a net profit of $2,000 yearly—that is, clear profit over all expenses Address CHEMICALS, *Times* office.

$10,000 WANTED—On unencumbered Real Estate in Schoharie County, this State for five years; interest 7 per cent, payable in this City semi-annually, if required Property worth $30,000. Apply to or address E. H BROWN, No 71 Wall-st.

TO SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKERS.—For sale, the stock, fixtures, &c., of a shop of twenty years' standing doing a good permanent business Inquire on the premises, on 3d-av., and 126th-st., of J. S. KENYON Harlem Post-Office.

FOR SALE—THE GOOD WILL, STOCK OF LUMBER AND FIXTURES OF A CARPENTER SHOP.—To any one man of enterprise this is a rare chance to commence business with a small capital. Address CARPENTER, *Times* office.

AGENCY WANTED.—The advertiser wishes to get the agency of some large business already established He is possessed of a very large city and country acquaintance and influence, with the best of city references. Address S CORNELL, Astor House.

AGENT WANTED—With $10,000 cash, or facility to advance on receipt of goods sold for cash or short credit Goods delivered from vessels. Business done on Charge. Address BURNS, at this office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—In the upper part of the City, neatly fitted up, and doing a fine business is now offered for sale, with a lease of the premises for seven years Rent very low. Address A B, at this office.

LOST AND FOUND.

BRACELET LOST.—On Thursday, 27th July, in passing from Arnold's dry goods store, in Canal-st., to corner Drayton and 19th st.,

NEW-YORK CITY.

Summer Quarters: How to Choose Them.

How to spend one's vacation and enjoy fresh air is a very proper subject for consideration, now the mercury stands at 90°. There are different ways of "doing things." Fashion sends the wife and babies away for the Summer, but business keeps the good man of the house at home. It is, perhaps, somewhat erroneous to think that he does not appreciate the luxuries of air and rest, but, like mechanics who stay in town by whole families, and never leave, he bangs fast to the treadmill, and so goes round continually. If he, and with him the hundreds of people who can never "afford" to go anywhere, but from one street to another, would but cast about for a minute or so, there would rise up the memory of trips which would do them good and not harm, all the days of their life. If the business man go out to see "the folks" once a week, it is as much, he thinks, as he can afford time for; and so here he stays, growing pale and getting symptoms of the Cholera, and longing for the coming of October. These things ought not so to be.

There are several ways of getting rid of foul humors. A touch of sea-air, a salt-water bath, a shooting excursion, a fishing-bout, a pull with the oars, a horseback-ride under green boughs and along shaded roads, rambles in by-paths, into the recesses of the woods, are excellent preventives of attacks of the blues. And to have any of these cheap pastimes, it is not necessary to make important preparations, nor to cruise far, nor to lose time or money. The routes of travel immediately around the City offer multitudes of openings for hours of pure enjoyment.

The sail down the Bay to *Staten Island* is but a half-hour's pastime, but a charming one. The ramble through the woods at Clifton Park, the coolness and quiet of the carefully tended gardens, the sumptuous private mansions meeting you everywhere, the fine nicety of the hedges, the breeze direct from sea, the opportunities for resting and meditating, are attractive enough in themselves; doubly so, when, in the midst of them, you meet friends and City neighbors, whose families, unlike yours, reticate within easy hail of Broadway. Fare to Staten Island and back, *one shilling*; time, one afternoon; distance traveled, say twenty-two miles. Results—fresher lungs, banished headaches, quiet thoughts, fresher body and better trim for business.

Or, walk down leisurely, a few minutes before 4 o'clock, to the Pier (No. 3, N. R., we believe,) where the *Coney Island* boat lies; and in fifty minutes you sail near a score of miles, in the teeth of a brisk sea-breeze, and douse to your heart's content in briny foam, and then come back cleansed and cool and fresh. Not many attractions are to be found on that long stretch of white, hot sand, and the Hotel charges are said to be $17 a week; but that is probably on account of the difficulty of obtaining accommodations for a "multitude" on a desolate shore, far removed from the boundaries of the Union, and outside of the confines of Civilization. The sea and the bathing make the charm. If no lover of sea-baths, your risibilities will be moved by observing human nature, as it appears when wrapped in prints, and knocked about by an angry surf. To see the squirming and sputtering is sufficiently comical.

Northward, up the Hudson, there are excursion-boats, running to Fort Lee and Biddle's Grove, to groves at Sing-Sing, and sleepy, romantic hollows of Tarrytown; to West Point and Newburg, and the "Head-quarters." A half-hour's climbing at West Point brings you to the hotel on the summit of the mountain; a half-hour's walk more, to the quarters of the Cadets. All this can be done in a day. Leaving the City by the morning boat, in three hours you are at the Point, three hours before dinner; and you are back in town, with all the bad air out of your lungs, at early bed time, by cars or boat, as you like. Expenses for the whole day, *two or three dollars*.

Or, should you be curious to know how the Socialists live, take the Shrewsbury steamboat and stop at *Red Bank*. Get a conveyance to deposit you at the door of the "North American Phalanx," where the excellent Mr. SEARS, or his successor, (if there be one, which is doubtful), will be complaisant. The practical workings of "groups" and "families," "passional attractions" and "harmonies," will possess interest for him who has heard Socialism scouted, and has never seen it in practice. Cost of this trip, perhaps *two dollars*; time, one day, or, at most, one and a half.

Then there is a new Railroad out of Flushing, inviting travel in that direction. The boats leave Peck-slip several times a day, giving a pleasant trip up the East River, affording a view of the "Public Institutions" on Blackwell's Island, (which the Legislature always delight to visit,) and making connections with the cars at the Flushing Depôt. The track takes you eleven miles inland, and the terminus leaves you in the woods, or so near to them that the shade invites and the brooks murmur. This is a very good trip.

There are, too, Long Branch, and the woods of Jersey, and short runs on the Erie Road to regions where sport is good in the mountains. Many ways of killing time present themselves where they are looked for. There is no difficulty in discovering methods of dispelling foul vapors.

While the children romp beneath the boughs of spreading oaks, and mothers of families read and sew and think in easy chairs upon shady piazzas in the country, why shall not the "gudeman" himself run away from labor for a day,—even if he go to his olive plants on Saturdays, to see how they thrive and grow.

Take the world easy this hot weather. It is very much better to pay the ferryman than the physician. Live moderately, act prudently, breathe a plenty of fresh air, and so ward off the Cholera."

The First of August Celebration.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 2, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Do me the favor to correct an error made by your reporter in his account of my speech yesterday at Flushing.

I by no means went on to show, as he states, "that the British emancipation in the West Indies was an act of British philanthropy," but expressly I went on to show that it was not an act of British philanthropy, and not of the [illegible], the compensation of £20,000,000, as [illegible]. The payment of money to conciliate the dead was a thought of the politicians of the moment. Yours, respectfully,

S. J. MAY.

PAINTERS.—The New-York Practical Painters' Benefit and Protective Association celebrated their first anniversary by an excursion on Monday. The steamer *America* and barge [illegible] were chartered to convey the members and friends to Mount Hermon. The Tribe formed in procession at Convention Hall, to the number of 300, bearing a magnificent new banner, and marched through Broadway to Pier No. 3, North River, accompanied by SHELTON'S Band. At the grounds an interesting ceremony of presenting the banner took place. Speeches were delivered by Mr. COWTON, SULLIVAN, BANNON and DALY.

DESTITUTE EMIGRANT.—At an early hour yesterday morning, policeman JONES, of the Sixth ward, found a poor and friendless female named MARY LARKIN, lying in an open lot on Avenue B and Twelfth-street, suffering from a severe [illegible] and prostrated from heat. She was unable to speak or walk, but finally was conveyed to the Station-house, where medical assistance was rendered by Dr. THOMAS D. ANDREWS, whose attention paid to the sufferer by Captain [illegible] has since been transferred to the office of the Commissioners of Emigration.

DEATH BY DROWNING—CAUTION TO BOYS.—This morning, about 8 o'clock, a boy named SMITH, whose parents reside in Bleecker-street, was drowned at the foot of Leroy-street, North River. He was about 13 years of age; was unable to swim, took the precaution before going in the water to throw a rope round his body, one end of which he gave to a brother who was in a small boat. The latter, however, jumped in suddenly, carrying the rope with him. His body was grappled for, and found in the presence of his parents.

A New-York Correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* says: The very reprehensible practice of using, without permission or authority, the names of distinguished men, whenever a dinner or complimentary testimonial, or similar humbug, is to be gotten up to celebrate, has received a broadside in the case of Judge Daly, who was somewhat surprised to find his name among the Committee of Arrangements to "get up" a testimonial to Barney Williams and wife. The Judge, without intending any personal disrespect to the "to be benefited in this case, says this is the second or third time his name has been used on such occasions without his knowledge or consent, and think that the thing must be stopped. Complimentary testimonials generally do not amount to much. They usually have their origin in a supper and drinks, for a set of hangers-on, who call themselves a "Committee," and end with a duplicate debauch, the expenses of which frequently swallow all the intended "benefits."

☞ The Charleston *Courier's* New-York correspondent says: "A precious tit-bit of scandal has been started in literary circles. Rev. RUFUS W. GRISWOLD, the 'poetical midwife,' you must know, has married his third wife. His first died, and it was her daughter through whom Rev. RUFUS W. obtained $10,000 for the injuries inflicted upon her person by the Norwalk calamity on the New-Haven Road. He secured a divorce from his second wife in the Pennsylvania Legislature, and married a third. Mrs. E. F. ELLET, the biographer of the *Women of the Revolution*, was the intimate personal friend of the second Mrs. GRISWOLD, and believing that the divorce was unfairly granted, through bribery or interest, is out with an attachment for the arrest of Mr. GRISWOLD on the charge of bigamy! He, on the contrary, hearing of Mrs. ELLET's movements, threatens her with a suit for conspiring to disturb his domestic bliss. As a matter of course, there is a world of gossip growing out of these piquant developments."

LONG-ISLAND.

The Brooklyn Benevolent Society—Interesting to Tax Payers.

Several weeks since Alderman FOWLER, of the Fourth Ward, offered the following resolution in the Board of Aldermen:

Resolved, That it is hereby referred to the Attorney and Counsellor of the Board to report at its next regular meeting, if the buildings and improvements made and erected on the property belonging to the Brooklyn Benevolent Society, situated on the southerly side of Congress-street, between Henry and Clinton-streets, and elsewhere in the city of Brooklyn, are by legislative enactment, exempt from taxation, and if it is legally competent for this Common Council to declare the buildings and improvements erected and made as above recited, exempt hereafter from taxation. And, also, that the Attorney and Counsellor designate the number of lots and location, and kind of property in the city of Brooklyn, which, by legislative enactment, exemption from tax can be claimed by the Brooklyn Benevolent Society, and report as above.

In compliance with this order, Mr. WARING, the Corporation Counsellor, has prepared a report, from which it appears that a large amount of valuable property, in the heart of the city, which should pay a tax of at least $30,000, has, up to the present time, escaped taxation.

Mr. WARING says:

The undersigned has ascertained that the Society have leased out, if not all, nearly all their land to different individuals, for a period of twenty one years, with covenants that the lessees shall not only erect a certain class of buildings thereon, but shall also "bear, pay and discharge all such ordinary taxes as may be imposed, or grow due or payable out of, or for by reason of the said demised premises or any part or parcel thereof." Since the execution and delivery of the leases, the lessees have, as I am informed by one of the assessors of the city, built and erected improvements on the land so leased by them, in the aggregate amounting to several hundred thousand dollars. I estimate, from information derived from one of the assessors, that the city, during the last year, contributed to the funds of the Brooklyn Benevolent Society, in not taxing the property belonging to them and their lessees, not less than $30,000. The question arises, Should these lessees pay taxes for the improvements thus erected by them. It is undoubtedly the law of this State that all property not especially exempt from taxation should pay its proper tax, and the person or persons who receive the immediate benefit therefrom, whether as owner or lessees, should pay a fair thereon. Taxes are collected for the support of Government and the protection it affords to such property, the lessees of the Society certainly have that protection, and the undersigned is at a loss to know by what rule they can expect the Government to protect their property without contributing to its support; for although there is in the case under consideration, an exemption from taxation of the Society's property, still that exemption ought not, nor in my judgment can it, affect the property of those who take leases from the corporation. Suppose the Society, in consideration of $2,000, the fair value of the lot, and also in consideration of a yearly rent of one cent per annum, should give a lease of their lands for a period of 5,000 years, would not this lease necessarily pass the interest of the lessors in perpetuity, and would it not in effect, amount to a fee of the land? I think it would, and I cannot perceive any great difference so far as the principle is concerned, whether the time be for 21 years or 5,000 years. Again, the property so far as the actual enjoyment of it is concerned, is during the existence of the lease, (the rent being paid) for all legal purpose the property of the lessees. In addition to this doctrine, there is the express covenant of the lessees to "bear, pay and discharge" the taxes, and after having signed such a covenant, they are in my judgment estopped, and must pay the taxes imposed upon the improvements.

The undersigned is of the opinion that the buildings and improvements made and erected by the lessees upon the property leased by them from the Society, are not exempt from taxation, and that there is no legislative enactment exempting from taxation such buildings and improvements. In arriving to this conclusion, as the undersigned has, after mature deliberation and reflection, he feels himself sustained not only from principle, but by the true construction of the statute; the term land (see 1st R. S., page 442, sec. 2) shall be construed to include "the land itself, all buildings and other articles erected upon or affixed to the same." In the judgment of the undersigned there is authority to tax the buildings and improvements on the land separately, and that such tax, when levied, can be collected.

The number of lots exempt from taxation of which the Society is the owner, the undersigned is unable to ascertain except from the map on file of the Society property, and from that map it appears that there are upwards of 250 so exempt, but these are so situated as to permit of their being subdivided into a much larger number. These lots are all situated and consist of that "kind of property termed improving property, and, from its location, must largely participate in the increasing value of property in the city of Brooklyn."

The act under which the Brooklyn Benevolent Society was created provides that one-fifth of all the income from rents, issues, &c., shall be expended in supplying fuel to the poor; one-tenth of the income to supply clothing; $250 a year for a teacher, and the balance to support Roman Catholic orphans between the ages of 4 and 14 years. The whole income for the last year was $8,436 69.

The Poor of Kings County—Expenditures for their Relief.

The annual returns made by the Superintendents of the Poor to the Supervisors of the County of Kings, for the year ending July 31, shows the following result:

Relieved and supported during the year		15,383
Of these, there were temporarily relieved,		
In the City of Brooklyn	5,874	
In the City of Williamsburg	2,965	
In the towns of Flatlands, Flatbush, and New-Lots	85	
In the towns of Gravesend and New-Utrecht	13	8,937
The number of paupers in the Almshouse, Hospital, Nursery and Asylum, on the 31st July, 1853, was		969
Admitted in said buildings during the year		5,313
Born in the Poor-house		164
Total		6,446
Discharged during the year	4,761	
Absconded	25	
Died	429	
Bound out	57	
Out on trial	8	
Remaining July 31, 1854	1,156	6,446
Of the remaining there were,		
Males over the age of 16	410	
Males under the age of 16	176	
Females over the age of 16	459	
Females under the age of 16	94	
Colored males	5	
Colored females	4	
Colored children	8	
Total	1,156	

Of these, there are again 711 foreigners and 178 lunatics.

The aggregate amount of money expended was		$178,736 44
For temporary relief, Brooklyn	7,031 81	
For temporary relief, Williamsburg	3,990 39	
Flatbush, Flatlands, and New-Lots	86 00	
Gravesend and New-Utrecht	316 50	
General support of the poor	167,308 74	178,736 44
Balance in hand 1st Aug., 1854		23,894 51
Total		$202,630 95

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand Aug. 1, '53	$13,607 18
Received from County Treasurer	126,183 19
For Commissioners of Emigration	34,490 21
For Board of Lunatics	1,490 12
For Putative Fathers, &c.	977 90
For produce sold	368 40
For stock, &c., sold	717 17
Found in pockets of dec'd persons	22 67
Board of Small Pox patients	132 20
	$197,583 25
Received from county for and on account of temporary relief	11,417 70
Total	$202,630 95

The estimated value of the labor of the paupers maintained was $1,500, balanced by an equal amount estimated to have been saved in consequence of their labor.

Of the amount expended for the support of the poor, $53,061 16 was expended for patients in the hospital and small pox house, which, divided by the average numbers of patients, gives $119 25 per annum, or $2 20 per week as the actual cost of each patient.

The average cost of each pauper in the Almshouse, Lunatic Asylum and Nursery buildings, was $1 25.

The County Poor-house has 70 acres attached to it, that is including lots on which the buildings stand,—the yards, gardens, burial grounds, &c. The remainder, together with 43 acres leased from the Cotelyou Estate, is principally used for the culture of potatoes, corn, hay and vegetables.

The cost of the land and erections thereon, was $275,000, and its present estimated value is $350,000.

The produce for the past year was 15,495 lbs. pork, 1,200 bush. corn, 2,700 bush. potatoes, 100 do. onions, 25 do. barley, 125 do. carrots, 1,500 do. turnips, 4,000 heads cabbages, 100 do. beets, 15 loads pumpkins. There had been harvested the present season 130 loads hay, 7 loads barley, 7 loads rye. There were growing about 3 acres of corn, 1½ acres of cabbages, 25 acres of potatoes, and a quantity of vegetables. Stock on the farm was 10 horses, 15 cows, 6 mules, [illegible] fowls.

The clothing made in the Penitentiary during the year, for the use of the paupers, was 780 dresses, 630 petticoats, 1,535 chemises, 825 night gowns, 236 do. caps, 725 hose, 405 round jackets, 75 lbs. threads spun, 619 pants, 698 aprons, 1,800 shirts, 600 quilts, 1,524 sheets, 460 pillow ticks, 720 bed ticks, 725 overalls, 458 loose gowns, 450 towels, 123 bonnets, 1,715 pillow cases, 532 shrouds, 259 pairs of suspenders, 200 infants' dresses; and in the blacksmith's shop attached to the establishment, 230 iron bedsteads.

The estimate of money necessary for the support of the poor, for the year ending July 31, 1855, amounted to $187,041 80.

The Superintendents, referring to the Physician's Report, point out the immediate necessity of a permanent building for Small-Pox patients; and recommend that a tower of sufficient height be erected, in some convenient part of the County Buildings, of sufficient size at the top to contain at all times a plentiful supply of water in tanks, to be carried to all parts of the buildings. The idea, they say, could be used to advantage as a place to make tea in.

In the Lunatic Asylum, after Dr. INGRAHAM's resignation, Dr. E. S. BLANCHARD had been appointed Resident Physician, about two months ago. The health of the patients was stated to have been as good as could be expected in their crowded condition.

There had been 324 patients under treatment during the year, showing an increase of 63, but the number of those discharged had also increased by 62, being in all 122; 74 of these had been discharged recovered, being 48 over the previous year. More than two-thirds of the deaths that did occur, were in chronic and debilitated cases. Some of the patients had been brought thither by their friends after having been treated in other asylums. A fact they claim as arguing well for the character of the institution. No accident whatever had occurred within the year, and there had been a vast progressive improvement in the curative department; and there is, say they, encouragement in the future, when you reflect that there has been neither strait-jacket, hand or body straps, manacles or any other restraining apparatus used as a means of punishment or cure, except in two cases; one being an attempt at suicide during a temporary attack from the effects of medicine before it operated properly—since when the patient has had no other such attack.

The new building is expected to be ready in October for the reception of patients. It is erected on the County-farm, on a beautiful site, and will, in the opinion of the physician, compete with any other institution of a similar nature in the United States. Its dimensions are 250 feet in length, 84 feet in depth, and to top of dome 86 feet in height. The rooms are 7 by 11 feet, each devoted to one patient only. Height of ceiling from 10 to 14 feet. It has been furnished with a heating apparatus which, with the plumber's work, will cost some thirty or forty thousand dollars.

NEW ARMORY.—The Special Committee on a new Armory, in the Brooklyn Common Council, have reported the selection of a site, with plans and specifications for the erection of the building. The site selected by the Committee is on Ryerson-street, near Myrtle-avenue. The contracts proposed amount to $49,000. The report was discussed at great length, but it was rejected by a vote of 9 Ayes to 9 Nays.

QUEENS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The next Annual Fair of this Society will be held at Jamaica on the 28th of September next.

☞ The citizens of Jamaica are agitating the subject of lighting that village with gas. Flushing is exercised in the same way.

☞ The apple crop on Long Island will prove almost a total failure this season.

STATEN ISLAND.

NEIGHBORING MANUFACTORIES.

Dyeing and Printing Works on Staten Island.

Whether pocket-handkerchiefs were in vogue in the patriarchal times, or whether the Tyrian mariners wore neckcloths, are questions sufficiently problematical to exercise the ingenuity of the archæologist. If he should be so fortunate as to relieve the subject of its obscurity, the date at which the dyeing and printing of silk and cotton goods were first practiced might be pursued as a collateral branch of the inquiry.

One of the largest establishments in this country in which the dyeing and printing of silk and cotton goods is carried on, is that of the New-York Dyeing and Printing Company, at Factoryville, Staten Island. The concern was originally owned by BARRETT, NEPHEWS & Co., but about thirty years since it passed into the hands of a Joint Stock Company, who, soon after obtaining their charter, added to the dyeing business, heretofore carried on alone, that of the printing. Accounts of the establishment have been published, but independent of the fact that in many important items of statistics errors have crept in, and that many features of interest have not been adverted to, a concise notice of the work-shops and operations of the Company, as recently witnessed, may not inappropriately be introduced.

The buildings are extensive, covering upwards of four acres, and the Company have besides some inaquate possessions in the shape of ponds, &c. The printing shop is a large four-story frame building. Some dress patterns, and some woolen and cotton goods are printed in this department, but the staple article is silk handkerchiefs, which are to be seen in every variety, and of the most durable styles. When attention was more directed in the factory to the printing of silk dress goods than is the case now, some two thousand pieces were printed in one season, two years ago. During the busy season of the year, now at hand, fifty printers are employed in the building, each having a boy or girl who tears for him. The adult workmen are paid by piece-work, and can earn from 14 shillings to $2 per day. There are three modes of printing, by blocks, cylinders and stereotype plates, all of which are practiced here.

There is a separate department called the "Print-cutters' shop," in which the blocks used in the printing are all cut. Some of these blocks are got up at very considerable expense. We observed also two designers busily at work here.

The Cotton Dye-house is also a large building. It is about 100 feet in length. Here we find a good deal of machinery, with dyeing and rising machines for all colors. A thousand pieces of goods (35,000 yards) can be thrown off here in a day. There is a set of cylinder boilers connected with this building, thirty feet long. About 24 laborers during the latter part of the Summer and the Fall (which may be reckoned the busy season throughout all the departments) are employed in this dye-house under an experienced dyer. The first process on the cotton goods is singeing. They are singed for bleaching, and singed for dying. The bleach house contains much valuable machinery. It is sufficient to bleach twenty-five hundred pounds of cotton goods (1,500 pieces) in the day. Sheds are also erected for drying these goods.

The Madder Dye-house is a new large brick building. It contains a number of cylinders for finishing the goods, and furnishes employment to about as many hands as the Cotton Dye house. Madder is extensively grown in this country now, but an immense quantity continues to be imported, dyers finding it invaluable in giving the finest and fastest colors to a variety of fabrics. In the Calender room the goods are calendered or hot-pressed, and receive a gloss or polish which adds much to the beauty and lustre of the colors. The machinery employed in this room is of the most expensive character. It is worked by a large water-wheel, and a splendid power engine, at times in conjunction. When much power is not required the wheel alone is employed. This wheel and engine also turn the machinery of the Carpenters' shop, in which all the packing boxes are made, and a variety of other work done. The Company have also their own machine shop, in which men are constantly employed in repairing, finishing or fitting the machinery.

The Fancy Dye-house department may be next adverted to. Here silks, satins, merinos, broadcloths, cassimeres, and all the grades of silk and cotton mixtures and cotton and wool, &c., are dyed. Two dyers are employed, and a large number of laborers. The writer was shown some of the most expensive shawls and dresses in process of dyeing—one a beautiful Canton crepe shawl worth over $200, dyed from a white to a crimson. Connected with the dye-house is a calender room containing nine large copper cylinders for drying the goods. Wax is extensively used in this business. One building is especially devoted to its preparation. Some very beautiful handkerchiefs are shown in which the wax-style is employed. The process is briefly this: The whole handkerchief is first printed, then dyed blue, printed again, the blue extracted and the body made brown—the color to be preserved being waxed. Thus a blue and a white figure with a brown ground is obtained; or a crimson style is procured in the same way. There is also a blue dye-house, in which the smell of indigo salutes you very strongly, where you see nothing but blue tubs and blue walls, blue men and blue boys, and feel like an attack of the "blue devils" before leaving. Twilled jeans are dyed here with indigo. The machinery in motion is considerable, and there are tubs laid down sufficient to dye three hundred and sixty pieces per day. A locomotive boiler is attached, and eleven cylinders, by which a thousand pieces of goods can be dried in the day. There is an Acid house on the ground, where the prerlignious acid is manufactured from the oak wood. About a thousand gallons a day are drawn. After the goods have passed through the various processes of printing, dyeing, &c., they find their way, lastly, into the press and packing rooms. In the cotton packing room there is a hydraulic press and damping machines. There is also a press and packing room for putting up the silk, velvet and satin goods. In addition to the above we should have noticed a frame room for finishing the silks, velvets and satins.

We have confined our notice, as will be observed, to a mere outline of the various departments of this extensive establishment, avoiding technical descriptions of the *modus operandi* and chemical agencies employed, as full details on these subjects are at hand in various publications. It may be mentioned as a circumstance partaking some what of good fortune, that during the long period this concern has been in operation, and where an immense amount of steam and machinery traverses the entire buildings, scarcely any accidents, and but one death (and that by an explosion) took place. All departments are "going" throughout the year, but in the busy seasons already adverted to a great number of additional hands are taken on. Upon an average there may be said to be daily employment throughout the year for two hundred and fifty hands, including men, women and children. A great part of the factory was burned out in 1849. In the space of about two hours upwards of $75,000 worth of property was destroyed. The premises were, however, insured, though not at the time to the full amount of the loss.

☞ At the Sailors' Snug Harbor the foundations are being laid for a large brick building, adjoining one of the present main buildings of the Institution. It will be 100 feet long by 60 feet wide, and is designed as a dining-hall—the present room used for the purpose in the basement being too dark and confined. The number of mariners, aged or decrepit, now finding a home at Snug Harbor, is 275, 4 aged men having been received yesterday. As many as 313 have been within the walls of the Institution. There are a few patients in the Hospital attached, but there has been no appearance of cholera among the inmates.

☞ A resident of New-Brighton, named JAMES PINNICK, a carpenter and builder, left the village some two weeks since in one of the early boats for the City, to collect (as he intimated to his family) a debt of $2,000 from a wholesale merchant in Water-street. His failure to return, especially under the circumstance of a scarcely expired honeymoon, and the necessities of three interesting little children, by a former wife, requiring his aid, has induced apprehensions of some calamity having befallen him.

☞ Several rabid dogs have been shot within a day or two past in Tomkinsville, where no provision has been made for muzzling or confining these animals.

STOCK SALES AND MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUGUST 2

$11,000	Erie Inc. Bds.	s3	88	20	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s3	87½
5,000	do.	s3	87½	110	do.	c	87
1,000	E. Con. Bds. '71	at	70½	60	do.	c	87
1,000	Erie Bonds of '85		84	6	do.	c	87
7,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	s3	71½	80	do.	s3	87½
5,000	do.	b3	71½	100	do.	s30	87
3,000	do.	b60	71½	100	do.	s15	87
2,000	N. H. & H. R. R. Bds		91½	100	do.	sm	87½
185	Del. & Hud. Canal Co.		113	25	do.		87½
250	Nic. Transit Co.	c	18½	100	do.	c	88
200	do.	s30	18½	50	do.	s3	88
400	do.	c	18½	375	do.	c	88½
100	do.	s30	18½	250	do.	c	88½
100	Canton Company	b60	32½	150	do.	s3	88½
25	Cumb. Coal Co.		22½	100	Erie Railroad	s10	47½
200	do.	b60	32½	100	do.	b10	47½
50	do.	s3	31½	50	do.	c	47½
200	do.	c	31½	100	do.	b60	48
100	do.	s15	31½	100	do.	b60	48½
150	do.	b10	32½	50	do.	s15	47½
100	do.	s15	32½	50	do.	s15	47½
200	Berdan's Gold Mach.		8½	300	do.		47½
500	P. & Lehigh Zinc	s3	13	35	do.		47½
15	Washington Railroad		65	250	do.		47½
20	Norwich & Wor. R. R.	c	48	50	do.	b3	47½
100	do.		48½	250	do.	s30	47½
15	Reading Railroad	c	63½	50	do.	s15	47½
36	Mich. Cen. Railroad		88	100	do.	s3	47½
10	do.		87½	210	do.	c	47½
75	Mich. Southern R. R.		94½	50	do.	b3	47½
25	North. Indiana R. R.		94	110	Hudson River R. R.		49
35	N. Ind. Construction		83	100	do.	b10	49½
61	Cleve. C. & Cin. R. R.	s3	100½	100	do.	b60	50
61	Clev. & Toledo R. R.		74	20	Michigan So. Con.		83

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	Ill Cen. R.R. Bds.		71½
16,500	Ohio 6s, '60		106¢
15	Mich. South. Const'n		83
10	Cleve. & Toledo R. R.		74
50	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	c	87
67	Mich. Central R. R.		87½
58	Mich. South. R. R.		93
250	Erie Railroad	b10	47½
50	do.	s3	47½
100	do.	s10	47½
200	do.	b10	47½
250	do.	s10	47½
96	North. Indiana R. R.		93

Weekly Review of the Dry-Goods Trade.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 2—6 P. M.

There has more activity, during the past week, in all seasonable fabrics, which are not over abundant, and which command pretty fair prices. Undesirable articles, however, have been partially neglected, and only noticed at all where they could be had on buyers' own terms,—a chance that is more often to be met with than many may suppose; for the bulk of those that own unpopular stocks are reluctant to retain them, even though they should lose a great deal by selling them now.

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings continue in light supply and good request at steady quotations. Bleached goods are rather plenty and heavy, as they are not much sought after. Cotton Flannels attract a little more notice, especially such kinds as can be had at 10c.@11c. ₩ yard. Cotton Jeans are rare and needed, at buoyant rates. Denims are in moderate stock, and slack demand at old prices. There is only a limited inquiry for Drills, which are quoted at 7½c.@8c. for browns, 8c.@8½c. for bleached, and 9c.@9½c. for blues, ₩ yard. Ginghams are now obtainable at 11c. for Glasgow and Lancaster, and 10½c. for Manchester. Hence, they are more active. We have heard of no change in Lawns, or Osnaburgs. Printing Cloths are quiet, yet firm. The supply is a moderate one. Prints worth 9c.@10c. ₩ yard, find ready buyers. Stripes and Ticks are brisker, but not dearer.

Woolens are in better request. There is more doing in blankets at steady rates. Cassimeres are in very good demand, mostly at 88½c.@$1 12½ ₩ yard. A livelier inquiry exists for Cloths, within the range of from $1 27½@$1 87½ ₩ yard, which is a most discouraging range for manufacturers. Doeskins are unaltered. Flannels seem to be becoming more active. They are quoted as follows at random, according to quality, ₩ yard. Desirable Satinets are steady in value. Meantime Cotton Yarns are being pretty freely purchased, by country dealers, at former rates. Sailcuts of low and medium kinds, are moderately dealt in at 25c.@45c. ₩ yard. Tweeds appear quiet and rather nominal in price.

Foreign Goods have been more sought after; but it is only so far as they were of a seasonable description, as the leading buyers have been clothiers and distant country dealers, who do not want any other than the best and most popular articles, and who are willing to pay tolerary good prices for those, which do not constitute as large a portion of the stock, now here, as was naturally looked for by the beginning of the season; though there is no difficulty in this way, that can embarrass purchasers in procuring suitable supplies. The current imports are not deemed excessive, and as the Fall trade has now been fairly commenced, with manageable stocks, operations display increasing confidence in the future. May their hopes not be blighted!

Markets.... *Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times*

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2—6 P. M.

ASHES—We heard that 50 bbls. found buyers at $5 50 for Pearls, and $5 81½ for Pots, ₩ 100 lbs.—the previous figures.

COTTON—Is neither abundant nor active. It is, however, very stiffly held. The days sales have been light within the annexed range:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&T.
Ordinary, ₩ lb	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
Middling, ₩ lb	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Middling Fair, ₩ lb	10¼	10¼	11	11½
Fair, ₩ lb	11½	11½	11½	12½

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are unsettled. The common kinds, which constitute the largest portion of the current receipts and stock, are unsold by shippers, and on this account rule dull and heavy at 12½ @ 25c ₩ bbl. lower prices; while the medium and finer sorts (which are unusually scarce and not apt to be much plentier, e e the new crop shall have appeared in market) are in good request for home use, and remain very firm. The day's business consists of 8,000 bbls. We quote:

Sour, ₩ bbl	$5 25 @ $6 50
Superfine, No. 2	6 00 @ 6 50
Inferior State	6 62½ @ 6 87½
State, common brands	7 00 @ 7 37½
State, straight brands	7 37½ @ 7 62½
Favorite State	7 62½ @ 7 75
Western mixed do	7 25 @ 7 62½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 00 @ 8 62½
Fancy Michigan	8 75 @ 9 00
Common to good Ohio	8 50 @ 9 00
Fancy Ohio	9 00 @ 9 25
Extra Ohio	9 25 @ 11 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 00 @ 10 25
Fancy Genesee	9 50 @ 10 00
Extra Genesee	10 00 @ 11 25
Extra St. Louis	8 50 @ 10 00

Canadian is still inactive and nominal. Southern is less sought after, and has declined a trifle. The day's operations amount to 1,000 bbls., at $5 75@$9 25 for mixed to favorite; and $9 25@$10 for fancy, ₩ bbl. There were likewise sold 100 bbls. fine Rye Flour, at $5 75@$6; 150 Jersey Corn Meal, at $3 75; 100 Brandywine do. do., at $4; and 75 puncheons do. do., at $18 50.

FRUIT—The day's movements embrace 300 half-boxes Bunch Raisins, at $1 20; 300 boxes Layer do., at $2 50@$2 75; and a parcel of Canton Ginger, at $6; with 24 cases Sardines, at 60c.@62½c.

GRAIN—Wheat is still very sparingly offered, and much wanted by millers at buoyant prices. The day's sales add up 7,000 bushels Upper Lake red at $1 69; 5,000 Western do. at $1 64; 400 new Southern do. at $1 65; and a lot of new Tennessee do. (received *via* New-Orleans by steamer) at 86c. ₩ bushel. A fine sample of Genesee Wheat, raised in Yates County, N. Y., was exhibited to-day on 'Change. Rye is quiet and nominal at $1 22@$1 23 ₩ bushel. State and Western Oats are plentier and cheaper, being worth only 44c @ 48c. ₩ bushel. Corn is less abundant, and not so actively inquired for; yet prices exhibit no essential variation. The day's transactions include 35,000 bushels at 65c @72c. for unsound; and 73c.@78c. for Western mixed, ₩ bushel. Other kinds are unchanged.

GROCERIES—Continue in fair demand at full rates. The day's business reaches 150 Mats Java Coffee at 13¼c @13½c.; 200 bags Laguayra and 200 Maracaibo do. 10c @10½c.; 3,500 Rio do. at 9½c.@10½c.; 300 St. Domingo do. at 9c @9½c. ₩ lb.; 125 hhds. Cuba Molasses at 21c. @23c. ₩ gallon; 200 hhds. do. Sugar at 4½c @5¼c.; 450 New-Orleans do. at 4½c @5½c.; 200 boxes brown and yellow Havana do. at 5c @6½c.; and 72 boxes White do. at 7½c. ₩ lb. Teas are inactive and languid.

HAY—River is less sought after by shippers at 65c. ₩ 70c., than by local buyers at 80c.@95c. ₩ 100 lbs. The supply is limited.

HEMP—Messrs. LEWIS S. MORRIS & Co., have furnished us with the following interesting summary of July's business: "We reported the stock on hand, on the 1st ult., as equivalent to 1,121 bales undressed, and 865 bales dressed. Total, 1,986 bales American. July's receipts comprised 1,331 bales undressed, and 1,060 bales, dressed. Total, 2,391 bales American. The month's sales embraced 868 bales, undressed, at $175 @$195; and 537 bales dressed at $225@$245 for medium, $250@$255 for fine, and $260@$270 for extra fine and choice, ₩ ton. The amount now in first hands is computed at 1,584 bales undressed, and 1,388 bales dressed, of which a considerable portion is limited above the market. There are also 800 bales undressed in second hands, which may possibly be exported, should prices continue so unfavorable for a resale of Italian Hemp, 3,000 bales were received and sold at about $315, 6 months; in Russian, nothing of moment has been done; of Sunn, 200 bales were procured at 5c, 6 months, ₩ lb; Jute and Sisal have not been purchased to any extent; of Manila, the stock on h

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, August 3, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$60,000 Flushing Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds; interest payable 1st March and 1st Sept....$1,000 each
$7,000 New-York and New-Haven Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds; interest payable 1st June and 1st December.....$1,000 each
$32,000 New-York and Harlem Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds; interest payable 1st May and 1st November.....$1,000 each
$25,000 Chicago and Mississippi Railroad 2d Mortgage 7 per cent Convertible Bonds; interest payable 1st January and 1st July.....$1,000 each
20 Shares Madison & Indianapolis and Peru Railroad $50 each
50 Shares Sixth Avenue Railroad.....$100 each
20 Shares Corn Exchange Bank.....$100 each
20 Shares Suffolk Bank.....$25 each
110 Shares Rutgers Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each
45 Shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Company.....$15 each
100 Shares Empire Stone Dressing Company.....$100 each
150 Shares American Mining Company, on which there is an assessment of $3 per share now due.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent this day, and the balance to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

A. H. N. holds regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities every Monday and Thursday, at the Merchants' Exchange.

AT PRIVATE SALE.—A great variety of first class Railroad Bonds Bank, Insurance and other Stocks. Office No. 4 Broad-street, next to corner of Wall.

JOHN KEESE, Auctioneer.

BY LYMAN & CO., Successors to COOLEY & KEESE, at their salesroom No 377 Broadway, near White-st. On SATURDAY EVENING Aug 5, at 7½ o'clock, grand sale of MEDICAL AND SURGICAL WORKS. Also a large and valuable collection of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, many forming the collection of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, of the most approved and modern invention, of high order, and several cases of human skeletons, and the skeletons of rare specimens of animals, birds, fishes, insects, &c. Also, a very general catalogue of STANDARD LITERATURE, chiefly English, and including a fine copy of the Edinburg Encyclopedia 20 vols., 4to. new edition, in the best order of bindings. Also, the great work, the NATURAL HISTORY OF NEW-YORK, published by authority, in 18 vols., 4to., and map, colored plates. The sale altogether is worthy of the attention of learned and professional men, as well as of dealers and the trade generally.

W. S. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 113 Nassau-st., elegant cabinet furniture, superior tools in wood manufacture, richly framed oil paintings, engravings, silver-ware, &c. Sale positive to pay advances. The trade, hotel proprietors, country merchants, and those about refurnishing will find the above well worthy of attention. Piano-fortes will be sold at 12 o'clock. Articles can be packed for shipping at a reasonable charge. Catalogues issued on the morning of sale. For particulars see *Courier and Enquirer* and *Express*.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, BROTHER & CO.—Trade Salesroom, No. 13 Park-row and 9 New-York Hall. TRADE SALE OF BOOKS, STEREOTYPE PLATES, &c., commencing on TUESDAY MORNING, August 15, 1854, and continued throughout the week and during week following. Sales to commence each day at 8 o'clock, A. M. The catalogue is now ready for distribution to the trade. The remainder sales of other property on TUESDAY MORNING, August 22, in the upper salesroom. The catalogue of this portion of the sale is in preparation, and will be issued on the 1st of August.

MATTHEW JORDAN, Auctioneer.

BY JORDAN & NORTON—Auctioneers and Commission Merchants No 356 Broadway, (up stairs,) between Franklin and Leonard-sts.—THURSDAY EVENING, Aug 3, auction sale of a large collection of MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, English and American comprising many valuable Classical, Historical and Biographical Works Voyages and Travels, &c., &c. Also, a small lot of Fancy Stationery and Engravings. The whole to be sold without reserve. Sale to commence at 7 o'clock, precisely.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER—Will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms Nos. 30 Pine and 56 Cedar-sts, by order of mortgagees, a large quantity of barroom furniture, glassware, &c. Also, to close consignments, an assortment of household furniture, rosewood and mahogany parlor suits en, bedroom do., marble-top centre tables, wardrobes, bookcases, bronze clocks, mahogany and rosewood bedsteads mattresses paillasses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, office furniture. Also a lot of long-breed Canaries, silver plated ware, cakebaskets, forks, spoons, &c. Also, one rosewood 7 octave piano-forte.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN Auctioneer

FRIDAY, AUG. 4—At 11 o'clock A. M., at the central salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn, the stock of a retail dry goods store, consisting in part of embroidered collars, handkerchiefs, edgings, insertions, gloves, hosiery, muslins, ribbons, &c.

AUCTION NOTICE.—The sale of the balance of furniture of the Grameveo House, Broadway, advertised for sale THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, is postponed until next TUESDAY, Aug 8. EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer, No 16 Wall st.

MEDICAL.

TO PREVENT DIARRHŒA—Use KELLINGER'S LINIMENT on the bowels, take 60 drops on sugar with double the quantity of good brandy. It is certain to cure or prevent, as it is used.

Dr. KELLINGER—SIR: I tried your remedy for the Piles, and was cured with applications My wife used it for Diarrhœa when we thought she could not live a half hour. She is now over all her trouble.

Dr KELLINGER—DEAR SIR: When in the last stage of Cholera in the cold and deadly state, no sweat could be got up, I tried your Liniment as a powerful remedy according to your directions I give for the benefit of all it saved my life. Yours, truly, R. H. BUDD. Four Mile House, 3d-av.

THE ORTHOPÆDIC INSTITUTION—FOR THE CURE OF ONLY CERTAIN FORMS OF DISEASES OF THE JOINTS—Nos 457, 459 and 461 Pacific-st., South Brooklyn, L. I.—Admits in-door patients afflicted with the above specified maladies, on moderate terms. It affords all advantages of a sanitory institute, with the comforts of a private home. The institution is located in a fashionable and healthy part of the city; an extensive and complete Gymnasium for bodily exercises is attached to it; baths in the house; warm and cold sea bathing within 10 minutes' drive, &c. Applications to be made to LOUIS BAUER, M. D., at the office of the establishment, before 10 o'clock A. M., or by letter to Box No. 147, Brooklyn Post-Office.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition—345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 325 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LAROCHE, Physician and Surgeon, 13 Rue de-st. corner of Broadway, where he treats all these diseases from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted. *Courier Des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Dey Book* and New-Brunswick *Times*.

$500 is the most effectual preparation sold. Long experience has proved that it will radically cure any case. This desirable result is obtained in from ten days to a month; it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary any deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep, or healthy digestion, the nuisance is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $3 per bottle. Depot for the City, C. H. RING, No 192 Broadway, corner of John-st. N. B.—The celebrated Rose Wash sold as above.

MRS. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER is not a hair dye, and contains no deleterious ingredients. It never fails to restore the hair gray to its original color, and at the same time to strengthen and restore the sight however weak. If applied according to directions, the hair will retain its original color during life It operates by invigorating the skin, muscles, nerves, blood vessels and roots of the hair; prevents the hair from falling, cures baldness, removes and prevents dizziness, head ache, congestion of the head, dandruff, scald head, or any eruption of the head Restorer, $1 50 per bottle. One generally enough for a year Balsam, 37½ cents per bottle For sale at the Principal Depôt, No. 355 Broome-st., corner Elizabeth-st.; No 130 Bowery, Nos. 185, 192, 273 and 511 Broadway, No. 19 Astor House, No. 17 Fulton-st. Brooklyn.

CHOLERRHŒA, CHOLERRHŒA, [CHOLERRHŒA.—Prevention is better than cure. Don't wait until you are taken. Go instantly and get a bottle of FELICE'S AROMATIC CAMPHORATED FLUID, which is as certain to prevent and cure as taken. To be had genuine of C. V. CLICKENER, from 1s. to 8s. each The large size are much the cheapest. It is designed to be administered internally, and to be laid upon the bowels. There can be nothing more certain than this remedy is to afford instant relief.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in a good condition, as before the dread malady took up its abode therein Office hours 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. COBBETT, No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases of the urinary organs—as specialty of the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures His method of treatment is the same as that practised by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

S. KNEELAND, M. D.—No. 4 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st. Throat and lung diseases. 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GOLD WATCHES, DIAMOND PINS, BROOCHES, &c.—Together with a rich assortment of Silver and Plated ware

GOLD WATCHES, from.....$20 to $300
SILVER TEA SETS, from.....120 to 500
PLATED TEA SETS, (double plated) from.....12 to 60

All our goods are warranted to be as represented; should they prove otherwise the money will be refunded. Silver equal to Coin. SQUIER, LANDER & CO.,
No. 97 Fulton-st.

SPLENDID GOLD POCKET CHRONOMETERS, which run without any perceptible variation, from $125 to $250. G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., near Broadway, 2d floor.

DIAMOND AND ENAMELED WATCHES, some in hunting cases—$50 to $175 each. G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., near Broadway, 2d floor.

ENAMELED WATCHES FOR LADIES, beautiful styles, from $35 to $60; warranted. G. C. ALLEN, No 11 Wall-st, near Broadway, 2d floor.

JURGENSEN WATCHES in hunting cases, from $150 to $200; warranted perfect time-keepers. G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., near Broadway, 2d floor.

INSTRUCTION.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL.—REV. DR. REED'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEAR GENEVA, N. Y.—The instruction embraces a thorough course of English, mathematical and classical studies The best facilities are furnished for learning French, German, drawing and music. Terms, $240 per annum The charge for French, German and drawing is $10 each for a term of 14 weeks: for music, $12.

REFERENCES.—Bishop DE LANCY, Rev. Dr HALL, Hon. SAMUEL A. FOOT, Geneva; Dr. SAMUEL W. MOORE, No. 118 West 14th-st; A. R. B. DODGE, Esq., No. 54 Wall-st.

The next Term will open on the 6th of September
GENEVA, July, 1854. THOMAS C. REED.

FAIR HAVEN SEMINARY.—A Family Boarding School for 15 young Ladies—THOMAS G. SLOAN, Principal. This School is delightfully located in the village of Fair Haven, one mile from New Haven, Conn. Next term commences 28th of August. Circulars at SHEPHERD'S Bookstore, No 152 Fulton-st., or the Principal may be seen at Mr. McCLEAN'S, No. 44 Morton-st.

THE ADVERTISER TAKES FOUR BOYS, under 10 years of age, into his family, to educate at home with his own Terms $156 per annum. Inquiries from parents desiring to place a son in the country under happy home influences and judicious training will be forwarded if addressed to Box No 346 Post-Office, Hartford, Conn

COAL—Very best quality of Red Ash, Stove and Egg, screened and delivered from the yard No. 96 George-st., at $7 per ton; White Ash $6 75. MAT. CLINTON.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, New-York, July 11, 1854.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held on THIS DAY, an instalment of FIVE DOLLARS per share on all the shares of the capital Stock of the Company, (excepting the ten thousand shares on which twenty dollars per share and the ten thousand shares on which ten dollars per share have already been paid in,) has this day been assessed, and required to be paid by the several parties in whose names the said shares of Stock now stand respectively, to the Treasurer, on or before the 10th day of August, 1854, and the Transfer Books are closed from this day, till the 21st July inst., and no transfer of Stock will be permitted until the instalment called thereon, be paid. By order of the Board of Directors,
M. B. EDGAR, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, No 2 Hanover-st. New-York, July 6, 1854.—In order to facilitate an examination now being made by a Committee of the Board of Directors of this Company into its Stock accounts, all persons holding certificates of Stock of the Company are specially requested to present the same to the undersigned at this office so that an account of the same may be taken. Persons residing at a distance who cannot conveniently present or send in their certificates, are requested to communicate by letter, the date and number of each certificate held by them, and the number of shares for which it purports to have been issued, and by whom signed.—By order of the Board of Directors. WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY—BRIDGEPORT, July 20, 1854.—By resolution of the Directors of this Company, holders of certificates of capital stock of the same, are specially requested to forward to the undersigned a statement giving a description of the same as follows, to wit:

1st. Number of the certificate
2d To whom or in whose favor given.
3d. Number of shares for which it purports to have been issued
4th. Date of the certificate.
5th. By whom signed.

The New-York Transfer Agency is discontinued, and transfer books are closed till further notice.
H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That Numbers 14,626 to 15,646, both numbers inclusive, of the THIRD MORTGAGE BONDS of the NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, payable in 1883, all for $1,000 each, mailed under notarial seal to Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool, per steamer *Arabia*, on 27th June, 1854, have been lost, and that the owners thereof will apply to the Company for the issue of new Bonds. And the public are hereby cautioned against receiving or negotiating said Bonds. NEW-YORK, 28th July, 1854.
BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.
By J. P. GERAUD FOSTER, Notary Public.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE—ALBANY, July 26, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of this Company in New-York or Boston.

The Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer; but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

NOTICE—OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, July 13, 1854.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, on the second TUESDAY in August next, the 8th, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

BONDS AND MORTGAGES.—$70,000 in Bonds and Mortgages, belonging to a Public Institution, will be assigned to parties desirous of investing. The security is unexceptionable and the title derived from the Corporation of the City. The Bonds draw 7 per cent. interest and vary in amount from $1,500 to $25,000. Apply to the undersigned at the Chatham Bank E. G. DRAKE.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No 74 Wall st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the stockholders at the rate of seven per cent per annum, four fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Wilson,	Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	J. P. G. Foster,	J. M. Waterbury,
D. B. Fearing,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm. F. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,
A. C. Dowling.	M. W. Hamilton,	Samuel V. Hoffman.
Gazaway B. Lamar,	Denning Duer,	John J. Astor,
George W. Riggs,	John Stuart, Jr.,	Fred. A. Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	James C. Bell,
Chas. H. Russell,	Ed. C. Center,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred. G. Foster,
Peleg Hall,	Robert S. Hone.	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange Wall-st, New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus income to insure dwelling houses stores and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port and their cargoes upon as favorable terms as any similar institution. DIRECTORS:

William Fisworth,	Theodore Martin,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John R. Briggs,	Charles A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Lucius Pierson,
William Gray,	N. P. Freeman,	Chas. T. Cromwell,
P. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
H. Quackenbos,	Andre Fromont,	Samuel F. Whitney,
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CASH CAPITAL $300,000—Office, No. 108 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.—This Company is now prepared to insure buildings, merchandise, personal property, and ships in port and their cargoes, against loss or damage by fire:

DIRECTORS.

James L. Graham,	Daniel Parish,	Evan R. Bobb,
E. Whitehouse,	G. A. Conover,	G. L. Beeckman,
J. B. Arnoux,	Martin Bates, Jr.,	Joseph M. Strong,
Leonard Appleby,	Isaac E. Taylor,	Lorrian Freeman,
F. H. Wolcott,	W. Delano, Jr.,	Elwd Macomber,
Wm K. Strong,	Henry V. Butler,	John La Farge,
Moses Taylor,	B. R. McIlvaine,	Chas. E. Appleby,
Jas O. Sheldon	Henry Dwight Jr.,	Jeremiah Wilbur.

JAMES LOMMER GRAHAM, President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Sarrow,
Jacob Macy,	C. C. Chardavoyne,	Wm. Hull Starr,
Wm. H. Wells,	Ralph M. Hall,	Wm. C. White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H. Marshall
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley.	Wm H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ATTENTION IS RESPECTFULLY CALLED to our extensive assortment of PIANO-FORTES of all sizes, from 6 to 7½ octaves, which, owing to dull times and a tight money market, we are selling off at very reduced prices for cash. A humble sixpence is better than the above shilling." Celestial pianos, a new and gigantic improvement on the common piano, also manufactured and for sale by us only These pianos are equal to any two 7-octave pianos in power, at the same time are unequalled in richness, purity and sweetness of tone. Pianos to rent with privilege of purchasing Call and see.
ELY & MUNGER, No. 321 Broadway.

AN EXCELLENT INSTRUMENT FOR THE PARLOR OR CHURCH is MASON & HAMLIN'S improved MODEL MELODION and REED ORGAN, highly recommended by LOWELL MASON, WM. B. BRADBURY, GEO. F. ROOT, GEO. W. MORGAN, L. H. SOUTHARD, and many others. A full assortment of the above Melodeons; Hallett, Davis & Co's unrivalled Piano-Fortes; New-York Pianos, (new and second-hand,) with all the latest musical publications, for sale to dealers and others at the lowest rates. BERRY & GORDON, No. 297 Broadway

REMOVAL.—J. & C. FISCHER have removed their Warerooms from No 176 Greenwich-st to their new Manufactory, Nos. 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st, between 9th and 10th-avs., New-York, where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of Pianos, with all the best modern improvements made under their own supervision, and warranted to stand any climate. Also, Pianos with the Æolian attachment. Piano-fortes tuned, repaired, or taken in exchange.

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODIONS—Of every variety, from $45 to $150, suitable for the parlor, lecture room, lodge room, or small church Believing them to be better in tone, more durable and better finished than those of any other make, we have accepted the agency and keep for sale only those manufactured by PRINCE & CO.
WILLIAM HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, opposite the Park, sole agents for PRINCE & Co.'s celebrated Melodeons.

ATTENTION—Is respectfully invited to our extensive Assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES at our new and spacious warerooms No. 421 Broome-st., (a few doors east of Broadway,) which in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivaled instruments have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons.
LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

A. W. LADD & CO.'S GRAND DIAGONAL PIANO-FORTES, with new grand action, which has no superior in all the points which constitute a perfect instrument. LINCOLN & THOMPSON, sole agents, No. 441 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

FAVORABLE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY DRY GOODS AT THE BOWERY SAVINGS' STORE.—On MONDAY, we shall offer, at greatly reduced prices, all our SUMMER STOCK. It has been marked down, and the prices although seemingly ruinous to ourselves will nevertheless not only give the public and our customers great bargains, but at the same time clear out our Summer stock and enable us to find room and means to supply ourselves with our Fall stock, which will now from day to day be arriving:

GRAPE SHAWLS—$8, $10, $12; former prices, $15, $18, $20.

FRENCH LAWNS—1s. and 1s. 6d.; former price, 2s. and 3s.

GINGHAMS—1s and 1s 6d.; former price, 2s to 3s.

LIGHT PLAID SILKS—4s. and 4s 6d.; former price, 6s. to 8s.

LIGHT STRIPED SILKS—4s. and 4s 6d.; former price, 6s. to 8s.

BARÈGE DELAINES—10d., 1s, 1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d.; former price 2s 6d to 4s

DRAPERY EMBROIDERY—1s, 1s. 6d. and 2s.; former price, 2s. to 3s.

LINEN DRILLS, BAREGES, LIGHT PRINTS, SUMMER FLANNELS, and all goods applicable to the season now at passing away, will be disposed of at corresponding prices.
S. W. & W. F GILLEY, No. 126 Bowery.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE LADIES.—The paving of Grand-st. with Belgian pavement is now completed from Broadway as far as the store of the undersigned, and ladies who have been prevented during the last three months from reaching our store in carriages, are informed that the interruption is now removed. We are closing at low prices the remainder of our large stock of SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS, in order to make room for our Fall varieties. LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., corner Chrystie.

COTTON ROPE.—Assorted sizes of first quality constantly on hand For sale by
WM. WALL & SONS, No. 216 Front-st.

SILEXIAN MARBLE.—This new and superior imitation of marble, which has taken the highest premium at the World's Fair, being the only medal given over all other imitations of marble, and is fully equal to marble of the choicest kinds, and at one fourth the price It is now offered for sale by the manufacturers at No 698 Broadway.
BARNARD & SHERWOOD.

BOTTLES WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Fifty by one hundred gross English or American porter quart bottles; new bottles only, and in good order. Address, stating price for cash, C. & W., No. 13 Thames-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, (corner of Broadway and Wall-st.,) NEW-YORK, July 27, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY has THIS DAY been declared, payable in cash at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 10th of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 10th of August, both inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK June 9, 1854.—An extra dividend of ten per cent on the capital stock of this Bank, with be paid on the first day of July next The capital stock will be increased fifty per cent., or one million dollars, payable one-half, or fifty dollars per share, on the first day of July next, and the other half on the sixth day of November next. The new stock will be distributed to the old stockholders in the ratio of one share of new stock to every two shares of old stock according to the stock ledger on the morning of the 25th instant. The rights to fractional parts of shares may be transferred and combined so as to obtain full shares Any stockholder may at any time after the 30th instant, pay in his new shares in full, and be entitled to rebate at the rate of seven per cent per annum, on the whole, to the 6th November The latter half of the increased Stock will not be entitled to any portion of the semi-annual dividend in November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th instant to the 1st July inclusive.
C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Semi-annual Interest falling due in this City on the 1st day of August, 1854, on the following named securities will be paid on and after that date at the office of the undersigned, on the presentation of the proper coupons, viz:

THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY 1st Mortgage Bonds 7 per cents
THE OHIO AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY 1st Mortgage Bonds 7 per cents.
THE BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY Income Bonds 7 per cents.
THE BONDS OF CLARK COUNTY, OHIO, issued to the Springfield and Columbus Railroad Company 7 per cents
THE FONDS OF THE CITY OF MADISON (Indiana) per cents

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No 52 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, July 27, 1854.

INTEREST NOTICE.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANIES—The interest falling due Aug 1 on the Bonds of the Companies, viz:

NORTHERN INDIANA MORTGAGE BONDS of 1361.
NORTHERN INDIANA MORTGAGE BONDS of 1863, (Goshen line.)
NORTHERN INDIANA BONDS of 1863, and
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN MORTGAGE BONDS, (Jackson Branch.)

will be paid on and after that day at the Corn Exchange Bank E. C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1854.

INTEREST NOTICE.—TERRE HAUTE AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest falling due Aug 1, on the First and Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that day on presentation of the Coupons at the Corn Exchange Bank.
SIMEON RYDER, President.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1854.

DIVIDEND NOTICE—OFFICE OF THE ERIE AND NORTHEAST RAILROAD CO.—ERIE, July 27, 1854.—Notice is hereby given that a dividend of five per cent has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the first of August next, at their office on all stock registered on the books at Erie, and that on the books in New-York, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York. By order of the Board of Directors.
J. C SPENCER, Secretary.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after July 6. The Transfer Books will be closed to that date inclusive.
DANIEL V. H BERTHOLF, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the Company for the six months ending with June last, has been declared, payable on the 29th July next. Holders of stock registered on the books of transfer in this City will be paid at our office.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

DIVIDEND.—BANK OF THE CAPITOL, ALBANY, July 21, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock of this bank, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 15th inst. Stockholders registered on the New York books, will receive their dividend at the Merchants' Exchange Bank. By order of the Board,
H. G. GILBERT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 28, 1854.—The President and Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. for the last six months. Payable on Monday, 14th August By order. R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK.—NEW-YORK, July 28, 1854.—A Dividend of (5) FIVE PER CENT, on the Capital Stock, will be paid to the Stockholders, on and after TUESDAY, the 1st of August next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board. T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st. The Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on the 1st of August next The transfer books will be closed on the 26th inst.—NEW-YORK, July 17, 1854. EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN—BROOKLYN, Aug. 1, 1854.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent, payable on the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment. R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, August 1, 1854.—A Dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 15th inst. The transfer books will remain closed until the 11th inst.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—HANOVER INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of six per cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 1 Hanover-square By order of the Board.
A. M. MCKEE, Secretary

DIVIDEND.—BROADWAY INSURANCE OFFICE, No. 433 Broadway, corner Howard-st., July 26, 1854.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 2d day of August next. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No 6 Broad st.—NEW YORK, July 1, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been this day declared, payable on demand R. O. GLOVER, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Aug. 17, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the SULLIVAN COUNTY BANK, at Monticello, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or that the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the above Bank will be given up to said Bank.
au19-law2yTh DANIEL B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK.—ALBANY, July 17, 1854.—The GEORGE WASHINGTON BANK, (Corning) has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Joint-stock Banks, Banking Associations, and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
O. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of THOMAS HUNT & CO., in this City, and in the city of Manchester England, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent Office of liquidation is removed from No 22 William, corner of Platt, to Nos. 30 and 32 Barclay-st. The parties are authorized to use and sign the name of the firm for that purpose only.

THOMAS HUNT,
WM. M. RICHARDS.
I. P. ROGERS.
T. D. VAILL.
JOS. S. KENDALL.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned are this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of RICHARDS HAIGHT & CO., at Nos 30 and 32 Barclay st, New-York, and in Manchester, England, for the purpose of conducting a general importing and commission woolen business.

WM. RICHARDS
EDWARD HAIGHT
T. D VAILL
J. S KENDALL.
GEORGE FLAGG

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of DAVID LANE & CO., engaged in the Flour and Feed business, in this day dissolved by mutual consent.

DAVID LANE,
HENRY W. MILLER,
JAMES G. CARPENTER,

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1854.

N. B.—The business of the above firm will be continued at the old stand, by the successors.
VAN VALKENBURGH & HAVILAND.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—The subscriber invites the attention of Committees, Teachers, and others, to his improved Desks and Chairs; also, Teachers' Desks and Chairs, Tables, Chairs with book-baskets attached, for infant schools. Bookcases, Draft-boards, &c., at his factory No 24 Grove-st., N. Y., where he is constantly manufacturing the above articles. Bank and Counting-house Desks made to order. R. PATON.

ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE.—MATHEWS & STACY, No. 514 Broadway, offer for sale, at very reduced prices, their entire and very extensive stock of enameled cottage and other furniture, (the largest in the City,) from which every variety of taste can be gratified, preparatory to a dissolution of partnership.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Buyers of this fashionable style of furniture are solicited to examine the stock at the salesroom and factory of S. H. WARWICK, No. 62 White-st., three doors west of Broadway. N. B.—The trade and shippers supplied as usual.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—JOHN MCKEWAN, Importer, has removed from No. 76 to No. 72 John-st., two doors from William-st

REMOVAL.—JAMES MCCREERY & CO. have removed from No 72 William-st. to No. 37 Warren-st., one door west of Church-st.

1854.—NEW FORWARDING ARRANGEMENT.—BY THE AMERICAN "LAKE SHORE LINE."—With speed, safety, and saving of insurance—avoiding cartage across the "Suspension Bridge," and ferry at Detroit The American "Lake Shore Railroads," having largely increased their freight cars and motive power, are prepared to forward without any delay freight in any quantity, to all Western and South-western ports at very low rates Mark "Lake Shore Line," and send to Hudson River Railroad, New-York and Erie Railroad, Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, Harlem Railroad, or People's Line Steamboats.

P. S.—If shipped by Buffalo and New-York City Railroad mark "Lake Shore Line, via Buffalo and New-York City Railroad" For information, price, and bills of lading, apply to TIMOTHY C. DWIGHT, Agent, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., or to L. DUNTON Ticket Agent.

$100 REWARD.—TO TH

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

AWFUL MURDERS.

Murder at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Col. Loring Stabbed by a Southerner.

ATTEMPT TO KILL AN OFFICER.

Prisoner's Examination—Verdict of Guilty—Distressing Scenes.

Yesterday morning, between the hours of 6 and 7 o'clock, an awful murder was perpetrated on the second floor of the St. Nicholas Hotel, in this city, under circumstances of the most aggravated character. It appears that Col. CHARLES LORING, of California, recently arrived here with his lady, and occupied apartments at the St. Nicholas Hotel. His room was No. 16, situated on the second story, fronting Broadway. After the arrival of Col. LORING, Dr. ROBERT GRAHAM, of New-Orleans, reached the City, and put up also at the St. Nicholas Hotel with his wife and children. He was given Room No. 18, on the same floor and within a few feet of the Colonel's apartments. The parties were not acquainted with each other, any further than by occasionally meeting in the Hotel, at meals, &c.

During the latter part of Tuesday, Dr. GRAHAM went on a "spree," and created serious disturbance in various parts of the Hotel. One of these scenes took place in the bar-room. At a late hour of the night on Tuesday, the Doctor was induced to retire to his room, where he remained quietly until towards daylight. He then arose, and wanting some water, went to pull the bell of his own room, but it was out of order. He then left his apartments, and commenced to ring the chambermaid's bell, in the hall, very violently, and such a length of time, that Col. LORING and his wife, (who was quite ill,) were unable to sleep. The Colonel finally requested Dr. GRAHAM to desist annoying them in that manner; but he paid no attention to the entreaties, and continued to ring this large bell with great rapidity. At last, the patience of Mr. LORING became exhausted, and against the will of his wife, he partially dressed himself, hastened down to the office and requested the officers of the hotel to remove the noisy man. As he was ascending the first flight of stairs, on his return to his room, he was met by Dr. GRAHAM, who roughly exclaimed, "You are a liar," which insult the Colonel at once resented by slapping his assailant's face with his open hand. The Doctor then raised a heavy sword-cane, which the Colonel caught by the sheath and jerked it away, thus leaving the blade and handle in the right hand of the culprit. The sudden jerk caused the Colonel to turn partly around, and no sooner had he done so than GRAHAM plunged the weapon into his victim's left side with great force, and in pulling it out he turned and twisted it with all the strength he was possessed of, and when he had hauled the sword out of the body, it was bent in a circular form. The dirk entered the lungs and heart of Colonel LORING, and he staggered and fell to the floor lifeless.

The murderer took it all very calmly, and even went to the "pitcher pantry," and tried to conceal the instrument of death under some rubbish. He was secured through the exertions of CHARLES M. ROGERS, Esq., and others of the Hotel, and during the afternoon Coroner O'DONNELL held the inquiry.

The following Jury was selected:

Elias Dusenberry	No. 61 Spring-street.
Barney Bartren	Collamore House.
D. C. Warren	No. 11 Wooster-street.
J. D. Barber	No. 534 Broadway.
V. B. Deprirre	No. 569 Broadway.
G. M. Perry	Collamore House.
E. M. Boyle	No. 115 Bank-street.

The evidence taken gives an accurate account of the dreadful tragedy. It was as follows:

THE TESTIMONY.

Cornelia Loring, sworn, says—I am the wife of Charles Loring, now lying dead at the St. Nicholas Hotel; my husband was a resident of California, and was acting in the capacity of Receiver of Public Moneys at Benicia; he left California in the month of march last; and, as I left there in February, I arrived here on the 2d of March; he met me at the city of Baltimore in the month of May following, but I do not recollect the day; while in the States I was not absent from him an hour up to last night; I think my husband had no acquaintance with the prisoner prior to the difficulty that occurred this morning; at 10 minutes past 5 o'clock this morning, (precisely by my watch,) I heard a ringing of the hall bell, which is situated beside the room we occupied; my husband was in bed at the time; and, on account of the long and violent ringing of the bell, my husband said that the person ringing the bell must be a stranger, and did not know the house, and then went out to ascertain the cause; my husband then opened our bedroom-door that leads to the hall, where the prisoner was ringing the bell; my husband only opened the door partly, and, putting out his head, observed, "Ah, is it you?" and continued, "I think all the servants are in bed, and I don't think you can find one at this hour;" it was the chambermaid's bell that he had been ringing so furiously; the prisoner replied he had been ringing the bell in his own room for two hours, but could receive no answer; in saying this he replied very blasphemously; my husband then closed the door and went to bed; he had scarcely lain down when the bell commenced ringing again as loud as before; my husband then got up again, and on opening the door a second time, he said to the prisoner, "I would be much obliged to you, Sir, if you would not ring that bell so loudly, as my wife is quite unwell;" my husband then requested the prisoner to put on his pants, for if he desired the chambermaid to answer the bell, he was not in a fit dress to be seen by the maid; the prisoner then replied, "I don't care a damn for the maids or any woman in the house," and he would dress as he pleased; the prisoner said other words, which I did not hear, but then my husband said if he repeated them, he would smash his head with a stick; my husband was still in his room, and only had his head out of the door; he closed the bedroom door and went to bed again; after my husband came to bed the second time, the bell struck at least *thirty times*; my husband then got up and put on his pants and slippers, but put one arm into his coat; while only one arm was in the coat, he again opened the door and said to the prisoner, "That he would go down to the office and see whether he could find a servant;" I jumped out of bed and begged my husband not to go out, and my husband appeared not to be angry, and said, "Oh, child, go back:" on my speaking to the door, I saw the prisoner standing, having nothing on but his shirt; on his seeing me at the door, he started towards me; Mr. Loring was then some distance down the hall, during this way: I heard the prisoner say "I'll [illegible] I did not hear any more; his face was turned [illegible] I then returned to my room and looked at my watch, and saw that it was a quarter to 6 o'clock; I then went to the door, and seeing no person in the hall I [illegible] myself and returned to the hall again; I was [illegible] time and walked up to the other end of the hall; I then went back to the room, took off my dress and threw myself on the bed: just as I had done so a [illegible] then looked in our room door; I would not recognize his face again; I immediately ran to the door and opened it, exclaiming, "Why, Mrs. Loring is in bed!" I did not see the person she was talking with; I again put on my dressing-gown and went to the head of the first hall; I then returned to my room and met the chambermaid of that hall, and sent her for the [illegible]; I then asked our servant to go down and see what had become of Mr. Loring, for he had been gone a long time; Mr. Loring was not fully dressed, and I felt anxious about him; Sarah (the girl) shortly came and said something must have happened, as no person would give her a positive answer to any question she asked; I quickly ran down to the office, asking every person I met, "What has become of my husband;" when I reached the office I learned what was really the fact; *I then saw my husband lying dead on the lower hall floor*; I can recognize the prisoner as the man ringing the bell. as he had his face to me; I cannot tell anything about him.

John Cornelius sworn, said—I am employed at the St. Nicholas Hotel, as "Rotunda man," and have been there for the last nine months; between 5 and 6 o'clock this morning, as I was going up stairs to answer a bell-call, I saw the prisoner in a dispute with the deceased; they were at the head of the main entrance as you come up from the office; they were addressing each other in an angry manner, and as I went up the next flight of stairs I stood and looked at them; I heard the prisoner call the deceased a "liar," when Mr. Loring immediately struck the prisoner's face with his open hand; the prisoner held a cane in his hand, and as he (the prisoner) grasped it the deceased also took hold of the cane; the deceased dragged off the sheath, and I thought the cane was broken; the prisoner then made a pass at the deceased with his right hand; he had something in that hand, but I did not know what it was, until after they were parted; when the pass was made the deceased staid one very short time and said nothing until after he had fallen; he then exclaimed, "Oh, I am stabbed:" I then saw a dirk in the prisoner's hand that was bent in a half circle; I did not [illegible] whether there was blood on the dirk; in the course of two minutes after the pass was made by the prisoner, Mr. Loring fell to the floor; while he was laying there the prisoner walked up *and looked over the body*; he did not commit any further violence on the deceased; the prisoner walked down stairs slowly and threw the dirk cane into the pantry; the sheath now produced is the one pulled away from the prisoner, and the dirk part shown me, is the weapon I saw in the [illegible] carried to his room, No. 16.

James Anderson, sworn, says: I have charge of the men in the "Rotunda;" while in the office about 5½ o'clock this morning, I heard the cries of a man up stairs; myself and another person went up there and found the deceased lying motionless; the prisoner was standing alongside of the deceased with his sword-cane, the blade of which the prisoner drew through his left hand, and then grasped it again in his right hand and kept the hilt of the sword in that hand; the prisoner then walked down stairs, and I followed him; he went to the pantry and threw this dagger into the sweeping, so as to conceal it, when he walked out of the pantry, I got the said sword-cane, and gave it into the office; and I now clearly identify the dirk here shown me, as the one in the hands of the prisoner; I afterwards saw Mr. Wilson, (an officer of the house,) walk into the water closet; the police officers were sent for; I stood watching the prisoner until they came; I pointed the prisoner out to the officers, telling them he was the person whom I saw have the dagger.

John Morris sworn, says: I went up stairs near 6 o'clock this morning, and heard the deceased cry out, "I am stabbed;" I hastened up and saw him ascend two or three steps, when he fell on his face; he was moaning, but I did not notice any blood; when I first got up stairs the prisoner had hold of the deceased; I did not see him make a pass at the deceased; I think the deceased said in a low tone, "Oh dear, never mind."

Charles M. Rogers, sworn, says: I am an officer attached to the St. Nicholas Hotel; this morning about 5½ o'clock, while I was passing through the hall I saw the prisoner and deceased standing at the head of the stairs leading to the office; they appeared to be excited in their conversation; as I passed them I looked to see who they were; the prisoner was facing the deceased, and hearing the latter speak of his wife it attracted my attention; the deceased spoke in an excited voice; I was walking with some ladies at the time who were proceeding to their carriage; when the deceased alluded to his wife, the prisoner said, "I don't care a d—n for you or your wife;" as I had advanced ten or twelve feet I heard the *die* given, but I don't know who said it; after that I heard a noise like the clapping of hands, and then turned around to look at the parties; when I passed them first I saw the prisoner have the sword-cane behind him, and as I turned around I saw the prisoner thrust the weapon into the left side of the deceased; I left the ladies and ran towards the two men; when the prisoner had thrust the weapon into Loring *as stated, he twisted it about three or four times while in the body, and he then pulled the sword out of his side, and it was bent in a circular form*; after he pulled out the dagger they separated, and the deceased came towards me and fell down on his face and cried out, "I am stabbed and dead;" he made no struggle whatever; when he was falling I saw blood issuing from his mouth, and I heard him moan; I exclaimed to the prisoner, "You have killed the man;" the prisoner then walked around to the head of deceased, and said, "Oh, he is not hurt." I then placed the watchman with the body; I then went down to the office, to ascertain the number of Dr. Randolph's room, and I sent a messenger for him; I then sent for an officer, and when I got back the poor man was dead; while I was down stairs I saw the prisoner come down with the sword cane; I told some of the men to watch; I had the deceased removed to his room, (No. 16,) where he now lies dead; during the affray in the hall, the prisoner was dressed in his coat and pantaloons, but was without a cravat; the deceased was dressed in the same way, and had no weapon with him; the room of the prisoner and the one occupied by the deceased were within 50 feet of each other, and the hall is near the room of deceased.

THE POST MORTEM EXAMINATION.

David Chi, M. D, sworn: I reside at No. 5 Bond-street; I have made a *post mortem* examination on the body of Charles Loring, and was assisted by Dr. Quackenbos and Dr. Randolph; it was about six hours after death when I made the examination; I found a slight abrasion over the left corner of the eye, also one on his forehead, just above the left eye; blood was issuing from his nose and mouth; the pupils of his eyes normal rigid; also, an incised wound just twelve inches below the shoulder, and five inches to the left of the spinal column; the wound corresponds exactly with the sword-cane now exhibited; on opening the cavity of the chest, I found it filled with a large quantity of clotted blood; when taking out the lungs and heart, the external wound was found to have entered between the ninth and tenth ribs; the lungs were seriously lacerated, and the sword must have entered the lower lobe of the left lung, from behind, forward and upward; the heart and large vessels were empty, and not wounded; the left lung was lacerated excessively; the hemorrhage produced by this injury was sufficient to cause death.

Dr. Henry F. Quackenbos was sworn, and corroborated the evidence of his associate, in every particular.

Wm. E. Wilson, being duly sworn, said: I am employed at the St. Nicholas Hotel as one of the book-keepers in the office; I was down stairs when the altercation occurred, about 5½ o'clock, when I heard a noise up stairs on the second floor; when I heard the noise I walked towards the stairs, and met Dr. Graham (the prisoner) coming down; I asked him what was the matter, and what he had done; he said "he did not know what he had done;" he further said that a man had knocked him down, and that he believed he had stabbed him. [The weapon was here shown to the witness, and he identified it as the one he saw in the hand of the prisoner.] I had no further conversation with him, except that he said he wished me to send for his wife.

The Coroner—Well, was there anything else that you heard?

The Witness—Do you wish me to tell what I did, all the road through?

The Coroner—Yes, Sir, if you please.

The Witness—Well, if you will permit me, I will put it all down in writing.

The Coroner cheerfully granted the request, and Mr. Wilson shortly after submitted the following statement: At about 5½ o'clock, Col. Loring, the deceased, came to me at the office, evidently excited, and asked me who that was that kept banging away at the bell or his bell; that he was making a noise and cursing somebody, thereby disturbing him and his family; I asked him the number of his room, and then recollected that Dr. Graham was on the same floor, and seeing him somewhat intoxicated the previous night, I concluded the man complained of must be the Doctor. The deceased then said, "That we must take him away or he would shoot him dead at his door, damned if he wouldn't;" he then went up stairs, and soon after I heard the scuffle and shout I have just alluded to, which did not seem to be more than half a minute after he went up stairs.

To a Juror—I saw no weapon in the hands of Colonel Loring; he was complaining of the bell ringing; there were no weapons found on the deceased.

This witness concluded the evidence, and the Coroner delivered a brief charge to the Jury. After deliberating a few moments, they rendered the following

VERDICT.

We the Jury, find that CHARLES LORING came to his death by a wound inflicted upon his person by means of a sword-cane, in the hands of ROBERT GRAHAM the prisoner.

The Coroner immediately committed GRAHAM for examination. He was incarcerated in the City Prison. JAMES R. WHITING, Esq., appeared as his counsel. The prisoner is quite indifferent, seeming to care but little about the deed he has yet to suffer for.

The deceased, Colonel LORING, has resided in California for several years, and latterly held the responsible office of Receiver of Public Moneys, at Benicia, near San Francisco. The culprit is an eminent physician, and the proprietor of an extensive drug store in Chartres-street, New-Orleans, La. He is a man of fine, noble appearance, but shows indications of a bad temper when vexed.

While the distracted wife of the victim was giving her testimony, she was greatly overcome, and fainted away twice. Her heavy affliction, and the distressing scenes consequent upon the crime, have cast a gloom over the guests of the hotel.

The body was removed, last evening, to a receiving vault, and will probably be taken to Louisiana for interment.

We have already stated that on Tuesday night the prisoner was grossly intoxicated, and seemed ugly and determined to seek an affray. He walked into the bar-room of the St. Nicholas and commenced dashing decanters and glasses about, in every direction. He was permitted to act as he pleased for some ten minutes, when ex Officer STAGE, an *attaché* of the house, was called in to quell the disturbance. On approaching him pleasantly, the officer was turned upon by GRAHAM, who cried out, "Who are you, you d——d ——— ?" Mr. STAGE made every exertion to pacify him, but he boasted of his "blood," and as the officer touched him on the shoulder, he wheeled around, seized STAGE by the collar, backed him up against the wall, drew his sword-cane from the sheath, and plunged the dirk at his antagonist. Fortunately he missed his aim, and the weapon passed close by the back of Mr. STAGE. Assistance was then procured and the doctor was arrested and conducted to the Eighth Ward Station-house, by Officer WARD, where he was locked up to answer the charge of "assault with intent to kill." About midnight, the family and friends interceded in his behalf, and worked upon the feelings of Mr. STAGE to such a degree that he finally went to the Station-house, and obtained the doctor's liberation, by withdrawing the charge. The prisoner was still in a miserable condition from the effects of excessive intemperance, but at the same time exhibited no symptoms of delirium, or any species of insanity whatever.

ANOTHER MURDER.

A Wife Killed by her Husband.

Yesterday morning information reached the Coroner's office that another murder had been committed in the upper part of the City. An inquest was subsequently held by Coroner HILTON, at the City Hospital, on the body of CATHERINE MCMAHON, who, it appears, was killed by PATRICK MCMAHON, her husband, yesterday afternoon, at No. 128 Hester-street. The body of the unfortunate woman was examined by the Jury before the proceedings commenced, and presented a shockingly contused appearance; the wretch having repeatedly jumped upon her face and breast with his heavy boots.

The principal witness in the sad affair was Mr. GALLIGAN, who testified in substance as follows:

Patrick Galligan sworn: I reside at No. 128 Hester-street, in the same house as the prisoner; my room adjoins his; he has lived there nearly two months; I have never seen the prisoner or deceased intoxicated, but have understood that they were in the habit of getting so; they were in the habit of quarreling with each other; I was home all day yesterday; the prisoner came home about 12 o'clock, at noon; I think he came home to his dinner; after he went into his room, I heard him quarrelling with his wife, but do not know the cause of his doing so; I then heard deceased scream out to the prisoner not to strike her; I got up and opened my door; the prisoner and his wife were then in the passage-way opposite their room door; she was lying on the floor, and her husband was standing over her, having hold of her shoulders shaking her; she asked him to desist, saying, "Pat, stop;" she was bleeding from under her chin; I asked him for God's sake to stop, for if he should be the cause of her death he would be sorry for it; he then let go of her; at this time she was laying on her back on the floor; as he let go of her he stamped on her with his foot in the region of the stomach or bowels; I do not know whether he stamped on her with both feet or not; he had boots or shoes on at the time; I did not see him stamp more than once; after he stamped on her I caught hold of him, to prevent his doing further injury to her; she was groaning and appeared insensible; he then went down stairs, leaving her laying on her back as stated above; some of the neighbors then went up stairs, and an officer was sent for and the deceased conveyed to the New-York Hospital.

One or two other witnesses were sworn, and the Jury rendered the following verdict:

"We find that the deceased, Catherine McMahon came to her death by a compression of the brain, from an effusion of blood, it being the effect of injuries inflicted by her husband, Patrick McMahon."

The Coroner then committed MCMAHON to the City Prison to await his examination. The deceased was aged 27 years, born in Ireland, and leaves two small children in destitute circumstances.

HORRIBLE MURDER IN BROOKLYN.

A Child Killed by its Father—Desperate Attempt to Kill the Mother—Rum's Doings!

One of the most cruel, fiendish and unnatural murders was committed in Brooklyn, last night, that it has ever been our painful duty to record. The murder was committed about 10 o'clock, by J. N. T. TUCKER, editor of the Brooklyn *Daily Freeman*, (late *Advertiser*,) and the victim was his youngest child—a bright, lovely boy of three years. The following are the particulars of this horrible affair, so far as we are able to obtain them.

TUCKER resides with his family at No. 403 Atlantic-street, near Nevins. About 8 o'clock last evening, he invited his wife out to take a walk, leaving three children at home. On arriving near the house from their walk, TUCKER suddenly threatened to shoot his wife, and she, frightened at the threat and his general appearance, pulled away from him and rushed into the house and up stairs to her apartments. He goes immediately to Mr. DE CAMP'S drug store, on Atlantic-street, near Nevins, and suddenly drawing a revolver, presents it to the breast of the proprietor, and says, "Fill that." He is remonstrated with, when he apologizes, and says, "O, I thought it was a bottle;" then, hastily taking a bottle from his pocket, says, "Give me some of that cholera medicine. I have a very bad case of cholera in my house." He is asked what he will have? and replies, "Brandy, quick—I am Dr. TUCKER." Mr. DE CAMP knowing that there was a doctor by that name in the vicinity, hurriedly commenced turning some brandy into a vial until TUCKER said "there was enough;" he threw down some change and immediately left the store. It appears that he went to his home, proceeded to his wife's room, went in and locked the door. A young child, three years of age, was lying in a small bed in the room asleep at this time; he drank the brandy just purchased, threw the vial out of the window, went to a drawer and took out a razor, with which he went to the bed where the child lay; he took the child in his arms, and taking a seat on the floor, opened the razor and deliberately cut the child's throat, nearly severing the head from the body. Mrs. TUCKER rushed to the rescue of her child, when this fiend knocked her or forced her down to the floor, and made five distinct cuts on her face and neck with the razor, one about five inches in length, across the left side of the face and neck, extending from the mouth to the vertabræ; one cut parallel above on the neck, another below in the same position, one cut across the throat, and another perpendicularly down the chin. These cuts, with the exception of the first named, are from two to three inches in length. She is not considered seriously injured. Her escape from instant death seems almost a miracle. In her struggles to escape from his grasp, (he having one hand on her throat all this time,) he was thrown in different parts of the room. When our Reporter visited the scene, a short time after, the carpet was saturated with blood in different parts of the room, and the walls were spotted with the blood of his victims.

The screams of the wife aroused other inmates of the house, and Mr. J. D. I. DEMYSE went at once to the room, burst the door open. The picture presented to his view at this time was one of the most horrible. There lay the child dead, with its little head nearly severed from the body, in one part of the room; in another, was the prostrate form of the wife and mother horribly mutilated by the husband and father, and he still over her, his left hand on her throat, and with the razor in his right, endeavoring to finish the work of death.

Mr DE NYSE, with others, at once grappled with the infuriated man, and before he could be mastered TUCKER was knocked down three different times. All the while endeavoring to use his weapon on those who came to the rescue of his wife. With the assistance of Officer ISA CAVALRY, of the Third District Police, who was promptly on the spot. TUCKER was finally secured and locked up in the cells at the Third District Station-house.

A daughter of TUCKER'S, about 10 years of age, was in the room during the whole of this affair. Her father made a dash at her with the razor and cut her hand.

Dr. HALLETT, of No. 342 Atlantic-street, was called in and dressed the wounds on Mrs. TUCKER, and at a late hour last night she was not supposed to be in danger.

TUCKER recently came from Rochester, where now live three of his children, he having six in all. He is a man of intemperate habits, and when intoxicated is subject to fits of frenzy, and on several occasions when in this state has beat his wife, and it is stated that he has frequently threatened to take her life. He came to Brooklyn a few weeks since, and assumed the editorial duties of the Brooklyn *Daily Freeman*, (formerly the *Advertiser*).

Much credit is due to Officer CAVALRY, Mr. J. D. I. DE NYSE, Dr. HALLETT, A. F. ANNIS, Mr. and Mrs. JOS. CONNER, and others, for their prompt action in securing this infuriated man at the risk of their own lives, and for their kind attentions to Mrs. TUCKER.

Mr. Charles O'Conor in a Pack of Troubles.

The legal profession are cracking nuts over a new development. The contestants are CHAS. O'CONOR, Esq., and his Honor Judge BETTS. The quarrel arose in this wise: In the recent India Rubber suit, in the United States Court, Mr. O'CONOR, being counsel for the defendants, (the New-England Car-Spring Company,) came to an issue with the Bench. Counsel for plaintiff proposed to introduce oral testimony to invalidate a sealed instrument that had been put in evidence for the defence. Mr. O'CONOR objected, on the ground that such evidence was inadmissible to impeach a sealed instrument in an action at law, and that the plaintiff's only mode of obtaining that kind of relief upon such testimony was by bill in equity. The Judge overruled this objection, and is said to have held that "fraudulent representions, (though not in any wise affecting the fact of due execution,) and by which the party was deceived, and induced to execute an agreement under his seal, might be proven by paro', before a jury, in an action at common law, for the purpose of avoiding the agreement to the same extent as in equity; and that, if satisfactorily proven, they would render the agreement void at law."

Mr. O'CONOR complains that his Honor "also referred to the great and unusual length of time which had been consumed in the argument of this incidental point, and stated that the principle announced in his decision and the practice under it were so familiar that he did not doubt that *a decision to the same effect could be found in every volume of Johnson's Reports*." That remark was felt by Mr. O'CONOR to involve an impeachment of his professional character, and he is so uneasy under the imputation of ignorance that he has adopted a very singular method of "vindicating himself, as far as practicable, from such public aspersion." In a letter addressed to JAMES W. GERARD, Esq., he makes the following extraordinary proposition:

I hereby deposit with you my check for $1,000, payable to your order, which I authorize you to endorse and deliver to Mr. GEORGE BETTS, if, at any time within six months from the date of this letter, he shall produce you any one such decision in any volume of *Johnson's Reports*; or if he shall produce to you a certificate in writing from any of the undermentioned persons, that there is one such decision in *Johnson's Reports*, or that in the opinion of the writer of the certificate, the aforesaid opinion and decision of Judge BETTS were conformable to law. The persons, any of whom may give such certificate, are as follows: The nine Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States; the four Judges of the Court of Appeals of this State; the five Judges of the Supreme Court in this district; the six Judges of the Superior Court; the three Judges of the New-York Common Pleas; and the Judges of the District Courts of the United States for the respective districts next adjoining this district.

Commerce of the Port for July.

The following tables exhibit the number of arrivals at this port in the month of July:

Steamers	17	Brigs	15
Ships	72	Schooners	76
Barks	69		
Total			384

NATIONALITY.

British	90	Danish	1
Oldenburg	9	Norwegian	5
Hamburg	8	Tuscan	3
Belgian	5	Roman	2
Bremen	13	Sicilian	3
Hanoverian	2	Venezuelan	1
French	3	Austrian	2
Russian	1	Spanish	2
Mecklenburg	2	Italian	1
Sardinian	4	Swedish	1
Portuguese	5		
Total foreign vessels			171
American vessels			221
Total			392

A Priest in Trouble—Visiting Sick Persons.

A serious fracas occurred on Tuesday evening in Thirteenth-street, near Avenue A. The circumstances were as follows:

The wife of a blacksmith, named THOMAS GALLAGHER, was taken sick, and, expecting to die, she sent for Father MALONEY, a priest, to attend her in her last hours. To this GALLAGHER was opposed, and forbade the priest entering the house. The priest, however, insisted on going in, and authoritatively demanded admittance, and was persisting, when GALLAGHER gave him a heavy rap on the head, which felled him senseless to the ground. An alarm was instantly given, and a large number of Irish men and women in the neighborhood went in pursuit of GALLAGHER, apparently determined to have his life for his treatment of the priest. They finally caught and beat GALLAGHER in a most savage manner, and would have undoubtedly killed him had not the Seventh Ward Police interfered to protect him.

Capt. HART and a posse of men, arrested PETER BURNS, PETER COLLINS, JOHN KEELER, JOHN O'NEIL, MARGARET BUCKLEY and PETER MCGWIN for assaulting GALAGHER.

The prisoners were sent to the Essex Market Police Court, and held to bail to keep the peace.

MALONEY, the priest, was said to be badly injured.

SCRUB RACE AT THE HIPPODROME.—Rather an animated spectacle concluded last evening's performance at the Hippodrome. Ten horses, none of them nor their riders belonging to the Hippodrome troupe, entered the ring to contest for two prizes—$75 to the first winner, the second a saddle and bridle worth $25. To get the horses ready for a start was attended with some little difficulty at first, owing to the effect of the music and the entire novelty of the scene. But at length the signal was given, and away they went. The distance to be run was the circle of the stadium six times, about 1½ miles. They did not start very even, and at the era of the first heat were considerably scattered At the end of the second, *Enchantress*, entered by Mr. MCCARTY, and *Lightfoot*, entered by Mr. BRAINARD, were one-fourth the circle in advance of all the others. During the third round two riders got thrown or fell from their horses, which caused much diversion and applause. *Enchantress* and *Lightfoot*, however, continued to maintain their advanced position and the partizans of each loudly cheered their respective riders. In the final round *Snowball*, entered by CASE, (colored) came up with fearful pace. The cheering now was immense. In the home stretch *Snowball* passed *Lightfoot*. "Ethiopia stretched forth her hands" and took—the saddle.

EMIGRATION TO KANSAS.—A public meeting was held at the Broadway Tabernacle last evening for the purpose of organizing a Society, under the name of the "New-York Kansas League," to co-operate with the "Emigrant Company," and to hear an explanation of the objects and operations of the Company from Hon. ELI THAYER, of Worcester, Mass. ALANSON NASH, Esq., presided, and Mr. THAYER made his statement. Our report is crowded out to day.

MAN RUN OVER BY AN OMNIBUS.—Last evening about 8½ o'clock as JAMES SCANLIN, living in South Brooklyn, was drawing his hand-cart down Park-row, opposite Lovejoy's Hotel he was run over by an East Broadway line stage. A Third-avenue car was going up at the time, while a carriage and the omnibus were coming down street. SCANLIN while endeavoring to avoid the car and carriage ran directly in front of the omnibus. Before the driver could stop his horses one of the wheels passed over the poor fellow's left breast and left thigh, inflicting severe but not serious injury. None who witnessed the accident attached any blame to the driver. He gave his number 284. Officer PHILLIPS of the Second District conveyed SCANLIN to the Second Ward Station-house.

NORTHERN DISPENSARY.—The number of patients treated at the Northern Dispensary during the month of July was 1,113; cured or relieved, 1,062; died, 8.

EASTERN DISPENSARY.—Number of patients treated in July, 1,416. Males, 543; Females, 873. Cured or relieved, 1,322; died, 9.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—A few days since, a gentleman came into the Rooms of the American Board, in this City, and laying a thousand dollar bill on the table, requested one-half of it to be paid over to another Society, and the remaining half to be received as a donation to the treasury of the Board. He was a stranger, and declining to give his name, he stated that he had previously given what he intended as his contribution to Foreign Missions for the year; but on seeing the announcement of an apprehended deficiency in the receipts, and *considering the uncertainty of the times*, he felt impelled to do something more. We give this as one of many cheering facts of the times.—*Evangelist.*

[Advertisement.]

ASPINWALL'S COMPOUND TONIC MIXTURE.—It is an obvious fact that ague and fever is everywhere gaining ground where it is encountered only by ordinary medical treatment; and it is equally as incontestibly true, that wherever this preparation has been administered as a remedy, the disease has been immediately checked and speedily cured. These two vital facts are supported by equally unquestionable testimony, and they afford grounds for recommending the medicine to the public, by advertisement, which no rational being will dispute. The testimony in favor of the Tonic Mixture, with which the present proprietors are prepared to meet all who are skeptical on the subject, is of a nature which precludes all controversy. References of the highest respectability are proffered to all who will take the trouble to verify the statements made through the press, in relation to the medicine. The most obstinate cases of intermittent fever have never been known to resist the second bottle of the preparation. Prepared after the original formula, by THOMAS & MAXWELL, No. 56 William-street, near Maiden-lane.

[Advertisement.]

Read the *National Police Gazette*.
Read the *National Police Gazette*.
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[Advertisement.]

HIPPODROME.—The great Foot Race, in which seventy-five runners will contend for the prizes, will come off this evening at FRANCONI'S, besides a splendid programme of the Grecian Games by the members of the troupe.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Ten boxes of DESHLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS effected ten permanent cures at Salt Harbor, Pa. Sold by C. H. RING, corner Broadway and John-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great ANTI-PERIODIC PILL, or DESHLER'S Cure for Fever and Ague is sold by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

MARRIED.

At Brooklyn, L. I., on Tuesday, Aug. 1, by Rev. Dr. Schroeder, JOSEPH P. LEE, of New-York City, to MARY AUGUSTA, daughter of Thomas C. Pinckney, Esq.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 2, EMMA HAMILTON, daughter of Mr. Jonathan and Anne M. H. Grose, aged 2 years and 3 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at their residence, No. 268 West 26th-st., on Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock.

In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 1, after a short illness, JOHN GERRISH, Esq., aged 70 years and 27 ds.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at 3½ o'clock, P. M., on the 3d inst., from his late residence, No. 302 Pearl-st.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 2, of quick consumption, ANNIE P. FARNHAM, aged 15 years, 10 months and 18 days, second daughter of Joseph C. and Elizabeth M. Farnham.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 83 Bank-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 1, after a brief illness, EDMUND S. WILLETTS, in the 39th year of his age.

His remains will be conveyed to Hempstead, L. I., for interment, this (Thursday) morning, at 7 o'clock.

In this City, on Tuesday night, Aug. 1, JOSEPH, youngest son of John J. and Susanna Staf, aged 11 months and 24 days.

His remains were interred in the 11th-st. Cemetery.

"The Lord gave and the Lord taketh away."

In Walpole, N. H., on Monday, July 31, EDWARD R. DIMOCK, of San Francisco, formerly of Boston, aged 34.

July 26, JAMES HALLEY, at No. 282 9th st., aged 18 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Markets see Sixth Page.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2—P. M.

There is a reduced offering of mercantile paper at Bank, owing in part to the backwardness of the Dry Goods trade, and the disposition of most of the prudent jobbers to make it light for the Fall season. The Importers find it less difficult to cash their prime notes than to increase them by fresh sales. The large amount of Foreign Goods which we yesterday reported, as warehoused in the month of July, is significant of the dull prospect for a heavy business. The current Imports, however, are equal to last Summer, as the July table shows, and there must be a good deal of forcing through the auction rooms in the course of a month or two. In another department there is also less new paper making for the Banks and Bill Houses: we mean the shipping interest. Speculation in tonnage, as well as the regular business of ship-building, is not so active. Freights to Europe have fallen to a pretty low point, and the California trade is brought down more than one-half as compared with last season. The speculative operation of buying and selling vessels, while the Breadstuff trade with England and France brought large and quick returns, originated some months back, a very large amount of four and six months' paper, most of it with the names or endorsement of the best South-street houses. This has comparatively ceased. A third cause of curtailment in the offerings of paper, we need scarcely add, is found in the unwillingness of the leading Railway concerns to have their acceptances go upon the Street. These causes, combined, have produced what, for the moment, may be termed an easy Money market. The Importers are too poor to make large drafts upon the specie reserve of the Banks, and the Foreign Bankers, in covering the credits which they opened in the Spring, are not compelled to employ a very heavy amount in gold. The Pennsylvania State interest, paid yesterday in Philadelphia, and other August dividends paid here, will add something to the shipments of Saturday and Wednesday next. There are no signs yet of the movement of the Mexican money to London, although Minister ALMONTE is now in the City. It appears by our files by the *Hermann* that such remittances, even to the full amount of the GADSDEN Indemnity, were early anticipated on the faith of a statement in a New-York evening paper that ASPINWALL and BARING had arranged for the transfer.

The Sub-Treasury balance is growing rapidly, none of the important Appropriation bills having yet been matured in Congress. The receipts to-day were $166,170; payments, $34,088; balance, $5,451,306. The cargoes, chiefly French and German goods, of the *Indiana* and *Hermann*, will make the receipts large for the remainder of the week. The Treasury of the United States reports $22,204,022 subject to draft in all the depositories after the Mexican payment, of which the Mint at Philadelphia holds $6,980,854. The official report of Gold Deposits at the Mint is $3,940,000 for the month of July, and the coinage for the month, $3,587,350, of which $2,405,011 was in Gold bars or ingots. The shipment of Specie by the British steamer to-day was $200,000.

The Stock Market to-day showed general steadiness in prices, without much activity of movement, beyond the operations growing out of the delivery of New-York Central Stock on the reopening of the transfers. The cash price of the Stock reached 90 ℔ cent. toward the close of business hours, while sales, 15 days option to the receiver, were made as low as 87 ℔ cent. Out of 230,856 shares, making up the large capital of this Company, the inconsiderable amount of cash Stock on the Street, subject to the use of the brokers, is almost incredible. The scene at the transfer books to-day was an illustration, and the differences between the cash and time sales confirms the intimation which we had previously received that since the fall of the Stock below par, the tendency has been to a wider distribution among permanent holders. Nor is the New-York Central alone in this respect, as low as confidence would seem to have fallen in Railway property, judged merely from the daily list of the Stock Exchange. Michigan Central rose to 89 ℔ cent.; Southern Michigan sold at 94½, and Erie at 47½. The Cleveland and Toledo Direction have made up a careful report of the first nine months' business since the consolidation of their two lines. They have earned $497,570, and operated the Road for $203,703, or 41 ℔ cent. They paid a dividend of 5 ℔ cent, or $132,679 for the first six months, and had a reserve, after deducting the interest on the debt, of $103,993 on 1st June for the remaining three. The monthly receipts for the calendar year, compare as follows with 1853:

	1853.	1854.
January	$16,226 00	$41,516 19
February	27,448 00	45,027 42
March	44,855 00	69,610 14
April	35,238 00	73,467 37
May	27,617 00	56,933 73
Total	$151,384 00	$296,614 86

The Cleveland and Columbus road for the month of June earned $117,144 against $91,366 in June, 1850; an increase of 25 ℔ cent. The Hudson River road, for July, received $135,153 against $121,584 same month last year. The Manhattan Bank has declared, in

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FROM WASHINGTON.

PASSAGE OF THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Report of the Minnesota Land Fraud Committee.

NO FRAUD INTENDED.

Resolution Removing Col. Forney.

REPEAL OF THE MINNESOTA LAND BILL.

The President's Provisional Measures

FAVORABLE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 3.

The Committee on Foreign Relations concur in the President's suggestions relative to the necessity for Provisional measures, and recommending action by Congress, but they suggest no plan or sum.

Mr. ROGER BARTON, of Mississippi, was to-day confirmed Consul to Havana; Mr. ROBERT B. CAMPBELL, of Texas, Consul to London, vice GEORGE N. SANDERS. It was not until to-day that it was determined to throw Mr. SANDERS over.

Mr. H. J. HARRIS has been reappointed District Attorney for Mississippi.

A son of A. DUDLY MANN has been confirmed Secretary of Legation at Rio.

Mr. F. A. BELDEN has been confirmed Secretary of Legation at Chili.

Mr. WHEELER, of North Carolina, Charge to Nicaragua.

Mr. MARLIN, of Nashville, Charge to Guatemala.

Mr. CALEB MOODY, Collector of the new Collection District of El Paso, New-Mexico.

SAMUEL H. MONTGOMERY, of Arkansas, Indian Agent for New-Mexico.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 3.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock to-day.

Mr. MASON reported numerous private claims.

Mr. HUNTER reported back the Ocean Mail Appropriation bill.

Mr. BRODHEAD offered a resolution inquiring into the expediency of purchasing GARDINER'S Military Dictionary. Laid over.

Mr. ROCKWELL'S resolution calling for the residue of the Correspondence of Mr. MARSH, respecting events at Constantinople, was adopted.

The bill to provide for the surrender of certain bonds of the State of Indiana, was taken up and passed.

The private calendar was then taken up, and twelve House bills passed.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Naval Appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. GWIN moved to add to the bill an appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars for the Navy-Yard at San Francisco. Adopted.

Several other amendments were then adopted.

Mr. GWIN moved an amendment paying for the use of the steam propeller *Columbus*, belonging to the Pacific Steamship Company on the coast of California, one hundred and thirteen thousand dollars, or at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars per day, in addition to a charge of thirty-five dollars per ton for the coal, which has been paid by the Government.

Mr. BENJAMIN opposed the amendment as shameful and exorbitant.

Mr. GWIN replied, and demanded to know on what authority the Senator pronounced the chartering at this price as shameful upon its face. I make the statement on my responsibility as a Senator.

A long debate then ensued.

Mr. STUART said this bill would lead to a very long debate, and he moved that it be laid aside to take up his resolution providing for the extension of the time of the adjournment of Congress. He made the motion with the view of testing the sense of the Senate on extending the session until Monday.

The motion was lost, there being not ten affirmative votes.

Mr. GWIN'S amendment rejected—Yeas, 11; Nays, 30

Other amendments were offered, including the following:

That the pay of non-commissioned officers and privates of marines be increased to the same rate of the same grade in the army. Adopted.

That a Board of Naval Officers be appointed to investigate the character and qualifications of all officers of the navy of the grade of Captain and the lower grades, and report to the Secretary of the Navy such of them as are disqualified for duty, and that the Secretary be authorized to drop from service such officers.

A long debate ensued, in which Mr. GWIN read a statement from the Navy Department of several officers in high rank, who from habitual intemperance, mental derangement produced by intemperance, and other like causes, have been incompetent for duty for twenty years.

The amendment was rejected—Yeas, 22; Nays, 23.

That a Naval Depôt, &c., be established on the right bank of the Mississippi River, near New-Orleans. Adopted.

Mr. RUSK moved an amendment authorizing the President to nominate as officers of the Navy of the United States the surviving officers of the Texan Navy.

Mr. JONES, of Texas, supported the amendment, and defended Com. MOORE from the attack of Mr. HOUSTON some time since.

Mr. HOUSTON replied, and reiterated his charge that MOORE was guilty of treason, piracy, and murder, and that he was dishonorably dismissed from the Texan Navy.

The subject was debated, and the amendment rejected—14 against 29.

Mr. GWIN moved an amendment increasing the appropriation for the Navy-Yard at Memphis from $13,000 to $30,000.

Mr. PEARCE, in the course of the debate, suggested the propriety of striking out the whole appropriation for that Navy-Yard. It was an anomaly to have a Navy-Yard 700 miles from the seaboard, and inaccessible during eight months of the year for vessels drawing over seven feet of water.

Mr. BELL warmly defended the Navy-Yard, and said that Government, after expending $700,000 upon it, ought not to let it go to ruin.

Mr. JONES also defended it.

Mr. ATCHISON said he was somewhat responsible for this Navy-Yard at Memphis. It was established since he had been in Congress. It was laughed at when first proposed; but the time the Whig and Democratic candidates for Governor of Tennessee were in Congress—one in the Senate and the other in the House—the Whig member went round among his political friends, saying: "If you will only give me this Navy-Yard at Memphis, I will be able to sweep the State." The Democratic candidate appealed to his party friends, that unless he could get the Navy-Yard the Whig candidate would defeat him. [Laughter.] Both parties were placed under this sort of party duress, and they had to vote for the Navy-Yard. Had it not been for this circumstance there would never have been a Navy-Yard 700 miles from the seaboard.

Mr. RUSK offered an amendment allowing the officers of the Texan Navy the pay of Officers on leave of absence, since the time of the annexation to the present time. Agreed to—Yeas, 18; Nays, 16.

The bill was reported to the Senate and the amendments concurred in.

Mr. MALLORY renewed his amendment for a Naval Board.

Pending which, he bill was laid aside till 6 o'clock, to which time the Senate took a recess.

The Senate reassembled at 6 o'clock.

Mr. STUART said that as but few Senators were present, he moved to take up the Light-house bill, to which no amendments were to be offered or pending. Agreed to.

The bill was read by the Clerk for some time, when Mr. WELLER said that as no one but himself was paying any attention to the reading of the bill, and as he did not wish to hear it read, he moved that the reading be dispensed with. Agreed to.

The bill was then read by its title a third time, and passed.

THE MINNESOTA LAND BILL.

Mr. PEARCE moved to take up the bill from the House, repealing the act granting lands to Minnesota for a railroad to Lake Superior.

The bill was taken up and read for the first time.

Mr. STUART objected to a second reading at this time.

Several private bills were then passed. The House bill increasing the pension of THOMAS BRONAUGH from four to eight dollars a month was taken up and concurred in.

Mr. PEARCE moved to amend it by adding thereto an additional section repealing the Minnesota railroad.

Mr. STUART raised the point that the amendment was not in order.

The Chairman, Mr. WALKER, decided it was in order.

Mr. PEARCE said he proposed this amendment to vindicate the purity of legislation, to prevent that becoming a law which Congress or either of its Houses intended should not become a law. The Senate should respond to the action of the House by repealing the act, which, after its passage by that body and before it came to the Senate, was changed in its language.

Mr. STUART said that in objecting to the second reading of the bill a few minutes ago, he desired to avoid hasty legislation by having it referred to a Committee and having the matter properly investigated. This had been done in the House, and the majority and minority investigating Committee had reported there was no ground for suspicion or improper conduct by any one. The Committee of the House did not report the repealing act, but simply to amend the act by substituting the word "and" in place of "or." But the House acting in the precipitate manner proposed by the Senator from Maryland adopted a substitute, repealing the act in case of restoring it to its proper shape. The act is proposed to be repealed without any reference to the rights of the grantee under it. No repealing act could divest the Territory of Minnesota of any rights which it may have secured under the original act. There had been no material change in the bill. The House had shown its opinion that no fraud had taken place to-day; when a resolution to expel the Clerk of that House was offered it received only fourteen votes. He was willing to restore the law as it originally passed the House.

Mr. PEARCE said he preferred precipitate legislation in this matter to legislation which violates the intention of either house. He made no suggestion of fraud against any one.

Mr. TOOMBS said he did not believe there was any fraud in the matter.

Mr. NASH said that a few days since a bill for the relief of BETSY NASH was pending when another bill was moved as an amendment. That was then held to be in order. Subsequently the Senator from Massachusetts moved an amendment repealing the Fugitive-Slave act, that was ruled out of order. From that decision an appeal had been taken, which was laid on the table. He thought that it was not out of order to put each one bill to another.

Mr. STUART appealed from the decision of the Chair, ruling this amendment to be in order.

Mr. WELLER—move to lay the appeal on the table, and that this debate be closed.

Mr. BRIGHT—Mr. President, is that in order? There is no rule in the Senate as there is in the House, sanctioning such a motion. No precedent of the kind can be found for such a motion, except the one of the other day. He had voted against the Batchelder claim, though in favor of it, because he considered it out of order. He did not act as those Senators did on points of order who voted as they were disposed towards the question pending.

Mr. TOOMBS—I call the Senator to order. He is raising one point of order on another.

The CHAIRMAN—The question is on laying the appeal on the table.

Mr. BRIGHT—And I raise the point that that motion is not in order.

Mr. TOOMBS—And I say your point being raised in another is out of order.

Mr. GWIN, to dispose of the matter, moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

The CHAIRMAN—The motion to lay the appeal on the table, if carried, will carry the whole subject with it.

Mr. WELLER—The Senate decided differently the other day.

The CHAIRMAN—I decide it now as I have stated.

Mr. WELLER—I do not believe any legislative body in the world would ever decide that to lay an appeal on the table would carry the whole subject with it.

Mr. GWIN—After the decision of the Chair, I wish to withdraw my motion.

Mr. WELLER—And I withdraw my motion.

The decision of the Chair was then sustained—Yeas, 32; Nays, 6.

Mr. DOUGLAS moved to amend the amendment by declaring that the Minnesota Land Act shall read as originally passed by the House. Lost.

The debate was then continued for some time, when Mr. DOUGLAS moved as a substitute for Mr. PEARCE'S amendment, one reenacting the bill granting land to Minnesota for a railroad as it passed the House originally, with a section repealing the law actually passed.

Messrs. CHASE, BENJAMIN, DAWSON, PRATT and PEARCE opposed it.

Messrs. TOOMBS and DOUGLAS supported it.

Mr. HUNTER, from the Committee of Conference on the Civil and Diplomatic bill, reported that they had been unable to agree with the House Committee.

Mr. WELLER asked if there was any particular question in the way of an agreement.

Mr. HUNTER said that if the water-work amendment were out of the way, there might be some hope of agreement.

Mr. ADAMS—I move the Senate recede from the amendment.

Mr. BRIGHT said the Senate had put many amendments on the bill, which were deemed most important, and the House had rejected them. The House Committee would not agree to them, and the Senate Committee had yielded four-fifths of all the amendments. They also demanded the water works should be abandoned. He deemed this work to be a great national one eminently necessary to the preservation of public property in this city and for the health of members of Congress. The Committee could not yield to it when the Senate, by a vote of three to one, put it in the bill.

Mr. ADAMS opposed the water works, and said the Senate had done wrong in forcing that amendment on the House.

Mr. GWIN said he was in favor of receding from the water works until he heard the statement of Mr. BRIGHT. As the House required the Senate to yield four-fifths of its amendments and wanted none, he would insist upon and fight them in all.

The question was then taken on receding—Yeas, 27; Nays, 19.

The question was then taken on Mr. DOUGLAS' amendment to the pending bill. Disagreed to. Yeas, 18; Nays, 28.

Mr. DOUGLAS—Mr. MASON, you had better try your ten million bill on this one. [Laughter.]

The question was then taken on Mr. PEARCE'S amendment, which was adopted—Yeas, 36; Nays, 10.

The bill was then passed and the Clerk read it by its title, "An act for the relief of THOMAS BRONAUGH." [Loud laughter.]

The title was then changed to read, "An act for the relief of THOMAS BRONAUGH and to repeal the act," &c.

THE TEN MILLION APPROPRIATION.

Mr. MASON, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, made the following report:

The Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the message of the President of the United States, of the 1st instant, in reply to the resolution of the Senate asking for information whether anything has taken place since the date of his message to the House, &c. The Committee entirely concur with the declaration contained in his message to the House of Representatives, and reiterated in his message to the Senate, that in view of the position of the Island of Cuba, its proximity to our coast, the relations which it must ever bear to our commercial and other interests, it is vain to expect that a series of unfriendly acts, infringing our commercial rights, and the adoption of a policy threatening the honor and security of these States, can long consist with peaceful relations, and are satisfied that whatever measures may be found necessary for their future security and repose to the country menaced from the quarter indicated, and to vindicate the honor of our flag, will be adopted by Congress. An earnest hope both on the part of the President and of Congress that the difficulties with Spain referred to in the message would have been adjusted before the termination of the present session by amicable arrangements, has, it would appear, caused both to forbear until but a short interval remains between the close of the present and the stated commencement of the next meeting of Congress. The full reparation that has been demanded by the Executive with adequate guarantees for the future, will alone satisfy the just expectations of the country, and the Committee would not hesitate to recommend the provisional measures suggested by the President to be executed by him in the recess of Congress, even under the difficulties of maintaining them, when the close of the session is already at hand and were the interval to be long before the next meeting of Congress as that however, will be but four months duration they have deemed it better on the whole to leave the subject as it is at present, with the Executive. Should the case unfortunately make it necessary, it must of course occupy the earliest attention of Congress at its next meeting, and for the above reasons the Committee ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

The Committee was then discharged and the report ordered to be printed.

The Naval appropriation bill was then taken up.

Mr. WALLEY'S amendment for dropping incompetent officers—adopted.

Mr. JONES moved to strike out the appropriation for the Navy Yard at Memphis and requiring the grounds, building, &c. to be ceded to the city authorities of Memphis—adopted.

Other amendments were then adopted and the bill passed.

[Owing to the lateness of the hour, 2½ P. M., we are obliged to break off our report.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 3.

Mr. HOUSTON asked that a message be sent to the Senate, asking the return of the General Appropriation bill and the amendments, with a view to correct an error in the latter.

Mr. HAVEN objected, desiring first to take up for reference the River and Harbor bill.

Mr. ORR said the gentleman wanted to take up that bill out of its order, although the Homestead bill had the preference.

Mr. HOUSTON was sorry to see his friends exhibiting so much uneasiness, and throwing obstacles in the way of the General Appropriation bill.

Mr. HAVEN replied he would oppose every Appropriation bill, until the River and Harbor bill, passed by a large majority of both Houses and returned from the Senate with amendments, be taken up and disposed of in the ordinary course of legislation.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House they have appointed a Committee of Conference on the disagreeing amendments of the General Appropriation bill, and requesting the House to do the same.

Mr. HOUSTON said he would ease the troubles of his friend, Mr. HAVEN, by asking the appointment of the Committee on Conference, and through that means the error to which he alluded could be corrected.

Mr. HAVEN wanted action on the General Appropriation bill, delayed until the River and Harbor bill shall be taken up and referred, and asked for the Yeas and Nays on Mr. HOUSTON'S motion.

THE MINNESOTA LAND BILL ALTERATIONS.

Mr. CAMP ELL rose to a question of privilege and to make a report from the Select Committee appointed to investigate the alterations made to the Minnesota Land bill, and relative to all other cases of interpolation of bills on the joint resolution of the House during the present Session. In considering the second branch of the inquiries, they have unanimously agreed on the following report: They have taken testimony in regard to the interpolation of the joint resolution, fixing the compensation of the employés in the legislative department of Government, which is herewith submitted. They have come to the conclusion that the words, "and public folders," were interlined, and read at the clerks' table through mistake.

It appears Mr. WENTWORTH of Ill. and Mr. FLORENCE made an effort to procure the said alteration through CURTIS. The latter took the copy—not the original resolution—and as a private memorandum for his own use, interlined in pencil on the said copy the words mentioned. The original, as well as the said copy, was carried to the Clerk's desk by the Speaker's Page; and at the same time Mr. WENTWORTH said to the Clerk, "All right—all right." From these facts Mr. BARCLAY, the Journal Clerk, inferred that the Committee had directed this change, and he accordingly entered upon the original resolution the said words "and public folders." The resolution was then twice read, and the Yeas and Nays called on the suspension of the rules were partly taken, when the attention of the House was called to this interpolation; whereupon Mr. CURTIS, having announced that it was not authorized by the Committee, the Speaker ordered the words to be stricken out, and the resolution was then passed in the form in which it had been agreed on, and reported by the Committee on Accounts.

The Committee therefore think that none of the parties had any fraudulent or improper design in regard to this matter.

The report was signed by all the Committee, Messrs. Campbell, Barry, Breckinridge, and Davis, of Indiana.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, from a majority of the Committee, read the report on the first branch of the subject—namely, relative to the alteration of the text of the Minnesota Land bill.

The report is to the effect that a large mass of testimony has been taken, a considerable portion of which is irrelevant.

It is impossible at this late period to prepare an elaborate report analyzing the testimony taken. The Committee, therefore, submit the evidence taken and the conclusion founded on it. They state the history of facts connected with the alteration of the bill in substance, as heretofore stated by Mr. STEVENS of Michigan.

The change was by the direction of the Clerk of the House, Mr. FORNEY, who had been informed by General PATTEN, the Senate's engrossing Clerk, that verbal amendments are often made without official authority. Mr. FORNEY thought the change of the word "or" to the word "and," so as to read constituted "and" organized Railroad Company, was unimportant. After a careful review of the facts, they acquit the parties directly concerned in the alteration of any criminal or improper purposes. They say Mr. STEVENS of Michigan had thought proper the change should be made, to carry out the intention of the bill, and Mr. FORNEY directed the change under the influences of the same circumstances.

The Committee express their deep conviction that authorized changes in the text of bills has a most disastrous tendency, and express the opinion that those who made the changes deserve severe censure.

The evidence shows that changes verbal or unimportant are made without authority in both Houses, and they call attention to the fact that such things are calculated to produce injurious results. It is censurable in a member or an officer to make any unauthorized change in bills passed by this or any other body.

The Committee report the bill with a view to remedy the error caused by the change, restoring the word "or" for that of "and"—and declaring in no event by virtue of any act heretofore passed shall the Governor and other officers of Minnesota have power to designate the company or companies to which the benefit of the land grant shall innure. Signed by Messrs. BRECKINRIDGE, DAVIS, (Iowa) and BARRY.

Mr. CAMPBELL, on the part of the Minority Committee, then made a report: First, that the alteration was made in the bill subsequent to its engrossment, and the alteration was not merely clerical but material, completely changing one of its most important features. The bill, as it passed the Senate, and now a law, has never been acted on by the House of Representatives. Secondly, the alteration was made by Mr. SPROULE, the House Engrossing Clerk, by authority, and under the direction of Colonel FORNEY, said SPROULE having previously refused to make the alteration. Third, as to the circumstances under which the charge was made, the testimony is yet incomplete, and therefore they do not deem it proper to express an opinion as to settling willful fraud on any party. In order to do justice to all parties, they think the evidence should be withheld till the examination is completed. They do not entirely concur in the bill reported by the majority. In their opinion, the third section of the Minnesota Land act should be repealed, and a provision substituted which will place the lands granted under the Legislatures of that Territory hereafter to be chosen, by transfer of this important power to the Governor and other officers appointed by the Executive. This was due to the principles of popular sovereignty. No proof had been taken nor any reason elicited to believe the alteration was made with a design to perpetrate fraud, or wrong, or corrupt, or criminal purposes used to aid the passage of the bill. While they do not condemn the motives for the alteration, they condemn the act, and it is for the House to say whether they will take action on the subject.

The report is signed by Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. SIMMONS concurring in the report, but preferring the action recommended by the majority. The report concludes with a resolution that the Select Committee be directed to continue their investigations at the next session of Congress, &c.

Mr. PHILLIPS wanted to know the object of continuing the Committee, as both reports exonerate the parties who made the alteration from fraudulent intentions.

Mr. CAMPBELL said there may be testimony tending to show dishonesty, or if not, every vestige of suspicion ought to be removed by full investigation.

Mr. JONES, of Tenn., successfully appealed to Mr. HAVEN to withdraw his objection to the appointment of a Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes to the General Appropriation bill.

A Committee was then appointed.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE briefly explained the report of the majority—saying they had examined the subject thoroughly, and he did not therefore see the necessity of continuing the Committee. They believe that no member of Congress is implicated in the transaction. He moved that the Committee be discharged, and the report and evidence be printed.

After further debate the motion was agreed to—Yeas 95, Nays 73.

A brief message was received from the President, transmitting a copy of the Canada Reciprocity Treaty. The ratifications of which, he doubts not, will soon be exchanged, and recommends the passage of such a law by Congress as on our part will give effect to the Treaty.

The Speaker ruled that the bill reported from the majority Committee on the Minnesota land bill was now in order.

Mr. CRAIGE moved a substitute, repealing the Minnesota land act. Passed—Yeas 105, Nays 59.

RESOLUTION REMOVING JOHN W. FORNEY.

Mr. HUNT rose to a question of privilege, and offered the following resolution:

Resolved That JOHN W. FORNEY, Clerk of this House, by directing and causing to be made an alteration in the House bill number three hundred and fifty-three, aiding the Territory of Minnesota in the construction of Railroads therein mentioned in the Report of the Special Committee, has falsified the record of this House, in violation of parliamentary law, and his sworn duty and that the said JOHN W. FORNEY should be, and is hereby, removed from the office of Clerk of this House.

Mr. DISNEY raised the point that this was not a question of privilege, which the Speaker overruled.

Mr. HUNT said this was a matter which concerns the honor and character of the House and the integrity of the proceedings in which all participate. Mr. FORNEY is a well-informed and experienced officer, knowing well parliamentary law and the business of the Clerk of this House. With this knowledge and experience, he has knowingly and deliberately caused to be made a falsification of the record. He did not look to the motives of the Clerk, but to the alteration of the law which the House has thought proper to repeal in consequence. The House owe it to themselves to remove the Clerk who is no longer worthy of their confidence.

Mr. STEPHENS of Ga. opposed the resolution. The report, he said, shows not the slightest intention of Mr. FORNEY to commit the least impropriety—much less fraud.

Mr. ORR likewise thought there was no occasion for the passage of the resolution, as Mr. FORNEY has been released from suspicion of fraudulent purpose.

Mr. CHANDLER did not say the Clerk had not committed an error. But he stood here an asserter of justice, to speak as a man for a man, as a member of this House for justice. He appealed to the House not to strike the Clerk a blow without first giving him an opportunity to be heard.

Mr. HUNT reminded the gentleman that Mr. FORNEY was heard before the Committee.

Mr. CAMPBELL remarked that, under all the circumstances, it would be an act of injustice to take hasty action on the resolution calculated to affect the reputation of the Clerk. He therefore suggested that further proceedings be postponed until next December, by which time the testimony will have been printed and examined.

The resolution was then rejected—Yeas 18, Nays 154.

THE COLT PATENT INVESTIGATION.

Mr. LETCHER made a report in part from the Select Committee on the COLT patent, but its contents were not read. He stated four other members of the Committee have prepared reports. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. WHEELER'S report is to the effect that there is no evidence to show that corrupt means have been used to procure the passage of Mr. COLT'S patent.

Mr. DAWSON moved a suspension of the rules for the purpose of taking up the Homestead bill as returned from the Senate with amendments. Disagreed to. Yeas 70, Nays 92.

Mr. WALLEY, from the Select Committee appointed to investigate the charges preferred by BENJAMIN E. GREEN against THOMAS H. BAYLY, affecting his Representative character, made a report in part to the effect that the said GREEN had failed entirely in establishing his first charge in connection with the alleged action of France in the passage of the Mexican indemnity bill. As to the other charges, the Committee express no opinion, as they have not examined the record and documentary evidence submitted by Mr. GREEN. They reserve the privilege of making a full report to a future day. Ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. MILLSON, the Committee were authorized to continue their investigation at the next session.

Mr. WENTWORTH, of Ill., moved a suspension of the rules, with the view to take up the River and Harbor bills on the joint resolution of the House during the present Session. Motion failed—Yeas 76, Nays 57.

After which some other business, of no special public importance, was transacted, amid much confusion.

Mr. JONES, of Tenn., moved a suspension of the rules in order to introduce a joint resolution to extend the time for closing the session to next Monday noon. Disagreed to—Yeas 60, Nays 82.

Mr. BAGLY, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill to carry into effect the Reciprocity Treaty concluded between the United States and Great Britain. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Half an hour was devoted to the reception of reports from the Committees.

Mr. PHILLIPS, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill declaring the Southern boundary of New-Mexico, by annexing the territory recently acquired from Mexico. Passed.

On motion of Mr. MCDOUGALL, the Secretary of War was requested to furnish reports of surveys for lines of railroads from Puget's Sound to Great Salt Lake City, and thence to the Mississippi River; also that the reports of all surveys of routes for railroads to the Pacific be printed.

The Post-Office Appropriation bill was then considered in Committee.

Some of the Senate's amendments were agreed to, and others rejected.

Nine o'clock.—The galleries were filled with spectators; much confusion everywhere prevailing.

Numerous engrossed bills were signed from time to time by the Speaker, and messages from the Senate repeatedly received.

Other business of little or no public moment was transacted.

Mr. LETCHER—I wish to do what I never did before, and that is, to take up the bill for the relief of THOMAS BRONAUGH. (This was returned from the Senate with an amendment.) In effect the bill passed by the House repealing the act granting lands to Minnesota to aid in the construction of railroads in that Territory.

Mr. PHELPS—I tender my thanks to the gentleman for calling up the bill for the relief of one of my constituents.

Mr. WALSH—I will do what I have always done before, namely, object. [Laughter.]

Mr. HENN—I move to lay the bill on the table—I want to see how many Railroad men are left in the Hall.

The motion was lost, and the Senate's amendment concurred in.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL AGAIN.

Mr. DAWSON said he had made several ineffectual attempts to get up the Homestead bill as amended by the Senate.—had he succeeded, he should have moved amendments to restore the homestead feature of the bill. Despairing at this late moment of the session to get up the bill, he offered the following resolution, and hoped there would not be a dissenting voice: "That the Homestead bill, as returned from the Senate with amendments, be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and made the special order for the third Tuesday in December next, and to continue from day to day until disposed of.

Objection was made.

Mr. HOUSTON—If the House will agree to the Senate's re-motion extending the session till Monday next, we can take up that bill. [Cries of "Order."] He wished to make a proposition to the two parties whose bills have been conflicting for the last two days. [Cries of "Order" all over the Hall.]

Mr. DAWSON moved a suspension of the rules. Only 50 members voted in the affirmative.

Mr. PRESTON moved to consider the Senate bill for taking care of the Louisville and Portland Canal, and preventing the same from falling into bad condition.

The House refused a suspension of the rules—91 against 5.—not two-thirds.

Mr. ORR moved that the House take up the joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress and a medal to Capt. INGRAHAM, for his conduct in the KOSZTA rescue.

Mr. CAMPBELL moved that the Committee of the Whole be discharged from the further consideration of the bill to confer the rank of Lieutenant-General.

Mr. RICHARD rose to a privilged question, and asked a Committee of Conference on the disagreeing amendments to the Post-Office Appropriation bill.

Mr. HAVEN moved a Committee of Conference on the disagreeing amendments to the River and Harbor bill.

The Speaker ruled this out of order, as the Senate's amendments had not yet been before the House.

The question was taken on Mr. KERR'S motion for a suspension of the rules, and carried—two-thirds voting in the affirmative.

The Senate's amendments were concurred in.

Mr. KERR moved a suspension of the rules for the purpose of taking up the Senate's resolution authorizing the President to confer the title of Lieutenant General by Brevet, for eminent services.

Mr. STUART, of Mich., said he understood the resolution carries with it an annuity of $20,000 a year.

Mr. KERR remarked that he should like to know on what authority the gentleman made the assertion.

The House refused to suspend the rules—Yeas, 71; Nays, 82.

Mr. PHELPS moved that the Navy Appropriation bill, as returned from the Senate with amendments, be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. HAVEN wished the gentleman to include the River and Harbor bill, but

Mr. PHELPS dissented.

The House refused to suspend the rules.

A report was received from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing amendments to the General Appropriation bill,—more than 100 in number were adopted.

Under a suspension of rules, all the Appropriation bills returned from the Senate amendments, including the River and Harbor bill were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Midnight.—Mr. HUGHES moved a suspension of the rules to take up the Senate's resolution extending the session till Monday noon.

Mr. HAVEN said if it was the will of the majority to extend the time, he would interpose no objection. He was willing to sacrifice three more days.

Mr. CRAIGE—Having sacrificed one whole day, it is well enough for the gentleman to put in that.

Mr. PHILLIPS wanted to know the object of continuing the Committee, as both reports exonerate the parties who made the alteration from fraudulent intentions.

Mr. HUGHES' motion was disagreed to—79 to 78—requiring two-thirds.

Mr. ENGLISH, at 12½ o'clock, moved an adjournment. Rejected—Ayes, 43, Nays not counted.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Senate's amendments to the River and Harbor bill.

[Owing to the lateness of the hour, 2½ o'clock A. M., we are here compelled to break off the report.]

The State Teachers' Convention, &c.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Aug. 3.

The Teachers' Convention at Oswego concluded its labors this afternoon. It was voted to employ a State Agent, and J. JOHNNETT was elected to that office. An address was delivered by Professor TAYLOR on Geology. R. M. JONES, now School Superintendent at Rochester, was elected President, with four Vice Presidents—one of them being, on the motion of SUSAN ANTHONY, Mrs. HEWETT, of Syracuse.

At 2 o'clock, the members took a sail on the Lake in the steamer *Ontario*.

The Angel Gabriel is preaching here to-night to a large crowd in Market-square. Considerable excitement prevails, and one arrest has been made.

The man GANNON, who murdered his wife on Monday, was found dead in the watch-house to-day, from delirium tremens.

One death from cholera occurred in the First Ward of this city to-day.

Annual Festival of the Cape Cod Association.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 3.

The Third Annual Festival of the Cape Cod Association was celebrated yesterday at Yarmouth Port. About 1,000 persons were present.

Chief-Justice SHAW, the senoir officer of the Association, presided at the dinner, which was given under a mammoth tent.

Speeches were made by Governor WASHBURN, Judge SHAW, Mayor SMITH, Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY, Hon. B. F. HALLETT and others.

The festival was entirely successful and exceedingly interesting.

The Canada's News at New-Orleans—Markets—Ship News, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Aug. 1.

The Liverpool advices by the *Canada* at Halifax have been received, but have had no quotable effect upon our COTTON market, which, as is usual at this season of the year, is very dull—the sales of the past two days only amounting to 1,400 bales, at in some cases rather lower prices. We quote middling at 8½@8¾c. BACON is in fair demand at slightly advanced rates. Sides command 6¾c. LARD—The market is firm at 11c. for kegs. PORK—The market is without quotable change, but prices are firm. COFFEE—Rio is in moderate request a 9¼@10¼c.

Arrived to-day from Boston, ship *Meridian*. Arrived from Philadelphia, bark *Lowell*.

Arrival of the Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 3.

New-Orleans papers of Friday have been received.

The people of Norfolk are much excited at the officers of the French steamer for concealing the fact of their having yellow fever on board prevailing among the crew.

The shipments of coal from the Maryland region last week, was nineteen thousand one hundred tons.

One hundred and sixty-nine deaths occurred at Wheeling during the month of July, sixty-eight of which were of Cholera.

Arrival of the Steamship Cahawba at Mobile—Later from Havana.

MOBILE, Wednesday, Aug. 2.

The steamship *Cahawba*, from New-York *vid* Havana, arrived at this port to-day bringing dates from the latter place of the 31st ult. She brings no news of special importance from Cuba. About one thousand Spanish troops had recently arrived at Havana, and the steamers *Colon* and *Isabella* were daily expected at that port with an additional force of fifteen hundred men.

The health of Havana continued to improve.

Canadian Parliamentary Election.

TORONTO, Tuesday, Aug. 1.

The Parliamentary election returns up to the present time, show the election of 64 Reformers and 22 Conservatives.

Mr. HINCKS, the Premier, has been returned by two constituencies, by large majorities.

The Liquor Law in Hartford.

HARTFORD, Thursday, August 3.

It was voted to-day by ballot not to appropriate money from the Town Treasury for the purchase of liquor for the Town Agent, under the new prohibitory law. The majority was 160. The opponents of the law are having bonfires in the streets on account of their victory.

Naval Court Martial at Philadelphia—Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 3.

The Naval Court Martial held in this city agreed upon a verdict yesterday, which was transmitted to Washington last night. The members are now waiting orders, from the Department to disperse.

A fire occurred this morning at TAYLOR'S soap factory, corner of Ninth and Wallace-streets. Loss three thousand dollars. Insured.

Fatal Effects of the Heat at Charleston—No Cholera in Burke County, Georgia.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Aug. 2.

The weather in this city and vicinity has been excessively hot for several days past, and numerous cases of sun-stroke have occurred. We learn of eight cases during the past two days.

The report circulated in some of the Northern journals, to the effect that the Cholera was prevailing in Burke County, Georgia, is wholly without foundation.

Steam Engine Works Blown Up.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 3.

The steam engine works of SKINNER & Co., at Nunda, Livingston County, were blown up on Tuesday morning. One man was killed, and several others, including Mr. PAINE, were severely wounded.

WILLIAM SCOTT, living near Scott Church, Orleans County, was killed by lightning, at noon, on Wednesday.

Bursting of a Steam Engine—One Man Killed and Several Wounded.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 3.

The Steam-Engine Works of Messrs. SKINNER & Co., of Nunda, Livingston County, were blown up yesterday, killing one man and wounding several others, including Mr. PAINE, who was severely injured.

Cholera in New-Brunswick.

CALAIS, Thursday, Aug. 3.

In St. John, New-Brunswick, during the twenty-four hours ending at 11 o'clock, to-day, there were twelve deaths by Cholera,—and in the adjoining parish of Portland, during the same period, there were twenty-nine deaths.

Cholera at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 3.

Eight new cases of Cholera occurred at our alms-house to-day, but no deaths.

Arrival of the Crescent City.

The United States Mail steamer *Crescent City*, Capt. JOHN MCGOWAN, left New-Orleans at 8 A. M., on the 26th ult., for New-York, *vid* Havana, at which port she arrived at daylight of the 29th ult. Having landed the mails and passengers, she sailed for New-York at 10 A. M., of the same day, and arrived yesterday morning. Purser BULLAY obliges us with early papers. She brings 115 passengers, a moderate cargo, and $8,000 in silver, to this place.

In Havana there was little of interest occurring. July 29, 7 P. M., 90 miles N. E. of Havana, passed ship *Gov. Morton*, bound up the Gulf. 30th, 7 A. M., lat. 26°, long. 79° 38', passed ship *Saxony*, steering S. S. E. by the wind. Aug. 1, lat. 26°, Long. 74° 45', passed a brig showing a white signal, with a horizontal black stripe in centre.

☞ The steamer *Sea Bird*, bound from New-York for Norfolk on a

[illegible] PARIS GOSSIP, &c.

[illegible] correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, July 20, 1854.

[illegible] you will be satisfied, this time, with your news from Europe—the Transpyrenean news, I mean. For the moment, the pronunciamento has taken the place of the ultimatum, and the diversion thus operated is diverting indeed. A week ago we were deep in Sevastopols and Baljiks; now, we care for little else than Saragossas and Barcelonas. The Peninsula has replaced the principality in our affections; O'DONNELL has ousted OMER PACHA; and we have forgotten the procrastinations of Sir CHARLES NAPIER in the precipitation of the Queen MARIA. What a running fire of insurrections—what an explosive unanimity of pronunciamentos! What a terrible reproof to the lying ministerial journals, that repeated day by day, "All is tranquil at Madrid!" What an opportunity for the Cuban patriots and the Lone Star filibusters! What a chance for President PIERCE to make a grand display of imbecility, and what a very sad thing for EUGENIE MONTIJO, Empress of France and Grandee of Spain!

The Bourse is in a terrible state, with this new complication. It asks, with great dismay, is this a mere military movement, or is it a popular one? Is it Conservative, Revolutionary, Republican or Socialist? And no one can tell which. A pronunciamento here contents itself with the downfall of the Ministry and the exile of that royal harridan, Queen CHRISTINE; a pronunciamento then calls for the death of the Ministers, the abdication of ISABELLA, and the reconstruction of the monarchy. So the Bourse is very much puzzled, and begins to think it has too much on its shoulders. What will it say when it hears of the grand attack on Cuba and the battles of Havana and Matanzas? for I may as well say that the Americans here have made up their minds that the rebound of this week's news will bring us tidings from the Pearl of the Antilles. For Spain to lose the Queen Mother and the Queen Daughter at one fell swoop, will be a blow indeed.

The prolonged rains in France are attributed, quite generally, it seems, to the influence of St. Medard, although it is not at all sure that rain fell on the patronal day of that Saint,—the 8th of June. At any rate, the farmers felt no confidence in a change of weather, till the forty days succeeding that period should have passed—and this was attained day before yesterday. The belief in the influence of St. Medard, to cause a succession of forty days of weather similar to that which prevails on the 8th of June, is so strong, that a distinguished member of the Agricultural Society of Versailles has investigated the subject, and got together all the facts relating to it, for a period of thirty years back. He has printed a pamphlet containing his conclusions and deductions, and is taking measures to circulate it widely among farmers and cultivators. It seems that in thirty years, it rained 16 times on St. Medard's day—about half. To have made good the proverb, rain ought to have fallen on 40 times 16 days, or 640 days. The register of the Observatory shows that it rained 307 days, or 13 less than the half! So that so far from St. Medard's example having been followed with a fidelity worthy of passing into a proverb, it has furnished less instances of obedience than would have been allowed it by the doctrine of chances, or a calculation of probabilities. In this case, it is extraordinary to see a popular prejudice prevail and maintain itself, in defiance of facts. In the case of other beliefs, I have often wondered at the pains nature or chance seems to take to strengthen its hold on the popular mind. Thirteen at Table is a dangerous number, I am almost persuaded. I never was present at but one combination of the sort in France, and then the hostess objected vehemently to the proceeding, but as we Protestants outnumbered the French, her fears were allayed and her resistance overcome. The next day, one of her sons broke his leg. Such coincidences, though they may not convince an unbeliever, are certainly not likely to weaken a convert's faith.

I regretted, in my last letter, the mildness of the punishments inflicted for adulterations of articles of food. The next day a milkman of extensive connections was tried for the excessive use of water in his dairy. His books were read to the Court. In one column, day by day, was the amount of milk yielded by his cows; in another, was the amount delivered to his customers; and in the third was the difference between the two, showing at a glance the extent of the daily fraud, and the total of the daily profit. The substance sold as milk was 25 per cent. water. The swindler's business was about $18,000 a year; consequently, in three years—the period for which the action held him responsible, as the law was passed in 1851—his sale of water amounted to $13,500. The law, however, has fixed as the maximum of the fine to be inflicted the quarter of the total of the fraud proved. The defendant was therefore sentenced to a fine of $3,500, and to six months' imprisonment. The value of such an example as this cannot be too highly estimated. Everybody will drink purer milk for a week to come, at least.

You know that the proprietors of mineral springs consider that the worse their waters taste, and the more nauseous their effect, the more irresistible will be their attraction upon hypochondriacs and invalids. Thus, I read in the *Journal d'Aix*, published by the manager of the Springs, that a new source just discovered in the vicinity [illegible] a remarkably strong taste of rotten eggs." It is all very well for people to like this taste; but I hardly see the necessity of going to Aix for it.

The management of the little railroad to Auteuil—which I have already mentioned as a model of order and arrangement—have laid electric wires over the whole length of the road, for the mere purpose of causing bells to ring at each station, behind and before the station at which a train has arrived. The guard of the station in front is thus forewarned of its approach, while he of the station behind is informed of its safe passage through his district of the line.

The *Indépendance Belge* has abandoned the employment of the signature of BEAU BRUMMEL, in its fashion articles from Paris. They were, in fact, beneath contempt. It is said that the sister of BRUMMEL protested against the use of her brother's name as a *nom de plume* suspended to pairs of tailors, and to disguised recommendations of perfumers and hatters. Whether this is a hoax, like that of the resuscitation of BRUMMEL himself, I cannot say, but it is certain that the *Indépendance* has dropped the ill-gotten signature like a hot potato.

The *Civilization* newspaper has made a miserable end of it. The Minister refused to allow it to copy the political matter of the *Moniteur* of the day before unless it deposited the usual caution money, 60,000 francs. Not being able to do this, and considering success impossible without political intelligence, it was obliged to suspend its issue. The stockholders lost 12,000 francs, and the editors and assistants some three weeks' pay. The error here was one of judgment; it certainly was not possible for a daily of full size and full price to dispense with any mention of the European war, and to make commerce and trade its sole staple and only theme.

Of the probability of RACHEL's making a professional visit to the United States, I can say thus much. Before the death of her sister, she had commenced playing her final term of six months' service at the Comedie Française, as you know. This done, her withdrawal would become legal. At this period an arrangement was pending between her and a Franco-American, that he should act as her interpreter. The death of REBECCA, by retarding the epoch of her release from her theatre here, has postponed, if not for the moment caused her to abandon, her American tour. I learn also, that the sad fate of Madame SONTAG has not been without effect on her. Still, sooner or later, I think the tragedienne will accomplish her long cherished intention of mulcting the United States.

By the way, the yellow fever lately lost you Mme. CABEL, as the cholera threatens to lose you Mlle. RACHEL. A manager from New-Orleans was in Paris in search of *prime donne* and other melodious attractions. He made a seductive offer to Mme CABEL, the star of the Theatre Lyrique, who was not then so firmly linked to Paris as she is now. The treaty was on the point of being signed, when Mr. CABEL, the husband, happened to think of the yellow fever. He propounded an interrogatory to the manager on the subject. The latter, thinking the question an ordinary hygienic inquiry, replied unsuspectingly, that the fever carried off people by cart loads. "Dear me!" said Mr. CABEL, "You understand, I don't care for myself, but my wife! I cannot allow her to run any such dangerous risks." "Oh! if that is your only fear, I can tranquillize you at once. The fever never seizes any body but men!" Mr. CABEL ought certainly to have been reassured by such a declaration, but the treaty was never signed. Madame CABEL never quitted Paris, and neither she nor her heroic husband ever ventured within catching distance of the terrible yellow fever.

The aereonaut's art seems at last to have proved itself of some use. The *Lloyd*, of Vienna, says that Mr. GODARD has convinced the Government that a balloon may render great services in battle, either in reconnoitering, or in discharging missiles from an unexpected quarter, and that the Minister of War has placed at Mr. GODARD's disposition a sum sufficient to enable him to develop his invention, and even try the experiment, in the approaching campaign.

The *Emancipation*, of Brussels, announces that young JEROME BONAPARTE, of the United States Army, will probably not return to America, and that the Emperor has other plans for him. The American people will remember that the young gentleman in question was proposed, eighteen months ago, by the *Univers*, as its candidate for President of the United States. Perhaps the election will take place after the fashion inaugurated by NAPOLEON III.—the vote by "Yes" and "No." Everybody that votes yes will have an office under the Government, and everybody that votes no will be sent to Cayenne. Seriously, though, the American prince is a favorite, and does credit to West Point.

The lengthened stay of the *Inflexible* and some other ships of the French Baltic squadron at Kiel, has furnished us with a good midshipman anecdote. The citizens of the town visited the *Inflexible* in crowds, and on one occasion when the officers were absent, a young aspirant was left to do the honors of the vessel. A party of honest tradesmen, who had been delighted with his affability, thought necessary, on leaving, to present him with a mark of their esteem. Not being much used in the usages of the world, they clubbed together, each contributing a small sum, till the aggregate formed a respectable gold coin. This the aspirant was begged to keep for himself. His first idea was to pitch the yellow boy into the sea; his second was to save the feelings of his guests, whom he felt to be incapable of any intentional impertinence. He put the coin carefully into his purse, took from it another coin of equal value, and begged the head citizen to accept it as an earnest of his high appreciation. The citizen, who probably supposed that this was the way mutual respect was testified in France, took it with gratification, protesting that he should keep it as a pocket-piece all the days of his life. How gracefully do wit and presence of mind deliver a person from an awkward and embarrassing pass!

To-morrow the Curé of the Madeleine will pronounce a solemn Mass for the repose of the soul of Madame SONTAG, as she sang, when in Paris, for the poor of his Parish. "All who loved or appreciated the Countess ROSSI, are invited to attend." The music will be executed by the artists of the Grand Opera.

The Comedie Française and the Gymnase both obtained honorable success on Saturday night. That of the former is an anecdote of the life of VOLTAIRE, dramatized, in one act. The actions turns upon the romantic passion of a young lady for VOLTAIRE, whom she had never seen, but whom she had judged by his works. The poet undertakes to disenchant her, by showing himself to her as he is, and sends her back to her husband thoroughly cured. A remarkable feature of the performance is the resemblance of the actor, even in the slightest details, to VOLTAIRE. The audience thought they saw HOUDON's statue of the poet, endowed with life and motion.

The play of the Gymnase is a work of more importance. You know that "Les Filles de Marbre" was written as an antidote of, and the retort to, "La Dame aux Camelias." The new play, "Les Cœurs d'Or," (Hearts of Gold,) was written as the antidote of "Les Filles de Marbre," and its original title was "Les Hommes de Marbre." It was changed, as an afterthought. The first play of the series showed how a courtezan might be capable of a pure and sincere attachment. The second professed to do her more even justice, in probing and displaying her "marble heart." The third places this "marble heart" in the breast of the lord of creation, and by an ingenious, but not unlikely series of events, brings a girl who had every reason to hope for a happy and virtuous life, into the very vortex of error, through the selfish and worldly conduct of a man of fashion, a Secretary of Legation. This is as it should be. The lorette is nine times out of ten a victim of seduction and desertion. The object of the new play is to fix the stigma where it belongs, and to show, as far as can be shown upon the stage, that a courtezan was once an honest woman, and that though, perhaps, society cannot pardon her lapse from virtue, yet, at least, some portion of its reprobation should be reserved for the seducer, certainly the most guilty of the two accomplices. The author, M. de PREMARAY, modestly calls his play a vaudeville; the philosophy that pervades it, and the observation of character which it evinces, entitle it to the more distinguished appellation of a Comedy of Manners. DICK TINTO.

HAVANA.

The Diario against the American Press—Cuban Misgovernment Exposed by the New-York Daily Times—News of the Spanish Insurrection—Alarm of the Authorities—Loss of American Brig Marion—Arrival of More Troops—Slaver Captured by a Spanish Steamer—Improved Health, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Thursday, July 27, 1854.

In the last Sunday issue of "our *Journal*," you will find an editorial devoted to the press of the United States and its correspondence, but designating two journals as especially obnoxious to *their* "sense of justice." It is not worth while, perhaps, to notice the article, as it makes no point whatever, but gives the besom of destruction to all, "en masse," and I shall waste no time upon it, but in a few words allude to the covert threat "which is published by authority," aimed at those who have been *misleading* public sentiment in relation to Cuban affairs with indefatigable "perseverance and zeal, worthy of a better cause, for days, months and years past." As the principal exposures of Executive action in Cuba, in contravention of law and treaties, have been made through the columns of the TIMES, and drawn from thence for advisement and action of philanthropy throughout the civilized world, it is perhaps proper for the humble minister in the cause of truth, to cite some of the cases made, which must be met with something more convincing than a sweeping negative from one who is but the automatic creature of power. The constant and determined violation of the treaty between Great Britain and Spain for the suppression of the Slave-Trade, was shown up in all its heinousness in your paper—no features forgotten, no facts neglected, and the persons implicated pointed out by name—which was in fact the cause of the excitement in England which forced Spain at last to admit the facts and promise correction, as implied in stipulations with Lord HOWDEN. For this cause PEZUELA was appointed as Captain General of Cuba; for this cause, CANEDO was disgraced, and to this end the recent policy has been established, which may be twisted any way to suit circumstances, dynasties, or the times that are to come. All things to all men, and true to none, would seem to be the appropriate motto, for one who possesses the most contradictory things, not to be concealed by his acknowledged intelligence or cunning, that would cause old Nick of his birth-right. The illegal imprisonment of sundry American seamen without the shadow of cause, as decided by Spanish tribunals, was first communicated to the world through your paper, with a full account of the various incidents associating their history with the introduction of Slaves, official investigations, justice of Spanish tribunals, &c. The *Black Warrior* enormities also, which have been admitted as errors by the supreme power of the realm, and restitution partially made, while the balance has been promised for the indemnity of those who were ruthlessly injured. I conclude, therefore, that these things, confirmed by the subsequent action of the Spanish Government, although they may derive from humble agents and of infinitesimal small calibre, are yet true and worthy of respect, and of the other almost infinite matters which have dropped from the man between the stilts of the harrow, I will only allude to "apprenticeship," which *from his exposure*, has been materially changed from the first intention, as may yet be proved by those who have the entré to the files in the office of the Political Secretary—Africa left out. The frequent introduction of slaves into Cuba since the arrival of General PEZUELA—since the order for Registration, as declared by General PEZUELA himself.

The unnecessary and impolitic advance of the negro in social, political and civil rights, to an equality with PEZUELA—and the authority—PEZUELA! The insinuation of a law for authorizing the intermarriage of negroes and whites—which I must continue to believe to be the only law of the land, until I can find it among the statutes—the cedulas or Royal orders. The creation of a corps of black troops, repugnant to past social organization, not demanded by the necessities of the country, and fatal to the safety of the white population, by putting arms in the hands of their antagonistic race, for the ostensible purpose of protection of the people and political institutions of the country. When these things are refuted and some hundred others of like character established beyond the reach of reasonable doubt,—then I am willing to abide the punishment that is promised to others, and there shall be no trouble in finding the party. There are but few days that pass that I have not a kindly word and bow with those who wish to know me better—and if I live, they shall have all they wish—under which words I hide no threat. Take then the history of the present policy and its predications—the precedent action and influences of the parties instrumental in bringing it to bear upon Cuba, with the supposition that it will be honestly followed up by the Spanish officials who hold the threads, and the result is inevitable—Africanization—analogous reasoning can reach no other. It may be avoided of course by the precautions of forewarned wisdom—by the people in self-defence—but the policy points the intention as strong as the tendency, and the words of authority leave us in no doubt as to the ultimate object—if the people of Cuba should wish to change the form of their Government or the character and quality of their rulers.

The British steamer *Solent* arrived from St. Thomas, 22d, with Madrid advices to the 27th, giving intelligence of the sudden departure of the Court to the Summer residence of our Royal mistress—and that O'DONNELL was at the head of two thousand cavalry in opposition to the Government. Reports and letters by the Spanish mail steamer *Velasco*, with five days' later intelligence, arrived night of the 25th, advise the return of the Queen to Madrid—and more than confirm the statements of the English papers by the former vessel—while the published intelligence in order of the Ministry by San Luis, given by PEZUELA, with his usual strong tact in taking a dilemma by the horns for general information of the "ever faithful" Cubans, very materially curtails the strength of Generals O'DONNELL and DULCE in the field, at the head of a military revolt or rebellion with "some cavalry and one battalion of the Regiment of the Prince."

Private letters in this city, from the best Spanish authority, state that the two Generals were at the head of six thousand men. It is well to make some allowance for our bulletins—so that possibly the individual statement may be the best authority. "The people," says the writer, "are spectators not taking or manifesting any interest in the cause of the Queen, and having no particular sympathy with the cause of opposition—for reason of the unpopularity of its leader—who is undoubtedly the most miserable tyrant of the Spanish batch. The officers of the steamer say that they saw, while touching at the Canaries, General MANUEL CONCHA go on board of a British steamer as a passenger for Gibraltar. The intelligence from Spain you have undoubtedly, but I repeat it because it is well to have our version for comparison or rectification.

While writing, I am advised of more extended accounts and details of the state of things at Madrid, which show a conspiracy against the Bourbon race, that will prove fatal to it in that quarter, unless avoided by flight, if the information is half correct.

The excitement in the *superior circle* of the disturbed waters is intense; breaking up all the internal following shadowy rings: and the patchwork of a "Council of War," to give confidence to the Vice Regal mind, will not mend the discordant sentiments elicited by the outbreak at Madrid—promoted by interests of persons who hope through the trouble of the times to win elevation, and, of course, look with jealousy upon all of equal rank and expectation with themselves, so that they cannot harmonize at the council-board without the restraining power of the superior keeping them to their places, their allegiance and their duty. They say a "Council of War" will hold a session to day, at the Palace, for the purpose of defining action for any emergency that may occur. The chiefs being well aware that if the soldiery become possessed of the information here, that an attempt is being made to remove the ruling dynasty at home, it will cause like movements in Cuba—as they will consider this power but the shadowy creation of that—if one goes by the board, that the other should follow in the footsteps.

We have a rumor, received yesterday from Cardenas, that the American brig *Marion*, from Boston to New-York, was capsized off the coast in that vicinity, on the 23d or 24th, and all perished but two of the crew, who had arrived there on the evening of the 25th.

By the Spanish war steamer *Velasco*, arrived 25th, there were safely delivered three hundred and fifty-six men of the Infantry Regiment of Iberia, and by the Spanish sloop-of-war *Louisa Fernanda*, arrived yesterday, we have three companies more of the same Regiment, with its field and staff.

The British war steamer *Media*, Commander PHILLIPS, arrived from a cruize on the 26th, and will take charge of the brig *Grey Eagle*, as a prize justly belonging to the H. B. M. brig of war *Espriegle*. We have report of a slaver captured to the westward, by a *Spanish war steamer*, having seven hundred negroes on board; and it is also stated that the Spanish war schooner *Hirvenera* took provisions from this port a few days since, for the negroes. The story does not hang well together, and looks very much like a Spanish catch, for good report—as if the thing was true, with the aid of steam and the desire to exhibit an actual prize, made under the influence of PEZUELA, by a Spanish vessel of war, would have hurried them to this port some days since. It is too rich a prize for probability, and without information more definite, not to be credited.

The health of the port has evidently improved if the few days passed, perhaps for want of fresh subjects to deal with on the part of disease. Business in shipments has been brisk, but not many operations by purchasers, so that prices have been firm at rates of the previous week. I hand you a commercial report, prepared for this steamer, which may be entirely relied upon, covering two weeks of our trade.

No news extracted from Spanish papers, for our information, other than what pertains to the condition of other people than our own—save a few items of no particular importance here.

By the following steamer, I may have something to say of things now in cogitation by superior authority, and remain, as ever, your devoted

OCCATOR.

The Statue of Columbus—Continued Alarm of the Captain General—Anxiety for Further News.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 29, 1854.

By the last of the paper file sent you by the *Black Warrior*, you will find that we are going to provide a suitable resting place for the ashes of the man who conferred *honor* and *power* upon Spain, that the minions of tyranny, since the days of FERDINAND and ISABELLA, have not been able entirely to fritter away. I am not certain that in the ornamental design of the shaft they will weave the chain with which the limbs of the noble chief were bound, as a reward for the new worlds he gave to their enterprise. He gave that which they had not the wisdom or the ability to keep—but they love to look back, and dream over what they might have been had they possessed the integrity which is essential in fruition of the designs of Providence, which mind scarcely begins to reach. This is all very well, and by no means to be spoken lightly of, although it has been long in reaching Royal appreciation, and is now used by the Government as part and parcel of the machinery with which they are striving to fabricate a national sentiment in Cuba, which they have themselves outraged and destroyed. We trust the monument may be built, and that every citizen as proposed may have the privilege of contribution, while the Government may have the advantage of the effect it may have upon the public mind, which I do not think will unite hearts which are separated as far as heaven is from that antipode with a bad name, towards which we are seen pointing our footprints in this wicked world. The Cubans have received too many blows at their domestic, social and political state, besides the constant drain upon their resources, fruits of their industry, to have the wounds cured with so much facility—although well laid on with the salve of patriotism, and under the superior skill of our chief. It is a custom that has obtained to very considerable extent, to do and say things in this community—and when the impeachment comes, and the words or acts are sent back for the action of sober second thought, to deny *in toto* the implication that may hang to either—as well as the language and the deed.

It has been done by very elevated personages, and although I do not deem the example sanctified by rank and position, I have premonition that it may be followed, in relation to a dialogue which I had occasion to report, in illustration of a principle of policy on the part of Great Britain, which is sufficiently well demonstrated without it, perhaps. But in this matter asseveration is of no use, and denial will do no good—for in order to make justification, if I had erred, I have called upon the parties from whence I derive the words, and they are reiterated with such positive and clear assurance that I am not at liberty to attempt any correction—there being nothing to correct—nothing misstated "or set down in malice." With highly responsible duties, and most earnest in all that pertains to his country—her honor and her interests—in the excitement of a most interesting topic, words may have fallen from consular lips, the force of which at the moment he might not have been aware of, and which possibly may have passed with the occasion that called them forth from his memory. Furious anger and awful displeasure will have no effect whatever, to deter me from a duty I have to perform, cause me to conceal anything which may seem of importance to your readers or their country, or to be guilty of the slightest injustice to a very clever man, most respectable gentleman, and in the service of his country, an intelligent, faithful, firm and industrious public servant. In like manner various acts and laws of this Government have been made, and while the ink was yet fresh, their contradiction for publication for the intelligence of the people began; and I shall yet have more to say upon this portion of the theme, but for the first, I shall wait until I have before me the form of replication, which will receive precisely the attention it may merit from its qualities, and such communicated matter as may enable judgment to enter up for account of whom it may concern. The news per *Black Warrior* does not quite sustain the foreshortened picture of the Captain General in relation to the affairs of his friend O'DONNELL and the family of the BOURBONS, who have made Royalty smell so offensively in Europe,—which, however, is covered as exaggeration or slanders by the "enemies of the race," of which there seems to be a good many just now in and about Madrid.

An idea, how devised I cannot trace, and yet I find it everywhere, has obtained that O'DONNELL was concealed in the residence of the British Minister for the several months that he has been enjoined to present himself at the public jail. That this has been also a piece of British juggle, to help a wedding with young Portugal—a daughter of Britain the bride—the dower two kingdoms. When rottenness has decayed the trunk, and the foliage has lost its freshness and purity in the estimation of the people, the tree is cut down, its shadow giving no more peace and comfort to the weary. When the proper moment arrives, England lets from the leash the "dogs of war," and the game perhaps has opened; but I do not know that "Uncle Sam" can find anything therein to interest himself, but I should think it just possible that he might. England has a good deal to do, and her work has but begun, yet she will endeavor not to neglect the interests of the little responsibilities of the nation, and as it is better to provide for their outfit and settlement in life out of other pockets than her own, if it can be done, and good government secured to two shaking communities at the same time, she will lay it on if they let her. We are waiting with unceasing anxiety for the arrival of the *Cahawba* for more news—we are insatiate now. This anxiety is not confined to the Palace—to be anxious is the only freedom we are allowed, and so, God help us! we can't ourselves, and nobody else will. As ever, your devoted

OCCATOR.

The Borland Affront at Greytown.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Capt. ROGERS, a native citizen of the United States, master of the American bark *Martha Clark*, now in this port, owned by C. DURAND, Esq., of this City, having seen several statements in the New-York papers in relation to the interference of Mr. BORLAND with the authorities of San Juan, makes the following statement:

My vessel, the aforesaid *Martha Clark*, was lying in the harbor of San Juan del Norte at the time of the murder committed by Capt. SMITH, and I was one of the first persons summoned to serve on the Coroner's Jury to investigate the murder of the native. Mr. FABENS, the United States Commercial Agent, was present at the session of the Jury, and approved of the arrest of Captain SMITH. The Mayor sent a Police force to arrest said SMITH, cautioning the Police not to be excited or rash. One boat contained native Nicaraguans—special Police commanded by Don RAMON RIVAS, son of the Collector of the port at San Carlos—the other contained the Marshal and his assistants.

The arrest was prevented by Mr. BORLAND, and Mr. FABENS, after seeing Mr. BORLAND, said nothing further about arresting SMITH.

The evidence of the Coroner's inquest was that the "bungo" of the murdered man was tied up on the side of the river, and as the steamboat commanded by SMITH was seen coming down the River, the man seized his gun and said that if SMITH ran him down again he would shoot him; that SMITH had run him down and smashed his bungo once or twice before; the steamer passed the bungo and sheered round, and ascending the river and approaching the bank, hailed the natives to take the lines and to make them fast; but the natives seeing the passengers and crew armed with pistols, &c., let the lines go, and the steamer drifted down. The steamer came up again, when SMITH, taking deliberate aim from the pilot-house, shot the "patron" of the bungo through the heart.

After the inquest, late in the evening, I went down to the American Commercial Agency, where Mr. BORLAND was, and where Mr. SMITH was supposed to be, and I found a considerable number of persons, greatly excited, around the house, and they demanded that SMITH should be brought out, that BORLAND should give him up, and wished to search the house. Mr. FABENS replied that it was United States property, and that they could not enter for any purpose, and Mr. BORLAND said that he would shoot the first man that came in.

The crowd did not then persist in entering. The Mayor (Mr. SIGAUD) then came up, and said that the acts of the crowd were unauthorized, and apologized to Mr. BORLAND.

I then went on board my vessel, and in a short time afterwards Mr. FABENS and three others came on board and asked me if I had any arms and ammunition on board—that Mr. BORLAND had his head cut open, and that he, FABENS, was going on board the steamships to get the Californians to burn the town, and tried to induce my mate to go with him. I then, at the request of Mr. FABENS, took him and those that were with him in my own boat to the steamship, and on reaching he deck Mr. FABENS called on Capt. CHURCHILL, of the steamship, for assistance, and also addressed the passengers, saying that Mr. BORLAND had been seriously injured by a parcel of rebels, pirates, and negroes, in the town, and appealed to them, as Americans, if they would suffer their Minister to be insulted, and called for volunteers to go and burn the town.

The passengers replied that if Mr. BORLAND or any other American was in danger, they would go and see him righted, but doubted that there was so much danger as Mr. FABENS represented, and appointed a Committee of three to go and learn the facts. These persons, with FABENS and others, numbering eleven in all, were not permitted to land, the people having got wind of the intention to burn the town—the town's people keeping guard along the beach. They, however, told FABENS that he might land, but not the others, as they feared danger for the town.

All this was during the night. Mr. BORLAND remained on shore at the Commercial Agency. There *was no guard round the house*, and no restraint on BORLAND. The only guard was along the beach, to prevent parties landing and burning the town, as threatened by FABENS. The next morning, Mr. BORLAND went on board the steamship at about 6 o'clock. There were no marks on his head, as represented by FABENS to the passengers.

WM. H ROGERS,
Master Bark *Martha Clark*.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 2, 1854.

The Greytown Affair.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

From a hasty perusal of the official correspondence relative to the San Juan affair, published in your journal of this morning, it is plainly seen that the Administration *intentionally* avoid giving the *real* cause for destroying the town. They assume, without producing any facts to justify the assumption, that the people or authorities of San Juan feloniously took property from the Transit Company and secreted it, &c., and demand reparation, and attempt to make *that* the primary cause for finally resorting to the summary mode of redress. But this is a mere subterfuge, and the American people will not be gulled by any such clap-trap. The *real* cause, as everybody knows, for dispatching Capt. HOLLINS with the sloop-of-war *Cyane*, was to demand atonement for the alleged insults to Mr. BORLAND, for it is perfectly clear that had not Mr. BORLAND told his grievances to the Administration, Capt. H. never would have been sent out with his ship, authorized to act as he did.

The fact does not appear in the correspondence that an indignity was offered to the person of Mr. BORLAND, and, through him, to our Government. It is taken for granted, or merely *assumed*, by the Administration, from Mr. BORLAND'S own statement. The fact, of which the public are in possession, derived from eye witnesses, of the disgraceful part played by Mr. BORLAND, where he, with rifle in hand, interposed between a murderer and the local authorities of San Juan, and prevented his arrest is not alluded to in the correspondence—and this the Administration chose to conceal. As facetiously remarked by a "Down East" editor, "They wanted to get up a fight, and they concluded to take one of *their own size!*"

It is perfectly obvious that the Administration has committed a very serious blunder in this affair, and the only way in which they can plume for their folly, is first, to send SMITH back to San Juan, to insure, to be tried by the laws of that country; and second, to request all parties who have sustained losses by the destruction of Greytown, to send in their accounts, duly authenticated—receive their just dues, and say no more about it. I have no doubt, if this is done, the people of San Juan will waive the apology justly due them by PIERCE, MARCY & Co., and the American people will forgive, though they never can forget the silly act.

JUSTICE.

AUGUST 2, 1854.

The Cyane.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A "Reader of History" expatiates at some length upon the size, class, &c., of the United States sloop *Cyane*, evidently intending to show your readers how much he knows only to enlighten them. To read American History of Naval affairs is one thing, to read English History of Naval affairs is another. JAMES' Naval History of Great Britain represents every Naval victory of the United States over her own vessels in a manner so prejudiced, that no impartial person can read it without seeing at once the absolute absurdity of the work, (as far as relates to Naval engagements with American vessels.)

I am not surprised at your English reader of history feeling chafed at a mere remonstrance of the U. S. ship *Constitution* taking two English ships-of-war (by moon-light alone) at once, although the English vessels might have been jackasses, as your correspondent intimates. I believe, as your reader of history states, that Commodore STEWART thought this affair "no exploit;" they at that time had become too common. I may state, in conclusion, that the *Cyane* is only a second-rate sloop, and that your correspondent is entirely mistaken about her armament. This is written by one well acquainted and connected with

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Hudson River Road.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Hudson River Railroad, which has attained a reputation for good management, speed, promptitude and a commendable regard for the accommodation and safety of its passengers, entitling itself *par excellence* to the appellation of the "Young America of Railroads," seems suddenly, as with the speed of its own express train, to have lapsed into the most intensified old fogyism. Whether this result has any connection with the resignation of the late excellent Superintendent and the inauguration of a new one in his stead, or whether the Directors, losing sight of the spirit of accommodation that must attract settlers along the line of their road, and furnish for it a sure source of income, have partaken suddenly of the Gradgrind and Bounderby natures, and seeing their way to a dividend through "facts and figures," estimate that the wood, water, engineer and conductor of one train saved is so much earned; that by making one train do the work of two, they can retain and increase travel on their road,—the public will probably infer for themselves. True it is, however, that until Monday the traveling public along the line of this Road, within distances that enabled them to live in the country and *do* business here, have had accommodations for getting to and from the City that were entirely satisfactory to a large majority, and the promptitude with which the trains arrived at and left the respective stations, was worthy of all praise. But now a change seems to have arrived, and where they had three trains in the morning, they now have two; where they had speed and promptitude, they now have delays and uncertainty; where they arrived here always, except in most extraordinary cases, at "time-table time," *to a minute*, the trains are now from a half hour to three-quarters of an hour behind their time-table. In short, where they had good management they now have *bad*; where they had commendation and praise, they now have censure and complaint.

It is one of the evidences of short-sightedness on the part of railroad managers, that their local travel is ignored to the fostering of through travel. Our Hudson River Road seems to be falling into the same error. We must, under ordinary circumstances, assume the Directors capable of conducting their own business, but where the public are interested with them in their management, we may presume to censure without incurring displeasure. Commending our Hudson River Directors to the example which the New-Jersey Railroad affords them, of furnishing a train for their local travel every half hour, and trusting that in adopting the same course their stock will rise to the same point, and their dividends be sure, we hope for a speedy termination of their present arrangements.

R.

The Hudson River Railroad Grievance.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

As you take an interest in everything pertaining to the public welfare, and seem always ready to devote the columns of your excellent Journal to the cause of common justice, I respectfully solicit your indulgence for a few words on the caprices of the Hudson River Railroad Company. Ever since I have been dependent on that road for conveyance, I have been annoyed by incessant changes in its Time tables, but the most outrageous of all, is the change recently made, which renders it impossible by that line for any one to reach the City before 9, and sometimes 9½ o'clock in the morning.

Business men arriving at their offices or stores between 9 and 10 o'clock, lose an hour or an hour and a half of precious time—more precious in consequence of the hot weather than two hours in the afternoon. The disappointment that Lawyers, Merchants, Bookkeepers, and others feel, who commuted with the Company, or rather with the Directors, on the understanding expressed in their Time tables that they could reach the City at 8 o'clock, is a very serious matter, for on the faith of that arrangement many had bought grounds and built houses for themselves; many had rented places for their families in the fine villages along the line; many had engaged boarding for the season;—and scarcely one of all these would have done so had the Directors revealed to them the terms of their present decree.

What is the consequence? Why, the boarders are leaving as fast as they can, and coming down to the City, where the locomotive whistle shall tantalize them no more. The temporary house renters are beginning to disparage the country, and to look with an envious eye at the brick tenements in town, while the property men who have permanent fixtures, and all others who cannot move off, may be seen at 4 or 5 o'clock, every morning, threading their way to Fordham or Harlem, or any other convenient station, so as to get into the City in time for their business.

Strange, is it not? that a Greenport man—and the Long Island Railroad is not much celebrated for its velocity—or a Newark man, or one from Paterson, or even from Philadelphia, for aught I know, can reach the City of New-York earlier in the morning than the unfortunate denizens of Tarrytown or Yonkers can by the great Hudson River Railroad.

A COMMUTER.

OLD SCHOOL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—This is the largest body of Presbyterians in one connection in the world. According to its annual statistics just published, it numbers 2,202 ministers, 235 licentiates, 2,976 churches, and 235,404 communicants. There were added during the year just closed, 63 ministers, 92 churches, and 13,463 communicants on profession of their faith; 23 ministers additional to the foregoing were received from other denominations. The amount contributed, during the year, to congregational and benevolent objects, has been $2,036,724. The body is now considerably larger than it was before the New School branch of the Church separated from it.

The present season seems to have been favorable for marriage contracts in Charleston. From the first to the last day of last month, the Probate Court of that City issued two hundred and fifty-three marriage licenses.

The actual number of tonnage collected at the port of Wilmington, for the year 1853, was [illegible] the amount collected before. The amount [illegible] for the last month, will be about $25,000.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

Columbia College—Reply to "Secretary"—Dr. Hall's Address—Prize Essays Delivered—The Exhibitions.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: SYDNEY SMITH, somewhere here-abouts, says of "modesty and merit," "says that almost any young man who has talent, has also some vanity, and generally rates his merit at all it is worth.

I need not allude to the careful consideration of all local claims, if any such existed, and have declared that a State Association should get rid of the "Spectator" whose function "consists" of the "Spectator" and by Mr. O. B. FRANCE, of Rome, that the vital interests of the Association demanded that a State Association should be established at once, and that Mr. CORNISH, of Oswego, Chairman of the Board of Editors of the New-York Fourth, until they shall be superior to the Spectator—not as regards wealth or "Spectator" subject, but quality if one assume and be so should—not as newspaper, which is the chief self-esteem is not a very bad thing to add that self-esteem is not a very bad thing to add that self-esteem is not a very bad thing to add that

New-York Daily Times.

PUBLISHED FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1854.

[illegible] Sampson Low, Son & Co., No. [illegible] Hill, London, are our authorized [illegible] and receive subscriptions and advertisements for the DAILY or WEEKLY TIMES.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued [illegible] MORNING, in ample season for the [illegible] per steamship *North Star*. It will contain the Proceedings in Congress, and a complete summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer. Editorials [illegible] on current topics. News Items of [illegible] from all parts of the United States, full [illegible] Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Theatres, Books, &c. Price, wrappers [illegible] for mailing, 25 cents per copy.

Difference between the Roman Catholic Laity and Bishops Denied.

We take much pleasure that we publish, [illegible] in the third page of this morning's TIMES, a communication from a very distinguished [illegible] in answer to a statement made [illegible] concerning the existence of serious differences between the American and [illegible] Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States. The ability with which the able author of the communication presents any subject in which he is interested to the public, renders a perusal [illegible] always interesting and generally [illegible]. This day's communication is [illegible] interesting, because it gives us the opinions of the Know-Nothings, of their [illegible] and objects, and of how much they [illegible] feared by foreigners; and also [illegible] "Young Ireland" a clear view of his [illegible], in, or rather out of, the Church of [illegible]. It is instructive, because it affords [illegible] a rare opportunity of studying [illegible] approved method of denying one [illegible] by considering a number of new [illegible], which have no necessary or direct [illegible] upon that which he desired to in-

[illegible] that any difference or rivalry [illegible] between the American and foreign-[illegible] Bishops and Priests, the author of the [illegible] statement offers as the ground of his [illegible] a statement that:

"No [illegible] opposite the ministry, no man, no matter of [illegible] country he is, has a right to be admitted to [illegible] in the church except by the consent [illegible] of those to whom such decision be-[illegible]. No layman has what might be called a *right* [illegible] to a priest. No priest has a right to be a [illegible] bishop has a right to be made an arch-[illegible] the bishop or archbishop has a right to be [illegible] Cardinal—no cardinal has a right to be made [illegible] except by the elective franchise."

Our correspondent understands the rights [illegible] members of the Roman Catholic [illegible], and has doubtless stated them correctly. But however satisfactory it may be [illegible] them, they do not in any way [illegible] the statement made by us. We said [illegible] of the abstract right to preferment [illegible] the Church. We did say, on what we [illegible] good authority, that the practice at [illegible], in dealing with her Church in Amer-[illegible], had been to bestow preferment upon [illegible] rather than upon American born [illegible], and that this preference had caused [illegible] between them. Under such [illegible], the best and the only conclusive [illegible] of the non-existence of rivalry would [illegible] show that *there is no ambition in the Church of Rome.*

[illegible] the author's opinions of the Know-[illegible] and liberal Catholics, we have, in [illegible] connection, nothing to do, for a page [illegible] devoted to their denunciation would not [illegible] in the least the statements made by us.

French Coup d'Etat Abroad.

We remarked the other day that exceptin[illegible] the Turks, and *possibly* the French, none [illegible] the parties to the Eastern question are [illegible] earnest to the fighting point. The [illegible] problem of the moment with all of [illegible], is to get out of the *saison* of war-[illegible] without essential loss or advan-[illegible]. The English Government would [illegible] postpone operations entirely but [illegible] public clamor. That compels it to do [illegible] in order to save appearances. [illegible] Emperor of the French broods over [illegible] mysterious plans, and is energetic only [illegible]. If taken together, the Western [illegible] have possessed Turkey and crushed [illegible], but they have certainly not hurt the [illegible] who, even now, can show off more [illegible] than the allies. NICHOLAS, how-[illegible], is just as anxious as the allies to enter [illegible] Winter quarters. To him September [illegible], and he will gain, *sub Jove rigido*, [illegible] more decisive, though less sanguin-[illegible], than those fought already. That [illegible] should be anxious that the Powers [illegible] never come to blows with Russia is [illegible] natural. She is eminently an amphi-[illegible] creature, although of a peculiar species, being only able to live between [illegible] and water, war and peace, and sure to [illegible] if either of the two should be [illegible]. This intermediate something is [illegible] also of Prussia, whose king has, [illegible] these times, the same wishes as the [illegible], is, in one word, the [illegible] and accordingly we hear [illegible] the Czar has declared his readiness to [illegible] on the basis of the last Vienna Proto-[illegible].

[illegible] the Czar, then, to do in Winter? [illegible] question with us all. This, [illegible], cannot be answered, but we [illegible] that there will be *no* [illegible] at all events. We said in January, [illegible] two parties in the diplomatic [illegible] of European Sovereigns, one for [illegible] and one for war. We pointed out [illegible], Austria and Prussia as the Powers [illegible] to avoid war at any price, while [illegible] other reasons why Russia, Turkey and France may be considered as those constituting the war party. It is for our readers to judge whether events have verified [illegible] views. We say, now, only this much, that NAPOLEON III., at least *will* [illegible] peace. Our private advices [illegible] one of an interesting nature. "[illegible]," writes a friend of his Ma-[illegible] to an eminent statesman in London, "is [illegible] impenetrable as ever. No one knows what he aims at, but still he says now and [illegible] a word that creates hosts of sugges-[illegible] ideas. His favorite *mot*, one which he often repeats to his confidential friends, is, for the moment, the following: '*Je ferai un coup d'état à l'exterieur*,'—I will make a coup d'état ABROAD.' And he adds that he will do it with less difficulty than the one at home cost him. He repeats these words to all the representations made to him about the eagerness of the nation-alities—in Italy and Hungary—to respond to a call from France. He exhorts them to patience, until '*Je jouerai mon coup pour l'exterieur.*' In the meantime you may be assured that he will not neglect any means, he will submit to every trial, he will be humble, obsequious, menacing, promising and flattering, by turns, in order to gain over Austria. But—this is the opinion of all the inmates of the Tuileries—he is working at the destruction of Austria. He exerts himself to gain her *from* Russia, to beat the Czar with *her* armies, and then to destroy her, when she shall no longer have the Russian protection to back and to help her."

The dispatch of the French auxiliary troops in British vessels for the North, was and is still the favorite topic of the day, with the *sudden* friends on both sides of the Channel. It is certainly a significant fact, but not so much in that fraternizing point of view, as in some other respects, which we give also as they reach us from private sources. One version for this nucleus of an expedition is, that to send 10,000 men to conquer Finland and Cronstadt would be absolutely ridiculous, but for another co-operation implied in the very smallness of the embarked forces. These troops are, we were told, sent only to show Sweden that she may safely join the Western Powers. It is even asserted that NAPOLEON was sure of that Power's adhesion before the order of embarkation was signed. This is one version. But there is another, too. The French Emperor, it is written to us, anticipates a coalition against himself, for the Spring, and so he works to counteract it. The camps at Boulogne and St. Omer were a key to this anticipation, the spots being very well adapted to throw the troops in all directions, to the West as well as to the East. To assemble such a body of warlike troops and so many ships of all dimensions, at such places, would have been impossible at any other moment without waking the strongest suspicions about invasion. Now there is no suspicion; on the contrary, people are exulting over the energy of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, who is just now a perfectly honest man with the English. Now, to use this favorable occasion is the aim—say the suspicious—of NAPOLEON III., who is to make his *coup d'état abroad* next year.

The Policy of Aberdeen and Austria.

We have it out at last. The London *Morning Chronicle* of July 21, in a mood o inconsiderate impatience, revealed the great, the momentous policy of the Coalition Cabinet. We have the key to that tenacious courtship so enigmatic to the multitude, and one which

"*Ignotos fallit notis est derisui.*"

Listen to what the *Chronicle* says: "Those who desire that the Turks should succeed in their object with the exclusive aid of France and England, forget the incalculable importance of breaking up the alliance between the two great powers of Eastern Europe. *The participation of Austria in the war will secure* the Danubian provinces against future invasion. The Court of Vienna has, for the sake of peace and under the influence of political sympathies, submitted to many injuries at the hands of Russia, but *when a rupture once takes place*, no reconciliation will be possible until many pending questions shall have been settled. . . . The Western Powers (it further says) could even content themselves with less, *but Austria will require guarantees against the future resentment of the disappointed invader.*"

This is clear enough, we think. Lord ABERDEEN counts not so much on the feats of arms on land and sea, to conclude a lasting peace, as on the *fear* of Austria, *when a rupture once takes place* between her and Russia. The articles of the ultimate treaty are not to be modelled after the wish of nations, but after the more or less trembling of the Hapsburgs for having "disappointed the invader." Such is the deep policy of the coalition. This is what is called diplomacy. It would depend on Austria to dictate the peace. If she were to say, "I am afraid; to *this* degree and not further. I want this guarantee, but I do not want the other,"—the Western Powers are to have no word to the contrary.

Fine statesmanship this! And what is Austria doing all the while. Blowing hot and cold at the same time, as heretofore. To the suspicious—and she is just now suspected once more by her best advocates—she says, "Why, have I not published my special treaties, in the official paper, at the very moment of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF'S arrival with the Russian answer? Is this fact not an unmistakable evidence of my being with the Western Powers?" And turning on her heel, she presents her compliments to the Czar, whose Envoy is received confidentially by the Empress, and is fêted by Count BUOL *sub titulo* of the birthday of the Russian Empress. What a comfortable and useful thing is a birthday. People are at liberty to exchange compliments and amenities at Sans Souci and Vienna, and to tell serious-looking Englishmen, and irritated French ministers, that it means nothing; that it is only a birthday courtesy. A kingdom for a birthday. It is very characteristic, that of all the credulous in favor of Austrian honesty, NAPOLEON *shows* himself the most credulous. He asserts that he has an entire confidence in the young Sovereign's honor. Only in times of more marked distrust towards Vienna, the semi-official papers are ordered to give some conditional praises to the chivalrous Emperor. So the *Constitutionnel* had one of a highly flattering sort directly after the Russian answer had *not* been found *quite* inadmissible for peace transactions. We have very characteristic information about these monitory articles of the French official press. They are always laid before the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH by persons in the confidence of the French Government, and are the only articles admitted to the imperial perusal. But with all that, there is no alteration in Austria's policy, at least for the better. The fact is that Count BUOL, who is the actual leader in favor of the so-called anti-Russian party, has but a nominal control over the affairs under his charge. He and his party, supposing for argument's sake their honesty, form only the complimentary, reassuring and smiling face turned toward the Western Powers, of the Austrian Janus, whose opposite countenance shown to the Czar is animated by the Camarilla. Count BUOL may wish [illegible] more decided [illegible] is not [illegible] to take active steps. He is said to be eager to join France and England, but the secret Cabinet is not at all anxious to desert Russia. We say, on the faith of highly creditable authorities, that the special treaty between Austria and Prussia has been concocted and concluded with the deliberate purpose of their binding one another's hands by the differently to be construed, ambiguous articles of a convention, loquacious in generalities but settling nothing. "It is very strange," said a gentleman to an experienced statesman, "that Austria enters into treaties with everybody but the Western Powers. One would think that if she means honestly, the shortest and most efficacious way to give a check to Russ an encroachment would be a treaty, not with Prussia and the Turk, but with France and England." "There is nothing strange in that," was the answer; "on the contrary, it is but too natural that she should not bind herself toward the allies. Those special treaties provide her with every possible means of escape. You may see it at this very moment. We would go forward, says she now to the pressing solicitations of France and England, but Prussia pretends that our special treaty does not authorize this step, and does not bind her to follow out its stipulations in case we should enter the Principalities." This is certainly clever, but it is only so because of the credulity or connivance of the British Cabinet, which sees or pretends to see nothing dishonest in these tergiversations. We see already the fruits of this policy. The season will be over without any decisive advantages on the part of the allies. Russia in Moldavia, or even at the Pruth, is just in the same position of threatening superiority, where she was last year. It may be that she will—that she is *willing* even to make peace during the Winter; but the Western Powers have gained as yet nothing to dictate, nor has Russia lost anything to submit to the dictation of the peace. With Prussia and Austria, who have *not fought* against her, she would be sure to have the best of the pacification. And it must be remembered that to have peace without any material loss, would be a complete victory to Russia. We are assured from different quarters that all the intrigues of the European diplomacy are tending to this end; and so the war is at a stand-still.

The *new* ultimatums of Austria and Prussia are published. The two German Powers beg the Czar not to extend the occupation of the Turkish Provinces *beyond* the Danube, and earnestly request him not to keep *long* the Principalities, but to have some regard to the suffering of Austria and Prussia in a commercial, financial, and administrative point of view. There are persons who declare themselves satisfied with these notes. Happy mortals!

American Exaggerations.

Whether it comes from the vast size of our Continent, or from the high estimate that we put on our institutions, we cannot tell; but it is certain that, as a people, we are excessively fond of exaggerations. Our ideas on all subjects are pitched on the loftiest scale, and our language is not content without superlatives in abundance. Despite of our improvements in machinery and art, the world is yet full of common things. But we have uncommon ways of dealing with them. Imagination is elastic enough to translate them into ideal regions, and we can command poetic words to describe them. Anything in this country, from brickbats up to the rights of humanity, admits of eloquence. A new rat-trap, a patent medicine, a sleeping sofa, or a bread-cutter, is a fit subject for a splendid effort of descriptive intellect. We have taken the business of novelists quite out of their hands, and the warm laudations they used to lavish on the beautiful eyes or elegant feet of fair women, are now sacred to Shanghai fowls and fancy bird-cages.

There must always be a large share of common-place objects in this world. It is not a Sunday world, nor a Holyday world, but one for every-day action, petty details, and many small affairs. Humble things have their office, and lowly duties are divine. We cannot get rid of them. If we could banish them all away, our nature would lose instead of gain, and we should soon have an inferior race of men and women. These efforts to poetize the whole universe are exceeding silly—for apart from their impracticability, we cannot afford to dispense with the virtue that belongs to the simpler circumstances of our common being. It is just the way to destroy all sense of the sublime and glorious. Our selecter tastes, if constantly called into exercise by fictitious appeals, degenerate into the worst vices of the mind. The habit of employing the imagination on every occasion, and for every purpose, is a potent plan to crush all nobleness of intellect, as well as tenderness and delicacy of sensibility. This is the tendency of American mind. We are admiring, praising, worshipping everything. Our Pantheon is the material Universe—and it is crowded with charms for the excited senses.

That there is a general disposition to take hold of individual truths and expand them to their utmost limits, is obvious in the history of every modern Nation. But in our country, this sort of passion is excessive. We have one set of men, who can see nothing but Slavery; another, who are wild on Bran-bread and Vegetarianism; a third class are enthusiasts in Water-cure remedies; and so on, through the whole circle of recent excitements. By this ultraism, the best cause is injured, if not ruined, and sensible people retire from it in disgust. The one-idea men are really the most dangerous men among social reformers; for intensity on any other than the greatest subjects, corrupts character and poisons all virtue. It is surprising how many of these persons are the apostles of Providence. Men and women have more missions at this day than could exhaust regiments of angels. There are missions to set the Church right—the State right—the brain and the bowels right, and everything else right; and, doubtless, in a few years, we shall have a scheme on foot to educate Beelzebub himself into decent behavior. The latter is decidedly as feasible as a large portion of these projects for reforming the world. It might interfere with some of the newspapers, but on the whole, it would prob-ably [illegible] the beneficial [illegible] people.

Importations of Foreign Ideas.

The sagacious statesman who is constantly warning us against excessive Foreign imports, and showing how they drain off the precious metals to pay for useless, foolish extravagance, does good service to his country. But there are other sources of Foreign Influence over us that it would be well for us to guard against. Ideas, customs, social schemes begin to pour upon us from Europe, that are rapidly unsettling the faith and sentiments of thousands, and strange to say, they find even warmer acceptance and stouter defence here than in their own native regions. This is now occurring in defiance of tendencies and laws that ought to produce a different state of things. There is a sufficient peculiarity in our Anglo-Saxon blood, our ancestral recollections, our physical habits and moral convictions, to keep us moving on in the proper line of progress. But these strong traits are evidently giving way. Certain modes of thought, born of mystical Germany or seething France, are getting to be incorporated into our mind, and showing their results in theories that must prove fatal to all true growth.

The greatest and best ideas of the American people sprung from the distinctive circumstances under which the early part of their social existence was passed. Separated from Europe not merely by distance, but by peculiarity of tastes and doctrines, they found themselves pressed on all sides by antagonisms, which they had to resist. Not only their courage, but their sentiments had to be their own; and the same cogent laws that made it necessary for them to establish their political authority, compelled them to have a creed worthy of their original and wonderful position. The mind of our Revolutionary and ante-Revolutionary age was as remarkable as our successful conflict with Great Britain. Indeed, it was our noblest, grandest triumph. No Monmouth or Yorktown has half the glory that belongs to those simple but sublime sentiments, which initiated new hopes for humanity on the warrant of its divinest records and its most hallowed sacraments. But our rapid growth has removed this outside pressure. There is no longer any barrier between Europe and ourselves. A family feeling is growing up that philanthrophy delights to honor. All this is well. And yet, it has serious dangers. The evils of Europe are not confined, by any means, to her Courts and Governments. They are quite as numerous in her philosophers and writers; in her creeds and Colleges; and they possess a power to injure us that her statesmen never could exercise. There is no sort of danger that European ideas of sovereignty, proscription and serfdom will ever generate the least sympathy in our country. But there is very great danger that her extravagant and reckless thinkers, set adrift from all human and divine landmarks, will exert a most baneful influence over the restless, aspiring, speculative intellect of the land.

There is a vast deal of morbid, sour, vindictive mind in these United States. On all sides, there are miserable people, whose highest pleasure is to be unhappy, perfect paradoxes in heart and life. We must not forget that prosperity is a very fruitful source of discontent, and that it has ill-effects as well as adversity. A large number of persons in this country, who have acquired sufficient money, are now turning their ambition in other quarters. The opposite extreme of society, distrusted at home and with no peace in themselves, join company with them. Wherever they can find a one-legged folly or a half-winged idea, it is religiously welcomed, and straightway the heart of the world is stormed with the battering-rams that they carry above their shoulders. There is not a curative evil in American society, that Christianity is not now meliorating or removing. Wealth is constantly gaining on Poverty; Education on Ignorance; Humanity on Cruelty; Freedom on Despotism; Opinion on Force; Refinement on Barbarism. There are few grand-children who would dare to do certain things that their grand-fathers did. The conscience of the country has widened, and the age has a broader side turned to the central light of the world. But men are not satisfied. The very progress of human society breeds discontent; we must hasten on at a faster rate; and if the millennium does not come quickly, it will not be worth enjoying.

It cannot be denied that Transcendentalism, Socialism and other Extravaganza of the day have, as mere intellectual instruments, aroused a good deal of mental vigor. Just as unequally civilized nations are oftentimes benefited physically by an intermixture of blood, so it may happen, that the strangest products of the brain may stimulate minds of sober cast. But the moral and social effect in our Country, though not spread over a wide surface, is enough to give us great concern. Men may gain shrewdness and skill in logic, but this is an enormous price to pay in exchange for wisdom and virtue. The truth of Christianity, the sanctity of marriage, the permanence of property, had better be taken for granted and settled, as first truths in the science of life. If the experience of twenty centuries has not put these facts beyond all cavil, we ought to resign all pretensions to an era of enlightenment and progress.

☞ Owing to the lateness of the hour at which our Congressional reports are, of late, concluded, we are unable to give as full a summary as is desirable. The most interesting features yesterday were the reports of the Committee appointed to investigate the alterations made in the Minnesota Land bill and the repeal of the act. The reports exonerate the parties who made the alteration, from fraudulent intention. A resolution removing Mr. FORNEY, the Clerk of the House, on the ground that he had caused the alterations to be made, was offered, and after some debate rejected. The Committee appointed to investigate the charge of corruption, in connection with the efforts to obtain an extension of COLT'S patent, have reported; but the result of their investigation is not yet known. The Committee appointed to investigate the charges preferred by BENJAMIN C. GREEN against Hon. THOS. H. HAYES, reported that Mr. GREEN had failed to establish his first charge. As to the others they do not give an opinion, because they have not had time for full investigation.

THE FACULTY OF CHOLERA.

THE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

AUGUST MEETING.

The meeting convened at 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening in the large Chapel of the University. A goodly attendance was there, though not very punctually. Dr. J. M. SMITH took the Chair.

The President introduced to members Dr. NAPPERBIER, of Havana, and Dr. MCGRATH, of Jamaica, W. I., both corresponding members, who were present.

The Committee on Public Health requested an extension of time, as they had not yet concluded a report on the subject of solidified milk. Granted. The Trustees reported on the subject of the liability of non-resident Fellows to the annual tax. They had resolved that Fellows who had permanently removed from the City were not liable; but that those who were only temporarily absent were considered as on the register, and liable to tax.

The President stated that the subject of Cholera, its preliminary symptoms, progress, termination and means of cure was the appointed topic of discussion.

Dr. ADAMS said that Dr. NAPPERBIER, of Havana, had drawn up an elaborate treatise on the subject, with a view to submitting it to the Academy. As that gentleman could not express himself freely in the English tongue, he had condensed the result of his observation under fifteen heads, which he requested him—Doctor ADAMS—to read, if agreeto the chair.

Permission was accorded. The doctrine of the paper evidently was not the doctrine of the Faculty. Its theory or causation was that the Cholera originates in the form of a gas from the Delta of the Ganges, and spreads the world over; is carried up by the heat of the day and brought down by the cold dews of night; the body of its victim being always predisposed to receive it by a peculiar electric condition. Its suggestions for cure were more generally acceded to.

Dr. NAPPERBIER supported his views in some brief remarks.

Little care was expressed by members for the various theories proposed as to the original causes of Cholera. More practical questions were held to deserve their investigation.

Dr. DETMOLD said it was desirable that we be informed how the Cholera of 1854 differs from that of 1832 and of 1834 and 1849. In this epidemic he had seen cases well marked in all the symptoms, except the cramps. He asked if the collapse supervened earlier than in former years.

Dr. J. M. SMITH remarked that the present epidemic seemed to be not so severe as that of 1832, much like that of 1834, and not so severe as in 1849. The week corresponding to the past week, in 1849, saw 700 fatal Cholera cases, and an aggregate in the City of 1,400 deaths from all causes.

IS CHOLERA CONTAGIOUS?

Dr. S. P. WHITE thought that it could not be doubted, in view of certain facts, that it was so.

Dr. DETMOLD said—Certain facts observed this year in the Ward's Island Hospital looked very much like contagion. But he thought it settled, that while there was a *feeble contagious* power in the disease, the disease could be generated without contagion, and he had no doubt that it was generally spread *without* the aid of contagion.

He thought a great deal of the fact lately proved at Berlin, that Cholera could be communicated by inoculation.

THINGS THE PEOPLE SHOULD KNOW.

Dr. BEADLE said certain points were well established. First—That the Cholera is always initiated with diarrhœa. In 3,900 cases investigated in England and reported in the *Medical Times*, every one had a diarrhœa at first. And in 900 cases investigated last year, all had diarrhœa to start with. Another fact that he believed was well established—that this diarrhœa is entirely under the control of the physician—it is as much easier to arrest as any other diarrhœa. Third—It is brought on without exception by some violation of the laws of health—some error in diet, under exposure, bad regimen, excess of labor, keeping unusual hours, or the like. The diarrhœa should be carefully looked after.

CAUSES OF CHOLERA.

Dr. SAYRE said he had been able to trace every case that he had seen to improper diet or fatigue. We are all more or less troubled with lassitude, indigestion and trouble in the bowels. [Some present, by audible whispers, dissented. We protest for ourselves that we never felt better.] He thought very highly of *absolute rest* in the first stages as a cure. He had noticed a great prevalence of intermittent fever in the City—a disease which had no business at all in the City—and it has grown more and more common for the eighteen months past. He inquired whether or not there could be any connection between the two diseases, or whether their causes could be one and the same. At any rate, there was a great deal of bilious congestions prevailing in the City. For the treatment of this epidemic he thought it highly essential to empty the *primæ viæ*, either by an emetic or cathartic, and after that to keep the patient still, and give him little medicine.

To prevent Cholera, keep the body clean, eat moderately but regularly, work easily, and sleep plentifully.

DIET AND THE CHOLERA.

Dr. SAYRE had not seen a decent man die of Cholera this season, unless he was drunk the night before. It was most prevalent in quarters where the filth was abominable—in places which the authorities ought to drown out.

Dr. BEALE said that a member of the Board of Health had this day assured him that the Board had not been able to trace a single case to filth as a cause, unless with the filth there was also an impropriety of diet or of regimen. In dirty, *damp* cellars it prevailed badly,—in *dry*, dirty places it did not appear.

A CREATED DISEASE.

Dr. GRISCOM referred to the history of Cholera at Ward's Island, in past years. Sixty patients were down with the cholera, though no cholera was existing at the time elsewhere within 2,000 miles. It was a *created* disease he had no doubt. It occurs mostly among the destitute, and the state of the atmosphere had more to do with it than diet. Sudden changes of temperature, foul air and close apartments seem to breed it. He referred to its prevalence on the ocean last Winter, and not on the thickly-crowded ships bearing westward only. He gave a case of a ship, clean, well-ventilated, well-provisioned, which left our port with very few passengers for Liverpool. Suddenly the cholera broke out, and eight or nine of the men died. As suddenly it ceased. The ship seemed to pass through a zone of choleraic atmosphere.

Dr. GRISCOM thought the *pathology* of the disease of vast consequence. The natural secretions of the body seem all to be arrested—of the liver, kidneys, &c., while an unnatural discharge of serum takes place. But why from the mucous surfaces of the intestines alone? Why not into the pleural cavities?

THE TREATMENT.

Dr. CORSON presented an able *resumé* of the received doctrine as to the treatment of cholera. The "painless diarrhœa" is to be treated like a common diarrhœa, only with reference to the quickness of the disease, and instead of debilitating cathartics, they should be of the sure, quick order, united with anodynes and aromatics; calomel in common doses with opium and astringents to follow was common. In the Franklin-street Hospital they use very large doses of calomel and little or no anodyne. Dr. C. spoke well of the plan of administering calomel in single grain doses every five minutes till its desired effect is produced, and then opium in small doses, to be discontinued when the collapse appears. In the East Indies, whence cholera sprung, the calomel and opium treatment has been found the very best. Dr. SCUDDER pronounces it superior to all other methods, after 25 years of experience in Madras. Revulsives to the surface and dry heat during the later stages are in good general repute. Mustard poultices and hot air baths, as by Dr. VANDERVEER'S apparatus, are of great service. Frictions are good, but he suspected some had been rubbed to death. *Spirituous stimuli are condemned* generally. Chloroform and camphor are approved by some. Strychnine, 1-12 to 1-16 of a grain every hour, is an Engl sh practice.

Quinine in the cold stage is urged by Dr. PALMER, of Chicago, and others.

Acetate of lead and opium are Dr. GRAVES' favorites. Dr. CORMACK advises creosote. Others give sulphuric acid. Dr. CORSON preferred tannic acid. [But here it was getting evident that the doctor had a hobby.] He thought the great indication was to check the albuminous flow, and he wanted *styptics* of some sort or other to seal up the open vessels that were discharging it. He proceeded to show that after the first action upon the diarrhœa, all the medicine that does any good may be proved to do it by virtue of its sedative, astringent or styptic property.

Dr. BEADLE, by way of supplement, insisted that *absolute rest* was essential.

Dr. ISAAC WOOD did not underrate medicine. Calome] and opium were his anchors, but *absolute rest* was worth all things else, and with calomel and opium it was quite sure,—at least as much so as anything.

Dr. GARDNER urged that the traditional [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

LONG-ISLAND.

THE MURDER IN BROOKLYN.

Confession of the Prisoner Tucker—His Conduct in Confinement.

Up to 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, TUCKER, the murderer of his child, was confined in the cells of the Third District Police Station-house, in Court-street, to which he was taken when arrested. He was placed under the immediate care of Assistant Captain OSWALD, who had done all he could to alleviate his situation. A bed had been provided, and orders given that all his wants should be supplied. Capt. O. had not spoken to him at all on the subject of the inhuman deed which had led to his incarceration, nor would he suffer any one else to do so. The prisoner himself is, or affects to be quite oblivious of the whole of the circumstances; but conscious that he is in jail. He says he does not remember anything at all about how he got there, but he is very weak and sore. This is attributable in a great degree to the beating which he received when he was arrested—the policemen finding it necessary to use great violence, even to resort to their clubs, in the first place to secure his wife from his infuriated grasp, and secondly to secure him in custody. He has received a considerable bruise on his right temple, and the left hand thumb is cut. The sincerity of this affected total unconsciousness is much doubted; though, there is little question but that his reason was unseated and has of late frequently been so. Yesterday morning he complained of pains in the stomach, and Captain OSWALD gave him a dose of some medicine with which he is provided for Cholera cases, consisting mainly of paregoric, laudanum, or some other strong sedatives, and this it is supposed has enabled him to dispense with some accustomed stimulants, which he has mentioned but not asked for. He told the Captain that he had been drinking very hard over night (which it will be remembered was not the fact) but that he did not know anything about the last part of the spree, or something of that sort. In answer to a question about his wife and family he said the last time he saw her was at tea, and she and all his family were quite well. He also said he had used a good deal of opium lately, but beyond the medicine above mentioned and some cold water, he neither took nor required anything to eat or drink until nearly 5 o'clock, when he said he should like some tea and toast. This was immediately ordered for him. He has mentioned his family, but apparently without any emotion, merely saying he would like to go home, and that he wanted to see his wife and get some clean clothes. In the evening he was removed from the Police Station-house to the County Jail by officer RUSSELL.

The prisoner was born in Wayne County, in this State, and is now 43 years of age. He has been married three times and has six children, three of whom are living at Canandaigua, and three have lately been residing with him at Brooklyn, during the past two or three months, since he took the editorial charge of the *Freeman*. Two of them, the murdered child and one little less than a year old, were the issue of the marriage with his unfortunate wife, whose maiden name was [illegible]. Her mother resides in Michigan.

He is said to have followed several different callings, and was at one time living at Syracuse, following the business of a printer. He has also been a Baptist minister, at Vincent, Penn., whence he removed to Brooklyn, but his chief occupation has been in connection with the Press, as a reporter and correspondent, generally attending the sessions of the Legislature. Here his eccentricities were frequently remarked, and obtained for him the sobriquet of "Mad TUCKER." He was formerly addicted to intemperance, but would occasionally abstain entirely from drinking, and has frequently appeared as a temperance lecturer. At these times he would resort to the equally baneful habit of chewing opium, which he did to a great extent, and which habit he had of late resumed.

Mrs. TUCKER continues under the medical care of Dr. BALLET, and is in a fair way of recovery.

The pistol mentioned in our previous account, [illegible] lent to Mr TUCKER by Mr. DE NYSE, [illegible] in the same house,) on Sunday last, [illegible] (TUCKER) was going to attend some [illegible] near the City Hall, and a disturbance was apprehended. It was then loaded with [illegible]. When TUCKER entered the house on that night, DE NYSE asked him for this pistol, and he said it was up stairs. It was soon after he left DE NYSE's room that the screams were heard. Mrs. TUCKER states that he sat up every night since Sunday with this pistol in his hand, threatening to shoot her if she moved.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

Coroner BELL yesterday morning empanneled a Jury, and they proceeded to view the body of the child at the house. The examination was adjourned until Monday next.

We find the following in the *Daily Freeman* of this morning, of which paper TUCKER was the editor at the time of the commission of the crime:

The shocking case which appears in our columns to-day of J. N. T. TUCKER and his unfortunate family, is to us at once affective, astounding and embarrassing. Some weeks since, Mr. TUCKER made our acquaintance, and through the commendations of men of character, we engaged him temporarily in the capacity of Editor of the *Freeman*. Of his spirit, enterprise and activity we were soon convinced, and hoped that our relation to him might be continued, and be useful to ourselves and others. There were times, however, when his appearance alarmed our suspicions in respect to his abstinence, which we frankly informed him, and received from him solemn pledges of sobriety.

Mr. TUCKER was altogether a stranger to us, but since the dreadful occurrence of last evening, we are briefly informed of his history. He and his unhappy family are the wretched victims of the rum trade. Some fifteen or twenty years ago he commenced life a Baptist Minister—a man of good heart, powerful impulses, and excellent abilities. The Temperance and Anti-slavery excitement met him at the outset. He engaged in them with all his strength, and was not a little distinguished among the active agents of those enterprises. Some ten years since, we are informed, he connected himself with an Anti-Slavery newspaper at Syracuse, at its Editor. Soon thereafter, his friends discovered occasional evidences of his use of liquor—nevertheless, from his talents and address, he maintained the confidence of very many of his friends—continued to preach, though independent of the Baptist connection, and was appointed Clerk of the Senate, which office, we believe, he held two or three years.

We learn (although the fact was entirely unknown to us at the time he came to our office,) that of late he had become sadly victimized to intemperate habits. His pecuniary embarrassment, and the necessities of his young and interesting family, had a restraint upon his indulgence, and he occasionally shook off the tiger, strongly resolving to be himself. It was under the influences of such good resolutions that he made our acquaintance. We hoped to be benefited by his address, learning and abilities. But the demon had a firm grasp upon his strong frame, and last night drew him with murderous weapons upon his innocent wife and children.

Suppression of Sunday Traffic in Williamsburg.

A large meeting of the most respectable citizens of Williamsburg was held last evening, at the Hall in the Savings Bank in Fourth-street. The object of the meeting was to tender a public expression of gratitude to Mayor WALL, for the prompt and efficient action he has taken for the suppression of Sunday traffic. The Hall was crowded to excess, and the meeting was most enthusiastic. Mr. NATHANIEL BRIGGS was called to the Chair, and Messrs. EDWARD DRIGGS, JOHN HAMILTON, SAMUEL GROVER, T. CLARK, JAMES LYNCH, DANIEL MAGEE and JOHN S. BURR, were elected Vice Presidents. Mr. WM. L. HASKINS acted as Secretary.

The following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted, were spoken to by Rev. Dr. BAKER, Rev. Dr. CHURCH, Mr. W. S. GILMOY, Rev. Mr. FOX and Mr. FELLOWS.

Whereas, The prompt, judicious and efficient action of our Chief Magistrate to uphold and vindicate the majesty of the laws, and to effect within his jurisdiction a total suppression of Sunday traffic, entitles him to a public expression of that gratitude with which his public acts have inspired those who delight in the prevalence of law and order, and place a just and fitting estimate upon public and social tranquility and happiness; therefore,

Resolved, That the citizens of Williamsburg, in town meeting assembled hereby tender to WM. HALL, Mayor of the city, a public expression of their warmest thanks for his manly efforts, and for that moral courage he has so signally displayed in stemming the tide of popular evils, and in pursuing a course of measures calculated to enforce corrective laws that prohibit the vending of merchandise on Sunday.

Resolved, That the success which has thus far attended the adoption of these measures in bringing about the suppression of Sunday traffic, and the effect of which may be already seen throughout the whole week, both by day and by moonlight, in the quiet, orderly condition of our city, as compared with former periods, when immunity claimed a prescriptive sanction to set law and decency at defiance; while it is but the pretude to that new era of better things which has thus begun to dawn upon us, is also deemed a powerful incentive to the rigid continuance of those measures until the evils against which they are directed shall be at last and forever abolished.

Resolved, That the position of our worthy Mayor, *behind* the law, and his full acknowledgment of the majesty and power of that law, command our profound admiration, especially when it is contrasted with the conduct of those who presume upon the openness of negative legislation, in suppressing those laws which they do not approve, or which they find it *impolitic* to enforce. In short, we hail him as the "good and faithful servant," and as "a terror to evil doers." In view of which, the citizens of Williamsburg as aforesaid hereby tender to their Chief Magistrate their hearty and active co-operation, concurrence, sympathy and support in all the measures he has seen fit, or may yet see fit to pursue, tending to banish from among us the prevalence of evils of such fearful magnitude and consequence as to have entailed a blemish upon the fame of our city, that will require long seasons of repentance and more orderly future decorum effectually to efface.

Resolved, That the straight forward and independent course thus marked out and so fearlessly and impartially pursued by the Mayor, in the administration of the high and responsible duties of his office merits the most unqualified approval of the people for whose benefit the laws are administered, and that *that* man is the man for *that* people who knows no party, no man, nor anything save law and duty, who is in all respects the servant of that people, nor seeks to be their master.

STATEN ISLAND.

☞ At New-Brighton on Wednesday a young man named PETER A. HEFFERTS, a house-carpenter by trade, was drowned while bathing. His friends, who are said to reside in New-York and Williamsburg, may obtain further information by applying to his late employer, JOSEPH ESTERBROOK, New-Brighton.

NEW-JERSEY.

SUPPOSED ABDUCTION.—A little girl twelve years of age, (whose mother, Mrs. MCCLELLAND, was burned to death on Sunday night at the conflagration in Jersey City,) suddenly disappeared on Wednesday evening, under circumstances which lead to the supposition that she has been abducted. The father and mother of the child were Irish Protestants. Mr. MCCLELLAND, previous to his death, was a member of the Order of Masons Mr. JAMES LOCKWOOD, also a member of this Order, and a Protestant, adopted the child; since which time the Sisters of Charity of the Romish Church, made an ineffectual attempt to induce the child to leave her new home, and place herself under their charge. Wednesday evening, while Mr. and Mrs. L. were out, the girl was abducted, and has not since been heard from.

More Scandal about London's Literary Men.

The *National Democrat's* London correspondent proceeds with more of the same sort as that with which he delighted the scandal-mongers about DICKENS:

"The history of literatere, or at least of *litterateurs*, is still painfully illustrated here. The public has scarcely recovered from the surprise excited by DICKENS' position, ere it is shocked by the intelligence that the widow of TALFOURD, the late advocate and Judge, has been left in such poor circumstances that she has been obliged to solicit apartments at Hampton Court—a place reserved for State paupers of the better order. TALFOURD himself must have been eminently improvident to produce such a result; for ever since his elevation to the Bench, now some years ago, he has been in the enjoyment of a salary of nearly $30,000; and his practice as a barrister ought, for a long time previously, to have brought him in at least as much. An amiable man, however, he was of intemperate habits; and these, in all probability, were fostered by the vile system of literary *cliquism* here.

"There is a coterie in London of whom a coarse, vulgar fellow, named DILKE—or, as he is more frequently termed, *Bilke*—of the *Athanæum*, is the chief, and MARK LEMON, (an old publican,) the editor of *Punch*, with a sour fellow of a Scotchman, named RINTOUL, of the *Spectator*, the tail. These fellows never praise any man unless he belongs to their clique; and, as they are a thirsty set, habits of prodigality are thus engendered which leave the subservient author but little in pocket by ten puffs. They keep all others, however, effectually out; yet so low is their own position in society that, when DILKE's daughter, or daughter-in-law, was lately, by some manœuvre or other presented at Court, the fact was deemed so incredible that her husband was obliged to *advertise* it to secure credence. A city pettifogger is received by VICTORIA without hesitation. Yet these are the men who administer literary affairs in England, and deal out praise or abuse at their pleasure, or rather, according to their pay; for if they do not exactly take it in *meal*—that is, money—they invariably contrive to have their QUID PRO QUO in *malt*, 'scratch me and I'll scratch you,' being the burden of their song."

And this he says of the son of the editor of the *Lancet*:

"A curious case is at present agitating the professional world here, and no small portion of the public, as exhibiting the results of hospital practice and hospital institutions. You are aware that it is customary to laud the numerous establishments of this sort in England, as contrasted with the United States; but the fact is, they have long been a medium for degrading the people, and now they are found to be one for destroying them too. One WAKLEY, a surgeon who has attained some notoriety as editor of a periodical, named the *Lancet* and still more from the suspected incendiarism of his premises many years ago—rendered some service to the community by showing up the abuses existing in these institutions about a quarter of a century since, in the instance of Mr. BRANSBY COOPER, nephew of Sir ASTLEY, the chief "sawbones," as BOZ has it, of that day. But WAKLEY's son himself has only recently committed the same unpardonable blunder—that is, tortured a poor child for an hour and a half under Lithotomy, and never even reached the seat of the disease. The hapless boy of course died; and WAKLEY has done his utmost to smother up or deny the case. £100 was paid for hush money; but the whole has since leaked out, and a public inquiry is now exposing the atrocious abuses connected with these institutions. It appears that hospitals here are maintained chiefly for the purpose of making experiments upon the poor for the benefit of the rich, and that a man has no chance of obtaining patronage of the wealthier classes except by torturing the humble. Whatever be the issue of the affair, no sympathy is expressed for WAKLEY, who is justly considered to have at last encountered retribution."

And this, of Prince ALBERT, is "important, if true:"

"I can, however, give you a little anecdote of her Majesty that is authentic. Prince ALBERT was lately let out for a day's visit to Cambridge, with instructions that he must return by *ten* at night. When there, the Professors became so proxy in their addresses, that, being promised an entertainment by the municipality too, he telegraphed for permission to remain till *twelve*. The reply quickly came from VICTORIA that, as a punishment for this conjugal disobedience, he must return by *eight*; and at this early hour the poor Prince was obliged to trudge into Buckingham Palace, to escape the suspicion and consequences of marital infidelity."

WILL CASE.—A singular Will case is now before the Judge of Probate of Essex County. Dr. MANNING, an old physician of Ipswich, when dying, left a will, bequething the bulk of his property, about $70,000, to found a high school in that town. He had but one child, a son, and to him, in case he did not marry a certain female relation, he left $1,000 a year; if he did, then but $200 per year. Some of the bequests are rather odd, and altogether there is ample room for the skill and ingenuity of counsel in arguing the sanity or insanity of the testator, as it is on these grounds that the will is defended and sought to be set aside. GEORGE BEMIS appears for the execution of the will, and RUFUS CHOATE and OTIS P. LORD for the son. Whatever may be the decision of the Judge of Probate, it is probable that the case will go before the Supreme Court.—*Boston Traveller*.

☞ The Egyptian Railroad is in good working order, and answers exceedingly well. The trains do not run on it at present at any stated periods. It is chiefly used when European or Indian passengers arrive in Egypt. English engine-drivers are employed on it. The speed is about 20 miles an hour. The railway the whole distance between Alexandria and Cairo will soon be open. It passes through a level and most fertile country. The Arabs do not know what to make of it. They were dancing before it some time since, and having no conception of its speed, they did not get out of the way in time, and an Arab woman was killed.

[London Daily News.

Asa Andrews, 93 years of age, and the oldest surviving graduate of Harvard College, was appointed Collector of the port of Ipswich, Mass., by Washington, and removed by Jackson. A claim of $1,083, which he has on the United States for a balance due him in the settlement of his accounts, has recently been allowed him by a bill which has passed the House of Representatives, authorizing the payment of his claim. Justice has been tardy, but it has come at last.

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS.

A gentleman riding a few days since, between Hoosac and Rush, on the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, saw a cow running with all speed to keep ahead of the train. The animal persisted in keeping the track, notwithstanding the rapid rate at which the train gained near her. The train was traveling at lightning speed, and very soon struck the cow. The long nose of the "catcher" struck under the beast just as she was making one of her highest bounds, when she was in an instant thrown to the height of thirty feet in the air, and again struck upon the track just as the last car shot from under her. The train consisted of the locomotive and tender, a baggage and two passenger cars, and did not pass over the cow, which fell dead on the track from the violence of her last somerset.

Mr Henry Wurtz, of Newark, N. J., the State Mineralogist, discovered a few days since in the quarries of Mr. Alvea, near Newark, a substance which on analysis proves to be a new mineral. It was found in thin flakes between the layers of sandstone and having an extraordinary resemblance in many respects to white paper he has given it the name of "Papyrolyta." It probably exists in small quantities, and will be of no value except as a scientific curiosity, as very few minerals are now discovered. It is flexible and elastic, not acted on by acids, may be heated red hot without change of form, but loses 20 per cent of water in heating, and then becomes brittle.

A fire originated at the farm of Mr. Martin Jacobs, in the upper part of Roxborough Pa., on Sunday last, under the following curious circumstances: A girl was frying some fish when the melted fat ignited, and in removing the pan, the blazing fluid fell upon a cat. The animal ran into the hay stack, and the hay was immediately in a blaze; the barn caught fire, and was soon consumed; the flames extended to the dwelling of Mr. Jacobs, which narrowly escaped destruction. The total is estimated at $500.

Mackerel are being seized in great numbers along the Southern coast of Nova Scotia. Every little creek and bay from Cape Sable to Halifax is overflowing with them. They are taken in nets from one hundred to six hundred barrels being secured at a single draught. Men, women and children are employed day and night curing them, yet the whole atmosphere is "odorous" with the stench of those impossible to be taken care of. So says the Belfast *Age*.

Rev. G. W. Adams, who is charged with absconding from New-Hampshire with $5,000, awarded to Mrs Templeton for the death of her husband, caused by the Norwalk tragedy, was arrested in Wisconsin last week. The Vermont *Transcript* is credibly informed that the above reverend gentleman is no other than the veritable Rev. Lyman D. Foster, who figured so conspicuously in Vernon village last Winter.

Among the applications for divorce, entered at the Prothonotary Office, Pittsburg, Pa., last week, was one of Rosanna Grim, who states that her husband, Baltzar Grim, is a "grim" old man, and that she cannot live with him on account of his grimness and brutality.

A project is on foot to establish steamboat communication between Boston and Saco and Biddeford, Me. The citizens of each of these places are greatly interested in the matter, and are making energetic efforts to carry it out.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Bedding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box**—A Positive remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. E. MEBER Philadelphia. BEDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **Dr. McClintock's Diarrhœa Cordial**—Continues to prove by thousands of cures, that it is the most extraordinary specific for diarrhœa, dysentery and incipient cholera ever discovered. No person should be without it. Price, 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists every where, and by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 122 Fulton-st.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston. C. H. RING, Broadway, and all respectable druggists.

☞ **University's Family Medicines.—FEVER AND AGUE—CHOLERA**—The University of Free Medicines and Popular Knowledge, chartered by the State of Pennsylvania April 29, 1853, mainly to arrest the evils of spurious nostrums: also, to supply the public with reliable remedies, where the best medical advisers cannot or will not be employed, having purchased the invaluable remedy—ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE—the first and only known for twenty years as the certain cure for Fever and Ague and the complaints confidently recommend it to the patronage of the afflicted. The above institution likewise recommends for Bowel Complaint or Cholera, ROWAND'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF BLACKBERRY ROOT, and in due time will furnish its own remedy for every disease that can be safely treated in this way. By order of the Trustees,

JOHN R. ROWAND, M. D.,
President of the University, and head of the Pharmaceutical Department, Philadelphia.

Home Dispensary and Office, No. 47 South Seventh-st. Philadelphia.

CHARLES H. RING, General Agent, No. 193 Broadway, New-York. C. V. CLICKENER & Co., No. 81 Barclay-st. HAVILAND, HARRELL & RISLEY, No. 29 Warren-st; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 237 8th-av.; R. A. SANDS, No. 185 Bowery; JOHN MEAKIM, No. 497 Broadway; E. M. GUION, No. 127 Bowery; C. S. SMITH, No. 128 Canal-st; BRIGHAM & MILLER, No. 17 Avenue D; J. & J. ODDINGTON, No. 71 Broadway; W. D. COMBS, No. 262 Broadway; W. S. FREEMAN, No. 42 3d-av.; W. G. SAUDS, Nos. 31 6th-ave and 166 8th-av.; GAIL & AMEUR, No. 193 3d-av; E. W. VONDASMITH, No. 158 Bowery; T. F. GREEN, No. 399 Broadway; A. POWELL, No. 163 Avenue A; J. WALL GREEN, No. 114 Broadway; JOHN MILLER, No. 215 1st-ave; W. F. LINDSAY, No. 77 East Broadway. THOS. BAILEY, No. 9 Bible House, 4th-av.; DAVID RITTER, No. 318 6th-av, corner Bleecker-st.; E. H. LOINES, No. 256 Hudson-st; MRS HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. THOS HAYES South Brooklyn. BOSWELL & LIVINGSTON, No. 214 Grand-st., LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 118 Grand-st., and WM. BERRIAN, No. 170 Grand-st., Williamsburg.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Cordial.**—Whence proceed the lassitude, the depression, the debility, the indifference to life, the instability the continual feeling of illness which it is impossible to define or localize so common, so hard to bear, and so little pitied by the robust and healthy? We answer—from the stomach and the nervous system, between which there exists the closest sympathy. Want of vital energy, a sluggishness in the secretive organs a general inertness of the system, is the bottom of all the difficulty. To rouse the whole organization from the torpor to imbue it with new life, activity and vigor, and to sustain it in that condition, there is no preparation comparable with DR MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL. Other stimuli may excite the dormant physical energies for the time, but the highest flush of the hectic among the leaves behind it a deeper gloom, the exhibition of these exhilerants is followed after the first convulsive effect is over, by a depression of body and mind more profound and paralyzing than ever. The remedy is literally worse than the disease. But the Elixir has a dynamic influence. It not only creates a new condition of the physical organization, but perpetuates it. The animal spirits are not only cheered and elevated by its agency but kept up to their new level without flagging. A vegetable compound congenial to the system, it seems to act upon the constitution itself, and to revolutionize it. In chronic diseases of the nerves, the stomach, and the liver, its operation is all but miraculous. The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, six for twelve dollars.

C. H. RING, Proprietor No 193 Broadway, New York.
Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada, and the West Indies.

☞ **Irishmen's Universal Civil and Military Republican Union.**—The next regular meeting of this Association will take place at Vauxhall Garden, No. 24th av., ON FRIDAY EVENING 4th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., on which occasion FRANCIS A. JACKSON, Esq., and others will address the meeting. All Irishmen who feel an interest in their country are invited to attend; also the members of the Daily Press. T. C. HOLLAND, Secretary.

☞ **Notice**—The Commissioners of the several Districts of the City for Cleansing Streets, at an adjourned meeting last evening, took into consideration the manner and object of the Contractors in throwing obstacles in the way of fulfilling their contracts, &c., will meet at the same place at 2½ o'clock THIS EVENING.

S. R. THORNE

☞ **Veterans of the War of 1812**—A regular monthly meeting of the Corps will be held at headquarters near Hotel, No. 64 Leonard-st. on FRIDAY next, the 4th inst., at 8 o'clock. By order

A. W. JONES, Major Commanding.
ABRAHAM DALLY, Jr., Adjutant.

☞ **Cholera.**—Dr. S. M. GIDDINGS, No. 85 Murray-st., has a remedy which cures Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Cramps, Spasms &c. Every family should have these remedy at hand, and persons about their business should carry this life preserver with them.

☞ **Notice.**—Rev. JAMES PRESTLEY, of Cincinnati, will preach in the Franklin-st. Presbyterian Church on Sabbath first forenoon and afternoon: morning service at 10½ o'clock, and afternoon at 3½.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—By a gentleman and his wife a small cottage or part of a house occupied by a small family, in a healthy and pleasant location above 4th st. preferred. Rent not to exceed $225 per annum. An advance will be made if desired. Address H. K., *Tribune* office, stating terms and location.

HOUSE WANTED.—For a young couple, by the 1st of November, a small modern built house, in a pleasant part of the City, at a moderate rent. Address A. H. SANDS, care of Brooks brothers, corner of Catharine and Cherry-sts., stating location, &c.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

A PUBLIC WARNING!
LYON warns his friends and patrons
That certain scoundrels, very great ones,
A poison up artistic are vending
For LYON'S POWDER; and prate or sing
That the concoction they are selling,
From bug and roach will clear your dwelling.
Beware! Examine name and label,
And rogues to cheat you won't be able.
Ds for LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER and PILLS for the destruction of insects and vermin, No. 424 Broadway and No 175 Fulton-st. Brooklyn.

WATERING PLACES.

ROOMS AT ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Six or seven fully furnished rooms—kitchen, parlor and four or five bedrooms in a new modern built house with every convenience, with privilege of ice-house, stable, &c., would be let for the season to a small and highly respectable family. The house is beautifully located, a few minutes' walk from the beach. Address C. S. H., Box 3,366 Post Office.

A PATRON OF GOURAUD'S COSMETICS.—Her cheeks are dyed with the deep crimson of the rose, her eye is placid and serene, and the gentleness of her speech is as the melting softness of the flute. Her smiles are as the shivering of the sun; the beauty of her presence as the silver halo of the moon. She uses GOURAUD'S ITALIAN SOAP, and beautifies with his LILY ROUGE and LILY WHITE. These indispensable articles for the toilet of beautiful women, are sold at No. 67 Walker-st., one door from Broadway.

LOST OR STOLEN—Yesterday morning, at the Elizabethtown, N. J. depôt, or in the Somerville cars, within a mile of Elizabethtown, an old calfskin wallet and $40 in bank notes, principal $5 notes of the Camden Bank at Camden, N. Y., and sundry papers. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to the ticket office at Elizabethtown, and if stolen, the thief will please enclose the papers to the same address.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF JURORS, No. 7 City Hall, New-York.—The Petit Jury list for the year 1854-5 is ready for examination and correction at this office. D. FRENCH, Commiss'r of Jurors.
AUGUST 1, 1854.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED.—A Protestant lady recently arrived from Paris, of superior attainments and good character, who is capable of giving instruction in the French language, German is acquired as well as in the English, and in all the branches of Education and polite accomplishments which constitute a good female education, desires a position as governess, either of private pupils, or in a Private Seminary. She is well known and can be referred to by several of the principal pastors of Paris, as well as by the Rev. Dr. Boyle, of New-York, to whom she is permitted to refer, and who will answer such inquiries as may be addressed to him.

SITUATION WANTED—By a sober married man (no children) as porter or in any other capacity where he can make himself generally useful and spend his whole time to the interest of his employer. He has been in the present place and can furnish the best of City reference, by applying at No. 136 West 30th-st., N. Y., for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a trustworthy, efficient young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, (as a good baker). Will be found willing and obliging. Can produce satisfactory testimonials as regards character and competency. Has lived three and a half years in her last place. Please apply at No. 261 Sowery for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid or to do the light work of a small private family by a young German girl lately arrived. She received a good education, speaks French fluently and understands English. She can bring good references as to character and industry. Please address W. A., office of this paper.

SITUATION WANTED.—A gardener and coachman of experience wishes a situation, he can give good testimonials as to character and ability, is a single man, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address GARDENER box No 1,853, Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—As first-class cook, and to assist in washing and ironing in a first-class family. None need apply at No. 222 28th-st., between 8th and 9th-av.

SERVANTS WANTED—At No. 394 Broadway, (basement) coachmen, school-teachers, clerks, porters, barkeepers, waiters, coachmen, men on steamers, railroads and boys for trades; also, 10 cooks, 12 chambermaids 6 scrubbing girls and 6 nurses. No charges are made until places are procured.

DREYER & KAUFMAN, Agents.

GIRLS.—Several nice, half-grown girls can be obtained at the office of the Am. & For. Employment Society, No. 130 9th-st., cor. Broadway. Also, domestics of all kinds, male and female help, can be had at the Society's lower office, No. 27 Greenwich-st.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS.—Families in want of domestic servants can depend on being suited at the office of the "Protestant Employment Society," and "Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics." No. 7 Carmine-st., formerly in Chambers-st.

SITUATION AS GOVERNESS WANTED—A lady who has been engaged in tuition for the last ten years, wishes to obtain a situation in one of the Southern States as governess in a private family. She undertakes to teach the English language in all its branches, French, which she speaks fluently, Music, and all kinds of plain and fancy needlework. The most satisfactory references can be obtained as regards qualification, &c., from families she has lived with. Address, post-paid, to C. Z., Post Office, Erie, Erie Co., Penn.

FRENCH TEACHER WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A native lady or gentleman, Protestant preferred, accustomed to the management of classes, and successful in teaching pupils to read, write and speak the French language. Address, with full name and references, SOMERVILLE, Brooklyn, N. Y. Post-Office. Also, as above, a successful teacher of reading.

TO MERCHANTS, WAREHOUSEMEN, &c.—The advertiser (aged 31) now and for many years past managing a first-class lace trade in London, wishes to engage himself as buyer to a house in America. He is well acquainted with the best markets in England, France, Belgium and Germany, and speaks the languages. Would reside either in England or America. Satisfactory references given in London and New-York. Address G., care of Mr. GIBSON, Esq., solicitor, No. 19 Gracechurch-st., London.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—A young man of good habits, as assistant book-keeper, and willing to make himself generally useful, and that has had some experience in double entry. Address A. at the office of this paper for three days, with age and salary, which must not be large.

TO WATCHMAKERS.—A first rate workman, of good moral character (for none other need apply,) will find an excellent situation, and remunerative salary, by immediate application to S. S. BOWMAN & CO., No. 17 John-st., between the hours of 8 and 11 A. M.

JOURNEYMAN BUTCHER WANTED—For a first class shop. One who thoroughly understands his business and can come well recommended. Apply to HENRY KELLEY, No 56 University-place, corner 12th-st. None but a single man need apply.

MILLWRIGHT WANTED.—A first-class millwright. Apply at the Empire Works, foot of East 5th-st. SHAW & LEGGETT.

BOY WANTED—In a lawyer's office, about 16 or 17 years of age. Also, a young man as Law Clerk, who has had some previous experience in a law office. Applicants must write a good hand, and be able to give references. Apply over Market Bank, No. 284 Pearl-st., 3d story.

BOY WANTED.—At active boy from 14 to 16 years old to go errands, collect bills and take care of an office. None but such as can write a good hand and come well recommended need apply, from 4 to 6 o'clock, P. M., at No. 192 Broad-st., up stairs.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A few families can be accommodated with board at a farm-house near Glen Cove, L. I. The house is new, with commodious, airy rooms, situated immediately by the water, with conveniences for sea-bathing, &c., and surrounded with shady walks and drives. Communication by stage, morning and evening, with the steamboats at Glen Cove. For particulars inquire of ALBERT H. COCKS, No. 151 Bowery.

BOARDING.—Southern families wishing board in the City during the Summer, can be accommodated with suites of rooms furnished, and board by the week, at Nos. 52 and 54 East 23d-st.

EXCURSIONS.

AUGUST, 1854.—FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLAND DOCK, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S ROCK (Middletown,) and RED BANK! From foot of Robinson-st. North River. New and splendid steamboat ALICE C. PRICE, Capt. H. HAGGERTY, will leave foot of Robinson-st. North River as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM RED BANK.	
Tuesday, Aug. 1	8½ A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 1	12 P. M.
Wednesday	2 9	Wednesday	2, 1 P. M.
Thursday	3 10	Thursday	3, 1½
Friday	4, 11	Friday	4, 2½
Saturday	5, 12½ P. M.	Saturday	5, 4
Sunday	6, 2½ A. M.	Sunday	6, 3½
Monday	7, 7	Monday	7, 3
Tuesday	8, 7½	Tuesday	8, 3½
Wednesday	9, 8	Wednesday	9, 4½
Thursday	10, 6	Thursday	10, 9½ A. M.
Friday	11, 6½	Friday	10
Saturday	12, 7	Saturday	12, 10½
Sunday	13, 7	Sunday	13, 12 M.
Monday	14, 8	Monday	14, 12 P. M.
Tuesday	15, 9	Tuesday	15, 1 P. M.

ELIAS HALSTED'S Squan stages run in connection with this boat. All freight must be on board half an hour before the time of starting. All persons are forbid trusting this boat on account of the owners.

AUGUST, 1854.—FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLAND DOCK, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, MIDDLETOWN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Robinson-st., N. R., as follows. Fare 25 cents:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.		LEAVES RED BANK.	
July 27, Thursday	8 A. M.	July 27, Thursday	5 P. M.
July 28, Friday	7 A. M.	July 28, Friday	4 P. M.
July 29, Saturday	7 A. M.	July 29, Saturday	4 P. M.
July 30, Sunday	7 A. M.	July 30, Sunday	12 M.
July 31, Monday	8 A. M.	July 31, Monday	12 M.
Aug. 1, Tuesday	9 A. M.	Aug. 1, Tuesday	12½ P. M.
Aug. 2, Wednesday	9½ A. M.	Aug. 2, Wednesday	1 P. M.
Aug. 3, Thursday	10½ A. M.	Aug. 3, Thursday	2 P. M.

N. B.—The boat will run as accidents, weather permitting. Stages will be in readiness to convey passengers to all parts of the country. All persons are forbid trusting this boat on account of the owners. We shall run this yard until we run a time boat.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TO THE HEAD OF THE SOUND, TOUCHING AT COLLEGE POINT, WHITESTONE, NEW-ROCHELLE and GLEN COVE.—The new and splendid steamer GEORGE LAW, Capt. ALBERT F. SHAW, will make an Excursion to the above places EVERY SUNDAY during the season. Leaving Fulton's market slip at 8½ A. M. Delancy-st 9 A. M.; Canal-st 9¼ A. M.; 28th-st 9½ A. M. Returning—Leave Glen Cove at 3 P. M. Fare—To College Point, 12½ cts; Whitestone, 25 cts.; New-Rochelle, 37½ cts; Glen Cove, 25 cts. each way.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS FOR FAMILIES.—MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW AND SING SING, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry and Tarrytown. Fare to Haverstraw, 25 cents; Yonkers, 12½ cents—except Sunday. The new and splendid steamer SELECTA, Capt. C. T. SEELEY, will leave the pier foot of Jay-st. EVERY MORNING, at 9 o'clock, for the above places, landing at some of each way. Returning will leave Haverstraw at 3 o'clock P. M. For excursions apply to the Captain on board before 9 A. M., or after 6 P. M.

HALF-PAY EXCURSION.—The steamer EAGLE leaves foot of Murray-st. daily, (except Saturday,) at 9 o'clock for Keyport, Union and Port Monmouth, returning, leaves the docks of the Florence and Keyport Company at Union, at 4 o'clock. Fare, each way, 25 cents. Parties can dine with on reasonable terms. This is one of the most pleasant excursions now afforded. Every convenience for bathing, fishing and refreshment, may be had at Union, where a stay of five hours is allowed; returning to the city before dark.

EXCURSION TO CONEY ISLAND.—The new and splendid steamer NORWALK, Captain A. HITCHCOCK, will make three excursions daily to Coney Island as follows: Leave New-York, foot of Spring-st., at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M., pier No. 3 North River at 10 A. M. and 1 and 4 P. M. Coney Island at 11 A. M., 2 and 6 P. M.—Landing at Fort Hamilton each way. Fare to Fort Hamilton or Coney Island, and back to New-York, 25 cents. No half price for children.

EXCURSION FOR THE MILLION.—Boats leave every half hour to Staten Island. Choice seats in the stages. Fare 6 cents. The way to get a splendid sail, fine view of the bay, harbor and ocean and inhale the sea air is to take the Staten Island ferry boats, foot of Whitehall-street. Liberal terms for pic-nic parties, companies and Societies. Apply at ferry-house.

HOTELS.

CITY HOTEL, RICHMOND, VA., FOR RENT OR LEASE.—This hotel, situated in the centre of the city, and having been thoroughly repaired, painted, &c., being on Main and Wall-sts., and within 200 yards of the Richmond & Danville and Central Railroads in a direct line between the two, is for rent or lease. It contains 100 rooms for sleeping purposes with a

THE CITY.

CHOLERA HOSPITAL.

Why the Many Deaths Occur—The Figures no Guide for Judging of Practice—How Patients are Admitted, and Why Doctors Never Lose a Case.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 3.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR. In your remarks to-day upon the proportion of deaths at the two Cholera Hospitals in this City, you say, "It will be seen by reference to the tables given above, that the number of deaths at the Franklin street Hospital is in the proportion of one to three, and at the Mott street Hospital it is about one-half." Now, Sir, if you will review your figures you will see at once that you have made a mistake, reflecting somewhat upon the Medical staff of the Mott-street Hospital.

Franklin-street Hospital you report as having received 364 patients, of whom 187 have died. Now I venture to say that of the one hundred and eighty-seven who have died at that Hospital, one hundred and fifty were either dead or dying when admitted, so that the actual proportion of legitimate deaths at that Hospital is far less than you state; and I know that of the ten deaths you report at the Mott-street Hospital, seven were "moribund," or dying when received, and of the remaining three, one had an old abcess in the "mesentery," containing more than a quart of purulent matter, of which she would have died without the cholera. Another was a little girl 10 years old, who died ten hours after being admitted, with severe congestion of brain, having taken nothing but calomel, diver's powders, and a little weak tea; she also had a blister applied to the nape of the neck, with cold water to the forehead, mustard to abdomen, &c. The other of the three was admitted collapsed, and died in eight hours, with a large quantity of serum around the brain and spinal cord. Now you will see by the above, that the Hospital reports are no criterion of practice, for of all who die at the hospitals, one half at least are dying when admitted, and a large proportion of the other half are beyond the reach of medicine. One great reason for this may be found in the fact that the hospitals are such mighty convenient places for a certain class of practitioners who never lose their patients with cholera; for a note to the effect that "the bearer desires to be admitted to the hospital, not being in circumstances to insure speedy recovery," entirely frees their consciences and relieves them from all responsibility in the matter, even though the patients live but half an hour after being admitted to the hospital.

I am, Sir, yours with great respect,
D. S. CONANT, Physician-in-Chief.

Wine-Bibbers at the Public Expense.

Comptroller FLAGG has had a tilt with the keeper of the City Hall, Mr. JAMES TAYLOR. The occasion of the trouble is the refusal of the Comptroller to foot the bill for *liquors and cigars* furnished to the Special Committee of the Common Council on WASHINGTON'S birthday. The amount at issue is $390. The Corporation, it will be remembered, made an appropriation of $2,500 for the proper celebration of the day, and the Committee, consisting of five Aldermen and five Councilmen, procured the fire works, provided for the music, and then intrusted Keeper TAYLOR to get up a nice collation; a task which that gentleman always undertakes most willingly. The victuals purchased cost $891 47, including wine, brandy and cigars; but $390 of the sum is withheld by Mr. FLAGG, on the ground that, although the Common Council had power to make the appropriation, they had no power to go further, and that the resolution, under the charter, should have been so framed as to go to the Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, and for him to advertise in the usual way for the lowest bidder, and that this not having been done it was in violation of the charter. Secondly, that Mr. TAYLOR being the head of one of the bureaus of the City Government, (keeper of the Park, &c.,) he is specially prohibited by the charter from being connected directly or indirectly, with any contract with the City Government. Thirdly, that all expenditures, under the charter, where the amount exceeds $250 must be advertised by contract.

The case was heard in the Marine Court on Wednesday, before Judge MCCARTHY. DAN. B. TAYLOR appeared in behalf of his namesake, and the Corporation Counsel for the Comptroller.

Alderman HERRICK was called for the prosecution, and testified that he was a member of the Special Committee duly appointed to carry out the celebration; that the plaintiff was ordered to procure the articles in question; that he drank of the wine and smoked of the cigars, and that in his judgment they were excellent, and should be paid for.

The Court reserved its decision.

Temperance Men to the Rescue.

We find the following in this week's *Independent*:

"It is proposed, as there will be a large collection of temperance men from every part of the State, at the Anti-Nebraska meeting at Saratoga Springs, on the 16th, that the opportunity be improved for a Temperance gathering on the day following, for consultation and mutual encouragement. In this the American Temperance Union cordially concur. In behalf of Executive Commit ee,

WILLIAM E DODGE,
THEO. L. CUYLER,
JOHN MARSH."

Attempt to Poison a Family.

An attempt was made on Wednesday morning to poison the lodgers of a house in Third-avenue, near Twenty-sixth-street. An eccentric individual, named JOHN LAVELLE, a medical student, was a boarder in the house, and was seen early Wednesday morning to go into the dining-room and open a closet in it. An hour afterwards the lady of the house entered the closet for the purpose of preparing breakfast, and on opening the tea-caddy, discovered a white substance, which she feared was poison. She made tea from the contents of another caddy, and LAVELLE, instead of taking tea at his breakfast that morning, drank water. A few hours afterwards the white substance in the tea-caddy was handed to a chemist to examine, who at once pronounced it ex. muriate of mercury, and said that there was sufficient of it to poison all in the house—about twenty persons. LAVELLE was then arrested, and in his room more of the poisonous substance was found. He was taken before Justice STUART, who deemed his conduct while in Court so strange, that he suspected him to be insane, and sent him to be examined by Dr. COVEL at the City Prison before other steps were taken.

Arson in the First Degree.

A man named MARTIN SHIPTON was yesterday arrested charged with attempting to burn the tenement house No. 147 East Twenty-eighth-street, at 12 o'clock on Tuesday night. It appears that he was recently ejected from the premises by Wm. MARLE, the landlord, and on going away vowed that he would burn the place. On Tuesday night he managed to effect an entrance into the house through a rear window, and after collecting a quantity of rags and paper together he set fire to them in one of the rooms. The flames split off the plastering and communicated to the lathing, but were extinguished before serious damage was done by a tenant of the house, who caught SHIPTON in the act and handed him over to the police. He was taken before Justice STUART and locked up. A number of families were in the house at the time, many of whom had retired for the night.

Five Points House of Industry.

It is understood that an impression has become prevalent that the increased liberality of the public during the past year has amply provided for the charitable operations of this institution, and that the aid heretofore rendered it, was not now required and might be turned into other channels. We can but feel thankful for the unusual degree of public sympathy and support which it has enjoyed thus far in its history. It is this that emboldens us to urge its claims upon the attention of the benefient public at this time.

In common with similar institutions, we find the Summer in many respects the most difficult season of the year in the provision of means. While our contributions are less by one-half during the Spring and Summer than they are during the Fall and Winter, there is comparatively little difference in our current expenses. Rent is the same, provisions are as high, and labor for the needle more difficult to be obtained than at any other time.

Our receipts last year from donations were something over $17,000, of which some $8,000 has been expended in payment on land, buildings, and furnishing the farm establishment; the remainder for the ordinary expenses of the institution. Those expenses were heavier during the past year, than any preceding one. The extreme high price of all kinds of food, increased the ordinary expenses of each individual at least one third, as well as greatly multiplied the number of applicants for admission and out-door aid.

With our means, and the applications of the necessitous and worthy poor increased, we regarded it as an indication of Providence that aid should be afforded them. This we continued to do, giving a home to three hundred and fifty, and food to two hundred more, besides bread and groceries to destitute and in many instances sick families, to the amount of from three to six dollars per day during the Winter.

This was far from supplying the wants of the poor, even in that part of the City. Often have we been compelled to turn away the widow, with her half famished children, who came begging for a shelter and the bread of honest industry—to say to the unfortunate erring one, outcast from society, as she begged for God and Christ's sake a chance to make one more effort at reformation—"We cannot take any more."

Since the 1st of April, though we have been gradually diminishing our numbers, our receipts have not equaled our expenses, and we find ourselves at present $3,000 in debt.

What is to be done? This state of things cannot continue. Our flour and grocery bills must be paid, and our family, numbering still 275, must be supported; and where shall we get the means?

What say you, friends of God and the poor? Shall these friendless, defenceless little ones be thrown back upon the street! Shall these mothers, with their helpless children, be turned out no neless and shelterless? Shall these prodigals, late returned from the dark paths of sin and shame, be left to go back to those terrible scenes of vice and crime from which they have so recently escaped!

Had we the means, the question would not long remain undecided. As it is, the decision and the responsibility are not with us. Until within eighteen months, our inmates were principally adults, but regarding children as more hopeful, our attention has since been turned more particularly to them.

The fact of our inmates having been mostly children, of our keeping them individually but a short time, (it being our policy to send them to situations as soon as prepared,) and of their spending a part of each day in school, are among the reasons for the falling off in our work receipts for the past year.

Our aim is to make every individual do the utmost possible toward their own support, and to teach them habits of industry, whether the Institution derives any profit therefrom or not.

At a late meeting of our Finance Committee, the question, "What shall be done?" came up. It was resolved first to submit the matter to the public and if our appeal for help was met, to go on as usual, but if not, to diminish our numbers, and bring our expenses within our present receipts. This would require an ejection of at least one-half our present numbers. Must it be done? And if so, will our former patrons and friends kindly come down and help us, for the work would be the hardest we have yet done. By order of the Board of Directors.

L. M. PEASE.

Board of Education.

The regular meeting of the Board of Education was held on Wednesday evening.

The Committee on By-laws was instructed to examine into the expediency of prescribing, by general regulations, that supplies for the various schools shall be based on their average attendance for the previous half year, and if, in their opinion, it is expedient and necessary, to report by-laws providing that the Committee on Supplies shall only furnish a school with articles asked for, in accordance with the quantities to be authorized by the Board of Education for a school of its average attendance. Adopted.

The following important resolution was adopted:

By Mr. WEST—That the Superintendent of School Buildings be directed to examine all the school buildings under the jurisdiction of the Board, and report whether they are in a condition to insure the safety of the scholars. Adopted.

Mr. BLACKBURN was elected to fill a vacancy in the Committee of Evening Schools.

The Board then took up document No. 19, being the report of the Select Committee on so much of the President's address as relates to the establishment of a day normal school, and the following resolutions were adopted:

That it is the duty of the Board of Education to provide such means as will enable the common schools of our City promptly to obtain competent and experienced teachers.

That it is expedient to establish a day normal school for the education of those who, in good faith, intend to adopt the profession of teacher; and that a Select Committee be appointed to report a suitable plan for organizing and conducting such normal school with suitable rules and regulations, together with the probable annual expense of the same.

The report was adopted.

REPORT OF THE NORTHWESTERN DISPENSARY.—The whole number of patients treated during the month of July at the Northwestern Dispensary, No. 511 Eighth-avenue, was 939.

Number of new patients	907
Number treated at the Dispensary rooms	613
Number treated at their homes	291

NATIVITY.

Born in the United States	368
Born in Ireland	480
Born in England	11
Born in Scotland	9
Born in Germany	38
Born in other countries	1

SEX.

Number of Males	419
Number of Females	488

RESULTS.

Cured or relieved	861	Died	16
Sent to Hospital	10	Under Treatment	16
Vaccinated	4		

The whole number of Prescriptions put up in the Apothecary Department during the month 1,560
Greatest number in one day 107
Average number per day 60

N. B. CHADWICK, M. D.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2, 1854.

DEMILT DISPENSARY.—The whole number of patients treated in this Dispensary in July, was 1,381; new patients, 1,344; attended at the Dispensary, 1,084; at their dwellings, 260; males, 583 females, 761.

THE STEAMSHIP FRANKLIN.—The *Franklin* occupies her old position at Moriches. The whole of the planking on the larboard side is open, every butt started, and she is so completely broken abaft the main-mast that the stern rises with every wave. The tide ebbs and flows in her, and the steam pumps are useless unless at low water. The goods have all been got out, and now preparations are being made to get her off;—holes have been cut in her stern to pass cables through, so that if a storm rises to clear away the sand, she may be towed off;—but there does not appear to be any prospect of success, as the power required will certainly carry the after part of the vessel from the engine and remainder of the hull. She is about 12 feet deep in sand.

ODD FELLOWS.—The Annual Session of the Grand Lodge of the I. O. of O. F. of Southern New York, has begun at Odd Fellows Hall. The election of officers took place yesterday. The Annual Session of the A. W. G. E. of Southern New-York will commence in this City on Monday next.

STREET-CLEANING.—The contractors for cleaning the streets of the Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Wards, have left in each Station-house of the above Wards, a box for the reception of any letters or complaints.

A BOY DROWNED AT STAPLETON, STATEN ISLAND.—A boy named CHARLES SMITH, aged 14 years, residing in Sullivan-street, New-York, fell overboard from a fishing smack, lying at the dock at Stapleton, Tuesday morning, and was drowned. His body was recovered in a short time after the accident occurred.

PROPELLER BURNED.—The propeller *Mark K. Wilson*, Capt. SCHENCK, from New-York, bound to Saybrook, went ashore on Wednesday afternoon on Ricker's Point, Hurlgate, and took fire yesterday morning and burned to the water's edge. She is partially insured.

ARREST OF THE VITRIOLIC PHYSICIAN.—The fellow LUDOVICK HOPPE, who threw vitriol in the face of his tenant, ELIAS BACH, on Monday, has been arrested, and is now under bail to appear and answer the charge.

HIGH PRICE OF COAL.—Coal is remarkably dear this Summer. Instead of $5 and $5 50 per ton, as usual, it is now retailing for $7 50. From the barges it is $7. The supply is quite scanty.

MANHATTAN GAS COMPANY.—The loss of the Manhattan Gas Company, by the recent catastrophe, will range from $20,000 to $25,000. This is a dead loss to the Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Before Judges Oakley and Duer.

ESTATE OF THE LATE JAMES RIDGWAY.

Mr. Ridgway, residing near Pearl-street, in the Sixth Ward, died some seven or eight years ago, owning property in New-York and at Staten Island. His estate is said to be worth $120,000; the greater portion of it is stated to have been made during the period of his last marriage, during which he had with his children, who, with their mother, resided with him at the time of his death, they supposing that said last marriage was legal and valid. It appears, however, that Mr. Ridgway and his previous wife were separated by a divorce, the wife being the prosecuting party, and getting the divorce from him; in consequence of which, as usual under a decree of divorce in this State, as relates to the defendant or party charged by the other, he was prohibited from marrying again during the life-time of the plaintiff, (his then wife,) the complaining party. He died without leaving any will. He had been married twice before this last. His first wife, by whom he had two children, died. He had one child by his second wife. At the time of his death his second wife, we believe, was living; also two children, (Mrs. Sarah Bennett and Mrs. Rowland,) and a grandson, Mr. George Ridgway—(from said first marriages)—who declared that they were sole heirs at law of Mr. Ridgway, and entitled to the whole estate; and contending that the last marriage, by reason of the prohibition in the decree of divorce, was illegal and void, and that the last wife and her eight children had no right or title to any part of the estate. In order to test the matter, an action for dower was entered, being in the form of a writ of ejectment against one of the tenants. In order to prevent a multiplicity of similar suits, a receiver of the rents and profits of the estate was appointed, who has collected and deposited the proceeds, to the present period, in the hands of one of the Trust Companies. The suit was tried in this Court some five or six years ago, and a verdict taken *pro forma*, we believe, against the present Mrs. Ridgway, (the last wife,) and the question of law, as to validity of said last marriage, afterwards brought up and argued before a full bench, who decided that the last marriage, under the admitted facts, was void. Mrs Ridgway, on behalf of herself and her children, then took the case up on appeal to the Court of Appeals, which affirmed the decision of this Court as to the invalidity of the last marriage, thus declaring, in effect, that the two children and the grandchild, of the first two marriages, were sole heirs at law.

Mr. Lord yesterday (on behalf of Mr. George Ridgway, and Mrs. Bennett and Mrs. Rowland,) made a motion for an order of the Court for a distribution of the estate among said three, as the sole heirs, agreeably to the decision, instead of among the whole eleven, who first claimed. Mr. Carpenter, on behalf of the present Mrs. Ridgway, asked that the matter be for the present postponed, as he himself was unwell, and he had been unable to see Mr. O'Conor, who was one of the counsel in the case. Mr. Lord said the delay could be of no service, as the decision in the principle of the case was final, and it was time that the matter should be brought to a close. It was finally postponed for a few days. [Mr. and Mrs. Ridgway—the last wife—*at* the time of his death, were members of the Pearl-street Church. They were highly spoken of as liberal and zealous in affording aid to religious and charitable objects, and many persons, we believe, will sympathize with her and her children in the apparent blight of their once fair hopes.]

LONG ISLAND.

The Trades in Brooklyn.

In pursuance of a notice for some days past extensively posted in and about Brooklyn and Williamsburg, addressed to Plasterers, in which it was stated that a deputation would attend from New-York, a meeting was held on Wednesday evening at the Pacific House, in South Brooklyn. About eighty Plasterers were present.

JAMES TANNER, Vice President of the New-York Society, was called to the Chair, and Mr. O'NEIL was requested to act as Secretary.

The Chairman explained that the object of the meeting was to invite all the Plasterers of Brooklyn and Williamsburg to unite with those of New-York, and to assist them in establishing a Cooperative Society.

Sick members of the New-York Society are allowed $6 per week for the first thirteen weeks, $4 for the second thirteen, &c., and upon death $40 for funeral expenses.

The CHAIRMAN said these allowances had been thought very liberal, and the Society was capable of meeting all demands in sickness and death.

Mr. WALFORD, President of the New-York Society, made an address with the terms contained in the notice on "The Advantages of Trade Associations." He contended that in Trade Societies all met with the same objects, though they might differ as to the means. The plasterers were all agreed on one point—that they did not receive sufficient wages. [Applause.] The plasterers, by want of Union, were degraded, and getting only fifteen shillings a day, were looked contemptuously on by carpenters and painters, who got sixteen shillings a day for not working one-half as hard. Another advantage of union was the means of obtaining intelligence as to where employment was to be obtained; and this was a vital question—a bread and cheese question; but the great advantage was that it gave them power to resist the oppression of the bosses, or of capital, which was in fact the accumulation of their own surplus earnings, and the thing that was crushing them. [Applause.] Societies were the power upon which they could always rest the lever when they wanted to elevate themselves.

Mr. WALFORD then went into some details of Trade matters, showing the ill condition of the Plasterers, as a trade, compared with the Stonecutters and others—particularly in the number of apprentices or boys which the bosses employed, and in which they were not limited, stating that in some instances, as in one which he knew, that a man employed *ten*, and, said he, if they cast them in moulds, they could'nt make plasterers faster than they do now-a-days. [Loud laughter and applause.] Of course they could not expect them to make laws for them unless they were to demand them. They could not expect the wolf to make laws for the lamb, nor the boss to say he would employ four boys only, unless he were compelled to consent to do so. Some had men working at four shillings a day; and when they let the pieces of stuff fall on the floor they have to pick it up and work it themselves, because the laborer's time is more valuable. [Shouts of laughter and applause.] They had to pay the laborer ten shillings a day, because they had a combination. [Renewed applause.] Fifteen hundred plasterers were manufactured in this way every year in New-York. And he had been told that in this city (Brooklyn) some had twenty or thirty lads plastering.

Mr. HOGAN moved the following Resolution:

Resolved—That this meeting is of opinion that in order to secure to the Plasterers of this city their just and equal rights; with other branches of the Building trade, that a Branch Lodge of the New-York Operative Plasterers Benevolent Society be now formed, and that a Committee of seven be chosen from the meeting to carry out the same.

The Resolution was unanimously carried, and Messrs. JAMES STEWART, JOHN MCKEON, JOHN STAFFORD, JOHN REYNOLDS, JOHN PURVIS, JOSEPH SINGLETON, and ALEXANDER NICHOL, were chosen as the Committee with full powers.

A vote of thanks to the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES for reporting the proceedings was put and unanimously carried.

The meeting adjourned.

Brooklyn City Tract Society.

From the Quarterly Report of the Brooklyn City Tract Society up to August 1, we make the following abstract:

Tracts distributed in Navy Yard, Civil and Humane Institutions	8,816
Tracts distributed to shipping	12,868
Tracts distributed throughout the city	66,018
Total	87,702
Bibles distributed	324
Testaments distributed	347
Induced to attend Sabbath School	129
Induced to attend Public Schools	11
Induced to attend Church	118
Induced to sign Temperance Pledge	254
Meetings held	95
Missionary visits	1,571
Backsliders reclaimed	2
Conversions	9

GRAVESEND, L. I.—Mr. MARTIN SCHOONMAKER has been removed from the office of Postmaster at Gravesend, to give place to Mr. GILBERT HICKS.

STATEN ISLAND.

Landing Passengers—Boarding-House Runners.

The swarms of boarding-house runners which infest the Bay upon the arrival of passenger ships has been felt as an evil requiring some attention on the part of the authorities. A free and uncontrolled privilege allowed to these runners of storming every vessel that approaches the harbor, and carrying off passengers by scores, would undoubtedly lead to the plunder of many unfortunate victims. As soon as a sail can be discovered, they put off in boat-loads from Staten Island, and offer bribes to the captain for permission to take off the whole shipload. The bidding is high, reaching (when a good haul is anticipated) often from $100 to $200. They have been known, however, after paying a high premium of this kind, to turn round and sue for the recovery of the money, just as the captain was preparing for sea. It is a common practice among them to obtain Custom-House permits for discharging the baggage, and these are sometimes presented to Mr. BARTLETT, the Health Officer, as evidence of their right to claim from him a "lighter permit" for the removal of the passengers. Several present themselves at a time, armed with these documents, and in the competition a great deal of excitement is often manifested. The evil has been to some extent met by an order made by the Health Officer, "That all applicants for lighter permits to discharge passengers from vessels in Quarantine must present to the Health Officer a certificate signed by the consignee of the passengers, or of the vessel, and by the master certifying that the applicant is employed by them."

Some of the knowing ones, after getting the permit from the Health Officer, would not have their lighters alongside the ship until so late an hour as would deprive the passengers of any chance of reaching or setting out for their respective destinations,—a source of great loss and inconvenience to them. The following order, issued with a view to defeat the stratagem, has been found very beneficial, especially to those whose route lies in the direction of the evening trains: "No permit will be granted by the Health Officer for a lighter, unless the same is within the limits designed by the Quarantine buoys, and *no lighter will be permitted to come alongside vessels after 12 o'clock M.*"

The railroad agents also visit these ships, but they occasion no trouble, and their transactions with the passengers are represented as perfectly honorable.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE JERSEY CITY FIRE.—The scene of the late fire in Jersey City remains an unsightly mass of ruins. Little, if anything, has as yet, been done towards the erection of new buildings. The Railroad Company have thrown up a light fence round their grounds, and Messrs. GREEN & KIMSON have a few men employed in putting together wood-work for their stabling.

Religious Fetes—Celebration of All-Saints Day.

Correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser.

FLORENCE, July 4, 1854.

Here, besides the thousand religious *fêtes*, observed alike by all Roman Catholics, each town, each village, has its own patron-saint, whose festival is for that community *the* day of the year. Months are in some places spent in preparations for it; money enough devoted to it to feed all the starving multitude in the vicinity a year; and the harder the times are, the greater the gifts in the name of the saint whose favor can alone bring better times, and is expected to pay back with triple interest all that superstition wrings from penury. The meanest of Italian cities celebrates its saint's day with a splendor that would make the 4th of July, in its most imposing array, appear beside it but a homely farce. Indeed, we could almost wish that the dignity of this sacred occasion might be kept inviolate from the obtrusive parade and vain show which now sacrilegiously profane the day.

The Italians are *born-fêters*, and take naturally all ostentatious observances; if they mock religion with empty sounds and sights, there is no mockery in their attempts to amuse; their shows are *real shows*—their celebrations no sham. We, of the practical, utilitarian world—we, who need no visible signs of credence or creed, should yield the performance, as we must the palm, of scenic effects to Italy, the rust and mould of whose ages have always *scarlet* to cover and bedizen them.

San Giovanni—St. John—is the patron of Florence; his anniversary has just passed with more, even, than usual *eclat*. Among the amusements of the three days' celebration were high masses attended by the Duc I family and suite in grand gala, court-balls and theatricals, chariot races, horse races without riders, fireworks—such as only the present pyrotechnic race of Italians can invent—and brilliant illuminations. For weeks previous one of the central bridges over the Arno was blocked up with preparations for these fireworks, which were really something beautiful to see, repeated as they were in the glassy river. The first piece—which is reproduced every year—exceeded in illusive effect anything of the kind we ever saw: it represented the vast temple of St. John illuminated from dome to gateway with colored lights of every hue, and lasted long enough to give a full idea of a real illumination of the most magnificent kind.

All the other pieces had also some allusion to the saint; there were plenty of baptismal fonts, flights of doves, with other signs of his sacred office on earth; and all these things were gazed at by immense masses of the people, through which—as is almost always the case on similar occasions in Italy—perfect order and good nature prevailed. Indeed, no one here fights his way through the crowd, and should the stranger attempt to use any bullying practices, such as elbowing, &c., the *Perdona Signore*, and the *Padrone*, would soon make him feel too small for the place yielded him by general and courteous consent. We read that on one occasion in the 14th century the fête of *San Giovanni* at Florence was continued for two months under the superintendance of a committee of a thousand citizens, dressed in white as the sign of their office, which was to furnish daily feats; sports and parades, balls, concerts, etc., for the people. Conveyances were even furnished to carry the country guests home, however distant.

The annual saint's day a Pisa is one of the most remarkable in the country, for the uniquely magnificent illumination always attending it, which multitudes from Florence and other cities flock to witness. This illumination costs months of preparatory labor, and an expense not to be easily computed. Every form of architecture is here reproduced in temples, towers, castles, walls, arches, gate ways, bridges and all sorts of ancient edifices; frames to represent these are built and preserved from year to year, only to be replaced and restrung with lights so as best to display their several forms. Many of the rich noblemen light at their own expense their palaces with thousands of wax candles, hung outside the windows, doors and grand stairways. The effect of all is like enchantment, and unlike that of any other illumination in the world. The fact is, each city has its own peculiar manner of celebrating *its* fête; nor does any other think of imitating it. On this occasion, the hotel keepers and cab drivers of Pisa take advantage of the pressing demands on their services, and charge exorbitant prices. One gentleman told us that he paid six dollars for the privilege of taking an ice in a room of one of the hotels, which he occupied perhaps fifteen minutes, and fourteen dollars for a carriage to drive through the town an hour; but when it is considered that on common occasions such a drive would put only a *paul*—twelve cents—in the coachman's pocket, and that human nature is in all countries too true to its frailty, one cannot judge severely the poor cab-driver who makes money while the lights shine: especially as there would be enough fools to pay his price were it doubled; for Italians will *see*, if it cost them their eyes! They do but reverse the order of the apostle, and live by sight, not by faith; while they are living proofs that "the eye is not satisfied with seeing." The stranger tires of the almost daily pageants of a year in Italy; but the natives run eagerly, year upon year, after the same puppet-shows, and stretch their eyes untiringly to gaze at the stars and garters which have dazzled them from the cradle. Poor Italy! And how will she grow richer, while her fête-days are more than her work days, and the latter made unfruitful from the bewildering influences of the former, which leave scarce time for the light head and hand to steady themselves to their labor, before preventing another exciting draught; and so they are kept intoxicated, without strong drink, and are fed on bubbles, lacking ever the strong meat which makes sinewy the heart of man, and strengthens him for thought and action.

SMART.—A correspondent informs us that Mr. JOHN PARSONS, of Monmouth, aged 92 years, hoed in his field on the 4th inst., eighteen rows of corn, eight hills in each row. A pretty good day's work for an old man.—*Hallowell (Me.) Gazette.*

We can tell as good a story as that. Captain DAVID HARRIS, of Ipswich, on his eighty-fourth birthday went out in the bay alone, in a wherry, and after rowing four or five miles, caught about fifty handsome codfish, and was on his way home *before sunrise*. This day's work was about a month ago. Capt. HARRIS has followed the sea for many years, but now lives at home, occasionally taking a trip down the river, in his boat which he rides over the waves with a speed which might be envied by many younger boatmen. He seems remarkably active for so old a man—is a true friend of his country and American Institutions—and would to-day gallantly defend the Stars and Stripes under whose proud folds he has sailed for a life-time. May he live to see our Government administered by Americans alone, and—*purified!*—*Lynn News.*

EXTRAORDINARY BUCK.—The Oneida *Chief* tells a good story of a man in Vernon, who thought to improve his sheep by the introduction of a rare and expensive buck. He went to Canada, as he himself reported, but only to Syracuse as others assert, where he found the animal "his fancy painted," and bought him at an expense of twenty-five or thirty dollars. Having got home he bragged about him prodigiously; and, indeed, the sheep was a noble-looking animal. Last Spring, when he anticipated a large increase in his flock, not a lamb appeared, and his astonishment was only equalled by his chagrin. When shearing-time came, however, the cause of his sad disappointment was ascertained; the far-fetched and dear-bought buck was no buck at all, but a very fine wether.—*Utica Observer, July 28.*

STOCK SALES AND MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUGUST 3.

$5,500 U. S. 6s '81	c 112	200	Reading Railroad	s3 61
10,000 Virginia 6s	s5 102	200	do	c 61
4,000 N. Y. 5s, '60		100	do	s30 63
3,000 Erie C. Bds '71	s5 71	100	do	s30 63
1,000 do	s5 70	50	Mich Cent Railroad	87
1,000 Erie Bds of '85	84	25	Cler. C. & Cin. R. R.	101
10,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	71	200	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b60 89
15,000 do	c 71	650	do	s3 89
2,000 do	c 71	200	do	c 89½
25 Metropolitan Bank	s3 101	100	do	c 89
10 Commonwealth Bank	89½	100	do	s30 87
27 Bank of America	b5 105	50	do	s30 87½
11 Bank of Commerce	104	300	do	s60 87
100 Canton Company	b3 27½	25	do	b30 88
100 do	b4 28	75	do	s3 89½
50 McCulloch Gold	s3 2	200	Erie Railroad	b10 48
100 Ulster Mining Co	3	50	do	47½
100 N. Jersey Zinc Co.	s3 5	50	do	b3 48
50 Flor. & K. Joint St's	4	750	do	s3 48
200 Nic. Transit Co	b3 18	50	do	s10 48
100 do	s3 18	100	do	s15 47½
1000 do	s3 18	100	do	s30 47½
100 do	s60 19	10	do	47½
150 Cum. Coal Co	b10 39	100	do	s60 47½
400 do	s3 42	300	do	s3 48
40 do	s3 39	100	do	s3 48
100 do	b15 3	150	do	b60 48
100 do	b3 32	200	do	s3 48
100 do	s60 32	100	do	s3 48
50 do	c 32	22	Hudson River R. R.	s3 95
50 do	c 32	50	Little Miami R. R.	95
100 do	b3 32	100	Clev. & Toledo R. R.	b3 74
100 do	b60 33	300	Gordan's Gold Mach.	8½

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 California 7s, '70	78	50	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s60 89
1,000 Ohio 6s, '60	106	100	Reading Railroad	s3 61
1,000 Ill. Int. Imp 8 '47	78	100	do	s10 63
4,000 Ill Cen R. R Bds	70½	6	Wilmington Railroad	68
1,000 Hud. Conv. Bonds	75	10	Erie Railroad	48
2,000 do	s3 75	300	do	48½
20 Commonwealth Bank	89½	150	do	s10 48
6 do	90	100	do	s3 48½
10 Hanover Bank	28	200	do	b30 49
200 Canton Company	22½	5	Mich South. R. R.	93
350 McCulloch Gold	s3 2	10	Panama Railroad	94
100 Cumberland Coal Co.	23	8	North. Indiana Con'n	85½
100 do	b3 33		

Markets....*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

THURSDAY, Aug. 3—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are quiet, yet steady, at $5 50 for Pearls, and $5 81½ for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—American yellow is dull and heavy, at 29c.@29½c. ₱ lb. There has been no considerable quantity of it sold this week.

COTTON—Being rather scarce, is stiffly held, yet it is not in active demand. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&T.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	7¼	7¾	7¾	7¾
Middling, ₱ lb	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¾
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	10¼	10¾	11	11¼
Fair, ₱ lb	11¼	11¾	11¾	12¼

FISH—The inquiry is still pretty brisk for Dry Cod, the sales of which embrace 1,300 quintals, at a price rather under $4 ₱ cwt. Mackerel and Herring are in light supply, and are retailing at former rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands appear unsettled. Shippers are doing nothing in common qualities, and these are dull and languid. The local and Eastern demand is not brisk, but it is chiefly for the better grades, which are extremely scarce and wanted. There are some lots of a low quality being shipped from first hands. The day's transactions add up 6,700 bbls. within our range:

Sour, ₱ bbl	$5 25 @ $6 50
Superfine, No. 2	6 00 @ 6 50
Interior State	6 50 @ 6 75
State, common brands	7 00 @ 7 25
State, straight brands	7 37½ @ 7 62½
Favorite State	7 62½ @ 7 75
Western mixed do	7 25 @ 7 50
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 00 @ 8 62½
Fancy Michigan	8 62½ @ 8 87½
Common to good Ohio	8 50 @ 9 00
Fancy Ohio	9 00 @ 9 25
Extra Ohio	9 25 @11 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 00 @10 25
Fancy Geneseo	9 50 @10 00
Extra Genesee	10 00 @11 25
Extra St. Louis	8 50 @10 00

Canadian has not varied. Southern is unanimate and declining. The business includes 900 bbls. at $8 62½@$9 for mixed to good brands; $9 12½@$9 37½ for favorite, and $9 37½@$9 87½ for fancy ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is unchanged. 200 bbls. Jersey Corn Meal brought $3 75.

GRAIN—Wheat is in good request for home use at buoyant rates, but is not plenty, hence it is quiet. 2,700 bushels Red Ohio were taken at $1 85. Rye has depreciated. The sales include 800 bushels old Northern at $1 20; and 500 new do at $1 22. The latter was a fine parcel. State and Western Oats are in moderate demand at 44c @48c ₱ bushel. Corn is plentier, and 35c. ₱ bushel lower. Home buyers deal freely; but shippers, having obtained all they needed, are moving slowly. The day's operations amount to 67,000 bushels at 64c @70c. for unsound; 70c @73c. for Western mixed; 75c @77c. for round yellow, and 78c. for Southern do., ₱ bushel. One lot of prime Western mixed was sold, early in the morning, at 75c. ₱ bushel; but such a rate is now unobtainable.

GROCERIES—Coffee and Molasses are without variation; but for Sugars, a better demand prevails at full prices. The day's sales comprise 1,200 bags Rio Coffee at 9½c @10½c. ₱ lb; 100 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses at 23c. ₱ gallon; 800 hhds do. Sugar at 4½c.@5½c., including one small lot of superior quality at 6½c.; 1,000 hhds. Cuba do. at 4½c.@5½c.; 375 Porto Rico do. at 4½c. @5½c.; 8 000 bags Manilla do. on terms not made public: and 870 boxes brown Havana do., part at 6½c. ₱ lb.

HAY—The demand is very moderate for River, which, however, remains scarce and firm.

HOPS—A little more inquiry exists for last year's crop at 22½c.@25c. ₱ lb.; but owners are not willing to sell at such figures.

LATHS—There has been a fair business done in Eastern at $1 75 ₱ thousand.

LIME—One cargo of Rockland found buyers at $1 05 for common, and $1 20 for lump, ₱ bbl.

NAVAL STORES—Nothing new has occurred in Crude Turpentine. Sales were made of 400 bbls. Spirits do. at 47c.@48c ₱ gallon, and 2,000 bbls. common Wilmington Resin at $1 50 ₱ 310 lbs., delivered.

OILS—We have no important transactions to report under the head of Whale, Sperm or Olive. Linseed is only in moderate request at 79c.@80c. ₱ gallon. Good Lard is worth 58c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is declining under the influence of a large stock and limited inquiry. 700 bbls were taken at $12 for Mess, and $10 37½@$10 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are without alteration. Some 250 pkgs. brought

A. M. WERWIN, Auctioneer.

CRANCE, BROTHER & CO.—Trade Salesrooms, Nos. —, NEW-YORK FALL TRADE SALE OF BOOKS, STEREOTYPE PLATES, &c., commencing on TUESDAY MORNING, August 15, 1854, and continued throughout the week and during week following. Sales to commence each day at 9 o'clock, A. M. The catalogues is now ready for distribution to the trade. The rag [illegible] of stationery will commence on TUESDAY MORNING, August 22, in the upper sale-room. The entire [illegible] of the portion of the sale is in preparation, and will be issued on the 1st of August.

A. C. TUTTLE, AUCTIONEER—Office, No. 96 Broadway.—Devotes his EXCLUSIVE attention to sales of [illegible] of private residences; Stocks of Merchants and others, at their warehouses; and to out-of-door sales generally. Sales of Real Estate at the Merchants' Exchange, when required.

AUCTION NOTICE.—The sale of the balance of furniture of the Granite House, Broadway, advertised for sale THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, is postponed until next TUESDAY, Aug 8. EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer, No 19 Wall st.

MEDICAL.

TO PREVENT DIARRHŒA—Lay KELLINGER'S LINIMENT on the bowels, take 60 drops on sugar, with double the quantity of good brandy. It is cer[illegible] to cure or prevent, as it is tried.

Dr. KELLINGER—Sir: I tried your remedy for the [illegible], and was cured with applications. My wife used it for Diarrhœa when we thought she could not live a half hour, and was cured after all her trouble.

Dr. KELLINGER—Dear Sir: When in the last stage of Cholera, in the cold and deadly state, no sweat could be got up, I tried your truly wonderful remedy according to directions. I give for the benefit of all it saved my life. Yours, truly, E. H. BUDD, Four Mile House, 3d-av.

THE ORTHOPÆDIC INSTITUTION—FOR THE CURE OF BODILY DEFORMITIES AND DISEASES OF THE JOINTS—Nos. 457, 459 and 461 Pacific-st., South Brooklyn, L. I.—Admits in-door patients [illegible] with the above specified maladies, on moderate terms. It offers all advantages of a sanitary institute, with the comforts of a private home. The institution is located in a fashionable and healthy part of the city; has extensive and complete Gymnasium for bodily exercise is attached to it; baths in the house; warm and cold sea baths within 10 minutes' drive, &c. Applications to be made to LOUIS BAUER M. D., at the office of the establishment, before 10 o'clock A. M., or by letter to Box No 147, Brooklyn Post-Office.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition—345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs, with double the quantity of matter, the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 225 Broadway, and mailed *free* for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 64 Beekman-st., corner of New-Chambers, where he can be consulted for diseases from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening. Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 344 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr LARMONT to the afflicted. *Courier Des Etats Unis. Staats Zeitung. Weekend Democrat. Day Book* and New-Brunswick *Times*.

$500 REWARD.—DR JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE is the most effectual pre aration sold. Long experience has proved that it will radically cure any case. Its immediate effects is checking vomiting, in ten days; and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and readers unnecessary any deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep, or healthy digestion, the nuisance is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and consequently free from any injurious effect either constitutionally or locally can be produced by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Sole agent for the City, T. H. RING, No. 198 Broadway, corner of John-st. N. B.—The celebrated Rose Wash sold as above.

CHOLERRHŒA, CHOLERRHŒA, [CHOLERRHŒA.—Prevention better than cure. Don't wait until you are taken. Go instantly and get a bottle of KELLINGER'S BEAUTIFUL ANODYNE FLUID, which is as certain to prevent and cure as taken. To be had genuine of C. V. CLICKENER, from 1s to 8s. each. The large size are much the cheapest. It is designed to be administered internally, and to be laid upon the bowels. There can be nothing more certain than this remedy is to afford instant relief.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts. may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease, even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in a good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode. Garden Office hours 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DR. COBBETT, No 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty of the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method of treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris and all cases are treated with the greatest candor. DR. B—D C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

S. ANKELAND, M. D.—No. 4 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st. Throat and lung diseases 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GOLD VEST CHAINS.—GOLD CURB VEST CHAINS.....$9 to $45
GOLD WOVE VEST CHAINS.....10 to 28
GOLD ADELAIDE VEST CHAINS.....13 to 26
GOLD JENNY LIND VEST CHAINS.....13 to 45
GOLD CHASED AND PLAIN VEST CHAINS.....15 to 35
GOLD BREAKFAST VEST CHAINS.....17 to 36
GOLD WARSAW VEST CHAINS.....10 to 36
GOLD SQUARE VEST CHAINS.....11 to 45
GOLD ENGRAVED VEST CHAINS.....16 to 36
GOLD CHASED VEST CHAINS.....24 to 56
GOLD FROSTED VEST CHAINS.....27 to 70
And all other styles, for as e less than the usual prices, by
G. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., near Broadway, second floor.

GOLD SLEEVE BUTTONS—Of all styles for Gentlemen, for sale very low, viz
GOLD AND CHASED.....pair $2 50 to $12 00
GOLD ENGRAVED.....pair 2 00 to 9 00
GOLD AND SCROLL.....pair 4 00 to 8 00
GOLD AND ENAMEL.....pair 4 00 to 10 00
GOLD AND GARNET.....pair 6 50 to 9 50
GOLD AND MOURNING.....pair 6 50 to 10 00
GOLD AND AGATE.....pair 3 00 to 4 50
GOLD AND CORNELIAN.....pair 3 00 to 5 00
GEO. C. ALLEN, whole sale and retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor.

GOLD WATCHES, DIAMOND PINS, BROOCHES, &c.—Together with a rich assortment of Silver and Plated ware.—
GOLD WATCHES, from.....$20 to $300
SILVER TEA SETS, from.....120 to 500
PLATED TEA SETS, (double plated) from.....12 to 65
All our goods are warranted to be as represented; should they prove otherwise the money will be refunded. Silver taken in exchange for goods. SQUIRE, LANDER & CO.,
No 97 Fulton-st.

INSTRUCTION.

YALE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.—The Fall Term in this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, and continue 14 weeks.

FACULTY.

BENJAMIN SILLIMAN M. D., LL.D., Professor of Mineralogy and Geology.
WILLIAM A. NORTON, M.A., Professor of Civil Engineering.
JAMES D. DANA, LL.D., Silliman Professor of Natural History.
BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, Jr., M.D., Professor of General and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN A. PORTER M.A., Professor of Analytical and Agricultural Chemistry.

The object of this school is to fit students for the practical application of the branches taught. For particulars apply to the Professors in the several departments, or to JOHN A. PORTER, Dean of the Faculty.

FAIR HAVEN SEMINARY.—A Family Boarding School for 15 young Ladies—THOMAS G. SLOAN, Principal. This School is delightfully located in the village of Fair Haven, one mile from New Haven. Conn. Next term commences the 28th of August. Circulars at SHEPHERD'S Bookstore, No. 152 Fulton-st. or the Principal may be seen at Mr. MCCLEAN'S, No. 44 Morton-st.

THE ADVERTISER TAKES FOUR BOYS, under 10 years of age, into his family, to educate at home with his own. Terms $150 per annum. Inquiries from parents desir ng to place a son in the country under happy home influences and judicious training will be forwarded if addressed to Box No. 346 Post-Office, Hartford, Conn.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY having greatly enlarged their works and improved the quality of their product, are prepared to execute orders for it at our superior Paints. Their White Zinc, which is sold dry or ground in oil, is warranted pure and unsurpassed for body and uniform whiteness. A method of preparing has recently been discovered, which enables the Company to warrant their Paints to keep fresh and soft in the kegs for any reasonable time. In this respect their Paints will be superior to any other in the market. Their Brown Zinc Paint which is sold at a low price, and can only be made from the zinc ores from New-Jersey, is now well known for its protective qualities when applied to iron and wood. Its uniform surfaces, their Stone Color Paint possesses all the properties of the Brown, and is of an agreeable color for painting cottages, depôts, out-buildings, bridges, &c. Dealers supplied on liberal terms, by MANNING & SQUIRE, Agents New-Jersey Zinc Company, removed from No. 45 Dey-st., to No. 165 Washington-st., New-York.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA and LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and its most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers can, with confidence, depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 62 Water-st.

1854.—NEW FORWARDING ARRANGEMENT—BY THE AMERICAN AND LAKE SHORE LINES.—Will be opened, safety, and saving of insurance—avoiding cartage across the "Suspension Bridge," and ferry at Detroit. The American "Lake Shore Railroads," having largely increased their freight cars and motive power, are prepared to forward without any delay, freight in any quantity, to all Western and Southwestern points, at very low rates. Mark "Lake Shore Line," and send to Hudson River Railroad, New-York and Erie Railroad, Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, Harlem Railroad, or People's Line Steamboats.

Freight shipped by Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, mark "Lake Shore Line, *via* Buffalo and New-York City Railroad." Way bills of lading, shipping receipts, and bills of lading, apply to TIMOTHY C. DWIGHT, Agent, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., or to L. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

SILICIAN MARBLE.—This new and superior imitation of marble, which has taken the highest premium at the World's Fair, being the only medal given over all other imitations of marble, and is fully equal to marble of the choicest kinds, and at one fourth the price. It is now offered for sale by the manufacturers at No. 698 Broadway.
BARNARD & SHERDWOOD.

BOTTLES WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Fifty [illegible] one hundred gross English or American porter [illegible]; pure bottles only, and in good order. Address, stating price for cash C. & W., No. 13 Thames-st.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, New-York, July 11, 1854.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held on THIS DAY, an instalment of FIVE DOLLARS per share on all the shares of the capital Stock of the Company, (excepting the ten thousand shares on which twenty dollars per share and the ten thousand shares of which ten dollars per share have already been paid in,) has this day been assessed, and required to be paid by the several parties in whose names the said shares of Stock now stand respectively, to the Treasurer, on or before the 10th day of August, 1854, and the Transfer Books are closed from this day, till the 21st July inst., and no transfer of Stock will be permitted until the instalment called thereon, be paid. By order of the Board of Directors,
M. B EDGAR, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, No 9 Hanover-st. New-York July 6, 1854.—In order to facilitate an examination now being made by a Committee of the Board of Directors of this Company into its Stock accounts, all persons holding certificates of Stock of the Company are specially requested to present the same to the undersigned at this office so that an account of the same may be taken. Persons residing at a distance who cannot conveniently present or send in their certificates are requested to communicate by letter, the date and number of each certificate held by them, and the number of shares for which it purports to have been issued, and by whom signed.—By order of the Board of Directors WM. BEMENT, Treasurer

OFFICE OF THE NASHUA & LOWELL RAILROAD COMPANY—BRIDGEPORT, July 29, 1854.—By resolution of the Directors of this Company holders of certificates of capital stock of the same, are specially requested to forward to the undersigned a statement giving a description of the same, as follows, to wit:
1st. Number of the certificate
2d To whom or in whose favor given.
3d. Number of shares for which it purports to have been issued
4th. Date of the certificate
5th. By whom signed
The New-York Transfer Agency is discontinued, and transfer books are closed till further notice
H NICHOLS, Treasurer.

THE OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY—CINCINNATI, July 3, 1854.—The biennial meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution, prescribed by the By Laws thereof, for the election of Trustees, will be holden at the office of the Company in this City, on SATURDAY, the 30th September next. There will be a special meeting of the Stockholders on THURSDAY, the 28th September, at the same place, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the consideration of particular matters connected with the interests of the Institution. By order.
W. GREENE, Secretary,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That Numbers 4,626 to 4 646, both numbers inclusive, of the THIRD MORTGAGE BONDS of the NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, payable in 1883, all for $1,000 each, mailed under notarial seal to Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO Liverpool, per steamer *Arabia*, on 27th June, 1854, have been lost, and that the owners thereof will apply to the Company for the issue of new Bonds. And the public are hereby cautioned against receiving or negotiating said Bonds. NEW YORK 29th July, 1854.
BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.
By J. P. GERAUD FOSTER, Notary Public.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE—ALBANY, July 26, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of this Company in New-York or Boston.

The Bonds have ten years to run, bear ng semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $500 and $1 000 payable to bearer, but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

NOTICE—OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, July 13, 1854.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, on the second TUESDAY in August next, the 8th, at 2 o'clock P. M. for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them
GEO. B ELY, Secretary

BONDS AND MORTGAGES.—$70,000 in Bonds and Mortgages, belonging to a Public Institution, will be assigned to purchasers desirous of investing the security in unexceptionable and the interest derived from the Corporation of the City. The Bonds draw 7 per cent interest and vary in amount from $1,500 to $25,000. Apply to the undersigned at the Chatham Bank E. G. DRAKE.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No 74 Wall st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that, after 5 per cent interest to the stockholders, at the rate of one per cent per annum four fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1 000,000.

TRUSTEES

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	J P G Foster,	J M Waterbury,
D. B. Fearing,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm. F. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	George T adee,
A. C Dowling,	M. W Hamilton,	Samuel V Hoffman,
Gazaway B Lamar,	Denning Duer,	John . Aspinwall,
George W. Riggs,	John Stuart, Jr.,	Fred A. Delano,
Wm. Duncan,	Jas Gallatin,	James C. Delano,
Chas H. Russell,	Ed. C. Cesner,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Joseph Oakes,	Fred. G Foster,
Peter Hall,	Robert S Hone	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CUREY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CHARTERED IN 1824—Office No 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st. Brooklyn and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange Wall-st., New-York—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling houses, stores and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port and their cargoes upon as favorable terms as any similar institution

DIRECTORS.		
William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martin,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John R. Briggs,	Charles A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	Jas. F. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
William Orcutt,	N P Freeman,	Chas T Cromwell,
P. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
H Quackenbos,	Andrew Fremont,	Samuel F Whitney,
Geo. Gilfillan.	J. W. Greenwood,	John C Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CASH CAPITAL $300,000—Office, No 168 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.—This Company is now prepared to insure build ngs, merchandise, personal property, and ships in port and their cargoes, against loss or damage by fire

DIRECTORS.		
James L. Graham	Daniel Parish,	Evan R. Bobb,
E. Whitehouse,	G A. Coe over,	G L Beeckman,
J B Varnum,	Martin Bates, Jr.,	Joseph M. Strong,
Leonard Appleby,	Isaac E Taylor,	Lorrian Freeman,
F. H Wolcott,	W Delano, Jr.,	Elwd Mcomber,
Wm F Strong,	Henry W. Smith,	John La Farge,
Moses Taylor,	B R McIlvaine,	Chas E. Appleby,
Jas O. Sheldon	Henry Dwight Jr.,	Jeremiah Wilbur.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 61 Wall-st 4th Month 24th, 1854—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms

DIRECTORS.		
George S. Fox,	C. W Lawrence,	Rich. F Carman,
Rich. A Reading,	Peter S Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy	T C Chardavoyne,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H Falls,	Ralph M ad	Wm C White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J Walker,
John D Wright,	Th. W Pearsall,	Chas H Marshall
Abraham Bell.	Ira Hawley,	Wm H Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

SAVINGS BANK corner 34-av. and 9th-st.—MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, and for the benefit of all classes of persons OPEN DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8) This Institution receives deposits from minors and married women Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent. on sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under.

OFFICERS.

Hon JACOB A. WESTERVELT, (Mayor,) President.
PHILIP W ENGS, 1st Vic. President; ISAAC T. SMITH 2d Vice President
W. H. ELSWORTH, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Hon. J. A. Wester-velt.	Francis B O'Conor	Jacob Campbell, Jr.
Hon C Crolius,	Edward Bridge,	James H Fish,
Philip W. Engs,	Charles L. Vase,	James W Elevell,
Isaac T. Smith,	Hugh Munro.	Wm. H. Hazard,
Charles Miles,	E S Brooks,	N. L. McCready,
Samuel Leeds.	C. W Thomas.	N. E. James
Jos ph Jamison,	C M Livingston,	G W. Quintard.

PEOPLES' BANK OF PATERSON—Notice is hereby given that all claims in favor of this Bank or of the Receivers, will be disposed of by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the office of the Receivers, at Paterson N J., on TUESDAY, the 5th day of September next at 11 o'clock A M, unless previously settled Debtors of the Bank will be furnished on application to either of the Receivers, during the week preceding the sale
C S VAN WAGONEER,
WILLIAM DAY,
J VAN ARSDALE, } Receivers, &c.
PATERSON, N. J. July 8 1854.

BANK NOTICE.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, April 3, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the NEW-YORK BANK OF SARATOGA COUNTY, Hadley, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.
ap7,'54-1aw2yF D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 6, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the AMENIA BANK, at Amenia, Dutchess County, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.
s16'53-1aw2yF D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 9, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided that all the circulating notes issued by the FREEMEN'S BANK, of Washington County, at Hebron, Washington County, (an individual bank, must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.
D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
s16'53-1aw2yF

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Nov. 30, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes of the PRATTSVILLE BANK, at Prattsville, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes of the above Bank will be given up to said Bank.
DANIEL B. ST. JOHN,
d3'53-1aw2yF Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, July 17, 1854.—The GEORGE WASHINGTON BANK, (Sterling) has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations, and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
O. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

TRAVELING TRUNKS, &c.—JOHN CATTNACH, No. 96 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., has now on hand and is constantly manufacturing a good assortment of superior solid Sole Leather Trunks, suitable for American or European travel. Also, Valises, Hat Cases, Carpet and Leather Bags, &c., &c., wholesale and retail. All articles bought at this establishment sent to any part of New-York, Brooklyn Jersey City or Williamsburgh, free of expense. Orders for the West Indies, South America, &c., filled with dispatch.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, (corner of Broadway and Wall-st.,) NEW-YORK, July 21, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY has THIS DAY been declared, payable in cash at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 10th of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 16th of August both inclusive. GEO A. HOYT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1854.—An extra dividend of four per cent on the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid on the first day of July next The capital stock will be increased fifty per cent, or one million dollars payable one-half on fifty dollars per share on the first day of July next, and the other half on the sixth day of November next The new stock will be distributed to the old stockholders in the ratio of one share of new stock to every two shares of old stock according to the stock ledger on the morning of the 25th instant The rights to fractional parts of shares may be transferred and combined so as to obtain full shares Any stockholder may at any time after the 30th instant, pay in his new shares in full, and be entitled to rebate at the rate of seven per cent per annum on the society, to the 5th November The latter half of the increased Stock will not be entitled to any portion of the semi-annual dividend in November next The transfer books will be closed from the 25th instant to the 1st July inclusive
C A MEIGS, Cashier

INTEREST NOTICE.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The interest falling due Aug 1 on the Bonds of these Companies, viz:
NORTHERN INDIANA MORTGAGE BONDS of 1861.
NORTHERN INDIANA MORTGAGE BONDS of 1858, (Goshen line.
NORTHERN INDIANA BONDS of 1863, and
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN MORTGAGE BONDS, (Jackson Branch,) will be paid on and after that day at the Corn Exchange Bank C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1854.

INTEREST NOTICE.—TERRE HAUTE AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest falling due Aug 1, on the Firm and Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that day on presentation of the Coupons at the Corn Exchange Bank.
SIMEON RYLER, President.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1854.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. on the Capital Stock payable on and after July 6. The Transfer Books will be closed to that date inclusive
DANIEL V H BERTHOLF, Cashier
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1854

LAKE ERIE, WABASH AND ST. LOUIS, AND TOLEDO AND ILLINOIS RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Coupon due on these Bonds on 1st proximo, will be paid at the office of the Company, 54 Wall-st and Trust Company E WHITEHOUSE, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of FOUR PER CENT out of the earnings of the Company for the six months ending with June last, has been declared, payable on the 29th July ult. Holders of stock registered on the books of transfer in this City will be paid at our office.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No 52 Wall-st.

DIVIDEND.—BANK OF THE CAPITOL, ALBANY July 1, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock of this bank has this day been declared payable on and after the 15th inst Stockholders registered on the New York books will receive their dividend at the Merchants' Exchange Bank.
H G GILBERT, Cashier

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT payable on and after the 10th inst. Transfer books closed until that time.—New-York, Aug 3, 1854
CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—BANK OF THE REPUBLIC NEW-YORK, July 28, 1854.—The President and Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of five per cent, for the last six months. Payable on Monday, 14th August By order R H. LOWRY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK.—NEW-YORK July 28 1854.—A Dividend of (5) FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, will be paid to the Stockholders on and after TUESDAY, the 1st of August next The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board T. R. AGLY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.—The Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent, payable on the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed on the 26th inst.—NEW-YORK, July 17, 1854
EDWARD B FELLOWS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN—BROOKLYN Aug 1 1854.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three per cent, payable on the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment R P PERRIN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, August 1, 1854.—A Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 10th inst. The transfer books will remain closed until the 11th inst.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—HANOVER INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK July 1, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of six per cent has been declared this day, payable on demand at the office of the company, No 1 Hanover-square By order of the Board S W McKEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—BROADWAY INSURANCE OFFICE, No 470 Broadway, corner Howard-st., July 20, 1854.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 2d day of August next JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO, No. 6 Brief-st., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent on the capital stock of this Company has been this day declared, payable on demand
R. O GLOVER, Secty

STEAMBOATS.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—EVENING LINE DIRECT.—Arriving at the Mountains early the next day, via New London, Norwich, Worcester, Nashua, and Concord, N. H. Fifty miles less distance and less traveling by stages than any other route. Passengers leave daily (Sundays excepted) by the steamboats *Connecticut* and *Knickerbocker* at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River, foot of Cortlandt street through tickets as follows: From New York to Worcester $3; from New York to the Weirs $6, from New York to Plymouth $6 50; from New York to Wells River $6 60; from New York to Littleton $7 40. Tickets can be procured at the Office on Pier No. 18 North River or on board the steamboats

BUFFALO AND CHICAGO—The splendid low pressure steamer EUROPE will leave Buffalo for Chicago, touching at Cleveland, Detroit, Mackinaw, Manitou Islands, Sheboygan, Milwaukee, Racine, Kenosha, and Waukegan, on TUESDAY evening Aug. 1, and on every alternate Tuesday evening during the season of navigation.

MERCHANTS' LINE OF STEAMERS FOR ALBANY—In connection with the New-York Central Railroad—Steamers MANHATTAN, Capt A B NELSON, HERO, Capt J H HANSON, leave Pier foot of Robinson-st. EVERY EVENING at 6 P. M. Freight taken at reduced rates For passage or freight apply on board, or of GEORGE T. STANLEY at the Office on the dock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND THE INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS—Meals served on board—The well known and favorite steamer GEO. WASHINGTON, Capt J B ODELL, will leave New-York, from foot of Jay-st. every TUESDAY THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 7 o'clock A M Returning leave Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

KINGSTON—Change of hours The ALIDA leaves foot of Robinson-st EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock landing at Cozzens' West-Point Cold Spring Corning, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton and Poughkeepsie. Returning leaves Kingston 6 morning, making the above landings—arriving in New-York at 12 o'clock.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of THOMAS HUNT & CO in the City and in the city of Manchester, England is this day dissolved by mutual consent Office of liquidation is removed from No 29 Chatham corner of Pearl, to Nos 32 and 33 Beaver The partners are authorized to use and sign the name of the firm for that purpose only.
THOMAS HUNT.
WM M RICHARDS
E P ROGERS
T D VAILL
JOS S KENDALL.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of RICHARDS HAIGHT & CO. Nos 30 and 32 Barclay st., New-York, and in Manchester, England, for the purpose of conducting a general importing and commission woolen business.
WM M. RICHARDS
EDWARD HAIGHT
T. D VAILL
J. S. KENDALL.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854. GEORGE FLAGG.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of SMITH BROTHERS in this day dissolved by mutual consent—DANIEL P SMITH retiring from business. THOMAS SMITH, Jr. and ROBERT L. SMITH assume all the liabilities of the concern, and either partner is authorized to receipt for all moneys due the concern
DANIEL P SMITH,
THOMAS SMITH, JR.,
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1854. ROBERT L. SMITH.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of SMITH BROTHERS, for the transaction of a General Clothing business, at No 127 Fulton-st.
THOMAS SMITH, Jr.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1854. ROBERT L. SMITH,

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of DAVID LANE & CO., engaged in the Flour and Feed business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent
DAVID LANE,
HENRY W. MILLER.
JAMES G. CARPENTER,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1854.

N. B.—The business of the above firm will be continued at the old stand, by the successors.
VAN VALKENBURGH & HAVILAND.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between us under the name and firm of N. A. & T. CHILDS, is THIS DAY, by mutual consent dissolved.
NOAH A CHILDS,
THOMAS CHILDS, Jr.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1854.
The business of the late firm will be continued, and all their liabilities settled and paid by me N. A. CHILDS.

PROPOSALS FOR MAKING ADDITIONS TO WARD SCHOOL-HOUSE No. 9, situated in Monroe, near Montgomery-st., and Primrose Nos 5 and 11 in Ch r. near Seammel-st., (VIIth Ward,) will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until the 10th of August next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., where plans and specifications may be seen, and particulars ascertained Or by application to either of the undersigned Committee
WILSON SMALL, No. 205 Henry-st
DAVID WEBB, No 39 Montgomery-st.
JAMES B. BRINSMADE, No. 99 Monroe-st,
NEW-YORK, July 27, 1854.

TO PRINTERS.—The subscribers are agents for the sale of SUPERIOR PRINTING INKS, manufactured by Parsons Fletcher & Co., London, and keep on hand the finest qualities of Wood-cut and Colored Inks.
R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st,

RAILROADS.

FARE REDUCED.—GREAT WESTERN MAIL ROUTE—SIXTY MILES DISTANCE SAVED OVER ANY OTHER ROUTE BY STEAMBOAT ON THE LAKE—TO CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE—(Carrying the Great Western United States Through Mail).—Passengers can be ticketed through to all points West and Southwest, either by the New York and Erie Railroad, Hudson River Railroad, People's Line Steamboats or Harlem Railroad, connecting at Buffalo with the low-pressure steamboats EMPIRE STATE, J Watson, Commander; SOUTHERN MICHIGAN, A. D. Perkins, Commander; NORTHERN INDIANA, L T Pratt, Commander; and connecting at Dunkirk with the steamboats NIAGARA, Capt Miller; KEYSTONE STATE, Capt. Richards; EMPIRE, Capt Mitchell, LOUISIANA, Capt. Davenport. Also, connecting at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad; at Chicago, with the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad: at Lasalle, with Illinois Central, and at Bloomington with Chicago and Mississippi Railroads—by calling at the Company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., New-York.
JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent
L

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE CHOLERA.

FRANKLIN-STREET HOSPITAL.

Date.	Received.	Died.	Dis. Cured.	Remain'g.
Thursday, July 20.....	219	164	126	23
Friday, July 30...	13	8	5	23
Monday, July 31..	10	3	5	25
Tuesday, Aug. 1..	10	6	6	23
Wednesday, Aug. 2..	12	6	3	26
Thursday, Aug. 3..	13	6	8	25
Total.....	377	193	153	25

MOTT-STREET HOSPITAL.

Date.	Received.	Died.	Disch'd cured.	Remaining.
Thursday.....	10	4	1	4
Friday, July 30...	3	2	1	4
Monday, July 31..	2	1	—	6
Tuesday, Aug. 1..	4	2	—	8
Wednesday, Aug. 2.	3	1	—	9
Thursday, Aug. 3.	2	1	—	9
Total.....	24	11	3	9

A communication appears in another column, in reference to the condition of affairs at the two Cholera Hospitals, which puts a new face upon the reports from those establishments. We have now presented to view the fact that fully *one-half* of the cases received in Hospital prove fatal; and this not from any maltreatment, or from imperfect accommodations, but in consequence of the very reduced condition in which patients are consigned to the care of Hospital Physicians. Many persons, we are assured, are taken to the Hospitals who are in the last stages of the attack, and upon such neither medicines nor attention can produce saving results. It is not, therefore, proper to judge of the progress of the disease from the returns, for the reason that these cases of extreme illness are occurring daily, greatly to the discomfort and perplexity of the practitioners in charge.

The statement that the disease has proved fatal in one-half the cases received in Mott-street still holds good; although, as we have shown, it is to be taken with grains of allowance; while at the Franklin-street Hospital the exhibit shows a degree of mortality even worse than 1 in 3. It is quite equal in both Institutions. Thus, there were 13 cases yesterday in Franklin-street and 6 deaths; *six hundred and seventy-seven cases* in the aggregate, since the opening of that Hospital, of which *one hundred and ninety-three* have proved fatal, being an excess of five over the per centage stated. In Mott-street, there have been 24 cases and 12 deaths. One hundred and fifty-six patients have been discharged cured, from both Hospitals.

The number of new cases reported yesterday was *fifteen*; deaths, *seven*. These figures are the same as on Wednesday.

We are requested to state that the Cholera has not appeared at the Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane. The mistake arose from the fact that the disease is raging with much virulence at the Lunatic Asylum and other Institutions on Blackwell's Island.

We copy from the *Post* of last evening the following account of the condition of affairs on the Island:

During the past week there have been the most exciting rumors in circulation as to the extent and fatality of the Cholera at Blackwell's Island. We sent a reporter to the Island yesterday to ascertain the facts of the case. He first visited the Lunatic Asylum, under charge of Dr. RANNEY, and found that, so far as that Institution is concerned, the reports in circulation were not much exaggerated. From the account given by Dr. RANNEY, it appears that the disease broke out with great virulence about ten days ago; and since that time there have been fifty cases and twenty deaths. The fatal cases were confined to the lunatics, but one of the attendants having been taken sick, and she is now convalescent.

The disease is of the most malignant type, very often coming on without any of the premonitory symptoms, and throwing the patient into the collapsed state immediately.

As is usually the case, the persons attacked are those whose vital force has been very much weakened by disease or by age, and when one of that class is taken sick, death almost inevitably ensues. There is a class of patients in this Institution who will not sleep in a cell, but prefer to lie on the floors and corridors of the building. Among that class the Cholera has been particularly malignant, and it kills fair to totally exterminate them.

The doctor thinks the disease has now done its worst, as the number of cases has decreased during the last few days, there having been but three cases reported to him yesterday.

This asylum is now quite full. There are over 600 patients.

Our reporter next visited the Workhouse, and found, strange to say, that there had been but one death there by cholera this season, although it is situated only a few rods from the Lunatic Asylum, and has over a thousand inmates, and those, too, of a most vicious and depraved character, whose health, it would naturally be supposed, would be destroyed by their debaucheries and excesses. There has been considerable cholera morbus here this summer, too, however, of a fatal character.

The Almshouse was next visited, and here appeared another of those anomalies so often presented by this mysterious disease.

Malignant cholera broke out here on Monday, July 31, and since that time there have been thirty cases and fifteen deaths. The persons first attacked were some lunatics who were sent down from the asylum to work on the premises.

One of them was taken sick last Monday and died in six hours; and when our reporter was there yesterday, the last of the sick lunatics—and there were eight of them—was in a collapsed state.

These deaths caused a terrible panic among the sick paupers who were confined in the hospital, and to the fright it occasioned, Dr. SANGER, the Physician, attributes the terrible mortality that has prevailed there.

A ward is now provided for the especial accommodation of Cholera patients; and by this arrangement the Doctor thinks the disease will be robbed of much of its terror, and that it will, consequently, be less fatal.

Fourteen of the persons who have died at the Almshouse are old and infirm, averaging fifty years, and among them there was but one woman. The collapsed state has often manifested itself without giving the usual warning.

There are four hundred and forty patients now in the Hospital, two-thirds of whom are females. The diseases are mainly of a syphilitic character, requiring cathartic medicines for their successful treatment, and it is very strange that this institution has so far enjoyed so great an immunity from this dreadful disease.

The reader will not fail to notice the peculiarities presented by the progress of this mysterious disease on the Island.

It first attacks the lunatics, who are better fed, and as a general thing much healthier than the convicts. The latter are made up of the lowest and most debauched of the community. Drunkards of the most depraved character, and women worse than it seems possible for women to be, constitute the larger part of their numbers.

It then passes by the Workhouse with its thousand inmates, and attacks the Almshouse, scarcely touching the hospital patients, who would be considered most liable to attack.

The case of Mrs. AMANDA CALL, whose sudden death we noticed on Wednesday, was a very lamentable one. It appears that on Saturday evening last, Mrs. C. was taken with diarrhœa, and on Sunday morning with cramps. A doctor from the Dispensary prescribed on Monday without beneficial results. A neighbor called at her residence, No. 228 West Fortieth-street, at 10 o'clock on Monday evening, and found that she had been lying entirely alone since morning. On Tuesday morning she was found dead on the floor. She was a widow 40 or 50 years of age, and probably died from want of attendance, as, with the exception of two visits from the physician, and a call of curiosity from a neighbor, she was entirely alone during a period of fifty hours.

In Brooklyn, yesterday, there were 11 cases of Cholera and 4 deaths.

In *Williamsburg* two cases were received at the Cholera Hospital yesterday; no deaths occurred Remaining in Hospital, 4. Coroner STIFF held an inquest at North Point on the body of Mrs. JOAN HALL, who was found dead about 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening. Verdict of the Jury, "Death from Cholera."

THE ST. NICHOLAS MURDER.

Examination of Dr. Graham.

Dr. ROBERT MASON GRAHAM, the murderer of Col. LORING, underwent an examination yesterday, at the Tombs, before Coroner O'DONNELL. The prisoner seemed perfectly composed, and appears to consider that his risk of punishment is very trifling. As will be seen below, he justifies the deed on the plea of *self-defence*.

The examination commenced at 10 o'clock. GRAHAM was arraigned and interrogated by the Coroner, as follows:

Question by the Coroner—What is your name? A.—Robert M. Graham.

Q.—How old are you? A.—38 years old.

Q.—Where were you born? A.—Nelson County, Kentucky.

Q.—Where do you live? A.—At New-Orleans, Louisiana.

Q.—What is your occupation? A.—I am a practising physician; I have no connection with a drug store.

Q.—Have you anything to say, and if so, what, relative to the charge here preferred against you? A.—I am aware that a statement made by me cannot be used as evidence in my favor. The circumstances which I would wish to explain could have been easily proved by the facts which might have been elicited upon a cross-examination of the witnesses against me. As the Coroner refused to permit me or my counsel to cross-examine the witnesses or to say one word in my defence before the Jury, I respectfully decline to make any statement of the particulars of the case; but I do most solemnly declare that whatever I did at the unfortunate and melancholy occurrence which has placed me now before you, I did in self-defence against a most sudden, violent and unexpected attack upon me by the deceased.

(Signed) ROBERT M. GRAHAM.

Another Probable Murder.

Yesterday morning, a patient at the City Hospital, named TIMOTHY REDDING, died of severe injuries, received on the 5th of July last, by a violent blow on the head, with an axe that was in the hands of a man named JAMES KING. The skull was fractured to such an extent that his brains protruded, and he has since lingered in great agony. It is supposed the wound was inflicted by KING while he was in anger, and Coroner HILTON will investigate the affair to-day.

The St. Nicholas Hotel Homicide.

To the Press of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The late sad and lamentable affray at the St. Nicholas Hotel induces me, in the name of justice, to make some strictures on the course of the press, its editors and reporters, in relation to persons accused of crime. As soon as it is known that a railroad accident, an explosion, a failure, a robbery, or a homicide has taken place, the corps of reporters rush to the spot, and he who makes out the largest report of *the case*, including all the *ipse dixits* of the crowd, and give the most "raw-head and bloody-bones" account of it, is called the smartest reporter. These affairs are generally "worked-up" according to the *imagination* and prejudice of the reporter. From this data the *editor* draws his conclusions, and shapes his *editorial* accordingly. The consequence is that the *public mind* is swayed and prejudiced according to the report and sentiments of their favorite journal. Whatever may be the extenuating facts or circumstances, the accused is never shown any leniency or sympathy, but is called at once, a villain, a scoundrel or a murderer. "Awful Murder!" "Unheard of Atrocity or Villainy!" are the usual captions to a reporter's article of this kind. A *general* statement of the case is always made, without reference to palliation or extenuation; scarcely a word is ever said in the *defence*, but the more one can "pile on the agony" against the accused, the greater villain they can make him out, the better.

This is all wrong, because it is unjust. Why not try to find out items in favor of the accused? No—no reporter ever dreamed of that! But they generally proceed to bias the public mind, by giving the worst and most bloody account of the affair. The consequence is that the *public mind* is so prejudiced against the accused before a legal and true investigation of the facts can take place, that upon the trial hardly a jury can be found, who has *not formed or expressed an opinion*, or who has not *some prejudice on his mind, for or against the prisoner!* I appeal to you, gentlemen of the press, and ask you if this is fair? Would you not think it *unfair* in your own case?

To come, then, to the homicide at the St. Nicholas: Dr. GRAHAM, a distinguished physician of New-Orleans, and a conspicuous politician in the Whig cause, in a "sudden affray" kills a man, which *in law* is called a homicide. But the press call it *murder*, in fact of the testimony, and employ the most ungenerous epithets against the accused. The *Tribune in its editorial* attributes this *barbarious murder* to the "product of Slavery," and quotes Mr. JEFFERSON as authority for the occasion! The TIMES says that the circumstance "present an awful case of the sacrifice of life, without cause, and almost without the shadow of provocation."

I hold that no reporter or editor has a right to travel out of the *record* or strict testimony of a case, thereby making up *an opinion for the public*, but that they should confine themselves to the strict facts and testimony. The contrary of this is the general course pursued, and a man is damned according to the humor or prejudices of editors and reporters before he comes to trial, and before all the nice little facts and circumstances can be known on which his life hangs. It is not the *general* facts of a case that can give the public an impartial view of a transaction, but it is the little, secret, unknown incidents—the workings of a mind, and the secret causes alone known to God, and that are exhibited on a trial that makes the guilt or innocence of the prisoner. The law books are full of cases of *circumstantial evidence*, which fully illustrate this principle.

I speak in behalf of humanity and justice, and ask for Dr. GRAHAM a suspension of public opinion until all the facts can be legally investigated. The testimony before the Coroner's inquest, it must be remembered, is solely an *ex parte* affair. No testimony has yet been heard on the part of the defense. And is it *just* to form an opinion on such testimony? The testimony of *John Connahan* deposeth that at the time of the affray the deceased had "*something in his hand*, but he did not know what it was." The testimony of Mr. WILSON of the St. Nicholas is entirely omitted by the majority of the press. It is as follows:

Wm. E. Wilson, being duly sworn, said—I am employed at the St. Nicholas Hotel as one of the housekeepers in the office: I was down stairs when the altercation occurred—about 5½ o'clock—when I heard a noise up stairs on the second floor; when I heard the noise I walked toward the stairs, and met Dr. Graham (the prisoner) coming down; I asked him what was the matter, and what he had done; he said he did not know what he had done; he further said that a man had knocked him down, and he believed he had stabbed him [The weapon was here shown to the witness, and he identified it as the one he saw in the hand of the prisoner.] I had no further conversation with him, except that he said he wished me to send for his wife.

The Coroner—Well, was there anything else that you heard?

The Witness—Do you wish me to tell what I did all the road through?

The Coroner—Yes, Sir, if you please.

The Witness—Well, if you will permit me, I will put it all down in writing.

The Coroner cheerfully granted the request, and Mr. Wilson shortly after submitted the following statement: At about 5½ o'clock, Col. Loring, the deceased, came to me at the office, evidently excited, and asked me who that was that kept banging away at the bell, or his bell; that he was making a noise and cursing somebody, thereby disturbing him and his family; I asked him the number of his room, and then recollected that Dr. Graham was on the same floor, and seeing him somewhat intoxicated the previous night, I concluded the man complained of must be the Doctor. The deceased then said, "That we must take him away or he would shoot him dead at his door—and aimed if he would;" he then went up stairs, and soon after heard the scuffle and shout just alluded to, which did not seem to be more than half a minute after he went up stairs.

To a Juror—I saw no weapon in the hands of Col. Loring; he was complaining of the bell ringing; there were no weapons found on the deceased.

According to the testimony, then, of Mr. WILSON, Major LORING threatened to "shoot Dr. GRAHAM at his door—" d—d if he wouldn't." The fact that Major LORING afterward slapped Dr. GRAHAM in the face, and the testimony of CONNAHAN that LORING had *something in his hand*, would go to show that Major LORING intended to carry out his threat. But I do not wish the public to prejudge the case, and only allude to this testimony to disabuse the public mind, and to condemn this morbid feeling of reporters pandering to the insatiable appetite of "old women" to draw for them the most horrid pictures in order to amaze and gratify them. It is not *justice*, and it creates an unhealthy, unfeeling and false state of sentiment that should not be tolerated.

It too often happens that gamblers, in the garb of gentlemen, are taken for *Southerners*, and the noble, generous, high-souled Southerner, who shrinks at blood as much as any man of northern sensibilities, is thus maligned and belied.

Dr. GRAHAM is known as a generous, impulsive, warm-hearted man, highly esteemed by all who know him, and it is lamentable to think that his cousin was the bosom friend of the deceased in California. GRAHAM has a young wife, now frantic with despair. It is to be deeply lamented, therefore, that the occurrence took place, without the harrowing and prejudiced statements of the press.

A NORTHERNER FROM THE SOUTH.

☞ In admitting the foregoing gratuitous lecture upon the duty of New-York reporters and the conduct of New-York editors, we have only to remark for the DAILY TIMES, that if we have omitted the testimony of Mr. WILSON, the writer would perhaps have had more cause to complain of us, and if he had *not* omitted the context from which he takes part of our editorial reference, we should have less cause to complain of him, if complaint we were disposed to make.

Street Washing.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

From an article in your paper this morning on washing the streets, you think it would be well to allow the people to use the Croton hose after 8 o'clock in the evening. So far as allowing the use of the hydrants to cleanse the gutters it is well enough, and I think ought to be done every evening; but save us from the use of Croton hose, either in washing the houses, the walks, or sprinkling the streets after 8 o'clock in the morning. Several years ago I lived in the Third Ward, near Greenwich-street, and on any clear evening in the Summer-time when we desired to walk out, it was not fit in any of the streets between that street and Broadway for a lady to walk without over-shoes, an article that ladies do not wish to wear when they are walking for pleasure; neither do they wish to do all their walking in the evening before 8 o'clock.

B.

Washing the Streets.

We venture to express a hope that the Common Council, at the commencement of its monthly Session on Monday, will give attention to the wants of the City as regards the cleanliness of the streets. The City Inspector is doing what he can to remove all causes of offence, but the evil lies behind the task he has undertaken to accomplish. A liberal dispensation of wholesome water would work wonders in our streets. The stagnation of filthy currents, the odors from decaying masses thrown promiscuously into thoroughfares, the stench from gutters and half-emptied sewers, can only be renowned by thorough and repeated drenchings with the Croton. The existing ordinance which forbids the use of the public or private water-hydrants in the day time, operates very badly. The time when a plentiful application of water is needful and salutary, is either early in the morning or soon after sunset. The ordinance forbies the employment of street-washers after 8 o'clock in the morning, under a penalty of $5 for each offence. Hence the private hydrants are virtually rendered useless, for it is in the evening or at the close of sultry afternoons that the water is wanted. There is much complaint among water-takers in consequence of this restriction. Nor are the public hydrants opened, and their streams permitted to wash down the gutters, as in former years. We do not see the reason of this course on the part of the Croton Board. Water certainly is not scarce; the Reservoirs are not low; the Croton River would not fail utterly if a hundred street-washers were in operation daily. The revision of the ordinance is getting to be a serious demand.

Mr. O'Conor's Challenge—Points of Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

From the account given in your paper of this morning in regard to the difference between Judge BETTS and Mr. O'CONOR, it appears that the Judge decided "that fraudulent representations, (though not in any way affecting the fact of due execution,) and by which the party was deceived, and induced to execute an agreement under seal, might be proven by parol in an action at common law," and that the Judge had no doubt a decision to that effect could be found in every volume of Johnson's Reports.

The allusion to Johnson's Reports was doubtless intended by the Judge merely as an expression of his confidence in the correctness of his position; and if the decision is correct, it is quite immaterial whether it is found in every or any volume of those Reports. But Mr. O'CONOR's challenge goes much further, and he agrees to forfeit the sum of $1,000, provided any one of the persons designated by him "will give a certificate that the aforesaid opinion of Judge BETTS is conformable to law."

Whatever may be the opinion of any of the Judges named, it is not probable that any one will volunteer to give it, nor even upon request, on an occasion like this. But the nine Judges of the United States Supreme Court are designated, and Judge NELSON, of this State, is one of them. In the case of Sandford *vs.* Handy, 23 Wend., 260, he (being then a Judge of the Supreme Court of this State,) gave the opinion of the Court, and it was then held that parol proof of false representations made as inducements to the entering into a writing or sealed contract, was admissible, and that such proof does not conflict with the rule that evidence varying the terms or conditions of a written contract shall not be received.

This is not, indeed, showing what one of the persons designated by Mr. O'CONOR *would* certify as his opinion, but it is showing what one of them *has decided*.

Is the $1,000 forfeited?

C.

Burning of a Steam Propeller in the East River.

Quite an alarm was created in the City yesterday evening, in consequence of a rumor flying in all directions that a large steam propeller, with passengers and a valuable cargo, had burned to the water's edge near the Hurl Gate Ferry. To ascertain the truth of the rumored disaster, one of the TIMES Reporters immediately proceeded to the shore where the vessel was lying. It seems this propeller was the *Moses K. Wilson*, of Saybrook, Conn., under command of Capt. SCHENCK, and instead of being a passenger and freight craft, as was first supposed, she proved to be a vessel used for towing sloops and schooners through the East River and around the Harbor of New-York.

About 5 o'clock yesterday morning, as the *Wilson* was sailing through Hurl Gate, the tide was running a very strong ebb, and when nearing the south east point of Ward's Island, the vessel took a sudden shear and the pilot was unable to control her; she then struck the bottom, and being under full headway went ashore and was subsequently left high and dry. During the forenoon a fire broke out near the machinery of this steamer and she was totally destroyed. All that was left of her was the hull, which is under water, and the smoke-pipe, which is still standing. There were no goods on board of the *Wilson*, and the captain and deck hands were saved without the least injury. The loss is roughly estimated at $13,000, which we learn is partially insured in various City and country insurance companies.

Imposition upon Sandy Hook Pilots.

Yesterday morning complaints were made at the Halls of Justice, before Justice CLARKE, against five men, who are charged with violating the State Laws by piloting vessels to and from this Port without having a license to perform such duty. Affidavits were made by ROBERT MCNALLY against JOHN L. RUFF; by JOHN L. TUENGE against EDWARD HARDWICKE: by GEORGE H. SISCO against F. BETTS, Esq., master of the steam-tug *C. Durant*; by THOMAS ARDEN against DAVID KELSO and another; by GEORGE H. SISCO against ISAAC JONES. The Magistrate issued warrants for the arrest of these men, and officer CAMPBELL was dispatched to serve the processes.

The following is a copy of the Law under which this action is taken:

Section 29 of the Pilotage Law for the Port of New-York, passed by the Legislature, June 28, 1853.

Any person not holding a license as pilot under this act, or under the laws of the State of New-Jersey, who shall pilot, or offer to pilot any ship or vessel to or from the port of New-York by the way of Sandy Hook, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding sixty days; and all persons employing a person to act as pilot not holding a license under the laws of the State of New-Jersey, shall forfeit and pay to the Board of Commissioners of Pilots the sum of one hundred dollars.

Foot Race at the Hippodrome.

Last evening there was a foot race at the Hippodrome. Seventy-five contestants entered for the prizes—a much larger number than has been entered at any single race heretofore. There was the usual excitement and cheers by the favorite partizans of the different runners. The following were declared winners of the several prizes:

P. Gordon, 1st prize..	$50	R. Patterson, 4th prize.	$7
John McCoy, 2d prize..	20	P. Connor, 5th prize.	5
T. McCoy, 3d prize..	14		

An unfortunate accident happened during the evening to one of the horses engaged in the grand four-horse chariot race. Messrs. MARIN and BERNISH, were driving their respective horses at the height of their speed round the ring, when, as it appears, in turning one of the short corners, Mr. MARIN's horses crowded very closely upon Mr. BERNISH's chariot. The result was, the hind leg of one of the horses attached to BERNISH's chariot caught in the wheel of the advancing chariot, tearing the foot entirely off just above the fetlock.

Kansas Emigration Meeting.

An adjourned meeting of persons wishing to form an Association for emigrating to Kansas Territory was held last evening at 8 o'clock, at Botanic Hall, No. 56 East Broadway. A very respectable number were present. J. H. PAUL, Esq., was chosen Chairman; S. AZES, Secretary.

A constitution and by-laws, drafted by a Committee appointed at the previous meeting, was read and adopted. A few general remarks were made by the President and others touching the objects of the Association, and the ultimate ends hoped to be achieved.

Those wishing to unite with the Association were invited to do so by signing their names to the constitution and by-laws, and payment of the usual initiation fee.

The meeting adjourned for one week, to meet at the same place.

The Cranston Bank Counterfeiters.

Yesterday morning a shrewd and expert female named ELIZA FLYNN (the accomplice of "Bill" MULLEY, who was sent to State Prison a few months ago,) was captured by Officer BARTON, of the Court of Sessions, under the following circumstances: In May last, the defendant, with a number of others, was arrested for passing counterfeit $10 bills, on the Cranston Bank of Cranston, R. I. Three of the party at that time were convicted and sent to the State Prison, and she was discharged at the Police Court. Judge BEBEE and Mr. BLUNT, then District Attorney, believing that she was as guilty as the rest, and that she had induced others to engage in passing counterfeit money, gave Officer BARTON their opinion as to her, since which time he has procured sufficient testimony to indict her, which was done in June last. Since then she has avoided arrest by leaving the City and not returning until yesterday, when he arrested her in Fifty-fourth-street.

This woman it appears is the agent of a notorious gang of counterfeiters, who manufacture their bills in one of our neighboring States, she receiving and giving it to others to pass off. She could not be identified by any of the parties who had taken the bills, but officer BARTON has now obtained evidence of various parties, whom she induced to enter into the work of passing these forged notes. Judge CLERKE fully committed Mrs. FLYNN for trial.

City Bible and Missionary Society.

The monthly meeting of the members of the Board of the Foreign and Domestic Missionary Society was held last evening, at the Bible Rooms, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-street. WARREN CARTER, Esq., presided. Reports of several Colporteurs, laboring in this City, were received, all of which were of the most gratifying character. The total number of visits made by them since last meeting was 816, principally to seamen on board ship, and the boarding-houses resorted to by that class. The number of tracts distributed during the past month was 3,450; also, many copies of the Sacred Scriptures. Nothing further of importance was transacted, and the meeting adjourned.

THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Sundry communications from indignant commuters on this Road appear in this morning's TIMES. The complaints of the management are general. The Company, we doubt not, will be led to make such alterations in their time table as shall restore the early trains, and reinstate the Road in public favor.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A regular meeting of the Committee was called for last evening, at the Stuyvesant Institute After waiting until a quarter to 9 o'clock, a quorum not being present, those in attendance adjourned No business of interest was before the Committee

WEATHERLY.—There was some moderation in the weather yesterday. The evening was cool and pleasant; quite different from the sultry oppressiveness of the past fortnight.

☞ The track of the Sixth and Eighth-avenue Railroad in West Broadway has been restored to its place, the sewer in that street having been completed. The alteration saves a world of jolting.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Clerke.

DECISIONS.

John A. Gray against *Isaac D. Cager*.—Motion for receiver granted.

Duncan against *The British Commercial Life Insurance Company*.—Motion granted, $10 costs to defendant to abide event.

Schenck against *Barr and Perrine*.—Judgment set aside, $10 costs to defendant Barr, to abide event.

Rachel H. Thurston against *Richard Foster, et al.*—Judgment to stand, but allowance reduced to $40.

[Advertisement.]

Read the *National Police Gazette.*
Read the *National Police Gazette.*
Read the *National Police Gazette.*
Read the *National Police Gazette.*
Read the *National Police Gazette.*

[Advertisement.]

☞ Ten boxes of DESHLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS effected ten permanent cures at Safe Harbor, Pa. Sold by C. H. RING, corner Broadway and John-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great ANTI-PERIODIC PILL, or DESHLER'S Cure for Fever and Ague is sold by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

☞ "A Confederate" calls our attention to the "asphyxiating balls, compounded of arsenic and chloroform," used by the British at Odessa; and asks us whether this is in accordance with all the professions of modern humanity stripping warfare of its atrocities and the like; also, whether the same British newspapers that cried out with such horror upon the use of vitriol by the Parisians and Berliners in their city revolutions, have shown any disgust at the chloroform and arsenic? No, Sir; nor the least; nor was there any occasion. You ought to know that those professions about modern humanity are all cant and slang; as the outcry about vitriol was all slang and cant. War is war; and all the resources of chemistry and pyrotechny—all the corrosive, explosive, burning, scorching and stifling substances—everything that can kill, hurt, or for the moment disable an enemy in war is good and right.—*Citizen, Aug. 5.*

☞ A friend once told us that he had found a very steady old farmer betting against a roulette table. Upon expressing a very natural surprise at this sight, the old gentleman assured him, "upon his honor he didn't want a cent of their money." "Why are you playing then?" "Because they have got *about fifty dollars of mine*." Russia counters the game upon the same principle.—*Baltimore American.*

MARRIED.

At Owego, on Thursday, Aug. 3 by Rev. Dr. COX, STEPHEN H. THAYER, of the City of New-York, and ELIZABETH R., eldest daughter of the officiating clergyman

At West Townshend, Vt., on Tuesday, Aug. 1, by Rev. P. CHASE, ALFRED H. PORTER, of New-York, to CORDELIA C. ATWOOD, of the former place

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday morning, Aug. 3, SARAH SNYDER, youngest daughter of Rev. Sidney A. Corey, aged 2 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 39 West 25th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., this morning, at 10 o'clock

In this City, on Wednesday evening, Aug. 2, after a long and protracted illness, GARRET BENNET, in the 53d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 10 o'clock, this morning, from No 89 Mott-st. His remains will be conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery

In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 3, from injuries received on the 10th Dec. last, Miss ELIZA TOTTEN, aged 19 years and 1 month.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No 122 Norfolk-st., on Friday afternoon, 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 3, suddenly, WILLIAM M. MOORE, in the 19th year of his age. Also, DAVID D. MOORE, in the 23d year of his age

Their remains will be taken to New-Jersey, this (Friday) morning, from their late residence, No. 150 West 34th-st., at 7 o'clock

In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 3, of consumption, SARAH F. HOWELL, wife of Geo W. Wiley, aged 38 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, Aug 5, at 10 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 103 Orchard-st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Thursday morning, Aug. 3, ADELAIDE, youngest daughter of John P. and Mary A. Ritter, aged 3 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday morning, 4th inst., at 10 o'clock precisely, from the residence of her parents, No 221 Hudson-st., to Trinity Cemetery, without further invitation

In this City, on Thursday, Aug 3, of convulsions, HENRIETTA W. CRANE, daughter of John C. and Mary Crane, aged 10 months.

Her remains will be taken to Middleton, N. J., this day, for interment.

In this City, on Thursday morning, Aug. 3, of dysentery, MISS SUSAN M. E DIAMOND

Her friends and those of the family, are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday morning, at 9 o'clock, from No. 62 Broadway without further invitation. The remains will be conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery

In this City, on Thursday morning, Aug. 3, after a short illness, ALETTA M., wife of Joseph Moreau, and daughter of James C. Faulkner.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 75 West 20th st

In this City, on Thursday, Aug 3, ANDREW THOMPSON, son of Andrew and Annabella G. KNOX, aged 2 years, 1 month and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 122 West 19th-st., this (Friday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 2, of inflammation of the brain, DANIEL JOSEPH, son of John J. and Susan F. A. Staff.

"The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the Name of the Lord."

In Williamsburg, on Sunday, July 23, of consumption of the lungs, Mrs. ROWLAND, eldest daughter of Major Gen. Arthur E. Sturgis, of Stockbridge, Mass., aged 31 months, children of Alex. and Mary A. Hall.

At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 3, at the house of her son-in-law, Dr. Daniel Skinner, Mrs. ELIZABETH CARTLEDGE, of her age. The friends of the family, Artisan, Mariner, George Co., Union, Pacific, Jersey, Manhattan, Brooklyn, Mechanics, Liberty, Empire, Jefferson, Harmony, Ivanhoe, Mount Olive, Mount Horeb, Mount Moriah, Mount Lebanon, Mount Zion, Mount Sinai, Mount Carmel, Mount Hebron, Mount Nebo, Mount Pisgah, Mount Tabor, Mount Vernon, Mount Olivet, Mount Calvary, Mount Hope, Mount Ararat, Mount Ebal, Mount Gerizim, Mount Ephraim, Mount Gilead, Mount Gilboa, Mount Gilgal, Mount Gilmore, Mount Gilpin, Mount Gilroy, Mount Gilson, Mount Gilstrap, Mount Gilsum, Mount Gilt, Mount Gilwell, Mount Gilwood, Mount Gilyard, Mount Gilzean, Mount Gimbel, Mount Gimble, Mount Gimbrede, Mount Gimlett, Mount Gimmel, Mount Gimmell, Mount Gimmer, Mount Gimmerthwaite, Mount Gimmerton, Mount Gimmick, Mount Gimmill, Mount Gimmo, Mount Gimmon, Mount Gimmond, Mount Gimmons, Mount Gimmore, Mount Gimmy, Mount Gimnel, Mount Gimnell, Mount Gimnett, Mount Gimnick, Mount Gimnock, Mount Gimnore, Mount Gimnot, Mount Gimnott, Mount Gimnow, Mount Gimnowski, Mount Gimnowsky, Mount Gimnowsky, Mount Gimnowsky

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 899. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

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New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

CONGRESS TO ADJOURN ON MONDAY.

Collins Steamer Appropriation Not Passed.

Passage of all the other Appropriation Bills.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

VETO OF THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

Increase of Pay to the Army.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 3.

Wm. A. Buffum was appointed Consul to Trieste, vice Wyndham Robinson, rejected.

Henry J. Sickles was rejected as Postmaster at Albion, N. Y. Also, Anable, Postmaster at Hudson, and the Postmaster at Albion, N. Y. The remainder of the Postmasters were confirmed.

The Senate, when in Executive Session, this morning, discovered Williams, who had been ousted, still occupying a seat. Mr. Seward called the attention of the Senate to the fact. Williams attempted to reply, but was silenced by loud cries of order.

The Reciprocity and the Treaty bills are all safe.

The Appropriation bills will all be passed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 4.

The failure of the Administration to influence Congress to appropriate the Ten Millions, is a sore disappointment.

The President was greatly surprised at the passage of the River and Harbor bill. He calculated that his friends would stave it off, so that the cu... would not be presented to him.

The Senate will be chiefly engaged to-morrow in Executive business. Many nominations were confirmed to-day.

The members of both Houses are fast leaving the city.

All the appropriation bills are consummated, except that for the Collins line.

Mr Seward spoke against time to-day, in order to prevent the passage of a provision to give notice of a discontinuance of the contract. Mc.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....Washington, Thursday, Aug. 3.

[Thursday's Proceedings Continued.]

Mr. Stuart moved to take up his resolution extending the time for the adjournment of Congress.

Mr. Gwin opposed it, insisting that the Army bill be taken up.

Mr. Pettit supported it. The time ought to be extended until Monday next. He was informed that if all bills necessary to be passed were now disposed of, they could not properly be enrolled by 12 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Gwin—Who is your informant?

Mr. Pettit—With all respect to the Senator, that is a question which he has no right to ask.

The resolution was then taken up—Yeas 27, Nays 22.

The blank was filled with Monday next at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Toombs said Congress would be as ready to adjourn to-morrow as a month hence. The appropriation bills would never fail. No bill appropriating money would ever fail for the want of being put on paper to do it. If necessary, the lobby would turn in to a man and do all the voting. For seventy years no bill distributing money had failed for want of time to pass it, and if the session were extended until the Angel with "one foot on the sea and one on the land, proclaim time to be no more," Congress would be no better prepared than now to adjourn.

The resolution was then agreed to. Yeas 24; Nays 23.

A Committee of Conference was then ordered on the Post-Office Appropriation bill.

Mr. Sebastian, at 9½ o'clock, moved that the Senate go into Executive Session. Agreed to.

At 10 o'clock the doors were opened and the Army bill was taken up.

The Committee on Finance offered an amendment, striking out the provision placing Armories under the charge of Civil Superintendents.

This was supported by Messrs. Pearce, Mason, Broadhead, Cass, Bright, Mallory and Butler—and Messrs. Toucey, Seward and Toombs opposed it. Rejected—Yeas, 23; Nays, 25.

Mr. Weller moved to add to the bill the one providing a retired list for the army officers. Adopted.

Also, one upon increasing the pay of the rank and file of the army. Adopted.

Several other amendments were offered and agreed to.

At 2½ o'clock the Army bill, after having been most extensively and voluminously amended, was finally passed.

Mr. Hunter, from the Committee of Conference on the Civil and Diplomatic bill, made a report, which was partly read, and then, no one being able to understand it, its further reading was dispensed with.

Mr. Weller called the attention of the Senate to the fact, that of the immense amount of appropriations made by this bill, there were but three Senators who could tell what was left in it, or left out of it.

The Committee's report was concurred in.

Mr. Rusk, from the Committee of Conference on the Post-Office Appropriation bill, reported that the Committee had been unable to agree, and he moved that the Senate again insist on its amendments, and ask for a new Committee of Conference. Agreed to.

The River and Harbor bill was returned from the House, with a message, stating that the House had receded from the Senate's amendments.

Mr. Seward moved that the Senate recede from all its amendments.

Mr. Gwin said that this was the best bill that had come before the Senate to-night, for a free fight on a Committee of Conference.

The question was then taken separately on several amendments, and the Senate refused to recede. It then refused to recede en masy, and appointed a Committee of Conference.

The Ocean Mail Steamer Appropriation bill was then taken up.

Mr. Broadhead moved to strike out that part of the bill which provides for the notice to be given to the owners of the Collins line, of the discontinuance of the contract. After a long debate of two hours, and repeated votes, the Senate refused to strike out. A like motion was made respecting the California lines, but it was voted down, and at 4½ o'clock the bill was finally passed.

A Committee of Conference was appointed on the Naval bill.

The report of the Judiciary Committee, declaring Mr. Williams, of New-Hampshire, no longer entitled to his seat was concurred in.

Mr. Brown offered a resolution, providing for the payment of the *Sentinel*, *Union* and *Intelligencer*, for republishing the debates of the Senate. Laid over.

Mr. Fitzpatrick moved to take up the House bill, graduating the price of Public Lands, which was agreed to.

Mr. Chase moved to add to the bill, the Homestead bill, as passed by the House.

Mr. Butler moved to lay the subject on the table. Lost.—Yeas 5, Nays 27.

The Chair decided the amendment, proposed by Mr. Chase, out of order.

Mr. Chase appealed from the decision.

A Committee of Conference was ordered on the Army bill.

The question was taken on Mr. Chase's appeal from the decision of the Chair, when, at about 5 oclock, A. M., the Senate adjourned till 8 o'clock, Friday morning.

SENATE....Washington, Friday, Aug 4.

The Senate met at 8 o'clock this morning, at which time sixteen Senators were present.

Five House private bills were taken up and passed.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill to reduce and graduate the price of the public lands to actual settlers.

Mr. Chase withdrew his amendment, and the bill was passed.

Mr. Toombs offered a resolution directing inquiry as to the expediency of amending the Navigation Laws, so as to make them less restrictive. Adopted.

Mr. Toombs also offered a resolution requesting the President to cause to be prepared, and to submit to the next Congress, full statistical, topographical and other information, respecting all fishing grounds which are or may be visited by American fishermen. Adopted.

The bill to extend preëmption privilege over the unsurveyed public lands in the Minnesota Territory, was taken up and passed.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Mr. Weller reported the House bill, to increase the pay of the rank and file of the army, which was taken up and passed.

The resolution granting three hundred dollars each to the Reporters of the *Congressional Globe*, out of the Contingent Fund, was taken up and amended by including the Reporters for the *Union* also.

Several other amendments were offered and rejected. After which, the resolution, as amended, was adopted.

After passing several other private bills, at 9 o'clock the Senate went into Executive Session.

At 20 minutes to 10 o'clock, the doors were reopened.

Mr. Butler opposed a resolution to continue the services of the Clerk of the Judiciary Committee during the recess, which was agreed to.

Mr. Weller, from the Committee of Conference on the Army bill, made a report.

Mr. Brown's resolution to pay the *Intelligencer*, *Union*, and *Sentinel*, for publishing the debates of the Senate, at the rate of four dollars and a half per column, was taken up.

Mr. Chase moved to include the *National Era*. Lost—Yeas, 9; Nays, 26.

The resolution was debated, and finally rejected. Yeas, 18; Nays, 22.

At 10 o'clock, Mr. Mallory, from the Committee of Conference on the Naval bill, reported that the Committees had met, and could not agree.

Mr. Hunter moved that the Senate insist on its amendments, and ask a new Conference. Agreed to.

The House bill, declaring the Southern boundary of New-Mexico, was taken up and passed.

Mr. Dodge, of Iowa, said that when the vote was taken last night declaring Mr. Williams no longer entitled to his seat, that Senator was absent. He desired now to be heard upon the matter, and, to enable him to be heard, he (Mr. D.) moved to reconsider the vote.

Mr. Bright opposed the reconsideration. An hour and a half only remained of the session, and time was most valuable. The case was a clear one, and the Senate would not reverse its decision.

The question was taken, and the vote was reconsidered—Yeas 19; Nays 15.

Mr Petit moved that the subject be postponed till December next.

Mr. Clay said that the Senate need have no fear of defeating the Appropriation bills. The House would defeat all the Appropriation bills except for the Civil and Diplomatic service, unless the time for adjournment should be extended. The Committee on Enrolled Bills had only just finished comparing the Civil and Diplomatic bill, and in the remaining hour and a half they could not read and compare the Army, Navy, Post-Office and other bills.

Mr. Petit's motion was rejected.

The report of the Committee was then read, and occupied the attention of the Senate until 20 minutes of 11 o'clock.

A Committee of Conference was appointed on the Ocean Mail Steamer bill.

Mr. Benjamin made a report from the Committee of Conference on the River and Harbor bill, which was concurred in.

At 10½ o'clock Mr. Williams commenced speaking in support of his claim to his seat.

Mr. Atchison moved that the subject be postponed till next session.

Mr. Jones, of Tenn., opposed the postponement. If this question was not settled by the decisions of the Senate for 20 years, it never would be settled. He did not believe that there were ten men in the Senate who believed that the gentleman had a shadow of claim. He was unwilling to postpone to give the gentleman a chance of coming back next session, and drawing his pay and mileage.

Mr. Williams replied, urging a postponment to enable him to present his case clearly. He spoke till 11½ o'clock.

Mr. Mallory reported from the Conference Committee on the Naval bill, that the Senate recede from all its amendments. Concurred in.

The question was taken on the postponement of the subject and decided in the negative—11 against 36.

The report of the Judiciary Committee was unanimously adopted.

A message received from the House, stating that the amendment to the resolution extending the time for the adjournment till Monday next, at 1 P. M., was concurred in.

INCREASE PAY TO THE ARMY.

The House bill, to carry into effect the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed on the 5th of June, 1854—the Reciprocity Treaty—was taken up and passed.

Mr. Pearce said he desired the country to know, that neither this bill nor the Treaty on which it was founded met his approval

A large number of House bills were passed. Also, the bill to amend the act requiring the foreign regulations of commerce to be laid annually before Congress, approved Aug. 10, 1842, and for other purposes.

Mr. Houston offered a resolution calling for information respecting Indian treaties. Adopted.

Mr. Pratt's resolution that hereafter no bill appropriating money for more than one object, except the general appropriation bills, shall be considered by the Senate,—was debated till 12½ o'clock, and then postponed.

The Senate then went into Executive Session.

THE OCEAN MAIL STEAMER APPROPRIATION.

The Committee of Conference on the Ocean Mail Steamer Appropriation bill reported that they were unable to agree. The amendment on which the disagreement exists is the one by the Senate striking out the clause requiring the Secretary of the Navy to give notice for the discontinuance of the contract with the Collins line.

Mr. Stuart moved that the Senate insist, and asked for a new Committee.

Mr. Pratt moved that the Senate recede.

Mr. Bayard urged that the Senate insist, even if it lose the bill. Better to do that than commit such a breach of faith.

The Committee on Conference on the Post-Office Appropriation bill made a report which was concurred in.

Four private bills were passed.

Mr. Pearce moved an Executive Session. Agreed to at 20 minutes past 1 o'clock.

Upon the opening of the doors four private bills were passed.

Mr. Seward commenced a speech in favor of adopting to the ammendment, but gave way to Mr. Pearce, who moved that the Senate adjourn until to-morrow at 12 o'clock. Lost—Yeas 15, Nays 18.

Mr. Seward resumed.

Mr. Dawson asked the Senator if he intended to speak till after 4 o'clock.

Mr. Seward said he intended to demonstrate that this act was a breach of faith. In his present feeble state he did not think he could get through in less than two hours.

Mr. Jones, of Tenn., said that as the Senator's object was openly avowed to defeat the deliberate will of Congress, he gave notice that he intended to fight the Collins line from this time henceforth.

Mr. Seward denied that in defending the action of the Senate, he was defeating the deliberate will of Congress.

After some further remarks, at 2 o'clock the Senate adjourned till to-morrow at 12 o'clock, after a session of twenty-eight hours.

All the Appropriation bills are passed except this one, and its only chance is that the House recede before 4 o'clock to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[Thursday Night's Proceedings Continued.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 3.

The House considered the Senate's amendments to the River and Harbor bill. Also, the amendments to the Army Appropriation and Navy Appropriation bills, all of which were rejected, and Committees of Conference were appointed.

The proceedings occupied the attention of the House from three to four hours, many of the members sleeping, meantime, and had to be aroused whenever votes were to be taken.

The House passed the Senate bill changing the name of the vessel *Glamorgan* to that of the *Wizard*.

Five o'clock in the morning.—No quorum. The House then took a recess till 9 o'clock.

The House acted on several Reports of the Committees of Conference on the disagreeing of the Appropriation bills.

Mr. Wentworth, of Ill., from the Committee of Conference on the River and Harbor bill made a Report, in which among other amendments, he said the Senate had receded from that for Hurlgate.

Mr. Houston—We ought to get out of it. We have been there the whole session.

A Voice—You're right General—ha! ha!

Mr. Wentworth stated there was an appropriation without naming the State in which the money was to be expended, and the Committe had stricken it out. [Laughter.]

Mr. Orr thought the Report was a proper one if the bill was to pass. But it was well-known he was opposed to the whole system, and he had no idea that it would ever become a law.

Mr. Bayly moved to lay the report on the table. Negatived—68 against 93.

The report was then concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Bayly, the House took up and passed the bill to carry into effect the Reciprocity Treaty recently negotiated between the United States and Great Britain.

It was now 10½, and Mr. Houston called attention to the fact that business was in such a condition that the Committee on Enrolled Bills of both Houses could not possibly prepare it for definite action unless the time for adjournment was prolonged. He therefore proposed to take up the Senate's resolution for the last named purpose.

Loud and oft repeated objections from all quarters.

Mr. Houston moved for a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Campbell suggested to the gentleman to extend the time to 3 this afternoon, not later, as members have made arrangements to leave in the 5 o'clock cars.

Mr. Houston said he would take the best terms he could get, but preferred extending the time to-morrow morning.

The greatest possible confusion now prevailed.

The Speaker interposed, saying, twenty or more members were crying out Mr. Speaker, or Mr. Somebody else, so that it was impossible to get on with business. If gentlemen wish to transact business they must preserve order.

Mr. Breckinridge said it was proposed to extend the session until nightfall.

A Voice—When is that?

Repeated cries of order—order—from all over the House now took place.

Mr. Houston said he would consent to meeting at 4 o'clock to-morrow morning, to enable the Speaker to sign bills.

Stentorian cries of order were now heard from all directions.

Mr. Stuart, of Mich., rose to ask a question, but his voice was drowned in fresh vociferations of "Order, order."

The Speaker—Where is the Sergeant-at-Arms? I need his services. He should arrest and bring disorderly gentlemen to the bar of this House. [Voices—"That's right."] *If similar disorder shall occur*, the Chair will take the responsibility of ordering the Sergeant-at-Arms to take offending members into custody, and then turn them over to the House, that they may be dealt with as the House may decide. [Cries of "You are right—it should be done."] The original proposition was to extend the time until Monday, but what is now desired the Chair cannot say, not being able to hear, owing to disorder.

Mr. Grow rose to speak.

The Speaker—The Chair will hear a motion from the gentleman, but if he rises merely to talk, he will not listen.

Mr. Grow—I move the time be extended to 4 o'clock.

Mr. Haven wished to say a word, but objections were made.

The Speaker again called gentlemen to order.

Finally the rules were suspended by a vote of Yeas, 109; Nays, 37.

The resolution was then taken up.

Mr. Campbell moved an amendment extending the time till Monday next, 8 o'clock in the morning, provided no question other than a motion to adjourn shall be made after 4 o'clock to-day.

The resolution as thus amended was then adopted.

Mr. Stanton, of Tenn., from the Committee of the Judiciary, entrusted with the investigation of the Gardiner and Mears' frauds, made a long report on the subject, which, with the testimony, was ordered to be printed.

He also reported a bill to prevent frauds on the Treasury of the United States. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

A resolution was then adopted requesting the President to institute proceedings in law or equity against all the agents, attorneys and confederates, as may have assisted George A. Gardiner and Mr. Mears, or either of them, in procuring awards from the Mexican Board of Commissioners, in order to test their liability to refund the amounts paid them as such agents, confederates, attorneys or assignees.

Various Senate bills were referred, and among them one providing for the payment of such creditors of the late Republic of Texas as are comprehended in the act of September, 1850, appropriating eight and a half millions of dollars, was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The Speaker signed the bills making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government, and increasing the pay of the rank and file of the Army; also the bill declaring the southern boundary of New-Mexico by the annexation of the territory recently acquired from Mexico, and also the bill for the improvement of Rivers and Harbors.

Several bills of no general importance were then passed—also, several of the Committees made reports, which were referred.

The Speaker signed sundry bills for the support of the army.

On motion, it was resolved that when the House adjourn to-morrow it adjourn to 7½ o'clock.

Mr. Campbell moved that the House adjourn at 2½ o'clock.

VETO OF THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

While the Clerk was calling the roll, a message, in writing, was announced from the President of the United States.

Several motions were then made that the roll call be suspended, that the message might be read, but the majority were in favor of proceeding with the call.

What is it? asked one.

The veto of the River and Harbor bill, was the response.

The House refused to adjourn—18 against 81.

Mr. Jones, of Tenn.—Is there not a message from the President on the table?

The Speaker—There is no quorum, and it can't be read unless by unanimous consent.

Impatient cries of "Let us have the message," while others dissented.

The Speaker—Is it the pleasure of the House that the message shall be laid before them?

Mr. Haven—I am desirous of hearing the message, but I want to make some remarks on it.

Mr. Kerr—I move the House adjourn.

The Speaker—The House has just refused to adjourn.

Mr. Haven—If there is any power by which the House can act on the message I would not object.

The Speaker—Unless there is a quorum the House cannot legislate at all.

Mr. Haven—Then I object.

The Speaker—Gentlemen can hear but not act on the message without a quorum being present.

Mr. Orr—Under the resolution adopted this morning we cannot act after 4 o'clock, and if the message is very long it will take till that time to read it.

A Voice—It is short.

Mr. Phillips—We can't act without a quorum, but we can hear it read.

Mr. Campbell—I move for a call of the House.

The Speaker in reply to an inquiry, said the message could only be read by general consent.

Mr. Campbell—I object.

A call of the House refused—Yeas 19, Nays 74.

Mr. Jones moved the House adjourn. Carried at 3½. Adjourned.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE VETOING THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

The following is the Message received from the President:

To the House of Representatives:

I have received the bill entitled "An act making appropriations for the repair, preservation and completion of certain public works heretofore commenced under the authority of law." It reaches me in the expiring hours of the Session, and time does not allow a full opportunity of examining and considering its provisions, or of stating at length the reasons which forbid me to give it my signature. It belongs to that class of measures which are commonly known as Internal improvements by the General Government, and which, from a very early period, have been deemed of doubtful constitutionality and expediency, and have thus failed to obtain the approbation of successive Chief Magistrates. On such an examination of this bill as it has been in my power to make, I recognize in it certain provisions, national in their character, and which, if they stood alone, it would be compatible with my convictions of public duty to assent to, at the same time it embraces others which are merely local, and not in my judgment warranted by any safe or true construction of the Constitution. To make a proper and sound discrimination between these different provisions, would require a deliberate discussion of the general principles, as well as a careful scrutiny of details for the purpose of rightfully applying those principles to each separate item of appropriation. Public opinion with regard to the value and importance of internal improvements in the country is undivided. There is a disposition on all hands to have them prosecuted with energy, and to see the benefits sought to be attained by them fully realized. The promisent point of difference between those who have been regarded as the friends of a system of internal improvements by the General Government, and those adverse to such a system, has been one of Constitutional power, though more or less connected with considerations of expediency. My own judgment it is well known, has on both grounds been opposed to a "general system of internal improvements" by the Federal Government, as well as from past unsatisfactory experience by the General Government, as to render its use advantageous either to the country at large, or effectual for the object contemplated. I shall consider it incumbent on me to present to the present Congress at its next session a matured view of the whole subject, and to endeavor to define, approximately at least, and according to my own convictions, what appropriations of this nature by the General Government the great interests of the United States require, the Constitution will admit and sanction, in case no substitute should be devised capable of reconciling the differences both of Constitutionality and expediency. In the absence of the requisite means and time for duly considering the whole subject at present, and discussing such possible substitute, it becomes necessary to return the bill to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, and, for the reasons thus briefly submitted to the consideration of Congress, withhold from it my approval. FRANKLIN PIERCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4, 1854.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 4.

The *Union* this morning contains the official announcement of the appointment of Robert B Campbell of Texas, as Consul to London, and Roger Barton of Miss., Consul to Havana.

The official statement of the Treasury Register shows the receipts of the United States, for the last quarter, to have been $16,684,739, and the expenditures $23,745,102.

The Senate to-day confined a large batch of Surveyors of Customs and several Consuls.

The Soft portion of the New-York batch of Postmasters was laid over.

A large number of members have left the city.

North Carolina Election.

RALEIGH, Thursday, Aug. 3.

The vote of Raleigh for Governor is Thomas Bragg, Democrat, 234. Alfred Dockery, Whig, 382. A gain of 97 for Dockery.

SECOND DISPATCH.

RALEIGH, Friday, Aug. 4.

In Johnson County—Dockery, Whig, loses 50.

In Sampson County—A gain of 200 for Dockery.

In Wake County—A gain of 200 for Dockery. Fayetville gives Bragg, Democrat, 549, and Dockery, Whig, 368. A gain of 90 for Dockery.

Death of Capt. Lovett, of the Clipper White Swallow—Frightful Ravages of the Cholera at Marseilles.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 4.

The clipper-ship *White Swallow*, Wells, late Lovett, arrived here to-day, from Philadelphia, and reports that Capt. F. W. Lovett, was attacked with Cholera, yesterday, and died in three hours.

A letter from Marseilles, dated July 19, states that Cholera was raging with great virulence in that city, and 80,000 of the inhabitants had left. On the 15th, there were 157 deaths; 16th, 190; 17th, 185—and 18th, 157.

Explosion at a Rolling Mill.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 4.

The fly-wheel of the Rolling Mill at South Boston burst last night about 6 o'clock. It weighed 15 tons and broke into hundreds of fragments, doing great damage to the building. A piece weighing three tons was thrown across the yard and descended through the roof of the main building, where 200 people were at work, but no one was injured. The damage amounts to several thousand dollars.

Destruction of a Cotton Mill by Fire—Loss, $125,000.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, Aug. 4.

The Granite Mill at Burrillville was entirely destroyed by fire, between 11 and 12 o'clock last night. The mill belonged to Stephen L. and Lyra Sherman, and was occupied by J. T. Seagrave & Co., for the manufacture of fancy cassimeres. It contained ten full sets of machinery, and in all respects was one of the best mills in New-England. The origin of the fire is not known. The loss on the mill is about $90,000—on stock and goods about $35,000. The insurance on the mill and machinery is about $70,000, including some buildings belonging to the establishment, not destroyed; on stock and goods, $21,000. From 75 to 100 persons are thrown out of employment.

Death of a Descendant of Washington—Five Persons Burnt to Death.

ALBANY, Friday, Aug. 4.

Hon. Thomas D. Washington, grand-nephew of George Washington, died in this city last evening. He was a resident of Jefferson County, Va., and his remains went South this morning.

A shanty outside the city limits of Milwaukee, was destroyed by fire on Friday night last, and five persons, a mother and four children, from 4 to 17 years of age, were burned to death.

Street-Preaching in Bangor—Fires in the Woods.

BANGOR, Thursday, Aug. 3.

Brown, the imitator of the "Angel Gabriel," held forth this evening from the Court-House steps to a large crowd, and no disturbance took place.

The weather is exceedingly hot and dry, and extensive fires are raging in the woods in this vicinity. The engines were called out this afternoon, and proceeded two miles west of the city to protect some buildings.

Destructive Fire at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Friday, Aug. 4.

A fire occured at 3 o'clock this morning at the north end of Kremlin-block, on Main street, in the upper stories of House & Co.'s Organ factory. A large organ building for the new Catholic Cathedral was destroyed. The loss is about $25,000, nearly all covered by Insurance. The building is owned by John Paine, of New-York.

Four Lives Lost by the Upsetting of a Sailboat at Toronto.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Aug. 3.

On Wednesday, by the capsizing of a sailboat in Toronto Bay, D. Miller, boat-builder, Mr. Dunlop and son, and a man named Stephens, were drowned.

The Health of Charleston—Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 4.

During the week ending on Saturday last, there were only eleven deaths in the city of Charleston, S. C.

We have received no mail this morning south of Mobile.

The St. Nicholas Hotel Murder.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Sir: An article appeared in your paper of this morning over the signature "A Northerner from the South," in which the Press *generally* and the Daily Times in *particular*, are severely reprimanded for their course in relation to persons accused of crime, viz.: for giving their own views in such cases in connection with the report which is immediately furnished to the public, and for "making up an opinion for the public." Also, for omitting all the little particulars and "extenuating facts or circumstances" which might materially lessen public feeling. In other words, the editor of the Daily Times is highly reprehensible for publishing to the world the true features of crime and exclaiming against its enormity.

It strikes me, if this rule were carried out, we should have very poor newspapers. An editor must at once relinquish all independence of thought and expression, and become a mere machine to be directed by others, confining himself to mere historical accounts of occurrences, delaying sufficiently long to ascertain every "extenuating fact or circumstance" before publishing them, and then be careful to consult the feelings of those most interested in the affair, lest plain language should strike home with too great power. Pshaw! who would read such a paper? No, Mr. Editor, your bold, independent manner of saying what you mean is right. It is false sensibility that shrinks from calling things by their right names.

In the article in question *murder* is called by the milder appellation of *homicide*; Dr. Graham is called a generous, warm-hearted man; the dead man, Col. Loring, is designated as the one commencing the assault; Dr. Graham's young wife is alluded to, (I sympathise with her from the bottom of my heart,) but is not all this on one side? and is it not the very thing he (the Northerner from the South) charges upon you and then denounces you for? "Consistency," &c. Had not Col. Loring a wife? Had they not recently been reunited after a long separation, and were they not devotedly attached to each other? What are her feelings? A happy wife and a desolate widow, both in the short space of ten minutes. Does the name of *homicide* at all assuage her grief? Does the generous nature of Dr. Graham soothe her aching heart?

It will be found rather a difficult task for the "Southern Northerner" to convince the public that Dr. Graham is not a murderer, and a remorseless one; that the act was not an unparalleled outrage upon the community; or that he did it in self-defence; nor an easy task to convince Editors that they have no right to express an opinion, when preparing matter for the newspapers which they conduct.

We at the North are acquainted with the fact that *gamblers* dress as gentlemen, but this, and their being sometimes called *Southerners*, (as he alleges,) makes it no less true that *genuine* Southerners are very quick to use the pistol or dirk as a convincing argument, upon very slight provocation. Matt. Ward, for instance—Dr. Graham also; these were genuine Southerners, not *gamblers*, falsely called so.

The object of the article is obvious; its source easily penetrated. Dickson.

☞ The article on Cholera and its abortive treatment, as it is quaintly called, published in the Times this morning, is from the pen of an eminent medical man of our City. Its length should not deter any person from carefully reading it.

Sir Walter Scott and his Countrymen, and Mrs. Stowe.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your recent notice of Mrs. Stowe's new book, the following extract occurs: "One thing has surprised and rather disappointed us. Our enthusiasm for Walter Scott does not apparently meet a response in the popular breast. Allusions to Bannockburn and Drumclog bring down the house, but enthusiasm for Scott was met with comparative silence. We discussed this matter among ourselves, and rather wondered at it."

Not having seen the book itself, I am ignorant whether the lady and her companions approximated to the truth, while discussing this matter among themselves. As many of your readers are no doubt similarly situated, a few hints towards the elucidation of the subject from a Scotchman, may not be unacceptable. Hints they are, and nothing more.

Mrs. Stowe is not the first who has wondered at the comparative lack of enthusiasm among the Scotch for their illustrious countryman. It is a feature that cannot fail at once and forcibly to strike every thoughtful visitor to the land he has consecrated by his genius. Strangers reach Scotland, visit those scenes which, even more than their natural beauty, his muse has rendered sacred forever; pay devout pilgrimages to his tomb, and return, chilled at the apparent apathy of the natives in regard to their journey, and to the motives that prompted it. The trite proverb, that "a prophet has no honor in his own country," will not apply here. Scotchmen are proud of Scott. Let a foreigner in a company of Scotchmen make the experiment of depreciating the great novelist, and what a nest of hornets he would have about his ears! Such being unquestionably the *fact*, whence the "comparative silence," when some enthusiastic admirer from a strange land sounds his praises?

In the first place, there can be no doubt that the medium through which Scott spake was ill-adapted to render him "popular," in the true sense of the word. Presbytery and The Novel have nothing, or very little, in common. Works of fiction are denounced with orthodox zeal and regularity from the pulpit; grave elders use their influence with the flocks over which they have been made overseers to keep them free from contamination, and papas and mammas of the stricter sort bring their authority into play for the furtherance of such a good cause. This is frequently the case in the cities,—almost invariably so in the rural districts. But as all the rigor of "donce Davie Deans" could not prevent his darling Effie from making a false step, so neither has this modern crusade against novel reading been very successful. Young Scotland procures and devours, "on the sly," all sorts of romances, from the healthful ones of Scott to the pestiferous productions of G. W. M. Reynolds, notwithstanding the frowns of pastors, parents and guardians, who thirty years ago did precisely the same thing, notwithstanding the frowns of *their* pastors, parents and guardians. This very prevalent feeling may account *in part* for the "silence" so painful to Mrs. Stowe. When that talented lady, in the circles to which she was introduced, gave vent to her enthusiasm for Scott, the "young people" most probably were present, and very likely a few clergymen. While, therefore, the old folks would avoid saying aught in depreciation of Scott, (they were too Scotch for that!) they would be very guarded and sparing in their commendations, having the morals of the "young people" aforesaid, not to say the fear of the ministers, ever before their eyes. The unpopularity of the novel then, may with tolerable accuracy be set down as cause the first. In the second place, let it never be forgotten that under an unpropitious planet Scott wrote, and in an unhappy hour published "Old Mortality." It was a grievous fault, and grivously Sir Walter answered it! In that unfortunate book Scott assailed—it is no harsh judgment to say wantonly assailed—men and principles inexpressibly dear to nine-tenths of the Scottish people. To counteract the baneful tendencies of the work, Dr. M'Crie,—the able historian of Knox and the Reformation, and a most truculent adversary when he chose,—unmollified by the humor of Cuddy Headrigs, criticised it in such a manner as to put the author's credit for historical correctness at stake, and the author himself *hors du combat*. Scott was fain to parry the trenchant blows of M'Crie in a review of his own work that appeared in the *London Quarterly*, but the attempt was confessedly a failure. The excitement produced at the time has, of course, died away; but "Old Mortality" is still jealously forbidden to their children by the more rigid Presbyterians, or, if permitted, it is only to whet their appetites for the feast of fat things prepared for them in M'Crie's criticism. Taken in connection with these things, small wonder that references to the Battle of Drumclog should "bring down the house!" There the "Gallant Graham" of the Novelist, but the "*bluidy Claverse*" of the people, and the Covenanters met, for the first and only time, on something like equal terms. The result may be guessed.

I may hint at a third probable cause. It is with no rash or irreverent hand that I lay bare any of the foibles of the great departed. It would ill become *me* to upbraid over his cold ashes one to whom Scotland owes so much. And yet my countrymen living ought not to unjustly suffer in the eyes of the world on account of my countryman dead. A warmer heart than Scott's, I believe, never throbbed,—heart never was fuller of sympathy for the People. But its motions in this direction were often clogged and fettered by another and opposite class of sympathies. In politics Scott was a Tory, in matters ecclesiastical a High Church Episcopalian—unpopular both. Moreover, it is a true, if not new, remark, that Scott valued the magical "Bart." and the prospect of being the founder of "a family," far more than the fame, wide as the world, which he had won by the glorious Waverley series. *That* weighed as dust in the balance with the honor and glory of being "Laird of Abbotsford." What a difference in the case of Burns! Burns, one of the people, thought *with* and sang *for*, the people. Scott, also one of the people, sought to sever the links that bound him to the people; aspired to a place among the aristocracy; and to a certain extent had his ambitions gratified. But at what a sacrifice! To-day the Scotchman who has not read Burns, is a *lusus naturæ*; while Scotchmen who have not read Waverley are as plentiful as—as beans in a Yankee boarding-house.

Without entering into any further examination of this somewhat interesting subject, I may take this opportunity of stating that the deep seated antipathy to works of fiction referred to above, seems giving way. Two years ago when on a visit to a sequestered district in Scotland, I was pleased to find that not only was "Uncle Tom" not clandestinely perused by the "young people" at the imminent risk of midnight conflagrations, but that the sable hero was welcomed in open day to the parlors and drawing-rooms of "clour" Presbyterians, yea, and stood in high favor with many a "holy clerk." Mrs. Stowe deserved a welcome even heartier than she received from the Scottish people, if the event shall prove that she has been the instrument of scattering an antiquated prejudice to the winds, and of rescuing from unmerited odium a species of composition, as necessary to us Westerns as was the parable to the Eastern races. Thus she will have accelerated unintentionally, and by side-blow, as it were, the downfall of another of the many systems of Slavery that over-ride humanity. So mote it be!

In conclusion, should these remarks come under the notice of any of my countrymen, I make them heartily welcome after the manner of Mrs. Stowe's correspondent, Stonehaven Sawney, to "score oot fats nae true." Strathmore.

The Murder of Antonio—Another Witness—Captain Smith Not an American.

From the Evening Post, Aug. 4.

We give below the statement of a very intelligent man who was on board the steamer *Routh*, with Borland and others, when Captain Smith shot Antonio. It is the clearest and most intelligent statement of the occurrence that has been submitted to the public, and makes out a case of as deliberate murder against Captain Smith as ever was perpetrated.

Mr. Millar also states, that so far from Smith being an American, he was a mixed blood, part African and part Portuguese, and no more an American than Antonio.

STATEMENT OF MR. MILLAR.

Wm. L. Millar, residing at No. 562 Houston-street, in the City of New-York, states: I was on board the steamer *Routh*, when Antonio the pilot was shot. I took passage in the *Routh* at Machuca Rapids. About 2 o'clock in the forenoon, as I was sitting in my hammock below, I heard loud talking on deck, and from some bungos which appeared to be alongside. Presently two colored boys came in and took out three pistols, two of which they concealed in their breast. I asked them what was the excitement? They told me Capt. Smith was turning the boat around to go back and shoot Antonio, the patrone of the bungo we had just passed. I asked the reasons of his shooting him. They said that Capt. Smith and he quarrelled every time they met; that he once worked on the boat with Capt. Smith; that they had a quarrel, and quarrelled every time they met afterwards. The boat went on back up the river for about half an hour, when she turned round and ran right down, bows into the broadside of Antonio's bungo. I had gone out on the guard. There were two bungos lying together, Antonio's outside. It sounded as if the boat was smashing the bungos all to pieces. Antonio kept sitting on the stern of his boat—the *chops*. He did not rise until the steamer struck his bungo, when he rose up, held up his left hand to Capt. Smith, and said:—"*Cuidado, capitan, usted rompe me bongo!*"—"Take care, captain, you break my bungo."

He was about to repeat the same expression, and got out the word "cuidado," when a ball entered the nipple of the left breast. While standing in this position he had in his right hand a single-barrelled gun on half cock, the butt end of it resting on the chops of the bungo, his right hand grasping the barrel about three or four inches from its mouth. The instant the shot entered him he took two steps forward, and was in the act of taking the third when he tumbled head foremost into the other bungo next the bank. The steamer then went on. As far as I saw in looking back, he remained in the same position with his feet up.

There were apparently the crews of two bungos on the bank and some women, who ran out on to the bank as soon as the steamer ran into the bungo. The crews of the bungos appeared to have been taking their dinner. There was a fire and cooking utensils about.

We proceeded down the river, getting aground

☞ Dr. Austin Flint, of Buffalo, N. Y., ...

PANSCLAVISM.

[illegible] Russia by Russia [illegible] Christianity.

[illegible] number of the DAILY [illegible] some allusion to Count [illegible] work on Russia, without, however, [illegible] it to a regular criticism. [illegible] literary point of view, it did not deserve [illegible] serious a treatment, but owing to [illegible] political interest it may have succeeded [illegible] maintaining, we return to it for the purpose of briefly reviewing the considerations advanced by it.

[illegible] Panslavism has played quite a conspicuous [illegible] among the literary agitators [illegible] time seems to abound. Having [illegible] part as a republican and a conspirator in the insurrection of Poland, his native country required, after the failure of that [illegible] to France, for the purpose of [illegible] on his patriotic efforts there, in [illegible] cause. France was at that time the [illegible] and rendezvous of the malcontents of all Europe. Louis PHILIPPE'S [illegible] had developed a state of society favorable to every scheme of discontent [illegible] every Utopian theory. It was the [illegible] time of enthusiasts and ideologues [illegible] every grade. The Polish emigration [illegible] behind the rest in finding favor and [illegible] Mickiewicz the post and [illegible] College of France, himself [illegible] forward as a mystic seer of [illegible] announced the downfall and [illegible] of the Western States of Europe [illegible] their decline into the great Sclavic [illegible] Empire. This idea of Panslavism implicitly involved the conquest and union of all the branches [illegible] Sclavic stock, was by no [illegible], nor were its adherents to be [illegible] Paris only; but it had subsisted [illegible] and dreamily in the brains of [illegible] Sclavic scholars and philosophers, [illegible] over the effects of German culture [illegible] activity were most felt, par- [illegible] in Bohemia and Hungary. It had [illegible] to Russia itself, and although [illegible] unquelled with its supporters outside [illegible] own dominions, it enjoyed no [illegible] than a tolerated existence within [illegible]. What was still wanting to the new [illegible] was a national soil and a possibility [illegible]. Both of these were given [illegible] tively at least, by a work which [illegible] some time ago in Germany, under the title of the *European Pentarchy*. It was [illegible] in masterly style, but anonymously, and presented the first statesmanlike view of Panslavism that had been offered to the world, at the same time pointing out Russia as the first of the great powers. But it promulgated so Machiavellian a policy as to greatly irritate the public mind of Germany, while on the other hand, [illegible] regarded it as a national manifesto from the Czar himself, and so great was the effect of this idea that all the Sclavic clergy of every denomination, in Hungary and Bohemia, rallied to the Emperor Nicholas as to a national Moses, and even the Polish emigration became smitten with Muscovite fever. Count GUROWSKY [illegible] of the first who caught the infection. Although a Pole and a refugee condemned to death, he was pardoned contrary to the rule garnered by Russia, who never [illegible] and fastened to St. Petersburg to offer the Autocrat his services. He hoped, [illegible] to become the Prime Minister of this new era, but was sent as school [illegible] into a small provincial town, where [illegible] in that capacity, with other [illegible] of the Czar. His situation there could not have been very pleasant, for he [illegible] appeared in Germany, where Panslavism was, at all events, more tolerable than on Muscovite soil. From that time [illegible] he kept falling, step by step, into a more and more disagreeable position, since [illegible] dealing is unpopular in Germany, and the attempt to propagate the idea of Panslavism, while at the same time keeping up a favorable feeling for the Czar, was a very difficult line of policy, especially since the manœuvres of Russian agents had made everybody extremely suspicious.

[illegible] in a better cause, the fate of our [illegible] could scarcely have been other than it was. After having lived in several cities in Germany, having moved in some University circles among learned and distinguished men, and having published several writings in defence of Panslavism, which were demolished by able replies so soon as they appeared, he had to leave a country where he was neither understood nor personally respected. Nothing was left to him, after a brief stay in Italy and France, but to abandon Europe and repair to the United States, where the Panslavic humbug was yet unknown.

But let us now take a glance at his book, *Russia as it Is*. This work contains all the [illegible] mistakes which distinguished [illegible] GUROWSKY'S former compositions. [illegible] Panslavic method and style of [illegible] perceptible in what he has done [illegible] formed the essence of his literary [illegible] in Europe. Its characteristics [illegible] a jumble of incongruous things, [illegible] and absurd statements, expressions [illegible] are mere phrases, mingled with as- [illegible] partly true, although founded [illegible] general ideas and barbaric instincts, [illegible] sympathies and savage impulses, [illegible] logic and general confusion; as we usually find it with men, who, possessing no spirit of their own, or any faculty of original thought, accept all their impressions from the outside, and are accustomed to look at them all in only one point of view. [illegible] Sclavic writers do the same thrown as they are, like inexperienced children, into the midst of European civilization, and [illegible] thence the ideas whose form and [illegible] their national vanity tempts them [illegible]. In this they are greatly assisted by the remarkable cunning of the Sclavic [illegible], which enables them to assume the appearance of those who will never admit [illegible] to have been worsted in discussion. Although the arguments of a Sclavic [illegible] have been fully and completely [illegible], he will always find some [illegible] by which to retreat, and, rather than [illegible] his disadvantage openly, will appeal to your sensibility, good nature, or [illegible] conference. An author may begin a work [illegible] calculating upon the resolution [illegible] which he will face out all contradiction, and we shall presently see to what [illegible] GUROWSKY'S book betrays the [illegible] attention, and how far it has really [illegible] was afterwards spoken of as the attained its object through the leniency of the New-York Press.

One of the most worn-out phrases of Sclavism, which, however, is succeeded over again, on the slightest provocation by our friend the Count, is that the Sclaves are at once the oldest and the newest people in the world. He applies this sweeping assertion, in all seriousness, not only to the Greeks and Romans, but also to the Jews and Persians, carrying the scope of its meaning back to the remotest times of the Egyptians, and, in so doing, seeks to show that the Sclaves have been the ablest and greatest of all nations, and will continue to surpass the rest of mankind in time to come. So far as the imaginative idea with which he has written this is concerned, he is right, but in making the assertion he has brought forward their poorest claim. What particular distinction is there in a nation's youthfulness or age? Old and new are but external predicates which may be applied to certain articles, such, for instance, as clothing, but never to nations. The very Russians themselves might most properly protest against this misuse of terms, although it has, hitherto, been nothing more than a flattery of Czarism. He should have chosen some other word than *young*, great as is the charm of that expression in America. Young nations are generally the sturdiest, most independent, and hardest to subdue; whereas Russia not only tolerates despotism, but bows to it submissively, while she is constantly extending and reproducing it. Here, too, history steps in, and where, we may ask, does she narrate great struggles in the interior of her possessions, or with other nations outside of them? We must express our positive dissent from these points of the dream to which Count GUROWSKY has surrendered himself. All persons and events that have been brought into play upon the monotonous waste of the Russian popular nature have remained of no lofty importance, nor have they wrought any great influence upon the destinies of humanity. Where a contrary instance has occurred, it was in an oppositional sense. The Commercial Republic of Novogorod forms too ephemeral and local an exception to be cited with any force against this assertion. It sprung up and subsisted from intercourse with Anglo-Saxon merchants, and fell without sufficient innate force to sustain itself, whenever the resources that had sustained it began to fail. No historical writer in the civilized world has ever thought of comprehending Russian history in any other light, and even a SHAKSPEARE could not trace human features in her purely animal countenance. It is precisely the influence of those secret human impulses within us that forbids our feeling any sympathy for her success. Of this the clearer sighted friends of Russia have long been aware, and they have, consequently, given up all attempt to defend her history. The Count would have been able to make much better use of a new discovery which Panslavism has made within a few years past, and has applied to its system instead of the tactics above mentioned, viz.: that it is a sign of national strength and self-knowledge for a nation to have no past history, *i. e.*, no middle age.

But what is the Sclavic nation and its real character, and more particularly, what is the system of the Russians?

In order to answer these questions it will be necessary to overlook all the usual elements required to form a nation, particularly the fact that the Sclaves have no common language, as was singularly illustrated in 1848, when an attempt, sustained by Russian gold, was made to construct a Sclavic Parliament at Prague, to counterbalance the German Assembly at Frankfort. When the regular proceedings came in order, it was discovered that the members could not understand each other in the mother tongue, and they were compelled to vote the adoption of the German language as a general substitute. Hence, no one comprehends what is meant by Sclavic writers when they talk of Sclavic nationality. It has, apparently, been used only in a literary sense, and is self-contradictory throughout.

Something has been said upon this point by a Russian Democrat who was in former years proud of his revolutionary culture, but who has since then gone back to the Panslavic reaction. M. HERZEN, the wealthy Russian emigrant, as a correspondent of the New-York *Tribune* calls him, has lately published a pamphlet in London, wherein he endeavors to write a modern history of Russia; it contains allusions to *Onegin*, the hero of a poem by PUSHKIN, the most natural of Russian poets, and proceeds as follows to speak of Russian life:

"Onegin is neither Hamlet nor Faust; neither Manfred nor Obermann; neither Trenmore nor Paul Moor—Onegin is a Russian, possible in Russia only; there he is necessary; there you meet him at every step. Onegin is an idler because he can never find anything to do; wherever he may be, he is a superfluous man, and he has not the strength of character to leave that *where;* he is a man who strives to live until he dies, and finally strives to die, in order to find out whether dying be not better than living; a man who has begun everything and finished nothing; who has thought a great deal, but has never acted—a man who, since his youth, has never heard one living word, nor experienced one true emotion, one keen feeling of interest. The figure of Onegin is so national that we find it repeated in every romance and every poem that has made any noise, not because the authors intend to copy him, but because he is everywhere met with,—in the Caucasus, in Moscow, in Siberia, and, if we turn our eyes away, we find in the depths of our soul the very same traits. The cause of this is that we are all more or less Onegins, unless we prefer being *Bschinoonik* or *Pomeschtschik*. (officers or master.) With civilization, we were but lost and helpless men; alike troublesome to ourselves and others; indolent, useless and self-willed, we should fall into eccentricity or throw away happiness, heart and youth in reckless debauchery; yearning for employment, excitement, diversion, we would be like those dogs of Aix, described by HEINE, who besought the passers-by to kick them only to prevent their dying of ennui. To set our thoughts and blood in motion, we practice music, love, philosophy, mysticism, military exercises, extravagance, asceticism; and yet, dragging about with us the sense of an aching void, grow old before our time. The young man, at his entry into this world of servility and petty ambition, meets nothing that inspires him with lively interest, and hence there remains to him but retirement or the field of battle. But we have not sufficient moral strength for either the first or the last, and so we all become Onegins, unless we first go to ruin in the houses of public resort or the gambling hells."

To complete this picture, let us add the words that M. HERZEN applies in speaking of Russia himself and his devotion to power. He says:

"The cause of it is clear enough to me; it is painful to name it—*he is a Russian!*—in this lack of pride, this conscious elasticity, this absence of resistance, I recognize the Russian!"

The American Panslavist does not write thus intelligently and genuinely. He refrains from all analysis of the actual Russian system, and in its place gives a review of the Russian classes, each time terminating what he has to say with the stereotyped phrase of liberty. For him the Russian peasantry form the focus of Russian nationality, and are, therefore, to be the sustainers of the future Sclavic history. It is worth while to examine how far this hope is justified by circumstances, for in this book we have to do with little else than mere hopes. After speaking of the Russian peasant as clever, "warm-hearted and polite, in his own way, shrewd, indeed, and crafty in business, but quick, inventive, and manifold in his inventive powers;" he has ascribed to him "an inexhaustible patience, a kind of physical and moral endurance of many wrongs, along with an inexorable and terrible feeling of revenge, when his wrath has once been fully aroused." In addition to all these traits he is said to have "a strong historical self-consciousness." Wherein this consists, and on what it is based we are not told, but he informs us that "up to the present time the intellectuality of the people has never really and seriously been awakened to life, and that "any instruction is almost unattainable for the Russian peasant."

It is plain that nothing can be made out of such logic as this, and any person who does not confound illusions with facts, and high-sounding words with solid argument, will know just as little about the real Sclavic character, after reading this work, as he did before. Let us rather trust to our own observation and experience.

What especially strikes us, as we pause to consider the actual condition of Sclavic nationality, is that *it is not an individual one.* The Sclavic races everywhere appear to be chaotic masses, blindly credulous, sensual, living for the present moment and caring for its wants alone, without any consciousness of personal freedom, without energy to resist despotism. That impulse of personal activity, that desire for independence which forms the spring of work and liberty, they altogether lack. The Sclaves are yielding, mild, melancholy and capable of enthusiasm and devotion; but at the same time crafty, blood-thirsty, cruel and given up to the grossest barbarism. The basis of their character is an absence of the consciousness of right, united to the want of impulse for culture, and the absence of masculine stamina. In this we find one important condition for union, and a spur to equality, but not much love for liberty. The latter is antipathetic to them, and they possess, in its stead, a fanatical hatred of everything foreign, and a correspondingly arrogant opinion of themselves. They cannot do without external direction and guidance, yet are inimical to it, and consequently appear destined to take their place among those nations which have no history of freedom, but one of servitude, and which, therefore, after every Revolution, fall back more deeply than before into the reaction. Thus it is that the Sclave, even when inclining towards civilized culture, still remains a Sclave; even when adopting foreign methods, he cannot abrogate his nature, and remains at heart no freer than before.

Two facts of striking importance present themselves at this point: no Sclavic State has originated without the most positive adhesion from without, and the Russian body politic has no knowledge of an individual self-generated existence. The nationality of a people is the foundation of its separate existence, as a State, and of its history. Take this proposition in the contrary sense, and you cannot change the former without altering the latter, and *vice versa.* A nation may not create any history at all, but when it does make one it cannot put it in any other form than such as springs from its actual existence. All that it has done or has not done, all that has taken up or has excluded from its being, can only serve to develop its national principle and fix it the more positively in its place, notwithstanding all opposing circumstances. In this point of view, it may be asserted that nations are formed and destined for servitude or liberty, and that they will develop the one only the more energetically for the counteraction of the other. We shall, assuredly, see this proven in the case of Russia, whenever her people has become revolutionary,—for the present, however, the state of things is different.

A people like the Russians, possessing no individual principle, feeling itself but a great mass, and, as such, requiring some strong impulse or excitement, can assume real value and consideration in one of only two ways, viz.: by either concentration or expansion, no matter what its degree of civilization may be. In this respect Russia occupies a lower scale than ever; at no time was despotism carried, even there, to such a height as now; and never was the lust of conquest so forced upon the people. Count GUROWSKY is perfectly right when he says: "Thus the possession of Constantinople seems necessarily fatal to the power of the Czars." His great fault lies in having written a whole book to tell us that, and in having filled it with liberal phrases in order to mask this one single object of the work. This is not noble, noble Count! Fight with your visor up! Tell us openly and honorably, like a man, which you desire: Constantinople and Sclavic supremacy, or Russian downfall and European freedom! So we may comprehend and respect you. But be silent about the efforts of the Sclaves for freedom, of historical necessity, of the mission of Russia in Asia, of the fatalism of the Czardom, of the revolutionary spirit of the Sclaves, of their self-liberation, of the predetermined conquest and control of Europe, of the peaceful manner in which this is to take place, and more especially of the moral example and non-intervention of the United States. All these are things which you most certainly do not understand, or which you use merely as a Jesuitical ruse. Whom do you expect to deceive by this? Not us, assuredly; while, as for Europe, read the following extract from a letter, wherein it is made clearly apparent that the Jesuitry of Panslavism is fully understood on that Continent:

"A long chapter might be written concerning the manœuvres of Russian diplomacy, not only at the Courts of the Kings, but also at the Court of KOSSUTH and MAZZINI. You have, no doubt, read descriptions of the dinner given by the Russian Consul in London, at which the Hero, for the hundredth time, announced the Russian revolutionary Messiah—and "European Democrats" listened with grave faces to such folly as that the revolution must come from Russia, and from Russia only: moreover, not a soul ventured to say a word in opposition to so shameless an assertion."

"A wonderful land, this Russia! How well it knows how to carry on its propaganda! *Every Russian is, with or without consciousness of the fact, an agent* of his Government. Instead of sending her restless heads to Siberia, she packs them all off to the countries of Western Europe. The *Russification* not only of the Courts, but also of the revolutionists!—how fine an idea! Does not every Russian, does not a HERZEN, a GOLOWNIN talk like the Czar himself! Russia is everything: Russia is young; Russia is the future; Germany is old and decrepit; France is *passée;* Russia forever! Only read the insolent preface to HERZEN'S "*Developpement des Idées Revolutionnaires.*" (Development of Revolutionary Ideas.) It tosses everything aside without ceremony. And yet this preface shows us more clearly than any reactionary production whatever, that for us there is, and should be, but *one* Russia, and that the first as the last Russian is our personal enemy; that Allah is Allah, the Czar is the Czar, and every Russian is his prophet. Corrupt the popular instincts, draw subtle distinctions between Russian and Russian, take away from history the last coloring of hatred and jealousy, let the Russian slaveholders preach Socialism and free community to you!—Well! we know them—these Russians, who prefer spending their incomes at London and Paris to using it at St. Petersburg; we know it; this future of the world, with its whitewashed mask outside and blackened heart within; with its fanfaronade and its ambition; with its tumultuous outbursts and its deep listless lassitude; with its fathomless cold-hearted corruption in private life—we know it, and we fear it!

"When it has gorged itself with the whole list of Western ideas, it flings them back again in our faces and despises us and condemns us. Russian in the one thing, Russian in the other,—absolute or revolutionary; *nullus contra Czarum, nisi Czar ipse!* Timeo Russos et revolutionem ferentes.

"We should be quite indifferent as to which gallows we may be hung upon—on that of revolutionary (!) or that of despotic Russia. But, let no one err concerning this question, in a moment so important as the present! *We*, or the Sclaves, without exception. The revolutionary Sclave, if such can be imagined, would devour us as readily as the absolute Sclave. Between his race and ours exists an irreconcilable repugnance of nature. They to Asia, or we away from Europe!"

LETTERS FROM LONDON.

Introductory—Spanish Insurrection—Cuba and the United States—Napoleon III—London Court Scandal, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday, July 21, 1854.

Every beginning is hard, says a German proverb, and so is the beginning of a *regular correspondence.* I am, however, no novice in this department, and have a pretty extensive knowledge of my rights and duties as an "own correspondent." But for this experience the task would certainly not be one of facility, but "*antiquus passer nos it foramina tecti,*" and can chatter away on all things in general, and on something in particular. In order, however, to awaken a perfect confidence in the readers, who are to have me for their constant furnisher of all sorts of articles, I must show them, first of all, that I am perfectly conscious of my position. I know, for instance, that an "own correspondent" must always walk "on a volcano," ready to burst at all times, although perhaps never bursting at all. He must say, "Paris is tranquil, but this tranquillity is that of the calm preceding a tempest (another favorite and obligatory metaphor,) which sits on the dark horizon of the political world." I know that I must have "good and best, (no comparative,) sources," and converse with "persons of high authority." If *I* should say that at 12 it is noonday, it might be doubted by many; but if I say "a nobleman of considerable influence and sagacity has confidentially told me that noonday is at 12 o'clock," everybody will believe me at once. I am, besides, not unaware of the necessity never to commit oneself to anything like a direct, uncompromisable declaration about the events looming in the future. Things must be foretold,—every good correspondent must needs be a prophet, and have, at least, one rapping spirit at his disposal; but then his prognostications and prophesies must resemble the cloud of Hamlet, and have different shapes viewed from different points. I know, moreover, that I *must* be witty, and humorous, wit and humor being the best introducers of nonsense and emptiness, while there is nothing in this world, however sublime and seriously grand, that might not be turned into ridicule in order to please persons who can "enjoy" only the quaint side of everything. Then I must have *style*—a *sine quâ non.* "If you have ideas," a great master in correspondence once said to me, "so much the better, but above all have a style of your own." If you cannot hunt the lion of original thought, you may always catch the mouse-tail of words. Be familiar with your readers, and they will accept anything you offer them. Tell them old stories in a new dress. Show them the world's theatre in a daguerreotype plate of fifty cents, frequent the "Schools for Scandal," and calumny—there will always remain something of it, says FIGARO. Be a colorist, and, as LURINE said, with a little pretension and some labor, you may find floods of color in the very veins of a fly. This is no doubt salutary advice, and many correspondents follow it, *au fried de la lettre,* but there are a great many other important considerations to be borne in mind by any one who is bold enough to sit down with the deliberate purpose of writing about the comedies acted on the stage, and especially behind the curtain; the murmur of crowds and the whispering of perfumed ladies; the sports of gentlemen riders; the vanity, the insolence of the rich, and the envy of the poor; of personages who *are* and who *have been* great. It is, I assure you, a problem to turn the head of any one who ventures upon the dazzling and slippery floor of an "own correspondent's" reception saloon. But do not be afraid, ladies and gentlemen, else you may be disappointed in your expectations in respect to my soundless lectures. I promise you one thing: I will not be tiresome. You may not learn much, but you will not yawn. I hate the idea of annoying people, and would not do so for anything in this world. And now, I say like the heralds of old, *laissez aller!* the gates are open. The whole world is before us—a world, by the way, of which we often wish to exclaim, with HANNAH MORE,

Is this the world of which we want a sight,
Are these the beings who are called polite?

Through these gates you see what is termed the war of civilization against barbarism—of Europe against Russia. A pretty civilization, "that which teaches public lessons of morality through the impure lips of the man of the *coup d'état,*" and which is to curb despotism with the bayonets of *liberal* Austria. There is, indeed, something very ludicrous in England's pretensions to popular foreign sympathies in the actual struggle. The Italians, the Poles and the Magyars, the three principal democratic, revolutionary nations on the European Continent, are groaning under the Hapsburg yoke of tyranny; and England, counting the alliance of this same tyranny, is astonished at the want of active sympathy manifested towards her by the oppressed of her intended ally. "Keep your tongue or I shall name your comrades," said Mme. CORNUEL to the Count of CHOISEUL, who, in the company of some worthless fellows had just been made a Knight of the order of the Holy Ghost, and whom the witty French lady absolutely silenced with that *argumentum ad hominem.* Now England, showing up her claims to the good wishes of the nations, and pretending to be entitled to the sympathies of America, is absolutely in the position of the Count de CHOISEUL. She may be sorry for some [illegible] really be that of civilization and progress, but so long as public opinion at home can silence her protests with the threadbare [illegible] of the names of her associates, so long liberal-minded man will feel much interested in her success. The fact is that political morality has completely vanished from the administration of affairs in Europe.

Bigger grander, virtuous Ideapus.

This trait was brought out at this very moment, a sublime utterance in one of the watchwords of the Spanish insurgents. "Constitution and Morality!" cried the rebels—that is, those who rebelled against the arbitrary and profligate rule of a rapacious CHRISTINA and of the monthly favorites of Queen ISABELLA'S dissolute Court. Constitution and Morality! Such is certainly the war-cry of the people, in Spain and elsewhere, in the face of a general despotism and immorality; but whether the *leaders* are sufficiently up to the task, is a different point of consideration. I have, I must confess, no faith in the Spanish movement. Men, who have direct sources of information, assured me that the Spanish republican party is the best organized of all. Still I find nothing in the modern history of Spanish intestine struggles to encourage a hope that the actual revolution, so thoroughly successful in a short time, will effect anything permanently good. There will be nothing more, I am afraid, than a change of Ministers and favorites—O'DONNELL instead of SARTORIUS, SARRANO *versus* MUNOZ. When the greatest hope of a country is connected with the names of ESPARTARO and NAVAREZ, who are mentioned as the *best* men to form a government, little indeed is to be expected in a truly popular sense. The *pronunciamento* and its results are, however, too interesting to the United States for me to dismiss them without some further notice. I have consequently sought information, and have been fortunate enough to get some details, which will be found highly interesting to the American public.

Some time ago, a gentleman holding office in the Administration at Washington, received an elaborate communication on European matters in general. The writer is one of the most celebrated statesmen of Europe. The opinion given in this *memorandum,* which embraces the whole foreign policy of the Union, may be compressed into the following short indications: *Cuba* will *not* become American, either by conquest or purchase. The impediments in the Union to the acquisition *of* this Island by either means, are principally founded on the antagonistic tendencies of the Slavery and Anti-Slavery elements. *Out* of the Union the impediments are of another nature, but not less weighty. To *sell* Cuba would not be possible for any Spanish Government. The Queen or King would never obtain the adhesion of England and France to such a transaction, and a Republican Government, if such a thing should ever rule in Madrid, would not listen to any such proposals, from a pure sense of national dignity. Against fillibustering invasions the Queen of the Antilles is sufficiently secure, and besides, there is on the royal Cabinet's table of VITTORIA an *order,* always ready for signature, though not yet signed. This important State paper, which remains unmoved between all vicissitudes, wanting nothing but a name to effect a complete revolution in more than one respect, is nothing less than a royal decree for the complete emancipation of all the slaves in the Island of Cuba. The moment that America prepares to invade this possession of the Spanish Crown, the blank will be filled.

But there is *one* way by which to acquire Cuba, and this is the way of principle, of Republican propaganda. Help the Republican party in Spain,—says the memorandum.—and that party once in power, in strict conformity to Democratic professions respecting the sovereignty of the people, will ask the Cubans to declare whether they wish to remain members of the mother Republic, or to become entirely independent, with perfect liberty to enter into such confederacy as they may think most useful to their interests. This is the only sure way to acquire Cuba. You must remember that these are not *my* views, although I share some of them; but I happen to know that a member of the Federal Commission, recently sent to Madrid in the readjustment of the *Black Warrior* affair, and also another American diplomat now in London, had an interview with some of the principal Spanish Republican leaders in England, and were assured that the views communicated in the aforesaid memorandum are exactly their own, and that their party would bind itself to act in conformity with the bases laid down in it, if such emergencies should occur.

As to the Western Powers and the present military insurrection, my information is equally interesting. The youthful King of Portugal *has been sent on a tour* through England, Holland, and perhaps France, so that he may *not be at home* while they are making him King of Spain and Portugal. I do not quite see why it should be in the interest of England to form *one* great kingdom of the *two* divided and consequently weaker Iberian sovereignties; but I am assured most positively, by men entirely acquainted with the doings of diplomacy in that peculiar quarter, that such is the wish and effort of the English Cabinet; the Court being, from family interest, especially in favor of such assimilation. "Spain is to Portugal what England was to Scotland," said my informant. "England could *not* conquer her sister by force of arms, but she did so by accepting a king of hers. PEDRO V., stepping from Lisbon to Madrid, will perform the same good office, and Portugal *giving* a king to Spain, would accept her own subjection."

As to the pronunciamentos, which, you will see by the last news, have already resulted in the dissolution of the SAN LUIS Cabinet, and the flight of CHRISTINA and her creatures, it is really difficult to foretell anything. A very *tame* beginning was followed by more and more energetic proceedings, but I do not think I am mistaken in saying that the *exaltados* and apparent *progressists* of the fighting days are to become *moderados* and reactionaries after victory. The fact is that the *people* had nothing in common with this movement. They remained mere indifferent lookers-on, finding that not even the *cries* contained any promises to their interests. So it happened that these cries were altered to more popular ones. Then many joined, and the movement assumed a somewhat more revolutionary character. A few days will clear up the whole mystery, and then we shall see whether this diversion of public curiosity from the events of the Eastern war be really more than a mere revolution in the Palace.

By the way, there are two more important features in this Spanish affair that I cannot leave unmentioned. The exile of Queen CHRISTINA deprives the slaveholding interests in the Spanish Councils of its mightiest protectress. The English Abolitionists declare openly their belief that the emancipation of slaves in the Spanish Colonies will now be a matter for early execution. So much for the Nebraskaists; on the other hand, France, or to speak more correctly, NAPOLEON III. is exceedingly dissatisfied with the Spanish insurrection, *A military* insurrection is a bad example to the supporters of a throne resting on bayonets. It is a precedent before the doorway of one who has every reason to anticipate a similar fate. But the insurrection having gained the upper hand, it was necessary to put a good face on the matter, and so the *Constitutionnel* was ordered to declare in its most Governmental tone, that "a fatal destiny has caused bad ministers to be succeeded by worse ones. The financial resources were becoming more and more exhausted, and the wealth of some private persons having risen, with scandal, on the ruins of public welfare, dilapidation knew no limits, credit vanished; the people murmured, and attempts at rebellion soon broke forth at different points. Then the Government, incapable of maintaining itself by a moderation which is inspired by a constant and orderly force, has looked for support to a system of compression sufficiently severe to irritate, without being powerful enough to compel submission." You will remark that the last phrase of this grand historic style is meant to characterize the rule of his decembrist Majesty *Coup d'Etat III.* It may be also remarked that the departure of their Majesties for *Biarritz,* a watering-place close to the Pyrenees, is not without its secret motives. Sea bathing is certainly a charming and healthy recreation, but is not the only one to be had at the frontiers of a country in full insurrection and promising civil war. NAPOLEON has also his party in Spain. He is for the [illegible]

[illegible] to be [illegible] to [illegible] is to [illegible] idence for a Gospel by [illegible] massacre. It is no wonder therefore, that [illegible] of 5 rising on the 14th of July, the [illegible] of the storming of the Bastile, were [illegible] that some forty persons were arrested [illegible] natural that Number III., as NICOLAS [illegible] should keep *out* of such unpleasant places. Foresight is the mother of wisdom, says a proverb, and, accordingly, we hear that His Majesty will not return to Paris until the middle of [illegible].

But let me return to England, (you must excuse these ramblings, but London is, though not the confines of, really in the middle of Europe, and I cannot help seeing much of what is around me,) and I will tell you, that the history of the Comte de PRITTWITZ, who was in prison as a [illegible] for some 14 years, forms the general topic of [illegible] conversation, or rather whispering, for people are too *loyal* to speak out aloud what they say in a low voice. I will not propagate scandal, but Prince ALBERT is generally talked of as a good [illegible] *fortunes,* and it is even said that the Queen is suffering from a fit of retrospective jealousy. How, however that may be, it is certain that the courtiers have found it necessary to get up some *antidote* to the public talk, in order to preserve the balance of the royal prestige, and so they propounded a nice little story of the Prince of Wales. The royal child, we are told, has been knocked down by one of his playmates, the son of Colonel PEIPPS, (the same who figures in this Dr. PRITTMAN affair,—a strange coincidence, or rather artistic arrangement.) On his complaint, the Queen called young PEIPPS, and asked him the reason why he did so. "Because he was cheating," said the boy, quite openly. And Her most gracious Majesty gave him, on this reply, a commission, so pleased she was with his manly answer. Is it not pretty? I wish the stories, that *are* true, were all so agreeable, but unfortunately, they are far from being so. You heard, of course, of the high eulogies bestowed, with rare equanimity, on the Russian Count PALEN, in the House of Lords. Is it not really disgusting, to see men so utterly void of any national feeling of honor and dignity, sitting in the highest legislative hall of a great country? I know nothing more servile, than that eagerness of their lordships to seize on the first occasion to demonstrate their devotedness to the Czar and his serfs. The fact is, that Russia is everywhere, and you may feel a Muscovite atmosphere in more than one of the West-End palaces. It is, therefore, not by any means surprising, that Lord DERBY "dreams" of an "independent Kingdom of Canada, with a sovereign of the royal house of England," and Earls, Barons, Bishops, and other sinecurists, in a Trans-Atlantic House of Lords. A fine prospect for Canada, as well as for the States. What men these antediluvians are, who would people the earth with mammoths, and walk between mummies!

The Hungarian emigration has met with sad losses. Madame MESZLENYI KOSSUTH, in New-York, and Count CASIMIR BATTHYANI, in Paris, are mourned for by all. There will hardly be a mother, a wife and son, in Hungary, who will not weep over the death of Madame MESZLENYI! Peace to her ashes! she had little enough of it in this world.

The *new* Spanish Ministry has three *moderados* and three *progressists,* with the Duke of RIVAS (a moderado) at its head. This is, however, but a Ministry of transition. The next will be worse, and so the old game over and over again. There was too little resistance and too sudden a success to let us hope for anything good from a Peninsian revolution. There seems to have been hard fighting in the streets of Madrid for a short time, but that is all. NARVAEZ has offered his services to the Queen.

TURKEY.

Austria and the Porte—Siege of Silistria.

Special Correspondence to the N. Y. Daily Times.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Wednesday, July 5, 1854.

The great question of the day is the new phase produced by the treaty between Austria and the Porte. The primary point in this treaty was this: "That the Austrians should enter the Provinces in a sufficient number to compel the Russians to leave, if they should *refuse* to do so on demand. A note had been sent from Vienna to St. Petersburg, as you have heard, making this demand, and it had been the intention of the Vienna Court to send their army into Wallachia by the way of the Banat and Transylvania, *if the response of the Emperor should be purely negative.* And it had also been stipulated on the part of the Porte, that if the Principalities were quietly evacuated, the said treaty was to be null and void the object having been accomplished for which it was intended." And it is now said by many, that as Bulgaria has been evacuated by the enemy, consequent to the siege of Silistria and the recrossing of the Danube, the desired object has been attained, and Austrian assistance will not be needed.

But the treaty includes also Wallachia and Moldavia in its clauses, and, if only one of the three provinces has been left, it is not the fulfilment of the requisitions. And judging also from what has lately taken place, I am inclined to believe that Austria will shortly be in the field, at first as the foe of the Russian, and ultimately—Bacchus! Baccalum! we will see. Again, though the Dobudscha has just been evacuated, the enemy are concentrating at Jassy, concerning both men and provisions. If they were about leaving Wallachia, why should this be so? Unless it is the Russian policy to retain that part of Walla hia and the Danube, with some ulterior end in view. I know of no reason why they should remain to spend winter, not merely 60,000 allies, but 120,000 Austrians, all fresh troops. Then this does not seem to be the exact view of the case; for I find that a concentration on Bucharest, the Capital of the Provinces, has been intended. It may be that Russia has entertained the idea, that Austria will not really act against one who has protected her in every important movement. Some of us, here, have this same opinion, that Austria, finding some frivolous pretext for disagreement with the Ottoman Government, will cast all treaties to the winds, and joining her natural ally with strong forces, will say to Turkey and the allies, "Why have you acted thus?" It is impossible for me to side with you in this," and consequently, "I am obliged to act against you."

It is said in town to-day, that Austria has already crossed the Transylvania boundary, and is on the march with a numerous force prepared to act against her former ally, and perhaps her—future ally. It remains to be seen whether the Russian will now retreat, or whether the Austrian will act against, or side with the former. When we see their bayonets crossed, and hear their booming cannon, then we can place more confidence in the promises of the Machiavelian power. The Hungarians who are here, struggling with grim poverty for their livelihood, are quietly viewing these affairs, and many of them agree in the above reflections.

They all would be glad to see Austria unite herself with Russia, for then, the whole nation would rise, and furnished with English aid, revenge themselves for the cruelties and outrages of the revolution. But deprived of this hope, the Hungarians are awaiting their opportunity, and as one of their most distinguished officers has told me, his countrymen will wait till this war is over, and then, having collected their resources and energies, they will fall on Austria, who, deprived by her previous conduct of Russian aid, they [illegible] conquer. Such is the view taken by many [illegible] nation; whether correct or not, events will alone decide, remains to be seen.

It had been [illegible] commanders, that all their [illegible] on the Danube, [illegible] to [illegible] at [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible]

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

Church Intelligence.

Rev. A. W. Cowles, of Brooklport, in view of the urgent demand for laborers in the ministry, has decided the call from the Ingham Collegiate Institute, Cobourg.

A new Old School Presbyterian Church has been organized in Rochester, N. Y., and an edifice dedicated.

Rev. W. M. Birchard, of Hebron, Conn., has been called to the Congregational Church in Broadhead, Conn.

The Commencement of the Methodist College at Lima, N. Y., took place recently, and among the graduates were now.

A new church has been organized in the western part of Washington City under Rev. Mr. Haskell.

Rev. H. C. Skinner has accepted the pastorate of the Baptist Church in Wabash, Ind.

Rev. Dr. Mayhew has accepted a call to the Baptist Church in Ashford, Conn.

The Madison-square Baptist Chapel, Baltimore, was dedicated July 9.

Rev. M. T. Skinner has accepted the Rectorship of St. Paul's Parish, Mekwanke, Ind.

Rev. W. D. Harlow has accepted a call to the Episcopal Church, in Maysville, Ky.

The Reforming Ministry of Turin have succeeded in carrying through the Senate a law which imposes penalties on such of the clergy as shall, in any of their public discourses, pronounce any censure upon the laws and institutions of the State.

This measure is designed to repress the arrogance of the ecclesiastics, who have of late loudly condemned the liberal policy of the Government.

The annual report of the Propaganda has been published. The receipts amount to the sum of 3,336,142 francs, of which France alone gave 2,216,466. After France, come the Germanic States, for the sum of 257,114 francs; Flanders, 130,396; British Isles, 120,746. The total of expenses for 1859 was 1,087,374 francs, of which 1,000,428 were expended in America.

The Bishop of New-Zealand has heretofore had an income of £1,200 a year, half from the Church Missionary Society, and half from the Church Missionary Association, and recently the Bishop voluntarily gave up the latter. A year ago the Government withdrew itself, and left the Church Missionary Society to provide £1,000 a year. Bishop Selwyn has now appealed to America.

At a meeting of the Convocation of the Episcopal Church in Virginia, resolutions were unanimously adopted, expressive of its sorrow at the death of Rev. Edward F. Putnam, late of Newport, announce the safe arrival at Calcutta, in improved health, and his intention to embark for home early in May last.

The English Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge intends to grant aid toward the erection of such a Church at Constantinople as may comport with the character of the English nation. Active measures are now in progress to this end.

At a late meeting of the Directors of the Newbury Seminary, Rev. Dr. Thomas was elected Professor of Biblical Literature and Criticism, and has accepted the appointment.

The Piedmont Senate, by a vote of 44 to 36, have prohibited priests from meddling in politics by preaching against Government or the laws. They are made punishable by fine and imprisonment.

The Ohio Congregational Association held its annual meeting this year, at Marietta. Resolutions were adopted in favor of the establishment of practical libraries, approving the efforts making to extend and perfect the system of popular education, &c.

Rev. John Clark, of the Rock River Conference, and pastor of Clark-street Church, Chicago, died at his residence on Clark street on the 11th inst.

Rev. Dr. Bethune is to deliver an address before the Mills Society of Inquiry, Williams College, on the 15th inst.

Columbia College, D. C., has conferred the degree of D. D. upon Rev. W. F. Broadbs, of Virginia, and Rev. J. G. Binney, of Georgia.

Rev. John Knox, D. D., has been elected President of the Sabbath School Union of the Reformed Dutch Church.

Rev. R. Sith Sweetser, of Worcester, has been elected one of the Directors of Harvard College.

Rev. R. P. Cutler, of the Second Unitarian Church in Portland, has announced his intention to sail for California in August—he having concluded, at the urgent solicitation of his elder brethren of the denomination, to accept the call there, which is known, he had before declined.

The many friends of that accomplished scholar and divine, Rev. Charles T. Brooks, will be gratified to learn that letters, lately received from him at Newport, announce his safe arrival at Calcutta, in improved health, and his intention to embark for home early in May last.

The Eighth of logs lines of empty warehouses on the principal avenues of trade is melancholy, when we consider the heavy sums that are invested, the hopes of speedy profit that have been blasted, and reflect how many second-class and third-class dealers have already followed the example of their larger brethren, and have disappeared in a seething pool.

Landlords have themselves to thank for much of the evil that has fallen upon them. The desire of realize enormous profits from real estate has led many of the owners of stores to ASK to their property such enormous rates for short leases, that none but princely houses can stand up under the burden. A Broadway upper 10ck rents for $5,000; a first-door store for $30,000; a store in Park-place, for $8,000, $10,000, or $16,000; a place in Dey, Fulton, or Cortlandt-street, for $4,000 to $7,000, and up to $25,000, according to location, style, and size of store and vault privileges. Merchants who understand the business, and have small sums, find that they cause a sad rent in the year's receipts, and if business is very light, as it once has been, they naturally quence is a collapse and subsequent failure. Meanwhile, sundry places are still unrented, and will so

Real Estate Enterprises.

Building enterprises have been checked to a considerable extent, this season, in consequence of the tightness of the Money Market, and the high rates of labor and the necessaries of life. Comparatively few buildings of value are going up in any part of the City. Those for the completion of which contracts were made some time since, are receiving their finishing strokes, and there is a show of animation; but it is clear that there is not a tithe of the mania for building which existed last year.

Various causes have combined to produce this effect. We have hinted at one or two of them. Of the prevailing depression, and an uncertainable and even censorious spirit among many who profess to be followers of the same Saviour, towards one another. This is, indeed, most deplorable. I am quite aware that there is too much of this feeling in the breasts of some Protestants in this country as well as elsewhere. But call your attention to the fact, that even down to this day there are many Protestants who never before the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in any form whatever. The counsel for Dr. Gibbons at now "attacment against Mr. Gridwold was heard before the ex-tenant may satisfy by the Philadelphia bar. Any person who feels a sufficient curiosity in regard to this matter may easily ascertain by communicating with Mr. Cutler or either of the judges sitting in the case of Griswold vs. Gridwold, that the paragraph from the Christian Courier is an preposterously foolish as it is wickedly libellous. Any reader acquainted in even the most superficial degree with the case, will of course understand that the Pennsylvania Court have granted Dr. Griswold a degree of divorce—which no one questions—the offence of bigamy is in this case simply an impossibility—whatever charges might be sustained (and we are assured that there is not the slightest ground for any injurious imputation against Dr. Griswold in the matter), in respect to the means by which his divorce was obtained.

Mr. Lynch and Mr. Baird.

To P. Lynch, Esq., *Editor of the Irish American:*

My Dear Sir: I regret very much that circumstances beyond my control have hitherto prevented my acknowledging the two letters which you addressed to me in the New-York Daily Times a few weeks ago. It was my intention to have replied to them at once, but I was called away from the City by business which has engrossed my time ever since.

I thank you for the courteous and kind spirit which pervades both those letters. They are just such as I was sure they would be when I saw the previous note in which you announced that you would at an early day write them. The truly Liberal tone which has prevaded the editorial columns of the journal which you edit will so much ability, could lead me to expect nothing else on the pale of salvation.

In my humble opinion it is vain to expect reciprocity of good will from all those parts of our country where Romanism is dominant, until the Protestants there shall have learned to stand up under the burden of Religion—a subject of which men are most likely to feel deeply, because it is emphatically one of the greatest concernment. If Archbishop Hughes really desires that the Protestants should show a tolerant spirit—if he feels deeply what any necessary way, (as they think they are fully justified in doing,) to deny him and his church all just

Allow me to express my thanks to you for calling attention, as you did two or three months since, to the querulous manner in which Dr. Reese, of New-York *Medical Gazette* speaks of the University of Michigan and its government. It must be confessed, Sir, that this University, like most young and inexperienced mothers, has been subjected to criticisms, reproaches, and sometimes to indiscreet if not unjust censure; but the University of Michigan has only been in operation four years. In reference to the charge that its location in the interior classes. I take great pleasure, though too seldom) among the clergy, especially those of the inferior classes. I take great pleasure, in saying that there lived in France in the earlier periods of my residence in that country, even a Bishop whose excellent character, large erudition, simple-hearted goodness and true Christian liberality, made him beloved by all who knew him, before long, at least in some part of our country! And much of this antagonism to foreigners, especially those of the Roman Catholic faith, has been called forth by the shameful conduct of political demagogues, and the not less shameful course of a fanatical portion of the Catholic hierarchy and priesthood, which was never manifested in any other country, and which disappears when they come to this country. It must be added, I am sorry to say—especially this last—the indiscreet and improper conduct of some Protestants, many of whom are themselves of foreign birth. Such as they are, I'm "one of us," and must therefore be excused for protecting against the interference of neighbors in the affairs of our Alma Mater who are evidently ignorant of what they are talking about. The charge made by the University of Michigan is a constitutional part of the Roman Catholic hierarchy—that do all consider one true and viable Church on Christ in the world. But how has the Protestant Church, in any or all its branches, been regarded by the Roman Catholic Church? As in any sense a true Church of Christ? Never! No, never! The highest Authority—the only Authority of the Roman Catholic Church—has never been willing to recognize the Protestant Churches as Churches, or Protestants as Christians at all!

Archbishop Hughes seems to consider it a great instance of Protestant intolerance, that the question was agitated—but not settled, however—in the General Assembly of the New School Branch of the Presbyterian Church at its recent meeting in Philadelphia, "Whether the Church of Rome is any longer to be considered and held to be a true Church and a part of the Kingdom of Christ." Now whatever may be the opinion of the Archbishop known and read by all, of the Roman Catholic Church—I mean its Hierarchy—has ever acknowledged or recognized Protestant Churches to be true Churches, or Protestants to be within the pale of salvation.

In my humble opinion it is vain to expect reciprocity of good will from all those parts of our country where the principles of true liberality and benevolence, of good order and obedience to law, and of our American institutions and usages. You are not in a word, to augment an effective appreciation of that Church,—I mean its Hierarchy—has ever and consistency, that the Roman Catholic Church and her acts regarded as valid." And yet the Archbishop knows full well that no considerable portion, or any portion at all, of the Roman Catholic Church—I mean its FOREIGN who are connected with the Roman Catholic Church are guilty of the bigotry of believing that there are such sentiments that constitute the woof of its hierarchy. But even this, Sir, is not the case, which, in this instance, would be too tedious to interest you or your readers.

The *Medical Gazette* speaks of the dismissed Professor as "proverbially the ablest man in the school." Now, that the gentleman alluded to is a man of ability, none will deny who have had the pleasure of his acquaintance; but that he is, "proverbially" the ablest man in the Medical Faculty of that University, is one of those refreshing bits of intelligence that is only obtained seven hundred miles from where the genius resides. The better to appreciate this statement, that the Medical Department of the University of Michigan has only been in operation four years, and that the undersigned has been connected with it from the commencement, and has had the best opportunities of knowing all about it, and has been intimately acquainted with the Professors in the Medical Department, and therefore knows whereof he speaks. Have you not a Medical Faculty in your own city, Mr. Editor, which you would not hesitate to say is "proverbially" the ablest in the country? Have you not Professors in your Medical Faculty who are "proverbially" the most learned, the most skilful, the most successful practitioners in the country? Have you not Professors in your Medical Faculty who are "proverbially" the most popular, the most beloved by the students? Have you not Professors in your Medical Faculty who are "proverbially" the most liberal, the most gentlemanly, the most courteous, the most accessible, the most companionable? Have you not Professors in your Medical Faculty who are "proverbially" the most devoted to the interests of the University with which they are connected? Have you not Professors in your Medical Faculty who are "proverbially" the most devoted to the interests of the students who attend their lectures? Have you not Professors in your Medical Faculty who are "proverbially" the most devoted to the interests of the profession? Have you not Professors in your Medical Faculty who are "proverbially" the most devoted to the interests of humanity? Have you not Professors in your Medical Faculty who are "proverbially" the most devoted to the interests of science? Have you not Professors in your Medical Faculty who are "proverbially" the most devoted to the interests of truth? Have you not Professors in your Medical Faculty who are "proverbially" the most devoted to the interests of the Medical Faculty with which they are connected

...SS, AUGUST 5, 1854.

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...According to agreement, Congress ... Monday next, leaving a vast ... Business unfinished. Yesterday ... of the time of both Houses was occupied in discharging the numerous appropriation Bills—all of which were passed, ... that for the Collins line of ..., and perhaps, we should ... the Provisional Measure Appropriation recommended by the President. ... of Congress to attend to his re... in particular is said to cause ... considerable uneasiness. The River ... bill, the consideration of ... occupied much time, was vetoed. The Message, in which ... reasons for refusing to sign ... will probably be received with satisfaction in many portions of the country.

American Newspapers.

It is very evident that newspapers have become a great power in our country. And it must be equally evident, that their influence must increase both in respect to degree and quality. For the same causes that have contributed to their past growth are now more active than ever. On the single ground of utility, they began their career and gained a foothold among certain classes, which they benefited. But this utility has a far larger scope and a much deeper meaning to-day than ever before. In addition to this, new circumstances have gathered about them. They have other ends to consult than simple utility. Their office is wider, nobler. No one great instrumentality or agency of the present time is disconnected from them. The entire machinery of society works more or less through them and with them. No movement, whatever its nature or end, can go forward without them; and hence it may be said, in the absence of all exaggeration, that the destinies of the world are closely identified with their character and connections.

Taking up a first-class newspaper, one might think, from its crowded columns of advertisements, its shipping news, its monetary articles, that the main work of this great sheet is to convey mercantile intelligence. A most important service this is, but if the newspaper did nothing more, it would soon lose its away over the public mind. This is obvious as a matter of fact. Newspapers that appeal only to business principles or that elevate them into chief considerations, are limited in circulation and efficiency. The same remark applies to all newspapers addressing themselves to any one want, taste, department in the community. It shows very clearly that the true idea of a newspaper is a broad, general idea. Its field is the world. Its voice is for humanity, whether in the field or in the city, and wherever it pursues the object for which all are destined to toil and struggle. A day has dawned in which men are compelled to put mind, heart, energy, enterprise, into everything. On this account they must have a current education in the hours as they pass. They must get the opinions, sentiments, knowledge, of the moment, and so keep abreast with the age. Not simply in business, but in all the modes and phases of active life; they must learn as they go, and learn thoroughly. If they omit this daily training, they must not only be left in the rear of society, but they can be but half men. This is one prominent feature of the day—the urgent, imperative, absolute demand for a constant, current education in life. No man can now live on the past, nor can he afford to fall back on college culture and book-learning. The ideas of yesterday will not suffice. To-day is the mighty sovereign. To-day revolutionizes old systems and opens a new vista in futurity. To-day brings out a secret long hidden. To-day unfolds startling wonders on Exchange, and makes Experience stand aghast by its sudden disclosures. Here is a manufacturing company with its invested millions. It cannot tell but that before night some unknown mechanic may hit on an invention which will change the whole aspect of its trade. And so in everything. Nor is it at all surprising. Men have advanced far enough with their improvements—with their victories over the sullen forces of material nature—to excite their fears as to the permanency of all their past achievments. The old is seen displaced by something better. And hence, all eyes have to be wide open. No sense may slumber. The sands of the present are shifting; the former channels are changing; and men must be on the lookout or be stranded.

The chief reliance for meeting this emergency is in newspapers. Representatives of the day they may be called, but rather indeed are they the day itself. They catch the times—its hopes, prospects, ideas. Fresh every morning or evening, they embody the world, put their readers on familiar terms with its moving panorama, and qualify them to be at home in Asia or South America. *Ledgers*, *Couriers*, *Suns*, *Stars*, (none are moons,) *Eagles*, *Posts*, *Intelligencers*, *Heralds*, *Advertisers*, *Tribunes*, *News*, and scores of other names they call themselves. Some are ambitious of titles. Only *Unions*, *Globes*, *Worlds*, content them. Some are unpretending. *Picks*, *Blades*, *Lancets*, *Bugles*, *Horns*, *Picayunes*, are they. But there is a philosophy in all the headings, be they showy or plain, wise or foolish, vaginal or stately. They all point to a character, an office, a work to be done. And the greater among them, what a business, what a care, what an agony of spirit, fleeting not day or night—eyes, ears, hands and feet out and away at every point of the compass—looking after this, conjecturing about that—scenting a coming event yonder, and very sure of one just over there—getting at diplomatic secrets through key-hole fairies—ascending Senates and Parliaments—men wondering "what next?"—laughing, scoffing, weeping, blustering and thundering—doing more than the water, that comes down from Lodore—and all this more than three hundred times a year, and every year besides. Steam and Hoe's engine and press! Is this all? Think of the steam-men, the steam-reporters, the steam-reviewers, the steam-editors. Fingers, muscles, brains—all must go by steam. How can an editor or any other newspaper gentleman help blowing up somebody or something? Steam in the office, steam in the sanctum, steam in the basement and attic—there must be accidents—there must be explosions. Pardon us; it is the nature of the thing, but "no lives lost," for all that; no bones broken either.

We started, as the reader of the TIMES knows we love to start, to write a sensible article on newspapers. But we have unexpectedly got among "bones," with steam to boot. Any step further in this direction would plunge us into anatomy or chemistry. To go back and resume the lost train of thought, would be as irrational as to return from the seventh course of a hotel dinner to soup or fish. So we adjourn our article to another day.

London Gossip—Dr. Peithman's Case.

In another part of our paper this morning are certain allusions to Prince ALBERT's arbitrary treatment of an unfortunate German compatriot of his, which reflect no credit either upon his Royal Highness, or the administration of law and justice in London. Having obtained the full particulars of the case, which is only glanced at by our London correspondent, we shall throw them into a narrative form, in order that the public may judge whether England, where such deeds are committed, has much claim to be considered a land of liberty. Of the truth of the statements there has been no doubt in England, where the attempt to keep them out of the newspapers has been very successful—as yet.

Prince ALBERT, second son of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, received his education at the University of Bonn, at which he became a student in 1837, being then in his eighteenth year. There was at Bonn, at this period, as Professor, a Dr. PEITHMAN, whose medical skill was frequently called to the relief of such of the Alumni as (to use the conventional term) had "lived too fast." Of this it is enough to say that, when the Prince left Bonn, he made such professions of gratitude to PIETHMAN that, on the marriage with Queen VICTORIA, February, 1840, the Doctor fondly fancied that his fortune was as good as made, and that his former friend and patient would provide for him. Therefore, he went to London, taking with him a portfolio full of testimonials, which showed his ability as a physician, and his good character as a gentleman. He sent these documents to Prince ALBERT, with a letter, slightly glancing at his *particular* claims, and requesting that some appointment, professional or otherwise, should be given to him.

It appears that, at first, Prince ALBERT was so well inclined to assist Dr. PEITHMAN, that he directed a reply to be sent, declaratory of his disposition to oblige his old acquaintance, and saying that, on an early day, he would personally receive him. That interview never took place. The belief is, that when the Prince requested an appointment for Dr. PEITHMAN, the Queen was curious to account for the interest taken by her consort in an obscure stranger, and, having read his letters, fastened upon certain passages in them, in such a manner that, to avoid a domestic feud, the Prince had to resign all interest and interference in the affairs of his unfortunate compatriot.

Intimation was therefore personally given by Colonel PHIPPS, one of the Royal Household, that the promised interview could not be vouchsafed. PEITHMAN, naturally annoyed at this defeat of his hopes, wrote to the Prince, demanding the return of his testimonials. These had been lost or mislaid. Not receiving them again, he renewed his demand, and it is not denied that the tone of his letter was not over-polite. The result was, that the detective police, who had been put upon his track, arrested him and took him to the Home Office, on a charge of being insane. This adding of injury to neglect did not tend to allay his irritation. At Downing-street he was brought, not before the Home Secretary, (the Marquis of NORMANBY,) but before Mr. HALL, Chief Police Magistrate of the Bow-street Office. No complaint was made. An obsequious medical man was in the presence, and signed a certificate that Dr. PEITHMAN was in such a state of mind that it would be improper to allow him to be at liberty.

On this hole and corner document, Mr. HALL signed a warrant committing PEITHMAN to close confinement in Bethlehem Hospital, (the metropolitan mad-house,) and in this *duresse* the unfortunate man was detained for FOURTEEN YEARS.

This, it must be remembered, is not a procedure under a *lettre de cachet* in Paris, during the tyranny of the CAPET dynasty, a century since, but has taken place in our own time, in a country where the boast is that the personal liberty of the subject is as much cared for as that of the noble, and in the (so called) "gentle reign of gracious VICTORIA.

Fourteen miserable years were spent by Dr. PEITHMAN in what is a hundred times worse than ordinary imprisonment. Guiltless, yet punished. Actually neither charged with nor convicted of an offence, yet consigned to confinement for twice seven years. It would not have been wonderful, indeed, if his wrongs had driven him into the madness imputed to him. God was good, insomuch as the gift of reason was not taken away. A medical man who accidentally saw and spoke with this ill-used foreigner, ascertained that he was not insane, signed the necessary certificate to that effect, was active in the matter, and succeeded in obtaining his liberation a few months ago.

Soon after, Dr. PEITHMAN again wrote to Prince ALBERT on the subject of his testimonials, received no reply, and went on Sunday, July 16, to attend divine service in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace, in which the Queen and Prince ALBERT are wont to listen to the Christian precept, "Do unto others as you would be done by." The Queen knew him not, of course. He was recognized by Prince ALBERT, and as he was leaving the house of God, (in which his deportment had been grave and decorous,) this unfortunate PEITHMAN was seized by a policeman, and dragged off to a dungeon, where he was not told what offence he was charged with, nor allowed to see any of his friends. After three weary days and nights in a felon's cell, he was taken to Bow-street Police Office on Wednesday, July 19. There, before Mr. JARDINE, a magistrate, he was charged "with being of unsound mind and unable to take care of himself."

This accusation was made by Mr. REYNOLDS, Solicitor to the Treasury, (*i. e.* to the British Government,) who appeared for Prince ALBERT. This official opened the proceedings by requesting that the case should be heard in private. The obsequious magistrate granted the request, and neither the newspaper reporters nor the public were allowed to be witnesses of the "examination," as it is called. The victim, however, was not so friendless as was expected. Mr. OTWAY, who represents the town of Stafford in Parliament, and is a man of independent mind, (he is nephew, by the way, to the late Sir FRANCIS BURDETT.) is acquainted with the case, and was present. Mr. LEWIS, of Golden-square, his solicitor, also was present. Both protested, in the strongest manner, against any secret proceedings in the case, and, at last, both were allowed to be present. There they invited Mr. REYNOLDS to prefer any charge against the prisoner; they recapitulated the leading points, which we have here related in detail; they stated that the medical man who had procured PEITHMAN's liberation from Bedlam was in attendance, and could swear to his sanity. All was of no avail. The Government Solicitor had no charge to make. The magistrate said that two medical men (Dr. DAVIS and Dr. WOOD) had certified that *they* thought the prisoner was not of sound mind; and on this document he again committed the persecuted man to a lunatic asylum, and made out his warrant for his removal to and detention in the Madhouse at Colney Hatch.

Thus ended the matter—for the present. Mr. LEWIS had announced that he would apply to the Judges for a writ of *habeas corpus*, on which an argument on his imprisonment can take place. Mr. OTWAY stated he would bring the case before Parliament, and also move for inquiry into the particulars of Dr. PEITHMAN's imprisonment, *without a trial*, for fourteen years in a madhouse.

Having thus given what we have every reason to believe a true statement of this extraordinary case, we resist the temptation of commenting upon it, as it deserves. No doubt the matter will not be permitted to rest. A great wrong has been done—an act savoring more of Russian tyranny than of common justice—and whoever the wrong-doer may be, it is fitting that he submit to deserved punishment, and make reparation to his victim. If this be passed over, England can never again pretend that law or justice is paramount within it.

Openings in New-York City.

A stranger visiting New-York would be inclined to supposed that its various departments of business were crowded to their utmost capacity. All the avenues of enterprise seem to be full of stirring, toiling men. Trades and professions, ranging through every degree of skill, talent, genius, appear to be thronged. The whole ground is occupied, and between squatters, pre-emptionists and purchasers, there is no vacant soil for spade or plow. But this is a hasty conclusion. There is always space in New-York for intelligence, industry and active effort. And the reason of this is founded in the fact, that its sphere as a great commercial City is a constantly widening area. Its business facilities are enlarging throughout the country and the world, multiplying in every direction, and gathering every year fresh resources on which its energies and capital may be profitably expended. It is not a mere emporium for the United States. Its power is not limited to its numerous connections North, South, East and West by Railroad and water communications. Nor are we to look only at its location and natural advantages. All these are tributary to its strength and growth; but, nevertheless, there are operative causes beyond them, and causes too, of prodigious efficacy, that are rapidly developing New-York in proportions of gigantic magnitude.

It must be remembered, that New-York is the only very prominent recent city of the world. Of the most modern form of civilization, it is the largest and noblest fruit. Growing up mainly within the present century, it has had the best possible opportunity to adapt itself, while in its elastic youth, to peculiarities of trade and commerce that have sprung from the changes of the age. As the navigator has made new discoveries, as the inventive arts have advanced, as the masses have become greater buyers and consumers, and above all, as Agriculture has extended the number and amount of its products, it has been able—more so than any other city—to avail itself of these vast means for the augmentation of its wealth. It has not only opened thoroughfares, constructed roads, built ships and sent out men to occupy these branches of trade, but better than all, New-York has received a mechanical and mercantile education by the circumstances of the times, that has been the real secret of her prosperity. The wonderful spirit of the age, with its intense thoughts, fervent impulses, daring endeavors, has found its fullest recipiency in her. She is, indeed, the child of the Nineteenth Century—of its perfecting skill, magnificent commerce, boundless enterprise; and she is so because she alone was sufficiently young, fresh and buoyant to enter on the mighty field, which has been suddenly and strangely unfolded to the grasp of commercial ambition. To possess herself of these vast benefits, she had no habits to overcome, no prejudices to conquer, no trade to divert, no fixed channels to forsake. It was just to yield to the calls of the day, to enter on the work and accomplish it, to reach forth her hand and seize the glittering prize. Amid this extraordinary combination of favorable circumstances, the revival of general industry, and [illegible] of a better era for eating, drinking, clothing, thinking humanity, New-York has been ready and able to step forward and do her share towards meeting the wants of the world. How well she has performed the task we need not say. The unprecedented increase of her capital, population, and all other forms of social and commercial power, is her most truthful and impressive eulogy. Considering her age, she now stands unrivalled among the cities of the globe, and especially in this one fact, that she has developed a projecting force which cannot fail to carry her on to the zenith of earthly grandeur.

The foregoing ideas are based upon the principle, that commercial character, as organized in great cities, must be the offspring of the age. It must represent and embody the peculiar spirit of the times. In no other way can it coincide with marked tendencies or fulfil the leading objects of immediate civilization. These are fixed laws, that must be obeyed. It has so happened, that New-York has been most fortunately situated to fall into the mighty current of this progressive day. Her strides to a commanding position are the effect of these circumstances, directed by wisdom, sagacity and enterprise. Without any sort of exaggeration, it may be said that she has fairly mastered the material agencies of this century. Whatever service they can render, she can now receive and enjoy. Not only so, she can convert them into new instruments for a more extended sway. Every thousand dollars in this City is now able to accomplish more than ten times the amount a few years since. A skill in the use of money has been cultivated, that is even more valuable than the money itself. The philosophy of this is obvious. Our merchants and mechanics have not only made their own fortunes, but by the force of those circumstances which have surrounded them, they have acquired greatness of character. They have made brains as well as money. The bare fact that so many of them have had to generalize their intellects over the world—to study remote geographical points—to consult tastes and habits alien to their own—to have their eyes open on the trapper in the Western forest and the tea-grower of the East—has been sufficient to create a breadth and a thoroughness of thought, that in any other stage of society could not have been formed. If she had trusted to her natural advantages, they would long since have failed her. For the inevitable tendency of such advantages is to stagnate the intellect of business, or at best to restrict it within very narrow bounds. Artificial aids are the life-blood of enterprise, ingenuity and sagacity. These have stimulated the mind of New-York as well as developed her trade. On this account she has now the power to centralize the interests of the world within herself. If she is faithful to herself, nothing can prevent her from becoming, within a few years, the commercial arbiter of the nations.

Looking at New-York in this light, it ought to be perfectly plain to every mind, that there is little chance of her business being overdone. There will soon be enough for half a million more of people to do. Asia and South America will shortly come within our business reach. Other branches of trade will open and new ports receive our commerce. We set these things down as certainties, that require no stretch of faith to believe them. Grant this, then, and what follows? Commerce paves the way for everything else. It establishes a demand for all sorts of trades and professions—for men of force in every walk of life—for labor and genius, whatever their callings, hopes and aims. If a man has any great thought to tell the world, this is the place to tell it. If he has a sensible scheme, no matter how vast, this is the City to unfold it. If he has any of the magnificent future working, struggling, aspiring in his bosom, New-York is the home for him.

Three-Cent Stages.

The extreme of economy a man is practising when he avoids the expense of a sixpenny ride in the stages, or a half-dime charge in a car, and takes a three-cent stage ride at the risk of a broken neck, or of being knocked into the thing next, for uncomfortably closeness of quarters, to a cocked hat. The three-cent stages, with commendable precaution, have placed stanchions to support their roofs, with braces after the stoutest pattern. So now they go up the Bowery loaded above and below. "Twelve inside" is a relict of a golden age. Sixteen inside is the rule, and as many more as can crowd in is the understanding. While above there is packed away an army. We have counted as high as a score,—yea, higher,—but all beyond that is beyond belief, and we save our reputation. To secure a profuse sweat, or a mashed foot, there is no such institution in our country. We commend it to all.

☞ This is a good deal of a City—a large-sized City, full of marble palaces that have mighty thin walls, banks that are not always otherwise than nervous, Joint Stock Companies that head out larger than their roots comfortably warrant, and we have a blacker criminal list than any city of our size for quite a space around. But we need a thorough washing off. Our streets have an inch or two of powdered dirt more than we stipulated for with our contractors, and, to judge from the letters we get, there must be a drove of dead horses scattered about the streets that are not down in the bills. The Board of Health comes to the comfortable conclusion that dirt, if kept dry, never produces Cholera. Hence, very naturally, the Croton is shut off from our fountains, and whoever takes a Croton-hose in hand to wash down the sidewalk in front of him, does it at his peril. The Clerk of the Weather, fortunately, is not a member of the Board. We hope he will turn on a supply of the unfiltered cloud-juice at an early day, and do the work of the slow-and-easy contractors. If Mr. E. M. does not object, we would like a good old-fashioned thunder storm, too—one of the sort that brings the sluggish atmosphere to its bearings, and hurls the impurities that are poisoning the air into the gutters and off.

On Cholera, and its Abortive Treatment.

Of all the dangerous diseases to which our frail, fragile race, Asiatic Cholera, the present great scourge of the human family, is the only fair and honorable one. It gives every man a chance for his life. It raises the beacon light to warn him off the dangerous quicksands. It gives him fair and timely warning. The mariner who blindly rushes on to the rocky coast, trusting to luck to get off safely, hardly deserves sympathy. The foolhardy woodman, who coolly places his naked foot upon the coiled rattlesnake in the open field, when he can plainly see him, deserves the fate that will surely follow such temerity. No less rash are those who die of Cholera.

We contend that no man has a right to die of Cholera, if he knows he is in a Cholera atmosphere—no more right to do it than he has to jump from the roof of a four-story house. Cholera never strikes a man down suddenly. It is always preceded by a diarrhœa, often painless, lasting from 12 to 48 hours, or even to five or six days, which constitutes legitimately the first or premonitory stage of the disease, and is very easily cured.

You ask how this is to be done. Why it is only necessary for the patient to quit his office or work as soon as he discovers any derangement of the bowels—go home—lie down—take a good big anodyne, say 40 or 50 drops of laudanum in a little water, or ½ of a grain of the Sulphate of Morphine—put a large mustard plaster over the abdomen, and send for his Physician. If his Doctor is a sensible man and an honest one, he will know whether it is necessary to repeat the dose or not. In all probability nothing more is needed. The patient should avoid ice and iced drinks, take as little food as possible for two or three days, and that only of the lightest kind, such as arrow-root, sago, or rice with a little boiled *pure* milk, or crackers, or dry toast soaked in a little black tea.

Do this, and the disease is arrested at once—it is nipped in the bud; but if this warning premonitory stage is neglected, the painless diarrhœa is changed very suddenly into rice-water discharges, both from the stomach and bowels, and the sufferer's life is lost—thrown away.

Can we better enforce the importance of early attention to such cases than by a few brief illustrations, drawn from scenes occurring around us every day? For example, a poor woman had taken some crude fruit on Tuesday last. On Wednesday had *painless diarrhœa all day*, but performed her usual domestic duties. No doctor called; diarrhœa continued Wednesday night; nothing taken to control it but a little brandy, which did no good; rose Thursday morning; still had diarrhœa; got breakfeast for her husband; immediately after was taken with rice-water discharges; the doctor was sent for, but she died in one hour—indeed was dead before he arrived.

Here was a life thrown away. It could have been saved just as easy as to let her die. Had the doctor seen her on Wednesday, or even three or four hours before the collapse, there is every certainty that she would have recovered.

Another case: A laboring man exposed himself unnecessarily in the sun and eat imprudently on Wednesday last—had *diarrhœa on Thursday*—felt very bad at 12 o'clock, but concluded that he could not lose the day, so he continued, in spite of the diarrhœa, to labor during the balance of the day. No doctor; no remedy. At 11 o'clock at night had rice-water discharges. Doctor saw him in half an hour, but he was a dying man, and died in two hours, having foolishly thrown his life away.

A merchant of this City had *diarrhœa for two days; it was painless;* did not prevent him from going down town; he thought it was "the bile working off." At midnight he had what is called collapse, and died in an hour. Thus one of our most valued citizens was lost merely for the want of fully appreciating the danger of a diarrhœa at this time.

The telegraph a few days ago, announced the fact that a distinguished Physician in a neighboring city died of cholera in a few hours, but had suffered from *diarrhœa for a whole week*, which he unwisely neglected.

These cases might be multiplied indefinitely, but if the fact that we wish to establish is fully impressed upon the mind of the reader, they will suffice; for these few examples furnish a complete history of every case of cholera. Let men then take warning and see the folly, the danger of such unpardonable neglect, thus so certainly leading to inevitable ruin. Stop the diarrhœa, and all is well. Let it run on to collapse, and all is lost.

Having shown how fatal this dreaded disease is when neglected, let me give an illustration of its easy control when properly treated. On Thursday evening last I met our friend Dr. ——, in Fourth-avenue, who is one of the noblest specimens of a man to be found in this City, but he looked so unlike himself that I involuntarily exclaimed, "Why, Doctor, what's the matter with you?"

"Oh, not much—have worked too hard to day—seen many patients not half as sick as I was myself. Have had *diarrhœa for two days.*"

"Any pain with it?"

"No. It was caused by loss of rest, and imprudently eating some ice cream, which always hurts me."

"Taken anything?"

"Yes. Have taken a little camphor and laudanum. Having so much work to do, was afraid to take a large dose, lest I should have to lay up. Last night the discharges were profuse, exhausting and almost involuntary."

Looking him full in the face, I saw the expression that told with a melancholy truthfulness, this noble fellow is on the very verge of pitching over a precipice, which will in all probability eventuate in total destruction.

Taking him gently by the arm, I said "Come, Doctor, I am going home with you. You are too useful a man to throw your life away. Remember, you have a lovely wife and two of the sweetest children in the City, and, as I do not think you have any right to commit suicide, I shall take it upon myself to see that you do your duty to yourself, to your family, and to the State. You have the cholera, Doctor. I saw it the minute I laid my eyes on you. Now is the time to break it up. Stop your little doses, and take a good quieting one; take one that will make an impression at once; that will arrest this dreadful thing right at the threshold. You are stout enough to take a teaspoonful of laudanum, or half a grain of morphine, or three grains of solid opium. Select now your remedy, but be sure you take enough at once to do the work, and, if you are not wholly relieved in two hours, you must repeat it."

The doctor saw that I was in earnest, so he surrendered at discretion; took half a grain of morphine, applied a large mustard plaster over the abdomen, and in an hour was a new man; rested well during the night; got up bright the next morning, and has been as usefully occupied ever since as any other doctor in the City. But for this prompt action he might have been lost.

Let us all remember that in Cholera times every case of Diarrhœa, it matters not how trifling it is, may end in Cholera if neglected, and hence deserves prompt attention. Unfortunately, the majority of cases are painless at the start, in which lies the great danger to the patient. When a man is in pain he wants to be relieved, and loses no time in seeking proper remedies; but when every discharge from the bowels is perfectly painless, and seems to afford a reasonable sort of relief by getting rid of something that is detrimental, there is great danger, because the patient is deluded with the idea that it is all a salutary effort of nature. Let no man, then, be thus deceived. Let him act upon the presumption that *every case of Diarrhœa is but the first stage of Cholera.* Don't permit it for a moment. It matters not how it was produced, stop it. Go to your physician and get proper directions for managing such cases. Don't take nostrums. Let your family adviser give you a prescription and directions suitable for any case, whether in a child or a grown person. Let the head of the family inquire, every morning and evening, of the children and servants if any of them are suffering from looseness of the bowels. If so, follow the prescription your physician gave you. If the case is not soon relieved, send for the doctor, but ply his remedies as directed until he arrives, to determine whether there is any complication to demand a change of the prescription. If this course was adopted in every family, there would not be a case of Cholera in this City in a fortnight. It would be completely starved out.

I cannot but blame my medical brethren a little for their lukewarmness in this matter. They seem to be afraid of saying to their families the plain things I have written above. They are afraid of being suspected of self-interest. But let every man of them do his duty, and feel that his conscience is clear. Let the Doctors all go to their families and say what they know to be true, regardless of all suspicions, and many a valuable life will be saved that might otherwise be sacrificed.

Physicians are the conservators of the public health, and they can fulfill their high mission not only by pointing out and suggesting the removal of all nuisances, but also by giving special directions to individuals for self-protection is a poisoned atmosphere.

It would relieve us modest doctors of a little awkward affectation, and give the thing the sanction of "Authority," if the City Fathers would shoulder the responsibility, and have printed

...Contributions for Mrs. Lysander Thompson's Widow.

Am't already rec'd, 2167	50	Jno. C. Bussell	01 00
Amos Buckley	2 00	[illegible]	1 00
John Patten, Jr.	1 00	John Price	1 00
Jno Whitaker	2 00	C. L.	1 00
Riddle	1 00	E. Fox	1 00
J. Farrah	1 00	Total	$2177 50

The Street-Cleaning Difficulty.

A meeting of the Contractors for Cleaning the Streets of the City was held last evening, at the Westchester House, in the Bowery. Mr. STEPHEN THORN, the Contractor for the Tenth Ward, was called to the Chair. Resolutions were read and passed unanimously.

A Committee, consisting of Messrs. Pyle, Easterly, and Cogle, was appointed to carry the resolutions into effect. The Chairman, Mr. THORN, and Mr. FIEGLER, were afterwards added to the Committee. After the transaction of some private business, the meeting adjourned to Tuesday.

The Contractors for the different Wards are at issue with Mr. GLAZIER, the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, who charges them with not complying with their contract, and refuses payment. Messrs. PYLE and FIEGLER, the Contractors for the Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, and Seventeenth Wards, state that they have scrupulously performed their contract, having swept some of the streets even three times, but that they will have to suspend operations if refused payment. The Common Council will probably take action in the course of next week.

Death of the Honduras Minister.

DON JOSE BARRUNDIA, Minister Plenipotentiary from Honduras to the United States, died in this City last evening, after a short illness. His age was 70 years.

A report had gone abroad that Mr. BARRUNDIA was attacked by apoplexy in Washington. The brief illness which preceded his death, however, occurred here. The funeral ceremonies will take place at St. Peter's Church, in Barclay-street, at 10 o'clock this morning. The members of the different Legations, the Foreign Consuls, and citizens are invited to attend.

MASS COUNTY CONVENTION.

The undersigned respectfully invite the Electors of the County of New-York, without distinction of party, who disapprove the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, to assemble in MASS MEETING at the Park, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of August, inst., at 6 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of appointing five Delegates from each of their Assembly Districts to represent the County in the great STATE CONVENTION, to be held at the village of Saratoga Springs, on Wednesday, the 16th day of August next; and for the purpose of expressing their views in relation to the growing aggressions and assumptions of the Slave Power.

ABRAHAM VAN NEST,
Chairman the Anti-Nebraska General Committee.
SHEPHERD KNAPP,
JOSEPH P SIMPSON, } Vice-Chairmen.
ERHART RICHTER,
JAMES M. BOYD, Secretary.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Moses H Grinnell,	B. N. Havens,	James McClure,
Theo. McNamee,	Jose Averzzani,	Alfred Pell,
Wm C. Bryant,	S.g. Kaufman,	G W. Blunt,
John A King,	[illegible] Tompkins,	George Bruce,
John Jay,	J. McMullen,	W. C. Whitney,
A. C. Flagg,	Wm. V. Brady,	R. Higbee,
Isaac Seymour,	Daniel Lord,	Charles King,
John Paine,	A. J. Bleakly,	Cyrus Curtiss,
T.B. Satterthwaite,	D. D. T. Marshall,	Wm. Whitlock, Jr.,
Edward M Young,	John Earle,	H. V. Ward,
Fleming C. Spear,	John E. Williams,	Thos. Stoddard,
George M Titus,	C. R Miller,	C. E. Whitehead,
John L. Everet,	M. B Bryant,	Nathan Bangs,
John McKeegon,	Joseph Blunt,	A. G. Phelps,
Edward Prime,	Henry S Dawson,	C. H. Marshall,
Robert Emmett,	T. R Minturn,	David Olyphant,
Horatio Allen,	Joseph Blake,	D. M. Stevens,
T. B. Stillman,	John F. Phipps,	Thomas Viereck,
J. J. Cadwalader,	Wm. Tucker,	E. D. Herbert,
Thos. A. Emmet,	Zebedee Cook,	R. W. Hoe,
Howard Potter,	Geo. H Williams,	E. H. Chapman,
Joseph Blunt,	Wm. C Rogers,	J. F. Butterworth,
Smith Lawrence,	Wm. R Whiting,	John P. Simpson,
	Samuel Leeds.	

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK.—JAMES E. RAY, No. 199 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of Hosiery and Under Garments, Wholesale and Retail. All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchaser's unbiassed opinion.

DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS.—Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, at No. 120 Arch-st., Philadelphia.—Will effectually cure LIVER Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, such as Constipation, Inward piles, fullness, or blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heart-burn, disgust for food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried and difficult breathing, fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, limbs, &c.; sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imagining of evil, and great depression of spirits. For sale in New-York by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; HAVILAND, HARRAL & EISLEY, No. 79 Maiden-la.; BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Bowery-st.; OLCOTT, McKESSON & ROBBINS, No. 127 Maiden-lane; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; and by druggists and dealers of medicine everywhere.

ASTHMA CURED BY INHALATION.—Dr. CURRIE, *Dear Sir:* I have used one package of your HYGEANA, and can now safely say I am cured of the Asthma, a disease of six years' standing. The Hygeana needs no puffing—a six-pence trial of it is sufficient to prove its vast superiority over all other medicines for the cure of all diseases of the lungs or throat. Yours truly, JAS. F. KEESBURY, Postmaster.
DUNCANNON, Pa., June 2, 1854.
Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.; C. H. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway; H. E. SANDS, Nos. 383 Hudson-st. and 672 Broadway; H. PHILLIPS, corner of Worcester and Monroe-sts.; Mrs. HAYES, No. 10 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; and RUSSELL & SCHOTT, No. 26 Market-st., Philadelphia. Price $1 a package, or 6 packages for $10; sent free by express.

THE NEW DOUBLE STORE.—IT IS COMPLETED and ready for customers. The masons have marched off with their trowels; the painters have put away their brushes; the carpenters have carried off their tools, and Mr. MOSES TEREM, directress of the S. B. A. (Scrubbing Brush Association,) reports that the new store is "as clean and as neat as a gentleman's parlor shirt."
With this flattering testimonial, the undersigned has particular pleasure in offering to his wholesale and retail patrons an unusually fine assortment of the best quality of Britannia and Plated Ware, at better prices than can be obtained elsewhere.
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Bowling-Green.

PIANOS.—HALLETT & CUMSTON'S PIANOS.—These instruments have long been before the public, and have become justly celebrated for their superior [illegible]. T. Gilbert & Co.'s Premium Pianos, with or without Æolean, commended by the Press throughout the world; Horace Waters' Pianos, for power, purity and sweetness of tone and elasticity of touch, [illegible] Gilbert's Pianos; Jacob Chickering's Pianos. All of the above may be found only at the great music establishment of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway. Sold at prices which defy all competition.

SEWING MACHINES.—WE HAVE FULLY settled all suits against us for infringement, and have now become of F. M. SINGER & CO., to sell machines. Hereafter there can be no question about the right to use our machines. We have commenced suits against infringers of our patents, of which we have ten on the wing. Some of the All other machines in market publicly advertised for sale or use infringe of our patents. If any [illegible] shall be found selling or using them, will be compelled to pay us for their use, or to stop them.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

AUBURN POWER-LOOM, THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS, (CARPARET & NYE, Manufacturers,) in new and desirable styles, and every way worthy the patronage of the Trade. Agent for selling the above, GEO. E. L. HYATT,
Nos. 444 and 446 Pearl, opposite William-st., N. Y.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes, and F. C. Gollin's Improved Fire-proof Locks and Combination Bolts. Depot, No. 189 Water-st., one door below Maiden-lane; manufactory, Nos. 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st.

COLLARS—COLLARS—YES COLLARS—Only One Shilling—Three-ply, all linen. Paper Collars, [illegible] made to order. Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods at the lowest prices in the City. Depot, No. 1 Bowery. MECHANICS' SHIRT FACTORY.

GREAT BARGAINS IN [illegible] Organs, slightly soiled from the Fair, [illegible] French Coals, [illegible] more Pianos, at [illegible]
GEO. [illegible]

NEXT TO [illegible] worry, [illegible] Dentist [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] Dentistry. [illegible]

LONG ISLAND.

ANTI-NEBRASKA COUNTY CONVENTION.

Delegates from Kings County to the State Convention at Saratoga.

A preliminary meeting of some of the most influential citizens of Brooklyn was held last evening at the Pierrpont House, for the purpose of taking measures to send delegates to the Anti-Nebraska Convention to be held at Saratoga Springs on the 16th instant.

WILLIAM ATKINSON, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Hon. S. D. BACKUS was appointed Secretary.

The Chairman having announced the object of the meeting, Mr. BACKUS read the State call.

A. J. SPOONER, Esq., moved that the State call be approved of by this meeting.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. SPOONER proceeded—he would state that the demonstration which had been made in this State seemed to have been the result of a spontaneous movement of some leading gentlemen who felt an interest in this great subject; so every subsidiary action must be the result of a spontaneous movement. The meeting was merely preliminary or a Committee meeting, to make arrangements for a mass meeting, at a time to be agreed upon.

In these spontaneous demonstrations against the monstrous perfidy to the North, Kings County had been second to none. They had had the honor and pleasure to send to Congress memorials with 3,000 signatures, combining as he had occasion to know, the wealth, character and respectability of this community. Demonstrations of this feeling had been made to a remarkable extent—to such a one as he had never known before, on any religious, social or moral question. While they knew there was a sense deep and strong on the part of the people, they knew that the people were so accustomed to wait for the action of a few, that our larger meetings must always be gotten up by some such preliminary action as this. He had little doubt that the action of this meeting would secure a manifestation such as the County ought to make.

With these preliminary remarks, he would introduce the following resolution:

That a Committee of six be appointed by this meeting to prepare and procure signatures to a call for a County meeting on Thursday evening next, at such place as they may select, for the purpose of appointing seven delegates from each Assembly District of the County to attend the Anti-Nebraska Convention at Saratoga on the 16th inst., with full power to make such other arrangements as they may think proper to secure the object of a full representation from this County.

This resolution, after a short discussion as to the day to be appointed, was carried, and the following gentlemen were, upon motion, appointed such Committee, viz.: Ald. H N. HOLT, of Brooklyn, J. W. KNAPP, Esq., Hon. S. D. BACKUS, SAMUEL C. BARNES, S. A. BARNES, and EDWARD SEYMOUR, Esqs. To these, upon motion of Ald. HOLT, two were added, to be nominated by the meeting: WILLIAM ATKINSON, Esq., President, and ALDEN SPOONER, Esq.

The meeting then formally adjourned, and the Committee retired to make the necessary arrangements, which will forthwith be made public.

The Murder of James Higgins in Williamsburg.

Coroner BALL, of Brooklyn, (in the absence of Coroner HANDFORD) commenced an investigation yesterday to ascertain the facts relative to the murder of JAMES HIGGINS, who died on Tuesday last, by kicks in the lower part of the abdomen, received between 3 and 4 o'clock on Sunday morning last, in a fight which occurred in Tenth-street, near North Second, in which some 12 or 15 persons were engaged. The following facts were elicited from the witnesses:

Hugh Higgins, brother of deceased, testified: That he went into F. Swift's house, (kept by Hugh Gallagher,) in North Second-street, near Tenth, shortly after 6 o'clock on Sunday evening; found there his brother, Jas. Higgins, Barney Hannon, Peter McMannus, Wm. Tiffany, Mike McFargin, Peter Clark, —— Flinn, Hugh Gallagher, bar-tender, and others, whose names he did not know; the whole party remained there drinking, playing cards and dominoes, until between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning; there was no dispute or quarreling in the house; witness drank brandy twice, and a glass of porter, in this house, and a glass of beer previously; deceased, his brother, drank several times, and was a little intoxicated; witness, his brother, Barney Hannon, and Peter McMannus, left the house first for home. Witness said: We got out on Tenth-street, when Pete Clark and the rest of the party, twelve or fourteen in all, came after us; Pete Clark said he could beat the best man there, and that he would beat my brother; I told Clark that deceased was my brother, and that he should not whip him; Mike McFargin said we could whip the next best man; the disturbance got partly settled, and we started for home; got about half a block, when Pete Clark, Mike McFargin —— Flynn, and about ten others followed after, and said they would whip us, and attacked us; Pete Clark and Mike McFargin were the ringleaders; these two struck the first blows; my brother was the first man struck by Pete Clark; a fight commenced and the others came to their assistance; they beat my brother and myself, and then left us; Hannan and Taggerty assisted me to get my brother home, where he was attended by Dr. Brady—Dr. Garue refusing to attend him; my brother complained of pain in the lower part of his stomach. [Witness was here requested to point out any person in the room who was present; he pointed out Patrick Clark, who was not present; Peter Clark was pointed out, but witness could not testify that he was present.] Witness—It was Pete Clark who first struck my brother.

Dr. J. A. Brady testified: That he was called on the Sunday morning attended to, to see James Higgins, and found him sinking from injuries in his privates; he attended him until Tuesday, when he died; made a *post mortem* examination, and ascertained that death was caused from these injuries.

Wm. Faggerty testified: That he was at Swift's house on Saturday night last; was there until about 3½ o'clock Sunday morning; the parties in question went out, and a few minutes after he heard there was a fight in the street; witness and Gallagher ran out and found the men fighting in Tenth-avenue; witness caught hold of the two Higgins' and pushed them on Tenth-avenue, towards home; he then returned to the other party to get them off the other way; he said, "I got hold of Mike McFargin and Pete Clark, when deceased, James Higgins, came up and struck McFargin on the under lip with a stone; McFargin turned upon deceased, and they got fighting; Hugh Higgins came up within about three yards, and said he could whip any G—d d—n bugger there; he stooped down, as I supposed to pick up a stone; I stooped back, and the men all got mixed into the fight; the fight lasted two or three minutes, and then stopped of their own accord; Pete McMannus was lying on the sidewalk, injured; I assisted him to the pump; Hugh and James Higgins came to the pump; James seemed to be injured badly, and could not straighten up; I helped him home, and then went after a doctor; did not see Patrick Clark there that night.

Coroner Ball—Have you since heard any one say what was the cause of the disturbance? A.—I have heard that it was a girl who had James Higgins whipped.

Q.—Who told you this? A.—Kate Fitzpatrick told me this, and said that deceased had invited a girl (name not given) to go on the Catholic pic-nic, which took place last week, and the day arriving he did not call for her, and this he understood was the cause of the fight.

The investigation was further postponed until Tuesday next.

Affairs at the Brooklyn Navy Yard—Fatal Accident.

The operations at the Navy Yard within the week have not been very extensive. The only thing in the way of ship-building which has been in progress, is the alteration of the frigate *Sabine*. The vessel is to be lengthened twenty feet and modernized. The workmen are actively engaged on this work.

The keel of the steamship, about to be built, has not yet been laid, but preparations are visible. The large ship-house facing the main entrance and to the right of the Lyceum, is being lengthened fifty feet, to accommodate her intended proportions, and gangs are engaged in drawing live oak to the spot to be used in her construction.

The *Independence*, razee, which has been for a long time fitting for sea, is now very nearly ready, having been hurried up within the past two or three weeks. Her destination is as yet unknown, nor have any officers been ordered to join.

The only arrival we have to notice is that of the United States storeship *Relief*, in ballast, from Rio Janeiro. She is now having her ballast discharged, and is under order for the same station when refitted, which will be in the course of next week. This ship brought home two officers and a number of seamen, sick, from Rio Janeiro. The men were all sent to the Naval Hospital. Eighty seamen were sent hence last week to Philadelphia for the steamship *San Jacinto*, destined for the Baltic.

An accident occurred here on Thursday last, which resulted in the death of an aged man, a laborer, named JAMES BOYLAN. In one of the old sheds, (upon which, by the way, it is a pity Uncle Sam could not, for the country's credit sake, bestow a little repairs or paint,) are kept the gun carriages which have been used, and are now stored. Some men are at work repairing these, and the deceased was engaged attending them, bringing water, &c. A number of slides and beds for carronades were piled over some long gun carriages, and to get the latter out they were removing the former. The gang so employed was called away, and the deceased sat down awaiting their return, close to where the removal was being made. By some mischance a slip took place, and one bed, the fine casting on which was about 150 pounds weight, and two slides, in all an immense mass of heavy wood and iron, fell upon the deceased, killing him almost instantly, as a carriage joiner, at work close by, heard one or two groans only; and on removing the crushing weight, which was done within a minute or two, the man was found dead. The Coroner for Brooklyn held an inquest on the spot, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts.

Exciting Scene in a Railroad Car—Drawing a Dirk on a Woman.

An affair occurred in one of the Fulton-avenue cars, Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, just at dark, which caused considerable excitement at the time, and has been the subject of much remark since. When the car in question had arrived at Bond-street, or in that vicinity, a woman rushed from it in a very excited manner, and jumped to the street, screaming for protection.

It appears that an elderly man, named GLOVER, had occupied a seat in the car at her side, and, as alleged by her, he attempted some familiarities, which she resented, when he drew a dirk or sword from a cane in his hand, and flourished it in a threatening manner, when she left the car, as above stated. As soon as the conductor heard or saw what was going on, he put the offending GLOVER out of the car, and gave him in custody of Officer HOLBROOK, of the Third District Police, who conveyed him to the Third District Station-House, when Assistant Captain VAN ORDEN discharged him, upon his promising to appear before Justice BLACKLEY on Saturday morning, and then answer any complaint that may be made against him by the offended party.

Mr. GLOVER'S version of the affair is somewhat different from the above. His story is that he moved nearer the woman for the purpose of making room to seat a passenger, and, in doing so, might have touched her dress. At all events, something caused her to exclaim, "Keep your hands off, you nasty skunk!" He denies that he drew the sword upon her, or drew it all, but at the time was drawing it part way out and thrusting it in again, without any regard to her. The investigation may be an interesting one.

SAD ACCIDENT IN BROOKLYN.—Last evening, as Mr. MICHAEL FLYNN, with his wife and an infant child were riding in a wagon, and when at the corner of Gold and Nassau-streets, on turning the horse suddenly round, the wagon upset, throwing them all out. Mrs. FLYNN was severely bruised, and the child so injured as to render its recovery doubtful. Mr. FLYNN escaped uninjured.

INCREASE OF FERRY RATES.—The Union Ferry Company have announced their determination of raising the fare to Booklyn to *two cents*, for foot passengers over twelve years of age, on and after Thursday, 10th inst., on all their Ferries. They will sell single-trip tickets at the rate of 16 for 25 cents; 33 for 50 cents, and 50 for 75 cents.

NUISANCE REMOVED.—A slaughter-house in Eleventh-street, near South Fourth, owned by a German named CHRISTIAN SMITH, was demolished on Thursday by direction of the Board of Health, that body having pronounced it a nuisance. Mr. S. will also be compelled to pay a fine of $250.

DEDICATION.—The new Catholic Church of St. Michael's, at Flushing, is to be dedicated on Sunday, at 5 P. M.

COAL AGAINST SINEWS.—Professor HENRY, President of the Mechanic's Institute, at Washington says: "It has been proved that, on an average, four ounces of coal are sufficient to draw on a railroad, one ton a mile. It has also been found on experiment, that a man working on a tread mill continually for eight hours, will elevate one and one-half millions of pounds one foot high. Now Cornish Engines will perform the same work by the expenditure of a pound and-a-half of coal. It follows from these data that about five tons of coal would evolve as much power during its combustion as would be equal to the continued labor of an able bodied man for 20 years, at the rate of eight hours per day; or in other words, to the average power of a man during the active period of life."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **The Times and our Duties as Christians.**—L. D. MANSFIELD, Pastor of the Advent Mission Church, No. 39 Forsyth-st., will preach on this subject TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, and will particularly speak of the recent terrible rum murders, and the duty of Christians in the premises. Seats free. The public are invited to attend. N. B.—The members and friends of this Church are requested to attend the service at 10½ A. M.

☞ **Twenty-first-street Reformed Dutch Church, Near the Sixth-avenue.**—This Church will be open for service during the month of August, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. EDWARD P. TABRUNE, of New Brunswick, is expected to preach NEXT LORD'S DAY. The public are invited to attend

☞ **The Cholera.**—LAIGHT-ST. CHURCH, corner of Laight and Varick-sts. A SERMON TO MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock by the pastor, Rev. ISAAC WESCOTT. Subject—*The history of the Cholera and the predisposing causes to its attack.*

☞ **A Funeral Discourse** will be preached in the M. E. Church, Suffolk near Stanton-st., on the sudden decease of Mrs. MARY DIKEMAN, by Rev. A. S. FRANCIS of William Bourne, on SABBATH, Aug. 6, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. The relatives and friends of her family are requested to attend without further notice.

☞ **Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.**—The regular Monthly Meeting of this Association will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, 8th inst., at 8 o'clock, in the Pierrepont-street Baptist Church (cor. Clinton-st.) Young men generally are invited to attend.
J. McGEE, Rec. Secretary.

☞ **Rev. A. S. Francis**—will preach in the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, Norfolk-st., near Stanton, TO-MORROW at 3 o'clock P. M. Subject: *A Funeral Discourse.*

☞ **Rev Mr. Pressly,** of Cincinnati, will preach in the Fourth Associate Reformed Church, Franklin-st., TO-MORROW (Sabbath) 6th inst., both MORNING and AFTERNOON.

☞ **New Jerusalem Church in Williamsburg.**—Public worship EVERY SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in the upper room of the Savings Bank building, corner South 3d and 4th-sts. Sermon by Rev. THOS. WILKS.

☞ **Hedding M. E. Church,** 17th st., between 1st and 2d-avs. Rev. ALLEN STEELE will preach on SUNDAY NEXT at 10½ A. M. and Rev. J. FLOY, D. D., in the EVENING, at 3½ P. M. Seats free.

☞ **Notice.**—Rev JAMES PRESTLEY, of Cincinnati, will preach in the Franklin-st Presbyterian Church on Sabbath first forenoon and afternoon; morning service at 10½ o'clock, and afternoon at 3½.

☞ **Fleet-St. Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn.**—Rev. Mr. DILBURN Chaplain to Congress, will preach in this church TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

☞ **Rev. Wm. H. Milburn,** Chaplain to Congress, will preach a sermon on the *Christian Idea of Woman*, in the Sands-st. Methodist Church, Brooklyn, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 8 o'clock

☞ **Spiritualism.**—Sunday meetings at Dodworth's Academy No. 806 Broadway. RUFUS ELMER, Esq., of Springfield, Mass., will lecture TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Conference at 3 P. M. Seats free.

☞ **Mount Zion Free Church, No. 472 Broadway.**—Bishop SNOW will preach at 3 P. M. TO MORROW. Seats are free. Subject of discourse—*Popular Religious Fables and Delusions*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box**—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. E. MEBER, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston.
C. H. RING, Broadway, and
all respectable druggists.

☞ **University's Family Medicines.**—FEVER AND AGUE—CHOLERA—The University of Free Medicines and Popular knowledge, chartered by the State of Pennsylvania April 29, 1853, mainly to arrest the evils of spurious nostrums; also, to supply the public with reliable remedies, where the best medical advisers cannot or will not be employed, having purchased the invaluable remedy—ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE—the first and only known for twenty years as the certain cure for Fever and Ague and its kindred complaints, confidently recommend it to the patronage of the afflicted. The above institution likewise recommends for Bowel Complaints, Cholera, &c., ROWAND'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF BLACKBERRY-ROOT, and in due time will furnish its own remedy for every disease that can be safely treated in this way. By order of the Trustees,
JOHN E. ROWAND, M. D.,
President of the University, and head of the Pharmaceutical Department, Philadelphia.
Home Dispensary and Office, No. 47 South Second-st., Philadelphia.
CHARLES H. RING, General Agent, No 192 Broadway, New-York; C. V. CLICKENER & Co., No. 81 Barclay-st.; HAVILAND, HARRELL & RISLEY, No. 29 Warren-st.; F. C. WELLS & Co., No. 277 8th-av.; R. A. SANDS, No 133 Bowery; JOHN MEAKIM, No. 497 Broadway; E. M. GUION, No. 127 Bowery; C. S. SMITH, No. 136 Canal-st.; BRIGHAM & MILLER, No. 17 Avenue D; J. & J. CONDRINGTON, No. 715 Broadway; W. D. CRUMBLE, No. 883 Broadway; W. S. FREEMAN, No. 42 3d-st.; A. W. GARADAS, Nos. 51 6th-av. and 168 Bleecker; GAIL & AMED, No. 153 3d-av.; E. W VONDASMITH, No. 158 Bowery; T. T. GREEN, No. 399 Broadway; A. POWELL, No. 163 Avenue A; J. WALL GREEN, No. 114 Broadway; JOHN MILLER No. 345 1st-av.; W. F. LINDSAY, No. 77 East Broadway; THOS. BAILEY, No. 9, Bilbe House, 4th-st.; DAVID RITTER, No. 318 Bowery, corner Bleecker-st.; W. H. LOINES, No. 256 Hudson-st; Mrs HAYES, No 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; T THOS BAYES, South Brooklyn BOSWELL & LIVINGSTON, No. 244 Grand-st., LIVINGSTON & Co., No. 114 Grand-st., and WM. BERRIAN, No. 170 Grand-st., Williamsburg.

☞ **Mechanics' Building Association.**—The third Annual Report of the above Association will be made, and an election for officers held, at Mechanics' Institute, corner of Chatham and Division-sts., on WEDNESDAY the 9th of August, at 8 o'clock. As amendment to the By-Laws will also be voted on, and members are requested to attend. By order. J. PECARE, Sec'y.

☞ **Dr. Horsey's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial.**—Nervous debility, or that universal prostration of the system, which renders life a burden, and makes the slightest exertion of mind or body a task of the greatest difficulty, is the result of a disease of the nerves, and is as much a disease as fever or consumption, so hard to bear, and so little pitied by the robust and healthy! We answer—from the stomach and the nervous system, between which there exists the closest sympathy. Want of vital energy, a weakness in the digestive organs, a general languor, a weariness in the exercise of the mental faculties, is at the bottom of all the difficulty. To rouse the whole energies of the system, to impart, to infuse it with new life, activity, vigor, and to sustain it in that condition, there is no preparation comparable with DR MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL. Other stimuli may excite the dormant physical energies for a time, but like the night-dash of the lightning that leaves behind it a deeper gloom, the exhilaration of these exhilerants is followed, after the first convulsive effect is over, by a depression of body and mind more profound and paralyzing than ever. The remedy is literally worse than the disease. But the ELIXIR has a dynamic influence. It not only creates a new condition of the physical organization, but perpetuates it. The animal spirits are not only cheered and elevated by its agency, but kept up to their new level without flagging. A vegetable compound, congenial to the system, it seems to act upon the constitution itself, and to revolutionize it. In cases of diseases of the nerves, the stomach, and the liver, its operation is all but miraculous. The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, or twelve dollars.
C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 192 Broadway, New York.
Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada, and the West Indies

☞ **Dr. Sanborn's Medicated Lung Vapor** is now considered the first and only remedy ever discovered which possesses the power of DISSOLVING TUBERCLES IN THE LUNGS. This effect is produced by the LUNG VAPOR being brought in direct contact with the air cells of the lungs by being inhaled or breathed. No medicine of any kind is required to be given into the stomach, for all drugs thus given are usually sickening and nauseating, destroying the patient's appetite, weakening the vital powers, and even tend to hasten the disease to a more rapid termination. The LUNG VAPOR effects a radical cure of incipient consumption by destroying the causes (tubercles) which produces the disease, and does not act as a simple palliative of symptoms, as all remedies must act given into the stomach. DR SANBORN can be consulted daily at the New-York Lung Institute, No. 6 Bond-st., where diseases of the Lungs and Throat are detected with unerring certainty, and treated exclusively by inhalation of Medicated Vapor. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., CH'S RING, THOS. T. GREEN, New-York; and Mrs. HAYS, Brooklyn; at No. 114 Chambers-st., and at No 6 Bond-st. Price, $5 per package, with advice. Sent free, by Express to any part of the United States. N S DAY, PROPRIETOR No. 114 Chambers st.

☞ **Petersville Homestead Association.**—A regular meeting will be held on MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, corner Broadway and Grand-st. Punctual attendance is requested to hear the report of the Committee on Survey. A map of the land will be presented for adoption by the members. Persons desirous of becoming members are invited to attend. The land is beautifully located for building purposes, and there are already on the ground 7 good, substantial farm houses, with barns, which will be distributed to members without cost. The payments are 75 cents per week for 4 city lots or 1 acre. Circulers giving particulars can be obtained at Nos. 2 Hanover-st., 362 6th-av., and 230 9th-av.
F. A. POTTER, President.
W. H. HOYT, Secretary.

☞ **The Second South Williamsburg Village Association** tenders to all the opportunity to procure a commodious and eligible building site convenient to the City, an easy of access at all hours of the day, in a thickly settled and rapidly improving neighborhood, for the small sum of $50, easy terms of payment. The Association is rapidly filling up, and the division of the property will shortly take place. Persons seeking for a healthful suburban residence would do well to attend the meetings and learn further particulars. Public meetings every MONDAY EVENING at No. 195 Bowery, next door above Military Hall. JOHN WILSON, President.
CHAS. YOUNG, Secretary.

☞ **To the Electors of the City and County of New-York,**—The undersigned offers himself as an independent candidate for the office of Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, at the election in November next, pledging himself, if elected, to fulfil the duties appertaining to the office with energy and honesty—giving strict personal attention and supervision over all employed in the Department, and using his best endeavors to redeem the City from filth and darkness. JOSEPH E. EBLING,
Columbian Garden, No. 200 Bowery.

☞ **Headache, Dizziness, Heartburn, Palpitation**—and all the disagreeable symptoms arising from imprudence in diet, or from indigestion, may be promptly cured by Dr. McCLINTOCK'S DYSPEPTIC ELIXIR, the result of thirty years' experience in medical practice. Price, 75 per bottle. Sold by Druggists generally, and by the Proprietors, A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 122 Fulton-st.

☞ **Cholera.**—Dr. S. M. GIDDINGS, No. 85 Murray-st., has a remedy which cures Cholera Cholera Morbus Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Cramps, Spasms, &c. Every family should have this remedy at hand, and persons about their business should carry this life preserver with them.

☞ **Accumulation $1,900,000.**—THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1 Wall-st., insures the lives of persons from 14 to 56 years of age. Dividend declared annually.
JOS. L. LORD, Agent.

☞ **Post-Office Notice.**—The mails for California, &c., per steamer GEORGE LAW, will close at 1 o'clock P. M., on SATURDAY, Aug. 5
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

☞ **Post-Office Notice.**—The mails for Europe, per United States steamer PACIFIC, will close at 10½ o'clock A. M., on SATURDAY, Aug. 5.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

☞ **Post-Office Notice.**—The mails for Nassau, N. P., and Havana, per steamer JEWESS, will close at 2 P. M. on MONDAY, Aug 7.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

☞ **Post-Office Notice.**—The SUNDAY mail *via* the Hudson River Railroad, will hereafter, and until further notice, close at 7½ o'clock A. M., Aug. 4, 1854.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

HOTELS.

HOTELS AND HOTELING OUT—If you want the very best accommodations, at the smallest prices, you will by all means stop at the Dey-st. House in Dey st., near Greenwich. There is no other house in this or any other city that offers such a bill of fare. There everything that the human mind can fix upon can be had. The rooms are a fine size, and the table is beautifully arranged. In short, you can get just as good accommodations for 50c per day as any other house will give for 2Os. You take your elegant room for $3 50 a week; then at all hours in the day, from 5 or 6 in the morning until a late hour at night, you can at your pleasure and discretion call for what you want. There is the greatest variety offered on the bill of fare to be found at any hotel or restaurant in the great City of New-York. We have traveled, and know it to be so. The proprietors, Messrs. MERRITT & LANGLEY, are two of God's own choosing—their hearts large and in the right place; they are ever ready and always open to relieve the oppressed. The capacity of their house is such as to enable them to take care of, in rooms, from 400 to 600, and in their restaurant frequently from 2 000 to 3,000 a day and all are provided for so as to induce them to call again and bring their friends. We would advise all who come into the City to take up their quarters at the Dey-st. house, by all means.

CITY HOTEL, RICHMOND, VA., FOR RENT OR LEASE.—This hotel, situated in the centre of the city, and having been recently thoroughly repaired, painted, &c., being on Main and Wall-sts, and within 2 squares of the Richmond & Danville and Central Rail roads in a direct line between the two, is for rent or lease. It contains 100 rooms, for sleeping purposes with a large dining-room in which 300 persons can be accommodated, a large and spacious office, a fine bar-room, and billiard-room in a contiguous position. Said establishment has, as is natural, been heretofore encouraged by the most business men of our city, being nearest in their midst. Its locality, its dimensions, its centrality, and its convenience to the business of every part of the country, will, there is no doubt, insure it a certainty commensurate with its merit. There is no doubt, if well kept, its custom will be equal to the best hotels of the city. It is the best Summer house, and equal to any in Winter. The bar-room fronts on Wall-st., which, if well kept, the profits of which will pay the rent of the house. To a desirable tenant the rent will be low. Make immediate application to BENJAMIN OAKLEY,
No. 5 Wall-st.

BALLOCH HOTEL.—ALEX. WILLIAMSON, formerly of the King's Arms Hotel, Glasgow, Scotland, begs respectfully to intimate to the nobility, gentry, and the public generally, that he has just removed to the well known BALLOCH HOTEL, situated at the Mouth of Lochlomond, and that he hopes, by strict attention to the business of the hotel, in which he has had great experience, to secure a share of public patronage. Tourists will find Balloch Hotel amply furnished with every requisite, and such an establishment, including lock-up coach-houses, as boats for fishing parties. Moderate charges in every department, and a fixed scale for servants.

DELMONICO'S HOTEL, No 25 Broadway—NEW-YORK, July 14, 1854.—An impression having gained in consequence of a recent sale of the premises, that the undersigned had closed his hotel he takes occasion to inform his friends that such is not the case. The sale was made subject to the lease of the undersigned, which is yet unexpired. The house has remained and still remains open as before for the accommodation of the public and neither before under the management of the undersigned.
L. DELMONICO.

HASKINS" NEWLY INVENTED CANOPY AND NET—FOR PROTECTION AGAINST MOSQUITOES AND ALL INSECTS. Combining beauty, cheapness, and entire security against insects, without obstructing the circulation of air. It is constructed so that it will fit any bedstead, and the Net is so arranged that it will contract and expand by means of a Rubber Braid so that it will fit securely at all times, and on all bedsteads, thereby affording entire protection against insects. It is portable, and can be packed in a very small place, and carried in a trunk, carpet bag, or valise, and must supersede all others for traveling purposes. It can be attached to the bedstead in a very few minutes, and taken down in equally short space of time, and so simple in construction, that a child can use it. Yet while it affords the protection sought, it is a beautiful and chaste ornament to the bed. By means of cord and tassel the Net can be raised and lowered at pleasure, and never return to be in the way, or a source of any trouble while making the bed. C. A. HASKINS & CO. Inventors and Manufacturers. General Dépôt No. 84 Chambers-st., (up stairs.) opposite the Irving House, N. Y.
Particular attention paid to orders.

THE BLISS OF MARRIAGE—THE WAY TO THE ALTAR—MATRIMONY MADE EASY; OR, HOW TO WIN A LOVER.
What fool for his folly was ever called wise?
Shonebuhr, Sir ROSNOUT, for your good advice,
Since single women and unmarried men
Shall bless your name sunset again and again.
Professor RONDOUT, of New-York, formerly of Sweden, where he has been the means of bringing about thousands of happy marriages, will send to any address, on receipt of $1, post paid, plain directions to enable ladies or gentlemen to win the devoted affections of as many of the opposite sex as they may desire. The process is so simple, but so captivating, that all may be married, irrespective of age, appearance or position; and last, though not least, it can be arranged with the utmost ease and delicacy. Address Professor RONDOUT, No. 83 16th-st., New-York City, post paid. N B—This is no humbug, but one of the greatest sciences the world ever produced, which thousands of ladies and gentlemen in the City of New-York can attest to. No one will ever regret the price paid for such an invaluable secret, which is contained in a book of one hundred pages.

COSMETICS AND GOURAUD—Are intimately associated in the minds of all persons of taste, and who have any correct notions of what is elegant in the toilet. Still at his famous Repertory, No. 67 Walker-st., he furnishes whatever is needed to color the hair and improve the person. His medicated Soaps are in great demand, and all his articles have acquired the stamp of classicality of public favor.

PONY FOR SALE.—A handsome, dark bay pony about 14 hands high, 7 years old; can trot a mile in 3½ minutes; warranted sound and kind, well-broke, and is a fine free, pleasant and stylish driver, and is a first-rate saddle horse. Will be sold on reasonable terms. Can be seen at No 32 Monroe st., from 3 o'clock P. M. to 7 P. M. Inquire for JOHN COYLE.

HORSE FOR SALE.—A fine Morgan horse, 14½ hands high, 7 years old, warranted to be sound and kind; will trot, canter or pace; will be sold with bridle, saddle, sheets, &c., for $175. If applied for previous to MONDAY, Aug 7. Apply at CONKLIN & HUGGS' stables, corner 25th-st. and 6th-av.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A SEASON.—LEITCH RITCHIE'S NEW NOVEL.—Third Edition in the days of WILKIE COLLINS.
By LEITCH RITCHIE. Author of "Sister of the Rhine," &c., &c.—Price 37½ cents.
Unsurpassed by any of the day.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*
One of the best of the season.—*New-York Daily Times.*
Decidedly the best of the season.—*Trenton State Gazette.*
It is perfectly enchanting in interest.—*Syracuse Journal.*
A most excellent story.—*National Argus.*
The most fascinating work we ever read.—*Hartford Republican*
There is power, pathos, noble sentiment.—*Norwich Courier.*
A work of absorbing interest.—*Fredonia Advertiser.*
A charming story.—*New-Orleans Delta.*
The story possesses rare interest.—*Freeport Bulletin.*
It abounds in interest.—*New-York Sun.*
Decidedly the most enticing work.—*The Argonaut.*
A real Jane Eyre interest.—*Com. Register.*
Published by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway. And for sale by all Booksellers and Periodical Dealers.

DR. DAVID BREWSTER'S NEW BOOK.—MORE WORLDS THAN ONE; THE CREED OF THE PHILOSOPHER AND THE HOPE OF THE CHRISTIAN. By Sir DAVID BREWSTER. 16mo., 68 cents.
This is a rich and truly valuable work, on a subject of commanding interest. It is from a learned author, eminent for his attainments in science, and accomplished as a writer in support of the theory of a "plurality of worlds," which "commands the sympathies and appeals to the judgment of man of all nations, of all creeds, and of all times."
[*Christian Observer.*
With a gracefulness of rhetoric that imparts a charm to the researches of science, the learned author here examines and refutes the recently started theory that there are no other inhabited worlds than our own; a theory which the writer regards as opposed to reason and divine revelation. It is a beautiful treatise, and will richly reward perusal.—*N. Y. Observer*
He not only establishes the doctrine that there are "more worlds than one," but by a strong and well-wrought chain of analogical reasoning, shows the high probability that the worlds that float over our heads so grandly and glorously are inhabited by races of sentient and intelligent beings adapted to the spheres they occupy, and capable of enjoyment.—*Richmond Christian Advocate.*
So withstanding Sir David Brewster has now reached the period when the grasshopper usually becomes a burden, the present volume furnishes sufficient evidence that his genius powers continue to operate with undiminished vigor.—*Puritan Recorder*
The reasoning of the author is conclusive; the spirit of the essay is excellent, and the subject, as here treated one which is calculated to ennoble and elevate the reader
[*Chronicle.*
Just published by ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS No 285 Broadway.

PUBLICATION WEEK.—THREE GOOD AND POPULAR BOOKS
ON TUESDAY, AUG. 8
EASY NAT; OR, THE THREE APPRENTICES. A Tale of Life in New-York and Boston. By A. L. STIMSON. One thick 12mo., with illustrations. Price $1 25.
The style is attractive, the moral excellent, and if generally circulated and read as it should be, will do more to curb the spirit of dissipation so prevalent in youth than would a hundred homilies on Virtue, or lectures on Temperance. It speaks at once to the hearts of youth, and is calculated to leave a lasting and strong impression. We trust it will meet with the rapid sale it deserves, not especially for the fascinating manner in which the story is told than for its moral worth.—*Editor of Boston Bee.*
ON THURSDAY, AUG 10
BERTHA AND LILY; OR, THE PARSONAGE OF BEECH GLEN. A Romance. By ELIZABETH OAKESMITH. One elegant 12mo. with illustrations. Price $1 25
"The peculiar feature of this work is the acute and profound reflection which it embodies in a fascinating story. It presents the results of a large experience and sagacious observation in a narrative of remarkable interest and beauty. The movement of the story is animated and exciting; it must enchain the attention of the most indifferent readers. It contains frequent passages of rare and exquisite beauty, and is always strong glowing and deeply in earnest."
ON SATURDAY, AUG 12
PERISCAPECS; OR, CURRENT SUBJECTS EXTEMPORANEOUSLY TREATED. By WILLIAM ELLIOT, of Philadelphia. One neat 12mo. volume.
This volume contains the Life of Gen. Ogle, which was so widely copied and admired besides many others of Dr. Elder's most popular and attractive E-says, many of which display remarkable vigor and beauty of style.
J. C. DERBY, Publisher, No. 8 Park-place, N. York

MR. F. W. SHELTON'S NEW BOOK.—CRYSTALLINE; OR, THE HEIRESS OF FALL-DOWN CASTLE. A romance. By F. W. SHELTON, author of "Salmagundi the Dragon," "Up the River," and "Rector of Baldcolph." 1 vol 12mo With original Illustrations from designs by Billings Price 88 cents
A purely imaginative and very charmingly written romance is "Crystalline." It will enhance the already high reputation of its author. We have followed the little heroine through all her reverses and triumphs with unabated interest * * * * The style is singularly graceful and winning &c.—*Knickerbocker Magazine.*
Seldom have we read anything more sweet and beautiful than this, the latest effort of Mr Shelton's genial pen.—*The Albion*
It is a charming romance—beautifully and simply written.—*The Palladium.*
He has illustrated the value of little things in this charming volume, which one will not willingly let go until it is finished.—*New-York Observer.*
Mr. Shelton's characteristic sweetness of fancy and freshness of style mark this book.—*The Chronicle*
For 88 cents, this book will be sent by mail, postage paid Just published by CHARLES SCRIBNER, No. 145 Nassau-st., New-York

THE TRUE AMERICAN—The most respectable and reliable Journal devoted to the cause of American item ever issued in the United States, will contain this week an unusual amount of interesting matter, calculated to open the eyes of the reflecting community to a sense of their danger from the intrigues of political Jesuitism. Every person interested in the conservation of pure Washingtonianism, should peruse this large, able, and beautiful sheet. Price 4 cents; sold by all newsdealers. Published at the office, No. 17 Beekman-st. Country subscription $2 per annum. Trade supplied by ABBE & YATES, No. 22 Beekman-st.

HIGH CHURCH EPISCOPALIANS have times innumerably chal enged Presbyterians and other Evangelical Non-Episcopalians, in various ways, through books, tracts and religious newspapers, to substantiate their claims of being successors to the Apostles. There is a work recently printed and for sale in Mr. E. FLETCHER'S Bookstore, No. 117 Nassau-st., which incontestibly settles the whole subject. The title of the work is "Which is the Church." It is inscribed to the members of the English Church Establishment. The public are requested to peruse that small work, and judge for themselves. The price is only fifty cents.

THE YOUTH OF JEFFERSON.—PUBLISHED THIS DAY.—THE YOUTH OF JEFFERSON; A CHRONICLE OF COLLEGE SCRAPES AT WILLIAMSBURG, Va., A. D. 1764. 12mo. Cloth, 75 cents.
ON SATURDAY
FIFTY YEARS IN BOTH HEMISPHERES; OR, REMINISCENCES OF THE LIFE OF A FORMER MERCHANT. by VINCENT NOLTE, late of New-Orleans. 12mo Cloth, $1 25.
J. S. REDFIELD, Nos 110 and 112 Nassau-st.

HARD TIMES—FROM ADVANCE SHEETS, will be completed and ready for publication about August 15 8vo., good type and paper. Price, 25 cents
By our special arrangements with the English publishers, we are enabled to bring out this popular story of DICKENS' about the same time as in London, and in advance of any other house in this country. Orders from the Trade filled in their order as

THE CORONER'S CITY.

THE MURDER OF TIMOTHY REDDING.

Coroner's Investigation at the City Hospital.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Gamble, at the City Hospital, upon the body of TIMOTHY REDDING, who died on Wednesday of injuries received on July 5, by a man named JAMES KING, who struck him on the head with an axe. Eleven o'clock was the hour named for the inquiry, but it was after 12 when a jury was empaneled. In the meantime the witnesses and others waiting in the Lecture-room, suffered from the sickening effluvia coming from the Dead House, which is in close proximity—some five or six bodies lying there. It is due to the jurors and others obliged to attend these investigations, that they should be conducted, (at least during this warm season,) in a more healthy situation.

The prisoner is a smart active looking man, of about 40 years of age, of quick nervous temperament.

The following testimony was taken:

Abner Gray sworn: I live at No. 46 Mulberry-street; the prisoner, King, lived in the same house in a front room of the rear building on the lower floor; he and his wife had been there four or five months; I never saw him intoxicated, but he might have drank without my knowledge; he and his wife used to have some quarrels; I never saw the deceased until the day he was injured; that is about a month ago; I do not recollect the day of the week or month; it was about 11 o'clock in the forenoon when I saw him first; I was in my room on the second floor, and heard the prisoner talking with another man; he appeared angry; going down stairs soon after, I saw Mrs. King and the deceased standing in the yard; the door of her room was closed; they were near the back door, and were in conversation together; I did not hear what they were talking about; I asked her what the noise I had heard in her room was about; she replied that this man (pointing to deceased) was "taking her part," and that they had no one to speak for her but him; the back window-shutters and door of King's room were closed; I left them standing there and went up stairs; when about half way up the first flight, I heard the door open, and saw Mr. King standing at the door of his room; the deceased was standing in the hall, and Mrs. King had a hold of the prisoner, and told him not to strike the deceased; Mrs. King was standing behind her husband inside, and the deceased was opposite to him, outside in the passage; the prisoner struck the deceased with something in his hand; it was a small axe, or hatchet; as he struck at the deceased Mrs. King caught hold of his arm and told him not to strike; he struck at the deceased again with the hatchet, a second and third blow, and the deceased fell back into the yard; the blows were given on the head; when the deceased fell, King went back into his room, shut and locked the door, leaving his wife standing outside in the hall-way; I did not hear the deceased speak a word after he was struck; a man living up stairs, named Van Lally, came down on hearing the noise, and went for an officer; a police came and arrested King; the deceased was taken away to the hospital; I do not think I could recognize the hatchet if I saw it; I could tell about the size of it; [The hatchet taken by the policeman was here produced,] the hatchet resembled that, but I cannot swear that it is the same.

Mary Redding sworn: I am sister of the deceased, and live at No. 121 Mulberry-street; I saw my brother at the Hospital about two hours after the occurrence; he was sensible; I saw him almost every day; he was perfectly sensible, and seemed conscious of his approaching death; when I went to visit him the first time, I said, "What has done this to you?" he replied, "King has done it to me, with a chopper, or axe." I asked him what was the reason; he said, "I declare before my God that King had no reason, but he followed me unawares, and struck me with the axe outside of his door;" he said it was in Mulberry-street; my brother was aged 23 years, and was born in the County Cork, Ireland; he was a good-tempered, good-natured young man; I am not acquainted with King, but saw him at the Tombs.

Martha King sworn: The prisoner is my husband; we were married in St. George's Church, Hanover-square, London, in the month of August, about four years ago; I do not wish to answer any questions touching the matter under investigation.

John B. Mitchell, policeman, deposed: That after 12 o'clock on the 5th of July, he was called to the house No. 46 Mulberry-street; he found the deceased lying in the yard in front of the door insensible; Mr. King was supporting his head; he was bleeding from wounds on his head; the prisoner was in the front room on the lower floor; the door was shut but not fastened; I asked him what he had injured the man with; he went and took this axe (pointing to a small axe produced) and told me he had done it with this; he handed me the hatchet at the same time; he said something about this man coming to see his wife, and I thought from what he said that he was jealous.

F. Markoe Wright, M. D., affirmed—I am house surgeon in the New-York Hospital; on the 5th of last July the deceased was brought to the Hospital, having a compound fracture of the skull, with depression of the bone; he was not insensible, and continued sensible while an operation was performed; he was doing well, and promised fairly for recovery for some time, but the wound took an unhealthy turn, and he died; his death was the result of the injuries described.

The Coroner charged the Jury briefly, who returned the following

VERDICT.

We found that the deceased, Timothy Redding, came to his death by fracture of the skull, the result of blows given him with an axe, by Henry King, at No. 46 Mulberry-street, on July 5, 1854.

The prisoner was then fully committed for trial. On inquiry "if he had anything to say," &c., he stated that what he had done was in self-defence; that the deceased came to assault him, and that he put him out of the room; that he came in the second time, and caught him by the throat, when he raised the hatchet and struck him twice, in passion and in self-defence.

The Christian Home—Card to the Public.

It has been widely circulated by some persons or persons, who have not made themselves acquainted with the objects of the "Christian Home," that Roman Catholic females are not admitted. This statement calls for correction, inasmuch as it has already been published that the Institution is free from all sectarian principles. All are free to come of every sect and denomination. The object and only object for which the Christian Home has been established, is the spread of the Redeemer's kingdom, which kingdom, as once declared by Angels, is "Peace on Earth and good will towards Men." The class whom it designs to benefit, is as much in need of the gospel as those in heathen lands. We point out to them the true character of the Son of God, and the object of his mission to earth. We stimulate them to aspire after his lovely likeness, assuring them that those who have not the spirit of Christ are none of his. Also convincing their judgments that there is no safety, either for themselves or their children, in this life, or in that which is to come, but in the every-day practice of that blessed charity, long suffering, gentleness and love, even to their enemies, which the blessed Saviour so fully exemplified in his life and sealed with his expiring breath—"Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do!" By those teachings we trust to save many of them in the present day, and thousands of their unborn children in the next generation.

Signed in behalf of the Committee,

ELIZABETH BILLSLARD, Secretary.

CHRISTIAN HOME, No. 614 Sixth-avenue, corner of Thirty-sixth-street.

Sabbath School in Fiftieth-Street.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Allow me once more to bring to the notice of your readers, Sabbath School No. 82, in Fiftieth-street, near Eighth-avenue. There have been added to this school during the last six weeks, an average of fifty scholars per week. With so large an increase weekly, it has been found difficult to supply the classes with competent teachers. Are there not young men and women not already engaged in Sabbath schools, who would be willing to assist the Lord in this work?

The sessions of the school are held in the morning and in the afternoon. Yours, S.

☞ The *Evangelist Journal* announces the death of Rev. JOHN MASON, recently in charge of the congregation of Cold Spring. He died of consumption, in this City, on Monday evening last, in the 35th year of his age. His obsequies were performed in the Cathedral on Wednesday.

CATHOLIC ANNIVERSARIES.—The first annual exhibition of the "Academy of the Holy Infancy," at Manhattanville, took place last week. Rev. Mr. SOARES presided.

☞ A patent car ventilator for the exclusion of dust is to be introduced into immediate use on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, the Company having just purchased the right to do so from a gentleman in Bridgeport, Conn.

Teachers' State Association in Oswego.

THIRD DAY—CONTINUED,
WEDNESDAY, P. M., Aug. 2.

The resolutions offered by Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY, of Rochester, and alluded to at the close of the proceedings reported, were as follows:

Resolved, That as long as woman be not appointed to fill any of the offices of the Association, or act upon any of its Committees, her *equality* is ignored; and all resolves to the effect that woman is an effective and efficient co-worker with man in the profession of teaching, and, therefore, freely admitted to all the rights and privileges of the New-York State Teachers' Association, are not only meaningless, but insults to her womanhood.

Resolved, That the Association instruct the Committee on the nomination of Officers and Board of Editors for the New-York State *Teacher* for the ensuing year, to have woman represented in each of their reports.

As already intimated, the speeches which followed the reading of these resolutions, Miss ANTHONY in favor of same, and Mr. MCELLIGOTT, of New-York, in defence of the Association, were two of the most interesting addresses thus far delivered.

A lecture on "The Practical and the Theoretical" was delivered by Mr. W. D. HUNTLEY, of Buffalo. The subject was ably discussed and a vote of thanks passed.

The following Board of Editors for the New-York *Teacher* was then appointed: Oliver Arey, of Buffalo; A. J. Upson, of Clinton; J. M. Bulkley, of Williamsburg; T. H. Bowen, of Albany; S. W. Cole, of Plattsburg; L. R. Satterlee, of Rochester; J. Winslow, of Watertown; M. Wilson, of Allen's Hill; J. N. McElligott, of New-York; Delos Gary, of Oswego; Mrs. Emma Willard, of Troy; Mary P. Tenney, Binghamton.

Adjourned till 7½ o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Association met at 7½ o'clock. The large Hall was filled to overflowing by teachers and others.

TEACHERS' WAGES.

Hon. HORACE GREELEY delivered the address of the evening. He stated that although he had never had a day's experience as a teacher, he should nevertheless venture some thoughts and suggestions upon "The Teacher's Profession." He did not think that teachers, the mass of them, at least, are as well paid as the good of community demands. Still, he thought that as a class they were not poorly paid. Although the teacher's work is severe, preying both upon mind and body, yet the time of toil was limited. His hours of rest and relaxation are many. The teacher, although worthily meriting a proper subsistence for himself and family, should not look at pay alone. Points of fitness and duty should influence the true teacher. He didn't like to hear teachers constantly talking about salary; he would rather leave that to the overseers of such matters, who, as he thought, ought to give proper attention to them.

GOVERNMENT IN SCHOOLS.

He went on to say that the teacher should be a good governor: 1st, know how to govern himself; 2d, how to govern his pupils. He alluded to the discipline of schools. If children were properly trained at home, chast sement in school would be unheard of. But how are multitudes of children trained at home? The observation of everbody suggests the answer. Gentleness and sympathy should always characterize the instructor. He argued that, for wilful and obstinate persistence in acts of disobedience, or for manifest and continued opposition to the necessary and wholesome regulations of the school-room, corporeal punishment may be properly administered.

THE CLASSICS.

Teachers, however, should never punish in anger; they should be careful, even while inflicting chastisement, to have the interests of the pupil and of the school at heart. He commented, at considerable length, upon the course of studies in our schools. When Latin and Greek were the languages of a large portion of enlightened mankind, then a good reason for perfectly mastering them existed. But everything valuable in those dead languages has been translated into our mother tongue, and no valid reason exists for such multitudes of our youth spending thereon many long years of short lives. He who has thoroughly mastered the language of our MILTON and SHAKSPEARE, has the facility for acquiring any amount of useful knowledge. In fine, his theme was the *Practical* rather than the *Theoretical*. He concluded with an earnest appeal to instructors of youth, urging them to the faithful performance of their high and responsible duties.

At the conclusion of the address, Prof. A. J. UPSON, of Hamilton, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Association be presented to Hon. HORACE GREELEY for his able and instructive address.

Resolved, That teachers be advised to exclude from their systems of instruction grammar, geography and arithmetic, and substitute the more modern sciences, geology and chemistry, the primary, radical and indispensable sciences which have sprung up from the needs and necessities of the present day.

The first resolution was unanimously adopted, and the second as unanimously laid on the table, a result which did not disturb the dry humor, probably, which prompted the second resolution.

Mr. GREELEY rose and said: I regret that I have so imperfectly expressed myself that even *one* teacher of this Association understood me to advocate the exclusion of arithmetic, geography and grammar from our schools.

Mr. WARING, of N. Y., followed with an address on Agriculture, which was well received.

Adjourned to Thursday morning.

CLOSING SESSION....THURSDAY, Aug. 3.

Association convened at 8 A. M. Prayer by Professor BENEDICT, of Rochester.

The Report on the employment of a State Agent for the Association, at a salary of not less than $1,000, was again taken up, but after some remarks it was temporarily laid aside, in order to proceed with the election of officers for the ensuing year.

The Committee on Nomination, one delegate from each Judicial District, submitted their Report, which was accepted.

Motion was made by Mr. BARNES, of Rochester, that the Association proceed to take an informal ballot for President.

After some slight skirmishing, during which some discreditable charges of "packed delegations," a "packed committee," &c., were made, a formal ballot for President was agreed upon.

Miss ANTHONY, of Rochester, nominated D. H. CRUTTENDEN of New-York, and by consent stated her reasons for such nomination.

The Association then balloted, with the following result: R. D. Jones, of Rochester, 206; Jas. N. McElligott, of New-York, 78; D. H. Cruttenden, of New-York, 61; A. J. Upson, of Clinton, 2; Jas. Johonnot, of Syracuse, 1.

On motion of Mr. MCELLIGOTT, seconded by Mr. CRUTTENDEN, the vote for R. D. JONES was considered as unanimous.

While the balloting for the remaining officers was going on, several communications to the Association were read by one of the Secretaries. The following is the entire list of the officers elect:

President—R. D. JONES, of Rochester.

Vice Presidents—H. M. Aller, of Elmira; J. B. Poucher, of Oswego; S. S. Kellogg, of Buffalo; Mrs. H. B. Hughes, of Syracuse.

Corresponding Secretary—John H. Fanning, of New-York.

Recording Secretaries—D. S. Heffron, of Utica; D. Cameron, of Johnstown.

Treasurer—M. H. Beach, Seneca Falls.

After the election of officers, the State Agent report was again taken up.

Mr. JOHONNOT and Mr. PATCHIN spoke in favor of the report. They urged several arguments which they considered valid, and, among others, was the fact that in Ohio the arrangement worked admirably.

Mr. N. B. STANTON would rather defer action till another year.

Mr. BULKLEY, of Williamsburg, spoke with much force and earnestness against the project.

Mr. J. H. HARDY, of Elmira, considered such an agent unnecessary, as the place was already well filled by Superintendent RICE.

Mr. J. H. FANNING, of New-York, was desirous of knowing where the pay of such agent was to come from. Certainly not from the present empty treasury; neither will mere promises supply the needful.

Several members spoke of their willingness to contribute to said object.

The Report on State Agent, with salary named, was finally passed by a majority vote.

Ballot for State Agent.—The number of delegates present, as usual after the election of officers, was not large. The balloting resulted as follows—104 votes cast: Jas. Johonnot, of Syracuse, 91; N. B. Stanton, 9; three other members, 4.

On motion, the election of Mr. JOHONNOT was considered unanimous.

Amid considerable confusion a motion prevailed that those delegates that voted for a State Agent should come forward and pledge themselves for the salary.

Hon. V. M. RICE presided with becoming dignity, and by his calmness and impartiality endeared himself to every delegate present.

Resolutions of thanks to the several Railroad and Steamboat Companies that conveyed delegates to and from the Convention at reduced fare, were unanimously passed. Also, a vote of thanks to the presiding officer, to the citizens of Oswego, to the public press, reporters, &c. The Association then adjourned to meet on the first Wednesday of August, 1855.

Wesleyan University—Commencement Exercises.

The Commencement Exercises of the Wesleyan University have just closed, except that there is to be a gathering of the friends and patrons of the institution this evening.

A Poem of unusual merit, by WM. STARK, Esq., of Nashua, New-Hampshire, followed by a characteristic and excellent address by Dr. BETHUNE of Brooklyn, on Monday evening, began the exercises of the occasion, unless we should include as forming a part, the noble sermon of Rev. Bishop JANES to the Graduating Class on Sabbath morning, and the Missionary sermon of Dr. FOSTER, of Brooklyn, in the evening.

On Tuesday the Joint Board of Trustees and visitors held their Annual Meeting, and at the same time a spirited meeting of the associated Alumni was held in one of the societies' halls. A joyous social gathering of ladies and gentlemen, under the patronage of the Alumni, after an excellent address by J. N. REYNOLDS, Esq., of Brooklyn, closed the day.

To-day we have had the ordinary exercises of the Graduating Class.

The degree of B. A. was conferred on the following young gentlemen, members of the Graduating Class:

Henry Baker,	Wm. H. Hollis,	Aug. L. Smith,
Justin S. Barrows,	Emery F Helway,	Wm. C. Smith,
Francis E. Beers,	C. Lafayette Howe,	George Stevens,
Wm. Cary Bowen,	Fenner E. King,	Frank W. Taner,
J Whitbeck Brown,	Joseph H Knowles,	Riley T. Taylor,
Calvin Beach Burd,	Erasmus D. Leavitt,	Joseph J. Turton,
Cyrus David Ives,	C. K. Martin,	Joseph Vinton,
C. Wesley Gulick,	W. M. McLaughlin,	George E. Waif,
Philip D Hammond,	Edw. B. Otheman,	A. M. Wheeler,
Wm. Toncey Hill,	J. Wesley Selleck,	

The honorary degree of M. A. was conferred on Rev. F. F. R. MERCEIN, of New-York; Rev. Z. A. MUDGE, of Boston, and JONATHAN JOHNSON, of Iowa.

Hon. SAMUEL D. HUBBARD, late Postmaster General, and FRANCIS HALL, Esq., of the *Commercial Advertiser*, received the honorary degree of LL.D.

Rev. MINA RAYMOND, of Wilbreham, Mass.; Rev. P. RICE, of Peekskill, N. Y., and Rev. JOS. CUMMINGS, President of Geneva College, Lima, N. Y., received the degree of D.D. H. Y.

MIDDLETOWN, Aug. 2 1854.

Dr. Nott and Union College.

The Schenectady *Cabinet* contradicts a report which has gained credence in certain quarters, to the effect that Dr. NOTT purposes resigning the Presidency of Union College. Nothing could be further from the truth. The Doctor is far too closely identified with the history of that Institution to forsake it. The misconception has undoubtedly arisen from a sentence in the President's Address to the Alumni. After speaking of the length of time during which he has presided over the College, the Doctor gave an affectionate exhortation to his former pupils, and expressed his delight at being able to speak to them again, but this, he added, would probably be the last time, referring evidently to his declining health and advanced age, and the uncertainty of meeting so large a number of the graduates on any similar occasion in his own lifetime.

The report of the approaching resignation of Dr. NOTT can have had no other foundation than this. It is the hope of every son of "Union," that many years of active usefulness are still before the honored head of that institution.

Commencement at Williams College.

The following is a sketch of the exercises at the coming Commencement of Williams College.

President HOPKINS will deliver his Baccalaurate on Sabbath afternoon, August 13.

In the evening the Mills Theological Society will be addressed by Rev. Dr. BETHUNE, of Brooklyn.

JOSEPH WHITE, Esq., of Lowell, Mass., will address the Alumni on Tuesday, August 15.

Tuesday evening, August 15, the Prize Rhetorical Exhibition takes place, to be followed by the Oration before the Literary Societies by RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

The Commencement Exercises *de facto*, take place on Wednesday, August 16. The Graduating Class numbers 62, the largest ever fostered by Williams. Twelve of the 62 have gained honors.

THE LITERARY MEN OF FRANCE.—VICTOR HUGO lives a broken exil in the isle of Guernsey. LAMARTINE is almost forgotten. You sometimes meet in Paris a half-negro whose hair has lost its color and become white, and who stoops alarmingly in the shoulders—it is ALEXANDRE DUMAS. This popular writer resides with his daughter, at the Maison d'Or, on the Boulevard but has lately taken a small "hotel" in the Rue d'Amsterdam. I passed one evening on the Boulevard a gouty old man, bent almost double, who seemed hardly able to drag himself along; he was returning from the *Divan* a sort of *estaminet*, celebrated as a place of reunion for men of letters, and was pointed out to me as the celebrated critic GUSTAVE PLANCHE, but he looks now like a critic of the past. ALFRED DE VIGNEY, the author of St. Mars, is a tolerably constant attendant at the Academie Francaise, and still holds up his head *comme un Saint Sacrament*, to use a French phrase; his locks hang long, like those of the Franks described by THIERRY; but, alas! they are no longer black. EMILE DESCHAMPS has retired to Versailles, where he cultivates his garden more than the muses. SAINTE-BEUVE has thrown himimself into the *Moniteur Universel*, where he has turned prophet of evil, and appears in wearisome articles, which are read only in the provinces. The bibliophile JACOB (PAUL LACROIX) must also be classed among the forgotten ones, as well as his brother, who once enjoyed a reputation as a writer of romances and dramatic pieces, and who has married the sister-in-law of BALZAC. Some of the writers of a higher class of literature remain, such as GUIZOT, VILLEMAIN, AUGUSTIN THIERRY, and VICTOR COUSIN, but of these GUIZOT alone is active.

SPORTS OF THE SURF.—A lady correspondent of the Washington *Union*, who has been "going down to the sea" at Cape Island, gives the following description of the aquatic enjoyments of the place:

The attendant upon the bath was taking a prominent part in the conversation, as usual, while immediately behind her crouched her daughter, a negro girl of 12 or 13 years of age, laughing and rolling the whites of her eyes in ecstasy at all that was going forward. Beside a large tub of water in the centre of the floor, knelt or sat several ladies, just from the surf, in all the various stages of disrobing, each intent upon her own arrangement, and utterly regardless of what was passing around her. Others were preparing for the bath, laying aside their dresses, or rather suffering them to be laid aside for them by their maids; while the latest comers were removing their shawls and bonnets, and exchanging greetings with their acquaintances. For the first few moments we were deafened and bewildered; the sight of some dozen females only partially dressed, and that in garments perfectly saturated with sea water—the busy waiting-maids passing and repassing, or drying and combing the streaming hair of their mistresses—the subdued laughter and whispered gossip of a bevy of lovely, chatting girls, murmuring along in an undercurrent of sound—parties of romping children, apparently quite indifferent to the dense atmosphere, which made us struggle for breath; and, to crown all, the sudden bursting forth of a chorus of girlish voices into one of the wildest, sweetest of negro melodies, that was caught up and flung back by the roar of the waves without—all combined to form a picture odd indeed.

Following the example of others, we exchanged our double wrapper for a woolen bathing dress, covered our hair, and, with the friend who had accompanied us, we hastily made our exit from this crowded Babel, and on crossing the threshold we were met by our male escort equipped for the Sea. The sight outside that met our vision was still more bewildering than the one we had left. The sight of nearly one thousand persons in various costumes—the shrill, laughing cries of the bathers, heard above the roar of the surf—parties of children in the arms of nurses, struggling for breath—the ladies, many in bright plaid dresses, with fancifully trimmed straw hats on their heads—and to end all, the appearance of the bathers, as they came out, looking like a congregation of resuscitated corpses fevered into life, all combine to form a picture like the illusion of a dream, almost leaving the beholder in doubt whether that on which he looks is indeed reality, or the mere creation of a distempered brain. There is nothing very exclusive in the bath here, where the belle is placed in juxtaposition with her waiting maid; indeed it would be difficult to distinguish them, as no costume in the world lends itself more readily or more conveniently to the purposes of disguise. One peculiarity is, the utter disregard of many of the male bathers, being knocked down by the breakers and drowned. They will move out and out, and when warned that they are almost outside the breakers, they look as though they wondered at the wanton waste of words bestowed upon so insignificant a piece of information. How many of these reckless bathers escape drowning we cannot take upon ourselves to explain."

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS.

A very novel and interesting case was tried at the July term of the Fauquier (Va.) County Court. A negro boy, a mere child, 9 years old, was charged with obstructing the Manassas Gap Railroad, by placing a fence rail across the track. The evidence was clear and convincing, no possible doubt existed as to the guilt of the accused. He was seen by the Conductor, who stopped the care, gave chase and caught the boy, who confessed that he had placed the rail there to see the cars "bounce," and that he had placed a stone on the rail once before. The question of guilt was therefore clear and unquestioned, and the only question with the court was, whether one of so tender years could be the subject of criminal punishment. According to the books, a child under seven years of age is not the subject of criminal punishment, no matter what amount of knowledge of right and wrong he or she may possess; but between seven and fourteen the court must determine whether he has clear knowledge of right and wrong as to the subject of judicial correction; as the age approaches seven the difficulty increases, and as it approaches fourteen it diminishes. The accused was here nine years old, and a very delicate question presented itself to the court. The punishment was death, which might be changed by the court to transportation. The Court decided to whip, and ordered twenty lashes to be inflicted, which was accordingly done.

Shortly after the meeting of the House of Representatives on Saturday last, the members were started by the loud barking of a greyhound which had taken the liberty to thrust his nose into the hall. It was said that he came from the direction of the White House, but the members, liking neither his appearance nor his noise, the officers were ordered to remove him, and the greyhound was accordingly turned out of Congress.

An old eccentric woman, named Hannah Morris, living by herself in Wellow, near Bristol, Eng., was recently found in a nearly dying state on the floor of her bedroom. She had become paralyzed, and fallen out of bed. The mice, with which her house swarmed, had eaten the flesh off her face while she was yet alive.

John Anderson, the sexton of All Saints' Church, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England, has been committed for trial by the magistrates of that borough, on a charge of stealing lead from coffins in vaults in an old graveyard. About 23 stone weight of coffin lead was found at one shop where he had sold it.

One of the operators of the House Telegraph, states that while repairing the telegraph wires at Fairfield, a few days since, a full grown toad was found under the glass insulator, on the top of a pole, which is a chestnut, perfectly smooth, twenty-five feet high, and not near any tree or building.

There has been a riot in Manchester, England, growing out of some city missionaries endeavoring to preach in the streets. The missionaries were driven off by the mob.

STOCK SALES AND MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUGUST 4.

$2 000	California 7's '70	79	
4 500	Ill. Cen. R.R. Bds.	c 70½	
13,000	do.	s3 70	
2,100	do.	t3 70	
5	Bank of Commerce	104	
10	do	103½	
5	Am. Exchange Bank	104½	
6	Bank of America	106	
5	Metropolitan Bank	101	
140	Canton Company	s3 22½	
100	do	22½	
340	do	b60 23	
450	N. J. Zinc Co.	b3 3½	
50	do	5	
100	McCulloch Gold	b3 2	
100	do	b15 2	
50	Perdan's Gd Machine	2	
58	Mich. Central R. R.	87½	
11	do	87½	
40	Panama Railroad	94	
100	Nic. Transit Co.	b60 19½	
400	do	b60 20	
100	do	s30 19½	
50	do	c 19½	
100	do	s30 19½	
100	do	b30 19½	
100	Cumberl'd Coal Co.	c 32½	
500	do	s20 32½	
50	do	c 32½	
50	do	s3 32½	
250	do	s3 32½	
10	Hudson River R.R.	90	
10	do	90½	
50	do	s60 90½	
5	North Indiana Con.	83	
10	Clev. C. & Cin R.R.	100½	

100	N. Y Cen. R. R.	s30 90½	
100	do	s60 90	
10	do	s3 91½	
15	do	c 92	
50	do	c 94½	
50	do	c 94	
129	do	c 94	
50	do	c 94½	
100	do	s60 91	
50	do	c 94	
100	do	b60 94	
15	do	c 94	
50	do	s30 91½	
150	do	s30 92	
100	do	s9 93½	
35	Little Miami R. R.	95	
350	Erie Railroad	s3 49½	
250	do	49	
50	do	b20 49½	
100	do	b30 49½	
100	do	s3 49½	
300	do	s3 49	
100	do	s30 49	
50	do	b30 49½	
125	do	s3 49½	
50	Nor. & Wor R. R.	49½	
30	do	48½	
82	Reading Railroad	s3 63½	
200	do	s15 63½	
100	do	s3 63½	
100	do	s15 64	
100	do	s3 64	
100	do	s15 64	
250	do	s10 64	
100	do	s10 64½	
200	do	64½	

SECOND BOARD.

1000	New-Jersey Zinc Co.	6	
200	Canton Company	22½	
100	do	b30 22½	
100	do	b60 23	
250	Cumber. Coal Co.	s3 32½	
100	Nicara. Trans. Co.	b30 19½	
100	do	s15 19½	
25	do	c 19½	
50	do	b3 19½	
20	Panama Railroad	94	
50	Mich. Cen R R.	b20 88	
9	Erie Railroad	48½	
5	do	49	
5	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	93	
75	do	s30 93½	
100	Reading Railroad	b3 64½	
200	do	64½	

Markets....*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

FRIDAY, Aug 4—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are inactive at $5 50 for Pearls and $5 81½ for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs. The stock is not large.

CANDLES—The demand is mainly for Sperm, which bring 30c. for plain, and 40c. for patent, ₱ lb. Other kinds are partially neglected

COTTON—Is more inquired for and is on the advance. The last three day's sales have been estimated at 3,400 bales, including ordinary at languid prices, with middling and grades above this at an improvement of ⅛c. ₱ lb. on Monday's quotations, which we annex:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O. & T.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	7½	7½	7½	7½
Middling, ₱ lb	9½	9½	9½	9½
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	10½	10½	11	11½
Fair, ₱ lb	11½	11½	11½	12½

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are less active, and scarcely as firm. The light stock, and the very high views of owners, induce buyers to act with extreme caution, and there take only what they cannot do without. Hence, we have only to report sales of 5,600 bbls., within the annexed range:

Sour, ₱ bbl	$5 25 @ $6 25
Superfine, No. 2	6 00 @ 6 50
Inferior State	6 25 @ 6 50
State, common brands	6 75 @ 7 12½
State, straight brands	7 25 @ 7 50
Favorite State	7 50@ 7 75
Western mixed do	7 25 @ 7 50
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 00 @ 8 62½
Fancy Michigan	8 62½@ 8 87½
Common to good Ohio	8 50 @ 9 00
Fancy Ohio	9 00 @ 9 25
Extra Ohio	9 25 @11 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 00 @10 25
Fancy Genesee	9 50 @10 00
Extra Genesee	10 00 @11 25
Extra St. Louis	8 50 @10 00

Among the sales were some lots of new extra Genesee, which brought $11 25@$11 50 ₱ bbl. Canadian is still scarce and quiet, 100 bbls. Superfine were purchased at $9 50, duty paid, ₱ bbl. Southern is without essential change. The day's business consists of 900 bbls. old, at $8 62½@$9 for mixed to good Straight; $9 12½@$9 37½ for Favorite; and $9 37½@$9 87½ for Fancy, ₱ bbl.; with 300 bbls. good new, at $9 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal appear about the same.

FRUIT—We heard that 400 boxes Bunch Raisins brought $2 62½@$2 65.

GRAIN—The market is ill supplied with Wheat, which is in demand and very firm in price. The day's movements comprise 2,300 bushels fair Missouri Red at $1 78; and 3,000 good common Western Red at $1 72; ₱bushel. Rye is dull and lower; 2,500 bush. were obtained at $1 17 ₱ bushel. State and Western Oats are abundant and languid, at 43c @46c. ₱ bushel. Corn is also freely offered at drooping rates; which render it more attractive to purchasers, who are still mainly home dealers. The day's operations add up 59,000 bushels at 65c @69c. for unsound, and 70c @73c. for Western mixed, ₱ bushel.

GROCERIES.—Seem less active, though they are unchanged in value. The day's transactions embrace 50 bags Laguayra Coffee, at 10¼c; 500 Rio do., at 9½c @ 10¼c ₱ lb.; 17 hhds., 11 tierces, and 4 bbls., Cuba Honey, for export, on private terms, ₱ gal.; 1,200 hhds. Cuba Sugar at 4¼c.@5¼c. and 220 New-Orleans do. at 4¼c. @4¾c. ₱ lb. There is an increased inquiry for Teas, which, however, are in ample stock and not very firm in price. An auction sale was held this afternoon, the particulars of which, we append:

BY L. M. HOFFMAN & CO.

Oolong—28 pkgs. in half chests, finest, at 48c. ₱ lb.; 69 do. do. ex curious and finest, 44½c.; 15 do. do. ex. curious 39c.; 159 do. do. curious, 38c.; 74 do. do. ex. curious, 35c.; 41 do. do. curious, 31c.; 127 do. do. curious, 30c.; 35 do. do. ex. fine, 98½c.; 116 do. do., 27½c.; 152 do. do., 27c.

Pouchong—50 half chests 20½c.; 44 do. 20c.

Souchong—22 chests 22½c.; 100 do. 21½c.; 10 do. 20c.

Congo—294 chests fine at 20c.

Hyson—8 pkgs. in small boxes, finest Gnomee Moyune at 65c.; 13 do. do. half chests finest Moyune, 56c.; 15 do. do. do. 50c; 50 do. do. do. 43c.

Young Hyson—5 packages in small boxes, at 72½c. ₱ lb; 64 do. do., 66c.; 80 do. in half chests, 55c.; 50 do. do., 48½c.; 10 do. do., 45c.; 50 do. do., 40c.; 98 do. do., 38c.; 29 do. do., 37½c.; 211 do. do., 37c.; 50 do. 36½c.; 50 do., 36c.; 40 do. 35c.; 170 do., 34c.; 128 do., 33½c.; 128 do., 32c.; 167 do., 32½c.; 23 do., 32c.; 34 do., 30c.; 50 do., 18c.

Hyson Skin—45 packages, 24½c.

Twankay—50 packages extra fine, 26½c.

Imperial—18 packages in half chests, at 46c.; 36 do. do., at 57½c.; 49 packages do. do., at 61c.

Gunpowder—11 packages in small boxes, at 83c. ₱ lb.; 5 do. in half chests 69c.; 45 do. in small boxes, 63½c.; 35 do. half chests, 59c.; 49 do. do., 69½c.; 24 do. do., 57c.; 24 do. do., 59½c.; 200 small boxes, 30c.; 200 do. do., 29c.; 185 do. do., 24c.

HAY—River in moderate demand at 65c.@70c. for shipment, and 80c.@90c. for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Only 25 bales American undressed have been sold since our last, at $175, usual terms, ₱ ton.

LIME—The inquiry for Rockland is improving at $1 05 for common, and $1 20 for lump ₱ bbl.

METALS—Sales transpired of but 100 tons Scotch Pig Iron at $41 ₱ ton, usual credit, and 80 tons Spanish Lead, part at $6 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

NAVAL STORES—The market is generally inanimate yet steady. Nothing has been done to-day in Resin, Tar or Crude Turpentine. 120 bbls. Spirits Turpentine brought 48c. cash, ₱ gallon.

OILS—Whale and Sperm continue quite dull and nominal. There were disposed of 900 baskets Olive at $3 75 each; a few lots of Linseed at 79c.@80c. ₱ gall., and 400 galls. Lard at 80c. ₱ gall.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quiet but firm—650 barrels found buyers at $12@$12 50 for Mess, and $10 37½@$10 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats have not varied—200 packages were sold at yesterday's figures. Lard is rather easier both in demand and value. There have been 325 barrels good to prime obtained at 9½c @10c. ₱ lb. Kegs are held at 10½c.@10½c. ₱ lb. for prime. Beef is moderately inquired for at former rates. About 175 bbls. realized at $12@$13 for Country Mess; $15@$15 25 for City and repacked Western; $16 75@$17 for extra; and $15 75@$16 for repacked Chicago; Prime Mess is inactive, and nominal. The market continues bare of Beef Hams. Butter is less sought after at 13c.@16c. for Ohio; 16c @19c for Western New-York, and 21c.@23c. for Orange County, ₱ lb. Cheese is also depressed at 7c.@9½c., ₱ lb.

RICE—There have been 300 tierces fair to prime taken at, $3 75@$4 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SOAP—Sales of 150 boxes Castile were reported at 10½c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—A lot of 220 cases Penang Nutmegs was old at 95c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Is in fair request at steady prices. The operations embrace 85 hhds. Kentucky at 5½c.@9c.; 114 cases Ohio, State, and Connecticut Seed Leaf at 7c.@ 12½c.; 532 bales Cuba, for export, at private bargain; and 208 Havana at 19c.@40c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Is still unchanged. About 480 bbls. Ohio and Prison brought 31c.@31½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, Flour and Grain were not engaged to

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, BEDSTEADS AND 200 CHAIRS, &c., at BOSTON will be sold THIS DAY, Saturday, Aug. 6, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, Nos. 50 Week-st., a very large assortment of good second-hand furniture, from a family, most of which has been in use but a short time. It will comprise, in part, of mahogany and rosewood furniture, in all its variety; parlor, hair-cloth and other suits; black walnut cottage; mahogany book-cases, wardrobes, secretaries and sofas; mahogany and walnut bedsteads, mahogany chairs in hair cloth and French dining and extension tables, tapestry, three-ply, and ingrain carpets, oilcloths, marble-top and dressing bureaus, centre, side and card tables, large French plate and oval mirrors, all patterns, feather beds and hair mattresses, china and glassware, table cutlery, Voltaire chairs, easy do., carved and plain rockers; black walnut cottage, and patent bedsteads, mahogany music stands and stools, office desks, refrigerators, kitchen furniture, &c., &c. Also, 3 rosewood piano-fortes, in good order. Also, 100 cottage bedsteads, and 200 curl maple and black walnut chairs. Sale peremptory.

A. M. NEWBIB, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, BROTHER & CO.—Trade Salesroom, No. 13 Park-row.—NEW-YORK FALL TRADE SALE OF BOOKS, STEREOTYPE PLATES, &c., commencing on TUESDAY MORNING, August 15, 1864, and continued throughout the week and during week following. Sales to commence each day at 8 o'clock, A. M. The catalogue is now ready for distribution to the trade. The regular sale of stationery will commence on TUESDAY MORNING, August 23, in the upper sale-room. The catalogue of this portion of the sale is in preparation, and will be issued on the 1st of August.

JOSEPH BECKMAN, Auctioneer.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN—Will sell on MONDAY Aug 7, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 295 Pearl-st., near Willoughby, Brooklyn household furniture, carpets, mahogany and other chairs, sofa, tables, crockery, &c., &c. Catalogues ready on Saturday afternoon.

AUCTION NOTICE.—The sale of the balance of furniture of the Granite House, Broadway, advertised for sale THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Aug. 3 and 4, is postponed until next TUESDAY, Aug. 9.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer, 16 Wall-st.

MEDICAL.

THE "SECRET MONITOR!"—The undersigned having been appointed sole agent for the United States for the sale of Doctors R. & L. PERRY & CO.'S, of No. 19 Bonnets-st., Oxford-st., London, Eng., SPECIFIC REMEDIES, has instituted the above agency at No. 78 Leonard-st., a few doors west from Broadway, where the following articles can be procured by the single bottle, box, &c., or in large quantities:

DR. PERRY'S CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM, is expressly employed to renovate the impaired powers of life, when, enfeebled by the abuse, or shocked by early indulgence on the system. Its action is purely balsamic; its power in reinvigorating the frame in all cases of nervous and sexual debility, obstinate gleets, impotency, barrenness, and debilities arising from vene eal excesses, has been demonstrated by its unvarying success in thousands of cases. To those persons who are prevented entering the married state by the consequences of early errors, it is invaluable.

DR. PERRY'S CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE an anti-syphilitic remedy for purifying the system from venereal contamination and is recommended for any of the varied forms of secondary symptoms, such as eruptions on the skin, blotches on the head and face, enlargement of the throat, tonsils and uvula; threatened destruction of the nose, palate, &c. Its action is purely detersive, and its beneficial influence on the system is undeniable.

DR. PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS constitute an effectual remedy in all cases of gonorrhœa, gleet, stricture, and diseases of the urinary organs.

Full directions, as well as a book of 200 pages, being an elaborate description of the various diseases for which the above are the remedies, accompanying each article. All communications (post paid) will be promptly attended to, and the articles forwarded to any part of the United States, by Express or otherwise, as may be directed.

ABRAHAM G. LEVY, M. D.,
United States Agent, No. 78 Leonard-st.

DR. KELLINGER'S PATRONS from all parts of the country will find him there—when he is not engaged at his laboratory, a short distance north of the City Hall—he is in and out daily so that letters left there or at C. V. CLICKENER & CO.'S No. 81 Barclay-st., will reach him, and meet with prompt attention. The Doctor is Democratic in his views—he never puts on any airs and does not like to pay for the outward show of gold. Plain dealing is his motto; all who expect to do any business with him must approach him in fair, square, manly business shape, or nothing can be done. C. V. CLICKENER & CO can and will promptly fill any order for KELLINGER'S remedies, on the Doctor's very best terms; we don't leave the City without calling at No. 81 Barclay-st. Druggists everywhere attention, and you cannot meet on a Patent Medicine but what they can furnish you with, on the maker's best terms. They pay cash for almost everything consequently are prepared to sell cheaper than many other houses. The very least terms will be charged for all goods. There is no one thinks of leaving the City without sending KELLINGER'S popular remedies to their list or bill of goods. C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st., is the house for a general Drug trade.

TO PREVENT DIARRHŒA—Lay KELLINGER'S LINIMENT on the bowels, take 60 drops on sugar, with double the quantity of good brandy. It is certain to cure or prevent, as it is tried.

DR. KELLINGER—SIR: I tried your remedy for the Piles, and was cured with applications. My wife used it for Diarrhœa when we thought she could not live a half hour. She is now over all her trouble.

Dr KELLINGER—DEAR SIR: When in the last stage of Cholera, in the coldest and deadly state, no sweat could be got up, I tried your truly wonderful remedy according to your directions. I prove for the twenty-first time my life. Yours, truly, R. H. BUDD, Four Mile House, 3d-av.

THE ORTHOPÆDIC INSTITUTION—FOR THE CURE OF BODILY DEFORMITIES AND DISEASES OF THE JOINTS—Nos. 457, 459 and 461 Pacific-st., South Brooklyn, L. I.—Admits its door pupils afflicted with the above specified maladies, free of charge. It affords all advantages of a sanitary institute, with the comforts of a private home. The institution is located in a fashionable and healthy part of the city; an extensive and complete Gymnasium for bodily exercise is attached to it; baths in the house; warm and cold sea bathing within 15 minutes' drive, &c. Applications to be made to LOUIS BAUER, M. D., at the office of the establishment, before 10 o'clock A. M., or by letter to Box No. 147, Brooklyn Post-Office.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition—345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 225 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LAMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening. Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT to the afflicted. *Courier Des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book* and New-Brunswick *Times*.

MRS. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER—Is not a hair dye, and contains no deleterious ingredients. It never fails to restore the hair, however gray, to its original color, and at the same time to strengthen and restore the sight however weak. If applied according to directions, the hair will retain its original color during life. It operates by invigorating the skin, muscles, nerves, blood vessels and roots of the hair; prevents the hair from falling, cures baldness, removes and prevents dizziness, headache, perspiration of the head, dandruff, scald-head, or any eruption of the head. Restorer, $1 50 per bottle. Ones generally enough for a year. Balsam, 37½ cents per bottle for sale at the Principal Depôt, No. 353 Broome-st., corner Elizabeth-st.; No. 198 Bowery; Nos. 165, 192, 273 and 451 Broadway, No. 19 Astor House, No. 17 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

$500 REWARD.—Dr. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE is the most effectual preparation sold. Long experience has proved that it will radically cure any case. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary any deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep, or healthy digestion, the nuisance is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Sole agent for the City, C. H. RING, No. 213 Broadway, corner of John-st. N. B.—The celebrated Rose Wash sold as above.

PREVENT THE CHOLERA BY CURING THE FIRST SYMPTOMS OF DIARRHŒA.—All medical men agree to that. No medicine equal to Dr. R. B. NEWMAN'S Diarrhœa and Cholera Mixture. It has been tested in all climates; prompt in curing, safe in all cases. Price 25 cents. Also, beautiful Transparent Strengthening Plasters, spread on Canton Flannel. Depôt, 100 Canal-st. Dr R. B. NEWMAN, proprietor, No. 303 Hudson-st. For sale by druggists generally.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-st., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in a good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DR. COBBETT, No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one speciality of the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method of treatment is the same that graduated him at the great Hospital of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

SNEELAND, M. D.—No. 4 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st. Throat and lung diseases 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GOLD WATCHES, DIAMOND PINS, BROOCHES, &c.—Together with a rich assortment of Silver and Gilt ware.

GOLD WATCHES, from.....$20 to $300
SILVER TEA SETS, from.....120 to 500
PLATED TEA SETS, (double plated) from.....12 to 60

All our goods are warranted to be as represented; should they prove otherwise the money will be refunded. Silver equal to Coin.

SQUIER, LANDER & CO.,
No. 97 Fulton-st.

SPLENDID GOLD POCKET CHRONOMETERS, which can without any perceptible variation, from $125 to $250. C. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., near Broadway, 2d floor.

DIAMOND AND ENAMELED WATCHES, some in hunting cases—$60 to $175 each. C. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., near Broadway, 2d floor.

ENAMELED WATCHES FOR LADIES, beautiful styles, from $35 to $60; warranted. C. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., near Broadway, 2d floor.

JURGENSEN WATCHES, in hunting cases, from $125 to $250; warranted perfect time-keepers. C. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., near Broadway, 2d floor.

TEAS, FAMILY GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS, ALES, PORTER, &c., &c., of the best qualities always in the market. EWE & UNDERHILL respectfully solicit the patronage of families and dealers, and assure them that every article will be found as represented, and sold at the lowest possible profit. Clarets, $6 25, $8 50, $12 50, &c., per dozen, subject to a deduction of 10 cents per dozen for empty bottles. All orders promptly delivered with dispatch. No. 430 Broome-street, corner of Crosby.

ENCAUSTIC TILES for floors of churches and public buildings, and for vestibules, halls, dining rooms, conservatories, and hearths in dwellings. These tiles are of an almost infinite variety of patterns, are now hard and strong, and have been used in the best houses in all parts of this country. Also, Gleazirk chimney tops, suited to every style of architecture, and recommended in Downing's work on country houses, and by architects generally. For sale by MILLER, COATES & YOULE, No. 339 Pearl-st., New York.

$100 REWARD, TO THE MANUFACTURERS OF BANK-NOTE PAPER.—The Executive Committee of the Association of Banks for the Suppression of Counterfeiting, hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the best specimen, in the opinion of the Committee, of Bank-Note Paper, of not less than five hundred sheets, which may be submitted to them on or before the 1st day of January next. All paper submitted, except that selected by the Committee, to be returned to the persons submitting the same. J. M. GORDON, Sec'y.
Boston, March 31, 1864.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—For all parts of Europe, procured for travelers, issued by J. B. ROMER, Notary Public, and Commissioner for every State in the Union. No. 11 Warren-st. corner Broadway. N. B. —Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE AND OSWEGO CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, New-York, July 11, 1864.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, holden on THIS DAY, an instalment of FIVE DOLLARS per share on all the shares of the capital Stock of the Company, (excepting the ten thousand shares on which twenty dollars per share and the ten thousand shares on which ten dollars per share have already been paid in,) has this day been assessed, and required to be paid by the several parties in whose names the said shares of Stock now stand respectively, to the Treasurer, on or before the 16th day of August, 1864, and the Transfer Books are closed from this day, till the 21st July inst., and no transfer of Stock will be permitted until the instalment called thereon, be paid. By order of the Board of Directors,

M. B. EDGAR, Treasurer.

LOAN FOR $1,250,000 FOR THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE ERIE THE OSWEGO, THE CAYUGA AND SENECA CANALS, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and for the enlargement of the Locks of the Champlain Canal. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide for the enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego, and the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals and to provide for the payment of certain Canal Revenue Certificates, and for other purposes," passed 15th April, 1854, hereby give notice, that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 31st day of August, inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the loan of that day of ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New York bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July, and October in each year, and the principal to be redeemable on the first day of July, 1872. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and endorsed, "Loan for the Enlargement, &c." and enclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department at Albany. The money will be required to be paid ten per cent. on the acceptance of the bid, and the balance on the 12th day of September next, at which time interest will commence on the loan. Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund" in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany. Stockholders residing in the 1st and 2d Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; all other stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Dated Canal Department, Albany, Aug. 2, 1854.

S. E. CHUR H, Lieut. Governor.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.
JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
OGDEN HOFFMAN, Attorney General.
Commissioners of Canal Fund.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, No. 2 Hanover-st., New-York, July 6, 1854.—In order to facilitate an examination now being made by a Committee of the Board of Directors of this Company into its Stock accounts, all persons holding certificates of Stock of the Company are specially requested to present the same to the undersigned at this office so that an account of the same may be taken. Persons residing at a distance who cannot conveniently present or send in their certificates are requested to communicate by letter, the date and number of each certificate held by them, and the number of shares for which it purports to have been issued, and by whom signed. By order of the Board of Directors WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY—BRIDGEPORT, July 20, 1854.—By resolution of the Directors of this Company, holders of certificates of capital stock of the same, are specially requested to forward to the undersigned a statement giving a description of the same, as follows, to wit:

1st. Number of the certificate
2d. To whom, or in whose favor given.
3d. Number of shares for which it purports to have been issued.
4th. Date of the certificate.
5th. By whom signed.

The New-York Transfer Agency is discontinued, and transfer books are closed till further notice.

H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 26, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of this Company in New-York or Boston.

The Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $50 and $1,000 payable to bearer; but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

NOTICE—OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, July 13, 1854.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, on the second TUESDAY in August next, the 8th, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

FINLEY, KISSAM & CO., Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st.—Collections made on all parts of the United States and Canadas, and prompt returns given, at low rates. Business paper and Loans negotiated on Commission. Stocks bought and sold at the Stock Exchange.

STOCKS AND BONDS—Bought and sold, strictly on commission, by A. W. GREENLEAF,
No. 2 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 74 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent per annum, four fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben G Withers,	Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	J. P. G. Foster,	J. M. Waterbury,
D. B. Fearing,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm. F. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,
A. C. Dowling.	M. W. Hamilton,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	Denning Duer,	John A. Astor, Jr.,
George W. Riggs,	John Stuart, Jr.,	Fred. A. Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	James C. Bell,
Chas. H. Russell,	Ed. C. Center,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Joseph Oakes,	Fred. G. Foster,
Peleg Hall,	Robert S. Hone.	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CHARTERED IN 1824—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling houses, stores and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS:

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martin,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John R. Briggs,	Charles A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac W. Fowler,
William Odell,	W. P. Freeman,	Chas. T. Cromwell,
P. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
H. Quackenbos,	Andre Fromont,	Samuel F. Whitney,
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CASH CAPITAL $300,000—Office, No. 108 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.—This Company is now prepared to insure buildings, merchandise, personal property, and ships in port and their cargoes, against loss or damage by fire:

DIRECTORS.

James L. Graham,	Daniel Parish,	Evan R. Bobb,
E. Whitehouse,	G. A. Coe, over,	G. L. Beeckman,
J. B. Varnum,	Martin Bates, Jr.,	Joseph M. Strong,
Leonard Appleby,	Isaac E. Taylor,	Lorrian Freeman,
D. H. Wolcott,	W. Bruce, Jr.,	Edward Schember,
Wm. K. Strong,	Henry W. Butler,	John La Farge,
Moses Taylor,	B. B. McIlvaine,	Chas. E. Appleby,
Jas. O. Sheldon,	Henry Dwight, Jr.,	Jeremiah Wilbur.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chardavoyne,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H. Ells,	Ralph Macy,	Wm. C. Wilde,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H. Marshall.
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—WESTERN BANK, SUFFOLK COUNTY—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 8, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute, in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to S. T. BAKER, an individual banker, (Western Bank, Suffolk County, late Western Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker, will be given up to him.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
je10,'54-law2w8

BANK DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, July 17, 1854.—The GEORGE WASHINGTON BANK, (Corning) has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations, and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—The subscriber invites the attention of Committees, Teachers, and others, to his improved Desks and Chairs; also Teachers' Desks and Chairs, Tables, Chairs with book-baskets attached, for infant schools, Bookcases, Draft-boards, &c., at his factory, No. 24 Grove-st., N. Y., where he is constantly manufacturing the above articles. Bank and Counting-house Desks made to order. R. PATON.

ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE.—HEATHEWS & STACY, No. 511 Broadway, offer for sale, at very reduced prices, their entire and very extensive stock of enameled cottage and other furniture, (the largest in the City,) from which every variety of taste can be gratified, preparatory to a dissolution of partnership.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Buyers of this fashionable style of furniture are solicited to examine the stock at the salesroom and factory of E. H. WARWICK, No. 69 White-st., three doors west of Broadway, N. Y. The trade and shippers supplied as usual.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—JOHN McKEWAN, Importer, has removed from No. 76 to No. 72, John-st., two doors from William-st.

REMOVAL.—JAMES McCREERY & CO. have removed from No. 72 William-st. to No. 37 Warren-st., one door west of Church-st.

1854.—NEW FORWARDING ARRANGEMENT—BY THE AMERICAN "LAKE SHORE LINES."—With speed, safety, and saving of insurance—avoiding carting across the "Suspension Bridge," and ferry at Detroit. The American "Lake Shore Railroads," having largely increased their freight cars and motive power, are prepared to forward without any delay freight in any quantity, to all Western and Southwestern ports, at very low rates. Mark "Lake Shore Line," and send by Hudson River Railroad, New-York and Erie Railroad, Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, Harlem Railroad, or Pecque's Line Steamboats.

P. S.—If shipped by Buffalo and New-York City Railroad mark "Lake Shore Line, via Buffalo and New-York City Railroad." For information, rates, and bills of lading, apply to TIMOTHY C. DWIGHT, Agent, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., or to L. BUNTON, Ticket Agent.

DIVIDENDS.—OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, (corner of Broadway and Wall-st.,) NEW-YORK, July 27, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY has THIS DAY been declared, payable in cash at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 16th of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 16th of August, both inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK June 9, 1854.—An extra dividend of ten per cent on the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid on the first day of July next. The capital stock will be increased fifty per cent., or one million dollars, payable one-half, or fifty dollars per share on the first day of July next, and the other half on the sixth day of November next. The new stock will be distributed to the old stockholders in the ratio of one share of new stock to every two shares of old stock, according to the stock ledger on the morning of the 25th instant. The rights to fractional parts of shares may be transferred and combined so as to obtain full shares. Any stockholder may at any time after the 30th instant, pay in his new shares in full, and be entitled to rebate at the rate of seven per cent per annum, on the money, to the 6th November. The latter half of the increased Stock will not be entitled to any portion of the semi-annual dividend in November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th instant to the 1st July inclusive.

C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after July 6. The Transfer Books will be closed to that date inclusive.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLP, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1854.

CITIZENS' BANK.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1854.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of (4) FOUR PER CENT on the Capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board. F. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1854.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the Company for the six months ending with June last, has been declared, payable on the 29th July ult. Holders of stock registered on the books of transfer in this City will be paid at our office.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

DIVIDEND.—BANK OF THE CAPITOL, ALBANY, July 1, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock of this bank, has this day been declared payable on and after the 15th inst. Stockholders registered on the New York books, will receive their dividend at the Merchants' Exchange Bank. By order of the Board,

H. G. GILBERT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company have THIS DAY declared a semi annual Dividend, of FIVE PER CENT payable on and after the 16th inst. Transfer books closed until that time.—New-York, Aug. 3, 1854

CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—BANK OF THE REPUBLIC NEW-YORK, July 28, 1854.—The President and Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. for the last six months. Payable on Monday, 14th August. By order. R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.—The Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed on the 26th inst.—NEW-YORK, July 17, 1854. EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN—BROOKLYN, Aug. 1, 1854.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. payable on the 12th inst. The trans fer books will be closed until the day of payment. R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, August 1, 1854.—A Dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 10th inst. The transfer books will remain closed until the 11th inst. W. A. HALL, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—HANOVER INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of six per cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 1 Hanover-square. By order of the Board A. M. McKEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—BROADWAY INSURANCE OFFICE, No. 433 Broadway, corner Howard-st., July 26, 1854.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 2d day of August next JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No 6 Broad-st.—NEW YORK, July 1, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been this day declared, payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Sec'y

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY having greatly enlarged their works and improved the quality of their product, are prepared to execute orders for their superior Paints. Their White Zinc, which is sold dry or ground in oil, is warranted pure and unsurpassed for body and uniform whiteness. A method of preparing their Paints has been discovered, which enables the Company to warrant their Paints to keep fresh and sort in the kegs for any reasonable time. In this respect their Paints will be superior to any other in the market. Their Brown Zinc Paint which is sold at a low price, and can only be made from the zinc ores from New-Jersey, is now well known to its protective qualities when applied to iron or other metallic surfaces. This Brown Paint possesses all the properties of the Brown, and is of an agreeable color for painting cottages depôts, out-buildings, bridges, &c. Dealers supplied on liberal terms, by MANNING & SQUIRE Agents New-Jersey Zinc Company, removed from No 45 Dey-st., to No 165 Washington-st., New-York.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and its most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers can, with confidence, depend upon always obtaining a reliable supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 82 Water-st.

EXPRESSES.

OFFICE NO. 59 BROADWAY.—ADAMS & CO.'S SEMI-MONTHLY U. S. MAIL EXPRESS for CALIFORNIA, OREGON, and the SANDWICH ISLANDS, *via* PANAMA. On SATURDAY, Aug. 5, we shall dispatch an Express for California, &c., by the steamer NORTH STAR, *via* Panama, at 3 o'clock P. M., in charge of Special Messengers, through to destination.

ADAMS & CO., No. 59 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of THOMAS HUNT & CO. in this City, and in the city of Manchester England, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Office of liquidation is removed from No. 32 William, corner of Platt, to Nos. 30 and 32 Barclay-st. The parties are authorized to use and sign the name of the firm for that purpose only.

THOMAS HUNT.
WM. M. RICHARDS.
I. P. ROGERS.
T. D. VAILL.
JOS. S. KENDALL.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of RICHARDS, HAIGHT & CO., at Nos. 30 and 32 Barclay-st., New-York, and in Manchester, England, for the purpose of conducting a general importing and commission woolen business.

WM. M. RICHARDS.
EDWARD HAIGHT.
T. D. VAILL.
J. S. KENDALL.
GEORGE FLAGG.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of DAVID LANE & CO., engaged in the Flour and Feed business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

DAVID LANE.
HENRY W. MILLER.
JAMES G. CARPENTER.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1854.

N. B.—The business of the above firm will be continued at the old stand, by the successors

VAN VALKENBURGH & HAVILAND.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of FINCH, JOHNSON & SHEPHERD, Stage proprietors, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. All notes and checks to be signed hereafter in liquidation only, by each of the parties individually as follows:

JEROME FINCH.
CHARLES JOHNSON.
GEORGE SHEPHERD.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1854.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between us under the name and firm of N. A. & T. CHILDS, is THIS DAY, by mutual consent, dissolved. NOAH A. CHILDS,

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1854. THOMAS CHILDS, Jr.

The business of the late firm will be continued, and all their liabilities settled and paid by me N. A. CHILDS.

FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM SCALES.—We invite the attention of the business world to the superiority of these scales over every other description of weighing machines now in use. Their plan of construction is philosophical and simple. The employment of two levers, with a single beam, is the most simple arrangement practicable in a compound platform balance. The workmanship is perfect, the bearings are broad knife-edges, placed on parallel lines, and the planes on polished steel surfaces, are dressed and levelled that the knife-edge bearings rest equally through their whole length; and in every point, skill and fidelity have obviated all tendency to derangement or wear, thus securing the perfect and permanent accuracy of the instrument. These Scales have been subjected to the severest tests on all the principal railroads in the United States and England, and in every branch of business throughout the world; and their uniform accuracy and great durability have gained for them the reputation of being the standard from which there can be no appeal. By the recent enlargement of our works, and by the introduction of new and valuable machinery, we are enabled to offer our Scales at greatly reduced prices. Counter Scales, very exact, for the retailer.

FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 39 Water-st., New-York.

THE BOOT AND SHOE STORE FOR TENDER FEET.—The exclusive Boot and Shoe Establishment where particular attention is paid to the manufacture of Panne Corrium, Leather Cloth Boots and Shoes, for those who suffer excessive pain from corns, bunions, or tenderness of the feet, has just been removed to the north west corner of Broadway (No. 489) and Broome-st., by Mr. ISAAC E. TATE who formerly kept his manufactory adjoining the City Hotel, near Howard-st. Since the change of location, Mr. Tate has associated with him JOHN REED, Esq., the originator of that wonderful article called Panuus Corrium, for making Boots and Shoes which will render the feet cool and comfortable. Its qualities for use in hot weather, surpasses any material in the world. Mr. Tate has earned the title of "Napoleon of the Boot and Shoe business," and, with his skillful partner, merits the same liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the past twelve years. An immense stock of every description of Boots Shoes Gaiters and Pumps, can always be found on hand, or may be speedily made to order, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children. Don't forget the number, 489 Broadway.

PURE OLD PALM SOAP.—For chapped hands the face, bath use, and for children. Being made of a vegetable oil, it is very healing and emollient in its properties. It can be had in small packages of 10 cakes each, of respectable grocers and druggists generally, or at the manufactory of J. C. HULL & SONS, No. 108 Cliff-st.

Read CHILTON'S certificate: "Having tried the Old Palm Soap manufactured by J. C. HULL & SONS, I can recommend it as being an excellent quality of Toilet Soap. The healing properties of Palm Oil, which are well known, and render this Soap preferable to Castile Soap, for the same uses. JAMES CHILTON, M. D., Chemist."

BOTTLES WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Fifty Dozen hundred green Epsom Salts or American quart bottles; new bottles only, and in good order. Address, stating price for cash C. & W.,

Published every morning, (excepting Sunday,) at the Tribune Building, No. 154 Nassau-street, New-York.

TERMS.

Single copies one cent each.

Mail subscription, $6 per annum.

Delivered in the city, by carriers, $7 per annum.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Cholera in Tammany—The Administration.

Tammany was in high excitement on Tuesday evening. The session occupied half the night, the party finally adjourning at 2 o'clock a. m. of Wednesday.

Mr. Fryer, of the Tenth Ward, moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the resolutions said to be adopted by a portion of the General Committee at the last meeting, are a libel on the Committee.

Mr. Fryer, of the Fifth Ward, submitted the following preamble and resolution, which were read:

Whereas, A treaty has been negotiated by the Government with the crime of murder, were arraigned before Coroner Hilton, at the Halls of Justice, and duly examined. The first culprit called was PATRICK MORAHAN, who caused the death of his wife by jumping upon her body with his boots. The examinations were as follows:

Question.—What is your name? *Answer*.—Patrick Morahan.

Q.—How old are you? A.—35 years.

Q.—Where were you born? A.—Ireland, Longford County.

Q.—Where do you live? A.—No. 129 Hester-street.

Q.—What is your occupation? A.—Candle-maker.

Q.—Have you anything to say, and if so, what?—relative to the charge here preferred against you? A.—I am not guilty of intentionally killing Mr. Keddin; I came to my house on the day named, and when I had got there, about 10½ o'clock A. M. I found him drunk, and he struck me; I then put him out of my room, and shut the door; he again forced his way through into the room, and beat me severely; I then told him to go away, and he would take his way through into the room; I then told him to go away, and he would take his way through into the room; I then told him to go away, and he would take his way through into the room

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III...NO. 900. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 7 18[illegible]. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,

a Morning Daily Newspaper—each number containing Eight Pages of Forty-Eight columns, and giving [illegible] than Twice as much matter as any other Daily Newspaper in the United States—is published EVERY MORNING—(Sundays excepted) at No 138 NASSAU-STREET, corner of Beekman, and is delivered to subscribers in Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Jersey City and Town, FOR TWELVE CENTS a week. Mail Subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS a year, Two Cents. Mail Subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS a year; six months Two Dollars and a Half; three months One Dollar and a Half: Three Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers.

POSTAGE on THE DAILY TIMES sent to any part of the United States, paid in advance at the office where delivered, is 45 cents per quarter, or $1 80 per annum.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Attack on the President.

Debate in the House on the President's Veto of the River and Harbor Bill.

OUR SPANISH RELATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 6.

The failure of Congress to place the desired ten millions at the disposal of the Executive will not induce the President to abandon the project of peacefully acquiring the Island of Cuba. I *say peacefully*, for I have not the slightest idea that there is the slightest chance of obtaining it by means of a war, as partisan presses charge.

There is good reason to believe the peaceful acquisition can be made. The Revolution in Spain, of the organization of which I advised you as long ago as January last, is now apparently on the full tide of success. One of its consequences will be a necessity, stronger than national pride, which will compel the new Government of Spain to part with Cuba, in order to obtain the means of establishing itself on a firm basis.

According to the latest official dispatches from Madrid to our Government, there are influential men in the Revolutionary party who recognize this necessity, and are sensible enough to yield to its pressure. A few millions in hand would have enabled the President to make the Treaty of purchase and cession, the very hour the new Government of Spain is recognized. As the case stands, I believe the Treaty will still be made, although it will, perhaps, cost us several millions more than if the President were able to make a cash payment of a small portion of the price.

The present indications are that the Treaty can be made with the expectation on the part of Spain that she can obtain a loan of two or three millions on the faith of the Treaty itself. Such a loan would be enormously profitable to the bankers taking it, and perfectly safe, for I set it down as a sure thing that the Treaty would be ratified without half the difficulty that attended the ratification of the Gadsden Treaty with Mexico.

If an exigency should arise in this connection, seeming to call for the immediate action of Congress, the President will not hesitate to call an extra session.

In the meantime, Congress having adjourned without taking any action looking towards the acquisition of Cuba, it is doubtful whether the President has the power to restrain the "fillibusters" who are organized for another and a formidable expedition to the Island. Nor is it certain that the Captain General, as soon as absolutely sure that the power which appointed him is no longer potential, will not rather invite the fillibusters to the Island and march the Government troops into their ranks, instead of arraying himself against them. One half the money raised by the expeditionists to carry out their scheme, under present circumstances, would doubtless be quite sufficient to corrupt that worthy, and secure his defection from a fallen power.

The Reciprocity Treaty has been ratified, and Congress has passed the legislation necessary to carry it into effect. The *Herald* declined copying it a few days ago—when it could not do so without crediting it to the TIMES, which published it exclusively—excusing itself to its readers by declaring that it could never be ratified, and was therefore of no interest. As usual with that journal's Washington prognostications, this prediction has failed.

S.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 5.

At 12 o'clock the Senate met to-day—a large number of enrolled bills were signed by the President of the Senate; among them the Army and Post-Office Appropriation bills.

The Senate bill allowing Wisconsin to select certain saline lands in aid of her University was received with an amendment.

Mr. DODGE earnestly appealed to the Senate to concur in the amendment.

Mr. HUNTER said he would cheerfully, if the resolution allowed it, but it could not be done without violating the express order of both Houses.

The Chairman submitted the question to the Senate, and it refused to act on the bill.

After some time spent without transacting any business—

Mr. MORTON offered a resolution to continue the employment of pages sixty days after the adjournment of Congress.

The Chairman ruled it to be out of order.

Mr. MORTON appealed.

Mr. WELLER argued that the rule only prohibited legislative business requiring the joint action of the two Houses.

Mr. BRIGHT said no legislative business could be done.

Mr. STUART moved to lay the appeal on the table.

Mr. CHASE raised the point that as the joint resolution prohibited any motion except to adjourn, the whole proceeding was out of order.

The Chair so decided, and the matter dropped.

At 1 o'clock a message was received from the President.

Mr. WALKER moved that the Senate go into Executive Session.

Mr. JONES, of Tenn.—Is not that a motion, and can it be entertained?

The Chair ruled that it could, and the motion was then agreed to.

A few minutes before 2 o'clock the doors were opened, and the Senate adjourned to meet on Monday, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 5.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

Mr. PHILLIPS called attention to the seventh section of the Constitution, which says that every bill which shall have passed the House and Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President. If he approve it, he shall sign it, but, if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it, &c. The River and Harbor bill having been thus returned, he wished to know whether it would be proper to enter the motion to reconsider on the journal, and have the motion postponed until the next Session of Congress, as the House was now without a quorum.

The Speaker replied—Under the resolution adopted yesterday, restricting legislation, the motion was not in order, but as he believed a quorum was in attendance yesterday, when the veto message was received, both it and the bill would be spread at large on the journal.

Mr. PHILLIPS suggested, the resolution to which the Speaker alluded, provided that no vote shall be taken on any proposition except to adjourn. He did not design taking a vote.

Several gentlemen indulged in conversation as to whether there was a quorum or not in attendance when the veto message was received. It was not disputed, however, that there was no quorum, when a question was taken by yeas and nays a few minutes afterwards.

The Speaker said he was not in the chair when the message was received, but it was received without objection, it was to be presumed there was a quorum present at the time, and, therefore, it would be spread on the journal.

Mr. CAMPBELL presumed the message would be read next session, when it could be acted upon.

Mr. RICHARDSON—I only desire to say I differ from the President relative to this subject. I see no reason why improvements should be made on the sea coast, and be denied to the interior of the country. Denying the latter, while pursuing the former, the Government becomes partial, onerous and unjust, and on this point we separate.

Mr. CAMPBELL rose to give his views, coinciding with Mr. RICHARDSON.

Mr. PRATT (interrupting)—I came here for business, and don't want to hear speeches.

Mr. CAMPBELL (spiritedly)—Then the gentleman can leave, and I call him to order.

The SPEAKER—Gentlemen will come to order and take their seats.

Mr. RICHARDSON—I don't wish to violate any rule. [Cries of "Order."]

The SPEAKER—There is no proposition before the body, and it is surprising that so few gentlemen present cannot preserve order. [He banged with his hammer, calling out firmly "Order, order."]

Mr. CAMPBELL (resuming)—In the valley of the Mississippi is more than one-half the population of this great nation, and as a matter of course they bear one half the burdens for the benefit of the country at large. In fifteen years but one bill has been passed for improvements in that immense valley. The representatives of the people without distinction of party, come here and urge their claims, but the man who claims to be the advocate of popular sovereignty vetoed the River and Harbor bill.

Mr. CLINGMAN—I don't believe there is any necessity for any more public speaking.

Mr. HIBBARD—I did not come here to discuss any question, but at a future time will be prepared to justify the veto, which is sustained by republican equality, and is alike just to the whole country and the Constitution. I am sorry to hear the remarks of the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. CAMPBELL,) because they are calculated to create sectional feeling in the West.

Mr. CAMPBELL rose to reply.

Mr. HIBBARD—The gentleman need not explain; I don't think he meant it.

Mr. PRATT—I insist on order.

Mr. CAMPBELL moved that the House adjourn. Negatived. He was about addressing the House, when

Mr. PRATT objected to further speaking.

The SPEAKER—Then I must enforce the rules.

MARCY'S KOSETA LETTER.

Mr. SMITH, of Ala., supposing there was nothing particular before the House, said, early in the session he intimated that on some proper occasion he intended to review Secretary MARCY's Koseta Letter. Various circumstances had prevented him from making the speech; so he asked the House to let him print it, assuring them there was nothing personal in it. Agreed to.

Mr BARKSDALE—We have heard of various fusions between those who claimed to be democrats and whigs. We have heard of fusions between free soilers and abolitionists. I have not been astonished at this, but I am somewhat astonished at the fusion we witnessed this morning, between the gentlemen from Ohio and Illinois. The latter achieved a victory on the Nebraska bill, but we now find him crouching at the feet of the gentleman, from Ohio. However worthy my friend from Ohio may be, I should dislike to return to my democratic constituents, and tell them I had coalesced with him. I do not know how it is with my friend from Illinois, it may be all right with him, but would not with me.

THE VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812.

Mr. STRAUB—I ask permission to put on record a speech on a subject a little nearest to my heart than any discussed this session. [Cries of "Hear him."] I want to publish a few remarks in favor of the veteran soldiers who fought and bled and gained our victories in the war of 1812. ["Agreed, agreed," uttered amidst laughter.]

Mr. RICHARDSON—I have but a single remark to make to the gentleman from Mississippi. He congratulates me that I am found in company of strange bedfellows. I have merely laid down the position on which I stand. I stand there, not caring who stands with or against me. I form my own opinions, and act on them without consulting the opinions of anybody else. I repeat now, I don't care what the President may think on this or any other subject. The policy in this Government which allows appropriations on the seaboard and denies them to the interior, is wrong and unjust, and I condemn it. I don't care who differs with me. When you come to the conclusion to strike down all your appropriations for New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New-Orleans—everywhere on the Atlantic; when you strike down your lighthouses and custom-houses, I'll go with you; but when your appropriations should only be for the seaboard, and not for the interior, it is unjust and wrong. I will walk the road I have marked out; I don't care if I tread it alone; I don't care who is against me.

Mr. BARESDALE—What works does the gentleman regard as national, and what as local? Which would he approve?

Mr. RICHARDSON—I'll tell the gentleman my opinion. General JACKSON is as good a man to strike hands with as anybody else.

Mr. FLORENCE—Pretty good authority up our way.

Mr. RICHARDSON—When I go home and tell my people I stand where General JACKSON stood, they'll be satisfied. The great Mississippi River runs through and touches ten States. If that is not national, what is national?

Mr. CAMPBELL wanted to know when property which passes down that river becomes national? Is it only so when it touches salt water?

Mr. BARKSDALE waited to respond, but

Mr. PURYEAR objected to further speaking. This was not the business for which they had assembled. He moved an adjournment. Ayes, 10; Nays, 11.

A message was received from the President, that he had approved of certain bills.

Adjourned till Monday morning, at 7½ o'clock.

From Washington—Attack on the President of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 5.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Senate, this afternoon, as President PIERCE was leaving the Capitol, at the northern door, under the eastern arcade, he was followed out and addressed by JAMES M. JEFFARDS, of Charleston, S. C. JEFFARDS was considerably intoxicated at the time, and was in company with J. S. DUKE, of St. Louis, and J. F. WIGGANS, of New-York, all of whom had been drinking. The President shook hands with him, and JEFFARDS asked the President to take a drink, which he declined, and turned to enter his carriage. As he was doing so his hat was knocked off by a hard boiled egg. JEFFARDS returned into the Capitol, saying the President was a damned fool.

The President spoke to one of the Police, asking if he had authority to make an arrest. Captain DUNNINGTON and officer WAILES shortly after arrested JEFFARDS, who denied throwing the egg. An examination was had before Captain DUNNIGTON, when one witness testified that he saw JEFFARDS with an egg in his hand a few minutes previous to the assault another testified that he saw him throw in the direction of the President, and another that he saw him throw an egg at, and hit the President. The Justice decided to hold JEFFARDS to bail, and the accused sent for Senator EVANS, who declined becoming bail. He then sent for another. In the meantime, becoming more sober, he cried bitterly, declaring that if sent to jail he would not be living. He then took out a small knife and stabbed himself in the leg, just above the ankle, saying he was determined to bleed to death. As the blood flowed profusely, he became alarmed, and allowed it to be examined, and was disarmed.

The Attorney General then communicated to Capt. DUNNINGTON the desire of the President that the prisoner be not prosecuted, and he was accordingly discharged.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE ASSAULT ON THE PRESIDENT.

President PIERCE was assaulted to-day at the Capitol. On walking down the steps of the eastern facade he was accosted by three individuals, evidently under the influence of a recent spree, who asked him to go and have a drink. Mr. PIERCE, not being in the humor, politely declined the proffered civility, saying that he was not in the habit of taking drinks; and he was hereupon pelted with stale eggs, which his would-be entertainers designedly happened to have in their coat pockets. Some of the Auxiliary Guard rushed to the rescue, and took the factious gentlemen into custody. They are said to be Southerners.

The North Carolina Election.

RALEIGH, Saturday, Aug. 5.

Perquimons County gives DOCKERY, (Whig,) for Governor, 163 majority, and elects MANN (Whig) to the House.

WINSLOW (Whig) is elected to the Senate from Pasquotank and Perquimons.

NORFOLK, Sunday, Aug. 6.

The following returns from North Carolina give BRAGG in Northampton a majority of 51; in Halifax, 43; in New-Hanover, 600. Pasquotank gives DOCKERY 133.

Anti-Nebraska Convention in Onondaga County, &c.

SYRACUSE, Friday, Aug. 4.

The Onondaga County Anti-Nebraska Convention met this morning at the City Hall. Gen. AMES P. GRANGER was chosen President.

Committees on resolutions, &c., were appointed, and the Convention adjourned to the afternoon.

The Convention reassembled this afternoon. The President made an address declaring the Fugitive Slave law unconstitutional, and the Nebraska bill an outrage. He took very radical ground.

A series of resolutions was adopted, denouncing the Nebraska bill, calling for a repeal of the Fugitive-Slave law, the inhibition of Slavery in the Territories, pleading for an Anti-Slavery United States Senator, Representatives, and Presidential electors.

Ex-Mayor HOVEY offered a resolution recommending the Saratoga Convention call, and a State nominating Convention. It was passed by a large majority, and twenty delegates were selected, equally composed of Softs, Whigs, and Free Democrats.

The Whigs think the action of the Convention too radical.

The youngest son of D. D. HILLIS, a lawyer of high standing here, was drowned yesterday while bathing in Onondaga Creek. His age was 15.

From Springfield—The Superintendence of the Armories—Singular Coincidence.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Saturday, Aug. 5—8P. M.

The advocates of civil superintendence in the United States armories are now firing a salute in the vicinity of the armory grounds, in honor of their recent victory.

Captain F. W. LOVETT, of the ship *White Swallow*, who died of cholera, off Boston, on Friday, was the sixth Captain LOVETT who has died within three months, all being natives of Beverly, Mass., and a seventh Captain LOVETT now lies at the point of death in the same town. They were all prominent ship masters.

The Violations of the Sunday Liquor Law in Philadelphia—The Week's Mortality.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 5.

Mayor CONRAD heard the tavern-keepers who are charged with violating the Sunday liquor law, this morning. He inflicted fines of $4, except where disorders were proved to have occurred; and in such cases, the parties were bound over for trial. This is in accordance with the last decision of the Supreme Court.

The mortality in this city during the past week will be less than 500,—while during the preceding week it reached 573. The deaths from cholera have been about 80.

Arrival of the Southern Mail—Terrible Storm in Virginia—Cholera in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Aug. 6.

New-Orleans papers of Monday have been received.

There was a terrible and destructive storm in the vicinity of Fairmount, Va., on Thursday. Several buildings were unroofed, trees were thrown across the railroad track, the crops completely prostrated and an immense amount of damage done.

For the last forty-eight hours ending this evening, there have been 16 new cases of cholera at the Almshouse in this city, and fourteen deaths. There is no abatement in the malignity of the disease. Four fatal cases had also occurred in the country near the Almshouse.

The Savannah *Georgian* states that frightful mortality prevailed in Burke County, Ga. Large numbers had died, and the disease—the character of which is not stated—defied all medical treatment.

Escape of Four Prisoners from Jail—Two Persons Drowned—Street Preaching, &c.

ALBANY, Sunday, Aug. 6.

Four persons, charged respectfully with the crimes of forgery, rape and highway robbery, escaped from the jail in this city early this morning, by breaking through the back wall. A reward is offered for their recovery.

Two persons, both by the name of FARRAR, were drowned last evening while bathing in the Island Creek, near this city.

There was street-preaching here to-day, but everything passed off quietly.

From Philadelphia—Destructive Fire—Robbing the Mint.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, August 5.

HAWKINS' flour mill, on the corner of Ninth street and Girard-avenue, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss about $15,000.

Another robbery, to a pretty considerable extent, has occurred in the Mint. The offender is an employé, who, report says, has been allowed to escape.

Fire in the Woods in Canada—Loss of Life.

ALBANY, Saturday, Aug. 5.

A fire is raging in the woods north of Lachine, Canada. Three children were left by their parents in a shanty, while they went to hunt up some cattle, and the children were all burned to death.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

Nothing Extraordinary from the Seat of War.

THE POWERS AWAIT THE ACTION OF AUSTRIA.

Hopes of Prussian Aid for the Western Alliance Becoming Faint.

THE WAR VOTE.

Interesting Debate in Parliament.

Progress of the Spanish Insurrection.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE REVOLT IN MADRID.

Cotton Steady—Breadstuffs Down.

The Collins steamship *Atlantic*, Captain WEST, arrived at her wharf at 8 o'clock on Saturday evening. She left Liverpool at 12½ o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, the 26th ult.

The *Europa* arrived at Liverpool at midnight of Sunday the 23d. On entering the Mersey she run down a small schooner, but there was no loss of life.

There is little from the seat of war. Everything is apparently deferred to await the action of Austria. The hopes of Prussia supporting the Western alliance become daily fainter. The fleets and armies remain as at last advices.

The news from Spain is interesting. Queen CHRISTINA and her infamous minions have been hunted out of the country. The insurrection has triumphed. Queen ISABELLA has been compelled to send for ESPARTERO, and to instruct him to form a Government, the RIVAS Ministry having resigned. It is not the intention of France or England to interfere in these Spanish dissensions.

The Portuguese Government has prohibited the export and authorized the import of Indian Corn into Portugal until 25th September.

Liverpool Cotton market steady, unchanged quotations; Breadstuffs further declined. Consols closed 92¼@92½; French Four-and-halves, 98; French Threes 70.95.

The following are the latest accounts to hand on the morning of the *Atlantic's* sailing.

THE WAR.

Austrian Movements.

The following dispatch comes from Vienna. We give it for what it may be worth:

VIENNA, July 22. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's mission to this Court has entirely failed. The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH will not disappoint the expectations of Europe.

It was expected, at Vienna, that if Prussia did not throw any immediate difficulty in the view, a new and decisive protocol would be signed by the Conference on the 19th or 20th of July.

A courier with the official communication of the answer of Russia, left Vienna on Saturday, 22d, for Paris and London.

A statement from Bucharest, 19th, that General HESS had crossed the Wallachian frontier, is incorrect.

The French steamer *La Reine Hortense* is at Elsinore. General BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS and staff have arrived at Copenhagen. An English squadron, consisting of several liners and transports, is in Kioge Bay. Sir CHARLES NAPIER's fleet is off the Aland islands.

The Germanic Diet has accepted, without conditions, the Austro-Prussian treaty.

The Russian army at Bucharest has received large reinforcements. Orders are said to have arrived on the 11th, from St. Petersburg, to drive the Turks across the Danube, cost what it might. The Turks are throwing up strong entrenchments near Giurgevo. Princes STIRBEY and GHIKA are named hospodars of Wallachia and Moldavia.

A Malta letter reports the death of General NEY; and the death of the Russian general, CHRULEFF, is confirmed.

The Latest Aspect of the War—The Anticipated Collision Between Russia and Austria.

From the London Times, July 25.

According to the most recent telegraphic communications, and the Ministerial announcements in both Houses last night, two points of infinite importance to the course of the war are now assured. It is affirmed with confidence, both that the Emperor of Russia will maintain the occupation of the Principalities by force of arms, and that the Emperor of Austria will, if necessary, by force of arms expel him. If these resolutions have indeed been finally taken at the Courts of St. Petersburg and Vienna respectively, there will be an end to all those delays and uncertainties which have hitherto attended the land operations of the war. Austria, in virtue of her double engagements with Europe and with the Porte, will enter the Danubian Provinces in imposing strength, nor is it to be reasonably assumed that the forces of the Czar, distracted as they will be by the expeditions to the Baltic and the Crimea, can withstand the junction of these new allies with the already victorious troops of OMER PASHA.

It would not, however, be prudent to underrate the strength of Russia, or to infer that the Czar is altogether powerless because he has failed to overcome the stubborn resistance of the Ottomans. The truth is, that the battalions of Austria, no less than those of the Western Powers, though they have hitherto not drawn the sword, have been effectually instrumental in paralyzing a large section of the Russian army. That the numbers of this army are still exaggerated is highly probable, but the precautions taken by Austria herself afford sufficient evidence of the storm now gathering on her north-eastern frontier. The force opposed to the Ottomans in the Principalities represents but a corps or two of the great Russian host, and, even if it had been utterly destroyed by the operations of the Allies, the power of Russia would remain just what it was before, minus some 50,000 or 60,000 men. Though we entertain, therefore, no doubt of the ultimate result, we are not disposed to conclude that the Principalities will be cleared of their invaders without some hard fighting.

As soon as Austria has fairly thrown away the scabbard, the legions of the Czar, now massed upon the Gallician border, will be poured in swarms either upon the Austrian or Wallachian territory; and unless the military power of Russia is indeed a bubble, a shock of some severity must ensue. Hitherto the bulk of these belligerent forces have been observing each other in suspicion and silence, while the fighting was left to 50,000 Turks and twice as many Russians detached to engage them. Now, however, if these announcements are verified, the suspense will be terminated, and the armies of two mighty empires will be completely engaged.

From this time, therefore, we hope we may assume that the war will be prosecuted on three several theatres, and with three distinct objects. In the Principalities, and possibly in the conterminous provinces of Austria, the forces of that Power, in conjunction with the Ottoman troops, will be engaged in the duty of driving the Russians into their own territory, and reëstablishing the authority of the Sultan in his own dependencies. In the Baltic the fleets and armies of France and England will blockade all the ports of the Czar, and menace even his Capital with destruction; while in the Black Sea we trust that the immediate investment of Sebastopol may contribute at length a decisive feature to this unwelcome war.

We are not among those who apprehend that this enterprise may be rendered any the more difficult from the delays which have occurred. Such an interval might indeed have been turned to account with neglected or half dilapidated fortresses like those on he Danube, but Sebastopol was in no such case. This stronghold had been created expressly for a work which had hardly yet commenced; year after year its resources had been augmented by every addition which science could suggest; and, if it can be thought there was room for reinforcement in a garrison always maintained at the very height of efficiency, we may be sure that such reinforcements were dispatched at the very first mutterings of Turkish war. Possibly a few guns or soldiers may have been added while the Anglo-French divisions have been gathering on the opposite coasts; but it is hardly in reason to suppose that the established strength of such a place as this could have received any appreciable accession. The question now is whether Sebastopol, being a fortress of this capacity, can be successfully attacked, and we see no ground for a negative conclusion. That it cannot be taken by a fleet alone seems generally acknowledged; but Sebastopol is a land fortress as well as a sea fortress; and military engineers always assert that before a proper expenditure of time and means every land fortress must fall. If, then, there is nothing antecedently improbable in its capture, we can very safely argue that all the ordinary chances of a siege are largely in our favor. Though the allied forces may not be numerous enough for operations in the Principalities and the Crimea at once, they are certainly sufficient for one of these enterprises singly, and our entire command of the seas, taken in conjunction with the steam power of our squadrons, would enable us to manœuvre on the water almost as freely as on land. It is hardly probable that 70,000 or 80,000 Anglo-French troops, supported by fleets of such extraordinary strength, could be materially impeded in affecting a landing, and when this much has been accomplished, everything but the climate would be favorable to the besiegers. While the Russians are separated by enormous steppes and impassable isthmus from the central resources of their Empire, the allies would enjoy uninterrupted communication with every part of the coast, and be secured with unlimited supplies of men, victuals and munitions. A siege, too, is exactly the enterprise in which the prowess of two highly civilized nations ought to be most conspicuous. It is an operation demanding skill, science, ingenuity and patience, in combination with extensive machinery of a more material kind. The French and English engineers profess to be inferior to none, and the arsenals of Woolwich are thought to be matchless in the resources of destruction which they contain. If these persuasions are correct, now is the time for proof.

It is impossible that the forces employed upon the siege may have to engage a relieving army, but we could scarcely doubt the issue of such a conflict; and, when this one battle was over, there would be no further hindrance to our attacks upon the fortress. For all practical purposes the Crimea would be nearer France and England than it is to Russia, and we could throw regiment after regiment on its shores before the Czar could get a single reinforcement to its destination. As to the ultimate result, if the Russian engineers have indeed consinucted a citadel capable of withstanding a sufficient Anglo-French army, backed by two such squadrons as those now in the Black Sea, we can only say that a new era in the science of fortification will have commenced from this moment.

That the fall of Sebastopol would induce the Czar to sue for peace is more than can be said, but it would indisputably insure the chief object of the war. After the destruction of this fortress the Black Sea would be open, Constantinople safe, the Circassian coasts free from danger, and the mouths of the Danube once more restored to Germany and Europe. Each and all of these conditions would then be secured by a guarantee far more infallible than that derivable from the literal provisions of a treaty—that is to say, by the very necessity of things. The assent of the Czar would be almost superfluous to terms which he could not contravene if he would. The power of Russia for encroachment and aggression would then be effectually reduced, and the purposes for which Europe has most unwillingly returned to the costs and horrors of war would be solidly and permanently answered.

The Danube.

On the 19th another battle was fought near Giurgevo, in which the Russians are reported to have been completely defeated, with two of their generals killed. We have few or no details of this second battle. The present situation of things on the Danube may be told in a very few words. All parties are waiting for the advance of Austria. Gen. GORTSCHAKOFF commands in person the 70,000 men stationed at Frateschti, while 30,000, supposed to be under OSTENSACKEN, are posted at Budeschti, on the left bank of the Argick, to guard against any attack from the Turks at Oltenitza. It is considered that OMAR PACHA will not hazard any general engagement unassisted by his allies. As to the allies—their motions are slow, but it is evident they are systematic, and drawing to an end that shall be decisive.

Gen. GORTSCHAKOFF announces that he will hold the Danube Provinces with 200,000 men, if necessary. He also orders, that to all official documents published in the Principalities, in which the name of the Emperor NICHOLAS occurs, the title of "Protector of the Principalities of the Danube," shall be added. Three Austrian officers of rank arrived at Schumla, 10th July, and immediately left for Varna, commissioners of the Austrian Government. OMAR PACHA had returned from Varna and was gone to Rustchuk. Lord CARDIGAN, with the 11th English Hussars, had returned to the camp at Devno, after a *reconnoissance* of two weeks' duration, along the banks of the Danube.

The advanced force of the British army has progressed no further than Devno, and the remainder are encamped in different positions between that place and Varna. The health and discipline of the troops were excellent. The incorporation of the Bashi-Bazouks into the allied army is completed. All their officers are Europeans, and in future they are to be regularly paid. Admiral HAMELIN has ordered the immediate construction of thirty troopships, capable of transporting 4,000 men at each voyage. It is surmised that these ships are for use on the Danube. The Generals-in-Chief are understood to have now completed all their plans of the campaign.

A new personage, Gen. WASSILCZIKOFF, has been reconnoitering the Tomosch and Altschanz passes into Wallachia. On the 11th of July, Gen. RUDIGER suddenly left Warsaw, but, as he is very old, it is not likely he will join the army in the field. It is said that Gen. PASKIEWITSCH will be reinstated in command; the story of his disgrace was doubtful. The Russians continue to destroy the roads and bridges leading from Transylvania into Moldavia. Gen. LUDERS is concentrating his strength at Obilicsti, east of Bucharest. The Turks are entrenching themselves at Giurgevo. In the recent action at Giurgevo, the Hetman of the Cossacks and Gen. BOUVLIN were wounded,—not killed, as was reported.

The Bey of Tunis has sent a present of 42,000,000 francs to the Sultan.

Captain BUTLER, the English officer who voluntarily remained in Silistria, and rendered valuable services to the Turks during the siege, has died of wounds and fatigue.

There are strange rumors respecting the death of the Russian General AUREP. GORTSCHAKOFF and he were known to be at variance, and it is now whispered that GORTSCHAKOFF knows more about the so-called suicide than any one else:—so, at least, say the letter writers.

There was no foundation for the recent report that five Greeks had attempted to assassinate Lord RAGLAN.

The Baltic.

NAPIER's fleet has left the Baro Sound. Cholera has disappeared from on board. Numerous transports with the baggage, &c., of the French Expeditionary land force have passed the Sound. Bomarsund, in the Aland Isles, is to be bombarded on the arrival of the French troops. Martial law has been proclaimed at Riga and in the district of Duna, in consequence of the disaffection of the inhabitants towards Russia. It is assumed by French and English politicians, that if the Western Powers take and keep possession of the important position of the Aland Isles, Sweden will no longer hesitate to join their alliance. The fleet of ninety gunboats (Anglo-French) is now completed and organized into three squadrons. The bulk of the allied fleet has put to sea, and is supposed to be cruising off the Gulf of Bothnia.

The Black Sea.

On the 13th July three English steamers arrived off Odessa, and after a heavy cannonade destroyed some small works near the spot where the steam frigate *Tiger* went ashore. The object of the attack was to complete the destruction of the *Tiger*, to prevent her machinery being available to the Russians.

The rest of the fleet were at sea.

On the 9th Capt. PARKES, of the British frigate *Firebrand*, was shot through the heart at Sulina, and was buried at Constantinople on the 12th with military honors.

The Two Opposing Armies.

The present situation of things on the Danube may be told in a few words. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF commands the 70,000 men stationed at Frateschti, while a corps of 30,000 men (supposed to be under General OSTEN-SACKEN) is posted at Budeschti, on the left bank of the Argich, to protect the capital against any attack from the Turkish corps at Oltenitza.

Military men is this service are not inclined to believe that, under present circumstances, OMAR PACHA will venture to attack the Russians. He will probably be content with entrenching himself at Giurgevo and Oltenitza, and waiting "till a diversion has been made in his favor by another power." The battle of the 7th and 8th must have been most sanguinary, as OMAR PACHA acknowledges that his loss amounted to 1,700 killed and wounded. The Russians at Giurgevo were but 26,000 strong, while OMAR PACHA had 37,000 men under his command, but it must not be lost sight of that the Turks had first to take the islands, then to cross the river in boats, and finally to effect a landing in the very face of the Russian artillery.

During the whole of the 7th it was very doubtful whether OMAR PACHA would be able to effect his purpose, as several of his boats were sunk by the enemy's guns. The loss sustained by CHRULEFF's division, which was surrounded by the Turks, was 960, but the total number of wounded was estimated at 2,000 at the least, 120 of whom were officers. Not a man of the allied army assisted the Turks in their attack on Giurgevo. The Russians continue to destroy the roads and bridges leading from Transylvania into Moldavia.

A new personage, General WASSILCZIKOFF, has been reconnoitring the Tomosch, and Altschanz passes into Wallachia. On the 11th of July General RUDIGER suddenly left Warsaw, as it is supposed for Brzesc-Litewski. It is not likely that he will go to the army, as he is older than Prince PASKIEWITSCH.

According to the last advices from Lumberg the preparations of Russia were of such a nature that her resolution to wage war against Austria is no longer to be doubted. The fortifications of Odessa have have recently been strengthened, and several 36 pounders and large mortars have been brought from the interior of Russia. The garrison is said to consist of 25,000 men.

His Majesty will soon leave Vienna, in order to inspect his magnificent armies. The day fixed for his departure is kept secret, but his equipages and servants are already gone. Up to the 15th there was nothing new on the left bank of the Danube. The effects of the coming loan were much felt on 'Change to-day. The premium on silver fell more than 2 per cent.; the rate of exchange on London was 12fl. 24k., but at last there were no takers.

What Austria is to Get by the War.

For the twentieth time it is alleged on telegraphic despatches from Vienna that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's mission has "completely failed." What is to be the consequence of his failure is not stated. Judging from certain indications, this "failure" means no more than that the Austrian cabinet has resolved purely on its own interest to occupy the Principalities, notwithstanding the opposition of Russia. The *quasi*-diplomatic newspapers of Germany now rich in sage articles framed to exhibit the possession of those countries—and even others lying within the Sultan's dominions—by Austria as a dictate of high propriety. Thus the Augsburg *Gazette* of the 19th finds that

The treaty between Austria and the Porte for the occupation of the Danubian Principalities by the former Power is a most joyful event. Not as if something extraordinary had been accomplished thereby, for, in fact, it is only the realization of that natural relationship (between the Principalities and Austria) which had been too long postponed. We ought to be glad, first of all, for the sake of the inhabitants of the Principalities themselves, who, please God, will soon be living under the protection of Austria. This is a political necessity. Austria would only enter into her natural relationship if she took not only Moldo-Wallachia, but also Servia and other Provinces under her care. We should like the French and English to understand this, &c.

Thus this Austrian writer proceeds to carve out the Sultan's dominions, unmindful that when once the work begins of cutting up Europe, according to "natural" relationships, there will be found for Austria no place at all.

Russian Estimate of English Courage.

The following, written from Sebastopol by one of the many dozen Prince Galitzins, appears in the *Northern Bee*:

"We have convinced ourselves that the moral strength of the combined fleet has not increased, but on the contrary diminished, in proportion to its destructive powers. For instance, the English steam frigate Tiger, of 400 horse power and 16 guns, was stranded about six wersts from Odessa. On the shore where this took place were posted two field guns, a company of infantry, and one half squadron of Lancers—and what followed? Why, an event unknown in the annals of the most timorous and most insignificant fleets.

This steam-frigate, which borrowed its name from the most savage of all beasts, took no measures to defend the honor of its flag. Although it had only five wounded, and the crew consisted of twenty-two officers and more than two hundred sailors and marines "of the guard," it surrendered itself prisoner to a mere handful of land troops; and, as we had no boats, the English gave themselves the trouble to row themselves ashore in their own boats. This cannot be called manly conduct. At the same time, they distinguished themselves by a sort of polite civility, which was not met with among the Turks and Egyptians when Vice-Admiral KORNELOW conquered the ship."

Now comes the moral: "These are the sorrowful results with which premature vauntings are crowned, and which so seldom are realised by facts."

The whole of the circumstances attending the stranding of the *Tiger*, and the utter helplessness of the vessel as she lay on her beam-ends, are too well known to render it necessary to offer a word in reply to this generous attempt to stigmatise the honor of brave men in Russian prisons.

The French Troops for the Baltic.

The following is the number of men of the French army on board the war vessels and transports destined for the Baltic: *Hannibal*, 891 men; *Royal William*, 1,353; *St. Vincent*, 1,271; *Algiers*, 950; *Sphinx*, 123; *Stromboli*, 90; *Termagant*, 367; *Belgravia*, (transport,) 629; *Clifton*, (transport,) 344; *Columbia*, (transport,) 377; *Julia*, (transport,) 221; *Prince*, (transport,) with 21 horses, 1,142; *Herefordshire*, (transport,) 829; *Edwin Fox*, (transport,) 477; total, 9,064. The number of officers accompanying them, is 242. The French men-of-war embarked at Calais camp equipage and an immense amount of ordnance stores, besides 550 engineers and artillery, and 78 artillery horses. The grand total, therefore, of the embarkation complete is 9,856 officers and men, and 99 horses.

The Overland Mail.

TRIESTE, Monday.—The Bombay steamer, from Alexandria, on the 16th, has arrived. The Indian mail brought advices from Calcutta to June 14; Madras, June 20; Bombay, June 20; Shanghai, May 31; Canton, June 3; Hong Hong, June 6; Sydney, May 25; Melbourne, May 29; and Adelaide, June 2. The *Douro*, steamer, with the China mail of the 22d May, was lost on the 26th May. The passengers, mails, parcels, and cargo were saved, and proceed to England by this oppor-

tica, and, on the other hand, it was impossible that [illegible] after the solemn engagements into which [illegible] had entered, could refrain from enforcing her [illegible] arms. There was every reason to be[illegible] and would soon co-operate actively with France and England. With regard to negotiations, the Ministry might rely that the Government had no intention of returning to the *status quo*, and that England and France would not relax their efforts without a just and honorable peace, and one worthy of the great cause in which they were embarked, had been effectually secured.

The address was then agreed to.

In the House of Commons, at the morning sitting, the House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, and Her Majesty's massage having been read,

Lord J. RUSSELL rose to ask the Committee to agree to a vote of £3,000,000 for a supply usually denominated a vote of credit. Having thanked the House, on the part of the Government, for its forbearance in not pressing for information respecting the conduct of our naval and military operations, he reminded the Committee that the allied fleets were undisputed masters of the Baltic and the Black Sea, the enemy not daring to quit their ports; that our naval forces had been vastly increased since the beginning of 1853, and that we had placed on the Turkish shores a British army exceeding 30,000 men. At the same time, it was impossible, he observed, not to notice that the allies whom that army went to succor had displayed acts of valor and prowess deserving of the highest admiration, contrary to the anticipation of many, and of the Emperor of Russia, who supposed that a fillip from him would have overthrown the whole Turkish empire. The Russian army which crossed the Danube, supposed to amount to 80,000 men, had been driven back, ignominiously repulsed from the outworks of Silistria, after feats of valor on the part of the defenders which emulated the greatest examples of ancient or modern times. He then adverted to the union between England and France, whose armies were seen combined with the most friendly feelings in the neighborhood of Constantinople, and within the last few days the country had beheld a French military force embarked on board English line-of-battle ships. In referring to the present state of affairs, and the necessity of the vote, he declined to go into details as to the services for which it was required. The Commissariat and Ordnance expenses had, he said, amounted to a very considerable sum, and there were other expenses which would greatly depend upon the nature of the operations which our generals and admirals might think it fit to undertake. It had been suggested that a large body of Turkish troops might be joined with our army and receive pay from us; but he asked this vote with the view that the Government might be able to apply it from time to time as exigences required, on the ground that Parliament was about to separate, in order that these resources might be directed in such a manner as to lead to an honorable peace. With respect to Austria, he had always said that, whatever might be the interest of England and France in upholding the integrity of Turkey, the interest of Austria was greater. He did not conceive that the independence of Austria could be maintained if Russia extended her power and possessions as she seemed to desire; but it was necessary to bear in mind the difficulties with which Austria had to contend, and that it would have been imprudent to commit herself unless fully prepared. Her policy was to exhaust every endeavor to obtain the end in view by negotiation. Very lately she had sent a message to St. Petersburg, to ask Russia to evacuate the Principalities, and to fix a term for the evacution, transmitting thither the protocol of April. The answer pretended to be in some sort a compliance with the demands of Austria; but the Emperor of Russia did not fix any term for the evacuation of the Principalities. He declared he was ready to adopt three principles contained in the protocol of April, but he omitted that which was its fundamental principle, that Turkey should form a part of the general system of Europe, and that question was at the bottom of the original differences between Turkey and Russia and of the war in which we were engaged. The object of the Western Powers was, that the Sultan, having confirmed the privileges of his Christian subjects, should be admitted to form part of the general European system, and govern her people with sovereign rights, and not look for protection solely to Russia, but to the Powers of Europe. Austria considered the reply of Russia evasive—the latter requiring the withdrawal of the allied fleets from the Baltic and the Black Sea—and she had asked the Governments of England and France to communicate to her their opinion. Our answer had been that the reply of the Emperor of Russia did not afford any ground for negotiation. With regard to the part which Austria might take when she knew our answer, all he could say was, that, although he thought she had been mistaken in not joining sooner and more frankly with the Western Powers, he believed she would not forfeit her engagements with them and with Turkey, and that she would be found to take part in the attempt to drive back Russia from her unjust aggression. Although he had refused on former occasions, and did so now, to bind the Government as to the conditions of peace, which must always depend upon the state of the belligerents at the time of negotiation, he would state what he thought was the nature of the conditions which were absolutely essential to a treaty of peace. Our position had changed since the rupture with Russia, and it behoved us to see that in such a treaty we did not leave Turkey in as bad a position, or worse, than when we promised her our support; that some security should be had against a Power which had advantages under the Treaty of Adrianople which it had the will and disposition to push to the utmost, even to the subjugation of Turkey. We know that the possession of Wallachia and Moldavia was part of the scheme which the Emperor of Russia had formed in his own mind.

We know that, of the two parties, the German and the Muscovite in Russia, the latter had obtained the sway and looked to the establishment of a Southern Russian Empire, the seat of which should be at Constantinople. The integrity of Turkey and the balance of power in Europe would not be maintained by resorting to the *status quo*. A great fortress had been established in Southern Russia, considered to be impregnable, as far as art could make it, defended by and defending a large naval force—a position so menacing to Turkey, that no treaty of peace would be safe which left to the Emperor of Russia such a possession. What the securities should be, and how they should be obtained, he did not say. This Government had communicated with that of France on the subject, and he had reason to think it coincided with us. It was with regret he saw no symptoms on the part of Russia of a disposition to give such security, or even to depart from those demands made by Prince MENSCHIKOFF which had been indignantly rejected by the PORTE.

The improvements in Turkey had excited the jealousy of Russia as baulking her views, and he had no doubt that her encroachments would not stop until the calamities of war convinced her ruler that the great projects of his ambition were impracticable. If we patched up a peace, hollow and insecure, we should lose our allies, as well as forfeit the confidence and respect of Europe, and the Emperor of Russia would be justly called, as he deserved to be considered, the arbiter of the destinies of Europe. With respect to an autumnal session, he could give no assurance; there might be reasons to induce the Cabinet to think it expedient, but they must be at full liberty to give such advice to the Crown as circumstances might require.

Mr. AILCOCK censured the course taken in the war, and advised an attack upon Sebastopol and of the Circassian forts.

Mr. BANKES objected to having recourse to the principle of subsidies, without the distinct assent of Parliament, which, he thought, should meet again not later than November.

Mr. HUME likewise objected to subsidies without the express sanction of the House. The Turks had acted well without subsidies.

Mr. KNIGHT spoke favorably of the military resources of the Circassians.

Mr. BLACKETT complained of the reluctance of the Government to afford information respecting the negotiations, and expressed a doubt whether an Austrian alliance would be productive of unqualified advantages.

Mr. COBDEN said it was clear that the Cabinet had now determined not to conclude the war without material guarantees. The impotence which had been exhibited by Russia in conflict with the Turks confirmed his opinion as to the weakness of Russia as an offensive Power; that we need have no fear of her marching out of her own territory to conquer the civilized world. But the same reasons prevented us from assailing Russia. With these facts before us, it was intended, he assumed, to occupy the Crimea. Unless this was intended, it was indiscreet in Lord J. RUSSELL to say what he had said, and if he knew that Sebastopol was impregnable, it was worse than indiscreet. The German Powers were as averse to our taking any part of the Russian territory as to Russia taking any portion of Turkey; so that the declaration of the noble lord tended to release the German Powers from their engagements. Mr. COBDEN strongly censured the policy pursued towards the Greeks in Turkey, and in putting down the insurrection in the Turkish provinces, by which we had, he said, placed ourselves in antagonism with the Christian population of Turkey. It raised the question whether we were allied with the sovereignty or the nationality. Mr COBDEN then went very largely into various questions connected with the general politics of Europe.

Mr. LAYARD thought that the House, before assenting to the vote, should have a distinct statement from the Government as to the objects of the war, or the end they had in view. He admitted that the explanation of Lord J. RUSSELL, as far as it went, was highly satisfactory. He replied to some of the remarks of Mr. COBDEN on the comparative merits of Greeks and Turks, after discussing, in a very discursive manner, the policy of the Government towards various Powers in relation to the war he adverted to the apparent want of concord in the Cabinet as to its objects and end. He reviewed the conduct of Lord ABERDEEN during the campaign in 1829, and with relation to the Treaty of Adrianople. He then criticised the measures adopted by the Government in the prosecution of the war, and the objects supposed to be the end in view, and concluded with expressing a hope that some other member of the Government would make a more distinct declaration of the real objects of the war.

Lord D. STUART accused the Government of want of sincerity in carrying on the war; the general opinion, he said, was, that the First Minister was not the man who ought to be in power during such a war; that directions must have been given to carry on the war in a gentlemanlike and gentle manner, and not to press Russia too hard. He censured the conduct of the war, and thought that Parliament ought not to separate without an assurance that it would shortly assemble again. He had intended, had the forms of the House allowed, to move an address to her Majesty not to prorogue Parliament.

Mr. DISRAELI thought the suggestion he had thrown out of an autumnal session, and which Lord J. RUSSELL had not thought it to be his duty to adopt, was not an unreasonable one. The House had at length a distinct announcement of the definite object of the war. He would not dwell upon the cause of the war (which he attributed to a coalition Government in this country,) nor would he criticise the conduct of the war; but he had listened with consternation to the announcement of the complete and absolute revolution in the Cabinet as to the objects of the war, and the only terms on which peace could be obtained—namely, the destruction of Sebastopol and the occupation of the Crimea.

Lord J. RUSSELL explained, that what he had said was, that Russia would not be allowed to maintain her menacing attitude by so large a naval force in the Black Sea.

Mr. DISRAELI expressed his astonishment at his own misapprehension of the words of the noble lord, which had led him, he said, to doubt his prudence, whatever might be the intentions of the Cabinet; but, after this imaginary declaration, which had been hailed as more than satisfactory, but which, it now appeared, had never been made, he had a right to ask what was the policy of the Government. Mr. COBDEN had fallen into the same error; he had argued that the whole policy of the German Powers was based upon the principle that the *status quo* of Russia must be preserved. As far as he could now understand, the policy of the Government, as expounded by Lord J. RUSSELL, was substantially the same as that expressed in the first speech of Lord ABERDEEN, which he had recalled and recanted. This was so far satisfactory that it showed that, although we had a coalition Cabinet, it was not a divided one.

Lord PALMERSTON, after some playful remarks upon the speech of Mr. DISRAELI, said, Lord J. RUSSELL, speaking as the organ of the Government, had declared that the objects of the war were the independence of Turkey and the security of Europe, and he (Lord PALMERSTON) thought the two great Powers of Europe, unassisted, would be able to accomplish a peace that would satisfy the conditions on which that security should be placed. Lord J. RUSSELL had not overstated the intentions of the Government, and when Parliament reassembled, he felt assured that the House would have no reason to believe that its confidence in the Government had been misplaced, and he trusted that the contest would be brought to a termination that would justify those who engaged in it, and afford to the world the prospect that it would not be again compelled to make exertions of a similar nature for a similar purpose.

Lord D. STUART considered that Lord J. RUSSELL had retracted what he first said, and he moved that the Chairman report progress.

Lord J. RUSSELL denied that he had made any retraction. He had never said that the Crimea was to be occupied. What he had said was, that he did not think Russia would be allowed to maintain a position at Sebastopol with a naval force menacing to Turkey.

After some further discussion, chiefly relating to this misunderstanding and to something alleged to have occurred in the other house with reference to the same subject, Lord D. STUART withdrew his amendment, upon the understanding that he should have an opportunity of renewing the discussion on the report, and of moving an address against the prorogation of Parliament.

The vote was then agreed to.

On bringing up the report of supply,

Lord DUDLEY STUART moved an addition to the resolution of which he had given notice last night, praying her Majesty not to prorogue Parliament without full explanations being given by ministers of their intentions and policy regarding the war. He referred to the published report of Lord J. RUSSELL's speech in moving for a vote of credit for £3,000,000, in order to show that there was an inconsistency between his first statement and subsequent explanations; and also that there was a want of unity of opinion in the Cabinet. He also criticised the military and naval operations in the East and in the Baltic, charging upon our commanders, and those who instructed them from home, a neglect of opportunities and lack of energy in carrying out the objects of the war. He also denounced the vacillating policy of Austria, and the weakness of our own Government in trying to conciliate that Power, instead of trying to carry the war into the enemy's dominions by invading the Crimea and taking Sebastopol. He next attacked Mr. COBDEN, on account of his supposed pro-Russian predilections. He concluded by stating his opinion that the course he had taken was perfectly constitutional.

Sir J. SHELLEY seconded the motion.

Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT replied, expressing the willingness of Government to be bound by the decision which the house might arrive at. He defended the commissariat department against the attack of Mr. LAYARD last night. He next went on to refute the assertion of the noble lord, that nothing had been done by our fleets and armies. He condemned the impatience exhibited by the noble lord, in expecting Russia to be "crumbled up" and the war terminated, in the four months which have elapsed since the declaration of war. He expressed the fullest confidence in what will be achieved as the war progresses. He concluded great cheers, by stating that the Government were prepared to meet any charge that might be brought against them relative to their conduct in carrying on the war.

Mr. LAYARD, in reply, defended the statements made by him last evening, which he complained had been misrepresented. He denied that he intended to cast any blame on the Government with respect to the war. He regretted the motion brought forward by Lord D. STUART, though he thought the Government was liable to a charge of want of energy and spirit in the conduct of the war; and though he had confidence in many members of the Government, he had no confidence in Lord ABERDEEN.

Colonel DUNNE contended that the military preparations were not made in time.

Admiral BERKELEY defended the Admiralty, and read dispatches from commanders in the Baltic, to show that they had done everything in their power to bring out the enemy. He denied that instructions had been sent to Admiral NAPIER to hold his hand, and said he had a complete *carte blanche* as to the operations he might undertake.

Mr. F. SCULLY opposed the motion.

Sir J. SHELLEY opposed it.

[Left sitting.]

FRANCE.

The Emperor at the South—Fearful Ravages of Cholera—Mother of Ledru Rollin—Earthquake in France.

The Emperor and Empress had arrived at the baths of Briatz. At Bordeaux, and elsewhere on the route, they were received with the warmest acclamations.

Cholera is raging at Marseilles. One hundred and twenty deaths are reported daily. Many of the inhabitants have fled from the city. At Nancy it is also very violent.

A Russian ship named *Orion*, sailing under Tuscan colors, was captured off Leghorn on the 19th instant, by the French steam-sloop *Averne*, and taken into Toulon.

The mother of LEDRU ROLLIN was buried in Paris on the 22d; at the advanced age of 85.

Three severe shocks of earthquake were felt at Bareges, at 2¼ o'clock on the morning of the 20th.

PARIS, Tuesday.—A considerable fall has taken place in most of the markets for corn, and the yield was expected to be one-fourth more than the average. At the Bourse the funds closed 70-95 and 97½.

THE SPANISH INSURRECTION.

Rapid Progress of the Insurrection—The Palace of Queen Christina Sacked by the People—Espartero Heads the Insurrection—Names of the New Ministry—Their Immediate Resignation—The Carlists up in Navarre!

General EVERESTA SAN MIGUEL is named Minister of War. His nomination was received with enthusiasm by the people. The Infant DON FERDINANDO, brother of the King, is dead. Count MONTEMOLINO, accompanied by General ELIO, has entered Navarre, where a Carlist movement has broken out. The French Government is about to establish a corps of observation on the Pyrenean frontier. Queen CHRISTINA has disembarked at Port a Vendres. Queen ISABELLA has not left Madrid.

On the morning of the 19th the insurgents of Madrid sacked the palace of Queen CHRISTINA, in the Calle de las Rejas, and the mansion of M. SALAMANCA, at the Recoletos, along the Prado. CHRISTINA had to take refuge in the Royal Palace, and afterwards fled towards France. A report circulated that she was taken prisoner, but this statement was not true. At Martos, near Granada, a battle was fought between the forces of O'DONNELL and BLASER. It is stated that the Count DE VISTA HERMOSA and General BLASER (royalists) were wounded and taken prisoners. There seems to be no present intention on the part of the insurgents to dethrone ISABELLA. The Duchess of MONTPENSIER has no party whatever in favor of herself or her French connections.

Madrid private letters say that the effect produced on the public mind by the fall of the Sartorious Ministry was immense. Enthusiastic vivats to Liberty, and to the Generals commanding the Constitutional army rung through the streets, and the public buildings were illuminated.

Events have hurried on with rapidity. From various, we collect the following:

MADRID, July 17.—Valladolid declared yesterday for the movement. The Captain General and Governor are prisoners. Progresista Generals have taken command of the troops. Ministry has just resigned. The Queen has sent for General CORDOVA. Risings in Catalonia are spoken of.

MADRID, July 17—10 *o'clock, P. M.*—A popular emeute has commenced in the streets of this capital. The people have arms and chiefs. Alarming cries are heard.

Second Dispatch—18*th*, 1 *P. M.*—During the whole night the city was in the hands of the insurgents. Between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning the troops were engaged, and acted with vigor. Barricades have been erected. The *Gazette* publishes the names of the new Ministry. The whole of Catalonia has risen with the Captain General at its head. Fighting is going on at several points.

ST. SEBASTIAN, July 19.—General ESPARTERO has gone from Logrono to Saragossa to place himself at the head of the revolt. General ZABALA is about to join him. The municipality of Tolosa and the civic guard assembled at Villarese have followed the movement. The city of Pampeluna and part of its garrison have declared themselves. The Captain General has shut himself up in the citadel with the remainder of the troops.

PERPIGANA, July 20.—Barcelona, although not in arms, is far from tranquil. A decree restores arms to the National Guard. Another decree suppresses the detective police, the people having demanded the head of TANESO, its chief. A third proclamation orders a levy of citizens to put down incendiaries. Valencia has pronounced—Saragossa also. Gen. ESPARTERO, nominated Chief of the Revolutionary Junta, is at Saragossa. The garrison and population of Puycerda have declared for the insurgents.

A letter from Madrid to the London *Times*, states that on the evening of the 19th, the fighting was still active in various parts of Madrid. The insurgents were fearfully incensed against the Queen-Mother, and were calling loudly for her head. As already stated, her palace in the Castle de las Rejas was attacked and gutted. The people then rushed to the residence of SARTORIUS, Count de SAN LUIS, the unpopular Minister, where they smashed all the furniture and nearly demolished the building. Next they demolished the residence of M. SALAMANCA, whose railroad speculations in connection with CHRISTINA and her clique are so notorious. Count QUINTO, late Alcade Corregidor, of Madrid, had also his house pulled down. The streets where the fighting was hottest were the Calle Ancha San Bernardo, a long, wide street extending from the Plazuela San Domingo, not far from the Palace, to the gate which leads to the suburban village of Chumberri; the plazuela San Domingo itself; the Plaze del Oriente, in front of the Royal Palace, the Calle de Preciados; the well-known Puerta del Sol, which is in the centre of the city, and upon which open the six principal streets of Madrid,—namely, San Geronimo, Carretos, Mayer, Carmen, Montera, and Alcala,—the Calle Alcala, and the Plaza Mayer. In all these, as well as the Calle Atocha, barricades had been thrown up and vigorously defended by the people. Troops had occupied the post-office, in the Puerta del Sol.

The junta of Madrid; to whose proclamation the names of both ESPARTERO and O'DONNELL are attached, has reestablished the municipal institutions of 1843. The diplomatic corps have met at the palace. Madrid Saragossa, Barcelona, and the other towns are tranquil. BLASER has made his escape into Portugal.

The Revolt at Madrid—An Interesting Account from an Eye Witness.

From the London Times, July 25.

MADRID, Tuesday, July 18, 8 A. M.

Before going out, I sit down to give you some account of what came under my own observation during the last night. Towards 9 o'clock symptoms of agitation were observable in the streets, but at first there was nothing to indicate more than an outbreak of joy on the part of the people at having got rid of the Ministry. From a window in the Carrera San Geronino I could see to the Puerto del Sol, where there was a considerable stir. Presently a number of men and lads marched by in disorder, and with various cries. One or two of them had swords, others sticks, but I saw no other weapons. Other bands succeeded them with a sprinkling of muskets, and then others, of which a large proportion were armed. Groups stationed themselves at street corners, and replied to their cheers as they passed. The chief cries I heard then, and throughout the evening, were, "Death to CHRISTINA," "*Viva la Libertad*," "Death to SAN LUIS," Death to the Thieves," "*Viva* General DULCE," was very often repeated within my hearing, and there were other cries, too numerous, and some relating to the Queen Mother too indecorous to write down. I dare say there may have been shouts for the Queen, but I do not remember to have heard one for or against. It was stated to me about this time that 300 muskets had been taken by the people from the Gobierno Politico, at the west end of the Calle Mayor. S ill all was quiet, barring the shouts and rapid movement of the half-armed bands. Not a soldier or policeman was to be found in the streets. Madrid seemed delivered up to its own government for the evening. One mob seized seven or eight musicians of the Engineers, and made them accompany them, playing RIEGO's Hymn. With another party marched by, apparently quite willing, about 40 infantry soldiers, with two officers in front.

Meanwhile news reached me that the mob were gutting the house in the Calle del Prado occupied by two of the ex-Ministers, Messrs. SAN LUIS and CALDERON. They plundered nothing (I mean the mob, not the Ministers), but burnt the whole contents of the house, furniture, valuable books and pictures, in bonfires in the streets. Before this operation was completed, a similar one commenced nearer to me. In the Calle Cedaceros, about 100 yards from where I was, was M. SALAMANCA's house. It is almost in the Calle San Geronimo, a narrow-fronted church—whose bells, by the by, like those of various other churches, were by this time ringing a merry peal, with rioters at the ropes—alone separating it from that street. The mob broke in, sacked the house, and burnt its contents in the streets. This was getting serious. It was said the people had gone up to the Saladero to rescue the prisoners. I shall hear by and by whether this be true.

For the present I confine myself to what I myself saw. A few shots had been fired in the Puerta del Sol, but they were merely in the air by way of rejoicing, and, from their sound, seemed to be blank cartridge. Some troops marched past, with General QUESADA and an Aid-de-Camp of General LARA's at their head. The people kept out of their way, and showed them no animosity. A little after 1 o'clock, everything appearing peaceable, with the exception of the attacks on the houses, I walked down the Calle del Arenal, in the direction of the Palace, in which neighborhood I was informed that the great mass of the troops were concentrated. There were infantry in the Puerta del Sol, formed in line at the end of several of the streets, standing at ease, seemingly in very good humor, and some of them chatting with the people.

On reaching the back of the Theatre Royal, I turned to the right and made my way to the Plaza de los Ministerios, on which stands Queen CHRISTINA's Palace, a large mass of building, the front of which is in the form of two square wings, with a semi-circular court between them, or I should rather say that the court is in the form of a third of the circumference of a circle. The centre of this arc is covered with a sort of screen of blue and white glass. On entering the Plaza, at the upper corner of the Palace, I found a bonfire blazing, made of the two sentry-boxes in front of the Palace. There was a mob there, but not a very large one, hurling stones and sticks at the glass screen and windows. A small number of soldiers, perhaps half a company, rested on their arms, close to the mob (almost among them,) and calmly looked on, seemingly rather interested and diverted at the persevering attempts of a stalwart fellow, bareheaded and in his shirt sleeves, to tear open the wooden blinds of one of the lower windows of the right wing.

Meanwhile others, with poles, were breaking the panes of the other windows. Presently the fellow on the window-sill, grinning with delight at the mischief he was doing, tore down the blinds. That wing of the house was forthwith entered, and furniture was thrown out to feed the bonfire. Just then an officer walked rapidly up to the soldiers (I had not seen one with them before) called them to attention, and moved them to the right, forming them with their rear to the north side of the little Plaza, which is open and treeless. By this movement the mob, which every moment increased in numbers—persons with and without arms pouring down the Calle Torija to swell it—was placed between the palace and the military. I saw at once the object of this, and that firing was at hand; and as amateurs are usually the first to be shot and the last to be pitied, I beat a retreat to a house in the vicinity. In a very few minutes after I left the scene of action some very sharp volleys were fired on the Plaza de los Ministerios; then there was a scattering fire, then more volleys, which gradually got more and more remote. The firing was very sharp indeed. One or two of the volleys nearest to me could certainly not have been fired by less than two companies of infantry. Occasional firing was heard at various distances. Soon after 3 o'clock it had quite ceased, at least near to where I was, and at 4 o'clock I walked round again to the corner of the Palace. The right wing was burning to a considerable depth from the front, but the sound of plashing water, as well as the aspect of the fire, showed that the conflagration was being got under. All the glass in the building was smashed. There were the ashes of two large fires on the Plaza; the dead body of a man, apparently of the lower classes of the people, lay upon the sloping curbstone, down which his blood had flowed to the distance of some yards. There were pickets of artillery soldiers, without guns, acting as infantry, at every street corner. There was nothing more to be seen, so I walked home to bed.

Half-past 10 o'clock.—It is quite safe and quiet about the Puerta del Sol, where there are numerous sentries at the ends of the streets leading into it, and a strong force in the Casa de la Gobernacion, where the principal guardhouse is. I am told the insurgents muster strongest in the neighborhood of the Plazuela San Domingo, which is in the direction of the Queen's Palace. The troops hold the Plaza Mayor. I have heard of no defections with the exception of the 40 men I have already mentioned. Of all this, however, I shall be better informed later—perhaps, that is to say, if the fighting does not begin at the Puerta del Sol, when it will be difficult to move about, and even to quitone's house. I doubt, however, whether the insurgents have enough arms to contend with any chance of success against the military, at least in the day time; and in the course of this day effectual measures may possibly be adopted to tranquilize and satisfy the people.

What has as yet been done is far from having effect. A *Gazette Extraordinary*, published towards midnight, contains Royal decrees, accepting the resignations of the Ministers, and appointing General CORDOVA Minister of War. He will have to form the new Ministry, but I doubt his being successful, or at least I doubt its satisfying the people. In the decrees the highest praise—higher than is customary on such occasions—is lavished on the outgoing Ministers, especially on SAN LUIS, the object of public execration at this moment, who is warmly thanked for the great services he has rendered to his Queen and country. This is rather too strong, and the few persons I have as yet heard speak of it are indignant. The people can hardly fail to be exasperated by it.

I am informed that the insurgents cut down one of their own people at the door of SALAMANCA's house for attempting to steal some plate, instead, I suppose, of pitching it into the bonfire. They are particularly anxious to give to their movement a character of strict morality, since its object is to root out a system of gross immorality and corruption.

The following are said to be the names of the new Ministry:

Moderado Opposition—Duke of RIVAS, President of the Council and Marine.
Progresista—CANTERO, Finance.
Progresista—GOMEZ DE LA SERNA, Grace and Justice.
Progresista—RODA, Fomento.
Wag a Moderado: is now ultra-Liberal—RIOS ROSAS, Interior.
Moderado Opposition—MAYANS, Foreign Affairs.
Moderado Opposition—CORDOVA, War.

General CORDOVA resigned the Presidency of the Council in favor of the DUKE DE RIVAS.

The houses of Messrs. DOMENECH and QUINTO were also sacked last night, and that of Count VISTAHERMOSO, who is second in command of the division sent against O'DONNELL. The insurgents burned bonds, bank notes, and even, I am assured, threw bags of money into the flames. I myself saw them throwing in plate. QUINTO's house contained some very valuable pictures, which were all destroyed. They began sacking SARTORIUS' house at 9 last night, and they were still burning its contents some hours after daylight this morning. MOLINS and CALDERON DE LA BARCA, being inoffensive men, and considered far less corrupt than their colleagues, were not interfied with.

The *Clamor Publico* gives rather a *couleur de rose* account of last night's proceedings, carrying it down to 2 in the morning, at which hour the fighting began. It says nothing of the sacking of the houses, but expatiates on the joy of the population, and says that numerous groups went to the Cassa da Villa, (Town-hall,) and there named a commission to transmit to the Queen the wishes of the people. The Commission obtained an audience of the Queen, and placed an exposition in her hands. It ran thus:—

"Senora,—The undersigned, Spanish citizens and interpreters of the wishes and desires of the people of Madrid, whom they have the honor to represent, expose to your Majesty with due respect that, considering the grave circumstances in which are this capital and the whole nation, there is no other means of safety for the Throne but in restoring to the people the rights that have been usurped from them, respecting their principles of mora ity and justice, removing from your Majesty's side the perfidious councillors who have compromised by their misdeeds and violence, the peace of the kingdom and the institutions that the country has conquered with its blood and treasures. The people of Madrid demand Constituent Cortes, in which may be fixed in a stable and secure manner the bases of its political and social reorganization. Among them, and as a guarantee of order and liberty, it demands the reestablishment of the National Guard. The people, exhausted by the weight of onerous taxes, also ask of your Majesty a diminution of the imposts and other burdens upon it. Victim and plaything of adventurers and of bastard ambitions, it dares to hope that merit and virtue alone will be listened to in the councils of the Crown. May your Majesty be pleased favorably to receive the sentiments of the people of Madrid, which the exponents transmit with all fidelity. God preserve, &c.

MADRID, July 17, 1854."

The Commission states that the Queen heard them kindly, and assured them that she would decide for the best with respect to the contents of their petition, keeping the national wish in view.

I forgot to mention in the first part of my letter the prominent part the women took in the insurrection. Up to 2 o'clock, this morning, I saw them everywhere in the crowd, adding their shrill voices to the hoarse shouts of the men, and urging them on. The men, however, wanted little urging. The movement once fairly started, they were very ardent and daring. At the hour I write—quarter to 1—they are still bringing the furniture, &c, out of the house of Count VISTAHERMOSO and burning it. In the Calle Jacomitrizo the women are carrying up the paving-stones into the balconies, to throw down on the troops if they advance. In the Horno de la Mata (a street which crosses at right angles that above named) are a few insurgents, who emerge from behind the corners to fire at the troops posted in much larger force at the end of the Jacomitrizo, and who return their fire. These, however, are but dropping shots and trifling skirmishing. Upon the whole the town is quieter than I expected. The troops have orders not to meddle with the insurgents, and do not seem sorry for the order, for they sympathize with their cause in a great measure.

I am informed that among the numerous cries heard last night, a rather frequent one was "*Viva* the Queen but with the Constitution of 1837, and if not, not!—*y sino—no!*"

MARIA CHRISTINA is believed to have started for France. Travelers thence announce that she was expected yesterday at the relays on the road.

The *Gazette* has just appeared. It gives the list of the Ministry as stated above. It announces the resignation of General SAN ROMAN, Under-Secretary-at-War, a particularly corrupt and detested official. General MARIANO PERAY is named in his stead. The Marquis of PERALES is named Governor of Madrid. A decree reestablishes in all its force and rigor the Royal decree of 1845 with respect to the press, until such time as the Cortes shall approve and sanction a definite law. Another decree annuls, in so far as it has not yet been executed, the decree of the 19th of May, imposing a forced anticipation of six months' taxes.

Pretty well this for a beginning of retractation. It is surprising the Queen does not say, as her father used to do when compelled completely to change his system of Government, that she "has been deceived." But that would not accord with the praises lavished in last night's *Extraordinary Gazette* upon SARTORIUS and his departed gang—praises which, by the by, are omitted in to-day's *Gazette*.

In the non-official part of the *Gazette* the following occurs:

"The new Ministry have accepted the honorable confidence placed in them by her Majesty, with the firm resolution to govern constitutionally, and with the Parliament; to reestablish public order; to correct abuses, and to unite all Spaniards in one family. It will govern with these views, and will call together Cortes, in which will be proposed such reforms as the good of the nation may require.

"The new Government trust in the sense of the Spanish nation, in its love to the Throne, its adhesion to the Constitution, and its respect for the laws, and that in the present crisis it will await with calm and confidence the acts of the Government before judging it.

"At 5 this morning the new Ministry took the oaths to Her Majesty.

"Her Majesty has been pleased to promote the valiant Colonel Don ANTONIO MARIA GARRIGO to the rank of Brigadier-General, conferring on him at the same time the command of the cavalry existing in this capital and that which may come in from the surrounding villages."

GARRIGO, it will be remembered, is the Colonel who made the desperate charges on the artillery at Vicalvaro, was wounded and taken prisoner, condemned and pardoned. He has just been making a speech to the people, in the Puerta del Sol, from the balcony of the Minister of the Interior. I was not there, and have not yet learned what he said.

After this I need hardly say that orders have been sent by telegraph to General BLASER to suspend hostilities against O'DONNELL, which he will doubtless not be sorry to do—unless, indeed, he and his army have already passed over to the insurgents. What the insurgent Generals will say to the Ministry that has just been formed it is hard to guess. If they accept it, they will of course be reinstated in all their honors, and probably receive promotions and be thanked for their conduct.

The new Governor of Madrid has just published his first *bando*. He invites the people to respect the laws and contribute to the reestablishment of order.

"The public tranquility having been disturbed in the last night, serious excesses have been committed, favored by the darkness, and for want of authorities to watch over the town. I am disposed to prevent the repetition of such offences, with the cooperation of the other authorities and the support of all good citizens, and relying on the sense and patriotism of the people of Madrid."

Then follows assurances of confidence in the Government, &c.

The present Government can hardly, I think, be considered as more than provisional.

Brigadier GARRIGO, after speaking twice with great applause to the people on the Puerto del Sol, answering with his head for the faithful observance of all the promises made by them, has just gone to the Plazuela San Domingo to address the insurgents, who are chiefly thereabouts, and to induce them to return to their homes and wait the fulfilment of the promises made by the new Government in the name of the Queen. Thus, the man who a few days ago awaited sentence of death in the arrest-ward of the military hospital, is now the hero of the day, as DULCE assuredly will be whenever he returns to Madrid, if things go on as at the present moment.

Quarter to Three o'clock.—I have just seen GARRIGO return from the Plazuela San Domingo, escorted by some of the insurgents, variously and imperfectly armed, and by one of their chiefs. I have been unable as yet to ascertain the exact result of his speech there, but I hope to ascertain presently by a person I expect from the Plazuela. On reaching the Puerta del Sol, he was cheered by the mob. In one respect the aspect of affairs is notably changed. The troops, even to the sentries, are all withdrawn from the streets, which are as quiet and less crowded than in ordinary times. Fear, of course, keeps many within doors. There was firing a short time ago between the insurgents and the Civil Guards, who hold the Plaza Mayor.

Among their other devastations, the people committed one which is almost a retribution, after all the harm the *Heraldo* has done or tried to do them. They broke into the office of that paper, and destroyed the presses. The *Heraldo* does not appear to-day.

I learn that CORRADI, editor of the *Clamor Publico*, was the president of the deputation that went to the Queen on behalf of the people. On their return, and as they were endeavoring to tranquillize the people, and induce them to return home, Gen. CORDOVA, who, it is said, had given his promise to the Junta not to molest the people that night, they, the Junta, pledging themselves to keep them quiet, ordered two battalions to open fire. The insurgents replied as well as they could, but seem to have been dispersed. This occurred in the Calle Mayor. This is the account given to me by a member of the Junta, who was on the spot and in the fire. I cannot give you a detailed account of all that has occurred, for I write in much haste, and with many interruptions; but I think that all I have stated will be found to be accurate in the main.

As to the course things will take it is impossible, in the present state of affairs, to predict it. As far as I have yet had opportunity of observing, both troops and insurgents show every disposition to spare and consider the inhabitants. But the people are certainly in a state of great irritation, the reaction being violent, after their subjection to the Sartorius tyranny, I am unable to say what has become of the ex-Ministers. It is to be hoped they have all escaped from Madrid. If any have not, and are caught here, their doom, I think, is pretty certain.

Four O'Clock.—The insurgents have disarmed the Civil Guards in the Plaza Mayor. In the Plazuela San Domingo, all was quiet a quarter of an hour ago. On the Plaza de Oriente, near the Palace, I am told there is still firing.

It is not yet known who is to be Captain-General of Madrid. Baron DE MEER was named, but I hear is not to be. Count YURNURY is another person spoken of I know not if with good foundation.

The battalion of Baza continues to fight against the people, contrary, it is said, to the orders of the Government. This seems strange; but it is impossible to unravel things at the last moment. Some of the disarmed Civil Guards have just come into the Casa de la Gobernacion.

The Condition of Things in Spain—What will be the Result?

From the London Times of July 25.

The *Moniteur* announced yesterday that the Queen of Spain, as a last resource, had sent for General ESPARTERO, and intrusted him with the duty of forming on Administration. This is no ordinary change in the policy of a Court—it is the capitulation of the Spanish Monarchy to an armed insurrection. From every quarter of Spain intelligence has been received that town after town had abandoned the cause of the Court—in other words, of the miserable schemers and adventurers who by a series of despicable intrigues and despotic measures, had too long abused the patience, grown fat upon the spoils, and dishonored the name of the Spanish nation. Of Queen ISABELLA herself, what shall we say! She had long fallen as a woman ere she fell as a Queen. It is more than questionable if all the trickery of her Ministers, all the violent acts of her military agents, would have succeeded in rousing the country against her throne had she been but true to herself. We denounced her in the period of her power as guilty of high treason against the cause of virtue and morality, but in the hour of her humiliation we cannot forget into what hands it was her misfortune to fall. What counsel was she to receive from the lips, what example from the conduct, of her mother? What support, what protection, what check from the husband into whose arms she was tricked by an artifice which will remain infamous even among the annals of political infamy? Of a truth, the "Spanish marriages" have borne good fruit to those who planned them, and to those who were the objects of the plans. The Spanish nation however, could not accept any such palliation for the conduct of their Queen. There was not a father, husband, brother or son in the country who could speak without a blush and curse of the life of his Queen; and could that last?

If we pass, however, from this point to the political aspect of affairs at the present moment, there can be no doubt that if the Queen, in the moment of her distress, has sent for General ESPARTERO, and bid him save her throne at any cost, she has availed herself of the last chance left for herself upon the cards. Any other course would have been open to the most violent objections. It may now be taken for granted that armed resistance on the part of the Court is out of the question. Partial concession also would be equally unavailing. Now that the struggle has once begun, there is no doubt that the nation and the army would fight heartily against such another Government as that of M. SARTORIUS. Could the Queen find a General—even though that General should be NARVAEZ himself—to take her part on the strength of a half-concession, the speedy result would be his destruction, and the annihilation of her own last chance of retaining the throne of her ancestors. She will not be retained, at any rate for her own sake, but simply as a symbol of order, and to avoid the inconveniences of a disputed succession. The pretensions of the Count DE MONTEMOLIN are as completely out of the question as were those of CHARLES EDWARD to the English throne in 1745; the young Duchess DE MONTPENSIER—to make no mention of foreign complications—has no hold upon the feelings of the people; so that the name of ISABELLA II. is still a useful one to the nation, if they are not called upon to pay too high a price for it. For the moment, the best thing for Spain is a

FRANCE.

The Cuban Tendencies of our Administration

WHAT ENGLAND AND FRANCE WILL DO.

Trouble about Russian Names.

Orders Against Chicory—Gossip, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Sunday, July 16, 1854.

The communications of one of the Paris correspondents of the *Indépendance Belge* are usually copied by the *Moniteur*. He does not obtain his inspirations from the Government, but his views and arguments, derived from parallel sources, tally so nearly with theirs, that they quite regularly reproduce his articles in the organ. I think it is, therefore, well to mention what this gentleman says upon the subject of American filibusterism, and upon President PIERCE's Cuban tendencies. He states, very catogorically, that if the President of the United States is not strong enough to keep order, England and France will do it for him. "They will do police service, in case of need, in the waters of the Antilles and of New-Orleans." (!) They will have ships free this Winter, and the officers and men would ask nothing better than to exchange the frozen region of the Baltic for the vicinity of the tropical islands. Such, in a few words, is the gist of this announcement. I have already frequently mentioned my own opinion in this matter, which the progress of events has only confirmed. About the time of Winter quarters, there will be plenty of ships to whom a cruise in a warm latitude would be an agreeable thing. Sir CHARLES NAPIER is looking for a cove to hybernate in, but could doubtless spare ten or twenty sail "for the waters of New-Orleans." Six would be quite enough to shut us effectually up.

I think I may soon inaugurate in your columns a new system of spelling Russian proper names. By a constant contemplation of the maps of M. SAGAUSAN, the Emperer's geographer, I have come to adopt his method of orthography. How should you like to hear me talk about Kronchtadt? In conversation I pronounce Sewastopol. But this sounds Wellerian. Seriously, this difference of spelling causes annoyance and very considerable blunders. The name of a town in Wallachia is sent over the wires according to its Solavic spelling, and is nowhere to be found upon a map giving the name in Turkish or in Russian. If I thought that Tchilkjani could be intended for Isslji, I should be much better satisfied than I am about the whereabouts of a troop of Cossacks, whom I despair of ever being able to locate fixedly.

The cholera which has driven the allied fleets from Cronstadt, has broken up the camp at Marseilles, where it has commenced serious ravages. If the disease should really enter one of the armies and undertake vigorous operations, it would doubtless prove more effective than the enemy's guns. A camp presents a combination of inducements that the scourge could hardly resist. The late change in the soldiers' habits, the new climate, the new food, the inevitable disadvantages of life in common, together with the concomittan neglect of many rules of health,—all these things at once would certainly tend to give the cholera free swing, if it should earnestly take hold. This has begun to be feared, and intelligence of the appearance of the malady at Marseilles and Cronstadt, among the soldiers, is not exactly the news which was looked forward to.

Gentlemen who sell chicory have taken alarm at the late proceedings against the manufacturers of the delectable article. At Havre, large quantities of it are found by the police, thrown into a ditch; the owner was unwilling to harbor it any longer. What execrable stuff it must have been,—to have been thrown into a ditch! And yet it was intended for men's stomachs, and the vendor would never have diverted it from that remunerating destination, could he have helped it. The next day, visits were made by the police to every grocer's shop in the town, and specimens of their coffee and chicory were taken, in order to be submitted to an analysis. The error in this matter of adulterations lies in the penal code. The punishment is not severe enough. I cannot see why it is not an act of theft, to give impure coffee, when pure is asked for, and the price of pure is paid. If I rob my grocer's counter, I am tried for stealing; if my grocer robs me, drugs my stomach and deranges my health, the code sentences him to some very slight penalty,—generally a fine, which the chicory keg will pay for, clear, in a single morning. I should like to be DRACO for about six weeks; all the codes need rewriting, and I do not think that it would do them any harm to be set down, vermillionly, in the sympathetic ink that the Athenæum legislator is said to have made so stern a use of.

Prepayment of letters, which the Post-Office administration is trying in every way to force, is somewhat impeded by the following circumstance. The country distributors have sometimes a very long walk to take, to deliver a single letter. If they have the postage on this letter to make good to the Office, they will of course take the necessary steps, and go to the necessary distance to collect it. But it is feared that a paid letter might perhaps lie over a day or two, till the walk became doubly important by another to deliver in the same direction. People writing to the sparse districts prefer, therefore, not to prepay. A new and very methodical arrangement has therefore been made, to restore security of mind to the senders of prepaid correspondence. Each distributor is to have a way-book, upon which he inscribes, under the eye of the Postmaster, every paid letter he takes away upon his rounds. If he delivers it, he checks it as delivered upon his book. His responsibility thus becomes engaged; he is committed to black and white. Few distributors would run the risk of asserting an untruth upon their register—for one single slip might cost them their place. The Post-Office's interest in this matter is directly opposite to the inclination of the people—the former desiring prepayment, and the latter being somewhat refractory, for many reasons—the principal being that an unpaid letter is more likely to get the soonest and safest to its destination. The administration is using every argument and ringing to bear every influence. The most effective has been the difference in price of 33 per cent. in favor of the paid letter.

Just now the Parisians are an ill-dressed people. The weather is so cold and rainy that no one thinks of ordering Summer clothes, and everybody is endeavoring to make his Winter toggery answer. The seamstresses find it a very hard Sumpter. Must it not be a remarkable season, in a climate like that of Paris, when the inhabitants make no change from December to July? A gentleman who was unwise enough to discharge his flannels, has been poorly ever since. Great coats are as comfortable as in mid-March. I have got of late into a luxurious way of warming my hands in the morning by holding a boiled egg in them. It is easier to give my pen a firm grasp afterwards. However, I have some reason to remember with favor the Summer of 1854. It has furnished me with the most brilliant rainbow I ever saw, the loudest thunder-clap I ever heard, the most swashing shower I ever knew, the darkest night I ever was out in, and the most useful umbrella I ever kept for six weeks running.

Another marine, and even naval wonder,—for she is a Government vessel—has arrived at Paris, and has anchored off the Tuileries, in the nautical language that we at present affect. This is the *Galileo*, of the Chloroform line. You will not have forgotten the experiments at Toulon with the Du Tremblay invention. This vessel is to be fitted with a vapor engine, for a trial on a large scale. Her new machinery is nearly completed, and the Paris foundries are to furnish what is wanting. The *Galileo* is the first vessel of war, of any rank, that ever ascended the Seine as far as Paris. She is (or was) a screw, of 125 horse-power. Her ascent is quite an achievement: for she draws eight feet of water, and the Seine, except in very wet weather, will float nothing over six. She is 37 feet wide, and the arches of the bridges, and the locks where the river is canalled, are under 39. When she finally quits her dock, the *Gazette des Hospitaux*, which omits nothing in its specialty, will feel called upon to take notice of the most extraordinary operation yet performed upon a patient under the influence of chloroform.

Day before yesterday, a trial at the Correctional Police revealed one of the most frightful mysteries of the cheap eating houses that the public was ever regaled with. The cook brought a complaint against a customer for beating him, and the assailant was arrested in consequence. The bill of fare of the establishment read as follows:

"Plate of Meat	3 sous.	Vegetables	2 sous.
Half-a-plate	2 sous.	Soup	1 sou.

For one sou more customers are served in a room having a window in it. Belgian money taken."

This programme was read to the Court, and then the plaintiff was instructed to tell his story. The rest is better told in the form of a dialogue.

Plaintiff—This was the way it was. I hadn't done nothing to him, when he came where I was and battered me on the head, and then on the antipodes, with a whang! and a whack! and a bang! so that I saw stars before and behind.

President—Where did this take place?

Plaintiff—In the kitchen, where I was at work.

Defendant—Will your honor ask him what he was doing, and then say whether any one else would not have served him as I did?

Plaintiff—I was a giving eyes to the soup.

Defendant—Ah! that's what I wanted him to acknewledge. He was giving eyes to the soup. Now let me just explaterate the clean way he was doing it. No one can say that the cooking of Marm BAPTISTE is good; on the contrary it's indecently bad, 'specially the soup, which is made out of bones that have been twice stewed already, and of old dominos and such like succulent materials, and of course there never is any shadow of an eye upon it, so the cook makes eyes for it. And I caught him doing it, having stepped into the kitchen to see why the soup did not come. He was just then a making the eyes. He put a little oil in his mouth, held his head over the pot, and then snapped his cheeks, which made the oil spirt out in drops all over the soup, and that makes the eyes. Don't you think when I saw that, that I had a good right to come down upon him? I kicked him behind, and spatted his two cheeks with my two hands, which brought all the rest of the eyes out of his mouth.

Cook—Well, do you suppose that for one sou people are going to give you soup with natural eyes? Thank you!

The defendant was sentenced to a fine of sixteen-francs, as no provocation is considered sufficient to excuse the first blow. But he was not sentenced to damages, at which the cook was very much incensed, as he has now revealed the secret of his establishment, without earning anything better than a wide-spread notoriety.

NADAR, the designer and caricaturist, was walking yesterday in the Champs Elysées, with his favorite pure white Blenheim. The dog was muzzled, and the policemen looked, were satisfied, and looked away. Nevertheless, the artist from time to time threw pieces of cake at his companion, who ate them with the most perfect facility, spite of his muzzle. Ergo, he might have bitten a man's leg with the same facility. Ergo, he was not muzzled, however strong the optical illusion might be. An inquisitive sergeant de ville stooped down and investigated the mystery. The perspective all at once vanished, and the muzzle resolved itself into a charcoal sketch of such, skillfully traced upon the dog's white countenance. This escapade cost Mr. NADAR twenty-five francs; the Commissary said he regretted to have to fine a gentleman whose talents he so highly appreciated, but his instructions were explicit and his duty plain. Unmuzzled dogs cannot be allowed, upon any pretext, while the cholera is in our midst!

The author of "Merluchet's Wedding," of which I spoke in my last, has been sued for plagiarism and appropriation of an idea which was not his, by M. LEON HALEVY, brother of the composer. The theft complained of was made at the expense of a play called "Le Chevreuil," written by M. HALEVY fifteen years ago.

The Circus has produced a military spectacle, entitled the Army of the East, in which the Russian staff is dressed in old uniforms of the National Guard. It is said the Government will revoke the manager's privilege, in consequence.

Mlle. DELPHINE FIX was admitted sociétaire of the Comedie Française yesterday. The Emperor signed the deed last night. A pleasant position for a young woman hardly 20 years old—a member for life, and a pension after her retirement. She is entitled to but one benefit, however, to be taken when she likes, but once for all. A lesson to American managers.

A magazine, intended exclusively for women, entitled *Le Pantheon des Femmes*, has issued its first number, with considerable pomp. From the proprietors, I was led to hope that the work would be of a superior order, both literary and moral. Among the choice extracts, towards the close, are the following "thoughts:"

"A celebrated poet of the 13th century, PUY CIBOT, turned monk on account of the infidelity of his wife."

"RODOPE, a celebrated courtezan of antiquity, with whom the brother of SAPPHO was violently in love, built one of the pyramids of Egypt, at the expense of her lover."

"Frenchmen rarely speak of their wives; they are afraid of speaking of them before people who may know more of them than they do."

This is the last time I shall mention the *Pantheon des Femmes*.

An epigrammatic weekly of the early years of LOUIS PHILIPPE's reign, named *Satan*, is about to be revived. Once a week was not often for the individual in question to appear—it is thought he will be a bi-weekly under the present régime, and appear on Sundays and Wednesdays.

Said a fuelletonist this morning, "I'm going to leave Paris. It is either raining now, or it has just done raining, or it is just going to rain. I should like to find a place where it does not rain, has not rained, and is not going to rain. Good bye!"

The news to-day from the Departments is unfavorable. In many quarters thunder storms seem to have converted corn fields into quagmires. The *Echo Agricole* is forced to acknowleege that the general tendency of its information is bad. This echo is not always a faithful one, and never tells unwelcome truths till they can no longer be concealed.

DICK TINTO.

OHIO.

The Muskingum Valley—Marietta—Marietta College Commencement—Literature and Education in Ohio.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HIGHLAND PARK, Monday, July 31, 1854.

You, Mr. TIMES, who delight in gathering information from every part of the earth, and to whom the world justly gives credit for knowing a little more than anybody else, will, I am sure, not reject a contribution from one of the secluded portions of these, our backwoods settlements. I am just returned from the Muskingum Valley, in which I was so agreeably disappointed that I cannot help imparting to others some of my pleasurable impresions. I take my point of departure from Zanesville, one of the chief towns of Ohio, to steam it down the Muskingum. The State of Ohio, in the days when *statesmen* ruled—(alas! that they are gone)—made the Muskingum improvement, which consists in locks and dams, at an average distance of ten miles, and which makes the river a great canal, navigable at all times. The Ohio now looks like a great sandbar with a little creek in it; but the Muskingum is full, and you move on it with something of the placid ease with which you steam it on the Hudson. It is true, that the State of Ohio got about *one per cent.* on its investment; but what of that? it has returned untold wealth, in cultivated lands and rich harvests, and increased commerce. I saw before me the evidences of such a production and such an interior wealth yet to be developed, as would have made CRŒSUS himself weep with longings, had CRŒSUS ever any just perceptions of what are the sources of wealth. If you imagine a country rich with all the products of agriculture, you will have one of the most desirable places of the earth; but now add to that an inexhaustible supply of the most useful minerals, abundant water, and a genial and healthy climate, and what more can you have? The earth will be taxed in vain to furnish, in one spot, a greater variety of what is useful and valuable to man. Such is the Muskingum Valley. I exaggerate nothing. In addition to all the cereal grains of Ohio, with tobacco, wool, and the dairy, there are, on the Muskingum, coal in every hill, salt underneath, iron near by, the best of pottery-clay, water-power for mills, and forest timber in abundance. This is no dream. Every one of these products are exported in large quantities. Let me give you an idea of the grain, to begin with. You have published, under the commercial head of the TIMES, some account of the stocks of wheat, flour, &c., on hand at Milwaukie, Chicago, &c. The whole amount was not equal to the wheat produced in the Counties of Muskingum, Morgan and Washington, through which the Muskingum Improvement passes. In 1850, the wheat production of these three Counties was as follows:

Muskingum,	1,000,000 bush.	Washington,	300,000 bush.
Morgan,	500,000 bush.	Total,	1,800,000 bush.

The population is about 95,000, and their consumption of wheat about 570,000 bushels, leaving 1,200.000 bushels for exportation. In fact, however, the export is greater, in consequence of the great number of flour mills on the Muskingum, which purchase and grind wheat from the whole surrounding region. I will illustrate this by the *export* of 1853, from the ports of the Muskingum Improvement. They were as follows:

	Flour,
From Dresden, Muskingum Co.	174,408 bbls.
From Zanesville, do.	132,408 bbls.
From McConnellsville, Morgan Co.	48,217 bbls.
From Harmer, Washington Co.	70,000 bbls.
Aggregate,	425,033 bbls.

This is equivalent to more than two millions of bushels of wheat. All the stocks of wheat you can count in Illinois and Virginia will be small compared with what is expected from the Muskingum and the Ohio Canal. The profits of mills here, in the last three years, have been very great. I know a gentleman who bought a mill on the Muskingum two years since, which paid back the entire cost the first year, and three times the cost the second. In one word, he cleared the capital and 300 per cent. I don't think the shavers in Erie and Harlem stocks, in Nigger-auger and New-Haven, have made much more. But, like the boat which glides upon these smooth waters, I must hasten on. The day is beautiful. The green hill-sides slope away in every direction, and the tasselled corn bends its graceful tops in the breeze. The river seems to have sought in its windings, all secluded and quiet nooks; but sometimes broadens under lofty hills,—sometimes stretches away till it embraces towns and mills in the distance;—over all, "the azure arched sky"

"Looked pure as the spirit that made it."

Indeed, the scenery of the Muskingum is quite charming; and a voyage on it, and a look at the antiquities of Marietta, would well "pay" some of your sight-seeking fashionables for the trouble of going beyond Niagara, Nahant or Saratoga.

My destination was Marietta—the Plymouth of the West, the consecrated spot,—where the pioneers, under the mantle of the ordinance of 1787, set up a *Free* State; a State which Slavery never did nor never can pollute; where a man may live and enjoy some consciousness of that original dignity in which he was created. It was in the glory of a bright Summer sun-set, with the western horizon piled up with cloud-built castles, all gorgeous in many-colored hues, that I again visited, after the interval of many years, this interesting spot. Association crowded my mind with images of the past. Yonder are the mounds and parapets of the great Mongol Race, (the aboriginals of America,) the only antiquities of the land. Here some Hector and Achilles have contended, but no HOMER has borne their names to the immortality of Fame. Sunk in the dark clouds of Oblivion, they are lost to human sight forever. Theirs is the fate of nearly all mankind; yet what a struggle for fame! There, too, comes the shade of BLENNERHASSET, and that darker shade of his destroyer, BURR,—linked in a common misfortune, and bound together in the eloquent strains of WIRT. There are the hills of Wood County, (Va.,) where the militia ruthlessly burned and destroyed the beautiful house, garden, library and philosophical study of poor BLENNERHASSET. There, in yon Mound Cemetery, is the grave of WHIPPLE; and there also rest the Pioneers of Ohio. All around me were the memories and associations which called up the events of a stirring history.

The next day was Commencement at Marietta College—the best, I think, of Ohio Colleges. The graduating class was small, but the exercises showed that there had been both instruction and discipline. A College is not to be estimated by its numbers, but by the *minds* of those it produces. I can make a College in the West, which will have a thousand students, by appealing to some popular sentiment, or the zeal of some sect; but what will they be good for? At best, they are nothing but school boys. What a College should produce is *first-rate scholars*; not a multitude of half-read, half-disciplined scrubs, midway between a clown and a gentleman. If Young America is a *fast* animal, he most decidedly *wants bottom*. He will break down in the first heat. But, to the purpose. The Faculty of Marietta College is one which does *its duty*, and that is everything. President SMITH's Baccalaureate I wish you had heard, that you might know the difference between what you call a strong man in the East, and what I call one in the West. The clear, strong, bold, nervous statements were such as would have made you *feel* that you were hearing an original thinker, who knew the depth of his subject and handled it without fear.

An effort is making to build a new College and enlarge the Institution. A little bird whispers in my ear what, perhaps, I ought not to relate; but, for the sake of the *example*, I will: that *three* gentlemen subscribed on the spot $25,000, viz.: WM. STURGES, $10,000; DOUGLAS PUTNAM, $10,000; and Col. JOHN MILLS, $5,000. Why, in this age of prosperity, do we not see more examples of this kind?

I meant to have said something on Ohio education, but must pass it now, and trust to your kindness for space at some other time. If we are superficial in the higher learning, we have, nevertheless, laid broad and deep foundations for the advancement of knowledge hereafter.

VIATOR DEL OCCIDENTE.

Cholera and its Abortive Treatment—A Word of Caution.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

"S.," in his "Hints on Cholera and its Abortive Treatment," in to-day's issue, is certainly right in wishing to inform the public of the manner in which Cholera makes its attacks, and in impressing upon them the importance of attending at once to the "painless diarrhœa," which really constitutes, in many cases, the first stage of the disease. But the public ought to know the *whole truth* about the *disease*, and be a little more cautious than the advice of S. would lead them to be about the *treatment*.

First—S. says "Cholera never strikes a man down suddenly. It is always preceded by a diarrhœa," &c. In a majority of cases this is true. *It is far from being always true.* S. will find in the records of the epidemics of 1832, '34, and '49, in New-York, and of the various epidemics in Paris, London and Vienna, hundreds of cases in which, without previous warning of any kind, the patient was stricken with collapse and died in the course of an hour or two, often without *even a single rice-water evacuation*, the intestines, however, being found, after death, to be full of this peculiar form of excretion. This form of attack is not so common in the comparatively mild variety of cholera now prevalent in New-York, as it has been in severer epidemics; yet a case of this kind occurred last week in this City. A girl who had had no diarrhœa at all, and who rose that morning feeling perfectly well, was preparing her father's breakfast. She stumbled and fell; was found to be cold and almost senseless; a physician was sent for; he came in half an hour, and found her expiring.

In Vienna, in 1850, I was myself seized without previous diarrhœa. I left my room feeling quite well; after walking 5 minutes I suddenly felt as if I were dying. Regaining my chamber, I knew not how, I fell upon the floor and, in a few moments rice-water evacuations and vomiting set in. Such attacks are *not uncommon*, and the public should be aware of the fact, and not be taught to believe that an approaching attack will always announce itself by the diarrhœa of which S. speaks.

Secondly, as to the treatment which S. reccommends—viz.: 1st a large anodyne, 2d a mustard plaster, 3d send for the doctor. The public should by all means adopt *first* his last recommendation, and get the doctor's opinion about the propriety of taking the anodyne, because the incautious use of opium in these cases is often very dangerous.

It is not seldom followed by cerebral congestions, and it often leaves the patient in a condition of exhaustion most favorable to the onset of Cholera in its most sudden and fatal form. A case in point. A lady in this City had a diarrhœa almost painless. It had lasted 12 hours; she thought to take some brandy and sugar—but by mistake took a teaspoonful of a solution of morphine, (a usual dose for an adult;) she slept heavily—waked in an exhausted, tremulous condition, was seized in a few hours with symptoms of true Cholera; the remedies employed by her physicians were able to induce but very partial reaction, and the patient's life is now despaired of. So let S. recommend his families to send for the Doctor *before taking* the anodyne.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 5, 1854. CAUTIOUS.

Wendell Phillips at Union College.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In a letter from Mr. DRESER, appearing in the Wednesday's TIMES, notice is taken of a statement that at the late Commencent at Union College, WENDELL PHILLIPS was smuggled in as Orator of the Adelphic Society.

Regard for the character of the Society and its orator, and a knowledge of all the circumstances of the case justify a denial of any such report.

A statement of the relations of the Society which procured the services of Mr. PHILLIPS, will at once show that there is no need of doing business of this kind "by the sly." The Adelphic, as well as the Philomathean is an independent association of students. It selects its orator or poet as the case may be, without consulting the President, the Faculty, or any other out side party. Entire freedom of choice cannot be denied, and if the Society is suited no one not connected with it has just cause of complaint.

Last term we had been informed that in consequence of the semi-centennial of Dr. NOTT, and the accompanying extension of ceremonies, we would not be expected to procure a Commencement orator as usual. Afterwards, although, at a late hour, ascertaining the contrary, a Committee was appointed to see that some suitable person should be procured. Mr. PHILLIPS was written to, and was engaged by this Committee, and the Committee made no secret of the transaction. The arrangement was known to the students generally, three weeks previous to Commencement, and if any of the faculty had taken the trouble to inquire they would have received full information as to our intentions. Those who are aware of the genius for discovery which is a characteristic of other College professors, can judge as to whether ours could have long remained ignorant of a well known fact like this.

Whether the savor of Mr. PHILLIPS' remarks was agreeable to all who heard him, we are unable to say. That doctorship will be granted him we do not imagine. But we do know that he was obtained honorably, announced openly, spoke freely, and satisfied the Society, of which your correspondent is a MEMBER.

HOW SHE FELT WHEN FIRST KISSED.—A lady friend of ours says the first time she was kissed she felt like a big tub of roses swimming in honey, cologne, nutmeg and checkerberries. She also felt as if something was running through her nerves on feet of diamonds, escorted by several little Cupids in chairiots, drawn by angels, shaded by honeysuckles, and the whole spread with melted rainbows. Jerusalem! What power there is in a full-breasted kiss!—*Picayune.*

The First Discovery of Columbus.

From Lamartine's History of Columbus.

At sunrise on the second day, some rushes recently torn up were seen near the vessels. A plank evidently hewn by an axe, and skillfully carved by some cutting instrument, a branch of hawthorn in blossom; and lastly, a bird's nest built on a branch which the wind had broken, and full of eggs, on which the parent bird was sitting amid the gently rolling waves—were seen floating past on the waters. The sailors brought on board these living and inanimate witnesses of their approach to land. They were a voice from the shore, confirming the assurances of COLUMBUS. Before the land actually appeared in sight, its neighborhood was inferred from these marks of life. The mutineers fell on their knees to the Admiral whom they had insulted but the day before, craved pardon for their mistrust, and struck up a hymn of thanksgiving to God for associating them with this triumph. Night fell on these songs of the Church welcoming a new world. The Admiral gave orders that the sails should be close-reefed, and the lead kept going; and that they should sail slowly, being afraid of breakers and shoals, and feeling certain that the first gleam of daybreak would discover land under their bows. On that last anxious night none slept. Impatient expectation had removed all heaviness from their eyes; the pilots and the seamen, clinging about the masts, yards and shrouds, each tried to keep the best place and the closest watch to get the earliest sight of the new hemisphere. The Admiral had offered a reward to the first who should cry Land, provided his announcement was verified by its actual discovery. Providence, however, reserved to COLUMBUS himself this first glimpse, which he had purchased at the expense of twenty years of his life, and of untiring perseverance amidst such dangers. While walking the quarter-deck alone at midnight, and sweeping the dark horizon with his keen eye, a gleam of fire passed and disappeared, and again showed itself on the level of the waves. Fearful of being deceived by the phosphorescence of the sea, he quietly called a Spanish gentleman of ISABELLA's court, named GUTTIERREZ, in whom he had more confidence than in the pilots, pointed out the direction in which he had seen the light, and asked him whether he could discern anything there. GUTTIERREZ replied that he did indeed see a flickering light in that quarter. To make indeed still more sure, COLUMBUS called RODRIGO SANCHEZ, of Segovia, another in whom he had confidence. SANCHEZ had no more hesitation than GUTTIERREZ in pronouncing that there was a light on the horizon. But the blaze was hardly seen before it again disappeared in the ocean, to show itself anew the next moment, whether it was the light of a fire on a low shore alternately appearing and disappearing beyond the broken horizon, or whether it was the floating beacon of a fisherman's boat now rising on the waves and now sinking in the trough of the sea. Thus both land and safety appeared together in the shape of fire to COLUMBUS and his two friends, on the night between the 11th and 12th of October, 1492. The Admiral, enjoining silence to RODRIGO and GUTTIERREZ, kept his observation to himself, for fear of again raising false hopes, and giving a bitter disappointment to his ship's companies. He lost sight of the light and remained on deck until 2 in the morning, praying, hoping, and despairing alone, awaiting the triumph or the return on which the morrow was to decide. He was seized with that anguish which precedes the great discoveries of truth, like the struggle which anticipates the liberation of the soul by death, when a cannon shot, sounding over the sea a few hundred yards in advance of him, burst upon his ear—the announcement of a new-born world, which made him tremble and fall upon his knees. It was the signal of land in sight! made by firing a shot, as had been arranged with the *Pinta*, which was sailing in advance of the squadron, to guide their course and take soundings. At this signal a general shout of "Land ho" arose from all the yards and riggings of the ships. The sails were furled, and daybreak was anxiously awaited. The mystery of the ocean had breathed its first whisper in the bosom of night. Daybreak would clear it up openly to every eye. Delicious and unknown perfumes reached the vessels from the outline of the shore, with the roar of the waves upon the reefs and the soft land breeze. The fire seen by COLUMBUS indicated the presence of man and of the first element of civilization. Never did the night appear so long in clearing away from the horizon; for this horizon was to COLUMBUS and his companions a second creation of God. The dawn, as it spread over the sky, gradually raised the shores of an island from the waves. Its distant extremities, were lost in the morning mist. It ascended gradually, like an amphitheatre, from the low beach to the summit of the hills, whose dark-green covering contrast strongly with the blue heavens. Within a few paces of the foam of the waves breaking on the yellow sand, forests of tall and unknown trees stretched away, one above another, over the successive terraces of the island. Green valleys and bright clefts in the hollows afforded a half glimpse into these mysterious wilds. Here and there could be discovered a few scattered huts, which, with their outlines and roofs of dry leaves, looked like beehives, and thin columns of blue smoke rose above the tops of the trees. Half-naked groups of men, women and children, more astonished than frightened, appeared amongst the thickets near the shore, advancing timidly, and then drawing back, exhibiting, by their gestures and demeanor, as much fear as curiosity and wonder, at the sight of these strange vessels, which the previous night had brought to their shores. COLUMBUS, after gazing in silence on this foremost shore of the land so often determined by his calculations, and so magnificently colored by his imagination, found it to exceed even his own expectations. He burned with impatience to be the first European to set foot on the sand, and to plant the cross and the flag of Spain,—the standard of the conquest of God and of his sovereigns, effected by his genius. But he restrained the eagerness of himself and his crew to land, being desirous of giving to the act of taking possession of a new world a solemnity worthy of the greatest deed, perhaps, ever accomplished by a seaman; and, in default of men, to call God and his angels, sea, earth, and sky, as witnesses of his conquest of an unknown hemisphere. He put on all the insignia of his dignities as Admiral of the Ocean, and the viceroy of these future realms; he wrapped himself in his purple cloak, and, taking in his hand a flag embroidered with a cross, in which the initials of FERDINAND and ISABELLA were interlaced like their two kingdoms, and surmounted by a crown, he entered his boat, and pulled towards the shore, followed by the boats of ALONZO and YANES PINZON, his two lieutenants. On landing, he fell on his knees, to acknowledge, by this act of humility and worship, the goodness and greatness of God in this new sphere of his works. He kissed the ground, and with his face on the earth, he wept tears of double import and of a double meaning, as they fell on the dust of this hemisphere, now for the first time visited by Europeans; tears of joy for COLUMBUS, the overflowing of a proud spirit, grateful and pious; tears of sadness for this virgin soil, seeming to foreshadow the calamities and devastation, with fire and sword, and blood and destruction, which the strangers were to bring with their pride, their knowledge, and their power. It was the man that shed these tears; but it was the earth that was destined to weep. "Almighty and eternal God," said COLUMBUS, as he raised his forehead from the dust, with a Latin prayer, which his companions have handed down to us, "who by the energy of thy creative word hast made the firmament, the earth, and sea, blessed and glorified be thy name in all places! May thy majesty and dominion be exalted for ever and ever, as Thou hast permitted thy holy name to be made known and spread by the most humble of thy servants in this hitherto unknown portion of thy empire." He then baptised this land with the name of Christ—the island of San Salvador. His lieutenants, his pilots, and his seamen, full of gladness, and impressed with a superstitious respect for him whose glance had pierced beyond the visible horizon, and whom they had offended by their unbelief—overcome by the evidence of their eyes, and by that mental superiority which overawes the minds of men—fell at the feet of the Admiral, kissed his hands and his clothes, and recognized for a moment the power and the almost divine nature of genius; yesterday the victims of his obstinacy—now the companions of his success, and sharers in the glory which they had mocked. Such is humanity, persecuting discoverers, yet reaping the fruits of their inventions.

KISSING.—A young lady at Alton, Ill., gives the following as her sentiments on kissing: "Having seen a great deal about kissing in the *Telegraph* and *Courier*, I deem that seemingly important subject of as much consequence to us as to the opposite sex. Now, in my humble opinion, I think you have said quite enough, and it is high time for some body else to talk. You don't like this way nor the other way. Suppose you give it up entirely. Speaking of proposed kisses, they are not liked at all. I have made it my business to inquire among my numerous friends, and they agree with me that a stolen kiss is the most agreeable to them—that is, considering who steals it; for they certainly are not all the most delightful. If you had a mirror to reflect your own image during the operation, I think you would never find fault again. Talk of shyness and struggling; no wonder! when such disgusting bipeds approach, it is miraculous that ladies do not fall into convulsions. I do not speak altogether from experience, but from what I have heard others say. I myself have not been kissed more than two or three times; but, as I am quite young, I expect to receive many more. One of these was administered in first rate style—a kiss to perfection.

"A clean mouth and handsome teeth are indispensable, and they are seldom to be found. There is but one gentleman in Alton, to my knowledge, that possesses these valuables. Now let your cun-

[illegible]

Anecdotes and Gossip about Charles Lamb.

From Palmore's Friends and Acquaintance.

"December 5, 1826.—Spent the evening at Lamb's. When I went in, they (Charles and his sister) were alone, playing at cribbage together.

"I took up a book on the table—Shakspeare—and Lamb said, 'Ay; that must be known to the lovers of scandal.'

"Speaking of Northcote, he related a story of him, illustrating his love for doing good and saying kind, malicious things. It was at a party at Sir Joshua Reynolds', where Boswell was present, and they were talking of Malone, and somebody said they Malone seemed to live in Shakespeare, and not to have a feeling or thought connected with anything else. Upon which Northcote said—'They should have been the meanest of mankind. The man who sets up any other man as a sort of god, and worships him to the exclusion of all other things, his thoughts, must be *the meanest of men*; and of a body,' said Northcote, (who was himself the original relator of the story,) 'everybody turned and looked at Boswell.'

"We spoke of L. E. L., and Lamb said—'If she belonged to me, I would lock her up and feed her on bread and water till she left off writing poetry. A female poet, or female author of any kind, must be low an actress, I think.'

"——— was mentioned, and Lamb said he seemed to him to be a sort of L. E. L. in pantaloons.

"Bernard Barton was mentioned, and Lamb said that he did not write nonsense, as any rate—like all the rest of them did (meaning the Modern poets of the day.) He was dull enough; but not nonsensical. 'He writes English, too,' said Lamb, 'which they do not.'

"H. C. R. came in about half-past eight, and put a stop to all further conversation—keeping all the talk to himself.

"Speaking of some German story, in which a man is made to meet *himself*—he himself having changed forms with some one else—the talk turned on what we should think of ourselves if we could see ourselves without knowing that it was ourselves. R. said that he had all his life felt a sense of horror come over him every time he caught a sight of his own face in the glass; and that he was almost afraid to shave himself, for the same reason. He said that he often wondered how anybody could sustain an intimacy with him, much less feel a friendship for a man with such a face. Lamb said, 'I hope you have mercy on the barbers, and always shave yourself.'

"Friday, July 13.—Spent the evening at Leigh Hunt's, with the Lambs, Atheretons, Miss Skeltons, and the Gliddons. Lamb talked admirably about Dryden and some of the older poets, in particular of Davenant's *Gondibert*. Of this Hunt would show that it consisted almost entirely of admirable lables, which give a most heavy and monotonous effect to the versification; and he read some passages to that effect. Lamb would not admit that, and he read an admirable passage in reply, about a Museum of Natural Curiosities to which Man, the pretended Lord of all the other creatures, hung up by the wall, dry, like all the rest, and even Woman, the Lord of Man, hung there too—'and she dried by him.' The effect of the passage was prodigious.

"He (Lamb) spoke of Dryden as a prodigious person, so far as his wonderful power of versification went, but not a first-rate poet, or even capable of appreciating such—giving instances from his prefaces in proof of this. He spoke of Dryden's prefaces as the finest pieces of *criticism*, nevertheless, that had ever been written, and the better for being contradictory to each other, because not founded on any pretended *rules*.

"Hunt was asking how it was necessary to manage in order to get Coleridge to come and dine. Lamb replied that he believed he (Coleridge) was under a kind of watch and ward—alluding to the watchful care taken of him by the Gilmans, with whom he was then residing. 'Ah,' said H., 'coats is the watch (Mrs. G.,) and *bootless* is the word (Mr. G.,) who always wore shoes.

"Lamb repeated one of his own enormous puns. He had met Proctor, and speaking of his little girl (then an infant,) Proctor said they called her Adelaide. 'Ah,' said Lamb, 'a very good name for her—*Addlehead*.'"

The two following anecdotes are so characteristic that, although they reached me at second-hand, and may possibly, therefore, have been printed before, I will not omit them. They were told me by Horace Smith, (of the "Rejected Addresses,") at a dinner at the late Charles Matthews':

Lamb and Coleridge were talking together on the incidents of Coleridge's early life, when he was beginning his career in the Church, and Coleridge was describing some of the facts in his usual tone, which he paused, and said: "Pray, Mr. Lamb, did you ever hear me preach?" "Damme," said Lamb, "I never heard you do anything else."

The other anecdote was of a lady—a sort of social Mrs. Fry—who had been for some time lecturing Lamb on his irregularities. At last, she said: "But, really, Mr. Lamb, I'm afraid all that I'm saying has very little effect on you." "I'm afraid from your manner of attending to it, that it will do you much good." "No, ma'am," said Lamb, "I don't think it will. But, as all that you have been saying has gone in at *this* ear (the one next her) and out at the other, I dare say it will do this gentleman a great deal of good," turning to a stranger who stood on the other side of him.

☞ Some twelve years ago, a wagon-shop, belonging to Mr. KLINE, at Paton, Ohio, was burned to the ground. About the same time, a building in West Alexandria was likewise consumed by fire. None of the conjectures at the time, concerning the origin of the fires, were correct; the real originator was not suspected. Twelve years had elapsed, and the disasters mentioned had been almost forgotten. Last week, says the Eaton *Register*, came a weary footman from Pennsylvania, leaning on a staff, and entered the house of Mr. KLINE. Time and trouble had brought so great a change in the man's appearance, that though formerly known to his entertainer, he was not recognized until he had told his name. He was the man who had set fire to both the afore-mentioned buildings! His object had been plunder, but he says his nefarious enterprise resulted in nothing but disappointment. Peace nor enjoyment has he known since the commission of those crimes. Affrighted by the pangs of a guilty conscience, and feeling that he could not die in peace without confessing and atoning for the crimes, he came for the latter purpose. He confessed his guilt, and expressed his penal willingness to receive either punishment or forgiveness, whichever should be preferred by those whom he had injured. It was deemed more noble to forgive than to chastise, and the penitent was pardoned to "go and sin no more." The unhappy man then proceeded to West Alexandria, and was thunderstruck that the man whom he sought, and whose building he had fired, had moved to Indiana. The penitent then resumed his pilgrimage in that direction.

☞ JULES LECOMTE tells the following story in a letter to *L'Indépendance Belge*: Madame Y. Z. has a very short bust—sufficiently large—but very little sitting, and disappearing in a deep arm-chair. In a drawing-room, amongst the rest of the seats, she can pick out a higher chair and thus avoid an unhappy comparison with women seated in ordinary. But at table danger is inevitable. There all the seats are alike, and all the worse for short busts! Madame Y. Z., so disproportioned, draws the plate up to her chin; and, obliged to raise her elbows in order to eat, she assumes the most ungraceful attitudes, while at home, aided by a desk somewhat elevated, she is enthroned to advantage—her pretty bust not disappearing under the c

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1854.

☞ Messrs. SAMPSON LOW, SON & Co., No. 47 Ludgate Hill, London, are our authorized Agents, and will receive subscriptions and advertisements for the DAILY or WEEKLY TIMES.

The Foreign News.

By the arrival of the steamship *Atlantic*, we are in possession of four days' later news from Europe, to the publication of which we have devoted a large portion of our space this morning. Although there is very little from the seat of war of a date later than previously published, the extracts we make from English, French and Spanish papers are of much interest, as they afford, in a condensed form, a very fair view of the present aspect of European affairs. The most plausible reason given for the inactivity of the French and English forces is, that they are desirous of knowing precisely what the intention of Austria is before making any important movement.

The news from Spain is similar to what was anticipated. The insurgents have made great progress, and the Queen has fled. ESPARTERO has been called to form a new Government, the RIVAS Ministry having resigned.

The Liverpool Cotton Market is reported steady; Breadstuffs had declined, and Consols, on the day the steamer sailed, closed at 93¼.

The Results of a Session.

Congress adjourns *sine die*, at 8 o'clock this morning, greatly to the joy of the country, and relief of all whose duties compel attendance upon its sessions. It had for some time past been quite evident that the prolongation of the session would be productive of no advantage; and the history of what had already been accomplished, gave abundant reason to fear the product of the future could only be evil. At last we know the worst; and bad as that is, the recuperative energies of the American mind can and will be immediately employed to counteract the evil, or turn the turbid current to useful purpose. Ere Congress shall again assemble, the people will have met at the ballot-box to give an expression of sentiment with reference to its late performances. The indications are that this expression will embody a withering rebuke of the course of the Administration party thus far; but whether it will be sufficient to turn aside the stream of wickedness at the next session, and substitute efforts at wise and patriotic legislation, for the demagogism and reprobancy of which the Congress halls have furnished us such striking examples during the last eight months, time only can tell.

In reviewing the doings of the session just closed, one familiar with the Congressional history of the country, must be impressed with the fact that scarcely anything of the needed practical Legislation has been consummated. Economy and Reform were the mottoes under which the Administration party met at Washington on the first Monday in December last. And what has been accomplished tending to prove that those words were more than the terms, designed merely to catch the eye and tickle the ear, for political effect? The entire result of eight months' work may be summed up in a single sentence: "The Missouri Compromise has been repealed." An old time honored landmark is swept away, and without other apology for the act, than that one set of demagogues hoped to make partisan capital out of excessive subserviency to the interest and wishes of the Slave Oligarchy, and that another set, equally unscrupulous, preferred to sink all other considerations in the effort to prove themselves just as unprincipled, and quite as ready to sell the interests of freedom and humanity for sectional support.

What have become of all the wise and beneficent measures demanding the action of Congress at the commencement of the Session, and many of them specially brought to its attention by the President, and the heads of Departments? Where are the promised Army and Navy Reform bills; the Homestead bill; the bill for Judiciary Reform; the Reorganization of the Diplomatic and Consular establishment; the French Spoliation bill; the Shanghai Steam Line; the bill for the payment of the creditors of the late Republic of Texas, and a score of other measures that we have not room to mention? Where is the Tariff act which the Administration especially promised its party when it came into power? All, all have failed. The Nebraska bill is almost the only measure of importance which has become a law, except the River and Harbor bill, and the bill for the relief of the Indigent Insane, each of which was deprived of vitality by an Executive veto.

The army must continue to hobble along, crippled by a set of inefficient or totally incompetent officers who stand in the way of the meritorious. The pay of the officers is still computed upon the scale adopted many years ago, when the cost of living was fifty per cent. less than now; and an inland frontier at least five times as great in extent as that we possessed prior to the acquisition of Texas and California, is exposed to the inroads of ruthless savages, who lay waste our settlements and murder or carry into captivity our settlers, because we have not a sufficiency of troops to defend and protect them.

The Navy is still without its needed Code of Regulations, an effectual Retired List, and the other reforms necessary to give it thorough efficiency. A few steam frigates are to be built under an order made in a temporary spasm of excitement; but nothing has been done to provide the men to man them or the officers to command.

Claimants upon the National justice still flock by scores to the Capital; but their cry of distress is unheard,—the "concentrated wisdom of the nation" fails to answer their just demands, or establish a Board of claims with power to dispose of these rapidly accumulating cases. And so we might go through a list of mortifying and disgraceful failures, sufficient to fill our ample pages, and still leave something for future reference. In room of the vaunted economy upon which so many oaths of promise have been expended, the appropriations of the session will exceed by millions any ever heretofore made; and there is no prospect of diminution until the Treasury itself shall be depleted. True, several treaties were made and ratified during the session; but the credit or the discredit attaching to them, does not belong to the legislative power. The incidental action of Congress necessary to carry treaties into effect is rather matter of form than anything else.

In looking for the cause of this disgraceful failure of Congress, we shall not find it in the want of capacity of its members, for we have not in ten years, at least, witnessed a House presenting more of practical talent than the present. Nor shall we find it in the divisions of the Administration party in Congress, for notwithstanding the jealousies and heartburnings which have abounded, from the commencement of the session to the close, the President never issued his edict, that his party in either House failed to obey. Seemingly disorganized, with little true respect for their chief, and less of cordial regard for his personal views and wishes, "the party" has always come up to the work, no matter how distasteful. But the effort which passed the Nebraska bill, exhausted the time, the strength and the capacity of Congress for useful practical legislation, at the same time that it engendered a spirit of faction and "unrest" quite destructive to wise and prudent deliberation. There lies the disastrous secret. That one great evil consists not merely in its own hideous proportions; but to its account the future historian of Congress will be compelled to charge the worse than wasted eight months just closed.

Voting the War Supplies.

The *Atlantic* has brought the Parliamentary debates on the demand for Three Millions sterling, (additional to Ten already expended,) which the British Ministry require to carry on the war. It had been understood that the Opposition would not object to this vote of credit, although they condemn the do-little policy of the Government, as respects the war. Notwithstanding this, the debates are full of interest, as they elicited what bears a slight resemblance to a declaration of Ministerial policy.

In the House of Lords, a very brief speech from the Earl of ABERDEEN prefaced his motion, of course, (in reply to the Queen's Message,) that Parliament would vote the required sum. He took it for granted that, whatever doubts there might be as to the policy of commencing the war, there could be none as to the necessity "of adopting all such measures as are best calculated to lead to its early and successful termination;"—among such measures, if his lordship's policy be acted upon, it is pretty clear that *fighting* is not one. If it were, the fleets in the Baltic and the Black Seas, and the Anglo-French army in Turkey would have struck some decisive blow months ago.

His Lordship communicated no information on the subject of the belligerents, their policy, or their prospects. As Lord HARDWICKE and Lord FITZWILLIAM said, no one knew what Ministers were doing, or meant to do. As yet, the only successes have been gained by the Turks, without actual assistance from the allied army. All that has transpired was, (in a speech by Lord CLARENDON, the Foreign Secretary,) that the British Government still had reliance on Austria's good faith—because it was her interest to check the encroachments of Russia, and because unless she were much in earnest she would not, at a vast expense which her finances could ill afford, have equipped an army of 300,000 men. Lord CLARENDON added, and the declaration is worth all notice, "I think we may be assured that the time is not *far distant when we shall have Austria coöperating with us.*" That is, Austria, a party to the quadruple Treaty for the defence of Turkey, is admitted by the British Government not *yet* to be coöperating with England and France, also parties to that solemn league. Nay more, it being confessed that Austria had of herself made a communication to Russia as to evacuation of the Principalities, England says, "An answer to that summons came from Russia to Vienna, but we were no parties to the communication made by Austria to Russia, nor shall we be any parties to the answer which has been received."

In the House of Commons, Lord JOHN RUSSELL moved that a sum of £3,000,000 be voted, for the further carrying on of the war. He admitted that the English exertions had hitherto been directed to making *preparation for war*, while Turkey had done the fighting. He declined entering into any details as to how the Three Millions are to be expended. He said "*if* land operations are to be undertaken in Turkey, the Commissariat expenses may amount to a considerable sum; and the Ordnance expenses would, no doubt, be much greater than they have hitherto been."

Thus, it appears doubtful whether, after all, the Anglo-French army are to strike a blow in Turkey!

On the subject of Austria, the view taken by Lord JOHN was that expressed by Lord CLARENDON.—viz. that it was the interest of Austria to check Russian encroachments; that it was *hoped* that Austria would act cordially with France and England, but that it must be "borne in mind that it would have been imprudent for Austria to commit herself in arms against Russia unless she had been fully prepared, and that one or two of the kingdoms submitted to her sway have been in recent years, so disturbed as to make it a perilous thing for her to enter into hostilities." This does not hold out much promise of Austria's actually joining in an attempt to beat Russia. It rather indicates neutrality, if not actual alliance with the Czar, as the probable Austrian policy.

The most important point remains. That is—what steps are to be taken to bring the dispute to a satisfactory close, to insure the future independence of Turkey, to obtain indemnity for the injuries already committed by the Czar, and, above all, to prevent their repetition. For the last 70 years Russia has treated Turkey as its ward: the present war, to be of any real use, must destroy this state of pupilage, and make Turkey part of the general system of nations.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL was unusually decided and clear in the expression of the Ministerial views on this head. First, that the Treaty of Adrianople, which had given Russia a colorable excuse for occupying the Principalities should not be renewed. The chief reason for this is best expressed in Lord JOHN's own words as to the ultimate aims of Russia:

"We know from the correspondence which has been produced before this House that the Emperor of Russia had a fixed idea in his mind that the Empire of Turkey was about to fall, and that her neighbors were justified in securing a part of the spoil to themselves. We know more particularly that the possession of those provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia, under the title of a Protectorate, was part of a scheme which the Emperor of Russia had framed in his own mind; and we know, moreover, after a long period, indicating, I must say, in many instances of temptation, great forbearance—forbearance in not interfering with the other nations of Europe, and in not attempting conquest—that two parties have grown up in Russia, known by the names of the German and the Muscovite parties; that the Muscovite party have of late obtained away, and that it is the fixed plan and purpose of that party to establish what is called a Southern Russia, and that the seat of the Empire of that Southern Russia is to be Constantinople."

Further, it would be unjust as well as unwise, to allow the mutual relations of Russia and Turkey to remain as they hitherto have been. This declaration was loudly cheered by members of Parliament on the Opposition as well as the Ministerial side. It was fitly followed by these sentences:

"But, Sir, there is another mode in which the position of Russia is menacing to the independence and integrity of Turkey—I mean the establishment of a great fortress, prepared with all the combinations of art, made as impregnable as it is possible for art to make it, and containing within its port a very large fleet of line-of battle ships, ready at any time to come down with a favorable wind to the Bosphorus. I say that that is a position so menacing to Turkey that no treaty of peace could be considered wise which left the Emperor of Russia in that same position of menace."

Continued cheers, say the Parliamentary reporters, followed this bold and manly avowal that Sebastopol must cease to be occupied by Russia, and, if Sebastopol, the Crimea also. This is what Europe has been saying for the last six months. As a declaration of England's policy, it is important.

Unfortunately, Lord JOHN RUSSELL retracted it, almost as soon as he spoke it! In all probability, the words had been reported to Lord ABERDEEN, who may have thought them a little too strong for the taste of his friend the Czar. Accordingly, Mr. DISRAELI recapitulated what Lord JOHN had stated, said, "The second point is that the strong fortress of Sebastopol is to be destroyed and the Crimea to be conquered and occupied. Indeed, that is a necessary consequence of destroying Sebastopol." Lord JOHN interrupted him with these words: "I may as well state that what I said was, that I thought Russia could not be allowed to maintain the menacing attitude she has done by keeping so large a fleet at Sebastopol." Well might Mr. DISRAELI say that out of the hundreds who had heard Lord JOHN's speech, every one, except the occupants of the Treasury benches, fully understood Lord JOHN to say that one of the great objects of the war, the accomplishment of which alone would satisfy the Government, and should satisfy the House and the country, was, that the fortress which dominated over the Black Sea should be destroyed and the Crimea no longer left in possession of Russia. Well, also, might he say, "What is your policy, if you have a policy?"

A light and pleasant speech by PALMERSTON followed, in which, by generalities, he endeavored to cover his colleague's retraction. Every member who subsequently spoke, declared that he had understood Lord JOHN to say that nothing but the destruction of Sebastopol could provide for the security of Turkey against the menaces of Russia. This, obviously, was what he said and meant.

The result was that the three millions were voted by a Committee of the whole House, with an understanding that, when this Committee should make its report, there be a debate on the question that an address be sent to the Queen, praying her not to prorogue Parliament until she might be enabled to afford the House more full information with respect to the relations existing with foreign powers, and of her views and prospects in the contest in which Her Majesty was engaged.

On the following evening, (Tuesday, July 25,) this debate took place, and the points insisted on were the discrepancy between Lord JOHN's first statement and subsequent retraction, the want of unity in the Cabinet, the vacillation of Austria, the weakness of England in trying to conciliate, and the incapacity of Lord ABERDEEN. On the other hand, it was declared that NAPIER had done all in his power to bring out the enemy in the Baltic, that no instructions to hold his hand had been sent to NAPIER, that he had a *caste bianche* as to his mode and extent of operations, and that whatever the Cabinet did was with full concurrence of Lord ABERDEEN. Finally, the money-vote was carried without a division. Assailed as he is on many sides, it will be most difficult for Lord ABERDEEN to continue in office.

Another Case of English Oppression.

In the last English mails we find a case of appalling legal tyranny. A man named WILLIAM MILLER was imprisoned in Winchester jail *thirty-nine* years ago, since which time he remained closely immured, spending the last three years and eight months in solitary confinement. At the age of 71 years, this man emerged from his prison at Winchester to enter another in London. Some humane persons, hearing of his case, obtained permission to have him transferred to the Queen's Prison, London, where he enjoys what is to him comparative liberty. This poor fellow entered his prison when another sovereign was on the English throne. The black walls closed on him when the railway, the electric telegraph and the daguerreotype were unknown in England. What a strange revulsion of feeling he must have experienced when he stepped from his cell into the express train that was to carry him to London. For more than half his life he had been dead to the world, seeing no face but his jailer's, hearing no voice but that of the superintendent on his diurnal rounds. Spiders and rats were perhaps his only company, and through his grated window he could see just enough of the blue sky to tell him that there was a world outside.

Here is a direct crime against nature. WILLIAM MILLER owed money—a sum large or small as the case may have been. Instead of letting WILLIAM MILLER alone until he could repay his debt, giving him, in allowing him to remain in freedom, the chance of honestly working until by labor he secured a sufficient sum to discharge his liabilities, WILLIAM MILLER was taken by some Jew bailiff, clapped into jail, where he suffered for nine and thirty years. Here was a being made by God to be useful, and who committed no crime—for debt is not a crime—manacled for half his life, and God's intention falsified. Here was a man useful to the State, who, because he owed some five hundred dollars, was rendered perfectly helpless for a large number of years, in the course of which he, with common industry, might have earned five hundred times the amount of his debt.

If this is not Slavery, and Slavery of the worst kind, we should like to know what is. What negro on a cotton or sugar plantation in the Southern States would change with WILLIAM MILLER? Oh! no, the sunny freedom of the cornfields, and the pleasant dances in the log-cabin, and the saccharine meals of sugar-cane, are, with all their draw-backs preferable to that awful penance of thirty-nine years, passed in a dark, unwholesome cell and on prison fare.

Though the English people wonder a good deal that the whole American continent is not swallowed up by the sea, in token of the Divine vengeance for the crimes perpetrated at the South, we on the other hand thank God that in the State in which we live, no man can immure his fellow for thirty-nine years on a simple charge of debt. Our system is, we think, likely to make fewer rogues. Let the debtor have a chance If he have any honesty in his nature, he will work and endeavor to repay his debt If he is dishonest and idle by nature, we don't see why the State should be obliged to support and house him, in addition to which it is impossible to assert that any man is utterly bad, or will remain so.

If WILLLIAM MILLER has any one on earth now left to care for him, we think it would be an act worthy of a monarch if Queen VICTORIA would let poor WILLIAM MILLER go.

The Revelation in Spain.

Our correspondent in London writes us by the *Atlantic*, as follows:

Mr. BUCHANAN has sent, by the last steamer, a special messenger to Washington with a dispatch, part of which, because of the pressing importance of the affair, was to be sent by telegraph from Halifax. Mr. SOULE, Jr., is to leave England to-morrow, by the *Atlantic*, with dispatches from his father. You may, perhaps, form a correct idea of what our Ambassador in Spain has written, by the *authentic* resumé of Mr. BUCHANAN's dispatch I may say that persons of very advanced republicanism were perfectly astonished at the *red* energy of this message. The following are its outlines. A revolution has taken place in Spain. This fact has occurred without any participation in it on the part of the United States. The well-known relations of the two Powers—Spain and America—make it, however, of the utmost importance that the United States should not remain indifferent lookers on of the *reconstruction* of a Government, with which they are to come in daily contact, on a point of extraordinary importance. The Federal Government is so much the more entitled to do something in that way, because other Powers will not scruple to exert all their influence, so as to make the *results* of this revolution in Spain accord with their peculiar sympathies and interests—sympathies and interests entirely opposite to those of Republican America. England will *protect* the Coburg-Braganza combination, with PEDRO as King of the *united* Peninsula. NAPOLEON *has no objection*, if successful, to a restoration of the Bourbons in the person of MONTEMOLIN, but, for the time being, patronizes ISABELLA, with ESPARTERO at the head of the Cabinet. Russia, merely to alarm her French enemy, intrigues for MONTPENSIER, while, between all this *active* interference of crowned heads, in a monarchical point of view, the national, the democratic republican wish and tendency of Spain, is left entirely unaided. Mr. BUCHANAN thinks that this indifference is neither in the interest, nor in the dignity of the United States. He, therefore, hopes that Congress will not separate before giving the President *full powers* to act, on the basis of a *de facto* revolution, and in accordance with good faith, the law of nations and popular sovereignty, with every possible energy, in favor of the free expression and realization of the Spanish national will, as the fruit of this last struggle. I do not pretend to have given the words and the order of reasoning of Mr. BUCHANAN's dispatch, but maintain that I have correctly rendered its contents and spirit. As to what I know, besides, of the movements in Spain and its relation to America, you had some information by last mail. I will now add something more. The Government in Washington cannot say that this Spanish revolution has taken it by surprise The President, as well as other members of the Administration, have been duly forewarned, *more than once* within the last two years. They were told that a revolution in Spain was only a question of time, and was ready to break out at the first favorable opportunity. They were likewise told that there is a strong republican feeling in the Peninsula, and that some encouragement of this feeling by America would soon give it the upper hand of all the other parties. They were told to be in readiness to do something when the time of action should have arrived. This time has come, but they will be *too late* if nothing, as yet, has been *prepared*. There will be an interval of *six weeks* before the Cortes can be constituted, but I am afraid that ISABELLA having until then secured the *name* of ESPARTERO for her throne, there will be no radical change in the affairs of that misruled nation. The only chance for the Republican party was a rising and victory in Madrid. The rising took place, the result is yet unknown. Also, there is a dispatch announcing the formation of a Provisional Government, with DON MIGUEL for its leader, but we are told at the same time, that the Queen has entrusted him with the formation of a new Ministry. This would be no republican issue. There is, however, an uncertainty about all the news, which makes us think that all is not yet over. I know that some of the republican Spanish leaders, among the rest ORENZE, have left London, and must be now in Madrid. ORENZE was captured at first, but was released at the news of Barcelona's rising and the progress of pronunciamentos.

If the Republican party should have succeeded in getting the control at Madrid, *before* ESPARTERO reached it, all may yet be right. In such case, ESPARTERO, who is an *honest* man, would either retire from all action, or join the movement through pure patriotism. He is a monarchist, but he loves freedom and his country more than Royalty, and his conversion to Democratic principles would not be improbable should he only find such principles ruling upon his reaching Madrid. You will probably hear the issue by next mail. There is a pretty general belief here that the United States will do something. I have spoken with persons of diverse position and nationality, French, English, Spaniards, and their almost unanimous opinion is to the effect that, whatever may be the newly modelled Spanish Government, the *abolition of Slavery* will be one of its earliest measures. France as well as England will do her utmost to impress the mind of the new administration with the idea that it is necessary to emancipate all the slaves in the Spanish colonies. Should the Republicans obtain the power, they will do from principle what a monarchical government would do in order to please France and England. There is, moreover, an essential difference between the Republicans assisted to power *by American help*, and their being in power *without* any such aid. If aid should be *promised* and *given* to them, they would promise and bind themselves to set Cuba free, *without first abolishing Slavery*; but, if they should succeed by crushing power, sooner or later, helped by no one, they would, *first of all, liberate* the colored population of the colonies, and *then* call upon those colonies to declare, by universal suffrage, whether they would go to America or remain with Spain. I give you these distinctions as they were given to me by persons in full knowledge of the matter. I doubt not that Mr. BUCHANAN has informed the President of all this, for he has been told all.

There is some talk of forming a French camp at Biarritz, the watering place close by the *Pyrenees*. The Emperor, who is there, would take the command of it. This Spanish movement may produce, has perhaps already produced, considerable changes in the minds of many persons, while others may have been still more convinced in their belief that the Emperor of Russia is, after all, a necessary *Institution* for the safety of European thrones. There is a dread, in these good conservative minds, lest this Spanish convulsion should spread over to Italy, and it was quite amusing to see the terrified faces peering over a telegraphic dispatch in yesterday's (July 23) papers, about an insurrection in Parma, since suppressed by the Austrian soldiers, who form the army of safety in that petty household of despotism. As another indication of how much the revolution is dreaded, I may mention that one of the points of reconciliation offered by Austria to, and recently accepted by the Swiss Confederation, is the expulsion of the Hungarian exiles. The Federal Government has obtained from the High Council a credit for 5,000 francs, to effect this expulsion, under the more acceptable title of sending them to America. The Union is, it seems, indeed another ark for all who are chosen by Providence to escape the coming deluge of blood and carnage in Europe. Happy those who may live to view the dove of general peace returning with an olive branch from that land of misery, to announce that all is over, and that mankind is redeemed!

☞ Another communication from "Philo-Veritas" does not appear this morning, in consequence of the large space occupied by foreign news. It will appear to-morrow.

THE CHOLERA.

FRANKLIN-STREET HOSPITAL.

Date.	Received.	Died.	Disch'd.	Cured.	Remain'g
To August 5	402	200	164		32
Tuesday, Aug. 6	11	7	8		28
Total	413	207	173		20

MOTT-STREET HOSPITAL.

Date.	Received.	Died.	Disch'd.	Cured.	Remaining
To August 5	35	17		7	10
Sunday, Aug. 6	6	2		1	13
Total	41	19		8	13

The number of deaths by Cholera during the past week has been 302, being an increase of 41 over that of the preceding. By reference to the "Mortality List," however, it will be seen that the increase has not been in the City, but rather in cases among prisoners, immigrants, and other occupants of our public institutions on the Islands. At the Cholera Hospitals there were, comparatively, but few cases, during the week.

The total number of deaths reported for the week was 1,148—an increase of nine on the mortality of the previous week. Of these a little over one-fourth were cases of cholera, 149 were taken off by cholera infantum, and 30 by cholera morbus. There is only one case of colic reported. The victims of consumption are fewer than usual—49—while a large number—68—have been taken off by convulsions. Diarrhœa has been the cause of 70 deaths, and dysentery of 65. How many more of neglected diarrhœa have resulted in cholera?

Altogether we have reason rather for congratulation than otherwise that the epidemic has decreased within our City limits

Coroner HILTON held an inquest yesterday upon the body of AMELIA MAJOR, who died from cholera, at the house No. 28 Roosevelt-street.

In *Williamsburg*, on Saturday, two cases of cholera were reported to the Board of Health. Deaths, two.

Cholera Hospital—received, none; deaths, none; remaining, three.

The *Brooklyn* Health Officer reports 65 cases of cholera during the week, 45 of cholera infantum, and 21 of cholera morbus.

City Mortality.

The following is the WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS in the City and County of New-York, from the 29th day of July to the 5th day of August, 1854: Men, 267; Women, 206; Boys, 357; Girls, 318. Total, 1,148:

DISEASES.

Abscess of liver	1	Dropsy in head	49
Apoplexy	7	Dropsy in chest	2
Asphyxia	1	Dropsy, ovarian	2
Asthma	2	Drowned	12
Atrophia	5	Dysentery	65
Bowels, dis. of	3	Erysipelas	1
Bleeding from wounds	1	Eruption, pemphigus	1
Burned or scal'd	5	Fracture, skull	1
Bronchitis	5	Fever	3
Cancer of womb	1	Fever, bilious	4
Cancer of liver	1	Fever, puerperal	2
Cancer	2	Fever remittent	3
Caul uncle	1	Fever, scarlet	2
Casualty, by railroad	1	Fever, typhoid	1
Casualties, by falls	4	Fever, typhus	10
Cholera	42	Fever, congest	2
Cholera Infant	49	Fever, hectic	1
Cholera Morbus	30	Fever, nervous	2
Colic	1	Fever, 4 degrees	1
Consumption	61	Gravel	1
Convulsions	41	Heat, effects of	1
Cong'spuerper'l	1	Hip disease	2
Croup	7	Inanition	8
Cong of brain	14	Inflam. of brain	19
Cong. of heart	5	Inflam of bowels	11
Cong. of lungs	12	Inflam of kidn'y	1
Inflam. of st'm.	1	Inflam. of lungs	12
Congestion	1	Inflam. of throat	5
Debility	12	Inflam of tonsils	1
Debrit'n Trem's	2	Intemperance	1
Diarrhœa	70	Jaundice	1
Dropsy	6	Killed or murd.	3
Wards.		Wards.	
I	35	IX	33
II	5	X	33
III	1	XI	57
IV	38	XII	77
V	97	XIII	61
VI	79	XIV	38
VII	5	XV	0
VIII	47	XVI	62
Killed, or injuries of head	1		
Loss vesicæ	2		
Lungs, d'ses of	1		
Malformation of the rectum	2		
Marasmus	55		
Measles	11		
Mortification	1		
Mortifica'n neck	1		
Old age	3		
Palsy	1		
Premature birth	9		
Parturition difficult	1		
Scrofula	1		
Small-Pox	3		
Spinal disease	1		
Sprue	3		
Still-born	36		
Suicide by cutting throat	2		
Suicide by hang'g	1		
Suffocation	1		
Soft'g of brain	1		
Soft'ng of stom	1		
Teething	14		
Tetanus	2		
Tumor, ovarian	1		
Ulceration of throat	1		
Unknown	2		
Total	1,148		
Wards.			
XVII	109		
XVIII	52		
XIX	59		
XX	98		
XXI	38		
XXII	62		
Total	1,148		

AGES—Under 1 year, 366; 1 to 2 years, 156; 2 to 5, 92; 5 to 10, 45; 10 to 20, 48; 20 to 30, 129. 30 to 40, 124; 40 to 50, 78; 50 to 60, 49; 60 to 70, 34; 70 to 80, 11. 80 to 90, 9; 90 to 100, 3; unknown, 4. Total, 1,148

PLACES OF NATIVITY—United States, 707; Ireland, 228; England, 35; Scotland, 11; Germany, 127; France, 7; Holland, 1; Switzerland 4; Spain, 2; Italy, 1; Prussia, 1; Russia, 1; British Possessions in N. A., 2; West Indies, 1; Belgium, 1; Unknown, 9 Total, 1,148.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—Hospital, Bellevue, 3; Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island, 1; Lunatic Asylum, 18; Bloomingdale Asylum for insane 1; Randall's Island, 7; Ward's Island, 56; Fever Hospital, 33; Mott-street Hospital 11; St Vincent's Hospital, 2; Old Ladies 1; City Hospital, 16; City Prison, 1, Almshouse, Blackwell's Island, 16; Colored Home Hospital, 2; Colored persons, 13; Orphan Asylum 1; Blind Institute 1.

THOMAS K. DOWNING, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, Saturday, Aug 5, 1854.

Street-Preaching.

IN NEW-YORK.

Street Preaching is fast becoming ludicrous. Those ignorant men who, because disturbed and threatened by others more ignorant than themselves, were rallied round as involving the principle of Free-Speech, so dear to every American, are now that they are no longer molested, left to contempt, and their audiences. Yesterday afternoon the City Hall steps presented a strange spectacle. On one side Madame BISHOP, on another Mr. WEST, and in the middle a Roman Catholic lecturer—held forth simultaneously—creating a ludicrous medley of tongues and doctrine. The two former dealt unmercifully with the errors and abuses of Romanism, while the disciple of "Mother Church" bravely defended her against all "heretical" assaults. The crowd were in great good humor, and cheered on the wordy contestants.

IN WILLIAMSBURG.

Mr. PARSONS addressed an audience, at the junction of North Fourth and Second streets, in the afternoon. One arrest was made; but there was no disturbance.

IN BROOKLYN.

Mr. and Mrs. WILFORD and J. C. STALEY, the American sailor, preached from the City Hall. A considerable crowd was collected in the Park to hear their discourses, and the utmost order and decorum prevailed Mr. STALEY gave notice that a Temperance meeting would be held at the same place next Sunday.

REV. DR. SPRING'S FORTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY IN THE "BRICK CHURCH."—A more than usually large audience assembled in the old "Brick Church" yesterday morning, to hear Rev. Dr. SPRING on the occasion of his forty-fifth anniversary as pastor. But few of his present congregation were members when the (then) young minister took charge, and these must look back with interesting reminiscences upon the many changes wrought since then in the neighborhood of their sanctuary.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN WILLIAMSBURG.

Twenty-five Buildings Burned—Heavy Loss of Property.

We have this morning to record another destructive fire in one of our sister cities. On Sunday week Jersey City suffered to a very heavy amount, and yesterday Williamsburg was the scene of a fire which destroyed twenty-five buildings and property to the value of $150,000. Our Reporters furnish the following particulars:

Yesterday morning, about 4 o'clock, a fire broke out in No. 225 Grand-street, being one of the row of six one-story buildings owned by Mr. A. H. LOWREE, of Brooklyn. The building in which the fire is said to have originated was occupied by Mr. HOYT, as an upholstery and furnishing store. The alarm was immediately given, but before the Fire Department were on the ground, the flames had extended to the three two-story frame buildings recently completed, on the corner of Grand and Seventh-streets. Engine Companies Nos. 9 and 10 were first at work and were soon followed by other companies, and every exertion was made to extinguish the fire. Owing to the scarcity of water, and a strong breeze blowing from the North, nearly every building on the block, bounded by Grand, Seventh, Eighth, and South First-streets, was burned to the ground. The buildings were all of wood with one exception.

The following is a list of the buildings destroyed, with the names of the owners and the insurance so far as could be ascertained.

On Grand-street, from the corner of Seventh, three new buildings, nearly completed, and six one-story buildings, used as stores, and owned by Mr. A. H. Lowree, of Brooklyn. Loss about $7,000—partially insured.

Mr. John Gillette occupied one of the stores as a stove store, and lost several hundred dollars' worth.

Mr. John Knight occupied another, for a looking glass and picture frame manufactory. Loss about $1,200—insured for $800. The remainder of the row was occupied for second hand furniture and clothing stores.

No. 229 Grand street, a small building, was owned by Mr. A. Smith, and occupied by Mr. Moore, as a shoe store.

On the north side of Grand-street, three frame houses, Nos 216, 218 and 220, were considerably damaged by fire.

Mr. Daniel H. Brown, owns No. 220—loss about $400, covered by insurance in the Fulton Insurance Company. Nos. 216 and 218, owned and occupied by Mr. Gotlieb Seibald, were damaged about $700—insured for $1,500 in the Beekman Insurance Company.

In Seventh-street a small building owned by Mr. Lowree and occupied by Nathaniel Hurst, was burned. Hurst's loss, about $250; on building, about $300.

Adjoining, a three-story building, owned and occupied by Mr. Aston Miller as a sash and blind factory. Loss on the building about $800, on the stock about $1,200. The insurance on this building was allowed to run out on the 15th ult., and had not been renewed.

Adjoining, corner of Seventh and South First-streets, the three story brick building was damaged about $1,000. It is owned by Mr. A. Miller, and was occupied for a bakery and families. Insured for $1,000 in the Fulton Insurance Co.

In South First-street, two two-story houses, Nos. 182 and 184, entirely destroyed. Owners not known. Loss about $2,000

No. 190, a two and a half story house, owned and occupied by J. H. B. Jackson, carver. The house cost about $3,000. Insured for $1,800.

No. 192, with three two-story dwelling-houses in the rear, were owned by Mr. Andrew Smith. Loss on buildings about $3,000 Insured for $1,700 on the buildings, and $500 on furniture and clothing.

INCIDENTS.

The sheds covering the coal yard of Mr. J. VAN EADEN, on Eighth-street, extending from Grand to South First-street, were torn away to prevent the fire from getting into the coal.

The flames spread with such rapidity that the occupants of several of the buildings with little or no clothing, except their night clothes, left their houses.

ABRAHAM BATES, belonging to Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, narrowly escaped being killed by a falling gutter, which struck him on the side of the head. He was picked up insensible and shortly after recovered.

DAVID GARRETT, ALEXANDER ANDERSON, and a member of No. 8 Hose, were overcome by the heat. They were taken into Mr. C. BRENNAN's bookstore, where they recovered.

A woman named GARRET was arrested, charged with stealing a coat.

A disturbance was commenced which was terminated by the officers, SHIELDS and VAN DYKE, arresting six persons and conveying them to the cells.

Engine Companies Nos. 9 and 12, of Brooklyn, and Nos. 23 and 44 and Hose Company No. 47, of New-York, were present and rendered assistance.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS.—The Health Officer made the following Report of Deaths in the city of Brooklyn, for the week ending Aug. 5, 1854: Cancer, 1; casualty, 2; cholera, 65; cholera-infantum, 45; cholera-morbus, 21; colic, 1; chorea, 1; congestion of brain, 8; congestion of lungs, 1; consumption, 10; convulsions, 14; diarrhœa, 19; dropsy, 1; dropsy of head, 13; drowned, 3; fever, 2; fever, congestive, 1; fever, nervous, 1; fever, scarlet, 1; typhoid, 2; hemorrhage uterine, 1; inflammation of bowels, 4; inflammation of liver, 1; inflammation of lungs, 2; inflammation of stomach, 1. marasmus, 10; old age, 2; palsy, 2; poison, 1; premature birth, 2; soft brain, 1; sprue, 3; still-born, 3; sun stroke, 1; teething, 2; tetanus, 1; unknown, 3. Males, 126; Females, 137; Adults, 115; Children, 148—Total, 263.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK.—JAMES E. RAY, No 108 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of Hosiery and Under Garments, Wholesale and Retail. All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost and submitted to the purchaser's unbiassed opinion.

MORE TESTIMONY FROM ALABAMA IN FAVOR OF DR. HOOFLAND'S celebrated GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr C M JACKSON Philadelphia. The greatest known remedy for Liver Complaint Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Low Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, &c.

DICKSON & GRAHAM, Alexandria, Ala., Sept 30, 1853, said: "We have taken pains to introduce your GERMAN BITTERS and we find it to be a very valuable medicine."

C. A. ROBINSON, Talladega, Ala., Jan 28, 1854, said: "Your medicines must eventually have a large sale; all those who used it in the Fall liked it very much. We persuaded a few to use it for chills and fever, which is very common, and that affects the sale of your valuable BITTERS and will, until it becomes known."

C. FOWLER, Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 1, 1854, said: "The BITTERS are selling well, and I think they will continue so, as they give good satisfaction to those who have used them."

Dr. H P LEONARD, Fayette, C H, Ala., Jan 15, 1854, said: "Your BITTERS have done wonders in this section. A cousin, a son of G. M. Hubbert, Esq., of this county, had been for several months in the care of our most practitioners without relief and the case reported doubtful, and the young man, although scarcely able to get about, commenced with the BITTERS. He found no more relief from the first bottle, he continued to take, until a complete cure was effected. He is now perfectly well and stout."

These Bitters are entirely vegetable thereby possessing great advantages over most of the preparations recommended for similar diseases.

For sale in New-York by A B & D SANDS, No 100 Fulton-st; C H RING, No 122 Broadway; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RIPLEY, No 39 Warren-st; BOYD & PAUL, No 149 Chambers-st; C V CLICKENER & CO., No 81 Barclay-st; OLCOTT, McKISSON & ROBBINS, No 127 Washington-st; WM. HAYES, Brooklyn, and by druggists and d

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING AT 6 O'CLOCK A. M.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Star of the West.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

Loss Estimated at $1,250,000.

The steamship *Star of the West*, Captain E. L. TINKERPAUGH, from San Juan, arrived here this morning, bringing 435 passengers and $663,875 on freight, and California dates to July 15. Full particulars of her news will be given in our evening edition.

Nothing of importance has transpired in California since the last steamer, with the exception of large fires in San Francisco, Sacramento and Columbia. Losses in the three cities estimated at $1,250,000.

The inhabitants of San Juan have commenced rebuilding their town, but most of the influential men have left for other places.

The *Star of the West* left in the port of San Juan the English Mail steamer *Teviot*; the English brig-of-war *Espeigle*, sent from Jamaica with relief for the citizens of San Juan; the surveying cutter *Bermuda*; schooner *Liberty*, and an American schooner, name not ascertained. The river is high and the passengers made the transit with great ease.

Among the passengers we notice the names of Col. A. B. GRAY, who has just returned from surveying the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad route through Texas, Chihuahua and Sonora. Lieut. WILLIAMSON of the Topographical Engineers who has been engaged in surveying a route from the Colorado to San Diego. A DE WITT, Esq. and lady, of the firm of DE WITT and HARRISON one of the oldest firms in California, and Gen. J. WINCHESTER President of the Grass Valley Mining Company.

The *Star of the West* also brings home, Capt. W. G. POWERS, of the Transit Co.'s River boat *Isaac C. Lee*, which was lost off Cape Antonio July 3. J. VREDENBURG and S. W. WARING, engineers, J. GORDON, J. KANE, THOS. KELLY and CHAS. PHILLIPS, hands on the steamer, who were picked up by H. M. brig *Espeigle*, after being 18 hours in an open boat. The other boat, containing JAS SUTTON, mate, O'NEIL, ROBBINS, SMITH and MYERS, pulled for the land, which was about 50 miles distant.

Specie List.

Duncan, Sherman & Co.	$200,000	Accessory Transit Co	$20,000
Am. Express Bank	102 000	W. Seligman & Co.	13,500
Drexel & Co., Phila.	102 000	J. Bigelow & Co	10,500
Wells, Fargo & Co.	102 000	C. Morgan, Agent	10 275
Wm. Hegg & Co.	70 000	C. W. Thomas	7,000
Nelson Robinson	20,000	G. Seley & Bro.	5,600
Total			$563,875

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Star of the West from San Francisco—Mr. and Mrs A De Witt J L Reed, L M Burkis, Dr. Blenton, D Todd Lieut Williamson, Mr. Warren, G Wilson, A McKindre, G Way, Col. Stevens, T J Wood, C G. Lewis, Adams & Co's Messenger, J G Webster, Wells, Fargo & Co's Messenger, P S Bennett, S Downes, W Graham, W. H McNeil, Mrs. Sargent, J Sinclair, Thomas Farrel, Mrs. Meyer J C Wilkes, P Conway, C Haserle, G. Rosenberg, Mrs. Skinner, child and servant, Mrs. Payne J W Shaw E Laurence Q Dauning H Cover, A. G. Fay, Capt. E. L. Daniels, E P Figg, R C Cook, S. H. Buskirk, J Barlow H B Carr, Mrs. Blake, Col. A. B. Gray and servant, J D Alexander C. Brans, Gen J. Winchester, Mrs Kingston and servant, Captain A. S. Gardner W. H. Place, Captain G B. Slocum, Captain W. G. Powers, J Breedenburg, S W Waring, Mr. Deshon, Captain York, J Deshon, R Derbyshire, Merrill, Woodward, Stone, H F Goodwin, J D Perry, J McCabe, Mr. McAlmont, W A Moore, S Rouchy, H. Pratt, B Allen, A. Selaman, J C. Child, S. Child, A. L. Wilson, E N Simons, W B. Ward, Miss Place, Mrs Gallison, O S Thompson, A Todd, W B Good, S Stern, J. Traynor V. Allen, Mr Hutton, L D Dutton, L. B. Pierson G. Jacobs, J W Hoop, R B Baker, C. Delano, H. C Olsen, M Foran, H Burgess, A Brewer, J Moore, T. H Lyman son, A Scarborough H T Shating, T. D. Pearson Charles Marsh, W H. Hinman P B. Fisk, W. Helm, B. Smith. Wm. T. Abbott, J. H. Fisher, Mr. Taylor, and 234 in the steerage.

NEW-YORK CITY.

ANOTHER MURDER.

Escape of the Perpetrator.

Yesterday morning Coroner HILTON held an inquest at the City Hospital on the body of MICHAEL GREENE, who died from wounds inflicted with a dirk. As will be recollected, the deceased and his brother-in-law were, while walking along Nassau street, suddenly attacked by three ruffians. One of them stabbed GREENE in his side, and then exclaimed, "I am going to California to morrow!" The assailants then fled through Theatre-alley, and although an alarm was given, no police were in the neighborhood. The only evidence taken was that of a relative, who merely detailed the facts as before published in the TIMES. The Jury were unable to say who perpetrated the deed.

THE TRADES.—FURRIERS' UNION.—The German Furriers met on Saturday night at RICKTON'S Brewery, No. 57 Forsyth-street, to take into consideration how and how far their situation may be ameliorated, and also to form a Protective Union. Mr. LUTGE called the meeting to order, and nominated Mr. JACOB FURST, as Temporary Chairman.

After a lengthy debate as to the legitimate order of proceeding, it was resolved to call the Society the Furriers' Union. (*Kirschner Verein.*) The following officers were then elected:

President—Jacob Fürst.
Vice-President—Solomon Frenckel.
Secretary—Adolphus Lurge.

A Committee was also appointed to draft a Constitution and By-laws for the government of the Society, after which the meeting adjourned to next Saturday evening, Aug. 12, to meet again at the same time and place.

MURDERERS IN THE CITY PRISON.—Annexed is a list of all persons now confined in the Tombs charged with the crime of murder: HENRI CARNEL, who killed a German lodging-house keeper in Dey-street. In this case a new trial was granted, but Heaven only knows when the culprit will be called upto take another trial. JOHN MCMAHON, who killed his wife in a fiendish manner. JOHN CONCORAN, who beat a man's brains out with a handspike on Pier No. 14 North River. ANDREW WILLIAMS, who poisoned his wife, is awaiting the result of an argument respecting a stay of proceedings granted his case by a Supreme Court Judge. CHARLES M. GRAHAM, who killed Colonel LOSING at the St. Nicholas Hotel, occupies cell No. 70, and fares the same as all other criminals charged with the crime of murder. WILLIAM FOULKES, for shooting his wife. JOHN SMITH, the young lad who killed a seaman in Water-street, and escaped, but was recently recaptured in the Fourth Ward. HENRY KING, who killed Mr. REDDING with the blow of an axe on the 5th of July.

STABBING.—Another stabbing affray took place last night, in Dover street near Water, between a sailor named HARRY MEYERS and a young man named H. E. MCDUFFIE. It seems that MEYERS was a hand on board one of the Liverpool packets in April last, and that MCDUFFIE was the third mate of the ship. MYERS says that MCDUFFIE struck him with an iron belaying-pin while at the wheel, and that he often compelled him to remain on deck or to sit on the fore topgallant yard-arm all night, or when he should have had his watch below. A spirit of revenge seemed lurking in his breast, and last night he met MCDUFFIE at the above place when a quarrel ensued, and after an exchange of blows MYERS drew a sheath knife and stabbed him in the fleshy part of the leg; his hands are also much cut where he grappled with the knife. Two other sailors came to the rescue of MYERS when MCDUFFIE fled; they gave chase but he got into a carriage and drove to his boarding place at No. 288 Sixth-avenue.

SWINDLING A CLERGYMAN.—On Saturday a young man named JOHN GRIFFITHS was arrested upon a charge of swindling a minister under the following circumstances, annexed is the Twenty-first Ward report of the affair: "Capt. WITTER last evening arrested a man at the Baptist church, corner of Forty-third-street and Eighth-avenue, who called himself John GRIFFITHS, a Polander by birth, on the complaint of Rev. STEPHEN WILKINS, Pastor of said church. It appears that GRIFFITHS represented himself as being an agent of a Society organized for the purpose of aiding in bettering the condition of the Jews, and also stated he is a stranger in the country, without home or friends, and had a sick wife at Harlem, and by this means obtained certain sums of money from various persons, and instead of applying the money to the above objects, appropriating it to his own use." He was locked up for trial, and any other persons that have been swindled by him should call on Judge STUART.

Fires.

A LONG SMOULDERING FIRE.—During Saturday, the laborers employed in removing the ruins of the La Farge Hotel, were alarmed by seeing a flame burst up suddenly under their feet. A stream of water was soon brought to play upon the spot, and the fire was soon extinguished. It must have been smouldering since the destruction of the hotel in February last, and broke forth in flame on receiving the air.... On Saturday evening an alarm of fire was given in the Eighth district, proceeding from a fire taking place in the window of the gentlemen's furnishing store kept by GEORGE T. GREEN, No. 1 Astor House, corner of Vesey-street. The alarm soon brought the firemen to the spot, but the flames were all extinguished with a few pails of water by the inmates of the store, without the aid of them. It seems the fire originated from some of the articles in the store window on Vesey-street accidentally taking fire from the gas burner. There were four gas-burners lighted in that window. The damage done to the goods in the window, Mr. GREEN estimates at about $500, and the plate glass which was broken by the heat, at about $200 more. There is an insurance on the stock to the amount of $9,500, of which amount there is $1,000 in the Hudson River Insurance Company, $2,500 in the Hamilton Insurance Company, $1,000 in the Mohawk Valley, and $5,000 in the Ætna, N. Y.... The same evening a fire broke out in the buildings No. 68 and 70 Pine-street, occupied by Messrs. RIPLEY & CAMERON, wool brokers. The fire originated in the fourth story, and the immediate alarm of the Hall bell brought the firemen quickly to the spot. The flames, however, were not quenched till they communicated through with the third story, where the fire was extinguished. The damage by both fire and water is estimated at $8,000, fully covered by insurance in this City and Boston.

FALSE ALARM AND GREAT EXCITEMENT.—Last night, about 10 o'clock, a slight disturbance took place at a Lager Bier Saloon in West Broadway, and the proprietor found it necessary to eject some of his noisy guests. In order to disperse the persons collected round the door, he then fired a blank charge from a pistol. This scheme, however, only increased the difficulty, for the report brought an immense concourse of people to the spot, and in a few minutes a crowd to the number of some thousands was collected, nearly filling the street, and the greatest excitement was manifest. Rumor immediately set to work to magnify this simple occurrence, until at last the most circumstantial accounts were given of a serious fight, in which one woman was *shot*, and several persons wounded. One man had seen her body lying on the sidewalk, while another had assisted in taking it to the Station-house To the Station-house our Reporter bent his steps, and there learned from the Captain and Patrolman the above fact.

A NEW DETECTIVE BANK OFFICER.—We are reliably informed that a majority of the City Bank officers have expressed their willingness to secure the valuable services of ex-officer GILBERT F HAYES to fill the important position that was held by ex-Justice MERRITT.

STEAMER HANSA.—The report of the steamer *Hansa* having been ashore on Saturday night was incorrect. She was anchored by the pilot until daylight.

Suit Against a Stake Holder.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.
Before Judge Green.

Nathaniel Smith against *Ebenezer H. Gould.*—This was an action to recover $25 deposited with defendant, as stake holder in a bet in which plaintiff agreed to trot his horse called *Frank*, against Mr. Hursdale's horse called *Wedge*, on the Centreville Course for $25 against $20. The money was to be paid to the person declared winner by the judges appointed for that purpose. The trot came off at the time agreed upon, and the plaintiff came in some 100 yards ahead of Hursdale's, but the judges decided that Mr. Hursdale's horse won on the ground of the foul driving of plaintiff's horse.

After the trot the plaintiff demanded from the defendant the $25 staked with him on the result, and he refusing to pay the sum back, the plaintiff commenced this action to recover back the deposit with costs. The Judge decided that the plaintiff having proved that he deposited the money with defendant on a wager, he was entitled to recover it back by statute, and gave judgment for plaintiff for the sum so deposited with costs.

BOY MISSING.—Left his home, aged 12 years, on Thursday last, at 3 P M., a boy named FREDRICK, of fair complexion, light hair and eyes, and his nose a little crooked. Had on when he left a green cotton sack coat, fancy woolen trowsers, and straw hat, and carried a valise marked on one end "W. M. H." Supposed that he left New-York by some of the afternoon trains of that day. Any information respecting him will be gratefully received by his parents, either by post or telegraph, and whatever the expense incurred will be thankfully paid. Please address W. H., No. 7 Warren-street, or No. 56 Henry-street, New-York. A liberal reward will be given to any one who will bring him home.

ATTEMPTED ARSON.—A bold attempt was made yesterday to fire some buildings in the rear of No. 110 Leroy-street. Before the fire had been fairly kindled, it was discovered by the Police of the Ninth Ward, and extinguished.

[Advertisement.]

DOLBEAR'S WRITING.—Ladies wishing to learn this elegant style, at the reduced August Terms, should enter this day or evening. Mothers and daughters often take lessons together.

N B.—Teachers will receive special attention in Writing, Book-Keeping and Arithmetic.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Ten boxes of DESHLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS effected ten permanent cures at Safe Harbor, Pa. Sold by C. H. RING, corner Broadway and John-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great ANTI-PERIODIC PILL, or DESHLER'S Cure for Fever and Ague is sold by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

THE OLD BREWERY AGAIN.—They have revived the moral drama of the "Old Brewery" at Barnum's Museum. Convinced of the sound popular effect of such a play, over 700 of our citizens sent in a request for its reproduction, and presto! we have it to-night with all its original attractions. The new comic drama of "From Village to Court." is repeated this afternoon. The wonderful united twins, living rhinoceros, &c., are to be seen at all times besides

The Canadian Parliament.

TORONTO, Saturday, Aug. 5.

The Provincial Parliament will meet for the dispatch of business on the 5th of September.

The Montreal *Gazette* classes the members elected to Parliament, thus far, as 39 Ministerialists, 68 opposition, and 11 doubtful.

The Yellow Fever on the French War Steamer Chimere—Schooner Struck by Lightning.

NORFOLK, Friday, Aug. 4.

Yellow Fever continues to prevail among the crew of the French War steamer *Chimere* at this port, and 15 cases have been removed to the Hospital, since she was sent to Quarantine.

The schooner *Abdel Kader*, from New-York, bound for Alexandria, was struck by lightning, and the topmast and foremast shivered in pieces.

Cholera in Albany.

ALBANY, Saturday, Aug. 5.

The Board of Health to-day report 80 cases of Cholera in this city since Wednesday noon, of which 28 terminated fatally. Eleven of the cases and four of the deaths occurred in the Almshouse.

The deaths by Cholera at Montreal on the 2d inst., were nineteen.

The Cholera in Baltimore Alms-house.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Aug. 5.

During the 24 hours ending last evening, 5 new cases occurred and 15 deaths—making a total of 53 cases and 38 deaths.

Mortality of Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 5.

The deaths in this city during the week ending to-day, noon, were 131, of which 23 were from Cholera.

Obituary.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Aug. 5.

The wife of PETER A. Porter, of Niagara Falls, died here last night. She was a Miss BRECKINRIDGE, of North Carolina, and sister of J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, member of Congress from Kentucky.

We hear of no new cases of cholera.

The Last Murder in Brooklyn.

A correspondent, writing in reference to the murder of his child by J. W. T. TUCKER, after making a few immaterial corrections in the published reports, adds: "When Mr. TUCKER was brought to the Station house he appeared to show no contrition for the deed he had committed, but seemed perfectly callous. He will be brought up before the Coroner this morning, when the horrible affair will be investigated. He is a man of great abilities, having been both a Baptist and Congregationalist Minister; but Rum—that curse to all mankind—destroyed one who ought to have been an ornament to society, and an example to his fellow men. Mrs. TUCKER is doing as well as can be expected under the circumstances, and is considered out of danger. She has not since left her bed but will likely be able to appear on the trial. She has been well taken care of, having had every comfort supplied her which could tend to alleviate her sufferings. The little girl was severely cut on the hand and neck, but not dangerously.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Diarrhœa should be Checked at once at this Critical Season.**—The delay of an hour may bring on an attack of the Cholera. Dr MCCLINTOCK'S DIARRHŒA CORLIAL and CHOLERA PREVENTIVE will check Diarrhœa or Dysentery in all stages, and leave the bowels perfectly healthy—no costive No person should fail to provide themselves with it. Price, 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Sold by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 122 Fulton-st.

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box**—A Positive remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. E. MEBER Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston

☞ **University's Family Medicines.—FEVER AND AGUE—CHOLERA.**—The University of Pennsylvania April 29, 1853, mainly to arrest the evils of pernicious nostrums; also, to supply the public with safe remedies, which the medical writers of the day will not be employed, having purchased the invaluable remedy—ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE—the first ever known for twenty years as the certain cure for Fever and Ague and its kindred complaints, confident we recommend it to the patronage of the afflicted. The above institution likewise recommends for Bowel Complaint or the cure, ROWAND'S CORDIAL AND RESTORATIVE BERRY ROOT, and in due time will furnish its own remedy for every disease that can be safely treated in this way. By order of the Trustees,

JOHN E ROWAND, M. D.,
President of the University, and head of the Pharmaceutical Department, Philadelphia.

Home Dispensary and Office, No 47 South Second-st Philadelphia

CHARLES H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; C V CLICKENER & Co., No 81 Barclay-st HAVILAND, HARRELL & RISLEY, No. 39 Warren-st.; F C WELLS & Co, No 237 8th-av.; R. A. SANDS, No 182 Bowery; JOHN MEAKIM, No. 497 Broadway; E. M. POMEROY, No. 17 Bowery; J. S. SMITH, No. 126 Canal-st.; BRIGHAM & MILLER, No 17 Avenue D; J. & J. CODDINGTON, No. 71 Broadway; W. D CRUMBLE, No. 863 Broadway; W. S FREEMAN, No. 42 3d-av.; A. W GAGAUDAN, Nos. 51 6th av and 166 8th-av.; GAIL & AXTELL, No. 193 3d-av.; E W CORDSMITH, No. 158 Bowery; T. J. GREEN, No. 339 Broadway; A. POWELL, No. 163 Avenue D; J. WALL GREEN, No 114 Broadway; JOHN MILLER No. 215 1st av.; W. F. LINDSAY, No. 77 East Broadway. THOS. BAILEY, No. 9. Bible House, 4th-av.; DAVID RITTER, No 318 Bowery, corner Bleecker-st.; W. H LOUGH, No 282 Hudson-st; MRS HAYES, No 175 Fulton-st, Brooklyn; THOS BAYES South Brooklyn BOSWELL & LIVINGSTON, No. 244 Grand-st. LIVINGSTON & CO. No. 118 Grand-st., and WM. BERRIAN, No. 170 Grand-st., Williamsburg.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Cordial.**—Whence proceed the lassitude, the depression, the debility, the indifference to life, the inability the constant desire of being it is impossible to define or localize, so common, so hard to bear, and so little pitied by the robust and healthy? We answer—from the stomach and the nervous system, between which there exists the closest sympathy. Want of vital energy, sluggishness in the secretive organs, a general inertion of the system, is at the bottom of all the difficulty. To remove the cause, the first consideration, to cure is the disease But the Elixir has a dynamic influence. It not only creates a new condition of the physical organization but perpetuates it. The animal spirits cannot only be elevated by its agency but kept up to their new level without flagging A vegetable compound congenial to the system it seems to act upon the constitution itself, and to revolutionize it In chronic diseases of the nerves, the stomach, and the liver, its operation is all but miraculous. The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, six for twelve doll rs.

C. H RING, Proprietor, No 192 Broadway, New York
Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada, and the West Indies

☞ **Peterville Homestead Association.**—A regular meeting will be held on MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, corner Broadway and Grand-st. Practical attendance is requested to report of the Committee on Survey A map of the land will be presented for adoption by the members Persons desirous of becoming members are invited to attend The land is beautifully located for building purposes, and there are already on the ground 7 good, substantial farm houses with barns which will be distributed to members without additional cost The payments are 75 cents per week for a city lot or acre. Circulars giving particulars can be obtained at Nos 2 Hanover-st, 363 6 h-av, and 230 9th-av

F. A. POTTER, President.
W. H. HOYT, Secretary.

☞ **The Second South Williamsburg Village Association** tenders to all the opportunity to procure a commodious and eligible building site on convenient to the City, and easy of access at all hours of the day, in a thickly settled and rapidly improving neighborhood, for the small sum of $95, on easy terms of payment The Association is rapidly filling up, and the division of the property will shortly take place Persons seeking for a healthful suburban residence would do well to attend the meetings and learn further particulars. Public meetings every MONDAY EVENING at No. 195 Bowery, next door above Military Hall. JOHN WILSON President.

CHAS. YOUNG, Secretary.

☞ **An Adjourned Meeting** will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, August 8, at No 195 Bowery, to complete the organization of an Association for the purchase of a tract of land situated in the village of Newtown. All those persons who subscribed at the last meeting are particularly requested to be punctual in their attendance. Persons wishing to secure the advantages of this combination are respectfully invited to attend this meeting and learn further particulars. THOS MUNSON, Secretary.

☞ **Second-Avenue Grading Swindle.**—The owners of lots on the 2d-av. will hold a meeting on TUESDAY EVENING, 8th inst., at 6 o'clock at Thos Starr's Five Mile House to take into consideration and adopt measures to defeat the iniquitous charge of TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS PER LOT, proposed to be fastened upon the grading of this avenue It is hoped every lot owner will be present

☞ **Masonic Notice.**—The members of Worth Lodge, No. 210, and the Fraternity in general, are requested to meet at the Lodge Room, No. 68 East Broadway on THIS DAY, Monday the 7th, at 1½ o'clock P M to pay the last tribute of respect to our deceased Brother AMOS TUFTS By order of the W M.

J. W. TIMSON, Secretary

☞ **Mechanics' Building Association.**—The third Annual Report of the above association will be made and an election for officers held at Mechanics' Institute, corner of Chatham and Division-sts., on WEDNESDAY the 9th of August, at 8 o'clock. An amendment to the By-Laws will also be voted on, and members are requested to attend. By order J. PECARE, Sec'y.

☞ **New-York Horticultural Society.**—A Conversational meeting will be held at the Room of the Society No. 600 Broadway, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 P M Subject—*The Fruits on the Table* The public are invited to these meetings free. SHEPHERD KNAPP, President.

PETER B. MEAD, Recording Secretary.

☞ **I. O. O. F.**—The R. W Grand Encampment of Southern New York will commence its annual session on MONDAY, 7th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. in the room Old Fellow's Hall corner of Grand and Centre-sts. Punctual and general attendance is requested By order,

JOHN J. DAVIES Grand Scribe

☞ **Jasper Chapter No. U. A.**—The members of Jasper Chapter No. 35 O U A are hereby notified that at the regular meeting to be held THIS EVENING, the New Constitution will be taken up for consideration Punctual attendance is therefore earnestly desired By Order R H JOHNSTON, C of the C

☞ **Brooklyn Young Mens Christian Association.**—The regular Monthly Meeting of this Association will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, 8th inst., at 8 o'clock, in the Pierrepont-street Baptist Church (cor Clinton at.) Young men generally are invited to attend.

J. MCGEE, Rec. Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNION FERRY COMPANY.
BROOKLYN, Aug. 3, 1854.—The managers of the UNION FERRY COMPANY announce to the public, that in attempting to conduct all the Ferries but even this City and New-York under one management, at the reduced rate of One Cent for each foot Passenger, they entertained the confident expectation that the time had arrived when the experiment could be made with entire success. But the man gers regret to say that in this they have been disappointed The very great advance in the price of fuel; the increased expense of coal alone being more than $50,000 per annum, with a nearly corresponding increase in many other items of expenditure, renders it impossible from the present receipts of the Ferries to sustain them upon their present footing, even under the most rigid system of economy They, therefore, find themselves under the necessity of Raising the Fares as to Foot Passengers to that which will continue to secure a safe and expeditious communication between the two cities. The managers are still however, of the opinion that the time is not far distant when they will be enabled to return as it is to be reduced rate which they will not fail to do at the earliest possible moment. Notice is, therefore, hereby given that on and after the 10th day of August inst., the Ferriage for Foot Passengers, over 12 years of age, will be TWO CENTS. Tickets, however, will be sold as follows:

16 TICKETS for 25 CENTS.
33 " " 50 "
50 " " 75 "

or in greater quantity at the same rate.

Henry F. Pierrepont,	Jacob R. LeRoy,
N B Morse,	Joseph A Perry,
G G. Van Wagenen,	E W. Dunham,
John Dikeman,	John Blunt
John Dixon,	Charles F. Bill,
Walter N. Degraw,	Charles J. Taylor,
Peter F. Cornell,	J. T. S Shanahan,
Ezra Lewis,	A B Baylis,
H. R Worthington,	Joseph Ketcham,
A. A. Low,	C P. Smith,
	Managers.

☞ **TO ALL WHO WANT WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES**—My ONGUENT will force them to grow strong and thick in six weeks, and won't stain or injure the skin All I can say is that it will do it, and you will find it so if you try a box of it, telling you so $1 a bottle. $4 50 for half a dozen Sent to any part of the country R. G GRAHAM. No 47 Ann-st., New-York. Drs. HAYES, No 175 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

$10 REWARD.—Lost, on the evening of the 4th of August, in going through Hudson-st from Morton to Spring-st., a GOLD CHAIN with a locket with a gentleman's Daguerreotype in it, and a small locket, with hair and cornelian cross attached as charms. Any person leaving the same at EDWARD H SENIORS, No 75 Carmine-st., opposite Varick-st., will receive the above reward

POINT FOR SALE.—A handsome, dark bay pony about 14 hands high, 7 years old; can trot a mile in 3 minutes; warranted sound and kind; will brake and is a fine free pleasant and stylish driver, and is a first-rate saddle horse Will be sold on reasonable terms Can be seen at No 82 Monroe-st., from 5 o'clock P. M. to 7 P. M. Inquire for JOHN COYLE.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED.—A Protestant lady recently from Paris, of superior education and limited means character, who is capable of giving instructions in the French, Italian and German languages, as well as the English, and in all the branches of Science and general knowledge which constitute a good female education, desires a place as a teacher, either of private pupils, or in a Female Seminary. She is well known to and has received several of the Protestant pastors of Paris, as well as by the Rev. Dr. Boiro, of New-York, to whom she is permitted to refer, and who will answer such inquiries as may be addressed to him.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young married man as porter in a store or in any other employment where he could make himself generally useful and spend his whole time to the interest of his employer Has been three years in his last place and can furnish the best of City references, by applying at No 196 West 26th-st., N Y., for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—As first class cook, and to assist in washing and ironing in a first-class family. No others need apply at No. 222 25th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs.

SALESMAN WANTED—In a millinery jobbing house —one well acquainted with the trade. Address Box No. 1,106

SERVANTS.—Private families, hotels and boarding-houses, will find the best of domestic servants, comprising cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waiting girls, girls for housework, nurses, seamstresses, etc., at MORRIS & COHNERT'S well-known establishment, No. 287 Broadway, corner of Reade-st. Note but the best help admitted there Also, a few English and German servant girls, German waiters coachmen, farmers and mechanics, at this and at the Branch Office, No 102 Greenwich-st

GIRLS.—Several nice, half grown girls can be obtained, at the office of the Am & For. Employment Society, No. 130 9th-st., cor Broadway. Also, domestics of all kinds, male and female help, can be had at the Society's lower office, No 27 Greenwich-st.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS.—Families in want of domestic servants can depend on being suited at the office of the "Protestant Employment Society," and "Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics," No 7 Carmine-st., formerly in Chambers-st

SITUATION AS GOVERNESS WANTED—A lady, who has been engaged in tuition for the last ten years, wishes to obtain a situation in one of the Southern States as governess in a private family. She undertakes to teach the English language in all its branches, French, which she speaks fluently, Music, and all kinds of plain and fancy needlework The most satisfactory references can be obtained as regards, qualification, &c., from families she has lived with. Address, post-paid, to C. Z., Post Office, Erie, Erie Co., Penn.

FRENCH TEACHER WANTED IN BROOKLYN—A native lady or gentleman, Protestant preferred, accustomed to the management of classes, and successful in teaching pupils to read, write, and speak the French language Address, with full name and references, FONMERVILLE, Brooklyn, N Y. Post-Office. Also, as above, a successful teacher of reading.

WANTED AT NO. 394 BROADWAY—(Basement,) conductors, school teachers, clerks, barkeepers, porters, waiters, coachmen, men on steamers, rail roads and boys for trades; also, chambermaids, nurses and scrubbing girls. No charges until places are procured.

DREVER & KAUFMAN, Agents.

N. B.—Remember, No. 394 Broadway.

PERSON WANTED—Acquainted with the Straw Goods business and is capable of taking charge of a set of books None need apply that cannot give the best of City reference as to character and a knowledge of the business. Address New-York Post-Office Box No. 843.

DRUG CLERK WANTED.—A young man competent to take the entire charge of a drug store Also one partially acquainted with the business. Address with reference, Dr A. L WHITMAN, *Times* office.

NURSE WANTED—To attend a sick lady at Yonkers, 17 miles from New-York. Call at No. 348 Washington-st., between 8 and 9 o'clock.

TIN AND SHEET IRON WORKER WANTED—As foreman of shop at No. 288 3d-av. None but a good workman need apply. M. C. HULL.

LAD WANTED—About 16 years old, in a coal office to make himself generally useful; must write a fair hand, be honest and industrious and reside with his parents in the neighborhood of our office. Apply only after 4 P M., to LOUTREL & SON, corner 1st-av. and 6th-st.

LAD WANTED—In an Insurance Office, about 16 years of age One who writes a good hand, and is active, ready and capable, required Address in hand writing of applicant, Box No. 3 100, Post-Office.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A few families can be accommodated with board at a farm-house near Glen Cove, L. I. The house is new, with commodious, airy rooms, situated immediately by the water, with conveniences for sea-bathing, &c., and surrounded with shady walks and drives Communication by stage, morning and evening, with the steamboats at Glen Cove For particulars inquire of ALBERT H. COCKS, No. 151 Bowery.

BOARD WANTED—In a respectable private family where no other boarders are taken, for a gentleman and his wife The house must be pleasantly situated either in New-York or Brooklyn Reference exchanged. Address Y at the office of this paper.

BOARDING.—Southern families wishing board in the City during the Summer, can be accommodated with suites of rooms furnished, and board by the week, at Nos. 12 and 64 East 23d-st.

BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURG.—Two gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a private family, in a pleasant location, a few minutes walk from the ferry Inquire at No. 9 Lewis-place, (2d-st.) F. S.—Also two rooms to let on second floor, with or without board.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—A private family having more rooms than they occupy, would let a suite of furnished rooms to one or two gentlemen The house is new and has all the modern improvements, and is one of the best locations in the City, convenient to the cars and two lines of stages—No 71 West 14th-st., first house West of 6th-av.

ROOMS TO LET.—A pleasant sitting-room, pantry, and bed-room, on the second floor of a private house, to let to a quiet respectable gentleman To such they will be rented furnished and kept clean for $2 per week. Partial board, if desired, at a rate correspondingly low. Inquire at No. 52 Leroy-st.

GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with PLEASANT ROOMS and BOARD at No. 79 SANDS-st., Brooklyn.

TO GENTLEMEN.—Agreeable rooms to let, large and small; furnished or unfurnished, in suites or separately. Hot, cold and shower baths in the house, No. 27 Bond-st

TO GENTLEMEN.—Pleasant furnished rooms to let, large and small in the house newly fitted up, No. 461 Broome st., near Broadway, containing all the modern improvements.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO SHEET-METAL WORKERS—NOTICE.—One of the most valuable and useful patents that has been granted within the last ten years, has been awarded to WM WEBSTER, of Morrisania, N Y., (letters patent dated March 28, 1854) for a novel and invaluable machine or making from 5,000 to 10,000 feet of (any kind) SHEET METAL TUBING per day. This machine is now being exhibited between the hours of 9 A M and 4 P M., in room No 12, at No. 11 Wall-st., New-York City, where all interested are solicited to call Towns cities, counties and State rights for sale. All communications (post-paid) promptly replied to in their order.

WILLIAM WEBSTER,
CHARLES MILLER,
Sole Proprietors, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

LAGER BIER BREWERY FOR SALE—A Lager bier brewery, situate in New-Jersey, half an hour from New-York by railroad; it is now doing a large and profitable business; has three cellars capable of storing 3,500 barrels; has eight lots attached to it. All the buildings are new and in complete order For sale on favorable terms. Apply to CHAS. N BUCK, No 14 Wall-st.

SAILBOAT FOR SALE.—The fast sailing sailboat SELECT, 24 feet long and 7 feet beam, built of cedar and copper fast all through very stiff and comfortable for a person not acquainted with sailing a boat Her owner is ready to sail her against any boat of her length for $100. For further particulars, inquire of Mr. PETERS, Penny Bridge, Gowanus, Brooklyn

TO MUSIC ENGRAVERS.—For sale cheap, a large set of, tools, 240 in all, including six whole Alphabets They are nearly new, and will be sold low. address C M., Box No. 81 Broadway Post-Office.

TO MACHINISTS.—For sale cheap a new Facing Lathe. Will turn 36 inches; with large slide-rest. HITCHINGS & KING, Machinists, Hercules Iron Works, 31st-st., near 3d-av.

DAGUERREIAN GALLERY FOR SALE—Doing from $15 to $35 a day, will be sold cheap on account of the proprietor's ill health. Inquire at HUNT'S Gallery, No 207 Bowery.

HOTELS.

CITY HOTEL, RICHMOND, VA., FOR RENT OR LEASE.—This hotel, situated in the centre of the city, and having been recently thoroughly repaired, painted, &c., being on Main and Wall-sts., and within 200 yards of the Richmond & Danville and Central Rail roads in a direct line between the two, is for rent or lease It contains sixty-one fine single chambers and a large dining-room which 300 persons can be accommodated, a large and spacious office, a fine bar-room and billiard-room in a contiguous position. Said establishment has as is natural, been heretofore encouraged by the most business men of our city being nearest in their midst its locality, its elegant appointments, its quiet, and its convenience to the business of every part of the country will, there is no doubt, ensure it a certainty commensurate with its merits: and no doubt, if well kept its custom will be equal to the best hotel in the city It is the best summer house, and equal to any in Winter The base-ball ground is on Wall-st., which, in part pays the profits of which will pay the rent of the house. On desirable tenant the rent will be low. Make immediate application to BENJAMIN DAVIS,
No 5 Wall-st.

DR. KELLINGER'S PATRONS from all parts of the country will find him there—when he is not engaged at his laboratory, a short distance north of the City Hall—he is in and out daily so that letters left there or at C. V. CLICKENER & CO.'S No. 81 Barclay-st., will reach him, and meet with prompt attention The Doctor's consecutive business has been—he never goes on any airs and does not like to pay for the swells of others—so look out. Plain dealing is his motto; all who expect to do any business with him must approach him as fair, square, manly business shape, or nothing can be done. C. V. CLICKENER & CO. can and will prompt fill any order for KELLINGER'S remedies on the Doctor's very best terms; so don't leave the City without calling at No 81 Barclay-st Drugs of every description, and you cannot mention a Patent Medicine but what they can furnish you with, on the maker's best terms. They pay cash for almost everything consequently are prepared to sell cheaper than many other houses. The very least terms will be charged for all goods There is no use thinking of leaving the City with out sending KELLINGER'S popular remedies to their list or bill of goods. C V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st., is the house for a general Drug trade.

DELMONICO'S HOTEL, No 25 Broadway—New-York, July 14, 1854—An impression having got abroad in consequence of a recent sale of the premises, that the undersigned had closed his hotel he takes occasion to inform his friends that such is not the case The sale was made subject to the lease of the undersigned, which is yet unexpired The house has remained and still remains open as before for the accommodation of the public and as heretofore under the management of the undersigned.

L DELMONICO.

EAGLE HOTEL LODGINGS—Gentlemen will do well to remember that they can have excellent LODGINGS, in single rooms, at 25 cents per night, corner of Frankfort and William-sts. Office open all night.

MERCHANTS' COFFEE-HOUSE FOR SALE—No. 69 Barclay, near Greenwich-st Now doing a good business. Apply to G. W. HO

...ge of Representatives ... filled by a gentleman ... dignified and imposing personal appearance ... popular occupant, Colonel LIAN ... He must be between fifty and sixty years ... but old father Time has dealt gently by ... He is considerably above the average height ... tall and portly, and is possessed of a ... manly, ruddy countenance—the very picture ... health and bonhomie—surmounted by a cone of ... silvery hair. His deportment is peculiarly dignified and graceful, and his manners are uniformly courteous and conciliatory to all. It must be conceded, however, that apart from these, he possesses few qualifications for the high post to which the sentiments of party have elevated him. Constitutionally indolent, lacking that firmness and decision of character so necessary for an efficient discharge of the arduous duty of presiding over the deliberations of so large and unruly a body as the House; his knowledge of Parliamentary law and practice is exceedingly limited, and his deficiencies in these respects are continually involving himself and the House in embarrassment and difficulty. One thing, however, must be said to his everlasting honor: unlike some of his predecessors, he always administers the rules with the sternest integrity and impartiality. His most vehement political opponents all concede that thus far, he has allowed no party or sectional considerations, even in the stormiest contests, to swerve him from a fair and honorable discharge of his duties. It is true that a rampant and domineering majority, on a recent memorable occasion, over which the public mind of the North is still brooding, distorted the rules and trampled on the rights of the minority, but it was done by overruling his righteous decisions, and as is well known here, *contrary to his advice*. Throughout the protracted struggle on the Nebraska bill, his power was exerted to the utmost to shield and maintain the rights of the weaker party; and there is good reason to believe that but for his influence and his wise counsel, the country would have witnessed on that occasion yet grosser and more tyrannic outrages upon the rights of the minority.

Precisely the reverse of Col. BOYD in appearance and character, is a gentleman who frequently occupies the Chair in Committee of the Whole, and who is a clamorous aspirant for the Speakership. I refer to Dr. EDSON B. OLDS, of Ohio. In person he is short and chunky, with a badly-formed head, an unprepossessing physiognomy, and a very decided squint, to hide which, he usually wears blue spectacles. A scheming, ambitious politician, a reckless and violent partisan, with not one spark of fairness or generosity in his nature; there is no work too dirty for him to undertake—no abyss of political infamy too deep for him to fathom, if by so doing he can advance his own interests. A frequent participator in debate, his speeches are generally marked by scurrility and blackguardism, worthy of a Billingsgate audience. He often indulges in violent and unparliamentary abuse of brother members, but is always cautious to hurl his invectives at those who, to quote his own language on a recent occasion, will require "coffee for two, instead of pistols for two," in case of a personal difficulty. A "fighting man" is perfectly safe from his assaults. Being an Administration Democrat, and a decided "dough-face," [abhorred breed!] he was selected as the obsequious tool of the South, to preside over the Committee of the Whole on the Nebraska bill, and well did he perform the task they required of him. He drained the nauseous cup to the very dregs. It was under his decision, obedient to the behests of his Southern masters, entertaining the almost unprecedented motion of Mr. STEPHENS to strike out the enacting clause, that all amendments were cut off, the minority cheated of their rights, and the bill hurried prematurely into the House. People of Ohio, do you know all this? If you do, it will surely be gloriously avenged next election day, and the unfaithful and corrupt servant consigned to a political grave, from which there will be no resurrection. Turn we from this *mauvais sujet*, to the rising star in the Democratic firmament. Perhaps, there is no man in the present Congress of brighter promise or higher destiny, than JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. In the prime and vigor of manhood, gifted with great talents and commanding eloquence; he has but recently entered the arena of National politics, but ever since he took his seat as the representative of the Ashland District, at the commencement of the last Congress, his career has been one of marked and brilliant success, until now he is the acknowledged leader of his party in the House of which he is a member. His appearance and bearing at once command attention, and create a favorable impression.

"He has I know not what
Of greatness in his looks, and of high fate."

In person he is tall and slightly built, with a well-balanced head, a high, narrow, projecting forehead, dark brown hair, large gray eyes, a small Roman nose, and a mouth indicative of great firmness of character. His general expression is one of lofty pride and conscious power of intellect. As an orator he has few, if any, equals in the present Congress, and no superior. He speaks seldom, but always when he does, with perfect ease and fluency. His gestures are few and graceful; his language terse and well-chosen; his style eminently classic. Like the late DANIEL WEBSTER, he seldom uses a wrong word or a word too much. His defence of of Gen. WILLIAM O. BUTLER, and his eulogium of HENRY CLAY, delivered during the last Congress, are models of eloquence, and at once stamped him as a finished orator. And who that witnessed the recent controversy between him and Mr. CUTTING, which attracted so much attention all over the Union and so nearly ended in bloodshed, can ever forget the air of proud and defiant majesty and of lofty scorn with which he uttered the words, "I am the peer of Presidents and Cabinets—aye, and the peer of the gentleman from New-York;" or the tone of scathing, withering sarcasm in which he rebuked the vacillating, tortuous and lawyer-like course of the New-York member? Personally Mr. B. is universally popular, and unless spoiled by too much adulation, or by the contamination of political intrigue, his friends may confidently anticipate for him a brilliant and honorable future. S. W.

Exhibition of Wild Men.

An exhibition of a novel character has been well patronized in Boston for some weeks past. It consists of two miniature men, very well proportioned little fellows, with long flaxen hair—supposed to be brothers—who are represented to have been brought from an obscure section of the Island of Borneo. The man of words who has care of them mounts a rostrum, from which the people are kept at a respectful distance by a wooden railing, and when the watch hand arrives at the destined figure, he begins something after this fashion: "Here, gentlemen and ladies, is the rarest curiosity in the world: two wild men from the Island of Borneo. They are supposed to be half human and half ourang-outang. One has no under jaw, while the other has the teeth of a beast. A wonderful combination of physical power centre in their composition. They have but eleven ribs—they have no apple to their throats, and in consequence they have no language but a whisper that begins down in the belly. A great sight, gentlemen and ladies—just look—(parting the hair)—they have no brain, but an empty skull, without an organ for memory, or a place to put a thimble full of sense. Gentlemen, in all my travels over the globe, having been three times to Africa, this sight beats all others. Why, by running your finger down their backs, you perceive they have no spinous processes, while the top joint of the neck is in the form of a knob, something like half a cocoanut shell, which admits of no rotation. Their necks might perhaps be broken, but never bent in the wrong direction. These wild men have mighty strength. They lift a stout man just as though he were a shuttle-cock. On the back of the head is the shape of a heart—very beautiful, and only comes from mixing the blood of beast and man. Then, again, the palms of the hands have but three lines, whereas all men of intellect have four. Double joints, gentlemen, are found in the ankles of these interesting strangers, and all over the remainder of their bodies. They never speak, as before observed, although they whisper an unknown language which they alone can comprehend. Their stomachs, too, are singularly constructed, being the appearance of a green-baize satchel, in which they carry their dinner. Without either laughing or crying, they manifest their passions, and make demonstrations of muscular prowess by their long, sharp teeth, either on man, dog, or beefsteak, according to circumstances. Walk ...

...ge and ladies, without stopping on to ... half minute dreadful ... to be compared to them in ... or any other country."

This long story will show the pretensions in regard to these wild men. Now we, opine that they were born in Europe—possibly somewhere at the North, as they have a kind of Norse expression. May be they are veritable Yankee dwarfs; and if so, they must laugh in their knit shirts at the ingenuity of the narrative related of them.

The Boston *Medical Journal* tells the above of an institution whose painted sign flanked the street south of the Crystal Palace in the days of its first glory.

Amusing Trials for the Flitch.

From the London News and Chronicle, July 11.

THE FLITCH OF BACON, OR THE CUSTOM OF DUNMOW. By W. HARRISON AINSWORTH. G. ROUTLEDGE.

Perhaps it may be claimed, as an illustration of an increased love of truthfulness in the good conservatives of Essex, that the "Flitch" has not been claimed by any married couple since 1751, for there will always be persons incredulous enough to doubt the soundness of any claim, past or present. Indeed, we may put it to the reader, how many married couples of his own acquaintance he thinks could conscientiously swear that they had lived together in perfect amity for a twelvemonth and a day, and never, for a single moment, offended each other in thought or deed or word? Let him read the terms of the oath, and then review in his mind the whole circle of his friends:

THE OATH.

You shall swear by Custom of Confession,
That you ne'er made nuptial transgression;
Nor since you were married man and wife
By household brawls or contentious strife,
Or otherwise at bed or at board
Offended each other in deed or word:
Or since the parish clerk said Amen,
Wished yourselves unmarried again:
Or in a twelvemonth and a day
Repented not in thought any way;
But continued true and in desire
As when you joined hands in holy quire.
If to these Conditions, without all fear,
Of your own accord you will freely swear;
A whole Gammon of Bacon you shall receive,
And bear it hence with love and good leave;
For this is our custom of Dunmow well known:
Though the pleasure be ours, the Bacon's your own.

The list of rejected claimants, as given by Mr. Ainsworth, is a long one. In 1702 the claim of a tailor was disallowed because it was proved by a credible witness that Tabitha, his wife, had on one occasion styled her husband "the ninth part of a man." The next couple had received the flitch, but words ensuing between them as they got into the chair, the prize was held to be forfeited, and they were deprived of it accordingly. A claim on the part of Sir Conyers de Gaunt, of Waltham, and Dame Arabella, his spouse, excited much attention, owing to the importance of the parties and the peculiarity of the circumstances:

"Considerable disparity, it appears, existed between the pair in point of age, Sir Conyers being nigh 70, and described as a battered old beau, while Lady de Gaunt was a very beautiful young woman of 23, who had been an actress, and was well known by her maiden name of Bell Fairbank, but not a whisper had been breathed against her fair fame. Twenty witnesses examined. All proved the entire happiness of the parties; and some declared they had never seen such a couple before. This phrase appearing ambiguous, was explained by the witnesses to mean that they had never known two wedded persons so much attached to each other. Twenty-first witness (a female) declared she had once heard her ladyship say, 'Better be an old man's darling, than a young man's warling.' Held an objection, but might be overruled if nothing stronger appeared. Next witness (a discharged housemaid) swore she had given her ladyship a note, which had been hastily concealed as Sir Conyers was heard approaching. Mr. Humdrum, the head *valet de chambre*, had given witness the letter. Mr. Humdrum re-called, reluctantly admitted the truth of the statement, and, being interrogated, confessed that the note was from Charles Clipsby, her ladyship's cousin, who had been forbidden the house by Sir Conyers. Why was Charles Clipsby forbidden the house? To this demand from the Court, Mr. Humdrum professed utter inability to reply. The next and last witness, Juliana Clipsby, wife of the before-mentioned Charles, declared that her husband was neither cousin, nor relation in any degree to Lady de Gaunt, but had been passed off as such as a blind, for purposes which would be apparent to the Court when she read a letter from her ladyship, which she had taken from her husband's pockets, wherein Sir Conyers was described as an old dupe and a dotard, with sundry other epithets by no means complimentary to him, or expressive of affection on the part of his lady. The Court declined to hear the letter read in full, and at once rejected the application. Memorandum to this case: Sir Conyers not only lost the Flitch, but his wife into the bargain; for, separating from her in consequence of the disclosures made in the course of the investigation, he subsequently obtained a divorce."

Humphrey Chickweed, of Romford, and Lettice, did very well till they came to the couplet:

"Or since the parish clerk said amen,
Wished yourselves unmarried again."

Hereupon Lettice remarked that people could not help their thoughts. Being questioned as to the meaning of the expression, she replied, that "she might sometimes have *thought* she had better have remained single, but she had never given *utterance* to the wish." Of course, she did not carry off the Flitch. Mrs. Trinket, of Billerica, said that she could not positively swear that she loved her husband Timothy as fervently as she did on the day of her marriage, and, therefore desired to omit the lines:

"But continued true and in desire
As when they joined hands in holy quire."

But the hardest case of all appears to be that of Dick Honneymoon, of Baintree, and Theriaca, his wife, who "lived in perfect love and amity for a whole twelvemonth, and then, as appeared on inquiry, had words on the day over."

At the time Mr. Ainsworth has fixed for his amusing story, only two claims had been made with success in two centuries, and it was then the middle of the third, that is, in 1750. Though a flitch of bacon was regularly salted and dried, and proclamation constantly made at the Court Baron of Little Dunmow that it was ready for delivery to any applicants on due fulfillment of the conditions annexed to the gift, the prize was never won.

The applicants were numerous, but the conditions were too hard. Two couples are now conceiving themselves entitled to the prize. One of the husbands is Jovial Jonas, landlord of the Old Inn, who up to the time of the commencement of the story, had not been able to make the necessary affirmation of any of his unions:

A CANDIDATE FOR THE FLITCH.

Any, we say, for he had been thrice married, and in each instance the match was so ill-sorted that both parties often sighed for freedom from their fetters. Jonas' first wife was a shrew, and never allowed him a moment's peace; his second was soft-spoken enough, but a sad flirt, who drove him nearly distracted with jealousy; and his third cared more about the bottle than she did about him. Nothing daunted, and animated by the same ambition as before, Jonas married again, in the full belief that this time his effort would be crowded with success. And the odds seemed now rather more in his favor, for his fourth wife, Nelly, was not only by far the prettiest of the bunch, but very amiable, and apparently very much attached to him. Moreover, Nelly was as anxious to gain the flitch as her husband; and that was something. The worst that could be said of her was that she was a little disposed to coquetry, and liked flattery; "but this," Jonas said, "was quite natural in a pretty young woman." As to her personal graces, he had been known to sum them up thus: "There is not too much of Nelly—not half so much as there was of my last wife, Chloe—but what there is is good, and of the right sort. Her eyes are brighter than my first wife's, Kate—you recollect Kate's black eyes, eh, neighbor?—and her waist is trimmer, and her ankles neater than Jane's—my second—you remember Jenny, neighbor—a fine woman, but rather too free in her manners—in short, Nelly's worth 'em all three put together. I'm a lucky man, neighbor—by the marry maskins! I am. I envy no man his wife—not even you—and I care not if any man envies me, seeing I'm now as sure of the flitch as I am that my name's Jonas—Jovial Jonas—ha! ha!—I mean to claim it when the time of probation is over. So look out for rare doings, neighbor—rare doings—ho! ho!

The character of the other couple, their devotion and ultimate triumph; and how Nelly's coquetry destroyed her husband's hopes, are all pleasantly told, and the ghost story—for it is too much to expect an entire volume from Mr. Ainsworth without a little episode of that sort—makes an agreeable shade; for, like Professor Anderson's magic, though very mysterious, it can all be explained. Jovial Jonas, sad to say, erred as well as his wife, having, in a moment of excessively high spirits, had the misfortune to meet his pretty servant Peggy just under the miseltoe. The little incident that followed had a witness, too, in the girl's lover, and all this came out at

THE TRIAL FOR THE FLITCH.

Carrotty Dick objected to being sworn, but a glance from Peggy, who was close at hand, quickly brought him to, and he gulped down his scruples. A very perplexing interrogatory was put to him by the Court: Had he ever known his master guilty of indiscretion? "What maun I say to that Peggy?" Dick roared, amid the general laughter of the Court. "Speak the truth, of course," the steward rejoined, frowning. "What be indiscretion, then?" "Making love to a neighbor's wife," the squire intimated. "Oh, I never knowd master guilty o' that," the ostler answered, scratching his head. This being all that could be extracted from Dick, he was sent down.

Peggy came next, and she looked at Mr. Roper with a confident smile, as much as to say, catch me if you can. She extolled her master and missis to the skies, and only hoped, if ever she married, she might just find such another husband as Mr. Nettlebed. Did her master ever exhibit jealousy of his wife? Jealousy—not he! There never was a tenderer man breathing than Mr. Nettlebed. Was his patience ever tried, then? Oh yes, he 'put up with a great deal. A great deal of what—scolding—ill-usage—bad temper—what? Oh no, nothing of that kind. Misses never scolded, and never was ill-tempered, and master submitted to everything. Perhaps she considered submission a merit in her husband? The greatest merit he could possess. Mr. Nettlebed never said, "No" to his wife, and consequently was the best of husbands. Did Mrs. Nettlebed ever make any unreasonable requests of her husband? Unreasonable—not Master never denied missis anythin' she asked. If he did grumble a bit, it was behind her back. Then he did grumble occasionally? Of course. It was human nature. Everybody grumbled. People could not live without it. True. And therefore, perhaps, Mrs. Nettlebed sometimes grumbled! A little maybe, now and then. But Lor' bless you, never before master. Misses never let him see a cross look, or hear a cross word, however much she must be put out. Oh! then, she was put out sometimes. With her husband—eh?—Lor' bless you, no—with Dick—wit'h cook—with Tom Tapster—with me—never wit'h master!

Mr. Roper declined to ask any more questions, and Peggy went down, fully satisfied with what she had done.

* * * * * *

"Recall Carrotty Dick," the squire cried. And as the red-polled ostler reappeared, with a cloud upon his brow, he said to him: "Captain Juddock has affirmed that he saw some familiarities between your master and Peggy. What is your opinion as to the correctness of the statement?"

"My opinion be that it's true," Dick replied, with gloomy rage. "I saw him kiss her mysel."

"Oh, indeed—when?"

"Last Chrismas, under the mistletoe-bough—but I've often seen him kiss her since."

"You have!" Nelly screamed. "Oh! the faithless little wretch."

"There, now you have done it, Dick," Peggy cried, "and you have done for yourself, too—for you shall never have me."

"I dunna care," the ostler replied, sullenly—"I've had my revenge."

There is an air of rural simplicity and joviality in this book which is almost as new in such stories as it is refreshing when found. We wish Mr. Ainsworth had never applied his imagination to less objectionable scenes.

An English House Described by a Frenchman.

You enter. The house, which is not usually wider than two or three ordinary windows, can afford only the narrowest possible space for a staircase. This staircase is nearly always of wood, and creaks dreadfully when trodden upon. It is covered with a band of carpet or oil cloth. The windows are ornamented with painted blinds. You enter your sitting-room. A carpet covers the floor all the year round, but this carpet is again covered with bits of other carpet, linen bands, and scraps of oil cloth, which almost hide the fundamental carpet. The walls are covered with a blazing pattern after a French design. Some friends gave me some prints to hang up, but the landlady was horrified at the idea of driving nails into her splendid paper, and placed my presents upon chairs. This accounted for what I had often noticed in England, and had mistaken for carelessness—viz., that in order to avoid driving nails into the walls, the English will stand pictures upon chairs about their rooms. Even for a RUBENS or a LAWRENCE they will not drive a nail through paper of the value of two shillings a piece! An immense table, covered with an immense blue cloth, bordered with an immense fringe, takes up an immense space in my sitting room. I lift the cloth and discover a table as substantial as a bridge, supported by enormous columns. It cannot be a table; it must be an *entresol*. I can throw my papers and books carelessly about it—even when the vast breakfast tray is upon it—and then desert steppes of great extent are left around. Should this table become in the course of ages fossil, it will discover to future generations a specimen of the colossal furniture of our time. Then there is a long, massive, faded sofa, that has suffered from the effects of the carbonaceous atmosphere; it is hard, and in no way inviting. The eye even does not care to rest upon it, and the eye is right. People who try it leave it, wondering whether it was originally built to contain coals. Chairs which can be lifted only with two hands, are distributed here and there, but the most curious part of the furniture is a huge ebony affair opposite the windows. Think of two towers united by a platform or terrace. Each tower has two stories. The first tower is divided in two parts—let us say two rooms. Under the platform, which is ornamented with a massive sculptured balcony, is a secret passage; which, but for its Babylonian proportions, might be called a drawer. From the flat and polished terrace there must be a fine view. I never asked the use of this wooden edifice: it might be either a fortress or an organ. If we were all about the size of Polyphemus, I should say it was perhaps an ugly sideboard in some dining-room inhabited by the Cyclops. But as human affairs stand, I cannot see what use it can serve—except perhaps, for a barricade! Do you wish by chance to roast an ox, come to my room in London—everything is colossal here. The grate is so large that it is impossible to make a little fire in it on a day in June. It wants no little effort to lift the shovel or the tongs. Above this colossal grate is a glass; but placed so high that I can but just catch a glimpse of my eyebrows in it. Two immense bell-ropes, with cockades as large as the top of a hat, complete this formidable furniture; in the midst of which a man is a Lilliputian. I need not dwell upon the details of my bed-room furniture. The bed, which should be capacious, is narrow, like a berth on board a steamboat; the mattress is, as I have said, about as elastic as a sea biscuit.—"Un Voyage de Desagremens à Londres." By JULES LECONTE.

Incident on the G. W. Railroad.

A correspondent of the Lake Huron *Commercial*, communicates the following to that journal. At the time and place of meeting the train of cars, oftentimes, amusing incidents occur. I must record one of the most ludicrous, and at the same time awkward affairs. In passing up to the Ingersoll station, there was a great crowd of people, who had escorted a couple who had been joined in the bonds of wedlock. All were smiling as the morning sun. The baggage had been checked for Detroit, where they were destined, as their bridal trip. The couple were seated in the cars, which only tarry a few moments, when the bridegroom, at her suggestion, stepped out to get some cakes. While making change, the whistle blew, and both trains started. He jumped on and passed out, and after very leisurely stowing away the cakes in his pocket, he started forward to hunt his bride. He looked all through the train without finding her, and then accosted the conductor as follows, in great excitement: "I say, captain, some of the passengers are left." "Can't help it, Sir," replied the conductor. "But," says the bridegroom, "I was married this morning, and my wife was aboard, and I don't see how she got out." The conductor seeing what a fix he was in, and where the mistake was, asked him where he was going; to which he replied that he was going to Detroit. "Well, then," says the conductor, "you are the one who got out; you are now going towards Niagara Falls." "Great God! is that so? Well, stop the cars immediately," says the bridegroom. "Can't do it," says the conductor, "we never stop for anything." "But," says the man, "I am just married this morning, and here I am going one way and my wife the other. Was ever a man in such a fix? and the captain won't stop the cars." "I know it is a bad fix to be in," says the conductor, "but I can't help it. I know how you feel, I have been married myself; but I must obey orders." By this this time, a crowd in the cars had collected around the unfortunate man, all of whom knew the whole affair. A lantern-jawed specimen of a Yankee near, hearing it all, put in a word or two: "Look a here, old feller, you have got to grin and bear it. I wish I could help you, as you have raised all my feelings." "But I say," continued he, "I guess she won't take anybody else for you when she gets to Detroit, for they don't have any of that kind." "That kind," said the married man, "what do you mean?" "Why," says the Yankee, "they don't have any so ugly." This led to a row, and, the excitement being over, I left for my seat, and laughed for ten minutes at least.

The Oldest Medical Journal.

The following is from the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal* of Aug. 2:

With the publication of this number, we enter upon the fifty-first volume of the *Journal*, and it cannot be considered inappropriate to briefly review its early history, and to speak of its progress and prosperity. Although the commencement of the fifty volumes of the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal* was in the year 1828, yet we are justly entitled to date its advent into the medical world many years anterior, as the following record will show. In 1812 the *New-England Medical Journal* was commenced by Drs. J. C. WARREN, WALTER CHANNING, and JOHN WARE, (all still living,) who conducted its publication quarterly to the end of the year 1827; a period of fifteen years. In 1823 the Boston *Medical Intelligencer* was commenced as a weekly paper by our senior as editor, and published in a quarto form by Mr. JOHN COTTON. This arrangement was continued for three or four years, when Dr. JOHN G. COFFIN purchased the work; its form was changed to an octavo, Dr. COFFIN editing it, while Mr. COTTON continued the publisher. In February, 1828, it was sold by Dr. COFFIN, to Drs. WARREN, CHANNING, and WARE, to be united with their *New-England Medical Journal*. It was at this time that it assumed the name of the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*. It was conducted four-and-a-half years by the original proprietors, and edited four years only; when they sold their right to Mr. JOHN COTTON, the former proprietor of the *Intelligencer*, and Doctor CHANDLER ROBBINS edited it till 1834, when Mr. COTTON's interest as proprietor and publisher was transferred to Mr. DAVIS CLAPP, who still retains it. The present senior editor again took charge of it in 1835, and has remained at its head ever since. It will thus be seen, that our *Journal*, as published for twenty-six years past, is the union of two periodicals—one commenced some forty-two years since as a quarterly, and the other thirty-one years, as a weekly. During this long period, many journals for similar purposes have been born, survived for a time, and then died. Yet, through the kindness of our friends, we have been able to survive, to grow and to prosper. We have had many able and valued correspondents, some of whom have continued on from the very commencement. It is still the only weekly *Medical Journal* published in North America. We hope to receive the same share of favor hereafter, that has been granted us in times past, and we hereby offer a renewed determination on our part, that the "Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*" shall merit the support that is given to it.

Some Rich Scenes in the Hog War.

From the Albany Express, July 21.

The official removal of the piggeries about town was not unattended by scenes that somewhat relieved the tedious and annoying character of the duty. In one quarter of the city there was a neck-and-neck race between the officers and their satellites, and a party of stalwart Irishwomen and their darling swine. The latter parties had a little the start, and having got their four-legged treasures out of the pens and through a fence, were intent upon driving them up a steep hill into the woods. The mercury ranged at over 100 degrees in the sun, and the race was a warm one; but the pigs and the women beat the "stars" and the darkies, and gaining the summit of the hill, each triumphant owner uttered a shout of triumph, and each emancipated hog gave voice to a grunt of supreme satisfaction.

An M. P. and his aid found great difficulty in capturing a sly old porker in one of the down-town wards. A sympathizing Emeralder, himself the owner of a bouncing "pig" of 8 months of age, which he had hidden in the neighborhood, and which he was desperately afraid would be unearthed, lent all his energies to help get the obstinate animal into the cart. Just as the combined efforts of the puffing trio were crowned with success, and piggy rolled over helpless and a prisoner in the vehicle, Pat, by some familiar look or mark, all at once made a startling discovery, and exclaimed, as he caught the squeaking creature by its two inches of a tail—

"Och! murther! murther! what av I done?"

"What's the row?" cried the officer.

"Row enough, shir. Be jabers, shir, it's me own pig I've helped yez catch!"

"All right!" exclaimed the "star," and amid the laughter and jeers of the crowd, the cart drove off, and Pat returned to his house, cursing himself roundly.

A woman who kept a grocery and piggery in Water-street, and whose attention was about equally divided between rum and customers, and swill and swine, hearing that the officers were demolishing pig-styes and driving off their inmates, took her resolution quickly. Removing the bedding and furniture from a basement room where her "childer" slept, she bestowed them in an attic chamber, drove the swine into the vacated apartment, broke up the pen, and piled all the boards that had composed the edifice snugly in the woodshed! This done, she quietly awaited the expected foray of the agents of their Honors the "authorities." Presently they arrived, and were astonished to find the coast clear. Biddy was quietly knitting by the door of her groggery, and talking with a *cousin* who had "just dropped in."

"Where are your pigs, ma'am?" asked the officer.

"Gone, Sir!" replied Biddy.

"Gone where?"

"Och! in the counthry, to be sure! I jist put thim to boord through the hot sayson, Sir!"

"Where is your pig pen?"

"Is it the *pin?* What would I have *it* out for whin the pigs was gone? Sure there it is, all piled up shnug in the shid?"

At this moment a door opened and a sharp and most unmistakable squeal rang through the house.

"Botheraysh un?" cried Biddy, "thim hogs av Pat Murphy's is by the back dower agin! Here Phelim! dhrive aff them hogs, and bate the life out of thim!"

"It's of no use, ma'am," said the keen-eyed and sharp-eared officer, "your pigs are in the house!" and in spite of Biddy's wit, quickness and protestations, the refugees were soon found and carted away.

A woman in the Seventh Ward actually concealed a whole litter of infantile piglings in a box under her bed, while the mother was thrust into a cellar! All very "cute," but the silly creatures *would* squeal, and thus lead to their detection and capture.

"UNCLE SAM."—The death of SAMUEL WILSON, an aged, worthy, and formerly enterprising citizen of Troy, will remind those who were familiar with the incidents of the War of 1812, of the origin of the popular soubriquet for the "United States." Mr. WILSON, who was an extensive packer, had the contract for supplying the Northern army with beef and pork. He was everywhere known and spoken of as "Uncle Sam," and the "U. S." branded on the heads of barrels for the army were at first taken to be the initials of "Uncle Sam" WILSON, but finally lost their local significance, and became, throughout the army, the familiar term for "United States." The WILSONS were among the earliest and most active citizens of Troy. "Uncle Sam," who died yesterday, was 84 years old.—*Albany Evening Journal, Aug.* 1.

SINGULAR.—A little daughter of Mr. A. KEACH, three and a half years old, stuck a small carpet nail in the bottom of one of her feet, three weeks ago yesterday, which was pulled out, and the foot done up in a cloth, without the apprehension of anything serious by the family. The following Sabbath she was taken by spasms, and a physician was called, who did his utmost to prevent the lockjaw, notwithstanding which, her teeth were closed tight several times, and the little one endured intense pain for several days, with but little apparent rest. At the present time she appears slowly recovering, but cannot speak, nor has she spoken since the Sunday morning when she was first attacked with spasms. It is a matter of some doubt whether she will ever talk again. Such cases have occurred before.—*Lowell News, 26th.*

☞ Mr. JOHN RUSKIN, the celebrated art-critic, has been sojourning at Vevay. Having been recently applied to for permission to republish the poems he used to contribute annually to the *Friendship's Offering*, as from "J. R. Oxon," he declines the application, chiefly on the modest plea that there is not sufficient purpose or meaning in them to justify his bringing them before the public.

STOCK SALES AND MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUGUST 5.

$8,000 Erie Inc. Bonds	87	50 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s10 92
5,000 Ill. Cen R.R Bds	s3 69	150 do	c 92
10,000 do	s3 69½	18 do	91½
5,000 do	s30 69¾	84 do	91½
6 Bank of Commerce	104	150 do	s60 93
10 Metropolitan Bank	101	50 do	s30 90
5 do	100½	12 do	s3 91
11 Hanover Bank	97	50 do	s10 90
300 Morris Canal	s3 11½	28 Clev. & Toledo R. R.	74
156 Canton Company	s3 28	250 do	s3 74
250 New-Jer. Zinc Co.	s3 6	100 do	b60 75
100 do	b60 6¾	10 Nor. Indiana R. R.	c 93
500 do	6¾	25 Erie Railroad	48½
300 McCulloch Gold	b60 2	150 do	c 48
200 do	1¾	300 do	c 48
1000 Nicar. Trans. Co.	b3 19½	50 do	s10 48
800 do	b60 19½	50 do	b30 48½
300 do	s3 19½	250 do	s30 48¾
100 do	b3 19½	100 do	s30 48
108 Gold Hill Mine	s30 3½	85 do	c 48½
50 Cumberl'd Coal Co.	c 32½	50 do	s3 63½
100 do	32½	500 Reading Railroad	c 64
350 do	c 32½	100 do	b3 64
350 do	s30 32½	100 do	c 63½
100 do	s15 32½	200 do	b30 64½
500 do	b30 32½	400 do	s30 63½
600 do	b60 33	100 do	b60 65
17 do	s3 32½	100 do	s3 63½
20 do	32½	100 do	s10 63½
300 do	s30 32½	100 do	s9 63½
100 do	b30 32½	50 Hudson River R. R.	b1 51
5 N. H. & Hartford R. R.	122	50 do	b60 51½
77 Michigan Central R. R.	87½	50 do	b3 51½
50 do	b30 88		

SECOND BOARD.

$9,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	70	150 Reading Railroad	s3 63½
500 N. Y. Cen. R. R. Bs.	88	100 do	s10 63½
250 Cumber. Coal Co.	32½	200 do	b30 64
100 do	b60 32½	500 Erie Railroad	s3 47½
100 New-Jersey Zinc Co.	6¼	200 do	b30 48
400 Hudson River R. R.	b30 50	300 do	s3 47½
500 Nic. Transit Co.	b3 19	200 do	s30 47½
200 do	18¾	10 New-Jersey Railroad	130
100 do	b15 18½	11 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s4 91
25 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	75	25 do	s30 90

Exports from the Port of New-York.

Exclusive of Specie, to Foreign Ports, for the week ending Aug. 3, *and compared with the corresponding week of last year:*

FLOUR.	Bbls. 1853.	Value.	Bbls. 1854.	Value.
Liverpool	12,502	$62,675	4,941	$31,049
London	5,758	29 554	3,911	27,746
Glasgow	6,119	31,613	5,659	39,762
Belfast	839	4,795	—	—
Havre	7,215	38,093	250	1,750
Gibraltar	200	1,025	—	—
Australia	200	1,174	—	—
Africa	1,350	6,333	14	137
Brazil	3,007	18,042	—	—
Hayti	560	3,148	650	5,921
Venezuela	160	1,108	—	—
New-Granada	61	329	—	—
British N. America	2,963	13,583	4,708	20,887
British Guiana	—	—	400	2,200
British West Indies	894	1,580	369	2,955
Danish West Indies	365	1,890	—	—
Total for the week	41,563	$213,951	20,902	$143,397
1st week in July	43 575	177 908	14 940	111,582
2d week in July	61,019	287,355	32 238	249,025
3d week in July	47,719	224,940	17,682	136,580
4th week in July	49,119	243,615	13,993	113,150
Since July 1	243,995	$1,157,769	99,154	$737,625

Glass	12,636	14,122	5,648	22,592
Hardware	6,275	4,176	—	—
Antwerp	6,000	6,118	—	—
Hayti	5,150	7,000	—	—
British West Indies	700	2,227	1,400	4,480
Total for the week	140,198	$203,192	50,535	$82,174
1st week in July	109,135	154,204	37,216	117,554
2d week in July	130,107	164,310	31,536	53,413
3d week in July	159,192	187,148	32,610	50,781
4th week in July	865,664	256,272	27,933	31,789
Since July 1	751,786	$935,516	199,851	$355,393

COTTON.	Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.
Liverpool	3,339	$1?8,354	7,333	$292,038
Glasgow	22	1 109	107	8,138
Antwerp	414	26 222	67	2 637
Havre	298	14,959	5,183	201,795
Hamburg	100	4,870	—	—
Gibraltar	50	2 117	—	—
Gothenburg	100	4 870	—	—
Total for the week	4,343	$252 401	12,674	$737,626
Total 1st week in July	10,418	519,704	5,433	225 653
Total 2d week in July	7,315	370,142	10,243	447,939
Total 3d week in July	4 279	200 388	2 912	141,778
Total 4th week July	4 859	234,200	4 604	201 504
Total since 1st July	31 224	$1,596,835	35,925	$1,526,500

CORN.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
Gloucester	—	—	23,832	$17,720
Liverpool	—	—	20,910	14,638
London	—	—	395	321
Havre	—	—	2 830	2.300
Cuba	600	$470	—	—
British N. America	—	—	800	620
British W. Indies	310	267	135	105
French West Indies	100	90	—	—
Total for the week	1 010	$767	48 904	$3,761
Total previously	13 473	5 755	85,339	70,098
Total since 1st July	14 483	$9 522	134,293	$105,862

CORN MEAL.	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.
British N. America	50	$175	880	$3,483
British Guiana	—	—	50	193
British W. Indies	43	135	30	140
French West Indies	15	50	—	—
Dutch W. Indies	45	136	—	—
Cuba	40	153	—	—
Hayti	—	—	10	41
Australia	200	464	—	—
Total for the week	393	$1,056	970	$3,854
To al previously	3 545	10,311	3,910	14,497
Total since 1st July	3,938	$11,361	4,880	$18,351

BEEF.	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.
London	—	$—	90	$8,726
Gibraltar	30	161	—	—
Havre	—	—	100	1,824
Africa	21	263	15	161
Hayti	3	31	30	237
Cuba	75	555	—	—
New Grenada	41	335	—	—
French W. Indies	23

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, New-York, July 11, 1854.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held on THIS DAY, an instalment of FIVE DOLLARS per share on all the shares of the capital Stock of the Company, (excepting the ten thousand shares on which twenty dollars are per share and the ten thousand shares on which ten dollars per share have already been paid in,) has this day been assessed, and required to be paid by the several parties in whose names the said shares of Stock now stand respectively, to the Treasurer, on or before the 16th day of August, 1854, and the Transfer Books are closed from this day, till the 31st July inst., and no transfer of Stock will be permitted until the instalment called thereon, be paid. By order of the Board of Directors,
M. B. EDGAR, Treasurer.

LOAN FOR $1,250,000 FOR THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE ERIE, THE OSWEGO, THE CAYUGA AND SENECA CANALS, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and for the enlargement of the Locks of the Champlain Canal. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide for the enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego, and the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and to provide for the payment of certain Canal Revenue Certificates, and for other purposes," passed 15th April, 1854, hereby give notice, that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 31st day of August, instant, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July, and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of July, 1872. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and endorsed, "Loan for the Enlargement, &c.," and each sent in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, at Albany. The money will be required to be paid ten per cent. on the acceptance of the bid, and the balance on the 12th day of September next, at which time interest will commence on the loan. Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Stockholders residing in the 1st and 2d Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; all other stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Dated Canal Department, Albany, Aug. 2, 1854.

S. E. CHURCH, Lieut. Governor.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.
JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
OGDEN HOFFMAN, Attorney General.
Commissioners of Canal Fund.

OFFICE OF THE NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY—BRIDGEPORT, July 20, 1854.—By resolution of the Directors of this Company, holders of certificates of scrip issued by the same, are specially requested to forward to the undersigned a statement giving a description of the same, as follows, to wit:

1st. Number of the certificate
2d. To whom, or in whose favor given.
3d. Number of shares for which it purports to have been issued.
4th. Date of the certificate.
5th. By whom signed.

The New-York Transfer Agency is discontinued, and transfer books are closed till further notice.
H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 26, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of this Company in New-York or Boston.

The Bonds have ten years to run, bear no semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer; but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

NOTICE—OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, July 13, 1854.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, on the second TUESDAY in August next, the 8th, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

FINLEY, KISSAM & CO., Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st.—Collections made on all parts of the United States and Canadas, and prompt returns given, at low rates. Business paper and Loans negotiated on Commission. Stocks bought and sold at the Stock Exchange.

STOCKS AND BONDS—Bought and sold, strictly on commission, by A. W. GREENLEAF,
No. 2 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 74 Wall st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	J. P. G. Foster,	J. M. Waterbury,
D. B. Fearing,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,
A. C. Dowling,	M. W. Hamilton,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	Denning Duer,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
George W. Riggs,	John Stuart, Jr.,	Fred. A. Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	James C. Bell,
Chas. H. Russell,	Ed. C. Cashier,	Daniel S. Miller,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred. G. Foster,
Peleg Hall,	Robert S. Hone.	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st, Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandize, vessels in port and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS:

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martin,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John R. Briggs,	Charles A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. P. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
William Oke,	N. P. Freeman,	Chas. T. Cromwell,
P. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
H. Quackenbos,	Andre Fromont,	Samuel P. Whitney,
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CASH CAPITAL $300,000—Office, No. 108 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.—This Company is now prepared to insure buildings, merchandize, personal property, and ships in port and their cargoes, against loss or damage by fire:

DIRECTORS.

James L. Graham,	Daniel Parish,	Evan R. Bobb,
E. Whitehouse,	G. A. Conover,	G. L. Beeckman,
J. R. Varnum,	Martin Bates, Jr.,	Joseph M. Strong,
Leonard Appleby,	Isaac E. Taylor,	Lorrin Freeman,
F. H. Wolcott,	W. Delano, Jr.,	Edwd. M'coomber,
Wm. K. Strong,	Henry V. Butler,	John La Farge,
Moses Taylor,	B. R McIlvaine,	Chas. E. Appleby,
Jas O. Sheldon.	Henry Dwight, Jr.,	Jeremiah Wilbur.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W Lawrence,	Rich. F Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chardavoyne,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H. Wells,	Ralph Macy,	Wm. Allen,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas H Marshall
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley,	Wm H Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

THE OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY—CINCINNATI, July 3, 1854.—The biennial meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution, prescribed by the By-Laws thereof, for the election of Trustees, will be holden at the office of the Company in this City, on SATURDAY, the 30th September next. There will be a special meeting of the Stockholders on THURSDAY, the 28th September, at the same place, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the consideration of particular matters connected with the interests of the Institution. By order,
W. GREENE, Secretary

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ATTENTION IS RESPECTFULLY CALLED to our extensive assortment of PIANO-FORTES of all sizes, from 6 to 7½ octaves, which, owing to dull times and a tight money market, we are selling off at very reduced prices for cash. "A nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling." Celestial pianos, a new and gigantic improvement on the common piano, also manufactured and for sale by us only. These pianos are equal to two 7-octave pianos in power, at the same time are unequalled in richness, purity and sweetness of tone. Pianos to rent with privilege of purchasing. Call and see.
ELY & MUNGER, No. 321 Broadway.

AN EXCELLENT INSTRUMENT FOR THE PARLOR OR CHURCH is MASON & HAMLIN'S Improved MODEL MELODION and REED ORGAN, highly recommended by LOWELL MASON, WM. B. BRADBURY, GEO. F. ROOT, GEO. W. MORGAN, L. H. SOUTHARD, and many others. A full assortment of the above Melodions; Hallett, Davis & Co.'s unrivalled Piano-Fortes; New-York Pianos, (new and second-hand,) with all the latest musical publications, for sale to dealers and others, at the lowest rates. BERRY & GORDON, No. 397 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—J. & C. FISCHER have removed their Wareroom from No 178 Greenwich-st. to their new Manufactory, Nos. 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., New-York, where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of Pianos, with all the best modern improvements made under their own supervision, and warranted to stand any climate. Also, Pianos with the Æolian attachment. Piano-fortes tuned, repaired, or taken in exchange.

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODIONS—Of every variety, from $45 to $150, suitable for the parlor, lecture room, school room, or small church. Believing them to be better in tone, more durable and better finished than those of any other make, we have accepted the agency, and keep for sale only those manufactured by PRINCE & CO.
WILLIAM HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, opposite the Park, sole agents for PRINCE & Co.'s celebrated Melodions.

ATTENTION—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES at our new and spacious warerooms, No. 421 Broome-st. (a few doors east of Broadway,) which in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivaled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons.
LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

A. W. LADD & CO.'S GRAND DIAGONAL PIANO-FORTES, with new grand action, which has no superior in all the points which constitute a perfect instrument. LINCOLN & THOMPSON, Sole agents, No. 441 Broadway.

SEYMOUR'S EXCELSIOR SEWING MACHINE.—The latest and best improvement of the age, is now on exhibition and sale at the splendid show rooms of the Excelsior Sewing Machine Company, No. 343 Broadway. This Machine is entirely new in its construction and got up without regard to expense, and is pronounced by expert judges the best machine ever invented. It does better work, and with greater ease and facility to the operator. We challenge the world! and defy competition. Price no object to those who want to use them! Licensed by HOWE,—no infringement on any other patent.

$100 REWARD.—TO THE MANUFACTURERS OF BANK-NOTE PAPER.—The Executive Committee of the Association of Banks for the Supression of Counterfeiting, hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the best specimen, in the opinion of the Committee, of Bank-Note Paper, of not less than five hundred sheets, which may be submitted to them on or before the 1st day of January next. All paper submitted, except that selected by the Committee, to be returned to the persons submitting the same.
J. M. GORDON, Sec'y.
BOSTON, March 31, 1854.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, (corner of Broadway and Wall-st.,) NEW-YORK, July 27, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY has THIS DAY been declared, payable in cash at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 16th of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 16th of August, both inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1854.—An extra dividend of ten per cent on the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid on the first day of July next. The capital stock will be increased fifty per cent., or one million dollars, payable one-half or fifty dollars per share, on the first day of July next, and the other half on the sixth day of November next. The new stock will be distributed to the old stockholders in the ratio of one share of new stock to every two shares of old stock, according to the stock ledger on the morning of the 25th instant. The rights to fractional parts of shares may be transferred and combined so as to obtain full shares. Any stockholder may at any time after the 30th instant, pay in his new shares in full, and be entitled to rebate at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, on the moiety, to the 6th November. The latter half of the increased Stock will not be entitled to any portion of the semi-annual dividend in November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th instant to the 1st July inclusive.
C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after July 6. The Transfer Books will be closed to that date inclusive.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1854.

CITIZENS' BANK.—NEW-YORK Aug. 3, 1854.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of (4) FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has been declared, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board. F. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1854.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the Company for the six months ending with June last, has been declared, payable on the 29th July ult. Holders of stock registered on the books of transfer in this City will be paid at our office.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

DIVIDEND.—BANK OF THE CAPITOL, ALBANY, July 1, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock of this bank, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 15th inst. Stockholders registered in the New-York books, will receive their dividend at the Merchants' Exchange Bank. By order of the Board,
H. G. GILBERT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company have THIS DAY declared a semi annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. payable on and after the 16th inst. Transfer books closed until that time.—New-York, Aug. 3, 1854.
CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.—The Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., out of the profits of August next. The transfer books will be closed on the 25th inst. New-York, July 17, 1854. EDWARD B FELLOWS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN—BROOKLYN, Aug. 1, 1854.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. payable on the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment. R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, August 1, 1854.—A Dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 10th inst. The transfer books will remain closed until the 11th inst.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—HANOVER INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of six per cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 1 Hanover-square. By order of the Board. A. M. MCKEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—BROADWAY INSURANCE OFFICE, No. 433 Broadway, corner Howard-st., July 26, 1854.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 2d day of August next. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 6 Broad st.,—NEW-YORK, July 1, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been this day declared, payable on demand. R. O GLOVER, Sec'y.

LAKE ERIE, WABASH AND ST. LOUIS, LAND TO LEDO AND ILLINOIS RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Coupon due on these Bonds on 1st proximo, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. E. WHITEHOUSE, Treasurer.

BANK NOTICES.

SAVINGS BANK corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.—MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, and for the benefit of all classes of persons, OPEN DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., (WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8.) This Institution receives deposits from minors and married women. Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent. on sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under.

OFFICERS.

Hon. JACOB A. WESTERVELT, (Mayor,) President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, 1st Vice President; ISAAC T. SMITH 2d Vice President.
W. H. ELSWORTH, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Hon. J. A. Westervelt,	Francis B Conger,	Jacob Campbell, Jr.
Hon C Crolius,	Edward Bridge,	James H. Fish,
Philip W. Engs,	Charles L. Vase,	Samuel B. Ashbey,
Isaac T. Smith,	Hugh Munro,	James W. Elevell,
Charles Miles,	E. S. Brooks,	Wm. H. Hazard,
Samuel Leeds,	C. W. Thomas,	N. E. James.
Joseph Jamison,	C. M. Livingston,	G W. Quintard.

PEOPLES' BANK OF PATERSON.—Notice is hereby given that all claims in favor of this Bank or of the Receivers, will be disposed of by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the office of the Receivers, at Paterson, N. J., on TUESDAY, the 5th day of September next at 11 o'clock A. M., unless previously settled. Catalogues of the claims will be furnished on application to either of the Receivers, during the week preceding the sale.

S. VAN WAGONER,
WILLIAM F. DAY,
J. VAN ARSDALE, } Receivers, &c.

PATERSON, N. J., July 8, 1854.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, May 11, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes of the ASTOR BANK, of the City of New-York, (a Banking Association,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the said notes, will be given up to the said Bank.
my16-law2yM D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—ALBANY, July 6, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to G. W. WESLEY, an individual Banker, (the Hartford Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date of this Notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to said Banker will be given up. D. B ST. JOHN, Sup't.
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COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of THOMAS HUNT & CO., in this City, and in the city of Manchester England, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Office of liquidation is removed from No. 23 William, corner of Platt, to No. 30 and 32 Barclay-st. The parties are authorized to use and sign the name of the firm for that purpose only.

THOMAS HUNT.
WM. M RICHARDS
I. P. ROGERS
T. D. VAILL.
JOS. S. KENDALL

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of RICHARDS, HAIGHT & CO., at Nos. 30 and 32 Barclay st., New-York, and in Manchester, England, for the purpose of conducting a general importing and commission woolen business.

WM. M. RICHARDS
EDWARD HAIGHT
T. D VAILL
J. S. KENDALL.
GEORGE FLAGG.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of SMITH BROTHERS is this day dissolved by mutual consent—DANIEL P. SMITH retiring from business. THOMAS SMITH, JR., and ROBERT L. SMITH assume all the liabilities of the concern, and either partner is authorized to receipt for all moneys due the concern.

DANIEL P SMITH
THOMAS SMITH, JR.,
ROBERT L. SMITH.

NEW-YORK, July 31, 1854.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of SMITH BROTHERS, for the transaction of a General Clothing business, at No 122 Fulton-st.

THOMAS SMITH, JR.,
ROBERT L. SMITH.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1854.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of DAVID LANE & CO., engaged in the Flour and Feed business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

DAVID LANE,
HENRY W. MILLER,
JAMES G. CARPENTER,

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1854.

N. B.—The business of the above firm will be continued at the old stand, by the successors,
VAN VALKENBURGH & HAVILAND.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of FINCH, JOHNSON & SHEPHERD, Stage proprietors, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. All notes and checks to be signed hereafter in liquidation only, by each of the parties individually as follows:

JEROME FINCH.
CHARLES JOHNSON.
GEORGE SHEPHERD.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1854.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership existing under the name and firm of LORD & CROOKES, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be closed by WM. G. LORD, who is authorized to sign in liquidation.

WM. G LORD.
JOS. H. CROOKES
ROBERT JOHNSTON.

NEWARK, Aug. 4, 1854.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY having greatly enlarged their works and improved the quality of their product, are prepared to execute orders for their superior Paints. Their White Zinc, which is sold dry or ground in oil, is warranted pure and unsurpassed for body and uniform whiteness. A method of preparation has recently been discovered which enables the Company to warrant their Paints to keep fresh and soft in the kegs for any reasonable time. In this respect their Paints will be superior to any other in the market. Their Brown Zinc Paint which is sold at a low price, and can only be made from the zinc ores from New-Jersey, is now well known for its protective qualities when applied to iron or other metallic surfaces. Their Stone Color Paint possesses all the properties of the Brown, and is of an agreeable color for painting cottages, depots, out-buildings, &c. Dealers supplied on liberal terms, by MANNING & SQUIRE, Agents New-Jersey Zinc Company, removed from No 45 Dey-st., to No 165 Washington-st., New-York.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over other of American manufacture, and its most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers can, with confidence, depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 82 Water-st.

PATENT WIRE ROPE.—For hoisting purposes, of all sizes and strength, at lower prices than hemp or hide rope, and much more durable. CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

FARE REDUCED.—GREAT WESTERN MAIL ROUTE—SIXTY MILES DISTANCE SAVED OVER ANY OTHER ROUTE BY STEAMBOAT ON THE LAKE—TO CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—(Carrying the Great Western United States Through Mail).—Passengers can be ticketed through to all points West and Southwest, either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, Hudson River Railroad, People's Line Steamboats, or Harlem Railroad, connecting at Buffalo with the low-pressure steamboats EMPIRE STATE, J. WILSON, Commander; SOUTHERN MICHIGAN, A. D. PERKINS, Commander; NORTHERN INDIANA, I. T. PHRATT, Commander; and connecting at Dunkirk with the steamboats NIAGARA, Capt. MILLER; KEYSTONE STATE, Capt. RICHARDS; EMPIRE, Capt. MITCHELL; LOUISIANA, Capt. DAVENPORT. Also, connecting at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad; at Chicago, with the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad; at Lasalle, with Illinois Central, and at Bloomington with Chicago and Mississippi Railroads—by calling at the Company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., New-York.
JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.
L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent

WESTERN FREIGHTS—NEW ARRANGEMENTS—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE—From New-York to Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri and Minnesota, and all points West and Southwest. Mark packages N. Y. & E. & M. S. R. R.—Steam Goods to go by Buffalo should be marked "Care Capt. C. FORBES, General Freight Agent, Buffalo." Ship daily foot Duane st., for further particulars, tariffs, bills of lading, &c., apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway corner Dey-st. N Y
JOHN F. PORTER, Gen. Agent.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD—Summer Arrangement, commencing May 15, 1854.

TRAINS FROM NEW YORK

For New-Haven—Accommodation at 7 and 11 30 A. M.; and at 4.10 and 5.15 P. M. The 4 10 P. M. train is Express to Greenwich. Express at 8 A. M.; 3 and 4 P. M. The 8 A. M. train stops at Stamford and Bridgeport; the 3 P. M. at Stamford, Norwalk and Bridgeport; the 4 P. M train at Stamford. For Port Chester and Norwalk—Special accommodation trains at 8 45 A. M. and 6 30 P. M. for Norwalk, and 1.30 and 4.20 P. M for Port Chester. For Boston, via Hartford, Springfield and Worcester—Express at 8 A. M. and 4 P M. Dine and sup at Springfield. For Connecticut River, Vermont Railroads and Montreal—Express at 8 A. M. Dine at Springfield. For accommodation train of the New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroad—At 1 30 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Canal-st.—At 8 A. M. and 11.30 A. M. For New-Haven and New-London Railroad—Express at 8 A. M. to New-London, Norwich, Stonington and Providence, and 3 P. M. to New-London only. For Housatonic Railroad—Express at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad—Express at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad—Accommodation at 7 and 8.45 A. M., and Express at 4.10 P. M.

TRAINS TO NEW-YORK.

From New-Haven—Accommodation, 5 30, 6.45, and 10.15 A. M., and 4 30 P. M. Express at 9 35 A. M. and 1.10, 1.50, and 9 25 P. M. For Norwalk and Port Chester—Special accommodation trains, from Norwalk at 6 A. M.; from Port Chester at 5 30 A. M. and 3.50 P. M. See large bill of advertisement at the Station-Houses and Hotels. Vice-President and Superintendent's Office, No. 37 Canal-st., New-York. Assistant Superintendent's Office, Station-House, New-Haven.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, DETROIT, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally; also, SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS and CINCINNATI—Passengers by this route are not subjected to any expense for transfering themselves or baggage, or the surveillance of Custom-house officers. Five daily trains from Cleveland: *First*—6 A. M. Express Train, from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago and St. Louis. *Second*—6 30 A. M. Express Train from west side of the river, for Sandusky, Cincinnati, Toledo, Chicago and St. Louis. *Third*—2.30 P. M. Express Mail, from Station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago and St. Louis. *Fourth*—5 P. M., Mail Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky and stations on the Mad River Railroad. *Fifth*—8 20 P. M. Express Train, from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo and Chicago. Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND, July, 1854.

GREAT CENTRAL RAILROAD LINE!—CANADA RAILROAD OPEN FROM NIAGARA FALLS TO DETROIT.—Hudson River Railroad, New-York Central Railroad, Michigan Southern Railroad, Michigan Central Railroad, Galena and Chicago Railroad, Aurora and Illinois Central Railroads, Chicago and Mississippi Railroads are now connected, and form the only direct and continuous line of Railroad from New-York to Chicago and the Mississippi. Passengers going West can now take the NEW SHORT LINE, and avoid the long and continuous journey around the South Shore of Lake Erie—a great distance saved, the easy grades and large amount of Air-Line and a direct connection of more than twelve hundred miles, terminating at different points on the Mississippi River, make it the only desirable route to West and Southwest. Fast trains, connecting through, leave Chambers-st., via Hudson River Railroad, at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. Freight contracted and shipped with promptness, to all points West and Southwest. For freight and through tickets, apply at the Offices of Central Railroad Line, No. 173 Broadway New-York. DARIUS CLARK, Agent

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given, that a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent upon the capital stock of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, has been declared from the net earnings of said road for the six months ending July 31, 1854, payable to the stockholders on and after August 10, 1854, at the office of the Company, in Chicago. A stock dividend of 7 per cent has also been declared from the surplus earnings which will have accrued to the 31st inst. payable on and after August 10, 1854, in certificates to be issued by the Secretary, which certificates will be redeemable at the pleasure of the holder, in the full-paid stock of the Company, when presented, in sums of $100, and may be transferable by endorsement on the backs thereof. W. M LARRABEE, Secretary.
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, July 19, 1854.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st daily for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, July 31, 1854, the Trains will run as follows: Express Trains 6 A. M., through in four hours connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 8 A. M. Through Way Train 12 M. Express Train 4.30 P. M.—Accommodation Train at 6.30 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Day Passenger Trains at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. and Way Freight and Passenger Train at 1 P. M. For Peekskill at 7 A. M., 3.30 P. M. and 6 P. M. The Peekskill and Poughkeepsie Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, 14th and 31st-sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 8 A. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Way Stations.
OLIVER H. LEE, Vice President.

NEW ROUTE NORTH AND EAST VIA ALBANY.—ALBANY NORTHERN RAILROAD REOPENED.—Trains run in connection with all roads North and East via Eagle Bridge or Saratoga.

Leave Albany for Rutland 6 45 A. M., 10 A.M., 3.20 P. M. Leave Albany for Saratoga 6 45 A. M., 10.45 A.M., 6 P. M. This is a pleasant and most expeditious route. The road is laid with heavy continuous rail, the equipment is new and of the most elegant and approved construction, and the fares are as cheap as by any other route. Through tickets may be procured at all the principal ticket offices, and on the People's Line of steamers and Day boats. Be careful to see that baggage is marked and checked through via Albany Northern Rail-road.
WM. GIBSON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express at 6 A. M., (Sundays excepted,) without change of baggage or cars. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail at 8.15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Way Express at 12 45 P. M. for Dunkirk Rockland Passenger, at 5.30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.) *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M for Otisville and intermediate Stations. Night Express at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant at 6 P. M. On Sunday, only one Express Train at 6 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo with first-class splendid steamers on Lake Erie for all ports on the Lake; and at Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. D. C. MCCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-HAVEN AND NEW-LONDON RAILROAD.—This road affords many facilities, which render it a very pleasant and eligible route for Summer excursions. Leaving pier foot of Chambers-st., via Hudson River Railroad, at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M., for Sachem's Head, Guilford, Saybrook and Pequot House at New-London, and other delightful watering places along the seashore. It is also the direct way to Newport, as appears from the following table. Passengers can procure tickets in New-York, leaving at 8 o'clock in the morning, and arriving at Newport the same evening. Fare through, $4 50:

Leave New-York.	8 A M.	Leave Newport....	5 A.M.
Leave N Haven.	11:15 A.M.	Leave Providence.	7:20 A.M.
Leave N London.	1:45 P.M.	Leave Stonington.	9:20 A M
Leave Stonington.	3:15 P M	Leave N London.	11 A.M.
Leave Providence.	6 P M	Leave N.Haven...	1:10 P.M.
Arrive at Newport.	8 P.M	Arrive at N.York.	4:20 P.M.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—NEW-YORK, EASTON, SOMERVILLE, &c.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing April 10, 1854.—Leave New-York for Easton, &c., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M. For Somerville, at 8 A. M. The steamers RED JACKET and WYOMING from pier No. 2 North River, connecting at Elizabethtown with trains by New Jersey Railroad, foot of Cortlandt-st. RETURNING—Will leave Philadelphia (opposite Easton) at 6.15 and 10.30 A. M., and 3 P. M.; Somerville (way train) at 6.30 A. M. NEW-YORK AND ELIZABETHPORT.—Leave New-York at 8 and 10.15 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M.; Elizabethtown at 7 45 and 9.25 A. M., 1.40, 3 and 6 P. M.
GEO. H. PEGRAM, Superintendent.

TROY AND BOSTON RAILROAD.—The most expeditious and only through line to Montreal in one day. Leave Hudson River depot, Chambers-st., at 6 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 1.30 P. M.; Burlington, 4 P. M.; Rouse's Point, 6 P. M., and Montreal at 9 P. M., same day. By Way Train, at 12 M.—Arrive at Rutland at 9 o'clock, and Burlington at 11.30, same evening; lodge and proceed to Ogdensburg

...Yours' Vous."

...the 30th of January, the Pres... members of his Cabinet, attended ...ceremonies of WARREN R. DAVIS, ... the Hall of the House of Representatives—... body Mr. DAVIS had been a member from the ... of South Carolina. The procession had moved ... with the body, and its front had reached the ... of the broad steps of the eastern portico, ... the President, with Mr. WOODBURY, Secre... of the Treasury, and Mr. MAHLON DICKER... Secretary of the Navy, were issuing from the ... of the great rotunda, which opens upon the ... At that instant, a person, stepped from ... crowd into the little open space in front of the ... levelled a pistol at him, at the distance ... about eight feet, and attempted to fire. It was ... percussion lock and the cap exploded, without ... the powder in the barrel. The explosion of ... cap was so loud that many persons thought ... pistol had fired; I heard it at the foot of the steps, ... from the place, and a great crowd between. In... stantly the person dropped the pistol which had ... missed fire, took another which he held ready ... cocked in the left hand, concealed by a cloak—... levelled it, and pulled the trigger. It was also a ... percussion lock, and the cap exploded without ... the powder in the barrel. The President in... stantly rushed upon him with his uplifted cane; ... the man shrunk back; Mr. WOODBURY aimed a ... blow at him; Lieut. GEDNEY, of the Navy, knock... ed him down; he was secured by the bystanders, ... who delivered him to the officers of justice for ju... dicial examination.

The examination took place before the Chief Justice of the District, Mr. CRANCH, by whom he was committed, in default of bail. His name was ascertained to be RICHARD LAWRENCE, an English... man by birth and house-painter by trade, at present out of employment, melancholy and irascible. The pistols were examined and found to be well loaded; and fired, afterwards, without fail, carrying their bullets true, and driving them through inch boards at thirty feet distance; nor could any reason be found for the two failures at the door of the rotunda. On his examination, the prisoner seemed to be at his ease, as if unconscious of having done anything wrong—refusing to cross-examine the witnesses who testified against him, or to give any explanation of his conduct. The idea of an unsound mind strongly impressing itself upon the public opinion, the Marshal of the District invited two of the most respectable physicians of the city (Dr. CAUSIN and Dr. THOMAS SEWELL,) to visit him and examine into his mental condition. They did so, and the following is the report made upon the case:

"The undersigned, having been requested by the marshal of the District of Columbia to visit RICHARD LAWRENCE, now confined in the jail of the County of Washington, for an attempt to assassinate the President of the United States, with a view to ascertain, as far as practicable, the present condition of his bodily health and state of mind, and believing that a detail of the examination will be more satisfactory than an abstract opinion on the subject, we therefore give the following statement. On entering his room, we engaged in a free conversation with him, in which he participated, apparently, in the most artless and unreserved manner. The first interrogatory propounded was, as to his age—which question alone he sportively declined answering. We then inquired into the condition of his health, for several years past—to which he replied that it had been uniformly good, and that he had never labored under any mental derangement; nor did he admit the existence of any of those symptoms of physical derangement which usually attend mental alienation. He said he was born in England, and came to this country when twelve or thirteen years of age, and that his father died in this District, about six or eight years since; that his father was a Protestant and his mother a Methodist, and that he was not a professor of any religion, but sometimes read the Bible, and occasionally attended church. He stated that he was a painter by trade, and had followed that occupation to the present time; but, of late, could not find steady employment—which had caused much pecuniary embarrassment with him; that he had been generally temperate in his habits, using ardent spirits moderately when at work; but, for the last three or four weeks, had not taken any; that he had never gambled, and, in other respects, had led a regular, sober life

"Upon being interrogated as to the circumstances connected with the attempted assassination, he said that he had been deliberating on it for some time past, and that he had called at the President's house about a week previous to the attempt, and being conducted to the President's apartment by the porter, found him in conversation with a member of Congress, whom he believed to have been Mr. SUTHERLAND, of Pennsylvania; that he stated to the President that he wanted money to take him to England, and that he must give him a check on the bank, and the President remarked, that he was too much engaged to attend to him—he must call another time, for Mr. DIBBLE was in waiting for an interview. When asked about the pistols which he had used, he stated that his father left him a pair, but not being alike, about four years since he exchanged one for another, which exactly matched the best of the pair; these were both flint locks, which he recently had altered to percussion locks, by a Mr. BOTELER; that he had been frequently in the habit of loading and firing those pistols at marks, and that he had never known them to fail going off on any other occasion, and that, at the distance of ten yards, the ball always passed through an inch plank. He also stated that he had loaded those pistols three or four days previous, with ordinary care, for the purpose attempted; but that he used a pencil instead of a ramrod, and that during that period, they were at all times carried in his pocket; and when asked why they failed to explode he replied he knew no cause. When asked why he went to the Capitol on that day, he replied that he expected that the President would be there. He also stated, that he was in the rotunda when the President arrived; and on being asked why he did not then attempt to shoot him, he replied that he did not wish to interfere with the funeral ceremony, and therefore waited till it was over. He also observed that he did not enter the hall but looked through a window from a lobby, and saw the President seated with members of Congress, and he then returned to the rotunda, and waited till the President again entered it, and then passed through and took his position in the east portico, about two yards from the door, drew his pistols from his inside coat pocket, cocked them and held one in each hand, concealed by his coat, lest he should alarm the spectators—and states, that as soon as the one in the right hand missed fire, he immediately dropped or exchanged it, and attempted to fire the second, before he was seized; he further stated that he aimed each pistol at the President's heart, and intended, if the first pistol had gone off, and the President had fallen, to have defended himself with the second, if defence had been necessary. On being asked if he did not expect to have been killed on the spot, if he had killed the President, he replied he did not; and that he had no doubt but that he would have been protected by the spectators. He was frequently questioned whether he had any friends present, from whom he expected protection. To this he replied, that he never had mentioned his intention to any one, and that no one in particular knew his design; but that he presumed it was generally known that he intended to put the President out of the way. He further stated, that when the President arrived at the door, near which he stood, having him supported on the left by Mr. WOODBURY, and observing many persons in his rear, and being himself rather to the right of the President, in order to avoid wounding Mr. WOODBURY, and those in the rear, he stepped a little to his own right, so that should the ball pass through the body of the President, it would be received by the doorframe, or stone wall. On being asked if he felt no trepidation during the attempt: He replied, not the slightest, until he found that the second pistol had missed fire. Then observing that the ... were advancing upon him, with an uplifted cane, he feared that it contained a sword, which might have been thrust through him before he could have been protected by the crowd. And ... interrogated as to the motive which induced him to attempt the assassination of the President, he replied that he had been told that the President had caused his loss of occupation, and the consequent want of money, and he believed that to put him out of the way, was the only remedy for this evil; but to the interrogatory, who told you this? he could not identify any one, but remarked, that his brother-in-law, Mr. REDFERN, told him that he would have no more business, because he was opposed to the President and he believed REDFERN to be in league with the President against him. Again, being questioned whether he had often attended the debates in Congress during the present session, and whether they had influenced him in making this attack on the person of the President, he replied that he had frequently attended the discussions in both branches of Congress, but that they had, in no degree, influenced his action.

Upon being asked if he expected to become the President of the United States, if Gen. JACKSON had fallen, he replied no.

When asked whom he wished to be the President, his answer was, there were many persons in the House of Representatives. On being asked if there were no persons in the Senate, yes, several; and it was the Senate to which I alluded. Who, in your opinion, of the Senate, would make a good ... day (Monday,) at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange.

The following are the exports for the week, exclusive of specie:

Flour, bbls	20,002	$143,897
Wheat, bush	50,535	82,174
Cotton, bales	12,674	507,626
Corn, bush	48,934	35,784
Corn Meal, bbls. and tierces	979	3,854
Beef, bbls. and tierces	236	8,004
Pork, bbls. and tierces	3,512	42,877
Total Produce		$823,716
Total Miscellaneous		807,365
Total Exports		$1,631,081

The receipts of tolls during the fourth week in July, this year and last, have been as follows:

1853—fourth week in July	$115,833 14
1854—fourth week in July	91,548 98
Decrease in 1854	$21,264 16

The total receipts for the season thus far this year, compared with the receipts during the same number of days from the opening of navigation last year, show the following result:

1854—ninety-two days	$1,261,415 83
1853—ninety-two days	1,387,992 36
Decrease in 1854	$126,574 53
Average receipts per day in 1853	$13 45 85
Average receipts per day in 1854	13,711 33

(Albany Evening Journal, 5th.

We publish this morning, by request of the honorable gentleman at Washington to whom it is addressed, a letter on the State Credit of California in connection with the unfortunate default of the Banking Agents of the Treasurer, in New-York, to pay the last January interest. It is written by Mr. MCMEANS, the State Treasurer, whose main object appears to be the assertion of his own personal dignity, which he considers to have been wounded, and the vindication of the party zeal, rather than financial promptness of his good friends PALMER, COOK & Co. To show that he has less cause, on the record, to complain of personal or official disrespect, we also publish two very brief letters, of an early date, in the controversy, one addressed by Mr. MCMEANS to PAGE, BACON & CO., the correspondents of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., at San Francisco, and the other from Gov. BIGLER, stating that he had given the right direction to the letters addressed to him from New-York out of respect to the State, in the absence of the knowledge of the accounting officer, whose Bankers had defaulted. And we also publish, as the best proof that even PALMER, COOK & Co. acknowledge the wrong to be with them, and not the discourtesy with DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. The letters which passed, between these gentlemen in New-York, on receipt of the first insulting letter of Mr. MCMEANS. The controversy is somewhat stale, but there is something rather refreshing in the tone of the offended Treasurer, and the manner in which he is left without a plank to stand upon by his own friends.

California Credit—Letter from the Treasurer.

SACRAMENTO CITY, Wednesday, June 28, 1854.

To Hon. M. S. Latham, M. C., Washington:

MY DEAR SIR,—As one of the representatives of our State, of whose attachment to her interest we need no better evidence than is to be found in your past political history, you doubtless could not have avoided feeling more or less mortified by the proceedings of parties in this, and in the State of New-York, in relation to the non-payment of the January Coupons on our seven per cent. civil Bonds, and it is for the purpose of affording you some information which may enable you to aid your adopted State in her struggle against the contemptible schemes of Bankers and Stock Jobbers, that I have felt myself called on to pen this communication.

The state of California is leaving nothing undone, in her power to accomplish, (as you are aware,) so far as the action of the *Executive* is concerned, which she considers necessary to the protection of her honor, and in spite of all opposition, has succeeded in placing herself in a condition to prevent any default in the payment of her *interest* due for the future. In addition to this, there who are interested may rest satisfied that the *principal* of her indebtedness *can, and will be promptly* met at maturity also.

We have extinguished our three per cent. debt and redeemed before maturity, so much of the principal of those Bonds which fall due on the 1st of March 1855, as to leave the unpaid balance within the reach of the succeeding fiscal year's revenue, and with the proceeds of the "Custom-House Block," recently sold to the Government of the United States, we will be able to liquidate all the Bonds falling due in 1851 before or at maturity; beside this, a large amount of the Bonds due in 1865 and 1870 will also be redeemed before they fall due, should the holders of them see proper to surrender them.

In view of these facts, to talk about the State of California failing to pay the interest on her civil Bonds, or repudiating her debts, is the consummation of nonsense, and could never have found existence in the brain of a well-informed man, nor one possessing any regard for truth.

Many here believe that three reasons have had their influence in creating the late difficulties about the January Coupons: First—That there are Bankers in New-York who desired to create a panic among holders of California Bonds, and, if successful, to buy them up on speculation. Secondly—That there exists palpable evidence that there is a crisis entertained by some to bring discredit on the house of PALMER, COOK & Co., of San Francisco, (a fact necessary to the success of the first object,) and by this means deprive them, as business men, of the confidence of the State. Third: All know here that this house have ever been the uncompromising friends of Democracy, and in their zeal, have not only employed the personal influence, which, by the way is of great moment, but have lavished their private funds without stint or grudging, when such sacrifices have been deemed necessary to the success of the Democratic party. Differing however in opinion from a portion of the Democracy of the State as to its *expediency*, they took an active part in an effort made the past Winter, to bring on the Senatorial election, and were anxious to secure the success of their devoted personal friend, Mr. D. C. BRODERICK, who it is known was a prominent candidate at that time for his distinguished position. They thus became an object of persecution by a portion of the Democratic press, and of the *Whig* press *generally* of this State, as also of letter-writers ostensibly residents of New-York, and of a portion of the *Whig* press of that City. The great injury, as well as mortification, which this house have suffered in consequence of these proceedings, have forced them, in self-respect, to decline further agency for the State, after the payment of the next July coupons; and, in view of this fact, I desire you to aid me by your advice in creating one in their stead in the City of New-York, on whom I may confidently rely in making future payments. If such persons can be named, of which I have no doubt, I shall have it in my power to place future defaults beyond a possibility.

It is my fixed determination to have nothing to do with any of the parties in New-York who have been in any manner concerned in the late transactions to which I have referred. You are aware that complaints have been made by Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., and others, that they have been treated with disrespect by the California press and her State officers. Had the State officers pursued a different course from the one which they did, they would, under the circumstances, been wanting in self-respect. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. have not addressed a single letter to a State officer on the subject of the late failure of the State to meet her January payments, which has not been unwarrantably supercilious, or else contained sentiments grossly insulting to the State or her public authorities. Having been dealing with semi-barbarians they could hardly have manifested a conviction of more self superiority, nor a spirit more imperious or dictatorial.

One other fact in this connection should be known, to enable you to judge of what we conceive to have been the policy and motives of these gentlemen, as we glean from the course which they have pursued. The Statute of this State, passed in 1851, authorizing the emission of the Civil Bonds of that year, provides that: "It shall be the duty of the Treasurer of this State to make certain arrangements for the payment of the interest on said Bonds, when the same falls due, at least 60 days before the time of payment." * * * * * "The said Treasurer is authorized and required to make such contracts and arrangements as may be necessary for the payment of said interest, and the protection of the faith of the State." These gentlemen would hardly plead ignorance of the existence of those provisions of law, yet, *not until the 5th day of April* last, did they pen a line to the proper disbursing officer of the State, whose duty it was to remedy the evil they complained of, on the subject of the failure of the American Exchange Bank to meet the State Coupons, due January last, nor of their advance of funds necessary for that object—but, on the contrary, in rapid succession, they dictated letters of complaint, addressed to the Governor, to the Comptroller of State, and to private Bankers, none of whom could have had anything to do with the case, until it was clearly ascertained that the State Treasurer had failed or neglected to discharge his duties in the premises. This afforded new pretext for the abuse which was heaped upon the present Administration, as well as the house of PALMER, COOK & Co., without stint, by the opposition press, much to the prejudice of the State's credit—an influence which I, in common with other of her friends, am anxious to see counteracted.

Your early attention to my request, in relation to the Agency I desire to create, will greatly oblige. I would also be pleased to have the cooperation of the whole California Delegation, and it is respectfully solicited by

Your friend and obedient servant,

S. A. MCMEANS.

Further Correspondence.

STATE TREASURERS' OFFICE,
BENICIA, Wednesday, Feb. 22, 1854.

MESSRS. PAGE, BACON & CO.—*Gentlemen:* I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of inquiry under date, "San Francisco, Feb. 21, 1854;" and the pleasure to say, that I have been assured by Messrs. PALMER, COOK & Co. that prompt steps were taken to refund the money advanced for this State, by Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., so soon as intelligence was received by them, of the failure of the American Exchange Bank to pay the January Coupons.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, S. A. MCMEANS, State Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SACRAMENTO CITY, Thursday, April 20, 1854.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York—*Gentlemen:* Your favor of the 20th ult. reached me in due time, and like the former ones apprising me of the payment, by your house, of the California coupons, due on the 1st of January last, was handed to the State Treasurer—that officer, under the law, having the entire control of the matter in question.

From him I learn that sufficient funds have been transmitted to your house to pay not only the January coupons, but also the coupons falling due on the 1st of July next.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN BIGLER.

(Logo)

New-York, Wednesday, May 31, 1854.

SIR: Since our answer to receive from you the proceeds of a Bill of Exchange, for 20th June prox., for $300,000, for account of the State of California, to be applied when paid towards payment of the interest of that State, due here on 1st July next, we have received a letter dated April 25, 1854, from R. A. MCMEANS, Esq., Treasurer of the State of California, of a character so extraordinary and language so offensive as promptly to determine us, while it remains unexplained or unwithdrawn, to decline *on any terms* acting in behalf of the State as its financial agents for the payment of its interest in this City.

We shall give no reply to such a communication, but should we hereafter deem its publication necessary, in justice to ourselves and to truth, we shall not hesitate to give it to the public.

That you may be in possession of its extraordinary contents, we herein hand you a copy of the same, and in doing so request *your particular attention* to the following paragraphs:

"The first letter that you addressed to his Excellency, Gov. BIGLER, in regard to the failure, was truly commendatory of your own actions in the case, and but for one declaration it contained, (wholly irreconcilable to me when considered in connection with known facts,) it would have afforded me the utmost pleasure to have promptly communicated the supreme satisfaction your generous conduct gave to the officers of State and people."

"In your letter, to which I above referred to, you used the following language: 'Who the agent of the State is we know not.' In the face of this declaration (privileged by PALMER, COOK & Co., that the House of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. had made formal application to them for the agency of the State, which was declined on the American Exchange Bank."

Now, inasmuch as we have never, directly or indirectly, made any such application to Messrs. PALMER, COOK & Co., (*of which firm you are a member,*) on this or any other subject, and never entertained the most remote idea of doing so, we are enabled to pronounce the allegation referred to *wholly, basely* and *unconditionally false.*

We are certainly getting a very poor and, to say the least, very singular return for an act of disinterested kindness towards your State; such, we think, as the good people thereof will hardly approve,—for we are as yet quite unwilling to hold *them* responsible for the extraordinary conduct manifested on this occasion by some of their temporary officials.

Should we be wrong in this opinion, we apprehend *such* gratitude as *we* have received will scarcely prompt to like action, in case of need, from other quarters.

Your obedient servants,
(Signed) DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

To CHARLES W. COOK, Esq., of San Francisco—now in New-York.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 5, 1854.

GENTLEMEN: I am this morning in receipt of your favor dated May 31, enclosing copy of a letter received by you from R. A. MCMEANS, Esq., Treasurer of the State of California, and truly regret that such a communication should have been addressed to you, or that anything should have occurred to disturb the arrangement with you to pay the interest on State of California Bonds due in New-York on the 1st July next, out of funds to be placed with you, to the credit of the State for that object.

Will you allow me to say that I am very sure the Treasurer has written the letter referred to without a full knowledge of all the facts, and without knowing, as I do, how entirely disinterested and generous the action of your house has been towards our State.

You may be assured, gentlemen, that in due time this matter will be put entirely right, and your liberal conduct be properly appreciated. So confident do I feel of this, and of the honest and correct intentions of Mr. MCMEANS, our State Treasurer, that I feel no hesitation in assuring you that he will cheerfully and promptly withdraw any and every imputation upon your motives, and any offensive language alluded to by you, written under an entire misapprehension of your position and action in this matter.

Mr. MCMEANS is a gentleman of too high a sense of honor to knowingly and intentionally do injustice or wrong, and I therefore reject that I feel very confident that he has written you under wrong impressions, and will promptly do you justice when he comes to know all the facts.

Under these circumstances, I beg you will for the present, at least, pass over the offensive letter, and allow the arrangement for the payment of the 1st July interest to remain undisturbed,

I ask this with the more earnestness, as I am very desirous that your house should be the medium of these payments. Respectfully, your ob't servt,

CHAS W. COOK,
Of Firm of Palmer, Cook & Co.

To DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., New-York.

Cumberland Coal.

To A. Mehaffey, Esq., President, &c., &c.:

MY DEAR FRIEND: I crave the privilege of addressing you by this endearing appellation, because of the great service you have done me personally, to say nothing of the benefits you have conferred on the country by the eminently successful "experiment" you caused to be made, as recorded in "all the papers" in the following unobtrusive terms:

"The superiority of Cumberland Coal was never more completely shown than by an experiment on board the steamer *Sicilia*, made by A. MEHAFFEY, Esq., President of the C. C. & I. Co, and witnessed by

J. MCSYMAN, Esq., agent of Glasgow line of steamers.
ROBT. CRAIG, Esq. Commander of steamer *Glasgow.*
ROBERT WARDELL, Esq., Commander of steamer *Africa.*
JOHN F. TAYLOR, Esq, Engineer of steamer *Nashville.*
E. FEIDLER, Esq., Agent of steamer *Sicilia.*
Capt. GEO. CRAIG.
ANSEL BOURNE, Pilot.

The steamer proceeded down the Bay with a light head wind 18 miles, returned with an ebb tide against her, and a light wind in her favor. The entire distance performed was 36 miles. The coal consumed was weighed. She consumed one and a half tons in two hours and five minutes.

She ran at the rate from 8 to 9½ knots per hour, with an average of ten miles of steam, making as high as 50 revolutions. The party were delighted with the trip, and the proprietors and engineers were not only astonished at the quality of the coal but at the performance of the vessel. This experiment was made in consequence of the *Sicilia* having returned through the ignorance of the firemen, having reported bad coal. From what they have now seen of the manner of using the coal through the management of the engineer and firemen of the Glasgow, we presume we shall hear no further reports from that vessel of bad coal, especially as the agents have already ordered an additional supply of coal for her present voyage."

This publication is to be sure without signature, but the public done you the justice to attribute it to you, and at the same time highly commend your modesty in withholding your name when so much honor would attach to it; but the glory you have acquired for yourself is seen reeming out, despite of the smoke and dust usually attending the ignition of *the Cumberland Coal*; and the only regret that can possibly arise at the gratifying performance referred to is, that it can may partially eclipse the frankly acquired fame of Commander HOLLINS, who, if he could have had the aid of "one and a half tons" of your Coal, could have destroyed "Greytown" much sooner than he did, and probably in less time than "*two hours and five minutes.*"

The *anonymous* publication of this report of the experiment is probably designed to prepare the public mind for an official statement, no doubt in preparation for the signatures of the respectable "witnesses" of the performance; doubts, however, will be entertained, as to the exact time you took to run the "thirty-six miles," whether the coal was weighed by a "United States" or "City Weigher," whether the scales had been tested before the coal was weighed, and whether the "ton" was long or short, and whether there might not have been an "over-issue" of coal, unknown to the President, as there was *of stock* in another Coal Company in the Cumberland region. It seems you were two hours and five minutes in burning out one and a half tons of coal, and that "*the entire distance performed was thirty-six miles,*" showing that you ran that distance "*in two hours and five minutes.*" But it is afterwards stated that "*she ran at the rate from eight to nine and a half knots per hour,*" which would seem to require something more than the time last stated to make the run of "thirty-six miles." This discrepancy can be corrected in "the Official Report," and no one will regard it, if not corrected, for they are of frequent occurrence, and they are daily exhibited in the many articles of a morning paper, where the beginning of an article, as you will probably have noticed, is quite at war with the end, and it may be those articles have the same paternity of the anonymous report of "an experiment on board the steamer *Sicilia*, made by A. MEHAFFEY, Esq., President, &c.

Some of our friends have regretted that you did not procure the attendance on the interesting and important occasion referred to, of the engineers, captains, owners and agents of the Charleston line of steamers. Their concurrence in the Report would have had a powerful influence on the public mind, and the effect of which would probably have defeated the ratification of the Reciprocity Treaty, which will lead to the introduction of coal from Nova-Scotia, naturally competing with us in the Eastern market, the distance being less from Nova-Scotia to Boston, than from Boston to Baltimore. In returning to that excellent line of steamers to Charleston, it occurs to me to suggest that the proprietors of that line are large stockholders in our Company, and whose confidence you enjoy to a great extent, and of course you have told them of the importance of using Cumberland coal in their steamers. The fact that they do not, operates more strongly against our coal than a thousand of such experiments as you made can operate in its favor, and hence the propriety of your using your influence to produce that result. If you should give them the coal and pay the cartage, the Company would be the gainer by it. These are such efforts as the Delaware and Hudson Company made more than twenty years ago, and we must do the same thing or we never can get our coal into use. We have got to overcome prejudice, and this can only be done by patient industry and nerve-saving exertions. Truly, A. B.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Brown, Shipley & Co.'s Circular.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, July 25, 1854.

Since the date of the last circular, there has been a fair, steady demand for COTTON at our quotations, the sales for the three days being 19,000 bales, with 4,500 to exporters and speculators.

The continued fine weather has greatly improved the prospects of the growing crops, and the CORN market has again declined 6d. ₩ bushel. Flour 6d. ₩ bbl., and INDIAN CORN 2s. 6d. ₩ quarter; Western Canal FLOUR, 28s. 6d @29s. 6d.; Philadelphia, Baltimore and Canada, 29s. 6d.@30s.; White WHEAT, 8s. 9d. to 9s. 3d.; Red, 8s.@8s. 6d. ₩ 70 lbs.; INDIAN CORN, 29s.@30s. ₩ quarter.

James M'Henry's Circular.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, July 25, 1854.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is without improvement. The quality of Pork now arriving is unsuited to this market. Beef in good request, at full rates. Cheese sells briskly. Shoulders wanted. Lard steady at 52s., buyers at 51s. Tallow rather easier.

BREADSTUFFS—With more business in Flour there is no improvement in value. Wheat has declined—the best white 9s. Indian Corn, a free sale at 30s.

COTTON—The market continues to be very freely supplied, but the dem and daily seems to be sufficient just to maintain prices; the sales yesterday were 7,000 bales, and to-day 5,000 bales. The fine weather is acting favorably on the Manchester market, and prices there are steady.

HALIFAX, Saturday, July 22.—There has been scarcely any inquiry for worsted goods of any description in ... our Piece Hall to-day, and the sales have been very limited. Yarns are dull, and all the cotmers are not able to realize prices adequate to the cost of spinning; they restrict their operations within as small room as possible. Wools are somewhat stiffer; but, as the spinners only buy from hand to mouth, there is not much doing.

ROCHDALE, Monday, July 24.—We have had a better demand for flannels to-day, at prices not less than those of the preceding week. Kerseys and low-priced goods have been dull, and the demand for those has been more limited. The wool market has been steady the demand moderate and prices very firm.

HUDDERSFIELD, Tuesday, July 25.—We have had a rather quiet market to-day, although upon the whole a fair amount of business has been done in finished goods. The demand has been principally for trouserings and fine black broads. The vesting trade is still flat, and the wool merchants seem to have little to do. Should the decline in the price of corn continue, it is the general impression that this market will soon feel the benefit.

What is Said of the New-York Funds.

From the London Times, July 25.

The commercial accounts from New-York to-day describe a partial recovery from the intense panic caused by the defalcations of Mr. SCHUYLER, but the stock market was still in a state of great agitation, and the general distrust rendered it almost impossible to obtain advances on any description of security. Heavy additional failures are announced, the principal being that of WILLIS & Co., of Boston, who are described as the largest exchange brokers in the city, and whose liabilities are estimated at £300,000. Extensive speculations in railroads are stated as the cause. The stoppage is also mentioned of DE LAUNEY, ISELIN, and CLARKE, RICHARD SCHELL, BORROWE & SON, and others, all of New-York. Messrs. DE LAUNEY & Co. were in the habit of taking money on call to a large amount on railway stocks, and were temporarily unable to meet the run on them after the recent disclosures. It is stated, however, that they were able to show £240,000 of assets against liabilities for £140,000, and consequently to resume business after an interval of three days. Mr. SCHELL was a loan negotiator for companies of every kind. The chief subject of discussion on all sides was as to the legal liability of the New-Haven Company for the £190,000 stock over-issued by Mr. SCHUYLER, it being evident that the Directors intend to dispute it. Little doubt was entertained that, if the fact of the certificates having been signed by the proper officers can be established, the claim will be sustained; but the Treasurer has already attempted to represent that his signature was necessary to their validity, and that this was never affixed. The probability seems to be that the bonds were sufficiently regular to involve the Company, but that, under any circumstances, the holders, to escape the necessity of protracted litigation, will be induced to accept a compromise. Among the companies with which Mr. SCHUYLER was at one time connected was the Illinois Central, but he retired from it a year or two back; and, according to the report of a Committee of the Directors, he now owes it only about £20,000, which is amply secured. In general business there was nothing new. The Mexican Minister at New-York had drawn the £1,400,000, paid on account of the Gadsden Treaty, in specie, from the Treasury, and had placed it in the principal New-York Banks—£800,000 in the shape of a special deposit, not to be employed in any way, and the remaining £600,000 as an ordinary one, for which the banks are to allow a small interest. If there were any holders of Mexican bonds on that side, it may be presumed the amount could be attached for unpaid dividends. The bill for the construction of a telegraph to the Pacific had passed the Senate at Washington, by a vote of 20 to 19. It proposes to authorize the Government to contract for a double underground line, and grants for the purpose 2,000,000 acres of land, in alternate sections throughout the distance—the Government, in consideration for this, to have the right of sending 1,000 words per month. The New-York Crystal Palace, the shares of which was mentioned by the last advices at having fallen to 5, and which a year or two back were at 100, had reached its last stage of failure, and is advertised to be closed on the 31st of October next, and its effects sold to discharge outstanding claims. From California the latest dates are to the 10th of June, when the accounts were still favorable with regard to the gold production; since, although the amount shipped during the first five months of this year had reached but £4 125,000, against £4 725,000 in the corresponding period of 1853, it was believed there had been no falling off in the total raised, the diminution being simply owing to the retention of a larger sum among the population.

Markets by Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE, Sunday, Aug. 6.

The COTTON Market is unchanged, with moderate sales. WOOL—The market is dull and bare of pulled—sales, 85,200 lbs. PRINTING CLOTHS—The market is steady—sales, 29,160 pieces.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship George Law for Aspinwall—Senator Gwin, 2 sons and 2 servants, Hon. Mr. Daca, lady and family, Hon. Mr. Bridge, Hon. Mr. Fletcher, U. S. Consul at Aspinwall, Wm. Thompson, lady and family, Wm. H. Stowell, lady and family, A. Hinckley & Co.'s messenger Adams & Co's messenger, Berford & Co's messenger, Wells, Fargo & Co's messenger, J. S. Dunlap, J. A. Smith, W. Marden, A. J. Doyle and lady, P. Harrison, C. J. Bryant, J. H. Burchard, S. Pineva, A. S. Corwin and lady, Mrs. M. E. Corwin, Col. Waddell, R. Bradish, W. Schoolcraft, G. Merritt, T. H. Shelby, M. Goodrich and lady, Miss G. Franklin, Mrs. H. Hewlett, Mrs. A. B. Ruse, Miss Edgar, Mr. Thompson, Miss B. Williams, S. Walton and lady, 2 children and 2 servants, Mrs. T. S. Thompson, Mrs. A. Williams, Mrs. Goodrich, F. Laman, C. Bumberger, S. A. Levy, Mr. Beekrow, S. Goodshaw, lady and 3 children, Mrs. Beekrow, H. Lemon, A. Waldman, M. H. Nones, M. Livingston and lady, child and servant, Mrs. Anchbacker, S. Marks, Mrs. M. Jacobs and child, J. D. Brown and lady, F. R. Rivington and lady, J. G. Miley, Miss H. Todd, F. Antonia, J. Wadsell, P. R. Chapin and lady, J. J. Henry, Mrs. R. Segrist, 3 children and servant, Miss Kohler, W. Nervis, lady and servant, C. Hunstead, T. Young, J. Grigsby, Mrs. Benjamin and child, Mrs. Menonez, 2 children and servant, Mrs. J. Kentfield 3 children and servant, Miss Welsh, Mrs. Houghton, Mrs. Greenwald, Miss B. Hilbourn, Mrs M. A. Scott, Mrs. C. Chase, Mrs. Davis, Mr. Kean and lady, J. T. Pike, lady and child, Mrs. J. D. Cowley, and 4 children, Mrs. E. Nolan, Mrs. Miller, Mrs Rovere, Wm. Collins and lady, E. Allen, Miss Sandford, C. Coan, L. Duck, Mr. Grinnell, Mr. Hanks, A. Levy, Mr. Fitzgerald, P. Welch, C. Dailey, M. Holer, M. W. Wilson, E. Whitney, J. Smalls, L. Hands, W. Farren, W. A. Dunlow, J. H. Miller and child, Mr. Nogus, S. B. Head, J. Vaugh, D. T. White, J. A. Morton, E. Fox, D. Williams, William Thomas, C. McDermott, M. Sharp, S. Larkin, M. Kean, S. Scott, J. Holmes, H. C. Danforth, C. D. Elliott, J. McClenthen, R. Lewis, Wm. J. Gill, C. Otter, Mr. Otter, Z. B. Williams, F. Weidenhanbaum, C. Pillsbury, H. Stearles, W. L. Sherman, G. Mellville, S. A. Power, J. H. Dibble, J. Morris, P. Gill, J. Boker, M. Baker, P. Fagan, H. Rich, P. Levey, J. Trainer, Wm. J. Keating, Mrs. R. Chase and servant, Jas. Scott and lady, J. Baring, F. E. Jones, Fer. P. Cutter, Mrs. S. A. Brown, A. R. Harris, Mrs. E. Harris, C. C. Bartlett, E. Bernier, Mr. Bropley, Miss M. J. Bropley, Mr. S. F. Cushing and child, J. W. Russell, D. Washburn, J. F. Tucker, D. Chain, P. Crahn, S. Farnham, Mrs Davis, C. H. Stearnes, M. Freund, N. Ford, J. Bressman, M. Fitzgerald, P. Rowland, J. Souther, E. Perkins, P. Peterson, C. Anderson, J. Arrigton, J. Collins, C. Hahe, L. Royal, M. Greenwold, Marks, J. Chamberlain, J. Porbit, W. Powers, J. Bristmore, D. Burnes, T. Tister, Mrs. Hamilton, J. Meyer, Mr. Meyatt, D. Troy, Yan Tung, W. Netuff, C. Beatty, Mars Ford, J. Sang, J. Melville, M. Kearney, F. F. Ellis, S. Garnett, G. H. Stone and lady, J. McDonald, Mrs. Wm. Ellott, J. Wells, Mrs. Robinson, Cohen and lady, child and 3 servants, Master Cohen, Miss Cohen, C. E. Sherwin and lady, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. De Cosmerque, Miss Cockerville, Chas. Wright, M. Y. Henderson, S. H. Bell, W. H. Guion, J. N. Ward, U. S. A., C. A. Van Beren, J. A. McLn don, and 20 in the steerage.

In steamship Southerner, from Charleston—Miss Clark, Miss Jones, Mrs Myers and child, Mrs. Pope and 2 children, F. Bonneau, C. Durango, J. H. McDowell, C. Dennis, W. L. Pelon, T. P. Smith, D. Reed, J. S. Riggs, T. Gourity, H. Gadts, J. McCarroll, J. W. Adams, D. Crawford, S. S. Farnar, and 15 in the steerage.

In schr. M. M Freeman from Guayama, P. R.—Dr. R. Geotoundy, 2. Bolin, Mrs Susan Fajer.

In brig Fairy, from Matanzas—Thos T. Springer, lady, servant and 3 children, Thos Thomas; Thomas Shepherd, July 20, died, Henrietta Dye, daughter of Thos T. and Jenette Springer, aged 2 years and 5 months. Portland papers please copy.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5 02 | Sun sets.....7 09 | Moon sets.....3 29

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 6 23 | Gov. Island 7 23 | Hell Gate..... 9 06

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 5.

Cleared.

Steamships Jamestown, Caveady, Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants; Nashville, Berry, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co. North Star, Warnock, Aspinwall. J. M. Cross; George Law, Fox, Aspinwall. M. O. Roberts; Augusta, Leon Savannah. S. L. Mitchill.

Ships Cultivator, Austin, Liverpool, J. O. Ward; Western Empire, Sampson, Liverpool, Nesmith & Son; Franklin, King, Borland St John, N. B, J. O. Baker & Co.

Barks Overman Lang, Richmond, J. S. Thompson; Eagen, (Pruss.,) Facks, St. John N. B., Thompson & Newhaus; Deux Edward, (Fr.,) Vertia, Havana, Bayard & Treadwell; Claus Windsor, Buller, Bordeaux, H. Beck & Graves; Schlossen (Old.,) Schwartz, Bremen, Heuniesen, Muller & Gosling; Tyri sham Hawse, Cadiz, E. Kimball; Adaline, (Pruss.,) Kienwert, Havana, M. Taylor & Co.

Brigs Mary E. Thompson, Grant, Salem, L. D. Brookman & Co; Eliza Martin, Parks, Philadelphia, Jas. D. Brookman & Co; Kate Pendergast, Graham, St Johns, N. F., Roome & Dinwiddie. Specular on (Br.,) Nutter, London, J. B. Gager & Co.; Shark, (Br.,) Tovey, Liverpool, Duperp & Leavy; Pinesburg, (Ham.,) Harting, Vera Cruz, Funche & Menckes; Theodore, (Port.,) St Kitts, Lisbon, Grinnell, Minturn & Co; Prima, (Br.,) Fith, Cardiff, Thomas, W. A. F. Davenport; Marmelles, Pilsbury, Mackbiss, White & Duncan; J. Grosse, (Brem.,) Kraus, City Point, Thompson & Newhaus

Schr

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 901. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 8 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,
A Large Newspaper for the Country, is published every Saturday Morning, at the low price of Two Dollars a year. Two copies for Three Dollars. Five copies for Five Dollars, will be sent to one address, and a proportionate number in no case count beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the Weekly Times will be as follows:
Within the County.....Free.
Within the State.....13 cents.
Within the United States.....26 cents.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES
Published Every Evening (*Sundays excepted.*) One copy will be issued at 1 and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail or sold at the same rates as the Daily Times.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.
A Large Newspaper of Eight Pages or Forty-eight Columns, made up expressly for circulation in *California*, the Sandwich *Islands*, and containing only news specially adapted to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price 25 cents per copy.
RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

North Carolina Election.

RALEIGH, Sunday, Aug. 6.

The following additional returns are received:

	Dockery, Whig.	Bragg, Dem.		Dockery, Whig.	Bragg, Dem.
N. Hanover.	494	1,189	Halifax.....	551	584
Guilford....	1,590	516	Cumberland	904	1,473
Franklin....	383	713	Orange.....	1,078	956
Granville...	995	1,078	Edgecombe.	— maj.	1,231
Warren.....	163	754	Wake.....	1,180	1,541
Mason.....	198 maj.	—	Samson.....	— maj.	196
Northam'n.	— maj.	146	Johnson.....	— maj.	100

There is a Whig gain in the above Counties compared with the last Gubernatorial election, of 1,156.

DOCKERY is reported to have gained in Wayne and Dinwiddie, and to have lost in Nash.

For the Legislature the losses and gains are about equal.

SECOND DISPATCH.

	Dockery, W.	Bragg, D.		Dockery, W.	Bragg, D.
Duplin.....	225	1,060	Bladen.....	426	620
Wayne.....	304	512	Pasquotank....	494	331
Brunswick....		maj. 14			

The Whig gain in these Counties is 194. The foregoing returns are partly official and partly rumored.

RALEIGH, Monday, Aug. 7.

Craven County gives DOCKERY, Whig, 74 majority. Beaufort County, DOCKERY 800; BRAGG, 560. Hertford County, DOCKERY, 306; BRAGG, 237. Gates County, BRAGG's majority, 55.

Appointment of a Receiver for the Hudson River Marine and Fire Insurance Company of Saratoga County—Confession of Judgments, &c.

SARATOGA, Monday, Aug. 7.

The *Daily Whig* announces this morning that JOHN O. MOTT has been appointed Receiver of the Hudson River Marine and Fire Insurance Company, located at Crescent, in this County. We learn that previous to the appointment of the receiver, judgments amounting to $72,000 were confessed in favor of the late Secretary of the Farmers' Bank of Saratoga County.

Death of the Mother of Rev. Mr. Chapin—Drought in New-Hampshire and Vermont—Damage to the Crops—Illness of Rev. Dr. Woods, &c.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 7.

MRS. CHAPIN, mother of Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, died in Boston early this morning.

Letters speak of a severe drought in portions of Vermont and New-Hampshire. No rains have fallen since June, and the growing crops are seriously affected in consequence.

Rev. Dr. WOODS, of Andover, is seriously ill, and there are no hopes entertained of his recovery.

We have no ship arrivals to-day worth reporting.

Adjournment of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 7.

The two Houses of Congress merely met at 8 o'clock this morning, and adjourned *sine die*.

Safety of the Steamer Admiral.

EASTPORT, Monday, Aug. 7.

The steamer *Admiral* has been got off and towed to this port. There is a large hole in her bottom, but it is thought that she can be repaired. Her machinery has suffered very little damage except by water.

Destruction of Saw-Mills by Fire.

BANGOR, Me., Monday, Aug. 7.

The new block of saw-mills at Brewer Village, owned by Messrs. SARGENT & STEVENS, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, together with 25,000 feet of lumber. The block contained one gang of saws, one single saw, lath, shingle and clap-board machines sash and blind factory, &c. The loss is estimated at $15,000 to $20,000. Insured for $9,000.

The schooner *Canton*, of Newburyport, which was lying at the wharf, was damaged to the extent of $1,500.

Postponement of the Trial of the Captain of the Brig Grey Eagle.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 7.

NICHOLAS W. DONALD, the alleged Captain of the Slaver brig *Grey Eagle*, whose trial was postponed on Saturday, was again up before the United States Commissioner this morning, but was further postponed on account of the absence of material witnesses.

The Southern Mail—Death of a Distinguished Merchant.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 7.

We have no mail this morning south of Mobile.

The death of JOHN INNERARITY, the surviving partner of the distinguished commercial house of PANTON, LESLIE & FORBES, is announced in the Pensacola papers.

From Cincinnati—The Weather—Navigation.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Aug. 5.

The weather here is pleasant. Rain has fallen throughout the State, but none in this vicinity.

The river is quite low, measuring only two feet eight inches.

Eastern Exchange is quoted at 1@1¼ premium.

Cholera at the Almshouse—Mortality in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 7.

At the Baltimore County Almshouse, for the last twenty-four hours, there have been nine new cases of cholera and two deaths. The whole number of deaths since the commencement of the disease here has been ninety-one, and the deaths fifty.

The mortality for the week has been one hundred and fifty-three deaths—none of them of cholera. Of these under one year were fifty-four; under ten years, ninety-five. Two were occasioned by cholera morbus, three of diarrhœa, and twelve consumption. The decrease of the whole number of deaths, as compared with the previous week, was fifty-nine.

Cholera at Buffalo, &c.

BUFFALO, Monday, Aug. 7.

The deaths in this city by cholera during the week ending on Saturday night last reached 70, of whom 50 were Germans, 8 Irish, 4 Americans, and 8 from various other countries.

At the Falls of Niagara cholera has entirely disappeared, Mrs. PORTER's death being the only one that has occurred during the past five days.

The weather is cool and pleasant.

Deaths by Cholera.

PORTLAND, Monday, Aug. 7.

The wife and three children of JOHN D. CARDIF, an Irishman, residing on Brackett-street, died of Cholera on Friday and Saturday. Mr. CARDIF was also attacked but is now in a fair way of recovery. But few other cases of Cholera have occurred here.

Cholera at St. John, New-Brunswick.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 7.

There were 221 deaths by cholera, in St. John, N. B., and the adjoining parish of Portland, during the week ending at noon on the 3d inst.

Cholera Subsided at Niagara Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS, Monday, Aug. 7.

The Cholera has subsided here. We have not now one case to report at any of the hotels.

WALKING MATCHES.—In the Walking Match at the Hippodrome, on Saturday evening last, the name of the young man to whom the prize was awarded was ANDREW BOYD. The Seven Miles Walking match, for $1,000, between the "North Star" (WM. H. BOYD,) and JAMES SEARLES, the "English Deer," comes off on one of the Long Island tracks on the 4th of September, not December.

SUDDEN DEATH OF MRS. WATSON.—Mrs. WATSON, the celebrated vocalist, fell dead suddenly while on board the steamer *Stockton*, of Philadelphia, yesterday morning.

EUROPEAN.

State of the War and Political Affairs in England.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 25, 1854.

The debates of yesterday evening, in both Houses, were worthy of that policy which seems to have but one conscious aim—viz.: that of mutual mystification. Lord ABERDEEN's speech in the Upper House having made a very bad impression even in that aristocratic atmosphere, Lord JOHN RUSSELL hurried to the rescue; and, in the heat of his self-sacrificing attempts to save the Cabinet in the Commons, he took and destroyed Sebastopol and the whole Russian fleet, saved the Sultan and the Danube, and assured the triumph of Civilization over Barbarism, in a tremendous discharge of oratorical power and patriotic expectoration. "Oh!" said DISRAELI, "so you know what you are aiming at! Very glad to hear it! The destruction of Sebastopol is, then, the chief condition of peace." "No, I beg your pardon, Sir! I said no such thing. It is a complete mistake. I am, indeed, very sorry to have expressed myself in such an incomplete manner. What I meant is, that the Czar shall not have above a certain number of men-of-war in the Euxine; but we really do not mean to do any harm to his fortresses. He may keep them. DUNDAS is certainly not sent there for any such purpose," &c. Read the reports, and you will see that I do not write satire. There is, indeed, nothing serious in what they *profess* to do and to declare; but irony is certainly superfluous, where their words and deeds may be quoted. Verily this imposing British Parliament is a mere farce, with some able comedians to make people laugh who had reason to cry. The three millions are, of course, voted, and so much the better, if one knows that the *best* men to be found are in power. And, in fact, all the Opposition is a mere moonshine. Ministers knew this well, and are insolent accordingly. Their only strength consists in the *impossibility* of another Cabinet. Nobody *wishes* to be Minister under present circumstances. It is much more comfortable to be the leader of her Majesty's Opposition than of her House of Commons. DERBY and DISRAELI may, *out* of office, speak against the unprincipled, miserable policy of the Government—while *in* the office they would follow a more unprincipled and miserable course still, if possible. So ABERDEEN, sure of his power, does what he likes, and is anxious to get rid of importunate questioners—rather a troublesome set of people in these dog-days.

There is nothing from the seat of war. The Czar is said to have given orders to maintain the Principalities with 200,000 men. The Sultan has ordered his generals, on the other hand, to expel the Russians at any price. We shall see who will be obeyed. Austria is preparing as usual to join the allies, but Lord ABERDEEN could yesterday evening not answer for anything, although he has perfect confidence in the chivalrous young Emperor. I wish the Sultan's Government could follow DAVID URQUHART'S advice, who says that the Porte is lost unless he shall find some means to expel his friends. SAVAGE LANDOR, on the other hand, looks on NAPOLEON III. as a liberator and redeemer of all the nations. Rather a strange view for a stern Republican like him, who has just published the notes of an *American*.

You will hear now of several "great battles" that must be fought for some time to come, between Bucharest and Giurgevo. In the last 2,000 Russians were slain. You may take the same number for the next, which will not fail to take place on all the telegraphic lines. The auxiliary troops are always on the point of leaving Varna. Those sent to the North have passed the Great Belt, and are to occupy the Aland islands as a Winter quarters

ESPARTERO is at this moment in Madrid, and he will, in all probability, succeed in pacifying the country. The Queen has equally no bad feeling for him. When, in 1853 the Duke preferred some pecuniary claims, ($30,000,) as due to him by the State, ISABELLA wrote the following lines on the margin of the order to that effect: "To pay this sum in gold and not in paper money, the General being the man who rendered the most service to the country, and who, besides, never has done any unpleasant thing to me personally." I am afraid America missed a good occasion by not being prepared to help the Spanish Republicans. The United States will know the disadvantages of completely neglecting European friendship as soon as a strong and popular Government shall have established itself in Madrid.

The *last news* is that ABBAS PACHA, Viceroy of Egypt, and the most energetic supporter of the Sultan's cause, died suddenly, from a fit of apoplexy, on the 13th. SAID PACHA, the eldest son of MEHEMET PACHA, is his successor. BLASSER, the late Spanish Minister of War, escaped into Portugal. The names of O'DONNELL and ESPARTERO are both affixed to the proclamation issued by the Junta of Madrid. Saragossa, Barcelona, and all the other towns are tranquil. The date of this news is the 22d, but the *mail* of Madrid has not arrived since the 18th. All is mystery yet.

THE CHAMBERS-STREET OBSTRUCTIONS.—The obstructions in Chambers-street, consisting of large piles of brick and timbers, near Broadway, are becoming the subject of universal complaint on the part of persons having business in that locality. Why don't Commissioner GLAZIER bestir himself and cause these materials to be removed forthwith?

The Recent Indignity offered to the President.

From the Washington Union.

As idle and exaggerated rumors are being circulated in relation to an indignity supposed to have been offered to the President yesterday, we have taken pains to ascertain the facts, which we have done, and present them as follows. The President during the morning, as is customary for the Executive at the close of a session of Congress, had been at the Capitol approving and signing bills. At about 2 o'clock, all the business requiring his presence having been closed, he left the Vice President's room, in company with the Postmaster General and his private secretary.

On arriving at the entrance of the passage which leads to the Senate chamber, the President waited for a moment for his carriage to come up. While standing there, a young man, without a coat, but otherwise dressed like a gentleman, approached the President, and, remarking respectfully that his name was JEFFERTS, and that he belonged to Charleston, South-Carolina, extended his hand, which the President took. There was nothing in the language or bearing of the young man which indicated intentional rudeness, although he was evidently in a state bordering upon insanity from the effects of liquor. The young man, after shaking hands with the President, retired in the direction of the door. The carriage came up immediately, and as the President was stepping in, something struck his hat. Mr. WEBSTER inquired, "What was that?" The President replied that "He did not know;" but at that moment observing the intoxicated young man making some violent gesticulations, he suggested to a policeman standing near that he had better take care of him, though at that time it was his own impression, and that of Mr. WEBSTER, that whatever struck his hat was accidentally thrown from an upper window.

The carriage was immediately driven away, and the President neither spoke nor thought of the occurrence till information was brought to him that the young man had been arrested for throwing what proved to be the remaining portion of a hard-boiled egg, of which he had eaten a part, when he immediately requested that he be discharged, and his friends, if they could be found, be sent for to take care of him. We also learn that this unfortunate man young man, is, as he stated, from Charleston, and that he came within a few days with his mother to this city, to visit a sister, who is the wife of a highly respected and estimable gentlemen. His delirium since his arrest has been such as to require the interposition of friends to prevent him from inflicting wounds upon his own person. He is, as we understand, in the care of kind friends; and we hope he may derive a salutary lesson from this mortifying experience.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE CHOLERA.

FRANKLIN-STREET HOSPITAL.

Date.	Received.	Died.	Disch'd Cured.	Remain'g
To August 5.....	402	200	164	23
Sunday, Aug. 6....	11	7	8	28
Monday, Aug. 7....	6	3	6	25
Total.....	419	210	178	25

MOTT-STREET HOSPITAL.

Date.	Received.	Died.	Disch'd Cured.	Remaining
To August 5.....	35	17	7	10
Sunday, Aug. 6....	6	2	1	13
Monday, Aug. 7....	7	2	2	16
Total.....	48	21	10	16

Thirteen cases and *five* deaths from Cholera yesterday. A decrease of four cases and two deaths since Sunday. The change in the weather will probably effect a very considerable alteration in the character of the returns.

In *Brooklyn*, 18 cases and 5 deaths were reported for the previous 48 hours.

In *Williamsburg* yesterday there were three cases and two deaths; in Hospital one patient was received, four remained; deaths, none. Number of cases of Cholera reported to the Board of Health to July 29, 26; deaths, 13. For the week ending 5th August, 10; deaths, 6. An infant of JOHN FROST was found dead in bed on Sunday. Coroner BALL held an inquest, and a verdict of death from cholera infantum was rendered.

We have further reports from *Staten Island*. The village of Stapleton continues to show a number of cholera cases daily. On Saturday, there were seven cases and two deaths reported; on Sunday, four cases and one death. A German, who was attacked suddenly with the disease at 11 o'clock on Saturday night, died in three hours. A few of the patients in the Marine Hospital at Quarantine are now under treatment for the epidemic.

Things at the City Hall.

The Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen commenced their August Session last evening, "under favorable auspices."

Various communications were received from Heads of Departments, setting forth reasons and explanations, and making reports of progress.

The subject of the Streets occupied the attention of both Boards. Mr. GLAZIER, the Commissioner, requests of the Common Council an extra appropriation of $100,000, to enable him to complete the cleaning. He states that the men are anxiously awaiting pay, and urges the importance of immediate measures of relief. To the Board of Aldermen, he says that unless some change is made in the specifications of the contractors, the whole system must fall to the ground. The contractors themselves presented a petition, which represents that they have been permitted to proceed with their work, but that Mr. GLAZIER declines to sign their bills for work done. It is not denied, by either the contractors or the Commissioner, that many of the streets are not touched, many others cleaned but once, and some few twice a week.

This is a sorry exhibit. The Commissioner, however, finds defenders around the Boards. In the Aldermen's Chamber, Mr. HOWARD concluded that ARCULARIUS was a persecuted man, and that Mr. GLAZIER is no better as an officer than he. The affairs of the Street Cleaning Department are in sad confusion. The Commissioner has no money; the Common Council begins to entertain suspicions of him; the men cannot be hired without pay; without men, the streets cannot be cleaned. So, as things now shape, there is not a brilliant prospect. Definite action should be, and probably will be, taken during the present month's session of the Common Council.

The Staten-Island Ferry Company have been directed to make an exhibit of their affairs.

The Special Committee appointed to examine the steam fire-engines in Cincinnati, report that they have invited the inventor to visit this City, during the present month, for the purpose of testing his machine.

The Special Committee appointed to select a site for a monument to General WORTH, have reported in favor of appropriating for that purpose the open space which lies between Broadway and Fifth-avenue. They recommend also that the sum of $10,000 be appropriated by the Common Council for the purpose of providing a suitable monument.

Plans for a new City Hall have been submitted, but none are decided upon.

A movement is on foot for granting permission to the Hudson River Railroad Company to run a line of short cars from Chambers-street to Sixtieth. The Aldermen, however, laid the subject upon the table. Mr. HERRICK saw in it a sharp way of establishing a *new* Railroad.

The same gentleman moved, (and it was adopted,) that the Corporation Counsel be directed to suspend further action in the highly important case of JAMES TAYLOR *vs.* the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty. The Alderman said the newspapers had had opportunities enough to crack jokes at the expense of the Board. We have already noticed the decision of the Marine Court (Judge MCCARTHY presiding) in favor of Mr. Keeper TAYLOR'S tobacco and wine bill against HERRICK & Company.

Another case, in which the Comptroller was again floored, came up yesterday in the same Court. Suit was brought by Mr. GEORGE W. MORTON, to recover arrears of salary. Mr. MORTON is First Clerk in the office of the City Inspectors. His petition for an increase of salary was favorably acted on by the Common Council; the date to be December; the resolution having passed in November, 1853. Mr. FLAGG argued that the words "December next," meant December, 1854. The Court ruled otherwise, and ordered the amount due from December last to be paid, with costs and allowance.

Street-Cleaning.

Mr. GLAZIER, Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, sent to the Board of Aldermen, last evening, the following:

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 7, 1854.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: The contracts for cleaning the several Districts of the City went into operation on Monday, July 17, 1854.

According to the specifications, the Contractors are obliged to clean all the streets, &c., twice in each week. This they have not been enabled to perform; and, unless some modification is made in said specifications, the whole thing must fall to the ground. My duty is as clearly pointed out in the specifications as theirs.

Two contractors only presented their bills, who, on being required to make oath—a copy of which accompanies this, marked B—acknowledged that they could not do it. The reports from the Street Inspectors, made twice each week, show that many of the streets are not touched, many others cleaned once, and some few twice a week.

All moneys paid by this Department is on oath that the parties presenting bills have furnished the labor or materials, or both, before such bills are audited. It is required at the Finance Department, and I know of no reason why I should swear a cartman or sweeper, and let a contractor pass without something to show from him that he at least believes he has performed his duties. All of which is respectfully submitted,

GEO. G. GLAZIER, Commissioner Lamps and Gas.

Alderman BAIRD presented a petition from Contractors for Cleaning Streets, representing that since they were permitted by the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps to proceed, they have faithfully performed their work, and complaining that Mr. GLAZIER refuses to sign their bills. Referred.

The Stabbing Affray in Nassau-street.

The recent murder of a peaceable citizen named MICHAEL GREENE, while he was walking up Nassau-street, near Beekman, in company with his brother-in-law, on the evening of the 30th ult., has aroused the authorities, and we hear that a reward of $500 has been offered for the arrest of the assailant. The Jury carefully investigated the affair, and rendered a verdict, as follows:

"We, the Jury, find that the deceased Michael Greene came to his death by a stab in his side from a knife in the hands of some person unknown to us. The Jury further request Mayor Westervelt to offer a suitable reward for the apprehension of the person described."

The brother-in-law of the unfortunate man says he could easily recognize the murderer, and describes him thus: He was of middle size, rather stoutly built, wore spectacles, had on a white Panama or felt hat, and was dressed in a white coat and light colored pants. He spoke very broken English, and appeared to be a Spaniard.

The deceased had only been in the country for four months, and leaves a wife and three small children to mourn his untimely end.

We are desired by the Police of the Second Ward to say that the alarm was not given by the wounded man or his companion until some time after the blow was struck, and it was then too late to effect any arrest. It was stated that the cry of "Police" was at once raised, and no response made. This, we are assured, is a mistake. Mr. GREENE made his way to Theatre-alley before the watch were called.

New-York Juries—What the Commissioner Says.

Mr. FRENCH, the Commissioner of Jurors, has sent to the Board of Aldermen a communication on the affairs of his office, in reply to a resolution of inquiry. Some interesting facts are developed. It appears that of the number of persons registered who have not become citizens of the United States, upwards of *three thousand* have been residents of this City for periods varying from ten to forty years. These are mostly Englishmen, engaged in business here, who (says the Commissioner,) "enjoy the protection of our laws in their persons and property, but who avoid the performance of Jury duty by reason of not having perfected their citizenship." There are also *six thousand* persons whose names are found upon the registers, who are non-residents of the County, and chiefly merchants. They transact business here, but by reason of non-residence, escape all Jury duty.

Upon the Register now used at the office of the Commissioner, there are, in all, 52,991 names recorded. Of these, there are marked as *exempt* not less than 44,779.

It is curious to note the causes of exemption. They are very numerous. The Commissioner's return is as follows:

Aliens who have not declared their intentions	4,570
Aliens who have declared their intentions	6,220
Blind persons	45
Convicted of crime	81
Cripples and Deformed persons	308
Colored persons (registered by mistake)	18
Deaf persons	847
Deaf-mutes	16
Doctors of Medicine and Druggists practicing as physicians	230
Deceased persons	668
Firemen who have served a term of seven years	1,754
Firemen now performing duty	2,194
General ill-health	1,954
Ignorance of English Language	620
Imbecility	80
Immoral Character	116
Lawyers	62
Lunacy	72
Local Diseases	619
Military members who have served their term	3,800
Military members who are doing duty	3 942
Non-residents of City, doing business here	6,456
Peculiar nature of avocation, habits and manners	341
Over age (60 years)	1,364
Property qualifications (want of)	5,056
State, County, Municipal and General Government Officers	628
Teachers, Professors, and Ministers of Religion	360
Under age (21 years)	90
Uneducated	614
Women (registered by mistake)	5
Without cause being set forth in Registers	1,659
Total exempted	44,779
Number marked as liable	8,212
Aggregate	52,991

The Jurors were apportioned to the Courts as follows, from Jan. 1 to July 1, 1854:

Circuit Court	1,232	General Sessions	1,000
Superior Court	2,400	Marine Court	990
Common Pleas	1,120		
Oyer and Terminer	400	Total	7,142

The Grand Jury return is not perfected.

The amount of *fines* imposed during the six months was $1,831 25.

The total *receipts* of the Commissioner's office were $3,301. Expenditures, $2,624.

The Commissioner states, in conclusion, that in preparing the "Jury lists" for the coming year, it has been his desire to enroll men of intelligence and good character only, and he is of opinion that if all persons who shall be registered as liable jurors at this office will perform the duty, instead of seeking by the various shifts now so frequently resorted to, to avoid the service, jurors need not be summoned oftener than once in two years, and the character of our juries much improved, a consummation as important to litigants as it is desirable to the Courts and the members of the Bar.

The suggestions of the document are worthy of attention.

The Cranston Bank Counterfeits.

A few days ago we published an account of the arrest of ELIZA FLYNN, the female accomplice of MULLEY and others, who were sent to State Prison for passing large amounts of counterfeit $5 and $10 notes on the Cranston Bank of Rhode Island. In that account injustice was done to Judge STUART, in regard to this woman's discharge at the time of her previous arrest. It appears she was *not* discharged by the Justice, but obtained her liberty through the issue of a *habeas corpus*, granted by Judge SLOSSON, by whom she was discharged at his Honor's own house. The Police authorities are confident they have procured sufficient evidence to convict this defendant, who for many years has been engaged in the nefarious business, and during that time she has accumulated a large property, chiefly in real estate. She is now indicted.

Missionary Meeting at the Tract House.

The usual monthly Missionary Meeting was held yesterday at the Tract House. It was opened with prayer. Rev. Mr. WOOD, Secretary of the A. B. C. F. M., communicated intelligence from the Mission of the American Board in the Sandwich Islands, Ceylon, Bombay, Western Asia and China. We give the following items:

Mr. COAN, from the Sandwich Islands under date of May 4, states that no general revival has prevailed in his field the last year, yet the Church has been harmonious and to a good degree active. There have been 176 additions to it—a "gleaning from the highways and hedges." The contributions, mostly taken up at the monthly concert, have amounted to $2,800 in cash. In addition to this, more than $1,000 have been contributed in cash, materials, and labor for building and repairing. The Church numbers 5,509 in regular standing.

The Secretary of the Hawaiian Missionary Society informs of the appropriation of $1,000 by that Society towards Missionary operations in Japan, $100 of which was contributed by a gentleman in Honolulu for this specific purpose.

The accounts from Ceylon are equally cheering,—the letters state that although the harvest is delayed, preparation is making for it to be more extensive when the time for reaping shall come. A deep religious interest is reported from Amoy, China. About thirty persons had applied for baptism; of these, ten after rigid examination were received.

The character of the communications from Erzeroom is of a similar character to that reported at the last meeting. The inhabitants suffer disastrously from the present war between Russia and Turkey, as the warfare violently rages on the borders of the Passhalic.

NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the Horticultural Society was held last evening. JOHN GROSSON, Esq., Vice President of the Society, took the Chair. Messrs. GAMGER, REID and HAMLYN were appointed a Special Committee to examine and report on the flowers on exhibition. They reported as follows:

First prize for Balsams, to WM. CRANSTOWN.
Second prize for Phloxes, to THOMAS HOGG & SON.
Special prize for Hollyhocks, to WM. BURGESS.
Some fine specimens of cut Flowers, from HOGG & SON, were favorably noticed.

On the table we observed some very beautiful samples of *Stephonotis Floribunda*, *Sargastromia*, *Scalara Japonica*, *Ipomopsis Cocinea Euchomis*, *Hibiscue Lattega*, &c., &c.

There being no other business, the meeting adjourned for one week. Subject of conversation at next meeting—*Preparation of Strawberries*.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen....MONDAY, Aug. 7.

NATHAN C. ELY, Esq., in the Chair.

The Board of Aldermen held the first meeting of the August Session in their Chamber, which, during recess, has undergone material improvements under the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies. The floor has been carpeted, the walls painted, cornices regilt, books rearranged, Aldermanic seats made easier, and the venerable busts of MAXWELL and JAY relieved from a coat of dust that had long obscured the sculptor's art.

PETITIONS REFERRED,

Of J. B. Danforth, for release of North half of pier No. 46, North River. Of Isaac Britton, to have the conduct of Joseph Keen, Warden of the Penetentiary, whom he charges with appropriating large quantities of public property, investigated. Of owners of property on Forty-sixth-street between Fifth and Sixth-avenues, for a change of grade. Of Felix Ingoldsby, to have $62 75 refunded—being a second payment of taxes for the same year.

LOCOMOTIVES ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Alderman BLUNT offered a preamble and resolution in favor of adopting an ordinance to stop the running of locomotives south of Sixtieth-street, and running of small cars instead. The first section repeals the prohibition to convey passengers or run stated trains between points south of Thirty-second-street. Sec. 3 provides for taking up the T rail and putting down a grooved rail, same as that on the Sixth and Eighth-avenues. Sec. 4, that the Company shall cause small cars to run upon said tracks, south of Sixtieth-street; to leave the depôt at the corner of Warren-street and College-place for their depôt in Sixtieth-street every five minutes, from sunrise till 10 P. M., and every half hour from 10 P. M. to 12 P. M.,—to be drawn by horse-power and not faster than the rate of 8 miles per hour. Sec. 5 regulates the fare for each passenger at 5 cents. Sec. 6 requires that the small cars be running to Thirty-first-street in 3 months, and as far as Sixty-eighth-street in 6 months from the passing of the ordinance.

Alderman HERRICK looked upon the Ordinance as a shrewd attempt to established another City Railroad, which he hoped would signally fail.

On motion the resolution and ordinance were laid on the table.

PUBLIC POUND.

A petition from CORNELIUS BERRIAN and others, in favor of a Public Pound in the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards, was referred to Committee on Roads.

DAYS OF MEETING.

On motion of Alderman BLUNT, it was

Resolved, That when the Board adjourn it adjourn to meet on Tuesday (this) evening at 5 o'clock, and on consecutive evenings (Saturday and Sundays excepted) during the Session.

THE DISPUTED BILL FOR CELEBRATING WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Alderman HERRICK moved that the Counsel of the Corporation be and he is hereby directed to discontinue all proceedings in defence of the case of James Taylor *against* The Mayor and Commonalty, recently decided in the Marine Court in favor of the plaintiff, by Judge McCarthy. The City authorities had been already rendered sufficiently ridiculous by the Comptroller's action in this matter; the press had had an opportunity of cracking jokes, and it was time the farce should end.

Alderman TUCKER hoped the motion would not prevail, and Aldermen BLUNT and VOORHIS were opposed to the resolution, and desired that the question should be heard before a higher tribunal.

The resolution was carried by a vote of 12 to 4.

AYES—Aldermen Brown, Baird, Hoffnire, Woodward, Trowbridge, Boardman, Wakeman, Covert, Ely, Herrick, C. H. Tucker, Drake.

NAYS—Aldermen Williamson, Blunt, Wm. Tucker, and Voorhis.

REPORTS ADOPTED.

Of Committee on Fire Department, concurring to organize Ralph P. Barker and others as a second-class Engine Company in place of Engine Company No. 16, lately disbanded.

Of Committee on Markets, in favor of referring the petition for alterations in the Clinton market, to the Board of Councilmen.

Of Committee on Streets, in favor of fencing lot on southwest corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirty-first-street.

Of Committee on Fire Department, upon complaints against members, transmitted by the Chief Engineer, recommending that Abram Bloomer, George Townley, Adam Schaeffer, Lawrence Lewis, Stephen Conckiin, and John Gunson of Engine Company No. 17, be suspended for six months; Richard Quigley, of Engine Company No. 41, for six months; suspension of Engine Company No. 41 for 60 days. All these suspensions to take place from 16th of last May.

Of Committee on Roads, in favor of paving Seventy-fifth-street, from Fifth-avenue to East River, and Ninety-third-street, from Fourth-avenue to East River.

Of Committee on Finance, in favor of selling a lot in Fifth Ward.

The Report of the Committee on Police, in favor of concuring to pay bill for caps for the use of the Police Department, was re-committed.

FILLING IN SUNKEN LOTS.

A resolution by Alderman WAKEMAN, directing the City Inspector, instead of the Street Commissioner, to cause sunken lots, between One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Twenty-third-streets and Avenue A and First-avenues, to be filled in, was adopted.

Alderman C. H. TUCKER moved that the Comtee on Ordinances be directed to report on the matter of keeping swine in the City of New-York, at the next meeting of this Board. Adopted.

APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT AUDITOR.

The nomination of NORMAN A. BEACH for Assistant Auditor in the Bureau of Accounts was confirmed.

THE STREETS.

Communications were received from the Street Contractors and from the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, in relation to cleaning the streets of the City.

The Board adjourned to meet this evening.

Board of Councilmen.....MONDAY, Aug. 7.

The President, EDWIN J. BROWN, Esq., in the Chair. PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of owners and residents of Thirtieth-street between First and Second-avenues, for gas lamps. Of Dr. Kilburn of the Fifth Ward, to be paid for medical services. Of property owners on Rutgers-street, for a sewer from Stanton to Rivington-street. For a sewer in Variok-street between Spring and Broome-streets. Of Hose Company No. 55 to be paid money for repairs on premises in Ninth Ward. Of Warren Hose Company for a new Hose Carriage. For a sewer in Sullivan-street from Bleecker to Houston-street. For the removal of pump in Fifty-seventh-street. For the regulating &c. in Amity-street near the junction of McDougal-street. Of James Kellock, for the correction of tax. Of Dr. Collett, to be paid for medical services. Adverse to a sewer in Second-street. For a sewer in Amos-street, from Fourth-street to Greenwich-avenue. For the removal of a nuisance in the Forty-seventh District. Of Hose Company No. 15, for a new house. Of Mr. H. Smith, to have certain moneys refunded. To have a Fire Engine located in Thirty-sixth-street and Eighth-avenue. Adverse to a sewer in Columbia-street, between Houston and Stanton-streets. To pave Thirty-ninth-street, between Ninth and Tenth-avenues. Of Dr. Kirsted, for a medical bill. To have the sidewalks repaired, &c, in Thirty-first-street, between Sixth and Seventh-avenues. Of John Webber and others, to pave Sixty-fifth-street, between Third and Fifth-avenues. Of James Polhemus, Jr., to be paid bill for flagging. To have obstructions in Tenth-avenue removed. To have sunken lots filled in Forty-second and Forty-sixth-street and Tenth-avenue. Of John W. Andrews, for a well and pump in Eighty-fourth-street, between Ninth and Tenth-avenues. To have the slip at the foot of Rector-street dredged and cleaned out. Adverse to the extension of Factory-street to the Eight-avenue. For a sewer in Hudson and Dominick-streets.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.

To have Fulton-street repaired forthwith. To present to J. W. Garside a suitable testimonial for his conduct for saving the lives of three persons at the fire in Grand-street on the 1st of July, 1854. To inquire into the management of the Catharine and Gouverneur-streeet Ferries. To have the alarm bell lately on the tower of Union Market, placed in the vicinity of the new tower at Union Market. That in the construction of Union Market, cellars be made thereto, the same being necessary and of great advantage to the City. For a new Police Station in Fourteenth Ward. That the Comptroller draw his warrant for $1,000 in favor of David T. Valentine, as a compensation for preparing the annual manual of the Common Council for 1854. To repair sidewalks, set curb and gutter stone at No. 144 Front-street. To have vacant lots in Thirteenth-street, between Second and Third-avenues, fenced in. To light Ninth-avenue, between Thirty-third and Forty-fourth-streets, with gas. To have an additional story placed on the cupolas of Essex Market.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY—RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

That the Committee on Ferries report whether the Staten Island Ferries man their boats according to their contract and the terms of their lease.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Lorenzo B. Shepard's Panegyric on the Late N. B. Blunt.

Yesterday the Court of Sessions met after an adjournment of three weeks. The attendance of the Grand Jury was dispensed with till 11 A. M. this day, a sufficient number to form a quorum not having been present.

The preliminary business of opening the Court having been disposed of, LORENZO B. SHEPARD rose and said:

May it please your Honor: The official duties of District Attorney have devolved upon me most unexpectedly, and my presence here is connected with a great calamity to the public. In the prime of life—in the enjoyment of robust health, with the happy prospect of a serene old age, amidst the respect and affection of his fellow-citizens, NATHANIEL BOWDITCH BLUNT has fallen to rise no more.

But a few days, he said, have passed since he was upon the theatre of his most important duties, and now the emblems of woe, which hang around his rooms, are the only visible memorials of his presence. The lineaments of his face, which justly represented his active, vigorous and comprehensive intellect—his athletic form, which promised long to brave the arduous toils of his professional hearty deportment, which quickly changed casual acquaintances into fast friends—are still fresh in our minds. Our habitual thought at this moment, is, that he will take his seat in the accustomed chair and begin once more his constantly returning labors; and it is a new and violent conviction,—but alas! irresistible,—that he is lost to us forever. He was so recently at our side that we can hardly conceive him to be divided from us by the impenetrable mysteries of another world.

A catastrophe so sudden is an awful warning of the uncertainty of human life. It teaches, in the most appalling tones, "What shadows we are, and what shadows we p

CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the *Star of the West*.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

Loss Estimated at $1,250,000.

LATEST FROM NICARAGUA.

Martial Law at San Juan.

OREGON NEWS.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

West India News.

The steamship *Star of the West*, Captain E. L. [illegible], from San Juan, arrived here yesterday morning, bringing 435 passengers and $663,- on freights, and California dates to July 15.

Nothing of importance has transpired in California since the last steamer, with the exception of the fires in San Francisco, Sacramento and Columbia. Losses in the three cities estimated at $1,250,000.

The inhabitants of San Juan have commenced rebuilding their town, but most of the influential men have left for other places.

The *Star of the West* left in the port of San Juan the English Mail steamer *Teviot*; the English brig-of-war *Espeigle*, sent from Jamaica with relief for the citizens of San Juan; the surveying cutter *Bermuda*; schooner *Liberty*, and an American schooner, name not ascertained. The river is high and the passengers made the transit with great ease.

Among the passengers we notice the names of Col. A. B. Gray, who has just returned from surveying the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad route through Texas, Chihuahua and Sonora; Lieut. Williamson of the Topographical Engineers, who has been engaged in surveying a route from the Colorado to San Diego; A De Witt, Esq. and lady, of the firm of De Witt and Harrison one of the oldest firms in California, and Gen. J. Winchester, President of the Grass Valley Mining Company.

The *Star of the West* also brings home Capt. W. G. Powers, of the Transit Co.'s River boat Gen. C. *Lea*, which was lost off Cape Antonio July 3; J. Vreedenburg and S. W. Waring, engineers; J. Gordon, J. Kane, Thos. Kelly and Chas. Phillips, hands on the steamer, who were picked up by H. M. brig *Espeigle*, after being 36 hours in an open boat. The other boat, containing Jas. Sutton, mate, O'Neil, Robbins, Smith and Myers, pulled for the land, which was about 60 miles distant.

Specie List.

Duncan, Sherman & Co.	$209,000	Accessory Transit Co	$20,000
Am. Express Bank	102,000	W. Seligman & Co.	13,500
Drexel & Co., Phila.	102,000	J. Bloomingdale & Co	10,300
Wells, Fargo & Co.	102,400	C. Morgan, Agent	19,275
Page, Bacon & Co.	70,000	G. W. Thomas	7,000
Vanderbilt & Co.	20,000	G. Selig & Bro.	5,600
Total			$863,875

The following were the shipments by the mail steamer for Panama from San Francisco, on 16th July:

Page, Bacon & Co.	$432,000	Cunningham & Brumagin	9,600
Adams & Co.	400,000	Proche, Bayerque & Co.	9,100
D. Davidson	140,800	Ziel, Bertham & Co.	8,000
Wells, Fargo & Co.	103,584	Abel Guy	14,656
Bargoyne & Co.	60,000	Other shippers	25,383
Pollard & Wilde	55,000		
G. P. Thomas	16,000		
Bodemester, DeFremery & Co.	16,820	Total	$1,304,068
Spatz & Newhouse	12,325		

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Point Arenas, Nicaragua, July 19, 1854.

Messrs. Editors: In my letter of the 16th inst., I promised to give you a full statement of affairs here. The outrages of which I spoke to you have been going on for the last eighteen months. First, the destroying of the Company's buildings at this place; then the stealing of property belonging to the Company, and the arrest of the Agent and one of the employés of the Company, for trying to repossess themselves of their property. To show you how things were conducted at San Juan, I will give you the particulars of this affair. On the night of the 5th of May last, a boat and some goods were taken from the Point. Mr. Hutchinson, Clerk of the Transit Company, and one of the men took a boat and proceeded to San Juan, to get their property; they arrived there about the hour of 12 o'clock, P. M., and observed upon the beach the boat containing their property, which they recognized as being the property taken from the Point. The Clerk of the Company jumped into the boat and was pushing off, when a man on shore threatened to fire if they did not return; at this time, five or six Jamaica negroes jumped into the water, and pulled the boat back to the beach. Mr. Hutchinson then went up to Dr. Deigman, the Captain of the Port, who was present on the occasion, and asked him to take possession of the goods until next morning, when an examination could be had, and the good identified, which he did.

The next morning, Mr. Hutchinson returned to San Juan to examine the goods, but Deigman said he had given them over to the City Marshal. Mr. H. went to the City Marshal, and he refused to give up the goods, stating that he had examined them, and that they belonged to the men that had them that night in the boat. The same day, the Marshal went over to Point Arenas to arrest the man who was in the boat with Mr. Hutchinson, for having struck one of the thieves. Mr. Scott, Agent of the Company, told the Marshal if he took the man, it would be by force, and under protest. The Marshal returned to San Juan, got an armed force, went back to Point Arenas, and took the man. In the evening, Mr. Scott, the Agent of the Company, came to San Juan, and in company with J. W. Fabens, Esq., American Consul to San Juan, went to the station-house, to give bail for the man they had arrested. When these gentlemen got there, one of the City Council arrested Mr. Scott, in the name of the city, without writ or warrant, as they say, for resisting the authorities.

Mr. Fabens wished to enter a protest against such proceedings, and as to their right of sovereignty over Point Arenas; they would not give him a hearing, but said he had nothing to do with the affair, and that they did not wish the opinion of the United States Consul.

Two days after the insult offered to Mr. Borland, United States Minister to Central America, the Government dissolved, and left the town, the station-house with all its arms and ammunition, at the disposition of the mob. And so the town remained up to the arrival of the United States sloop-of-war *Cyane*, which arrived here on the 11th inst. Capt. Hollins, on his arrival, held a consultation with Mr. Fabens, the United States Consul, and Mr. Scott, Agent of the Transit Company. These three gentlemen agreed perfectly as to the course best to pursue, so as to be as lenient as possible under the existing circumstances. They fixed the damages for the Company at $24,000, which should have been $50,000, as all these troubles have been a great drawback on the Company. Capt. Hollins also demanded, in the name of the United States, an apology from the late authorities and the people of San Juan, for the insult and injury done to the person of Mr. Borland, United States Minister to Central America, as well as the insult offered to the United States, which demands they did not deign to answer.

On the 12th inst. Capt. Hollins sent a force of fifty marines and sailors, under the command of Lieut. Pickering, to take the arms and ammunition from the Station-House, and to put up a proclamation stating that if his demands were not complied with he would, at 9 A. M. on the next day, proceed to bombard the town. Capt. Hollins very kindly offered to protect the lives and property of all those who were friendly disposed towards the United States. But very few, however, came to him; every one put themselves under English protection, and went on board the small British war schooner *Bermuda*, under command of Lieut. A. D. Jolly, who has been lying in this harbor about a month.

The bombardment commenced at 9 A. M. precisely, and after the *Cyane* had fired some one hundred and thirty shot and shell into the town, which occupied about the space of an hour and a half, Capt. Hollins sent a force on shore to burn the town—being all frame buildings it would have taken two or three days to destroy it with shot.

While the town was in flames the French mail steamer *Dee* came in, but left immediately, taking in tow the *Bermuda* (or the hall boat, as Capt. Hollins called it). It is supposed they went to Bluefields, to leave those persons who had gone on board for protection. All the ringleaders of these outrages were on board of her. The conduct of Capt. Hollins and Mr. Fabens, our Consul, from the time the *Cyane* arrived up to the time of her departure, was perfectly justifiable; everything was done in perfect harmony, and there was no other course left to pursue but to burn the town, and by so doing, break up a nest of as desperate scoundrels (with a few honorable exceptions,) as ever lived in a civilized country. In doing this, Capt. Hollins has carried out to the letter the doctrine of Gen. Pierce, in his Inaugural Address, "that American citizens must and shall be protected abroad."

The *Cyane* left here on the 18th inst., for Navy Bay. She will then proceed to Pensacola, having on board J. W. Fabens, Esq., U. S. Consul to San Juan. Also, the remains of Purser Usham, of Massachusetts, who died on board the sloop-of-war *Decatur*, while lying at this port, some two years ago.

I send you a copy of two extracts from the *Morning Journal*, Kingston, Jamaica, giving an account of the bombardment, supposed to have been written by T. J. Martin, late a Mayor of San Juan.

Gonzales.

Greytown Bombarded and Destroyed—Unskillfulness of American Gunnery—Probable War between Great Britain and the United States, &c., &c.

From the Morning Journal, Kingston.

The R. M. C. steamer *Dee* arrived in this port from Greytown this morning, with dispatches from that place for his Excellency the Governor, Sir Henry Barkley, containing intelligence of the total destruction of Greytown, the capital of the Kingdom of Musquito, by the U. S. sloop-of-war *Cyane*, Capt. Hollins, after a bombardment of seven hours. The account we have received of the transaction is entirely divested of any particulars. From all we can gather, it appears the *Cyane* appeared off Greytown on the 11th inst., and sent a boat on shore in the charge of an officer, with instructions to demand from the authorities apology and reparation—for what does not appear.

The demand not being complied with, the *Cyane* on the return of the boat, opened her fire on the town, into which the shot and shell fell thick and fast. The bombardment lasted seven hours, at the end of which time the town was on fire in several places The conflagration raged until the town was entirely consumed. The bombardment is represented as having been conducted with the most barbarous cruelty. All that came within range was subjected to the fire of the Americans, even the dumb creatures were not spared, and several fell under the deadly missiles that were aimed at them. The guns were said to have been served in a most lubberly manner, and a spectator would fancy the shot and shell were intended for the destruction of the alligators in the morass, so wide of their mark did they fall. To this circumstance is attributed the length of time occupied in the attack. Amongst other matters, we are informed the British flag (at the Consul's we presume) was shot away.

This affair appears to be a new phase in American fillibusterism. Hitherto the Lopezes and the Walkers have confined their marauding expeditions to the Island of Cuba and the territory of New California. They have not dared to disturb the tranquillity of any British possessions, or any State under British protection, and although the American press has not been sparing in its venom against the Mosquito Kingdom, its Negro King, and its British protectors and allies, Americans have kept themselves within the bounds of mere words. As long as this was the state of affairs, the British Government could but smile with ineffable contempt at these impotent ravings.

But the case is altered, when we find a regularly commissioned vessel of war, belonging to the United States, proceeding at a time when the Republic is at peace with England, and without any declaration of war against the Mosquito Kingdom, which is in alliance with and under the protection of England, on some flimsy pretext to bombard and destroy the Mosquitian capital. Great Britain has no alternative but to avenge the insult offered to her flag and the injury done to her ally.

She is bound to do it on every principle of honor and justice. If she shrink from the task, then is her vaunted protection of the weak against the oppression of the strong, as in the case of Turkey, an empty boast. She has ships in sufficient numbers laid up in ordinary, which, with a little activity, may be soon equipped and commissioned, with which to bombard New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, or any of the American sea-ports, as a just measure of retaliation for the outrage committed on Greytown. The bombardment of Odessa was an act of retribution for the Sinope massacre; and nothing less than a successful attack on some large American sea-port will teach the Americans they must abstain from attacks similar to that on Greytown; unless she be in accordance with the laws of nations.

What aid Sir Henry Barkley will be able to afford the people of Mosquito we are at a loss to conceive. It would be dangerous, we imagine, to send out of the Island a single company of the handful of European and black troops in it, as, with the example of Greytown before our eyes, we know not how soon we may receive a hostile visit ourselves. As to a naval force, we have only the steamer *Argus* in Port Royal.

The destruction of Greytown concerns this Island deeply. The fate of that place may be ours any fine morning that the American may again think fit summarily to suspend their neutrality laws and attack us, unless we are prepared to give them a warm reception. What we predicted some weeks ago seems on the point of being realized; and, in the absence of a sufficient number of regular troops, we must procure and discipline a militia force, lest we be caught napping, and pay as dearly for our negligence as the inhabitants of Greytown for their refusal to submit to the dictation of foreign marauders.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Point Arenas, Nicaragua, Sunday, July 29, 1854.

H. B. M. war schooner *Bermuda*, which left here on the afternoon of the bombardment in tow of the steamer *Dee*, arrived at this place on the morning of the 16th, and remained perfectly quiet until after the departure of the *Cyane*. That same day, the 18th, A. D. Jolly, Commander of the *Bermuda*, went to San Juan, and put up two proclamations, copies of which I send you. On the 19th, he came here and left two proclamations, but one of them was worded different from the one put up in San Juan; instead of the words "cowardly and wanton" he had "cruel." He also informed us he would send after the cannon that was taken from San Juan and placed here by Captain Hollins, of the *Cyane*. The same day he went to San Juan, and with a pencil altered the proclamation so as to correspond with the one left here, and signed his name in pencil as having been altered by him. On the 20th inst. he sent a force of marines to take the brass cannon, which he says belongs to Great Britain, and was left for the protection of San Juan; he took it under protest of the U. S. Commercial Agent. He has proclaimed martial law, and blockaded the port, and told the pilot, an American, that he was risking his life by going out for any vessel without his permission, and was about to put him in irons for having gone out to bring in the American brig *Reveille*, which arrived here on the 20th inst.

This Lieutenant A. D. Jolly says he came down to make peace, and well he has acted his part, drinking, carousing, and playing billiards, and walking arm in arm with the very ringleaders of all these outrages, and moreover gave them refuge on board of his vessel the day of the bombardment. If British officers do not understand their business and know their places better than that, they had better stay at home, and not come here to delude these ignorant people, and lead them to suppose that England will protect them in all the outrages they may feel disposed to commit on American citizens. It is the opinion of many here, had it not been for Lieutenant A. D. Jolly and his bull boat, the demands would have been complied with, and the town of San Juan would not have met the fate it has; but, after all, it is the best thing that could have happened to it, for the town would never have been cleared of those outlaws had it not been burnt. They justly merited what they have got.

Gonzales.

PROCLAMATION.—(Copy.)

In consequence of the non-existence of all civil authority in this city of Greytown, (caused by the late outrage,) I being charged, as far as my power extends, with the protection of lives and property, do hereby proclaim the City and Territory of Greytown, as described by its Constitution, under "martial law."

Given under my hand on board H. M. schooner *Bermuda*, at Greytown, Mosquito, this 18th day of July, 1854. A. D. Jolly, Lieut. and Commander.

Proclamation.

Having been brought to my notice that in consequence of the late [cowardly and wanton] cruel outrage committed by the United States ship *Cyane*, that many depredations and thefts have been committed on the property necessarily left unguarded, I hereby proclaim that any person brought before me with sufficient proof of having committed such thefts or depredations, shall be severely flogged on board H. B. M. ship *Bermuda*, under my command.

Given on board H. B. M. ship *Bermuda*, at Greytown, this 18th day of July, 1854. A. D. Jolly, Lieut. and Commander.

The Fire at Columbia.—In addition to the particulars of the destruction of the town of Columbia, given in our telegraphic dispatches, we extract the following from an extra Columbia *Clipper*, furnished us by Wells, Fargo & Co.:

The fire was undoubtedly the work of incendiaries, as the building in which the fire broke out has been unoccupied for months. Plunder was probably the object, as we hear of many robberies, trunks being broken open, &c.

A man by the name of Babe has been arrested on suspicion, and is now in custody at Sonora. He was heard to make a threat of burning the town, only twenty minutes before the fire was discovered.

Besides the losses by the fire, there are also losses by buildings torn down to stay the progress of the flames, about $2,600.

Billy, of the Jenny Lind, has planted his stakes, made a hole in the ground for a cooking stove, and furnished fodder for the inner man to about two hundred and fifty persons.

Northrop's Hotel, the only Hotel saved in the town, furnished food for about the same number.

Before the smoke of the conflagration had cleared away, or the flames had ceased to roll heavenward, a number of firms and gentlemen had lumber on their lots, and the music of the hammer and saw was borne on the heated breeze.

C. J. Brown, of Adams & Co.'s Express, removed a sheet from his bed, turned artist for the occasion, and painted thereon the following inscription: "Adams & Co.'s Banking and Express Office, Main-street, No. 1, Columbia. C. J. Brown, charcoal painter." Mills & Co.'s and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s offices were opened for business at 12 M. American Hotel opens this evening, in the *new* building, with remaining stock on hand, viz.: one barrel whisky and one barrel brandy. Major Farnsworth is rebuilding his saloon. Exchange will commence to-morrow. Oxley & Campbell will open to-morrow. Jackson & Stone are doing business in their hay-house, Kennebec-row. N. Brown & Co., on the gulch, houseless.

Upon learning the departure of Babe, the supposed incendiary, for Sonora, about 300 citizens congregated and contemplated proceeding to that city and rescuing the prisoner at all hazard, but finally gave it up. Capt. Grey, a chum of Babe's, is supposed to be an accomplice.

FIRE IN SACRAMENTO CITY.

Nine Blocks Destroyed—$500,000 Lost.

From the Sacramento Union Extra, July 13.

On Thursday at about 1 P. M., a fire broke out in this city which in extent and destructiveness has only been surpassed by the terrible conflagration of Nov. 2, 1852. There were fortunately three favorable causes operating to favor the spread of the flames, viz.: the little wind prevailing, fire proof buildings and an abundance of water—the latter unquestionably was the means of saving the greater portion of the city. The fire originated in a small frame building in the centre of the block, bounded by Third, I, Fourth and K-streets. It is said that the fire was caused by the upsetting of a spirit lamp under a pot of glue in the rear of Newcomb's furniture warehouse.

Simultaneously with the breaking out of fire in the rear of the Sacramento Hotel, was the ignition of the frame buildings of Boyd & Davis, on the alley between Third and Fourth streets, and instantly thereafter the Crescent City Hotel caught, and from this point, the flames, fanned by the southerly breezes, rapidly went up J and across to I-street. On K-street were stationed engines Nos. 1, 4 and 2, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, and by the almost superhuman efforts of these companies the fire was prevented from crossing K street. There is not a single building burned on the south side of K, or west of Third-street. Fortunately there was a full supply of water for the use of the Department in the densely crowded street, and to their manly exertions, coupled with those of our citizens, are we indebted for the safety of an immense amount of property which would otherwise have fallen a prey to the devastating element. But four brick buildings have been destroyed, and these would have been saved had they been protected by iron shutters.

After the fire had arrived at J-street, and forced its way to I-street, the wind increased very materially, blowing from the Southwest, which blew the flames up the latter street, sweeping everything before it as far as the Court-House, which was totally consumed.

Before this point the fire ran down five or six streets towards I, and burned the old Congregational Church edifice, which so nobly withstood the ravages of the November fire. Every precaution had been taken to save this building, and the cause of its ignition is a mystery, as the flames were first seen bursting from the interior of the edifice. It is supposed by many that some fiend had set it on fire in the confusion which prevailed, for the purpose of extending the ravages of the conflagration. All the legal documents and the papers in the Court-house were rescued and carried to the safe places. With the exception of the Congregational Church, none of the houses of religious worship were destroyed. No. 4 engine-house, two brick buildings on street, between J and K, was burned in the early part of the fire, also a brick building adjoining; they were not considered fire-proof.

We are happy to record no positive loss of life, although it is currently rumored that a man at work on the roof of the Congregational Church was precipitated into the flames when the roof fell in. Mr. Anderson, of the firm of Anderson, Hunter & Co., received a deep gash in the leg while at work. Mr. Loham, of Hull & Loham, was severely prostrated by a *coup de soliel*, but is recovering. W. B. Blunt, Assistant Foreman of No. 1., had his arm broken, and Mr. Medwell a member of the same company was also burned. A man was discovered setting fire to Garwood's building on J-street, between 5th and 6th-streets, but the villian managed to escape.

As an evidence of the indomitable energy of the Sacramentans, we will state that at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Craft had his lumber on the site of his dwelling destroyed, on Fifth-street, between J and K, and was busily engaged in reërecting it. Although nearly all of the buildings burned were frame buildings of little value, yet many of them were stored with large and valuable stocks of goods, and consequently the occupants are very heavy losers.

On I-street very many handsome and valuable dwellings were consumed which were an ornament to the city. On this street, between Fifth and Sixth, nearly all of the Chinamen were located, and not one of their tenements escaped. In fact there are but two buildings standing on the north of the Slough side of I to between Third and Seventh. This entirely escaped the great fire of 1852. On the south side of I, between Third and Seventh, there are but three or four frames spared. The burnt district is confined within the following limits, although in the space embraced in the following boundaries there are many fire proof and frame buildings left standing—K-street north side, from above Third to Seventh, I-street from above Third to Seventh, both sides either Fourth to Fifth, Seventh and Eighth-streets, and K to L-street, both sides, both sides I-street from Third to Seventh-street.

The wooden houses on some twelve blocks are mostly consumed, including all the small houses which stood in the alleys, and it is estimated that about two hundred have been burned. Most of these houses were small, and many of them but little better than shells. The large building near the Oriental Hotel, American House, Old Court House, New-England House, State House, Mr. Benton's Church, the Sonora House and Crescent City Hotel. We hear of no heavy stock of goods destroyed. The loss, including buildings and goods, is estimated to be between $300,000 and $400,000. The *Wilson G. Hunt*, at 11 o'clock, P. M., brought the San Francisco firemen to the rescue, and, although too late to be of service, they met with a glorious reception from our firemen.

From the *State Journal*, of the 14th, we derive further particulars of the calamitous visitation upon the City of Sacramento, which has laid in ruins nearly one-third of the business portion of that city. "The burnt district extends from the store where the fire originated, up north side of K-street to Sixth, stopped by Golden Eagle Hotel; but three or four buildings are left standing. On J-street, from Crescent City Hotel, near Third-street up to Sixth, taking in both sides; on I-street, from Third-street, up as far as Seventh, the State House being the last building destroyed. This includes both sides of J-street, with very few exceptions. All the cross streets running from K to J, and from J to I, are a barren waste. The Capitol, the Crescent City Hotel, the New-England House, Rev. Mr. Benton's church, and the Lake House, are destroyed." The list of losses as far as ascertained is as follows:

K-street—Newcomb, furniture, $2,500; Morehouse & Brainard, produce, $1,000; Stewart, grocery, $500; Wood's carpenter shop, $2,000; E. T. Nelson, saddlery, $2,000; Hamilton & Howlet, grocers, $300; Dr. Crane, druggist, stock and buildings, $18,000: Richardson & Stone, livery stable, $3,000; three vacant buildings, $1,500; Vertimer, liquors, $5,000; Tuck, Lung & Co., merchants, $5,000; Appleman & Brothers, grocers, $2,000; Langsler, sash factory, $2,500; Wales, dwellings, $1,000; barber shop and milliner, Slone, saddler, $600; Kentucky drug store, $500; St. Louis Restaurant, $800; Eastern House, $3,000; barber shop, $800; Hooker Mansion House, $4,000; Bradford dwelling, $800; Griffith, wagon shop, $1,000; Walser, grocery, $500; Fox, barber, $300; Hooker & Fern, hay-yard, $2,500; Ladd & Co., stable, $500; blacksmith shop, $500; lumber-yard, $800; saddlery, $500.

J Street.—Meat market above Third, $400; Brown, Henry & Co., damaged, $1,000; T. McAlpin, paint shop, $2,000; Bradford & Co., hat store, $8,000; T. S. Mitchell & Co., damaged, $1,000; Hamberger & Co., damaged, $3,000; Wand, dry goods, $9,000; Mann & Co., grocers, $8,000; Davis & Co., auctioneers, $6,000; Soda manufactory, $2,000; D. J. Thomas, personal property, $1,500; Hurlburt & Co, merchants, $5,000; Bradman & Co., same loss, $1,000; Chapman, [illegible], $600; Bath House, [illegible]; T. C. W. Co[illegible], $3,000; *Clipper* [illegible]

There was no [illegible] to stay the progress of the fire[illegible]

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Simultaneously with the breaking out of fire in the rear of the Sacramento Hotel, was the ignition of the frame buildings of Boyd & Davis, on the alley between Third and Fourth streets, and instantly thereafter the Crescent City Hotel caught, and from this point, the flames, fanned by the southerly breezes, rapidly went up J and across to I-street. On K-street were stationed engines Nos. 1, 4 and 2, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, and by the almost superhuman efforts of these companies the fire was prevented from crossing K street. There is not a single building burned on the south side of K, or west of Third-street. Fortunately there was a full supply of water for the use of the Department in the densely crowded street, and to their manly exertions, coupled with those of our citizens, are we indebted for the safety of an immense amount of property which would otherwise have fallen a prey to the devastating element. But four brick buildings have been destroyed, and these would have been saved had they been protected by iron shutters.

After the fire had arrived at J-street, and forced its way to I-street, the wind increased very materially, blowing from the Southwest, which blew the flames up the latter street, sweeping everything before it as far as the Court-House, which was totally consumed.

Before this point the fire ran down five or six streets towards I, and burned the old Congregational Church edifice, which so nobly withstood the ravages of the November fire. Every precaution had been taken to save this building, and the cause of its ignition is a mystery, as the flames were first seen bursting from the interior of the edifice. It is supposed by many that some fiend had set it on fire in the confusion which prevailed, for the purpose of extending the ravages of the conflagration. All the legal documents and the papers in the Court-house were rescued and carried to the safe places. With the exception of the Congregational Church, none of the houses of religious worship were destroyed. No. 4 engine-house, two brick buildings on street, between J and K, was burned in the early part of the fire, also a brick building adjoining; they were not considered fire-proof.

We are happy to record no positive loss of life, although it is currently rumored that a man at work on the roof of the Congregational Church was precipitated into the flames when the roof fell in. Mr. Anderson, of the firm of Anderson, Hunter & Co., received a deep gash in the leg while at work. Mr. Loham, of Hull & Loham, was severely prostrated by a *coup de soliel*, but is recovering. W. B. Blunt, Assistant Foreman of No. 1., had his arm broken, and Mr. Medwell a member of the same company was also burned. A man was discovered setting fire to Garwood's building on J-street, between 5th and 6th-streets, but the villian managed to escape.

As an evidence of the indomitable energy of the Sacramentans, we will state that at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Craft had his lumber on the site of his dwelling destroyed, on Fifth-street, between J and K, and was busily engaged in reërecting it. Although nearly all of the buildings burned were frame buildings of little value, yet many of them were stored with large and valuable stocks of goods, and consequently the occupants are very heavy losers.

On I-street very many handsome and valuable dwellings were consumed which were an ornament to the city. On this street, between Fifth and Sixth, nearly all of the Chinamen were located, and not one of their tenements escaped. In fact there are but two buildings standing on the north of the Slough side of I to between Third and Seventh. This entirely escaped the great fire of 1852. On the south side of I, between Third and Seventh, there are but three or four frames spared. The burnt district is confined within the following limits, although in the space embraced in the following boundaries there are many fire proof and frame buildings left standing—K-street north side, from above Third to Seventh, I-street from above Third to Seventh, both sides either Fourth to Fifth, Seventh and Eighth-streets, and K to L-street, both sides, both sides I-street from Third to Seventh-street.

The wooden houses on some twelve blocks are mostly consumed, including all the small houses which stood in the alleys, and it is estimated that about two hundred have been burned. Most of these houses were small, and many of them but little better than shells. The large building near the Oriental Hotel, American House, Old Court House, New-England House, State House, Mr. Benton's Church, the Sonora House and Crescent City Hotel. We hear of no heavy stock of goods destroyed. The loss, including buildings and goods, is estimated to be between $300,000 and $400,000. The *Wilson G. Hunt*, at 11 o'clock, P. M., brougat the San Francisco firemen to the rescue, and, although too late to be of service, they met with a glorious reception from our firemen.

From the *State Journal*, of the 14th, we derive further particulars of the calamitous visitation upon the City of Sacramento, which has laid in ruins nearly one-third of the business portion of that city. "The burnt district extends from the store where the fire originated, up north side of K-street to Sixth, stopped by Golden Eagle Hotel; but three or four buildings are left standing. On J-street, from Crescent City Hotel, near Third-street up to Sixth, taking in both sides; on I-street, from Third-street, up as far as Seventh, the State House being the last building destroyed. This includes both sides of J-street, with very few exceptions. All the cross streets running from K to J, and from J to I, are a barren waste. The Capitol, the Crescent City Hotel, the New-England House, Rev. Mr. Benton's church, and the Lake House, are destroyed." The list of losses as far as ascertained is as follows:

K-street—Newcomb, furniture, $2,500; Morehouse & Brainard, produce, $1,000; Stewart, grocery, $500; Wood's carpenter shop, $2,000; E. T. Nelson, saddlery, $2,000; Hamilton & Howlet, grocers, $300; Dr. Crane, druggist, stock and buildings, $18,000: Richardson & Stone, livery stable, $3,000; three vacant buildings, $1,500; Vertimer, liquors, $5,000; Tuck, Lung & Co., merchants, $5,000; Appleman & Brothers, grocers, $2,000; Langsler, sash factory, $2,500; Wales, dwellings, $1,000; barber shop and milliner, Slone, saddler, $600; Kentucky drug store, $500; St. Louis Restaurant, $800; Eastern House, $3,000; barber shop, $800; Hooker Mansion House, $4,000; Bradford dwelling, $800; Griffith, wagon shop, $1,000; Walser, grocery, $500; Fox, barber, $300; Hooker & Fern, hay-yard, $2,500; Ladd & Co., stable, $500; blacksmith shop, $500; lumber-yard, $800; saddlery, $500.

J Street.—Meat market above Third, $400; Brown, Henry & Co., damaged, $1,000; T. McAlpin, paint shop, $2,000; Bradford & Co., hat store, $8,000; T. S. Mitchell & Co., damaged, $1,000; Hamberger & Co., damaged, $3,000; Wand, dry goods, $9,000; Mann & Co., grocers, $8,000; Davis & Co., auctioneers, $6,000; Soda manufactory, $2,000; D. J. Thomas, personal property, $1,500; Hurlburt & Co, merchants, $5,000; Bradman & Co., same loss, $1,000; Chapman, [illegible], $600; Bath House, [illegible]; T. C. W. Co[illegible], $3,000; *Clipper* [illegible]

There was no [illegible] to stay the progress of the fire[illegible]

The Fire at Columbia.—In addition to the particulars of the destruction of the town of Columbia, given in our telegraphic dispatches, we extract the following from an extra Columbia *Clipper*, furnished us by Wells, Fargo & Co.:

The fire was undoubtedly the work of incendiarics, as the building in which the fire broke out has been unoccupied for months. Plunder was probably the object, as we hear of many robberies, trunks being broken open, &c.

A man by the name of Babe has been arrested on suspicion, and is now in custody at Sonora. He was heard to make a threat of burning the town, only twenty minutes before the fire was discovered.

Besides the losses by the fire, there are also losses by buildings torn down to stay the progress of the flames, about $2,600.

Billy, of the Jenny Lind, has planted his stakes, made a hole in the ground for a cooking stove, and furnished fodder for the inner man to about two hundred and fifty persons.

Northrop's Hotel, the only Hotel saved in the town, furnished food for about the same number.

Before the smoke of the conflagration had cleared away, or the flames had ceased to roll heavenward, a number of firms and gentlemen had lumber on their lots, and the music of the hammer and saw was borne on the heated breeze.

C. J. Brown, of Adams & Co.'s Express, removed a sheet from his bed, turned artist for the occasion, and painted thereon the following inscription: "Adams & Co.'s Banking and Express Office, Main-street, No. 1, Columbia. C. J. Brown, charcoal painter." Mills & Co.'s and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s offices were opened for business at 12 M. American Hotel opens this evening, in the *new* building, with remaining stock on hand, viz.: one barrel whisky and one barrel brandy. Major Farnsworth is rebuilding his saloon. Exchange will commence to-morrow. Oxley & Campbell will open to-morrow. Jackson & Stone are doing business in their hay-house, Kennebec-row. N. Brown & Co., on the gulch, houseless.

Upon learning the departure of Babe, the supposed incendiary, for Sonora, about 300 citizens congregated and contemplated proceeding to that city and rescuing the prisoner at all hazard, but finally gave it up. Capt. Grey, a chum of Babe's, is supposed to be an accomplice.

FIRE IN SACRAMENTO CITY.

Nine Blocks Destroyed—$500,000 Lost.

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...GREAT CROP.—The wheat crop in this country is remarkably fine, and will yield much more than an average crop for several of the past years. Mr. REED, of the Puente, has an excellent crop of 80 acres of Australian wheat. We hear of no smut in the wheat in this section, and but little rust.

LOS ANGELES IMPROVEMENTS.—Among the features of the times" of our future prosperity, is the rapid advance of real estate in this city, and the many solid improvements that are now being made by our business men. Property that was offered six months ago for $7,000, was purchased by Mr. BAUDRY about three months since for $10,000, and is now valued at $25,000.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—We learn that four hundred acres of wheat was burnt last week at San Bernardino. It took fire from the carelessness of Englishman who built a fire under a tree in the immediate vicinity of the wheat. A portion of their crop was destroyed last year, by the same man, under similar circumstances. Loss estimated from ten to fifteen thousand dollars.

COL. FREMONT'S LAST TRIP.—It will be recollected that Col. FREMONT stated, when he arrived in San Francisco, that he came through a new pass in the Sierra Nevada, leading into the Kern River Pass, and thence into the Tulare Valley by Walker's Pass; that he remained two days between Kern and Tule Rivers; and when visited by some ... on Tule River, and asked why he did not ... to the settlements, he evasively answered ... was out of funds, and though he was in ... provisions, he knew he could get none without money.

By the *Columbia*, we have the Crescent City ... of the 8th July.

A vein of Bituminous Coal is stated by the *Herald* to have been opened near Rogue River, ... of which had been fully tested, and ... by competent judges to be a superior ... welding and steam purposes. Messrs. REGAN & Co., have had recorded some ... twelve hundred acres of land on which the ... They propose to raise a joint stock company to work the lead. Every facility to get it into market is offered—a fine harbor where a vessel of a hundred tons can enter during the summer season with perfect safety. It is the purpose of the company to dispatch an agent to San Francisco in the course of a few weeks to bring it before the notice of capitalists.

LATER FROM OREGON.

The mail steamer *Columbia*, arrived July 14th, from Portland, O. T., with dates to July 1st.

From Port Orford, accounts of rich discoveries of gold are furnished in the memoranda of the *Columbia*. They should be received with many grains of allowance, and parties had better not make a precipitate rush in that direction.

Port Orford, July 7, was completely deserted, every one having gone to the diggings which have been discovered some twenty-five miles distance. The character of the gold is much the same as the coarse gold of California, and is said to assay equally as well. One party of four men is said to have taken out $6,000 in the short space of two weeks.

POLITICAL.—The Oregon *Statesman*, of the 27th, says: "The next Legislature of Oregon will consist of twenty-three Democrats and six Whigs in the House; seven Democrats and two Whigs in the Council. As soon as the official returns are all in, we shall publish a correct list of all the members.

Seventy-five United States troops, with the officers in command, arrived on the *Peytona*, landing at Vancouver.

SUPPOSED DROWNING.—A horse was found on the 16th June, on Deer Island Slough, appearing to have belonged to a man who had been drowned. Quite a number of articles were found tied to the saddle, and letters directed to DANIEL and D. D. CROW. The property is in possession of Mr. C. G. Staples, of St. Helena.

The wheat crop in the Wilamette valley is seriously injured by the smut.

A severe hail-storm visited Portland on Sunday, June 23.

The *Lot Whitcomb*, a pioneer steamer in Oregon has been sold to a company in San Francisco.

STEAMERS.—The *Portland Times* says: "The steamer *Belle*, Capt. WELLS, now runs regularly in the Cowlitz and Cascade trade. She leaves this place every Monday and Thursday for the Cowlitz, returning the same day. For the Cascades, every Tuesday and Friday, returning on Wednesday and Saturday, and continuing on to Oregon City. She stops at all the way places.

MINES.—The *Oregon Spectator* says: We are informed that miners are making good wages in the Santiam mines.

Jackson County, in Oregon Territory, gave 732 majority against the Convention.

ACCIDENT.—Three men employed on the works of the Willamette Falls Co.'s improvements, on the 28th June, fell from a scaffolding, and were quite seriously injured. LEWIS DOUGLAS, GEO. BARNUM and E. BLISS. The latter had a leg broken, and is not expected to live.

INDIAN MATTERS.—The Oregon *Weekly Times* says, the Indian difficulties at the Sound, are not as bad as at first supposed. Judge LANDER is safe and unharmed. Acting Governor MASON had gone to the scene of action. Several whites have been killed—but the *Pioneer and Democrat* of late dates has nothing reliable as to the extent of hostilities.

CAPT. WM. TICHENOR, Democrat, has been elected to the Oregon Legislature, from Coos County, by seventy-five majority. There being some informality in one precinct, the vote was thrown out, which gave his opponent the certificate of election. TICHENOR will contest the election.

A GRAND INDEPENDENCE BALL was given on the Fourth of July at Salem.

LAND DECISION.—The Supreme Court, at its late term in Portland, decided that the land law of 1844, providing for the entering of town sites by public authorities, is not applicable to this Territory; but no decision was made as to whether land could be taken under the "donation act" for purposes of trade and commerce, or in which towns have been commenced.

Not a case of drunkenness occurred at Portland on the Fourth.

COAL AT COOSE BAY.—The Umpqua *Gazette* publishes a letter of a correspondent dated Empire City, June 4, which says: "There is here an extent of coal lands which would surprise even a Pennsylvania collier. In addition to what is reported in your paper, we would say, that John Henderson. B. F. Ross, M. M. Learn, Calvin Hinch, Thos. Flanagan and brother, Sigmond Ettinger, Henry Sanford, C. Pearce, James Aiken, Da. Overbeck, W. H. Jackson, S. Hendricks, Dr. Geddes, W. W. M'Allister, N. Foley, David Rohrer, James Harkison, George Miller and brothers, all have taken claims in the same region, and upon the same coal veins, and have found the stratum I believe on almost every claim. As yet these claims have not been worked, but we expect to see them soon put under way. The experiment made by P. B. MARPER as his banks has proved successful; they are now in an active process of working, and the coals are delivered at Empire City. The above list does not include the nineteen Coose Bay Company claims, in most of which, if indeed not all, coal is known to exist. JAMES AIKEN has the honor of being the discoverer of these banks.

FROM WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

The Indian difficulties on Puget Sound are not yet settled. From the *Pioneer and Democrat* we learn that the Indians, who have been committing depredations upon the whites, are rather formidable in point of numbers, as well as possessing a sufficient quantity of arms to endanger the safety of the sparse settlement of the Sound.—*Oregonian.*

LATER FROM JAMAICA AND BARBADOES.

We have Kingston papers up to the 22d of July. The news is unimportant. The cholera had made its appearance, but had made little progress. Up to the 7th there had been twenty deaths in Rio Bueno, where the disease was subsiding.

Much indignation was manifested in Jamaica in regard to the conduct of Capt. HOLLINS, and the Kingston *Journal* of the 22d July states:

"We have much satisfaction in learning that a subscription has been raised in this city, headed by his Excellency the Governor, for the immediate relief of the suffering poor inhabitants of Greytown, and that an amount bordering on £100 has been already received. This sum is to be expended on the purchase of provisions to be forwarded by H. M. S. *Espiegle*, to sail on Sunday morning, and which, we have little doubt, will prove of material benefit."

The same paper of the 22d says:

"We are happy to learn that the cholera at Barbadoes has considerably abated, particularly at Bridgetown, though not without having carried off between 11,000 and 12,000 souls. The *Globe* makes the mortality to be as high as 15,000, but this is denied by the *West Indian*, which paper is borne out by the *Barbadian* and *Liberal*."

San Francisco Markets.

From the San Francisco Herald.

We shall not despair, by dint of energetic remonstrance, of inducing Atlantic speculators to cease their insane shipments to this country. If once they can be brought to realize the true condition of things here, and the consequent folly of deluging us with goods we do not need, they will quickly suspend their shipments and give us at least a little breathing spell; but it seems as if they are incapable of understanding either their own interests or the commonest principles ... East will not heed, but continue to venture as ruinously as before. Each is busy cut up by the hope that his shipment may chance to strike a rising market and realize him a fortune at once—about as reasonable as to expect to win against loaded dice.

We again urge shippers to notice a few of the most striking features in our present market, and then if common sense will not induce them to restrain their cupidity let them ship until doomsday. They will very soon find that we can ship, too,—that it will pay speculators here to buy up their cargoes and send them directly back to New-York, for a market, without breaking bulk. If Eastern men will but receive the assurances of the best informed here, that there is a nine months' supply of almost every thing in the State at the present time—that the grain and vegetable crops this season are amply sufficient to meet our own wants for the next year—that the rate of interest is very high, and the depression among the mercantile community and producing classes of unexampled severity—that our State does not contain much over 300,000 inhabitants—that one individual, Californian though he be, cannot wear more than one pair of boots and one hat at the same time—that there are some limits to his powers of consuming food and drinking liquor;—in fine, if they will get rid of the idea that we are as voracious as Esquimaux and as destructive as children, they will not only slack off their shipments but stop them altogether.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 14.

FLOUR—200 bbls. Gallego and Haxall sold on private terms; 75 do. Gallego, at $9 87½. Jobbing sales of 600 bbls. Gallego and Haxall, at $10@$10 25; 800 qr. sacks Chile, at $9; 1,300 do. do. do. repacked, at $8 75@$9; 350 do. do. Yreka Mills, at $9 50.

CORN MEAL—Some jobbing sales of bbls. at $7 25.

GRAIN—Sales of 5,200 pockets Eastern Oats, and 1,100 do. do. Corn, on private terms; 260 bags California Wheat, at 2½c. Jobbing sales of 200 do. do. Barley, at 1½c.; 10,000 lbs. Eastern Oats, at 2½c.; 1,200 pockets do at 1½c.

RICE—1,600 mats China No. 1, ex *Victoria*, sold on private terms.

CANDLES—100 half-boxes Adamantines sold at 26c.

PRESERVES—50 cases Green Peas, on private terms.

METALS—25 cases Yellow Metal sold at 32c.

WINES—Sales of 500 cases Claret, at $3 65; 800 do., do., at $3 75; 109 bbls. and 30 cases Priorato, at 81c. ₱ gallon.

Merchandise entered at the Custom House in San Francisco, July 14, 1854, for duty:

Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
20 bags flour	$ 77	10 cs silk & fancy goods	$3,950

Withdrawn for consumption:

45 cases hock	420	4 cases dry goods	700
40 cases lobsters	169	9 cases perfumery	535
Amount of cash received			$1,720 30

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

PORTLAND, July 8.—Business has been quiet through the week, and we hear of but few transactions having taken place. We observe no inclination to force goods, and holders of Groceries and Provisions are firm, and disposed to look for better rates than those which have heretofore ruled. Farmers throughout the country are now busy getting in their crops. From all parts we hear cheering accounts—that an ample return for their labors never appeared more encouraging. We feel quite confident that the Fall trade will be good, although we look for no continued animation before September. Bark *Louisiana*, CROSBY, is discharged, and taking in lumber for San Francisco. No arrivals since our last.—*Times*

OLYMPIA, W. T., July 1.—We have no improvement to note in the amount of business transactions since our last, but in the beneficial influence exerted on the main interests of the Territory by the improved condition of the weather, we find sufficient reason to look with confidence to an early resumption of trade. We would particularly direct the attention of purchasers of Lumber, Timber and Piles to the unequalled facilities for shipment afforded by the harbors of Puget Sound, and the very favorable rates at which cargoes of the articles can be procured. Our reported rates below, it will be seen, refer only to the retail demand and to small orders sawed out. Lumber, sawed Fir, $20 ₱ M.; Sawed Cedar, $25 ₱ M.; Shingles, $4@$5 ₱ M.; Square Timber, 12c.@14c. ₱ foot; Piles, 5c.@6c. ₱ foot.

California Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIAGES.

In San Francisco, July 1, by Rev. C. B. Wyatt, Mr. John B. Meek, of Marysville, to Miss Caroline B. Hull, of St. Johns, Canada East.

In San Jose, on Sunday, the 25th June, by Rev. Eli Corwin, Mr. Robert Thompson to Miss Helen Lucinda Wall, all of Santa Clara.

By Rev. Mr. Welhof, on the 22d June, at the residence of Mr. Hullub, Mr. Joseph Newburn to Miss Rosalia Elsasser, all of San Francisco.

At the Western Hotel, in Sacramento, June 29th, by Samuel Cross, Esq., Mr. Wm. W. Peatress to Miss Hester Ann Phelps, both of that county.

At Martinez, by George F. Worth, Esq., at the residence of Dr. JOHN TENNANT, Captain John H. Mallett, of San Francisco, to Miss Helen Tennant, daughter of Archibald Tennant, of Martinez.

On Tuesday evening, by Judge T. H. Caswell, in Nevada, M. Leon Villier to Miss. Catharine Mayer.

On Saturday evening, by Rev. M. Tansey, Mr. Wm. Malmanto Miss Statira Tomlinson, daughter of O. M. Tomlinson, Esq., all of Nevada.

In Grass Valley, June 24, by Justice J. I. Sykes, A. B. Dibble, Esq., to Miss Emma Allen, all of Grass Valley.

In San Francisco, July 3, by Rev. B. Brierly, Samuel C. Eveleth to Grace Payne.

At Box Elder, Utah Territory, April 13, by Elder John Morgan, Jeremiah W. Thomas, of Cedar City, to Miss Mary Thomas, of Box Elder, both natives of Wales.

In Salt Lake City, Jan. 1, by Bishop Hoagland, Mr. Thos. P. Smith to Miss Eliza Walker.

On the afternoon of July 3, at the Eureka House, Ousley's Bar, by Justice Byerley, of Long Bar, Mr. Henry Clarke, of Chilseo Camp, to Miss Demaries, eldest daughter of Wm. Cgue, of Deer Creek Crossing, all of Nevada County.

At Diamond Springs, on Thursday, April 23, by Rev. Clay Moulder, Mr. Andrew Horn to Miss Julia Parker, President of the Young Ladies' Temperance Society.

In Stockton, July 2, by Rev. J. B. Saxton, Mr. R. W. Craig, of New-York, to Miss M. S. Blair, of Iowa.

April 4, in the city of Alamos, Mexico, Mr. T. Robinson Beers, of Stockton, to Manuelita Goyeneche, of Alamos.

In San Francisco, July 7, by Rev. B. Brierly, Capt. John Ingraham and Miss Almira Pittsinger, both of San Francisco.

In Jackson, July 1, by Bruce Husband, J. P., Mr. Harold Evans to Miss Sophia Page, both of that place.

In San Jose, June 30, by Rev. A. Graham, Mr. J. Bailer to Johanna L. Waehler, all of that city.

At the residence of Capt. John Thurman, Monte, Los Angeles County, by Rev. Adam Bland, on the 28th ult., Mr. John D. Hicks, of Los Angeles, (of the firm of Childs, Hicks & Dennison,) to Miss Penelope Thurman, of Monte.

In San Francisco, July 7, by Rev. A. Williams, Alexander R. Foote to Jessie Beantson, both of Dundee, Scotland.

In San Francisco, July 2, by Rev. F. Meeshake, Mr. Peter Argens to Miss Secunda Dinkel.

July 6, at Alameda, by Rev. Mr. Myers, Mr. Benj. K. Myers to Miss Harriet Kelly.

On the 4th of July, in Sacramento, at the residence of A. W. Alexander, by Rev. J. A. Benton, Mr. J. L. Atkinson to Miss Isabella E. Clarkson, both of Georgetown, El Dorado County.

At the residence of the bride's father, near Cold Springs, on the 2d inst., by Rev. George B. Taylor, Mr. William Gregory, of Marysville, to Miss Sarah J. Miller.

At Placerville, on the evening of the 4th inst., by H. Doyle, Esq., Mr. H. Larkin, of Diamond Springs, to Mrs. A. Gray, of Weberville.

On Thursday evening, July 6, by Rev. S. H. Willey, Mr. John Shaw to Miss Hester Brangan, all of San Francisco.

In San Jose, June 30, by Rev. A. Graham, Mr. L. Bailer and Miss Johanna Wheeler, all of that city.

At Huntsville, Miss., on the 13th May, Col. John R. Price, of San Jose, and Miss Mary E., daughter of Col. J. D. King, of the former place.

At Cold Springs, Eldorado County, on 2d inst., by Rev. Geo. B. Taylor, Mr. Wm. Gregory, of Marysville, and Miss Sarah J. Miller.

At Wiley's Ranch, San Joaquin County, June 29, by Rev. E. D. Henry, Mr. Mordecai W. Wilcs and Miss Eliza J. Glass.

July 6, at Alameda, by Rev. Mr. Myers, Mr. Benjamin K. Myers and Miss Harriet F. Kelley.

In Marysville, July 4, Zachariah Montgomery, of Marysville Bar, formerly of Kentucky and recently of Shasta, and Miss Helena Graham, of Marysville.

In Stockton, July 8, by M. L. Ward, Esq., Mr. F. M. Kennedy to Mrs. Mahala Smith.

In San Francisco, at the First Presbyterian Church, July 12, by Rev. A. Williams, Mr. Robert Beaching and Miss Julia Adams.

BIRTHS.

In Jackson, on the evening of the 5th inst., the lady of Mr. Hiram Allen, of a daughter.

In Jackson, on the 3d inst., the lady of Geo. Andrews, of a son.

At Hunt's Gulch, June 30, the lady of W. A. Simons, of a daughter.

On Sunday, the 9th inst., the lady of Chas. Kirchhoff, of a boy.

DEATHS.

In Martinez, June 28, of consumption, Mr. Francis Stofford, aged 19 years. The deceased was a son of the late Dr. Wm. Stofford, of Spitaby, Lincolnshire, England.

At South Hadley, Mass., June 1, Dr. Elihu Dwight, aged 91 years.

SACRAMENTO MORTALITY REPORT for the two weeks ending July 2:

Diseases—Consumption, 1; dysentery, 1; cholera morbus, 1; still-born, 1; poisoned, 1; murdered, 1; unascertained, 1. Total, 7. Catherine Fostick, aged 25, from Ohio; Patrick Clarkin, 30, Wisconsin; Christina Spbon, 25, Germany; James Caldwell, 45, New-York; infant child of Mr. Pratt, Sacramento City; infant child of Mr. D. H. Whipley, Sacramento City; William D. Selkirk, 18 months, of Sacramento City.

On July 4, the wife of James Boyle.

In Salt Lake City, May 14, after an illness of six days, Eleazer King, Sen., aged 69 years.

At Salt Lake City, May 17, of consumption, Hosea Cushing, aged 28 years.

In Polk County, O.T., June 13, Eleanor A., wife of Joseph Downer, aged 21 years.

MARYSVILLE MORTALITY REPORT for the month ending June 30, 1854—June 1, Chinaman; 5th, infant of John Krause, aged 8 months, of Marysville; 6th, Richard Delahoide, 25 years, of Montreal, L. C.; 8th, Franklin C. Farley, 2 years and 5 months, of Marysville; 9th, Thos. Barbeitad, 55 years, of Sonora, Mexico; 12th, Peter Robertson, aged 33 years, Glasgow, Scotland; infant of Stephen Eaton, aged 14 months, of Marysville; 21st, Kerceashir, 30 years, Mexico; 24th, infant of F. W. Bolender, 2 months, of Marysville; 26th, Wm. G. Middleton, 21 years, New-York.—Total number 10.

Interments from out of the city—June 8, Eliza J. Hedge, aged 23 years, Bloomington, Ill.

In Nevada, on the 4th instant, at the residence of Mr. Bullington, Mr. William Copeland, aged 36. Mr. C. was from Spartanburg, S. C.

At Seaward and Prescott's Ranch, Bear River, near Nicolaus, July 5, of Panama fever, Mr. W. W. Knowlton, of Clymer, Chautauque County, N. Y.

In San Francisco, on the 9th inst., Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Sarah and Peter A. Owens, aged 5 months.

In San Francisco, on Sunday, the 8th inst., Wm. E. Rowland, Hermitage, County of Cork, Ireland, and late of Sydney, N. S. W.

At San Francisco, July 7, of bilious fever, Mr. Joh ...

At Mokelumne Hill, on the 2d inst., Harold Lund, of Nashua, New-Hampshire, aged 26 years and 7 months.

On the 4th inst., at Mud Springs, after a long and painful illness, in the 23d year of his age, Mr. D. Maclean, formerly of Clarksville, Ark.

JAMAICA.

Receipt of the News of the Bombardment of Greytown—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, Thursday July 27, 1854.

The steamer *Dee* arrived in port on the morning of the 18th current, with dispatches from that place for his Excellency the Governor, containing intelligence of the total destruction of Greytown, the Capital of the Kingdom of Mosquito, by the United States sloop-of-war *Cyane*, after a bombardment of seven hours; at the end of which time the town was on fire in several places, until it was entirely consumed. It certainly does appear strange that a regular commissioned vessel of war, belonging to the United States, should at a time when the Republic is at peace with England, and without any declaration of war against the Kingdom of Mosquito which is in alliance with, and under the protection of England, bombard and set fire to the Capital. I understand the chief inducements for this unparalleled outrage, arose from some misunderstanding with the people in the month of May last, and that the sum of $24,000 was demanded as indemnity for damage sustained by the Americans, coupled with some real or imaginary indignity offered to the citizens of America some short time ago. Captain HOLLINS, the commander of the vessel-of-war, declared in his proclamation that, "*by virtue of his instructions from the United States Government at Washington, if certain demands were not without delay complied with, he would at 9 o'clock of the 13th instant, proceed to bombard the town.*" This peremptory instruction can hardly be possible, there must be some mistake on the part of the commander, it does not comport with the honor and dignity of the American Government. The President possesses more deliberation, and better sense, than to have directed any of his naval officers to commit so monstrous, and outrageous an act of brutality, under any circumstances whatever. The whole matter will have long ere this been brought to the notice and animadversion of the press in America. I little doubt, it will not be slow in expressing its warmest indignation at such barbarous and wanton cruelty on the part of the commander of the sloop *Cyane*. On this vexatious occurrence the press in Jamaica generally, in no measured terms, censures and rails at this departure of common humanity. Great apprehensions are entertained of a rupture between England and America on this vexed question, should the Government tolerate this unmanly and gratuitous conduct of Captain HOLLINS. I can imagine no calamity more serious than this.

The afflicting and calamitous intelligence received by the last packet from England, relative to the condition of the Jews through the four cities of Jerusalem, has aroused the sympathies of all classes and denominations in the Island of Jamaica. It is written that the people are actually pining under the wretchedness of poverty; withering under the blight of pestilence; dearth has raised the price of food to an enormous height, and from its consequences the terrifying death from famine prevails throughout the length and breadth of Jerusalem. Dreadful to relate—fathers are trafficing for the sale of their children to strangers, so that their offspring may be spared death from starvation. Public subscriptions, and charity sermons have been resorted to in several Churches and Synagogues, and considering the depressed state of the Island the inhabitants have most liberally contributed—already the amount collected is $2,000—and still the good work is going on, both in Town and Country, in furtherance of this noble object. That monster, NICHOLAS, is the guilty cause of all this misery and suffering, for he has interdicted every succor from Russia towards the aid of the unfortunate Israelites.

It is ascertained that Doctor BARRETT, who lately arrived in the *Illinois* from New-York, returns to the Island with full powers from the American Company, formed under his auspices to proceed with mining operations on those properties which have been so favorably reported on by Mr. DECK, the geologist. I fully expect from all with which I have been made acquainted of the value of these places that the Company will have no reason to regret the undertaking, and a rich return to all the shareholders will be the result.

The last packet has not brought any direct information respecting the responsible Government bill. No action has been taken as yet in Parliament on the subject; but it is pretty certain from all accounts that the loan will be guaranteed. The Legislature of Jamaica having complied with the terms urged by the British Government, in passing the bill, upon which the promised loan was made the foundation. It is expected that the Governor will issue his proclamation, calling the Assembly, for the purpose of laying before them such instructions and documents as he may receive from the Colonial Secretary; after which the new members will, in due course, be appointed. It is also rumored that the Governor is now making inquiries, and diving into the *minutiæ* of individual capabilities for the ministerial office. In all probability a dissolution will be decided upon, new vigor will be infused, and the business of the country conducted with energy and spirit.

Notwithstanding the almost positive redemption of the Treasury Notes, by the expected realization of the English loan, the mercantile community still adhere to their published notice of not receiving them for more than 19s. to the pound. This is a serious detriment to the peasantry and mechanics, who are compelled to take them at their full value, and part with them at a discount of 5 per cent., to supply their necessary requirements.

A subscription, headed by his Excellency, the Governor, has been made for the relief of the sufferers at Greytown. A vessel has been engaged for the purpose of conveying provisions for the immediate succor of the unfortunate inhabitants. The sympathy that exists in Jamaica in this case, as well as for the perishing Jews at Jerusalem, has been characterized by unbounded liberality.

Cholera rages to a painful extent in the eastern districts of the country; it still prevails partially throughout the Island, not certainly epidemic in its character, but yet taking off a few valuable members both in town and country. Dr. BAILLEY, of St. Anns, a man of intrepid courage, skillful in his profession, and truly benevolent and attentive to his patients. He was the only practitioner within ten miles of the Bay, and breathed his last from the sad effects of this dreadful disease.

Dr. RICHARD CHAMBERLAINE was attacked a few weeks ago—age and organic affection told upon a debilitated system—and after a struggle of unusual duration, he at length succumbed to the malady, and died on Saturday, the 23d inst. At the time of his death, he held the situation of Health Officer in Kingston. He practiced physic and surgery for the last fifty years of his life. He was at the advanced age of 71.

Three of our most eminent members of the faculty have dropped into the grave within the last four months, while actively engaged in their professional duties in Cholera cases.

We have been visited with severe thunderstorms in the rural districts, the electric fluid destroying several places, and passing through one of the buildings, children were struck and knocked down, so much stunned as to require immediate assistance.

The weather for the last fortnight has been excessively warm, and but for a few refreshing showers, the heat would be insufferable. Refrigerent easterly winds have set in, which tend in a measure to lessen the effects of our Summer heat. P.

ACORN COFFEE.—There is in Berlin, Prussia, a large establishment for the manufacture of coffee from acorns and chicory, the article being made separately from each. The chicory is mixed with an equal weight of turnips to render it sweeter. The acorn coffee, which is made from roasted and ground acorns, is sold in large quantities, and frequently with rather a medicinal than an economical view, as it is thought to have a wholesome effect upon the blood, particularly of scrofulous persons. Acorn coffee is, however, made and used in many parts of Germany for the sole purpose of adulterating genuine coffee, and has been imported into the United States for the same use, so that no doubt, many persons who would shrink from knowingly drinking acorn coffee have actually drank it under another name. If it be medicinal in its nature, as is said, the use of it ought to be encouraged. And at any rate, as it is healthy in its nature, and can be made very cheaply from the superabundence of acorns in our forests, it seems to recommend itself under certain circumstanes as substitute for coffee, the price of which would thereby be much reduced.—*North American.*

...Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

BURLINGTON, Friday, Aug. 4, 1854.

The first class graduated from the University of Vermont in 1804,—consisting of *four* persons, three of whom, CHARLES ADAMS of this town, JUSTUS P. WHEELER of Arkansas, and WHEELER BARNES of Oneida County, N. Y., still survive, and were present at the Semi-Centennial Celebration of their Alma Mater which has just taken place. The fourth member of that class was a gentleman of fine literary abilities, who died some years since in New-York; his name I cannot at this moment recall; but his old classmate, Mr. ADAMS, says that he contributed the "Lancelot" papers to the well-known *Salmagundi*, of which IRVING and PAULDING were the leading writers. In consequence of the Semi-Centennial Celebration the Commencement exercises this year have been of unusual interest. The literary societies, including the Phi Beta Kappa Society, dispensed with their exercises in order to afford greater scope for the Alumni. President SMITH's Baccalaureate Sermon was preached on Sunday afternoon, and Professor NOYES, of Dartmouth College, addressed the Society for Religious Inquiry on Sunday evening. I was not fortunate enough to hear either of these addresses, and cannot speak, therefore, of their character.

The Associate Alumni held their celebration on Tuesday, at the Unitarian Church, Hon. JACOB COLLAMER, their President, occupying the Chair. Rev. Dr. WHEELER, President of the University for many years, delivered the Historical Address, in which he sketched rapidly, as the limits of the occasion required, but with very great skill and interest, the history of the University, from the steps taken in 1791 to establish it, until the present time. I regret my inability to give an outline of this discourse. It commemorated, fitly and eloquently, the high-toned spirit of the early settlers of Vermont, which led them, even while struggling to relieve themselves from the conflicting claims of New-York and New-Hampshire, and to lay the foundations of property and of social order, to demand, at the same time, the establishment of a University for purposes of instruction;—the earnest efforts of the first officers of the institution to render it successful;—the embarrassments against which it had to contend,—having been closed by the war of 1812 and afterwards burned by fire;—the liberality with which the people of Vermont have supported it; and the endeavors of those who have at various times been entrusted with its supervision, to give it a high rank among the educational institutions of the land. Its present system of instruction was substantially framed by Dr. JAMES MARSH, who came from Hampden and Sydney College, Virginia, in 1828, to become its President, and who brought to that place the highest qualities of character and scholarship ever devoted to educational purposes. Not the least interesting portions of Dr. WHEELER's address were the graphic personal sketches which he introduced of the officers who have successively been connected with the institution. It was a most admirable discourse, and was listened to with deep interest.

Next came the Oration by J. R. SPALDING, Esq., of New-York,—a graduate of the class of 1840,—who gave an exceedingly able, bold and elaborate address upon principles of immediate practical interest. His leading purpose was to show that graduates of the University of Vermont were especially bound,—by their specific instruction in the absolute inviolable supremacy of conscience, the dignity of human reason, the sacredness of right, of justice and of truth, and the cardinal principles which distinguish the spiritual from the sensuous and mechanical schools of philosophy,—to espouse heartily and zealously all those great reform movements of the day, which look to the redemption of humanity and the destruction of tyranny in all its forms. In following up this proposition Mr. S. was led to discuss a great variety of topics,—the revolutionary movements in Europe, the relation of conscience to law, the rights of property, the effects of the clamorous reform movements of the day, &c.,—and although he anchored himself firmly to the conservative principles of order and of law, he proclaimed and vindicated the most intense hatred and detestation of every species of tyranny which suppresses the free activity of the human mind, and declared his full faith in the steady progress of the race, under the influence of Christianity, even through the most bloody wars and revolutions, towards greater freedom and greater virtue than have ever yet been known. He vindicated the French Revolution of 1790 from the denunciations which have been heaped upon it and pointed out the infinite service it has rendered the French nation as well as humanity at large;—exposed the atrocity of the pleas for order by which a despotism is now maintained in Europe infinitely worse than that of the Roman Empire in its most despotic days;—denounced as heathenish and immoral the maxims that "that is property which the law *makes* property,"—that the law is superior in its claims to the individual conscience, &c., &c.;—ridiculed the apprehensions widely entertained by ultra-conservatives that the foundations of property, of law, of social order and of the family relation are menaced by the movements of the day;—and pushed his vigorous and argumentative rhetoric into almost every branch of current political and social discussion. His address was necessarily too long for the occasion, but it was heard with pleasure. It was eminently that of a practical scholar,—well read in fundamental learning, and equally disciplined in its application to the necessities and duties of life. Its style, though perhaps somewhat too palpably and artificially elaborate, was forcible, vigorous and elegant;—and as a whole the address was one of the most eloquent and admirable to which it has ever been my good fortune to listen.

These addresses were followed by a poem, by Rev. O. G. WHEELER, of Grand Isle, a graduate of the class of 1838. It was well written, smooth in its versification, and especially interesting from its allusions to college life familiar to most of its hearers.

After these exercises the Alumni proceeded to the Exchange Hotel where some 300 sat down to dinner. After the cloth was removed, speeches were made by the President, Judge COLLAMER, CHAS. ADAMS, Esq., Rev. A. E. PEASE, Rev. Dr. WHEELER, Mr. SPALDING, Rev. Dr. CHANDLER, of Greenfield, Mass., and several others whose names have escaped my recollection. Two or three songs written for the occasion were sung by the company, aided by a company of young ladies from the village, who kindly lent their aid and countenance to the occasion, and the company at last broke up only when compelled to do so by the advancing twilight. The dining hall was in one of the upper stories of the hotel, and its windows overlooked the lake, presenting one of the finest moonlight views imaginable. The following was the first of the songs which were sung, written by a member of the class of 1840:

A host of cherished memories
Of scenes remembered aye,
Of the honored dead and living
Throng U. V. M. to-day.

The hopes and loves of long ago
Appear in bright review,
And grand, old, classic college days
Their glorious youth renew.

We tread again the time-worn halls
As when their echoes rung
With roistering class-mates' tramp and shout,
And songs in concert sung.

And better yet, together meet
Congenial souls once more,
Right royal, generous, beating hearts
As in the days of yore.

For this glad present and the past,
Let hallelujahs ring,
And Alma Mater's future sons
As rapturously sing.

In the evening occurred the Exhibition of the Junior Class, which was attended by a large audience, and went off admirably.

On Wednesday,—Commencement day,—the usual procession formed at the College building, at 9½ o'clock, and marched to the Church, where the exercises of the Graduating Class took place,—according to the following

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Prayer by the President.
Salutatory—Charles Merrick Gay, Gaysville.
...Valedictory—Edward Dorr Griffin, Jr., Burlington.
...Oration—Lucius Swett, Danville.
...Aristocracy of Labor—William Worthington Gadcomb, St. Albans.
The American Mind, not too Utilitarian—Martin Chittenden Bradley, Burlington.
The Fall of Nations, as related to the Progress of the World—Samuel Rice Henry, Westford.
The true province of Ridicule—Rodney Smith, Orwell.
Modern Essay Writing—Philo Judson Farnsworth, Montgomery.
The Development of the Individual, the aim of Society—Oliver Dana Barrett, Westport, N. Y.
Natural Eloquence, as contrasted with Artificial—Wm. Clark Sandford, Orwell.
The Spirit of the Inductive Philosophy—Humphrey Yearsley Cummins, Lima, Pa.
Truth of Popular Instincts—Charles Henry Heath, Woodbury.
Popular Lectures—Wm. Smith, Orwell.
The true ground of Penal Law—Nathaniel Porter Gilbert, Middle Granville, N. Y.
The relation of National to Universal Mind—Reuben Clark Benton, Jr., Lunenburg.
Half Truths—Simeon Gilbert, Jr., Middle Granville, N. Y.
Political Tendencies of Modern Literature—Frank David Miller, Springfield.
The true idea of Originality—George White Chamberlin, Royalton.
Heroism of Purpose in Intellectual Pursuit—Quincy Blakely, Pawlet.
Thought, as pervaded by the Poetic Spirit—Charles Rollin Ballard, Tinmouth.
Social Intervention—Patrick Glynn, Orwell.
S. T. Coleridge, the Spirit of his Poetry and Philosophy—Frederick Hobbell Waterman, Johnson.
Error, the true cause of Weakness—Winslow Charles Watson, Port Kent, N. Y.
The Superstitions of Science—Charles Merrick Gay, Gaysville.
Incentives to Self Culture—George Stanton Denison, Royalton.
The Attainment of Universal Principles, the aim of the Scholar—Charles Wheeler Thompson, Berlin.

CANDIDATES FOR THE MASTER'S DEGREE.

Utilitarianism, as affecting Progress—Matthew Hale, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Contributions of Scholars to the Practical Philosophy of Life—Matthew Henry Buckham, Burlington.

Degrees Conferred—Benediction.

The general character of the subjects selected indicates a high toned scholarly culture, which was fully sustained by the manner of their treatment. I could not but observe, with great pleasure, the entire absence in these performances of those flippant attempts at wit,—those palpable bids for applause, which so frequently characterize similar addresses, especially in New-York College Commencements,—and which I cannot help thinking are of serious injury in their tendencies. The two orations by candidates for the Master's Degree, were productions of marked ability. Mr. HALE, who delivered the first, is a young lawyer, of great promise, in Poughkeepsie. Mr. BUCKHAM, who delivered the second, has been Tutor in the University for the past year, and goes to Europe this Fall for the prosecution of his studies.

The following Honorary Degrees were then announced by the President. The Degree of A. M., in course, was conferred on the following gentlemen:

O. L. Ballard, G. W. Batchelder, M. H. Buckham, M. Hale, M. J. Hill, Julius Scriver, Joseph Warren, C. C. Webster, W. P. Wells.

The Honorary Degree of A. M., conferred on the following gentlemen:

Hon. J. B. Mellieur, of Montreal, Samuel W. Dorman, of Montreal, John Howe, Jr., of Brandon, Major Alvord, U. S. A., William Blake, of Woodstock.

The Degree of D. D., was conferred on Rev. ADAM LILLIE, Professor of Theology in Toronto Seminary; and the Degree of LL.D., on Dr. MARTYN PAINE, of New-York, and JOSEPH HENRY GREEN, of London, England.

The Corporation, at the close of the exercises, dined with a large number of invited guests at the American Hotel, and a sense of justice constrains me to add that the proprietors of that establishment, Messrs. DREW & PROUTY, prepared the best dinner, both in the variety and quality of its viands and in the style in which they were served, I have ever seen on any similar occasion, there or elsewhere, out of the City of New-York. After the cloth was removed brief, pertinent and very happy speeches were made by several of the invited guests, who were called out by sentiments adapted to that purpose—among whom were Dr. HORACE GREEN, LL.D., President of the New-York Medical College; Major ALVORD, of the U. S. Army; Rev. Dr. CHILDS, of Lowell, Mass.; Chief Justice REDFIELD, of Vermont, and Hon. HORATIO NEEDHAM, Speaker of the Vermont House of Representatives. The company separated after singing the following song, prepared for the occasion by a member of the class of 1850:

As wanderers from their place of birth
Their footsteps homeward bend—
Welcomed, around the dear old hearth
A festal day to spend,
So, gathered from our various haunts,
We mingle here our joys;
Our Alma Mater greet—and hope,
She welcomes home her boys.

Her sons, some old, some young, and some
In manhood's vigorous prime,
Rejoice to find, their mother bears
So well the touch of time;
Through chance and change, through war and fire,
She held her onward way;
And *half a hundred years* conspire
To we

..., TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1854.

... Messrs. SAMPSON LOW, SON & CO., No. ... Ludgate Hill, London, are our authorized ..., and will receive subscriptions and advertisements for the DAILY or WEEKLY TIMES.

The Meeting in the Park.

A mass meeting is called for this evening in the Park at 6 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Saratoga on the ... inst. The object of that Convention is to give public and emphatic utterance to the sentiments of the people of this State upon the recent repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the aggressive policy of the Slaveholding Interest, of which that repeal is one of the latest and most explicit indications. The call is issued without any reference to political parties;—the Convention will be composed of men from all parties, and is, of course, not intended to interfere with the political relations and preferences of any who may attend. Members of all parties will undoubtedly be among the delegates. The design of the Convention, as expressed in the call, is simply to express the State sentiment of New-York upon the repeal of this time-honored Compromise, and the systematic policy of which it forms a part,—and to stimulate the people of the State to take such action as the emergency of the case and the interests of the country may require. While it forms no part of the published purpose of the Convention to take any direct part in the approaching State election, its influence will undoubtedly compel political parties to the adoption of such principles, and the nomination of such a ticket, as will remove all doubt from the public mind as to the position of New-York upon this subject.

The meeting this evening will be addressed by distinguished speakers from various parts of the country, and will undoubtedly be large and influential. The number of delegates to be appointed is *five* from each Assembly District.

The California News.

Generally when a steamer arrives with later dates from San Francisco, we are in doubt, as we head its news, whether to call it "The California News," "News from the Pacific,' or "News from All the Outside World," embracing, as it often does, the history for a fortnight of more than half the globe. This time we are not in doubt. The *Star of the West*, which arrived at this port early enough Monday morning to give a portion of our readers her tidings with their breakfasts—brings first, of course, details of San Juan behavior in its desolation, and brief, unimportant communications from Jamaica. Then, on the other side, there is some dubious news from new-found mines in Oregon, and a mere scrap from Washington Territory. But from the rest of the Pacific Borders, except our own Gold State, there is not a whisper.

Then there is nothing from California that one may call "*Important*," unless in the way of bad news enough. The great event of the fortnight has been the destruction of a million and a quarter of dollars' worth of property at different points by fire. The first great conflagration was that of Columbia, Tuolumne County, which, consuming over half a million of property, left the town in ruins. The second was at San Francisco; and the loss it occasioned is put at $280,000. The third burned twelve Wagks in Sacramento, and lost to that already much burnt City $400,000 of property. Other fires of less serious extent are reported from other parts. The impression was prevalent that these almost simultaneous conflagrations could only be the result of incendiarism.

During the fortnight, the Fourth of July was celebrated in handsome style, and the chapter of accidents following it is inexplicably brief.

The mines send out reports quite as good as usual. They did not yield better in 1849 and 1850 than they are doing now.

The wheat fields have yielded abundantly. Smut has destroyed, full one-third of the crop in some localities, and yet the field has been enormous. And the same pleasant results have attended all the labors of the agriculturists. Unfortunately for them, however, we of the East keep their storehouses filled with our unmarketable goods, which by a double means annoy them, making articles of home production unsalable, and making money scarce in every quarter. It is suggested that even Californians cannot eat more than they can hold, nor wear more than one pair of shoes at a time. If our shippers could once fairly understand this, we suspect we should hear less croaking here and make less there.

It is quite refreshing to hear the boiling of the political caldron. It seems like the old times to hear the quarreling over results of the elections for delegates to the Democratic State Convention for nominating the two Congressmen and a Supreme Court Clerk. The party is by no means a unit. They will have two Conventions and two tickets—without a doubt. "The Bolters," they who divided the Democracy on the United States Senator question at the last session of the Legislature, are as near as defending the National Administration may make them in sympathy with our "Softs." But their worst enemies, the present Cocks of the Walk, the Hards, do not charge them with entertaining any sympathy with our Softs, except on that one point. The Whigs are quite hopeful that out of this distraction their fortune may grow. They think they may carry the State.

The Greytown Affair.

Our San Juan correspondent, who is enabled to see glory in deeds that reflect no ray to our eye, posts us well as to the state of affairs about the ruins of Greytown, as seen through eyes that regard Capt. HOLLAND as a hero, and the *Cyane* as a minister of heavenly-demanded justice. According to his showing, martial law is the law of Greytown now, and a flogging is promised by Lieut. JOLLY, of the *Bermuda*, to any who may make too free with the unguarded property of its former residents. The language of the Lieutenant's *Proclamation* is sufficiently insulting, and may, possibly, have the desired effect of drawing off the ... crowd who have no business to taunt us with it. Meanwhile, the commander of the *Star of the West*, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, hastens to correct a report promulgated through the *Herald* yesterday, pronouncing it entirely unfounded, that Greytown is in a state of blockade, and Point Arenas held by the British commander. He asserts that all excitement had subsided there when the *Star* left. *We* presumed that when our gallant Naval officer had dispatched his bold men from the *Cyane* to fire the few wooden houses that outlasted the bombarding, quiet was quite sure to settle upon Greytown for a little season. We are prepared to believe that with its few scores of inhabitants driven out, their houses in ashes, it might be satisfactorily quiet and subdued.

The Roman Catholic Bishops Again.

In another column of this morning's TIMES will be found a second communication from "PHILO-VERITAS," in regard to statements recently made, concerning an alleged difference of opinion and of sentiment among the Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States. In his first letter our correspondent contented himself with pronouncing those statements "laughable" and "ridiculous;"—denying their accuracy in general terms;—lamenting the defective religious and educational training which unfortunately prevented us from appreciating those features in the discipline and character of the Roman Catholic Church which render such differences impossible;—denouncing the Know-Nothing organization, and denying that any among the Roman Catholic Bishops of foreign or of American birth are disposed to sympathize with it; and branding the liberal Catholics who are in this country as exiles from political oppression, as false to their faith, treacherous to their country, and scorned by Catholics and Protestants alike. In his second letter, which we publish this morning, he makes very specific and emphatic denials of certain portions of the articles referred to; and, declaring that we have asserted "as of our own positive knowledge," statements which he pronounces utterly false, makes a peremptory demand on us for the authority on which we relied. "PHILO-VERITAS" will undoubtedly be obliged to us, unless he has assumed a pseudonym to which he has no claim, for correcting the pretended quotation on which he bases this attempt to hold us personally responsible, for the accuracy of all the statements which we laid before the public. He says:

"In your article of last Monday, purporting to describe a division among the Bishops of this country, you say: 'We do not make the statement without positive knowledge of its truthfulness.' By this remark, the responsibility of the *whole article* rests upon you."

"PHILO-VERITAS" thus seeks to convey the impression that we asserted "positive knowledge of the truthfulness" of *all* the statements, contained in the articles which first excited his ridicule, and now arouse his indignation. He must be aware that this is a mistake. We made no such assertion. On the contrary, that claim related solely to the allegation that *some* among Roman Catholics, and even among their Bishops, were not as hostile to what is very vaguely called "Know-Nothing-ism," as were others. We gave the other statements professedly on authority. We claimed "*high* authority" for the "opinions" expressed concerning the dispatch of another Nuncio to the United States. We stated that "from *another* quarter we learned," what we published concerning the proposed Council at Rome. And what we said of differences in the Church concerning the appointment of a Cardinal, was said expressly on the strength of "authentic information." "PHILO-VERITAS" will thus see that he goes altogether beyond what facts will warrant, in asserting that we endorsed, as from our "positive knowledge, the truthfulness" of all the statements which our articles contained. We placed those statements before the public, because we received them from "high authority,"—because we supposed we had "authentic information" in regard to them. Of course, we may have been deceived; but the readiness with which we lay the counter statements and denials of "PHILO-VERITAS" before our readers, ought to convince him, as it will convince the public, that we have no desire to deceive others.

We are not at liberty to say anything, even if we knew anything, of the weight to which these denials and counter-statements of our correspondent are entitled. Nor has the public any means of forming an opinion on that subject. He has chosen to make his communications anonymous; we have neither the right nor the power to go behind them, or to attribute to them any greater authority than the assertions themselves carry with them. We only know that they come to us through a respectable and responsible channel, as did the original statements to which they refer. But as "PHILO-VERITAS" claims the right to make public his denials, without making public also his name, he can scarcely expect that a different course will be pursued by those whose statements and opinions he controverts.

"PHILO-VERITAS" *seems* to deny, not only that differences of opinion among the Roman Catholic Bishops in this country, concerning the appointment of a Cardinal, have found expression in the Councils of the Church, but that such differences have ever been felt by their individual members. He seems to deny that any design to create a Cardinal for America has ever existed; that there was ever any difference of opinion as to the proper person to fill that high office;—that either Archbishop ECCLESTON or Archbishop HUGHES was ever proposed for such an appointment: and that no individual Roman Catholic, whether Bishop or Priest, ever had any suspicion that *birth* influenced in any degree the action of any of the authorities of his Church. Whether any person could be authorized to making such sweeping denials, reaching so far beyond what it is usually given to mortals to know, may well be doubted. The public certainly will be slow to concede such authority to any one whose name and position are so closely concealed.

"PHILO-VERITAS" must excuse us for respectfully declining to publish the names of the persons, from whom we received the ... lous, to correct any misstatements which may find admission into our columns, and to obviate any injustice that may be unwittingly done—and none in these columns can be otherwise than unwittingly done,—to individuals or to classes. "PHILO-VERITAS" in his own experience has abundant evidence of this. But it is not our custom, especially upon anonymous demands, however peremptory they may be, to betray those who, in good faith and from proper motives, have conveyed valuable information to the public through our columns. In this instance we have no reason to suppose, in spite of our Correspondent's very warm asseverations, that either we or the public at large, have been designedly "hoaxed." All the information we have used came from members of the Roman Catholic Church, in good standing, holding positions of influence and consideration, and whom we should be slow to suspect of purposes so degrading as "PHILO-VERITAS" would fasten upon them.

We beg leave respectfully to assure our correspondent, that we are not insensible to the "dignity of our vocation as the conductor of a widely circulated journal;" although our sense of the responsibility of that position may not constrain us to comply with his request. We have given place, promptly and cheerfully, to his denial of statements, originally made on authority which we deem "high," but which, of course, may have been mistaken. We presume he does not doubt, as we do not, that the public will form a just judgment on the case as it stands before them.

The European Tendencies.

"Your Majesty has three greater enemies than either England or Russia," said General SEBASTIANI to SELIM III, in 1806, at a time when those two powers were arrayed against the Sultan—"and these are *Inshallah*, *Allah Kerim* and *Bakalum!*"—(God's will;—God is wise; We'll see.) Things are a good deal changed in the East since that day. Just now the lazy trust and the piety which procrastinates, seem to have gone over to the great powers from the Turks; and while OMER PASHA and his officers are sustaining the brunt of the main war on the Danube, making head against the Russians with equal arms on that river or driving them across it, the English have been illustrating the meaning of *Inshallah*, the French of *Allah Kerim* and the Austrians, as everybody knows, of *Bakalum*. The soldiership and carnage of the war against NICHOLAS have belonged hitherto to the *nizam jedid* and the *bashi bazouks*; the loitering backwardness and the safety—except from the strangulation of tight stocks and sun-stroke—to the renowned regiments of the Queen of England and the Emperor of France. But the aspect of the war is likely to undergo a change, and those powers may yet meet the retribution of their postponements.

The Czar's last reply has broken the square of the Quadruple Alliance. Prussia certainly accepts his willingness to form part of a protectorate of Five over the Greek Christians, and would cheerfully concede that strategic slice of Moldavia; and Austria, declaring that such willingness would be rather fair reason for renewed negotiation, palpably withdraws herself from her obligation to act in concert, and from the military alternative she had accepted, by saying that perhaps, however, such views of the German powers might not influence the acts of the two others. In this way the double-dealing FRANCIS JOSEPH disconnects himself from the policy of the latter; and this result is likely to be more fully evident in a short time. We cannot believe that an Austrian army will march in this war against the Emperor of Russia. Those German powers have, as it were, moved aside; and in the future course of events it is not to be expected that they would stand calmly by and see the Czar humiliated, and the order of despotic Europe disturbed, to suit the policy of England and France. Everything shows, in fact, that the Czar is not isolated in Europe, and that all the armaments of the Western powers cannot do against him half what the belligerent politicians promised and vowed in their name. England is, at this moment, beginning to think that a mistake has, some how or other, been made, and to suspect that a still further series of mistakes is not at all beyond the bounds of possibility. There is to be a new demand shortly, for some three millions of pounds. This will terribly rectify the notions of John Bull. He will soon stare all round and ask what has been done. He will cease to put any trust in *Inshallah*.

Meanwhile, the speeches of KOSSUTH are full of meaning at this moment—not less significant for the truths they set forth, than in coming out at such a juncture. He reminds us of one of those choruses of the Greek dramatists—making itself—or himself—heard in the intervals of the argument—a character standing apparently aside from it, yet becoming a great part of it, and all the while pronouncing his solemn warnings, or pointing to the moral of the passing scenes, or foreshadowing, with prophetic earnestness, the course of the inevitable destiny. And certainly, no chorus of a Greek stage ever had a more important theme than that of the Hungarian exile, or won from his audience a more religious attention. The people of England, indeed, begin to feel that he is right—that he is speaking truth—not the truth of a ministry, a dynasty, a balance or a crisis—but a truth of history, and common sense and human liberty. He shows that the English Government is leading them astray—leading them into a "Serbonian bog," in which "armies whole" of Englishmen will sink if they do not hasten to get out of it. He shows the heavily taxed, democratic masses, that they are going to bleed at all their pocket-pores—perhaps for years—to maintain a hollow alliance with Austria, lest a voice should be heard calling Poland, Hungary and Italy to arms, and Europe be settled by any but the regular old congress of despotic rulers. He inculcates the true statesmanship of England, and, while he denounces expediency with the force of DEMOSTHENES, the poor, inept crew of red-tapists in Downing-street must feel their spirits quailing before the superiority of his rebuke. And while he thus impresses the mass, there are not wanting proofs that, ... are coming over to his side. We perceive —and it is a thing to be noted—that in reply to his late eloquent denouncements of Austria and the selfish and purblind policy of England, the *Times* says nothing—hurls no thunderbolt. Again, the *Daily News* and other organs vilify the Austrian alliance like very Magyars, while the *Sun*, in an article which we copied from its columns, with a *bravura* burst of rather unwonted eloquence, does honor to the grander qualities of the ex-Governor of Hungary. These things are noteworthy. They seem to show how the wind sets. We cannot exactly accept them as a manly coming round on the part of John Bull. But we may certainly interpret them as indicating his anger or fear at the prospect of Austria's defection—a fact which would necessarily give a new and formidable character to the present strife; whether Austria shall stand aloof, inspiring distrust, or fall decidedly over to the Czar.

"There is but one way, gentlemen. *Call Poland to arms!*" No wonder the English people cheered these spirited English words at such a tremendous rate. The sentence is like the flash of a sword or the sound of a trumpet. And the best of it was, that it was the logic and statesmanship of the words which received such a greeting. The twisted knot of European politics was, as it were, with a stroke, fairly disentangled. Of course KOSSUTH meant Hungary as well as Poland; and the people so understood him. In these respects he will yet be better understood. The English people have hitherto believed they were paying their money to help the weak against a strong tyrant, and will grow indignant when they see themselves engaged in the quarrels of despots, and helping to crush Liberty everywhere. Their anger will tell formidably against their own Ministers and the efficiency of their armaments, and thus have the effect of aiding the cause of the Czar. The next result would be, that finding no relief in a change of Ministry, they would call for a change in the war; and that would bring them out of their bog to the firm ground they ought to stand on.

To such a course of thought one is inevitably led by the present tone and aspect of Austria. For, be it supposed that the English Government would still procrastinate and compromise, it must still be remembered that money is poured out by the English people like water, and that they will not stand such depletion without vehemently demanding for what, and insisting that the work they pay for shall be done. But then everything shows that this is a thing far more easily said than done. If indeed the Czar is to be overcome, there is but "one way" of doing the business, and that is, by calling the European malcontents into the strife. Otherwise, as KOSSUTH says, the English and French will, in the end, be baffled and sinewless—their "braves" will die in vain on a foreign strand. That blockade of Russia by the Western powers is mere *Bakalum*. Russian merchants, no doubt, may grumble and—go to Siberia. But ocean commerce is no vital part of Russia. If the Czar's strength depended on sea merchandise, he could not have supported three regiments of his padded guards or killed a Cherkess on the Kouban. He is what he is, without any marine to speak of, and can feel that blockades do not make a prison nor gun-boats a cage for him. He well knows the cowardly Governments fear to let loose against him the power which he knows to be his match. He sees with what a terrified earnestness the ruling powers of England and France will still endeavor to thrust aside the awful necessity of appealing to the oppressed peoples. But there is "a divine thrusting on" which will probably baffle all that regulated strategy on both sides.

The Position of Congress.

The recent Session of Congress, protracted through an exciting period of eight months, has attracted an unusual share of attention. It is not our purpose now to discuss its measures. They have gone before the public. They are with the public for mature reflection and earnest examination. In due time its opinion will be expressed, its verdict given. But outside of these acts, there are many topics for thought in connection with our National Legislature, and its present position before the country. The progress of our history, as it illustrates the practical working of a Republican Government, naturally develops both the strength and the weakness of our Institutions. It shows us what points are to be guarded, where our watchfulness should be exercised, what conservatism should do and not do, what latent forces ought to be stimulated, and where our power is already energetic enough for all the objects of national existence. The records of Congress will especially serve to establish these facts, and hence, if one would form an estimate of our political condition, he must turn to them.

The action of Congress under the Constitution of the United States would seem to be a simple and an easy thing. It has no complex or intricate duties. It has no such extensive range as to make extraordinary powers of intellect necessary to the discharge of its obligations. A system of means, adapted to the wants of the country and able to fulfil all the common ends of Government, has long been in operation, and great changes in its principles are rarely demanded. By this time, we should suppose that legislative experience had acquired a sufficient number of distinct and prominent ideas for all sorts of ordinary contingencies, and that it would be a plain and easy task to apply them to the necessities of the day. There is really but little work for Congress to do. It was designed to be a limited power, to content itself with the obvious purposes of its creation, so as to avoid the dangers of excessive legislation. How happens it then, that Congress has practically become such a different body from its original ideal in the Constitution? This change has not been brought about by the laws of statesmanship, but by the fact that Congress has been constantly used as the mover and regulator of party politics. It is the mighty machinery in our country to drill parties, and men are continually striving in its Halls to promote their selfish aims. Party power sends men to Congress, and of course they have to observe ... If they would keep in the good graces. The theory of our national representation supposes a member of Congress to be sent to Washington by the people; but practice proves that party alone gives him the position and controls all his votes. But even this would be a small evil, if parties would select proper men for this station. As it is, the most abandoned are frequently chosen. A premium is put on their vices, and they are considered the more available as they outrage all the common sentiments of high and honorable life. Parties themselves are no injury to the country but unfortunately, a policy has been established that attempts to make them popular on other grounds than their fitness to serve the public interest. No party now existing in this nation dare trust its own principles for success. No, faith in just political sentiments is dead; candidates seek other recommendations besides character and talents; barrooms and low associations are main wheels in the machinery of elections, and brute force or its equivalent rules the day. But the hour of retribution will come. Parties, relying on such means, must overthrow their own foundations. If they use vice and immorality to further their ends, not long will it be ere these traitors to personal integrity will turn against their own friends and involve them in ruin. What is the present tendency in regard to this evil? Congress is fast becoming a slaughter-house to our politicians. Every year it is killing off scores of them. A while longer, and if men wish to exert any great degree of influence in this country, they will shun Congress altogether. The time has gone by for men to rise to the first official stations of this nation by the stepping-stones of Congress. This is certain; and hence, it will soon be a maxim in this country, that no man who wishes to attain distinction in the United States, dare go to Congress.

Looking at this matter in a broad light, it appears singular that our National Legislature fails to attract the laudable ambition of our best men. It is an object of positive repulsion to the most of them. If they are induced to go there, they soon sicken of its scenes, and covet the former quiet of a better business. Now, one would not expect this state of things. But, nevertheless, it exists, and is continually increasing. Anomalous as it seems, there can be no doubt that, while this country is rapidly improving in almost every other particular, it is degenerating in the spirit and purity of its Congress. This fact shows us very conclusively that our great interests are measurably beyond the reach of Congress; that they rest on the strong hearts and brave hands of the people themselves; that they have other elements of life than mere legislation gives; and are able by their own inherent vigor to maintain prosperity. Certain it is that, in despite of Congress, we advance rapidly in the career of improvement, and hence the mass of our citizens begin to feel that they are infinitely more important to the welfare of the nation than is its Legislature. What, then, is the lesson of the day in this matter? Simply this,—that the power of private agencies is the salvation of our institutions; that private virtue, industry, intelligence, patriotism, are the mighty forces which must carry us forward. We have reached that point, at which we hope less from the Government and more from ourselves, and the effect of this must be to develop, in a yet larger degree, the resources of personal and social strength, as the only security of our freedom. Every year the Legislator sinks lower, and the private citizen rises higher. Talent, genius, worth, are exerting far more influence out of Congress than in it, and Politics is in a fair way to be a begging profession among us.

The Herald's Troubles.

The Editor of the *Herald* recently took his departure for Europe, avowedly for the purpose of reorganizing his *corps* of European Correspondents. What progress he is making in this laudable endeavor may be inferred from the following paragraph, which we find in the Paris correspondence of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*:

"PARIS, Thursday, July 20, 1854.

"Perhaps the chronicle of scandal may have to record a legal proceeding brought by Mr B. H. REVOIL, former correspondent of the New-York *Herald*, against JAMES GORDON BENNETT, editor of that paper, who lately sent, at 6 o'clock in the morning, a police officer to REVOIL's domicil to recover some letters which he had abstracted from Mrs. BENNETT and threatened to publish.

"The police officer did not find the identical letters, which, it was said, had already been sent to New-York; but he seized some others, directed to REVOIL by a third person, and of which the latter demanded restitution."

Mr. REVOIL will be remembered as one of the witnesses for the defence in the recent suit of Mr. FRY against the proprietor of the *Herald* for libel. His character for veracity, honor and general integrity was sworn to very fully and emphatically on that occasion by various persons who were, in common with himself, in the *Herald's* employ. His evidence thus sustained of course had considerable weight with the jury, and undoubtedly reduced the damages they were disposed to award. Immediately after that trial was closed, Mr. REVOIL, who had been for some years the Paris correspondent and general agent of the *Herald*, was publicly dismissed. We have received from private sources sundry details of the occurrences alluded to in the paragraph copied above, which rendered Mr. BENNETT's visit to Europe desirable for other purposes, as well as to encourage his subscribers to pay *three* cents, instead of *two*, for his paper. Mr. REVOIL, we understand, demanded his restoration to the position of correspondent of the *Herald* in Paris, with a liberal salary and a considerable *bonus*; and as the alternative, he threatened to publish certain letters from Mrs. BENNETT which had come into his possession, and which neither Mr. nor Mrs. B. would care to see in print. Instead of yielding to this menace, Mr. BENNETT proceeded to Paris, and was led by his inquiries there to commence proceedings against his former correspondent for conspiracy to extort money. His prospects of success, we are given to understand, are encouraging. REVOIL's antecedents are not very strongly in his favor. He had some difficulty, some time since, growing out of his determination to force himself into the Court circles of France as an American, after his claim ... determined a documentary ... *Herald*;—but a counter threat ... the United States certain extracts ... criminal records of Paris, led to the ... donment of his purpose. What the ... of his present complications will be, remains to be seen.

Musical.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—We direct the attention of our readers to the Testimonial benefit to be given to-night at Niblo's, to Mad. THILLON, the fascinating *cantatrice*. It is understood to be her farewell of the stage, and the large crowd of admirers who congregate hereabouts should certainly not miss the opportunity of paying their respects on such an occasion.

Mr. Lysander Thompson's Widow.

Amount acknowledged	$112	J. Dunn, Providence, R. I.	$1
John Lloyd, Providence, R. I.	5	C. Devereux, do.	1
Frank Roberts, Manchester, Eng. and	5	W. Whiteley, do.	1
J. Barnes, Providence, R. I.	2	Thomas Lowe, do.	1
Samuel Warlow, do.	2	Wm Swith, New-York	5
Jas Charnley, do.	2	T. P. Hamilton, do.	1
C. Cooper, do.	2	Mr Godsby, Hastings	1
J. B. Duggan, do.	1	James Henry Esq., do.	2
		friends, Fall River	5
		Total	$166

The prompt manner in which the friends of the late Mr. THOMPSON have come forward to the relief of his widow, enables us to state that the immediate requirements of the case are supplied. In a short time a benefit will be given at one of the City theatres. After the response already made by our readers, we need scarcely commend this additional opportunity to their notice. We believe it is Mrs. THOMPSON's intention to appear on the stage in a few months.

Mr VINCENT and Mrs. SERRETT have desired us to volunteer their services on the occasion referred to.

Greytown Quiet and not Blockaded.

The report in the *Herald* yesterday morning that the port of San Juan, or Greytown, Nicaragua, is in a state of blockade, and that Point Arenas is held by the British Commander for any purpose whatever, is entirely unfounded.

On the contrary, when the *Star of the West* left all excitement had subsided at Greytown and Point Arenas, and everything was in as quiet and satisfactory a condition as could be desired.

E. L. TINKLEPAUGH,
Commander of steamship *Star of the West*.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR.—Few of the many American travelers who visit the Rhine, and are hurried by railroad through the beautiful country between Heidelberg, (lovely spot,) and Baden Baden, (ditto,) are aware of the fact that on that tour they pass almost within sight of the birth-place of a man who has become distinguished as the Croesus of America JOHN JACOB ASTOR was born in the little village of Walldorf, situated but a short distance from Heidelberg, and, not ashamed of his humble origin, he made provision in his will for an institution which will perpetuate his memory in the place of his birth, as the "Astor Library" will in the place of his residence. The "Astor House," as it is called, was dedicated with solemn ceremonies at 4 o'clock, on the afternoon of Sunday, July 9, and is intended to answer three purposes, viz.: an infant school, an educational institute for the young, and a retreat for indigent aged persons. The funds at its disposal are said to be amply sufficient.

THE STEAMSHIP FRANKLIN.—About two-thirds of the valuable portion of the engines of the *Franklin* will be saved. The stern of the vessel has been moved about ten or twelve feet towards the bar. This bar is seven hundred feet outside the *Franklin*, and the water between the vessel and the bar is only about two feet deep at low water. A chance still exists that the vessel may be got off.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A COMPLETE REVOLUTION IN THE TREATMENT of Chills and Fever is resulting from the admirable preparation known as DESHLER'S ANTI PERIODIC OR FEVER AND AGUE PILL. It is a remedy tasteless, harmless and thoroughly effectual. It produces no nausea, dizziness or roaring in the head. It makes no quackish pretensions to cure numerous and opposite disorders, but, in confirmation of its claims, simply refers to the remarkable cures which it is daily effecting. Physicians prescribe it; the clergy buy it for distribution among the people; the poor pronounce it the cheapest, because the only certain remedy; and apothecaries acknowledge that where it once gains a footing, it supersedes all other remedies.

Read the following, which are among thousands of cures that have been effected since May last, and particulars of which are daily being forwarded to the proprietor:

NEW-PROSPECT, Bergen Co., N. J., July 8, 1854.

C. D. DESHLER—*Dear Sir:* On the 25th July, 1853, I was violently attacked with fever and ague, and since that time I tried almost everything that was recommended to me, without good effect. I had the services of two physicians in this State, and one in the City of New-York, besides using various ague remedies, but all ineffectually. On the 9th of June, I received your Pills, and after faithfully using them for three weeks, I am completely recovered, and enjoy better health than at any time since July 25, 1853, as may be illustrated by the fact that in the three weeks of using the Pills, I gained six pounds in flesh. My agues have not returned since the first dose, and I am again able to preach as I was wont. While using your Pills, I preached two or three times of a sabbath, and felt less sense of weariness than I used to feel when preaching only once a day. I consider your medicine to be priceless, and the most effectual remedy extant.

You are at liberty to use this testimonial as you please, as I am in hopes that others may be benefited as I have been. I remain, Sir, yours most respectfully,

GEO R JONES

SAFE HARBOR, Lancaster Co., Pa., July 15, 1854.

MR C. D. DESHLER: I am at a loss, Sir, what to say in regard to your Great Medicine other than that they are the best Pills that ever came to this section of the country. We sold ten boxes out of the first dozen received and they have effected ten permanent cures. We certainly feel under many obligations to you for sending your medicine among us. We hail it as a perfect "God-send." If you want any certificates from us here, let me know. One person who purchased a box says: "The Pills are worth ten dollars a box, and that he would have saw it one hundred dollars in doctors' bills had he known of your Pills a year ago." Your obedient servant, H. H. FRY.

Price $1 per box; or for the convenience of those residing where it has not been introduced as yet, it will be forwarded by mail, pre-paid, to any one enclosing 24 letter-stamps in any part of the United States except Oregon and California or to those for 36 stamps. Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No 149 Chambers st.; CLICKENER & CO., No 81 Barclay-st, and by GILBERT, WENTZ & CO., No. 177 North 3d-st, Philadelphia, Wholesale Agents; and at retail by KING, corner Broadway and John-st.; CROSBIE corner Broadway and 14th st.; GUION, corner Bowery and Grand-st; SHEDDEN, corner Bowery and 4th-st.; GUSTAV RAMSPERGER, No 61 Oliver-st.; HUTCHINGS, No 132 West Broadway; BERRIAN, No 170 Grand-st, Williamsburg; Mrs HAYES, No 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; JAS W SMITH, Court-st, Brooklyn; THOS. J. HAYES No 154 Atlantic st, Brooklyn; SAMUEL HAYES, No. 49 Montgomery st, Jersey City. Orders from the trade may be addressed to C. D. DESHLER, New-Brunswick, N. J.

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK.—JAMES R. RAY, No 108 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of Hosiery and Under Garments, Wholesale and Retail. All goods shown thereby represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchaser's unbiassed opinion.

ASTHMA CURED BY INHALATION.—Dr. CURTIS, *Dear Sir:* I have used one package of your HYGEANA and can now safely say I am cured of the Asthma, a disease of six years' standing. The Hygeana needs no puffing—a single trial of it is sufficient to prove its vast superiority over all other medicines for the cure of all diseases of the lungs or throat. Yours truly

JAS. P. KEESBURY, Postmaster.

DUNCANNON, Pa., June 2, 1854.

Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No 149 Chambers st; C. W. RING, corner of John st and Broadway; P. M. KNAPP, Nos 363 Hudson st and 472 8th-av.; C. M. PHILLIPS, corner of Wooster and Houston-sts; Mrs. HAYES, No 175 Fulton-st, Brooklyn; and RUSSELL & SCHOTT, No 192 Market-st, Philadelphia. Price $3 a package, or 6 packages for $16; sent free by express.

PIANOS.—HALLETT & CUMSTON'S PIANOS.—These instruments have long been before the public and have become justly celebrated for their superior qualities. T. Gilbert & Cos Premium Pianos, with or without the Æolean, commended by the Press throughout the nation as gold; Horace Waters' Pianos, of power, purity and brilliance of tone and elasticity of touch, they challenge comparison with those of all other makers; Gilbert's veneer Pianos Jacob Chickering's Pianos. All of the above Pianos found only at the great music establishment of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway. Sold at prices which defy all competition.

SEWING MACHINES—THE LAST CAUTION—All SEWING MACHINES made by other manufacturers directly infringe one, and some of them several of my patents, and those who use them will be prosecuted unless they shall at once procure from us a license. Never satisfied with my Home our Machines are now sold without a shadow of adverse claim, and as the all-sufficient price of about the superiority of our machines, both in contrivance and work-ership, there never has been any doubt. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

SUMMER GOODS REDUCED FROM 40 TO 50 PER CENT.—Selling off the entire stock of Summer goods at a great sacrifice, consisting of Summer silks, barèges, lawns jaconets, brilliants, poplins, ginghams, de bage mentil as, crape shawls, printed muslins, shawls, parasols, drapery muslins. Summer goods for men's and boys' wear, &c. G. M. BODINES, No. 339 Grand-st., corner of Orchard.

AUBURN POWER-LOOM THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS, (C. HEART & NYE Manufacturers) in new and desirable styles, and every way worthy the attention of the Trade. Agent for selling the goods, GEO. ... No. 444 and 446 Pearl-st, opposite ... N. Y.

FEVER AND AGUE.—DR. EDWARD ... Preparing Medicine, for the cure of ... Fever, without quinine or arsenic. Sold by the proprietors MEAD BLEECKER, No. 30 Broadway, N. Y., and all Druggists.

...ed that the Whig Committee of the Seventeenth Assembly District had chosen him as their candidate for the Whig nomination for Governor at the coming election. Mr. WEDGWOOD is a graduate of the University in this City, and has been somewhat identified with the public education of the State. He was Principal of Dutchess County Academy, some two years after leaving College. He studied law under the ex-Attorney-General, AMBROSE L. JORDAN, and after he was admitted to the bar, he made a successful effort to introduce into our public schools in this and other States, the study of the Constitution and Laws of the State and Nation. Mr. WEDGWOOD has always been a Whig, but has not been identified with any of the divisions of the party. He was nominated for the Assembly in 1848, which nomination he declined, and, we believe, has not since been before the people for any office. His friends urge his nomination on the following grounds: That he is competent in ability and education to fill the office. That he has no enemies, but many warm friends in the party. That he has made himself deservedly popular with the masses of the people, by his efforts in behalf of public Education. That his father was one of the Patriots of the Revolution, and is, therefore, not objectionable to the Know-Nothings; and that he will receive the unanimous Temperance vote of the State.

Messrs. CAMPBELL, KENT, SAVAGE and ULLMAN must "whip up," or they will be distanced in the race.

SUN.

NEW-YORK CITY.

☞ The Fall came in suddenly, yesterday. There was a feeling in the air which was really frosty after sunset. Cool-blooded gentlemen assumed overcoats, eschewed nankeens, and voted their linen coats a nuisance. The sun, too, "drew cooler" all day, and this, in old country fashion, is portentous of an approaching storm.

☞ Appropriate recognition of the services of the late District Attorney, Mr. BLUNT, was made by the Court of Sessions, yesterday, by his successor, LORENZO B. SHEPARD, and by Mr. WHITING and His Honor the Recorder.

LONG ISLAND.

THE TURF.

Trotting at Union Course.

Yesterday afternoon a fine trotting match came off at the Union Course. It was witnessed by a large audience from the City. The contest was between the gray gelding *Mark McGuire*, entered by HIRAM WOODRUFF, and the sorrel gelding *Huguenot*, entered by WM. WHEELAN, mile heats, to wagons, for the sum of $1,000. The betting was very heavy, and the gray horse had the call at $100 to $70, with numerous takers. There is no doubt but the amount that changed hands on the result, exceeded $3 000. The track was in beautiful order, the steeds were in excellent condition, (as the *time* will show,) and a more satisfactory trotting match has not taken place on this Course since last Spring's races. Each heat was closely and handsomely contested under the reinsmanship of two old veteran drivers on the turf. *Mark McGuire* took the lead and retained it without being headed in the race on either heat. Annexed is a summary of the time of each quarter, half, and mile of each heat:

FIRST HEAT.	M. S.	SECOND HEAT.	M. S.
First quarter	0:37½	First quarter	0:37
One-half mile	1:22	One-half mile	1:21
The mile	2:43½	The mile	2:47

The Tucker Murder in Brooklyn.

The Coroner's investigation into the circumstances attending the murder of VINCENT TUCKER, at the hands of his father, J. N. T. TUCKER, took place at the City Hall, in Brooklyn, yesterday morning. Coroner BALL summoned the Jury. Neither the prisoner nor his wife were in Court. Besides the Jury, there 40 or 50 persons present.

Dr. Arnold Hallet, sworn—I am a physician and surgeon, residing at No. 342 Atlantic-street; was sent for on Wednesday evening, August 2, between 8 and 9 o'clock; I found in the third-story front room Mrs. Tucker with a child in her arms; the child had an incision under the left ear extending about four inches across the throat, severing the large vessels in that region; the child was dead; the wound on the throat caused its death; I found a great deal of blood on the floor, and the mother's dress saturated with blood from the wound upon the child, and several wounds upon her own neck, which were bleeding freely; I made no inquiries as to how this occurred; I learned from Mr. De Nyse that the child's father had committed the deed.

To a Juror—I heard Mrs. Tucker say that her husband had committed the deed. There was blood upon the floor and upon the wall.

James DeNyse sworn: I reside at No. 493 Atlantic-st.; keep a boarding house there; Mr. John N. T. Tucker, his wife, and children boarded with me; between the hours of 9½ and 10 o'clock, I was down stairs, and heard some of my folks calling to me that there was something the matter up stairs; I ran up stairs, supposing that Mr. Tucker was whipping one of his children; when I got here, I found that all was apparently quiet in his room; I then heard from some of my family down stairs that Tucker was getting out of the window; I then ran down stairs, and went to the front door with some of my family; I did not see him out of the front window; I then came in the house, and soon after heard screams of murder up stairs; I then ran up stairs, accompanied by Mr. Myers and Mr. Henderson; I burst open the door, and saw the child lying on the floor with its throat cut; and, as I thought, Mr. Tucker was then at his wife, who was on the floor, and he over her with a razor in his hand; [shown the razor] this is the razor; then Mr. Myers and Mr. Henderson jumped in the room and grappled with Tucker, and had to take him away from his wife; Mr. Myers was obliged to beat him to insensibility before they could take the razor from him; the officer named Cayerly, or some such name, came and secured him; he took him away; I heard him say, while Myers and Henderson had hold of him, "They are trying to murder me," or something to that effect; Mr. Tucker had boarded at my house two weeks that very night; he was in the habit of drinking; he appeared to be intoxicated at various times; he appeared to me to be jealous of every one at those times; I have heard since the evening of the occurrence that he was jealous of his wife; I heard it from Mrs. Tucker; have heard others say so, I cannot say who; heard him one evening hearing one of his children severely with a stick of some kind; he acted as if he was intoxicated; he did not act as if he was crazy in any other way; I have seen him apparently sober; he acted as if he was sober; I mean he acted as almost anybody else would; I never heard him say that the child he killed was not his; I have heard Mrs. Tucker say that he had often accused her of bearing those children not being his; I never knew him to abuse his wife and children except at that one time, and spoken of; my being on the first floor and they up stairs, it is impossible for me to hear everything; the Sunday afternoon previous to the occurrence he had a pistol—one of Allen's dueling pistols, single barrel; he borrowed it of me; he said he wanted to go down to the Sunday preaching at the Hall, and wanted this to defend him elf; I asked him for a pistol on the evening of the occurrence, just as he was going up stairs; he said it was up stairs, and he would bring it down; that pistol has not been seen since by me or any one of my family, to my knowledge; I have never believed Mr. Tucker naturally crazy, without stimulants; Mr. Tucker came from Dr. Benton's when he came to board at my house; he told me the reason he left Dr. Benton's was the board was too high for him.

To a Juror—When I asked him for the pistol that evening he was as usual, intoxicated; this was about fifteen or twenty minutes before the occurrence; the door of Mr. Tucker's room was fastened when I went to it; Mrs. Tucker told me that he fastened the door.

To the Coroner—We have tea at 6 o'clock in the evening; he was at the table that evening; I did not hear any unfriendly conversation going on between Mr. Tucker and his wife at the table; after tea they went in the yard and had some dispute there; what I do not know; he seemed to be pretty angry, his wife not; they went up stairs, and then went out about 8 o'clock; they remained out about an hour and a half; Mr. Tucker came home first, about five or ten minutes before his wife; I asked him at the time to give me the pistol; his reply was as before stated; he then went immediately up stairs; I noticed he staggered as he went up stairs, and I smelt the liquor on his breath; he had nothing in his hands when I saw him go up stairs; Mrs. Tucker came in shortly afterwards; I saw her go up stairs; my wife let her in; Mrs. Tucker made no remark to me, nor I to her; after Mr. Tucker came in, I do not know of his going out again; the first alarm was in about fifteen minutes; Mr. Tucker commenced to upbraid his wife for running away from him in the street; she told him the reason she had run away was to protect her life, as he threatened to shoot her, which, he said was a lie, and struck her with the but end of the pistol three times; she then screamed, and hearing the noise of persons coming up stairs, he got out of the window, and hung on by his hands; hearing no one coming in, he gave a spring and came into the room; the windows of the room are the size of two large panes of glass; there was with a hinge; there is nothing on which he could get a foothold outside; he then immediately procured the bottle of liquor, drank half of it, and threw the bottle out of the window, he then went to his trunk and took out a razor; he then went to the trundle-bed and took up the child, and said, "Francis, will you protect me?" she said, "I can't now, John;" he then immediately cut the child's throat; she screamed, and ran to rescue the child; he then attacked the little girl next, and she said he was at the little girl when we were at the door; he then left the little girl and ran at her; this is all that I remember of what she said.

To a Juror—Mr. Tucker assigned no reason for cutting the child's throat, that I heard of.

Cornelius Myers, sworn—I live in the same house with Mr. Der Nyse; I was sitting in the second story room Mr. Der Nyse and Mr. Henderson came running up and said Mr. Tucker was whipping his child; I went behind them; Mr. Der Nyse kicked the door open; saw Mr. Tucker over the child, apparently beating; I saw a razor in his hand; I sprang up to him and tried to take the razor away from him, he got the advantage of me, and struck me a blow on the head with the razor in his right hand; he shot me with the view of the threat with his left hand; I had him by the throat, kicking him in the head so as to try and stun him so as to break his hold from his wife; then an officer came and took him away from me; I followed him to the bottom of the stairs; he said they were trying to ruin him; I heard the bottle fall out of the window previous to my going up; Mrs. Myers came down stairs previous to my going up, and said he was jumping out of the window; I told her to let him go if he wanted to kill himself; it was then Der Nyse and Henderson came running up stairs; after he was arrested I went up stairs again, and Mrs. Tucker had the child in her arms; the child died as I got up stairs; I used to see Mr. and Mrs. Tucker at the table; I have seen wine on Tucker when I thought he had been drinking liquor; he talked quite eccentric, and wanted to get up an argument with different ones at the table, Der Nyse in particular; have seen him in the morning when I thought he was sober; he was then quiet, and behaved like anybody else; I never supposed him to be insane or out of his mind; never supposed him to be insane or out of his mind; the evening this occurred, I was leaving the table as he sat down; I went out and returned about 9 o'clock; I did not see them again until I went into the room; my room is the next room on the same floor; my room is in front; I have never heard any quarreling or disputing between them; I generally got in late; he generally behaved very well to his wife and children at the table; I did not see much of them except at the table.

To a Juror—I do not think he was deranged; when Mrs. Tucker had the child in her arms she said, "Oh, John, what have you done?" I heard Mr. Der Nyse say that Mr. Tucker was jealous of his wife.

Hermann Camp, sworn—Am a druggist and apothecary; my store is at No. 470 Atlantic-street; I was in my store on Wednesday night; about 9 o'clock in the evening a man came into my store very much in haste; rushing up to the counter, he drew a pistol; I think one of Colt's revolving pistols; it was a single-barreled pistol; he presented it at me, with his thumb upon the hammer, the pistol at half cock, saying, "Give me a drop of that;" I jumped out of the range of the pistol, saying, "What do you mean, Sir?" He replied, "I beg your pardon, Sir—I thought it was a bottle," and put the pistol directly back in his pocket; think I should recognize the pistol, or one like it, if shown me; he drew the pistol from the right pocket of his pantaloons; he then said: "Give me some cholera medicine, damned quick, I have an awful case of cholera in my family;" I asked him what medicine he would have; he replied "The best he has; you have got; my name is Dr. Tucker, and hurry up your stumps, and give it to me as quick as hell;" I got a bottle, and commenced pouring it out, and after pouring out from four to six ounces, he snatched up the bottle, saying there was enough, threw down some change upon the counter, and said if there is not enough, change; I will call and pay you the balance in the morning; he then left on a run, in great haste; my first impression was, that he was intoxicated; he came from the direction of Powers-street to my place; his cane came pitching into the office ahead of him, and he came in almost on all fours, attempting to pick up his cane; I have change of my opinion regarding his being intoxicated, and think now he was not so, but excessively agitated in consequence of the sickness in his family; I did not think he was insane or out of his mind; I thought he was excessively agitated, although his conduct was that of an insane man, for he did not stand still a moment; he danced about; he was about five feet eight or ten inches high; rather dark complexion, rather stout-built though not corpulent about 40 years of age; as regards his dress he had on light blue and white Summer pantaloons, and a white hat; a week or ten days previous he came into my store about 8 or 9 o'clock in the evening and asked for an ounce of Laudanum; while pouring it out, a man called in to have me go and see his child that was sick; I told the man I did not go out to visit patients, but told him to call on Dr. Tucker; he asked me who Dr. Tucker lived; I told him I did not know exactly, but pointed in a northeasterly direction from my store, telling him that any man in the neighborhood of Schermerhorn and Powers-streets would tell him where Dr. Tucker lived; the man left; directly after his leaving this gentleman asked "What doctor did you direct this man to?" I said to Dr Tucker; said he, that is my name; I am Dr. Tucker; I apologized to the man for not being acquainted with him; he then asked me what was to pay for the prescription; I said nothing, as I was not in the habit of charging physicians with medicines to use in their own families; he insisted on my taking the pay, and said he should continue sending his prescriptions to me, and said, at the end of the year if I chose to pay him a little per centage, I might do so; I replied "We will make it all right;" he stated he had moved and now lived on the next block below, No. 39 Atlantic-street he fumbled in his pocket, and said he would give me his card, but not happening to find one, said it was full as well, he should call in after; he was sober, and I supposed him to be sane, thinking it was the real Dr. Tucker.

The Jury, after a short absence, returned the following *verdict*:

"We find that the deceased, VINCENT TUCKER, came to his death by means of wounds inflicted with a razor in the hands of his father, JOHN N. P. TUCKER."

TUCKER was accordingly committed for trial.

The publication of the *United States Freeman*, (TUCKER's paper,) in Brooklyn, has been suspended. The paper was formerly known as the *Brooklyn Advertiser*.

INCENDIARY FIRE AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—Two barns, one the property of Messrs. SNEDIKER & Co., the other owned by Mr. WILLETTS were destroyed by fire a few days since at Hempstead, L. I. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Mr. WILLETTS' loss is $750. Insured for $150. Messrs. SNEDIKER & Co.'s loss is $600. Insured for $300. A few hours after these fires, a barn belonging to HENRY SAMMIS was set on fire and consumed. Loss $700.

☞ The police of Williamsburg made 33 arrests from Saturday night until Monday morning, mostly for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Mass County Convention.

The undersigned respectfully invite the electors of the County of New-York, without distinction of party, who disapprove the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, to assemble in MASS MEETING, at the Park, on the 8th day of August, at 6 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of appointing five delegates from each of their Assembly districts to represent the County in the great State Convention to be held at the village of Saratoga Springs, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of August; and for the purpose of expressing their views in relation to the growing aggressions and assumptions of the Slave power.

ABRAHAM VAN NEST,
Chairman of the General anti-Nebraska Committee.
SHEPHERD KNAPP
JOSEPH P SIMPSON, } Vice Chairmen.
RHART RICHTER,
JAMES M. BOYD, Secretary.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

M H. Grinnell, Theo. McNamee, W. C. Bryant, John A. King, John Jay, A C Flagg, Isaac Seymour, John Faine, T B Satterthwaite, E M Young, F. C. Tucker, George M. Titus, J L. Everett, J. McKesson, Edward Prime, Robert Emmett, Horatio Allen, T. B Stillman, J. J. Codding on, T. A. Emmet, Howard Potter, Joseph Blunt, Smith Lawrence, R. S Havens, Jose Arvizenus, Sigismund Kaufman, M. Tompkins, J. McMullen, Wm Y. Bray, Daniel Lord, A. J Shultz, D D T. Marshall, John Eadie, John E. Williams, C. R Miller, M. B Bryant, Joseph Blunt, Henry R Dawson, T. R. Mintura, Joseph Howe, John J. Phelps, William Tucker, Zebedee Cook, Geo. H. Williams, Wm C. Stanton, Jam s McClave, Alfred Pell, G. W. Blunt, George Bruce, Charles King, Cyrus Curtiss, Wm. Whitlock, Jr. H Warl Beecher, Thomas McElrath, C E Whitehead, Nathan Bangs, A G. Phelps, Charles H Marshall, David Oliphant, D M Graham, Thos Vermilye, E D Harlbut, R. M Hoe, E H Chapin, J. F. Butterworth, John P Simpson, Samuel Leeds,

Distinguished speakers of all parties, both of New-York and from Washington, have been invited to address the meeting.

☞ **Cholera.**—Dr. S M. GIDDINGS No. 85 Murray-st. has an effectual remedy for CHOLERA IN ALL ITS VARIOUS FORMS. It stops vomiting, and at once relieves cramps and pains, warms and support the patient who is soon placed out of danger. It is also a specific for Diarrhœa Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum and all bowel derangements, leaving them natural and healthy. It is free from that fatal drug opium which has produced in so many Cholera subjects apoplexy, congestion, and in some cases that sleep from which perhaps the patient may unhappily too late awaken in the grave Dr GIDDINGS has also his vegetable preparations for paralysis, habitual pu...fiers and heal h restorative, and his celebrated Cough Syrup for consumption and cough of all kinds and his unrivalled Liniment. Wild Cherry Bitters, his Scrofula Remedy and his Family Medicines, Shaker's Extracts, &c Office No. 85 Murray-st., New-York, and No 193 Atlantic-st. Brooklyn.

☞ **Diarrhœa should be Checked at once at this Critical Season.**—The delay of an hour may bring on an attack of the Cholera Dr WELLINGTON'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL and CHOLERA PREVENTIVE will check Diarrhœa or Dysentery in all stages, and leave the bowels perfectly healthy—no costive No person should fail to provide themselves with it Price, 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Sold by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 122 Fulton-st.

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box.**—A Positive remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians Sold by all druggists in the United States. A B. & D. SANDS, C V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. E MEEBER Philadelphia REDDING & CO., Boston

☞ **An Adjourned Meeting** will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, August 8, at No 193 Bowery, to complete the organization of an Association for the purchase of a tract of land situated in the village of Newtown. All those persons who subscribed at the last meeting are purposed requested to be present at their earliest convenience, and are cordially invited to attend this meeting and learn further particulars. THOS MUNSON, Secretary.

☞ **Second-Avenue Grading Swindle.**—The owners of lots on the 3d-av. will hold a meeting on TUESDAY EVENING, 8th inst., at 8 o'clock at Thorn Stone's Five Mile House to take into consideration a full report measures to defeat the iniquitous charge of TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS PER LOT, proposed to be fastened upon the grading of this avenue. It is hoped every lot owner will be present

☞ **Free Show.**—The happy Family can be seen at CHARLES GAY, COCKROACH, &c., EXTERMINATOR DEPOT No 448 Broome-st, from 7 A. M. until 9 P. M., free at the window outside of store. Call not to see it. No admittance in store except on business. A half and half Rabbit, also a few Guinea Pigs for sale. The EXTERMINATOR is effectual and makes all opponent to squirm with their fresh and foul humbugs.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a German girl of good character, who lately arrived, as chambermaid or to do housework useful in a small private family. Wages no object; would prefer a country residence; good reference can be given. Please address L. W., Box No. 988 Post-Office, for 3 days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young married man as porter in a store or in any other employment where he could make himself generally useful and spend his whole time to the interest of his employer. Has been three years in his last place and can furnish the best of City references, by applying at No 196 West 36th-st., N. Y., for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—A German girl of good character 19 years old well versed in all branches of housekeeping, wants a situation in a quiet American family, wishing to perfect herself in English language, and looks more on good treatment than high wages. Address by letter A. A., *Times* Office

SITUATION WANTED—By an efficient and highly recommended Protestant young woman, as chamber maid and waiter or to nurse and seamstress. Would do general housework in a small family. Will be found faithful and obliging. To be seen for 2 days at No 259 7th av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, of steady habits, to cook, wash, and iron, for a respectable family. Good reference. Call at No. 73 17th-st., near 6th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—As first class cook, and to assist in washing and ironing in a first-class family. No others need apply at No. 222 25th-st., between 8th and 9th-av

SALESMAN WANTED—In a millinery jobbing house—one well acquainted with the trade. Address Box No. 1,906

GIRLS.—Several nice, half grown girls can be obtained, at the office of the Aid & For. Employment Society, No 139 9th-st., cor Broadway. Also, domestics of all kinds, male and female help, can be had at the Society's tower office. No 27 Greenwich-st.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS.—Families in want of domestic servants can dispose of the same at the office of the "Protestant Employment Society," and "Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics," No. 7 Carmine-st., formerly in Chambers-st

SITUATION AS GOVERNESS WANTED—A lady who has been engaged in tuition for the last ten years, wishes to obtain a situation in one of the Southern States as governess in a private family. She undertakes to teach the English language in all its branches, French, which she speaks fluently, Music, and all kinds of plain and fancy needlework The most satisfactory references can be obtained as regards, qualification, &c., from families who have lived with her. Address, post-paid, to C. Z., Post Office, Erie, Erie Co., Penn.

EDUCATION BY AN OXFORD GRADUATE.—Mr. C. D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, England, and in 1849, will reopen his FIRST SCHOOL on MONDAY, Sept 4, at his house, No 282 Fourth-av, opposite Calvary Church. As the number of boys taken is limited to fifteen, and the advantages offered are believed to be considerable, as to application for admission is necessary. Circulars or a personal interview may be obtained by application as above. References kindly permitted to Rev. Wainwright, Rev. Dr. Hawks, R. B. Minturn, Esq., R. C. Goodhue, Esq., J. H Swift, Esq., Charles King, Esq., Pres Col. College, &c

PARISIAN FRENCH.—A lady of eight years' experience in teaching, who has been four years in the most fashionable and exclusive boarding-school in the State of New-York, and can give the best of references as to her capability for all the highest branches in her language, as well as in English, would like to make an engagement with the principal of some boarding-school, either North or South. Address, FRENCH, No. 25 Washington-street, New-York.

INFORMATION WANTED—Of HENRY L DIKEMAN, who left New-York, May 14, 1851, as was supposed, on a surveying expedition, since which time nothing has been heard of him. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded, by addressing a note to Wm DIKEMAN, No 333 Broadway, New-York. California and Oregon papers please copy.

PERSON WANTED—Acquainted with the Straw Goods business and is capable of taking charge of a set of Books None need apply that cannot give th best of City reference as to character and a knowledge of the business Address New-York Post-Office Box No. 843.

TO LADY MUSIC TEACHERS.—Wanted, three music teachers one for piano, one for guitar, and one for singing. $400 and board will be given for a year. Can be raised to $600 and board

Principal Female Academy.
NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 24, 1854

GARDENER WANTED.—One competent to take charge of a kitchen garden and green-house, ten miles from the City; must come well recommended for skill and industry. Apply at No. 24 Beekman-st., 2d-floor, from 9 to 10 o'clock A M

COOK WANTED.—A Protestant girl, a first rate Cook, washer and ironer, to go to a Western city. Apply at No 97 Sackett-st, near Brooklyn, on Wednesday, between the hours of 9 and 12 A M.

HELP OF ALL KINDS.—May be engaged at the office of the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, No 27 Greenwich-st. Female domestics there and at the upper office, No. 130 9th-st., corner of Broadway

CHILD WANTED—By a respectable woman, to wet nurse, at her own residence. She has lost her baby, five days old Can be seen for one week at No. 282 Greenwich-st. Good references required, and good references given by City Physicians.

TO BOSS CARPENTERS.—A young man wants to apprentice himself to the above trade; can give a three years reference from his last employer in Westchester County; either a city or country shop. Address T. L. D., *Daily Times* Office.

WANTED AT NO. 394 BROADWAY—(Basement) conductors, school teachers, clerks, barkeepers porters, waiters, coachmen men on steamers, rail roads and boys for trades; also cooks chambermaids, nurses and scrubbing girls. No charges until places are procured.
DREVER & KAUFMAN, Agents
N. B.—Remember, No. 394 Broadway.

DRUG CLERK WANTED.—One having acquaintance with the City retail and prescription trade; an American preferred. Call from 10 to 1 o'clock, at the corner of Greenwich and Warren-sts.

ENTRY CLERK AND BOY WANTED.—The Entry Clerk must be a ready writer and quick at figures. Address Box No. 2,631 Post-Office, with references.

NURSE, COOK, WAITRESS AND LAUNDRESS—Wanted, at No 149 Grand-st.

PROOF READER—Desires a situation. Address SENTINEL, *Times* Office.

TIN AND SHEET IRON WORKER WANTED—As foreman of shop at No. 288 3d-av. None but a good workman need apply. M. C. HULL.

LAD WANTED—In an Insurance Office, about 16 years of age. One who writes a good hand, and is active, ready and capable, required. Address in hand writing of applicant, Box No. 3 100, Post-Office.

SAILBOAT FOR SALE.—The fast sailing sailboat SECRET, 27 feet long and 7 feet beam, built of cedar and copper fast all through very stiff and comfortable for a person not acquainted with sailing a boat. Her owner is ready to sail her against any boat of her length for $100. For further particulars, inquire of Mr. PETERS, Penny Bridge, Gowanus, Brooklyn

STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE OF A MERCHANT TAILOR STORE—Situated on the corner of a good business street; is doing a good business; nice y fitted up, and, for the clothing business, is the best stand on the west side. The services of an experienced cutter, who has command of a good custom, can be secured; also, a lease for four years To be had a bargain at a low price, but for cash only. Address MERCHANT, this office

$3,000 BUSINESS FOR SALE.—A respectable and lucrative office business for sale, in consequence of ill health. It has paid the proprietor from $3,000 to $5,100 per year and, had his health been good, he could have made more. No charge for the good will. Address GEORGE ALLEN, *Times* office.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN—To purchase a small stock for a thread and needle or fancy store, in a business part of the city Any person having a business to dispose of which a lady could conduct, may hear of a purchaser immediately on fair terms, by sending a line to Brooklyn Post-Office, for L. E. L.

$5,000 TO LOAN FOR FIVE YEARS—With ample security on first-class improved property in this City. Apply to R. G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner Broadway, under Metropolitan Bank.

TO MACHINISTS.—For sale cheap a new Faciut Lathe. Will turn 36 inches; with large slide-rest. HITCHINGS & KING, Machinists, Hercules Iron Works, 31st-st., near 3d-av.

WATERING PLACES.

ROOMS AT ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Six or seven fully furnished rooms—kitchen, parlor and four or five bedrooms in a new modern built house with every convenience, with privilege of ice-house, stable, &c. would be let for the season to a small and highly respectable family The house is beautifully located, a few minutes' walk from the beach. Address C. S. H., Box 2,386 Post Office

OFFICE OF THE UNION FERRY COMPANY.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 3, 1854 The managers of the UNION FERRY COMPANY announce to the public, that in attempting to conduct all the Ferries between this City and New-York under one government, at the reduced rate of One Cent for each foot of Passenger, they entertained the confident expectation that the time had arrived when the experiment could be made with entire success. But the many sacrifices required to say that in this they have been disappointed the very great advance in the price of fuel; the increased expense of coal alone being more than $50,000 per annum, with a nearly corresponding increase in many other items of expenditure, render it impossible from the present receipts of the Ferries, to sustain them upon their present footing, even under the most rigid system of economy. They, therefore, find themselves under the necessity of Raising the Ferriage as to Foot Passengers to a point which will continue to assure a safe and expeditious communication between the two cities. The managers are still however, of the opinion that the time is not far distant when they will be enabled to return as to be reduced rate, which they will not fail to do at the earliest possible moment. Notice is, therefore, hereby given that on and after the 10th day of August inst, the Ferriage for Foot Passengers over the ferries will be sold as follows:

TWO CENTS. Tickets, however, will be sold as follows:
16 TICKETS for 25 CENTS.
33 " " 50 "
50 " " 75 "
or in greater quantity at the same rate.

Henry E Pierrepont, N B Morse, G G. Van Wagenen, John Dikeman, John Hinton, Walter N. Degraw, Peter E. Cornell, Ezra Lewis, H. E. Worthington, A. A. Low, Joseph A Perry, E W. Dunham, John Blunt Charles E Bill, Charles J. Taylor, J. T. S Brandan, A B Bertis, Joseph Ketcham, C P. Smith, Managers.

DR. IVES' AMERICAN CHOLERINE.—It is only at the repeated solicitation of numerous friends that I am induced to place this remedy before the public. After five years use of it, in private practice in cholera, cholera morbus diarrhœa, &c., I can confidently recommend it to the public as the most reliable remedy now in use. With these few remarks I submit it to the world for their verdict. Try it and live.

Principal Depôt No. 579 8th-av., cor 41st-st. For sale wholesale by SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO., No. 170 William, corner Beekman-st, and BENJ LEVY, No 279 Washington-st Also for sale by the following druggists: WM ASHER No. 311 Bleecker-st.; DE PRINCE, corner of Franklin-square and Frankfort-st; JONES, corner Spring and Hudson-sts.; ERSKINE corner of 8th-av and 24th st., INWRIGHT, 24-av., between 40th and 50th sts; G MOSSMAN, No 27 Bowery; DeWRIGHT No 67 Canal-st; C W. STANLEY, No 432 Hudson-st; CHAS B NORDQUIST, No 241 Seventh-st; C S. HUTCHINGS No 132 West Broadway; Dr. WINTERS, corner of 32d st and Broadway; CHAS CRAMERS, No. 576 Hudson-st; C H. COX No 10 8th av; Mrs. KIESFELE, No 25 Greenwich-st; Dr. BUDD, corner Atlantic and Clinton-sts, Brooklyn, and by druggists generally

JOHN IVES, M D.

WALLET LOST—On Saturday morning, while in the cars between this City and Newark, N. J., or on the Jersey City Ferry-boat, a russet leather wallet, containing a small sum of money and papers, only valuable to the owner Any person having found the same will be suitably rewarded, by leaving it at HALSTED, BROKAW & CO.'S, Nos. 37 and 39 Murray st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FASHION AND FAMINE.—By Mrs ANN S. STEPHENS The publishers of "Fashion and Famine" respectfully inform those ladies and gentlemen who have been unable during the past week to procure copies of this book, that the various booksellers are now supplied and can fill all orders. The demand for this book has been so great that the utmost efforts of the publishers could not prevent a temporary suspension of the supply—the daily and nightly labors of their presses being unable to furnish them with sufficient rapidity. From all quarters the publishers continue to receive the most gratifying proofs of the general favor with which this book has been received by the public The Press have almost unanimously bestowed upon it the highest praise. We subjoin a few brief extracts from sources recently received, and which we have not heretofore quoted:

From the Commercial Advertiser.

Mrs Stephens seems to have played with literature hitherto, but now shows she has been at it in earnest. "Fashion and Famine" is the title of a novel of great originality and power The plot is complex, but full of startling surprises; the numerous characters are each distinctly and strongly drawn.

From the Philadelphia Register.

One of the most powerfully written romances of the present time. It is one of those books which

"——— seize the reader
As tempests seize a ship, and bear him on
With a wild joy."

From the New-York Albion

Mrs. Stephens has written with uncommon power a tale of absorbing interest. * * * * The style is terse and clear the characters—some of whom are fresh and freshly chiselled—all keep their places, and do not seem to be hitched in for the mere purpose of spinning out the whole, or showing how well the author can handle them. In a word, "Fashion and Famine" must be extensively read.

From the Courier and Enquirer.

Mrs. Stephens may congratulate herself upon one character in the book—Mrs. Gray, the old market woman, whose amplitude of person and heart are felicitously portrayed The picture has the air of a portrait.

From the Saturday Courier.

There is a deep flow of feeling running through the whole of this work which will leave a lasting impress upon the heart of every reader, attested by many a cheek down which "tears unbidden flow."

One volume, 12mo., 426 pages, cloth, gilt. Price $1.
BUNCE & BROTHER Publishers, No. 134 Nassau st.

A NOVELTY IN LITERATURE.—MEMOIRS OF A DISTINGUISHED FINANCIER.—Will be published, SATURDAY, Aug 12:

WINDING NOLIE'S FIFTY YEARS IN BOTH HEMISPHERES; OR, REMINISCENCES OF A MERCHANT'S LIFE—1 vol, 12mo, cloth. Price $1 25.

The memoirs of a man of a singularly adventurous and speculative turn, who entered upon the occupations of manhood early and retained its energies late; has been an eye-witness of not a few of the important events that occurred in Europe and America between the years 1796 and 1850, and himself a sharer in more than one of them; who has been associated or an agent in some of the largest commercial and financial operations that British and Dutch capital and enterprise ever ventured upon, and has been brought into contact and acquaintance—not unfrequently into intimacy—with a number of the remarkable men of his time. Seldom either in print or in the flesh, have we fallen in with so restless, versatile and excursive a genius as Vincent Nolte Esq., of Europe and America—so more limited address will sufficiently express his cosmopolitan comrade.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

The following being a few of the more prominent names introduced in the work, will show the nature and extent of personal and anecdotical interest exhibited in its pages:

Aaron Burr,	Gen Jackson,	John Jacob Astor,
Stephen Girard,	La Fayette,	Audubon,
The Barings,	Robert Fulton,	David Parish,
Sam'l Swartwout,	Lord Aberdeen,	Peter K. Wagner,
Napoleon,	Paul Delaroche,	Sir F. Chantrey,
Queen Victoria,	Horace Vernet,	Maj. Gen Scott,
Mr Saul	Lafitte,	John D. Adams,
Gov. Livingston,	John R Grymes,	Auguste Davezac,
Gen Mason,	Gouverneur Morris,	J. J. Ourrard,
Messrs Hope & Co.,	Gen. Clinton,	Marshal Soult,
Chateaubriand,	Le Ray de Chaumt,	Duke of Wellington,
Wm M Price,	P. C. Labouchère,	Ingres,
Charles VI of Sp'n,	Marshal Blucher,	Nicholas Biddle,
Manuel Godoy,	Villèle,	Lord Eldon,
	Emperor Alexander, &c., &c.	

He seldom looks at the bright side of a character, and dearly loves—he confesses it—a bit of scandal. But he paints well, describes well, seizes characteristics which make clear to the reader the nature of the man whom they illust ate.

The book will be ready for delivery on Saturday morning.
J. S REDFIELD, Nos 110 and 112 Nassau-st

NEW AMERICAN COPYRIGHT WORKS FOR POPULAR READING.—D APPLETON & CO. No. 346 and 348 Broadway, have just published: I. TEMPEST AND SUNSHINE, OR LIFE IN KENTUCKY By Mrs. MARY J HOLMES 1 vol 12mo: cloth, $1.

A delightful well-written book, portraying Western life to the letter. Tempest and Sunshine, two sisters, are an exemplification of the good that to some comes by nature, and to others is found only through trials, temptation and tribulation. Mr Middleton, the father of Tempest and Sunshine, is the very soul and spirit of old "Kentuck," abridged into one man.

II FARMINGDALE—A Tale. By CAROLINE THOMAS. 1 vol, 32mo: cloth 63

The originality and freshness of this story, with the charming and stirring scenes which it describes, impart to it an absorbing interest In the representation of an American end in the development and growth of the noblest and purest affections of the heart, it is almost without a competitor, unless, perhaps, we except the far-famed story of the "Wide Wide World," which it surpasses in the unity of its plot and the fortitude of its heroine

III. THE LIVE OF THE BEE HUNTER. A Repository of Sketches, including Peculiar American Character, Scenery and Rural Sports. By T. B THORPE, of Louisiana. Illustrated by Drawings from Nature. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth; price $1

We have laughed to the echo, and laughed again over its pages, till, if the old proverb were true, that "every good laugh draws a nail out of the coffin," we should live to the age of Methuselah. It is as full of genuine humor as an egg is of meat!—*Recorder*

IV. AFRICA AND THE AMERICAN FLAG. By ANDREW H. FOOTE, Lieut. Commanding the U. S. brig *Perry* on the Coast of Africa, A. D. 1850-53. With tinted lithographic illustrations Price $1 50.

This interesting volume makes us acquainted with very important facts connected with the efforts of the American Government to suppress the Slave Trade on the Coast of Africa. Lieut FOOTE not only places before us a record of what occurred while he was in command of the U. S. brig *Perry*, but gives us an account of the history and Government of the African Race, their manners and customs, an account of the establishment of the Commonwealth of Liberia, its condition prospects, &c., &c. It abounds in every variety of incident and adventure, and will, from the very novelty of the subject, have a wide sale.

PUBLICATION WEEK.—THREE GOOD AND POPULAR BOOKS.

ON TUESDAY, AUG. 8

EASY NAT; OR, THE THREE APPRENTICES. A Tale of Life in New-York and Boston. By A. L. STIMPSON. One thick 12mo, with illustrations. Price $1 25.

The style is attractive, the moral excellent, and if as generally circulated and read as it should be, will do more to curb the spirit of dissipation so prevalent in youth than would a hundred homilies on Virtue, or lectures on Impenitence. It speaks at once to the hearts of youth, and is calculated to leave a lasting and strong impression. We trust it will meet with the rapid sale it deserves, not only for the fascinating manner in which the story is told than for its moral worth.—*Editor of Boston Bee.*

ON THURSDAY, AUG 10

BERTHA AND LILY; OR, THE PARSONAGE OF BEECH GLEN. A Romance. By ELIZABETH OAKES SMITH. One illustrated 12mo, with illustrations. Price $1 25.

The peculiar feature of this work is the acute and profound reflection which it embodies in a fascinating

...T.

...COURT—Vessels.

...Mulock against *Henry J. Gracy.*

...ge, in delivering his decision, says that this action is brought to recover the sum of $100 under the following clause, in a lease in which the ...plaintiff is landlord and the defendant was tenant—"And quit and surrender the premises at the expiration of the said term, in as good state and condition as reasonable use and wear thereof will permit, damages by the elements excepted, and engage not to let or underlet the whole or any part of the said premises, without the written consent of the said William Mulock, *under the stipulated damages of one hundred dollars.*"

It has been clearly proved that the premises were left at the expiration of the lease in an untenantable order, and that during the demised term, the defendant underlet it, without such consent, to one Mrs. Mitchell, who moved in and occupied the same, the defendant having moved out therefrom.

And now the question for me to decide, is whether the sum mentioned in the lease as stipulated damages, shall be considered *liquidated* damages, and the plaintiff entitled to recover the whole of that sum without first having proved that he has suffered any special damage.

The following is the rule of law as laid down in the case of Dakin *vs.* Williams, 22 Wend., 201, decided in the Court for the Correction of Errors in this State. "Whether a sum agreed upon by the parties as the measure of damages, shall be considered *as liquidated damages, or only as a penalty,* depends upon the *intent* of the parties and circumstances of the subject matter of the contract, *if the damages must necessarily be wholly uncertain and incapable of estimation,* the party failing to perform will be held to pay the stipulated sum as *liquidated damages.*"

I think this case comes within the case above cited, and the plaintiff is entitled to recover the sum claimed. I therefore order judgment to be entered for the plaintiff for $100 damages and costs.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—August.

Before Mitchell, J.

PRACTICE—PLEADING—COMPLAINT.

Merrill against *Grinnell.*—Motion to have the complaint amended. The reason of the motion and the facts of the case appear sufficiently in the opinion of the Court.

Mitchell, J.—It is essential for many purposes of the suit that the place of trial should be clearly stated in the complaint. It determines where motions are to be made, as well as where the trial is to be had. Both parties must be at a loss to know where to proceed until that be distinctly settled. The omission of a statement so important in its consequences is not like a mere irregularity, and the defendant would be entitled to have it corrected in the same way, even a ter an answer put in. The obtaining of time to answer is not therefore a waiver of the irregularity.

The statement of the name of the Court in the summons has been held to dispense with the statement of it in the complaint; but the mere name of a county in the summons does not necessarily show that it is put there to indicate where the place of trial is to be. It may have been to show where the Attorney issuing the summons resided, and this probably was its object in this case. Until the complaint was served, the plaintiff could have selected any county for the place of trial, notwithstanding this name on the summons. The irregularity in omitting the place of trial in the complaint, is not, therefore, cured by reference to the summons. The complaint must be amended or struck out as irregular. The amendment may be made without costs.

An Officer Victimized.—On Saturday afternoon, a disturbance occurred in the Peter Funk shop on the corner of Cedar-street and Broadway, and during the affray, officer Woolley, of the reserved corps, arrested one of the parties and carried him to the Tombs, where Peter Larkin made a complaint of assault and battery against Samuel Ramsey, one of the ornaments of the watch establishment. After the affray was over, and Ramsey locked up in default of $500 bail, officer Woolley found that in the *melée* he had been relieved of watch, chain, and seals, worth about $60. The officer could not imagine how his watch was lost, but supposes his pockets were picked, or it accidentally fell from his watch fob.

LONG ISLAND.

Sudden Death.—On Friday night one of the First District Police discovered a woman sitting on the stoop of a door in Fulton-street, Brooklyn, with a child in her arms, and thinking she was intoxicated, he ordered her to walk on. She endeavored to do so, but after going a few paces she fell. A carman passing offered his assistance, and she was taken to the Station-House when it was found she was very ill. Dr. Palmedo was immediately sent for, and attended her, but his efforts were in vain, and she died in the course of an hour. She was unable to speak a word, and no one could be found who knew her. Dr. Ball, the Coroner, held an inquest on Saturday, when Officer Walters, keeper of the cells, and Dr. Palmedo deposed to the facts as above, and a verdict was returned accordingly. The deceased was about 30 years of age, decently dressed, and it was supposed an Irishwoman. The infant which was about two months old, was taken to the Almshouse.

Sunday Ordinance.—The Sunday Ordinance was strictly observed on Sunday, and excepting the chemists, every store was closed. The city consequently presented a remarkably quiet and orderly appearance. The Mayor and Corporation Council made a circuit, but found no cause of complaint.

Charge of Burglary.—Horatio, who in his capacity of dog killer and pound driver, does a lively business while others slumber, chanced to be passing along South Ninth-st. about 4 o'clock Sunday morning, when he spied a suspicious looking individual crawling into a window. Horatio immediately bethought himself of the $100 reward, and fearing he might find a hard customer, posted off and soon returned with assistance. The house was carefully searched and a man was found behind the door. He was taken to the First Ward Station-house and locked up on a charge of burglary. Accused gave his name as Andrew Monteith, and stated that he merely called at the house to pay his addresses to the servant girl.

A Case of Slave Piracy—Trial of the Alleged Captain of the Grey Eagle.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Edward D. Ingraham.

A Frenchman called Donald, in the process, but who alleged his name was Sam. Nicholas, late captain of the brig *Grey Eagle*, was before the Commissioner, on a charge of having, on or about the 20th of May, 1854, on the Coast of Africa, taken on board said brig six hundred negroes, and did subsequently land said negroes at or near Havana, the said negroes having been taken on board with intent to make them slaves contrary to the act of Congress.

The defendant was arrested this morning, on a warrant obtained by U. S. Marshal Wynkoop, and placed in the hands of Deputy Marshal Jenkins, who found the defendant at a sailor boarding-house in Front-street.

Joseph Town, a young man who was on board during the voyage, testified as follows—I am 17 years of age, and was born in Philadelphia; my uncle lives here, but my parents are dead; this man (pointing to the prisoner) was captain of the brig *Grey Eagle* on her voyage to the coast of Africa, and thence to Cuba; the *Grey Eagle* belonged to Philadelphia, but went from New-York, where I shipped in her to go to St. Thomas; we went to the coast of Africa instead; this man was captain of her on the voyage out; his name is Donald; we took six hundred and odd negroes on board at some part of the coast of Africa which I don't know the name of; we sailed from the coast of Africa, avoiding all sails coming back to Cuba, to a part of it unknown to me; the negroes were taken off by fishermen and landed in small boats; the man who was captain brought the vessel back and superintended the landing; this defendant acted as doctor to the negroes coming back; he was not called anything coming back; the brig had no slave-deck when we sailed, but made it going out, about twenty days after we sailed; we took the Spanish Captain out as a passenger, and he and the defendant superintended making the slave-deck; we had large casks for water, and carried the rice in barrels, which was afterwards shifted into bags to make room; this defendant told me that we were going on a slaving voyage, before we made the slave-deck; the mate died on the passage back; I saw no handcuffs or shackles on board; the negroes were brought on board by other negroes in boats; a Spaniard came on board in the month of April, who I afterwards understood was one of the owners; the *Grey Eagle* was called an American vessel when I shipped on board of her at New-York, she hoisted the American flag going to the coast; I saw no flag coming back, but I understood, from the Portuguese on board, that if any flag were to be hoisted, it would be the Spanish flag; we were chased, but found it to be by a merchantman; the English man-of-war chased us for a while after we had shipped the negroes, and we ran; the long boat had the small negroes in; it was on the main hatch; they were taken out of the boat during the chase so that they might not be seen, and the negro women were taken from the quarter deck; we had all sails set during the chase; we took in the studding sails to tack and put her on a wind; we were 16 or 20 days at Cuba, it was not more than a couple of hours landing the negroes; we lost some 16 negroes by death on the passage, and threw them overboard; none were born on board.

The Commissioner asked the defendant if he had any questions to ask witness, to which he replied that he did not know him. The Commissioner then told him in French and English both, that he had better procure counsel, and the case was postponed until 4 o'clock.

At the time fixed for the second hearing in the afternoon, the case was postponed until Monday morning in consequence of the absence of important witnesses.—*Philadelphia Bulletin, Aug. 5.*

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 7.

$5,000 U. S 6s, '67	113	200	Cumber. Coal Co	33
1,000 U. S 6s, '65	106	50	do	c 32
2,000 Pine 2d Mort. 6s	90	100	do	2d 33
5,000 Bud. R. 1st M. 6s	99	200	Reading Railroad	b30 64
5,000 Ill. C. R.R. 6s	70	100	do	s10 64
5,000 do	b3 70½	300	do	s3 64
1,000 do	s10 70	50	do	64½
300 N. Y. C. R. R. Bds	83	100	do	c 64
150 N. Jersey Zinc Co	6	250	do	b3 64
1500 do	s3 6	300	New-York Cent. R. R.	91
100 do	b30 6	150	do	b30 91½
500 Gold Hill Mine	5	50	do	c7 91
500 do	b3 5	100	do	c. 91½
100 Canton Co	22	15	do	s3 91
100 do	b60 23	50	do	91
50 Northern Ind. R.	92	25	do	s3 91
100 Nic. Transit Co	s3 12	100	do	b30 91
150 do	b3 12½	100	do	b30 aft 10 91
50 do	b30 13	250	do	c 89
750 do	13	50	do	c7 91
250 do	13½	250	do	b 0 92
100 do	c 13	350	Erie Railroad	b3 47
100 Cumb. Coal Co	s3 3	100	do	c 47
50 do	s15 3	100	do	c 47
400 do	3	271	do	s3 47
300 do	s3 3	100	do	s3 47
200 do	b3 3	10	Mich. South. R. R.	94
200 do	b60 3	72	Mich. Central R. R.	89
100 do	b15 3	10	Clev. C. & Cin. R. R.	101

SECOND BOARD.

$4,500 Ill Cen R. R Bs.	70	100	Cumber. Coal Co	b3 33
2,000 Huds. Conv Bds	75	200	Gold Hill Mine	3
100 Nicara. Trans Co	b3 17	100	Reading Railroad	b3 63
200 do	b60 19	50	do	63
200 do	s3 19	100	Bervia's Gold Mach.	6
200 do	s30 18	100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b30 91
100 Cumber. Coal Co	32	75	do	91½
200 do	b60 32	50	do	s3 91
100 do	32	50	Erie Railroad	47
100 do	s30 32	150	do	s10 47
500 do	32	1100	do	s3 47

Markets....*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

Monday, Aug. 7—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are more sought after at $5 50 for Pearls, and $5 87½@$5 93¾ for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.; the latter indicating a firmer market.

CANDLES—A better demand exists for most kinds. This day's sales add up 2,000 boxes Adamantine at 20c. @25c.; and 800 boxes Sperm at 30c. for plain and 40c. for patent, ₱ lb.

COTTON—This article is moderately dealt in at the annexed rates:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&T.
Ordinary	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Middling	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Middling Fair	10¼	10¼	10¼	11¼
Fair	11	11¼	11¼	12½

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are still rather unsettled. Though the supply of such is moderate, common qualities not being needed by shippers, are dull and rather languid. All good kinds, however, are readily taken by home buyers at buoyant prices. State are apparently more abundant than desirable Western brands; but of neither is there a sufficient supply here to meet the requirements of an extended trade. The day's sales do not exceed 6,200 bbls. within the annexed range:

Sour, ₱ bbl	$5 25	@	$6 25
Superfine, No. 2	6 00	@	6 50
Inferior State	6 25	@	6 50
State, common brands	6 75	@	7 00
State, straight brands	7 12½	@	7 37½
Favorite State	7 37½	@	7 62½
Western mixed do	7 00	@	7 25
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 00	@	8 50
Fancy Michigan	8 50	@	8 75
Common to good Ohio	8 37½	@	8 87½
Fancy Ohio	8 87½	@	9 12½
Extra Ohio	9 25	@	10 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 00	@	10 50
Fancy Genesee	9 12½	@	9 75
Extra Genesee	10 00	@	11 50
Extra St. Louis	8 50	@	10 00
Canadian is still inanimate. Only 500 bbls. of a poor quality and in bond, were purchased to-day at $7 81½ ₱ bbl. Southern is brisker, but with an increased amount of new offering, prices are somewhat irregular. The day's transactions embrace 2,200 bbls. at $7 75@$8 25 for Baltimore City Mills; $8 50@$9 for mixed to good; $9 12½@$9 37½ for favorite; and $9 50@$10 for fancy, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal remain about the same.			

GRAIN—Wheat continues scarce, and being held above the views of most buyers, is quiet. Some prime new Genesee White was received on Saturday and a portion of it has since been sold at $2 50 ₱ bushel; but this is an extreme rate. This day's sales have been confined to 3,000 bushels ordinary Southern white, at $1 81; and 2,000 Upper Lake red, from store, at $1 59. Rye is very dull and heavy, at $1 15@$1 16 ₱ bushel, at which Saturday's and to-day's sales reached 5,700 bushels—not all before reported. The incoming of the new crop weakens the market. State and Western Oats are again freely offered, and in rather slack demand, at 44c. @47c. ₱ bushel. Corn being much plentier and tendered with eagerness, has declined 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel. Hence, it has attracted more attention. The day's business comprises 58,000 bush., mostly at 64c @67c. for unsound; 68c @70c for Western mixed; and 73c @75c. for yellow, ₱ bushel.

GROCERIES—Have been less active, but have not varied in price. The day's operations consist of 2,000 bags Rio Coffee at 10c.@11c.; 50 Laguayra do. at 10½c. ₱ lb.; 40 hhds. Porto Rico Molasses, at an unpublished rate, ₱ gallon; 50 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar at 5¼c.; 100 New-Orleans do. at 5¼c.; and 200 Cuba do. at 4¼c.@5c. ₱ lb.

HAY—There has been a moderate business done in River, to-day, at 65c. for old, and 50c. for new, for shipment; and 60c @95c. for lots for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Holders still ask 25c.@28c. for last year's crops, and 18c.@20c. for the previous year's growth, ₱ lb.; but these rates exceed the limits of buyers, who are doing nothing.

LATHS—The demand for Eastern is increasing at $1 75@$1 81½ ₱ M.

LIME—Rockland is not abundant, while being in fair request at $1 05 for Common, and $1 20 for Lump, ₱ barrel.

METALS—Nothing has been done in this line worth mentioning, if we except sales of 180 tons Scotch Pig Iron at $41, usual credit, ₱ ton.

NAVAL STORES—Turpentine is rather quiet and languid at $4@$4 25 for Crude, ₱ 280 lbs.; and 47c. for Spirits, ₱ gallon. Tar is selling in lots at $4@$4 25 ₱ bbl. Resin is unchanged.

OILS—We have nothing new to notice in Whale, Sperm, or Olive. Linseed is more inquired for, at 79c. @80c. ₱ gallon. Lard is also a little brisker, at 80c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and heavy. The trade buy sparingly. The day's transactions have been confined to 500 bbls., at $12 for mess, and $10 50 for prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are without variation. About 10,000 lbs. extra cured Shoulders realized 6c. ₱ lb. Lard is more active and very firm,—1,200 bbls. good to strictly prime were taken at 9½c.@10½c. ₱ lb. Beef displays no new feature. There were 150 bbls. sold at $12@$13 for Country Mess; $15@$15 25 for City and repacked Western; $16 75@$17 for extra; and $15 75@$16 for repacked Chicago. Beef Hams, Butter, and Cheese, are without essential change.

RICE—There were 150 tierces fair to prime purchased at $3 75@$4 31½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SOAP—Some 200 boxes Castile have been sold since our last, at 10½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—This day's movements embrace 15,000 lbs. prime at 12½c.@12¾c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—About 280 bales Sagua changed hands on private terms.

WHISKY—Is in better request at enhanced rates. The day's business consists of 850 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 31½c.@32c.; and 75 hhds. Drudge at 31c., time, &c., ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Europe, the engagements were light and at languid rates. For Liverpool, there were taken only 100 bales compressed Cotton at ¼d. ₱ lb; and 75 tons Bacon at 8s.; Flour and Grain were not offering, and rates for these were nominal. For London, there were shipped 500 bbls. Resin at 2s. Nothing was engaged for the Continent. Measurement goods were being shipped in small quantities for Australia at about 45c.; and for California, at about 40c. ₱ foot.

New-York Cattle Market....August 7.

Carefully Reported for the New-York Daily Times.

For Beeves, at Allerton's Washington Drove Yard, corner Fourth avenue and Forty-fourth-street, and at Chamberlain's, Hudson River Bull's Head, foot of Robinson-street. For Cows and Calves, Sheep and Lambs, (also for Beeves occasionally,) at Brownne's, in Sixth-street, near Third-avenue, and also at O'Brien's Central Bull's Head, (for Cows, Calves, and Beeves only,) No. 9 Sixth-street and at Chamberlain's.

At Allerton's Washington Drove Yard.—Offered to-day, 2,137 Beef Cattle; offered during the week, 2,354. We subjoin the returns for the week in detail, together with the section of country whence the supplies came:

Beef Cattle.		Beef Cattle.	
Hudson River R. R	253	Ohio, on cars	397
Erie Railroad	1,077	Kentucky, on cars and foot	113
Harlem Railroad	65	By Hudson River boats	110
Illinois, on cars and foot	408	OTHER STOCK.	
Indiana, on cars	—	Harlem Railroad:	
Ohio, on foot	428	Cows and Calves	20
N. Y. State, on boats and cars	498	Veal Calves	194
		Sheep and Lambs	1,413

Prices, &c.—The Cattle in market to-day, Mr. Allerton tells us, are the most inferior that have been in market for a long time. Prices, however, are fully up to last week's rates. Cows and Calves are a little higher, and so also are Sheep and Lambs. We revise our figures to correspond:

Beef Cattle	$8 00	@	$10 50
Cows and Calves	25 00	@	50 00
Veal Calves, (live weight)	4½	@	6
Veal Calves, (Extra)	7 00	@	—
Sheep, (on foot)	3 00	@	7 00
Lambs	2 50	@	6 00

At Brownne's—At market, 244 Beeves, 60 Cows and Calves, and 4,741 Sheep and Lambs. The Beeves sold at from $7 50 to $10 25, which is about 62½c. advance on last week. Cows and Calves from $30 to $50, with some extra as high as $60@$75. Veals sold at from $4 50@$6 75 ₱ lb. live weight. Sheep brought from $1 75 to $3 50@$6. A few extra brought from $8 to $10. Lambs $1 62½ to $3 75@$5 50.

At Chamberlain's—(Hudson River Bull's Head.)—263 Beeves, 145 Cows and Calves, 241 Veals, 3,643 Sheep, and 3,145 Lambs. The market for the better qualities of Beeves was quite active—for inferior sorts dull. Prices are hardly up to last week's quotations. We quote at from $7 50 to $10 ₱ hundred. Cows and Calves sold at from $25@$60. Veals 4½c.@7c. Sheep, $3 to $6 50. Lambs $2 to $5.

These Cattle were quick of sale, for good qualities, but the poorer descriptions were dull.

At Morgan O'Brien's—(No. 9 Sixth-street)—On sale 145 Beef Cattle, 60 Cows and Calves, and 50 Veals. The market here has been quite animated. All on sale were disposed of. The Beeves at from $7 50 to $9. The Cows and Calves at from $30 to $40. The Veals at from 4½c. to 6½c. ₱ lb.

RECAPITULATION.

	Beeves.	Cows and Calves.	Veal Calves.	Sheep.
Allerton's	2,354	90	194	1,413
Browning's	244	60	—	4,741
Chamberlain's	263	145	241	6,788
O'Brien's	145	60	50	—
Total	3,006	355	485	12,942

FOR SALE.

Houses for Sale.—A three-story frame dwelling house, situated on the west side of Franklin-av., near Brooklyn, 30 by 36 feet, with an extension 14 by 20, two stories, piazza in front, gas in house, iron fence, 16 feet court-yard; fine shade trees in front; 100 feet north of De Kalb-av. Also, a 2-story and attic frame dwelling-house, piazza in front, gas in house, iron fence, on the west side of Franklin-av., between Willoughby and De Kalb-avs. A. S. CROWELL, No. 45 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

House for Sale or Rent—With one acre of land, situated in Yonkers, commanding a fine view of the Hudson River and Palisades, and within one half mile of the Railroad Depôt. First class house, newly built, with stables and out buildings, with every variety of fruit trees and vines. The premises are now occupied by J. S. HAWKINS. Inquire of J. S. HAWKINS No. 113 Front-st., New-York, or of EATHAN FLAGG, Yonkers.

House and Lot for Sale.—The 2 story brick house and lot in fee, No 241 Henry-st., with Croton water and gas. Apply on the premises.

Country Seat for Sale—With 113 acres, in high state of cultivation, with about 2 000 fruit trees, and two graperies. The fruit and grapes consist of a great variety of the most valuable kinds, and have been cultivated for market to great advantage, being but 16½ miles from New-York by Railroad, on which the cars run almost hourly. The house is a large double 2-story building with piazza and wings, with good cellar, extensive greenhouses, barns, built within a few years. This is a desirable property for a gentleman that has a taste for cultivating fruits, a vine and or farming. If desired the crops, stock and farming utensils can be had with the farm, and possession given in a few days. Apply to JAMES W. ALLEN'S Real Estate Office, No. 2 Nassau-st.

Country Residence for Sale or Exchange for a House and Lot up Town—One of the handsomest cottages, with a garden, stable, &c., in Carmansville 10th-av and King's Bridge road near the Hudson River Railroad Station at 152d-st, together with the whole or part of the furniture, carpets and mirrors if desired, and a four story brick tenant house, in 27th-st., will be sold or exchanged for a modern built house in the upper part of the City between 4th and 8th-avs, and not above 50th-st. Possession can be given in one week after the sale. Apply to JOHN D. CHEVALIER, No. 369 Broadway.

Country Seat for Sale.—A fine Country Seat of 11 acres, at Stamford, Conn., on the water, and but half a mile from the depôt. It is in complete order, and will be sold for less than the cost of the buildings. Apply to CHARLES B. HART, No. 51 William st.

Hudson-park, forty minutes from the City.—Comprises 100 acres, beautifully situated, half a mile above H. R. R. Station at Spuytenduyvil Creek. Some of the sites on this property afford extensive and picturesque views, unsurpassed by any on the Hudson River. The property is offered in lots from half an acre to 10 acres. It is intersected by broad avenues, rendering every part easy of access. Restrictions to prevent nuisances or the erection of buildings of an inferior class will be contained in all conveyances of this property. As a convenient and desirable location for gentlemen's residences, it is considered superior to any other in the vicinity of the City that is now offered for sale. Fifty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent. for a term of years. A road from the Point of Railroad Station is now being made through this property to Yonkers, and extensive improvements upon the same and in the neighborhood are in progress. For maps and further information, apply to D. B. WINTON, No. 5 Tryon-row, opposite the City Hall.

Beaverwyck Farm for Sale—Containing about 350 acres, situated on the road leading from Newark to Dover, in Morris County, New-Jersey, 4 miles from the Morris and Essex Railroad, 4 miles from the Morris Canal, and 16 miles from Newark. The land is of superior quality, and in a high state of cultivation, adapted to grazing and grass crops; about 100 acres of natural meadow or pasture, 100 acres of woodland, and a balance in tillable land; on the plain is a large variety of fruit trees in bearing condition. A large two-story dwelling house, with a large lawn and shade trees; also, a two-story farm house, barns, cow-house, carriage-house, ice-house, dairy, &c., in good order; a large garden with a pond adjoining. This section of country is celebrated for health. The terms will be made easy; for further particulars inquire on the premises, of W. H. K. BIBBY, Paterson, New-Jersey.

Rose Cottage Seminary for Sale,—The houses and grounds of the Misses Kellogg, Great Barrington, Mass., known for twenty years past as "Rose Cottage Seminary." The place contains two acres of ground in the central part of the village, under a high state of cultivation; and two acres more will be added if desired. The premises are well fitted for a school, private dwellings, boarding-house, or hotel. The school will close the first of October, and possession will be given. Most of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire by letter or otherwise, of S. and N. KELLOGG, as above.

Valuable Property for Sale at Brooklyn.—The properties known as belonging to the National Oil Company and the American Candle Company, situated at Atlantic Docks Brooklyn are offered for sale at a large sacrifice below the original cost. Proposals are solicited until the proximo, (at which time the properties will be awarded to the highest bidder) at the office of Messrs. BENEDICT, SCOVILLE & BENEDICT, No. 76 Wall-st.—New-York, July 22, 1854.

Farm for Sale—Of 90 acres, in the town of Yonkers, within 2½ miles of the Hudson River Railroad Depôt, one mile from Hunt's Bridge, and 2½ from Williams Bridge, and 1½ miles from Van Cortland's Mills. The farm is in good order and in a high state of cultivation, and well stocked with the best selected fruit trees. It will be sold in the whole or in part, to suit purchasers. There are fine building sites on the land, and it is capable of division to suit a company of persons desiring a Summer country residence. It is within a few minutes' ride of four railroad depôts. Inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

EDWARD CROMWELL.

Farm for Sale—Of about forty-three acres good land, with a large double two story house, wing at each end, with piazza in front, a large barn, and other outbuildings, all nearly new; on said farm is a large apple orchard, peaches, cherries, and other fruits; a good garden; the situation is high, healthy, and pleasant, near a railroad depôt, and within about 21 miles of New-York. It will be sold low, or exchanged for City property. Apply at JOSEPH W. ALLEN'S Real Estate Office, No. 2 Nassau-st.

Building Lots in Jersey City for Sale—Near the ferry, on Railroad-av, Stanton and Morgan sts—Gas and water are now introduced, and property rapidly rising in value. Terms easy. No property so near Broadway pays a better interest in the way of rent, and less city tax. For maps or other information, apply to CHAS J. SMITH, No. 50 Maiden-lane.

Newtown Village Lots—In MYERS' addition, only $90 to $150. These lots are high and beautifully located within the village, and only 30 minutes' from New-York via Flushing Railroad. For free tickets, maps, &c., apply to JOHN B. MYERS, No. 195 Broadway.

Farm for Sale.—1½ miles from the village of Oyster Bay, L. I., a Farm of 30 acres, with a new modern built cottage, and all the necessary out buildings. Inquire of W. WILSON, No. 5 Lafayette-place.

Workshop and Lots for Sale—Two lots, each 25 by 100, with a small workshop thereon, for only $400 at North Hoboken, on Weehawken Heights, the highest, healthiest, and handsomest village site in the sound New-York, opposite the Crystal Palace—over 100 houses in the village. The whole for $400. Apply at No. 96 Hudson-st., New-York City. J. S. BROWN.

Steam Engine and Boiler—Of 5-horse power, for sale, all complete. Can be seen in working order at WALKER & SON'S Bindery, No. 114 Fulton-st., New-York, in basement. A steam engine of 5½ inch cylinder, 18 inch stroke, with vertical tubular boiler, with steam-pipe, exhaust and feed-pipe; also, heater and pump, with gauge-cocks and safety-valve; all in good working order, and will be delivered as may be agreed upon in August or September, on reasonable terms.

Horse for Sale, Cheap.—A handsome Bay Horse, 17 hands high, 7 years old; he is a pleasant and stylish traveler, and admirably adapted for the use of a gentleman in want of a sound and gentle horse for family use. Apply at No. 82 Cliff-st.

Boiler for Sale.—About 25 horse power—been in use but two years—will be sold reasonably. Inquire of H. D. CRANE & CO., foot of West 29th-st.

TO LET.

House to Let—Over TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM, No. 345 Broadway, running through to, and having an entrance on Leonard-st. There are a large number of rooms, each having a window and grate, also, laundry, bath rooms, kitchen, servants' room, closets, &c. Its central position and neighborhood to the best Restaurants in the City, adapt it well for a furnished hotel on the European plan. Address G. W. TUTTLE, on the premises.

House to Let—No. 156 West 56th-st, between Broadway and 8th-av. Croton bath and water. Rent $450 per annum. Apply to MACFARLAN & MERRITT, No. 49 3d-av.

House to Let—The new 3 story dwelling house, with all the modern improvements, No. 209 West 31st-st. Possession given immediately. Inquire of H. D. CRANE, foot of West 29th-st.

Two New Brick Houses to Let—Situated in 53d-st., between 4th and 5th-avs. They are three stories and basement, marble mantels, with court yards in front and deep yards in rears, and supplied with Croton water; will be let from now till the 1st May next, for $225 each. Inquire of JAMES BULKLEY, No. 181 Broadway, up stairs.

Stores or Warerooms to Let—In the Second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

Steam Power to Let—In light and airy rooms in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SONS, No. 108 Cliff-st.

Steam Power to Let with Rooms—In 27th-st., near the Harlem Railroad Depôt. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT, No. 15 East 27th-st.

Store to Let—No. 227 8th-av., between 21st and 22d-sts., occupied for millinery, is now to let, on account of ill health of the proprietors.

To Let—The front basement, with use of laundry, the second floor, (with joint use of bath-room,) and front room on third floor, (in house No. 122 Barrow-st.,) between Bleecker and Bedford-sts. The house is new with all the modern improvements. Rent to a small family without children, at the rate of $350 per year.

Furnished Cottage to Let at Staten Island—For three months or longer, fully furnished, a fashionable cottage at Clifton, a few minutes' walk from Vanderbilt's Landing. Parties of undoubted responsibility only will please address T., Box No. 2,753, New-York Post-Office.

Cottage to Let—With fine shade trees, fruit, and an extensive view of the village of Sing Sing, and within a few minutes' walk of the Railroad Depôt. Apply to J. W. ROBINSON, Sing Sing.

School-room and Fixtures to Let—In Bond-st., New-York. Apply to Dr. HOLDEN, No. 57 Bond-st.

Rooms to Let—On the 1st and 3d floors, about 24 by 60 feet, each lighted on 3 sides, with steam power. Inquire on the premises, No. 47 Ann-st.

Offices to Let.—The offices No. 122 Nassau-st. 2d floor, front, recently occupied by us. Also, offices at No. 119 Nassau-st., rooms No. 3 and 3½, 2d floor, adjoining our office. These offices are all quite desirable ones, and are well calculated for any light business. Apply at room No. 2 at No. 119 Nassau-st.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.

Office to Let.—Desk room on the street floor in the large store No. 398 Broadway, corner Walker-st., and suitable for an Agency, &c. Immediate possession. Terms reasonable. Inquire on the premises, or by letter to B. H., at No. 398 Broadway.

The Boot and Shoe Store for Tender Feet.—The exclusive Boot and Shoe Establishment, where particular attention is paid to the manufacture of Pannus Corium, or Leather Cloth Boots and Shoes, for those who suffer excessive pain from corns, bunions, or tenderness of the feet, has just been removed to the northwest corner of Broadway (No. 483) and Broome-st., by Mr. ISAAC E. TATE, who formerly kept his manufactory adjoining the City Hotel, near Howard-st. Since the change of location, Mr. Tate has associated with him JOHN REED, Esq., the originator of that wonderful article called Pannus Corium, for making Boots and Shoes which will render the feet cool and comfortable. Its qualities for use in hot weather, surpasses any material in the world. Mr. Tate has earned the title of "Napoleon of the Boot and Shoe business," and, with his skillful partner, merits the same liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the past twelve years. An immense stock of every description of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, and Pumps, can always be found on hand, or may be speedily made to order, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children. Don't forget the number, 483 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

Albert H. Nicoll, Auctioneer.

Handsome Household Furniture at Auction.—ALBERT H. NICOLL will sell on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the extensive Furniture warerooms, No. 374 (Nos. 370 to 374) Broadway, (Five doors below Reynert's,) the entire elegant stock of household furniture of the above well known manufacturer, to be sold without reserve, to the highest bidder, preparatory to removal to his new and elegant store, No. 654 Broadway, consisting in part as follows, viz.: Elegant rosewood sofas, table à-têtes, arm, parlor and library chairs, &c., in rich brocade, terry, damask and plush, mahogany sofas, arm chairs, tête-à-têtes, parlor rocking and ladies' chairs, in great variety; rosewood and oak buffets, etageres, ladies' secretaries, &c.; dining tables, etagere side boards, corner stands, chairs, &c.; bedroom suites, rich rosewood bedsteads, wardrobes with mirror and panelled doors, rich bureaus, washstands, commodes, &c.; enamelled suites with and without marble tops, mahogany and walnut suites; also, plain cottage furniture, hair and spring matresses and palliasses, parlor and bedroom couches counting house and library desks, tables, chairs, &c. Persons desirous of procuring fine furniture are particularly requested to examine the above stock, as every article will be sold peremptory to the highest bidder. Terms cash in bankable money. A deposit required from all purchasers unknown to the auctioneer. Goods purchased at this sale can remain on the premises on storage at a reasonable charge for one or two months if desired. Catalogues may be obtained the day before the sale at the office or the Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

H. Wilson, Auctioneer

Auction Notice.—Large suite of valuable household furniture, rosewood piano-forte, tapestry carpets, &c.—H WILSON will sell THIS (Tuesday) MORNING, at 10 o'clock precisely, all the costly furniture in house No. 170 West 24th st., near 7th-av. A small portion only are subjoined—about 500 yards rich tapestry carpet, oil cloths, elegant and richly carved rosewood piano forte, a very superior instrument, three splendid rosewood parlor suites, covered in the richest of French satin ladies' rosewood recreatory and escritoire, very costly, with plate glass doors, expensively carved, rosewood centre, side and sofa tables, large oval and pier glasses, very costly oil paintings, statuetical pieces, &c., by celebrated artists, rich lace curtains and shades, rosewood, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, sofas, chairs, extension and dining tables, elegant China vases, twenty-one day ormolu clocks, China dinner and tea sets, best white curled horse, hair mattresses, beds and bedding, bedroom carpets, velvet stair carpets, rosewood and mahogany hat racks, silver tea service, forks, spoons, coffee urn, salvers, glassware, crockery, ivory cutlery, kitchen utensils, &c. The whole furniture is in the best of order, and will positively be sold without the least reservation, as the family are removing to the country. A deposit required from every purchaser.

S. Draper Auctioneer

By Simeon Draper—Office No 46 Pine, corner of William-st. On TUESDAY, Aug. 8, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern—

$6,000 New-York and Harlem Railroad first mortgage, 7 per cent. bond, dated May 1, 1853, and redeemable May 1, 1873. Interest coupons payable May 1 and November 1, in New-York.....$1,000 each.

$4,000	do.	do.	do.	do.	$1,000 each.
$4,000	do.	do.	do.	do.	$1,000 each.
$3,000	do.	do.	do.	do.	$1,000 each.

55 shares Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Co., $50 each.
40 do. Cleveland and Pittsburg do..... $50 each.
30 do. Rome and Watertown do..... $100 each.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

Henry H. Leeds & Co. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 9, at 12 o'clock, in front of their store, No 19 Nassau-st., one very fine dark bay Abdallah Mare, 6 years old, 15¼ hands high, can trot a mile in three minutes. She cannot be surpassed as a road mare. Also, a bay Engineer horse 16 hands high, 6 years old, very stylish and a pleasant driver. He has been but little used, and will no doubt make a fast one. These horses were both raised

...OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK...
...Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week end...
...day of August, 1854:
...Loans and Discounts.....$5,194,094 97
...Specie.....213,210 20
...Circulation.....333,218 00
...Deposits.....4,365,980 84
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. ... MEIGS, ... of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being ..., depose and say that the above statement is cor... to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of August, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, ... THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of August, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$593 783 00
Average amount of Specie.....29 435 00
Average amount of Circulation.....102 235 00
Average amount of Deposits.....293,151 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC OTIS, President of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
ISAAC OTIS, President.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of August, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of August, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,500,185 77
Average amount of Specie.....1,546,378 01
Average amount of Circulation, notes of late Bank of America.....120,219 00
Average amount of Deposits.....5,145,478 41
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. PUNNETT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of August, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of August, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$8,367,491 39
Average amount of Specie.....1,867,103 49
Average amount of Circulation.....2,700 00
Average amount of Deposits.....6,549,970 06
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of August, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of August, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,218,840 25
Average amount of Specie.....66,638 73
Average amount of Circulation.....104,361 00
Average amount of Deposits.....915,021 38
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn before me, this 5th day of August, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of August, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,068,424 47
Average amount of Specie.....676,284 41
Average amount of Circulation.....291,951 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,365,267 83
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANTHONY P. HALSEY, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of August, 1854.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th day of August, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,621,968 32
Average amount of Specie.....127,539 20
Average amount of Circulation.....76,594 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,273 961 99
City and County of New York ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, despose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of August, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK

[illegible] CATHOLIC HERALD.

[illegible] "Philo-Veritas" in Reply to the Daily Times.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Sir: In your editorial notice of my communication which appeared this morning, you pretend that I have not met the statements of your former articles, purporting to prove that there is [illegible] between the Catholic Bishops of this country, founded on the distinction of native and foreign birth. You garble my communication, and quote a paragraph in your editorial representing it as the conclusion of argument on my side, whereas it was not intended as an argument at all, but as information which might be useful.

Now, however, we must come to points of argument. In your article of last Monday, purporting to describe a division among the Bishops of this country, you say: "We do not make the statement without positive knowledge of its truthfulness." By this remark, the responsibility of the truthfulness of the whole article rests upon you. The proof of your statement is what I now require. You are well aware that it is not for me to prove a negative. You have asserted, as of your own positive knowledge, statements which, according to my positive knowledge, are utterly false. The burden of the proof rests upon you.

There are three modes by which you can prove your statements, if they are true. The first is your own personal knowledge; the second, the testimony of credible witnesses; and the third, the existence of facts publicly known or ascertainable, which would warrant the inferences contained in your statements. Of your own personal knowledge you know nothing of the statements you publish. If those statements rest on the testimony of others, let us know who the witnesses are, and it will be an easy matter to prove that they are deceivers. If you prefer facts, tell us what facts are in existence to furnish the slightest ground for your articles on this subject, so well calculated, if not intended, to sow discord among brethren. I call for your proofs. I deny, as I have a right to deny, the truth of your statements. Nor will it do for you to say that if they are not true, it will be an easy matter for me to disprove them. Such an assumption on your part would be at variance with the rules of good morals and of sound reasoning. It is said that the editor of the TIMES had been [illegible] during the month of last January in forging notes to a large amount, but that his courage failed when it came to the point of putting them in circulation; and finally, that he thought it better to consign them to the flames, I should be adding insult to injury, if, when you called upon me for the proof of so scandalous a statement, I should reply that if it is not true, you can easily refute it. The man who makes a statement affecting injuriously the interests of another, is bound to be in a situation to prove his statement; or, if he cannot do that, he is bound by every sense of honor and justice to retract it. Permit me then, Sir, to say that the assertion contained in your first article, namely: "We do not make the statement without positive knowledge of its truthfulness," is itself an unfounded statement. How could you have a positive knowledge of the truthfulness of statements which have no truth in them? There are, of course, in both your articles, a great many words employed to show that there *ought* to be divisions among the Catholic Bishops of native and of foreign birth. With these speculations of yours, I have nothing to do. But when you come to state facts which are utterly unfounded; and when these pretended facts are disreputable and injurious to the community of whom they are asserted, I have a right, as one of that community, to demand of you the proofs, which I do in the most respectful, but at the same time in the most emphatic manner.

You say—"The opinion of the high authority from which we derive our information, is that another Nuncio will be dispatched immediately, notwithstanding the recent failure of BEDINI." Now, Sir, permit me to assure you there is not a syllable of truth in this opinion of the high authority from which you derive your information.

Further on you add,—"From another quarter we learn that the matter will be definitely settled at Rome by a Council of which the Pope will be the head." Bear with me again, Sir, if I assure you that there is not a word of truth in this statement. And the reason is, that there is no matter of the kind in existence to be definitely settled, either at Rome or elsewhere. I must also repel the degrading estimate which you form of the American native born priest, when you suppose him to enter the ministry as his countrymen enter on a political career, or some secular trade or profession, namely, with the view to indefinite preferment. This is degrading enough. You do not say, but you insinuate, that he is prevented from rising in the church, *because* he is an American. I must describe this assertion as equally false and malicious; and, I call upon you for any facts within your knowledge which may enable you to support this unfounded charge.

You add elsewhere—"But when the question of creating a Cardinal to preside in America was considered, and the necessity acknowledged, a rivalry for the scarlet hat commenced." There is not a word of truth in this.

You add: "The American Bishops claimed that the first Cardinal in America should be an American." Sir, there is not a word of truth in this. No claims of any kind were ever put forward.

You add further: "The foreign-born Bishops held that as the great majority of the members of the Church were foreigners, the first Cardinal for America should be taken from among the foreign Bishops." There is not a word of truth in this either.

You continue; "Each party pushed its claim with an energy that troubled the Pope." This, Sir, permit me to say, is not only untrue, but absurd on the very face of it.

"The American Bishops," you add, "stood firm, with the late Archbishop ECCLESTON as their candidate; and the foreign Bishops were as fervent in their declarations in favor of placing the scarlet hat upon the head of the venerable Archbishop HUGHES." All this is the fiction of your own brain, or that of the high authority from which you derived your information. There is not a word of truth in it.

You add further: "Archbishop ECCLESTON, like some political candidates, placed himself in the hands of his friends, and calmly awaited the result." I can assure you, Sir, (and I owe it to the memory of the late Archbishop of Baltimore to declare,) that there is not a word of truth in your statements regarding him.

You proceed to say: "Archbishop HUGHES, however, was not satisfied with such a course, and while the iron was warming he started in hot haste for Rome." It is true that Archbishop HUGHES visited Rome twice; but all the rest of the sentence is utterly false.

These, Sir, are the only pretended facts worth notice in your two articles. And now, I hope that a sense of the dignity of your vocation as the conductor of a widely circulated journal, which ought to be on all topics the medium of communicating truth, will induce you either to prove the statements, which I have specified as utterly unfounded, or else to acknowledge that the high authority from which you derived your information has succeeded in hoaxing you, and in utensilizing your paper for the purpose of hoaxing the public at large.

PHILO-VERITAS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 4, 1854.

Letter from Col. Doheny.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 5, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: I desire to know whether there is any objection to give the name of the writer of the "Philo-Veritas." You intimate pretty clearly that it was written by the Catholic Archbishop of New-York. It is very hard to believe that a gentleman of position could write such a letter, and speak of it, that one believe that having written it he would shrink from its responsibility. Whoever did the writing, there are two charges in it affecting me, which are untrue. They shall be answered. But, as the manner of the answer must greatly depend on the propriety of the writer, I demand an avowal of his name. The neither manly nor Christian (the gentleman), to attack and hide behind a hedge.

Your obedient servant,
MICHAEL DOHENY.

We publish the above at Col. DOHENY'S request. He must be aware, however, that a compliance with his demand that we should give the name of our correspondent, is quite out of the question. We have not intentionally given any intimation whatever, as to the authorship of the article referred to. Col. DOHENY has probably been led to ascribe it to the Archbisop of New-York by its closing paragraph, in which the writer claims the authority of the Archbishop for his statement, in regard to Mr. BROWNSON'S *Review*.

Mr. O'Conor's Challenge—The India Rubber Suit.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: A letter appeared in the New-York *Herald*, last week, from Hon. CHARLES O'CONOR, in reference to the late trial of the case of HORACE H. DAY against the New-England Car-Spring Company, before his Honor Judge BETTS, in the Circuit Court of the United States, and since that time one or two articles upon that subject have appeared in your paper and others, and as one of the counsel for Mr. DAY in that case, so far as the letter is or appears to be an intended reflection upon the Judge who tried the case, I think it needs no answer, were it my right or duty to give one, as the tone of the letter and its unusual character, together with the position in which Mr. O'CONOR saw fit to place himself in reference to the Court on the trial, render it perfectly harmless,—and I, certainly, cannot be induced to enter into a newspaper controversy about a question of law, which yet remains to be discussed and decided in the case, as the trial referred to was not finally terminated, on account of the decease of one of the jurors, and must be again tried before the same or some other Court; and a case is now pending in the District of Rhode Island, involving, as I suppose, the same questions, which will be soon on trial. And I cannot for a moment think that Mr. O'CONOR intended, by his letter, to influence any future decision of the question, or to bias the minds of men who may happen to be upon the jury, as I have much too high an estimate of the gentleman's character as a lawyer and a man, to suppose such to be his intention; but not knowing but it might, to some extent, have that effect, especially when he offers to back his opinion with a sort of *quasi* bet of $1,000, or that by our entire silence we might seem to acquiesce in what he said, I regard it as my duty to Mr DAY to say that I think that he omitted in his statement some facts which should have been stated for the purpose of presenting the question as presented to the Court. I therefore give our offer to prove as I understood it. The defendants to support title in them in the patent in question, among other things offered in evidence what they called a conveyance in writing, of the patent from EDWIN M. CHAFFEE, the patentee, to one WILLIAM JUDSON, under whom the defendants claimed and insisted that it either amounted to a sale of the patent to JUDSON, or a power of attorney which authorized JUDSON to make the convey ance to the defendants under which they claimed. The defendants called the subscribing witness, and by him proved the execution of the instrument, which was under seal. In the cross-examination of this witness and by others, we offered to show that this patent had just been extended by the procurement of CHAFFEE, and that in obtaining that extension JUDSON had acted as the attorney of CHAFFEE, and that while the relation of attorney and client existed between them, JUDSON had taken advantage of CHAFFEE'S indebtedness to him for fees and disbursements, and of his position and influence over CHAFFEE, and by fraudulent representations induced CHAFFEE to execute the instrument in question, and that this fraud was known to the defendants when they received their conveyance from JUDSON—and also that at the time the instrument was signed and delivered by CHAFFEE there was no seal upon it, and that CHAFFEE never sealed it. I see nothing to complain of even in *his* statement of the decision of the Court, and all the counsel for Mr. DAY were not only perfectly satisfied that the decision was correct, but entertained, as I believe, no doubt upon the question.

But my opinion or that of my associates is of no consequence to the public or to the Judges or Jurors who shall hereafter try the case, and I have not the least idea of becoming a competitor for the $1,000.

If the Judge who presides at the trial of a case rules wrong, there is a constitutional and legal mode of correcting it, without appealing either to the jury or the public, and in my judgment that alone should be resorted to; and I hope that this matter will be left where it belongs, to the legal constituted tribunals of the country, and that the gentleman's eloquence at the bar will not be aided by his ability in letter writing. And you will allow me to say, that if every gentleman of the legal profession who found himself disappointed in his very sanguine expectations by the decisions of the Courts, should attack the Court, it would not much improve proceedings in the Courts of Justice, and should they feel it their duty to present their grievances before the public through the press, your papers would be much crowded if you gave them place with no beneficial results. I will add that I have not had an opportunity of consulting with my learned associates upon the subject, and perhaps they may think it their duty to reply more fully—I only present my own views. Had not the case had such a fatal termination, I should have attempted to answer the gentleman's view of the law, which he in the commencement of his address to the jury saw fit to present, together with his offer to pay $1,000, &c., but as the opportunity did not then occur, I am content to leave the discussion of the question until it shall again arise in the progress of the case.

Respectfully yours,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1854. N. RICHARDSON.

THE COLT CORRUPTION INVESTIGATION.

Report of the Committee.

The Outside Influences which are Brought to Bear on Congress.

[COPY.]

The undersigned, a portion of the Special Committee raised by the resolution adopted by the House of Representatives, on the 10th day of July last,

REPORT.

The resolution presents two points of inquiry. *First*, whether money has been offered to members of Congress to induce them to vote for Colt's Extension bill or any other bill which has been pending, or is now before Congress for action. *Secondly*, whether illegal or improper means have been used by COLT, his agents or attorneys, or other applicants for Congressional legislation, or their agents or attorneys, to secure the success of measures in which they are interested, or the defeat of those to which they are opposed. On these two points of inquiry the undersigned beg leave to present their views, and in support of their conclusions will make such reference to the testimony on each point as will sustain their positions.

It is not supposed that Congress designed to confine the inquiry entrusted to this Committee to the mere point whether members of Congress had been offered money or other valuable consideration for their votes, influence and aid in favor of such measures as they had sustained or designed to sustain. It is perfectly clear to the undersigned that Congress intended to ascertain as far as practicable what outside means of an illegal or improper character had been employed by the applicants, their agents or attorneys, to secure the success of their several schemes. It is one question to ascertain whether members of Congress have been corrupted by those who were interested in securing their votes and influence, and a totally different question whether the means used by the applicants were improper, and were so used to influence the judgment, control the action, and fix the votes of members in favor of their particular measures.

Preparatory to an examination and discussion of these points, it is necessary to fix the standard of representative character and ascertain the obligations of representative duty.

The character of a representative of a free people, especially in its highest Halls of Legislation, should not only be pure, but it should be beyond the reach even of suspicion. It should be frank, manly, incorruptible in all respects, and unapproachable by those who are interested in the results of his action. This is the character with which he is invested by the constituent body, and that constituent body has the right confidently to expect in every public measure submitted in his legislative capacity. Any departure from this high standard, destroys the individual confidence of in the [illegible] which [illegible] should, the moral sentiments of the country, and inflicts a moral stab upon the influence, power and permanency of the Government. The highest standard of moral propriety should exhibit itself in every act connected with the public trust with which he has been clothed. Such being the only standard which the representative should be willing to recognize, his life and conduct should be such as to be a standing advertisement to the world, that to approach him in any other than an honorable cause, or seek his services in any other than the advancement of honest and just schemes and measures, strictly within the bounds of the Constitution and Laws of the land, would be an outrage of so grave a character as to merit and receive the sternest rebuke, and the severest punishment. The man who fixes this standard will have no difficulty in ascertaining his obligations of representative duty. Those representative obligations require him to take the Constitution and Laws as the infallible rule of his conduct, to protect and uphold right and justice, and to rebuke dishonesty and impropriety in every shape and form in which it may approach him, whether it be sustained or endorsed by power and patronage, clothed in the gilded blandishments of well-conceived fraud, or well-directed flattery, or assailed by that still more powerful tempter and demoralizer—large pecuniary reward, or the more insinuating seductions of social life. Such is the standard, according to the views of the undersigned, of representative character, and the obligations of representative duty.

The undersigned readily concede that the evidence does not show that money has been offered to members of the present Congress for their aid, influence, or votes in favor of any particular measure, nor does it show that money has been offered to induce them to oppose any particular measure which has been, or is now before Congress; nor is there evidence to show that they have been improperly influenced in their action.

The means and appliances which are resorted to by interested parties to secure the success of their measures are numerous, and such as are supposed to be adapted to the characters, views, necessities and objects of those who are to be influenced. Ambitious views are held up to tempt some; pecuniary considerations have their influence upon others; and a third class, who possess, in a high degree, social qualities, who cultivate and enjoy the pleasures of social intercourse, have such temptations spread before them in the greatest profusion and richest abundance. Those who are employed in the prosecution of claims, or are endeavoring to secure the success of measures of a personal or private nature, are generally shrewd, experienced and intelligent, who have seen much of the world and its ways, and who have schooled their thoughts and tasked their energies to devise the best means of compassing their ends. Such men by their tact and talent know what means can be used most effectively, what appliances will be most likely to secure the end they are seeking to attain, and as their profits are most generally contingent, they are ready to use such as will, in their view, apply to the case of each individual. Dealing with such men, it is exceedingly difficult to get at the exact state of facts in such investigations as this Committee has been prosecuting, and hence it is that the evidence herewith presented proves that they have refused to respond to such questions as will show the amount of money or other means which they have used to secure the success of the schemes in which they are interested, and the exact individual application of the money.

Agents, attorneys, and letter-writers, have been employed, as proven by the testimony, to urge the passage of COLT'S and other bills; and yet when the Committee came to inquire as to the amount of money which had been expended for these purposes, it was found impossible to get definite information that was in any degree calculated to inform the Committee either as to the amount expended, or as to its application. Witnesses refused to answer inquiries directed to them on these points on the ground that the Committee had no right to inquire into their "*private business.*" Sufficient, however, was obtained to satisfy the undersigned, that means had been improperly used to secure the passage of various bills mentioned and referred to in the testimony, that combinations had been proposed and formed by various interests, and that in some instances these combinations had been successful.

The undersigned believe that it is clearly established by the testimony that money has been liberally used to secure the passage of bills, and they verily believe that much more evidence could be procured, if time had been allowed the Committee to make a more thorough investigation of the facts connected with the measures which have been, or are now pending before Congress.

The testimony of JOSLIN shows conclusively, in the judgment of the undersigned, that DICKERSON has received, since last Fall, the sum of $15,000 of COLT'S money. For what purpose was it received, and how has it been expended? JOSLIN, the bookkeeper of COLT for five years past, states most distinctly, that he does not know for what purpose the money was received by DICKERSON; that the books do not show the items which make up the said sum of $15,000, and that he has no knowledge, either from information or otherwise, on that subject. If the transactions between these parties were fair, why this concealment? Why do DICKERSON, COLT and JOSLIN, all of whom, or at least two of whom, know the facts, carefully and studiously withhold them from this Committee, and from the country? If all were fair and above board; if money had only been used properly and for legitimate purposes, can it be supposed for an instant that Mr. DICKERSON, who has been the active agent of COLT, and who knows how every dollar has been applied, would have declined, as he has done, to give the Committee full and satisfactory information, on a point of so much consequence and importance to his principal? Can it be supposed that COLT himself has received no information from DICKERSON, as to the manner in which the money has been used, or the objects to which it has been applied? According to the testimony of JOSLIN, Mr. COLT manages his business most carefully, so carefully and closely, as to deny all discretion even to his confidential bookkeeper except on very small and unimportant matters, and under the most inexorable necessity. This is clear from the testimony of JOSLIN himself, who states that his power and authority was so limited and restricted that he could only purchase an occasional cart-load of coal, or do some other act of no greater importance. When Mr. COLT is thus particular in the management of his business, when he stops his agents of discretion to so great an extent, the inference that he knows nothing of the moneyed transactions between himself and DICKERSON, is not warranted by the facts as shown by himself and his most deeply interested attorneys.

If this sum of $15,000 had been drawn from COLT for the legitimate purpose of paying for professional services, that fact would have been shown by the items which make up Mr. DICKERSON'S credits; and those items would have been clearly and distinctly set forth upon the books. If the money had been applied only to legitimate and fair purposes, we should have had a full and satisfactory account presented to the Committee, which would have shown every dollar that was received, and to whom every dollar had been paid. But as it is, we have a positive refusal to answer on this point, and although he is seeking legislation, a studious, and so far, successful effort has been made to withhold all information where it should be his pleasure, as it is his duty, to make a full exposure of all the facts of the case, that the people and their representatives may know whether money has been used corruptly or improperly, with a view to influence and control legislation. This was one of the purposes for which this Committee was organized, and that purpose has been thwarted, so far as was possible, by positive refusals, on the most trifling pretexts, to respond to the plainest questions, by those who know the facts, and have shown by their conduct that it was their interest to conceal them.

The money has been used, as the evidence shows, in paying the costs and charges incurred in getting up costly and extravagant entertainments, to which ladies and members of Congress and others were invited, with a view of furthering the success of this measure. The ladies having been first duly impressed with the importance of COLT'S pistol extension, by presents of Parisian gloves, are invited to these entertainments, and the evidence shows that while there, members of Congress are appealed to by them to favor this particular measure. In the language of a witness, "*a dead set*" was made at Hon. GILBERT DEAN, to induce him "to go for the renewal of COLT'S patent." Whether the same sort of social influence and appliance was brought to bear upon others, who were invited to dine or sup at that handsome establishment, we have no means of ascertaining, as Mr. DICKERSON has not given us the names of his guests, and has not therefore furnished us with the means of getting at the facts. Mr. DICKERSON seems to have adopted the rule, that

"To reach the heart or get the vote
The surest way is down the throat."

The undersigned believe that all such means of operating upon the social disposition of those who are to decide the question, are improper, and they cannot excuse their use by the agent and attorney of Col. COLT.

The well settled and clearly defined principle of law is, that refusals to answer, evasive answers, general answers to specific questions, are all strong evidences of fraud and impropriety of conduct on the part of the witness. If this be true as a legal proposition, then the evidence in this case warrants but one conclusion, and that conclusion unfavorable to this application.

In this case, and others, the parties interested have endeavored to form such combinations as would give strength to their measures, and would be most likely to insure their success. Hence we find that persons who had determined to oppose COLT'S extension, when they found they could not defeat it, have changed their opposition to advocacy, and have received large sums from COLT for their services. It is in evidence, also, that a contingent fee of $10,000 has been offered by DICKERSON to an active opponent of COLT'S bill, to buy off his opposition, and to secure his countenance and support to that measure. These parties met on several occasions to agree upon the terms, and to the disgusting details of their conferences on those occasions, as detailed by themselves, the undersigned invite the attention of the House—assured that there can be but one opinion, and that entirely unfavorable both to DAY and DICKERSON.

The undersigned also invite attention to the letters addressed to DAY by Messrs. CLEMENS and LEVIN, under dates respectively, of the 28th and 29th days of December last, as follows:

[COPY.—*Private.*]

DECEMBER 28, 1853.

"MY DEAR SIR: Col. CLEMENS has telegraphed Mr. DICKERSON urging a compromise, and advising him to see you as your 'influence is formidable here.'

"Yours, truly, L. C. LEVIN."

Addressed to H. H. DAY, New-York.

[COPY.]

"WASHINGTON, Dec. 28, 1853.

"DEAR SIR: I look for Mr. DICKERSON to-morrow. As soon as he arrives I will ascertain how far I can arrange matters, to your mutual satisfaction. If I think I can do anything, I will telegraph you. Send me your address by return mail, so that I may be sure a telegraph will reach you. Very respectfully, yours, &c.

"JERE. CLEMENS."

Addressed to H. H. DAY, New-York.

[COPY—*Confidential.*]

Dec. 29, 1853.

"MY DEAR SIR: Mr. CLEMENS has again telegraphed Mr. DICKERSON, urging a compromise, and Mr. D. will probably, by this time, have seen a certain *chemist*, a particular friend of yours, on the subject.

"I sincerely regret that you did not keep your appointment with Mr. C., on Tuesday night, as I am sure it would have resulted in great good to all parties. Mr. C. and his friends have taken the initiatory steps, and will do all in their power to reconcile the conflicting interests. In haste, yours faithfully,

"L. C. LEVIN."

This combination is evidenced by another fact of striking force and significance. We find the same agents and attorneys acting in behalf of the same bills, patents, railroads, &c. This would hardly be the case unless such combination were indispensable to success. Men who have good measures, are generally willing to allow them to stand or fall on their own merits or demerits, without seeking support from other sources. Such has not been the case, however, with COLT'S application if the evidence is to be believed.

Another fact, that must not be overlooked, is, that in COLT'S case a most extraordinary and unusual number of agents and attorneys have been employed to urge the passage of the bill by Congress. We have Messrs. DICKERSON, CLEMENS, LEVIN, ASHMAN, CHASE, and THOMPSON, and the half dozen THOMPSON employed, but whose names he declined to mention on a very frivolous pretext. It is not at all improbable that there are others, as upon this point also there has been a studious effort at concealment.

Now, what is the fair, the legitimate, the only inference from the extraordinary array of outside influence in behalf of this particular measure? Can further evidence be necessary to show that the application is devoid of merit, that far greater reliance is placed upon outside influence than upon any intrinsic merit the application possesses?

The evidence shows another important fact—that the letter-writers for the daily press, who have been admitted to desks on the floor of the House, are very generally regarded as the most efficient agents who can be employed by those who have measures to advance. Although these letter-writers, before they can obtain a seat within the House, are required to give a personal pledge of honor that they are not "employed as agents to prosecute any claim pending before Congress," yet we find that, in utter disregard of this pledge and its spirit, they have been employed in many of the Railroad, Patent, and other schemes which have engaged the attention of Congress during the present session. The evidence taken by the Committee will furnish information as to those persons who have been so employed, and their names are herewith reported for the action of the House.

This rule of the House is a wise and proper rule, and one must admit its necessity. It is a wholesome restraint intended to protect the order, purity and dignity of the House, and promote fairness, independence and integrity in the press. Permit these semi-officials to violate the spirit of this rule, and a set of unscrupulous busy-bodies will be introduced upon the floor of the House, beseiging members within the Hall with their importunities, specious arguments and misrepresentations of fact. Their mutual social intercourse will be debauched by the corruption which makes the letter-writer stoop to falsehood to procure his seat, and by the venality which makes him an agent for claims, bills, &c., in violation of his honor.

This class of men controlling the newspaper correspondence of the country, moulding public opinion, and fixing the public estimate of men, can exert a power, over those desirous of notoriety, more injurious and destructive than social influences or venal temptations. To permit these men to obtain or hold a seat in the House, in violation of the wholesome restraint imposed by the rule, is to subject them to the certainty of corruption, the members of the House to the certainty of annoyance, the possibility of improper individual influences, and the absolute certainty of suspicion and imputation.

The evil does not stop here without the order and restraints of a Court of Judicature, without the training and professional culture of the professional lawyer, and the exercise of his talents in an open forum, surrounded by equals, rivals and antagonists, they will here not only ply their secret work, but by the very opportunities of their trade, and the facilities of their semi-official position, under the influence of large contingent fees, manufacture opinions for any part of the country, to come back and react upon Congress. The stream of pollution thus emanating from the Capital is constantly full The public opinion they manufactured is taken and received as the fair test of men and measures by the best-inquiring and more easily satisfied minds of the country. These are some of the considerations which prompt the employment of this class as agents and advocates, and secure for them large compensation, actual and contingent, pecuniary and other. This to their trade, and the evidence before the Committee, leaves no room to doubt that it has been prosecuted with remarkable energy and success.

The Committee entered upon the discharge of their duties, so soon as the vacancies occasioned by members declining to serve, had been filled, and they have prosecuted their investigations daily from the 12th of July, with the exception of one legislative day only. Witnesses have been summoned who are yet unexamined, and the Committee regret to say that it will be impossible to examine them now before the close of the Session. If deemed advisable, the investigation can be resumed at the opening of the next Session, when more time will be allowed for securing information on this subject. In the opinion of the undersigned the matter is of sufficient importance to justify a more careful, extensive and thorough examination, than it has yet received from this Committee.

'Signed,' JOHN LETCHER,
THO. RUFFIN,
NORMAN EDDY.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Prize Poem.

The following poem won the prize of $100 offered by H. K. ROOT, A. M., M. D., for the best poetical criticism on his celebrated medical work entitled *The Peoples Medical Lighthouse*:

Lines suggested by reading Dr. H. K. Root's celebrated work, "The Peoples Medical Lighthouse.

BY OWEN DUFFY.

Hail glorious beacon, great temple of light,
Whose effulgence of knowledge discloses the right,
And changes to daytime the darkness of night.
When from wild whirling chaos our planet had sprung,
And the stars of the morning their matins had sung,
Then the bright chariot of Phœbus encircled the days,
And flowers ope'd their lips in meek offerings of praise;
Great nature was robed in leaf, blossom, and bud,
Its ruler walked forth and proclaimed "It is good,"
But the flowers grew languid, the trees drooped with grief,
And the breath of the morning bore their prayers for a chief;
Then the maker of heaven, perfecting his plan,
To the godhead coequal said, "Let us make man;"
When, lo! in an instant a being most grand
Stepped forth majestic from the Almighty hand,
The supreme of all things in sea and on land.
Intelligence, beauty, and strength were combined
In his wonderful body, and more wonderful mind;
With wisdom unmeasured did his Maker him bless,
More than all things created than angels just less.
The flowers as he walked met his face with a smile,
And birds with sweet music his thoughts did beguile,
But in beasts of the field, and birds of the air
He found no companions his pleasures to share:
From the depth of his heart, out he cried—"I'm alone!"
Flesh of his flesh and bone of his bone
Was he mated. In the place of the rib of his side
(While the aperture still remained open wide,)
Alas! the spirit of evil did into him glide,
And mixed with his being. Confusion and din
Were produced in his body,—their offspring was sin;
And discord and tumult beyond all control
Were raging terrific throughout his whole soul.
Instead of fond words, men now cursed with each breath
And hating each other sought each others death.
A blackness o'erwhelmed the land, like the night—
'Twas the mourning that Heaven put on at the sight;
All things were confounded and chance in her reign
Held her revels grim with the monstrous birth,
And dread scare of sorrow 'till it deluged the earth;
But Heaven itself, and earth 'twixt each Pole,
Distilled into water would not wash from the soul
Its imperfection. Higher than sorrow and hopeless despair,
Are the thoughts of guilt which are fostered there.
From the bright and serene of his primeval day
The lord of the earth sank into decay,
'Till his race, enfeebled in the hands of fate,
Bowed, overwhelmed beneath the weight
Of inherited sin in their lost estate.
All hail! On this sea of woe has appeared a light
To guide us safe through this dark, dark night;
Its rays doth illume each mortal frame,
And expose to our vision our sin and shame.
With learn'd wisdom deep and calm,
It dresses our wounds with its healing balm;
We are taught by its reason clear and mild,
How to strengthen the parents and protect the child.
It dispels from our heart the ills which are
In foul corruption festering there,
Sinking the soul down to black despair.
Rejoice, oh man, for the day is now,
From the shade of error to free thy brow,
For to thee is given a precious book,
Where thy soul is mirrored— thine eyes may look
And discover there hidden the passion dread
That was dragging thee down among the dead.
'Tis a fountain of knowledge, the best, the first
That holds the cup to thy spirit's thirst,
That changes thy sorrows into delight,
Thy leprous soul to snow as white,
And days of wrong to years of right.
Thyself to know and thine heart to scan,
It does point out the way to thee, oh man,
From the depths profound of thy mental spring
Does thy secret errors and sufferings bring,
Expunges the dross, but preserves the wealth,
And enlivens thy flesh with the lamp of health.
Now sciences trium; hs, while quackery's mute
By thy wonderful be k—ie mortal ROOT,
Now join they to honor thy book and name;
Thy fellow-men in this loud acclaim—
"Hail glorious beacon great temple of light,
Whose effulgence of knowledge discloses the right,
And changes to daytime the darkness of night."

[Advertisement.]

ASPINWALL'S COMPOUND TONIC MIXTURE.—It is unnecessary to describe the symptoms or the prostrating effects of fever and ague. Every sufferer by this disease knows them too well A brief reference to the means of relief will be more to the point; and that means will be found in ASPINWALL'S Tonic Mixture. All who desire testimony on the subject, will be furnished with personal references to most unquestionable sources of information. The rapidity and certainty with which the Mixture arrests the disease and recruits the strength of the patient, have few parallels, it is believed, in the history of medicine. Compounded from the original prescription dated 1832, by THOMAS & MAXWELL, (successors to JAMES S. ASPINWALL,) No. 86 William-street.

[Advertisement.]

PIANOS.—Dealers, Teachers and all those wishing Pianos, Melodeons, Music, or any kind of Music Merchandize, will find the great establishment of the United States for such goods, at low prices, is that of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Ten boxes of DESHLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS effected ten permanent cures at Safe Harbor, Pa. Sold by C. H. RING, corner Broadway and John-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great ANTI-PERIODIC PILL, or DESHLER'S Cure for Fever and Ague is sold by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

THE OLD BREWERY AT BARNUM'S.—This sterling and remarkable moral Drama was reproduced last evening, to a delighted audience, at BARNUM'S Museum. It is a noble and most interesting tribute to the moral sentiment of the age. It will be repeated this evening. This afternoon two capital farces. The United Twins, the great curiosity of the times, are still here.

MARRIED.

At Port Richmond, on Saturday, July 5, by Rev. James Brownlee, Mr. MORES DE HART to Miss CORNELIA CORSON.

At Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug 5, by Rev. Thomas Wilks, Mr. P. R RINGSTON, of California, and Miss CORNELIA DOUGHTY, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Charles I Doughty of this City.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday, Aug 6, ELIZABETH, wife of Joseph St arot, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock from her late residence, No. 106 1st-st. Her remains will be taken to Port Richmond, Staten Island, for interment.

In this City, on Monday morning, Aug 7, HENRY WESTERN, aged 16 years, eldest son of the late Henry M Western, Esq

His friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 102 Lexington av., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

In this City, on Thursday, July 31, MARIA L GREEN, aged 23 years. Funeral from No. 277 West 27th st.

The body was interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens

In Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug 4, ELLA GRANT, infant daughter of A. F. and Fanny Evans, of England, aged 10 months and 26 days.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 7, WILLIAM HENDERSON, infant son of Michael and Frances Emanuel, aged 1 year, 1 month and 2 days.

At Albany, on Friday, Aug 4, GEORGE YOUNG, son of the late Stephen B. Young, of New-York, in the 46th year of his age.

His remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

At Peekskill, Westchester County, on Sunday morning, Aug. 6, at 1 o'clock after a protracted illness, HANNAH, wife of David Pugsley.

Funeral from her late residence, this morning, at 9 o'clock.

At Fitzperell, Mass., on Friday, July 28, LUTHER LAWRENCE, aged 53 years.

At Westport, Ct., on Sunday evening, Aug. 6, HENRIETTA JANE, daughter of Henry A and Mary A. Swift, of this City, aged 3 months.

At Stamford, Ct., on Monday, Aug 7, OLIVER LOCKWOOD, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 8th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of John Bailey, Esq. The Train will leave the Canal st. depot at 11 A M. Carriages will be at the depot at Stamford, to meet the train.

At Cotterfield, Mass., on Saturday, Aug. 5, Col. BENJAMIN BRYANT, aged 57 years, father of Monroe B. Bryant, of this City.

At Wakebury, Conn., Aug. 4, Mrs REBECCA H SCOVILL, wife of the late Wm. H. Scovill, Esq., of Wakebury, and daughter of the late Hon. Nathan Smith, of New-Haven, aged 50 years

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Markets see Sixth Page.

MONDAY, Aug. 7—6 P. M.

The Nicaragua packet arrived this morning, with dates to 15th July. The shipments by the mail steamer from San Francisco amounted to a million and a quarter of dollars. The *Star of the West* brings only $664,000 of this sum. In addition to this, however, Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. have a remittance of $240,000 in a Sub-Treasury draft. The mining news is favorable. The markets are deluged with goods shipped from the Atlantic side. The prices, in consequences, are generally suffering a decline. Money is in good demand in San Francisco at 2½@3 ₱ cent.

The Stock Market is heavy. Erie closed at about 47½, a decline of ½ ₱ cent.; Reading fell off ½ ₱ cent.; Cumberland, ½ ₱ cent.; New-York Central was firm at 91. Large quantities of this stock have recently been taken for investment, and cash stock is still scarce, although more plenty than last week. Nicaragua is firm at 18⅞; New-Jersey Zinc was in demand but not firm; Berdan's Crusher sold at 8¾. The Western Railroads are firm and not much stock pressing on the market. Michigan Central, 89; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 101; Michigan Southern, 94; Cleveland and Toledo, 76 bid, 77½ asked, &c. In Railroad Bonds prices are steady without much doing. Illinois Central, 70; N. Y. Central, 88, which is an advance.

The Exchange Market is quiet with moderate supply and some demand for Sterling at 8½@9⅛ ₱ cent. Francs, 5.15@5.13¾.

To Great Britain Freights are very dull, but ship-owners are rather firmer in their demands, as some of the ships which have been pressing on the market have cleared. The nominal rates are 3d @4d. for Grain, 9d.@12d. for Flour, ½d. for Cotton, 10s.@12s. for Deadweight. One ship within a few days took 3,000 or 4,000 bbls. Resin at 2s., and 2,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 3s.@3s. 6d. From St. Stephen's and St. John'sto Liverpool two Deal freights were made at £3 17s. 6d.

The following is the Weekly Report of the New-York Cotton Brokers' Association. The market closed steady at the annexed quotations:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile and Texas.	New-Orleans
Ordinary, ₱ lb	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Middling, ₱ lb	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	10¢	10¢	11¢	11¢
Fair, ₱ lb	11¢	11¢	11¢	12¢

The amount received at the Sub-Treasu-

$4,670,000.

The Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad Co. declared a dividend of 4 ₱ cent. payable on the 15th inst.

The receipts of the New-York and New-Haven Road for July show a slight decrease as compared with July of last year. They were:

Passengers	$72,128 75
Freight	16,000 00
	$88,128 75
Deduct paid Harlem Road	4,000 00
Total	$76,128 75
July, 1853	79,899 99

The annual meeting of the Vermont Central Railway Company is fixed for Sept. 12. It is anticipated that an entire new Board of Directors will be chosen. An informal meeting of the shareholders is now contemplated, in order to make preliminary arrangements.

The Clearing-House transactions were:

Exchanges for week ending July 31	$95,189,695
Exchanges for week ending Aug. 7	106,632,972
Total to date	4,940,461,139
Balances for week ending July 31	5,766,879
Balances for week ending Aug. 7	6,126,665
Total to date	252,227,173

SIMEON DRAPER'S semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place to-morrow, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—AUG. 5.

Names of Banks.	Av'e am't of L'ns & Dis.	Av'e am't of Specie.	Av'e am't of Circulat'n.	Av'e am't of Deposits.
Am. Exch. Bank	$5,194,694	$

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 902 NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1854 PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ARABIA.

Very Little of Importance from the Seat of War.

THE ARMISTICE ASKED FOR BY THE CZAR.

DISADVANTAGES OF A PROTRACTED WAR.

DEATH OF ABBAS PASHA.

Interesting Proceedings in the British Parliament.

THE SPANISH INSURRECTION.

Triumph of the Revolutionary Party.

PROGRESS OF THE CHINESE REBELLION.

NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA.

Cotton Steady—Breadstuffs Firm—Consols 93 1-4

The steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool, at 10 o'clock Saturday morning, July 29, arrived here at 9 o'clock last evening.

The general news brought by her is not important. Consols closed at 92¼; the Liverpool Cotton market was steady; Breadstuffs in fair speculative demand, and the falling tendency for the moment checked.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible] PACHA has reached Rustschuk. Thirty [illegible] sailors have taken the direction of the [illegible] flotilla at Giurgevo. Thirty English officers are assisting in completing the fortifications of Giurgevo. Eighteen thousand English troops were to reach Rustschuk on the 5th. Until [illegible]

ITALY.

GENOA, 28th.—One hundred and twenty-four cases of Cholera occurred here, and fifty-one deaths. Cholera has made its appearance at Leghorn, Florence, and Naples.

SPAIN.

On the 24th, an aid-de-camp of ESPARTERO arrived at Madrid, and proceeded to the Palace without communicating with the Junta. It was supposed he had submitted a scheme of policy for the approbation of her Majesty; but nothing certain was known.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg letters of the 21st contain nothing new. At Odessa, on the 17th, business had nearly ceased. Some parcels of Wool, however, had been purchased to be sent by land to Germany, and from the Sea of Azoff shipments of produce were still taking place.

London.

The quotations of the rate of Exchange received on Friday from the various continental cities were again very firm, especially those from Hamburg. Some small amounts of gold continue to be purchased in London for transmission; but the operation can scarcely leave a profit.

The *Herald* understands that Parliament will not be prorogued until August 22.

THE ARMY.—The *Herald* states that a division, consisting of about 6,000 men, will as soon as possible be dispatched to the Black Sea, under the command of General CATHCART.

VERY LATEST.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 15.—Russia is reported to have asked for an armistice. OMAR PACHA has gone to consult the French and English Admirals.

Eighty siege pieces have been landed at Varna, where there are now 60,000 French, 30,000 English and 10,000 Turks.

At a Cabinet Council held at Vienna (on 26th?) it was decided to send forward armaments to the Wallachian frontier with all dispatch, and it is reported that a day was also fixed for the entry of the Austrians into the Principalities.

The Danish Government refuses to permit the allies to establish a cholera hospital on Danish territory.

Some important arrests have been made at Pera.

DISTANT FROM VIENNA.—July 26.—Austria and Prussia are agreed upon the appreciation which the last Russian note deserves. The two Governments only disagree on minor points—but they agree in asserting that the occupation of the Principalities by Russia is dangerous to the integrity of the Porte, and the Russian propositions cannot be taken into consideration until the Principalities are evacuated. The joint answer of Austria and Prussia will be addressed, not to Count NESSELRODE, but to Count ESTERHAZY.

LA HAVE, July 26.—Admiral NAPIER and PELISSIER, DUCHESNES will permit neutral vessels to leave the blockaded ports.

SPAIN, Tuesday, July 25.—Madrid was quiet; ESPARTERO would arrive on 28th. Gen. MANUEL GUTIERREZ arrived, and acted cordially with the Captain General. At Alicante a deplorable accident happened during the revolt. A large number of women were at work in a cigar factory when the conflict began in the street. In alarm they rushed down the staircase, the balustrade gave way, and they were precipitated into the "well." Sixteen were killed and many frightfully injured.

THE WAR.

Present State of Affairs.

It seems at length acknowledged by the British Government,—as well by the admissions of Ministers in both Houses of Parliament, as by the tone of the editorials in their acknowledged organs—that the Emperor of Russia will not abate one jot of the original demands, and that the war will be fully prosecuted. The official answer of the Czar to the Austrian ultimatum, on which all hopes of a peaceful settlement hung, has not been sufficient to transpire, beyond the fact that it was haughty and unfavorable. Report says that the Czar's verbal reply to the Austrian Representative was—"Tell your master that if he wishes war he shall have it; but probably, neither he nor I will live the end of it!" This reply savors too much of the Stock Exchange. Meanwhile, the Austrian Government contents itself by giving an assurance in general terms, that "Austria will not disappoint the expectation of Europe." And Prussia shows less, and inclination to side in any way with the Western Powers.

The Danube.

We have little or nothing additional from the actual seat of war. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF having discovered that the body of the Turkish army is not, as was supposed, at Guirgevo, is withdrawing part of his army to Bucharest, and it is believed that his right and left wings are retreating to the Sereth line of operations.

OMAR PASHA was at Giurgevo on the 27th. The Turkish outposts are at Parapajni, where a sanguinary engagement was fought on the 19th. A Russian camp of 50,000 men is to be formed at Urzitseni. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF is confirmed in command of the Moldavo-Wallachian army. A courier from St. Petersburg met GORTSCHAKOFF at Bucharest on the 12th, with a letter from the Czar approving of the plan of the campaign submitted to him by the General. The Russians are to resume offensive operations, and GORTSCHAKOFF is reported to have received orders to drive the Turks across the Danube, at whatever cost—more easily ordered than done. Letters from Constantinople state that the Austrian Internuncio had expressed himself very strongly at OMAR PACHA's "presumption" in crossing the Danube, after it had been agreed that the Principalities should be occupied by Austria!

According to late accounts, published by the Paris *Patrie*, the Russians have completely evacuated the Dobrudscha, carrying their sick with them to Galatz.

On the 14th, Russian engineers surveyed the Austrian frontiers at Rochow, took sketches, and measured the breadth and depth of the Vistula, which is there the boundary between the two countries.

The Russians are fortifying Brailow in the strongest manner, but have destroyed the fortifications on the island of Ghedahid. The Turks have at length completed their entrenched camp at Sophia; the works consist of six redoubts, two regular forts with moats,—intrenchments and heavy batteries.

OMAR PACHA has, in the name of the Sultan proclaimed a general amnesty to the Wallachians who have been engaged in the present war against the Porte. On the 15th, a deputation of Bayards, from Little Wallachia, passed through Widden on their way to Guirgevo. Their mission was to present to OMAR PACHA a document in which the whole population of the Province offers homage to the Sultan. "Prince STIRBEY has been repominated Hospodar of Wallachia, and Prince GHIKA, of Moldavia;" so says a telegraphic dispatch, although the necessity of nominating the Hospodars to the office they have never ceased to hold, is not obvious.

The Baltic.

Twenty ships of the allied fleet were recently telegraphed off the Söderam Light, on the Swedish coast. On the 24th, seven English ships, with French troops on board, were in Kioge Bay. On the 25th the combined fleets steered for the Aland Islands. The Imperial yacht *Reine Hortense*, with Gen. BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS on board, had arrived at Copenhagen, and sailed thence. Admiral CORRY had landed at Copenhagen.

Black Sea.

The Russian fleet is reported to have left Sebastopol. The Anglo-French fleet left Baltschik on the 8th, ostensibly in search of the Russians.

One hundred and eighty of the crew of the British frigate *Tiger* were exchanged at Odessa, against a like number of Russian prisoners—leaving 30 English yet in possession of the Russians

The French transport *Pericles*, with 2,000 000 francs on board for the French army in Turkey, came in collision with a steamer off Malaga, and sank with the treasure.

In the White Sea the English squadron has captured a small Russian war schooner named the *Wolga*; also, two or three ships laden with corn. The French ships-of-war *Beaumanoir* and *Psyche* have arrived at the rendezvous at Hamerfest.

The Turkish Government has issued a further issue of 50,000,000 caimes of paper money.

Retrospective and Prospective Glance at the War.

From the London Times, July 27.

If the debates of Monday and Tuesday had been productive of no end whatever beyond the gratification of political animosity, the result would have been but too consistent with the usages of Parliamentary government. It is a matter of certainty, and we may almost say of necessity, that the conduct of the war should be periodically attacked; not because it is really thought open to objection, but because this, under present circumstances, is the only effective way of attacking the Ministry. We are not attacking any peculiar reproach to the members of the existing Opposition. If the positions of parties were changed, Lord JOHN RUSSELL and his friends would probably do much the same as Mr. DISRAELI and his friends do now; but, as our duty to the State and the public is exempt from these disagreeable obligations, we can afford to review the discussion without partiality or prejudice, and ascertain, for the information of the country, what points really appear to have been elucidated or decided.

With respect to the actual operations of the war, we think that errors and shortcomings could be undoubtedly shown, but it is also true that explanations could be offered. The army first dispatched on the Eastern expedition was ill-provided—perhaps we may say, unprovided, with cavalry and artillery, and the commissariat and medical arrangements were seriously defective. To some extent, however, these faults were unavoidable. It had become of the utmost consequence that the dispatch of troops should be immediate, whereas the appliances of war, as everybody knows, require some preparation. Cavalry and artillery cannot be moved as promptly as infantry, nor can the stores required for 10,000 men be embarked as easily as the men themselves. The fact is, too, that when this first expedition was sent out, it was still thought possible that the pending negotiations might be successful, and the earliest war estimate, if we are not mistaken, was distinctly based upon the charges likely to be incurred not only in taking out the detachment but in bringing it back again. It was to serve not only as a pledge of our earnestness, but as an assurance for the safety of Constantinople, and it was therefore stationed at Gallipoli, a position from which it could protect the Turkish capital, while it remained protected itself. With such promptitude was this operation performed that we anticipated even our allies the French in our appearance upon the scene, and accomplished what had never been attempted before in the transport of troops. If Government had always been content, as Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT is now, to point to the inevitable contingencies of such a case in explanation of any imperfections that appeared, they would have had sufficient grounds of defence; but they unfortunately chose rather to impeach the credit of authenticated reports that came to our knowledge the overnights which those reports disclosed. Instead of alleging that it was impossible to do everything, they peevishly declared everything had been done. As a matter of fact, we think the public will conclude with Mr. MONCKTON MILNES that Ministers "have not practically failed in carrying out the real objects of the war," but they have naturally fallen into some mistakes of detail, and have then made the fault worse by complaining of those who did them and the country the service of bringing these mistakes to light.

As regards the line of policy pursued towards Austria, and the extent to which the conduct of this power has been permitted to affect the operations of the campaign, we do not see that any case has been established for censure. To say that we ought utterly to have disregarded the views of a Government commanding 500,000 men on the very frontiers of the seat of war is worse than ridiculous, while to say that, without slighting such an alliance, we should at once have advanced to the Danube, is simply to say that we should have confined the objects of the campaign to the expulsion of the Russians from the Principalities. We could not, as Col. DUNNE confessed, have observed the Danube, and marched upon Sebastopol too. As yet, it is true we have done neither, but we have assured the safety of Constantinople and Shumla, we have enabled the Turks by this support to clear the line of the Danube themselves, and, when Austria relieves us of this duty, our army will remain in complete readiness and undiminished efficiency for more active operations. We certainly expected that the Court of Vienna would have acted earlier, but we have not waited for her, and we do not see what more we could have done. The alternatives were, an advance upon the Danube or an attack upon the Crimea. In the former case, it is probable enough that there might have been a considerable victory at Fratzeschti or Bucharest, and that General GORTSCHAKOFF might have been driven at once to the other side of the Pruth, instead of only being defeated in smaller actions every ten days or a fortnight; but Sebastopol would then have been secure from menace, and the true end of the war no nearer than before. In the latter case, there is no saying what might have occurred to the Turks, deprived of all support on their own territory, and any disaster in such a quarter would have been damaging in the extreme to the credit of the allies. One Sinope was enough.

Whether the terms of a future peace should include a transfer of the Crimea, or merely the demolition of all that gives the possession any value, is a consideration which may fairly be reserved, we think, for another day, and it will probably appear not a little striking to European readers that the discrimination of expressions thought to bear upon such a point was actually made the occasion of a renewed debate. For the present, we had better turn our attention to those operations which are to give us a choice upon the question, and in this view nothing can be more important than the contemplated organization of Turkish soldiers under officers of the allied nations. To call this a return to the practice of subsidies is either a great mistake or a great misrepresentation. The "subsidies" of the last war were lavished in provoking to action indifferent or impoverished Governments at their own discretion, and by their own independent machinery. The present proposal, on the contrary, is not to pour an annual donation into the Ottoman Treasury on the condition that the Sultan shall maintain a war against the Czar, but simply to recruit for the Allied army in Bulgaria or Roumelia as well as in Kent or Galway, an expedient which will double the disposable force under Lord RAGLAN's command. Mr. HUME said the Turks had already fought well enough without subsidies. But they have not done so without officers, and it is officers which we now propose to give them; nor should we imagine that they will be any the worse soldiers when they are a little better clothed and fed. The Turks have hitherto behaved most gallantly under the guidance of the few foreign officers supplied by hazard; it is now designed to change this hazard into rule, to give them the organization which is found to suit them, and some coats and shoes into the bargain.

Such resources are all the more desirable now that the magnitude of the approaching struggle has fairly appeared. We now learn from the mouths of Ministers themselves—if, indeed, there ever existed much doubt upon the matter—that the Emperor of Russia refuses in reality to bate one jot of his original demands, and that the reverses he has suffered on the Danube have not induced him to swerve from the pretensions which he so arrogantly advanced a year and a half ago. Such a resolution can betoken, we fear, nothing less than a protracted war; but, as the forces of Austria will now, by conditions of her own making, be brought into action, and as the unanimity of France and England is entire and unchangeable, we may confidently predict that the result of the conflict will be the discomfiture and chastisement of that Power whose overbearing ambition has brought such a calamity upon the world.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Proceedings in Parliament—Russian Securities—The Vote of Want of Confidence in the Ministry—Literary Pensions—Formidable Addition to the Navy—Miscellaneous News.

The House of Commons have had under discussion the "Russian Government Securities bill," which makes it a misdemeanor to negotiate any securities which the Russian Government has issued since 28th March last, or may issue before the conclusion of a peace. Mr. T. BARING opposed the bill, which he said was unnecessary, and spiteful towards Russia. Lord DUDLEY STUART, (the author of the bill,) insisted that the measure was necessary to prevent the sale of scrip within the British dominions. Lord PALMERSTON said that the bill applied only to stock created for the very purposes of the enemy;—he therefore supported the bill. After considerable discussion the House divided on the question whether the bill should be committed then, or in three months;—when the latter proposition was negatived by a vote of 77 to 24.

Lord DUDLEY STUART brought forward his motion, That in the address in reply to the Queen's message on the vote of credit, her Majesty be petitioned not to prorogue Parliament until full information be given to the country both as to the relations of Britain with foreign powers, and to the prospects of the war. This motion, in plain terms, meant a vote of censure on the Government. The war, he contended, might have been prevented if there had been an efficient man at the head of the Cabinet. He censured the undue deference of the Government to Austria; and blamed the management of the war, at home, for the inglorious inactivity of the fleets and armies abroad. Mr. S. HERBERT defended the manner in which the war had been conducted, and stated that the Administration would confidently abide the decision of the House.

Mr. LAYARD declared that he (LAYARD) had no confidence whatever in Lord ABERDEEN's management of affairs. Admiral BERKELEY denied in strong terms that Sir CHARLES NAPIER was in any way crippled in his operations by orders from home. Several other members spoke for and against the motion;—after which Lord JOHN RUSSELL warmly took up the defence of Lord ABERDEEN. He protested against the Earl of ABERDEEN being singled out for attack. All his colleagues were equally responsible for the alleged delays and shortcomings. If Lord ABERDEEN had for a long while entertained hopes of peace, that was a reproach which he might very well bear. He (Lord J. RUSSELL) thought it was ungenerous to draw distinctions. Let the House either censure the whole Government, by voting the address proposed by Lord DUDLEY STUART, or let it show, by vote, its confidence in the Ministers of the Crown. Lord D. STUART here offered to withdraw his motion—but, the House refusing, it was put and negatived.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM explained to the House the circumstances connected with the payment of the wages of the men and officers of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN's expedition; the sum of £90,000 sterling being now due.

A conversation ensued on the subject of the alleged lunacy of Dr. PEITHMAN, a German of some literary position, who, on being liberated after fourteen years' restraint, had again fallen into the hallucination that he had unsettled claims against the Queen, and had in consequence been again placed in confinement.

Lord PALMERSTON explained that the proceedings against the unfortunate gentleman were quite legal.

On the notice-book of the House of Commons is notice of motion to inquire if it be true that the United States have gained a concession of certain mercantile privileges with respect to the Sound (Baltic) dues, and, if so, whether steps have been taken to acquire the same privileges for British shipping.

The following new ships-of-war had been commenced during the week: The *Cadmus*, 20 guns; *Scylla*, 30; *Charybdis*, 20; *Scout*, 20; *Camelia*, 16; *Mutine*, 16; *Lyra*, 8; *Icarus*, 8. The *Snake*, *Viper*, and several other gun-boats (steamers) have been launched, and will reach the Baltic in the second week of August. At Pembroke Navy Yard four line-of-battle-ships, four heavy frigates, and four sloops, are being built, of which are named: the *Revenge*, 90 guns; *Alert*, 16 guns; *Pelican*, 16 guns; *Cordelia*, 8 guns—all screw-steamers. One hundred picked men of the London Police are to be sent immediately to the army in Turkey there to act under the orders of the Provost Marshal.

A sum of £1,200 sterling, annually allotted by Government for the purpose of literary pensions, has this year been bestowed as follows: £100 a year to Sir FRANCIS HEAD; £100 to Mrs. MOIR, widow of "Delta," of *Blackwood's Magazine*; £100 to ALARIC A. WATTS; £100 to Dr. HOOKE, antiquarian; £100 to daughters of JOSEPH TUCKER, a Surveyor in the Navy, (not known in literature;) £80 to Rev. WM. HICKEY, "Martin Doyle;" £100 to the widow of Sir HARRIS NICOLAS; £50 to the widow of Dr. GLEN, missionary; £100 to the widow of OLIVER LANG, Surveror in the Navy, (not known in literature;) £50 to the widow and daughters of JOSEPH TRAIN, antiquarian; £80 to the daughters of Dr. MACGILLIVRAY, naturalist; £50 to the widow of JAMES HOGG, "Ettrick Shepherd;" £40 to the daughters of JAMES KENNY, periodical litterateur; and £50 to Mrs. LEE, widow of BOWDITCH, the African traveler.

Mr. —— THOMPSON, of New-York, exhibited to the Queen and Prince ALBERT a newly invented "life-preserving seat," for preservation of life in shipwreck.

Hon. FRANCIS C. LAWLEY is appointed Governor of South Australia. Hon. ARTHUR GORDON, fourth son of the Earl of ABERDEEN, is a candidate for the representation of Beverley, in Parliament, in room of Mr. LAWLEY.

CAROLINE BOWLES, widow of the poet SOUTHEY, died at Buckland, near Lymington, on the 20th July.

The 111th Annual Conference of Wesleyan Clergy (old connection) commenced its session at Birmingham on the 26th. Four hundred delegates were present. The "Wesleyan Extension Fund" has now reached an amount of £85,000 sterling, one-half of which will be expended in erecting chapels, free of debt.

The War—What the British Ministry Have Done.

From the London Post.

England has at this moment waiting for the signal of action on the frontiers of Turkey more soldiers than she sent to Waterloo. A heavier, a more numerous, a more costly fleet has left her shores for the Black Sea and the Baltic than that with which NELSON secured to her the position of the first maritime power in the world. The public opinion of this country, not in blind ignorance or shallow enthusiasm, but from sound good sense and well-founded conclusions, has seen with approval the proceeds of a heavy taxation assuming this expensive form, and approval has been conceded because it was clear to the judgment and reflection of the country that there existed good reason for the expenditure incurred, and that the aim and end which the nature and extent of these armaments seemed to make patent to all men's view, were sufficient to justify the sacrifices of a great war. It was and is generally felt that we must either now forcibly demonstrate the impossibility of a Russian domination in Europe, or be prepared to combat that domination at no distant time under far less advantageous circumstances, or submit to it and shrink into the dimensions of a third-rate Power. All the world concluded, and had a right to conclude, from the scale on which we have been going to war—from the spirit of official declarations, and the magniloquence of Ministerial generalities—that the Government of Great Britain was pledged and resolved to go through with the first of the courses which we have named. If it had been imagined that anything short of that course were proposed, the heavy demands of the war levies would have met with a very different reception. Our straightforward practical English habits of thought accommodate themselves with difficulty to the plan of employing fleets and armies as mere demonstrative engines, or material arguments to be used in support of diplomatic chicanery. In order to gain a clause in a worthless treaty, or to secure an empty promise from a Power whose engagements are as worthless as the protested bills of a known cheat. That it is not the light in which MARLBOROUGH and WELLINGTON taught Great Britain to regard the practice and the results of war. History has led us to connect with the character of a British army in the field, the idea of vigorous action directed to a certain and worthy purpose; and, when apparently hesitating tactics are combined with such strange variations as we have lately seen in the expression of ministerial sentiments, it is not wonderful that people should begin to ask what we are really about, and to demand some clearer explanation of the purposes for which all this great and costly machinery has been set in motion. No one with common sense expects that an official programme of the campaign in the East should be published, or desires that the House of Commons should form itself in a Council of War. But so much has been said and unsaid by Lord ABERDEEN and Lord JOHN RUSSELL as to our plans and our intentions, that it is impossible that the public feeling on this subject should not have become unsettled and anxious. For the prevalence of this feeling, we must say that the Government have to thank their Parliamentary leaders in Peers and Commons. It is not in human nature to witness undisturbed, where such immense interests are in jeopardy, the gyrations of the Premier and of the President of the Council. They have contrived, by an unhappy mixture of rash vaunting and feeble recantation, to convey the worst impression of their own policy and of the prospects of the campaign—an impression which will need, to remove it, not only such manly and English declarations as that made on Monday, by Lord PALMERSTON, but some speedy and intelligible movements, to show that the spirit which prompted his words will be permitted to guide our Councils. There will, we devoutly hope, be no more waiting on events—no more trusting to reluctant aid or tardy cooperation. Our work, the work of England and France, should be planned and carried out independently of all foreign and doubtful support. The determination of the allies should be unchanged—"let who will stand aloof"—and the sooner and more strongly they evince that determination the more certain will be the ultimate accordance of the rest of Europe with their views. With or without Austria, we have repeatedly urged that "the two nations possessing the greatest naval power in the world, are able to cope with any Powers, and to produce effects which shall satisfy the conditions upon which the peace of Europe is to be based." We are very far from denying either the value of unanimity among the leading Powers on the question of the war, or the advantage to be gained from the active cooperation of Austria. But the latter though important, is not essential, and we must not lose opportunity and waste our strength while seeking the additional means of compulsion. There would be much in the decisive collision between Russia and Austria to facilitate our operations, there ought to be nothing in the delay of that collision to paralyse the vigor of our troops or our navy. Still—supposing the campaign to be prosecuted, as we hope and believe it will be, with all possible energy and decision—there remains the question on which so much misgiving has been raised by the oscillations of Lord ABERDEEN, and the vagaries of the President of the Council, as to what we are going to fight for. Not certainly for the abortive object which was implied by Lord JOHN's unhappy commentary on himself of Monday night. That would, indeed, be a wretched expedient by way of guarantee for the future peace of Europe. The worst evil that could possibly befal us would be that Russia should now be allowed to escape from the strife with no more damage than the loss of a few thousands of soldiers, and without any reduction in the sources of her power. It is idle to talk of her being forced to maintain a less garrison or a diminished fleet in the Crimea so long as Sebastopol remains in her hands. We do not make rattle-snakes harmless by filing their teeth, but by extracting the fang; and till we are masters of the Czar's great instrument of mischief, we can have no material guarantee of the conditions of peace which England and France are bent on obtaining. That we shall in due time achieve this mastery—that the centre from which a Southern Russia was to issue will be seized and destroyed we do not doubt; and we are quite prepared to accept this as the true solution of the problem which has so puzzled Lord JOHN—namely, his own interpretation of his own words. The explanation of the original speech, combined with the explanation of the explanation, made in a crude form it must be admitted, a rather distracting mixture, but duly correcting it by such elements as Lord PALMERSTON's speech of Monday, and by Lord JOHN's concluding declaration of last night, we must suppose that even the most reluctant intellect of the Cabinet, and the feeblest fraction of its moral courage is by this time convinced that the duty of the Government to England lies now in vigorous action, and that its motto in the policy of the war must be "Thorough."

THE CASE OF DR. PEITHMAN.

Interesting Debate in the House of Commons.

From the London Times, July 27.

Mr. OTWAY called attention to the case of Dr. PEITHMAN, and to certain judicial proceedings in the private room of the magistrate at Bow-street with reference to that case. It was not his intention, he said, to raise the question of the sanity or insanity of this respectable German gentleman, (now at Hanwell,) but he asked the House whether, in this country, an individual was liable to be deprived of his liberty, and placed in a lunatic asylum, in so summary a manner, without his insanity being clearly established?

Lord PALMERSTON said, the case was one of a very painful character. Dr. PEITHMAN was a man of considerable literary talents, but, unfortunately, for a great number of years his mind had not been sound; he was under the delusion that he had some claim on the Royal family, which induced him to force himself into the presence of the Sovereign, on which account he had some years ago been placed in confinement, from which he was released, under an undertaking that he would be taken care of by a friend. No sooner, however, was he discharged than he applied for a place in the Royal household, on the ground of some imaginary service. He intruded himself into the Royal Chapel on a false pretence, and was taken into custody. He (Lord PALMERSTON) consulted the law officers of the Crown as to the proper course to be taken, and by their advice he had ordered proceedings under an act of last session. It was very difficult, he observed, to know how to deal with such a case, or to say what might not happen when a person laboring under monomania endeavored to force himself into the presence of the Sovereign. He should be glad, he said, to liberate Dr. PEITHMAN if any arrangement could be made to prevent the recurrence of such an incident; but he was bound to perform his duty to the best of his power. Lunatic asylums were under the supervision of commissioners and magistrates, and persons could not be confined there longer than was necessary.

After some remarks by Mr. HENLEY and Sir J. SHELLEY, the subject was dropped.

The Movements of Austria, Prussia and the German Courts.

From the London Times, July 28.

The dispositions of the great European Governments at this conjuncture of the world's affairs are naturally regarded with extreme solicitude by all the countless thousands whose interests are involved in the progress or issue of the war. In this country especially, where discussion is free and opinion finds unrestricted expression, the obscure or changeable policy of the German Courts is canvassed with unremitting attention, and the movements of Austria or Prussia are observed with as much vigilance as those of Russia itself. It cannot be denied that there is good ground for the expectations on which this anxiety is based. For years past it has been advanced as an unimpeachable theory, that the peace of the world was maintained by a concerted understanding of the Five Great Powers, and in more recent times it was even asserted that nothing but the refinement of this concert into a recognized court of arbitration was required to extinguish war and its horrors for all time to come.

No sooner did the differences between Turkey and Russia assume an important character than the theory in question was instantly acknowledged and applied. First at Constantinople, and afterwards at Vienna, the representatives of France, England, Austria and Prussia, combined their action in evident pursuance of a common understanding, and at length, notwithstanding some unavoidable differences of opinion, the views of all the four Governments were brought to an identity of expression, and committed to the formal terms of a diplomatic record. Then came the hour of trial. The sentence of the Court had been unanimously pronounced, but who was to execute the decree? England and France, though reluctant in the extreme to forego the blessings of peace, nevertheless adhered to their words, and accepted the last resort of arms rather than permit their decisions to become a nullity; but Austria and Prussia, though committed to the self-same resolutions, have hitherto abstained from giving them force, and have allowed the common adversary to persist in his contumacy and violence.

Such a policy as this has naturally created some strong feeling among a people whose words are equivalent to their bonds, and who are habituated by the usages of their daily life to attach the highest sanctity to all their engagements. It is felt in England that Prussia might, had she thought fit, have upheld the cause of the Czar against the Sultan, have defended the occupation of the Principalities, and justified every tittle of the MENSCHIKOFF demands. This course was perfectly open to her as a sovereign and independent Power, accountable to herself alone for her views of European transactions. But this course she did not venture to take. On the contrary, she concurred with the Western Governments in denouncing the aggressions of Russia, and put upon formal record those identical conclusions in virtue of which these Governments are now engaged in war. It was after this voluntary testimony to the justice of the European cause, after this plain condemnation of the Czar's proceedings, after this public assent to the requisitions made by England and France, that she not only belied her own words by manifest indifference, but exercised her influence to embarrass and impede the more honorable exertions of Austria in the common cause.

Austria had many impediments of her own to surmount before she could bring her forces into action. Those who are loudest in complaining of her delays should recollect that they were also the loudest not twelve months ago, in proclaiming her utter inability to go to war in any cause whatever. The aggregation of territories termed the "Austrian Empire," had recently been shaken almost to disruption by the convulsions of a revolutionary year. Hungary was moodily disaffected, Lombardy scarcely controllable, the imperial finances in a hopeless condition, and the whole framework of the political machine seriously disorganized These difficulties, however, would all apparently have been overcome but for obstacles secretly interposed by Prussia. Prussia herself labored under no such embarrassments. She had, it is true, in common with Austria, a long line of frontier exposed to Russian assault in case of an actual rupture with the Czar, but exactly in proportion to the extent of this line was its probable security if Austria and Prussia remained sincerely at one. Together, and with the resources of the Germanic Confederacy at their backs, these Governments could have brought a million bayonets into the field against an aggressor whose forces would at the same time have been distracted by the operations of France and England before Cronstadt and Sebastopol. Danger, therefore, was out of the question, while other dissuasives there were none. Prussia had a full treasury, credit in abundance, an enormous army, and an enlightened population. As far as political sympathies are concerned, her professed affinities were rather with Great Britain than with Russia. She had been boasting of her advances in constitutional science, had laid the foundations of a representative Government, and had everywhere assumed the position of a Power with liberal tendencies, becoming the education and intelligence of her people. The one sole consideration on the other side originated in the personal sentiments of the Sovereign. The King of Prussia, though not placed, like the Emperor of Austria, under a moral obligation to the CZAR, was intimately connected with that monarch by family ties, and to such account was this connection turned that the public duties of the nation and the Government have been substantially sacrificed. There exists in Prussia a party analogous to those discoverable in most other nations—a party not so much conservative as reactionary, opposed to progress, adverse to liberal institutions, and desirous rather of reviving the past than improving the future. This party, though small in numbers, and perfectly insignificant in comparison with the great Prussian nation, has many adherents among the high nobility, and, under such a constitution as that of Prussia, many opportunities of influencing the Government. It has recently succeeded in getting the Government almost entirely into its hands, and avails itself of the weakness, indecision, and affections of the King to play the game of its natural patron—the Czar. This policy is accomplished by various means, but principally through the facilities afforded by the peculiar constitution of the Germanic body.

Austria and Prussia, besides being independent and sovereign States, are members of that political Association which still bears the collective name of Germany. The command or presidency of this Association would be equivalent to the command of a mighty Kingdom. It was once lodged, with the Imperial title, in the house of Austria, but this arrangement was terminated in the wars of the French Revolution, and the prize, under some designation or other, has been contested by Austria and Prussia ever since. Any false step on the part of either of these Powers with reference to Germany might throw the desired ascendancy into the hands of the other. This risk Austria is naturally unwilling to run, not to speak of the material support which might be lost if the Germanic body, under the influence of Prussia, were to dissent from her proceedings in the matter of the war. It happens, too, that the second-rate German Courts—such as those of Bavaria, Wurtemburg, Saxony, &c.—are peculiarly amenable to the designing overtures of Russia, and are thus made ready instruments of intrigue. An illustration of these facts was given in what were termed the Conferences of Bamberg, where the Courts in question volunteered an opinion upon the war and its objects framed thoroughly in Russian interests. Prussia, therefore, by putting this machinery in action, as well as by intimation of her own policy in the same quarter, can menace Austria with isolation from the Germanic body, with loss of influence, and with deprivation of support.

Such a game, however, is double as well as dangerous, for Prussia, like Austria, has German interests at stake, and her risks would be infinitely the greater of the two if the German people should awake to a sense of its own dignity and rights. In the meantime, an active alliance with the Constitutional Governments of the West against the despot of the North would prove the security of Austria in her disaffected provinces, would terminate a suspense as costly and perilous to her as actual war, and would exhibit her as the true champion of German interests against the insidious blockader of the Danube. This cooperation, notwithstanding the clandestine opposition of Prussia, there is now every reason to anticipate, and the Emperor of Russia, after seeing all the great Powers of Europe united against him in the Cabinet, will encounter three out of the four combined against him in the field.

No Alliance with Austria.

Draft of a petition in course of signature in Newcastle-upon Tyne, July 21, 1854:

"To the Honorable the Commons in Parliament assembled; the petition of the undersigned humbly sheweth:

"That your petitioners are earnest supporters of the war with Russia, because they regard it as a war of principles; of justice against injustice; of liberty against slavery; of the independence of nations against the continual encroachments of a cruel and greedy despotism.

"That your petitioners have witnessed the conclusion of the alliance between England, France, and Turkey against Russia with feelings of the utmost satisfaction; inasmuch as it appeared to your petitioners that they might reasonably expect as the result of that alliance the overthrow, not only of the military, but also of the moral power of Russia, by the promotion within the territories of the three powers, and throughout Europe, of equitable and liberal principles of Government.

"That the just hopes thus excited in the minds of your petitioners have given way, in a great degree, to feelings of alarm and disappointment in consequence of having received intelligence that the Porte has consented to the occupation of part of its territory by the armies of Austria; a power which your petitioners cannot but regard as scarcely less hostile to the great principles at stake in the war with Russia, than Russia herself. Your petitioners cannot forget that Austria was the accomplice of Russia in that greatest of modern political crimes, the partition of Poland, and they have ever present to their minds the quite recent destruction of the liberties of Hungary by the perfidy of Austria and the arms of Russia combined. It appears to your petitioners that the very existence of the Austrian empire and system of government in their present shape is the most conspicuous monument in Europe of [illegible] this concert into a recognized court of arbitration was required to extinguish war and its horrors for all time to come.

No sooner did the differences between Turkey and Russia assume an important character than the theory in question was instantly acknowledged and applied. First at Constantinople, and afterwards at Vienna, the representatives of France, England, Austria and Prussia, combined their action in evident pursuance of a common understanding, and at length, notwithstanding some unavoidable differences of opinion, the views of all the four Governments were brought to an identity of expression, and committed to the formal terms of a diplomatic record. Then came the hour of trial. The sentence of the Court had been unanimously pronounced, but who was to execute the decree? England and France, though reluctant in the extreme to forego the blessings of peace, nevertheless adhered to their words, and accepted the last resort of arms rather than permit their decisions to become a nullity; but Austria and Prussia, though committed to the self-same resolutions, have hitherto abstained from giving them force, and have allowed the common adversary to persist in his contumacy and violence.

Such a policy as this has naturally created some strong feeling among a people whose words are equivalent to their bonds, and who are habituated by the usages of their daily life to attach the highest sanctity to all their engagements. It is felt in England that Prussia might, had she thought fit, have upheld the cause of the Czar against the Sultan, have defended the occupation of the Principalities, and justified every tittle of the MENSCHIKOFF demands. This course was perfectly open to her as a sovereign and independent Power, accountable to herself alone for her views of European transactions. But this course she did not venture to take. On the contrary, she concurred with the Western Governments in denouncing the aggressions of Russia, and put upon formal record those identical conclusions in virtue of which these Governments are now engaged in war. It was after this voluntary testimony to the justice of the European cause, after this plain condemnation of the Czar's proceedings, after this public assent to the requisitions made by England and France, that she not only belied her own words by manifest indifference, but exercised her influence to embarrass and impede the more honorable exertions of Austria in the common cause.

Austria had many impediments of her own to surmount before she could bring her forces into action. Those who are loudest in complaining of her delays should recollect that they were also the loudest not twelve months ago, in proclaiming her utter inability to go to war in any cause whatever. The aggregation of territories termed the "Austrian Empire," had recently been shaken almost to disruption by the convulsions of a revolutionary year. Hungary was moodily disaffected, Lombardy scarcely controllable, the imperial finances in a hopeless condition, and the whole framework of the political machine seriously disorganized These difficulties, however, would all apparently have been overcome but for obstacles secretly interposed by Prussia. Prussia herself labored under no such embarrassments. She had, it is true, in common with Austria, a long line of frontier exposed to Russian assault in case of an actual rupture with the Czar, but exactly in proportion to the extent of this line was its probable security if Austria and Prussia remained sincerely at one. Together, and with the resources of the Germanic Confederacy at their backs, these Governments could have brought a million bayonets into the field against an aggressor whose forces would at the same time have been distracted by the operations of France and England before Cronstadt and Sebastopol. Danger, therefore, was out of the question, while other dissuasives there were none. Prussia had a full treasury, credit in abundance, an enormous army, and an enlightened population. As far as political sympathies are concerned, her professed affinities were rather with Great Britain than with Russia. She had been boasting of her advances in constitutional science, had laid the foundations of a representative Government, and had everywhere assumed the position of a Power with liberal tendencies, becoming the education and intelligence of her people. The one sole consideration on the other side originated in the personal sentiments of the Sovereign. The King of Prussia, though not placed, like the Emperor of Austria, under a moral obligation to the CZAR, was intimately connected with that monarch by family ties, and to such account was this connection turned that the public duties of the nation and the Government have been substantially sacrificed. There exists in Prussia a party analogous to those discoverable in most other nations—a party not so much conservative as reactionary, opposed to progress, adverse to liberal institutions, and desirous rather of reviving the past than improving the future. This party, though small in numbers, and perfectly insignificant in comparison with the great Prussian nation, has many adherents among the high nobility, and, under such a constitution as that of Prussia, many opportunities of influencing the Government. It has recently succeeded in getting the Government almost entirely into its hands, and avails itself of the weakness, indecision, and affections of the King to play the game of its natural patron—the Czar. This

FRANCE.

PARIS VIEWS OF THE WAR.

The Way they Keep their Spirits Up.

GOSSIP, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Monday, July 24, 1854.

The news by this steamer will disappoint you, for it takes a step backward, instead of onward. The Allies, who were said to have arrived—a portion of them—at Giurgevo, are now known not to have crossed the Danube. The advanced guard is yet at Routchouk, and not a man of them has yet set foot upon the disputed territory. This is considered afflicting intelligence at Paris, for not only had Giurgevo been occupied, but Bucharest had also been captured, according to the agreeable stories which we are now compelled to give up and forget, if we can. Then the grand melée is not half so imminent as it was, and OMAR PACHA is said to be unwilling at present to risk a general battle. An attack upon Sebastopol is more remote than ever, and the assault upon Cronstadt quite as problematical as before the land troops sailed. Discouragement is the natural fruit of these repeated delays and constantly recurring disappointments.

The wind is just now setting in favor of Austria joining the alliance, and I only hope she will for Hungary's sake. When the Czar gets the Hungarians up and promises to sustain them in their struggle for liberty, it will become a curious question whether England can assist Austria in again reducing them to bondage. If the English people will not consent to support Austria against Hungary revolted and struggling for freedom, then the Holy Alliance is broken, and the great game up. You may rely upon it, this is NICHOLAS' policy, to detach England from Faance through the Hungarians. If Austria does finally open hostilities with Russia, the American people will have their sympathies enlisted as they have not yet been enlisted for or against any of the issues of the progressing struggle.

England and France are both doing their best to keep up their own and each other's spirits, and to support the courage of their people. But they heartily wish they were relieved of the galling burden which they insisted on putting on their own backs.

The heat has come late, and with all that concentrativeness of energy which usually characterizes such tardy arrivals. The earth actually smokes under the fierce rays of the sun; and that famous odor, known to denizens of cities as the "country smell," is just now wonderfully penetrating, pervading, poignant, so to speak. Before it was vague, and floated uncertain on the breeze; now a vigorous inhalation fills the nostrils with as distinct a perfume as though they were held over a released phial of salts. The wheat fields perceptibly turn yellow; between sunrise and nightfall, the grains in an ear of rye have undergone a change that the eye can seize upon and recognize. Still as the air may be, silent as may be the landscape, the ear is nevertheless invaded by a sort of universal gush; an incessant ooze of vegetation; growth is now so rapid, that the half million stalks of a single field actually make a noise while growing. Kernels are swelling, husks bursting, stems bending over on to their fellows, rustling as they fall; fruits are almost boiling under the redoubled fires that have been disengaged, at last, to bake them; the enbubbled sap seems to emit a vapor as it cooks. Nature's great kitchen range is just now in full blast; and the process of preparing a nation's bread,—of all processes the most gradual, imperceptible, unnoticeable,—has become a process divided into days' work, as a yard-stick is into inches. So much is to be done to-day, so much to-morrow, and then at the end come the reaping-hook and flail. Growth and maturity have become the condensed business of a week, as in the islands of the Ephemera. The wheat is living fast; though the wild oats were sown some months ago. Then there is another sort of maturity, called decay; there is a malady called the rot, which may either proceed from over-ripeness, or may surprise the ripening plant mid-way. Well, the potatoes have got this rot; and they are progressing as fast in this, as is the grain in its golden road to perfection. And there are other objects of the farmers' care, other subjects of the farmers' hope, which had drooped under the continued rains, and which the sudden heats have rather reduced than revived. But it seems to be acknowledged that the grand staples are safe; that the grains that are ground into breadstuffs will be abundant, and as well developed as in a year when the rains are tempered with sunshine, and when the streak of lean and streak of fat come, dovetailedly, streak after streak.

Of course I should be better pleased if I could dispense with my daily visit to the city, and could spend noontide, as well as the period of daybreak and sundown, in the midst of these operations of nature. But that cannot be—the *Moniteur* is a daily paper, and we must all pay it our regular morning's reverence, or lose, perhaps, an irrecoverable link in the chain of events. Paris is an intolerable abode under these mid-day suns, but it is worth while to look at it during the process it is just now undergoing. It is having its face washed for next year: or, rather, the houses are having their façades scraped for the Grand Exposition. A house ten years old, or that has not been repaired for that space of time, has an outer surface of dirt, an incrustation of wind and weather, just as a cheese comes to have a rind, from exactly similar causes. It is this rind that the principal streets, places and boulevards are at present throwing off. For the workmen that perform the operation it is the most cruel process that I know of; under such blazing suns, at least, as are just now pursuing their fiery track. The operators, hung in mid air upon a knotted rope, or supported upon suspended scaffoldings, are armed each with an instrument resembling both a hoe and a trowel; with this they scrape the house-side. Each scrape elicits a sharp squeal from the stone, as well as a cloud of dust. It leaves a white glowing track behind it, with a faded brown embankment on either side. The stone being very soft, the manual labor is not great, but the glare upon the eye is terrible. The workmen envelop their faces in cloth, shutting out what of the heat and light they can. Without this precaution, their eyes would be burned out in a week. Such poor things as mine, I know, would be blinded in a day. Since the rolling in of the hot weather, there has been a terrible exodus from the city, of all who own chateaus or can hire a cottage. The heat, as I said before, has come late, and with a corresponding degree of convergence and focusing, right down on Paris and the environs.

A curious controversy upon a matter connected with the weather, is at present going on in the papers. MERY, the poet, proposed in a lively feuilleton published by the *Presse*, a plan by which he thought clouds gathering over Paris might be broken up and dispersed at pleasure. This is to build twelve towers of great height around the city, about the distance of the fortifications; to place heavy cannon upon these towers, and by the discharge clear the atmosphere. This has revived the question whether any such effect is really produced by the explosion of artillery. ARAGO's opinion is invoked against the supposition; but it seems, upon examination, that all ARAGO ever maintained was that the artillery of Vincennes had never exercised any influence upon the clouds of Paris. This does not prove that it was without effect upon the clouds of Vincennes, some four miles off. M. MERY says that for six months he attended all the drills at Vincennes, which begin daily at 5 o'clock in the morning. However menacing the clouds might be at sunrise, the first quarter of an hour's cannonade never in a single instance failed to dispel them. In the year 1828,—it is a traditional souvenir,—the incessant gun and cannon practice of September and October, deprived Vincennes of rain during those two months, while the gutters of Paris were running with water.

There are many historical facts which supports M. MERY's position. It has never rained at Paris on any day, since 1789, when cannon have been fired, or fusilades ordered in its streets. The sun of the Bastile, 14th of July, '89, is as famous as the sun of Australitz, and is attributed to the concussions in the air. It rained hard on the morning of the first Three Days of July. The cannon set up its voice and the rain ceased, and the blue sky reappeared. When the three days were over and the cannon was hushed, the rain returned with redoubled violence. The insurrection of June, '48, began under a lowering sky. Hardly had LAMORICIERE got to work in the Faubourg St. Antoine, than the sun at once began to scoff the clouds.

M. MERY's idea, with his cloud-compelling towers, is to protect the city now undergoing repairs and embellishments, and which will soon be a fresh, cleanly, tidy locality, from the soaking, moulding, sullying influence of the weeping skies that overhang it. Just enough rain would be allowed to fall to lay the dust, to replenish the wells, and to wash out the sewers; beyond this point, the thunders of the aerian fastnesses—300 feet high, by the way, according to the inventor's plan—would be called in to prevent any further dropping from above. MERY invites scientific men to examine his project, to divest it of its chimerical character, and to install it in the domain of the actual and the positive.

Apropos of cannon shot, the programme of the *fête* of the 15th of August is published, and a very martial one it is. The principal feature is the siege of Silistria, at the Champ de Mars. This is to be on an immense scale, and will conclude with the ascent of four balloons, named respectively, England, France, Austria and Turkey. There will be two displays of fireworks in the evening, and a grand illumination similar to that which achieved so stupendous a success last year. All the theatres give gratuitous daylight performances. The opera, which reopens on that occasion, announces "Robert le Diable." 80,000 francs will be distributed to the poor.

Apropos of cannon shot again, the *Bulletin de Paris*, a lithographed daily, has been prosecuted—judicially, not administratively—for having stated that a salvo of 101 guns had been fired at the Invalides, in honor of a great victory over the Russians. The editor or the reporter had mistaken for guns a discharge of fireworks at a *fête* beyond the barrier. The *Moniteur* announces also, this morning, that the Government has decided to deal very severely with individuals that invent or propagate unfavorable war intelligence. What will it do with people who persist in thinking that neither the allies at sea nor the allies on land have yet taken Cronstadt, and that they never will? No invention and no malice can create anything equal to the discouraging reality.

The second instance of the concession of the political oath of fidelity to a scientific man has just taken place. M. CAUCHY, a new member of the Faculty of Sciences, declined swearing obedience to his Majesty. The Emperor thought it hardly worth while to insist, and the exception was therefore made. ARAGO, you will remember, was the first person who was permitted to refuse the oath.

The mother of LEDRU ROLLIN was buried yesterday in Paris. The son was not present, of course. The police compelled the family to issue the invitations for 11 o'clock, and then ordered the ceremony to take place at sunrise. There was no disturbance or tendency to disturbance of any sort.

The new Sunday paper, *Satan*, appeared yesterday. I have not a word to say in its favor, and doubt its success much. *Figaro*, on the contrary, seems to have taken strong hold, and will run a prosperous career.

The *Siècle* denies the rumor that Young JEROME BONAPARTE, of West Point, intends to reside permanently in France. The statement looks official—you know that the *Siècle* is the American organ.

The distillers of alcohol from beets promise to make good the deficiency in the grape crop, and think they can produce 50,000 pipes of the fiery liquor for the year's consumption. Immense fields of pumpkins were planted for distilling purposes the moment it was known that the vines were sure to make a bad season of it.

The Government having assumed the management of the Grand Opera, is thinking of giving to all the Imperial theatres certain privileges and immunities. The opera, it is thought, will hereafter exercise its right—which it has not of late profited by—to forbid the performance of ballets upon any other stage but its own. The idea has also been broached of restoring to the Comédie Française its ancient privilege of taking from any other theatre such acter or actress as it thinks proper, by giving proper notice. In order to do this, it would be necessary to insert in all future concessions of theatres to managers, a clause recognizing this right. Of course, such a clause cannot be inserted in existing concessions. The Comedie has recently admitted three members of other theatres, but it waited till their engagements had expired: BRESSANT, from the Gymnase; LAFERRIERE, from the Odeon, and Madame LAMBQUIN, from the Gaité.

The Minister of State has invited ALEXANDER DUMAS, Jr., to give the play in five acts upon which he is engaged to the Comedie Française, instead of to the Gymnase, for which he intended it. The author replied that he appreciated the honor highly, but that his position was such that he must consult his pecuniary interests before his prospects of reputation. A successful play at the Gymnase is played night after night, till its attraction is exhausted. If it runs 100 nights, the author's share is from $8.000 to $10,000. This repays him for his labor. But the Comedie Française is bound by its charter to divide its time between the ancient and the modern repertory—so many evenings in the year to MOLIERE, so many to BEAUMARCHAIS, so many to CASIMIR DELAVIGNE, &c. A success at the Comedie Française is honorable and flattering, but it rarely pays, in money. Wherefore Mr. DUMAS the younger was reluctantly obliged to decline the Minister's gratifying proposal. To which M. FOULD replied that he should nevertheless expect the play for the Imperial Theatre, engaging that its metallic per centage should be such as fully to satisfy the author. It is really worth while to be a dramatist in France.

DICK TINTO.

CANADA.

Results of the Election.—The Cholera.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

TORONTO, Wednesday, Aug. 2, 1854.

The elections being nearly over, a tolerably accurate idea may now be formed of the character of the new Parliament. In dissolving Parliament, and issuing writs for a new General Election, Ministers asked a verdict from the Country, mainly on two points, the Seculiarization of the Reserves, and the charges of Corruption which for some time back have been unceasingly brought against the Government, collectively and individually. The House of Assembly's vote of want of confidence in the Ministry, although in express terms it only referred to the first of these matters, condemning the Administration for delay in Secularizing, was understood on all hands to embrace also the second point, and to embody the opinion of the House that Ministers had abused the trust committed to them, by trafficing in Government stocks and lands, and employing their official position to advance their private fortunes. From the decision of the Legislative Assembly, MR. HINCKS and his colleagues appealed to the Country, and the result so far as yet ascertained, has been the unquestionable condemnation of the vote of the House, and there can be no doubt that, so soon as Parliament meets, the present Administration must hand over the reins of power to others. A few of the elections have still to take place, but of the 65 members to be returned for Upper Canada under the new Representative Act, the names of about 55 have been received. On the question of Secularization these may be classed as pretty nearly 40 for, and 15 against—the minority, consisting of old "Fossils," who would either like things to remain as they are, or as a compromise, would go for dividing the Reserves in equitable proportions among all the various sects, a scheme which Reformers and Voluntaries, generally, would regard as more obnoxious than even the existing arrangement. On the subject of Ministerial Corruption, the verdict of the Country has been equally emphatic, only about a dozen of the Ministers and their acknowledged adherents having been returned, notwithstanding that the most unscrupulous means have been put in operation to obtain a different result. The history of the rise and fall of the HINCKS Administration, it is to be hoped, will read a salutary lesson to all statesmen, that if they wish to retain the confidence of an honest, soundhearted people, they must, above all things, keep their hands clean. Three years ago, Messrs. HINCKS, ROLPH and CAMERON were the idols of the country, and their adherents were elected in such numbers as to give them a Parliamentary strength beyond precedent. Now, "how are the mighty fallen!" Hon. Mr. CAMERON has been ignominiously defeated in both of the constituencies to which he presented himself, and although the other two leaders of the Administration have had sufficient personal influence to secure their own return, they have had the mortification to see their party broken up and cast off by the country. In Lower Canada, also, the elections have gone unfavorably to Ministers. MR. MORIN, the Premier for Lower Canada, has lost his election, and a considerable number of his followers have shared a like fate. The *rouge* element will predominate among the French-Canadian members in the new Parliament to a much greater extent than formerly; a circumstance which augurs well for the future destiny of the Lower Province. Canadian *rouges* must not be identified with the Red-Republicans of Old France, except to the extent that they are the party of Progress. They dislike the yoke of the Priests, and, so far as in their power, would erect barriers against further encroachments of priestly power; but in other respects they are as much the friends of good order and a settled government, as any class of their fellow-subjects.

Several of the election contests were possessed of special interest, on account of the position of the respective candidates. The most exciting of them all, and the result of which was looked for with the most anxiety by all parties throughout the Province, was that at Lambton. Some months ago, Mr. BROWN, the chief opponent of the present Government ever since its formation, and member in the last Parliament for Kent and Lambton, was challenged by Hon. MALCOLM CAMERON, Postmaster-General, to name a constituency where he would meet him, and get the people, by accepting one or the other champion, to give a verdict either for or against the Government. Mr. BROWN took no notice of the challenge at the time, but so soon as it was known that he intended to stand again for Lambton, Mr. CAMERON intimated his intention of meeting him there, and preparations were made on both sides for a keen struggle. At the nomination, the show of hands was in favor of Mr. CAMERON, and the Toronto newspaper organ of the Government announced the "glorious victory" in the most prominent type its establishment could furnish, adding that Mr. BROWN had not the shadow of a chance at the polls, but thought that he might as well take his defeat there as anywhere else. Meanwhile the utmost exertions were made on both sides to obtain every vote that could be polled, many voters being brought from distant parts of the Province, and when polling day arrived, the "glorious victory" was converted into a thorough defeat, and the "Coon," as the Hon. Postmaster General is familiarly termed, was left in a minority of 200. He then made the best of his way to Lanark, where his friends had been carrying on an active canvass in his favor, and was there, a few days afterwards, again completely defeated, by a candidate of the BROWN school. The Premier, Hon. Mr. HINCKS, has been more fortunate, having been elected for two constituencies, Oxford and Renfrew. The fact, however, is not possessed of much significancy, as no arrangements had been made for a contest worthy of the name. Dr. ROLPH, the worst of the three in the estimation of Reformers, who feel that he has betrayed them, was also returned with only a show of opposition, for his old County, Norfolk. Had any well-known Reformer been brought forward as a candidate, the result would probably have been different. In Quebec the Ministry succeeded in getting in the candidates whom they started in opposition to the former members, but in Montreal the three anti-Ministerial candidates stood at the head of the poll. In Toronto, a thoroughly Conservative constituency, where a Reform candidate had no chance, whether for or against the Ministry, the sole interest hinged, as I mentioned in a former communication, on the candidature of the ex-Mayor, Mr. BOWES, who is famous for nothing except having pocketed £5,000 as his share of the profits of a joint speculation of a disgraceful character, carried on with Mr. HINCKS in city debentures. Mr. BOWES appealed to the prejudices of his countrymen, both Orangemen and Roman Catholics, by representing himself as a persecuted man, because he had been blamed for this transaction, and dragged into Chancery to account for it. On the Roman Catholics he obtained an additional hold by promising to vote for perfecting the Separate School system. He had a large support, also, from his co-religionists among the Methodists, and, of course, the friends of Mr. HINCKS went to a man in his favor, hoping by whitewashing one of the partners in the transaction, to do the same kind office for the other. By the union of all these heterogeneous elements, Mr. BOWES was placed, by a small majority, at the head of the poll; but, as the names of the voters have been published, his opponents console themselves with the reflection, that if a bare numerical majority was in his favor, the respectability of the city was 20 to 1 against him.

The Conservatives have not fared very well in the present contest. A few years ago they ruled the country according to their pleasure, but their power has gradually been weakened, and in the next Parliament they will be but a mere fraction of a party. Most of the leading members of the party, however, have again been elected. An attempt was made at Hamilton to substitute for Sir ALLEN MACNAB, Mr. ISAAC BUCHANAN, a Reformer and a merchant of high standing, but the sturdy old Knight gained a complete victory. Before securing his election, however, he had to lower his colors somewhat by promising the Reformers that he would assume a more liberal attitude on the Reserves question. Hon. JOHN A. MACDONALD, another talented leader of the Conservative party, has again been returned for Kingston, and although Hon. Mr. SHERWOOD, formerly Solicitor General of a Tory Government, has lost his election for Toronto, his place is well supplied by Hon. J. H. CAMERON, a man of very considerable ability and energy. Mr. CAYLEY, who was leader of one of the Tory Administrations, but has been out of Parliament for some time, has been elected for Huron, the county represented in last Parliament by Mr. MALCOLM CAMERON. Hon. Mr. BADGLEY, another well-known member of the Conservative party, has lost his election at Montreal, and is trying a second chance in some other constituency.

The Cholera has committed considerable ravages in the principal towns throughout the Province. In Montreal and Hamilton the mortality for the last month has been very great. Toronto suffered little till about ten days ago, when the number of cases began to be somewhat alarming. For the week ending on Sunday the number of interments was 216, the greatest number on one day having been 38. Since Sunday the epidemic seems to have been on the decrease, as is also the case generally throughout the Province. It is somewhat remarkable that Quebec, although beyond all question the filthiest town in Canada, has enjoyed comparative immunity from the scourge. Kingston seems also to have been in a measure passed over. It has been remarked that the epidemic, during its present visit, has not been so much confined to the large towns as on former occasions, but has attacked the villages and rural districts as well. E.

New-York State Teachers' Association.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your journal was a little ahead of the other City papers in its interesting and accurate report of the proceedings of the late annual meeting of the New-York State Teachers' Association. Being present as a delegate at all the sessions of that meeting, and having attended all of the annual meetings of the Association, save two, since its formation, we think that there are points of interest connected with its whole course, proceedings and tendency, that demand the serious attention of teachers and friends of Education throughout the entire State.

We assert that the so-called "Teachers' Association of the State of New-York" has lost all claim to the appellation of a "State" association. It has, for years past, been gradually tending towards, and has now, in substance, become, a mere local organization, wedded to the circumscribed limits and local interests of Western New-York. "Facts are stubborn things," and we shall see if they do not warrant the assertion.

The Association has held eight annual meetings, or conventions. Now, just take your map of the State of New-York, and draw a line through the city of *Syracuse*, from north to south.

To the *right* of this line you find about two-thirds of the entire State, with the one-third to the *left*, or west of it. In this one third, or western portion, six out of the eight meetings have been held, viz.: One at Buffalo, one at Auburn, one at Elmira, one at Oswego, and *two* at Rochester. Of the remaining two meetings, one was held at Utica, and the other in the City of New-York.

If we look at the *officers* of the Association, we find that five out of the eight Presidents were, when elected, from the same portion of the State, viz.: STANTON, of Brockport, DEWEY, of Rochester, WOOLWORTH, of Homer, COBURN, of Owego, and RICE, of Buffalo. We have not time or space to go over the entire lists of *all* the officers since its formation; but, were this done, we believe that it would be found that a very large majority were, when elected, from the west of said line. We will, however, only particularize those of last year and of this. Look again at your map of the State of New-York. Draw a line from north to south through the City of Utica. You now have your State, in regard to area, about divided into two equal parts: in regard to the number of inhabitants and commercial importance, the eastern portion probably has the advantage. But strange to say, out of the *nine* officers of said Association elected last year, only *two* were from said eastern portion.

Although this is an overwhelming fact, the contrast is still greater this year. Out of the nine officers of the present year, there is only ONE from said eastern portion, viz.: the Corresponding Secretary, JOHN H. FANNING, of the small "village" of New-York. It is rumored that this gentleman intends shortly to resign, so that the list may be composed entirely of men from the appropriate locality. Hence, at the late meeting, when the balloting for officers was about to go on, the cry of a "Packed Nominating Committee," "Packed Delegations," which your reporter considered discreditable, came with an ill grace from the lips of a Western delegate (from Rochester) against a large portion of the State whose delegations have of late years been growing "small by degress and beautifully less." Policemen always tell us that the man who shouts most vociferously "Stop thief," they are sure to arrest, and very seldom make a mistake! The result of the election of officers for the present year, in connection with such charges, is a striking development of the same old cry. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to add that a State Agent, from the same Western locality, has recently been appointed to traverse the State, at a salary of $1,000 or upwards.

In addition to all this, it has forfeited the right to the claim of "State" Association, because of its falling in with what is called the "Woman's Rights" movement, which, in this State, is mostly confined to Western New-York. It has so far identified itself with this movement, that one of the officers for the ensuing year, and several of the editors of the organ of the Association, the *New-York Teacher*, were elected through this influence. Indeed, the opinion is even publicly expressed by many teachers of good judgment, that next year a "Woman's Rights" *President* will be chosen.

There are other particulars that might be alluded to, proving it conclusively to have become a mere Western Association, confined almost exclusively to the interests of only a portion of the State, while pompously proclaiming itself to be "The Teachers' Association of the State of New-York."

Is it to be wondered at, that most of the ridicule and opposition, according to the journal of the Association, came from members in the Eastern portion of the State? How could any impartial observer of the course of the Association of late years, possibly have imagined it to have been otherwise?

In view of the above, we submit to the Teachers of New-York State; and especially to the thousands of teachers east of the line through Utica, whether there is not a just and sufficient reason for at once organizing a Teachers' Association for Eastern New-York. Either this, or the formation of a proper "State" Association, is contemplated by many eminent teachers of the State; an Association which shall not be so closely wedded to mere local interests, as to exclude from its deliberations all important educational subjects of general or universal interest. Yours, &c., F.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 7, 1854.

Commencement of the New-York Central College, McGrawville.

This is one of our regularly constituted Colleges. It is pleasantly located in Cortland County, about thirty-six miles from Syracuse. Designed for an agricultural as well as literary training, it has 150 acres of good land attached to it. The system pursued by the College authorities may be judged from the fact that, out of one hundred students, one-fourth part consists of colored persons, male and female. The Faculty is well chosen. President CALKIN is a young man of fine attainments and gentlemanly bearing. Among the Professors will be found a colored gentleman, Mr. NATHAN, Professor of Latin, filling his place ably. An eye witness of the Commencement exercises pronounces the students to have exhibited as much talent as any similar number he has listened to in this country or in Europe.

The exercises consisted of 35 orations, with intervals of music. Some of the pieces possessed much merit. The prizes were then distributed by the President, after which Dr. J. W. C. PENNINGTON, who had been appointed by the Association in 1853 to preach the annual sermon, performed that duty on the occasion with admirable success.

The Dr. took for his text Ps. xxii., 28. "He is the Governor among the nations;" also, Luke x., 21. The plan of discourse was 1st, The truth of the text. 2d, Its influence, he said, upon the relation of individuals. That God administers holy, just, and wise government over nations, is a subject of profound interest to the Christian and scholar. That such a government does exist is obvious, from the history of nations,—the law of God,—and from the text which is God's own word. From this truth it results that God is alone the sovereign of man's conscience, in regard to all duties between man and man. He influences man's conscience with regard to his own individual right. God, he said, was working most powerfully upon the consciences of the masses in Europe,—upon the slaves of this nation,—and, through the slaves, upon the nation itself. The Doctor concluded by instancing several cases from history, to prove the visible manifestation of God in the affairs of men and nations.

The Bible in Hospitals.

MR. EDITOR: I have always thought that the "New-York Bible Society" made it its business to see that all the charitable institutions of the City were supplied with the Word of God. That it has done this to a great extent I know; and I have supposed that it was entirely impartial in its distributions. To my surprise, yesterday, on inquiry, I was informed by my friend Dr. RICHARDS, assistant physician to Dr. VANDERVEER, of the Cholera Hospital, that that institution had not been supplied. The Doctor suggested that the reason of this apparent oversight was probably the fact that a large majority of the patients in the Wards were foreigners and Catholics, either unable or unwilling to read our Protestant English version. But this reason is certainly insufficient. There are English and Protestant patients received daily, able to read,—and who, having withstood the force of the disease, might find in their state of convalescence, (made serious and thoughtful by the danger to which they had been exposed,) consolation and perhaps salvation in a perusal of the Holy Word. Dr. R. said that he and his associates had personally supplied this want in several instances. But, surely, the Society should not wait for them to do this. Their duty to be beforehand in this work is as imperative, as the privilege of being so is great and precious. A TRACT DISTRIBUTOR.

Imprisonment for Debt.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your remarks relative to the aggravated case of imprisonment for debt in England are so just and humane, that they deserve, as I feel confident they will receive, the approval of every honorable man; and I hope the subject will not be permitted to drop until every vestige of imprisonment in civil cases is abolished from our Statute books. The reason must be obvious. Our code of laws are divided into Civil and Criminal—the first points out certain modes of recovery of debts and property, while the latter punishes for crimes and offences committed against the person and property of the citizen by a wilful wrong. The code enacts that no person shall be arrested on a *civil* action, except as prescribed by this act, and enumerates certain cases wherein persons may be arrested and held to bail, or in default, committed to prison, and may also be imprisoned in execution of the judgment that may be obtained in the suit. Now, why should there be any distinction drawn in civil cases, the ultimate objects of which are the recovery of money only, and not the punishment of the offender? I think the whole of it is wrong; and it must be borne in mind that debt was formerly included among these very actions, but imprisonment in an action for debt on contract is not now allowed. Consequently, the abolition of imprisonment for debt, is but the first step taken towards the reform I now propose. I can readily perceive why a man should be imprisoned for crime; but I cannot see why he should be imprisoned because he cannot pay a judgment in an action for a debt alleged to have been fraudulently contracted. The law does not affect to punish him for the fraud, but only because he can't pay the fraudulent debt; and if what I learn is true, there are efforts made in a majority of transactions to give a contract a fraudulent character, that was not even hinted at when contracted; and showing also, that a vast deal of wilful falsehood is generated for the purpose of securing the debt by means that Truth and Justice never think of using. And it always will be so, as long as the law remains which draws a distinction between a simple debt and a debt fraudulently contracted. If our code of laws then, would define what acts are criminal, and specify the mode and duration of punishment, it would do its whole duty. And beyond this it ought not to go. And if there are any actions now termed civil, deserving of punishment as crimes, let them be turned over to the criminal code, and at once abolish all arrest and imprisonment in civil cases, now and forever; and by so doing, I feel confident that the criminal calendar will be lessened materially of criminal cases.

Take, in further illustration, a case of libel which has been punished, both civil and criminally. In a civil suit, money is supposed to satisfy the injured reputation of the man that is libeled, and the defendant, if he cannot pay, is imprisoned until he is discharged by the operation of the law, in which case he, to undertake certain required proceedings, swears to a formal oath—which he may or may not conscientiously do; and in case he refuses, or cannot do it, he is condemned to perpetual imprisonment, and is ever after liable to it. But if he is, on the other hand, condemned in a criminal suit, the gentle hand of the criminal law is rather more just—compels him to pay a fine, or imprisoned, not over a year, perhaps only a few days—depending upon the discretion of some savage or merciful judge. There is some show of justice in the criminal law, for it seems to look to the reformation of the man; the civil law has an eye only on the pocket (scamp-like); and if he is a poor devil, he is *ipso facto* a criminal, and ought to be punished. Therefore, he is useful. To the themselves, declare, (as indirectly, that it is heinous to be poor than absolutely to commit a crime.

JUSTICE.

Percival, State Geologist of Wisconsin.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: An article in a late number of the TIMES suggests, editorially, the query whether in the appointment of Dr. PERCIVAL as State Geologist for Wisconsin, in place of Mr. DARWIN, the State will gain in the theoretical as much as it will lose in the practical? Supposing the question honestly put, for information and [illegible] allow me a brief space to say for PERCIVAL that which his morbid and improper sensitiveness will, I fear, never permit him to say for himself. Dr. PERCIVAL has for about the past been much engaged in geological investigations both public and private. His last public appointment, so far as the knowledge of the writer goes, was that of State Geologist of Connecticut; his Report, published by the State, a compact octavo, eminently scientific and practical, and yet so practical that the [illegible] man will find it a safe and simple guide. The ability displayed in this report has procured the author appointments from individuals and companies whose objects and intentions were [illegible] practical. Among these are a reconnoissance of the mining region of Nova Scotia, near the Gypsum Mines; the islands of Lake Erie; the [illegible] Bristol and Middletown, Conn., and during the year the explorations in the Southwest and [illegible] our Union; and it is from the numerous and the more urgent requests for the Wisconsin appointment, unsought by PERCIVAL, that [illegible] It is not within the intention of this [illegible] cuss the comparative merits of the two persons mentioned in the notice of the Times; but I believe, within proof, were it essential, that PERCIVAL declined the appointment, if it be [illegible] the expense of the former incumbent; there can therefore be no rivalry. PERCIVAL is probably much older, both in age and in science, and no man in this country need blush to consider himself second to a man who, as a geologist or mineralogist, is no superior in our country, and to whom the [illegible] languages of Europe are but the upper shelves of his library, less used, but ever at hand. The [illegible] editor of the Louisville *Journal* must add to his notice of "The Poet" the fact, that of late years these varied acquirements have turned their "silver linings" of usefulness more to the sun, and that this new appointment is only one of many offers, some accepted, more declined. There is one peculiarity of PERCIVAL which in this age and at this time should be noticed; so far as *truth* is concerned, there is no "double dealing" with him; his reports are simple statements of fixed facts, and neither Governor nor land-owner, speculator in mines or in mining stock, can buy him to make an *ad captandum* report, except just so far as the simple truth makes it so. W.

New-Jersey—Teachers' Institute in Somerset County.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SOMERVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 2, 1854.

The Somerset County Teachers' Institute was organized on Monday, at 11 o'clock, with thirty teachers in attendance, and the number increasing at every session. Mr. O. C. CONE was chosen President, and the necessary officers appointed, and arrangements made to proceed to earnest business. At 2 o'clock his Excellency Governor PRICE was escorted to the room, and pronounced an excellent and appropriate address, in terms of cheering encouragement for every lover of the cause of Education in our Common Schools. The Conductors—Professor EATON, of Brooklyn, and Dr. HOAGLAND, of Somerset—then proceeded to announce the programme of business, and entered immediately upon the proper duties of the Institute. In the evening, DAVID COLE, Esq., Principal of the Trenton Academy, spoke to a large audience on the "Past, the Present, and the Future of the Common Schools of New-Jersey." His address was practical and to the point. To-day's proceedings were in the regular order, and consisted of drills upon Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Penmanship, and observations upon the management and government of schools. In the evening, Rev. JOHN A. TODD, of Griggstown, gave a very excellent lecture "on the dignity of the Pen," and impressed upon the teachers the importance and necessity of teaching the art of composition. He was preceded by Mr. J. CRAWFORD SMITH, of Newark, for a few minutes, in a stirring appeal to the community to make our common schools what they ought to be.

The health of the village is good. B.

The Catskills.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, FRIDAY, Aug. 4, 1854.

It is an ill wind, according to the [illegible] verb, that blows nobody any good, and [illegible] tor of the Mountain House is realizing [illegible] it. The presence of the cholera at N[illegible] has driven hundreds of tourists and [illegible] itors from the hotels there, and a very l[illegible] of those who took the alarm, hastened [illegible] beyond reach of the pestilence. The consequence is that the Mountain House is overcrowded, and bachelors like myself have to make shift with what accommodation they can get. Almost every article of furniture is pressed into service as a bedstead, and the parlors are filled with sleepers, to whom the use of a bedroom is denied. But no one complains. The nights are so deliciously cool, with the thermometer at 64°, and you get so tired out with the day's ramble, that "tired nature's sweet restorer" visits the eyelids immediately you press the pillow. The contrast with nights spent in the City, with the thermometer at 80° and 90°, is remarkable, and if for no other reason, the Catskills could not fail to be a popular resort. At no time since this hotel was opened, have they been the point of more attraction than at present. To-night the names of visitors from all parts of the States, and from most of the European countries.

Having only arrived here last evening, I have little to write respecting my adventures. But if a diligent pursuit of adventure will lead to anything worth writing about, you may expect [illegible] letters from me. By the bye, almost every [illegible] person I meet here is the owner of [illegible] azine for July, which contains [illegible] ARDS' article on the Catskills. Parties have been formed for excursions to the High Peak, and at least fifty persons will pass the night there, that they may see the sunrise [illegible] Three adventurous Englishmen intend, [illegible] to abjure the shelter of a roof for [illegible] come, and to bivouac at night either [illegible] on lofty summits, by the side of [illegible] They carry blankets with them—a necessary precaution, for on ascending the mountain, last night, I found it more like an October than an August night. Another party of four have planned a rambling expedition, and are bent on the destruction of rattlesnakes. They talk of bagging a [illegible] tles. On some such expedition, but with more moderate views, your correspondent and his friends are bound. Our success or failure may form the subject of a future communication.

CANADIAN POST-OFFICE.—The annual report of the Postmaster General of Canada shows that the low rate of postage in that province, on the uniform system, as it is termed, works as well as it was expected. The postage revenue for the year amounted to £84,866 6s. 11½d., while the expenditure, including £14,348 18s. 4d., balance due to England for British packet postages collected, was £90,034 16s. 2½d., leaving a balance of £5,169 9s. 3d. to be provided for out of the consolidated fund. As, however, £15,000 had been voted in favor of the postal revenue for the year 1852, and a balance of £2,480 4s. 10d. of this sum remained unexpended, with £5,000 voted for 1853, the deficiency for the past year was amply provided for.

AN AMERICAN CLERGYMAN IN ENGLAND.—It is stated in the London *Inquirer* that Rev. WM. H. CANNING has been invited to take charge of the Unitarian Church in Renshaw-street, Liverpool, the pulpit which has recently been vacated by Rev. Mr. THOM. This is the second instance in which an American minister has been invited by this Society to become their pastor; the last Rev. Mr. PARKMAN, of Boston, having been so invited more than forty years ago, on the completion of his studies in Edinburg.—*Christian Inquirer, Aug. 5.*

New-York Daily Times.

[illegible], Saturday, August 5, 1854

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To Correspondents.

We are in the constant receipt of letters from Watering Places, Country towns, and other places of general resort, devoted mainly to descriptive sketches of the country, to notices of railroad routes, details of the comforts and discomforts of travel, puffs of hotels, &c., &c., &c. Most of these are undoubtedly written in good faith, and because they are supposed to be interesting to the readers of the DAILY TIMES. Their authors must remember, however, that scenes and incidents which give them the keenest delight in passing through them, become exceedingly tame and uninteresting in the mere description: and that sketches which would be read with pleasure by a few individuals in particular localities, are not adapted to the columns of a journal having a very wide and miscellaneous circulation. As a general thing, therefore, and unless they contain matter of special interest, we must decline their publication. We hear, moreover, occasionally, of persons claiming to be correspondents of the TIMES in various sections of the country, and soliciting on the strength of this alleged connection, passes over railroads, exemption from paying hotel bills, &c., &c.:—and we frequently receive letters which are clearly designed as payment for such immunities. We desire it to be especially noted that in every case, any person making such pretensions and urging such claims, *is a swindling imposter*. No one actually connected with this paper will ever be sustained in any such claim; and the fact of presenting it, without written credentials, is a sufficient evidence of imposition.

The European News.

By the arrival of the steamship *Arabia* at this port last evening, we are in possession of news from Europe to the morning of July 29. Nearly all that we have relating to the war is speculation. True, we have reports of portions of the armies having changed position, and that the fleets are still afloat, but they have carefully abstained from doing each other any good or evil for some time. The London *Times* is very properly engaged in efforts to divine what has been done, and what the condition of all parties concerned now is, and what the people of England are to [illegible] from the unfavorable conclusion that the demands of the Czar are the same to-day as they were before England entered the field; that the war will be a protracted one; and that the aid of Austria is almost indispensable to success.

The news from Spain is still favorable to the Insurgents. They are triumphant. Their progress, and the changes which have taken place, are of much interest, and we have, consequently, devoted considerable space to reports from the revolting districts.

From China we have intelligence that the Rebels hold all they have gained, and that they were victorious in several late battles with the Imperialists.

ABBAS PASHA, late Viceroy of Egypt, is dead, and the Government of the country has been taken up by SAID PASHA, the eldest son of old MEHEMET ALI.

From Italy we have intelligence that the Cholera was raging, and that a large number of deaths had occurred in Genoa.

The Liverpool Cotton Market is reported steady; Breadstuffs were in fair speculative demand, and Consols are quoted at 92¼.

The other general news, though interesting, is not important.

Principles of American Commerce.

A large portion of the North American continent is so closely connected with vast bodies of water as to furnish its inhabitants the greatest advantages for the successful pursuit of Commerce. Not only have we the Mediterraneans of the world, but on our northern frontier we have immense inland seas, and southward an extensive gulf. The great rivers of the West perfect the internal relations, so that practically the United States form an island of gigantic size. It is England on a grander scale, touching the ocean at as many points as navigation can require, and enjoying the easiest access to those conditions of climate that the laws of commercial exchange demand. From all sections of our country we reach the highway of nations with the utmost facility, while the geographical distribution of the soil enables us to produce those articles that are most requisite for a profitable foreign trade. Nature thus holds out a premium to farmers and sailors. The fruitful land and the flowing sea are her lessons in our political economy. The science is fresh from her oracles, and needs only to be obeyed to create boundless wealth. No sooner is this seen, that the practical arts of civilization—mechanical and manufacturing—are felt to be necessary, than capital and skill seek these investments, and so complete the circle of industrial activity.

The progress of the age is just in that direction, which must make American agriculture and commerce more and more valuable. Our leading staples—corn, wheat and cotton—are precisely those that an advancing state of society must want. The tendency of things is to the distribution of wealth, the elevation of labor, the improvement of the masses; and hence, our country can meet this state of circumstances by such supplies as the movements of this century require. There is an essential Democracy in our commerce, founded in the fact that we can feed and clothe the struggling millions. Every step onward that they take, is a step for our benefit. It increases our market. It stimulates our growths of wheat and cotton. It facilitates exchange and involves every man in the general banking system of the World. Now, certainly, this is a significant truth. If the workingmen of England and Europe venture into higher stages of civilization, they will, as a necessary result, they must have better food and clothing. By these means, our interests are promoted. The great levers of physical advancement, corn, wheat, cotton, are thus in our hands; and whatever contributes in any shape or form to raise the masses, to quicken their intellects, discipline their skill, meliorate their condition, cannot fail to tell on our progress and power. Here, at home, the same process is working. The thousands of foreigners who are scattered over our country increase its domestic commerce, and as time advances, the ratio of prosperity from this source must be yet more augmented. Every year they are imbibing a larger share of American spirit. The rising generation among them introduced into our homes for domestic service or operating in field-labor, are acquiring the habits of our enterprise, and as their outward circumstances improve, they will become larger producers and consumers. The growth of American Commerce is, therefore, a question of intelligence mainly. Let the people be enlightened, and abject poverty will soon be intolerable. Out of it they will come at all hazards, and take their places in an ascending scale. This done, they will be the purchasers of our staples.

The field of enterprise now opening in the East and in South America must be occupied by American commerce. The simple reason that it is a field of enterprise, full of encouraging promise, and holding out immense rewards to energetic effort, is quite sufficient to determine our movements towards these quarters of the globe. But there are other principles connected with it. The nature of their productions and the small cost at which they are cultivated, make them very attractive to commerce. Civilization in higher latitudes is constantly increasing its demands on tropical harvests. Whenever its pecuniary means transcend the immediate necessities of human life, they seek for gratification in these luxurious objects, and hence a tropical trade is a fair indication of our capacity for social indulgences. Now in this respect it is plain, that no country can ever approach the United States. We have a larger number of people who can afford to live comfortably and even freely, than any other nation. The bountiful table is one of our favorite ideas—often disgustingly so—but, nevertheless, it is a trait of our character, and in all estimates of growing trade, it must be taken into the account. Whether designed or not, the sentiment of reciprocity must widen its scope in this direction. The antagonisms of climate, institutions, laws and labor, intertwining with all the tastes and habits of the people and settled into the routine of centuries, are the best grounds for commercial sympathy and intercourse. They are what we are not; they have what we do not have; and hence, as Commerce is distinguished by its world-wide policy, and is founded in the law of equalizing the outward relations of mankind, it must progress in those regions of the globe, and among those states of society, that are most dissimilar to our own. Among equals in intelligence and skill, as well as occupants of the same broad level of industry, Commerce must be confined to the purposes of mere trade. It is a business of simple barter, and its associated conveniences. But among sections that are diametrically opposed to each other by local and inherited peculiarities, Commerce falls into the category of providential agencies for the advancement of the race. The mind of our nation is now set towards these objects; its power is in these pursuits; its grandeur is founded in the vast resources which they open. After all that has been said on their materializing effects, we hold fast to our confidence in their utility and excellence. And on no truth do we rest more firmly than that Commerce is destined to be the great means of educating American mind, and to prepare it to demonstrate the wisdom, beauty and sufficiency of self-government.

Growth of Infidelity in the United States.

It is generally admitted that Infidelity, within the last twenty-five years, has increased in the United States. There are no statistics, so far as we know, on the subject, but the fact itself is too obvious to admit doubt. Causes must be at work to produce so sad a state of things. Infidelity is always reached through an effort. Not, indeed, that the effort is the same in all cases. The opposing difficulties vary in different instances; but in all, as a general rule, there are obstacles to be overcome and instincts to be resisted ere men can throw themselves into the embrace of a system so chilling as Infidelity. It is not the natural state of the human mind. It is not the outgrowth of its germinal sentiments. The faculties of our nature have to be positively perverted and an alien spirit awakened in the bosom, before we can seek repose in this refuge of falsehood. Such being the laws of our inward life, we ought to inquire into those causes that are producing these unnatural fruits among us.

There is but one aspect of the subject with which we are at present concerned. We do not design to discuss it in its direct relations to the conscience, or to take those more solemn views of it which belong peculiarly to the Pulpit. It is Infidelity as it addresses itself to us in the daily world, asserting its independence of established social facts, claiming a "mission" to reform mankind, and deluding human nature to its ranks with the promise of a panacea to cure its manifold ills, that we propose to consider. These are its captivating aspects—its artful disguises. It has learned to conceal its real features beneath these masks, and its capacity for mischief is owing to the skill with which it hides the demon of Death below so fair a covering. Society is now struggling to throw off its old burdens; to attain a fuller, nobler, truer life; to cherish deeper sympathies and enjoy a richer experience. It has opened a vast confessional, where every aggrieved interest of humanity, every aspiring hope that is chained down to Earth, every sorrow that mourns the past and dreads the future, may speak forth its bitterness and cry for help and deliverance. A better world—a fitter world for mind and life—a harmonious world, adjusted to the ideal wants of our spirits, is the great demand. And Infidelity steps in and offers the remedy for existing evils. Its spasmodic philanthropy is at hand—instant in its readiness—obtrusive in most gracious aids, and consumed with burning zeal to rectify every sort of error. The individual man or woman—that is a small concern. Chemistry takes knowledge of atoms and Heaven counts the "hairs of our head," but Infidelity moves on a grander scale. Persons are simply nothing. The absorbing idea is society, and its "mission" is to conduct the aggregated mass into the bowers of a millennium. It is to be a caravan march of disgusted, discontented, distressed millions across the Desert into the Land of Promise. Hence it has a patent plan for the reconstruction of society. Every man is to be put exactly in his right place—every peg in its own hole in the board—and all sorts of interests are to be reconciled into a perfect wonder-work of peace. But what of all this? Men breathe the same air now, and yet a great many lungs are sorely diseased, and death by consumption is alarmingly common. We all drink water, and, nevertheless, it disagrees with large numbers of weak stomachs. This grand discovery of a general system reducing all to a magical fraternity and equality, is, after all, only a showy tantalization. The most of infants are raised alike by the milk of their mothers' breasts, but we don't see that this regimen of nature is, by any means, universally successful.

But this jealousy of systems, running through all creation, and subversive of everything like the mechanization of life, is specially rigid in respect to Society. Christianity has no social economy. It elaborates no social schemes. And in nothing does its divine wisdom appear more striking. For by these very conditions—by its refusal to deal with society as society—it concentrates its mighty forces on the individual and redeems his personal character. If we expect to improve society, we must forget society and confine our work to men and women. Our social schemes are utter absurdities—rank follies—crochety profanities—that have no human nature or divine reality in them. Educate men and women—educate them in intellect, heart and life—purify them by Christian love—elevate them into companionship with Christ—give them the self-denial, patience, hope, joy, of the Cross—and society will take care of itself. The leaven will diffuse itself outwardly and through every portion of the mass. If social evils take such a form as to become amenable to governmental action, or, in other words, if they pass from the department of moral life into political relations, then, organic remedies may be applied to them. But a very small class of them ever assume this character. Ordinarily they abide on their own ground, and men are there acted on by them. The method of Christianity is to deal with them through personal conscience and virtue; it is a social reformer only so far as it changes the hearts of men and women. It is perfectly content to await all the rest, knowing that from these subjects of its regenerating influence, a serene and mighty life will breathe itself forth upon the world and transform it into its own beautiful image. There are many reformers weak enough to think that if all labor were abundantly compensated, and all other social relations put on good terms, we should have a general Hosanna. But this is a vain expectation. If every woman were married to her heart's delight, if the world were full of homes where plenty smiled, a Paradise would not necessarily follow. For every one knows that a large part of the worst evils of society come from the absence of want, care and adversity, and consequently, it is sheer folly for us to expect a social redemption by any such means. The philosophy of Christ is the only wisdom. It penetrates the individual man; it sanctifies the person; and wherever this is done, all is done, at least prospectively. The *posse* will soon become the *esse*, if this method is faithfully executed.

The Case of Dr. Peithman.

We have received several communications concerning the article recently published in our columns in relation to the confinement of a German Professor, Dr. PEITHMAN, in a lunatic asylum in England. In one of them the writer insists that Prince ALBERT could not have been connected with the case as was alleged, and gives the following interesting statement of facts in regard to it:

In the year 1837, when, as your Correspondent states, Prince ALBERT entered the University of Bonn, and availed himself of Dr. PEITHMAN's professional skill, I was a resident of the University of Dublin, and made the acquaintance of a German Doctor of Laws named PEITHMAN, a Professor of modern languages. He was then, and for some time previously, residing in Dublin in very contracted circumstances, and so eccentric in his habits as to have earned the soubriquet of "mad PEITHMAN."

Failing in his endeavors to impress upon the Heads of the University the superiority of his educational system, he obtained permission from one of the students to make use of his rooms, where the Doctor opened a class for the study of the French language, and which was attended by some twelve or fourteen students; but such were his oddities and eccentricities, that finally the students broke up the class and gave the Doctor his "congé."

In the following year, 1838, we find him attracting notice, by his unauthorized attentions to one of the ladies of the Viceregal household. I believe the lady in question was sister to Lord MORPETH, the Chief Secretary of Ireland, a gentleman too favorably known in this country to require from me any vindication of the course he felt it his duty to pursue on that occasion. To such lengths did the Doctor carry his impertinences, that he forced himself on the attention of this lady at a review in the Phenix Park, so openly as to call for the intervention of the police. On his examination, the plea of insanity was set up in extenuation, and on the production of the necessary authority, he was consigned to Swift's Hospital, (a lunatic asylum,) where he remained until after Earl MULGRAVE's recall from Ireland.

If, then, this be the same individual, (and that it is, I have no reasonable doubt,) who has turned up within the last few days in the letters of your London correspondent, it is very unlikely he could have been a Professor in the University of Bonn during Prince ALBERT's matriculation, between the years 1837 and 1840.

Then his degree of Doctor of Law would hardly qualify him to render those valuable professional services so significantly alluded to.

It also unfortunately happens for the truth of this theory, that PEITHMAN, so far from repairing to England after the Prince's marriage, was in the country, and the denizen of a lunatic asylum long previous to that time. This also disposes of the statement that it was at the Prince's instance he was confined.

In placing before you this simple statement of facts in relation to this affair, which have come under my immediate observation, I cannot withhold my sympathy from the unfortunate man, whom I had known in other times—for his long suffering; abut in from the world and society, within the walls of a mad-house, his must have been a dreary existence. At the same time truth compels me to say, that further inquiry into the cause of this man's long suffering, will develop far other motives than those so circumstantially stated by your correspondent.

Feeling assured you had no object to subserve but the cause of justice, I am confident you will take an early opportunity to correct the false impression your editorial is calculated to produce, by placing the real facts before your readers.

For myself, I must say I have yielded only to an imperious sense of duty, in coming forward thus publicly to correct those errors, both of facts and inferences, into which you have been (unintentionally, I am sure,) betrayed by your London correspondent.

With an apology for this trespass on your space, I have the honor to be,

Your ardent servant, JOS. E. BRENNAN.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 7, 1854.

City Government Matters.

A project was broached last night, in the Council, for the establishment of *salt-water* reservoirs, intended to serve a double purpose, viz.: to extinguish fires and cleanse the streets, besides furnishing an additional luxury to citizens by enabling them to have salt-water baths in their houses. The proposition met with a part favorable degree of favor. It remains to be acted on.

It is proposed to lay out a new square, on the grounds bounded by Broadway, Sixth-avenue, Thirty-second and Thirty third-streets. No name is designated. Why not call it the "Opposition Park?" such a cry having been raised against the appropriation of property which is entirely unimproved for Park purposes This is in the midst of a busy section. It might be "sold for three hundred pence," and be given to the poor. However, Public Parks are good things, and the Common Council will be wise if it sets up a rail fence around this pla of ground; similar, perhaps, in construction, to the elaborate and elegant enclosure of Tompkins-square. Such places are an ornament to the City.

The proposal to appropriate the sum of $15,000 of the City moneys toward the purchase of the Egyptian Collection of Dr. ABBOTT, has found favor. A report recommending that the appropriation be made, was rendered in the Board of Councilmen last evening.

The corner-stone of the new Firemen's Hall is to be laid, with appropriate ceremonies, on Monday, 21st inst.

The case of Mr. HASKIN, Corporation Attorney, was again taken up yesterday before the Special Committee of Investigation. Mr BRADY was present, and entered a protest. Action was deferred

His Honor the Recorder charged the Grand Jury yesterday.

The Park Meeting.

A meeting was called for last evening, to convene in the Park, for the purpose of selecting Delegates to the Anti-Nebraska State Convention at Saratoga Springs. At the appointed hour, a respectable audience had assembled. Mr. WM. B. WEDGWOOD was called to the Chair. Mr. JOSEPH BLUNT set the speech-making ball in motion. The company remained decorous and quiet until the resolutions, which had been prepared for the occasion, were offered; then there was a division, and finally a split.

A second series of resolutions was introduced, in opposition to "the organization of a political party on entirely sectional grounds," and in repudiation of the coming Convention, a movement which is branded by the opposition as "a trick to advance the political interests" of certain men. Sentiments so plainly spoken created a considerable degree of excitement; no definite plan of operations was agreed upon; few speakers were heard, and the selection of Delegates to the Saratoga Convention ended the matter.

The list of Delegates appointed to represent the City at Saratoga comprises men of all parties. The names appear in our report of the proceedings.

Another Candidate for Governor.

WESTCHESTER Co., N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 8.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I had hoped that the press of the City would refrain from embarrassing the free action of the Whig State Convention, by the presentment of the claims of individual candidates, and for that reason I had myself declined to furnish a copy of the following for publication in our local journal. But by the publication of the appeal in behalf of Mr. WILLIAM B. WEDGEWOOD, I am forced either to give publicity to the following circular, or to see the man of my choice overshadowed, if not entirely eclipsed In submitting it for publication, I beg leave to assure you that I do not mean thereby to disparage the claims of Mr. WEDGEWOOD, whose wide notoriety as a Whig, brilliant talents, great experience, eminent worth, unimpeachable integrity, practical enlightened statesmanship, and elevated patriotism entitle him to my sincere respect and admiration.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 1, 1854.

SIR: The "New-York Central Whig Association" desire to bring to your notice the name of DANIEL ULLMAN as a candidate to be supported for the office of Governor by the next Whig State Convention. It is very necessary that the person nominated by the Whigs for that high office should be one in whom the whole party has confidence. Mr. ULLMAN has that position. His life is a pledge that if elected he will carry our cherished principles. He is entirely identified with all our favorite measures. He has *always* been an earnest advocate for the speedy enlargement of our Canals—he is *now* a determined opponent of the Nebraska-Kansas bill.

The welfare of the State requires that a man of his steadfast principles, should be elevated to the Chief Magistracy. HE *is the* MAN *for the times.* He is popular, as his great vote for Attorney-General shows. No man can more readily *unite and cement the party—besides, something is due to him.* HIS MAGNANIMOUS WITHDRAWAL *in favor of* Mr. HUNT in 1852, deserves favorable consideration. In this City he would be supported with the enthusiasm which his brilliant talents, unimpeached integrity and lofty patriotism merit. If your views coincide with ours, we ask your active coöperation, and will be glad to receive from time to time such information on the subject as you may be pleased to give. Yours, &c.,

ROBERT C. WETMORE, Chairman.
H. B COOK, Vice Chairman.

MARCELLUS EELLS, GEORGE B DEAN, } Secretaries,
Address MARCELLUS EELLS, No. 20 Nassau-street, New-York.

The position of the gentlemen whose names are attached to this circular, renders it almost unnecessary that I should say more. Mr. WETMORE was Naval Officer at this port, during Mr. TYLER's Administration, and Messrs. COOK and DEAN held positions of trust in the New-York Custom-House during Mr. FILLMORE's term. Mr. EELLS was also an ardent admirer of the character and policy of President FILLMORE, giving him his countenance and support, by accepting a position in the New-York Post-Office, which was created, I believe, in order to afford Mr. EELLS an opportunity of becoming attached to the Administration of Mr. F.

A COUNTRY WHIG.

Grading Second-avenue.

A meeting of the property-holders on Second-avenue, who are opposed to the present assessment for grading the avenue convened last evening at the Five Mile House, THOMAS STARR's. Owing to the limited notice there was not that general representation of the varied interests as had been hoped.

WILLIAM GERRY, Esq., was appointed Chairman.

Mr. MCCOTTER stated briefly the object for which the meeting had been called. The amount assessed for purposes of grading the Second-avenue he thought unduly oppressive to the property holders, without precedent, and even more than some could afford to pay. While the Corporation had borne two-thirds and over of the expense of grading the other avenues, the outlay and burden of grading the Second, they (the property holders) were forced to bear entire. He thought it best to resist such palpable injustice, and if necessary adopt some legal and efficient mode of redress, and moreover, it is all important he said to take action at once, as after the 12th inst. the assessment roll could not be altered.

Messrs. Gregory, Lacount, McCotter, Kenyon, Patterson and Gerry were chosen a Committee to confer with counsel relative to the best course to pursue in the premises, and empower him immediately, as an injunctory step, to enter protest in due form against the illegality of the assessment.

It was also moved that the same Committee be empowered to draw up a petition to be presented to each and every property holder on the line of the Second avenue, for their signatures, before the 12th inst., the same to be laid before the Board of Councilmen of the City of New-York.

The meeting adjourned till call of the Committee.

☞ The caloric ship *Ericsson* went down the Bay yesterday morning on another trial trip. Capt. ERICSSON and a few friends were the only persons on board. The ship worked well, but with her forward engine alone in operation. The aft engine is not completed. The *Ericsson* is coaled for an ocean voyage, and has beside 158 tons of iron on board. She draws 17 feet 2 inches water, and the wheels are submerged 4 feet and 2 inches.

SOCIETY LIBRARY.—Property has been purchased on the east side of University-place, between Twenth and Thirteenth-streets, to erect a building for the Society Library, now inadequately accommodated in the Blue House.

ANTI-NEBRASKA.

MASS MEETING IN THE PARK.

Appointment of Delegates to the State Convention.

A SPLIT IN THE CAMP.

A mass meeting of opponents of the Nebraska bill was held in the Park last evening, to appoint Delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Saratoga on the 16th inst.

At five minutes past 6 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Mr. E. B. CHILDS, and, on motion, W. B. WEDGWOOD, Esq., was elected to the Chair.

The following were then appointed officers of the meeting:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

WILLIAM C. BRYANT, AMBROSE C. KINGSLAND, MARK SPENCER, THEODORE STEVENSART, Dr. M. A. SOUTHWORTH.

SECRETARIES.

JAMES M. BOYD, HENRY B. DAWSON, BENJAMIN BUCKMAN, J. P. BONNELL.

Mr. JOSEPH BLUNT was introduced and said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: Had I consulted my own inclinations, I should not have taken part in this meeting at this season of the year; but I feel that a sense of duty will not permit me to decline. Some months since, when (unexpected to anybody in the Northern States, and hardly expected by any one in the Southern States) a proposition was made in Washington that the Missouri Compromise, made under the auspices of the lamented HENRY CLAY, with the earnest desire of nine-tenths of the Representatives of the South—a compromise reluctantly assented to by the North, that Slavery should be tolerated south of the southern boundary of Missouri, and not tolerated north of that boundary,—I say when a proposition was made that that compromise, so reluctantly assented to, should be repealed, it was deemed a thing incredible. Hardly a person in the United States thought the thing could be done—so flagrant a breach of faith! It was not supposed that it could be witnessed in this age—more especially when promoted by men who pride themselves on their sense of chivalry. [Applause.] But, fellow-citizens, with a view of expressing our sentiments on that subject, the citizens of the City of New-York—a City intimately connected by the ties of Commerce with all parts of the country, and especially with the South—a City whose inhabitants have always shown themselves willing, nay, *earnestly* willing to maintain all the just Constitutional rights of the people inhabiting that part of the Union—the citizens of this City, indignant at such a contemplated breach of faith, warned the Southern States in emphatic terms, if that breach of faith was effected, they would find hereafter, that there would be no efforts at the North, except to maintain those compromises enjoined by the Constitution. But, fellow-citizens, disregarding that warning, they have gone on. The warning was reiterated, first by the merchants of this City, then by gentlemen who had no interest in anything but the maintenance of principle, who live by honest labor. The mechanics met and warned them that free labor must be equally considered with slave labor by the National Government. [Applause.] Next met your clergymen; your men who had retired; men of all parties, and they joined in the warning. But, fellow citizens, the people of the Northern part of the country saw, and for the first time, Senators meeting in caucus to devise measures for effecting the passage of this measure, not only in violation of their plighted faith as Senators, but in violation of their political faith. After that, what could be concluded by the people of the United States but that there was no longer any National party, but a Sectional party aiming to control the Government? They succeeded in repealing the Missouri Compromise. From that time, henceforth, what Northern gentleman can go into political Convention with men who will meet in sectional Convention to betray their own brethren of the same political faith? But more than that you saw—after that perfidy was accomplished, events transpired that led every man to believe and feel that promises of office and patronage had been made by the Administration to Northern Members who voted for that measure. A measure was then brought forward to force the speedy Annexation of Cuba. Without reference to decency or propriety, it was proposed by a Senator from the South that the necessary notice should be given for discontinuing the measures that had been taken in conjunction with Great Britain for the suppression of the infamous African Slave-trade. What do these things show? They show that a sectional party intend to pursue no measure of policy but to make Slavery the polar star of their political course. After that warning, we, on our side, have to redeem our pledges made at these meetings when we warned them that they must not be guilty of that violation of a great sectional compromise. We have got to act in pursuance of these pledges. I do not mean to argue the question with you. On that subject the public mind of this country has been fully informed. I only meant to state these things, following as they have done one after another, for the purpose of showing that your warnings have been disregarded, and it becomes you to act as men performing the promise you made to them. Let them understand that Northern faith shall be carried out to the very letter; that as they, on their part, have violated the Compromise, we, on our part, will regard no compromises but those enjoined by the Constitution; that we will unite, disregarding all political ties, and consider the limitation of Slavery as the great cardinal measure to be maintained by all the forces of the Free States. [Great applause.] I will retire, that the resolutions to be offered at this meeting may be read.

Mr. BENJAMIN E. BEEKMAN came forward and read the following resolutions:

Resolved, That when the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was proposed in the Senate, the citizens of New-York—a City uniformly true to her Constitutional obligations, and whose commerce intimately connects her with the South—with unexampled unanimity and in overwhelming meetings of her merchants—her mechanics—her German population, and her masses generally, denounced in advance the Nebraska bill as a shameful violation of a solemn compact That having exerted ourselves to the utmost to prevent its passage,—while we regard with indignant regret an act so injurious to the national character, we cheerfully accept the issue which it forces upon the Free States. That we will not soon forget the lesson it has taught us, but will henceforth guard our rights, with small reliance upon the honor of men, who seduce our representatives from their allegiance, who trample upon pledges, and keep not faith.

Resolved, That at the present time we regard all other questions as of lesser moment, when compared with the question of Slavery, in the features and aggressive character it has now assumed. That the slave power, abetted by an Administration acting in defiance of the people's will, is devoting the resources of the General Government to foster, extend, and perpetuate a system which sacrifices the rights of millions of free citizens, native and adopted, both at the North and at the South, to subserve the interests of a section and a class; and that it is the duty of all true citizens who value the constitutional freedom intended to be established by the Federal Union, not only to declare, but to make the declaration good, that FREEDOM, and not SLAVERY, shall henceforth direct the destinies of the country.

Resolved, That the repeal of the Missouri Compromise has clearly freed the North from any implied pledge to permit the existence of Slavery in Territories south of 36° 30', and that the Free States should forthwith unite in establishing, as a permanent principle, that Slavery shall be no longer allowed in any existing Territory or new State, whether north or south of that line, nor in any foreign possession, within or without the limits of the continent which may hereafter be annexed to the Union.

Resolved, That the just indignation which now pervades the country at the bad faith of the Nebraska bill, if embodied in united action, would at once accomplish the rescue of the national Government from the control of the slave power and its restoration to the just policy of its founders; and that we trust the Saratoga Convention, acting in a spirit of conciliation and concession, will be able to accomplish so desirable an object.

Resolved, That whilst those Northern Members of Congress who voted against the perpetration of the Nebraska fraud in discharge of a clear duty to their constituents, are entitled to the meed of praise always due to "good and faithful servants," we yet feel that thanks, full clear and explicit, are the rightful tribute to the small band of Southern gentlemen, who, overlooking the apparent temporary interests of their constituents, spurning the blandishments of Executive power, and at the risk of their own political positions, voted for the right, leaving the result to their country and their God.

Resolved, That the delegates now appointed be furnished with a copy of these resolutions, and requested to lay the same before the Convention, and that the Executive Committee, under whose direction the meeting has been called, be instructed and empowered to fill any vacancies occurring in the list of delegates, and to furnish the substitutes with proper credentials.

When the question was about being taken, Mr. F. B. CHILDS took the stand and offered the following substitute, which was received with groans. [illegible] "Hear him."

Resolved—That while we are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and to the Nebraska-Kansas measure, as it passed our last Congress, we are equally opposed to the organization of a political party on entirely sectional grounds.

Resolved—That we repudiate the Convention called to meet at Saratoga on the 15th of this month, as a trick to advance the political interests of certain men, at the expense of the principles and interests of better men.

Resolved—That we deem it inexpedient to send delegates to the said Saratoga Convention.

Mr. R. N. HAVENS moved that the substituted resolutions be rejected, absolutely, which was carried; when the original resolutions were put and adopted.

Mr. RIKEMAN then came forward and said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We meet upon this occasion, as for once untrammeled and free men—bound by no Compromises—to follow the dictate of our consciences. [Applause.] It is a novel position and ought to be duly appreciated. The spirit of '76 has now a free chance to vibrate in its strongest pulsations through all of our hearts. No craven submission to what we know is morally and politicaly wrong, needs to restrain us upon this occasion. After the war of the Revolution, and when our independence had been gained by common suffering, the people—sooner than abandon the fellowship of the noble hearts who opposed everything like Slavery, such as WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON, whose names are illustrious in the annals of our country, and who looked upon Slavery as a temporary evil—sooner, I say, than to abandon that fellowship, they consented to the admission of Slavery into the Union at that time. We have lived to see that Compromise—that original Compromise with evil—grow to a dominion which threatens to degrade labor to an abyss unknown to despotic and down-trodden Europe—that the white man shall be obliged to work by the side of the soul-chattel of Slavery. It is in the order of this meeting that the names of the Delegates should be read.

M. RIKEMAN then gave way for a few minutes, while

Mr. R. N. HAVENS came forward and read the following names of

DELEGATES TO THE STATE CONVENTION.

Robert Smith,	Wm G. West,	John Jay,
Thos B Stillman,	Charles King,	Jerome Hamilton,
Orleon Blunt,	Sam'l B Ruggles,	Jos W. Mumford,
J P Phœnix,	Thos. S. Berry,	Dr Jas Kennedy,
John McKesson,	Rad Lockwood,	J G Sandgrove,
Horace Swift mayd,	Joseph Blunt,	Dr. S Stebbins,
J b H Swift,	John Mercier,	S B Chase,
Noah Worrall,	J. siah Rich,	W F Stevenson,
J. G. Pierson,	R. N Havens,	P. Van Antwerp,
Stephen Knapp,	hen J. F. Rat er,	Abraham Van Nest,
E. D. Morgan,	Moses H. Grinnell,	Daniel Lord,
M. S. Tyndt,	Gerardus Stores,	S. L. Mitchell,
J. F. Butterworth,	William Tucker,	Joseph Hoxie,
Wm. F Whiting,	J. Francis Bacon,	Wilson G Hunt,
Jos F Freeborn,	Mark Spencer,	Edgar Ketchum,
Jos. P. Simpson,	Henry J Raymond,	Samuel Lewis,
A A De man,	James McClave,	Benj. F. Onion,
M A Southworth,	J. R Howell,	A C Flagg,
Edm. M Young,	R. S Emmett,	Chas G Roosevelt,
Zebedee Cook,	J. I Coddington,	Cyrus Curtiss,
A. C. Kingsland,	Alfred Pell,	John Anderson,
Henry B Dawson,	Isaac Dayton,	James M Berry,
Andrew Lester,	Miles R. Andrus,	Howard Potter,
D. D. T. Marshall,	Wm. McDermott,	John McMullen,
Simeon Schaffer,	R. B Minturn,	John J Phœnix,
Wm C Russel,	John Sedgwick,	Wm. Whitehead, Jr.
C. E. Whitehead,	E. W. Chester,	

The President put the question on the adoption of the names presented, which was carried.

Mr. RIKEMAN then resumed:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I have often stood here formerly as an advocate of what I considered the rights of Workingmen especially, the bone and sinew of our nation. We have demanded a Homestead Law. We have met the greatest obstacle in the South; she has prevented the passage of this law. We have had the advocacy of WEBSTER, CASS and the strong spirits of the House—but even only the great bug-bear of Slavery (so willing to give away all the public lands, to depreciate their price and throw them away in every direction, except where the free laborer could be benefited by them,) has opposed. We have at last the freedom to act upon this question. Law-suits have been instituted by the South against the State of New-York, to vindicate its right to hold slaves in this State. They were glad to throw away lands in Nebraska and Kansas to the Indians, and have voted that the Indians should forever have those lands, to the exclusion of free labor. We have been held in abeyance for thirty years, and now, when our demands have become pressing, the free laborer is made the companion of the slave. Such is the response our petitions have met.

Mr. A. B. WATSON, claiming that the real objects of the meeting were not apparent, begged leave to offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we deem it inexpedient for the Convention called to meet at Saratoga on the 15th inst. to make any nominations

Resolved, That if any nominations are made by the said Convention, we will not vote for them, but will wholly repudiate the same.

Mr. R. N. HAVENS moved to amend the resolution by inserting "I" instead of "we," that the sentiments of the speaker might be known.

After an unsuccessful attempt to lay the resolution upon the table, a motion for its adoption pending,

Mr. VAN RIPER mounted the platform, and said in the midst of considerable confusion, "This is the machinery of THURLOW WEED. He has hoisted—

The question was then taken upon the adoption of the resolution and lost, when on motion of Mr. RIKEMAN the meeting adjourned.

Musical.

CASTLE GARDEN.—The season is drawing rapidly to a close here. It will terminate with Friday or Saturday of next week. To-night "Maria di Rohan" is to be performed for the last time, and as it is the strongest cast opera yet produced, we can recommend it to our readers.

MADAME ANNA THILLON'S FAREWELL.

One of the most crowded houses we have ever witnessed assembled last evening, on the occasion of Madame THILLON's farewell. The entertainment was lengthy, and afforded unbounded satisfaction to a most tumultuous audience. On the termination of the first piece, Madame THILLON was loudly called for, and made her appearance accompanied by the tenor, Mr. FRASER, amid the loudest applause.

We may add that the Opera "Fra Diavolo" afforded ample merriment to the vast audience, and was certainly the most comic Opera we have ever witnessed.

GRISI AND MARIO.—If time, tide and bankers are propitious, these illustrious artists will step on board the *Baltic* about the time this paper reaches our readers. A handsome suite of rooms has been engaged for them at the St. Nicholas Hotel. They are expected about the 21st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK.—JAMES B. RAY, No. 102 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of Hosiery and Under Garments, Wholesale and Retail. All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost and submitted to the purchaser's unbiassed opinion.

FURTHER TESTIMONY FROM MISSOURI IN FAVOR OF HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia, and recommended by all respectable dealers to be the most effectual medicine now in use, for the cure of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Debility and Diseases of the Kidneys.

W H ADAMS, Publisher of the Argus, Weston, Mo., July 17, 1851 said: "I was last Summer so very low and weak as not to be able to stand at the same time. I tried one bottle of your GERMAN BITTERS which entirely cured me. I have used two bottles, 150 miles from here, to a friend who had been sick a long time; he has also been cured by them. I prefer them to be superior to any medicine now in use."

O HENDERSON, Glasgow, Mo., Aug 5, 1851, says: "Your BITTERS are beginning to get here; I gave one bottle away some time ago, and it has been the means of selling about one dozen bottles."

D K HARDING, St. Joseph, Mo., June 21, 1851, said: "Your medicine is no doubt equal to the representations; our people appear to know them; I have had them in store but 24 hours, and have sold seven bottles. Please send another lot in med a only."

DR P. A. HAITZ, Paris, Mo., March 27, 1852 said: "Your BITTERS have given better satisfaction in all the cases where they have been used, than any other medicine with which I am acquainted."

They are ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, and never prostrate the system.

For sale in New-York by A. B & D. SANDS, No 100 Fulton-st.; C H RING, No 192 Broadway HAVILAND, BARKAL & RILEY, No 39 Warren-st.; HOYT & PAUL, No 161 Chambers-st.; C V CLICKENER & CO., No 82 Barclay-st.; OLCOTT, MCKESSON & CO, No. 127 Maiden-lane; Drs. HAYES, Brooklyn, and by druggists and dealers of medicine everywhere.

READ ABOUT RATS.—NEW-YORK, JULY 22, 1853.—I have used almost everything which has been offered for the extermination of Rats, Cockroaches and Ants, but until I tried PARSONS & CO.'S VERMIN and INSECT EXTERMINATOR, I did not feel justified in recommending it to any of them. I am perfectly satisfied that PARSONS & CO'S EXTERMINATOR has entirely destroyed all the Cockroaches in my house, and has nearly and I believ

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Annual Meeting of the American Institute of Education.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Aug. 8.

The Twenty-fifth Annual Meeting of the American Institute of Education came in this city to-day. The audience was large. Five hundred teachers, and others from abroad, were present.

After some very appropriate introductory remarks, the members of the Institute received a cordial welcome from KIRKBURY, Esq., First Vice-President, in behalf of the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction, from Hon. ELISHA R. POTTER, State Commissioner of Public Schools, in behalf of the School Committee of Providence, and from Rev. Dr. CASWELL, in behalf of Brown University.

Dr. WAYLAND, the first President of the Institute, delivered the introductory discourse upon the progress of education during the last quarter of a century.

SECOND DISPATCH.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Aug. 8.

At 4 o'clock P. M., the Institute met for social intercourse, and after an hour and a half spent in friendly greetings, the meeting was called to order, and addresses were made by GEORGE B. EMERSON, Esq., of Boston; Rev. Dr. SEARS NATHAN BISHOP, Rev. Dr. BUTLER Professor GREENLEAF, and Professor, of Yale College. The Institute then adjourned to meet to-morrow.

Great Fire at New-Orleans—Loss a Million Dollars.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 5.

A destructive fire broke out here at noon to-day, on Tchoupitoulas-street, and spread with great rapidity on Bouchier, Lafayette, and Magazine-streets, destroying many stores and a large quantity of provisions and naval stores. The principal sufferers are Messrs. CONVERSE & Co., W. S. WRIGHT E. J. HART, and others. The losses are mostly covered by insurance. The total loss is estimated at $1,000,000.

Later from Texas, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Aug. 2.

We are in receipt of later dates from Texas, but without reports of several skirmishes with Indians, there are no little news of interest.

The crops were turning out finely.

Indian Agent DODGE was holding a talk with the Navajoes at Santa Fé with great ceremony, but no striking definite had been arrived at.

Election in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Aug. 7.

The election of various County and municipal officers, to-day, passed off very quietly.

Mr. JOHNSTON was elected Judge of Louisville City Court over JOYCE.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug 8.

At the election in Kentucky, yesterday, for County officers, the County opposite this city was carried by the Know-Nothings by about 500 majority.

North Carolina Election.

RALEIGH, Monday, Aug. 7.

Mecklenburg County gives 366 majority for BRAGG, Democrat, for Governor being a loss of 344.

Returns from 25 counties give BRAGG a majority of 1,497. REED's (Dem) majority in 1852 in the same counties, was 6 624—showing a Whig gain of 1,665,—being an average gain of 67 votes in a county; two less than is required to carry the State.

Destructive Fire at St. Louis—Loss $175,000.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 7.

The large warehouse of Mr. FITZPATRICK, in this city, was entirely destroyed by fire this morning, together with its contents, consisting of 4,500 bales of hemp, and a large quantity of sugar and coffee. The loss amounts to $175,000, and is understood to be covered by insurance.

Schooner Lady Arabella Run Into and Sunk by the Steamer Governor—Two Lives Lost.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 8.

On Saturday night during a dense fog off Cranberry Isle, the steamer *Governor*, from Portland, for St. John, N. B., run down the schooner *Lady Arabella*, of Surry, Me, sinking her immediately. Two seamen went down in the schooner, but the remainder on board, including one lady passenger, were saved. The *Governor* sustained considerable damage, and put into Cranberry Isle for repairs.

New Banks in Massachusetts—The Strike at the Charlestown Navy Yard.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 8.

The South Reading Bank, in South Reading, and the Lowell Merchants' Bank, in Lowell, incorporated at the last session of the Legislature, went into operation yesterday.

The strike for $3 a day by the mechanics in Charlestown Navy Yard has ended, and they have gone to work at the old prices, $2 50 a day.

Extraordinary Charges Against a Philadelphia Dentist.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 8.

A fashionable dentist of this city was brought before the Mayor this morning, charged with vile practices upon some of his lady patients while they were under the effect of chloroform. He was held to bail in the sum of $2,000.

The Bark Grapeshot.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 8.

We are in receipt of New-Orleans papers of Wednesday last.

The *Delta* says that the bark *Grapeshot*, after having been at anchor for two months off the mouth of the Mississippi, finally cleared on Tuesday in a sudden and mysterious manner.

The Canadian Parliamentary Election.

TORONTO, Tuesday, Aug. 8.

The Parliamentary election in Upper Canada is completed, and the returns show the election of 31 Ministerial Reformers, 23 Foreo-, 6 Opposition Reformers, and 5 doubtful.

On the vote of "Want of Confidence," the Ministers will be sustained in the New House.

Anti-Nebraska Convention in Maine.

BANGOR, Tuesday, Aug. 8.

A mass Convention of the opponents of the Nebraska bill is to be held in this place on Thursday next. The call is signed by EDWARD KENT, formerly Governor of the State, and one thousand others.

State Council of Colored Men.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Aug. 8.

The State Council of colored men did not organize this morning, but will meet for that purpose at 2½ o'clock this afternoon.

The Washington Monument.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 8.

The contributions to the Washington Monument during the month of July amounted to $3,800.

Cholera at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 8.

One new case of Cholera occurred at the Almshouse, and there were two deaths to day.

Last Shape of Barbarity.

What are we coming to? There seems to be a simultaneous movement in England and America to murder children. Several startling instances of this sort have recently been published. For some centuries this shocking kind of savagism has been associated in human thoughts with Moloch or South Sea Islanders. But at this day, the two most civilized and Christianized countries of the globe are astounded by the presence of such demonism in their very bosom. Amid all our gratulations we have much to mourn over and much to do. Such a crime as the murder of children ought to be, at this day and in Anglo-Saxon lands, a perfect impossibility; but, alas, the human heart cannot even withhold its depravity from being bathed in the innocent blood of childhood. It must repeat the cruel tragedy of Herod, and reawaken the wail of Rama.

The Baltimore *Clipper*, of last Saturday, has the following comment on the recent sad occurrence in Brooklyn:

THE BROOKLYN MURDER.—The announcement in the papers of the murder on Wednesday evening, in Brooklyn, N. Y., of his darling boy, by J. E. T. TUCKER, while crazed with liquor, has sent a chill of horror throughout the length and breadth of our land, and furnishes another powerful argument in favor of the enactment of a prohibitory liquor law. Who that knew the unfortunate TUCKER some fifteen years ago as a talented and deeply pious Baptist clergyman, would have supposed that he would ever have fallen a victim to rum? He was a man of no ordinary abilities, of a good heart and noble impulses, but alas! he has fallen a victim to a vice that has and is slaying daily more men and women than war, famine, or all the diseases that flesh is heir to combined. No one can say that it is only the weak minded that fall victims to intemperance; the untimely end of the brightest ornaments of our State and nation disproves the assertion, and the history of the unfortunate TUCKER also disproves it.

The Murder of Higgins—Coroner's Investigation Concluded—A Female Implicated.

The investigation before Coroner BALL, of WILLIAM HIGGINS, relative to the death of JAMES HIGGINS, whose death was caused from injuries received in a fight on Sunday morning the 3d of August, in Tenth-street, was concluded yesterday afternoon. The following facts were elicited from the witnesses:

Hugh Gallagher, sworn: I keep a public house in North Second-street; the persons engaged in the affray in Tenth-street on Sunday morning, August 3, had been at my house; Peter Clark, Mike McFargin a tall man called Dick, Patrick Flynn, Mike Conlin, Hugh and James Higgins, Barney Hanbon, William Taggart, Peter McMahon, Owen Doran and John Doran and several others were there and had drinks during the night; the two Higgins' were a little high; no disturbance occurred in the house; the parties left between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning, and shortly after Flynn called to me and said they were going to fight in Tenth-street; when I went out, Hugh Higgins and Pete Clark were stripped for a fight; do not know who gave the challenge; I got hold of Pete Clark and he tried to get away; both appeared to be anxious to fight; Clark got away and I then caught hold of Hugh Higgins, and shoved him up Tenth-street, when he said he would go home; deceased, Jas. Higgins, said he would not go home until he could fight or get satisfaction; Hugh then turned on the sidewalk, and the two Higgins', Pete Clark, Mike McFargin and Dick —— m t, and commenced fighting; Bill Taggart and myself went in among them and made peace; I then went into the house and saw no more disturbance; have since heard that the fight was about some girls; heard Bill Taggart speaking with Kate Fitzpatrick, and the girl that brought them in a scrape; I took hold of Mike McFargin before I took hold of Pete Clark, and took him away, but he returned again where the fight was.

Barney Hanbon, sworn—I was at Hugh Gallagher's on the night of the disturbance; no one present appeared to be the worse for liquor; he went in 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning I went away with Pete McManus, Hugh and James Higgins; as we got on the sidewalk, Mike McFargin and Patrick Flynn came out, and Mike McFargin said, "Boys, it's time you were home an hour ago;" James Higgins said "he thought they would be home a day light;" McFargin said, "It wasn't that he meant;" I saw Flynn rolling up his shirt-sleeves; he then went around the corner, and all the rest of the party then came out towards us; they then commenced quarrelling and McFargin had angry words with Hugh Higgins; I think Pete Clark spoke first, and said he could beat the best man there; Mike McFargin then spoke and said he could beat the next best man; Hugh Higgins said, if any man would see fair-play, he would fight any of them; I did not hear deceased say anything; no fight occurred then; Hugh Gallagher, another man, and myself caught hold of the Higgins', and united them along Tenth-street about half a block; Mike McFargin and about ten others came up, and Mike McFargin commenced quarrelling with Hugh Higgins, and struck him in the mouth; in trying to stop the fight I got hooked down, and when I got up I saw James Williamson lying on the curb-stone insensible; the fight was about over; I got McManus to the pump, and shortly the Higgins' came; deceased (James) was moving around, partly beat over; did not see deceased strike any one; the evening before James died Matthew Carr told me that a girl told him that deceased was to bring a girl, who resides with widow Carroll, on an excursion, which he did not do, and if he stopped on the north side of Williamsburg, he would be the best licked boy in Williamsburg; deceased told me before the fight that he did not take the girl on the excursion; I do not recollect seeing Pete Clark after the commencement of the first disturbance.

Peter McManus, sworn: I was at Gallagher's house on Saturday night; I suppose it was between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning when I left with James and Hugh Higgins, and Barney Hanson; Pete Clark, Mike McFargin, Mike Conly and nine or ten others came out after us; after the first disturbance we were going home, when Clarke and McFargin came up and one or two others, and the fight commenced; I jumped in to assist deceased when I was knocked down and beat until I was insensible, and new nothing more of the fight on the morning of the excursion deceased told me that the men had asked her if she was going on the excursion, and was told she had no one to take her; deceased said he invited her, but did not call after her, thinking that she did not intend to go.

Matthew Carr, sworn: I met the girl present, (Ann Roe,) a morning or two after the excursion, on the sidewalk, and asked her why she did not go on the excursion; she said she was too late; I asked her if James Higgins asked her to go, and she said he did; she said, "It was not a fool of me he made, but one of himself; never mind," said she, "he will get it when he don't expect it; he will be the best licked boy on this north side of Williamsburg, and it's a wonder he didn't get it before now;" I saw James Higgins after he was hurt, and asked him who whipped him; he said it was Mike McFargin and Pete Clark; I think he also mentioned the name of Patrick Flynn.

Bridget McCarroll, sworn: I reside at the corner of North First and Tenth-streets; Ann Roe and Kate Donahoe board with me; Ann Roe got ready to go on an excursion; she began to get ready about 6½ o'clock; just previous she had been out of the house talking with deceased; when she came in she asked me if she should go on the excursion with James, and I told her to go as he was a nice young man; she said he was coming after her; I went on the excursion and left Ann at home, and Kate Donahoe remained to take care of the house; did not see Ann on the excursion; saw James Higgins there, and asked him where Ann was; he said he did not go after her, and that he did not intend to take her at the time he asked her; when I returned home found the girls sitting on the steps; Ann said James did not call for her; since James died I asked Ann if she said she would get him whipped; she said she had said so, but did not mean it; the next night after the excursion, Kate Donahoe said Ann was revenged about not being taken on the excursion; deceased had called at the door twice; John Doyle had been there twice; no other young men had been there.

Brian Kiernan, sworn: I reside in Tenth-street, near the corner of North Second; I heard a disturbance in the street at the time in question; looked out of the window but did not know any one in the crowd; did not see any fighting; saw deceased, James Higgins, that morning at 5 o'clock; he said it was Mike McFargin that knocked him down.

The jury find that James Higgins died from injuries received at the hand of Michael McFargin and Pete Clark, and that Ann Roe was accessory to the deed. Jured, George C. Preston, foreman. Owen Wesley, John A. Wells, George F. Malin, David Focks, and Jas. Bayley.

Clark and Ann Roe were committed to the County Jail to await trial. McFargin escaped the next day after the fight.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Diarrhœa should be Checked at once at this Critical Season.**—The delay of an hour may bring on an attack of the Cholera. Dr WOOLINTOCK'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL and CHOLERA PREVENTIVE will check Diarrhœa or Dysentery in all stages, and leave the bowels perfectly healthy—no costive No person should fail to provide themselves with it. Price, 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Sold by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 122 Fulton-st

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box.**—A Poor man remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. B. MEBER Philadelphia REDDING & CO., Boston

☞ **What is the Use of Paying $5 or $6 for a pair of Boots,** when you can get the best quality of French Calf Boots, made to order, for $3 75, by A. BAKER, No. 15 Ann-st Patent-Leather Boots, $6 Gents' Shoes and Gaiters, of every style selling off at greatly reduced prices. A good assortment of Boots and Shoes constantly on hand

☞ **Anti-Nebraska Convention**—The undersigned respectfully invite the electors of the County of Kings, of all distinctions of party, who disapprove the repeal of the Missouri Compromise to assemble in Mass Meeting, at the Museum Building corner of Fulton and Orange-sts., Brooklyn, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of August, instant, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of appointing five Delegates from each of their Assembly Districts, to represent the County in the great State Convention, to be held at the Village of Saratoga Springs, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of August, instant; and for the purpose of expressing their views in relation to the growing aggressions and assumptions of the Slave Power.

Wm. Atkins,	James Freeland,	Edward Seymour,
Isaiah Sanford,	S. M. Meeker,	Floyd Smith,
Wm. Hunt,	Birdsey Blakeman,	Henry A. Kent,
John Blunt,	Abm. Stevenrole,	S. G. Barnes,
S. S. Lyon Sheridan,	Job Davis,	Daniel Ayres,
Isaac Otis, Jr.,	John Cotter,	Henry C. Bowen,
Jonathan Crane,	L. W. Brainard,	Lemuel Ballard,
E. D. Plampton,	M. Queen,	B. D. White,
Smith A. Parks,	Albert Woodruff,	A. S. Barnes,
S. D. Backus,	Edward Anthony,	Smith J. Eastman,
H. R. Luryea,	Chas. or Starr,	Wm. H. Mackrell,
C. P. Baldwin,	J. V. Arrot,	E. D. Murray,
Wm. H. Carr,	William Wall,	John Friend
Wm. S. Dunham,	Edward Corning,	J. W. Stearns,
Tappan Reeve,	A. G. Benson,	James McBride,
John A. Laidlaw,	H. W. Holt,	Chas. Kelsey, Jr.
A. H. Dana,	J. W. Knapp,	R. W. Ropes,

and 600 other citizens.

☞ **A Meeting of one of the Citizens of Richmond County** is expected to the Repeal of the Prohibition contained in the MISSOURI COMPROMISE and to the further Extension of Slavery into the Free Territory of this Country, are invited to assemble at the Tompkins Lyceum Stapleton, on THURSDAY EVENING next, Aug 10, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of selecting Delegates to represent said County in the ANTI NEBRASKA CONVENTION, to be held at Saratoga on the 16th inst.

Augustus de Peyster, Gurnet or of Sailors' Snug Harbor.

L. Tuckerman,	John Scott,	Tunis Egbert,
Stephen Squier,	W. McLean,	Jacob B. Egbert,
W. S. Pendleton,	W. H. Townsend,	A. B. Van Duzee,
Orlando E. Lee,	D. L. Goodyear,	Wm. Lockman,
Jacob Travers,	John Wolf,	J. L. Cobb,
Henry R. Fay,	Geo. Schneider,	Wm. Vesvill,
W. T. Johnson,	M. B. Butler,	Wash Carter,
J. W. Seedcher,	T. Westervelt,	John H. Ore,
P. Stuyvesant,	H. M. Harding,	G. P. Osgood,
Geo. A. Ward,	S. F. Randol s,	Jas. Hart,
W. F. Bailey,	J. He herington,	Wm. Berrow,
Wm. Jenkins,	W. He herington,	Wm. C. Davis,
Theo. C. Vermilya,	Jos. Taylor,	G. Simonson,
Ed. Place,	Jos. Egbert,	Wm. E. Whiting,
M. Tompkins, Jr.,	H. B. Cropsy,	H. Mendell,
Isaac Sherman,	Henry M. Boehm,	L. Wiley,
C. C. Eddy,	Henr. J. Seaman,	A. C. M. Kean,
Francis Feyen,	L. H. Concannon,	W. A. S. ring,
Wm. Harloe	Chas. H. Stebbins,	Wm. H. Davis,
S. C. Goodyear,	G. V. n Allen,	John Waters,
E. I. Dunning,	Jos. Feeny,	Jos. Kilpatrick,
Geo. W. Garard,	D. D. Tom lin s,	John M. Connell,
John D. Dix	Abr. Mc Kean,	W. Mo f,
Smith Tompkins,	Henry A. Clarke,	W. H. Butler,
J. F. Raymond,	Geo. Scott,	N. B. Palmer,
	J. Vanderzalle.	

Dated RICHMOND COUNTY, Aug 7, 1854.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Cordial**—Whenever proceed the inactivity, the depression, the demonstrative inferences to life's instability, the command to fling off its cares which it is impossible to define or localise so common, so hard to bear, and so little pitied by the robust and healthy! We answer—from the stomach and the nervous system, between which there exists the closest sympathy. Want of vital energy, a urg shness in the secretive organs, a general inertion, is the true source of all of the difficulty. To rouse the whole organization from the torpor to imbue it with new life, activity and vigor, and to sustain it in that condition, there is no preparation comparable with Dr MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL. Other stimuli may excite the dormant physical energies for a time, as like the night-flash of the lightning that leaves behind it a deeper gloom, the exhibition of these exhilerants is followed after the first convulsive effect is over by a depression of body and mind more profound and paralyzing than ever. The remedy is literally worse than the disease But the Elixir has a dynamic influence. It not only creates a new condition of the physical organization but perpetuates it. The animal spirits are not only cheered and elevated by its agency but kept up to their new level without flagging. A vegetable compound, congenial to the system, it seems to act upon the constitution itself, and to revolutionize it. In chronic diseases of the nerves, the stomach, and the liver, its operations is all but miraculous. The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles Price three dollars per bottle, two for two dollars, six for twelve dollars.

C. H. RING Proprietor, No 192 Broadway, New York.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada, and the West Indies

☞ **University's Family Medicines.—FEVER AND AGUE—CHOLERA.**—The University of Free Medicines and Popular Knowledge, chartered by the State of Pennsylvania April 29, 1853, mainly to arrest the evils of spurious nostrums; also, to supply the public with reliable remedies, where the best medical advisers cannot or will not be employed, having purchased the invaluable recipe—ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE—the first and only known for twenty years as the certain cure for Fever and Ague and its kindred complaints, confidently recommend it to the patronage of the afflicted. The above institution likewise recommends for Bowel Complaints or Cholera Morbus, ROWAND'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF BLACKBERRY ROOT, and in due time will furnish its own remedy for every disease that can be safely treated in this way. By order of the Trustees,

JOHN B. ROWAND, M. D.,
President of the University, and head of the Pharmaceutical Department, Philadelphia.

Home Dispensary and Office, No. 67 South Second-st. Philadelphia.

CHARLES H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; C. V. CLICKENER & Co., No. 81 Barclay-st. HAVILAND, HARRELL & RISLEY, No. 29 Warren-st.; F. C. WELLS & Co., No. 377 6th-av.; R. A. SANDS, No. 120 Bowery, JOHN MEAKIN, No. 497 Broadway; E. M. GOE, No. 120 Bowery; C. S. SMITH No. 136 Canal-st.; BRIGGS & MILLER, No. 17 Avenue D; J. & J. ODDINGTON, No. 71 Broadway; W. D. CRUMBER No. 862 Broadway; W. S. FREEMAN No. 42 3d-av.; A. W. GLASGAUER, Nos. 51 6th-av. and 166 8th-av.; GAIL & AMERUP, No. 193 3d-av.; W. VONDASMITH, No. 156 Bowery; T. T. GREEN, No. 179 Broadway; A. POWELL, No. 163 Avenue A; J. WELLGREEN, No. 114 Broadway; JOHN WILKE No. 315 1st-av.; W. F. LINDSAY, No. 77 East Broadway THOS. BAILEY, No. 9, Bible House, 4th-av.; DAVID BITTER, No. 218 Bowery, corner Bleecker-st.; W. H. LOINES, No. 298 Hudson-st.; MISS HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.; HOWKINS & THOS HAYES South Brooklyn; BOSWELL & LIVINGSTON, No. 244 Grand-st., LIVINGSTON & CO. No. 118 Grand-st. and WM. BERRIAN, No. 170 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

☞ **Cholera.**—Dr S. M. GIDDING, No. 85 Murray-st., has a certain cure for CHOLERA, in all its stages, for DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA MORBUS, CHOLERA INFANTUM, and all Bowel Derangements, leaving them natural and healthy. Also his Vegetable Pain by Medicines, in Panacea, the Great Blood Purifyer and Health Restorative, a sure remedy for Paralysis, Debility, Nervousness, Neuralgia and all severe diseases of the skin. His Cough Syrup for Consumption and all kinds of coughs, colds, Liniment, Wild Cherry Bitters, Shakers' Extracts, &c. &c.

☞ **It is of the Greatest Importance to the Public** to know that the East New-York and Unionville Lots and Building Company (C. B. MILLER, General Agent, No. 195 Broadway) are selling houses and lots on such easy terms of payment that every family can secure a home. Several houses now on hand for sale at prices ranging from $850 to $2,300. East New-York adjoins the city of Brooklyn, and is numerous omnibus and railroad lines, and is accessible at all hours at low fares.

☞ **The Fugitive Slave Law.**—STEPHEN PEMBROKE, the first New-York victim to this wicked law, will, in conjunction with his brother, Dr. PENNINGTON and others, address a meeting THIS EVENING at the Congregational Church Washington Heights, at 7½ o'clock Mr. LYNNIS HARRIS will take the chair, after which, a special meeting will be held to appoint Delegates to the Saratoga Convention to be held on the 16th instant.

☞ **Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.**—The regular Monthly Meeting of this Association will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, 8th inst., at 8 o'clock, in the Pierrepont-street Baptist Church (cor Clinton st.) Young men generally are invited to attend.

J. McGEE, Rec. Secretary.

☞ **Minerva Mutual Improvement Society, No 59 Bond-st**—Members of this Society are particularly requested to attend the meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 9, to take action upon a Legacy left the the Society by one of its late members

GEO. H. PHINNEY, Treasurer.

☞ **O. U. A.**—The members of Continental Chapter No. 12, O. U. A. are requested to attend a meeting of the Chapter on THURSDAY EVENING Aug. 10, at 8 o'clock as business of importance will be transacted.

JOHN GREEN, Sachem.
JAMES T. LAURIE, C. C.

☞ **Franklin Temple of Honor, No. 6.**—There will be an address delivered before this Temple, by a member, on WEDNESDAY EVENING Aug. 9 at Musical Hall, No. 229 Bowery. Members of the Order are cordially invited to attend.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO SHEET-METAL WORKERS.—NOTICE.—One of the most valuable and useful patents that has been granted within the last six years has been awarded to WM. WEBSTER, of Morrisania, N. Y. (letters patent dated March 28, 1854) for a novel and invaluable machine making from 5,000 to 18,000 feet of (any kind) SHEET METAL TUBING per day This machine is now being exhibited between the hours of 9 A. M and 4 P. M., in room No 12, at No 11 Wall-st., New-York City, where all interested are solicited to call. Towns cities, counties and state rights for sale All communications (post-paid) promptly replied to in their order

WILLIAM WEBSTER,
CHARLES MILLER,
Sole Proprietors, No 11 Wall-st., New-York

SAIL BOAT FOR SALE.—The fast-sailing sailboat SECRET 2 feet long and 7 feet beam, built of cedar and copper fast all through very stiff and comfortable for a person not acquainted with sailing a boat Her owner is ready to sail her against any boat of her length for $100 For further particulars, inquire of Mr. PETERS, Penny Bridge, Gowanus, Brooklyn

STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE—Of an important and jobbing crockery house, having a good location and doing a successful business This is a rare opportunity for a person having capital to engage in business Address, with real name, Box No. 2696, Post-Office.

THE STOCK OF A JOBBER AND RETAILER FOR SALE—All of recent purchase, in good order, consisting of cotton brushes, cologne, jet, &c., trimmings, dress embroideries, &c., &c Apply to THOS. SEWELL, Assignee No. 1 Parcley-st.

TO MACHINISTS.—For sale cheap a new Facing Lathe. Will turn 36 inches; with large slide-rest HITCHINGS & KING, Machinists, Hercules Iron Works, 31st-st., near 3d-av.

EXCURSIONS.

AUGUST, 1854.—FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLAND DOCK, OCEAN HOUSE PORT WASHINGTON, MORRIS'S DOCK, BROWN'S ROCK (Middletown,) and NEWBURGH—From foot of Robinson-st. North River. New and splendid steamship ALICE C. PRICE, Capt. A. H. HAGGERTY, will leave foot of Robinson-st. North River as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK		FROM RED BANK	
Tuesday, Aug. 1,	8½ A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 1,	12 P. M.
Wednesday,	2 9	Wednesday,	2, 1 P. M.
Thursday,	3 10	Thursday,	3, 1½
Friday,	4 11	Friday,	4, 2½
Saturday,	5, 12½ P. M.	Saturday,	5, 4
Sunday,	6, 6½ A. M.	Sunday,	6, 3½
Monday,	7, 7	Monday,	7, 3
Tuesday,	8 7½	Tuesday,	8, 3½
Wednesday,	9, 8	Wednesday,	9, 4½
Thursday,	10, 8	Thursday,	10, 9½ A. M.
Friday,	11, 8½	Friday,	11, 10
Saturday,	12, 9	Saturday,	12, 10½
Sunday,	13, 7	Sunday,	13, 12 M.
Monday,	14, 8	Monday,	14, 12 M.
Tuesday,	15, 9	Tuesday,	15, 1 P. M.

ELIAS HALLETT'S Square stages run in connection with this boat. Freight must be on board half an hour before the time of starting. All persons are forbid trusting this boat on account of the owners.

AUGUST, 1854.—FOR SHREWSBURY, &c.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE Capt H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Robinson-st., N. R. as follows Fare 25 cents

LEAVE NEW-YORK		LEAVE RED BANK	
Aug. 8, Tuesday,	7½ A. M.	Aug. 8 Tuesday,	3½ P. M.
Aug. 9, Wednesday	8 A. M.	Aug. 9, Wednesday	4½ P. M.
Aug. 10, Thursday	10½ A. M.	Aug. 10, Thursday	5 P. M.
Aug. 11, Friday	6½ A. M.	Aug. 11, Friday	10 A. M.
Aug. 12, Saturday	7 A. M.	Aug. 12, Saturday	10½ A. M.
Aug. 13, Sunday	7 A. M.	Aug. 13 Sunday	1 P. M.
Aug. 14, Monday	8 A. M.	Aug. 14, Monday	12 M.

Stages will meet the boat.

CHEAP BAY EXCURSION.—The steamer EAGLE leaves foot of Murray-st daily, (except Saturday,) at 9 o'clock for Keyport, Union and Fort Monmouth, returning, leaves the docks at the Florence and Keyport Company at Union, at 4 o'clock. Fare, each way, 25 cents Parties desiring it with on reasonable terms. This is one of the most pleasant excursions now afforded Every convenience for bathing fishing and refreshment, may be had at Union where a stay of five hours is allowed; returning to the City before dark.

EXCURSION TO CONEY ISLAND.—The new and splendid steamer NORWALK, Captain A. HITCHCOCK, will make three excursions daily to Coney Island as follows: Leave No. 4 North River, foot of Spring-st., at 9½ A. M., 1½ and 3½ P. M.; pier No 3 North River, at 10 A. M. and 1 and 4 P. M. Coney Island at 11 A. M., 2 and 6½ P. M.—landing at Fort Hamilton each way Fare to Fort Hamilton or Coney Island, and back to New-York, 25 cent No half price for children

EXCURSION FOR THE MILLION.—Boats leave every half hour to Staten Island Cheapest sail in the States Fare 6 cents The way to get a splendid sail, fine view of the bay harbor and ocean and inhale the sea air is to take the Staten Island ferry boats, foot of Whitehall street Liberal terms for pic-nic parties, companies and Societies Apply at ferry-house

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

The Ottomans have given a terrible kick, alas!
To the free-booting schemes of the Emperor, Nicholas.
And LYON who's equal to any occasion,
Repels in like manner the bad bag measures.

THE DESTRUCTION OF INSECTS BY LYON'S POISONLESS MAGNETIC POWDER exceeds that of the Russians by Turks. Millions of bedbugs and roaches have been exterminated by it this Summer, but be sure you get the genuine article. The labels bear LYON'S signature and fac similes of the medals he has received Central depôt No. 424 Broadway, and Mrs HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FOUR HOUSES AND GROUNDS AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Splendidly built and arranged residences, every way, as are within fifty miles of New-York for the prices asked. One will be let all furnished, if desired. These houses are worthy the attention of any gentleman wanting a beautiful residence: rent low for the season. The Grocery Store for sale, on Stamford, will be sold for $200 Apply at No. 29 Broadway, room No. 14, 3d floor. BONNER & CO.

PART OF A SMALL HOUSE TO LET—In 13th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of front and back room, second story and front basement. The house contains all the modern improvements with gas and Croton water, and bath-room. Apply to WILLIAM M. GILES, No. 139 6th av., corner 13th st.

TO OCULISTS AND AURISTS.—Dr JAMES W. POWELL, Oculist, Aurist, &c., devotes his attention exclusively to diseases of the eye and ear, from 8 to 9 o'clock daily at his Office, No. 502 Broadway. Dr. POWELL graduated in Dublin in 1823 and has practiced it to city for twenty years. Dr POWELL'S pamphlet "Treatise on the Eye" can be procured at his Office. It may be the means of preserving a treasure which money cannot buy. Also, his self-acting eye and ear fountains, which obtained the medal at the Crystal Palace; and the finest and largest collection of human artificial eyes in the Union.

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES OR HAIR!—If you do, and they can't grow, use my OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA which will grow them in six weeks, and won't stain or injure the skin 10,000 cases have proved the truth of this Sent to any part of the country $1 a bottle; $4 50 for 6 dozen. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 67 Ann-st; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; SPALDING, No. 57 Tremont-row, Boston; ZIEBER No. 44 South 3d-st, Philadelphia; BRIGGS, No. 57 State-st., Albany; Z. D. GILMAN, Washington, D. C

COMPOUND CONCENTRATED SYRUP OF YELLOW DOCK AND SAR-APARILLA.—For purifying the blood and removing all diseases arising from scrofula or mercury, copperas and imprudencies in life. It is particularly recommended for rheumatism, scrofula, ulceration, &c. Prepared only by E. W. VOND-SMITH Chemist and Druggist, No. 158 Bowery, and corner of Grand and Mulberry-sts.

MUSIC TEACHER.—A married gentleman of experience in Music, who has a few hours to devote to teaching on the Piano-Forte, is desirous of obtaining a limited number of pupils Application may be made at No. 34 Carlton-st., between State and Yorkmans, Brooklyn, from 8 to 5 o'clock P. M., every day for two weeks. Tuition, $15 per term of 24 lessons.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young married man, as clerk in a store or in any other employment where he could make himself generally useful and spend his whole time to the interest of his employer. Has been on the ways in his last place and can furnish the best of City reference, by applying at No 196 West 26th-st., N. Y., for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a thoroughly experienced young woman, to do general housework in the City or country; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and good plain cook and baker Would be desirous to oblige in every particular, and would accept a moderate salary. Has good references. Apply at No 231 Stanton

SITUATION WANTED—By a thoroughly experienced young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework in either City or country; understands milking and churning Pleasant apply at No. 81 Walker-st., between 11th and 12th-st. Can be seen until engaged.

SITUATION WANTED—A German girl of good character 19 years old well versed in all branches of household works, wants a situation in a quiet American family, wishing to perfect herself in the English language, and is for more on good treatment than high wages. Address by letter A. A., *Times* Office

SITUATION WANTED.—A respectable Protestant girl wishes a situation in a respectable private family, to do chamber-work and plain sewing She has good City reference. Please call at No. 89 Hammersly, between Hudson and Greenwich.

GIRLS.—Several nice, half-grown girls can be obtained at the office of the Am. & For. Employment Society, No 130 9th-st., cor Broadway. Also, domestics of all kinds, male and female help, can be had at the Society's lower office No 17 Greenwich-st.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS.—Families in want of domestic servants can depend on being suited at the office of the "Protestant Employment Society," and "Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics." No 7 Carmine-st., formerly in Chambers-st

SITUATION AS GOVERNESS WANTED—A lady who has been engaged in tuition for the last ten years, wishes to obtain a situation in one of the Southern States as governess in a private family. She undertakes to teach the English language in all its branches, French, which she speaks fluently, Music, and all kinds of plain and fancy needlework The most satisfactory references can be obtained as regards qualification, &c., from families she has lived with. Address, post-paid, to C. Z., Post Office, Erie, Erie Co., Penn.

SERVANTS.—The best choice of help for hotels, boarding houses, private families, stores, &c., can always be found at MORRIS & COHN RT'S establishment, No 287 Broadway, corner Reade-st., under the Irving House Waiting for places this day: German seamstresses and for those of cook work; a few German girls, Scotch chambermaids and waiters, Irish Protestant cooks, washers and ironers, and an excellent choice of cooks, chambermaids nurses, girls for housework, &c; all first class German brewer-master machinist and watchmaker Also, porters, coachmen, waiters, clerks, farmers and gardeners, at this or the Branch Office, No. 181 Greenwich-st.

EDUCATION BY AN OXFORD GRADUATE.—Mr. C. D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College Oxford and first-class man in 1849, will open his SELECT SCHOOL on MONDAY, Sept 4, at his house, No 282 Fourth-av., opposite Calvary Church. As the number of boys taken is limited to fifteen, and the advantages offered are believed to be considerable, an early application for admission is necessary. Circular or a personal interview may be obtained by application as above. References kindly permitted to Rt. Rev. Dr. Wainwright Rev Dr. Hawks, R. B. Minturn, Esq., R. C. Goodhue Esq., I. H. Swift, Esq., Charles King, Esq., Pres Col. College, &c

TO BOSS CARPENTERS.—A

NEW-YORK CITY.

Statement of the Accident to the Steamer Hero.

To the Editors of the New-York Daily Times:

Having seen in yesterday's edition, of the accident occurring to the steamer *Hero* while performing her trip up the River on Sunday evening, I have observed many errors in the report. The *Hero* left this city at 6 P. M. on Sunday last, and when opposite Verplank's Point, about 40 miles up the Hudson River, broke her starboard water-wheel crank. *There was no alarm or excitement on board the boat*—in fact, so slight was the jar that the passengers on the after-deck were not aware of the accident until they were notified by my officers, and instead of Gen. Cass, who was a passenger on board, being very active and efficient in restoring order, he remained perfectly tranquil in a large rocking-chair, provided for his accommodation when he came on board. The accident did not occur near the place where the *Henry Clay* was lost, but nearly opposite Verplank's Landing, where the slightest collision occurred on the Hudson River Railroad, between the Freight and Passenger Trains, in the Autumn of 1852. The accident was of a *trifling nature*, such as frequently occurs to our boat boats, and the *Hero* could, as the steamer *Troy* has often done, perform her trip with one wheel, but desiring to give general satisfaction to my passengers, I returned in time for them to take the 6 A. M. train to Albany on Monday, and so slight was the accident that the *Hero* left on her regular trip to Albany last evening at 6 A. M.

J. W. HANCOX, Master and Owner.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1854.

ARRIVALS FROM THE SOUTH.—The U. S. steamship *Marion*, Captain FOSTER, in 55 hours from Charleston, and the U. S. mail steamship *Florida*, M. S. WOODHULL, commander, in 59 hours from Savannah, arrived here yesterday morning. The gentlemanly pursers of each vessel favor us with early papers and memoranda.

"A RAT FOR A DUCAT!"—ACCIDENT FROM CARELESS USE OF FIRE ARMS.—Yesterday afternoon, while Mr. Cornelius Quackenbush, a grocer, was standing at his store in Hammond, near West-street, he observed a rat making its way through the gutter. He went inside, got a pistol, and fired, striking the rat on the head. But at the same moment, a citizen named Bartron, residing at No. 108 Mulberry-street, who had been standing near, was seen to fall. A physician was sent for, who found that the ball had glanced from the pavement, struck Bartron in the lower part of the back, and, he supposed, had entered the stomach. The sufferer was brought to the City Hospital, where he lies in a critical condition.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday evening, between 5 and 6 o'clock, an intelligent boy, 9 years of age, youngest son of Mr. James Nixon, of the Hippodrome, was run over by one of the Harlem cars, at the corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street, and severely injured. He was playing on the front platform of the car, when he accidentally fell off, and the car wheels passing over his ankle, fractured it so severely that it was feared amputation would be necessary. Mr. Nixon was riding in the same car, with his two daughters, at the time of the accident.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE.—A German tailor named William Moser, was found drowned on Monday morning, at the foot of Thirtieth-street, North River, by the police, and his body was sent to the Dead-house. He had been missing but one night. No marks of violence were found on the body, and the supposition was that the deceased committed suicide. Moser resided at No. 143 West Thirtieth-street.

A DRUNKARD'S PURSE IN DANGER.—Officer Hunby discovered an Irishman named Michael Hanlon, lying on the street in a state of drunkenness, yesterday afternoon. When taken to the Station-House, a purse containing $363 was found in his pocket. He was fined $5 and discharged, thankful, no doubt, that he had fallen into honest hands.

RUN OVER.—At 7½ o'clock, P. M., yesterday, a lady named Mrs. GALBRAITH, was run over by a carriage while crossing at the corner of John-street and Broadway. She was conveyed to her residence, No. 188 Houston-street.

SAVED.—Last evening, MARY MURPHY, a child of about nine years, fell into the dock, foot of Corlears-street, and would have been drowned but for the timely assistance of Officer SIMPSON.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

ASSAULT ON THE HIGH SEAS.—Joseph K. Tindall, second mate of the American ship *Regulator*, was arrested by Officer Helms for an assault with a dangerous weapon while on the high seas and on board that ship. Held to answer.

STATEN ISLAND.

Emigrant Arrivals.

Some five thousand emigrants, hailing from various German and British ports, have arrived in New-York within the past week. They were for the most part belonging to the respectable and intelligent class, were very healthy, with scarcely an exception, and brought with them considerable means, the accumulations of industry in their native land. A large proportion of them, especially those connected with the farming population, are now on their journey westward, where their skill, industry, and money will find an ample field of investment. Among the vessels which arrived on the 2d instant, was the *Pampero*, from Hamburg, with 485 passengers. Five children died on the passage; the loss, however, finding its equivalent in exactly the same number of births. The *Theodore*, from Hamburg, with 135 passengers, the *Mary Anne*, from Hamburg, with 292, the *Arnold Bouringer*, from Rotterdam, with 405, and the *Galena*, with 493, arrived on the same day. The latter ship had small-pox on board, and had to undergo quarantine until thoroughly cleansed and fumigated under the direction of the Health Officer.

The following passenger ships arrived on the 3d instant: The *Marchioness of Queensbury*, from Hamburg, 267 passengers; the ship *England*, from Trieste, 330; the *Regulator*, from Havre, 506; the *Compromise*, from Liverpool, 327; ship *Robert*, from Bremen, 247; ship *Neumirhlm*, from Hamburg, 264; bark *Richard Cobden*, from Bremen, 228; *Mascie C. Day*, from Havre, 322; the bark *Adeline*, from Antwerp, 188; and the *George*, from Bremen, 126.

On the following day, the 4th instant, the arrivals were the bark *Henrietta* with 104 passengers; the *Magnolia*, from Liverpool, 353; the *Frederick August*, from Bremen, 125; the brig *Condor*, from Bremen, 115; the bark *Columbia*, from Hamburg, 206.

On Sunday the *Hansa* arrived from Bremen with 657 passengers.

The total number of passengers in the vessels enumerated here, was 4,142.

FROM EL PASO.

Arrival of Capt. Smith's Train—Quickest Trip yet made—Droves of Cattle on route for California—Great suffering for want of Water—Troubles with the Indians.

Capt. WM. SMITH arrived in San Antonio on the morning of the 19th ult., having made the trip down from El Paso, with his entire train, in twenty-one days, which is said to be the quickest trip ever made by a train. The San Antonio *Ledger*, of the 20th ult., publishes a summary of news received from Mr. KYLE, of that city, who returned from El Paso with Capt. SMITH. We here append the details in full, as given in that paper:

Water and grass were very scarce on the route—as much so as ever before known, which has caused a great deal of suffering and loss among parties going through with cattle to California.

Messrs. FAIRCHILD and MCCLURE had reached El Paso, having lost two hundred head of cattle in consequence of the scarcity of water.

Mr. GRAYSON'S party, from the Brazos, with five hundred head of cattle, were met on the Rio Grande, eighty miles from El Paso. They had only lost twelve head.

Mr. DUNLAP'S party were met twelve miles lower down. They had lost several hundred head of cattle, in consequence of the scarcity of water at Eagle Springs, Van Horn's Wells, and Dead Man's Hole. The road between these points was literally strewn with their carcasses. A man named BARKER shot a Mexican named ROCY CREEK. They both belonged to DUNLAP'S party.

Mr. OLIVER, with his party, from the Colorado, were at Eagle Springs with 200 head of cattle. They had two hundred taken by the Muscalaro Indians. They demanded cattle. When asked how many they wanted, they declined answering, doubtless preferring to have that left an open question. Being about ninety strong, they had the matter in their own hands, and helped themselves.

Mr. ERSKINE and party, with cattle, were at Rock tank on the 3d of July. Near the head of the Limpia the Indians stole three oxen from this party. Ten of their number followed the Indians to their camp, which was forty or fifty strong, killed five, recovered their cattle, and carried off twelve horses and mules, some of which were worth $125 each. The Indians rallied, and charged in great numbers, but the ten six-shooters kept them at bay. This was a bold and daring feat, and will teach the Indians a lesson.

Messrs FRANKLIN & DEAN were met at Wild Rose Canon, with a drove of cattle, having lost none.

Mr. JOHN JAMES and party, from this city, were met at Limpia Springs. They were all well, and getting on finely, having lost none of their cattle.

The mail party were at the crossing on the Pecos on the 9th of July.

Major LONGSTRETH, Captain COWMAN and party were met at Oak Creek, all in good health and sound condition.

DAGUERRE'S train was at the same place. His mules were in bad condition, and it is feared they will suffer much in making the long drives between watering places.

Messrs MCRAE and RANKIN were at the head of Devil's river July 13. They had lost 125 head of cattle.

Mr. JAMES DAWSON is yet at the head of Devil's river, slowly recovering from his wound. We regret to learn that he will be a cripple even after recovery.

On the 22d of last month, WM. ALLEN, one of the mail party, was killed at a fandango, in El Paso, by one of the police guard No attempt was made to arrest him, but the weapon was placed so close to his breast as to burn his clothes. The guard immediately fled.

Later from Texas.

From the New-Orleans Delta.

The steamship *Perseverance* arrived from Brazos Santiago via Galveston last evening. Our dates from Galveston are to the 28th.

On the night of Sunday, the 28th, soon after sun set, that part of Cook County lying west of Gainesville, was visited by a gale unparalleled save in the hurricanes of the tropics. Our informant, (Mr. BEAN, of Gainesville,) states that the wind came from the West down the Belknap road, and commenced its devastations at the first houses in the frontier settlements. The families of Messrs WILLIAM and ANDREW HOWETH, both in one house, were the greatest sufferers; their house was blown down, and Mr. A. HOWETH and four of the children were killed. Only one child out of both families escaped. Both Mrs. WILLIAM and Mrs. A. HOWETH were severely injured—the former so much so that her life is in doubt.

The house of D. MONTAGUE and WM C. TWITTY were both unroofed, and even the bed-clothes were torn to shreds by the force of the wind. The families escaped by lying down in the bed of a dry branch The house of Mrs OLIVO was much damaged, and Mrs. O seriously hurt. She saved her children by placing them in a small cellar under the floor.

Mr. RUTLEGE, whose house was prostrated, and who was himself badly wounded by falling timber, noted the effect of the storm more particularly than any one else. The roof of his house was blown clear away, and has not yet been found. His corn, and even onions were torn up by the roots, and in many places the prairie grass was cut as with a scythe. Large rails were driven deep into the ground, and were broken close at the surface. Trees, cut for rails, were blown, with the tops still on them, far off into the prairies, and blocks of timber, bedded in the ground were taken up and carried out of sight. Wagons were torn to pieces, and the wheels and tires broken into fragments. An old gentleman residing with Mr. R, whose name we do not recollect, was killed by a falling beam.

At Gainsville the storm had mostly spent its force, yet several houses were blown over—one of them containing six persons, none of whom were hurt. Mr. BEAN and his neighbors have several of the wounded in their houses, whose families are in distress even for clothing, all they had having been blown away or utterly destroyed.

There is no estimating the damage done to stock. Many cattle and horses have been found dead, and many with broken limbs. No doubt the number injured is very great.—*Bonham Advertiser.*

Capt. THOMAS D. CHAPMAN arrived in Galveston on the 22d from New-York. The *News* understands that he comes as the agent of the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad Company.

Notwithstanding the news of the immense loss of cattle on the El Paso route, the San Antonio *Ledger* reports the setting out of Mr. PENDLETON and party, who have been some days on the Leon with a drove of cattle for California. The party went off in fine health and spirits. From the high price of beef in this market, we should judge it would be more profitable to drive it in this direction.

INCREASING DESTITUTION IN ZANTE AND CEPHALONIA.—Our dates from Zante are to the 5th ult. Our correspondent says: "The condition of these places is most distressing. The disease of the grape and currant vines is making rapid progress. The olive groves also begin to show symptoms of disease; and should they fail, the situation of these already impoverished islands will be most appalling. The famine is on the increase. Our cities have become literally beggar cities. The needy can no longer find buyers for the few articles of apparel which they can dispense with during this hot weather; and, though with scarcely a hope of ever redeeming them, they pawn anything they possess. The square of the public pawning establishment is daily so thronged with these poor wretches, that policemen are stationed there to clear the avenues.

"It is a most painful sight to see these poor people, young and old, of both sexes, most of whom have seen far better days, pale and emaciated, with eyes speaking a world of woe and suffering, and with small bundles under their arms containing the last few articles of apparel left, and now the only hope of their forlorn condition, wait patiently, often a whole day, looking wishfully at the door of that establishment in which all their hopes for a momentary relief are centred. It is distressing to see those who have been unable to gain admission during the day, toward evening stagger homeward, in an exhausted state, to spend another night in agony, a prey to gnawing hunger. And how aggravated the suffering of the despairing mother, who returns home after a day of unfruitful search, to hear, throughout the dismal night, the shrieks of her starving offspring, without the power of relieving their pangs.

"The other day I followed a couple of women, the one old, and the other a young girl, who had been successful in gaining admission to that desirable institution, and pawning their little bundle. They hastened to the nearest bakery, seized a loaf of bread, split in two and swallowed it in an instant. I could scarcely withhold tears at the sight. I approached them and added something to their pittance, the last, I thought, they might probably have this side the grave. I left the poor creatures with uplifted hands, thanking God for the unexpected relief thus afforded them.

"The extensive building of the charitable broking establishment is full with bundles of sheets, comforters, wearing apparel, nay, the very shoes from the feet of the needy, are here pawned to procure one morsel of bread. The ladies of this city and in Cephalonia are industriously engaged, preparing articles to be sent abroad and sold for the relief of the indigent. The coming Winter, it is expected, will be one of uncommon suffering to all classes."—*Boston Traveller.*

AN EXCITING SCENE—HORSE DASHING INTO A CAMP-MEETING.—During the services at the Second Advent Camp-Meeting, which was being held on Saturday evening, a tent upon the plain near Pleasant-street, opposite to LINCOLN'S nursery, a high-spirited horse, whose driver had left him near the premises, attached to a wagon, suddenly took fright and ran off. Coming in contact with the rigging of the tent outside, he was partially thrown down and the vehicle was badly shattered. The animal then disengaged himself from the body of the wagon and dashed into the tent, which was crowded with men, women and children, and which was but partially illuminated by a few dim-burning lanterns. The scene that ensued was fearful to witness, and it would be difficult to describe the terror and consternation that followed from such an unexpected visitation.

In an instant the whole assemblage was in motion, rushing out of the tent in all directions, and running over the plain for safety. A "midnight cry" of unusual energy broke unconsciously from the lips of hundreds of the congregation, as the frantic beast made his way over stools, settees, tent lines, and human beings, and it was thought by many of the residents of the neighborhood, who knew not the cause of the trouble, that some infernal messenger had joined in the services, instead of the long-looked for visitant from the mansions of the blessed. Several persons were slightly injured, and a man named COLLIER, from Westboro, was seriously hurt. The horse was secured with considerable difficulty, and it was a long time before the preacher could take up the thread of his discourse, or the audience could compose themselves sufficiently to listen to his teachings.—*Worcester Spy (Mass.) Aug.* 7.

A LIBERAL DONATION.—We learn from the Savannah *Republican* that Dr. WILLIAM TERRELL, of Sparta, Ga., has made a donation of $20,000 to the Franklin College at Athens, for the purpose of endowing a Professorship of Agricultural Chemistry. He has suggested that Dr. DANIEL LEE, the Editor of the Southern Cultivator, is a very suitable person to fill the Chair.

Outrage and Murder in Tennessee.

Correspondence of the Evening Post.

ELIZABETHTON, East Tenn., Sunday, July 30, 1854.

Messrs. Editors: Our town, since yesterday morning, has been the scene of the most intense excitement, on account of the perpetration in our very midst, and in open day, of one of the most outrageous and diabolical murders that ever stained the records of crime.

MOSES W. NELSON, a man, if such he may be called, who has long lived a most abandoned life, stopping at no degree of licentiousness, and balked by no sense of shame, who has, long outraged the feelings of our citizens by his unblushing contempt of the restraints of law and decency, on the evening of the 26th committed violence on the person of a daughter of Mr. HAMILTON, in his store, where she had come to get a box of matches, for which her father threatened to shoot him, and actually tried to do so, being drunk at the time.

But on the morning of the diabolical act, HAMILTON'S brother told NELSON that there was no more danger; that his brother was unarmed, and wanted no difficulty; but in the face of this, NELSON walked through the streets with a revolver cocked in his hand, and took his station in front of his store. HAMILTON being then in a store on the opposite side of the street, NELSON called him, saying he wished to speak to him. HAMILTON told him that he was unarmed and wanted no difficulty, and started over to speak with NELSON; when within about twenty steps, NELSON ordered him to stop, at the same time raising his pistol to fire. Mrs. HAMILTON, who stood in her yard, begged him not to fire. Several men joined with her, and HAMILTON began to walk away, when he fired, the ball striking the hip bone and passing out in front. He is not dead yet, but it is hardly possible that he can recover.

NELSON was immediately arrested. He had on his person two revolvers and two side-pistols, with all of which he was prepared to fire, besides a bowie-knife thirteen inches in the blade.

There is much speculation, even with this array of facts against him, whether he will be found guilty of murder, for he belongs to a family somewhat aristocratic, and is in some degree connected with the highest men of the State. He is a brother to T. A R NELSON, who contested a seat in the Senate with BELL last Fall, who is an able lawyer, and will do all he can to clear him. The whole family always go heavily armed, sleep with weapons in their hands, and are very fiery and unforgivable in their dispositions. His father killed a man by stabbing him. NELSON is to be tried for committal to-day. Yours, G. H. J.

Fire in the Woods—Loss of Life.

Correspondence of the Albany Daily Register.

MOORES, Clinton Co., N. Y., Thursday, Aug. 3, 1854.

The fire is raging in this town to an unprecedented extent. There having been no rain here of any consequence for the last six weeks, the whole surface of the ground forms but a mass of combustion, the more readily ignited.

A strong westerly wind is not only driving the flames with great rapidity through the forests which surround us, but the fire sweeps over the standing grass and grain in its destructive course. The number of rods of fence already destroyed cannot now be computed, but probably may be reckoned by thousands.

About a thousand cords of wood lying upon the line of the railroads, in this town, and two barns with their contents are burned, and other buildings are very much exposed, and indeed it is only by the most constant vigilance and almost superhuman efforts that they have thus far been saved.

The worst of all is that life has been sacrificed. The freight train from Plattsburg to Moore's Junction came in contact with the flames issuing from some hundreds of cords of dry wood beside the track which was on fire. The engine was reversed as soon as possible, but not until the engineer and one of the brakemen were very badly burned.

The fireman in his fright jumped from the train and was found shortly after not far from there with his clothes almost entirely burned from him. He was taken to the house of MR ISAAC PARKER, where he died this evening. The others are yet alive.

Loss of the Ometepe.

THE BEST STEAMER BELONGING TO THE NICARAGUA TRANSIT COMPANY.

From the Evening Post, Aug. 8.

Intelligence has reached us from a private source, that on Saturday, the 15th of July the *Ometepe*, the best steamer belonging to the Nicaragua Transit Company, ran violently upon a rock four miles above Toro Rapids, with about two hundred and fifty passengers on board. The steamer was completely destroyed, with a large part of the baggage, but fortunately the lives of the passengers were saved.

Immediately after the passengers had been carried ashore in boats, the steamer sank in twenty-four feet of water. The *Central America*, the other steamer employed by the Company in carrying passengers, over Lake Nicaragua, was sent back from Virgin Bay, and took the passengers of the *Ometepe* to the Pacific side, most of whom had sailed for California from New-York on the 5th of July, in the *Prometheus*. The *Ometepe* was owned by the Transit Company, and was valued at $100,000.

DEATH OF A LITTLE STRANGER.—In Nashua, N. H., on the 21st ult., CHARLES WILLIS, adopted child of W. H. W. and MARY ANN BALL, aged about ten weeks. There is a tale connected with this little child which somebody may be interested to know. About two months ago, while Mr. W. H. W. BALL, who keep the refreshment room in the railroad station in this city, was standing upon the platform, and just as the evening train was upon the point of starting, a gentleman unknown to him stepped from the car and handed him a package, and immediately returned to the car, which was already in motion. On examination, the package was found to consist of a roll of bank bills, but not a word of explanation. About 9 o'clock on the same evening, Mr. BALL heard a carriage drive up to his door, and the door gently open. The door-bell rang and the carriage went away. On going to the door a bandbox was found in the entry, directed to W. H. W. BALL, upon opening which they found, to their surprise, a beautiful child fast asleep. Along with it was a note, praying that the child might not be sent to the poor-house, but that Mr. BALL would keep it and give it his name. This request was complied with, and Mr. and Mrs. BALL have cared for the little stranger with nothing short of parental affection. A few days ago it was taken sick, and finally was removed to the land of the blest. There is a heart somewhere—sad, possibly, more than one—which will bleed when this little history meets their eye, if it should ever do so.—*Nashua (N. H.) Telegraph.*

FATAL ACCIDENT FROM CARELESS SHOOTING.—On Saturday afternoon about 5 o'clock, two sons of WM. PAGE, of the firm of PAGE, BRIGGS, BABBITT & Co, iron dealers, South Market-street, went to Charles River, near the Riverside Printing Establishment, for the purpose of procuring some salt water for an invalid mother; and while one of them, named EDMUND, was preparing to get into the water, to bathe, he was struck in the temple by a rifle ball, fired by a young man named HOVEY. HOVEY was on the opposite side of the river, and above the bridge, 30 or 40 rods distant, and out of sight of the boy. He was firing at drift wood, and by a singular fatality the ball took effect in the head of the unsuspecting youth. The boy was carried immediately to the engine room of the printing office, and lived about twenty minutes. Coroner FISKE was called, but did not deem it necessary to hold an inquest, and HOVEY, who had been taken into custody, was discharged.—*Boston Traveller, Aug.* 7.

SURETIES ON OFFICIAL BONDS—LIABILITY OF A DEAD SURETY'S ESTATE.—The administrator of a deceased surety on an official bond, executed in the usual form for the Pay Department, notified the Government that he should not consider the estate of the intestate liable for any default of the principal in the bond, after the death of said surety. In acting on this notification, the proper officer of the Treasury Department ruled that the bond by its terms being made binding on the representatives of the obligers, and there being no language in the condition limiting its operation to the life-time of the sureties, the estate of the deceased surety was not released from liability for future default of the principal, if such should occur; but that, to prevent embarrassment both to Government and individual, it would be advisable to require a new bond, under the provisions of the act of March 2, 1849, Statutes at Large, vol. 9, chap. LXXX.—*Washington Star.*

DEATH OF A NAVY SURGEON.—Dr. BAILEY WASHINGTON, who died in Washington city on Friday last, was one of the senior surgeons in the United States Navy, having entered it in 1810, and served with fidelity to the country in this department, with a devotion seldom surpassed. He was the surgeon of the *Enterprize* when she captured the *Boxer* during the last war, and afterwards served with efficiency on Lake Ontario, under Commodore CHAUNCEY, and was selected by the high officer as his fleet surgeon, though a junior. He was successively fleet-surgeon under Commodores RODGERS, ELLIOT, and PATTERSON, in the Mediterranean, and closed his active sea-service during the Mexican war. At the time of his death he was consulting and visiting surgeon of the navy-yard and marine barracks in Washington. Col. WASHINGTON, who perished on board the ill-fated *San Francisco*, was a brother of the deceased.—*Baltimore American, Aug.* 7.

HORSE MACKEREL CAPTURED.—The crew of the steamer *Neptune*, Capt. Morris, captured, on Saturday, off Chatham, horse mackerel, "Thynnus Secundo-Wenalis," of Storer, measuring 8½ feet in length, and 5½ in circumference, weighing 600 or 800 pounds.—*Boston Traveller, Aug.* 7.

RUMORED SALE OF RUSSIAN TERRITORY.—It is stated by the Newport, *News*, and its knowledge is supposed to have been derived from the Russian Minister *ad interim*, who is a guest at Newport, that the rumored proposition of Russia to sell Sitka to the United States is altogether insincere. The *News* says "that such a suggestion was neither made nor thought of by the Russian Legation in this country; and well-informed persons consider it was a hoax, invented in England and readily swallowed by the press of America. We doubt if this matter was for a moment seriously considered in St. Petersburg, as it is wholly contrary to the character of the Russian Government and that of the CZAR. Such a cession of territory made by him would be an avowal of a despairing condition of affairs on his side, a condition to which until yet he is not driven, as shown by the last accounts from Europe. Once more, whatever may be said to the contrary, the whole affair is a pure invention, and soon the public will find it so likewise."

ROMANISM AND THE ROD.—We have read of times when—

Pulpit drum ecclesiastic,
Was beat with fist, instead of a stick.

Indeed, we think we have seen that same thing done in our days, in the fervor of the preacher. But we stand aloof from the belief that Protestantism, in seeking to recover or correct the backslider, even took a stick to him. Moral ideas do not slip easily from the end of the rod, which has made the flesh tingle, into the mind of the victim. But our Papal friends find virtue in the birch. And it works well when the victim has a superstitious dread of him that wields it. But the priest must be ware how he strikes, and be sure that none of his blows fall on the skin of any but a true son of the Church, as the following fact will testify: The Roman Catholic priest at Port Jervis, New-York, was lately liberal in the use of the horse-whip upon some of the faithful. In the ecstacy of the work, however, some of the blows missed the true Church and fell outside upon one DANIEL D BROWN, who forthwith caused his reverence to be arrested for assault and battery, who was found guilty and fined $80. These outside people must be got inside before you can touch them up with a whip with any comfort.—*Boston Traveller, Aug.* 8.

TERRIFIC STORM.—One of the most violent and destructive storms that ever visited Fairmont, Va., and its vicinity, passed over that section of country on Thursday afternoon. A great part of the roof of the Presbyterian Church was taken off. The roof of the banking house of the Fairmont Bank was swept clear off. An old stable was blown over. The top of the eastern wall of the new parsonage of the M. E. Church, with the window frames that had been inserted, was blown off. Forest trees, fruit and ornamental trees, were uprooted and wrenched off. Houses and furniture were drenched with rain. The losses cannot be enumerated. A memoranda furnished the *Virginian* by a gentleman of Palatine says, the way train, when about a half a mile from town, three trees were hurled across it, stopping it instantly. No one injured. Ten or twelve trees were thrown across the track between there and the bridge, breaking the telegraph wire in various places. The corn-fields present a scene of almost entire destruction. [*Balt. American, Aug.* 7.

THE FIRE IN MINESOTA.—The Sierra *Citizen* gives the following as the losses sustained by the recent fire in Minesota: A. Fleshhacker, $20,000; Captain Furguson, $8,000; Prince & Lechner, $8,000; A. S. McMillin's store, Langton & Brother's Express, $5,000; R. A. Cochran's store, $2,000; Maies & Co.'s bowling saloon, $9,000; William D. Hall & Co., butchers, $3,500; Goodwin & Co., merchants, $2,500; Wm. S. Selfridge, $1,500; A. S. Nugent, $3,000; Geo. Ferrin, $2,500; Goodwin & Hopkins, $3,000; D. Hamilton, $2,000; Adams & Co., $1,500; Miss S. A. Hill, Empire Saloon, $3,500; Blackman, shoemaker, $600; Julius Gutta, clothing store, $2,750; Hill & Decker, $800; Brown's restaurant, $500; Messrs. Shirt's & Co.'s restaurant, $500; all others, $5,000. Total, $85,150.

ROW BETWEEN CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT IRISH.—Last evening, about 6½ o'clock, two wagons loaded with Protestant Irish, who had been on an excursion to Milton, were passing through C street, South Boston, when an attack was made on them by a number of Catholic Irish. A crowd of five hundred persons was quickly gathered, and there was every prospect of a serious riot. Lieut. HERRICK, of Police Station No. 6, was promptly on the ground with a detachment of police, and after arresting a few of the offenders, succeeded in dispersing the crowd.—*Boston Traveller, Aug.* 8.

SAILING OF MISSIONARIES.—The following missionaries sailed from Boston yesterday, in the ship *Race Horse*, for their respective fields of labor: Rev. SANDFORD RICHARDSON and wife, EDWIN GOODELL and wife, BENJ. PARSONS and wife, all for the Armenian country, and Dr. NUTTING and wife, for the Assyrian mission.

FIRE.—On the morning of the 3d inst., Mr. E. W. PALMER'S drug-store, on the Market-square, at Kingston, Canada, was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss estimated from $16,000 to 20,000, on which there was insurance in the Globe and Equitable for $8,000.

STOCK SALES AND MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUG. 8.

$2,000 United States 6s, '67	118	100 N. Y. Central R. R.	c 91½
2,000 California 7s '70	78	50 do	s3 91½
13 000 N. Y. Cen R.R Bs	88	50 do	s2d 91½
17,500 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	69½	9 Mich. Southern R. R.	94
4 000 do	b3 69½	100 Clev. & Toledo R.R.	s3 76⅞
6 Hanover Bank	82	250 do	77
9 Del. & Hud. Can. Co	113⅛	25 do	77½
5 do	113	38 Mich. So. Construction	83
9 Continental Bank	100	100 Hudson River R.R.	s30 49
115 Manhattan Gas Script.	120	'20 Erie Railroad	47
400 Canton Co	22	200 do	s3 46⅞
25 do	22½	1400 do	46½
100 do	b60 22½	300 do	46⅝
150 Nicaragua Transit Co.	18½	100 do	s30 46⅝
500 do	s10 18	50 do	b15 46⅝
50 do	18½	600 do	b30 47
450 do	c 18	300 do	b30 47
100 do	s30 18	100 do	46⅞
100 New-Jersey Zinc Co.	6	100 do	s30 46⅝
50 do	b60 6	150 do	b3 46⅞
400 Cumb Coal Co	31	100 do	b60 47
1500 do	31½	50 Reading R. R.	63
600 do	b10 31⅝	200 do	s3 63⅛
900 do	31½	600 do	s30 63⅛
300 do	s10 31⅝	300 do	b30 63
200 do	s3 31⅞	100 do	c 62½
50 do	b60 31⅝	300 do	62½
300 Gold Hill Mine	3½	100 do	c 62½
200 do	s30 3½	116 Mich. Central R. R.	89
46 Ills. Central R. R	104	50 do	89½

SECOND BOARD.

$500 N. Y. Cen. R. R Bs.	88	50 Erie Railroad	s10 46
11,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	s3 69½	150 do	46½
1,000 do	70	300 do	46
100 Cumber. Coal Co.	s30 30	200 do	s3 45⅞
100 do	s30 30	200 do	b30 46
150 do	b10 30½	100 Reading Railroad	b10 62½
50 do	30½	50 do	s3 62½
100 do	s3 30½	200 do	62½
100 do	30½	50 Hudson River R. R.	49
300 do	s30 30	50 Panama Railroad	94
1000 do	b3 30	10 Nor. Ind. Construc'n	83
450 do	s3 30	200 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	b60 77½
50 Mic. Transit Co	s3 1	200 do	b15 77⅛
25 Michigan Cent. R. R.	88½		

Markets....*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

TUESDAY, Aug. 8—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are quiet, being very scarce and held at higher rates. About 40 bbls. changed hands at $5 50@$5 56½ for Pearls and $6 for Pots ₩ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Is still in moderate supply and demand. 1,800 lbs. Yellow were sold to-day at 29c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—The inquiry continues good for this staple, which is even less abundant and which displays increasing firmness. The day's transactions are estimated at 1,200 bales. We quote:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&T.
Ordinary	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
Middling	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅜
Middling Fair	10¼	10¼	11¼	11½
Fair	11½	11½	11¾	12½

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are on the advance, influenced by the scantiness of the stock and the urgency of home dealers' wants. The arrivals are insignificant, and are not expected to be much larger for some time to come. The day's operations embrace 8,000 bbls., within the annexed range:

Sour, ₩ bbl	$5 50 @ $6 50
Superfine, No. 2	6 00 @ 6 50
Inferior State	6 50 @ 6 75
State, common brands	6 75 @ 7 12½
State, straight brands	7 25 @ 7 50
Favorite State	7 50 @ 7 75
Western mixed do	7 25 @ 7 50
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 25 @ 8 75
Fancy Michigan	8 75 @ 9 00
Common to good Ohio	8 50 @ 9 00
Fancy Ohio	9 00 @ 9 25
Extra Ohio	9 50 @11 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 00 @10 50
Fancy Genesee	9 25 @ 9 75
Extra Genesee	10 00 @11 50

In addition to the above, we have heard of a sale (made within a few days) of 1,000 bbls. Common State, (Black Rock) deliverable during the first fifteen days of September, at $7 ₩ bbl. This is considered a very high price. Canadian is rare and needed; 400 bbls. superfine, free, were purchased at $9 50 ₩ bbl. Southern is gradually improving. There were 1,400 bbls. taken at $8 50@$9 for poor mixed to good straight; $9@$9 25 for favorite; and $9 25@$10 for fancy and extra, ₩ bbl. Mr. DE LUZE reports as follows, the Wheat flour clearances from New-York, from July 31 to Aug. 5, inclusive:

	Two Prev. bbls.	Two prev. weeks.		Two Prev. bbls.	Two prev. weeks.
To London	929	8,336	To Antwerp	——	250
To Liverpool	3,713	15,305	To Brit. Prov.	952	7,553
To Glasgow	6,159	——	To W. Indies	1,211	1,298
To Havre	250	300	To S. America	——	1,919

Nothing further has been done in Rye Flour or Corn Meal

FRUIT—Sales were reported of 300 boxes bunch Raisins at previous rates; 15 cases Sardines at 60c.; and 25 bales Languedoc Almonds at 16c.

GRAIN—Wheat is rather easier, both in demand and value, though, judging from the number of samples on change, there appears to be no heavier stock in market. The transactions include a small lot of new Genesee White at $2 50; 500 bushels Long Island Red at $1 70; a parcel of Upper Lake do. at $1 58; 4,800 bushels Common Canadian White, in bond, at $1 50, and a lot of Southern Red on private terms. Mr. DE LUZE records thus the Wheat clearances from New-York, from July 31 to Aug. 5, inclusive:

	Two prev. Bushels.	Two prev. weeks.		Two prev. Bushels.	Two prev. weeks.
To London	——	12,522	To Queenst'n	——	12,878
To Liverpool	21,070	65,160	To Brit. Prov.	3,000	300
To Glasgow	16,493	——	To W. Indies	1,805	——

Rye is inactive at $1 15@$1 16 ₩ bushel. Grain and Western Oats are moderately dealt in at 43c.@47c. ₩ bushel. Corn is fairly active, and $1 48 is paid for new Western, and this offering considerable relief to the market. Barley is quiet, and there is no change to notice. Barley Malt is in good request for export, and 90c. for two-rowed is the ruling rate. Canada Peas are in moderate request at 85c. ₩ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork is more active, but not dearer; 900 bbls. were disposed of at $12@12 12½ for Mess, and $10 50 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are less abundant and more valuable; there have been 175 pkgs. sold at 6½c.@7¼c. for Hams, and 5½c.@6½c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Lard is unaltered; 280 bbls. good to prime found buyers at 9½c.@10½c. ₩ lb. Beef is in limited stock and demand, with sales, for the day, of 130 bbls., at $12@$13 for Country Mess; $15@$15 25 for City and repacked Western; $16 75@$17 for extra; and $15 75@$16 for repacked Chicago. Beef Hams, Butter and Cheese are without essential change.

RICE—Is more inquired for, and is increasing in value. Some 500 tierces fair to strictly prime were obtained at $3 75@$4 37½ ₩ 100 lbs.

SOAP—A lot of 100 boxes Castile realized 10½c. ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—Domestic is quiet but firm. Spanish is in better demand, without change in value. The transactions include 40 hhds. Kentucky at 7½c.@8c.; 119 cases Ohio Seed Leaf at 7½c.@8½c.; 280 bales Sagua on terms not ascertained, and 212 bales Havana at 24c.@35c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Is scarce, and wanted. The day's operations add up only 50 bbls. Ohio at 31½c., cash; 60 Jersey at 30½c., same terms, and 125 hhds. Drudge at 31c@31½c., time, with interest added, ₩ gallon.]

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were engaged 700 bales Cotton, at ½d. ₩ lb.,—shipowners afterwards asking 3-16d. ₩ lb.; no Flour, for which rates were altogether nominal; 7,

To ...

HOUSE TO LET—Over TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM, No. 282 Broadway, running through to, and having an entrance on, Chambers-st. These are a large number of rooms, having a window and grate, also, laundry, bathrooms, kitchen, and several rooms, closets, &c. In central position and neighborhood to the best Restaurants in the City, adapt it well for a furnished hotel on the European ... W. TUTTLE, on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 156 West 50th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway and 8th-av. Croton bath and water. Rent $500 per annum. Apply to MACFARLAN & MERRITT, No. 69 3d-av.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—In 32nd-st., near 8th-av. Contains gas, water, &c., throughout. Rent only $400. Inquire of D. M. FERGUSON, No. 289 Broadway.

TWO NEW BRICK HOUSES TO LET—Situated in 53d-st., between 4th and 5th-avs. They are three stories and basement, marble mantels, with court yards in front and deep yards in rears, and supplied with Croton water; will be let from now till the 1st May next, for $225 each. Inquire of JAMES BULKLEY, No 181 Broadway, up stairs.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the Second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms in a new building in Cliff st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SONS, No. 160 Cliff-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET WITH ROOMS—In 30th-st., near the Harlem Railroad Depôt. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT, No 15 East 27th-st.

STORE TO LET—No 227 8th-av., between 21st and 22d-sts., occupied for millinery, is now to let, on account of ill health of the proprietors.

FURNISHED HOUSE ON STATEN ISLAND TO LET.—The advertiser intending to go to Europe in October, will treat with a desirable tenant, to rent his house, furnished, to May next, but who will give possession immediately, if required; and will, with his wife, board in the house till October, if it be an object for the tenant. Terms to a good tenant reasonable. If applied for early. Address CLIFTON, Box No. 3,346, P. O., N.Y.

TO PHYSICIANS OR DENTISTS.—TO LET—Two very desirable offices on 14 h-st., between 5th-av. and Union square. Possession given immediately. Apply at No. 22 East 14th-st.

GOTHIC COTTAGE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—In a healthy location, near 5th-av., rent $300. None need apply unless prepared to buy the furniture, which will amount to about $1,000. All in good order, and ready for immediate occupation. Apply at No. 4 West 30th-st., first door west of 5th-av.

COTTAGE TO LET—With fine shade trees, fruit, and an extensive view of the village of Sing Sing, and within a few minutes' walk of the Railroad Depôt. Apply to J. W. ROBINSON, Sing Sing.

WELL LIGHTED LOFTS TO LET—On 2d, 3d and 4th floors, with steam power located on 11th-av., near 29th-st. Inquire of J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 365 8th-av., or on the premises.

SCHOOL-ROOM AND FIXTURES TO LET—In Boerd-st., New-York. Apply to Dr. HOLDEN, No. 57 Bond-st.

ROOMS TO LET—On the 1st and 3d floors, about 24 by 60 feet, each lighted on 3 sides, with steam power. Inquire on the premises, No. 47 Ann-st.

OFFICES TO LET—The offices No. 123 Nassau-st. 3d floor, front, recently occupied by us. Also, offices in No. 119 Nassau-st., rooms No. 3 and 34, 2d floor, adjoining our office. These offices are all quite desirable ones, and are well calculated for any light business. Apply at room No. 3 at No. 119 Nassau-st. PETTENGILL & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H NICOLAY will sell on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 9, at 10 o'clock, at the extensive furniture warerooms of JAMES B. COOKE, Esq., No. 292 Broadway, (first block above Stewart's,) the entire elegant stock of household furniture of the above well known manufacturer, to be sold without reserve, to the highest bidder, preparatory to removal to his new and elegant store, No. 654 Broadway, consisting in part as follows, viz.: Elegant rosewood sofas, tête-à-tête, arm, parlor and ladies' chairs, &c., in rich brocade, broca'elle and plush, mahogany sofas, arm chairs, tête-à-têtes, parlor rocking and ladies' chairs, in great variety; rosewood and oak buffets, etageres, ladies' secretaries, &c.; dining suites in oak, walnut, mahogany, &c.; extension dining tables etagere side boards, corner stands, chairs, &c; bedroom suites, rich rosewood bedsteads, wardrobes with mirror and pannelled doors, rich bureaus, washstands, commodes, &c; enamelled suites with and without marble tops, mahogany and walnut suites; also, plain cottage furniture, hair and spring matresses and palliasses, parlor and bedroom couches, counting house and library desks, tables, chairs, &c. Persons desirous of procuring furniture are particularly requested to examine the above stock, as every article will be sold peremptory to the highest bidder. Terms cash in bankable money. A deposit required from all purchasers unknown to the auctioneer. Goods purchased at this sale can remain on the premises on storage at a reasonable charge for one or two months if desired. Catalogues may be obtained the day before the sale at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer

POSITIVE SALE OF 39 BEAUTIFUL SECTIONS OF LAND FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES—Situate at Port Washington, in the town of Shrewsbury, Monmouth Co., New-Jersey. The said section contains about one acre of land. JAMES COLE & SON will sell, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the following desirable building sections, viz: 12 sections on Franklin-st.; 12 do. on Jefferson-st.; 15 do. on Washington-st. Washington-st. is the main street, running direct from the steamboat landing, which is only a short distance, less than five minutes' walk from this property. The land is beautifully located on high ground, immediately opposite the mansion and grounds of Dr. Parmlee, and only about one mile from the ocean.

TERMS.—Fifty per cent. on Bond and Mortgage for three years at 6 per cent., or a discount of 10 per cent. for cash. For maps, apply to the Auctioneers.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer

ASSIGNEE'S SALE AT NEWTOWN, L. I.—By SAMUEL OSGOOD, No 64 Nassau-st.—At the village of Newtown, L. I., on the shell road from Williamsburg, about 500 yards from the stopping-place of the Flushing railroad, on FRIDAY, Aug. 11, at 10½ o'clock A M., will be sold the whole of the household furniture, together with the farming stock, horses, carriages &c. Likewise a pair of horses; can trot the mile in less than three minutes in double harness; one blooded mare and filly; also, the house and fourteen acres of ground on which the whole will be sold positively without reserve, by order of the Assignees. Catalogues will be ready at the office of the Auctioneer the day previous to the sale. The Flushing Railroad Steamboat leaves Fulton Market slip for Hunter's Point, and by railroad hourly to Newtown, at 6, 8 and 10 A. M. Stages leave Williamsburg every twenty minutes.

R. C KEMP, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 10 o'clock, at No. 75 Warren-st., R. C. KEMP will sell at auction, as above—viz.: all the furniture, carpets, mirrors, oil paintings, &c., contained in the large four-story house No. 75 Warren-st., consisting of Brussels and other carpets; mahogany sofas and chairs; pier glasses, window curtains, China, glass, and crockery-ware, feather beds, bedsteads, hair mattresses and palliasses, and all the usual assortment of chamber and kitchen furniture of 33 rooms, which is well worthy the attention of housekeepers and the trade. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Aug 9 at 12 o'clock, in front of their store, No 19 Nassau-st, one very fine dark bay Abdallah horse, 6 years old, 15½ hands high, can trot a mile in three minutes. She cannot be surpassed as a road mare. Also, a bay Engineer horse, 16 hands high, 6 years old, very stylish and a pleasant driver. Has been but little used, and will no doubt make a fast one. These horses were both raised on Long Island, from the very finest stock. Being the property of a gentleman about leaving the City, they will be positively sold. The above horses are warranted sound and kind in every respect.

HENRY H. LEEDS Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Aug 9 at 10½ o'clock, at No. 117 30th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs, the genteel household furniture contained in said residence consisting of parlor furniture, of real hair and other carpets, rugs, mahogany suite in hair cloth, window curtains, mahogany sofas, tête-à-têtes, chairs, &c rosewood piano-forte, mahogany French bedstead, black walnut bedstead, beds, bedding, &c.; dressing bureaus, tables, washstands, chairs, &c.; also, an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer

BY BANGS, BROTHER & CO.—Trade Salesroom, No. 13 Park-row — NEW-YORK FALL TRADE SALE OF BOOKS, STEREOTYPE PLATES, &c., commencing TUESDAY MORNING, August 15, 1854, and continued throughout the week and during week following. Sales to commence each day at 8 o'clock, A. M. The catalogue is now ready for distribution to the trade. The regular sale of stationery will commence on TUESDAY MORNING, August 22, in the upper salesroom. The catalogue of this portion of the sale is in preparation, and will be issued on the 1st of August.

MATTHEW JORDAN, Auctioneer.

BY JORDAN & NORTON—Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, No 356 Broadway (up stairs,) between Franklin and Leonard-sts. WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 9, 1854, at 7 o'clock, sale of large and valuable collection of miscellaneous BOOKS, being principally English standard works in good condition, and containing many finely illustrated works in all departments of literature, affording a fine opportunity of getting the best editions of many valuable books. Sale to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

A. C. TUTTLE, AUCTIONEER—Office, No. 94 Broadway—Devotes his EXCLUSIVE attention to sales of Furniture at private residences; Stocks of Merchants and others, at their warehouses; and to out-of-door sales generally. Sales of Real Estate at the Merchants' Exchange. Cash advances when required.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GOLD WATCHES, DIAMOND PINS, BROOCHES, &c.—Together with a rich assortment of Silver and Plated wares.

GOLD WATCHES, from	$30 to $300
SILVER TEA SETS, from	120 to 500
PLATED TEA SETS, (double plated) from	12 to 60

All our goods are warranted to be as represented; should they prove otherwise the money will be refunded. Silver equal to Coin. SQUIRE, LANDER & CO., No. 97 Fulton-st.

INDEPENDENT SECOND WATCHES.—Very fine independent second and quarter-second watches, for timing horses, in gold and silver cases, double and single time, for sale at less than usual prices, wholesale and retail. G. C. ALLEN No 11 Wall-st., second floor.

PATENT LEVER WATCHES.—Fine English patent lever watches, in gold and silver cases, full jeweled and plain, fine time-keepers, for sale, wholesale and retail, at less than usual prices G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

CHRONOMETER WATCHES.—Very fine pocket chronometers which run without any perceptible variation, for sale at less than usual prices, wholesale and retail. G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

JURGENSEN WATCHES.—Splendid Jurgensen watches, levers and chronometers perfect time-keepers, for sale, very low, wholesale and retail. G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

COOPER WATCHES.—Gold Cooper duplex and lever watches, some in hunting cases, splendid time-keepers, for sale very low, at wholesale and retail, by G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

COAL.

COAL.—I am selling as usual, at the lowest possible price the best Red Ash for family use. PETER CLINTON, cor. King and Greenwich, and 25th-st. and 9th-av.

COAL—Very best quality of Red Ash, Stove and Egg, screened and delivered from the yard No. 86 Goerck-st., at $7 per ton: White Ash $6 75. MAT. CLINTON.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF JURORS, No 7 City Hall, New-York.—The Petit Jury list for the year 1854-5 is ready for examination and correction at this office. U D FRENCH, Commiss'r of Jurors. AUGUST 1, 1854.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE LEBANON CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, New-York, July 31, 1854.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, holden THIS DAY, an instalment of FIVE DOLLARS per share on all the shares of the capital Stock of the Company, (excepting the ten thousand shares on which twenty dol ars per share and the ten thousand shares on which ten dollars per share have already been paid in,) has this day been assessed, and required to be paid by the several parties in whose names the said shares of Stock now stand respectively, to the Treasurer, on or before the 10th day of August, 1854, and the Transfer Books are closed from this day, till the 21st July inst., and no transfer of Stock will be permitted until the instalment called thereon, be paid. By order of the Board of Directors,

M. B. EDGAR, Treasurer.

LOAN FOR $1,250,000 FOR THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE ERIE THE OSWEGO, THE CAYUGA AND SENECA CANALS, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and for the enlargement of the Locks of the Champlain Canal. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide for the enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego, and the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and to provide for the payment of certain Canal Revenue Certificates, and for other purposes," passed 15th April, 1854, hereby give notice, that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 31st day of August, in time, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July, and October in each year, and the principal re mbursable on the 1st day of July, 1872. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000 in any proposal, to be legally up and endorsed, "Loan for the Enlargement, &c.," and enclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department at Albany. The money will be required to be paid ten per cent. on the acceptance of the bid, and the balance on the 12th day of September next, at which time interest will commence on the loan. Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany. Stockholders residing in the 1st and 2d Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State will receive their dividend at the Merchants' Exchange Bank. By order of the Board,

H. G. GILBERT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company have THIS DAY declared a semi annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT payable on and after the 10th inst. Transfer books closed until that time.—New-York, Aug. 3, 1854.

CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN—BROOKLYN, Aug. 1, 1854.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. payable on the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment. R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—HANOVER INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of six per cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 1 Hanover-square. By order of the Board. A. M. MCKEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—BROADWAY INSURANCE OFFICE, No. 433 Broadway, corner Howard-st., July 26, 1854.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 2d day of August next JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No 6 Broad st.,—NEW-YORK, July 1, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been this day declared, payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Sec'y.

BANK NOTICES.

SAVINGS BANK corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.—MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, and for the benefit of all classes of persons OPEN DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., (WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8.) This Institution receives deposits from minors and married women. Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent. on sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under.

OFFICERS.

Hon JACOB A. WESTERVELT, (Mayor,) President.
PHILIP W ENGS, 1st Vice President; ISAAC T. SMITH 2d Vice President.
W. H. ELSWORTH, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Hon. J. A Wester-velt.	Francis B Conner,	Jacob Campbell, Jr.
Hon C Crolius,	Edward Bridge,	James H. Fish,
Philip W. Engs,	Charles L. Vase,	Samuel Whitlock,
Isaac T. Smith,	Hugh Munro.	Wm. W. Hazard,
Charles Miles,	E S Brooks,	N. L. McCready,
Samuel Leeds,	C. W. Thomas,	N E James.
Joseph Jamison,	C M Livingston,	G. W. Quintard.

PEOPLES' BANK OF PATERSON—Notice is hereby given that all claims in favor of this Bank or of the Receivers, will be disposed of by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the office of the Receivers, at Paterson N J., on TUESDAY, the 5th day of September next, at 11 o'clock A M, unless previously disposed of. Catalogues of the claims will be furnished on application to either of the Receivers, during the week preceding the sale.

C. S VAN WAGONER,
WILLIAM F DAY,
J VAN ARSDALE, } Receivers, &c.

PATERSON, N. J., July 8, 1854.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Oct. 17, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the MERCHANTS' BANK, of Chautauque County, at Mina, in said County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New York for payment within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

jy19,'54-1awly W D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 17, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the ADAMS (national) banker, (New-York Stock Bank, Durham, Greene County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New York for payment within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

jy19,'54-1awly W D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, (corner of Broadway and Wall-st.,) NEW-YORK, July 27, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY has THIS DAY been declared, payable in cash at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 16th of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 10th of August, both inclusive. GEO A. HOYT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1854.—An extra dividend of ten per cent on the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid on the first day of July next. The capital stock will be increased fifty per cent, or one million dollars, payable one-half on fifty dollars per share on the first day of July next, and the other half on the sixth day of November next. The new stock will be distributed to the old stockholders in the rate of one share of new stock to every two shares of old stock according to the stock ledger on the morning of the 25th instant. The rights to fractional parts of shares may be transferred and combined so as to obtain full shares. Any stockholder may at any time after the 30th instant, pay in his new shares in full, and be entitled to rebate at the rate of seven per cent per annum on the money, to the 6th November. The latter half of the increased Stock will not be entitled to any portion of the semi-annual dividend in November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th instant to the 1st July inclusive.

C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after July 6. The Transfer Books will be closed to that date inclusive.

DANIEL V WERTHOLF, Cashier

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1854

CITIZENS' BANK.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1854.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of (4) FOUR PER CENT on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has been declared, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board. F. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1854.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—BANK OF THE CAPITOL, ALBANY, July 1, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock of this bank, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 15th inst. Stockholders registered on the New York books, will receive their dividend at the Merchants' Exchange Bank. By order of the Board,

H. G. GILBERT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company have THIS DAY declared a semi annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT payable on and after the 10th inst. Transfer books closed until that time.—New-York, Aug. 3, 1854.

CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN—BROOKLYN, Aug. 1, 1854.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. payable on the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment. R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—HANOVER INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of six per cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 1 Hanover-square. By order of the Board. A. M. MCKEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—BROADWAY INSURANCE OFFICE, No. 433 Broadway, corner Howard-st., July 26, 1854.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 2d day of August next JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No 6 Broad st.,—NEW-YORK, July 1, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been this day declared, payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Sec'y.

RAILROADS.

FARE REDUCED.—GREAT WESTERN MAIL ROUTE—SIXTY MILES DISTANCE SAVED OVER ANY OTHER ROUTE BY STEAMBOAT ON THE LAKE—TO CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—(Carrying the Great Western United States Through Mail).—Passengers can be ticketed through to all points West and Southwest, either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, Hudson River Railroad, People's Line Steamboats, or Harlem Railroad, connecting at Buffalo with the low-pressure steamboats EMPIRE STATE, J. WILSON, Commander; SOUTHERN MICHIGAN, A. D. PERKINS, Commander; NORTHERN INDIANA, I. T. PERATT, Commander; and connecting at Dunkirk with the steamboats NIAGARA, Capt. MILLER; KEYSTONE STATE, Capt. RICHARDS; EMPIRE, Capt. MITCHELL; LOUISIANA, Capt. DAVENPORT. Also, connecting at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad; at Chicago, with the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad; at Lasalle, with Illinois Central, and at Bloomington with Chicago and Mississippi Railroads—by calling at the Company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.
L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent

WESTERN FREIGHTS—NEW ARRANGEMENT.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE.—From New-York to Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri and Minnesota, and all points West and Southwest. Work packages N. Y. & E. & M. S. R. R.—Steam Goods to go by Buffalo should be marked "Care Capt. C. FORBES, General Freight Agent, Buffalo." Ship daily foot Duane st. For further particulars, Bills of lading, &c., apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st. N Y

JOHN F. PORTER, Gen. Agent.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD—Summer Arrangement, commencing May 15, 1854.

For New-Haven—Accommodation at 7 and 11 30 A. M., and at 4.10 and 5.15 P. M. The 4 10 P. M. train is Express to Greenwich. Express at 8 A. M.; 3 and 4 P. M. The 8 A. M. train stops at Stamford and Bridgeport; the 3 P. M. at Stamford, Norwalk and Bridgeport; the 4 P. M. train at Stamford. For Port Chester and Norwalk—Special accommodation trains at 8 45 A. M. and 6 30 P. M. for Norwalk, and 1.30 and 4.20 P. M for Port Chester. For Boston, via Hartford, Springfield and Worcester—Express at 8 A. M. and 4 P M. Dine and sup at Springfield For Connecticut River, Vermont Railroads and Montreal—Express at 8 A. M. Dine at Springfield. Accommodation train of the New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroad—At 11 30 A M and 3 P M. For Canal Railroad—At 8 A. M. and 11.30 A. M. For New-Haven and New-London Railroad—Express at 8 A M to New-London, Norwich, Stonington and Providence, and P M. to New-London only. For Housatonic Railroad—Express at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad—Express at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad—Accommodation at 7 and 8.45 A. M., and Express at 4.10 P. M.

TRAINS TO NEW-YORK.

From New-Haven—Accommodation, 5 30, 6.45, and 10.15 A. M., and 4.20 P. M. Express at 9 35 A. M. and 1.10, 1.50, and 9.25 P. M. For Norwalk at 6 A. M., from Port Chester at 5 30 A. M. and 3.50 P. M. See large bill of advertisement at the Station-Houses and Hotels. Vice President and Superintendent's Office, No. 37 Canal-st., New-York. Assistant Superintendent's Office, Station-House New-Haven.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD—CAMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally; also, SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS and CINCINNATI.—Passengers by this route are not subjected to any expense for transferring themselves or baggage or the surveillance of Custom-house officers. Five daily trains from Cleveland: *First*—6 A. M., Express Train, from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago and St. Louis. *Second*—8 30 A. M., Express Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky, Cincinnati, Toledo, Chicago and St. Louis. *Third*—2.30 P. M., Express Mail, from Station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago and St. Louis. *Fourth*—3 P. M., Express Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky, and stations on Mad River Railroad. *Fifth*—8 20 P. M., Express Train, from station of C. C. & C R R, for Toledo and Chicago. Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND, July, 1854

GREAT CENTRAL RAILROAD LINE!—GREAT WESTERN ROAD OVER FROM NIAGARA FALLS TO DETROIT.—Hudson River Railroad, New-York Central Railroad, Great Western Railway, Michigan Central Railroad, Galena and Chicago Railroad, Aurora and Illinois Central Railroads, Chicago and Mississippi Railroads are now connected, and form the only direct and continuous line of Railroad from New-York to Chicago and the Mississippi. Passengers going West can now take the NEW YORK EXPRESS TRAIN, and avoid the long and continuous journey around the South Shore of Lake Erie. A great distance saved, the easy grades and large amount of Air-Line, and a direct connection of more than twelve hundred miles, terminating at different points on the Mississippi River make it the only desirable route to West and Southwest. Fast time, connecting through, leave Chambers-st., via Hudson River Railroad, at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. Freight contracted and shipped with promptness, to all points West and Southwest. For freight and through tickets, apply at the Office of Central Railroad Line, No. 173 Broadway New-York. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given that a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent upon the capital stock of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company paid in, has been declared from the net earnings of said road for the six months ending July 31, 1854, payable to the stockholders in cash, on and after August 15, 1854, at the office of the Company, in Chicago. A stock dividend of seven per cents has also been declared from the surplus earnings which will have accrued to the 31st inst. payable on and after August 10, 1854, in certificates to be issued by the Secretary; which certificates will be redeemable at the pleasure of the holder, in the full-paid stock of the Company, when presented, in sums of $100 and may be transferable by endorsement on the back thereof. W. M LARRABEE, Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, July 19, 1854

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express at 6 A. M. for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage or cars. Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk Mail at 8.15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Way Express at 1 P. M. for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger at 4 P. M. (from foot of Chambers-st.) and Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M. for Otisville and intermediate Stations. Night Express at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train at 9 A. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo with first-class splendid steamers on Lake Erie for all ports on the Lake; and at Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. D. C McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st daily for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, July 31, 1854, the Trains will run as follows: Express Trains 6 A M., through in four hours connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 8 A. M. Through Way Train 12 M. Express Train 4:30 P. M. Accommodation Train at 6 30 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger Train at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.; and Way Freight and Passenger Train at 1 P. M. For Peekskill at 7 A. M., 3:30 P. M. and 6 P. M. The Peekskill and Poughkeepsie Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, 14th and 31st-sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN at 9 A. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Way Stations.

OLIVER H. LEE, Vice President.

NEW ROUTE NORTH AND EAST VIA ALBANY—ALBANY NORTHERN RAILROAD REOPENED.—Cars run in connection with all roads North and East via Eagle Bridge or Saratoga.

Leave Albany for Ratland 6 45 A. M., 10 A M., 5.20 P. M.
Leave Albany for Saratoga 6 45 A M., 10.45 A.M., 6 P. M.

This is a pleasant and most expeditious route. The road is laid of heavy continuous rail, the equipment is new and of the most elegant and approved construction, and the track in good order. Steamboat tickets by any other route through may be procured at all the principal ticket offices, and on the People's Line of steamers and Day boats. Be careful to see that baggage is marked and checked through via Albany Northern Rail. oad.

WM. GIBSON, Superintendent.

NEW-HAVEN AND NEW-LONDON RAILROAD—This road affords many facilities, which render it a very pleasant and eligible route for Summer excursions, leaving passengers at Double Beach, Stony Creek, Southern's Head, Guilford, Saybrook and Pequot House at New London, and other watering places along the seashore. It is also the direct way to Newport, as appears from the following table. Passengers can procure tickets in New-York, leaving at 8 o'clock in the morning, and arriving at Newport the same evening. Fare through, $4 50:

Leave New-York.	8 A M.	Leave Newport....	5 A M
Leave N Haven.	11:15 A M.	Leave Providence.	7:20 A.M.
Leave N London.	1:45 P M.	Leave Stonington.	9:20 A M.
Leave Stonington.	3:15 P M	Leave N Lo don.	11 A.M.
Leave Providence.	6 P M	Leave N Haven...	1:10 P. M.
Arrive at Newport.	8 P M	Arrive at N York.	4:30 P. M.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—NEW-YORK, EASTON, SOMERVILLE, &c.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT—Commencing April 10, 1854.—Leave New-York for Easton, &c., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville (way) at 6 P M., by steamers RED JACKET and WYOMING from pier No. 8 North River, connecting at Elizabethtown with trains by New-Jersey Railroad (foot of Cortlandt-st. RETURNING—Will leave Philipsburg (opposite Easton) at 6.15 and 10.30 A. M., and 3 P M.; Somerville (way train) at 6.30 A M. NEW-YORK and ELIZABETHPORT—Leave New-York at 8 and 10.15 A M., 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M.; Elizabethtown at 7.45 and 9.25 A. M., 1.40, 3 and 6 P M.

GEO. H. PEGRAM, Superintendent.

TROY AND BOSTON RAILROAD.—The most expeditious and only through line to Montreal in one day. Leave Hudson River depôt, Chambers-st., at 6 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 1.30 P. M., Burlington, 4, Rouse's Point, 6 P. M., and Montreal 9 P. M., same day. By Way Train, at 12 M.—Arrive at Rutland at 9 o'clock, and Burlington at 11.30, same evening; lodge and proceed to Ogdensburg or Montreal early next morning. Those leaving at 4 and 5 P. M., will lodge at Troy; leave next morning at 7 o'clock, and arrive at Burlington, Montreal and Ogdensburg, same day.

ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, AND THE SOUTH AND WEST via NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—UNITED STATES MAIL AND EXPRESS LINES.—Leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7, 8, and 10 A M., and 4 and 6 P. M.—THROUGH IN FOUR HOURS. Fare $3 25 in 7; $3 75 in 4, and $3 in 8 and 10 A M., and 6 P M. The New-Jersey Accommodation Line leaves at 12 M., at $2, stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati (at $16) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 and 10 A. M., and 6 P. M.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA, from Pier No 1 North River. Two lines daily at 7 A M. and 2 P. M. Morning line at 7 A. M. by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by cars to way places and Camden; fare $3. Express line at 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in four hours; fare $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1 75.

PROPOSALS FOR MAKING ADDITIONS TO WARD SCHOOL-HOUSE No. 31, situated in Monroe, near Montgomery-st., and Primaries Nos 3 and 18 in Charity, near Pemmel-st., (VIIth Ward,) will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts, until the 10th of August next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., where plans and specifications may be seen, and particulars ascertained. Or by application to either of the undersigned Committee:

WILSON SHAW, No. 366 Henry-st.
DAVID WEBB, No. 29 Montgomery-st.
JAMES B. BRINSMADE, No. 99 Monroe-st.

NEW-YORK, July 27, 1854.

ENCAUSTIC TILES for floors of churches and public buildings, and for vestibules, halls, dining rooms, conservatories, and hearths in dwellings. These tiles are of an almost infinite variety of patterns, are very hard and strong, and are used in the best houses in all parts of the country. Also, Garnish chimney tops, suited to every style of architecture, and recommended in Downing's work on country houses, and by architects generally. For sale by MILLER, COATES & YOULE, No. 279 Pearl-st., New York.

$100 REWARD.—TO TH

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE CHOLERA.

FRANKLIN-STREET HOSPITAL.

Date.	Received.	Died.	Discharged Cured.	Remain'g
[illegible]....468	295	104		32
[illegible] Aug. 6....	11	7	6	29
[illegible], Aug. 7....	6	3	6	25
[illegible], Aug. 8....	9	3	4	27
Total.....468	313	123		27

HOTT-STREET HOSPITAL.

Date.	Received.	Died.	Discharged Cured.	Remaining
Monday, August 5....	35	17	7	10
Sunday, Aug. 6....	6	2	1	13
Monday, Aug. 7....	7	2	2	16
Tuesday, Aug. 8....	10	6	2	18
Total.....58	27	12		18

Fifteen cases and *nine* deaths yesterday. An increase of six cases and four deaths since Monday. The change of temperature was so sudden on Monday as to produce a higher rate of mortality.

In *Brooklyn*, there were 13 cases and 3 deaths yesterday.

In *Williamsburg*, no new cases were reported; and but one death occurred yesterday. Four patients remain in Hospital.

From *Blackwell's Island*, the reports of cases for the past three days are as follows:

	Received.	Died.	Cured.	Remaining.
PENITENTIARY.				
August 5.....	7	0	0	8
August 6.....	2	1	1	8
August 7.....	3	0	1	10
ALMSHOUSE.				
August 5.....	7	4	0	19
August 6.....	17	5	2	29
August 7.....	8	3	5	27
WORKHOUSE.				
August 7.....	3	2	0	17

The total number of cases under treatment on the Island is 84.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.				
August 7.....	8	3	0	0

A Cholera Incident.

Notwithstanding the fact that the ravages of the Cholera have thus far been less severe, as a general thing, than in former years, the disease has still furnished instances of sweeping fatality in families. An instance of this kind occurred a few days since, in a family in middling circumstances, residing in Stanton-street, Brooklyn. The mother of the family—a hearty, robust woman—took in washing as a means of helping along the family, and in the course of this occupation had occasion to wash clothes for a person who had recently disembarked from a foreign voyage. The next day she was seized with the most virulent Asiatic Cholera, and in a very short time was a corpse. She was interred on the day following. Scarcely had the bereaved husband entered his house on his return from his wife's burial, when he also was seized and soon followed her. One by one the family were taken away. In the space of one week, *seven persons*—father, mother and children—were swept off.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen....TUESDAY, Aug. 8.

The Minutes of last meeting were read and approved

The following communication from Alderman TROWBRIDGE, of the Tenth Ward, was read and filed:

BOARD OF ALDERMEN: In a communication or report submitted to this Board in July, the present month, in relation to the offal contract, I find that in one section, upon further inquiry, my information, so far as regards Mr. Wm. B. REYNOLDS receiving or requiring pay from the owners for removing dead horses, cows, &c., was incorrect, and I wish, in justice to Mr. WM. B. REYNOLDS, to make this statement.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JULY 25, 1854. GEO. A. TROWBRIDGE.

The following petitions were presented:

Petion of Hugh Auchincloss for relief from erroneous taxes. Referred to Committee on Finance.

Of the executors of Peter Masterson for extension of time, so as to finish his contract. Referred to Committee on Roads.

From T. F. Moller in relation to tax on personal property. Referred to Committee on Finance.

Of John Doherty to be relieved from assessment. Referred to Committee on Finance.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Assessment concurring with Board of Councilmen for apportionment on sewer in Gansevoort-street, from Hudson River to Fourth-street. On Ayes and Nays being taken, concurred in.

Reports from the Committee on Streets, concurring with the Board of Councilmen, to pave Wall-street from Broadway to the easterly side of Broad-street, with granite blocks; also, from same Committee, in favor of paving William-street, from Wall to Pine-streets, with granite blocks. Adopted

A petition of the residents of Fifty-fourth-street, and that vicinity, to have Croton pipes laid in that street, was presented by Alderman HOWARD. Referred to the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, nonconcurring with the Board of Aldermen to grant permission to C. P. White and R. H. Ludlow to build a pier in front of their property on the Hudson River. Adopted by Councilmen, July 14.

Report of Committee on Streets in favor of flagging, &c., Orange-street from Bayard to Walker with ordinary material. Adopted.

Several other minor reports were read and adopted. An invitation was received from the Fire Department, [illegible] of the Board to the laying of the [illegible] Pennsylvania-street, [illegible]. The Board adjourned.

[illegible]

The proceedings in the case of Ingraham against Sheldon were resumed yesterday at 4 P. M. Aldermen LUNT and LORD were in attendance.

The following resolution was read by Alderman LUNT:

Resolved, That a Special Committee of three be appointed to investigate the manner in which the business of the Corporation Attorney has been conducted during the administration of JOHN B. HASKIN, and report to this Board such facts as may be elicited in such investigation.

Mr. BRADY objected to the power of the Committee to investigate official conduct at all, or if it undertook it, that the Committee be full. In the absence of Ald. KELLY, a lengthened discussion took place between Mr. BRADY and Ald. LORD as to the power of the Committee to proceed in the investigation. Mr. BRADY contended that it was inconsistent with the Charter, inconsistent with the duty of Aldermen, and totally inconsistent with the security of personal and private character, to tolerate such investigations. He said that the Committee of investigation could only perform a political, not a judicial investigation, and therefore he wished to have what was done in the matter carried on under some sanction and some responsibility.

Mr. BRADY then submitted the subjoined protest, substantially as follows:

In the matter of the Corporation Attorney's Office: Although John B. Haskin, the Corporation Attorney, desires and invites the most thorough examination of his official conduct, and is prepared to show that it has been in all particulars unexceptionable; yet I as his counsel advise that he should, and he does through me respectfully protest against the entertaining by the Committee above mentioned, of the charges, or either of them, preferred by Abijah Ingraham, Lewis N. Glover, and Abner J. Williamson, because

First—The Committee was not appointed to investigate such charges—their authority is by the terms and meaning of the resolution under which they act, restricted to an inquiry as to the mode or system according to which the office he holds has been administered.

Second—The Board of Aldermen has no power to examine into the matter referred to the Committee, except for *legislative* purposes. The power to impeach Mr. Haskin belongs exclusively to the Board of Councilmen. On such impeachment his trial would be had (as the charter provides) before the Board of Aldermen, and it is clearly improper for the latter to take any action which might create a bias in the minds of any of its members, concerning matter on which they may be called to act judicially.

Mr. Haskin also suggests that even if the Committee had the power which he has above claimed they do not possess, they should not exercise it in this instance, because,

First—The resolution under which they act was presented by Alderman Williamson, who had made publications affecting the official conduct of Mr. Haskin, for which the latter had commenced criminal and civil proceedings before such resolution was offered.

Second—No charge or accusation is made against Mr. Haskin, except by Messrs. Ingraham and Glover, both of whom had become his personal enemies before the Committee was appointed, and the former of whom he had prosecuted criminally and civilly for libelling him in relation to his official conduct.

No citizen alleged to have been affected by Mr. Haskin makes any complaint. The prosecution above mentioned against Ingraham and Williamson are pending.

Third, To defend himself fully against his hostile accusers, and at the same time to place them in the position which Mr. Haskin thinks they should occupy before the Committee and the public, he deems it requisite that they should make their statements under oath, and so as to be amenable by law for their testimony.

This cannot be effected before the Committee, as they have no power to administer an oath to any witness.

Fourth, For the purposes already mentioned, Mr. Haskin might also require persons to impeach the general moral character of witnesses, and he could not secure their attendance, because the Committee has no power to compel it by subpœna or otherwise.

Fifth—Mr. Haskin declares that the said Williamson and Ingraham seek, in this proceeding, to obtain testimony to use on their trials for the libels beforementioned; and he does not consider that either the Committee or himself should furnish any aid in furthering such a design.

Sixth—The Board of Councilmen have now before them a measure relating to Mr. Haskin and his office, in which a Committee has fully approved his official conduct.

I have, for these reasons, advised Mr. Haskin to make this protest, and I respectfully ask the Committee to confine their examination and report to the system by which the office of Corporation Attorney has been administered during Mr. Haskin's term, leaving it to the Councilmen to take such action in regard to his official conduct as they may deem advisable, so that when he is called upon to answer for it, he may meet accusers who are to be legally responsible for their testimony, appear in a Court, no members of which have in any degree prejudged his case, and be provided with the [illegible] behalf.

From a child his [illegible] ability to undergo any charges. [illegible] T. BRADY.

Alderman LORD expressed the determination to proceed with the investigation, which was concurred in by Alderman FLINT.

Mr. BRADY then ordered his protest to be filed, stating he would use all the ingenuity in his power to make some one responsible for the whole transaction.

The Committee then adjourned till 3 P. M. on Thursday next.

DEPARTURE OF THE BININGER GUARD.—The fine military company, organized last year under the name of the Bininger Guard and commanded by Capt. DAVID HARRIS, take their departure at 6 o'clock this morning, by the New-York and Erie Railroad, for Niagara Falls and Montreal on a pleasure excursion. Some two or three weeks ago there were *seventy* members enrolled for the great tour, but owing to the flying rumors of cholera at the cities the company are to visit, about 25 of the privates became alarmed and declined going. However, Capt. HARRIS received private advices yesterday from Niagara and Canada, which assure him that the cholera has entirely disappeared from the Falls, and has also decreased in the cities of Buffalo and Montreal. The Guard are specially invited to visit the city of Montreal by the corporate authorities. This, we believe, is the first instance on record where a military corps belonging to the United States, have been allowed to cross the line into Canada while under arms. We learn the Montreal people have made extensive preparations for a brilliant reception of the Guard.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.—Congress has passed an act making an appropriation of $530,000 for the purchase of the buildings recently occupied by the Bank of Commerce and the Bank of the State of New-York, now leased and occupied by the United States Government for the Assay Office and the office of the Assistant Treasurer. The upper parts of the buildings have been fitted up for offices for the Surveyor of the Port, and for the liquidating department of the Collector's office. The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized a thorough cleaning and painting of the Custom-House building.

☞ We see it stated that Commodore VANDERBILT has bought out the interest of Mr. MILLS in the Pacific Line of ships. The *Uncle Sam* and the *Yankee Blade* are now added to the Independent Line, to run between San Francisco and Panama, in connection with the *North Star* on this side of the continent:

☞ We call attention to an advertisement of Dr. IVES' Cholerine. Dr. IVES was formerly Coroner of this City.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before His Honor the Recorder.

Seventeen grand jurors being present this morning at the opening of the Court, they were sworn, after which his Honor charged them as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY: To you are committed the important power and solemn duty of inquiring into, and, upon competent proof, of indicting for all public offences, or acts tending to them. The grave nature of the proceeding in every case demands that the inquest be conducted with care, intelligence, and impartiality. The high nature of the act requires that the indictment be found only on such proof as is sufficient to convict, and that your decision be made only on fair, full, and clear understanding of the case.

A portion of your duties, and herein the Court, by law, is specially directed to charge you, are those of inquiring into any violation of the election laws, of the usury laws, of the laws against lotteries, and of the violations of the laws by public officers, in demanding, charging, or receiving fees, to which they are not entitled. The maintenance of these laws are enjoined emphatically. In case of their violation your action is invoked by particular enactment. Your aid in their enforcement is, therefore, seriously requested.

The election laws, of all others, must be maintained, if we wish to keep in a proper condition the institutions and privileges of this country. If corruption is allowed to enter the ballot box, the injury inflicted is vital to those institutions of which we boast.

The laws against lotteries are founded on the principles of morality, and are, to a certain extent, fundamental, and contribute to the happiness and prosperity of society. These laws have been established here, and there is an express declaration in the constitution of this State, prohibiting lotteries. Still it is a daily practice, and those in charge of lotteries elsewhere come here and boldly disseminate their circulars. Nay more, there are auxiliary lottery offices which reach persons of the most limited means in our community, and sometimes the laborer's last farthing is spent in a lottery policy. These are spread over the city under the name of "exchange offices," and it is to this branch of the laws that you will be required to give your most intense examination.

The court is directed by law to charge you also not to disclose the fact of an indictment being found for felony against persons not in actual custody, until, on such indictment, they shall have been arrested. A violation of this charge is declared to be a misdemeanor.

It is well to say to you, what has been mentioned by me on former occasions, that it is best that you do not disclose, except to the functionaries authorized to receive your communications, any of your proceedings; indeed, to have no outdoor conversation on the subjects which you may have in charge. Such information is recently given of alleged frauds, to a degree of extraordinary magnitude, by persons holding official stations of trust and confidence in certain Railroad institutions, by which many of those who, in good faith, had placed their means in the stock of those institutions, or persons who have trusted to the representations of those officers and their integrity, have been deprived of their property, that I deem it my duty to ask your attention to the subject.

If upon examination it shall appear by due proof that such acts have been committed as amount to a criminal offence, it becomes your duty to indict those proved to you to be guilty of the crime. The law in such cases peculiarly demands a firm, fearless, and just vindication of it. For, if confidence on high assurances can thus be broken—if trust in those, who, on apparently just grounds, were deemed to be high-minded, honest and honorable, can be violated, and by frauds, vast, deliberate and skillful, the property of the unsuspecting can be removed or taken with impunity, then, indeed, are the security and assurances guarranteed by the laws valueless.

In investigating the subject, it is highly important that you allow no excitement or prejudice to sway you, that you judge carefully and rightfully, by the proof, and that you be clearly satisfied that the acts proved amount to a crime committed by those who may be accused before you indict.

My duty demands, also, that I ask your attention to a recent instance of personal combat, said to have been a prize fight, between two individuals in one of the public places in our City, in which, as is said, one or other of the combatants was more or less mutilated. It is also said they were allowed to complete their work without interruption or arrest, although large numbers were assembled at the scene.

It cannot be, that in a civilized community such actions can be allowed. I sincerely hope that on inquiry the case will not appear to be as bold a defiance of the laws, a disregard of public order, and of decent respect for the feelings of a peaceable community, as the statement given would seem to manifest. You will please, gentlemen, to give the case your careful consideration.

The calendar placed before the Court, of cases for your action, presents 7 cases of murder, 7 cases of assault with intent to kill, 7 cases of arson, 2 of robbery, 12 of burglary, 3 of forgery, 20 of grand larceny, besides others, amounting in all to 70 cases.

It was my hope and belief that rowdyism, and those awful homicides and intemperance, which frequently are caused by them, had greatly diminished, and that the use of deadly weapons no longer prevailed to the extent which has heretofore been the case; but this shocking catalogue of homicides and personal violence in a short time, not only among the ignorant and the low, but among the educated and those claiming to be respectable, presents an awful contradiction to my impressions. We have to deal with this dark list, gentlemen, as we find it, and it is your sad and solemn and painful duty to dispose of these cases as the proof shall warrant.

It is appropriate at this season of the year, if your time will so permit, for you to examine into the condition of our streets, alleys, markets and sewers, and to inquire into all violations of the health laws. The tenant-houses and their yards, too, are just objects of inquiry. There is no doubt, that cleanliness was never more important to this community than now.

In your official proceedings, you are to act with care and circumspection; to examine each case attentively, and to possess yourselves of a right understanding of it and of the proof; if in any case, you are not satisfied with the proof, you may examine further; if you entertain any reasonable doubts, those doubts should be given in favor of the accused. In all cases in which you may desire aid or counsel, you will apply to the District-Attorney; he is your legal adviser; and on his counsel you may rely.

You are to perform your duty impartially and fearlessly, without prejudice or prepossession, and which is specified only by the proof and the law by which it applies.

It is important that your attention be first given to those cases in which the public accused are in Prison.

In no case can a Bill be found unless by at least 12 votes. His Honor concluded his charge by directing the attention of the Grand Jury to the subject of obtaining goods under false pretences, and that of mock auctions, as frauds of frequent occurrence in this community. Daily frauds are committed on strangers. It is important therefore to the character and reputation of the City that such frauds should be punished. It is right to direct your careful attention not to indict without ample proof, but that once obtained to be firm in convicting.

Gentlemen, I commit the business of the term to your charge.

SAD ACCIDENT—DEATH OF AN ACTOR.—On Monday evening, while a party of actors from this City were bathing in the surf at Coney Island, one of them, Mr. JOSEPH BRELSFORD, attempted to dive from the shoulders of one of his companions, but the water being shallow, he struck his head with such force on the sand as to break his neck. Mr. B. had but lately arrived in this City, and was awaiting the opening of the new theatre on Broadway, in which company he was to have been the leading man. He was well known in the South and West as one of the most forcible and talented artistes on the American stage. His remains were yesterday escorted, by a large number of his brother actors, from the Coney Island boat to the Camden and Amboy Dépôt, to be taken to Philadelphia for interment. Mr. B. leaves an afflicted widow.

TWO CHILDREN DROWNED—ONE FATE FOR THE WHITE AND COLORED.—Coroner GAMBLE held inquests yesterday afternoon upon the bodies of two children found drowned. The first, a young boy, aged six years and four months, named JAMES MAYNESS, who fell off pier No. 14, East River. The second was that of a colored boy, name unknown, aged about six years, found at the foot of Beach-street, North River.

CHARGED WITH HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—JOHN CAPIN, charged by BERNARD GORMLEY with having knocked him down at the corner of Fifty-first-street and Seventh-avenue on Friday night, and robbed him of $2, was yesterday arrested by officer MCKENNA, and brought to Jefferson Police Court. He gave bail in $500 to appear on trial.

[Advertisement.]

PIANOS.—Dealers, Teachers and all those wishing Pianos, Melodeons, Music, or any kind of Music Merchandize, will find the great establishment of the United States for such goods, at low prices, is that of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Ten boxes of DESHLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS effected ten permanent cures at Safe Harbor, Pa. Sold by C. H. RING, corner Broadway and John-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great ANTI-PERIODIC PILL, or DESHLER'S Cure for Fever and Ague is sold by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

THE OLD BREWERY TRIUMPHANT.—The greatest enthusiasm has attended the revival of the famous Moral Drama at Barnum's Museum, and its success is a perfect marvel. It will be repeated both this afternoon and this evening. The United Twins are still at the Museum.

LONG ISLAND.

Large Fire in Brooklyn—Loss $24,000.

At 7 1-2 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the large brick building on Nassau-street near Fulton, Brooklyn, and before the flames could be stayed the building and contents were entirely destroyed. This is the third time a fire has occurred on this spot within three years. The building destroyed now, was built of brick, four stories high, and occupied two twenty-five feet front lots. The property belonged to Mr. C. H. MITCHEL, whose loss on building and fixtures will not fall short of $6,000.

A portion of the building was occupied by Mr. JAMES PIGOT, Upholsterer, whose loss was total. He being absent, his account books were not saved. His loss is estimated at $2,000, and that amount is understood to be covered by insurance.

Another portion of the building was occupied by GUY & CADLEY, Gas Fitters and Chandelier makers. Whole loss amounts to $1,500. Their books and papers were all destroyed. Insured in the Nassau Insurance Company.

Mr. O. C. FORSYTH, Jeweler, occupied a portion of the third story as a workshop for the manufacturing of jewelry. Everything in this department was destroyed. Loss $500—no insurance.

Messrs. WARING & RUSSELL, dealers in Coffee and Spices, occupied a basement floor. These gentlemen hold a long lease, and are insured for $2,500, which, as a portion of the stock was saved, they suppose will about cover their loss.

One of the heaviest losers is C. F. CREGAN, Block Letter Cutter, occupying rooms directly over Messrs. WARING & RUSSELL. Their loss in machinery and letters out ready for gilding, is $5,000. No insurance.

THOMAS G. BOONE, manufacturer of patent spinning jennies, occupied a portion of the third story. Loss, $2,000; upon which it is understood there is no insurance.

Mr. — HALLIDAY, turner, occupied an upper room. His loss is between one and two thousand dollars. Not insured. A small brick stable on the opposite side of Nassau-street, occupied by WM. H. SMITH, grocer, was considerably damaged. The rear part of Mr. SMITH'S store, which fronts on Fulton-street, was also damaged. His loss will not probably exceed six or eight hundred dollars. No insurance.

The firemen turned out promptly, and it required their utmost efforts to keep the flames from spreading to the adjoining buildings. The origin of this fire remains a mystery; the prevailing opinion is, that it first caught in Mr. PIGOT'S rooms. The whole loss by this fire is about $24,000.

FATAL ACCIDENT—DEATH OF A SOMNAMBULIST.—A young man named WILLIAM THOMPSON, residing at Mrs. WILSON'S boarding house, Kent-avenue, East Brooklyn, on Saturday morning last was found lying senseless in the back yard of the house, with his skull fractured. Dr. GOODWIN and others of the medical fraternity were called in, and everything known to science was done to save his life, but without success. He died the following day, having remained senseless all the time. It is supposed that the deceased was walking in his sleep on the roof of the house when he fell to the yard below, a distance of 20 feet, and was injured as above stated. Deceased was 22 years of age.

BROOKLYN CITY RAILROADS.—The cars for the first time commenced running over the Fulton and Court-street line to Greenwood Cemetery, yesterday.

☞ An anti-Nebraska County Meeting will be held in Brooklyn, on Thursday evening. A call is published in another column. Able speakers are engaged for the occasion.

MARRIED.

At Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 5, by Rev. Thomas Wilks Mr. P. R. RINGSHON, of California, and Miss CORNELIA DOUGHTY, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Charles I. Doughty of this City.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, Aug. 7, MELISSA, infant daughter of John and Julia Frances Van Keuren, aged 3 months and 11 days

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 1 o'clock, this (Wednesday) afternoon, from the residence of her parents, No. 44 West 41st-st.

In this City, on Saturday morning, Aug. 5, of congestion of the brain, MRS. AGNES ANN WILSON, wife of Francis Wilson, deceased, in the 53d year of her age.

Her remains were conveyed to Hanover, N. J., for interment.

☞ Upper Canada and Canandaigua papers please copy.

July 31, FREDERICK HULL, at No. 28 Graham-st., Brooklyn, aged 3 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 6, suddenly, AMELIA, wife of George B. Alvord, aged 45 years

The funeral will take place on Thursday A. M. Notice in Thursday's morning edition

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 8, ASA A. CORNING, son of Wm. H. and Hannah M. Cotton, aged 5 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, Clermont-av., near De Kalb-av., Brooklyn, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 8, of consumption, JAMES A. MORRIS, in the 37th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his father, John Morris, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Thursday afternoon, the 10th inst. at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 117 Willoughby-st, corner of Prince-st.

At Glen Cove, L. I., on Tuesday morning, Aug. 8, of consumption, JAMES WHITING LIVAYNE, in the 25th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his brothers, William and George, and of his brother-in-law, Joseph W. Hayes, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his brother, No. 142 Fulton-st. Brooklyn, at which time it will proceed to the Church of the Assumption, corner of York and Jay-sts, where the funeral services will be celebrated, after which his remains will be taken to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross Flatbush, L. I.

At Elizabethtown, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 7, at the residence of F. R. Chetwood, Esq., after a short and severe illness, Mrs. HENRIETTE B. EDES, aged 54.

At Carmel, Putnam Co., on Thursday morning, Aug. 3, THOMAS F. RAYMOND, in the 23d year of his age.

☞ Eastern, Western, and Southern papers please copy.

At Staten Island, on Saturday morning, Aug. 5, H. WHARTON GRIFFITH, Esq., Counsellor at Law.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Markets see Sixth Page.

TUESDAY, Aug. 8—P. M.

The Cunard packet *Arabia* arrived this afternoon, bringing dates from Liverpool to July 28. The news is on the whole favorable. Cotton declined ⅛d.; Grain 3d.@4d., nominally; Flour 9d.@12d., nominally; 150 hhds. Tobacco, 182 hhds. Tallow, 200 pkgs. Bacon, 10s.@12s. The propeller *Alps* has 500 bbls. Flour, 6,500 bushels Wheat, 3s.; 75 tcs. Beef, 50 pkgs. Bacon, 200 bales Cotton, all on private terms. To Havre, 300 bags Cocoa 1c.; 200 bales Cotton ⅛c.; Bone ⅜c.@½c. To Hamburg, 200 hhds. Tobacco, 12s. 6d.; 200 bbls. Shoepegs, 2s. Two charters for Coal from Pictou to New-York, were made at $4; and a charter to Oporto for heavy Canada Staves.

The receipts at the Sub-Treasury to-day were $187,088; paid $136,295; balance $5,020,618.

The Exchanges at the Clearing-House were $16,211,982.

CAMMANN & Co. say in their Circular, prepared for the *Africa* to-morrow:

The Stock Market, since the issue of our last Circular of 25th ult., has presented no important new feature. Business has been limited; and although the fluctuations are frequent, the above quotations show generally no material change from those contained in our last. There are symptoms of returning confidence in Railroad securities. The satisfactory result of the examinations recently made, and the reforms adopted in the management of most of the roads, have, to a considerable extent, removed the apprehensions regarding the system generally which existed a short time since while the large traffic gives promise of future remunerative results quite equal to any that have been realized in the past. It will be noticed that New-York Central and Michigan Central Railroad stocks have each advanced several ₱ cent. The former is now sold dividend off.

There is more paper in the Street, importers being in want of money to pay duties, and rates are 1 to 2 ₱ cent. higher than last week. We quote first class 9@10 ₱ cent., with very good names at 12 ₱ cent. Railroad paper is almost unnegotiable, but a few transactions are made at 15@18 ₱ cent. There is no change in money on call, but lenders find it less difficult to keep their funds safely employed.

The steamship of to-morrow had this evening $335,000 gold engaged.

The revenue for the fiscal year ending 30th June last, has been ascertained to be 74½ millions of dollars, of which about 64 millions is from Customs, 3½ millions from Lands, and two millions from miscellanies.

The Manhattan Life Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ ₱ cent., payable 15th inst.

The Commissioner of the Ohio Sinking Fund will redeem in each of the months of August, September, and October, $100,000 of Ohio 6 ₱ cent. Stocks, due after the 31st day of December, 1856, and will pay thereon a premium of 2 ₱ cent.

The Philadelphia *North American* says the only financial trouble which exists in that city arises from the wants of railroad companies, some of which, instead of adopting the wise policy of the Reading Road, are continuing, notwithstanding the scarcity of money, to enlarge the facilities of their works, and thus becoming competitors in the market for the purchase of money at high rates, and diverting money from legitimate channels.

The earnings of the Milwaukie and Mississippi Railroad for July were:

	1853.	1854.
Passenger s.....	$8,384 64	$16,099 95
Freight.....	7,770 21	19,474 79
Total.....	$16,154 85	$35,574 74

The road is now running to Madison 100 miles, while it was running to Janesville, 70 miles, in the month of July, 1853. Taking the average per mile of last year's business, the increase of length of road would require receipts of about $23,100, leaving a margin of over $12,000 for actual increase of business during the dullest month of the whole year. In the year 1852, the total receipts of July (the road open to Eagle 36 miles,) were $4,419 86. The average sum per mile of road for the three years is:

1852.....	$122 50	1854	$353 74
1853.....	231 00		

The earnings of the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad for the year ending May 31, were $162,688, or about $2,000 less than those of the previous year. The expenses were $107,115, a large number of which was for relaying the track for the first forty miles of the road. Of the net earnings, $46,620 was appropriated for the payment of interest on the bonds, leaving $8,953 to be carried to the contingent account.

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

CASH ASSETS.

BANKS.	LOANS. July 31.	LOANS. July 24.	SPECIE. July 31.	SPECIE. July 24.
Citizens' Bank....	2,864,110	2,743,972	1,674,682	1,506,133
Canal Bank.....	1,788,449	1,669,759	1,141,155	1,218,463
Louisiana.....	2,026,498	2,000,722	1 9 2,284	1,111,466
Louisiana State..	3,869,567	3,156,333	2,008,725	1,997,977
Mech. & Traders	963,675	974,011	319,485	343,765
B'k of New Orleans	977,334	1,004,429	328,125	326,565
Southern Bank..	426,846	409,723	129,102	126,674
Union Bank.....	617,836	619 843	190,055	173,988
Total.....	12 537,767	12,634,8 2	7,754,591	7,055,431
	Decrease....$111,165		Decrease.....	$50,900

CASH LIABILITIES.

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. July 31.	CIRCULATION. July 24.	DEPOSITS. July 31.	DEPOSITS. July 24.
Citizens' Bank...	1,784,860	1,748,720	1,646,347	1,567,562
Canal Bank.....	1,302,473	1,298,777	901,864	891,209
Louisiana.....	1,164,009	1,174,964	2,430,460	2,543,432
Louisiana State..	1,305 945	1,310,925	3,046 980	3,089 431
Mech. & Traders	.....	.....	754,365	840,960
B'k of N Orleans	477,110	485,200	710,643	734,069
Southern Bank..	262,500	271,710	177,800	163,759
Union Bank.....	573,943	547,840	474,067	551,938
Total.....	$6,869,032	$6,748,236	10,142,546	10,385,300
	Decrease....	$79,151	Decrease...	$224,754

In addition to the foregoing Cash Assets, the Banks hold Foreign and Domestic Exchange to the extent of the respective figures opposite, as compared with last week:

	July 31.	July 24.
Bank of Louisiana.....	$471,756	$558,939
Canal Bank.....	697,269	891,269
Southern Bank.....	507,498	523 089
Louisiana State Bank.....	167,406	112,292
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank.....	120,270	125,573
Citizens' Bank.....	243,547	322 349
Bank of New-Orleans.....	214,811	201,511
Union Bank.....	195 287	211,035
Total.....	$2,557 844	$3,000 947

The monthly statement shows a decrease in Circulation of $381 561, in Deposits of $623,971, in Loans of $1,629,591, and in Exchange of $883,628. There is an increase in Specie of $298,574, and in other Cash Liabilities of $382,868.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Baring Brothers Circular.

Per Arabia.] LONDON, Friday, July 28, 1854—5 P.M.

We have no material change to notice in the Colonial and Foreign Produce markets this week, except with regard to BREADSTUFFS, which have considerably declined. MONEY is easier, but without change in the rate of discount. CONSOLS leave off 92¼@92½. DOLLARS are held at 5s. 3d. BAR SILVER 5s. 1½d. AMERICAN EAGLES, 77s. 3d. DOUBLOONS 76s. The East India Company have reduced the rate of Exchange to 1s. 11d. ₱ Company's rupee for Bills on Bengal and Madras, and 1s. 11½d. on Bombay.

COCHINEAL—The public sales have been large, amounting to 300 bags Honduras, which went off heavily, about one half finding buyers, as follows: Good to extra fine Silvers, from 3s. 10d.@4s. 4d., low to good fine Blacks, from 3s. 9d.@4s. 5d.

COCOA—We have no public sales to report; but the market is steady.

COFFEE—Is quiet, and prices in some instances a trifle lower.

COTTON—Quiet, without change in price. Tough Oake and Tile, £120; best Selected, £120; Sheathing, 14d.; Yellow Metal, 13d.

CORN—Although the supplies of both English and Foreign Wheat were moderate on Monday last, the fine weather, and the favorable reports of the growing crops, had a very depressing effect on the market, and the few sales made were at a decline of 2s.@10s. ₱ qr. on the prices of the previous Monday. To-day there was rather more disposition to buy at the late reduction in prices, but holders generally were firm. We quote whits American Wheat, 66s @70s., and red 62s.@68s. ₱ qr. American Flour, 27s.@32s. ₱ bbl.

COTTON—The demand has been good, the sales for the week amounting to 2,400 bales. At Liverpool the market continues steady; yesterday's quotations for middling Orleans was 5 5-16d.

DRUGS, &c.—Little doing in the absence of public sales. Of 292 chests Shellac, one-half sold from 52s.@53s. 6d. for good second orange. Turkey Opium very firm at 13s. 6d.@14s. Cutch 45s.@46s. Gambier 27s. Saffron 20s.@21s. Camphor 100s.@102s. 6d. Quicksilver 1s. 11d.@2s. 1,700 bags Sago principally sold from 16s. 6d.@19s. 6d.

HEMP—In St. Petersburg Clean a moderate business is passing at £62. 550 bales Manilla at auction were chiefly bought in, there being no disposition to purchase. A few lots only of fine quality selling at £60. Jute, 960 bales were chiefly sold at easier rates—£21@£24. A few lots at £24 10s @£26.

INDIGO—The quarterly public sales of East India were brought to a close on the 25th inst. The result is, that of 13,925 chests offered, about 7,500 have been sold, of which it is estimated 2,000 are for the home trade, and 5,500 for export and resale. As compared with the May sale, prices of the good and fine Bengal, and of the mixed and undesirable qualities, are 3d @4d. lower, while the middling and good middling sorts have been in good demand, and maintained about former prices. Good and fine Madras and Kurpah were in request at 2d.@4d. advance, but the ordinary and low qualities heavy of sale.

IRON—The demand for Welsh is less active, and we quote Rails £7 10s @£7 15s., and common Bars £8 10s., free on board in Wales. Staffordshire continues in good request. Scotch Pigs £81 6s. for mixed numbers on the Clyde.

IVORY—50 tons at auction sold with spirit at 10s.@20s. advance for large Teeth; average 20lbs. and upwards, realized from £24@£39 15s.

LARD—Stock in first hands small. Western in kegs 50s.@52.

LEAD—A fair business doing. Common Pig £22 10s. @£22 15s.; Spanish, £22; Refined, £25.

LINSEED CAKES—For Foreign descriptions the demand continues active, and prices are fully supported. We quote New-York in barrels, £11 5s.@£11 10s.; Boston in bags £10 10s @£10 15s.

MOLASSES—Very dull. A few puncheons St. Kitts sold at 13s. 6d.@14s.

OILS—Sperm £103@£105; in common Fish little doing. Linseed has declined to 34s. on the spot, and for future deliveries there is little demand. Rape has been influenced by the fine weather, and quotations are reduced to 41s. for Brown, and 44s. for Refined. Cocoa Nut 40s.@51s.; Palm 44s.@47s.

RICE—The market continues depressed, and prices are 3d @6d. lower. 5,000 bags Bengal, at auction, went from 10s. 6d. for mid. to 12s. for good white; and of 6,500 bags Madras offered, only a small portion was disposed of from 9s. 6d.@10s. for mid. to good pinky, and 620 bags cargo Madras sold from 9s.@9s. 6d. 1,000 tons Nekranee have been sold at 9s. 9d., deliverable overside here, for transhipment to a near port.

RUM—In active demand. Proof Leewards 2s. 1d., strong Demerara 3s. 1d @3s. 3d. ₱ proof gallon.

SALTPETRE—Considerable business has been doing at the late reduction. For arrival, 200 tons have been sold at 30s for 6 ₱ cent. refraction, guaranteed, and on the spot 3,000 bags (for cash) at 29s. for 6 to 3 ₱ cent. refraction. Nitrate Soda dull at 15s.

SEEDS—Sales of Black Sea Linseed on the spot continue on a very moderate scale. For cargoes on the way from Azov further business is reported at 62s., delivered.

SPICES—Nutmegs, 117 cases brown Singapore sold with spirit from 1s. 2d for ordinary to 4s. 1d. for fine bold. Ginger, 91 pkgs. Jamaica brought from 42s. for small to 202s. for good bold bright. 450 bags Black Malabar Pepper sold from 4¼d @4½d.

SUGAR—We have little change to notice in the market, but the demand is moderate and not sufficient for the large quantity which is daily offered. The sales of West India for the week are 1,840 hhds., and of 26,000 bags Mauritius and East India, at auction, about two-thirds were disposed of, the good qualities fully maintaining previous rates, while the l

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 903 NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 10 1854 PRICE TWO CENTS.

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New-York Daily Times.

DEMOCRATIC LETTERS ON EUROPEAN POLITICS.

General View of the Purposes and Progress of the Eastern War.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LONDON, Saturday, July 22, 1854.

SIR: It is said that Bell-chimers grow gradually deaf, and can hear at last only a very confused noise from all they make. However that may be, sure it is, that to enjoy the solemn or awful harmony of the chime of bells, the best way is not to take up one's place under the bells themselves. There is a perspective for the ear as well as for the eye; and we hear nothing, or too much, in proportion to the distance which we are standing at, from the centre of sounds. Now I insist that you, in America, are too far off, while the English here are too near, for either of you to catch the air, follow the variations and form a clear judgment of the tremendous music of the clarions of war now pealing through Europe. In American opinion, the so-called Eastern war is a mere struggle of crowned heads for territorial aggrandizement and material preponderance. The English, on the contrary, will tell you, in the earnest tone of conviction, that the war on the part of the Western Powers is a most unselfish one, and that England and France are fighting for no other purpose than that of protecting the cause of justice, freedom, and civilization against the reckless champion of barbarism. The truth, however, lies between these two extremes. The war is much more one of principles than you can discern at such a distance, and without a real, radical knowledge of the complicated state of affairs in this Old World; while on the other hand, it is very far from being a war for the furtherance of human progress and happiness, as the English delude themselves into believing it is—at least on their part. To show its real character, and so place in their proper light the shifting evolutions of the Eastern war, and, consequently, of European affairs in general, will be the aim of these letters, which you, Sir, wished that I should write for the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES. So much as an explanatory introduction.

I had the pleasure of communicating to the TIMES some information as far back as the month of May, about the combined efforts of Northern diplomacy to patch up a sort of peace. The TIMES was not only enabled to give this news three mails in advance of any other American paper, but to communicate the very basis upon which the fresh negotiations were to be pursued. In the TIMES of May 29, will be found the following delineation of *what has exactly taken place*, and is now to enter—as you shall learn below—upon a new stadium:

"It is stated—said the editorial of the aforesaid day—that Baron MEYENDORFF, the Russian Minister, has assured the Emperor of Austria, that the Austrian note, which, as our readers know, had received the approval of all the Ambassadors at the Court of Vienna, will be answered in such a manner as to show the perfect sincerity of the Emperor of Russia in denying all intentions of conquest and aggrandisement to the detriment and prejudice of the other Powers, and to testify, at the same time, his readiness to maintain peace, if it be not made conditional on the acceptance of propositions detrimental to the interests, dignity and honor of his throne. This reply of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, though vague in its meaning, will be framed, says our informant, so as to intimate that the Czar would not be unwilling *to suspend hostilities, and to send a Plenipotentiary to a European Congress.* As long as war was declared only by Turkey, the Emperor regarded the question of the settlement as one between that Power and himself, and accordingly he refused to acknowledge the interference and action of England and France; but after the declaration of war by the Western Powers, the question having lost the exclusive character which the Czar wished to maintain for it, has risen to such European proportions as to admit the intervention of a Congress of the Powers, especially after the Western allies themselves have been instrumental in obtaining even greater ameliorations in favor of the Sultan's Christian subjects than the Emperor of Russia wished to secure for them."

The reader may judge for himself how far events have verified this early information. But, as I intimated above, the doings of diplomacy have entered into a new stadium, and it is on this fresh turning point that I now send you information received from the same source with the last, to which I shall add such views as, in my opinion, will give the true meaning to the incidents and equivocations of that great *mystification*, the "Eastern Policy."

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, the *diplomat*, has brought the reply of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg to that Austrian note which was destined to "afford the desired, if not indeed the concerted, opportunity" to the Czar for making some advances toward a peaceable solution. But the Russian Envoy had *two* more state papers, of an entirely confidential nature. The one is an autograph letter of the Czar to the Emperor of Austria, and the other is a sort of *memorandum*, like that of notorious celebrity sent ten years ago to the English Cabinet, but treating of widely different and equally important matters. This bears no signature, but I am assured is entirely in the handwriting of Count NESSELRODE.

The so-called Russian answer, which is in the form of a dispatch to the Czar's Ambassador at the Court of Vienna, with the included injunction to leave copies of it with the ministers of Austria and Prussia, is, of course, destined to see the light sooner or later, and is framed accordingly in that vague but conciliatory manner which was *promised* to Austria. The exact words of this reply are as yet unpublished, but enough is known of what it contains for forming an opinion of its bearing and value. The Czar is ready to adhere to the Vienna Protocol of April 9, *ratified and signed* by the plenipotentiaries of the four Powers, and to acknowledge it as a basis of peaceable solution, and as one upon which negotiations might be resumed. He goes so far as to give up the pretension of holding the Principalities as a "material guarantee;" he declares he will keep part of them as a military possession, his troops happening to find themselves on it after war had been declared against him; but he is ready to evacuate even that portion, provided some counter-guarantees shall have been given to him about the recall of the Western forces on sea and land.

Prussia and Austria consider that this reply, though unsatisfactory in some points, offers a basis for negotiations. As it would have been, however, very suspicious on the part of the Vienna Cabinet to say so much *and no more*, to the Western Powers, Count BUOL devised a scheme by which he saved his master on both sides. He accordingly says, that the answer offers a ground for negotiation, but that he *leaves the decision* to the Cabinets of London and Paris. You see the counterpoise. The Western Cabinets are, however, *not* satisfied with, and refuse to negotiate upon, the ground of the Russian answer. You must, by the way, not take that "flat refusal" more seriously than it is meant. The "gentlemen" of the British Cabinet are obliged *to show* themselves "animated with the best spirit." The chief aim, to drive the war into the swamps of Autumnal Wallachia and the equinoxial gales of the wild Euxine, will be attained, perhaps, even better with than without a refusal to treat on *that* basis. Prussia and Austria, however, after having left the decision to the Western Powers, seem to be astonished at their "flat refusal;" and to give a plausible shape to their astonishment, notes were sent to London as well as to Paris, in which the Western Powers are, in all friendship, requested to declare under *what conditions* they were inclined to make peace. The German Powers wish to know this so much the more, because the "refusal" seems to *repudiate* the Vienna Protocol of April 9, signed by the Four Powers, and recently acknowledged by the Czar, in the last Russian answer, as an acceptable basis for negotiations.

So stands the question now. What to answer, is the great problem for the English Cabinet. To tell their conditions, when they have none! To ask them for a declaration of what they are aiming at, when they have no idea of any fixed purpose—going on, as they do, blindly and stupidly, without any other leading idea than that of not inflicting such blows on the enemy as would make him less conciliatory. It is an awkward position, and the Czar has succeeded in giving a pretext to Austria for maintaining that armed neutrality, which has given him such good service already, and to keep up which is the first interest of the Hapsburgs, menaced with insurrectionary stirrings by any Power that they should stand opposed to, and very much in the interest of Russia, who would thus secure a *neutral* friend ready to help her through her diplomacy, and with her vote, when the ultimate solution shall be brought before a Congress.

And in order to consider all sides of the situation, I assume the absurdity of an honest dealing on the part of Austria, though I tell those who believe in such nonsense, that, even in that case, the Czar has succeeded in throwing an apple of Eris between the Allies, and Discord has actually raised her head at the council board of the Vienna Conference, which proposes to patch up a new protocol, just to have something to comment upon at the next opportunity. But let us meddle no more with that *ignota quantitas*—Austrian honesty; and let me tell you what I know, from most reliable authority, about the two other important documents, a single copy of which has been communicated also to the Prussian Government—or to speak more correctly, to the Prussian King.

The autograph letter of the Czar to FRANCIS JOSEPH has one distinct point, round which the rest of its contents turn. This is, of course, more confidential than the "Russian answer," but it being presupposed that the Western Powers would suspect the Envoy of being the bearer of some private communication, and that in this case it would be difficult to withhold from them the communication of what would else very much lessen their confidence in the "youthful Emperor," the authograph letter of NICHOLAS does not commit any gross indiscretion, although it affects a great deal of frankness and apparent earnestness. The Emperor NICHOLAS, dwelling on the concessions contained in the answer of his Chancellor, insists on the evidence which it affords of his being peaceably disposed. He asserts that if he had really wished for war, the struggle would have been a different one. The fact that he abstained from giving it those formidable dimensions that would have set on fire the whole continent of Europe, is, he pretends, a sufficient testimony of his moderation and desire to settle the question, not indeed to the detriment of his personal dignity and imperial authority, but with all the readiness to adhere to such equitable terms as would satisfy all parties. He, therefore, fully hopes that the Emperor of Austria, convinced by the conciliatory spirit of the answer made to the last Austrian note, of the peaceful disposition of the Czar's policy, *would no more maintain that, to him hostile, intimacy with the Western Powers*, if these Powers should not respond in the same conciliatory way as that which his advances were prompted by.

This is the *point* of that autograph letter, of which, as yet, very little has transpired, but which is evidently destined to work, through awakened anxieties, the way to a diplomatic exhaustion of the active season. And you may depend upon it, the success will be complete. Austria will not give up the Western Powers nor join the Czar as long as she can help it; but she will do her utmost to negotiate a suspension of hostilities, or at least to paralyze the operations of the Allies, by constantly renewed and constantly eluded promises of coöperation. Her *special* treaties on the one hand, and the Russian "concessions" on the other, serve admirably her intentions.

On one point, however, there is a great deal of vexation and trouble in the Court of Vienna. This is the *defeated* occupation of the Principalities. All the orders were given to enter into and take possession of Wallachia, as it should have been evacuated by PRINCE PASKIEWITSCH. In that case, (as the indiscretions of some semi-official organs have since revealed,) the Austrian armies would have posted themselves *between* the belligerents, in order to keep them from coming to decisive blows. Unfortunately, Prince PASKIEWITSCH has been suddenly recalled, and the retreat of the Russian army stopped. The Court of Berlin, which was the first to obtain notification of this change of policy—which remains as yet unexplained—made it at once known to the Cabinet of Vienna, remonstrating, at the same time, against any entrance into the Principalities, *under such altered circumstances.* The moment was missed.

Still, there would have been no great harm in that, if only the Russians were to have been left unmolested, or able to maintain themselves on the left bank of the Danube. But OMAR PACHA, left for a moment unparalyzed by "friendly" advisers, took Giurgevo, and menaces Bukarest, which he would take but for the new impediments thrown in his way by some mysterious power, which pretends that the victorious Turkish army is not strong enough to chase a disheartened, defeated, decimated enemy. But he is, after all, on the left bank, and the Anglo-French troops, though slow, are likely to be there also. And this is what vexes Austria, who cannot now any longer hold the Principalities for herself alone

If any one should doubt my inferences, and think them to be the imaginary creations of a hostile spirit of interpretation, let him read attentively the following lines, translated from the Augsburg *Gazette*, which receives its Austrian communications from the Foreign Department of the Vienna Cabinet:

"The most zealous friends of peace," says the ministerial writer, in one of his last letters, "do not wish that Austria should withdraw her often and solemnly declared intention to occupy the Principalities. If she should recede from her intended operations, the war and its excitement, now that the Turks are on the left bank of the Danube, with the Anglo-French armies on the point of joining them, would touch, far more than before, all the eastern Provinces of the Empire—a circumstance which would render the maintenance of the whole army on the frontiers a necessity."

Is this clear enough? Is it not evident from these lines that Austria wishes to occupy the Principalities from other reasons than that of helping the Turks? To push the war further away from her inflammable territory, to separate the belligerents by the inert mass of her troops, and to be, at all events, in the actual possession of the Provinces—these are the true reasons of Austria for wishing to enter the Sultan's dominions, for, concerning her last reason, the same Augsburg *Gazette* significantly remarks that

"The Danubian Provinces formerly belonged to the Crown of Hungary, and were torn from it *in robber-like manner*, by, and given up in times of disasters to, the Turks, and that although it be not the intention of the Imperial Government to press its claims to these Provinces, still the right certainly could not be absolutely given up to what once formed part of the Empire, and that in any case the Emperor is entitled to use his protecting authority for the welfare of his *quondam* subjects."

To repair therefore the "blunder," as the London *Times* very happily and expressively termed this non-occupation of the Principalities by Austrian troops, is now the chief exertion of the Vienna Cabinet. You will see from the papers, by this mail, that two Austrian staff-officers went to the camp of OMAR PASHA, in order to concert with him and the commanders of the allied troops, the manner in which the entrance of the Austrians into Wallachia should take place. Now, the shortest and most efficient way of entering would be from Budovina, on the road to Jassy, a movement which, if effected with real energy, would force the Russians to retire at once beyond the Pruth, pressed and enclosed as they would be on three sides, not to mention the Black Sea. But you may be sure that Austria will not take that route. I doubt not that she will enter the Provinces as soon as the Turks, and perhaps the auxiliary troops, shall have reconquered some portions of Wallachia, to be taken possession of by her in a peaceable way.

Yes: we may see in a short time, the unheard of fact of a Power's troops mixing with those of one of the belligerent parties, not only *without any declaration of war*, but even with a renewed declaration of *armed neutrality*. Remember this strange prophesy, which may have been fulfilled before you shall have received these lines. Diplomacy, Sir, is a maze, more formidable than that of Crete. To get the out-leading thread of Ariadne but few succeed, and even these have sometimes to solve riddles more puzzling than were those of the deformed beast of the Labyrinth. One thing is sure, that to be an *open* partisan of the *Russian principle*, to declare oneself the partisan of the highest representative and impersonation of despotism, the ideal system of European rulers having become an *unsafe* and *inefficient* affair, all the zealous abettors and friends of the Czar are metamorphosed into so many partisans and promoters of the Austrian alliance. They cannot give *direct* help to their *Protector*, so they assist him *indirectly* by making "due allowance" for the peculiar position of his *Protegé*, who served and serves him, in the most efficacious manner. The London *Times* and the *Augsburg Gazette* and the *Assemblée National*, the three leading organs, most notorious for their Muscovite sympathies and advocacy of the Czar's policy, so recently as last Summer,—are now the most clamorous for the Austrian friendship and the greatest advocates of her good faith and honesty. You may not find articles against NICHOLAS in any paper more violent than in the *Times*; but you will always find, that this violence of language is used only to place in due *relief* the perfect trustworthiness of Austria and the necessity to have her for an ally. "Let me know whom you mix with, and I will tell you who you are." This proverb may be taken as perfectly applicable to the vociferous cry for a Hapsburg Alliance *against* Russia.

But I must conclude now with the information I have received concerning the above mentioned *memorandum*, a State paper, which, according to a source whose authority I have no hesitation to admit, has been presented to the Archduchess SOPHIA and her husband, the parents of the Emperor FRANCIS, and of which Count FICQUELMONT, the well known servant of the Russianizing idea, has been permitted a perusal, the King of Prussia having been presented with another, and the only existing copy of it. This document is an elaborate elucidation of the general state of affairs in Europe, not so much in their relationship to the present war, as the two opposite tendencies which different nations and Governments are supposed to be progressing upon. The *argument* of this paper may be condensed in the few words: *Necessity of the firm maintenance of the closest alliance of the three Northern Courts against the encroachments of the Democratic-revolutionary spirit of the West.* England is represented as an Empire on the eve of social and political convulsion, with a Government no longer able, and without confidence in its strength to oppose the gradual prevalence of popular pretensions. France is pointed out, above all, as the *focus* of all the conflagrations, past and to come; and while the unsafe condition of the present Imperial throne in Paris is especially dwelt upon as a most dangerous *point d'appui* for the conservative element to fasten itself upon, the suspicious movements of NAPOLEON, his personal dreams obstinately adhered to, his exertions to dissolve the ties between the Powers whose perfect intimacy was a source of mutual help ever since the Vienna Congress, are each insisted upon, as signs of a near outbreak of a general struggle of principles, in which even some of the wise conservative Governments will be forcibly involved, unless duly forewarned and on their guard. The Russian document explains the origin of the Eastern complication from this special point of view. It was to counteract the dangerous, *dissolving*, French influence, that the Czar formed his pretensions and insisted on their fulfillment. England well knew this, and acted accordingly in the prudent way of *surveillance*, until overawed by the clamor of the populace, and the cunning manœuvres of the French Emperor, who threatened to be, if left unaided, the *sole* champion of the so-called European liberties against Absolutism. The Cabinet of St. James suffered itself to be goaded into reluctant measures of a hostile attitude towards a Power, the best ally of England, and in company of another notoriously opposed to her in all respects of commercial, political and religious policy, not less than in social and moral principles.

These are the *points saillantes* of the memorandum, the existence of which you may depend upon. I am assured that NAPOLEON III. is in possession of a copy of this document. Sure it is, that the *intimes* of the Tuileries say that the Emperor anticipates a coalition against himself, for next Spring; and that he takes his measures accordingly. The different *camps* in France, in the opinion of these persons, are to have a widely different destination from what they are supposed to be intended for. Sweden is the *only* ally on whom the French Emperor reckons in good earnest, and to whom he has offered most important advantages. The other alliances he is so strenuously seeking for, are only blinds to cover his real aim. He will be always glad to maintain the English friendship, but he has no faith in that; and the immense, and still progressing, increase of the French navy, is pointed out as a sure symptom of that half reliance on a neighbor, whose fleets, if they could be counted upon for all the future, would be a sufficient inducement to spare the enormous expenditure in the Marine Department. Such is the talk in French Governmental circles; but I do not enter into conjectures, at least for this time,—and until I have some more palpable evidence of what may be termed now a mere supposition,

I give you, Sir, what I know of myself or have received from persons on whose sources of information and personal good faith, as well as sagacity, I entirely rely. I join to these facts my own views and conclusions. So it is now for you and for your readers to judge whether I was right in telling you at the start of this letter, that the war is not what the English, and not what the Americans, believe it to be.

I shall take occasion to examine the question and its episodes, from other points of view, at another time. Yours,

PUBLICIST.

☞ A marvellously good time is anticipated for the Grand Opening Ball at the Mt. Vernon Hotel, on Cape Island, New-Jersey, to-night. A correspondent says there are 650 guests now in the house who are in the midst of quite extravagant enjoyments. They promise themselves that this opening will be an event of a fashion not often surpassed at any watering-place.

☞ Two American Captains, Mr. O'LOONY, of the *George A. Hopley*, and Mr. M'NORTON, of the *Susan G. Owens*, were recently tried at Liverpool, on charge of severely beating and maltreating two of their sailors. They were convicted and fined £5 each.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

Condition and Prospects of the Chinese Revolution.

CHINA, Thursday, June 1, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It seems to be a common opinion that a revolution in China can be managed with the ease and facility of an affair of the kind in France. A few barricades, and an occasional *a bas* Hien-fung, is supposed to be sufficient to overthrow one dynasty, and plant the usurper firmly on his throne. Others there are, who have heard that no change ever takes place in China, and the idea of a revolution appears to them to be the most preposterous, or the most astounding piece of intelligence that was ever published to the world. Any respectable, elderly gentleman, bolding either of these opinions is quite away from the truth of Chinese history. There have been many revolutions in China, and in most cases they have been sanguinary, protracted wars. The rebellion that is now shaking the throne of His Tartar Majesty, has been known and felt by foreigners since 1848, and intelligent Chinamen vary in their estimates of its propable duration,—some looking for two or three, and others for twenty or thirty years more of it. A revolution in China is no light task, and a moment's reflection is sufficient to convince us that it is not to be dispatched with an incantation—finished out of hand by a magic word, and the troubled elements stilled with a spell. No, indeed, the spear is the wand of the magician, and you know enough of the Celestials to be aware that two bodies of Chinese, armed with spears; would fight till they died of old age. War in China is not the sharp, decisive work to which it has been brought in Europe, by modern improvement in tactics and arms; and you know that the Chinamen, who are enthusiastic in nothing, are less so when it comes to fighting than at any other time. The noise of a gong, if that instrument of discord were used in China for the purpose that it is in American Hotels, might wake up the nation; but the sound of the trumpet would not arouse two warriors in all the Emperor's dominions. A heavy, dull, unenthusiastic, inert and indifferent mass of three hundred and sixty millions of cowards is to be changed by means of the sword and spear. Can you wonder that it is slow work? I think I can understand the reason why, as I fully believe in the fact that the war now going on must be a dilatory business, and the final restoration of peace and quietness a work of time. Permit me to give you, as well as I can get it, an account of the present state of parties, and then a glance at the prospects of peaceful industry and the pursuit of trade.

The Peking *Gazette*, which contains little more than the fabulous exploits of the Emperor and his officers, is, nevertheless, our only authority on the state of the interior. There must needs be a slight degree of truth upon which to hang so much falsification, and fortunately we can gather something like the real condition of affairs even from those gazettes. Our last Shanghai dates are of the 10th instant, with Peking papers to the 14th April. The rebels are reported to have been driven from their Winter quarters and chased southward with great slaughter, and certain it is that the long haired folk have received a check. This is a serious matter, and threatens serious consequences even to us. So long as one party was making decided progress, we could look forward to a period when the strife would cease, and after that something might be done to restore order. The advance of the main body of the rebels upon Peking appears to have been stopped, and it may be that they will be compelled to fall back upon their head-quarters at Nanking. On the other hand, rebels and robbers appear to be overrunning the central provinces almost without opposition. Where the rebels do not go, the dread of their approach appears to be sufficient to paralyze the authority of the mandarins; the country falls into the most complete disorder, and becomes infested with banditti, whose ranks are constantly reinforced by numbers of laborers, growers of tea and rice-planters, and even of people of better class, who find it expedient to be on good terms with their most powerful neighbor, even if he is a thief. In Oonam and Oopak, both large tea-growing countries, affairs are in a terrible state. The Province of Gnan Hwny—where the greatest portion of the Green Tea is produced—is, if anything, still worse off. A portion of Keang Se has been overrun by the Rebels; and the great mart of Hon Hon, which is the heart of the internal traffic of the country, and the centre of an enormous business in foreign and domestic commodities, is first Royal, then Rebel—at one time in the hands of one party, and at another of a different side. All the high roads are declared to be unsafe. In such a condition of affairs, of course, the immense interprovincial trade comes to a stand-still. No one likes to appear to be rich or well to do, and wealthy persons go about shabbily dressed, and hide and hoard their money. The great Silk and Cotton trade of the central provinces appears to be as dull as the Cotton and Woolens of foreign importation; and, in fact, with the exception of some few dignitaries about the Court of TAEPING-WANG, who are sporting a holiday attire, the people are wearing their old clothes. Trade languishes, and the marts of the nation are on the way to join the number of those deserted cities which produced purple and fine linen a good many years ago.

This is the present state of China. Let us see what are our prospects. The power of the Mandarin being broken, it were well for the rebels to take full possession of the middle provinces; but this, it seems, they are not yet prepared to do, and the inevitable consequence is a continuation of anarchy. But a greater danger is likely to come out of the defeat of the rebels at the North; and if China is again to be overrun by a horde of these Scythians from the desert, you can turn your attention to some other pursuit, for tea and silk will have ceased to be bought and sold. It is notorious that the Emperor has no money, yet we see that Tartars are occupying all the posts of honor and high trust; and it is said that for months past horsemen have been coming into Peking from the countries to the North. It is the old game of the barbarians, and if TAEPING-WANG is not careful, all Mongolia and Manchuria will once more sweep over China, spoiling the land and paying themselves. There is no one who has seen a Chinese army in the field, who does not know that it is worse than a pestilence—a curse that it is impossible to describe. Poor, miserable, famished Tartary is let loose upon luxurious, affluent China; and TSANG-KI-LIN-SIN and TIK-LIK-KIK-SIK-LANG, and a host of hard-named heroes, may ere long be carrying a desolating war over the rich fields that are watered by the Yang-tse-kiang. In they walk. Nothing in the world could be more like the scourge of God. Then all the South, from Canton to Nanking, will be soon disorganized, if we go on at the present rate; no safety or peace anywhere. In the Ningyong country, there are six chiefs, each one, for aught I know, claiming Imperial authority; and all destroyers—none pretending to do good. Tea flourishes no better there than any other thing that's honest and useful. In some places, the people cut off the heads of their Mandarins, and in others the Mandarins commit murder, with the form of justice, upon immense numbers of the people. Just about here, the Mandarins have thus far had the best of it, and it is common for the Chinamen to say that the Spat-shaw, (the public executioner,) is the only man whose trade is prosperous.

This is a sad picture, but by no means too darkly colored, of a great nation in affliction. What the end is to be it is impossible to tell. A perfect purification it should be, for the trial has been by fire.

A word on the prospects of the Tea trade, and I have done. You will get but a moderate supply of Tea this year, and you should make much of it, for stranger things have happened than that the Tea-farms of China should be waste places in another year. The general trade of the country is so broken up that nothing but money can be used for any commercial purpose. You know the almost impossible nature of an attempt to conduct an extensive business with hard coin—and to this difficulty the great insecurity of all property in China adds almost insurmountable perplexity. The Green Tea districts of Hwny-Chow would be the battle-field of the Tartars and Chinese, if the latter were driven back on Nanking—the Ningyong country is already the theatre of a predatory war, and doubt and difficulty hang over and encompass us on every side.

Garner up your tea-boxes then, and keep them with a jealous care. "The man is sick," as the Emperor NICHOLAS says, "and like to die;" and upon his land alone grows the herb that makes the only innocent potation that you drink.

Mahone, Franklin

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Not having seen in any of your City ... on account of the trifle which have transpired ... interest throughout the Northern part of ... during the last few weeks, I purpose to ... your readers a brief statement of the ... connected therewith. JAMES H. ... THOMAS COOK, of Dickinson, in this ... former at present only 21 years of age, ... ter not yet 18, were indicted jointly for the ... of JOHN B. SECOR, of Westchester County, ... 6th day of June, 1853. They were arrested ... 8th of that month, and have remained in jail ... lone ever since. The deceased, in company ... WRIGHT VAN TASSELL, had come to these ... to purchase horses; they had obtained ... early on the morning of the day mentioned ... pursuing their way through the forest in the ... of Franklin, each leading two horses and ... third, when a rifle-ball fired from a ... the wayside struck down SECOR who was ... distance in advance of his companion. The ... of crime present few more revolting ... depravity than that which is seen in ... who, as the evidence shows, formed and ... rately executed the design of murdering a ... for the purpose of robbing him. As soon ... shot was fired, BICKFORD stepped out ... bushes, and was seen for a moment by VAN ... SELL, who addressed him, demanding "w ... that was an accident or done on purpose." ... murderer did not answer, but retired in ... woods. VAN TASSELL, alarmed, and having ... means of defence upon his person, made his ... escape from the scene. He reported the sad ... rence to several other persons, who immed ... visited the body, and found that it had been ... The prisoners, who at once became sus ... were followed and arrested near the Burke ... on the Northern Railroad, 20 or 25 miles f ... place of the murder. BICKFORD, when take ... reclining under a tree, and at a distance of ... 15 feet from him were found the watch and ... book of SECOR, the latter containing a large amount of money. SECOR's ... was found upon his person.

The trials took place at Malone, in the ... Oyer and Terminer, before Hon. A. B. JA ... tice of the Supreme Court, Hon. JOHN ... County Judge, and Messrs. WALLACE and ... TER, Justices. The proceedings commenced ... the 19th of July, and continued ten days. ... DOCK, (District Attorney,) Mr. STRET ... Messrs. PARMELEE and FITCH appeared ... people; and Messrs. MYERS, FLANDERS ... and TAYLOR for BICKFORD. Messrs. ... HOBBS and CANTWELL were subsequently ... by the Court as counsel for COOK. The pr ... were tried separately. The greatest credit ... to the District Attorney for the perseveran ... skill which he displayed in procuring and ar ... the testimony for the prosecution. Not a ... stance of the minutest description was suf ... pass unnoticed. Every step taken by the ... ers, from the time they left Thomasville, the ... dence, until they arrived at the woods wh ... lay in wait for the travelers, and after the ... up to the moment of their arrest, was tra ... singular accuracy. On the part of BI ... it was attempted to impugn, to some ... the evidence of VAN TASSELL, by ... up absurd hypothesis, the only ... which, however, was to excite popular indi ... BICKFORD's defence was necessarily of ... meagre character, though the most that was ... was made of it by the learned leading ... Mr. MYERS. In this case, after the char ... the Bench the Jury retired, and after an h ... liberation, returned a verdict of guilty! T ... sooner received the announcement as he ... the impressive sentence pronounced by ... JAMES, with the same stoical indifferenc ... had marked his demeanor from the first. ... interposed no defence whatever, but the ... counsel made a statement in Court, co ... himself to have been guilty as an "accesso ... the fact," but denying all previous partici ... the crime. The Jury in finding him g ... principal in the second degree, recomme ... to the clemency of the Governor. Both p ... were sentenced to be hung on the 22d day ... tember; but there is good reason to beli ... COOK's sentence will be commuted to i ... ment for a term of years in the State ... It is understood that the members ... Court, the prosecuting counsel, the rela ... the deceased SECOR, and the public gener ... sign the application which is now being ... on his behalf. It is reported, I believe, ... that BICKFORD will make a full confess ... effect of which will be to confirm the decla ... of COOK. The impression, indeed, is u ... that the latter was entirely under the infl ... the former, and the victim of the circumst ... which he was placed. He has just made ... elaborate statement upon oath, of the same p ... the first, a copy of which I send you here w ...

BICKFORD is a person who has had the ... tages of a tolerable education, and has been a ... master in this county. His appearance, howe ... redeemed by neatness of dress, is that o ... perado. COOK is totally uneducated, of ... and frank manners, and apparently quite ... ble of conceiving or executing by himself ... fence so heinous as that of which he stan ... victed.

Billy Bowlegs and his Indians.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.

FORT MYERS, Fla., Tuesday, July 18, ...

Two fugitive slaves from Alabama, ... 18 months since, sought protection in BILLY ... LEGS' camp, in this State. Repeated demand ... their return to their master have been ... that sovereign of the Seminoles. On the ... July, two of BILLY's slaves, TOOBY and ... came into the camp at this place, and were ... diately seized by the United States troops st ... here. They were heavily ironed, and pla ... the custody of the camp guard, to be held ... until BOWLEGS sends in the fugitive slaves f ... ransom. BOWLEGS was within two miles ... place last night. He has a guard of about ... riors with him. This morning one of the ... was brought in and one of BILLY's slaves de ... ed. To this demand, the Indian Agent ha ... fused to accede. The negro was taken into ... dy, and will be returned to his master by the ... that conveys this letter to you.

Preparation is making for a fight, as a res ... BILLY's negroes is hourly expected. Should ... an event occur, it must terminate more fatally ... any slave riot that has yet occurred in the co ... Uncle Sam's troops, here, consisting of three ... companies of the 2d Artillery, viz: E, H a ... and will show them no quarter. The ... men in this country from the North, ... some from the vicinity of your ... who are carrying on an illicit trade with ... tertain no good will for the copper-colored ... the Indians. They are harvesting a fortune ... should things terminate as the knowing ones ... dict, we be to them. I will inform you of the ... sult of this new kink in the mode of arrest of ... tives by next mail. If it succeeds, it ... adopted in the North as well as in the "Le ... Flowers."

A FEARFUL VOYAGE.—An exchange paper ... "We learn from Col. STEVENS, of Minnesota ... that on Saturday night, a man named HI ... undertook to cross the Mississippi, above the ... of St. Anthony, in a skiff. Being unacquai ... with the channel, and bewildered by the d ... ness, his boat was drawn into the swift cu ... above the Falls, where all his efforts to extri ... himself proved unavailing, and he was forc ... take the frightful plunge into the waters be ... Strange as it may seem, he was neither ki ... or drowned, but by some means, which we ... not learn, succeeded in regaining the shore ... most entirely unharmed. This is, we believe, ... first time that anybody has been known to go ... the Falls and escape with life. Since the dea ... AMBATE SEPA the descent has been regarded ... certain death, and Mr. HICKEY may certainly ... gratulate himself for having done "some thi ... with more success than SAM. PATCH did "othe ...

A NOBLE GIFT.—JESSE KETCHUM, of Buff ... N. Y., has made a munificent gift of five acre ... land and a suitable building, as a park and ... treat for the Sabbath and public school child ... It was opened on Saturday to two or three hun ... happy children, for whom Mr. K. had provide ... bountiful repast, consisting of cake, fruit, con ... tionary, &c. In addition to the land and build ... Mr. KETCHUM has given $1,000 to adorn ... grounds.

…ndence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

London, July, 1854.

…grateful to entertain strangers; for …have entertained angels unawares."

…recent death of Madame Ledru Rollin, mother, in Paris, and the painful …stances attending it, revive the deep …tion which certainly exists in the … of every intelligent Republican the …ness, of the death of the mother of … in Italy, and more recently of the … Kossuth's mother in Brussels.

…ular instance, the funeral of these …rial mothers has been a political … of serious importance. The pro… which followed the remains of Ma…zini, was, without exception, the … ever witnessed in Italy,—the Peo…king this occasion, opportune to asso…, to join each other in a quiet ex… of their reverence for the departed, … faith in the son her virtues had …om. The Austrian Government …son from it, and although Madame … died out of its dominions, pro…hat the body should be buried at …ven in liberal Belgium. The pr… of France has not been idle in … every avenue of public expres… hence we have accounts of a … struggle between the People and …ce, in the Capital of France, in the …ation of the one to exhibit and of … to restrain the sympathy called …m by the death of Madame Rollin. … three mothers all lived to see their …upying high political positions, with …hed reputation and universal fame, …d leaving them in political exile. …ere all remarkable women, and the … feeling breaking out, or forcibly …ed on occasion of their death, was …t expression of the love and devotion …ands, during their long, sad, and …ves.

…loomy tidings of the crushed-out life … Meszlenyi, another of Kossuth's …d rendered peculiarly dear to him …tances of intimate assimilation of … and association of occupation, …t nearly the same moment from … to remind us in the same hour of …y hand of the Austrian and French …s upon what is "most pure and …ld of best report."

… are gone; and all who have suf…ply will feel the throb of response …ords of an illustrious lady, who …ved the bitterness of prison and …

…t repeat to myself the words, that it is not …o die, but those who live, who are to be …Why fear the tomb? It is but the glorious … our sufferings—it is the moment when …weeps no more for lost illusions! That …ense step towards perfection."

… the grandeur of so exalted a soul, … fortitude shrinks abashed; the …ecially when the life is in perfect …ce: when the trials are of such a …r, and so undeserved, as to rouse …gnation of all generous observers, …on the lips of the sufferer proceeds … of revenge, and the evidence is … that an exalted resignation has be… governing principle of character. … the contemplation of such virtues, …come and here in the great empo… the world's commerce, that the …with which I have begun occured to … force and life. Yet the intelligent …ed classes here have only, in a few …, shown their appreciation of this … injunction. As distinguished per…iled for political opinions, they were … at first from curiosity to know some …Poles and Hungarians, but as soon as …ively announce that they cannot per… misapprehension—that they are not …atriots, but Republicans—the case … the aristocracy beholds an enemy …llege, and a dangerous one, when … persecutions nor blandishments can … win from principles held sacred …ause of the People and Fatherland. … are Kossuth, Mazzini, Ledru Rol…Francis and Teresa Pulsky, (as they … united on the title pages of their …t books, and just as harmonious in …utiful union of their daily life;) …, a Russian and yet a Republican, …g his means to the people whom his …Government have so ferociously di… and scattered but not broken, the …ring Poles—and his intimate …ncell, the leader of the Repub…ty of Polish Exiles, as opposed to …grade policy of Prince Czartoryski …d his friend the amiable Lord Dud…ley;—and then the crowd of no… whose names, not so well known … the case of such men as Victor … Louis Blanc, are, nevertheless, … order of merit. When you con…ate people and feel how worthy … and how unworthy those who …e seats which give them power …h and to kill, from the humane …s and Francis Joseph to the vir…Queen of Spain, you cannot help a … hope at the revolutionary news …ain and Italy, and a certainty that …annot be and that better must be, …ution of the independent people. …voluntarily look over to Hungary …n to hear, even in London, the con… whisper of the Hungarians when …are utter it, "Have you seen our … Tell us about our Louis."* You … with animation to the Marseil… in the street, now sung only by the …ing exile in London, and fancy you … bursting out once more over the … from the lips of the reawakened

S. A. J., of New-York.

*…this affectionate appellation that Kossuth …by his countrymen. To pronounce his …e risk a dungeon.

…s of Warning to the United States against British Designs.

London, Wednesday, July 12, 1854.

…itor of the New-York Daily Times:

Dear Sir:—The prospects of an ex…and protracted war cannot be mis…and England has long known and …reparing for that which she felt as… when she subdued Napoleon, must …er later take place.

…e has been duped, and taken by …, as she is not prepared to defend …against the destructive power of …'s boasted Navy; and my hope is, …merica will not find herself in a com…ely helpless condition should she un…tely feel herself compelled to take a part in the misgoverned affairs of Europe. England's hope is France, as she calculates, with her assistance, she will effectually put an end to Democracy; and a clear proof has been lately given in that quarter, that England's wishes shall be complied with. But Russia, if she has the will, can defeat them, and stand at the head of regenerated Europe, and thus become a great and prosperous future."

England has resolved that Russia shall not have a chance of navigating the ocean, which she has determined, as asserted by her daring Naval Minister, so far as she can, to keep to herself; and she is now preparing for the consequences in the West, by pushing forward in the Royal Dock Yards, and great contract establishments, the building of a *fast* class of heavy armed steamers, which you must have seen by the British press, are not fitted for the Baltic, as professed.

She has lately discovered that her mercantile marine, of which so much has been said for some years past, are not fit for "war-purposes." And since America has seen it necessary to strengthen her Navy, England redoubles her exertions, *and has resolved to overmatch her.*

Every honorable man must look upon England's Navy as an armed man on the highroad, and must consider the world at large bound to take immediate cognizance of it, and compel her to drop further *intimidation;* and if she will not comply, to tame the Lion by stopping his food.

This, America and Russia, conjointly, have the power to do, by making the Lion's food exceedingly dear; and a clear intimation to this effect should be given to the beast without delay, as feeling will make him see what he is now blind to.

Having the means of keeping the deadly effects of war from her own soil, England cares not a rush for the consequences to others; and it therefore becomes the duty of civilized men to combine to keep her in due subjection.

America must not forget England's naval efforts on Washington and Baltimore, and should take good care that it shall not be repeated with impunity; and it is truly painful to hear apparently respectable men indulge in language which goes so far as to justify France and England to renew such acts in mutual combination, if they find a fitting opportunity.

The feeling is fast spreading, that, together they should dismember Russia and make her restore conquered countries, and return to what she was 200 years since; but Englishmen can see no justice in applying such a principle to themselves—nor will they admit it, should France venture to say it should be carried further, by England's restoring to her those countries which England, by the strength of her navy, has deprived her of within the time named.

England's "*Free Trade*" principles are fallacious, and she would never have gone so far as she has, could she longer retain her original position; and this plain fact is now about to be more generally understood, both in America and in Europe. India and Australia are now her only hope, but the latter has now the opportunity of being made an independent country, with Institutions as pure as those of the United States of America, and be for ever freed from the delusive and dangerous influence of a "Constitutional Monarchy." The world at large knows now the fatal influence of this cherished chimera on the ill-informed masses of England, and, it is to be hoped, will take effectual steps to prevent the sophisticated mischief from spreading, as those *who profit by it* are preparing to spread it, should circumstances make it necessary. England has no more right to promulgate her selfish notions of Government on Continental Europe, than America has to encourage Republican principles; in fact, not so much, as America is a combination of European subjects, having no wish to subjugate, but to assist their relatives in Europe, to obtain those blessings which the bounty of Providence never intended to be made subservient to the groveling wishes of the few;—but the unfortunately educated Englishman is the last man in the world to comprehend this right, and hence the mischief of the present war.

Americus.

Another Attraction of New-York.

We insert below an extract from a letter to the Baltimore *Argus*, that gives an original view of New-York City in its relations to deranged nerves. The *Argus* thinks that there may be probability in the theory, and cites a parallel case from a houseful of noisy children, with its quieting effects on women. It may be so; for as wise men always say, when they get their foot on the threshold of presumptive evidence, "we see no reason to doubt it."

A New View of New-York.—A nervous friend, who has been to New-York, writes us the paragraph below, and as it is a novelty in the way of curatives for disordered nerves, we give the public the benefit of his suggestions. It may be just the theory which the world has been waiting for on the subject of nerves, and very unconsciously, the writer may become a public benefactor. There are certainly some parallel facts that go to sustain his reasoning, for we all know, that women, who have a houseful of noisy, "rampantious," heels-over head children—say a dozen young Americas—are rarely troubled with hysterics But to our friend's letter:

"You will be surprised when I tell you, that the merits of New-York are not half appreciated in this country. I have found out by experience, that it is a capital nervous Tonic, and, by large odds, the best medicative system I have yet come across. You know how badly I used to sleep—how disjointed I was in the morning—how unconversational at breakfast. But New-York has quite cured me. The tremendous fuss all out of doors gets up some sort of an equilibrium that balances the inward disturbance, and nature is blunted of her over sensitiveness. To sleep in the midst of rolling omnibuses and rattling streets is the best regimen for the nerves, that I have yet discovered. It is an utter mistake to talk about sleeping in the country. That may do for natural people. But for your unnatural people, who are martyrs to Neuralgia, New-York by night is the befitting world. The mass of sounds blended into an oratorio, stupefy you just up to the point of a good opiate, and what a lullaby! I recommend this endless drumming to all weak nerves."

The Death of Eddie Page.

From the Boston Traveller.

Seldom has a community been overcast with such a feeling of gloom, and very seldom has a happy family been so suddenly overcome with such deep sorrow, as the one in which the lovely boy above-named was both the pride and ornament. The circumstances attending his death were peculiar. He was in company with an elder brother about to bathe, and while stooping in the act of withdrawing his arm from his clothes, a ball shot by a careless sportsman entered his temple and passed to the opposite side of his head and there lodged. He instantly fell, and breathed a moment or two, when his soul passed from its earthly tenement to a brighter and purer world. Could the spontaneous and most deeply heartfelt sympathy of a whole community have restored his spirit this present weight of sadness would have been removed; but in such an hour all human sympathy or help is of no avail. Thus has gone from among us one who was truly an obedient scholar, a lovely playmate, and a dutiful and affectionate son. A.

Cambridge, Aug. 7, 1854.

…Roman Catholic Bishops.

…Vindication of the Catholic Bishops of the United States against the Assertions of the Editor of the New-York Daily Times.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Sir: I must pray you to bear with one further communication from Philo-Veritas in resisting and refuting, as far as truth may warrant, your unjustifiable statements respecting supposed antagonisms of opinion among the Catholic people of the United States, under the first heading, 31st July, of "Trouble with the Catholic Bishops, &c, &c." That article was introduced by you in a style which at best might be considered as rude, and in our enlightened age cannot be regarded as less than vulgar. The initiatory words are, "Infallibility is *scratching its temporal head* within the Vatican at Rome. Of course the choosing between what is vulgar and what is classical in the use of human language depends, to a certain extent, on the taste of every man who wields a free pen and commands the columns of a free press; nor is it my province to improve the taste of the New-York Daily Times in regard to its modes of expression. Still, I cannot help saying that the figure, "*scratching its temporal head,*" is not by any means classical.

However, this is but a small matter, by no means affecting the substance of the controversy. You proceed to proclaim that there is a deep-seated and almost schismatical antagonism of opinion between the native born bishops of the Catholic Church and those of foreign nativity in this country. This statement, Sir, you must permit me to describe as not only unclassical, but also untrue.

Its truth I denied in a communication which appeared in your journal on the 4th of August. To this communication you refer in the Daily Times of the same date, under the head of "The Schism between the Roman Catholic Bishops denied." This denial of yours, as compared with my positive statements, has been as it should have been, regarded by your readers as an attempt at throwing dust into the eyes of the public. It suggested to me, or rather imposed on me the necessity of holding you to a stricter account, in a communication dated the 4th inst, but published in your paper of the 8th. To counteract the effect of this communication, you have employed something more than a column for editorial comment, with a view to beat off the impression which truth is naturally calculated to make on the minds of candid readers.

Sir, you have not met the question. You have not vindicated the dignity of editorial responsibility, and, if I might be allowed to say so without personal offence, you have shirked the issue.

Now, what was that issue? In your first publication you asserted, "We do not make the statement without positive knowledge of its truthfulness;"—in your last communication you shrink from the bearing of this assertion, which, according to my construction, comprised all the statements dated 31st of July and 1st of August, and narrow your assertion to your positive knowledge of the truth of one statement. Now, Sir, I take you at your word, and I deny emphatically that you had positive knowledge of the truthfulness of any one statement in either of those two articles. If you had no positive knowledge of the truth of any one statement, how could you, as an honorable Editor, assert that you had such knowledge? But if you had such knowledge, will you please to designate among those propositions which I have taken the liberty to deny and denounce as false, in my communication published on Tuesday of this week, any one, of the truth of which you had positive knowledge? Your answer to this respectful question is waited for with patience and with vigilance.

Your next plea is that, inasmuch as I have not given my name to the public, you are not obliged to furnish the names of the witnesses on whom you depended for what you called your high authority; but what I beg leave to call the false information on which you relied. Here again, Sir, I take you at your word. I release you from all obligation as to concealment of my name; and as your scruples on this subject have been one of the alleged reasons why you could not give the names of your credible witnesses on the other side, I hope you will no longer have any difficulty in making known the names of this high authority—on the one side as well as on the other—for the injurious statements which you first published in the New-York Daily Times, on the 31st of July and the 1st of August, partly, as asserted by you, on your own positive knowledge of their truthfulness, and partly on the testimony of a high authority, which I hold deceived you, but on which, for the time being, it seems you relied.

Sir, I deny that you had any personal knowledge of the truthfulness of the statements which I have designated as unfounded. I deny secondly, that the pretended high authority on which you relied had any knowledge of the truthfulness of those statements. I deny further, the existence of any facts within the knowledge of yourself, or within the knowledge of the high authority which has deceived you, to warrant the utterance in a public journal of the statements which you have published in the New-York Daily Times, regarding a pretended deep-seated difference between the foreign-born bishops and bishops born on this soil, affecting the question of Know-Nothingism or any other extrinsic question, calculated as this would be, to break up the divine unity of the Catholic people in this or any other country.

In each successive notice of my remonstrance, I could not help observing that your positiveness whether in regard to your own "positive knowledge" of the truthfulness of your statements as published in the Times of the 31st July and 1st August, or as regards your reliability on the veracious character of the "high authority," from which you derived your information, is in one editorial after another, as you publish them, becoming "small by degrees and beautifully less." At present I think you would be willing to give it up as a drawn battle, but this I am not inclined to accept. If your paper has been deceived, or yourself, by a hasty reliance upon unveracious witnesses, it would be no more than a human accident, which the erring character of our nature would render easily pardonable. But if your paper spoke that of which you had taken the pains to know the truthfulness, as you asserted in your first article, then, Sir, I expect you to stand up by your columns as a truthful and honorable editor. If you say they are true of your positive knowledge, I beg leave to say of my positive knowledge, that they are not true. If you say that a high authority and credible witnesses have assured you that they are true, I offer you my name as a high authority and credible witness that they are not true. If you say that because I have not signed my name to the articles which I have written, therefore you are not willing to give the names of your high authorities and credible witnesses, I wish to release you from that pretended obligation of honor, by authorizing you to publish their names on one side and mine on the other, and say that against them and you, and all human beings, I am prepared to disprove any statement of facts on their part to sustain the absurd and injurious allegations made against the whole Catholic body in this country in your two articles of 31st July and 1st August. There is only one remaining mode in which you can prove the truth of those articles, and on that, also, I will meet you promptly, namely: the existence of facts either known or ascertainable, which, without calling witnesses by name, would enable you to prove the truth of the statements in the two articles of the 31st of July and 1st August, so frequently alluded to.

Sir, it has often been my lot to find myself arraigned before the public opinion of the people of the United States. But it has never been my lot to be disappointed in the fairness, candor, justice and impartiality of their judgment in any case in which it had been possible for them to have seen both sides of the question. Neither do I anticipate a different verdict in the present case. If you know nothing, of your own personal knowledge, which would warrant your assertion to the effect that there is a deep schism and antagonism of opinion between the native and foreign born bishops of the Catholic Church of this country regarding the question of Know-Nothingism or any other question,—if there are no facts within your reach to warrant such assertion, then it seems to me that …of…ny and honor…ous…ment, which w… be…om degrading…in…particular instance you had allowed yourself to be overreached and misled by false information.

Philo-Veritas.

New-York, Aug. 8, 1854.

Strictures on Philo-Veritas.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have read with very great attention the two articles of "Philo-Veritas" in the Times of Friday last and yesterday, as well as the "editorials" which gave rise to them, and those which accompanied them; and with your permission I will make a few remarks on them.

Before I proceed to do so, I must congratulate you, Mr. Editor, on the possession of a spirit so eminently Christian, and so far surpassing anything which I had dared to believe that the "corps editorial" of any country could lay claim to. In imitation of the illustrious example set me by "Philo-Veritas," I must be allowed to quote Scripture on the occasion. Here it is: "*Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth.*" (Math. v, 5.) I give you, as you perceive, both chapter and verse.

Yes, Sir, you have shown a most commendable spirit of forbearance, as well as of self-control and self-respect, in allowing the author of the articles in question to escape with an animadversion so utterly disproportioned to the arrogance which they display.

Allow me to make one other preliminary remark respecting the sigular imprudence of "Philo-Veritas" in manifesting such a spirit as he does in relation to the statements which you have made. If there be no truth in what you have stated, no foundation for the assertions which you have made, do you think that "Philo-Veritas," whoever he may be, would have displayed so much uneasiness and even violent excitement on the subject? I assure you that I am more fully convinced than ever by the ill-concealed agitation and the visible wincing which every paragraph of his two articles displays, and especially the latter, that you have "hit the nail on the head." Yes, you have put your editorial finger on a very tender spot.

And who is this "Philo-Veritas"—this great authority in the Roman Catholic Church—this *ens umbra pronomine?* Who is he? In his first article he speaks like a *Bishop* or *Archbishop;* in the second like a Pope! But you are silent, Mr. Editor; and I will not seek to enter your editorial sanctum, nor invade the privacy which ought to reign there. It matters little who the august personage in question—the "great unknown" of Rome's hierarchy—may be. We have, in our turn, to deal with his statements; as to who he is, or may be, is a matter of little importance.

And first of all: What a magnificent picture "Philo-Veritas" gives us of the Roman Catholic Church! How great the privilege of occupying a place in it, especially one of its "high eminences"—"from which Catholics have been privileged in all ages to look down calmly" on the affairs of this subluinary and troubled world of ours! It is only *such* that can comprehend anything whatever amid its "shifting scenes." As for you, Mr. Editor, and me, and all the rest of us "outside barbarians," we are utterly incapacitated in the estimation of this Hibernian oracle that deigns to enlighten us, from want of proper "training, whether religious or educational," to know anything about such matters as the economy of the Church, the organization and duration of the "Know-Nothings," or anything else! How exalted the happiness of our Roman Catholic friends!—how profound our Protestant misery! Nevertheless, let us rub our eyes and try to see at least a little.

To believe "Philo-Veritas," we must suppose that the Roman Catholic Church is one vast harmonious body, in which every man not only has just the place which he is qualified to fill, but also the one which he *desires* to occupy. All are contented and happy. It is a well recognized principle throughout all that blessed organization, that "as regards a ministry, no man, no matter of what country he is, has a right to be admitted to a higher grade in the Church except by the consent and approval of those to whom such decision belongs; no layman has what might be called a *right* to be made a priest; no priest has a right to be made a bishop; no bishop has a right to be made an archbishop; no bishop or archbishop has a right to be made a cardinal; no cardinal has a right to be made a pope, except by the elective franchise, in the first place, of his peers, but still more and finally of his superiors." All this is very fine indeed. It is Rome's *beau-ideal* of her Church. Complete subordination, complete contentment! From the humblest curate, most ignorant and degraded monk, and self-renouncing son of Loyola, up to the tallest archbishop and cardinal, and to him who sits in the "Chair of the Fisherman," looking down with serenest countenance upon the whole of them, and "Monarch of all he surveys," there reigns nothing but entire harmony! The great machine is perfect! Order, obedience, contentment everywhere to be seen,—disorder, disobedience, discontent nowhere! No other human organization can be compared to it. We are almost compelled to say that it even exceeds the divine economy, so far as this world is concerned. Certainly, the infinite God has no such harmony as this in his government here below.

"Philo-Veritas" even assures us that there is the most entire harmony in the Roman Catholic Church in these United States—in regard to which fact, "you," Mr. Editor, "have been led into a most palpable error." Hear what he says, and be instructed:

"The Catholics of the United States are composed partly of native Americans, and very much of foreign born citizens of various nations. On every question except that of religion, they are as likely to disagree as any other class of citizens. But in reference to religion, as members of the Catholic Church, they have but one heart and one soul. They regard as an absurdity any pretended distinction between foreign truth and domestic truth. They consider theirs as *the* religion of the Son of God, and the sphere to which that religion should be extended as we read in the Scriptures is, in the order of place, the utmost boundaries of the earth; and, in the order of time, until the consummation of the World. Such a religion, of course, cannot be foreign in any Christian or philosophical sense, on any part of this globe. And hence, the Catholics, of whatever nation, whether European or American, recognize each other as brethren of the same family, because they are brethren of the same faith."

Not only so; he even compares the state of things in the Roman Catholic Church in this country to the Spiritual body of which the Word of God speaks, as being constituted by true believers. He goes on to say:

"And this very idea, which in this is so admirably exemplified, is contained in the writings of St. Paul, in the second chapter to the Ephesians, in which he intimates that in the Kingdom of Christ, all distinction of native and foreign is abolished, or I should rather say absorbed, in the unity of faith and the communion of Saints.

"Now, therefore, you are no longer strangers and foreigners, but you are citizens of the Saints and the domestics of God, built upon the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the principal corner-stone."

Wonderful Church, or organization rather, is this Roman Catholic Church of the United States and the world, if "Philo-Veritas" is to be believed! Certainly he describes just such a Church as the gentlemen at Rome, who affect to be its chiefs, have been toiling for fifteen centuries to make—a vast machine in which every man shall have his place as wheel, or as cog, not of choice, but in accordance with the arrangements of an authority superior to him—a despotism like that of Russia, throughout all the ranks of which no subordinate dares to move until what time he may hear the sound of "the sackbut, harp, dulcimer, cornet, and lute," from head-quarters.

But Rome has found it no easy thing to make such a machine out of living men; or bow their necks in such perfect subjection. She has been at it long ages; but the task has been hard, and the day is coming when she will be compelled to give it up altogether. In the early ages, the Bishops and Patriarchs of Northern Africa and Western Asia refused obedience to her usurped authority; and the Armenian, Nestorian, Syrian, Coptic, and Abyssinian Churches, survive as proofs of it. In the ninth century the "Grand Schism" took place, and the Greek Church, with the Patriarch of Constantinople at its head, threw off the yoke of Rome—so that there are at this day seventy, if not …-five, millions of Christian… the Russian Churches inclusive] in the [illegible] Rome however with the name of "Schismatics." Before the ninth century passed away, the "Holy, Apostolical, and Catholic Church" of Rome was amazingly crippled in the East. In the sixteenth century the great Reformation took place in Western Europe, and Rome lost, by one tremendous avalanche, many millions of her votaries, and now sees eighty-five millions of Protestants in the world, ready any and every day to resist her arrogant and unscriptural dogmas and claims. So that at the present day there are probably quite as many people in the world, bearing the Christian name, who recognize no authority emanating from Rome, as wear her "mark and superscription;" nor are they to be despised, as any one will say who looks at Great Britain and Holland, the Protestant portions of Germany, (including Prussia,) the Protestant Cantons of Switzerland, the Scandinavian Countries, (Denmark, Norway, Russia and Sweden, &c.,) these United States, and the British Possessions in North America—for Protestantism predominates in them at present.

Nor had Rome tranquility and harmony in her own ranks during any period. To say nothing of the Albigenses and Waldenses in the middle ages, (who separated from her,) there were many other sects in her very bosom which gave her no little trouble before the Reformation, as the Jansenists and others have done since. Even among her "Orders," what infernal strife there has been, and even bloodshed! Who does not know the jealousies and heart-burnings which have existed between the Franciscans and Dominicans, and between them and the Jesuits? And is all quiet now? Not a bit of it. Talk about the differences, and disputes, and quarrels, (if you will,) among Protestants—they are just nothing at all to what has been seen in the Roman Catholic Church, and done by it. Where is the Protestant to be found that would justify assassination, or murder, or violence of any kind, (save in self-defence,) in behalf of religion or religious measures? Where is the Protestant in these days who will attempt to justify persecution? In some countries the Protestants did retain intolerant laws, and enforced them, for a time, because they had not gotten entirely rid of the evil lessons which Rome had taught them; but in such cases it was their dread of Rome that led them to act so contrary to the true gospel. But Rome, even to this day, justifies persecution and actually persecutes those who leave her folds whenever she has the power. Where has she—I mean the real power of that Church, whether in the Pope, Cardinals, or Councils—shown the least disposition to favor true Religious Liberty? Where is there one of her bishops even in this land, who will come out in favor of this Christian principle? Will Archbishop Hughes do it? Never!

Rome does well to consider Peter as the Head and First Bishop of her Church. Poor Peter! he of all the disciples took the sword! And Rome, notwithstanding the severe reproof of Peter's Lord, has followed his example. Peter's very name signified a *stone;* and well have Rome's votaries—especially her Hibernian children—known how to resort to *that* weapon, when unable to wield a better, in behalf of their religion.

Even in this blessed land of religious liberty, Rome dares to persecute! Does she not excommunicate and anathematize men for not being willing to give up the Church property, which they bought or built with their own money, into the hands of her bishops? Does not "Philo-Veritas" pronounce Mr. Meagher (for we may as well name him) and other men, who are certainly as "good Catholics" as Mr. McMaster and thousands of others, to be no Catholics at all, nor even Christians, (which he probably considers synonymous words,) for no other offence than that he thinks and speaks like an independent man on political subjects, and is in favor of liberty in Hungary and Italy, as well as in Ireland, even although some Governments, dear to Rome, might have to be overthrown? I have never heard that he holds any damnable heresy—such as Protestantism! I suppose he and many other "good Catholics," who think as he does on these points, are "orthodox," even after Rome's fashion, but this is not enough to suit Archbishop Hughes.

As to what "Philo-Veritas" says about the "Know-Nothings," I have little to say. It was high time, certainly, that something should be done to make the name of an American respected. The detestable course of some of our politicians and partisan papers, in courting foreigners for their votes; flattering Roman Catholics by telling them that they held the balance of power, etc., and filling every petty office with foreigners, so that in some of our cities many men were appointed to fill the post of "night-watch" who could scarcely speak English, and some, indeed, who had been but a few months in the country rendered it necessary. In some cases they have been allowed to open nuisances in the shape of grog-shops, till they have destroyed the peace of entire streets, and the evil has been increasing. Was it not high time that something should be done? And what could be done without turning out the contemptible demagogues who are the authors of the evils, and putting sound-hearted Americans in their place? At least this must be done for a while, until the ship can be gotten into better trim, and made to sail better than she has done.

"Philo-Veritas" admits that foreigners will have no reason to complain, if the Naturalization laws should be modified, and a larger period of probation and higher qualifications be required. But he thinks that due notice ought to be given to the people of foreign countries, that they may not be deceived by our invitations? For myself, I know of no *invitations* which this country has made to any people abroad. She has opened her gates to all people and bids them welcome. She will continue to do so; but she is hardly bound to put them in possession of the Government of the land, to fill the public offices with them even before they have been here a dozen years. They enjoyed no such favors, nine out ten of them, in their native lands. There are but few who were born in our country that ever obtained such favors. Why should foreigners be preferred? And what harm is done if they should be allowed to come among us, buy houses and lands, do business, grow rich if they can, enjoy the protection of the Government, (which in most cases does not rest heavily on their shoulders,) enjoy and propagate their religious opinions, and yet not be entrusted or burdened with the offices of the Government? Have they much to complain of?

A great many things have occurred to excite this American feeling which is manifesting itself. We may name the organization of military companies, composed of foreigners, the reported collections of arms in or about Roman Catholic Churches, the insolence of some of the foreign journals among us.

But I must bring this communication to a close, which I do by assuring you that whatever "Philo-Veritas" may say about the "deference" of foreign and native-born Priests and Bishops to each other in the Roman Catholic Church in this country, the writer of this has good reason to believe that there underlies all this fair exterior, much heartburning and bitterness of feeling. It is felt by many that there has been quite enough of the foreign element in the priesthood of this land. If I am not mistaken, Archbishop Hughes, foreigner as he is by birth, said a good deal on this subject at the "Induction" of the Bishop of Albany, a few years ago. It would indeed be marvellous enough, if there should be no ill-feeling on this subject. For one, I cannot for a moment doubt its existence.

As to the "Cardinal's hat," and the good feeling between Archbishop Hughes and the other Bishops, (and the late Archbishop Eccleston of Baltimore among them,) I have a word to say. That the Archbishop of New-York has had no ambition to obtain that honor, I do not think that any man will slander him by saying that he does not believe a word of it. That his visit to Rome a few years ago had no reference to it, is hard to believe. The truth is that the late Pope, Gregory XVI., had much at heart the appointment of a Cardinal in this country; but the "Sacred College" was opposed, for they thought the distance too great. This his Holiness actually told a friend of the writer of this article. The present Pope was also in favor of the measure at first; but he has of late years been discouraged by the unfavorable effect of the appointment of Cardinal Wiseman in England. When the matter was under discussion at Rome, some four years ago, the wise course was adopted of consulting all the American Bishops, both as to the measure and the man. Most of the Bishops replied adversely to the creation of a Cardinalate in this country, at least for the present, and gave good reasons for that opinion. All but one, it is believed, were opposed to the appointment of the Archbishop of New-York to be Cardinal. In both these opinions Chief Justice Taney (who was also consulted) concurred. It is easy to *deny* these statements; but no assertion, however reiterated, will destroy their truth.

Perhaps I may trouble you with some additional remarks on this great subject.

Vindex.

Commencement of the College of St. James.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Washington Co., Md., Aug. 1, 1854.

The Eighth Annual Commencement of the College of St. James was held on Thursday, July 27. Nine young gentlemen were admitted Bachelors in Arts, and one received a "certificate of a partial course." The exercises were of a highly interesting character, the speeches of the graduates being creditable alike to themselves and to those who have had the direction of their studies. The Rector of the College, Rev. Dr. Kerfoot, delivered the Baccalaureate, in the course of which he entered into a thorough examination of the true nature of the Collegiate degrees. His remarks in connection with this subject evinced much research, and showed an intimate acquaintance with a subject very little understood. Seven of the graduates of 1851 were admitted Masters in Arts. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on Rev. Prof. Mahan[illegible] …y in [illegible] Ohio, and the degree of LL.D. was conferred on C. K. Gibbons, of Annapolis, … degree (*honoris causa*) was given to Augustus Peter, Instructor in Modern Languages in the College, (an honor, by the way, well deserved,) and the degree (*ad eundem*) to Dr. L. H. Steiner, M. D., of Marshall College, Pennsylvania.

On the morning of the day previous, the Society of Alumni was addressed by Ed. W. Belt, Esq., of Prince George's County, Md. The address consisted of a general review of the characteristics and tendencies of the times, and although some opinions were thrown out by the speaker with which all could not agree, yet it was generally conceded that the address displayed a high order of ability and a fine literary taste. Mr. Belt is still a young man, and a prediction of his future eminence can hardly fail to be verified. In the afternoon of the same day the Literary Societies were addressed by Rev. A. Cleveland Coxe, of Baltimore. It is hardly necessary to say that the address of this gentleman gave great satisfaction, and that all who heard it united in regretting that the Societies were unable to secure a copy for publication.

The College of St. James is as yet a young Institution, but it is yearly growing in importance and influence, and it is not too much to say, that the expectations of its founders have been thus far fully realized. Though it has done its work *quietly* and *unostentatiously*, it has, nevertheless, done it well, and it has already secured a high position among the oldest Colleges of the country. The best wish that the friends of the College can entertain is, that the administration of its affairs may long remain in the same able hands to which it has been entrusted since the Institution was founded. W.

American Institute of Instruction—President Wayland's Address.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Providence, Monday, Aug. 8, 1854.

The Twenty-fifth Annual Meeting of the American Institute of Instruction, was held to-day, at the Railroad Hall, in this city. The attendance was very large, consisting of teachers and distinguished educators, gentlemen and ladies, from all parts of the country. The spacious Hall, which will seat nearly one thousand persons, was well filled.

After the opening remarks of the President, Thos. Sherwin, of Boston, addresses of welcome were extended to the Institute by John Kingsbury, Esq., in behalf of the Rhode Island and Providence Plantations and the city of Providence, by Professors Gammell and Caswell, in behalf of the School Committee of Providence and of Brown University, and by E. R. Potter, Esq. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Wolcott, of Providence. An address was then given by Dr. Wayland, President of Brown University, occupying more than an hour in the delivery, and listened to with very great interest.

He commenced by referring to the fact that he had been called on to address the Institute at its organization, twenty-five years ago, and then went on to compare the condition of Schools and the cause of Education at the present time with what it was when the Institute was first organized. The progress that has been made in the structure of schoolhouses better adapted to their object, in the education and elevation of teachers, and in public sentiment generally, furnished topics which were dwelt upon at length and illustrated fully. With reference to the increase of apparatus for schools and colleges, he said that whereas there were but three or four persons in New-England employed in constructing such apparatus twenty-five years ago, there are now about one hundred thus employed in the city of Boston alone; three times as many as there were in the whole United States at that time. Not less than $10,000 worth of maps and apparatus have been introduced into the schools of Boston since 1842. New-England is falling behind the Western States in supplying such apparatus, and Ohio is setting an example worthy of all imitation. The increase in the wages of teachers was spoken of as an evidence of the progress which has been made. He said that persons who formerly left college for a few months to teach, received only $10 per month in situations where the same grade of teachers would not now be offered less than $30 per month. In conclusion he answered the inquiry, What shall be done to secure yet greater progress, by saying that there must be still greater adaptation of the instruction given to the nature and faculties of the mind. These he enumerated in general, as perception, consciousness, abstraction, reasoning powers, combination, and memory. The proper period for cultivating each of these was specified; and the folly and positive harm of causing children to read that which they do not understand were noted. At 12½ o'clock the Institute adjourned, to meet for a social session at 4 o'clock.

Hunterdon County (New-Jersey) Teachers' Institute.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Flemington, N. J., Tuesday, Aug. 8, 1854.

A large number of the Teachers of this County assembled, according to previous resolution, in this village at 11 A. M. yesterday. Hon. J. H. Phillips, State Superintendent, briefly stated the object of the Institute, and introduced Dr. C. C. Hoagland, of Somerset, as its conductor.

Dr. Hoagland spoke for a half hour very ably upon the importance and benefits of such a meeting, sketched the ground-plan for the labors of the week, and evinced, to the gratification of all, his ready ability to discharge the duties of the office devolved upon him.

During the afternoon, considerable amusement arose from a spelling exercise, from which it was learned that "the 'hard' words (so-called) are not the most likely to be misspelled."

In the evening, an attentive audience listened to an enthusiastic address from the State Superintendent, upon the best means of making our Common School System nearer to what it ought to be, it abounding in wise suggestions, which its hearers would do well to ponder.

Educator.

Cholera—The Western Dispensary.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your yesterday's issue, the case of a Mrs. Case, who died of Cholera in Fortieth-street, is referred to, wherein a want of attendance is charged upon the physician of the Dispensary. No physician from the Dispensary visited her at all. The directions to her residence were so incorrectly given at the Institution, that, though active search was made by the physician, he did not succeed in finding it. Surely, therefore, no blame can attach to him. And here let me mention that censures growing out of this source are again and again heaped upon the Dispensaries, which are entirely gratuitous. To those who are conversant with the upper wards of the City, it is well known that, from the imperfect numbering of the streets, or the absence of all numbers, it is oftimes very difficult to find particular residences under the most favorable circumstances. When, however, it is considered that we have to gain information of our patients' whereabouts, in most cases, from those who know not one figure from another, nor a street from an avenue, nor a corner from the middle of a block, it will readily be seen that such omissions as the above are unavoidable. The only wonder is that there are not more failures in our search. Yet of 300 patients entered last month, in a space bounded by Twenty-third and Sixtieth-streets, the Fifth-avenue and the Hudson River, there were only 16 who were not found. Again and again do we go out of our way to seek patients, many of whom are found in situations quite remote from their address left at the Dispensary. Yesterday, one of my associates not only made a thorough search himself, but secured the services of a long resident to aid him in finding a patient in Fifty-fourth-street, said to have the cholera. Yet they were unsuccessful, although, from the distance, great care was taken to procure the right direction. I mention this merely to show that, in uncertain cases, extra pains are taken that our duty be not at all neglected, and respectfully submit that the censure implied in your article does not lie at our door.

One of the Physicians of the Northwestern Dispensary.

Saturday, Aug. 5, 1854.

A Reef of Flies.—As the steamboat *Ward*, Capt. Eastabrook, was crossing over from Point Neweenaw to Marquette, on her last trip down, she came in contact with a reef—not of sand nor of rock, but of June flies—that caused some little excitement as well as merriment. There was a heavy fog on the lake, and the boat was running slowly, and the captain was on the look-out for the rocky coast of Marquette. On a sudden the engine stopped, and the cry of "a reef" was heard over the boat, and every one rushed on deck. We were on board, and at the cry looked out of our state-room window and saw that the boat was running into feet from what any one would have sworn was a reef of rocks or sand, but which, on close examination, turned out to be a reef of flies, many rods in length and several feet in width.—*Lake Superior Journal.*

NEWPORT.

[illegible] at Newport.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

Ocean House, Newport, R. I., Aug. 7, 1854.

We have been casting some critical glances at the above, (our last Summer's heading, which we still cling to, and shall continue to adopt until a better may present itself,) "Foam, Driftwood and Bubbles from the Sea of Life at Newport." Come, let us analyse it. Foam—signifying vapor, scum—or in our sense, incidents, trifles, it may be, which though "light as air," go far to make up the sum and substance of a life in this fashionable "maelstrom;" "Driftwood"—answering to heavy timber, crude material—waifs and strays from "the dickens knows where," which have been sucked into this all-absorbing whirl, they know not how; and "bustling "Bubbles," which stand for a class, and, Heaven help them—but too numerous a one—of self-inflated mortals, who go on increasing, with the bellows of pride for a blower, until the already transparent wall gives way, and the suicide expires in a state of collapse—the usual termination of a kind of moral cholera, which in such cases destroys its victim without even a premonitory symptom. Such are the materials which this Sea of Life throws up—matters which we subject to the old English law, by seizing them as our right—to be passed through a brain-sifter, and woven into plain prose for your benefit. So we will retain our old friend for the present.

But what a preface! It is only equalled by SALLUST's introduction to the History of the Jugurthine War, which has about as much to do with the subject of which that worthy treats, as a "cow has with a musket"—there's an elegant simile for you. But hang these pen slips—let's get back to Newport. So a truce to digressions.

To-day has been a case of ditto repeated—bright, balmy, and beautiful—a very nice alliteration this, isn't it. Three B's in a row—quite in the style of what we usually term the botanical class of literature.

So that will do for weather—next come the rumors, possibilities and probabilities—of these we have an inkling. It is whispered that a belle *par excellence* will be here next week. She is a daughter of the Sunny South, we learn, who believes in "nature unadorned," &c., and better still, practices what she preaches. In a word, she dresses with exquisite taste, and in so doing eschews—fuss, feathers, "ginger-bread work" and paste. Well, "seeing is believing." We have taken a lady's word for what the expected fair one is to be, and if she don't come up to the sample rendered, why, we shall simply wash our hands of the whole affair, and credit Miss —— with the error.

A diminutive yellow handbill notifies the "visitors" in general, under the somewhat alarming caption of "Great Musical Attraction," that "the Brothers MOLLENHAUER," whom some of your readers may remember as solo violin players of JULLIEN's Band, (not the violoncello gentleman with his coat tails in the air, who figured in the funny part of *Harper's*,) will give a grand concert to-night; and as musical celebrities "now-a-days" are a good deal like prize fighters, inasmuch as they never come "up to time" without good backers, we have Madame STEPANY, "Prima Donna from the Royal Theatre of Hanover," and Mr. JULIUS SIEDE, who does the flute without assistance, and Mr. WIESE, a pianist not unknown to fame, to fill up the list. All these will do their prettiest in the Ocean House Hall, for the benefit of those who may invest one dollar in a ticket. Their bill of fare contains some good selections.

The removal of Uncle Sam's troops from Fort Adams proves quite a drawback to the happiness of many who looked forward to "Fort Day," with its accompanying

"Pomp, pride and circumstance of glorious war."

But they are gone, and all is changed. The "Fort Drive" has lost its charms. The nice young officers have taken their mustaches and bright buttons to another market, and the glory of the locality hath departed with its chariots and horsemen, if Light Artillery can, with propriety, be thus designated.

We have been dabbling in Newport antiquities lately, at least so far as the "Old Stone Tower" is concerned. "Old Stone Tower," indeed! It might better have been styled the old stone humbug, for this long-enduring hypocrisy has been (with the assistance of those who have shown themselves to be quite as sapient in their old time researches as SCOTT's Antiquary Oldbuck) invested with a mystery and romance which blind the mental eye, and render its origin as foggy as the mists with which the "sea-fog, landward bound" encircles it. But we have solved the problem, or think we have, which in this case answers quite as well. For having taken counsel with an individual who is or ought to be "the oldest inhabitant," we are satisfied that "a mill or not a mill?" is no longer a question. But for our information, we found the "oldest inhabitant" aforesaid, in what may (for aught we know to the contrary) be the oldest room of the most venerable tenement in town,—no small thing to say in Newport. We were guided to the apartment of this venerable man by more senses than one—for the "oldest inhabitant" was cooking his noon-day repast at the moment of our entrance, which consisted of onions, roasted, with nothing under them—a dish which, as Mrs. Somebody expresses it, fairly *perfumed* the air. Once in, we applied our handkerchief to our nose, and having tried the virtues of "jockey club" *versus* essence de onion, proceeded to introduce ourself, and then asked questions. To put the matter in a nut-shell, we learned that the mill was a mill, and that our informant when a boy, knew the son of the miller who ground the corn lang syne of those who were gathered to their fathers "a hundred years ago." "And for the cement" the old man added, "that folks like to talk about, 'tis nothing more than beach shells, and the man who once owned it had his tomb laid in it, when I was but a boy." But it would occupy too much of your space were we to tell you all that "the oldest inhabitant" told us. As it is, we have written enough to call forth the indignation of the "tower party," so let us pause. For ourself, we like the mill quite as well as if the Norsemen had really put it up, and to this day believe most firmly in the old superstition, that he who runs round it thrice will see the devil. At the same time we are disposed to admit that his Satanic Majesty is to be "scared up" in this new born city, at a less expense of personal exertion and shoe leather, as his haunts are hardly confined to this antiquated structure.

MALBONE's celebrated picture, "The Hours," has been purchased by the Providence Athenæum, for $1,200—less than its value, (if art can be measured by the standard of "dollars and dimes.") But the painting was offered to this institution at a lower rate, to carry out an expressed wish of the artist, that if this (his master-piece) ever passed out of the hands of his family, it might be placed in some public institution of his native State. The money has been raised by subscription, and we congratulate the good people of Providence upon retaining in their midst a gem of art, of which WEST said to MALBONE, "Sir, if you painted this picture, you may go back to America, for there is no man in Europe who can paint its equal." This picture is upon ivory, and is consequently quite small. But in tone, finish, and exquisite delicacy of coloring, it is probably the first work of its kind (upon ivory) in the world. MALBONE undoubtedly discovered the art of rendering water colors indestructible, as this painting, after being exposed to the light for upwards of half a century, is still as fresh and unfaded as when its tints were first blended by the hand now mouldering in the dust.

Great men are scarce with us. But among noticable arrivals, we find the letters U. S. A. and U. S. N., appended to sundry autographs on the hotel registers. We are pleased too to meet among the sojourners at the Ocean, Mr. LATROBE, of Baltimore, the President, if we remember rightly, of the American Colonization Society.

At the Ocean House this Summer, they have remedied an evil which has hitherto been the greatest drawback to the comfort of the visitors to this much patronized resort. Thanks to new and more stringent regulations, you can now sit down to a good dinner, and *get something to eat*, withing *seeing* every waiter in your vicinity.

But "au revoir"—the great yacht race will be the great event of next week, and may we "be there to see." Truly, yours, YOUNG AMERICA.

P. S.—The "Tiger" shall have "a first-rate notice" in due course of time. For want of something better to do we have been reading WILLIS' *Lady Jane*, which might be criticized as an attempt to imitate BYRON's *Don Juan*, the moral being no better and the poetry much worse.

SARATOGA.

A Letterer's Gleanings at Saratoga—Love and Youth and Beauty.

NUMBER TEN.

Do you see that aged man, whose locks are hoary—who ever walks with his head bowed low upon his bosom, and his hands crossed behind, as if he were in deep thought, or the dark shadows of melancholy had settled upon his brow, or the icy hand of death had touched his heart? It is no ordinary suffering that hath marked those features, and spread that deep gloom upon a countenance upon which a smile would have played so becomingly. He is not so old as he seems; his hair is prematurely gray, and time alone could not have plowed the furrows so deep in threescore years and ten, as those which fifty Summers have made with the aid of affliction's hand.

He is a Minister of the Gospel, and many think it is his religion that makes him so grave and silent, and almost repulsive. But it was a violation of the holiest principles of the religion he teaches that made him a gloomy misanthrope, which, for a little time, dethroned reason, and doomed him to a maniac's cell.

He was not a gay or unprincipled youth, as the world defines these terms. He had more than ordinary talents, and more than ordinary energy. He was circumspect and moral—unexceptionable in his deportment during all his college life. He would not have stained his honor by unjust or ungentlemanly conduct in any affair of business; he was upright and trustworthy in all his intercourse with men;—but, as he who told me the story himself remarked, there are many, especially among students, who are all this, and who are yet unworthy to be called honorable men.

He had made not one, but many promises of fidelity, to one across whose mind had never flitted the shadow of a doubt concerning his truth, or supposed it possible that time or absence or distance could change a heart. Her home had been his home during all the years of study and toil; there he was ever welcome to rest when he was weary—there he came for social enjoyment, to seek diversion when the mind was over-tasked, and there to be nursed when he was sick. He wooed and won a faithful heart, possessed by one who was highly intellectual and cultivated, superior in many respects to him; but, as the years sped on, intercourse with the world and earnest application injured him, externally—but his soul seemed to narrow in proportion as his mind expanded; he became ambitious, but not with a high and holy zeal—be became conceited, and, I was going to add, heartless—but I doubt whether this ever happens. A truly noble spirit cannot become debased; a generous heart will not be made sordid or selfish by prosperity or adversity. What seems a change is only a development of what had been lying dormant, for want of trial or temptation to unfold it.

The home of ELLEN B. was a sunny nook, a little out of the village of M—; around it there was a pleasant grove, through which ran a silvery brook—and on the hill-side, in the shadow of a graceful elm, was the lovers' bower.

Here were read the same books, and *marked the favorite lines*,—did ever two lovers fail to do this?—here were breathed the vows which could never be broken—were formed the ties which no earthly calamity could sever, and here were made the plans for future happiness, in which young and trusting hearts so revel. Ah, Time,—what a sad enemy he is to youthful dreams! The years sped on, and success did not so early crown the efforts of the ambitious youth, and ere he was ready to build a fire upon his own hearthstone, to light a home, the fire of love had gone out in his heart. He traveled, and saw others who pleased his fancy, and who, he thought, would better please his heart, if it were only free to choose.

At first he grew impatient, and murmured that he was not free. He began to draw comparisons, and ELLEN was placed far in the background, in every picture he now formed of a future home. Still he writes in the same affectionate tone, speaking not of any gradual change, schooling his lips to falsehood till there is no longer any reason for deferring their marriage, when he crushes her heart at once by telling her he has concluded never to marry her. When her friends demand the reason of his perjury, they are told that "she may look in the glass—the mirror will tell the story better than any words he can use."

Yes, she is not so young as when he breathed his vows; there is a trace of time's effacing fingers upon her cheeck and brow; he is, therefore, justified in deserting her, in breaking her heart, and humbling her in the eyes of the world. It does not seem to trouble his conscience—it is a woman who suffers, therefore it is naught. With heartless contempt he looks upon her anguish, and turns away to see her no more forever. Alas, that woman's life should be love—that she must die when her earthly heart's food is taken away. But says one, "Why can she not spurn him when he has spurned her? Why does she not rise above a trial so paltry, and live to let him know that she despises him?" Ah, that is very easily said—with some it is very easily done. But it was not in her heart to feel contempt for one with whom had so long been associated every pleasant thought—present, past and future—to whom she had been in the habit of revealing her inmost thoughts as to another self—to whom she looked as one wiser and better—to whom she clung as the delicate vine to the sturdy oak. When the vine is torn rudely away, it withers and dies. The earth is not sufficient to support it, and it may not revive from the shock in season to creep to another while there is sufficient vitality to again bud and blossom and put forth leaves.

Thus the tender frame of woman is shattered by so sudden and terrible a revulsion. She has never dreamed of dishonor or meanness in him she loved. She has no confidence in herself—she has been trusting one who seemed to her perfection. Now she is alone, with no earthly rod or staff to lean upon—with blight upon every hope, and every bright anticipation turned to darkness. The mind and spirit might bear up with abundant strength from Heaven, but the body sinks, and it is merciful when the grave opens speedily for one to whom the future is only one long thorny pathway, and life one continual struggle. It is good to be resigned to life with all its woe and wretchedness, but oh, it is sweet to rest in Heaven!

ELLEN died, and when he who had plunged the murderer's knife in her bosom heard of the effects of his reckless cruelty, he was stung as by a scorpion. The world henceforth was dark to him, but there was for him no quiet grave, no rest in Heaven. There seemed a brand upon his forehead, and he has been a restless wanderer to and fro in the earth. To one who knew him in the days of his happiness, he revealed the burden of his spirit, and grieved in agony at the thought of his guilt. He had hoped to wed a young and blooming maiden, but when she learned his fickleness and falsehood to another, she thought, "Time may not tread less lightly upon my brow and cheek, and care and sickness may waste my form—who would wed a sensualist,—one who had no eye for the beauty of the spirit, whose love would only thrive on physical charms?" So she bade him go, and he withered under her look of scorn—reason tottered under the accusing voice of conscience, and the asylum for the insane became for a long time his abiding place.

His thoughts wandered back to those halcyon days of early love and trust, and he was ever tortured with the consciousness of the contrast in what he was enduring, and what he might have enjoyed. After a time he recovered sufficiently to go forth again into the world, and assumed the duties of a parish minister. He had passed through a terrible ordeal; he had expiated his crime. His spirit was humbled, his whole nature subdued. He had become meek and lowly, like Him whom he professed to love and serve. But there is for him no cheerful fireside and no happy home. He is weary, but the voice of affection does not soothe him, nor the cheerful smile of love dispel the gloom which gathers on his brow. He is old and hoary, and his step is tottering, while he should still be youthful and vigorous, and walk with the firm, elastic tread of health.

"A fearful thing it is to fall into the hands of the living God." MINNIE MYRTLE.

FOREIGN EXTRACTS.

DR. FEITHMAN'S CASE.

Debate in Parliament—The British Law in regard to Insanity.

In the House of Commons a few days since, Mr. OTWAY asked by what authority Dr. PEITHMAN was imprisoned in a cell in the King-street Police-station, and detained in it from Sunday, the 9th inst., until the afternoon of the following Wednesday, without having been brought before any justice of the peace, or the charge on which he was detained made known to him; and called the attention of the House to some judicial proceedings in the private room of the magistrate at Bow-street, with reference to this case. The case was one of so extraordinary a nature, that he felt impelled to take this opportunity of bringing it under the notice of the House. On Sunday, the 9th instant, a German gentleman, well known for his literary labors, a scholar of no mean repute, presented himself at the Chapel Royal, at Buckingham Palace. He had been introduced there by a person who was on duty as a porter for the first time that day. His conduct was perfectly unexceptionable, beyond the fact that he had no right to intrude on the privacy of the Royal family. He was probably not aware that he was thus intruding; but being observed by some person, he was handed over to a policeman, and transferred to a cell in the King-street Police station. He was kept in this horrible place the whole of Sunday afternoon and night; but instead of being brought up before the magistrate on Monday, he was kept in the same place the whole of Monday, Monday night, Tuesday, Tuesday night, and nearly the whole of Wednesday. About 4 in the afternoon of that day he was conveyed by Inspector BAKER to the police court in Bow-street, where the case was adjudicated on in the magistrate's private room, no reporters or any other person being allowed to be present. He (Mr. OTWAY,) obtained admission as a friend of the accused, as did his solicitor. *The magistrate, after a private confabulation with two individuals, said his mind was made up;* he had proof that the unfortunate man was of unsound mind, and he should send him to Hanwell Asylum. The solicitor remonstrated, and offered to produce evidence of the man's sanity; *but the magistrate refused to hear it*, and sent him to Hanwell, where he still remained. He (Mr. OTWAY) did not now wish to raise the question of sanity; but it was an important consideration whether a man was to be deprived of his liberty in so summary a way as this, without the clearest evidence of insanity. [Hear, hear.] How was it that none of the eminent men who have made lunacy their study, such as Dr. WINSLOW, were not called in to examine this man? Two gentlemen were called in who were in receipt of the Government pay—one wholly unknown to his profession, the assistant surgeon of a prison—the other a salaried officer—to decide on this poor man's case. The most remarkable point was that one of them, Dr. FLOOD, had previously given a written certificate of Dr. PEITHMAN's sanity. It was said there was no doubt the man was of insane mind. If so, why all this mystery and concealment? and from whom did the convenient magistrate receive his instructions? The court was cleared, and everything was prepared for going into the matter in a quiet, conversational way in private. Such proceedings were not only opposed to the law and constitution of this country, but were most cruel and oppressive to the individual. Dr. PEITHMAN had been confined three days and four nights in a dark filthy cell. Why, if he was in the state alleged, was not medical advice immediately called in? What could be conceived more calculated to induce insanity? [Hear, hear.] If such a thing had occurred in Naples or Russia, the newspapers would have teemed with indignant denunciations of the proceeding. [Hear, hear.] The matter could not be treated as a trifle; it was one which seriously affected every one. He believed the most horrible deeds were perpetrated in this country, by getting persons locked up in lunatic asylums, when there was no pretence for their being confined there. What was to prevent the Government from getting any persons who were obnoxious to them thus immured?

Lord PALMERSTON said the case referred to had occupied his attention for a considerable time, and was no doubt one of a very painful kind. Dr. PEITHMAN, as the honorable gentleman had stated, was a man of considerable literary attainments; he was the author of a German grammar and other works. But unfortunately, for a great number of years, he had been in a state of mind which was not sound; he was under delusions which had at times rendered it necessary to place him under restraint. *Fourteen years ago a circumstance occurred which rendered it necessary to place him in confinement in Bethlehem Hospital, where he had remained till lately.* The particular delusion under which he labored was that he had *some claim upon the Sovereign;* and his mania consisted in a pertinacious endeavor to force himself into the presence of the Sovereign for the purpose of enforcing his claim. On one occasion a letter was written by him, threatening, if his claims were not attended to, to resort to violent measures. On former occasion he had contrived to introduce himself into Buckingham Palace; his sanity was then inquired into, and he was placed under medical care. Applications were afterwards made to the Home Office for his release, by himself and persons interested in his welfare; also, by the Society for the Protection of Lunatics. He (Lord PALMERSTON) called for reports from Dr. HOOLL and other medical men who had attended him; and these reports were in favor of his being released. It was stated that, like very many others, when he was in general conversation, it was difficult to detect any delusion; but when the particular topic was touched upon, his delusion was evident. No later than February, 1853, it was reported that if he was not kept under restraint, he would be likely to commit acts of violence. It was suggested that if his friends in Germany would take care of him, he might be sent over there; but there was nobody willing or able to take charge of him. At last he (Lord PALMERSTON) was induced to set him at liberty—Mr. PERCIVAL (as we understood) undertaking personally to take charge of him for three months as an experiment. He was set free, and there was nothing in his conduct during that time which prevented him (Lord PALMERSTON) in concurring at the end of that time in his entire discharge. No sooner was he at liberty, than he immediately applied for a place in the household, *founding that application on his imaginary services to the public and the royal family*—contending that his Grammar had been instrumental in teaching her Majesty German, and that he ought to be rewarded for it with a place in the household. He certainly was not the sort of person that could be recommended for such a situation. [A laugh.] That application suggested great doubts whether he had obtained that freedom from delusion which his medical attendant supposed. Very soon after he forced himself into the Palace again. He was stopped at the gate, and told that no one could go into the chapel without an order; he said he had one; and the person in attendance, who had been recently appointed, and was not aware of the regulations of the palace, allowed him to enter. Being observed in the royal presence, he was taken out, and sent away in the custody of the police. It was said he had been immured in a filthy cell. He was put in the only place which existed in the police station for persons under any charge whatever. He (Lord PALMERSTON) was sorry those places were not better; he was quite willing to admit there was not sufficient accommodation in the police stations; he hoped to see them improved. [Hear, hear.] This was on the Sunday. He did not think the case one on which he should act on his own responsibility and judgment. On Monday he consulted the law officers of the crown, and they recommended that the case should be dealt with under the act of last session, which was milder in its provisions than that of GEO. III. Tuesday was occupied in procuring evidence which might determine whether he was or was not a person of unsound mind. On Wednesday, the earliest day on which it was possible to bring him up for examination, the evidence was submitted to the magistrate; and the case was dealt with as is usual in cases of that kind. It rested with the magistrate whether the Court should be open or not. It appeared the honorable gentleman was admitted, and it was to be presumed the proceedings were in conformity with the law. He would ask the honorable gentleman whether he was not satisfied from what passed that Dr. PEITHMAN was a monomaniac?

Mr. OTWAY—I said I would not say that he had not been under some delusions, but I contended that he was not an unsafe or improper person to be at large.

Lord PALMERSTON said it was very difficult and very painful to know how to deal with such persons. [Hear, hear.] It was not a trifling matter that parties who were under such delusions, and fancied they had claims upon sovereigns, should be permitted to force themselves into the presence of sovereigns. [Hear, hear.] It was a national concern, and it was impossible to say what might happen if persons not having command of themselves were permitted thus to force themselves into the presence of the sovereign to prefer their imaginary claims. As long as he held the office he now held, he should think it his duty to prevent scenes of that sort from taking place. [Hear, hear.] Dr. HOOD had attended this man for several years; he knew the state of his mind; and he was one whose evidence induced the magistrate to make the order. He [Lord PALMERSTON] should be delighted if any arrangement could be made by which Dr. PEITHMAN's liberty might be made compatible with the public safety. If any one would suggest a mode by which security could be given that the same thing should not occur again, nothing would give him greater pleasure than to set Dr. PEITHMAN free. But he had a duty to perform; and the house would think the worse of him if he was not to perform it to the best of his ability. [Hear, hear.] Dr. PEITHMAN was open to the examination of the Commissioners of Lunacy, also of the magistrates of the district. The asylum at Hanwell was not a place under Government control; and there was no place where a person laboring under unfortunate delusions could be better cared for and treated. He (Lord PALMERSTON) had done nothing contrary to law, or at variance with his duty. It was most painful to him to have to give the directions he had given. He had done all he could before to give Dr. PEITHMAN his liberty, and should certainly never have taken further steps but for the course he had pursued. But when, after an interval of fourteen years, he evidently labored under the same delusions which had led to his confinement, and adopted exactly the same course as he had then, there was no other course but to take the opinion of the law officers of the crown, to obtain the evidence of the medical officers, and to submit it to the magistrate for him to deal with the case as he thought proper. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. HENLEY said he thought the noble lord had acted strictly within the law—in fact he had rather strained it in the first instance in favor of the unfortunate gentleman. This case attracted some attention; and as the law now stood, *it appeared that a person could be imprisoned on the ex-parte statement of two medical men, unless he had property; and in that case the Lord Chancellor would be called on to take care of him.* He thought that this part of the law required amendment. The public required that no person should be locked up whose insanity was not clearly proved; and this was the more necessary, because the medical men themselves were very wide in their opinion as to what sanity and insanity was. Some, he believed, went so far as to say that there was no sane man. [Laughter.] He had no doubt that the noble lord acted according to law in the present case, and that he even behaved with great kindness and consideration. What he found difficult to understand was, why this unfortunate gentleman should be allowed to go at large, if he continued insane. [Hear]

Sir J. SHELLEY had no doubt that the noble lord had acted with great kindness; but the discussion proved that the law was in an unsatisfactory state. He hoped the noble lord would take care that some improvement should be made in the state of the police black holes of the metropolis.

The subject then dropped.

Needless Deaths of British Officers.

From the London Times.

A most melancholy history is that of the death of Captain PARKER, of the *Firebrand*, amid the swamps of the Danube. It is another valuable life thrown away. This was no casualty upon service. When a brave officer loses his life in action, or when employed upon the actual business of a campaign by land or by sea, we may mourn his loss, but we feel that he has died as a brave man would wish to die, at the end of some well-fought day with the cry of victory ringing in his ears. Captain PARKER, however, literally threw his life away, without glory to himself or result to the public service. From what appears in the report which we publish this day, he was not in any way engaged on the business of the expedition when he came to his untimely end. When the Sulina mouths of the Danube were cleared an opinion seems to have got about, rather prematurely, among our people, that the Russians had completely decamped. This result soon appeared to have been somewhat anticipated, as, indeed, common prudence might have suggested to an officer in Captain PARKER's position. Captain PARKER, however, appears to have considered that as soon as the rough of the work was done the Sulina waters were as completely open to him as Plymouth Harbor might have been. Nothing would serve but the organization of a little excursion for the sake of pleasure or curiosity. Captain PARKER set out in his gig, accompanied by his chaplain and his surgeon; another boat or two followed. Suddenly they were fired upon from a stockade in the jungle. In place of retiring until they were in a condition to attack with a suitable force, Captain PARKER simply waited for the other boats, desired his men to pull in for the stockade, and led them to the attack. He fell dead after he had advanced a few steps, shot through the heart. Captain POWELL, the officer who was in one of the other boats, continued the attack, and carried the stockade. When the English had got possession of it, what was the use of it? It might be very desirable to clear the jungle of the enemy by an organized attack, but, as a question of common prudence and common sense, were so many valuable lives to be risked for an object of no kind of importance? The men were unprepared, the officers consulted nothing but their own impetuous courage, and the result has been the loss of a most valuable and gallant officer, who would, no doubt, have proved himself an ornament to his profession and a useful public servant. It is not in the power of the Admiral or General, as the case may be, who commands in chief, to check these brilliant follies by a general order? Our memory fails us, or we remember to have seen orders of this kind in the WELLINGTON dispatches and in the correspondence of the great Lord ST. VINCENT. Officers in those days, as in ours, would "gallop their horses at stone walls" and "pull in under batteries" when nothing was to be gained by it, and both the Duke and the Earl severely reprehended such proceedings.

This is the third death among our naval officers, owing purely to their own recklessness of danger, which has occurred since this war began. Captain FOOTE was drowned because he would pull out against a heavy sea in an insufficient boat; Captain GIFFARD ran ashore and lost ship and life in chase of a paltry prize; and now Captain PARKER has thrown his life away in a swamp of the Danube by an act of sheer folly. Surely all this is very lamentable. Three noble-hearted gallant men and capable officers dead, and in such a way!

More Holidays Wanted.

We find the following plea for *more holidays* in the money article of the London *Times:*

The recent suggestion of a correspondent of the *Times* for the selection of a certain number of days in the year as national holidays has attracted attention in the city, apart from any relation to the Crystal Palace Sunday question. Generally, an impression prevails that the system of unrelieved application to business peculiar to this country is owing to a degree of tenacity with which the commercial classes resist all attempts to mitigate it, but the fact is directly opposite. Whenever the idea that some occasional periods of relief should be established is presented, it is the business people of the country who most welcome it, and the reason it has never been acted upon will more probably be found in the circumstance of the Legislature having always comprised a majority whose time is at their own command, and who have consequently little sympathy with the desire for an occasional day of cessation entertained by those who are chained to a routine course of occupation. As the number of members of Parliament engaged in trading avocations increases, a different feeling will perhaps grow up, and the advantage of a limited set of definite holidays will be recognized and enforced. At present the inconvenience sustained by business men from the absence of such a system is incalculable, since all who are engaged in active trade without a partner are shut out from every possibility of absenting themselves to pay occasional visits to particular localities or to distant correspondents, which would often be of importance to their future profits. When the persons in their employ, moreover, take such holydays as are sometimes inevitable, it must, as the course of business runs on every day, be when their services are wanted, while these holydays, at the same time, lose more than half their value from there being no simultaneous action in the matter to allow of one friend availing himself of such an occasion to meet another. Even in the United States, where every man, from the highest to the lowest, is keenly absorbed in traffic or speculation, there is nothing like the incessant and deadening application that prevails on this side. Altogether, they have five public holydays in the year—namely, Christmas-day, Good Friday, the 1st of January, the 4th of July, and an annual occasion called Thaksgiving-day. And not only is this country distinguished from all others by the total absence of such arrangements, but even here the system, in its present hard style, is comparatively recent. Formerly there were numerous holidays at all the public offices, and when these were done away with, because of the inconvenience they occasioned from their unnecessary frequency, and from the fact of the public being often ignorant of their precise dates, no better plan was substituted. The evil, also, is increased by its falling on the most intelligent and respectable of the hard-working portion of the community, since all the rougher classes take, in a desultory and, consequently, injurious manner, such relaxation as they please. Henceforth, however, it may be hoped the public will disabuse themselves of the impression that the difficulty in the way of a more agreeable practice comes from a blind greediness on the part of people of business. These people know too well the advantages they gain in work from anything that imparts cheerfulness and a motive to raise money for occasions of rational enjoyment on the part of those they employ. They know, also, how such things stimulate the trade of the country, and the depression that is felt and the loss that is sustained by the railway interest in particular, even when an instance occurs of Christmas-day falling on a Sunday. It is true they would rightly shrink from any attempt to convert our population from their steady love of labor to restless habits of idleness by passing from one extreme to another; but, with the long experience of a trading city like New-York before them, they would rejoice if six or eight such occasions were given during the year, instead of, as now, only two, or sometimes one.

Decoying Young Females.

From the Liverpool Mercury.

One of that class of cases which have recently excited so much interest in the metropolis was last week brought under the notice of the police authorities of this town. It is much to be regretted, however, that, owing to the present state of the law, the guilty party escaped the punishment which she so justly merited. The affair did not form a ground of inquiry before the magistrates, and we are unable, therefore, to give more than a mere outline of the circumstances. The parties on whose virtue it was sought to traffic are two young girls, aged eighteen, of considerable personal attractions, belonging to respectable parents at Nottingham. They followed the business of milliners and dress-makers.

About a fortnight ago, while they were returning from the establishment in which they were employed, a middle-aged, lady-like looking woman accosted them, and a conversation ensued. An intimacy having been established, the lady, after an exchange of the usual civilities, and an expression of earnest interest in their welfare, left them. The following day the lady again met them, having previously sent messages by a boy whom she had engaged for the purpose. On this occasion, she began gradually to unveil her designs. She represented to them the advantages they would derive from coming to Liverpool; that there were many first-rate dress-making establishments, where they might employ their services, and receive a more adequate remuneration than they obtained in the small town of Nottingham. These and other proposals were made from time to time, but resisted.

The lady, however, determined not to be foiled in the attempt to secure her victims, renewed her solicitations, and a day or two afterwards met them as they were returning from their work. On this occasion the temptress employed all the devices of which she was capable, and ultimately the girls agreed to come to Liverpool, under the impression that they were to pursue the business of dressmaking. Their newly acquired "friend" brought them with her to Liverpool, and took them to a house of a certain description, which she keeps in Gloucester-street. After being admitted into the house, the girls were provided with some refreshments, and strongly recommended to take wine, as being necessary after their long journey. This they fortunately declined, stating that they had not been accustomed to drink liquors. During the evening, several gentlemen visited the house, and were introduced as acquaintances; certain proposals of an infamous character were made, but to these they would not listen, and happily resisted them to the last. The girls then found out the kind of house into which they had been introduced, and would have left immediately, but a close watch was kept upon their movements.

After passing a day or two longer in the establishment, during which period proposals of a similar kind to those already stated were insidiously renewed, they succeeded in getting away on Friday last, under the pretence of going a shopping. Here, however, they were kept under strict espionage, a person from the abominable den to which they had been seduced being sent to keep them company. While passing through one of the principal streets they happened to meet with a person who had known them at Nottingham. They immediately made known their situation, and after eluding the person sent to take care of them they made their way to one of the police stations. Having told their story to Inspector CHEW, he sent them in charge of an officer to Mr. CLOUGH, who took measures for their safety, and caused their seducer to be taken into custody.

Upon an inquiry into the matter it was found that the girls, being over the age which the law conceived itself bound to protect, the wretch who endeavored to accomplish their ruin could not be detained. She was therefore discharged, and escaped the punishment which she so rightly deserved. The girls were brought into the police-court on Saturday morning, when Mr. MANSFIELD addressed to them a few observations in a very feeling manner. He said that by the merest chance in the world they had escaped a life of ruin and disgrace, and misery incalculable. It was a truly fortunate thing, he observed, that they had been saved; he hoped that it would be a warning to them not to trust, in future, people whom they did not know. They would be safely sent back to their friends, and he hoped that their future conduct would relieve them from the imprudence of which they had been guilty. Both girls, who were sensibly affected by the feeling manner in which they were addressed, then left the court. In the course of the day they were taken under charge by one of the police officials, and sent back to their friends at Nottingham.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.—On Tuesday evening last a young traveler took up quarters at the Black Lion Inn, Broad-street, Reading, having come up by the Great Western Rilway from Bath, intending to proceed to Redhill, on the South-Eastern line, but arriving too late for that purpose stopped for the night at the above mentioned inn. Being very restless and uneasy under these circumstances, attention was excited, particularly by the landlady, a widow, who began to be suspicious of the honesty of the intentions of her guest; she expressed these suspicions to one or two others in the house, and eventually to a policeman, requesting him to keep watch during the night. Just before locking up the inn, about 11 o'clock, the traveler came down stairs and complained of having a severe toothache, wanting a half-pint of beer. The hostess thought this very strange, but recommended some brandy.

During this proceeding the landlady had some misgivings as to the sex of her lodger; and, more fearful than ever of the safety of her property under such circumstances, having very lately been robbed to some extent, a very close watch was kept up during the night. In the morning a policeman was called in, and the traveler was given into his charge as being in disguise for an unlawful purpose. Proceeding to the Police-station, "he" was very closely interrogated. A confession ensued. It was a woman in disguise, a young lady run away from Bath, under an engagement to a young gentleman to meet him the next morning at Reigate, there to be married. The result of this *exposé* has not been made public, but we believe her story has proved to be correct, and that she has been returned to her friends at Bath. Her name has not, we believe, transpired, but it is whispered abroad that she is the daughter of a nobleman.

[*Oxford (Eng.) Journal.*

ELOPEMENT.—The most picturesque village in our county, seated upon the Nore, is just now thrown into an extraordinary state of excitement caused by an elopement which has taken place under somewhat singular circumstances. The Lothario was a shopkeeper in comfortable circumstances, and a married man, who has left a wife and child to deplore his faithlessness. The frail fair one proves to be a young school-girl not far advanced in her teens, an orphan who was taken charge of by an uncle, following the trade of a nailor in the same village. On Friday morning the amorous swain dressed himself with scrupulous care after breakfast, and took his departure, stating that he was going to Kilkenny on business; while the damsel made an excuse for leaving the school-room of the local National School, and, unprovided with any clothing suited for a journey, but merely "in her hair"—to use a local phrase—made her way to the nearest railway station, where her seducer was waiting for her, and from thence they proceeded by mail train to Dublin, *en route* for the "refuge of sinners" beyond the Atlantic. The uncle of the girl, and an active constable of the locality, pursued and traced the parties for a portion of the way, but gave up the chase and returned without overtaking the runaways. The man had some £200 in bank, which he drew and took with him; the only parting token left for his disconsolate spouse being a slip of paper, placed in a drawer, on which was written the laconic but highly consolatory message, "I am gone to America; don't fret; I will return in glory, or be dead."—*Waterford (England) Paper.*

AFFECTING INCIDENT.—While the 46th regiment were in rank in the barrack square at Windsor, prior to marching out for conveyance to Southampton, *en route* to Constantinople, a motherless child, six years old, clung to its father's legs. He was peremptorily ordered to send it away, but resolutely answered, "I will not." Lieutenant HUTTON, touched with the scene, took the child and placed two ten pound notes in its hand, with the hope that some one would befriend it. This, however, proved unnecessary, for having afterwards made his own mother (who is staying at Windsor) acquainted with the circumstances, she adopted the little fellow, in time to give the father an assurance that the child should be well cared for.—*Bucks Advertiser.*

ITALIAN "IMAGE MEN."—I cannot abstain from acknowledging the debt we owe to the poor "image men" who wander through our streets; for I have no hesitation in saying that they have done more to improve the general taste, to place copies of known sculpture within the reach of all, and to familiarize the eye of the English public with what is good, than any school, (which a few only can attend,) than any gallery, (which the working classes seldom use,) or any institution in the country; and when we recollect that English art, paraded (without shame) through the streets, was confined to cats with moving heads, green parrots, wooden lambs covered with cotton wool, or, (if the figure of a man was attempted,) a coarse boor holding an equally vulgar pot of beer, we may feel grateful for the change, so unostentatiously [illegible] by these humble foreigners.—*Correspondent of the London Builder.*

It is remarked by the *Household Words* that there are few duller, prosier, more commonplace [illegible] than the green-room of a theatre; and the artist's foyer at an opera-house is ordinarily the dullest of the dull. "A prima donna swallowing sherry-negus with an egg in it preparatory to her grand scena; a basso stretching himself on the cushions of an Ottoman, and yawning in an ecstacy of fatigue; a tenor sulking in a corner because his aria has not been encored; a baritone suffering from heartburn, and expectorating and swallowing cough lozenges with distressing pertinacity; a chorus of [illegible] rious, snuffy, musty old Frenchwomen with handkerchiefs tied round their heads, puttering in corners with second-hand foreigners, who smell more than they speak, and spit more than they smell;—these are the principal features of an opera-house green-room." Yet, in the palmy days of opera-houses and opera-tights, there were few privileges more valued by the distinguished frequenters of the omnibus-box than that of the entrée behind the scenes. A door of communication used to exist between the omnibus-box and the penetralia of the coulisses; and an attempt to lock it once occasioned a riot of the most fashionable description, in the time of manager LAPORTE, and the demolition of the door itself by a prince of the blood.

CAROLINE SOUTHEY, widow of ROBERT SOUTHEY, the poet-laureate, died on the 20th inst., at Buckland, near Lymington. She was a daughter of Rev. Dr. BOWLES, a canon of Salisbury Cathedral, and was highly graced with intellectual accomplishments. She was married to Dr. SOUTHEY in 1839, about a year and a-half after the death of his first wife, EDITH FRICKER, to whom he was united on the day he left England for a six months' sojourn at Lisbon. Rev. C. C. SOUTHEY, Vicar of Ardleigh, in his *Life and Letters of his father*, says: "When the day was fixed for the travelers (SOUTHEY and HILL) to depart, my father [illegible] that also for his wedding-day, and on the 14th of Nov., 1795, was united at Redcliffe Church, Bristol, to EDITH FRICKER. Immediately after the ceremony they parted. My mother wore her wedding ring hung round her neck, and preserved her maiden name until the report of the marriage was spread abroad."

A Bristol paper has the following: "Twenty-two years ago a marriage took place in this city, which from some cause or other was invalidated, and the parties separated. The lady went to India and married an officer, who subsequently rose [illegible] rank of a general in

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1854.

[illegible], Sampson Low, Son & Co., No. [illegible] Hill, London, are our authorized Agents, and will receive subscriptions and advertisements for the DAILY or WEEKLY TIMES.

SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

In order to suit the convenience of a very large class of readers, whom the Mail does not reach every day, and who desire the TIMES oftener than once a week, we shall commence the publication about the middle of September next of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES. It will be printed on a sheet of the same size, and in the same style as the Daily TIMES, and will contain all the matter published in the Daily except the advertisements. The first number will be issued at the commencement of our third year, on the 18th of September. It will be sent to subscribers, by Mail, in any part of the United States, or elsewhere, for TWO DOLLARS a year, payable in all cases in advance.

[illegible] & CO., Publishers.

[illegible] and the Catholic [illegible]

"PHILO-VERITAS" is not disposed to acquiesce with us, in submitting the issues he has raised with the DAILY TIMES, to the public judgment. In a third letter, which will be found in another column, he declines to discuss this controversy even as "drawn battle," and gives us formal notice that he considers us, if convinced of error, dishonorably and if not, to "stand by our columns like a truthful and honorable editor." We assure him that we shall entertain no such expectations. But we must crave his indulgence for what he doubtless considers a most unreasonable slowness of conviction, in regard to the particular "issue" which elicits his censure, and even for some degree of obstinacy in withholding from him greater promptness to his [illegible] peremptory demands.

[illegible] release us from all [illegible] to concealment of his name, on condition that we give up the names of those upon whose authority our original statements were made; —and he professes to find in our former article the basis for this proposition. He mistakes our meaning altogether. We, indeed, denied his right to demand the names of our informants, while concealing his own;—but we did not concede his right to *force* their disclosure, by revealing his. He is entirely at liberty to do as he sees fit in his own case;—and so are they in theirs. If he chooses to write under his own proper signature, he can do so; and so can they. But the option remains with each party, to do just as his estimate of the emergency and propriety of the case may require. Whenever we have reason to believe that any person deliberately and intentionally deceives the public through us, we shall not hesitate to expose and denounce him. But when information, deemed important or interesting to the public, shall have been placed in our hands in good faith, and from proper motives, we cannot betray its author, or reveal his name without his consent. Our correspondent must excuse us for claiming to know quite as much as he can, of what the "dignity and honor of the American Press," require in this regard. And he must permit us to say, moreover, that we cannot understand the [illegible] for his pertinacity, in insisting upon having the *sources* of our information. We have made certain statements concerning proceedings and sentiments in the Roman Catholic Church,—upon what we believed to be good authority. "PHILO-VERITAS" opposes an emphatic and indignant denial of their truth, and claims the position and authority which ought to make that denial conclusive. Why is not that enough, so far as he is concerned? True, it may be alleged that this denial and these claims are anonymous, and the public at large is, therefore, not able to appreciate the weight to which they may be entitled. But "PHILO-VERITAS" has the remedy for this in his own hands. He can overwhelm us, if he chooses, by an official proclamation of the untruth of our statements, given to the public under his own name, and with the added weight of whatever official titles he may enjoy. It is quite possible that in such a case, we might feel constrained to offer to the public something more than our own assertions. But our Correspondent must excuse us for saying, that we do not feel called upon to fortify any statement we may make, in the public confidence, against the denial of *any* person, however high his name, his character and office may be, so long as they are concealed from the public knowledge.

These are among the reasons which compel us to decline compliance with the demands of "PHILO-VERITAS" for the names of our informants. At the same time we are quite willing to comply with his request, that we should designate among the propositions which he has taken the liberty to deny, those for which we have such authority as amounts to knowledge of their truth. The substance of the articles in the TIMES to which he has taken exception, was, that differences of opinion had arisen in the Roman Catholic Church, involving the principles of the Know-Nothing or Native American movement, and that these differences, or doubts, had led the authorities of the Roman Catholic Church to canvass the relative claims and eligibility for high office, of functionaries of *foreign and those of native birth*. We stated that the design has heretofore been entertained at Rome of creating a Cardinalate for the United States, and of elevating one of the Roman Catholic Bishops of the United States to that office;—that this proposition had been canvassed with reference to its effect on public sentiment in the United States;—that differences of opinion obtained among the functionaries of the Church on that point;—that the question was also raised whether the new Cardinal, if one should be appointed, ought to be an American by birth, or not;—that upon this point also there was some difference of opinion in the councils of the Church;—and, furthermore, that the Roman Catholic Church in the United States as a body, was not unanimous in denouncing the Know-Nothing or Native American movement of the day. We asserted that we had *high authority* for these statements,—authority which warranted us in claiming positive *knowledge* of their truth. And with all due respect to "PHILO-VERITAS," and in spite of his sweeping and apparently specific denials, *we reassert our belief that they are substantially true*. We have authority for them which does not leave us at liberty to doubt their truth, if we would. And we oppose this reiteration of them to the denials of "PHILO-VERITAS,"—feeling confident that the public will place quite as much reliance upon our statements, as upon any anonymous denials by which they may be opposed. And in that shape, if "PHILO-VERITAS" shall acquiesce, we are quite willing that the matter should rest.

Our Correspondent, in his former letters as well as in that which we publish to-day, seems to deny the existence within the Roman Catholic Church of any other feeling than one of detestation, towards the Know-Nothing movements of the day. He asserted in his first letter that these movements were exclusively directed against the Roman Catholic Church, and not against foreign influence as such;—and that Roman Catholics, therefore, both foreign and native, must of necessity, from their supreme devotion to Catholic unity, entertain towards it the same sentiment of resistance and hostility. We can have no difficulty in citing "facts," both "known and ascertainable," which prove that this view of the case cannot be correct. This asserted unanimity within the Roman Catholic Church, does not prevail. The last number of BROWNSON'S *Review* declares in explicit terms, that

> "We can assure our Catholic friends, that the sentiment which underlies Native Americanism is *as strong in the bosom of American Catholics as it is in the bosom of American Protestants.*"

Mr. BROWNSON who says this, is himself an American Catholic, and his *Review* carries upon its cover his certificate as an "able and intrepid advocate of the faith," signed by *two* archbishops and *twenty-three* Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church, including Archbishop HUGHES of New-York. We do not see, therefore, why his authority is not perfectly conclusive against the statement of our anonymous correspondent, that the Roman Catholic Church is *unanimous* in its hostility to the sentiment in question.

We have already made this article longer than we desired, and shall probably incur the renewed displeasure of "PHILO-VERITAS" on that account. But we were anxious to vindicate "the dignity of Editorial responsibility" from his censure, by not even appearing to "shirk the issue" on which he insists. We cannot hope to be sufficiently "classical" to suit his taste. Our defects of "Educational training," which he so feelingly lamented in his first communication, should commend us, on this score, as well as on that of our inability to view Roman Catholic topics from the eminence on which he stands, to his commiseration instead of his taunts. We trust, however, he will always find us docile, and sufficiently submissive to his criticisms of our metaphors and our style. We are inclined to think with him, that it is not "classical" to speak of "Infallibility" as "*scratching its temporal head* within the Vatican of Rome." But we intended no disrespect to "Infallibility," either in Rome or in New-York, by that remark. "PHILO-VERITAS" will perceive upon examining the matter somewhat closely, that the expression was intended to be figurative;—and it may remove his impression that the reference is "vulgar," if we add, that we did not mean to imply that "Infallibility" was "scratching its temporal head" from any sense of *irritation*;—but only from a momentary *doubt*, as to the best policy to be pursued in a novel and somewhat difficult emergency.

An Easy Virtue.

Good citizens should make all proper efforts to support and popularize a taste for neat, elegant and unexpensive habits of living. It is our only remaining bar to extravagance, especially in cities and those suburban villages where the fashions of cities are even more scrupulously followed than in cities.

Influence in our country is commonly the perquisite of either wealth or "talent." Beauty has its power, but, alone, its sphere is of very short diameter. Moral worth is so modest that it is seldom apparent except on long acquaintance. Birth commands curiosity, and that is all. But talent wears no livery. There is no garb that it puts on, which dolts may assume and pass themselves off for men of genius. No breadth of collar or color of coat, no device of dress or difference of mien announces to the common eye when a dunce or a man of genius is passing. But wealth wears a livery. Rags on the person of any one whose business is not best served in rags, is a sign of poverty, and before the sober "second thought" occurs, when we meet gold and jewels, costly cloths and valuable silks, we naturally conclude that the wearer has money to pay for such things.

Now it is settled that Americans will not wilfully lose the influence that this first suspicion of being wealthy gives them. If it costs the mechanic $100 a year to dress in such a way when not at his work as to be thought rich, he will pay the $100 over and above his real needs thankfully, and take the credit made as a fair equivalent. If very fine cloth is worn by rich men, poor men who by squeezing can get cloth as fine, will deny themselves many comforts, the lack of which will not be observed, for the privileges which the "appearance" confers.

Now, it is this very fact, that our people who are not rich will have the badges of the rich at some price or other, which makes all times hard to most of us. No sensible and thoughtful body can blame poverty for availing itself of these badges, since compared with their "powerful graces" they are so cheap. But the rich who are really well-disposed, will see how much good they can do by leaving off the finery that tempts and drives the poor into such difficulty afforded expense. The heiress who never puts on a jewel, not only most adorns herself, but relieves a large circle of her acquaintance of the necessity of wearing jewelry. The "fine old gentleman" of unbounded wealth who continues to wear his patent-lever silver watch, guarded with a plain, substantial chain, or the successful merchant, who by unassuming plainness of dress gives no indication of superior facilities for raising funds, enables scores of young men within the circle that they sway, to avoid unnecessary display, and lay up against days of need. We very well know that such considerations as these have no weight with many; that, indeed, if the line beyond which moderate means cannot go could be marked out, many of the wealthy would feel bound never to fall below it. But that point must be fixed so high as to bankrupt many who but for their extravagance might easily sustain themselves. Wealth can far more easily dispense with show than can moderate means, if wealth puts it on. The badge is of no account to the possessor, but if he wears it, it becomes a necessity for him who can ill afford to buy it. Benevolent lady, you do more mischief than you imagine when you deck yourself with gems, simply because you have them. Leave them off, and poverty loses its most powerful temptation. You save by the denial of your vanity, many weak ones from distress, and prevent much positive crime.

How to Bathe.

Despite of the old saw which says otherwise, we will maintain that cleanliness is the first law of nature. The adage gives priority to self-preservation, but the first principle of health being cleanliness, that of course is entitled to precedence.

It may seem paradoxical to say so, but it is nevertheless true, that bathing does not promote cleanliness in any great degree—that is to say the species of bathing we indulge in.—European bathing, to characterize it more distinctly. People are under an impression that by going to Coney Island twice a week, and rolling in the surf, they effectually cleanse their persons, and they return home with much self-gratulation, and a certain half-imaginary feeling of comfort. Those also who take a bath in their own house morning and evening, and lie for half an hour at such periods in a tub of hot or cold water, labor under the same delusion, and fancy that they have bathed. Now, the truth is, that they have only *washed* themselves on a large scale. Such ablutions are useful, of course, in cleansing the surface of the skin: but when we reflect that all day long the millions of minute holes with which our skin is perforated have been ceaselessly absorbing particles of dust and other foulness, scarce an atom of which the superficial bathings we practice remove, it will be seen at once that we have not adopted the true system of cleansing our bodies.

That system is the Oriental bath. Let the cleanest of our enlightened citizens enter the baths of CAIRO or DAMASCUS, and there submit himself to the manipulations of the different bath attendants, and he will in the space of an hour be convinced, first, that he had contrived to secrete a prodigious amount of dirt about his person; and secondly, that there is no possible lavation so invigorating and healthy as that performed on the Turkish system.

The Turkish bath has been described by every one, from Lady HESTER STANHOPE down to our nine thousand and ninety-nine modern annual Eastern tourists. Its great principle is a thorough cleansing of the pores of the skin, the stoppage of which of course results in a general upset of the system. This is accomplished by means of successive baths gradually rising to an intense heat, by which the skin and muscular fibres are thoroughly softened, after which brushes are passed over the entire surface of the skin, carrying away with them all the foreign matter that had accumulated in the pores or on the surface. An emollient soap is then profusely applied, after which the patient is gradually cooled down by graduated shower baths, until he is prepared for the last bath of cold water, when he is robed once more, and after a brief rest and a cup of coffee, walks out into the streets an altered being. Every muscle is tense, every nerve strengthened, and the happy bather as he walks along seems to tread on air.

This is the secret of the Turkish vivacity. They would, we believe, be a much shorter-lived people were it not for these baths. The perfect freedom which these lavations maintain in all the channels of the body, counteracts the otherwise inevitable fatal results of their enervating habits; and hence among the Turks, the most vicious and dissipated of all people, we meet continually with instances of the most surprising longevity.

We think that no better speculation could be ventured on than the establishment of baths on the true Turkish principle in this City. With our luxurious modes of life, and racking attention to business, we feel convinced that such an establishment would be of a sanitary benefit to the community. Not sham Turkish baths, with awkward and rough-handed Irish attendants in dirty turbans and cobbled slippers, but the real Oriental bath, tended by real Oriental servants, and conducted with the scrupulous cleanliness observable in the first-class establishments of Cairo and Damascus. Let some enterprising bath proprietor consider it.

Burning Churches.

An old friend disappeared from our midst last evening. A gloomy-looking, yet kind old friend, in whose face we have read the time of day daily, for some years. It was solemn to part with it, but it went out in a blaze of glory. Our lamented friend was the Presbyterian Church in Broome-street formerly Dr. ADAMS', now, or rather yesterday, Mr. WOODS';—and even the dirty boys and ragged little girls in the neighborhood, while they shouted at the sight of its beautiful burning, and applauded when the clock sunk and the steeple fell, said they were sorry that hereafter they could not tell the time of day without going in doors. We hope it will not be found that the conflagration was caused by incendiary watchmakers to increase the sale of their patent levers and lepines.

To us it is always a sorry sight, a burning church, Catholic or Protestant,—it seems to us like the conflagration of the pious fence of the poor. The showers of sparks flying out as they fly, look like dimes going into annihilation, and every lick of flame seems like a score of dollars passing out of an excellent use into uselessness. Yet, probably, when we speak thus it is for a minority. Ofener Sectarianism, which is but a very improper fraction of the whole people, chuckles at the flaming of any sect's church building but its own, so that church fires are, on the whole, the least sorrowed over of all that ever blaze. And when the churches have well-dried, wooden steeples, that tower up above all the neighboring houses, it cannot be denied that a $30,000 church may make a finer fire to look at than any marble hotel or curiously adorned theatre in the City.

A Few More Left Yet.

We see every day or two in some of the papers, that everybody is out of town. We happened in last evening between two fires, and came to a very different conclusion. The streets on every side, for a long way, were choked completely. The tops of the houses developed the up-stairs people, and upper-story folks, as seen at every open window, were revealed in numbers ample enough to quiet the fears of any whom Mr. JOSSON'S alarming letter to the *National Democrat* of the 9th, may have set into hysterics about the possible conquest and burning of our City by the British. There is not any sort of danger that the King of the E quimaux will send down a *Cyane* to bombard our town, and turn our fair houses to ashes. The City swarms yet. We went to NIBLO'S the other night, to see the farewell given and taken of Mad. THILLON, and NIBLO'S was a perfect jam. We went to BUCKLEYS' to hear their touching version of the "Bohemian Girl," and their spacious hall was packed as tight as if the room and its contents were to be sent by express, without further storing, to Timbuctoo. There was one too many in every seat, and blessed were they who wore capacious unbendable beavers. We took the Fourth-avenue cars just as BARNUM—presumptive Doctor of Laws—from his "Temple of the Moral Drama" emitted his nightly crowd, and the crowd was like the grains in our sand-box for number. We took the Third-avenue cars up Chatham and the Bowery, and the *National* poured out such a tide of all sorts of people as must have made even Mrs. STOWE'S portrait in the gangway pant for lack of breath. The Bowery too, which announces in foot-deep capitals that it is "the best ventilated theatre in New-York," ejected such multitudes of peanut-eaters as would make statisticians doubt if they had not underrated the numbers of the b'hoys in the Bowery. We took trips to Staten and Coney Islands, up the River and down the Bay, and by the cars out to Jersey, up towards Orange, into Westchester, and down upon Long Island—and everywhere it was just so,—a prodigious crowd just moving out for a breath, to move in again to their work next day.

Some of our women and children are indeed out of town, and some of our men-folk who do a sort of Winter-business, are out at Newport and Saratoga, in the woods, by the sea-side, along the streams, and scattered generally, making a little money seem to be as much as possible, burning their faces and tanning their hands. But "the bone and sinew" are around yet. We of the "obliged-to-be's" feel that we are in the majority. The news yet centres here. Look at our paper latterly. When has there been more startling news in our City columns than now? And where the news is, there must the people be. So let us who are here take comfort to ourselves, and pity the poor exiles to the country who have left their homes to be sunburnt, mosquito-bitten and fly-teased. Their windows only open from the bottom. They have no convenient Croton bath-rooms. They have no ice for their butter. And while we luxuriate in melons and peaches, they are just getting their first colics from eating green corn and string-beans.

Dr. Peithman's Case.

In another part of this morning's paper will be found a debate in Parliament on the case of Dr. PEITHMAN, the details of which we published a few days since That debate, so far as it goes, confirms our statements Lord PALMERSTON acknowledged that "a circumstance occurred *fourteen years* ago" which led to the commitment of this gentlemen to Bethlehem Hospital, or Bedlam, as it is popularly called;—and that *he has been there ever since*, until within a few days past! What the circumstance was, which thus led to Dr PEITHMAN'S imprisonment for the space of *fourteen years*, Lord PALMERSTON did not think it worth while to state. It seems, however, that the Doctor believes he has some *claim* on some member of the Royal family;—and his constant assertion of that claim, and the fact that he once sought admission to the Royal chapel in Buckingham Palace, (where strangers are always admitted with a pass,) constitute the only evidence of his insanity! And on his plea, *without* medical testimony of any kind, a *single* individual sitting as a magistrate, *in* a private room, of his own motion orders him to be *again* imprisoned. This is certified by Lord PALMERSTON, with the assent of every member of the House of Commons, to be English law. Mr HENLEY ventured the suggestion that this portion of the law required amendment,—but nobody repeated or endorsed that opinion

Political.

The Whig State Central Committee have called a State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on Wednesday, Sept. 20, for the purpose of nominating Whig candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Canal Commissioner and State Prison Inspector.

We understand that A. OAKEY HALL, Esq., has withdrawn as a candidate for Congress in the CUTTING district, and that his friends place him in nomination for the office of District Attorney.

Musical.

The last performance of "Maria de Rohan" deserved a better attendance than that of last evening. It was in many respects an admirable entertainment. Signor GRAZIANI sang better—with more passion and sentiment—than on any previous occasion. Md'lle D'ORMY also was in excellent voice.

On Friday the Opera "I Puritani" is to be produced.

Mr. Lysander Thompson's Widow.

Amount received [illegible]	$144 00
The Ladies' Committee of Mr. Plunkett's Congregation	20 00
Rev. New-Haven, per Henry Plunkett, Esq.	2 00
Lebanon Spring	20 00
Total	$160 00

☞ Judge MORTON leaves the *National Democrat*. He goes professing still hearty attachment to it, to resume the practices of a cherished profession. Mr. BURR regrets the loss of the Judge's services, but is reconciled in consideration of his continued interest and promised occasional aid.

☞ Senator CLAYTON will, it is said, shortly appear before the public in a letter advocating the principles of the Native American or Know-Nothing party.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Effect of the Adjournment—The Greytown Affair—Difficulty with Great Britain—Mr. Marcoleta, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 8, 1854.

Returning to the Capital after two or three days' absence, I find it insufferably dull. Already the hotels and the avennes are quite deserted; and "Furnished Rooms for Rent" is the placard that greets one's eye at every turn. After an exciting season, the reaction must come; and the Capital is sustaining that crisis now. The consequence is that there's not a particle of news here of any description. Even the weather seems to participate in the reaction. In place of the insufferable days and sleepless nights of last week, we are shivering in the morning, scarcely comfortable at noon, and dozing under blankets at night. This wonderful change is by some attributed to heavy rains at the North; and by others to the evacuation of the city by the "hotheads," who for eight months past have proved perambulating volcanoes, on a small scale, in our midst.

What is meant by the statement that a British steamer had been dispatched from Jamaica to Halifax in relation to the San Juan affair? If it means anything, it must be that word has been sent the British authorities there to aid in intercepting the *Cyane* on her way to Boston. And yet it can hardly be possible any British cruiser would venture to attack an American ship under such circumstances, except under positive instructions.

The impression is very decided here, that we shall have some diplomatic warfare with Great Britain in relation to the bombardment of Greytown. Without designing to say anything in defence of that transaction, I think it is quite clear that Great Britain has no right to meddle with us on the subject. Her whole course in connection with the Central American question has been marked by perfidy, such as should make her hang her head with shame. Whatever American sentiment may think of the destruction of Greytown, I am sure it will not brook British interference. In a day or two, or as soon as I can get together the necessary documentary evidence on the subject, I propose to present a comprehensive view of this Central American question and the British connection therewith, just now of extraordinary interest and importance, in view of the probable efforts of the British Government to make a case against us.

The Protest presented by Señor MARCOLETA, the Nicaraguan Minister, creates not a little surprise here among those who know that he has repeatedly assured our Government that the Government of Nicaragua was utterly unable to exercise or maintain any control whatever over Greytown—in short; that the people there were outlaws, defying her lawful jurisdiction and authority. The result will show that MARCOLETTA has been during a whole year endeavoring to get the Government of the United States to take some such measure against the "outlaws" of Greytown, as he now protests against so lugubriously.

There is a strong suspicion that Mr. BORLAND did not give the Government a perfectly true statement of the condition of affairs at San Juan. It is well ascertained now that Capt. SMITH, whom he defended against arrest, is not an American: and in some other respects discrepancies are believed to exist between the Minister's statements and the strict line of truth. S.

A DAY OF FIRES.

Conflagrations in Seventeenth, Spring and Broome-streets.

Destruction of the Central Presbyterian Church.

NEARLY THIRTY BUILDINGS IN RUINS.

Probable Loss $100,000 - Insurances $30,000.

Yesterday was a day of fires. The great bell on the City Hall tolled almost constantly during the latter part of the afternoon and in the evening. The conflagrations occurred in widely separated sections of the City, and the Firemen had a hard day of it.

The most serious loss is that of the Central Presbyterian Church in Broome-street, (Rev. Mr. WOOD'S,) which is totally destroyed.

The first alarm was struck for the fire in

SEVENTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH-STREETS.

About 4 o'clock, flames were discovered, issuing from the rear of No. 83 East Seventeenth street They rapidly communicated with the adjoining buildings on Seventeenth-street, which were principally wooden shanties, and so afforded an easy prey. Several Fire Companies were upon the spot, and streams of water were brought to bear on the buildings; but, being old and dry, the flames leaped and played among them, and soon the whole row from Nos. 85 to 105 were in one bright flame, besides several houses in the rear of Eighteenth-street. About 100 families, among whom were 30 colored families have been rendered houseless and lost their all. Sheets of sparks and flames continued to ascend for the space of nearly two hours, and endangered many of the neighboring buildings.

ROBERT NUGENT, who kept a junk store at No 87, saved a part of his goods, and JAMES MACARDLE, of No 89, who kept a grocery and liquor store, also saved a part of his stock. With the exception of trifling articles of furniture. The other persons have lost all they possessed of clothes and furniture. We did not hear that any of the persons were insured.

During the fire, Mr. CARSON, the Chief Engineer, observed some smoke issuing from the window of a closet in the Free School building, No. 25, situated on the opposite side of the street. The roof of the building, from clouds of ashes and flakes of flame, which had been carried by the wind, was several times on fire. It was supposed that the fire originating in the closet must have been the work of design, but the more probable solution is, that some of the flaming particles were carried in at the open window.

The fire was extinguished with little damage. A strong party of police and firemen were in attendance, and it was owing to the great exertions of the latter that the fire was not more destructive than it proved. The fire was raging for about two hours.

The probable loss is $20,000. Insurances had been effected to the amount of about $5,000.

FIRE IN SPRING AND ELIZABETH-STREETS.

A second conflagration broke out at 4½ o'clock, in the grocery and feed store occupied by JOHN TYNE, at the corner of Spring and Elizabeth-streets. The fire communicated to the next house, No. 167 Elizabeth-street, which was occupied by several families. A small shanty in Spring street then caught, occupied as an oyster saloon.

No. 17 Spring-street, occupied by GEORGE DONALDSON as a dyer's and scourer's store, was also burnt, as was No 19, occupied by several private families, and No. 21 as a bakery, kept by a person named COULTER. TYNE'S grocery, the shanty in Spring-street, and No. 17, were entirely consumed. The other houses were partially burnt.

TYNE'S stock was insured in the Ætna Insurance office. Amount of damage was not ascertained, nor the origin.

FIRE IN BROOME STREET—DESTRUCTION OF THE CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Every visitor to New-York will remember the square old Church in Broome-street, which stood nearly at the head of Centre-street, and within a hand-cast of Centre Market. This edifice was the last to go. It is supposed that it caught fire from the sparks driven off from the fire in Elizabeth-street; the flames having burst forth in the cupola of the Church.

The alarm was sounded about 7½ o'clock in the evening. The cupola was soon in strong flame, and shortly it fell into the building with a crash. The flames then for some time had the ascendancy—and soon the whole building, owing to the quantity of timber in the interior, was one sheet of flame; and, owing to a strong westerly breeze which was blowing at the time, the fire made rapid headway. The police force of the Fourteenth District and the firemen were also, at the time of the alarm, engaged in endeavoring to save the adjoining buildings and Elizabeth-streets.

The firemen finding it impossible to save the Church, directed their efforts to preserve the adjoining buildings. The City, for many hundred yards around Broome-street, was light as the day.

The flames spread to the adjoining house, corner of Spring and Elm-streets, occupied by Mr. MICHEL as a bakery. The house, however, was not much damaged by fire, owing to the exertions of the firemen. His loss, $500, is covered by an insurance of $2,000 in the New-Amsterdam Fire Insurance Company.

No. 181 Elm-street, a blacksmith's shop, the property of Mr. BEGOINES, was destroyed. His loss is partly covered by insurance.

No 183 Elm-street, a dwelling-house occupied by Mrs HAVE, was also slightly injured.

Two houses opposite the church in Broome-street, No. 407 occupied by Mr GREENE, a tailor, and several families, and No 409, a boarding-house, kept by Mrs. CREAMER, a widow lady, caught fire repeatedly, but the damage done was trifling.

The Central Presbyterian Church was one of the oldest places of worship in the upper part of the City. It was built in 1819, (dimensions, 80 by 60 feet,) for the congregation then worshipping in the Mulberry-street Chapel, under the charge of Rev. WM. PATTEN, now at Stonington, Conn. In 1823, Rev. WM. ADAMS, D. D., became the Pastor of the Church, and he continued in it until last year, when his congregation determined to remove up town to Madison-square, where their new church-edifice is now in course of erection. The Pearl street Presbyterian Church, Rev A. A. WOOD, pastor, then took possession of the Central Church, having sold the Pearl-street Church. The terms of sale of the latter property were so arranged as to give both congregations a share in the profits of the speculation. The change was a favorable one for all parties. The congregation divided into two parts, one portion following Dr. ADAMS in his change of parish, and another remaining to worship with the old Pearl-street body under Mr WOOD. Dr. ADAMS' congregation, during the time their new Church was building, leased Hope Chapel for a place of worship, and still occupy it. The Broome-street Society have now no place wherein to lay their heads. We understand that the Trustees will hold a meeting at 10 o'clock this morning (probably, at first, on the sidewalk in front of the ruins) to devise ways and means for rebuilding their Church.

The building was undergoing extensive repairs, which were to have been completed in season to permit the opening of the Church on the first Sunday in September next. The interior had been entirely refitted; new carpets, renovated cushions, paint, white wash, carpenters, glaziers and ornamenters had all done their best. It is particularly unfortunate for the interests of the congregation that this catastrophe should have occurred just at this period. The work on the cupola had been entirely finished, and new workmen were engaged in that part of the building; so that the fire clearly originated, not from carelessness, but from the sparks of the fire in the street above, as already intimated.

The loss upon the building and furniture is probably $25,000 Upon this, there is an insurance of $15,000 or $16,000; $7,500 in the Jefferson Insurance Company, and the remainder either in the City or Howard.

Measures will probably be taken for re-building the Church at an early day.

AGGREGATE LOSSES.

The total loss by these fires will not vary greatly from $100,000. The aggregate insurance is about $30,000.

BUSINESS NOTICES

A COMPLETE REVOLUTION IN THE TREATMENT of Chills and Fever is resulting from the admirable preparation known as DESHLER'S ANTI PERIODIC OR FEVER AND AGUE PILL. It is a remedy tasteless, harmless and thoroughly effectual. It produces no nausea, dizziness or roaring in the head. It makes no quackish pretensions to cure numerous and opposite diseases, but, in confirmation of its claims, simply refers to the remarkable cures which it is daily effecting. Physicians prescribe it; the clergy buy it for distribution among the people; the poor pronounce it the cheapest, because the only certain remedy; and apothecaries acknowledge that where it once gains a footing, it supersedes all other remedies.

Read the following, which are among thousands of cures that have been effected since May last, and particulars of which are daily being forwarded to the proprietor:

NEW-PROSPECT, Bergen Co., N. J., July 3, 1854.

C. D. DESHLER—*Dear Sir*: On the 25th June, 1853, I was violently attacked with fever and ague, and since that time I tried almost everything that was recommended to me, without good effect. I had the services of three physicians in this State, and one in the City of New-York, besides using various ague remedies, but all ineffectually. On the 9th of June, I received your Pills and after faithfully using them for three weeks, I completely recovered, and enjoy better health than at any time since July 25, 1853, as may be illustrated by the fact that in the last three weeks of using the Pills, I gained six pounds in flesh. My agues have not returned since the first dose, and I am again able to preach as I was wont. While using your Pills, I preached two or three times of a Sabbath, and felt less sense of weariness than I usually do in preaching only once a day. I consider your medicine to be priceless, and the most effectual remedy extant.

You are at liberty to use this testimony as you please, as I am in hopes that others may be benefited as I have been. I remain, Sir, yours most respectfully,

GEO R JONES

SAFE HARBOR, Lancaster Co., Pa., July 15, 1854.

MR C. D. DESHLER: I am at a loss, Sir, what to say in regard to your Great Medicine other than that they are the best Pills that ever came to this section of the country. We sold ten boxes out of the first dozen received, and they have effected ten permanent cures. We certainly feel under many obligations to you for sending your medicine among us. We hail it as a *perfect* "Godsend." If you want a certificate from us here, let me know. One person who purchased a box says: "The Pills are worth ten dollars a box, and that he would have saved one hundred dollars in doctors' bills had he known of your Pills a year ago." Your obedient servant, H H FRY.

Price $1 per box; or for the convenience of those residing where it has not been introduced as yet, it will be forwarded by mail, pre-paid, to any one enclosing $6 in letter stamps in any part of the United States except Oregon, and California, or to those for $6 stamps. Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No 149 Chambers st.; CLICKENER & CO., No 81 Barclay-st, and by GILBERT, WENTZ & CO., No. 177 North 3d-st, Philadelphia. Wholesale Agents; and at retail by KING, corner Broadway and John-st.; CROSSBIE corner Broadway and 14th st.; GUION, corner Bowery and Grand-st; SHEDDEN corner Bowery and 4th st.; GUSTAV RAMSPERGER, No 62 Oliver-st.; HUTCHINGS, No 133 West Broadway; BERRIAN, No. 170 Grand-st, Williamsburg; Mrs HAYES, No 275 Fulton st., Brooklyn; JAS W SMITH, Court-st, Brooklyn; THOS. J HAYES No 154 Atlantic st, Brooklyn; SAMUEL HAYES, No. 49 Montgomery-st, Jersey City. Orders from the trade may be addressed to C D. DESHLER, New-Brunswick, N. J.

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK—JAMES E. RAY, No 108 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of Hosiery and Under Garments, Wholesale and Retail. All goods shown cheerfully, respectfully, offered at a small advance on the original cost and submitted to the purchaser's unbiassed opinion.

ASTHMA CURED BY INHALATION.—*Dr. CURTIS, Dear Sir*: I have used one package of your HYGEIANA, and can now safely say I am cured of the Asthma, a disease of six years' standing. The Hygeana needs no puffing—a single trial of it is sufficient to prove its vast superiority over all other medicines for the cure of all diseases of the lungs or throat. Yours truly,

JAS. F. KEESBURY, Postmaster.

DUNCANNON, Pa., June 2, 1854

Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No 149 Chambers st; C. H. RING, corner of John st and Broadway; P H KNAPP, No 363 Hudson-st and 472 8th-av.; C H PHILLIPS, corner of Wooster and Houston sts.; Mrs. HAYES, No. 275 Fulton-st, Brooklyn; and RUSSELL & SCHOTT, No. 129 Market-st, Philadelphia. Price $3 a package, or 4 packages for $10; sent free by express

PIANOS.—HALLETT & CUMSTON'S PIANOS.—These instruments have long been before the public, and have become justly celebrated for their superior qualities. T. Gilbert & Co's Premium Pianos, with or without the Æolean, recommended by the Press throughout the civilized world; Horace Waters' Pianos, for power, purity and sweetness of tone and elasticity of touch, they challenge comparison with those of all other makers; Gilbert's modern Pianos. Jacob Chickering's Pianos. All of the above Pianos are found only at the great music establishment of HORACE WATERS, No 333 Broadway. Sold at prices which defy all competition.

SEWING MACHINES—THE LAST CAUTION—All SEWING MACHINES made by other manufacturers directly infringe one, and some of them several of my patents, and those who use them will be prosecuted unless they shall at once procure from us a license. Having settled with Mr Howe our Machines are now sold without a shadow of adverse claim, and at the old-established prices. About the superiority of our Machines, both in contrivance and workmanship, there never has been any doubt. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

A GREAT MUSICAL TRIUMPH.—PROFESSORS, Amateurs and the public are invited to call at our warerooms WEDNESDAY, 9th, and THURSDAY, the 10th inst, and examine the great improvement ever made in the Pianoforte by which the common square Piano is more than doubled in tone and vibrations, making the square Piano at no additional cost, equal if not superior to the horizontal grand

McDONALD & BROTHER, No. 293 Bowery.

TO THOSE WHO DESIRE CHEAP BARGAINS—An opportunity is now offered to obtain the most elegant Summer Clothing at almost nominal prices, at UNION HALL, corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts. Room, therein absolutely required for the immense Fall stock now in preparation, the remainder of the Summer assortment of gentlemen and boys, will be sold at prices far below any rates heretofore current in New-York.

FALL TRADE.—FALL CARPETS RECEIVED PER Steamer Alps—Two hundred and fifty pieces splendid English Wedallia Velvets, Tapestry and Ingrain Carpets, reduced to cost, at HIRAM ANDREWS'S No 36 Bowery. To avoid exhibiting prices on Broadway, examine the largest, cheapest and best assortment in New-York.

AUBURN POWER-LOOM, THREE-PLY AND Ingrain Carpets, [CARHART & NYE, Manufacturers, in new and desirable styles, and every way worthy the attention of the Trade. Agent for sales, the same, GEO. E. HYATT, Nos. 466 and 468 Pearl, opposite Williams-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his Regular SEMI-WEEKLY AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS, THIS DAY, at his Office, No. 40 Wall-st, at the usual hour. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column of this paper.

[illegible] Publisher, Jas. M. Wood, Nominated for Congress.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

Saco, Maine, Wednesday, Aug. 9.

The Whigs, Morrill Democrats, Anti-Nebraska men of all shades, Temperance and Free-Soil parties, have nominated Mr JOHN M. WOOD, Whig, of the Portland *Advertiser*, for Congress, to-day, by a vote of 435 to 16. This indicates the action of the State in the Congressional nominations. F. W. R.

Iowa Election.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

Muscatine, Tuesday, Aug. 8.

The recent election here has resulted in the triumph of the Whig, Anti-Nebraska and Prohibitory Liquor law ticket. We have chosen a Senator and two Representatives; also the whole County ticket, and given 128 majority for J. W. GRIMM for Governor.

Excursion of the Bininger Guard.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

Owego, Wednesday, Aug. 9.

The Bininger Guard, Capt. HARRIS, from New-York, passed here to-day, *en route* for Niagara Falls and Canandaigua. They number about 70 in all, and are in high glee. C.

North Carolina Election.

Raleigh, Tuesday, Aug. 8.

We have received Election returns from fifteen additional Counties, making just one-half of the State heard from. The figures show a gain of 2,250 for the Whigs on the last Gubernatorial Election, when REID, Democrat, was elected by 5,564 majority. The Whigs in the other half of the State must do a little better than the above, in order to elect their candidate.

Columbia, Tuesday, Aug. 8.

The reports of the North Carolina election are somewhat conflicting. BRAGG gains in CLINGMAN's district, and is elected by a reduced majority. So far sixteen of each party are elected to the Senate, and twenty-seven Whigs and thirty-five Democrats to the House. The probability is there will be a Whig Senate and a Democratic House.

Raleigh, Wednesday, Aug. 9.

The *Standard* say the Governor, Senate, and the House will be Democratic.

The *Register* says that DOCKERY gains, as compared with REID and KERR's vote, 3,376 in forty-two Counties.

The *Standard* states that BRAGG's gain, as compared with the Presidential vote for PIERCE and SCOTT, is 1,000 in thirty-three Counties.

Columbia, Wednesday, Aug. 9.

A letter from Asherville reports large gains for DOCKERY in CLINGMAN's district. The letter states that BRAGG is elected by a small majority—that the Legislature is close—but thinks it is in favor of the Whigs.

Raleigh, Wednesday, Aug. 9.

DOCKERY is believed to be elected. The Postmaster of Salem writes that fifty counties are heard from, in which DOCKERY gains 5,553 votes.

From St. Louis—Defeat of Thomas H. Benton—Election of the Whig Candidate, &c.

Louisville, Tuesday, Aug. 8.

A private dispatch from St. Louis states that LUTHER MCKENNETT, the Whig candidate, is elected to Congress over THOMAS H. BENTON, and that the entire American ticket was triumphant in the city. It adds that a riot was then taking place.

Mr. KENNETT's majority in St. Louis over Mr. BENTON is reported to be six hundred.

Missouri Election.

St. Louis, Tuesday, Aug. 8.

In the First District, BENTON, for Congress has been defeated.

Baltimore, Wednesday, Aug. 9.

A Dispatch received in this city from St. Louis says that BENTON is beat by upwards of 800 votes.

Decision of Judge Norris on the Slave Law—Collision on the Covington and Lexington Railway.

Cincinnati, Wednesday, Aug. 9.

Judge SHEPPARD F. NORRIS, the Democratic candidate in this State for Judge of the Supreme Court, has decided that a slave brought to Ohio by or with the consent of the owner, and afterwards escaping from a Slave State, is free, and can't be remanded to Slavery.

A passenger and freight train on the Covington and Lexington Railway came in collision to-day. The conductor of the freight train was killed, and eight of the hands more or less injured. The passenger train escaped without injury.

The Great Fire at New-Orleans—List of the Sufferers—Insurances, &c.

New-Orleans, Saturday, Aug. 5.

The great fire in this city to-day was not subdued until twenty large stores were entirely destroyed. They were occupied by twenty-six firms, including the following: Messrs. R. W. Mubank, Shultz & Hadden, Parmalee Brothers, Martin Owen, J. O. Woodruff, J. W. Stanton, Graham & Buckingham, J. W. Savage, A. W. Walker, &c. They are all heavy losers, the aggregate not falling short of $1,000, 00.

The insurances were as follows:

$200,000 in the ——— Company (name omitted by the telegraph.)

$100,000 to $150,000 in the Sun Mutual Company.

Home Mutual Co.	$75,000	Toronto Company	$17,000
Liverpool and Lon. Co	60,000	Delaware Mut. Co.	15,000
Merchant's Co.	45 000	Tennessee Company	10,000
Louisiana Mut. Co.	35,000	Hudson River Co.	5,000
Royal Ins. Co. Liv'l	35,000		

The heat was intense, and several sun-strokes occurred. The engines were short of water, but by great exertion the fire was confined to Tchoupitoulas, Commerce, Toucher and Magazine-streets.

Arrest of an Extensive Band of Counterfeiters in Canada.

Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 9.

On the night of Aug. 1, the High Constable of Sherbrook arrested two gangs of counterfeiters in Canada, who carried on business five miles from each other in the woods. All their implements were taken, consisting of one printing press, twenty-six plates for paper money, one machine for stamping gold and silver which weighed eight hundred pounds, twenty-four moulds for running hard money dies, ink, paper, engravers' tools, and thousands of dollars in counterfeit money. This is probably the most important arrest of the kind ever made on this continent. It is known that since the middle of June last sixteen thousand dollars have been issued by the parties on the Nashua Bank of New-Hampshire, alone, and circulated chiefly in the State of New-York. They are of the denominations of ones, threes, and twenties, and are executed with singular skill. Large amounts of gold and silver coin have also been issued. The band was completely organized, and had their engravers who could make all their plates, and their printers, and their signers of the bills—all of whom are now safely lodged in the Montreal Jail.

The American Institute of Education at Providence, R. I.

Providence, Wednesday, Aug. 9.

The exercises of the American Institute of Instruction, in this city, continue to be very interesting. This morning, Rev. E. B. HUNTINGTON lectured upon the influence of Education in developing the beautiful. A discussion was held upon Arithmetic. In the afternoon, ELBRIDGE SMITH delivered an address upon the claims of classical culture upon the teachers of American Schools. Appropriate resolutions were passed upon the death of JOSIAH HOLBROOK. Resolutions were introduced concerning the death of Professor BUTLER and the acquittal of the murderer. Mr. MASON, of Louisville, formerly an assistant teacher in Professor BUTLER's school, participated in the discussion.

We had here, to-day, ten cases of cholera and four deaths.

In the evening, Rev. EDWARD BEECHER, of Boston, delivered an address on the right of the sensations, emotions and passions, or more comprehensively, the active principles in the human constitution that produce action in the work of intellectual culture and development.

The Southern Mail—Later from Texas—Loss of the Schooner Charity—The Know-Nothings in Texas, &c.

Baltimore, Wednesday, Aug. 9.

The New-Orleans papers of Thursday last are received. They contain Texas dates to the 31st ultimo.

The schooner *Charity* sunk off Pass Cavallo, and one of her crew was drowned.

The Know-Nothings were very numerous in Galveston, Houston, and other towns.

A large field of Cannel Coal had been discovered in Hill County.

The Texas papers complain of the heavy rains.

Captain CHAPMAN had arrived at Galveston from New-York, as Agent of the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad Company.

W. C. HEGAM, a native of New-York, was killed in New-Orleans on the night of the 31st ult., by JOHN CHANDLER. The latter was arrested.

There were six deaths from yellow fever in New-Orleans during the week ending the 31st July.

Railroad Accident.

Wilmington, Wednesday, Aug 9.

As the Lightning Train was proceeding to Baltimore, about 2½ o'clock this afternoon, it ran off at the [illegible]wick, which the new switchtender had not opened. Said train, consisting of [illegible] was thrown from the track. When proceeding, his running the gauntlet, or put it back; but while so doing the train came on and cut off, instantly killing Jim Seaman, WILLIAM Mann, who was not the regular fireman, but who was on in another's place; also injuring the engineer and the brakeman. The engine and cars are damaged considerably. The tender is totally destroyed.

From New-Brunswick—Ravages of the Cholera—The Reciprocity Treaty, &c.

Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 9.

The St. John (New-Brunswick) papers, of Aug. 7, state that for the three days ending Aug. 6, one hundred and eleven death from Cholera occurred at St. John.

The Board of Health are about to erect a temporary asylum for those children who have lost their parents by the ravages of the disorder.

The St. John *News* says that now the Reciprocity Treaty is confirmed by the United States, they shall advocate its adoption by New-Brunswick. Though Brother Jonathan has got the best of the bargain, the Editor thinks that it opens a new and vast field for the trade of New-Brunswick.

Fire in Roxbury—Capture of the Fishing Schooner Ellen Morrill.

Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 9.

The Brook Farm Buildings, owned by the city of Roxbury, and occupied as an almshouse, were mostly destroyed by fire last night. Two yoke of oxen, three horses, and two cows, with a hundred tons of hay, were burnt in the barn. Loss $10,000; insured for $3,000.

The fishing schooner *Ellen Morrill* was captured and carried into Bathurst, N. S., on the 24th of July. She is a good vessel—three years old, valued at $3,500, and owned by Messrs. KENNISTON & MORRILL.

State Council of Colored Men.

Syracuse, Wednesday, Aug. 9.

The State Council of Colored Men had a public meeting last night in the City Hall and the subject of Slavery was discussed by the President, Mr. TAFT; Mr. HAWLEY, of Rochester; Professor BARTON, of New-York Central College, and others. FREDERICK DOUGLASS was not present.

The Chairman stated that it was among the doings of the Council to establish an Industrial College for colored youth.

The attendance was small, and no business has yet been done.

Arrival of the steamers El Dorado and Philadelphia at New-Orleans.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, Aug. 8.

The steamship *El Dorado* arrived here yesterday, bringing California dates to the 15th ult. The *Philadelphia* also arrived from Havana the 3d inst. She brought no news of importance.

Murder of a Railroad Superintendent.

Cincinnati, Tuesday, Aug. 8.

Mr. BLACKBURN, the Superintendent of the Nashville and Henderson Railway, was recently stabbed by one of the Railroad hands—an Irishman named ROBINSON—and died in a few minutes.

Ship Hungarian at Halifax.

Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 9.

The ship *Hungarian*, bound from Havre for New-York, put into Halifax, N. S., last week. She has nearly 600 German emigrants on board.

The Augusta at Savannah.

Savannah, Tuesday, Aug. 8.

The steamship *Augusta*, Capt. LYON, from New-York, arrived here early this (Tuesday) morning.

Cholera at the Baltimore Almshouse—Receipts of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Baltimore, Wednesday, Aug. 9.

The Cholera at the Almshouse was subsiding. There were but four new cases, and but one death to-day.

The receipts of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were $369,000.

Cholera in Albany.

Albany, Wednesday, Aug. 9.

The Board of Health report 94 cases of cholera in this city since Saturday last, of which 24 have terminated fatally. These include 11 cases at the Almshouse and Cholera Hospital, of which two proved fatal.

Murders, Suicides, Street-fights and Serious Accidents at Louisville.

From the Louisville papers of Aug. 7.

The body of a man named JOHN REED, was found on the Portland Plankroad, Saturday morning, near Fifteenth-street, with his throat cut from ear to ear. There were several other wounds on the body. The deceased was from Indiana, but had been living in this city for several years. It is not known who the perpetrators of the murder are.

A difficulty occurred Saturday evening, between Mr JOHN KINNEY, an Irish citizen, who lives at the corner of Market and Wenzel-streets, and two persons somewhat noted in the community. The latter two assailed KINNEY at SNYDER's coffee-house, corner of Wenzel and Jefferson, one hitting him over the head with a slung-shot; Mr. K., turning away to avoid them was twice fired at with a pistol, one of the balls taking effect in the small of the back. Dr. FLINT is his surgeon, and thinks he will recover.

An inquest was held Sunday morning by 'Squire TOMPERT, upon the body of JOHN AUGUSTE VOGAL, found on the east side of Beargrass—a short distance south of Kentucky-street. He was seen on Saturday hanging by the neck with a rope suspended from a small beech tree. His body fell down during the night. Verdict of the Jury, "Came to his death by voluntary hanging." No cause assigned for the act. Nineteen cents found in his pocket, together with a passport from Germany to this country.

THOMAS MCGLONE died at the Waide House, Lagrange, yesterday, 4th. He got off the evening train from Louisville, and died about two hours afterwards. Dis SUGGETT and WHEELER, who attended him, supposed he died from the effects of heat and intemperance. He said that he had been at work on the Maysville and Lexington Railroad, and had a wife and two children in that vicinity.

He had two dollars and five cents in his pocket.

Early Saturday morning, information was conveyed to the police that the body of a murdered man was lying near the Portland plank-road, a short distance below Twelfth-street, near the ruins of an old ice-house. Officers MOORE and KIRPATRICK went to the spot designated, and there found a man, apparently thirty years of age, with his throat cut, a terrible gash, and a wound or stab in the left side. He was dead and stiff in his gore, the body and clothing being covered with blood, but, strange to say, there were no marks or traces of blood on the ground about him. The spot where he lay was a short distance from the road, in a hollow, and near it were distinct traces of the wheels of a wagon or carriage, which gave rise to the supposition that the murder had been committed elsewhere, and the body taken there and thrown down.

The Coroner was sent for, and also the Sheriff, but they could not be found, and 'Squire KINNEY was called on to hold the inquest, the result of which we will give as soon as we get it. The Sheriff sent a deputy to the spot. The physician who examined the body, was of the opinion that it was a man of the name of JOHN REED, a boatman, who had been attended by him two weeks since, and had dressed an ugly wound on the top of his head. This man had also a scar on his chin and throat. He was clothed in a check shirt, a yellow drab coat, and dark pants, the latter being down over his feet. It is evident that another murder has been committed in our midst, and it is to be hoped that the perpetrator will be secured and punished.

A most cold-blooded murder was committed about 9 o'clock on Tuesday evening, three miles below New-Albany. It appears that there had existed some difficulty between ADOLPHUS SWANEGER and his son CHARLES, who is about 28 years old, and the old man had forbidden him coming about, at the same time making threats of violence in case he did. On Thursday evening the son went to the house and was sitting in a chair in front of the door, when the old man, who was standing immediately in front of him, levelled a double barrel shot gun at him, threatening to shoot. The son sat still until his father fired—the contents lodging in his breast and causing his death instantly! His head fell back and he remained in this position, sitting in the chair, until removed the next day by the Coroner. Yesterday morning the old man came to New-Albany and delivered himself up. The elder SWANEGER was formerly a citizen of Louisville, and worked we believe, for Mr. MILNE, as a stenographer, in which art he was accomplished. He was over fifty years of age. The deceased asserted frequently before his death that the murderer (his father) had a wife and family in Germany, which he had deserted; having married a young woman in Indiana. Other reports are to the effect that the young man had been on terms of criminal intimacy with the young wife, which was said to be the immediate cause of the murder. SWANEGER had a preliminary examination on Saturday, before Esquire JOCELYN, who fully committed him for trial at the next term of the criminal Court, at New-Albany.

Saturday evening, a small crowd had assembled near the corner of Water and Bullitt-streets, to hear some speaking, when an altercation ensued between Mr R. CONDON, a clothing store-keeper on Market-street, and Mr. MULCAHY, a small grocery on Fifth-street. CONDON drew a revolver and fired four times at MULCAHY, one ball striking him full on the breast, but his watch intervened, thereby saving his life. The other shots went scattering about the legs and shins of Mr. M., and happily did not seriously wound him. Mr. CONDON was arrested, during the melee, a person threw an axe that hissed with a slung-shot, but whether before or after the shots were fired, we did not learn. Mr. CONDON was very promptly arrested and lodged in jail, where he awaits an examination.

A Paper in Nebraska.

—The *Nebraska Palladium* is published at Belleview, a town just springing up to the West of the Missouri River, in Nebraska Territory, about eight miles above the mouth of the Nebraska River. The editor in his introductory, promises to make his paper Democratic in the broad sense of the term, and to encourage the establishment of free schools, literary, scientific and religious institutions, and other purifying influences that can be brought to bear on the welfare of the Government and the people. On the question of free or slave institutions, he is profoundly silent, but the *Palladium* probably will raise no protest against the establishment of Slavery in the Territories.

A Liverpool paper states that the steamer *Philadelphia*, for the Liverpool and Philadelphia line, is nearly ready for sea, and the *Jura* for the Cunard Company, has been launched, and promises to be the finest of the screw fleet of that Company. The large steamer *Persia*, above 300 feet long, for the latter Company, is not in frame yet, only three of her compartments being up, and it probably will be twelve months before she is ready.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ For Protection against Musquitoes and all Insects.—HASKINS' newly invented Canopy and Net, combining beauty, cheapness and entire security against insects, without obstructing the circulation of air.

It is constructed so that it will fit any Bedstead, and the Net is so arranged that it will contract and expand by means of a Rubber Braid, so that it will fit securely at all times, and on all Bedsteads, thereby affording entire protection against insects.

It is portable and can be packed in a very small place, and carried in a trunk, carpet-bag, or valise, and must supersede all others for traveling purposes.

It can be attached to the bedstead in a very few minutes, and taken down in an equally short space of time, and so simple in construction that a child can use it. Yet while it affords the protection sought, it is a beautiful and chaste ornament to the bed.

By means of cord and tassel, the Net can be raised and lowered at pleasure, and never return to be in the way, or a source of any trouble while making the bed.

C. A. HASKINS & CO., Inventor and Manufacturers
Principal depôt, No. 84 Chambers-st., (up stairs,) opposite the Irving House, New-York.
Particular attention paid to orders.

☞ Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standin —a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. E. MEBER, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ Anti-Nebraska Convention.—The undersigned respectfully invite the electors of the County of Kings, without distinction of party, who disapprove the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, to assemble in Mass Meeting, at the Museum Building corner of Fulton and Orange-sts., Brooklyn, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of August, instant, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of appointing five Delegates from each of their Assembly Districts, to represent the County in the great State Convention, to be held at the Village of Saratoga Springs, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of August, instant, and for the purpose of expressing their views in relation to the growing aggressions and assumptions of the Slave Power.

Wm. Athins n,	James Freeland,	Edward Seymour,
Rolli Sanford,	S. M. Meeker,	Floyd Smith,
Wm. Hunt,	Birdsey Blakeman,	Henry A. Kent,
John Hunt,	Adon. Meserole,	C. G. Barnes,
S. B. Chittenden,	Job Davis,	Daniel Ayres,
Isaac Otis, Jr.,	John Cotter,	Henry C. Bowen,
Jonathan Crane,	L. W. Brainard,	Loomis Ballard,
E. D. Plimpton,	M. Queen,	E. D. White,
Smith A. Parks,	Albert Woodruff,	A. S. Barnes,
S. S. Bevins,	Edward Anthony,	Smith J. Eastman,
H. B. Duryea,	Chandler Starr,	Wm. H. Mackrell.
C. P. Baldwin,	J. V. Harriot,	E. D. Murphy,
Wm. H. Cary,	William Wall,	John Friend.
Wm. S. Dunham,	Edward Corning,	J. W. Stearns,
Tappan Reeve,	A. G. Benson,	James McBride,
John A. Laidlaw,	H. W. Holt,	Chas Kelsey, Jr.
A. B. Dod,	J. W. Knapp,	E. W. Ropes,

and 600 other citizens.

☞ A Meeting of such of the Citizens of Richmond County as are opposed to the Repeal of the Prohibition contained in the MISSOURI COMPROMISE and to the further Extension of Slavery into the Free Territory of this Country, are invited to assemble at the Tompkins Lyceum, Stapleton, on THURSDAY EVENING next, Aug 10, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of selecting Delegates to represent said County in the ANTI NEBRASKA CONVENTION, to be held at Saratoga on the 16th inst.

Augustus de Peyster, Governor of Sailors' Snug Harbor.

L. Tuckerman,	John Scott,	Tunis Egbert,
Stephen Squier,	W. W. Mclean,	Jacob B. Egbert,
W. S. Pendleton,	W. B. Townsend,	A. B. Van Duyzee,
Orlando E. Lee,	D. L. Goodyear,	Wm. Lockman,
Jacob Travers,	John F. Wolf,	J. O. Woods,
Henry B. Fay,	Geo. Schneider,	Wm. Venvill,
W. T. Johnson,	M. B. Butler,	Wash. Ritter,
J. W. Sredeker,	T. Westervelt,	John H. Oby,
P. Stuyvesant,	H. M. Harding,	G. P. Osgood,
Geo. A. Ward,	S. F. Randolph,	Jas. Hart,
W. F. Oakley,	J. Herrington,	Wm. Barrow,
Wm. Jennings,	W. Herrington,	Wm. C. Davis,
Thos. C. Vermilya,	Jos. Taylor,	G. Simonson,
Ed. Blake,	Jos. Egbert,	Wm. E. Whiting,
M. Tompkins, Jr.,	H. B. Cropsy,	H. Mendell,
Isaac Sherman,	Henry M. Boehm,	L. Winter.
C. C. Eddy,	Henry J. Seaman,	A. C. McKean,
Eugene Frean,	L. H. Cortelyou,	W. A. Spring,
Wm. Harloe,	Chas. H. Stebbins,	Wm. E. Davis,
S. C. Goodyear,	G. Van Allen,	John Waters,
E. T. Dunning,	Jos. Peabody,	Jos. Kilpatrick,
Geo. W. Gerard,	D. D. Tompkins,	John McConnell,
John D. Dix,	And. McKean,	P. W. Roff,
Minth Tompkins,	Henry A. Clarke,	W. H. Butler,
J. F. Raymond,	Geo. Scott,	N. B. Palmer,
	J. Bindernagle.	

Dated RICHMOND COUNTY, Aug. 7, 1854.

☞ Dr. Morse's Invigorating Cordial.—Whence proceed the lassitude, the depression, the debility, the indifference to life, the instability, the continual feeling of illness which it is impossible to define or localize, so common, so hard to bear, and so little pitied by the robust and healthy? We answer—from the stomach and the nervous system, between which there exists the closest sympathy. Want of vital energy, sluggishness in the secretive organs, a general inertia of the system, is at the bottom of all the difficulty. To rouse the whole organization from the torpor, to imbue it with new life, activity and vigor, and to sustain it in that condition, there is no preparation comparable with DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL. Other stimuli may excite the dormant physical energies for a moment, but like the night-flash of the lightning that leaves behind it a deeper gloom, the exhibition of these exhilerants is followed, after the first convulsive effect is over by a depression of body and mind more profound and paralyzing than ever. The remedy is literally worse than the disease. But the Elixir has a dynamic influence. It not only creates a new condition of the physical organization, but perpetuates it. The animal spirits are not only cheered and elevated by its agency, but kept up to their new level without flagging. A vegetable compound congenial to the system, it seems to act upon the constitution itself, and to revolutionize it. In chronic diseases of the nerves, the stomach, and the liver, its operation is all but miraculous. The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, six for twelve dollars.

C. H. RING, Proprietor, No 192 Broadway, New York
Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada, and the West Indies

☞ Dr. McClintock's Diarrhœa Cordial cures Diarrhœa and prevents Cholera

DR. MCCLINTOCK'S TONIC MIXTURE cures Fever and Ague. Price $1.

DR. MCCLINTOCK'S DYSPEPTIC ELIXIR cures Dyspepsia. Price $1

DR. MCCLINTOCK'S PECTORAL SYRUP cures Consumption. Price $1

DR. MCCLINTOCK'S ANODYNE MIXTURE cures all pains, mosquito bites, &c. Price 50 cents

DR. MCCLINTOCK'S TONIC ALTERATIVE purifies the blood. Price $1

All the above sold by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 122 Fulton-st., New-York E. M. GUION, No. 127 Bowery, and Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

☞ Cholera.—Dr. S. M. GIDDING, No. 45 Murray-st., has a certain cure for CHOLERA, in all its stages, also for DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA MORBUS, CHOLERA INFANTUM, and all Bowel Derangements, leaving them natural and healthy. Also, his Vegetable Family Medicines, his Panacea, the Great Blood Purifyer and Health Restorative—a sure remedy for Paralysis, Debility, Nervousness, Scrofula and all eruptions of the Skin. His Cough Syrup for Consumption and all kinds of coughs. Also, Liniment, Wild Cherry Bitters, Shakers' Extracts, &c., &c.

☞ It is of the Greatest Importance to the Public to know that the East New-York and Unionville Land and Building Company C. R. MILLES, General Agent, No. 195 Broadway are selling houses and lots on such easy terms of payment that every family can procure a home. Several houses now on hand, for sale at prices ranging from $950 to $2,300. East New-York adjoins the city of Brooklyn, and has numerous omnibus and railroad lines, and is accessible at all hours at low fares.

☞ Free Show.—The happy Family can be seen at CORTAR'S RAT, COCKROACH, &c., EXTERMINATOR DEPOT, No 448 Broadway, from 7 A. M. until 9½ P. M., free, at the window outside of store. Fail not to see it. No admittance in store except on business. A half Cat and half Rabbit; also, a few Guinea Pigs for sale. The EXTERMINATOR is effectual, and makes all opponents squirm with their trash and foul humbugs.

☞ Sale Notice.—A meeting of the owners of property fronting on 2d-av., and the adjoining lots, will take place at the Bull's Head Hotel, corner of 25th-st. and 3d-av., on TUESDAY, the 15th inst., at 7 o'clock, to take into consideration the present attempt to rob them of about half they own in that region. It is necessary to be attended in immediately, as protesting against the assessment a ter Friday next will be useless.

☞ Ladies will please remember that they can now procure a PERFECT AND RELIABLE WAIST PATTERN, by measure, to fit the form with accuracy and elegance during this month only, at 12½ cents, enabling every lady to make her own dresses, and securing an accurate fit. Mme DEMOREST'S Emporium of Fashions, No 375 Broadway below White st.

☞ Masonic Notice.—The members of Chancellor Walworth Lodge, No 271, are requested to be punctual in their attendance at 7½ o'clock THIS EVENING, at Ashley Hall, north west corner of Broome and Mercer-sts., for work. Members of Sister Lodges in good standing are invited to cooperate. JOHN MURPHY, W. M.

☞ O. U. A.—The members of Continental Chapter No. 12, O. U. A. are requested to attend a meeting of the Chapter on THURSDAY EVENING Aug 10, at 8 o'clock as business of importance will be transacted.

JOHN GREEN, Sachem.
JAMES T. LAURIE, C. C.

☞ An Adjourned Meeting of the Williamsburg Young Men's Christian Association will be held in the Lecture room of the Presbyterian Church (Rev. Dr. MCLANE'S) corner South 6th and 4th-sts. on THURSDAY, 10th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. W. C. HYDE, Secretary.

☞ Accumulation $1,000,000.—THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 11 Wall-st., insures the lives of persons from 14 to 56 years of age. Divid nd declar d annually.

JOS. L. LORD, Agent.

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS, MOUSTACHE OR HAIR?—If you do, and they won't grow, just use my ONGUENT, which will force them to grow in 6 weeks and won't stain or injure the skin. 10,000 cases have proved it. $1 a bottle, $4 50 half-dozen. Sent to any part of the country. M. G. GRAHAM, No. 47 Ann-st., N. Y.; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; SPALDING No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; ZEIBER, No. 44 South 3d-st. Philadelphia; BRIGGS, No. 37 State-st., Albany; Z. D. GILMAN, Washington, D. C.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a respectable capable woman of good character, as cook; would have no objection to do washing and ironing; a mother would accept a good home and small wages. Also, a nice tidy young girl desires a place as chambermaid and waiter or nurse and seamstress. Both will be found competent in their duties. No objection to the country. Please apply at No. 361 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—As seamstress and [illegible] maker by a very experienced girl. She is a nice hand at children's clothing, and would act as lady's maid if required; and as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and laundress, by another. Both count well recommended. Call at No 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young married man as porter in a store or in any other employment where he could make himself generally useful and spend the whole time to the interest of his employer. Has been three years in his last place and can furnish the best of City reference, by applying at No 196 West 30th-st., N. Y., for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—A German girl of good character 19 years old, well versed in all branches of household works, wants a situation in a quiet American family, wishing to perfect herself in the English language, and to be more as good treatment than high wages. Address by letter A. A., *Times* Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By an efficient and [illegible] recommended young woman, (a Protestant,) to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; will do housework for a private family; is a good plain cook, and an excellent baker. To be seen at No. 239 7th-av., until engaged.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a first-class cook, by a woman of much experience, who knows her business thoroughly, and comes highly recommended, and is willing to go in the country; and as waiter, &c., by a tidy girl of 15. Call at No 72 6th av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED.—A respectable Protestant girl wishes a situation in a respectable private family, to do chamberwork and plain sewing. She has good City reference. Please call at No. 89 Hammersly, between Hudson and Greenwich.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, as Cook, washer & ironer, and to do the general housework of a small private family. Can be seen at No. 6 9th-av.

SERVANTS.—The best choice of help for hotels, boarding houses private families, stores, &c., can always be found at MORRIS & COHNERT'S establishment, No. 327 Broadway, corner Reade-st., under the Irving House. Waiting for places this day—German seamstress, and for fine needlework; a German professed cook, a few German girls, Irish Protestant cooks, washers, and ironers, and an excellent choice of cooks, chambermaids, nurse girls for housework, &c., all first-class; German brewer-master, machin ists, and watchmaker; also, porters, coachmen, waiters, carters, farmers and gardeners, at this or the Branch Office, No. 102 Greenwich-st.

GIRLS.—Several nice, half-grown girls can be obtained at the office of the Am. & For. Employment Society, No. 130 9th-st., cor Broadway. Also, domestics of all kinds, male and female help, can be had at the Society's lower office, No 27 Greenwich-st.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS.—Families in want of domestic servants can depend on being suited at the office of the "Protestant Employment Society," and "Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics." No 7 Carmine-st., formerly in Chambers-st

WOMAN WANTED.—An intelligent young woman, 17 or 18 years of age, to sew and do chamberwork in a small family, and to see to two little girls. None need call unless a good sewer. A Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 4, Sidney-place, Brooklyn.

SITUATION AS GOVERNESS WANTED—A lady who has been engaged in tuition for the last ten years, wishes to obtain a situation in one of the Southern States as governess in a private family. She undertakes to teach the English language in all its branches, French which she speaks fluently, Music, and all kinds of plain and fancy needlework. The most satisfactory references can be obtained as regards qualifications, &c., from families she has lived with. Address, post-paid, to C. Z., Post Office, Erie, Erie Co., Penn.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—An industrious young man, who speaks and writes English, French and German, wishes to obtain some employment here, in the country or on travel, wherever he could make himself useful. Terms moderate. Best City and country references given. Address H. V. L., *Daily Times* Office.

TO LADY MUSIC TEACHERS.—Wanted, three music teachers one for piano, one for guitar, and one for singing. $400 and board will be given for each. Can be raised to $600 and board. C. D. ELLIOTT, Principal Female Academy.
NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 24, '854.

TO BOSS CARPENTERS.—A young man wants to apprentice himself to the above trade; can give a first-rate reference from his last employer. Is Westchester County; either a city or country shop. Address T. L. D., *Daily Times* Office.

YOUNG LADY WANTED—To attend in a fancy store; one used to the business, and an American, will apply at No. 251 Grand st. Also, a tall or young man, one who has been in a store. Must reside in the vicinity.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—To go to Lasalle Ill., one competent to fill prescriptions and attend a first-class family drug store. He must have undoubted references, be fully competent, of pleasant disposition, good address, and willing to make himself generally useful. Address Box No 1,901, Post-Office.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—In a grocery and provision store, a young man having had some experience in the business. Such applicant may address PROVISION, this office, stating, in full, age, experience, reference, &c.

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS—Can find the most certain and lucrative opportunity to make money ever offered by calling at Mad. DEMOREST'S Emporium of Fashion, No 375 Broadway.

WANTED—To go a few miles in the country, an American, English Welsh or German girl or woman, capable of doing plain cooking, baking and general housework. Address M. K., office of the *Daily Times*.

OFFICE BOY WANTED—One who writes a good hand, 15 or 16 years old, and can board with his parents. Apply in the handwriting of the applicant, with City references, to Box No. 3 396 Post-Office

MAN WANTED—In the counting room of a Printing Office, an intelligent young man, 16 to 18 years of age. Apply at No. 23 Platt-st., corner of Gold.

PROOF READER—Desires a situation. Address SENTINEL, *Times* Office.

HOUSES, &C. WANTED.

COTTAGE WANTED.—A small, neat cottage, with garden in a pleasant and healthy location, by a genteel family; distance from New-York not to exceed 40 miles, on the Harlem or Hudson Railroads. Address L. H., *Times* Office, stating terms and location.

HOUSE WANTED—A small three story dwelling-house about 28th-st., and between 6th and Lexington-avs., is wanted by an unexceptionable tenant. Address, stating location and price, to Box No. 896 Post-Office.

PART OF A SMALL HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKLYN—By a gentleman and his wife. A place between Flushing and Myrtle-avs., and near Fort Green, preferred. Address A. D. at this office

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two gentlemen with their wives, also, parents, single gentlemen, may be accommodated with desirable suite of rooms, pleasant single rooms. Inquire at No. 2 Washington-st. References required

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with full or partial board, in a small private family, in modern built house, furnished with baths, gas, &c., at No. 116 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with PLEASANT ROOMS and BOARD at No. 79 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD.—A widow lady, having a house pleasantly located, with all the modern improvements, would let a suite of rooms furnished or unfurnished, to a gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen, with board. Apply at No. 62 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

ROOMS WITH BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Several unfurnished rooms, with full or partial board, may be found in a desirable location within five minutes' walk of the South Ferry. References exchanged. Address L. B., No 221 Sout h-st., New-York.

ROOM WANTED—By a gentleman, with his own furniture, a large room with conveniences, in a private family, not above 12th st. Address P., Box No. 332, Post-Office, New-York.

TO GENTLEMEN.—Agreeable rooms to let, large and small, furnished and unfurnished, in suits or separately. Hot, cold and shower baths in the house. No. 27 Bond-st.

TO GENTLEMEN.—Pleasant furnished rooms to let, large and small in the house newly fitted up, No. 461 Broome st., near Broadway, containing all the modern improvements.

HOTELS.

BALLOCH HOTEL.—ALEX. WILLIAMSON, formerly of the King's Arms Hotel, Glasgow, Scotland, respectfully to intimate to the nobility, gentry, and the public generally, that he has just removed to the well-known BALLOCH HOTEL, situated at the Mouth of Cochlomond, and that he hopes, by strict attention to the business of the hotel, in which he has had great experience, to secure a share of public patronage. Tourists will find Balloch Hotel amply furnished with every requisite for such an establishment, including lock-up coach-houses, and seats for fishing parties. Moderate charges in every department, and a fixed scale for servants.

DELMONICO'S HOTEL, No 25 Broadway.—NEW-YORK, July 14, 1854.—As the expansion having got abroad in consequence of a recent sale of the premises, that the undersigned had closed his hotel he takes occasion to inform his friends that such is not the case. The sale was made subject to the lease of the undersigned, which is yet unexpired. The house has remained and still remains open as before for the accommodation of the public and as heretofore under the management of the undersigned.

L. DELMONICO.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—The well known hotel on the Coney Island plank-road five miles from Brooklyn, (late Hitt or Mines) will be sold cheap for cash, with or without the furniture and fixtures. This offers the best opportunity for any person desirous of keeping a first-rate Hotel. Being on the most fashionable, popular, and best frequented road in the United States, with a lease of seven years and the privilege of seven years more. Inquire on the premises. Ten acres of ground attached.

EAGLE HOTEL LODGINGS.—Gentlemen will do well to remember that they can have excellent LODGINGS,

[illegible] PRESENT.

[illegible] of Mr. Valentine's Manual.

When the publication of Mr. Valentine's Manual of the Common Council of the City of New-York commenced, a considerable number of years ago, the yearly volumes by no means aspired to the respectable dimensions which they now assume. Instead of a sumptuous fairness and rotundity, abundant illustration and handsome bindings, the book was as a raw recruit to a veteran grenadier. The discipline of years, the growth of the subject, and the industry of the compiler, have combined to make a volume for the year 1854, which nobody need be ashamed to own.

For more than a quarter of a century, Mr. Valentine has occupied a responsible post in the City Hall. His minute acquaintance with governmental machinery has rendered him a necessary fixture, as his amenity of manner has made him very popular. As the Juniors of the Hall are wont to style him, perhaps with some degree of irreverence, "Uncle Davie" is a stand-by, and his presence is always welcome.

Thus much for the personal. The book is worth notice this year, more than ever, in that it possesses valuable features never before introduced. These are, 1. A Political History of the City from the year 1600 to 1854. 2. A History of the Government from 1609 to the present time. 3. An Alphabetical List of the Members of the City Government from the incorporation in 1653 to 1854—a period of just two centuries. 4. A Water Chronology of the City, from the times of Christopher Colles in 1774. 5. A Table of the Mortality of the Half Century, from 1804 to 1853; this latter contribution being the work of the City Inspector, and extracted from his recent Report.

It is a pleasant thing to look back to see what our fathers and great-grandfathers did. How they lived and moved and had their being is a comforting study.

The growth and gradual development of City Politics is an interesting topic. After the Constitution was adopted, the divisions of the Federalists and Anti-Federalists came into existence. This City was intensely Federal in 1787. About 1790, the other party called itself the Republican, having taken a new name, and made attempts to run opposition to the faction which had previously ruled triumphant in the Municipal Councils. The City then consisted of *seven* Wards. The Federalists, still triumphing, carried six. In 1800, the fever reached a height altogether unprecedented; the Republicans at the Charter Election held in November of that year, carried two out of the seven Wards; Richard Varick being Mayor. The succeeding year produced still greater changes. The Republicans obtained a clear majority in *four* Wards. The way it was done was this: An association of young men, 39 in number, and another body numbering 71, were formed in the Fifth and Fourth Wards respectively. A freehold estate being a necessary qualification for the exercise of the elective franchise, these associations formed themselves into "Tontines," purchased real estate, and so voted. By this means, the two extra Wards were carried by the Republicans, the political character of the City underwent an important change, and the parties acknowledged that the Tontines were formed "for the express purpose of accumulating votes." In this year Edward Livingston was elected Mayor.

The names of the young men who constituted the Tontine of the Fifth Ward have since become distinguished in various professions. Among them were Daniel D. Tompkins, Richard Riker, William P. Van Ness, Robert I. Livingston, John Jagger, Gideon Kimberly, and William Boyd.

Party politics grew more violent. Gov. George Clinton's clique was that of the Republicans, and it was led on by DeWitt Clinton, a nephew of the Governor, a young man, and, as it was afterwards proved, a "smart" one. Young Clinton and Robert Swartwout, who was a friend of Aaron Burr, one day amused themselves with a duel, in the course of which five shots were interchanged, and Swartwout was twice wounded. Duels were then no uncommon occurrences. In November, 1803, a vigorous contest ensued, the Federalists being triumphant. In 1804 occurred the duel between Burr and Hamilton, in which the latter fell at the first fire. On the 10th November, 1804, Mortimer Livingston became Recorder of the City. A change had taken place in the qualifications of voters—the number of votes was increased, and, for the first time, there was a Republican majority in the City Government. De Witt Clinton was now Mayor. In 1806, the Federalists again gained the ascendancy. "Then said Little Dickey, (Riker,) the son of Zadock, when he saw that the battle went sore in the Ninth Ward, (as thou goest by the wayside to Harlem,) let me run and bear the Bashaw tidings." This Bashaw was the Mayor.

Then came the divisions of the "Madisonians," the "Washingtonian Federalists," the "Bucktails," or old Tammany Society, (divided into the "North River Squad," and "the Swamp,") and the "People's Party;" then the "Anti-Masonic," the "Working Men's party," and after these the Charter Convention, and the new Charter of 1830. The City had now grown to fourteen wards. Three years afterwards the name of the *Whig* party comes up in opposition to the Administration of General Jackson. In 1835 a party arose, calling themselves the "Equal Rights" party, or Anti-Monopolists. At the ratification meeting, held in the Fall of 1835, at Tammany, the Equal Rights men and the Tammany men entered the Hall at two different entrances, produced great discord, a wonderful degree of confusion, and finally the gas was turned off, and the party was left in darkness. The Equal Rights men, provided with lucifer matches, relighted the jets, and procured for themselves the name of "Loco-Focos;" a term which has now about died out. In 1836 there were four parties in the field for Mayor: the Whig, "Loco-Foco," Equal Rights, and Native American—the "Know-Nothing" candidate of those days being S. F. B. Morse, the Telegraph man. C. W. Lawrence, Democrat, was elected. In 1838 Recorder Riker ran on the ticket of the "Conservatives" for Mayor. Aaron Clark beat him. At the Charter Election of 1841, the Native Americans again put forward a candidate, Mr. Morse running a second time for the Mayoralty. He received 77 votes. Next year, the Abolitionists put T. F. Field. He got 136 votes. In April, 1844, the Native Americans made another and very successful effort. James Harper, of the house of Harper & Brothers, received 24,534 votes, and was elected Mayor over J. I. Coddington. Afterwards the Democrats elected W. F. Havemeyer, over Mr. Harper; then A. H. Mickle; and then (in 1847) William V. Brady, Whig, was elected. Mr. Havemeyer was elected for the second time in 1848; Caleb S. Woodhull in 1849; Ambrose C. Kingsland (Whig) in 1851; and Jacob A. Westervelt in 1852. So runs the catalogue of the Mayoralty.

Corporation Counsel.—There have been but *eleven* incumbents of the office of Corporation Counsel since 1813. The longest term of office was that of Ogden Edwards, which continued for seven years.

Recorders.—There have been thirty-six, since 1683; no records having been kept during the Revolution.

Sheriffs.—There have been *seventy*, from the days of Jan Lampo, in 1626, down through the "Van der Huygens, the Natelmans, Lupolds, Van Dycks, Van Tienhovens and Dereymers, to Thomas Carnley and John Osder.

Population.—A curious calculation is the following, taken from a document published in the year 1805. The calculator was not far from right in his estimates, up to this time at least. The prospect for years ahead is formidable enough:

"By the enumeration of the inhabitants of this City, recently published, the progress of population for the *last five years*, appears to be at the rate of *twenty-five per cent.*, (five per cent. per annum.) Should our City continue to increase in the same proportion during the present century, the aggregate number at its close, will far exceed that of any other city in the world, Pekin not excepted, as will

1810			705,250
1815			953,922
1820			1,152,577
1790	147,987	1870	1,270,221
1795	184,903	1875	1,792,776
1830	231,328	1880	2,153,470
1835	299,035	1885	2,691,837
1840	361,293	1890	3,364,796
1845	451,616	1895	4,205,995
1850	564,520	1900	5,257,493

"From this table it appears that the population of this City, sixty years hence, will considerably exceed the reputed population of the cities of Paris and London. Cities and nations, however, like individuals, experience their rise, progress and decline. It is hardly probable that New-York will be so highly favored as to form an exception. Wars, pestilence, and political convulsions must be our lot, and be taken into calculation.

"With every allowance, however, for the numerous 'ills which flesh is heir to,' from our advantageous maritime situation, and the increase of agriculture and commerce, our numbers will, in all probability, at the end of this century, exceed those of any other city in the world, Pekin alone excepted."

SHIPPING AFFAIRS.

New Steamer Orinoco—The New Packet Palestine, &c.

The new steamship *Orinoco*, now building for the Orinoco Steam Navigation Company, by Messrs. Mott & Ayres, at the Chelsea Iron Works, foot of Twenty-sixth-street, North River, is rapidly approaching completion. She will be ready for launching on or about the 1st of September. Her hull is constructed entirely of iron; a false wooden keel, however, will be put on here, which is to be taken off on her arrival in Venezuela. She is 130 feet in length, her breadth of beam is 20 feet, depth of hold 5 feet. She is 200 tons carpenter measurement, and her cost is estimated at $18,000. She will be supplied with two horizontal, high pressure, side-wheel engines, which, however, are unconnected, and have separate shafts, so that if one should give out, the boat will not be totally disabled. Their cylinders are 14 inches in diameter, and 4 feet 6 inch stroke. The wheels are 20 feet in diameter, and 4 feet 6 inches face. Her speed will be about 10 miles an hour, and, with engines and fuel on board, she will not draw more than 16 inches of water. It is in contemplation to send her out to South America under sail about the 1st of October, and she will be able to ascend 600 miles higher up the Orinoco and Meta Rivers than any of the other steamers of the Company have heretofore been able to do, on account of their greater draft of water.

The new packet-ship *Palestine*, was launched at 9½ o'clock yesterday morning, from the yard of Messrs. J. A. Westervelt & Co., at the foot of Seventh-street, East River. As the ship glided into the water, hearty cheers were given by the numerous lookers-on, and the usual salute was fired. The *Palestine* has 205 feet length of keel, is 28 feet 6 inches depth of hold, 44 feet beam, and measures 1,800 tons. She is built of live oak, locust and cedar, of the finest quality, and is strongly put together. She is full-rigged, and everything betokens first-class workmanship and great durability. Her cabins were fitted up by Messrs. Cutter & Young, of this City. The *Palestine* was built for the John Griswold line of London Packets, and will be under the command of Captain Edward G. Tinker, long connected with the line of packets between this port and Southampton. She will commence her trips on the 25th of this month.

The *Amazon*, a consort of the *Patestine*, and to be built every way like her, is rapidly reaching completion. She will be ready for launching in about two months.

Messrs. Mott & Ayres are building two engines for the large Balance Dry Dock at Greenpoint, on account of the "New-York Balance Dry Dock Company." This Dock, which is expected to be completed about the 1st of November next, will be the largest work of the kind in the United States. The engines are 45 horse-power each, 3 feet stroke, with 12 brass pumps of 30 inches diameter.

Street Obstructions.

We have heard various complaints of the obstructions in the streets, particularly where building is going on, and have given utterance to a remonstrance against the condition of affairs in Chambers-street. Explanations from interested parties have shown that the fault in that street is not general. There are, however, sufficient causes of grievance to justify some action on the part of Commissioner Glazier. If the old remedy of removing piles of brick and stone be repeated, at the expense of the owners, under penalty of confiscation and sale by the Corporation, it would be well to discriminate; taking only those which are really a nuisance, and allowing such to remain as are already compact and as much as possible out of the way. The obstructions to travel in that busy thoroughfare may be readily removed by attention on the part of builders themselves. Several large stores are going up in the neighborhood of Broadway, and the accumulation of materials is necessarily very considerable; and it is the same with other portions of the City. Where the superintendents choose to exercise care, travel suffers no interruption. But there are always careless people about. These invariably permit masses of heavy stone to lie where the trucks dropped them, piles of old bricks to totter above the heads of passers, man-traps to be left in the sidewalks, and scaffoldings to hang rickety and unsafe. Such *are* grievances.

There is another trouble which New-Yorkers experience. It is one of those incorrigibles that defy remedies. The merchants in Pearl, Pine, Cedar, Liberty-streets, Maiden-lane, Cortlandt and Dey, not to speak of Broad and Beaver, and others where there is more space, are given to putting up orders on the sidewalks; greatly to the discomfiture of business men who, though not merchants, are much more in a hurry, and even more anxious to get about speedily. If these gentlemen would but instruct those fast young men, their clerks, to leave a passage free, even the narrowest would be an improvement over our present afflictions of walking through the gutters.

The Meeting in the Park.

New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 9, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The use of my name as one of the Vice-Presidents of the meeting last evening in the Park, was without my consent. My abhorrence of the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise can find expression in other issues than those purely sectional.

Yours respectfully,
THEODORE STUYVESANT.

The Park Meeting.

Office of "America's Own," No. 58 Chatham-st.
New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 9, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Dear Sir: In the report of the meeting in the Park last evening, in the Times of to-day, I observe the name of Theodore Stuyvesant, Esq., as one of the Vice-Presidents. Immediately after Mr. S. was nominated he declined, and requested his name to be withdrawn. I mentioned this to some of the Reporters, and asked them to strike out Mr. Stuyvesant's name, which they said they would do. At the desire of Mr. S. I send you this note, hoping that you will be kind enough to make the correction, and oblige

Yours, &c. E. B. CHILD.

A Funny Telegraph Man.—There is a Telegraph Company whose agent is good at making out attractive programmes. "If anything's broke," he says, "be sure you use the Telegraph; for that will bring aid from the shop." If behind time, use the Telegraph to tell your friend you have started to keep the appointment. If your child is lost; if the family are taken sick; in short, if you want to save time, be happy and live long—use this Telegraph. There never was such a Telegraph. It is to be heard of all about the streets.

Fire in Eldridge-street.—At 4¼ o'clock a fire broke out in the fourth story of the rear building, No. 87 Eldridge-street—in the occupation of Chauncey St. John and others for manufacturing purposes. The building and its contenis were totally destroyed. The loss incured amounted to about $6,000, which was partly insured in the Granite Insurance Company. The Chief of Police, and the Eleventh Ward Police with their Captains were present. There was also a good attendance of the Fire Companies.

Accident at the Five Points Mission.—Teresa Sweeney, last evening, fell down the stairway of the rear building of the Mission House, in Cross-street. She cut her head badly, and was taken to the Hospital.

Quite Unnecessary.—Some men have the assurance to drive carts about the streets labeled "Excelsior Ice," as if ice were not high enough already. Still higher, indeed!—a great humbug.

Run Over.—About 11 o'clock yesterday, a boy named James Scantlin was run over by a market wagon of Westchester, driven by John Hitchcocks, at the corner of Eighty-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue. He was seriously injured.

Board of Councilmen.—Tuesday, Aug. 8.

The President, Edwin J. Brown, Esq., in the Chair.

SALT WATER WORKS.

Councilman Conover offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, It is an acknowledged fact that the City of New-York is one of the filthiest cities in the Union, and it is also acknowledged by every citizen that from our position, surrounded as we are by salt water, the reverse should be the case, and in order that some step should be taken toward ridding the City of the every-day accumulation of filth and dirt which a large population must necessarily create, and, as it is impossible to keep the streets clean and healthy without the use of water, and as fear is expressed that the Croton would not be sufficient to supply the wants of our increasing population, and at the same time supply enough for the purpose of cleansing our gutters by permitting it to flow through our streets every day, and as it is believed that at a trifling expense in comparison with the immense benefits that the City would receive from having the streets clean and healthy, we can, by the erection of steam power on the high grounds in the upper part of the Island, and by laying of pipes through our principal thoroughfares, have a supply of salt water sufficient to wash our streets daily during the hot weather, and at the same time be able to supply our citizens with another luxury in giving them the opportunity of having *salt water baths* in their own houses, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it be referred to a Special Committee, consisting of five members, to inquire and report to this Board as to the practicability of having works erected on the North River for the purpose of raising salt water for the use of the City for sanitary and such other purposes as the same may be used for; also the probable expense of erecting such works and laying pipes throughout the City.

On motion of Councilman Mather, the preamble and resolution were referred to the Committee on Public Health.

DR. ABBOTT'S EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

The Committee on Arts and Sciences, to whom was referred a petition to appropriate $15,000 by the City authorities for the purchase of Dr. Abbott's collection of Egyptian Antiquities, submitted a report to which was appended the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the sum of $15,000 be and the same is appropriated towards the purchase of Dr. Abbott's collection of Egyptian Antiquities, now in this City.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Dr. Abbott for the sum of $15,000, when and not before said collection above mentioned shall have been purchased and delivered for free exhibition to residents of this City.

Ordered to be laid on the table and printed.

THE LIQUOR BILL.

The resolution of the Board of Aldermen, directing the Corporation Counsel to discontinue all proceedings in the case of James Taylor *vs.* The Corporation of the City of New-York, (since the rendition of the verdict in favor of the plaintiff before the Marine Court,) was after some discussion concurred in.

COURT OF SESSIONS—Wednesday, Aug. 10.

Before His Honor the Recorder.

The Court met at 11 o'clock and proceeded to take up the Calendar.

GRAND LARCENY.

John Blake was put upon his trial for stealing a gold watch, valued at $50, from Peter Donnelly, of No. 32 Orange-street. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to two years imprisonment in the State Prison.

BURGLARY.

Henry Lincoln pleaded guilty of burglariously entering the storehouse of Cullen Ward, No. 144 Grand-street. Sentenced two years in State Prison.

THEFT.

George Lambert, a German, 18 years old, pleaded guilty to stealing a watch. As an excuse, he stated that he was unable to procure work, and stole the watch to raise money for the purpose of returning to Europe. Sentence reserved.

ATTEMPT TO KILL.

Thomas Grimes was charged with assault with intent to kill.

The first witness called was Benjamin Howard, the assaulted party. The parties were both seamen on board the ship *Benjamin Howard*. On the 20th of July last, Grimes assaulted Howard by throwing staves at him. The Captain put him in irons for this act, but he was subsequently released; witness was afterwards engaged on board letting go the hawser, and, while so employed, the prisoner came behind him and stabbed him seven or eight times with a sheath-knife.

The Jury returned a verdict of guilty. The Court subsequently sentenced the prisoner to ten years' imprisonment in the State Prison.

STEALING A WATCH.

Catharine Kerner was tried for stealing a silver watch, of the value of $45, from Mr. Haserhan, a policeman. Verdict, guilty of petty larceny, and the presoner was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

Robert Clemens, a clerk in the employ of Mr. McKay, No. 219 Forsyth-street, was tried for embezzling money from his employer. Two marked quarter dollars were found upon him, which had been received by him for articles sold in the store. It was proved that the amount of compensation paid to the prisoner by his employer was $189, of which sum $100 was sent to Clemens' wife, who is in England. The prisoner had, accordingly, $89 upon which to live during a period of twenty-one months. The Jury rendered a verdict of guilty, but recommended the prisoner to mercy. Sentence reserved.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.

This Association held its regular monthly meeting on Tuesday evening, in the Lecture Room of the Pierrepont-street Baptist Church, corner of Clinton. The title of Mr. Abbott's Essay was "Duty against Doctrine, or The Creed not the only test of Christianity."

At the conclusion of the Essay, remarks were invited from persons present, and several availed themselves of the opportunity.

Mr. Abbott explained after some of these, that they appeared to mistake his grounds—that he did not mean a Church ought to abandon her Doctrines or change her principles; but it was her first duty to declare her detestation of existing crimes, as Intemperance or Slavery, rather than confine her teachings to Theological Doctrines.

After the transaction of some miscellaneous business, and singing and prayer, the meeting adjourned.

Fight at a Funeral.—Patrick O'Reilly and Joseph Crampton, one a New-York policeman, and the other—we do not know what, but both Irishmen, and as usual, were both a little inebriated, while returning from Greenwood Cemetery on an omnibus, Monday evening, (where they had buried a friend,) got into a little "argument" about a guide-color, (both being military men, and belonging to the same company,) and from words they proceeded to blows, and commenced pelting each other handsomely by the time they arrived opposite the City Hall, when officer Lant, of the First District Police, was introduced to them by the driver, who arrested both of the belligerents, and conveyed them before Capt. Smith. O'Reilly was locked up for examination, and the other party was directed to appear before Justice Smith next morning. On Tuesday morning the parties were a little ashamed of themselves, and were allowed to settle the difficulty between themselves—which they did—and "smiled."

A Worthy Compliment.—The sufferers by the late fire in Pierrepont-street have presented Engine Company No. 14 with a silver goblet, as a token of regard for their prompt and energetic action at that fire. The compliment is a merited one.

A Nebraska Settler!—A few days since, an officer in the Philadelphia Custom-House, who was making an excursion on one of the Delaware steamboats, became engaged in an animated controversy on the Nebraska bill. The discussion was an exciting one, and naturally collected a large crowd around the disputants. At the termination of the argument, a Quaker, who was on board, accosted the official thus:

"Friend, do I understand thee to say that thee is in favor of the Nebraska bill?"

"Yes, I am."

"Well, thee is a stranger to me, but is thee not in the employ of the General Government?"

The official gentleman gave one bewildered look, and immediately disappeared down the stairs, in the direction of the bar.—*Trenton Gazette.*

Notices of Meetings, &c.

A great National Horse Fair will be held at the new National Course on Long Island, on the 27th, 28th, and 29th September next, under the auspices of the National Jockey Club. The premiums to be awarded amount to $2,595. The list is liberal. The best thorough-bred stallion receives $200; second best, $100; the best stallion for all work, $200; best road gelding, $100; best team road horses, $100; best pair matched carriage horses, four years old, owned by one person, $100. Entries to be made at No. 88 Prince-street, in this City.

Persons visiting the National Fair will witness the finest display of thorough-bred stock ever collected in the United States—Levington, Highlander, Red-Eye, Monarch, Fashion, Blonde; also, a large number of fine bred mares and colts, and about forty other race horses now on training at the National Course. A fine opportunity to buy, as most of the above named are for sale on liberal terms.

Distinguished citizens from all parts of the Union have been invited to attend; many have already signified their intention to be present.

The week preceeding the Fair, small bills will be issued, giving a complete programme of each day's exhibition, and everything pertaining thereto.

YACHT RACE.

We learn from the Washington *Daily Star* that a race took place at Old Point on Saturday, July 22, between the yachts *Breeze*, of James River, and the *Massena*, of New-York. The latter was beaten nineteen minutes, in a distance of forty-one miles.

SHOOTING IN MINNESOTA.

The St. Paul's *Pioneer* says, the game season in that region will commence about the 1st of August, and shooting will be practiced by every one who can obtain a gun. Game appears to be plenty. An occasional duck or two is seen; plover is hopping about on the prairie; pigeons are rather scarce, but the quantity is improving, and in a few weeks there will be great numbers. Quails are making their entrance, but as they follow the farmer, are not numerous in the wild regions of the northwest. Deer will be more plenty since the removal of the Indians; and buffaloes can by hunted by those who disdain an easy prey.

DEATH OF JOHN OF YORK.

John C. Tobey, better known as "John of York," died in the city of Harrisburg, on the 1st inst., of consumption. He was on his way to Elk County, for the benefit of his health.

A CHALLENGE.

The owner of *Sam Letcher* makes the following challenge:

I hereby propose to run my Wagner colt *Sam Letcher*, three or four mile heats, against any three year old in the world, for $3,000 or $5,000, one-half forfeit. The race to come off on the National Course, New-York, the week preceding the Fall Meeting of 1854. My money will be deposited with Messrs. Coleman & Stetson, Astor House, New-York, in ten days after the challenge is accepted. I will remain here until the 15th of August, where all communications on the subject, addressed to me, will meet with prompt attention.

H. P. McGrath.

Blue Lick Springs, Ky., July 21, 1854.

ENGLISH BIRDS.

The Sky Larks imported from England to the State of Delaware, have greatly multiplied, we learn, and are daily heard over a track of six miles in extent.

BALTIMORE COURSE.

The Fall meeting over the Baltimore Course will commence on Tuesday, Oct. 3, and continue through the week.

A Mechanic's Garden.

From the American Agriculturist, Aug. 2.

We have frequent inquiries for some plan of cultivating small plots of ground, such as are owned by multitudes of mechanics, traders and merchants, residing in the suburbs of our cities and villages. We cannot well put down on one, or even on a hundred pages, all the minute directions these men require; we will, however, do what we can to meet their wants. We here give them a list of what is on one plot of ground of half an acre; and lest the statements may seem rather large, we may as well say in advance, that we describe just what we *saw* on the grounds of Mr. J. H. Smith, at Norwalk, Conn.; and further, that although there is such a great number and variety of trees, fruits, vegetables, &c., there is no confused crowding or jumbling, but everything seems to be arranged in perfect order. Mr. Smith showed us a large sheet of paper, upon which he has marked out the ground occupied by each tree, plant, and plot of vegetables or berries, with the name and variety written down. We should also say, that Mr. S. is a laboring mechanic, and that he does nearly all the work required in his garden with his own hands, and out of the usual hours of business.

His lot is about 100 feet wide, and of course extends back some 220 feet to make half an acre. The front half contains the house with front and side plots—the house being upon one side of the lot. In this front area, in part covered with grass, are quite a variety of fruit and ornamental trees, including 14 cherry trees of different varieties, 4 standard and 10 dwarf pear trees, 2 dwarf apple trees, 6 peach trees, 3 Norway spruce, 1 white pine, 2 balsam firs, 2 horse-chestnut, 1 mountain ash, 4 common white ash, (in the street outside the fence,) 4 common forest dog-wood, 2 elms, 5 roses of Sharon, 2 wax plants, 12 varieties of roses, besides flowering currants, sweet-scented shrubs, &c.

Back of this ground commences the garden, which is not, as it should not be, separated from it by any fence. In the rear is a cold Grapery, 14 by 32 feet, with a grape border in front, 18 feet wide. The rest of the ground is planted with various fruit trees, and divided into plots containing each of the following: beets, two varieties of onions, cabbages, potatoes, sweet corn, cucumbers, peas, three varieties of beans, gherkins, Summer and Winter squashes, radishes, two varieties of lettuce, nastertions, eleven varieties of strawberries, five varieties of raspberries, several vigorous hills of New-Rochelle and white blackberries, two varieties of gooseberries, and three varieties of currants. In addition to these, there are plants of hops, sage, parsley, pie-plant (in abundance), wormwood, and a variety of flowers.

On this ground are three apples trees, three plum trees, 20 peach trees, and 75 dwarf pear trees of 42 varieties.

The cold grapery is new and cost near $400. A plain one for common use may be built for one-half, or one-fourth of this expense. This one has a cistern, with a simple and inexpensive force-pump, to which is attached hose and pipe for throwing water into every part. It contains 24 grape vines of 13 varieties.

The various vegetables and fruits are so selected as to furnish a succession for the table during the entire season. In addition to a bountiful supply for his own use, Mr. Smith sells strawberries, blackberries, plants, &c., enough to pay for all extra labor employed, and for most of the manure he purchases.

After reading this enumeration, who will say that a single half acre, if rightly managed, is not capable of ministering greatly to one's taste and comfort, as well as profit? What Mr. Smith *enjoys* from his plot of ground, could not be purchased for many hundreds of dollars, if it could be purchased at all; while, as before stated, the cost is comparatively trifling. The time and labor devoted to these grounds serve as a recreation, rather than a tax upon the regular labors of the day.

STOCK SALES AND MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 9.

$1,000	California 7s, '70	78	100	N. Y. Cent'l R. R.	91½
5,000	Ohio 6s, '60	167	50	do	s3 91
1,000	Erie Income Bonds	86½	65	do	s3 91½
1,000	Had. R 1st M. B.	s3 100	100	do	s30 89½
10,000	do	b3 99½	100	do	s3 91½
2,000	Panama Rs. (1st is.	94	130	Cleve and Tol. R. R.	c 77
26,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	69½	100	do	b60 77½
14,000	do	b3 70	25	do	s3 77
8,000	do	c 69½	50	do	b30 77½
11,000	do	s10 69½	100	do	s15 76½
28	Amer. Ex. Bk. scrip	104	200	do	b60 77½
300	Canton Co.	b60 22½	10	Erie Railroad	46½
100	do	21½	150	do	c 46
100	do	b30 22	10	do	46½
100	do	b3 21½	500	do	45
350	New-Jersey Zinc Co.	5½	50	do	s10 45½
20	do	5½	50	do	s30 45½
50	Nic. Transit Co.	b25 18	150	do	c 45½
25	do	18	100	do	s60 45½
200	do	b30 18½	100	do	b15 46
5	Panama Railroad	94	100	do	b30 46
200	Cumberland Coal Co.	29½	25	do	45½
700	do	s15 29½	50	do	c 45½
425	do	c 30	200	do	c 45½
200	do	s10 29	200	do	45½
200	do	s15 30	200	do	b7 45½
100	do	s15 29½	550	do	s10 45
100	do	s15 30½	300	do	45½
300	do	b60 30½	150	do	c 45
100	do	b10 30½	100	Reading Railroad	b30 62½
50	do	b18 30½	400	do	c 62
200	do	c 30½	100	do	s3 62
50	do	b3 30½	100	do	b20 62
500	do	s10 30	200	do	s3 61½
50	do	b10 30	10	Michigan Cent. R. R.	87
100	do	s15 29½	14	do	c 87½
100	do	30	20	Michigan South. R. R.	94
200	do	s3 30			

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Ill Int. Imp S '47	86	10	N. Y Central R. R.	91
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. R Bs.	69½	200	do	s60 89½
2,500	do	69½	700	Erie Railroad	s3 46
5,000	N. Y. Cen R. R. B.	s3 87	100	do	s30 46
11	Continental Bank	b3 100	260	do	s30 46
200	Canton Company	b4 22	100	do	46½
200	Cumber. Coal Co.	s3 30½	50	do	b10 46½
20	do	b3 30½	100	do	s3 46
100	do	b60 31½	50	do	46
50	do	c 30½	100	Reading Railroad	s10 63½
20	New-Jersey Zinc Co	5½	200	do	s3 63½
50	Hudson River R. R	b3 49	200	do	62½

Weekly Review of the Dry-Goods Trade.

New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 1—6 P. M.

The Dry Goods trade is increasingly active, but it lacks steadiness. Holders appear to be dissatisfied with the nature of the prevailing demand, which, though good, is not equal to the anticipation of factors. These begin to act as if there were no prospect of an improvement, and by doing so they are apt to destroy the little stability and vigor there is in the business. Should

[illegible] Wednesday, Aug. 2.

[illegible] Cotton Goods during eight months (to date) of [illegible]

	1853.	1854.	Decrease.	Increase.
January, pkgs	1825	280	1545	—
February, pkgs	4799	763	4011	—
March, pkgs	1633	3754	—	2121
April, pkgs	7864	3903	3958	—
May, pkgs	1160	6121	—	4951
June, pkgs	4433	1700	2733	—
July, pkgs	384	1315	—	931
August, to the 5th inst	—	10	—	10
Total pkgs	22 118	17 849	4 269	—

The Woolen trade displays more activity, but no other encouraging change. The supply is ample. Blankets are salable and firm, excepting the poorest kinds, which are rather lower. Cassimeres and Cloths are moderately active and steady in price. Doeskins are unaltered. Flannels are more in request at full rates. Jeans and Linseys remain as last noticed. There is a better supply in market of Mouslin de Laines; but these are in fair demand at regular quotations. Satinets and Tweeds appear rather dull, though they are stiffly held.

Foreign fabrics are not in very brisk demand, and as the supplies are increasing, they are freely offered, but not at lower prices; which alone can induce some buyers to purchase largely. Hence, the current movements are on a comparatively small scale, being mainly governed by the emergency of jobbers' wants. Yet, so far, nothing has occurred that ought to intimidate prudent importers, unless we take into consideration the recent receipt of rather unfavorable news from the markets of the old world. This, however, was not unexpected, and it ought not to seriously trouble our holders, especially such of those as have on hand desirable stocks,—who, we are glad to know, are more numerous than the same classes were at the beginning of the past season's trade. By temperate action, factors will be able to do a good and profitable business during the Fall months; and at the close of these, to have no supplies in their stores that they may not conveniently hold over. This is our belief; and in it we are sustained by the opinions of some of the oldest, most prosperous, and best informed of our local merchants.

Markets....*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

ASHES—Continue scarce, and, being in more request, are advancing. The day's sales reach 50 bbls. at $5 56½ for Pearls, and $6@$6 6½ for Pots, ₩ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Though there were but small stocks left over at the close of last season's business, and though many of the Eastern manufactories have been comparatively idle during the Summer months, a large and pretty well assorted supply is now in this market, which the owners offer at prices essentially the same as those current in the Spring, notwithstanding the increased cost of production. Yet buyers do not seem disposed to purchase freely. The local trade have been so far the principal operators, Western and Southern merchants not having, as yet, made their appearance in any considerable numbers. Nothing of any consequence has been done in goods suited to the gold regions in the Pacific Ocean. We quote:

Men's Thick and Kip Boots	1 75 @ 2 37½
Men's Thick and Kip Brogans	— 90 @ 1 25
Boys' Thick and Kip Boots	1 25 @ 2 75
Boys' Thick and Kip Brogans	— 70 @ 1 —
Youths' Thick and Kip Boots	1 — @ 1 37½
Youths' Thick and Kip Brogans	— 50 @— 75
Women's Kip, Calf and Split Boots	— 75 @ 1 —
Women's Jenny Lind's, Sontag's and Lola Montes' Boots	95 @ 1 12½
Misses' Jenny Lind's, Sontag's and Lola Montes' Boots	— 65 @— 75
Children's Jenny Lind's, Sontag's and Lola Montes' Boots	— 50 @— 60
Ladies' Fine City-made Gaiters	1 25 @ 1 75
Misses' Fine City-made Gaiters	— 80 @ 95
Children's Fine City-made Gaiters	— 55 @— 60

CANDLES—More inquiry exists for Sperm, at 30c. for plain, and 40c. for patent, ₩ lb. Other kinds are inactive, at old quotations.

COTTON—The light stock and high claims of owners restrict business. We have heard of sales of only 900 to 1,000 bales, within the annexed range:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & T.
Ordinary	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Middling	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Middling Fair	10¾	10¾	11¼	11¼
Fair	11¼	11¼	11¾	12¼

FISH—Dry Cod are not so actively sought after at $3 62½@$4 ₩ cwt. A retail business is being transacted in Mackerel at $18 for No. 1, $14 for No. 2, and $8 for No. 3. ₩ bbl. The last sale of No. 1 Pickled Salmon was effected at $22 ₩ bbl. Pickled Herring are slowly taken at $3@$3½ ₩ bbl. Smoked Herring seem in fair request at 50c @52c. for scaled, and 30c.@32½c. for No. 1, ₩ box. The stock of all articles is quite moderate.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are unsettled. The very small quantity in market limits the ability of factors to satisfy the wants of home buyers, who, in consequence, have to pay much higher prices for what they need. Fancy and extra grades are the rarest. One operator, who usually has on hand nearly the largest stock of Ohio, now owns no more than about 1,000 bbls., and for these he can easily find purchasers. This is only one case. Others of a similar nature might be mentioned, but it is not necessary to do so. Enough is known to establish the fact that we have seldom had so small an amount in market when so good a home demand prevailed as at present. Hence, the success of holders in advancing their claims. These and the adverse news from Europe prevent all export movements. The day's sales reach 8,000 bbls., prices having improved 12½c. ₩ bbl. on the low and medium, and 25c.@37½. ₩ bbl. on the finer kinds. We quote:

Sour, ₩ bbl	$5 25 @$5 75
Superfine, No. 2	6 25 @ 6 75
Inferior State	6 62½@ 6 87½
State, common brands	6 87½@ 7 37½
State, straight brands	7 37½@ 7 62½
Favorite State	7 75 @ 8 00
Western mixed do	7 50 @ 7 75
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 37½@ 8 87½
Fancy Michigan	8 87½@ 9 12½
Common to good Ohio	8 62½@ 9 12½
Fancy Ohio	9 25 @ 9 50
Extra Ohio	9 50 @11 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 25 @10 75
Fancy Genesee	9 25 @ 9 75
Extra Genesee	10 00 @11 50

Canadian is rare and nominal. Southern is active and advancing. The supply is not so heavy. The day's business includes 2,200 bbls.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSES TO LET—Six new houses, 20 feet wide, 3 stories and basement. They are three stories and basement, marble mantels, with court yards in front and high stoops in rear, and supplied with Croton water. Will be let from now till the 1st May next, for $323 each. Apply to JAMES BULKLEY, No. 181 Broadway, up stairs.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the new and elegant store of Appleton's Building corner of Leonard st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No agents desired. No commission to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms in a new building in Cliff st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SONS, No. 108 Cliff-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET WITH ROOMS—In Gold-st., near the Harlem Railroad Depôt. Apply to A. P. MONTEVANT, No 15 East 27th-st.

UPPER PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—No 120 Canal-st., consisting of nine rooms, and just put in complete order, a very desirable location for Tailoring Millinery or dress-making. Inquire of S D GOEMAN in the crockery store underneath

CUPOLA COTTAGE TO LET IN WILLIAMSBURGH—With four lots in garden, desirable residence for a genteel family, gas in the house, and stable next to Gothic Methodist Church. Apply to No. 456 Grand-st.

TO PHYSICIANS OR DENTISTS.—TO LET—Two very central le offices on the 1st st., between 5 h-av. and Union square. Possession given immediately. Apply at No. 32 East 14th-st.

WELL LIGHTED LOFTS TO LET—On 2d, 3d and 4th floors, with steam power to attend on 11th-av, near 29th-st. Inquire of J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 366 8th-av., or on the premises.

SCHOOL-ROOM AND FIXTURES TO LET—In Bond st., New-York. Apply to Dr. HOLDEN, No. 57 Bond-st.

ROOMS TO LET—On the 1st and 3d floors, about 24 ft by 60 feet, each lighted on 3 sides, with steam power. Inquire on the premises, No. 47 Ann-st

OFFICES TO LET—The offices No. 122 Nassau-st. 3d floor, front, recently occupied by us. Also, offices s No. 119 Nassau-st, rooms No. 3 and 34, 3d floor, adjoining our office. These offices are all quite desirable ones, and are well calculated for any light business. Apply at room No. 2 at No. 119 Nassau-st.

S & H PETTENGILL & CO

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, Aug 10, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern—

$6,000 Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, 7 per cent. Convertible Income Bonds, interest payable semi-annually, in New-York, in April and 1st October....$1 000 each.
$2,000 Maysville and Lexington Railroad 2d Mortgage 6 per cent. Convertible Bonds, interest payable 1st February and 1st August.....$1 000 each.
$25,000 Chicago and Mississippi Railroad 2d Mortgage 7 per cent Convertible Bonds, interest payable 1st January and 1st July.....$1 000 each.
$10,000 Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds, interest payable 1st April and 1st October.....$1,000 each.
20 shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.....$50 each
90 shares Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company.....$100 each
70 shares Phœnix Fire Insurance Company, of Brooklyn.....$50 each
48 shares Rutgers Fire Insurance Company.....$45 each
378 shares Francis' Metalic Life-Boat Corporation.....$50 each
150 shares Ocean Steam Coal Company, of Alleghany County, Md.....$100 each
300 shares Sussex Iron Company, of Stanhope, N. J.....$12 50 each
5 shares New York Academy of Music.....$100 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent this day, and the balance to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser

ALSO,

144 shares Buffalo and State Line Railroad, $50, deliverable on the 1st of September Ten per cent. to be paid this day, and the balance on the delivery of the Stock, with 6 per cent. int-rest:

A. H. holds regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities every Monday and Thursday, at the Merchants' Exchange.

AT PRIVATE SALE.—A great variety of first class Railroad Bonds, Bank, Insurance and other Stocks. Office No. 4 Broad-st., next to corner of Wall.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer

ASSIGNEE'S SALE AT NEWTOWN, L. I.—By SAMUEL OSGOOD, No 61 Nassau-st.—at the village of Newtown L. I., on the shell road from Williamsburg, about 500 yards from the ferry-boat from the Fulton ferry, on FRIDAY, Aug. 11, at 10½ o'clock A. M., will be sold the whole of the household furniture, together with the farming stock, horses, carriages &c. Likewise a pair of horses; can trot the mile in less than three minutes in double harness; one blooded mare and filly; also, the house and fourteen acres of ground, the whole of which will be sold positively without reserve, by order of the Assignees. Catalogues will be read at the office of the Auctioneer the day previous to the sale. The Flushing Railroad Steamboat leaves Fulton Market slip for Hunter's Point, and by railroad here to Newtown, at 6, 8 and 10 A. M. Stages leave Williamsburg every twenty minutes.

W S MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No 113 Nassau st. CABINET FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, TEA SETS, OIL PAINTINGS, &c., in part as follows: Rosewood bureaus, bedsteads and washstands, hall stands, etagers in rosewood, mahogany and oak, mahogany bookcases and secretaries, carved rosewood parlor furniture *en suite*, covered in French satin and hair cloth; extension dining tables in mahogany and oak; mahogany French and Gothic bedsteads, hair mattresses and palliasses, sofas and easy chairs, wardrobes, washstands, cane seat chairs, work tables rosewood marble top pier and side tables, corner stands &c Also, an invoice of oil paintings, together with a good assortment of silver-plated ware. Also, two rosewood piano-fortes of good tone and finish, one of which cost $500, made by W. Linneman & Son, fully warranted.

R. C KEMP, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10 o'clock, at No 75 Warren-st. R. C. KEMP will sell at auction, the above valuable furniture, carpets, mirrors, oil paintings, &c., contained in the large four-story house No. 75 Warren-st., consisting of Brussels and other carpets; mahogany sofas and chairs; pier glasses, window curtains, China, glass, and crockery-ware, feather beds, bedding, hair mattresses and palliasses, and all the usual assortment of chamber and kitchen furniture of 33 rooms which is well worthy the attention of housekeepers and the trade. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, BROTHER & CO.—Trade Salesrooms, No. 13 Park-row — NEW-YORK FALL TRADE SALE OF BOOKS, STEREOTYPE PLATES, &c., commencing on TUESDAY MORNING, August 15, 1854, and continued throughout the week and during week following. Sale to commence each day at 9 o'clock A. M. The catalogue is now ready for distribution to the trade. The regular sale of stationery will commence on TUESDAY MORNING, August 22, in the upper sale-room. The catalogue of this portion of the sale is in preparation, and will be issued on the 1st of August

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN will sell on FRIDAY, Aug. 11, at 11 o'clock A M., at the Central Sales Rooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn: Household furniture, carpets, chairs, tables sofas bureaus, sideboards, &c., &c. Also, the fixtures of a store, standing casks, counters, oil cans, &c., &c.

AUCTION NOTICE.—WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, at Yonkers, Westchester County, on MONDAY Aug 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., without reserve, to the highest bidder, the new Cottage House and Lot, (94 by 185,) in beautifully situated on Broadway, with a splendid view of the Hudson, and within a few minutes walk of the Depôt. The house contains 8 rooms, 3 halls, pantries, cellar, &c., and has a verandah on three sides, and was built under the personal supervision of the present owner. Title perfect, with immediate possession. For a full description, apply to P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer, No. 31 Wall-st., between 9 A. M. and 1 P. M.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AN EXCELLENT INSTRUMENT FOR THE PARLOR OR CHURCH is MASON & HAMLIN'S Improved MODEL MELODION and REED ORGAN, highly recommended by LOWELL MASON, WM. B. BRADBURY, GEO. F. ROOT, GEO W. MORGAN, L. H. SOUTHARD, and many others. A full assortment of the above Melodiones; Hallett, Davis & Co's unrivalled Piano-Fortes; New-York Pianos, (new and second-hand,) with all the latest musical publications, for sale by the trade and others, at the lowest rates. BERRY & GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—J & C. FISCHER have removed their Warerooms from No 176 Greenwich-st. to their new Manufactory, Nos. 343, 345, 347 and 349 West 28th st., between 9th and 10th avs., New York, where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of Pianos, with all the best modern improvements made under their own supervision, and warranted to stand any climate. Also, Pianos with the Æolian attachment Piano-fortes tuned, repaired, or taken in exchange.

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODIONS—Of every variety, from $45 to $150, suitable for the parlor, lecture room, lodge room, or small church Believing them to be better in tone, more durable and better finished than those of any other make, we have accepted the agency, and keep for sale only those manufactured by PRINCE & CO

WILLIAM HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, opposite the Park, sole agents for PRINCE & Co's celebrated Melodeons.

ATTENTION—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES at our new and spacious warerooms, No. 421 Broome-st., (a few doors east of Broadway,) which in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivaled instruments have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

A. W. LADD & CO.'S GRAND DIAGONAL PIANO-FORTES, with new grand action, which has no superior in all the points which constitute a perfect instrument. LINCOLN & THOMPSON, sole agents, No. 441 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

WET SILKS, &c., FROM THE STEAMER FRANKLIN.—Messrs. DE BEVOISE & RAWSON, No. 43 Catharine-st., will offer for sale THIS MORNING, Silks of the best make known in this market, at a very great bargain They are but slightly damaged by water, many of them not even wet at all The sale will continue from day to day (as fast as delivered) until all are disposed of, for the benefit of whom it may concern. Also the best quality black sewing silk only 3 shillings per box, each box contains an ounce.

BLACK AND WHITE WADDINGS.—The subscriber is now receiving his Fall Waddings; they are very heavy, suitable for manufacturers use. Also, fine and superfine Bottom Batting. He respectfully invites his old customers and those that may please to favor him by calling on THOS. GWYNNE, No. 25 Cedar-st.

CHEROOT'S.—Assorted sizes of first quality constantly on hand For sale by WM WALL & SONS, No. 216 Front-st.

1854 NEW FORWARDING ARRANGEMENT.—BY THE AMERICAN "LAKE SHORE."—With speed, safety, and saving of insurance, cartage across the "Suspension Bridge," and Detroit The American "Lake Shore Railway" having largely increased their freight cars and motive power are prepared to forward without any delay any quantity, to all Western and South-Western points, at low rates Mark "Lake Shore Line," and via Buffalo River Railroad, New York and Erie Railroad, and New-York City Railroad, Harlem Railroad, and Line Steamboats

P. S.—If shipped by Buffalo and New-York City Railroad mark "Lake Shore Line, *via* Buffalo and New-York City Railroad." For information, price, and bills of lading, apply to TIMOTHY C. DWIGHT, Agent, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., or to L. DUNTON Ticket Agent.

ROCK CANDY—Pink and white—superior for retailing. Apothecaries' Plate, plain and fancy Candies in great variety. T. G. HODGKINS, Manufacturer, No. 154 Greenwich-st.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, New-York, July 31, 1854.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held on THIS DAY, an instalment of FIVE DOLLARS per share on all the shares of the capital Stock of the Company, (excepting the ten thousand shares on which twenty dollars per share and the ten thousand shares on which ten dollars per share have already been paid in,) has this day been assessed, and required to be paid by the several parties in whose names the said shares of Stock now stand respectively, to the Treasurer, on or before the 10th day of August, 1854, and the Transfer Books are closed from this day, till the 21st July inst., and no transfer of Stock will be permitted until the instalment called thereon, be paid. By order of the Board of Directors,

M. B. EDGAR, Treasurer.

LOAN FOR $1,250,000 FOR THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE ERIE THE OSWEGO, THE CAYUGA AND SENECA CANALS, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and for the enlargement of the Locks of the Champlain Canal The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide for the enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego and the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and to provide for the payment of certain Canal Revenue Certificates, and for other purposes," passed 15th April, 1854 hereby give notice, that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 31st day of August, inst., at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New York bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of July, 1872. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000 All proposals to be sealed up and endorsed, "Loan for the Enlargement, &c.," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department at Albany. The money will be required to be paid ten per cent. on the acceptance of the bid, and the balance on the 12th day of September next, at which time interest will commence on the loan Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany Stockholders residing in the 1st and 2d Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; all other stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Dated Canal Department Albany, Aug. 2, 1854.

S. E. CHURCH, Lieut. Governor.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.
JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
OGDEN HOFFMAN, Attorney General.
Commissioners of Canal Fund.

OFFICE OF THE NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY—BRIDGEPORT, July 20, 1854.—By resolution of the Directors of this Company, holders of certificates of capital stock of the same, are specially requested to forward to the undersigned a statement giving a description of the same, as follows, to wit:

1st. Number of the certificate.
2d To whom or in whose favor given.
3d. Number of shares for which it purports to have been issued.
4th. Date of the certificate.
5th. By whom signed.

The New-York Transfer Agency is discontinued, and transfer books are closed till further notice.

H NICHOLS, Treasurer.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—Give notice to the holders of the Scrip Stock of the Bank, that payment of the balance due (fifty per cent.) will be received at any time between this and the 1st day of October, together with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, from the 30th of June to the day of payment Said stock to be entitled to all future dividends. Certificates for the Scrip must be returned to the Bank at the time of payment, when cert ficates for full stock will be issued.

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1854.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE—ALBANY, July 26, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of this Company in New-York or Boston.

The Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York They are issued in sums of $50 and $100 payable to bearer, but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY WANTED—For which a large number tract of over 2,700 acres, with steam mill, water-power, &c. and centrally located in this State, will be given in exchange The Bonds will be taken at par. Apply to WARD McLEAN, No. 9 Trinity Building.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by PAGE, BACON & CO., of San Francisco, or PAGE & BACON, of St Louis, on the American Exchange Bank, are requested to present them for payment to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

NOTICE.—The Annual Election for two TRUSTEES of the ROCKLAND CEMETERY, will be held at the office of the Secretary, at the American Bible House, on TUESDAY, 29th of August, 1854, at 12 o'clock to 1 P. M.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1854. E. B MCGRYME, Sec'y.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 74 Wall st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent per annum four fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	J P G. Foster,	J M. Waterbury,
D. B. Fearing,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm. P. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	George T Adee,
A. A. Low,	M. H. Hamilton,	Samuel V Hoffman,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	Denning Duer,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
George W. Riggs,	John Stuart, Jr.,	Fred. A. Delano,
Wm. B Duncan,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	James C. Bell,
Chas. H. Russell,	Ed. C. Center,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred. G. Foster,
Peleg Hall,	Robert B Minturn,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 6 Fulton, upper corner of Fulton-st. Brooklyn; and No. 6 Exchange, change, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martin,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John R. Briggs,	Charles A. Jarvis,
John A Kennedy,	J B Fitzgerald,	Isaac V Fowler,
William Okell,	N P. Freeman,	Chas. T Cromwell,
P. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
H Quackenbos,	Andrew Fremont,	Samuel W. Whitney,
Geo. Gilfillan,	J M Greenwood,	John C Smith,

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL $200,000—Office, No. 108 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.—This Company is now prepared to insure buildings, merchandise, personal property, and ships in port and their cargoes, against loss or damage by fire:

DIRECTORS.

James L. Graham	Daniel Parish,	Evan R. Bogs,
E. Whitehouse,	G A Coover,	G. L. Beeckman,
J B Varnum,	Martin Bates, Jr.,	Joseph M. Strong,
Leonard Appleby,	Isaac E. Taylor,	Lorrian Freeman.
F. H. Wolcott,	W Delano, Jr.,	Edwd Macomber.
Wm K Strong,	Henry V. Butler,	John La Farge,
Moses Taylor,	B B McIlvaine,	Chas. E Appleby,
Jas O. Sheldon.	Henry Dwight Jr.,	Jeremiah Wilbur.

EDWARD A STANSBURY, Secretary. JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 61 Wall st, 4th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W Lawrence,	Rich. F Carman,
Rich. A Reading,	Peter S Titus,	Henry H Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T C Chamberayne,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm C White,
Jos. W. Corliss,	Richard Field,	John J Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W Pearsall,	Chas H Marshall
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley,	Wm H Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary

INSTRUCTION.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL.—REV. DR. REED'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEAR GENEVA, N. Y.—The instruction embraces a thorough course of English, mathematical and classical studies The best facilities are furnished for learning French, German, drawing and music. Terms, $340 per annum The charge for French, German and drawing is $10 each for a term of 14 weeks: for music, $12.

REFERENCES.—Bishop DE LANCY, Rev. Dr HALL, Samuel A FOOT, Geneva; Dr SAMUEL W. MOORE, No. 118 West 14th-st., H. S. DODGE, Esq., No. 5 Wall-st.

The next Term will open on the 6th of September, GENEVA, July, 1854. THOMAS C REED.

EDUCATION BY AN OXFORD GRADUATE.—Mr. MORRIS DAVIES, late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and first-class man in 1849, will reopen his SELECT SCHOOL on MONDAY, Sept. 4, at his house, No. 222 Fourth-av., opposite Calvary Church. As the number of boys taken is limited to fifteen, and the advantages offered are believed to be considerable, an early application for admission is necessary. Circulars or a personal interview may be obtained by application as above. References kindly permitted to Rt. Rev. Bp Wainwright, Rev. Dr. Hawks, R. B. Minturn, Esq., R. C. Goodhue, Esq., J. H. Swift, Esq., Charles King, Esq., Pres Col. College, &c.

FAIR HAVEN SEMINARY.—A Family Boarding School for 15 young Ladies—THOMAS G. SLOAN, Principal. This School is delightfully located in the village of Fair Haven, one mile from New Haven, Conn. Next term commences 28th of August. Circulars at SHEPHERD'S Bookstore, No 152 Fulton-st., or the Principal may be seen at Mr. McCLEAN'S, No. 44 Morton-st.

SCHOOL.—The School at No. 81 East 16th-st, during the last six years under charge of the subscriber, will resume its exercises on TUESDAY, 12th of September. Application previously may be made to the subscriber, Morristown, N. J. Every attention has been and will be made, by the entire devotion of the time and resources of the subscriber, to render this School deserving of confidence and patronage. Terms $100 per year

J. H. TYNG, A. M.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will be reopened for the reception of her pupils on TUESDAY, Sept 12. Applications for admission may be made by letter until the 1st of September, after which time Mrs O. will be in town. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, 8th-st

COAL.

COAL SCALES—To weigh horse and cart, or of smaller dimensions, for cart alone. Also, a convenient wheelbarrow scale; an indispensable article in every coal yard. These scales are unrivalled for a curacy, strength and great durability. For sale at low prices, and warranted, by FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 89 Water-st., New-York.

COAL.—I am selling as usual, at the lowest possible price the best Red Ash for family use. PETER CLINTON, cor. King and Greenwich, and 25th-st. and 9th-av.

COAL—Very best quality of Red Ash, Stove and Egg, screened and delivered from the yard No. 86 Goerck st., at $7 per ton: White Ash $6 75. MAT. CLINTON.

PHILADELPHIA VEAL AND MUTTON (received three times a week,) with choice and extra Beef, taken from the animals selected by THOMAS F. DE VOE, Nos 7 and 9 Jefferson Market N. B.—No direct interest in any other stands in the market

LAUNDRY SOAP.—This superior article of Soap is manufactured by ALLAN, HAY & CO. expressly for private family use For sale by the box and delivered in any part of the City free of expense. Works Nos. 39, 41 & 43 1st-av.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, (corner of Broadway and Wall-st.,) NEW-YORK, July 27, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY has THIS DAY been declared, payable in cash at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 10th of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 10th of August, both inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1854.—An extra dividend of ten per cent on the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid on the first day of July next The capital stock will be increased fifty per cent., or one million dollars, payable one-half, or fifty dollars per share, on the first day of July next, and the other half on the sixth day of November next. The new stock will be distributed to the old stockholders in the ratio of one share of new stock to every two shares of old stock, according to the stock ledger on the morning of the 25th instant. The rights to fractional parts of shares may be transferred and combined so as to obtain full shares Any stockholder may at any time after the 30th instant, pay in his new shares in full, and be entitled to rebate at the rate of seven per cent per annum, on the money, to the 6th November The latter half of the increased Stock will not be entitled to any portion of the semi-annual dividend in November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th instant to the 1st July inclusive.

C. A MEIGS, Cashier.

CITIZENS' BANK.—NEW-YORK Aug. 3, 1854.—DIVIDEND. A semi-annual dividend of (4) FOUR PER CENT on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has been declared, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 15th inst The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1854.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 73 Wall-st. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, Aug 7, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the SULLIVAN COUNTY BANK, at Monticello, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or that the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank for cancellation.

aug9-law2yTh DANIEL B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, Aug 7, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the MARTIN CONSTABLE, an individual banker BANK OF THE EMPIRE STATE, must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of such notes will be given up to said banker.

aug10-'54-law2yTh. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY having greatly enlarged their works and improved the quality of their product, are prepared to execute orders for their superior Paints Their White Zinc, which is a solid dry or ground in oil, is warranted pure and unsurpassed for body and uniform whiteness. A metallic oil or preparation recently discovered by which enables the Company to warrant their Paints to keep fresh and soft in the kegs for any reasonable time In this respect their Paints will be superior to any other in the market. Their Brown Zinc Paint which, is sold at a low price, and can only be made from the zinc ores from New-Jersey, is now well known its protective qualities when applied to iron or other metallic surfaces. Their Stone Colour Paint possesses all the properties of the Brown, and is of an agreeable color for painting cottages, depôts, out-buildings bridges, &c Dealers supplied on liberal terms, by MANNING & SQUIRE Agents New-Jersey Zinc Company, removed from No 45 Dey-st., to No 165 Washington-st. New-York

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the public generally to the superiority of this article of American manufacture, and its most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers can, with confidence, depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 82 Water-st.

MEDICAL.

DR. IVES' AMERICAN CHOLERINE.—It is only at the repeated solicitation of numerous friends that I am induced to place this remedy before the public. After five years use of it, in private practice in cholera, cholic or morbus diarrhœa, &c., I can confidently recommend it to the public, as the most reliable remedy now in use. With these few remarks, I submit it to the world for their verdict. Try it and live.

Principal Depôt, No. 379 8th-av., cor 41st-st. For sale wholesale by SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO., No 170 William, corner Beekman-st, and BENJ. LEVY, No. 379 Washington-st. Also for sale by the following Druggists: WM FISHER, No. 311 Bleecker st; Dr. PRINCE, corner of Franklin-square and Frankfort-st.; LOINES, corner Spring and Hudson-sts.; ERSKINE corner of 8th-av. and 24th st., INWRIGHT, 3d-av., between 49th and 50th sts; G MOSSMANN, No. 27 Bowery; Dr. WRIGHT, No 67 Canal-st. and BENJ. LEVY, No 432 Hudson-st; CHAS. E. DORDQUIST, No 244 Stanton-st.; C. S HUTCHINGS No 132 West Broadway; Dr. WINTERS, corner of 32d-st and Broadway; CHAS CHAMBERS, No. 576 Hudson-st; C. B COX, No 10 8th-av; Mrs. KIESELE, No 125 Greenwich-st; Dr. BUDD, corner Atlantic and Clinton-sts, Brooklyn, and by druggists generally JOHN IVES, M. D.

MRS ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER—Is not a hair dye, and contains no deleterious ingredients It never fails to restore the hair, however gray, to its original color, and at the same time to strengthen and restore the sight however weak. If applied according to directions the hair will retain its original color during life It operates by invigorating the skin muscles, nerves, blood vessels and roots of the hair; prevents the hair from falling, cures baldness, removes and prevents dizziness, headache, perspiration of the head, dandruff, scald-head, or any eruption of the head Restorer, $1 50 per bottle. Once generally enough for a year. 371 cents per bottle. For sale at the Principal Depôt, No. 355 Broome-st., corner Elizabeth-st.; No 180 Bowery, Nos. 165, 192, 273 and 511 Broadway, No. 10 Astor House, No. 17 Fulton-st. Brooklyn.

THE ORTHOPÆDIC INSTITUTION—FOR THE CURE OF BODILY DEFORMITIES AND DISEASES OF THE JOINTS—Nos. 457, 459 and 461 Pacific-st, South Brooklyn, L. I.—Admits in-door patients afflicted with the above specified maladies, on moderate terms It affords all advantages of a sanitory institute, with the comforts of a private home. The institution is located in a fashionable and healthy part of the city; an extensive and complete gymnasium for bodily exercise attached to it; baths in the house; warm and cold sea bathing within 10 minutes' drive, &c. Applications to be made to LOUIS BAUER, M. D., at the office of the establishment, before 10 o'clock A. M., or by letter to Box No. 147, Brooklyn Post-Office.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Eleventh edition—345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases Both married and single should consult it. Sold at 222 Broadway, and mailed *free* for $1, by the author, M. LAMONT Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all these diseases from 11 A. M. to 12 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with this or her papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT to the afflicted. *Courier Des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book* and New-Brunswick *Times.*

$500 REWARD.—Dr. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE is the most effectual preparation sold. Long experience has proved that it will radically cure any case. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary any deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep, or healthy digestion, the nuisance is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle Sole agent for the City, C. H. RING, No 192 Broadway, corner of John-st. N. B.—The celebrated Rose Wash sold as above.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.—We the undersigned, having used HUNT'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL for several years, deem it due to the cause of humanity to publicly express our confidence in this medicine, as an important remedy for bowel complaints, which frequently prove fatal in this climate, for which it is generally used, and has obtained a high reputation in our part of the City. In addition to the above, we know it to be a good relieving and strengthening cordial for partial illness general debility, &c., and therefore confidently recommend it as a valuable family medicine. Mr. HUNT'S depôt is at No. 532 Hudson-st., near our old establishment. SOLOMON KIPP,
ABHM. BROWN,
The old Greenwich stage proprietors.

TO OCULISTS AND AURISTS—Dr. JAMES W. POWELL, Ocalist, Aurist, &c., devotes his attention exclusively to diseases of the eye and ear, from 8 to 5 o'clock daily at his Office, No 562 Broadway. Dr POWELL graduated in Dublin in 1833, and has practiced in this City for twenty years. Dr. POWELL'S popular "Treatise on the Eye" can be procured at his Office. It may be the means of preserving a treasure which money cannot buy. Also, his self-acting eye and ear fountains, which obtained the medal at the Crystal Palace; and the finest and largest collection of human artificial eyes in the Union.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DR. COBBETT, No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one speciality of the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures His method of treatment is the same as that practised by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

RAILROADS.

FARE REDUCED.—GREAT WESTERN MAIL ROUTE—SIXTY MILES DISTANCE SAVED OVER ANY OTHER ROUTE BY STEAMBOAT ON THE LAKE—TO CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—(Carrying the Great Western United States Through Mail).—Passengers can be ticketed through to all points West and Southwest, either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, Hudson River Railroad, People's Line Steamboats, or Harlem Railroad, connecting at Buffalo with the low-pressure steamboats EMPIRE STATE, J. WILSON, Commander; SOUTHERN MICHIGAN, A. D. PERKINS, Commander; NORTHERN INDIANA, I. T. PHEATT, Commander; and connecting at Dunkirk with the steamboats NIAGARA, Capt. MILLER; KEYSTONE STATE, Capt. RICHARDS; EMPIRE, Capt. MITCHELL; LOUISIANA, Capt. DAVENPORT. Also, connecting at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad; at Chicago, with the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad; at Lasalle, with Illinois Central, and at Bloomington with Chicago and Mississippi Railroads—by calling at the Company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

WESTERN FREIGHTS.—NEW ARRANGEMENT.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S EXPRES

...CITY.

...CHOLERA.

...FRANKLIN-STREET HOSPITAL.

	Received.	Died.	Remain'd Cured.	Remaining.
...ust 6.....	402	200	164	...
...6.....	11	7	6	...
...7.....	6	2	8	...
...8.....	9	3	4	...
...ug. 9 15	2	3	3	...
Total.....	445	215	185	37

MOTT-STREET HOSPITAL.

Date.	Received.	Died.	Discharged Cured.	Remaining.
To August 8.....	25	17	7	25
August 9.....	6	2	1	28
...7.....	7	2	2	31
...8.....	10	6	2	33
...Aug. 9. 3	4	3	1	33
Total.....	51	31	14	33

Fifteen cases and *five* deaths show no marked difference from the previous day's report. The number remaining under treatment is but *five*.

The total number of cases in the Institutions on Blackwell's Island is 52. Since Tuesday the admissions have been 15. Discharged, 15; died, 2.

MICHAEL CUNNINGHAM and ELLEN MAXWELL were found in the streets by Police, sick of Cholera; they were taken to the hospital in Franklin-street.

Coroner WILHELM yesterday held an inquest at No. 92 Orange-street, upon the body of MARY KEATING, an Irish woman 48 years of age, who died of Cholera. He also held an inquest at No. 232 East Eighteenth-street, upon the body of JOHN GILL, an infant nearly 4 years of age, who died of Cholera.

JOHN STAPLETON died of Cholera on the steps of a shanty in One Hundred and Ninth-street, near Fourth-avenue. He died while the woman was absent in procure medical attendance.

The Warden of the *Bellevue Hospital* presents the following statement of the Cholera patients received at that Hospital from June 8th to August 8th, inclusive: The whole number of cases admitted as Cholera patients were 32—males 18, females 14. Whole number of cases occurring in the Hospital, 25—males 15, females 10. Of the cases admitted as such, there died, males 15, females 10—25. Cured, males 3, females 4—7. Total, 27. Of the cases occurring in the house, there died, males 14, females 7—21. Cured, males 1, females 3—4. Total died, 41. Cured 11—52.

In Brooklyn, there were only seven cases, and no deaths. A man named JAMES RYAN was brought to the Third District Station-house last night, complaining of severe pains and vomiting. Dr. MCDONALD, who was called in, pronounced it a bad case of cholera, upon which Assistant-Captain VAN ORDEN obtained a wagon, and took him to the Cholera Hospital. The physician there however differed in opinion, saying it was nothing of the kind, and it was with difficulty they consented to receive him and keep him till this morning.

Seduction and Attempted Suicide.

Yesterday morning about 9 o'clock, in a moment of frenzied excitement from drink, a young woman aged 25 years, threw herself into the East River and attempted to drown herself. She was seen struggling in the water by Mr. TEDDY TOOLE, of No. 330 Twelfth street, when he gallantly jumped into the water and rescued her from death. When she came partially to herself, she said she would drown herself, and that if she was kept in prison for 20 years she would do so when she was released. In her pocket was found a paper inscribed "JULIA WILSON, No. 113 Green-street." She was taken in charge by Officer STEERS, of the Thirteenth Ward, who took her before Justice WELSH, when she would give no reason for her rash attempt. She was conveyed to the cells of the Prison in order to recover herself. She afterwards stated she was a native of Elizabethtown, New-Jersey, and had been seduced by a gentleman in this City doing business as a wholesale grocer in Front-street, with whom she had lived for seven years and had one child. That lately her protector had got married and she had taken to drinking and in a moment of excitement had attempted to destroy herself. She said also she was grateful she had been rescued from drowning and would never renew the attempt. She lives at No 17 Walker-street, and latterly through her intemperate habits has become known to the Police.

River Thieves.

On Tuesday night, about 10 o'clock, information was given to Capt. WALLING, Eighteenth Ward Police, by Mr. WM. W. TODD of No. 12 South-street, that from what he had heard, he believed an attempt would be made that night to steal the cargo of the sloop *China*, lying abreast of Twentieth-street, East River. The vessel was laden with 1,500 bushels of wheat, the property of Messrs. JONES ROWLAND & Co., which was to have been conveyed to Flushing Mills, Flushing, Long Island. Captain WALLING with the 4th section of his men, immediately proceeded to the place, and having procured a small boat, (the only one which presented itself,) capable of containing only two persons, two of the men put off and found the robbery in active operation. Alongside the vessel was the sloop *Sarah Jane*. The crew of both vessels were busy in unloading the grain from the *China* to the *Sarah Jane*. The men from the boat got on board the *China* without being seen. In a short time another boat was obtained, and Captain WALLING and the whole of the men he had with him went on board the vessel and arrested the captains of both the vessels and the whole of the crew. About 200 bushels of the wheat had already been transferred.

The persons arrested were Joseph Byrnes the captain of the *China*, James Gorman, Terence Hussey, who were the crew; J. Henry Jacobs, of No. 77½ Broome-street, was the pilot of the *China*. Thomas Mooney, of No. 76 Ridge-street, was captain of the *Sarah Jane*. Charles Cooper and Charles Farley belonged to the *Sarah Jane*. Terrence Hussey and Richard Sampson were also arrested. Captain WALLING then left two of his men on board the vessel in charge of the cargo, and took the whole of the persons he had arrested before Justice CLERK, by whom they were committed for trial in default of bail in $500 each. CHARLES FARLEY, who is a lad 15 years of age, was asleep in his berth at the time of the visit of the police. He was admitted by the magistrate as evidence on the part of the people.

New-York City Kansas League.

A meeting of the New York City Kansas League was held last evening at 8 o'clock at the Tabernacle. ALANSON NASH, Esq., was chosen Chairman.

The Constitution and By-laws reported at the previous meeting were read, and with occasional amendments adopted. Those who wished to unite with the League were invited to do so by signing the Constitution and paying an initiatory of $1.

The following persons were chosen Officers of the League:

Hon. CHARLES KING, President.
ALANSON NASH, Vice-President.
ROB LECKWOOD, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

Marshall S. Bidwell,	J. R. Barber,
Thadeus Hyatt,	K. Arthur Bailey,
Wm. C. West,	John McMullen.
Theodore McNamee,	

There being no other business the meeting adjourned till a call of the Directors.

ARREST OF A FEMALE IN MALE ATTIRE.—Yesterday morning, about 4 o'clock, a young girl, in a state of gross intoxication, and in male attire, was found by Officer MURRAY, of the Chief's office, in the Seventh-avenue, near Thirty-fifth-street. She had on a Wide-awake hat, white linen coat, marseilles vest, fancy plaid pants, ruffled shirt, and a black cravat. Her hair was cut short in order to complete her disguise. She was taken to the Twentieth Ward Station-house, when she gave her name as FRANCES BURNETT, and stated that about a fortnight ago she came from Warren, in Connecticut, and had during her sojourn in this City been staying with a man named JOHN GALPIN, who keeps an unlicensed liquor-store in the Seventh-avenue, which is principally used by stage-drivers. FRANCES was taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court, when she stated that during the time she had been staying at GALPIN'S house, some of the frequenters of his house had entered her room and committed assaults upon her. She also said her parents were dead, but that she had a brother and sister residing in Connecticut. She was detained by Justice CLARK, in order that her friends might be communicated with.

The Magistrate directed GALPIN to be arrested for selling liquor without a license.

...ly destroying the barge, the crew barely escaping with their lives. The particulars of the affair are: While the steam-tug *Mercury* was towing the Bremen packet *Bavaria* into the East River, the Revenue barge boarded her, and the officers proceeded on board, in the discharge of his official duties, leaving his boat lying in a proper manner alongside. In the meantime the steamer *John Hancock*, with a party of emigrant runners, came up, for the purpose of placing them on board the ship, and in the most careless and wanton manner ran the barge down. Two of the men jumped on board the steamboat, the others passing under her. The numerous small tugs plying about the harbor are a...one since a convenience, but they are a terror to all small boatmen.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT A FERRY PIER.—Coroner HILTON yesterday held an inquest at the New-York Hospital, upon the body of HUGH MURPHY, who was on Tuesday crushed to death, between Pier No. 38, East River, and the *Ellen*, steam ferry-boat. It appeared that MURPHY was asleep on the edge of the pier, when the *Ellen*, of the Catharine Ferry, was swung round by the tide as she was entering the dock, and came in contact with that part of the pier where MURPHY was sleeping, and he was crushed between the steamboat and pier, and so severely injured that he died within half an hour. The Jury returned the following verdict:

"That HUGH MURPHY came to his death by injuries of the chest and head, through being struck by the guard of the ferry boat *Ellen*, of the Catharine Ferry, while incautiously lying on or near the end of the dock."

Deceased was a native of Ireland, forty years of age.

FOOT RACE AT THE HIPPODROME.—The foot race, as announced, came off last night at the close of the usual performance, as set forth in the programme. Though the entries were numerous, the contest may with truth be said to have been confined to BARLOW and STRINGALL, all the smaller fry having vamosed and hidden their diminished heads, before one-third of the space determined had been gone through. BARLOW played his adversary well, and won easily. It would be well to look up a match for this human *Eclipse*.

DEPARTURE OF MADAME THILLON.—Among the departures for Liverpool, yesterday, by the *Africa*, were Madame ANNA THILLON and her husband. Madame THILLON, it is understood, retires from the stage in the enjoyment of a handsome income, derived from her professional career. The Brazilian Secretary of Legation, M. PAXOTO, and family, were also among the passengers by the *Africa*.

CAUTION.—We are informed that one individual has undertaken to meet the whole expenses connected with the Dispensary Mission, corner of Centre and White-streets; and that no further applications will be made to the public for supporting the same.

☞ Beautiful moonlit evenings these. Autumn musings, a walk under trees, and the company of her you love best—these are the enjoyments that ye crave, all ye hopeful bachelors.

☞ The steamer *Indiana*, newly placed on the Havre and Southampton line, sailed yesterday with 60 passengers.

SAD OCCURRENCE.—OSCAR F. PRICE, aged 10 years, residing at Mott Haven Hotel, was drowned on Saturday, the 5th, by falling through the railroad bridge crossing the Harlem River at Mott Haven.

DEATHS AND BIRTHS AT SEA.—The packet ship *Albert Gallatin*, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, had seven deaths and two births on her voyage to this port. She brought six hundred and seventy-nine emigrants.

ARREST OF SUPPOSED CONVICTS FROM ANTWERP.—Three Germans were arrested on Tuesday as they were about landing from the ship *Rome*, from Antwerp, and taken to the office of the Mayor, on suspicion of being convicts who had been sent to this port by the authorities of Antwerp. They were examined before the Mayor, when passports, with names not agreeing with those recorded for them on the passenger list, were produced. They had told some of the passengers that they were convicts sent over by the authorities of Antwerp, and this led to their arrest, yet, as no evidence of a positive character could be procured, and after being exhibited to the police, they were discharged. It is said that there is a company established at Antwerp for the purpose of forwarding convicts to this country, and that the authorities pay a premium on each one sent over by this company.

TERRIBLE CASUALTY.—Officer HOLMES, of Harlem, reports the upsetting of a boat at 7 o'clock, last evening, in the North River, at the foot of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth-street. The boat contained eight persons, of whom two young girls and two children were drowned. Our reporter made every effort to ascertain names and particulars, but without success.

ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO KILL.—John Doyle, Edward McKinley, Henry McKinley, and Mary Reed, were arrested by Officer Spoole, of the Nineteenth Ward, on a charge of having feloniously assaulted and beaten Terence O'Hara, residing at the corner of Weehawken and Amos-streets. It appeared that all the persons lived in the same house, and O'Hara had a right of way to a stable in the rear, and about 10 o'clock, on Tuesday night, brought his horse for the purpose of putting him in the stable, when he was assaulted and beaten with clubs by the accused, about the head and body, and pelted with stones. He was very roughly handled. One of the men—John Doyle—snapped a pistol at his head, which fortunately missed fire. The pistol was secured by the officers, and was found to be loaded to the muzzle. They were taken before Justice Clark, when they all denied their guilt. They were committed by the Magistrate for trial, in default of bail in $500 each.

ANOTHER RECEIVER.—Patrick Hughes, was arrested on a charge of having feloniously received a quantity of boxwood and and ivory rules, which had been stolen by Terence Dempsey, the property of Mr. Joseph B. Sargent, No. 85 Beekman-street, by whom he was employed as porter. Dempsey was arrested some days back for the larceny and locked up. Hughes was taken by Justice Bogart by whom he was committed for examination.

KILLED BY A FALL OF EARTH.—Coroner Gamble held an inquest upon the body of John Olwell yesterday. It appeared that the deceased was employed in digging a cellar at the corner of Forty-second-street and Madison-street, when the sides of the hole suddenly caved in and buried him beneath. The body after sometime was extricated. When it was found life was extinct. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased was a native of Ireland, 48 years of age.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 9.

NATHAN C. ELY, Esq., in the Chair.

The Board was called to order at 5½ P. M.—13 members present.

A memorial was read from Abraham Dally and his wife, in relation to a gore of land, their property, on the north side of Fourth-street, extending from the Bowery to centre of Lafayette-place, which is stated to have been sold by the Corporation, without any compensation being made to the owners.

The President presented a petition against the erection of a shed over the sidewalk in Irving-place and Fourteenth-street, intended to be connected with the front of the new Opera-house.

LEGALITY OF APPOINTMENTS OF INSPECTORS.

Alderman HERRICK offered the following:

Resolved, That the Assessment List for regulating and grading Sixty-Third-street, between Eighth and Ninth-avenues be referred to the Corporation Counsel, for his opinion in relation to the legality of the amount assessed as payment for the service of an Inspector upon said works. And that he be directed to give his opinion to this Board whether the provision of the ordinance for regulating and grading said street, that said work shall be performed "under such directions as shall be given by the Street Commissioner and one of the City Surveyors," confers upon the Street Commissioner authority to appoint an Inspector if he shall deem his services necessary.

Alderman H. mentioned that he was under a mistake last evening in stating that he had a paper directly authorizing the appointment of an inspector on this work.

Alderman BLUNT asked if the gentleman from the Nineteenth was ready to "take back" the offensive expressions he had used towards the Committee whom he had accused of "reporting a lie."

Alderman HERRICK said he was in error as regarded the assessment list for Sixty-third-street, but the Committee, he contended, had reported wrongly upon other assessments.

...RESOLUTION OR INQUIRY.

...by Alderman BLUNT.—That the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps be directed to report to this Board at its next meeting, if any, and how many Inspectors there are employed for the purpose of inspecting the work of cleaning the streets, who appointed the same, and by what authority, and what salary each one receives. Adopted.

THE OLD CHARGES OF CORRUPTION REVIVED.

Alderman BLUNT moved that the Comptroller be directed to furnish this Board with a complete copy of all statements or evidence taken before his Honor the Recorder, which were sent to him by his Excellency Governor SEYMOUR. Adopted without discussion.

REPORTS ADOPTED.

Several reports were received from the Committee on Assessment, concurring in confirming assessments for filling sunken lots in Forty-third and Forty-fourth-street; in block bounded by Thirty-ninth and Fortieth-streets and Ninth and Tenth-avenues; on northerly side of Forty-seventh-street, between Tenth and Eleventh-avenues; for fencing vacant lots on Fourteenth-street, between No. 218 and Fifth-avenue; for building a sewer in Hester-street from that at Eldridge-street to east line of Forsyth-street; for flagging side-walk on southerly side of Twenty-sixth-street from First-avenue to East River. Of Committee on Sewers, in favor of a sewer in Franklin-street, from Hudson to North River; of sewer in Sullivan-street between Prince and Houston; of sewer in Thirty-second-street between Second and Third-avenues; of sewer in Mulberry-street between Chatham and Bayard-streets; of sewer in Essex-street from Hester to Grand-streets; of sewer in Second avenue, between Third and Fourth-avenues. Of Committee on Roads, in favor of opening Seventy-third-street from Third-avenue to East River.

COMPENSATION TO A FIREMAN.

The Committee on Fire Department reported in favor of concurring to donate $150 to John Hannan, member of Engine Company No. 41, as compensation for injuries received by him while in discharge of his duty as fireman. While running to fire at corner of Fulton and Nassau-streets, in January, he was thrown down in the Bowery, and the engine ran over him, inflicting serious injury. Adopted.

The Board adjourned at 7 P. M.

Board of Councilmen.—WEDNESDAY, Aug. 9.

The President, EDWIN J. BROWN, Esq., in the Chair.

The Board received and referred the following:

PETITIONS.

Of the Butchers and others, of Catharine market, asking that sheds be erected for their accommodation in James-slip. Of Hose Company No. 38, for new hose. Of James Conway and others, for a sewer in Twenty-fifth-street, between Eighth and Ninth-avenues.

REMONSTRANCE.

Of S. Jandan and others, against grading Eighty-fifth-street, east of Avenue-A.

OPENING STREETS.

The Committee on Wards reported in favor of the immediate opening of Eleventh-avenue, from Forty-eighth to Fifty-ninth-streets, and from One Hundred and Seventh to One Hundred and Forty-fourth-street; Eighty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to East River; Eleventh-street, from Dry-Dock-street to East River; and Ninety-third-street, from Fourth-avenue to East River. Adopted.

EXTENSION OF ALBANY-STREET THROUGH TRINITY BURIAL GROUND.

Councilman FRYE moved that document No. 59 (the report of the Committee on Streets) be taken up for the purpose of making a motion that it be made the special order of Friday next.

The motion to take up was carried.

Councilman JACKSON moved that the reports be recommitted to the Committee.

Councilman FRYE moved that the reports be made the special order for Friday night.

Councilman SEELY—Why is it desired to recommit this subject?

Councilman KENNEDY—Because parties have not had a hearing before the Committee, who desire to have it. I will ask the Chairman of the Committee (Councilman FRYE) if a hearing was given?

Councilman FRYE—No hearing was had for the reason that we were not aware they wished one. The parties now desiring the hearing, expressed a wish rather to not have one. It was not until after the report was made that a hearing was asked for.

Councilman KENNEDY—It will be seen that the parties have not had a hearing. If such hearing be had, it is not probable that the Committee will bring in different reports.

Councilman COOPER—I see no reason for postponing the matter. Every person has made up his mind upon the subject from the arguments and evidence already had. If not, they never will.

Councilman WILD—The Committee never met the people on that subject, and I was much surprised when the majority report of that Committee was handed to me to sign. I asked Mr. FRYE why he had not given parties interested an opportunity to be heard. He said they did not want any such opportunity. I had always desired that such opportunity should be given them, and when it is, I have no doubt but it will be embraced.

Councilman JACKSON—I am surprised that Mr. FRYE should bring in a report to this Board predicated upon evidence and arguments heard before the Committee of the Board of Aldermen. In courts no man is convicted until proven guilty by evidence before that court, and no other, and until he has an opportunity of being heard in his defence. If there is but a single person who desires such a hearing, it is paying him great disrespect to report without granting him a hearing.

Councilman PURDY—I have yet to learn that there has been any complaint for the want of a hearing upon the subject. Will the gentleman name any individual who feels aggrieved?

Councilman JACKSON—There is your friend, Mr. Henry Erben.

Councilman PURDY—That's it. That's what I wanted to learn. That individual spoke to me a number of times, and urged upon us the necessity of making a report immediately. He said it was altogether unnecessary to call parties together, and go through another long hearing, for the facts were all before us, as he and others had taken the special pains to send to us all the documents necessary on the subject. I observed to him, that when I heard the evidence I should be more ready to come to a conclusion. His answer was that we had all the facts that could be elicited by another hearing, and that it was wrong to again take men from their business, and he again urged that we make a report immediately. After he learned what the report was, he comes up with an air of astonishment and asks why we did not give him a hearing.

Councilman WILD—You knew nothing about the matter a week before the report was signed.

Councilman PURDY—I didn't, hey?

Councilman WILD—No; you did not.

Councilman PURDY—That is because I did not choose to make my views known. Now, Mr. Erben undertakes to abuse the Committee for not having given the opportunity for a hearing.

Councilman WILD—I wish it to be understood that the Trinity Church does not recognize Mr. Erben as a mouthpiece any more than any body else unauthorized. Twenty different persons, to my knowledge, were waiting to see an announcement made, that the Committee would sit to give parties interested a hearing.

Councilman NORTH—Why did not the gentleman allude to this fact in his report? His report speaks with great confidence.

Councilman KENNEDY—I do not think I should have spoken again had not one gentleman (Councilman PURDY) seen fit to bolster himself up in his course upon the annoyance of that great pest, Mr.—what the deuce is his name—Mr. Erben, who was once foreman of the Grand Jury, and who, ever since, imagines that the responsibility of that position still rests upon him. The people who are interested in this matter never interrupt us with anything that is not their own; but Mr. Erben acts in this matter because he has the interest and general welfare of this City resting upon his shoulders. I am surprised, therefore, that the gentleman should allude as he did to Mr. Erben, who has the welfare of the entire City at stake. [Laughter.]

The motion to make the subject the special order for Friday night was lost.

Councilman JACKSON'S motion to recommit the subject was carried.

The Board then went into a Committee of the Whole.

After the Committee rose, the Board adjourned to meet this evening at 4 o'clock.

[Advertisement.]

ASPINWALL'S COMPOUND TONIC MIXTURE.—That trying and debilitating disease, fever and ague, has called into existence such a host of medicines, misnamed specifics, that the proprietors of the Tonic Mixture, although certain of the efficacy of the preparation, and furnished with vouchers of the most unimpeachable character, feel some delicacy in stating the plain truth to the public. Being conscious, however, that a trial will, in all cases, verify their words, they take leave to say that the exhibition of the mixture is *invariably* followed by a cessation of the chills, and that by persevering in its use for a short time the cure is rendered radical and permanent. Prepared after the original formula, by THOMAS & MAXWELL, (successor to James S. Aspinwall,) No. 86 William-street.

[Advertisement.]

THE UTILITY OF PHRENOLOGY.—Phrenology teaches us our natural capacities, our right and wrong tendencies, the most appropriate avocations in business, and directs us how to obtain self-improvement, happiness and success in life. Examinations and advice daily, by the BROTHERS FOWLERS, No. 308 Broadway.

DYSPEPSIA CURED.—...ING, with their several therapeutic properties, are now...ly called "Dr. Brandreth's Hygeistic Elixir," a preparation, warranted to cure in the very worst cases, which can be had at No. 197 Broadway, N. Y. Price $1 per bottle, or $6 per dozen.

[Advertisement.]

☞ CARGILL'S PATENT PORTABLE SELF-ADJUSTING MOSQUITO BAR will protect you. It is cheap, simple and very ornamental, and will apply to any size or shaped bedstead. Call and see them, before you put up your old nets, at No. 192 Fulton-street, west of Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Ten boxes of DESHLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS effected ten permanent cures at Sag Harbor, Pa. Sold by C. H. RING, corner Broadway and John-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great ANTI-PERIODIC PILL, or DESHLER'S Cure for Fever and Ague is sold by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

LONG-ISLAND.

The Union Ferry Company—Increase of Ferriage.

This is the day fixed upon by this monopoly for its new arrangements in relation to the ferriage of foot passengers to go into operation. Very little has as yet been said by those who are to be most affected by this rise, partly from not having as yet recovered from the surprise which the movement has given rise to, and partly from an apprehension that all they could do would be of very little use in obviating the injustice done them, for the reason that the Company have everything in their own hands, and can do as they please in the premises. There are those who were apprehensive, when the Monopoly first succeeded in getting the control of all the ferries to Brooklyn, that this would be the result. The event has justified their anticipation.

The reason alleged in justification of this move,—namely, an increase in expenses,—is not considered as satisfactory by those who are to be most sensibly affected by it, inasmuch as the stock is even now such good property that those who have possession of it show no disposition to part with it. It is a significant fact that this stock is very seldom reported as having changed hands on the Stock Exchange. If we look at the matter in the proper light, however, it will turn out that the Ferry Company have made a move which will result in very little pecuniary benefit to themselves, while it is a measure calculated to do a great injustice to those who can least afford to pay the increase in the rates. Under the old rate of *one cent* for each trip, which is so trifling an amount as scarcely to be thought of, there were thousands who were in the habit of crossing four times a day, and many even oftener, in all seasons of the year. These persons will now buy tickets by the quantity, fifty for seventy-five cents, and will cross the ferry but twice where they have heretofore crossed four times or oftener,—consequently the Company will lose a penny a day or more on each one of this class. There is a poorer class yet, who heretofore crossed four times, who can very seldom command conveniently a sufficient amount of money to be able to buy tickets by the quantity. These are the persons with whom the arrangement will work with the most injustice. This is probably the effect which will be experienced from this cause during the coming Fall and Winter. Next May, however, a still more grave effect will be found to flow from it, in the exodus of thousands from Brooklyn to New-York, and consequent deterioration in the value of real estate. The true reason of the action adopted by the Ferry Company is probably to be found in the fact that the other Ferries have been bought in, and that accordingly there can be no opposition.

BODY FOUND AT FORT HAMILTON.—The body of an unknown man was found yesterday, in the water, near Fort Hamilton. Deceased was about 25 years of age, five feet ten inches in height, and had on a black frock coat, black cassimere pants, drab cashmere vest, white cotton shirt, with linen collar and bosom, knit undershirt, cotton socks and patent leather gaiters. In his pockets was found a dirk-knife, on which was marked "Otelie Francis," and a daguerreotype of a woman. The body had apparently been in the water but a short time.

NEW-JERSEY.

RECORDER'S OFFICE.—GEO. IBBS, JOHN ROONEY, and WILLIAM JONES, tried on a charge of stealing a watch, were convicted of the offence. IBBS was sentenced to jail three months, RONEY one month, and JONES two months. MARGARET CORNEY, tried on a charge of stealing from the captain of a canal-boat, was convicted and sent to jail for one month.

A NEW CHAPTER OF UNITED AMERICANS.—A new Chapter of the Order of United Americans is about to be instituted in Jersey City by the Grand officers of the State Chancery. It will be named Charter Oak Chapter, and will probably be No. 19 of New-Jersey.

☞ In Jersey City, yesterday, a son of JAMES LOOMIS fell from the piazza of his residence, and was so much injured that he may not recover.

HAMILTON COLLEGE.—Hon. AARON CLARK, ex-Mayor of New-York, has given $500 to Hamilton College, the income of which shall be annually given to an under-graduate, for excellence in oratory. Mr. CLARK received his academic education at Clinton, and has not forgotten the friends and benefactors of his youth. Hon. GEO. UNDERWOOD, of Auburn, has also given $500, the income of which is to be given as a prize for excellence in chemistry.

☞ There were ninety-four cases of cholera reported at Albany for four days, ending at noon yesterday, of which twenty-four proved fatal.

☞ The bridge across the Connecticut River, leading from Hanover, N. H., to Norwich, Vt., was destroyed by fire a few days since.

Anti-Nebraska Meeting in Westchester County.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WHITE PLAINS, Westchester County, Wednesday, Aug. 9, 1854.

The Anti-Nebraska meeting to appoint delegates to the Saratoga Convention, was held at this place to-day.

The attendance was not large, and most of those taking a direct interest in the proceedings have heretofore acted with the Whig party. JESSE RYDER, of Ossining, presided.

A Committee of three—John C. Ferguson, James B. Swain and John F. Jenkins—presented a series of resolutions expressing strong opposition to the Nebraska-Kansas bill, and urging emigation to those Territories of the freemen of the North. They also commended the course pursued by Hon. JARED V. PECK, Representative in Congress from this District.

A Committee was appointed to aid Emigration, and to coöperate with the National Association, organized for that purpose.

The following gentlemen were appointed to represent the County in the Saratoga Convention:

First District—Horace Greeley, William H. Robertson, John P. Chambers, Jesse Ryder and James T. Colyer.

Second District—Henry B. Todd, Joseph H. Jennings; John C. Ferguson, John Butler and William H. Ireland.

Addresses were delivered by H. GREELEY, JOHN JAY, and others, and the best feeling prevailed.

Yours, S.

The Whig State Conventions.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The Whig State Committee, as will be seen, has summoned the party to duty. In taking the initiatory, it may be proper to remark that the approaching political campaign, involving questions and interests that deeply affect the common welfare, is surrounded by more than ordinary embarrassments.

With a General Administration broken down and repudiated; with a strong party against which we have so long done battle, divided; it would seem that our success must be certain and easy. This, but for causes apparent to all who give their attention to political matters, would be true. But the existing dissensions and consequent weakness of our opponents, occasion apathy if not dissensions in our own party. A strong common foe, with impending danger, would arouse, invigorate and unite the Whig party.

The responsibilities of the Whig party were greater than at ...political elements and opposing ... Believing that the Whig organization was ... duty for meeting ... emergency, we turn naturally to the WHIG STATE CONVENTION as the depository of power necessary to accomplish "the greatest good to the greatest number."

That those expectations may be realized, it is only needful that the Whig masses, by whom the true Whig faith is cherished, take the selection of Delegates into their own hands. With a Convention composed of Whigs whose heads and hearts have been in the CAUSE through all its conflicts, enjoying its triumphs and enduring its defeats with equal steadiness and fidelity, we may look not only for good results from the Convention and success in the election, but for wisdom and stability in the future councils of the Whig party.

The Crystal Palace in Philadelphia.

We were yesterday shown a letter by a citizen of Philadelphia, which he had received from an influential gentleman, formerly connected with the Crystal Palace in New-York. The writer says:

"The failure of the Crystal Palace in New-York was owing to two things—bad management and chiefly to the bad location, being three miles from the business portion of the City."

The letter then describes the Palace as by far the most elegant structure in America, and a suggestion is then thrown out, to the effect that if situated in one of the central public squares of Philadelphia, it would do more to promote the interests of the city of Brotherly Love, than anything else of the kind that could be conceived. It might be used as a World's Fair, and especially to exhibit American Industry, besides being a repository for Fine Arts, and affording a splendid saloon for music and public lectures. We confess that in perusing this portion of the letter, our thoughts reverted to the exhibitions of the Franklin Institute, the Academy of Fine Arts, the Horticultural and other displays and collections, for which our city is justly celebrated. But it may be as well to count the cost; and we are informed that a capital of $400,000 would be more than sufficient to effect the purchase, removal and reërection of the Palace—and doubtless, should such an undertaking ever be seriously contemplated, not only our merchants and citizens generally, but especially our hotel-keepers, railroad and steamboat companies, would be prominent supporters of the enterprise. We learn that the building, with all the gas-fixtures complete, and the massive iron fence surrounding it, cost $700,000. It can now be purchased for $250,000, and can be taken down, removed, and put up in Philadelphia, for $75,000. We thank our worthy friend for the opportunity he has afforded us of giving these particulars to our fellow-citizens. The writer of the letter in question offers to guarantee the sale of $100,000 worth of Crystal Palace Stock, should that beautiful structure ever be removed to this city.—*Philadelphia Inquirer, 8th.*

TWO NEGROES KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—On Wednesday last, two negroes, belonging to Mr. WILLIAM PALMER, of Mecklenburg, were killed by lightning, while engaged with nine others, together with their overseer, in a barn, assorting tobacco. The balance of the party were severely stunned, but we are glad to learn they are recovering. The lightning struck one of the negroes on the head, ran down the spine and right leg, splitting his toes in pieces, and making a hole like that of a bullet in the sole of his shoe, passing to the ground. The skin of the other negro was not broken. Also, on Friday following, Dr. GEORGE JEFFERSON, of the same neighborhood, had a team of five horses killed instantly at the same time. The driver had fortunately left the team and taken shelter from the shower in an old house, but for which circumstance, he would doubtless have been killed.—*Virginia Tobacco Plant.*

SEVEN PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH IN A SHANTY.—On the night of the 28th ult., a shanty in Milwaukee, belonging to MATTHIAS MICHAELOVSKY, a Pole, was burned, and five persons burned to death, and two more so severely burned that they have since died. The shanty was about twelve feet square in the main part, and a wing five feet square. The only door to the main building opened into the wing, and as the fire originated in the latter, the inmates could not make their escape. The fire is strongly suspected to have been the work of a girl who was jealous of MARY MICHAELOVSKY, one of the two who died since the fire.

MARRIED.

At Newark, on Wednesday, Aug. 9, by Rev. Thomas Wright, Mr. ALFRED J. SHIPLEY, of New-York, to Miss MARY J. TODD, of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 9, JAMES H. HAWES, in the 65th year of his age.

His friends, the Ninth Ward Police, and the officers of the Court of Common Pleas are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 137 Charles-st., on Thursday, 10th inst., at 2½ o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Peekskill

☞ Peekskill papers will please copy.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 9, after a lingering illness, WILLIAM KENNEDY, Superintendent of the Lamb Co., Watts Orphan House, aged 29 years, 6 months and 22 days.

His relatives and friends, and those of his family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. John A. Stewart, No. 163 West 15th st. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

July 31, JANE HENDERSON, at No 241 Elizabeth-st, aged 3 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In this City, on Tuesday, Aug 8, at his residence, No. 64 Grove-st., ANDREW S CRONK, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday morning, 10th inst., at 9 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 9, MARY F., wife of Louis F. Tourniquet, of New-Orleans, and daughter of Joseph Cooper of this City.

The friends of the family, and of her brother, Joseph M. Cooper, and brother-in-law, Rev. Alex. J. Leonard, are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 11th, at 3 P. M., at St. John's Church, without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 9, GEORGE VERNON, infant son of George A. and Helen A. Thompson, aged 2 months.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of his father, No. 260 Schermerhorn st., corner of Nevins-st. this (Thursday) forenoon, at 11 o'clock.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug 6, suddenly, AMELIA, wife of George B. Alvord, aged 45 years.

Her funeral will take place on Thursday, 10th inst., at 12 o'clock, M., from her late residence, Quincey st, Brooklyn, four doors east of Bedford-av. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery. Fulton and Gater-av. stages pass the door.

In South Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Aug 9, of cholera infantum, SARAH EMMA, infant daughter of Daniel and Sarah Mackey.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Markets see Sixth Page.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 9—P. M.

There was a more active Stock market, but the depression of feeling still continued. The principal transactions were in Erie and Cumberland. At the Second Board there was a sudden change for the better, and the leading fancies advanced rapidly. Erie, which had touched 45 in the morning, closed at 46¾. Reading went from 61½ to 62¼; Cumberland from 29¾ to 30¾, &c. Central was 91½ bid; Cleveland and Toledo, 71½, &c. Central sold, however, at 89½, seller sixty, a difference of 2 ₩ cent. Michigan Central, 87½; Michigan Southern, 94, &c. Of Railroad Bonds the sales were some $90,000, including $65,000 Illinois Central, closing at 69¾. New-York Central sold at 87, which is lower. At the close the feeling was buoyant.

Exchanges are firm but quiet. Sterling 8¼@9⅜ ₩ cent.; Francs 5.15@5.13¾.

There is less doing again in Freights, but quotations are steady. To Liverpool, 5,000 bush. Grain 4d. in ship's bags; 500 bales Cotton 3-16d.; Deadweight, 12s. To London we hear of no engagements.

The amount received at the Sub-Treasury is $190,140; paid, $136,444; balance, $5,074,318.

The steamer to-day took $750,000 in bars and £154 in English gold.

The Exchanges at the Clearing House were $16,225,000.

Mr. H. N. OTIS, the present Transfer Clerk of the Erie Railroad, has been appointed Transfer Agent to register and countersign all the Stock Certificates of that Company, thus furnishing another check to over-issues.

Arrangements were concluded to-day by which the Erie Railroad Company obtain all the funds they will need for the payment of all demands up to the 1st Feb. next. The floating debt and all the interest payments to that date are fully provided for, and without the payment of any extra interest. In regard to the Income Bonds several propositions are under consideration.

The 1883 Bonds are promptly taken according to contract, and the floating debt decreased with the proceeds. A cash dividend in October, it is conceded, cannot under the circumstances be expected, but the Company may decide upon a Stock dividend, as they have about half a million of capital stock yet unissued. The business of the Road in July was nearly if not quite up to the estimate, and in August thus far as large as, with the prevalence of the cholera at the West, could be expected.

Signor ARRANJOES, the new custodian of the Mexican fund, is in town, but has not received directions from SANTA ANNA in regard to the dis-

...position of the money. It will probably be received at present, just as the 15th will be up the Rocks hitting it to the accompaniment of ...agent.

The earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad Company for July, 1854, were:

1854.....	$202,697 07	$127,370 27	$3,291 25	$333,358 59
1853.....	185,992 90	91,696 26	6,943 23	284,632 39
Increase..	$16,634 17	$35,603 61

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 904. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1854 PRICE TWO CENTS.

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RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

The Navy Appropriation Bill—The Reciprocity Treaty—How it is viewed in the Colonies.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 9, 1854.

A somewhat curious question is likely to arise under that provision, incorporated in the Navy Appropriation bill, which gives to all the officers of the Navy of Texas, who were in commission at the date of annexation, their half-pay from that time down to the present. Commodore E. W. MOORE, if permitted to share in the benefits of this provision, will receive somewhere about $25,000 But the Commodore was dishonorably discharged from the service, by General, (then President,) HOUSTON, some three years before annexation. The question now is, was that discharge effectual? or is the Commodore still chief among the officers of the Navy of the late Republic? He contends that he is,—that General HOUSTON had no legal power to remove him,—that the Constitution of Texas provided for dismissal from the service only after trial and conviction by officers equal in rank to the accused. But MOORE was the *only* Commodore, and so could not be tried by an equal in rank. In this state of the case, General HOUSTON took the ground that there must be a power *somewhere* to punish insubordination in the Commodore,—and thinking the power rested with the Executive, took upon himself the power of removal. If the Attorney-General of the United States should decide against Commodore MOORE, he will probably carry the case to the Supreme Court.

Major WM. H. EMORY has been appointed United States Commissioner to run the Boundary line between the United States and Mexico, under the Gadsden Treaty. It had been intended to give this place to Gen. ROBT. B. CAMPBELL; but his appointment as Consul at London was, doubtless, deemed by him of far greater value. I understand he does not go out to his post very soon.

The rumors of probable difficulty in securing the assent of the British North American Colonies to the Fishery and Reciprocity Treaty are not credited here; on the contrary, the intelligence received here, indicates that there will be little or no difficulty in securing the prompt assent of all the Colonies, except perhaps Newfoundland, and even there the Treaty is growing in favor. S.

The Yacht Race—The Maria Triumphant.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

NEWPORT, Thursday, Aug. 10.

Mr STEVENS' Yacht, the *Maria*, has won the race and the five hundred dollar cup. The wind was fair, and the sea moderate. The distance sailed was forty miles, which the *Maria* made in about five hours. She turned the stake-boat at 20 minutes to 1 o'clock, P. M. The yacht *Julia* came in second, the *Haze* third. The *Una* is said to stand the fourth in the race.

The following is the official time table of the race, taken from the Judges' minutes in the order of starting:

Gertrude started at 10h. 15m.; returned at 3h. 49m. 39s.

Metra started 10h. 19m. 30s.; returned 3h. 12m. 20s.

America started 10h. 19m. 49s.; returned 4h. 23m. 55s.

Julia started 10h. 21m. 40s.; returned 3h. 24m 54s.

Mystery started 10h. 22m.; did not round the stake boat.

Ellen Jane started 10h. 23m. 45s.; returned at 4h. 6m. 13s.

Irene started 10h. 24m. 10s.; returned at 4h. 1m. 11s

Haze started 10h. 26m. 10s.; returned at 3h. 46m. 35s.

Cornelia started 10h. 29m. 29s.; returned at 4h. 20m. 48s.

Una started 10h. 30m. 50s.; returned at 3h. 47m. 33s.

Spray, 10h. 31m. 48s.; did not round the stake-boat. B.

The Binlnger Guard—Their Reception at Canandaigua—Grand Torchlight Procession—The Cholera at Niagara, &c.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Daily Times.

NIAGARA FALLS, Thursday, Aug. 10.

The Bininger Guard were joined this morning by five additional members, who left New-York the previous night, and they all arrived at noon to-day in excellent health.

The Guard were received with great enthusiasm at Canandaigua last evening. The entire Fire Department were out, and they escorted the Company to the residence of Mr. HOWELL, the Chief Engineer, in torchlight procession. The procession numbered about 1,000 persons.

There is no sign of Cholera here, and by the latest advices from Montreal, we are assured that the city is comparatively healthy.

The Guard will determine, at a meeting to-night, whether they will proceed to Canada or not.

The Company, by invitation, are now making preparation to visit SHEARS, at the Clifton House, where they will remain until to-morrow morning. W. H. C.

Consuls Recognized.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 10.

The President has recognized JAMES F. MELINE as Consul for Belgium at Cincinnati, and ADOLPHE PONCELET as Consul for the same Government at Chicago.

North Carolina Election.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 10.

The Raleigh *Register* of yesterday confidently inclines to the opinion that DOCKERY, Whig, is elected Governor.

RALEIGH, Thursday, Aug. 10—9 o'clock P. M.

We have returns from 62 Counties in which BRAGG, (Dem.,) has a majority over DOCKERY, Whig, of 716. Appearances now indicate that BRAGG has been elected Governor by about 1,000 majority. The Legislature is still in doubt, but it is generally conceded that the chances are in favor of the Democrats.

Iowa Election.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Aug. 10.

The only portions of Iowa heard from are Dubuque County, where the whole Democratic ticket is elected by a majority of 400, which is a Whig gain of 122. Muscatine County gives THORINGTON, Whig, for Congress, 180 majority. In 1852 the Democratic majority in this County was 52. It also give 138 majority for GRIMES for Governor. Also, a Whig Senator and two Representatives. In Scott County, which went Whig by 33 majority in 1852, there is, as far as returns have come to hand, a considerable Whig gain.

Missouri Election.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 9.

KENNETT's majority over BENTON is 1,800. As far as heard from there are nine Whigs and nine Benton Representatives elected to the Legislature.

Congressional Election.

PARKERSBURG, Va., Thursday, Aug. 10.

CHARLES S. LEWIS, Democrat, has about 500 majority in this Congressional District.

Anti-Nebraska Convention at Rome, N. Y.

ROME, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 9.

A Mass Convention was held here to-day, to appoint Delegates to the Saratoga Anti-Nebraska Convention. Over one thousand persons were in attendance. Hon. SETH B. ROBERTS was chosen temporary Chairman. A Committee of 12 was appointed on resolutions.

Rev. DOLPHUS SKINNER, a distinguished Hunker Democrat, was made permanent President, with 12 Vice-Presidents and 3 Secretaries.

Hon. JOHN P. HALE spoke with great power for two hours.

Among the Delegates chosen to Saratoga are ex Chief Justice SAVAGE, ELLIS H. ROBERTS, JOHN J. KNOX, RUFUS BACON, Rev. DOLPHUS SKINNER and GEORGE DRAYTON.

The resolutions adopted demand the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, and the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, urge the promotion of emigration to Kansas, and the reelection of all the members of Congress from this State who voted against the Nebraska bill, and especially of Hon. O. B. MATTESON, the member from this district.

Anti-Nebraska Convention in Penobscot, Me

BANGOR, Thursday, Aug. 10.

The Anti-Nebraska County Convention for Penobscot was largely attended to-day, although several speakers from abroad, who had been expected, were not present. The meeting was called to order by Hon. ELIJAH L. HAMLIN, of Bangor. Hon. HENRY RICHARDS, of Oldtown, was chosen President, with thirty Vice-Presidents. In the forenoon a County Ticket was nominated as follows, for the State: For Senators, FRANKLIN MUSSEY, of Bangor, and NEWELL BLAKE, of Oldtown; for County Commissioner, HIRAM RUGGLES, of Carmel; for County Treasurer, AMBROSE C. FLINT.

Resolutions were passed strongly against the principles of the Nebraska-Kansas act and in favor of the Maine Law, recommending ANSON P. MORRILL for Governor, and ISRAEL WASHBURN, Jr., for representative to Congress from this district. A procession was then formed, and the assembly marched to Broadway and there partook of a collation. After which the afternoon was spent in listening to remarks from Hon. EDWARD KENT, Rev. J. C. KNOWLTON, S. P. DINSMORE, Jos. BARTLETT, DAVID BARKER, G. F. SANBORN, Esqrs., Rev. Mr. HOLLINS and others. In the evening a meeting was held at the City Hall.

Yacht Regatta at Newport.

NEWPORT, Thursday, Aug. 10.

The regatta came off here to-day. At the starting the wind was light, from the northeast; outside it freshened to a good breeze from the east.

The yachts entered in the following time and order: *Gertrude*, 10 o'clock and 15 minutes; *Maria*, 10 o'clock and 19 minutes; *America*, 10 o'clock, 19 minutes and 40 seconds; *Julia*, 10 o'clock, 21 minutes 40 seconds; *Mystery*, 10 o'clock, 22 minutes; *Ella Jane*, 10 o'clock, 23 minutes 45 seconds; *Irene*, 10 o'clock, 25 minutes 10 seconds; *Haze*, 10 o'clock, 26 minutes 10 seconds; *Cornelia*, 10 o'clock, 29 minutes 48 seconds; *Una*, 10 o'clock, 30 minutes 50 seconds; *Spray*, 10 o'clock, 31 minutes 58 seconds.

They returned on the following afternoon as follows: *Gertrude*, 3 o'clock, 49 minutes, 39 seconds; *Maria*, 3 o'clock, 12 minutes, 30 seconds; *America*, 4 o'clock, 23 minutes, 55 seconds; *Julia*, 3 o'clock, 24 minutes, 55 seconds; *Mystery*, turned short of the stake boat; *Ella Jane*, 3 o'clock, 46 minutes, 13 seconds; *Irene*, 4 o'clock, 1 minute, 11 seconds; *Haze*, 3 o'clock, 46 minutes, 35 seconds; *Cornelia*, 4 o'clock, 20 minutes, 38 seconds; *Una*, 3 o'clock, 47 minutes, 33 seconds. The *Spray* turned short of the stake boat. The *Maria* takes the cup.

Fire in New-Orleans—Loss $1,000,000—Yellow Fever, &c.

COLUMBIA, Thursday, Aug. 10.

A large fire took place in New-Orleans to-day. It originated in the upper stories of the warehouse occupied by E. J. HART & Co. As the fire plugs were dry, and no water could be obtained for over an hour, the flames made considerable progress. Three persons were buried beneath the falling walls, only one of whom was extricated, and he soon after died. The loss is a million of dollars, two-thirds of which, however, is covered by insurance. The following is a correct list of the sufferers:

Messrs. Converse & Co., Francke & Dannell, W. S. Wright & Co., E. J. Hart & Co., Keef, Bard & Co., W. H. Cooke & Co., Gordon & Foster, J. Henley & Co., Haines & Co., E. M. Daley & Co., Stanton & Co., A. Thompson, R. W. Millbank, Charles Harina, Keor & Perrey, J. M. Savage & Co., Beatty, Leggett & Co., A. W. Walker, J. W. Stanton & Co., J. W. Ross & Co., Martin Owens & Co., R. B. Shultz & Co., Latting, John O. Woodruff & Co., Graham & Buckingham, Parmelee & Brother.

There were seventeen deaths by yellow fever during the week.

Encampment at Quincey of Massachusetts Militia—Review by Gov. Washburn, &c.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 10.

The First Division of Massachusetts Militia under the command of Major General EDWARDS, has been encamped in Quincey for the past three days, ending this evening. To-day the troops were reviewed by Governor WASHBURN and his numerous staff, and they presented a very fine appearance. A new company of Light Artillery, commanded by Major COBB, was the most prominent feature of the military show. It is patterned after the United States Flying Artillery, and exhibited an extraordinary proficiency for a newly organized company.

The State Council of Colored Men.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Aug. 10.

The State Council of Colored Men has adjourned. Resolutions were adopted—First, in favor of petitioning the Legislature for such a change of the Constitution as would put colored men on a footing with white men in regard to political rights, especially the right of franchise. Second—Recommending colored voters to give their suffrages only to such men as would favor this object. Third—In favor of a Manual Labor College, and against separate schools for colored children and favoring caste. And fourth—In favor of an Agricultural Fair.

The next meeting is to be held at Rochester, on the 27th of December next.

Proceedings of the American Institute of Education at Providence, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, Aug. 10.

The American Institute of Education closed its session to-day. THOMAS SHERWIN was elected President; JOHN KINGSBURY, of Providence, First Vice President; D. B. HAGAR, of Jamaica Plains, Recording Secretary; WM. D. TICKNOR, of Boston, Treasurer. After transacting some other unimportant business, W. HOOPER, Esq., of Yale College, lectured upon the prominence which should be given to facts in Education. A discussion was then held on Geography. In the afternoon, resolutions were passed acknowledging the hospitality of the city of Providence; after which, GEORGE G. SUMNER, Esq., delivered a lecture on the state of Education in Europe. After a few appropriate closing remarks from the President, the Institute adjourned *sine die*. In the evening, the members were invited to a moonlight excursion down the Bay.

The Southern Mail—Cholera and Drought in Maryland—The Coal Trade.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 10.

The Southern Mail from New-Orleans, and intermediate points, as late as due is received, but we find nothing of interest in the papers.

Cholera has appeared in St. Mary's and Charles Counties, Maryland.

A most distressing drought continues to prevail in the Southern part of this State. The crops are abandoned, cattle suffering for pasture, and water is becoming scarce in the wells and springs.

The Maryland Coal trade of last week amounted to 17,600 tons.

Sinking of a Western Steamer—Twenty Lives Lost.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Aug. 9.

The *Gazette* of to-day says it is supposed that from 15 to 20 lives were lost by the recent sinking of the steamer *Cape May*, near Mount Vernon, Indiana. At last accounts 5 dead bodies had been taken from the wreck.

False Rumors.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 10.

There have been vague rumors in the street to-day of several heavy failures, but no names have been mentioned, and well informed parties wholly discredit the rumors.

The Robbery of the Philadelphia Mint—Cholera at the Baltimore Almshouse.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 10.

The *Star* says that the recent robbery of the Philadelphia Mint amounted to only five dollars.

There were two new cases of, and three deaths by Cholera at the Almshouse to-day.

Railroad Accident.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 10.

An excursion train on the Philadelphia Road, near Perrymanville, came in contact with the end of the freight train, protruding from Howard's switch. Two freight cars were broken, and a slight detention caused, but there was no other damage.

The Governor General of Canada.

TORONTO, Wednesday, Aug. 9.

Sir EDMUND HEAD, the present Governor of New-Brunswick, will very shortly relieve Lord ELGIN in the Governor Generalship of Canada.

LONG ISLAND.

ANTI-NEBRASKA MEETING.

A County Convention in Brooklyn.

In compliance with a call signed by over six hundred citizens of Kings County, without distinction of party, a meeting was held at the Brooklyn Museum, corner of Fulton and Orange-streets, last evening, to select delegates to the Saratoga Convention.

The attendance was not large, but was composed of our most respectable citizens.

About 8½ o'clock Alderman HOLT called the meeting to order, by nominating ex-Mayor EDWARD A. COPLAND President, which was unanimously carried.

The following Vice-Presidents and a Secretary were then chosen:

Vice-Presidents—Daniel Ayres, John Laidlaw, J. S. Campbell, Wm. Wall, J. M. Van Cott, A. H. Dana, John H. Smith, John Dikeman, Ebenezer Smith, John Cotter, W. M. L. Starr, John G. Bergen, Charles Kelsey, Jr., Levi Spofford, John B. King, Wm. H. Carey, Edward Corning, Wm. S. Dunham.

The Chairman briefly addressed the meeting in explanation of its objects. After thanking the meeting for the honor done him, and expressing his appreciation of it, he utterly repudiated the charge which had been brought against the parties who had promoted these meetings, of having secondary or ulterior political motives. He declared he had no such object—he was sure his hearers had none such. He had no other than that of giving strength, color and character to this movement of the American people; which goes to say in our States, in the States of Nebraska and Kansas Slavery shall not enter; and if his fellow-citizens went with him, in defiance of this measure, it will create a sensation: it will go abroad as the speaking of this City and County, which must have an influence on the question of Slavery in this country.

The State and County calls were then read by the Secretary.

A. S. SPOONER, Esq., moved that a Committee of three be appointed by the Chair to draft and submit resolutions, and that a Committee of three be also appointed to nominate delegates.

E. LEAVITT, Esq., moved that this Committee be increased to seven. Amendment accepted, and resolution adopted.

Col. THORPE of La. was then introduced to the meeting, and received with hearty applause. He had come he said, that evening, to address them on a subject of the deepest interest, and he came before them under peculiar circumstances. He felt as a stranger there; but although described as of Louisiana, he thought he was a citizen of Brooklyn, having resided there some years. He did not, however, take any particular part, and was unacquainted with the wire-drawing or political movement in New-York State. He had only a glimmering idea of the distinctions between Hards and Softs, Silver Greys and Woolly Heads. [laughter,] and if he was a candidate for the State, he would probably make a very different speech to the one he now intended; but he was going to tell them, as far as in him lay, a few honest truths, and he was ignorant upon whose toes he would tread, that they must pardon him if he make such a mistake.

In the first place he heard a great deal said in the North about Slavery being aggressive, and it seemed to him strange that people should not see *why* it was aggressive. There was an atrocious, a vile inconsistency in this Republic, harboring Slavery in our midst as a cherished institution. There was not a nation of Civilized Europe that did so. All repudiated it. England, France, all the world but Russia, was bearing down upon them to keep it on the earth. Aggressive as Slavery was, it was helpless and impotent as an infant, but for the assistance it obtained from the North. [Applause.] It was their duty, if anything were done contrary to the Compromises, to come to the rescue; and, in standing by and allowing it to be sent abroad, you do not help the South, but you do violence to every sentiment of the North. Senators MCCULLUM, BELL and Governor HUNT had spoken the best Northern politics ever spoken on the floor of the House of Representatives, and he doubted whether if their opponents had then replied they would have had the support of ten members. Senator DOUGLAS—[hisses]—had sprung this question upon them, and he (Col. THORPE) had taken an active part in Lonisiana against it, and counselled the people of the South, so far as his influence went, to stand up and defend it; and his hearers could hardly understand how much moral courage was required to stand up at that time on that ground. It was then Mr. SOULE—since entrusted with a most important and delicate mission in the service of the Federal Government—openly counselled an armed organization to sever the Union. Then it was that Senators COBB and FOOTE came forward. Then it was that Gen. PIERCE was elected. The Unionists relied that the Compromise was established, and what did Gen. PIERCE say in his Inaugural? I thought, said he, I had the little extract here, which I would like to have read you, but it is gone—[looking for it.] The fact is, everything about Gen. PIERCE is getting so very small you cannot find it at all—[laughter]—but it was something like this. It was, that the Compromise measures should never be disturbed under his administration; when, as under his Administration, there had been nothing but change. And mark the consequence. Two years ago the Abolition Society could not obtain a room in New-York to hold a meeting in, and only a few weeks ago they had the best rooms offered to them, and had the most crowded meeting of the season. The moral of this was, that in the estimation of all independent men, they were not helping the South, which possessed her strength in the Union. What were the evils of Slavery? Congress was adjourned—(he had some good news to tell them)—and he would ask them to look over the long session, not as politicians, but as men of business, and say what had been done. The whole time had been consumed in debating the Nebraska and Kansas bill, which had been pushed through in defiance of the expression of the House, and was, he verily believed, in defiance of the wish of the American people. Men had grown gray waiting the action of Congress. While they were debating just such useless measures. Switzerland, that little Republic we were bound to protect, had concluded the terms of a treaty; but it could not be ratified, and that country might well complain that we had changed all our historical associations when the Government cannot spare time to listen to their claim because they were busy introducing negroes into free territories. [Loud applause.] What had Congress come to? It reminded him of a man that killed a pig, and having weighed it said—"well that pig don't weigh as much as I *expected*. I *knew* it wouldn't. [Laughter.] So with Congress, it had come to just what he knew it would. This had been the first Congress where CALHOUN, and WEBSTER and CLAY, did not occupy the highest seat. These men would have overshadowed these little giants; they had found Slavery here, and had kept it, as a necessary evil—not a great National Institution.

The Southern men were not aggressive, and if they were it was only because they are weak, and the North ought to rise in her strength and repel these aggressions. He proceeded to argue that the aggressions were all originated by Northern men, as the nomination of VAN BUREN, and other instances. A few days ago a Senator gave notice of reducing or withdrawing the African cruisers and opening the Slave-trade. They could not estimate the enormity of this; but the Senator, though representing a Southern one, was a native of the Empire State! The project of the Kansas bill, too, was completely killed by some informality he had not taken the pains to learn, when Mr. JAMES, of Rhode Island, revived it, just at the right moment, by moving a consideration. He had thought this outrageous attempt was impossible. General PIERCE had pledged himself in his inaugural. The Cabinet had not one Virginian in it, and the majority were Northern men. All the full force and power of the Government had been used to push that bill through. And if a man wanted a place as a tide-waiter, he was asked: "Are you in favor of the Nebraska bill?" But in spite of PIERCE and in spite of DOUGLAS, it would not have passed but for the Southern men supporting them.

So much for the aggressions of the South; and he thought he had shown the prominent friends of Slavery were the Southern men. But he must leave them now to take a view of their magnificent President PIERCE. Col. THORPE then gave some ludicrous descriptions of Gen. PIERCE, particularly the part he had taken in insuring the return of the fugitive slave BURNS, contrasting his narrow views with the mighty idea of his position as President of these United States.

Whatever the duty of the North, they had no right to have Slavery agitation at all. But if by wickedness it was introduced, they had a right to stand up and condemn any one who flinched from his duty in Congress.

Let the State of New-York put it down instead of encouraging the aggression, and then condemn them in harsh terms. He concluded his address by an allusion to the labors and genius of CALHOUN and WEBSTER. The best thing the former had taught was in his opinion the high estimate all should entertain of the honor of their own State, whereas WEBSTER always taught submission. He did not believe in submitting always, but he was not going to discuss it.

He concluded by a description of the State of New-York, pointing out the great power that she had—her inland commerce by the Canals alone being equal to the foreign trade—and to whichever way she willed, so went the Union. This was the result of free labor. Her intelligence was three or four times that of any Slave State.

The Committee on Resolutons then reported the following:

Resolved, That we entertain no doubt of the ample authority of Congress to prohibit Slavery in the Territories of the United States, and that the prohibition of Slavery commonly known as the Missouri Compromise, was a constitutional and valid exercise of that power.

Resolved, That as a compromise and a compact, made under circumstances of peculiar urgency and solemnity, that act was as binding in morals, and as obligatory upon the honor and consciences of public men and private men, as any provision contained in the Constitution of the United States, and that faith, honor and the fraternal peace of the country, forbade its disturbance.

Resolved, That we are constrained to see in the violation of that Compromise, a settled purpose on the part of the political Slave power of the South to extend the institution of Slavery, with its unequal and unjust representation in Congress, over the widest possible area, so as to secure its social, commercial and federal ascendency in this Union.

Resolved, That we feel it to be the duty of men born free, and of States that have washed their garments from the defilement of Slavery, to use all lawful and honorable means to confine Slavery within its present actual municipal bounds; and especially to preserve the territory devoted by the Missouri Compromise to freedom, from falling under the social and political blight of Slavery.

Resolved, That successfully to encounter the always united forces of the Slave power there should be unbroken harmony among the friends of freedom, and to that end, we desire our delegates to the Saratoga Convention to favor prudent and moderate counsels and such measures as look singly to the prevention of the spread of Slavery into free territory, and to the restraint of the Federal Government from going beyond its strict constitutional duty to aid, defend, or extend that municipal institution.

Resolved, That the repeal of that provision in the Nebraska-Kansas Act, which annuls the Missouri Compromise is demanded by every consideration of fraternal concord and political harmony among the friends of the Union, and is in our opinion essential to the perpetuity of this Republic.

Resolved, That our delegates be requested to lay a copy of the foregoing resolutions before the Convention at Saratoga.

Resolved, That James Humphrey, Chandler Starr, S. D Backus, S. C. Barns, E. D. Culver, C. J. Jack, J. M. Van Cott, H. N. Holt, Smith J. Eastman, John Friend, J. W. Knapp, Edward Seymour, W. Atkinson, J. N. Stearns, Wm. Hunt, be the Delegates to represent the county of Kings in the said Convention, to be held at Saratoga, August 16, 1854.

Resolved, That the Delegates be and they are hereby empowered to fill vacancies. Adopted.

Rev. Mr. HATFIELD came forward in response to loud calls, and delivered an address, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman and officers having been carried, the meeting separated.

The Trades in Brooklyn.

The Plasterers of Brooklyn held a second meeting on Wednesday, for the purpose of organizing a society on the same basis as the "Operative Plasterers' Benevolent Society," of New-York. There were present about 60 men, all of Brooklyn. The Executive Committee which had been appointed at the last meeting, reported that 41 names had been given in of journeymen Plasterers willing to join the Society and sign the rules. They recommended that the constitution and rules of the New-York Society be adopted, and that the Brooklyn Branch unite with them and be enrolled under that charter, as the Brooklyn Lodge No. 2, or "The Brooklyn and New-York Operative Plasterers' Benevolent Society."

They also recommend that Mr. JOHN MCEWEN be requested to take the Chair at the general meetings, and Mr. JAMES STEWART to act as Treasurer *pro tem.*, and that an initiation fee of one dollar be paid by each member.

The Chairman read in detail the Constitution, Rules and By-Laws, and these, in connection with the Report, were unanimously adopted.

Mr. JOHN FENELLY was, on motion, appointed Financial Secretary.

It was resolved that an installment of fifty cents of the initiation fee be paid down by the parties present desirous of joining, and in pursuance of this resolution several came forward with their quota of "material aid."

Union Ferry Company—The New Programme.

The Union Ferry Company have established a new Commutation system, upon the following basis: The commutation tickets will expire on the 1st of May next, and will be issued from this time until the 1st of November, and notice is given that if the regulation is found practicable, it will be continued thereafter.

The following are the rates fixed upon per year:

Adults, male	$10
Minor apprentices to mechanical trades, and all lads under 12 years	5
From 12 to 21 years of age	8
For all Females	5

These tickets can be used only on the particular ferry for which they are issued, and must be exhibited at each time of crossing.

Fire in Brooklyn.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a grocery store occupied by JOHN H. LYNDE, at the corner of York and Gold-streets. This building, which was built of wood, three stories high, was entirely consumed, and a two-story frame dwelling-house, adjoining, was much damaged; both buildings belong to Mr. JOSEPH W. FOSTER, of New-York, whose loss is between $2,000 and $3,000. Insured for $800. Mr. LYNDE's loss, in groceries and fixtures, is estimated at $1,200. Insured for $1,200. The upper stories of this building were occupied by two families; that of Mr. MURPHY and Mr. MOORE. A portion of their furniture was saved. Mr. MOORE's loss is $200; no insurance. Mr. MURPHY's loss, $200; no insurance.

The adjoining house, partially destroyed, was occupied as a residence by Mr. GILBERT SNEDIKER and one other family. Loss about $300; no insurance.

During the fire, a member of Engine Company No. 8 was knocked down and his hat was stolen. There were several personal conflicts during the fire.

Important Arrests—Robberies at the Navy-Yard.

During the past year not less than ten thousand dollars worth of ship timber and other lumber has been stolen from the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. So cunningly have these thefts been managed, that the perpetrators have, in every case, eluded the vigilance of the officers of the Yard.

Recently the Police of the Fourth District Brooklyn, received positive information of an organized gang in New-York, whose chief business has been to go about to the ship-yards and contract for the supplying of small quantities of timber, of a particular kind, and after making arrangements for the sale, steal the timber to meet the wants of the purchasers from the Government Dock at the Navy-Yard. This business has been carried on for a long time successfully. The officers of the Fourth District Police, on information received a few days since, commenced ferreting out the gang, and up to last evening had secured six of the guilty parties, who are now safely lodged in jail to await an examination. The parties arrested, we understand, are fully identified as being connected with these robberies.

STATEN ISLAND.

SURGICAL OPERATION AT THE SEAMAN'S RETREAT.—A mariner, named WM. THOMPSON, who had been for several years suffering from an encysted tumor on the neck, underwent an operation for its removal a few days since at the Seaman's Retreat, Clifton. The morbid enlargement was about the size of a goose egg, and had occasioned much pain and ailing. The patient was placed under the influence of chloroform and ether. His health now seems good. He is about 24 years of age, and states that the tumor commenced to form about five years ago.

JERSEY CITY.

The Jersey City Fire—The Burnt District.

The burnt district in Jersey City begins to show signs of life. A number of those burned out have commenced work preparatory to rebuilding, and workmen are now clearing up the ruins for that purpose. The Empire Stone Dressing Company resumed work within twenty-four hours after the fire, and have about 100 men engaged in stone-cutting. They have also commenced to rebuild their establishment—which occupied the block bounded by Washington, Steuben, Wayne, and Warren-streets—in a manner which will be more secure from fire than before. The machinery used for sawing and dressing stone by steam will be replaced as soon as the buildings are rebuilt.

Mr. JOHN BLACK, trunk-manufacturer, is reconstructing his factory.

HUNT & Co. have commenced rebuilding their malleable iron works; and a number of others are preparing to rebuild and resume operations as soon as possible.

GRAND MASTER OF THE GRAND LODGE.—The official returns of the late election in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in the State of New-Jersey, for Grand Master, have just been made to the Grand Lodge—by which it appears that Mr. GEORGE W. CASSEDY, City Clerk of Jersey City, was elected by over 300 majority, which is a much larger majority than any Grand Master in the State has ever before obtained.

PROHIBITION OF WOODEN BUILDINGS.—In the First and Second Wards of Jersey City, petitions are in circulation asking for the establishment of a regulation which shall secure the usual guarantees in Fire Districts against the erection of wooden tenements, as food for conflagrations. This regulation is needed throughout the more densely populated part of the city.

JERSEY CITY CLEAN.—Yesterday the authorities of Jersey City again caused lime to be applied to the gutters of the streets for the preservation of health, and for the comfort of the public. The streets are kept unusually clean. No more cases of Cholera have of late been reported.

A SUSPICIOUS VESSEL.—Capt. SHAW, of the British schooner *Orbit*, which arrived yesterday morning from Grand Cay, (Turks Island,) reports the following:

"A few days previous to our sailing, a suspicious full rigged brig, painted black, and showing a black flag, came off the Light at Grand Cay, and the pilot of the place proceeded to her, but would not be allowed to go on board. She then departed and returned the next day, and after lying-to off the Light some time she got under way and proceeded to sea.

"The captain of a British sloop at Grand Cay reported that, on his passage from St. Domingo to Porto Rico, and while in the Moona Passage, he was boarded, and taken in tow, in which position he was kept for two days, and, after searching the vessel, and taking two coils of rope, allowed him to depart. He also reports that a United States sloop-of-war had arrived at Grand Cay, and reported a French man-of-war had captured a pirate to the westward of the Bahamas; that she had taken a number of vessels."

☞ Captain DONALD of the slave ship *Grey Eagle*, was yesterday committed to prison by Commissioner INGRAHAM, of Philadelphia, on the charge of Slave piracy. The testimony was very strong against him.

The Slave Pirate.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin, Aug. 10.

U. S. COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.—Before Commissioner C. F. HEAZLITT.—This morning, at 8 o'clock, Capt. DONALD, of the brig *Grey Eagle*, who is charged with landing six hundred negroes upon the Island of Cuba recently, had a further hearing before the Commissioner. Three of the crew of the brig, two Portuguese and one Frenchman, were examined. These witnesses were obtained in New-York, under the following circumstances: U. S. Marshal WYNKOOP heard that a part of the crew were in New-York. He dispatched U. S. Deputy JENKINS to that City to spot the various sailor boarding-houses. JENKINS, assisted by a New-York United States officer named DE ANGELIS, soon discovered the three men above mentioned. JENKINS telegraphed this fact to Marshal WYNKOOP, who sent on Deputy Marshal CROSSIN, with directions to arrest all three, and bring them on to Philadelphia. They were arrested and brought to Philadelphia last night. Their testimony was heard this morning.

The names of the witnesses are JOSEPH TOWN, the boy, whose testimony has already been given to the public; THOMAS LYNCH, a Frenchman, and CHAS. BROWN, a Portuguese. There was a second Portuguese, whose testimony it was not thought required to be taken. They had all adopted American names. Their testimony, in every particular, corroborated that given by the boy TOWN, which, in substance was, that they were shipped in New-York in March last, to go to St. Thomas and other ports. The shipping articles were produced, which contained the names of the sailors and the destination of the vessel. After they had been out about 25 days, the crew were informed by the defendant that they were going to the Coast of Africa for a load of negroes. The crew, up to that time, were not aware of the destination of the vessel, and did not then object, because there was no other remedy. They landed first at Cape Palmas, and proceeded thence to Cajuda, about four days' sail, and there took in the load of slaves—600 and odd in number; there were about 250 women, and 50 children; the Spanish captain seemed to have the principal command after the slaves were taken on board, but the vessel was jointly navigated by both Captains, on arriving at the Island of Cuba the vessel was run into a creek, and the slaves landed under the protection of the Police, the crew being afraid of the soldiers; the head policeman, a Governor, was bribed for this purpose, $32,000 having been paid to him according to the testimony of these witnesses. The slaves were taken in the night to the plantation of DON LOUIS, which occupied about six hour's travel over a bad road. The next night the crew also went to the plantation of DON LOUIS, where they remained for several days in a sugar loft, until a small schooner was procured to take the crew to Havana. They were paid at DON LOUIS' plantation $450 each, in addition to their wages. On arriving at Havana they were told that each person must look out for himself, and arrived in the United States on board of different vessels. The boy TOWN made a statement to the American Consul at Havana, and was sent to the United States in custody. The defendant was finally committed for trial at the next term of the Circuit Court, and the witnesses also to testify in default of bail. GILLOU for the defendant.

FISHING VESSEL CAPTURED.—The Newburyport *Herald* of yesterday says that the schooner *Ellen*, Capt. MORRILL, of Salisbury, Mass, was captured and carried into Bathurst, N. S., on the 24th of July. The *Ellen* was a good vessel, three years old, valued at $3,500, and owned by Messrs. KENNISTON & MORRILL. At the last accounts, the American fishermen in the Bay of St. Lawrence reported Provincial cutters to be as plenty as ever, notwithstanding the large vessels have mostly been withdrawn.

☞ The *National Era*, the Anti-Slavery organ at Washington, has suspended its daily issues, and will hereafter be published weekly. The editor says: "The daily has fallen far short of defraying its own expenses—much farther short of it, indeed, than was anticipated—and its publication will not probably be resumed next Winter, unless there be manifested a will to support it."

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen.....THURSDAY, Aug. 10.

NATHAN C. ELY, Esq., in the Chair.

ENLARGED SUPPLY OF CROTON WATER.

Ald. BOARDMAN offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Serious complaints are being made daily by the inhabitants of the City, of the inconsistency of the Croton Water supply, and which at present is entirely inadequate to the wants of the people; and

Whereas, It was distinctly understood that when our citizens sanctioned the introduction of the Croton Water, they were to enjoy a full supply for all purposes both for cleaning the City and all other; and

Whereas, The public health demands that greater facilities should be made to bring into the City a larger supply, and the Aqueduct is amply sufficient to give more water; therefore,

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be requested to report the most feasible plan to enlarge the capacity, either by additional pipes or otherwise, for running more water over the High Bridge to Harlem. Also, the probable cost of such enlargement.

THE HOG NUISANCE.

The Committee on Ordinances reported in favor of an ordinance to prevent the keeping of swine below Fifty-ninth-street. Section 1 orders that no person or persons shall have or keep in the City of New-York below Fifty-ninth-street, any swine, under the penalty of $2 per

THE HABITIES OF ENGLAND.

Mr. Dickens's Works Among the [illegible] of Great Britain.

The Liverpool Model Lodging-Houses.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LIVERPOOL, July, 1854.

It is a strange thing that Society should have at length reached such an unnatural condition that it has become a business to—as BURKE says—"remember the forgotten." And yet the world needs it as much as any other business. The class which should be the exception—the vagabond, the outcast, the ignorant, the friendless—have come now to form a distinct body of people. The accidents which make one person a beggar or friendless pauper, multiplied merely by the [illegible] quantity of the multitudes in great cities, and by various causes, especially working at this day, have at length made a great class of poor, each of whom is unprotected, lonely, neglected and ignorant. This mass of creatures, each isolated and [illegible] wretched, is worked upon by great common laws. General and common causes have made them what they are, or influenced to make them so. Great laws work now to crush or elevate them. It would be well—perhaps the best thing—if individuals could labor and strive with individual cases of poverty. But where then are these masses of evil? Single persons hardly know how to begin, or where to lay hold. There needs some kind of system; some organization; previous investigation, and a judicious preparation of the best means—through all of which, the individual can more efficiently work—and so arises the "business" of helping the helpless.

And nowhere is it more needed than in such a City as this. It is a sad place, this Liverpool.

The refuse of Ireland is poured out here. The people too poor to emigrate, starving at home, manage to cross, in the shilling boats, the Channel, and settle down in the lanes of the city. The over-crowding of population, the ignorant and degrading influences at work on the English laborer, crush the poor Irish laborer even lower still. There are long streets, where each narrow and filthy house is crowded with its scores of ragged families. The walks and gutters swarm with the tattered, dirty, restless children—bloated gin-drinking women sit at the doors; and new bands of forlorn little boys and girls come and go continually on their begging and peddling errands over the whole city. There are children's faces every now and then, so depressed and strongly careworn, that you involuntarily stop and watch them. The most, however, are happy and active in expression, for it is seldom that children feel in any degree continuously the weight of poverty. The people do not notice you, unless to beg; they are too busy in the hard struggle for life.

Within the courts are women and children on the flag-stones picking oakum. Ask that girl working so busily at it, what she can earn? "Sixpence a day!" she answers heavily—and bread 9d. a loaf! That woman, "A shilling, Sir." "What is your rent?" "Four shillings, (a week,) Sir, and vi'ave six childer." The alleys are foul with drainage and garbage, and the July sun brings out the poisonous miasms from every side.

So it goes. I have been through street after street of such miseries. The city is black to me in memory with these hideous faubourgs. Nothing in European poverty, in my observation, can equal the foul courts and water-side alleys of Liverpool.

And as one walks along and thinks of the innumerable places in every land where such evils, even though not so extreme, are collected, and of the few everywhere who struggle against them or care about them, surely the feeling of pleasure may be pardoned which passes over the mind, that we shall finally get rid of all this, and go where injustice, and misrule, and vice, and hard fortune have not left their sad traces.

Yet there are good and well-planned efforts in Liverpool. Of one, I wish especially to speak—the best and most practical of the kind in England—the *Model Lodging-houses*, or "Model Cottages," as they are styled.

There must be numbers of Christian merchants in your City who would be willing to expend their money on this method of elevating the poor, if it could be only shown to be practicable.

One of the curses to the poor man often is his wretched home, and the fact that he *must* live in it and bring up his children in it. A laboring man in a city is forced to choose a certain quarter, and to take a house under a certain rent. The street may be steaming with miasmata; the rooms above and below be inhabited by thieves or prostitutes, and the building be ill-ventilated, leaky, or cold. Still, under very many circumstances, he must take it. He cannot afford a better—and then, with such surroundings, what hope for his children? Body and soul will too often be diseased, before the child is grown to manhood. Be it remembered, too, owing to his unfortunate condition, the laborer does not get his money's worth. The heavenly law of "supply and demand" has not worked to help him, the weak; and will not while human nature remains the same, and the powerful can get the advantage of the feeble. The profits to the landlord are immensely beyond the conveniences afforded by him, and will continue so until the very degradation and thriftlessness of the tenant Coast to the injury of the property, and cause something of a balance.

There are houses in the Five Points, New-York, which, to my knowledge, pay 125 per cent. on their value, in petty rents from poor tenants.

The question then is, whether by a proper combination of the strong and wealthy, convenient, clean and healthful houses cannot be given to this class at a low rent, which shall yield a fair per centage on the capital stock invested.

The more advantage of building in quantity would also much cheapen materials—and, in addition, the best modern conveniences for health and comfort can be given with but little extra expense. Then the charity should consist in demanding only a reasonable profit in the rents.

This can be done—as the Liverpool experiment satisfactorily shows—a good, airy, pleasant home, with many conveniences, is given to the poor man at a moderate rent, and still the landlord gets a five per cent. profit.

These "cottages" are in Upper Frederick street. They are four-story, double brick houses, with handsome stone copings about the doors and windows. The stair-way leads up on the front, between the two wings, under a covered winding gallery, protected on each story from the street by an iron balcony. The doors of each set of apartments, or of each family, open on this, and are guarded by locks and bolts.

The first rooms which I examined were on the ground floor. A little hall opened into the "living room," which was about 12 feet by 15. A mechanic, not especially good natured in looks, was sitting smoking by the window. He knew my companion, and was willing to show the rooms. They consisted of this sitting-room and two bed-rooms, opening into it at the end, each about 10 feet by 12. On the side was the entrance to the scullery, where were the sink, coal-bin and water-closets, and out of it the door to a larger bed-room. The cooking was done in a convenient range, in the living-room, and the ashes were emptied in a small sliding opening in the hall, connected with a shaft for the purpose. The room was ventilated by a grating over the fire-place, (now papered over,) through which the vitiated air was expected to escape, to be drawn down through the fire, and so to be carried up again by the smoke, and in addition by a grating on the side of the chimney, which could be opened to the air. Gas and water-fixtures were arranged in the room. For all these conveniences, four rooms, a scullery and a pleasant house, the tenant paid $1 32 a week—quite as little as he would have paid for four dirty rooms in any filthy quarter. We asked him about it. "He hadn't anythin' to complain—but it was rather 'ard to 'ave such thin boardin hover 'ead, so as you could 'ear a cat a crawlin a'most."

This was spoken of by the other tenants, and could be easily remedied by muffling with sand between the two boardings.

We inquired as to the ventilation. "Ventilation 's a nuisance," he answered. "We've 'ad to paper it up, you see, up there. It smokes so, ye can't see.

The chimney-smoke coming out of the grating into the room, I suppose. The other conveniences he could not criticise, and allowed it was better than anything in the town for the same price.

In an upper room we found another person of quite different stamp—a young mechanic and his wife—neat, cheerful, intelligent people. He allowed the same defect of the grating above the fire; but he had covered his with a picture instead of brown paper. The walls of his room he had painted blue, and hung them with cheap, pretty little engravings. Everything was kept most scrupulously neat. He showed us with pride over everything; laughed at the grumblings we reported; and said that the number of applicants refused every day showed the way people valued it. He wouldn't change his for anything of double the value outside. The only especial improvement he suggested, was a larger convenience—perhaps outside, under the side-walk—for coal bins. His rent was $1 20 a week. Were there but three rooms, the rent was $1.

In the court, behind this house, were two more of the cottages, with a similar arrangement of rooms. It is impossible to give an intelligible description of the interior without the plans. These I have obtained at some expense, and they can be examined by those interested, at the TIMES Office, with the hope that they may give some one a suggestion for similar buildings in New-York.

The cost of these cottages was as follows:

	£	s.	d.
Land,	1,120	7	8
Building contract,	1,296	17	10
Joiners' contract,	991	5	00
Plastering, slating, &c.,	193	6	00
Plumbers, slating, &c.,	362	14	9
Gas, grates, architect, &c.,	235	6	9
Total cost,	£4,200	00	00
Total weekly rents,	£5	18s.	3d.
Total yearly rents,	307	9	00

Net rent, after deducting taxes, repairs, &c., £210, or 5 per cent. on the capital laid out.

C. L. B.

FROM HAVANA.

Fresh Decrees Concerning Negroes—Political Movements—The Spanish Revolution.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Monday, July 31, 1854.

In the *Gazette* of Government issue of the 29th and copied into the *Diario* of the 30th, will be found another order of the Captain-General of Cuba for the protection of the African and the suppression of negro traffic, which consists with humanity, and may be effective with the few that are concealed in the woods. A little more liberality in the reward would have insured more vigilance in search for those who might be illegally detained by the speculators who introduced them. It is not strong enough to insure the object in view. The intimation that many are concealed in the woods in great distress on account of the zeal with which they have been pursued for discovery, and where, of course, they must be under the charge of the agents of the speculators, is, I apprehend, a mistake, although the Captain General, through the reports of his officers, may be under such impression. The negroes mostly declared to be in the woods and concealed, are of those missing from the various entries over and above the seizures made or deliveries to the Government on the part of the local authorities, and including all those which have been sold and distributed at Trinidad—now as comfortable as slaves can be—the registered property of proprietors in the neighborhood. The reward offered by the Captain General for any captures and deliveries of Bazal negroes is $10 for men and $6 for women and children. This is no inducement for those who are much better paid by the speculators for keeping them out of the reach of the Government, and whose interests are, for various reasons, all opposed to the present policy.

In issue of "our *Journal*" 30th, you will find that the idea of "Africanization" has given so much trouble to the Government that another sooth ing dose has been found necessary for the people The British design and the British policy, displayed with arrogance, although covered with cunning negatives, devised in the usual custom of her diplomacy, has been to produce or force "Africaniza tion of Cuba," and whether any such intention has been in the heart and mind of the Spaniard or not, is of no consequence save to illustrate their own ignorance of the policy and the action adopted for the administration of the affairs of the Indies, which must result in the fruition of British design.

As dignity frowns from the brow of a diplomat clerk, or wraps itself in the rags of the side path beggar, I, of course, can perceive the "not at home" locations, and the intimated threats of official wrath, for presuming to violate the sanctity of confidence—where none was given—as absurd as the contradiction of the veritable words uttered, and which I cannot be so charitable as to believe forgotten while the sentiment covered was consistent with previ as deliveries from the same source. If the gentleman editor of "our *Journal*" would look over the leaves of British action, before he *folds down* this subject from his mind, (if the "censors" will permit it,) I think he will find sufficient cause to justify alarm among "the neighbors" who hold property in this vicinity. What Spanish interests really are in Cuba we all understand. It is British interests in Cuba that seem to be carefully shut out from knowledge and investigation, and to which the Spaniard, in his new garb of honesty, recently put on, and not well fitting in this latitude, seems to be perfectly blind. I am aware, of course, that with much of the good of this world there will ever be associate evils, but it is our duty to make those evils as light as possible for the relief of the good. In this view I think more good would have been accomplished, without throwing Spanish interests in Cuba into the lap of VICTORIA—that the same check upon the slave-trade could have obtained, without elevating the negro to a position for which, from cultivation, condition and capacity, he is not adapted; protecting him personally with wise laws, and securing ability for an advanced stage and sphere of action by education, not boosting him at once to the upper round of social, civil, and political privilege and obligation, where he must hang by mere brute force or fall. To save himself from return to his appropriate servile caste, the knife might be called into requisition, and the result would be "Africanization." It did not seem necessary for Spanish interests here to arm the blacks and put the lives of the whites in their power, for it pointed to the same result; and, above all, the invitation to the negro to white matrimony, not justified by any law of record, seemed to the people very impolitic, when the "laws for the Indies" had always preserved so marked a difference, for the very purpose of protection to the minority of the population of Cuba. In relation to the question of white and black matrimony—and the law, or the *no law*—I may have occasion to give a history from the begining which will show where the ignorance belongs of recent incorrect application on the part of the Secretary, or by his instruction, "not official."

Many an eye is looking wistfully at the signal staffs on the brow of Moro, watching for the signal of a steamer, the *Cahawba*, by which we expect the *Pacific's* news—the particulars from Spain. I have remarked that there is greater freedom evidenced in the conversation of all circles upon the present aspect of Spanish affairs, than upon any other which I have ever noticed that was of interest to this people. At this moment we do not care for Cronstadt, or what is doing or done there,—but where is the Queen? Will O'DONNELL lose his head, and DULCE all his sweetness of temper? Has the Queen anything to travel on?—Yes, another says, for we have been the last ten days actively employed buying bills, which will meet her wants anywhere out of Spain. While, if she remains, she has something to strengthen her cause. My servant reports a steamer in view, and I am going to the city to learn the news. Health of the city the same.

As ever, most truly yours,

OCCATOR.

RHODE ISLAND.

American Institute of Instruction—Proceedings Continued—Letter from Horace Mann, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, Aug. 9, 1854.

SECOND DAY.

The meeting of the Institute this morning, at 9½ o'clock, was very full, and was opened by prayer by Rev. Mr. GRANGER, of Providence. At 10 o'clock, after some preliminary business and the reading of the Report by the Board of Directors for the last year, Rev. Mr. HUNTINGTON, of Waterbury, Conn., was introduced, who spoke, or rather read at length, a carefully prepared lecture on the "Purpose and Effect of Education." These were illustrated by a comparison of uneducated people with those who are educated, either as individuals or as communities. For this purpose the dress, the houses, the vehicles of travel, the implements of labor, food, social manners &c., of an uneducated people, as compared with those of an educated people, were spoken of at length. The effect of education also in making language more smooth and flowing as seen in the ancient cultivated Greek and Latin and in the French and English, was also fully illustrated. All education aims at the heart and soul of all irregularity and unloveliness, and the moral influence of education is, therefore, its most important one; and, when it shall have had its full effect, the highest beauty will be man himself, educated,—the beautiful image of the great God.

The Inststute then took a recess of ten minutes, after which a discussion upon the best methods of teaching Arithmetic was opened by NATHAN HEDGES, Esq., of Newark, N. J. He reviewed the methods of teaching Arithmetic rather briefly, for the last fifty years. At the time of his earliest recollection the class in Arithmetic was usually seated by itself in the school-room, upon a slab borrowed from the saw-mill, but never paid for. Here the pupils were required to work out the problems given them, receiving no other instruction from the teacher than that they must carry one for every ten. When any failed to accomplish the given work, a liberal application of hickory was made to the body to help forward the operations of the mind. This he called rather *rude*imental instruction. He thought there were some objections to the present mode of classifying pupils by which they are arranged in such a manner that each pupil cannot always progress as rapidly as he otherwise might, and some pupils, are advanced too rapidly. He thought that the practice which he had pursued for twenty-five years, and which had been very successful, was preferable, which is to divide the science of Arithmetic into about forty-five sections, and then classify his pupils according to their ability to perform the work under each section, and advancing them from section to section as they mastered each in succession.

DANA P. COLBURN, Esq., Principal of the R. I. Normal School, followed, and illustrated very forcibly the methods which he would recommend, and showing that his own power of teaching was sufficient to authorize him to speak with authority upon the subject. He would discard all rules in Arithmetic, and teach the pupil to rely upon himself; and he would most decidedly object to answers being given in text books.

The following letter was then read from Hon. HORACE MANN, and the Institute adjourned till 2½ o'clock, P. M.

YELLOW SPRINGS, Saturday, July 29, 1854.

THOMAS SHERWIN, Esq., *President A. I. of Instruction*:

MY DEAR SIR: I thank you for sending me a programme of the anticipated exercises of the American Institute of Instruction at its ensuing meeting in Providence.

It would give me great pleasure to attend that meeting; but in addition to the distance that separates us, I have engaged to take charge of a Teachers' Institute, of a fortnight's duration, covering the same time, in the State of Illinois, five hundred miles by the road west from here. That will be my third Institute during the present vacation. I am thus endeavoring to spread the light which I have received from the source whose official representive you now are. Go on, shining like a central sun, and I like one of your moons, will endeavor to reflect your light over this region.

With warmest personal regards for yourself, and with affectionate and filial remembrances for the Institute over which you preside, I remain very truly yours,

HORACE MANN.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Institute was called to order by JOHN KINGSBURY, Esq., first Vice-President.

ELBRIDGE SMITH, Esq., Principal of the High School of Cambridge, was then introduced, who announced as the theme of his lecture, "The Claims of Classical Culture upon American Teachers and American Schools." The term "Classical Culture," he would not apply to a mere acquaintance with the productions of the ancient writers and orators of Greece and Rome. They were formed upon the models of an earlier age; but three hundred years before HOMER lived, sublimer strains were sung by the monarch of Israel than ever HOMER sang. Nor is Classical Culture confined to the highest phase of civiiized life. The language of PHILLIP, King of the Narragansetts, may have been as classical in its place as the tones which were thundered against PHILLIP of Macedon. The elements of a classical culture are universal. In our own tongue we have some of the happiest, if not the highest works of genius. No child can be found in an American school-room who cannot be brought within the influence of some of the best writers of our own language. He who has studied rightly a hymn of Mrs. BARBAULD, or WATTS, is as much a classical scholar as the reader of the highest works of Greece or Rome. The child who can read and understand the hymn:

"I sing the mighty power of God,
Who made the mountains rise.
Who spread the flowing seas abroad,
And built the starry skies,"

is as truly a classical scholar as he who can read the results of Achilles' wrath, as sung by him who wrote *Arma Virumque Cano*, &c. But the influence of the ancient writers must stand acknowledged as among the most effectual means of human improvement. He then referred to the course of classical education pursued in England, which he considered as not only exclusive and narrow, but confined to those departments which have the least effect in expanding the mind. The scholar who has faithfully studied and imbibed the spirit of our own poets, orators and historians, is truly a classical scholar in the best and most just sense of the term. He who has studied the German, French, and Italian, has a classical education wider and better. The course of education pursued by the Athenians was practical, and was confined in a great degree to the reading of their own writers in their mother tongue. The importance of a practical education was then dwelt upon and illustrated by many references, and the present course of what is called classical education in America was reviewed. The study of the light literature of the age, he attributed in a great degree to the want of a proper training of those faculties which need excitement, while the course of classical training is being pursued. He did not consider the study of the mathematics of much importance as a means of improving the mind, and cited several authorities to sustain his positions. He would have English authors read in their native integrity, and not by mere extracts. It is absurd to expect a pupil to read such extracts intelligently; for from the very nature of the case he cannot understand them. It would be as wise to fill our smelling-bottles from the waters of Niagara, and then bring them and pour the water out before our pupils, and thus expect them to get a correct idea of the Falls, as to expect them to get a correct idea of the English authors from the extracts which are sometimes read. The moral effect of the course he recommended was then considered, and as a means of producing this effect, the Bible was considered as being the chief instrumentality. The lecture was replete with many striking and important ideas, but was too long and treated of too many topics.

State School Association.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I thank your correspondent "F.," for his suggestion, that a School Association for Eastern New-York ought to be formed, though some of his reasons have no weight with me. I have no fault to find with the "State" Association. But it is too unwieldy. It cannot, annually, call together a fair representation from the whole State. And what possible harm can there be in having a School Association for Western New-York, and one for Eastern New-York? The State has two Episcopal Dioceses, and two United States Judicial Districts. Moreover, all the large cities and villages take much interest in having an Annual Convention held in them. At Oswego, they entertained nearly the whole delegation—all who did not choose to go to the hotels. Now, if we had an Eastern New-York Association, New-York, Poughkeepsie, Hudson, Albany, Newburg, Troy, &c., &c., could occasionally come in for an Annual Meeting, and for its benefits. Besides, the territory being smaller, could be fully represented. The competition, moreover, would be a most wholesome one. I would have no Association possess any Corporate power, beyond the right to hold property. If this suggestion of "F.'s" is deemed a good one, why not call a Convention for a day between Christmas and New-Year's?

A TEACHER.

Arrest of Counterfeiters.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 9, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have just received from a passenger in the cars, the Portland *Advertiser* of this morning, with the enclosed notice of the detection and arrest of the most important gang of counterfeiters probably ever broken up on this Continent. SUMNER BURNHAM, Esq., the agent of the American banks referred to, deserves the highest credit for his skillful and effective agency in this bold enterprise. For some four months past he has been on the alert, and has caused the arrest of more than twenty confederates in this fraternity. Six of these are to be tried in Maine in the next two or three weeks. From some of these he has in part derived the information which led to this successful descent on the head-quarters of the gang. The camp was found in the town of Dunham, on the premises, and some three-fourths of a mile from the house of a wealthy farmer, with every appliance that wealth could supply. He is now in jail with his sons to await their trial. The presses and other implements, it is understood, were owned by him, and those seized must have cost some $10,000.

It is known that $16,000 on the Nashua Bank, N. H., have been struck off on this press since the middle of June, and sent chiefly into the State of New-York. The bills are executed with consummate skill, fitted to deceive the most wary. The paper, engravings and signatures, are in the highest perfection. The counterfeits of several other banks were shown me in the cars, all of which show uncommon talent. The workmen are now all in jail, to be tried by the Canada courts. How much of temptation, crime and ruin this one establishment has caused to young men in our country. The Police force employed in securing the ten criminals, formed in two companies some miles apart, consisted of twelve resolute men, with revolvers in one hand and handcuffs in the other; and the chaining of all was but the work of a moment, so perfect had been the arrangement of the plan. Mr. BURNHAM will receive the thanks of the community for his persistent and successful efforts, as he deserves a rich reward from the banks of New-England associated in this effort.

Yours truly, CYRIL PEARL.

From the Portland Advertiser.

GREAT HAUL OF COUNTERFEITERS—SEIZURE OF PLATES AND DIES.—We understand that High-Constable CLARK, of Sherbrooke, with his posse, made a descent upon two gangs of counterfeiters, in Canada, on the night of August 1, at 11 o'clock, and although they were situated five miles distant from each other, yet the arrangements were so perfect, that within forty minutes every man in or around the premises, ten in all, were chained hand and foot.

Sentinels were then posted at every point to keep off intruders, and a search was commenced through fields and forests, which was continued night and day for forty-eight hours, by which time the officers had in their possession one printing press, twenty-six plates for paper money, one machine for stamping gold and silver, which weighed eight hundred pounds, twenty-four moulds for running hard money, dies, ink, paper, engravers' tools, and thousands of dollars in counterfeit money. This is probably the greatest strike ever made on this continent.

The Canadian Government does well to employ such a man as High Constable CLARK, who, on this occasion, admirably sustained his reputation as a shrewd and efficient officer, and with such a man as Mr. SUMNER BURNHAM, the agent of the American Banks, to coöperate with them in such cases, we may reasonably expect that something will be accomplished.

This band was probably one of the most important and well organized in Canada or the United States; they had their engravers, who could make all their plates, and their printers and signers, all of whom are safely lodged in Montreal jail.

From their camp thousands of dollars were every month sent out broadcast over the land, and hundreds of our young men were in consequence led into temptation, and finally to prison and ruin. These faithful officers deserve to be handsomely rewarded for their efforts to break up such dens of robbers and swindlers.

MURDER OF A PLAYMATE BY A LITTLE BOY.—The Galena *Advertiser* notes the fact that a lad named GEORGE JACKSON, aged twelve years, was committed to jail in this city, a day or two since, for the murder of a playmate, called ELIAS HORN, aged sixteen. Both boys were residents of Millville, in this county. The two went to Apple River together, and JACKSON returned alone. In answer to an inquiry for his companion, he said he was drowned. Search was made for the body, and it was found that the deceased had been shot, the ball entering his mouth. JACKSON now says he shot him by snapping the gun at him, without knowing it to be loaded. His accusers think he killed him for a dollar and ten cents in his pocket at the time of the tragedy.—*Galena (Ill.) Jefferson, Aug. 6.*

FROM KANSAS TERRITORY.

Prospects of Freedom in Kansas—Mr. Andrews' Speech—New Town of Leavenworth, &c.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, Aug. 1, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It is a great pity that there is no place in the country exempt from Slavery agitation. Most of all is it a pity that a State in its infancy like this should be involved in contentions and strifes on this subject, instead of pursuing its legitimate and quiet career to success. But it seems that Kansas, though in the centre of the "home of the brave and land of the *free*," is to be the battle ground of the "peculiar institution." This is now the prevailing theme—this the test question: Freedom or Slavery! So many stringent resolutions have been passed with apparent unanimity by Pro-Slavery men in Missouri as well as here; and so many threats uttered (these in lieu of arguments of which they have none,) that it has been deemed unsafe to express an opinion in favor of freedom. Yet, to the credit of all settlers in Kansas, it should be said that no resolution of any meeting has been characterised by half the intolerance that has appeared in articles which have filled a large portion of the Missouri press; articles which counsel *lynching* and *bloodshed* to almost any extent, in defence, as they say, of "our rights." They must have forgotten that Senator ATCHISON, whom they swear by, in his address to his constituents said, referring to the right of the people to adopt or exclude Slavery, "*It is their business, not ours.*"

But notwithstanding this want of toleration the ice seems to have been broken successfully in favor of freedom in their own midst. A triumph of free speech and free thought has been effected at least. At a general meeting of the squatters held in Salt Creek Valley on Saturday last, an expression of the feelings of the masses was exhibited, which, as they were mostly Southerners, would indicate that they were not so averse to a free Constitution as the noisy pro-Slavery champions would have it believed. After the deliberations of the meeting pertaining to land interests were over, and a speech for Slavery had been silently listened too, C. C. ANDREWS, Esq., was called up. Mr. A. was known to have been of late a member of the Boston Bar; and as a report had for weeks been circulated that he was an Abolitionist, though it was entirely unfounded, a good deal of interest was felt to hear him. He alluded in beginning to the future prospects of Kansas, and the advantage which the people would derive from its rich soil. With regard to himself, he said he had been national in his views, and a supporter of the Compromise Measures. He defended free thought and rebuked the intolerance with which men from the Free States had been met. He had always opposed Abolitionism at the North; but he wasn't a Northern man with Southern principles. He had been nurtured among the granite hills of New-Hampshire, in the love of free institutions. Prefering the salubrious climate of Kansas, he had come here, solitary and alone, still cherishing those sentiments. And he should vote to make Kansas a Free State. Mr. ANDREWS spoke half an hour, and at the conclusion of his speech, the audience threw up their hats and gave him three cheers. Only one man, a Virginian, (not of the JOHN RANDOLPH school, probably,) appeared to take exception to his remarks.

A new town called Leavenworth, has been started two miles below Fort Leavenworth landing, and is progressing as fast as can be expected under the present scarcity of laborers.

Though we have suffered from an unparalleled drought, good health still prevails. The delicious springs do not give out, nor the corn cease to grow.

Forty members of the Emigrating Aid Society have arrived at the mouth of Kansas River, 20 miles below here, and at last accounts were selecting their location.

SHAWNEE.

LETTER FROM MR. MITCHEL.

TO THE MOST REVEREND "PHILO-VERITAS," CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP OF NEW-YORK.

May it please your Grace: It is not in the pulpit alone (though you are eloquent)—not alone by the bedside of the sick (though you are zealous and diligent in all spiritual duty)—not alone by pastorals and diocesan circulars (though your archiepiscopal pen is fluent)—that your Grace condescends to instruct and comfort your fellow-creatures. By editorial articles, also, in your weekly organ (not signed with your name, lest the argument should owe its success rather to the authority of your office than to the force of its logic)—as well as by letters to miscellaneous journals, some signed "John Hughes," and others otherwise.—through all these various avenues you reach and touch the human heart.

The last of your literary labors, so far as I know, is your letter in the DAILY TIMES of Aug. 4, signed "Philo-Veritas; upon which letter I, though a layman and a heretic, shall now venture (with much diffidence and humility) to offer a few observations.

On the immediate and ostensible subject which called forth your two letters—namely, an alleged "discordance of feeling or opinion between the native and foreign-born Bishops of this country"—and a rivalry, rumored to have existed between you and a Dr. ECCLESTON, about a Cardinal's Hat—I have little to say. In all that I take no interest; and in common with the vast majority of mankind, concern myself not at all whether the American red Hat is to be given to an Irishman, or a native, or both, or neither. As to the mere matter of fact—whether there is a discordance—whether there is, or was, a rivalry for the Hat—your Grace ought to know best; and you declare that there is, or was neither discordance nor rivalry. But when you add that it is impossible there ever should have been the rivalry for the Hat, a plain man pauses, stares, gasps. You say to the editor of the TIMES:

"The whole story of your two articles, regarding a supposed rivalry between the late Archbishop of Baltimore and the present Archbishop of New-York, in reference to what you call the Cardinal's Hat, is a pure and gratuitous fiction. No such thing ever happened, nor would it be possible for any such thing to have happened among the prelates of the Catholic Church."

And, there is no use in referring to history in proof or illustration of such rivalries. None but Catholics can read history, or so much as understand what they see with their own eyes. So your Grace tells us plainly. Addressing the said editor (who is, I suppose, a heretic, poor fellow,) you say:

"Sir, if it were possible for you to occupy any point of view from which Catholics are in the habit of regarding," &c.

And, again,

"Unfortunately, it has not been in the way of your religion or educational training to be able to apprehend the usages and rules of the Catholic Church in these particulars."

And once more, what awful words are these!

"Allow me to say that if your training, whether religious or educational, had permitted you to break through the narrow sectional limits with which it has made you familiar, and allowed you to occupy, even to-day or to-morrow, or at any time, one of those high eminences from which Catholics have been privileged in all ages to look down calmly upon the busy, shifting scenes of human activity," &c.

If it were not for these distinct warnings of a heretic's incompetency to see what he looks at or to know what he sees, one might make bold to say, it is not impossible that there should be, but quite certain that there have been, ere now, rivalries, and intrigues, in pursuit of the Cardinalate, and even of the more august Pontificate itself. One might presume to name the names of WOLSEY, and many others—might even suggest that some of these rivalries were on national grounds as well as personal; but your Grace has said there never were, and never can be, such things in the world. It is enough. I only wish I could climb to one of those high eminences from which your Grace is privileged to look down upon us all.

About the other statement—that there is a jealousy between native and foreign-born ecclesiastics, your Grace gives equally positive assurances. When you were at the Conferences of Bishops, you say,

"Dignity, decorum, politeness, but, above all, Christian charity, characterized every word and every act of theirs. And if I were now going to the judgment of God, I could say, so far as I have been able to judge, I have never witnessed the slightest symptom of national prejudice or national partiality among those high dignitaries of the Catholic church in this country."

And then, speaking generally of the Catholics, not of bishops and priests alone, you declare that there is no such thing as Know-Nothingism among them.

"The native American Catholics recognize as their brethren, those who from the rising to the setting of the sun profess the same faith which is theirs. How then could they disavow or shrink away from their brethren of that faith on their own soil?"

Yet it seems you have read Dr. BROWNSON's famous Know-Nothing article; for in this letter you term it "an unfortunate article." Plain people, who do not look down from high eminences, think it a clear proof that Native Americanism does exist among American Catholics. But then one must admit that what Dr. BROWNSON says is no index of what Dr. BROWNSON thinks. On the whole, the thing is bewildering; and instead of calling Dr. BROWNSON's article "unfortunate," or unprejudiced, I wish your Grace would at once pronounce it *impossible*.

The "politeness and Christian charity" which characterize your every act and word, when in conference as a clergyman, do not appear (at least from my "point of view") conspicuous in your Grace's editorial articles or anonymous letters. They do not beam very graciously upon that individual "whose name you will not repeat." He is one of those persons generally known here as Irish exiles, and whom the English, by virtue of Lord CLARENDON's packed jury, call "felons." But before quoting your remarks upon him and his comrades, let me revert to what Archbishop HUGHES, the *other* Catholic Archbishop of New-York, said in a speech of his at Vauxhall Garden, August 14, 1849, as I find it reported in the *Tribune*:

"It remains with the friends of Liberty, of Ireland, and of humanity, that they shall rally to sustain the struggle of a few brave and noble spirits against the most corrupt Power that ever desolated a Christian land."

Meaning the said exiles. And again:

"There is no possible ground, on which, except on the construction of partisan judges, to accuse the Irish nation of rebellion."

And once more:

"Can any one say that the Irish nation has rushed rashly into the contest?"

At that time, and afterwards, your Grace—or at least Archbishop HUGHES, as well as all other Catholics of Ireland and America—was highly incensed against the British Government for packing a jury of Castle-Protestants, excluding Catholics from executing the common civic office of jurors in their own land, and so obtaining against us a false and fraudulent verdict of "felony."

Now you say, speaking as "Philo-Veritas:"

"I shall not repeat the name of the individual. He is already but too well known as the representative of an Irish tribe whose hearts have apostatized from the honored creed of their country, but whose lips have not yet mustered the bad courage to disavow the faith of their forefathers. In regard to that class, the poet of Ireland was a prophet also. When they had a country to ruin, they left nothing undone to accomplish the catastrophe. Now that they have no country, but only a nominal hereditary creed, they have been equally industrious in laboring for its ruin. It was well said of them, as bad representatives of Ireland:

Unprized are her sons till they've learned to betray;
Undistinguished they live if they shame not their sires,—
And the torch that would light them through dignity's way,
Must be caught from the pile where their country expires.

"Yes; they contributed largely to gather the faggots and fire the pile of their country's expiration. But instead of seizing a torch from the conflagration which might 'light them through dignity's way,' some of them were satisfied with impressing *felons'* tracks on the Irish soil; and others with grasping a dead burnt stick which was no torch at all."

The imagery is obscure to me, but the intention is clear. You, "Philo-Veritas," now call those "noble and brave spirits" *felons*, for their resistance to that Power which Archbishop HUGHES denounced as "the most corrupt that ever desolated," &c. The "construction of partisan judges" disgusted Archbishop HUGHES, but is adopted, and flung in our faces by "Philo-Veritas." Now, you know we do not repudiate the title of Felons. To London Law I am a Felon: and the weekly journal which succeeded mine in Ireland, proudly called itself the *Felon*. But then, Bishop, it is not from your lips that we expected to hear this foul name uttered, and in the foulest English sense. *You* were not on Lord CLARENDON's packed jury:—you were not tailor or harness-maker to his Excellency; neither can it be possible that "Philo-Veritas" now expects any little office about the Vice-regal household in Dublin Castle,—that *he* should take up the reproach of our enemies, and brand and scathe us for our unfortunate effort to abolish "the most corrupt Power that ever desolated a Christian country."

Not that I venture to say there is any inconsistency in your Grace's conduct. From my low "point of view," how can I know? The double and triple characters and phases in which you appear, are undoubtedly required by the many and various exigencies of the Church. So onerous are your duties, that if your Grace could divide yourself into ten, there would be work for you all. The Editor has his sphere—the Archbishop his—the anonymous citizen his; and the great science of casuistry (which gives so many points of view) can reconcile them all—even though the Bishop should have to rebuke the Editor, or Bishop Paile-Veritas should controvert Bishop HUGHES. One can even conceive a case in which Bishop Philo might deem it his duty to give the lie to Bishop Veritas.

I intend, before I have done, to explain what seems to the unsophisticated laic mind to be the true reason why your Grace, in all the characters of Bishop, Editor, and anonymous private citizen, has of late discovered us to be "felons" and enemies of our country—namely, that in the columns of the *Citizen* we have openly thrown ourselves on the side of Republicanism, not only in America but in Europe,—have cheered on and sustained with all our power the efforts and the characters of those faithful revolutionists of Europe, who seek to overthrow the despotisms that oppress the people in many lands, including the despotism of the sovereign of Rome.—have demonstrated that the Pope of Rome has no need to be a prince, and ought not to be a prince,—and have publicly charged that the Press in America, which calls itself the Catholic Press, (including your Grace's talented organ,)—the Press which has ranked itself on the side of all tyrants, which has disgusted and alarmed American Republicans by its advocacy of religious persecution, which has brought disrepute and suspicion upon the Irish in this Union, (for whom it pretends to speak,) by the imputed follies and atrocities of its ignorant conductors,—is no Catholic Press at all, does not speak for the Irish, and is, in short, a standing, or rather, I trust, falling, libel on both Catholics and Irishmen, calculated to make them Pariahs and helots in the land of their adoption, as they have long been in the land of their birth.

But I have dwelt so long, in admiration and wonder, upon your Grace's refutation of the TIMES' assertions about the Know-Nothing Bishops, and the rivalries of Cardinals, that I must close this letter, intending to take the further liberty of addressing you a second one next week. It is an important subject to us all just now, Bishop, and will bear some further investigation.

I mean to prove, therefore, still more amply—*first*, that the Catholic laity in America do not desire to persecute heretics for their religious belief, but want, above all things, to have done with all pretension of a right to persecute on the part of their church and their clergy,—*second*, that the Pope of Rome has no need to be Prince of the Roman States,—*third*, that he is a bad prince, and his Government a mischievous Government,—*fourth*, that the people of every country have at all times a right to rise against and depose bad princes,—*fifth*, that the Catholics in Rome who may rise against and depose the Pope will, for all that, be good Catholics,—*sixth*, that the Pope, when deposed, will be, though no prince at all, as good a Pope as before, or better,—*seventh*, that while the Irish Catholic laity in America are capable of being good republicans, and want to have nothing to do with persecution, the Irish Catholic clergy in America (including your Grace) are bad republicans, and that *they* (including your Grace) are not to be trusted any more than the clerical corporation of any other church, to forbear from the burning of heretics if they had but power.

All this I shall try to prove, by instances, by authority, by mere secular ratiocination—humanly speaking as it were, seeing I have not learned to speak otherwise. However, for most of what is here advanced I shall cite the authority of bishops of your church, more particularly the authority of Archbishop HUGHES; although indeed, I despair of winning the concurrence of Archbishop Philo Veritas or the Editor.

I have the honor to remain, Your Grace's humble servant,

JOHN MITCHEL.

IN A QUANDARY.—The Toledo *Blade* relates a capital incident which occurred the other day. The editor of the *Blade* fell in conversation with an individual who was formerly possessed of Anti-Slavery principles, whom he had not seen for some time. Says the *Blade*: "Knowing what his convictions formerly were, we talked freely with him on the present crisis in public affairs, and began to express our feelings relative to the high-handed course of DOUGLASS, CUSHING &

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

CATULLUS, THE POEMS OF CATULLUS AND TIBULLUS, AND THE VIGIL OF VENUS. A literal prose translation, with notes, by WALTER K. KELLY. To which are added the metrical versions of LAMB & CHAMBERS, and a selection of versions by other writers. London: HENRY G. BOHN. New-York: BANGS, BROTHER & Co.

We fear our unsuspecting fathers would revise their opinions as to the excellent employment of their studious sons, who bend so faithfully over the royal quartos wherein are printed the Erotics of CATULLUS, and the Elegies of TIBULLUS, when they come to see how they look when forced out of their classical dresses of Latin and rhythm into literal English prose. But Latin poems, out of their native adornments, have no more of the body and spirit of the original than turtles have when stripped of their shells. Poems of the more delicate sorts, like liquids in different vessels, take the shape of the language that holds them. Those unacquainted with the original can scarcely get an idea of them from their translation. But to those who know the original, a good translation is precious. It gives the cue to their treacherous memory, and by its suggestions refreshes those who have not time to refer to their rusty Latin. The renderings of these old poems into verse, which Mr. BOHN here presents, however, are, many of them, very beautiful. Besides the names mentioned on the title-page, we have versions from MOORE, LEIGH HUNT, NOTT, OTWAY, and others, who did not know how to put a rough line into such smooth matters.

The *Vigil of Venus*, which has been attributed to so many authors, and to CATULLUS among the rest, is here given anonymously. Both of the poetical versions—one by PARNELL and the other by STANLEY—are exceedingly beautiful.

The writer of the biographical introduction to the volume has been called hard names for his sin of saying, in such flash phrase, that CATULLUS "was often 'hard up' for cash." It is really refreshing to come an author whose sin is so pardonable.

A HISTORY OF THE OLD HUNDREDTH PSALM TUNE. By Rev. W. H HAVERGAL; with a prefatory note by Bishop WAINWRIGHT. New-York: MASON BROTHERS.

This good old tune has a history as old as our country. Probably the Church of England Missionaries to Virginia used it, and doubtless in some of our oldest towns its notes had echoed from the hill-sides and rung through the dim woods before any church had been built in them. Mr. HAVERGAL has set himself to hunt up the story of its origin, and probably has as nearly settled it as it ever will be settled. He concludes that its author was WILLIAM FRANC. In its original state, however, its rhythm was of a more joyous character—it did not drag with such equal steps over the words of the glorious psalm. Just what it was at first, in 1561, how it was in JOHN DAY's version, and how it suffered many variations afterwards, our author carefully sets down.

Others than FRANC have been credited with the authorship of the tune. CLAUDE GOUDENEL has his friends, and probably nine tenths of Christendom would have been glad if the claims of MARTIN LUTHER as its author could have been sustained. However, history is juster than our fancies.

We do not know the human being that is hair-brained enough to deny the excellence of the *Old Hundredth Psalm Tune*. Yet few men are living who have not been put to sleep under its solemnly slow execution. We greatly admire the direction of old THOMAS RAVENSCROFT, "that Psalms of Rejoicing be sung with a louder voice, and a *swift and jocund measure*." We think better of the taste of Dr. ISAAC WATTS, for remarking, "that if the method of singing were but reformed to *a greater speed* of pronunciation, we might often enjoy the pleasure of a longer psalm, with less expense of time and breath, and psalmody would be more *agreeable to that of the ancient churches*, more intelligible to others, and delightful to ourselves."

THE POETICAL WORKS OF SIR THOMAS WYATT. With a Memoir.
THE POETICAL WORKS OF HENRY HOWARD, EARL OF SURREY. With a Memoir.
THE POETICAL WORKS OF THOMAS CAMPBELL. With Notes, and a Biographical Sketch, by Rev. W. A. HILL.

Here are three additional volumes of LITTLE & BROWN's excellent edition of the Poets of Great Britain. From the list, the poems of WYATT and "the accomplished SURREY" could not well be spared; not, perhaps, that any one of their productions cling to our memory and make us clamorous for the rest, but that both names are of the number that cannot fail to recur when we count up the list of "considerable poets." WALTON calls SURREY "the first English classical poet," and SURREY thus nobly talks of "the parts" of WYATT.

"A head where wisdom mysteries did frame,
Whose hammers beat still in the lively brain,
As on a stithe, where that some work of fame
Was daily wrought, to turn to Britain's gain;"
"A hand that taught what might be said in rhyme—
That reft Chaucer the glory of his wit."

CAMPBELL's poems are from the London edition of 1851. The memoir and notes, by Mr. HILL, are somewhat abridged, for which they are all the better. With a single exception, all of the pieces that were deliberately rejected by the author are excluded from this edition. The New-York publishers are EVANS & DICKERSON.

THE POLAR REGIONS; OR, A SEARCH AFTER SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITION. By Lieut. SHEPARD OSBORNE. New-York: A. S. BARNES & Co.

This is a republication of a pleasant book which was very well received on its appearance in London. Lieut. OSBORNE commanded the steam-frigate *Pioneer*, which, in company with another screw-steamer, the *Intrepid*, and two sailing-vessels, the *Resolute* and *Assistance*, fitted out at Woolwich in 1850, to search for the missing FRANKLIN. The gallant lieutenant, like our own KANE, would pass for a mere boy among our old folks, being but twenty-five years old when the squadron set sail. But a man born in these low latitudes gets a good deal of wit within him when he has spent a season or two so near the pole that the nights last whole months, and daylight is afforded near half a year consecutively for those who are anxious "to improve their minds." Such are apt to come home older than the almanacs they carry would indicate, and their judgment should be accepted as that of old men. These "Stray Leaves" are written in an unpretending style, but for that reason none the less are they valuable contributions to the literature that concerns the icy ends of the earth. They were first given to the public, February, 1852.

THE WORKS OF WILLIAM COWPER. By ROBERT SOUTHEY. London: H. G. BOHN. New-York: BANGS, BROTHER & Co.

This volume, the fourth, concludes "The Letters," and has, in addition, COWPER's *Connoisseur* papers and notes on "Paradise Lost." It is to us a comfort to believe that the admirers of COWPER are yet numerous. We earnestly hope that the success of Mr. BOHN's editions of his life, letters and poems will prove it. But any one born in these times and conversant only with current tastes would think it very dubious whether 8 volumes of so quiet and sad a man's works and doings would sell. Six beautiful steel engravings adorn this volume, and more than 40 pages of index render all the riches of the four volumes available.

CRYSTALLINE; OR, THE HEIRESS OF FALLDOWN CASTLE. A Romance. By F. W. SHELTON, A. M. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER.

Mr. SHELTON has not yet written a poor book. Nor before has Mr. SHELTON written a book which so pleasantly impressed us as does *Crystalline*. It is an old story, but in its new presentation it is charming. A little more definiteness about the girl would have relieved us of a constant wondering as to whether she is a maid of sixteen or scarcely past yet her sixth birthday; she seems so very childlike at times that we marvel the prince should treat her so like a young lady. The mechanical execution of the volume is clear, the paper is good, the illustrations are fine, the binding is stout.

EASY NAT; OR, THE THREE APPRENTICES. A Tale of Life in New-York and Boston. By A. L. STIMSON, Editor of the *Express Messenger*. New-York: J. C. DERBY.

Here are 465 pages of easily written narrative of the adventures of three printer boys. One is a correct lad of good principles, another "easy," and the third old in his youth and a great rascal even in early life. They come to their natural conclusions. The evident intention of the writer is good. But the story is like that of any commonplace lads who move in circles not over pleasant to be acquainted with. The best of them is a prodigiously dull, stilly fellow, and we do not wonder that his Sunday-like virtues failed to impress "Easy Nat" as they should have done.

HISTORY OF CUBA; OR, NOTES OF A TRAVELLER IN THE TROPICS: being a political, historical and statistical account of the Island, from the first discovery to the present time. By MATURIN M. BALLOU. Illustrated. Boston: PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co. New-York: J. C. DERBY.

After so full and comprehensive a title-page, it only remains for us to say that what is promised is well performed. The author writes simply and directly. The illustrations are what they profess to be. Mr. BALLOU is the son of the late Rev. HOSEA BALLOU, and editor of GLEASON's PICTORIAL. We receive the volume from EVANS & DICKERSON, of Broadway.

THE WORKS OF JOHN LOCKE. Vol. 1, Philosophical works, with a preliminary Essay and Notes by J. A. ST JOHN. London: HENRY G. BOHN. New-York: BANGS, BROTHER & Co.

It is strange that LOCKE's complete works have not long ago been demanded by a public which for two centuries nearly, has been familiar with his name, and never otherwise than under obligations to him for his philosophy. Mr. BOHN's enterprise does not wait for a demand. He undertakes to furnish a supply, and a demand is quite sure to be created to welcome it. Of LOCKE's works, the first two volumes will be occupied with his "Philosophy."

GAN-EDEN; OR, PICTURES OF CUBA. Boston: JOHN P JEWETT & Co. New-York: SHELTON, LAMPORT & Co.

A Boston invalid spent a Winter in Cuba, and found it a "garden of delight," a Gan-Eden. He sees everything as through a sunny colored glass. The prospects are bright beyond description; all that he sees wears the same golden hue, and even distorted objects have nothing objectionable in their coloring. Still, there is more truth-talking in the book, and honest jotting-down of facts as they are, than we were prepared to see. It is written in elegant and sprightly style.

VOICES OF SPIRIT LAND. Through NATHAN F. WHITE, Medium. New-York: PARTRIDGE & BRITTAN.

Mr WHITE is a Connecticut man, born in 1827, and became a medium unwittingly. POWHATAN, we are told, delights to speak through him in his classical tongue, and the Hebrews, Arabs, and Germans at times inspire him to write respectively after their fashion. But, unfortunately, they dictate no poetry, though here are 250 pages of trash which they are credited with. Written without capitals to head the lines, it would stand very clearly revealed as bald and senseless prose.

THE LOOKING-GLASS. By Rev. DANIEL H. PETERSON. New-York.

This is a narrative of the life, labors and travels of Rev. DANIEL H. PETERSON, a colored clergyman, formerly settled at Rome, N. Y. He was there much esteemed and respected. Among his travels is included a visit to Western Africa. He seems to have been much pleased with the Colony of Liberia, and pronounces it "A land of rest, peace and unity,"—its Government, one "of wisdom and equality."

KATHARINE ASHTON. In two volumes. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

This novel is published in two volumes of 350 pages each. It is no small undertaking, to get through so many pages of this fashion of reading in weather like this. The admirers of *Amy Herbert*, *Margaret Percival*, *The Earl's Daughter*, &c., will be disposed to buy it, however, when they find that this is from the pen of Miss SEWELL. The story is interesting and well conducted, and the style pleasing.

SCRIPTURE HISTORIES FOR LITTLE CHILDREN. With 16 illustrations. By JOHN GILBERT. New-York: EVANS & DICKERSON.
THE DAY OF A BABY-BOY: A tale for a little child. By E. BERGER. New-York: EVANS & DICKERSON.

Two volumes for children, so beautifully gotten up as to make old folks happy to look at them. The paper, print and illustrations need not be surpassed. The stories will greatly comfort the smallest of the little people that have learned to lie still and be read to.

THE YOUTH OF JEFFERSON; OR, A CHRONICLE OF COLLEGE SCRAPS AT WILLIAMSBURG, IN VIRGINIA, A. D. 1764. REDFIELD: 12mo.

We are not over-much pleased with this novel. The dialogue is often trifling, and the philosophy trashy. But the characters are distinctly drawn, and it is always pleasant to read of the youth of our great men, though, as in this case, the tales are hung on the slightest incidents in their lives.

THE WORKS OF JOSEPH ADDISON—With Notes by RICHARD HURD, D. D., Lord Bishop of Worcester. Vol. 3.

BANGS, BROTHER & Co. send us the third volume of the *Spectator*, which includes all of ADDISON's contributions, from Paper No. 162 to No. 483. We have already spoken of the excellencies of this edition of the model Essayist's works.

THE CLOSET COMPANION; OR, MANUAL OF PRAYER. With an introduction by ALBERT BARNES. New-York: M. W. DODD.

This little work has already passed through many editions. Hundreds of closets will welcome its reappearance.

J. H. COLTON & Co. publish on a broad sheet a neat Map of Nebraska and Kansas. The boundaries of each, and of the Indian territory are carefully and we believe accurately laid down. The much talked-of routes to the Pacific—the "Northern," the "South pass," the "Central," and "the Southern," with their proposed branches, are marked,—which we hold to be a desirable feature. Another portion of the map gives the boundaries of the portion acquired from Mexico, by the Gadsden Treaty of 1854.

Mr. ABNER JONES, Professor of Music, has rendered into English verse, of various measures, the Psalms of David. The title-page says they are divided according to their musical cadences, and comprised in their own limits, in which their responsive lines are kept unbroken, and the devout and exalted sentiments are expressed in familiar language. This sufficiently explains the intention of the author. MASON BROTHERS publish for him.

Dollars and Cents, by AMY LATHROP runs almost every fortnight another edition. That Mr. PUTNAM made no mistake when he published this volume is also evident from the fact that it has been published under three several titles in London, if we are to credit a literary magazine of undoubted veracity.

The *Illustrated Magazine of Art*, for August, is equally abundant in interesting articles and wood engravings. Its scope is large enough to embrace every department of art, and it gives in every number a full return for the 25 cents it costs. T. L. MCELRATH & Co. are the publishers.

Which is the Church? is the title of "gleanings" inscribed to the members of the English Church Establishment, by C. MACKENZIE, and published for the author by EDWARD FLETCHER. It is a small volume of 254 pages.

DUNNIGAN & BROTHER's elegant edition of the Bible, according to the Douay and Rhenish versions, has reached the 32d number—the 4th chapter of Luke.

The First Annual Report of the Saint Louis Young Men's Christian Association has been received.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS ROBBED.—Col. MCMULLEN, member of Congress from Virginia, was robbed of about $1,600, on Monday evening, on the Fredericksburg train. An individual implicated in the theft has been arrested, but none of the money was recovered. It appears that the Colonel was in a hand-car, twelve miles from Richmond, and that, unexpectedly, a freight train was met, too late to prevent a collision. To save himself he jumped out, leaving behind his carpet-bag, containing the money. The collision occasioned no serious damage, and after the excitement, on looking for the carpet-bag, it was missing, but soon found a short distance from the track, cut open and the money gone. It is supposed the collision forced it open, and that the money was instantly picked up by the thief. The man arrested had $20 of it in his possession, and says it was given to him by another man.—*Baltimore Sun, Aug. 9.*

IS JAIL-BREAKING EPIDEMIC?—Ten prisoners confined in the Detroit jail, not liking the accommodations afforded them by the County of Wayne, escaped by cutting a hole through the wall, on Thursday night last. Five of them crossed the river to Canada, but the remaining moity of the squad are supposed to be in the States. A reward of $25 is offered for their detection.

Mining Companies in Jamaica—Letter from Dr. Deck.

LA PIERRE HOUSE, Philadelphia, Wednesday, Aug. 9, 1851.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: I have noticed in your paper of yesterday that your Jamaica (W. I.) correspondent mentions in the mining items of the Island that Dr. BARRETT had returned from New-York empowered to work the lands under an American Company, so favorably reported on by myself. This is *not* the case. Dr. BARRETT represents two distinct mining properties, far distant from and independent of each other—*one* of these, which has been taken up by a Company here, he goes back to set in action, but I have never given an opinion upon this in *the least degree favorable*, and have repudiated my name appearing in it altogether, and this is that to which your correspondent alludes as being worked.

The other lands to which the enclosed report relates have had as yet *no company* formed, nor do they intend it, being in the hands of a few private individuals who intend to work it for their own benefit, when the improved aspects of the island render it feasible. Of *this mining land*, I have the highest opinion, of the other a most indifferent one, and less so from those who have its management there. Dr. BARRETT is a most intimate friend of mine and would not sanction such a mistake, for he knows my ideas upon the company property, and a three months' general exploration of the mining districts has led me to form pretty positive opinions upon their future capabilities. I do not know that I am aware of your correspondent, although I am indebted to him for some occasional flattering notices, but I do know all the most influential men of the island, and I have written to two or three of the editors of the chief paper, disclaiming any connection at present with any American Company holding property I have reported *favorable on*.

Apologizing for intruding on your time, I am, yours, &c., ISAIAH DECK.

What Did the Doctors Say!

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

My attention was called a day or two since to a report of the observations made in the Academy of Medicine last Wednesday evening. The subject for discussion being Cholera, its causes, &c., in which, if my memory serves me, great injustice was done to some of the gentlemen, by the limited report of the discussion, and particularly the remarks made by Dr. SAYER, whom you make to say, "He had not seen a decent man die of Cholera, this season, unless he was drunk the night before."

It was held by Dr. S. that the Cholera was one of the most controllable of all diseases, in all its st ages but the algia or cyanic; that there were but comparatively few fatal cases, except from great carelessness or neglect; that in nearly all the known cases, the first or diarrhœa stage had lasted from one to six days before any of the graver symptoms made their appearance; that during all that time it was perfectly under control; that he had not seen a death this year unless the patient had been drunk or *committed some other violation of nature's laws, such as overfatigue of mind or body, error in diet, exposure to sudden change of temperature, and had neglected the ever present, warning diarrhœa.*

You see by a full report of what he said, that the (as it stands) objectionable remark sinks into its proper place and becomes only one of the *causes* of this disease, as incidentally set forth by Dr. S.

A FELLOW OF THE ACADEMY.

Our correspondent's memory and our own, though employed about the same service, render very different accounts. What he says was held by the Doctor very properly *might* have been *said*—but it was not. We think that what was said was literally set down in the sketch of the Academy's proceedings.

There are two ways of preventing annoying reports. One is for every man to say, when he talks in public, *what he means*; and the other is to say nothing in the presence of a reporter that would read badly; or, what amounts to the same thing, keep the reporters away from meetings whose proceedings should not be truthfully reported.

But, if the "Fellow" will read again, he will see that the Doctor's remark was not *very* offensive after all. It only shows that none of the *Doctor's* patients have died of cholera thus far, unless "given to liquor."

SPORTING.

American Cricket Match at Hobsken.

An American Cricket Match took place at Hoboken on Wednesday. The match excited great interest amongst the students of the Free Academy, there being a great number present; and when one of their number, DAVIS, made the *best hit* of the day, namely, a splendid leg hit for six, their applause was loud and long; in fact, it was worth going to Hoboken to see DAVIS alone play; and when he was bowled out by a shooter from Baker, some of the *old cricketers carried the boy from the ground*, amidst the cheering and applause that cricket-players and admirers know how to give. And if the students could only get Hamilton-square graded this Fall in time for playing on next Spring, there is no doubt that New-York would soon be able to challenge the world, not even excepting the best players in England.

There was an immense concourse of persons on the ground in the course of the day, hundreds of whom had never seen cricket played before.

On the New-York side—SHANNARD, ADDY, BARCLAY, RAMSEY, and DAVIS, were very prominent; and on the Newark side—HEDGES, SMITH, HALSTED, WURTS, and TREGEAR, were much applauded for their style of playing.

This match being played exclusively by Americans, proves (as SAM PATCH, &c.) "that some things," &c., &c. This ends the first match played in the United States between Americans. Let us hope it will not be the last.

New-York won the top and put themselves in.

New-York Club's first Innings.		*New-York Club's second Innings.*	
Shonnard c. Hedges, b. Halsted	14	Shonnard b. Hedges	19
Wheatley b. Hedges	0	Wheatley not out	0
Addy Barclay b. Baker	27	Addy Barclay b. Baker	1
Edwards b. Hedges	1	Edwards c. Wurts, b. Baker	6
Ranney b. Hedges	2	Ranney c. and b. Baker	25
Tryon b. Hedges	5	Tryon b. Hedges	9
Wells c. and b. Baker	5	Wells b. Hedges	4
Davis b. Baker	6	Davis b. Baker	25
Hilliard c. Hedges, b. Halsted	0	Hilliard b. Baker	0
Banning c. Baker, b. Halsted	0	Banning run out	3
Le Gal not out	0	Le Gal c. Sayre, b. Hedges	1
Wides	7	Wides	8
		Leg Byes	1
Total	67	Total	102
Newark Club, 1st Innings.		*Newark Club, 2d Innings.*	
Ward b. Davis	2	Ward run out	1
Hedges c. Ranney b. Davis	10	Hedges b. Edwards	0
Smith b. Edwards	17	Smith b. Edwards	16
Halsted b. Edwards	10	Halsted c. Edwards b. Barclay	3
Wurts b. Davis	10	Wurts b. Barclay	2
Tugear b. Edwards	16	Tregear, run out	1
Baker b. Davis	1	Baker, leg before wicket, b. Barclay	0
Sayre b. Edwards	0	Sayre b. Edwards	5
Bragg b. Edwards	0	Bragg, not out	0
Williams c. and b. Edwards	1	Williams b. Barclay	7
W. Hedges, not out	2	W. Hedges b. Barclay	0
Wides	3	Wides	0
Byes	6	Byes	2
Leg Byes	1	Leg Byes	1
No Balls	2	No Ball	1
Total	83	Total	33

The New-York Club winning by 47 runs.

☞ Paper made from *wood*, as a substitute for rags, appears to be coming into use, with the prospect of effecting a large saving for newspaper publishers. The Philadelphia *Ledger* and the Providence *Journal* are now both printed on such paper. It is firm and smooth, but is deficient in fineness of texture and in general appearance, compared with the ordinary kind. The defects, however, may yet be remedied. Any kind of wood may be used, though poplar seems to be preferred. The pulp, when prepared, is put upon the common paper-making machine, and is made into paper by the ordinary process. It is supposed that it may be furnished at one-half the cost of rag-paper.—*Journal of Commerce.*

A CUNNING FRAUD.—A fortnight ago, two females entered the shop of a jeweler in Argyle-street, and asked to be shown marriage rings. They selected one which they ordered to have initials engraved on, and sent in the evening to a certain tavern in the city, when it would be paid for. Shortly after they had gone the ring selected was found to be brass, they having substituted it for a genuine gold ring; and on making inquiry, no such tavern as that referred to by the women was to be found. A female is in custody for examination as to the ingenious theft.—*N, B. Mail.*

Items of Foreign Gossip.

GIGANTIC STATUE TO SHAKSPEARE.—Signor CHARDIGNI has made public, through the *Journal of the Society of Arts*, a proposal for erecting a gigantic statue of SHAKSPEARE. Signor CHARDIGNI proposes that the statue should be 100 feet high, of cast-iron, formed by a new process, which he has invented. In the statue it is proposed to have three floors, with a staircase for ascending to the top or head of the monument. These three floors will divide the statue into three rooms, of about 80 feet in circumference and 15 feet each in height, the sides of which the artist proposes should be adorned with bassi-rilievi, in cast-iron, representing all the chief scenes of SHAKSPEARE's plays. In the middle of the first floor are to be statues, in cast-iron, of the Queen and Prince ALBERT. The third floor of the statue, reaching to the head, will afford a splendid panoramic view of London, through the apertures for the eyes, which, following the proportions of the rest of the statue, will be more than 2 feet wide. In addition to the light which will come from the apertures of the eyes, a large quantity of light will be admitted by the top of the head, which is for this purpose intended to be made of glass. In addition to this, the folds of the drapery of the statue will admit a variety of openings, not visible from below, through which light and air may be introduced. It is also proposed that it should contain a library of the best editions of SHAKSPEARE's works. Busts, of cast-iron, of cotemporaries of SHAKSPEARE, and of those whose names have been worthily associated with his, would be fitting ornaments of the interior. The statue would stand on a pedestal of stone, in which should be the entrance, through doors of cast-iron, whose pannels might be adorned with appropriate bassi-rilievi. Nothing is said about ways and means.

At a great London library sale, lately, the SHAKSPEARE lots brought good prices. A copy of the first edition, a very fine one, sold for £250. It cost Mr. GARDNER £155. A copy of the second impression sold for £18 10s.; and a copy of the third impression—rarer than the second, in consequence of many copies having been burnt in the great fire—for £26; and one of the fourth impression for £13. Early editions of the separate plays brought equally good terms. A first edition of The Merchant of Venice brought £32—the same of Pericles, £21—a second edition of Midsummer Night's Dream, £12 15s.—the same of King Lear, £20. A first edition of MILTON's Poems, with portrait by MARSHALL, sold for £11 10s.—a fine first edition of SYDNEY's Arcadia sold for £34. A note on this work in the auctioneer's catalogue says: "There is a space on the reverse of folio 311 left for an epitaph. Has this epitaph ever been inserted in print? The Bright copy had it inserted in manuscript of the time." A first edition of SPENSER's Faerie Queene brought £16. Some words in the last two lines of the first stanza, p. 332, are omitted in this copy, other copies having them filled in. In this first edition, SPENSER closes his third book with five stanzas, rather freely describing the meeting between "Scudamore and Amoret," the stanzas being omitted in the second and other editions. An edition of all the Works of JOHN TAYLOR, the Water-Poet, brought £18 5s.—a first edition, imperfect, of WALTON's Angler brought £10 17s. 6d., a copy of PURCHAS sold for £55 10s.—the Amsterdam (1741) edition of RABELAIS, in three volumes, sold for £34—a black-letter copy of Archbishop PARKER's Whole Salter, of which impression a few copies are known, brought £40 10s., on American account. The collection included several Liturgies. A King Edward the Sixth's Booke of Common Prayer (1549) brought £51 10s.—a Booke of Common Prayer (1559), the first edition of ELIZABETH, £64,—an edition of 1552, £29—and an edition of 1662 sold for £16.

The *Athenæum* quotes part of Fanny Fern's letter to John Bull, saying: "Fanny Fern is irate and jocose with us for doubting whether she was green enough to warrant the adoption of the title of 'Fern Leaves' for her squibs and crackers, and her ire and jocosity take the form of a lady-like, pastoral and sparkling letter to John Bull. Fanny is cruel to her countrymen. A hundred and seventy-five thousand readers of *Leaves* like the above! It is the saddest satire we have ever read on America and Americans."

Mr. GREENE has obtained—against the will of Government—a Select Committee to inquire into the cheapest, most expeditious and most efficient mode of providing for the printing required for the House of Parliament and the public service. He offered to point out a new mechanical process, by which a saving of £40,000 a year might be effected in this branch of the public expenditures, and, in spite of a remonstrance from Mr. GLADSTONE, the House caught at the offer, and granted Mr. GREENE his Committee.

An Athens journal says: "The Greek Government has selected a marble block in the Parthenon for the monument of GEORGE WASHINGTON, now being raised in the city named after him. It is to bear the following inscription: 'To GEORGE WASHINGTON, the heroic general, the high-minded citizen, the founder of modern freedom, the land of SOLON, THEMISTOCLES and PERICLES, the birthplace of ancient freedom, dedicates this old marble as a sign of reverence and admiration.'"

The following from the advertising columns of the *London Athenæum* of July 22, show what Englishmen are about to read:

Will be ready on the 1st of August, Part I. of The Ferns of Great Britain. Illustrated by JOHN E. SOWERBY; Descriptions by C. JOHNSON, Esq. To contain about 46 plates, and to be completed in eight monthly parts; full colored at 3s., partly colored at 1s. 6d. per part. Prospectuses may be had through all booksellers, and of the proprietor, JOHN E. SOWERBY, No. 3 Mead place, Lambeth.

This day is published, in 2 vols. 8vo., price 30s., with Map of the Route, Plan of Jerusalem, and other illustrations, a Narrative of a Journey through Syria and Palestine in 1851 and 1852, by Lieut. VAN DE VELDE, late of the Dutch Royal Navy.

This day is published, fcap. cloth, price 3s. 6d., "The Treatment and Cure of Diseases Incidental to Sedentary Life." By WILLIAM PEARCE, M. R. C. S. L. S. A.

A prize has been offered in Berlin for the best head of the Arisen Christ. It is intended for the entrance to a mortuary chapel. There are seventeen sculptors competing.

Cheap editions. This day is published, small 8vo., price 2s., The Head of the Family, a Novel, by the author of "Olive."

This day is published, price half-a-crown, a Waterloo Commemoration for 1854, by MICHAEL JOSEPH BARRY.

This day, price one shilling, The Universities and the Church of England. By a Cambridge man.

LENTZE's statue of WASHINGTON at the Battle of Monmouth will shortly be exhibited at Brussels. It is at present in the sculptor's studio at Berlin.

Dr. ELSTER, a well-known German writer on Art, died suddenly, a short time since at Berlin.

The Royal Academy of Copenhagen celebrated the other day their hundredth anniversary.

JOHANN ENDER, a well-known Viennese artist died a few months since in that city.

British Civilization.

From the London Leader, July 22.

The assize intelligence this week supplies variety in the stock police news of misery, and villainy, and madness.

WILLIAM CAMPION, a sailor, waiting for a ship at Whitby, was dining one day with his mother; the old lady vexed him, and he took up the carving-knife and killed her. The Jury found him "Not guilty" on the ground of insanity. He had, in fact, used incoherent expressions—something like this of the Jury's.

MARGARET STANLEY, the wife of a laborer, stands remanded at a metropolitan court on a charge of Mr.s Sloane-like treatment of her step-daughter. When she was taken into custody her neighbors in a wretched alley hooted her, but they had never interfered before with her cruelties. "The child was screaming day and night."

JOHN WILLIAMS, "an astute cab proprietor;" of a single cab, has perplexed a magistrate and baulked the police. He was summoned for not producing his badge and book of fares when called upon to do so by a policeman. His defence was that he was the proprietor of the cab, not the driver, and the act only mentioned the driver! The summons had to be dismissed; and the cabmen give this ingenious man the soubriquet of "the Attorney-General."

DANIEL BULL, "of athletic make," has been sent for three months to hard labor for brutally belaboring his wife, who would not, after all, give evidence against him. As he was about being conveyed, with the other prisoners, to the police van, his wife anxiously pressed forward to shake hands with him, but he surlily knocked her aside, and was led away to undergo his punishment.

At Marlborough-street Court, GEORGE PILKINGTON, gentleman, was charged with having violently assaulted WILLIAM LOVE, corn merchant, No. 28 Warwick-street, Golden-square. Mr. LOVE said he was returning home through Regent-street about 1 o'clock that morning, and seeing a female smoking a cigar, he asked her for a light, but she refused, and went into the road. Seeing she had a little dog, he said, jokingly, "Will you give me that dog?" Before a reply was made he was knocked down by a blow from behind and was stunned for a short time; his hat was cut through, and he bled a great deal. The prisoner was pointed out as the person who had struck him, and he gave him into custody. JAMES CLUTTON, a jeweller, of Denmark-street, corroborated this statement. Mr. PILKINGTON, in defence, said he was walking with his wife, and having occasion to leave her a for a minute, he gave her his cigar, and on his return, seeing her accosted and chased off the pavement by a stranger, he knocked him down with part of the stick of an umbrella he had in his hand. The magistrate found the defendant in own recognizances to keep the peace for six months. A most absurd decision.

WILLIAM STOCKLEY, in Yorkshire, knocks his father down because his father, who was drunk, abused Mrs. WM. STOCKLEY; the fall brings on a fatal illness, of which the old gentleman dies, and there is a trial for manslaughter. The jury recommend WM. STOCKLEY to mercy—because the deceased got drunk and gave provocation, and the sentence is accordingly light.

At Owlerton, near Sheffield, some artisans, who were merry-making at "a feast" got drunk and quarrel; in the evening several way lay one and beat him—to death. An inquest is held.

JOHN SHEPPARD, a London costermonger, has been sentenced to three months' hard labor for conduct to a dog worthy the attention of the great company who met at the Mansion House, on Wednesday, to arrange about the heathen. A dog, which had bitten some children, was flung into the Fleet-ditch, a rope round its neck with the other end attached to a heavy stone; the rope, however, broke, and the creature regaining its liberty for a short time, was hunted about until caught by the defendant who, declaring he would have a lark with it, began slowly torturing the animal by beating its head and nose until its eyes started from the sockets, and its howlings were so loud and agonising that a large concourse of persons assembled, and the prisoner, fearing summary chastisement, flung it again into the ditch and made off.

WILLIAM CLARK, a farm laborer, at Nottingbill, met a woman, forty years of age, walking across some fields: he "took liberties" with her, and because she was not complaisant he threw her into a pond, from which she narrowly escaped undrowned. The defence was she was not chaste; and the magistrate (Mr. BEEDON) supported that defence by his absurd comments on the woman's explanations, finally giving a most ridiculous decision—a fine of 40s.

Mr. MILLAR, a "highly respectable" cotton-spinner, at Ashton-under-Lyne, has failed for about £11,000, and has absconded; leaving bills behind him which are protested as forgeries.

Mr. JOSEPH COLE, a "great" merchant in the city, has stood in the dock of the Mansion House this week, on a charge of having "obtained £10,000 upon warrants representing goods which were not in existence." The whole city is agitating against this system of fictitious bills.

Mr. BLACKSTONE, whilom M. P., has been in the Insolvent Debtors' Court this week. It is a "bad case;" and his long imprisonment (it will be remembered he used to defy the bailiffs with dogs, and was only captured after a campaign.) is not to be shortened—he is sent back to York Castle, the case being adjourned *sine die*. But there is no crime in the matter. The commissioner said: "He had given his opinion on the case. It was a most calamitous failure, and had resulted in a great degree from the want of discretion. The case was free from vice, as to the creditors, but it was not one in which he could say, in the words of the act, that the debts had been incurred "without culpable negligence."

The British Fleet in the Baltic.

Admiral BERKELEY recently made the following interesting statements in the House of Commons, concerning the prosecution of the war with Russia. They were in reply to some statements of Lord DUDLEY STUART:

Admiral BERKELY said he could assure the noble lord that the Government were as anxious to send out gun-boats as he could be, but the matter was not so easy a one as the noble lord seemed to think. The noble lord had been pleased to say that if twenty of these vessels were sent out to the Baltic, Cronstadt would be successfully bombarded. Now he had a letter from the gallant officer who conducted operations in the Baltic; and as he had served with that officer, he could state positively that no possible attempt would be omitted which held out the promise of getting at the enemy. [Hear, hear.] Sir. CHARLES NAPIER said that *it was not in his power to do anything with the powerful fleet which he had*—and he need not tell the House that when the gallant admiral penned these words he was chafing like a lion in his den, [cheers]—but that to *attack Cronstadt or Sveaborg would be certain destruction.* [Hear.] And what said Admiral CHADS, the most scientific officer in all that related to naval gunnery of the present day. He said that after two days' inspection of the forts and the ships, he found that *the fortifications were far too substantial to make any impression upon*, and that it would be useless to direct the fire of the ships against such masses of granite, and that, as to the ships, they were so placed that it was impossible to get at them. [Hear, hear.] He would trouble the House with one more short extract from a letter of Admiral SEYMOUR, the captain of the fleet, and whose business it was to see that no vessel was without everything which was required. Admiral SEYMOUR said that he had never been at any time in want of anything—thanks to the provident measures adopted by the Admiralty. [Cheers.] But the worst statement of all was that with which the noble lord the member for Marylebone wound up his remarks, to the effect that the fleets and arsenals of Russia might have been taken before this time had the gallant admiral been supplied with the requisite means by the Government, and had they not received orders to hold their hands. Now, in the strongest language in which man could utter his sentiment, he declared—it being his duty to draw up the orders to the admirals—that there never had been officers who had received more *carte blanche* to undertake what they pleased; and that, so far from their hands being tied up, the Government had encouraged them in every operation which they thought fit to attempt. [Loud cheers.]

The Dick Case Ended—Sentence of the Prisoner.

From the Empire, Dayton, Ohio, Aug. 7.

The summing up of this case having been concluded by the counsel on both sides, at about 5 o'clock on Saturday evening, the Court adjourned until 6 o'clock, at which time it was again opened, when Judge HART delivered to the Jury a lengthy and carefully prepared charge, reviewing all the material points in the testimony on both sides, and giving a clear and satisfactory interpretation of the law as applicable to the important case in hand. At 7½ o'clock the jury retired to their chamber, and after an absence of about four hours, it was announced that they had agreed upon their verdict. On coming into Court, they handed in a written verdict to the Judge, who read it as follows: "We, the jury find FRANCIS DICK guilty of the murder of JAMES YOUNG in the first degree, as he is charged in the indictment."

The jury was then polled, and each one for himself gave his assent to the verdict as read by the court. The counsel for the prisoner here stated their intention to move for a new trial. The court then adjourned until 8 o'clock on Monday morning, at which time the Judge stated that he would hear the argument of counsel for a new trial.

The court opened at 8 o'clock this morning, when the counsel for the prisoner stated the grounds on which they moved for a new trial: First, that the verdict was contrary to law and the evidence. Second, that one of the jurors had been permitted to leave the court, during the trial, in charge of a constable, to visit his father, who was thought to be dying. After hearing the counsel, the court overruled the motion for a new trial. FRANCIS DICK, the prisoner at the bar, was then asked by Judge HART if he had any thing to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him. He replied in substance as follows:

"I believe that I have had a fair trial, but the jury did not do me justice, and I believe that it would have been better for me if the trial had been moved to another county. I have nothing more to say. He afterwards stated that the little girl did not testify right; that she said first that I had a coat on my arm when I went into the stable, and afterwards that she did not know what it was; that Mr. RICHARDS was under the influence of liquor; that he had two drinks when he came to Court, and afterwards went out and got another, and his evidence should not be received; and if such testimony was received, he had nothing to say, for it would be no use. He again stated that the ruling of the Court had been universally against him; that he understood the law was that he should have the benefit of every doubt, and that he didn't. Nobody knew whether he committed the murder or not; the jury guessed at it; the blood might have been put on the coat and boots; I never saw it before; I can't see how it could have got in the wrinkle of the boot without somebody put it there; anybody of common sense can see that; I have nothing more to say; I don't think there is any use; I don't think it would make any difference."

Jud

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1854.

Messrs. Sampson Low, Son & Co., No. 47 Ludgate Hill, London, are our authorized Agents, and will receive subscriptions and advertisements for the DAILY or WEEKLY TIMES.

SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

In order to suit the convenience of a very large class of readers, whom the Mail does not reach every day, and who desire the TIMES oftener than once a week, we shall commence the publication about the middle of September next of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES. It will be printed on a sheet of the same size, and in the same style as the DAILY TIMES, and will contain all the matter published in the Daily except the advertisements. The first number will be issued at the commencement of our third year, on the 18th of September. It will be sent to subscribers, by Mail, in any part of the United States, or elsewhere, for THREE DOLLARS a year, payable in all cases in advance.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

State Politics.

The political elements are slowly crystallizing for the approaching Fall Election. The new issues introduced, and the new parties in process of formation, render it unusually difficult to forsee the precise shape the contest will assume—though its general outlines are sufficiently well defined. The *Hard* section of the Democratic party will be compelled to make another nomination for Governor, as Judge BRONSON peremptorily refuses to allow his name to be used. Messrs. COOLEY, VANDERBILT, and DAVID SEYMOUR of Troy, are mentioned as likely to be selected in his place. The Hards will not, in any case, abandon their organization. The *Softs*, or Administration wing of the party, meet to make nominations on the 6th of September. We hear that they are faltering in their purpose to re-nominate Gov. SEYMOUR—feeling that they have quite weight enough to carry in the unpopularity of the Federal Administration, without assuming besides the Governor's Veto of the Maine Law. We presume, therefore, that Gov. SEYMOUR will decline a renomination. ERASTUS CORNING is mentioned as likely to be the candidate—but his private business relations will probably interfere with such a purpose.

The *Whigs* hold their Convention on the 20th of September:—and as they are almost certain to carry the State, unless divided by tickets nominated on new issues, the number of candidates for office is even greater than usual. The general feeling among the Whigs seems to be in favor of a Western candidate for Governor:—if he would accept the nomination, Ex-Governor HUNT would probably be selected with the general acquiescence of the whole party. Hon. GEO. W. PATTERSON is also strongly sustained, as an able, judicious and popular candidate. Vigorous efforts are put forth in this City in behalf of Messrs. SAVAGE, WEDGEWOOD and DANIEL ULLMAN,—the first being supported on the strength of his public career as member of the last Assembly, the second on his general reputation, and the third on account of his magnanimity in having given place to Gov. HUNT two years ago. Besides these candidates, Judge CAMPBELL, ex-Mayor HARPER, Senator CLARK of Ontario, Comptroller COOK, Mr. LEAVENWORTH, and half a dozen others, are mentioned in various quarters. Under these circumstances, it is not likely that the Whigs will be defeated for lack of candidates. The nomination of Lieutenant-Governor will probably depend on that for Governor. Canal Commissioner FITZHUGH will undoubtedly be nominated for reëlection.

There are three new elements in the coming Election, which will probably have a controlling influence upon the result. The *Anti-Nebraska* organization,—the *Temperance* party, and the *Know-Nothings*, are both desirous of securing the ascendancy of their own principles, either by the nomination of distinct tickets, or by giving their support to that ticket which represents them most nearly. According to present appearances, they are likely to take the latter course, as it promises the most satisfactory results. The Anti-Nebraska Convention meets at Saratoga on the 16th. In some quarters a strong desire has been manifested, to nominate an Anti-Nebraska ticket at that Convention;—but we do not believe the design will be seriously entertained. The effect of such a step would be simply to *divide the Whig party*, and thus give the Administration section of the Democracy a fair chance of success by a plurality vote. Naturally enough, therefore, the project finds favor in the Democratic ranks;—but we are quite sure that a very large proportion of the delegates elected,—believing that the Convention was not called for any such purpose,—would renounce all allegiance to any ticket it should put in nomination. We presume that the proceedings of the Convention will be confined to the adoption of strong resolutions, on the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the general aggressions of Slavery,—and to making an earnest appeal to the people of the State in resistance thereto.

The State *Temperance* Convention is to meet at Auburn on the 26th of September. There is a division of opinion among Temperance men in regard to nominations,—some urging the nomination of a separate ticket, and others the selection from the other candidates of some one pledged not to veto a prohibitory law. We think the general inclination of the party is to adopt the latter course. The *Know-Nothings* work entirely in the dark, and it is not easy, therefore, to predict what they will do, or what steps they will take to do it. We presume, however, that they do not contemplate putting a separate State ticket in nomination.

On the whole, it is easy to see that among the old political parties the Whigs have altogether the vantage ground; and unless they are divided and their strength broken by new parties, they are reasonably certain to carry the State. No one of the new parties is probably strong enough to over-ride political alliances and elect a ticket of its own,—nor would it gain any substantial advantage even if it should do so. Their strength consists in their ability to *control* the result, by throwing their strength into either scale. The knowledge of this fact will unquestionably influence the political nominations. If *all* parties, therefore, should nominate tickets equally acceptable to these new organizations, (which, however, in the nature of the case is not possible,) their political preferences alone would decide their votes. The Whigs, we presume, are quite certain to nominate men, thoroughly and *from the beginning* hostile to the principle of the Nebraska bill,—pledged to approve of a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor, and not obnoxious to the Know-Nothing movement, so far as its principles are understood. These, of course, are mere speculations which the future may, or may not, confirm.

"Good Fatherly Talk."

A pleasant fiction is current in England, and, though the actual truth is dead against it, is complacently received as an indisputable aphorism. Mrs. STOWE has alluded to it in her new book. She mentions that she had seen Lord JOHN RUSSELL at a school examination, after which, says she,

"Lord JOHN came forward, and gave the boys a good fatherly talk. He told them that they had the happiness to live under a free Government, where *all offices are alike open to industry and merit, and where any boy might hope, by application and talent, to raise to any station below that of the Sovereign.*"

A merry wag is Lord JOHN! Well he knew—none better—that, of all places in the world, England is precisely the country where industry and merit are *not* the passports to "*all* offices," and where application and talent will not, do not, cannot raise a man "to any station below that of the Sovereign." We dare say that the school-boys to whom his Lordship "gave this good fatherly talk," chuckled, one and all, at the idea of occupying some of *all* the high offices of the State, and of being raised to *any* station below that of Queen VICTORIA. But, unless Lord JOHN's self-knowledge is very limited indeed, he must have felt, in the middle of his "good fatherly talk," that he was propagating a very unfatherly delusion. Look at his own case, for example, and see what it shows. Here is a man who is actually the Leader of the British House of Commons, on the part of the Government, and, as such, ought to be, if not an orator, (as were PITT, SHERIDAN, GRATTAN, CANNING, PLUNKET, PEEL and others,) capable of making a plain statement, in an intelligible manner. Instead of this, he stutters, he "hums and haws," he blunders right through what he has to say, and the newspaper reporters make him readable. Were they to take down his hesitations, his repetitions, his stammerings, his printed speech would be facetious as a farce. Mr. STOWE says that "he hesitates a *little* in his delivery." He hesitates a great deal, at times,—now and then, it is true, he goes ahead earnestly, and conquers the natural defect,—and even his eulogist, MOORE, was fain to confess that Lord JOHN's words did not flow in the usual manner, but were painfully elaborated "through the filtering recesses of lore and of thought." Lord JOHN was the younger son of a Duke, a seat in Parliament was purchased for him, he was pains-taking and liberal, his party gave him office when they came into power, and family connection and family politics pushed him up. Suppose he had been plain JOHN RUSSELL, younger son of JAMES RUSSELL, a shoe-maker, can any one who knows anything of the matter venture to say that he could have risen from that obscurity into the Government of England? Certainly not. He has tried his hand at many departments of literature,—biography, history, poetry, essay-writing, editorship,—and has not exceeded mediocrity in any. It was his father's Dukedom that made him a Cabinet Minister. Yet his "good fatherly talk" conveys a different opinion.

Sir ROBERT PEEL, who certainly was a man of talent—almost a man of genius—was addicted to promulgating the same fallacy which Lord JOHN impressed upon the school-boys. It was supremely amusing to see him, on some public occasion, when he boasted that "in England, any man of ability and character might aspire to and obtain the first offices in the State." This he *said*, but his manner conveyed the complacent idea, "Here am I, Prime Minister, and only the son of a cotton-spinner." Very true, but his father had given him the best education that money could obtain; had bought a seat in Parliament for him at the age of one-and-twenty; had allowanced him, then, with £8,000 a year, besides a liberal outfit; had given him the advantages that a title, (the old man was a Baronet,) position, education, and wealth can bestow; and had bequeathed him the enormous sum of $5,000,000, together with vast landed property in Staffordshire. Yet, with all these "appliances and aids to boot," backed with undoubted talent, PEEL found that being a cotton-spinner's son was against him as a politician. His party submitted to his rule, but grumbled because he was not one of the Aristocracy; they would have been more content with serving under

"Some tenth transmitter of a foolish face."

With the exception of the Law and the Church, (the first winning Judgships and Peerages, while the latter makes wealth,) the approaches to high office in England are few, narrow, and very crooked. In the Army, where successive steps or grades of rank are obtained *by purchase*, merit has pushed very few indeed to the top of the tree. Some few have been fortunate. If ARTHUR WESLEY had not been son of an Earl, would he have been Colonel of a regiment of the line at the early age of four-and-twenty? Would he have been sent to India, four years afterward, if his brother were not Governor-General of that vast territory? Would he, if not so connected, have been pushed on over other officers' heads? Would he have obtained the Irish Secretaryship? or would he, before he was 40, have been made Generalisimo in the Peninsula? Not he, nor any one. He had high military ability, but family connection placed him in the position to exercise it.

In truth, the Aristocracy have a monopoly of the great offices in England. For "an outsider" to aim at any of these is a crime unpardonable. CANNING, whose mother was an actress, obtained a large fortune by marriage, but when he became Premier the majority of his colleagues (PEEL included!) refused to serve under the *parvenu*, and his bitterest assailant was the pseudo-liberal, and real aristocrat, Lord GREY. See how cavalierly Mr. STUTT was turned out of office the other day, to make a vacancy for Lord JOHN RUSSELL, because, having no high family connection, Lord ABERDEEN could insult him with impunity. Look at D'ISRAELI, sneered at (as CANNING was) as "an adventurer," because, to use his own words, he was not born to a place in Parliament. Remember how difficult it is even for brilliant genius to rise out of the ranks in England, and then reflect on RUSSELL's and PEEL's absurdity in saying that "*all* offices are alike open to industry and merit, in England."

Schamyl's Caucasian War.

Late accounts from the East of Europe say that SCHAMYL, the soldier-prophet of the Caucasus, is at the head of a powerful mountain confederacy, and on his way, with a large army, to coöperate with the Turkish Pashas, advancing from Kars towards Tiflis, the Georgian capital. The name of this celebrated chief has come to be connected intimately with our ideas of Caucasian war and independence; and he is the most prominent actor in the late history of that region. He was born about 57 years ago, and is the head of a religion established by himself with an eye to the capacities and purposes of a wild semi-civilized people, perpetually at war for their independence. His system is called *Sufism*, an ecstatic belief, based upon the Koran, and well calculated to aid the cause of liberty by exciting against the Russians the strongest feelings of Mohammedan fanaticism. Since the time of PETER THE GREAT, when SCHAMSCHUYL's religious war in Daghistan forced the Czar out of the country, the Koran has been vigorously employed in the same place against Russian encroachment; and SCHAMYL only adopts the policy of his predecessors, with modifications. He was born and educated among mollahs, dervishes and murids, and grew up a fierce and sincere enemy of the invaders and their Greek hagiolatries. When HAMSED BEY, HADYS ISMAEL, and the other murids rallied round KHASI MOLLAH in 1823, he was one of the most active of the number.

After the death of the Mollah at Himry in 1833, and the assassination of HAMSAD in 1834, SCHAMYL stepped forward and took the leadership of the Eastern Caucasus. From that time he has been exercising, in a vigorous and successful manner, all the duties and energies of a military leader, a prophet and a legislator; and the true history of his life would make the most picturesque biography in the world. When KHASI MOLLAH fell at Himry, SCHAMYL, who was by his side, escaped from among the dead and wounded by what has been called a miracle. In 1839 he had become so formidable that the Russian general, GRABBE, marched with 10,000 men to drive him from his fortified head-quarters on the hill of Achulco. This place, perched like an eyrie on a point of rock, baffled a desperate effort to take it by a *coup de main*, and endured a blockade, during which the defences were knocked to pieces by the artillery. When the Russians with tremendous loss had got into the ruins, SCHAMYL was not there. He had escaped with his followers at the rear of the fort, where the rock sinks down to the river Koyson. He then showed himself among the chiefs of the Western Caucasus, preaching union and prophesying success, glory, and liberty. But he failed. The ports of the Black Sea were then open and the course of trade uninterrupted, and the warlike missionary was also looked on in the light of a foreigner, seeing that he did not understand the dialects of the Western tribes. He went home and rallied his people about him at the precipitous fortress of Dargo, whence his forays and military assaults severely harassed the Russians on the lower ground of the Terek, and along the central high road. In 1842 GRABBE was after him again, with 20,000 men, and, being led by the guide into a mountain *cul de sac*, was hurled back with great slaughter by the Imaum. NEIDHARDT and GRABBE were recalled, and Prince WORONSOFF sent in their stead. In 1845 the prince, at the head of an army of 35,000 men and a powerful artillery train, proceeded towards Dargo against SCHAMYL, whose strength and influence had vastly increased. After fighting every inch of his way to that place through the defiles and gorges of the hills, and losing great numbers of his men, the Prince found the fortalice of Dargo deserted, and heard at the same moment that the terrible Imaum had fallen upon twelve Russian battalions that were in the rear with the army stores. Generals PASSEK and VICTOROFF were killed in that flank assault, and the troops sent flying forward in confusion on the main body. WORONSOFF saw himself in imminent danger of being overpowered and cut to pieces, but a message to General FREYSTAG, which brought a strong reinforcement from Girselaul, saved the prince from the Caudine Forks. He and his army, however, were driven down the gorges of Daghistan into Georgia in a shameful state of route and demoralization. Two hundred Russian officers were killed, and about 20,000 men were either killed, sold as slaves or lost by desertion.

Next year SCHAMYL, at the head of 20,000 men—the largest army the Caucassians had yet set on foot—burst through the Cossack line and *harried* the level country of the Kabardians and other Lowlanders. The Imaum reproached them for their submission to Russia, pillaged their hamlets and herds, and compelling great numbers of them to join his standard, forced his way back to the hills. WORONSOFF tried to keep him shut up among them, but in vain. In 1850, SCHAMYL broke through the lines of of General DOLGOROUCKY, and made another terribly clean sweep of the Netherlands beyond the Terek. Our news latterly from that part of the world has been fragmentary and indistinct; but we gather enough to know that the ruler of the Eastern Caucasus comes out from time to time, and encourages those wholesale agitations which keep alive the warlike energies of his people. He has been long recognized as the Chief and Sultan of Eastern Caucasus—that region which lies between the winding line of the Terek and the Caspian—and he shows himself as skillful in governing as in preaching and fighting. On the plan of the old Norman Domesday Book, he has divided his territory among his chiefs or *naibs*, who are bound to furnish him with armed followers in proportion to their grants, and thus form the material of his army. He has organized a militia or landwehr for extraordinary occasions of general movement or defence, and surrounded himself with a body guard of a thousand horse to make his state impressive and be the *nucleus* of his mountain army. To support his Government, he has levied a regular tenth on the products of the soil, and secularized the property of the mosques and mollahs. His system of *sufism* agrees admirably with the latter regulation, being direct intercourse with the Deity on a cheap and simple principle, which needs no heavy paraphernalia of religion. Dervishes and mollahs of an able-bodied sort are meantime invited to enlist in the Murid Guard.

SCHAMYL failed, in 1839, to bring about a union of the Eastern and Western Caucasus. Circumstances have now greatly changed, and it is stated that the Adighes, Kabardians and Abkasians, are at present cheerfully acting in concert with the Imaum, in the well-grounded hope that, aided by the grand diversion from without, the entire Caucasus is about to be delivered from the Russians. The military strength of that region, where every adult knows the use of arms, may be estimated at very near 100,000 men. The population of the Caucasus, from the Caspian to the Black Seas and from the great ridge to the rivers Kouban and Terek, has been set down as over two and a half millions. Fighting all together, the hill people could drive and keep the Russians out of the country. At present they have taken a number of inland forts in the Western Caucasus, and of the seventeen that stood along the shore of the Black Sea, only those of Anapa and Soujak remain in the hands of the Russians. The possession of the Euxine by the allied fleets has led to that evacuation of the coast. From the centre—the military road through the Dariel Pass—all round to the sea, therefore, the Caucasians have freed themselves almost entirely from the control of the Czar. Both East and West, they have changed condition with the Muscovites. From being hemmed in and surrounded, they now surround and hem in, in turn, the few remaining garrisons of the enemy, and all the odds in their favor make the resistance of the Russians look very hopeless.

The policy of the Western Powers—such, at least, as they have announced it—would lead them to recognize the independence of the Caucasus—especially as the people of that region have acted independently of that policy, to the same end, and will certainly superintend arrangements with drawn swords. No more effective barrier against the Asiatic march of the Czar could be raised than that free mountain confederacy, however it may be arranged. The Eastern Caucasus, being strongly Mohammedan, would probably thrive best under an enlightened Chief like SCHAMYL; while the Western tribes would, most likely, be led to form a kind of Republican aristocracy, with a federal head, and in time, perhaps, a House of Representatives. The social condition of both Eastern and Western Caucasus is of a simple and primitive cast. The soil—covering an extent of over 50,000 square miles—is fertile and full of streams, and produces a splendid and plentiful vegetation scarcely surpassed anywhere else in the world. But the people are without an alphabet, or a book or a town of any kind, living variously in a patriarchal, tribal, or feudal fashion, under their *Psechs* and *Ousdens*, and chiefly devoted to the occupations of war and depredation. They are altogether a fine people—the Westerns especially—as everybody is aware—and the latter are not such determined pagans as the Easterns. They were formerly Christians, and, if freed from the fear and hatred of the Russians, would doubtless lose their dislike of Christianity, and—for reasonable considerations—receive baptism. At all events, it would be a noble policy to guarantee their independence, and thus leave them at leisure to till their ground and build ships to export its harvests, marry their daughters at home, raise school-houses, and, first and foremost, choose a national language. This last seems a strange preliminary. But it is a necessary one. The tribes of the Western Caucasus do not understand the languages of the Easterns; nor, indeed, do they well understand one another, where a very high hill or broad steppe intervenes. The princes and priests speak Turkish and Russian; but in the case of the tribes there is a necessity for some common language as the first premise of anything like nationality. It would be a wonderful thing if they should get the Anglo-Saxon. But languages grow best from the ground, like the oaks and beeches; and, indeed, a German professor is easily found who would gather up the roots and stray particles of the native tongue, and lay the foundations of the Caucasian literature in a grammar which nobody should attack with impunity. Altogether, that Caucasian question is very interesting, just now;—as well to the despotic strategists who care little for liberty, as to those who love it, and to the downcast nationalities that are hoping everything from the turns of the strife. For if the Caucasus be freed, Georgia will be so too, and have the Bagratides back again, very likely; and all this would be a very good omen for those who are sighing for their own resurrections and restorations. Meantime the Caucasus, armed, while she prays the great Powers to secure her liberty, keeps her hand on her *shaska*, like the Pilot in "Rabelais," who, amidst the storm at sea, beseeches Heaven to save him, and then says: "But, in any case, I'll keep my hand upon my helm."

Varying Rates of Fare.

The Avenue A and Jersey City stages advertise to carry passengers after Monday next for four cents. So we go. So many of the stages now charge three cents only that some of the six-cent lines have to keep notices posted that their fare is six cents yet. A year ago the Fourth-avenue cars charged sixpence, now they are down to five. The Brooklyn cars on all the lines carry you through for four. The number of riders is more than doubled. Those who always walked before, ride now. They say it is more comfortable and just as cheap to ride and buy one pair of boots, as to walk and wear out two pairs. The problem will bear a little studying for those whose three-cent pieces even are not over abundant

This falling price is a little curious, viewed in another light. Horse-flesh is growing dearer every week. Horses that were held dear at thirty dollars, a year or two ago, have grown valuable with age, and are "hundred dollar horses" now. And no respectable style of horse that "a gentleman" would ride behind at a watering-place, can be had at any such figure as that. Then, the drivers of horses in the City will not work for wages that satisfied them once. If anything justifies the reduction of fare, it must be simply the calculation that three will ride at three cents to one at six. And the two new riders of the three only do so on condition that riding is cheaper than walking. The first distress felt in consequence of the reduction, will be in the shops of the shoemakers. And they will make their wages, under the loss of half their work, equal present receipts by increasing the price of their wares. So in the end the rider, when the luxury of riding has become a habit, or its cheapness has tempted him to remove his family into the suburbs, and made it a necessity, will find that he has his rides to pay for, and for his single pair of boots the price that once he paid for two.

The ferries, on the other hand, double their rates, and the railroads generally advance theirs. We grumble as a matter of course, and wonder, when they plead the increased rates of wages and the high price of coal, if their new charges are not in such ratio to their increased pay as our rent, which runs up twenty-five per cent., is to the tax of five additional per cent. that excuses our landlord for the rise. Eating, drinking, sleeping, and going to church grow dearer and dearer, though if England and France do not proceed to break the ribs of Russia soon, these necessaries can hardly wear the motto of *Excelsior* much longer. Riding about within the limits of our own island, hearing good music and being smothered in the theatres, hold their old prices or are afforded cheaper. It seems that relief for the poor comes not from depressed prices, since to maintain the equilibrium something else must be put up to balance every reduction. It is to live "within the means" we have—to spend a little less than we gain—to clip the wings of our desires and hamstring our wants.

The British Poor.

We publish on the second page of this morning's TIMES the first of what, we doubt not, will prove an exceedingly interesting series of Letters from Mr. C. L. BRACE, concerning the Poor in Great Britain, and the organized measures taken for their relief. Mr. BRACE's deep interest in the general subject, and his thorough acquaintance with it, qualify him in an eminent degree for giving such a history of it as shall be highly interesting and instructive. His first letter relates to the *Model Lodging-Houses* in Liverpool. We need not commend it to public attention.

The Japanese Treaty.

The following is an extract of a private letter from an American gentleman on board the U. S. ship *Powhatan*, lying at the time it was written off the Coast of Japan. It contains statements of considerable interest concerning the treaty recently negotiated with Japan:

SHIP POWHATAN, OFF KANAGAWA, March 23, 1854.

As you already know, Commodore PERRY has succeeded in the main points, and in getting what the President asked for, not to say how much more. The details will be made known before trade can be commenced, and then it is likely to be a slow growing commerce. The degree of comfort of the lower classes—and they form the majority of all the nation—has been exaggerated to a great degree in the books current on Japan. I have been ashore every day for more than a week, and find the people generally kind and affable, though the officials keep us away from the common people of the villages around; and when we stir they are always on the watch to go with us and serve, like the negative pole of a battery, to repel everybody we see to an unspeakable distance. The country in this vicinity indicates a dense population, and the rich soil would support as many as are stated.

Nothing has yet been purchaseable; not a cake, though the commoners would willingly sell, if the officials would clear out. I have seen little or nothing, but we are lying off a miserable fishing hamlet, which compels the Japanese to send for everything from its very poverty; and they are not disposed to bring all their finery a long distance. I am getting tolerably familiar with the language, and live in hopes of seeing Yedo yet. Yours, &c.

A Curiosity-Shop.

We drifted into a curiosity-shop yesterday, in Centre-street, near Pearl—a queer old place, whither we had been directed to see a model of a seven-toed foot that one of our City Surgeons had restored to its normal shape and number. We met at the door the Siamese twins. But as neither ENG, whose acquaintance we once enjoyed, nor CHANG, to whom we were introduced up Broadway when we went to see the animals feed last Fall, on this occasion made the slightest inclination to greet us, we wrote them down as *Wax*, and went on. We thought sure it was a hard landlady that next met us; looking like a modern Xantippe in her washing-day dress. She, too, was wax, and the lazy lout by her side probably for that reason escaped a boxed ear for his impertinent nearness to her. A Venus or two was in the immediate vicinity, beautifully illustrating that in the world of wax as in the world of the Poets, the gods mingle in the affairs of men, and that Queen Delia deigns to stand in the same room with washerwomen. The next figure we were going to pass, as of the same material as they. But since it uttered a voice and moved, we halted and recognized the Professor—Mr. BRUNSWICK—and it was his atelier, No. 46 Centre-street, that we were within. We did not stop to look at the busts of great men and great villains here preserved. We were hungry for more disgusting sights. And we found plenty of them; models of hands that never would have been suspected of being hands but that they grew in the place where hands ought to grow; clubbed feet of all sorts, which the orthopœdists had straightened out into good flat feet, and had published the accounts of in medical journals; copies of noseless faces and earless heads which had been fitted out with noses and ears, in so good style that you would hardly suspect their falsity until your fancy men or officers of justice attempt to flatten the one or crop the other.

Now, Modern surgery claims among its most notable triumphs that it is not necessary for a person to be born perfect to go perfect to the grave. By a process of flesh-patching, it takes a face that lacks a cheek, pares off the edges of the unseemly opening, irritates them and draws them together with adhesive straps or stitches. Then the surgeon dissects up a triangular piece of skin, whereof the apex closely adjoins the newly healed flesh, and twisting it over upon it leaves it, hoping for that adhesion by the "first intention" that the books tell of. If he have only his common fortune, your late deformed man or woman goes out rejoicing in a face that defies the scrutiny of eye-glasses, and presents no other scar than a single and hardly observable line.

But if nature left out a piece of the jaw, or forgot to put in a piece of the bony skeleton, your wisest surgeon goes to the wax-modeler, begs him to fit in neatly a piece of gold or pure silver which externally is coated with wax delicately colored to the natural hue, and through him he achieves his victory over deformity. Looking at these specimens [illegible] instinctively felt to see if our own lips were wax, and our hands, for a moment fearfully [illegible]

[illegible] specimens of wax-faced men have been [illegible] at Washington this last Summer, though a cheaper material is used there, to wit: a brass plate with a coating of dough.

Our friend called us to a corner, where from a drawer he drew out another curiosity—a *great treasure, if genuine*. It was a jolly-looking square bottle, carefully sealed and marked "Bohea Tea." But let us give its label as it stands, seeing it tells its own story:

"BOHEA TEA.

"Taken up from the wharf at which the tea-ship lay on the evening of the 16th of December, 1773, at which time the cargoes of three ships were destroyed, containing 342 chests. On that evening I took it from the wharf.

"GEO. SPOONER."

This "Geo. Spooner" was one of the "Indians" of that famous occasion. This relict remained in his family until his death in 1831, when its present owner, who was at that time a resident of Boston, and connected with the State Museum, obtained possession of it. Mr. SPOONER's family still reside in Boston, and indeed the story looks so fair that we hardly feel at liberty to doubt that the tea is really some of that memorable drawing. We suspect that it is alone, if so, and that no more of it can anywhere be found. Mr. B. informs us that he intends passing this curiosity over either to the Cabinet of the Board of Education or to Mr. COOPER's Institute, when that is completed. We hope so.

How One Family Lives.

Here is our candy boy, just as the Trinity bell rings nine of the night. Let us question him of his way of life.

He looks young, not over ten, but he says he is four years older than that. He thinks some of the largest men are not larger boys at fourteen than he is. He peddles candy every night, at the newspaper offices principally His mother buys the stock, he sells it, and expects to clear two shillings every evening. He goes to bed at ten—couldn't sleep if he went to bed earlier, the mosquitoes are so thick—gets sleep enough before morning. He has a brother younger than he is who goes to school.

"Do you peddle candy during the day?" Oh, no. He is learning the business of a printer. He is fly-man in a job-printer's office. Likes it first rate—it is nothing but sitting still all day and throwing off sheets as they come from the press. Easy work. He begins at seven in the morning and finishes at seven at night, with an hour's nooning. He gets two dollars a week, and will get twenty shillings soon. Then comes the peddling, which is a good deal like visiting, "treating your friends," and turning a penny, too.

Father is in Bellevue Hospital, laid up. He worked at BARNUM's; put down the carpet and rung up the curtain, and at other hours kept his "case" clean. A great deal has to be done there every day, and especially Saturday, washing the windows, and keeping everything sweet and clean; it takes a man to every show-case.

Mother takes in washing; she washes for the HARPERS, and they pay her pretty well. The morning the fire was she had just carried in 27 clean towels; in less than an hour they were all burned up. She felt very bad about it. She got paid, though. She takes charge of two or three offices besides, and has to get up in the morning to do it too, I tell you.

"So you manage to make a comfortable living?"

"Oh, yes; we live pretty comfortably; but it takes it all. We havn't anything ahead. I guess I shall, though, when I get twenty shillings a week. I've got a little ahead to-day. Last night, just as I was going to bed, I met a fellow who was covered with blood and very drunk. He hiccuped out that he wanted me to get him home. He said he lived in Twelfth street. I hated to see him staggering around. You know there was a fellow almost killed in Theatre-alley last week. So I took his arm and steadied him along to the railroad track. Four cars went right past and wouldn't take him in. But when the fifth one came, I made a good deal of fuss, and the conductor was a clever man, and he stopped. Some of the passengers grumbled about it. But I told 'em he mustn't be left out all night; and they let us alone. The fellow woke up once, and began to swear at me, and the passengers wanted to put him out. When we got to Twelfth-street we got out and went looking for his house. Then he said he made a mistake; it was in Thirteenth-street; and there we found it easy enough. I told his wife when we went in that I'd done what I could to make him comfortable; and he told her to give me some money. She gave me fifty cents, which I've got ahead now."

"You are a clean looking Yankee. You will make a living."

"No, Sir; I was born in England; but I think we'll get along well enough; especially when Jem gets through school. He wants to go to the Free Academy though."

Musical.

ITALIAN OPERA.—BELLINI's admirable Opera of "I Puritani" will be produced to-night. The cast is very strong.

Foot Race of Boys at the Hippodrome.

After the day performances closed at the Hippodrome yesterday, a foot race of young lads took place. As the advertisements phrased it, "the youth of the Republic" were on hand. Forty-eight boys entered. They started together,—Master H. LAZARUS taking the lead, followed closely by ALBERT STONE. JEREMIAH COUGHLIN and JOHN FORBES came next. The positions were held in this order, and the parties so passed the Judge's chair. There was no doubt of LAZARUS' success from the start, as he was evidently stronger than any of the contestants. He achieved the victory very cleverly, by a few yards. The remaining contestants came in widely scattered; not one, however, flagged. On the whole, it was quite an interesting spectacle. The distance was two rounds of the course. Time, 1 minute, 4 seconds.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK.—JAMES E. RAY, No. 166 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of Hosiery and Under Garments, Wholesale and Retail. All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchaser's unbiased opinion.

VERMIN! VERMIN!! VERMIN!!!—THEY POLLUTE your food! They devour your substance!! They destroy your clothing, and they undermine your buildings!!! They tease you at night, and impoverish you by day!!! Why will you suffer all this, when a 25 cent box of PARSONS & CO'S EXTERMINATOR will insure permanent relief! It acts upon Rats and Ants like a tornado. They cannot stay and breathe where it is put, and they will never return to the place where it has been used. Try it and be convinced. Prices 25 cents. Sold by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., Wholesale and Retail Agents, No. 81 Barclay-st., New-York.

PIANOS.—HALLETT & CUMSTON'S PIANOS.—These instruments have long been before the public and have become justly celebrated for their superior [illegible] T. Gilbert & Co's. Premium Pianos, with or without the Æolean, commended by the Press throughout the civilized world; Horace Waters' Pianos, for power, purity and sweetness of tone and elasticity of touch, they challenge comparison with those of all other makers; Gilbert's beautiful [illegible] Pianos, for cabinet furniture. All of the above Pianos found only at the great music establishment of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway. Sold at prices which defy all competition.

AUBURN POWER-LOOM, THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS, (CARHART & NYE, Manufacturers,) in new and desirable styles, and every variety within the limits of the Trade. Agent for sale, 324 Broadway.
GEO. E. L. HYATT.
Nos. 444 and 446 Pearl, opposite William-st., N.Y.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.—LADIES STAYING AT the St. Nicholas and other Hotels, wishing Guitar Books for themselves or children, can find, at MILLER'S, in Canal-st., a large and beautiful assortment of all the various styles, excellent in quality and moderate in price.
J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 124 Canal-st.

DAMAGED SILKS.—JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE stock of rich Brocade, Plaid and Plain Silks, chiefly of [illegible] ago by water on board of the Steamer Franklin, and will be sold at a great bargain. Also, the Laces and Gloves, E. H. LEADBEATER, (late Leadbeater & Lee,) No. 387 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

EXCESS IN DRESS WAS RESTRICTED IN England in the reign of Edward IV. by a severe law. In this liberal age we can wear what we please, and it is the [illegible] gentlemen who desire to be sure of [illegible] their shirts, to give their orders to GERKEN, No. 3 Astor House.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes, and F. C. Gerkin's Improved Bellmore Locks and Combinations. Depot, No. 16 Platt-st., one door below Maiden-lane; manufactory, Nos. 86, 84 and 86 Cannon-st.

The late Western mail brought us a file of the *Santa Fé Gazette*, to the 1st of July, from which we make the following extracts:

GEN. GARLAND IN TOWN.—Gen. GARLAND arrived in Santa Fé, from his recent trip to El Paso, Thursday, the 22d inst., and for the present, will have his headquarters here. Major NICHOLS and Capt. EASTON arrived a day or two afterwards.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN SANTA FÉ—LARGE AMOUNT OF PROPERTY DESTROYED.—Santa Fe was visited, last Saturday evening, by the most destructive fire that has occurred here for several years. It broke out about 10½ o'clock, in the store owned by Mr. MESSERVY on the southeast corner of the Plaza, opposite the Exchange. It next communicated to the store occupied by PRESTON BECK, which was destroyed with nearly all the contents. The store of OWENS & ESTES then took fire, and was also destroyed, but they were fortunate enough to save nearly the whole of their stock of goods. Here the flames were stayed by pulling down the portales and taking the roofs off the adjoining buildings. The loss of Mr. MESSERVY, who owned the three store houses, will not be over three thousand dollars. Mr. BECK will lose about eighteen thousand dollars, and OWENS & ESTES a few hundred, caused by the damage to the goods in removing them.

The back buildings of the store adjoining that of OWENS & ESTES, and occupied by ABRAMS & ROSENTHALL, were burned, but they succeeded in saving nearly the whole of their goods, and their loss is only a few hundred dollars. The store in which the fire originated was being repaired, and it broke out in one of the back rooms, in which there was a quantity of shavings, and by some is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. If the wind had not abated and changed its course, and the most strenuous exertion made, the whole square would have burned down.

THE PROGRESS OF THE JICARILLA WAR.—We have nothing new, of a warlike character, since the issue of our last paper. In looking over the military transactions for the last two months, we find that we have unintentionally omitted to do full justice to Lieutenant-Colonel COOKE. This gallant officer was left in command at Head-quarters during the absence of General GARLAND, since the first week in May, and had the direction of the campaign. The numerous expeditions that have gone into the field show how active he has been. He dispatched Lieutenant BELL down the eastern frontier of the Territory towards the Mescalero country, who completely scourged that region, and he also set on foot the expedition into the Rock Mountains after the Apaches, and which Major CARLTON so gallantly carried out. We likewise learn that Colonel COOKE, a few days ago, sent another expedition into the field under Major BLAKE, to pursue the Apaches, who are said to be collecting near Fort Massachusetts.

We have learned an interesting fact in relation to the fight at Ojo Caliente Creek, that we were not before aware of. It appears the Indians had selected that place for a general fight, as it was very strong in front, and could not be turned without a march of several miles. Col. COOK saw this, and resolved to foil them by a bold manœuvre. He ordered Lieut. BELL, with his dragoons, to charge up the rocky ledge—which he performed in fine style—the horses clambering over almost inaccessible rocks, and dashing into the front line of the enemy drove them from their position. This saved a general fight, and no doubt preserved many valuable lives. We gladly make these corrections, in reference to Col. COOKE, because we desire to award to each one his full merit.

THE MILITIA CALLED INTO ACTIVE SERVICE.—In view of the continuation of hostilities with the Indians, and recent depredations committed on the Eastern frontiers of the Territory, His Excellency, the acting Governor, on the 20th May, ordered out 400 militia, 200 in San Miguel, and the same number in the County of Rio Arriba. The number required were taken by draft, from the body of the citizens, who were also to arm and equip themselves. In the brigade of Rio Arriba, the 200 called for were soon under arms, and some days ago took the field under the command of Brigadier-General CHAVES. We have had no news from the seat of war since they marched, but are looking daily for information as to the manner in which the campaign progresses. In San Miguel, there has been some little difficulty in filling up the ranks of the battalion ordered out from that County, and at the last accounts we received from that quarter, they had not marched to the frontiers. We are sorry to see an unwillingness manifested by any of our citizens to turn out, and we hope there will be no further difficulty in filling up the ranks to the required number.

There seems to be a mistaken idea in relation to the necessity of the militia, responding to the call of the Governor. The law is implicit and plain upon that point, and all are obliged to obey the orders given, or suffer the consequences of a refusal, which are fine and imprisonment. Every citizen is as much amenable to the militia law as any other law of the Territory, and it is as much a duty to obey it. If a people will not turn out under arms and defend their own families and property, they deserve no assistance from the strong arm of the Government, and will be very likely to be sufferers by their disobedience. We understand persons have advised the draughted militia not to turn out, and that under this advice many of them have refused to obey orders. This, in time of war, amounts almost to treason, and if any are apprehended, who have given this advice, they will be dealt with in a very severe manner.

THE RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF FORT ATKINSON.—We are glad to learn that this important post has been reëstablished on the Arkansas. The Secretary of War has ordered two companies to be stationed there, which, we presume, have reached their destination by this time. A small force there will do much towards keeping the Indians of the plains quiet, and also will be of much service to the trains which are now on their way to New-Mexico.

THE FIGHT WITH THE INDIANS IN THE RATON MOUNTAINS.—We mentioned in our last paper that a fight had recently taken place in the Raton Mountains between the Apaches and the United States troops under Major CARLTON. Since that time we have learned further particulars of the fight. The troops left Taos the 20th of May, and reached Fort Massachusetts on the 27th. Here Capt. QUINN, with his company of Mexican volunteers and Pueblo Indians, was sent to scour the country, to examine the Mosco Pass, and join command again on the Huerfano River. He discovered the trail of the Apaches in the Mosco, and saw where thirty lodges had been encamped. Thence they followed the trail by way of Maxwell's Pass, the Cucharas, the most northerly peak of the Wahatoyahs, the head waters of the Apishapan and Purgatory Rivers, to the vicinity of Fisher's peak in the Raton Mountains, where they surprised twenty-two lodges of the enemy on the 5th of June. All their horses but two were captured, and the whole of their provisions and camp equipage; and a few were killed and wounded. The Indians scattered in all directions, and were pursued by the troops, but without success. The country the command marched through was very rough and mountainous, and in some places the snow was four feet deep. KIT CARSON was the guide of the command, and the Pueblo Indians of Captain QUINN's company led the trail. The troops returned to Taos the 11th inst. This was the hardest expedition during the war, and those who were engaged in it deserve much credit for the manner in which they carried it out. We have heard the conduct of Maj. CARLTON and Officers spoken of in high terms; and also the good service the Pueblo Indians rendered, greatly commended.

ARRIVAL OF KIT CARSON AND CAPT. QUINN.—KIT CARSON, Indian Agent of the Utahs, and Captain JAMES H. QUINN, the gallant commander of the Mexican and Pueblo Indian spy company, arrived in town, Friday, the 16th instant, and returned to Taos the following Sunday. They had just returned from the expedition among the Rocky Mountains, in pursuit of the Jicarillas, and related many interesting incidents of the campaign.

PRISONERS ATTEMPTED TO ESCAPE—THREE KILLED AND SCALPED.—Lieutenant MAES, of the Arriba battalion, started from Valecito, with six Indians, to bring to Santa Fe. On the way down they made an attempt to escape, when they were fired upon by the guard, and three killed. Their scalps were then taken off and brought in, which we saw dangling at the saddle of one of the men, in front of the palace.

A MAN MURDERED.—On Sunday evening, the 18th inst., as Mr JOSE ANTONIO CASADOS was coming to town to attend Court, he was shot in the Apache Canon, between here and Pecos, and has since died. The murder is supposed to have been committed by a party of government teamsters, who were encamped at that place.

THE WEATHER.—The weather, this Spring, has been unusually cold for the season, at least so says that veritable person, "the oldest inhabitant." Snow yet lingers upon some of the mountains around us, and the wind which comes down from them blows cold and chill, and until within a few days fire was required most of the time to be comfortable. The weather is now more moderate, and we hope soon to have the genial clime of Summer.

Later from Texas.

We have received the Galveston *Times* to the 31st of July, inclusive, brought to New-Orleans by the mail steamer *Louisiana*, Capt SMITH. Capt. SMITH reports that when he left a very heavy gale was blowing, and he had to put to sea for safety, and was compelled to run sixty miles before the gale, which was so strong that Capt. SMITH thought it not safe to put his ship about. The *L.* had part of her larboard wheel-house carried away in the storm, without receiving any other damage. Capt. SMITH reports the loss of the

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Another Shocking Affair—Two Persons Murdered—Two Others Dangerously Wounded.

From the Pittsburg Post, Aug. 8.

On Sunday night, about 10½ o'clock, a young desperado named ALEXANDER M'INTOSH, son of a respectable citizen of Allegheny city, while under the influence of liquor, attacked another young man named WILLIAM H. GOSLING, son of the proprietress of the French Millinery, on Market-street, and dangerously, if not mortally wounded him. It appears from the evidence elicited before the Mayor yesterday, upon the examination of M'INTOSH, that GOSLING, in company with two or three friends, was returning to his home from church, that when in the Market-space, they heard a disturbance in Diamond-alley, and that on going to see what was the matter, M'INTOSH came out of a drinking house, and jostled GOSLING; nothing was said about this insult; GOSLING and his friends proceeded down the alley to Wood-street, up which they proceeded; when opposite PATRICKS and FRIENDS' Banking House, they observed M'INTOSH leaning against a telegraph post; M'INTOSH commenced taunting GOSLING and his friends by calling them all kinds of disreputable names, and ended by terming GOSLING "a d—d coward;" GOSLING crossed the street, when a scuffle ensued, in which, it is alleged, M'INTOSH stabbed GOSLING in the left side and left shoulder; they disengaged, when GOSLING exclaimed, "I am cut;" M'INTOSH replied, "Will you come again, will ye, GOSLING?" One of GOSLING's friends called out to Mr. WILLIAM TROVILLO, undertaker on Fifth-street, to apprehend M'INTOSH, which he did after a race up Wood street as far as Liberty-street; subsequently, Mr. TROVILLO found the knife with which the wounds were inflicted, on the railroad track, on Liberty-street, at the head of Wood-street. Yesterday afternoon M'INTOSH was brought before the Mayor, when, after a hearing of the case, in which nothing of further importance than the above was elicited, M'INTOSH was admitted to bail in $1,000 for his appearance at court. We understand that GOSLING was in a very precarious condition, his physician being of the opinion that he will not recover.

Particulars of the Conversion of Bishop Ives.

From the Paris L'Univers.

Dr. IVES left America some weeks ago in order to make his abjuration of the errors of Protestantism at the feet of his Holiness. Before his departure he made his retraction in the hands of the Archbishop of New-York, and participated in the sacraments of the Church; but the venerable convert had desired to keep this act secret, to procure to Pius IX. the sweet consolation of receiving this precious sheep into his flock. Nevertheless, considering the possibility of being lost on his passage, Dr. IVES had sent to Monseigneur HUGHES his abjuration in writing, fortified by the most incontestable characters of authenticity, so that this piece could be made public in case of accident. These precautions were not useless, in order to provide against the desperate efforts which, in the supposed case, Protestantism would not have failed to make, whether it would have suited it to deny the conversion of so considerable a personage, or thought to throw doubts upon the purity of his motives. But now neither rage nor falsehood can lessen the effect of the blow which heresy has received from this brilliant defection.

"In the month of May last, he (Dr. IVES,) wrote to Dr FORBES, asking if he remembered their former ties and would consent again to resolve some doubts in his mind. In consequence of this overture, Dr. IVES went to spend some time, incognito, with his former spiritual father, who became more than ever the guide of his actions. More than one conference took place with the Archbishop of New-York, always secretly, so as not to awaken the Episcopal canal. Six months ago prayers were asked at Grand Mass, in all the Churches of New-York, for a conversion which would be of great consolation to the Church. This was in reference to Dr. IVES. Finally, in October last, the heretic Bishop was reconciled to the Church. Since LUTHER, this is the first Protestant Bishop who, in the full exercise of his functions, gives this unspeakable joy to religion."

A Mock Marriage—Serious Consequence.

From the Syracuse Standard.

At Clifton Springs, a short time since, a gay party was assembled—among them Miss M., of Buffalo, and FRANK N., of Syracuse. In the course of the evening, gaiety began to flag, and some one proposed a marriage. Up springs the gay young Miss M., and expressed a willingness to be the bride. She was followed by FRANK M., who joyfully consented to be the groom. A young gentleman present, who sometimes deals in jewelry, and is well known in Syracuse circles, performed the ceremony, and the merry couple made the usual responses.

After the ceremony was over, the groom gave his bride to understand that he considered it binding. She demurred, and started for her home at Buffalo, the baffled bridegroom following her, and pressing his claim at the house of her father. He was sent about his business with some striking specimens of parental indignation from the lady's father. Matters at present are in *statu quo*, and the lovely damsel remains a "wedded maid." The gentleman claims her as his lawful wife, and her relatives deny the claim.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box**—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. E. MEBER, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **Coughs and Colds Contracted in Summer** are most difficult to cure unless treated promptly. A teaspoonful of Dr. M'CLINTOCK'S COUGH AND COLD MIXTURE will relieve immediately and prevent all danger. It is sold by Druggists, and by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No 122 Fulton-st. Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ **Dr. M'Clintock's Diarrhœa Cordial** has cured over four thousand cases in New-York this Summer, and not a single failure. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Sold by A. CUSHMAN & Co. No. 122 Fulton st.

☞ **At Special Meeting of Neptune Hose**, held at the Carriage House on Thursday evening the 10th inst., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, we are called upon again to give expression to our feelings in the loss of one of that little band, of whom we feel justly proud for his manifold virtues as a fireman and a citizen and as a friend, had truly bound us to him by a cord of love, through his many kindnesses, so extended to each and every member of our Company; and

Whereas, we pray that God in His mercy may temper the wind of adversity to his family, and assuage the grief brought upon them by this most unexpected and heart-rending calamity by which they have been deprived of a son and brother, who was claimed by the relentless sea in the early period of his manhood; and

Whereas, the citizens of Brooklyn, and many of the transient visitors, are entitled to our warmest thanks for their aid in rescuing the body of our late companion Gamaliel F. Carlock, from its watery grave; as also their tokens of grief. Therefore,

Resolved, That to the mother, brothers and sisters of our late associate, we tender our warm est sympathy and most sincere condolence, and trust in that Omnipotent Being who rules us all for his own most wise purposes.

Resolved, That to the inhabitants of Shrewsbury we acknowledge the obligations we are under to them, for their generous and timely assistance, as also to the owners and officers of the different steamboats, for their expression of sympathy in lowering the colors at half mast.

Resolved, That the engine-house be draped in mourning for the term of sixty days.

Resolved, That the members wear the usual badge of mourning for sixty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be sent to the family of the deceased, and published in the *Herald* and TIMES.

H. SPENCE, Foreman.
H SAWYER, Secretary, pro tem.

COMMITTEE—C. G. Corley, A. Cochrane, C. Banta, Edward Kearsing, John Lanier, H. Disfraine.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Cordial**—Whence proceed that languor, that depression, that debility, that indifference to life, the instability, the communal feeling of illness which it is impossible to define or localize so common, so hard to bear, and so little pitied by the robust and healthy! We answer—from the stomach and the nervous system, between which there exists the closest sympathy. Want of vital energy, sluggishness in the secretive organs, a general inertia of the system, is at the bottom of all the difficulty. To rouse the whole organization from the torpor, to imbue it with new life, activity and vigor, and to sustain it in that condition, there is no preparation comparable with DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL. Only stimulate, excite the dormant physical energies for a time, but like the night-flash of the lightning that leaves behind it a deeper gloom, the exhibition of these exhilerants is followed after the first convulsive effect is over, by a depression of body and mind more profound and paralyzing than ever. The remedy is literally worse than the disease. But the Elixir has a combining influences. It not only creates a new excitation of the physical organization but sustains it. The animal spirits are not only cheered and elevated by its agency but kept up to their new level without flagging. A vegetable compound congenial to the system it seems to act upon the constitution itself, and to revolutionize it. In chronic diseases of the nerves, the stomach, and the liver, its operations is all but miraculous. The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, six for twelve dollars.

C. H. RING, Proprietor, No 192 Broadway, New York.
Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada and the West Indies.

☞ **Mass Meeting.**—THE PEOPLE AGAINST THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—The residents of the 11th ward and its vicinity and owners of property in that locality, are requested to assemble in mass meeting at the corner of 60th st. and 11th-av. on THIS (Friday) EVENING at 7 o'clock precisely, to hear the report of the Committee appointed by the People, with regard to the stopping steam cars from running on said avenue south of 60th st. and for other important business.

JOHN W. BUCKHORE, Secretary. WM. NOLAN, Chairman.

☞ **Neptune Hose Co. No. 27.**—The Honorary and Active Members and friends, and the Members of Neptune Club are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of our late associate GAMALIEL F. CARLOCK, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON. The Company will proceed from the Carriage House at 1 P. M.

H SPENCER, Foreman.
H SAWYER, Secretary pro tem.

☞ **Second Ward Whig Executive Committee**—The above Committee are requested to attend a meeting to be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug 13, 1854 at 7½ o'clock, at King's Hotel, No 22 Ann-st. By order,

GIDEON CLIFTON, Chairman.
JAMES F. CARTER, } Secretaries.
JAMES GALLAGHER, }

☞ **The Trustees of the Congregation B'nai Jeshurun** hereby give notice that Rev Dr RAPHALL intends remaining in the City during the month of August, and will continue his discourses in the Synagogue, (Greene-st.,) EVERY SABBATH MORNING, as usual.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable and steady young woman, who can be well recommended, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamber work and sewing in a private family, which she perfectly understands; will be found trustworthy and obliging. To be seen until engaged at No. 19 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very industrious, tidy young woman, to do general housework; is a good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer; can give the best of reference; is willing to make home useful. Please call at No. 14 Rivington st., first floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, as cook, washer and ironer, and to do the general housework of a small private family. Can be seen at No. 1 8th-av. over bakery.

SERVANTS.—The best choice of help for hotels and boarding houses private families, stores, &c., can always be found at MORRIS & CONNERT'S establishment, No. 237 Broadway, corner of Reade-st—under the Irving House. Waiting for places this day—German seamstress, and for fine needle work; a German professed cook, and German girls. Irish Protestant cooks, washers, and ironers, and an excellent choice of cooks, chambermaids, nurses, girls for housework, &c., all first-class; German brewer master, machinists, and watchmaker; also, porters, coachmen, waiters, clerks, farmers and gardeners, at this or the Branch Office, No. 102 Greenwich-st.

GIRLS.—several more, half-grown girls can be obtained at the office of the Am. & For. Employment Society, No 130 9th-st., cor Broadway. Also, domestics of all kinds, male and female help, can be had at the Society's lower office No 27 Greenwich-st.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS.—Families in want of domestic servants can depend on being suited at the office of the "Protestant Employment Society," and "Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics," No. 7 Carmine-st., formerly in Chambers-st.

WOMAN WANTED.—An intelligent young woman, 17 or 18 years of age, to sew and do chamber work in a small family, and to see to two little girls. None need call unless a good sewer. A Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 4, Sidney-place, 8 o'clock.

SITUATION AS GOVERNESS WANTED—A Lady who has been engaged in tuition for the last ten years, wishes to obtain a situation in one of the Southern States as governess in a private family. She undertakes to teach the English language in all its branches, French, which she speaks fluently, Music, and all kinds of plain and fancy needlework. The most satisfactory references can be obtained as regards, qualification, &c., from families she has lived with. Address, post-paid, to C. Z., Post Office, Erie, Erie Co., Penn.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—An industrious young man, who speaks and writes English, French and German wishes to obtain some employment here, in the country or on travel, wherever he could make himself useful. Terms moderate. First City and country references given. Address H. V. L. *Daily Time* Office.

TO LADY MUSIC TEACHERS.—Wanted, three music teachers, one for piano, one for guitar, and one for singing. $400 and board will be given for each. Can be raised to $600 and board. C. D. ELLIOTT,
Principal Female Academy.
NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 24, 854.

TO MERCHANTS.—Wanted, a situation in a cloth house by a young man, as salesman, who has had several years' experience in that branch, and can influence a good cash trade. Salary, $600. Please address J. B. at this office.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—To go to Lasalle Ill., one competent to fill prescriptions and attend a first-class family drug store. He must have undoubted references, be truly competent, pleasant disposition, good address, and willing to make himself generally useful. Address Box No 1,961, Post-Office.

MUSIC TEACHER—A married gentleman of experience in Music, who has a few hours to devote to teaching on the Piano-Forte, is desirous of obtaining a limited number of pupils. Application may be made at No. 34 Garden-st., between State and Joralemon, Brooklyn, from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M., every day for two weeks. Tuition, $18 per term of 24 lessons.

TO PHYSICIANS.—A young man, graduate of University Medical College, New-York, wishes an opportunity to practice medicine with some experience; regular Physician as Partner or otherwise. Has had some practice and will furnish testimonials as to character and ability. Address M. D. RENSSELAERVILLE, New-York.

TEACHERS WANTED.—A good French scholar and Teacher; also, two good Music Teachers; one a lady who must be a good vocalist, are wanted in a flourishing Female Institution. Address immediately PRINCIPAL, care of E. S. & T., No 62 Cedar-st., New-York.

U. S. SCHOOL AGENCY AND TEACHERS' UNION—(1847) by E. H. WILCOX & SONS, No. 293 Broadway.—A Perpetual Introducer and Negotiator, devoted to Universal Education, sharing Equal Dividend with each holder. 6 like all orders and vacancies to-day. Select correspondence throughout the Union. Teachers' Meeting daily, suiting hundreds at first call. No charge to apply.

HELP OF ALL KINDS—May be engaged at the Office of the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, No. 27 Greenwich-st. Female domestics there and at the upper office, No. 139 9th-st., corner of Broadway.

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS—Can find the most certain and lucrative opportunity to make money ever offered by calling at Mad. DEMORES'S Emporium of Fashion, No. 375 Broadway.

WANTED—To go a few miles in the country, an American, English, Welsh or German girl or woman, capable of doing plain cooking, baking and general housework. Address M. K. office of the *Daily Times*.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED.—J. R. JAFFRAY & SON want one or two experienced entry clerks. A liberal salary will be given for first-rate abilities. Apply, by letter only, at No. 73 Broadway.

TWO GERMAN GIRLS WANTED—In a private family; one as a plain cook and good washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and to assist in sewing. Apply with good recommendations at No. 78 West 26th-st.

LAD WANTED—In a wholesale jobbing store, 14 to 16 years of age, who is conversant with figures and writes a good hand, (none other need apply.) one who lives with his parents preferred. Address MERCHANT, at office of this paper.

CONTRALTO.—Wanted, a good Contralto Singer for a Church. Apply to CHARLES L. BARNES, No. 9 Cottage-place.

PROOF READER—Desires a situation. Address SENTINEL, *Times* Office.

HOUSES, &C. WANTED.

COUNTRY SEAT.—Wanted to purchase, a fancy Country Seat with from 5 to 20 acres of land, house and all necessary out buildings. Must be pleasantly and healthily located, within 30 miles of the City and easy of access. Possession not desired until next Spring. Any gentleman having such a place to dispose of may hear of a purchaser by addressing a note with full particulars, to T. S., Box No 2,056 Post-Office.

COTTAGE WANTED.—A small, neat cottage, with from 6 to 10 rooms in pleasant and healthy location, by genteel family; distance from New-York not to exceed 40 miles, on the Harlem or Hudson Railroads. Address L. H., *Times* Office, stating terms and location.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—Board may be had at Bull's Ferry, Hudson River. The situation is delightful and commands a fine view of the Hudson River, two hours distant from New-York City, and within three minutes' walk of the railroad station. The house is large and airy, and fine bathing establishment. For further particulars apply to ELIAS POTTER, Esq., corner of South and Fulton-sts. Terms $5 to $7 per week.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two gentlemen with their wives also, several single gentlemen, may be accommodated with desirable rooms, or parlor and single rooms. Inquire at No. 2 Washington-st. References required.

BOARD AND UNFURNISHED ROOM WANTED—In the city of Brooklyn by a lady, a small family where there is no other boarders is desirable. The terms must be moderate. References given and payment made in advance if required. Address B. E., this office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A short distance from the Fulton Ferry, in a delightful neighborhood, large rooms, suitable for families—but few boarders. Address P. J. D., *Times* Office.

GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with PLEASANT ROOMS and BOARD at No. 79 SANDS-ST., Brooklyn.

ROOMS WITH BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Several unfurnished rooms, with full or partial board, may be furnished in a desirable location within five minutes' walk of the South Ferry. References exchanged. Address L. B., No. 221 Sout-h-st., New-York.

ROOMS TO LET, DOWN TOWN—No. 51 White-st., furnished or unfurnished. They have some rooms in the second and third floor. Rooms at a low rent in the house No. 51 White-st., a few doors west of Broadway. Will be let on very moderate terms.

TO GENTLEMEN.—Agreeable rooms to let, large and small, furnished and unfurnished, in suits or separately. Hot, cold and shower baths in the house. No. 27 Spruce-st.

TO GENTLEMEN.—Pleasant furnished rooms to let, large and small, in the house newly fitted up, No. 61 Broome-st., near Broadway, containing all the modern improvements.

MAGNETIC POWDERS

The Ottomans have given a terrible kick, alas!
To the free-booting schemes of the Emperor Nicholas.
And LYON, who's equal to any occasion,
Repels in like manner the bed bug invasion.

THE DESTRUCTION OF INSECTS BY LYON'S POIGNLESS MAGNETIC POWDER exceeds that of the Russian by the Turks. Millions of bedbugs and roaches have been exterminated by it this Summer; but be sure you get the genuine article. The labels bear LYON'S signature, and fac similes of the medals he has received. Central depôt No. 424 Broadway, and Mrs. HAYES, No 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

YALE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.—The Fall Term in this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept 13 and continue 14 weeks.

FACULTY.
BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, M.D., LL.D., Professor of Mineralogy and Geology.
WILLIAM A. NORTON, M.A., Professor of Civil Engineering.
JAMES D. DANA, LL.D., Silliman Professor of Natural History.
BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, Jr., M.D., Professor of General and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN A. PORTER, M.A., Professor of Analytical and Agricultural Chemistry.

The object of this School is to fit students for the practical application of the branches taught. For particulars apply to the Professors in the several departments, or to JOHN A. PORTER, Dean of the Faculty.

YOU WANT WHISKERS, MOUSTACHES OR HAIR?—And nature hasn't given them to you. Well, my ONGUENT will force them to grow in six weeks, and won't stain or injure the skin. 60,000 cases have proved the truth of what I say. $1 a bottle, $4 50 half-dozen. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 67 Ann-st. New York; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; SPALDING No. 27 Tremont-row Boston; ZEIBER No 44 South 3d-st. Philadelphia; BRIGGS, No. 37 State-st., Albany; Z. D. GILMAN Washington, D. C.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE TENTH WARD OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The undersigned having entered into a contract with the Corporation of the City of New-York to clean those portions of the streets as are comprised within said Ward and having faithfully performed his contract in every respect until the —— instant, is compelled to discontinue the further performance of his duty, in consequence of the Corporation having refused to pay to the undersigned his first instalment, as agreed by them.

STEPHEN K. THORNE.

$50 REWARD—BILLS LOST—In Wall-st., near Mechanics' Bank on Wednesday 9th inst., 3 one hundred dollar bills on that Bank. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving them with the paying tellers at the Bank.

TO FRINGE MANUFACTURERS.—Fringe Silk Seamers, both in Gum and Colored, for sale, at lowest wholesale cash prices, by REYNOLDS & LEIGH, No. 53 Dey-st.

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The design of the author has been to show that as evil is without its attendants; the pursuers of a stain does not in either case, moral obliquity, but even from those it may, more or less, be spoken toward higher and nobler attainments in virtue. The author aims at the ideal of life, when no one however mentally or morally degraded, shall be ejected from the household, but owned as weak members of the great human family, to be treated with even more care and tenderness because of their infirmities. This is the faith of Bertha, the woman of Progress. This is illustrated in the idiot, Roger, who emerges somewhat into a harmonious existence. Bertha is a Prophet—fully the prophecy of the future Woman. Edith, the beautiful, gifted woman of today, who accepts the world as it is. Ernest Holbein, as a Poet a Philosopher and Preacher, brought into a new and progressive relation with his people through the instrumentality of Bertha. The work contains views of womanhood such as have never been presented before in any romance.

MRS OAKES SMITH AS A WRITER

Few writers, even of her own sex, equal her in the moral elevation of her themes. There is dignity, made fascinating by sweetness, a delicacy of perception closely allied to the nice discernment and eager search after something better, something higher, something more finely adapted to measure her rich and overflowing nature, and to express it in a single great and beautiful effort.—*Geo. D. Prentice, Louisville Journal*.

There is a delicacy of conception, a simple grace of language, and an exaltation of sentiment to her writings, not only admirable in themselves, but beautifully appropriate to her character and mission as a woman.—*H. F. Tuckerman, Graham's Magazine*.

By a felicity of nature, Mrs. Oakes Smith appears instinctively to subordinate the material to the spiritual, and thus, by making the former simply the symbol by which she expresses the latter, she spiritualizes matter, and makes it the living body of the soul.—*Edwin P. Whipple, Graham's Magazine*.

She writes with equal thought and vigor. Her pen is a pencil. She delineates with bold and beautiful touches, and the poet finds imagination for the painter.—*W. G. Simms, Southern Review*.

Mrs. Oakes Smith holds deservedly a high rank among the writers of America. The pure and lofty morality of her productions will always command admiration.—*Sarah J. Hale's "Records of Woman."*

J. C. DERBY, Publisher, New-York.

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JUST PUBLISHED—By PUDNEY & RUSSELL, No. 79 John-st., New-York, NA MOTU; OR, REEFROVINGS IN THE SOUTH SEAS, with Notes of the Sandwich and Society Islands, and 12 elegant Illustrations. Price $1 50.

This work comprises the personal adventures of the author in the Pacific, which extend over a period of five years. It is divided into Three Parts, to which is subjoined a valuable and interesting Appendix.

Part I, which may be regarded as introductory to the narrative that follows, records a six months' experience on board an American whaler.

Parts II. and III., containing the more material subject of this narrative, give a graphic description of a free-and easy life in the Sandwich, the Georgian and Society Islands. Glowing descriptions of romantic scenery, rambles through palm-groves, ya hting among isles, coralines from reefs and lagoons, evergreen valleys, snow-capped mountains and volcanoes, transport, in imagination, the reader to the azure skies and sweet scented gales of the tropics. Points of character have been sketched in bold outline, and the lights and shadows of Polynesian life are vividly portrayed; embracing the feasts and pastimes of the native, their battles, mythology, and all the more prominent features of semi-barbaric life. An interesting chapter on Missionaries has also been appended, and though the whole plot is presented in a fascinating dress, it will be found choice alike in sentiment and diction. It is believed, therefore that in connection with the appendix and Illustrations, it will prove a valuable addition to our literature of the Pacific.

Glance at the Present Condition of Polynesia," exhibiting in a concise form, the geography and classification of groups, their climate, soil, natural productions, population, physical appearance and intellectual capacity of the natives, their habits and religion, government, and social condition, resources and relations with the civilized world, and steam navigation of the Pacific; in short, everything of interest pertaining to this division of Oceanica.

Appendix, The Island Kingdom of the North Pacific.

Appendix IV., "American Whaling Interests in the Pacific," includes valuable statistics pertaining to this great maritime branch of our commerce. Whaling is classified and cruising grounds are described; reference is also made to the relation of this fleet to that of our merchant marine and to the condition of American seamen in this ocean of their relations to masters and owners, and wants.

In illustration of he above, the work contains a Map of the Sandwich, and one of the Georgian and Society Islands, also 12 elegant tinted engravings of scenery in the South Seas, in the execution of which, artistic merit, and a faithful delineation of the original views taken by the author on the spot, have been equally sought.

In connection with the letter press of the work, the publishers have spared no pains to render it one of the most popular and attractive books of the kind ever published.

PUDLEFORD AND ITS PEOPLE—By H. H. RILEY—THE HUMOROUS BOOK OF THE SEASON.

Extracts from a few of the many notices of this Humorous Work.

The author has a keen eye for the ludicrous, the quaint and the characteristic, and reproduces them on paper with remarkable fidelity and force.—*J. G. Saxe, of Burlington Sentinel*.

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Few annals of his kind have shown more tact.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

His productions are not produced by the slow process of painting, but are daguerreotyped as by a flash of sunlight. [*Toledo Republican*.

We shall hold the author responsible to the letter for all the ribs that may be burst by force of laughter over the history of Pudleford.—*Daily Union, Rochester*.

Each character is original, quaint. There are people who have come up like wild burdock. By all means take the book, when you go into the country for Summering. [*Daily Democrat, Rochester*.

With a witticism equal to Dickens.—*Western Chronicle*.

For a book of fun and truthfulness we have read nothing which has pleased us more.—*Scientific American*.

Full of racy humor. The reader finds himself on a broad smile from the fancy depicted on every page.—*Morning Reg., Sandusky*.

A capital mirth-provoking volume. The author has a rich vein of fun in his composition, and his satire is sometimes as subtle as Swift's, sometimes as broad as broad Scotch. If you can get through with it without cracking a rib or two, you are made of sterner stuff than flesh and blood.—*Yankee Blade*.

The public will want it. It will not go a-begging for patronage, but on the contrary, a book that will command success because it deserves it.—*Knickerbocker Magazine*.

It is written with great humor and originality.—*Berkshire (Mass.) Courier*.

We prescribe the preparation as an infallible cure of ennui and blues.—*Boston Traveller*.

It is an original work of great humor.—*Troy Budget*.

A humorous satire. It will create many a smile.—*Harford Courant*.

Don't fail to read "Puddleford." For sale by the booksellers, and gaily illustrated.

Published by SAMUEL HUESTON, No. 348 Broadway.

PUBLICATION WEEK—THREE GOOD AND POPULAR BOOKS

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The style is attractive, the moral excellent, and if generally circulated and read as it should be, will do more to curb the spirit of dissipation so prevalent in youth than would a hundred homilies on Virtue, or lectures on its empire. It speaks at once to the hearts of youth, and is calculated to leave a lasting and strong impression. We trust it will meet with the rapid sale it deserves, not only for the fascinating manner in which the story is told than for its moral worth.—*Editor of Boston Bee*.

ON THURSDAY, AUG 10

BERTHA AND LILY; OR, THE PARSONAGE OF FEERTHEN. A Romance. By ELIZABETH OAKES SMITH. One elegant 12mo, with illustrations. Price $1 25.

"The peculiar feature of this work is the acute and profound reflection which it embodies in a fascinating story. It presents the results of a large experience and sagacious observation in a narrative of remarkable interest and beauty. The movement of the story is animated and exciting; it must enchain the attention of the mass of readers. It contains frequent passages of rare and exquisite beauty, and is always strong glowing and deeply in earnest."

ON SATURDAY, AUG 12

PERISCAPECS; OR, CURRENT SUBJECTS EXTEMPORANEOUSLY TREATED. By WILLIAM ELDER, of Philadelphia. One neat 12mo volume, cloth.

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J. C. DERBY Publisher, No. 8 Park-place, N. York.

ANOTHER NEW EDITION OF MYRTLE WREATH; OR, STRAY LEAVES RECALLED—By MINNE MYRTLE. 1 vol, 12mo.

She writes as naturally as a thrush warbles. The book is full of beauties—palpable beauties—that will be seized by those whose hearts are not insusceptible, and treasured among their gems.—*Buffalo Express*.

The style characterized by delightful simplicity of thought and expression, by

[illegible] and cynicalness than of cholera. [illegible] managers of the ferries have given notice that the receipts do not meet the expenses, and that [illegible] to continue the excellent accommodation to the public, the fare must be raised *half a cent* (they sell fifty tickets for 75 cents,) some of their contemporaries grumble, and talk about "odious monopolies," &c., and one of them goes so far as to say that the public will be slow to believe that the profits are not large at one cent. And this is said in the face of the statement of the managers of the ferries (see advertisement,) under their proper signatures—the signatures of twenty gentlemen of the highest character and standing. "The Public" are neither mean nor unjust, and no decent man will claim that these great avenues across the river shall be sustained at the personal expense and loss of those conducting them.

The whole world cannot show finer or more admirably conducted ferries than these. This fact has passed to a proverb. Instead of the old fashioned, insecure, and slow-creeping boats, the managers of these ferries have steadily improved and enlarged them, until we now have large steamships of 350 tons (as large as the old Liverpool packets) plying with unvarying speed and regularity, day and night, and furnishing the amplest and most faultless accommodations for passengers and vehicles from all parts of the river front.

So far from being an "odious monopoly," the articles of association under which the ferries are conducted, provide (as we learn,) that under no circumstances shall the stockholders receive more than 10 per cent. dividends, and that the overplus if any, shall be applied to the improvement of the ferries, and that such balance as may remain on closing the affairs of the company shall be paid over to the City Hospital. So much for the charge of "odious monopoly!"

No mortal man objected to the charge of *two cents*. And when the "grasping monopoly" recently, and unasked, tried the experiment of putting the fare down to one cent, they certainly had no other object than doing their utmost for the public accommodation. The result shows that the expenses cannot be met at this rate. And under such circumstances we advise any man who grudges two cents (or a cent and a-half if he buys tickets) for his passage, to stay at home.

Those who grumble at this inevitable return toward the previous price will not be found to be laboring people in shirt-sleeves, but mean men in broadcloth.

When the enormous increase in price of coal, wages, the expenses of building and repairing boats and slips—the large number of men necessarily employed—and the very high rents paid for the slips is considered, the wonder is rather how *two cents* fare can pay the expenses. We have no interest in the matter, but think justice at least should be done to those who have done so much for the public convenience. Yours, S.

The Other Side of the Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Union Ferry Company announce their intention of raising the fares for foot passengers to two cents, after Thursday, the 10th inst. As a reason for this measure, they state that the increased price of coal will affect them to the extent of at least $50,000, and that, in consequence, the Ferries will cease to be remunerative, unless the increased rate is obtained. A moment's reflection will place this matter in its true light, and we shall be able to discover more satisfactorily *why* the increase is to be made.

A few months since, the Fulton Ferry Company purchased, or rather undertook the management of a new line, running from Wall-street to the foot of Montague-street. This Ferry was started as an independent communication with the best portion of Brooklyn,—the Heights; and intended as an exclusive boon to the aristocrats of that locality. Plenty of capital was invested in it, for the proprietors had a double object—to establish an opposition to a prosperous company, and increase the value of certain real estate. Two handsome Ferry-houses were built; two lines of stages—one for New-York and one for Brooklyn—established; an expensive roadway from the Heights to the water side constructed; and boats of the most luxurious description commenced their trips. Although the fare was fixed at three cents, it soon became apparent that the Montague Ferry could not pay, and the proprietors, having no particular interest in it beyond its mere establishment, were ready enough to dispose of it. They shrewdly judged that the old company would take it off their hands, particularly as the officers of both were pretty much the same.

Before the transfer was made, however, a clever bit of engineering was effected;—the City authorities were induced to forego the conditions of their contract, and to receive a nominal rent instead of the original sum specified in the lease. The Montague Ferry was then purchased by the Fulton, and the whole united under the name of the Union Company. The name was well chosen. It was a union—a union of capitalists against the working-man—a union which had for its end the close monopoly of Brooklyn intercommunication, and the improvement, at public expense, of private property.

The next step of the speculators now in association with the Union Company, was to reduce the fare on the Montague Ferry. Although it did not pay expenses at three cents, it was proposed to try the experiment at the "uniform" rate of one cent—the latter sum being, of course, more advantageous for the property-holders. A steady loss has been the consequence; and, to meet that loss—not, we suspect, to pay an increased price for coals—the citizens of Brooklyn are to be taxed. The rich man demands an improvement; the poor man is requested to pay for it. Having a complete monopoly of the East River, the Company fancies it may unjustly do what it pleases with the victims who are under the necessity of crossing; therefore, instead of reducing the expenses and increasing the fare on the one non-paying and private-property-ferry, they make a paltry excuse to double the fares on all.

There is nothing to be expected from the Union Company, except so far as concerns their interest, and intention of running all the Ferries, and making all of them pay. The policy they have pursued since the commencement of the present lease has been one of gain to themselves and indifference to their patrons. Their first act was to abolish the old commutation system; their second is to double the fares for foot passengers, and their third will undoubtedly comprehend horses, carriages, milk carts, &c. Indeed, if the present perfectly unwarrantable attempt be submitted to, there is little doubt that there will be a steady increase in the price of coals until the dividends are doubled at least.

A word or two about the Union management of the present moment may not be thrown away. Their indifference to public convenience has passed into a proverb; let us see how far it is justified.

A well conducted, liberal Company would certainly provide means of ingress and egress as well as of transit, for the public. How does the fact stand? There is not a decent Ferry-house belonging to the Company except at the aristocratic Montague Ferry. The approach to, and the Fulton shanty itself, are utterly disgraceful to the City of New-[illegible] The only reasonable thing a lady can do on [illegible] it is to plunge into an omnibus without a [illegible] ings. The filth and confusion of the [illegible] disgusting and unsafe.

[illegible] South, Hamilton-avenue and Catharine-[illegible] are more [illegible] ones. The Hamilton-ave-[illegible] one of the best paying of all the Fer[illegible] hat portion of South Brooklyn with which [illegible] unicates has more than doubled itself in [illegible] three years. Yet the Ferry-house is the [illegible]iserable, dirty old shed, and the boats run [illegible] same punctual slowness that characterised [illegible]en they were first started. At the solici[illegible] of several subscribers we endeavored [illegible]s to stimulate the Company into putting a [illegible]t on this Ferry, but although it is [illegible]eeded by a large class of residents, [illegible] unheeded. After 9 o'clock at night the [illegible] horse-[illegible] every half hour, and at 12 [illegible] for the night. The large com-[illegible] of Atlantic-street must

The recent action of the Union Ferry Company, in advancing the ferriage for foot passengers to two cents, has proved, as it was supposed it would prove, very distasteful to the public. But it has not been so distasteful to the public as it has been to the managers themselves. Nothing but that necessity which knows no law, could have induced the managers to abandon the principles of cheap ferriage, which they were the first to establish and most anxious to sustain, and subject the public to the inconveniences and themselves to the odium and mortification attending the failure of their long-cherished plans. If the public would be satisfied with fewer Ferries, with a less number of boats and less frequent trips, with less competent men and with less substantial boats, then the ferriage might be kept at one cent. But if they desire all the facilities, conveniences and assurances of safety which they now enjoy, they must be willing to pay *what it costs*. And now for a few facts. It cost $62,638 58 more than was received, to run the Ferries for the year ending the 1st day of May last; and owing to the advance in the price of coal and other articles, it will cost, over and above the receipts at the present rates, $50,000 more than last year, to run the Ferries for the current year.

Who ought to bear this loss of more than $100,000 per annum? The stockholders or the public? The stockholders receive but eight per cent. per annum for their money, although the leases contain no restriction as to dividends; and as they get no more than a fair return for their investment, THEY cannot be expected to bear the loss. The public, therefore, must be willing to make up the deficiency, and pay for the conveniences which they demand. After all, the burden will not be so great as many suppose. Any one who chooses to buy tickets, can have 16 for 25 cents, so that the poor can be accommodated, while those who choose to commute for crossing, at any *one* Ferry, can do so by paying $10 per annum, or $5 for six months. Persons who cross but seldom, need be the only ones having to pay two cents, and the hardship to any, therefore, will not be great.

The managers wish to conduct the ferries as they are now conducted; and to do it at the least possible expense to the Company and to the public. They have no personal motives of any kind to serve. They wish simply to serve the public in the best way they can, as they are conscious they have always endeavored to do; and so soon as they find that the receipts of the ferries will justify the reduction of ferriage again to one cent., they will be most happy to announce the fact, and most prompt to make the reduction.

ONE OF THE MANAGERS.

Letter from One of the Managers.

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ONE OF THE MANAGERS.

Tucker, the Brooklyn Murderer.

Mr. W. L. CRANDALL, of Syracuse, writes to the Albany *Atlas*, concerning the Brooklyn murder, as follows:

I have known Mr. J. N. T. TUCKER well, for ten years; for that period I have regarded him as insane, as I am sure every person of any sort of discrimination does, who has seen him in any variety of relations. He was for many years a Baptist preacher—was known as "Elder TUCKER." As he had a lively imagination, he could preach to those who were pleased with the "generality of things in general," with great acceptance; to those who require facts and sound reasoning thereon, not so acceptably. In 1844, TUCKER & KINNEY published the *Democratic Freeman*, a weekly Abolition sheet, at Syracuse, an organ of the Liberty Party, Mr. T. being the editor. This was continued till May, 1845, when the same firm established the Syracuse *Daily Star*. Mr. T. edited that paper for over a year. In 1848, for a few months prior and subsequent to the election of Gen. TAYLOR, he officiated as editor of the Troy *Whig*. In 1849 and 1850, I believe he was in the State Hall, in some capacity: and in 1851 one of the Deputies of the Clerk of the Senate. During this period he married, as his second wife, a maiden lady, residing in Albany with friends, his first wife having died at Syracuse in 1848, and who left three or four children. How he has been occupied during the past two or three years, I do not know, not having heard from him until he turned up in the Daily Brooklyn *Freeman*, a Native American paper.

He was, for five or six years, substantially a resident of Syracuse—that being the field of his labor, or the residence of his family; and surely, I would like to see the man in Syracuse who met him from day to day, who, during the last few years, has regarded him as responsible for anything he said or did.

One anecdote I must tell, it is so perfectly illustrative of the character of the man's mind. In 1850 TUCKER published a tract in favor of Free Schools. He was in New-York soon after, with an acquaintance, now residing in one of the Western States, and proposed that they together call on several gentlemen—JOHN W. BEEKMAN, Senator CROLIUS, and others, for aid—which they obtained. On the excursion of several hours, TUCKER drank repeatedly; and on returning through the Park, suddenly came to a dead halt, and said: "B——, do you know how I feel?" "No, of course I do not." "Well, you see that tree, don't you?" "Yes." "Now, I don't know whether that is a tree or not!" All this was said with the earnestness and gravity and sincerity of a preacher, and which no one who has not known him, freed from the restraint which strangers impose, can begin to appreciate."

A CHURCH IN TROUBLE.—An excursion is planned for affording relief to the congregation of the Catholic Church of St. Joseph, Bedford-avenue. It is stated that the original Church, built by Rev. Father M'DONOGH, was lately found to project eight inches beyond the legal measuring, and had, consequently, to be taken down. It was but two years built, and had cost some $12,000. It now lies a heap of brick and mortar prone on the earth, and the numerous congregation in that suberb of Brooklyn have no other place of worship.

The Snake-Bitten Dutchman.

Some years ago, near the town of Reading, Berks County, Pennsylvania, there lived a cosy old farmer, named Sweighooffer—of German descent, and accent, too, as his speech will indicate. Old man Sweighooffer had once served as a member of the Legislature, and was no fool; as he had long commanded a volunteer corps of rustic militia, he could hardly be supposed to incline to cowardice. His boy Peter was his only son, a strapping lad of seventeen; and upon young Peter and old Peter devolved the principal cares and toils of the old gentleman's farm, now and then assisted by the old lady and her two bouncing daughters—for it is very common in this State to see the women and girls in the field—and upon extra occasions by some hired hands. Well, one warm day, in haying time, old Peter and young Peter were hard at it in the meadow, when the old man drops his scythe and bawls out:

"Oh! mine Gott, Peter!"

"What's de matter, fader?" answered the son, straightening up, and looking towards his sire.

"Oh, mine Gott," again cries the old man.

"Donder," echoes young Peter, hurrying up to the old man. "Fader what's de matter?"

"Oh, mine Gott, Peter, de shnake bite mine leg!"

If anything in particular was capable of frightening young Peter, it was snakes, for he once crippled himself for life by tramping on a crooked stick which broke his ankle, and so horrified the youngster, that he liked to have fallen through himself.

At a word snake, young Peter fell back nimbly as a wire dancer, and bawled in turn.

"Where is de shnake?"

"Aup mine trowsis, Peter—Oh, mine Gott!"

"Oh, mine Gott," echoed Peter, junior, "kill him fader."

"Nc-a, no-a, he kill me, Peter; come quick."

But Peter, the youngster's cowardice overcame his filial love, while his fears gave strength to his legs, and he started like a scared locomotive, to call the old, burly Dutchman, who was in a distant part of the field, to give his father a lift with the snake. Old Jake, the farmer's assistant, came bungling along, as soon as he heard the news, and passing by the fence whereon Peter and his boy had hung up their "linsey woolsey" vests, Jake grabbed one of the garments, and hurried to the old man, who still managed to keep on his pins, although he was quaking and fluttering like an aspen leaf in a June gale of wind.

"Oh, mine Gott! Come—come quick, Yacob!"

"Vat you got, eh? shnake?"

"Yaw, yaw. Come, come Yacob! He bites me all to pieces—here, aup mine leg."

Old Jake was not particularly sensitive to fear, like some people, young or old, are dead to alarm when a "pizen" reptile is making a levy. Gathering his wits, Jake told the boy to keep cool, and he would at least stun the snake by a rap or two, if he did not kill him stone dead; and old man Peter, then left to have his leg broken (not to be bitten to death by the viper, designated the spot to strike, and old Jake let him have it.

The first blow broke the weed, and also knocked old Peter off his pegs on a haycock.

"Oh!" roared Peter, "you have broke mine leg, and te tam shnake's got away."

"Vere? vere?" cried old Jake, moving briskly about, and scanning very narrowly the earth he stood upon.

"Never mind him, Yacob; help me up; I'll go home!"

"Put on your vheat den, here it is," said the old krout eater, gathering up his boss, and trying to get the garment upon his humpy back. The moment old Peter made the effort, he grew livid in the face—his hair stood on an end, "like quills upon a frightful porkempine," as Mrs. Partington observes; he shivered; he shook; his teeth chattered, and his knees knocked a *staccatto* accompaniment.

"Oh, Yacob, carry me home! I'm so deat as nits!"

"Vat? Ish nodder shnake in your trowsis?"

"No, a—look! I'm a welt all aup! Mine vheat won't go on mine pack. Oh, mine Gott!"

"Tonder and blixen!" cried old Jake as he took the same conclusion, and with might and main lugged and carried the boss some quarter of a mile to the house.

Young Peter had shinned it for home at the earliest stage of the dire proceedings, and so alarmed the girls that they were in high strikes when they saw the approach of poor old dad and his assistant.

Old man Peter was carried in, and began to die, natural as life, when in cometh the old lady, in a great bustle, and wanted to know what was going on. Old Peter, in the last gasp of agony and weakness, pointed to his leg. The old woman rapped upon his pantaloons, and out fell thistletop, and at the same time considerable of a scratch was visible.

"Call dich a shnake? Bah!" says the old woman.

"Oh, but I'm pizened to death, Molly. See, I'm all pizen, mine vhest not come over mine body at all."

"Haw! haw! haw!" roared the old woman. "Vat a fool. You got Peter's vheat on."

"Kosh!" roars old Peter, shaking off death's icy fetters at one surge, and jumping up. "Yacob, vat an old fool you must be, to say I was shnake bit. Go 'bout your business, gals. Peter pring me some beer."

The old woman saved Peter's life.

Power of the Imagination.

Dr. Noble, in a very able and analytic lecture at Manchester, "On the Dynamic Influences of Ideas," told a good anecdote of M. Boutibouse, a French *savant*, in illustration of the power of imagination. As Dr. Noble says—"M. Boutibouse served in Napoleon's army, and was present at many engagements during the early part of last century. At the battle of Wagram, in 1809, he was engaged in the fray; the ranks around him had been terribly thinned by shot, and at sunset he was nearly isolated. While reloading his musket, he was shot down by a cannon-ball. His impression was, that the ball had passed through his legs below his knees, separating them from the thighs; for he suddenly sank down, shortened, as he believed, to the extent of about a foot in measurement. The trunk of the body fell backwards on the ground, and the senses were completely paralyzed by the shock. Thus he lay motionless amongst the wounded and dead during the rest of the night, not daring to move a muscle, lest the loss of blood should be fatally increased. He felt no pain, but this he attributed to the stunning effect of the shock to the brain and nervous system. At early dawn he was aroused by one of the medical staff, who came round to help the wounded. 'What's the matter with you, my good fellow?' said the surgeon. 'Ah! touch me tenderly,' replied Mr. Boutibouse, 'I beseech you; a cannon ball has carried off my legs.' The surgeon examined the limbs referred to, and then giving him a good shake, said, with a joyous laugh, 'Get up with you, you have nothing the matter with you. M. Boutibouse immediately sprang up in utter astonishment, and stood firmly on the legs which he had thought lost forever. 'I felt more thankful,' said M. Boutibouse, 'than I had ever done in the whole course of my life before. I had not a wound about me. I had, indeed, been shot down by an immense cannon ball; but instead of passing through the legs, as I firmly believed it had, the ball had passed under my feet, and had plowed a hole in the earth beneath, at least a foot in depth, into which my feet suddenly sank, giving me the idea that I had been thus shortened by the loss of my legs.'" The truth of this story is vouched for by Dr. Noble.—*Athenæum.*

Sow in a Garret—How She Got There.

From the Albany Atlas, July 29.

A captain of the police relates an incident which occurred during the recent inspection of the premises in Canal-street, where so many deaths have occurred. In addition to a general neglect of cleanliness, hogs were found penned up in the cellars, in order that they might escape the vigilance of the police. A whole litter of small pigs was found in an upper story, and in one instance, a large over-grown sow was found in an attic. Of course these things naturally excited the surprise of the visitants, but when they came to the sow in the garret, their wonders knew no bounds. The ricketty stairs leading to the attic shook under the party ascending, the passage ways were so narrow that there was scarcely room for one man to pass. The question naturally presenting itself was "How was this sow got here?" The poor woman who had conducted the party up, looked with much anxiety upon their wondering countenances, and at length broke out with a relation of the trouble she had to shield her pigs from the vigilance of the police. "But, my dear woman," said the captain, "how in the world did you ever get this big sow up here?" "Sure yer honor, she niver was down; she was got in this room from another we had here long ago." "Ah! I see," said the captain, "she growed here." "Yis, yis. She growed, and growed finely too. She's but a year an' a half old, and see what a fine craythur she is, to be sure." Orders were left for the removal of the sow that had grown there, and the officers proceeded on their unwholesome duty.

UNHEALTHINESS OF CERTAIN TRADES.—Dr. CHAMBERS read a paper the other day before the Society of Arts on Industrial Pathology. Here is an extract of much interest:

"There are two coal-whippers at a time of a commercial crisis in the coal trade; fewer hands are wanted; one gets turned out of work, and the other is kept on. In six months time the one out of work is starving, because he was so weakened by temporary want of food that he was not fit for employment when he could get it. It is the business of the political economist to remedy commercial crises. The other man has worked as hard as possible in the way you know these fellows are engaged, jumping up a foot or two, and throwing their whole weight out to a rope for ten or twelve hours a day; it is, I believe, the most wasteful, unscientific, and pernicious expenditure of human muscle that ever was devised. The consequence is that his heart cannot stand it, the fibres are continually strained with these continued violent jerks, and the organ becomes diseased. After a tedious illness the industrious well-paid man dies at forty. Here it is that industrial pathology comes into play. It is the duty of that science to find out why such and such labor is injurious in a special manner, and to suggest a remedy. In the instance quoted above, it is the sudden jerk which is the cause of the injury to the circulation. Again, painters are liable to colic and palsy from the use of white lead; and may introduce a substance equally convenient, in the shape of white zinc or other substitutes. Tailors sit all day in a confined atmosphere, with the legs crossed and the spine bowed, so that neither the ribs nor the digestive organs have room to act. The consequence, of course, is that the stomach and bowels become disordered, the spine twisted, the gait shambling, and the power of taking the exercise necessary to health obliterated. If an artist wants to represent a starveling, he takes a tailor as his model; if a plump rosy man were to tell you he was a journeyman tailor, you would not allow such an evidently inexperienced workman to mend your coat. With a life embittered by indigestion, what wonder that a tailor takes to opium, gin and tobacco, the only things that make existence endurable? Now, cannot these evils be corrected? The cross-legged position is assumed because in the ordinary sitting posture the heavy cloth could not be held near enough to the eye. The problem is to invent some sort of table that would be equally convenient. Shoemakers and bootmakers suffer equally from a constrained position, and also from the pressure of the last against the stomach. Heartburn and painful digestion are so common, that a certain pill in the Pharmacopœia (the Pilula Sagapeni Comp.) is called the cobler's pill. Looking-glass makers and water-gilders are constantly coming into hospitals for mercurial paralysis; and when they go out of the hospital they are not fit for much else than the workhouse. There are two ways of remedying this: one is to give them some protection against the poisonous fumes; and the other is to improve and cheapen rival modes of gilding and silvering, in which mercury is not used. Washerwomen constantly suffer from varicose veins and other mechanical disorders arising from the standing posture. It is the business of industrial pathology to devise a chair in which they can work as at present, or else to discover some mode of doing the same thing by the agency of mechanics, which is now done immediately by the unaided body—to wear out mechanism instead of muscle, iron instead of energy.

A VERY SLIGHT DIFFERENCE.—How one of our gay young brokers was recently furnished with a new wrinkle, is told by his friends on the streets, as thus: Fellow came, riding a good-enough-looking horse, to the front of the office at which Joseph does the needful trimming for his fellow-citizens, and hollooed: "Say, understand you want to buy a hoss here, at this shop!" Banker leaned against the side of the door, half opened his eyes, shut 'em again, gazed sleepily at the bipedal and then at the quadrupedal animal; and at last—"How much?" "A hundred and fifty dollars," was the reply. "Can't give it, my friend. You're a good fellow, I don't doubt, but I can't give *that* price. Some judge of horse-flesh, myself." "Well, say, what you *will* give?" exclaimed the horse-merchant; "I want to sell." "Tell what!" drawled Joe, very sleepily; "tell what—I'll give you *twenty-five* dollars for that horse." "He's wuth more," said the jockey, tossing his leg over the sadele, and slowly sliding to the ground; "but *I never was the man to let a hundred and twenty-five dollars split me in a hoss trade.* He's yourn!" Banker took the horse, and has him yet, having utterly failed in a dozen efforts to *give him away*. His last trial was to bestow him on Prof. SNOW, Veterinarian, to be used as a living illustration of all diseases to which the horse is subject in this climate. But the Professor steadily objects, on the ground that several of the beast's ailments may possibly be contagious.—*Montgomery (Ala.) Mail.*

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—There's a good story, and a true one, withal, relative to Mr. GILL, long a reporter for the Boston *Post*, and well-known as a "fellow of infinite jest." He was reporting a dinner given on the 75th Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill. The dinner was a splendid affair, and everybody was very patriotic. GILL, when the excitement was at boiling point, whispered to a friend, one of those gentlemen who are always "happy" in speech-making, that his father was engaged in the Battle of Bunker Hill. The orator rose, made a brilliant speech—alluding to GILL's father and GILL, in the highest terms, and proposed GILL's health, which was drunk with the usual honors, and one or two more. There were loud shouts of "GILL! GILL!" and he made a speech, returned thanks in the usual manner, and said: "But my friend omitted one fact, one very important fact, of which he might have been unaware. My father *was* in the Battle of Bunker Hill, but he *unfortunately fought on the British side!*" There was not so much excitement after that, and GILL has not indulged in speeches since.—*N. Y. Spirit of the Times.*

A HUSBAND OR A HUNDRED DOLLARS.—A few days ago, a buxom Irish woman, fat and forty, arrived in this city by one of the Boston trains, in hot pursuit of a truant lover. Having ascertained his whereabouts, a warrant was procured for his arrest for a breach of marriage promise, alleging damages in the sum of $100. Duly armed with this missive, officer WALKER made his acquaintance, giving him a choice of alternatives—marriage or damage. The former was assented to, and under pretence of arranging his toilet for a nuptial ceremony, he was permitted to retire to his room, but was followed almost immediately by the officer, who was just in time to see the promised bride-groom through an open window, spanning an opposite field at a 2.40 gait. Quietly taking possession of the fugitive's forgotten wardrobe, which was found to contain nearly $150 in hard cash, more than enough to satisfy the warrant and heal the broken-hearted, the knight of the "star" was content to wait the issue. Twenty-four hours brought back the unwilling bridegroom, who, unable to recover his money without giving himself in exchange, finally yielded obedience to his fate. The marriage was soon perfected, and the groom, apparently resigned and contented, left in the next train for Boston, accompanied by his bride, whose extravagant *grins* betokened an overjoyed heart at her successful pursuit of a husband under difficulties.—*Springfield Republican.*

NEVER "HOPE YOU DON'T INTRUDE."—Reader, a word, a serious, sober heart-full word. This is it: Never think you don't intrude. *You do.* You pop into a parlor, perhaps. There sits in the twilight and bliss, lounging on a sofa, a loving couple. Of course you hope you don't intrude. But you do, though. You drop into an editorial room. Business is driving. Every man is busy to his uppermost hair. You hope you don't intrude. You *do*, and most confoundedly. You happen into a neighbor's just as the sit down to tea takes place. The favorite company (to themselves) is gathered, and for a special society. You hope you don't intrude. A great mistake. You *do* intrude. Put it down for a certainty that you do. Call upon a lady while household duties claim her attention and every moment is a golden one. Just hope you given rise to several fires in the woods, along the shore near Dunkirk and Erie. The fires have been especially disastrous on the line of the Buffalo and State Line Road, from Silver Creek to Dunkirk, including the track through Sheridan. The fires have swept over a great portion of the territory contiguous, and in many instances consumed the bordering fields of oats and other crops. Says the Fredonia *Advertiser*: The eastern suburbs of Dunkirk were swept over, and several buildings and shanties were destroyed, and it is rumored that a child perished in one of them. At Millville, (a hamlet between this village and Dunkirk,) the fire did much damage in the woods on Wednesday night, and even threatened the buildings there. At the Brighton settlement in the south part of this town, considerable damage was done, and the buildings of Mr. T. FLANDERS stood in considerable danger of the conflagration. In Arkwright, near the centre, the damage was extensive. The forests of Messrs. R. and J. P. HALL and C. HUTCHINSON, (between this village and Van Buren Harbor, and near the railroad,) were also visited with the devouring element, and considerable injury done. We learn that in the vicinity of Smith's Mills, and on the east side of Cattaraugus Creek, opposite La Grange, fires have proved quite destructive to the forests. Rumors of serious conflagration in other quarters reach us, but in the absence of details, we forbear further mention. We learn from the Conneaut *Reporter* of the 2d, that at Jefferson, a large tract of cleared land and forests have been on fire for several days, and the west part of the marsh in Plymouth is pretty much burned over. In Sheffield and Monroe the fire has also run over many hundred acres, sweeping fences and crops in its course, and several buildings have been consumed. A few miles southeast, in Pennsylvania, the fire has done considerable injury.

READING A LOVE-LETTER.—An amusing incident of Hibernian simplicity is afforded by the following little story, told us by a friend, in whose words we give it:

MOLLY, our housemaid, is a model one, who handles the broomstick like a sceptre, and who has an abhorrence for dirt, and a sympathy for soap-suds, that amounts to a passion. She is a bustling, busy, rosy-cheeked, bright-eyed, blundering Hibernian, who hovers about our book shelves, making war upon our papers, and goes about thirsting for new worlds to conquer, in the shape of undusted and unrighted corners.

One day she entered our library in a confused and uncertain manner, quite different from her usual bustling way. She stood at the door, with a letter between her thumb and finger, which she held at arm's length, as if she had a gunpowder plot in her grasp. In answer to our inquiries as to her business, she answered:

"An' it plase yer honor, I am a poor girl, and ha'bt much larnin', and ye sees, plase yer honor, Paddy O'REILLY, and the better than him dosen't brathe in ould Ireland, has been writin' of me a letther—a love letther, plase yer honor; an'—an'—"

We guessed at her embarrassment, and offered to relieve it by reading the letter. Still she hesitated, while she twisted a bit of raw cotton in her fingers.

"Shure," she resumed, "an' that's jist what I want, but it isn't a gentleman like yerself that would be knowing the secrets between us, and so," here she twisted the cotton quite nervously, "if ye 'ill plase yer honor, while ye're radeing it, so that yer may not hear it yerself, if ye'll *just put this bit of cotton in yer ears an' stop up yer hearin', and thin the sacrets 'ill be unknown to yer.*"

We hadn't the heart to refuse her, and with the gravest face possible, complied with her request; but often since, we have laughed heartily as we have related the incident.—*Exchange paper.*

SMITH DRUNK VS. SMITH SOBER.—Smith, the Razor-strop man, says: When I drank grog I owned a cat, a poor, lean, lantern-jawed thing, that was always getting into scrapes. As I had nothing for her to eat she was compelled to take to the highway; and the neighbors were continually crying out, "Cuss that Smith's cat, she's drunk all my milk." Poor thing, she had to steal or die; for she could find no picking at home, for even the poor mice that were left, were so poor and scraggy that it took several of them to make a shadow; and a decent cat would starve to death in three weeks on an allowance of eighteen per day. But when I reformed, things took a different turn. The kitchen being well provided, the crumbs were plenty; and the old cat grew fat and honest together. Even the mice grew fat and oily, and the old tabby would make an hearty supper on two of them, and then lie down and snooze with the pleasing consolation of knowing that when she awoke there would be a few more left of the same sort. And again: When I was a beer guzzler, mother cried, father cried, Bill cried, Moll cried, and the cat cried. But when I signed the pledge father sung, mother sung, wife sung, Bill sung, Moll sung, Bet sung, the cat sung, and the kettle sung, and I bought a new frying pan, and put a nice piece of beefsteak in it and placed it on the fire, and that sung, and that's the kind of sing for the working man.

NEW MOTIVE POWER.—An ingenious Swedish mechanist, Mr. P. LAGERGREN, has invented a new power-engine, intended to supersede steam. The moving force is the pressure of the atmosphere, which acts on a vacuum in a copper reservoir, connected with two cylinders provided with pistons, as in a common steam engine. The vacuum in the reservoir is produced by the admission of a certain quantity of alcohol and of atmospheric air, each time the machine makes a stroke. Explosive air is hereby produced, is fired at each turn, and instantly burns away; one of the pistons being at the same time opened, an atmospheric pressure is obtained equal to 15 pounds on the square inch. This machine is light and simple, and its fuel (alcohol) takes little space. Whether it will be superior to or cheaper than steam is a question others must decide.

NEW ROCKETS.—The *Sentinelle Toulonnaise* announces, that on the 1st inst., the new rockets now manufacturing at the School of Maritime Pyrotechny, at Toulon, were tried in the Fort St. Louis. These rockets, of 95 centimetres, are armed with a 12-pound shell. The result of the experiment was most satisfactory. Hitherto the range of rockets had never exceeded 3,300 or 3,500 metre. On this occasion they reached a distance of from 4,000 to 4,300 metres, or more than a league.

SONTAG'S DAUGHTER.—An English paper says that a daughter largely inherits the personal elegance, beauty of voice and refined culture, which made SONTAG a standard of artistic excellence. Her appearance on the stage was purposed, we believe, within a year or two, and the world may yet renew in a daughter's attainments that satisfaction and delight ever derived from the mother's professional exertions.

THE RICHEST YET.—At one of our hotels on Tuesday, a gentleman who evidently had not "been there," extensively provided himself with a cigar from the office, and, after smoking it half up, returned it, saying that he "had used it all he wanted to, and was going to take a walk; if the clerk heard any one ask for a cigar, he could sell it to him if possible—if not, he would like to have it saved till his return!" Literal fact.—*New-Haven Palladium.*

☞ *Nebraska—A Poem, Personal and Political.*—The *Athenæum* says: "This poem is so full of local allusions to "caucuses," and "Hampshire grit," &c., that we can really only make out that it is written by a strong Anti-Slavery advocate of the spasmodic shool of poetry, and an admirer of *Uncle Tom*. The lines are alternately powerful and vulgar, but have still a tone of impetuous sincerity and strong party feeling, uncontrolled by much taste or courtesy."

STOCK SALES AND MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUG. 10.

$10,000 Erie Con. Bs '62.	80	350	Penn. & Lehigh Z Co.	11
1,000 Hud. R. 1st M. Bs.	100	25	New-York Cent R.R.	91½
1,000 Hud. R 2d M. Bs.	93½	50	do.....b3	92
$5,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. B. b3	69½	120	do.....	92
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Pr.	73	200	do.....b60	92
5 Bank of America	98	50	do.....c	92
5 do.....	97½	50	do.....s60	90
100 Canton Co.....b60	27½	100	do.....b60 aft	10 22½
100 do.....c	22½	220	Cleve. & Toledo R.R.	77
50 do.....c	22	15	Mich. Southern R R	93½
600 do.....s3	22	160	Stonington Railroad.	66
200 do.....b60	22½	30	do.....	66½
300 do.....b60	22½	15	Erie Railroad.....	49
6 Harover Bank.....	89	650	do.....s3	48½
100 New-Jersey Zinc Co. b3	6	15	do.....	48½
200 do.....s3	6	50	do.....s3	48
55 Nic. Transit Co.....s3	18½	600	do.....s3	48½
100 do.....s3	18½	100	do.....s10	48
100 do.....b3	19	200	do.....c	48½
200 do.....s10	19	100	do.....s30	48
100 do.....b60	19	100	do.....c	48½
50 do.....s3	18½	10	Nor. and Wor. R R.	49
100 Cumb Coal Co.....s3	31	700	Reading R. R.....s10	63½
100 do.....c	31½	200	do.....b60	64
200 do.....s10	31	25	do.....c	63½
200 do.....s10	31½	250	do.....s10	63½
200 do.....s10	31½	100	do.....s10	63½
300 do.....b60	31½	100	do.....s15	63½
100 do.....s3	31	100	do.....b60	64½
150 do.....s3	31	400	Hudson R. Railroad.	49
100 do.....c	31	100	do.....b60	50
100 Gold Hill Mine....	2½	50	do.....b30	49½
100 do.....b10	2	5	Panama Railroad....	94
100 do.....s60	2	50	Northern Ind. R. R..	93
500 do.....	2	9	N. Ind. Construction.	83
50 Mich. Central R. R..	87½			

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000 Ill Cen R.R. Bs.b30	69½	100	Reading Railroad.b10	63½
17,000 do.....	69½	150	do.....	63
5,000 do.....s30	69	400	do.....s10	63½
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs. Pr.	73	100	do.....s3	63½
20 Hanover Bank.....	89	350	do.....	63½
50 Ohio Life & Trust Co	75	150	Erie Railroad.....b60	49
150 Canton Company....c	22	200	do.....s3	48½
100 do.....b60	22½	300	do.....s3	48
150 McCullo

AUCTION SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF NEWSPAPER, &c.—By ALEXANDER GROOD, No. 67 Wall-st.—At the village of Jamaica, L. I., on the main road from Williamsburg to Brooklyn, about 500 yards from the stopping-place of the Flushing Railroad cars, on TUESDAY, Aug. 11, at 10½ o'clock A. M., all the valuable and desirable household furniture, together with the farming stock, horse, carriages, &c. Likewise a printing-press; one that the mile is less than three minutes 27 seconds; one blooded mare and filly; also, the house and fourteen acres of ground; the whole of which will be sold positively without reserve, by order of the Assignees. Catalogues will be read at the office of the Auctioneer the day previous to the sale. The Flushing Railroad Steamboat leaves Fulton Market slip for Hunter's Point, and by railroad hence to Newtown, at 6 8 and 10 A. M. Stages leave Williamsburg every twenty minutes.

A. M. MERWIN Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, BROTHER & Co.—Trade Salesroom, Nos. 13 Park-row.—NEW-YORK FALL TRADE SALE OF BOOKS, STEREOTYPE PLATES, &c., commencing on TUESDAY MORNING, August 15, 1854, and continued throughout the week and during week following. Sales to commence each day at 9 o'clock A. M. The catalogue is here ready for distribution to the trade. The regular sale of stationery will commence on TUESDAY MORNING, August 22, in the upper saleroom. The catalogue of this portion of the sale is in preparation, and will be issued on the 1st of August

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Aug 11, at 12 o'clock, in front of the store, No. 19 Nassau-st, one pair of gray horses, about 16 hands high, and about 8 years old, sound and kind in single or double harness. The property of a gentleman leaving the City.

AUCTION NOTICE.—WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises at Yonkers, Westchester County, on MONDAY Aug 14 at 3 o'clock P M, without reserve, to the highest bidder, for cash—a new Cottage House and Lot, (94 by 185,) beautifully situated on Broadway, with a splendid view of the Hudson, and within a few minutes' walk of the Depot The house contains 8 rooms, 3 halls, pantries, cellar, &c., and has a verandah on three sides, and was built under personal supervision of the present owner. Title perfect, with immediate possession. For a full description apply to P. C BULKLEY, Auctioneer, No. 31 Wall-st, between 9 A. M. and 1 P. M.

A. C. TUTTLE, AUCTIONEER—Office, No. 94 Broadway—Devotes his EXCLUSIVE attention to sales of Furniture at private residences; Stocks of Merchants and others, at their warehouses; and to out-of-door sales generally Sales of Real Estate at the Merchants' Exchange Cash advanced when required.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of THOMAS HUNT & CO., in the City and in the city of Manchester England, this day dissolved by mutual consent. Office of liquidation is removed from 98 Williams, corner of Platt, to Nos. 30 and 32 Barclay-st The parties are authorized to use and sign the name of the firm for that purpose only.

THOMAS HUNT.
WM M RICHARDS
E. ROGERS.
T. D. VAILL
JOS S KENDALL

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of RICHARDS, HAIGHT & CO., at Nos 30 and 32 Barclay-st, New-York, and in Manchester, England, for the purpose of conducting a general importing and commission woolen business.

WM M RICHARDS
EDWARD HAIGHT
T. D VAILL
J. S. KENDALL.
GEORGE FLAGG.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of FINCH, JOHNSON & SHEPHERD, Stage proprietors, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. All notes and checks to be signed hereafter in liquidation only, by each of the parties individually as follows:

JEROME FINCH.
CHARLES JOHNSON.
GEORGE SHEPHERD.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1 1854

DISSOLUTION.—The Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers is THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent. ALBERT BOBBETT,
CHARLES EDMONDS.

No. 30 NASSAU-ST., Aug. 1, 1854

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

REMOVAL.—J & C FISCHER have removed their Warerooms from No 178 Greenwich-st to the new Manufactory, Nos 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th st., between 9th and 10th-avs. New-York, where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of Pianos, with all the best modern improvements made under their own supervision, and warranted to stand any climate Also, Pianos with the Aeolina attachment Piano-fortes tuned, repaired, or taken in exchange

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODIONS—Of every variety, from $45 to $150, suitable for the parlor, lecture room, lodge room, or small church. Believing them to be better in tone, more durable and better finished than those of any other make, we have accepted the agency, and keep for sale only those manufactured by PRINCE & CO.

WILLIAM HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, opposite the Park, sole agents for Prince & Co's celebrated Melodeons.

A. W. LADD & CO.'S GRAND DIAGONAL PIANO-FORTES, with new grand action, which has no superior in all the points which constitute a perfect instrument. LINCOLN & THOMPSON, sole agents, No. 441 Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GOLD VEST CHAINS.—GOLD CURB VEST CHAINS.....$9 to $45
GOLD WOVE VEST CHAINS..... 10 to 28
GOLD ADELAIDE VEST CHAINS..... 13 to 26
GOLD JENNY LIND VEST CHAINS..... 13 to 45
GOLD CHASED AND PLAIN VEST CHAINS. 15 to 35
GOLD HEXAGON VEST CHAINS..... 17 to 42
GOLD WARSAW VEST CHAINS..... 10 to 36
GOLD SQUARE VEST CHAINS..... 11 to 45
GOLD ENGRAVED VEST CHAINS..... 16 to 36
GOLD CHASED VEST CHAINS..... 24 to 58
GOLD ENAMELED VEST CHAINS..... 27 to 56
And all other styles, for sale less than the usual prices, by
G. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail
No. 11 Wall-st., near Broadway, second floor

GOLD SLEEVE BUTTONS—Of all styles for Gentlemen, for sale very low, viz:
GOLD AND CHASED.....pair $2 50 to $12 00
GOLD AND ENGRAVED.....pair 3 00 to 9 00
GOLD AND SCROLL.....pair 4 50 to 8 00
GOLD AND ENAMEL.....pair 4 00 to 10 00
GOLD AND SLIDING.....pair 6 50 to 9 00
GOLD AND MOURNING.....pair 6 50 to 10 00
GOLD AND AGATE.....pair 3 00 to 4 50
GOLD AND CORNELIAN.....pair 3 00 to 5 00
GEO. C. ALLEN, wholesale and retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor.

DIAMOND CLUSTER RINGS.....$35 to $300
DIAMOND SINGLE STONE RINGS.....10 to 300
DIAMOND CLUSTER PINS.....30 to 350
DIAMOND SINGLE STONE PINS.....15 to 1,500
DIAMOND CROSSES.....25 to 800
DIAMOND SHIRT STUDS.....50 to 150
DIAMOND SCARF PINS.....12 to 100
At less than usual prices.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer,
Wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor.

GOLD WATCHES, DIAMOND PINS, BROOCHES, &c.—Together with a rich assortment of Silver and Plated ware.
GOLD WATCHES, from.....$20 to $300
SILVER TEA SETS, from.....120 to 500
PLATED TEA SETS, (double plated) from..... 12 to 60
All our goods are warranted to be as represented; should they prove otherwise the money will be refunded. Silver taken at its value.
SQUIRE, LANDER & CO.,
No. 97 Fulton-st.

INSTRUCTION.

EDUCATION BY AN OXFORD GRADUATE.—Mr. C. D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and first-class man in 1849, will reopen his SELECT SCHOOL on MONDAY, Sept. 4, at his house, No. 32 Fourth-av, opposite Calvary Church. As the number of boys taken is limited to fifteen, and the advantages offered are believed to be considerable, an early application for admission is necessary. Circulars or personal interview may be obtained by application as above. References kindly permitted to Rt. Rev. Bp Wainwright, Rev. Dr. Hawks, R. B. Minturn, Esq., R. C. Goodhue, Esq., J. H. Swift, Esq., Charles King, Esq., Pres Col. College, &c.

FAIR HAVEN SEMINARY.—A Family Boarding School for 15 young Ladies—THOMAS G. SLOAN, Principal. This School is delightfully located in the village of Fair Haven, one mile from New Haven, Conn. Next term commences 28th of August. Circulars at SHEPHERD'S Bookstore, No 132 Fulton-st., or the Principal may be seen at Mr. McCLEAN'S, No. 44 Morton-st.

SCHOOL.—The School at No. 81 East 16th-st, during the last six years under charge of the subscriber, will resume its exercises on TUESDAY, 12th of September. Application previously may be made to the subscriber, Morristown, N. J. Every endeavor has been and will be made by the utmost devotion of the Time and resources of the subscriber, to render this School deserving of confidence and patronage. Terms $100 per year.
J. H. TYNG, A. M

MR. DE GRAND VAL'S CLASSICAL ENGLISH, FRENCH and SPANISH BOARDING SCHOOL for young gentlemen, Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J. will reopen on the 1st of September. Circulars may be obtained at the Institution, and SHEPARD & CO'S, No 132 Fulton-st. A special review and commercial class for more advanced pupils. Course of studies completed in one year.

MRS. GRILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will be reopened for the reception of her pupils on the 11th of September. Applications for admission may be made by letter until the 1st of September, after which time Mrs. G. will be in town. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, 8th-st

BLOOMFIELD ACADEMY.—Family Boarding and Day School, corner of Bloomfield and 1st-sts., Hoboken, N. J. Rt. Fielder, Principal, will reopen on MONDAY, August 21. Circulars can be obtained at WESTERMAN'S, No 290 Broadway, N. Y., and of the Principal.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY having greatly enlarged their works and improved the quality of their product, are prepared to execute orders for their superior Paints. Their White Zinc, which is sold dry or ground in oil, is warranted pure and unsurpassed for body and uniform whiteness. A method of preparation has recently been discovered which enables the Company to warrant their Paints to keep fresh and soft in the keg for any reasonable time In this respect their Paints will be superior to any other in the market. Their Brown Zinc Paint which is sold at a low price, and can only be made from the zinc ores from New-Jersey, is now well known for its protective qualities when applied to iron or other metallic surfaces Their Stone Color Paint, possesses all the properties of the Brown, and is of an agreeable color for painting cottages depots, out-buildings, bridges, &c. Dealers supplied on liberal terms, by MANNING & SQUIRE, Agents New-Jersey Zinc Company, removed from No. 45 Dey-st., to No 165 Washington-st., New-York.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and its most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers can, with confidence, depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, good body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 42 Water-st.

COAL.

COAL.—I am selling as usual, at the lowest possible price the best Red Ash for family use. PETER CLINTON, cor. King and Greenwich, and 25th-st. and 9th-av.

COAL.—Very best quality of Red Ash, Stove and Egg, Screened and delivered from the yard No. 86 Goerck-st., at $7 per ton: White Ash $6 75. MAT. CLINTON.

MR. COAL.—JAMES McGREERY & CO. have removed from No. 72 William-st. to No. 37 Warren-st., one door west of Church-st,

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, New-York, July 11, 1854.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held on THIS DAY, an instalment of FIVE DOLLARS per share on all the shares of the capital Stock of the Company, (excepting the ten thousand shares on which twenty dollars per share and the ten thousand shares on which ten dollars per share have already been paid in,) has this day been assessed, and required to be paid by the several parties in whose names the said shares of Stock now stand respectively, to the Treasurer, on or before the 10th day of August, 1854, and the Transfer Books are closed from this day, till the 21st July inst., and no transfer of Stock will be permitted until the instalment called thereon, be paid. By order of the Board of Directors.
M. B EDGAR, Treasurer.

LOAN FOR $1,250,000 FOR THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE ERIE, THE OSWEGO, THE CAYUGA AND SENECA CANALS, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and for the enlargement of the Locks of the Champlain Canal The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide for the enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego and the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and to provide for the payment of certain Canal Revenue Certificates, and for other purposes," passed 15th April, 1854, hereby give notice, that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 31st day of August, instant, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New York bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July, and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of July, 1872. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000 All proposals to be sealed up and endorsed, "Loan for the Enlargement, &c.," and enclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department at Albany. The money will be required to be paid ten per cent. on the acceptance of the bid, and the balance on the 12th day of September next, at which time interest will commence on the loan Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany. Stockholders residing in the 1st and 2d Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; all other stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany. Dated Canal Department, Albany, Aug. 2, 1854

S. E. CHUB, Lieut. Governor.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.
JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
OGDEN HOFFMAN, Attorney General.
Commissioners of Canal Fund.

OFFICE OF THE NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY—BRIDGEPORT, July 20, 1854.—By resolution of the Directors of this Company, holders of certificates of Capital Stock of the same, are specially requested to forward to the undersigned a statement giving a description of the same, as follows, to wit:

1st. Number of the certificate
2d To whom, or in whose favor given.
3d. Number of shares for which it purports to have been issued.
4th. Date of the certificate.
5th. By whom signed

The New-York Transfer Agency is discontinued, and transfer books are closed till further notice.
H NICHOLS, Treasurer.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—Give notice to the holders of the Scrip Stock of the Bank, that payment of the balance due (fifty per cent.) will be received at any time between this and the 1st day of October, together with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, from the 30th of June to the day of payment. The stock to be entitled to all future dividends. Certificates for the Scrip must be returned to the Bank at the time of payment, when certificates for full stock will be issued.
A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1854.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 26, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of this Company in New-York or Boston.

The Bonds have ten years to run, bear no semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000 payable to bearer; but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

THE OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY—CINCINNATI, July 3, 1854.—The biennial meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution, prescribed by the By Laws thereof, for the election of Trustees, will be holden at the office of the Company in this City, on SATURDAY, the 30th September next. There will be a special meeting of the Stockholders on THURSDAY, the 28th September, at the same place, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the consideration of particular matters connected with the interests of the Institution. By order,
W. GREENE, Secretary

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY WANTED—For which a large lumber tract of over 2,700 acres, with steam mill, water-power, &c. and centrally located in this State, will be given in exchange The Bonds will be taken at par. Apply to WARD McLEAN, No. 9 Trinity Building.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by PAGE, BACON & CO., of San Francisco, or PAGE BACON & CO., of St Louis, on the American Exchange Bank, are requested to present them for payment to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 74 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and secured by investment, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent per annum, four fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,600,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	J. P. G. Foster,	J. M. Waterbury,
D. B. Fearing,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm. F. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,
A. C. Dowling,	M. W. Hamilton,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Gazaway B Lamar,	Denning Duer,	John A. Astor, Jr.,
George W Riggs,	John Stuart, Jr.,	Fred. A. Delano,
Wm. B Duncan,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	James C. Bell,
Chas. H. Russell,	Alex. Center,	Daniel S. Miller,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred. G. Foster,
Peleg Hall,	Robert S. Hone.	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st, Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martin,	Phineas T. Baraum,
Robert C Bell,	John R. Briggs,	Charles A. Jarvis,
John A Kennedy,	J. B Fitzgerald,	Isaac V Fowler,
William Okell,	N P. Freeman,	Chas. T Cromwell,
P. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
H. Quackenbos,	Andre Fromont,	Samuel W Whitney,
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CASH CAPITAL $300,000—Office, No. 108 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.—This Company is now prepared to insure buildings, merchandise, personal property and ships in port and their cargoes, against loss or damage by fire:

James L. Graham,	Daniel Parish,	Evan R. Bobb,
E. Whitehouse,	G A. Conover,	G. L. Beeckman,
I. P. Varnum,	Martin Bates, Jr.,	Joseph M. Strong,
Leonard Appleby,	Isaac E. Taylor,	Lorrian Freeman,
F. H. Wolcott,	W. Delano, Jr.,	Edwd Macomber,
Wm. K Strong,	Henry V. Butler,	John La Farge,
Moses Taylor,	B. B McIlvaine,	Chas. E. Appleby,
Jas O. Sheldon.	Henry Dwight, Jr.,	Jeremiah Wilbur.

DIRECTORS.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

George S. Fox,	C. W Lawrence,	Rich. F Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T C. Chardavoyne.	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H Falls,	Ralph Macy,	Wm. C White,
Jos. W Corlies,	Richard Field,	John I Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas H Marshall
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley.	Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

FOR THE SOUTH

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS, STOPPING AT HAVANA.—The United States Mail steamship CAHAWBA, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will sail for the above ports on FRIDAY, Aug 25 at 12 o'clock precisely, from pier at foot of Beach-st., North River. Freight taken for Mobile.

Passengers for Havana must procure passports before leaving port. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents,
No. 31 Broadway.

N B.—The BLACK WARRIOR will succeed the CAHAWBA, and sail Sept. 5.

FOR VIRGINIA, CAROLINA, GEORGIA, &c.—The United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain CAVARDY, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Aug. 12, at 4 o'clock, for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond. Time to Norfolk about twenty-four hours Passengers arriving there can take the Seaboard and Roanoke, and Wilmington and Manchester Railroads to Augusta, Atlanta, Charleston, &c. Passage and fare to Norfolk, $3: to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. For freight apply on board, and for passage to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 12 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Fare $1. Meals served on board The well known and favorite steamer GEORGE WASHINGTON, Captain J. B. ODELL, will leave New-York from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M. Returning, leave Albany every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

NEWPORT—INLAND ROUTE.—Leave New-York at 5 o'clock A. M., by New Haven Express Train to New-London, thence by steamer to Stonington, train to Providence, and steamer to Newport. The advantages of this route are, that it is the most direct, easiest, pleasantest and cheapest. Through tickets to Providence, $4; to Newport, $4 50.

KINGSTON—Change of hours. The ALIDA leaves foot of Robinson-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, landing at Cozzens', West-Point, Cold-Spring, Corning, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton and Poughkeepsie. Returning, leaves Kingston 6 morning, making the above landings—arriving in New-York at 12 o'clock.

1854.—NEW FORWARDING ARRANGEMENT.—BY THE AMERICAN "LAKE SHORE LINE."—With speed, safety, and saving of insurance—avoiding cartage across the Suspension Bridge, and ferry at Detroit. The American Lake Shore Railroads, having largely increased their freight cars and motive power, are prepared to forward without any delay, freight in any quantity, to all Western and Southwestern ports, at very low rates. Mark "Lake Shore Line," and send to Hudson River Railroad, New-York and Erie Railroad, Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, Harlem Railroad, or People's Line Steamboats.

P. S. Vessels chartered by Buffalo and New-York City Railroad mark "Lake Shore Line, via Buffalo and New-York City Railroad." For information, price, and bills of lading, apply to TIMOTHY C. DWIGHT, Agent, No 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., or to L. DUNTON Ticket Agent.

TO PRINTERS.—The subscribers are agents for the sale of SUPERIOR PRINTING INKS, manufactured by Parsons, Fletcher & Co., London, and keep on hand the finest qualities of Wood-cut and Colored Inks.
R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, New-York, June 9, 1854.—An extra dividend of two per cent on the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid on the first day of July next The capital stock will be increased fifty per cent, or one million dollars, payable one-half on sixty dollars per share on the first day of July next, and the other half on the sixth day of November The new stock will be distributed to the old stockholders in the ratio of one share of new stock to every two shares of old stock, according to the stock ledger on the morning of the 25th instant. The rights to fractional parts of shares may be transferred and combined so as to obtain full shares Any stockholder may at any time after the 30th instant, pay in his new shares in full, and be entitled to rebate at the rate of seven per cent per annum on the money, to the 6th November The latter half of the increased stock will not be entitled to any portion of the semi-annual dividend in November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th instant to the 1st July inclusive.
C. A MEIGS, Cashier

CITIZENS' BANK.—NEW-YORK Aug. 3, 1854—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of (4) FOUR PER CENT on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has been declared, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 12th inst The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1854—DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT, payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—BANK OF THE CAPITOL, ALBANY, July 1, 1854—A semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock of this bank has this day been declared, payable on and after the 15th inst Stockholders registered on the New York books, will receive their dividend at the Merchants' Exchange Bank.
By order of the Board,
H G. GILBERT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN—BROOKLYN, Aug. 1, 1854.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. payable on the 12th inst. The transfer book will be closed until the day of payment. R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 28, 1854.—The President and Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. for the last six months. Payable on Monday, 14th August. By order. R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—HANOVER INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of six per cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 1 Hanover-square. By order of the Board A. M. McKEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—OFFICE OF NIAGARA INSURANCE CO., No. 67 Wall-st.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on the 14th inst.—Aug. 9 1854.
L. G. IRVING, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

SAVINGS BANK corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.—MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, and for the benefit of all classes of persons. OPEN DAILY from 9 A M to 2 P M (WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8) This Institution receives deposits from minors and married women Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent. on sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under.

OFFICERS.
Hon JACOB A. WESTERVELT, (Mayor,) President.
PHILIP W ENGS, 1st Vice President; ISAAC T. SMITH 2d Vice President.
W. H. ELSWORTH, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Hon. J. A. Westervelt.	Francis B Conover,	Jacob Campbell, Jr.
Hon C Crolius,	Edward Bridge,	James H. Fish,
Philip W. Engs,	Charles Vase,	Samuel B. Ashbey,
Isaac T. Smith,	Hugh Munro.	James W Elevell,
Charles Miles,	E. S. Brooks,	Wm. N. Hazard,
Samuel Leeds,	C. W Thomas,	N. L. McCready,
Joseph Jamison,	C M Livingston,	N E James.
		G W. Quintard.

PEOPLES' BANK OF PATERSON—Notice is hereby given that all claims in favor of this Bank or of the Receivers, will be disposed of by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the office of the Receivers, at Paterson N J., on TUESDAY, the 5th day of September next at 11 o'clock A M., unless previously settled Catalogues of the claims will be furnished on application to either of the Receivers, during the week preceding the sale.

C. S VAN WAGONER,
WILLIAM F DAY,
J VAN ARSDALE,
} Receivers, &c.

PATERSON, N. J, July 8, 1854.

BANK NOTICE.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, April 5, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the NEW-YORK BANK OF SARATOGA COUNTY, Hadley, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.
sp7.'54-1aw2yF D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 9, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the AMENIA BANK, at Amenia, Dutchess County, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.
s16 '53-1aw2yF D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 9, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the FREEMEN'S BANK, of Washington County, at Hebron, Washington County, (an individual bank, must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
s16 '53-1aw2yF

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Nov. 30, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes of the PRATTSVILLE BANK, at Prattsville, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes of the above Bank will be given up to said Bank. DANIEL B. ST JOHN,
d2 '52-1aw2yF Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Aug. 9, 1854.—The BANK OF YONKERS, (Yonkers,) has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes agreeable to an act entitled, "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

FARE REDUCED.—GREAT WESTERN MAIL ROUTE—SIXTY MILES DISTANCE SAVED OVER ANY OTHER ROUTE BY STEAMBOAT ON THE LAKE—TO CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—(Carrying the Great Western United States Through Mail).—Passengers can be ticketed through to all points West and Southwest, either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, Hudson River Railroad, People's Line Steamboats or Harlem Railroad, connecting at Buffalo with the low-pressure steamboats EMPIRE STATE, J. WILSON, Commander; SOUTHERN MICHIGAN, A. D. PERKINS, Commander; NORTHERN INDIANA, I. T. PRATT, Commander; and connecting at Dunkirk with the steamboats NIAGARA, Capt MILLER; KEYSTONE STATE, Capt. RICHARDS; EMPIRE, Capt. MITCHELL; LOUISIANA, Capt. DAVENPORT. Also, connecting at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad; at Chicago, with the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad; at Lasalle, with Illinois Central, and at Bloomington with Chicago and Mississippi Railroads—by calling at the Company's office, No. 198 Broadway, corner Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.
L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

WESTERN FREIGHTS.—NEW ARRANGEMENTS.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE.—From New-York to Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri and Minnesota, and all points West and Southwest. Mark packages N. Y. & E. & M. S. R. R.—Steam Goods to go by Buffalo should be marked "Care Capt. C. FORBES, General Freight Agent Buffalo." Ship daily foot Duane st. For further particulars, tariffs, bills of lading, &c., apply at the Company's office, No. 198 Broadway, corner Dey-st., N. Y
JOHN F. PORTER, Gen Agent.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD—Summer Arrangement, commencing May 15, 1854.

TRAINS FROM NEW YORK

For New-Haven—Accommodation at 7 and 11 30 A. M.: and at 4.10 and 5.15 P. M. The 4 10 P. M. train is Express to Greenwich. Express at 8 A. M.: 3 and 4 P. M. The 8 A. M. train stops at Stamford and Bridgeport; the 3 P. M. at Stamford, Norwalk and Bridgeport; the 4 P. M train at Stamford. For Port Chester and Norwalk—Special accommodation trains at 6 45 and 10 P. M. For Boston via Harlford, Springfield and Worcester—Express at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. Dine and sup at Springfield For Connecticut River, Vermont Railroads and Montreal—Express at 8 A. M. Dine at Springfield For accommodation train of the New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroad—At 11 30 A. M and 3 P. M. For Canal Railroad—At 8 A. M and 11.30 A. M. For New-Haven and New-London Railroad—Express at 8 A M to New-London, Norwich, Stonington and Providence, and 3 P. M. to New-London only. For Housatonic Railroad—Express at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad—Express at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad—Accommodation at 7 and 8.45 A. M., and Express at 4.10 P. M.

TRAINS TO NEW-YORK.

From New-Haven—Accommodation, 5 30, 6 45, and 10.15 A. M., and 4 30 P. M. Express at 9 35 A M and 1.10, 1.50, and 9 25 P. M. For Norwalk and Port Chester—Special accommodation trains, from Norwalk at 6 A. M., from Port Chester at 5 30 A. M. and 3.50 P. M See large bill of advertisement at the Station-Houses and Hotels. Vice President and Superintendent's Office, No 37 Canal-st., New-York. Assistant Superintendent's Office, Station-House New-Haven.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE.—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally, JACKSON, DETROIT, LAPORTE, LOGANSPORT, LAFAYETTE, INDIANAPOLIS and CINCINNATI.—Passengers by this route are not subjected to any expense for transfering themselves or baggage, or the surveillance of Custom-house officers. Five daily trains from Cleveland: *First*—6 A. M., Express Train, from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago and St. Louis. *Second*—12 M., Express Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky and Cincinnati, to Toledo, Chicago and St. Louis. *Third*—2.30 P. M., Express Mail, from Station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago and St. Louis *Fourth*—3 P. M., Mail Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky and stations on Mad River

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE CHOLERA.

FRANKLIN-STREET HOSPITAL.

Date.	Received.	Died.	Discharged.	Cured.	Remaining.
...August 5.....	406	200	164		28
Monday, Aug. 6....	11	7	6		26
Tuesday, Aug. 7....	6	2	6		25
Monday, Aug. 8....	9	2	4		27
Wednesday, Aug. 9	15	2	3		37
Thursday, Aug. 10.	14	6	6		37
Total.....	457	223	191		37

ROTT-STREET HOSPITAL.

Date.	Received.	Died.	Discharged.	Cured.	Remaining.
...August 5.....	25	17	7		10
Monday, Aug. 6....	6	2	1		13
Tuesday, Aug. 7....	7	2	2		16
Monday, Aug. 8....	10	6	2		15
Wednesday, Aug. 9.	2	4	2		17
Thursday, Aug. 10.	6	2	2		17
Total.....	67	33	16		17

Twenty cases and *ten* deaths show that the fall in temperature, within a day or two past, has operated unfavorably upon those who are predisposed to Choleraic affections. Several cases have occurred in the streets, and such very frequently prove fatal, for the reason that neglect and exposure precipitate an attack, and assistance is delayed until the victims reach the Hospitals, where they often die just as the doors are opened to them. We have already indicated this as one of the principal causes of the high per centage of mortality in the Hospitals. The returns to-day show that, of the number reported, exactly *one-half* have proved fatal.

A man and a woman were found, yesterday, in one of the streets of the Second Ward, laboring under attacks of Cholera. They were removed to the Franklin-street Hospital.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner GAMBLE, at No. 29 Centre-street, upon the body of a man whose name was supposed to be MICHAEL BRADY. BRADY was entirely unknown by the parties in the house. He had formerly taught school in Montreal. His age was about 60 years. The Jury returned a verdict of "Death by Cholera."

From *Blackwell's Island*, we have the following returns for yesterday:

	Cases.	Deaths.	Remaining.
Lunatic Asylum	1	2	10
Alms-House	2	5	12
Penitentiary	10	5	25
Penitentiary Hospital	0	1	4
Total	13	13	53

Dr. SANGER, Resident Physician at Blackwell's Island, reports that the change of weather has produced bad results. The number of cases of Diarrhœa has increased largely. The persons attacked are chiefly the old and infirm. Dr. SANGER has found great difficulty in inducing them to make known the fact of their sickness; consequently the first intimation he has of it is by their being in a state of collapse.

In *Brooklyn*, yesterday, there were six cases and three deaths.

In *Williamsburg*, one case of Cholera was reported yesterday, and one the day previous. No deaths.

On *Staten Island*, there are better symptoms. The disease has almost disappeared from Stapleton. No deaths, with the exception of one patient who had been ill for four days previously, have been reported for a day or two; and up to 6 P. M., on Wednesday, no new cases within the twenty-four hours were ascertained. An arrangement for the transmission of patients hereafter to the Marine Hospital at Quarantine, is likely to be substituted for the project of opening a Hospital in the village. The Ward appropriated to the reception of Cholera patients in the Seaman's Retreat at Clifton, is now vacant. The few cases which have been under treatment in this Institution, were brought from the City.

The Corporation—Trouble in the Council.

The Councilmen had a long and a stormy session last night. They met at 4 P. M. and adjourned at 11. The excitement originated in this wise: After the Committee of the Whole had passed upon one matter which had been brought before it, Councilman FEYE, Chairman of the Special Committee to whom had been referred the subject of the purchase by the City authorities of eight lots on Ward's Island from the different private owners thereof, called up the report submitted by a majority of the Committee, consisting of Councilmen FEYE, WILD and SEELY. Mr. VARIAN, a member of the Committee, desired a postponement, to enable him to look further into the subject, either to concur with the report already handed in, or to prepare a minority report. This was strongly objected to. The resolution appended to the report instructed the Comptroller to draw his warrant for $36,750, in payment for the land on Ward's Island.

The first phase of the proceedings, after a report was read, was a cross-firing between members, in which they did not hesitate to make insinuations of corruption, &c. After about three-quarters of an hour passed in this manner, the Committee of the Whole on motion arose. Councilman JEREMIAH, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, called Councilman HODGKINSON to the Chair; the President having retired before the disturbances commenced.

Soon after the Board was reorganized, Councilman CONOVER stated that the vote upon the question of the rising of the Committee had been erroneously announced; four more votes had been announced than there were members present. On motion, the Board again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Councilman HODGKINSON calling Councilman MATHER, and afterwards Councilman KENNEDY, to the Chair, each of whom refused. Councilman HODGKINSON called on Councilman FEYE, who obeyed with alacrity and took the Chair. The subject of the Ward's Island lands was again taken up, and the war of words was recommenced, and the Chairman finally ordered Councilman KENNEDY, who was leaving the room, to remain. To this Mr. KENNEDY retorted, and amid the "noise and confusion" there was a general *stampede* among the members who opposed the adoption of the report in the Committee—the result being that the Committee was left without a quorum. The members remained without the door, while Councilman MATHER continued to speak in opposition to the report.

Councilman KENNEDY returned soon after and called for a count, to ascertain whether there was a quorum. The Chairman refused to put the motion until Councilman KENNEDY had apologized for the language used by him to the Chair. Councilman KENNEDY refused to do this, asserting his right to the floor as a member. The absentees presently returned, and the dispute was stopped by another member calling for a count. A quorum being present, business was recommenced, and the Report was finally *adopted* by the Committee, after many ineffectual attempts to defeat it by staving off the vote by amendments and debate.

The Committee then rose, and after some further effort, the resolution appended to the Report was ordered to a third reading.

The Aldermen set their faces steadfastly against the improvement of the breed of swine, within the thickly populated precincts of the City. This is very proper. The lower limit for the keeping of swine is now fixed at Fifty-ninth-street.

The receipts of the Sixth and Eighth-avenue Railroads, during the month of July, amounted in the aggregate to $44,960. Of this sum the Sixth-avenue received $18,612.

The disputed contract of Mr. REYNOLDS for the removal of the City offal, occupied the attention of the Board of Aldermen last evening. A communication was received from the Comptroller, setting forth the facts of the proposal made by Mr. REYNOLDS for the relinquishment of his contract. The tenor of that proposition were, that the City should take all responsibility off the Contractor's hands, assume the work, and, at a fair appraisement, purchase Berren Island, the boats, carts and apparatus. The Common Council has taken no action; but will probably do so at this Session.

Music among the Newsboys.

That a good work has been accomplished among the Newsboys of New-York, none can doubt. It is still going on. Music is enlisted in the service; Rev. Mr. VAN METER of Kentucky, having been engaged to give a Course of Music-lessons to the boys.

The first essay was attended with admirable success, taking into consideration the rough material he had to work upon and reduce to form. By ...ompanying the language and manner to their capacity and years, he soon won their confidence and affection. After a few rehearsals, the boys sung several pieces with excellent effect, and the exercise evidently wrought upon their feelings, causing many of them to shed tears.

Mr. VAN METER combines with his music lectures instructive lessons on morality. His manner is easy, frank, and winning, and well calculated to inspire the young mind with confidence.

Last evening the second musical lesson was held at the Lodging-house. Several ladies and gentlemen of high respectability were in attendance, and took a lively interest in the proceedings, joining with the boys in singing the pieces selected. The attendance of the Newsboys was not so full as on the former night, being Thursday, when many of them are employed in folding the weekly papers.

Mr. DYER, of the *Musical Review*, made some appropriate remarks, reminding them that New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston suddenly began to take a deep interest in newsboys. Before that, people neglected them, did not care to inquire whether they eat, drank or slept. But since this room was opened for them, a vast deal of interest is felt in their behalf; people like to hear them spoken of; good stories told of them, of their honesty and good qualities. He told them that among the productions of the day was one called "Little Ferns," full of appropriate stories for them, and intended for youth. The authoress, FANNY FERN, became interested in them, and to prove it, she desired a copy of her work to be placed in the hands of each boy who would read it. He mentioned this to show what an interest is felt in them, because they were trying to improve and better their condition. So long as they take care of themselves, he said, so long would they meet with sympathy and support. Mr. DYER's colloquy with the newsboys was highly intesesting, and elicited many laughable repartees from the boys. Altogether, such reunions, with the countenance and presence of ladies and gentlemen who would take an interest in the poor friendless newsboy, would doubtless lead to the most beneficial results.

Grading Second-avenue.

A meeting of the owners of property fronting on Second-avenue and the adjacent lots, was held last evening at Bull's Head Hotel, corner of Twenty-fourth-street and Third-avenue, to take into consideration the present enormous assessment thereon, and the best means for effecting a more just and equitable limitation of the same. ALEXANDER MCCOTTER, Esq., was called to the Chair. He explained the object of the meeting, and felt assured there could be but one voice and one line of action on the part of those interested. He trusted all would feel it a Christian duty to resist a swindling operation of such gross magnitude as the assessment against property owners on the Second-avenue.

The report of the Committee appointed at the previous meeting, as also a petition to be laid before the Board of Assessment of the City of New-York, were read and adopted. The grounds of objection to the assessment roll, as set forth in the report and petition, were mainly that the grading of the Second-avenue was sought for, in the first place, by the Second-avenue Railroad Company, and for their benefit, and not at the solicitation of the property owners, and that the Railroad Company ought therefore, in right, to bear the entire expense of the same; that the Corporation of the City of New-York ought—in like manner as they have of the other avenues of the City—to bear two-thirds the expense of grading the Second-avenue, and not throw upon the property owners, as they propose to do, the whole cost; that the assessments are not reasonably apportioned; finally, that while the amount, as per contract, for grading, is only $87,112 91, the sum assessed is $158,400—making a surplus sum, above the expense of grading, of over $70,000, and which they, the property owners, are taxed for and expected to pay.

Messrs. Treadwell, Vanderpool, Lacount and Gregory, were appointed a Committee to draft a petition to be presented to the Board of Councilmen of the City of New-York, setting forth the manifold injustice of the present assessment, and praying the notice of that body to the same.

It was moved that all those owning lots on the line of the Second-avenue, commencing at Houston-street, and extending to One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, be requested to sign the petition.

The meeting adjourned *sine die*.

A Well-Known Character Arrested.

On Monday last Captain BRENNAN, of the Sixth Ward Police, received by Telegraph from W. MERREYMAN, Keeper of the Maryland Penitentiary, notice of the escape of a convict of the name JOHN BLACKCOAT, *alias* CHARLES DEVOE,—but better known to the Police of this City as "Jersey Charley," one of the Church-street "crowd," a desperate fellow, and who before being seized in Baltimore was a very forward character among the "*Chevaliers d' Industrie*" of this City.

"Jersey Charley" was arrested at Baltimore for picking the pocket of Mr. COLLINS LEE, formerly State's Attorney of Maryland, at the Baltimore Theatre, of his watch-chain and seal, which were very valuable. The seal was a statuette in gold of HENRY CLAY, and had been presented to Mr. LEE by that Statesman. He was tried and convicted of the offence under the name of JOHN BLACKCOAT, and sentenced to the Maryland Penitentiary for four years and ten months,—four months of the period only had expired, when he effected his escape on the 27th of June last, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. A reward of $200 was offered for his apprehension.

Capt. BRENNAN, on receiving the dispatch, directed Officer DOWLING, of the Sixth Ward, to whom Jersey Charley was well known, to look out for him, and he zealously hunted through all the cribs where he thought it was likely he would be found. On Wednesday night as Officer DOWLING was passing through Centre street near Grand, he met the man he was in search of, and after preparing himself—he having been cautioned how desperate a character the man was—walked up to and arrested him. Immediately on the arrest the man flung back, got one of his arms at liberty, and made a motion toward an inner pocket and produced a heavy and very formidable looking slung-shot; but before he could use it, a well-directed blow of the officer's club paralyzed the ruffian's arm. He was then conveyed to the Sixth Ward Station-House and consigned to the cells. Capt. BRENNAN immediately telegraphed to Mr. MERREYMAN intelligence of the capture of BLACKCOAT, and received the laconic reply:—"Hold him fast."

It appears that upon leaving the jail, BLACKCOAT hid himself among the tombstones in a churchyard, near the Penitentiary, and lay there until midnight, fearing to venture. He then sought out some of his fellows, from whom he obtained a change of clothes and some money, and started on foot for New-York, being afraid to seek a passage by the cars. In due time he arrived in this City, and lay concealed in a place in Thirteenth-street.

Yesterday, Mr. MERREYMAN, having Officer GRAHAM, of the Baltimore Police, in company, arrived in this City, and took back CHARLEY *alias* BLACKCOAT *alias* DEVOE, to serve out the remainder of his term.

Abduction and Attempt at Murder.

On Wednesday last, a young girl was taken to the New-York Hospital in a state of insensibility, and bore on her person marks of ill-treatment. Upon being seen by Dr. CHAPIN, he at once concluded that she was laboring under the influence of laudanum. He accordingly applied the proper remedies, and with the stomach-pump removed a large quantity of the drug from her stomach. After a long time she came to her senses, and on being refreshed by sleep, she told the story of her grievances. She stated that her name was MARY MORRIS, and that she resided with her mother in Thompson-street, and that there she had formed an acquaintance, about three months ago, with a young man, who had seduced her, and who during the last week had decoyed her from her mother's house and taken her in a carriage to a public house in West Broadway, where she was detained by her seducer, who treated her with great harshness, and threatened and beat her, and compelled her to take medicines for the purpose of procuring abortion; and that when she resisted the desires of the man, he threatened to take her life, telling her he could do as he pleased with her, for by means of a little money he could procure as many witnesses as he pleased, to swear anything he pleased, and that she was utterly pow- ...ained until kept [illegible] when he sent a boy to a chemist's, who brought back something in a bottle, which he compelled her to swallow, and that she remembered no more until she found herself in bed at the Hospital.

Upon her repeating this statement, Dr. CHAPIN determined to send for Captain CARPENTER of the Fifth Ward Police, in order that if he believed the statement, the man whose name, address and occupation he gave should be arrested upon Captain CARPENTER's arrival at the Hospital. He was introduced into the room where the suffering girl lay, and she again made the same unvarying statement, and also expressed her willingness to be sworn to the truth of it. Upon hearing the account, the Captain arrested the person charged with these acts. We have forborne to give his name, because the legal affidavit has not been taken. He is detained in custody until the girl is sufficiently restored to visit a Police Court to record her testimony.

Abandoning a Wife.

About three years ago, ANTHONY MILLER, a German, intermarried with LAVINIA SMITH, also of German descent, living with her mother at Wilmington, Del. After having been married about a month, MILLER, who had, in the interval, managed to obtain $300 from his mother-in-law, deserted his wife, and traveled in the Southern and Western States. He then left this country for Germany, and after staying there for about a year, returned and took up his abode in this City. Mrs. MILLER used every effort to ascertain his whereabouts, in order to compel him to contribute to her support. She eventually got tidings of his residence in New-York, and with her mother then came here, and found MILLER keeping a lager bier shop at No. 590 Grand-street. A complaint of abandonment was made before Alderman HOWARD of the Sixth Ward. He issued a warrant, and MILLER was arrested by Officer MARTIN, of the Lower Police Court. An effort was made by his counsel to get him discharged, on the ground that the magistrate had no jurisdiction. The Alderman decided that the residence of the husband was that of the wife, and therefore he had jurisdiction. Upon this some observations were addressed to the Alderman by the counsel, and he was ordered by the Alderman to leave the room, but he afterwards apologized for his conduct, and was allowed to remain. Mrs. MILLER's claim was for maintenance. The Alderman, considering the case was made out, held Mr. MILLER in bonds of $1,000, to answer the demands of the Governors of the Almshouse—to contribute towards his wife's support.

American Institute—No Fair.

We understand that the customary Annual Fair of the American Institute will be omitted this year. Various causes have actuated the Managers of the Institute in adopting this course. In the first place, the last Exhibition at Castle Garden, held in October, 1853, proved a losing affair, in consequence of the superior splendors of the Crystal Palace at that time; and the Institute found itself some thousands of dollars out of pocket at the expiration of the season. It has, however, an ample reserved fund, with which to meet all contingencies of this nature. In the next place, the approaching Exhibition of the New-York State Agricultural Society, in this City, suggests the propriety of combining the two Societies in a single demonstration. And there is no place of sufficient size to be procured for exhibition purposes, except Castle Garden; and that is inconvenient and but poorly adapted for such purposes. These considerations have had weight with the managers of the Institute, and we shall accordingly see the first omission of a "Fair" for a period of considerably more than a score of years.

The Fire in Broome-street.

The Trustees of the Broome-Street Presbyterian Church met yesterday morning, and appointed Messrs. Williams and Dunning a Committee to notify the Insurances Offices of the fire. Without taking further action, they adjourned to meet this afternoon. The building and furniture was insured for $15,000—half in the Manhattan and half in the Jefferson Insurance Offices.

The Howard Insurance Company, we are requested to state, held no insurances on the Church.

A meeting of the Trustees and Directors was held yesterday morning in the ruins of the lecture room in the basement. One of the Directors felt very much grieved at a paragraph which he had seen in the *Herald*, stating that there was some difficulty among the members respecting the management of the affairs of the Church, and ascribing the fire to that cause. He looked upon the paragraph as a malicious invention to throw discredit upon the Church. No difficulty has ever existed between the congregation and the Trustees, or the pastor and the trustees.

Rev. Mr. WOOD, the pastor of the church, is at present in West Springfield, Mass.

The Trustees of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, (Mr. MCELROY's,) situated on Sixth-avenue and Fourteenth-street, have extended an invitation to the Broome-street Congregation, to worship there till other arrangements can be made.

A Hard Case.

Dropping in to see the Newsboys at their music-feast last night, we picked up an incident of he "Points," which brings the odor of that place into close proximity with the essences of Broadway.

A man, unknown to our readers, probably, as to us—at any rate, we shall not give his name—became enamored of a girl, possessing some personal charms and acting in the capacity of counter-maid in a well-known Restaurant on Broadway. Passion did away with prudence, and the girl and her lover eloped; he leaving behind him a wife and four children. The forsaken mother found her way to friends; but her infant, a girl, only sixteen months old, died lately in the Five Points Mission-House, where it had been received and kindly tended. The paramours are not heard of; one child has already died; a mother is left destitute; a place in JONES' is left empty; and an episode is furnished for our varied budget of life in the City.

A Cloud of Witnesses.

The extraordinary number of *four thousand four hundred* Immigrants landed at this port yesterday. A very large proportion were Germans, shipped from the ports of Bremen and Hamburg. The remainder came from Havre and Liverpool. There were several births and *nine* deaths on board the vessels during the passage; and, strangely enough, there were no patients requiring Hospital treatment on their arrival here.

The ships were as follows:

Ship Hungarian, Havre	577	Ship B. Adams Liverpool	610
Ship Sardinia, Liverpool	261	Bark Von Stein, Bremen	283
Ship Golcne Eagle, Ant'p	83	Bark Elizabeth, Bremen	194
Ship Germania Liverpool	43	Bark Schiller, Bremen	218
Ship Emeralda, Liv'pool	39	Bark N. America, Ham's	223
Ship Garrick, Liverpool	43		
Total			4,435

Troubles on Board an English Ship.

On Wednesday, a complaint was made before Justice WELSH by GEORGE SMITH, a sailor on board the English brig *Arabella*, lying at pier No. 58 East River, against JAMES CROWHURST, the chief mate of the vessel, who brought several of the hands to rebut the charge, but who, to a man, before the magistrate confirmed the statement of SMITH. CROWHURST was held in bonds to keep the peace in $200. Yesterday he was again apprehended upon the complaint of ARA NOLTE, a private watchman on board the vessel, and ANTONIO LAFON, one of the crew, on a charge of being intoxicated, and while in that state threatening to shoot them. Upon his arrest by Officer SUTTON, of the Third District Police Court, on his person were found two pistols loaded to the muzzle and capped. The crew said they were in fear from his violence, and desired to leave the vessel. CROWHURST was held for examination by Justice WELSH.

Arrest of a Lottery Policy Dealer.

A man who keeps a lottery policy office in Pearl-street, was arrested by Officer CAMPBELL of the Lower Police Court, upon a charge of dealing in lottery policies. It appeared that a man named THOMAS H. SEYMOUR, living in the Bowery, some little time back had tried his luck in the scheme, and succeeded in drawing a prize—but when he presented himself for its payment at the office, the gentleman was found to be absent. A few days ago, the party, supposing the favor ex- ...tioned [illegible] Jersey, was again visited, and their agent [illegible] to the Tombs and procured a warrant for his arrest as a lottery policy dealer. The account books and a book of the Baltimore Scheme, were among the things taken possession of. The prisoner was taken before Justice BOGART, by whom he was held to bail in $1,000.

TERM WEEK.—The beginning of September will be a time for business. The Public and private Schools, the Institutions and Seminaries, then commence their Fall Sessions. At present, teachers and taught are seizing the opportunity of the few weeks of furlough which are accorded to them, to imbibe the freshening influences of free country air. Many of them will tarry until the eleventh hour, and then come hurrying homeward in season to save their credit for punctuality. Meanwhile, the gray-headed Janitors are making active preparations for the reception of company; scrubbers are clearing away the cobwebs of last season; the painters and upholsterers are busy, and the old places will be rejuvenated so that their best friends will be puzzled to know them. The Union Theological Seminary reopens on the first Wednesday in September. The Institution for the Deaf and Dumb commences its Fall Session on the 1st of the month; and the Institution for the Blind, we believe, at about the same time.

YOUNG AMERICA AROUND.—We had a look, yesterday, at a young man who, when asked to do a job in the evening, observed that he "always went to bed early." This reminds us of a youth who was chided the other day for unnecessary delays in performing an errand that should have occupied an hour, but which really took two or three. "Oh, (said he) I came right back!" "Eh! what do you mean by that, Sir!" "I mean I came right back after I had had *my dinner and my nap!*" These two specimens will do to pull together. "Young America" is certainly lying back to take a fresh start. We shall have something astonishing presently.

PRIZE ESSAY.—A premium of fifty dollars is offered by the "P. E. Brotherhood in the Diocese of New-York" for the best Tract on the subject of "Church Brotherhoods." The Tract not to exceed sixteen pages, duodecimo, and to be forwarded before the 27th of September next, to F. W. WELCHMAN, New-York.

LAUNCH.—The new schooner *Royal Scranton* was launched yesterday, at 10½ o'clock, from the foot of Stanton-street, East River. The *Royal Scranton* was built by A. C. BELL for Messrs. SCRANTON & TALLMAN, for their Savannah line. She has 112 feet length of keel. is 12 feet 6 inches depth of hold, 29 feet beam, and measures 400 tons.

NEW-ORLEANS AND HAVANA LINE.—The steamships *Cahawba* and *Black Warrior* have withdrawn from the Mobile trade, and will hereafter run between this port and New-Orleans, stopping at Havana, leaving on the 9th and 25th of each month

TWELFTH REGIMENT.—The Twelfth Regiment N. Y. S. M., propose to spend the 4th and 5th of September at Newport. They will camp out, and expect to have a good time.

REDUCTION OF FARE.—The proprietor of the Avenue A line of stages gives notice of a reduction of fare to *four cents*, on and after Monday, 21st August.

A NEW DODGE.—The newest style of chapeau is the "Bolivar." It much resembles the dilapidated shell of an overgrown tortoise, badly punched.

CHARGE OF HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—PATRICK MANLY, an Irishman, was arrested on Wednesday night, on a charge of having, in Water-street, assaulted DAVID MCENROY, of No. 11 Dover-street, and robbed him of a silver watch and two gold breast-pins, valued at $31. A woman named GREY assisted him, but she escaped. On the arrest of MANLY, he admitted having stolen the watch, and sold it to a man named RYAN. He was taken before Alderman HOWARD and committed for trial.

ANOTHER PRIZE FIGHT IN PROSPECTIVE.—It is understood that a match was made on Tuesday evening last, between JEMMY TRAINOR and PETE MCDERMOTT, to fight a prize battle, according to the rules of the London Prize Ring, for the sum of $300 a side. The fight is to take place on Tuesday, the 12th day of September. The men are confined to one hundred and twelve pounds.

FATAL CAMPHENE ACCIDENT.—MARY BRYANSTONE, the domestic of Mr. BROKAW, residing at No. 118 Cannon-street, was on Wednesday night filling a camphene lamp which was lighted, when the compound exploded, and set fire to her clothing. The flames burned her so badly that she died a few hours afterwards. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest upon the body, when the Jury returned a verdict accordingly.

THE RIVER THIEVES.—Mr. RICHARD SAMPSON was the policeman who arrested the river thieves on Wednesday.

MORRISSEY THE PUGILIST, TO BE MARRIED.—We find this choice bit in the Albany papers:

"MORRISSEY came up from New-York yesterday. With the exception of a slight discoloration under his right eye, he has pretty much recovered from his late pugilistic injuries and appears well and hearty. He was dressed up to order, in a bran new rig, and we learn from the Troy *Times*, is to be married on Thursday to Miss SUSAN SMITH, daughter of Capt. LEVI SMITH, of the steamboat *Troy*."

FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.—JOSEPH B. SCHOELTON, a German, who is alleged to be a fugitive from Philadelphia, where he stands charged with grand larceny, was yesterday arrested at his room at the corner of Spring and Mercer-streets, by Officer SMITH, of Philadelphia, and WM. H. STEPHENS, first Marshal of the Mayor's Court. He consented to go back to Pennsylvania without the usual requisition, in charge of Officer SMITH.

RETURN OF REV. MR. WILLIAMS FROM CALIFORNIA.—Rev. Albert Williams and family, we learned by the last steamer, were expecting to return from San Francisco on the 1st of August. Mr. Williams has tendered his resignation as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, which resignation has been accepted by the Church session. The reason of Mr. Williams leaving is the state of health.—*Observer*.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Coroner Gamble yesterday held an inquest upon the body of John McLaughlin, who was accidentally crushed by some machinery in a manufactory on Staten Island, on the 10th of July last. He was removed to the New-York Hospital, and placed under the care of Dr. Wright, of that institution. He lingered until yesterday, when he died. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death. Deceased was a native of Ireland, and 22 years of age.

SUICIDE.—Coroner Hilton yesterday held an inquest upon the body of Louis Goldstein, at No. 188 Hester-street—who, for some time past, had been considered by his relatives of an unsound mind. He was yesterday found dead by his nephew, hanging from a clothes-rack, in his bedroom. The Jury returned a verdict, "That deceased came to his death by suicide, by hanging, during a fit of insanity." Deceased was a native of Prussia, 54 years of age.

COURT OF SESSIONS—THURSDAY, Aug. 10.

Before His Honor the Recorder.

The Court met at 11 o'clock and proceeded to the transaction of business.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.

A man named George Ellison was put on trial on a charge of receiving a gold watch and chain of the value of $100 from a woman named Mary Hendrick, who was convicted on Wednesday of stealing the said property from one Primrose, residing on Thirty-seventh-street, whilst he was in a house of ill fame on Walker-street, in June last. The Jury rendered a verdict of guilty. The Court sentenced the prisoner to two years' confinement in the State Prison.

ATTEMPTED LARCENY.

A young man of about 17 years of age, named Joseph Allen, was tried on an indictment charging him with attempting to steal a gold watch and chain of the value of $70, from Mr. John A. Paris, residing at No. 56 Market-street. The larceny took place on the corner of Howard-street and Broadway. Mr. Paris swore that he felt a pull at the fob chain attached to his watch, and Allen being immediately by him he arrested him upon the spot. This was the only evidence adduced. The Jury found the prisoner guilty, and recommended him to the mercy of the Court. The Court, in consideration of the youth of the prisoner and the ...[illegible] ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO KILL.

A ...ought against CHARLES [illegible] was put on trial on an indictment charging him with assaulting a colored woman named MARGARET PIERCE, with intent to kill, on the Five Points. The witness, Pierce, testified that the prisoner attacked her without provocation, knocked her down and cut three gashes in her neck with some sharp instrument. The Jury rendered a verdict of guilty of Assault and Battery only. Sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary.

BURGLARIES.

A young man named Charles Wade, was arrested on an indictment for burglary in effecting an entrance into a basement floor of a Mr. Reynolds, situated on the corner of Cherry and Catherine-streets. When the burglary was effected, a quantity of jewelry was stolen from the premises, several articles of which were proven to have been found on the prisoner when he was arrested. The Jury found the prisoner guilty and the Court sentenced him to four years' imprisonment in the State Prison.

Two boys, named William Miller and Charles Bilkin, were tried on an indictment for burglary, in breaking into the store of Mr. Marcus Nahoff, on the corner of Grand and Eldridge-streets. The Jury rendered a verdict of guilty. Sentence deferred.

PLEAD GUILTY.

John Bently, charged with stealing some table knives, and Simon Bogenski, charged with stealing a coat, each entered pleas of guilty, and were sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

SENTENCED.

Mary Hennicks, convicted of stealing a watch and chain from Mr Primrose, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the State Prison.

The Court adjourned to meet this morning at 11 o'clock.

[Advertisement.]

WET SILKS! WET SILKS!—HEARD, CLAPP & Co., No. 301 Grand-st., will open this day 60 pieces very rich, yard wide, Plaid Silks from the *Franklin*, slightly wet on one edge, but perfectly dry and sound otherwise The goods must be seen to be appreciated. We will only add, that in a perfect state they would have been very cheap at $2, but as they are we shall offer them at 5s. 6d. & 6s. 6d. per yard. Also, 80 pieces fine, all wool Plaids for 2s. per yard, richly worth 8s., in order. Also 1 lot Super Black Satin Plaid Gro Grane Silk, very cheap. We invite all to call and examine, whether wishing to purchase or not. HEARD, CLAPP & Co, No. 301 Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A correct analysis of the Phrenological Organs shows each individual wherein he is deficient, and wherein excessively developed, and *how* to cultivate or restrain those faculties necessary to obtain a harmonious, uniform and consistent Intellectual, Moral and Social Disposition. Examinations daily at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Read the *National Police Gazette*.
Read the *National Police Gazette*.
Read the *National Police Gazette*.
Read the *National Police Gazette*.

[Advertisement.]

☞ CARGILL'S PATENT PORTABLE SELF-ADJUSTING MOSQUITO BAR will protect you. It is cheap, simple and very ornamental, and will apply to any size or shaped bedstead. Call and see them, before you put up your old nets, at No. 192 Fulton-street, west of Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

DYSPEPSIA CURED!—Those suffering with that horrid disease, Dyspepsia, can now be *cured*, by using "Heymann's Dyspepsia Elixir," a preparation warranted to cure in the very worst cases, which can be had at 197 Broadway, N. Y. Price $1 per bottle, or $8 per doz.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Ten boxes of DESHLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS effected ten permanent cures at Safe Harbor, Pa. Sold by C. H. RING, corner Broadway and John-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great ANTI-PERIODIC PILL, or DESHLER'S Cure for Fever and Ague is sold by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

Burning of a Ship at Sea.

BUENOS AYRES, Saturday, June 10, 1854.

FEARFUL CATASTROPHE.—The Spanish ship *Victoria*, Captain SILVESTRE PINILLS, of 500 tons register, built at Manila, sailed from this port on the 24th March last, bound to Southampton with a cargo of animal guano and bones. On the following day, and when still near the light-ship, she came in contact with the American bark *Lion*, carrying away her bowsprit, and receiving considerable damage in her bows and upper works. She immediately bore up for Montevideo, and remained there undergoing repairs till the 24th April, when she resumed her voyage.

It is presumed that this ill-fated vessel must have received more damage in the collision than was at first supposed, and consequently made water, damaging the cargo, and eventually producing the ignition and conflagration, of which she, and it is to be feared the captain and part of the crew, were doomed to be the victims.

From an account published in the *Nacional*, of this city, we condense the following details:

A few days after leaving Montevideo, smoke issuing from the hold announced the presence of fire on board. Water was poured down in large quantities, in the hopes of extinguishing it, but their efforts in that direction proving fruitless, the hatches were hermetically sealed down, and having disposed the boats and constructed a raft, in the view of a probable emergency, they steered towards land.

After three days of forlorn navigation, during tempestuous weather, the symptoms of a proximate explosion became fearfully apparent. The dreaded moment at last arrived, and a dreadful crash announced that the flame-enveloped *Victoria* could no longer afford shelter or protection to her agonized inmates.

The boats and raft were now launched, but part of the rigging falling, in consequence of the explosion, one of the masts unfortunately struck the long boat, and in part disabled it, severely injuring the captain at the same time. The captain, the mate, and fourteen of the crew, reached the raft, to which was attached a boat with some necessaries, and the remainder took possession of the disabled boat, making the hurried and temporary repairs the circumstances permitted. After spending three nights and two days of boisterous weather in the fragile craft, the inmates of the launch were providentially rescued by the Sardinian polacre, *Profeta Elias*, Captain SAMERIA, bound for Montevideo, who afforded them every assistance, and landed them safely at St. Catherines, at which time nothing was known of the fate of the captain and his companions on the raft.

DIED

In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 10, after a short illness, DANIEL S. BAYLES, in the 58th year of his age.

The friends and the friends of the family, also the officers of the U. S. Customs, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral to-day, (Friday,) at 3 o'clock, from his late residence No. 269 Henry-st, without further invitation

In this City, on Thursday morning, Aug. 10, Mrs. CAROLINE P., wife of Presley B Jewell in the 42d year of her age.

☞ Washington, D. C., and Philadelphia papers please copy.

In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 10, after a long and very painful illness, which she endured with much Christian patience and fortitude CATHARINE, wife of William Butler and second daughter of the late Thos. Lufborrow, aged 61 years.

The friends of the family, and members of the Greenwich Methodist Episcopal Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 140 4th-st, on Friday, 11th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 9, after a lingering illness, WILLIAM KENNEDY, Superintendent of the Leake C. Watts Orphan House, aged 29 years, 6 months and 22 days

His relatives and friends, and those of his family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. John A. Stewart, No 163 West 15th st. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 9, MARY F., wife of Louis F. Tourniquet of New-Orleans, and daughter of Joseph Cooper of this City

The friends of the family, and of her brother, Joseph M. Cooper, and brother-in-law, Rev. Alex. S. Leonard, are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 11th, at 3 P. M., at St. John's Church without further invitation

In Brooklyn, on Thursday Aug 10, HANNA MARY, infant daughter of John and Emma Barneys

Their friends are invited to attend her funeral, on 11th inst., at 3 o'clock, at No 56 East Warren st., Brooklyn.

At New Rochelle, on Thursday morning, Aug. 10, after a lingering illness, Dr. BURRITT SHERWOOD, in the 54th year of his age.

His funeral will take place on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 11 A. M., from his late residence, New-Rochelle. The remains will be conveyed to Greenwood for interment. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting at 26th st station, on the arrival of the 10 o'clock train from New-Rochelle

At Flushing, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 9, SUSAN H., wife of Samuel B Parsons, and daughter of the late Geo. Howland, of New-Bedford, in the 31s year of her age.

The funeral will take place this morning, at 10½ o'clock, from the residence of Robert B Parsons in Flushing, which the relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. The steamboats *Island City* and *Enoch Dean* leave Fulton-Market slip at 8 and 9 o'clock, returning at 1 from Flushing by cars. Carriages will be in waiting at Flushing

At Cott's Neck, Monmouth Co., N J., on Monday, July 31, WILLIAM HAIGHT, aged 29 years.

At Yonkers, on Tuesday, Aug 8, of cholera infantum, FILA, youngest child of Charles C. and Mary Merchant, aged 10 months and 8 days.

At Brattleboro', Vt. on Monday, Aug. 7, of dysentery, SARAH ELIZABETH, aged 1 year, daughter of Robert W. Sutherland, of Edgarton, N J.

At North Hempstead, L. I., on Tuesday, Aug. 8, Miss Mary Williams, in the 69th year of her age.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Markets see Sixth Page.

THURSDAY, Aug. 10—P. M.

The Stock market sustains the degree of ...[illegible] ...ed a rate of spec- ...[illegible] ...ing as at. The arrangements ...[illegible] ...pality, to which we alluded yesterday, ...very far towards restoring confidence.

...shows a further improvement of 1 ⅌ cent. ...York Central, 1½ ⅌ cent, closing at 91½. ...berland, 36½, showing a firm market. Nicaragua, 18½, and fir

[illegible] AND AUSTRALIAN NEWS.

[illegible] and Australian

The steamship *Empire City*, Capt. WM. NATHESON, nine days ten hours from Aspinwall, with California mails, treasure and passengers, from steamship *California* from San Francisco, July 15, arrived on Friday morning.

DEATH ON THE VOYAGE.—JAMES THOMPSON, aged [illegible], GILBERT STAGG, aged 33: and PATRICK [illegible], aged 35—of Chagres fever.

We are indebted to the Purser and Messrs. ADAMS & Co. favor us with early papers.

List of Treasure.

[illegible] Cunningham...	$9,600	Edward F. Davison...	9,100
[illegible] Livingston & Co..	16,620	Wells, Fargo & Co....	88,584
[illegible] Watson & Sons	16,500	Duncan, Sherman & Co.	150,000
[illegible] & Meinsterhagen	8,000	American Ex. Bank..	172,000
[illegible]	8,000	Adams & Co.....	398,509
[illegible] Rowhouse & Spatz...	12,325	Mosquera & Co.....	500
[illegible] Hoge & Co.....	115,000	Howland & Aspinwall	20,000
Total.....			$1,127,038 78

Fortnight's Summary of Isthmus News.

From the Aspinwall Courier, Aug. 1.

THE SAN JUAN AFFAIR.—During the past fortnight the principal topic of excitement has been the bombardment and firing of San Juan. The [illegible] of that portion of the poopulation of the said city, who have been frequently engaged in violently opposing the movements and in injuring the property of the Transit Company, and who have manifested an utter disregard, at different times, of the Consular Representatives of the United States, as well as of Great Britain, has been for a long time considered absolutely necessary; but the parties liable to punishment so influenced a considerable body of the people, that there appeared no way of inflicting punishment, except upon the city as such. This, it was known, must involve many innocent parties in the punishment of the guilty; hence, the punishment has been postponed for a long time. When, however, the United States Minister was grossly insulted, and the demands, on the part of his Government, were entirely disregarded, the ill-fated city suffered the punishment of what she had done, and of what those who were her leading men (*de facto*, though not *de jure*,) had done.

The course of the Accessory Transit Company has been such as to subject it to severe censure, and we do not wonder at the action of the authorities of Greytown, though we cannot justify it. The Company should, and have suffered, (and we doubt whether they will recover,) for their tyrannical attempts at compulsion, and for the gross inconsistency of their course. Those who led the unthinking people, and both in and out of the City Government, secured their ends by demagogueism, have suffered—the insult to the United States Minister, whose person should ever be sacred, has been retaliated—but very many innocent people have suffered, and the news of firing of the town will grate harshly on the ears of many who support the unblemished honor of the United States.

There is no doubt but that those of a desperate character, without means, who have heretofore mustered upon San Juan, as well as those whose all has been destroyed in that city, will betake themselves to the river, and will make the Transit very dangerous, either from motives of revenge or desire for plunder. The guard which is posted at Cruces Arenas will protect the arrival and departure of passengers, but neither it nor the British war schooner can possibly protect them in the Transit.

A GUARD UPON THE ROAD.—The next most important event which we have to record, is the posting of a guard upon the Mule Road, to protect the Transit from the Summit to Panama; the enlistment, supervision and control of these, men was given into the hands of several responsible gentlemen, some of whom have already been engaged with their parties, and we learn that Mr. RAN RUNNELS has arrested some half dozen, and Mr. H. C. EVERS three of those who have been seen upon the road. The manner in which these gentlemen, together with some others, have gone to work, is a sufficient guarantee that the work will be done. There is now no danger to be apprehended by parties crossing the road day and night.

THE RAILROAD—The past fortnight has been one of almost constant rain in our city, during the afternoons and evenings—but fortunately, the rains are not so frequent, where the workmen on the Railroad are now engaged, and though the work has been retarded, and a large force has been required to repair of recently laid portions of the road, considerable progress has nevertheless been made. The severe trial, which some sections of the road have had, while yet not fairly settled, enables the Superintendents to strengthen them so thoroughly, as will preclude danger in the future, and prevent the necessity of early and frequent repair.

The sick list of the laborers on the line, which was larger, during the first fortnight of the present month, than it has been for a long time before, has been reduced to a small number.

There was an attempt, a few days since, on the part of some of the Jamaica laborers, to produce a "strike," and to prevent others from working—it was, however, promptly suppressed, and the ringleaders arrested.

OUR CITY GOVERNMENT.—The Governor has, after a long and careful deliberation and consultation, appointed a Commission who will visit Aspinwall (Colon) in the course of the present week, and in conjunction with Colonel TOTTEN, and a Committee of our citizens, will arrange a plan of government suited to the wants of our residents, both foreigners and natives, as similar to that we alluded to in our last steamer edition, as may be practicable.

TROPICAL THUNDER STORMS.—During the past week, we have had some of the severest Thunderstorms we have ever experienced on the Isthmus. On Friday night last, (July 28,) the buildings occupied and known as the City Hospital, on A-street, suffered from two strokes of lightning at the same time. The kitchen was torn to pieces, and some of its contents thrown into the sea, by one shock. The main building was struck by another, which partly shivered the principal post in the gable end, and running along the eaves attracted by an iron water tank, struck it, and passed off into the ground. A colored man who slept in the upper story of this building received a severe contusion on the skull, from a splinter off the "principal post," he will, however, probably recover; no other persons were injured. The brig lying at the Railroad Company narrowly escaped destruction, during the same storm in which the Hospital was struck. The lightning having been attracted struck the anchor chain, and passed off on it, into the water.

PRIVATEERS IN THE CARIBBEAN.—By a paragraph published in the New-Orleans *Pic*, we see that some merchant, a citizen of the United States, has written to the Congressman representing his district, at Washington, a letter dated "on board the Royal Mail steamer *Thames*, near Lisbon," which letter said Congressman has very foolishly published. In this letter, the apprehension is expressed, that two Frenchmen, naturalized citizens of the United States, who made the passage from St. Thames to Southampton, in the last steamer, prior to the date of the letter, had gone to England, to fit out privateers for the Caribbean Sea. The writer also states that their movements, and the intention of them, were reported to the Admiralty —if so, and why should we doubt it—the said Irish United States citizens will probably be watched by agents of the Admiralty, and the attentive Congressional Representative, need not trouble himself to publish any more letters, or make any further "muss" in the papers, or elsewhere, about the matter. We have heard several rumors about other piratical individuals, but we have not as yet seen any proof of their presence in the Caribbean Sea, or any of the adjacent waters.

For several days last week, considerable uneasiness was felt throughout the community of the Isthmus, on account of the non-arrival of the steamers of the Royal Mail Lines on both the Atlantic and the Pacific, which connect at Panama and Aspinwall; but no Russian frigate took the Pacific steamer, and no privateer the Atlantic—no serious accident; and after a few days' tardiness both arrived, and both dispatched within a few hours of their usual time of departure.

The steamer *El Dorado*, Captain GRAY, arrived here on Saturday morning, the 29th ult., with some eighty passengers, and mails to the 22d, from New-Orleans. Her passengers and mails were dispatched the same morning for Panama, in the regular morning train.

There has been considerable sickness on various parts of the line of the Railroad, and in our city, during the past fortnight—in fact, a large number of our citizens have been affected in some way—but there have been but very few cases of really serious illness. About the first of the month, there were a number of cases of Cholera at one or two Stations on the Railroad, and subsequently, there were some cases in this city—but, as has always been the result on the Isthmus, the disease was prevented from spreading; and it is now entirely eradicated. The other classes of disease which have prevailed of late, are decreasing.

A large quantity of goods were sent to San Juan a few days since by an association of several of our merchants. We wish they may do well, though we can scarcely say we hope much for the transaction.

On Sunday week, the resident clergyman of this city, Rev. Mr. WHEELER, delivered a discourse upon the observance of the Sabbath, from Mark ii. 27. There were in audience at its delivery a considerable number, but a large proportion of the community having been absent, for all of whom it was designed, we have deemed it advisable to appropriate a portion of our columns to its publication, and we therefore present a part to-day, and will give the remainder in our next regular issue—sending the whole in pamphlet form to those who may desire copies.

From the accounts which have reached us from the Coast, we learn that the earthquake of the 16th inst., was generally felt throughout the Northern provinces.

In Veragua the shock was felt with considerable force. In Chiriqui, it was also experienced, but with less violence.

Progress of the Revolution.

From the Spanish side of our paper of yesterday, we take the following items of intelligence, received by the last mails from the interior:

The headquarters of MELO is at Facatativa, where he musters not over 2,000 men. A party of about 400 are in Bogota.

In the provinces of the North the enthusiasm increases; and on the 24th, a party of the rebels were attacked by ARBOLEDA with 120 men, when 20 were killed and 46 taken prisoners.

The army of Upper Magdalena is being daily increased by troops from Antioquia and Cauca, and General LOPEZ, with 2,000 well armed troops, was daily expected from Popayan.

The seat of Government has been moved to Honda, for the purpose of attending more immediately to the organization of the Northern Provinces.

From the Atlantic Provinces the reports are equally satisfactory.

Señor JUAN JOSE NIETO, Governor of Carthagena, who was suspected of favoring MELO's cause, has been removed, and the accounts previously published of the timely arrival of the Division of the Isthmus, and its services in putting down a demonstration in Carthagena, have been confirmed.

Two volunteer companies, composed of the respectable citizens of Carthagena, have been formed.

On the 10th, a division of General POSADA was to leave in the steamer *Estrella* towards Sabanilla, to join the forces of General MOSQUERA.

The accounts received from the Southern Provinces say that all are in favor of the Constitutional party, except a small party in Buenaventura, who had a collision with the Legitimate party, which resulted in their total defeat and the suspension of the Governor. A few lives were lost, but at the date of our advices order was restored.

SOUTH AMERICA.

From the Panama Star and Herald, July 26.

The British mail steamer *Valdivia* arrived in port about 10½ o'clock yesterday morning, being six days behind her time. She was detained owing to an accident to her screw on the downward trip whilst near Valparaiso, which kept her in that port ten days undergoing repairs.

The *Valdivia* brings 45 passengers, treasure, and the mails.

Among the passengers are a number of American ship captains, whose vessels were sold in the south; there are also several Australians, homeward bound.

Chili.

Our dates are to the 30th June. From the *Echo* we learn, that though the Chilean Congress is sitting nothing of public interest has been done. A project for the establishment of an agricultural bank for the purpose of assisting poor farmers with loans of money, is favorably received by the public.

The projectors of the line of steamers in England *vid* the Straits of Magellan, have been granted six months extension of time.

The paper contains a thrilling account of the destruction by fire of the ship *Townsend*, of Boston, Capt. WOODESON, on the 25th of May, in latitude 35° South. The captain and crew, twenty-four in number, had to take to the boats during very heavy weather, and, after a voyage of 660 miles, one out of four boats and twelve out of twenty-four of the crew succeeded in reaching Juan Fernandez, where they were hospitally received and forwarded to Valparaiso.

The paper also contains the account of a most unwarrantable outrage committed by the police of Valparaiso on the person of Capt. WEBSTER, of the British ship *Sir Charles Napier*, who was not only dragged from his house at night for an imaginary crime, but had his trunk robbed of $3,000 during his absence, and was further imprisoned by the judge for attempting to complain of the policeman's conduct.

Such cases as these should be immediately taken up by the Minister, and an ample apology and indemnification insisted upon.

There are no other items of news in the papers.

The following is from the *Star's* Valparaiso correspondent, dating July 29:

"I was looking over a file of your papers in this city, a few days since, and met with a few lines written from Valparaiso, signed "Junius." Now, whoever this "Junius" may be, he might stick a little closer to real news, and not let his brain run away with national matters which do not concern him. What business of his is it if an American citizen is imposed upon by this truly enlightened though unappreciated Republic? If his American friends want protection, why don't they petition their Government to send them a small gun boat from their immense navy to protect the interests of their citizens, domiciled in foreign countries?"

While speaking of the Americans, who for all I know may be countrymen of yours, gentlemen, let me tell you how they appear here. When any of their citizens are imposed upon, they at first make a hue and cry; then it gradually dies away, until nothing more is thought of the matter. They all appear desirous to have a Minister, but one "SAM MEDARY" has got the $9,000 outfit, and will not return it, consequently no minister can be appointed till somebody raises $9,000 for the poor goats at home.

The United States corvette *St. Marys* paid us a visit for a few days, but a norther frightened her away, notwithstanding one Capt. LA BADIE had taken refuge in the American Consul's house and desired protection from a Chile prison, he being a naturalized American citizen. Indeed at one time it was supposed that we should have a KOSZTA affair of it, as Capt. BAILY is reported to have offered the battery of the *St. Marys* to the American Consul, to enable him to blow the town out of existence. The news came near inducing the inhabitants to take refuge on board the strong navy of this Republic, almost every vessel of which happened TO BE IN PORT at the time, but the *St. Marys'* departure put all minds at rest; stocks went up again, and the usual quantity of dulces and hot milk were consumed at MAILLARD'S on the evening of the day of the corvette's departure. But I am a little ahead of my story. Gen. FLORES and aid were received on board in due form, the marines being drawn up with "present arms," and Capt. BAILY in full uniform, &c., &c. On leaving the vessel he was saluted with fifteen guns. Gen. F. is living in retirement here, with a few choice friends, and seems to avoid notice in every way.

MISKA HAUSER is going to Australia, to draw his bow where it can be appreciated; he does not find many here, competent judges of music. Madame BISCACCIANTI is in Santiago yet, charming those who may be fortunate enough to come within reach of her voice.

But real merit is hardly appreciated here. A concert, to succeed, must begin and end with a dance.

The "Acrobats" would coin money in this country. BELCHER KAY, is at present vegetating in our village, but rumors are rife that he is to be arrested on suspicion of being a suspicious character, and possibly ordered out of the country, as he was once before.

Business is nominal, little doing, and the harbor very bare of shipping.

We have a French man-of-war here, repairing, bound no where in particular, but keeping one eye open for los Rusos.

The American clipper-ship *Sea Witch*, Captain FRASER, put into this port, leaky, on the 25th inst., having loaded copper at Coquimbo. *It is generally believed that the crew bored the ship with small augers, but as yet it is quite dubious.* Sailors rule the roast in this port, and ship masters must bring good recommendations to get a crew to take them along, and then run the risk of having their vessels bored, unless said masters behave properly to said mariners. So much for abolishing flogging. Would that all the "*Anti-Floggers*," "Anti-Slavery-*ers*," "Anti-Drinkers," and "Anti-Masons" (last, though not least) could be shipped to "Sir JOHN FRANKLIN'S Land" with one of these boring crews, and kept on Graham bread, with no other arms for protection than GEORGE LAW'S muskets loaded with "*Grape Shot*," and, should they get short of provisions, may they have no port to touch in but *Nebraska*, with DOUGLAS for a consignee."

Since writing the above, (30th June,) we regret to learn the breaking down of the steamer *Valdivia*, thus detaining the mail.

Last evening Governor WOOD and Secretary called on the Governor with Capt. L. BADIE, of whom I spoke previously, and arranged matters, so we may look for astounding developments shortly. One thing is certain, the Americans have a good and sterling Consul in Governor WOOD, but his hands are tied in a measure by his own Government.

Faithfully yours, NAPIER.

CAPTURE OF A RUSSIAN BARK BY THE FRENCH STEAMER PHOQUE.—On the evening previous to the departure of the *Valdivia* from Valparaiso, an English brig arrived, bringing word that a Russian bark from the Havana was outside the port. The French steamer *Phoque*, Commander DE ROSIS, that arrived on the 26th June from Tahiti, disabled, with loss of bowsprit and rudder, and her machinery out of order, was the only vessel of war in port; and though she was still in a disabled state, and had only just shipped her rudder, she got under way, and went out to take her.

Being absent a few hours, and fears having been entertained that she was not in a position to tow her prize, the *Valdivia* was sent out to her assistance, and on steaming a short distance to the South, she saw the *Phoque*, with the prize in tow, and the

Great Calamity and Loss of Life at Sea by the Burning of the North American Ship Townsend.

From the Valparaiso Mail, June 28.

Captain WOODESON and the survivors of the crew of this ill-fated ship arrived in this port from Juan Fernandez, in the Peruvian bark *Andes*, on the evening of the 21st inst. The captain at once waited upon Gov. WOOD, the United States Consul, and made a report of the loss of his ship, and a statement of the casualties which subsequently occurred, which, through the courtesy of the Consul, we are enabled to give below.

The crew being in a state of utter destitution, the American Consul, with that promptitude and humanity which characterizes the discharge of all his official functions, at once sent them to be clothed and boarded until an opportunity offers of sending them home.

REPORT OF SHIP TOWNSEND, FROM BOSTON FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The *Townsend* sailed from Boston on the 23d of February, 1854, and had heavy gales on the coast with bad weather; crossed the equator in 28 days, and reached Cape Horn in 62 days. Was off the Cape 6 days, in violent gales from W. to N. W.; had severe weather and a very high sea from the Cape to the lat. of 35° S.; had a succession of gales from S. W. to S. E., with bad weather until the 17th of May, eighty-two days out.

Monday, May 13, *Civil Time.*—This day commences with a moderate gale from the west to W. S. W., with fair weather, a high confused sea running. At 4 P. M. made all sail. At 9 P. M. smoke was discovered issuing from the forward ventilator. All hands were immediately called, and the ship kept off before the wind; the forward hatches were taken off, but no fire to be seen, nothing but smoke. Judging the fire to be more amidships, holes were cut in the deck in several places, and water thrown in large quanties, but apparently to no effect; the ship appeared to be all on fire amidships and below the lower deck. At 1 A. M., finding that all efforts were useless, put on the hatches, covered up the holes in the deck with wet quilts, blankets and plank, and got out the boats, five in number. The first one immediately filled, and was stove; the other four were kept afloat by constantly bailing them out.

Then our attention was turned towards the provisions; we succeeded in getting four barrels of bread, one barrel of water and a few rounds of pork, also some light stores from the cabin. At 5½ o'clock A. M., the ship was completely wrapped in a sheet of fire, forward and amidships—jumped into the boats and left her. At 8 o'clock A. M., the topworks of the ship were all consumed, and nothing left standing but the stump of the mainmast and bowsprit. So fearful had been the work of the fire that in less than three short hours after leaving her, the once noble ship was reduced to a floating hulk of flames, a melancholy sight, leaving twenty-four souls in open boats, upon the wide ocean, and 580 miles from the nearest land.

At noon, fresh gales from S. W., with frequent squalls, the boats leaking badly and shipping much water; obliged to keep them before the sea, with sufficient sail to keep the sea from coming on board. So ends this day.

Saturday, May 13.—Lat. 33°40′ South, lon. 87°15 West. At 9 P.M. lost one of the boats in a heavy squall; suppose that they must have lost sight of the light, or have been swamped, as there was a heavy sea running at the time. This boat was commanded by an old experienced seaman. The names of those lost were as follows: Charles Bastow, Charles Green, George Small, Alex. We, G. E. Allen, and A. A. Hall, passenger.

Tuesday, May 23.—Lat. 33° 40′ South, lon. 83° West. Barometer 29° 30′. At 3 A. M., a second boat was capsized, and all of the crew drowned. This boat was commanded by the second officer. The names of those lost were as follows: Mr. Jackson, second mate, Charles Stidder, carpenter, Chas. Tewkesbury, seaman, Antonia Silova, seaman, and Phil. Spolding, boy.

Wednesday, May 24.—Lat. 33° 30′ South, lon. 82° West, in a heavy gale from West to N. W., with a very high sea and bad weather. At 2 P.M., my boat was capsized and turned bottom up, Chas. Naton, steward, drowned: the remainder of the boat's crew were picked up by the mate's boat. This boat was kept afloat by throwing everything overboard, and after several attempts we succeeded in making fast to the capsized boat and using her as a drag.

Midnight—Violent gales, with severe cold weather, the sea constantly breaking over us. Daylight more moderate; the island of Massafuera is in sight, bearing N.W., distance 40 miles. Noon, quite moderate, the sea falling considerably, still laying by the boat.

Friday, May 26—At noon landed on the east side of the island of Massafuera; succeeded in getting a fire; also, a few crabs, and some dock leaves, which were the only eatable things to be found. Our hands and feet were much swollen, and our bodies much fatigued, having passed 10 days and 6 hours in the boats. "Thank God for his mercy."

Monday, May 29.—At 2 P. M. succeeded in launching our boats, and leaving the Island; to stay longer would be madness, already starvation was staring us in the face. During our passage to Juan Fernandez held the wind from S.E. to S., with thick, cloudy weather, at intervals calms. On the morning of the 31st., my boat leaking so bad, and the crew so much fatigued by pulling at the oars, and bailing out, that I concluded to cut her adrift.

Wednesday, May 31.—At 10 P. M. landed on the Island of Juan Fernandez, and were received kindly by the commander of the garrison, who immediately supplied us with food, which we all stood much in need of; were also treated gentlemanly by the surgeon of the garrison, Mr. JOSEPH BUTLER, a native of Poland, who attended all our sick, &c.

Thus ends our adventures, having sailed the distance of 660 miles in open boats, and out of four boats, only *one* reached its destination—and out of twenty-four that composed our number, only *twelve* alive!

Embarked on board the Peruvian bark *Andes* for Valparaiso, which port we reached on the 21st inst.

GEORGE E. WOODESON, Master.

VALPARAISO, June 25, 1854.

Capt. WOODESON desires publicly to thank Capt. SAMUEL MOOREHOUSE, of the Peruvian bark *Andes*, for his manifold kindnesses to him and his crew, in offering them a free passage from Juan Fernandes to this port, and providing them with food, clothes, and every other comfort which was in his power to bestow.

Peru.

We have the Lima *Foreign News* to the 15th July. It contains little news of importance. ECHENIQUE is "going to go" to take command of the army in person—a thing he should have done six months ago. If he can screw his courage to the sticking point and bring CASTILLO to meet him, the first fight will most probably settle the matter; but in leaving Lima, ECHENIQUE runs a great risk, as no President ever yet left to put down a revolution and returned as President to the capital.

The *News* says that an ample apology has been made for the outrage committed by the press-gang at the United States Legation in Lima, on the evening of the 6th inst. The soldiers in fault have been punished as they deserved; and the wounded servant of the Legation has received a recompense from the Government Treasury.

Mr. ROBERT GODFREY, who was wounded in a battle with the Indians near Camero, about a month ago, returned to Lima on the 14th. He gives a very favorable account of the country; and although the party with which he was connected have as yet found but little gold, Mr. G. is well convinced that it abounds there, and that a party sufficiently numerous to repel the Indians, would in a short time discover a profitable gold field. He says he never saw a country featured more favorably for gold than this. It is his intention to return to the Amazon, when fully recovered from his wounds, if a respectable party can be raised for the expedition.

The English ship *Jolly Robin* returned to Callao on the 9th inst., leaking at the rate of 28 inches per hour. She was homeward bound, with a cargo of guano.

From Peru we learn that the head-quarters of General CASTILLA were at Acapulco, but some said that CASTILLA himself was at Acobamba. Col. SALAVERRY was at Huancavilil.

During the absence of the President, the Executive power has been vested in General D. MIGUEL MEDINA, President of the Council of State.

General TORRICO has been named Minister Plenipotentiary to Belgium, and Señor RIVERO has been raised from the rank of Chargé d'Affaires at the Court of France, to the rank of Resident Minister.

Later from Australia.

We have received files of the Sydney *Morning Herald* and *Empire* to the 25th of May.

In the summary of the *Empire* of the 24th of May, we find but little that we have not already noticed on the arrival of the *Golden Age*.

The defenceless state of the coast and harbors excited a good deal of apprehension, and some is felt that a Russian vessel of war or privateer might suddenly some day come down on them. The Governor assured the Council that there was no cause of fear.

Great preparations are being made to represent the Colony creditably at the approaching Paris Exhibition.

The product of gold remains about the same, namely, 3,000 ounces per week. No new discoveries have been made.

Trade generally remains without any active speculation, though articles in demand continue to realize good prices. In some classes of goods, where the market is overstocked, a decided heavi-

[illegible] decision they gave, and one has been overruled from a Christian Church. [illegible] citizen of Kentucky, unless [illegible] of the [illegible] family, speaking against [illegible] to [illegible] Mr. [illegible] of Louisville, who was present, would be called upon to state something of the facts as he knew them.

Rev. Mr. HUNTINGTON, of Waterbury, Conn., said he did not see that there was any question for discussion. Perhaps there was an impropriety in their passing the first resolution; but it might be proper for each in his place to say that the results of the trial of MATT. F. WARD were wrong, and he did not know why a body of independent teachers, who have a right to think and speak for themselves, would do an improper thing by saying what every New-Englander has said before.

Mr. BACHELDER, of Lynn, thought that if any association in the world might be heard on this subject, surely Rachael might be allowed to weep for her children. He thought there could be but one voice on the subject—that they should not fail to execrate the deed done and the acquittal. No murder was ever more cool-blooded. He thought it unnecessary to refer the resolutions to any Committee, though he hoped the first would be struck out as a matter of taste.

Mr. MASON, of Louisville, said he had been engaged in Prof. BUTLER'S school. Of one thing he was sure, which was that the passage of these resolutions would do much good in the West, by cheering those engaged in the profession of teaching, and would tend to do away with the habit, which many teachers now have, of wearing the California armor for self-defence. Were a few of the peculiar characteristics known to the audience, the murder of such a man would appear aggravated. He was a man peculiarly humble in spirit, and stood very high as a teacher at the West. He had spent many years in Europe in mastering the German language, and was one of the best American teachers of that language in the country. The only reports of the whole circumstances of the murder and trial which can be relied on, are those of the *Democrat* and the *Courier* of Louisville. There was not a shadow of provocation on the part of Prof. BUTLER, as has been asserted, nor was there any shown at the trial, except by the brother who was indicted with MATT. WARD. The right hand of Prof. BUTLER had been burned and was deformed so that he could scarcely use it, and it was his left hand only which he raised to repel MATT. WARD, who then placed the pistol so near his body as to burn his coat.

Dr. EDWARD BEECHER thought that the resolutions better be referred to a Committee. It was important that Teachers should rely on public opinion for protection, and not upon deadly weapons, and he considered this to be a case in which public opinion should be invoked, and a right state of feeling thus produced in Kentucky and elsewhere.

Mr. WM. H. BULKLEY, of Williamsburg, sustained the passage of the resolutions.

Dr. HOOKER, of New-Haven, was in favor of passing very strong resolutions in regard to this event, and he thought the Institute competent to pronounce an opinion upon the act of that Court. The opinion of every man in New-England would be that Prof. BUTLER was murdered in cool blood. He did not think that the resolutions expressed enough, if they were to say anything. He hoped resolutions would be adopted which would convey to the Southern community the horror that we feel at the murder of that man, who was engaged simply in the performance of his duty.

The first resolution was then withdrawn by the mover, who concurred in the wish expressed to have the resolutions referred to a Committee, and a Committee was appointed to consider and report upon them, consisting of Rev. Mr. Vail, Dr. E. Beecher, Mr. Richards, Dr. Hooker and Mr. Bulkley.

EVENING SESSION.

The Hall this evening was more than comfortably full, so that many could not obtain seats.

At the hour assigned, Dr. EDWARD BEECHER was introduced, who commenced his address by claiming for himself an affinity with teachers, having been one himself for more than sixteen years of his life. He said he had never addressed an audience with a deeper sense of responsibility; never addressed one embracing more centres of influence, where whatever is said will be more widely diffused. The theme announced as the subject of his address was, "*The right use of the sensations, emotions, and passions; or, in more comprehensive terms, the active principles of the human constitution in the work of intellectual culture and development.*"

Man enters this world in perfect ignorance of all those principles which govern mind, or by which the universe is controlled. He enters the world not only to become a member of a social community, but a member of an all comprehending community, of which God is the centre. Education implies the well balanced culture of all the powers, intellectual, moral, social and religious. In this respect it differs from instruction, which is generally judged of by the results which can be presented to the eye and ear on public occasions. He went on to specify minutely in what manner the various faculties of the human mind can be cultivated. One of the greatest causes of difference in the success of teachers is the difference of views which they have with regard to the powers of the human mind. The sources of a teacher's power were then considered; the first of those enumerated were the corporeal stimuli. These are sometimes needed. But above these stimuli are the desires of various kinds, as the desire of knowledge, of esteem or honor, of glory, and of superiority or emulation. The desire of honor is the least liable, and that of superiority or emulation, is the most liable, to exist in a diseased form. Great reverence is due to the principle of justice in a child, and it is ten thousand times better for a teacher to make an acknowledgment that he is wrong than to persist in violating the principles of justice in the minds of children. Various other of the higher powers to which the teacher may appeal for success, were enumerated. In the application of the principles laid down, it was said that we should distrust that influence which gratifies impatience, that which seems adapted to sudden effect, that which we are tempted to do in a hurry. To call up and apply the higher powers is a work of time and patience; but its influence exists long, and should be the main influence employed by the teacher. It is a matter of great importance that a teacher should rely mainly upon the stimuli which are common to all, and not limited to a few. Otherwise, those who need most influence and care, will have the least. Love of honor and emulation are limited to a few, and those few are those who have been best endowed by the Creator, and therefore have the least need of such stimuli. The principles of emulation should be used cautiously. As the moral power of teachers rises, the amount of corporeal punishment will decrease. There is, as he said he was confident from his own observations, far too much corporeal punishment in both the public and grammar schools. If teachers had a higher moral power, they would have a greater influence in controling immortal minds. The remedy lies there.

The lecture, of which the above is a very imperfect sketch, occupied nearly an hour and a half in the delivery, and was listened to by the audience with great interest, though relating to topics requiring a close application of the mind to follow the speaker with profit. The fact that so large an audience was held in such a listening attitude for so long a time, at the close of a day already previously occupied in mental excitement and exertion, is sufficient to show the interest which Dr. B. threw around his theme.

At 9½ o'clock the Institute adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Interesting Debate on the Murder of Prof. Butler in Kentucky.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, Aug. 10, 1854.

THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The Institute was called to order promptly at 9 o'clock, by the President, and opened by prayer by Rev. E. M. STONE, of this city.

The Officers of the Society for the ensuing year were then chosen, as follows:

President, THOS. SHERWIN, Boston.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

J. Kingsbury, Providence, R.I.
Samuel Pattee, Roxbury.
Barnas Sears, Newton.
Gideon F. Thayer, Boston.
H. Mann, Yellow Springs, O.
George N. Briggs, Pittsfield.
Benj. Greenleaf, Bradford.
Daniel Kimball, Needham.
William Russell, Lancaster.
H. Barnard, Hartford, Conn.
William H. Wells, Westfield.
Dyer H. Sanborn, Hopkinton, N. H.
A. Greenleaf, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Cyrus Pierce, Waltham.
Solomon Adams, Boston.
Nathan Bishop, Boston.
William D Swan, Boston.
Charles Northend, Danvers.
S. S. Greene, Providence R. I.
R. S. Howard, Bangor, Me.
B. Larabee, Middlebury, Vt.
Thomas Cushing, Jr., Boston.
Rufus Putnam, Salem.
Ariel Parish, Springfield
Leander Wetherell, Amherst.
Ethan A. Andrews, New-Britain, Conn.
Thos. Baker, Gloucester.
John Batchelder Lynn.
Daniel Leach, Roxbury.
Amos Perry, Providence, R.I.
Nath'n Hedges, Newark, N.J.
Christopher T. Keith, Providence, R.I.
Wm. J. Adams, Boston.
L. Andrews, Columbus, Ohio.
John D Pilbrick, New-Britain, Conn.
Xenophon Heywood, Amsterdam, N. Y.
James F. Babcock, New-Haven, Conn.
Thomas H. Burrowes, Lancaster, Pa.
W Hooker, New-Haven, Ct.
Zalmon P. Richads, Washington, D. C.

RECORDING SECRETARY.

D. B. Hagar, Jamaica, Plain.

CORRESPONDING SEC'S.

George Allen, Jr., Boston.
A. M. Gay, Charlestown.

TREASURER.

Wm. D. Ticknor, Boston.

CURATORS.

Nathan Metcalf, Boston.
Jacob Batchelder, Lynn.
Samuel Swan, Boston.

CENSORS.

Charles J. Capen, Boston,
Joseph Hale, Boston,
Joshua Bates, Jr, Boston,

COUNSELLORS.

Dan'l. Mansfield, Cambridge.
Samuel W. King, Lynn.
D. P. Galloup, Lowell.
A. A. Gamwell, Providence, R. I.
Elbridge Smith, Cambridge.
Solomon Jenner, New-York.
F. N. Blake, Saratoga.
C. Hutchins, Providence, R.I.
L. Hazeltine, New-York.
David S. Boyd, Westfield.
Samuel W. Bates, Boston.
D. N. Camp, New-Britain, Ct.

Mr. GREENLEAF, of Bradford, thought the act of thus shooting down people was diabolical. He hoped the resolutions would pass unanimously.

Mr. ANTHONY, of New-York, expressed his approval of the resolutions, but suggested that the word "outraged" should be substituted for the word "violated," which was agreed to. When the news of WARD'S acquittal reached New-York, the papers were filled with expressions of indignation at the result; and if now, when the Press has come forward so nobly as a body, we fail to pass these resolutions unanimously, the very stones would cry out.

Mr. BAKER, of Gloucester, rose and expressed his entire satisfaction with the resolutions, and suggested that the inquiries which some had raised as to the character of Prof. BUTLER, and the provocation given for the outrage, were such as could all be answered to the advantage of Mr. BUTLER'S character, and to show his inoffensiveness in regard to provoking the act by which he died. He feared the resolutions were not severe enough, that they did not fully utter the feeling which teachers and the community have with regard to that outrage. The only reason why similar outrages are not committed here, is because there is a different state of public opinion existing here. It is time that the Institute speak in tones that cannot be misunderstood, that teachers shall be sustained in the discharge of their duty, and that if New-England has any influence, it shall be felt in the West.

Rev. Mr. VAIL was sorry to feel obliged to rise and offer a word which might seem counter to the general sentiment which appeared to exist. He believed there was but one opinion in the civilized world, so far as the tidings of that sad event had gone, in regard to it. It was a sentiment of extreme distress that so fearful a crime could have been enacted in the midst of a civilized community. There could be but one sentiment of sympathy with the family of that good man, who came to the "untimely end" referred to; but notwithstanding the cruelty of the act, he thought there might be a question whether it was proper for this body to adopt the resolutions precisely as they were presented. He thought the first resolution should be omitted. The second he could vote for, but the third, which pronounces upon the trial and the Jury of Hardin County, he thought out of place. He did not think the Institute qualified to decide the question to which it relates. He had read the account of the trial carefully, and his impression had been not to blame the Jury for the decision, but to blame the law, as it was interpreted to the Jury. The great fault was in the false opinion in that community with regard to what constitutes the correct principles of self-defence. He hoped the resolutions would be referred to a Committee who should prepare some resolutions appropriate to the case, and which would reflect upon the community with greater effect.

Mr. RICHARDS inquired if the gentleman had read any report except the one published by the WARDS.

Mr. V. replied that he had read the report published by them, and also the reports of the papers, especially in the New-York *Tribune*.

Mr. GREENLEAF, of Bradford, would prefer to leave out the word "believe," and let the resolution read, "law and justice have been outraged."

Professor GAMWELL concurred to a great extent with the views of Rev. Mr. VAIL. He would go as far as any gentleman in expressions of abhorrence of the murder of Professor BUTLER, and of the acquittal and the spirit and principles which entered into that acquittal, and he would never recommend a pupil of his to go to Louisville to teach if they went untaught to the end of time, unless Kentucky first wipe out the stain now resting upon her. But we were a popular assembly, and it is not in accordance with the practice of such assemblies as this to utter opinions on such questions. The occurrence in Louisville has, he said, furnished an occasion for this Institute to make a declaration of general principles growing out of that occurrence and alluding to it. He hoped the resolutions would be referred to a Committee, for the specific purpose of having some prepared which would cover the whole ground.

Mr. RICHARDS said he had not introduced the resolutions without consultation with several members of the Institute, and did not suppose that a discussion would be elicited by them. But the case was not a common one. It was a notorious fact that three of that Jury have been indicted for

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...ngregational Church; ... Second Unitarian ...—have resigned their ...

...ncement of the Virginia ..., in Alexandria, nine gentle... of Deacon, according to the ...t Episcopal Church.

...McSHANE, late Curate of ... Ireland, has been appointed to ...siastical station of Roman Ca... Albany, New-York.

... has resigned the charge of ... Chicago, and accepted the rec... Calvary Church, Baltimore, ...

... H. WHEELER has accepted the ... of the Unitarian Church in Dan... setts.

...HELME, late of Watertown, New... a call to the Pierrepont-street ..., Brooklyn.

... BUDDINGTON has been dismissed ... Congregational Church in Charles...

Rev. JOHN MCNULTY has accepted the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church in Richland City, ...

Rev. S. G. DORR has been invited to the pastorship of the Congregational Church in Spencer, Mass.

Rev. DANIEL W. FAUNCE, of Sommersville, has accepted a call to the Baptist Church in Worcester, Mass.

Rev. N. LEIGHTON has resigned the pastoral charge of the Presbyterian Church in Champlain, New-York.

Rev. H. A. ROWLAND, D. D., of Honesdale, Pa., has received a call to the Green Hill Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia.

Rev. ROBERT CLUTE has accepted a call to St. Peter's Church, Episcopal, in Lithgow, Dutchess County, N. Y.

Rev. R. HART DEXTER has accepted the pastoral charge of the First Congregational Church in Pike, N. Y.

Rev. LEANDER THOMPSON, formerly Missionary at Smyrna, has been called to the Congregational Church, Amesbury, Mass.

Rev. G. W. PERKINS, of Meriden, Conn., has received a pastoral call to the Congregational Church in Chicago, Ill.

Rev. O. STEARNS, of Hingham, has declined a call to the Lee-street Unitarian Church, Cambridge, Mass.

Rev. J. HOWARD, of Randolph, has accepted the pastorship of the Baptist Church in Stockton, New-Jersey.

Rev. THEODORE A. HOPKINS has been admitted to the Episcopal order of Deacon, by Bishop HOPKINS of Vermont.

Rev. CHARLES E. HODGES has received a call to the pastoral charge of the Unitarian Church in Haverhill, Mass.

Rev. WM. H. KING, of Athens, Penn., has accepted the charge of the Baptist Church in Owego, N. Y.

Rev. STEPHEN WRIGHT, of Whiting, Vt., has taken charge of the Baptist Church in Ticonderoga, N. Y.

Rev. NATHANIEL WEST, Jr., has been called to the Central Presbyterian Church in Cincinnati.

Rev. E. H. M. BAKER has resigned the assistant-rectorship of St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia.

Rev. WM. T. HERRICK has become Pastor of the Congregational Church in Candia, N. H.

Rev. Mr. BAKER has resigned the pastoral charge of the Congregational Church in Lynn, Mass.

The corner-stone of an Old School Presbyterian Church has been laid in Salem, N. J.

Rev. J. Q. ADAMS has accepted the pastoral charge of the Baptist Church in Keyport, N. J.

Rev. BENJAMIN WHEELER has become Pastor of the Baptist Church in Caldwell, N. Y.

A new and elegant Baptist Meeting-house is to be erected in Cambridge, Mass.

Rev. LUCIUS HOLMES has resigned the charge of the Universalist Church in Sippican, Mass.

Rev. O. C. STEARNS, of Thomaston, Me., has settled over the Baptist Church in Racine, Wis.

Rev. W. D. HARLOW has accepted a call to the Episcopal Church in Maysville, Ky.

Missionary and Revival Items.

Rev. Dr. SCHAFF, of Mercersburg, in a letter from Paris, speaking of the numerical strength of the Roman Catholics in England, says that according to the census, the Roman Church scarce numbers one-half the number in England usually accorded her. According to a report of Parliament published in the *Catholic Tablet*, of Dublin, Feb. 26, 1853, out of a population of 21,000,000 in England and Scotland, whereof the Roman Church claimed 1,000,000, she supplied the prisons with 2,926 candidates—three to one of all the other Churches.

Four of the class just graduated at the Connecticut Theological Institute, are to go abroad as foreign missionaries. Two have already been ordained, and their places of destination assigned, viz.: M. D. PARSONS to Turkey; and M. M. CARLETON to Siam, under the patronage of the Presbyterian Board of Missions. Mr. H. M. ADAMS expects to go to the Gaboon Mission; and J. W. MARCUSSON, who is a Jew, and who came to this country only to receive his education, is to labor for his brethren in Asia or Europe.

A Philadelphia paper says it is a curious fact that the first evidences which Pagan countries receive of civilization and Christianity are missionaries and whisky barrels, and they often go in the same ships. The morals of trade are sadly below the Christian standard, and the miseries which the latter inflict by sending whisky among a people to whom it is unknown, must be an obstacle to the efforts to propagate the principles of a pure religion among them.

A remarkably powerful revival of religion has been going on in Berlin, Conn., for about a year past; the whole number received on profession, in the Congregational Church, being 151. A revival has also taken place in the Calvinistic church in Gloucester, Mass. The revival which has been for some time in progress in Easthampton, Mass., continues without abatement.

Mrs. WHITTLESEY, the daughter of Rev. BURR BALDWIN, who left Newark as a missionary to the Sandwich Islands in 1843, has returned to this country on account of the precarious state of her health.

Rev. E. A. STEVENS, of the Rangoon, and Rev. ..., of the Tavoy mission, have just returned to this country, and Rev. Dr. MASON has reached England in feeble health.

Twenty young elders of the Mormon faith are about to be dispatched to the Pacific Islands, and sixty-five missionaries have been commissioned for other parts of the world.

Rev. W. P. BUELL, pastor of the Old School Presbyterian Church in Newcastle, Tenn., died recently in that place. He was formerly a missionary to Siam, and was about forty years of age.

Mr. GEO. O. BARNES has been ordained a missionary to Africa, by the O. S. Presbytery of Philadelphia.

Rev. Mr. STEPHENS, of Burmah, who has been a missionary for many years, has returned home.

General and Personal Matters.

The Hartford *Times* says, that for some time past there has been some difficulty between the Bishop of Hartford and Father BRADY, the pastor of St. Patrick's (Catholic) Church, of that city, and the Bishop has now "silenced" Mr. BRADY. The latter has labored incessantly for twenty years in behalf of "the Church," has drawn around him an admiring congregation, built one of the most costly church edifices in the city, and is a most popular man every way. The Bishop complains that Father BRADY will not consent to reside in the same house with him; but the real difficulty is thought to lie in the fact that most of the property of the church stands in BRADY'S name instead of the Bishop's.

A curious sect of religionists has just arisen in England called the Disciples. They believe that Christ will appear in 1864; that the Russians will ... Russia—the ... Holy Land. Christ, ... their King, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and the rest of the righteous Jews of old, with the few elect among Christians, will rise from the dead and live forever in Palestine; but the heathen and the wicked Jews and Christians will sleep eternally.

As illustrating the degradation of the Muscovite clergy, a Russian gentleman relates that, when passing one day through a village, he saw a number of peasants assembled, and stopped to inquire the cause. "Oh," replied one of them, "it is only the priest, whom we are going to lock up in the barn." "And why do you do that?" "Because it is Saturday. The priest is a drunkard, and we always lock him up on Saturday, in order that he may be in condition to perform divine service on Sunday. On the Monday he is free to drink as he likes."

The Mormons now have churches in England, Scotland, Wales, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Iceland, France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Malta, Gibralter, Hindostan, Australia, and the Sandwich Islands; and they have recently sent missionaries to Siam, Ceylon, China, the West Indies, Guinea and Chili. The Book of Mormon has been published in French, German, Italian, Danish, Polynesian, and Welsh, with not a few Mormon tracts. The head of this sect, BRIGHAM YOUNG, is said to have sixty wives.

The Addison County (Vt.) Consociation of Ministers has passed a resolution condemning the practice of Pastors leaving their own congregations, to preach as candidates to other Churches, without previously consulting their own—and also the practice of some Churches and congregations, or any member of either, while they have a Pastor, of inviting or procuring other Ministers to preach to them as candidates, without previously consulting their Pastors.

There is a Unitarian Book and Tract Society in Charleston, S. C., which, though almost unknown here at the North, is one of the oldest of its kind in America, as well as one of the most efficient. It has contributed between $5,000 and $6,000 to the American Unitarian Association; has printed editions of sixty different tracts and volumes, and has purchased and distributed five or six thousand prayer-books, discourses, treatises, &c.

Rev. Mr. CANNON, who has just returned to Constantinople from Schumla, is the bearer of two letters, in Greek, from the Bishop of Schumla or Panslava, to the Bishop of London and Archbishop of Canterbury, in which the Greek prelate disclaims all sympathy with the Czar, and lays much stress upon his fellow-feeling, and that of his coreligionists, for the success of the British and French arms.

A prayer read in the Churches of Hungary, for the conversion of England to the Church of Rome, contains the following invocations: "Holy Maria, mother of God, pray for England! Holy George, patron saint of England, pray for that country! Holy Pope GREGORY, father of England, pray for that country! Holy Bonifacius, O thou apostle of the Germans, who comest from England, pray for that country!"

A few days since, a gentleman called at the rooms of the American Board of Missions in this City, and laying a thousand dollar bill on the table, requested one half to be paid over to another Society, and the other half to be received as a donation to the treasury of the Board. He was a stranger, and declined to give his name, but said that, considering the times, he felt impelled to make the donation.

A singular act of religious intolerance has just been committed in Sweden. A Swede had embraced the Roman Catholic religion; and having been summoned before the Judicial Court of Stockholm, was condemned to lose his part of the paternal inheritance. Thus a mere change of religion has deprived a son of his right of succession to his father's property; and the whole fortune was given to his brother, who remains a Protestant.

Rev. F. M. HAYWOOD was recently put on trial, found guilty of heresy, and expelled from the Baptist Church in Marietta, Ga., because he would not assert that God foreknew all things. The reverend gentleman said, in his defence, that he did not deny the doctrine, but he could find no passage in Scripture which taught it, and he had no opinion, therefore, on the subject.

Rev. ADAM HARRIS, late pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church in Louisville, Ky., died on the 8th ult., in that city, in the 29th year of his age. His disease was cholera. He was graduated at Princeton,—held for a time the Professorship of Mathematics in the University at New-Albany,—and had just received and accepted a call to Wooster, Ohio.

The German *Reformed Messenger* states that the Theological Faculty of the University at Berlin has unanimously conferred on Rev. Dr. SCHAFF, the title *Doctor Theologiæ honore causa propter eruditionem Theologicam, etc.* This is a mark of distinction which falls to the lot of but few. The title is conferred scarcely once in ten years.

The Mormon Community at San Bernardino, in Southern California, has received an accession of 50 converts—the first fruits of missionary teaching in Australia. Among them are four women who left their husbands and children, and husbands who left wives and families, believing their salvation depended upon their joining this peculiar religious body.

The Presbyterian *Banner* gives a personal notice of the reverend and venerable Dr. HERRON, of Pittsburg. Though upwards of fourscore years of age, the Doctor still preaches almost every Sabbath, and is listened to by large and admiring audiences. He has been identified with Pittsburg and its vicinity more than forty years.

The memoir of Rev. Dr. JUSTIN EDWARDS is now in an advanced state of preparation for the press, but a further call is made upon those who may have letters or documents from his pen, or facts in his history, in their possession. A similar call is made for the forthcoming memoir of Elder FREDERICK PLUMMER, late of Taunton, Mass.

The first charitable society in the United States was organized Jan. 6, 1657, (O. S.,) in Boston, under the name of the Scots Charitable Society, and it is still in existence. The members, upon entering, agreed to pay twelve-pence, and sixpence quarterly. It obtained a charter in 1786.

At the recent Second Advent Convention, in Portland, Me., there was supended behind the speaker's stand a large canvas, covered with winged lions, many-headed serpents, goats, bears, ghastly heads, crowns, mysterious figures, and other typical representations.

The Albany *Register* says that a Buffalo wheat buyer invested $3,000 in wheat, with the design to give the resulting profits to the cause of religion. On the closing up of accounts, he found a gain of fifty per cent., and he consequently handed over $1,500. A questionable speculation, we think.

The Church and Congregation of Craven Chapel, with members of other churches of different denominations, have presented Rev. Dr. LEIPCHILD with 2,000 guineas, on his retirement from that pastorate, as a testimonial of their personal esteem, and their appreciation of his long and useful ministry.

Rev. Dr. BARRETT'S Society, (Unitarian,) in Boston, have given their Pastor a purse of $500, as an increase of his salary for the present year. They also offered to supply his pulpit, in order to give him a Summer vacation, but he declined the offer.

A droll minister, in sending the name of a subscriber, a recently baptised convert, to the *Western Watchman*, (Baptist,) remarks: "I erred in letting his head get dry before I impressed upon him the duty of subscribing for the *Watchman*, and paying for it *always in advance*."

A vigorous appeal for more funds is being made in England, in behalf of the Irish Church Mission to the Roman Catholics. The Irish Reformation is said to be languishing; and the Dissenters are talking about another Hundred Missionaries' foray into benighted Ireland.

The Vermont General Convention of Congregational ministers have passed resolutions against the proposed union of the American Education Society with that for promoting Collegiate and Theological Education of the West.

Rev. THOMPSON JACKSON, a Cumberland Presbyterian minister, having charge of a society near ... Russellville, Ala., ... by his own daughter, with ... The parties ... unknown.

The Portland *Inquirer* notes the Rev. Dr. NICHOLS, the venerable Pastor of the First Parish (Unitarian) in that city, is only waiting a successor, to resign his long and faithful ministry of half a century.

Rev. HENRY AXTEL, formerly Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Orange, N. J., and lately chaplain in the United States Army barracks at New-Orleans, died in Philadelphia on the 15th ultimo.

Rev. C. C. JONES, formerly Professor of Church History in the Columbia (S. C.) Theological Seminary, is engaged in writing a historical work on the Christian Church.

Among the passengers in the steamer *Franklin* to this country, were twelve nuns from Italy—nine of them belonging to the order of Jesuits, and three to that of the Sacred Heart.

The number of clergymen who have gone out from Harvard College is 1707, only 351 of whom are now alive. The Alumni of the Divinity School number 295, of which number 46 have died.

At the recent commencement of Alleghany College, the degree of D.D. was conferred upon Rev. SAMUEL WAKEFIELD, a member of the Pittsburg Conference.

Rev. Dr. HUNTINGTON, of Albany, has accepted the appointment of Professor of Sacred Languages and Biblical Criticism in the Auburn Theological Seminary.

The Baptist Church in Quincy, Ill., has had 250 additions to its membership during the past two years; and 47 have just been added to the church in Darien, Geo.

Rev. O. H. CAPRON, Pastor of the Baptist Church in Hebron, N. Y., died of consumption on the 19th ult., aged 47.

There are only three Baptist Churches in Liverpool, England, with some 800 members.

Rev. BASIL MANLY, D. D., has declined the Presidency of Furman University, S. C.

GERRIT SMITH'S DEFENCE.

Letter from Gerrit Smith to his Constituents concerning his course in Congress.

TO MY CONSTITUENTS: To the end that you might have ample time to look around you for my successor, I apprised you some weeks ago of my intention to resign my seat in Congress at the close of the present session. I now inform you that I have fulfilled this intention. The session ended to-day, and to-day I have sent to the Secretary of State at Albany the necessary evidence of my actual resignation.

I take this occasion for saying that I am happy to learn of your favorable regard for my general course in Congress; and that I am sorry, though not surprised, to learn that there are some things in it with which a few—perhaps more than a few—of you are dissatisfied.

And now, since I have adverted to this dissatisfaction, it seems proper to say more. How much more? Shall I but add the simple declaration that, concerning the things with which you are dissatisfied, I did what I thought to be right? To stop there would not be sufficiently respectful to you. You are entitled to my reasons—to, at least, the principal of them—for this part of my official conduct: and I add that I am not to be impatient with you if they shall fail to satisfy you. Nay, I am not to be so vain as to suppose that it is possible to render sound and satisfying reasons for all the numerous things which I have said and done in Congress. That a life always so full of errors before my coming to Congress was to be entirely empty of them while in Congress, was not to be expected, either by my constituents or by myself.

I have always suffered very greatly and very unjustly in the world's esteem because the world has always persisted in judging me by the light of its own instead of my own creeds and practices. To try a man's consistency, he must be tried by himself; and to try his integrity even, he must, to no small extent, be tried by himself—by his own beliefs and deeds—by his own life, both speculative and practical.

I noticed strictures upon almost the very first sentence of my very first speech in Congress, which taught me that my official, no more than my private life, was to be exempt from the injustice to which I have here alluded. It so happened that I began that speech with expressions of civility toward those around me, and with kind and charitable interpretations of the differences between them and myself. No sooner was the speech in print than many Abolitionists complained of my courtesy to slaveholders, and insisted that I had been guilty of making light of the radical differences between Slavery and Abolition—between Slaveholders and Abolitionists. Assuming, as they did, that I was but "a one-idea Abolitionist," they further and very naturally assumed that I stood up to make that speech with nothing but Slavery and slaveholders in my eye. Two things, which they should have remembered, they seemed entirely to have forgotten. One of these is, that I entered Congress with such peculiar theories of civil government—matured and cherished, however visionary and false—as I foresaw must be continually bringing out differences between my associates and myself, not on the question of Slavery alone, but on innumerable other questions also. The other is, that among these theories is the duty, resting imperatively on the inmates of a legislative hall, to know nothing while in such hall of each other's private character and private relations; and to recognize and treat each other as gentlemen. This much at least then can be said in vindication of the opening of the speech in question—that, however little it corresponded with the views of others, it faithfully reflected my own; and that, so far as it is the duty of every man to be in all circumstances himself, and the duty of all others to judge him by himself, I was not obnoxious to criticism.

The first complaint of my conduct in Congress, save that which I have just now incidentally referred to, was that I voted against the "Homestead bill"—and that too, after having made a speech in its favor. The apparent inconsistency is disposed of by the single remark, that it was not until after the speech that the bill was so amended as to confine its benefits to white persons. But to relieve myself of this apparent inconsistency falls very far short of setting me wholly right in the eyes of my critics. None the less will they continue to say, that notwithstanding the amendment debarred me from doing justice to the blacks, I should still have been ready to do justice to the whites, and, therefore, to vote for the bill. But what if they should come to believe, as I hold all persons should believe, that it is not the Government, but the people, and the people equally, that own the land? then they would promptly acquit me of all blame in the case. If, for the sake of illustration, the light-eyed man and the dark-eyed man do each really own 80 acres of the public land, then beyond all doubt it is not justice which is done to the light-eyed man, in voting him one hundred and sixty acres, and in leaving none for the dark-eyed man. That cannot be justice which is made up so essentially of injustice. That cannot be justice, which robs one man to add the spoils of robbery to the already full share of another. It is true that this is only a supposed case which I have here presented. But manifestly the principle in the actual case before us, is the same as in this supposed case. Manifestly the argument could, in no wise, be affected by substituting a light-skinned man for the light-eyed one, and a dark-skinned man for the dark-eyed one. Manifestly the rights of men can no more turn on the color of the skin than on the color of the eye.

I trust that nothing I have here said will be construed into an impeachment of the integrity of those who voted for the "Homestead bill." Among them are some whom I know to be good as well as wise men. They surveyed the subject in the light of their own philosophy, and not in the light of mine; and hence they saw not that their vote went to involve both themselves and the recipients of the land in the guilt of robbery.

The next complaint that came to my ears was, that I refused to become a party to the plan for preventing the taking of the vote on the Nebraska bill. This refusal was a great grief to the Abolitionists in both Houses of Congress; and I scarcely need say that I love them too well not to grieve in their grief. Nevertheless, I had to persist in this refusal, and ... [illegible] ... the ground that ... [illegible] ... the latter part of the whole, although I have taken of the refusal, and that part of the plan would be chosen for mischievous and wicked legislation. This supposes two things, however, neither of which, I trust, is supposable. It supposes, first, that a majority of the members of Congress would be guilty of such an outrage; and, second, that the people would be patient under it. Had the Nebraska bill been passed by calling us from our beds at 3 o'clock, the people would have seen, in this disgraceful fact, another and a strong reason for condemning this bill and its supporters.

I proceed to notice another, and, so far as I know, the only other passage in my Congressional history that has provoked the public censure. I spoke in favor of annexing Cuba to the United States; and this, too, even though the slavery of that island were not previously abolished. For having so spoken, I have seen myself held up in the newspapers as a *fillibuster*. But I had supposed the *fillibuster* to be one who would get Cuba either by violence or by money; and, in the speech referred to, I expressly discarded both these means. The union between Cuba and the United States which I approved, is peaceful and without purchase. It is to take place on the sole condition of the choice of the two parties—the people of Cuba and the people of the United States. Their choice of the union authorizes the union; and that, too, even though all other people, Spain herself included, forbid it. Indeed, it was only to illustrate the leading doctrine of that part of my speech—the doctrine that peoples may unite and divide as themselves, not as others please—that I made my reference to Cuba.

But whom do I mean by the people of Cuba? The public suppose that I, of course, mean little else than the handful of slaveholders, aristocrats, and tyrants upon that island. But I do not consent to be concluded by their supposition. I do not consent to wear their spectacles, nor to be measured by their measuring-line, nor to be interpreted by their laws of interpretation.

It is now more than a dozen years since I stood up to read, in a very large assembly, my "Address to the Slaves of the United States." This address acknowledges slaves to be of the people, and of equal rights with any other portion of the people; and I add that it, therefore, made me more enemies than any other paper I had ever written. I stop not now to justify anything in that paper. All my reason for referring to it is, to say that whether its doctrines are true or false, they should, at least, serve to shield me from the imputation of ignoring slaves, when I speak of the people. Whomsoever others mean, when they speak of the people of Cuba, I mean, when I speak of them, the black, as well as the white—the bond as well as the free. If the poor, outraged slaves of that island prefer to be identified with the institutions, fortunes and prospects of our country, such preference should be allowed to weigh as much as the like preference of any other equal portion of her people. To say, that their "poor, poor, dumb mouths" are to be unheeded, and that they are to be denied annexation to the people of the United States, unless their Slavery is previously abolished, is as unreasonable as to say that the Canadians shall not be annexed to us until the land-monopoly, which oppresses so many of them, is abolished. The calamities of neither the one nor the other are to be allowed to work a forfeiture of their rights.

Now, are the people of Cuba, in my sense of the word people, in favor of uniting Cuba with our nation? If they are, then, and only then, so far as Cuba is concerned, am I in favor of it. Are the people of the United States in favor of it? I can answer for but one of them; and my answer is, that I am. Why am I? I need not explain why, aside from the existence of Slavery in Cuba, I am in favor of the union—for, aside from that, who are not in favor of it? It is from my conclusion that the people of the United States should be willing to unite with the people of Cuba, even though Cuban Slavery be not previously abolished, that so many dissent.

It is not because geographical, and commercial, and various kindred considerations do so loudly call for the blending of Cuba with our country, that, in spite of my being an Abolitionist, I go for it. It is because I am an Abolitionist, more than because I am anything else, that I desire this blending.

With the slaves of no part of the world have I sympathized more deeply than with the slaves of Cuba—for theirs is the cruelest and most brutifying of all the types of bondage. Practically, American Slavery is not so bad as Spanish; though in theory, it is more absolute and abominable than any other. Happily for its victims, American Slavery encounters, and is modified by a higher civilization than that which pervades the dominions of Spain, and rejoices in bull-fights. As an Abolitionist then, and as one who feels pity for every slave, I should be glad to see the condition of the slaves of Cuba bettered by the substitution of American usages and American influences for Spanish usages and Spanish influences. And who knows but American laws, in regard to Slavery will, ere long, be "rightly interpreted?" The hope (though not strong) that they may be, and the fact that thereby American Slavery would be "short lived," did somewhat encourage me, as the reader of the speech in question has seen, "to risk the subjection of Cuban Slavery to a common fate with our own."

Again, as an Abolitionist, I desire the annexation of Cuba to our country, because that would end the connection of Cuba with the African Slave-trade, and would also go far to end that trade everywhere. I do not forget the charge that the American slaveholders are in favor of reopening that trade with this country. But I know that the charge is nonsensical. Not only does their interest forbid it, but I do them no more than justice when I say that their civilization forbids it. They have outgrown the barbarism of the African Slave-trade. May they speedily outgrow other barbarisms which fall but little short of it.

I said, that, for having made the speech referred to—I mean my speech on the Mexican Treaty—the newspapers have called me a "Fillibuster." They have called me "Pro-Slavery" also. But if to be in favor of annexing Cuba to our nation makes me "Pro-Slavery," then I have been "Pro-Slavery" for years, as those of you know, who, for years, have heard me speak in favor of it. I readily admit, that if I stood on the platform occupied by many Anti-Slavery men, and had a creed made up of nothing else than "no more slave territory," I should deserve to be stigmatized as "Pro-Slavery" for consenting to have Cuba come with her Slavery into our nation—for then, according to my own creed, I should be "Pro-Slavery." But I thank God, that he has not left me to take my stand on that narrow platform, nor on any other like it. My Anti-Slavery creed recognizes no law, anywhere, for the highest possible crime against the interests, and rights, and nature of man. In other words, I know no law for the Slavery which exists in any of the present, or which shall exist in any of the future, territory of this nation—no law for the enslavement of any one, either in Cuba or America. I care not what Statute-books, or even Constitutions may say to the contrary. To every man who has a soul in him—to every man that is a man—truth and honesty are infinitely more authoritative than Statute-books and Constitutions: and by all that is precious in truth and honesty, I will never enforce as law, nor even know as law, against another, that which, if applied to myself, all that is within me would scorn and scout as law.

The apprehension that American Slavery would be made strong and enduring by the the accession of Cuban Slavery is not well founded. Such a new element in our Slavery might, for various reasons, contribute very effectively to work the ruin of the whole. But, however this may be, who that desires the overthrow of American Slavery does not rejoice that France and England and other nations have, in our day, rid themselves of Slavery, and arrayed their influence, if not designedly, nevertheless none the less effectually, against American Slavery? And who of them should not rejoice to see Spain also quit the pro-Slavery party—the party of pro-Slavery nations? But to rid her of Cuba is thus to change her relations and influence. Let all the other nations of the earth shake themselves of Slavery—even though it be into the lap of America. For were the whole of the foul thing gathered there, no sympathy with it could be found elsewhere; and hence its years would be few.

I trust that, in the light of what I have said, the injustice of calling me "pro-Slavery" will be apparent. While he is "pro-Slavery," who would extend Slavery over lands where it does not exist, it does not follow that he is "pro-Slavery," either in the aims or in the effect of his policy, who would collect more of existing Slavery under the same Government. The wish of CALIGULA, that all the necks of the Romans were brought into one neck, so that he might have the pleasure of decapitating his subjects at a single blow, was certainly not a very amiable wish. But we would all excuse the wish to have all the necks of Slavery brought into one neck, if that would facilitate the killing of the monster.

With this question of the annexation of Cuba our patriotism has much to do, and in both directions. Under its promptings there are many who would add to the honor of our country by adding to her territory; and under its promptings there are quite as many who are unwilling to add to her dishonor by adding to her Slavery. But neither in the one case nor in the other are the promptings of patriotism to be trusted. For patriotism is not a virtue, but a vice. Least of all is it a Christian grace. In all that compound of affections and interests, called patriotism, there is not one element which finds sanction in the lips or life of Jesus Christ. Admit, if you please, that patriotism does not exhibit the most revolting forms of selfishness—nevertheless, it is nothing, even in its most attractive phases, but modifications of selfishness. Philanthropy, and not patriotism, should be permitted to decide the question whether we are at liberty to receive Cuba. No pride of country, and no shame that stands in connection with such pride, should be allowed any part or influence in the decision. Our equal love to our brother, whoever he may be, and ... [illegible] ... conditions, and ... [illegible] ... on that of whatever national boundary ... in the fraternal love, ever ... true final love ... which should ... tion whether, if Cuba ... spra our arms to receive her.

I close my letter with ... great amount of Slavery that ... us. If it or rather the ... against it. Did the anti-Slavery men of ... try occupy the only true ... there cannot possibly be any ... legal shelter for Slavery—the ... ratical system, which robs its victims of ... and exposes them to every wrong, is ... an outlaw—it would be ... whether they had much or little Slavery to ... with. They would surely and speedily ... either case. However small the ... it will last forever so far as ... concerned, provided they continue to ... its legality and to buy themselves ... setting limits to this ... crime. On the other hand, ... amount of Slavery, it would ... fore the influences which ... would master against it, ... sition that within no limits, not even the ... has Slavery any rights ... that within no limits, not even, ... it deserve anything better than ... lawry and death at the hands of ...

Let the anti-Slavery men of our ... this position, and they will be ... I am to have Cuban slavery come to us. ... they will then bid it come; for they will then ... that if it do come, it will come ... our Slavery, but to die with it; ... not to a bridal, but a burial.

Very respectfully yours, GERRIT SMITH.
WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 7, 1854.

Horoscopic.

HAGUE, the great Philadelphia Prophet, is out with his Horoscope for August. As it is always desirable to foresee events, and as the political future just now attracts especial attention, we extract from it the following very explicit predictions, which may be of interest to all concerned:

From Hague's Horoscope.

WM. H. SEWARD was born under a favorable combination of the stars. He is a rising man. Look my next.

J. J. CRITTENDEN, as before predicted, for ... no President's Chair.

Senator DOUGLAS, although powerful at ... ter, will not be President in 1857. ... PIERCE, next January will be a noted period.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT will be ... the Northern men. Have a care, James, ... grapeshot.

W. L. GARRISON commits an important ... this 1854.

JOHN MCLANE. To you 1856 and 1857 will be cheering, should you exist to that time, which I judge likely!!

ROBERT G. GRIER. This Judge will think little of BUCHANAN by the close of 1855. Take care of health until Spring next.

Ex-Judge PARSONS will be patronised from December, 1854, to May, 1855, in a way not now expected. Philadelphia citizens will certainly dignify him with their good opinions. Better days await the Judge.

J. K. KANE, will not be so politically in ... He will not think so much about the Wheatland ex-Senator as JAMES would wish. JOHN, think of this!

A Case of Supposed Murder of a Young Woman by her Betrothed.

From the Petersburgh (Va.) Intelligencer, Aug. 4.

POST MORTEM EXAMINATION.—A Lexington correspondent furnishes to yesterday's Richmond *Despatch* the following account of the proceedings of several physicians who were required to hold a *post mortem* examination upon the body of a Miss PHARR, a young lady residing in Covington, Va., who died some time since under rather mysterious circumstances:

Drs. JORDAN and ESTILL, and Major GILHAM, Professor of Chemistry in the Military Institute, returned to this place late last night from Covington, where they had gone for the purpose of attending a *post mortem* examination of Miss PHARR, whose death took place in the month of March last. Rumors had been rife in the community, and had found their way to the public prints, that she came to her death by foul means at the hands of her physician, Dr. THOMPSON, to whom she was said to be engaged. These had become so common, that Dr. T., in order to vindicate himself, instituted suits against several prominent citizens of Covington for slander, laying his damages at a high figure. The defendants, in order to relieve themselves, determined upon an examination, and at their instance the Coroner summoned a jury of inquest, and several physicians from a distance were invited to be present, on Saturday last, the time fixed for the inquest, of whom Drs. JORDAN and ESTILL of this place, and Dr. WOODSON of Fincastle, (the latter at the instance of Dr. T.,) were in attendance. Major GILHAM was also present to submit to a chemical analysis the contents of the stomach.

On Saturday morning they repaired to the place of burial and took up the body, which was recognized by several witnesses, and conveyed to a room near at hand. All were required to leave the room except the physicians and Major G., though Dr. T. is said to have done so with great reluctance. The body, though somewhat ..., and very much blackened, was still in a remarkable state of preservation. Upon examination she was discovered to have been inciente, as had been suspected. They next examined and found the stomach to be entire. It was taken out and placed in the possession of Major GILHAM, who will leave here in a day or two for some of the Northern cities, in order to have the assistance of an experienced chemist in submitting it to the chemical tests. It is very doubtful whether they will be able to discover anything, as strychnine, the poison supposed to have been used, diffuses itself very rapidly through the system, and is very difficult to detect at any time, and much more so after four or five months have elapsed.

After completing the examination they returned to the hotel, where, after consultation, they communicated the result of the investigation to WILLIAM SKREEN, Esq., the Attorney for the Commonwealth, and THOMPSON'S counsel in the slander suits, who immediately had a warrant issued for Dr. T. taken into custody. The Jury then met in the Court-House, and after hearing the testimony of the physicians and other witnesses, adjourned until this morning. A crowd was in attendance, and manifested great interest in the proceedings. Dr. T. manifested considerable anxiety during the examination, but appeared perfectly composed after his arrest.

Such are the facts as I gathered them from those who were present. Whether he be guilty or not remains to be determined. If he be guilty of what is alleged against him, he has upon his head the most horrible crimes that can be conceived—seduction and double murder; the seduction and murder of his betrothed, and the murder of his own unborn offspring. Of his guilt or innocence we express no opinion, as it would be improper in the matter having to undergo a judicial investigation. We can scarcely believe, however, that any human being can be guilty of crimes of such enormity as are laid at his door,

SERIOUS AND FATAL COLLISION OF STEAMER GOVERNOR AND SCHOONER LADY ARABELLA.

We have received the following letter, giving particulars of a collision between the steamer *Governor*, which left Portland last evening for Eastport and St. John, N. B. We had a fine run through the night, and about 6 o'clock this morning, during a very dense fog, a schooner called the *Lady Arabella*, was seen standing directly across our bow, and in less than two minutes from the time she was first seen she had entirely disappeared. There were on board the schooner, only two persons, a man and a young woman. The men were both lost. The woman was saved, though apparently dead. She was taken on board the steamer, but by the unremitting exertion of Col. FAVOR, of the St. John Company, and the ladies on board the steamer, she was resuscitated.

The schooner was from Surrey to Boston, loaded with stone. The boats of the steamer were lowered immediately after the collision, and every effort was made by Capt. WOOD and the crew of the steamer to save those who were on board of the schooner. As soon as all had been done that could be done to save them, attention was turned to the steamer, which was making water very fast, and on examination it was found that the current had been carried away, where water was coming in very rapidly. Orders were immediately given to remove the cargo into the after part of the steamer, which in a measure checked the leak. The head of the vessel was then turned to the harbor, distant about ten or twelve miles, where she arrived at about 8 o'clock, and was run upon a very smooth beach for repairs, for which, it being high water at the time, a good opportunity was offered at low tide. Great praise is due to Captain SPARKS, late of the ship *Virginia*, who happened to be on board the steamer, for his exertions to stop the leak and in quieting the fears of the passengers, which at one time were not without foundation.—*Boston Traveller.*

There has been a riot in Manchester, England, growing out of some city missionaries endeavoring to preach in the streets. The missionaries were driven off by the mob.

...Daily Times.

...SATURDAY, AUGUST 19 1854.

...Sampson Low, Son & Co., No. ... Hill, London, are our authorized ... and will receive subscriptions and adver... for the DAILY or WEEKLY TIMES.

SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

In order to suit the convenience of a very large class of readers, whom the Mail does not reach every day, and who desire the TIMES oftener than once a week, we shall commence the publication about the middle of September next of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES. It will be printed on a sheet of the same size, and in the same style as the DAILY TIMES, and will contain all the matter published in the Daily except the advertisements. The first number will be issued at the commencement of our third year, on the 19th of September. It will be sent to subscribers, by Mail, in any part of the United States, or elsewhere, for THREE DOLLARS a year, payable in all cases in advance.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

Archbishop Hughes and the Times.

"PHILO-VERITAS," in a fourth letter, which we publish elsewhere, lifts his visor and stands forth to the astonishment and admiration of the public at large, as Archbishop HUGHES. In his third letter, published on Thursday last, professing to take us "at our word," he "denied emphatically that we had positive knowledge of the truthfulness *of any one statement*" in either of two specified articles published in previous numbers of the DAILY TIMES. "If you have such knowledge," he proceeded to say, "will you please *designate* among those propositions which I have taken the liberty to deny and denounce as false, *any* one of the truth of which you had such positive knowledge." And by way of making the appeal more impressive, he added that an "answer to this respectful question is waited for with patience and vigilance."

Being sincerely desirous to oblige our correspondent in so reasonable a request, we complied with it as literally and distinctly as possible, in the words following, to wit:

"The substance of the articles in the TIMES to which he has taken exception, was, that differences of opinion had arisen in the Roman Catholic Church, involving the principles of the Know-Nothing or Native American movement, and that these differences, or doubts, had led the authorities of the Roman Catholic Church to canvass the relative claims and eligibility for high office, of functionaries of *foreign and those of native birth*. We stated that the design has heretofore been entertained at Rome of creating a Cardinalate for the United States, and of elevating one of the Roman Catholic Bishops of the United States to that office;—that this proposition had been canvassed with reference to its effect on public sentiment in the United States;—that differences of opinion obtained among the functionaries of the Church on that point; that the question was also raised whether the new Cardinal, if one should be appointed, ought to be an American by birth, or not; that upon this point also there was some difference of opinion in the councils of the Church; and, furthermore, that the Roman Catholic Church in the United States as a body, was not unanimous in denouncing the Know-Nothing or Native American movement of the day. We asserted that we had high authority for these statements—authority which warranted us in claiming positive *knowledge* of their truth. And with all due respect to "PHILO-VERITAS," and in spite of his sweeping and apparently specific denials, *we reassert our belief that they are substantially true.* We have authority for them which does not leave us at liberty to doubt their truth, if we would."

After this careful compliance with his own request, we certainly thought that "PHILO-VERITAS" would meet the issue he had so confidently invited. Archbishop HUGHES, it will be seen, does not deem it advisable to do so. He passes in silence these statements, thus reduced to distinct and specific form at his own request, and fastens with renewed and augmented eagerness upon the phraseology of a single sentence in a previous article, and upon our unhappy ecclesiastical declaration that "Infallibility was *scratching its temporal head* within the Vatican at Rome."

Archbishop HUGHES tenders us an issue of veracity, in regard to our statement that "Know-Nothingism had broken out among the Roman Catholic Bishops of the United States." Before accepting, or declining, such an issue, we respectfully crave at the Archbishop's hands a more precise definition of terms:—for in such a case, as he well knows, everything depends on the meaning given to words. He may find it convenient to understand one thing by the phrase in question, while we meant another; and in that case it would not be easy to make the issue for which he seems to be so eager. If he understood us to assert that some of the Roman Catholic Bishops have joined a Know-Nothing Lodge, (if there be such a thing,)—that they have taken the Know-Nothing oath, and learned the Know-Nothing grip, and pledged themselves to vote the Know-Nothing ticket, (if there are any such things in the Know-Nothing order,) he could probably vindicate his veracity by venturing a denial of such assertions. So far as we know, or have reason to believe, Know-Nothingism has *not* "broken out" among the Roman Catholic Bishops of the United States, in any such sense as this.

But we will take the liberty of calling the Archbishop's attention to one specific statement,—made at his own request and upon his distinct challenge,—of the particular facts which at once define and illustrate the sense in which we used the expression that Know-Nothingism had broken out in the quarter referred to. And if it will in the least facilitate his comprehension of the precise state of the case, we will add,—that, (as we have been informed,) Know-Nothingism consists mainly in objecting to a *foreigner's* holding any high office involving civil functions and relations, within the United States;—that the design was once entertained by the Supreme Pontiff of the Roman Catholic Church, to appoint a Cardinal (who is, by virtue of his office, a Prince of the temporal Government of Rome, as well as a high functionary of the Church) for the United States; that the design was also entertained to appoint Archbishop HUGHES, of New-York, to that high office;—and that sundry of the Roman Catholic Bishops in the United States *opposed that appointment*, by both verbal and written communications to the Pope, placing their opposition mainly on the ground that Archbishop HUGHES was a *foreigner by birth*, and that the appointment ought not therefore to be made. And those Bishops, in taking this ground,—in opposing the elevation of Archbishop HUGHES to the Cardinalate because he was a foreigner,—adopted one of the fundamental principles which, (as we have been informed,) characterize the Know-Nothing organization. And in this sense, and to this extent, Know-Nothingism may certainly be said to have "broken out among the Roman Catholic Bishops in the United States."

Now, in making these statements, we do not profess to have been eye or ear witnesses of the transactions to which they relate. Our "educational and religious training" has not fitted us to stand upon the eminence from which we could look directly upon such high proceedings. And it is possible, moreover, that they might have taken place even without the knowledge of Archbishop HUGHES. So that it is absurd to talk of our assertions and his denials as involving any question of relative personal veracity. Such a form of expression may suit the purposes of the Archbishop, and divert public attention from points he does not care to have made conspicuous. But it is quite out of place in such a controversy; and in that sense, if in no other, it is impertinent. For all these statements we have good authority; such authority as warrants us in reasserting "positive knowledge of their truthfulness." And what is more, now that they have been made so distinct that they cannot be evaded, we do not believe that Archbishop HUGHES himself will deny that they are substantially true.

Much the larger portion of the letter of "PHILO-VERITAS," which appears in this morning's TIMES, is devoted to Mr. JOHN MITCHEL. Of course, with that we have nothing whatever to do.

Affairs in Spain.

The Washington *Union*, in an article which we copy elsewhere, notes the evident disposition of the popular party in Spain, to get rid altogether of the Monarchy and to establish a Republican system. It refers also to the fact that, in such an endeavor, it would be opposed by both France and England;—that Spain is now without money and without credit;—that the Spanish people have now no allies, and that their best course is obviously *to seek the alliance of the United States*, by adjusting all the questions at issue between the two Governments. The plain English of all this is, that if the popular party now seeking the ascendancy in Spain *will sell Cuba to the United States*, the United States *will aid them*, with money and moral support, *in establishing a Republican Government in Spain.* This is important and encouraging language. It indicates that our Government is not utterly indifferent to the progress of free principles in Europe, at least when its own interests can be promoted thereby. We scarcely dare hope that our present Administration is likely to do anything so sensible, and so much in keeping with our duty towards Republicanism abroad, as to adopt the policy thus shadowed forth.

Yet the language of the *Union* derives fresh significance from its harmony with intelligence that reaches us from another quarter. Our London Correspondent, in a letter published in the TIMES, several days since, gave the following very interesting statement of steps taken by Mr. BUCHANAN, in London, in regard to the Revolution then in progress in Spain;

Mr. BUCHANAN has sent a special messenger to Washington with a dispatch, of which the following are the outlines: A revolution has taken place in Spain. This fact has occurred without any participation in it on the part of the United States. The well-known relations of the two Powers—Spain and America—make it, however, of the utmost importance that the United States should not remain indifferent lookers-on of the *reconstruction* of a Government, with which they are to come in daily contact, on a point of extraordinary importance. The Federal Government is so much the more entitled to do something in that way, because other Powers will not scruple to exert all their influence, so as to make the *results* of this revolution in Spain accord with their peculiar sympathies and interests—sympathies and interests entirely opposite to those of Republican America. England will *protect* the Coburg-Braganza combination, with PEDRO as King of the *united* Peninsula. NAPOLEON *has no objection*, if successful, to a restoration of the Bourbons in the person of MONTEMOLIN, but, for the time being patronizes ISABELLA, with ESPARTERO at the head of the Cabinet. Russia, merely to alarm her French enemy, intrigues for MONTPENSIER, while, between all this *active* interference of crowned heads in a monarchical point of view, the National, the Democratic Republican wish and tendency of Spain, is left entirely unaided. *Mr. Buchanan thinks that this indifference is neither in the interest, nor in the dignity of the United States. He, therefore, hopes that Congress will not separate before giving the President full powers to act, on the basis of a de facto revolution, and in accordance with good faith, the law of nations and popular sovereignty, with every possible energy, in favor of the free expression and realization of the Spanish national will, as the fruit of this last struggle.* I do not pretend to have given the words and the order of reasoning of Mr. BUCHANAN'S dispatch, but maintain that I have correctly rendered its contents and spirit.

These are important recommendations and the tone of the *Union's* article indicate that they have been received with favor b the Executive department at Washington. We presume the President has sufficien power, if he sees fit to use it, to lend to the Republican party in Spain such aid as they may require, in the effort to establish popular institutions in that country. Our Spanish relations are increasing in importance daily, and cannot fail ere long to command a large degree of public attention. The Revolution in Spain has greatly diminished the chances of collision with that power.

Pacific News.

The steamer *Empire City* came in yesterday with the California mails—her dates are no later than by the *Star of the West*—with later news from the Isthmus, later from the Pacific coast of South America, and from Australia. Yet from neither of these places is the news of much importance. What there is of it we have given, but little of it will spoil or whet any man's appetite hereabouts. It is quite refreshing to witness the resignation of the Panama papers to the Greytown suffering, and interesting to see them study the interest of passengers bound from ocean to ocean, and innocently predict the effect that it must have upon the safety of the Nicaragua route, to turn so many vagabonds out of their Greytown home to plunder along the line of transit. The burning of the ship *Townsend* will not fail of a reading, and the capture of the Russian bark by the French steamer *Phoque* helps us to realize that the war is on both sides of us.

Cholera Treatment in the Hospitals.

As the subject of Cholera engrosses much of the attention of the public, we have thought it not inappropriate to present a synopsis of the treatment which is pursued in the various Cholera Hospitals here and in the vicinity.

In the Franklin-street Hospital, the calomel practice is mainly relied on. This remedy is given in doses of from 20 to 40 grains, and repeated as often as it is rejected by the stomach. A solution of camphor in chloroform is also given, in doses of from 10 to 20 drops frequently repeated, for the purpose, in conjunction with the calomel, of arresting the discharges. It is the purpose of Dr. VANDERVEER to produce salivation in every case, and no death has yet occurred when this has taken place. Opium and astringents are not allowed. Stimulation internally with brandy and carbonate of ammonia, and externally with the hot-air bath, mustard, &c, are considered valuable adjuncts. The success of this treatment is deemed sufficiently satisfactory to warrant its exclusive use.

The Mott-street Hospital, under the medical supervision of Dr. CONANT, has been very recently established. The remedies used here are calomel, opium, camphor and capsicum, to arrest the discharges, with brandy and spirits of ammonia when stimulants are necessary—and the hot-air baths, mustard, &c., to restore warmth to the surface. So far as it has been tested, this treatment has given satisfaction to Dr. CONANT.

In the Brooklyn Cholera Hospital the treatment of the disease is extremely simple. To arrest the vomiting, an emetic of salt and water is administered, if there is no tenderness on pressure over the stomach; after this, the organ almost invariably becomes quieted at once, so that other remedies are well retained. *One* grain of calomel is then given every hour, sprinkled on the back of the tongue and washed down with ice-water, and repeated until the discharges are altered in character. Salivation is avoided. When stimulants are necessary, sulphuric ether is used, and the amount given is regulated by its effects, regardless of quantity. The hot-air baths, blisters and spirits turpentine, are also here used externally when necessary. But Dr. HUTCHISON thinks that the value of stimulation, both externally and internally, has been very much overrated, and he has recently abandoned, to a great extent, all stimulants but beef tea made very strong, which is at the same time highly nutritious.

Neither opium nor astringents have been administered here, because the discharges are considered curative in their tendency; the result of an effort of nature to rid the system of the poison which has produced the disease. The effect of this rather novel treatment has been, we are informed, in the highest degree satisfactory; so much so indeed, that when a patient is admitted with vomiting and purging, his recovery is announced with very great certainty.

The same treatment was used by Dr. H. in the epidemic which prevailed in 1849 with such malignity on the Mississippi River. The injection of fluids into the veins has also been tried in three cases, and in one with the apparent effect of prolonging life twenty hours. The fluid used in the latter case was a solution of the salts which exist in healthy blood, and which have been ascertained to be deficient in the blood of cholera patients, but present in their discharges.

A majority of the patients admitted into all of these Hospitals are in *articulo morbis*, many dying almost immediately after admission, so that the proportion of deaths reported is really no criterion of the success of the practice pursued. This can only be determined by knowing the condition of the cases on admission.

The Greytown Outrage.

The Washington *Union* is doing all in its power to excite popular resentment against Great Britain, in order to shield the Administration from popular indignation for the Greytown outrage. Its argument is, that Great Britain's philanthropy is hypocritical;—that Greytown was under British protection;—and that its destruction was, therefore, fully justifiable.

The *Union* must count largely on the credulity of its readers, if it hopes to impose upon them by such shallow sophistry. The destruction of Greytown does not depend at all for its character, on the conduct of Great Britain, nor on its connection with the Government of that country. Greytown had certain municipal authorities which the United States recognized, by making demands upon them for money and an apology. Whether the town was under British protection or not, the duty of our Government was none the less clear, to proceed in settling and enforcing demands upon the authorities in accordance with the usages of civilized nations. If it belonged to Nicaragua, the Government of that country should have been held responsible. If it was under the British Protectorate, the British Government should have been appealed to. If to neither, the claim should have been made matter of negotiation, and if justice and necessity should warrant, of reprisals. But bombarding a town to recover a debt, is not exactly in accordance with the spirit of the nineteenth century, or with the usages of a Christian people.

Our sympathy with Capt. HOLLINS for having been required to execute so barbarous and disgraceful an order, would be more lively but for his discreditable treatment of Lieut. JOLLY, of the British ship *Bermuda*. That officer, deeming it his duty to protect Greytown from the menaced bombardment, but having a greatly inferior force to the *Cyane*, was compelled to content himself with protesting against it. Instead of acknowledging his protest and sympathizing, in the spirit of a gentleman and an officer, with the necessity that constrained his inaction, Capt. HOLLINS tauntingly regrets that his force was not *twice* as great as his own. The clear implication is that *he* would have fought Lieut. JOLLY with half his force. This is in the spirit of a braggart,—not of a gallant officer. If Capt. HOLLINS had ventured to fight any ship with double his force, he would probably have been cashiered for so rash and so reckless an act.

The *Union* will have very hard work to relieve the Administration from the disgrace of this exploit.

The *Journal of Commerce*, in offering its account of the recent arrest of the captains and crews of two vessels for robbery in the East River, makes the following extraordinary statement:

We trust that the result of this arrest will not be similar to that which we announced a few weeks ago. A somewhat noted individual was arrested for stealing 100 bushels of wheat, and six barrels of flour, from the lighter of FANCHER & MCCHESNEY. He has since been discharged, and *told Mr. Fancher openly that he paid for his discharge the sum of* $150. A copy of his discharge has since been obtained, and the *only question now seems to be, whether the loser of the property or the Justice is entitled to the money.*

It strikes us that the division of the plunder is *not* the "only question" to be decided in this case. If Mr. FANCHER has received any such information as that described, it is his duty to institute an investigation into the matter. Who is the Justice thus implicated in a nefarious transaction? Mr. FANCHER owes it to the community to have him arraigned before the proper tribunal, that his conduct may be investigated. We trust he will not content himself with having thus thrown suspicion on *all* our Justices without enabling the innocent to clear themselves, by fixing the guilt where it belongs.

The British and Central America.

It is clear to every mind, that the recent occurrences at San Juan have rendered an early settlement of the question of the British Mosquito Protectorate a matter of absolute necessity. Negotiations with reference thereto have been for some time pending at London, as we understand; but the present exigencies cannot fail to force some conclusion on the subject very soon, either by treaty or war. Under these circumstances, it is important that every American should make himself familiar with the history of the question. The letter of our special Washington correspondent, published this morning, contains a concise and comprehensive view of the first chapter in this history, presented in a shape so tangible that every schoolboy may fully understand it. This letter is the first of a short series, recently promised by our correspondent, in which it is his purpose to present the whole subject from its earliest initiation down the present hour. It will be read with interest and profit.

A Sign in the Heavens.

Thousands looked up yesterday, and looked away crying. For it is very hard on the eyes to look at such interesting phenomena as were visible about noonday in the sky. Around the sun was a large circle, just such an one of mingled yellow and umber or "wood color," as always used to assure us that a terrible storm was brewing. But cutting this, was a milk-white halo of much larger diameter, whose circumference passed directly over the centre of the sun's disc. It encircled the zenith as if some of the powers of darkness, NADIR or APOLLYON, had been detected in a league to drag it down. It was a sight of marvelous beauty, and a rare one.

Musical.

"The Puritans" was produced last night at Castle Garden, with the usual insufficiency of scenery and costume. Verily, our people must have a wondrous love for the concord of sweet sounds: for at the spherical establishment above named there is certainly no sense but that of hearing gratified. The management no doubt imagine that the two melancholy soldiers, clad in antique costume of no particular period, who are visible on the drawing up of the curtain, can, by force of fancy, be credited by the audience as warriors of the time of CROMWELL. But they can't! By no stretch of imagination can an audience through the agency of a pair of unhappy individuals in loose "tights" and Chinese skull-caps, mournfully marching on the top of a tea-box, supposed to represent a fortress, delude themselves into the idea that they are in the time of Rump Parliament, and Mr. PRYNNE.

We regret to say that *Queen Henrietta* of England is open to the same objection. Although not having had the honor of a personal acquaintance with that unhappy lady, we will, nevertheless, take it upon ourselves to say, that she was not unusually seedy in costume, and, at the time of her misfortunes, had not seen her birth-day.

In the part of *Acturo*, we must unhesitatingly say that Signor BERALDI distinguished himself. His voice is tender, pure, and sympathetic. That he has dramatic force in him, is, we fancy, evident enough, although extreme youth at present seems to exercise a somewhat favorable influence on his action. His singing of the passionate appeal—*A te cara amor talora*, with its swaying rythm and exquisitely graceful turns—was admirable; and his voice, so tender in pathetic airs, was all through perfectly sustained and satisfactory. There is no question but that, in time, Signor BERALDI must become a tenor of distinguished excellence. His voice will doubtless gather strength every day, and careful study will supply that artistic finish which a careful critic must observe he lacks just a present.

The baritone, Signor GRAZIANI, did not acquit himself quite so well as his younger colleague. His voice, at times fine and of rich quality, is unequal and his closes are almost always bad. We observed too that some of his airs had to be transposed to suit the register of his voice, which is anything but an improvement, as it detracts considerably from the sombre character with which the composer has invested the music allotted to *Ricardo*. In the duett *Suoni la Tromba*, he however acquitted himself very well, and was encored in company with COLETTI, who sang better in that than in any other air in the Opera.

Of Madame BERTUCCA MARETZEK, we have little to say beyond that the part of *Elvira* is entirely unsuited to her. She certainly has improved, but not sufficiently to enable her to compass a *rôle* that requires both passionate and florid singing. Her rendering of *Son bergine bezzosa* was creditable, but no more. The inseparable sharpness of her voice detracts almost wholly from the pleasure derivable from her somewhat clever executive facility.

We have seldom listened to a worse orchestra than we had the misery of encountering last night. Badly balanced, instrumentally considered, it was totally incapable of rendering those lights and shades which, as it were, fill in the outlines of the opera given by the singers. It was steadily led by Conductor, but even his skill did not prevent a sense of poorness and insufficiency from stealing over one's senses. A little more strength in the stringed instruments would, we think, be desirable.

"The Puritans" appear to have been carefully rehearsed, for there was no hitch or breakdown as far as we could see, and really, after some operatic experience at Castle Garden, that is saying a good deal.

Things at the Hall.

The Boards met early and adjourned early and transacted a very small amount of business last night. The Council was occupied chiefly with third readings.

The Aldermen took up the proposition to appropriate the sum of $1,000 as a testimonial to Capt. FITCH and the other gallant seamen who rescued the crew of the ship *Winchester* when that vessel was wrecked, and for which deed the Captain's name is now held in sanctity in the precincts of Wall-street. The Aldermen were, in part, quite unable to see the propriety of making appropriations for such a purpose; and Mr. HOWARD again illustrated the economical spirit of the Sixth Ward by objecting to any expenditure of money for such a purpose. After some remarks, which did not display very conspicuous intelligence, the resolution was laid upon the table. The Board entertained no objection to the passage of a separate vote of thanks to this gentleman; but it demurred to the Alderman's motion to incorporate the two motions. After some further consideration, the subject of the FITCH testimonial was referred to a Committee for consideration.

It is so idle to talk about the Cleaning of the Streets, that the name of that farce provokes a "smile." (There are two or three kinds of smiles.) It is, however, clear that all the money is gone—somewhere; and that the streets remain in their abominable condition. The citizens of the Tenth Ward presented their sad and pitiful story about the dirt, yesterday. A petition, signed by forty-seven competent witnesses, was received in the Board of Aldermen. They say that for a few weeks after the new contracts were executed, (upon the accession of Commissioner GLAZIER,) the streets of the Ward were kept comparatively clean; but that the condition thereof is now filthy beyond compare. This is the cry throughout the City.

There is a split among the Aldermen as to the propriety of *grooving* the Russ Pavement. Majority and minority reports were presented last evening; laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed.

No meetings take place to-night. Both Boards meet again on Monday.

The Dilemma of Spain.

From the Washington Union.

The Spanish insurrection has ceased to be a mere military revolt against a ministry, and widens every day into the proportions of a popular revolution. Although it does not yet distinctly appear which of the contending parties are masters of the situation, yet to those who are at all familiar with the politics of Spain it is clear that a radical reorganization of the Government is inevitable. One fact stands out conspicuously in the movement: that just in proportion as the programme of leaders has been enlarged by propositions of popular enfranchisement, the power of the revolution has advanced, and its triumph secured. O'DONNELL, a moderado, who took the initiative, failed because the people were everywhere indifferent to a mercenary struggle between him and SARTORIUS, rival aspirants for the power and patronage of the Government. No principle was at stake. The only alternate presented was, whether an existing Government, with full pockets, should be exchanged for one with empty purses.

The next scene in the drama showed the strength of the popular cause in the reluctant deference paid by the military leaders, O'DONNELL and CONCHA, to the demands of DULCE and MESSINA, the popular leaders. So soon as the cry went forth, under the sanction of this combination, that the freedom of the press must be sustained, that the constitution of 1837 must be reëstablished, and a representative assembly elected, the insurgents' troops were everywhere joined by the people. Madrid itself accepted the revolution; the Queen-Mother, with the ministers, were fugitives, and the Queen herself a prisoner in the palace.

The appearance of ESPARTERO upon the stage indicates the distrust of the liberals towards O'DONNELL, and their determination to confide the Government, whatever shape it may take, *to the most liberal of the present generation of Spanish Statesmen—an honest man and a true patriot.* His proclamation pledges him to stand by the liberties of the people, and is silent as to the Queen. This leads us to call attention to the fact that, while the Queen has been denounced for grave misconduct as a sovereign and a woman, the leaders of the movement have been silent as to her fate, and the people of Madrid have respected her person. This policy results from the difficulty of determining upon the future. Spain is without money and without credit. France is ready, at a moment's notice, to march an army across her frontiers the instant a republic is established or an Orleans dynasty proclaimed; England, who placed ISABELLA on the throne against the legitimist pretensions of Don CARLOS, would not suffer his son MONTEMOLIN to ascend the throne, and thereby contribute to the preponderance of absolutism in the European system. In this dilemma, the Spanish people have no allies. Destitute of resources, torn and distracted by contending factions, on the brink of one of those disastrous civil wars which, from their frequency and folly, seem to be the chronic afflictions of her system, *where is Spain to look for a solution of the problem of her present situation? Only in a frank and manly restoration of her friendly relations with the United States.* Let her at once come to an adjustment of those embarrassing questions forced upon this country by the miserable Government which she has just exterminated—a Government made ignominious for a degree of faithlessness to her own people scarcely more unjustifiable than its outrageous, disregard of the rights of our citizens. *The United States have profound interest in the independence of Spain, and in her freedom from foreign dictation on the part of England and France.* Every American would discover in the regeneration of her people, in the development of her internal resources, in the establishment of a free Government based upon the national will, motives for a cordial and intimate alliance with a Government that should be established with these objects and upon these principles.

LONG ISLAND.

Navy-Yard Affairs.

Nearly everything is in a state of repose at the Navy-Yard. Nearly, but not quite. We did see a few men yesterday at work on the new smithery—two masons and four men waiting on them; this force was under the superintendence of one man. The Superintendent appeared to work the hardest. Better times are expected very soon, and all eyes are now turned towards the expected flow of gold coin from the Treasury.

The frigate *Independence* is now ready for her officers and crew—she was so reported to the Department last Wednesday. This vessel will probably be put into commission within a few days. Commodore MERVIN, ordered to the Pacific squadron, and now rusticating in the country, is to take her out to the Pacific as his flag ship, to relieve the *St. Lawrence*. Captain TATNALL goes out in command. The *Independence* is a fine ship, and will speak for herself if an opportunity occurs.

The work on the new war steamer has not been commenced yet. Mr. SEERS, her constructor, has returned from Washington, and his arrival at the Yard to give directions to this matter is daily expected.

A brig and a schooner are at the Yard, leading with live oak for "one of the six war steamers" to be built at the Washington Navy-Yard.

Since the arrest of a portion of the gang who have been committing depredations at the Navy-Yard, a large quantity of the timber stolen has been returned in a very secret manner. Thursday night some twenty pieces were towed back to the dock by unseen hands.

EXEMPT FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF BROOKLYN.—This Association met last evening. Mr. DANIEL VAN VOORHIS in the Chair. The principal business brought before the meeting was the report of a Committee to whom it was referred, to report on the expediency of establishing a Fire Insurance Company, under the auspices of the Association and the Department. The Committee reported favorably, and the report was adopted.

It was then moved and carried, that the Committee be continued in order to take the necessary preliminary measures, and to report to this Association at their next meeting.

ENBANKMENT ACCIDENT IN BROOKLYN.—About 7 o'clock last evening, as a number of white and colored children were playing in a newly dug cellar on High-street, between Jay and Bridge, one side of the cellar caved in, burying two white and two black children. Assistance was immediately at hand, and all were rescued in safety with the exception of a white boy ten years of age, named CHARLES JACKSON, who, when taken was nearly dead, from suffocation; but was, a few hours afterwards, so resuscitated as to be considered out of danger.

FIREMEN'S GRAVES.—The Evergreen Cemetery Company have offered to provide to the Fire Department of Williamsburg a burial place for the interment of such of their members as may lose their lives in the discharge of their duties or otherwise. The offer has been accepted, and the arrangements will soon be completed.

On Wednesday morning about 3 o'clock a fire broke out in the [illegible] Store of [illegible], Greenpoint, south of Carr, on Franklin-street, communicated to the shop of Mr. [illegible] and CARY & ROGERS' lumberyard, on the north, and two extensive warehouses on the south, reducing them to ruins, and consuming a large amount of property, among the principal items of which are 4,500 bales of hemp, 1,000 barrels of pork, and 150 hogsheads of sugar, and [illegible] worth of FAIRBANKS' and other scales. Total value of property, $160,000; total insurance $136,4000—mostly falling on St. Louis companies.

AMHERST COLLEGE—RESIGNATION OF THE PRESIDENT.—The Springfield *Republican's* correspondence relative to the commencement at Amherst College, states that President HITCHCOCK has resigned his position as the head of the College. He has filled the post since 1845, and during [illegible] to place the College in its existing high, honorable and strong position, both intellectually and [illegible] pecuniarily. He retires because his health will not permit the continuance of the heavy care and [illegible] which the place imposes. The government of the College is now casting about for a successor. It is a field of great usefulness;—few places there are in the country which appeal more strongly than this does to a right ambition,—to the man who would make his mark as a Christian scholar and [illegible] tual philanthropist. Dr. HITCHCOCK retires with the respect and love of all, and what is also comfortable, in view of the necessities of his [illegible] the receipt of an abundant income from his [illegible] and the accumulated savings of former years. He will of course remain as President until a successor is obtained. There is mention made of Prof. PARK of Andover, Rev. RICHARD S. STORRS, of Brooklyn, Prof. H. B. SMITH of New-York, and Rev Dr. SHEPARD of Bangor, in connection with the office.—*Albany Register.*

☞ Mrs. ABBY KELLEY FOSTER has been appointed General Financial Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and has, we understand, already entered upon the duties of the office.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Aug. 19.

HARD TIMES.—A new novel by CHARLES DICKENS. Chapters 28, 29 and 30.

SKETCHES IN WASHINGTON, No. 5.
The first discovery of COLUMBUS.
Anecdotes and gossip about CHAS. LAMB.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE—Letters from London, Paris, Havana and Jamaica.

DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE—From Washington, Ohio, &c.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF EUROPE—Intelligence from the seat of War. Triumph of the Spanish Insurrectionists. Progress of the Chinese Rebellion, &c.

Important from California, Nicaragua, Oregon, Sandwich Islands, Australia, &c.

Congressional to the adjournment.

EDITORIALS.—The European Tendencies—Growth of Infidelity in the United States—Voting the War Supplies—Another case of English Oppression—The Results of a Session—American Exaggeration—American Newspapers—London Gossip—Dr. PETERMANN'S Changes of Sentiment in the Progress of the United States—The California News.

Careful reports of meetings in the City and [illegible], and the News in a condensed and readable form.

COMMERCIAL—A carefully prepared statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statements of the Banks of the City of New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturdays, at the low price of Two DOLLARS per annum, in advance. Two copies for $3; Five copies for $5 will be sent to one address. Single copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers ready for mailing, at 6¼ cents each.

☞ The postage on this paper to any part of the United States is 26 cents per annum, and within the State of New-York is 13 cents. Published by RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. 129 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A COMPLETE REVOLUTION IN THE TREATMENT of Chills and Fever is resulting from the admirable preparation known as DESHLER'S ANTI PERIODIC OR FEVER AND AGUE PILL. It is a remedy tasteless, harmless and thoroughly effectual. It produces no nausea, dizziness or roaring in the head. It makes no quackish pretensions to cure numerous and opposite diseases, but, in confirmation of its claims, simply refers to the remarkable cures which it is daily effecting. Physicians prescribe it; the clergy buy it for distribution among the people; the poor pronounce it the cheapest, because the only certain remedy; and apothecaries acknowledge that where it once gains a footing, it supersedes all other remedies.

Read the following, which are among thousands of cures that have been effected since May last, and vouchers of which are daily being forwarded to the proprietor:

NEW-PROSPECT, Herren Co. N. J., July 8 1854.

C. D. DESHLER—*Dear Sir:* On the 25th July, 1853, I was violently attacked with fever and ague, and since that time I tried almost everything that was recommended to me without good effect. I had the services of two physicians in this State, and one in the City of New-York, besides using various ague remedies, but all ineffectually. On the 9th of June, I received your Pills and after [illegible] using them for three weeks, I am completely recovered, and enjoy better health than at any time since July 26, 1853, as may be also testified to by my neighbors. In three weeks of using the Pills, I gained six pounds of flesh. My agues have not returned since the first week, and I am again able to preach as I was wont. Within [illegible] your Pills, I preached two or three times of a Sabbath, and felt less sense of weariness than I used to feel when preaching only once a day. I consider your medicine to be priceless, and the most effectual remedy extant.

You are at liberty to use this testimony as you please, as I am in hopes that others may be benefited as I have been. I remain, Sir, yours most respectfully,

GEO H JONES

SAFE HARBOR, Lancaster Co., Pa., July 13, 1854.

MR C. D. DESHLER: I am at a loss to know what to say in regard to your Great Medicine, other than that they are the best Pills that ever came to this section of the country. We sold ten boxes out of the first dozen received, and they have effected ten permanent cures. We certainly feel under many obligations to you for sending your Pills among us. We hail it as a perfect "Godsend." If you want any certificates from us here, let me know. One person who purchased a box says: That Pills were worth a hundred dollars a box, and that he would have gave a hundred dollars in doctors' bills had he known of your Pills a year ago." Your obedient servant, H. H. [illegible].

Price $1 per box; or for the convenience of those residing where it has not been introduced as yet, it will be forwarded by mail, pre-paid, to any one enclosing $1 in postage stamps in any part of the United States except Oregon and California, or to those for 36 stamps. Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No 149 Chambers st.; CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st., and by GILBERT, WENTZ & CO., No. 177 North 3d-st., Philadelphia. Wholesale Agents; and at retail by KING, corner Broadway and John-st.; ODOUBIE, corner Broadway and 14th st.; GUION, corner Bowery and Grand-st.; SHEDDEN corner Bowery and 4th st.; GUSTAV RAMSPERGER, No 82 Ottowa-st.; HUTCHINGS, No 132 West Broadway; BERRIAN, No 170 Grand-st., Williamsburg; Mrs HAYES, No 176 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; JAS W SMITH, Court-st., Brooklyn; THOS. J HAYES No 124 Atlantic st., Brooklyn; SAMUEL HAYES, No. 49 Montgomery st., Jersey City. Orders from the trade may be addressed to C. D. DESHLER, New-Brunswick, N. J.

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK.—JAMES E. RAY, No 198 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of Hosiery and Under Garments, Wholesale and Retail. All goods shown cheerfully. Assorted family, offered at a small advance on the original cost and submitted to the purchaser's unbiassed opinion.

DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS.—Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, at No 120 Arch-st., Philadelphia.—Will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, such as constipation, Inward piles, fullness, or blood to the head; acidity of the stomach, nausea, heart burn, disgust for food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach; swimming of the head, hurried and difficult breathing, fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, limbs, &c; sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant in apprehension of evil, and great depression of spirits. For sale in New-York by H. H. DANDS, No 152 Fulton-st.; C. H. RING, No 192 Broadway; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, No. 39 Warren-st.; BOYD & PAUL, No 149 Chambers st.; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No 81 Barclay st.; OLCOTT, MCKISSON & ROBINS, No 127 Maiden-lane; H. HAYES, Brooklyn, and by druggists and dealers of medicine everywhere.

ASTHMA CURED BY INHALATION.—Dr. OSBORN, *Dear Sir:* I have used one package of your HYGEANA, and can now safely say I am cured of the Asthma, a disease of six years' standing. The Hygeana must be its own [illegible]—a single trial of it is sufficient to prove its superiority over all other medicines for the cure of all diseases of the lungs or throat. Yours truly

JAS. F KENNEDY, Postmaster.

DUNCANNON, Pa., June 2 1854.

Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No 149 Chambers st.; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., corner of John st. and Broadway; F. H. RAND, No 363 Hudson-st and 672 Sth-av.; C. H. RING, corner of Wooster and Houston sts.; Mrs. HAYES, No 176 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; and RUSSELL & SCHOTT, No 28 North Market-st., Philadelphia. Price $3 a package, or 4 packages for $10; sent free by express.

PIANOS.—HALLETT & CUMSTON'S PIANOS.—These instruments have long been before the public and have become justly celebrated for their superior [illegible]. T. Gilbert & Co.'s Premium Pianos, with the Æolean commanded by the Press throughout the civilized world; Horace Waters' Pianos, for power, purity and sweetness of tone and elasticity of touch, they challenge comparison with those of all other makers; Gilbert's Pianos; also Jacob Chickering's Pianos. All of the [illegible] found only at the great music establishment of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway. Sold at prices to defy all competition.

SEWING MACHINES—THE LAST DECISION.—All SEWING MACHINES made by other companies that directly infringe one, and some of these several, [illegible] tests, and those who use them will be [illegible] they shall at once procure from us a [illegible] fitted with Mr Howe our Machines are now [illegible] a shadow of offence claim, and as the [illegible] prices. About the superiority of our Machines, both in performance and workmanship, there never has been any doubt. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

DAMAGED SILKS.—JUST RECEIVED, A [illegible] stock of rich Brocade, Plaid and Plain Silks, slightly damaged by water on board of the steamer Pacific, which will be sold at a great bargain. Also, the Ladies' Cloak Store of E. H. LEADBEATER, (late Leadbeater & Lee,) No 344 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN READY-MADE C

...Tuesday, Aug 15.

...Esq., in the Chair.

...STREET COMMISSIONER AND ...CITY SUPERVISORS MEANWHILE.

A ... by forty-seven citizens of the ... received setting forth that during ... giving out of the contracts for ... Ward was kept in a good and ... but since that time through the ... neglect ... Inspector for that District (which neglect ... was caused by the refusal of the Board of ... ment of Streets and Lamps to pay ... due) the streets of that District ... are in a wretched condition.

... LORD said that the Committee on ... had a meeting on the subject of a pa... contractors, when it appeared to them ... had not means at his disposal to ... default of the contractors. He understood, however, that the difficulty was being ... in the other Board, by a resolution to appropriate ...

... HOWARD considered the endorsement ... a very feeble one for the contractor, he said, had left the streets so ... required but one sweeping to keep ... fortnight.

... WM. TUCKER contended that Mr. ... grant the contractors a certificate ... streets were clean, though they had not ... with the words of the contract, ... the streets twice each week. He ... Sixth Ward so clean as it was to-... own (the Eighth) was kept very clean. ... injustice was done the contractors ... their certificate.

... Alderman HOWARD called attention to the inconsistency of members who had voted for a strict ordinance to secure clean streets, and now turned around and censured the Commissioner for enforcing the terms of contracts under that ordinance. The petition was referred.

THE CLERKS OF MARKETS AGAIN.

Alderman BLUNT offered the following:

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps be directed to report to this Board, at its next meeting, the name of each clerk and deputy clerk in Washington, Franklin and Catharine Markets; and whether said clerks are acting under appointments made as required by the Charter. Also, whether said clerks receive their salaries; if so, by whom, and from what fund such salaries are paid.

Alderman HOWARD moved to lay the resolution on the table. To his knowledge the Alderman from the Third had brought in three resolutions of inquiry on this subject, which resulted in nothing but taking up the time of the Board.

The resolution passed by a vote of 11 to 5.

On motion the usual business was suspended to take up papers from the Board of Councilmen.

TESTIMONIAL TO CAPT. PITCH.

The resolution of thanks to the officers and crew of the U. S. steamship *Washington*, for rescuing the passengers and crew of the ship *Winchester*, and appropriating $1,000, was taken up and a concurrence moved by Alderman HERRICK.

Alderman HOWARD moved to amend by introducing the name of John W. Garside, a fireman, who had saved three lives at a fire in Grand-street, which was voted down by a majority of 13 to 2, as entirely out of place—the members, at the same time, expressing their perfect willingness to pass independent resolutions of thanks to Mr. Garside.

Alderman BLUNT moved a reference to the Committee on Finance, which was supported by Aldermen WM. TUCKER and VOORHIS—the latter contending that Capt. Pitch and his men had simply done their duty, and it was an insult to appropriate money as a testimonial.

Referred by a vote of 9 to 6.

PAPERS CONCURRED IN.

Resolutions tendering use of the Governor's Room to the Fire Department, on occasion of laying corner-stone of new Firemen's Hall, on the 21st inst.

Reports of Committee on Fire Department, to have the Bell Tower in Twenty-second-street repaired. Of same, to have a new hose carriage built for Hose Company No 4. Of Committee on Repairs and Supplies, awarding contract for making alterations to house of Engine Company No. 14.

THE GANSEVOURT PROPERTY.

Alderman C. H. TUCKER asked leave to offer a resolution for taking from the table the reports in reference to the Gansevoort property, and referring the same to a Special Committee of Five, which was refused.

Subsequently, Alderman VOORHIS moved a reconsideration, which was carried and leave granted.

Alderman VOORHIS moved to amend, by referring to the Finance Committee instead of the Special Committee.

On motion of Alderman WAKELEY, the Aldermen of Eighteenth and First were added, and the reports referred to a Committee so composed.

GROOVING RUSS PAVEMENT IN BROADWAY.

Majority and minority reports from the Committee on Streets were received and laid on the table,—the first in favor of grooving the Russ & Reid pavement from Duane street to Morris-street, the latter opposed to it.

The Board adjourned to Monday evening.

Board of Councilmen.—FRIDAY, Aug. 11.

EDWIN J. BROWN, Esq., the President, in the Chair.

On motion the rules were suspended to enable Mr. FAYA to introduce the following resolution:

Resolved, That a special Committee be appointed to take charge of the remains of Brevet-Captain James McLane, formerly of the 1st Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, who died on the 9th inst, and that $300 be appropriated to pay the expenses the of. Adopted.

The President constituted Messrs Kimbark, Belden, W. H. Smith, Jeremiah and Moeller, such Committee.

BILLS PASSED.

Sewers.—Confirming assessments for building sewers in Thirteenth-street from Tenth-avenue to North River; in Broadway, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-streets; in Bayard, near Bowery; in Fifieth-street, between Sixth-avenue and Broadway; Thirty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues; Allen-street, near Hester; in Market-street, from East River to Division-street; in Thirty-third-street, near Second-avenue; Forty-sixth-street, between Stanton and Houston-streets; Forty-third street, between Sixth-avenue and Broadway; Fortieth-street, between Second and Third avenues; in Lexington-avenue, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-eighth-streets; Eleventh avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-fourth-streets; Seventh avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-streets; Front-street, between Peck-slip and Beekman-street.

Sunken Lots.—To fill sunken lots between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-streets and Tenth and Eleventh avenues; Avenues A and B and Fifteenth and Sixteenth-streets; Second and Third-avenues and Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets; Seventh and Eighth-avenues and Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh-streets; First and Second-avenues and Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-streets; Sixth and Seventh-avenues and Forty-second and Forty-third-streets; Sixth and Seventh-avenues and Forty-ninth and Fiftieth-streets; Tenth and Eleventh-avenues and Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-streets: Fifth and Sixth-avenues and Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh-streets.

Flagging Streets.—To flag Twenty-fifth-street between Broadway and Sixth-avenue, Seventh-avenue between Thirtieth and Thirty-fifth-street, Thirty first-street between Seventh and Eighth-avenues.

Paving Streets.—To pave Thirty-fourth-street between Second and Third-avenues

Police.—To increase the Police force of the Second and Sixth Wards. To increase the salaries of the Lieutenants of the Police to $1.000 per annum.

Miscellaneous.—Granting permission to build a bridges near the foot of Barrow-street.

Confirming contracts for building bulkheads at Manhattanville and Hammond-street, North River.

To appropriate a lot of ground on the corner of Eighty-first street and Fifth-avenue, for a Court-house for the Sixth Judicial District.

WARD'S ISLAND LOTS.

The Report of the Special Committee upon the subject of purchasing lots on Ward's Island, for the use of the City, was on motion recommitted to the Committee without debate.

The Board adjourned to meet on Monday next.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Scenes of the Judgment about to open.**—Second Advent Camp Meeting will be held at Bergen Neck, four miles from Jersey City, on the ground of D Sailer, to commence on MONDAY, August 14, and continue one week, when several ministering brethren will be present and give the evidence from God's word for the opening of the scenes of the Judgment this year.

N. B.—Stages from Jersey City every hour to the camp ground.

☞ **Trinity M. E. Church**—Rev. H WATTSON, Pastor Till the new church edifice now in progress is completed, preaching EVERY SABBATH at Centennial Hall, corner of 8th-av and 34th-st, entrance from 34th-st.) at 10½ A M and at 7½ P M Sabbath School from 2 to 4 P M. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ **Westminster Church**, in 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., which has been closed for the last two Sabbaths, will be open TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock A M. and 4 P M Rev Mr. LITTLE Pastor, who has been absent from the City for a few weeks, will preach morning and afternoon.

☞ **Presbyterian Church on University-place**—(Rev Dr. DOTTS Pastor)—Public worship will be held in this Church during the season. Rev Mr SPROELLS, from West Point, Providence permitting will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock in the morning, and at 4 o'clock in the AFTERNOON.

☞ **Advent Chapel, Seventh-avenue, near Eleventh-street.**—Elder J. V. HINES, of Boston, will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A M and J. W. DANIELS at 7½ o'clock in the EVENING. Seats free.

☞ **Rev. J. V. Himes, of Boston**, will preach TO-MORROW (Sabbath, 13th,) in the Second Advent Chapel, No 29 Bond-st., morning and evening, at the usual hours for public worship. The public are invited to attend. A pew reserved for strangers.

☞ **New Church Enterprise**—30th st., near 8th-av.—Rev. H. O. SCHENKENHORN—Preaching every SABBATH MORNING and AFTERNOON The public are respectfully invited to attend. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

☞ **Margaret L. Bishop**—By Divine Permission, will hold forth from the City Hall Steps TO-MORROW, 6 P. M., and at 7½ in the Sanctuary, No. 168 1st-st. Subject: *Redemption from Adam's Fall.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **For Protection against Musquitoes and all Insects.**—HASKINS' newly invented Canopy and Net, combining beauty, cheapness and entire security against insects, without obstructing the circulation of air.

It is constructed so that it will fit any Bedstead, and the Net is so arranged that it will contract and expand by means of a Rubber Braid, so that it will fit securely at all times, and on all Bedsteads, thereby affording entire protection against insects.

It is portable and can be packed in a very small place, and carried in a trunk, carpet-bag, or valise, and must supersede all others for travelling purposes.

It can be attached to the bedstead in a very few minutes, and taken down in an equally short space of time, and so simple in construction that a child can use it. Yet while it affords the protection sought, it is a beautiful and chaste ornament to the bed.

By means of cord and tassel, the Net can be raised and lowered at pleasure, and never return to be in the way, or a source of any trouble while making the bed.

C. A. HASKINS & CO., Inventor and Manufacturers

Principal depôt, No. 84 Chambers-st., (up stairs,) opposite the Irving House, New-York.

Particular attention paid to orders.

☞ **Diarrhœa should be Checked at once at this Critical Season.**—The delay of an hour may bring on an attack of the Cholera. Dr McCLINTOCK'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL and CHOLERA PREVENTIVE will check Diarrhœa or Dysentery in all stages, and leave the bowels perfectly healthy—not costive. No person should fail to provide themselves with it. Price, 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Sold by the Proprietors, A. CUSHMAN & CO. No. 123 Fulton-st., and E. M. GUION, No, 127 Bowery

☞ **Redding's Russian Salve—25 Cents a Box.**—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; is recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. E. MEBED Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston

☞ **What is the Use of Paying $5 or $6 for a** pair of Boots, when you can get the best quality of French Calf Boots, made to order, for $3 75, by A. BAKER, No 5 Ann-st. Patent-Leather Boots, $6 Gents' Shoes and Gaiters, of every style, selling off at greatly reduced prices A good assortment of Boots and Shoes constantly on hand

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Cordial.**—Whenever the lassitude, the depression, the debility, the indifference to life, the instability, the continual feeling of weariness which it is impossible to define or localize, so common, so hard to bear, and so little pitied by the robust and healthy? We answer—from the stomach and the nervous system, between which there exists the closest sympathy. Want of vital energy, a sluggishness in the digestive organs, a general inertia of the system, is at the bottom of all the difficulty To rouse the whole organization from the torpor, to imbue it with new life, activity and vigor, and to sustain it in that condition, there is no preparation comparable with DR MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OF CORDIAL. Oth r stimuli may excite the dormant physical energies for a time, but like the night-dream of our birthday that leaves behind it a deeper gloom, the exhibitions of these exhilerants is followed after the first convulsive effect is over, by a depression of body and mind more profound and paralyzing than ever. The remedy is literally worse than the disease But the Elixir has a dynamic influence. It not only creates a new condition of the physical organization but perpetuates it. The sensation is not only cheered and elevated by its agency but kept up to their new level without flagging. A vegetable compound congenial to the system, it seems to act upon the constitution itself, and to revolutionize it. In chronic diseases of the nerves, the stomach, and the liver, its operation is almost miraculous. The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, six for twelve dollars.

C. H. RING, Proprietor, No 192 Broadway, New York

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada and the West Indies

☞ **At a Meeting held on board of the Steamboat Laura Knapp,** Thursday, Aug 10, while on an excursion to the Fishing Banks, Mr. A. R. BALLARD was appointed Chairman, and Mr. J. D. COX, Secretary—it was, on motion of Mr. B. N. CRANE,

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to draft resolutions, expressive of the sentiments of the passengers now on the Captain CHARLES LADENBURG for his courteous and gentlemanly manner in which he conducted the excursion

Inasmuch as the day was unfavorable, and it being the desire of the ladies, the Captain returned to Coney Island, where, after having partaken of a sumptuous dinner on the boat, they spent the day in bathing and dancing—the band being at the disposal of the passengers.

The Committee have resolved that they recommend to all persons (who are desirous of spending a pleasant day the trip to the Fishing Banks, with Captain ANDERSON, assuring them that he will not fail in making it one of pleasure and enjoyment And be it further

Resolved, That we, with our friends accom any the Captain on next Wednesday to the banks, feeling that an excursion conducted by him will prove to be of entire satisfaction to all who accompany him

J. D COX Secretary. A. R BALLARD, President

Committee—CHARLES E COSGROVE, B N. CRANE, JOHN L. COX.

☞ **Kellinger's Anodyne Liniment**—Will extract the poison from the bite of mosquitoes or any other insect instantly. It cures diarrhœa, wind cholic, piles and all manner of spasmodic troubles. Prevention is better than cure. One bottle cured Mr. P Goodsal of a severe attack of piles, and his wife of a fearful attack of diarrhœa —residence Yonkers. It also cured Dr. Budd of cholerrhœa when in the cearly or collapse stage The Doctor can be seen at his veterinary establishment at Four-mile House, 3-av Call on him—he has no superior in his profession. Sold wholesale and retail by C V CLICKENER & CO No 8 Barclay-st., west or North River side. from 1 to 4 o'clock

☞ **The Second South Williamsburg Village** Association will hold a public meeting at their rooms, No 195 Bowery, on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 14. This Association prefers to all the opportunity to procure a commodious and eligible building site, convenient to the city, and of access in a thickly settled and rapidly improving neighborhood. for the small sum of $85 payable in small weekly installments. All who desire to avail themselves of the opportunity here presented are advised to make immediate application. JOHN WILSON, President.

CHARLES YOUNG, Secretary.

☞ **Cholera.**—Dr. S. M. GIDDING, No. 85 Murray-st., has a certain cure for CHOLERA, in all its stages Also, for DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA MORBUS, CHOLERA INFANTUM, and all Bowel Derangements leaving them natural and healthy. Also, his Vegetable Family Medicines, his Panacea, the Great Blood Purifyer and Health Restorative—a sure remedy for Paralysis, Debility, Nervousness, Scrofula, and all derangements within His Cough Syrup for Consumption and all kinds of coughs Also, Liniment, Wild Cherry Bitters, Shakers' Extracts, &c. &c.

☞ **If You Break Your China, Glass Earthenware, Marble, Porcelain, &c.**—THE METROPOLITAN CRYSTAL CEMENT will mend them (if in 20 pieces) so as to be used for hot or cold water. It is easy of application and transparent. Prepared by Prof J. WIDDOWS, No. 38 Thompson-st., N Y Sold wholesale by W. H CARY & CO No. 245 Pearl-st.; KINSLEY & DOBLER No. 62 Vesey-st., and retail by all Druggists, Glass and Fancy stores, throughout the United States.

☞ **Union Homestead Association.**—A public meeting of this new Society will be held on TUESDAY EVENING Aug. 15 at No. 195 Bowery. The object is to purchase a tract of land situated in the town of Newtown, within a few hundred yards of the Depôt of the New-York and Flushing Railroad, comprising about 100 choice and eligible building sites, which will be furnished to subscribers for $55 each, payable in monthly installments For more full and accurate information attend the meeting

E. W. KETCHUM, President.

☞ **Fountain's India Store.**—This establishment is the oldest in this City, and very well supplied with some of the earliest importations of the most approved ancient goods, to thousands of the most discriminating customers in use at the present date All (genteel) persons are *welcome* to call and *examine* the entire variety without money, at FOUNTAIN'S India Store No. 653 Broadway.

N. B.—India Goods imported to order.

☞ **Free Show.**—The happy Family can be seen at CUTAR'S RAT, COCKROACH, &c., EXTERMINATOR DEPOT, No 443 Broadway, from 7 A M until 9½ P M, free, at the window outside of store Fail not to see it, No admittance in store except on business A half Cat and half Rabbit; also a few Guinea Pigs for sale The EXTERMINATOR is effectual and makes all opponents squirm with their trash and foul humbugs

☞ **Second Ward Whig Executive Committee**—The above Committee are requested to attend a meeting to be held on SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 12, 1854 at 7½ o'clock, at King's Hotel, No. 22 Ann-st., by order,

GIDEON CLIFTON, Chairman.

JAMES W. CARTER, } Secretaries.
JAMES GALLAGHER, }

☞ **The Case of John Ginovio,** arrested on a charge of larceny (which was noticed in several of the newspapers,) has been fully investigated, and he has been honorably discharged Those who maliciously induced the charge may yet have to pay the penalty of indulging their malice The man who was made the instrument in this proceeding, took care to be off before the decision.

☞ **Accumulation $1,000,000.**—THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 11 Wall-st insures the lives of persons from 14 to 55 years of age. Divid nd declared annually.

JOS. L. LORD, Agent.

☞ **The Trustees of the Congregation B'nai Jeshurun** hereby give notice that Rev Dr. ISAACS will preach remaining in the City during the month of August, and will continue his discourses in the Synagogue (Greene-st.,) EVERY SABBATH MORNING, as usual.

WHISKERS, MUSTACHES ON THE FACE, OR HAIR UPON THE HEAD—Forced to grow (if they won't grow naturally) in six weeks, by my ONGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. If you don't believe me ask any one who has used it $1 a bottle, $4 50 half-dozen Sent to any part of the country R. G. GRAHAM, No. 67 Ann-st., New York; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; SPALDING No. 27 Tremont-row Preston; ZEIBER, No 41 South 3d-st. Philadelphia; BRIGGS, No. 37 State-st., Albany; Z. D. GILMAN Washington, D. C.

SUTTON'S PRINTING OFFICE.—Cards, circulars, bill-heads bills of lading, notes, checks, receipts, labels tags, country merchants' store-bills, price-lists, posting and hand-bills and all kinds of plain or fancy job printing done in handsome style at SUTTON'S Printing Office, No. 142 Fulton-st., between Nassau-st and Broadway

THOMAS E. SUTTON, Printer.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY, incorporated by and under the laws of the State of New-York, are requested to present the same to the Secretary, G M. WILSON, with proper vouchers of their correctness, at his office, No 13 Greenwich-st., on or before the 1st day of March, 1855.—Dated Aug 11, 1854

C W ROBACK, No 65 East Baltimore-st., Baltimore, Md. where all letters containing a fee can be sent. Ladies $1; gentlemen $1 50. All letters will receive immediate attention.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against THE AMERICAN CANDLE COMPANY, incorporated by and under the Laws of the State of New York are requested to present the same to the Secretary, G M WILSON with proper vouchers of their correctness, at his office No. 13 Greenwich-st., on or before the 1st day of March, 1855.—Dated Aug. 11, 1854.

WANTED.

SEWING WANTED—By a class of ladies, by the piece, at their residences, where a sewing machine is required. Unexceptionable references will be given. Address E. M. No. 9 Pine-st. Would also be glad to be employed as a collector for a commercial house, or for some public institution.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable German lady, in a respectable family, to teach the French and German languages, and as seamstress. Can be seen at No. 130 1st-av., 4th story.

CHILD WANTED—A gentleman having a motherless child or any person wishing a home for a child, can hear of an excellent one at once in a gentleman's family, near the City, where it will receive the best of care from a lady accustomed to children, by addressing A. U. C., *Times* Office.

GIRLS.—Several nice, half grown girls can be obtained at the office of the Am. & For. Employment Society, No 150 9th-st., cor Broadway Also, domestics of all kinds, male and female help, can be had at the Society's lower office, No 27 Greenwich-st.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS.—Families in want of domestic servants can depend on being suited at the office of the "Protestant Employment Society," and "Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics," No 7 Carmine-st., formerly in Chambers-st.

SITUATION AS GOVERNESS WANTED—A Lady who has been engaged in tuition for the last ten years, wishes to obtain a situation in one of the Southern States as governess in a private family. She undertakes to teach the English language in all its branches, French which she speaks fluently, Music and all kinds of plain and fancy needlework The most satisfactory references can be obtained as regards, qualification, &c., from families she has lived with Address, post-paid, to C. Z., Post Office, Erie, Erie Co., Penn.

TO LADY MUSIC TEACHERS.—Wanted, three music teachers one for piano, one for guitar, and one for singing. $400 and board will be given for salary. Can be raised to $600 and board. C. D. ELLIOTT,

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 24, 854. Principal Female Academy.

TO PHYSICIANS.—A young man, graduate of University Medical College, New-York, wishes an opportunity to practice medicine with some experience I regular Physician as Partner or otherwise. Has had some practice and will furnish testimonials as to character and ability. Address M. D. RENSSELAERVILLE, New-York.

BOOKBINDERS AND OTHERS—A gentleman wishes to apprentice a youth to the book-binding, or any other trade not involving severe manual labor Those who are in want of such a person, and who would consider his services sufficiently remunerative for his maintenance, will please address a note to T. B., Apprentice, *Times* Office.

TO TEACHERS.—An experienced energetic and faithful Classical Teacher is wanted to occupy a desirable position in one of the best Grammar schools in the City of New-York. Americans only, who can bear undoubted testimonials of elevated character and ability in the art of teaching, need apply Personal applications will be attended to between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock, A. M., during this week, and on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 14th and 15th inst., at the second door above Taylor-st., Bedford av., Brooklyn, near Williamsburg.

U. S. SCHOOL AGENCY, AND TEACHERS' UNION, (1847.) by E H WILCOX & SONS, No. 293 Broadway.—A perpetual Introducer and Negotiator, devoted to Universal Education—sharing Equal Dividend with Check holders, filling all orders and vacancies at one per cent Correspondence throughout the Union. Teachers' Meeting daily, suiting hundreds at first call. No charge to pupils.

CLERK WANTED—Ay A. S. STEWART & CO., a competent person to take charge of the retail Cloak and Mantilla Department—one having City reference would be preferred. Apply from 5 to 7 P M., to Mr. BROWN in the lower store Also, for the Wholesale Department, a few active lads, from 14 to 16 years of age. Apply up stairs, from 5 to 7 P. M., Broadway and Chambers-st.

AGENT WANTED—An active young man of good address, to take orders for new works, beautifully illustrated and published by the London Printing and Publishing Co Also a man for a deliverer. Wages and commission paid. Apply at No. 55 Dey-st., 4th floor, from 9 to 12.

TEACHERS WANTED.—A good French scholar and Teacher; also, two good Music Teachers; one a lady who must be a good vocalist, are wanted in a flourishing Female Institution Address immed ately PRINCIPAL, care of E S & T., No 62 Cedar-st., New-York.

WANTED—To go a few miles in the country, an American, English Welsh or German girl or woman, capable of doing plain cook ng, baking and general housework. Address M. K., office of the *Daily Times*.

DRUG CLERK WANTED.—To one who can give satisfactory City references, a desirable situation is offered Apply No 379 8th av., northwest corner of 41st-st.

CONTRALTO.—Wanted, a good Contralto Singer for a Church Apply to CHARLES L. BARNES, No. 9 Cottage-place.

BOY WANTED—In a Dry Goods Jobbing-House, 17 years of age. Address Box No. 2,061 Post-Office.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

COUNTRY SEAT.—Wanted to purchase, a first country Seat with from 5 to 20 acres of land, house and all necessary out buildings Must be pleasantly and healthily located, within 30 miles of the City and easy of access. Possession not desired until next Spring. Any gentleman having such a place to dispose of may hear of a purchaser by addressing a note with full particulars, to T. S., Box No 2,056, Post-Office.

COTTAGE WANTED.—A small, neat cottage, with garden in a pleasant and healthy location, by a genteel family; distance from New-York not to exceed 40 miles, on the Harlem or Hudson Railroads. Address L. H., *Times* Office, stating terms and location.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—At No. 187 Fulton-st, Brooklyn, pleasant rooms, with full or partial board. Also, transient boarders accommodated Ladies or gentlemen who wish to make a short stay in New-York will find a more comfortable home and pure air on the Heights in Brooklyn, and charges less. Meals punctual at 7 A. M., 1 and 6½ P. M.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two gentlemen with their wives also, several single gentlemen, can be accommodated with desirable suites of rooms, or pleasant single rooms. Inquire at No. 256 Washington-st. References required

COUNTRY BOARD—A family of four or six persons can be accommodated with board on a farm house, in a pleasant, healthy and retired locality, 90 miles distant in Connecticut, with every convenience Inquire of A. S. WHEELER, No. 259 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with PLEASANT ROOMS and BOARD at No. 79 SANDS-ST., Brooklyn.

ROOMS WITH BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Several unfurnished rooms, with full or partial board, may be found in a desirable location within five minutes' walk of the South Ferry. References exchanged. Address L. B., No 221 South-st., New-York.

TO GENTLEMEN.—Agreeable rooms to let, large and small, furnished and unfurnished, in suits or separately Hot, cold and shower baths in the house. No. 27 Bond-st.

TO GENTLEMEN.—Pleasant furnished rooms to let, large and small in the house newly fitted up, No 461 Broome st., near Broadway, containing all the modern improvements.

HOTELS.

BALLOCH HOTEL.—ALEX WILLIAMSON, formerly of the King's Arms Hotel Glasgow, Scotland begs respectfully to intimate to the nobility, gentry, and the public generally, that he has just removed to the well known BALLOCH HOTEL, situated at the Mouth of Rockland, and that he hopes, by strict attention to the business of the house, which he has had great experience, to secure a share of public patronage Tourists will find Balloch Hotel amply furnished with every requisite for such an establishment, including lock-up coach-houses and boats for fishing parties. Moderate charges in every department, and a fixed scale for servants

DELMONICO'S HOTEL, No 25 Broadway—New-York, July 14 1854 —An impression having got abroad in consequence of a recent sale of the premises, that the undersigned had closed his hotel he takes occasion to inform his friends that such is not the case The sale was made subject to the lease of the undersigned, which is yet unexpired The house has remained and still remains open as before for the accommodation of the public and as heretofore under the management of the undersigned.

L. DELMONICO.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—The well known hotel on the Coney Island plank-road five miles from Brooklyn, (late Hit or Miss,) will be sold cheap for cash, with or without the fixtures and furniture This offers the best opportunity for any person desirous of keeping a first-class Hotel Being on the most fashionable, popular, and best frequented road in the United States, with a lease of seven years and the privilege of seven years more Inquire on the premises. Ten acres of ground attached.

EAGLE HOTEL LODGINGS.—Gentlemen will do well to remember that they can have excellent LODGINGS, in single rooms, at 25 cents per night, corner of Frankfort and William-sts. Office open all night.

ENVELOPES.

NEW DAMASK LAID ENVELOPES.—The Subscribers are prepared to offer to the Trade (in addition to their usual stock,) the following entirely new styles of Envelopes:

4 012 Damask Buff Laid, staple and fancy.
5,012 Damask Golden Laid, staple and fancy.
6 012 Damask Cream Laid, staple and fancy.
7 012 Damask White Laid, staple and fancy.

These goods are made of all sizes and patterns, from the smallest Drug Envelope to the largest Official, and are neatly put up in the usual box. Also the following new and superior styles of WEDDING ENVELOPES;

8 010 Cream Shade Enamel, various sizes and patterns.
9,010 super White Enamel various sizes and patterns.
10,010 super White Enamel silver bordered

The above goods are confidently offered to the Trade, as embracing the largest stock and handsomest to be found in this country. CHAS H LYON & BROTHER,

No 26 Beekman-st.

ENVELOPES.—CHARLES H LYON & BROTHER, Publishers, 25 Beekman-st., New-York, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in ENVELOPES, FANCY NOTE PAPER, WRITING PAPERS &c. The largest stock and best assortment to be found in this country. Liberal terms to the trade.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

The Ottomans have given a terrible kick, alas!
To the free-booting schemes of the Emperor Nicholas.
And Lyon, who's equal to any occasion,
Repels in like manner the bad bug invasion

THE DESTRUCTION OF INSECTS BY LYON'S POISONLESS MAGNETIC POWDER exceeds that of the Russians by the Turks Millions of bed bugs and roaches have been exterminated by it this Summer Be sure you get the genuine article. The label to bear LYON'S signature, and fac similes of the medals he has received. Central depôt No 424 Broadway, and Mrs HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THE TRUE MAGICIAN.
Pretenders swarm on every side.
Beware! there's but one true and faithful guide.
He can fo ell events to come.
From the bright stars, to others dumb;
Draw down the messages of fate,
And all their mysteries translate.
ROBACK the seventh born, renowned,
And as high priest of magic crowned,
In every detail of life—
Business, love, fraud, theft, treachery, strife—
Th suffer'er aids
His power to help you. ROBACK can.

C W ROBACK, No 65 East Baltimore-st., Baltimore, Md. where all letters containing a fee can be sent. Ladies $1; gentlemen $1 50. All letters will receive immediate attention.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY—300 HAND PAINTED, OR COLORED PORTRAITS OF THE DISTINGUISHED MEN OF OUR AGE. By GEORGE W. BUNGAY, Embellished with nineteen Portraits on steel. Elegantly bound in cloth. Price $1 50.

The Publishers have spared no pains nor expense in the getting up of this book. It is well printed on beautiful paper embellished with nineteen Portraits, engraved on steel, in the finest style of the art, from Daguerreotypes which are considered to be the best likenesses. So much for the artistic part of the business.

With regard to the Sketches themselves, they are written by a man who, we hesitate not to say, has not his equal in this country as a powerful and apt delineator of any striking peculiarity of mind, morals, or manners in our men of mark. Most of the Sketches are of living men—though some of them have died since the work was commenced—and are life-like and true to nature.

It is a work that should be in the hands of every American who is proud of his country and of the men who have helped to render that country honored abroad, by their contributions in Literature, Science, Commerce or Arts. Though some of the persons in the following list are handled pretty roughly, particularly the pro Slavery parties, still we think most persons will allow that the hard treatment they get is deserved.

CONTENTS:

Daniel Webster.	H Greeley, (with portrait.)
Henry Clay.	George N. Briggs.
F. H. Chapin, (with portrait.)	Theodore Parker.
John Charles Fremont.	Neal Dow, (with portrait.)
George P Morris and N. P. Willis.	Philip S White.
Wm H Seward (with portrait.)	Charles Sumner
Ed Everett (with portrait)	O. Hoffman, (with portrait.)
J. P. Hale, (with portrait.)	Thomas Francis Meagher.
Hamor Tyler.	Wendell Phillips.
John C. Calhoun.	Elihu Burritt.
Lewis Cass.	Wm C. Bryant, (with portrait.)
Charles C. Burleigh.	Daniel S. Dickinson.
Henry Ward Beecher, (with portrait)	General Winfield Scott.
Abbot Lawrence.	Gerrit Smith, (with portrait.)
Ralph Waldo Emerson.	Edward Beecher.
J Van Buren (with portrait.)	T. H Benton, (with portrait)
John Greenleaf Whittier.	Wm L Marcy.
Washington Irving.	Alfred Beau
G W Bethune	Peter Cartwright.
E P Whipple.	Anson Burlingame.
G C Hebbe, (with portrait)	George Law, (with portrait.)
Rufus Choate.	Dr. J W Francis.
Horace Mann.	Dr S H. Cox.
Dr Boardman.	Freeman Hunt.
Solon Robinson, (with portrait)	R B. Shillaber.
John Ross Dix.	Bishop James.
P T Barnum, (with portrait.)	Rev. Mr. Wadsworth.
Dr. E. Kane.	Rev. Dr Durbin.
Nathaniel Hawthorne.	S A Douglas (with portrait.)
Samuel F B Morse.	W Gilmore Simms.
Geo. W Kendall.	James Gordon Bennett.
S. Houston (with portrait.)	Caleb Cushing
Pierre Soulé.	James Watson Webb.
W. Thackeray.	Dr. Duffield
John Pierpont	J R Lowell.
	John Mitchel, (with portrait.)

And others.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The following very brief extracts from extended notices of the book by leading papers, will give the public some idea of the est imation placed upon it:

From the Commonwealth, Boston.

This book will sell—will be read—it will have a wide popularity It is written in the right way for it, and if the author don't get his 10,000 from it we very much mistake figures He writes like a man who is fully wide awake; his portraits sparkle with vitality. The engravings are superb, and the letter press excellent: the binding genteel-ish Get the book if you want one that will take your attention and be an agreeable companion

From the Christian Freeman, Boston.

He never allows anything like dullness to flow from his pen. His descriptions are graphic and to the life. Every sketch might be termed a master portrait. He writes with an independent, fearless pen, without fear or favor.

From the Boston Traveller.

Written in a spirited and off-hand style, presenting well-drawn and characteristic portraits.

From the Newport News, R I.

The portraits are dashed off with a free and easy pencil, and are uncommonly natural and life-like.

From the Olive Branch, Boston

This is truly a valuable work, and it gives us pleasure to commend it to our readers

From the Patriot, Quincy, Mass.

No American library can be complete without this work.

From the Mercury and New Bedford.

Nineteen portraits admirably engraved on steel, enhance the value of the sketches greatly, which are written with great spirit and deliberation

From the Ægis, Worcester, Mass.

Every one who desires a knowledge of eminent living men, should have his volume.

From the Boston Atlas.

It contains brief but spirited and well-drawn sketches of seventy-five of what the writer considers the preëminent men of the day. It will no doubt not have quite a run.

From the Boston Mail

D & D. have issued a new and very attractive work, which will doubtless have a great run. It contains sketches of nearly every man of our day that has achieved eminence in the literary religious or political world, as well and pleasantly written as to bring us at once face to face with those of whom we have heard so much. Seldom have we been more fascinated with a work than with this, which adds to all the graces of composition, the charms of truth.

We could fill a volume with the encomiums already received, (although all parts of the country have not been heard from,) but we think we do not err in saying that a more attractive book, both in interior and exterior, has never been offered to the public.

DEWITT & DAVENPORT, Publishers,
Nos. 160 and 162 Nassau-st.

THE WIDE WEST—AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL—Published by BONESTELL & WILLISTON, San Francisco California.

A Steamer Edition will be issued per each mail for the United States.

To Californians who have returned, this arrangement will commend itself by its regularity and cheapness. And those having friends in that section, will find themselves well posted in California matters by subscribing for the WIDE WEST. Each number will contain at least two handsomely illustrated mining scenes and sketches of Californian characters. We will send the steamer WIDE WEST to any address in the United States, postage free, for Three Dollars a year. Postmasters and others wishing to act as agents, can retain fifty cents on each name forwarded, as a commission for their services, Orders, enclosing the cash, should be addressed to

J. T. WILLISTON, No. 8 Liberty-place, New-York.

A CHARMING STORY.—VARA; OR, THE CHILD OF ADOPTION. 12mo. $1.

It is a deeply interesting story. We hope every novel-reading young lady will procure and attentively read it. She will be made wiser and better by so doing and will find it contains all the interest of the wildest romance.

[*Presbyterian Herald.*

Its incidents are graphically and naturally told.—*Hampshire Herald.*

Here has no volume fallen into our hands for years with which we have been more interested.—*Sandy Hill Herald.*

The writer has drawn home and this picturesque scenes of the Pacific Isles, and the more familiar events of an American dwelling.—*South Baptist.*

An affecting story.—*Jeffersonian.*

A charming story; we call it with unbounded satisfaction.—*Literary Standard*

Vara is of the same type as the gentle Eva.—*Democrat.*

After reading it the heart seems hallowed with a holy spirit.—*Mercantile Guide*

One of the most charming books we have read in a long time, written in a most attractive style, and inculcating valuable Christian

...Legislature (for the whole city) 73, increase to ...which added to the 22 given at the first ...a few weeks ago, give a total of 108, whereas ...year there were nearly 800 licensed groggeries. ...so good.

The following is a correct list of the favored par... each Ward:

...Costigan, Michael Flanagan, George ..., D. S. Cooper, (grocer,) and E. W. Dunham—4.

...W. Sneditker, William Martin, M. Mc... S. Burdam, (grocer,) J. M. Christeller, (gro... T. Monaghan, (grocer,) Robert Foster, ..., James M. Towle, P. Harris and George ...

...Richard Boerum, Phillip Schmidt, J. McCloe..., Chas. C. Watts, Dominick Colgan, David ... Tombs & Hopkins—6.

Fourth—John C. Feree, Geo. B. King, Thos. S. Stooke, ... McEvoy, H. Mayberry—5.

Fifth—Jacob Webber, James Braham, (grocer,) Sam... & Dance, U. Bell, Marvin Snyder, (grocer,) Cathe... McLaughlin, J. Riley, U. Donohue—6.

Sixth—Thomas Ketcham, John Toomey, P. Brown, ... Mallinder, (grocer,) Francis Gorman, Henry Meyer, ... Corp II—6.

Seventh—H. W. Jenks, John Nugent, Luke O'Reilly, ... Urban, Charles D. Butler, and P. McLaugh...

Eighth—J. Q. Adams, Felix Duffy, Edward Hughes, ... Bellamy, William Bennett—5.

Ninth—William Simonson, R. W. Lawrence, E. L. ... Storms, Thomas McGuire—5.

Tenth—None.

Eleventh—John Dougherty, William Loughlin, P. C. ..., Miles Wood, John Wheeler, Robert Foster, Edward Langstaff, John Hawkins, Charles Giddings, ... Richardson, John Foster, Hugh Fitzpatrick, John ..., Felix Evans, and H. B. Perkins, (grocer)—14.

WILLIAMSBURG DISPENSARY.—At the meeting of the Trustees of the Dispensary Thursday evening, the following report was submitted by the apothecary, Dr. HARDCASTLE: Patients treated at the Dispensary during the month of July, 448, viz.: Males, 162; Females, 286. Nativity—United States, 148; Ireland, 259; England, 15.

STATEN ISLAND.

NEBRASKA COUNTY CONVENTION.

Richmond County Delegates—Speech of Joseph Hoxie, &c.

A meeting of the residents of Richmond County opposed to the Nebraska movement, was held on Thursday evening at the Tompkins Lyceum, Stapleton, for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend the Convention to be held at Saratoga. In addition to a respectable representation from the County, a number of gentlemen were present by invitation from New-York. At 8 o'clock the meeting organized by appointing Hon. HARMAN B. CROPSY President, TOMPKINS WESTERVELT and JOSEPH TAYLOR Vice Presidents, and M. TOMPKINS Secretary.

The PRESIDENT said the question which brought them together was one of the utmost importance, involving in fact the same principles which brought about the great Revolution of '76. According to his view it was not this Nebraska measure alone they had to meet, but a question between Freedom and Slavery in the abstract. What man can have part or lot in the government of our country who is in favor of freedom? Why he cannot even draw a gilded salary of $3 a day in the Custom-House. Where are our prominent Northern men? They are all killed off, beginning with VAN BUREN, SILAS WRIGHT, and others. Mr. WEBSTER, too, was used up, having sacrificed his standing among his Northern friends to sustain the South on the question of the Fugitive Slave bill. And how did those Southern men serve him at the Baltimore Convention? They did not give him one vote, but acted with him as all other despots do when men will not do their whole bidding. We may be told this movement has a tendency to get up a Northern party. Is there not a Southern party—a Slavery party already? No man can be appointed to any post under the Government who is not a friend to Slavery. And is it come to this, that we shall not have a party of free men in this country? Shall we submit to doctrines our ancestors rose in rebellion against? Although this meeting was not very large, its respectability was unquestionable; and having justice in their cause, might join in this movement with effect, and acting with prudence, determination and firmness, careful in the outset that their proceedings were characterized by moderation and wisdom, he had sanguine hopes they should succeed.

Mr. G. A. WARD then read a letter from Judge EMERSON, excusing his attendance on account of the state of his health, but "bidding God-speed to every effort in favor of human liberty." [Cheers.]

A Committee was appointed by the Chair to retire and report resolutions.

After a short absence the Committee returned, when,

Mr. WARD read the following:

Whereas, By the 8th Section of the Act admitting Missouri into the Union, it is declared that, "*From all Territory North of* 36° 30', *not included within the limits of the State contemplated by this Act, Slavery and involuntary servitude shall be, and is hereby forever prohibited*"—and

Whereas, Under the operation of this prohibition and compromise, our Union has been cemented and our country raised to higher rank in wealth and power than ever attained by any nation in so short a period. Therefore,

Resolved, That the repeal of the Missouri Compromise meets our unqualified reprobation as a measure uncalled for, impolitic, and a gross violation of the plighted faith of the nation,—and that the perpetrators of this infamy have forever forfeited all claims to public confidence.

Resolved, That our delegates to the Saratoga Convention are hereby requested to recommend, and aid the adoption of such measures as will tend to prevent the admission of any more Slave States into the Union.

Resolved, That while we sympathize with such of our Southern fellow-citizens, as with President JEFFERSON, regard "Slavery as an entailed curse; demoralizing and debasing everything with which it comes in contact—leading to the adoption of a system of morality which finds few if any apologists;—to self-armament, braggadocio and swaggar; and often to outrage, which cannot be too warmly deprecated"—we cannot but abhor the course of others, who without fear of a just retribution, traffic in human flesh, and raise slaves for distant markets, thereby severing the holiest ties of our nature.

Resolved, That our grateful thanks are due to the small but conscientious band of Southern members, who, disregarding alike, the proscription of party and the temporary advantage of their immediate constituency, voted against the Nebraska perfidy.

JOSEPH HOXIE, Esq., of New-York, was then introduced, and spoke to the resolutions. He said that within the last ten or twelve years it had been his pleasure to meet a certain part of the residents of Richmond County, and to address them on certain subjects which divided the public attention. But on these occasions he had addressed the Whigs generally. He rejoiced that he had an opportunity now of meeting the citizens of this beautiful location and of addressing them, not as Whigs, not as Democrats, but by a name dearer to every man who loves his country than either Whig or Democrat, as friends of Freedom. [Cheers.] It occurred to him that the lovers of freedom had nothing to regret in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. He trusted good would yet come of it in the action of future legislation. If he were permitted to occupy a seat in Congress, he would never admit a *State south of* 36° 30', acknowledging Slavery. They were under no obligation to do so now. If we cannot repeal the act of Congress, repealing the Missouri Compromise, we can do that which is a great deal better—send men to represent us who never will consent to another Slave State being admitted into this glorious Union. The Slave States were already numbered. He did not believe they should ever be increased. [Cheers.] If he were called upon now to vote for the most noisy Whig who ever lived that was a dough-face, or whose opinions on this great question were equivocal, or for the most rabid Democrat that ever lived who would nevertheless stand up and fight the battle of freedom, he would rather contribute to the success of the Democrat than the Whig. The foundations of a great party, which he had no doubt would rule the destinies of this land, were now being laid. How necessary then, that while we were firm we should be moderate. We cannot expect to convert this nation into a band of Abolitionists. He had heard expressions intimating the opinion that the friends of the Slave power, having disregarded the compromise, exonerated us from obeying a law not repealed. That would be a fatal mistake [cries of "No, no,"] that which is not repealed, as a law-abiding people, we should stand by. [Hissing, and renewed cries of "No."] He never could consent, while a law remains on the Statute-book, to violate it; and he trusted that no rash measures would be taken at Saratoga, or at any of their meetings, prompted by an excitement, which, it was to be admitted, the outrage perpetrated upon them, was naturally calculated to produce. He believed the days of Mr. DOUGLAS, as a political man, were numbered, and as for President PIERCE, he need not do anything to immortalize himself after the famous battle of Greytown—the crowning glory of this Administration. While ...

...something the conduct of these men have been and we remember without hatred! Who is it that sends the Mike Walshes, and other creatures of that stamp, to Congress—men who have to be carried out drunk, men who fight in their places, where we formerly expected to see the assembled wisdom of this great Nation—men who serve one or two terms in the penitentiary, and others who ought to have the privilege of serving there. [Laughter.] Our duty now was to secure five men to represent them in the Convention, whom they could trust as the executors of their estate or the guardians of their children, for they have a more important trust, as guardians of the liberties of the country, that which makes it a country, and *the* country of the whole world. [Cheers.] He thought a practical view of the question was taken in the *Evening Post*. It was admitted on all hands that this Compromise was repealed legally. Now, how were they going to restore it? Suppose the next Senate were to re-enact it, was the hero of Greytown going to repeal a law he had approved? But the Lower House might be secured at the next election, and when any of the Territories knock at the door of the Capitol to be admitted as States of the Union, let the House ask them to stand back a little, and not admit them until they have purged their Constitution of every vestige of Slavery. [Cheers.]

R. N. HAVENS (N. Y.) next addressed the meeting. He observed that the country was ruled by an oligarchy—a small band of about three hundred and fifty thousand men, who were as effectually bound to the system of Slavery, and as effectually sold to the slave owners of the South, as the colored population who worked in their rice and cotton plantations. The oppression under which we are laboring is infinitely beyond all that our forefathers had to anticipate from the aggression of the mother country. The acquisition of Louisiana, the admission of the Slave States of Florida and of Texas, were all measures having in view the strengthening of the Slave interest. This nation stands condemned in the judgment of impartial history for the aggression on Mexico. Every one of these steps was concocted, and carried out by the slave interest to perpetuate their power. And these are not all the aggressions of that power.

The speaker referred them to its action on the freedom of the press, (the case of LOVEJOY and CASSIUS M. CLAY,) to the opening of the United States Mail, on the tyrants plea of necessity, to the case of Mr. HOARE, whom the Judges, Aldermen and magnates of a Southern city could not undertake to protect against a violent feeling raging and surging out of doors. We are in truth ourselves bondsmen. Abolition is dead and buried for the present, and we are struggling for our own rights, though, perhaps, we have to struggle for the rights of the blacks in struggling for our own; and it struck him that Richmond County would occupy a much nobler attitude in view of its sister Counties, and of the entire State, if instead of falling back as this black line drawn across our map, it should at once here oppose all black lines, and Slavery altogether. The Compromise being violated, we are released from all obligation.

Mr. WARD—The last clause of the resolution refers to the protection of all free territory from further aggression of Slave power.

Mr. HAVENS—But suppose Cuba comes in, shall we take her in with Slavery?

Mr. WARD—By no means.

Mr. HAVENS—We are now seeking to strike Slavery down by mere abstractions; but he would call their attention to an idea originating among the practical men of Massachusetts, by organizing the emigration of the country in such a manner as would most effectually tell on Slavery. Mr. H. then offered a resolution for incorporation into the series in relation to the project of the Emigrant Aid Company.

Mr. TOWNSEND was apprehensive they might inquire the direct object of the meeting by going into this further subject.

Mr. HOXIE went in for even-handed justice for the South and North, and, though opposed to Slavery, would not consent to the violation of any law to emancipate the Slaves. There was much to be said in excuse of the conduct of the gentlemen of the South, if this were the proper place to discuss the matter. But they had nothing to do here with LOVEJOY, CLAY, HOARE, or anybody else. He regretted that these things had happened, but, more than all, that they should be introduced here. He had accepted an invitation to attend a meeting for the appointment of delegates to the Conventions; and if, to the very proper resolutions submitted by the Committee in relation to the object contemplated, there was to be a concluding portion obnoxious to him, he asked the privilege to retire. [Some confusion.] He conceived they had nothing to do here with the discussion of Slavery in the abstract.

Mr. HAVENS would offer no remark on the propriety of one invited stranger animadverting on the address of another.

Mr. HOXIE—We are no strangers.

Mr. HAVENS—I have the floor, Sir.

Mr HOXIE—But let me assure you ——

Mr. HAVENS—I want no assurance

Mr. HOXIE—I believe you do not. [A laugh.]

PRESIDENT—Gentlemen, let us have some regularity.

Mr. HAVENS then proceeded to observe that none of his remarks were in the abstract—everything he said being rather in the concrete, and entirely within the objects of the meeting, the foundation of which was the call of the State Convention.

Mr. HOXIE—I deny that, Mr. President.

Mr. HAVENS—It has been read to this meeting.

Mr. SEAMAN (interposing)—I must ask a suspension of this discussion.

After some further conversation Mr. HAVENS then withdrew his proposition, and the resolutions of the Committee were put from the Chair, and adopted.

The following gentlemen were then appointed delegates to represent the County at the Saratoga Convention: Hon. HARMAN B. CROPSY, Hon. WM. EMERSON, Hon. MINTHORNE TOMPKINS, GEO. A. WARD and WM. B. TOWNSEND.

The meeting then separated.

NEWPORT.

The Great Yacht Race—Scenes, Incidents, &c.—A Steamboat Excursion to "See the Shore."

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 10, 1854.

As the long talked-of event has finally come to pass, we shall condense our usual semi-weekly epistles into one, and give you such grains of intelligence as we have been enabled to pick up in a somewhat allopathic form.

Imprimis—The agony is over—the great Regatta is among the has-beens—in short, the race is lost and won. So, while the sporting men settle their bets, and nautical gentlemen (whose knowledge in such matters quite rivals the solemn conclusions of our friend "Jack Bunsby" of the "Cautious Clara") discuss the seamanship of to day, we, your correspondent, betake ourself to pen and paper to give your readers "the news."

Actuated by a laudable desire to give the public a full and accurate account of the affair, we had addressed a letter to a member of the Committee, J. PRESCOTT HALL, Esq., which letter in due course of time brought back again to the Ocean our modest epistle, with these brief comments in pencil on the back: "Steamer *Blackstone*, 10 o'clock—Commercial-wharf—Committee will be on board." Now had we not known through the medium of divers and sundry handbills that these pencillings meant that a steamer, the *Blackstone*, was to leave on an excursion at $1 per head, for the purpose of giving the curious an opportunity to see the regatta, we should have been somewhat at a loss to decipher its meaning, friend ORMSBEE's explanation to the contrary, notwithstanding—but as we did comprehend the matter, we embarked accordingly between 10 and 11 A. M. to-day, in the little steamer to which we have refered, where we discovered after shoving off that the Committee had altered their minds, and would go not in the *Blackstone*, but on board the steam yacht *Fire Fly*. Now with all due deference to the very estimable gentlemen who compose this Committee, we for one are free to declare that we should have been gratified by even the slightest intimation of their change of intention. Not on our own account, but that we might have been enabled to discharge our duties promptly and fairly, by giving the most truthful report of matters in which every lover of yachting must be interested. But so it is—and if our account of the affair, so far as the race is concerned, should prove a meagre one, let the blame rest with those who were unwilling to facilitate our efforts.

And now, having made our apology, let us go on with our story, and give you our experiences in the most approved narrative form.

Nine o'clock found poor old Newport quite beside herself. Everything that went by sail was chartered, and he was a lucky fellow who could find a "turn-out" unengaged. "How are you going?" was the universal inquiry. The wind, the weather, probabilities and possibilities, were all discussed and commented upon. Young ladies tried to talk Yacht, and young gentlemen in semi-nautical costume looked knowing as they discussed tonnage, breadth of beam, and spread of canvas. Meanwhile, the adjacent towns ...

...went in their farmers' wives and juvenile responsibilities, all in their Sunday go-to-meeting ...frocks and breeches, and all agog to see the show. Apples—albeit somewhat green—were in demand, and gingerbread stalls found ready customers as the hour for departure drew near. The throng increased; streets usually quiet presented quite a bustling appearance, and the wharves of Newport (if such old veterans can be astonished) ought to have been surprised at the number of fair ladies and gallant chevaliers who have this day trod their fast decaying planks on their way to the place of embarkation.

Ten o'clock, A. M.—Found us, as we have already hinted, a unit of an impatient crowd, who braved the sun and dust of Commercial Wharf in expectation of the arrival of the *Blackstone*, which finally came puffing down the bay, with every deck so crammed with living lumber that we felt some doubts as to her ability to receive those who were wishing to embark. At the cry of "All aboard, going," we pushed our way through the throng—among whom, such cries as "Oh, me, my bonnet's smashed," or "Somebody stole my purse," and "My pocket is cut off," from various unprotected females, showed that the confusion had been turned to advantage by those "artful dodgers," the pick-pockets.

Just as we left the dock Capt. NATHAN CHILDS, the commander of the *Blackstone*, (to whom we are indebted for attention in giving us a very comfortable place for our note-taking,) announced from the upper deck that the Committee were not on board but would be somewhere else. We were therefore, as has already been stated,) thrown upon our own resources, in the preparation of a "time-table" by the way. The scene as we went out was well worth gazing on; the day beautiful and the sky only sufficiently overcast to render the shade agreeable. A sloop crowded with sight-seers, at 50 cents per man, preceded us down the Bay; while pilot boats, sailing vessels, and such like small nautical fry, plowed the waves on either side of us as they pressed on to test their sailing qualities or give their occupants a chance to see the race. As we rounded the military wharf at Fort Adams, we found its ramparts crowded with spectators, while equipages dotted the green hill sides below. Near the mouth of the harbor we noticed one of these elevations, which seemed literally covered with horses, carriages, and spectators on foot. And now the lighthouse and the "city" have faded from our view, and the good steamer *Blackstone* begins to make her bows and courtesies to the rougher waves outside; and now there are those among our excursionists who would give a valuable consideration for a foothold upon *terra firma*, but their regret is in vain, for still we

"Go up, go up,
And then go rounde, rounde."

The cabin, which has been hitherto comparatively deserted, begins to fill up; ladies who have suddenly grown suspiciously pale, come staggering in supported by gentlemen, who look ill able to undertake the charge, and straightway comfort the "inner man" with glasses of brandy and water—"cold without"—of which their "better halves" are easily persuaded to taste homœopathic installments. But, it won't do, and now at 11½ o'clock, the general effect of the ladies' cabin is not unlike that of a hospital, and their condition may be described as sick, sicker, sickest. Watch that pice young man leaning over the side—he gazes intently upon the waves, but don't for a moment fancy that he is but contemplating the "deep blue sea;" and there, a pretty lady, too, not the one with the bucket, but the one with the basin at her elbow.

But we will draw a veil over their miseries, and escape to the purer atmosphere of the deck. Now for the yacht race: there they go with their snowy canvas and dark hulls—all picturesque enough—but, save the pretty little *Gertrude* and the *Maria*, "we know them not;" and now, as they go far ahead of us, (for, to accommodate the sea-sick ones, our steamer has twice turned back again,) we can but discover a confusion of sails, near forty in all, but "which was which," "sorrow a one" of us could tell.

That the *Maria* rounded the stake-boat at 20 minutes to 1, or thereabouts, and that the wind was as amiable as could be expected—rather favoring the Yacht Club than otherwise—the sea, too, was moderate—though we should have disliked to have taken the opinion of a sadly sea-sick representative of a certain large daily paper, in your City, on this head; and so we went and so we came, scarcely seeing anything of the race, save in a position

"Where distance lent enchantment to the view,"

from the time of our setting out until we reached the harbor, when we passed closer to the *Maria*, which, we believe, won the race. Upon doing so, a "consumptive cheer," as somebody expressed it, was attempted from the *Blackstone*, which, however, was nipped in the bud, and the bell rung by way of apology, and then we reached the wharf and landed, and then went up to "mine inn," the Ocean, to "recuperate" and write; and—so endeth this epistle.

Very respectfully, YOUNG AMERICA.

P. S.—Like a lady, we find that we have left the most important matter for our postscript. *The* cup—*that* "punch bowl," which was to reward the winner, was exhibited yesterday at the club-house. It is quite a superb affair in its way, having been manufactured for the occasion by Messrs. TIFFANY & Co., of your City. The conception is chaste and does credit to the good taste of the designer, Mr. E. C. MOORE. The following description may serve to "shadow it forth" more particularly:

It is bordered at the top with a knotted cable; the handles are massive and correspond with the decorations at the top, as they also represent cables running out of hawser holes, which encircle and support an anchor of silver. The whole is nearly two feet high, and stands upon a pedestal of shell work, the stern representing water plants, with Tritons who blow their horns as they spring from the waves below. The body of this magnificent piece of plate is equally rich in nautical devices—among which a view of the race between the yachts *Maria* and *America* (before the latter vessel's departure for Europe,) will reward examination. This punch-bowl holds nearly four quarts, (the Maine Liquor law to the contrary notwithstanding) of—lemonade—or if you fancy it, even stronger liquor.

We have a live Baronet here, one Sir DAVID BOYD, who puts up at the head-quarters of fashion, the Ocean, which is now *filled*. Madames WALLACE and BOUCHELLE, assisted by ALLAN DODWORTH, gave a concert here the other day. It was thinly attended, though not from any want of merit in the performers. The season goes on triopingly with a hop, skip and jump, and will probably live longer than the last. Y. A.

OFFICIAL TIME TABLE.

	Starting.	Returned.
Gertrude	10.15	3.49.39
Maria	10.19.30	3.12 30
America	10.19.40	4.23.55
Julia	10.21.40	3.24.54
Mystery	10.22	
Ellen Jane	10.23.45	4.6.13
Irene	10.24.10	4 1 11
Hays	10.26.10	3.46.35
Cornelia	10 29.48	4.20.38
Una	10.30.50	3.47.33
Spray	10.31.48	

The Gansevoort Property.

In the report of the Special Committee of the Board of Councilmen on the recovery of the above property, occurs the following:

"No doubt there was a great wrong done, or error committed, in the transaction, [the sale by the Corporation,] but the Committee do not regard it to have been in the manner in which the sale was effected; it consisted in selling the property at all. That should not have been done at any price."

The report then alludes to the common practice of the Corporation disposing of its property when likely to be required for public purposes, and continues:

"A more wise and prudent course would have restrained the Corporate Authorities from parting with the fee of much of the inland property, and have entirely prevented the disposal of any portion of its water front. Every pier, bulkhead and slip should have continued to be the property of the City, as it was the undoubted intention of the British Crown it should, when the City, instead of the owners of the adjacent uplands, received the grant of the entire shore."

This is undoubtedly true; and it may be added that but little necessity existed at any time to sell any portion of the magnificent domain with which the City was endowed.

Beside a number of tracts in every portion of the County, some few of which, as the Battery, the City Park, &c., have been retained for public uses, the Corporation received a Crown grant of nearly all the land in the centre of the Island, from the neighborhood of Ninety-third-street down to the region of Fortieth-street, and extending in some parts from Second to Eighth-avenue. Instead of this tenure having been husbanded, our City Fathers seem to have regarded it as the highest achievemen...

...of financial wisdom to relinquish the title of the primary sources of revenue, by any means in their power, and ...depend itself on the then, "With one half of the ordinary case individuals bestow on their estates, the portion of the City would long ago have received the population which has been building up our Brooklyn, Williamsburg and other suburban cities and villages. For the fact is glaring now, that while our very best population was busy in seeking locations affording them room, in which to breathe, at points outside of our City limits, and which are at this day as densely populated as the generality of our down-town Wards, these lands were held back from occupancy, or leased out in large tracts for cattle yards, (a sure means to drive off population,) or donated by alternate blocks to Corporation favorites.

Nearly all the land embraced in the new Central Park, formerly was the property of the Corporation; and has been mainly frittered out of its hands at nominal prices, and is now to be bought back again at the increased values to which they have recently attained. It is useless to speak of the rate of increase these values have reached, on account of the insignificant amount realized at the time of parting with them. Suffice it to say, from free gifts and perpetual free leases, to ten or fifteen per cent. of present value.

Had these lands been leased out in small quantities to people of moderate means, at fair rates of ground rent, and on liberal time, to justify improvement, the City would, long ago, have been realizing an income from rents alone nearly sufficient to pay the interest on the City debt; and the necessarily increased assessment on these same lands would have correspondingly augmented the taxable property, to say nothing of retaining a population in the City which has been driven out in search of more convenient places of domicile.

There is one notable exception to this general rule of squandering the public property, and it ought to be mentioned with commendation: the lease to the Erie Railroad Company of the block bounded by Duane and Reade, Washington and West-streets. Here a lease for a limited number of years was given, at a moderate rent. The Railroad Company were justified, by the terms of the lease, in improving the property in the very best manner. The City realizes from it: 1. A ground rent. 2. Taxes on the assessed value on the whole property and its improvements. 3. A general improvement in the assessed value of property in its vicinity. 4. Will realize the increase which the property will attain in value on the termination of the lease.

Now, had this large public domain been all of it as well managed as this piece of property, in fifty years, when all its streets will have been sewered, its avenues and streets graded and paved with Russ or Belgian pavement, or some other equally good, and its water supply perfected, there would have been an income from ground-rents alone more than sufficient to defray the ordinary expenses of the City Government,—thus presenting to the world the anomaly of a Municipal Government without taxes, and thereby inviting capital from the world at large to a market where seignorage would not be continually clipping, as it now does, from every dollar that passes through our hands.

The report of this special Committee rests its argument on pier-property mainly. But the same considerations will will apply with equal force to the management of other property owned by the City.

THE FIRE AT BROOK FARM.—The Boston *Transcript* of last evening says: A large barn at Brook Farm was destroyed by fire about 10 o'clock last night, with 100 tons of hay, two yoke of oxen, three cows, two horses, and a lot of farming utensils. The fire also spread to the old mansion house, and destroyed it. This building was unoccupied. The barn connected by a long shed with the new pauper establishment, which, for a time, was in imminent danger, but by a fortunate change in the wind was saved uninjured. It is not definitely known whether the fire was the result of accident or incendiarism. The loss is estimated at $10,000, with insurance for $3,000 only, on the buildings, at the Dedham Mutual Office.

GEORGE SAND.—Strange rumors have gone abroad of late concerning the determination which, after mature reflection, has seized upon GEORGE SAND, of retiring forever from the world and leading a religious life. For this purpose she is said to be now busy interbuilding and arranging her house in Berri for the reception of six ladies, whose conduct and government are to be subjected to the theory laid down by Saint Theresa.—*Paris correspondent of the Atlas.*

STOCK SALES AND MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 11.

$1,000 Ohio 6s, '60	106½	5 N. Y. Cent. R. R.	92
2,000 Erie Bonds of '03	83	50 do	c. 92
500 Hud. R. 1st Mtg.	110	100 do	b3 92½
2,000 Huds. Riv. 2d M. B.	94	30 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	76
3,500 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	89½	230 do	76
4,000 do	b3 89½	100 do	b5 76
5,000 do	s30 89	87 Mich. Central R. R.	87½
16,000 do	89½	360 Erie Railroad	c 48½
1,500 N. Y. Cen. R. R. B.	88	150 do	s10 48
10 Ocean Bank	89	100 do	b3 48½
6 Bank of N. America	97	50 do	48½
6 Hanover Bank	89	250 do	s3 48
10 Corn Ex. Bank	93½	50 do	s10 47½
500 New-Jersey Zinc Co.	b3 6	100 do	s30 47½
150 do	6	500 do	s60 47½
50 do	b60 6	200 do	c. 47½
400 Canton Company	21½	50 do	47½
250 Nic. Transit Co	b60 19	25 do	47½
250 do	b90 19	650 Reading Railroad	s3 63
565 do	c 19½	200 do	b3 63
100 do	b12 18½	600 do	63
100 Cumb. Coal Co	c 30½	400 do	b60 64
300 do	c 30½	100 do	s10 63
200 do	b60 30½	10 do	c 64
100 do	s15 30	100 Hudson R. R. R.	b9 49
50 do	s30 30	200 do	b60 49½
100 do	s60 30½	10 Mich. Southn. R. R.	95½
200 do	c 30½	115 Mich. So. Construn.	83
100 do	30½	20 do	84
100 Gold Hill Mine	s90 24		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '56	103½	100 N. Y. Cent'l R. R.	s60 91
1,000 Ohio 6s, '60	107	50 do	92
7,000 N. Y. Cen. R. Bs.	88	25 do	bswk 92
12,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	89½	50 do	s3 92
100 Nic. Transit Co	b60 19	50 Erie Railroad	s3 48
100 do	b7o 19	200 do	s30 48
100 do	18½	250 do	48½
100 do	b3 18½	100 do	s60 48½
100 Canton Company	22	150 do	48½
9 Penn. Coal Co	s30 100	100 do	b30 48½
200 Cumber. Coal Co	s30 30	150 do	b60 48½
50 do	b60 30½	200 do	b60 49
150 do	30½	30 do	s3 48½
100 Nor. & Wor. R. R.	b30 48	20 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	76

Markets....*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

FRIDAY, Aug. 11—6 P. M.

ASHES—Being scarce and held very firmly, are quiet, —70 bbls. were bought at $7 for Pots, and $5 62½@$5 75 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COTTON—There is less activity in the market for this staple, but as it is in poor supply, it remains quite steady in price. Some 800 bales were said to have found buyers to-day, within our range:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&T.
Ordinary	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Middling	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Middling Fair	10¾	10¾	11¼	11¼
Fair	11¼	11¼	11¾	12¼

EGGS—As usual at this time of the year, there is not a great deal doing in this line. At the beginning of the week good Hen Eggs commanded 16½c.@17c.; but since, the receipts have exceeded the sales, and with an increase of stock, prices have given way—so that they cannot now be quoted above 16c.@16½c. ₩ dozen, by the barrel. Some parties report sales at even lower rates; but it is believed that these were forced transactions.

FISH—The demand has improved and previous rates have been well supported. Sales transpired to-day of 2,000 quintals Dry Cod at $3 75 ₩ cwt.; with 600 bbls. Mackerel at $17 50 for No. 1, and $14 50 for No. 2 ₩ bbl. Herring appear inactive and somewhat nominal in value.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands have been very sparingly offerred to-day, and as the wants of buyers have been very urgent, 25c. ₩ bbl. higher rates have been procured for the low and medium qualities, which the home trade are now obliged to take, it being impossible to immediately obtain a supply of the finer kinds on any terms. The day's business consists of 7,000 bbls. We quote:

Sour, ₩ bbl	$5 75 @ 6 75
Superfine, No. 2	6 25 @ 6 75
Inferior State	7 00 @ 7 25
State, common brands	7 25 @ 7 50
State, straight brands	7 62½ @ 7 87½
Favorite State	8 00 @ 8 50
Western mixed do	7 50 @ 8 00
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 50 @ 9 00
Fancy Michigan	9 12½ @ 9 50
Common to good Ohio	8 87½ @ 9 25
Fancy Ohio	9 25 @ 9 50
Extra Ohio	9 75 @11 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 50 @10 50
Fancy Genesee	9 50 @10 00
Extra Genesee	10 25 @11 50

Canadian is quiet, and of uncertain value. Southern is gradually improving both in demand and price. The day's transactions add up 1,600 bbls. at $8 75@$9 25 for mixed to good straight, $9 25@$9 50 for favorite, and $9 50@$10 for fancy, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal continue as previously reported.

FRUIT—The day's operations embrace only 200 boxes bunch Raisins, at $2 55@2 70; 200 bushels Peanuts on private terms; and 6 cases Citron at 22c.@25½c.

GRAIN—Wheat is on the decline. Though the stock is not a heavy one, it is increasing, and this renders owners anxious to realize, especially as there is no disposition among buyers to take more than what they cannot avoid. This day's movements have been confined to 1,000 bushels prime new Genesee Wheat, at $2 25@$2 30; and 500 handsome Tennessee red, at $1 80 ₩ bushel. Rye is still dull and heavy, at yesterday's quotations. Some sales were reported at higher rates; but they were too insignificant to establish a range of prices. State and Western Oats are in good request, at 44c.@45c. ₩ bushel; the latter being the current value of a prime quality of Illinois. Corn is less abundant, but, as the demand is not so animated, prices are without any essential variation. The day's ...

...GROCERIES—...day's business comprises 100 pkgs. Java Coffee at 12c.@ 12½c.; 1,000 bags Rio do. on private terms; 200 bags Rio Coffee, in transitu, at 9½c.@9¾c.; 200 bags Laguayra at 9½c.@9¾c.; 200 bags Rio Coffee at 9½c.@9¾c.; 200 bags Rio Coffee at 9½c.@9¾c.; 200 bags Rio Coffee

AUCTION SALES.

A. M. WYCKOFF, Auctioneer.

BY SAMUEL RIKER & SON—Public Sale—TRADE SALE OF BOOKS, STEREOTYPE PLATES, &c. commencing on TUESDAY MORNING, August 15, 1854, and continued throughout the week and during week following. Sales to commence each day at 8 o'clock, A. M. The catalogues is now ready for distribution to the trade. The regular sale of stationery will commence on TUESDAY MORNING, August 22, in the upper sale-room. The catalogue of this portion of the sale is in preparation, and will be issued on the 1st of August.

W. S. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & SELLOR, TUESDAY, Aug. 15, at 10 o'clock, at the Atlantic Hotel, No. 5 Bowling-green, parlor furniture, in suits covered in brocatelle, &c., mirrors, etageres, tapestry, three-ply, ingrain and oil cloth carpetings, together with the chamber furniture of 70 rooms, the whole to be peremptorily sold by order of the mortgagee. Particulars on Monday.

HENRY H. LEDES, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEDES & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Aug. 17, at 12 o'clock, in front of the store, No. 23 Beekman-st., one pair of fine horses, about 16 hands high and about 8 years old, sound and kind in single or double harness. The property of a gentleman leaving the City.

AUCTION NOTICE.—WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, at Yonkers, Westchester County, on MONDAY, Aug. 14, at 5 o'clock P. M., without reserve, to the highest bidder, for cash—a new Cottage House and Lot, (26 by 184,) beautifully situated on Broadway, with a splendid view of the Hudson, and within a few minutes' walk of the Depot. The house contains 8 rooms, 3 halls, pantries, cellar, &c., and has a verandah on three sides, and was built under the personal supervision of the present owner. Title perfect, with immediate possession. For a full description, apply to W. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer, No. 31 Wall-st., between 9 A. M. and 1 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

EDUCATION BY AN OXFORD GRADUATE, E.—Mr. C. D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and first-class man in 1849, will reopen his SELECT SCHOOL on MONDAY, Sept. 4, at his house, No. 352 Fourth-av., opposite Calvary Church. As the number of boys taken is limited to fifteen, and the advantages offered are believed to be considerable, an early application for admission is necessary. Circulars or a personal interview may be obtained by application as above. References kindly permitted to Rt. Rev. Wm. Jaycutt, Rev. Dr. Hawks, R. B. Minturn, Esq., R. C. Goodhue, Esq., J. H. Swift, Esq., Charles King, Esq., Pres. Col. College, &c.

FAIR HAVEN SEMINARY.—A Family Boarding School for 15 young Ladies—THOMAS G. SLOAN, Principal. This School is delightfully located in the village of Fair Haven, one mile from New Haven Cove. Next term commences 28th of August. Circulars at SHEPHERD'S Bookstore, No. 152 Fulton-st. or the Principal may be seen at Mr. McCLEAN'S, No. 44 Morton-st.

SCHOOL.—The School at No. 81 East 16th-st, during the last six years under charge of the subscriber, will reopen on the evening of TUESDAY, 5th of September. Application previously may be made to the subscriber, Morristown, N. J. Every endeavor has been and will be made, by the entire devotion of the time and resources of the subscriber, to render this School deserving of confidence and patronage. Terms $100 per year

J. H. TYNG, A. M.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will be reopened for the reception of her pupils on TUESDAY, Sept 12. Applications for admission may be made by letter until the 1st of September, after which time Mrs. O. will be in town. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, 8th-st

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AN EXCELLENT INSTRUMENT FOR THE PARLOR OR CHURCH is MASON & HAMLIN'S Improved MODEL MELODEON and REED ORGAN, highly recommended by LOWELL MASON, WM. B. BRADBURY, GEO. F. ROOT, GEO W. MORGAN, L. H. SOUTHARD, and many others. A full assortment of the above Melodeons; Hallett, Davis & Co.'s unrivalled Piano-Fortes, new and second hand; with all the latest musical publications, for sale to dealers and others, at the lowest rates. BERRY & GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—J. & C. FISCHER have removed their Warerooom from No 178 Greenwich-st to their new Manufactory, Nos. 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., New-York, where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of Pianos, with all the best modern improvements made under their own supervision, and warranted to stand any climate. Also, Pianos with the Æolian attachment. Piano-fortes tuned, repaired, or taken in exchange.

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODEONS—Of every variety, from $35 to $150, suitable for the parlor, lecture room, lodge room, or small church. Believed to be better in tone, more durable and better finished than those of any other make, we have accepted the agency, and keep for sale only those manufactured by PRINCE & CO.

WILLIAM HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, opposite the Park, sole agents for PRINCE & Co.'s celebrated Melodeons.

A. W. LADD & CO.'S GRAND DIAGONAL PIANO-FORTES, with new grand action, which has no superior in all the points which constitute a perfect instrument. LINCOLN & THOMPSON, sole agents, No. 441 Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

DIAMOND CLUSTER RINGS	$35 to $300
DIAMOND SINGLE STONE RINGS	10 to 300
DIAMOND CLUSTER PINS	30 to 350
DIAMOND SINGLE STONE PINS	15 to 1,000
DIAMOND CROSSES	25 to 800
DIAMOND SHIRT STUDS	50 to 150
DIAMOND SCARF PINS	12 to 100

At less than usual prices.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer,
Wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor.

GOLD WATCHES, DIAMOND PINS, BROOCHES, &c.—Together with a rich assortment of Silver and Plated ware.

GOLD WATCHES, from	$30 to $300
SILVER TEA SETS from	120 to 500
PLATED TEA SETS, (double plated) from	12 to 60

All our goods are warranted to be as represented; should they prove otherwise the money will be refunded. Silver equal to Coin. SQUIER, LANDER & CO.,
No 97 Fulton-st.

SPLENDID GOLD POCKET CHRONOMETERS, which run without any perceptible variation, from $125 to $250. G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., near Broadway, 2d floor

ENAMELED WATCHES FOR LADIES, beautiful styles, from $35 to $60; warranted. G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., near Broadway, 2d floor.

JURGENSEN WATCHES, in hunting cases, from $150 to $200; warranted perfect time-keepers. G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., near Broadway, 2d floor.

DRY GOODS.

WET GOODS FROM THE STEAMER FRANKLIN—Black Gro de Rhins silks; black and colored, plaid and figured silks, extra quality; figured Swiss muslins; watered silks &c., for sale by W. MATHEWS & CO., Nos. 53 and 54 Catharine-st.

TO FRINGE MANUFACTURERS.—Fringe Silk Sewings, both in Gum and Colored, for sale, at lowest wholesale cash prices, by
REYNOLDS & LEIGH, No. 53 Dey-st.

COTTON ROPE.—Assorted sizes of first quality constantly on hand For sale by
WM. WALL & SONS, No. 216 Front-st.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY having greatly enlarged their works and improved the quality of their product, are prepared to execute orders for their superior Paints. Their White Zinc, which is sold dry or ground in oil, is warranted pure and unsurpassed for body and uniform whiteness. A method of preparation has recently been discovered which renders the Company to warrant their Paints to keep fresh and soft in the kegs for any reasonable time. In this respect their Paints will be superior to any other in the market. Their Brown Zinc Paint which is sold at a low price, and can only be made from the zinc ores from New-Jersey, is now well known for its protective qualities when applied to iron or other metallic surfaces. Their Stone Color Paint possesses all the properties of the Brown, and is of an agreeable color for painting cottages depots, out-buildings bridges, &c. Dealers supplied on liberal terms, by MANNING & SQUIRE Agents New-Jersey Zinc Company removed from No. 45 Dey-st. to No 185 Washington-st. New-York.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of dealers to the excellent superiority over others of American manufacture, and its most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers can with confidence, depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 82 Water-st.

COAL.

COAL.—Afloat, 300 tons Broad Mountain, range and furnace, delivered from boats at $7 per ton. Also, in yards, from most approved mines, a large and select stock of grate, stove, furnace, &c., delivered screened, dry and free of impurity, at lowest market rates.

THOS. DYER. No. 119 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

COAL SCALES—To weigh horse and cart, or of smaller dimensions, for cart alone. Also, a convenient wheelbarrow scale; an indispensable article in every coal yard. These scales are unrivalled for a cursory, strength and great durability. For sale at low prices, and warranted, by FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 89 Water-st., New-York.

COAL—Liverpool, Cumberland, Peach Orchard, Lehigh and American Cannel Coal. for sale at the lowest market prices by the ton or cargo, by D. Y. & R. JONES. Depot, No 149 Waverley-place, near 6th-av., New-York.

COAL.—I am selling as usual, at the lowest possible price the best Red Ash for family use. PETER CLINTON, cor. King and Greenwich, and 13th-st. and 9th-av.

COAL.—Very best quality of Red Ash, Stove and Egg, screened and delivered from the yard No. 96 Goerck-st., at $7 per ton: White Ash $6 25 MAT. CLINTON.

THE BOOT AND SHOE STORE FOR TENDER FEET.—The exclusive Boot and Shoe Establishment, where particular attention is paid to the manufacture of Panama Corrium, or Leather Cloth Boots and Shoes, for those who suffer excessive pain from corns, bunions, or tenderness of the feet, has just been removed to the northwest corner of Broadway (No. 498) and Broome-st., by Mr. ISAAC E. TATE who formerly kept his manufactory adjoining the City Hotel, near Howard st Since the change of location, Mr. Tate has associated with him JOHN REDFERN, the originator of that wonderful article called Panama Corrium, for making Boots and Shoes which will render the feet cool and comfortable, and qualities for use in hot weather, surpasses any material in the world. Mr Tate has earned the title of "Napoleon of the Boot and Shoe business," and, with his skillful partner, merits the same liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the past twelve years. An immense stock of every description of Boots, Shoes Gaiters and Pumps, can always be found on hand, or may be speedily made to order, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children. Don't forget the number, 498 Broadway.

1854.—NEW FORWARDING ARRANGEMENT.—BY THE AMERICAN "LAKE SHORE LINE."—With speed, safety, and saving of insurance—avoiding carriage across the "Suspension Bridge," and ferry at Detroit. The American "Lake Shore Railroads," having largely increased their freight cars and motive power, are prepared to forward without any delay freight in any quantity, to all Western and Southwestern ports at very low rates. Mark "Lake Shore Line," and send to Hudson River Railroad, New-York and Erie Railroad, Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, Harlem Railroad, or People's Line Steamboats

P. S.—If shipped by Buffalo and New-York City Railroad mark "Lake Shore Line, and Buffalo and New-York City Railroad." For information, prices, and bills of lading, apply to TIMOTHY C. DWIGHT, Agent No 193 Broadway corner Dey-st., or to L. DUNTON Ticket Agent

REMOVAL.—JAMES McGREERY & CO. have removed from No. 72 William-st. to No. 37 Warren-st., one door west of Church-st.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM RAILROAD CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, New-York, July 11, 1854.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, holden THIS DAY, an instalment of FIVE DOLLARS per share on all the shares of the capital Stock of the Company, (excepting the ten thousand shares on which twenty dollars per share and the ten thousand shares on which ten dollars per share have already been paid in,) has this day been assessed, and required to be paid by the several parties in whose names the said shares of Stock now stand respectively, to the Treasurer, on or before the 16th day of August, 1854, and the Transfer Books are closed from this day, till the 21st July inst., and no transfer of Stock will be permitted until the instalment called thereon, be paid. By order of the Board of Directors,

M. B. EDGAR. Treasurer.

LOAN FOR $1,250,000 FOR THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE ERIE, THE OSWEGO, THE CAYUGA AND SENECA CANALS, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and for the enlargement of the Locks of the Champlain Canal. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide for the enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego and the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and to provide for the payment of certain Canal Revenue Certificates, and for other purposes," passed 15th April, 1854, hereby give notice, that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 31st day of August, instant, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of July, 1872. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to accept of such offers as are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000 All proposals to be sealed up and endorsed, "Loan for the Enlargement, &c." and enclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department at Albany. The money will be required to be paid ten per cent. on the acceptance of the bid, and the balance on the 12th day of September next, at which time interest will commence on the loan Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Stockholders residing in the 1st and 3d Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; all other stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Dated Canal Department Albany, Aug. 2, 1854.

S. E. CHURCH, Lieut. Governor.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.
JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
OGDEN HOFFMAN, Attorney General.
Commissioners of Canal Fund.

OFFICE OF THE NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY—BRIDGEPORT, July 29, 1854.—By resolution of the Directors of this Company, holders of certificates of capital stock of the same, are specially requested to forward to the undersigned a statement giving a description of the same, as follows, to wit:

1st. Number of the certificate
2d To whom, or in whose favor given.
3d. Number of shares for which it purports to have been issued.
4th. Date of the certificate.
5th. By whom signed.

The New-York Transfer Agency is discontinued, and transfer books are closed till further notice.

H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—Give notice to the holders of the Scrip Stock of the Bank, that payment of the balance due (fifty per cent.) will be received at any time between this and the 1st day of October, together with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, from the 30th of June to the day of payment Said stock to be entitled to all future dividends. Certificates for the Scrip must be returned to the Bank at the time of payment, when certificates for full stock will be issued.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1854.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 26, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of this Company in New-York or Boston.

The Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer, but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BUFFALO AND NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD BONDS.—The parties holding the above securities and deed of trust take such measures as shall be necessary to protect their interests, are requested to leave their names at the office of THEODORE SEDGWICK, Esq., No. 53 Broadway.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
DENNING DUER,
ED. WHITEHOUSE,
} Committee.

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY WANTED—For which a large lumber tract of over 2,700 acres, with steam mill, water-power, &c., and centrally located in this State, will be given in exchange The Bonds will be taken at par. Apply to WARD McLEAN, No. 9 Trinity Building.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by PAGE, BACON & CO., of San Francisco, or PAGE & BACON, of St Louis, on the American Exchange Bank, are requested to present them for payment to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

FINLEY, KISSAM & CO., Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st.—Collections made on all parts of the United States and Canadas, and prompt returns given, at low rates Business paper and Loans negotiated on Commission. Stocks bought and sold at the Stock Exchange.

STOCKS AND BONDS—Bought and sold, strictly on commission, by A. W. GREENLEAF,
No. 2 Wall-st

MEDICAL.

DR. IVES' AMERICAN CHOLERINE.—It is only at the repeated solicitation of numerous friends that I am induced to place this remedy before the public. After five year's use of it, in private practice in cholera, cholera morbus, diarrhœa, &c., I can confidently recommend it to the public, as the most reliable remedy now in use. With these few remarks, I submit it to the world for their verdict. Try it and live.

Principal Depôt. No. 579 8th-av., cor 41st-st. For sale wholesale by SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO., No. 170 William, corner Beekman-st., and BENJ J. LEVY, No. 279 Washington-st. Also for sale by the following Druggists: WM. FISHER, No. 311 Bleecker st.; Dr. PRINCE, corner of Franklin-square and Frankfort-st.; LOANES, corner Spring and Hudson-sts.; ELTINGE, corner of 8th-av. and 24th st., INWRIGHT, 3d-av., between 49th and 50th sts.; G MOSSMANN, No 27 Bowery; Dr. WRIGHT, No. 67 Canal-st. C. W STANLEY, No 452 Hudson-st.; CHAS S NORDQUIST, No 244 Stanton-st.; C. B. HUTCHINGS, No. 132 West Broadway; Dr. WINTERS, corner of 32d-st. and Broadway; CHAS CHAMBERS, No. 576 Hudson-st.; C B COX, No 10 8th-av.; Mrs. KIESELE, No. 125 Greenwich-st; Dr. BUDD, corner Atlantic and Clinton-sts., Brooklyn, and by druggists generally. JOHN IVES, M D.

THE ORTHOPÆDIC INSTITUTION FOR THE CURE OF BODILY DEFORMITIES AND DISEASES OF THE JOINTS—Nos. 457, 459 and 461 Pacific-st., South Brooklyn, L. I.—Admits in-door patients afflicted with the above specified maladies, on moderate terms. It affords all advantages of a sanitory institute, with the comforts of a private home. The institution is located in a fashionable and healthy part of the city; an extensive and complete Gymnasium for bodily exercise is attached to it; baths in the house; warm and cold sea bathing within 10 minutes' drive, &c Applications to be made to LOUIS BAUER, M. D., at the office of the establishment, before 10 o'clock A. M., or by letter to Box No. 147, Brooklyn Post-Office.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUID.—Eleventh edition—345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No 222 Bowery, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LAMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all these diseases from 9 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening. Sundays excepted Address Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr LAMONT to the afflicted. *Courier Des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung National Democrat, Day Book* and New-Brunswick *Times*

MRS. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER—Is not a hair dye, and contains no deleterious ingredients. It never fails to restore the hair, however gray, to its original color, and at the same time to strengthen and restore the bulb, however weak. If applied according to directions for the bath, it returns its original color during the night, it operates by invigorating the skin, nourishing the roots of the hair; vessels and roots of the hair; prevents the hair from falling, cures baldness, removes and prevents dizziness, headache, perspiration of the head, dandruff, scald-head, or any eruption of the head Restorer, $1 50 per bottle Once generally used, for a year. Balsam, 25 cents per bottle For sale at the Principal Depôt, No. 355 Broadway, corner of Elizabeth-st.; No 180 Bowery, Nos. 165, 192, 273 and 511 Broadway, No. 10 Astor House, No. 17 Fulton-st. Brooklyn.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.—We the undersigned, having used HUNT'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL for several years, deem it due to the cause of humanity to publicly express our confidence in this medicine, as an important remedy for bowel complaints, which may lead to cholera for which it is generally used, and has obtained a high reputation in our part of the City. In addition to the above, we know it to be a good relieving and strengthening cordial for partial illness, general debility, &c., and therefore confidently recommend it as a valuable family medicine. Mr. HUNT'S depôt is at No. 532 Hudson-st., near our old establishment. SOLOMON KIPP,
ABHM. BROWN,
The old Greenwich stage proprietors.

EVERY ONE THEIR OWN DOCTOR.—THE GREAT PARISIAN CHOLERA REMEDY AND ANTIDOTE—Just received, per steamer *Atlantic*, this wonderful and celebrated specific, for which 1,600 francs was recently paid to one of the first chemists and apothecaries in Paris It is put up in small bottles at the low price of 50 cents, (to the poor 25 cents per bottle,) with plain and simple printed directions. For sale at the only place in this City, at the Loan and Agency Office, No. 237 Grand st., corner of the Bowery, (up stairs,) entrance in Grand-st. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. only.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DR. COBBETT, No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one speciality of the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method of treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—The subscriber invites the attention of Committees, Teachers, and others, to his improved Desks and Chairs; also, Teachers' Desks and Chairs, Tables, Chairs with book-baskets attached, for infant schools. Bookcases, Draft-boards, &c., at his factory, No. 24 Grove-st., N. Y, where he is constantly manufacturing the above articles. Bank and Counting-house Desks made to order. R. PATON.

ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE.—MATHEWS & STACY, No. 514 Broadway, offer for sale, at very reduced prices, their entire and very extensive stock of enameled cottage and other furniture, (the largest in the City,) from which every variety of taste can be gratified, preparatory to a dissolution of partnership.

KINSLEY & DARLING'S DRUG HOUSE—No. 62 Vesey-st., near Greenwich, New-York.—Choice Medicines, Chemicals, Oils, Perfumery, &c., low for cash.

Cream Tartar,	Bath Brick,	Indigo,	Alcohol,
Carb Soda,	Sal Soda,	Matches,	Camphene,
Castile Soap,	Saleratus,	Spices	Lamp Oil,
Olive Oil	Arrow Root,	Extracts,	Paints, &c.

for druggists, grocers, bakers, confectioners, dyers, &c.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1854.—An extra dividend of ten per cent on the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid on the first day of July next The capital stock will be increased fifty per cent., or one million dollars, payable one-half, or fifty dollars per share, on the first day of July next, and the other half on the 4th day of November next. The new stock will be distributed to the old stockholders in the ratio of one share of new stock to every two shares of old stock, according to the stock ledger on the morning of the 25th instant The rights to fractional parts of shares may be transferred and combined so as to obtain full shares Any stockholder may at any time after the 25th instant, pay in the new shares in full, and be entitled to dividends at the rate of seven per cent per annum, on the money, to the 6th November The latter half of the increased stock will not be entitled to any part of the semi-annual dividend in November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th instant to the 1st July inclusive.

C. A. MEIGS, Cashier

CITIZENS' BANK.—NEW-YORK Aug. 3, 1854.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of (4) FOUR PER CENT on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has been declared, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 12th inst The transfer books will be closed to this date. By order of the Board. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1854.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—BANK OF THE CAPITOL, ALBANY, July 31, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock of this bank, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 15th inst. Stockholders registered on the New York books, will receive their dividend at the Merchants' Exchange Bank. By order,
H. G. GILBERT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 153 Bowery—NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1854.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 21st inst The Transfer Books will be closed to that date. BENJAMIN I. PENTZ, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN—BROOKLYN, Aug. 1, 1854.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. payable on the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment. R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 28, 1854.—The President and Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. for the last six months. Payable on Monday, 14th August. By order. R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—HANOVER INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of six per cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 1 Hanover-square By order of the Board. A. M. McKEE, Secretary

DIVIDEND—OFFICE OF NIAGARA INSURANCE CO., No. 67 Wall-st.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on the 14th inst.—Aug. 9 1854.
L. G. IRVING, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—WESTERN BANK, SUFFOLK COUNTY—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 8 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute, in such case made and provided, that the circulating notes issued to T. BARKER, an individual banker, (Western Bank, Suffolk County, late Western Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker, will be given up to him. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
je10,'54-law2y8

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY Aug. 9, 1854.—The BANK OF YONKERS, (Yonkers,) has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes agreeable to an act entitled, "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK for the quarter ending July 31, 1854:

Assets on hand April 30, 1854, as per last Report.....$2,596,309 88

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

Receivec for Premiums	$137,813 25	
Received for Interest	40,086 34	
Rec'd for int accrued (not due)		
Rec'd for int due and not paid		
Received for bills payable and annuities	10,891 34	188,791 03
Total		$2,785,100 91

DISBURSEMENTS DURING QUARTER.

Paid expenses, including Rent, Salaries, Medical Fees, Commissions, Advertising, Exchange, Postage, State and City Taxes	$21,830 34	
Paid claims by Death and additions to same	75,790 10	
Paid surrendered Policies, Dividends, reouchen of Premiums and Annuities	11,384 13	
Bills payable and Bond and Mortgage	56,750 00	165 754 57
Total		$2,619,346 34

ASSETS

Cash on hand in Bank and in Trust Company	$15,447 11
Advanced on Policies	4,950 00
Bonds and Mortgages	2,487,114 72
Fire Insurance Account	324 75
Deferred Premium Account	25,592 25
Deposited to meet Taxes	4,177 41
Interest due, unpaid and accrued	32 140 37
Due from Agents	49 559 78
Total	$2,619,346 34
Losses unpaid	$27 500
Amount at Risk May 1, 1854	$20,469 977 34
Amount issued since	1 200 550 00
Total	$21,670,427 34
Deduct:	
Forfeited	201,750
Canceled	66,000
Surrendered	130 500
Expired	88,750
Dead	74,000 561,000 00
Total at Risk August 1 1854	$21,109,427 34
Number of Policies running May 1, 1854	7,636
Issued since	407
Total	8,045
Deduct:	
Forfeited	87
Canceled	25
Surrendered	49
Expired	32
Dead	18 211
Total	7,834
Of which	
Are for Life	6,720
Are for 7 years	946
Are for 1 year	39
Irregular periods	129
Total	7,834
Increased for the quarter in amount at Risk	$839,550
Increase in Policies	196

I ABBATT, Secretary F. S. WINSTON, President.
NEW-YORK Aug 1st, 1854.
I have examined the above returns and believe them to be correct. C. GILL.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 74 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	J. P. G. Foster,	J. M. Waterbury,
D. B. Fearing,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm. F. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,
A. C. Dowling.	M. W. Hamilton,	Samuel V. Hoffman.
Gaszaway B. Lamar,	Denning Duer,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
George W. Briggs,	John Stuart, Jr.,	Fred A. De Peau,
Wm. R. Duncan,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	James C. Bell,
Chas. H. Russell,	Ed. C. Cruger,	Daniel D. S. Ith,
Isaac Townsend,	Jacob Oakes,	Fred. G. Foster,
Peter Hall,	Robert S. Hone	

ROBERT S. HONE, President
DUNCAN F. CUREY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CHARTERED IN 1824—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continues to insure dwelling-houses stores, buildings, furniture, merchandize, vessels in port and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution. DIRECTORS:

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martin,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John R. Briggs,	Charles A. Jarvis,
Isaac Kennedy,	A. P. Fitzgerald,	Isaac W. Fowler,
William Oliver,	A. P. Freeman,	John T. Cromwell,
P. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
J. Quackenbos,	Andrew Fremont,	Samuel C. Whitney,
Geo. Gilfillan,	W. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CASH CAPITAL $300,000—Office, No. 108 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.—This Company is now prepared to insure buildings, merchandise, personal property, and ships in port and their cargoes, against loss or damage by fire:

DIRECTORS.

James L. Graham.	Daniel Parish.	Evan R. Robb,
E. Whitehouse,	C. C. Cambreleng,	G. L. Beeckman,
J. B. Varnum,	Martin Bates, Jr.,	Joseph M. Strong,
Leonard Appleby,	Isaac E. Taylor,	Lorrian Freeman,
F. H. Wolcott,	W. Delano, Jr.,	Edwd. M'coomber,
Wm. K. Strong,	Henry V. Butler,	John La Farge,
Moses Taylor,	B. E. B. McIlvaine,	Chas. E. Appleby,
Jas. O. Sheldon,	Henry Dwight, Jr.,	Jeremiah Wilbur.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month 28th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. Vanderpoel,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chardavoyne.	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H. Marshall.
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary. GEO. S. FOX, President.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of THOMAS HUNT & CO., in this City, and in the city of Manchester, England, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent Office of liquidation is removed from No. 92 William, corner of Platt, to Nos. 30 and 32 Barclay-st. The parties are authorized to use and sign the name of the firm for that purpose only.

THOMAS HUNT.
WM. M. RICHARDS.
I. P. ROGERS.
T. D. VAILL.
JOS. S. KENDALL.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of RICHARDS, HAIGHT & CO., at Nos. 30 and 32 Barclay-st., New-York, and in Manchester, England, for the purpose of conducting a general importing and commission woolen business.

WM. M. RICHARDS.
EDWARD HAIGHT.
T. D. VAILL.
J. S. KENDALL.
GEORGE FLAGG.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

DISSOLUTION.—The Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, is THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent.

ALBERT SOBRETT,
CHARLES3 EDMONDS.

No 80 NASSAU-ST., Aug. 1, 1854.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF JURORS, No 7 City Hall, New-York.—The Petit Jury list for the year 1854-5, is ready for examination and correction at this office. D D FRENCH, Commissioner of Jurors.
AUGUST

New-York Daily Times.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS.

Another Vindication of the Catholic Bishops of the United States against the Foolish Accusations of the New-York Daily Times.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: You have contrived to have it believed that the writer of "Philo-Veritas" and Archbishop HUGHES are one and the same person. This is not exactly correct; but the difference is so slight that it is hardly worth mentioning. I may say, however, in candor, if not in confidence, that Archbishop HUGHES has seen and approved, and as to the matter of that, adopted even as his own, all that has been published in your journal over the signature of "Philo-Veritas." And now, Sir, permit me to say, that my pen has been sharpened and strengthened by this approval on the part of the Archbishop of what I have written. Accordingly, you may henceforward take it for granted that what is written by me is actually written by Archbishop HUGHES.

First, therefore, I, "Philo Veritas," (that is, in other words, Archbishop HUGHES,) maintain that the heading of your first article, dated July 31, namely: "TROUBLE WITH THE CATHOLIC BISHOPS OF THE UNITED STATES," is itself a fiction, and if you permit me to say so without offence, a falsehood. *Second*, that the introductory sentence under this fictitious and false heading, is a vulgarism and a false statement, at the same time,—untrue in any literal sense, untrue in any figurative sense,—namely: "Infallibility is *scratching its temporal head* within the Vatican at Rome." *Third*, that the following sentence is equally false in substance and in figure, namely: "Know-Nothingism has broken out in the family of Roman Catholic Bishops on this side of the Atlantic, and in these, our States." This statement is a fiction and a falsehood. But what aggravates both is, that you, Mr. Editor, or Messrs. Editors, have prefixed to the statement the following asseveration, namely: "*We do not make the statement with a positive knowledge of its truthfulness.*" Pray, Messrs. Editors, or Mr. Editor, if a statement is utterly false and fictitious, how could you, as living gentlemen, presume to assert its truthfulness as of your own positive knowledge? There are three dozen other minor statements of yours in your editorials of July 31 and August 1, equally fictitious and equally false, which it is not my purpose, nor so far as I am aware, that of the Archbishop, to bring up at present. They will come up in their own proper time.

From these introductory remarks, you will easily understand that the question of veracity is now pending between the Editors of the New-York DAILY TIMES and the Archbishop of New-York. The Archbishop is positive that there is neither fiction nor falsehood on his side of the argument in this controversy. It will be for you, therefore, to clear your skirts as well as you may, from the charges both of fiction and falsehood, which, with the approval of the Archbishop, I urge against you.

PHILO-VERITAS.

P. S.—I perceive in your paper of this day, a communication from a certain Mr. JOHN MITCHEL, by no means unknown to what is fame or to what is the opposite. This Mr. JOHN MITCHEL appears to be the editor of a paper called *The Citizen*. I have seen a few numbers of this paper, but I am assured by the Archbishop of New-York, that he has never seen but one number of the same. Still, Mr. MITCHEL is by no means an obscure personage. He was one of those who collected faggots to burn his country. But he was sent abroad before the moment when he might, like others, have seized from the pile the remaining end of a charred stick. Mr. MITCHEL was, no doubt, intended by the circumstances of nativity and neighborhood, to be a mere sturdy Orangeman of the North of Ireland—and although the jolting of life's car has thrown him a little to the right or to the left of his natural destiny, he is still true to its insuncts.

Mr. MITCHEL is the Irish patriot who made the magnificent discovery in military tactics, that a good plan would be to fling vitriol from the tops of all Dublin houses more than one story high, on the passers-by in the streets, without inquiring whether the fiery liquid should fall on the head of the friend or the enemy of his country.

Mr. MITCHEL is the patriot who proclaimed, in the days when the British Government laughed in its sleeve at the tom-foolories of Young-Irelandism, and allowed them rope enough to hang themselves without incurring itself the responsibility of fixing the noose, that he would compel Lord CLARENDON, or some other Lord-Lieutenant for the time being, to meet him in a Court of Justice.

Mr. MITCHEL is the same patriot who did not meet Lord CLARENDON in a Court of Justice, but met lawyers and judges who, rightfully or wrongfully, sent him forth on a straggling tour to Van Dieman's Land.

Mr. MITCHEL is the same patriot who, with infinite obedience to the laws of his country, went whither he was sent with the acquiescence of his Young Ireland Confederates.

Of course, they followed him with some vapid prose and stupid poetry about the "Black Sail on the Deep," or something of that sort; and they winked their eyes and gritted their teeth at each other in mutual confidence, to the effect that, "By George, he must be brought back again."

Mr. MITCHEL is the same patriot who is not known to have said a foolish thing or to have done a foolish act from the time he was taken charge of by Lord CLARENDAN, *et id genus omne*, until he reached the shores of these United States.

Mr. MITCHEL is the same Irish patriot who first made himself known here by attacking Secretary MARCY, and betraying an unaccountable sympathy for the Slaveholding interest—unaccountable, that is, when we consider that his tussle with Lord CLARENDON had for pretext his pretended desire to liberate his Irish countrymen from the bondage of Slavery. He had not yet seen the South, but his imagination became enamored of a rich plantation in Alabama, well stocked with fat negroes.

Mr. MITCHEL is the same Irish patriot, who, if he had a good plantation in Alabama, well stocked with fat negroes, would treat them no doubt with the utmost humanity, and this we say on the strength of our own opinion, inasmuch as we have always known Irish Orangemen to have in their nature an immense residuum of humanity and benevolence towards the captives under their domination.

Mr. MITCHEL is the same Irish patriot who complains that he, among others, was convicted iniquitously by a Jury of Castle Protestants of Ireland,—and yet he, like others, contended for the necessity of keeping the *parole d'honneur* with such "scoundrels" in Van Dieman's Land as those by whom he and they were convicted.

Mr. MITCHEL turns up as the apologist of the scurvy tricks which his associates played, whether in Conciliation Hall or at Slievenamon, after his taking leave of the country. There was, indeed, a report which reached us in America, that the Young Irelanders had actually put themselves in the attidude of battle against the British Empire. It was believed by those who had not, up to that period, suspected them of any capacity for such wholesale lying, that this report of a collision between them and the British troops was necessarily correct. It was on that occasion, and under the influence of that egregious Young Ireland lie, that the Archbishop made the remarks to which the Irish patriot, JOHN MITCHEL, refers in your paper of this date. It was at a period when the Irish people were cut off by famine at the rate of a thousand a day, and, though he would always regret war when it can be avoided, still he could not imagine that after so long an attuning of the wind-bags of Dublin, portending the approach of a revolutionary hurricane, the whole matter should end in a very innocent white squall at Slievenamon.

Mr. JOHN MITCHEL is the same Irish patriot, who, if he had been at Slievenamon, would at least have scratched some constable's face, thereby giving at least so much of evidence that Young Ireland did not think the freedom of its country too dearly bought at the price of a few drops of blood from some English constabulary nose.

But, unfortunately, Mr. MITCHEL was absent from the humane battle of Slievenamon, and those who were not, though Young Irelanders, conducted the whole affair according to the principles of Mr. DANIEL O'CONNELL, that no political amelioration of a country was worth the violent shedding of one drop of human blood. "Stigmatize the sword, my Lord!"

The armies of Young Ireland, routed by a few constables at Slievenamon, of course had to run away. And this running away, they afterwards attempted to immortalize under the title of "Felon's" tracks—so that the awful revolutionary movement of Young Ireland in 1848 terminated precisely where the revolution of Hungary had begun—namely, in a war of *races*.

P. V.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 11, 1854.

Scratching its Temporal Head.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: I am somewhat surprised that it should be asserted on the one hand, and, in a manner, admitted on the other, that the phrase, "Infallibility is scratching its temporal head," is an improper and unclassical expression.

Surely, the writings of HORACE must be considered by every educated man a model of classic purity of language, and an exemplar to all subsequent ages. HORACE, Satire 10th, Liber. 1st, in describing the perplexity of the poet LUCILIUS, when engaged in poetic composition, makes use of the following words: "*In versu faciendo, sæpe caput scaberet, vivos et roderet ungues.*" In composing verse, he (LUCILIUS) would often *scratch his head*, and bite his nails to the quick." In this passage the question is not figurative, but literally descriptive of an eminent writer, perplexed with uncertainty and doubt in the selection of proper and appropriate words.

These remarks, of course, can have no bearing on the merits of the subject of your controversy.

Yours, ORBILIUS.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE CHOLERA.

FRANKLIN-STREET HOSPITAL.

Date.	Received.	Died.	Disch'd	Cured.	Remain'g
To August 5.....	402	200		164	32
Sunday, Aug. 6....	11	7		8	28
Monday, Aug. 7....	6	3		6	25
Tuesday, Aug. 8...	9	3		4	27
Wednesday, Aug. 9	15	2		3	37
Thursday, Aug. 10.	14	6		6	37
Friday, Aug. 11....	5	2		4	36
Total.....	462	225		195	36

MOTT-STREET HOSPITAL.

Date.	Received.	Died.	Disch'd	Cured.	Remaining
To August 5.....	35	17		7	10
Sunday, Aug. 6....	6	2		1	13
Monday, Aug. 7....	7	2		2	16
Tuesday, Aug. 8....	10	6		2	18
Wednesday, Aug. 9.	3	4		2	15
Thursday, Aug. 10.	6	2		2	17
Friday, Aug. 11....	11	0		2	26
Total.....	78	33		18	26

From *Blackwell's Island*, we have the following returns:

	Cases.	Deaths.	Remaining.
Alms-House.....	13	4	30
Work-House.....	4	1	11
Penitentiary Hospital....	—	—	1
Total.....	17	5	42

Sixteen cases and only *two deaths* is a gratifying indication that the cholera is abating. On the previous day, (Thursday,) the number of deaths was *ten*. The disease is still prevailing to a considerable extent at Blackwell's Island.

More street cases occurred yesterday. Several inquests were held upon the bodies of persons who had died of cholera. A lady was taken with a severe attack of the cholera yesterday afternoon, while walking along Chambers-street. She was taken into the house No. 117, and the proper remedies administered. MARY ANN BROWNLOW was taken sick with cholera at the Fulton Ferry. She was removed to the Cholera-Hospital in Franklin-street.

Coroner HILTON yesterday held an inquest at No. 12 City Hall-place upon the body of THOMAS LANE, a native of Ireland, 48 years of age. Coroner GAMBLE yesterday held an inquest, in Forty-eighth-street, near the First-avenue, upon the body of HUGH BIRMINGHAM, 5 years of age. Corner HILTON held an inquest, in the Tenth-avenue, near Fifty-second-street, upon the body of CHRISTINA BECKHAVEN, a native of Germany, 75 years of age. These were all Cholera cases.

In *Brooklyn*, yesterday, there were 8 cases and 2 deaths.

In *Williamsburg*, no new cases were reported to the Board of Health yesterday, and but *one* patient remains in the Cholera Hospital.

THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Proposal to Tear up the Rails.

Another meeting was held last evening at the corner of Forty-sixth-street and Eleventh-avenue, to hear the report of the Committee appointed to confer with the Board of Aldermen, in reference to the running locomotives through the Eleventh-avenue.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. WILLIAM NOLAN: JOHN W. BUCKHORN, Secretary. Several banners were displayed bearing ominous inscriptions, such as "The Hudson River Railroad Company, the murderers of the people;" "Down with the Railroad, and up with the track;" "We know our rights and fear not to assert them," &c.

The Chairman said, they assembled to have steam removed by fair means if possible, but if not, they *would take the law into their own hands*. It is the duty of every man having a family, he added, to protect the members of that family, and he asked how could the mechanic or poor laborer of the Eleventh avenue, when pursuing his daily toil, guard his helpless offspring when the murderous steam-engine rushes through their midst dealing out destruction. It would be, he said, for them to decide upon hearing the report of the Committee.

Mr. THOMAS CUSHING stated, on the part of the Committee, that they performed their duty as far as they could, and deemed it a duty incumbent on them to call this meeting to make a last appeal. A portion of the Committee, he said, went to the residences and business places of the Aldermen, and found that all were either in the country or at some watering place, enjoying themselves at the expense of principle on the money of the Company. The only one they could see was Alderman TUCKER, of the Twentieth Ward, who promised his full support. They returned rejoicing that they had even seen one. Alderman BLUNT, who on Monday night last brought forward the resolution before the Board, notwithstanding all his promises, never said a word in its favor—nor did Alderman DRAKE, who at the first meeting held there, advised them to tear up the rails. He said it was useless to remonstrate or petition any longer—that their rights were disregarded, because they were poor—that they were remembered but once a year, when some unprincipled politician made their acquaintance, in order that he might by their votes be elevated to an office, without any qualification to perform its duties. He desired them to remember that "union is strength;" to think of the example set by the people of Erie, and asked if they would not follow their example. [Cries of "We will," "Tear up the rails.] The speaker said he for one *was ready to take a crowbar in his hand and tear up the first rail*; and had come there for that purpose.

Mr. DAVID B. KERR said he was one of the Committee appointed to call upon the Aldermen, and that no justice could be obtained in that quarter without money, which they could not bring in sufficient quantity to out-bid the Hudson River Railroad Company. He agreed with Mr. CUSHING in saying that they would be ultimately obliged to tear up the rails before redress would be obtained. The only point at issue was with regard to the time. He considered *it would be right to advise the traveling public of the danger of proceeding on the line further than a certain point*; and he felt assured that if a rail was never disturbed, this very move would touch the pockets of the Company, as thousands would go 100 miles out of their way to avoid the possibility of danger. He was opposed to any rash action.

Mr. CUSHING said, in explanation of his proposition, that he was prepared to guard against the possibility of a single life being sacrificed, as *signals* were in readiness to apprise the engineers of the danger of proceeding farther than was safe, and cause them to stop the train at once. He advised them to take counsel together, and act together; that if they did victory would be theirs, and in future they would be respected by the friends of justice and humanity. Mr. CUSHING then proposed that a Committee of twenty be appointed to act between the people and the Company, to be called a Vigilant Committee.

An amendment was made to have the Chairman appoint them, and that their names be kept secret, and that the Committee have the power to increase its numbers indefinitely. Carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Alleged Abduction Case.

Alderman HOWARD yesterday proceeded to the Hospital to take the deposition of MARY MORRIS, in relation to the case of abduction, the particulars of which were published yesterday. It now appears, however, that much that she had stated proceeded from delirium. Yesterday she was so far recovered as to be able to give a connected detail. She said that she had known the person charged by her for several months, and had been induced by him to leave her mother's house and live with him as his wife; and that when in that relation he had beaten and ill treated her. So far, the original story holds good. On Wednesday, however, she went with the boy to procure laudanum, and drank it knowingly, became insensible, and was removed to the Hospital. Alderman HOWARD held the accused party to bail on a charge of assault and battery only.

The Next Trade Sale.

The Fall Trade Sales commence on the morning of Tuesday next, and continue till nearly the end of the month. The catalogue is a volume of upwards of 470 pages. The sale will begin with the stock of the APPLETON'S; to be followed by the publications of the houses of C. S. Francis & Co.; Harper & Brothers; Parry and McMillan; Blanchard & Lea, Little, Brown & Co.; Evans & Dickerson; Gould & Lincoln; Ivison & Phinney; J. C. Derby; Stanford and Swords; Gr P. Putnam & Co.; Lindsay & Blakiston; Riker, Thorne & Co.; John Wiley; Ticknor & Fields; and other publishers of New-York, Philadelphia, Boston and other cities. The catalogue also includes valuable books published by English houses. The sale of stationery will not be commenced until the 22d inst.

EFFECTS OF A SUMMER ABSENCE.—During the last week an attempt was made, burglariously, to enter the dwelling-house of Mr. DAVID THOMPSON, No. 25 Lafayette-place. It became known to the police also the house was uninhabited, during the sojourn of Mr. THOMPSON, with his family, on Staten Island. Yesterday morning, between 4 and 5 o'clock, Officer BODINE, of the Fifteenth Ward, on whose beat the house is situated, observed that the grating of the coal vault was displaced—and on listening, thought he heard the noise of persons within the house—and, on looking down the area, saw the basement door open. Upon this he sounded an alarm, when Officer BENNETT, of the reserve corps, and Officers ROE and WILLIAMS answered his summons, and they entered the house. The thieves, who were found within, rushed from the rear windows, and were pursued by the officers, who, after a sharp chase, managed to secure three. They were taken to the Fifteenth Ward Station-House, and said they were Germans, and that their names were MAX ROHLF, ALBERT BROWN and PHILIP YOUNG. Upon the person of YOUNG was found a black lace veil, a segar case, and two silk handkerchiefs; on BROWN, a quantity of foreign coin. Nothing was found upon the person of ROHLF, who was evidently the leader of the party, and the only one of the men at all known to the Police. On searching the house, a quantity of valuable goods, such as jewelry, shawls, silk dresses, &c., capable of being packed in a small compass, was found packed up, ready for transportation. The value of the goods was between $600 and $800. He also identified the goods and foreign coins found on the men when they were arrested. They were taken before Justice CLARK, who held them for examination.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A few nights ago Mr. GREGORY SCHMIDT went into a porter-house kept by GEORGE LEES, in West Broadway, near Canal-street, when an effort was made to pick his pocket by some man about the place. Finding Mr. SCHMITT was too much on the alert, he desisted from the attempt, and invited him to drink and take a hand at cards. This was refused, and Mr. S. left the place. After he had proceeded about 20 yards an attempt was made to seize Mr. SCHMIDT's watch, and it was abstracted. A cry of "Stop thief," was raised by him, when another fellow struck him a heavy blow on the head and knocked him down. When Mr. S. got to his feet again he gave an alarm, and Officers PETTIT and KEMP of the Fifth Ward came up and arrested a man—who afterwards gave his name as WILLIAMS. As he was coming out of an alley way, on his arrest, he was observed to throw away something, which on being picked up, proved to be the watch. The man was taken before Alderman HOWARD and committed to prison for trial for robbery in the first degree.

STREET OBSTRUCTIONS.—There is much dissatisfaction in relation to the way the streets are allowed to remain blockaded with obstructions left by builders and by merchants. The trouble, we believe, will be found to lie between the two stools of the offices of the Street Commissioner and of the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps. These are two Departments, and one, presided over by Mr. FUREY, has no connection, by right, with the affairs of the other, which is under Mr. GLAZIER. The latter gentleman, however, has undertaken to remedy the evils complained of, and has succeeded so ill, that the other Commissioner is now inclined to take the matter up where it was left, and to push it through, so as to see if there cannot be a reform. This hesitation between two places operates badly. Piles of brick and heaps of packing-boxes are miserable pendulums to vibrate in so exceedingly wide a compass, and it is no wonder that the arc is but poorly described. And the evil is more and more loudly remonstrated against. It seems impossible that action should be delayed much longer.

DEATH OF A NEW-YORK VOLUNTEER.—We have to record to-day the demise of another member of the 1st Regiment of New-York Volunteers, JAMES S. MCCABE, 1st Lieutenant of Company K, and Adjutant of the Regiment. He died on Thursday evening, at his residence, No. 198 Hudson-street, of ulceration of the stomach. He served with gallantry in the various battles in which the Regiment was engaged, and though a strict disciplinarian, was universally beloved by both officers and privates. On the accession of Gen. TAYLOR to the Presidency, he was appointed to a small office in the Custom-House, from which he was recently removed. His remains will be interred in Greenwood.

FIRE IN SUFFOLK-STREET.—Last evening, at 7½ o'clock, a fire broke out in building No. 11 Suffolk-street, near Division. The fire originated on the third floor, occupied by Mr. CHARLES BAKER, mahogany-door maker, it is supposed from a stove used to heat the varnish. The under floors were occupied by Mr. HENRY BAUSHER, sash and blind manufacturer. Several Fire Companies, together with the Thisteenth Ward Police, were promptly in attendance, and by their exertions the fire was confined to the floor on which it originated. Mr. BAKER'S property was destroyed to the value of over $2,000. He is not insured. Some damage was done to Mr. BAUSHER'S stock by water. He is insured $3,000 on the house in the Astor Company, and $600 on his stock in another Company.

ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO TAKE LIFE.—HENRY J. MAINE was yesterday arrested by Officer O'DEAY, of the Fourth Ward Police, on a charge of having assaulted THOMAS O'KEEFS, of No. 277 Tenth-street, with a hammer, and striking him a severe blow in the forehead, and with having fired a pistol at O'KEEFS yesterday with intent to take his life. The accused was taken before the Magistrate at the Tombs, and was committed to prison for trial, in default of bail for $1,000.

EXCESS OF RUM.—At 10 o'clock on Thursday night, TIMOTHY and CATHERINE HARRISHAM, both Irish, were found in a state of gross intoxication in Cherry-street, by the Fourth Ward Police, having with them the body of their dead child in a pine coffin which they had brought from Hampton, N. J. They were taken to the station-house, and having no physician's certificate with them, the Coroner was notified and the parties detained.

NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD DAMAGES.—It is stated that Rev. J. G. ONCKEN, the Baptist Missionary, whose accounts of the Old World were heard with so much interest here during the May Anniversaries, has received the sum of $3,000 from the New-Haven Railroad, as compensation for the injuries sustained by him at the Norwalk catastrophe. Mr. ONCKEN has returned to Europe.

EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD EXTENSION.—A Correspondent writes to ask if the Eighth-avenue Railroad Extension to Harlem is in progress, and whether the work is likely to be completed this season. We are unable to say. Possibly the Company will afford information.

FALSE ALARMS OF FIRE.—While the City Hall bell was sounding the alarm for the Sixth District last evening, the Post-Office clock struck the hour of 8, which being taken for an alarm, brought several Fire Companies to that District. An alarm of fire in the Fifth District at 1½ P. M. proved to be false.

THE FIREMEN'S HALL.—The COMMON COUNCIL have granted the use of the Governor's Room to the Firemen of the City for the 21st inst., the occasion of the laying of the corner-stone of the new Firemen's Hall. The Hall will be erected on the site of the old one in Mercer-street.

THE PEVERELLY ARSON CASE.—We published, several weeks ago, the report of the arrest of PEVERELLY and his younger brother, on a charge of firing their store in Front-street. The parties were brought to trial yesterday, Mr. CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER appearing as their counsel. The case is still on.

WISE EMIGRANTS.—Nearly four hundred Swedes, who arrived here by the *Esmeralda* on Thursday, have determined to wend their way to the West. They will settle in Illinois.

ERIE RAILROAD.—A change has been made in the Erie Road time-table. Both the morning Express trains now leave at the same hour, 6 o'clock, and the midday Express at 1 instead of 12.45 P. M.

ARREST AT HARLEM.—An Irishman named MARTIN GRADY was arrested at Harlem on Monday evening, on a charge of threatening the life of Mr. F. MARTIN.

☞ Among the arrivals from Aspinwall by the *Empire City*, yesterday, was His Excellency FRANCISCO FORCELLADO, Admiral of the Peruvian Navy. Fifty laborers from the Panama Railroad also arrived by the same vessel.

☞ They commenced drawing a grey blanket over the sky last night,—the clouds, we mean. The air was very damp, and signs of a wet time are i' th' wind. Rain is badly needed.

FOUND DROWNED.—Coroner WILHELM yesterday held an inquest on board the schooner *Samuel A. Appleton*, lying at Pier No. 8, East River, upon the body of LEWIS E. WINES, formerly mate of the vessel. He was of intemperate habits, and is supposed to have fallen into the water when in a state of intoxication.

(Advertisement.)

ASPINWALL'S COMPOUND TONIC MIXTURE.—It is an obvious fact that ague and fever is everywhere gaining ground where it is encountered only by ordinary medical treatment; and it is equally as incontestibly true, that wherever this preparation has been administered as a remedy, the disease has been immediately checked, and speedily cured. These two vital facts are supported by equally unquestionable testimony, and they afford grounds for recommending the medicine to the public, by advertisement, which no rational being will dispute. The testimony in favor of the Tonic Mixture, with which the present proprietors are prepared to meet all who are skeptical on the subject, is of a nature which precludes all controversy. References of the highest respectability are proffered to all who will take the trouble to verify the statements made through the press, in relation to the medicine. The most obstinate cases of intermittent fever have never been known to resist the second bottle of the preparation. Prepared after the original formula, by THOMAS & MAXWELL, No. 66 William-street, near Maiden-lane.

[Advertisement.]

USEFUL INVENTION.—C. A. HASKINS & Co., have invented a most ingenious Canopy and Net for protection against mosquitoes and insects, which is attracting attention from every part of the country. No family should be without these Canopies and Nets, especially when they can be obtained at a price so reasonable. See advertisement, under head of Special Notices.

[Advertisement.]

☞ CARGILL'S PATENT PORTABLE SELF-ADJUSTING MOSQUITO BAR will protect you. It is cheap, simple and very ornamental, and will apply to any size or shaped bedstead. Call and see them, before you put up your old nets, at No. 192 Fulton-street, west of Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

By teaching parents, specifically, the characteristics of their children, Phrenology shows how to instruct, develop and govern them, and for what profession or pursuit to prepare them. Examinations daily at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Ten boxes of DESHLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS effected ten permanent cures at Salt Harbor, Pa. Sold by C. H. RING, corner Broadway and John-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great ANTI-PERIODIC PILL, or DESHLER'S Cure for Fever and Ague is sold by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

Advertisement.]

THE OLD BREWERY AT BARNUM'S.—After the United Twins, a curiosity perfectly unprecedented in the world, the celebrated moral drama of the Old Brewery is the great attraction at the Museum. It is presented this afternoon at 3 o'clock, and this evening at 8 o'clock, and may be relied upon as a deeply interesting and a sterling, chaste and beautiful play.

NEW-JERSEY.

☞ The trains for the Morris and Essex Railroad now leave the depôt of the New-Jersey Railroad, in Jersey City, regularly.

☞ The Order of United Americans in Jersey City have determined to erect a Hall. They have not selected a site.

☞ Following is the bill of costs for the halo that Mr. PIERCE'S Administration created for itself at Greytown, by virtue of Capt. HOLLIN'S gallantry:

For French property destroyed, say.....	$600,000
For British property destroyed, say.....	800,000
For Grenadian property destroyed, say.....	100,000
For American property destroyed, say.....	500,000
For Borland's California regiment.....	1,000
Total.....	$2,091,000

BOSTON CHOLERA.—The hundred or more State Prison convicts who were suddenly seized with cholera, have all recovered. The fact that they had been perfectly temperate, from necessity, and very plain livers, may be assigned as a principal reason why they did not half of them die. There were 131 deaths in this city for the week ending Saturday noon. Of these 23 were of cholera, and 15 of consumption.

MARRIED.

At Lockport, N. Y., on Monday, Aug. 7 by Rev. Mr Starky, Mr. SMITH HICKS, Jr., of New-York, to Miss JULIA F. MEAD, eldest daughter of Hiram Mead, of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday, Aug. 11, MARGARET, wife of Roderick Thomson, aged 58 years, native of Paisley, Scotland.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Saturday,) from the residence of her son-in law, John Curl, No. 87 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Friday, Aug. 11, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian patience, RUTH, wife of James Campbell, aged 48 years.

The friends of the family, and members of Mechanics' Lodge, No. 113, I. O. of O. F., and Mount Olive Encampment, No 7, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 84 Rivington-st., at 2 o'clock on Sunday, the 13th inst.

☞ Cleveland and Ohio papers please copy.

In this City, on Friday morning, Aug. 11, of cholera infantum, GEORGE G., infant son of Archibald H. and Martha H. Campbell, aged 3 months and 17 days.

In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 10, of cholera, Mr. C. T. T. CASWELL, aged 36 years and 6 months.

His remains were taken to Poughkeepsie for interment.

In this City, on Friday, Aug. 11, LUCY JENNETT, wife of John Hunter, in the 26th year of her age.

Her remains were taken to Madison, Ct., for interment.

In this City, on Friday, Aug. 11, suddenly, GEORGE SLOANE, in the 13th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of his uncle, George Sloane, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of his mother, No. 339 Hudson-st., at 10 o'clock, this day, Aug. 12.

In this City, on Friday morning, Aug. 11, CHARLES HENRY, only son of Nicholas B. and Rachel Ann Harper, aged 5 months and 2 days.

The friends of the family, and those of his grandfather, Wm. H. Chase, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 76 6th-st., without further notice.

In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Aug. 11, CORNELIUS CUMPTON, COURTLANDT P., son of Henry Baker, aged 22 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, at the residence of his father, No. 64 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock, on Saturday afternoon.

At Williamsburg, on Thursday, Aug. 10, JOSEPH W., son of Joseph W. and Eliza P. Duryee, aged 10 months and 12 days.

At Harlem, on Tuesday, Aug 8, MARY A. L. LEE, adopted child of Henry J. and Ann A. Manning, aged 4 months and 21 days.

Happy infant, early blest,
Rest in peaceful slumber rest,
Early rescued from the cares
Which increase with growing years.

At Flushing, L. I., on Friday morning, Aug. 11, at 8 o'clock, EMILY ANN, infant daughter of Geo. U. and Hannah B. Quin by, aged 4 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from the residence of her grandfather, Scott H. Bowne, near Flushing. The railroad cars leave at 1 o'clock; steamer *Island City* from Fulton Market slip. The cars return to the City at 6½ P. M.

In Williamsburgh on Friday morning, Aug. 11, at 3 o'clock, FRANK FEUCH, infant son of Jacob and Caroline A. Hyatt, aged 9 months and 1 day.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from No. 134 South 5th st., without further invitation.

At New Rochelle, on Thursday morning, Aug. 10, after a lingering illness, Dr. BURRITT SHERWOOD, in the 54th year of his age.

His funeral will take place on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 11 A. M., from his late residence, New-Rochelle. The remains will be conveyed to Greenwood for interment. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting at 26th-st. station, on the arrival of the 1 o'clock train from New-Rochelle.

At Fishkill, Dutchess Co., on Monday, Aug. 7, FLORINDA S. JOHNSON, of New York, of consumption.

At sea, on Saturday, April 29, of dysentery, on board ship *Euphrasia*, on her way from the Host Indies, lat. 26 S., lon. 37 E., JOSEPH BENSON ABBOTT, son of Charles and the late Abijah Abbott, in the 19th year of his age.

Ocean claims him for its own.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Wall Street Sales and Markets and Stock Prices.

FRIDAY, Aug. 11—P. M.

The Stock market was depressed to-day, until the meeting of the Second Board, when prices recovered, and Erie went up to 49. It stood during the morning at 47¾; Reading marked 63; Central was in good demand, and closed at 92½. The Bears do not appear anxious to increase in this stock. Cumberland shows a decline of ¾ ₱ cent; Nicaragua was steady. Illinois Central Bonds were in fair demand. A sale of Erie 1883 Bonds was made at 84¼, Government Sixes, 1856, at 103¾, and Ohio Sixes, 1860, at 107.

In Exchange there is a moderate demand, and the supply of outside bills is limited. Sterling, 8¼@9¼; France, 5.15@5.13¾.

The receipts at the Sub-Treasury were $209,943; payments, $258,453; balance, $5,-138,096.

The *Empire City* reached port this morning, with $1,100,000 in gold, and drafts on the Sub-Treasury to Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., for $240,000, making, with the San Juan boat, over $2,000,000 in addition to the amount brought by passengers. This, with the $558,000 to be paid soon out of the Sub-Treasury for the Assay Office, will supply the export demand for gold for several steamers.

The Exchanges at Clearing House were $13,372,900.

The imports of Dry Goods show an increase as compared with the same week of last year. The amount taken out of warehouse is also larger. Many of the withdrawals are for the purpose of putting the goods in the auction room. The figures are:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

	Packages.	Valuation.
Manufactures of Wool.....	1,615	$
Manufactures of Cotton.....	567	162,993
Manufactures of Silk.....	1,437	1,238,426
Manufactures of Flax.....	364	109.167
Miscellaneous.....	469	100,498
Total.....	4,650	$2,443,837
1853.....	4,927	1,955,702

WITHDRAWALS.

Manufactures of Wool.....	753	$199,791
Manufactures of Cotton.....	416	78,392
Manufactures of Silk.....	262	124,828
Manufactures of Flax.....	41	10,727
Miscellaneous.....	20	10,951
Total.....	1,492	$423,909
1853.....	1,851	122,527

WAREHOUSED.

Manufactures of Wool.....	415	$160,652
Manufactures of Cotton.....	200	43,217
Manufactures of Silk.....	449	143,637
Manufactures of Flax.....	110	24,287
Miscellaneous.....	17	6,730
Total.....	1,191	$380,063
1853.....	366	102,983

The Stuyvesant Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 ₱ cent., payable on the 21st inst.

The Bank of Yonkers, Westchester County, E. HOWLAND, Cashier, J. OLMSTED, President, has just been organized, with a capital of $150,000.

The statement of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of this City, for the quarter ending July 31, 1854, shows the assets on hand at the close of the preceding quarter $2,536,309 88, and the receipts since $188,791 03, of which $137,813 35 were from premiums, making a total of $2,785,100 91.

There is but little doing in Land Warrants. THOMPSON'S *Reporter* quo-es:

	Buying.	Selling.
One hundred sixty acre Warrants..	$185	$190
Eighty acre Warrants.....	92½	95
Forty acre Warrants.....	46½	47½

The amount of gold to go by the *Alps* and *Hermann* to-morrow, will probably reach $600,000 or $700,000.

The bulk of the business of the Bank of England in 1854 was at 4 ₱ cent.; in 1849 at 3 ₱ cent.; in 1850 at 2½ ₱ cent.; in 1851 at 2 ₱ cent.; in 1852 at 2 ₱ cent.; while in 1853 one-fourth of the loans were 5½ ₱ cent.

The profits of the institution varied from £147,489 to £956,614 ₱ year. The profits of each year, since 1848, are shown as annexed:

1848.....	£349,702	1852.....	£179,857
1849.....	147,489	1853.....	956,614
1850.....	202,670	1854..(5 months)..	489,002
1851.....	466,617		

The amount received for tolls on all the New-York State Canals during the first week in August, is..... *$76,163 57
Same period in 1853..... 83,070 26
Decrease in 1854..... $7,906 69

The aggregate amount received for tolls from the commencement of navigation to the 7th of Aug., inclusive, is..... $1,337,579 46
To same period in 1853..... 1,472,062 62
Decrease in 1854..... $134,483 16

*This amount may be varied by the returns from the Albany and Oswego Collectors' officers, which have not yet been received, the amounts from those places being estimated.

Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Companies.

In the circular issued from these Companies, under date of July 24, 1854, there is the following:

Having, by means of the Rock Island Road, secured a connection with the direct West, the Company deemed it advisable to strengthen and secure their communications with the Southwest, and for this purpose, and upon contracts securing them desirable business connections, they have, within the past year, extended a limited amount of assistance toward the completion of the lines which point to the Mississippi and St. Louis. The moderate aid thus rendered, upon ample securities, has essentially hastened the completion of continuous railroad communication to St Louis. By these arrangements, this Company, by a moderate outlay, has secured, and within a short time will enjoy—through different routes—direct and continuous railroad communications from Toledo, over their own line, to Chicago, and thence to St. Louis. Thus this Company will be placed in the most favorable position which it can occupy to compete successfully for the Southwestern traffic with the lines of railways in process of construction, extending East from St. Louis, through the Wabash Valley to the Lakes, and through the interior to the Atlantic cities.

In no other case than the above mentioned has this company gone beyond its own immediate lines to aid in the construction of other works; nor has it any commitments to or entanglements with

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 906 NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 14 1854 PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,
A LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of Two Dollars per annum. Two copies for THREE DOLLARS. Five copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to one address. No paper to be sent in no case sent longer than the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES for mail one year, is as follows:
Within the County ..... Free.
Within the State ..... 13 cents.
Within the United States ..... 26 cents.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1 and the other at 3 o'clock. It will be sent by mail or sold at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA,
A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES or Forty-eight Columns, made up expressly for circulation in California, and named the Sandwich Islands, and containing only news interesting to readers in those sections of the country, is issued on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price ... per copy.
RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Great Storm—Trees Thrown on the Railroad Track.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Saturday, Aug. 12.

Between Bedford and Macedonia last night the storm blew seventeen trees across the Pittsburg track. The down train went at full speed through the first tree, one foot in diameter. Up train stopped. No damage.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE MOSQUITO QUESTION.

Origin and Character of the British Protectorate over the Mosquito Coast.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 12, 1854.

In my last I presented a brief glance at the history of the relations of Great Britain to that part of the American Hemisphere washed by the Caribbean Sea, and demonstrated satisfactorily, I trust, that during the time in which Spain held her Colonies in America, Great Britain acquired no shadow of a right in that quarter, other than the license to cut wood at the Balize,—and, on the contrary, that she repeatedly, and in the most solemn and various forms, expressly repudiated and abjured all pretension to any other right or privilege than that thus designated. In pursuing this interesting subject, we now commence the consideration of a new series of events, arising out of the separation of the Spanish-American Colonies from Spain.

To begin, it is to be stated as a principle of public law, applicable universally, in all those parts of America which have ceased to be European Colonies, and have become independent States, that each independent Colony inherits its territory with the limits of such territory prior to its independence. If any modification of territory occur, it is by Convention or by conquest; but the identity of the Colony dependent, and the Colony independent, is an established principle of the law of nations, in America. It is recognized not only by the American States themselves, but also uniformly, and without exception, by all the European Governments. Thus the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, concluding the war of the Revolution, recognizes as continuous the ancient limits of the Thirteen Colonies in the aggregate; and all their Conventions among themselves proceed upon the same basis. So it was with the Portuguese Colony, now the Empire of Brazil; and so, likewise, with each and all the Spanish American Republics. Let us apply this principle to what follows.

The Vice-Royalty of New Spain became the Mexican Republic, *including Yucatan*. Six of the provinces of the Captain-Generalship of Guatemala—namely Guatemala Vera Paz, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa-Rica, and San Salvador—became the Republic of Centro-America. One of its provinces, Chiapas, was torn from it by Mexico Beginning with Yucatan, and proceeding along the coast of the Caribbean Sea, we have—next to Yucatan—Vera Paz, then Honduras, then Nicaragua, then Costa Rica. The *Balize* lies in that part of Yucatan which adjoins Vera Paz. The town of San Juan del Norte is at the mouth of the river San Juan de Nicaragua: and at this point there is a dispute yet unsettled as to the limits between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, occasioned by the fact that these two provinces, whilst united under the Captain-General of Guatemala, enjoyed in common the Port advantages at the mouth of the river San Juan. These political and geographical facts are necessary to be borne in mind, in order to appreciate the iniquity of the acts and pretensions of Great Britain in this quarter, since the separation of these countries from Spain.

Great Britain had, by the treaties of 1783 and 1786, with Spain, solemnly renounced all claims or pretensions in this region beyond her settlement at the Balize. She had acknowledged by treaty and by act of Parliament that the whole of that Coast, including even the Balize, remained in the undisputed sovereignty of Spain. Of course the country passed into the domain of the Spanish American Republics of Mexico and Centro-America. Whatever sovereignty Spain had had there, *they* also had. The most indubitable principles of public law gave to them all the guarantees against any British claim anterior to the years 1783 and 1786, which the treaties of those years gave to Spain. So true is this that when Great Britain came to enter into treaty relations with the Mexican Republic, she expressly recognized the sovereignty of that Republic over the whole of Yucatan, including the Balize, and stipulated with the Mexican Republic to continue to hold there the same mere usufruct for wood-cutting that she had under Spain—the conditions of the Spanish treaties of 1783 and 1786 being transported by name into the treaty with Mexico.

At this point, then, we find Great Britain the tenant of the Mexican Republic, in the Balize, and with no other territorial rights whatsoever on any point of the Coast of the Caribbean Sea. But she coveted something more. She desired to obtain, if possible, dominion in a region of country which promised at some day to become of great importance by furnishing the chief means of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. So, she sets out upon her career of encroachment, by getting up maps in London, in which the limits of the Balize are monstrously exaggerated by the Royal Geographers, and the country is called "British Honduras."

The trick of this is evident. The Balize is *not* Honduras, but *in* Yucatan. The Province of Vera Paz, now a part of the Republic of Guatemala, intervenes between the Balize and the former Centro-American State, and now independent Republic, of Honduras. But the Balize was called "British Honduras" by the British mapmakers, so as to get up color or pretext for extension into Honduras. Accordingly, very soon, the Province of Vera Paz disappears from the coast and on the maps, "British Honduras" is stretched out and literally becomes Honduras: and it may be confidently affirmed that Great Britain has no shadow of claim or pretension on the coast of Vera Paz and Honduras, except what she gets by thus falsifying Geographical terms, and forging maps, as the means of stealing territory from the States of Guatemala and Honduras. Then comes a revival of that Mosquito Protectorate which England had emphatically abjured by the treaties of 1783 and 1786, and which was so contemptuously renounced by Lord Chancellor THURLOW. Now, when the Republic of Centro-America has been broken up by intestine dissensions, when each of its little States has set up for a feeble Republic by itself, England hunts up some miserable Indian on the coast of the State of Nicaragua, and transforms the breechless savage into a King, under the protection of the cross of St. George! But all this did not bring her down to the river San Juan; and her first expedient there was to take possession of its mouth by conquest, which idea, however, she relinquished for the easier expedient of giving indefinite extension to the pretended Mosquito Kingdom, so as to stretch it along not only to the river San Juan, but across it into the Republic of Costa Rica, so as thus to hold the entire coast of Centro-America.

Here, again, it is not very material to go into all the details of this miserable series of acts of petty pilfering, by which, within a few years, Great Britain thus stretched out the Balize from Yucatan to New-Grenada; for, by the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty of 1850, England engaged to the United States not to "occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume, or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America." We hold Great Britain to this engagement. It is an engagement to the United States. It is wholly immaterial how many Mosquito Indians, more or less—whether twenty or fifty—she may have in pay at Blewfields; and how many or how few Jamaica negroes she may have planted at San Juan del Norte and christened into Greytown. The *device* is palpable. The Mosquito Indians are not a State, or a shadow of a State. The so-called protection of the Mosquito Indians is a mere sham, a falsehood, to cover up "occupation," "colonization," "dominion." There is no European Government, Great Britain included, which has, or ever had, any possessions in America, which does not maintain, as a fundamental principle of public law, that the American Indians are not and cannot be a State—that they are subjects of the Colony or State in which they may be, without any right or power to treat with, or receive the protection of, any foreign Government. This principle pervades the laws of Great Britain as well as of Spain and the United States. England has no more right to set up a Sambo Mosquito as a Prince or State, than she would have to go to Florida and make herself the protector of "WM. CRUIKSHANKS, Esq.," *alias* BILLY BOWLEGS,—who, *par parenthese*, is a much better man than the King of the Mosquitos.

To conclude, I am sure this brief history of the circumstances under which the Central American controversy has arisen, will satisfy every reader that England, in this matter, stands upon a foundation as baseless and as evanescent as the morning mist which disappears before the advancing rays of the god of day. In a word, if it be possible to bind a Government by treaties; if there be such a thing as truth, honor or public law in Great Britain, she will back square out of this contemptible juggle of the Mosquito Kingdom, and cease to disgrace the British name by perseverance in the petty subterfuges and miserable controversies which have characterized the whole of her policy upon the coast of Central America.

S.

From Washington—Appointment by the President—Secretary Dobbin on a Visit.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 12.

The President has appointed Mr. BALDWIN, of New-Hampshire, formerly a newspaper editor at Newport, and subsequently at Lowell, Secretary to sign patents.

Mr. DOBBIN, the Secretary of the Navy, left Washington this evening on a visit to his home in North Carolina.

Hamilton County (Ohio) Democratic Convention.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Aug. 12.

The Hamilton County Democratic Convention met at Carthage to-day, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Congress and County officers.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the Baltimore platform as soon as the afternoon proceedings commenced. Great excitement prevailed. The Know-Nothing question was introduced, and its organization denounced.

CHAS. REEMELIN, Esq., who was a delegate, said it was inconsistent to denounce them while the Democrats had a secret organization—referring to the Miami Tribe—of which a United States Senator, GEORGE E. PUGH, was the chief.

The lie was given to this assertion. Mr. REEMELIN was severely attacked, and finally had to fly, after which the Convention broke up in a row, without nominating any one, or passing any resolutions.

Workings of the Maine Liquor Law.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 12.

Z. B. PORTER, the well-known landlord of the Market Hotel in Cambridge, was arrested yesterday, and tried before the Justice's Court, for eighteen violations of the Liquor law, and found guilty on all the counts. On the first he was fined ten dollars and costs, with one thousand dollars bonds.

On the second count he was fined twenty dollars and costs, and on the sixteen other counts, each twenty dollars and costs, with three months in jail, amounting in all to a fine of three hundred and fifty dollars and four years' imprisonment. Mr. PORTER appealed, and gave bonds in six hundred dollars to prosecute his appeal.

Southern Mail Arrival—New Cotton Arriving in New-Orleans—Mortality in Washington for July—General Order of the Secretary of the Navy—Cholera at the Baltimore Almshouse, &c.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Aug. 13.

New-Orleans papers of Monday have been received here.

We learn from them that small parcels of new cotton were daily arriving in New-Orleans.

During the month of July there had been one hundred and eighty-four deaths in Washington from various causes.

The Secretary of the Navy issued an order advancing the rates of pay to seamen and others in the Navy.

There was but two new cases of cholera at the Almshouse and one death on Saturday, and we have no new cases or deaths to report to-day. The city is still exempt from the disease.

Large Fire in Cambridgeport.

BOSTON, Sunday, Aug. 13.

A fire broke out in Cambridgeport, about 10 o'clock last night, opposite the Watson House, which did considerable damage. It took in Pike's stable, from which it spread, destroying WOOD's stable, and the stores of CALEB WOOD & Co., grocers; KELLY's clothing warehouse, and WILDER's boot and shoe dépôt, the upper stories of which were occupied as dwellings. From them the fire extended to other buildings, destroying that occupied by the Cambridge Omnibus Company, the store of GEORGE BELDEAR, painter, and a large number of others. The fire then communicated to other buildings, embracing a square surrounded by Essex, Norfolk, and Austin-streets, covering about two and a half acres. A row of wooden buildings on Austin-street, were also destroyed, which were occupied by MRS. GORE, L. L. TOWER, and BENJAMIN DENTON, and PARKS. On the corner of Main and Essex-street the house of NATHAN RUSSEL was destroyed. In addition to the above the following tenements were consumed, occupied by the following named persons; J. C. SMITH, hatter; C. D. & W. WILDER, shoe store; HILL CHAMBERLAIN, lawyer; J. D. PEARSON, stationery; NATHANIEL SNOW, boots and shoes: and the Odd Fellows' Hall. The estimated loss by the fire is one hundred thousand dollars.

Fire in Rockville, Conn.

HARTFORD, Saturday, Aug. 12.

The Hockanum Satinet Mill, in Rockville, ALONZO BAILEY, agent, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. Loss one hundred thousand dollars—insured for fifty thousand dollars. The mill was a new one, and had not got in all of its machinery.

Fire in Smithfield, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, Sunday, Aug. 13.

The mill belonging to APPLEBEE SMITH, and occupied by Messrs. BRIGGS and ALLEN, in Smithfield, was entirely destroyed by fire on the night of the 11th. The building, which was valued at about $1,500, was not insured. The machinery and stock were insured at the Appleton Mutual Office for $2,500.

Funeral of Commodore Downes—Arrival of the U. S. ship Cyane.

BOSTON, Sunday, Aug. 13.

The funeral of Commodore DOWNES takes place to-morrow at the Trinity Church. It will be attended by the commissioned Officers of the First Division Massachusetts Militia, the City Authorities of Boston and Charlestown, and the citizens in general.

The United States ship *Cyane*, Commander HOLLINS, arrived to-day from Aspinwall *viâ* San Juan. She has on board the remains of Purser ASHMUN, who died at San Juan on board the United States sloop-of-war *Decatur*.

Riot in St. Louis—No Mail from there, &c.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Aug. 12.

Our latest advices from St. Louis are to Wednesday, and from them we learn that the riot had not then been subsided. Great excitement was prevailing there.

There is no mail from St. Louis to-night, and the telegraph is not working.

We had a fine rain here to-day, which was much needed.

The Vermont Central Railroad.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 12.

A published statement of the earnings and expenses of the Vermont Central Railroad for the year ending June 1, 1554, shows the following result: Total Expenses, $605,326 48. Total Earnings, $620,119 60.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Road yesterday a Committee was, appointed to nominate a new Board of Directors, to be voted for at the Annual Meeting in September.

The Missing Baltimore Letter Containing $8,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 12.

The Postmaster of this city denies the report that the missing letter from Baltimore, containing $8,000, had been traced to his office, and states that he has received no information, officially or otherwise, of the circumstances up to this hour.

The Saratoga Convention—Theatrical.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Aug. 12.

A Convention to select Delegates to the Saratoga Convention is to be held in this city this afternoon.

A five act drama by DION C. BOURCICAULT, was produced at our Theatre last night, and proved a complete failure.

Iowa Election.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Aug. 12.

The returns from Iowa, in seventeen Counties, make GRIMES, Whig and Anti-Nebraka candidate for Governor, 1,100 ahead.

A Man Shot.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Aug. 12.

A young man, by the name of STEPHEN R. SMITH, was shot at Hamilton to-day, by another young man, named JESSUP, and was dangerously wounded. JESSUP was clerk in a retail dry goods store in this city. He had received letters purporting to come from a young lady; this correspondence was carried on for three months, when SMITH was discovered to be the real author of the letters, which were subsequently published in a Sunday paper, for which JESSUP sought satisfaction by shooting him.

False Report.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Aug. 12.

The telegraphic dispatch published in one of the New-York evening papers that $8,000 had been purloined from the Post-office in this city, or between here and Philadelphia, was wholly incorrect, neither the Postmaster here nor in Philadelphia having heard of the matter, until they saw the false report in the paper in question.

Delegates from Saratoga County to the Anti-Nebraska State Convention.

SARATOGA, Saturday, Aug. 12.

The following named persons have been selected as Delegates from Saratoga County to the Anti-Nebraska State Convention, which is to be held in this place on the 16th of August: E. F. Bullard, Leveret Moore, John Brotherson, A. McCoy, E. J. Youmans, Bilby J. Clark, Wm. Hays and J. B. McKean, Esqs.

The Bininger Guard in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Aug. 12.

The people of this city gave a brilliant reception to the Bininger Guard, which arrived here to-day. Many persons were disappointed to see only about twenty-five members of the Guard present.

Death of a Massachusetts Politician.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 12.

Hon. JOSEPH WHITMAN, Senator from Worcester County during the last Session, and Cashier of the Hopkinton Bank, died suddenly at his residence in Hopkinton, and was buried yesterday. He was formerly a distinguished Methodist Clergyman.

Naval Intelligence.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 12.

The United States ship *John Adams*, now in the Charlestown Navy Yard, is to be fitted for the Pacific immediately, orders to that effect having been received yesterday. It will take but a short time to get her in readiness.

Departure of U. S. Steamer Jacinto.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Aug. 13.

The United States steamer *Jacinto* went to sea on Saturday, bound to the Baltic.

RETURN OF A U. S. CONSUL.—J. H. YOUNG, Esq., U. S. Consul at Curacoa, was passenger in bark *Mayflower*, which arrived at this port yesterday from Bonaire. Mr. H. returns in consequence of serious Government difficulties, and will immediately leave for Washington.

The Watering Places of Italy.

Correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser.

FLORENCE, Sunday, July 23, 1854.

The beautiful season here commenced about the middle of June; since which fair weather, and the most comfortable, the most delicious temperature conceivable, have invigorated the health and spirits, already overcoming many deleterious effects of an ungenial Spring. Now life itself is enjoyment; now begins the freedom of an open air existence; now one takes long breaths, inhaling leisurely the pure tonic of mountain airs unsharpened by snows; now one dallies with fresh odors from the fields, and the wild-brier hedges, and revels in all sweet scents, sights, and sounds, under the cooling shadow of antiquated oaks, and umbrageous chestnuts; now inviting avenues are stirring with human life from six to eight every afternoon, and the fashionable *reunions*, under open skies, are gay with music and chat. For the Florentines know well enough when is the time *not* to go into the country, which is precisely that in which the English and other resident strangers depart from this most pleasant Summer city in the world. The natives here go to their villas only in the Spring and Autumn, knowing that their thick-walled city palaces are cooler than the unshaded country seats of Italy, which are built apart from trees, owing to a prevailing opinion that these gender humidity, and render habitations near them unhealthy residences. Physicians corroborate this belief; though foreigners, who chose their building spots in forests and groves, cannot imagine the prejudice against trees to be grounded on anything more substantial than Italian notions. But these villas, though placed themselves on bare heights, include in their grounds wooded nooks for leisure strolling, and sure to be at *safe* distance from the habitation. This exposure to the sun, of course, renders country residences uncomfortably hot in Summer, though they may be pleasant enough in Autumn, having nothing to impede the fine views they command; while their white faces against a background of hills makes them distinct objects of attraction seen from the city, especially as they are built with reference to architectural effect; indeed the *collines*, sprinkled all over with these beautiful villas, form a characteristically pleasing feature of Italian scenery.

The actual heat of this region is seldom great in degree—the thermometer averaging 70° to 78° Fahrenheit in the shade—nor suffocating in effect; owing to constant breezes, which in Winter grow to harsh winds, but in Summer only fan and refresh. No one troubled with throat or chest affections should venture a Winter, much less a Spring, here: though a more genial climate than Florence in its beautiful season could not be found on the face of the globe. And the Florentines know how to make the most of it. Now, every evening, hundreds of open carriages assemble on the piazza of the *Cascine*, where their smiling occupants enjoy all that caressing breezes, gallant compliments, *bouquets*, and music, can offer; and it *is* enjoyment, this drive of drives, this *ensemble* of nature and art, of movement and rest, realized nightly by half the city, and weekly, at least, by nearly the whole; for such as cannot ride, walk to the *rendezvous* of health and pleasure, free alike to all.

Our American cities would do well to follow the example of foreign capitals in affording public promenades and drives, where, as here, all classes could share equally—whether in lazy carriages, or on more independent footing—at "the cool of the day," the refreshment, the luxury of free air, pleasant walks, and animating scenes. "All work and no play, makes Jack a dull boy." Thus one sees many faces in our cities so dulled by constant use, that the most pungent joke can scarce rub them into a smile.

There are places of Summer resort, baths and springs, in abundance in Italy; but, as before observed, these are mostly thronged by strangers from all parts, and on this account offer double attractions to those who travel to observe and study other nations and languages.

The favorite watering-place of this region is the *Bagni di Lucca*, affording hot and cold springs, of various medicinal properties, fed from the bosom of the Apennines, and gushing out in the fertile valley of the *Serchio*—a frolicsome and considerable mountain stream. These baths are about a day's travel, by railroad and carriage, from Florence, and 15 miles from the old town of Lucca, late capital of a Duchy, now belonging to Tuscany—itself remarkable for historical associations, fine old churches, and paintings. JULIUS CÆSAR was at one time pro-consul of Lucca, and formed here, with POMPEY and CRASSUS, the first triumvirate. Among the richest old pictures preserved in these sanctuaries of art (for such emphatically are all Italian churches) are some of FRA BARTOLOMEO's best works. Such pictures as this most spiritual of artists painted are enough to give sacredness to any locality. In the St. Romanus—an old church built by the Dominicans, and rebuilt in the Seventeenth Century—is his master-piece, *La Madonna della Misericordia*, representing the Virgin supplicating mercy from her son for the afflicted people of Lucca. It is a picture full of divine pathos, and of exquisite coloring—one that the appreciating beholder carries away with him, and preserves in the sacristy of his memory. BARTOLOMEO was one of the few of the old masters who had a deep religious sense of art—who received humbly his power to illustrate it as a divine gift, and never desecrated it by unholy use.

The season at the Baths of Lucca is from the 1st of June to October; during which time they are visited by multitudes. Many families take furnished lodgings or villas, which abound at the low rates of ten, fifteen, and twenty dollars per month; so that here one is not crowded as at our watering-places, into thronged hotels, to domesticate with a promiscuous company; but can enjoy, under the exclusive shadow of his own vines and chestnuts, all the peacefulnes of a country house; or join, at pleasure, the society of the brilliant *Casino*, a spacious building devoted to balls, public dinners, gambling, and games of pleasure. The drive from Lucca to the Baths bring to mind the rich, romantic valley of our own Susquehanna. The road meanders along after the Serchio, presenting at every turn some new phase of mountain scenery. The higher Appenines in the distance curve their lines of beauty against the Italian sky, and perched on the lower peaks in every form of the picturesque, are little towns, remnants of the civil wars, showing still fragments of their ancient walls, as conjuring relics of the olden time. The fine level road itself was made by ELISA BACIOCCHI, NAPOLEON's sister, who reigned at Lucca nine years, and seems, like her brother, to have had a utilitarian passion for road-making and other improvements; for which her memory is duly blest by travelers. Before her time these Baths were scarcely accessible to carriages, and a whole day was required to reach them from Lucca, by the mountain path.

The villagers here are reputed to be wonderfully simple, honest and obliging. We are assured by a family many years resident at the Baths, that during the time a disreputable character has scarce been heard of, nor has an instance of theft occurred to their knowledge, though doors and windows are left open all night, and books, pictures and articles of furniture remain out often, but always undisturbed. This being true, the Baths of Lucca must furnish an oasis in the moral desert which Italy certainly is, and another proof that the peasantry form the most reliable part of the population. We do not know exactly what are the curative qualities of these springs; but they are recommended for dyspepsia and nervous affections; while the atmosphere is said to be too damp for rheumatic and consumptive subjects.

Did our Saratoga and Sharons offer comfortable private lodgings, ready furnished and served, if need be, without servants, from restaurants or hotels, how many of delicate instincts and habits, who need the waters, but shrink from ungenial society, crowd and noise, would seek restoration and repose at these fountains of health, now chiefly the resort of the healthy and the frivolous!

Indeed we could wish that the convenient fashion of letting furnished lodgings at moderates prices, might be introduced even in our American cities. The expenses of living at hotels, to say nothing of the publicity, must be annoying to foreign visitors, whose sojourn would doubtless often be prolonged, were the conveniences, without the cares of home, offered them as in England, and all over Continental Europe. Besides, many of our own families, who are frightened from housekeeping by enormous rents, and other domestic expenses, would not be compelled, as now, to board, were such lodgings provided as make living so agreeable and reasonable abroad; while those who would make it their business to furnish apartments, with perhaps restaurants for supplying their occupants' tables, could afford to do it at prices that would suit moderate means, and secure their own profits. Meals here are sent in hot by means of large tin boxes, having various compartments for placing the dishes separately over chafing-pans of coals. Many families are thus supplied the year round; while others have their own cooks, who find everything at a stated daily price, and of good quality at such low prices, as would scarce be credited in the United States.

Black and White "Blackberries."

From the Post.

The following article, relating to the New-Rochelle blackberry, is probably mistaken in calling it a distinct species. Most likely it is merely a peculiar variety, no more different from the ordinary varieties than a Winter from a Summer pear. It is well known that in its wild state the fruit of the blackberry naturally runs into varieties, a circumstance which points it out as likely to be easily improved by a selection of seedlings. On some bushes the fruit is found with large grains and of an acid taste; on others it is long, like a mulberry, with small grains and very sweet. We have seen a bush growing wild, with fruit quite white when ripe.

The blackberry is cultivated with success in the neighborhood of Boston. In Illinois they transplant the blackberry from the river bottoms to the gardens on the uplands, where it produces abundantly.

From the Journal of Commerce.

NEW-ROCHELLE BLACKBERRY.—We saw yesterday a specimen of this delicious fruit—the larger circumference of which sometimes reaches four inches, and the smaller three. It is more delicate than the wild variety in substance and flavor, and as a table fruit we know of nothing in its season that surpasses it. It is not the ordinary wild blackberry improved by cultivation, but a distant species, producing in its natural state a much larger and more palatable fruit. It was first discovered in 1834, near New-Rochelle, but not transplanted to the garden till three or four years later, since when it has continued to produce profusely the remarkably large berry above described. The plants are for sale, at fifteen cents a hundred, by Mr. ISAAC ROOSEVELT, of Pelham, Westchester Co.

Robbery of a Broker's Office—A Most Daring Deed.

From the Hartford Times, Aug. 11.

The broker's office of Mr. SYDNEY PINNEY, Exchange Building, basement, was boldly entered this noon, (August 11,) at about 12½ o'clock, as his clerk was gone to dinner, and robbed of about $580, viz.: two California $50 gold "slugs;" $200 in American gold; $134 in silver coin; $49 in Charter Oak Bank bills, the first issue of that bank, and when taken the bills were in sheets, uncut; a $10 bill on the Wheeling Bank of Virginia, several small bills of Government Stock Bank, Michigan. The robber entered the front door by false keys, and took the money from the show case in the window and the money drawer. The safe was untouched. The robber could not have been in the office over ten minutes, as a son of Mr. PINNEY discovered that the door was unlocked within a few minutes after his brother, a clerk in the office, left it. It is remarkable that an office should be thus entered and robbed at mid-day, when hundreds of people are passing, and stores were open directly above it. But it is sometimes the case that the boldest and most daring robberies are the most successful.

Sporting.

From the N. O. Picayune, Aug. 5.

Yesterday afternoon the amateur (gentleman driver) trotting match for $125, mile heats, best three in five, came off over the Metairie, as advertised, between *Jim Woodpecker*, *Dutchman* and *Nancy Baker*, and was won by *Woodpecker*, after a well-contested struggle with *Dutchman*, Miss *Nancy* being ruled out after the second heat, as will be seen by the summary. The third heat was declared "dead," the two nags having galloped under the score. There was a fine attendance, a good deal of sport, and the drivers acquitted themselves well.

SUMMARY:

Jim Woodpecker,	1	1	0	1
Dutchman,	2	2	0	2
Nancy Baker,	3	3	r. o.	

Time.....3:07—3:00—3:04—3:10.

VERMONT MINES.—Dr. JACKSON, at the Boston Natural History Society's late meeting, read an account of a *new mine* recently opened for *gold, silver, lead and copper*, at Bridgewater, near Woodstock, Vt. The minerals at present known in this mine are as follows, viz.: Native gold, in scales and small irregular grains in quartz, in black blende; and in other minerals of the vein. Argentiferous (and auriferous?) galena; black zinc blende; yellow copper pyrites; gahnite or zinciferous spinelle; crystals of quarts in geodes; brown oxide of iron. The ores smelted gave 53 per cent. of lead. The lead cupelled, the silver being separated, gave of fine gold, in one ton of lead, 29 ounces, 3 dwt. 8 grs.; of silver, 19 ounces, 4 dwt. 14 grs. The gold in one ton of the lead, according to this, would be worth $603,45; and the silver, $25 28; or these metals, in the ore, as obtained by washing, would be worth about half as much. The lead that can be saved, is worth $120 per ton. This mine is about 20 miles from the principal railroads leading to Boston and New-York, and the produce of the mine will probably be brought by way of Woodstock and Hartland as the country is less mountainous in that direction than towards Rutland. It is gratifying to find that Vermont may justly rank among the mineral States. Already extensive and valuable copper mines have been opened in Vershire and Corinth, and there is reason to believe that many other valuable mines of that metal will be opened along the line of the copper bearing rocks which extend from Strafford to Orange, in a line little west of north. He also exhibited a fragment in bronze, of a Chilian instrument, probably a crowbar. It contained 7·615 parts of tin, the remainder being copper. This bronze is well adapted for such instruments as were to be hammer-hardened. Ancient Egyptian bronze tools contain from 17 to 22 per cent. of tin.

THE GREATEST STEAMER IN THE WORLD.—The immense screw and paddle steamer, building by SCOTT RUSSEL, at Millwall, England, for the Eastern Steam Navigation Company, is to be completed in twelve months. Her keel has been laid down, and several of her bulkheads, or compartments, are raised, and the works are proceeding with energy and expedition. A railroad has been laid down the entire length of her way, to facilitate the conveyance of the materials from the factory to the different parts of the vessel. The exact dimensions of the ship are as follows: Tonnage, builder's measurement, 22,000 tons; tonnage burthen, 10,000 tons; extreme length, 680 feet; extreme breadth, 83 feet; extreme depth, 58 feet; power of engines, (screw paddle,) 2,000 horse. Her engines are in the course of construction, and will be fitted in the vessel before she is floated off. The hull will be entirely of iron, and of more than usual strength, the magnitude of her size enabling Mr. BRUNEL, the architect, to introduce many precautionary measures conducive to support and security. From her keel up to six feet above the water-line is double, of a cellular construction. The upper deck will also be strengthened on the same principle, and will form a complete beam, similar to the tube of the Britannia Bridge, so that any external injury will not affect the tightness or the safety of the ship. She is divided into ten separate water-tight compartments, each being sixty feet in length, enabling her to take out sufficient fuel for a voyage to Australia and back to England, without stopping.

A RASCAL IN DISGUISE.—The quiet citizens of Denton, Caroline County, Maryland, have, within a few days, been in a state of no little excitement. It appears from the Denton *Journal* that in March last a young Englishman, twenty-five or thirty years of age, made his appearance there, and, through letters of recommendation, purporting to be from ABEL STEVENS, of New-York, editor of the *National Magazine*, and from JOHN GILES, Principal of Bergen Academy, New-Jersey, he procured the situation of teacher in the male school in that village. Subsequently he informed the members of the M. E. Church that he was a regular licensed preacher, and presented a license dated at Richmond, Virginia, signed by Rev. THOMAS C. HAVES.

He was thereupon invited to preach, and by his eloquence attracted large crowds. A vacancy occurring, he was appointed to fill the place of "young preacher," when he procured a handsome sulkey and a $105 horse, and soon became a favorite with the ladies. All went on well until it turned out he was engaged to be married to two respectable girls. One of them, however, unfortunately for him, wrote to Mr. STEVENS to ascertain something about him, and received for answer that he knew no such person as JOHN HOWARD, the name under which it is alleged he passed himself off. When this letter reached Denton, the *Journal* says he attempted to elope with the other girl to whom he was engaged, but fortunately her friends saved her from his grasp.

The gentleman who sold him the horse not having been paid, then pursued him and found him a mile from Denton, with the horse—which he gave up—hitched in the woods. In a day or two he started for Baltimore, and returned in about a week, but being threatened with lynch law by the citizens, again left for this city. On Wednesday last, however, he went down again and stopped at the house of a gentleman, seven miles from Denton, where he was arrested the same night by the Sheriff and a *posse*, and committed to jail in default of bail for his appearance at the next term of the Caroline County Circuit Court.

The *Journal* states that letters have been obtained within a few days showing that he is the same person who figured last year at South Groton, Mass.,

TEMPERANCE IN CONNECTICUT.—[illegible] papers give the following account of the [illegible] tion of the prohibitory liquor law in the city of Connecticut:

In New-Haven there was a large procession. The van was led by a sombre-looking hearse, drawn by a horseback, who was followed by a couple of [illegible] and fifes, and perhaps a hundred men in various costumes of all descriptions and of all shades of uncouthness. The misery of drunkenness was symbolized by the semblance of a wretched looking woman with a bottle to her mouth, and Bacchus rested in rubicund grief on the top of an enormous whisky barrel. A fat man, the weight of [illegible] potations sunk his belly to his knees, [illegible] along by the side of the guest and [illegible] whose miserable rags hung about him [illegible] crow, and every variety and degree of [illegible] sulting from the use of liquor was depicted by [illegible] different characters.

With solemn tread the procession moved through the streets, greeting with cheers the [illegible] those who had been prominent in delivering them from the "enemy" whose death they celebrated, and they finally wound up the exhibition during the evening by those demonstrations of affection usually manifested in parting with an old friend. While this unique procession was parading the streets, many of the saloons and [illegible] were closed and draped in sables.

At Bridgeport, there was a general "blow out" and a free fight. The house of the member of the Legislature from that city who voted for the Maine law was surrounded by a crowd of the votaries of the jug, who manifested their displeasure by groaning hideously.

In many of the towns the selectmen have refused to appoint agents for the sale of liquors as contemplated by the law. Although the town of Hartford voted to have no agent, the selectmen have appointed one, and the town voted again on the day upon the question whether money should be drawn from the treasury for the purchase of liquor. The Anti-Temperance party carried the day again defeating the proposition.

HIDDEN TREASURE.—Most of our [illegible] heard of, or known the late Dr. Bourne, who [illegible] on Market-street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets. He was known to have lived meanly, stinting himself of decent clothing and other necessaries of life, and it was [illegible] all that the old man's means were very limited, [illegible] absolutely demanded his mode of life to make both ends honestly meet. He was thought to be reduced by penury, and no one suspected him really [illegible] rious or miserly, more especially as he had [illegible] family or relatives for whom to hoard wealth. About one week ago he died, after a short illness, and yesterday, the Public Administrator, in pursuance of his duty, proceeded to his late residence for the purpose of taking possession of and selling his personal property to defray funeral expenses, &c., if, indeed, enough could be found to liquidate the debt.

There was on the premises a lot of [illegible] and a few scattering pieces of furniture which were sold accordingly. On removing a portion of the wood, under it was found a wooden box of considerable weight, which was broken open. It was found to contain about $1,700 in gold. On [illegible] ing a further search on the premises, $4,000 in paper money, Missouri bills, was discovered [illegible] in some old fragments of clothing near the [illegible] place. A bag containing $100 more in specie was eventually added to the treasure, and other [illegible] sums in the course of the exciting search were brought to light, making the whole amount found about $6,600.

Some boys in the neighborhood declare that they saw a man carry off two bags similar to the one found containing $100. It is to be presumed that the stolen ones contained a like amount. If these statements are true, and we are assured of the [illegible] from the character of our informant, we presume this sale of old trumpery was one of the most profitable the administrator ever made. The discovery has created quite an excitement in the neighborhood, and a general search of old houses [illegible] been the consequence.—*St. Louis Paper.*

Full Details of the Great Fire in Mississippi—Loss One Million of Dollars.

From the Picayune, Aug. 6.

Our city was visited yesterday by one of the most destructive fires that has ever occurred here. It broke out about 11 o'clock, in the house No 61 Tchoupitoulas-street, the lower stories of which were occupied by W. S. Wright & Co., and the two upper stories by E. J. Hart & Co., who also occupied the adjoining building. It was in the upper part of this house that the fire originated, the particular manner of which we have not learned. It is said that some of E. J. Hart & Co.'s men were sealing bottles, and that the fire in some way communicated to the liquor they were bottling. At any rate, the first intimation Wright & Co. had of the fire was the flames pouring down the hatchway. They barely managed to save their books and papers, when the whole building was in a blaze.

The flames speedily made their way into the rear of buildings on Magazine, between Poydras and Lafayette, occupied by the well-known houses of Martin, Cowan & Cobb; Shultz, Hadden & Lasting; Woodruff & Co.; Parmele & Bro., &c. The walls of these buildings have been generally thought to be fire proof, but they evidently did not deserve that credit. Pork, lard, bacon, bags, liquors, rope, and such materials, when the flames set once, are strong tests of fire proof walls, and these speedily failed. Fortunately they fell outwards, thus injuring any one, and gave great facilities to get at the fire. Wm. H. Cook & Co.'s store, at the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Lafayette-streets, and opposite Converse & Co.'s large establishment, was not so fortunate. The wall fell with a tremendous crash, burying three persons in the ruins. They were all extricated, and we heard that one of them had since died. We did not learn their names.

The flames soon crossed Commerce-street, and entered the houses extending through to Magazine-street on the upper side of Lafayette-street were also [illegible] and several of those on the levee side of Tchoupitoulas-street were burning. The fire raged with great violence for fully five hours

Died.

At Edinburgh, on the 15th inst., Mrs. Dr. Lizars, of a son

New-York Daily Tribune, Saturday, May 12, 1855.

AMHERST COLLEGE.

Ceremony and Commencement.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Tribune.

AMHERST, Thursday, Aug 10, 1854.

The address was before the Society of Inquiry, and was a comprehensive, rapid survey of the subject, enriched with abundant facts, and enlivened by anecdotes of the quaint monks and ferocious contests that were common in the 12th century. It was a hundred and fifty years behind the age. A wheeled vehicle is quite a novelty here, and, until recently, was entirely unknown. Now a few are seen in the streets. They have been imported from Amherst, and look clumsy and heavy, each with one small mule harnessed to it. But most of the freight, and nearly all the baggage, is carried on the backs of mules.

The political condition of New-Granada remains about the same. The revolution exists, and a few *bombas* are now and then improvised into service, but not much change is effected by either party.

The steamer *Valdivia*, from Valparaiso, arrived here last Tuesday, six days behind her time, owing to the breaking of her screw.

The news of the desertion of San Juan del Norte by the United States frigate *Cyane* reached here and awakened some interest. We are anxiously waiting to hear all the particulars.

Yours, &c. ALGUNO.

Slaves &c in the Tissue.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Tribune:

We are gratified by the attention your subject in your journal. A clerical member of the Church has denied the assertion as to the feeling of the Bishops. As a layman, I, of course, could not, from the nature of the case, be supposed to have any knowledge of the sentiments, and are not surprised that they appeal to him "to be formed of a tissue of absurdities" we anticipated such a result.

We admit the standing of Dr. JOHNSON as a lexicographer, but do not deem him of any authority in the Republic during the Revolution, as first Bishop of the new See.

At that time, the Catholics, laity and clergy, were chiefly native.

Emigration began; slowly enough at first, but when the French Revolution broke out a number of Catholic Clergymen came from France to America. They were men of learning, zeal and devotedness. Bishop CARROLL gladly received them and placed them in various parts of the Union. In the great period the Catholic Clergy of the United States contains a strong French element; these priests were stationed at every point. CLEVAUX learned English; a few were Englishmen and a few were German; but the Catholic Church in the United States, as to its priesthood, was then, and for many years after, essentially French.

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Vicar-Apostolic of the London District, as the Catholic Bishop at London was called till Cardinal WISEMAN was appointed Archbishop of Westminster.

The Catholics in Illinois were of French origin, under the ministry of Jesuits and priests of the Diocese of Quebec. The Catholics in Maine were Abnaki Indians, and they were occasionally tended by Canadian priests, from the first landing days upwards.

Dilering thus in origin, these Catholics were all Jesuit Canadian clergy after 1750, before which time Canadian Priests had resident pastors.

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Foreign missions from Canada, and belonged to the Jesuit Order.

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New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1854.

Messrs. Sampson Low, Son & Co., No. 47 Ludgate Hill, London, are our authorized Agents, and will receive subscriptions and advertisements for the DAILY or WEEKLY TIMES.

SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

In order to suit the convenience of a very large class of readers, whom the Mail does not reach every day, and who desire the TIMES oftener than once a week, we shall commence the publication about the middle of September next of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES. It will be printed on a sheet of the same size, and in the same style as the DAILY TIMES, and will contain all the matter published in the Daily except the advertisements. The first number will be issued at the commencement of our third year, on the 19th of September. It will be sent to subscribers, by Mail, in any part of the United States, or elsewhere, for THREE DOLLARS a year, payable in all cases in advance.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

Growth of Journalism.

That the newspaper is destined to be the greatest and most influential form of popular Literature, will not be doubted by any who are accustomed to observe the changes occurring in society at the present day, and to anticipate the habits of the next ensuing generations. If no new causes are set to work, the very agencies now so widely and powerfully operative, will make the newspaper in fifty years, the most earnest, profound and penetrative instrument which the intellect employs. But it is obvious that the scope and sway of the newspaper must increase largely by the introduction of fresh elements into its life. Not only by the elevation of Industry and the representation of its advancing character in the daily or weekly press; or by the spread of Commerce, gathering its wonders into this focus; but by the fact that civization has assumed such a type as will install the newspaper in the position of its best and most efficient human ally in the progressive work of the age. Mind as now expanding will bring its full powers into the practical service of the day, and deal with the urgent problems of the highest thought. In earthly matters, the newspaper as it embodies these expositions of mind, will occupy a place similar to the pulpit in the offices of religion. On the level of its immediate interests, it will deal directly and pungently with society—calling forth its capacity—interpreting its consciousness—vocalizing its aspirations—aiding its struggles—consummating its triumphs. It has barely entered on its grand career; a future, full of intense and stirring life, is before it; and every movement that wears a providential seal, indicates very clearly what a mighty engine of truth, sentiment and humanity, it must inevitably become. So far as we can see, nothing gains so rapidly on the heart of this Century as the newspaper, nor is there any other agent that derives such immense accessions to its strength and compass from the accumulating resources of the time.

Certain is it, that the Newspaper has advanced more rapidly, within a few years past, than any other form of literature. The acute observer sees that it is invading other departments of mind, withdrawing from Magazines and Reviews some of their most valuable elements, and using them far more vigorously than they were ever able to do. And the chief feature of it is, that it puts thought—such thought as active life needs—in the most direct and available shape for instant and deep impression. Sometimes it may lack depth; at other times, truth and intelligence; but these defects must give way before its widening culture. The broad idea—the true, faithful germ of intellectual growth—is in it, and nothing can arrest its amplest development.

Educated men in our country should begin to weigh this fact. It is well worth while to analyze its meaning. A fresh field, spreading in every direction, and luxuriant in every harvest, is here opening. Men of the largest mould are wanted for it—every-day scholars, who have brain in their eyes and fingers—clear, earnest, profound writers, that are all alive with responsive impulses. Let them take noble views of the work. The idea is too common, that newspaper contributors are necessarily flippant and superficial. No doubt this is often the case, but it cannot last. Society intends to have first-rate papers, and this will require first-rate thinkers. There is something more to be done than to gossip about trifles—to indite a few hurried lines on this or that topic—to make a daily patchwork of the odds and ends of thought. Masterly discussions of great principles—searching investigations into social and political laws—stern rebukes to vice—inspiring appeals—are henceforth to be the staples of the newspaper. And hence, learning and culture are required. Only see to it, that they are adapted to the thing in hand, and free from all dry, scholastic methods. The language of the newspaper is the language of common life—genuine Anglo-Saxon in its simplicity, directness, force—and men must acquire it if they wish to be heard and felt.

Cholera and the Week's Mortality.

The City Inspector's Report, though we believe it gives us a larger number of deaths than was reported for any week of last Summer, is a source of comfort to us when compared with the figures of the week preceding the last. The whole number of deaths in the City for the past week was 1,050, of which 278 were from Cholera, while for the preceding week the number of deaths from all causes was 1,148, and from Cholera, 362. There died, then, last week 98 less than for the seven days ending Aug. 5. The fatal Cholera cases were less by 24. The Cholera is subsiding, and as to the excitement about it, that has more than proportionately passed away. The thing is seldom mentioned except as people look at their morning or evening papers for the daily bulletin of deaths.

The *health* of the City improves too. We meet in the streets a more healthy-looking people. We hear none at the restaurants ordering rice and milk who look as if they needed beef; the apothecaries are more at leisure; many of the doctors are going out of town, and the Cholera nostrum trade is [illegible] declining. The fresh morning [illegible] cool evenings and the cloudy days of the past week have wrought a wholesome change.

The ratio is about the same as usual, of children to adults, that have died. Of the whole number of deaths, 321, or nearly one-third, were of children under 1 year of age, and 160, or near one-sixth of the whole number, were between one and two years of age. These little folks should not be kept in the City during the hot days, if it is possible to remove them to the Country. The poisonous milk from the distilleries, the fœtid air and the dirt—not like that harmless dirt of which a peck is appointed unto every man to eat, but pulverized granite mingled with the remains of dead vegetables and animals—are too much for such tender specimens of the human kind. It is as much as *we* can do to bear up against ', and to weather the Summer, who have stomachs schooled to the abilities of an ostrich's first food-repertory, and lungs lined with the metals on purpose to endure anything that may blow up for air.

England and Austria.

During the lapse of a whole century, and even up to the year 1848, it had become a tradition that England was the unalterably faithful ally of Austria. This idea lived in the minds of the people, and amounted to an irrefragable dogma in the historical and political literature of the time, so as even to determine the Austrian Ministry, in 1848, to seek the mediatory aid of England in settling their Italian difficulties

This belief in England's fidelity, nay, her self-sacrificing friendship for Austria, dated from the time of the Austrian war of succession. The experiences of an opposite character, acquired in the preceding struggle for the succession, were, with others of the same kind, forgotten, and there remained only the recollection that MARIA THERESA, when, in violation of solemn treaties, abandoned by all Europe, found her only effective and valuable ally in England.

MARIA THERESA ascended the throne of the Hapsburgs, October 20, 1740. Kindred Courts and rival Powers wished to tear away from her the legacy of her forefathers. The partition of the dominion belonging to the Hapsburgs had already been diplomatically decided upon. Austria, as such, was to disappear. Half of Europe—Prussia, France and Bavaria at the head—took up arms against the heiress of sixteen Emperors, and she was reduced, by this combined attack, to so desperate a condition, that she did not even dream of finding a place where she might securely give birth to the child she yet carried in her bosom. Then England—not the Government alone, but likewise the people—proved Austria's friend in need. Meetings were held in favor of the Austrian Empress, and the Press spoke out unanimously in behalf of her rights, while all classes of the people voluntarily taxed themselves in order to raise funds wherewith to aid her. The WALPOLE Ministry wished to employ this pecuniary aid for other uses, but public opinion was against any such course. WALPOLE himself left the Ministry, and, under his successor, CARTERET, England waged war, by land and sea, for the Pragmatic Sanction by which the independence and indivisibility of Austria were secured.

The Austrian war of succession lasted eight years. The Peace of Aix terminated it, and the result was the maintenance of the Pragmatic Sanction. England called this, by preference, her work, and since then, the belief in her steadfast friendship to Austria has remained.

The final peace of Aix was concluded in the year 1748. One century later, in 1848, and from then up to the present moment, Austria has been exposed to certain dissolution; but her traditional ally, England, who, in 1740, offered both blood and treasure to sustain the hereditary power of the Hapsburgs, is now found sympathizing with those who desire the downfall of the Empire. As once it was carried on in her favor, the agitation, at this moment, is kept up both by the press and popular assemblies against Austria; her defenders are maltreated, her bitterest foes overwhelmed with honors and distinctions, and the British public collect moneys to aid in destroying the supremacy of Austria over those very countries which, according to the Pragmatic Sanction, composed a portion of the monarchy.

Whence arises this wonderful change, and does any deep, perhaps enduring, cause lie at the root of it? The reply to this question will, perhaps, place us in possession of the means by which to judge the present mutual approaches and eventual alliance of Austria and England according to its real value, for that such an approximation will take place, or has already taken place, can no longer be doubted.

It would be unjust to call the attitude of England towards Austria, during the last year, exactly a faithless one. A critical examination of the motives that influenced the friendship of Great Britain even for MARIA THERESA, must convince any mind that this friendship was a purely political and self-interested one, which, under different circumstances, might readily be turned the other way. Fidelity based upon political treaties, confines itself everywhere and upon all occasions, to the cases specially stipulated, and is there again modified by clauses of limitation and exception. Moreover, where treaties are according to the words therein used, concluded to be binding forever, this form is *in fact* nothing more than a diplomatic style of language. England did not act in 1740 out of love for, nor in 1848 through hatred against, Austria. The policy of England is above all no policy of the feelings, but one of the most rigid material interest. England sustained MARIA THERESA for the sake of her own interests, and, with the same views, deemed herself called upon to increase the difficulties of the latter struggle. This is even the right and duty of every State, and naturally leads to collisions with other States. A conflict of interests, and out of it a political rivalry, may spring up between the most intimately friendly States, and should the one which best understands and most vigorously pushes its interests, throw the other into the background, it cannot justly be reproached with hostile feeling or a lack of good faith. It is only when the limits of excusable egotism are overstepped, and the method in which this has been done is improper, that the rivalry of interests, perfectly honorable in itself, loses that high character. Now, in this respect, the policy of Great Britain is open to the impeachment of history.

British egotism is uncongenial, grasping, and yet, at the same time, full of anxiety. Great Britain does not content herself with the advantage and preëminence she has acquired through the excellent use she has made of her favorable position, and through the practical application and efficiency of her Anglo-Saxon race. She looks with jealous eyes upon any other nation that seems to be in the same, or even in a similar favorable position, and takes especial pains to prevent others from placing themselves in such fortunate circumstances by their attempt to imitate her State system. England is unwilling that the political and economical principles by which she has become great and powerful should obtain free sway throughout the world; but, on the contrary, would like to have the life of all nations made tributary and secondary to her own interests. This feeling of pride is, however, kept alive in the hearts of Englishmen by the incessant and feverish anxiety lest the world should some day shake off the yoke of British influence. Englishmen are well aware that their preponderence is not of natural growth, but is artificially based upon speculation, and is, in many respects, even unnatural, inartistic, and compulsory. They also know that this supremacy has been rendered possible, and is now upheld at least as much by the weakness of those with whom England has to deal, as by her own strength. Hence it is that England shrinks back from every development of the power of any State which she fears may disturb the balance of her power, and hence, too, that she has invariably tried to disturb, prevent and utterly defeat every such endeavor to rise in the scale of nations. This peculiarity must ever be kept steadily in view in all political intercourse with England. This rule observed, negotiation with the London Cabinet is easier than with any other, for the characteristics of British policy alluded to are so sharply defined and so unalterably consistent, that under all circumstances and with personages of the most diverse party hue at the head of Government, one may very quickly know what is to be expected and what to be feared from that Power. Every English Minister is powerless before what Great Britain terms "the best interests of Europe," meaning nothing at all but her own. This is clearly shown to us by the London *Times*, the incarnation of John Bull in the Press, as it is also exemplified by every English statesman, PALMERSTON as well as DERBY, MALMESBURY, ABERDEEN or CLARENDON. Should Austria succeed,—it is by no means difficult as we have shown, and negotiations are going on in this sense,—in awakening the uneasiness of England respecting the improved position of France, as a great Power, while at the same time offering her the alliance of confederate Germany under her, *i. e.* the Austrian lead, we may see a turn given to the Eastern crisis which no one, perhaps, has anticipated, and which will be as remote from its point of starting as Paris is from Constantinople. M. KOSSUTH is making exertions to enlighten public opinion as to the inexpediency of an English alliance with Austria. British public opinion will not hearken to him, but turn in the direction toward which the old spring of the national history and policy urges it.

College Commencements—Their New Importance.

We have been much struck within a few years, but never so much as this year, with the indications of the increasing attention attracted to our College Commencements. The interest excited by these literary festivals was once quite limited and nearly local. Sometimes, but not always, the briefest of all possible paragraphs in some local or provincial newspaper would announce them beforehand or chronicle them afterwards. This was pretty nearly all the public notice taken of them. But now they occupy as a matter of regular course, a prominent place in all the most widely read and influential journals of the land. Whole columns in our leading Metropolitan papers are devoted to accounts of them.

This is in part no doubt due to the wider scope of our modern journalism, which allows nothing that takes place to escape its all-recording notice. But it is also due unquestionably to the greater importance which everything relating to public instruction has assumed in the public mind—and still more to various new and peculiar elements of interest and of influence connected with these Anniversaries. They were once the affair of a day—speeches made by the members of the graduating class—degrees conferred—and the thing at an end. Of course the occasion was one of lively and peculiar interest to the young men completing their College course, and to their immediate relatives and friends, as also in a degree to the College officers, from whose care and instruction they were to pass into the world. Then, too, the bearing of these Anniversaries on the destinies of the coming age—the influence to be wielded by the host of ardent young men annually sent forth from the seats of learning to enter into the stir and struggle of the intense life of the nation, to take the high places that must be left vacant by those who went before them—this is a consideration that to the thoughtful mind must ever invest these occasions with interest.

But beyond all this, there are, as we have said, new elements of interest that have of late years been gathering around these anniversaries. The festivals of the various literary societies, of which nearly every College has three or four, are held at this time The annual orations or addresses, which form the prominent part of these celebrations, are delivered by the distinguished men of the country—the men of genius, the accomplished scholars, the great orators, the wise statesmen. This is a great attraction, one that increases more and more largely every year the numbers that come to these academic reunions. The *Alumni* revisit the scenes of their youthful studies, to renew old acquaintance, to revive the memory of old days and old joys, and to consult for the extended usefulness and fair renown of the benignant Mother from whose bosom they drew the early nutriment of their minds. The scholars, the thinkers, the lovers of good letters and liberal culture—the able men leaving for awhile the crowd and pressure, and strengthening engagements of practical life—gather together to refresh themselves with genial intercourse, and to participate in the intellectual enjoyments of the season. Thus the intellectual spirit is exalted and invigorated. The bonds that unite the brotherhood of scholars are drawn closer and made brighter.

The effect of all this upon the young students not yet come forth from academic cloisters, is neither small nor unimportant. At every College, at every annual Commencement season, they are brought into contact with men whose names, either for scholarship, or science, or professional ability, or political eminence, are the pride and ornament of the country. They are subjected to the influence of great minds in various spheres of intellectual or of practical life. It is an influence to inspire and direct them in their present studies and future aims. It serves eminently to counteract any of the undeniable effects of the comparative isolation from the world in which the young student's academic years are and must be mostly passed. It seems to give them larger and freer views—better, more practical, more *American* ideas of their calling and destination in the life that lies before them.

But the influence of these Academic festivals is not local, nor limited to the persons brought together. It has a wider reach. The addresses delivered before the literary societies, on these occasions, have, in numerous cases, been given to the public. A new species of literature has been created one peculiarly rich in every quality of excellence, and withal peculiarly American. It is some fifteen or twenty years since this new body of literature began to be formed and during that time it has received annual accessions—the productions of some of the most accomplished and able minds of the country. We hesitate not to say, that for variety of topics and views, of method and manner of discussion; for depth and vigor and richness of thought; for beauty, polish and eloquence of style, they constitute one of the richest portions of our literature. They spread abroad a high and fine influence over the land, calculated to invigorate and exalt the intellectual spirit of the nation. It is a part of our literature which we hope will gain continual and increasing accessions every year. We hope our eminent men, our great scholars, and thinkers and statesmen, will be more and more disposed to contribute on these occasions the rich fruits of their mature studies and ripe experience, not only for the delight and instruction of the youthful students of our Colleges, but for the cultivation and exaltation of the national mind.

The Beard Movement.

It is not of any use. The *Westminster Review* is untimely in its support. In its late number it discusses the *Beard question* and by the very fact of its touching the subject, and interposing no formidable opposition to the use of beards, it may be reckoned in favor of the reform. But Summer is not the time to advocate it. On these sultry days, beards are a bore and razors look like luxuries. If the thermometer were never to return to its Winter-quarters, a thousand quarterlies, and even the support of a sensible daily, could not make beards popular. But when the frost sparkles on the turf, and the water at the hydrant spouts stiffens into icicles, and the North wind roars around the corners, when coal goes up two dollars a ton, and hot water to shave with is a "necessary of life," if men shave then, every additional hair on one's chin is appreciated, and the inquiring mind is in an excellent attitude to give due weight to the physiological argument in favor of treating our beards as SOCRATES and SIMON PETER and PETER the Hermit treated theirs, with a "masterly inactivity." Pushing the Beard Reform at this season is as vain and hurtful as to send land troops to Russia in the dead of Winter, or ice to Labrador in January. It hurts the cause to call attention to it now, while mosquitoes are burrowing in our furry chins. But in wintry weather, the question seems as easy of answer as whether the trees look best with leaves on or without,—meeting-houses handsomest with or without steeples,—ships with or without topmasts,—peacocks with or without tails. "A thing of beauty is a joy forever." Settle it that beards, taken as a whole, are things of beauty, and all good men must sooner or later admit them to their favor.

And yet, with our utilitarian habits, the *Economy of Shaving* will have the greatest influence in deciding people's sentiments. Shaving is still done in the by-streets for sixpence, but in the stylish quarters, where they make the lather in a marble cup, a shilling is charged. Now it is settled that the price usually charged for doing a thing by a professor is about what it is worth to do the thing. And, hard as some will find it to believe, we are prepared to show that it costs just about as much to every grown man to shave himself, as it would to be shaved in the luxurious style that Mr. CHAMBERS, the Edinburg publisher, so much wondered to find common here. The first cost of tools, and the interest on the same, the trouble of doing the work, the anger at the servant for only half heating the water, the wrath at the innocent boy who didn't know it was wrong to sharpen his pencil with the razor, the wounded chin, the bleeding face that always bleeds most freely on Sundays, and is sure to soil the collar if you have a special engagement, and the time that it takes out of the very tender-loin of the morning; it cannot need argument to show that all these cost more than sixpence a day to the men that live on cross streets, or a shilling to the dwellers in palaces of freestone fronts.

The social effect of the movement will not produce much suffering. Barbers will for a few months feel a depression, but new arts of industry will soon be developed in their shops. Hair-dyes will be invented of superior lustre, and chemists will be needed to supply the new-born demand. For never so long as the sun shines with its present yellow light, will taste tolerate the bleached and yellow beards that are naturalized on some chins. Nor is it probable that unvarying black will be tolerated. The colors of the rainbow all are ours, and there are dyes in nature, and which art will torture out of her when he is asked, that will reproduce every tint that the prism reveals, upon our flowing chin-pieces. Cooks' wages will go down, for the manufacture of soups will pass away. If the upper lip is to enjoy a moustache, men will cease from spoon-victuals. We think this cannot be questioned.

So soon as the season opens we hope to see this question, like the Pacific Railroad and the Slavery matter, reopened. Much is to be said on both sides, especially on the right side. And it ought to be settled early. For every year there are thousands of chins ripening for the first touch of the razor, and if razors are not to be used, they wish to know it—to avoid the expense of tools and give their beards a chance for that silken softness which no beard that has been subject to steel can have. For it must ever be remembered that if the beard shall become a sacred thing, we, of the first generation under the new order of things, will go about with coarse, rude specimens that our children would mock at. The beards we talk and read of are not the wiry things that spring from our "stubble" faces. Nor should they be judged by any that can be produced for the first five years from the beginning of the new era.

STREET-PREACHING.

New-York.

THE HAPPY FAMILY IN THE PARK.—The incongruous elements which for some weeks past have congregated in the Park, seem to have lost, in a measure, their antagonistical character, as the different street-preachers, as well as the auditors, were standing in affectionate proximity. Within fifteen feet of one another were men, a part of whom were "pitching into" his Holiness the Pope, while the others were engaged as ardently in supporting him and the ideas he represents. Had we been his Papal Majesty, we should have fervently prayed that we might be spared the ungrammatical inflictions which we were compelled to endure in his support, as well as the nonsensical twaddle that was thought to have been hurled with such effect against him.

The "Angel Gabriel" opened the proceedings by an address of three-quarters of an hour's duration. Of course, the "Mother of Abominations" was considerable belabored with words. Mr. JOYCE, a North of Ireland man, also made an effort against Papacy. Mr. GROGAN, an English Catholic, followed in its defence, and they each occupied the stand every alternate quarter of an hour till 7 o'clock. They spoke from the east end of the City Hall steps. In the middle an Irishman, whose name we could not learn, also spoke in defence of Romanism. By his side was Mr. MOERS, another street-preacher, but we did not hear of his having spoken. On the west end of the steps Mr. PAUL harangued a crowd in favor of Protestantism with a seeming greater power of lungs than of proselyting. Mrs. BISHOP entertained a select audience a few rods in front of the City Hall, near the east side of the Park.

There were no disturbances on the ground. Occasionally a refractory spirit was moved out of the crowd "by force and arms," and against his will, but no further violence, so far as we could learn, was used.

Brooklyn.

The American sailor, STALEY, preached in the City Park near the Navy-Yard, Brooklyn, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. There were between three and four thousand people present. STALEY spoke with much feeling against the Roman Catholics, and the organized gangs of rowdies in that locality made this a pretence to create a disturbance—which they commenced by throwing stones into the crowd. A kind of guerella warfare was kept up for nearly an hour, during which several of the most violent were arrested. One of the Fourth District Police, and Mr. LINSLEY, Special Deputy Sheriff, received severe contusions on their heads from stones thrown. A large number of the assailants were sent home with sore heads.

The Police of the Second and Fourth Districts were on the ground, and the corps of Special Deputy Sheriffs under the command of Captain CHARLES PLASS. It was not deemed necessary to call in the assistance of the Police from the other districts—they were in readiness however, to repair to the spot at a moment's notice.

The speaker announced at the conclusion of his remarks that he should preach at the same place on Sunday next, and then departed for Williamsburg

Temperance addresses were delivered from the City Hall steps by Dr. SCHNEBLEY and Mr. CARNAR, to a small but select audience. There was no disturbance.

Williamsburg.

Street-preaching took place yesterday afternoon, as for a number of Sundays past, at the junction of North Fourth and North Second-streets. The audience, four or five hundred in number, was as orderly as could be desired. Mr PARSONS and Mr. LARAMEE, a temperance speaker, delivered addresses.

Later From Venezuela.

By the arrival of the bark *May Flower* from Bonaire we have advices from Venezuela to the 1st instant.

An engagement had taken place between the insurgents and the Government troops at Coro, which resulted in the defeat of the insurgents.

The PAEZ party numbering about 300 men, were defeated after an engagement of several hours against 1,300 Government troops, who occupied the city of Coro. The insurgents retreated with the loss of about 200 men, together with General GARACHES and the son of the Consul General of Holland, resident at Laguarva. General PAEZ was hourly expected from New-York.

From Madeira.

By the schooner *Sarah Maria*, 32 days from Madeira, we learn that there was another entire failure of the wine crop, owing to the blight having appeared in the vine and grape.

The following is an extract of a letter dated July 12, 1854:

I am sorry to inform you that the grape crop has again failed. I was informed by many intelligent vine-growers, that they do not think the present vine will ever produce—but where are they to get others? All countries are alike afflicted. What is the cause of this blight? Is it the prayers of the temperance people? Many growers are digging up the vine and planting grain and vegetables—the latter they will grow in great quantities, and I have no doubt that if the New-York and Marseilles Straw Company will make the island a stopping place, it will become the market garden of the United States. The invalids with their companions will flock here in great numbers. It is the finest climate in the world for those afflicted with consumption. Many persons far gone in that disease have been relieved by resorting to this island. It is the principal resort for the Europeans so afflicted. The climate here, in the Winter, is like the climate of May in the United States. I was here on the 4th of July, the natal day of the Americans. The United States ship *Marion* was here; and I cannot tell which was the most pleased, the Americans or the Portuguese, at the exchange of courtesy. At sunrise, the *Marion* hoisted her national standard at the mast-head, and fired 21 guns. The Port Corvette and a Brazilian steamer dressed ship *Mem*. The *Marion* again fired 21 guns. The Corvette and Fort, on Loo Rock, joined in. The Brazilian steamer could not fire, only mounting two guns. Lieut. GARDNER, an officer of standing in his navy, returned the salutes and thanks for the honor. By the kind invitation of the officers of the *Marion*, I had the pleasure of being on board during the salutes, and enjoyed myself very much.

Mr. WELCH, an American citizen, gave a magnificent dinner to the wardroom officers of the *Marion*, inviting many of the Mogados of the Island. The dinner passed off delightfully. When the cloth was removed, Mogado BRINGAN asked permission to give a toast, and gave, "The Fourth of July—the natal day of a free and independent country;" which was drank in wine, of the vintage of 1776, with three times three.

I was much amused at some three or four who were trying to convert a Royalist, dyed in the wool, to Republicanism; but I do not think they succeeded, for at 10 o'clock at night I heard him say, "I love the Americans. A Republic is very good for America, but for Europe, *jamais*." At 8 o'clock we retired to the Verandah, where coffee was sent in, and, as if by magic, the beautiful garden was illuminated—a brilliant sun taking the place of the National flag—a fine band, concealed in the shrubbery, playing the national air and polkas. After coffee, many beautiful ladies joined the party, when everything was surrendered for the delightful waltz, and intoxicating polka. The pleasures of the evening were kept up until a late, or rather an early hour, until daylight did appear.

I was no little astonished to see and hear that the American Consul kept his store open all day, preparing to ship some wine for the United States. I noticed that he closed his store on St. Peter's Day, (possibly he may be a Catholic,) permitting the Almighty Dollar to get the better of his Patriotism. I heard that his house received a proper rebuke from the 1st Lieutenant of the American corvette: Some wine was sent off to the corvette. The Executive sent it back, saying that it was his National Day, and could not be received. I am confident that if a servant of Old England should neglect to pay the proper respect to her National Day, he would be dismissed, and very deservedly so.

W.

Naval Intelligence.

His Danish Majesty's frigate, *Jordenskiold*, Commodore Captain Baron DIRCKINCK HOLMFIELD, arrived at this port last evening, from St. Thomas Aug. 2, bound to Copenhagen. The J. carries forty-four 30 pounders, and 400 men.

The U. S. sloop of war *Marion*, Commander H. Y. PURVIANCE, sailed from Madeira July 10, on a cruise down the coast of Africa. Officers and crew all well.

QUARANTINE IN PONCE.—The schooner *Miss Ann*, Capt. MILLIKEN, from Ponce, P. R., arrived yesterday. She reports that the Health Officers at Ponce are at present very particular with vessels from the Windward Islands—no vessel from Barbadoes being allowed to anchor, and all vessels from any Windward Island are obliged to ride five days' quarantine, unless the Captain can satisfy the authorities that at the port from which he sailed a vigorous quarantine is performed by all vessels from Barbadoes. Freights very low; produce scarce.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.—Hon. SALMON P. CHASE has been invited to deliver the oration before the Alumni of Dartmouth College at the next Commencement. We understand that he has accepted the appointment. Mr. CHASE was a member of the class which graduated in 1826. This oration takes the place of the oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society.

☞ The bridge over the Connecticut, between HANOVER and NORWICH, was destroyed by fire on the morning of 6th. Railroad passengers for Hanover now leave the cars of White River Junction and come up from Lebanon in carriages.

Macaulay and the Catholics.

The Young Men's Protestant Society of Edinburg recently called Mr. MACAULAY to account for being absent when Mr. SPOONER moved the omission of the item in the Civil Estimates for the payment of Roman Catholic chaplains in prisons. They asked for reasons, and an explanation, so that "the strong feeling of dissatisfaction entertained by all the true Protestant electors of Edinburg might be removed. Mr. MACAULAY made this reply:

"I was absent from the division which you mention because my health did not suffer me to venture out late. I am most sensible of the indulgence which has been shown to me by my constituents; and I assure you that I would instantly vacate my seat if I thought that they generally wished me to do so. But it would be disingenuous in me not to add, that if I had been able to attend the House, I should certainly have voted, and probably have spoken, in favor of the grant to the Roman Catholic chaplains of jails, and against Mr. SPOONER's motion concerning Maynooth. It is impossible for me to believe on your authority that all the Protestant electors of Edinburg are surprised and indignant because I did not vote against the Government on these points. The Protestant electors of Edinburg, when they did me the high honor to elect me to represent them, knew well what my conduct had been in times of great religious excitement, and yet they did not think it necessary to require from me any assurance that I should act in a manner different from that in which I had always acted. The young men in whose name you write are, I presume, too young to remember the passing of the Maynooth bill for 1845. If they will take the trouble to inform themselves as to my votes and speeches on that occasion, they will not, I believe, think it necessary to ask me for any further explanation."

A BENEVOLENT ACT.—A gentleman of Boston has been so much gratified with the perusal of Dr. WAYLAND's discourse entitled "The Apostolic Ministry," that he has purchased a thousand copies for gratuitous distribution to clergymen and divinity students. Ministers of every religious denomination, and theological students, are supplied with copies of the work without charge.

BUSINESS NOTICES

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK.—JAMES E. RAY, No 168 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of Hosiery and Under Garments, Wholesale and Retail. All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost and submitted to the purchaser's unbiassed opinion.

DR. HOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.—We are enabled to speak knowingly of the virtues of this great restorative. A gentleman connected with this office, who for a long time has labored under severe Dyspepsia with all the accompanying evils, was induced to try the Bitters, of which he used but a few bottles. He appeared in our sanctum to-day, and declared that since he has taken the above medicine, he has not only been cured, but has much stronger and better men than before. Dr. C. M. JACKSON, at the German Medicine Store is the original and only proprietor of this great Medicine.—*American Farmer.*

For sale in New-York by A B & D SANDS, No 100 Fulton-st; C H RING, No 192 Broadway; HAVILAND, MARSHALL, No 79 Warren-st; SOYE & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st; C V CLICKENER & CO., No 81 Fardley-st; OLCOTT, MCKISSON & ROBBINS, No. 127 Maiden-lane; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn, and by druggists and dealers of medicine everywhere.

WHO IS TROUBLED WITH RATS?
Who is annoyed with Ants?
Who is disgusted with Ice-house Roaches?
Stranger, friend or foe, whoever you are, we pity you, and advise you to read the following and take the hint:
IRVING HOUSE, New-York, Aug. 10, 1854.
I cheerfully recommend PARSONS & CO'S VERMIN AND INSECT EXTERMINATOR as the best article for the destruction of Cockroaches I have ever used. My house has been entirely cleansed of them without the least inconvenience. D. D HOWARD.
Sold by C. V CLICKENER & CO., Agents, No 81 Barclay-st. Price, 25 cents a box

SUMMER GOODS REDUCED FROM 40 TO 30 PER CENT.—Selling off the entire stock of Summer goods at a great sacrifice, consisting of fine muslins, organdies, lawns, jaconets, barege demaines, peeling ginghams, de bage mantilas, crape shawls, printed cashmere shawls, parasols, drapery muslins, Summer stuffs for men's and boys' wear, &c.
WET GOODS FROM THE FRANKLIN are now given away, consisting of silks, alpacas, prints, and a great variety of other goods. Must be sold. G. M. BODINE, No. 327 Grand-st., corner of Orchard.

PIANOS.—HALLETT & CUMSTON'S PIANOS.—These instruments have long been before the public and have become justly celebrated for their superior qualities. T. Gilbert & Co's Premium Pianos, with or without the Æolean, recommended by the Press throughout the civilized world; Horace Waters' Pianos, for power, purity and sweetness of tone and elasticity of touch; they challenge comparison with those of all other makers; Gilbert's wonderful Pianos. Jacob Chickering's Pianos. All of the above Pianos found only at the great music establishment of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway. Sold at prices which defy all competition.

SEWING MACHINES—THE LAST CAUTION—All SEWING MACHINES made by other manufacturers directly infringe one, and some of them several of its claims, and those who use them will be prosecuted unless they shall at once procure from us a license. Having secured with Mr Howe our Machines are now sold without a shadow of where to claim, and at the old-established prices. About the superiority of our machines, both in contrivance and workmanship, there never has been any doubt. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

I. O. OF O. F.—THE MEMBERS OF ENTERPRISE Lodge No 36, I. O. of O. F., are hereby ordered to meet at their lodge room, Odd Fellows' Hall, at 12 o'clock, TO-DAY, Monday, the 14th instant, for the purpose of attending the funeral of Brother William Baird. The Funeral will proceed from deceased brother's residence, No. 34 33d-st., at 1 o'clock precisely.
C. S GRAFULLA, N. G.
JAMES B BOOTH, Sec.

DAGUERREOTYPE CHEMICALS VERY CHEAP, wholesale and retail—Bromine, German and French, in sealed cans; fluoric acid, re-sublimed iodine, English hyposulphite soda, re-distilled quicksilver, rouge, gilts and pyroguhic acids, plumbago, cyanide and iodine of potash, cobalt, gold, &c &c; platina, nickel, bismuth, &c. for sale by DR. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 161 Maiden-lane.

DAMAGED SILKS—JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE stock of rich Brocade, Plaid and Plain Silks, slightly damaged by water on board of the steamer *Franklin*, and will be sold at a great bargain. Also, De Laines and Shawls. F. H LEADBEATER, (late Leadbeater & Lee,) No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st

SUPERIOR READY MADE SHIRTS.—A FULL assortment of all sizes constantly on hand; also, Byron collars, gloves, cravats, under shirts drawers, handkerchiefs, &c, &c in large variety, wholesale and retail.
IRA PEREGO & SON, No. 61 Nassau-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD HIS REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS, THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars, see his advertisement in another column of this paper.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes, and F. C. Gould's Improved Defiance Locks. Warerooms, No. 128 Fulton-st, one door below Maiden-lane; manufactory, Nos. 63, 65 and 67 Centre-st.

...in a wooden hovel, in a ... not far from the ... A black woman died there from it after ... hours' illness, and two other deaths within ... days. In the next house but one, another person was seized soon after with the same symptoms; and then a white young woman—Miss NAWDAN—and afterwards her sister fell victims. It has been said that it was brought to Baltimore from Jamaica, where it is prevailing, in the Bermuda, that some seamen on board of her died of it on the passage, and the clothes of two of them belonging to this place were brought here and given to the person to be washed, in whose house it first broke out. But the truth of the statement has not been ascertained. On the occurrence of the first case, the symptoms were not considered by the medical men to be those of Asiatic Cholera—it was thought to be only an aggravated form of common diarrhœa—a disease frequent in Barbadoes. However, the Health Commissioners lost no time in cautioning the inhabitants against anything likely to bring on complaints of the bowels, and recommended the adoption of means for the prevention of the spread of the disease. Just before the alarm was given by the sudden deaths of these people in this part of the city, we may observe, large quantities of flying fish were commonly sold, in a half putrid state, in the mornings, brought into the Careenage by the boats the evening before, and not getting a sale when fresh, they were got rid of 10 or 12 for a penny in the morning; so that the caution against the use of any unwholesome diet was much required.

Opinions differed about the character of the disease, which soon, however, showed that it was epidemic, on the first week. The number of cases and deaths increased; and they were mostly found among the black people, and in the filthiest and closest parts of the town. From the Bay the disease spread into the close lanes in White Park about St. Mary's. A meeting of the Board of Health was again held, and the fearful truth could no longer be disguised or denied, that Asiatic, at any rate a most fatal type of Cholera, prevailed in Bridgetown. Persons were seized suddenly in the streets and at their business, and after a few hours' stupor, attended with cramps in the arms and legs, sometimes with vertigo, died, often without any signs of pain. The remedy found most efficacious was camphor, which administered to a person when first seized, two drops on a bit of sugar, in a tea-spoonful of water, as recommended by the Homœpaths, very often was sufficient to arrest the disease. At a late stage it was more obstinate; and other remedies were resorted to but by no means with the same success. We seem as ignorant indeed of the treatment of the disease, in its full developments, as of its origin and nature.

At the end of the second week it was manifest, from the increasing number of deaths, that the epidemic was fast spreading, and becoming, like a conflagration in a city, too extended for the limited number of medical men to keep it in check. The eyes of the public were at length opened to the reality and extent of the danger, when they saw the numerous corpses carried through the street, five and six in the same hearse, with no funeral possession, like so much merchandise, under the care of the undertaker alone consigned to the grave. The burials were too numerous to be admitted into the church, and to have the funeral services performed over them. Their interment was left to be provided for by the sexton, the undertaker, and the grave-diggers. The clergymen turned their attention from the dead to the living. They went about visiting the sick, with restoratives in their pockets, and relieving the destitute. The interments were made in the ground of St. Leonards, a recently erected Chapel in the Westbury Road. Over four hundred corpses were buried there in a few days. The soil being of marl the graves could not without great labor, be carried to a depth of six feet; and sometimes two coffins were put into the same grave. The smell arising from the ground became so offensive, that the grave diggers could no longer stand it. All the houses in the immediate neighborhood were deserted.

The deaths, in comparison to the number of cases reported by the Police has not exceeded 50 per cent.; up to yesterday morning 1,470 cases were reported, and 745 deaths. The mortality among the prisoners in the jail in Bridgetown has been most frightful. The cholera has proved a General jail delivery. There were 156 prisoners of all descriptions confined there. As soon as the epidemic appeared among them, the Governor ordered all those confined for debt to be released, and those confined for want of sureties and for breaches of the peace—keeping only such as had been convicted of grave offences. The number of these was reduced by sending some of them away to the other places of confinement in the rural districts. Some 64 remained behind. Of these 49 are already dead, and the remaining 15 are all on the sick list. Of those who were sent away 5 died at Moncrief, (District C,) and one at District A. At the Lunatic Asylum, which adjoins the District A Station-house, there have been 4 deaths. The Police have also been attacked, but have not suffered so severely.

At the garrison 3 men of the 1st W. I. Regiment have died, and 3 women, and 15 military laborers, the latter orderlies, waiting upon the staff officers, and living mostly at their quarters in the suburbs of the town. These men are Africans, and as soon as they are seized, they obstinately refuse to take any medicine, being quite content to die, and to return, as they say, to their own country. Among the white troops we have heard of only one death, a private in the Artillery.

In the out-parishes the disease has not been attended with equally fatal effects. It has appeared in the most of them, if not all—but with few deaths. The Vestries appointed Committee to visit in the several districts of each parish, established depôts for the supply of food and medicine, and enlisted house-to-house visitants to report cases as they occur. This has been done in St. Philip where only one case at Conge Road is reported, and was promptly and successfully treated by Dr. GITTENS.

In St. Joseph's, in the vicinity of Bathsheba, considered one of the healthiest parts of the Island, strange to say, the disease has been more prevalent and more fatal than elsewhere in the country, 50 cases and 31 deaths have occurred there, reported to us by Mr. KERR, the manager of Joes River, who is the visitor of that district. Fortunately they have the services of Dr. WALCOTT at hand, who is at present residing at Bathsheba; and the attention of the Rector has been also the class of poor whites. Mr. KERR says the disease was brought from town; and we fear that has been the case generally in the country districts.

There have not been more than 50 deaths of whites throughout the Island—that is less than five per cent. of the total number of deaths. The disease has prevailed chiefly among the blacks; and among them it has been most fatal where they have been in a state of destitution, or living in crowded, close, filthy localities, as in the lanes on White Park, in the Church Village, in the alleys about St. Mary's, and in the back streets of the Bay.

Strange to say, the weather has been cooler than usual at this season of the year, the sky clear and the wind high—was her that one would expect to be anything but pestilential. Yesterday there was a change. It came on to rain, the wind fell, and there was a good deal of thunder and lightning. What the effects of this change will be on the epidemic remains to be seen.

The Riot at St. Louis—More Bloodshed.

We are informed by a prominent citizen of St. Louis, that on Wednesday last the citizens held a mass meeting for the purpose of considering the turbulent condition of the city, and adopting such means as should seem best calculated to restore peace. Soon after the adjournment the Mayor discharged all the city police and appointed one thousand special constables. When our informant left the city on Wednesday evening all was quiet.

The following additional particulars are from the St. Louis papers:

The St. Louis papers of Thursday morning furnish details of further riot and bloodshed. Twenty were reported killed during Tuesday night. The Irish were pouring in from the surrounding country, and the general impression prevailed that sanguinary and horrible scenes were to be enacted when darkness should settle over the city. The *Intelligencer* says:

At about 12 o'clock last night a collision took place on Green, near the corner of Sixth street, between a party of Americans and Irishmen, resulting in the death of one man and the wounding of six or seven others.

From persons who were on the ground at the time, we learn that a party of Americans were moving out Green-street with the apparent intention of mischief, when they were fired upon by a body of Irishmen collected at the corner of the street. A number of shots were fired in rapid succession, resulting in the death, as before stated, of one man, an Irishman, named MORRIS LEE, who, it is supposed, was accidentally killed by a ball fired by his own party. He stated that he had been in St Louis but three days, and was in no way concerned in the fight.

The wounded were taken to the same drug-store, and to physicians' offices in the neighborhood. We saw and conversed with four. A. G. TICE, American, badly wounded in both legs and shoulders, beside being shot in the hand. His physician counted 25 buckshot holes in his person, the wounds, however, not considered dangerous.

[illegible] FARRELL, a young man 25 years of [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] ...

...ing, badly wounded in the shoulder and [illegible] ... This latter resided on the corner of Almond and Collins-streets, and was in front of his residence in that vicinity. Mr. HOLLIDAY, a tanner manufacturer, badly wounded, having three or four shots in the legs and arms and one through the thigh; he was suffering great pain; considered dangerous.

JOHN NELSON, tobacconist, slightly injured, having one or more shots in the shoulder. Mr. HOLLIDAY, member of the Continentals, seriously hurt, having a shot in the thigh and other injuries—he was taken to the house of Dr. BOISLINIERE.

So far as could be ascertained there were seven wounded and one killed, as we have given above, although rumors current stated the number much greater. Captain BLACKBURN, of the Continentals, and one or two privates of his company received slight wounds. The military did not arrive until after the firing ceased, when, to frighten off rioters that might be lurking around, they fired a volley or two.

When we left the ground, at 12 o'clock, quiet prevailed in that immediate vicinity, but in other parts of the city yells and reports of firearms were to be heard. Squads were collected at most of the crossings in the neighborhood of the North Market, and we fear the end is not yet.

LATER.

One o'clock, A. M.—A report has just reached our office that the fighting is going on. A dense crowd is collected at the corner of Ninth and Biddle-streets. Firing has been done there, and E. R. VIOLET, a well known iron merchant of this city, has been murdered. There is no doubt about the death of this gendleman—eye witnesses inform us that he was walking along the streets with another citizen, when he was shot down. Mr. V. has been taken to his hotel a stiffened corpse. The firing came from a house on the corner of Biddle and Ninth-streets.

The man who is supposed to have shot Mr. VIOLET, was arrested and taken to the calaboose. A large horse pistol was found in his possession, and about two pounds of powder and ball. He gave his name as TIMOTHY LYONS, an Irishman.

At the corner of Broadway and Ashley streets, two men were shot down at 1 o'clock. One we understand is JOHN FALEY, Lieut. of the Night Police, and the other a Mr. SNYDER, a coffee house keeper of the Sixth Ward. SNYDER is dead, and FALEY it is thought cannot live. Several others were badly hurt at that point. We know not where this thing is to end. While we write at 1½ o'clock, the fire-bells are tolling, and the streets are filled with excited citizens. Policemen are "rapping" in every direction.

Riot and bloodshed is the order of the night, what the day may bring forth we dare not say.

The St. Louis *Republican* of Thursday morning has the following:

We are happy to be able to state that up to 11 o'clock last night, the city was perfect quiet and peaceable. Very few persons were on the streets during the evening, excepting the special police, and they had then no occasion to make arrests. We just met a cavalcade of the one hundred and twenty mounted men who were making a circuit of the late disturbed parts of the city.

In their round they met perfect quiet—a solemn calm seems to have overspread the city like a mantle of mercy. The contrast with this time last evening is great. It is in fact almost incredible to contemplate so perfect a calm after so terrible a storm, accomplished in the few intervening hours. We now feel warranted in announcing that, in all probability, a perfect quelling of the riot has been accomplished, and that our citizens may fear no more bloodshed.

As nearly as we can ascertain, ten persons were killed in the riots which commenced on Monday, and a few of the wounded are not expected to recover. Dr. CAMPBELL informs us that the wounded who were sent by the city to the Sisters' Hospital are all improving.

BRAMAN, who was stabbed by a man named COOPER, who is now in jail, is slowly improving, but still in a very critical situation. He may possibly recover, but will most likely be a cripple for life. He has lost the power of motion and sensation in his lower limbs.

Lieut. FEALY, of the Night Police, is seriously injured, but at 8 o'clock last evening, showed some signs of improvement. His injuries were principally about the head. The remainder of the wounded at the Hospital were doing well, and will recover. Those who were taken care of by their friends, a considerable number are, with one or two exceptions, likely to recover. It is almost impossible to estimate with accuracy the total number of wounded, but it cannot be less than twenty, and may probably reach thirty persons, though the injuries received by some were slight. We have heard of no women or children being either killed or wounded, which is a happy reflection after so much riot and bloodshed.

The Mayor of St. Louis issued a proclamation notifying parents and guardians to keep all minors under their control in the house after 7 o'clock P. M., or they would be put in jail.

Many of the outrages committed are said to have been by boys 14 or 15 years of age.

He also issued the following proclamation:

TO THE CITIZENS OF ST. LOUIS.

Civil commotions leading to the most deplorable and deadly results, are stirring in our city. The means at my command have been used to restore order, and to prevent the uncontrolled destruction of life and property. I have been compelled to the most energetic measures. The means at my disposal are insufficient to guard from attack every point supposed to be threatened, and to meet the emergency which has arisen. I call upon all good citizens to aid me in the formation of a force of not less than one thousand men, to remain embodied until the restoration of order to our city.

I call in particular upon those who, by the offices they hold, are conservators of the peace throughout the country, to assist in putting an end to the lawless violence which is the occasion of this call. I call upon every good citizen to cooperate with me in discreditng the mischievous rumors in preventing the assemblage in our streets of crowds of excited men and boys, and in checking the expression of angry feelings.

I am unwilling to believe that St. Louis does not possess within herself the means of preserving the lives and property of her citizens, and will not, until forced to abandon this belief, invoke any other power for the enforcement of the laws. JOHN HOW,
Aug. 9, 1854. Mayor.

COOL ATTEMPT AT FORGERY.—About 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon a well-dressed man entered the Merchants' Bank, and presented a check for $1,200, purporting to be signed by Charles B. TUCKER & Co., and drawn in favor of JOSEPH CONGDON, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank. Mr. HOWLAND, the Assistant Cashier, had some reason to believe that the check was not genuine, although it was exceedingly well executed, and informed the man that he would consult Mr. TUCKER, who is President of the Merchants' Bank. While the messenger was gone, the presenter went out, and walked up and down in front of the banking-house very deliberately for some time, after which he walked off, and has not since been seen, although the police have made diligent search for him. He was a man of respectable appearance, medium stature, dark complexion, and was dressed in black clothes.

[*New-Bedford Mercury, Aug.* 11.

SINGULAR AFFAIR.—A few days since a gentleman and lady stopped at Ballou's Hotel, in this village, for a leisurely sojourn. He represented himself from Lower Sandusky, Ohio, and said he was journeying for his wife's health. On the second evening after arrival, the lady came from her room to the office, and gave the clerk a small package, which she said contained poison, and wished him to take care of it. Soon after, the gentleman came down, apparently much excited, and said he wanted a light to look for something under the window. Mr. BALLOU, the landlord, was now present, and told the gentleman he presumed he had the article he was in search of. Mr. BALLOU then asked him what these strange circumstances meant. The stranger then said that he and his wife lived unhappily, and that they had made up their minds to destroy themselves; and for this purpose had purchased some strychnine of an apothecary. While he was engaged in this conversation, the landlady visited the room of the strangers, when the woman said that the man who had accompanied her was not her husband; that he had enticed her from home, and that she lived very unhappily, &c. She also said that her pretended husband was a mesmerist; that she was a "subject;" that she could not control herself when in his presence; and that whatsoever he willed her to do she did involuntarily. She also said that her home was in Southington, Conn., and that her gallant belonged in that vicinity. Here was truly a singular *denouement*. The man denied the woman's story, claimed her as his wife, and forbid any interference in his domestic concerns by others. But the lady's story appeared the more plausible and truthful, and the fellow was ordered to lodge for the night in a separate apartment. This he finally consented to do, after vainly trying to retain the key of the wife's chamber. Very early the next morning (which was the Sabbath) the fellow decamped, and has not since been heard of. The next day a gentleman of this village, who was going to the West, accompanied the duped and unfortunate woman to Hartford, where she was given in charge of another gentleman, who was to see her returned to her friends in Southington. The unmitigated scoundrel who thus played his pranks with the unsophisticated young woman is named, as she said, JOSEPH NILES PEMBLETON. He is a half-bred Indian, of smart appearance, and swarthy complexion. He was well dressed, and appeared to have plenty of money. It is hoped that he may be caught, and given a permanent home in the Penitentiary.—*Woonsocket Patriot.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Cramp and Colic.**—Many persons suffer with pains after eating fruits or vegetables. These symptoms are instantly removed by Dr MCCLINTOCK'S ANODYNE MIXTURE, which will also prevent all danger of DIARRHŒA or CHOLERA. A few drops of this wonderful pain destroyer taken in a wine glass of water gives instant relief to the most excruciating pains of all kinds, from Toothache to Gout. Price 50 cents. Sold by all Druggists, and by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 122 Fulton-st.

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box.**—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. E. WEBER, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

[illegible] ...ing, Aug. 14, 1854.—First night of the WONDERFUL RAVELS, in the magnificent Moresque Pantomime of MAZULM; OR, THE NIGHT OWL, in which [illegible] ...genious changeable marble arry, magical transformations, properties, splendid appointments, grotesque, transformations, COMIC INCIDENTS. Antoine as Mr. Jourdain, Mlle. Yrea Francois as Emile, M'lle Yrea Mathias as [illegible] ...Cyclorienne.

The entertainments preceded by a Divertissement of the evolutions of the Tight Rope.

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AMUSEMENTS.

ITALIAN OPERA—CASTLE GARDEN.—This night of Bellini's Popular Opera of

I PURITANI.

Last week but one of the season

Mme BERTUCCA MARETZEK as Elvira; Signor NERI BERALDI as Lord Arthur Talbot; Signor [illegible] ANI as Sir Richard Porter; Signor COLLINI as Sir Georges.

On MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 14, will be performed for the first time this season

I PURITANI.

Lord Arthur Talbot.....Signor [illegible]
Sir Richard Porter.....Signor [illegible]
Sir George.....Signor [illegible]
Lord Walter Walton.....Signor [illegible]
Sir Bruno Robertson.....Signor [illegible]
Elvira.....Madame Bertucca
Henrietta.....Signora Arnoldi

Doors open at 9 P M.; performances commence at 8 P M. Admission one dollar to all parts of the house. An extra charge for securing seats in advance.

An office is open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. at HALL & NICHOLS' Music Store, also, at VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No 45 Wall-st, where seats may be secured in advance. Carriages can drive to the covered entrance of the Garden. No secured seats sold at the door.

NOTICE.—The public is respectfully informed that for the season at Castle Garden will close on the 23d inst., when a GRAND LYRIC FESTIVAL will take place for the benefit of MAX MARETZEK and Mme. BERTUCCA MARETZEK. Full particulars in future bills.

ITALIAN OPERA—CASTLE GARDEN.—NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—The only correct Books, expressly printed for MARETZEK'S Italian Opera at Castle Garden will be for sale only inside of Castle Garden. Those sold outside not genuine

FRANCONI'S HIPPODROME.—Respectfully announce to F M FRANCONI and his superb horses Ernani and Bayard. Brilliant programme for the week. On THIS EVENING, A GRAND MILE FOOT RACE will take place between the rival champions, HARLOW and ORRIGAN, with a general challenge for any to enter and contend for the prize. A comic melange will be given on SATURDAY EVENING introducing a DONKEY RACE and the MILE FOOT RACE, for various prizes

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets to all parts of the house, private boxes, $5; orchestra seats, $1.—MONDAY EVENING Aug 14 1854.—First night of the WONDERFUL RAVELS, in the magnificent Moresque Pantomime of MAZULM; OR THE NIGHT OWL, in which [illegible] genious changeable marble arry, magical transformations, properties, splendid appointments, grotesque, transformations, COMIC INCIDENTS. Antoine as Mr. Jourdain, Jacques Francois as Emile, M'lle Yrea Mathias as [illegible] Cyclorienne.

First time in New-York, M'lle Yrea Mathias as Columbine.

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BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO SHEET-METAL WORKERS—HOME.—One of the most valuable and useful patents that has been granted within the last ten years, has been secured by WM. WEBSTER, of Morrisania, N. Y., (letters patent dated March 28, 1854) for a novel and invaluable machine for making from 5,000 to 18,000 feet of (any kind) SHEET METAL TUBING per day. This machine is now on exhibited between the hours of 9 A. M and 4 P. M., in room No 12, at No. 11 Wall-st., New-York City, where all interested are solicited to call. Towns, cities, counties and State rights for sale. All communications (post paid) promptly replied to in their order.

WILLIAM WEBSTER,
CHARLES MILLER,
Sole Proprietors, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE—Of an old established merchant tailor's store. This is a corner store, doing a fair business, newly fitted up, and is the best location in the Ohio and Mississippi River, and clothing trade no better stand can be found in the City. The services of an experienced cutter, who has command of a good custom, can be secured. Also, a lease for four years at a reasonable rent. Price low, but for cash only. Address M. T. C., at this office.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS—STORE TO LET AND FIXTURES FOR SALE—Located in the city of Brooklyn, a capital stand for a merchant tailor to locate, an old established stand. The present occupant retires in consequence of ill health. To a good tenant, terms reasonable. Inquire at Nos. 62 or 64 Fulton-st.

BRASS FINISHER'S SHOP FOR SALE—Comprising a complete set of lathes, tools and patterns for carrying on the manufactory of Croton and steam Faucets and other brass work. Apply to EDWARD P. FOURT, No 281 Pearl-st.

$300—PARTNER WANTED—In a light and genteel cash business, air soy established, requiring but a small apital. An excellent opportunity for a person of steady and industrious habits. Inquire No. 193 Bleecker-st, after 6 o'clock P M.

STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE—Of an old Sporting and jobbing crockery house, having a good location, and doing a successful business. This is a rare opportunity for a person having capital to engage in business. Address, with real name, Box No. 5,696, Post-Office.

$2,000.—WANTED—A Partner with $2,000, to engage in a profitable business, which will pay a profit of $2,000 per annum. The applicant must be an active business man. Address G. W., office of the Sun Alliance, corner Broadway and Grand-st.

HOTELS.

DELMONICO'S HOTEL, No. 25 Broadway—NEW-YORK, July 14, 1854.—An impression having got abroad in consequence of a recent sale of the premises, that the undersigned had closed his hotel, he takes occasion to inform his friends that such is not the case. The sale was made subject to the lease of the undersigned, which is unexpired. The house has remained and still remains open as before for the accommodation of the public, and as heretofore under the management of the undersigned.

L. DELMONICO.

HOTEL FOR SALE—The well known hotel on the Coney Island plank-road, five miles from Brooklyn, (late Hit or Miss,) will be sold cheap for cash, with or without the fixtures and furniture. This offers the best opportunity for any person desirous of keeping a first-rate Hotel. Being on the most fashionable drive, and the most frequented road in the United States, with a lease of seven years and the privilege of seven years more. Inquire on the premises. Ten acres of ground attached.

EAGLE HOTEL LODGINGS.—Gentlemen will do well to remember that they can have comfortable LODGINGS, in single rooms, at 25 cents per night, at 6 Frankfort and William-sts. Office open all night.

BOARDING.

BOARD.—Two brothers would like a medium sized room with full board, down town, either in a private family or where there are but few boarders taken. Terms moderate. Please address E. H. B., *Times* Office.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—Board may be had at Fiskill Landing. The situation is delightful and commands a fine view of the Hudson River, two hours distant from New-York City, and within three minutes' walk of the rail road station. The house is large and airy, and fine bathing establishment. For further particulars apply to ELIAS POTTER, Esq., corner of South and Fulton-sts. Terms $5 to $7 per week.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two gentlemen with their wives, also, several single gentlemen, may be accommodated with desirable suites of rooms, or pleasant single rooms. Inquire at No. 2 Washington-st. References required.

BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman and his wife, with furnished or unfurnished apartments. Address M B., *Times* Office.

GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with PLEASANT ROOMS and BOARD at No. 79 SANDS-ST., Brooklyn.

ROOMS WITH BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Several unfurnished rooms, with full or partial board, may be found in a desirable location within five minutes' walk of the South Ferry. References exchanged. Address L. B., No 221 South-st., New-York.

BOARD AND UNFURNISHED ROOM WANTED—In the city of Brooklyn by a lady, a small family where there is no other boarders is desirable. The terms must be moderate. References given and payment made in advance if required. Address B. E., this office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—To two single gentlemen a front room on second floor, neatly furnished without board. Location in King-st. Private family, good reference required. Please address W. N., this office.

TO GENTLEMEN.—Agreeable rooms to let, large and small, furnished and unfurnished, in suits or separately. Hot, cold and shower baths in the house. No. 27 Bond-st.

TO GENTLEMEN.—Pleasant furnished rooms to let, large and small in the house newly fitted up, No. 461 Broome st., near Broadway, containing all the modern improvements.

HOUSES, &C. WANTED.

COTTAGE ON THE NORTH RIVER.—A furnished or unfurnished cottage, situated on either side of the Hudson River, within say 5 miles distance of the New-York City, and of easy access either by railroad or steamboat. Persons need not apply, unless with the above qualifications. The house must be in good order and in an agreeable neighborhood. Address with terms, length of time to be rented, etc., to Box No. 401 N. Y. Lower Post-Office.

COTTAGE WANTED ON STATEN ISLAND.—Wanted, for a term of one or two months, from about the 21st inst., a commodious, elegant, and well-furnished cottage, for a family of six persons. Any party having a cottage of this description, will hear of a tenant who will pay a liberal rent, by addressing J. H. H., box 1,030, New-York Post-Office.

ENVELOPES.

NEW DAMASK LAID ENVELOPES.—The Subscribers are prepared to offer to the Trade, (in addition to their usual stock,) the following entirely new styles of Envelopes:

4,012 Damask Buff Laid, staple and fancy.
5,012 Damask Golden Laid, staple and fancy.
6,012 Damask Cream Laid, staple and fancy.
7,012 Damask White Laid, staple and fancy.

These goods are made of all sizes and patterns, from the smallest Drug Envelope to the largest Official, and are neatly put up in 1 thousand boxes. Also the following new and superior styles of WEDDING ENVELOPES:

8,010 Cream Shade Enamel, various sizes and patterns.
9,010 Super White Enamel, various sizes and patterns.
10,000 super White Enamel, silver bordered.

The above goods are confidently offered to the Trade, as embracing the largest stock and best assortment to be found in this country. CHAS. H. LYON & BROTHER,
No 26 Beekman-st.

ENVELOPES.—CHARLES H. LYON & BROTHER, No 26 Beekman-st., New-York, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in ENVELOPES, FANCY NOTE PAPER, WRITING PAPERS, &c. The largest stock and best assortment to be found in this country. Liberal terms to the trade.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

Beauty when unadorned is adorned the most,
But nought mars beauty like the insect host.

LADIES WHO WOULD PRESERVE themselves from the frightful disfigurement of bites, should use LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS, which is instantly destructive to bed bugs, fleas, roaches, ants, &c. The MAGNETIC PILLS rid a house of rats and mice in one night. Central depôt, No. 424 Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WET GOODS FROM THE STEAMER FRANKLIN.—Silks, satins, velvets, all wool de laines, woollen plaids, French merinoes, cravats, &c., &c., are being daily received at No. 43 Catharine-st., by DE BEVOISE & RAWSON.

$5 REWARD.—LOST—A long, narrow MEMORANDUM BOOK, blue cover, either in Pearl, Wall street, or Harlem cars, on Friday last. The finder will please leave it at No. 34 Beekman-st., 2d floor, and receive the above reward.

EXCURSIONS.

AUGUST, 1854.—FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLAND DOCK, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, (Middletown,) and RED BANK! From foot of Robinson-st North River. New and splendid steamboat ALICE C. PRICE, Capt. A. H. HAGGERTY, will leave foot of Robinson-st., North River as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK		FROM RED BANK.	
Tuesday..Aug. 1,	8½ A. M.	Tuesday Aug. 1,	12 M.
Wednesday.... 2	9	Wednesday.... 2,	1 P. M.
Thursday..... 3,	10	Thursday..... 3,	1½
Friday..... 4,	11	Friday..... 4,	2½
Saturday..... 5,	12½ P. M.	Saturday..... 5,	4

[illegible] & Fields, 1854.

[illegible] glad to find that De Quincey is [illegible] exhausted. Of course we mean De Quincey as the object of Boston research. No one would dream that the man himself, as he is known to Edinburg circles and to English scholarship, is liable to any such [illegible]. Coleridge excepted, De Quincey suggests to his readers, more than any other author, the idea of his own vast capacity, and particularly that sort of capacity which belongs only to men of original thoughts. No doubt there are certain orders of mind that value him chiefly for his abstruse investigations, splendid learning and judicial authority in various departments of literature. But mediocre men are sometimes distinguished in this kind of ministerial intellect. The best class of readers, who make reading a study, a discipline of thought, a process for evolving their own highest powers, will always appreciate De Quincey on other grounds. To them he is mainly welcome for the personal qualities of his genius—the fresh, strong, bold spirit that pulsates in his work—the ascendancy of the man over his knowledge. They enjoy him even more than his productions.

Viewed in this light, Thomas De Quincey must be regarded as a genius in the most emphatic meaning of that word. Neither intellectual pleasure on the one hand, nor emotional on the other, constitutes the impression which he makes on you. It is not that he communicates new and striking views of great subjects, or illustrates them by a fertility of imagination all but boundless. But his distinguishing excellence is in the fact, that he transfers himself in the full assemblage of all his faculties into his theme, and converts it into a living embodiment of his nature. For mere intellectual action on any given topic, or for departmental treatment in the sense of using this or that set of powers, he is altogether unfitted. A scientific man; a man for astronomy, chemistry, surgery alone; a man to submit to exclusive claims, and to be shut out from the freedom of the Universe, De Quincey could not be. The whole man is his first requisite, and any subject not compatible with this condition, could not possibly enlist his attention. On this account, there is strength about him in everything; and though, at times, the laws of his action bring out his prejudices and other defects, yet one would rather be annoyed by these than lose the totality of force with which he sweeps through his chosen circuit. Whatever else you may have, you cannot have sheer weakness. You are not injured by easy compliance, timid compromises, or other half way resorts of feeble thinkers. He has convictions; he has conclusions that are conclusions; he has a religious assurance of faith in his decisions, that gives you the idea of "finality." Admit that he has his errors, that he indulges in occasional extravagance and pushes certain speculations to an inordinate length. All this may be made out against them. But it is a venial offence and can be easily forgiven. For such a nature supplies its own antidote to these evils. Men like Thomas De Quincey generate so much power in their readers that they furnish them with safeguards against any serious injury. If a writer will call out our entire nature, awakening instinct no less than reason, quickening consciousness through all its latent depths as well as inspiring thought to its farthest reach of movement, there is but little opportunity for him to mislead us. It is your men who deal with intellect in the single province of logic, and confine themselves to a simple transaction of didactic wisdom, that expose you to perversion and abuse. Give us a hearty soul, with its being in its sentiments, and literature can effect something for mankind.

By what secret De Quincey has managed to preserve the natural equipoise in his powerful faculties, to keep alive the impulses of youth in connection with his great erudition, to be a most successful student and yet a fervent, glowing, elastic thinker, we have no means of knowing. Probably, it is hidden from himself. There is certainly a constitutional singularity about him in this respect, that differences him from all our prominent writers. For what is the general tendency of scholastic culture? Take any number of men who have experienced its formal training, and you see learning at the expense of inherent vigor, acquirement without aerial buoyancy, mechanical habits substituted for genuine and graceful impulses. Ordinarily, it is an artificializing process, that detracts from the spontaneous nature of manhood in the same proportion in which it conforms its subject to the stiffness of books. Our educational methods, whether employed in a College curriculture or in the wider field of common literature, have the same effect on mind that an excess of conventionalism has on manner. The fluent soul is checked, and its native force is either expended in dry, dull homage to standards, or beat back upon itself in the morbid bitterness of introverted action. There are few men who ever impress you with the idea that their training has brought forth the original gifts of their nature, or impelled them forward in the line of instinctive direction. It remains as yet a problem how to preserve the inherent bias of intellect, to follow out the truth of individual existence, at the same time that you apply the usual means constituting the machinery of culture. Examples, however, are not wanting of the harmony between education and nature. And certainly, De Quincey is the most marked instance of it in our day. You may not be able to refer every class of his intellectual phenomena to its right source. The seal of nature may be wanting here, as that of art may be wanting there. But you can discover the concord of offices. Amid these thickly-curtained mysteries, where orbs born of the midnight revolve in the everlasting fellowship of kindred gloom, or before those gigantic spectres bending from monumental heights over sepulchral abysses, how stands the man that years have bleached? How throbs this heart, that has beat through the pulses of two generations in manifold sorrow and joy? The strange feeling of childhood still sways the spirit—the feeling of a wondrous world—of a life above its life, and vast enough to enfold the Universe. Age has not blunted the early senses or sentiments. The clouds come and go like visiters that ought to be on natural terms, and the ocean sounds as the chorus of some forgotton anthem. Everywhere the supernatural, jealous of its primal reign, presses upon the fibres of the bosom and calls forth the tremulous utterances of pathos and tragedy. A perfected childhood is in the man, and De Quincey, the septuagenarian, repeats the agony that first convulsed his boyhood over the corpse of the beautiful Elizabeth.

It is this firmly fixed continuity of thought and character, running through all stages of development, and gathering every sort of diversified experience into itself, that insulates De Quincey from the mass of writers. The original germ has been too tenacious of its own soil and vitality to yield itself up to any circumstances. Through all its predestined processes, as faithfully as the acorn expands into the oak, has this germ grown, flowered and fruited. Ask for the nature of most men, and where is it? A part of it vanished with oral arithmetic and dictionary lessons. Another portion went off in harsh treatment and cruel castigations. Another in some youthful illness or disaster. The greater number of people have no strong hold on nature. They are changed into caprices, circumstances, accidents. The first onset of society, and they undergo a facile translation. Nothing is harder than for them to be themselves, and to elaborate their own destiny among the countless interactive agencies of human life. But here there is an exception. De Quincey has clung to his nature. Like marriage, for better or worse, it may be, but like marriage, a lifetime union. Open is he to other charges, but not to the censure of forsaking his own sphere. He enters into no man's labors; on this point he is as religious as St. Paul. He borrows no tactics. Julius Cæsar could not invent a military bridge for him, nor Napoleon's best men engineer a road over the Alps for his forces. If new urns were dug up, he would have his theory in despite of Sir Thomas Brown; and without any sort of deference to Lord Ross' telescope, he will muse among the nebulæ as happens to suit his determinative fancy. You cannot persuade him out of himself; you cannot bribe him to be treacherous to his own instincts. Fast is he in himself, not as the limpet on the rock, but with a clear, bold consciousness of what he is, and a steady reliance on the rights of his primogeniture. The effect of this strongly-compacted nature, showing itself in his selection of topics as well as in their mode of treatment, imparts a most attractive interest to his various productions. His literary character stamps its unity on everything. Subjects, the most diverse, are brought together by affinities that none but he would apprehend, and in the progress of the discussion, the reader is delighted to find a central principle of sympathy pervading them all. Here are Josephus, Cicero and Pope. One would think that they had nothing in common; but De Quincey detects the courtier beneath their distinct appearances. The test is applied, and lo! the historic courtier, the forensic courtier and the poetic, reveal their hollow-heartedness. So, too, his Philosophic themes. Follow him through such topics as the Essenes, Christianity an Organ of Political Movement, War, Casuistry, and you see him taking instant hold of great cardinal principles, and tracing them out in conformity to the permanent economy of Providence. To the moral strata of events, scenes and characters, he never fails to descend, and as he ranges over his ample field, he will bring a staunch old Roman, a dreamy German and a substantial Englishman on to the same ground of manly, heroic virtues.

But, nevertheless, his abstract conceptions of Humanity and Christianity often seduce him into most egregious errors. One would think that a man who could write so profoundly as De Quincey on the elementary principles of Christianity, would be prepared to estimate their practical bearing in all possible cases. But such is not the fact. Witness his severe criticism on Dr. Arnold, of Rugby. If it be granted that he had "impracticable crotchets," on what sentiment of truth or propriety could he charge him with indulging "a hatred" against the High Church "more than theological," and "despising" the "Low Church" with such intenseness as to render "all alliance between them impossible?" Not only is Dr. Arnold arraigned on these counts, but also for his opinions on the unhappy relations between the privileged and unprivileged classes of England. All this grates harshly on our convictions of right and justice. England has had few such noble-minded men as Dr. Arnold. If he was not a genuine Christian as well as a philosopher of liberal and refined views; a man of warm, pure, generous sympathies; full of honesty, courage and independence; above all truckling, cant and sycophancy; an earnest forward-looker to a better age, and a laborious worker to hasten its advent; it seems to us to be perfect folly to rely on the "*fruits*" named by Christ as the test of goodness. In this instance, De Quincey's mind appears to be in eclipse. He is indirectly inconsistent with himself. For the very principles, that he so admirably unfolds in his "*Protestantism*"—principles of immeasurable moment in the present stage of Christianity—were the controlling principles of Dr. Arnold's life. They constituted his system, exposed him to contempt, and isolated him in the very bosom of the Church of England. With such a man and such a philosopher, De Quincey was pledged to sympathize. If he could not do this, he could certainly have avoided hurling such a catapult against his honored grave. These bitter prejudices of De Quincey are the more remarkable when we consider the general tone of sincere humanity that distinguishes his productions. With him anything can be withstood better than a conflict with a few cherished sentiments. Dr. Arnold offended De Quincey in one or two of his favorite points. The sanctity of the Church of England and the inviolability of an Aristocracy, in his mind, can brook no dissent. His patience is quickly exhausted and his wrath is fearfully hot. And how does all this read beside his special pleading for Judas Iscariot! Our friend takes up the cudgels manfully for Judas. He has a theory; that is something. It is a German theory; so much the better on *some* accounts; though, we apprehend, "the better" is more on the side of Carlyle and Theodore Parker that ill lover of to doubt and orthodox scriptural thinker as De Quincey is generally. The gist of the theory is, that Judas' betrayal of the Redeemer was simply a stroke of policy, founded in the hope that it would drive our Lord to put himself at the head of his countrymen and throw off the Roman yoke. It supposes that Judas viewed Christ as a timid man, and hence his design to precipitate him "into action by a force from without." Says De Quincey: "His object was audacious in a high degree, but (according to the theory, which I am explaining,) for that very reason, not treacherous at all." And again: "He supposed himself (Judas) executing the very innermost purposes of Christ, but with an energy which it was the characteristic infirmity of Christ to want." If, then, the calculation of Judas had been correct, it would have forced Jesus Christ to head a popular insurrectionary movement against Roman authority, and to strike a blow for the freedom of his country. The theory predicates this *animus* in behalf of Judas, and of course reduces his guilt to the level of *a political intrigue*. De Quincey elaborates it with all his skill and ingenuity. No subtle German, with his feet in cold water and his long pipe between his lips, could surpass him. If there are any laurels to be gathered over such a Sahara grave as Judas occupies, De Quincey is fairly entitled to their enjoyment.

Strange conceit! Where is the "*impracticable crotchet*" now? On the best possible construction of the theory, it makes Judas a most arrant fool by trying to save him from knavery outright. For Jesus Christ had taught the disciples over and over again, that he had no worldly aims, and sought no worldly aggrandizement. On this point he was full and explicit. More than he did say, he could not have said, touching the spirituality of his kingdom and the divine office of his Messiahship. If Judas could blind his eyes to all these declarations of Christ, repeated on so many occasions, varied in so many forms, exemplified in so many acts, and confirmed by so many miracles, then *his stupidity was absolutely so gigantic as to preclude the possibility of his inventing so sagacious a scheme.*

But the theory goes further. It places the action of Judas on the ground of Christ's *timidity*. But the theory must go a step beyond. If Christ was *timid*, then *per necessitate* he was a *hypocrite* by the very estimate Judas formed of him. For Jesus Christ resolutely, invariably, and uncompromisingly proclaimed everywhere and to everybody, that he had no earthly mission, no temporal designs, no personal and ambitious objects. The conduct of Judas, therefore, does not only implicate the courage of Christ, but his veracity. It supposes him to say one thing—to live up to it—to present all its aspects in his public discourses and confidential conversations—while, at the same time, he has a totally opposite scheme in his heart. Judas consequently would commence his course of betrayal—not at the idea of his master's timidity—but at this point, viz.: *Jesus Christ is a Liar.* But, in either case, Judas hangs on the horn of a dilemma. If Christ were a *hypocrite*, teaching one doctrine and meaning another, what sort of a leader to direct a vast revolution *would* he make; or, if he were as *timid* as the theory supposes, then how *could* he have sufficient strength of character to conduct a revolt? Unfortunately for this splendid piece of invention, Judas had a character before his last fatal crime. That character had shown itself palpably, and prophesied its own chosen course of conduct. It culminated at the Last Supper. Christ, on that occasion, foretold his betrayal. All the Disciples "*were exceeding sorrowful.*" How was Judas affected? "*Satan entered into him.*" What does this mean? Why, on this Germanic, De Quincean theory, it simply means that Judas was so completely overstocked with devotion to the social and religious interests of his beloved country, that his patriotism got the victory over the rest of his human nature, and he determined to put his Lord and Master *in extremis*, so as to save his down-trodden nation. But the "*Thirty Pieces of Silver!*" This is what you call *devotion to country.* Now, to our way of thinking, there are two very suspicious elements here. One is the Devil, the other Money. Put these three constituents together, and form a chemical compound by simple affinity, viz.: Judas, Devil and Money; and if they do not make something more than an "*audacious*" character, it is no use to think of Hell as a type of wickedness.

But our present paper must be abruptly closed.

John B. Dillon, Esq.

We learn by the following paragraph from the Roscommon *Messenger*, that John B. Dillon, Esq., of this City, has received the permission of the English Government to return to Ireland. If the wishes of the many friends he has made during his brief residence among us could control his course, he would not be in haste to avail himself of this permission:

"We feel extreme gratification at being in a position to state that Mr. Dillon has received permission to return to Ireland. This announcement was communicated to him by the British Ambassador at the United States, and was conveyed in terms as complimentary to Mr. Dillon as creditable to the Ministry. The favor so graciously extended was as unexpected by the object of it as it was unsolicited on his part. We view it not so much as an act of grace to Mr. Dillon as a compliment to his country, who looked on him as one of the most gifted and patriotic of her sons. He returns, if he does come, without stain and without reproach as he left us, and we trust is destined to become an ornament to that profession of which he was, even in the commencement of his career, accounted one of the most promising members. Mr. Dillon's brilliant success at the American bar leaves us doubtful whether he will avail himself of the favor so generously extended to him; however, Mrs. Dillon's health, with which the climate of the United States does not agree, makes it probable that he may be induced to return to meet the welcome of his many friends."

☞ The following schedule embraces the party State Conventions yet to be held in this State:

The Fusionist State Convention—At Saratoga Springs, August 16.

The Administration Party State Convention—Soft and Free-Soil—at Syracuse, September 6.

The Temperance State Convention—At Auburn, September 27.

The Whig State Convention—September 20.

The Native or Know-Nothing State Convention—nothing known about it.

☞ Mrs. Whittlesey, the daughter of Rev. Burr Baldwin, who left Newark as a missionary to the Sandwich Islands in 1843, has just arrived in New-York, *viâ* Cape Horn, in the clipper-ship *N. B. Palmer.* Her precarious state of health caused his change.—*Newark Advertiser.*

Agricultural Address.—His Excellency, Gov. Washburn, is to deliver the address before the Worcester North Agricultural Society, at the exhibition to be held at Fitchburg on the 13th of September.

Letter from Gen. Pillsbury in reply to "Philo-Veritas."

New-York, Monday, Aug. 7, 1854.

To "*Philo-Veritas.*"

Sir: I accept your *nom de plume*, since you prefer being a covert assailant. But, in retaliation upon you, you must submit to its inconvenience. You have not thought it beneath your dignity or your office to libel me; and in repelling the slander, I shall not scruple to use language as strong and as decisive, but not so void of courtesy or charity, as your own.

In your letter in the Times of the 4th inst, you say the individual you will not mention is the "representative of an Irish tribe;" and following up your denunciation of the "tribe," you say:

"Some of them were satisfied with impressing *felon's tracks* on Irish soil."

The point of this is far from clear, the wit far from sparkling; but to me, at least, the intent is obvious. The "some" means me, Michael Doheny, which I thus prove. After my arrival here, I published an account of the abortive outbreak in Ireland, and called it the "*Felon's Track*," a great portion of it being occupied with a narrative of my escape. Hence your use of the phrase "felon's track." True to the instincts of casuistry, you do not quote it, because while this would add to its point, it would be blunting its sting. As it is, it serves the double purpose of an index and an accusation.

I proceed at once to answer you. Your first charge is one of apostacy. You say we are "traitors," (to religion, I suppose,) and then adjudge as follows:

"Whose hearts have apostatised from the honored creed of their country, but whose lips have not yet mustered the bad courage to disavow the faith of their forefathers."

Herein we are proclaimed to be both apostates and cowards, no very trifling accusation, you will admit. Oh, "Philo-Veritas," I pronounce it a calumny for which there is not and never was a shadow of proof, or even of pretence. You have laid down the law of evidence in reference to an anonymous libel, in your letter to the Times. I accept it. I call on you, according to the terms you yourself proposed, to prove your accusation; I challenge, I defy you.

But it seems it is our "*hearts*" that "have apostatized." Great, indeed, must be the perogative; favored the point of view, and keen the vision of "Philo-Veritas," if it be given to him to see and know the inner heart, which God has pronounced to be invisible and inscrutable to all but Him. Verily you are a just judge. But pray, did it occur to you that there was yet a higher Judge to whom those hearts were known? Did it occur to you that you might with safety leave them to be judged by Him? Did it occur to you that he had pronounced a curse on him by whom "scandal cometh?" Did it occur to you how deep the abyss through which the slanderer is dragged by the weight of that curse? Did you call to mind the scene of grandeur and awe 'mid which the Creator, in tones louder than the thunder issed his command to man: "*Thou shall not bear false witness against thy neighbor?*"

I say you have borne false witness against me, your "neighbor." Or, if you have not, you can adduce the proofs. Do so, I again challenge and defy you.

As I understand apostacy, it means an abnegation of some faith, or sentiment, or theory, which one had professed, or to which he was bound.

Search the lives of those you do not scruple to slander, and if you can find one word uttered by them, of which what they now write is a contradiction, I submit to your charge. No, Sir, there is no sentiment of liberality which I have spoken or written here that I did not often proclaim in the hearing and with the approval of bishops and priests in Ireland. Was all this a delusion? Is it only now that I awake to learn what is Catholicity? Are those men whose works I have read, whose sworn testimony I have recently quoted, whose names are even as pillars of light in the Church—fools or perjurers? Their conjoint testimony—Doyle, Murray, Kelly, &c., &c.,—goes to prove that Catholicity is tolerant, liberal, liberty loving, charitable, generous, and that its spirit and genius condemn evasions, insincerity and tyranny. They were unanimous in declaring that any temporal power exercised by the Pope did not appertain in any wise to his spiritual supremacy, and was opposed to Scripture and tradition.

As far as my opinions on these subjects are concerned, they are theirs, identically. Go to their graves, good Sir, and brand them as "apostates."

You intimate in your letter your contempt for those who have the depraved taste to prefer a monarchy to *your* Republic. I agree with you. But may I ask how is it consonant with your love of the Republic to be the "first to take the *Quarterly* and the last to give it up?"

The *Quarterly* by its teaching—I say false and foul teaching—does all that in it lies to overthrow this Republic, and you know it. It openly and shamelessly avows the right of civil governments to punish for conscience sake—*to enforce faith by the stake*, if needful—doctrines utterly incompatible with the institutions of the Republic. Yet you "will be last to give it up." Ah, "Philo-Veritas," well may the Republic doubt your professed zeal, when your purse is in the scale against her.

Higher considerations than anything involved in the "unfortunate article" should have long since compelled you to renounce the *Quarterly*. When it openly avouched in the April number of last year, that the Church *lied* for the good of her children; when it openly advanced the dogma that if the Pope called on the Church and the people to transfer this country to any Prince he named, they were bound to obey him, then was your time to disavow doctrines so odious and so damnable. You owed it to the memory of the bishops I have named, whose oaths are pledged to the world for the fallacy of these doctrines. You owed it to your own allegiance. But instead of this, we are even now told you will be the "*last to give up the Review.*" You write this even after he had wriggled, himself through a confession of a lie—when he had told you that he lied—hoping you would understand the lie and accept it; and had added that he "overrated your sagacity"—aye, even yours, *Philo-Veritas.* Ah! *Philo-Veritas*, your *nom de plume* must be a reckless assumption, or you would then stand forth, on your eminence, and proclaim this man a mendacious scribe, and prove that the Catholic Church rested on the imperishable foundations of the Truth.

You deride the Know-Nothings for the assumption that we are the "subjects of the Pope." No doubt it is a false assumption; but it was not they who invented it—it is the invention of the *Quarterly*, which you will be "last to give up."

Quitting this branch of the subject, I reiterate, that you have borne false witness against me, and that without provocation or justification, or even a decent pretence; and I reiterate my emphatic challenge to the proofs.

You say further on:

"The specimen quoted by you is but the type of a class who inherit still the rust of bondage a quarter of a century after the iron by which it was generated was plucked from the heart of Ireland by the hand of O'Connell."

I cite this for its sublimity. It is indeed sublime, on the principle, *omne ignotum pro magnifico.* You are astonishing in figures. What a pity there is not a little connection and a little sense. Yet I have no doubt your admirers will discover absolute perfection in such flights, and they are right on the above principle, if it be as unintelligible to them as to me. All I wish is that I could understand how after this quarter of a century of freedom I now begin to "inherit rust." The last line I think I do understand, although there is a superadded figure of which you are scarcely conscious. This "dragging of the iron" is a mighty hyperbole, but I suppose it means the passing of the "Emancipation Act."

History, of course, is not much to a casuist discussing polemico-politic subjects; but if you did not think it vastly beneath you to consult it, you would find that your estimate of the act and its author are blind exaggerations.

The hand of O'Connell did not effect Emancipation. The genius of Burke, of Fox, of Grey, of Plunkett, of Canning, of Brougham, of Canning, of Chatham, [illegible] it an immortal name. More of real [illegible] was won, (to use your own beautiful figure) all the iron was plucked out,) before O'Connell was heard of than ever thereafter. And his colleagues are not without their share of its glory, such as it was. Doctor Doyle contributed more to it than O'Connell, although he got no tribute. But the Doctor was a plain man of profound learning, vast capacity, and no genius for metaphors or Buncombe.

Cotemporary exaggeration impressed its character on the actor and the act, and elevated both. It is no wonder, then, that Mr. O'Connell should be styled by the ignorant, the noisy, the selfish and the vain, the "Liberator," the "Saviour," the "Father of his Country."

"Saviour of the nation not yet saved,
And Ireland's liberator, still enslaved."

—One need not wonder, I say, at all this; but when you, an eagle on your eyrie, plume such gasconade about "plucking iron," one's pulses stop.

When O'Connell made his first speech, about 1807, there was no *penal* law remaining. There were only laws of exclusion. Once there were *penal* laws, laws by which the priest forfeited his liberty and his life for offering up the sacrifice—laws that made teaching the alphabet "felony"—laws which took from the Catholic his lands, his goods, his very wife. But the last of these was repealed long before. Catholics had full freedom of worship—the State even educated the priest, whom before it used to hang. Catholics could own land, could vote more on an exact footing with Protestants, save that they were excluded from certain places of honor and emolument. They could not be Judges, Members of Parliament, Generals, Admirals, King's Counsel or Ministers of the Crown. "Emancipation" made them eligible to these places—that is, conferred a few possible privileges on the rich, but was neither boon nor favor nor privilege to the poor. Ah, Sir, instead of "plucking out any iron," it thrust in some. It extended the privileges above enumerated, but it robbed the poor man of the franchise, it deprived the bishops of their titles, it made the Order of the Jesuits "felonious," and provided for their banishment. This was "Emancipation," and for this was Mr. O'Connell named "Liberator."

I have no doubt "Philo Veritas" was duly indignant when the English Parliament passed the "Ecclesiastical Titles Bill." Yet it was but a repetition of the provisions, word for word, of this mighty feat of "plucking up the iron from the heart of Ireland." There were hosannahs for the "Emancipation Act," and curses for its provisions in the "Ecclesiastical Titles Bill."

But let me come at once to your heaviest and falsest count. It seems that you discover we were traitors to our country too, as the following crimination vouches:

"In regard to that class the poet of Ireland was a prophet also. When they had a country to ruin, they left nothing undone to accomplish the catastrophe. Now that they have no country, but only a nominal hereditary creed, they have been equally industrious in laboring for its ruin. It was well said of them, as bad representatives of Ireland:

Unprized are her sons till they've learned to betray;
Undistinguished they live if they shame not their sires;
And the torch that would light them through dignity's way
Must be caught from the pile where their country expires.

Yes. They contributed largely to gather the faggots and fire the pile of their country's expiration. But instead of seizing a torch from the conflagration which might "light them through dignity's way," some of them were satisfied with impressing felon's tracks on Irish soil; and others with grasping a dead burnt stick which was no torch at all."

Not satisfied with your own inexhaustible rhetoric, you have recourse to the figures of another. I fear, however, that you are not at home with the poets. You don't seem to have the slightest comprehension of your "prophet poet." His "dignity's way" on which he flung his immortal scorn, was preferment, place, honor, conferred by England, and conferred as a bribe for treachery to fatherland. No doubt the application could now be changed with advantage to salable "patriotism," a surplus of which is in the market. Of late it has become a virtue to betake oneself to this "dignity's way." For *us* England's "dignity's way" was the steps to the gallows, and we closed with her offer rather than witness the triumph of ruin, of slavery and of death among our people.

As to your "faggots" and "pyres" and "burnt sticks," which dance through your rhetoric with such violent energy, they must be the effects of a nightmare, induced by reading the last exposition on scientific heretic-roasting in Brownson's *Quarterly.* I have turned them every way, right and left, up and down, without succeeding in being able to apply them. In fact, I cannot make out any "expiration" of the country in our time. She only did not revive. She expired the day she was surrendered to Henry of England, in her regal beauty, by the Synod of Cashel.

But, to "guess," I assume that this great conflagration of yours, which, if it burned nothing else, seems to have seared your brain, means nothing else than either our difference with the "Tribe" O'Connell—you will excuse my borrowing from your classical style—or our attempting to raise the country in 1848, and failing in the attempt.

If the first, I answer:

We were driven from the Association because we protested against the modern virtue of an Irishman's taking place from the English enemy, whether Whig or Tory. The coercion of the Tories we regarded as infinitely less ruinous than the *bribery* of the Whigs. We denounced any alliance with the enemy as treason. That was our crime—our sole crime. It was the "*felony*" made by Mr. O'Connell's cabal that banished us from "*Conciliation* Hall," when it became subservient to the Castle. And even as we glory in the "felony" of the Castle, so do we glory in the "felony" of its suborned servitor—the "Hall." The Whigs came in. The O'Connor Don took place; we denounced it as "apostacy." He was cheered by the cabal, as he mounted on "dignity's way," the return for his abandonment of his country's independence. The borough of Dungarvan was sold to Shiel, who also was on "dignity's way." This we proclaimed treachery.

In commencing his grand attack on my friend, Mr. O'Connell used this sentence emphatically:

"I did not begin this quarrel; during my absence in London an attack was made on the Whig Ministry."

And again:

"My illustrious friend the O'Connor Don has been called an apostate for taking a place *in which he can be serviceable to his country.*"

There is none of the virtues so common in Ireland now as this extreme disinterestedness of taking a place in which the occupant "can serve his country." Nor had it begun only then either. There was another Repeal Association, for which vast efforts and vast sacrifices were made. From it fulminations went forth branding every man who dared to question its object, or its capacity to effect it. The independence of the country would alone satisfy it. A liberal member was driven from the hustings of Dublin County to make room for Fitzsimmons, O'Connell's son-in-law. Lord Killsain, a Catholic nobleman, was carried out of Meath for Morgan, his son. Maurice, his eldest son, took Fraler by storm, and John, his other son, the City of Kilkenny. He used to boast there were "eight of them."

Never was more heroic sacrifice than the poor voters made to return some forty nationalists. Never was a party more solemnly pledged, and never were pledges so treacherously broken or a people more foully betrayed. The association was dissolved; the independence of Ireland abandoned. Christopher Fitzsimmons went on "dignity's way," into a situation worth £1,200 per annum, in the Court of Chancery. He was not lit by any torch, but his path was darkened by many a hearth make desolate, many a blistered track of the roofless outcast, driven from his home for voting for said Fitzsimmons "and Ireland." Morgan O'Connell, by similar light, and at similar cost, went on "dignity's way," at the price of £1,000 per annum British. Charles O'Connell, another son-in-law, by the same light, and at the same cost, for he was Knight of the Shire Kerry, went on "dignity's [illegible] You, Sir, have forgotten that well. There [illegible] the application. If it [illegible] the blame be with you.

But, Sir, let me further tell you that [illegible] might have strode on "dignity's way," [illegible] we need tell nothing, but lie silent. I [illegible] could command at any moment a place on "dignity's way," worth perhaps as much as the dearest of New-York. I could command high consideration and high respect, in your senate of [illegible] any one of my friends. But at what price? Your poor country had contributed the [illegible] £15,000 a year for Mr. O'Connell's personal use. She had contributed nearly half a million per annum repeal rent in five of those years. And [illegible] all this compared to the amount of [illegible] levelled roofrees, torn up hearths, blistered [illegible] and bleeding hearts, all in consequence of [illegible] voting, as the treacherous blasphemy had it, "for God and their country!" What ravine through which human toil carves a pathway from the Atlantic to the still waters of the Pacific, in which you cannot find to-day the victims of this [illegible] triation—where you cannot hear to-day the echo of the moans that dirged the blazing ruins of the outcast? And all this that some friend or friend's friend of the "Liberator" may be found [illegible] a "position to serve his country." Ah, most meek friend of the truth, if the truth must needs be told, that Repeal Association was the hugest swindle that ever cursed a country. Our crime was to remainsilent witnesses of its guilt so long.

Well, then, we went out from it, shook the dust from our feet at it, and it decomposed and so died.

Bear with me a few moments more. If you mean by your fire and faggots our attempt and failure in 1848, I answer:

First, we are not alone to blame. Nay, let me assure you that you are belied, or you are greatly, although innocently responsible. You remember certain loud speaking meetings held in this City, at which perhaps you, with other dignitaries, attended. You remember a certain "shield" that was sent to protect the "brave fellows" that were "piling the faggots." It was a report of one of those meetings that mainly caused the Government to take the measures which left O'Brien and his comrades no alternative but to throw themselves on the famished country.

And even then, Sir, unprepared, as he was—taken by surprise, as he was—forced to adopt the only honorable alternative left him, as he was—his chances of success were fair enough, and Ireland might have a history to day, but for the apathy of some and the direct and bitter opposition of others of the Catholic Priests. Now, "Philo-Veritas," here is the plain truth, the undoubted truth—the *Catholic Priesthood caused the failure.* I don't ask you to take my word; read the memorial of the Priests, addressed to the Queen by the clergy of Tuam, in which they claim "to have preserved the Empire of her Majesty in Ireland." To that memorial was subscribed the name of one Hughes, Parish Priest of Clanmorris, who had previously written a letter, directing every Irishman to make up his mind to kill one British soldier. Indeed, Sir, the whole Priesthood stood by silent for at least two months, and the very men who most encouraged us were first to curse us. I could name many—alas! how many!

I know, Sir, these men cursed us only when we failed, and would not curse us if we succeeded. I know that their loyalty is false. I do not charge that they are the Church, or that the Church in Ireland dictated their course. There may be a bad and false priest in politics, as well as a bad and false lawyer or cobbler. I am sadly afraid that you too, "Philo-Veritas," would be at the side of success—that you would encourage us in hope and curse us in despair—that your test of our merit, of our virtues, of our capacity, would be the end we gained, and not the motives that actuated us or the sacrifices we made. I am afraid your sympathies run with the vulgar crowd, by the gaudy banner of rich and boastful and triumphant fraud, and shun the cold shadow of defeat.

But let me be done. You assure the Editor of the Times that we are scorned for our "treachery by our Protestant fellow-citizens." One would have thought that that gentleman ought to be able to form an opinion himself on this point. But I suppose your enlarged Catholic view embraces the Protestant view, and at that rate it was modest of you not to assure him that he himself scorned us, but that his view was too narrow to see it. Permit me, on my part, to assure you that not alone the Protestants, but nineteen-twentieths of the enlightened Catholics, not only do not scorn us, but do not believe that there was one treacherous feeling, thought, or act in all our lives, even though the slander be vouched by "Philo-Veritas."

I might cite strong testimony from yourself, under your proper signature, to contradict your calumny of to-day, but I prefer another witness. The late Premier of England, Lord Stanley, the bitterest enemy we or our country ever had, speaking of us in the House of Lords, said that "we were not to be coerced or bribed, for that we were honest and in earnest."

Sir, we failed; but our most unscrupulous foes would reject the slander that you do not blush to propagate. We failed, but we sacrificed our all on earth. We failed, and to hunt us down a public slanderer was hired by the Castle, whose task you take up as an amateur. We failed, and we are here, eating the bitter, bitter bread of exile, as the penalty of our act. You seldom inquired how we fared; such of us as may be struggling were entirely out of your way. If we had a carriage it may be different, but no matter—we ask only not to be traduced.

I am done. In this quarrel you are the aggressor. I never provoked you. I had nothing to do with the articles in the Times. You assailed me foully and falsely, and if I answered you less indignantly I would be less than a man.

Your obedient servant, Michael Doheny.

Niagara Falls.

The following letter from a gentleman now sojourning on the Canada side of the Falls, contradicts the cholera rumors from that quarter:

Clifton House, Niagara Falls,
Saturday, Aug. 5, 1854.

Campbell says that "distance lends enchantment to the view;" but sometimes it imparts to it an incredible amount of imaginary horrors. Here, for example, am I living jovially at the Clifton House, on the Canada shore of Niagara, and breathing a most salubrious atmosphere, while, as seen in prospective through the telescope of the New-York press, I appear to be surrounded by infection and all the terrors of cholera, cramps and collapse. Seriously, the reports of the ravages of cholera in this region are mischievous humbugs. There were, some time age, deaths on the Canal, and at the Suspension Bridge, but they were confined exclusively to those locations, and even there the sickness has entirely ceased. I venture to say, that a healthier, heartier, hungrier body of Christians than the guests of the Clifton (and they number some 200) are not to be found on the face of creation; so you may tell such of your friends as desire to see these extensive water-works, that they need not withhold their patronage from the great cataract on account of what the penny-a-liners call "the prevailing epidemic."

We have a glorious party at Clifton just now Several of the great guns of the Canadian Ministry are here, among them Hincks, the late Premier, and Solicitor-General Morrison. Sir Allan McNab and his family have also arrived; and Boucicault, the dramatist, has sought this beautiful retreat for the purpose of writing a new play to be brought out in New-York in the Fall or Winter. Written within hearing and in view of Niagara, it ought not to be wanting in force and energy. The fair Agnes Robertson, Boucicault's new acknowledged wife, is also here, and the display of beauty, both from the dominion of John Bull and the domain of Uncle Sam, is quite bewildering to a susceptible bachelor.

After all there is nothing like Niagara. I have tried the Spas, the sea-side, the mountains—but I always come back to the Falls with the feeling that both mind and body receive more benefit from a season here, than anywhere else on this Continent.

Yours, [illegible]

The Harvest.—"Our farmers are now in the midst of their harvest," says the Belfast Down (Me.) *Republican*, "and such a harvest! Oh, it would do those Down-easters good just to see the crops of grain that are being put up here. The drought has had but very little effect, and the yield is enormous. The threshers will soon be in operation, and then will begin to return the reward for their labors."

The Saturday Half-Holiday.—The merchants and brokers engaged in the tobacco trade have agreed that business shall cease in future at 2 o'clock on Saturdays.

On Wednesday morning of last week, as the engine of the passenger train on the Central Road was approaching the depot in Windsor, at a high speed, striking a trap, Hugh McDermott, the fireman, was thrown under the engine—the head resting upon the rail of the track, and receiving immediate death. The deceased was a Scotchman, and had left a wife in Europe, who is now crossing the Atlantic, in the vain hope of meeting her husband.

FINANCIAL.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 156 West 56th-st., between [illegible] and 8th-av. Croton bath and water. Rent [illegible]. Apply to MACFARLAN & MERRITT, [illegible].

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—In 32nd-st., near 8th-av. Contains gas, water, &c.; 3 brownstone. Rent only $400. Inquire of D. M. FERGUSON, No. 320 Broadway.

HOBOKEN.—A house to let, and the furniture for sale, within one block of the ferry. No person need apply unless prepared to buy the furniture. Call at the real estate office, corner of Ferry and Washington-sts., Hoboken, before 11 A. M., or after 3 P. M.

COTTAGE TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND—At Vanderbilt's Landing; from the 21st day of September next till May following, or longer if desired. The two-story basement and attic cottage, with stable &c., &c., and plenty of ground attached, on the corner of Harrison and Quin-sts., and now occupied by Mr I STETTHEIMER. Apply to E. G. SMITH, near the premises.

TWO NEW BRICK HOUSES TO LET—Situated in 33d-st., between 4th and 5th-avs. They are three stories and basement, marble mantels, with court yards in front and deep yards in rears, and supplied with Croton water; will be let from now till the 1st May next, for $225 each. Inquire of JAMES BULKLEY, No 181 Broadway, up stairs.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building corner of Leonard st. most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms in a new building in Cliff st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SONS, No. 108 Cliff-st.

TO PHYSICIANS OR DENTISTS.—TO LET.—Two very desirable offices on 14th-st., between 5 h-av. and Union square. Possession given immediately. Apply at No. 37 [illegible] 14th-st.

WELL LIGHTED LOFTS TO LET—On 2d, 3d and 4th floors, with steam power located on 11th-av., near 22nd-st. Enquire of J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 366 8th-av., or on the premises.

ROOMS TO LET—On the 1st and 3d floors, about 21 by 60 feet, each lighted on 3 sides, with steam power. Inquire on the premises, No. 47 Ann-st

OFFICES TO LET.—The offices No. 122 Nassau-st. On floor, front, recently occupied by us. Also, offices at No. 119 Nassau-st., rooms No. 3 and 34, 2d floor, adjoining our office. These offices are all quite desirable ones, and are well calculated for any light business. Apply at room No. 3 at No. 119 Nassau-st. G. M. PETTENGILL & CO

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, Aug. 14, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$25,000 Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, interest payable 1st February and 1st August.....$1 000 each.
$15,000 Peru and Indianapolis Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent Convertible Bonds, interest payable 1st January and 1st July.....$1 000 each.
$3,000 Chicago and Rock Island Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent Convertible Bonds, interest payable 10th January and 10th July.....$1 000 each.
$5,000 New-York and Erie Railroad 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds, redeemable in 1871; interest Coupons payable 1st February and 1st August.....$1,000 each.
$4,000 New-York and New-Haven Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds, dated 1st September, 1853, and redeemable 1st December, 1866; interest Coupons payable 1st June and 1st December.....$1,000 each.
10 shares Howard Fire Insurance Company....$50 each
55 shares Panama Railroad.....$100 each.
140 shares New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company.....$50 each.
31 shares Galena and Chicago Union Railroad.$100 each.
80 shares Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad....$50 each
4 shares Second-avenue Railroad.....$100 each
166 shares Empire City Bank.....$25 each.
15 shares Central Bank of the City of New-York.$50 each.
50 shares Suffolk Bank.....$50 each.
50 shares New-York Lubricating Oil Manufacturing Company.....$100 each.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

A. H. N. holds regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities every Monday and Thursday, at the Merchants' Exchange.

AT PRIVATE SALE.—A great variety of first class Railroad Bonds, Bank, Insurance and other Stocks. Office No. 4 Broad-st., next to corner of Wall

JOHN L. VANDEWATER Auctioneer

JOHN L. VANDEWATER will sell on TUESDAY, Aug. 15, at 10 o'clock, at the Atlantic Hotel, No. 5 Broadway, by order of mortgagees household furniture, consisting of mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, dressing bureaus, washstands, hair mattresses, husk do., mahogany tables, chairs, sofas, arm chairs, card tables, work tables, whatnots, rockers, bro. Pearlene, dining, and centre tables, lounges, couches, cane seat chairs, feather beds, bolsters, pillows, blanket spreads, comfortables china-ware, dinner and glass ware, silver plated-ware castors, sheets, one patent mangle, dinner knives; also the carpets of fifty rooms, matting, &c; coffee urns, tea do., &c.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, BROTHER & CO.—Trade Salesrooms, No. 13 Park-row.—NEW-YORK FALL TRADE SALE OF BOOKS, STEREOTYPE PLATES, &c., commencing on TUESDAY MORNING, August 15, 1854, and continuing throughout the week and during week following. Sales to commence each day at 9 o'clock, A. M. The catalogue is now ready for distribution to the trade. The regular sale of stationery will commence on TUESDAY MORNING, August 22, in the upper sal-sroom. The catalogue of this portion of the sale is in preparation, and will be issued on the 1st of August.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY at 10½ o'clock, at No. 368 8th-av., a genteel assortment of household furniture, consisting of sofas, sofa bedsteads, bureaus, dining, tea, centre and other tables, carpets, oil cloth, hair mattresses, feather beds, bedsteads, parlor chairs, crockery, &c. Sale positive.

A. C. TUTTLE, AUCTIONEER—Office, No. 94 Broadway—Devotes his EXCLUSIVE attention to sales of Furniture at private residences; Stocks of Merchants and others, at their warehouses; and to out-of-door sales generally. Sales of Real Estate at the Merchants' Exchange. Cash advanced when required.

INSTRUCTION.

YALE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.—The Fall Term in this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, and continue 14 weeks.

FACULTY.

BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, M D., LL.D., Professor of Mineralogy and Geology.
WILLIAM A. NORTON, M.A., Professor of Civil Engineering.
JAMES D. DANA, LL.D., Silliman Professor of Natural History.
BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, Jr., M D., Professor of General and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN A. PORTER M A., Professor of Analytical and Agricultural Chemistry

The object of this school is to fit students for the practical application of the branches taught. For particulars apply to the Professors in the several departments, or to JOHN A. PORTER, Dean of the Faculty.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL.—REV. DR. REED'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEAR GENEVA, N. Y.—The instruction embraces a thorough course of English, mathematical and classical studies. The best facilities are furnished for learning French, German, drawing and music. Terms, $240 per annum. The charge for French, German and drawing is $10 each for a term of 14 weeks: for music, $12.

REFERENCES.—Bishop DE LANCY, Rev Dr HALL, Hon SAMUEL M. FOOT, Geneva; Dr. SAMUEL W. MOORE, No. 118 West 18th-st., N. Y. Dodge Esq., No 54 Walt-st., New-York.

The next Term will open on the 6th of September
GENEVA, July, 1854. THOMAS C. REED.

EDUCATION BY AN OXFORD GRADUATE.—Mr. C. D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and first-class man in 1849, will reopen his SELECT SCHOOL, on MONDAY, Sept. 4, at his house, No. 228 Fourth-av., opposite Calvary Church. As the number of boys taken is limited to fifteen, and the advantages offered are believed to be considerable, an early application for admission is necessary. Circulars or a personal interview may be obtained by application as above. References kindly permitted to Rev. Stephen Wright, Rev. Dr. Hawks, L. R. Mintura, Esq., E. C. Goodhue, Esq., H. Swift, Esq., Charles King, Esq., Pres Col. College, &c.

MISS HAINES begs respectfully to give notice to her friends and the public that her School No. 19 Gramercy-park, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, or at Messrs. C. S FRANCIS & CO. No 252 Broadway; or at Messrs. DOREMUS & NIXON, No. 21 Park-place. Applications for the admission of pupils can be made by letter, addressed to Miss HAINES, at her residence.

FAIR HAVEN SEMINARY.—A Family Boarding School for 15 young Ladies—THOMAS G. SLOAN, Principal. This School is delightfully located in the village of Fair Haven, one mile from New Haven, Conn. Next term commences 28th of August. Circulars at SHEPHERD'S Bookstore, No. 129 Fulton-st, or the Principal may be seen at Mr. MCCLEAN'S, No. 44 Morton-st.

SCHOOL.—The School at No. 81 East 16th-st, during the last six years under charge of the subscriber, will resume its exercises on TUESDAY, 12th of September. Application previously may be made to the subscriber, Morristown, N. J. Every endeavor has been and will be made, by the entire devotion of the time and resources of the subscriber, to render this School deserving of confidence and patronage. Terms $100 per year

J. H. TYNG, A. M

MR. DE GRAND-VAL'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Hudson-terrace, Hoboken, N. J. will re-open Sept 1. Circulars and catalogues at the Institution, and SHEPARD & CO.'S, No. 123 Fulton-st. A special review and finishing class for advanced pupils. Studies completed in one year.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will be reopened for the reception of her pupils on TUESDAY, Sept. 12. Applications for admission may be made by letter until the 1st of September, after which time Mrs. O. will be in town. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, 8th-st

BLOOMFIELD ACADEMY.—Family Boarding and Day School, corner of Bloomfield and 1st-sts., Hoboken, N. J.; Mr. FILDNER Principal; will reopen on MONDAY, August 21. Circulars can be obtained at WESTERMANN'S, No. 290 Broadway, N. Y., and of the Principal.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—Mrs. MACAULAY will reopen her School, THURSDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 43 East 21st-st, between Broadway and 4th-av.

1854—NEW FORWARDING ARRANGEMENT.—BY THE AMERICAN "LAKE SHORE LINE."—With speed, safety, and saving of insurance, avoiding cartage across the "Suspension Bridge," and ferry at Detroit. The American "Lake Shore Railroads," having largely increased their freight cars and motive power, are prepared to forward without any delay goods, at very low rates. Mark "Lake Shore Line," and send to Hudson River Railroad, New York and Erie Railroad, or New-York City Railroad, Harlem Railroad, or People's Line Steamboats.

P. S.—If shipped by Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, mark "Lake Shore Line, via Buffalo and New-York City Railroad." For information, price, and bills of lading, apply to TIMOTHY C. DWIGHT, Agent No 193 Broadway, corner Day-st., or to L. DUNTON Freight Agent

PURE OLD PALM SOAP.—For chapped hands of the face, bath use, and for children. Being made of a vegetable oil, it is very healing and emollient in its properties. It can be had in small packages of all cakes each, of respectable grocers and druggists generally, or at the manufactory of J. C. HULL & SONS, No 108 Cliff st

Read CHILTON'S certificate: "Having tried the Old Palm Soap manufactured by J. C. HULL & SONS I can recommend it as being an excellent quality of Toilet Soap. The healing properties of Palm Oil, which are well known, must render this Soap preferable to Castile Soap, for the same uses." R. JAMES CHILTON of N. York Chemist"

ROCK CANDY—Pink and white—superior for retail trade. Jujube Paste, plain and fancy Candies in great variety. T. C. HODGKINS, Manufacturer, No. 154 Greenwich-st.

FINANCIAL.

LOAN FOR $1,250,000 FOR THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE CANALS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK AND FOR THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT.—Pursuant to the provisions of chapter 282 of the laws of 1854, entitled "An act to provide for the enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego, and the Champlain Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and to provide for the payment of certain Canal Revenue Certificates, and for other purposes," passed 15th April, 1854, hereby give notice, that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 31st day of August, instant, at 12 o'clock, on that day, for a loan of ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July, and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of July, 1872. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and endorsed, "Loan for the Enlargement, &c.," and enclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department at Albany. The money will be required to be paid ten per cent. on the acceptance of the bid, and the balance on the 12th day of September next, at which time interest will commence on the loan. Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Stockholders residing in the 1st and 2d Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; all other stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Dated Canal Department, Albany, Aug. 2, 1854.

S. E. CHURCH, Lieut. Governor.
E. A. LEE WENTWORTH, Secretary of State.
JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
OGDEN HOFFMAN, Attorney General.
Commissioners of Canal Fund.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—Give notice to the holders of the Scrip Stock of the Bank, that payment of the balance due (fifty per cent.) will be received at any time between this and the 1st day of October, together with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, from the 30th of June to the day of payment. Said stock to be entitled to all future dividends. Certificates for the Scrip must be returned to the Bank at the time of payment, when certificates for full stock will be issued.

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.
BANK OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1854.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 25, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of this Company in New-York or Boston.

The Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer, but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

THE OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—CINCINNATI, July 3, 1854.—The biennial meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution, prescribed by the By Laws thereof, for the election of Trustees, will be holden at the office of the Company in this City, on SATURDAY, the 30th September next. There will be a special meeting of the Stockholders on THURSDAY, the 28th September, at the same place, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the consideration of particular matters connected with the interests of the Institution. By order,

W. GREENE, Secretary

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BUFFALO AND NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD BONDS—The parties holding the above securities are desirous to take such measures as shall be necessary to protect their interests, are requested to leave their names at the office of THEODORE SEDGWICK, Esq., No 53 Broadway.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
DENNING DUER,
ED. WHITEHOUSE, } Committee.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by PAGE, BACON & CO., of San Francisco, or PAGE & RACON, of St Louis, on the American Exchange Bank, are requested to present them for payment to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

FINLEY, KISSAM & CO., Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st—Collections made on all parts of the United States and Canadas, and prompt returns given, at low rates. Business paper and Loans negotiated on Commission. Stocks bought and sold at the Stock Exchange.

STOCKS AND BONDS—Bought and sold, strictly on commission, by A. W. GREENLEAF, No. 2 Wall-st

BANK NOTICES.

SAVINGS BANK, corner 34-av. and 27th-st.—MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, and for the benefit of all classes of persons. OPEN DAILY from 9 A M to 2 P M, (WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8.) This Institution receives deposits from minors and married women. Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent. on sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under.

OFFICERS.

Hon JACOB A. WESTERVELT, (Mayor,) President.
PHILIP W ENGS, 1st Vice President; ISAAC T. SMITH 2d Vice President.
W. H. ELSWORTH, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Hon. J. A. Westervelt,	Francis B O'Conner,	Jacob Campbell, Jr.	
Hon. C Crolius,	Edward Bridge,	Samuel B. Ashbey,	
Philip W. Engs,	Charles L. Vase,	James W. Elevell,	
Isaac T. Smith,	Hugh Munro,	Wm. H. Hazard,	
Charles Miles,	E. S. Brooks,	N. L. McCready,	
Samuel Leeds,	C. W. Thomas,	N. E James.	
Joseph Jamison,	C. M. Livingston,	G. W. Quintard.	

PEOPLES' BANK OF PATERSON—Notice is hereby given that all claims in favor of this Bank or of the Receivers, will be disposed of by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the office of the Receivers, at Paterson, N. J., on TUESDAY, the 5th day of September next, at 11 o'clock A. M., unless previously settled. Catalogues of the claims will be furnished on application to either of the Receivers, during the week preceding the sale.

C. S VAN WAGONER,
WILLIAM F. DAY,
J VAN ARSDALE, } Receivers, &c.
PATERSON, N. J., July 8, 1854.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, May 11, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes of the ASTOR BANK, of the City of New-York, (a Banking Association,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this Notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the said notes will be given up to the said Bank.

my16-1aw2yM D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—ALBANY, July 6, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to G W. WESLEY, an individual Banker, (the Hartford Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New York, for payment, within two years from the date of this Notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to said Banker will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Sup't.

jul6-'54-1aw2y

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY Aug. 7, 1854.—The BANK OF YONKERS, (Yonkers,) has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes agreeable to an act entitled, "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

MEDICAL.

DR. IVES' AMERICAN CHOLERINE.—It is only at the repeated solicitation of numerous friends that I am induced to place this remedy before the public. After five year's use of it, in private practice in cholera, cholera morbus diarrhœa, &c., I can confidently recommend to the public, as the most reliable remedy now in use. With these few remarks, I submit it to the world for their verdict. Try it and live.

Principal Dépôt, No. 379 8th-av., 21st-st. For sale wholesale by SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO., No. 170 William, corner Beekman-st., and BENJ J. LEVY, No. 279 Washington-st. Also for sale by the following Druggists: WM. BISHER, No. 311 Bleecker st.; Dr. PRINCE, corner of Franklin-square and Thirty-fourth-st.; LOINES, corner Spring and Hudson-sts.; ERSKINE corner of 8th-av. and 24th st.; INWRIGHT, 3d-av., between 49th and 50th-sts.; G. MOSSMANN, No. 27 Bowery; Dr. WRIGHT, No. 67 Canal-st. C. W STANLEY, No. 452 Hudson-st.; CHAS S SOREQUIST, No. 344 Stanton-st.; C. S HUTCHINGS No. 132 West Broadway; Dr. WINTERS, corner of 32d st. and Broadway; CHAS CHAMBERS, No. 576 Hudson-st; C B COX, No 10 8th av; Mrs. KIESELE, No 125 Greenwich-st; Dr. BUDD, corner Atlantic and Clinton-sts., Brooklyn, and by druggists generally. JOHN IVES, M D

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition—345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LAMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Beade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all these diseases from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M, and 6 to 9 in the evening. Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted. *Courier Des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book* and New-Brunswick *Times.*

THE ORTHOPÆDIC INSTITUTION—FOR THE CURE OF BODILY DEFORMITIES AND DISEASES OF THE JOINTS—Nos. 427, 429 and 431 Pacific-st., South Brooklyn, L. I.—Admits in-door patients afflicted with the above specified maladies, on moderate terms. It affords all advantages of a sanitary institute, with the comforts of a private home. The institution is located in a fashionable and healthy part of the city; an extensive and complete Gymnasium for bodily exercise is attached to it; baths in the house; warm and cold sea bathing within 10 minutes' drive, &c. Applications to be made to LOUIS BAUER, M. D., at the office of the establishment, before 10 o'clock A. M., or by letter to Box No. 147, Brooklyn Post-Office.

TO OCULISTS AND AURISTS—Dr. JAMES W. POWELL, Oculist, Aurist, &c., devotes his attention exclusively to diseases of the eye and ear, from 8 to 5 o'clock daily at his Office, No 502 Broadway. Dr POWELL graduated in Dublin in 1833, and has practiced in this City for twenty years. Dr. POWELL'S popular "Treatise on the Eye" can be procured at his Office. It may be the means of preserving a treasure which money cannot buy. Also, his self-acting eye and ear fountains, which obtained the medal at the Crystal Palace; and the finest and largest collection of human artificial eyes in the Union.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in a good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours 8 A M. to 8 P. M.

DR. COBBETT, No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one speciality of the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method of treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—The subscriber invites the attention of Committees, Teachers, and others, to his improved Desks and Chairs; also, Teachers' Desks and Chairs, Tables, Chairs with book-baskets attached, for infant scholars. Bookcases, Draft-boards, &c., at his factory No. 24 Grove-st., N. Y., where he is constantly manufacturing the above articles. Bank and Counting house Desks made to order. R. PATON.

ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE.—MATHEWS & STACY, No. 514 Broadway, offer for sale, at very reduced prices, their entire and very extensive stock of enameled cottage and other furniture, (the largest in the City,) from which every variety of taste can be gratified, preparatory to a dissolution of partnership.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, June 5 1854.—An extra dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid on and after the first day of July next. The capital stock will be increased fifty per cent., or one million dollars, payable one-half on fifty dollars per share, on the 20th day of July next, and the residue on the 20th of August next. The new stock will be distributed to the old stockholders in the ratio of one share of new stock to every two shares of old stock according to the stock ledger of the morning of this date. The rights to fractional parts of shares may be transferred and combined so as to obtain full shares. Any stockholder may at any time after the 30th instant, pay in his new shares in full, and be entitled to rebate at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, on the moiety, to the 6th November. The latter half of the increased stock will not be entitled to any portion of the semi-annual dividend in November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th instant to the 1st July inclusive.

C. A. MEIGS, Cashier

CITIZENS' BANK.—NEW-YORK Aug. 3, 1854.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of (4) FOUR PER CENT on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has been declared, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 13th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board. S. B. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1854.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—BANK OF THE CAPITOL, ALBANY, July 1, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock of this bank, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 15th inst. Stockholders registered on the New York books, will receive their dividend at the Merchants' Exchange Bank. By order of the Board,

H. G. GILBERT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 153 Bowery—NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1854.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 21st inst. The Transfer Books will be closed to that date. BENJAMIN I. PENTZ, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 28, 1854.—The President and Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. for the last six months. Payable on Monday, 14th August. By order. R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—HANOVER INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of six per cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 1 Hanover-square. By order of the Board A. M. MCKEE, Secretary

DIVIDEND—OFFICE OF NIAGARA INSURANCE CO., No. 67 Wall-st.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on the 14th inst.—Aug. 9 1854.

L. G. IRVING, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK for the quarter ending July 31, 1854:

Assets on hand April 30, 1854, as per last Report.....$2 595,309 88

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

Received for Premiums	$137,813 35	
Received for Interest, do. int accrued (not due)	40,086 34	
do. int due and not paid		
do. bills payable and annuities	10,891 34	188,791 03
Total		$2,785,100 91

DISBURSEMENTS DURING QUARTER.

Paid expenses, including Rent, Salaries, Medical Fees, Commissions, Advertising, Exchange, Postage, State and City Taxes	$21,830 34	
Paid claims by Death and additions to same	75,790 10	
Paid surrendered Policies, Dividends, reduction of Premiums and Annuities	11,384 13	
Bills payable and Bond and Mortgage	56,750 00	165,754 57
Total		$2,619,346 34

ASSETS.

Cash on hand in Bank and in Trust Company		$15,447 11
Advanced on Policies		4,950 00
Bonds and Mortgages		2,487,114 72
Fire Insurance Account		354 75
Deferred Premium Account		25,592 25
Deposited to meet Taxes		4,177 41
Interest due, unpaid and accrued		32,140 27
Due from Agents		49,559 73
Total		$2,619,346 34
Losses unpaid	$27 500	
Amount at Risk May 1, 1854	$20,469 877 34	
Amount issued since	1 200 550 00	
Total	$21,670,427 34	
Deduct:		
Forfeited	201,750	
Canceled	66,000	
Surrendered	130 500	
Expired	88,750	
Dead	74,000	561,000 00
Total at Risk August 1 1854		$21,109,427 34
Number of Policies running May 1, 1854		7,638
Issued since		407
Total		$8,045
Deduct:		
Forfeited	87	
Canceled	25	
Surrendered	49	
Expired	32	
Dead	18	211
Total		7,834
Of which		
Are for Life	6,720	
Are for 7 years	946	
Are for 1 year	39	
Irregular periods	129	
Total	7,834	
Increased over the quarter in amount at Risk		$839,550
Increase in Policies		196

I ABBATT, Secretary F. S. WINSTON, President.
NEW-YORK Aug 1st, 1854.
I have examined the above returns and believe them to be correct. C. GILL.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 74 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, four fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	J. P. G. Foster,	J. M. Waterbury,
D. B. Fearing,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm. F. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,
A. C. Dowling,	M. W Hamilton,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	Denning Duer,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
George W. Riggs,	John Stuart, Jr.,	Fred. A. Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	James C. Bell,
Chas. H. Russell,	Ed. C. Center,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Jos ah Oakes,	Fred. G. Foster.
Peleg Hall,	Robert S. Hone.	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS:

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martin,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C Bell,	John R. Briggs,	Charles A. Jarvis,
John A Kennedy,	J. B Fitzgerald,	Isaac V Fowler,
William Okell,	N P. Freeman,	Chas. T Cromwell,
P. C. Williams,	Solomon Sipp,	Chas. T. Bruce,
H. Quackenbos,	Andrew Protmont,	Samuel F. Whitney,
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CASH CAPITAL, $300,000—Office, No 108 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.—This Company is now prepared to insure buildings, merchandise, personal property, and ships in port and their cargoes, against loss or damage by fire:

DIRECTORS.

James L. Graham,	Daniel Parish,	Evan R. Bobb,
E. Whitehouse,	G A. Coe over,	G. L. Beeckman,
J B Varnum,	Martin Bates, Jr.,	Joseph M Strong,
Leonard Appleby,	Isaac E. Taylor,	Lorrian Freeman,
F. H. Wolcott,	W. Delano, Jr.,	Edwd Macomber,
Wm K Strong,	Henry V. Butler,	John La Farge,
Moses Taylor,	R. B McIlvaine,	Chas. E Appleby,
Jas O. Sheldon,	Henry Dwight Jr.,	Jeremiah Wilbur.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1854.—The Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $105,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W Lawrence,	Rich F Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T C. Chardavoyne.	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H Fallis,	Ralph M ad,	Wm C White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J Walker,
Th. W Tredwell,	Th. W Tarsall,	Chas H Marshall
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley	Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

WET GOODS—From the *Franklin*—Black Silks, Plaid Silks, Brocade Silks, French Merinos, Swiss Muslins, French Prints, Plaids, Delaines, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS & CO., No 52 and 54 Catherine-st.

TO FRINGE MANUFACTURERS.—Fringe Silk Sewings, both in Gum and Colored, for sale, at lowest wholesale cash prices, by REYNOLDS & LEIGH, No. 53 Dey-st.

COTTON ROPE.—Assorted sizes of first quality constantly on hand For sale by WM. WALL & SONS, No. 216 Front-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GOLD VEST CHAINS.—GOLD CURB VEST CHAINS.....$9 to $45

GOLD WOVE VEST CHAINS	10 to	28
GOLD ADELAIDE VEST CHAINS	13 to	36
GOLD JENNY LIND VEST CHAINS	13 to	45
GOLD CHASED AND PLAIN VEST CHAINS	15 to	32
GOLD HEXAGON VEST CHAINS	17 to	42
GOLD WARSAW VEST CHAINS	10 to	36
GOLD SQUARE VEST CHAINS	11 to	45
GOLD ENGRAVED VEST CHAINS	16 to	36
GOLD CHASED VEST CHAINS	24 to	56
GOLD FROSTED VEST CHAINS	24 to	70

And all other styles, for sale less than the usual prices, by G. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., near Broadway, second floor.

GOLD SLEEVE BUTTONS—Of all styles for Gentlemen, for sale very low, viz:

GOLD AND CHASED	pair	$2 50 to $12 00
GOLD AND ENGRAVED	pair	3 00 to 9 00
GOLD AND SCROLL	pair	4 50 to 8 00

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE CHOLERA.

FRANKLIN-STREET HOSPITAL.

	Received.	Died.	Disch'd Cured.	Remain'g
Sunday, Aug. 5.....	468	299	104	25
Monday, Aug. 6.....	11	7	8	28
Tuesday, Aug. 7.....	6	3	6	25
Wednesday, Aug. 8.....	9	3	4	27
Thursday, Aug. 9	15	2	3	37
Friday, Aug. 10.	14	8	6	37
Saturday, Aug. 11.....	5	2	4	36
Sunday, Aug. 12...	4	1	8	31
Monday, Aug. 13...	9	3	2	35
Total.....	475	329	305	35

MOTT-STREET HOSPITAL.

	Received.	Died.	Disch'd Cured.	Remaining
Sunday, Aug. 5.....	35	17	7	10
Monday, Aug. 6.....	6	2	1	13
Tuesday, Aug. 7.....	7	2	2	16
Wednesday, Aug. 8...	10	6	2	18
Thursday, Aug. 9.	3	4	2	15
Friday, Aug. 10.	6	2	2	17
Saturday, Aug. 11.....	11	0	2	26
Sunday, Aug. 12..	4	3	4	23
Monday, Aug. 13...	2	1	3	21
Total.....	84	37	25	21

From *Blackwell's Island*, we have the following returns:

	Cases.	Deaths.	Remaining.
Alms-House.....	4	2	26
Work-House.....	3	—	6
Penitentiary Hospital...	1	—	1
Lunatic Asylum.....	—	1	5
Total.....	8	3	38

The above tables, as well as the City Inspector's weekly report, exhibit a cheering decrease in the number of deaths from cholera and other causes, compared with the previous week. In either Cholera Hospitals, the number of cases have been rapidly diminishing, and the proportion of deaths becoming daily smaller. From Blackwell's Island, the epidemic has well nigh disappeared, the number of deaths from cholera in all the institutions on Saturday being only 3. The total number of deaths by cholera, as compared with the previous week, shows a decrease of 24.

Coroner HILTON yesterday held an inquest at No. 347 Pearl-street upon the body of JOANNA [illegible], an Irishwoman, 36 years of age, who died of cholera.

In *Brooklyn*, the Board of Health report eight new cases of Cholera and three deaths during the twenty-four hours ending Saturday noon.

In *Williamsburg* three cases of Cholera were reported to the Board of Health on Saturday. Resting at the Hospital, one.

A reference to the Inspector's Report, published below, shows a decrease on the total number of deaths, compared with previous week, of 98. Of 1,050 deaths reported, more than one-half were among children under 10 years of age; 278 were of Cholera, 154 of Cholera Infantum, 31 of Cholera Morbus, and 65 from Diarrhœa. The number of deaths in each Ward shows a large proportion to have fallen victims in districts where dirty streets and badly ventilated lodging-houses most abound.

City Mortality.

The following is the WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS in the City and County of New-York, from the 7th day of August to the 12th day of August, 1854: Men, 290; Women, 208; Boys, 337; Girls, 205. Total, 1,050:

DISEASES.

Abscess	1	Cong. of lungs..	5
Abscess of brain	1	Cyanosis.....	1
Abscess of chest	1	Catarrh.....	2
Ankle Joint, dis-		Debility.....	13
[illegible]	1	Delirium Trem's	2
[illegible]	7	Diarrhœa.....	65
[illegible]	1	Dropsy.....	8
[illegible]	35	Dysentery.....	4
[illegible]	1	Dysentery, bl'd	1
[illegible]	1	Epilepsy.....	1
[illegible]	1	Erysipelas.....	1
from		Fever.....	1
[illegible]	1	Fever, puerperal	1
from		Fever, intermit	1
[illegible]	4	Fever, scarlet...	5
[illegible]'d	1	Fever, typhoid..	2
[illegible]	1	Fever, typhus ..	6
[illegible]	1	Fever, congest.	1
Eye..	1	Fever, yellow..	1
[illegible]	4	Heat, disease of	9
[illegible]	275	Hip disease.....	1
[illegible]	134	Hooping Cough	18
[illegible]	31	Inflation.....	3
[illegible]	1	Inflam. of brain	10
[illegible]	1	Inflam. of chest	8
[illegible]	1	Inflam. of kidn's	1
[illegible]	13	Inflam. of lungs.	11
[illegible]	1	Inflam. of stom.	1
[illegible]	1	Inflam. of liver..	3
[illegible]	1	Killed or murd.	1
[illegible]	2	Lues venerea....	1
[illegible]	1	Malformation of	
[illegible]	8	heart.....	1
[illegible]	1	Marasmus	3
[illegible]	1	Measles.....	2
[illegible]	1	Old age.....	5
[illegible]	1	Palsy.....	5
[illegible]	1	Pleurisy.....	1
[illegible]	1	Pneumonia.....	18
[illegible]	1	Pleurisy.....	2
[illegible]	1	Parturition el..	
[illegible]	4	Result.....	2
[illegible]	1	Retention of	
[illegible]	2	urine.....	1
[illegible]	1	Scrofula	3
[illegible]	1	Small-Pox.....	5
[illegible]	9	Spinal disease..	1
[illegible]	1	Spasm.....	1
[illegible]	275	Stillborn.....	28
[illegible]	18	Suicide.....	1
[illegible]	3	Setting of stem	1
[illegible]	1	Teething.....	14
[illegible]	8	Tetanus	1
[illegible]	1	Unknown	2
[illegible]	13		
	1,050		

AGES—Under 1 year, 321; 1 to 2 years, 166; 2 to 5, 74; 5 to 10, 45; 10 to 20, 37; 20 to 30, 119; 30 to 40, 103; 40 to 50, 74; 50 to 60, 48; 60 to 70, 36; 70 to 80, 19; 80 to 90, 6; 90 to 100, 6; 100 and upwards 2; unknown, 4. Total, 1,050.

PLACES OF NATIVITY—United States, 630; Ireland, 240; England, 13; Scotland, 13; Wales, 1; Germany, 125; France 2; Holland, 1; Denmark, 1; Sweden, 1; Switzerland 2; Spain, 1; Italy, 1; Prussia, 3; Russia, 1; British Possessions in N. A., 2; Africa, 1; Norway, 1; Unknown, 3. Total, 1 050.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—Hospital, Bellevue, 6; Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island, 6; Lunatic Asylum, 8; Ward's Island, 45; Randall's Island, 2; Franklin-street Hospital, 35; Mott-street Hospital 21; St. Vincent's Hospital, 5; Lake & Watts Orphan House, 1; City Hospital, 12; Almshouse, Blackwell's Island, 14; Workhouse, 12; Colored Home, 9; Colored Orphan Asylum, 1; Colored persons, 21.

THOMAS K. HYATT, King, City Inspector.
CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, Saturday, Aug 12, 1854

Another New-York Volunteer Deceased.

Scarcely dies upon the ear the saddening echo of the farewell shot over the grave of one of this noble band ere another is summoned to follow, and we are called to chronicle his demise and obsequies.

Brevet Captain and Adjutant JAMES MCCABE, of the New-York Volunteers, died last Thursday evening at his residence, No. 198 Hudson-st. On Saturday evening there was a meeting of his regiment at the Mercer-street House in Broome-street to take the necessary steps for the burial of the deceased. Col. BURNETT was called to the Chair. After some brief and pertinent remarks, touching the melancholy occasion of their meeting, the following preamble and resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Almighty God, in his inscrutable wisdom, has removed from our midst Brevet Captain and Adjutant JAMES MCCABE, an officer of this regiment, and our associate through, and since, the late Mexican war—therefore,

Resolved, That we acknowledge an humble submission to the power and decree of Almighty God, and deeply deplore the divine dispensation that has taken from us a friend, and from this regiment a most devoted and energetic soldier, who was steadfast and reliable in the execution of all his duties, as he was ever foremost in the brunt and turmoil of battle, whose conduct in every relation of life, as the man and the soldier, has won the admiration and praise of his fellow-citizens.

Resolved, That we will attend the funeral of the deceased in a body; that the colors of the regiment be draped, and that we wear the usual badges of mourning for thirty days, and that a committee of three, consisting of Lieutenan -Colonel BURNHAM, Brevet-Major GEORGE B. HALL and Lieutenant HENRY DUSENBURY, be appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the funeral solemnities.

Resolved, That we transmit to the relatives of the deceased copies of these resolutions, and our condolence and sympathy with them in their loss and severe affliction.

The Chairman announced that $500 had been appropriated by the Common Council towards defraying the funeral expenses of the deceased.

WORTH LEGION.

The members of the Worth Legion also assembled last evening, at the Mercer-street House, in pursuance of a call by Colonel J. C. BURNHAM. Lieut. Colonel G. B. HALL took the Chair.

The object of the meeting was stated by the Chairman to be to make the necessary arrangements to unite with others to pay proper tribute to our deceased brother officer, Capt. JAMES S. MCCABE, of Company D.

A Committee of three was appointed to draw up appropriate resolutions.

Captain WELDON, Chairman of the Committee, offered the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Our associate and brother officer, JAMES S. MCCABE, has been, by divine dispensation, suddenly removed from us—from the theatre of his usefulness as a citizen soldier—and from associations cemented by long years of devotion to our City and State; therefore,

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the sad event that has called us together; that we recognize with pride his labors and services in behalf of his country on a foreign and hostile soil, and we are consoled in our severe and irreparable loss by the fact that he was always first where danger led the way; that his gallant conduct at Monterey, Cherubusco, and the Garita de Belen, and his chivalrous nature as a man and a soldier, has enshrined his memory within our hearts, and will remain green and fresh until we, by a similar mandate, are called away.

Resolved, That we will meet to-morrow at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Mercer House, and wear the badge of mourning of our association.

FUNERAL.

The procession formed at the Mercer-street House yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, and thence proceeded to the Park. The procession was headed by SHELTON'S Band, and under the escort of the Independence Guard, Captain BUSSEN, of which the deceased was a member, Rynders Guards, and the Louisiana Cavalry, to which deceased also belonged, formed in the obsequies. Some thirty carriages succeeded, followed by a long line of citizens and friends. Over three thousand people were assembled in the Park, and availed themselves of the opportunity to view the body lying in state in the Governor's Room. At 3 o'clock the procession again formed, and moved down Broadway to the South Ferry, and thence to Greenwood, where the deceased was interred.

Fires.

The alarm of fire last night about 9 o'clock, was caused by the upsetting of an oil lamp in a house at the corner or Maiden-lane and Nassau-streets, which communicated with a quantity of paper, producing a large volume of smoke, thereby giving sufficient indication of a fire.

IN MERCER-STREET.—About 9½ o'clock on Saturday night a fire broke out in the brick building in the rear of No. 131 Mercer-street. The house was in the occupation of H. V. HAUGHWOUT, and used for baking china after it is painted. The fire originated through the furnace lighting some of the surrounding works. The damage was about $2,000. Fully insured in the Pacific and Broadway Insurance Companies. The police of the Eighth, Ninth, Seventeenth and Fifiteenth Wards were present.

IN THIRD-AVENUE.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock on Saturday morning fire was discovered in the liquor store kept by JOHN BELL, at No. 321 Third-avenue, corner of Twenty-fifth-street. When the door was broken open the premises were filled with smoke, and a lad named JOHN CONCKLIN, who was sleeping in the rear part of the store, was nearly suffocated before he could effect his escape by a door leading to the yard. The fire originated under the counter, but in what manner it at present does not appear. It is said to have been the act of an incendiary, who thrust the fire through a hole in the floor from the cellar. Mr. BELL was insured on his stock to the amount of $800, in the Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Company.

The Haskin Investigation.

Before the Special Committee—Aldermen Blunt, Kelly, and Lord present.

On Saturday, the 17th allegation was taken up. It charged Mr. Haskin with commencing a suit, on his own complaint, against Mr. Chas E. Folwell, a merchant tailor of Fulton-street, and discontinuing said suit, and paying defendant's costs. By this illegal and corrupt practice, the City lost the disbursements incident to this suit, and the amount paid defendant's attorney for discontinuing it. Mr. Ingraham stated that the fraud consisted in taxing the City Treasury with the costs of that suit, in prosecuting Mr. Folwell three different times on the same suit: once in the Ward Court, and twice in the Court of Common Pleas.

The 18th was so connected with the last, that it was deemed unnecessary to enter into it.

The 19th charges Mr. Haskin with the commission of perjury, by falsifying his own returns, knowing them to be incorrect.

This charge the complainant endeavored to sustain by a general assertion relative to the September, October, November and December returns, without any definitive statement except the vague one that an accurate account was not given of moneys received. The Receipt Book was then produced, and compared by Alderman Lord with the returns, and found in all respects to be correct. Mr. Ingraham specified in particular the case of Erastus C. Sanderson, which was found to be accounted for in the Receipt Book.

Twenty-first charged Mr. Haskin with perjury in all the returns made to the Comptroller. Not sustained.

Twenty-second charged him with paying for newspapers and furnishing his office with ice contrary to the ordinance. The plaintiff said, in reference to this charge, that he believed the Corporation Attorney's office was not a disbursing office, and that no bills or moneys should be paid out without being submitted to the Comptroller.

Mr. Lord asked if he had any fact to add in addition to the charges already advanced.

Mr. Ingraham replied that he had not, as he considered sufficient material was already furnished for the consideration of the Committee.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—Part of the time, he said, he worked on a farm; part of the time he wrote for various papers; Mr. Brady submitted various articles, with the captions, "The Corporation Attorney's Office and the Press," for the *Sunday Dispatch*, March 26, 1854; also, to the same paper, an article entitled, "The Corporation Attorney," June 25, 1854; also, an article in the *Police Gazette*, February 18, 1854, all of which Mr. Ingraham admitted to have written; Mr. Ingraham said another article was left for him at the office of the *Sunday Dispatch*, which he said he had no doubt was written by Louis N. Glover; Mr. Brady asked when he first began to examine into the frauds of the Corporation Attorney's Office; he said his attention was first directed to that quarter by the remarks on the article last alluded to, and from an honest motive and laudable purpose, to call the attention of the public to the frauds carried on there, and to expose the rascality of that officer; he had no personal motive in publishing such articles; he is as friendly with Mr. Haskin now as one man can be with another who firmly believes that man to be a rascal; he called on Mr. Haskin with the original of the last article before publication,—for the purpose of ascertaining the truth or falsity of that document, as at the time he did not know Mr. Glover, and could not rely on its veracity. Mr. Haskin told him it was false; after seeing him the first article which appeared over his name was published; Mr. Haskin then prosecuted him civilly and criminally for those publications; the trial is still pending; he never asked Mr. Haskin at any time, or in any manner, for money in consideration of not publishing those articles, nor from any other person did he solicit or receive any money or reward; never borrowed money from Mr. Haskin, to his knowledge; he received his check for $50 for furnishing a copy of Glover's article before its publication, according to his agreement; after receiving that check, never received or borrowed money from Mr. H.; it was no part of the consideration in giving the $50 not to make any publication against him.

Mr. Brady pressed the complainant to state one fact, which he had mentioned to the Committee, that he knew of his own personal knowledge, or which he did not derive from some book, record, receipt, or paper, or what he did not hear from some other person, as if he merely came to recapitulate what was on record. His task was an idle one.

In answer, Mr. Ingraham said he received his check for $50; he furnished him with the article of Glover; he commenced a suit against him; he altered his returns, or their date, according to his own admission. Not being present when he transacted his business, he could not recal any of his official acts. He knew that, on calling on Mr. H., he stated to him that gross frauds had been practiced in the office of Corporation Attorney, by his immediate predecessor, and that he had endeavored to reform those corrupt practices; and that he was in the habit of sending money to England to his predecessor, to help defray his personal expenses while residing there, and that he would continue to do so, in defiance of all those who accused him of dividing the profits of that office with his predecessor. This, he said, was substantially Mr. Haskin's statement.

Mr. H. Ingraham declined answering the same question repeated, as it was ungrammatical, viz: in reference to his personal knowledge; he said he could not state any other facts than those elicited on his cross-examination, in relation to his charges against Mr. Haskin, of his own knowledge except in a conversation with Mr. H. in reference to these charges, and to his assuming the office of Corporation Attorney; he stated that he extremely regretted having taken the appointment; that he was a man of some wealth, and could live independent of the proceeds of the office; that the office was a source of annoyance to him; he said he never was present when Mr. H., in the capacity of Corporation Attorney, wrote one word of any paper mentioned by him in the testimony before the Committee, except the check for $50; he never saw him receive any money as Corporation Attorney; he did not know of the commencement of any suit mentioned in the testimony, except against himself, otherwise than from being told of it, or from having seen some paper in the suit, yet, he added, there was no necessity for answering that question; he knew, from the exercise of his judgment, and irrespective of Mr. Haskin's admission that Mr. Haskin prepared the whole of the returns mentioned in the examination, but he never saw him write one word which appeared on the returns, or any entry in the books; he refused to answer any more questions of that nature, as he considered them ridiculous.

Mr. Brady called on the Committee to compel him to answer, but they decided that they had not the power to do so.

Mr. Brady reminded them that he had advised them of that fact; he said he had never seen Mr. H. make any alteration in any returns or papers which emanated from him as Corporation Attorney; he had seen Louis N. Glover write, but never noticed his writing particularly; he could not say that any writing in the books or returns referred to in his examination, was that of Louis N. Glover, as he did not examine them for the purpose of forming an opinion; he had seen a receipt signed by Mr. Haskin given to John Benson; he thought it was Mr. Haskin's writing, but he might be mistaken; he knew Mr. H. was appointed Corporation Attorney about the 10th September, 1853; he knew from Mr. Haskin's own report, that immediately upon taking that office he opened new registers for suits thereafter to be commenced by him, and believed that statement to be true; he knew that he had in his possession on the 3d and 18th October, 1853, records and registers of the suits commenced by the Corporation Attorney in the Court of Records in behalf of the City, during the months of June, July and August, 1853; he said the nature of his knowledge was of a positive kind; his knowledge of their existence was as positive as if he had seen them; he had seen some of them—the Common Pleas receipt book in his office, which embraced a portion of that period; he did not remember at what time; he was not positive that he saw it in any office; he refused to answer where he remembered seeing it; he had seen the inside of the book; it was in the ordinary form, and like the receipt-book produced to-day; he thought he had seen it before the Committee commenced its action, but could not say in whose possession; could not state it was in the possession of L. N. Glover; refused to say whether he had it in his own hand; it contained paper, on which was written and printed matter; the general character was that of a Common Pleas receipt-book; usually kept by the Corporation Attorney.

Adjourned till Tuesday, 3 o'clock.

THE OMNIBUSES—A GRUMBLER.—A Correspondent breathes a doleful lament in relation to a line of City omnibuses which has declined to carry his trunk free of charge. The trunk, he says, weighed only seventy pounds, and it was placed on the top of the stage; for which bit of service the driver charged him *one shilling*. Our "Resident of the Sixteenth Ward" will do well to hire a cart for the conveyance of his trunk, or a carriage to carry both his trunk and himself, when next he desires to travel. For a shilling or two more, he can then roll down to the wharf where the steamer lies, in splendid style; may feel easier in his mind; will not bore the eleven other passengers in the omnibus, and will not have occasion to bother us with another letter about his private grievances.

PLEASANT TO SEE.—Coming down West Broadway yesterday, there was a tableau of a family unity which it was pleasant to look upon. The old man was engaged in the enticing occupation of knocking an old barrel into "smithereens," for firewood; the old lady, his wife, amused herself by pitching the staves down cellar through the street-grating; the smallest boy, not much the better for soap and water, took the hoops and knocked out the nails; a girl under the pavement wielded an axe quite manfully and chopped away to make light slivers; and a brother packed away the fragments snugly in the corner. All out of a barrel.

SIGNIFICANT.—Gentlemen gazing in at the windows of pistol-shops, and taking sight along empty barrels at inoffensive persons on the sidewalks. Some of the pistol-makers say they are half sold out. The demand is very brisk; chiefly "for shipment," of course.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT RAPE BY A DOCTOR.—On Saturday last a young German woman, aged 25 years, named CATHERINE HEMP, lodged a complaint before Justice CLARK, of the Jefferson Market Police Court. She stated that she was a domestic to a Doctor keeping a drug store in the Seventh-avenue, and that on Thursday last he had rubbed chloroform on her head and face, which had produced a sleepy effect, and that whilst in that state he had attempted to violate her person, but that she had resisted him, and her screams had brought Mrs. MARIE MARZ to her assistance. Mrs. MARZ—who is a respectable middle-aged German—deposed to facts which fully corroborated the statement of CATHERINE. A warrant was issued by Justice CLARK, and placed in the hands of Officer KEARNEY, attached to that Court. The accused has not yet been arrested.

TROTTING MATCH AT THE HIPPODROME.—The following were the entries for the purse of $75 on Saturday evening:

D. Tompkins, ridden by J. H. WHITSON.
Lady Mac, ridden by P. REYNOLDS.
Black Ralph, ridden by S. ACKER.
Tom Brown, ridden by J. CLANCY.

The distance was one mile, or ten rounds of the stadium, and was won "without a show," by *Tom Brown*, in 3 min. 38 sec. There was not much interest evinced in the race.

THE LATE FIRE IN BROOME-STREET.—The fire of last Thursday evening in Broome-street, resulting in the destruction of the Central Presbyterian Church, has been supposed by many to be the work of incendiarism. Others have attributed it to sparks from the fire, corner of Spring and Elizabeth-streets, from the fact that the flames were first seen to issue from the gutter on the roof. A thorough examination, however, will be instituted before the Fire Marshal, and every possible effort made to trace the source of the fire.

CHARGE OF STABBING.—JOHN ENGHARD was yesterday arrested by Officer WESTCOTT of the Fifth Ward, on a charge of having stabbed HENRY ORR, of No. 175 Henry-street. It appeared the parties had a dispute together, when from words they came to blows, and during the contest, it is alleged, ORR received a very bad wound in the right side. ENGHARD was taken before Justice CLARK, and committed to await the result of the injuries he had inflicted.

IMMIGRANT ARRIVALS.—There have arrived thus far, this month (to the 12th inclusive); from foreign ports, 176 vessels, bringing nearly 20,000 immigrants, as follows:

Havre.....	3,675	Genoa.....	198
Liverpool.....	6,228	Leghorn.....	35
Havana	236	San Juan, (Nic.).....	353
Hamburg.....	2,245	Aspinwall.....	178
Bremen.....	3,879	Ardrossan.....	31
Antwerp.....	1,556	Rotterdam.....	421
Tralee.....	583	Total.....	19,618

BOAT CAPSIZED.—About 5 o'clock last evening, a sloop ran into and capsized a sail-boat on the North River, in which were four persons—GEORGE AMOS, COLEY HOCK, JOHN HENRY and PETER HENRY. Fortunately, some row-boats were convenient, into which they were taken and brought to land. The schooner kept on without tacking to ascertain the fate of the boat's crew.

PILOT BOAT STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—Yesterday morning about 5 o'clock, off Sandy Hook, in a severe thunder storm, the pilot boat *New-York* was struck by lightning, which split the mainmast from the head down to the keelson, ripping up the deck, &c.

☞ Rev. WILLIAM MACLAREN, of the Franklin-street Church in this City, has received a unanimous call from the Pearl-street Presbyterian Church in the City of Fall River. He has not yet signified his acceptance.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday the ship *Hudson*, lying at Coffee House-slip, at the foot of Wall-street, was unloading some cargo, when a bale of oil-cloth fell on and crushed a hand on board, named Henry Galyare, a German, inflicting upon him injuries of so severe a nature that he died almost instantly. The Coroner was notified, and Coroner Hilton yesterday attended to hold the inquest, when he found the body had been removed to the dead house at Bellevue Hospital. The inquest will be held to-day. The deceased was much respected by his Captain and shipmates.

ARREST ON SUSPICION.—John Benson was yesterday arrested by Officer Sharkey, of the Ninth Ward, who found him about 12 o'clock at night lurking about his beat. Benson is well known to the police and had served a term in the Penitentiary. Upon being taken to the Station-House and searched, a set of skeleton keys, nippers, matches, and other burglars implements were found. He was taken before Justice Stuart and sent to the Penitentiary for six months, as a rogue and vagabond.

ARREST ON A CHARGE OF BURGLARY.—Three boys, about fourteen years of age, named William Roach, Hugh Riley, and Pat Burke, were arrested by Officers Burden and Fuller, of the Eighteenth Ward, on a charge of having broken into the Twenty-first Ward Public School and stealing a number of books. They were taken before Justice Stuart, who sent them to the House of Refuge.

CARRYING A SLUNG SHOT.—A man named John Dennd, was arrested upon suspicion of larceny, by Officer Flynn of the Fourteenth Ward, and on his person was found a slung shot. He stated it was an article used by him in his business. He was committed by Justice Welsh for examination.

INQUEST UPON THE BODY OF A YOUNG FEMALE FOUND IN THE WATER.—Yesterday Coroner Gamble held an inquest at the foot of Eighty-sixth-street upon the body of a young unknown female, about eighteen years of age, which appeared to have been in the water several days. There were no marks of violence upon her person, and a verdict of death by drowning was rendered. She had on a black calico gown, spotted with white; black straw hat, with black trimmings; black silk apron, with pockets trimmed with velvet; the usual under-clothes, black prunells gaiter boots. She had on one of her fingers a plain gold ring; on the middle finger of her left hand a mourning ring; a bracelet on one of her wrists. In her pocket a ticket of Lord & Taylor's store, at the corner of Grand-street, showing she had paid $1 upon some bombazine. The supposition is, that it is the body of one of the young girls who was drowned on Tuesday last while crossing from Fort Lee to Carmansville. The body was removed to the Bellevue Dead-house.

BAD ACCIDENT.—Elizabeth Rankin, an unfortunate girl, was, about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, found in a stable in Roosevelt-street, with her leg broken. Her moans attracted the attention of the Police. She could give no explanation how the accident happened. She said she had gone into the stable to sleep, and was awakened by the pain of her leg. She was taken to the Hospital. It is supposed she was kicked by one of the horses when asleep.

FALL FROM THE WHARF, SOUTH FERRY.—A German woman, whose name is unknown, while waiting on the pier for a boat, accidentally fell into the water, and was rescued with difficulty by Officer Sheehan, First Ward Police, and other persons.

[Advertisement.]

WHY SILKS! WHY SILKS!—HEARD, CLAFF & Co., No. 301 Grand-street, will open fifty pieces super black gro. grain silks, from the *Brunildis*, slightly wet, but warranted perfect and sound in every other respect. These goods are the richest and best in the market, and we will sell them at about one-half the cost to manufacture. Also a few more all wool plaids, at 2s. per yard, worth 4s. Ladies will please call and examine the goods.

HEARD, CLAFF & Co., No. 301 Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Phrenology enables us to read the characters and motives of our "fellow-men," to judge reliably whom to trust, and with whom to form intimate business or social relations, and becomes at once the most delightful, useful and interesting study which can possibly engage our attention. Examinations at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Ten boxes of DESBLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS effected ten permanent cures at Safe Harbor, Pa. Sold by C. H. RING, corner Broadway and John-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great ANTI-PERIODIC PILL, or DESBLER'S Cure for Fever and Ague is sold by Mrs. HAYES No. 175 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

LONG ISLAND.

ARREST OF BURGLARS.—Yesterday, Captain Gallaudet and Officer Magrath, of the Second Ward, arrested two boys, named Jas. Donnelly and John Kelly, on a charge of burglariously entering the liquor store of C. Maloney, No. 26 Second-street, on Friday evening, and robbing the money drawer. They were locked up for examination.

NEW-JERSEY.

PROBABLE FATAL ACCIDENT.—James Silvie, a laborer employed on the new Hudson County Bank Building, was seriously if not fatally injured on Saturday forenoon, by the falling of a pile of lumber upon him while getting lumber at a yard on North Point. His skull was fractured. He was taken to a drug-store in Montgomery-street and restoratives applied; after which he was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, and a portion of his skull was removed. His recovery is doubtful.

POLICE.—A youngster named Peter Smith, about 18 years of age, was brought before the Recorder on Saturday, charged with loitering about the Railroad depôt during the day-time and sleeping in the cars at night. He had also defaced some of the seats in the cars with a knife. He was committed to the cells for two days.... Adam Whiston, arrested for getting intoxicated, was committed for two days to the cells.

PRICE OF WHEAT.—*Hunt's Merchants' Magazine* gives the price of wheat at Albany for sixty-one years. It is taken from the minutes kept at the office of the Van Rensselaer Manor, at Albany, where large amounts of rent are payable in wheat, or a cash equivalent, on the first of January each year; and as two parties are deeply interested in the price, it is probably the most reliably correct of any record that can be obtained. The following are the figures:

1793.....	$0 75	1814.....	$1 87½	1835.....	$1 00
1794.....	1 00	1815.....	1 62½	1836.....	1 50
1795.....	1 37½	1816.....	1 75	1837.....	2 25
1796.....	2 00	1817.....	2 25	1838.....	1 62½
1797.....	1 50	1818.....	1 87½	1839.....	1 75
1798.....	1 25	1819.....	1 75	1840.....	1 12½
1799.....	1 18¾	1820.....	1 00	1841.....	1 00
1800.....	1 56¼	1821.....	77	1842.....	1 25
1801.....	1 81¼	1822.....	1 12½	1843.....	1 87½
1802.....	1 00	1823.....	1 25	1844.....	2 00
1803.....	1 12½	1824.....	1 25	1845.....	93¾
1804.....	1 25	1825.....	1 00	1846.....	1 18¾
1805.....	2 00	1826.....	87½	1847.....	1 12½
1806.....	1 43¾	1827.....	1 00	1848.....	1 31¼
1807.....	1 37½	1828.....	1 00	1849.....	1 18¾
1808.....	1 12½	1829.....	1 75	1850.....	1 18¾
1809.....	1 00	1830.....	1 00	1851.....	1 12½
1810.....	1 56¼	1831.....	1 25	1852.....	1 00
1811.....	1 75	1832.....	1 25	1853.....	1 18¾
1812.....	1 87½	1833.....	1 25	1854.....	1 75
1813.....	2 25	1834.....	1 00		

In these sixty-one years, wheat has only five times been $2 or upward per bushel, while it was seventeen times at $1 or under—twice at seventy five cents. Only once in thirty-seven years, that is since 1817, to wit: in 1837, has it reached $2. The average price for the whole period is $1 38. For the last thirty years it is $1 25.

☞ On Friday morning, a lady appeared at the Mayor's office, Baltimore, and asked for aid to bury the remains of a cousin's husband, who had just died after sickness of ten years' duration. She said that both herself and cousin were nieces of the late JOHN MCDONOUGH of New-Orleans, that her cousin resided in Hollins-alley, near the Hollins market, and had for a long time been dependent upon the labor of her own hands for the support of her family consisting of an afflicted husband and seven children. During the present year, in consequence of the advanced prices of the necessaries of life, she found it impossible to provide a sufficiency, when a kind friend, whose means were limited, gave her all that was to spare from her own family. For some time past the malady of the husband growing worse, her attention was demanded at his bedside, and she could no longer labor for food for her children. Last week the remaining and only bed left in the possession of this destitute family, and on which the husband and father reposed, was taken and sold to procure a small amount of food to sustain life. To cap the climax of their distress, an officer of the law, last Thursday, distrained on all that remained in the house for rent, and sold the same for two dollars, leaving the husband to die on the bare floor, without even a pillow to sustain his head. The recital of this tale of suffering touched the feelings of those present, and a considerable sum of money was immediately collected for the unfortunate family.

THEFT ON LONG ISLAND.—On Monday last, the house of Mr. ALFRED ROGERS, Cold Spring, was entered during the day and robbed of three $20 gold pieces, a silver watch and a lady's breastpin. A man who had been seen prowling about the neighborhood was arrested, but as nothing could be proved against him on his examination, he was of course discharged. On the same afternoon a strange man, but poorly dressed, having in his possession three $20 gold pieces and a silver watch, purchased a pair of shoes and stockings of Mr. P. KETCHUM, at East Woods, which were paid for out of one of the gold pieces. He took the train at Syosset for Brooklyn. This man, no doubt, was the thief, and he has of course escaped with his booty. There are many prowlers about, and extra caution by housekeepers is necessary.—*Suffolk Democrat, Aug. 11.*

THE CROPS OF MAINE.—The Bangor *Whig* has the following with regard to the crops:

"The hay crop has been secured in excellent order, and is a fair crop; in some parts of the State much better than last year.

"Winter wheat, in this vicinity, has returned a good crop, but not much was sown.

"The corn crop promises well, but begins now to suffer on account of the severe drouth. The potato crop will suffer severely for the want of abundant rains.

"The Summer, as well as the past Winter, has been unpropitious for trees, large numbers having blighted in whole or in part. The growth of healthy fruit trees has been large."

WHAT A PEOPLE!—C. C. DENNIS, Esq., Superintendent of the State Line Railroad, has been indicted, tried and convicted at Erie, Pa., of kidnapping. The circumstances were these: During the guage war, Mr. DENNIS and his party were set upon by the Harbor Creek mob, and retreated as rapidly from the scene as a locomotive could take them. Upon arriving at the State line it was discovered that a man named COOPER, of Harbor Creek, was on board the cars when they started on short notice, and did not alight until they reached the stopping place. For this COOPER procured the conviction, and Mr. DENNIS might as well have been convicted of murder as of kipnapping. Erie is a great place, and its jurors ought to move into Hardin County, Kentucky, where they will find twelve other chaps who can match them. The telegraph announces that a new trial has been granted to Mr. DENNIS by the court. The venue should be changed into some Christianized county. [*Buffalo Express, Aug.* 12.

A CLIPPER RACE.—The clipper ships *Romance of the Sea*, (of Boston) Capt. DUMARESQ, and *David Brown*, (of New-York) Capt. BREWSTER, left San Francisco for Hong Kong, side by side, March 31, and arrived at Hong Kong May 16, the *Romance of the Sea* coming to anchor about an hour before the *David Brown*, the Boston ship thus taking the palm. *David Brown*, the Boston ship thus taking the palm. *David Brown* from Shanghai, and the *Romance of the Sea* from Canton. It is not improbable (says the Boston *Daily Advertiser*) that these fine vessels, which are worthy representatives of the Bostons and New-York clipper fleets, will leave some point in China, or pass Angier, sufficiently nearly together to constitute another race, to London.

MARRIED.

In this City, Aug. 11, by Rev. A. A. Miner, Mr. HENRY N COLLIER, of New-York, to Miss SARAH A. PERKINS, of Boston.

In this City, on Sunday, [illegible] VIA GRACE, infant daughter of Josepha and [illegible] Hyatt, aged 1 year, 1 month and 15 days.

The relatives and friends [illegible] family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 276 West 28th-st, on Monday afternoon, 14th, at 2 o'clock.

In this City, on Saturday, [illegible] after a long and painful illness, Mrs. MARGARET [illegible]OGART, wife of Abraham Fogart, in the 75th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully

[Advertisement.]

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HEARD, CLAFF & Co., No. 301 Grand-street.

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New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 907. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Further from Mexico—Know-Nothing Triumph in the Mobile Election—Valuable Cargo.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 14.

New-Orleans papers of Tuesday last are received. They contain details of news from the City of Mexico to the 26th ult.

The revolution in Michoacan was gaining ground. The insurgents had captured the town of Litsauro.

Affairs in the Capital were in a stagnant state.

Locusts were still committing great ravages upon the crops.

The local election at Mobile resulted in the triumph of the "Know-Nothings."

The ship *Brother Jonathan* sailed from Charleston on Friday for Liverpool, with a cargo of Cotton valued at $127,000.

Diabolical Outrage—Powder Magazine Fired at Maysville.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Aug. 14.

The powder magazine at Maysville was fired by some miscreant at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The explosion was terrific, the magazine containing 800 kegs of gunpowder. Thirteen houses were burned, but, singular to say, not a life was lost by the actual explosion, and but few were injured. One lady, however, has since died from the effects of the fright. The citizens were so much alarmed that some minutes elapsed before any would go into the street, the general impression being that the "day of judgment" had come. When the citizens sallied out they found the streets covered with the fragments of demolished houses, &c. The damage to property is between $50,000 and $100,000.

The Mayor has offered a reward of $1,000 for information that will lead to the conviction of the rascal who set fire to the magazine.

From the South.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 14.

Letters have been received at the Navy Department from the United States frigate *San Jacinto*, which speak in terms of great satisfaction of the performance of that vessel.

Mr. BURT has not yet notified the President of his acceptance of the Governorship of Nebraska. It is believed he will decline the appointment.

A young man by the name of CLAIBORNE WILSON was arrested in Washington, who confessed that he had set fire to a dozen houses in that city lately, and he also implicated several others as accomplices.

Complete Election Returns from North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., Monday, Aug. 14.

The vote for BRAGG, the Democratic candidate for Governor, in this State, is 48,600, that of DOCKERY, the Whig candidate, 46,000. BRAGG's majority, 2,600.

Delegates from Ulster County to the Saratoga Convention.

KINGSTON, Monday, Aug. 14.

The following delegates to the Saratoga Convention have been appointed from Ulster County: ELIAKIM SHERRILL, JOHN B. HOWELL, H. L. TOBY, JAMES G. LINDSLEY, JACOB H. DUBOIS, NATHANIEL HALLOCK, EGBERT WHITTAKER, CHARLES HARTSHORNE, GEORGE CHAMBERS, E. E. DUPUY.

Excitement in regard to the Free Banks of Indiana.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Aug. 14.

The notes of all but four of the Indiana Free Banks, were refused by the Banks in this city to-day, which causes considerable excitement. The Banks hold a meeting here to-morrow, when they will probably decide to receive the paper of the Indiana Banks for a limited time.

Funeral of Commodore Downes.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 14.

The funeral of Commodore DOWNES took place to-day from his late residence in Mount Vernon-street, Charlestown. The procession to Trinity Church, Boston, was quite large, many distinguished civil and military officers being present. The escort consisted of a corps of United States marines and the Charlestown City Guards, with two bands of music. Minute guns were fired at the Navy Yard during the movement of the procession.

Cholera at Buffalo, &c.

BUFFALO, Monday, Aug. 14.

The deaths by cholera in this city during last week, reached fifty-eight, of which only three were Americans. The weather is cool and pleasant.

The Convention to appoint Delegates to the Saratoga Convention, on Saturday was attended by less than fifty persons. Resolutions were adopted and delegates to Saratoga appointed.

Mortality of Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 14.

The number of deaths in this city during last week was 149, of which 80 were children under 10 years of age. No deaths from cholera were reported to-day.

Deaths on board the U. S. Sloop "Cyane."

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 14.

Died on board the U. S. sloop-of-war *Cyane*, on her passage from Aspinwall to this port, FELIX HOWELL, Boatswain, of Norfolk, Va., and WILLIAM B. DUNCAN, Corporal of Marines, of New-York.

Drowned While Bathing.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 14.

NICHOLAS HAAZS, of Philadelphia, was drowned yesterday, at Absecom, while bathing in an inlet, a mile distant from the bathing ground. He was in a boat, fishing, and went in to swim contrary to various notices of danger.

Steamship Clyde at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Monday, Aug. 14.

The screw-steamship *Clyde*, 17 days out from Glasgow, for New-York, with 300 passengers, put in here to-day for coal and water.

The Knoxville at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, Aug. 12.

The steamship *Knoxville* has arrived at this port, in 54 hours from New-York.

Notable Hail Storm.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

DIAMOND GROVE, Brunswick Co., Va., Aug. 10.

This neighborhood was visited by a terrific hail storm on the afternoon of the 7th inst. Hailstones fell to the size of turkey and goose eggs. Nothing of the kind was ever seen here before. The storm lasted about five minutes, doing much damage to the growing crop of tobacco. J. W. E.

Sinking of the Steamer Cape May—Loss of Life.

The Mount Vernon (Ind.) *Advocate* publishes some further particulars of the snagging of the steamboat *Cape May* at Mount Vernon. The accident happened between 8 and 9 o'clock on Wednesday evening. The moon was shining bright and the snag visible to the passengers two hundred yards distant. The conduct of the pilot is severely censured by the *Advocate*. The boat, an old concern, directly she struck the snag careened over so much as to throw the whole cabin partially off, and immediately commenced sinking very rapidly. The citizens of Mount Vernon immediately procured every boat at the wharf, and in a brief time were saving passengers and baggage, and but for their noble assistance the loss of life must have been very great. As it was, the *Advocate* says: Although we have taken some pains, we cannot ascertain the number of passengers on board, neither is it known how many have found a watery grave; seven of the latter, however, are known; an Irish girl, the wife of a German from New-Orleans, and two children, all deck passengers; a cabin passenger by the name of HENRY COULTER, from Mobile; a colored boy, and one other, supposed a cabin passenger, drowned while attempting to reach shore. Some baggage was left with the crew on the wreck. It was thoroughly pillaged. The boat is a total loss, with no insurance.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Landing of More Slaves from American Vessels.

New Decrees—Miscellaneous Intelligence, &c.

By the arrival of the *Philadelphia* at New-Orleans and the *Isabel* at Charleston, we have advices considerably later from Havana. The letters of our correspondent contain various items of interest, and will be found below.

The Havana papers are filled with denunciations of the American Government for the destruction of Greytown, over which they exult as certain to involve the United States and Great Britain in war They have a story that Captain HOLLINS of the *Cyane*, seeing the steamer *Dee* approaching, suspended the bombardment for over an hour, believing her to be a British ship of war. The story is just absurd enough to find credit with the *gobemoriches* of Cuba.

Our correspondent writes that General PEZUELA is anxious to resign his post and return to Spain, but that his subordinate in command is unwilling to succeed to the responsibilities of the chief office just at the present time.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Aug. 8, 1854.

The Spanish war and mail steamer *Blasco de Garay* arrived out on the 4th inst., from Cadiz, Canaries and Porto Rico, bringing 234 rank and file of the Infantry Regiment of Asturias, in good health, condition, &c., but with the prospects before them not long to remain so. Recent calculations show that when the six thousand men are delivered, we shall have only 18,600 men, including police corps and the country militia cavalry,—which proves the accession as only making good what we were deficient in our previous organization, while the numeric Regimental Divisions are increased, as you have been advised.

The old American bark *Milandon*, named after the late opulent citizen of New-Orleans, which had been for several years Spanish property, under American colors, in trade between this and New-Orleans, was recently seized upon the coast of Africa, and condemned as a slaver.

The Captain General has, after most determined perseverance, forced the discovery of seventy or eighty more of the Africans introduced at Ortigosa, by the American brig *Grey Eagle*, on information said to be obtained through the British Consulate.

Since the arrival of the steamer *Isabel* we have had increased sensation in relation to Spanish affairs; and on two or three occasions, "*vivas*" for CONCHA, from Catalan throats, in the coffee-houses of Escauriaza and Diana. The *Soberano*, ship-of-the-line, and ship *Villa de Bilboa* had arrived at Porto Rico with their complement of troops, as we are advised by the *Blasco;* but those who were ordered to this port, demurred to going on board of the two steamers sent for them—*Isabella II.* and *Colon*—on account of *vomito*, which they suspected might be clinging to those vessels,—expressing their preference for passage by the vessels from Spain, as more likely to be clean and healthy,—not amounting to resistance, but to remonstrance more energetic than was consistent with subordination and discipline.

We have the details of another slave expedition through the testimony of an American sailor, which was consummated without molestation, at a small port called San Carlos, or estate of that name to the east of Trinidad. The vessel's name is given as the *Julia Mister or Mista*. It is said that 490 odd negroes were landed, the vessel immediately burned, and the American seamen on board forwarded by the agents of the enterprise to Havana as distressed mariners. GEORGE STOWELL testifies that he shipped for an honest voyage, and the same was the case with his companions, at New-York in March last; that when they arrived on the coast and ascertained the nature of the trade, they refused duty, and had nothing more to do with the vessel during the voyage, which terminated at the place named, belonging to Don SALVADOR DE CASTRO; that they received ten dollars each for their compensation, and were well treated. This man left for New-York by the brig *Volante*, on the 3d inst., and as advices have been sent to your District Attorney of the United States for his action, I decline giving other details that may prevent or interrupt the course of justice. The landing here was effected about the 1st of July. The negroes had been duly registered, probably, previous to their arrival, or were immediately after.

This operation has not been notified to the authorities as I believe, but probably Col. ROBERTSON has communicated the facts gathered from the affidavit of HOWELL to the British Consul, and such investigation will be had as is practicable at this time, when there is nothing whereby to identify the "Bozales," or the remains of the vessel which brought them to these shores.

The bombardment and destruction of the British Metropolis of the Indian kingdom of Mesquito continues to be a theme of exciting conversation in the British and the Yankee cliques of our society. The Yankees rejoice that a nuisance is disposed of, and that secret crime has been punished, while the offence, if any, comes to the door where it belongs—the British Protectorate, between whom and the United States there will be no difficulty in settlement; it being too much in accordance with British practice to be found objectionable on that side, although with you there was good cause for the infliction given, which has not been often the case with British demonstrations of like character; besides which, it is given where it can be returned, if desired. Our English friends continue to think it very mean, contemptible and cowardly.

In the District of the "Pinar del Rio," an officer of the Spanish army, Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant MORALES was found a few evenings since at a little distance from his residence dead in the path with three stabs in his breast, evidently made with a dagger. The cause assigned by one party I find to be, not taking testimony in relation to certaid negroes landed contrary to law in conformity with the wishes of the people, he being at the time of his death Captain of the partido, and acting as Governor of the District,—by others, the taking advantage of the hospitality of a Catalan family, and clandestinely seducing a daughter under false promises and pledges.

Of the continued dilatory movement of Spanish justice there seems to be some cause of complaint. Some two months since or more, as the American brig *Motto* was coming to anchor in the bay of Matanzas, the mate of the vessel was killed by a sailor on board. The Spanish authorities took the man for examination, and by delay in proceedings prevented the American Consul at that port from taking testimony for his Government, for conviction in the United States. Without action or punishment, the man is still retained in prison, and when the witnesses are dispersed so that they will not be likely to be found, he will probably be ordered by the Royal Audiencia to be returned to the American Consul as a case not within their jurisdiction.

About two months since an assault was made by a seaman of the brig *Doctor Rogers*, while lying at the wharf in Havana, upon the mate of the vessel or a sailor acting as mate—many of the officers and crew being sick—with a hatchet splitting open the head, which was held forward to ward the blow, making a very dangerous wound.

The man who committed the assault ran away and has not been found. The man who was assailed was seized by the police and carried to the Hospital of San Juan de Dios, where he remained imprisoned—or with a sentinel over him—and the American Consul is gravely informed that the Royal Audiencia has his case also in hand,—and probably he may go to the Chain-gang for ten years, for having been attacked by another person with a murderous weapon. Spanish Justice—born of the Inquisition—seems to gloat over the tortures of the innocent, and delight in the escape of the wicked.

There arrived here on the morning of the 6th 70 negroes—men, women and children, "Bozales," in a small schooner from "Bahia Honda," and yesterday morning 206 of the same class from Marriel, which I presume to be of the cargo of the *Gray Eagle*, although they have given occasion for reports of other landings. We find also, received by the war-steamer *Blasco de Garay*, two delicate metallic expounders of our faith, our nationality, and our honor—two 68 pounder Paixhan pieces, one weighing 9,505 pounds, and the other 5,494, cast at the Royal Foundry of Truvia in 1851. One is called "the Guadalajara" and the other child, "Iberia," after the ancient, honest and honored name of our motherland. From the numbers which I find of the mould, I conclude that thirty-four or thirty-five at least of same calibre, have been uttered from the Royal works.

The health of the city of Havana is improving slowly; our fever season has nearly passed, but it would not answer for unacclimated persons to return, of strangers to visit us until October. The health of the shipping is also better, while the number of vessels has diminished.

Our markets have been active the past week: Sugar advanced ½ to ¾ of a cent, and all taken up that has been offered.

The American brig *Cardenas*, wrecked on the 29th of July, on the inner banks, bound from Mobile to Sagua la Grande. Captain HOLLINS, his crew, and some of the rigging, sails and furniture of the brig were brought to this port on the 6th by the Spanish schooner *Casualidad*.

Exchange on London 13 to 13¼ premium; New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia, ¾ to 1¼ premium.

As ever, at your command, OCCATOR.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Aug. 8, 1854.

The Captain General of Cuba has issued a new revisionary order of registration of the slaves of Cuba, with instructions to the competent authorities to simplify the process, and to register all the negroes upon the estates as creoles, and to insert such age as will anticipate the period of the treaty with England for suppression of the Slave-trade. The cause for this new and contradictory movement, which defeats the supposed immediate purposes of British policy for the control and direction of Cuban Administration, is supposed to be connected with the supposition, that England has been tampering with the rebellious chiefs now in the field in Spain—and that the movement could not have gathered such head without this extraneous aid and influence, for which they deem that there are important British interests to subserve, by the removal of the present Royal family—sufficient, with British morals and British policy, to justify the plot. There does not seem to be any local pressure here, to compel Gen. PEZUELA to change his policy by so abrupt an act, as the people are quiescent under the Registry Edict, and would really find no cause of complaint, were it not for other demoralizing influences upon the servile class which derive from impositions of his laws—advancing without due regard to the interest or safety of the whites, all classes of colored people, bond and free, to inconsistent and unnatural social, civil and political equality. Finding, possibly, that while he was toiling in good faith to put in executive force British policy—that British policy was plotting his destruction and that of his Government for the most selfish purpose of British aggrandizement, he has deemed it expedient, in self-defence, to retrograde as far as possible upon the path in which he had been hedged by the cunning of the serpent, I cannot presume to assign a cause for the vagaries of the chief, but I should think he must have what he deems most potent reasons under clear conviction, for the ground that he is now assuming. If he once enters upon this new field of view, there are other things to follow, and he will o'erleap all obstacles for the fruition of any design that he may determine as proper under the circumstances, except to spring in to the waiting arms of his neighbors over the way. It verifies the oft repeated declarations of your correspondent, that no reliance whatever by any of your political parties or cliques, could be placed upon the acts and government of General PEZUELA. He will play fast, and lose as may suit his own interest, while he will give no satisfaction in the end, at home or abroad.

I think it very possible that Col. WM. H. ROBERTSON may leave here in the *Cahawba*, for a week or two of recreation, and to visit Washington. He has done the duty of a good soldier and a faithful sentinel, and we hope here that he will have a pleasant time and hearty welcome to make smooth his journey.

We have had several business-like robberies in our midst, and some use of the knife in the city; but if I were to report all the crime of Havana, I should have a very sad task to perform, and no leisure for the agreeables of life. OCCATOR.

The Alleged River Robberies—Card from Mr. Fancher.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Seeing an article in your paper, on Saturday, headed "Serious Charges," I take this opportunity of giving you a plain statement of facts as they occurred. On the night of the 18th July, my lighter was robbed of six barrels of flour. As soon as I came to my office in the morning, the captain of the lighter was there to acquaint me of that fact. I immediately set to work to find the flour. My suspicion was at once pointed to a small clipper sloop, called the *Robert Marshall*, and, after some considerable trouble, I caught her; the captain having been apprised that I was after him, by an accomplice. When I caught her I found my six barrels of flour on board of her. We towed her, into Coenties-slip. The captain and boy were taken to the Tombs, and the sloop was taken charge of by an officer. The next day I went to the Police Court and made a complaint against the captain and his boy—that they had stolen my flour, to the best of my knowledge and belief. The next day, to my surprise, the captain and boy were out of prison, and getting the sloop ready to go away. I asked him if he was out on bail. He said, "No; I have got my discharge"—he at the same time handing it to me, in a regular printed form, saying that it cost him $150.

The annexed is a true copy of his discharge:

POLICE COURT, (FIRST DISTRICT,) HALLS OF JUSTICE, NEW-YORK, Friday, July 21, 1854.

JOHN NELSON has been discharged by Justice BOGART on the complaint made against him yesterday.

R. H. JOHNSON, Clerk.

SMITH FANCHER, No. 26 Water-street.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.—We have been favored with the following extract from a letter dated "Washington Territory, June 22, 1854," addressed to a gentleman in this city -

"I have no further information respecting the Hudson's Bay Company. The report I mentioned to you in one of my former letters, that they were instigating the Indians to murder the settlers from the States, offering to furnish them with arms and ammunit on for this purpose, is generally circulated here and is *believed*. I will not assume to vouch for its truthfulness; I hope it is not so, but I fear it is; the Indians themselves affirm that it is. It is expected that our Government will purchase the property and improvements of this Company soon, and relieve the people from all apprehensions and fears which they may entertain on account of them."

We cannot credit the report that the agents of the Hudson's Bay Company are guilty of such barbarous conduct, but it is probable the Indians may have invented the story for some sinister purpose. At all events, the subject demands the attention of the Government.—*Com. Advertiser.*

A BOSTONIAN ABROAD.—At the University of Heidelberg, on the 8th of June last, EDMUND TROWBRIDGE DANA, Esq., was admitted to the degree of *Juris Utriusque Doctor*, (Doctor of the Laws in both branches,) *examine rigoroso summâ cum laude superato.*

A THEATRICAL UPROAR.

Mario Hissed off the Stage at Covent Garden.

Correspondence of the Gowrier des Etats Unis.

LONDON, Thursday, July 20, 1854.

I have just witnessed a veritable *emeute*, an energetic *pronunciamento* against the director, manager, and several of the artists of Covent Garden Theatre, and since, taking it altogether, it formed the most curious episode of this musical season; and, as it serves to give a picture of the manners of the English public in theatrical matters, you will permit me to relate the facts as they took place.

Mr. GYE, the skillful manager of Covent Garden, had announced a grand morning concert for Friday last; it was to be in his own benefit, but this was not announced in the bills. He had taken care at the outset to secure the services of Madame GRISI and MARIO, without whom there is no chance of any receipt at all at this time. I am very sorry that I cannot lay the programme of this concert before the reader. It was of most extravagant length. It contained two overtures, ten airs, three duos, two trios, five quatuors, three finales, three choruses, a madrigal, a concerto on the piano, a fantasia on the harp, a grand march from MAYERBEER, and the whole *Stabat* from ROSSINI. To sum up, Mr. GYE gave, or at least promised, his readers three kilometers of music.

Unfortunately, promising and keeping one's word are two very different things.

Madame GRISI had, indeed, consented to let her name appear at the head of the programme, which commenced with these magic words: *The Farewell of Madame Grisi.* But, when the day had arrived, not feeling very well, whether it was that she had a little touch of the headache, or that the London fog had occasioned her a slight indisposition, she begged MARIO to present her excuses to the manager, and to go himself alone to the theatre.

MARIO, contrary to his usual custom, was comparatively punctual upon the day in question. The concert was not to commence until 1½ o'clock, "precisely," as the bills announced. MARIO arrived at 3.

This was really handsome on his part! It will be recollected that this spoiled child of the public, this artist "Grand Seigneur," has during the past Winter frequently brought the beginning of the performance up to somewhat past 9 o'clock. Then, when he was not in voice or not in good trim for the work, he played and sang his part in his dressing gown and night cap; but when it came to his air or romance, MARIO shook off his fatigue or ill humor, and breathed into his song so much mellow sweetness, so much soul and so much charm, that the Parisian public, which is the cleverest, most accommodating public that I know anything about, pardoned all his whims and applauded him with enthusiasm.

Things do not go exactly in the same way at London.

While MARIO was selecting his smallest boots, his neatest cravat and his freshest gloves, the following scene was transpiring at the theatre.

The house was crowded, and the throng, for some reason unknown, seemed more impatient and exacting than ever. I think that the English are more accommodating in the evening, when they have dined plentifully, than in the morning, when they have taken nothing but tea and toast. However that may be, on this occasion the uneasiness began at 1½ o'clock precisely. Five minutes afterward were heard the first murmurs that preceded the storm. The orchestra was directed by BENEDICT who had the baton in his hand for the first time, although it is the object of his present aspirations. It appears that COSTA, between whom and Mr. GYE there has been more than a coolness for some time past, had refused to lead the orchestra, on the plea that his agreement required him to direct in the evening, only. The new *Chef*, evidently troubled by these first symptoms of dissatisfaction and severity, hastened to mount his chair and give the signal. The overture of "Oberon" and the prayer of the *Mute* were executed perfectly by the Orchestra and the Chorus; but the audience did not seem to melt Next came the *Stabat*. M'lles ALBINI and NAUTIER DIDIER, Messrs. STIGELLI and POLONINI, sang the first quatuor. At length came MARIO's turn, but no MARIO was there. Instead of the absent tenor, LABLACHE was seen to make his entry, and the *Eia Mater* was sung in the place of *Cujus Animam*. The audience frowned; a few voices were heard in expostulation; but LABLACHE, with all the majesty of Neptune pronouncing the famous *Quos ego*, made a sign with his colossal hand and calmed the agitated billows.

Scarcely had he time to make his exit ere the tempest burst. "MARIO! MARIO!" was the cry from all parts of the house. The tip of Madame VIARDOT's nose was seen as she tried to step forth from one of the side scenes. TAGLIAFICO, braving the tumult, dragged on LUCCHESI more dead than alive. They were received with hootings. At length the manager stepped forward, paler in the face than Lazarus when he rose from the grave, and after the three customary salutations, struggled through the following peroration:

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Signor MARIO has been detained by some cause unknown to us, but whenever he arrives, he will sing his pieces. We beg you, in the meanwhile, to allow the concert to continue."

Quiet was slowly restored, and the concert went on pretty well.

However, MARIO, innocent as the tenor unborn, and not suspecting in the slightest degree what was taking place during his absence, arrived all fresh, smiling and perfumed, and, with his music-book in his hand, proceeded to sing his *Cujus Animam* as though nothing had happened. The audience, reserved and haughty, icy, frowning, eyed him without uttering a word, until a spectator—a *just* man, according to the description of HORACE—finding that, after all, the artist had gallantly extricated himself, conceived the unfortunate idea of applauding. On the instant, the fiercest, most merciless, piercing hisses, such as never issued from any wasps' nest in a fury, rent the ears of the astounded artist. MARIO seemed not to know where he stood. A thunderbolt falling at his feet could not have so overwhelmed him with surprise and consternation. He hastened off the stage, like a man who no longer had the use of his senses, and hurriedly asked who had aroused the public displeasure. An explanation was then made of the scene that had occurred before he came, but it was too late. Never was a human face so completely distorted, in every feature, as MARIO's at this recital. His eyes looked as though they were starting from his head, his forehead became blue and purple by turns, his teeth fairly chattered together, and he paced up and down like a wounded lion in his cage, neither seeing nor hearing another word: "Where's GYE? Bring me Mr. GYE!" were the only words he could manage to render intelligible in his paroxyism of fury.

Ah! exclaimed LABLACHE, I know something about these fits of his: *rumores fuge;* look out for the projectiles!

As it invariably happens that some grotesque episode occurs to equal the most tragic situations, at this moment the father of M'lle MARAY, an obsequious, honey-toned, merry little man, who always has his hat in his hand and amiable expressions on his lips, issuing from I don't know where, and of course completely ignorant of what had taken place, stupidly planted himself in front of the enraged artist who was sharpening his teeth to devour his anticipated prey, and said with his most fascinating air,

"How do you do, M. MARIO!"

"Go to the d—l!" ejaculated the tenor in reply, accompanying the verbal compliment with a certain motion so decided and so expressive that it sent the little fellow sprawling on his back.

Upon this the luckless Mr. GYE, who should that day have jumped into a cab and taken a ride to the Crystal Palace, thought himself in honor bound to make head against the tempest. So he ventured to present himself before his exasperated tenor with the same calmness and *sang-froid* which CARTER exhibited when he used to put his head into the gaping mouth of his black tiger. No, never, never in the memory of man, did such a deluge of imprecations, of menaces, and abuse, fall upon a poor director's head. All the outrageous epithets that the English, French, and Italian languages could furnish, seemed to have been collected together with savage delight by MARIO to hurl at his devoted victim. The great singer, whose countenance is so handsome when in its natural state, presented a spectacle calculated to frighten any one. He foamed at the mouth, he stamped his feet with such violence that they burst through the toes of his boots, while his hat, crushed together in his hands, assumed all the fantastic forms one sees in the little dwarfs of gutta percha. At length, when he had got completely to the end of his string, he dashed the shapeless black lump that had once been his hat, against a glass of *eau sucrée*, which splashed over on the shoulders of Madame BOSIO, and the delicate pantaloons of SUSINI. Then, as he had nothing else left to do, he rushed out, swearing as he went.

When he had disappeared, GYE, who is a very fine man, of enormously powerful make and herculean strength, turning to those who were present, said, with the greatest coolness imaginable: "Gentlemen, I call upon you to bear witness that I did not say one word, nor make a single gesture, and that I remained calm and tranquil during the whole time Signor MARIO occupied in singing his gamut. Had I but touched him with the end of my finger I should have broken him. But I have need of his services for four or five representations more, and it is not easy to replace a tenor like him."

However, what were the audience about all this while?

The audience was shouting and addressing Mr. GYE and his manager with very nearly the same compliments he had received from MARIO. Mr. HARRIS tried his eloquence again and again, but it was no use. He had to inform the crowd who were yelling for MARIO with absolute ferocity, first, that MARIO had left, then that Madame GRISI was not coming, and finally that RONCONI had begged off on account of indisposition. Each of these items of intelligence was followed by a fearful explosion The spectators clambering up over the seats, threatened to dash everything to pieces; the ladies turned pale in their boxes. BENEDICT trembled in his chair, and envied the lot of the prompter, who could at least conceal himself in his hood.

At length a desperate effort was attempted. TAMBERLICK, the favorite tenor, Madame BOSIO, the idol of the public, Mesdemoiselles MARAY and NAUTIER DIDIER, two very pretty young persons, advanced courageously to sing the finale of "Moses." This masterpiece of ROSSINI has an extremely odd title in English; it is called "Zora," as biblical names are not allowed upon the stage. So "Zora" be it, although that word rather resembles the name of a pet dog, than the great historical cognomen of the Hebrew legislator.

TAMBERLICK had made up his mind to be prudent; but the instant he appeared near the edge of the stage, the repeated shouts of "MARIO! MARIO! MARIO!" made him lose all patience. His Roman blood swept away all his fine resolutions to be self-possessed, and flinging his music-roll into the face of the pit, he gravely left the stage.

This time the house nearly rocked to its foundations, as though it had been shaken by an earthquake. The manager, once more called forward by the audience, and required to make explanations, began his twentieth speech. "Ladies and gentlemen," said he, trembling.

"The facts! Out with the facts!" yelled the throng, "You're a humbug!"

"Ladies and gentlemen! circumstances are more powerful than we. All who are not satisfied can apply at the office; their money will be returned."

At these words everybody rushed for the corridors, particularly those who had received free tickets. There was squeezing and jamming; people pressed down the stairs, four at a time; finally, they reached the office and found a neat little iron grating securely bolted, but not the least sign of money or cashier.

Comforted by the departure of the crowd, BENEDICT had caused all the entrances of the parterre to be closed, and was quietly surrendering himself to the enjoyment of having the overture to "William Tell" performed before the empty benches. All at once there was heard in the corridors a noise which came up nearer and nearer, increased, swelled to treble volume, and at length burst forth like the reverberation of thunder or the growl of the ocean in a tempest. Judge of the exasperation of the audience who had not received their money, and could not even get back to their places! They uttered the most terrible cries of rage, and accompanied with kicking, blows of the fist, &c., &c., against the doors, the closing bars of the "William Tell" overture, which the orchestra were executing mechanically. At length all the defences gave way, the doors were beaten in and the crowd yelling, wild and furious, invaded every corner of the house: "Money!" "The Money!" was the shout in every direction, "The money; give us back our money!" with epithets which may readily be devined but which I cannot here repeat.

However, Mr. GYE did not lose his self-possession. After a thirtieth speech, and while his cashier was gone to look up the money required, he brought forward his reserve, composed of Mesdames BOSIO, MARAY and VIARDOT. Madame BOSIO at length succeeded in disarming the crowd and calming the distuibance. She sang the air of "Ernani" in admirable style, and was tremendously applauded; she was recalled, too, and made to sing the air again.

About 6½ o'clock the crowd silently dispersed. The cashier kept his office open for payment until 10. Mr. GYE gave back one-third more than he received, and you will say, had a singular benefit, truly!

During the next day, while still under the impression produced by this scene, I was talking about it to the younger Mr. BEALE, one of the most distinguished musical editors of London.

"Does that astonish you?" said he; why, that was nothing but a little flare up. One evening, when the audience got into a rage, it smashed everything in Her Majesty's Theatre. The damage amounted to £250. They broke the fiddle-bows of the double-bass players to make sticks of them, drove in the box-doors and wrenched off the locks. In LAPORTE's time there was a row every evening regularly, for two months. The manager had not seen fit to engage TAMBURINI, and the subscribers had taken it into their heads to allow no piece to be played so long as TAMBURINI was without an engagement. Every evening, the instant the curtain rose, the audience climbed up over the foot-lights, called the manager on to the stage, and argued, or rather boxed with him. His Highness, the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, was at the head of these malcontents, and the conflict did not cease until Mr. LAPORTE, confessing himself beaten, engaged TAMBURINI.

And do you think that all who were present yesterday took back their money?

Most assuredly, replied Mr. BEALE; all who took tickets from us, and whose names were written down in our books, came to get their money this morning.

What! Had they the face to do so, after having listened to *forty-eight* pieces of music?

If they had heard twice as many, they were right. A manager ought to have all his arrangements properly made before hand.

And what think you will come of MARIO in this affair?

This evening MARIO will sing his romance in *La Favorita* divinely, and his peace will be made with the public.

And, to tell the truth, what Mr. BEALE told me literally happened. MARIO sang very well, and both *before* and after his romance was greeted with three rounds of applause.

P. A. FIORENTINO.

ANOTHER FATAL STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—The Oshkosh (Wis.) *Daily Courier* says, that on the morning of the 7th inst., just as the steamer *Barlow* was leaving the dock, one of her boilers exploded with terrible effect, instantly killing two men, one a deck hand, named FREDERICK GOOR, the other a fireman, named BALTZER GEIGER. GOOR was blown overboard, badly scalded, and sunk immediately. GEIGER was in the fire-hold at the time of the accident, and the force of the explosion drove his body to the extreme bow of the boat, under the main deck, scalded and mangled in the most shocking manner. Another person, a passenger, it is said, was blown into the river and drowned. Two or three others were blown overboard, but were rescued with but little injury. The body of Mr. GOOR was recovered soon after. The force of the explosion was so great that large pieces of the boiler head was carried full a hundred feet from the boat, and driven through the side of a warehouse. The cause of the explosion is not known.

SHOCKING MURDER IN OHIO.—JAMES and THOMAS O'MEARA, brothers, murdered JAS. MALONEY, near Niles, in Summit County, on the 31st ult. The murdered man asked the privilege of staying all night at the house of his murderers, on the ground of acquaintance with the wife of one of them, whose suitor it appears he had been. His request was at first denied, but they afterwards consented to let him stay. In the night, when the neighbors had retired, the two brothers attacked him, and, holding his arms, stabbed him in the abdomen and breast six or seven times. He lingered a week before he died, having disclosed the names of his murderers only, when he found he could not get well. They have been arrested.

This morning [illegible] the Mayor's office to [illegible] disorderly house [illegible] Lieut. A. W. [illegible] Mayor, had surrounded a [illegible] west corner of Fifth and [illegible] Saturday night, and arrested [illegible] GEORGE W. COLEMAN, and [illegible] male and female, who were upon the [illegible] parties were escorted to the Station [illegible] House, where most of them obtained [illegible] appearance this morning at 11 o'clock. [illegible] man, named VANDUSEN, jumped out of [illegible] story window at the time of the [illegible] officers, and landed upon an awning [illegible] his fall; he got off. This was the only [illegible] who escaped.

This morning, at the time fixed for the [illegible] it was almost impossible to get into the [illegible] Office, in consequence of the [illegible] tracted by the novelty of the [illegible] side and outside the bar was jammed [illegible] were blocked up by the anxious [illegible] space inside the rail was crowded to [illegible] that the Mayor could scarcely reach [illegible] even the sidewalk outside the [illegible] thronged with an eager multitude.

The scene at the dock was a novel [illegible] fifty-four prisoners were all placed within [illegible] without distinction, and the space was divided [illegible] tween the male and female [illegible] "young men" about town, gray-headed [illegible] a newsboy, a couple of Portuguese [illegible] ral decent looking mechanics, loafers, [illegible] jockies, an applicant or two for office [illegible] Mayor, and a party of pendergasts, made [illegible] motley group in one half the dock, while the [illegible] was occupied by the frail females who [illegible] have been the chief attraction of the [illegible]

The females generally seemed lost to all [illegible] of shame and decency, and most of them [illegible] and chatted with a degree of effrontery [illegible] entire recklessness and a total disregard [illegible] shameful position in which they were placed. Many of them were quite good looking, and [illegible] of them were well dressed.

After order had been obtained [illegible] menced. H. H. ST. JOHN, No. 217 [illegible] street; LOWRY CHURCHILL, No. 140 [illegible] street; and FREDERICK ALTENHAIN, [illegible] of a grocery-store on the first floor of [illegible] where the arrests were made, were [illegible] testified to the character of the [illegible] disorder were frequent there; fights [illegible] on several occasions; the persons who [illegible] house were in the habit of using [illegible] scene language, and the place was [illegible] the neighbors generally as a very great [illegible]

Lieut. BLACKBURN, and officers [illegible] YODER, described the circumstances of [illegible] and testified to the general bad character of the house. After the witnesses had given [illegible] dence the Mayor directed GEORGE W. [illegible] to give bail in $1,500, and SARAH [illegible] $1,000, to answer the charge of misdemeanor in maintaining a disorderly house, and the first [illegible] was also required to find bail in $500 to answer the court for selling liquor without a license. The other persons were then required to give bail in $300 each to keep the peace and be of good behavior.

Conflagration in Cambridgeport—A Whole Square Burnt Over.

From the Boston Atlas, Aug. 14.

On Saturday evening, about 9½ o'clock, a fire broke out in Pike's or Wood's stable, between Main and Austin-streets, Cambridgeport, opposite the old hotel, and was not subdued until it had swept everything on Main-street, from the Bank to the corner of Norfolk-street, extending [illegible] Austin-street, burning over about two acres.

A row of wooden stores occupied by Calvin Wood & Co., grocers; Kelly, clothing; and [illegible] boots and shoes; the upper stories being used as dwelling-houses, were first consumed. The fire then extended to the east and west, destroying stores occupied by the Cambridge Commercial Company, Refreshment and Daguerreotype Rooms; [illegible] George Belcher, painter; T. J. [illegible] saloon; Livermore, car trimmer and [illegible] Scanlans, father and son, one a tailor and [illegible] a jeweller, most of which property is owned by Charles Kimball and the heirs of the late Mr. Allen. Besides these occupants, there were [illegible] who carried on different trades. The fire [illegible] tended to the rear, embracing a square [illegible] by Main, Essex, Norfolk and Austin-streets, destroying sheds, bakeries, small tenements, [illegible] row of wooden-houses in Austin-street, [illegible] by Parks, boarding-house; Mrs. Gore, L. L. [illegible] and Eben Denton. The Unitarian church of Rev. Mr. Ware was several times on fire from [illegible] but was finally saved.

A fresh breeze prevailed during the greater part of the time, and the buildings being of wood, together with a scarcity of water, r

WORKS OF ARAGO.

Everything is known of science, [illegible] known of Arago. Distinguished nearly half a century among [illegible], and for twenty-four years as standard bearer as perpetual Secretary of the Academy, he had grown to be the [illegible] even of many among the oldest living philosophers. The colossus of physical science in modern France, he had long served as a guide for the more timid navigators on the great sea of research. His [illegible] and knightly triumphs in the [illegible] fields of physical investigation; his [illegible] expositions and eloquent vindications of the truth as it has been found in nature; his historic summaries of heroic lives given [illegible] quest for new knowledge; his glowing enthusiasm, rich attainments and high-[illegible] sympathies with nature and with [illegible] all these had concentrated on him the eager gaze of nations and the highest [illegible] of philosophy.

But a few short months have passed [illegible] dim rumors of lost vision, failing [illegible] and mind, bodily prostration, and [illegible] the unecumbings of old age, gave ad-[illegible]monitory tokens of the coming exit. Fresh [illegible] our memories is the thrill with which [illegible] inner nature was touched on hearing [illegible] their announcement: "Arago is dead." [illegible] obsequies, stately and imposing, but [illegible] and spiritless through court pat-[illegible], the oration of Flourens, so trite [illegible] little worthy the grave of one thus [illegible] and eloquent; the hush of suspense in [illegible] world of science; the rising murmur of [illegible] and elections; the choice of Le [illegible] to succeed him in the Observa-[illegible], and that of Elie de Beaumont to his [illegible] as Perpetual Secretary of the Physical [illegible] in the Academy; these scenes have [illegible] and gone in swift succession, and already the world is pressing on in its new [illegible] course, as though no Arago had lived and died. French politics bear no [illegible] of the ardent republican's impassioned exhortations or courageous deeds, and [illegible] now swear allegiance to Napoleonic supremacy, as tamely as though no proud-[illegible] Arago had dared by indignantly declining the vow, to brave exile from that Observatory home where he so long had lived doubly a patriarch, and to which his heart so stoutly clung. The generally conceded head of science in France, the compeer and bosom friend of Humboldt, the ever earnest republican, the many-sided but ever brilliant man, rests from his labors in that eternal realm whence no voice cometh. The large and unique family circle, of which he had ever been the central spirit, have begun to transfer to his memory the love and reverence so long accorded to himself.

And is this the end? Does the man of spiritual might thus go down to voiceless oblivion, as a ship sinks at sea, with no indication of its fate save a few floating boxes, or perchance a water-soaked log-book? Is there then no immortality on earth for heroes and seers, but is Arago now, will Humboldt soon be, but a phantom as powerless as the all-nameless dead? Not so their greatness; not so does mind vanish to the under-world. The mighty men of yore have not become dumb oracles. They live now in what is noble, brave and great-souled among acting, living men, who by instinct or continuity trace back their spiritual birth to departed Titans. They live in their donations of knowledge, wisdom and science, which is form and underlie the social life of our race, now and hereafter. They live in the principles discovered, inventions made, motives and affections vitalized through them during their earth career. They live in the majestic, sublime, unknown hereafter of their own great souls, [illegible] realms provided of God for their future progress to some ever-higher goal and development.

Specially and most ostensibly do great souls live in their written works. In the records of their thoughts and investigations, in the pages all imbued with their spiritual and mental toils and triumphs, gloriously do they, being dead, yet speak. The sod is growing firm over Arago's late body, but no winding sheet imprisons his legacy of recorded soul and strength. All hail to his works! Henceforth they are Arago. Hail to this first of twelve which "the world will not willingly let die!"

The works of Arago are being published at his request, under the direction of M. J. A. Barral, in twelve paper covered octavo volumes of about 600 pages each, at the price of 7f. 50 cent. each, or $2 per volume in this country. The first is now on sale, and embraces an introduction by Humboldt, Arago's memoirs of his youth, and his biographical notices of Fresnel, Volta, Young, Fourier, Watt and Caunot. His works are to be distributed into the following five series, each of which can be procured separately: Popular Astronomy, 2 vols.; Scientific Notices, 4 vols.; Biographical Notices, or *eloges*, 3 vols.; Scientific Memoirs, 2 vols.; Reports and Miscellanies, 1 vol. Some time will evidently be consumed in making the publication.

We propose now to glance at some of the leading incidents of Arago's life, to allude to his scientific labors, and finally to attempt an estimate of the position to which he is entitled among the discoverers and propagators of science. We shall derive from his memoirs of his youth sundry amusing or instructive passages, not destitute of interest for the most general reader.

Francois Arago was born February 26, 1786, in the commune of Estagel, where his father, though a licensed lawyer, made a livelihood from his own land by cultivating figs and grapes. The early years of the future philosopher gave no particular promise of eminence, though his education was not neglected. As Estagel was a halting place for troops in marching from the interior to the Pyrenees. Young Francois saw many soldiers and officers, which fact conspired with the Spanish invasion to make his tastes permanently warlike, as was frequently evidenced by his propensity to run away with departing troops. When seven years old, this temper nearly cost him his life, for then, on the occasion of a retreating party, comprising six Spanish fugitive soldiers, passing through the village, he armed himself with a lance and waited in ambush for the stragglers. He wounded the foremost one, and was only saved from a sabre cut in return by the timely onslaught of some peasants armed with pitchforks.

[illegible] this time, his father received an appointment as treasurer at Perpignan, whither he removed with his family. Francois was there fast becoming a devotee to music at the city college, when he chanced to encounter a young engineer officer, M. Cressac, whom he besports with the question how he reached eminence so young? "By graduating at the Polytechnic School," was the reply. He then told the lad how to procure admission there, and by so doing effectually knocked the French dramatists out of his head to give place to Legendre, Lacroix and Garnier. As good fortune would have it, a M. Raynal much aided the boy, he being a farmer who was wont to study Lagrange, Laplace and Prony in his kitchen—a rare theatre surely for transcendental mathematics. During this period, Arago, by mutilating the book cover of his Algebra, dug out a piece of counsel which he thinks exercised a great influence over his mind. It was an answer given by D'Alembert to a halting student of mathematics: "Go on, go on, and faith will come," acting on which hint, our military aspirant learned for the time to skip difficulties in faith, and then to return upon them from the front; when, he says, all became clear as by magic.

Thus, in a year and a half, the boy had mastered the Polytechnic admission course, and at sixteen was ready for examination, but he still spent some time in surcharging himself with mathematical lore, all of which was brought effectually into play when he came before Monge, the examiner, who passed from advising the poor Perpiguan lad not to be examined to embracing him as a newly found prodigy. In 1803 he entered the Polytechnic School, bringing with him more knowledge of mathematics than was required on leaving, though but little versed in physics and chemistry. Arago offers some interesting sketches of his school career, especially that of his examination by Legendre, and one in which he delineates the consternation of an "old fogy," Professor Hassenfratz, when a student whom he was proposing to toast, in answer to a question of the Professor, gravely denied ever having seen the moon; he admitted that he had heard it spoken of, but he had never seen it. There was then as much trouble about swearing allegiance in France, as of late years. The scene must have been sublime when the Polytechnic Governor was calling the roll to swear the students in allegiance to the Emperor: some responding I *swear it*, some, *present*, but young Brissot, "No, I take no oath of obedience to the Emperor." The Governor then ordered a detachment to arrest the youth; none moved; Brissot calmly exclaimed, "Tell me when you wish me to go; force not the students to disgrace themselves by laying hands on a comrade who has no wish to resist." In the morning following Brissot was expelled.

Arago was detached from the School to the Observatory at the instance of Poisson and Laplace. His impressions of the latter as a man, are not flattering. During one of his visits at his house Madame Laplace came and asked of her lord, "Please let me take the key of the sugar;" hence some inferences are obvious. Again, because Arago had taught Laplace's son an analytical method of Lagrange's, during a visit to him at the Observatory, the great geometer broke out into rude reproaches, which Arago ascribes to a prejudiced jealousy of the baldest and bitterest type.

Young Brissot, the expelled student, was no saint. He took to pistol practice and became an adept that he might make Napoleon his mark, and, as he thought, thus free France from a tyrant. He one day came to the Observatory and told Arago all his plans and resolves. He had arranged it all, had hired a room from the window of which he could send a ball through that massive head. Poor Arago was at his wit's end. He never thought of denouncing the young madbrain, but tried reasoning, appeal, going to his mother—and all in vain: he could only win delay. At last he tried art. Brissot wrote tales which Arago praised and encored, until by mingling praise and persausion he induced the young man to take a trip across the sea, and so saved Napoleon's life—perhaps. Brissot died after having placarded the walls of Paris with Bourbon restoration appeals.

On entering the Observatory, Arago joined Biot in experimenting on the refraction of gases, and thus was led freely to discuss with him a project of resuming Mechain's interrupted measurement of a meridian arc and extending it southward to the Belearic Isles. By the intervention of Laplace the two young geometers were commissioned and furnished for this work, to which they proceeded in 1806, with Rodriguez, a Spanish Commissioner. For six months Arago occupied a lone mountain peak watching for signals which would not show themselves. When at Valencia, in October, tidings of Jena arrived, the facts being precisely reversed: this led to a Spanish pronunciamento, if we may carry back this commonplace Mexican word. The true version of the battle was, however, received in time to effect a change in Spanish sentiment quite convenient for our geodetic hero.

While waiting Biot's arrival at Valencia, Arago visited the village on the site of old Saguntum. He there encountered the daughter of a French resident at Valencia, who, as all the hotels of the place were crowded, invited Arago to dine with her grandmother, which invitation was duly accepted. The young lady's affianced took this civility in such dudgeon, that she warned Arago to beware of waylaying on his return to Valencia. Having purchased pistols, he started back and informed his attendant, Isidro, of his pleasant anticipations. Isidro coolly rejoined that pistols were wholly superfluous, and that he could make his mule dispatch two, three or four men by the aid of a peculiar cry. Soon two men pounced on the mule's head and arrested the vehicle, at which crisis Isidro shouted *capitano*. The mule thereat reared erect, threw himself violently forward on the intruder, and rushed forward at a full gallop. Isidro first broke silence by asking if his mule was not better than pistols. Next day the Captain General, in talking with Arago, mentioned that a man had been found crushed on that route. A regiment of such mules would be a national treasure. From this anecdote we may infer that *capitano* is a word to be remembered by such as ride or drive mules.

At this date, Spain seems to have been peculiarly alive with brigands, as Arago's adventures fully prove. Fortunately for him, he unwittingly [illegible] shelter for night, at his station on a mountain summit near Cullera, to the chief of the band passing in this vicinity, and thus established terms of good fellowship which proved sufficient safeguard. On leaving that robber district, however, he had, while traveling late at night, quite a narrow escape from a band of less amiable temper, being led to a secure farmhouse, under the guidance of a light, which was burning because the farmer had that day killed a hog, and was thus busy with the consequent fatty rites. Arago expresses his acknowledgments to that hog for saving the life of a delegate of the Bureau of Longitudes.

The inhabitants of the several provinces, Catalonia, Valencia and Arragon, were found to bear so cordial a dislike towards each other as to make it almost impossible to employ them together. The shepherd class exhibited the traits of purely pastoral life, and their rural songs impressed Arago as superior to any others to be found in Europe. In 1807, the Inquisition was in such vigor at Valencia, that a sorceress was then and there duly tried, condemned, honeyed and feathered, whipped and processionized under its benevolent auspices, as Arago witnessed. Roast heretic, to be sure, had rather gone out of fashion, but the half-naked parading of a witch through the streets of a populous city, boasting of a celebrated University, shows a living zeal for religion which could scarcely fail of advancing Spain to its present peculiar preeminence.

Two Carthusian monks established a contraband acquaintance with Arago at the *Desierto de las palmas*, while he was occupying the adjacent summit. The disclosures of monkish life and of the confessional which this race of Saints volunteered, so disgusted Biot on one occasion that he gave free vent to his displeasure. The Carthusian thus interrupted retired in silence, believing himself suspected of being a spy; but he returned the next day with a musket to try his marksmanship on Biot. His devout colleague had, however, stolen a march on him, and arranged with Arago to intervene and mediate a peace; a plan which happily proved successful. Arago was in turn made very uncomfortable when attending mass, at which the older rogue while officiating, privately and before handing the sacramental cup, stopped to praise the quality of the wine, and to urge Arago to notice it well, and then to ask the Prior for some when he should dine with him. The communicant declined the cup, partly because he was so shocked, and partly because he suspected the wine was poisoned; a suspicion which the monk soon banished by deep libations. The right of asylum then exis'ed in all the Spanish cathedrals. At Barcelona, a highway robber and practiced assassin was thus seen by Arago, flourishing like a green bay tree in a comfortable cloister where he was dining at the time. The villain wore such a threatening manner that the right of asylum inspired the visitor with no peculiar confidence in his own safety. The ecclesiastical reminiscences of Arago in Spain end with the narration of a thwack on the face, which he had the honor to receive from the Archbishop of Valencia and General of Franciscans. With Biot and the French Consul, he had called on this worthy to secure his protection for their scientific operations. When they were leaving, the Archbishop's hand, unkissed by his comrades, almost knocked out poor Arago's teeth while he was performing the expected salutation; so blind was vengeance.

From Valencia, Arago went to Formentara, to determine its latitude, and by connecting Ivica, Minorca and Formentara, he determined a degree and a half of the parallel by means of a single triangle. He went thence to Minorca to observe latitude and azimuth. Just then, the French entered Spain, and the signs of hostilities soon manifested themselves. The populace suspected Arago of some agency in assisting an apprehended invasion by means of his station lights, but he escaped disturbance till an insurrection was roused by an order which Napoleon transmitted through Berthemie, directing the Spanish fleet to repair to Toulon. Berthemie escaped to the castle of Belver, and the mob rushed on towards Arago's station. Forewarned of what was coming, he put on a disguise and went out to meet the crowd on the road along which they were advancing. As he talked Minorcan perfectly, and urged the men to go ahead, he in company with a Spanish friend passed unsuspected. After sundry incidents, he reached Belver Castle on the full run and hotly pursued, but found safety within by patiently listening to the old Governor's hydropathic theories. While here his friend Rodiguez unwittingly sent him a newspaper containing an affecting narrative of the hanging of Berthemien and himself. Despite some amiable regrets for his premature fate expressed in the narrative, he found in the massacre of 350 Frenchmen, and in all the circumstances of the case, abundant cause of apprehension. Through the aid of Rodiguez, arrangements were made by which Arago and Berthemie succeeded in effecting their escape in a small vessel, which finally landed them at Algiers. After some adventures here, the most amusing of which was a trick of his sentinel, in giving him a hedgehog for a bedfellow, the two Frenchmen, furnished with false Austrian passports, left in an Algerine vessel, with 14 small guns, for Marseilles. A *wrong of search* on an American vessel, and a levy of tribute in the shape of tea, coffee and sugar, was one incident of this voyage. When in the Gulf of Lyons, and near Marseilles, a Spanish cruiser captured the vessel and took it as a prize to Rosas, for violating a paper blockade. The captives were stored in a windmill, and Arago underwent a curious examination, the sole object of which was to make him out the owner of the ship, and thus in some way to insure its condemnation. He here appealed to a Capt. George Eyre, of the British Navy, who failed duly to claim Arago under an Admiralty safe conduct which he had, and thus omitted a grave duty.

The Spanish authorities, failing to find adequate ground for immediate condemnation of the vessel, sent the captives to a casemate in the fortress of Rosas. Here dry bread and rice, with no means for cooking it, were their fare, until by selling a watch for 60 francs, which Arago had received from his father, the company was enabled to get its own rations. Their watch was afterwards encountered by Arago's father, before his son's return to [illegible] and was regarded as proof of it[illegible] [illegible]rer's death. [illegible] hung [illegible] Ricked Rosas, the commander [illegible] required for [illegible]dence, and the captives were removed to a chapel, where they were guarded by parties detailed from the surrounding villages. By freely conversing with his guards, Arago so fully got the run of village matters that he won the reputation of being a certain apothecary's son, who had gone to America some years before to seek his fortune. This apothecary's sister visited him, and after an affectionate recognition which believed no negations, she went home, and thenceforth habitually sent comfortable breakfasts to the two Frenchmen. The church was soon converted into a magazine, and the prisoners were next immured in a dark receptacle in the small fort near the harbor entrance. This was shortly required as a retreat for part of the garrison retiring before the French attack. The captives were then sent to the harbor of Palamos, where they were shut up in hulks with some liberty on shore. Here Arago formed an acquaintance with the mother of Louis Phillippe, then an exile of fear because thirty-two shells had been thrown from the fortress into her house at Figueras. The hardships of bad and scanty fare still pursued the unfortunate captives.

At last a commission came from Girone to examine into the ownership of the vessel. All progressed in the usual Spanish style, when a Mahomedan sailor was called, and the Judge, in spite of full warning, would swear the man on a cross, made by the finger and thumb. On comprehending this, the Mussulman began to spit at the offensive sign with the vehemence of a South American lama, and thus brought the session to an abrupt close. A conspicuous change marked the spirit of the next day's proceedings. The fact was that the Dey of Algiers had received an account of the detention of this vessel, and the consequent death of one of the lions on board which he had sent as a present to Napoleon. This so forcibly touched the potentate that he demanded an indemnity, and threatened instant war if the vessel was not released. Spain had then quite enough on her hands without adding this item, so a prompt order for release had been sent to Girone and thence to Palamos, which cut short the proceedings of this Commission. Spain always does justice when she is compelled.

The liberated captives resumed their voyage, and were again in sight of the hills around Marseilles, when a very violent storm drove them far to the South again, and on Dec. 5, they found themselves at Bougie. Frightened at the prospect of a three months' delay at that port, Arago and Berthemie resolved on a land trip to Algiers, in spite of strong assurances of its great danger. With a native escort they set out, and, after encountering a series of adventures, and making a spurious profession of the Moslem faith, they reached Algiers in safety and destitution. The Dey who had secured the release of their former transport had since been beheaded, and a new one had been chosen in his stead, who had once been an undertaker in the mosques. The new monarch was so much more devoted to the harem than to the State, that he was soon promoted to the gallows by a new insurrection, on which occasion the Jews in crowds, with their valuables, sought shelter at the Consulates. No crimes committed between days were ever punished, the local rule for interregnums being a general impunity.

Arago's residence in Algiers afforded him good opportunities for observing the social peculiarities of the place, some of which he has recorded. The bath slaves maintained their national and sectional animosities so fiercely, that one day during Arago's stay, two parties of them engaged in a political fight, using their chains as weapons, and thus overwhelming several of their number. As an illustration of a style of Medical practice, original at least, he says that the sentinel for the French Consulate one day fired a pistol-ball into his own arm to cure it of a rheumatic pain. There was no security from insult and outrage in the streets except in being escorted by one of the Consulate janisaries, or when accompanied by a most remarkable man called Father Joshua, who had lived there half a century, so eminently devoted to all good and virtuous ministries to the Slaves of all nations and to aiding the Musselmans with his entire resources during visitations of pestilence, that he succeeded in conquering religious hatred and winning universal homage and respectful greetings from every one, including even the mosque attendants.

A conversation on polygamy between Arago and Rais Braham the Captain of the long detained ship, while they were fellow captives, is so pertinent to Utah affairs that we will present it in full.

"How can you consent," said Arago, "to marry a girl you have never seen, who may turn out excessively ugly and in no wise the beauty of your dreams?"

"We always first procure information about them from women serving as domestics in the public baths. The Jewesses are in this case also very useful go-betweens."

"How many wives have you?

"I have four, the number authorized by the Koran."

"Do they live together on good terms?"

"Ah! Sir, my house is a hell! I never go in without finding them in the door or at the foot of the stairs; there each wants me first to hear her complaints against her companions. I am going to pronounce a blasphemy, but I believe our holy religion ought to prohibit multiplicity of wives to any one who is not rich enough to give each one a house by herself."

"But since the Koran permits you to repudiate even legitimate wives, why do you not send back three to their relatives?"

"Why? because it would ruin me! On the day of marriage a dowry is stipulated with the father of the girl to be married, and half of it is then paid. The other half becomes due the day the wife is repudiated. I should therefore have to pay three half dowries if I should send back three of my wives. I ought to correct my error in saying just now, that my four wives never agreed. Once they were united in a sentiment of common hatred. In going through the market, I had purchased a young ne[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

BOSTON.

Weather—Camp Lincoln—Gov. Washburn—Rebuking the Military—Boston Bay and its Islands—The Common—The Public Gardens—British Deserters Protected.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

BOSTON, Sunday, Aug. 13, 1854.

The weather has grown cool for some days past, and people have recovered from the perspiring torpors in which they lately found themselves, with the glass simmering at fever heat, in the tenth decade. The prevalent disease—I approve the ancient fashion of avoiding the use of ill-omened words—is subsiding, as I hear; for I never read a paragraph on the subject now. Your late article on preventives was a very reassuring one, and I have several times, within the past week, taken the thing in time and got over it. The reason the complaint has gone down here is, I think, that we don't use much green stuff—Massachusetts, in fact, having hardly any vegetables at all. If you wish to venture on a turnip, as a milder order of esculent, you must pay two cents for a very small one, and then find it cannot be cut with a knife after boiling. It is to be hoped, seeing the sickness can't stay always, that the action of the Reciprocity Treaty will enable the good people of the British Provinces to send something decent and plentiful into those miserable, hard-bound markets of Bostonia. But, as I was saying—the heat has subsided, and the troops at Camp Lincoln have had rather a pleasant exercise of three days. Some of our papers denounce the thimble-rigging, gambling and drinking of the occasion; and if these things had reference to a conventicle meeting, instead of a camp, the moralists would have reason. But it was always the way in camps, which are not very good schools of morality; and so at Quincy, the mob of little swindlers manœuvered against society, too, and seized all the possible advantages of their several games. A wicked world, indeed, but the people of Boston enjoyed the camp, nevertheless, and went out in vast numbers to swelter in the fresh air of the country. The camp was very convenient to the railway. Perhaps if it were pitched in a more out-of-the-way place, there would have been less of that opprobious enjoyment for which some of the journals are disposed to condemn all such encampments. But that's no affair of mine. Those *wapenschaws*, however, are excellent institutions, with all their faults. They first made the nation, and will help to preserve it, in greater storms, perhaps, than it has hitherto weathered. It is reported that Hon. C. F. ADAMS, owner of the camp ground, is about to proceed against the General for going on it without permission. This is not very likely. On the termination of the encampment, Gov. WASHBURN, Commander-in-Chief, condemned the conduct of the officers and privates of some companies of the 5th Regiment of Artillery and a company of Light Infantry, who had indulged in some very festive effusion on the 19th ult., when the Montgomery Guards were in this neighborhood. Those companies are the Columbian Artillery, the Bay State Artillery and the Sarsfield Guards. No doubt our armed citizens should keep all their belligerent energies for the common enemy, whoever that may be, and the rebuke was a very fair one. "Why, soldiers, why behave so very jolly, boys?" People do say that the Governor had half an eye to the favor of the Know-Nothing *vehmegericht* in setting forth his order. But even so, the admonition was a very good admonition; and it should be remembered that the first military virtue is discipline. On the other hand, that stain on the effervescent companies will come out. A certain kind of brush would be sure to remove it. If those Columbians and Sarsfields did gesticulate somewhat too much on an overpowering Celtic occasion or so, they always show themselves the steady defenders of the Constitution, when foolish people would trample on it or see it trampled; and this is something of a set off, as the world goes.

A couple of steamers carry people daily from an inaccessible sort of wharf, away from this hot peninsula down into the Bay; which open place and the Common are the only great things in this part of the world. I don't hold the fire alarm in such very high account. The trip into this historic bay of many islands is very pleasant—or should be. But everything shows how badly enjoyment is understood here. The islets are attractive, breezy places, with fine, pebbly strands, and wildish little rocks and green fields, and slopes, and the tides of the health-giving sea rising and flowing round them, and white sails moving forever up and down. But all these capabilities, which, if improved, would make the Estuary a beautiful affair, lie uncared for. The islands look miserably bare; there is scarcely a tree on any of them, and no sign of neatness or improvement. They lie in the midst of the sea, yet within sight of the dim cupola of Beacon Hill—offering double advantages, which one would think the business people could not overlook. But they are overlooked; and on the most populous of them, you hardly see anything more than a huge timber house,—with an octagon on the roof,—where people in crowds follow the Summer enjoyments—where they are barracked and numbered and marshaled, and fed in brigades—gonged (endursably,) to their meals, and gonged (fiendishly) out of bed in the morning. I look on these dwellings as most terrible. There is one on a sand-mound, with a white-washed, hospital appearance, and blackened windows, and this invariably has a bad effect on me, whenever I am not quite well in my health. No tree is in the place, nor anything green. The sun glares down on it, like an enemy; and I once had a strange idea that a burning glass would finish the concern in half an hour. And yet you see people rushing into it. No mere lounging, transient visiter, has any business in these dreadful, well-ordered caravansaries; he interferes with the regular arrangements, and can't be treated satisfactorily; while the money that he must pay for things tends to injure that cheerfulness of mind which everyone wishes to carry about with him. You read in books of inns, cheerful houses of entertainment, scattered about places of public resort, where people may step in and sit down and get a variety of edibles and beverages, everything they want, at a short notice and on easy terms; and you are sometimes insane enough to look for such things. But here—and I glance austerely over all the region round about—you find nothing of the kind, (begging pardon of the eulogistic newspaper tourists,) but vast, isolated, glaring edifices, puffed in the journals, where Summer business is put through with a rush, and where you feel as if you were no longer yourself but part of a routine, and carried along a stream with a great many others. The Anglo-Saxons of this part of the world are genuine descendants of the English of FROISSART's time, and amuse themselves as tristfully and heavily as their forbears did on the gay golden fields of Ardre; and I don't wonder that the unsatisfied hearts of thousands drive them from such a course of things to the free and easy air of back-shops and cellars, and steamer bunks, for opportunities of genial effusion. If the people of London, Paris, Berlin or Rome, had this bay of ours at their doors, they would make it a different sort of place. It would become gay with trees, dwellings, parterres, bathing houses, numerous places of entertainment, ferry-boats and so forth; and men would crowd there to be cheerful and grow healthy and promote the cheerfulness and health of their households, thinking all the time of real enjoyment, and unaffected by that snobbish yearning for the elegant and the genteel which spreads such a hypocritical varnish over our very amusements. They manage these things better in France—in spite of the censorship.

As if this neglect of the fair islets was not bad enough, people have recently proposed to abolish the Common, and build on it. But Boston, without its Park, would be but a dreary city of notions. Let her cherish the Frog-Pond—it is the best thing she has as yet. On any hot day the Common wins a blessing from every one who sits in its green umbrage and mops his face. The Public Garden, as it is called, is undergoing the improvement of having its surface raised. But it will not equal the Common for half a century—till trees have grown along its walks. As matters stand now, and have stood, the Garden belies its name, for it has long been a very unfragrant place. Beyond it lies the Back Bay—the reservoir and receptacle in which a thousand sewers empty themselves. The air of the place is therefore bad, and when the wind is from the West the Bay gives, what Justice used to weigh out in BEAUMONT and FLETCHER's time, "a main stink"—saving New-York's presence; and such will be its condition till the Bay be covered in, and a great underground channel be made, connecting freely with the tide water. The present generation need not hope to enjoy the Garden. They must stay up about the old Elm, and have a greater number of seats arranged round the Frog Pond than are to be found there at present.

The U. S. Commissioner here has given the soldiers, PRITCHARD and CAREY, charged with having deserted from the British Regiment to which they belonged, and robbed it of about $700, at Cape Breton, the benefit of a technicality. He did not allow that their act was a robbery, as charged; it was only a larceny—vital distinction—and the men are not to go back. Of course we can see how the Commissioner's good-natured decision had reference to the fate which menaced the unfortunate men on their being surrendered. They are now in custody for the larceny, and will be tried here. We do not seem to be in a fraternizing mood towards John Bull just now. We beat his protegés at San Juan, and we protect his thievish deserters in Boston. No wonder the dock yard people of Charlestown as well as elsewhere should be so busy with their great steam frigates.

MAT. BRAMBLE.

THE CATSKILLS.

Loiterings and Meditations among the Catskill Mountains.

LAUREL HOUSE, IN THE CATSKILLS, Saturday, Aug. 12, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

At these heights,—in these silences, with the clouds beneath you, and above you trees that in VIRGIL's phrase strive to strike the sky with their lofty tops—the ordinary language of human life—of credit-profit-and-loss life especially—seems the dialect of another, and, in more senses than one, of a lower world. Unfortunately, a man brings his soul with him wherever he comes, and Wall-street on the Mountain is Wall street in New-York. As I write this, I am looking down the gorge, below the Falls, and a man is by my side who cannot descend three hundred feet by the most rural of staircases, to see the water precipitate itself from such a height, because he must "get back home again" to attend to his pigs. So the language of Wall-street and the dialect of the swineherd are of one family. The broker to his bonds, and the pig-keeper to his porkers. For within a hundred yards stands a Wall-street broker, who told me in distinct phrase, and without a blush, that the great pleasure of the Catskills is freedom from musquitoes and a cool temperature,—but he must get back to-day. He arrived here this morning.

Considering such individualities philosphically, I am thrown into some bewilderment. SHAKSPEARE teaches us that

"Nature is made better by no mean,
But Nature makes that mean,"

and

"Art itself is Nature."

But PLATO insists on the agency of Nature in all cases—the worse as well as the better,—and PLATO is right. If she makes the good, she makes the bad, or what seems to us the bad, also. So, we must grant, that Nature made the swine-herd and the broker just what they are. But she brings also to life, snakes, aligators, rats, wolves, and the swine that are tended by the honest swine-herd. Why not, then, a Wall-street broker, who is not moved by mountain or any other scenery, but whose soul is deposited in an iron safe, along with specie and paper bills? Nature produces such men as she produces a NEWTON. If for nothing else, they are good for contrast. What should we know of light but for darkness? What of sweet, but for sour? What of heat, but for cold? What of a prodigal, but for a miser? What of a genuine honest man, with noble faculties, but for a money-broker? Let us thank Nature for her contrasts.

If anything new could be said of the Catskills, after IRVING, COOPER, BRYANT, WILLIS, Miss MARTINEAU, COLE the artist, and GEORGE CURTIS, I would essay something. They are always new to the man who has the seeing eye. So many men's eyes are dim, lack-lustre globes of glass! But human speech is so limited, when it conveys thought, (it rushes like a mountain stream in Winter with words of no wisdom,) that stereotyped phrases are soon exhausted and while my soul is stirred to its inmost recesses, I lack the power to articulate a new expression.

I must say, however, that the Mountain House, as a resort for men who have souls distinct from their animal instincts, is a delusion and a snare. Only conceive fashion on the summit of the Catskills; only conceive gambling on the summit of the Catskills; ten-pin alleys, with the excitement of "ten-strikes," and closely contested games. A billiard table also. Are there not bowling and billiard saloons in the cities? Do not ladies dress well and look pretty, with rouged cheeks, in Broadway? Oh, ye lofty peaks and shelving precipices, —forest crowned heights, from three to four thousand feet above the ocean,—gorges, solemn, silent in your grandeur, tremendous halting-places of the Creator, when he moves over this planet to see that his work is still good, as at the first day,—moves over it as mist and sunshine, and in checkered shadows,—were ye made and endowed with wondrous beauty but for this, that fops should play billiards, that sporting-men should roll ten-pins, and that ladies should rouge here? Query, Is HUMBOLDT correct? Which is the higher species in the scale of creation—man or the ape?

I left the Mountain House in disgust. Let all fashionable people resort there. May they never profane the rural quietude where Laurel House, on the brink of the Catskill Falls, overlooks one of the most beautiful 'mountain scenes in all the States. Hither artists come in crowds—authors also. Here was COOPER's, IRVING's place of study, before the *Pioneers* and *Rip Van Winkle* were written. Their autographs in the hotel-book are still preserved. Rip's stone is almost within sight. Sleepy Hollow is just below. The bowling alley of HENDRICK HUDSON and his crew is visible, and often, in the thunder storms, the echoes give back the striking of the balls. And you are right over the brink of the rushing torrent, which Leather-Stocking said was "a spot to make a man solemnize." And you see "the High Peak and the Round-top, which lay back, like a father and mother among their children, seeing they are far above all the other hills." And there is the fall itself, where still, in old Natty Bumpo's words, "the water comes crooking and winding among the rocks, first so slow that a trout could swim in it, and then starting and running just like any creater that wanted to make a far spring, till it gets to where the mountain divides like the cleft hoof of a deer, leaving a deep hollow for the brook to tumble into. The first pitch is nigh two hundred feet, and the water looks like flakes of driven snow afore it touches the bottom; and there the stream gathers itself together again for a new start, and maybe flutters over fifty feet of flat rock, before it falls for another hundred, when it jumps about from shelf to shelf, first turning this-a-way and then turning that-a-way, striving to get out of the hollow, till it finally comes to the plain." This is COOPER's description, put into Leather-Stocking's mouth, and it is very accurate.

But no words can describe the indescribable; and the skill of the best artist fails in the attempt to convey the reality to canvas. TURNER would have succeeded in portraying the gorge, on a misty morning, when the clouds roll between the opposing sides of the valley, in huge masses; but the rocks, the colors in the distance, the alternations of light and shadow,—he could have done little with them. And the soul—oh, the soul of the place must be wanting in all pictures. Words—prose or poem—pencil and brush, paper and canvas, are but the painful failure of a dumb man's attempt to speak.

To-morrow we shall join a party for the ascent of the High Peak. It is somewhat of an adventure. The distance is ten perpendicular miles, with no sort of a road, and we must camp out on the summit all night. Blankets and overcoats are desiderata down here, in a well-built room over 3,500 feet above the Hudson. So we expect to find it bleak a thousand or thirteen hundred feet above. We shall make a magnificent fire, for fuel is cheap—is to be had not for the asking, but for the trouble of getting. Bears exist here, but are not likely to visit us. If they do, woe betide them. Rattlesnakes we intend to catch. Panthers are sometimes seen here in the Fall, and wild-cats are not innumerous, even at this season. Wolves departed twenty years since with the deer. The deer are returning, but the wolves are absent, though they howl o'nights in Delaware County. There are still materials enough here for a romance, and game, of the wildest sort, sufficient for a daring sportsman.

I repeat, let the fashionable people go to the Mountain House, but let the men and women of intellect come hither. The view from the plateau of the Mountain House is beyond the capabilities of speech, but it is barely two miles distant, and can be seen every day, at the expense of walking over. But here is the grandeur and the glory. Here you are in the inmost heart of the mountains. Here you have the grandeur of mountain landscape, of mountain storms. Here you are not of the world, though in the world. Here you retire from temporalities and dwell with the sublime and the eternal. But you must use the feet that God made you to walk with. Only use them, and your brain becomes active, and your body renews its youth.

Having reached the eminence on which the Mountain House is situated, all you have to do is to inquire the way to the Falls. The distance is barely two miles, along the most rural, picturesque woodland path it is possible to conceive. The wood pecker in the day, and the whip-poor-will in the evening, afford you constant music. The robin sings his best. But by no means omit warm clothing; for, not far distant, the ice remains all the Summer long, and the thermometer rises high when it reaches 62°. Properly equipped, you are prepared to enjoy excursions, and to pity your City friends with the thermometer at 80° or 90°. Let me add also, for the benefit of economical people, that the expense of living at the Falls is only seven dollars a week, while at the Mountain House it is two dollars and a half a day.

THE CITY HALL BELL-RINGER.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

ROUTLEDGE'S CHEAP BOOKS. GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & CO., London, and No. 18 Beekman street, New-York.

This firm has been astonishing Londoners and the rest of mankind with the marvellous cheapness at which they can afford popular books for their Railway and other libraries. They print them on good paper, with a clean handsome type, do them up in stiff board covers in fancy colors and designs by ALFRED CROWQUILL, at one or two shillings each. In this style they brought out for one shilling all of the best of COOPER's novels, HAWTHORNE's, IRVING's, EMERSON's, MAYO's, Miss WETHERILL's, Mrs. STOWE's, WARE's, BANCROFT's and HILDRETH's works, as well as many English works. Such of these as are not prohibited by our copyright laws can be obtained here at the same price as in London, and we are not surprised to see the CROWQUILL covers quite common in our Railway carriages. We have just received ROUTLEDGE's last batch. It consists of

The Roving Englishman, reprinted from *Household Words*,—one of the most popular serials in that most popular weekly. The author dedicates to WM. HENRY WILLS, Esq., as "small proof of very great regards," and his jottings have already been translated into many different languages.

Hochelaga; Or, England in the New World, by GEORGE WARBURTON, (author of *The Crescent and the Cross*,) fifth edition revised, 1854; which is already pretty well known here through American editions.

The *Electric Telegraph of Fun*, edited and illustrated by ALFRED CROWQUILL, being a collecting, writing out and sewing together of all sorts of jokes, puns, bon-mots, good sayings, ludicrous stories and jolly experiences, some of which seem fresh and new, but more of them have seen the face of much type before now. A pleasant thing for one who is utterly out of thought to catch up for a minute, and invaluable for such papers as are wont to fill up empty spaces in their columns with jokes, *vice* news which may be scarce in hot weather.

Matrimonial Shipwrecks is a story in two volumes, by ANNETTE MARIA MAILLARD. From glimpsing into it, and from the report of a good judge in such matters, we conclude the authoress has learned well the art of making novels—drawing the interest along from the first, and starting the curiosity anew with each chapter, yet sustaining it all to the very last; bringing with the catastrophe all the minor *denouements* out only at the end. These two are bound into one volume with a cloth cover.

LYTTON's *Last of the Barons*.—BULWER's first attempt in historical romance upon English ground, is another of the "railway" series.

ROUTLEDGE's *American Hand-book and Tourist's Guide through the United States*, is a very useful volume intended for English travelers here. It is not unpleasant reading, giving us at once a view of the States through English spectacles, and is well adapted to teach Yankees what really there is to be seen on our routes of travel, and at our places of public resort, which is peculiarly American. From the hurried look we have taken of it we conclude that it is sufficiently full, posted to the present time, and accurate.

PEWISCOPES; OR, CURRENT SUBJECTS EXTEMPORANEOUSLY TREATED. By WILLIAM ELDER. New-York: J. C. DERBY.

A book of nearly 400 pages, made up of short things that were first published in PUTNAM's, GRAHAM's and SARTAIN's monthlies, in the *National Era*, the Philadelphia *Daily Republic*, the *Liberty Herald*, *Ashton's Gazette*, the *Youth's Friend*, and the Philadelphia *Register*. They are all arranged under the heads, "Characters and Tales," "Slashy," "Fancy," "Politico-Economical," and "Religious." They make a handsome volume, certainly, but some will question whether they make "a book."

To have written a book is not so great a thing as it was once. The public have learned to feel that a thing is not necessarily valuable because it has handsome binding and plain reading inside. They have become accustomed to liking to see the pleasant things they read in the newspaper folded and sewed into small volumes which they can buy if they choose, and lend or read, as their desire may be. It is doubtful if the writing of *books as such* is not passing away. Whatever is written is so much more readily and punctually put before the public through the medium of the newspaper than of the bound volume, that we question if a little while hence most treatises will not go through a first edition in the newspaper, and through its future editions only *vid* the book-publishers. In this view, we have no disposition to complain of Mr. Editor for doing what he wills with his own. He better knows than we whether his "Slashings," &c., made such an impression on their first utterance as to warrant their republication. We wish him success, and do not doubt that he will find it. Criticism is no longer a three-headed dog sitting at the gate of a region which has a much better reputation than it deserves, bad as that reputation is. Nor yet is Cerberus dead. He lets all *enter*, but none *return* alive through his guarded gate. And that is the worst of authorship. If a man writes a dull, a stupid, or a bad book, the fact is recorded, and no atonement of his will ever blot it out. When once the publisher sends out the advertisement, "*Just Published*," the unhappy author can never undo his work, however much he may be ashamed thereafter. But the newspaper shrouds under its namelessness its foolish contributors, and, except always for the editor-in-chief, their follies are not matter of record. Repentance for this is only a pleasant theme. But your [illegible] on account to allow [illegible]

LECTURES ON THE PRODUCTS OF ART AND SCIENCE. By Dr. WHEWELL, Prof. OWEN, Dr. PLAYFAIR and others. New-York: A. S. BARNES & CO.

We only wonder that this excellent volume has not been reproduced here long ago. It has enjoyed the reputation of being the best digested account of the progress of the arts as shown in the Great Exhibition in London. The lectures were delivered before the "Society of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce," at the suggestion of Prince ALBERT. The lecturers and their subjects were as follows:

Dr. WHEWELL, on the general bearing of the Great Exhibition on the progress of art and science.

Sir HENRY T. DE LA BECHE, on mining, quarrying, and Metallurgical processes and products.

Professor OWEN, on the raw materials from the animal kingdom.

Dr. LYON PLAYFAIR, on the chemical principles involved in the manufactures of the Great Exhibition.

JACOB BELL, Esq., on the Chemical and Pharmaceutical processes and products.

Professor LINDLEY, on substances used as food.

Professor SOLLY, on vegetable substances used in the arts and manufactures.

Professor WILLIS, on machines and tools for working in metal, wood, and other materials.

JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., on Philosophical instruments and processes, as represented in the great exhibition.

HENRY HENSMAN, Esq., on Civil Engineering and Machinery generally.

Prof. BOYLE, on the Arts and Manufactures of India.

Capt. WASHINGTON, R. N., on the progress of Naval Architecture, and on Life-boats.

From which table it will be seen that the volume is a collection of monographs from the pens of "specialists," upon the topics of Art and Science, that none could treat better than they. Mr. BARNES deserves thanks for his enterprise in bringing this excellent volume before the American public.

FRUITS AND FARINACEA THE PROPER FOOD OF MAN. By JOHN SMITH. With Notes and Illustrations by R. T. TRALL, M. D. From the Second London Edition. New York: FOWLERS & WELLS. pp 314.

JOHN SMITH attempts to prove from history, anatomy, physiology, and chemistry, that the original, natural, and best diet for man is derived from the vegetable kingdom. Of course, he does not succeed, but none have come nearer to success, and no text book of vegetarianism embraces more facts or better collated ones than does this. If a man goes through the world, eating nothing but fruits and farinacea, he ought, out of respect to the world, whose judgment he refuses to be governed by, to have a reason for his oddity. Here, well set down and in proper order, he may find all and singular his reasons. For authorities he shall find the incidental opinions of MOSES and MOCHUS, HIPPOCRATES and HIERONYMUS the Egyptian, CELSUS and the mute witnesses of the Chaldean Monuments. For exemplars, some of the noblest and some of the most hair-brained of strange fellows. For arguments the recorded experiments of some men whose excellent sense on other points is well calculated to stagger us on this, and the sentiments of others, whose most serious declarations are not worth a straw. A profusion of wood engravings, and a handsome colored lithograph of fruits, illustrate the volume; and, when the author comes to particularize what is "the best food of man," he dwells with such an unction upon some dishes, and so minutely describes their manufacture, that we feel no objection ourselves to be vegetarians at their dinner hour, providing only that their hour for dining is so innocently early as not to interfere with our "regular meals." The book is published in the neat, substantial, and every way creditable style of the FOWLERS & WELLS. Of course, it will have a ready sale.

THE AMERICAN COTTAGE BUILDER. A Series of Designs, Plans and Specifications, from $300 to $20,000, for Homes for the People. By JOHN BULLOCK, Architect, &c. STRINGER & TOWNSEND.

To him who, proposing to retire from city life, to enjoy life and love in a cottage, looks for a comfortable place wherein to shelter him and his, this book will prove a great help. Mr. BULLOCK is a writer who is thoroughly in love with his theme, and hence he has given us an infinite variety of suggestions in regard to the proper ways of doing things. As to his promise of plans which shall cost, when realized, no more than $200, or $500, or $900, they will do very well for exceedingly modest and unambitious folks. But when his specifications aspire to $2,000, and from this to $20,000, it will be hard if everybody cannot find something to suit him. The hints in reference to the construction of different styles of cottage-dwellings, the laying-out of gardens, and adaptation of plans to situations, are worth remembering. Among the numerous illustrations are views of the new style of Octagon Cottage, projected by Mr. O. S. FOWLER, the Phrenologist, and of which one has been built, and is now occupied by that gentleman in Dutchess County.

CHOICE STORIES FROM DICKENS' HOUSEHOLD WORDS. Second Series. Auburn: ALDEN, BEARDSLEY & Co. New-York: JAMES C. DERBY.

A portrait of DICKENS fronts the title-page—DICKENS as he was before he wrote *Oliver Twist*, and was worshipped by our silly citizens on moving up to the Carlton House. From which, and from the fact that the "*Household Words*" are DICKENS', it may be inferred, probably without truth however, that these stories are from his pen. We do not know, indeed, that they are not. They are all good though—quite as good, very possibly, as if his name were autographically signed to each. Following is the list of stories included in this Second Series: The Young Advocate, The Last of a Long Line, The Gentleman Beggar, Evil is wrought out by want of thought, Bed, The house of Woodruffe the Gardener, The Watch-drops, and An Excellent Opportunity. The Series is to be continued. Purchasers of this volume who did not see the former one will be puzzled to account for the running title of "*Pearl Fishing*," which is here nowhere explained.

LINGARD'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND. 6th volume. Boston: PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co. New-York: EVANS & DICKERSON.

This edition—a new one, as enlarged by Dr. LINGARD shortly before his death—is to be completed in thirteen volumes, of which the sixth is before us. Mechanically, they are gotten up in beautiful style. The volumes are 16mo., of about 400 pages each, and illustrated each with one fine engraving, at least. The table of contents is very full, and each item noted has a reference to the page on which it may be found. Over each right-hand page is a title of its contents, the year on which the recorded events occurred, and over each left, the name of the reigning King and the current chapter. The chronology is still more definitely marked, by the months and days set down in the margin. This sixth volume includes from the accession to the death of King HENRY VIII. No better opportunity is afforded, of course, for the learned Doctor to show his devotion to the Church of Rome than here, where the early history of the Protestant Reformation in England can so easily be construed into a history of the vices of the wayward monarch.

DANIEL BOONE AND THE HUNTERS OF KENTUCKY. By W. H. BOGART. Auburn and Buffalo: MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN. 390 pages, 16mo. Illustrated.

We have often wished for just such a narrative as this;—a compilation of the authenticated facts in the career of the Great Pioneer of the West written up into a connected history. Mr. BOGART is just the man we would have chosen for the task, and he has amply met the demand of our wish. The style is simple and classical. The subject furnishes a profusion of incidents of the sort of which Fiction cannot present any as strange without lying open to the charge of exaggeration. It was a much-needed work, and fills a gap in our history. We give thanks to the author for his service, and to the publishers for the handsome manner in which they have brought out the results of his labors.

LEGENDS AND RECORDS, CHIEFLY HISTORICAL. By CHARLES B. TAYLOR. New-York: STANFORD & SWORDS.

The reader of any of the admirable works of Rev. Mr. TAYLOR will thank the American publishers for producing a new one from his pen. The character of these *Legends and Records* may be easily discovered from the following list of contents: Edgar of Middlemarch—Wat Tyler—The Lady Lisle—The Gaberlunzie Gue—The Lady Russell—The Son, and Heir—The Lowly Lady—Fulgentius and Mata—Anecdote of George the Third—The Bible in Spain—Anne of Cleves—A Vision of Conscience—and The Story of Fiesco.

THY ATONEMENT OF CHRIST AND THE JUSTIFICATION OF THE SINNER. Published by the American Tract Society.

This volume is a compilation and arrangement into chapters of the writings of Rev. ANDREW FULLER upon the subject of the Atonement. It makes one of the best treatises upon the most interesting question that the public has been presented with. That no violence is done to the thought or doctrine of this eminent divine, is sufficiently evident from the fact that the compiler is the editor of the last American edition of Mr. FULLER's complete works. Clergymen, Biblical scholars, theological students, indeed all thoughtful persons will find this a valuable study on the doctrines of Christ's Atonement and the Justification of Sinners.

GUIDO AND JULIUS: By THOLUCK. Translated from the German by JOS. EDWARDS RYLAND, with an introductory preface by Dr. JOHN PYE SMITH. Boston: GOULD & LINCOLN. New-York: EVANS & DICKERSON.

This little work of that excellent and learned Lutheran, Professor THOLUCK, who run the guantlet of the stoutest German Rationalism from 1826 till it was no longer formidable at Halle, was penned not less than 30 years ago. The first part of it was published in the *American Biblical Repository*, some years since; the second part never has been published here until now. This translation appeared in England in 1836. The American editor probably judges correctly that its republication here in 1854, is more timely than it would have been 18 years ago. As to the *Guido and Julius* itself, it is enough to commend it to those who have no acquaintance whatever with it, to note the names that appear on its title as given above.

OUTLINES OF HISTORY ILLUSTRATED BY NUMEROUS GEOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL NOTES, AND MAPS. By MARCUS WILSON. School Edition. New York: IVISON & PHINNEY.

It is by means of the text-book of the school-room that most of our people get their notions of history. Many who would blush to confess it, learn more history at school than after they have left it. The kind of text-book used then is a matter of much importance. We are happy to believe from the examination we have given this one that it is not unworthy to take its place as such. The volume is a large 16mo. of 600 pages.

NOW-A-DAYS. New-York: T. L. MAGAGNOS & CO.

An anonymous volume, that attempts, not unsuccessfully, to sketch life as seen principally in the Maine backwoods. There is much naturalness in the scenes depicted. No one will be the worse for reading the book.

SUBSTANCES AND SHADOWS; OR, PHASES OF EVERY DAY LIFE. By EUNICE WELLMONT Boston: JOHN P. JEWETT & Co. New-York: EVANS & DICKERSON.

A volume made up of brief and readable sketches on all sorts of every day topics. They are good in their line, and quite suggestive.

Violent Storm—Trees Blown Down—Narrow Escape of a Railway Train.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Leader, Aug. 12.

A violent storm swept over the country between Bedford and Macedonia on Thursday evening, blowing seventeen good-sized trees across the track of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad. The evening down train, Conductor MALONEY, ran into the first tree about two miles south of Bedford, there being no storm below, and the engineer not dreaming of one, did not perceive the tree until he was close upon it. He reversed his engine, and sprang off before the collision; the fireman knew nothing of it until the tree was struck; he was thrown back upon the tender. The momentum of the train broke the tree square off like a pipe-stem, throwing each end from the track; the tops of other trees were brushed aside or run over. The collision bent the cow-catcher down, and forced it back under the axle of the forward trucks. The train ran eight or ten rods before it came to a halt, the broken cow-catcher meanwhile scraping up and carrying with it a ton of earth, limbs, &c., from the track. The collision raised the locomotive at least a foot high, but did not throw it off the track, which is almost a miraculous escape.

The evening up train met with the same obstructions. Conductor SEYMOUR waited half an hour at Hudson, when, being entitled to the track, he proceeded slowly on to Macedonia, where he found the trees across the track north of the station-house. The conductor put his train on the turn-out, took the engine, with a load of men armed with axes, and with a splendid head-light, went on to the first tree, then to the second, &c. The down train, Conductor MALONEY, cleared out seven, the engine removing one, and the up train, Conductor SEYMOUR, removed eight large sized trees. The engines met about midway between Macedonia and New Bedford, at the last tree.

The storm was very violent. All the fence rails nearly, on the west side of the track, were thrown upon it. Conductor SEYMOUR informs us that the most wonderful part of the whole affair was the escape of the down train upon striking the tree. It was going at the rate of twenty miles an hour. The engine struck right up to the tree, as it lay nearly across the track. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, probably, such a collision would have thrown the engine off bottom side up, and carried the train with it.

Conductor SEYMOUR backed his "horse" to Macedonia, where he exchanged engines with Conductor MALONEY; the cow-catcher being gone, it was not considered safe to run down. The up-train reached Cleveland at 11:45 P. M.—the down train at Bayard at 11¼ P. M.—all safe.

The Growth of Land-Shells.

From the Critic.

Things innumerable happen under our very eyes without provoking in us the slightest inquiry as to their nature, their object in the economy of the universe, or the conditions under which they take place; and this, we find, applies not merely to men who confine themselves to the common pursuits of life, but often to those also who do use their eyes during their journey—the cultivators of natural science. Were it not so, we should not now have Mr. Low telling us how the shells of snails and their fellows grow.

Six young snails, (*Helix pomatia*,) hatched during the first week in August, were placed in a box containing earth, mixed with a few lumps of chalk, to the depth of about three inches, and covered with muslin. This box was put in a shady place, and its inhabitants fed daily with cabbage or lettuce leaves, and the soil sprinkled with rain water occasionally, if the weather were dry. This state of things lasted till the beginning of December, when the little snails, which had now attained the size of *Helix hispida*, betook themselves to winter quarters by burrowing in the earth. Here they remained, being protected meanwhile from the frost, till the spring, when the box was replaced in its old situation, and copiously watered.

After the lapse of a few days, the young snails reappeared (April 3), but no larger than they were when they buried themselves; nor, although regularly fed as before, did they appear to increase in size for many weeks—not indeed, until they had subjected themselves to a second inhumation on the 20th of June, burying themselves mouth downwards, and reappearing ten days afterwards considerably grown, being now equal in size to *Helix pisana*. They again burrowed on the 15th of July, remaining beneath the soil till the 1st of August, when they again showed themselves, having considerably increased in bulk. From this time until the Winter came round, when they again earthed themselves, growth had completely ceased.

In another box some young common garden-snails (*Helix aspersa*,) hatched about June 20, were kept under similar conditions; they grew but little during the Summer and buried themselves in October, reappearing April 5, just the same size as before. In May they disappeared with their heads downward, like the *Helix pomatia*, and came again to the surface in a week's time double their former size; this procedure was continued by them, at intervals of about a fortnight, until the middle of July, when they were almost fully grown. During the winter they, as also the other kinds of snails experimented with, bury themselves head upward, reversing this position during the period of retirement and growth in the Summer, during which time, it would seem, they accumulate the materials for the enlargement of the shell. In the winter this variety, like the *Helix pomatia* and *nemoralis*, forms an operculum at the aperture; the animals then withdraw themselves still further within their shells, and provide a second one, much thinner, for hybernation.

The majority of the species of snails increase their growth in the same manner as the kinds above described. *Helix rotundata*, however, burrows in decayed wood to increase its shell; while *Pupa umbilicata*, *Clausilia nigricans*, and *Bulimus obscurus* bury their heads only to effect this growth.

From these investigations we may collect that the *Helicidæ* do not arrive at maturity until they have been once dormant, during which period growth is suspended; and that most species bury themselves in the ground to increase the size of their shells, during which time the growth is very rapid.

...TIMES.

...DAY, AUGUST 15, 1854.

...Caulkin, & Rockwell, News ... North Broadway, Yonkers, are agents ... Times in that village, and will serve it to ... regularly at its residence if desired.

...correspondents.

... is informed that his communica... not regard the subject as ... newspaper discussion.

... "Negro-hunt from the South," con... at the St. Nicholas Hotel, was not ... prefer to leave that matter to the ... which it is treating.

... parties concerned that we ... the columns to an indiscriminate discus... various topics suggested by the letters of ... and Mr. MITCHEL.

SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

... to suit the convenience of a very ... of readers, whom the Mail does not ... every day, and who desire the TIMES oftener ... a week, we shall commence the publi... about the middle of September next of ... WEEKLY TIMES. It will be ... of the same size, and in the same ... DAILY TIMES, and will contain all the ... the Daily except the advertise... This first number will be issued at the com... next year, on the 15th of Sep... will be sent to subscribers, by Mail, in ... States, or elsewhere, for ... a year, payable in all cases ...

... HARPER & CO., Publishers.

... correspondent continues to ... of the fresh leading of ... vessels, cleared from ... York within the last few ... reasons that an American Sail... probably now in this City, has ... upon that he shipped on board ... City in March last, profess... honest voyage to the Coast ... was only after getting ... that the Slave-trade was avowed to ... destination of the vessel. The ... to Cuba by this adventure, ... there about the first of July.

... repeatedly called public atten... to the fact, that the Slave-trade is now, ... large scale, as ever carried on between ... Coast of Africa; —that ... merchants are constantly send... to Africa, to bring cargoes of ... to Cuba; and that this infamous ... piracy by special treaties as ... the flag of the United States, is ... fitted out from this port and ... with a degree of openness and ... that makes the Government ... accomplices for not taking steps to ... The inability of the Federal ... in this respect is absolutely incred... vessels are fitted up almost every ... openly for Cuban ports or for ... on the Coast of Africa,— ... to that Coast will not ... hesitation in identifying ... for the Slave-trade. Yet not ... of them is ever interrupted. Not one ... difficulty in securing rega... and, although every ... there knows perfectly ... which they have been ... their slaves are landed at ... and the Cuban authorities ... a word is ever heard ...

... merchants in our streets to-day ... their teas and hundreds of ... by a traffic condemned ... laws and by the public senti... civilized world. And yet no... by the officers of Government ... the law or vindicate the honor ... country.

Law and Pocket Pistols.

... years ago mob law was quite ... our large cities. Riots were ... Men of character and stand... not seldom found behind the rio... discountenance from violence ... of their objects ... in the most effectual way ... the very violence that they ... It was seen during ... events that then transpired, ... at which two parties ... The eyes of sensible people ... and the sentiment grew up ... the last recognition than ever be... mob law must never be allowed to ... and a riot in behalf of any cause ... obstacle that could be inter... ultimate triumph.

... years of quiet that have ... when the clouds that have often ... have always rolled off ... without breaking near us, ... Meanwhile the ... is growing ... of our memories. ... to thinkening about ... the late riot in St. ... there; then of princi... their principles, as sleepy ... their firelocks when the ... is heard. The times ... There is a bitterness ... of the people towards each ... and a feeling of hostility between citi... of the same Republic based upon the ... of birth place, which none can ... and which assumes a more ... than we had hoped would ... our peace. We hear of large ... of pocket-arms,—by persons too ... never to trust themselves with ... means of mischief. We ... uttered, without due ... at, which worked out ... would steep our cities in ... of civil strife. It behooves ... and quiet citizens to set their ... all movements that counte... between parties, sects, or ... ance, and such an attention ... as every good citizen ... of order at all times, are armor ... upright people. If men ... freely and cultivate a quarru... disposition, perhaps they do well to ... as they are quite likely to ... that they will need some... naked hands to encounter safely ... a man puts a loaded re... his pocket before going to the ... he should remember that ... a weapon before he is ... mannered man ... get any use out of his weapon ...

... without rendering himself liable to an ar... at the least, or to the true charge of ... homicide at the worst. And neither of ... these results is to be courted by men of ... modest, quiet manners. We hope good ... citizens will not invest very deeply then in ... weapons of defence for their street ramb... lings. Their houses are their castles; ... them they will not hesitate to defend with ... better means than any such shooting-irons ... or slender dirks as are convenient for daily ... travel.

Gerrit Smith.

When GERRIT SMITH was elected to Con... gress, and while the great body of the Anti-Slavery press and party was exulting in the tremendous accession of influence their cause would derive from his presence in that body, we took occasion to dissent. We predicted that he would be one of its most useless and least influential members,—not that he lacked ability, or character, but because his peculiarities of mind and his habits of action and of thought utterly unfitted him for such a sphere. We were sharply rebuked in sundry quarters for the temerity of our opinions;—but we believe the brief experience of a single session has brought about a general concurrence in them.

We published a few days since Mr. SMITH's defence of his Congressional career. It is admirable as a personal vindication, and perfectly conclusive against those who believed in his fitness for that position. It shows him to be,—what all who had studied his character knew he was,—a man of fine intellectual endowments, of great sincerity of purpose, and of marked integrity and benevolence;—but visionary to the last degree in all his views, and inordinately vain of his talents, his principles and his position. He has a very logical mind,—and he takes particular delight in demonstrating, logically and indisputably, propositions which seem to ordinary men absurd, and which certainly contradict the facts of experience if not the deductions of reason. He has framed for himself a theory of government and of law: and he ignores all *facts*, as well as all arguments that are not in harmony with it. Thus he does not recognize the legalized existence of Slavery at all,—because he can prove very conclusively that in the nature of the case, there can be no such thing. He has his own theory of what every man should eat and drink;—the hour at which he should go to bed;—what he should believe and do;—and to this theory everything around him must accommodate itself. He cannot sit up late to vote;—if Congress has any voting to be done, it must bring it on before his hour for retiring. He is not opposed to admitting Cuba as a Slave State,—because Slavery is illegal everywhere, and admitting Cuba will not legalize it there. The only permanent, inflexible thing in the world is his theory:—and others must adapt themselves to that, if they expect his coöperation.

Mr. SMITH says that those who sent him to Congress knew all this beforehand, and that they had no right, therefore, to expect that he would act differently. And he is perfectly correct. The original mistake they made was in supposing that any man, of such mental habits and such personal peculiarities, could become an influential or a useful member of Congress. What the country needs in that body is *practical talent*;—men of force and vigor, prompt in adapting their action to existing emergencies, and willing as well as ready to strike each particular iron just when it is particularly hot;—men, resolute, sagacious, untiring and thoroughly determined to accomplish the *practical* object they have in hand. The Southern States always have a large and controlling proportion of their Representatives made up of such men; and they will always shape our national legislation to suit their own purposes, until their example in this respect is imitated at the North.

The Spirit of the Anglo-Austrian Alliance.

In a former article upon England and Austria, we referred to the altered position of those Powers in the field of diplomacy, and to the negotiations opened, and ere this far advanced between the two States. We are now enabled to communicate the aims and bases of the said negotiations, at the same time remarking that as we are merely commenting upon them, we mean to indicate no approval of the principles they embody. The system of reasoning and style of argument pursued by Prince METTERNICH, who is once more guiding the Austrian Government in this affair, as addressed by him to the London Cabinet, are briefly the following:

England requires some Continental Power for an ally. This ally she found in Austria until very recently, and she experienced the benefits of the connection for nearly a century and a half. Lately, however, she seems to have been impelled by some demon to break with her old friend and ally. Whom will she select in Austria's stead, and who would accept the selection?

An alliance with France is unnatural, by reason of historical association, national peculiarities and national pride; but, even were it not so, the uncertainty of internal politics in France renders it an unreliable one. A glance at the facts will convince any one who is entirely impartial, that the present condition of France offers no guarantee whatever of durability. Any day may bring about a complete revolution and change in the state of things, and no man can tell what would be the final result. *Every contingency threatens the English and French alliance with destruction.* Should the Revolution get the upper hand, the connection formed under the auspices of a dictatorship could not survive; should the Restoration prove triumphant, a France-Russian alliance is more than probable; but, even admitting the continuance of the Napoleonic reign, it would find its main support only in the Napoleonic traditions which have rendered its renewal possible, and these very traditions give the apparent friendship of France for England an air of insincerity.

An alliance between England and Russia is not impossible, but, on account of the very different relations of the two countries, extremely difficult, and at all events, certain to be of brief duration: not by reason of principles, for either party could readily put them aside when their interests become involved, but their very interests of Russia and England are partly in opposition to each other, and may ere long come into direct collision. England is in the possession of a kind of general supremacy, and Russia is aiming for another kind of the same thing. Russia is irresistibly forced by the impetus, the fatality of her history, towards an expansion of her dominion; England is pushed forward in the same manner, and is about to meet her great rival on a territory which contains within it the main resources of British power. In any case England would have to make many sacrifices to an alliance with Russia,—a courtesy of which she is not especially fond,—and England discovered at the Vienna Congress that Russia is not easily put off.

With *Prussia*, England has already been engaged in the Sonderbund, but Prussia reaped so little advantage from that alliance as to make her disinclined to seek its repetition. Moreover, Prussia for the sake of her most pressing interests would never separate herself from the German cause,—(by this Prince METTERNICH means the German League,)—and, therefore, never from Austria. Should she ever do so, it would terminate in her ruin, and hence, England could gain no lasting benefit by the act.

From all these considerations, it is deducible, that *Austria* must be the very best of all England's natural allies. However, Austria, for the sake of her own welfare, cannot separate her interests from those of Germany, and, consequently, from those of Prussia. And thus England has presented to her the opportunity of winning over the whole powerful German Confederation, that invincible barrier against aggression from either the West or the East, to her side. This would form a mighty, nay, an omnipotent alliance, with which none could contend for the direction of the world's affairs. The greatest Continental Power and the Mistress of the Seas, united for the advancement and protection of the interests of humanity—that would, indeed, be the genuine and real Germanic Universal Empire!

Austria, by herself, is, through the activity of her policy, founded on history, and the demand of her interests, a reliable ally, while the inexhaustible richness of her resources make her a decisively powerful one, and the duty of moderation and prudence imposed upon her by the peculiar difficulties of her situation, render her a by no means dangerous friend. Austria is an integral member of the European system of States, of such natural growth that she can fall only with the system itself. But in the maintenance of the latter, England is assuredly as much interested as Austria; and precisely in the fact that both these Powers must, perforce, remain conservative on that point, lies the indication that they are intended to be close allies.

Such is the tenor of the appeal now made to England in favor of a close alliance with Austria. We leave to our readers the further consideration of this development, in which the Jesuitical flattery whereby the idea of a confederated Southern Europe, the hobby of the German Democracy, is presented to the public opinion of Germany, deserves especial note. The news of the next few days will, it is to be hoped, inform us what advantages Austria expects to claim, *on her own account*, in return for the brilliant present of a Germanic universal dominion which she thus offers to England.

College Addresses.

Our transatlantic friends and their sympathizers here at home, are very much in the habit of finding fault with our scholars for their want of interest in abstract studies. The common idea is, that we have no metaphysical tastes. We are contented with the surface. If it were necessary, we would penetrate the depths of the earth for mineral wealth, but in matters of intellect, plain and obvious thoughts satisfy our demands.

We have never been able to see the justice or propriety of this charge. Our scholars are indifferent to certain departments of metaphysics that were fashionable a century since, and they have a positive distaste for those modes of discussion that prevailed in the age of the Schoolmen. But this is largely to their credit. A great many subjects that agitate the minds of men, dispose of themselves. Such has been the case with most of those old topics. They are now numbered with the contests about the revolution of the earth, the divine right of kings, and sundry other forgotten themes.

But as respects profound thought on the greatest interests of the day, we have nothing to be ashamed of in our thinkers. Indeed, the abstract power is one of the most prominent features of our intellect. There is often a more thorough investigation of general principles, a clearer insight into moral laws, and a broader view of genuine metaphysics in a single first rate speech in Congress, than you have in the debates of the British Parliament during a whole session. If the statesmen of England surpass ours in the business-like style of dealing with governmental questions, in the strict limits of their debates to the thing in hand, in the careful exclusion of all sideway treatment, we are sure that our Congressional speakers have the advantage of them in the full exposition of those primary, cardinal doctrines on which American policy is founded. A principle is always the best of arguments, and hence the minds of our countrymen are accustomed to search for fundamental ideas in everything.

Looking over the topics discussed before the Colleges of the United States during the late Commencement season, we have been struck with the growing inclination to select abstract subjects. Whether this is the better method for such audiences, we need not inquire now, but the fact itself indicates that we are not to suffer from a dearth in the higher walks of literary pursuit. The charge so often made, that we have no taste for great ideas, is false, and everything in our present history disproves it. Hitherto, our attitude before the world has compelled us to exhaust our talents in defending the position assumed among the nations of the earth. It was an *a priori* position. It was a position of advance on all the institutions of mankind. But this work is now done. We are free for a wider culture, and our scholars are hastening to occupy fields from which the richest harvests will be gathered.

The Moral of Mormonism.

The rapid spread of Mormonism among certain classes in this country has been accepted as a conclusive argument against the enlightenment and purity of American society. But it would be much fairer to turn the inference in the opposite way. Nothing has been more common in the history of the world than for rigid sentiments of morality to provoke the most antagonistic ultraisms. Diffuse intelligence, virtue, goodness, and if they are not adopted into universal life, they never fail to prove an occasion for the activity of evil passions. There are certain forms of vice, that are hopeful signs. If all the community will not yield to the truth, and obey its law—a thing to be expected—the disturbed sense of right, the inward moral conflict, the fierce array of nature against its own convictions, will issue in enormities of some sort or other. Mormonism is just such a system. Men in our country, who are too good to be brutes, and yet not good enough to be Christian citizens, covet precisely such a creed; it has the name of a religion, that is sufficient for men who love to be deluded. It allows carnal gratifications at a cheap compromise between principle and appetite. Heathenism would not compound moral and social elements together in this manner, nor would an Infidel nation attempt it—France showed that very clearly in her Revolution. The rule of all these cases is naked, undisguised, unmitigated vice. But Mormonism would kill itself by this sort of policy. Any system here would share the same fate; and hence, the art of the Demagogue—never so much at home as in the service of sin—must be adroitly employed to mingle light and darkness in such degrees as will exactly suit the morbid depravity of this century. Genuine vice asks no shelter in philosophy and disdains unmanly pretexts—it is above all this meanness. It could not be organized into a machinery; it would never dream of high priests, temples, and social institutions. It is strong because it is open and hearty. But if such vice has its indulgent victims, it has not the patronage of a community, centralized on a selfish principle, and banded together to keep iniquity in countenance. Mormonism enjoys this distinction.

However much the existence, success and power of Mormonism are to be regretted, let us learn its true moral and not be misled into false conclusions. It is a simple illustration of the fact, that this country is too good for a great many people. Religious sentiment and domestic morals are generally so pure, that it must plead a divine sanction for its abominations and take itself off into the wilderness, like the Lepers of Israel, so as to be out of the reproving sight of modern civilization. By the act of forming itself into a system and withdrawing into a western desert, Mormonism has unconsciously rendered the highest homage to the virtue and intelligence of American citizens. It has expelled itself from the haunts of all right minded people, and this is proof enough of how much self-respect is in the hearts of the Latter-Day Sensualists.

Hints to Authors.

If another ZERAH COLBURN ever appears, we should like to secure his services to calculate how many books have been written within a dozen years to describe *City Life*. Unable as we are to approximate the number, yet would we suggest that the thing has been overdone. The City by Gaslight, by Lamplight, by Daylight,—its High Life and Low Life,—its little orphans and its purse proud fathers, have been shown up so often and so faithfully that we are fain to have no more of it for a twelvemonth, if the thing could be arranged, unless some new thing is to be said or some new view presented. The "Cheap press" and the "Respectable press" have groaned alike with the production of the scores of works on the topic—it would be a great relief if we might be permitted to rest.

Again, if we may suggest, it would be pleasant to see a novel whose interest does not turn on a seduction,—where the characters are of that sort, that if we found them at our homes on returning at night we should not shudder as if a snake or a toad should show itself near our table. Fortunately there is a large class of novels that deal with other matters than these. But those which are written "to order," and are most puffed as the "greatest works of the season," and "the most powerful of any age," oftenest depend for their interest upon incidents, which it is the greatest pain of respectable Editors, that, when such occur in real life, they are obliged to publish as matters of record. We presume that most of the works that are to be brought out the coming season are already in the hands of the publishers. The professional book-makers are casting around for topics to handle and subjects "to work up." Now is the time that, if the author is soured, his future work will be bitter and savage. Now, if he is kept in amiable mood, his labor is likely to prove gentle and refreshing. Hence, now more particularly, we would deal gently with the craft, and strive to reach our points by coaxing.

Who Shall be Governor—Wedgewood vs. Ullman.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A "Country Whig" has published in your paper a Circular, issued by a small *clique* of persons in New York, calling themselves the "Whig Central Association," urging the nomination of DANIEL ULLMAN as the Whig candidate for Governor. He does this, on his own confession, by way of reply to the communication I sent you a few days since, in favor of the nomination of WILLIAM B. WEDGEWOOD, Esq., and for the very purpose of disparaging that gentleman's claims.

Now, Sir, while I think it very unfair thus to push one candidate at the expense of another, I do not believe your "Country Whig" will gain much by his motion. On the contrary, as a friend of Mr. WEDGEWOOD, I am rather glad he has published the Circular by which Mr. ULLMAN's backers were attempting to make capital for him in the rural districts. They talk about his "magnanimity" in withdrawing in favor of WASHINGTON HUNT: when *I* know, if you do not, that the handful of votes he had pledged to him at the State Convention that year were secured to him by just such underground movements as those which his "Country Whig" friend has now exposed. He had a volunteer Committee then in the field working on his behalf,—claiming to speak for the Whigs of the City,—issuing their secret circulars all over the State,—and inducing many honest, unsuspecting Whigs in the country districts to regard Mr. ULLMAN as a very great man. In this way, by the aid of his personal exertions, he got, as I have been informed, some ten or fifteen delegates pledged to vote for him in Convention; and then, finding he could get no more, he "magnanimously" withdrew in favor of Gov. HUNT. I think the publication of his Circular now will prevent the repetition of that game.

Your correspondent "Country Whig" mentions that part of the volunteer ULLMAN Committee were office holders under TYLER, and the rest under FILLMORE; and he seems to think this something in their favor. I beg leave to differ from him. That not alone, Sir, to my mind, whatever others may think, convinces me that the movement is a selfish and mercenary one,—and that it has some other object in view than the union and harmony of the Whig party. I don't think, Sir—whatever "Country Whig" may say or do—that this is just the time when the Whigs of this State want a candidate for Governor, imposed upon them by the office-holders of either of those treacherous Administrations, or by a combination of both.

There is another claim which Mr. ULLMAN might have urged to a nomination, and which I am surprised his "Country" friend forgot to mention. Mr. ULLMAN was one of the Silver-Grey *bolters* at the Syracuse Convention in 1850; he was one of those who seceded and left the party, because that Convention saw fit to endorse the course of WM. H. SEWARD in the United States Senate. Perhaps "Country Whig" would like to conceal this fact, just now, from the knowledge of the people. Why, let me ask, did not the "Whig Central Association," or this *clique* modestly call themselves, mention it in their survey of Mr ULLMAN's political career? For my part, I do not intend to support anybody for Governor, or for any other office, this year, who is hostile to the political course of SENATOR SEWARD.

But I did not mean to attack Mr. ULLMAN's political course. I should have said nothing concerning it or him, if he had not been brought forward just now *for the express purpose of defeating Mr. Wedgewood*. I do not shrink, Sir, from the comparison between them. I assert without fear of contradiction, in this community, where both are known that WM. B. WEDGEWOOD stands as high in all respects, in point of ability, of character and of fitness for public office, as DANIEL ULLMAN. I appeal to the Bar whether he is not as good a lawyer,—whether he has not as large and as lucrative a practice,—and whether he is not quite as distinguished in his legal career as Mr. ULLMAN. Probably his modesty would prevent him from claiming as much "magnanimity" for getting out of Gov. HUNT's way as is ascribed to Mr. ULLMAN:—but he is quite as much entitled to it for all that. And I have not the slightest doubt if the vote of the Whigs in this City, could be taken to-day, for a candidate for Governor, there would be *two* for WEDGEWOOD to *one* for ULLMAN.

These are *facts*, Sir, which I hope the "Whig Central Association" and your friend "Country Whig" will reflect upon at their leisure.

Yours, &c., SED.

We publish the above simply because we were appealed to, to do so, on the score of fairness. We hope the controversy, so far as our columns are concerned, will go no further.

New Cure for Stammering.

The last number of the *Scientific American* contains quite a long article on BATES' apparatus for the relief of Stammerers. This apparatus consists of "a belt, intended to be worn around the neck after the manner of a stock, with a view to pressure on the glottis as the seat of the difficulty with respect to guttural sounds." By means of a screw and a pad, the glottis is acted on so as to allow a free passage for the air. A chin tube of gold or silver, attached to the roof of the mouth by a gum-elastic spring, is also worn—one end opening against the teeth and the other extending backwards. The use of this tube is to "carry off the breath, which would be converted in its absence, into a spasmodic lingual sound." There is yet another instrument—"a small metallic disk, convex on both sides and hollow. In the centre of one side is an aperture, designed for the ingress of the expired breath to its cavity, while in its periphery there is another aperture for the egress of the breath from its cavity into a little straight tube, which conveys it from the cavity of the mouth. This instrument has reference to the labial sounds."

Professor DUNGLISON and other medical gentlemen are said to have pronounced very favorable opinions on the merits of this invention. If it should prove reliable, it will certainly be a most welcome thing to scores of sufferers from this painful infirmity. We have no doubt that mechanical aids to the organs of speech may measurably, and perhaps altogether, control the difficulty. The worst cases of it that we have ever seen have been greatly improved by the proper management of the breath. At one time, Dr. COMSTOCK, of Philadelphia, was very successful in elocutionizing stammerers into clever speakers. A good deal can certainly be done to lessen the evil; and we sincerely hope that BATES' plan may accomplish all which its friends expect.

The Wrecked Steamship San Francisco—The Merchants' Testimonial.

We have had a glimpse at the sets of Plate which are to be presented by the Merchants and Citizens of New York to Captain JAMES P. WATKINS, commander of the lost steamship *San Francisco*, and to Lieut. T. K. MURRAY, U. S. Navy, who so gallantly exerted themselves to rescue the passengers of that vessel when she was disabled in the destructive gale of the 24th of December last. The circumstances attending that melancholy event are still fresh in remembrance. The action taken by our citizens for the purpose of procuring suitable testimonials of regard for the exertions of those who were instrumental in saving lives, is also well known.

The services of plate preparing for presentation to Capt. WATKINS and Lieut. MURRAY, are very appropriately designed and elegantly executed. They consist each of a large salver, two pitchers, and four goblets; all of silver, and richly chased. The goblets are lined with gold.

The two sets very much resemble each other, differing only in the embossing and chasing. The salvers have the inscriptions in the centre. The outside chasings represent the American flag, with a steamer at sea, anchors, cables, &c. The vines are imitations of oak leaves and acorns. The handles are representations of pieces of cable elegantly executed.

The pitchers intended for Capt. WATKINS bear significant emblems. On one side is a representation of the *San Francisco*, as she appeared when leaving port; on the other, the same vessel, as she seemed when disabled and drifting before the gale. The embossing consists of buoys, anchors, spars, blocks and pennants. On the front of each pitcher, directly beneath the lip, is a spread eagle. The handle is a piece of cable, roughly drawn to a knot and fastened to the pitcher by an anchor. The rim is so chased as to represent the foam of the ocean. The base of each pitcher imitates the rocky bottom of the sea, Tritons sport above it.

The goblets are particularly neat and chaste. The base is of rock, with the sea, the ship above, and over all the foam. The stem is of oak, and a few oak-leaves are bound about the necks.

On Lieut. MURRAY's service, the design is varied by the introduction of a stern view of a man-of-war, significant of the recipient's connection with the United States Navy.

These services of plate are very elegant. They were designed by Mr E. C. MOORE, and are manufactured by TIFFANY & Co., of No. 550 Broadway, at their factory, No. 207 Centre-street. They are as yet unfinished.

Forgery upon a Bank.

WILLIAM R. GOULDING was a few days since arrested on a charge of forging the name of Walsh & Co., to an endorsement upon a draft upon the American Exchange Bank, No. 54 Wall-street; for three hundred dollars. The draft was drawn by Messrs. SCHIFFELIN, BROTHERS & Co., in favor of T. H. WALSH & Co., of No. 85 Fulton street; was presented at the Merchants' Exchange by WM. R. GOULDING, and the money was paid to him. Mr. GEORGE WALSH of the firm of WALSH & Co., deposed that the firm consists of himself, brother and WM. R. GOULDING the son of the accused; but by the partnership

Musical.

There was another good house at the Opera House last evening. Mad. MARETZEK will appear twice in New York, previous to her departure for Havana; once on Friday night, and once on the occasion of Mr. MARETZEK's benefit, on the 23d inst.

"The Puritans" will be given for the last time on Wednesday evening.

The Murder of Col. Gorman—Indictment of Dr. Graham.

The Grand Jury have returned a true bill of indictment for murder in the first degree against Dr ROBERT GRAHAM, of New-Orleans, for killing Col. LORING a few days since at the St. Nicholas Hotel. He appeared in the Court of Sessions yesterday morning with his counsel, J. R. WHITING, Esq., when an order was made by His Honor to transfer the case to the Court of Over and Terminer for trial.

THE LATE BOAT ACCIDENT ON THE NORTH RIVER.—The body of EDWARD O'HARA, a lad 13 years of age—one of the party who, on the 8th inst., were drowned while crossing from Fort Lee to Carmansville in a row-boat—was found floating in the water, yesterday, at Fort Washington, foot of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth street. Coroner WILHELM will hold an inquest upon the body to-day.

Kossuth and Independent Nationalities.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Allow the suggestion that an article is just now wanted, fully explanatory of KOSSUTH's views with reference to the present diffused aspiration after independence of nationality. His views of a forced "centralization" are not to be mistaken. But sufficient consistency and fullness may appear to some to be yet wanting to his views on the expediency and practicability of establishing the independence of the several nationalities aspiring to it in Eastern Europe.

The principle in question, separately, tends more to the furtherance of Panslavism than of any other nationality. To be sure, there are various Sclavic nationalities, which may be set off one against another. If, however, these various tribes, on being made separately independent, should eventually aspire to centralization—to which the human dream of it might be a provocative—what would the resulting Panslavism be, in ulterior effects, but an extension of the concentrated power of Russia?

But, to say nothing about Russia, what would be the position of the Magyars with a Sclavonic world around them?

It is hard to understand how the question of the nationalities admits of solution, in the face of so much community of settlement as there is, particularly in Hungary. A CONSTANT READER.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A COMPLETE REVOLUTION IN THE TREATMENT of Chill and Fever is resulting from the wonderful preparation known as DESHLER'S ANTI PERIODIC OR FEVER AND AGUE PILL. It is a remedy tasteless, harmless and thoroughly effectual. It produces no nausea, dizziness or roaring in the head. It makes no quackish pretensions to cure numerous and opposite disorders, but, in confirmation of its claims, simply refers to the remarkable cures which it is daily effecting. Physicians prescribe it; the every body gives it for distribution among the people; the poor consume it the cheapest, because the only certain remedy; and speculation and advantage that where it once gains a footing, it supersedes all other remedies.

Read the following, which are among thousands of cures that have been effected since May last, and numbers of which are daily being forwarded to the proprietor:

NEW-PROSPECT Sussex Co. N. J. July 8, 1854.

C. D. DESHLER—*Dear Sir:* On the 25th June last I was violently attacked with fever and ague, and more than one I tried almost everything that was recommended to me, without good effect. I had the services of two physicians in this State and one in the City of New-York besides using various nostrums of no use; but all ineffectually. On the 9th of June, I received your Anti-Pills, and after the whole using them for three weeks, I am completely restored, and enjoy better health than at any time since July 12, 1853 as may be seen by the fact that in the first three weeks of using the Pills I gained six pounds in flesh. My wife has not returned since the first dose, and I am again able to preach as I was wont. Write what you will of these Pills, I prescribed two or three times for my family, and felt less sense of weariness than I used to feel when passing only once a day. I consider your medicine to be properly and the most effectual remedy extant.

You are at liberty to use this testimony as you please, as I am in hopes that others may be benefited as I have been. I remain Sir, yours most respectfully,

OTIS W. JONES.

SAFE HARBOR, Lancaster Co. Pa., July 15, 1854.

MR. C. D. DESHLER: I am at a loss Sir, what to say in regard to your Great Medicine other than that they are the best Pills that ever came to this section of the country. We sold a large assortment of the first dozen received and they have effected certain cures. We certainly feel under many obligations to you for sending your medicine among us. What it is as a perfect "Gotsend." If you want any certificates from us here, or me know. One person who purchased a box said: "The Pills are worth ten dollars a box and that he would have given one hundred dollars if doctors' bills had be known of your Pills years ago." Yours obedient servant W W PRY.

Price $1 per box; or for the convenience of those residing where it has not been introduced as yet, it will be forwarded by mail pre-paid, to any one enclosing $1 in postage stamps, in any part of the United States except Oregon and California, or to those for 36 stamps. Sold by BOND & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.; CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; STEBBINS, MORGAN & BUTLER, No. 46 Cliff-st., N. Y., and by GILBERT, WENTZ & CO., No. 177 North 2d-st., Philadelphia, Wholesale Agents; and at retail by HIS O. corner Broadway and John-st; GEORGE BIE, corner Broadway and 14th st.; GUION, corner Bowery and Grand-st.; SHEDDEN, corner Bowery and 4th-st.; GUSTAV RAMPENDAHL, No. 82 Chatham-st.; HUTCHINGS, No. 132 West Broadway; BERRIAN, No. 170 Grand-st., Williamsburg; MRS HAYES, No. 191 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; JAS W SMITH, Court-st., Brooklyn; THOS. J. HAYES, No. 124 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; SAMUEL HYES, No. 48 Montgomery-st., Jersey City. Orders from the country may be addressed to C. D. DESHLER, New-Brunswick, N. J.

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW YORK.—JAMES E. RAY, No. 198 Broadway, Importer and Manufacturer of Hosiery and Under Garments. Wholesale and Retail. All goods sold by this establishment represented to be, offered at a small advance on the original cost and warranted to the purchaser as represented or money refunded. No. 198 Broadway.

THE NEW AND TASTELESS CURE FOR FEVER and Ague DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC PILL. Sold by STEBBINS, MORGAN & BUTLER, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

SUMMER GOODS REDUCED FROM 40 TO 50 PER CENT.—Selling off the entire stock of Summer goods at a great sacrifice, consisting of Brocade silks, Grenadines, lawns, jaconets, berege delaines, poplins, bareges de laine, muslins, crape shawls, printed cashmere shawls, parasols, dressy muslins, Summer cloth for men's and boys' wear, &c.

A SET OF CHINA FROM THE FRANKLIN will be given away on passing off silks, lawns, prints and every variety of other goods. Must be sold. G M BODINE'S, No. 329 Grand-st., corner of Elizabeth.

PIANOS.—HALLETT & CUMSTON'S PIANOS.—These instruments have long been before the public, and have become justly celebrated for their superior qualities. T. GILBERT & CO.'s Premium Pianos, with the richest tone, embodying the Prize Medal Pianos, which received the highest premium at the World's Fair, New York, 1853, as may be seen by the fact that in the first three weeks of using the Pills I gained six pounds in flesh. My wife has not returned since the first dose, and I am again able to preach as I was wont. Write what you will of these Pills, I prescribed two or three times for my family, and felt less sense of weariness than I used to feel when passing only once a day. I consider your medicine to be properly and the most effectual remedy extant.

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PIANOS, MELODEONS AND MUSIC, LOW.—HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'s Grand Pianos and Melodeons, which acknowledged superior to all others. Manufactured by Messrs. Hallet, Davis & Co., Boston, and for sale at the lowest rates by BERRY & GORDON, Music Publishers, No. 297 Broadway.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATTEN is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes, and P. C. Decker's fine patent Mr. Defiance Locks and Bronze Safes. The best Safes for the least money. Manufactory: Warehouse, Nos. 64, 66, 68 and 68 Chatham-st.

FALL IMPORTATION.—RECEIVED PER STEAMER *Alps*, 250 pieces superb French Mouslins, Organdies and Grenadines, purchased for the Spring exhibition, now on the counters, and are the richest and cheapest ever opened in this City. BERRIAN & BOOREM, No. 96 Bowery.

LACE CURTAINS, LACE CURTAINS.—Manufacturers of rich lace curtains, slightly damaged by the late fire, are now selling them at one-half the usual prices. Also, a large assortment of Damask Curtains, Table Covers, Gimps, Fringes, Tassels, Cords, Bindings, Curtain Muslins, &c., at the Lace Curtain Warehouse, No. 343 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

DESHLER'S HOMEOPATHIC PILLS AND TABLE PILLS are sold by STEBBINS, MORGAN & BUTLER, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

...Ayres—

...Vice Dias purpose to flee

...the *White Dove's Nerve*, of the 18th ...commencement o Nicaragua has been ... a new revolution. The troops of ... Don FRUTO CHAMARRO, were com... ... by the insurgents. CHAMARRO was ... and retreated with 400 men to Granada, ... he was making arrangements to embark. At ... last dates, the insurgents had not succeeded in ... making themselves masters of Granada, where they ... were vigorously opposed by CHAMARRO A body of ... the insurgents had set out to take possession of ... San Carlos, an important city which commands ... Lake Nicaragua and the entrance of the San Juan ... River.

MAXIMO JEREZ, "General-in-Chief of the Democratic army of Nicaragua," who is at the head of the movement, has addressed a proclamation to his fellow-citizens, dated on the 8th of May, in which he declares that the sole end he has proposed to himself is to rescue his country from the insupportable tyranny of CHAMARRO. He says that he will forget the political dissensions which have hitherto agitated the country, and those who shall exert themselves to re-establish liberty, may reckon safe on the impartial protection of the new Government.

As the chiefs of the movement have a perfect understanding with Gen. CASTILLA, with the exception of Gen. VIVANCO, who is accused of creating disunion in the ranks of the insurrectionists, and whom they have resolved on banishing from the camp. All persons in Peru have pronounced themselves in favor of CASTILLA

Paita Piura, and some impor ant cities, are the only places that still recognized the authority of ENCHIQUE.

The crew of the Peruvian war steamer *Hector*, which was transporting from Mexico a certain number of individuals who had been banished from the country by the Government, revolted and conducted the vessel to Guayaquil, where, after having set all the exiles at liberty, they pronounced themselves in favor of CASTILLA.

An attempt at insurrection was made at Buenos Ayres, which was promptly suppressed. Numerous arrests were made.

The Brazilian troops were to take possession finally of Montevideo, but it is said that General FLORES is marching to meet them.

General CARRERA, President of Guatemala, seems inclined to imitate the example of SANTA ANNA. In every part of the country, it is in contemplation to proclaim him perpetual President of the Republic.

Capt. Don J. M. SOLARO, defeated at Ayutla, in the department of Oajaca, a troop of rebels composed of about 400 men. The rebels laid siege to Ajuchitlan, but Col Don F. R. MORENO marched to the relief of the place with 500 men, and soon routed the insurgents.

Capt. Don E. ZULOAJA marched with 400 men and a piece of artillery against a body of rebels who occupied Huit Zuco and immediately dislodged them.

The civil war, which has desolated Peru for some months, is far from being terminated. Gen. ENCHIQUE is still at Lima, and has sent no troops against the rebels. Under pretext of emigration to the banks of the Amazon, two hundred strangers gathered together in the capital, who were to get possession of the person of the President, and then put an end the revolution. The plot was discovered, and ENCHIQUE succeeded in checking the sudden outbreak. The Governor availed himself of this attempt as an excuse for demanding of the American Chargé d'Affaires to prevent his countrymen from carrying arms. But Mr. CLAY peremptorily refused to accede to this request.

We have received the *Official Bulletin of the Liberating Army*, of the 15th of July, from which we learn that the revolution in Southern Mexico was slowly advancing, and that the leaders of the movement were easy and confident in their position.

The *Bulletin* foretells the early downfall of SANTA ANNA from his own weakness, and from the want of circumspection and irascibility of his officers, even in the smallest affairs. It says that pronunciamentos are continually occurring on all sides, and that the troops of SANTA ANNA have suffered reverses at Costa Chica, Ajuchitlan and Tcloloapam, and that that portion of his forces under Gen. BAHAMONDE have been defeated at Huetano. Advantages had also been obtained at Minas, in Tlapa, and Coyuca, in Michoacan. The communications between ALVAREZ and the latter State seem to be entirely open.

Gen. ALVAREZ had his headquarters at Providencia, where, it is stated, commissioners from many quarters of the Republic came to confer with him to arrange combinations for future movements and to receive orders. There is no mention of his being ill in any way.

The *Bulletin* states that the stories in the enslaved press of Mexico against the liberating army are all false, and that the greatest order and union prevails in it. The blockade of Acapulco is stated to have been definitely raised. Several official reports of advantages gained are published, and the adhesion of several towns in Michoacan are said to have been received and promised in the following number.

More of the St. Louis Riot—Frightful Scenes —Special Policemen Enrolled to Defend the City.

Our last report from the St. Louis riots brought up accounts to 1 o'clock on the morning of the 9th, when a fracas occurred near the corner of Biddle and Ninth-streets, resulting in the death of two persons and the injury of several others.

The St. Louis *Democrat*, of the 10th, resumes from that point as follows: After this renewal of the night's disasters, as the news spread along the streets that still further blood had been shed, and that some of our best citizens had been killed, the excitement commenced raging again, and a large crowd of persons collected along Fourth-street and started with great shouting and confusion for the scene of bloodshed.

The spectacle of the infuriated masses moving swiftly along, firing pistols in the air and venting the loudest oaths and exclamations against the Irish, while the fire-bells of the city were ringing and shouts were heard from all parts of the city, was a most exciting and terrifying one—quite enough to alarm every one, that the reign of terror in our city was but just reaching its height, and that but one drop of blood had been spilled where there were thousands demanded by the excited masses.

A company of about five hundred men, during the after part of the night, formed themselves in order, and being armed with muskets which they had procured, marched up the street to the St. Louis University, where they expected an encounter would take place, previous reports of the college being filled with arms, ammunition and belligerent Irish having filled the ears of the whole city. But happily no opposing forces were met of any kind, and the company disbanded.

Toward daylight the quiet was general all over the city. As morning came again, reports of the death of Mr. VIOLETT and others seemed to occasion the deepest sensation. Large crowds collected around the police office and calaboose, and up and down several of the principal streets, whose sole topics of conversation were the outrages of the previous night, and the means to be taken to secure safety and peace to the city.

About 9 o'clock a proclamation of Mayor How's was posted all over the city, calling the people to the Court House at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of consulting about the best measures to be taken to quell the mob and restore order. The meeting was a very large one notwithstanding a heavy rain was falling at the time. Speeches were made by Mr. KENNETT, Mayor How, Mr. LUCAS and Judge BATES, all of which were most enthusiastically received by the large crowd.

These resolutions were adopted:

1. That Mayor How be requested to suspend the Municipal Police force for the present.
2. That the liquor shops be requested to close each day at 4 o'clock P. M., till order be restored.
3. That all citizens be requested to abstain from assembling together in the streets, particularly in the riotous districts, and that they aid in keeping vagrant boys from the streets.

And when the Mayor, in compliance with the resolution, announced that the Municipal force of the city was, or should be, suspended for the present, he was loudly greeted with cheers.

A call was then made that all good citizens who are anxious for the return of law and order to our city, should proceed at once to the City Hall, and enrol their names as special policemen to guard and watch the city; after which the meeting adjourned. The roll was kept open all of yesterday afternoon until 5 o'clock, when the large number who had signed the roll, met again at the Court House, were sworn in, received their instructions and arms, and departed upon duty. Just before nightfall, another proclamation was made by the Mayor that all parents and guardians should have their children and wards in doors at 7½ o'clock, P. M., and that any boy or child being found on the streets at 8 o'clock, would be seized and lodged in the county jail until morning.

This we regard as the very best step which had, up to that time, been taken by the authorities, for, from our own observation as well as that of others, we know that much, if not all of the continuance of the riot after Monday, was owing to the squads of little vagrants, who gave the alarms and led the attacks of the mob.

Up to this time of the night, 11 o'clock, we have heard of no fresh disturbances. The special police are well distributed throughout the city, and will doubtless do excellent service.

From the Richmond Daily Dispatch, July 29.

In our last ... Mrs. PRISCILLA VOGH, wife of Jacob Vogh ... had been coroner's inquest in our city on the ... ning previous, (Wednesday.) That inquest ... written during the investigation of the Coroner's jury, and our paper went to press before we learned that it had returned a verdict that she came to her death by a pistol shot discharged at her by her husband, JACOB VOGH We mentioned that suspicion, from good cause, attached to the husband, and that he had fled, but more we did not feel authorized or justified in saying until an investigation or examination.

On Thursday morning VOGH was arrested and lodged in jail, and on yesterday his Honor the Mayor thoroughly investigated the case, so far as it could be examined or determined, and the result was a committal of VOGH to the jail of Warren County, to answer at the next term of the Circuit Court, the charge of having murdered his wife, Mrs. PRISCILLA VOGH. We were not in attendance yesterday upon the examination before the Mayor, which lasted from 11 o'clock A. M., until a late hour in the afternoon, but we are informed that, notwithstanding the fact that there was no direct proof that VOGH shot his wife, yet the circumstantial evidence was strong enough to justify and demand at the hands of the committing magistrate a full committal for murder, which of course, precluded bail. No testimony was offered on the part of the defence. Our city, until within a week or two, has been for a long time so free from all acts of violence or bloodshed, that such a murder as the one of which we now speak, of course, caused great excitement, and shocked the feelings of the whole community.

The parties resided in the country, some four or five miles distant, and it seems that they have for some time been living unhappily together. On Wednesday they had a trial before the Mayor in relation to the ownership, or the right to control the services of a negro girl. The trial was decided in favor of Mrs VOGH. and she immediately left the office and went about a square off, with the girl and to where she was staying. Very soon thereafter VOGH started in the same direction, and as he was very much excited about the result of the trial, and greatly under the influence of liquor, some supposed that his purpose was a bad one—but this belief was not strong enough to induce any one to apprehend any great damage until a shriek was heard, followed by the report of a pistol, and VOGH seen fleeing to his horse, which he mounted and moved rapidly off. Upon getting to the spot from whence the noise and report of the pistol was heard, Mrs. VOGH was found dead in the yard—caused by a pistol ball which had entered her left breast, a little below the nipple, and penetrated the heart. Her left hand was also touched by the ball. As no white person witnessed the killing, it is, of course, improper to speak of rumors, or impressions, as to how it occurred One thing we may state; there was a track of blood from the scene of the murder to VOGH's horse, which was explained, by finding VOGH's left hand shot when he was apprehended.

Very soon after the murder occurred and the flight of VOGH, the Mayor of our city and several citizens commenced a pursuit of him. They at once proceeded to his residence in the country, but finding he did not make his appearance there, they concluded that he was secreted in town. They therefore returned, but as nothing could be heard of him, some eight or ten young men volunteered to scour the country in search of him. About daylight on Thursday morning they ascertained that he had been to his house, and heard that he had returned to Vicksburg in company with two friends, with a view of delivering himself up forthwith. The Mayor then returned, and in ten minutes after he was conducted to the house of a sister of VOGH's, where he was arrested and lodged in jail. Under these circumstances, we cannot pretend to give the testimony, and hope never to have to record such another horrible occurrence.

The Murder of Antonio by Capt. Smith—Letter from an Eye-Witness.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 10, 1854.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

Having read the statement of Mr. MILLER, of New-York, as published in your journal, in regard to the affair on board the steamboat *Routh*, the 15th of May last, I wish to inform you that it agrees very nearly with my memory of that transaction. I was a passenger, and I was of the impression that after the steamer had been put about, and we came alongside the bungos, ANTONIO hailed the pilot to keep off, in Spanish; his gun was leaning alongside of the batteau, and not in his hand. Mr. MILLER also omits to say, that when Capt. SMITH fired, he was secreted in the pantry, and shot through the window. I was not at all surprised that the nearest authorities required an examination of the transaction.

Mr. BORLAND's conduct was very boisterous and bullying to the officers that came alongside the *Northern Light*, embellished with many expressions that would be novel in any diplomatic correspondence I ever read. Nor was he scarce more complimentary to his own Government. He said if the administration had the spirit of a *louse*, they would have exterminated the damned scoundrels long ago. The guard that Mr. BORLAND enlisted to protect the Transit Company were promised $100 per month, rations and free passage.

So far as I heard among the passengers, there was a universal feeling of sympathy and regard for the fate of ANTONIO, and that the deed was cowardly and brutal. However, my motive is not to enlist either prejudice or sympathy, but to state the facts of the case, as far as they came under my own observation. I am sure my countrymen would scorn to get out of a bad scrape by any suppression of truth or perversion of facts. Let God's justice be done. Yours, respectfully,

GEORGE W. WILEY, Louisville, Ky.

RAISING THE ERIE.—The remnant of the hull of the steamer *Erie*, which was burned off Silver Creek, thirteen years ago on Thursday last, was towed into port last evening. The engines and valuables found on board had been previously removed. She is the hardest looking wreck we ever saw, and can be of no use, unless it be for the iron that holds her together. Rumors say that some $1,500 in silver coin was found, beside a large quantity of gold, silver and copper, in a melted state.—*Buffalo Republic, Saturday.*

ORANGE WATER MELON—Mr. PEABODY, of the *Soil of the South*, has recently presented the Columbus *Times* a specimen of this vegetable curiosity. The rind peels off like the orange and leaves the whole of the rich, luscious pulp in a lobate mass, which also divides into parts, and is most delightfully flavored. This water melon is a native of China.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **The Board of Direction of the Mercantile Library Association**—For themselves, and in behalf of their constituents, have unanimously adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The commercial community, under the promptings of enlightened and extended views of the present and prospective influence and importance of the Mercantile young men of this great Metropolis,—and recognizing the existing necessity for more liberal and enlarged provision for the intellectual and moral wants of this large class of the citizens of New-York,—have by their munificence, endowed an institution, dedicated, from the outset, to the education of Merchants' Clerks,—thereby to perpetuate a high standard of mercantile honor, intelligence and prudence, and

Whereas, The existence and permanent efficiency of such an Institution—steadily shedding around the light of literature and science, under such auspices, and with the endorsement of such patrons—is a circumstance alike gratifying to those who receive the benefits, and creditable to those whose generosity has conferred them—therefore be it

Resolved, That the response so promptly and liberally made by the Merchants of the City of New-York, to the appeal put forth by the Trustees of the Clinton Hall Association, in behalf of the Mercantile Library Association, justly demands and dictates the sincerest expressions of gratitude and satisfaction on the part of the members of this Association; and that our hearty thanks are hereby voted to those individuals and firms by whose subscriptions the new Clinton Hall has been prepared for our occupation, on a scale of comfort, convenience and elegance unsurpassed, if not unequalled, by any similar structure in this country.

Resolved, That the above Preamble and Resolution, signed by the Officers and Directors of the Mercantile Library Association be printed in the form of a circular, a copy of which shall be addressed to each subscriber to the Stock of the Clinton Hall Association, and also that the same be published in the *Journal of Commerce* and *Daily Times*.

D REYNOLDS BUDD, President.
GEORGE C. WOOD, Vice-President.
DOUGLAS LEFFINGWELL, Corresponding Secretary.
WILLIAM H. GILDER, Recording Secretary
WILLIAM H. TAYLOR Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

Geo. M. Simonson, Frank W. Ballard, Charles D. Sturges, Joseph C. Morton, John Crerar; Joseph M. Price, Henry A. Thomas.

☞ **Diarrhœa should be Checked at once at this Critical Season.**—The delay of an hour may bring on an attack of the Cholera Dr McCLINTOCK'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL and CHOLERA PREVENTIVE will check Diarrhœa or Dysentery in all stages, and leave the bowels perfectly healthy—not costive. Every individual who is exposed to danger, should provide himself with a bottle Price 25 and 50 cents Sold by Druggists, and by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 122 Fulton-st.

☞ **The Fall Exhibition of the Brooklyn Horticultural Society**—Will be held at the ATHENÆUM, corner of Clinton and Atlantic-sts., on the 19th, 20th and 21st days of September Open to the public on TUESDAY, 19th, at 3 P. M. Exhibitors may obtain premium lists at the following places: Athenæum: W H CORNELL'S, corner of Fulton and Clark-sts.; and S CORNELL'S, No 164 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; and at McELVAIN & ORRIS No 7 John-st; ALLEN & CO'S, No. 189 Water-st.; and J. M. THORBURN & CO'S, No. 15 John-st, New-York. Competition open to all.

...a century of 20 years' standing ...cures and ... Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries ... prescribed by physicians Sold by all ... States. A & B & B. ARNOLD, 6 V. ... C. B. ARNOLD, their Sons, and ...

... It is impossible to define or localize, so complicated and so hard to bear, and so little prized by the robust and ... We answer—from the close sympathy and the nervous system, between which there exists the closest sympathy. Want of vital energy, a sluggishness in the secretive organs, a general inertia of the system, is at the bottom of all the difficulty To rouse the whole organization from the torpor, to imbue it with new life, activity and vigor, and to sustain it in that condition, there is no preparation comparable with Dr MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL Other stimuli may excite the dormant physical energies for a time, but like the night-flash of the lightning that leaves behind it a deeper gloom, the exhibition of these exhilerants is followed after the first convulsive effect is over, by a depression of body and mind more profound and paralyzing than ever. The remedy is literally worse than the disease But the Elixir has a dynamic influence It not only creates a new condition of the physical organization but perpetuates it. The animal spirits are not only cheered and elevated by its agency but kept up to their new level without flagging A vegetable compound, congenial to the system it seems to act upon the constitution itself, and to revolutionize it The chronic disease of the nerves the stomach, and the liver, its operation is all but miraculous. The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, six for twelve dollars

C. H. RING, Proprietor, No 192 Broadway, New York.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States Canada, and the West Indies

☞ **Kellinger's Anodyne Liniment**—Will extract the poison from the bite of mosquitoes or any other insect, instantly It cures diarrhœa, wind cholic, piles and all manner of spasmodic troubles. Prevention is better than cure On bottle cured Mr P Goodsal of a severe attack of piles, and his wife of a fearful attack of diarrhœa —residence Yonkers. It also cured Dr. Budd of cholerrhœa when in the deadly or collapsed stage The Doctor can be seen at his veterinary establishment at Four-mile House, 3d-av Call on him—he has no superior in the profession Sold wholesale and retail by C V CLICKENER & CO, No 8 Barclay-st, west or North River side, from 1 to 4 o'clock

☞ **Union Homestead Association.**—A public meeting of this new Society will be held on TUESDAY EVENING Aug. 15 at No. 195 Bowery. The object is to purchase a tract of land situated in the town of Morrisania, within a few hundred yards of the Depôt of the New-York and Flushing Railroad, comprising about 100 choice and beautiful building sites, which will be furnished to subscribers for $85 each, payable in monthly installments For more full and accurate information attend the meeting.

E. W. KEYCHUM, President.

☞ **Free Show.**—The HAPPY FAMILY can be seen at COSTAR'S HAT COCKROACH &c EXTERMINATOR Depôt No 448 Broadway, from 7 A M until 9½ P. M Free at the window outside of store No admittance in store except on business The Exterminator is the only effectual article for the annihilation of RATS, MICE, COCKROACHES, ANTS, &c

☞ **United Freemen's Land Association No. 2.**—A special meeting of this association will be held at Mrs. Prall's City Hotel Brooklyn, on WEDNESDAY EVENING 16th inst. at the usual hour, for the purpose of transacting some business necessary to enable members to procure their deeds R. H. SMITH, President.

☞ **American Chapter No. 6, O. U. A.**—The members of this Chapter are particularly requested to be present on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 16th inst as business of importance will be brought up for consideration

JAMES HILLYER, Sachem.
W. F. GRISWOLD, C. of the C.

☞ **Accumulation $1,000,000.**—THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 11 Wall-st, insures the lives of persons from 14 to 56 years of age. Divid nd declar d annually

JOS. L. LORD, Agent.

ENVELOPES.

NEW DAMASK LAID ENVELOPES.—The subscribers are prepared to offer to the Trade (in addition to their usual stock,) the following entirely new styles of Envelopes:

4,012 Damask Buff Laid, staple and fancy
5,012 Damask Golden Laid, staple and fancy.
6,012 Damask Cream Laid, staple and fancy.
7,012 Damask White Laid, staple and fancy

These goods are made of all sizes and patterns, from the smallest Drug Envelope to the largest Official and are neatly put up in ¼ thousand boxes Also the following new and superior styles of WEDDING ENVELOPES:

8,010 Cream Shade Enamel, various sizes and patterns.
9,010 super White Enamel various sizes and patterns.
10,010 super White Enamel silver bordered

The above goods are confidently offered to the Trade, as embracing the largest stock and best assortment to be found in this country. CHAS H LYON & BROTHER, No 26 Beekman-st.

ENVELOPES.—CHARLES H LYON & BROTHER, No 26 Beekman-st., New-York, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in ENVELOPES, FANCY NOTE PAPER, WRITING PAPERS, &c. The largest stock and best assortment to be found in this country. Liberal terms to the trade.

BUSINESS CHANCES

TO SHEET-METAL WORKERS—NOTICE.—One of the most valuable and useful patents that has been granted within the last ten years has been awarded to WM. WEBSTER, of Morrisania, N Y. (letters patent dated March 28, 1854) for a novel and invaluable machine for making from 5,000 to 18,000 feet (any kind) of SHEET METAL TUBING per day This machine is now being exhibited between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P M., in room No 12, at No. 11 Wall-st., New-York City, where all interested are solicited to call Towns cities, counties and State rights for sale All communications (post-paid) promptly replied to in their order

WILLIAM WEBSTER,
CHARLES MILLER,
Sole Proprietors, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

LEASE, GOOD WILL, STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH.—Of a store in which the clothing and fancy business is carried on at present. It is situated in one of the best business streets in the City. The lease has five years to run since the 1st of last May. The rent is low, and the situation cannot be excelled, as it is suitable for any business App y by letter, pre-paid. L. BOURNE, No. 69 Fulton st, 3d floor, N Y.

WHIG NEWSPAPER FOR SALE—A Weekly Whig newspaper in one of the most beautiful and prosperous towns in Western New-York, is offered for sale. It has a good circulation and a large share of cash job work and advertising patronage A practical printer will find it a choice opportunity, as the owner wants but little cash, and sells because he has engagements in a Western city. Apply to S M PETTINGILL & CO, No 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER AGENT WANTED.—A religious paper, of this City, of large circulation, wishes to engage the services of a religious man, to travel in Connecticut and Massachusetts The best of references required A liberal salary will be given Address J H L Box No. 2 787 New-York Post-Office, post-paid stating City references, present or late employment and salary expected. All traveling expenses will be paid by the employer. One accustomed to the business preferred

SPECIAL OR ACTIVE PARTNER WANTED—In a first class down town House with from $15,000 to $25,000 cash capital. Any person with the above amount can learn of a rare opening for a profitable investment. by addressing Box No. 2,489 Post-Office A Southern man preferred.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS—STORE TO LET AND FIXTURES FOR SALE—Located in the city of Brooklyn, a capital stand for a merchant tailor it being an old established stand The present occupant retires in consequence of ill health To a good tenant terms reasonable. Inquire at Nos. 62 or 64 Fulton-st.

STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE—Of an importing and jobbing crockery house, having a good location, and doing a safe business This is a rare opportunity for a person having capital to engage in business Address with real name, Box No. 2,698, Post-Office.

$5,000 WANTED—Immediately on a valuable leasehold property, on Murray st, now rented for $4 50 per annum Seven per cent will be paid, and the brokerage. Apply to JOHN PHYFE, No. 3 Murray-st.

$2,000.—WANTED—A Partner with $2,000, to engage in a profitable business, which will pay a profit of $2,000 per annum The applicant must be an active business man. Address G. W., office of the City Alliance, corner Broadway and Grand-st.

$1,000—A YOUNG MARRIED MAN Wishes an responsible situation, where there would be an opportunity for advancement Could loan his employer about $1,000, on good security. No liquor dealer need apply. Address SECURITY, at this office.

PARTNER WANTED—In the lumber business, with capital from $5,000 to $10,000. For particulars, address O. H., Brooklyn Post-Office.

NEW FALL GOODS—AT GREAT BARGAINS AT THE BOWERY SAVINGS STORE, No 126 Bowery The first of our Fall importations we have just received, and have now on sale The prices of this season are much lower than for a number of years, and the styles infinitely superior in taste and beauty. Among our offerings are rich all-wool Paris high colors, fine Cashmeres and De Laines, Cashmere Shawls long and square splendid high lustred Black Satins, warranted their richness and to wear well; made expressly to our own order, and such as we can recommend to our customers at prices below anything we have ever known

MARSEILLES QUILTS—The best assortment probably in the country.

LINEN GOODS—Our assortment is complete, comprising every description of Sheetings, Damasks, Table Covers, Doyles, Diapers Towelling &c. &c

DOMESTIC GOODS—Bed-Ticks, Shirtings, Sheetings, Drills, Jeans &c. all made expressly to our own order, and so offered wholesale or retail at the Agents' prices

All our Summer Stock remaining on hand has been marked down, and we are closing out at such low prices as may well create surprise; but such is our idea that new goods should always be ready for the season, and that nothing should remain over, and we are determined to give the advantage to our customers

Our stock of Cloths Cassimeres, Satinets, Jeans, &c., for boys' and men's wear, is very large and varied, and no one can fail to be suited.

FLANNELS AND WOOLEN GOODS generally will be at least 25 per cent. less than the prices of last year. Our stock will be kept full, and as we have even thus early opened the season, so we shall keep on and continue every bargain, and give all the advantages possible to our customers. F. W. & W. F. GILLEY, No. 126 Bowery.

WHO COULD BELIEVE IT?—Fine French Calf Boots made to order for the low sum of $2 50; Patent Leathers $2 50; Kip Boots Soled Water Proof, $4 50 by HUMPHREY & DRURY, No 13 Beekman-st, one door from Nassau, New-York We would respectfully tender our thanks to the public generally, for the liberal patronage that we have received, and hope, by close attention to business, that we will be able to give all who may favor us with a call entire satisfaction as regards price, style, and quality of work, as we will spare no pains in getting up your orders in the neatest style and at the shortest possible notice. Respectfully, yours, HUMPHREY & DRURY. No 13 Beekman-st.

WHISKERS, MOUSTACHES OR HAIR—Do you want them? if you do, and they don't grow, my ONGUENT will force them to grow in 6 weeks, and it won't stain or injure the skin it is positive and harmless, $1 a bottle, $4 50 a doz, sent to any part of the country. E. G. GRAHAM No 7 Ann-st; HAYS, No. 75 Fulton-st; Lowell, ZEBER, No. 46 South-3d st., Philadelphia; SPAULDING, No. 27 Tremont row, Boston; BRIGGS, No 57 State-st., Albany; Z. D. GILMAN, Washington, D.C.

BARGAINS IN READY MADE CLOTHING —BEGILLEY DAMAGED.—Fine Black Frock and Dress Coats cost $16 for $8; Figured Cassimere and Doeskin pants cost $6. for $2 50; Black Granadin and Valentin vests, worth $6. for $2 50; also, a variety of boys' clothing, vests and pants $1 each. GEO. LEVIE, corner Nassau and Beekman-sts.

AT AUCTION—BAKING ESTABLISHMENT.—Will be sold TO-DAY Aug 15, 1854, at 12 o'clock, noon, by the Sheriff, at Montague Hall, No. 7 Court-st., Brooklyn, a House and Lot, No. 123 Plymouth-st., Brooklyn, in the vicinity of Bridge and Roosevelt-st., and Bridge and Gouverneur-st. Ferries. A good stand for a bakery, the business for which it is at present occupied.

MARBLE.—Superior white building Marble furnished to order, in blocks of any size, 15 M. feet ready for delivery very low, for cash DOVER AND FOX MORRIS MARBLE CO, No. 12 Wall-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As an experienced nurse and seamstress, in a private family. By a respectable Protestant woman, who would also tend an invalid lady; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as waiter, by another. Both come well recommended. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook, and to wash and iron; or to do the housework of a private family, by one, and as chambermaid and laundress, or as laundress by the other. these girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—In the City or country, by a woman of steady habits, as a good cook, and to wash and iron, in a private family; makes excellent bread and understands do her work perfectly; she comes well recommended Call at No. 73 17th-st., west of 6th-av., during two days.

SITUATION WANTED—As clerk or bookkeeper by a good accountant, penman and correspondent. Unquestionable references will be given Address H, No. 319 Fulton st Would also be glad to be employed as a collector for a commercial house, or for some public institution

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable German lady in a respectable family, to teach the French and German languages, and as seamstress. Can be seen at No. 139 1st-av 4th story.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two tidy, active girls, aged 14 and 16; one as waiter and other light work. The other as nurse, &c Both come well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th-av in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Clergyman in good standing to teach classics or mathematics in some established school in Brooklyn Address, Box No 102, Brooklyn Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—As cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework in either city or country; understands milking and baking. Has good references Apply at No. 84 3d-av, between 11th and 12th sts.

SERVANTS.—Families should call for the best Servants in the City at FERRE'S long-established Domestic Agency of thirteen years standing, and experienced in furnishing families in the City and country with No. 97 Duane-st, near Broadway. Give him a call, Ladies.

SERVANTS WANTED.—Laundresses, Nurse, Waiters, Coachman, and Jarvey are wanted in a gentleman's family. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

GIRLS.—Several nice, half-grown girls can be obtained at the office of the Am & For. Employment Society, No 130 9th-st, cor Broadway Also, domestics of all kinds, male and female help, can be had at the Society's lower office No 27 Greenwich-st.

PROTESTANT SEAMSTRESS—Wishes a situation in a gentleman's family. Address, post-paid, ELIZA, care of the Matron of the Female Servants' Home No 149 Grand-st

DOMESTIC SERVANTS.—Families in want of domestic servants can depend on being suited at the office of the "Protestant Employment Society," and "Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics" No 7 Carmine-st., formerly in Chambers-st.

GOOD FEMALE SERVANTS—Can obtain first-class situations in or out of the City, as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waiters, nurses, seamstresses, and for general housework by applying at No. 14 Rivington-st., near Bowery. Terms moderate

WOMAN WANTED—A respectable Protestant to do the cooking washing and ironing in a small family; must understand baking, and bring the best of City reference Apply at No 153 West 14th-st., between the hours of 9 and 12.

SITUATION AS GOVERNESS WANTED—A lady who has been engaged in tuition for the last ten years, wishes to obtain a situation in one of the Southern States as governess in a private family. She undertakes to teach the English language in all its branches and music, which she speaks fluently. Music and all kinds of plain and fancy needlework The most satisfactory references can be obtained as regards qualification, &c., from families she has lived with Address, post-paid to C. Z., Post Office, Erie, Erie Co., Penn

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PROTESTANT SEAMSTRESS—Wishes a situation in a gentleman's family. Address, post-paid, ELIZA, care of the Matron of the Female Servants' Home No 149 Grand-st

DOMESTIC SERVANTS.—Families in want of domestic servants can depend on being suited at the office of the "Protestant Employment Society," and "Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics" No 7 Carmine-st., formerly in Chambers-st.

GOOD FEMALE SERVANTS—Can obtain first-class situations in or out of the City, as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waiters, nurses, seamstresses, and for general housework by applying at No. 14 Rivington-st., near Bowery. Terms moderate

WOMAN WANTED—A respectable Protestant to do the cooking washing and ironing in a small family; must understand baking, and bring the best of City reference Apply at No 153 West 14th-st., between the hours of 9 and 12.

SITUATION AS GOVERNESS WANTED—A lady who has been engaged in tuition for the last ten years, wishes to obtain a situation in one of the Southern States as governess in a private family. She undertakes to teach the English language in all its branches and music, which she speaks fluently. Music and all kinds of plain and fancy needlework The most satisfactory references can be obtained as regards qualification, &c., from families she has lived with Address, post-paid to C. Z., Post Office, Erie, Erie Co., Penn

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable German lady in a respectable family, to teach the French and German languages, and as seamstress. Can be seen at No. 139 1st-av 4th story.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two tidy, active girls, aged 14 and 16; one as waiter and other light work. The other as nurse, &c Both come well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th-av in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Clergyman in good standing to teach classics or mathematics in some established school in Brooklyn Address, Box No 102, Brooklyn Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—As cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework in either city or country; understands milking and baking. Has good references Apply at No. 84 3d-av, between 11th and 12th sts.

SERVANTS.—Families should call for the best Servants in the City at FERRE'S long-established Domestic Agency of thirteen years standing, and experienced in furnishing families in the City and country with No. 97 Duane-st, near Broadway. Give him a call, Ladies.

SERVANTS WANTED.—Laundresses, Nurse, Waiters, Coachman, and Jarvey are wanted in a gentleman's family. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Board of Supervisors....Monday, Aug. 21.

HAMAN C. ELY, Esq., in the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

That the salary of the late N. B. Blunt, as District Attorney, for the fiscal year, this is from July 1, 1854, to January 1, 1855, be paid to George W. Blunt, Esq., administrator of his estate, and that the Comptroller draw his warrant for the amount. Adopted *nem con.*

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of James E. Brush, to have tax reduced. Of Albert Jeseray, to have tax reduced. Of the New-York Life Insurance Company, for correction of tax.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMPTROLLER.

In relation to the accounts of the Registers, C. S. Anderson and Garrett Dyckman, showing a difference in favor of the returns of the former over the latter of $14,320 44. The document was ordered to be printed with the minutes.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

That the Register be directed to have 16 books in his office repaired in a substantial manner. That the Counsel to the Corporation be authorized to commence a suit for the collection of the bond given by the Register of the City and County of New-York, to secure the fees received by him as belonging to the County.

On motion, the Board adjourned to first Monday in September.

COURT OF SESSIONS—Monday, Aug. 14.

Before His Honor the Recorder.

The Court met at 11 o'clock, and proceeded to take up the calendar.

BURGLARY.

A young man named Michael Johnson was put upon trial on a charge of burglary in the second degree, in entering the house occupied by Mrs. Jane Love, No. 293 Ninth-avenue, on the afternoon of July 25. Johnson was heard by Mrs. Love picking the lock of one of the apartments. No notice was taken of Johnson's proceedings until he had effected an entrance into the room. He was then arrested by a brother of Mrs Love, when in the act of rifling a bureau. An effort was made by Mr. Phillips, counsel for the defendant, to procure the discharge of the prisoner upon a question of law—he contending that the prisoner, under the law, was only amenable for an attempt to commit petit larceny.

The Jury rendered a verdict of guilty of burglary in the third degree.

The Court sentenced the prisoner to two years' imprisonment in the State Prison.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS

A man named John Donahoe, was tried on an indictment charging him with receiving about $500 worth of letter paper, worth $1 75 per ream, from Messrs. Vernon & Brother, No. 118 Fulton-street, during the months of June and July last, he knowing them to have been obtained dishonestly. A boy of about twelve years of age was put upon the stand as a witness. He stated that he had been employed by a man named Hoesly Jones and had, under his direction, at different times forged orders for paper on Messrs. Vernon & Brother, and had received on such orders about four hundred reams of paper. Whilst conveying some paper in a hand cart through Nassau-street he was accosted by the prisoner, who is one of the four-cent men on that street, (not the great original, however,) and was asked if he wished to sell the paper, the witness answered in the affirmative, and sold the prisoner forty reams at fifty cents per ream. On the cross-examination witness stated that nothing was said by which the prisoner could infer the fact that the paper was got dishonestly. Officer Martin testified to the fact of his having found at the prisoner's room in Washington-street about 14½ reams of the paper, which was identified by Messrs. Vernon as the property obtained from them. He stated also that when prisoner was first spoken to about the paper before he was arrested he denied having any more than five reams. The Jury rendered a verdict of acquittal.

ATTEMPTED POCKET PICKING.

A boy named Michael Hall was put on trial on a charge of attempting to pick the pocket of a man named Louis Sullickmap. The Jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

George Wilson was charged with an attempt to commit burglary in July last, in endeavoring to break into the store of Mrs. Lucinda Loveland, No. 70 Bleecker-street. Officer William Bob testified to having seen the prisoner trying to force off the lock with a jimmy. He arsested him on the spot. In his pockets were found a coal chisel and a twenty-five cent piece.

An effort was made to quash the indictment on the ground that neither the name of the owner or lessee of the premises in question were correctly set forth in the indictment; also, that Lucinda Loveland, the prosecutrix, alleged to be the lessee and owner of the property, was not a *feme role* but a *feme covert*, and being married prior to the act of 1849, was not the legal owner of property under that act as construed by the decision in the case White *vs.* White, 4th Howard. The Recorder delivered an able charge to the Jury, in which he decided that the decision could not affect the rights of married women in the property they acquired subsequent to the act of 1849.

The Jury rendered a verdict of guilty of burglary in the third degree. The Court sentenced the prisoner to a year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island.

THE CASE OF THE BROTHERS PEVERELLY.

Mr. Schaffer, in behalf of the brothers Peverelly, jointly indicted for an attempted arson, presented the affidavits of the prisoners, showing why they should be admitted to bail. The affidavit of Theodore, the younger brother, stated that he knew nothing of any arson being attempted, and did not participate in any attempted arson, and further, that on the afternoon of the day of their arrest he had gone to the pier to return to Astoria, but was too late for the boat; in this dilemma, he had returned to the store were his brother was, and had remained with him until their arrest.

The affidavit of the elder brother stated that his health had materially suffered from confinement, that two of his children were lying at the point of death, and that his wife and family had no means of support, and that unless he could be admitted to bail he would be unable to make a good defence to the charge pending against him. He further stated that he had no means—his property having been given up entirely to his creditors, and that his sister and brother-in-law who possessed real estate in this County to the amount of $16,000, were willing to become his security for his being present to answer to the indictment. The affidavit also stated, that should the Court admit him to bail he would still be compelled to remain in the custody of the Sheriff on a civil acrion commenced against him in default of being to procure additional bail in the sum of $5,000, which the deponent stated he was unable to do.

The Court took the motion to admit to bail under advisement, and will render a decision this morning.

The Court adjourned for the term.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Joseph Bridgham, Esq., United States Commissioner.

STEALING TIMBER FROM THE NAVY YARD.

The United States vs. *Thomas Sellers, William Farrell, Mathew Smith and John McPalen.*—These prisoners were brought up in custody, charged with larceny at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, in stealing at various times a quantity of ship timber, the property of the United States, and valued at $1,000. The prisoners are young men, but have been spotted by the Police it is said, for some time past, as river thieves.

Mr. Ridgway on the part of the United States, called Daniel G. Delevan the Naval Storekeeper, who testified that it was his duty to have charge of all the Government lumber, small stores, ordnance, provisions, &c.; within this few weeks timber to the value of $1,000 had been stolen; it was principally pine and was taken away from the Cob Dock, which was within the limits of the Navy Yard. Witness had recently recovered from Messrs. Paillan, timber dealers, about $400 or $500 worth of the stolen property which had been identified by the Inspector as part of the Government property.

Joseph Simmons, Inspector of timber in the Navy-Yard, said, that 3,000 feet (valued at $1,000) was taken away; discovered and identified some of it at Paillan's yard; it was pine, worth about $300; remainder has not been discovered

William Dibble said that Farrell & McVolen sold him some of the timber for $30, which he resold to Messrs. Paillan for $60.

[Mr. Ridgway consented to the discharge of Matthew Smith and Sellers, as there was no proof against them.]

[Mr. Garrison thought the other prisoners were also entitled to their discharge, as Dibble's evidence, the only proof against them, was interested, as he naturally endeavored to shift the responsibility from himself. He asked for an adjournment for an opportunity to produce witnesses to impeach Dibble's character. Adjourned in consequence to Tuesday next.]

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.

Before Judge Daly.

THE CORPORATION IN TROUBLE.

Max Maretzek vs. *The Mayor and Corporation.*—In this case Mr. Willard appeared as counsel for Max Maretzek, the lessee and manager of Castle Garden, and asks for an attachment against Mr. Glaziers, Commissioner of Streets, &c., for the alleged violation, by him of a temporary injunction to restrain the agents of the Corporation from dumping street manure and other refuse animal and vegetable matter on the open space adjoining Castle Garden, which it is intended to fill up for the enlargement of the Battery. Mr. Willard also asks that the injunction may be made perpetual. Mr. Willard also sets up that the complainant has leased the [illegible] premises for the purpose of [illegible] and that the dumping this impure matter was injurious to the establishment of the complainant. On the part of the defence it was denied that there had been any violation of the injunction, and affidavits from several persons were put in to show that no injury had been experienced by the residents of that locality, from the dumping. It was also contended that the complainant was not the actual plaintiff in the case, but that Mr. Conklin, who had leased Castle Garden from the Corporation, and who had a contract to fill up the Battery, was the real party to this suit, inasmuch as Mr. Conklin would not make as much if the vacant space was filled up by the defendants as by himself. It was also in evidence that Maretzek's tenancy terminated the present week.

The Judge directed the further hearing of the case to stand for Wednesday.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Aug. 14.

Before Hon. Justice Duer.

Brown and others, Assignees of Pellatier, against *Coermaun.*—This was an action to set aside the sale of two vessels, named the *Tarantala* and the *Theoxina*, on the ground of duress and fraud. The temporary injunction heretofore granted was dissolved, and the motion for a perpetual injunction denied with costs.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Chambers.

Before Judge Daly.

The Baby Act.—William McCue was brought up on a writ of *Habeas Corpus* from the military depôt at Governor's Island, his mother alleging that he had enlisted during his babyhood, without her consent. As the evidence of the recruit's infancy was positive, the Judge ordered his discharge.

EATING OYSTERS FOR A WAGER.—JOHN BURK and JOHN WRIGHT met at FELX MCCANN'S saloon on the dock, yesterday afternoon, when the latter made a wager with the former that he could not eat a dozen of oysters. BURK accepted the wager, and set about devouring the oysters, which he accomplished in a short time, and then drank a glass of brandy. When the time of settlement came, WRIGHT had no funds to liquidate Mr. MCCANN'S demand, and upon BURK refusing to pay, the two were arrested. Previous to being arrested, they left MCCANN'S, and were found at MYERS HENDERER'S, where they had obtained refreshments and refused to pay for them. Justice PARSONS committed them for constructive larceny, but upon their liquidating the claims of MCCANN and HENDERER, the officer was instructed that he might release them.—*Albany Journal, Aug.* 11.

A CURIOSITY.—Mr. JOSEPH PARDEE, of East Haven, has shown us a curiosity in the egg line, which beats all the double yolk affairs ever laid by bantams or Shanghais. It is no less than an egg within an egg, both perfectly formed, apparently, though we imagine the old biddy would have some difficulty in hatching the chickens. The outside egg is a large one, laid by a cross-breed hen between a Shanghai and common fowl; and the other is perhaps one-fourth its size. It lies inside the larger like one of those Chinese balls whose ingenious workmanship arouses the curiosity and attests the skill and ingenuity of our antipodal neighbors. Perhaps the hen's Chinese descent suggested the remarkable feat she has accomplished.—*New-Haven Courier, Aug.* 10.

SUMMER SHIRT COLLARS.—Young America, at present, wears an article (mis-called the "Byron collar") tight to its neck, and turned down over what appears to be an iron band, from one to two inches high; covered with silk. Some people wear a new style of stand-up collar, running round the neck no further back than the rim of the ear, and with a triangular piece cut out in front for the chin to rest in. Others wear flying jibs projecting an inch or so beyond the countenance; and this kind, when inverted, is a tolerably sensible arrangement. Others, again, sport concerns that look as much like the blinkers of a horse as anything else: while others still make their old fashioned stand-ups do duty as turn-downs.—*New-York Sunday Times.*

☞ The New-York correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* says: "SOLON (BORLAND) of Arkansas, is destitute of a particle of discretion, is something of a braggart, and fulfils his destiny in eternally getting into rows. His fight with Senator FOOTE in Washington, and the pitiful nose-wrenching he gave Mr. KENNEDY, of the Census Department, were not very brilliant trophies of his Legislative career. Mr. BORLAND was once a physician, and if he maltreated his patients, as he has made botch-work of every official act of his life, there need be no surprise that he relinquished an honorable profession for the dirty work of politics.

☞ The new number of the *Westminster Review* opens with an article on "Cardinal Wolsey," a temperate but effective vindication of his character from many of the reproaches which have been heaped upon it by historians and dramatists. An eloquent defence of "the Beard" against the assaults of the razor is the subject of the second paper. "The Civil Service" is next treated of, and many practical suggestions are offered for its reform. An essay on "Parody" and a spirited review of the "Russo-European embroilment," "Wycliffe and his Times," and "Comte's Philosophy," and an essay on the "Fact and Principle of Christianity," follow.

☞ It is related of GIRARD, that when a young tradesman, having bought and paid for a bag of coffee, proceeded to wheel it home himself, the shrewd old merchant immediately offered to trust his new customer to as many more bags as the latter might desire. The trait of character revealed by the young man in being his own porter, had given the millionaire confidence in him at once. His reputation was made with GIRARD. He became a favored dealer with the enterprising merchant, throve rapidly, and in the end amassed a fortune.

AMHERST, July 19.—Rev. EDW. H. DWIGHT, of New-Haven, was installed to-day as pastor of the First Church in this place. Dr. WOODBRIDGE presided, and conducted the examination. No other member of the Council seemed disposed to ask any questions. President HITCHCOCK and several of the Professors were on the Council. The sermon was by Dr. BACON; text, John iv.: 25, 26.

☞ A letter from Alexandria, in the Trieste *Zeitung* says that the coasting trade in the Red Sea is nearly destroyed, all the coffee which was formerly sent to Suez from Arabia, being now sent to England in British vessels, which have discharged cargoes of coal in that port—much of it being brought back to Egypt from England.

STOCK SALES AND MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 14.

$4,000	U. S. 6s, '67	b3 116½	100	Cumb'd Coal Co	30
1,400	U. S. 6s, '82	112	250	do	s3 30
2,000	N. Y. Cen. R.R.B.	87½	330	do	s3 30
1,000	Huds. Con. Bonds.	75	50	do	s10 30
22 050	Ill. Cen. R.R. B.s	69	25	do	30
24 500	do	b30 69	100	do	b3 30
20	Bank of America	106	120	Cleve. & Tol. R.R.	76
14	Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	113	48	N. Indiana Con.	93
14	do	113	150	N. Y. Cen. R.R.	b60 92½
100	do	112½	50	do	s10 92½
50	do	s3 112½	15	do	92½
20	American Ex. Bs Scrip	104	100	do	s10 92½
300	Canton Co	b3 22	150	do	c 92½
200	do	c 22	100	Erie Railroad	c 49½
250	do	b60 22½	400	do	s10 49
200	do	b60 21½	150	do	b60 49½
200	Nic. Transit Co	b30 19	50	do	b60 49½
400	do	b60 19½	50	do	s3 49
400	do	19½	100	do	s3 48½
300	do	c 18½	50	do	c 48
100	do	s3 18½	50	do	48½
200	do	b3 18½	200	do	s30 48
500	do	stck 18½	50	do	b3 48
115	Pennsylvania Coal Co	90	100	Reading Railroad	s3 63
22	do	90½	9	Mich. Central R.R.	87½
15	Crystal Palace	5	46	Panama Railroad	b2 95

SECOND BOARD.

$5 500	Ill. Cen. R.R Bs	b3 69	50	Nic. Transit Co	15¾
3,400	do	68½	50	do	b3 18½
2 000	N. Y. Cen. R.R. B.	87	100	Nor. & Wor. R.R	b60 49
2,000	Erie Con. B. 7	s30 62	10	Erie Railroad	48¾
20	Ocean Bank	88	50	do	b30 48½
20	Hanover Bank	90	100	do	48¾
100	Cumber. Coal Co	s30 30½	100	do	b3 48½
100	do	s3 30½	100	do	s10 48
100	N. Y. Cent'l R.R.	b10 92½	150	do	c 43
50	do	s60 91	100	do	2d 48
50	do	2d 92½	100	do	b60 48½
50	Cleve. C. & Cin. R. R.	104			

Markets....*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times*

MONDAY, Aug. 14—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are still rare and very firm, at $7 for Pots, and $7 75@$7 87½ for Pearls, per 100 lbs.

COTTON—This day's sales reach 1,400 bales, within the annexed range:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile, and Texas.	New-Orleans
Ordinary, ₱ lb	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Middling, ₱ lb	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	10¾	10¾	11¼	11¼
Fair, ₱ lb	11¾	11¾	11¾	12¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are in light supply and moderate request at previous figures. There is not much here of an inferior, or very fine quality. The day's sales embrace 8,200 bbls. within our range:

Sour, ₱ bbl	$6 50 @ 7 37½
Superfine, No. 2	7 25 @ 7 75
Inferior State	7 75 @ 8 00
State, common brands	8 00 @ 8 25
State, straight brands	8 25 @ 8 50
Favorite State	8 50 @ 9 00
Western mixed do	8 25 @ 8 50
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 75 @ 9 25
Fancy Michigan	9 25 @ 9 75
Common to good Ohio	9 25 @ 9 75
Fancy Ohio	9 50 @ 10 00
Extra Ohio	10 00 @ 11 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 75 @ 11 00
Fancy Genesee	10 00 @ 10 50
Extra Genesee	10 50 @ 12 00

Canadian is unchanged. Southern is brisk and buoyant; the transactions add up 2,600 bbls. chiefly at $8 75@$9 25 for mixed to good, and $9 37½@$10 for favorite to extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are inanimate.

GRAIN—Wheat has not varied much. The day's business, with carriage house and stable on the rear, situated in Hude n-st., between 9th and 6th sts., Hoboken. Said houses occupy a situation second to none in or about New-York. They have been built in the most substantial manner, and are replete with all the modern improvements—fine water and gas. Only 5 minutes walk from 3 ferries. Will be sold cheap if applied for soon. Apply to WILLIAM WHITE, on the premises, or HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR RENT.—With one acre of Land, situated in Yonkers, commanding a fine view of the Hudson River and Palisades, and within one-half mile of the Railroad Depôt. First class house, newly built, with stables and out buildings, with every variety of fruit trees and vines. The premises are now occupied by J. S. HAWKINS. Inquire of J. S HAWKINS No 112 Front-st., New-York, or of EATHAN FLAGG, Yonkers.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A large, new, three-story, first-class house—brown stone basement and entrance—with marble mantels, heaters, gas, &c., a mirably located in Williamsburg near the Ferries; will be sold low. Price $6,500, terms easy. Inquire of L. T. VOIGT, No. 232 Broadway, New-York.

PROPERTY 93 FEET FROM BROADWAY FOR SALE.—Ten lots of ground on the 9th-av. and 53d-st., very near Broadway. Good land, cultivated, no rock, and now suitable for building purposes. The party owning these lots will sell at a low price, as he means requires him to leave the City. For terms, &c., apply after 3 P. M., at No. 91 West 20th-st. A well-improved and fruited place, of about 10 acres, near the City, will be taken in part payment.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A fine Country Seat of 11 acres, at Stamford, Conn., on the water, and but half a mile from the depôt. It is in complete order, and will be sold for less than the cost of the buildings. Apply to CHARLES B. HART, No. 51 William-st.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—THREE RIVER PLOTS FOR SALE—Containing from one to three acres each. One plot is situated on Hell-Gate, having a full view of the East River. Two large river plots situated on the Ravenswood Terrace, with sea walls in front, and the William sburg Turnpike in the rear. Also, a country residence, about 5 minutes' walk from the steamboat landing, with about an acre of land, and stable; also, three new houses with about half an acre of land to each house, facing a street 100 feet wide also, on the same premises half acre lots for sale, within 5 minutes' walk of the steamboat; a farm, containing 134 acres of land, about one mile from the village, with over 700 feet front on the Flushing Turnpike, with a large, convenient new dwelling-house, with marble mantels, folding doors a new barn, and first-rate water fruit and ornamental trees, &c.; also, a farm, in high state of cultivation, about 1 mile from Astoria, containing 27 acres of land, with a large house overlooking the East River and Flushing Bay, a most splendid country seat, with a large barn and good well of water; also, several business stands and dwelling-houses and lots of ground, in different parts of Astoria and its vicinity. For particulars apply to JOSIAH M. WHITNEY on the corner of Grand-st and the Crescent, or at the office near the Ferry, Astoria, Long Island.

HUDSON-PARK, FORTY MINUTES FROM THE CITY—Comprises 500 acres, beautifully situated, half a mile above H. R. R. Station at Sprytendunyril Creek. Some of the sites on this property afford extensive and picturesque views, unsurpassed by any on the Hudson River. This property is offered in lots from half an acre to 10 acres. It is intersected by broad avenues, rendering every part easy of access. Restrictions to prevent nuisances or the erection of buildings of an inferior character will be contained in the conveyances of this property. As a convenient and desirable location for gentlemen's residences, it is considered superior to any other in the vicinity of the City that is now offered for sale. Fifty per cent of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent. for a term of years. A road from the Point or Railroad Station is now being made through this property to Yonkers, and extensive improvements upon the same and in the neighborhood are in progress. For maps and further information, apply to D. P. WINTON, No. 5 Tryon-row, opposite the City Hall.

BEAVERWYCK FARM FOR SALE—Containing about 250 acres, situated on the road leading from Newark to Dover, in Morris County, New-Jersey, 4 miles from the Morris and Essex Railroad, 4 miles from the Morris Canal, and 16 miles from Newark. The land is of superior quality, and in a high state of cultivation, adapted to grazing and grass crops; about 100 acres of natural meadows for pasture, 100 acres of woodland, and the balance in tillable land; on the plain is a large variety of fruit trees in bearing condition, a large two-story dwelling house, with a large lawn and shade trees; also, a two-story farm house, barns, cow-house, carriage-house, ice-house dairy, &c., in good order; a large garden with a pond adjoining. This section of country is celebrated for health. The terms will be made easy: for further particulars inquire on the premises, of W. H. K. GIBBY, Paterson, New-Jersey.

IRON WORKS FOR SALE.—The Works known as the RONDOUT IRON WORKS, are offered for sale. They are eligibly situated at the terminus of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, Rondout, Ulster Co., N. Y., the outlet of the Lackawanna Coal. The Works are now having been constructed for manufacturing wrought iron direct from the ore, after the "Renton process." They are composed of three furnaces, steam engine and boilers, steam hammer, crushing machinery, shafting, elevating machinery, tools, buildings, and six lots of land. Also, about 200 tons of magnetic and hematite ore, and a quantity of coal. Should the property not be sold by the 1st of September next, it will be put up at auction on the premises at 12 o'clock M. of that day. Apply personally or by letter to CHARLES M. DU PUY, Jr.

FARM FOR SALE—Of 90 acres, in the town of Yonkers, within 2¼ miles of the Hudson River Railroad Depôt, one mile from Hunt's Bridge, and 2¼ from Williams Bridge, and 1½ miles from Van Cortland's Mills. The farm is in good order and in a high state of cultivation, and well stocked with the best selected fruit trees. It will be sold in the whole or in part, to suit purchasers. There are fine building sites on the land, and it is capable of division to suit a company of gentlemen for summer country residence. It is within a few minutes' ride of four railroad depôts. Inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

EDWARD CROMWELL.

BUILDING LOTS IN JERSEY CITY FOR SALE—Near the ferry, on railroad-av., Stanton and Morgan sts.—Gas and water are now introduced, and property rapidly rising in value. Terms easy. No property so near Broadway pays a better interest in the way of rent, and less city tax. For maps or other information, apply to CHAS J. SMITH, No. 50 Maiden-lane

CITY LOTS FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.—The subscriber has six Lots in Harlem; street paved and lighted, which he will sell cheap on the easy payments of $10 per month. Apply to J. PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

700 LOTS AT $25 TO $100—At Boiling Spring depôt, Erie Railroad, 9 miles from Jersey City, 22 minutes time, 26 daily trains, payable $3 cash, balance in monthly payments of $2. Apply at No. 4 Grand-st. Jersey City near the ferry.

NEWTOWN VILLAGE LOTS—In MYERS' auction, only $90 to $150. These lots are high and beautifully located within the village, and only 30 minutes' from New-York *via* Flushing Railroad. For free tickets, maps, &c., apply to JOHN B. MYERS, No. 195 Broadway

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—A very convenient and desirable new 3 story house on 86th-st., north side, between 4th and 5th-avs., having Croton water, &c.; street 100 feet wide, on high ground and desirable location. Possession immediately. Rent $225 from now to May next. Apply to SELLICK & OSBORN, 86th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs, or to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 153 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE TO LET—In a good location; gas throughout the house, water in kitchen, fine yard, &c. The present occupants will board out the rest. Address S H., Brooklyn Post-Office.

TWO NEW BRICK HOUSES TO LET—situated in 53d-st., between 4th and 5th-avs. They are three stories and basement, marble mantels, with court yards in front and deep yards in rears, and supplied with Croton water; will be let from now till the 1st May next, for $225 each. Inquire of JAMES BULKLEY, No. 181 Broadway, up stairs.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE AND BASEMENT TO LET OR LEASE—The spacious and well-lighted store and basement No 18 Spruce-st., near Nassau. Each room is about 100 feet in depth, and can be supplied with steam power if desired. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms in a new building in Cliff st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SONS, No. 108 Cliff-st.

TO PHYSICIANS OR DENTISTS.—TO LET.—Two very desirable offices on 14th-st., between 5th-av. and Union square. Possession given immediately. Apply at No. 22 East 14th-st.

WELL LIGHTED LOFTS TO LET—On 2d, 3d and 4th floors, with steam-power, located on 11th-av., near 29th-st. Inquire of J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 366 8th-av., or on the premises.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LET—For business purposes, the desirable property No. 618 Broadway; also, the small store, with fixtures, &c., next door below; both in good order and suitable for any respectable business. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

TO LET—Upper part of dwelling-house No. 221 Hudson-st.; also 1st floor of No. 54 Watts-st.; also, several small apartments, suitable for respectable mechanics, at low rent; also, basement of No. 197 Canal-st., suitable for a boot or trunk maker. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

FACTORY TO LET.—The two-story and attic factory, corner of 127th-st. and 6th-av., 50x75 feet, with steam engine of 8 horse-power, will be leased on favorable terms. Inquire of WILLIAM HUSTACE, No. 244 Front-st. FOR SALE—Two polishing machines, six printing tables, &c., suitable for paper hanging manufacturers.

ROOMS TO LET—On the 1st and 3d floors, about 20 by 60 feet, each lighted on 3 sides, with steam power. Inquire on the premises, No. 47 Ann-st.

FRONT OFFICE TO LET—In new brick store No. 51 Vesey-st. Inquire on the premises of STRANG, MURRAY & CO.

OFFICES TO LET—The offices No. 122 Nassau-st. 2d floor, front, recently occupied by us. Also, offices at No. 119 Nassau-st., rooms No. 3 and 3½, 2d floor, adjoining our office. These offices are all quite desirable ones, and are well calculated for any light business. Apply at 1008 No. 2 at No 119 Nassau-st. S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

DIAMOND CLUSTER RINGS.....$35 to $300
DIAMOND SINGLE STONE RINGS.....10 to 300
DIAMOND CLUSTER PINS.....30 to 350
DIAMOND SINGLE STONE PINS.....15 to 1,000
DIAMOND CROSSES.....25 to 300
DIAMOND SHIRT STUDS.....50 to 150
DIAMOND SCARF PINS.....12 to 100

At less than usual prices.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer,
Wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor.

GOLD WATCHES, DIAMOND PINS, BROOCHES, &c.—Together with a rich assortment of Silver and Plated ware.

GOLD WATCHES, from.....$20 to $200
SILVER TEA SETS, from.....120 to 300
PLATED TEA SETS, (double plated) from.....12 to 85

All our goods are warranted to be as represented; should they prove otherwise the money will be refunded. Silver equal to Coin. SQUIRE, LANDER & CO.,
No 97 Fulton-st.

INDEPENDENT SECOND WATCHES.—Very fine independent second and quarter-second watches, for timing horses, in gold and silver cases, double and single time, for sale at less than usual prices, wholesale and retail. G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

PATENT LEVER WATCHES.—Fine English patent lever watches, in gold and silver cases, full jewoled and plain, fine time-keepers, for sale, wholesale and retail, at less than usual prices G. C. ALLEN, No. H Wall-st., second floor.

CHRONOMETER WATCHES.—Very fine pocket chronometers, which run without any perceptible variation, for sale at less than usual prices, wholesale and retail. G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

JURGENSEN WATCHES.—Splendid Jurgensen watches, levers and chronometers, perfect time-keepers, for sale, very low, wholesale and retail.
G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

COOPER WATCHES.—Gold Cooper duplex and lever watches, some in hunting cases, splendid time-keepers, for sale very low, at wholesale and retail, by G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AN EXCELLENT INSTRUMENT FOR THE PARLOR OR CHURCH IS MASON & HAMLIN'S Improved MODEL MELODION and REED ORGAN, highly recommended by LOWELL MASON, WM. B. BRADBURY, GEO. F. ROOT, GEO. W. MORGAN, L. H. SOUTHARD, and many others. A full assortment of the above Melodions; Hallett, Davis & Co.'s unrivalled Piano-Fortes; New-York Pianos, (new and second-hand,) with all the latest musical publications, for sale to dealers and others, at the lowest rates. BERRY & GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—J & C. FISCHER have removed their Wareroom, from No 178 Greenwich-st. to their new Manufactory, Nos. 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st, between 9th and 10th-avs., New-York, where they intend to tween 9th and 10th-avs., New-York, where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of Pianos, with all the best modern improvements made under their own supervision, and warranted to stand any climate. Also, Pianos with the Æolian attachment. Piano-fortes tuned, repaired, or taken in exchange.

ATTENTION—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES at our new and spacious warerooms, No. 421 Broome-st., (a few doors east of Broadway,) which in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivaled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODIONS—Of every variety, from $45 to $150, suitable for the parlor, lecture room, lodge room, or small church. Believing them to be better in tone, more durable and better finished than those of any other make, we have accepted the agency, and keep for sale only those manufactured by PRINCE & CO.

WILLIAM HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, opposite the Park, sole agents for PRINCE & Co.'s celebrated Melodions.

PIANOS SELLING AT COST.—HENRY BENARY, No. 823 Broadway, offers a fine assortment of best New-York and Boston made piano-fortes at 25 per cent. less than anywhere else. Persons in want of a good instrument will do well to call on him before they buy

A. W. LADD & CO.'S GRAND DIAGONAL PIANO-FORTES, with new grand action, which has no superior in all the points which constitute a perfect instrument. LINCOLN & THOMPSON, sole agents, No. 441 Broadway.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer

POSITIVE SALE OF 39 BEAUTIFUL SECTIONS OF LAND FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES—Situate at Port Washington, in the town of Shrewsbury, Monmouth Co., New-Jersey. Each section contains about one acre of land. JAMES COLE & SON will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the following desirable building sections, viz.: 12 sections on Franklin-st.; 12 do. on Jefferson st.; 15 do. on Washington-st. Washington-st. is the main street, running direct from the steamboat landing, which is only a short distance, less than five minutes' walk from this property. The land is beautifully located on high ground, immediately opposite the mansion and grounds of Dr. Parmlee, and only about one mile from the ocean.

TERMS.—Fifty per cent. on Bond and Mortgage for three years at 6 per cent., or a discount of 10 per cent for cash. For maps and full particulars, apply to the Auctioneer.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, BROTHER & CO.—Trade Salesrooms, No. 13 Park-row.—NEW-YORK FALL TRADE SALE OF BOOKS, STEREOTYPE PLATES, &c., commencing on TUESDAY MORNING, August 15, 1854, and continued throughout the week and during week following. Sales to commence each day at 8 o'clock, A. M. The catalogue is now ready for distribution to the trade. The regular sale of stationery will commence on TUESDAY MORNING, August 22, in the upper salesroom. The catalogue of this portion of the sale is in preparation, and will be issued on the 1st of August.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER will sell on TUESDAY, Aug. 15, at 10 o'clock, at the Atlantic Hotel, No. 5 Broadway, by order of mortgagees household furniture, consisting of mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, dressing bureaus, wash stands, hair mattresses, husk do., mahogany tables, chairs, sofas, arm chairs, card tables, work tables, wardrobes, rockers, breakfast, dinner, and centre tables, lounges, couches, cane seat chairs, feather beds, bolsters, pillows, blanket spreads, comfortables, china-ware, dinner and glass-ware, silver plated-ware, castors, sheets one patent mangle, dinner knives; also, the carpets of fifty rooms, matting, &c.; coffee urns, tea do., &c.

AUCTION SALES.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) at 10 o'clock, at the Atlantic Hotel No. 5 Broadway—MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF THE RICH AND ELEGANT FURNITURE, MIRRORS, TAPESTRY CARPETS &c., consisting, in part, of ingrain, three-ply and other carpets; walnut cottage furniture; 100 hair mattresses and paillasses; parlor furniture consists of elegant rosewood parlor suites, covered in rich three-colored satin; rosewood marble-top etageres, with mirror doors and backs; thick French plate pier and oval mirrors; rosewood centre, pier and side tables; rich brocatelle and lace window curtains, oil paintings, &c., together with a endless variety of household articles—oilcloth, matting, &c. Also, bar-room settees, office desks, tables, chairs, &c. The above is well worthy the attention of the trade, country merchants, hotel proprietors, and housekeepers, as every article will positively be sold without reserve, by order of the Mortgagee. The furniture is in the very best condition, having been in use about one year, and cost $8,000. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—TWO PIANO-FORTES, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, 100 BEDSTEADS AND 200 CHAIRS, &c. &c.—F. COLTON will sell on THURSDAY, Aug. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, Nos 59 Beekman-st and 83 Ann, a very large assortment of good new and second-hand furniture from a family, most of which has been in use but a short time. It will comprise in part of mahogany and rosewood furniture in all its varieties; bookcases, wardrobes, rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, mahogany chairs, in hair-cloth and plush; dining and extension tables, tapestry, three-ply and ingram carpets, oil cloths, marble-top and dressing bureaus centre, side and card tables, large French plate and oval mirrors, oil paintings, feather beds and mattresses, China and glassware, table cutlery, Voltaire chairs, easy do., carved and plain rockers; black walnut cottage and patent bedsteads, mahogany music stands and stools, office desks, refrigerators, kitchen furniture, &c., &c. Also, 2 rosewood piano-fortes, in good order. Also, 100 cottage bedsteads and 200 curl maple and black

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

...Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,974,579 24
...Average amount of Specie.....239,639 77
...Average amount of Circulation.....315 453 00
...Average amount of Deposits.....4,482,923 04
...City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ... Ass't Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. BUNNAY, Jr., Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of August, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of August, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$536,861 00
Average amount of Specie.....33,540 00
Average amount of Circulation.....101,765 00
Average amount of Deposits.....297,516 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC OTIS, President of the ATLANTIC BANK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
ISAAC OTIS, President.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of August, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of August, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,523,461 98
Average amount of Specie.....1,390,846 32
Average amount of Circulation, notes of late Bank of America.....119,556 00
Average amount of Deposits.....4,855,062 72
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. PUNNETT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of August, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of August, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$8,258,068 70
Average amount of Specie.....1,791 705 61
Average amount of Circulation.....2,700 00
Average amount of Deposits.....6,149,813 29
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of August, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of August, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,250,328 40
Average amount of Specie.....39,949 98
Average amount of Circulation.....104,629 00
Average amount of Deposits.....861,185 49
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn before me, this 12th day of August, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of August, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,464,557 44
Average amount of Specie.....749 937 69
Average amount of Circulation.....274,710 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,064,864 41
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANTHONY P. HALSEY, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of August, 1854.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of August, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,623,237 91
Average amount of Specie.....78,707 83
Average amount of Circulation.....74,278 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,401,377 88
City and County of New-York ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of August, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of August, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,249,198 08
Average amount of Specie.....339,054 23
Average amount of Circulation.....125 317 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,062,341 41
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of August, 1854.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of August, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,953,364 53
Average amount of Specie.....406 678 16
Average amount of Circulation.....549,144 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,988,086 71
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. WITHERS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of August, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of August, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$225,329 60
Average amount of Specie.....5,321 50
Average amount of Circulation.....27,336 00
Average amount of Deposits.....766 48
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL R. HITCHCOCK, Cashier of the BANK OF THE UNION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. R. HITCHCOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of August, 1854.
THOS. VERREN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of August, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,097,856 48
Average amount of Specie.....84,618 97
Average amount of Circulation.....208,442 00
Average amount of Deposits.....885,391 53
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BARNARD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of August, 1854.
JAS. L. BERRIAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday the 12th day of August, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,307,771 11
Average amount of Specie.....90,218 50
Average amount of Circulation.....198,196 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,055,344 83
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of August, 1854.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of August, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,418,028 38
Average amount of Specie.....187 373 69
Average amount of Circulation.....42,655 00
Average amount of Deposits.....943,030 64
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr. Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of August, 1854.
GEO. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CENTRAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of August, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$403,487 38
Average amount of Specie.....29,404 78
Average amount of Circulation.....29,839 00
Average amount of Deposits.....282,917 75
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WALTER OAKLEY, Cashier of the CENTRAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
WALTER OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of August, 1854.
GEO L. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of August, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$636,954 76
Average amount of Specie.....84,135 09
Average amount of Circulation.....138,163 00
Average amount of Deposits.....410,737 86
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES J. SHEPARD, Cashier pro tem of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly affirmed, say that the above statement is correct.
CHAS. J SHEPARD, Cashier pro tem.
Affirmed before me, this 14th day of August, 1854.
T. STUYVESANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of August, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,290,010 00
Average amount of Specie.....368,007 00
Average amount of Circulation.....289,189 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,091,711 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. Q. JONES, President.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of August, 1854.
WM M RANDELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of August, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$745,383 30
Average amount of Specie.....53,547 70
Average amount of Circulation.....152,034 00
Average amount of Deposits.....391,638 91
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of August, 1854.
GEO. L. OSBORN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of August, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,681,138 78
Average amount of Specie.....171,397 03
Average amount of Circulation.....29,585 91
Average amount of Deposits.....1,267,655 65
City and County of New York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. STRONG, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of August, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of August, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,622,156 09
Average amount of Specie.....298,954 42
Average amount of Deposits.....87,515 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,960,925 43
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. HOOKER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 14th day of August, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE COMMERCE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of August, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,188,12...
Average amount of Specie.....32,...
Average amount of Circulation.....72,...
Average amount of Deposits.....93...
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. PLATT, Cashier of the COMMERCE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
J. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 14th day of August, 1854.
SMITH E. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of August 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$619,759 00
Average amount of Specie.....46,323 00
Average amount of Circulation.....115,718 00
Average amount of Deposits.....361,143 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of August, 1854.
THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of August, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$119 699 90
Average amount of Specie.....11,661 49
Average amount of Circulation.....102,468 00
Average amount of Deposits.....77,378 14
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES SANFORD, Cashier of the EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES SANFORD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of August, 1854.
OSCAR V DAYTON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EMPIRE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of August, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$454,941 67
Average amount of Specie.....20 848 41
Average amount of Circulation.....100,028 00
Average amount of Deposits.....277,749 11
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, LEONARD H. CHURCH, Cashier of the EMPIRE CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
L. H. CHURCH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of August, 1854.
ISAAC O. BARKER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of August, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,668 817 10
Average amount of Specie.....219,587 21
Average amount of Circulation.....154,466 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,405,494 55
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. J. LANE, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 14th day of August, 1854.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of August, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$502 653 02
Average amount of Specie.....26,222 20
Average amount of Circulation.....188,738 00
Average amount of Deposits.....364,155 86
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of August, 1854.
JAMES HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of August, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$603 159 08
Average amount of Specie.....108,940 19
Average amount of Circulation.....90,764 00
Average amount of Deposits.....519,740 27
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of August, 1854.
JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of August, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,362,219 17
Average amount of Specie.....74 806 95
Average amount of Circulation.....139 671 00
Average amount of Deposits.....752,355 94
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of August, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of August, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$367,242 00
Average amount of Specie.....30 399 00
Average amount of Circulation.....98,751 00
Average amount of Deposits.....166,665 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of August, 1854.
J. S. HALSEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of August, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$529,187 37
Average amount of Specie.....43,268 89
Average amount of Circulation.....113,815 00
Average amount of Deposits.....470,177 88
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 14th day of August, 1854.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE KNICKERBOCKER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of August, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$493,897 48
Average amount of Specie.....33,013 89
Average amount of Circulation.....88,125 00
Average amount of Deposits.....270,435 63
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN A. GUNN, Cashier of the KNICKERBOCKER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
J. A. GUNN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of August, 1854.
WM. E SMITH, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of August, 1854.
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,735,218 00
Average amount of Specie.....273,656 75
Average amount of Circulation.....239,939 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,391,414 38
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of August, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of August, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,249,929 56
Average amount of Specie.....364,079 74
Average amount of Circulation.....4,435 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,531,951 75
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CALEB O. HALSTED, President of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CALEB O. HALSTED, President.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of August, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of August, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$706,703 98
Average amount of Specie.....38,003 85
Average amount of Circulation.....96,609 00
Average amount of Deposits.....505,676 31
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 14th day of August, 1854.
WILLIAM DODGE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of August, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,119,773 90
Average amount of Specie.....103,456 69
Average amount of Circulation.....106,700 00
Average amount of Deposits.....823,087 16
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCH, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. HAYDOCH, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 14th day of August, 1854.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of August, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,635,927 50
Average amount of Specie.....1,007,679 65
Average amount of Circulation.....358,895 60
Average amount of Deposits.....3,255,701 32
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, SHEPHERD KNAPP, President of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. KNAPP, President.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of August, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of August, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,282,468 83
Average amount of Specie.....92,513 50
Average amount of Circulation.....247,255 00
Average amount of Deposits.....810,717 14
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. CORNELL, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. H. CORNELL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of August, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of August, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$638,973 24
Average amount of Specie.....56,765 91
Average amount of Circulation.....137,349 00
Average amount of Deposits.....457,306 09
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. D. BROWN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of August, 1854.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of August, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,928,545 00
Average amount of Specie.....159,745 00
Average amount of Circulation.....108,163 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,193,523 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of August, 1854.
O. E. WESTLAKE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of August, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,123,...
Average amount of Specie.....4,...
Average amount of Circulation.....127,...
Average amount of Deposits.....1,...
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANDREW A. SWARTWOUT, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of August, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE CHOLERA.

FRANKLIN-STREET HOSPITAL.

Date.	Received.	Died.	Died'd Cured.	Remaining.
August 12.....	425	220	205	35
Sunday, Aug 14..	6	3	6	31
Total.....	431	220	213	31

HUTT-STREET HOSPITAL.

Date.	Received.	Died.	Died'd Cured.	Remaining.
To August 12.....	55	27	25	21
Sunday, Aug. 14..	3	—	3	20
Total.....	58	27	28	20

From Blackwell's Island, we have the following returns for the forty-eight hours ending Aug. 13—

	Cases.	Deaths.	Remaining.
Penitentiary.....	2	1	3
Penitentiary Hospital...	—	1	—
Lunatic Asylum.....	18	9	11
Total.....	20	12	20

At the Asylum, on Saturday, no case of Cholera reported in the Lunatic Asylum, but during the next 24 hours 18 cases were reported—one-half of whom died soon after being attacked. The cause of so great a mortality among this unfortunate class is, that they have not the sense to report themselves ill until the disease has gone too far to be relieved. In the Franklin-street Hospital there has been a slight increase of cases, but otherwise the returns show a falling off.

Coroner GAMBLE yesterday held an inquest at No. 28 Albany-street, upon the body of CASPAR ZIMMERMAN, a German, 36 years of age, who died of Cholera.

A Cholera patient was received into the Marine Hospital, at Quarantine, from the village, yesterday. He arrived in the country some three weeks since in an emigrant ship. The cases occurring on the Island now are so few as to be scarcely worthy of record.

In *Brooklyn*, yesterday, the Board of Health had no deaths to report by Cholera for the forty-eight hours previous, and only three new cases were reported. Notwithstanding their statement to the contrary, we are led to believe that there were a number of deaths by Cholera on Saturday and Sunday. The following are reported as deaths by that disease: Mrs. MARGARET MCCAULEY, Bedford-corners, near Lafayette; MICHAEL WELSH, Thirty-fifth-street, Gowanus; Mrs. ELIZABETH CONLEY, corner of Hudson-avenue and Water-street; Mrs. ELIZABETH SIBEY, No. 141 Water-street; Mrs. GUINEA, Sands-street, near Gold.

In *Jersey City* yesterday, two deaths by cholera were reported. Both of them occurred in South Fifth-street near Monmouth-street. One of them, Mrs. MALONEY, eat a green apple on Saturday and immediately afterwards she was taken violently sick. She vomited and had severe cramps, together with other indications of cholera. She died on Sunday and was interred yesterday. In the same neighborhood a man was attacked on Sunday evening with cholera, and died at about 2½ o'clock yesterday.

Visit of a Danish Brig-of-War.

On Sunday evening, before sun-down, a discharge of cannon announced the arrival of some distinguished stranger within gun-shot. The Commodore of the Danish brig-of-war *Tordenskiold*, dropped anchor within view of the Battery. She is a first-class brig of the Danish fleet, carrying thirty-four guns, (her full complement being forty-eight,) and may be regarded as a choice specimen of the naval architecture of the Danes.

The *Tordenskiold* was built at Copenhagen in 1849; this being her first voyage. She sailed from Europe on the 1st of May for the West Indies, and has touched here direct from St. Thomas apparently on no other mission than a friendly cruise, to kill time during "a few short years of hollow peace." Her length from stem to stern is 165 feet.; length of keel, 147 feet 9 inches; her breadth, 42 feet. The Danish arms are handsomely sculptured on her stern. She carries sixteen guns on her upper deck, (having room for four more,) and twenty-eight on the main-deck or "battery," as it is termed by the Danes. All these are thirty-pounders. She has also two eighteen pounders belonging to one of her small gun boats, and several small brass cannon are distributed around the ship. A stand of arms is distributed around, including the *espingale*, a three-barrelled piece, standing in equal repute with the "unerring rifle of the Catalon." Weapons for close fighting are kept in great variety in a small apartment near the helm. The brig is manned with 400 seamen, under the command of eight officers, (including two doctors,) smart, energetic looking fellows.

The brig is under the command of Commodore Captain DIRCKINCK HOLMFELD, an officer known to fame. He distinguished himself, among other engagements, during the Schleswig-Holstein war in 1848-9. The *Tordenskiold* will probably remain in port for two or three weeks. Every courtesy is shown to visitors, who will find her only a short row from pier No. 1 North River.

New-York Horticultural Society.

The usual monthly conversational meeting of the Horticultural Society was held last evening; R. G. PARDEE, Esq., in the Chair. The subject of conversation was the *Cultivation of Strawberries*. This subject was one of manifest interest, and was entered into with animation by all present. The plant from its incipiency—the different modes of culture, with the varied results, as affecting growth and productiveness, till we have placed before us the rich and luscious MCAVOY'S Superior, HOVEY'S Seedling, Black Prime and the large Early Scarlet, were subjects freely discussed, with suggestions by the members, and different experiences in the cultivation given.

The best soil for the Strawberry was stated to be a gravelly loam. The land should be well drained, and to every acre applied 20 bushels of unbleached ashes, 10 bushels of lime, and 2 or 3 pounds of salt. The ground should be well broken up; animal manures should be eschewed; leafmold is the best, and this should be carefully spaded in. About the first of July is the best time to set out the plants. In doing this, pains should be taken to have them firmly rooted. The rows should be sixteen inches apart, and the plants a foot apart. Sometimes it will be well to allow greater interval, in which case the interstices can be filled up from the growth of the runners. After setting out the plants, throw on a covering of tan-bark an inch or an inch and a half in depth, then water them plentifully, and the moisture will be retained a long time. After cold weather comes on, cover the strawberry-beds and the walks with clean straw, throwing over a little brush, or something to keep the straw in its place. In the Spring, remove the straw, and make use of some fertilizing agent to give the plants vigor, as sulphate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, or nitrate of potash. Keep the roots out, see that the plants are bountifully watered, and let nothing intervene to disturb or retard their growth till you gather the fruit. The beds should be made over as often as every three years.

On the flower table we noticed on exhibition some very beautiful specimens of Seedling Japan Lilies and Verbenas, the Tabernæmontana Coronaria plant, the Lontano Ewingii and others.

The meeting adjourned till the first Monday in September.

How Immigrants are Treated.

The treatment of Emigrant passengers by the captains of ships, and the conduct of boarding-house keepers, and of forwarders and of their runners, are frequent sources of complaint at the Mayor's Office. By the City Ordinance respecting emigrants, penalties for these offences are recoverable by the Commissioners of Emigration. The principal sufferers are the German Emigrants who are ignorant of the language and who are usually provided with some money. Yesterday, a man named GEORGE EVERS, who arrived here on Sunday from Hamburg, on board the bark *Star*, of Thomaston, Me., was assaulted (as he alleges) by the mate of the ship, and chased about the deck, and in order to escape violence, was compelled to jump overboard and was picked up by a boat. EVERS states that the reason for this treament was that he desired to go ashore to get some water for his wife and family, there being no sweet water on board the vessel. He also stated that for the last 14 days the rations of the passengers were compelled to drink salt water, and the captain refused to allow the complainant to go ashore until the steamer came to take off all the passengers. Justice CLARK [illegible] of the mate [illegible]

Embankment Accidents.

At the lot preparing for the erection of some buildings at the corner of Spring-street and Broadway, some laborers, yesterday morning, were employed in digging out a foundation when, about 10 o'clock, the earth bank projecting on Spring-street, caved in and four of them were buried beneath the superincumbent mass of earth. Two of them were covered to the waist and were soon extricated sustaining but little injury. The other two men, HUGH CONWAY, No. 128 Varick-street, and EDWARD SLATER, of Hester-street, were completely buried, and nearly half an hour elapsed before they were found. When extricated they appeared lifeless, but after exposure to the air for a short time breathings were perceptible. SLATER was immediately removed to his home, and CONWAY to the Hospital. Both of the men are suffering from severe internal injuries, and lie in a very precarious state. The accident, no doubt arose from the pressure of a huge pile of bricks erected in Spring-street.

Yesterday morning an Irishman, named JOHN LENNOX, was engaged in excavating a bank of earth in Thirty-eighth-street, between Fifth and Sixth-avenues. He was about to strike the bank with a pick, when he was warned not to do so, but he persisted and the earth fell in on and buried him. When dug out life was extinct. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest upon the body—when a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

German Festival.

The Germans of the City had a grand Festival and open air Concert at Hoboken yesterday. The societies which took part in the ceremonies were the *Teutonia Mænnerchor* and *Sængerlund*. The procession started from Hester-street and passed by the Bowery, Chatham-street, Park and Broadway, to the Barclay-street Ferry, where it crossed to Hoboken. The concert commenced at 2½ o'clock P. M. The songs were glees, madrigals and choruses. Several full pieces were performed; among others, the "Harvest piece," entitled "*Les Vendanges aux bords du Rhein*," in the execution of which the whole Teutonia Mænnorchor Society joined in chorus.

The afternoon passed very pleasantly, and the evening closed with a ball and fireworks.

The number of persons present was probably from four to five thousand, during the course of the day.

Democratic Republican General Committee.

The Hard-Shells met at Stuyvesant Institute last evening. It was the regular monthly meeting. The Committee appointed at a previous meeting to prepare resolutions, reported a series which was adopted.

A Committee was then appointed to wait upon Hon. GREENE C. BRONSON, and ascertain definitely from him whether he still persists in declining the nomination for Governor.

The meeting adjourned, on motion, to wait upon STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The Trade Sale.

The Sixtieth New-York Trade Sale of Books, Stereotype Plates and Stationery commences this morning. BANGS BROTHERS are the auctioneers, as usual. The bangs will begin today at the early hour of 8 o'clock, when would-be purchasers are expected to be in their places, and answer to the calls which are made upon their pockets. The list is headed by the house of the APPLETONS, whose catalogue covers twenty-five pages. The contributions of C. S. FRANCIS & Co. occupy the remainder of the day. To-morrow, HARPER & BROTHERS' catalogue leads off the sale. The rivalry between New-York and Philadelphia booksellers is sufficiently amusing to the initiated. The lists from the Philadelphians cover many pages, but the works are not so numerous as they appear, in consequence of the details which are entered into.

The New-York houses contribute very largely to this sale. Boston is also well represented. The catalogue has nearly five hundred pages, including the invoices of plates and stationery.

The sale will continue daily until the 23d of the month.

LAWYERS AT THE TOMBS.—The "Tombs" Lawyers were in trouble yesterday. It appears that two fellows, arrested for disorderly conduct, were locked up; but that, shortly afterwards, an order was presented for the discharge of one, signed by the Magistrate. A short time afterwards, the other was sent for, and on an inquiry being made of him, he stated that a lawyer had obtained $4 from the first man to procure his discharge, and had wanted him (the second one) to give him *his watch* to procure his discharge; that he refused and his companion only was released. Upon this, Justice CLARK sent for the gentleman and delivered to him and others practicing in the Court, a severe rebuke; stating that while he presided, such practices should not be permitted, and that if such a proceeding was brought again to his knowledge, he should take steps which would prevent its recurrence. The money ($4) was by the direction of the Magistrate returned.

CATHOLIC OFFERING.—The *Freeman's Journal* publishes the correspondence between Archbishop HUGHES and Rev. JOHN N. NEWMAN, of Birmingham, England, in regard to the purse of £223 which was subscribed by Roman Catholics in this City, to be presented to Mr. NAWMAN in token of their appreciation of his sufferings in the controversy with Dr. ACHILLI. Mr. NEWMAN is very grateful for the money, and says he shall use it to provide a cemetery for the members of the Birmingham Oratory. This cemetery, he adds, "will be the place whither, if God fulfils my wish, I shall one day be carried myself—and it will remain after me, a memorial to those who succeed me in this house, of the kindness of American Catholics toward one who had nothing to recommend him to them but a small portion of their own zeal for the honor of religion."

KILLED BY A STAGE.—A lad, 13 years of age, WM. H. VOUGHT, of No. 566 Grand-street, was yesterday run over by an omnibus, at the corner of Tryon-row and Chatham-street, supposed to belong to the First-avenue Line. The stage, at the time of the accident, was driven at a rapid rate. The driver did not pause to see the injury done. His name or the number of the stage is not known. The lad was conveyed to the Hospital, when it was ascertained he had two of his ribs broken, and had suffered severe internal injuries. He died in two hours after being taken to the Hospital.

ALLEGED BRUTAL TREATMENT OF A SAILOR.—NICHOLAS COOK, a sailor on board the ship *Liverpool*, Captain MARSHALL, lying in Marshall's dock, E. R., was taken to the Hospital yesterday in a state of great suffering, the effects, as he alleges, of ill treatment received on board the ship.

DEATH AT SEA.—The Captain of the ship *Trenton*, arrived yesterday from New-Orleans, reports that on the 1st of July, the cook of the vessel, named JAMES M. WATSON, jumped overboard and was drowned, while laboring under an attack of delirium tremens. He belonged in Hoboken.

☞ We hear that WILLIAM MITCHELL, Esq., formerly manager of the Olympic Theatre, is at the point of death. He has been ill for some months past.

☞ A movement has been made to compel the Hoboken Ferry Company to run boats till midnight.

☞ The Court of Sessions finished its calendar yesterday, and adjourned for the term. The Special Sessions meet to-day.

☞ A complete set of *Niles' Register* is to be added to the City Library, at the Hall.

☞ The alarms of fire in the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth districts last evening were all false.

SUICIDE UNDER DELIRIUM TREMENS.—An inquest was held yesterday, upon the body of John Kennedy, at No. 278 Tenth-avenue. Kennedy committed suicide by jumping out of a fourth story [illegible] of the Mayor's Office, [illegible] of the vessel and the refusal to permit [illegible] to go ashore.

[illegible] to grow worse. He was a native of Ireland 26 years of age.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen....MONDAY, Aug. 14.

NATHAN C. ELY, Esq., in the Chair.

THE GUTTERS IN BROADWAY.

On motion of Alderman BLUNT, it was resolved, that the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies be directed to order Messrs. Russ & Reid to relay the gutter stones on the block in Broadway between Dey and Cortlandt-streets, which have been removed by them; the same to be done by them forthwith, and at their own expense.

REPORTS ADOPTED.

Of Committee on Assessments—In favor of concurring in assessment list for fencing vacant lots in Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth-streets, between Fourth and Fifth-avenues. Also, for fencing in two lots on south side of Thirtieth-street, and two on south side of Thirty-first-street.

Of Committee on Police—In favor of paying one John P. Whitman, of Sixteenth Ward, for services as policeman.

Of Committee on Ferries—In favor of compelling the lessees of Hoboken Ferry to run their boats to the foot of Hoboken-street, New-York, until 12 o'clock at night.

Of Committee on Arts and Sciences, in favor of purchasing Niles' *American Register* for City Library.

Of Committee on Fire Department, concurring to have the house of Hose Company No. 34 repaired and repainted.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Alderman TUCKER offered a preamble and resolution, setting forth that great inconvenience was occasioned by the refusal of Alderman BROWN to attend the meetings of the Committee on Fire Department, and the difficulty in getting the other member (Alderman BOARDMAN) to be present; and moving that the name of Alderman BROWN be stricken from the Committee on Fire Department, and Alderman VOORHIS appointed to fill the vacancy.

Alderman HOWARD moved to lay on the table, in the absence of Alderman BROWN. Lost.

Alderman HERRICK considered it would be very unfair to adopt a resolution of this character, in the absence of Alderman BROWN. He could not discover the occasion for such action, nor the designs of those who urged it.

Alderman WM. TUCKER replied that Alderman BROWN did not attend the meetings of the Committee, and as the other member (Alderman BOARDMAN) also failed to attend, the business suffered very much for want of a majority. He understood that Alderman BLUNT was an anti-Carson man, and would resign in favor of Alderman HOWARD, another anti-Carson man.

Aldermen HOWARD indignantly denied that he was a partisan, and called upon members to bear witness that upon all questions which had come up he had voted impartially. He would not hide that he was desirous to serve upon the Committee, having been a fireman for sixteen years; but if the Board were opposed, he could not help it.

Alderman BOARDMAN said that he considered the resolution ill timed, in the absence of Mr. BROWN. As his business interfered with a regular attendance, he would himself offer his resignation.

Alderman WAKEMAN moved to accept the resignation of Alderman BOARDMAN, and appoint Alderman VOORHIS in his place.

Alderman VOORHIS objected to serving, and moved to amend by substituting Alderman BLUNT.

Alderman HERRICK moved further to amend by substituting the name of Alderman HOWARD. He was interested in the business of the Department, and would closely attend the sittings of the Committee. He saw no reason for keeping him off the Committee when he was desirous to serve.

Alderman KELLY supported the appointment of Alderman HOWARD.

Alderman TUCKER had nothing to say against the Alderman from the Sixth as a gentleman, but he was known to belong to one party in the Fire Department, and as such was not qualified to act on the Committee

The amendment substituting Alderman HOWARD's name was lost, when the question was taken upon the amendment offered by Alderman VOORHIS, "that the resignation of Alderman BOARDMAN be accepted, and Alderman BLUNT substituted," which was carried.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A communication was received from his Honor the Mayor transmitting from the "New-York State Agricultural Society" an acceptance of the offer, on the part of the City, of the use of Hamilton-square for their next Annual Exhibition.

REMOVAL OF SEWER AND CULVERT CLEANINGS.

The City Inspector sent in a communication representing that many and just complaints were made that soil and every other description of filth from the culverts and sewers was left to remain in heaps for days, without being carried away: and suggesting that an ordinance be adopted, whereby the Croton Aqueduct Department be required to cause the *immediate* removal of all contents of sewers and culverts in tight covered box carts, and that all such work be performed at night during the Summer months. Referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

STREET INSPECTORS.

In reply to a resolution of inquiry, the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps reports that there are at present employed nineteen Street Inspectors, one for each district, most of whom were appointed by the City Inspector on March 10, and have been continued by him. Their pay is $3 per day.

Alderman HOWARD presented a paper from one hundred and eighty citizens of the Sixth Ward, complaining of the dirty condition of the streets.

Several papers from the Board of Councilmen were referred to appropriate Committees, when the Board adjourned to this evening.

Board of Councilmen.....MONDAY, Aug. 14.

The President, EDWIN J. BROWN, Esq., in the Chair.

The Board received and referred the following

PETITIONS.

Of D. B. Winter and others, to curb, gutter and flag One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, between Third and Fourth-avenue. Of John King and others, for opening of Seventy-eighth-street, from Third-avenue to East River. Of the Magdalen Asylum for an appropriation of $1.000 for the benefit of the Institution. Of A. A. Fuller and others, to have Thirty-fifth-street, from Eighth to Tenth-avenues lighted with gas. Of P. N. Mackey and others, to have a fire alarm bell placed on Essex Market. Of J. W. Farmer and others, for a sewer in Ludlow-street.

CONCURRENCE.

The Board concurred with the Board of Aldermen in making an appropriation for a new Hose Carriage for Hose Company No. 4.

RESOLUTIONS.

Councilman SMITH—To repair Pier No. 5 East River. Referred.

Councilman GANNON—To repair gutter stone in Washington, at Morris and Rector-streets. Referred.

Councilman REED—To repair bell tower in McDougal-street. Referred.

Councilman SCHUYLER—To have curb and gutter reset in Avenue D. Also, to regulate and pave First-avenue. Referred.

Councilman MULLER—To place oil lamps in all streets in Twenty-second Ward where they are not now erected.

Councilman FARLAN—To add six additional policemen to the police force of the Tenth Ward. Referred.

Councilman GAFFNEY—To flag sidewalks in Twelfth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A. Referred.

Councilman MONAGHAN—To remove pump in front of No. 89 Bowery. Referred.

SWINE.

The Board of Aldermen having amended the ordinance of the Board of Councilmen relative to swine, the Councilmen, on motion, nonconcurred with the amendment, and on motion, a Committee of Conference was appointed to further consider the matter.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Fire Department—In favor of appointing a Fire Warden for each Ward within the fire limits. Referred to Committee of Whole

CLEANING STREETS.

Finance—In favor of the appropriation of $100,000, additional for cleaning streets. Considered in Committee of the Whole, ordered to a third reading, and adopted. Committee of Whole.

Repairs and Supplies—In favor of confirming contract for building house for Engine Co. No. 40, Committee of Whole.

Public Health—In favor of filling in certain sunken lots in Twenty-first Ward and Twenty-second Ward.

Streets—In favor of flagging north side of Thirteenth-street between Second-avenue and Broadway, and Allen-street between Grand and Broome-street. Referred. Also in favor of directing Croton Aqueduct Department to notify contractor to repair Christopher, Amos and Broome-streets. Adopted.

Roads—In favor of paving Eighth-avenue between Fifty-third and Fifty-ninth-streets.

Wharves—In favor of cleaning slip at foot of Rector-street.

On motion the Board adjourned to Tuesday evening.

[Advertisement.]

☞ If not a fatal scourge, like the Plague, the Yellow Fever, or the Oriental Cholera, Fever and Ague is certainly one of the most disheartening diseases known. The terrible chills, the fever, the thirst, pull down the constitution, and the victim of mental energy. After you [illegible] suffer the tortures week after week and month after month, although it is a "fixed fact" that they might be relieved of them entirely within a few days. If there is anything in this world established by experiment and competent testimony, it is that ASPINWALL'S COMPOUND TONIC MIXTURE will inevitably cure every case of Ague and Fever in which it is administered in conformity with the directions, printed in four languages, which accompany each bottle. The medicine was introduced in 1832, and from that day to this no individual who has taken it for Intermittent Fever has had cause to question its wonderful efficiency. Prepared and sold by THOMAS & MAXWELL, No. 86 William-street.

[Advertisement.]

WET SILKS, ALPACAS AND SHIRTINGS!!!—Messrs. THOMAS & JAMES, No. 15 Carmine-street, corner of Bleecker, late HERBERT HALL'S, will offer this morning a choice lot of the above goods. They consist of two cases of very rich solid Plaids, Glace Silks at 5s. 6d. per yard, that cost to import $1 30; one case rich lustre, wide and heavy black do. at 6s. per yard; 35 pieces fine black Alpacas, slightly wet on the edge, at 1s. per yard; 10 cases 4s. 4d.; fine Shirting at 8c. and 10c. per yard. These goods should be examined to be appreciated. They are in small lots and will last but a short time. An early call is recommended. The stages and cars pass the door all day.

[Advertisement.]

☞ By showing the reciprocal relations between "Body and Brain," Phrenology enables us to retain a proper balance between our physical and mental functions, to restore lost equilibrium, and to treat successfully the various phases of insanity and other disorders. Examinations daily, by the BROTHERS FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Ten boxes of DESHLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS effected ten permanent cures at Salt Harbor, Pa. Sold by C. H. RING, corner Broadway and John-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great ANTI-PERIODIC PILL, or DESHLER'S Cure for Fever and Ague is sold by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Don't bore your bedsteads or yourself with common nets until you have seen CARGILL'S Patent Portable Musquito Bars, at No. 192 Fulton-street.

LONG ISLAND.

THE SWINE ORDINANCE IN BROOKLYN.—This ordinance has been very thoroughly enforced in Brooklyn; and where violations have occurred, the parties have been arrested and immediately punished. A large portion of these cases have been brought before Justice BLACHLEY, and in such numbers that he has several cases every day.

FIRES IN BROOKLYN.—A fire broke out in SIMONSON'S stable, in Boerum-street, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, but it was extinguished by the Police without the aid of the Fire Department, although that body turned out promptly. At 12 o'clock yesterday a fire broke out in the third story of a building at the corner of Hoyt and Baltic-streets, occupied by MICHAEL RILEY. Damage trifling.

COURT MATTERS.—The Court over which Justice CURTIS presides will hereafter be held in the room formerly occupied by the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, basement of the City Hall, Brooklyn. A much more convenient location for all parties than the old quarters at the City Hotel.

☞ The Fall Exhibition of the Brooklyn Horticultural Society commences on Tuesday, 19th inst., and will be continued for three days.

BRUTAL ASSAULT ON A WIFE.—A woman named McKay, residing in Pacific-street, was brought to the Third District Station-house, Brooklyn, last evening, bleeding freely from a severe contusion on the left side of her head just above the temple; the wound was about two inches in length, and penetrated the skull. She stated that her husband had struck her with a meat saw, and he was arrested and committed to answer.

STATEN ISLAND.

Emigrants at Quarantine.

A number of emigrant vessels continue to arrive daily opposite the Quarantine. The passengers are all found unusually healthy. On Friday, the 11th instant, the following arrived: the brig *Antilla*, from Bremen, had 132 steerage passengers; the *Yorkshire*, from Liverpool, 446; the ship *Bremenhaven*, from Bremen, 254; the bark *Landwehrden*, 252; the brig *Wanderer*, from Bremen, 100, (cabin passengers,) one death; schooner *Kesena*, from Bremen, 82. On the 12th, the ship *Brandywine*, from Newport, Wales, had 11 passengers. She had a cargo of iron. The ship *Malabar*, from Liverpool, had 40 steerage passengers. The ship *St. Denis*, from Havre, 330; ship *Camden*, from Androssen, 31; ship *Adelaide*, METCALF, from Newport, Wales, 11; *Margaretta*, from Bremen, 103; *Constitution*, from Liverpool, 694; *St. Charles*, Hamburg, 319; the *Star*, from Hamburg, 165; the *Henry Clay*, from Liverpool, 330. On the 13th, from Bremen, the *Kosmos*, with 200. The Danish frigate now lying opposite the Battery also passed up on Sunday.

☞ The Young Men's Aid Association of Staten Island have a Picnic excursion on Wednesday to Keyport, for the benefit of a new Catholic church.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE MILLERITES IN CAMP.—A Camp-Meeting was commenced by the Millerites yesterday on Bergen Point, near Waters' Tavern, five miles from Jersey City Ferry. It is conducted by the Millerites, and will continue, it is probable, through the week. It is conducted in the woods on the farm of Mr. D. B. SALTER. Several ministers are to discuss the subject of the immediate Second Coming of Christ—it being generally believed among them that the end of the world will surely come during the present year.

FATAL ACCIDENT FROM CAMPHENE.—On Sunday night the wife of Peter H. Dodge, the proprietor of the "Mansion House," at Centreville, on Bergen Point, was so severely burned that she died yesterday morning—having passed the night in great agony. She took a fluid lamp with which to go to her sleeping room, and in going up the stairs she accidentally fell, and the contents of the lamp were thrown upon her and took fire. Her clothing was entirely burned off, and her injuries about the throat and breast were very severe. She was about thirty years of age.

☞ E. LOWE, a practical pin-maker, now residing at Providence, R. I., informs the *Scientific American* that pins, with solid heads, were made in England fifty years ago, by D. F TAYLOR, and that his brother in Birmingham, England, now manufactures solid-headed pins, having seven machines in operation, each turning out 200 per minute.

MARRIED.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 10, by Rev. F. E. M. Bachelor, Miss MARY E. HALL to Mr. GEORGE M. BARNS, both of Brooklyn.

On Saturday, Aug. 12, by Rev George C. Lucas, ELIZABETH C. DALRYMPLE daughter of Joseph Dalrymple, Esq., to MANNING DANIELS, all of Newark, N. J.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday morning, Aug. 13, JOHN BLYER, in the 67th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 260 Henry-st., on Wednesday, 16th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

Aug. 12, REBECCA THORNLEY, at No. 535 3d-av., aged 44 years. The remains will be interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In this City, on Sunday evening, Aug. 13, BERNARD DUFFY, aged 27 years.

His friends, and those of his brothers, Michael, Peter, James and PHIL DUFFY, also those of his brothers-in-law, Wm. Wilson, James Hughes, and Daniel Duffy, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his father, 47th-st., between the 8th and 9th-avs, this day, (Tuesday) at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely.

In this City, at her residence, No. 51 Nassau-st., on Monday, Aug. 14, after a short and painful illness, ELIZABETH, wife of Scely Brown, Esq., aged 36 years.

The friends of the family and members of the John-st. Methodist Church and Home Missionary Society, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 3 o'clock this (Tuesday) afternoon, from the John-st Church

In this City, on Monday, Aug. 14, JAMES WILLIAM, infant son of James A and Eliza Johnston, aged 1 year, and 14 days.

The funeral will take place from their residence, No. 165 East 22d-st., near 3d-av., this day, the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 9, of congestion of the brain, NORMAN ELY, aged 29 years.

His remains were taken to Orange County for interment.

In this City, on Monday, Aug. 14, GEORGE M. BEMINGHAM aged 34 years.

His relatives and friends, also Valley Forge Chapter, No. 51, O. U. A., are invited to attend the funeral this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 467 6th-av.

At Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 14, ELIZABETH H., wife of Amos W. Gay, and daughter of the late Reverend Hezekiah Bradford, of Hartford.

Funeral from her late residence, Washington-st., on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Hartford for interment.

On Saturday evening, Aug. 12, on board the steamer *Delaware*, on the passage to Philadelphia, MARTHA MARIA

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Tuesday) afternoon, from the residence of her grandmother, [illegible] Fifty-ninth-st., near Second Avenue, at 3 o'clock.

In Lowell, Mass., on Saturday, Aug. 12, Rev. W. C. BURNAP, aged 56 years and 1 month.

Possessed of a strong and well cultivated mind, peculiarly alive to all the practical questions of life, his active labors in every department of moral education had familiarized him to a wide circle of acquaintance, while to those who knew him intimately, his high-minded nobility and genial sympathy united him in the warmest friendship. Few leave so many to attest their worth.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Markets see Sixth Page.

MONDAY, Aug. 14—P. M.

The Stock market exhibited a slight change in Erie to-day, that stock having declined ¾ ₱ cent., closing at 48. The Bonds of the Company are offered at less figures, at sellers' option. Central stock is in fair demand, at 87; Cleveland and Columbus, 104; Cleveland and Toledo, 76½. A few shares of Crystal Palace found a market at 5. There is considerable excitement in Cincinnati, as we perceive by our Telegraphic dispatches, in regard to the Indiana Free Banks. This may exercise an influence upon our Money Market, but no results are yet apparent. Our dispatches state that the notes of all but *four* of these Banks were refused in Cincinnati yesterday. We publish below another ratification of the financial troubles.

Money rates are fully sustained. Call loans at 6@7 ₱ cent.; discounts of paper at 10@12 ₱ cent., for first-class endorsed; single named first-class, 12@15 ₱ cent.; second-class and auction paper, 12@15 ₱ cent.

The investigation into the Stock frauds of the New-Haven Road is made but slowly. Much of the fraudulently issued Stock has been traced. Commodore VANDERBILT, it appears, holds a large quantity, and he is one that will contest the matter with the Company to the last, if the Stock he has advanced on is repudiated.

There is a moderate amount of Railroad Bonds selling at private sale for domestic and foreign account. The transactions would be larger for remittance to Europe, but for the difficulty of selling Continental Exchange. Several orders remain unexecuted.

There is rather more doing among Importers and Jobbers, but business is by no means equal to last year at this time. Prices of imported goods favor the buyer, the stocks being large. Imported goods are going into auction much earlier than usual—several of the largest houses having decided to sell out their entire stocks in this manner.

None of the banks having the Mexican deposit are willing to pay any interest upon it, but hold themselves ready to pay it upon demand Senor ARRANGOIS is waiting orders from SANTA ANNA as to its final disposition. Eventually the bulk of it will find its way to England.

About $200,000 were engaged to-day, in bars, to go from this City for the Boston steamer of Wednesday.

The receipts at the Sub-Treasury were $206,183; paid $170,423; balance $5,324,985.

The Clearing-House transactions were:

Exchanges for week ending Aug. 7	$108,639,201
Exchanges for week ending Aug. 14	102,263,605
Total do. to date	$5,050,724,764
Balances for week ending Aug. 7	$6,139,604
Balances for week ending Aug. 14	5,324,945
Total do to date	$527,562,118

The report of the Stockholders' Committee of the Harlem Railroad will be made to-morrow.

The aggregate Imports at this port since January are $119,447,200, against $122,744,700 same time last year. The aggregate Exports, exclusive of specie, are $41,770,800, against 35,705,700.

The following is an extract from DECOPPET & Co.'s circular, to go forward by the *Canada*:

"Since our advices of the 8th our Stock market has remained in a rather languishing condition; transactions have been limited in both fancy and vested Stocks, and the fluctuations of prices have been of but little importance, with one or two exceptions, the Erie Railroad on a rise of 2½ ₱ cent., and the New York Central a rise of from 1 to 2 ₱ cent. The shares of some of the good lines in the interior and in the West have, also, nevertheless, been in sufficiently good demand for cash, for investment, and the quantities offered for sale have sensibly diminished. Among these are the Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, Northern Indiana, Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati."

At Boston the Money market is quite easy with an active demand. Collateral loans are 9@12 ₱ cent., and strictly first class paper 8@10 ₱ cent. The banks are discounting liberally.

An injunction has been served upon E. CLARK, Jr., Chairman of the Board of Water Commissioners of Hartford, to prevent him from selling any more of the City Bonds without the approbation of the City Council.

At New-Orleans the Money market is easy. Favorite signatures in the street go at 8@10 ₱ cent. if under six months. Sterling is rather scarce at 9¼@9¾ ₱ cent. Francs, 5.20@5.10.

The following dispatch was received this afternoon in relation to some Bank failures telegraphed a day or two since:

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Monday, Aug. 14.

TO JOHN THOMPSON: The report of the failure of the Bank of Rensselaer, and the State Stock Bank at Peru, is without any foundation whatever. There has been no run on these banks. Every dollar ever presented has been promptly redeemed, and their notes are received by all our banks at par, as usual.

JOHN WOOLEY, Cashier Bank of the Capital.

The earnings of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Companies for July were:

Passengers and Mails	$78 813 10
Freight and Miscellaneous	41.608 35
Total	$120,421 45
Earnings, July, 1853	107,568 45
Increase	$12,853 00

The earnings of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad for July, 1854, were:

Passengers	$18,440 48
Freight	16,712 33
Mail and Express	1,491 00
Total	$ 6,642 81
The receipts for July, 1853, were	34,373 08
Increase	$2,270 73

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—AUG. 12.

Names of Banks.	Av'e am't of L'ns & Dis.	Av'e am't of Specie.	Av'e am't of Circul'n.	Av'e am't of Deposits
Am. Exch. Bank	$4 974,179	$239,059	$315 453	$4,453,937
Atlantic Bank	526,601	32,540	101,705	297,516
Bk. of America	4 536,461	1,389,846	119,536	4 855,888
Bk. of Commerce	8 258,068	1,791,705	2,700	6,349,913
Bk. Commonwealth	1,253 328	39,949	104,629	861,165
Bk. of New-York	3,084,557	749,937	274,710	3,064 864
Bk. of N. America	1 689,237	78,707	74,273	1,401,377
Bk. of the Republic	3,249,198	399,054	125,517	3,082,341
Bk. St. New-York	3,953,384	446 678	549,114	2,980,086
Bk. of the Union	225 329	5 321	27,956	
Bowery Bank	1,997,858	94 618	198 442	885,391
Broadway Bank	1,367,771	90,248	198 196	1,055,344
Butch. & Drov. Bk	1,418 023	187 373	42,655	943,030
Central Bank	403,487	20,404	99 039	252,917
Chatham Bank	636,054	84,135	139,163	410 737
Chemical Bank	1,260,010	368,007	289,169	1,091,711
Citizens' Bank	745,383	53,847	153,094	501,529
City Bank	1 681 198	171,997	395,583	1,267,837
Continental Bank	2,622 156	298,954	87 516	1,900,925
Corn Exch. Bank	1 133,416	153,333	93,899	855,673
East River Bank	619.759	46,923	115,718	361,142

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 908. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

...EW-YORK EVENING TIMES.

...Evening (Sundays excepted). One ...to be issued at 1 and the other at 3 o'clock, ...by mail or out of the state Rates as ...TIMES

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RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

New-York State Anti-Nebraska Convention.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

SARATOGA, Tuesday, Aug. 15.

The village is full of Delegates to the Anti-Nebraska Convention. All the Counties in the State, with one or two exceptions, have full representations. Among those already here I notice many who have heretofore been prominent members of the different political parties dominant in the State in years past.

The Convention will meet in the St. Nicholas Hall at 10 o'clock to morrow morning. It will probably be called to order by JOSEPH BLUNT, Esq., of New-York; and I think Hon. PRESTON KING, Free-Soiler, of St. Lawrence County, will be appointed temporary President, and that Chief Justice SAVAGE, of Oneida, will be permanent President.

There is talk of JOHN A. KING, of Long Island, for permanent President, but I think the choice will be SAVAGE.

There is no doubt as to the tone of the resolutions which will be adopted. They will be clear and emphatic in their expression of opinion concerning the violation of the Missouri Compromise, and leave no room for doubt as to the position of the Empire State.

There are some who think the sentiments of the Convention can be best embodied in the nomination of a State ticket, but a decided majority of those with whom I have conversed, are opposed to such a course—holding that the resolutions should be so broad and so indicative of the public sentiment that neither the Whig, Barnburner, or Hunker parties will dare to nominate to State or County offices any but known and reliable opponents of the Nebraska-Kansas bill.

I am confident that this feeling will largely prevail in the Convention when it is organized. Should, however, a ticket be nominated, there will probably be a secession of Whigs.

Senator SEWARD is here, engaged in taking testimony in the case of BURDEN *vs.* CORNING, in regard to the violation of the patent for making railroad spikes. He has been invited to address the Convention, after the termination of the regular business, but has not yet given an affirmative answer. J. B. S.

LATER.

Hon. PRESTON KING declines presiding. It is now proposed to make A. C FLAGG Chairman. PRESTON KING is opposed to the nomination. It appears to be settled that there shall be appointed a State Central Committee empowered to call a State Convention for the nomination of a State ticket. Should the existing political parties not nominate candidates opposed to the Nebraska bill, committees will be appointed for a like purpose in each Congressional district. J. B. S.

SPORTING.

Races at Saratoga—Long Tom the Winner.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

SARATOGA, Tuesday, Aug. 15.

The trot took place to-day as advertised. The attendance was large, and the excitement considerable. SPRINGSTEED's horse, *Long Tom*, of Albany, beat *Centreville* and *Fashion*. Time: First heat, 5:25; second heat, 5:36.

Illness of Secretary Marcy.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 15.

Secretary MARCY has for several days been so ill of cholera morbus as to be unable to leave his house. He is, however, getting better, and will probably be out again in a day or two.

Movements of the Sininger Guard.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

SARATOGA, Tuesday, Aug. 15.

The Bininger Guard are to arrive to-morrow from Sandy Hill, in the special train. They have been stopping there with Gen. CLARK and the Thirtieth Regiment, in camp.

Three Companies of the Thirtieth Regiment came with them.

Arrival of Delegates to the Saratoga Convention.

SARATOGA, Tuesday, Aug. 15—5 P. M.

The hotels are crowded with delegates to the Anti-Nebraska Convention, which is to be held here. The majority of them appear to be against the nominations, but neither party seem to be satisfied of their ascendancy. All the delegates have not arrived as yet.

Ten o'clock P. M.—The Convention will probably meet to-morrow at 10 o'clock A. M. Some of the delegates are for a fusion of parties, and some are for a Central Committee to interrogate candidates, and calling a State Convention to assemble after the 20th proximo, to select such parties as they may deem favorable to their measures. Others are for blotting out known men without further party organization.

Among the delegates we notice PRESTON KING, EDWARD DODD, HORACE GREELEY, JOHN JAY, Dr. DR. SPRINGER, SILAS M. BURROWS, and several others of less note. Among the outsiders are Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, who is on business before Chancellor WALWORTH, E. W. LEAVENWORTH, D. B. ST. JOHN, THOS. KIRKPATRICK, LUTHER BRADISH, ERASTUS BROOKS, &c.

Mr. GREELEY is to speak at a temperance meeting on the 17th instant.

It is expected that a Women's Rights' Meeting will be held here during the week.

Municipal Election—Arrest for Horse Stealing—Accident on Board the Steamboat Edinburg.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Aug. 14.

The returns from Missouri show the election of six Whigs to Congress.

In the Sixth District, WINSTON (Democrat), or PERRY (the present member), is elected.

Three men were arrested in Clay County, Mo., recently, for horse stealing. In making the arrest, they killed a man named Ross, when they were seized and hung by the populace.

As the steamboat *Edinburg* was sparring over Buckhorn Bar, on the 5th inst., the capstan gave way and killed seven of the hands.

The St. Louis Riot—The Hamilton County (Ohio) Democratic Convention.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug. 15.

The St. Louis papers of Saturday, the 12th, are to hand. They announce the close of all riotous proceedings and the disbandment of the special police. Everything was quiet.

The *Enquirer*, of this city, finds fault with the telegraphic dispatch of the proceedings of the Hamilton County Democratic Convention, and says the Convention did not intend to make nominations, that it did make nominations, and that Mr. REEMELIN did not withdraw from the field, except by resignation, with being the

Charlestown Navy Yard—New Steam Frigate—U. S. ship Vermont—Arrival Capt Tatnall.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 14.

Seven to eight hundred men are employed in the Charlestown Navy Yard. Five or six sections of one of the new steam frigates are in frame, and if the work continues to progress as rapidly, she will be ready for launching in eighteen months.

Orders have been given to dismast the United States ship-of-the-line *Vermont*, and lay her up in ordinary until wanted.

Captain TATNALL, from the Pensacola Navy Yard, arrived here yesterday.

From the West.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug. 15.

The citizens of Louisville voted yesterday on the proposition to appropriate one hundred thousand dollars to complete the School system, and carried it by eighteen hundred majority.

A woman by the name of Mrs. WOOLSEY was run over and killed on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad near this city.

The bankers here to-day decided to receive for the present the notes of the Indiana Free Banks of the denomination of fives and upwards.

The Southern Mail—Further from Texas, &c.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 15.

The Southern mail, as late as due, is received.

The New-Orleans papers contain Texas dates of the 6th inst. Accounts of Indian depredations murders, &c., form the bulk of the news.

Hon. R. J. WALKER and T. BUTLER KING, were busy influencing the Texans in favor of their Railroad scheme.

The barn of TILGHMAN COBB, in Bedford County, Va., was struck by lightning on Friday, and two negroes and three horses were killed.

Non-Arrival of the America from Liverpool.

HALIFAX TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Tuesday, 12 o'clock P. M.

Up to the present hour the steamer *America*, now fully due with Liverpool dates of the 5th inst., has not made her appearance off this port. The weather indicates an approaching storm.

Congressional Nomination.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Tuesday, Aug. 15.

The Whig District Convention met in this town to-day, and nominated ALVAH SABIN for reëlection to Congress.

Death of Ex-Senator Downs.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Aug. 15.

Ex-Senator DOWNS, of Louisiana, died at Crab Orchard Springs, in this State, yesterday. He had been sick for some time.

Cholera in St. John and Portland.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 15.

There were two hundred and seven deaths by Cholera in Portland and St. John, during five days ending Saturday noon, the 12th inst.

Fire at Roxbury, Mass.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 15.

The stable of O. P. PAYNE, Expressman, in Warren-street, Roxbury, was set on fire early this morning and entirely destroyed, together with five valuable horses, harness, wagons, &c. There is no insurance.

Marine Disaster.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, Aug. 15.

The schooner *Echo*, from New-York, bound to Satilla River, put in here to-day for repairs, having lost sails, rigging, &c

HARLEM RAILROAD TROUBLES.

Meeting of Stockholders at Tammany Hall.

REPORT OF NICHOLAS DEAN, ESQ.

Resolutions, Speeches, &c., &c.

Another meeting of the Stockholders of the Harlem Railroad was held yesterday afternoon in Tammany Hall, to hear the report of the Committee, appointed at a former meeting, in reference to the over-issue of stock by the late Secretary of the Company. There were about one hundred and fifty Stockholders present. Mr. DAVID E. WHEELER called the meeting to order, and nominated Mr. C. WETMORE for President. Messrs. SLATT, DENISON and FERRIS were appointed Secretaries.

On motion it was resolved that to facilitate business, each gentleman on rising to speak or vote, should give his name and the number of shares he represented.

Mr. DAVID E. WHEELER, member of the Committee, read the following Report and resolutions:

The undersigned, a Committee appointed at a recent meeting of the Stockholders of "The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company," to examine into the affairs of that Company, respectfully report:

That on entering on the duty so assigned to them, and after an interchange of thought and opinion, it was considered that the investigation demanded could be more thoroughly, systematically and effectively made by a single competent individual, than if attempted by the joint efforts of your Committee. Under this impression they secured the services of NICHOLAS DEAN, Esq., a well-known citizen, whose familiarity with accounts, and general character and standing, as well as the numerous marks of public confidence which he has heretofore received, would go far to satisfy the Stockholders and the public of the truth and reliableness of any statements he might make. A resolution was passed by the Committee, (a copy of which is annexed,) directing the specific character of these inquiries, and under which Mr. DEAN has compiled the various tables or schedules herewith presented, and marked Nos. one to eight, inclusive.

Considering the magnitude and intricacy of the Company's business, and the brief period in which the work must of necessity be done, your Committee cannot but hope that the exhibits, will be as satisfactory to the Stockholders as they are to the Committee.

As all the schedules referred to will be read, your Committee do not think it necessary in this place to go into a detailed recital of their several contents, and will only here remark that all the bonds and extension certificates are accounted for; that against the apparent indebtedness of Mr. ROBERT SCHUYLER appearing in schedule No. 3. and growing out of the bonds with which he had been entrusted, amounting in the aggregate to $127,700, there will be an offset of various disbursements made for this Company by him and his firm, which, it is expected, will reduce the actual balance due from him to a sum little, if any, greater than $20,000. A knowledge of the precise amount of this balance must wait the rendering of an account current by the Messrs. SCHUYLER, which is promised at an early day. There is another and further amount of extension certificates (about $90,000) which went into the hands of Mr. SCHUYLER under circumstances which, it is believed, will give to this Company a valid defence against their payment, and notice to that effect has been given to the holders of them, through the public press.

The floating debt of the Company is $935,505 90, for the extinguishment of which it has available assets to the extent of $650,000, leaving to be provided for $285,505 90.

Schedule No. 7 shows the cost of, and upon, the Company's real estate in this City, giving a clear surplus of three-fourths of a million of dollars. To sell this real estate, or any considerable portion of it, just at this time, would not, in the opinion of your Committee, be an economical mode of raising money for present exigencies; much of it (probably all) will continue to increase in value, and eventually give to the treasury large profits. The rents now received for such parts of it as are not required for the Company's business amount to $21,560 per annum, leaving a yearly surplus of more than $10,000, after paying interest on the outstanding mortgages.

The engineer's estimate of all further expenditures necessary to complete the road, build station houses, wood sheds, turn tables, &c., and perfect all required additions and improvements for its effectual and profitable working, and the final closing of "construction account," as will be seen in schedule No. 7, amounts to $193,204 91. This sum, together with the deficiency of assets to meet the floating debt, $285,505 90, making an aggregate of $478,710 81, constitutes the total, (excluding the recent losses,) for which the Company should provide at as early a day as a proper reference to economy will permit.

To meet the losses referred to and retire the spurious stock, your Committee estimate, from all the discoveries yet made, that a sum less than $300,000 will suffice.

The New-York and Harlem Railroad, in common with many others, has suffered under and struggled through years of financial embarrassment. Its available means have seldom been equal to its pressing wants. Large sums have been paid, and are yet being paid, for commissions, interest, and discounts, and its bonds are from necessity sold in the market at rates greatly below par. These items go to swell the cost of construction, and render it more and more difficult to earn dividends upon its capital. To relieve the treasury from these continual and exhausting drafts has become a paramount duty, and we earnestly commend it to the early attention of the Board of Directors.

Of its late losses, and the causes which have led to them, your Committee desires to speak cautiously and in all charity; but truth compels them to say that there has been a lack of vigilance and care in the detail of the Company's business. Too much power, as well as too much confidence, have been placed in a single individual, especially as that individual was, while at the head of your Corporation, also the President of several other Railroad Companies—was involved in numerous extensive contracts, and embarrassed with enterprises of enormous magnitude. However great his business acquirements, (and your Committee concede to him marked ability,) it was evident to every intelligent observer that he had taken upon himself duties beyond the powers of any single individual to discharge properly. At most, he could give to your affairs but a small part of his time, while his connection with other roads induced him, as your Committee think, to make "entangling alliances," and enter into compacts by which the true interests of your Company were not promoted, if, indeed, they were not sacrificed. Not able, by reason of his accumulated labors, to give his personal attendance at your general office, at the corner of Centre-street and Tryon-row, the whole of the transfers of stock, and other most important business transactions, were made at his office in Hanover-street, beyond the reach of that daily observation, scrutiny, and direct supervision which the Directors and other officers of the Company should always have the ready power of exercising. This unfortunate arrangement gave to your late Secretary every facility in concocting and carrying forward, for a long period, his stupendous frauds. Had the stock ledger been within the daily reach of your Directors, your Treasurer, or even your principal bookkeeper, the issue of spurious stock certificates would have been long since detected, and most of the loss prevented. An examination and footing up of KYLE's individual account in that ledger—the work of five minutes—would to a practised eye have been sufficient to awaken suspicion and provoke careful examination.

Your Committee would further remark that the Stockholders themselves are also chargeable with remissness of duty: they take too little interest in the annual choice of Directors. Instead of personal attendance and personal inquiry, voting is chiefly done by proxies, furnished upon application, with few interrogatories as to the object—thus surrendering a controlling power to a few individuals, and in effect making it a close Corporation. The influence of such apathy and indifference is most prejudicial—it becomes contagious, and is too likely to pervade every department of the Company's business.

The investigations of your Committee have satisfied its members that very large retrenchments may be made in the annual expenditures; too many trains have been daily run upon the road—these may be reduced, and all necessary service performed without any sensible diminution of its present or prospective earnings, or the abridgement of any of the privileges of its local traffic and travel. It is assumed by this and other economical arrangements, more than $100,000 per annum may be saved.

Finally, in the face of all these adverse circumstances and unexpected losses, your Committee still have unshaken confidence in the ultimate success of "The New-York and Harlem Railroad," it controls and must always control, an exceedingly valuable and constantly increasing business; it possesses an inherent and self-sustaining vitality, which, if nurtured and developed by careful, judicious and honest management, will soon make it an interest paying road, and place all its stock among the safest and best of railroad investments; and they fully believe that the recent frauds, instead of retarding, will hasten this consummation.

In conclusion, they offer the following resolutions for the consideration of the Stockholders:

Edward Haight, D. G Wheeler, G. C. Verplanck,
Thomas Tabor, Wm V. Brady, James Davis,
L. Underhill, Horace Brooks, S. Vanduzer,
Albert Smith, Ed Crosby.

At a meeting of the Committee of Stockholders of the Harlem Railroad Company, held at the office of said Company this day, a resolution, of which the following is a copy, was duly passed.

D. C. WHEELER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1854.

Resolved, That Mr DEAN is hereby instructed, with the supervision of the Committee to examine the stock books of this Company, and ascertain as far as possible the number of shares of old and preferred stock that have been over issued, and all spurious stock that can be traced to holders thereof, and report thereon; also examine the bond account, and report how many have been issued, the proceeds thereof, how applied, and the number on hand; also the liabilities of the Company and assets, giving as particular description of the real estate cost, and incumbrances thereon; also the receipts and expenses of running and keeping the road in repair for one year ensuing the 30th of June, 1853; also what further expenditure will be required to complete the railroad so that the construction account may be closed; also a full account of the extension certificates or bonds—how many have been converted into stock—how many out-standing, and what disposition has been made of those bonds for which stock was given. Have any been re-issued?—if so how many?

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., August, 11, 1854.

Hon. GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, Chairman, &c.

SIR: In obedience to the requirements of a resolution passed by the Committee of which you are Chairman (a copy of which is hereto prefixed), I have made the examination indicated and the result will appear in the several schedules hereto annexed.

Number one shows the aggregate of shares of old and preferred stock surreptitiously and fraudulently issued by the late Secretary of the Company, and is believed to be as accurate as all the data upon which to base the investigation can make it. Nevertheless, it is possible (though perhaps not probable) that spurious certificates, fac similes of the genuine ones, may have been procured, filled up, and sold in the market; or certificates cut from the book may have been filled up for a larger number of shares than the marginal entry indicates. Time only can verify or disseminate these suggestions. The resolution directs me to trace this over-issue of both descriptions of stock, through the numerous transfers, and identify it in the hands of present holders. I have not attempted to do so, because there are, in my opinion, insuperable difficulties in the way; the utmost effort might be a near approximation to truth, but never could reach it; some portion of it will ever remain a matter of doubt, and the attempt to do it would awaken ill blood and produce bitter litigation. Events yet to come may make such investigation proper, and even necessary; but, in my judgment, it would now be premature.

The gentlemen who have preceded me in this examination of over-issue of stock (Messrs VANDERHOFF and HINMAN,) had done their work so thoroughly and skilfully as to relieve me from much laborious detail, and the latter gave me his aid in the process of verification.

Number two exhibits the "bond account" with the particulars inquired of, as fully as time and circumstances have permitted.

Number three, the "floating debt," and "assets" applicable to its payment.

Number four shows the "real estate" of the Company in this City, its cost, including buildings thereon and the outstanding incumbrances upon it. In an additional column of this schedule, I have, with the assistance of others, estimated its present value. It gives a large surplus after payment of the mortgages.

Number five is the annual rental of such parts of the real estate as are not occupied by the Company for its business.

It is not in my power to show the receipts and expenses of running and keeping the road in repair for one year ensuing the 30th June, 1853. No general balance was made at the end of that period; the latest balance-sheet is of the 31st of March last. I annex a copy of it, marked number six.

Number seven gives the Engineer's estimate in the aggregate, just now made up at my request, of what further expenditures will probably be required to complete the road, so that the construction account may be closed. The items forming this aggregate will be found at length in his report, which is herewith handed to you; and

Number eight answers the interrogatories in regard to the "extension certificates."

All the bonds on hand, of each description, have been examined and counted by me.

No individual in the time allotted to me, could have compiled from the books of the Company the statement hereto appended; they are the work of the officers and clerks in its service; I have verified the more important parts of them. In this process I have had free access to all requisite books, papers and documents, and the ready and cheerful cooperation of every one. No attempt at concealment, nor the slightest indication of embarrassment has been exhibited; order and system are marked characteristics of the Treasury Department, and the general accounts of the Company at the corner of Centre street and Tryon-row are so kept in double entry, and the headings so distributed, as to command confidence upon their face. The false entries, frauds, and consequent losses of the Company, whatever they may be, originated in, and have been confined, I believe, to Hanover-street. Very respectfully, Sir, your ob't,

NICHOLAS DEAN.

SCHEDULE NO. 1.

Over-issue of Stock. *Shares.*

Old stock	4,131
Preferred do	1,389

NOTE.—The above is the number of shares reported by Messrs VANDERHOFF and HINMAN, whose investigations appear to have been minute and thorough. Their accuracy will be best tested by calling in all the outstanding certificates, issuing new ones, and opening a new "stock ledger." There is no other method of arriving at positive certainty.

SCHEDULE NO. 2.

Statement of Mortgage Bonds Harlem Railroad Co.

Whole issue of bonds	3,000	
Purchased at auction	11	
Total	3,011	$3,011,000
Bonds paid for railroad iron	$230,000	
Bonds paid for branch road	118,000	
Bonds exchanged for old bonds	470,000	
Bonds sold for cash	613,000	
Bonds remaining unsold	1,542,000	
Bonds in hands of Robert Schuyler	38,000	
		$3,011,000
Bonds unsold as above		$1,542,000
Bonds appropriated for the exchange of old bonds,		830,000
Bonus applicable to floating debt, (see schedule No 3.)		712,000
Of the bonds sold for cash, 500 were to Cornelius Vanderbilt, say 500, at $930,		$465,000
Of which received on account through Robert Schuyler		375,300
Unaccounted for by Mr. Schuyler,		$89,700

The two items above make a gross sum in the hands of Mr. SCHUYLER of $127,700; but it is proper to say that he has made various disbursements for the Company, which it is expected will greatly reduce it. The precise amount of such reduction must await the rendering of his account by the assignees of his firm, which is expected at an early day.

Statement of Mortgage Bonds Unsold, and their Present Position.

Pawling Bank, security for loan	$29,000
R. & G. L. Schuyler, security for loan	130,000
R. M. Blatchford, security for loan	120,000
Union Bank, security for loan	50,000
Manhattan Company, security for loan	135,000
J. Lee & Co., security for loan	161,000
Wm C. Wetmore, security for loan	7,000
Wm. S. Wetmore, security for loan	36,000
B. Hunt, security for loan	5,000
Clark & Jesup, security for loan	2,000
M. Kelley, security for loan	200,000
Grocers' Bank	146,000
In hands of Treasurer	531,000
Total	$1,542,000

SCHEDULE NO. III.

Floating Debt, and Assets Applicable to its Payment.

Floating debt Harlem Railway Company....$935,505 90

ASSETS.

Bonds unsold	$712,000	
Deduct, say 15 per cent	106,800	
Total	$605,200	
Bills receivable	16,800	
Cash on hand	28,000	
		650,000 00
Deficiency of assets		$285,505 90
August 8, 1854.		

SCHEDULE NO. 4.

Schedule of Real Estate owned by the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company in the City and County of New-York, June 30, 1854:

Tryon-row property, consisting of the ground and buildings in Tryon-row, extending fifty feet on Chatham, and 31 feet on Centre-street;—cost $96,883 94; present value, $140,000 Occupied by the Company. Building corner of Centre-street and Tryon-row for offices.

Arsenal-yard Freight dépôt, consisting of one-half of the buildings on block of ground bounded by Centre, Elm Franklin and White-streets; ground leased from Corporation:—cost $66,436 66; present value, $75,000. The ground floor occupied by the Company; the upper part rented.

Twenty-seventh-street dépôt, consisting of the entire block of ground, with the buildings, bounded by Fourth and Madison-avenues, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh-streets;—cost $140,444 82; present value, $175 000. Occupied as passenger and freight depôts.

Thirty-second-street property, consisting of buildings and ground (22 lots) west side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-streets; also, building and ground (23 lots) east side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-streets. Cost $87,917 72; present value $175,000. Occupied as machine shops, stables and car houses.

Eight lots fronting on Fourth-avenue, west side, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-streets. Cost $29,000; present value $40,000. Used for storing wood

Thirty-fourth-street property, comprising the entire block between Fourth and Lexington-avenues. Cost $163,939 17; present value $125,000. Intended for a new engine-house, &c., for the Company, but prevented to do so by the acts of the Corporation.

Fourth-avenue property—A gore of ground, with building west side Fourth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second-streets. Also, part of a block of ground (21 lots), with the buildings, west side Fourth-avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third-streets. Also part of a block of ground (14 lots), no buildings, west side Fourth-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth-streets—all occupied by the company. Also eight lots of ground, eighty feet deep, no buildings, on east side Fourth-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth-streets. Also, a gore of ground (5 lots), eighty feet deep, no buildings, east side Fourth-avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth-streets Not used; lots not filled in. Cost, $35,998 28; present value, $150 000.

Harlem property, consisting of buildings and ground (five lots) on east side Fourth avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street Cost $6,600; present value $5,000. A portion of this used by the Company as a passenger dépôt—balance rented.

Harlem property, consisting of twenty water lots on Fourth avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-second and One Hundred and Thirty-third-streets. Also, ten lots under water, on Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-third and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth-streets. Cost $8,066 21; present value, $15 000. Cannot be used.

Total cost of property owned by the Company, $575,306 20; present value, $903,000.

Mortgages on the above property, $142,312—above mortgages, $760,068.

Property Leased by the Company.

From PETER COOPER, eight lots of ground, with house, on east side Fourth-avenue, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth-streets. A part used by the Company for horse-sheds; the house rented, and one lot, —feet, leased to the Corporation.

From LOCKWOOD's estate, twelve lots on Fourth-avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third-streets. The engine-house on a part of said lots was built by the Company, and rented to the New-Haven Railroad Company. Engine house and yard let to New-Haven Company. SAMUEL T. GAUTIER.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1854.

SCHEDULE NO. 5.

Annual rental of such parts of the real estate as are not occupied for the business of the Company.

Tenants.	Tryon-row.	Rent.
Morris Harris	Basement	$ 200
George Rogers	Corner of Chatham-street	1,210
Hamilton Ins. Co;	Nos. 12 and 7	1,000
John Andrews	Basement	200
J. Medanich	Basement and fourth story	900
J. Kohnstaan	No 3 Tryon-row	800
Otto Ernest	Chatham-street	900
Christopher Wray	Chatham-street	1,000
J. F. Heil	Basement	800
C. W. Sandford	Nos. 3 & 4 Tryon-row	500
J. H. Giffing	Nos. 5 & 6 Tryon-row	350
D. B. Winton	Nos. 8 & 9 Tryon-row	250
Dyett & Evans	Nos. 19 & 20 Tryon-row	200
A. & G. Brandon	No. 4 Tryon-row	600
French & Barber	No. 11 Tryon-row	450
E. Smith	Nos. 3, 2 & 4 Tryon-row	950
Johnson & Co.	Tryon-row	800
Van D. & Hardenbrook	No. 12 Tryon-row	100
C. W. Mink	No. 18 Tryon-row	100
Albert Palmer	Nos. 10 & 17 Tryon-row	400
John Paulding	No. 13 Tryon-row	150
Total		$11,850
Wm. Stammers	Coalyard at Harlem	400
E. C. Crocker	Twenty-eighth-street	210
M. Slost	28th-st. cor. 4th-avenue	400
E. Anthony	Arsenal House	9,000
Total		$21,850

SCHEDULE NO. 7.

Aggregate of expenditures required to complete the road, station-houses, wood-sheds, turn tables, &c, the items of which are particularized in the engineer's report, herewith $193,204 91

SCHEDULE NO. 8.

Statement of Albany Extension Certificates.

Whole issue		$2,000,000
Converted into Bonds	$250 000	
Converted old Stock	1,358,500	1,608,500
Outstanding		$391,500

Re-issued.

On loans	$661,000
*R. Schuyler	80,000
*R. & G. Schuyler	12,000
Total	$753,000
On hand	855,500
Total	$1,608,500

*These bonds were obtained fraudulently, and notice has been published that they will not be recognized in the hands of the holders

August 9, 1854

The following resolutions, submitted by the above Committee, were then read by Mr. WHEELER, at the close of the report:

Resolved, That the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company is one of the most important avenues to and from the commercial metropolis of the United States, and that as such it should be managed in the safest and wisest manner for the good of the citizens and the interests of the stockholders.

Resolved, That, while we condemn the conduct of some of the late officers of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, we hereby advise the directors thereof to retire in some manner the stock of the Company, which has been fraudulently issued, and charge the cost thereof to the expense account of the road.

Resolved, That in the opinion of the stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, its expenses are far beyond its requirements, and that a thorough reform is demanded in its management.

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to nominate stockholders as Directors of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, to be chosen at the next annual election, and that a special notice of such election be sent to each stockholder, enclosing the names of the candidates.

Resolved, That the Directors make out and have printed a full and complete report of the condition and affairs of the Company, to be distributed to the stockholders on or before the 1st of February next.

[To these was added a sixth resolution, reflecting upon the present Board of Directors for their want of energy and vigilance, and recommending the election of a new Board in their stead, which resolution was lost.]

Mr. CLEVELAND, of Hartford, Conn., moved to lay the Report on the table, to allow of his presenting a resolution, and pledged himself to have it taken up again.

A member observed that the first duty of the meeting was to accept the Report, and he therefore moved its acceptance.

Pending the vote on acceptance, which it was decided should be taken by the amount of stock represented,

The President remarked that no vote would be binding, if it were not shown that a majority of the old stock was represented.

Mr. CLEVELAND was opposed to adopting the report, and though that question was not up, was indulged in making some observations. He said it would be a dangerous precedent to adopt the report, and thereby accept an over-issue of stock, and he was opposed to deciding the vote by amount of stock. He believed that the action of this meeting, so decided, would not be binding upon stockholders, suppose they wished to rebel. They had no right to accept the fraudulent issue of stock by their late Secretary. They knew that there had been a fraudulent issue, and he supposed they had power to compel Mr. KYLE to state to whom he had issued it.

The PRESIDENT—We have made every effort to find that out, but cannot.

Mr. CLEVELAND thought they had power to compel Mr. KYLE to state to whom he had made the over-issue: and in every instance where stock was known to be an over-issue it should be rejected. By accepting a fraudulent and over-issue of stock, they would afford a dangerous precedent. There was but one feeling among stockholders, as far as he could learn, and that was that a reform was badly wanted.

The roll was called, when it was found that a large majority (90,000) of the entire stock was represented.

The question was being put on accepting the report, when

Mr. ROBINSON stepped up to the President, and suggested the word "adopt."

The Chair put the question on "adopting" the report, stating what the effect of such action would be.

Mr. HUBBARD, who represented a large amount of stock taken in the name of that family, rose to protest against adopting the report, when there were loud cries of "Question!" "Question!"

Mr. HUBBARD, (excited)—Bawl as loud as you can, but I will not be choked off in asserting my rights. I can holloo as loud as the meanest of you. I am opposed to paying any man who has been the means of robbing us. I know some of you, and I tell you that if you are come to drive this matter through, and patch up the frauds that have been committed, I will be heard in opposing it, and I won't be choked off by the loudest or meanest of you. Mr. H. then spoke against adopting the report, and stated that he was opposed to accepting the over-issue of stock.

Mr JOHN H. GOURLIE also claimed to be an honest man, who had invested hard-earned money in the Harlem Railroad stock. He suffered by this over-issue of stock as much as any person; but he was not willing that innocent members of the community should suffer for the acts of their authorized agent. If the people were swindled by his agent, he felt bound not to repudiate his acts.

Mr. CLEVELAND objected to the word "adopt," and said the manner in which it had been introduced looked very like "springing a mine" on the part of Mr. ROBINSON. Why had not that gentleman stood up in his place and moved the amendment, instead of whispering it to the President?

Mr. ROBINSON disclaimed any wrong intention.

After some further opposition, the word "adopt" was withdrawn, and the report declared accepted.

The Chair put the question on adopting the first resolution, and its adoption was moved and carried without opposition.

The adoption of the second resolution was moved.

Mr. HUBBARD opposed it, as having the effect of saying a bonus on fraud. He presumed that the fraudulent stock has been purchased in many instances, with the knowledge that it was not genuine at the time, and that little had been paid for it. By now accepting it, they would be showing a dangerous precedent. They were threatened with being sued. Well, then, let them. Millions for defence, if necessary, but not a cent for tribute. Let inquiry be made, and see if the Directors themselves were not participants in the fraud. He charged no person; he knew none of them personally, but he thought strict inquiry should be made. He did not see that there would be such difficulty in discovering to whom the fraudulent issues were made; and there was no reason why *bona fide* stockholders should suffer.

Dr. SMITH stated that he thought the stockholders would not suffer so much as was anticipated by accepting the over-issue of stock. In fact, they had no other remedy, for the great proportion of fraudulent was so mixed up with good stock that it could not be traced. Mr. KYLE would one day purchase fifty shares of stock, and the next, perhaps, sell one hundred, half fraudulent and half good stock. This would be purchased by one party, and sold again to several—the good so mixed up with the spurious that it was found impossible to separate them. He, as one of the Committee, found no other alternative but to father the spurious stock. How could they do otherwise, when unable to tell one from the other? When a dividend was to be declared, whom were they to include and whom exclude?

Mr. PARDEE was opposed to the resolution. ALEXANDER KYLE, he said, was appointed as transfer agent of the Company, and so far they were responsible for him as a servant; but when he went beyond that, bought and sold stock on his own account, he became a broker, and all who dealt with him did so at their own peril. The Company was not responsible. There was not a shadow of pretence that any one authorized ALEXANDER KYLE to increase the stock of the Company. He, therefore, moved to amend, so far as this at least, by adding the words, "that no stock be assumed that can be ascertained to be spurious."

Mr. KETCHUM said the meeting seemed to think there would be a difficulty in increasing the capital stock of the Company; but he thought the difficulty could be met by authorizing the Directors to retain the over-issue of stock in such manner as they would see best. He made a motion to that effect.

Mr. JOHNSON moved to modify Mr. KETCHUM's motion, by adding after "stock" the words "not ascertained to be spurious." There was some stock which could be traced, and was known to the Directors to be spurious. He saw no reason for accepting such stock.

Mr. CLEVELAND supported Mr. PARDEE's amendment, against assuming stock ascertained to have been fraudulently issued.

Mr. J H. GOURLIE again spoke in favor of the principle that a Corporation was responsible for the acts of its authorized agents. It would be manifestly unjust, he said, that the innocent parties who purchased the stock, thinking it genuine, should suffer all the loss. Their movement in this matter was being watched by the stockholders of the country, and if they declared the principle that they would hold themselves liable for the actions of their chosen agents, the moral influence of such a decision would be widely felt. Mr. GOURLIE's remarks were loudly cheered.

Mr. CLEVELAND asked the gentleman if he would hold himself responsible for a clerk in his employ if he robbed a neighbor.

Mr. GOURLIE would not be responsible for what his clerk did outside his store.

Mr. CLEVELAND—Mr ALEX. KYLE was not authorized to issue stock, and was acting outside his duties.

SEVERAL VOICES—The cases are not parallel.

Mr. DOUSENBURY offered an amendment in writing, adding to the second resolution the words, "Be advised to retire such stock as is not known to be spurious," which was accepted by Mr. PARDEE.

Mr. WHEELER objected to all amendments to the resolution. He agreed perfectly with Mr. GOURLIE in the moral responsibility of a Corporation for the actions of their agents. The Directors might be safely trusted with full discretion in the matter as to what stock they would assume, and what repudiate, without any resolution being upon their hands. Besides it was not at all certain that they would lose much by the over-issue of stock. No person knew how much Mr. KYLE would return on the spurious stock, before released from prison. He was reported to be worth a large amount of property. He was opposed to increasing the stock, but thought the Directors should have power to retire the over-issue as they considered best.

Gen. SANDFORD said that one good reason why they might trust the Directors in the matter—they themselves represented $600,000, or one tenth of the entire stock.

The amendments were put and lost.

The original resolution was then adopted.

The third resolution was opposed by Gen. SANDFORD and several other gentlemen, as implying censure upon the Board of Directors.

The PRESIDENT defended the Board against the many charges that had been made of carelessness. Mr. SCHUYLER and Mr. KYLE were both men of long

[illegible] Russian Republic [illegible] the Russian People.

AMNESTY AND ALLIANCE.

To the Russians—Translated for the New-York Daily Times.

TO OUR RUSSIAN BROTHERS!

Blood and tears, a desperate struggle and a disastrous victory subjected Poland to Russia.

Russia tore away the living flesh from Poland, fragment by fragment, carried off one Province after another, penetrating deeper and deeper, like an incurable misfortune, like a cloud of evil omen, to-wards her heart. Where she could not take by force she took by cunning, by means of money, by [illegible] to her natural enemies, by sharing the [illegible].

In order to obtain Poland, she committed her first crime: she divided it. It would have been less vile to have taken the whole of Poland than to share it with the Germans.

Warsaw and Constantinople were the two constant dreams which tormented the Czars and troubled the repose of the Winter Palace. ALEXANDER vanquished all Europe and took only Poland. When his troops entered Paris they in reality got possession of Warsaw alone.

Europe, already old and decrepit, gave up Poland without comprehending the sense of what she was doing. She ceded it in that city of Vienna which had been saved by a Pole. Europe thought that after the capture of Paris, there was nothing more to fear. She was relieved of her anxiety towards the West, and dreamed that the highway to the East was strewn with familiar to the Cossacks.

ALEXANDER made Europe believe that one could be both Emperor of Russia and King of Poland. He made her believe that the Autocrat of Petersburg could be a constitutional Sovereign at Warsaw.

This was false.

NICHOLAS replaced the hypocritical falsehood by a ferocious truth.

Feeling his heavy hand—Poland arose.

The insurrection of Poland is the finest, the noblest deed since the great French Revolution. It was not three days of struggle in the streets; it was not a victory obtained by surprise over troops who hesitated to fight—it was a furious war of ten months' duration,—a war waged by a whole army which placed itself at the head of the Revolution, and died for the People,—not for the executioners, not for authority.

It was only disputing every step of the way that the Poles retreated, crushed by superior force, sacrificed by the Governments of the West, betrayed by their own leaders. In passing the frontier they bore their country with them, and, without bending their necks, sombre and proud, they traversed the world.

Before their solemn tread, Europe stepped aside with respect. The peoples rushed forth to meet them, and the monarchs opened them a free passage.

Old Europe awoke at the echo of their footsteps; she found tears and pity, money and strength to give them. The poetic figure of the Polish exile, that crusader of Liberty, will long remain in the popular memory. It redeemed a contemptible and pusillanimous age, it reconciled the individual with humanity, and revived hopes that had been almost extinct.

During twenty years of exile and poverty, earning their scanty bread by the sweat of their brows, often maltreated and driven from land to land, the proscribed Poles never ceased laboring for their ideal—a liberated Poland. And their faith never grew dim in the presence of the saddest events, and their love never grew cold by incessant insults, nor did their muscles lose the vigor that was in them, by fruitless labors; far from it, at each appeal from a people in distress, ready to break its chains..... Poland, as one of her orators has said, was the first to answer "Present!"—and the fair-skinned son of the Vistula was seen in the front ranks of every popular combat, since in each struggle for Liberty he beheld a struggle for Poland.

But it was not all the country that had passed beyond the frontiers.

While one Poland was wandering through Europe, saving its country by its expatriation from the native soil, another Poland was painfully departing, with chains on its feet, towards Siberia,—saving it, by its martyrdom. All that was living, all that still had speech, all that hoped and dared to say so, young and old, women and monks, all went to people the desert of snow.

In Poland, the ferocious enemy held sway. With equal perseverance, he trampled under foot everything that was Polish, everything that was human.

When, at length, it thought it had bent and beaten down all, when it fancied it had conquered Siberian Poland and that it had nothing more to fear from murdering Poland, it removed the frontier between Russia and Poland.

Is it possible that, in all this, there is no sense, no signification than a sanguinary struggle, than a voluntary exile, than a forcible transportation, than an ignominious victory, than an acquisition by violence?

No! Athwart this gloomy series of events—athwart the blood that is smoking beyond the gibbet, above the heads of the Czar and the executioners who do his bidding—we behold the first rays that announce the dawn of a new day. Behind the forced union, we descry a free union: behind the union manufactured by the Czar, we foresee a union made by the peoples; in fine, behind a unity in which Poland would be absorbed by Russia—a Union founded upon equality and upon the autonomy of each country. The prisoners, forcibly chained together, recognize each other as brothers, they feel the same blood in their veins, and family hatred dies out.

Hatred?.....Whence came it, then? Whence arose that insurmountable feeling of enmity which, in the beginning, led on the Poles to struggle against Russia, and, then, the Russians against Poland.

To us that hatred is suspicious; we do not believe in this innate dislike. It appears to us that at the bottom of all this was concealed a feeling of jealousy—a vague consciousness of reciprocal insufficiency.

They should have made up for each other's incompleteness; but they tore each other to pieces instead.....

Russia, strong in the unity of her race, in her homogeneity, and popular sentiment of unity, formed an immense State. But that State was a melancholy one. Evidently something was wanting in it. Its life concealed itself in the depth of its villages, or, indeed, threw itself toward the frontiers, continually overrunning them as if, tormented by an unquenchable anguish within, it was seeking outside for what it could not find; for it dragged along with it everywhere its heavy chains, fastened by the power of the Czar.

Russia knew how to maintain her community, develop a state and form an army,—but the idea of the *free* man, the autonomy of the individual, she lacked.

Beside Russia, equal before oppression, stood Poland unequal in her liberty.

The individual whose liberty was recognized by Poland, was invested with all the sovereign rights of human dignity. That was the crown and the destruction of Polish development. It was an element profoundly Sclavic which was realized in the royal prerogative of the "VETO," and which belonged to every free man.

But, unfortunately, other individuals were not free.....and in this was the antinomy which Poland could not overcome.

The Sclaves do not possess the art of restraining themselves, and for a long time under the dualism of popular servitude below and aristocratic liberty above.

One of these two elements passes beyond the boundaries and invades.....

Poland, for a time, lost the integrity of her territory, and her political significance, in expiation for her Western aristocratic tendencies, her Catholic proselytism, and her isolation from her kindred.

Russia herself, freely or by force, have drawn closer to the Sclavic world; recalled her origin and regained strength in the genius of her race. Poland is not a Hungary; she is not alone in the world, without a relative; to the right and to the left, on the North and to the South, she is surrounded by Sclaves.

Poland has heroically expiated her errors by her indomitable courage, by her inflexibility in exile, by her martyrs, who are incessantly falling under executioner's axe, under the blows of the Czar.

There was but one sacrifice wanting,—that sacrifice is now being accomplished.

The Poles are drawing nearer and nearer to the Russians.

We speak of Democratic, popular, cotemporaneous Poland.

The other Poland, of which her oligarchs and generals are dreaming, is becoming as foreign to her as the Russia of Petersburg, with this difference, that the last has force on her side, and the other has against her her powerlessness.

—We have always sought this intimacy, and, on our part, there is no merit in that. We are the guilty ones, we are the offenders. We have remorse in our hearts, and the blush of shame upon our cheeks.

.....The MOURAWIEFFS, the PESTELS were the first to extend their hands to the Poles. And while the Diet was pronouncing the downfall of the house of Romanoff, the people of Warsaw were celebrating solemn obsequies to the memory of PESTEL, of MOURAWIEFF, and other martyrs of the 26th of December.

—But between them and us there is the whole gloomy year of 1831; Russia has once again merited the detestation of Poland.

MICKIEWITZ was one of the first who after long years of exasperation and wrath, gave voice to words of conciliation when he spoke of that future unity of the Sclaves which was, necessarily, to absorb the partial enmity of the Poles and Russians.

In 1845 the Polish Democrats assembled at London said to the Russians: "A hatred too intense to be durable, too prolonged to be natural, separates us." And they added that it was time to make an end of this hatred, "which hardly any one among us had taken into account."

Their voice did not reach us. But already the Polish and Russian youth were fraternizing in all the universities. Upon the eve of the February Revolution, our BAKOUNIN presented himself before a meeting of Poles, piously assembled to celebrate the anniversary of the insurrection of 1831. He asked that the past might be forgotten; in the name of young Russia he proposed the alliance of which we now speak. His words were received with acclamation. But let us admit there has not yet been a real cordial understanding.

It was difficult for the Poles to forget their recent injuries. They had the right to detest us—for who loves his executioners, even although their hearts may be against the acts they are ordered to do? A long labor of thought; a new series of misfortunes; a year 1848 followed by its five years, were required to bring the Poles not only to the forgetfulness of the discord and the injustice past, but to a fraternal alliance.

This is the fresh sacrifice required of their devotion by existing circumstances.

And they make it after so many bitter sufferings, —they sacrifice even their hatred———

While the world waits in vain for the amnesty of the Czar in favor of the Poles, Poland gives Russia an amnesty.

The great Pole, KONARSKI, bearing his head to the executioner for having desired to preach emancipation in the Russo-Polish provinces, and the obscure Russian officer KOROWAEFF, who perished in trying to save him—these formed the prototype of the alliance of which we speak.

Poland holds out her hand to you by the organ of her representatives.

Hasten to grasp the hand which awakens you, which reminds you that your hour is approaching, that the time is coming when you must make the conquest of your human dignity or abdicate it.

This hand is also the hand of PESTEL, of MOURAWIEFF.....

You are full of fine tendencies, but you are as inexperienced as children; you die without fruit, or you remain with your arms folded; you entice yourselves along with impossible hopes, or you abandon yourselves to an unjustifiable despair. All that you do has neither unity nor definite aim, and it is for this reason that all your efforts are swept away without leaving any traces, and lose themselves in vague infinitude.

And however, you have much strength, your power of thought is deep and comprehensive, your heart is young and robust, you have not lamed nor distorted your intellect, you have not quenched your instinct, nor exhausted your strength in a medium of false and impure passions, an imbecile boastfulness, envious desires, enervating corruption.

But, with all that, you remain inactive.

Interior labor, study and contemplation have done much for you. But theory without application, so contrary to the Sclavic genius, degenerates into a chronic indignation, useless scholastic disputes, a revolutionary lyricism and epicureanism perfectly fruitless, and lim ting themselves to pious desires similar to those devout aspirations of good Christians towards another world, which they know to be impossible of realization.

Theory will give you nothing more. Abstract thought has already got immensely in advance of events. Thought without acts, becomes sterile, and dies like faith. The more it withdraws from real life, the more does it become vain, arid, cold and useless. Germany may serve you for an example and a threatening admonition.

They tell you that your time has not yet come; but it never will come, if we do nothing. History is made by the human will and not by itself. It is namely for this that we hold history so dear.

The events of the future are covered with a stormy cloud. From what side will the hurricane burst forth; where will the thunderbolt fall; where will the tempest rage most fiercely?—who can tell? But if we do not prepare, this tempest, like the rest, will pass by without advantage to us.....

We told you, when speaking of the Russian printing press, we have established at London: "The door is open to you; it is yours to profit by it. Three-fourths of the task is done by our Polish brethren; yours it remains to do the rest."

Yours it is to find the hand held out to you, to enter into relations with us.

Where? How?.....Turn your heads!.....Look behind you!.....

—But relations with us are dangerous.

—Yes, undoubtedly, they are very dangerous.

—He who flies from danger has no place in our work.

..... Among the accusations made against the Russians, the lack of courage certainly has no place. Revolutionary activity is not familiar to you, and it astonishes you.

The half of our young men are, usually, drafted away to serve in the army. I have never heard it said that these soldiers abandon the ranks at the commencement of a campaign, and yet war is very dangerous. Why then should the same men who courageously expose their breasts to the balls of the Circassians, who scale the walls of Ismail, who brave the pestilence and the Turks, who pass the Balkans, fear to commence, in silence, a holy alliance, for a cause still more holy?

On the part of Poland, all is complete; the injury is forgotten, the violence is pardoned, the hatred has vanished away. She, the DOLOROSA of the peoples, gives you her hand, and once more calls you to the combat, "for your liberty and hers."

Shame to us, if you know not enough to grasp it.

That shall not be.

I feel it in my heart, we are worthy of peace and of alliance,—it is yours to prove it.

..... And the sin of Russia shall be forgiven her, and the 26th of December shall not have been in vain, and still with emotion, joy and pride, we shall say:

"Poland would not have perished without us, but we have aided her in her great struggle."

ALEXANDER HERZEN.

Rings About the Sun.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Perceiving that some interest has been excited by the recent luminous rings round the sun, and that you have published several articles on the subject, I desire to recall a phenomenon of a similar character, which impressed me at the time as very singular.

Some time in the Fall of 1851, at Burlington, Vt., two very distinct rings of light were observed surrounding the moon, neither of which, however, had the moon for its centre. They were of the same diameter, but *non-concentric*, each cutting the other at such points as to enclose about two-thirds of its surface, the moon being in the centre of the space jointly enclosed by both the circles. At the two points of intersection, the prismatic colors were very distinctly exhibited, forming two short and apparently straight sections of a rainbow.

This occurred at about 10 o'clock in the evening, and lasted more than an hour. The night was slightly hazy, and the distance of the moon above the horizon, as near as I could judge, about twenty degrees. Both circles were at the same distance from the horizon, the points of intersection being nearest the zenith and nadir. I caused a notice to be published in one of the papers at the time, but I am not aware that it attracted attention in any scientific quarter. Perhaps some of your learned correspondents will enlighten my ignorance as to the optical law governing this strange sky picture.

S.

LETTERS FROM ITALY.

Visit of Austrian Duke—Italy—Mr. Van Buren in 1837—Commercial Relations in the Mediterranean—Mr. Cass and our Diplomacy.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

NAPLES, Friday, July 14, 1854.

It seems to be the fate of the Italian Peninsula that this beautiful "garden of the world" should ever form the battle-ground of contending interests and a foreign soldiery. In ancient times the shores of the Mediterranean attracted alike the civilized and barbarous groups of humanity. The Egyptians, the Greeks and the Saracens have each left traces of their occupation in monuments that have outlived that proud period of the Italian's history when Rome dictated to the world. In the middle ages, the French, the Germans and the Spaniards were contending for these rich lands, as the native sovereigns invited them to take part in the domestic quarrels of the Peninsula. The Italian, saving the republican period of the middle ages, has always been cursed with bad government; for such reason NAPOLEON, in modern times, easily crossed the Alps with a small army, which soon became the dictators of Italy. The great European peace, however, of 1815, left Austria virtually mistress of Italy; whatever efforts the people have made for liberty since that period, they have always been thwarted by the Germans, who have ever come to the aid of the Italian princes. The possession of Lombardy and Venice by Austria is the reason why the Italians are not a free people. At the present moment Austria is recruiting all the young men of Lombardy for the purpose of preventing their cooperation in any popular movement; substitutes are not allowed, and the youth of the country are sent off in a soldier's dress to Croatia. Austrian diplomacy is hand-in-glove with the despotism of Tuscany, Rome and Naples, and all the cruelties and injustice now suffered by the Italians may be attributed to this fatal league. Dynastic ties and material interests contribute to this state of things; and unless England and France, at the close of the war in the East, come forward and dictate better Governments to the sovereigns of Italy, we shall witness continual revolution and discontent. With the exception of VICTOR EMMANUEL, of Piedmont, not one sovereign of Italy can remain on his throne without the support of foreign soldiers—every day makes their position more dangerous. Austria is ever suggesting oppression —she is the evil genius of the Italians.

The French Government is by no means on good terms with the King of Naples, who has lately prohibited the exportation of cattle for the French army in Turkey. The French army in Rome, however, is the great dread of FERDINAND II. Any day that force might humble him to the dust. We are living in daily expectation of great events, all of which depend on the part Austria will take in the war. Here we do not believe that she will ever really make war against Russia. Austrian policy is ever to deceive and betray.

I shall now give you some domestic gossip. Mr. VAN BUREN, ex-President of the United States, has just left Naples for Florence and the Baths of Lucca, after a residence in this city and neighborhood for some three months. A portion of that time he spent at the charming Summer retreat of Sorrento, celebrated for its picturesque position on the seashore, and for its historical recollections, as associated with the poet TASSO. No American should visit Naples without going to Sorrento. It is one vast orange garden, and gives one a good idea of the romantic features of Italy. Mr. VAN BUREN occupied a villa a little way out of the town, on a mountain slope. He declares, since his return to Naples, that he never enjoyed a more delicious climate in his whole life, and finds himself much improved in health. Indeed, he looks wonderfully well.

When in Naples, he and his son MARTIN were introduced to the King by our Minister, Mr. OWEN, and were very graciously received; both Mr. VAN BUREN and Mr. OWEN being in plain citizens' dress, of which we ought ever to be more proud than the mock livery of Courts. The King spoke in his usual friendly terms of America, and strongly expressed the pleasure he felt in welcoming so distinguished a guest as the Chief Magistrate of twenty millions of people. Conversation turning on the railways, His Majesty admitted that they had now become the great necessity of the age, and added a hope of seeing many commenced and completed in his kingdom ere long. On leaving, the King shook hands with the party, using such expressions as kings always employ, and which mean—just nothing at all.

Mr. OWEN spent a week with Mr. VAN BUREN at Sorrento. He speaks of him as active in body and mind; the same estimable person so much respected by all who approach him. Mr. MARTIN VAN BUREN, I am sorry to say, appears in a feeble state of health.

Mr. VAN BUREN, as you may suppose from his past course in public life, looks upon the Nebraska bill as but "the beginning of the end;" in other words, as likely to cause a sectional excitement which will not be allayed except by the repeal, in some shape or other, of the obnoxious enactment. I have thought proper to record the views of so distinguished a statesman on this important question.

American vessels of war touch from time to time at this port, and I think their occasional presence has an excellent effect. At all events, Mr. OWEN has been entirely successful in bringing to a favorable issue several important matters, at one time threatening difficulty. The offence towards American citizens, in several ways, has been the subject of protracted correspondence between himself and the Minister of Foreign Affairs here; especially connected with encroachment on the rights of commerce in Sicily. The CARBONE case, already known in America, is still a subject to be settled. Mr. OWEN has claimed compensation for Mr. CARBONE.

Commodore STRINGHAM's flag ship *Cumberland*, with himself and family on board, left this about a week since after only a few days' sojourn. The Commodore, unlike some of his predecessors, is ever on the wing, and flying all over the Mediterranean. Doubtless by such a system the influence of our small squadron is felt, and the Commodore best accomplishes the object of his mission.

America is now one of the Great Powers of the world, and our increasing influence is felt at every European Court, hence an increased respect, which however our old system of diplomacy, or rather Government agency in Europe, scarcely upholds with dignity. I cannot help thinking, for example, that Naples should be made a full mission. More than three hundred American ships visit the Two Sicilies every year; and hundreds of travelers are now to be counted all over Italy. Such facts create a large amount of work, and impose many courtesies, all of which fall on our *Chargé d'Affaires* personally, even to signing passports! And here I must say a word about Mr. HAMMETT, our Consul at Naples. That gentleman has served the United States for many years, his chief recompense being the *visa* of passports. This emolument having been taken away from him by the late regulations, surely so old a servant of the country ought now to have a salary as a compensation for his Consular labors! But to return to the American Legation at Naples: All the great Powers excepting the United States, have full Ministers in Naples,—we, on the contrary, send a *Chargé d'Affaires* with no assistance whatever, not even an *attaché*. And yet we send full Ministers to Brazil and Chili, which, I take it, are less important than Naples, both in a commercial and social point of view. Naples has an army of 20,000, a large Navy, a revenue of thirty millions of dollars, and a population of nine millions. Surely our Government must have overlooked the importance of the Two Sicilies. There is no necessity for imitating the pageantry of old countries, but we should have enough hands to do the work, and keep up such appearances as our dignity demands.

Mr. HODGE, the United States Consul at Marseilles, has lately visited Naples. That active and esteemed servant of the States, is anxious to improve the passport system, and if possible to avoid the vexatious *visa* to which travelers are exposed at every point of Europe. He is in correspondance with the French [illegible] wish him [illegible]. Our corn and fruit crops this year throughout Italy [illegible] is again blighted. Commerce is dull owing to the war and quarantines. Our commerce, however, with Genoa is increasing rapidly. I do not think the Italians will have any reason this year for importing breadstuffs from America.

HAVANA.

The Policy of the Government—Marriages between Whites and Blacks—The Bishop's Circular to the Clergy.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

HAVANA, Tuesday, Aug. 8, 1854.

As the only consecutive history of the new policy for the Government of Cuba, and the administrative acts under it, has been given to the world through the columns of the TIMES;—as the infractions charged particularly by your correspondent, of past usage, law and custom, have been positively denied and ridiculed by the authority of the Government itself in their official Gazette, it is proper for me to give the reasons for the faith I have won through near thirty years' familiarity with and experience under Spanish law. As upon various acts, disorganic in their character and application to our social state, I have written from impression derived from the reading of near twenty years past, I thought it possible that I might be in error as to some of the allegations, but on revision, under guidance of the books, I find myself fully sustained in every point that I have made. The evils that have and will obtain under the new laws—good, perhaps, abstractly,—are derived from the too sudden introduction to position and privilege, for which the subject is not prepared; and while I recite some of the laws of the past, it must not be supposed that the people wish them to be enforced —indeed, *practically*, they have been abandoned long ago,—yet their existence has undoubtedly proved a protection to the white population—and PEZUELA has been the first to make a clean sweep of all statutory provisions for the safety and protection of the white inhabitants of Cuba.

Custom as well as legislation for the Indies from the begining has preserved and marked with great distinctiveness, the difference between the white and black races,—inconsistent with recent illegal supposition and construction. In this view the acts of the white and the black, although the last might be free, were not equal in force under the law;—if a negro raised his hand with arms, or in violence against a white man,—for the first offence the law declared that "*the hand* should be cut off," —and for repetition of the offence that he should be cut off from the community himself. See Laws 15 and 18; Title 5; Vol. 7—abridgment of laws for the Indies—("Recopiliacion de Indies.") The same laws prohibit the negroes from bearing arms, —permitting the whites to do so,—since confirmed by the Royal Cedula for the white population of Cuba, obtained by the Intendente (Royal Treasurer) for this island—RAMIREZ. In the "*Bando*," edict of prohibited arms by the Governor TACON, all arms were considered such in the hands of the negroes. This marked difference has disappeared under the one will legislation of PEZUELA, upon the same subject. Law 12; Title 10; Book 3—Abridgment for the Indies (*vean á Solorzano*) forbids that negroes and mulattoes shall fill the place of soldiers.

In small matters, the evidence is constant, to make distinction between the races for the preservation of subordination and necessary discipline; —and as experience has amply proved, not inconsistent with the law of kindness, for which the Marquis PEZUELA in his plenary powers, has not paid the slightest respect, as he might have done with accomplishment of all the good he effects, without jeopardy to the safety of the whites. In this connection, following the same laws, I find negroes or mulattoes prohibited the use of gold or silver jewelry, ornaments, and tassels, and mantels, cloaks or veils. Law 28; Title 5; Book 7, same abridgment. Mulattoes were also prohibited from filling any position where writing was the obligation, or necessary for the performance of the service. Law 40; Title 8; Book 5—same compilation or abridgment.

I now approach the most delicate part of my theme, to sustain the position assumed by your correspondent, that the only law authorizing intermarriage of whites and blacks, was secretly instituted by the present Captain-General, and imposed upon this community, in violation of past precedent and custom.

Previous to 1800, no such marriages were known, nor had they been permitted by the Governors or the Clergy, as being considered mischievous in social tendency, although there was no law expressly prohibiting such matrimony,—yet in the compilation for the Indies, the Clergy were enjoined to recommend in their charge, that negroes should marry with their own class, as any other association would resolve with shame and evil—Law 6; Title 5; Book 6;—and the whole public sentiment of those days was repugnant to the mixture which is at present justified. Mulattoes could not obtain any position in the public service, from ignoble blood, until 1800, when a Spanish official, of high rank, at Puerto Principe, found himself with several disposable boys, his children by a colored woman, with whom he had lived without matrimony, which he wished to have appointed cadets in an infantry corps of the country, which was opposed by the people. After much pleading and solicitation with the King, the request was reluctantly granted, and at the same time an edict was issued, that no matrimony should take place between them and whites, or others of color and whites, without license of the superior Government (Royal permission) for such cases; and, to avoid future difficulty, the power of the King, for each individual case, was delegated to the Captain General or Governor of Cuba—not a law for the authorization of general matrimony between the races, but making necessary a special order, law, or license, for every case that might occur, of the propriety of which, from peculiar circumstances, the Captain General was to be the judge—to deny or grant, as he might deem proper and consistent with public morals and general good—not conveying the power for him to delegate to others, of Church or State, the Royal trust reposed in him.

So stands truly the case as to the no-law, until the arrival of the Marquis PEZUELA in Cuba, in confirmation of which, and the obnoxious sentiments of the law to these marriages, I refer to many "Royal cedulas" recited by SOLAVZANI, in his *Jure Judianum*.

As I have previously advised you, with a correct translation of the Captain General's letter to the Bishop, embodied in the Bishop's circular to his clergy, the Captain General says, very nearly, (I have not the text by me,) "Hereafter it will not be necessary for you to delay the celebration of matrimony between blacks and whites, as previously required by the law, for my permission or license, except in the cases of noble persons or minors," &c.; but the law is nowhere—so that he has illegally transferred the delegated powers of the Crown to him alone, to the Church—authorizing the celebration of the holy sacrament of matrimony *ad libitum*—minors and nobles excepted—between the two races; having also advanced the negro to equal social position, so that he may obtrude his person upon the attention of any white female that may touch his fancy. *Sic transit gloria Cubanum.*

No hands have been cut off in Cuba for mere violence offered to white persons; and, for many years, no attention has been paid the jewels and ornamental prohibitions, if made of gold or silver, or not, while cloaks, mantles, veils, or other articles, of any material, are worn as negro taste may dictate or desire. The objectionable features of the new laws require no more commentary from me, while I have demonstrated that I do not treat of these things at random, and without reflection for the due fulfillment of my obligations to you and the readers of the TIMES. I may hereafter point out results as they occur, of good or evil, under the Administration of Gen. PEZUELA, but shall not feel bound to open a law-school for his benefit, or that of those who twist off their argument at the start with an unmeaning allegation of ignorance—

[illegible] precision of [illegible] nies of the young [illegible] six-pounders, whose [illegible] guard the main entrance, [illegible] great spirit, the *rôle* of the [illegible] The exercise of dismounting [illegible] and all, remounting, loading [illegible] in 1¼ minutes, by the watch. [illegible] ing away in the field practice, a [illegible] vidual, in tall dickey and sky-blue [illegible] advanced beyond the admiring crowd, [illegible] once astounded to find himself straight before the cannon's mouth. He stood aghast. His hair rose up. The word of command rung in his ears. A flash, a stunning sound—and, like a tall young oak, he fell headlong to the earth. A stifled shout from the spectators roused him, and he [illegible] himself;—no bones were broken. He rose up. One wild glance upon the grinning crowd around, and, with a frantic spring, he cleared the [illegible] and his long coat-tails waved in the breeze as he departed for the paternal hay-stacks.

The evening gun told us that Commencement Day was over, and we departed wishing long life and prosperity to an Institution which [illegible] the true principles of Education—informing the mind and invigorating the body.

Grading the Second-avenue.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD CO.
NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 12, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: Our attention has been called to a paragraph in the TIMES, of yesterday's date, relative to the "*Grading Second-avenue*," in which there are some misstatements of fact, which we trust you will allow us to deny through your columns.

The paragraph seems to be a newspaper report of "a meeting of the *owners* of property on Second-avenue and the adjacent lots," held at the Bull's Head Hotel, on the evening of the 10th inst., to receive and act upon "the report of the Committee appointed at the previous meeting" to take into consideration the present assessment on the property spoken of, and the best means of effecting a more just and equitable limitation of that assessment.

In the paragraph in question it is further stated that the grounds of the objection, set forth in the report of the Committee, and by them taken to the assessment roll, "were mainly that the grading of the Second-avenue was sought for by the Second-avenue Railroad Company, and for their benefit." Now this is not the fact. The Second-avenue Railroad Company *did not* apply for the grading of the Second-avenue, and deny that it is for their benefit. When the grant of the right to build the Road was made to the Company by the Corporation, it was over and through *graded streets* only that the Company were to lay their rails, and it never for an instant was contemplated by either party that the Company should open and grade, at its own expense, any of the streets through which it passed. That was the business and duty of the Corporation. They have done it, and the Second-avenue Railroad Company, in common with all the other owners of property, are assessed for such real estate as they own on the line of the road.

It would further seem that the Committee's report then proceeds to say: "That the Railroad Company ought therefore in *right* to bear the *entire expense*, of the grading," and in the very next breath recommends that the Corporation of the City ought to bear *two-thirds of the expense*. Which of these proposals the Committee really means to urge is not very clearly shown, but if it be the *first* it might be well to advise them that the railroad is *personal property*, and the company have yet to learn how it can, in *reason* or law, be made liable for grading a street; or in other words, how the *personal* property of one person (or Corporation) can or ought to be made to pay for *improving the real estate of another*.

If, as stated, "the assessments are not reasonably apportioned," that is another matter, which, upon being properly brought to the notice of the constituted authorities, may be adjusted; but in their proceedings and statements to this end the Committee should be careful to confine themselves to facts. By order, PHILIP C. ROONEY,
Secretary of Second-avenue Railroad Company.

Outrage by a Slave.

From the Mobile Advertiser, Aug. 8.

We have the particulars of an unprovoked and atrocious outrage committed by a negro on the person of his master, Mr. E. O. JOHNSON, on the Spring Hill Road, about three miles from the city, on Saturday last. It appears that the negro had been absent a week or so without permission, and on his return Mr. JOHNSON questioned him as to where he had been, &c., to which the negro returned an insolent reply. Mr. JOHNSON moved towards him for the purpose of tying his hands and conveying him to the city, (Mr. JOHNSON has recently been ill, and was quite weak,) when the negro felled him to the ground and stamped upon him with demoniac fury, telling him he intended to take his life. Just then a son of Mr. JOHNSON hearing the noise, came to his father's assistance, but being in feeble health, the negro soon threw him aside, and returned to his master, who by this time had risen to his feet, whom he again knocked down, and endeavored to strangle. Mrs. JOHNSON had by this time reached the scene, and with great presence of mind, heroically sent a brickbat at the head of the miscreant, which gave him a temporary check. Fortunately, two gentlemen soon came up, and the negro was, of course, seized, bound, brought into town, and lodged in the guard-house.

It appears that the wretch had given some significant hints of his purposes to some of the negroes on the lot, and from his disclosures it is believed that he has been abetted by white persons in the neighborhood of the city. He has boasted to the negroes of being able to go off a short distance, where he could stay as long as he pleased and be safe from pursuit. If there is any truth in these statements, the matter demands the vigilance of the police, and the whole community is interested in ferreting out and bringing such enemies to our peace (if there are such here) to certain and speedy punishment.

Mr. JOHNSON is confined to his room on account of the injuries he received, which are severe, though, it is hoped, not dangerous. His arm was considerably hurt, but is able to get about. Two knives were found on the person of the negro, and it is said he attempted to draw one before he was arrested. His examination will be had as soon as Mr. JOHNSON is able to come to town, and he will, we trust, receive the severe punishment he so richly merits.

IMPORTANT TO THE UNMARRIED.—By an act past at the last session of the Legislature, a law of long standing was repealed, to wit: that enjoining the publication of intention of marriage. A notice of such intention filed with the Town Clerk, and a certificate stating the fact of such filing, being substituted for the old system. No more, then, will the staring announcement that two souls of the human family have determined to be made one, be arrayed of a Sunday on the walls of the church entry, to the edification of worshippers who cast on it eager eyes, as they pass along to take their seats in the sanctuary. No more shall ladies on the *sunny side* glance at the notice, and look *forward* with fluttering anticipation to the day when their names shall figure in the same conspicuous manner; no more shall ladies on the *shady side* behold the magic paper, and, in memory, look *back* to the seasons past, and doubtingly hope that, perhaps, the gracious opportunity may yet be their lot. There will be no more winking before the advertisement among young men, nor any interchange, in low tones, of smart and witty sayings. No more will the question be asked and answered: "Who's published?" and, in fact, our lawgivers have taken from gossip some of its best material. Well, "so mote it be." All the boys and girls have to do now is to get married as quietly as they please, and "the world as well as all the rest of mankind"—or womankind—cannot poke their noses into the business beforehand. This is quite salutary: we think the new statute will be generally popular among those to whom [illegible] sions apply.—*N. H. Reporter.*

NOT A[illegible] PEPPER[illegible] was [illegible] it." [illegible] Judge. [illegible] tween these [illegible] mechanics is [illegible]

New-York State Teachers' Association—The Elevation of the Teachers' Profession.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In a previous communication, I submitted a few facts which, in my humble judgment, would convey to any unprejudiced mind a strong impression that the Teachers' Association of the State has for several years past been gradually tending towards, and has at last become, a mere local organization, wedded to the local interests of Western New-York.

We now desire briefly to state that this tendency, in connection with a spirit of *cliquism*, (so to speak,) has probably been the means of greatly lessening its general usefulness and influence as an Association. By means of petty cliques, men who were not practical teachers have heretofore been selected to fill some of the highest offices of the Association; and this, too, in the face of an article in its Constitution that confines full membership exclusively to teachers.

By some similar means, the character and merit of the lectures delivered and the subjects discussed before the Association at its annual meetings, have sadly deteriorated. It may be as well here to state that the officers of the Association constitute also its Executive Committee. From the Constitution I learn that this Committee, among other duties, has the selection and appointment of lecturers, &c. The President of the Association is ex-officio Chairman of the Executive Committee. I think that it cannot be controverted, that the appointments of lecturers, &c., of late years, and numerous other duties which the Constitution assigns to said Committee, have been done by one or two individuals. But here honorable mention should be made of the course pursued by Professor DAVIS, while President of the Association a year or two ago. In the selection and appointments of lecturers, in the arrangements, &c., I have it upon good authority that *every member* of said Executive Committee was again and again consulted, and his views solicited. And who that attended the annual meeting at Rochester ever regretted the time and expense? It was an occasion long to be remembered.

The character and influence of an Educational Association must of necessity depend upon the character of its proceedings and deliberations. If the time be frittered away in debating trifles, instead of important educational subjects, or in listening to too many lecturers who have "axes to grind," or in hearing read fourth-rate "prize" poems which set MURRAY and GOOLD BROWN at defiance, the interests of the Association must suffer. If Tom, Dick or Harry be appointed without any regard to his literary or scientific attainments, to take up a large portion of the time of the Association in delivering a lecture, perhaps so peculiarly learned that the speaker himself is the only one interested in it, is it reasonable to expect that delegates will often travel hundreds of miles for the purpose of being *bored?*

We hear much in our Association about elevating the Teacher's Profession; but, as a teacher, I feel that this entirely depends upon teachers themselves, and not upon any legislative enactments. In my judgment, teachers, as a general thing, command as high respect in community as they by their conduct and worth deserve; or rather, that the amount of respect is regulated by themselves. Teachers must respect themselves, before they can reasonably expect or deserve the respect of others. If they are satisfied with a narrow range of attainments, and vainly parade such before the community in which they reside, disgust and contempt must necessarily follow. But if, on the other hand, they are determined always to press onward through the unlimited fields of science, and, however great their advancement, feel as did the great Sir ISAAC NEWTON, that they are mere children that have been picking up pebbles upon the shore, while the great ocean of knowledge is spread out before them,—and if, as occasion require, they firmly, but modestly, communicate in all suitable ways to their pupils, to their immediate friends and neighbors, and to the world, the treasures that they have gathered,—then will be brought about the only proper and desirable elevation of the Teacher's Profession.

But to return to the State Association: I notice that "A Teacher," a few days since, suggested, through your columns, the propriety of calling a Convention of the thousands of teachers of Eastern New-York, on some day during the holiday week preceding the 1st of January next, to take into consideration all matters connected with the idea of forming an Association for Eastern New-York. This is certainly a good suggestion as regards time.

But I trust that the motives which dictated this and my former communication will not be misunderstood or misconstrued. I am mainly anxious that the Empire State shall have a State Teachers' Association reflecting honor upon its citizenship. Hence, before this step in regard to a Convention for a new organization be taken, for one, I am willing to compare notes and thoughts with my fellow teachers in another way. Let the several County Teachers' Associations, especially those along the line of the Hudson River and its branches, convene as soon as practicable, and decide whether in their judgment there is sufficient vitality remaining in the present State Association to throw off its dark humors. If, after thoroughly weighing the matter, the majority come to the conclusion that there is, I am ready to do my humble share towards bringing it into a position, that, by its high toned deliberation and proceedings, it shall not only command the hearty support of all "live" teachers in the State, but also secure the respect of Educators throughout the entire country.

Yours, &c., F.

Commencement at Norwich (Vt.) University.

NORWICH, Vt., Friday, Aug. 11, 1854.

Having had the good fortune to be in Norwich during the University Commencement, I jotted down a few notes, thinking they might interest your readers. On the 10th, the loud crash of the morning gun started us from slumber with an alacrity that the sunrise hour does not often see. It suggested also the fact that this Institution, while drilling the mind in science and literature, does not forget to educate the body into manly vigor by means of military discipline. Spectators from all the country about poured into town until 10 o'clock, when the procession, escorted by HALL's Boston Band, entered the Church. After prayers were said by Rev. Mr. SWETT, of Bethel, Vt., the graduating class delivered their addresses. These, it is sufficient to say, were fully up to the standard of Commencement orations. The following young gentlemen then received the degree of B. S.: Z. PLATT, Colchester, Vt.; J. H. PLATT, Plattsburg, N. Y.; WM. H. ENSIGN, Middletown, Conn.; THOS. S. BROWNELL, Colchester, Vt.; WM. D. MUNSON, ditto; H. O. KENT, Lancaster, N. H. The degree of A. M. in course was conferred upon C. S. AVERILL; A. M. honorary upon Rev. W. T. SMITHETT, of Boston, and Captain NEWMAN, U. S. A., of Vergennes; D. D. upon Rev. NEWTON E. MARBLE, of Concord, N. H. The exercises of the morning were concluded by a very happily conceived address to the graduating class by the President, Rev. ED. BOURNS, L.L. D.

In the afternoon Rev. FREDK. W. SHELTON addressed the members of the University. I need only say that this effort well sustained his former reputation as a writer. It was an able argument in favor of thorough education. We want no one-sided education, no half men—minds without bodies or bodies

...ingly, having ... the national flag. We ... of war in our navy at present. ... ships of the line, mounting 572 ... frigates, mounting 656 guns; twenty ... sloops of war of 400 guns; four ... brigs of 32 guns; one schooner of 3 guns; fifteen ..., mounting 122 guns, and nine storeships, ... 42 guns; giving an aggregate of 2,115 guns. This is not, however, the available force, by any means. Of the ships of the line, four are at present on the stocks, carrying 336 guns. Two frigates of 100 guns are also on the stocks. Deducting these 436 guns from the grand aggregate, you perceive that the *available* force of the navy is 1,679 guns. Of the whole number, forty-five are now in commission, mounting 875 guns. Of these forty-five, five are used as receiving ships, mounting 200 guns. Deduct this from the total in commission, we find that the whole navy employed on sea service mounts 669 guns. This is a fine naval force for the greatest nation on earth; a nation which has more seacoast than any other two in the world! Owing to the present activity of enterprise, and the *probability* of the United States becoming involved in a war, it has become manifest to every one that the instant increase of our navy is so urgently recommended by public considerations, that it has been forced upon Congress as a matter of necessity. What are the enterprising, go-ahead Yankees doing now, when every other maritime power is increasing its means of defence by adding yearly splendid fleets of steamers to promote the efficiency of its marine? Simply nothing. If the wiseacres in Congress suppose that an immense navy can be built at a moment's notice, or that, in case of a war, our extensive merchant marine can be brought into service, they are most sadly mistaken. If they suppose that the 78 vessels of war they show can conquer that splendid navy of some five or six hundred vessels belonging to our mother country, they are to be pitied. Look at the Pacific coast. Without doubt, in the course of ten or twenty years, this coast will be the theatre of the greatest and most interesting events of the age. A nation is fast rising up upon its shores which will receive and send forth an amount of enterprise, the activity and rapid increase of which the world has never yet, nor probably ever will, present a parallel. Now what is our naval force on that coast? A frigate of 50 guns and three sloops of war of 20 guns each, constitute the whole protection to the commerce of the numberless citizens who are to be found at every nook and corner of the coast from Oregon to Chili! We ought at least to have a squadron of 12 vessels on the Pacific station, and these would, by the utmost activity, creditably perform all the duties assigned them. I will state, and every intelligent naval officer would support my statements, what seems to me to be the actual naval force needed by the United States at the present juncture of affairs. We want ten new steamers (frigates,) twenty steam sloops of war, and six ships of the line of 100 guns each, which would be finely adapted for flag ships of squadrons. The frigates should have each an armament of 50 guns; the sloops from 16 to 25 guns each. If such an addition was made, our navy would be considered respectable in the eyes of the world. There is no want of officers to command them. We have, doing nothing, 43 captains, and the same number of comm-*anders*, each and all of whom would jump at the offer of being placed in command of a fine frigate or sloop. Look at the Royal Navy of England. Well may it be called "Royal," for it is the most splendid collection of vessels in the world, both as regards numbers, strength and architectural skill. She has 550 vessels of war, 190 of them being steamers propelled by screw or paddle-wheel. There are twenty-six vessels of war of over 100 guns each, 6 of which are steamers, between 15 and 20 of 90 guns, 11 of them being steamers, 50 carrying between 70 and 90 guns each, and a corresponding number having armaments from 60 down to 1 gun, there being 40 frigates of 50 guns each. The 550 vessels only comprise those used and ready for active sea service, England having, in addition, over 100 vessels used as storeships, receiving vessels, convict-ships and schools of practice. True, we do not want so large a navy as this, but we are sadly in need of one three times as large as our present one, and six times as efficient. This addition cannot be built at a moment's notice it is true, but it could be done in five or six years. but a new light begins to shine upon the Navy. The six new steam frigates are but a beginning, but it is a good one, and if kept up, we may yet point to our Navy as one of the finest, best officered and manned, and most efficient marine in the world. Many and many hearts would leap with exultation, and many an eye would be kindled with a look of pride at the sight of the American Navy one-half as large as that of England; and it is this alone that causes the young naval aspirant to "hope on" and remain in the service, who otherwise would leave it immediately.

I will add a few words in regard to the officers. The *Navy Register* for 1854 has 68 Post-Captains, 9 of whom command squadrons. Of the remainder, 19 command Navy-yards, ships, or are employed on special duty, and 43 are unemployed, or, as it is officially stated, "waiting orders." By far more doing nothing than those employed. Some of these captains have not been to sea in *ten* or *twenty* years. Some have seen very little sea service at all, and nearly *half* have been "unemployed" more than half the time since their connection with the service. There is on the list a captain who has been to sea *three* years, another *six*, another *seven*, still another eight, all of whom have been in the Navy *over forty* years, while of the 198 passed Midshipmen, over 100 have seen more than *nine* years sea service during the *twelve* they have been on the roll of the Navy. There are 97 Commanders;—nearly half of these are unemployed, and nearly half are *continually* unemployed, owing to the fact that we have no ships for them to commission, no shore stations to send them to; and thus they live, drawing full pay, and doing nothing. The Lieutenants are by far the best class of officers in our Navy. They number 327, and very nearly all are employed, either on sea service, shore duty, scientific pursuits, or in command of the smaller vessels of the Navy. It is also thus with the passed and other Midshipmen. Let us now go back to the Captains. Is it doing these men or the country justice to keep them continually "waiting orders?" Why, a dozen or more of them have been "waiting orders" for the last ten, fifteen and twenty years, and thus they live, "waiting orders" until they become so old that it seems about time for orders to come from a different source than they expect. The average age of the Post-Captains is 60 years—some a very little younger—a great many very much older. If a war should break out between the United States and another nation, would these be the proper men to send forth to fight their country's battles on the deep? Is it to be supposed that these old men would have the same activity and enthusiasm which characterize the young officer? Are they, in short, the fit men to command men-of-war?

Look at the early history of our navy, then in its infancy, and see at what age the men were who fearlessly fought their ill-manned, badly equipped vessels against the splendid fleets of England. How old was PERRY at Erie, DECATUR at the "cutting out" of the *Philadelphia*, HULL, when so beautifully flogging the gallant *Guerriere*, or any one of those early naval heroes who won the admiration of the world, and covered themselves and their profession with glory? *Their* average age was *thirty* years. A man who enters our Navy at present possibly obtains his first commission—that of Lieutenant—at that age, and thanks God if the number of resignations, deaths and dismissals, give him a Commander's rank at the age of 45. All this is owing to the miserable system of promotion adopted at present. An ex-Secretary of the Navy once reported that the "Senior Lieutenant was past the age when military duty is required of a citizen in the Militia." This long continuance in the lower grades of the service not ... the ambition of the young navy

...ng in his own ... [illegible] ... late action ... [illegible] ... This would at once be done away with if merit and not seniority was regarded in promotion; and, then, there are no honors, no brevet rank to compensate for this miserable system. If a navy officer performs a gallant action, or displays any prominent qualities of seamanship, he receives no reward, no promotion, but is coldly informed that the "*Department approves the conduct of Commander A. or Lieutenant B.,*" as the case may be. Not so with the navy officer in the French or English service. I will relate an instance, told me by the officer who was interested. I shall suppress his name, but, doubtless, many a navy officer heard the circumstance. During the year 1852 a young English Lieutenant D—— was given the command of a small brig of 6 guns and 44 men, by the Admiral commanding on his station. He was lying at anchor at the mouth of a river one night, when he heard the splashing of paddles in the water. He caused the officer of the deck to call all hands. Scarcely had the men tumbled up, when six canoes filled with nearly a hundred blood-thirsty savages, were upon them. The guns he could not use, and they had all scarcely got their cutlasses and pistols when these demons came over the *side* in fearful rapidity. An instant now and a close hand to hand fight ensued. The yells of the savages, and the reports of pistols and the sturdy blows of the cutlasses proclaimed hot work. After a half an hour's severe fighting the savages were beaten off, leaving over thirty of their number killed or wounded. As soon as this affair was heard of by the Admiralty, Lieutenant D—— was ordered home, and was officially informed that he must be in readiness to meet a board of officers. Down he went to them, expecting to be court-martialed. But judge his surprise when he was informed that he was a *Commander*, and commissioned to as fine a sloop of war as England can boast of. It was a matter of doubt to the "Lords" whether he was entitled to promotion on account of his age, being *only* 29 *years old*. But not wishing to let pass such a gallant action without notice, they gave him his step. This officer had no aristocratic connections to aid him. He was the son of a widow in Portsmouth, and is now where, if opportunity presents, he will be a Post-Captain very soon, if he *is* only 31 years of age. The above was told me by the officer himself, and I saw the notice of it in the *United Service Gazette*, headed "A gallant action and deserving reward!" Our officers are not kept back through deficiency in seamanship. I will venture to say that there is many a passed midshipman who is as capable of working and commanding a sloop of war as the oldest commander in the service.

The system of promotion through merit, and a *retired list* for officers who have grown gray in the service, would tend in a very great degree to render the Navy efficient. The Naval Academy is already one of the best institutions in the country. A young man goes there at the age of 14 or 16, and after studying there a four years' course, and performing a cruise of three Summers, he goes into the Navy, a Passed Midshipman, and one too, well versed in the French and Spanish languages, in mathematics, military and naval tactics, gunnery, chemistry, mineralogy, geology, philosophy, astronomy, navigation, and all the practical duties of a seaman. The school is yearly sending forth as efficient a corps of young officers as can be found anywhere.

It is sincerely to be hoped that Congress will take this matter up in good earnest, and do all in their power to promote the efficiency of the Navy. It is sadly in need of it, and nobody more earnestly prays for an increase of it in every way than the gallant officers who know too well in what a miserable condition it is at present. They look forward to the day when in the prime of their days and strength and vigor of their manhood, they will command some noble craft, bearing the gorgeous ensign of our immense and free country; and not until that day can we have a Navy worthy of our country and name.

W. A. ...

Threats of Tearing up Rails.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Monday, Aug. 28, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I perceive by your paper of Saturday last, that certain characters of your City, residing in the neighborhood of Eleventh-avenue and Forty-sixth-street, have expressed a great deal of indignation respecting the Hudson River Railroad, and that at length they are publicly proposing to imitate the Arab city of Erie, and *tear up the rails* if their demands are not complied with. They have held two or three meetings on the subject, if I mistake not, making threats of violence in every instance, and yet they receive no rebuke in any of the City papers!

As one of those interested in the railroad in question, I wish to inquire whether it is expected that mobs, or assemblages of men threatening violence, are hereafter to dictate when and how railroads shall be run, and whether they are to be countenanced in their combinations to interrupt or break up railroad lines of communication, on the Erie plan, as selfish men in certain localities may dictate, for the purpose of promoting their private interests at the expense of those of the public?

As I view this subject, if the people of a certain locality in New-York are to determine how railroads shall be run through *their section*, and *their interests* are to interfere in the matter, to interrupt the great lines of railroad communication in any direction, the same rule may be applied to all other cities in the United States, through which such roads pass. In other words, that all roads are at the mercy of those who own property bordering on them, and may at any time have their lines broken up by them.

If my reasoning is right from these premises, I am unable to see how any one can hereafter safely invest money in railroads, for they are wholly at the mercy of those who may choose to assail them.

A STOCKHOLDER IN THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

American Medical Monthly.

The *American Medical Monthly* for August is an excellent number. Dr. DAVIS has a valuable Essay on Foreign Bodies,—dissenting from the doctrine that tracheotomy is indispensable in almost every case of foreign bodies remaining in the air-passages. He gives a large number of cases and arrives at the following conclusions:

1. That foreign bodies are most likely to lodge in the right lung, favored by the dimensions and direction of the right bronchus.
2. They enter the trachea at the moment the glottis and vocal chords are most relaxed, as during the forced inspiration of laughter, or in the act of sipping liquids.
3. That most bodies may remain some length of time in the trachea, without producing serious consequences.
4. That tracheotomy should not be performed until all available means have been used and persevered in to favor the expulsion of the foreign body—such as inverting the body, and striking the back with force, during the paroxysms of coughing.
5. That where there is immediate danger of suffocation, or where the body is very sharp, angular or rough, as in many cases reported, then an immediate operation is demanded.

Dr. PEASLEE has some remarks on the pathology of croup as the basis of its rational treatment.

A paper on the symptoms and treatment of mental derangement follows. Dr. GREEN has an article on *Aphonia*, that was read April, 1854, before the London Medical Society. Sharp reviews of SIMPSON & HENDERSON'S Homœopathics, THOMPSON'S Clinical Lectures, and Prof. MEIGS on his own matters, succeed. A chronicle of Medical Progress, well written, Hospital records, and some pertinent Editorial matters, complete the number. Dr. DOREMUS'S second article on *Soda Water* we copy elsewhere.

$5,000 Reward.

From the Troy Daily Whig.

The National Education Society, at its session at Pittsburg, last August, offered a reward of $5,000 for the best Philosophical work on Education. That Society adjourned to Washington city, August 8, 1854; but we observe that notice is now given, that the annual meeting for this year, will be held in Pittsburg, on the 25th December.

This notice, brought to our mind the prize offered last year, and which shows that the men who offered have some conception of the value of a *good* work—a truly Philosophical work—a work that parents, teachers and children would all understand. But we have forgotten *who* was to decide on the merits of the competing book. Can any of our cotemporaries enlighten us? Is the *Express*, the *Tribune* or the TIMES, posted up?

St. Louis, Thursday, Aug. 3, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

During my visit here, the settlement of Kansas has been a frequent subject of conversation not only with citizens of St. Louis, but with many intelligent people from the country, and the general, I may almost say the universal, belief is that the territory will be made a free State. A few of the Western border counties, where the proportion of slaves is large, are interested in having a Slave State beyond them, while the other counties, and the State at large, have interests directly the reverse. Slaves rarely ever escape into Iowa, much less will they go West, even should Kansas be free; there is no outlet beyond for them, and their recapture would be certain. They almost invariably go in the direction of Illinois, where they can escape into Canada.

The proceedings of the Jackson County meeting, denouncing the emigration of Northern men to Kansas, are at war with public sentiment here, and have already been explained and repudiated at home. Missouri has been so vastly benefitted by her trade and commerce with California, that she well knows the benefits and advantages to flow to her in having another free State carved out of our great Indian territory, to which she can send, for years to come, her immense flocks of sheep and herds of cattle, and find an unfailing and profitable market. St. Louis also understands her own interest too well to be content with the limited demand for her goods and manufactures that would come from Kansas, as a Slave State. This city is becoming a great manufacturing place, working up into a thousand beautiful and useful forms, the ores and productions of the State. Slaves are no consumers of these fabrics, beyond a few pair of coarse brogans, and a few other cheap articles. They require no furniture, no cutlery, no fine hats, or saddlery; they want no costly houses or carriages, and but few steam engines or Railroads, and the mechanics of St. Louis to a man, know and feel the importance of securing a great consuming State at the West that shall make their city its chief market. They want men there, and a population that shall open farms and build roads, and be able to extend the great Pacific Railroad to the Rocky Mountains. This is the general feeling throughout the State, and does not arise from hostility to Slavery, *per se*, but from self-interest. Missouri has no slaves to spare for Kansas, and I have not yet heard of a slave owner who has determined to go there. They have nothing to gain by emigrating, and everything to lose; and I may also say that very few landowners have gone there, there being no inducements whatever for that class of men to emigrate, while Missouri possesses within her own borders 22,000,000 of acres of the finest land in the world, yet subject to entry at $1 25 per acre. Some of the best citizens are proposing to sell their slaves, with a view to emigrate. If they expected Kansas to be slave, would such things occur?

That Kansas is a fine country no one doubts; and if you have room to publish a very interesting account of it, which I herewith enclose, you will oblige, I think, many who are thinking of emigrating to it.

Notes of a Trip up Kansas River.

BY GEO. S. PARK.

From the Parkville Luminary.

In compliance with an invitation from Capt. BAKER and C. A. PERRY, Esq., the enterprising owners of the fine little steamer *Excel*, we stepped on board at Parkville, on Friday, 16th June, as one of the pleasure party up the Kansas and Smoky Hill Rivers. And here let us say that too much praise cannot be awarded to these gentlemen for the successful efforts they have made, and are still making, to find the channel and establish the navigation of the Kansas River; they have already accomplished some half-dozen successive trips to Fort Riley; have delivered there all necessary Government freight, with a speed, care and a saving of expense hitherto unknown; and they have further concluded to keep their fleet little craft on that River, for the purpose of aiding settlers in reaching, with comfort and convenience, the places of their destination in the beautiful Kansas country, so long as the stage of water will admit. This resolve of theirs is good, and will be at once profitable as a business arrangement, and well-timed as an immense convenience to emigrants. We do cordially wish them, as the pioneers of steamboat navigation in this gem of the Far West,—Kansas,—all the honor, and all the profit of which their industry and enterprise so richly entitle them.

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The excursionists were not numerous; there were, however, enough to constitute an agreeable and pleasant company. The ladies of our party were the first who have sailed up this River of the Prairies.

Casting loose from the landing at Parkville, we passed rapidly down to Kansas City; and, late the same evening, leaving the eddying waters of the "Mad Missouri," turning her prow towards the setting sun, heading gaily towards the Rocky Mountains, the *Excel* was steaming at a fine rate up the Kansas. It is more than six hundred yards wide at the mouth. The water of this river is mixed with a sandy sediment, like the Missouri; but it is freer from snags, the banks are less liable to wash and fall in, and the current is not near so rapid. For the first hundred miles or so, its average width will reach 600 yards; from Pottowatomie to Big Blue, 400 yards; from Big Blue to Fort Riley, 200 yards. The Pawnee, or Republican, and Smoky Hill forks, are scarcely 100 yards wide. The Smoky Hill is the narrowest and deepest. Below Uniontown (about 130 miles, by water, from the Missouri River) the Kansas is quite straight, but above that point, it is crooked. It will be a good navigable river for two or three months in each year—perhaps for three or four in wet seasons; penetrating westward, as it does, into the heart of the Continent, it therefore must become most important in a commercial point of view.

Some of our company joined us at Delaware. Above that place the land is heavily timbered on both sides of the river—with some wide, high, dry, rich alluvion. Every five or six miles in this region we passed fine bluffs on the river, and on our right, immediately below the mouth of "Stranger," there is a beautiful one, with open woods, and high rolling prairie in the background. Just above the junction of that stream with the Kansas river, there is a great bend, like a horse-shoe, where a tract of excellent, high bottom land can be easily enclosed by a short fence across the neck. On the south side of the river, opposite that bend, there is a pretty town site, rising gradually back from the edge of the water—the plat covered with grass and scattering timber, forming a green lawn backed with high prairies. In this neighborhood the shore is rocky. We passed a bald bluff on the north; with a rich bottom on the south side, and a high open lawn in the rear. A little further on, the elevated prairies strike the river, giving a charming variety to the scenery—while on the north are extended bottoms of rich timbered land.

In this vicinity we saw many Indians along the banks; we also passed a grape thicket, in the bottom, spread over several thousands of acres—while just above, on our right, rose a rocky bluff, covered with open woods. A little way above this, Sugar Creek empties into the Kansas, from the right; and a little further up, there is a low bluff—a short distance beyond there being another fine grape thicket, and rich walnut bottom. On the right side of the river coal has been found, and here again rises a beautiful undulating eminence affording a magnificent site for a town; on the height there being open woods, and a fine prairie about a mile back.

On the left, a short distance above, the Wakarusa flows in—a considerable stream, with good timber for some way back. Below the mouth there is a good bluff, and behind are the Wakarusa settlements. Here the Methodist Church (North) have a mission. Coal has also been discovered above the Wakarusa. The Shawnese have sold without reserve, all their lands in this direction, and the whole country on the south side of the Kansas, above, on its waters, (except a strip five miles wide, and thirty miles long, owned by the Pattawatomies,) is now open to settlement. There will probably be some vacant lands below, after the Shawnees have made their selections.

In this connection it may properly be remarked that the Wyandots own thirty-nine sections in the forks of the Kansas and Missouri Rivers. The Delawares, by their recent treaty, reserve a strip ten miles wide and forty miles long, running up nearly to the mouth of the Grasshopper. The Kansas Indians, too, have a reservation twenty-two miles long, by one mile wide, north of the river, below Pattawatomie; while the Pattowatomies have thirty miles square, partly on each side of the Kansas—and the Kickapoos hold a small reserve near the head of Grasshopper. All the balance of the vast regions, drained by the Kansas River and its tributaries are now open for settlement, and will soon arrest the attention of the enterprising settlers.

On both sides of the river, above the Wakarusa, there are excellent bottom lands; and, a short way beyond these, another fine site for a town presents itself on the north side—while still further up on the south bank, the high prairie comes right down to the eye could reach, in a south-westerly direction, the prairie were high and rolling like the waves of old ocean. Scattered, beautiful groves dot the prairie, and the dark line of timber that stretches along the Wakarusa Valley—with the great prairie mound, so to speak, fixed there as the land-mark of perpetual beauty—the meandering river, with its dark skirting forests of timber on the north—all are scenes in nature's magnificent panorama, here brought within range of vision. Proceeding north, high rich bottoms extend for many miles, and we saw vast thickets of grapevines, pea-vines, raspberries, and pawpaws. The timber was principally oak, walnut, ash, hickory, mulberry, hackberry, linden, cotton-wood, and coffee bean.

A few miles below the mouth of the Grasshopper, on the north, the prairie undulates gradually back from the river as far as the eye can reach. At its confluence with the Kansas, there is on the opposite shore a beautiful bluff; and between the Grasshopper and Mud Creek, there is a prairie bottom, where pioneers were making claims. Captain BAKER thinks that from this point to the mouth of Kansas is a distance of 80 miles by the river.

For the next twenty miles, the country in our course presented the same general features as those just given—on both sides, alternating prairie and timber, all capable of settlement. We passed Mr. STINSON'S ferry; his house and farm are very picturesquely situated on an eminence where the upland and prairies come down to the river.

About 100 miles from the mouth of the Kansas, (by Capt. BAKER'S estimate.) we passed, on the north side, a fine bluff, with clumps of trees on the top, high rolling prairie in the back ground, and heavy timber above and below. A little further up, on the left bank, a high prairie bottom comes in, which swells gracefully away southward, with copses of timber, presenting to the enraptured pioneer sites for the choicest farms. Settlements are being made there on both sides of the river.

Passing onward, we come to the mouth of Soldier Creek, which has its rise far up North, and gives variety to the landscape by its dark line of fringing timber. We next saw PAPPAN'S ferry. His house is on the right, in a fine timbered bottom; while on the south high prairies, such as we have already noticed, came down to the river. Here we crossed the Pattawatomie line, about 115 miles from the mouth of the Kansas. Timber on both sides of the river. We next passed some prairie bluffs on the south, about 100 feet high; soon after which, we reached the Great Crossing. There are three ferries together—with Pattawatomie settlements, stores, and the Baptist school and mission on the south side; and, every few miles beyond, there was the same succession of groves and prairie on either hand, presenting unequalled situations for farms.

Uniontown was next seen. It is made up of about twenty log cabins, and is situated on the south bank, about a mile from the river. Steaming onward, we passed Red Bluffs and Derling's Ferry; and a little further beyond is Mill Creek, a considerable stream, on which the Pattawatomies have erected a mill. The soil here is of a red mullato color, and is very productive; up this little river we saw fine groves of timber and many high mounds, forming scenery of surpassing beauty.

Above Mill Creek, on the south, we passed an excellent prairie town site. A little further on the same side, there are lofty banks of red marble, with high prairie in the rear. We saw a large band of Indians who had been holding a council in the neighborhood, and here the carcase of a huge buffalo floated past. Again we had the rich bottoms and prairies on either side of us; and when we could withdraw our gaze from the country near by, we caught glimpses of the splendid portions stretching away far beyond. Coming to an Indian woodyard, 15 cords of wood were taken on board, for which he was paid the sum of $37 50. This is a new employment as well as a profitable one for the red men; and the owners promised to have 15 or 20 cords more ready by the time the steamer returned. Our fine little craft was a most interesting sight to most of them, and she was examined from the bank by over a hundred, whom curiosity had drawn together to see what had made such a shrill whistle! They were very animated; and commerce may yet infuse industrious habits into many of the Indian race.

About a mile further up, and a little back from the river, is the Catholic Mission. Skimming along for about 25 miles further, we reached the mouth of Vermillion River; emptying from the north, the timber on its banks forming a dark line through the landscape for many miles along its course. Two miles or so above, we passed the Western Pattawatomie line—supposed to be about 170 miles by water from the mouth of the river.

And from this western line, let it be remarked, all the country westward and northward is open for settlement.

From this boundary to its mouth, the Kansas River presses on the southern bank, touching the uplands every four or five miles; while on the north side, from a peint just below the mouth of the Blue, down some fifty miles, there is a continuous bottom 4 or 5 miles wide—larger and more magnifisent than the far-famed American Bottoms below St. Louis. Here excellent corn has been raised by the half breeds for many years. The soil is a black sandy loam, and well adapted for farming purposes.

Passing the west line of the Pattawatomie nation, we entered upon open prairie, often reaching the river on both sides; now and then a small grove, and a light fringe of timber on the banks. On the right, in a great prairie bottom is a bend of the river extending back to Rock Creek, Mr. PERRY has made a selection for a stock farm; and a little way above his claim there is another great bend, offering a tempting inducement to some other enterprising farmer who has a taste for stock raising. Beyond this we passed a large grove of timber on the right, and then passed a most appropriate bluff for a town site—the first we saw for several miles. Here we saw Blue Hill, which is a prominent landmark overlooking the mouth of Blue River. From this point upward, the bluffs are higher and more abrupt, and the country back more elevated and broken. Here we saw a large eagle nest, out of which the old bird looked angrily at us, for intruding on its preëmption; but she, too, must give way, with the red skins, to manifest destiny. A little way above, another huge buffalo floated past. He may have been anxious to slake his thirst in the Republican or Smokyhill, lost foothold and got carried away by the rolling flood.

Passing the mouth of the Blue, which comes in from the north (as nearly all the tributaries of Kansas do,) and appears to be navigable for some distance, we were pleased with its fine bottoms and long streak of timber; while on the left, were conical bluffs and high prairie mounds, with figured lines, and steps rising one above another in the distance, contributing to the scenery a very romantic appearance. Immediately above this important tributary there is another beautiful prairie bottom, sloping back northward further than we could see; and on the left still another, containing more than 2,000 acres in a bend not more than three-fourths of a mile across the neck. The enticing features of the latter are—a little grove of timber on the height, a cool, gushing spring, and plenty of rock at hand in the bluff, with which to raise an enduring fence over the narrow isthmus. The world does not present a more excellent situation for a stock farm; indeed, the whole line of the main river and branches, from here upward, may be said to be adapted for a continuous series of such farms. On the right a bluff comes into the river, the first above the mouth of the Blue, offering an appropriate town site; and we saw stakes set on the slope, as well as a tent or cabin back on the high prairie—indicating that our countrymen were there. Just above there is a clear running stream, and a line of timber reaching far back. From this to the fort the river winds like a natural canal through green, flowery meadows, with similar scenery in the distance. On the left we saw some splendid country for farms, up the valley of a stream, the name of which we do not recollect, there were fine groves of timber and rich valley land. We understand that several claims have been made there.

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A little after sunrise on Tuesday morning, we neared Fort Riley—its fine stone buildings looming up grandly in the sunbeams. It is located at the junction of the Republican and Smokyhill forks of the Kansas, on the second bench or roll of the prairie, having higher bluffs immediately behind, from which the building rock is quarried. It is soft limestone, easily cut into with a pick, and can be split into any shape; we noticed the same horizontal strata cropping out at all elevated points in the prairie. Crossing the Pawnee or Republican fork by the Government bridge, we had a good view of the fine country between the two rivers, which rises gracefully backward in high swelling prairies. Here there is a saw-mill just started. We strolled up the Republican, gathered some black raspberries, and crossed a spring branch, then mounted a high bluff whence we could see the beautiful Republican Valley a long way up. It is nearly three miles wide, high, dry, and level, with a loose, black, rich soil. The river flows in

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...ing drink? Why should we not have ... beverage uncontaminated? than which ... there is none more palatable and ... Summer season. That it is possible ... some facts presented in a letter from ... in Boston: he says, "Burnett's ... are of earthenware, made in the ... ered externally with copper and ... secure strength. A block tin pipe ... fountain to a tank, where it is ... like manner and covered with ice; ... counter, where it terminates in a silver ... or exit pipe." How strikingly this ... the carelessly tinned or soft-soldered ... tains, with their brass stopcocks and lead ... lead pipes for coolers!

As far as the pecuniary interests of ... concerned, I regret that calling the attention of the public to this subject should have been in the slightest degree prejudicial. Yet, if it shall lead to the securing of a pure, wholesome, and refreshing draught in lieu of an injurious or poisonous one, the more insidious because of its unsuspected character, I feel assured that no honest persons will be disposed to censure, even if it proved to ... temporary loss, and least of all, those who make the business of their lives to aid the physician in the dispensing of pure medicaments for the ... suffering humanity.

R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D.

Ward's Island Hospital.

At this institution a very interesting case of double popliteal aneurism has been under treatment. Dr. CARNOCHAN tied the right femoral, and the wound was progressing favorably, when the patient died from cholera. The *post mortem* examination verified the diagnosis, which had been somewhat obscured by indistinct pulsation and not very marked bruit or thrill. The aneurisms were both true ones; that in the right leg being very large and filled with coagulum, that in the left ... about the size of an egg.

There was also a case of very large mammary cancer, attended by disease of the axillary glands—the tumor had ulcerated and was discharging freely. The whole mass of disease was removed, and the parts are healing kindly. The operation was considered justifiable as a measure of palliative relief to the patient's sufferings; and whether the immediate evil consequences take place the surgeon is fortunate who succeeds in the attempt. The respite granted to the patient can only be ... ry under the best combination of circumstances; some surgeons, therefore, entertain grave doubts as to the propriety of operative interference in such cases; the best rule would appear to be, to follow the desire of the patient

...DNESDAY, AUG. 16, 1854.

... GAZETTE & ECONOMIST, News ... 1 North Broadway, Yonkers, are agents ... Times in that village, and will serve it to ... Saturdays Quarterly at their residences, if desired.

SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

In order to suit the convenience of a very ... class of readers, whom the Mail does not ... every day, and who desire the TIMES oftener ... than once a week, we shall commence the publi... about the middle of September next of ... SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES. It will be ... on a sheet of the same size, and in the same ... as the DAILY TIMES, and will contain all the ... published in the Daily except the advertise... The first number will be issued at the com... of our third year, on the 19th of Sep... It will be sent to subscribers, by Mail, in ... part of the United States, or elsewhere, for ... DOLLARS a year, payable in all cases ... advance.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

Republicanism in Russia.

In another part of this morning's TIMES will be found an interesting paper from the ... of ALEXANDER HERZEN, a Polish-Rus... gentleman, who is now residing in Lon... where he has been distinguished among ... Polish and Russian Democratic Com... of exiles, of which he is a member, ... his constant and unremitting efforts in ... of the Republican and Revolution... cause.

The latest object of his exertions has been ... reconciliation and union of the Demo... elements in Russia and Poland, as ... by many able and determined ... in London. To the achievement of ... great purpose, M. HERZEN has long de... a large portion of his considerable in... and the present pamphlet announces ... success of his undertaking, while it em... an eloquent appeal to the free and ... minds of Russia in the present, or ... the impending crisis.

The allusions it contains are transparent ... careful reader, and very significantly ... an internal agitation in the Russian ... to which we have already made ... in an article describing the various ... French and German Colonies which ... severe, but, perhaps, short-sighted poli... of the Czars has sown in many parts of ... Muscovite dominions.

The pamphlet was printed originally in ... Russian language, and has since ap... in Polish, Sclavonian and French. ... circulation throughout Europe, thus fa... effected, has been very extensive, and, we ... informed by the Polish Societies here, ... producing a powerful impression.

Automatic Labor.

The ancients tried hard to make a speak... automaton, and failed. The moderns ... striven to make working automata, ... succeeded. But a talking ma... would be matter of small service to ... world. Only one more to help swell ... noise and confusion that erazes the old ... A working automaton does the ... of a score or a thousand men, and ... men whose jobs are thus taken off their ... may go about pleasanter business. ... the glory of the moderns is far ... than that of the ancients. Let us ... thankful. He is a public benefactor ... makes an iron lever or a screw do ... a hundred poor fellows would have ... sweat and tug to do, not half as well. ... he who converts good sober men into ... automata—there are such in the world, ... whether malevolent or not, is a doer of ... The latter belong to a decaying ... they are dying away. Revolutions, ... presses, and Common Schools are ... to them.

To do what the world has done for itself ... every day, it would take twice as many ... as there are upon the earth; and yet ... doers are a little minority of the world's ... Working automata are fast ... to be the only slaves. It is discov... that one strong mind can animate more ... five hundred pounds of flesh and blood ... it can just as easily rule over a boundless ... of iron and wood, and energize ... horse power of machinery. A man of ... and well trained, can do, not his own ... only, but all that is necessary to ... done for the materials that will do the ... of a thousand pair of hands.

If we may judge from the reports of ... WHITWORTH and WALLIS—they are ... in ROUTLEDGE's two-shilling series ... Yankees are even ahead of the men of ... in this one respect. It always ... a marvel to us what John Bull, who is ... thinking man, could do with his mind ... he gives up all his strength for years ... to some one process of art—... the making of a pin-head. Where ... his thoughts stay, while he sits in the ... shop? If they go out wool-gathering, not ... minute is given to exchanging the wool ... cash or for weaving it; so the thoughts ... soon learn to stay about the shop. It ... curious if after a year or two they are ... "above buttons." Jonathan could not ... stand it. His thoughts must go ... and air themselves, and they hate to go ... —they want Jonathan to go too. So ... never has learned the English ... of dividing and subdividing labor, and ... always at one part until none un... can surpass him in his skill at ... But for making machines that will ... and that have not the incumbrance ... roving thoughts, Jonathan, aware of his ... is justly celebrated. The ... Commissioners to our New-York Exhibition ... to several of his ingenious little ... manipulators, of the sort that he hardly ... it worth while to speak to the Edi... about for a notice.

The seamless grain-bag is begun, com... and thrown aside by the loom, and ... so rapidly that a dozen or two are ... off while the visitor stands won... whether the things grew or were ... made. At Waterbury, a large coil ... hangs overhead in a hair-pin fac... The point of the wire is only to be ... in the machine, and the next thing ... know the hair-pin is ready made in ... receiver, only waiting to be lacquered. ... drop off thus at the rate of 180 a ... The automaton button-shanker ... wants one man to feed it, to turn out ... well-shanked buttons in a minute. ... won't even paper his own pins. ... Waterbury, he has it all done by ... ...ly." At the same place, they put ... small wire into one end of a machine, ... it comes out hooks and eyes at the oth... Clocks want men enough to start ... but it takes only 250 in one village ... Connecticut, to turn out 600 clocks a ... Machinery does all of the dirtier ... of the work. Machinery comes so ... to completing firearms, that 500 men ... Hartford, in one manufactory, make ... revolvers in a week.

There is no danger that fingers will ever ... superfluous, or stout bodies seem ... Fingers will always be han... to reckon on, and muscular power will ... in making the effective gestures at a ... speech. But for the old uses, they ... certainly to be in less demand hereafter. ... have preached, exhorted, written edi... against the habit that our girls have ... into, of neglecting their knitting and ... to spin street-yarn and read novels. ... not proved of much use. So stock... are knit by looms now, and the Sew... Machines are constructed to sew better, ... more evenly and much steadier ... even our model daughters could. ... mail carriers loitered to tell stories by ... way. Our post-boys stopped to trade ... on their route. So the telegraph was ... and the lightning, which has no ... except a kind of thundered Dutch, ... got the contract; and now a man of ... habits at each end of a wire that ... be anything but endless, will do the ... of hundreds of steady post-boys, and ... as many $200 horses. Jonathan is hard ... suit. He grudges the time of his boy—... ought to be at school—that has to feed ... machine which does a hundred men's ... We went a day or two since to see ... WILKINSON's "Endless Register"—a print... press that feeds itself, cuts the sheets as ... roll, lays them straight when printed, ... carries them away. The next step will ... to build an automaton type-setter—that ... follow copy to a dot. Then a Society ... the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge must ... sure to keep on hand a supply of cheap ... for he use of the poor lad who has ... dull job of winding up the Automaton ... Setter, and seeing that the printing ... does not strike off extras unordered, ... the boy may improve his mind during ... long leisure of his appointed ten hours' ... labor.

Empty Titles.

Some of our exchanges are belaboring ... vain fellow-citizens on their love of ... titles. The stripes are well-deserved; we ... would not abate a pound from their well ... laying-on. But titles are of some little ser... after all. In one of our sea-ports if a ... is called *captain*, it is generally quite ... safe to take it for granted that, late or early, ... has been skipper of some craft or other. ... call a man *Rev.* is to tell it out very dis... tinctly either that he preaches or has ... preached. To write M. D. to a man's ... name or to call him Dr. does not indeed say ... that he is fit to be trusted to administer ... emeti-s, or to bleed in the arm, but it dis... tinctly announces that he has pretended, ... some time or other, to feel at home ... er with sick horses or disabled men. And ... a letter reaches a man with the *Esq.* ... written after his name, you feel sure ... the receiver is neither a doctor nor ... a preacher, and has never been in the ... Assembly. So the *Hon.* says very plainly ... the man who has it has had mileage ... and voted somewhere in legislative halls.

Thus titles tell something, though it is ... little. It is a convenience to know that a ... man has an ambition to shine in a military ... way, though the *Gen.* prefixed to his name ... does not assure us that he was in the Re... gular Army. Titles reveal a man's prefer... ences if no more. If a letter reaches us ... signed by Abimelech Strong, D.D., it tells ... first what Strong thinks of himself; and ... second, we know that either one of three ... things has happened;—he is really or has ... been esteemed by somebody, who thought ... well of divinity; he has been a candidate ... for the Presidency of a Western College, or ... he has been shrewd enough to manage the ... trustees of some infant institution, and con... vinced them that his influence had a value. ... The LL.D. appended to a name never be... fore heard of, is proof positive either that ... the owner knows a thing or two about mat... ters of science, or he has been to Congress, ... or on a mission, or has money.

Titles are bad without mitigation when ... they carry deceit in them and of themselves ... imply a falsehood. As when we say of the ... opposition Governor, that His Excellency is ... a man of bad morals and is acquainted with ... bribes; of our member, that the Honora... ble gentleman is a "dirty dog;" or of his ... Honor the Judge, that he is a contemptible ... scoundrel. It puzzles learners of our lan... guage; is the opprobrium of philology, and ... makes the bones of the lexicographers lie ... uneasy in their tombs. Some men are like ... tumblers that need no handles. But others, ... like mugs for lager bier and cups for children, ... need something to assist in holding them. In ... the better time, if titles prevail, they will be ... true ones and significant. If a member ... really behave so as to merit the title be... stowed upon a Senator by the Great Defeat... ed of Missouri, he will be recognized by ... his brothers as His Puppyship. If a Gov... ernor particularly prides himself that the ... quality of his mercy is not strained, and ... opens the prison doors for the exit of all ... voting men, he will be addressed as His ... Pardon, Gov. Bigbear; or, if he enjoys the ... one-man power, as His Veto, Gov. No... more. B. D Harman, Esq., will be address... ed as His Humbug. General Pomp will be ... known as His Swell; and the Mayor who ... lets a Distillery Milk Shop stand in the City, ... as His Swillship the Mayor. Titles will ... not be the worst thing in the world, and ... they will all be right before those are right ... who are here to wear them.

Price of Coal.

It is usual for long-sighted, forehanded ... folks to buy up their coal during the warm ... weather while it is cheap, and chuckle as ... the Fall winds begin to blow, over their ... cramped neighbors who have *their* coal to ... buy at the mouth of the Winter, when the ... dealers have the market in their hands. ... But this season coal is as high as if there ... were ice in the gutters now and icicles at all ... the leaders. Citizens buy no coal yet, hoping ... that the fall must come at last, though it ... wait till September or even October sets in. ... But the *Miner's Journal* says that coal will ... not be any lower;—that the holders can ... hold on and will till they get the price. ... They think that their good time has come. ... ...ell, you are out of ... own beam past. Perhaps the ... develop some new fuel for our use. How ... of the gas-heaters? Gas is indeed made of ... coal, but if the gas-men charge more for ... their "ill-savored smoky air," there is rosin ... enough to make a world of gas and a world ... full of materials for illuminating purposes, ... that it needs nothing but a succession of ... Hard Times to bring to light.

It Does the Best it Knows.

"The opposition to the Administration are ... still mightily exercised about the Greytown affair. ... They said the horse was sixteen feet high, before ... the documents were published, and its height has ... not diminished in the least; indeed it would have ... been all the same, no matter what Captain HOL... LINS might have done. If he had not been sent at ... all to Greytown, these same papers would have ... gone off into fits of contempt for a President that ... paid no attention to the wrongs inflicted on Amer... ican citizens; or, if he had gone to Greytown, and ... coaxed and threatend, obtained no redress, and ... come home, these same papers would have hunted ... the dictionary, and exhausted all the scornful terms ... in the language, for the Administration that was ... too timid to fire a gun, or for Captain HOLLINS who ... showed the white feather, as soon as a "*Jolly*" cap... tain of a British schooner interfered. We should ... then have been told of the great promises PIERCE ... had made about protecting citizens of the United ... States, and of his slender performances."—*Louis... ville Democrat.*

There is force in the reasoning. The Administration evidently feels that the great promises of the Inaugural ought to be kept, and with a zeal that is a good deal more vigorous than knowing, begins to keep them where it is very safe and easy to do so. There is scarcely a port along the Pacific Coast where an American Consul has not been insulted, but unfortunately there is none of them without an armed man or two to show fight, and a desperado some... where in the back-ground to make it serious to resent it. But it is pleasant to see the Government looking around to do its duty. Perhaps when the will is good we should pardon the acts into which it blunders.

When Biddy, the raw servant girl, was sent to milk the cow and dress the black-fish, she came back saying she had dressed the cow, but couldn't for the life of her get a drop of milk from the black-fish. The operation was explained to Biddy, and, like the Administration, she inwardly resolved to do better next time. Next day she was sent to dress the baby and feed the pig. She fed the pig as well as you could have done it, reader, and brought in the baby on a server, dressed as she had been shown how a fish should be! Poor Biddy was tried for homicide. She ought not to have been hung, however. Whether a raw ser... vant girl or an Administration slays a child or a town by a blunder, they should be for... given if they do the best they can ac... cording to the light that is vouchsafed them.

Col. Benton's Defeat.

Col. BENTON's defeat is one of the topics of the day. Some of the Whigs are in mourning—sorrowing that so stout an Anti-Nebraskaite should have fallen—others are in high glee, thinking that for his political sins, and especially for the ungraciousness with which their gratulations on his former good behavior was received, he deserved double the drubbing he has caught. The Democrats are no less divided. For our... selves, we grieve like a widow that can mighty easily be comforted. The Colonel raised our hopes very high before he was elected to Congress, and kicked away their platform when they were at the highest. His largest promises have not been re... deemed. The Pacific Railroad got about as much aid from him as from its most puny, wavering friends. He roared over the Ne... braska bill as if some great private griev... ance were on his mind, that accounted for half the roar. Indeed, thus far, in the House he has seemed like a prodigious "monarch of beasts," whose teeth were sore, and could not bear to touch the prey. So far as principles may suffer in the loss of his seat, we are in mourning. So far as it is creditable to have one of the actors in history kept before the people in his chosen seat, we are in deep mouraing. But so far as the popular taste and good manners at Washington, and any real loss is involved, we are not beyond the reach of well-timed, delicately administered and sympathizing condolemee.

England's Vital Figures.

Great bodies are not expected to move with extraordinary rapidity. The Census of Great Britain is a large affair. So that a second report upon it from the Registrar General should be but just issued is nothing to be wondered at in the least.

From this report it seems that in Scot... land the rate of increase of population has been but 74 per cent.; while in England it was 97 per cent. Examination shows that there are one-sixth less people in the mar... ried state in Scotland than in England. Will any bonnie Scotchman tell us why?

Hard up as England is said to be for sol... diers and sailors,—difficult as it is to man her Navy and keep her Regiments full, it seems that her strength has increased fur... ther than her numbers. The figures show it. Basing their assumption on the Census of 1821 and that of 1831 too, it has been as... sumed that males of the age of 20 and up... ward constitute one-fourth of the entire po... pulation. The Census of 1851 improves this condition of affairs. The "effective" population in 1821 numbered 6,367,991; the "non-effective" 4,355,166; in 1851, the "ef... fectives" were 10,208,296; the "non-effec... tives" 5,797,295. The class capable of do... ing military service amounted in 1821 to 1,966,664, and in 1851 to 3,193,496,—an increase in 30 years of about 1,200,000 men; enough to carry utter destruction to any civilized approachable people, or to whiten all the fields of a hostile Empire, which needs only to let an army alone for it to conquer itself.

The census teaches as to the limit of life, that the chance of living through a given year increases from birth to the age of 14 or 15; it decreases to the age of 55, at a slightly accelerating rate; after which the vitality declines at a much more rapid rate. It shows the numbers living in Great Bri... tain are—males under 15, 3,754,936; of 15 and under 45, 4,811,172; of 45 and up... wards, 1,851,235. The number of females under 15 was 3,703,144; of 15 and under 45, 4,984,299; of 45 and upwards, 2,080,224. More than half a million had passed the 70th birthday: more than 129,000 had passed 80 years; nearly 10,000 had reached the 90th year, and 319 had outlived, or said they had, a century. The mean lifetime in England now is a little over forty years. ... in Liverpool it falls below 26 years, while ... Rutland it is 45.

There are some curiosities about this isl... and people that the Czarus re-suggests. An Englishman is "an infant" by law until he is twenty-one years old; yet half the marriages are contracted within the five years next following infancy! It sounds like Hindostan—a child is not held to be a responsible being until he is seven years old, nor in all cases until he is fourteen. Males may *consent* to marry at fourteen, and females at twelve, but *legal* marriage cannot be contracted until twenty-one, un... less the old folks are willing. Wholesome regulations these doubtless are, but how would Young America stand it? Not be responsible till seven years old! Not mar... ry till twenty-one! Where are the filli... busters, that such a barbarous people should go about unconquered?

Corporation Affairs.

The relinquishment of the lease of the Wall-street Ferry is the latest excitement at the City Hall. The proposition to restore the rent of $20,000 per annum, in place of the sum of $5,000 now paid, was discussed in the Board of Alder... men, but no result has yet followed. This lease has been a bone of contention for months past, and the Common Council is now evidently inclined to take action.

The August Sessions will probably come to an end this evening. Very little business has been actually accomplished, although a considerable number of projects have been broached. Among the matters which are left undecided, is the ques... tion of the purchase by the City of the Brick Church property. The Trustees of the congregation are waiting for the action of the Common Council. They stand ready to enter into satisfac... tory arrangements.

The Board of Aldermen has concurred with the Councilmen in the appropriation of $100,000 for street-cleaning purposes.

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CONSTANTINOPLE.

The Russian Troops—Movements of the Belligerents—What of the War.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Saturday, July 15, 1854.

We have gleaned but little information since our last, unless we take into account the ru... mors, which "thick and heavy" hang like so many lowering clouds over our citizens.

The Emperor NICHOLAS does not intend with... drawing his troops if he can possibly avoid it. As your readers are well aware, he has concentrated his forces on Yassa or Jassy, (for it is written both ways,) the captal of Moldavia, and by guarding the entrance to that Province, has prevented his rear from being attacked. The Austrians have accord... ingly entered the Little Wallachian Provinces, and accompanied, it is said, by the Prince of the Pro... vince, who hopes by this movement to be replaced as Hospodar. And yet, notwithstanding the ap... proach of the large body of Austrian troops, those who can estimate and fully appreciate the political character of that Government, concur in saying that everything will end here. These persons be... lieve that no further operations will take place un... less it be an attack on the fortress of Sebastopol, and that they pretend to doubt. They entertain the opinion that peace must ensue, as the inevitable consequence of the accession of Austria to the Western Alliance, or rather to the side of Turkey. Why a peace should be desired now I cannot im... agine. The power and ambition of Russia must be curbed, and what time is better than the present? Think you, will England and France, the one actu... ated by policy, the other by revenge for the retreat from Moscow,—will these nations now suffer the Northern Bear to return to his den, there to sharp... en anew his claws, and regain fresh strength? No, they will clip the wings of the haughty bird, ere they have fully grown.

Regarding the attack on the Crimea, both by sea and land, there are some things which induce us to believe that such will be the case. Both England and France are making preparation for the move... ment in that direction. Projects and plans have been proposed for the transportation of 60,000 men to the Crimea, the proportion of 40,000 Allies to 20,000 Ottomans. These forces are to act in con... junction with the fleet, so as to place the redoubtable fortress of Sebastopol between two fires, by which it can be effectually attacked. It may be taken, but at what an expense of life and limb!

There are 15,000 French troops at Adrianople at present under General BOSQUET, and they are to leave in a few days for Banagas, on the Coast of the Black Sea, leaving three or four hundred men to maintain a camp near Adrianople. The cavalry is expected up from Gallipoli, together with two or three regiments of the line. The French have been very well received wherever they have gone, owing to the greater familiarity they evince towards the natives. That is frequently exemplified in this city, for we have seen the French soldier domicile himself among a number of Greeks or Armenians with the utmost indifference, and make himself, as we say, quite at home. In a very few days they are quite sociable with their hosts, and either en... deavoring to make them understand French, or striving themselves to acquire the language of the others. On the contrary, the English soldier and officer keep themselves aloof from the natives and semi-barbarians, as they style the Greeks and Turks. No extra communication beyond the at... tainment of their necessaries ever passes between them, or if so, it is considered a condescension on the part of the English. Such are the different charac... teristics stamping the nature of these rival nations.

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RACHEL BUDDET.

... —Award of Medals, &c., ... Firemen.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday, June 30, 1854.

The anniversary of the "Royal Society for the Prevention of the Loss of Life by Fire," was held at the Lord Mayor's room in the "Guild Hall" yesterday afternoon. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor was to have taken the Chair, but, being prevented by a pressure of engagements, Mr. Al... derman MOON was called to the position, and pre... sided with much grace. I hear from prominent poli... ticians that this well-known gentleman, for many years intimately connected with the London Muni... cipal Government, is to be the next Lord Mayor. *Nous verrons.*

Mr. SAMPSON LOW, JR., the Secretary of the So... ciety, presented the Annual Report, from which it appeared that the conductors of the Society's Es... capes had been successful in saving many lives during the year. I have not the exact number at hand, but it was much larger than that of any previous twelve months. The attendance at the meet... ing was large and highly respectable, a large num... ber of ladies being present to smile upon the gal... lant firemen, and cheer the Humane Society in its progress. The report detailed many of the parti... culars of the rescues for which rewards were to be presented. Many of them were of an exceedingly interesting nature. I give only two instances, for want of space:

"To J. WARREN, Fire Escape Conductor, No. 23 in the Society's Service, a Testimonial on Vellum, and sum of half a sovereign, for the efficient ser... vices he rendered, Jan. 8, at a fire at No. 9 Union-street, Spitalfields. Upon his arrival with the Bishopsgate-street Escape, he found the lower part of the house on fire. Being informed there were some persons living in the house, he immediately entered the second floor window, and found MARY ANN PEARCEY and THOMAS ELLIS quite helpless, and in danger of suffocation. Having, with the assistance of the police, placed them in the canvas, they were brought down in safety. One of the in... habitants, signing the usual certificate, remarks: "Had it not been for the perseverance of the Fire Escape Conductor, the two persons rescued must have been suffocated."

The man WOOD, named in the following extract from the list of award cases, has become quite a lion in London. He is certainly a most noble fel... low, and worth more to the Metropolis than a score of the idle guards lounging around the Admiralty Office:

To SAMUEL WOOD, Fire-Escape Conductor, No, 13 in the Society Service, a Testimonial on Vel... lum, for the promptitude with which he attended with his Escape, a fire at No. 1 Colchester-street, Whitechapel, April 29, and for the intrepidity with which he devoted himself to the preservation of several lives, rescuing them by the greatest per... sonal exertion and determined courage.

On his arrival the fire was raging throughout the back of the house, and smoke issuing from every window; upon entering the first floor room, part of which was on fire, he discovered five persons al... most insensible from the excessive heat; he imme... diately descended the ladder with a woman on his shoulders, and holding a child by its nightclothes in his mouth; again ascended, reentered the room, and having enabled the father to escape, had scarce... ly descended, with a child under each arm, when the whole building became enveloped in flames, rendering it impossible to attempt a rescue of the remainder of the unfortunate inmates.

It is gratifying to add, that the Conductor's ex... ertions at this fire (second time, *vide* case 2,218) were so appreciated in the locality, that some of the inhabitants raised for him an amount of £20, as well as the present of a silver watch; but for this circumstance, a pecuniary reward would have accompanied the present testimonial. (The Silver Medallion was gained by WOOD two years since.)

WOOD was honored with three testimonials from the Society, and the Chairman had the pleasure of presenting him with a beautiful watch as mentioned above; and also not less valuable, a copy of the Bible, sent with the compliments of one of the most distinguished clergymen of London.

The cheers and smiles and gratulations that the noble Conductor received from the audience, must have urged him to be still more active in the future. Deeds of true valor, such as his, will never go un... rewarded. The thanks of the persons who are in... debted to him for their lives will ever assure him that his courage and judgment are not unappre... ciated.

The men were called up in companies to receive their testimonials, consisting of diplomas signed by the Lord Mayor, and small sums of money, quite paltry, I thought, considering the services rendered, and much more inappropriate as a reward than either plain thanks or diplomas. The Con... ductors are a brave-looking class of men—just the fellows to battle with the fiery element—and as I noticed their stout arms and intrepid appearance, I could but think them fit to compare with those gallant boys who man so bravely "the machines" in your City, than whom a more valuable company of men never volunteered in the defence of any metropolis.

The dress of the Conductors of the Royal So... ciety's Fire-escapes is very neat. A dark olive coat and pants, trimmed with red, and a blue shirt; cap for duty of the helmet pattern; fatigue cap to match the coat. The men are on duty from about 7 P. M. to 7 A. M., and are stationed at forty points throughout London, and the Society is making a vigorous effort to establish fifteen additional sta... tions, so that an escape may be found at every quarter of a mile.

Perhaps some of your readers may not know that this Society is supported entire... ly by voluntary contributions, having no con... nection with the Government, either general or municipal, and deriving no assistance, or being in no way allied (save by that fraternal feeling arising from an interest in the same work,) to the city Fire Department. The Society was first es... tablished in 1836, but the objects of it were not fully developed, nor its operations carried to any extent until the year 1843, since which time its course has been progressive and most successful, giving constant evidence of usefulness by the de... crease of *fatal* fires in the districts where its sta... tions have been established. In round numbers, the fires attended by the Society's conductors since 1843 amount to 2,000; the number of lives saved by the escapes 230. This will show that the Society is fruitful in good.

The first article of the constitution of the Society will perhaps explain all its purposes more suc... cinctly than any attempt on my part. It reads thus:

That the sole object of this Society shall be the preservation of life from fire:

1. By maintaining an organized body of men, pro... vided with public fire-escapes and instructed in the management of them, the same to be stationed in differ... ent parts of the Metropolis, so as to be promptly on the spot in case of fire.

2. By examining into, and ascertaining the merits of, such inventions as from time to time may be presented to the Society's notice; adopting for the Society's use such escapes as shall be capable of being externally ap... plied in the most ready and efficacious manner; and recommending for individuals such escapes as shall appear the best to be kept in dwelling-houses, for use in the absence of external aid.

3. By diffusing information relative to the best method of securing the safety of persons in danger.

4. By bestowing rewards, at the discretion of the So... ciety, on such persons as shall distinguish themselves by their endeavors to save life from fire, with especial reference to those cases occurring in the Metropolis or its environs.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted at the meeting yesterday in regard to the operations of the Society, and raising funds for its support.

Immediately after the adjournment of the meet... ing, the friends of the Society were invited to ex... amine the working of the escapes, several of which had been brought to the space in front of the Hall, for the purpose of exhibition. I spent a very pleasant hour in watching the dexterous movements of the conductors. They handle the escapes as though they had been well taught in the business. Experience is ever a good master. A description of the escapes might be of interest to many in New-York, as nothing of the kind has as yet been intro... duced there, though the agility of the Hook and Ladder Companies is perhaps product of full as much good.

The Estape consists of a ladder of some 40 feet in length, mounted upon two large wheels. This main ladder can instantly be applied to most ... and story windows by means of the carriage lever. There is then an upper ladder, which folds over the main ladder, and is easily raised to ... ing necessary to reach higher—say 20 feet, for example attached to lever irons, on either side of the main ... ...ed with public fire-escapes and instructed in the management of them, the same to be stationed in differ... ent parts of the Metropolis, so as to be promptly on the spot in case of fire.

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... and escapes are now in use, prepared with ... &c., for lowering children in perfect safety. In fact we may feel almost content to go to sleep in a match-factory, when these invaluable machines are at hand, manned by their courageous conductors. I really think that there is no society in the world more worthy of the support of the humane and be... nevolent than the "Royal Society for the ... of Life from Fire."

I should not forget to say that the awards of the Society are not confined to the conductors of the men in its employ. Among the individuals com... plimented at the meeting, I noticed several mem... bers of the police, and a number of private citizens. The managers of the Society, like those of the Royal Humane Society, are determined to allow no act of noble daring to pass unnoticed. The So... ciety also offers the following rewards to ... first at the fires, viz.:

To the person giving the call at a Fire Escape ... Station, whereby the Conductor is enabled to ... save life.....
If it enables the Conductor to arrive before an ... Engine.....
If after an Engine.....
To the second and third persons assisting the ... Conductor, *each*.....

And the carefully prepared "bill of ..." for aiding persons to escape from ... may be found prominently posted on the ... public buildings throughout London and ... These admirable instructions should be placed in the hands of every man, woman, and child, in every large city. I would copy them in full were my communication less extended.

It appears to me that their circulation, or the cir... culation of something similar, would be of great service in New-York. I hope that some of the humane citizens of Gotham may give their earnest attention to the matter. If the people were well informed as to how to proceed in case of fire, I think that your Chief Engineer

...Charleston, ... in the Museum of ... College of this city, and our ... the opportunity of seeing this ... of southern waters, whose ex... have almost passed fabulous even down to ... times.

The Sun-devil, or Devil-fish, belongs to the cartilaginous class of fish, and to the family of *Raiidæ* or *Rays*; a good type or representative of which is the *Sting-Ray*, commonly called *Stingaree* by our fishermen.

Along the coast of the Atlantic States, but especially in southern harbors, numerous species of the Ray are found; the well-known Clam-Cracker or Eagle-Ray, the Whip-sting-Ray, the Prickly-Ray, the Skates, any many others.

The Clam-Cracker attains a great size; we have measured them five feet across the wings, and are credibly informed that much larger ones have been taken. But none of them can be said to rival the Devil-fish, either in size, weight, muscular powers or curious form. Having a body eight or ten feet long, a tail six feet, and not unlike a large wagon-maker's whip; two inflexible flaps or wings as long as the body, one attached to each side, and measuring from tip to tip seventeen or eighteen feet across, and "with which he drives himself furiously through the water or vaults high in the air;" a capacious mouth three feet wide, with gape sufficient to receive "two Aldermen abreast;" two fins, one projecting from each side of the mouth, called horns or arms, but properly instruments of prehension, used as feelers and feeders, with which it sweeps into its large mouth the small fish, shrimps and fry upon which it preys; two prominent eyes, one placed at the base of each horn or arm, and about four feet apart; skin shagreen like that of the shark; teeth very small, not more than twice the size of the asperities upon the scales; mouth lined with ten double rows of strainers, a curious but beautiful apparatus, a fine sieve through which it infiltrates the water, and secures the small animals upon which it feeds; color, dusty, black above, with long, dusty, opaque clouds beneath, on a white ground—these all combined present a singular form of animated nature—the Devil-fish.

Unlike his cotemporary the shark, which, according to the classification of Professor AGASSIZ, is of the same order of fish, the placoid, the Devil-fish is a very lively animal; he leaps often and high into the air, and with a half somerset, or a flap of his wings, falls back into his element with a great noise and a splash. It is no uncommon amusement, if amusement indeed it is, for this fish to pick up the grapnel of some fishing boat or other craft, with his horns or arms, "which he plies rapidly before his mouth, while he swims and clasps with the utmost obstinacy whatever body he may inclose;" dart off suddenly and with great rapidity drag it after the boat and its terrified crew, and after an excursion of a mile or two, relax his hold and escape. But he does not always freely lose himself at his pleasure; frequently he becomes entangled in the rope, and in his struggles to extricate himself turns somersets, twisting the rope into coils, enveloping himself within them, and thus forfeits his life to his temerity.

In a similar manner was the subject of this paper taken. A large schooner was anchored a few rods from the break water of Sullivan's Island, discharging her cargo into a flat, or lighter. To facilitate the passage of the lighter from and to the vessel, a hawser was extended from the latter, and the end made fast on the shore, the slack of the rope swinging loosely several feet below the surface of the water, the tide about half ebb, and the current rapid; suddenly the schooner was discovered to be adrift, as the captain supposed, and swinging round towards the shore. Upon looking to the hawser for relief, he saw that a Devil-fish was entangled in the bight. This was about 7 o'clock in the evening; and not before midnight, and after much labor and considerable risk of life, did he succeed in bringing him alongside the vessel, properly secured. During the struggle, the fish dragged the schooner, anchor and all, about three hundred yards. His horns, or arms, were found clasped around the hawser, and from the number of somersets he made, many round turns and coils of the rope were passed about his body. A few years ago, and near the place where this occurred, a scow was anchored, belonging to the Government, and used as a lighter for stone in building the breakwater. The crew were engaged on the work ashore. Suddenly she was seen moving at a rapid rate out to sea; boats were sent in pursuit, and after a long chase of several miles she was overtaken and found to be safe at anchor. It is presumed that one of these fish was the cause of the mysterious flight of the scow; clasping his horns around the stock of the anchor, he tugged her through the narrow and winding channel, and moored her safely in the offing; giving the crew a long chase and a tedious row, and eliciting many maledictions from the sailors upon the head of the marine representative of his satanic majesty.

To Hon. William Elliot, of Beaufort, S. C., we are indebted for a knowledge of the habits of this animal and mode of capture. Mr. Elliot has taken more than twenty, and perhaps harpooned twice or thrice the number which have escaped. His success as a sportsman, and his skill displayed in this exciting and dangerous amusement, by which he killed a larger number of Devil-fish than perhaps any other individual, living or dead, entitles him to the complimentary appellation which seems to have been unanimously accorded him, of the Devil-fish king.

Foster in Society.

When ROBERT HALL returned to Bristol to spend his last years in the scene of his early ministry, none more rejoiced in this event than JOHN FOSTER. Rev. W. ANDERSON, who became classical and mathematical tutor in Bristol College in 1825, was also a great accession to his social enjoyment. A more exciting intellectual treat could scarcely be desired than to meet these three in hard, downright, vigorous talk. None knew better how to "work a conversation." FOSTER writes to a friend: "He is a vastly acute and deeply intellectual fellow that ANDERSON, and is intrepid enough not to have the slightest fear of the great man. I stand greatly in awe of him, but shall sometimes venture within reach of his talents, which are certainly of the royal tiger kind." FOSTER regularly attended HALL's ministry every Sabbath evening, when not himself occupied in preaching, and found it, "whatever it be in point of religious profit, a high, intellectual luxury." They were often in each other's company, each having for each a profound and cordial admiration. HALL was fond of society as a soothing relaxation; FOSTER, as a means of mental excitement; and ANDERSON, with both, as a conversational associate, was "your man *all round*." All three were deeply interested in Bristol College, their Alma Mater. The students were therefore often invited to be present when these intellectual gladiators entered the arena. The memory of these scenes of many a "long stout evening's talk," in which was duly intermingled the "animated No," will be cherished to our latest day. We recollect once meeting FOSTER at Mr. HALL's. A large party was present, and the two great men, the primary attraction of the evening, were in high spirits. In the course of conversation HALL was maintaining, with great earnestness, that he had no memory; that he could "remember nothing in past time"—illustrating his hyperbole with great beauty and plausibility. A lady present expressed her surprise; and, as a proof that Mr. HALL had a tolerably good memory, mentioned that she had heard him preach many years ago, and she had recently heard him preach the very same sermon. Mr. HALL fairly admitted the fact, but denied the inference. When a particular topic presents itself to the mind, it brings with it its train of thought, mode of illustration, and even the very words in which it is clothed—so that, though the sermons might be the same, it did not prove, he maintained, that he had any memory. He then left this ground, and insisted that the sermons were not the same; he knew they were not the same, and could not be so. Mr. FOSTER was sitting opposite, listening to the discussion. At length he said, "Mr. HALL, you *know*, do you, that the sermons were not the same?" "Yes, Sir," was the reply, "they were *not* the same; I *know* they were not." "*And, Mr. HALL, you have no memory!*" he slowly and firmly retorted. At a glance the "eloquent orator" saw where he was. His cheek flushed, his eye flashed, and his lips poured forth a torrent of burning declamation. FOSTER sat imperturbed till the volcano was quiet; then dryly said, "You *know*, Mr. HALL, that the sermons were not the same."

[*Scottish Review.*

HOW FRENCH LITERATURE THRIVES UNDER THE EMPIRE.—The following mournful inventory appears in a literary paper:

"VICTOR HUGO lives a broken exile in the isle of Guernsey. LAMARTINE is almost forgotten. You sometimes meet in Paris a half-negro whose hair has lost its color and become white, and who stoops alarmingly in the shoulders—it is ALEXANDRE DUMAS. This popular author resides with his daughter, at the Maison D'Or, on the Boulevard, but has lately taken a small "hotel" in the Rue d'Amsterdam. I passed one evening on the Boulevard a gouty old man, bent almost double, who seemed hardly able to drag himself along; he was returning from the *Divan*, a sort of *estaminet*, celebrated as a place of the celebrated critic, GUSTAVE PLANCHE, but he looks now like a critic of the past. ALFRED DE VIGNY, the reunion for men of letters, and was pointed out to me as the author of *St. Mars*, in a tolerably constant attendant at the Academie Francaise, and still holds up his head coming to *Bonne Sacrement*, to use a French phrase; his locks hang long, like those of the Franks described by [illegible]; but alas! they are no [illegible] retired to [illegible] garden more than the ancient, [illegible] of Devil-fish [illegible] Rue Vivienne, [illegible] of Devil-fish [illegible] Rue Vivienne, [illegible] of Devil-fish [illegible] Rue Vivienne

...Farmers' Club was held ...the American Institute Building, No. ...dway, Gen. P. RAPALYE, Esq., in the ...

...HENRY COWING, of Louisiana, exhibited ...el of a Steam-Plow. He went into minute ...showing its practicability and the immense ...of human labor that would accrue from its ... use. Its construction is very simple—a ...on wheels sixteen feet high and eighteen ...with a governing wheel eight feet high. ...rim of the large wheels is a cog- ...On a platform built on the axle of the large ...and supported by the governing wheel, is ...motion. Across the platform there is a ...with a pinion wheel on each end, working in ...cog-wheels, and worked by the locomotion. ...are three frames for plows, each to ...contain five plows attached by iron rods to ...axle-tree of the large wheels. The working up ...of the plows is so arranged as to follow each other, ...cutting only six inches with one plow, but not cut- ...ting in all twenty-four inches deep. In this way ...the ground will be much more thoroughly pul- ...verized than if furrow slice twenty-four inches ...wide was cut with one plow. By a change of ap- ...pendages the machine may be made to serve various ...other purposes. It may be converted into a steam ...locomotive, and on a smooth firm road will travel at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour. It ...may be used for sawing wood, for rolling the ground, ...for cutting ditches, pumping up water, draining ...land and other agricultural uses.

...COWING also exhibited drawings of an ap- ...paratus for boiling sugar, calculated to supersede ...the present system of using open kettles. His ap- ...paratus would require altogether less fuel and be ...saving of two-thirds in human labor. It would ...obviate the present tedious process of dipping—the ...sugar would never be burned, and lime, now used ...to separate the feculent matter, could be entirely ...dispensed with.

Diagrams of some minor inventions were also shown by Mr. COWING, and his explanation of their uses and the results to be attained, and their bearing upon general agricultural interests and prosperity, were attentively listened to by those present.

The President now announced the more specific object of the meeting to discuss "The Top-Dressing of Grass and Grain Crops."

Professor MAPES, of Newark, N. J., said: We can only adequately estimate the importance of top-dressing, when we consider that the crops intended to be improved thereby annually supersede in value the entire banking capital of the Union, and all the precious metals. The live stock of this country is estimated at $600,000,000, and this amount will be increased in proportion to the increase of the grass and grain crops. We have annually produced 200,000,000 bushels of wheat, 14,000,000 bushels of rye, 150,000,000 bushels of oats, 5,000,000 bushels of barley, 9,000,000 bushels of buckwheat, 300,000,000 pounds of butter, 105,000,000 pounds of cheese, and 14,000,000 tons of hay. We make no mention now of Indian corn, potatoes, and many other crops. We only mention those more directly affected by the processes of top-dressing. Most farmers observe the effects of various kinds of top-dressing, but the cause of these effects they do not clearly understand. Stable manure is thought to be of material value, from the manurial property of the material itself. This is a mistake. The benefit arises from the action of such material as a simple mulch, and could be produced by much cheaper means. When the manure is thrown loosely on the ground the organic portion becomes decomposed, and to a great extent is lost in the atmosphere, while the inorganic portions alone find their way into the soil. At least 90 per cent of the true value is thus wasted. A coating of leaves from the woods, waste hay, sedge, or anything that would protect the surface of the ground from sudden changes of atmosphere, would answer full as well for top dressing. Let a board lay on the grass during Winter, the subsequent growth from the part thus covered, compared with the growth around it, will be very perceptibly greater.

The Professor now went on to show the necessity for top dressings containing both inorganic matter in a soluble form and organic stimulants, to secure their appropriation. And in choice of the top dressings, reference he said should be had both to the requirements of the soil and of the crop proposed to be raised. A soil deficient of potash or soluble phosphates will not produce a full crop of wheat or grass. Where sulphuric acid and lime are existing, a clover crop cannot be grown. The missing requirements which are absent should therefore be added.

Professor MAPES contined his remarks at much greater length, and evinced throughout a most perfect familiarity with the subject under discussion, in all its more minute chemical details. Judge VAN WYCK, Mr. PARDEE, and others, joined in the discussion.

Mr. SOLON ROBINSON said that some idea of the value of our crops, and the high importance of top-dressing, as calculated to increase the aggregate amount of these crops, might be arrived at from consulting the one item of the number of animals consumed weekly in this City. Last week the amount including beef cattle, calves, hogs, sheep and lambs was 25,840; their value estimated at the current price $374,572.

J. B. LOWE spoke of the grain or wheat weevil. He thought it important not only to devise means for insuring the largest possible crop, but equally important to be able to retain entire and healthy that crop after we had got it. He gave a scientific description of the weevil, and its nature and habits, and concluded by suggesting—from having seen it tried—a very simple remedy, but one of incalculable value to wheat-growers. It was this: with every two bushels of wheat to mix one pound of salt. Thus salted, the wheat would invariably be exempt from the ravages of the weevil.

B. REICH, Esq., the Secretary, called the attention of those present to the fact that the tomato was the only fruit or vegetable that by cutting would not corrode steel. He illustrated it by exhibiting a peach and a tomato, both of which he had cut with his knife, and showed their different actions upon the blade.

Three very fine LAWTON Blackberry plants were exhibited by WM. LAWTON, Esq., of New-Rochelle. Number one was a specimen of the growth of the plant from the root this season. It was a fine upright shoot, with numerous lateral branches, and had been retained in the ground, would in another season have borne fruit plentifully. Number two was an offshoot, transplanted in April last. It had some fruit on it, large and fair, and true to the original. Number three was a shoot, filled with fruit in the highest perfection and beauty. It was the growth of three years. The peculiarity of the LAWTON Blackberry consists in their unusual size and fine flavor. Thirteen of them, picked indiscriminately, weighed two ounces. They never ripen small, and under favorable circumstances will continue to yield fruit two months.

Resolutions were passed recommendatory of the LAWTON Blackberries, and his zeal and interest in bringing them to their present degree of perfection, after which the meeting adjourned to the first Tuesday in September.

☞ The Children's Aid Society acknowledges the following receipts from July 1 to Aug. 1, 1854:

Foster & Stephenson	$10
Peter Ford	5
Marsh & Foster	2
A. C. Hainey	10
C. B. Grinnell	10
C. & A. Lawrence & Co	10
M. Mitchell	5
David Dows	10
James W. Phillips, (Subscriber)	10
Joseph B. Varnum, (Subscriber)	5
J. P. Morgan, (Subscriber for $10)	20
Hedrick Sears & Co	2
Moses L. Dunham	5
E. W. Dunham	10
Jacob Traves	2
Thomas H. Sanford	10
Abel Farr, Jr., (Subscriber)	10
John Boyd, Jr	7
John Boyd, Jr	3
Ladies of the Presbyterian Church, Binghamton	1
B. A. E. & R. J. G. B., Brighton, Macoupin Co., Ill	25
Wm. Waterman, (Subscriber)	10
James Brown, (Subscriber for $10)	35
Charles G. Pratt	10
W. B. C	2
William Emerson, (Subscriber)	10
John Clark, Northampton	10
Wm. C. Schenck	5
J. Gosswell, (Subscriber)	10
John T. Boyd	5
John Mayer, (Subscriber)	3
J. W. Rowndes	1
Cash, from a friend, per Mr. Williams	10
Geo. F. Trimble, per Mr. Williams	50
Chas. Day, Subscription	10
For Newsboys' Lodging House, M. Hirschfeld	26
Total	$368

The Fancher Case—A Card from the Clerk of the Police Court.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I notice in your issue of this morning a communication from Mr. SHEPP FANCHER, annexed to which is a copy of a paper which is called by Mr. FANCHER a warrant, but which on its face is shown to be a certificate signed by me as clerk, to the effect that JOHN [illegible] a complaint for grand larceny [illegible] duly sworn before Justice BOGART, had been [illegible] by that magistrate. All that I know of [illegible]

On the afternoon of the same day, upon a further explanation of the matter, and upon testimony taken and sworn to before Justice BOGART, on the part of the defence, the complaint was dismissed, and the defendant discharged. On the following day, (the 31st,) Mr. NELSON, or a friend of his, called at the office and requested me to give him a certificate to the effect that he (NELSON) *had been discharged* from the complaint previously preferred against him, stating that his vessel was in the custody of some one, and that he wanted the certificate in order to get her released. Believing this statement to be true, and knowing that NELSON *had been discharged* by Justice BOGART, I therefore gave a written certificate to that effect, as Clerk.

With respect to the $150, which Mr. NELSON is alleged to have paid for his discharge, I know nothing whatever; all I can say is that I never received the first farthing from Mr. NELSON, nor for any one in his behalf, either for his discharge or on any other account, nor do I know of any sum, whatever, having been paid to any other person. Of the propriety or impropriety of Mr. NELSON's discharge by the Magistrate I have nothing to say, being neither responsible therefor, nor in any way concerned therein. The papers in the case, however, are on file in the Police-Office, where they can be seen and examined by any one who desires to do so.

R. H. JOHNSTON, Clerk,
AUG. 15, 1854. First District Police Court.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen....TUESDAY, Aug. 15.

NATHAN C. ELY, Esq., in the Chair.

The Board held its seventh meeting of the session yesterday afternoon—fifteen members present.

NEW FIREMENS' HALL.

A resolution from the Board of Councilmen to hoist the flags on the City Hall, on the occasion of laying the corner-stone of the new Firemens' Hall, on the 21st inst., was concurred in.

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION FOR CLEANING STREETS.

The report of Committee (of Councilmen) on Finance, in favor of an additional appropriation of $100,000 for cleaning streets—(the sum of $84,000, ordered by the Board of Health, having been exhausted)—was concurred in.

Alderman VOORHIS moved that the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies inform this Board why he has not had the plans and specifications made out for the house to be altered for Hose Company No. 12, and advertised for proposals for the same. Adopted.

THE HOG NUISANCE.

The Report of Councilmen, now concurring with the Board of Aldermen, relative to the ordinance, to prevent keeping of swine below Fifty-ninth-street, was received, and the Aldermen of the Fifth, Twentieth, Eighteenth and Twelfth, Ninth and Seventh Wards, appointed as a Committee of Conference.

REPORTS CONCURRED IN.

Of Committee on Streets, to have Elizabeth-street flagged, between Grand and Hester-streets; in favor of regulating and grading Forty-fourth-street, between Ninth and Tenth-avenues, with ordnance; in favor of paving and flagging Forty-second-street from Third to Fifth-avenues; in favor of directing Croton Aqueduct Department to notify contractors to repair Christopher and Amos-streets forthwith, and Broome-street from Eldridge to Columbia-street.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Alderman BROWN called attention of the Board to a resolution and preamble offered, in his absence, by the Alderman of the Eighth Ward, asking to have his (Alderman B.'s) name stricken from the Committee on Fire Department. That resolution was entirely out of order, and the statement in the preamble was untrue. It did not appear on the minutes that any action had been taken upon it—a substitute having been adopted. He, therefore, moved that the Clerk be directed to return the paper to the gentleman who had offered it. It was unjust towards him to allow it to remain upon the minutes. The preamble was untrue; for he had not "refused to act," as was stated. At the last meeting of which he had received notice he attended. It was true that he was obliged to be frequently absent; but this was no excuse for the gentleman of the Eighth Ward for introducing such a resolution. That gentleman had also taken upon himself to state that he (Alderman B.) was an anti-Carson man. This was gratuitously untrue. He had even avoided in his duty recognizing one party or another. He again repeated his motion.

Alderman WM. TUCKER said that in offering the resolution, he meant no disrespect to Alderman BROWN; but he was compelled to do it because the gentleman failed to act, and he was for the most part left alone.

Alderman HERRICK supported the motion to strike out from the minutes and return. The resolution should never have been entertained.

Alderman BLUNT moved to lay the motion on the table, which, after some hesitation, was seconded, but lost.

Alderman TUCKER charged that the motive was to permit the Alderman from the First to resign, and then a push would be made to get on the Alderman of the Sixth.

Alderman BROWN said the more the gentleman spoke the more his inconsistency appeared. Last evening he used every means to get him off, and now he feared he would resign. The attempt to take him off by a vote of the Board and appoint another, was entirely out of order.

Alderman LORD moved to amend by striking out all that portion of the preamble and resolution which refers to the Alderman of the First.

Alderman BOARDMAN moved to further amend by adding the reason he gave for resigning—namely, that he had to serve on five other Committees. Accepted by Alderman LORD.

Alderman HOWARD hoped that the whole preamble and resolution would be stricken out. It was plain that the Alderman of the Eighth was only trying to keep him off the Committee where he properly belonged. He was on no Committee.

PRESIDENT—The Alderman of the Sixth will recollect that he was placed on three Committees and voluntarily withdrew.

Alderman HOWARD—Yes, because you know that I would not serve upon any but the Fire Committee, and upon that the President pledged to place me, but meanly broke his word.

PRESIDENT, (striking his gavel)—I call the Alderman of the Sixth to order, and beg to say that what he states is false.

Alderman HOWARD—I have it from good authority—from men who are ready to swear to it.

PRESIDENT—The Alderman from the Sixth is out of order, and I deny what he says. I ask for the name of his informant.

Alderman HOWARD—I can give you the name—Mr. Henry B. Venn, of No. 298 Bowery.

PRESIDENT, (writing down the name)—It is untrue. That will do.

Alderman HOWARD went on to complain of the lobbying of the Chief Engineer and other unfair methods to keep him off of the Committee.

The question was then taken on the amendment, which was carried, and the resolution, as amended, was adopted.

Alderman LORD moved to amend the minutes by giving Alderman BOARDMAN's reasons for his resignation, which was carried, when the Board adjourned to this afternoon.

Board of Councilmen.—TUESDAY, Aug. 15.

The President, EDWIN J. BROWN, Esq., in the Chair.

The Board received and referred the following

PETITIONS.

Of E. Van Ranst and others, for a sewer in Elizabeth-street, between Grand and Hester.

Of R. L. & L. Stuart and others, for a sewer in Greenwich and Barclay-streets.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were offered,

By Councilman MILLER—To inquire into the expediency of erecting a Court-House for the Seventh Judicial District corner of Eightieth-street and Fifth-avenue. Adopted.

By Councilman CURRY—To repave Thirty-third-street, between Sixth and Eighth-avenues. Referred.

By Councilman CONOVER—To flag sidewalks in Thirty-seventh-street, between Sixth and Eighth-avenues. Referred. Also, to regulate and pave Thirty-seventh-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway. Referred. Also, to regulate and pave Thirty-ninth-street, between Seventh and Eighth-avenues.

By Councilman GRAY—To widen Water-street from Corlears-street, by building bulkhead from Corlears-street to East River. Referred.

Councilman SCHENCK—To appoint 10 additional Policemen for the Fifth Ward. Referred.

Councilman SEELY—To purchase 100 copies of Valentine's Manual for the use of the Comman Council. Referred.

Councilman HEALY—Requesting the Committee on Streets to report upon the subject of the extension of the Bowery to the Battery. Adopted.

Councilman GRAY—To reset curb in Grand-street from Madison to Corlears, and to recurb and regulate Grand-street from Jackson to Madison-streets.

WARD'S ISLAND.

A communication from the Comptroller, accompanied by affidavits taken before the Recorder, upon the subject of the cost of lands on Ward's Island, was received and ordered to be printed.

LOCATION OF EXTERIOR STREET ON HARLEM RIVER.

A communication from Messrs Isaac T. Ludlam and Edward Ewen, Surveyors appointed to lay out a street on the Harlem River, reported having accomplished their work between Ninety-second and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh-streets, the street so laid out following the line of low water, thereby saving the expense of filling, and not interfering with the navigation of the river. They state, also, that the extension line meets the favor of the owners of the upland. Referred to Committee on Roads.

RUSS & REID.

Resolution from the Board of Aldermen—To direct the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, to order Russ & Reid to lay the gutter stones on Broadway, between Dey and Cortlandt-streets, at their own expense. Laid on the table.

WALL-STREET FERRY.

The report of the Committee on Ferries, in favor of increasing the rent of Wall-street Ferry from $5,000 to the original rent, $20,000, was taken up in the Committee of the Whole. It was moved that the report be accepted, and the following resolution attached to the report be adopted:

Resolved, That the resolution reducing the rent of the Wall-street Ferry, adopted by the Board of Assistants, Oct. 5, 1853, and adopted by the Board of Aldermen, Oct. 21, 1853, and returned by the Mayor without approval or objections, Nov. 15, 1853, be, and the same is hereby rescinded, and the indenture thereon founded, dated Nov. 15, A. D., 1853, between the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the first part, and Jacob Sharp, Freeman Campbell, and Rutherford Moody of the second part, be and the same is hereby cancelled and annulled.

Councilman CONNOVER said that he desired to know definitely whether the action proposed was legal. He therefore move the reference of the report to the Committee on Law Department.

Councilman JACKSON said that he was in favor of raising the rent to the original amount, $20,000, provided it could be done legally. He desired information upon this matter and was therefore in favor of referring it to the Law Committee.

Councilman CURRY, Chairman of the Committee on Ferries, read that prior to the adoption of the report he had consulted the Corporation Counsel, Mr. DILLON, who

Councilman MATTHEWS said that in the original lease expressed that the Wall-street Ferry Company should pay an annual rent of $120,000, with power to regulate the same by the Common Council," and that this qualifying clause gave the Common Council power at any time to raise or lower the rent. It was clear then to him, that the action of the Board in raising the amount to $20,000 per annum was legal.

The motion to refer the report to the Law Department was lost.

On motion the Committee of the Whole accepted the report and recommended that the resolution appended be adopted without amendment.

The resolution was subsequently ordered to a third reading.

The Board adjourned to meet to-day.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Joseph Bridgham, Esq., United States Commissioner.

STEALING TIMBER FROM THE NAVY YARD.

The U. S. vs. William Farrell and John McPalen.—The examination of these prisoners was resumed on the part of the defence. Mr. Garrison for the prisoners adducing evidence to prove the bad character of the witness Dibble. After some discussion between the Counsel for the prisoners and Mr. Ridgeway for the Government, the case was again adjourned.

Hard Times.

From the Portland Oregonian.

In all our intercourse with friends, the universal answer to the inquiry, "what is the news," is, "oh, nothing particularly, except *hard times*." The farmer, the merchant, mechanic, artisan, and professional man, all cry out "Hard times." This is not to be wondered at under the circumstances of the case. People everywhere must expect *hard times* when they let the golden opportunity pass year after year of producing more than they consume. Every country and community who from any cause become *consumers* in place of *producers*, must necessarily experience hard times. The "hard times" of which we daily hear men in all stations of life complain, is the fruit of their own begetting, and the result of their own folly. If the people of Oregon would put forth the same efforts and the same method to become producing people, that they do in the Eastern States, we should hear no more complaint of "hard times," except from the lips of *universal grumblers*. If the farmers would plow and sow, reap and thresh, and sell the products of their farms at the market prices, be the same more or less, this complaint of hard times would seldom be heard. But whenever and wherever they adopt the course generally pursued in Oregon, of raising but little and demanding an exorbitant price for that *little*, they must look for and expect hard times.

There is no country better adapted to produce a large overplus of the necessaries of life than Oregon. There is no country more favorably situated for a ready and reliable market for everything the soil and climate will produce than Oregon. Then why should this everlasting cry of "hard times," be continually ringing in our ears? The answer is so plain, "that the wayfarer, though a fool," must see it. It may be found in this: there are too many speculators, gentlemen of leisure, and men who live by their wits among us,—that class of men who seem to have a great abhorrence to labor, and who belong to the *anti-sweat* society, are disproportioned in number to the hard-working, honest laborer, and tiller of the soil. We have entirely too many lawyers, squires, generals, colonels, majors and captains, for the peace of the country and prosperity of the people. We have an over stocked market of office-seekers and politicians, who stand ready to serve the dear people in almost any capacity, from a city Alderman down to a United States Senator, from the future State of Oregon. We have a large surplus of men well skilled in the science of ten-pins, billiards, and the sciences generally, who would make excellent inspectors of contraband fluids. We have entirely too many *fast* horses with large saddles, covered with a full broadside of leather—upon which can be seen the enterprising young men of the country, with long, flowing locks, *alamode* California greaser, low-crowned hat, surrounded with red, yellow and fancy-colored ribbon—leather leggings, their heels bedecked with two or three pounds of iron, at the end of which is a wheel sufficiently large for a wheel-barrow, *minus* the rim. These young gentlemen being all excellent horsemen, appear extremely anxious to exhibit their skill to all the fair sex, and the people generally. The farms in Oregon are entirely too large to produce anything else but "hard times." There are too many men awaiting the expiration of the "four years," which, with "occupancy and cultivation," entitles them to 640 or 320 acres of land, as the case may be. These men are many of them in the habit of cultivating a few rods, in place of acres, merely to comply with the requisition of the law. In short, the broad acres remain year after year uncultivated and unproductive of anything towards a general thrift. We buy too much, and sell too little. Another fruitful cause of hard times may be found in the fact that men desire to get rich too fast. They appear to be unwilling to adopt the sure road to wealth, viz.: industry, economy, and perseverance, but rush headlong into speculations. This chasing after gold mines, in the futile hope of making their pile in a week, month, or single year, is all a humbug, and leads to "hard times." The tariff of prices is entirely too high also. The farmer asks too much for his wheat, oats, potatoes, butter, cheese, beef, pork, &c., &c. The mechanic places too high a price upon his labor—the lawyer, doctor, and laborer overestimate the value of their services; thus producing the very result which all deprecate.

The fact is we must all "turn over a new leaf," and have an overhauling in the various pursuits of life, or the times will continue to be hard. We must work for a less sum and work more hours—produce more, purchase less and sell more; avoid litigation, and exercise more economy, and the times will not be hard for any length of time. Let us off with our coats, roll up our sleeves, and go to work in right good earnest, and be assured the "hard times" will not continue in Oregon.

Coffee-leaf Tea.

From the London Critic.

A short notice, thus headed, may be remembered by the readers of the. *Critic* as having appeared in this division of the journal a few weeks since. We have now acquired some further information of this proposed substitute for the leaves of the plant, the use of the infusion of which is so universally diffused, from the investigations of Dr. STENHOUSE on the properties of this new rival to tea. The sample of dried coffee-leaves examined were imported from Sumatra; and here we let the Doctor speak for himself: "The sample had a deep brown color, and consisted of the leaves of the coffee-tree mixed with fragments of stalks. The leaves had been strongly roasted in rather a rough manner, and consequently acquired a slightly empyreumatic odor. In this respect they pretty closely resemble Paraguay tea, the leaves and twigs of the *Ilex paraguayensis*, which is subjected to a somewhat similar process. The coffee-leaves, when digested with boiling water, yielded a deep brown infusion, which, in taste and odour, closely resembled an infusion of a mixture of coffee and tea. On the addition of milk and sugar, it formed a very tolerable beverage; and, as the coffee-leaf can be imported into Europe for rather less than twopence per pound, the poorer classes are likely to find it a very useful substitute for tea and coffee." Why the "poorer classes," my dear Doctor? Are the rich to be debarred its use? or is this "very tolerable beverage" to be translated—very nasty drink? Dr. STENHOUSE's knowlege of chemistry seems superior to his acquaintance with the habits of the bulk of mankind, or he would have commended this coffee-tea to the patronage of those in higher stations, and rested assured that, had it once gained an entrance there, its use would quickly be adopted by those in humbler life.

There is scarcely an instance of an article of diet consumed by the poorer of the people of England, which is not often to be met with at the tables of the well-to-do and richer folk, if we except a few shell-fish and the like, which doubtless were used as food by the aborigines of the Island. In England the poor man eats no Indian corn, cheap and nutritious as it is; and even rice, which has now become familiarised to all by lapse of time, is by no means largely used by "the poor," in spite of its qualities of furnishing, when cooked with a little fat or milk, sugar or molasses, a plentiful, very cheap, and, what the poor man much esteems, a hot meal.

But this is a digression from coffee leaves, which, it is found, contain the two characteristic ingredients of the coffee bean, viz.: theine (or, as it was formerly called when extracted from the coffee berry, caffeine.) and caffeic acid. The presence of this one crystalline nitrogenous principle in all the vegetables used by man for making hot refreshing drinks—it existing in tea, coffee and maté (Paraguay tea,) the products of widely-divided countries—is significant of the fact that the cheering, pleasant qualities possessed by each, are actually due to the very small amount of this theine which they all contain. Nor do these vegetable products vary greatly in the per cent. of this principle which they are capable of yielding, Dr. STENHOUSE stating that:

The Coffee-berry yields on the average 0-80 to 1 per cent. of Theine.

Tea-leaf yields on the average 2 per cent. of Theine.

Good Black Tea yields on the average 2.13 per cent. of Theine.

Black Tea from Kemaon, in the Himalayas, yields on the average 1.97 per cent. of Theine.

Paraguay Tea (Maté) yields on the average 1.23 per cent. of Theine.

Coffee-leaves yield on the average 1.25 per cent. of Theine.

It is evident from these determinal that tea is the *par excellence*, and always contains a larger proportion of this stimulating principle than its

SWEDISH IMMIGRANTS.—One of the best foreign imports we have had lately was in the shape of 309 Swedish passengers, by the ship *Great Britain*, from Gottenburg. They came into port on Monday, and remained on board till Thursday, when they marched to the Worcester depôt and took passage for the far West. It was a most gratifying sight; the men marching in front with muskets, two American flags, and a banner with this inscription: "Hail Columbia, Land of the Free! we will be no burden to Massachusetts;" the women following, and wagons with children and baggage bringing up the rear. They had farming implements, mechanics' tools, spinning-wheels, &c., and money for the purchase of lands; and, what is better, they were temperate, well clad, robust, and looking the veriest lovers of a free-soil, and antagonists of Slavery.—*Independent's Boston Corr.*

PILGRIM MONUMENT.—The Pilgrims have their monuments in every city and village of the country where there is a church-spire or a school-house, and do not need granite or marble to perpetuate their memory; but the *rock* on which they first set foot is scarcely visible, the top of it having been placed in front of Pilgrim Hall, and the remainder lying just even with the surface of the ground at the head of a wharf which has been built over and beyond it. To mark and commemorate that spot a monument is needed, and is likely soon to be built. A reward of $300 has been offered by the Trustees of the Pilgrim Society for an approved plan of a monument, to be furnished before the 1st of November. Funds have in great part been secured.—*Independent.*

☞ Under the head of "Wanted in Arkansas," *Smith's Herald* enumerates 500,000 good, industrious farmers, to till the land that is now lying all over the State. The land is first-rate, water excellent, and the health good. The land will produce cotton, corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, and every kind of vegetable that grows in the United States. The lands are now open, ready and waiting.

Markets....*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times*

TUESDAY, Aug. 15—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are still scarce, and held above the views of most buyers, at $5 87½@$6 for Pearls, and $7 25 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs. Hence the limited nature of the transactions.

BEESWAX—We heard of sales of 3,600 lbs. American Yellow at about 29c. ₱ lb

COTTON—The market is very poorly supplied. On this account the business is moderate, though prices are well sustained. We quote:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&T.
Ordinary	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Middling	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Middling Fair	10¼	10¼	11¼	11¼
Fair	11¼	11¼	11¼	12¼

FEATHERS—Are more freely offered, but are not less valuable, the demand being fair at 42c @45c. for Southern and Western Live Geese. ₱ lb.

FISH—Less activity is discernible in the market for Dry Cod, which are more abundant, and not worth over $3 56½@$3 87½ ₱ cwt. Mackerel are rare and almost nominal, as buyers only purchase very small quantities at asking prices. Nothing further has been done in Herring.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are less inquired for and are less buoyant in value. The better qualities are the most needed and the firmest. Low and medium grades find less willing purchasers. The stock has not been augmented; but a disposition has been evinced by dealers to transact a lighter business at present prices. The day's movements embrace 5,600 bbls. within the annexed range:

Sour, ₱ bbl	$6 37½@7 37½
Superfine, No. 2	7 12½@ 7 62½
Inferior State	7 75 @ 8 00
State, common brands	8 00 @ 8 25
State, straight brands	8 25 @ 8 50
Favorite State	8 50 @ 9 00
Western mixed do	8 00 @ 8 25
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 75 @ 9 25
Fancy Michigan	9 25 @ 9 50
Common to good Ohio	9 25 @ 9 50
Fancy Ohio	9 50 @ 9 75
Extra Ohio	9 75 @11 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 75 @11 00
Fancy Genesee	10 00 @10 50
Extra Genesee	10 50 @12 00

Canadian has not varied. Southern less active and on the decline, though there is not much more offering. The day's sales add up 1,500 bbls. at $8 25@$8 75 for inferior to low mixed; $9@$9 50 for good to favorite; and $9 50@$10 for fancy, ₱ bbl. Mr. DE LUZE records thus the Wheat Flour clearances from New-York, from Aug. 7 to Aug. 12, inclusive:

	Two prev. Bbls.	weeks		Two prev. Bbls.	weeks.
To London	——	3,901	To Brit. Prov.	460	5,752
To Liverpool	4,049	14,955	To W. Indies	712	2,140
To Glasgow	995	6,159	To South Am.	795	60
To Havre	——	550			

Rye Flour is retailing at $5 50 for fine, and $7@7 25 for superfine, ₱ bbl. There were 100 bbls. Jersey Corn Meal obtained at $3 87½ ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—There has been only one important sale reported of 600 boxes Bunch Raisins within the range of from $2 55@$2 70.

GRAIN—Wheat is moderately dealt in, but at declining prices; as owners are more anxious to realize. The day's transactions include 1,000 bushels good new Southern White at $1 95; 7,000 new do red at $1 75; and 3,150 unsound or inferior do. do. at $1 56@$1 65. Rye is dull and languid. Only 500 bushels River found buyers at $1 12½ ₱ bushel. Mr. DE LUZE reports, as follows, the wheat clearances from New-York, from Aug. 7 to Aug. 12 inclusive;

	Two prev. bush.	weeks.		Two prev. bush.	weeks.
To London	——	9,472	To Br. Prov	——	3,000
To Liverpool	9,047	31,991	To W. Indies	——	1,806
To Glasgow	16,039	16,493			

State and Western Oats are brisker and firmer at 45c. @48c. ₱ bushel. Corn displays less animation, but is not lower. The supply is not a very good one. The day's business consists of 42,500 bushels at 71c @73c. for unmerchantable, 73c @75c. for mixed Western, and 78c.@ 80c. for Southern Yellow. ₱ bushel. Mr. DE LUZE records thus the Corn clearances from New-York, from Aug. 7 to Aug. 12, inclusive:

	Two Prev. bush.	weeks.		Two Prev. bush.	weeks.
To London	——	2,067	To Falmouth	——	15,073
To Liverpool	11,110	42,488	To Glasgow	2,590	——
To Gloucester	——	23,832	To Brit. Prov	200	3,780
To Bristol	24,204	——	To W. Indies	1,502	286

GROCERIES—Seem more active, but not essentially high. The day's sales amount to 150 pkgs. Java Coffee at 13c.@13½c.; 1,200 bags Rio do. at 10c @10½c. ₱ lb.; 70 hhds. Cuba Muscovado Molasses at 24c.; 150 hhds. Cuba do., for distilling, at 22c; 100 Trinidad do., for do., at 22½c. ₱ gallon; 1,200 hhds. Cuba Sugar at 4¼c.@5c.; 125 New-Orleans do. at 5c.; and 70 Texas do. at an unpublished rate, ₱ lb.

HAY—River is more in request for shipment at 65c @ 70c, but is not actively inquired for; for local use, at 87½c.@$1 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—There has been a very limited business transacted in last year's crop at 23c.@25c. ₱ lb.

LATHS—Eastern are selling freely at $1 87½ ₱ M.

LIME—Rockland is in demand at 90c. for Common, and $1 10 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

METALS—We have only to record sales of 200 tons Scotch Pig Iron at about $40@$40 50, usual credit, ₱ ton; with 50 tons Spanish Lead on private terms.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is rare and held above buyers' views. 250 bbls. Spirits Turpentine were reported as having been sold, to-day, at 48c.@50c., mostly at the lower rate, though the highest price is now generally asked. Tar is in fair request at $4@$4 50, according to quality, ₱ bbl. There exists an improved inquiry for Common Wilmington Resin, which is scarce and worth from $1 80@$1 85 ₱ bbl., delivered.

OILS—Crude Whale and Sperm, are quoted scarce and nominally higher; but we have not heard of anything having been done in such. Manufactured kinds are in moderate demand at our previous quotations. Olive is salable and steady. Linseed is attracting greater attention at 70c.@80c. ₱ gallon; but it is not freely offered, from store, at these figures. Lard is quiet, though unchanged in price.

PROVISIONS—Pork is more sought after, and is decidedly dearer. There have been 1,400 bbls. disposed of to-day at $12 62½@$12 87½ for Mess; and $10 50@ $10 62½ for Prime, closing with little if any to be had under the highest figures. Cut Meats are less abundant and are improving. There were 130 pkgs. taken at 6½c. @6½c. for Shoulders, and 6½c.@7½c. for Hams, ₱ lb. Lard is without any essential change. 300 bbls. good to prime were purchased at 10½c.@10½c. ₱ lb. Beef is pretty active and steady in price. 180 bbls. realized $12@$13 for Country Mess; $15@$15 25 for City and repacked Western; $16 75@$17 for extra, and $15 75@ $16 for repacked Chicago, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef and Beef Hams are dull and nominal. No particular alteration has occurred in Butter or Cheese.

RICE—Is in good demand and very firm. Sales were made of 225 tierces fair to good at $3 75@$4 12½ ₱ 100 lbs. There is a scarcity of prime, which kind is much wanted at full rates.

SOAP—There have been 120 boxes Castile taken at 10½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—We heard that 12,500 lbs. prime found buyers at 12½c @12½c. ₱ lb. The stock is not very large and owners are quite firm.

TOBACCO—Kentucky is not active, but a fair inquiry exists for Seed Leaf and Spanish at former prices. The sales comprise 57 hhds. Kentucky within our previous range; 55 cases Ohio and Connecticut Seed Leaf at 10c.@12½c.; 350 bales Sagua, 158 do. Yara and 100 do. Cuba, on terms not disclosed; with 74 bales Havana at 22c.@30c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Still favors factors. The day's movements embrace 150 bbls. Ohio and Prison, at 25c.; with 50 hhds. Drudge at 34c. ₱ gallon. We have been informed by Mr. VAN BOSKERCK, No. 20 South-street, that the annexed is a just comparative statement of the receipts of Whisky during eight months (to date) of:

1852, bbls	66,325	1854, bbls	56,114
1853, bbls	67,351		

From this, it appears that in this year's receipts there is a decrease from last year's of 11,237 bbls., and from 1852's, of 10,231 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Remained as last noticed. For Liver-

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY

The following list contains a prominent House in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.
BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO (Imp. & Job.) 113 Broadway.
A. EDWARDS & CO. (Imp't's and Job.) 9 and 11 Park-place.

French, Swiss and German Dry Goods.
AUGUST WETTER (Importer).....19 Broad-st.

Dundee Linens, Sail Duck, &c.
CAMERON & BUTT (Importers).....16 Broad-st
WM. BRAND & CO. (Importers).....43 and 44 Pine-st.

Laces, Millinery Goods, Embroideries and Trimmings.
GILDEMEISTER & NEUSTAEDTER, (late William Neustaedter) 25 and 23 Vesey-st., up stairs.
S. SRAHLHEIM & CO. (Importers).....69 Broadway.

Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Berlin Wool, Fringes, Gimps, Tassels, Buttons, &c.
SOHLSAAT BRO'S (Importers and Jobbers)...48 John-st
CHAS. FEICKERT.....37 Dey-st.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO. Imp. & Manuf. 22 Warren-st.
C. B. HATCH & CO. (Impt's and Man's) 97 William-st.

Clothing and Furnishing Goods at Wholesale.
HANFORD & BRO....29 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

French and German Fancy Baskets
C. ZINN & CO., No. 52 Walden-lane Importers of French and German Fancy Traveling Baskets, and Manufacturers of Cane and Colored Willow Furniture and Jenny Lind Workstands, &c

Fancy Goods and Hosiery.
ENGLEMANN & CO., No. 93 William-st., Fancy Goods, Buttons, Cotton

...THIS DAY,
...SALE OF FINE
...FURNITURE, MIRRORS, TAPES-
...ing, ...rosewood parlor suites, covered in rich
...reps, ...rosewood marble-top etageres, with
...bronze ...backs; thick French plate pier and centre,
...parlor and side tables; rich
...window curtains, oil paintings, &c.;
...with an endless variety of household articles—
...cloth, matting, &c. Also, bar-room settees, office desks,
...&c. The above is well worthy the attention of
...country merchants, hotel proprietors, and others.
...every article will positively be sold without
...by order of the Mortgagee. The furniture is in
...condition, having been in use about one year,
...cost $3,000. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—TWO PIANO-FORTES, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, 100 BEDSTEADS AND 200 CHAIRS, &c. &c.—F. COLTON will sell on THURSDAY, Aug. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms Nos. 29 to 43 Ericsson-st and 28 Avenue A, a very large assortment of good second-hand furniture from a family, most of which has been in use but a short time. It will comprise in part of mahogany and rosewood furniture in all its varieties; bookcases, wardrobes, sideboards and mahogany French bedsteads, mahogany chairs, in hair-cloth and plush; dining and extension tables, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, hall furniture, centre, pier, side and card tables, mahogany French plate and oval mirrors, oil paintings, feather beds and hair mattresses, China and glassware, crockery, Voltaire chairs, easy do., carved and plain rocking; black walnut cottage and patent bedsteads, mahogany music stands and stools, office desks, refrigerators, kitchen furniture, &c., &c. Also 2 rosewood piano-fortes, 3 octave, in handsome cases, 100 cottage and 200 curl maple and black walnut chairs. Sale peremptory.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HORSES, CARRIAGES &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 16, 1854, at 12 o'clock, in front of the store, No. 19 Nassau-st., horses, wagon, harness, whip, net, &c., a bright bay horse, 15 hands high, young, kind and stylish, good traveller and of great endurance, without fault and warranted perfectly sound—has been used as a road horse in single and double harness—is in condition to go 40 miles or more a day. Wagon with pole and shaft, made to order by one of the best City makers. Harness new this Spring. The above is sold in consequence of the owner going West. Also one Canadian pacing horse, 8 years old; kind in single or double harness, and is also a fine saddle horse; can pace or trot inside of three minutes; sold as the owner is about leaving the City. Also, one light business wagon in good order; it has been used but a short time.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, BROTHER & CO.—Trade Salesrooms, No. 13 Park-row.—NEW-YORK FALL TRADE SALE OF BOOKS, STEREOTYPE PLATES, &c. commencing on TUESDAY MORNING, August 15, 1854, and continued throughout the week and during week following. Sales to commence each day at 9 o'clock, A. M. The catalogue is now ready for distribution to the trade. The regular sale of stationery will commence on TUESDAY MORNING, August 22, in the upper salesroom. The catalogue of this portion of the sale is in preparation, and will be issued on the 1st of August.

MATTHEW JORDAN, Auctioneer.

BY JORDAN & NORTON—Auctioneers and Commission Merchants No 356 Broadway, (up-stairs,) between Second and Franklin-sts.—UNRESERVED SALE, Aug. 16, 1854. Auction sale of a large collection of MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, principally American standard books, but containing also many finely illustrated English works; in all a collection well worth the attention of literary and scientific men. To be sold without reserve, at the Book Sale Room, No. 356 Broadway, (up-stairs.) Sale to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

A. C. TUTTLE, AUCTIONEER—Office, No. 94 Broadway—Devotes his EXCLUSIVE attention to sales of furniture at private residences; Stocks of Merchants and Manufacturers, their wearing apparel; and to out-of-door sales generally. Sales of Real Estate at the Merchants' Exchange. Cash advanced when required.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AN EXCELLENT INSTRUMENT FOR THE PARLOR.—THE MASON & HAMLIN improved MODEL MELODEON and REED ORGAN, highly recommended by LOWELL MASON, WM. B. BRADBURY, GEO. F. ROOT, GEO W. MORGAN, L. H. SOUTHARD, and many others. A full assortment of the above Melodeons; Hallett, Davis & Co's unrivalled Piano-Fortes; New-York Pianos, (new and second-hand,) with all the latest musical publications, for sale to dealers and others, at the lowest rates. BERRY & GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—J & C FISCHER have removed their Warerooms from No 178 Greenwich-st. to their new Manufactory, Nos. 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th st., between 9th and 10th-ave, New-York, where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of Pianos, with all the best modern improvements made under their own supervision, and warranted to stand any climate. Also, Pianos with the Æolian attachment. Piano-fortes tuned, repaired, or taken in exchange.

ATTENTION—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES at our new and spacious warerooms No. 431 Broome-st., (a few doors east of Broadway,) which in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivaled instruments have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODEONS—Of every variety, from $45 to $150, suitable for the parlor, lecture room, lodge room, or small church. Believing them to be better in tone, more durable and better finished than those of any other make, we have accepted the agency, and keep for sale only those manufactured by PRINCE & CO.

WILLIAM HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, opposite the Park, sole agents for Prince & Co's celebrated Melodeons.

A. W. LADD & CO.'S GRAND DIAGONAL PIANO-FORTES, with new grand action, which has no superior in all the points which constitute a perfect instrument. LINCOLN & THOMPSON, sole agents, No. 441 Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

DIAMOND CLUSTER RINGS.....$35 to $300
DIAMOND SINGLE STONE RINGS.....10 to 300
DIAMOND CLUSTER PINS.....10 to 300
DIAMOND SINGLE STONE PINS.....15 to 1,500
DIAMOND CROSSES.....25 to 800
DIAMOND SHIRT STUDS.....50 to 150
DIAMOND SCARF PINS.....12 to 100
At less than usual prices.
GEO. C. LENG, Importer,
Wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor.

GOLD WATCHES, DIAMOND PINS, BROOCHES, &c.—Together with a rich assortment of Silver and Plated ware.
GOLD WATCHES, from.....$30 to $300
SILVER TEA SETS, from.....120 to 300
PLATED TEA SETS, (double plated) from.....12 to 60
All our goods are warranted to be as represented; should they prove otherwise the money will be refunded. Silver sold by Coin. PETER CLINTON, cor. King and Greenwich, and 85th-st. and 9th-av.

COAL.—Very best quality of Red Ash, Stove and Egg, Calcined and delivered from the yard No. 96 Goerck-st., at $7 per ton: White Ash $6 75. MAT. CLINTON.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—The subscriber invites the attention of Trustees, Teachers, and others, to his improved Desks and Chairs; also, Teachers' Desks and Chairs, Tables, Chairs with book-baskets attached, for infant schools, Recesses, Draft-boards, &c., at his factory, No. 24 Grove-st., N. Y., where he is constantly manufacturing the above articles. Bank and Counting-house furniture to order. R PATON.

PARLORS AND CHAMBER FURNITURE.—MATHEWS & STACY, No. 514 Broadway, offer for sale, at very reduced prices, their entire and very extensive stock of enamelled cottage and other furniture, (the largest in the City,) from which every variety of taste can be gratified, preparatory to a dissolution of partnership.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—One complete chamber set of beautiful enamelled furniture, now on exhibition at the Crystal Palace & for sale cheap. Inquire of HUGH R. QUINN, at the Palace, or No. 243 West 30th-st.

1854—NEW FORWARDING ARRANGEMENT—BY THE AMERICAN "LAKE SHORE LINE."—With speed, safety, and saving of insurance—avoiding cartage across the Suspension Bridge, and ferry at Detroit. The American Lake Shore Railroads," having largely increased their freight cars and motive power, are prepared to forward without any delay freight in any quantity, to all Western and Southwestern parts, at very low rates. Mark "Lake Shore Line," and send to Hudson River Railroad, New York and Erie Railroad, Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, Harlem Railroad, or People's Line Steamboats.

N. B.—If shipped by Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, mark "Lake Shore Line, via Buffalo and New-York City Railroad." For information, price, and bills of lading, apply to TIMOTHY C. DWIGHT, Agent, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., or to L. DUNTON Ticket Agent.

$100 REWARD.—TO THE MANUFACTURERS OF BANK-NOTE PAPER.—The Executive Committee of the Association of Banks for the Supression of Counterfeiting, hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the best specimen, in the opinion of the Committee, of Bank-Note Paper, of not less than five hundred sheets, which may be submitted to them on or before the 1st DAY of January next. All paper submitted, except that selected by the Committee, to be returned to the parties presenting the same. J. M. GORDON, Sec'y.

JAMES MONTGOMERY & CO. have removed to No. 70 William-st. to No. 37 Warren-st., corner of Church-st.

DIVIDENDS.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK for the quarter ending July 31, 1854.

Assets on hand April 30, 1854, as per last report.....$2,596,200 98

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

Received for Premiums	$137,813 26	
Received for Interest—		
do. Interest accrued (not due)	49,998 34	
do Interest due and not paid		
do. Bills payable and annuities	10,991 34	198,791 03
Total		$2,795,100 91

DISBURSEMENTS DURING QUARTER.

Paid expenses, including Rent, Salaries, Medical Fees, Commissions, Advertising, Exchange, Postage, State and City Taxes	$21,230 34	
Paid claims by Death and additions to same	75,790 10	
Paid surrendered Policies, Dividends, reduction of Premiums and Annuities	11,394 13	
Bills payable and Bond and Mortgage	56,750 00	165,754 57
Total		$2,629,346 34

ASSETS.

Cash on hand in Bank and in Trust Company		$15,447 11
Advanced on Policies		4,950 00
Bonds and Mortgages		2,497,114 72
Fire Insurance Account		334 75
Deferred Premium Account		25,532 25
Deposited to meet Taxes		4,187 41
Interest due, unpaid and accrued		32,140 37
Due from Agents		49,559 73
Total		$2,629,346 34
Losses unpaid	$37,580	
Amount at Risk May 1, 1854	$30,469,877 34	
Amount issued since	1,200,550 00	
Total	$31,670,427 34	
Deduct:		
Forfeited	301,750	
Canceled	66,000	
Surrendered	130,500	
Expired	88,750	
Dead	74,000	561,000 00
Total at Risk August 1 1854	$31,109,427 34	
Number of Policies running May 1, 1854	7,638	
Issued since	407	
Total	8,045	
Deduct:		
Forfeited	87	
Canceled	25	
Surrendered	49	
Expired	32	
Dead	18	211
Total		7,834
Of which		
Are for Life	6,720	
Are for 7 years	946	
Are for 1 year	39	
Irregular periods	129	
Total	7,834	

Increased for the quarter in amount at Risk.....$839,550
Increase in Policies.....196

I ABBATT, Secretary. F. S. WINSTON, President.
NEW-YORK Aug 10, 1854.

I have examined the above returns and believe them to be correct. C. GILL, Actuary.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 74 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the stockholders at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, four fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	J. P. G. Foster,	J. M. Waterbury,
D. B. Fearing,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,
A. C. Dowling,	M. W Hamilton,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Gozzaway B. Lamar,	Denning Duer,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
George W. Riggs,	John Stuart, Jr.,	Fred. A. Delano,
Wm. B. Dana,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	James Punnett,
Chas. H. Russell,	Ed. C. Center,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Jos ah Oakes,	Fred. G. Foster,
Peleg Hall,	Robert S. Hone.	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st, Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS:

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martin,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John R. Briggs,	Charles A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
William Okell,	N. P. Freeman,	Chas. T. Cromwell,
P. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
H. Quackenbos,	Andre Fromont,	Samuel F. Whitney,
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CASH CAPITAL $300,000—Office, No. 108 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.—This Company is now prepared to insure buildings, merchandise, personal property, and their cargoes, against loss or damage by fire:

DIRECTORS.

James L. Graham,	Daniel Parish,	Evan R. Robb,
E. Whitehouse,	G. A. Coolover,	G. L. Beeckman,
J. B. Varian,	Martin Bates,	Joseph M. Strong,
Leonard Appleby,	Isaac E. Taylor,	Lorrian Freeman,
F. H. Wolcott,	W. Delano, Jr.,	Edwd Macomber,
Wm. K Strong,	Henry V. Butler,	John La Farge,
Moses Taylor,	B. B. McIlvaine,	Chas. E. Appleby,
Jas O. Sheldon,	Henry Dwight, Jr.,	Jeremiah Wilbur.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. C. Lawrence,	Rich. F Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chardavoyne,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas H Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley,	Wm H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

DR. IVES' AMERICAN CHOLERINE.—It is only at the repeated solicitation of numerous friends that I am induced to place this remedy before the public. After five year's use of it, in private practice in cholera, cholera morbus, diarrhœa, &c., I can confidently recommend it to the public, as the most reliable remedy now in use. With these few remarks, I submit it to the world for their verdict. Try it and live.

Principal Depôt, No. 379 8th-av., cor 41st-st. For sale wholesale by HAMILTON, ALLEN BROTHERS & CO., No. 170 William, corner Beekman-st, and BENJ J. LEVY, No. 279 Washington-st. Also for sale by the following Druggists: WM. FISHER, No. 311 Bleecker-st.; Dr. PRINCE, corner of Franklin-square and Frankfort-st.; LOINES, corner Spring and Hudson-sts.; ERSKINE corner of 8th-av. and 24th st.; INWRIGHT, 34-av., between 49th and 50th-sts.; DOSSMAN, No. 1 Bowery; DR. WRIGHT, No. 67 Canal-st. C. W STANLEY, No. 423 Hudson-st.; CHAS S NORDQUIST, No 244 Stanton-st.; C. S HUTCHINGS, No 132 West Broadway; Dr. WINTERS, corner of 32d st. and Broadway; CHAS CHAMBERS, No. 576 Hudson-st; C. B. COX, No 10 8th-av; Mrs. KIESELE, No. 125 Greenwich-st; Dr. BUDD, corner Atlantic and Clinton-sts., Brooklyn, and by druggists generally. JOHN IVES, M. D.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition—345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 322 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LAMONT, Physician and Surgeon. No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all these diseases from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening. Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 944 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT to the afflicted. *Courier Des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book* and New-Brunswick *Times*.

THE ORTHOPÆDIC INSTITUTION—FOR THE CURE OF BODILY DEFORMITIES AND DISEASES OF THE JOINTS—Nos. 457, 459 and 461 Pacific-st., South Brooklyn, L. I.—Admits in-door patients afflicted with the above specified maladies, on moderate terms. It affords all advantages of a sanitary institute, with the comforts of a private home. The institution is located in a fashionable and healthy part of the city; an extensive and complete Gymnasium for bodily exercise is attached to it; baths in the house; warm and cold sea bathing within 10 minutes' drive, &c. Applications to be made to LOUIS BAUER, M. D., at the office of the establishment, before 10 o'clock A. M., or by letter to Box No. 147, Brooklyn Post-Office.

DR. JAMES W. POWELL, OCULIST, AURIST, &c.—Devotes his attention exclusively to diseases of the eye and ear from 8 to 5 o'clock daily, at his office, No 502 Broadway. Dr. POWELL graduated in Dublin, in 1833, and has practiced in this City for 20 years. Dr. POWELL'S popular "Treatise on the Eye" can be procured at his office. It may be the means of preserving a treasure which money cannot buy. Also, his self-acting eye and ear fountains, which obtained the medal at the Crystal Palace; and the finest and largest collection of human artificial eyes in the Union.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DR. COBBETT, No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one speciality of the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method of treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

DR. WARD'S REMEDIES EXCEED EVERYTHING—Speedy and satisfactory.—To be had at the Doctor's depôt, No. 50 Canal-st., one door east of Broadway. Office hours, for advice and treatment, 9 A. M. till 9 P. M., daily.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY having greatly enlarged their works and improved the quality of their product, are prepared to execute orders for their superior Paints. Their White Zinc, which is sold dry or ground in oil, is warranted pure and unsurpassed for body and uniform whiteness. A method of preparation has recently been discovered which enables the Company to warrant their Paints to keep fresh and sweet in the kegs for any reasonable time. In this respect their Paints will be superior to any other in the market. Their Brown Zinc Paint which is sold at a low price, and can only be made from the zinc ores from New-Jersey, is now well known for its protective qualities when applied to iron or other metallic surfaces. Their Stone Color Paint possesses all the properties of the Brown, and is of a handsome color for painting cottages, depôts, out-buildings, bridges, &c. Dealers supplied on liberal terms, by MANNING & SQUIRE, Agents New-Jersey Zinc Company, removed from No. 45 Dey-st., to No. 165 Washington-st., New-York.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and its most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers can, with confidence, depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 42 Water-st.

TO PRINTERS.—The subscribers are agents for the sale of SUPERIOR PRINTING INKS, manufactured by Parsons, Fletcher & Co., London, and keep on hand the finest qualities of Wood-cut and Colored Inks.

L. BOE & CO., Nos. 10 and 12 Gold-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, June 9, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of Ten per cent on the capital stock of this Company will be paid on the first day of July next. The outstanding certificates will be entitled to said dividend from the 1st day of January last, and the same may be presented for payment at the office of the Company, on and after the 1st day of July next, and the interest thereon will cease from that date. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled.

A semi-annual dividend of Ten per cent. on the capital stock of this Company will be paid on the first day of July next. The outstanding certificates will be entitled to said dividend from the 1st day of January last, and the same may be presented for payment at the office of the Company, on and after the first day of July next, and the interest thereon will cease from that date.

A dividend of Ten per cent. on the earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st October next, will be payable to the holders of certificates to be issued therefor, on and after the first day of November next.

The profits of the Company for the year ending 31st October next, will be ascertained, and apportioned to the certificates of that year, in conformity with the Charter, and certificates issued therefor, on and after the first day of November next.

The new stock will be distributed to the old stockholders in the ratio of one share of new stock to every two shares of old stock, according to the stock ledger on the morning of the 25th instant. The rights to fractional parts of shares may be transferred and combined on an application for full shares. Any stockholder may at any time after the 26th instant, pay in his new shares in full, and be entitled to rebate at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, on the moiety, to the 6th November. The latter half of the increased stock will not be entitled to any portion of the semi-annual dividend in November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th instant to the 1st July inclusive.

C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.

CITIZENS' BANK.—NEW-YORK Aug. 3, 1854.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of (4) FOUR PER CENT on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has been declared, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1854.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—BANK OF THE CAPITOL, ALBANY, July 1, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock of this bank, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 15th inst. Stockholders registered on the New York books, will receive their dividend at the Merchants' Exchange Bank. By order of the Board.

H. G. GILBERT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 153 Bowery—NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1854.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 21st inst. The Transfer Books will be closed to that date. BENJAMIN I. PENTZ, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 28, 1854.—The President and Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. for the last six months. Payable on Monday, 14th August. By order. R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—HANOVER INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of six per cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 1 Hanover-square. By order of the Board. A. M. MCKEE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

LOAN FOR $1,250,000 FOR THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE ERIE, THE OSWEGO, THE CAYUGA AND SENECA CANALS, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and for the enlargement of the Locks of the Champlain Canal. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide for the enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego and the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and to provide for the payment of certain Canal Revenue Certificates, and for other purposes," passed 15th April, 1854, hereby give notice, that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 31st day of August, instant, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July, and October in each year, and the principal redeemable on the 1st day of July, 1872. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and endorsed, "Loan for the Enlargement, &c.," and enclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, at Albany. The money will be required to be paid ten per cent. on the acceptance of the bid, and the balance on the 12th day of September next, at which time interest will commence on the loan. Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank in the City of Albany. Stockholders residing in the 1st and 2d Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; all other stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Dated Canal Department, Albany, Aug. 2, 1854.

S. D. CHURCH, Governor.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.
JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
OGDEN HOFFMAN, Attorney General.
Commissioners of Canal Fund.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—Give notice to the holders of the Scrip Stock of the Bank, that payment of the balance due (fifty per cent.) will be received at any time between this and the 1st day of October, together with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, from the 30th of June to the day of payment. Said stock to be entitled to all future dividends. Certificates for the Scrip must be returned to the Bank at the time of payment, when certificates for full stock will be issued.

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.
BANK OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1854.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 26, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of this Company in New-York or Boston.

The Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer; but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

THE OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY—CINCINNATI, July 3, 1854.—The biennial meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution, prescribed by the By-Laws thereof, for the election of Trustees, will be holden at the office of the Company in this City, on SATURDAY, the 30th September next. There will be a special meeting of the Stockholders on THURSDAY, the 28th September, at the same place, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the consideration of particular matters connected with the interests of the Institution. By order.

W. GREENE, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BUFFALO AND NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD BONDS.—The parties holding the above securities and desirous to take such measures as shall be necessary to protect their interests, are requested to leave their names at the office of THEODORE SEDGWICK, Esq., No. 53 Broadway.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
DENNING DUER,
ED. WHITEHOUSE,
} Committee.

NOTICE.—The Annual Election for two TRUSTEES of the ROCKLAND CEMETERY, will be held at the office of the Secretary, at the American Bible House, on TUESDAY, 29th of August, 1854, at 12 o'clock to 12½.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1854. E. R McGREGOR, Sec'y.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by PAGE, BACON & CO., of San Francisco, or PAGE & BACON, of St Louis, on the American Exchange Bank, are requested to present them for payment to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BANK NOTICES.

SAVINGS BANK, corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.—MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, and for the benefit of all classes of persons, OPEN DAILY from 9 A M to 2 P. M., (WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8.) This Institution receives deposits from minors and married women. Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent. on sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under.

OFFICERS.

Hon. JACOB A. WESTERVELT, (Mayor,) President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, 1st Vice President; ISAAC T. SMITH 2d Vice President.
W. H. ELSWORTH, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Hon. J. A. Westervelt.	Francis B O'Connor,	Jacob Campbell, Jr.
Hon. C Crolius,	Edward Bridge,	James H. Fish,
Philip W. Engs,	Charles L. Vase,	Samuel B. Ashbey)
Isaac T. Smith,	Hugh Munro.	James W. Elevell,
Charles Miles,	E. S. Brooks,	Wm. H. Hazard,
Samuel Leeds,	C. W. Thomas,	N. L. McCready,
Joseph Jamison,	C. M. Livingston,	N. E. James.
		G. W. Quintard.

PEOPLES' BANK OF PATERSON.—Notice is hereby given that all claims in favor of this Bank or of the Receivers, will be disposed of by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the office of the Receivers, at Paterson, N. J., on TUESDAY, the 5th day of September next, at 11 o'clock A. M., unless previously settled. Catalogues of the claims will be furnished on application to either of the Receivers, during the week preceding the sale.

C. S VAN WAGONER,
WILLIAM DAY,
JAMES VANDERBILT,
} Receivers, &c.

PATERSON, N. J., July 6, 1854.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Oct. 17, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the MERCHANTS' BANK, of Chautauque County, at Mina, in said County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank. o19,'53-1awly D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 17, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to PLATT ADAMS, an individual banker, (New-York Stock Bank, Durham, Greene County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New York for payment within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

jy19, '54-1aw2yW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, Aug. 9, 1854.—The BANK OF YONKERS, (Yonkers,) has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes agreeable to an act entitled, "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of CHEETHAM, HUNT & CO., in this City, and in the city of Manchester, England is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Office of liquidation is removed from No. 92 William, corner of Platt, to Nos. 30 and 32 Barclay-st. The parties are authorized to use and sign the name of the firm for that purpose only.

THOMAS HUNT.
WM. M. RICHARDS.
I. P. ROGERS.
T. D. VAILL.
JOS. S. KENDALL.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of RICHARDS, HAIGHT & CO., at Nos. 30 and 32 Barclay-st., New-York, and in Manchester, England, for the purpose of conducting a general importing and commission woolen business.

WM. M. RICHARDS.
EDWARD HAIGHT.
T. D. VAILL.
J. S. KENDALL.
GEORGE FLAGG.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of JAMES M. HOYT & SONS, being dissolved by the decease of the senior partner, Mr. JAMES M. HOYT, the business will be closed by the surviving partners. JESSE HOYT.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1854. SAM'L N. HOYT.

COPARTNERSHIP.—JESSE HOYT & SAMUEL N. HOYT, of the late firm of JAMES M. HOYT & SONS, having associated with them ALFRED M. HOYT and HENRY W. SMITH, will continue the Produce Commission business, under the firm of JESSE HOYT & CO.

NOTICE.—The Copartnership Firm of WM. J. LEWIS & CO., heretofore existing, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the firm will be settled by R. C. AKERLY, who alone is authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1854.

WM. J. LEWIS.
R. C. AKERLY.

WIRE ROPE.—Of all kinds and sizes, for hoisting purposes, inclined planes, &c., much cheaper and more durable than the best hide or Manila rope.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

FARE REDUCED.—GREAT SAVING OF TIME.—THE SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE—CHEAPER RATES OVER ANY OTHER ROUTE BY STEAMBOAT ON THE LAKES—TO CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—(Carrying the Great Western United States Through Mail).—Passengers can be ticketed through to all points West and Southwest, either by the New York and Erie Railroad, Hudson River Railroad, People's Line Steamboats, or Harlem Railroad, connecting at Buffalo with the low-pressure steamboats EMPIRE STATE, J. WILSON, Commander; SOUTHERN MICHIGAN, A. D. PERKINS, Commander; NORTHERN INDIANA, I. T. PRRATT, Commander; and connecting at Dunkirk with the steamboats NIAGARA, Capt. MILLER; KEYSTONE STATE, Capt. RICHARDS; EMPIRE, Capt. MITCHELL; LOUISIANA, Capt. DAVENPORT. Also, connecting at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad; at Chicago, with the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad; at Lasalle, with Illinois Central, and at Bloomington with Chicago and Mississippi Railroads—by calling at the Company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

WESTERN FREIGHTS—NEW ARRANGEMENTS—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE.—From New-

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE CHOLERA.

(BLACKWELL'S-ISLAND HOSPITAL.

Date.	Received.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
August 12	470	207	205	35
" 13	6	5	5	31
" 14	19	3	5	30
Total	227	217	218	30

HART'S-ISLAND HOSPITAL.

Date.	Received.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
August 12	23	27	25	21
" 13	1	—	3	20
" 14	4	3	1	21
Total	28	30	29	21

At Blackwell's Island, we have the following returns for the twenty-four hours ending Aug. 15—

	Cases.	Deaths.	Remaining
Hospital	1	1	2
Penitentiary	—	—	5
Penitentiary Hospital	1	—	1
Lunatic Asylum	4	3	12
Total	6	4	20

The number of cases at Blackwell's Island has considerably diminished. *Seventeen* cases and *five* deaths occurred yesterday in the City Hospitals. Several street cases occurred in addition to this number. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest at No. 230 West Sixteenth-street, upon the body of MARGARET MCCANN, an Irishwoman, 30 years of age, who died of cholera. A man named JOHN DAVIS was found at the corner of Church and Chambers-street laboring under a choleraic attack. He was taken to the Franklin-street Hospital.

Brooklyn has decidedly improved. No new cases were reported to the Board of Health yesterday morning. In the Cholera Hospital, there were 14 cases. A Dutchman, name unknown, was found yesterday in Main-street by Captain KING, of the Second District Police, nearly dead with the Cholera. In his pocket was found a purse containing $150 worth of gold dust. Mr. BENNETT, proprietor of a hotel at the corner of Atlantic-street and Flatbush Road, is reported to have died by the Cholera yesterday morning.

In Williamsburg, no reports of Cholera have been sent in to the Board of Health by physicians since Saturday noon last. There are no patients in the Cholera Hospital. About 5 o'clock yesterday morning, Mrs. SHAW, residing at No. 207 South First-street, died of Asiatic Cholera after an illness of about five hours.

In *Jersey City*, several more cases of cholera were rumored yesterday. A man named ALEXANDER WOOD, residing near the corner of South Fifth and Monmouth-streets died on Monday, and was buried yesterday. One or two more deaths are said to have occurred in that neighborhood, and a good deal of alarm exists among the residents in that vicinity. Two persons living in Newark-avenue—one of them employed in the rolling-mill—died on Monday night or Tuesday morning. A young woman residing in Pavonia-place, it is reported, has also died of cholera. Other cases are mentioned, which have not terminated fatally.

Altogether, there is just enough of the disease still hanging over us, to require the exercise of considerable caution in living, prudence in diet, and regularity in all things. With care, there is no fear from Cholera. Those who, like two cases we knew of yesterday, will persist in eating corn and beans and sweet milk, in heavy parcels, towards midnight, will probably have an opportunity of paying dearly for their whistle.

Erie Railroad.

Some changes have taken place on the Erie Road. The Eastern and Delaware Divisions have been consolidated under a single Superintendent, and the whole Division is now known as the Eastern. The portion of the Road between Pierpont and Saffems has been constituted into a Branch, which will be run and governed in a manner similar to the Newburg Branch. The latter is doing a thriving business, the trains running through to Middletown. A corresponding change has taken place among the Division Superintendents. The Company have discontinued the morning Express for Dunkirk, and the New-York Express from Dunkirk. The Buffalo trains run as usual. The noon train from Jersey City now runs a quarter of an hour later, leaving now at 1 P. M.

Under the present Superintendent, the Erie road is getting a good character. No serious accident has occurred since Mr. MCCALLUM took hold, and, with freshets and Engineers' strikes, he has had his hands full.

The freighting business is immense. The Mail Express from Dunkirk, on Saturday, had *fifty-six* cattle cars, all full.

The Trade Sale.

The Sixtieth Trade Sale was began yesterday by BANGS BROTHERS. Their spacious salesroom was filled by a strong representation of the trade from Boston, Philadelphia and elsewhere. The APPLETON'S sale occupied nearly the entire day. The HARPERS' leads off to-day.

The bidding was not very spirited.

The State Agricultural Fair.

The Managers of the State Agricultural Society have officially signified to the Common Council their intimation to accept the lease of Hamilton-square for the purpose of the Exhibition. We have already announced the fact that the American Institute Fair will this year be merged in this. The Fair opens on 3d of October, the premises will be ready for the reception of articles on the 25th instant. The rate of admission will be uniformly twenty-five cents. The show-grounds, it may not be generally known, are situated on the Third-avenue, in Yorkville. They are most readily reached by means of the Third-avenue cars.

It is understood that the premium list of the Society amounts to $8,000.

The Case of Feverelly.

The Recorder refused yesterday to grant the application of Mr. CHARLES A. PEVERELLY, indicted for arson, to be admitted to bail. The ground of the refusal was the fact of no doubt existing in the mind of his Honor, from an examination of the papers in the case, of the defendant's guilt. From the remarks of Mr. SCHAFFER, Mr. PEVERELLY'S counsel, we infer that the defence will be that of a technical character, and upon which his hopes of procuring an acquittal mainly rest.

Odd Fellows' Election.

At the session of the R. W. Grand Lodge of Sisters of New-York, held on Monday evening, the following chief were severally installed as follows:

John G. Clayton, of Columbia, No 1, Grand Master.
Wm. C. Langdon, of Magnolia, No. 166, Deputy Grand Master.
Wm. L. Veeshie, of Hancock, No. 49, G. Warden.
John J. Davies, of Columbia, No. 1 G. Secretary.
Joseph E. Taylor, of Independence, No. 158, G Treas.

The Grand Master made the following appointments:

John I. Byrnes, of Cohota, No. 137, G Marshal.
Abel Brown, of Wayagonda, No 157, G Conductor.
John Gray, of Hudson River, No. 221, G Chaplain.
George Sharp, of Marion, No 34, G. Guar.

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

	Districts.		Districts.
1. T. Preston, of No.	248	18. W. H. Wiles, of No.	321
2. J. Brush, of No.	81	19. G. Van Arsdale, of No.	170
3. J. B. Shaw, of No.	487	20. G. C. Wiggins, of No.	112
4. Josiah Ufendale, of No.	306	21. H. F. Walcott, Jr., No.	91
5. W. A. Briggs of No.	25	22. John Bates, of No.	412
7. Wm. T. Child, of No.	1	23. Harvey Roe, of No.	397
8. Edward Bill, of No.	126	24. Jona. Stow of No.	92
9. A. G. Forbes, of No.	333	25. Jas Ostrander, of No.	413
10. J. Pinsent, of No.	46	26. Silas Snyder, of No.	399
11. Myer Stein, of No.	274	27. John H. Eltinge, of No.	370
12. J. Taylor, of No.	83	28. Lewis W Piercy, No.	298
13. Samuel Chambers, No.	131	29. W. H Buckley, of No.	368
14. W. H. Berberison, No.	424	30. James Lewis, of No.	246
15. W. Dougherty, of No.	12	31. Charles Baras, of No.	268
17. J. B. Windle, of No.	63		

The appointments for Districts Nos. 3 and 14 were postponed for the present.

The Grand Lodge having finished the consideration of all business presented for its action, the annual session was closed.

Sending a Challenge—Arrest.

Yesterday M. ALPHONSE DIPTOT, a merchant of Paris, in France, but now residing at No. 98 Waverley-place, attended before Justice CLARK, at the Tombs, and stated that he had some difference with Mr. ALFRED MULLOT, of Sixth-avenue, with whom he was formerly associated in business; and that on Saturday evening last he was walking in Washington-place, when a Captain VANNEAU, of No. 38 Walker-street, called him (deponent) to fight Mr. ALFRED MULLOT, with pistols. This invitation was declined, when Captain VANNEAU insulted deponent and used opprobrious epithets towards him, and said his principal would call at deponent's residence unless he sent a second to meet his friend, and that he must go and make his arrangements to meet the duel with two seconds, and that he would be in charge of not be would hear from M. VANNEAU after this. The affidavit then stated that deponent was in fear, &c. Upon this, Justice

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The Trade.

The Fall Races begin with running matches over the National Course on Monday, Sept. 15. Among the horses already entered are *Garret Davis, Fanny Fern, Ellen Bateman, Little Arthur, Agitator, Terrific, Sam Letcher, Madonna, Logan, Maid of Orleans, One-Eyed Joe*, and *Selma*. The heats are from one to three miles, and the horses are valued in the aggregate at $36,000.

The regular Fall Meeting commences on the 18th of Sept., and will continue six days. Forty celebrated horses are now in training for the races. The purses are made up by the National Jockey Club, St. Nicholas Hotel, Prescott House, Irving House and Metropolitan Hotel.

A National Horse Fair will be held at the Course September 27, and continue three days. Premiums amounting to $2,995 are to be awarded by the National Jockey Club. There will be a fine display of thoroughbred stock, including the well-known horses *Lexington, Highlander Red Eye, Monarch, Fashion* and *Blonde*.

A trotting match for $500, mile heats best three in five, to harness, will take place at the Union Course this afternoon. *Lady Jenkins* and *Westchester* are entered for the race.

On Thursday there will be a trotting match for $2,000, mile heats, best three in five, to harness, between *Gray Eddy* and *Tarony*.

Messrs. SHAW and WHITE, the new proprietors of the Union Course, are making up a trotting match for Sept. 7, for a purse of one thousand dollars.

Fatal Accident on the Hudson River Railroad.

Last evening, about 5 o'clock, when the freight train of the Hudson River Railroad had reached the corner of Washington and Canal-streets, a little child named ROBERT MCCAUN, living at No. 139 Tenth-avenue, who was riding on the dirt cars with some other boys, got off—and in so doing fell beneath the cars, and two of them passed over his legs—severing the right leg at the thigh, and crushing the left leg in a dreadful manner. The little fellow was taken from under the cars, and though in a state of torture forbore to give expression to it. He was removed to the New-York Hospital and attended by Dr. WRIGHT, resident surgeon, who found his patient sinking fast—and thought it necessary to administer a stimulant. The poor little sufferer, who was quite conscious, thinking it was brandy, refused to take it, alleging he had taken the pledge and he would not break his word. He lingered until nearly 8 o'clock, when he expired. He was conscious he was dying, and told the nurse so, but expressed no fear. An inquest will be held on the body to-day.

The North River Accident—Inquest.

Coroner HILTON held an inquest on the body of an unknown female found in the North River, at the foot of One Hundred and Fifty-second-street—supposed to be that of a Miss BURNS, of Brooklyn, who was drowned one week ago—by the swamping of a row-boat crossing from Fort Lee to Carmanville. She appears to be about 18 years of age, about 5 feet 5 inches in height, fair complexion, with light brown hair. Had on a brown shirred hat, thin white muslin dress, with a small red raised figure, white stockings, brown gaiters, black net mitts, and two gold rings on her right fore-finger, one with one green and two red, and the other with several crystal stones in it. A piece of the dress and rings can be seen at the Coroner's office.

Combination of Trades-Unions.

We understand that measures have been set on foot for the purpose of uniting the different Trades connected with the building interest, such as the Masons, Carpenters, Plumbers, &c., into a great Protective Association. The separate Unions are to continue their organization, but each trade is to send three delegates to a Convention, who shall have the control of all matters in reference to increase of wages, hours of labor, &c. This organization, if effected and maintained, will be of much real benefit to the mechanics in general, and the contributions in cases of strikes will be less onerous on the individual workmen. The Plumbers last night, at their meeting, discussed the project, but no definite conclusion was reached.

Crystal Palace.

The Directors of the Crystal Palace have had a meeting, at which the President of the Association was authorized to sell the Palace, gas fixtures, iron fencing and all other property, deliverable on or after the 1st of November next, for one-half its actual cost, which is understood to have been about $700,000. Competent engineers and architects have decided that the Palace could be taken down, removed to the Battery, and put up again, for $50,000 or less. Hence it could be taken down, removed to Philadelphia or Boston, and put up there for less than $75,000. It is estimated that, selling the property of the Association even at the sacrifice proposed, the stockholders will realize from 20 to 30 per cent., allowing that nothing is made the present Fall.

The Steamship Franklin.

The President of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company has received a letter from Capt. BOWNE, on board the *Franklin*, stating that the Underwriters' agents have succeeded in pumping the water down to about six feet, so as to leave the coal bare at low water. This they will commence discharging as soon as possible. The ship has not altered her position since previous accounts. There were fourteen feet feet of water in the ship on Sunday. The engineers are getting along with the machinery as fast as circumstances will permit.

Fires.

About 2½ o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in the house of Mr. JOHN KELLOG, No. 264 West Thirty-second-street. The damage did not exceed $100. The fire was said to be caused by a candle which had been left burning in the third story.... About 1½ o'clock yesterday, a fire broke out in a stable belonging to HENRY BREVORT, on Fifty-fifth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A, and consumed the building with a horse, a wagon, and a set of harness. The loss was supposed to be about $700. The fire, the police think, was the act of an incendiary.... On Monday night, a fire was discovered in the Smoke-house of LEWIS FUNK, in the rear of No. 67 Seventh-avenue. Loss $250. The property was insured in the Pacific Insurance Company for $1,700. The origin was not ascertained.

ATTEMPTED THEFT IN A BANK.—Yesterday, Mr. EDWARD FITZGERALD, a mechanic, was at the Broadway Bank awaiting his turn to get a check cashed for $125 for wages, when he put down his pocket-book for a moment, for the purpose of giving his son, who was with him, some coppers to buy fruit. The book was immediately seized and carried off by a young man. This act was seen by Mr. FITZGERALD'S son, who informed his father of the act. Mr. F. pursued and captured the man, took him to the office of the Chief of Police, and gave him in charge to Officer MASTERSON, when the pocket-book was found on his person. The young man gave his name as SELEY WILLIAMS, and stated that he was in the employment of a clothier in Broadway. WILLIAMS was taken before the Magistrate at the Tombs, *and the case was dismissed*. It appeared that WILLIAMS had transacted business at the bank immediately before the attempt at theft.

THE CASE OF COOK, THE SAILOR.—NICHOLAS COOK, the sailor, whose injuries were treated at the City Hospital on Monday, died yesterday. We are desired to state that the name of the ship to which he belonged was the *Yorkshire*, not the *Liverpool*; and that at the time of his leaving the vessel, neither the captain, mate nor surgeon were aware that he was at all unwell. The reports of ill-treatment on board the ship are positively denied. The inquest was adjourned until to-day. The *post mortem* examination revealed an extensive fracture of the back part of the skull.

CHARGE OF CONSTRUCTIVE LARCENY.—MILTON CORNWELL, of No. 211 Fifth-street, was yesterday arrested on a charge of having, two years ago, (he at the time being in the service of EMERY VAN TASSELL, of No. 36 Avenue C.) appropriated to his own use the sum of $52, which had been given to him by his employer, on the 17th of August, 1852, for the purpose of paying a bill. He did not return again to Mr. VAN TASSELL'S, and was not seen by him until yesterday when he was given in charge. He was taken before Justice CLARK and held for examination.

CHILDREN PLAYING WITH MATCHES.—At 5 o'clock on Monday evening a fire occurred in the fifth story of the house No. 273 Eighteenth-street, in a fifth-floor back room occupied by Miss KATING. When discovered a bed and bedstead was on fire. The flame was soon extinguished. The fire originated through some children playing with lucifer matches.

ACCIDENT FROM BURNING-FLUID.—Coroner WILHELM yesterday held an inquest upon the body of ELIZA WATERS, a domestic in the family of Mrs. BRADFORD, No. 73 Hudson-street, who died in the Hospital in consequence of burns incurred by the explosion of a can of burning fluid. About 8 o'clock on Monday evening deceased took the burning-fluid lamp in a back room to trim, it being at the time alight.

New-York Reporters Limned by "One of Them."

Somebody who is evidently behind the curtain writes as follows to the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*:

"There is a *corps du reserve* to pick up "horrible tragedies," "destructive conflagrations," "daring burglaries," "strange developements," and "interesting occasions" of every description, all over the city and its suburbs. The criminal courts, common council, &c., must be kept constantly supplied with reporters. And blessed be the paper that can get an hour of news advantage over its neighbor! When the fire-alarm sounds, night or day, away shoots the knight of

Publication of Horrors.

The *Evening Post* is discussing the propriety of publishing accounts of murders and other horribles, and says:

"Some people think that the record of crimes should not be published by respectable journals. But we are at a loss to understand why.

The first business of a newspaper is to publish the news; the second duty is to comment appropriately on public matters. For the character of the news, the public—the authors of the acts recorded—are responsible. For the views of public questions which are taken—for the principles and measures advocated in the editorial columns—the journal is justly held accountable to the judgment of the community.

We consider that the public have a right to the news of the day, and that it is an implied condition of the subscription to a newspaper, that the paper shall contain all the interesting news which it is practicable to give, unless some good and valid reason exists against its publication.

We believe that a false impression of the true condition of the world, and the consequent necessities of the times, may be as easily produced by omitting the publication of important events, as by the publication of actual falsehoods.

There is an imperious necessity, made apparent by the criminal record of the last few months, for greater safeguards around human life and the persons of females."

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.—No business of more than ordinary note transpired yesterday before this tribunal. A large number of petty cases, principally cases of assault and battery and petty larceny, were disposed of.

SUPERIOR COURT.

James Brown, Charles Newmann and Ed. Kemball, Jr., assignees of Antonio Pelletier, against *Overmann & Gruner*.—This is a motion for an injunction to restrain the sale of certain ships formerly owned by one Antonio Pelletier, who to secure the amount of his indebtedness to the defendants in this action, sold, assigned and transferred all his interest therein to the defendants, and after the payments of their claim, any surplus was to be returned to Pelletier, or paid over to his other creditors.

This action was commenced by the plaintiffs, who are creditors and subsequent assignees of Pelletier, to set aside that sale on the ground of duress, fraud, usury, and a failure to comply with the terms of a certain agreement made between Pelletier and Overmann & Gruner, on the further alleged charge that the amount of the indebtedness of Pelletier had been fraudulently and corruptly stated to be some $40,000 more than was actually due to Overmann & Gruner. In the first place, this is not a bill against the defendants as trustees, and even if it were, they are not trustees under the Revised Statutes; they are, in effect, mortgagees, having a legal title, and as such have a right to dispose of the property at any time, for the satisfaction of their debt, they see fit.

The agreement between the parties is perfectly plain, and in terms too strong to admit of any two constructions; and the defendants hold the property as mortgagees, and the Courts will not interfere to put them out of possession without a charge of fraud properly maintained and proved. In this rule there is no distinction between real and personal property, therefore the defendants are, as mortgagees, to remain in possession of the property for the purpose of paying and settling up their debts.

Whether a bill could be filed or not to restrain these assignees or mortgagees is not a question for me to consider now; such is not the case before me. The complainant denies that the plaintiffs are trustees or mortgagees at all, and seeks to set aside the agreement under which they claim title, upon the grounds as partly mentioned. The charge of duress is conclusively shown to be groundless; that of fraud and usury are fully met by the answers and affidavits in support of it.

Besides, the agreement, on its face, is clearly not usurious; the five per cent. commissions agreed to be paid the defendants by Pelletier, was for their extra services as ships' husband, and as consignees of the vessels. And as to the $7,000 advanced, the answer shows that this was settled between the parties by subsequent agreement.

The additional affidavits on the part of the plaintiffs in this case are not responsive to any new matter, but merely in support of the allegations in the complaint; they cannot, therefore, be taken into consideration. I add, that in no event would they have varied my opinion. My opinion, therefore, is that the temporary injunction should be dissolved, and the motion for an injunction denied, with costs.

The Walker Divorce Case.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Judge Daly.

Catharine F. P. Walker, by her next friend, Christian S Sloan, vs. *Wirdes P. Walker*.—This case came upon motion by the plaintiff's counsel, Messrs. Martin Strong and Smith, to amend her complaint, a doubt having arisen as to the identity of the house of ill-fame in Mercer-street, where the defendant was charged with sojourning. The motion now made by Mr. Martin was to amend the fourth clause of the amended complaint, by striking out the words "known as No. — Mercer-street, in the City of New-York," and inserting "in the house situated in Mercer-street, on the west side of the said Mercer-street, between Grand and Spring-streets, upon the door-plate of which there was in July, 1850, the name of White, Wyatt, Wire or Cook, as the occupant or keeper of said house, the number of which house is unknown to plaintiff."

Messrs. Woodbury and Churchill appeared for the defendant, but did not oppose the motion, which was granted, on payment of costs; the former answer to stand by stipulation.

The probability is that this exciting case will come up again for trial in the October or November Terms.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Mrs. E. OAKES SMITH'S Works may all be had of FOWLERS & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York. *Bertha and Lily*, $1 25; *Woman and Her Needs*, 25 cents; *Dress and Beauty*, 25 cents. Also, the writings of Hon. HORACE MANN, THEODORE PARKER, H. C. WRIGHT, Judge HURLBUT, GEORGE and ANDREW COMBE, and all works on Phrenology, Physiology, Psychology, Education, and the Natural Sciences generally, at No. 308 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

THURSDAY—The *Illustrated London News*, per Boston steamer, will probably be received; price 18¾ cents. *Punch*, 12½ cents; *Diogenes*, 10 cents; and other English papers, at No. 130 Fulton-street, Sun Buildings.

(Advertisement.)

NEXT WEEK—Chess, commenced in the *Illustrated New-York Journal*; price 4 cents. Mr. CHARLES H. STANLEY will edit that department. Office, No. 130 Fulton-street, Sun Buildings.

[Advertisement.]

PIANOS FOR CASH.—To those wishing to purchase Pianos or any kind of musical instrument, Mr. HORACE WATERS will sell his superior and warranted instruments at a large discount from factory prices.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Ten boxes of DESHLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS effected ten permanent cures at Safe Harbor, Pa. Sold by C. H. RING, corner Broadway and John-street.

[Advertisement.]

TO-DAY—The *Illustrated New-York Journal*. Price, 4 cents. Office No. 130 Fulton-street, Sun Buildings.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great ANTI-PERIODIC PILL, or DESHLER'S Cure for Fever and Ague is sold by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Don't bore your bedsteads or yourself with common nets until you have seen CARGILL'S Patent Portable Musquito Bars, at No. 192 Fulton-street.

(Advertisement.)

TO-MORROW—Part VII., *Chambers' Edinburg Journal*. New-York reprint, 12½ cents. Office No. 130 Fulton-street, Sun Buildings.

[Advertisement.]

THE OLD BREWERY THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.—A charming opportunity to witness the most famous, and deservedly famous, moral drama of the age. It is admirably presented at BARNUM'S Museum. The scenery is appropriate and local. The scenes are interesting. The talented company full of a desire to excel. This afternoon at 2, and this evening at 8 o'clock, it is to be repeated, when the United Twins, and the whole world of curiosities besides, at BARNUM'S may be looked at.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT, IF TRUE.—Mr. BUNGAY'S *Off-Hand Takings* says that Hon. ROFUS CHOATE "is furious as a madman in his gestures, and not unfrequently tears his coat from the collar to the waist, when he becomes intensely excited. BUNGAY must be around to look so much.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.

The Board held its usual weekly meeting yesterday afternoon.

A communication was received from Supervisor HINMAN, of the Tenth Ward, tendering his resignation as member of the committees on which he had been appointed—the Committee on Special and Local Taxes, and on Jails.

Supervisor WYCKOFF, Eighth Ward, Brooklyn, asked for his reasons, upon which a discussion arose, and Mr. HINMAN in the course of his remarks complained that injustice had been done to the district he represented, and to the minority of that Board (the Whigs).

On a division, the Ayes and Nays being called, the communication was placed on the file and the resignation accepted.

The Chair named Supervisor BOOTH to fill the vacancies.

The Committee on Accounts of the County Treasurer reported on his account, showing a balance in hand of $5 237—that they found the same correct, and recommended that the coupons paid by the Treasurer be destroyed. Adopted.

The Committee on Almshouse reported that they had entered into a contract with Messrs. Messerole & Coggins, to do all the necessary plumbing at the new washhouse attached to the nursery at Flatbush, for $225. Adopted.

The following bills, among others, were reported for payment:

E. Lott, Sheriff, (balance,) $3,789 65; City of Brooklyn, (rent at City Hall) $4,700; Smith, Pease & Smith, $86 25.

The County Treasurer presented a schedule of County Bonds, payable at various dates from the present time to May, 1873 and amounting in the aggregate to $317,-931 63. Accepted.

The Board then adjourned to Tuesday, the 29th inst.

GRAND LARCENY—RECOVERY OF PROPERTY.—On Monday some $250 worth of watches and jewelry was stolen from the house of Mr. WILLIAM W. WADE, residing at the corner of Hicks and Pacific-streets, Brooklyn, by an Irishman named HARVEY ALLEN. Yesterday a warrant was issued for his arrest by Justice BLACHLEY, and placed in the hands of Officers KEELER and MCNAMARA, of the Third District Police, who traced the accused to his boarding-house in New-York, where they found a portion of the property, and from thence proceeded on board the ship *Albert Gallatin*, where most of the balance of the property was recovered; but ALLEN had got wind that the Officers were in search of him and made his escape.

FALL FROM A BUILDING—NARROW ESCAPE.—Yesterday afternoon a painter, named EATON, while standing on a ladder painting the outside of the third story of a house on Pacific, near Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, by some accident fell and lodged on a picket fence in front of the house, where he was impaled by one leg, but was rescued.

ENGINE MATCH.—Engine Companies Nos. 3 and 7, of Brooklyn, are making arrangements to test the capacity of their engines, on some day not yet named, for a purse of $1,000.

STATEN ISLAND.

Richmond County Court.

The County Court and Court of Sessions organized yesterday at Richmond. Judge METCALF and R. M. BRANTINGHAM and F. GROSHEN, Associate Justices, being on the Bench. A Grand Jury was empanneled. In the course of his charge to them, Judge METCALF adverted to the increasing population of the County, and the refuse of New-York pouring into it, as circumstances indicating the approach of a time when crime must be found to a very large extent in their midst, and it behooved them in time to prepare for it. Under such circumstances the peace and quiet of the community would in a great degree depend on the full and faithful discharge of the duties of Grand Jurors.

No case of any importance came up for trial during the day.

Suicide in Jail.

On Monday morning, a young man named ANDREW MCKIEVER hung himself in the County Jail at Richmond. He had been confined since the Saturday previous on a charge of assaulting a female with intent to commit a felony. When the Turnkey opened the cell in which the prisoner had been confined, he was found suspended from the grating of the window by a piece of rope secured to a leather belt. When discovered, his feet were within two inches of the ground. The deceased was only about twenty years of age. He had been three months in this country, and, up to the period of the alleged offence, had been working on a farm between Richmond and Stapleton.

DROWNING.—On Monday afternoon, the five brothers BILLIN, stereotypers, of No. 20 North William-street, in this City, went into the water at Staten Island to bathe. Neither of them could swim, and three ventured beyond their depth. They were carried out by the current, and before assistance could reach them two were drowned. The third was rescued by a small boat. The bodies of the drowned men have not been recovered.

STRAY CHILD.—A little girl, about two years of age, was found without any one in care of her, on board the New-Brighton boat *Huguenot* on Monday. It was ascertained that she had been left on the boat by a colored girl, living at Rocky Hollow, who stole her from her home in New-York.

NEW-JERSEY.

COMMON COUNCIL.—A meeting of the Common Council of Jersey City was held at the Lyceum last evening. Alderman GREEN, in the absence of the President of the Board, presided. Various petitions were received and referred, and a number of bills were ordered paid. Among the petitions were one numerously signed asking for a fire limit ordinance, by which the erection of buildings in the more densely settled portion of the city can be regulated. A resolution was offered by Alderman WHITLOCK, requesting the Physicians, Undertakers and Sextons to report all deaths to the City Clerk, together with the name, age, and the disease of which they died.

DISTURBANCE AMONG IRISHMEN.—Yesterday afternoon, after the return of the excursionists who were on an excursion yesterday for the benefit of the new Catholic church which is to be built in the Fourth Ward, Jersey City, a row took place among a party of them in Newark-avenue, near the Railroad crossing. There was considerable fighting for over half an hour, and a number of them were badly injured. No arrests.

JERSEY CITY WATER WORKS.—Yesterday the Water Commissioners and others were present at Belleville to witness the starting of the engine of the Jersey City Water Works, which was successfully done. If no accident occurs, the city will be supplied during the present week.

CRICKET MATCH.—A match will take place at Hoboken, on the ground of the New-York Club, this day. The match is between eleven married and eleven single men. They are all members of the St. George's Club. Wickets will be pitched at 10 o'clock.

LIQUOR SELLING.—PATRICK COYLE, tried yesterday in Jersey City on the charge of selling liquor without a license, was found guilty. This being the second offence, he was fined $30 and costs.

TAPE WORM TRAP.—In the line of modern inventions, perhaps none excel in novelty and ingenuity one for which a patent has been applied for, by BARTHOLOMEW MYERS, of Logansport, Ind. It is

MARRIED.

In this City, on Monday, Aug. 14, by Rev. Isaac Wescott, pastor of the Laight st. Baptist Church, Mr. WALTER ROACH to Miss ELIZABETH ANN HAMILTON, both of this City.

In this City, on Monday, Aug. 14, by Rev. Geo. H. Fisher, Mr. RICHARD M. RAVEN to Miss ISABEL JANE, eldest daughter of JOHN H. Cushier, all of this City.

At Middletown, N. J., by Rev. A. C. Millspaugh, Wm. C. DAWSON Esq. of Newark N. J., to Miss AMANDA CONOVER, daughter of Joseph Conover, Esq., of the former place.

At Harlem N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 15, by Rev. J. S. Lord, Mr. BENJAMIN G. TALBERT to Miss MARY J. HAWTHORN.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 15, MARGARET WHITSON, in her 34th year of consumption.

Her friends, and those of her father, the late Joseph Whitson, are invited to attend her funeral, on the 17th, from Friends' meeting-house, corner of Hester and Elizabeth-sts., at 1½ o'clock A. M.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 15, after a lingering illness E. TILDEN BLODGETT, aged 29 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 159 Allen-st.

In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 9, of congestion of the brain, NORMAN SLY, aged 29 years.

His remains were taken to Orange County for interment.

Aug. 12. MARGARET BROWN, aged 36 years. The remains were taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens, from No. 6 6 Grand st.

In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 13, of congestion of the brain, Mr. AUGUSTUS HOLMES.

His remains were taken to Greenwich, Ct., for interment.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 15, suddenly, ELIZA H., wife of Erastus H. Munson, in the 44th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 105 West 42th-st., near Broadway, at 9 o'clock Thursday morning. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

In this City, on Tuesday, Aug 15, PETER B. BASTA, infant son of Cornelius V and Harriet L. Basta.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at No. 54 Bedford-st., on Wednesday, 16th inst., at 10 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Sunday morning, Aug. 13, JOHN BLYER, in the 67th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 360 Henry-st., on Wednesday, 16th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

At Rahway, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 15, ANNA MYERS, aged 78 years, wife of Wm. Myers, deceased.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to meet her remains at Hamilton-av Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, when carriages will be in readiness to convey them to the place of interment, at Greenwood Cemetery.

At Yonkers, Westchester Co., on Tuesday morning, Aug. 15 CHARLES HOWARD, only son of Charles H. and Sarah E. Clayton aged 3 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4½ o'clock, from No. 94 East 16 h st.

At Coney Island on Tuesday, Aug. 15, PETER TAGGART, of Paterson, N. J., aged 42 years.

His friends, and those of his father-in-law, Joseph Warner, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, at Paterson, on Thursday, Aug 17, at 3 o'clock P. M.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUG. 15.

$2,000	U S. coup 6s, '68	117¼	100	Cumb. Coal Co	30½
3,300	U. S. 6s, '67	116½	100	do.	s2 30½
825	U. S 6s, '62	119	300	do	s30 23½
4,000	Kentucky 6s	85	10	do	s2 23½
9,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds	68½	50	do	b30 30
15,500	do.	b3s 68½	100	do	s10 30
1 000	do.	c 68½	300	do	s3 30
1 000	Ill C R. Bds priv.	71	100	do	b3 30½
4,000	Erie Inc Bds	b3 82	25	do	b60 30½
1,000	Erie Con. Bds '71	63	50	do	30
15	Bank of America	b65	200	do	b3 29½
50	Del & Hud Can Co	s11½	500	do	s30 30
6	Bank of Commerce	102	100	do	c 29½
8	Am Exchange Bank	165	125	Hud. River R. R.	b60 48
28	North Riv Ins. Co	130	25	do	b60 48
45	Manhattan Gas script	120	125	do	47
800	Canton Co	b6s 22½	10	Erie Railroad	47½
100	do	s3 22	210	do	c 47½
100	do	22	100	do	s30 47½
200	Nicaragua Trans. Co.	s3 13½	100	do	c 47½
100	do	13½	1'0	do	c 47½
200	do	s30 18½	200	do	c 47½
100	do	3 18½	100	do	c 47½
150	do	b60 19	300	do	s10 47
100	do	b60 18½	500	do	s3 47
200	do	19	200	do	b10 47½
300	do	19	100	do	b60 47½
100	do	s3 18½	50	do	b10 47
100	do	s3 18½	65	do	s3 46½
100	do	b60 18½	200	do	b30 47½
12	Penn. Coal Co	99½	10	N. Ind. Construction	83
9	Mich. So. Construc'n	83	10	Cleveland & Toledo R	77
75	N. Y Central R. R.	c 92½	60	do	b60 77
100	do	c 92½	150	do	b10 76½
50	do	s3 92	25	do	s3 76½
50	do	s3 91½	100	do	s3 76½
50	do	91½	10	Nor & Wor. R. R.	48
100	do	91½	50	Mich. Cent. R. R.	b10 86½

TUESDAY, Aug. 15—P. M.

The Harlem Railroad Stockholders held another meeting yesterday, which was very largely attended, and at which very diverse opinions were put forward by shareholders from different sections. A considerable number were present from the East, particularly Connecticut. The meeting was long, and sometimes stormy. A full account of the proceedings appears in the columns of the TIMES this morning. The feeling that it was proper for the Company to assume the over-issue made by KYLE finally prevailed, and a resolution was accordingly adopted to retire such of the stock as has been fraudulently issued. This action of the stockholders

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 909. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

...NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES,
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New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

...by Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

New-York State Anti-Nebraska Convention.

STRONG RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

NO NOMINATIONS MADE.

Adjournment of the Convention.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

SARATOGA, Wednesday, Aug. 16.

The Anti-Nebraska Convention closed its session this evening. But few of your readers will realize the spirit in which its deliberations were conducted, or the effect of its declarations upon the immense concourse of people who were gathered here.

There was but one feeling, and that was a determined, uncompromising hostility to Slavery, and a fixed purpose to oppose its encroachment upon a single foot of territory over which the National Government has the slightest control. These expressions are embodied in the resolutions, and no one who was present to-day will doubt that they will be lived up to hereafter. They form a platform upon which the friends of freedom can and will stand.

In declining at this time to make nominations for State officers, the Convention has acted with great wisdom, and, I think, fully carried out the wishes of the people. While leaving the present political organizations to act as their instincts may dictate, they give them fair warning that they must come up openly and avowedly to the great work—that they must unite in the fight to free the Territories from Slavery. J. B. S.

Saratoga Anti-Nebraska Convention.

SARATOGA, Wednesday, Aug. 16—12 M.

The anti-Nebraska State Convention assembled at the St. Nicholas Hall at 10 o'clock, and was called to order by JOSEPH BLUNT, Esq. JOHN A. KING was appointed preliminary Chairman; JOHN SEDGWICK, of New-York, and WM. STEWART, of Binghamton, Secretaries. A Committee on Credentials was appointed.

R. N. HAVENS was the first speaker. He believed in a higher law, and hoped the Convention would be opened with prayer, if a clergyman were present.

The motion was postponed and the roll called. A Committee of sixteen was appointed to nominate permanent officers.

A motion to appoint a Committee to prepare rules and business for the Convention, was followed by an angry discussion, after which the rules of the Assembly were adopted.

Mr. GREELEY moved for the appointment of a Business Committee of eight.

Mr. JOHNSON of Delaware, objected, saying that the permanent President ought to have that power, and moved to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. CULVER was willing to trust either Mr. GREELEY or the Chairman, a son of RUFUS KING, of old memories.

The motion was rejected, when the resolution was amended by increasing the number of the Committee to sixteen, and passed.

Great confusion ensued.

An effort was then made to call out Mr. THAYER, of Worcester, Mass., as connected with the most practicable business of this Convention.

JOSHUA LEAVITT, Esq., raised objections. The question was then put to vote, and Mr. THAYER was invited to speak.

Mr. LEAVITT persevered in spite of the hisses raised against him, and protested against this infringement of his rights.

Mr. THAYER, after order was restored, took the stand and explained the objects of the Massachusetts Kansas Aid Emigrant Society. He spoke for nearly half an hour.

The Business Committee reported the following permanent officers: President, N. T. McKOON, of Queens County; Vice-Presidents, R. N. HAVENS, EDWARD PERRY, F. P. BELLINGER, LUKE HITCHCOCK, LEWIS KIMBERLY, FREEMAN CLARK, GEORGE B. BENEDICT; Secretaries, J. J. CHAMBERS, WILLIAM STEWART, J. H. KIMBERLY, J. H. HOWELL, L. P. NOBLE.

A prayer was then offered by Rev. Mr. BUSHNELL, of Hartford.

A motion made to adjourn was lost, and the roll called.

Adjourned till 3½ o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 3½ o'clock.

Mr. GREELEY, from the Business Committee, reported the following:

Whereas, The present Congress, by a vote of a minority of the members elected to the House, has deliberately and wantonly reopened the controversy respecting the extension of Slavery under our National jurisdiction, which a majority of the people had understood to be closed forever by the successive Compromises of 1820 and 1850; and

Whereas, This Congress, aided and impelled by the Executive, has, by the act currently known as the Nebraska bill, designedly subverted so much of the compact, commonly termed the Missouri Compromise, as excluded slavery from that vast region of our Continent, stretching from the Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains, and from the parallel of 36° 30' to the northern boundary of our Union, the State of Missouri alone being excepted, and

Whereas, The people of our State through an unbroken series of seventy years, during the former half of which they were themselves a Slave-holding community, have solemnly tested through every channel of popular and legislative action their determined and emphatic purpose that the extension of Slavery shall be forbidden, obstructed and prevented by positive action.

Resolved, That the State of New-York, now, as ever, affirms and maintains the right and the duty of the General Government to prohibit and preclude the extension, establishment, or perpetuation of human Slavery in every Territory of the United States, and in every Territory, possession, and country over which this Union now has, or may hereafter acquire, exclusive jurisdiction, and in support of this position we appeal to the uniform opinions, expressions, and acts of our statesmen, legislators and people, from 1787 till this day.

Resolved, That the doctrine affirmed by the Nebraska bill, and global over by its advocates with the specious phrases of "non-intervention" and "popular sovereignty," is really and clearly a complete surrender of all the ground hitherto asserted and maintained by the Free States with respect to the limitation of Slavery, is a plain confession of the rights of slaveholders to transfer their human chattels to any part of the public domain, and there hold them as slaves so long as cupidity may tempt and force shall suffice to detain them in servitude.

Resolved, That unbroken experience attests that free labor and slave labor cannot coexist on the same soil—that wherever Slavery is tolerated, there free labor dies out or retires into a more congenial and convenient of the plantation and its master—so that the admission of Slavery into Kansas and Nebraska involves the practical exclusion therefrom of ourselves and our children through all coming time, with that paralysis of invention, interdiction of industrial progress, and degradation of the Slaveholding system.

Resolved, That against the doctrines, tendencies and natural consequences involved in the Nebraska bill, so calculated to dishonor our country in the eyes of mankind, and to discourage and confound the champions of liberty and progress throughout the world, we declare uncompromising war, and in the spirit and faith of our fathers, will struggle to the last for the reconstruction of Nebraska and Kansas to the ennobling occupation and use of free labor and freemen.

Resolved, That we denounce the abuse of the term "non-intervention," which is intended to uphold the intervention of the State between the oppressor and his victim. In behalf of the Slave-power, we denounce that abuse of the phrase "popular sovereignty," which makes it a cloak for legalizing the absolute subjugation of a part of the human race to the will and pleasure of others; and we demand of Government, as a primary duty, perpetual intervention on the side of justice, equality and liberty, and in vindication of each innocent man's sovereignty over himself.

Resolved, That deliberate repudiation by the slave power on the very first opportunity of the solemn compact forced upon our fathers by the representatives, of Slavery the territories now known as Nebraska and Kansas were consecrated forever to freedom, has absolved us from all compacts or agreements outside the Federal Constitution with reference to Slavery, and we now take our stand distinctly on the principle that all territory of the United States must henceforth be free territory, and all States hereafter must come in as Free States. [Nine cheers.]

Resolved, That we heartily approve the course of the freemen of Connecticut, Vermont, Iowa, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin and Michigan, postponing or disregarding their minor differences of opinion or preference, and acting together cordially and trustingly in the sacred cause of freedom, of free labor and free soil, and we commend their spirit to the freemen of this and other States, exhorting each to renounce his party whenever and wherever that party proves unfaithful to human freedom.

As the vote was called on this last resolution, Mr. BULLARD, of Waterford, moved an amendment, as follows: "And we propose to follow their example, by nominating a State ticket made up of all parties." He said this Convention was a scrap-book of all parties, and it must act true to the same.

Tremendous confusion and hubbub now followed, and amid cries of "Order," and shouts of "Question," Mr. BULLARD was compelled to sit down.

The vote was called on the amendment, and the Yeas and Nays attempted to be taken. It was finally tabled, and the next resolution read and voted on.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are hereby tendered to our Senators, and the great majority of our Representatives in Congress, for the ability, fidelity and courtesy wherewith they upheld throughout the long, arduous and unequal struggle on the Nebraska bill against the power of patronage and the despotism of a factious and an anomalous majority, the settled conviction of their State, the principles of their constituents, and the interests of Freedom.

Resolved, That we heartily approve and commend to universal sympathy and aid the efforts now in progress to organize a systematic colonization with free souls and strong arms, first of Kansas, and successively of all the other Territories and unpeopled regions to the fight and the fight and scourage of Slavery, and we challenge those who say they are so much opposed to Slavery as we are, but have never found yet a satisfactory opportunity to demonstrate their faith and their works, to vie with us in promoting this constitutional and unobjectional plan for securing the Territories to Freedom.

All the resolutions were now adopted so far, when a mighty contest sprang up on the last two resolves of the majority report in reference to calling a State Convention at Auburn on September the 26th, to select a ticket from those in nomination.

Amendments to this were sought to be proposed, and much confusion and disorder ensued.

Mr. HANENS, of New-York, then spoke at length, and was followed by Mr. ELLINGTON, of St. Lawrence, who moved to amend by nominating candidates at once. If the Convention would not do their duty the people would. He loudly hinted at a division of the Convention.

Mr. PETERS of Genesee, said the South had governed, and their black flag waved over the Capitol. We could not repeal the Fugitive Slave law and restore the Missouri Compromise, but we could prevent more Slave territory. This place was an oven to bake dough-faces. He had been on the Buffalo platform, and wanted to get there again.

Judge HATHAWAY of Delaware, said the Buffalo platform was eternal, and that eternity lasted four years. He did not want any other, lest beginning with platforms they should come out with an idea. We must persuade all parties, and unite with them to resist Southern aggression. Those who attempted to bargain off our rights would receive the same fate as that father of dough-faces who attempted to bargain away West Point.

Mr. LEONARD GIBBS, of Washington County, followed, and said beware of both parties, for they are false to freedom. We were not sent here to say what everybody knew before. It is better if we are to be fettered by party that it be done by men south of Mason and Dixon's line, than we should put them on ourselves. He was an Abolitionist, and should die such if he lived long enough. Do with us Free Democrats as you please, lay aside opposition with brother Democrats and the days of Slavery are numbered. Make no nominations and you are betrayed. The parties will serve God all they can without offending the devil.

E. D. CULVER was called out, and he estimated that twenty thousand Free Democrats, and thirty thousand Soft-Shell votes could be had for the proposed new party, and the rest could be gathered from two hundred and twelve thousand Whigs. This did not look favorable to the movement. The Hard-Shells would get one hundred and six thousand, and the Softs ninety-six thousand votes, and the recruits must come from the Whig ranks.

A member asked—Who signed the Fugitive Slave law?

Mr. CULVER replied—MILLARD FILLMORE—(Hisses.)

Mr. O. B. PIERCE of Rome, said he had punted DOUGLASES death and damnation.

Col JACK arose to a point of order, and said the gentleman's language would disgrace any party.

Mr. PEIRCE went on amid calls for PRESTON KING, declaring he would hold his place—and after supporting the resolutions at length said they would give us an army of two hundred and twenty-five thousand strong.

PRESTON KING then rose and said the subject was not surpassed in magnitude since the adoption of the Federal Constitution. Let us make this thing sure. The great mass of the people are not prepared to receive from this Convention nominations. He was willing to help manufacture thunder to blast the the traitors to freedom. The motives are here the same: all parties are rotten, and need outside pressure to hold them together. We have been forced to pull them apart. He thought unfavorably, too, of adjourning to Auburn.

Mr. TAPPT, of Jefferson Co., had come here to serve in making an organization. He attacked DANIEL WEBSTER as recreant to freedom, when a perfect storm of hisses met him. He refused to yield the floor, and declared himself willing to go to Auburn and there act.

Mr. H. J. RAYMOND said he had an amendment to offer. All who suppose the question was left to either the Whig or Democratic parties were under a mistake. We now propose to be a party to control both the other parties platform. We are not for parties but principles. He spoke very energetically and moved to strike out all the words in the tenth resolution, instructing the Convention on re-assembling to select candidates.

Mr. NORTHUP, of Washington County, wanted the Convention to act. If he could not get a nomination now he would get it in September if possible—before he died if he could.

Interminable confusion and disorder now followed.

Mr. WALKER, of Chautauque, spoke long against nominations.

Mr. L. P. NOBLE, was one of the Onondagas. He read the Hovey resolution of Aug. 5—said it was their duty to respect instructions. That resolution was passed three to one. But he yielded his individual preference and went for nomination in September.

Professor J. W. FOWLER offered a resolution pledging the Convention to support no man or measures who will subject us to foreign hierarchy.

Mr. BALLARD again attempted to speak, but was overpowered by a deafening hubbub.

Mr. RAYMOND's amendment was then adopted.

The resolution, as adopted, is in the following form:

Resolved, That when this Convention does adjourn it will adjourn to meet again in Auburn, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Tuesday, September the 26th, charged with the duty of presenting candidates for State offices, to be supported at the ensuing election.

After Mr. GREELEY had finished reading the resolutions, Mr. RAYMOND reread them one by one, and they were voted upon, most of them receiving a unanimous vote. Debating and voting upon them took up nearly all the time of the Convention.

Mr. FOWLER's Catholic resolution was not acted upon.

Two minority reports were presented and tabled.

The Convention then adjourned.

Massachusetts Whig State Convention.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 16.

The Whig State Convention assembled this morning, in Music Hall, and organized temporarily by the choice of Dr. L. V. BELL, of Somerville, as Chairman.

The permanent officers consist of FRANKLIN DEXTER, of Beverly, President; JOSIAH QUINCY, Sen., and 23 others, Vice Presidents, and five Secretaries.

The President in his opening address alluded to the destruction of Greytown as a usurpation of the powers of Congress tending to involve the country in war, and as deserving of condemnation, although not enumerated in the objects upon which the Convention was called to act. From his continued absence from the country during the last two years, he relied upon the members of Congress present to speak of the violation of the Compromise, acted upon in good faith for more than a quarter of a century, in the manner it deserved. In his view the formation of the Free-Soil party had failed in its design, and he trusted that such a course would be pursued this day as would show that the Whig party is the true Liberty party of the State. In the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, he had no assurance that the ordinance of 1787 would be held sacred. He did not believe with Mr. WEBSTER and Mr. EVERETT that the climate and soil would regulate the question of Slavery. He would not even trust New-England against the mercenary spirit of Slaveholding without a prohibition. In conclusion, he exhorted the party to stand up strictly to the line of the Constitution, whatever course might be pursued by others.

Mr. DEXTER's remarks were received with great applause. The Convention is fully attended.

Mr. JOSIAH QUINCY said he was not surprised at the passage of the Nebraska bill. He was surprised that it had not been before, and he rejoiced, as it was the last straw to the camel's back, that would lead to the throwing off of the burdens which had too long been borne. He believed it to be the duty of the country to remove from the Constitution the obligation to return fugitive slaves, even at all hazards, and it was for the interest of the South as well as the North to do so. After pointing out the great evils which had resulted from the Fugitive Slave law and slave extension, he indicated as the remedy the union of the Free States in the demand for release from the fugitive slave obligation, which measure, if carried out, would infuse new life into the union of the States.

Three loud cheers were given for Mr. QUINCY at the conclusion of his speech.

The Committee on Credentials reported seventeen hundred and seventy-six delegates, representing two hundred and ninety-seven town and cities.

The vote for a candidate for Governor was 818 for WASHBURN, and 111 for Senator ROCKWELL, and 6 scattering. The vote was then made unanimous for WASHBURN. The votes were then collected for a Lieutenant Governor, when the Convention adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

In the afternoon session, the Committee on the nomination of a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, reported the whole number of votes as 569: For WM. C. PLUNKETT, 566; for JOHN G. PALFREY, 3.

Mr. WHITE, of Lowell, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following:

Resolved, That the Whig party of Massachusetts, ever true to liberty, the Constitution and the Union, have no need to abandon its organization or to change its principles.

Resolved, That the Union was formed to establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.

Resolved, That we cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to the Union, as the palladium of our political safety and prosperity; that we recognize, now and ever, our fealty to the Constitution and our obligations to maintain its principles and yield to its requirements.

Resolved, That it was the policy of the Fathers of the Republic to confine Slavery to its then existing limits, as is evidenced by the passage of the Ordinance of 1787, and applied to all the Territories of the Union—thus clearly establishing as a cardinal principle of the Government that slavery should be forever prohibited in the public domain.

Resolved, That the recent act of the National Legislature in wantonly and faithlessly annulling a solemn covenant which had stood for more than thirty years, and which the South had received the full benefit of, leaves no restriction upon the action of the Free States beyond the exact provisions of the Constitution itself.

Resolved, That the repeated and long continued aggressions of the advocates of Slavery extension, have awakened the people of Massachusetts and of the Free States to the fact that their end and aim is political supremacy. That by this last crowning act, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, effected through Southern faithlessness and Northern treachery, stimulated by the corrupt use of Southern influence, the naked question of Liberty or Slavery as the controlling principle of the Government is presented to the American people; and for ourselves we declare our readiness to meet that issue, and our determination at all times and under all circumstances so to exercise our constitutional rights as to secure the blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our posterity.

Resolved, That we are unalterably opposed to the extension of Slavery over one foot of territory now free. That we will seek the immediate and unconditional repeal of so much of the Nebraska and Kansas act as annuls the Missouri Compromise, and that we will oppose the admission into the Confederacy of any new State formed out of any of our territorial possessions unless Slavery be prohibited therein.

Resolved, That the provisions in the Constitution of the United States that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States has been for years, and is now grossly violated by those States of this Union where laws exist for the imprisonment of citizens of Massachusetts without trial or imputation of crime.

Resolved, That the Fugitive Slave law of 1850 contains harsh and arbitrary provisions which are unnecessary to secure any rights of slaveholders under the Constitution—provisions which are justly obnoxious and odious to a free people who claim by inheritance the right of trial by jury, and of the writ of *habeas corpus*, as the great safeguards of personal liberty; and we trust we shall never cease to demand such amendments as shall make it consistent with the constitutional rights of the Free States, or failing in this, its unconditional repeal.

Resolved, That the people of the Free States are called upon by every motive of humanity, justice and patriotism, to give such aid and direction to the great tide of Western emigration as shall secure our new and unoccupied Territories to the dominion of free labor and free institutions, and thus thwart the efforts of the present national Administration to bring them under the dominion of Slavery.

Resolved, That in the recent legislation which has aroused the indignation of the Freemen of the North, we recognize anew the settled policy of the Democratic party, who have ever shown themselves subservient to the interests of Slavery, and regardless of the welfare of the Free States, and we arraign the President of the United States as having wantonly violated the pledges of his inaugural address, as having stooped from his high position, and prostituted the influence of his office for the purpose of unwarranted interference with the action of an independent coördinate branch of the Government. We arraign the present Administration for appointing to offices, both at home and abroad, foreigners of questionable character and doubtful fidelity, to the exclusion of native citizens of high reputation and lofty patriotism; for its cowardly attack upon a weak and defenceless community, upon the most trivial grounds, while it has not dared to insist upon the enjoyment by American citizens, in foreign countries, of that full measure of religious freedom which is possessed by all classes of men, of whatever faith, under the protection of the American Constitution, and we call upon all lovers of Freedom, and the friends of the Free States, to unite with us in a determined effort to rescue the Government of the nation from their hands.

REUBEN A. CHAPMAN, of Springfield, eulogized the present State Administration, and pending amendments to the Constitution, in contrast with the National Administration and the amended constitution by the people last year. To overcome the evils resulting from the Nebraska bill, he was of opinion that more were to be expected from any political action upon it by the present parties in power. He doubted whether the cause of the Whigs who supported the Administration would be approved of by a majority of their constituents. He did not believe the Nebraska bill could have been passed by a Whig Administration with a President from the North or even the South.

Hon. S. H. WALLEY, M. C., believed the Whig cause to be identical with the cause of constitutional liberty. With Massachusetts Whigs in Congress there would have been no occasion to regret the passage of the measure, which had been deplored by the Convention. The Legislature of the State for the past year had been that of freedom and patriotic policy. So far, then, the Whigs had no occasion at home to change their name or principles, and the Massachusetts delegation in Congress had not compromised those principles. Massachusetts Whigs had always been the friends of the Constitution and of the law. He agreed with Mr. QUINCY, that the last grain had been heaped upon the camel's back, the bow had been stretched to the utmost, until the people were aroused, at the evils continually heaped upon them. He had been called a Compromise man, and he would go for the rights of the South to the furthest limits, and if necessary fight for them, yet he considered himself absolved from all moral obligations to support compromises out of the Constitution. If no other method could be adopted, he would say to the South, let the fugitive law be so amended as to secure the rights of the South without violating the rights of the North, else we will repeal the law and leave them to seek what other remedies they can obtain under the Constitution. He urged in conclusion that the North should sustain those who were true to their principles, and reject those who were untrue.

P. E. ALDRICH, of Barre, a member of the recent Fusion Convention, was satisfied with the sentiments of the Convention as expressed to-day, and hoped that if the other party did not come over to the Whigs, there would at least be no contention between them. Many Whigs had come to the conclusion that on a failure of this Convention to come fully up to the mark, the party would be smaller than ever; but with the action of the Convention they had no fault to find, and he could conceive of no reason why the friends of the recent Convention should not act with this.

OTIS P. LORD, late Speaker of the House, felt that he was in a Whig Convention this afternoon, of which he did not feel quite sure this morning. He was opposed to denationalizing the Whig party, as a measure fraught with great evil to the country. It was the Democratic party that passed the Nebraska bill and that party alone was friendly to slave extension, and by the destruction of the Whig party the hope of preventing further slave extension would be swept away.

Mr. LORD referred to the course of many Democratic members of Congress from the North as recreant to the agreement made with the Whigs relative to the Nebraska bill. He had, however, no fear in the contest of Freedom over Slavery, and he believed that the triumph of the friends of slave extension would be but a triumph with a barren sceptre. Nebraska and Kansas he believed were destined to be free, despite of all the efforts of the enemies of freedom.

Mr. BRANSCOMB, of Holyoke, recently from Nebraska, was called upon to speak on the resolution relative to Nebraska emigration. After uttering a string of Anti-Slavery sentiments and eulogizing the Nebraska and Kansas country, he said the question rested with the North whether the territory should be free or devoted to freedom. Already did Slavery exist in those territories, for he had seen it, and unless the indifference of the North should be overcome, the institution of Slavery would be established.

P. W. CHANDLER, of Boston, was no friend of extreme measures on either side, and made a strongly sarcastic speech on the character of those who claim to be the representatives of chivalry, and yet violate, to the fullest extent, its principles.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted, and the Convention adjourned.

The afternoon session was thin in numbers in comparison with the forenoon meeting. None of the more prominent men expected, such as WINTHROP, CROATS, EVERETT and LAWRENCE, were present at any time. There was very little enthusiasm manifested during the whole proceedings.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNION AT THIS PORT.

ANOTHER GREAT RUSSIAN DEFEAT.

30,000 TURKS HAVE CROSSED THE DANUBE.

THE RUSSIANS RETREATING ON BUCHAREST.

PRUSSIAN AND AUSTRIAN CONFERENCE.

Important Movements in the Black Sea.

REPORTED FALL OF BOMARSUND.

Great Slaughter on Both Sides.

SPAIN MORE TRANQUIL.

Espartero at Madrid.

COUP D'ETAT AT COPENHAGEN.

Republican Demonstration at Paris.

Cotton Steady—Breadstuffs firm—Consols 92 1-2.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Aug. 16.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, Capt. LANG, from Liverpool on the 5th inst., arrived at this port about 5 o'clock this evening.

THE EASTERN WAR.

The news from the Danube continues generally favorable to the allies,—but nothing decisive has taken place.

On the morning of the 30th the Russians are stated to have attacked the Turkish and French camp at Giurgevo, but were totally defeated with the loss of 2,000 killed and a large number of prisoners.

The Russians were retreating in forced marches. They had quitted Frateschi, and it was occupied by the Turks.

The evacuation of Wallachia was completed, and a proclamation had been issued declaring that all the soldiers who remained behind would be considered deserters.

The Russian troops were being concentrated on the Sereth.

OMAR PACHA was expected to arrive at Bucharest on the 31st July, and would meet with a brilliant reception.

It is believed that force must be employed to dislodge the Russians from Moldavia.

The Austrian Army, under Prince LICHTENSTEIN, is ordered to advance from Pesth to Gallachia—the army in Gallachia moving towards the frontiers.

The Archduke ALBRECHT has removed his headquarters to Cronstadt, in the southeast corner of Transylvania.

The total Austrian force on the frontier reached 330,000 men, under command of Baron DEKESS. The frontiers have not been crossed, but the preparations for hostilities were on a colossal scale.

Russia makes no warlike demonstration toward the Prussian frontiers.

The cholera was increasing in violence at Constantinople.

The third French Division left Varna on the 27th for Kustendje and Silistria.

The accounts from Montenegro are unsatisfactory. Prince DANIEL was assuming a threatening attitude towards the Turks at Aputz.

The Black Sea.

The Allied fleet with Generals CANROBERT and BROWN had proceeded towards the Crimea Coast to reconnoitre.

The *Times* declares positively that a force of from 60,000 to 100,000 men—British, French and Turks, will immediately invade the Crimea, and will attempt to effect a lodgment on the heights that command Sebastopol.

From Asia the reported defeat of the Turks by the Russians at Kars is confirmed, and the Russians were besieging Kars.

Cholera had made its appearance among the British troops.

The Baltic.

The fleet was at Letsund at latest accounts. General BARAGUAY DE HILLIERS had had an interview with the King of Sweden. His Majesty declared his willingness to unite with the Western Powers on certain conditions.

DE HILLIERS, with the French troops, had joined the fleet off the Aland Islands.

KAMLA KARLEBY had been reinforced by the Russians.

Four hundred British, on the 18th, made a descent on Kolinga, in the island of Desel, and, after destroying four boats, retired.

Since the 23d, the blockade of the ports in the Gulf has been more rigorous, it not being possible for any vessel to enter or leave.

The Prussian Emperor, Archduke CONSTANTINE, and the Archduchess had a narrow escape from being captured by an English steamer, near Cronstadt.

Admiral CORRY had returned home, an invalid.

SPAIN.

Affairs were generally tranquil.

ESPARTERO had taken the oath as President of the new Council.

On the 2d inst. the barricades at Madrid were being removed at ESPARTERO's request.

The nomination of O'DONNELL is the most popular of any in the new Ministry.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Canadian Legislative Council bill was passed to a second reading in the House of Commons, on the 4th inst.

The Bank of England reduced the minimum rate of interest to 5 per cent., on the 4th.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Money Market.

CONSOLS closed on the 4th for money and account at 92¼; BANK STOCK, 209½@211½; 3½ per Cents, 93¼.

Liverpool Freights.

FREIGHTS continue without any material change, but to the Southern ports the tendency is downward. Steerage passengers to New-York. £4@£4 5s.; dead weight, 19s.@25s.; Fine Goods, 15s.@17s. 6d.; Hardware. 12s. 6d; Earthenware, 10s. To New-Orleans, Dead Weight, 17s. 6d.@25s.; Fine Goods, 20s.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Messrs. DENNISTOUN's Circular says: There has been a fair demand for COTTON during the greater part of the week and particularly the last three days,—but it has been met so freely that buyers on the whole have rather had the advantage; quotations however are unchanged. The sales of the week are 53,240 bales of which 10,290 are on speculation and for Export, leaving 42,950 bales to the trade. The sales to-day (Friday) are 7,000 bales at unchanged prices. We quote as follows: Fair Orleans, 6¼d.; Middling, 5 5-16d.; Fair Mobiles, 6¼d.; Middling, 5¼d.; Fair Uplands, 6¼d.; Middling, 5 3-16d.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

From Dennistoun's Circular.

The weather has been showery and unequal, and the crops have made but little progress towards maturity. The market has been active all the week and closes to-day (Friday) very firmly at an advance, since this day week, of 2s. on FLOUR, 6d.@1s. per 70 lbs. on WHEAT, and 1s.@2s. ₱ quarter on INDIAN CORN. Western Canal FLOUR is quoted at 32s.@33s. 6d.; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 32s.@33s. 6d.; Ohio, 32s @34s.; Beer, 26s.@28s.; White United States WHEAT, 9s. 4d.@10s. 3d.; Red and Mixed, 9s.@9s. 9d.; Yellow and Mixed INDIAN CORN, 32s.@34s.; White CORN, 33s.@34s.

Liverpool Produce Markets.

ASHES unchanged. Sales at 31s. 6d.@33s. for Pots, and 30s. for Pearls, of 1853 brands.

RICE—Sales of 1,000 bbls. at 4s. 4d. for common American.

TURPENTINE—600 bbls. changed hands at 8s. ₱ cwt.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Very little done

TALLOW—A steady business in Y. C. at 67s. 6d. ₱ cwt.; and 66s.@67s. for North and South American.

OILS—The sales of Palm have been to the extent of 600 tons on the spot, and to arrive, at £44@£47. No change in either Seal or Rape.

RICE—A limited business.

DYEWOODS—The short supplies of Logwood and Fustic have enabled holders again to obtain higher prices. Campeachy Logwood has realized £8 5s @£8 10s., and Honduras £6 12s. 6d., to arrive. 55 tons Sapan Wood sold at £12@£12 10s. ₱ ton, and 35 tons Jamaica Logwood, to arrive, at £6 10s.

LARD—The sales have been large, and 500 tons changed hands at 51s. 6d.@54s., and 55s. was demanded at the close.

Passengers.

Mrs. Master and Miss Silsbee; Mr. Groom, Mr. and Mrs. Norcross; Mr. and Mrs. Bysnost; Mrs. Rankin, Mr. Washington, Mr. Marsh's niece, Mr. and Mrs. Wood, child and nurse; Mrs. Whitney, Miss Tabis, Mr. Wainwright, Mr. and Mrs. Laurie; Master and Miss Wainwright; Mr. Bates, Miss Bates, King Howes, Hamilton, Evans, Murray, Fowler, Miller, Rankin, Kirkland, Steele, Bennett, Howe, Atkin, Boardman, Curry, Payson, Rutherford, Home, Ashbourn, Sturgis, Hamilton, Pickersgill, Wild and friend, Lockhart, Whitney, Baird, Hutchins, Shaw, Hartz, McFedars, Woodman, Myers, Phillips, Stone, Pannesfort, Creighton, Creighton Jr., Robertson, Walley, Healey Hotchkins, Russell McKnight, Noyes, Baldwin, Grey, Minton, Adams, Cobb, Vallette, Arms, Clayton, Brown, Harder, Allen, Smart, Gibson, Pringle, Marsh, Charles, Scheriden, Millie, Thompson, Green, Chalmers, Dawson, Brownson, White, Coul, Matthews, Rachford Marsh and servant, Capt. Wallace, Abbe Raymond, Miss Vennissar, Miss Cooper, Miss Matthews, Miss Wright, Misses Mary and Ann Rushbow, Mr. Holley, Miss Banks, Mr. Friends, Mr. and Mrs. Howe, Mrs. Horder, Mr. and Mrs. Crampton, 3 daughters and 3 sons, Abbe Beudar, Rev. Wm. Healey, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Wainwright, Judges Desbarres, Bishop Fitzpatrick and friend, Col. Schuter, Mr. and Mrs. Edmonds, Mrs. King and son, Mr. and Mrs. Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, Don Jose Igerca.

☞ The *America* sailed at 7 o'clock this evening for Boston, where she will be due early on Friday morning.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNION.

By the arrival of the United States Mail steamer *Union*, from Southampton and Havre, we have dates from Southampton and London to the 2d, and Havre and Liverpool to the 1st inst.

The *Washington* arrived off Cowes on her way to Bremen on the 29th ult.

The West India steamer *Tamar* arrived at Southampton on the 30th with $1,740,000 specie.

The *America* arrived at Liverpool from Boston and Halifax on the 31st ult.

EL HAMEE PACHA, eldest son of ABBAS PACHA, accompanied by the Egyptian Commander-in-Chief, the Director General of Transit, and a numerous suite, arrived at Southampton on the 29th ult., in an Egyptian steam frigate, intending to pay a visit to the Queen of England; but learning the death of his father, which occurred one day after his departure from Alexandria, he refused to disembark, and was about to return to Egypt.

The United States mail steamer *Baltic* arrived at Liverpool at 4 A. M. on the 2d inst.

On the 29th ult. the Danish Government proclaimed the constitution for the entire monarchy. The Imperial Council is to consist of fifty members.

THE WAR.

A Telegraphic dispatch from Vienna states that the Russians were totally defeated at Slobodzie on the 22d July by the Turks, and that they lost 2,000 men and 500 prisoners. The *Austrian Correspondenz*, however, contradicts this intelligence. 30,000 Ottomans had crossed the Danube at Oltenitza. The position of the armies was as follows. The vanguard of the Allied troops was at Oresti. The Turks had advanced from Giurgevo to Podima. The Russian rearguard was retreating, fighting, upon Kalogezeni. British and French officers were continually arriving at Rutschuk from Schumla. The division of Prince NAPOLEON would probably be the first to enter Wallachia. Dispositions to this effect were already made. Everything showed an intention to make a serious attack on Bucharest.

Accounts from Varna mention that a grand Council of War was held on the 19th, at which OMAR PACHA and the Allied generals were present. The fleets still remained at Baltschik, but great operations were evidently on the eve of taking place. Numerous transports were at Constantinople, working day and night to take in water, provisions and stores. Silistria has been victualled for three months.

The King and Queen of Prussia reached Ischl on the 31st ult., where the Emperor of Austria was staying. Their conference had great significance.

Important news was hourly expected from the Baltic. The English squadron, with French troops on board, passed Gothland on the 27th of July. A telegraph from Stockholm states that a heavy cannonading had been heard at intervals in the direction of Bomarsund. Rear-Admiral MARTIN, with 9 ships, was watching Helsingfors. Rear-Admiral CHADS was to effect the bombardment of Bomarsund as soon as the French troops destined to occupy the Aland Islands should arrive. The main force of the Allied fleets was at Led Sound, south of the Aland Islands, on the 25th of July.

Another letter from Constantinople affirms that the expedition to the Crimea is positively decided upon, and that it would be commanded by Marshal ST. ARNAUD, who was to have with him 25,000 men. Flat bottomed boats for the disembarkation of troops were being constructed in the arsenal of Constantinople.

A report was current in London, but believed to be premature, that Bomarsund had been taken with great loss on both sides.

The most important news, however, is that given in the London *Times*, of the 2d inst., to the effect that the Russian army was in full retreat from Frateschi to Buchurest. Its vanguard was at Schelvala two hours distant from Bucharest. The artillery, baggage and hospitals, in three long columns, were marching to the Sereth. The retreat was affirmed to be from strategic causes.

Alleged Retreat of the Russian Army in Wallachia.

From the London Times, Aug.

The *Moniteur* of yesterday reprints a private dispatch dated Bucharest, July 28, stating that the Russian army had evacuated its position at Kalugereni. Its vanguard was already at Scheleva, about six miles from Bucharest. The artillery, the baggage trains, and the ambulances, in three long columns, were on the road to the Sereth.

The Vienna *Lloyd* of the 28th says: The news published by some journals, that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF is withdrawing the principal part of his centre from Frateshti to Bucharest, is erroneous. On the contrary, he is concentrating his troops and artillery, and also the medical, military, and other stores, near Frateshti and Kalugereni. The Ural Cossacks, that had been detached to the rear of Bucharest, have been for some days past on their march through Bucharest to Frateshti. In like manner three dragoon regiments and fifty pieces of the heaviest ordnance set off for the same place on the 15th of July. The Russian army is encamped near Frateshti, on the road, and its wants are supplied by Bucharest dépôts. Frateshti, which is a natural fastness, is now being artificially fortified in addition. The road near it leads between two hills, that completely command the neighborhood, and these are now being capped with batteries. Before OMER PACHA could advance any further, he would first of all be compelled to make himself master of this defile, that is easily defended. Kalugereni forms a second defile, upon which the Russians can safely retire, in case they should be worsted near Frateshti.

For the last few days the Turks have made several attempts to lure the Russians out of their position, by planting an ambuscade, and by leaving Guirgevo upon the approach of evening, and retiring to the islands, though they constantly returned early next morning to their former position. These manœuvres gave rise probably to the telegraphic dispatches that announced the evacuation of Guirgevo by the Turks.

In another part of its impression the *Lloyd* says: Prince GORTS

"Had not the Turks befriended them? Had they not received them with kindness, entertained them with hospitality, given them employment in their [illegible], and raised them to the command of their [illegible]? And what was their return? Had it [illegible] in too many instances the grossest in[illegible]?"

Sir, this is a heavy charge, casting dishonor upon [illegible] character of the Hungarians, and likely to produce the most mischievous effect, incalculable in its bearing, as coming from a man of your position and authority; it certainly cannot fail to become instrumental in the hands of our enemies to the furtherance of purposes detrimental not only to my country, but to Turkey likewise.

[illegible] and myself have publicly and privately avowed to be by sentiments of the sincerest [illegible] for the Sultan, and the warmest devotion to the honor, dignity and welfare of the Turkish Empire, I know all my companions in exile, without any exception, so much sharing in these my sentiments, that I am confident in doubting whether there may be found one single individual the conduct of whom could substantiate the heavy charge of ingratitude which you thought fit to generalize by applying to it the epithet "in too many instances."

But all events, if, contrary to all what I know, there be some, or even only one man guilty of any [illegible] of such a charge, the moral dignity as well as the position of many a gallant Hungarian, who are staking their blood and life on the battle-field for Turkey, unite in imposing upon me the duty to claim that the charge be percised, and not left, by its undefined generality, to throw a shadow of disgrace upon so many honorable men, while, having lost what is dear to men and patriots, have but the conscience of their morality and honor to sustain them in misfortune and adversities.

It is therefore that, with all due regards and consideration, I feel bound to claim, as I herewith do, from your equanimity such an explanation of the charge cast upon our national honor in general, which, by tracing the facts upon which you felt authorized to make that charge, will particularize its bearing, and either afford an opportunity for defence to the concerned, or at least discharge those who, though conscious of not deserving the odium of your imputation, are made to share in it from the undefined generality of your accusation.

I have the honor to be, with distinguished regards and particular consideration, Sir,

Your obedient humble and servant,

L. KOSSUTH.

A. H. Layard, Esq., M. P.

No. 9 Little Ryder-street, July 29.

Sir: I did not receive your letter of the 26th until late last night, and I regret that I have consequently not had an earlier opportunity of removing from your mind the painful impression which the inaccurate report in the *Times* of part of my speech of Monday last in the House of Commons was not easily calculated to create. I had, indeed, intended to address you on the subject, but had been prevented by numerous occupations and absence from London. I had hoped, also, that a comparison of reports of the same speech in other newspapers would have shown you that I have been misunderstood by the *Times'* reporter. Mr. Cobden having stated that the Liberal party in Europe was opposed to the war, and having specially instanced you as denouncing it as a war undertaken in the interests of the oppressors of Hungary, I observed, in reply, that the Liberal party in Europe should be the last to be found arrayed against the Sultan, as Turkey had at all times offered a place of refuge to those who had been compelled to leave their native country for political causes, whether Hungarians, Poles or Italians, and had received them with the most generous hospitality and sympathy, even risking a war in their behalf with her two most powerful neighbors, and I declared that if the Liberal party were now to ally themselves with the enemies of the Porte, it would be an instance of the grossest ingratitude.

In order to remove the impression which the inaccurate report of my speech has made, and the pain which I may have thus unintentionally inflicted upon many honorable and estimable men, I shall take an opportunity this evening of explaining, in the House of Commons, the misapprehension which has arisen. Should I be prevented doing so by any rules of the House, you are at full liberty to give publicity to this letter.

Assuring you of the regret I feel of having caused you some momentary pain, I beg to remain, with sentiments of regard and esteem,

Your very obedient servant.

L. Kossuth. A. H. Layard.

"Pro-Slavery" Influences of the Leader.

From the Leader, July 29.

London, July 22, 1854.

Sir: You challenge me to point to the slightest evidence of the truth of my charge against the *Leader*. I should like to know what part of my charge, or rather charges, you deny.

1. My first charge is that you published a paragraph highly laudatory of Henry Clay, the American Pro-Slavery statesman, and especially of the part he took in favor of the great Compromise measures, of which the infamous Fugitive Slave law was one. Do you deny this? If so, I will point out to you the paragraph, if you will allow me access to a file of your paper.

2. My second charge is, that you refused to publish a letter of mine on this paragraph, in which I pointed out the true character of the Compromise Measures, and endeavored to show that Clay deserved censure instead of praise for favoring their enactment. Do you deny this? If so, I will produce the letter, and point you to the paper in which you state your refusal to publish it.

3. My third charge is, that while you refused to publish my letter, you did, after some delay, criticise it, and misrepresent its character and contents. If you deny this, I will give you the letter and your remarks on it, and when published, leave your readers to judge whether it be true.

4. My fourth statement was, that you offered to publish any letters I might write to you on *other* subjects; thus showing that it was not my *manner* of writing that led you to exclude my letter, but the *subject* of it; or rather the *side* I took on that subject. For proof of this I will point you, if you require it, to your own words.

5. I have added that my impression *is*, from all I have seen in the *Leader* on the subject of American Slavery, that the *Leader* is under Pro-Slavery influence, and is systematically unjust to the advocates of Freedom or Negro freedom. You will, of course, allow me to know what my impression is. If you can show my impression to be erroneous, I shall be glad.

You say it is no offence in journalism to be shy of particular correspondents; and you say this, apparently, for the purpose of making the impression that I was one of those "*particular correspondents*" of which *you* were shy. But I was *not*, as your own words show. You acknowledged at the time, that it was not of the *correspondent* you were shy, but of the *side* of the great question which he undertook to defend. You spoke of the *correspondent himself* in favorable terms. You have spoken of him in favorable, in *very* favorable terms since then, as I can show from a letter of yours in my possession, if necessary. It was not wise, therefore, any more than it was just, to insinuate that I was shy of the *particular correspondence* of whom I was shy. But this is a little matter. Be just to the American slave and his friends, and I will forgive in silence injustice to myself.

But now, you say, you offer me all the opportunity I may desire. Do you mean that you will allow me to write in your columns in favor of negro freedom and of American Abolitionism? If so, it is enough. Do that, and I will take it as a proof that you are, at present, whatever you might be two years ago, disposed to do the slaves of America justice. Nay, more; do that, and I will try to believe that you have never intended to be unjust to the American slave and his friends. But if, while [illegible] men as George N. Sanders are allowed to diffuse their Pro-Slavery poison through the land by means of your paper, the friends of freedom—the enemies of Slavery—are refused the opportunity of administering an antidote through the same medium, the impression that the *Leader* is under Pro-Slavery influence will be made, not on my mind only, but on the minds of your readers generally.

In conclusion, I am no enemy to the *Leader*, but a friend. I only wish it to be consistent. Give the slave and his friends the same free use of your columns that you give to the slaveholder and his friends, and I will again, as I did some years ago, promote its circulation to the utmost of my ability.

My letter is already too long, or I would add some remarks on what appears to be one of the most erroneous, if not one of the most deceitful and censurable productions I have had the unhappiness to see. I mean the letter of George N. Sanders to Louis Kossuth and others. But I will write to you again, if encouraged to do so, and expose the trap which G. N. Sanders has laid for the Republicans of Europe. Woe to the Democrats of Europe if they pledge themselves to the Slaveholding despots of America, to keep silence on the basest, the most inhuman, and the most inexcusable outrage on human rights in the shape of American Slavery.

Yours respectfully, JOSEPH BARKER.

[Mr. Barker is all wrong; but the controversy would weary our readers. We have therefore only room—there is unlimited "open council" for Mr. Barker; and if he thinks the negro race will benefit by discussion in the *Leader* it will be a great

The following will [illegible] large claim:

Proposed Holidays.

To the Editor of the London Times:

Sir: The few practical remarks I addressed to you on "the Sunday and Days of Recreation," have called very general attention to the subject among commercial men. You will also be glad to learn that very recently the wholesale houses in Paternoster-row have resolved to close every Saturday at 5 o'clock. There seems to be a general sense of exhaustion among the industrious classes that in the case of many religious men renders the service of the sanctuary heavy, and in the case of those who do not recognize the obligations of the Sunday, drives them to the fields and parks for fresh air. The fact is, that in this age of intense competition every minute is absorbed in business, and man grows prematurely old, and life ceases to be a vestibule to a better, or a scene of some enjoyment in the present, and degenerates into a universal workshop. I want to render "unto God the things (and days) that are God's, and unto Cæsar the things that are his." The injury to society should be traced to its proper source. It has not arisen from excessive Sunday observance, but from excessive week-day work. The offending party is not the church or chapel, but the market. Do not subtract from the days that have done no wrong but from the 313 among which the guilty offenders are. We do not want the week-days absorbed into Sundays, nor the Sundays absorbed in the week-days, but a few days deducted from the vastly largest side and dedicated to man's recreation, instruction, mental elevation and general refreshment, either among the green fields to which the railway so cheaply and so speedily carries him, or in the Crystal Palace, where history is presented in all the splendor of a panorama, or in the British Museum, where so much is stored up to excite the admiration and improve the taste of mankind.

Most thankful do we feel that many houses of business are shortening their daily hours, and not less so as that admirable Society, the "Young Men's Christian Association" can attest, that in almost every instance in which employers have shortened their hours of labor the spare time thus given has been turned to the very best account.

But I am satisfied that, however valuable may be the lessening of the length of the day's labor, it is not enough, and does not meet the evil. What is wanted are national holidays. I indicated in my last some of those days that might be devoted —I had almost written consecrated—to this object; and I am persuaded that the thorough discussion of this subject, followed up by numerous petitions to Parliament, will meet with success. One day wholly spent in the gardens of the Crystal Palace will do more to blow the London smoke from the working man and to refresh and invigorate him for his next six days' hard work than the lessening of every day by an hour or two, however valuable, can achieve.

The real cause of drunkenness is breathing vitiated air at home, exhaustion of energy from Christmas to Christmas in the workshop, and thereby utter incapacity of loftier study or interests or thoughts. There are so many gin-shops because there are so many unventilated houses and so many workshops of incessant drudgery. But as soon as you give the workingman a holyday, and tempt him by cheap tickets to visit the Crystal Palace, you stir him up to clean and dress himself, and take his wife and children with him, and he returns so far interested, that the gin-shop loses half its charms. In addition to this, the exhaustion and sinking of spirits are mitigated, and his craving for alcoholic stimulants is so far subdued.

Employers and masters have yet to learn that incessant labor is not so effective and productive as labor lightened by intervening respites. I believe they would be the greatest gainers.

I appeal most earnestly to those who concur with me in the deep conviction that the Sunday should be preserved for its own peculiar and solemn services. On vast masses, constituting the lower strata of social life, every argument in defence of its sacredness and duties and value fails to tell. There is a descent in this world so enrire, that those who have gravitated to it require to be raised to the level of human beings, before you can expect to lift them to the table-land of Christian life. In visiting many of my own countrymen in Field-lane, Parker-street, and other similar places, I have had this fact bitterly taught me. Even young Scotchmen, fresh from the Highlands, whom I have addressed on the claims of the Sabbath, and the duties and privileges of the sanctuary, have told me, "We are slaving from early morning to 10 o'clock at night, and on Saturday night to 12 o'clock, and we are so exhausted and prostrated, that on Sunday forenoon we must lie in bed, and on Sunday afternoon walk in Hyde Park or Kensington Gardens." I have really had no heart to utter one word of rebuke; I could only deeply sympathize and sorrow. You may depend on it, and there is no use in concealing it, there must be for these, and such as these, some ten or twelve holydays a year. A struggle is now begun; shall religion or business give these up? By the former giving up, I am persuaded nobody would gain even in this life; by the latter giving up, I believe both religion and business would gain immensely. It was, therefore, with great delight that I read these words in your city article of yesterday:

"The recent suggestion of a correspondent of the *Times* for the selection of a certain number of days in the year as national holidays has attracted attention in the city, apart from any relation to the Crystal Palace Sunday question." I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

FRIDAY. JOHN CUMMING.

The Public Health.

From the Registrar General's Return.

From 1,008 in the preceding week the deaths in London rose to 1,219 in the week that ended last Saturday. In the ten weeks corresponding to last week of the years 1844–53, the average number was 1,072, which, if raised in proportion to increase of population, becomes 1,179. The present return is therefore in excess of the estimated amount.

The zymotic class of diseases, which numbered 293 deaths in the previous week, rose last week to 422. The increase is caused by cholera, which has made considerable progress since the 26 deaths occurred which were announced in last report. It was fatal last week to 133 persons—namely to 42 children under 15 years of age, 78 men and women between that age and 60 years, and to 13 persons 60 years old and upwards. Seventy-one, or more than half the number of cases, occurred on the south side of the river, 35 in the east districts, and the remainder in various other parts of the metropolis, as far as its western extremity. Diarrhœa increased from 58 to 84 in the last two weeks.

When death has occurred in consequence of an attack of cholera, it is of much importance that the medical informant should state on his certificate, if possible, whether diarrhœa has or has not preceded the commencement of spasms, vomiting, &c., those symptoms, namely, which constitute a well-marked case of cholera. When this premonitory diarrhœa has existed, the number of hours, days or weeks of its continuance before cholera supervened should be stated, if this can be ascertained. It is admitted that diarrhœa usually preceded an attack in 1849, and it is desirable that the proportion of cases in which this occurs should be accurately established from a large induction of facts in different epidemics.

Last week the births of 768 boys and 750 girls—in all 1,518 children, were registered in London. In the nine corresponding weeks of the years 1845, 1853, the average number was 1,361.

A Pirate.

The *Monitore Toscano*, of the 24th, states that Captain Castelli, of the French brig *Mont-Liban*, fell in with a Greek pirate vessel of 200 tons, off St. Andrea, in the Adriatic, on the night of the 16th. The pirate attempted to board, but the *Mont-Liban* succeeded in making her escape by crowding all sail. Captain Castelli afterwards learned that the same vessel had also attempted to board an Austrian brig, but without success. On arriving at Lista, Captain Castelli gave information, and an Austrian sloop-of-war immediately left that port to chase the pirate. The same captain described the hull of a wrecked vessel of the coast of Sardinia, and conjectured from her build that she must be either French or English, but the sea being heavy, he could not approach her. No boats or vessels being visible in those parts at the time, the fate of the crew could not be ascertained.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Money Market.

Tuesday Evening, Aug. 1.—The quotation of gold at Paris is about 4 ₱ mille discount, (according to the last tariff,) which, at the English mint price of £3 17s. 10½d. ₱ ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25.07; and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 24.97½, it follows that gold is about 0.38 ₱ cent. dearer in Paris than in London.

The course of exchange at New-York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is 109⅜ ₱ cent., and the par of exchange between England and America being 109 23-40 ₱ cent., it follows that the exchange is nominally 0.17 ₱ cent. in favor of England; and, after making allowance for charges of transport and difference of interest, the present rate leaves a trifling profit on the importation of gold from the United States.

The English funds opened this morning at the improved prices of yesterday, but owing to the market being well supplied with stock throughout the day, they closed at a decline of an eighth. Consols were first quoted at 92½ to 92¾ for money, and left off at 92⅝ to 92¾ for money, and 92½ to 92⅝ for the account. There was increased ease in the discount market, but neither this nor a repetition of the report of the capture of the Aland Isles exercised the slightest influence in removing the dullness which has prevailed among the speculators for some time past.

Foreign securities have been steady, with a tendency

The [illegible] of this afternoon there was a further slight advance in the rate upon Hamburg. With regard to other places there was no alteration from last post.

The last account from the Paris Bourse this evening, showed a decline of a quarter ₱ cent. At Vienna yesterday there was a considerable improvement in the Money Market, the rate of exchange on London having fallen two ₱ cent. It has been followed, however, this morning by a reaction of nearly one ₱ cent.

Manchester State of Trade—Aug. 1.

As regards Cotton Yarn, we have not had an active market for all kinds, but there has been sufficient business to keep prices steady, and in warps and pin cops prices may be quoted ½d. ₱ lb. higher than on this day week. In Cloths there has been a fair inquiry from the home trade and for printers, with prices well supported. Shippers were less active, particularly for India, last advices from Bombay and Calcutta giving very discouraging accounts of trade. At the former place the season was ended, and at Calcutta large arrivals had sent down the prices of Cloth in some cases 6d per piece from the date of previous advices. Sellers here, however, are unwilling to listen to lower terms, except for large offers, and the market is much depressed in respect to Jaconets, Madapollams and Shirtings, the production of which is on rather a large scale. A failure was announced in the Lancashire Muslin trade, but the amount is small.

Liverpool Cotton Market—July 29.

Our Cotton market opened steady to-day, and the sales amount to 6,000 bales, of which 1,000 American were on speculation, and 1,000 American for export.

Aug. 1.—The market closed tamely and steadily, and prices are unaltered. The sales amounted to 5,000—500 for export, and 500 on speculation; comprising 250 Bahia, at 6½d.; 200 Egyptian, at 6d. to 7¼d.; and 30 Sea Islands 13d. to 18d., ₱ lb.

Liverpool Corn Trade—Aug. 1.

The arrivals from Ireland and coastwise during the past week have been quite insignificant, and from foreign ports we have only received 3,506 quarters of Wheat, 1,224 quarters of Barley, 1,483 quarters of Indian Corn, 6,831 sacks, and 505 barrels of Flour. The exports in the same time comprise 2,268 quarters of Wheat, 349 quarters of Barley, 346 quarters of Oats, 12,507 quarters of Indian Corn, 581 barrels of Indian Corn Meal, 391 loads of Oatmeal, and 927 sacks and 6,792 barrels of Flour. The trade, after extreme depression in the early part of the week, has rallied considerably, owing to some large speculative purchases, and yesterday an advance on the low sales of last week of 4d. to 6d. ₱ 70 lbs. on Wheat, 1s 6d. ₱ barrel on Flour, and 3s. to 4s. ₱ quarter on Indian Corn, was readily obtained. The weather continues extremely fine.

At this day's market there was a fair attendance of the town and country trade, and moderately good consumptive demand was experienced for Wheat, at an advance of 4d. to 6d. ₱ 170 lbs, on the prices of this day week. Flour was in limited request, at 1s. 6d. to 2s. ₱ barrel over the rates of Tuesday last. Oats and Oatmeal were each rather easier to buy. Barley, Beans and Peas were offered at a decline of 2s. ₱ 60 lbs. and 1s. to 2s. ₱ quarter, with little effect. Indian Corn was held at an advance of fully 3s. ₱ quarter, which in a great measure checked business. We quote Prime White Wheats at 9s. 4d. to 9s. 6d.; Mixed, 9s. to 9s 3d.; and smutty Canadian, from 8s. 3d. to 8s. 9d. ₱ 70 lbs. Western Canal Flour, 30s. 6d to 31s.; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 31s. 6d. to 32s.; Ohio, 33s. 6d. to 34s. 6d. ₱ barrel. Prime Yellow or White Indian Corn, 34s. to 34s. 6d. ₱ quarter.

The Latest Liverpool Cotton Market.

By Telegraph to Southampton.

Liverpool, Wednesday Noon, Aug. 2.—Messrs. Hollinshead, Fetley & Co. report that the news by the *Baltic* this morning has had a favorable effect on the Cotton market, prices being somewhat stiffer. The quotations, however, are not changed.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived at Liverpool—July 30 ships Marathon, Reporter, (struck by lightning,) New-Orleans; Chase, Charleston. Aug. 1, Talleyrand, New-Orleans; Phantom, Wilmington.

Sailed from Liverpool—30th Cynosure, Highflyer, Constellation, Shenandoah, 29th Calhoun, Harvest, New-York; A. B. Thompson, Baltimore; Tranquebar, and Guiding Star, Boston.

FROM HAVANA.

Secret Instructions relative to Slave Property—The Bombardment of Greytown, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Havana, Friday, Aug 11, 1854.

The order alluded to in my last should be qualified as secret instructions, not to be published in the usual way, "for general information," authorizing the officers, registers, and "captains of partidos," who had charge of the recent registration of the slaves throughout the Island, to revise and correct the same, by permitting planters and other owners of slave property to hand in "new lists," giving all their negroes Creole nationality, or if any other, to assume such age for the subject as would place the period of birth anterior to the ratification of the treaty "between England and Spain for the suppression of the slave traffic," to make the record appear that there are no illegal slaves held in Cuba, and none that might hereafter be claimed as "emancipados" by the British Government—having been introduced to Spanish Christianization, by Spanish honor, faith, and philanthropy, since the celebration of said treaty. This is the secret plan devised to defeat British policy, and may be depended upon, at least, until the noble Marquis shall again change his mind; and I think it will be followed up until everything has been virtually destroyed of initiation through British influence, in the administration of Cuban affairs, or rendered practically of non-effect. It may be even carried so far as to relieve himself of the odium acquired by the advance of the negro upon the white platform of Pezuela, in all human privileges and rights under our bayonet-social organization.

The British West India Mail steamer *Solent*, Jellicoe, commander, arrived from Tampico and Vera Cruz on the morning of the 8th, but not in time for distribution of her mail news before the departure of the steamer *Isabel*. We have dates from the city of Mexico to the 2d, and Vera Cruz to the 4th of August, with private letters of equal date, which we consider more reliable than published matter, which is more or less under dictatorial restraint of the President. The hoax, of British invention—"the death of Alvarez by a chronic disease"—has been exploded by the resuscitated action and activity of the live man; and it is represented by good intelligence and experience in Mexican affairs, that the course of events will roll Santa Anna out of place and power inevitably; and although they may not put Alvarez in—he will be the cause. It is not presumed that the present Chief will be able to sustain himself after the distribution of the "ten millions." In the whole of Southern Mexico, so recently pacificated, the opposition is well organized, and more formidable than ever—while certain portions of the Sierras are put in defensible state, to be occupied at any moment, when an attempt is made to pass to the table lands of that region, for the purpose of reducing the rebels. The British war-steamer *Medea* entered port on the morning of the 9th, and left the same evening, in continuation of her cruise to windward.

By this steamer you will have "Old Nerve"—Col. Wm. H. Robertson—with you, who has so faithfully performed the duties of Consul of the United States at Havana. His worth, like old wine, needs no speaking of. He goes out for a little while to rest—to breathe your fresh, pure air, and he has many of the God-speeds! that follow upon the path of the good man. Thomas Savage, Esq., who has been long in the office of the Consulate, performs the duty of Commercial Agent until the return of Mr. Robertson, and under his charge there will be no neglect of duty, or Mississippi indolence, to impair the efficiency of the office.

Hearing that Mrs. Ann Chase, lady of the American Consul at Tampico, had arrived in the British steamer *Solent*, and was waiting the arrival of the *Cahawba* at Mrs. Brewer's Hotel Cubano, I called upon her yesterday evening, and was much gratified with my visit—with the lady who had dared so much, causing Mexicans to exclaim, "If such are the women, what may we expect from the men when they come?"—and for the information of things as they really are among the people, which she gave me with the graphic earnestness of truth, I am under very great obligations. The chart which she constructed of the river and the entrance to the harbor, and subsequently delivered herself to Capt. Connor, who was in the offing, using for her voyage of peril a small fishing boat, are indicative of the most elevated qualities of her sex, when under the pressure of imminent danger, and such as we read of in the history of matrons of other days—when your Republic was but the breath of morning upon the hills—now dashing the light of its stars from the mountain peaks and the mountain waves of every portion of

[illegible] would have done under like circumstances"—which were the only words uttered by the lady that I could not entirely assent to. That your country has some stock, native and of adoption, I have no doubt, but they may never have the opportunity to give the proof; and brave as they might be, there is a physical ability of endurance that might be wanting, and which would have defeated any one more delicately constructed than Mrs. Chase, who is a good substantial woman, with mind, firmness and energy to fit. And so God bless her!

You and your readers will excuse me, if from the continual harping here upon the bombardment and burning of the British village of Greytown, Capital of the British Mosquito Kingdom, I again make allusion to the subject. You will find another editorial sigh drawn through a whole column of sympathetic moaning in our *Journal* issue of 9th inst., but for what earthly reason it is called "the bombardment of San Juan de Nicaragua," I cannot make out, unless it should be through an effort to cause the belief here that the United States is devoting its power to the destruction of a weak neighbor and friend, and to conceal the fact that if there was any purpose beyond the just punishment of a gang of black freebooters, murderers and pirates, it must be effective with the strongest power on the face of the earth. It cannot be, of course, the result of British management to throw upon another power the onus of demand for reparation, if they should chance to feel aggrieved under the castigation. The *Cyane* is of good paternity and yet belongs to the family, is manned by scions of good stock, and will, I have no doubt from her antecedents, be ever ready for action with a righteous cause. In this conviction you will have noticed a letter from aboard Her British Majesty's steamer *Themes*, at Sea, July 13th ultimo, published in the *Globe*, and alluding to the intentions of two Irishmen, naturalized citizens of the United States. They were well known at Greytown—have operated extensively from that point—as well as at all the crossings of the Isthmus, and through the route to San Francisco, having made their deposits from the business of crime at the town which is now no more, as the best adapted to their purposes, from the harmonizing principles of the people. They passed as small traders, which gave them facilities for obtaining knowledge of where and who to strike. They went out to the Isthmus, under contract for opening one of the early roads—and were for a short period in employment at Aspinwall. They have passed by various names. At one season they were called O'Brien & Daly. The description answers to that of two daring and reckless robbing adventurers or desperadoes, who have accumulated considerable means by their profession of the road; and they are persons competent to plan and carry into effect all that is intimated they may have in mind in the letter I allude to. They have purchased cigars, jewelry, and other articles, for cover of their designs, in Havana, and were often passengers to and from, when the California steamers touched at this port. Of such the prestige, of such the moral worth, of those awfully abused people at "Greytown"—and they are entitled to no sympathy from those who have regard for the personal safety of their friends in that quarter, or who love honor, truth, and upright conduct more than crime—whether it be covered with the "Royal Jack" and "Mosquito" tail of blue, &c., or lies concealed in the woods and lagoons of "San Juan de Nicaragua." If the press of the United States choose to sustain such a cause against the action of your President, I can only say that it will be regretted, as the encouragement of future crime in the same place. I have done my duty in advising of the veritable character of many of the people recently associated in the community of "Greytown," under the government of an Englishman, and, as my friend of the *Journal* says, "I turn down the leaf"—with the simple remark *to him*, that they should not distress themselves about the wounded pride and honor of Great Britain, as the presumption remains strong in their favor, that they are not as yet quite so much reduced as to be compelled to the shame of asking or receiving help from Spain, which is all the response required by his prodigious labor of love, in *issue of 11th*, to which I refer you.

Herewith I hand you the usual files with commercial reports, that will give you the transactions of the last two weeks. Everything is very quiet with us, waiting the arrival of the quota of troops due from Porto Rico, which may be here before the departure of the *Cahawba*, as they are momentarily expected.

There is some uneasiness among the office-holders as to Spanish affairs at home, but with the mass there is no sensation beyond mere curiosity,—as it is viewed only as a struggle for power among the grandees of the land, which will inure with no advantage to Cuba,—forgetting that envy, and the slightest movement, like motion to stagnant waters, has a purifying tendency, and becomes an element essential for the cultivation of free principles. There can be no struggle, even among the nobility of Spain, that will not attract the attention and inquiry of the people, which will bring forth fruit in due season.

As to our health, I am not aware of any change. We had a bull-fight the other day, where all that class of animals appeared in their proper places—not a rowdy absent from the lists; but the show was tame—the fireworks dull—the dogs overfed, and the Marchioness not there! Occator.

Havana, Friday, Aug. 11.

Sugars have been in active demand for all classes, excepting Whites; prices have improved ½ to ¾ rls. arr., and, in view of the small quantity now left for sale, it is supposed a further slight advance will soon be obtained on present quotations. The present stock in the city and the Regla warehouses is estimated to be about 120,000 boxes, against 200,000 boxes in 1853 and 120,000 boxes in 1852, same periods.

We put our prices as follows:

Whites	6¼@9 rs.	Browns	5¼@5½ rs.
Florete yellows	6¼@7½ rs.	Cucuruchos	4¼@5 rs.
Good to prime	6 @6½ rs.		

Molasses has been more inquired after during the fortnight, but for want of suitable vessels, only a limited business could be done. The present price for clayed is 2½ to 2¾ rls. Keg here and all along the coast. Exported, 365 hhds. New-Orleans, 350 Portland, 31 Canary Islands, and 25 Halifax, in all 771 hhds.

Coffee has not undergone any change, sales being restricted to small lots taken for consumption at $9½ to $10 ₱ quintal, for good seconds.

Tobacco has further advanced in value; superior Vuelta Abajo has brought $100 to $140 for 1, 2 and 3 ds, $30 to $50 for 4th, &c. Good Partido for exportation has changed hands at from $22 to $28 ₱ bale. Exported, 113,822 lbs. United States, 56,810 Hamburg, 55,100 France, 45,495 England, 30,000 Spain, 7,033 other parts, in all 308,270 lbs.

Exchange—Owing to an active demand and moderate amount of bills offering for sale, rates have further improved. We quote London 13½ ₱ cent. premium; Paris, ¼ to 1 ₱ cent. premium; New-York and Boston, 1½ to 1¾ ₱ cent. premium; and New-Orleans Short, 2¼ ₱ cent. premium. 18,000 Mexican Dollars on board of the British steamer *Solent*, arrived on the 8th inst. from Vera Cruz and Tampico brought 7 ₱ cent. premium.

Imports—We have again to report a fair amount of business for the season, transacted during the past fortnight. Jerked Beef—We note the following sales: 3,600 qtls. per *Flora* at 14 rls. arr.; 4,000 *Casimira* at 13½ rls.; 4,000 *Mercedes* at 14 rls; 4,500 *Anita* at 14½ rls.; 4,750 *Sabina* at 14 rls., and 2,700 *Romancito* at 15 rls., leaving on hand the following stock: *Nueva Casimira* 6,000 qtls., *Atalayador* 6,000, *San Miguel* 5,500, *Paquete de Tarragona* 6,000, *Seraffa* 3,500, *Pezinka* 4,000, *Céfiro* 3,900, *Mercedita* 4,500, and *Leonor* 3,000—in all, 41,400 qtls. Rice—550 bags Valencia at 11½ rls. arr.; 100 at 11½, and 28 at 10½ rls.; 445 casks from Philadelphia at 12½ rls.; 102 casks, 24 halves and 89 bags from Charleston, per *Aid*, at 12½ rls.; 50 casks from New-York at 12½ rls., and 66 casks Charleston, per *Adela*, at 12½ rls. It has been retailing from store at 12 to 12½ rls. The stock consists of 550 casks. Corn—490 bags Indian from New-Orleans at 4½ rls. arr. Flour—1,391 barrels Spanish at $12 75; 100 at $11 50, and 200 at $11 12½. Potatoes—A few small parcels from Spain at $4 25@$4 50 ₱ qtl. Tallow—25 barrels from New-Orleans at $14 50 ₱ qtl. Salt—1,000 bags at 25 rls.

Freights—To Europe are dull, although there is not an American vessel in port disengaged; their rates are £2 2s. 6d to £3 to Cowes and a market, and to the United States, $5 50@$6 ₱ hhd., and 10@11 rls. ₱ box for Sugar, and $3 ₱ hhd. for Molasses.

How Cameos are Made.—Some specimens of steatite or soapstone acquire a milk-white appearance by exposure to heat; those which are colored assume a gray or reddish tint, but they may be variously colored by the aid of oily, alcoholic, acid or alkaline solutions. Colors that dissolved in amber varnish, such as verdigris, ochre, &c., color steatite, when heated by charcoal. Colors dissolve in spirits of turpentine are the most lively. Solutions of carthamus (saffron flower) gamboge, campeachy wood, dragon's blood, &c., in spirits of wine, color steatite by steeping it in them several hours. Solution of gold in aqua regia, gives a purple color, of a shade depending on its strength. Muriate of silver colors it black when aided by sulphuric acid, sulphate of indigo—a grayish blue. If steatites, colored by nitro-muriate of gold, or muriate of silver, be exposed to a bright flame, it assumes the metallic color of gold or silver. Hence it has been made into cameos, to which has been given a fine brilliancy by heat, and such a degree of hardness as to give sparks with steel. When the stone is heated, colors dissolved in acids are rapidly and finely attached to it, and hence a cameo ground, of any particular color, is easily obtained. When the stone is baked, it is polished, as usual, with emery, tripoli, or tin putty. It acquires much brilliancy, resembling agate, jasper, calcedony, &c.

[illegible] Correspondence of the Times.

Washington, Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1854.

In the preceding articles on the Central American question, I have presented the general points of historical induction, public law and treaty stipulations, which prove so conclusively the disingenuousness and bad faith of the pretensions of Great Britain. I have shown that by a series of treaties with Spain, coming down to the year 1814, Great Britain had expressly and emphatically disavowed any rights of sovereignty or dominion on the coast of the Carribbean Sea; that this disavowal was confirmed by act of Parliament in 1817, and that it was subsequently repeated in treaty with the Mexican Republic. I have also indicated the principles of international law, which serve in like manner to demonstrate the baselessness of the British claim to protectorate over the Mosquito Indians. I now propose, in the present letter, to cite at length and to comment upon some of the provisions of treaty by which Great Britain has herself manifested her own admission of the principles of public law which so conclusively contradict the pretensions which she is now setting up as against the United States and in violation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

I briefly referred in my last letter to a treaty between Great Britain and the Mexican Republic. That treaty was concluded at London on the 26th December, 1826, and is signed by Huskisson and Mr. Mohier as Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, and Don Sebastian Camacho as Plenipotentiary of the United Mexican States. The 14th Article is in the following words:

"The subjects of His Britannic Majesty shall, on no account or pretext whatsoever, be disturbed or molested in the peaceable possession and exercise of whatever rights, privileges and immunities they have at any time enjoyed within the limits described and laid down in a Convention, signed between His Majesty and the King of Spain on the 14th of July, 1786, whether such rights, privileges and immunities shall be derived from the stipulations of the said Convention, or from any other concession which may at any time have been made by the King of Spain, or his predecessors, to British subjects and settlers residing and following their lawful occupations within the limits aforesaid; the two contracting parties reserving, however, for some more fitting opportunity, the further arrangements in this article."

Now the stipulations of this article are, in the first place, remarkable for what they do *not* say. They do not undertake to reserve to Great Britain a Colony or any political jurisdiction over any territory whatever, carved out of the Mexican Republic. Nowhere in this article does England say, while acknowledging the independence of the Mexican Republic as it stood with its actual limits in 1826—that is, embracing the whole of Yucatan—nowhere does England say that she is the mistress or sovereign of a certain portion of Yucatan. There is not in the article the slightest possible hint of any dominion or colonial possession as belonging to England.

In the second place, the article is still more remarkable for what it does in fact say, which is that the subjects of Great Britain shall "not be disturbed or molested in the peaceable possession and exercise of whatever rights, privileges and immunities they have at any time enjoyed within the limits described," in conventions with Spain. What is the meaning of this language? Obviously and undeniably this:—Great Britain was perfectly aware that she, as a Government, had no dominion whatever in that region. Her subjects held a license from Spain to enjoy certain "rights, privileges and immunities" there. That license was terminable, at any moment, at the will of Spain. It became determined, in fact, so soon as Spain lost the Sovreignty of Yucatan. Thenceforth, Great Britain became dependent upon the will of the Mexican Republic, to continue or to withhold that license. It was the case of a landlord on a part of whose estate there was a tenant at will. When that landlord parted with his proprietorship in the estate, and the land came to belong to another proprietor, it was for the new proprietor to expel the tenant at will, or not, as he in his discretion, and according to his judgment of his own interests, might determine. In the present case the Mexican Republic, struggling into existence, still engaged in her war of Independence, not yet acknowledged by Spain, needed the recognition of Great Britain, and she purchased that recognition by numerous concessions contained in this treaty. Among those concessions there is none which has proved so onerous to the Mexican Republic as the renewal of the British license to cut wood at the Balize. That concession has proved disastrous to the Mexican Republic, only in a less degree than her war with the United States. Nay, among the causes of the extreme disorganization of the Mexican Republic at the present time, and, perhaps, the most potent of those causes, has been the troubled condition of Yucatan. That State was prompted to rebel against the central authority of the Mexican Republic, and so was thrown into a state of intestine disorder, which prepared the way for a general rising of the Indians against the population of European blood—a rising not yet suppressed, and under the effects of which a large part of Yucatan has relapsed into a state of primitive barbarism. Those Indians, if they were not prompted to insurrection by the English at the Balize, did, at any rate, obtain their arms, gunpowder, and other supplies, from the Balize, without which they would have been promptly reduced to submission by the public authorities of Yucatan. Such was the gravity and importance, in all its consequences, of the concession thus made to Great Britain by the Mexican Republic.

Now, let us look with a little more particularity into the precise tenor of those "rights, privileges and immunities," which British subjects were to enjoy under the Spanish Treaty of 1786, and the precise limits *within* which those privileges were circumscribed. The 2d Article of the Treaty between Great Britain and Spain, of the 14th July, 1786, extends the limits of the privileges conceded by the previous convention of September 3, 1783, in the following words:

"The English line, beginning from the sea, shall take the centre of the River Sibun, or Jabon, and continue up to the source of the said river; from thence it shall cross in a straight line the intermediate land till it intersects the River Wallis, and by the centre of the same river the said line shall descend to the point where it will meet the line already settled and marked out by the Commissioners of the two Crowns, which limits, following the continuation of the said line, shall be observed as formerly stipulated by the Definitive Treaty," [that is, the treaty of 1783.]

The whole effect of the new limits prescribed by the treaty of '86, was merely to extend the English privilege a few leagues (Crowe, an English author, fixes it at 9 miles) further down the coast of Yucatan. Any person who will look at an honest map, which contains merely the names of rivers and other natural monuments, will perceive that the English privileges still remain confined within a small portion of the Province of Yucatan—the extent inland being determined by the length of the rivers Sibun, Balize and Hondo; and its extent along the coast being, by the same natural monuments, confined within Yucatan.

So much for the limits. Now for the rights of Great Britain *within* those limits, it being remembered that by the 1st Article of the treaty Great Britain engaged to "evacuate the country of the Mosquitos, as well as the Continent in general and the islands adjacent, without exception, situated beyond the line" of the Sibun; that is,—referring to the maps again,—to evacuate all the residue of the coast of the Gulf of Honduras which runs south from the Sibun to Sarstoon, which is at the head of that g

...TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1854.

...Carlile & Rockwell, News ... 1 North Broadway, Yonkers, are agents ... Daily Times in that village, and will serve it to ... regularly at their residences, if desired.

SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

...to suit the convenience of a very ... of readers, whom the Mail does not ... dog, and who desire the Times oftener ... a week, we shall commence the publi... about the middle of September next of ... SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES. It will be ... on a sheet of the same size, and in the same ... as the Daily Times, and will contain all the ... published in the Daily except the advertise... The first number will be issued at the com...ment of our third year, on the 19th of Sep...ber. It will be sent to subscribers, by Mail, in ... part of the United States, or elsewhere, for ... DOLLARS a year, payable in all cases ...

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

European Intelligence.

It is evident, from the intelligence brought by the *Union* at this port and ... at Halifax, yesterday, that ... outside are "looming on the future," ... D'Israeli's words,) and may even ... discovered by the time when we are ... writing this sentence. The intelli... from England is to the 2d August in...sive, from the seat of war in Turkey to July 22, and from the Baltic a week later.

If the news from Turkey is to be credited, ... Russians have again been defeated, and ... it noted) again by the Turks themselves, ... any aid, even the slightest, from ... Anglo-French army. The Russians ... retreating—and it is said that ... Turks had crossed the Danube in ... There was some indication, at ..., that part of the French army under ... Napoleon, (cousin of the ruler of ..., and son of Jerome Bonaparte,) ... speedily enter Wallachia. The ... were retreating on Bucharest, ... it was believed that the Turks and ... would give battle. The advance ... Turks into the Principalities was ... the result of dissatisfaction at the ... occupation of these Provinces by Aus..., in accordance with the private and ... treaty between the Emperor and the Sultan. It was quite time for Turkey to advance. This should have been done ... after the Russians raised the ... of Silistria. At that moment, after ... decided discomfiture, a smart pursuit ... have nearly annihilated the Russian ... The Czar trusted to the Aus... Emperor, who allowed the Russians to march away, almost as quietly as if they were retiring from a mock-siege at a holi... review.

Meanwhile, two circumstances are reported which throw some light upon the conduct of Austria. One is, that the Emperor had received the King of Prussia at ..., where a further conference on the Eastern question would take place. The Prussian wine-bibber was received by his Imperial host on July 31. Connected, as he is, by marriage with the Czar, (his sister is Empress of Russia, and a heart-bro... lady, by all accounts,) the Prussian ... is undoubtedly opposed to the present ... of the other great Western Pow... and is doing what he can to detach Austria from this League. We have been ... of Austria from the first, and ... not be surprised to learn that in some critical moment, when her aid is most re...ed, most relied upon, she will array herself on the side of the Czar. The natural tendency of such autocrats as the ... of Aust..ia, Prussia and Russia, is to hang together against all inroads of liberal thought and action. It may be true, as declared, that England and France have ... to put down all attempts at revolu... in Poland, Italy and Hungary, provid... Austria will adhere to Turkey; but Rus... already has given efficient aid, in the Hungarian war, and Austria's predilections are Muscovite.

A French journal has invented the *canard* ... Austria had demanded the retreat of ... Pacha across the Danube, having himself undertaken to occupy the Principal..., on condition that Turkey, France and England would not interfere. As Austria ... has *not* dispossessed the Russians, it ... only prudent for Turkey to make the ... How fatally have facts given the lie to the too-flattering and too-sanguine prophesy of Palmerston on the last day (Aug. 20) of the Parliamenta... Session of 1853. He then declared, with respect to the evacuation of the Danubian Principalities, that "the Emperor of Rus... (he was confident,) would take the earliest opportunity for the settlement of his difference with Turkey, of his own accord to evacuate the Territory."

In the House of Commons, by the way, the night before the *Union* sailed from England, Lord Dudley Stuart managed to get up a debate on a proposition of his to re...diate what is called "the Russo-Dutch Loan," of which nearly three and a half millions sterling have yet to be paid by England to Russia, under what is called the Treaty of Vienna of 1815. Already has England paid over four millions sterling to Russia on this account, and Lord John Russell had previously intimated the in...tion of the Aberdeen Ministry to con...ue the annual installments, even while at war with Russia, on the ground that the faith of treaties must be adhered to. Lord ... maintained that Russia had not ful...lled the stipulations on which England guaranteed the money. The Ministerial argument (put forward by Sir W. Moles...orth) was that if the Czar had money in the British Funds he would certainly re...ceive his dividends, even while at war with England, as public faith must be ...served, and that this payment out of the consolidated fund was in the same posi... Eventually the motion was lost, (by ... to 5,) and is chiefly worthy of notice ... as indicative of the British antipathy (real or pretended) to the doctrine of repu...

That an attack on the Crimea is in con...plation is surmised, from different cir...s. It was delayed, and the as...ment is incomplete one,—that the ... would be heavier than any yet on ... To increase the Anglo-French army ...

...the steadily but I hope that, remembrant of my instructions given to you at Ostend, you have not tried to save, with inhuman help, those poor fellows who could have bought life only at the sacrifice of a leg or an arm. That would be a sad present to them; and I am sure they prefer to die gloriously, rather than live lamed and unfit for my service. Remember that out of the 300 Spartans, but one remained in life. Oh, how happy would I be if I could say the same of my brave Hessians." Such was the grandfather of the present notorious Prince of Hessen-Cassel, who sold his subjects to England for so much a head, that they might fight the "rebels" of the North American Colonies. "Other times, other manners." It was but the other day that the Queen sent her own and Prince Albert's portraits to be placed on either side of Washington's, at the Fourth of July Banquet at Richmond.

Invited Out.

We have often urged the necessity of driving beyond the thickly settled parts of the City those departments of business which are necessarily accompanied by unpleasant smells. We would not any less earnestly plead the exclusion from the resident parts of the metropolis those which are grievously offensive from their noise.

The business of dog-stealing, which is encouraged by a fifty-cent bounty, is one of these. The "pound" is a great institution, we know. We value it as a source of revenue, but it is a nuisance to those who are settled within its vicinity. At the stillest hour of night the howls of captives fill the air, and make the flesh of timid people creep. One is reminded of Dante—indeed, of all the poets who have described an Orcus in their verses. There are some of the barbarians who cry "Mee-ee-ee-ilk" at unseasonable hours of the morning, breaking the repose of thousands an hour or two before they could by any possibility break their fasts, and frightening gentle sleep from thousands of cosy bedrooms. Out with the hooting heathens. Let them serve their swill-milk on the outskirts to the squatters upon City lots. Then those who practice upon the oboe and brazen tooth-horns of complicated structure, who delight on Sundays most of all, from the earliest dawn to the latest bed-time, to practice very difficult passages on "the loud bassoon," giving us a great deal too much of a good thing, which is hardly a good thing at all in its solitary monotony—these ought to be asked to go into the sparsely-settled suburbs. The music of their clanging instruments is very touching when heard afar, echoing from rocks and naked hills. Its moral effect is delightful in such places. All reasons conspire to invite our musical students of such noisy sort to go out of the City—up to where the three-cent stages go, or across the ferries. And in this light we deeply sympathize with our correspondents who deplore the additional ferry charge.

We plead for dogs when in view of the pound. But dogs that are *very* faithful, and make it a point to bark an hour for every cart that passes, should be kept on Barren Island.

Serenaders, whose devotion to a sleeping mistress rests on a better basis of credit than does their skill in music, ought to go out of town. They would, if they knew that the girl they adore is ruralizing, and that none but the bachelor they bore and the "august widower" tarry in the domicil before which they expose their precious healths and ruin their voices night after night.

On the first of August the Smoke Consumption Act went into operation in London. Can we have a noise-consuming act? or if not, may not the makers of the noises that disturb citizens, and spoil their health by disturbing them o'nights, be invited into the suburbs?

Female Attendants in our Dining Saloons.

The English custom of employing female attendants in public Dining Saloons, is becoming quite common in the City of New-York. Already, in several of our most popular places of this kind, the moustached knights of the dirty apron and greasy thumb, have resigned in favor of those whose natural right it is to minister both delicate and substantial comforts to hungry and thirsty man.

The change is evidently received with favor by that unfortunate class in this community known as boarders-about-town. In fact, so far as we have observed, the poor fellows are delighted with it. The miserable creatures, having failed during their early manhood to secure either a help-meet or help-me-eat, are charmed with the novelty of female attendance. Their appetites are wonderfully affected by it. They order a much greater variety than before, though never but one dish at a time, because ordering singly, affords a brief opportunity of chatting with the maid on each occasion, which is considered a pleasant little aid to digestion. And, besides, the effect upon their appetites is not more apparent than upon their manner. The mollifying influence of female presence is extraordinary—many a one's manner becoming softened, even to sheepishness, at a single sitting—when the waiting maid is as attentive and talkative as is desirable.

While the softening process is progressing, the scene is often interesting, and sometimes disgusting. The young sprig with downy chin is awkward, and if the waiting-maid be a novice in her business, the proprietor seldom reaps his expected profit. The youth wishes to acquire the art of conversing flippantly with females, and if he is not artfully encouraged, he blunders, says stupid things, and, losing his appetite, pokes his chop about on his plate and stirs his tea with involuntary energy. Poor girl! The eye of the proprietor is upon her, and if she makes many such failures, out of the house or down to the kitchen she must go. Customers' appetities and his profits must not be thus curtailed. But if Downy-Chin chances to fall into the hands of a "smart girl," he gets on swimmingly. Her approving smile encourages him to say many things which otherwise he would blush to utter, and when she is called off by another customer he hastens to finish what she has served him with, that he may have an excuse for beckoning her to him again. A few such ... of his own age. The proprietor receives his money with a bow, and the successful waiting-girl is allowed fresh-cooked meats instead of cold.

"Downy-Chin," however, is but one branch of the "Board-about-town" family. There is a variety, but we will notice only one other—that of the grey beard and lecherous eye. We had rather suffer from abstinence from food of any kind for forty-eight hours than be obliged to eat in the immediate vicinity of one of the hoary old vagabonds of this branch, while he is being waited on by a female. His familiarities disgust all but the abandoned, and his libidinous leerings cause all around him, of a different class, to be seized with an almost irresistible desire to "punch his head."

These are some of the bad features of the change, but we are assured by those who have been accustomed to see waiting-girls in the public houses of England, that they will disappear as it ceases to be a novelty. We trust they may, for then, but not till then, will the change be a reform.

Modern Barbarity.

"The witnesses were also locked up for their safe appearance." So reads the last sentence of a criminal matter this morning, recorded in the Times. What had the witnesses done to merit their locking up? What right has the State to lock up any man, simply because he knows a thing that it has need of. The system of "imprisonment for knowledge," is a relict of an age before the flood—for soon after the flood it was given out that "knowledge was power." In New-York, and now, it is powerlessness; and brings a man to a prison and a crust. Blessed are the Know-Nothings, we feel, when the shadow of City Prison for Witnesses rises up before us. Down with the system, or let us stop some of our boasting.

A Bad Case.

The alleged brutality on board the ship *Yorkshire* has been investigated by one of our Coroners, sitting on the body of the deceased sailor. On the day after the first statements were published, we were called on by the captain, second mate, and surgeon, who utterly denied the truth of the allegations. On the following morning we gave them the benefit of their denial. The Coroner's investigation reveals a more horrible story than we were told at first, even. The accused captain is retained in custody, bail being refused; and warrants have been issued for the arrest of the accomplices charged.

BURNING OF THE STEAMBOAT MAY QUEEN.

NO LIVES LOST.

Over Two Thousand Passengers on Board the Barges—An Excursion of the "Young Men's Christian Aid Society"—Wading of the Passengers to Land—Incidents, &c.

The steamboat *May Queen*, Capt. Quintard, now lies a total wreck on Staten Island shore, near the Creek Bar, having burned to the water's edge yesterday evening, on her return from Keyport, where she had taken over two thousand persons, in barges, on a pleasure excursion. A full account of the excursion and its disastrous termination, is furnished by our Reporter.

At the early hour of 7 o'clock yesterday morning the pier at the foot of Spring-street presented a gay appearance. A mixed company,—happy countenances, delicate forms having "fashion's ease without its art," fruits, bouquets and musical instruments, intermingled and formed the lively *tableau*. The *May Queen*, decorated from stem to stern, and two commodious barges, the *New-Baltimore* and the *Irene*, suitably fitted up, awaited the reception of the Company, the members and friends of the Young Men's Christian Aid Society of Brooklyn and Staten Islands, and a number of ladies and gentlemen who accepted a general invitation to participate in the day's enjoyment.

The proceeds, after paying expenses, were to be appropriated to a fund for building a Roman Catholic Chapel at Clifton, Staten Island. All the preliminaries of the affair, announced as an "annual pic-nic and cotillon excursion," were arranged upon a principle reflecting credit on this description of amusements, and establishing, perhaps, its superiority over rural sports, or excursions in quest of the sublime among ravines and jungles. After taking a very large portion of the company on board at the pier, the boats visited several other landings at New-York side, crossed to Brooklyn, and after taking a large party on board at Jerome-street, the little fleet cut its way through the "silvery sheen" for Staten Island. On landing at Stapleton the company was largely reinforced. They next touched at Quarantine, took in many more, and then left for New-Brighton and Factoryville, where the rest of the company got on board. It was supposed then that on steering out the bay the entire party numbered over two thousand persons. Dancing, music, &c., passed the time very agreeably, until the party reached Keyport, where they got out and walked round for an hour. All hands getting aboard they then steered for home, nothing happening for nearly an hour to mar the happiness of the day. It might be mentioned that the bar being under the control of the committee no drink was served out, except what might come under the class of "temperance refreshments,"—of these the supply was not limited, as large a quantity as six hundred and thirty dozen of soda, sarsaparilla, &c., being ordered from one house in New-York.

Unfortunately at about 6½ o'clock a fire broke out in the engine-room. Terror seized on the whole company. Many who had their families and small children on board became frantic. A number of females fainted away. The consternation became general, but after a little, a degree of firmness and composure was manifested, rarely witnessed on such occasions. Captain Quintard made right for the shore. They were at this time nearly midway between Keyport and Staten Island. The engineers and other officers worked on bravely until they were compelled by fire and smoke to leave their positions. The boats however were under headway—the *May Queen* was burning away, with the barges still at her side, but finally, without any accident to the passengers they arrived (after sailing about two miles from the commencement of the fire) at the shallow water near New-Creek Bar. After the barges had stranded the ropes were cut, and the steamer backed out, and burned to the water's edge. Here, however, the passengers were still about half a mile from the shore. Many sprung into about five feet of water. The little ones were of course looked to, and all got safely to shore, but not without being thoroughly drenched. An hour or two after the occurrence it was reported on Staten Island that several were lost, and the most intense anxiety prevailed, until the arrival of several of the passengers, who made the true state of facts known.

Two young lads who stripped to jump in after some children, were unable to discover their clothes in the confusion afterwards, and had to come along in a nude state, until provided with some overcoats. There was great destruction among the ladies' mantillas, bonnets, &c., many having so far divested themselves for the dance. The fortunate circumstance which we feel pleasure in dwelling upon, is that no lives were lost. The *Norwalk* and *Sylph*, steamers, receiving some information of the occurrence, put off for the *May ...*

...they returned; the Captain of the ... even, leaving him to attend to the removal of the passengers. They ended the first annual excursion of the Society. It is said the *May Queen*, (whose owner we learn, was Theodore C Durant, of South-street,) was engaged for excursions every day in advance, (except Saturdays,) up to the 2d of September. One gentleman left Staten Island yesterday, to engage her for the 20th inst. It might be mentioned in addition to the facts above stated, in connection with this calamity, that Mr. G. Whitworth, leader of the Band, had a narrow escape, having returned to the *May Queen* for a silver Cornet left in the engineer's room.

THE SCENE FROM THE BOREWALK.

Our reporter, who happened to be on board the steamboat *Norwalk*, returning from Coney Island, states that soon after the boat had put from her landing, the passengers observed an appearance of fire on board a steamboat in the distance, which at first was thought to be but a reflection of the declining sun. But the rapidly increasing flame and thick smoke soon dispelled all doubt, and an instant cry was made to "make for the vessel and render assistance," which, however, Capt. Rodman had anticipated by heading for the burning vessel. Very great anxiety prevailed on deck, until a nearer approach showed that the passengers were all safe on board the barges, or on shore. The barge to leeward was in rather dangerous proximity to the burning boat, and water had to be played on the stern to keep her from taking fire. When the *Norwalk* came as close as she could with safety, a boat was manned and sent to make inquiries. It was reported that all the passengers and crew were in safety. The boat was left to aid in removing passengers from the barge to land, and Capt. Rodman seeing he could render no further assistance, returned. At this time, the *May Queen* had nearly burned to the water's edge, and was enveloped in one sheet of flames. The spectacle was one of the most grand that could be imagined. It is a gratifying fact that no life has been sacrificed.

MURDER OF A SEAMAN.

Brutal Conduct of the Officers of the Ship Yorkshire—Coroner's Inquest and Verdict of the Jury Against the Captain, First and Third Mates, and Boatswain.

Yesterday Coroner Wilhelm held an inquest, at the New-York Hospital, upon the body of Nicholas Cook, formerly a seaman on board the ship *Yorkshire*, one of the Black Ball line of packet ships running between this City and Liverpool. The inquest occupied a considerable time. Several of the crew and passengers were examined, and the testimony disclosed harsh and brutal treatment by the officers of the vessel toward the deceased.

It appeared deceased, who was a German, shipped at Liverpool on board the ship as boatswain, but was soon sent to work before the mast as a seaman. The ill-treatment of the deceased commenced when in dock at Liverpool, and continued throughout the whole of the voyage. It was shown he was subjected to continual ill treatment upon the part of the first and third mates of the vessel—the boatswain and the captain. Shortly after the vessel had left the port, the first mate assaulted deceased with a belaying pin, striking at him so hard as to break the knife which was in the sheath at his back; and on another occasion he struck him down by a blow on the back of the head with a heaver, and jumped upon him, and on divers other occasions had beaten and ill-treated him. It was deposed that the third mate and boatswain had dragged deceased by the hair of the head about the vessel, until his face could not be seen for blood. Blows were common with him—one witness deposing that the deceased never left the forecastle but that he was subjected to ill-usage, and that he had been repeatedly heard to cry out murder, and often in the night-watch.

It was also shown that the Captain had caught deceased by the hair of the head and bucked his head against his, and struck him with his fists, and had held him and pricked him in the face with his pen-knife. The ship is owned by C. H. Marshall & Co., of No. 38 Burling-slip, and is now lying at the foot of Beekman-street, at Pier No. 23. The crew were all paid off and discharged. The vessel left Liverpool on Friday, the 7th of July, and arrived here on Friday last, Aug. 11, and on Monday the deceased was sent to the Hospital. It was also deposed that when he went on board the vessel he was in a good state of health, and a good seaman. Not the slightest imputation was cast upon the second mate, who, together with the captain, was present at the inquest.

The first and third mates and boatswain are still at large. Warrants are issued for their apprehension. The Captain immediately after the rendition of the verdict was arrested, and bail was offered for him to any amount which the Coroner might require—but it was refused, and he was sent to the City Prison, in the custody of an officer. He will be examined to-morrow by the Coroner, when it is hoped the other persons charged by the verdict of the Jury will be in the hands of the Police. Deceased was 32 years of age. The testimony was taken.

The Coroner then addressed the Jury, commenting upon the evidence, and left the case in the hands of the Jury, who, after the deliberation of a few minutes, returned the following verdict:

The deceased—Nicholas Cook—came to his death by brutal and inhuman treatment on board the ship *Yorkshire*, on her last passage from Liverpool to this port, inflicted by Wm Cline, first mate, and Wm Lancaster, third mate, abetted by Chas. A. Marshall, the captain of the said ship, and —— Wilson, Boatswain. (Signed,)

T. Waters, Jr.,	A. F. Budderberg,	S. D. Laymie,
Geo Stell,	H. McCall,	F. Merritt,
A. Ellison,	Henry Moran,	F. Stigeamper,
John Ross,	Michael Fitzgerald.	

The captain of the ship, Chas. A. Marshall, who was present, was then arrested, and warrants were issued for the apprehension of the other persons charged. The witnesses were also locked up for their safe appearance.

THE BATTLE OF KAMA.

Recall of St. Arnaud.

The following is an account of the Battle of Kama, referred to by our correspondent from Constantinople, in yesterday's paper:

Constantinople, July 13, 1854.

The Imperial troops, under the command of Hassan Hakki Pasha and of Said Pasha, had a severe engagement with the Russians on the 7th inst., near Giurgevo. Thanks to the skill and intrepidity of the Ottoman chiefs, and the bravery of their troops, the victory resulted in their favor, as appears by the following summary of Omar Pasha's dispatch, dated 9th July:

"The letters received by me this day from Hassan Hakki Pasha, Commander-in-Chief of the Division of Roustchouk, and from Said Pacha, Governor General of Silistria, inform me that a serious engagement took place on Friday, 12th, *Chewal*, between our troops and the Russians.

"In the morning about 9 o'clock a strong column of attack was directed against the Island of Kam, situated near Roustchouk whilst at the same time another division advanced from the Island of Moukan-oglove on Giurgevo. Seeing which the Russians caused a large body of men and cannon to advance rapidly, to the attack, from Giurgevo and the village of Slabisca.

The Ottoman army being reinforced by a large detachment sent from their own lines, and supported by the fire of the batteries, received the enemy's attack with determined bravery, and after ten and a half hours' hard fighting, victory declared itself in our favor—the Russians having fled.

"The Turks proceeded at once to ortify the island of Kama, while the enemy fell back, destroying in their retreat the bridges over the River and Straits of Giurgevo, and finally set fire to the boats and military works in the harbor of that town. In this engagement, about five thousand Russians were killed—the number of their wounded being immense. As to ourselves, our losses amount only to five hundred men, killed and wounded; which is very trifling, compared with the losses sustained by the enemy."

Marshal St. Arnaud has been recalled. The reason assigned is in consequence of a quarrel with Napoleon, but it is hinted, privately, that he is recalled to take the command of the Camp and Army of St. Omer. It is said that if the French will allow England to have the Chief Command in the East, both by sea and land, she will send a larger force to the East and similar augment of the Northern Army to the French to operate upon St. Petersburg. And many of the English here ...

Kansas Emigration.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Directors of the New-York Kansas League met on Monday evening, 14th ... appointed L. C. Lockwood Financial ... ferring the filling of the office of ... Master of Emigration for the present. ... woop is hereby respectfully recommended ... community to solicit subscriptions for the ... of the League, and it is hoped that there will be ready response to the claims of the Society.

The design of the League is to colonize Kansas with freemen. It will furnish emigrants information and counsel, and such assistance, as its means will allow.

The inducements for emigration, consisting in the fertility of the soil, the salubrity of the climate, the cheapness of the means of subsistence, the low price of the land, and the rapid prospective increase of its value, attendant on the rapidity of settlement, can scarcely be overrated. And the exigency presented in the settlement of Kansas is such as to make prompt action among the friends of free institutions peculiarly important. And we hope, therefore, that there will be an immediate and liberal response to this appeal.

Those who propose to emigrate are informed that a journey to Kansas will require but a few days, and through reduction of rate, the fare will not probably exceed twenty dollars.

Those who wish to subscribe are informed that a subscription book is open at the office of J. Barbour & Co., No. 110 Broadway, and the Metropolitan Bank, No. 8. And those who desire information can obtain it of Mr. Barbour.

CHARLES KING, President.
ALANSON NASH, Vice-President.
Rob Lockwood, Treasurer.
DIRECTORS.
Marshall S. Bidwell, J. R. Swanson,
Thaddeus Hyatt, R. Arthur Rankin,
Wm. G. Wiret, John McMullen,
Theo. McNamee,

Later from Havana—Arrival of the Cahawba.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Cahawba*, R. W. Shufeldt Commander, arrived yesterday, from Mobile and Havana, Aug. 9 and 12.

We have nothing new to report from Havana. The yellow fever had greatly abated, and the general health of the city was much improved.

The *Cahawba* has 1,065 bales of cotton for freight, including two bales of the new crop, (the first shipped,) and 111 passengers from Mobile and Havana.

☞ One of our City neighbors was a day or two behind its cotemporaries in the particulars of a prize-fight, and the same day missed certain mail items, which the others had. But how cunningly he got over it to his readers. The apology is most delicately put. One would think he were rebuking the rest of us:

"With the large and generous views of the journalist's duty which characterize these papers, they do not confine themselves to one variety of outrage: rapes, abductions, seductions, elopements, abortions, followed by murder and post-mortem examinations, the reports of which are filled with highly interesting details, succeed each other rapidly in columns which proclaim their self-consecration to the cause of social and political advancement, mental and moral culture. Indeed, their noble contributions to the statistics of brutality and sensuality promise to rival in importance and interest the Smithsonian contributions to knowledge."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A Complete Revolution in the Treatment of Chills and Fever is resulting from the adoption of the preparation known as DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC OR FEVER AND AGUE PILL. It is a remedy ... harmless and thoroughly effectual. It produces no ... sea, dizziness or rearing in the head. It makes no ... lish pretensions to cure numerous and opposite ... but, in confirmation of its claims, simply refers to ... marvellous cures which it is daily effecting. ... prescribe it; the clergy buy it for distribution among the people; the poor pronounce it the cheapest, because the only certain remedy; and apothecaries acknowledge that where it once gains a footing, it supersedes all other remedies.

Read the following, which are among thousands of cures that have been effected since May last, and purchasers of which are daily being forwarded to the ...

New-Prospect, Bergen Co., N. J., ...

C. D. Deshler—*Dear Sir*: On the 15th ... was violently attacked with fever and ague, and ... I tried almost everything that was recommended ... without good effect. I had the services of two ... in this State, and one in the City of New-York, ... using various ague remedies, but all ineffectually. On the 9th of June, I received your Pills and commenced using them. On the 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th, I was ... and enjoy better health than at any time since ... 1833, as may be ... by the fact that in ... three weeks of using the Pills, I gained ... flesh. My ague has not returned since the ... and I am again able to preach as I was wont. ... your Pills, I preached two or three times a ... at 50 the loss ... of remaining the ... preaching only once a day. I consider your ... priceless, and the most effectual remedy ...

You are at liberty to use this testimony ... as I am in hopes that others may be ... been. I remain, Sir, yours, most ...

Geo H. Jones.

Safe Harbor, Lancaster Co., Pa., July ...

Mr. C. D. Deshler, I am glad to ... regard to your Great Medicine, ... best Pills that ever came to this section of the ... We sold ten boxes out of the first dozen received, ... have effected ten permanent cures. We ... der many obligations to you for bestowing ... among us. We hail it as a perfect "Godsend" ... want of ... certificates from us here. Let me know ... can purchase the ... I inform ... others a box, and that he would have ... dollars in doctors' bills had he known of ... ago." Your obedient servant, ...

Price $1 per box; or, for the convenience of ... ting where it has not been introduced as yet, it ... warded by mail, pre-paid, to any one ... stamps, in any part of the United States ... and California or to those for 25 stamps. Sold by ... & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers st.; CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st., STEBBINS, MORGAN & BUTLER, No. 46 Cliff-st., N. Y., and by GILBERT, WENTZ & CO., No. 177 North 3d-st., Philadelphia, Wholesale Agents; and at retail by RING, corner Broadway and John-st.; CREBIE, corner Broadway and 14th st.; GUION, corner Bowery and Grand-st.; SHEDDEN, corner Bowery and ... st.; GUSTAV RAMSPERGER, No. ... HUTCHINGS, No 132 West Broadway; BERRIAN, 170 Grand-st., Williamsburg; Mrs. HAYES, No. ... ton-st., Brooklyn; JAS W SMITH, Court-st., ... THOS. J. HAYES, No 154 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; SAMUEL HAYES, No. 49 Montgomery-st, Jersey City. ... from the trade may be addressed to C. D. ... New-Brunswick, N. J.

Elegant Dress Fans—Splendid ... Whips—Ladies' Reticules—Dressing ... Bronzes and Statuary—Fancy Stationery—Rich Jewelry.—Our very full and beautiful stock of the above Goods, imported by ourselves, we are now selling off at greatly reduced rates, wholesale or retail. This is a great opportunity to buy Fancy Goods and Jewelry, very much cheaper than usual. Dealers ... purchase of us to advantage. JAMES FRASER, ... No. 241 Broadway, opposite ...

The Largest Hosiery Establishment ... New-York.—James E. Ray, No. 192 Broadway, ... ter and Manufacturer of Hosiery and Under ... Wholesale and Retail. All goods shown ... sented fairly, offered at a small advance ... cost, and submitted to the purchaser's ...

The New and Tasteless Cure for Fever and Ague. Deshler's Anti-Periodic Pills, ... by Stebbins, Morgan & Butler, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

Pianos.—The Immense Assortment ... Pianos of all styles and prices, from the plain ... to the most elaborately carved case and pearl keys, ... Broadway affords opportunities not to be ... elsewhere on the American Continent, comprising ... the variety Pianos from the ... manufactories and several of the best New-York ... all at prices which cannot fail to suit ... strument warranted. HORACE WATERS, No. ...

Fall Importation.—Received ... Also, 250 pieces splendid new patterns ... Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels and ... reduced in prices. To avoid ... way, examine the largest, best and ... this City. HIRAM ANDERSON, ...

Defiance Salamander Safes.—... Patrick is the sole manufacturer in the United ... the above celebrated Safes, and S. C. Gardner's ... bia Defiance Locks and Combinations. Depot, No. ... st., one door below Maiden-lane; ... 88, 91 and 93 Cedar-st.

Lace Curtains, Lace Curtains ... of rich lace curtains, ... bargains; also ... LEADBEATER'S, ...

			205	25
			0	21
			8	25
			4	37
	3		4	37
	365		223	37

SOUTH-STREET HOSPITAL.

Date.	Received.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining
To August 12	94	37	25	31
Monday, Aug. 14	2	—	3	30
Tuesday, Aug. 15	4	2	1	31
Wednesday, Aug. 16	5	2	1	33
Total	85	41	30	33

From *Blackwell's Island*, we have the following for the twenty-four hours ending Aug. 15—

	Cases.	Deaths.	Remaining
Alms-House	1	—	3
Work-House	1	1	4
Penitentiary Hospital	—	1	—
Lunatic Asylum	5	1	14
Total	7	3	21

The number of cases reported yesterday at both Charity Hospitals and in the several Institutions on Blackwell's Island, continue small,—and there is every reason to hope for a speedy and entire removal of the epidemic from our midst. Thirteen new cases and but five deaths in the City Hospital, and only three deaths in the Institutions on Blackwell's Island, during 24 hours, are not figures to create alarm. DAVID CAREY, one of the persons removed to Mott-street Hospital yesterday, was found by the Eighteenth Ward Police at corner of Twenty-fifth-street and Third-avenue.

The *Admiral*, from Havre, which arrived opposite Quarantine on Tuesday, had Cholera on board, and some twenty passengers died on the voyage.

In *Jersey*, several cases of Cholera, with fatal results, were reported yesterday. Mrs. DEMAREY, a young married woman, was attacked with Cholera early on Tuesday morning, and died in the evening. During Tuesday night, a man named THOMAS DONOHUE, residing at the upper end of Newark-avenue, and his wife and one of his daughters, died of Cholera. His daughter had been living in New-York, took the Cholera two weeks ago, and was brought home. She has been sick since, and was worse on Monday.

In *Williamsburg*, the cases have been so few for some days past, that the Board of Health have determined to discontinue the daily reports. At a meeting of the Board of Health in Brooklyn, held yesterday, no cases were reported.

MR. FLAGG'S REPORT.

The Purchase of Real Estate on Ward's Island by the City—Interesting Report of Comptroller Flagg.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, No. 5, Hall of Records, NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1854.

To the Board of Councilmen:

The Comptroller, in obedience to the following resolution, viz.:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be requested to furnish to the Board the affidavits taken before the Recorder, in relation to the purchase of sixty-one acres of land of ABRAM R. LAWRENCE, through ALEX. MCCOTTER, on Ward's Island;

Respectfully submits the affidavits taken before the Recorder in 1853, in relation to the purchase of real estate on Ward's Island or Great Barn Island:

'ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE in his testimony, states that he sold to the Corporation of New York sixty-nine acres and some perches of land, on "Great Barn Island," in the Twelfth Ward, and his share of the water grant, running three hundred feet into the East River, in front of the water lots of said land, for $102,681 and some cents, being at the rate of $1,500 per acre; and that he received from the Comptroller $103,450. And Mr. TIMPSON, the Auditor, testified that a warrant was drawn in his favor on the 22d of June, 1852, for the last mentioned sum.

Mr. LAWRENCE also states that he paid ALEXANDER MCCOTTER, out of the purchase money, $18,000 or $20,000, through whom he made the negotiation to sell the property.

JONATHAN STEARNS, the warden at Randall's [illegible] states that he was requested to look after [illegible] and as a suitable place for a City Cemetery, [illegible] HALSTEAD, one of the Governors of the [illegible]se—that he found a suitable place on [illegible] Island, and so stated to Mr. HALSTEAD; [illegible] expected that the land belonged to Mr. [illegible]CE, and that he suggested to Mr. MCCOT[illegible] become the agent of Mr. LAWRENCE in re[illegible] the sale to the City. Mr MCCOTTER, he [illegible]ld him a present of $2,000 as a compli[illegible] for this.

[illegible]ANDER MCCOTTER testifies that he was [illegible] for negotiating the sale of Mr. LAW[illegible] land to the Corporation, on Great Barn [illegible]. After various efforts to effect the sale of [illegible]erty to the Corporation, for a long time, a [illegible]r. DEMOTT, who was a member of the Bureau of Assessments of the Corporation, called on me and seemed to be acquainted with the difficulties under which I had labored in trying to effect the sale, and said, "Now, if you will give me $10,000, I will guarantee that the bargain shall be consummated." After some delay this was assented to, and Mr. MCCOTTER says he gave Mr. DEMOTT an order on Mr. LAWRENCE to pay him, Mr. DEMOTT, $10,000, if so much money belonging to me should come into his hands, arising out of the sale of the Ward's Island property. This order was given some time before the Committee reported. Mr. DEMOTT afterwards received that amount from Mr. LAWRENCE. This was done at the same time Mr. LAWRENCE paid me. A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

PRIVATE EXCURSION TO MEET GRISI AND MARIO.—As a sign of the growing excitement pending the arrival of GRISI and MARIO, we hear that the American Musical Fund Society, at a recent meeting, Gen. HALL, President of the Society, in the Chair, decided to invite about 400 ladies and gentlemen, distinguished musical people, amateurs, &c., &c., charter a steamboat, proceed down the Bay, meet the *Baltic*, greet GRISI and MARIO with a musical *salso*, and return with them to the City, a fine band of music breathing out the strains so well known through the exquisite vocalism of these great vocalists. There will of course be a great demand for tickets, but as most of them will be sent to parties *direct*, only a few will be reserved in the hands of the Committee, which may be obtained from them at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M. on Friday and Saturday mornings.

SEVERE ACCIDENT TO A SOMNAMBULIST.—On Tuesday night, about 11 o'clock, Mr. HUGH LAYMAN, the engineer of the *Black Warrior* arose from his berth in a state of somnambulism, and while pacing the deck, fell through an open hatchway to the deck beneath, a distance of nearly 30 feet. He was picked up in an insensible condition, his arm and several of his ribs were broken, besides which he suffered severe internal injuries. Between decks had been white-washed and the hatches had been left open for the purpose of admitting the air below. Mr. LAYMAN was taken to his home at Catskill, where he lies in a very precarious condition.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.—On Tuesday night, about 10 o'clock, the Eighth Ward Police visited the house No. — Mercer-street, which was known to the police as of bad reputation, and arrested MARY CLARK and A. B. JACKSON, the alleged keepers of the house, together with a number of persons, male and female, who were inside. They were all taken before Justice STUART. CLARK and JACKSON were held to bail in $1,000 each to answer, and the depositions of the girls were taken as witnesses to appear to prosecute the charge.

ROWDY ATTACK ON A ENGINE COMPANY.—About 10 o'clock on Tuesday night, as Engine No. 30 was returning from an alarm of fire, the men, when at the corner of Fifteenth-street and Second-avenue, were attacked by a gang of rowdies who were hidden in a new building awaiting them. On their arrival they were met with a shower of brickbats. The police arrived and the rowdies ran off. Some of the police received severe contusions.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—Jane Wilson, while in a state of intoxication, jumped into the river off the dock at the foot of Roosevelt-street. She was rescued from drowning by the Fourth Ward Police.

(Advertisement.)

QUESTIONS FOR PHILIP C. ROGERS, *the Secretary of the Second-avenue Railroad Company, to answer:*

Did the Railroad Company ever exercise any influence with the members of the Common Council or others to get the grade changed?

Did they ever pay Mr. SMITH, the Commissioner on Grades, or any other person, $2,500 or any other sum of money, for his services in changing the grade or making it to suit the purposes of the Railroad Company?

Is not the present grade more for the advantage of the Company than the old grade would have been?

If the Railroad Company, who alone could be interested in the alteration of the grade, were willing to pay for the change, why should the property-holders be taxed for it?

Finally, will the Secretary explain why, in the low grades, they lay their cross-ties on the top of the gradeand on the rising ground they cut a trench to bury them in, by means whereof the owners of lots, or the public, are compelled to be at an extra expense to grade up to the rails after they are laid?

ONE WHO IS ASSESSED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1854.

(Advertisement.)

ASPINWALL'S COMPOUND TONIC MIXTURE.—It is an obvious fact that ague and fever is everywhere gaining ground where it is encountered only by ordinary medical treatment; and it is equally as incontestibly true, that wherever this preparation has been administered as a remedy, the disease has been immediately checked and speedily cured. These two vital facts are supported by equally unquestionable testimony, and they afford grounds for recommending the medicine to the public, by advertisement, which no rational being will dispute. The testimony in favor of the Tonic Mixture, with which the present proprietors are prepared to meet all who are skeptical on the subject, is of a nature which precludes all controversy. References of the highest respectability are proffered to all who will take the trouble to verify the statements made through the press, in relation to the medicine. The most obstinate cases of intermittent fever have never been known to resist the second bottle of the preparation. Prepared after the original formula, by THOMAS & MAXWELL, No. 86 William-street, near Maiden-lane.

(Advertisement.)

☞ Written descriptions of character are becoming every day more and more in demand. This method enables us to impart, in a permanent form, advice relative to health, habits, temperament, the culture of weak faculties, and the training of strong ones, etc., much better than can be done in any other way. These mental portraits, as guides to self-culture, are invaluable. Examinations daily, by the Brothers FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

THE PHILADELPHIA DENTIST.—The *National Police Gazette*, now ready, contains some highly interesting details of the charge against Dr. BEALE, in Philadelphia, which everybody should read. Also, foreign and domestic criminal news, &c.

(Advertisement.)

PIANOS FOR CASH.—To those wishing to purchase Pianos or any kind of musical instrument, Mr. HORACE WATERS will sell his superior and warranted instruments at a large discount from factory prices.

(Advertisement.)

☞ Ten boxes of DESHLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS effected ten permanent cures at Sag Harbor, Pa. Sold by C. H. RING, corner Broadway and John-street.

(Advertisement.)

☞ The great ANTI-PERIODIC PILL, or DESHLER'S Cure for Fever and Ague is sold by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

(Advertisement.)

☞ Don't bore your bedsteads or yourself with common nuts until you have seen CARGILL'S Patent Portable Musquito Bars, at No. 192 Fulton-street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box**—A Postive remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. E. MEBER, REDDING & CO., Boston, Philadelphia.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Cordial.**—Whence proceed the lassitude, the depression, the debility, the indifference to life, the instability, the continual feeling of illness which it is impossible to define or localize, so common, so hard to bear, and so little pitied by the robust and healthy? We answer—from the stomach and the nervous system, between which there exists the closest sympathy. Want of vital energy, sluggishness in the secretive organs, a general inertia of the system, is at the bottom of all the difficulty. To rouse the whole organization from the torpor, to imbue it with new life, activity and vigor, and to sustain it in that condition, there is no preparation comparable with DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL. Other stimuli may excite the downcast physical energies for a time, but like the night-flash of the lightning that leaves behind it a deeper gloom, the exhibition of these exhilerants is followed, after the first convulsive effect is over, by a depression of body and mind more profound and paralyzing than ever. The remedy is literally worse than the disease. But the Elixir has a tonic influence. It not only creates a new condition of the physical organization, but perpetuates it. The animal spirits are not only cheered and elevated by its agency but kept up to their new level without flagging. A vegetable compound, congenial to the system, it seems to act upon the constitution itself, and to revolutionize it. In chronic diseases of the nerves, the stomach, and the liver, its operation is all but miraculous. The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, six for twelve dollars.

C. H. RING, Proprietor, No 192 Broadway, New York.
Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada, and the West Indies.

☞ **Kellinger's Anodyne Liniment**—Will extract the poison from the bite of mosquitoes or any other insect, instantly. It cures dia rhœa, wind cholic, piles, and all manner of spasmodic troubles. Prevention is better than cure. One bottle cured Mr. P. Goodsell of a severe attack of piles, and his wife of a fearful attack of diarrhœa—residence Yonkers. It also cured Dr. Budd of cholerrhus when in the deadly or collapsed stage. The Doctor can be seen at his veterinary establishment at Four-mile House, 3d-av. Call on him—he has no superior in his profession. Sold wholesale and retail by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st., west or North River side, from 1 to 4 o'clock.

☞ **The Inhabitants of the Sixteenth Ward**—Suffering from the unhealthy stench from JOHNSON'S Cow stable and swill milk manufactory, and from VAN BRUNT'S pig pens and slaughter-house, on 10th-av, and all opposed to such deadly nuisances within the City limits, are invited to attend at the Council Chamber of the Board of Councilmen, TO MORROW AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock, when a hearing will be had before a Committee of the Board of Health in reference to their removal. All opposed to, or suffering from such nuisances, are earnestly requested to attend the meeting.

☞ **To Plumbers.**—A special Meeting of the Journeymen Plumbers' Protective Society will be held at Murphy's Union Rooms, 4th-st, near 14th-st, on FRIDAY EVENING, Aug 18, to consider on the adoption of the Constitution and By-Laws of the National Union of the Building Trades. Members are particularly requested to be in attendance WILLIAM FOWLER, President.
JAMES CHAMBERS, Secretary.

☞ **The Irishmen's Universal Civil and Military Republican Union** will hold their next regular meeting at Vauxhall Garden, on THURSDAY EVENING, 17th instant, at 8 o'clock. Several distinguished speakers will address the meeting. All Irishmen are invited to attend. Also, members of the press.
T. C HOLLAND, Secretary.

☞ **Free Show.**—The HAPPY FAMILY can be seen at COSTAR'S RAT COCKROACH, &c EXTERMINATOR Depôt No 448 Broadway, from 7 A M until 9½ P M Free at the window outside of store. No admittance in store except on business. The Exterminator is the only effectual article for the annihilation of RATS, MICE, COCKROACHES, ANTS &c.

☞ **Alpha Chapter, No. 1, U. E. A.**—The members of this Chapter are respectfully requested to be present on SATURDAY EVENING, the 19th inst., as business of importance will be brought up for consideration
RONALDS, C. of C. NOBLE, Sachem.

☞ **An Adjourned Meeting of the WILLIAMSBURG YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION** will be held in the lecture-room of the Third Methodist Episcopal Church South 5th-st., on SUNDAY the 17th inst. at 7 o'clock P. M. W. C. HYDE, Secretary.

☞ **Accumulation $1,000,000.—THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**, No 11 Wall-st., insures the lives of persons from 14 to 55 years of age. Dividends declared annually
JOS. L LORD, Agent.

☞ **Coffin & Haydock, No. 30 Broad-st.**, will sell at auction THIS DAY 2,000 cartons fancy Ribbons, none of which have been exhibited at private sale. Also 1,500 pieces Silks, Grode Rhines, Plaids and Glaces.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO SHEET-METAL WORKERS.—NOTICE.—One of the most valuable and useful patents that has been granted within the last ten years, has been awarded to WM. WEBSTER, of Morrisania, N. Y., (letters patent dated March 28, 1854) for a novel and invaluable machine for making from 5,000 to 12,000 feet of (any kind) SHEET METAL TUBING per day. This machine is now being exhibited between the hours of 9 A. M and 4 P. M., in room No. 12, at No. 11 Wall-st., New-York City, where all interested are solicited to call. Towns, cities, counties and State rights for sale. All communications (post-paid) promptly replied to in their order.
WILLIAM WEBSTER,
CHARLES MILLER,
Sole Proprietors, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS, TAILORS, AND CLOTHIERS.—Stock and fixtures of an old-established stand for sale. Location cannot be surpassed on the west side of the City. A four years' lease may be obtained. Also, the services of an experienced cutter who has command of a good custom. This stand will be disposed of at a very low price. Not for want of business, as the owner intends leaving the City. Further particulars may be obtained by addressing DRAPER, this office.

WHIG NEWSPAPER FOR SALE—A Weekly Whig newspaper in one of the most beautiful and prosperous towns in Western New-York, is offered for sale. It has a good circulation and a large share of cash job work and advertising patronage. A practical printer might find it a choice opportunity, as the owner wants but little cash, and sells because he has engagements in a Western city. Apply to S M PETTINGILL & CO, No. 119 Nassau-st.

SPECIAL OR ACTIVE PARTNER WANTED—In a first class down town House, with from $15,000 to $25,000 cash capital. Any person with the above account can learn of a rare opening for a profitable investment, by addressing Box No. 2,480 Post-Office. A Southern man preferred.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS—STORE TO LET AND FIXTURES FOR SALE—Located in the city of Brooklyn, a capital stand for a merchant tailor it being an old established stand. The present occupant retires in consequence of ill health. To a good tenant, terms reasonable. Inquire at Nos. 62 or 64 Fulton-st.

$5,000 WANTED—Immediately on a valuable household property, on Murray st., new rent of for $4.50 per annum Seven per cent will be paid, and the brokerage. Apply to JOHN PHYFE,
No. 3 Murray-st.

$1,000—A YOUNG MARRIED MAN Wishes a responsible situation, where there would be an opportunity for advancement. Could loan his employer about $1,000, on good security. No liquor dealer need apply. Address SECURITY, at this office.

PARTNER WANTED—In the lumber business, with a capital from $5,000 to $10,000. For particulars, address O. H., Brooklyn Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl—as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework, in a city or country. the other, wants Scotch, as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and waiter; both wish to find comfort in their places; they are pleasing and respectful in their department; have good references. Apply at No. 261 Bowery, for two days

SITUATION WANTED—By two respectable Protestant girls—one as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework, in a city or country, the other, wants Scotch, as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and waiter; both wish to find comfort in their places; they are pleasing and respectful in their department; have good references. Can give the best of City reference. Apply, or address a note to Mrs. STONE, No. 307 13th-st., for two days

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl, to cook, wash and iron, or do the housework of a private family, by note. And a chamber-maid and laundress, on the other; these girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—A young German who has been in a house in England for several years, wishes to enter a similar engagement to gain a knowledge of the American business in general. First-rate references can be given. Address A. B., Box No. 214 General Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man as salesman in a wholesale drygoods house in this City. Has had five years experience in the retail trade in Newark, N. J. Can give the best of references. Address for a few days, S. L. B., Newark, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As chambermaid and seamstress, or as waitress and seamstress, in a private family, by a respectable Protestant girl, who comes well recommended, and as a good cook and to wash and iron by another. Call at No. 75 6th-av., in the bookstore

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl to do general housework in a small private family, or, as chambermaid and plain sewer. Can give reference from her last place if required. Call at No. 87 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th-ave. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable German lady, in a respectable family, to teach the French and German languages, and as seamstress. Can be seen at No. 189 1st-av., 4th story.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman to do general housework in a private family, has got good reference from her last place. Call at No. 43 Rivington-st., in the rear, first floor.

SERVANTS.—Families should call for the best Servants in the City at FERRE'S long-established Domestic Agency of thirteen years standing, and experienced in furnishing families in the City and country, at No. 97 Duane-st., near Broadway. Give him a call, Ladies.

GIRLS.—Several nice, half-grown girls can be obtained at the office of the Am & For. Employment Society, No 130 9th-st., cor Broadway. Also, domestics of all kinds, male and female help, can be had at the Society's lower office No 27 Greenwich-st.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS.—Families in want of domestic servants can depend on being suited at the office of the "Protestant Employment Society," and "Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics" No 7 Carmine-st., formerly in Chambers-st.

SITUATION AS GOVERNESS WANTED—A lady who has been engaged in tuition for the last ten years, wishes to obtain a situation in one of the Southern States as governess in a private family. She undertakes to teach the English language in all its branches, French, which she speaks fluently, Music, and all kinds of plain and ornamental needle-work. The most satisfactory references can be obtained as regards qualification, &c., from families she has lived with. Address, post-paid, to C. Z., Post Office, Erie, Erie Co., Penn.

SERVANTS.—An excellent choice of servants for every kind of work, can always be found at MORRIS & CORNERY'S well known establishment, No. 287 Broadway, corner of Reade-st., where none but respectable help is admitted. Waiting for places this day—English waitress, German ladies' maid a few German girls, and a choice number of Irish cooks, laundresses, chambermaids; girls for hotels and private families; also, German porters, waiters, mechanics, farmers and factory help there and at the Branch Office, No. 102 Greenwich-st. Terms moderate

SERVANTS WANTED—At CLARKSON'S Protective Agency Office, No 84 3d av.—A number of cooks, laundresses, chambermaids and waiters. Also, respectable persons, lately landed, suited immediately; and situations are obtained for porters, coachman, boys for tray and saloons. N. B.—Employers will please notice that German help are constantly on hand, at No. 84 3d av.

GOVERNESS WANTED—A gentleman residing in Louisiana, who will be in the City early in September, desires to engage an English or American lady, of piety, between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five years, to take charge of the education of his three children. A lady who can give satisfactory evidence of these qualifications, and her ability to teach the ordinary branches of a sound education with French and music, may hear of a good engagement, with liberal salary, by addressing Box No. 2,721 New-York Post Office. The children are motherless, and will spend the Summer months in a Northern climate.

WANTED—At No 394 Broadway bass meat, 4 conductors 2 barkeepers, 2 porters in at res and 3 porters for hotels 2 waiters for steamers, men on steamers and railroads and boys for trades. Also, a first-rate chambermaid, cook, chambermaids, scrubbing girls and nurses. No charge until places are procured.
DREYER & KAUFMAN, Agents.

HELP OF ALL KINDS—May be engaged at the office of the American and Foreign Eminent Protective and Employment Society, No. 27 Greenwich-st. Female domestics there, and at the upper Office, No 130 9th-st., corner of Broadway.

MUSIC—A young lady, accustomed to teaching the Piano-forte and fully competent, desires a situation as Teacher in an Educational Institute, either in this City or Brooklyn—the latter city preferred. Address for testimonials and reference, M S., Box No. 3,543, Post Office, New-York.

TEACHER WANTED.—An accomplished American English lady, one who is a good French scholar, speaks the language fluently, is accustomed to teaching, and a good disciplinarian. Address OAK HILL SEMINARY, Norwalk, Conn,

TO LADY MUSIC TEACHERS.—Wanted, three music teachers, one for piano, one for guitar, and one for singing. $400 and board will be given for service. Can be raised to $600 and board. C. D. ELLIOTT,
Principal Female Academy.
NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 24, 1854

ENTRY CLERK WANTED—In a dry goods jobbing house. No one need apply unless they have had long experience in entering dry goods, and are fully qualified in every respect. A liberal salary will be given. Address Box No 2,716 Post-Office.

BOOK KEEPER WANTED—A thoroughly competent book keeper. The best credentials will be required. Salary liberal. Apply to H. FULLER, *Mirror* office.

COPYIST.—A young man, who is a very rapid writer, can desirous of obtaining employment as Copyist, by the folio or otherwise. Please address "W. E. V.," office of this paper

TWO SALESMEN WANTED—For the retail drygoods trade. Apply for two days at No. 228 3d-av., between 19th and 20th-sts.

LAD WANTED—A steady, well-educated Lad of about 15 years of age, in a commission and importing business. Apply at No. 212 Pearl-st., first floor, back office, after 11 o'clock

BOY WANTED—In a wholesale dry goods store, one who can write, understand figures and furnish good recommendations. Salary first year, $75. Address K. & B., office of this paper.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A limited number of persons can be accommodated with full board, (dinner at 6 o'clock) furnished or unfurnished rooms, in a first-class house and location. None wanted except such as are willing to pay well for comforts and food that cannot be afforded at low rates. Reference of the highest character given and required. Address Y K., at this office.

BOARDING—And an elegant suite of furnished rooms, on the first floor, consisting of a parlor and two bedrooms, with closets. Also, parlor and bedroom on second and third floors and rooms for single gentlemen, at Nos. 82 and 84 East 23d-st.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives, also several gentlemen, may obtain good rooms with Board, by applying at No 41 Murray-st., N. Y. Reference required.

BOARDING.—A select few can have rooms and partial board at No 101 4th-av., near 11th st.

BOARD.—Two neatly furnished rooms to let with board, at No 199 West 32d st convenient to 8th-av. cars and stages, in a good neighborhood, new, first-class house, bath gas, &c Family small.

BOARD.—A few respectable young men can be accommodated at Mrs BERTS', formerly Mrs. Foster, at No. 27 Hudson-st with good board, single beds, and pleasant rooms. Full board, $3 per week; day boarders, $2 50

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and wife wishing one or two rooms than they can occupy, in a cottage house with fine grounds, situated on one of the finest avenues in Brooklyn, about 2½ miles from the Ferry, would prefer one (furnished or unfurnished) to one or two gentlemen with partial board, on reasonable terms. Stages run by the door to and from the Ferries. The cottage of the owner may be found by addressing R, Box No. 2,485, Post Office.

BOARD WANTED—For a gentleman and wife, in a private family, where there are no other boarders. A large front room, partly furnished and full board for the lady only required. Location near and west of 8 madway, between 9th and 22d sts Address Box No. 833 General Post-Office Unexceptionable references required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two gentlemen with their wives; also, several single gentlemen, may be accommodated with desirable rooms of rooms or pleasant single rooms. Inquire at No. 206 Washington-st. References required

BOARD IN CHAMBERS-ST.—A large parlor, with pantry attached, and bedroom if required will be let, with board privately or transiently, to a gentleman and his wife, or single gentlemen, on application at No. 121 Chambers-st. References exchanged

COUNTRY BOARD—A family of four or six persons can be accommodated with Summer board at a farm house, in a pleasant, healthy and retired locality, 90 miles distant in the country, with every convenience. Inquire of A. S. WHEELER, No 259 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with PLEASANT ROOMS and BOARD at No. 79 SANDS-ST., Brooklyn.

TO GENTLEMEN.—Pleasant furnished rooms to let, large and small in the house newly fitted up, No. 461 Broome-st., near Broadway, containing all the modern improvements.

SHOVELS, SPADES AND SCOOPS—MANUFACTURED BY THE OLD COLONY IRON COMPANY—The assortment comprises over fifty different qualities and sizes. A complete list of which can be obtained on application to the undersigned Agents for the Old Colony Iron Company. We always have in store a full assortment and dealers can hardly fail to find in our stock almost any description of shovels, spades or scoops that may be wanted and at prices to suit the closest buyers. JOHN S. BUSSING & CO., No. 33 Cliff-st., New-York.

BARGAINS IN READY MADE CLOTHING DELIGHTFULLY DAMAGED.—Fine Black Frock and Dress Coats, cost $16 for $8; Figured Cassimere and Cheviot pants cost $6, for $2 50; Black Grenadin and Valentia vests, worth $4, for $2 50; also, a variety of boys' clothing, vests and pants, $1 each. GEO. LEVIE, corner Nassau and Beekman-sts.

WOOD, WOOD—FOR SALE—About 12 acres of standing wood, situated at Piermont, Rockland Co., on the bank of the Hudson River, within half a mile of an Erie Railroad station. The wood is of the best quality, and will be sold [illegible] For particulars, apply to [illegible] on the premises.

GLASS LINED—[illegible] at reduced price, by [illegible], No. 181 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A ROYAL GENTLEMAN AND HIS LADY FRIEND.—MEMOIRS OF THE COURT AND REIGN OF LOUIS XIV. AND HIS TIMES. Now Ready, VINCENT NOLTE'S FIFTY YEARS IN BOTH HEMISPHERES; Or, REMINISCENCES OF A MERCHANT'S LIFE.—1 vol., 12mo., cloth. Price $1 25. The memoirs of a man of a singularly adventurous and speculative turn, who entered upon the occupations of manhood early and retained its energies late; has been an eye-witness of not a few of the important events that occurred in Europe and America between the years 1796 and 1850, and himself a sharer in more than one of them; who has been associated or an agent in some of the largest commercial and financial operations that British and Dutch capital and enterprise ever ventured upon, and has been brought into constant and acquaintance—not unfrequently into intimacy—with a number of the remarkable men of his time. Seldom either in print or in the flesh, have we fallen in with so restless, versatile and excursive a genius as Vincent Nolte. Esq., of Europe and America—so more than ordinary address will sufficiently express his cosmopolitan domicile.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

His autobiography presents a spicy variety of incident and adventure and a great deal of really useful and interesting information, all the more acceptable for the profusion of anecdote and piquant scandal with which it is interspersed.—*N Y Journal of Commerce.*

Not the least interesting portion of the work, to us here, is the narration of Nolte's intercourse with our great men, and his piquant and occasionally ill-natured notice of their faults and foibles.—*N Y Herald.*

It derives its principal interest from the piquant personalities with which it is seasoned. These will be eagerly devoured by the lovers of gossip, while the immediate friends of the parties in question would be tempted to fling the book at the head of the author, should they be so lucky as to get him into their hands.—*N Y. Tribune.*

As an amusing narrative it would be difficult to find its superior; but the book has peculiar interest from the freedom with which the author shows up our American notorieties of the past forty years.—*Courier*

It is a vivid panorama of varied and remarkable experiences and will serve to rectify the errors which too often pass among men as veritable history.—*Evening Post.*

But to appreciate the book to its fullest extent, one must get it and read it. Having once commenced the task, we will guarantee that no man of common sense, or at all acquainted with the mercantile history of the country, will leave it unfinished.—*N. Y. Atlas.*

He is perfectly at home everywhere—whether gazing at the great Napoleon, as he comes dashing into Leghorn, or sailing ashore from a wreck off the coast of Florida on a chicken coop; and yet there is that spice in his personalities, and an eccentricity in his style, which must give the work a rapid, and we think, extensive sale.—*Times.*

J S REDFIELD, Nos 110 and 112 Nassau-st.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. By Dr A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One hundredth Edition, (50,000) 18mo, pp 250. On Fine Paper, Extra Binding, $1 Every complaint to which a woman is subject, from girlhood to womanhood, as also as wife and as mother, are fully described, with the causes, the symptoms, and the proper mode of treatment in a plain, simple, but in the most chaste language, easily understood. And thus every woman can discover by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and causes of her complaint: and be assured much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice of the utmost importance to her future health. In respect to which her ignorance forbids consulting a medical gentleman, will find such instruction and advice, and also explains many symptoms which otherwise would occasion anxiety or alarm. How many are suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, which undermine the health, the effects of which they are ignorant, and for which these delicacy forbids seeking medical advice! How many suffer from *prolapsus uteri* (falling of the womb,) or from *fluor albus* (weakness, debility, &c!) How many are in constant agony for many months preceding confinement! How many have difficult, tedious and dangerous deliveries, and slow and uncertain recoveries! Some whose lives are hazarded during such time, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief. How many bitter moments, how much anguish, might have been spared to the sufferer, to her husband, to her relatives, by a timely possession of this little volume. It is impracticable to convey fully the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; EDDIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No 3 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings) and at the Publishing Office, No 139 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH HUGHES, Philadelphia. Also, T. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224, New-York Post-Office.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO BOOKSELLERS.—I do not having contributed to either of the FALL TRADE SALES, I will make special inducements to booksellers to buy directly of me an invoice of my books during the trade sales. CHAS SCRIBNER.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—READY IN AUGUST.
THE LIVES OF THE CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE UNITED STATES By G. VAN SANTWOOD. 1 vol., 8vo., with portrait.
N. P. WILLIS'S new work—FAMOUS PERSONS AND PLACES. 1 vol. 12mo. $1 25
THE HOME IN THE VALLEY; a new story by Mrs. CARLEN. 1 vol., 12mo., cloth. 75 cents; paper, 50 cents.
THE CAPTAINS OF THE ROMAN REPUBLIC. By H. W. HERBERT. 1 vol., 12mo.; uniform with "Captains of the Old World." $1 25.
WILL BE READY IN SEPTEMBER.
THE LIFE AND EPISTLES OF ST. PAUL. By Rev. W. J. CONYBEARE and Rev. J. S. HOWSON. 2 vols., 8vo., with maps and engravings
OLD KARL THE COOPER. AND HIS WONDERFUL BOOK. By ELBERT PIERCE. 1 vol., 16mo., with 9 engravings
BEAUTIFUL BERTHA. By Mrs L. C. TUTHILL. 1 vol., 16mo. Uniform with "Tip-Top," &c.
THE PLUMB WOMAN; OR, THE CHILD WITH THREE MOTHERS. By GUSTAV NIEBITZ. 1 vol., 16mo., illustrated. 50 cents.
THE RAT CATCHER By GUSTAV NIEBITZ. 1 vol., 16mo., illustrated 50 cents
WILL BE READY IN OCTOBER.
IK MARVEL'S new work—FUDGE DOINGS. 2 vols., 12mo., illustrated.
HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF THE MOST EMINENT ORATORS AND STATESMEN OF ANCIENT AND MODERN TIMES By D A HARSHA 1 vol., 8vo.
A CYCLOPÆDIA OF MISSIONS. By Rev. H. NEWCOMB. 1 vol., 8vo., with maps, &c.
A NEW COMMENTARY ON THE ACTS. By Rev Dr J. ADDISON ALEXANDER Uniform with the Psalms.
CHARLES SCRIBNER,
No. 145 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE ILLUSTRATED BOOK OF DOMESTIC POULTRY—Edited by MARTIN DOYLE, the figures drawn from nature, by C. H WEIGALL, in 20 full page illustrations, beautifully printed in oil colors, and a number of engravings on wood. 8vo., elegantly and emblematically bound in cloth, gilt. Price $2 50. The cheapest and most practical work on Domestic Poultry ever published.

Also a new, complete and cheap edition of the works of Sir EDWARD BULWER LYTTON, Bart., at prices varying from 25 cents to 50 cents per volume, published under his own immediate superintendence, and with a preface expressly written for this edition

Also, a handsome library edition of the above, in 17 vols., or 8vo, cloth. Price $12 50 per set, or any of the volumes to be had separately. GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & CO.,
No. 18 Beekman-st.

DRY GOODS.

NEW FALL GOODS—AT GREAT BARGAINS AT THE BOWERY SAVINGS STORE, No. 128 Bowery. The first of our Fall importations we have just received, and have now on sale The prices of this season are much lower than for a number of years, and the styles infinitely superior in taste and beauty. Among our offerings are rich all-wool Plaids, high colors, fine Cashmeres and De Laines, Cashmere Shawls long and square, splendid high-lustred Black Silks, warranted to preserve their richness and to wear well; to ade expressly to our own order, and such as we can recommend to our customers at prices below anything we have ever known.

MARSEILLES QUILTS—The best assortment probably in the country.

LINEN GOODS—Our assortment is complete, comprising every description of

& Music Store.

...Complete English, together with ... Rev. ... Book B written for English readers, ... sign of affectation, for which the author has, we are sorry to say, precedent enough.

The book is well written and sprightly. We do not at all points admire the author's taste, [vide page 208,] nor by any means assent to all his propositions.

When he treats of the causes of depopulation at the Islands, he names among them, "*The strictures of Missionary law*;" and this is how he makes it plain: The licentiousness of the natives was unbounded. The presence of the Missionaries was not sufficient to prevent it. But Missionary law subjected to Church discipline all members who were declared guilty of it. The consequence is seen in the increase of abortion and infanticide, two notable present causes of depopulation. He says: "Ten thousand times better would it have been for that wronged people had they been permitted to indulge a restrictive concubinage, on their old plan than to have had their domestic habits so *suddenly* revolutionized;" a doctrine which we would fain hope has not many preachers or believers, at so late a century as this.

A HISTORY OF THE CHURCH, from A. D. 322 to A. D. 427. By THEODORET, and from A. D. 431 to A. D. 594, by EVAGRIUS. London: HENRY G. BOHN. New-York: HARPER, BROTHER & Co.

THEODORET was born at Antioch, A. D. 387. His history was designed as a continuation of EUSEBIUS. He is faithful and always means to be true, but he omits all chronology, and is even careless of chronological order. Some anachronisms and errors have been proven on him, but the work is, for all that, intrinsically valuable, well written, and burdened with little superfluous matter.

EVAGRIUS was a native of Epiphania, and an advocate by profession. This is his only surviving work. It commences with the rise of the Nestorian controversy, and ends with the twelfth year of the reign of MAURICE. He did not profess to keep out civil matters from his history, and he writes with the ambition of his age to write "well." He was heartily orthodox, and believed in all the miracles he related. Ecclesiastical historians will thank Mr. BOHN for these new translations.

ELEGIES OF PROPERTIUS—SATYRICON OF PETRONIUS ARBITER—KISSES OF JOHANNES SECUNDUS—LOVE EPISTLE OF ARISTÆNETUS. Edited by WALTER K. KELLY. London: HENRY G. BOHN. New-York: BANGS, BROTHER & Co.

The Elegies are generally published with the Erotics of CATULLUS and TIBULLUS; and "the Kisses," though written some fifteen centuries later, are fit companions for the same; while the "Love Epistle," beautifully rendered by SHERIDAN and HALHED, present the same eternal sentiment of languishing lovers in still other forms. But the "Satyricon,"—we owe thanks to Mr. BOHN for republishing it, that we may learn what a miserably filthy thing it was which this debauched favorite of NERO wrote. It sets us to marveling how so little wit could possibly preserve through nineteen centuries such a mass of putrefaction. With a taste which would have been still more commendable had it made English of none of this, the Editor leaves some portions unrendered from the Latin.

THE ORATOR'S TOUCHSTONE: OR ELOQUENCE SIMPLIFIED. By HUGH MCQUEEN. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

Sensible advice for those who wish to cultivate their oratorical powers, or to improve their voices.

Every man in our country is a public speaker; yet few have studied the Art of Speaking. There is not a man in the land who ever does so much in the way of oratory as to speak to a question at town meeting, or to address a boys' meeting, that would not be the better for studying the rules here laid down. A ready sale of the book would do more for the public than for the author or publishers.

PUDDLEFORD AND ITS PEOPLE. By H. H. RILEY. With Illustrations. New-York: SAMUEL HUESTON.

A bookful of fun, and in interest as sustained as any frolicksome a book can be. There was no need of an apology,—the writer in his preface need not have apologized for having none to make for writing his book. Puddleford could not do without a scribe, and it would be wicked not to print its records.

THE GLORY OF CHRIST. By GARDINER SPRING. In 2 vols. New-York: M. W. DODD.

This is a new edition of the very popular, eloquent and excellent book, written by the Pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, and which was first published in 1852. We are glad to see the evidences of so pure a taste on the part of reading people.

BERTHA AND LILY: OR, THE PARSONAGE OF BACK GLEN. By ELIZABETH OAKES SMITH. New-York: J. C. DERBY.

A 12mo. novel of 336 pages, well published and all that. But too transcendental to be popular, and not good enough to "take" with those who do not value what is popular.

Braithewaite's Retrospect of Practical Medicine and Surgery, republished here by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, is a half-yearly journal, professing to contain a retrospective view of every discovery and practical improvement in the Medical Sciences. It contains in each half-yearly number some 340 pages, enough sure to hold the cream of all the journals. It is an invaluable *resumé* for the profession. We notice but one thing in it that is objectionable—a new mode of pulling a tooth in England is likely to be affected as much space as a way to save a garrison in America. But this is the fault of a British lecturer's education more than of his heart.

The *Westminster Review* has articles on Cardinal WOLSEY, The Beard, The Civil Service, Parades, The Russo-European Embroilment, WYCKLIFFE'S Times, and COMTE'S Philosophy. Under the head of "Independent Section"—where men of mark may say their say, though the Editor's sentiments are crossed—is an article on the Fact and Principle of Christianity. New volumes of the four Reviews, and *Blackwood*, commence with *North British* for May, and the other Reviews and *Blackwood* for July. LEONARD SCOTT republishes them.

The *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, (HAYE',) for the current quarter, has lain for some time upon our desk. As usual, its contents are of a high order of excellence. The original department occupies 136 of the 290 pages. Two careful reviews and sixteen bibliographical notices are given. The rest of the number is occupied with the Quarterly Summary of improvements and discoveries, at home and abroad, in the Medical Sciences. Published by BLANCHARD & LEA, Philadelphia, at $5.

The current quarter's number of the *American Journal of Insanity* commences its eleventh volume. Smaller type and better paper than heretofore, is to be used. The contents of the present number are, Remarks on the Construction of Insane Hospitals, by Dr. KIRKBRIDE; Proceedings of the Association of Medical Superintendents of Institutions for the Insane; Dr. GALT on Insanity in Italy; Law Cases bearing on Insanity; Bibliographical Notices, and a General Summary of News. This is one of the most valuable journals of a specialty in the United States.

The *Stethoscope* (Richmond, Va.,) for August has a lithographic face of Dr. ROBERT W. HAXALL, one of the Presidents of the State Society, one of the editors of the *Stethoscope*, and according to the letter press, the worst looking man of the corps.

A valuable synopsis of some of the principal diseases of the eye is to be found in a small pamphlet edition of "Clinical Lectures," delivered at the New-York Medical College, May, 1854, by Dr. ISIDOR GLUCK. Published by BAKER, GODWIN & Co.

The *Practical Mechanics' Journal* for August we have received from STRINGER & TOWNSEND. It is a good number. A portion is devoted to American Scientific and Engineering subjects.

The *New-Jersey Medical Reporter* for August has a beautiful portrait of Prof. J. C. WARREN, of Massachusetts. RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway, is the New-York agent.

We have received from C. SHEPARD & Co., "Children, its Causes, Symptoms and Treatment," in the title of a small pamphlet by Dr. J. P. BATCHELDER, one of our best known surgeons.

NEW-YORK CITY..

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Hon. Joseph Bridgham.

STEALING TIMBER FROM THE NAVY-YARD.

The United States vs. *William Farrell and John McPalen*.—These prisoners were again brought before the Commissioner, and Mr. Garrison adduced other evidence to impugn the testimony of the witness Dibble, who furnished the only evidence against the accused, and he was contradicted on such important facts, and by his own admission was the principal party in the disposal of the timber, that the Commissioner refused to hold the prisoners on such vague and uncertain testimony. The prisoners were therefore discharged.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

ATTEMPT TO UPSET A REENVUE BARGE.

James Deats was arrested at the instance of the Officers of the Revenue Department, he being charged with running into and upsetting one of the United States Revenue barges while in the Bay, and precipitating the Revenue Officers into the water, to the manifest risk of their lives. Deats was ordered to find bail in $1,000, which was given.

ASSAULT ON SHIPBOARD.

Charles A. Marshall, captain of the packet ship *Yorkshire*, was charged with an assault with a dangerous weapon on William Brown, one of the crew of that vessel. Captain M. was held to bail in $1,000 to answer the complaint.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Max Maretzek vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—Messrs. Dillon & Willard, counsel for the parties, appeared and concluded the argument on the application for an injunction. The Judge reserved his decision.

The Census Report.

From the London News

John Bull is a myth, signifying—taking the interpretation afforded by the Census of 1851—an aggregation of more than 21,000,000 of human beings. If we look at the peculiar distribution of the elements composing this mythic total, we shall arrive at some curious results as to the nature of the way in which John Bull economizes his resources. The manner in which the work necessary to maintain John in health and dignity, and to insure his bodily and spiritual growth, is shared among the various forces which he has at his disposal, is told to us so satisfactorily in the census tables just published, that a few facts from them cannot fail to be amusing and instructive.

In the first place, John is sensible of the value of government, and he sets aside the services of 71,191 men of twenty years and upwards, for the general or local government of the whole. This may seem a large number, but if we consider that this is only thirteen out of every thousand of the men in the country, and that this detachment governs more or less efficiently the whole of the remaining men, women and children of the twenty-one millions, it is not, perhaps, a very large proportion. In 1851, John Bull, to protect himself, set aside 183,255 men, at the age of twenty and upwards, to form an Army and Navy. A portion of these, however, were on half-pay. The active force amounted to nearly twenty-two in every thousand men, and these were sufficient for the defence of the whole remaining men, women and children. It results from this that one in one hundred and fifty-eight of the whole population, was sufficient for its defence in the year 1851. John is now, however, at war, and must, therefore, have the services of an extra number of men for offence. If we look back at a period of some four or five hundred years, we shall find that instead of a state of things where twenty-two able-bodied men were sufficient for the defence of one thousand, or one for the defence of forty-seven men, the great body of the nation were soldiers, or liable to be called upon to act as such, being trained to arms for the purpose. In a savage state, every man is actually a soldier; if he cannot defend himself, no one else will. We may measure the distance of John Bull from the state of a savage, by the little expenditure which is sufficient to protect him from violence. Taking thirteen out of every thousand of the men for the purposes of Government, and about twenty-two out of every thousand for the purposes of defence, John Bull has the remainder of every thousand whom he may set to work for the purpose of enriching him and ministering to his comfort and delectation. Dropping the metaphor, if we take 35 out of every 1,000 men in the country for the civil and military service, there will be 965 left to devote themselves to the moral and material aggrandizement of the whole country. But in addition to this, there remain the whole of the women and children above five or six years of age, who are all capable of doing something more or less in the service of the State. This fact alone is sufficient to account for a great portion of the prosperity which has fallen to our lot. While less civilized nations expend the greater portion of their resources in the necessary works of civil government and defence, we can obtain the same effects by the application of a mere fraction of our enormous powers, reserving the remainder for purposes of civilization and development. The "Three Black Sisters," Law, Physic and Divinity, require the services of 110,730 persons out of the whole population. "In point of numbers," says the Report, "they would be outvoted by the tailors of the kingdom." It is to be hoped that this is not said in depreciation of the tailors—who number, by-the-bye, 152,672. Most people would be glad to see the necessity for lawyers and doctors, at least, diminishing, and the demand for tailors increasing.

We are rather economical in the matter of the Fine Arts. Of authors and literary men we are content with the services of 2,866. We are a little more extravagant in the matter of artists, who number 8,600; but as 4,915 of these are painters and drawing-masters, the highest number cannot be taken as a measure of our demand for works of art. There are 2,971 architects, the greater number of whom are builders. If we were to take the builders away, however, the remainder would give us a number of architects which, divided amongst the number of really good modern buildings, would give about two or three hundred of the former to one of the latter. Small as the number of architects is, the country would be no loser if they were to become "fine by degrees and beautifully less." A similar observation applies to teachers, of whom there are 34,378 men and 71,966 women. Here is an army of instructors sufficient, if they knew their duty, to do battle with and utterly extirpate ignorance for ever from the midst of the population. Take the whole number of children in the kingdom between the ages of 5 and 15, make no deduction for illness or any other cause, and yet, if they were divided among these 106,344 teachers, there would be one teacher to every forty children. The fact is, however, that only half the total number of children go to school, so that the average number to each teacher would be diminished by one-half. Certainly this plethora of teachers, compared with the quality and the quantity of the education of Great Britain, is one of the least pleasing features of the census.

The sixth class into which this report divides the people according to their occupations, includes those who are principally engaged in lodging, entertaining, attending, or providing articles of dress. We have seen at how comparatively *small* an expenditure of human material we are governed defended, doctored and taught—we are now coming to the regions of *large* numbers. Innkeepers to the number of 28,881, loding-house keepers to the number of 23,015, and coffee-house keepers to the number of 3,057, look after the wants of the wanderers abroad. The homes require the attendance of the immense number of 1,038,791 domestic servants. The undertakers, strangely enough, in virtue of their finding garments and graves for the dead, are enumerated in this class. We who require such armies to attend to our various wants while alive, are satisfied with a sadly diminished attendance on the way to the grave. 1,089 undertakers have no difficulty in burying this enormous population which, alive, requires the services of 1,038,791 domestic servants. This sixth class, including the divisions above mentioned, comprises 2,220,173 persons.

The carrying class is one which marks the progress of the nation more decidedly, perhaps, than any other. Persons of middle age can remember the difficulty which existed in their earlier days in the transmission of men, animals, goods, or messages from place to place. Those offices are now performed for the nation by 285,686 men, and 100,345 boys. Nothing can show the tremendous activity of the national life more than this. That the services of nearly 400,000 persons should be required for the mere conveyance of men, animals and goods from place to place—these persons being aided by railroads, electric telegraphs, canals, roads, and other contrivances—is a marvel that never could have been believed in the days when stage-coaches set off once a week to York.

Crystal Palace Statistics.

The Crystal Palace Company held a meeting the other day, when a number of curious statistics were brought to light. It was ascertained that

45,652 females had exclaimed on entering the building, "Well, I never!"

32,341 gents, in all [illegible], declared that it was [illegible]

21,728 [illegible] ing the policemen at [illegible]

16,444 [illegible]

of 124,000 persons [illegible] 1,000 persons missed the attraction [illegible] and 27 individuals perpetrated the joke about [illegible] being drawn mild.

32,000 persons who had plates of cold beef, said they didn't like it.

48,329 who partook of the same repast said they did.

6,354 who had bottles of ginger beer had exclaimed, "Mind your eye."

Two persons were found drunk and incapable—in the refreshment room.

And one individual was detected asleep in the Alhambra Court.—*Diogenes*.

The Thames Marshes.

The Select Committee appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into the state and means of improvement, of the Thames marshes have made the following report: "The terms of the order of reference to the Committees would have admitted of a more extended investigation, but the Committee have felt justified, at the present period of the session, in confining their inquiry to the condition of the marshes on the banks of the Thames below London-bridge, which, it appears, extend over 32,000 acres, and are under six distinct commissions of sewers. It appears from the evidence of highly intelligent and eminent gentlemen of the medical profession residing in the neighborhood of the marshes on both sides of the Thames below London-bridge, that the diseases prevalent in those districts are highly indicative of malarious influence, ague and fever being very prevalent; and that the sickness and mortality is greatest in those localities which adjoin imperfectly drained lands, and far exceed the usual average; and that ague and allied disorders frequently extend to the high grounds in the vicinity. In those districts where a partial improvement in the drainage has been effected, a corresponding improvement in the health of the inhabitants is perceptible. The Committee have inquired more particularly into the state of the marshes adjoining the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, which they had reason to believe gave a fair representation of the state of the other marshes. The mortality of Woolwich, particularly East Woolwich, is much higher than the average. Woolwich adjoins the Plumstead and Erith marshes, where the water is frequently dammed up, which increases the quantity of decaying vegetation and malaria, and the description of ague from which people suffer in that neighborhood is stated to be very distressing, and to produce many complications of disease. It appears, also, that in the neighborhood of Woolwich and Charlton many houses have been built and are building, whose drainage empties itself into the marsh ditches. This seems to your Committee a new source of miasma of dangerous character, and one likely to increase.

American and Foreign Cost of Government.

From the London News.

We say not one word about the cost of diplomacy at Washington, except that it excites our surprise to find it, though continually discussing important questions at that city, and though our trade to the United States is about one-fifth part of our whole trade, only £1,324 less than the cost of the mission to Mexico. To maintain diplomatic relations with SANTA ANNA we expended in 1853, £4,805 for salaries. This is the more remarkable, inasmuch as the diplomatic salaries for all the other States of America, exclusive of Brazil and the United States, and exclusive of the sums paid to consuls, amounted only to the comparatively small sum of £1,951. Our diplomacy in New-Granada, Buenos Ayres, Venezuela, Peru, Chili, Monte Video, and Bolivia, cost in the aggregate about two-fifths as much as the single mission to Mexico. Yet is the trade to Chili alone three times as great as that to Mexico. In 1852, the declared value of the exports to the letter was £366,000, while the value of the exports to the former was £1,167,000, and to Peru £1,024,000. What favorite of the present or some late Foreign Minister receives from the country £4,000 a year for the duties he has to perform at the court of SANTA ANNA, we care not to inquire. We are sure, however, that he ought to be recalled.

The London Smoke Act and the Tripeboilers.

It is a legal fiction that every one knows the law. As a matter of fact very few know anything about it. Let us therefore deserve the thanks of the community by telling them that Lord PALMERSTON'S Smoke Consumption Act for London, the penalties of which are to come in force from the 1st of August, applies not only to smoke, but also to offensive effluvia. Tripe-boilers, catgut-makers, candle-makers, gas-manufacturers, vinegar-makers, whitening makers, bone-boilers, and a vast number of other very industrious persons who have hitherto been poisoning the lieges, had better lose no time in sweetening their processes, or in getting a handsome balance at their bankers' to meet heavy penalties. "If any person shall, after that day, use any such furnace not made to consume its own smoke, or shall so negligently use such furnace as that its smoke shall not be consumed, or shall carry on any trade or business which shall occasion any noxious or offensive effluvia, or otherwise annoy the neighborhood or its inhabitants, without using the best practicable means for preventing or counteracting such smoke or other annoyance, the offender being owner, occupier, foreman, or other person employed, shall forfeit for the first offence, from 40s. to £5; second, £10; third, £20; fourth, £40, and so on, doubling every time."—*The Builder*.

☞ A correspondent of the Hartford *Courant* states that about a year since he re-visited the town of Milford Conn., and was invited to see a poor crazy man. The day was very hot, and the correspondent found the crazy man shut up in a hole in an old barn, the place about 8 feet high, 10 feet long, and 6 feet wide—entirely covered with hay, except the small opening about 16 inches by 20, where his food was passed in. The man's head was a little above the barn floor—not much of the man's person could be seen; the part seen was very dirty; he appeared to be about 60 to 63 years of age—probably he had not been washed or his hole cleaned out for months. The correspondent further says, that he visited the place again last week, and was informed, that the crazy man's pit in the barn had not yet been cleaned out.

One of the richest men in France, and who associated in that country with those distinguished for rank and fashion, left Parisian gaiety a few years since and took to farming. He had his estates in Normandy farmed after the English fashion, bought a steamer, and established a communication between Carenton and Southampton, to convey horned cattle, sheep, poultry, and all kinds of farm and dairy produce from France to England. The captain and crew are all English. The steamer makes one or two trips a week, and realizes an immense profit. A large establishment, both French and English, is kept employed by the farming operations and the steam traffic. Carenton is a small town, where Norman manners exist in perfection. It has a church near a thousand years old. Among the native farmers in the neighborhood agriculture is carried on with primitive simplicity. Their horses are harnessed by coarse ropes and heavy chains, as in the days of WILLIAM the Conqueror. Apples, wheat, barley, beans, potatoes, all grow in the same field. Carenton is about 25 miles from Cherbourg, and is connected by a fine old Roman road, straight as an arrow.

In a suit recently tried before the local Court of Record at Derby, England, the Jury, on retiring to their consultation room, found themselves unable to agree, and immediately commenced playing at leap frog. Hearing a noise, and thinking it must come from persons in the corridors, outside the Court, the Mayor requested the Superintent of Police to order his men to put a stop to it, when the Superintendent exclaimed, "It's not there, sir, it's the Jury." As they could not come to a unanimous verdict, they were locked up for the night, the Recorder "hoping he should find them all in good health in the morning." "We believe," says the *Derby Reporter*, "they managed to while away the night in sundry diversions. Between 10 and 11 o'clock, they broke out in full chorus with 'We won't go home till morning.' The wives of some of the parties came to the Hall, one with fried soles, another with hot beef steaks, and so on, but of course were ordered to take the refreshments home again by the officer in attendance. At break of day, the Jury consoled themselves by singing 'Cheer, boys, cheer;' and as the hours wore on, and the time of their deliverance approached, they sang 'There's a good time coming, boys—only wait a little longer.' At 9 o'clock they were discharged by the Recorder, who expressed his pleasure in seeing them all alive, and said drily, no doubt that the officer who had charge of them had taken care that they had been supplied with plenty of refreshment. And so the suit ended."

WHAT ISN'T FAIR.—It isn't fair to ride in a three cent omnibus and hand the driver a gold dollar to change, when silver is at a premium. It isn't fair to let your servants wash the windows and pavements of your house just at that hour in the morning when everybody is going to business. It isn't fair to practice on a musical instrument, especially a trombone, until 1 or 2 o'clock at night, particularly when somebody is sick next door. It isn't fair to have a Champagne party, and then to furnish your guests with a cheap, bad article, which makes most of them sick next day. It isn't fair to charge fourteen or eighteen dollars a week for board at the sea shore, and put into the bills extras never called for, making the weekly cost twenty-five or thirty dollars. It isn't fair to ask a gentleman to accompany you to a fair, in order that you may compel him either to buy what you don't want or seem rude to a lady. It isn't fair to depend on an acquaintance for a newspaper or a book, which you loan to your friends till it is worn out and unfit to return. It isn't fair to think that these remarks

How to Keep Gathered Fruit and Flowers Always Fresh.

—A friend has informed us that fruit and flowers may be preserved from decay and fading by immersing them in a solution of gum-arabic in water two or three times, waiting a sufficient time between each immersion to allow the gum to dry. This process covers the surface of the fruit with a thin coating of the gum, which is entirely impervious to the air, and thus prevents the decay of the fruit, or the withering of the flower. Our friend has roses thus preserved, which have all the beauty and fragrance of freshly plucked ones, though they have been separated from the parent stem since June last. To insure success in experiments of this kind, it should be borne in mind that the whole surface must be completely covered; for if the air only gains entrance at a pin-hole, the labor will be all lost. In preserving specimens of fruit, particular care should be taken to cover the stem, end and all, with the gum. A good way is to wind a thread of silk about the stem, and then sink it slowly in the solution, which should not be so strong as to leave a particle of the gum undissolved. The gum is so perfectly transparent, that you can with difficulty detect its presence, except by the touch. Here we have another simple method of fixing the fleeting beauty of nature, and surrounding ourselves ever with those objects which do most elevate the mind, refine the taste, and purify the heart.—*Country Gentleman*.

EMBARKATION OF DR. ANDERSON.—Rev. Dr. ANDERSON senior, Secretary of the Board, took passage in the steamship *Niagara*, which left Boston on Wednesday, intending to visit the various missions of the Board in Hindostan. It has become a question of grave interest in that country, how far the English language shall become the medium of religious instruction to the natives. English free-schools, under British patronage, are becoming numerous and popular; and, as they tolerate all manner of Hindoo superstitions, great numbers of young men attend them who might otherwise be led to enter the mission schools, and be brought under religious influences. In these circumstances, the missionaries naturally incline to open English schools of their own, on an evangelical plan. But to what extent this should be done is a question about which they are not agreed, as it involves the disparagement, if not the ultimate displacement, of the native languages. Dr. ANDERSON'S leading object is to confer with the missionaries on this subject, and to aid as far as may be in its adjustment. He is understood to be in favor of the continued and permanent use of the languages of the country. He expects to be absent about a year.—*Independent*.

THE WIDOW OF BATCHELDER.—JAMES BATCHELDER fell in the porch of the Court-house, in this city, while fighting for the death of liberty, and in aid of a man-stealer. It was quite consistent, therefore, for the United States Senate to award $3,000 to the widow of such a martyr. But, if what is commonly reported here be true, namely, that BATCHELDER was a tyrant and a torment in his own house, the widow might be considered as sufficiently favored without the three thousand dollars. As it is, she is doubly blessed. I would not have been the first to reveal a domestic matter of this sort; but, as it ceased long since to be a secret, I have referred to it in the hope of drying up the tears of honorable Senators; and also by way of suggesting to women who have ugly husbands, that a good way to get rid of them is to train them to the work of a Southern bloodhound, and the moment that HALLET and LOKING sings out, "A fugitive! help, help!" put him into the hottest of the fight. Ten to one he will get a bullet through him, and then a liberal grant from Congress will put her in a *very delightful condition*.

ELLSWORTH.—We are glad to see that Hon. JOSEPH WOOD, of New-Haven, a son-in-law of the late Hon. OLIVER ELLSWORTH, LL.D., formerly Chief-Justice of the United States, has been for some time collecting materials for a biography of that distinguished man, of whom very little has been written in comparison to the leading part he bore in the early annals of the Nation. His far-seeing sagacity, profound knowledge of the principles of our institutions, and patriotic integrity, caused Washington to rely more in his counsel than that of any other man, through the many new and trying difficulties attendant on the first organization of the Federal Government. He relied so much on personal intercourse, and wrote so little, than the written materials for biography are rather scanty, for all those men are dead who could have given personal information of the part borne by Mr. ELLSWORTH in many of the most trying exigencies of the infant Republic. Those who possess papers, letters, or other materials calculated to add to the value of the proposed memoir, would confer a favor by communicating to Mr. WOOD, at New-Haven, Conn.

AMHERST COLLEGE.—The marble slabs from the ruins of Nineveh, which were forwarded to the College by one of our missionaries, Rev. Mr. LOBDELL, arrived in a very dilapidated condition. But by the careful skill of Mr. DAVID PARSONS, they have been restored to their original soundness. They are three colossal figures of different divinities, and covered with characters which contain the history of the monarch under whose reign these images were carved. Similar slabs have been presented to Yale College, which are also badly broken. The College will not do better than to employ Mr. PARSONS to restore them. I regret to learn that the excellent President of Amherst College proposes to resign the Presidency, retaining the office of Professor of Geology and Natural Theology. It was intimated that he is preparing for publication a treatise on Natural Theology. Few men are more competent for such a work.

POPULARITY OF AMERICAN TRACTS.—A single monthly number of a valuable Edinburg journal contains six of the tracts of the American Tract Society, namely, "What is it to Believe on Christ?" "Convictions Stifled;" "If any man thirst let him come unto me and drink;" "Who slew all these?" "For Ever!" and "Am I self-deceived?" One of them is duly credited; another is acknowledged as "reprinted from a tract;" and another is attributed to an American newspaper which took it without credit. The same number contains a sermon by an American divine, three articles from an American newspaper, several articles from American books, and several from *The American Messenger* and *The Child's Paper*.

CRIMINAL MATTERS.—The Chief of Police informs us that during the month of July 2,759 persons were arrested for various offences. Of these 2,308 were foreigners, and only 451 Americans. This shows to what an enormous extent foreigners are burdening the city with crime and its costs. Arrangements are in progress for removing the inmates of the House of Correction, at South Boston, to Deer Island, the grounds at the former place being needed for other purposes. The change will doubtless keep some of the more thoughtful and decent rogues out of crime and out of the House of Correction, for the associations of the public mind with Deer Island are anything but agreeable.—*Boston Correspondent, Independent*.

THE HOME SECRETARY ON PENMANSHIP.—The gossiping "London correspondent" of the Inverness *Courier* writes: "The following instructions, which were given by Lord PALMERSTON to a foreign-office clerk for answering a letter, you may rely on as authentic. It is an admirable specimen of his curt way of transacting official business: 'Tell him—I. we'll see; 2, to use blacker ink; 3, to round his letters; and 4, that there is no *h* in exorbitant.'"

THINGS WE SHOULD LIKE TO KNOW.—Is prepared barley likely to be taken by surprise? If an argument is carried on "on the one hand," what is carried off with the other? When a tailor makes up his mind, what does he do with the remnants? What sort of lucifers does a man use to make light of his troubles? What composition has been yielded by the scene that beggared description? What is the rate per pound at which a man can carry out his own views?—*Punch*.

WHAT BOOTS IT?—We read that our soldiers, notwithstanding the saying of "As tough as leather," will soon be in want of new shoes. We should propose that, in order to enable them to walk into the enemy efficiently and give them a good welting, they should be supplied with a few strong-soled Bluchers and Wellingtons.—*Punch*.

STOCK SALES AND MARKETS.

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 16—6 P. M.

There is a little more animation, but other no other important change noticeable in the Dry Goods trade. The accumulation of supplies, and the persistent hesitation of buyers, have induced some anxiety among owners, both of domestic and foreign productions; and these have, by offering their supplies with more freedom, and in some instances on easier terms, occasioned heavier transactions.

A fair inquiry exists for brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, which, though being liberally tendered, are steady in price. Cotton Yarns are actively sought after and being rather scarce, are advancing. Denims and Drills rule about the same. Duck is taken as fast as it can be produced at the lately improved quotations. Ginghams and Lawns remain as previously reported. Osnaburgs are unsalable, except at reduced prices. There is a moderate business being transacted in Printing Cloths and Prints at last week's figures, though these are scarcely adhered to by

Wegan discover no further essential variation in Woollens. Only the best descriptions of Woollens are selling to any considerable extent at former figures. Cassimeres and Cloths appear in rather better request, but have not varied in value. Beaverins and Flannels are not very active, nor very buoyant in price. The supplies are tolerably large. Jeans and Linseys seem quiet at old rates. More activity is discernable in the market for Mousslin de Laines, which are pretty firmly held. Satinets and Tweeds rule about the same.

There has been but little done in foreign fabrics, in private trade. Buyers take advantage of the accumulating supplies, and the increasing uneasiness of importers. These have become very timid, and have commenced pressing their stocks upon the market. They endeavor to sell them through the auction rooms, notwithstanding that they find this action unprofitable. Yesterday and to-day, two heavy catalogues were thus offered, and mostly sold at unsatisfactory prices for all other parties than the purchasers. Other auction sales are announced, and as it is presumed that they will result in a similar manner, buyers are disposed to take their chance of procuring a suitable supply in this way. Hence, the dullness in private trade.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUG. 16

$1,000	Erie 2d Mort. Bds.	82	110	Clev. & Toledo R R.	s3 76½
2,000	Erie Inc Bds	s3 83	40	do	76
5,000	Erie Con. Bs '71	s3 83½	115	do	b3 76½
1,000	N Y & N.H. Bs '60	85	40	Clev. & Pittsburg R. R.	48
10,500	Ill. Cen. R Bds.	b3 83½	50	New-York Cen. R.R.	91
8,000	do	83	50	do	s60 90
5,000	do	s30 83	150	Erie Railroad	b3 47½
5,000	do	b30 83	250	do	b10 47½
5	Bank State N Y	99½	50	do	b10 47
20	Metropolitan Bank	102	50	do	s10 47½
6	Corn Ex. Bank	93	200	do	b30 47½
100	Canton Co	s3 22	150	do	c 47
200	do	b60 22½	50	do	b60 47
10	Penn Coal Co	99½	75	do	46
400	Nic. Transit Co	b90 19	350	do	s10 46½
100	do	18½	50	do	s10 46½
500	do	s3 18	50	do	c 46½
500	do	s30 18½	150	do	b10 46½
200	do	b30 18½	150	do	b3 46½
200	Cum. Coal Co	b60 3½	5	do	47½
100	do	b3 29½	700	Reading Railroad	s3 42
300	do	b6 3½	100	do	42½
100	do	b3 30	100	do	s4 42½
150	do	s3 30	150	do	b3 42½
250	do	s10 29½	5	Mich. Central R. R.	87
100	do	c 29½	15	do	84½
50	Hudson River R. R.	46½	5	do	86½

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Ill Cen. R.R. Bs	68	100	Erie Railroad	b4 46½
5	Ohio Life & Trust Co.	85	100	do	b10 46½
100	Cumber. Coal Co.	b60 36½	100	do	46½
500	do	b60 30	50	do	s3 46½
100	do	29½	150	do	b3 46½
100	Erie Railroad	b3 46½	400	do	s3 46
200	do	s3 46½	100	Reading Railroad	s20 42½
200	do	b3 46½	15	Hudson Riv. Railroad	46

Markets....*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times*

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 16—6 P. M.

ASHES—We have heard of no transactions in domestic, these being scarce, and held at $7 25 for Pots, and $5 87½@$6 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Some 250 bbls. Montreal Pots were purchased, for future delivery, on terms not disclosed.

COTTON—There is not a great deal doing in this line, as the light stock and the absence of the Cunard steamer's advices, operate as a check upon transactions. Prices, however, are supported, and we continue to quote:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&T.
Ordinary	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
Middling	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Middling Fair	10¼	10¼	11¼	11¼
Fair	11¼	11¼	11¼	12¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are in improved request, and are rather steedier in price. The receipts are still insignificant, and the stock is nearly exhausted. We have been informed that common kinds are the most abundant and least needed. Medium and choice grades are not easily procured, at any figures. The day's movements add up 4,900 bbls., within the annexed range:

Sour, ₱ bbl	$6 37½@$7 37½
Superfine, No. 2	7 12½@ 7 62½
Inferior State	7 75 @ 8 00
State, common brands	7 87½@ 8 12½
State, straight brands	8 12½@ 8 37½
Favorite State	8 50 @ 9 00
Western mixed do	8 00 @ 8 25
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 75 @ 9 25
Fancy Michigan	9 25 @ 9 50
Common to good Ohio	9 25 @ 9 50
Fancy Ohio	9 50 @ 9 75
Extra Ohio	9 75 @11 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 75 @11 25
Fancy Genesee	10 00 @10 50
Extra Genesee	10 50 @11 75

Nothing new has occurred in Canadian. Southern is without essential alteration. About 1,100 bbls. realized $8@$8 50 for Inferior; $8 75@$9 12½ for Mixed to Good, and $9 25@$10 for Favorite to Fancy, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is very rare and quiet, at $5 50 for Fine, and $7 for Superfine, ₱ bbl. The latest sales of Corn Meal have embraced Jersey, at $3 87½@$4, and Brandywine at $4 25 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in moderate supply and demand, but at drooping rates. The day's business includes 1,400 bushels prime new Genesee white at $2 18; 2,000 North Carolina red at $1 65; and 2 800 Canadian do., in bond, at $1 72. Rye is scarce and nominal in value. State and Western Oats find ready buyers at 45c.@48c. ₱ bushel. Corn is less abundant, and is dearer; but it is not active. The day's operation comprises 34,000 bushels at 72c @74½c for un-ound; and 75c @76c. for Western mixed. Other kinds are of uncertain value.

GROCERIES—Appear quiet but firm. The day's transactions do not exceed 230 bags Rio Coffee at 10c.@ 10½c. ₱ lb.; 51 tierces Cuba Honey, part afloat and in bond, at 42c.; 800 hhds. Cuba Muscovado Molasses at 22½c @23½c. ₱ gallon; 400 hhds. Cuba Sugar at 4½c.@ 5c.; 150 New-Orleans do. at former rates; 200 Texas do. on private terms and 640 boxes Brown Havana do. at 5c.@6½c. ₱ lb. We have no change to notice in Teas.

HAY—The demand is moderate for River at 65c.@70c. for shipment, and 87½c.@$1 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are brisker and firmer, selling at 25c.@27c. for new, and 18c. for old, ₱ lb.

LATHS—Eastern are in scanty stock, and worth from $1 93½@$2 ₱ M.

LIME—Rockland is freely bought, at 90c. for Common, and $1 12½ for Lump, ₱ bbl.

METALS—There has been nothing done to-day in Copper. Sales were made of 200 tons Scotch Pig Iron, at $40, usual terms, ₱ ton; with 100 tons Spanish and German Lead, at $6 25 ₱ 100 lbs. Spelter, Steel, and Tin, are unaltered.

NAVAL STORES—We have nothing new to notice in Resin, Tar, or Crude Turpentine. Some 200 bbls. Spirits Turpentine fetched 48c.@49c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—In Whale, Sperm and Olive this day's transactions have been very light, at unvaried prices. Linseed is more active. 6,000 gallons were taken, from store, at 79c.@80c. ₱ gallon. Lard is quiet, but steady.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET

New-York Daily Times, Thursday, August 17, 1854.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, Aug. 17, at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern—

$5,000 Convertible and Exempt m Railroad 2d Mortgage 6 per cent. Convertible Bonds, interest payable 1st February and 1st August.....$1,000 each.

$20,000 Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds, interest payable 1st March and 1st September.....$1,000 each.

$9,000 Illinois and Wisconsin Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent Convertible Bonds, interest payable 1st January and 1st July.....$1,000 each.

$4,000 New-York and New Haven Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds; interest coupons payable 1st June and 1st December.....$1,000 each.

$5,000 Hartland and Washington Rail road 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds; interest payable at Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s, 1st April and 1st October.....$1,000 each.

$2,000 Illinois Central and New York Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent Convertible Bonds, interest payable 1st January and 1st July.....$1,000 each.

$4,000 New-York and New Haven Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds; interest coupons payable 1st June and 1st December.....$1,000 each.

$5,000 Hartland and Washington Rail road 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds; interest payable at Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s, 1st April and 1st October.....$1,000 each.

$2,000 Buffalo, Corning and New York Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent Convertible Bonds; interest payable 1st April and 1st Oct.....$1,000 each.

$3,000 Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad 7 per cent. Convertible Income Bonds, 1st coupon payable in May and 1st November.....$1,000 each.

5 shares Atlantic Bank of New-York.....$110 each.

50 shares Suffolk Bank.....$50 each.

200 shares Empire City vaut.....$25 each.

200 shares Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Long Island.....$25 each.

13 shares Commercial Bank of New-Orleans.....$50 each.

11 shares Hanover Fire Insurance Company.....$50 each.

20 shares Harmony Fire Insurance Company.....$50 each.

4 shares Second-avenue Wall end.....$100 each.

40 shares Hampshire Coal and Iron Company.....$100 each.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent this day, and the balance on delivery. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

A. H. N. holds regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities every Monday and Thursday at the Merchants' Exchange.

AT PRIVATE SALE.—A great variety of first class Railroad Bonds, Bank, Insurance and other Stocks. Office No. 4 Broad-st., next to corner of Wall.

P. C. KEESE, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, &c.—TO MORROW (Friday) at 9½ o'clock, at No. 45 Chatham-st, two doors from Pulton, P. C. KEESE will sell at auction, as above a very large assortment of Rosewood and Mahogany Furniture, of a good quality to which we would call the attention of housekeepers and the trade, and consists of 8 superior rosewood 6½ and 7-octave piano fortes, very excellent instruments; rosewood parlor furniture, en suite; mahogany tête-à-tête sofas, Voltaire chairs, spring-seat parlor chairs, couches, sofa-beds, marble top centre and fancy tables, extension dining-tables, library and secretary bookcases; wardrobes rosewood, mahogany and walnut marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands; mahogany and walnut bedsteads of various sizes; hair mattresses, sofa and bedding; painted chamber furniture, wardrobe, French plate oval mirrors and pier-glasses; oil paintings. Also, a fine assortment of French China, glass and crockery ware.

PIANO-FORTES AT 12 O'CLOCK.—Six superior rosewood 6½ and 7-octave piano-fortes, first class instruments, and well worthy the attention of purchasers, as they are all warranted, and will be sold without reserve to pay advances.

Also, by order of mortgagee, a lot of Dies, suitable for a harness maker, &c. Also, a large lot of knife sheaths. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

P. C. KEESE, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—TWO PIANO-FORTES, CARPETING, OIL CLOTHS, 100 BEDSTEADS AND 200 CHAIRS, &c. &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, Aug. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms Nos. 59 & 61 Chatham-st and 89 Ann-st, a very large assortment of good new and second-hand furniture from a family, most of which has been in use but a short time. It will comprise in part of mahogany and rosewood furniture in its varieties; sofas, sofa-beds, wardrobes, rosewood and marble top bureaus, bedsteads, mahogany chairs, in hair-cloth and plush; dining and extension tables, tapestry, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, marble-top and dressing bureaus; centre, side and card tables, large French plate and oval mirrors, oil paintings, feather beds and hair mattresses; china and glassware, Wilcox & Gallery Wheeler chairs, easy do, carved and plain rockers; black walnut desks, extension, sofa and mahogany music stands, nd stools, office desks, refrigerators, kitchen furniture, &c., &c. Also 2 rosewood piano-fortes, in good order. Also, 100 cottage bedsteads and 200 curl maple and black walnut chairs. Sale peremptory.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at the Atlantic Hotel, No. 5 Broadway—MORTGAGE SALE—Being the balance of furniture remaining unsold, viz: Two superior rosewood tête-à-tête brocatelle, mirrors, damask and other curtains and fixtures, tapestry carpets centre and pier tables, dining tables, 50 hair mattresses, 100 dining-room chairs, bedsteads, palliasses, &c. &c. Window shades, &c. The whole to be sold without reserve, by order of the mortgagee. Deposits required from every purchaser. Catalogues now ready.

BY BANGS, BROTHER & CO.—FALL TRADE SALE of BOOKS &c. WEDNESDAY, 6th AUGUST, THURSDAY, 17th DAY.—The lists of Messrs. Cowperthwait, Desilver & Butler; Blanchard & Lea; Crissy & Markley; Littell Son & Co; Phillips, Sampson & Co., and others.

FRIDAY, 18th FOURTH DAY—Little, Brown & Co.; Rice & Kendall; Henry Carey Baird; Gould & Lincoln; E. H. Butler & Co.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AN EXCELLENT INSTRUMENT FOR THE PARLOR.—ORGUE HARMONIQUE, by MASON & HAMLIN'S Improved MODEL MELODION and REED ORGAN, highly recommended by LOWELL MASON, WM. B. BRADBURY, GEO. F. ROOT, GEO. W. MORGAN, L. H. SOUTHARD, and many others. A full assortment of the above Melodions; Hallett, Davis & Co.'s unrivalled Pianos; Chickering, New-York Piano, and other Pianos, with all the latest musical publications, for sale to dealers and others, at the lowest rates. BERRY & GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—J. & C. FISCHER have removed their Warerooms from No. 178 Greenwich-st to their new Manufactory, Nos. 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th st., between 9th and 10th-ave. New-York, where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of Pianos, with all the best modern improvements, made under their own supervision, and warranted to stand any climate. Also, Pianos with the Æolian attachment. Piano-fortes tuned, repaired, or taken in exchange.

ATTENTION.—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES at our new and spacious warerooms, No. 421 Broome-st (a few doors east of Broadway), which in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivaled instruments have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODEONS.—Of every variety, from $45 to $150 suitable for the parlor, lecture room, lodge room, or small church. Believing them to be better in tone, more durable and better finished than those of any other make, we have accepted the agency and keep for sale only those manufactured by PRINCE & CO.

WILLIAM HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, opposite the Park, sole agents for Prince & Co.'s celebrated Melodeons.

PIANO FOR SALE.—A magnificent 700-dollar Piano, manufactured by the best-built firm of Boardman & Gray Albany, (before compensation) will be sold at an immense sacrifice, as the subscriber immediately intends to leave for Europe. May be seen at A. WEBER'S, No. 103 West Broadway, near White-st.

A. W. LADD & CO.'S GRAND DIAGONAL PIANO-FORTES, with new grand action, which has no superior in all the points which constitute a perfect instrument. LINCOLN & THOMPSON, sole agents, No. 441 Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

DIAMOND CLUSTER RINGS.....$35 to $300
DIAMOND SINGLE STONE RINGS.....10 to 300
DIAMOND CLUSTER PINS.....30 to 350
DIAMOND SINGLE STONE PINS.....15 to 1,500
DIAMOND CROSSES.....25 to 800
DIAMOND SHIRT STUDS.....50 to 150
DIAMOND SCARF PINS.....11 to 100

At less than usual prices.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer,
Wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor.

GOLD WATCHES, DIAMOND PINS, BROOCH GUARDS, &c.—Together with a rich assortment of Silver and Plated ware
GOLD WATCHES, from.....$20 to $300
SILVER TEA SETS from.....100 to 500
PLATED TEA SETS (double plated) from.....12 to 60
All our goods are warranted to be as represented; should they prove otherwise the money will be refunded. Silver equal to Coin. SQUIRE VANDER & CO.
No. 97 Fulton-st.

SPLENDID GOLD POCKET CHRONOMETERS which run without any perceptible variation, from $125 to $250. G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., near Broadway, 2d floor.

ENAMELED WATCHES FOR LADIES, beautiful styles, from $35 to $60, warranted. G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., near Broadway, 2d floor.

JURGENSEN WATCHES, in hunting cases, from $150 to $200; warranted perfect time-keepers. G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., near Broadway, 2d floor.

DRY GOODS.

WET GOODS FROM THE STEAMER FRANKLIN.—Black and colored Silks, French Merinos, Fine Prints, De Laines, Ginghams, Table Cloths, &c. for sale by W. MATHEWS & CO., Nos. 52 and 54 Catharine-st.

TO FRINGE MANUFACTURERS.—Fringe Silk Sewings, both in Gum and Colored, for sale, at lowest wholesale cash prices, by
REYNOLDS & LEIGH, No. 53 Dey-st.

COTTON ROPE.—Assorted sizes of first quality constantly on hand for sale by
WM. WALL & SONS, No. 216 Front-st.

COAL.

COAL SCALES.—To weigh horse and cart, or of smaller dimensions, for cart alone. Also, a convenient wheelbarrow scale: an indispensable article in every coal yard. These scales are unrivalled for accuracy, strength and great durability. For sale at low prices, and warranted, by FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 49 Water-st., New-York.

COAL.—Afloat, 200 tons Broad Mountain, range and furnace, delivered from boats at $7 per ton. Also, in yards from most approved mines, a large and select stock of grate, stove, furnace, &c., delivered rescreened, dry and free of impurity, at lowest market rates.
THOS. DYER, No. 119 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

COAL.—Liverpool, Cumberland, Peach Orchard, Lehigh and American Cannel Coal for sale at the lowest market prices by the ton or cargo by D. Y. & R. JONES, Office, No. 149 Waverley-place, near 6th-av., New-York.

COAL.—I am selling as usual, at the lowest possible price the best Red Ash for family use. PETER CLINCH, cor. King and Greenwich, and 25th-st. and 9th-av.

COAL.—Very best quality of Red Ash, Stove and Egg, screened and delivered from the yard No. 86 Reade-st., at $7 per ton: White Ash $6 75. MAT. CLINTON.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—The subscriber invites the attention of Committees, Teachers, and others to his improved Desks and Chairs; Teacher's Desks and Tables, Chairs with book-baskets attached, for Scholars. Bookcases Draft boards, &c., at his factory, 94 Grove-st., N. Y., where he is constantly manufacturing the above articles. Bank and Counting house Desks made to order.
R. PATON.

ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE.—MATHEWS & STACY, No. 514 Broadway, offer for sale, at very reduced prices, their entire and very extensive stock of enameled cottage and other furniture, (the largest in the City,) from which every variety of taste can be gratified, preparatory to a dissolution of partnership.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—One complete chamber set of beautiful enameled furniture, now on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, Bryant-place. Inquire of HUGH E. QUINN, at the Palace, or No. 345 West 30th-st.

ROCK CANDY.—Pink and white, superior for retailing. Jujube Paste, plain and fancy Candies in great variety. T. S. HODGKINS, Manufacturer,
No. 154 Greenwich-st.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK for the quarter ending July 31, 1854:

Assets on hand April 30, 1854, as per last Report.....$2,396,309 88

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

Received for Premiums.....$137,813 35
Received for Interest:
do. Interest accrued (last due).....40,096 34
do. Interest due and not paid.....
do. Bills payable and annuities.....16,891 34 196,791 03
Total.....$2,735,100 91

DISBURSEMENTS DURING QUARTER.

Paid expenses, including Rent, Salaries, Medical Fees, Commissions, Advertising, Exchange, Postage, State and City Taxes.....$21,830 34
Paid claims by Death and additions to same.....75,790 10
Paid surrendered Policies, Dividends, reduction of Premiums and Annuities.....11,384 13
Bills payable and Bond and Mortgages.....56,750 00 165 754 57
Total.....$2,619,346 34

ASSETS

Cash on hand in Bank and in Trust Company.....$15,447 11
Advanced on Policies.....4,950,00
Bonds and Mortgages.....2,487,114 72
Fire Insurance Account.....354 75
Deferred Premium Account.....25,592 25
Deposited to meet Taxes.....4,187 41
Interest due, unpaid and accrued.....32 140 37
Due from Agents.....49,559 73
Total.....$2,6 9,546 34
Losses unpaid.....$27 560
Amount at Risk May 1, 1854.....$20,469 977 34
Amount issued since.....1 200 550 00
Total.....$21,670,427 34
Deduct:
Forfeited.....201,750
Canceled.....66,000
Surrendered.....130 500
Expired.....88 750
Dead.....74,000 561,000 00
Total at Risk August 1 1854.....$21,109,427 34
Number of Policies running May 1, 1854.....7,638
Issued since.....497
Total.....8,045
Deduct:
Forfeited.....87
Canceled.....25
Surrendered.....49
Expired.....32
Dead.....18 211
Total.....7,834
Of which
Are for Life.....6,720
Are for 7 years.....946
Are for 1 year.....39
Irregular periods.....129
Total.....7,834
Increased for the quarter in amount at Risk.....$839,550
Increase in Policies.....196

I ABBATT, Secretary. F. S. WINSTON, President.
NEW-YORK Aug 1st 1854.

I have examined the above returns and believe them to be correct. C. GILL, Actuary.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 74 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent per annum, four fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,500,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney, John A. C. Gray, D. B. Fearing, Wm. F. Russell, A. C. Dowling, Gerard B. Lamar, George W. Higgs, Wm. B. Duncan, Chas. H. Russell, Isaac Townsend, Peleg Hall, Reuben Withers, J. P. G. Foster, James Warren, Arthur Leary, M. V. Hamilton, Denning Duer, John Stuart, Jr., Jos. Gaillard, Jr., Ed. C. Center, Josh Oakes, Robert S. Hone, Robert B. Minturn, J. M. Waterbury, George Curtis, Samuel V. Hoffman, John A. Stevens, Fred. A. Delano, James C. Bell, Daniel D. Smith, Fred. G. Foster,

ROBERT B. MINTURN, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CHARTERED in 1824.—Office No. 162 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st. Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st. New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses stores and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port and their cargoes upon as favorable terms as any other institution.

DIRECTORS:

William Ellsworth, Robert C. Bell, John A. Kennedy, William Okell, P. H. Williams, R. Quackenbos, Geo. Gilfillan, Theodore Martin, John B. Briggs, J. B. Fitzgerald, N. P. Freeman, Solomon Kipp, Andrew Stewart, J. M. Greenwood, William Ellsworth, President. Phineas T. Barnum, Charles A. Jarvis, Isaac V. Fowler, Chas. T. Cromwell, John T. Bruce, Thomas Whitney, John C. Smith,

WILLIAM FLEWORTH, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CASH CAPITAL $300,000.—Office, No. 106 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.—This Company is now prepared to insure buildings, merchandize, personal property, and ships in port and their cargoes, against loss or damage by fire:

DIRECTORS.

James L. Graham, E. Whitehouse, T. B. Wandell, Leonard Appleby, F. H. Wolcott, Wm. K. Strong, Moses Taylor, Jas. O. Sheldon, Daniel Parish, G. A. Coe, Martin Bates, Jr., Isaac E. Taylor, W. Delano, Jr., Henry V. Butler, B. R. McIlvaine, Henry Dwight Jr., Jeremiah Wilbur, Evan R. Bobb, G. L. Beeckman, Joseph L. Strong, Lorrin Freeman, Edwd Macomber, John La Farge, Chas. E. Appleby, Rich. F. Carman, Henry H. Sarrow, Hull Clarke, Wm. C. White, John J. Walker, Chas. H. Marshall, Wm. H. Macy.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st, 4th Month 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox, Richard A. Reading, Josiah Macy, Wm. H. Falls, Jos. W. Corlies, John D. Wright, Abraham Bell, C. W. Lawrence, Peter S. Titus, T. C. Chardavoyne, Ralph Wood, Richard Field, Th. W. Pearsall, Ira Hawley, Rich. F. Carman, Henry H. Sarrow, Hull Clarke, Wm. C. White, John J. Walker, Chas. H. Marshall, Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary

MEDICAL.

DR. IVES' AMERICAN CHOLERINE.—It is only at the repeated solicitation of numerous friends that I am induced to place this remedy before the public. After five years use of it, in private practice in cholera, cholic & morbus diarrhœa, &c., I can confidently recommend it to the public, as the most reliable remedy now in use. With these few remarks I submit it to the world for their verdict. Try it and live.

Principal Depôt No. 379 8 h-av., cor 41st-st. For sale wholesale by SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO., No. 170 William, corner Cedar-st., and LENT & BROWN, No. 275 Washington-st. Also for sale by the following Druggists: WM. FISHER, No. 311 Bleecker-st.; Dr. PRINCE, corner of Franklin-square and Frankfort-st.; LOINES, corner Spring and Hudson-sts.; ERSKINE corner of 8th-av and 24th st.; INWRIGHT, 3d-av., between 40th and 50th sts.; G MOSSMANN, No. 27 Bowery; Dr. WRIGHT, No. 57 Canal-st.; C. W. STANLEY, No. 452 Hudson-st.; CHAS. S NORDQUIST, No. 244 Stanton-st.; C. S HUTCHINGS No. 132 West Broadway; Dr. WINTERS, corner of 32d st. and Broadway; CHAS CHAMBERS, No. 576 Hudson-st; C. S. COX, No. 10 8th-av; Mrs. KIESELE, No. 125 Greenwich-st; Dr. BUDD, corner Atlantic and Clinton-sts, Brooklyn, and by druggists generally. JOHN IVES, M. D.

TO THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.—The day has at last come when all those who have that troublesome disease called dyspepsia may look forward with hope to be speedily cured. This is no idle boast or humbug to get the people's money, but a sure, permanent, and positive fact, as we can show by certificates from the most respectable people in New-York and elsewhere, who have been cured of that horrible disease which had been standing for many years, and baffled all the art of the most skillful physicians, who could not reach the disease. This great medicine has been in use for upwards of six years, comparatively in private, and has never failed to cure the disease in its worst form, of which we have the most wonderful facts to show. We, now, for the sake of suffering humanity, bring it entirely before the public. The greatest miracle of this medicine is that one or two bottles at most is a sure cure, or the money returned, and that two or three weeks will cure the disease, no matter how severe if directions are followed. We challenge all other medicines that have been used for dyspepsia, as they cure for a while, but not permanently, but this great Elixir cures the disease without any fear of return, as we can show to any person who may favor us with a call. The ELIXIR is only One Dollar per bottle, and we say again, one or two bottles will cure positively. Principal Office, No. 197 Broadway, New-York. P. S.—Poor people, that cannot afford to pay, get the Elixir gratis.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition—345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before reading this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LAMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all these diseases from 11 A. M. to 12 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening. Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844 New-York Post Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier, Der Etats Vlast, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book* and New-Brunswick *Times*.

THE ORTHOPÆDIC INSTITUTION—FOR THE CURE OF BODILY DEFORMITIES AND DISEASES OF THE JOINTS—Nos. 457, 459 and 461 Pacific-st. South Brooklyn, L. I.—Admits in-door patients afflicted with the above specified maladies, on moderate terms. It affords all advantages of a sanitory institute, with the comforts of a private home. The institution is located in a fashionable and healthy part of the city; an extensive and complete Gymnasium for bodily exercise is attached to it; baths in the house; warm and cold sea bathing within 10 minutes drive, &c. Application to be made to LOUIS BAUER, M. D., at the office of the establishment, before 10 o'clock A. M., or by letter to Box No. 147, Brooklyn Post-Office.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.—We the undersigned, having used HUNT'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL for several years, deem it due to the cause of humanity to publicly express our confidence in this medicine, as an important remedy for bowel complaints, which may lead to cholera for which it is generally used, and has obtained a high reputation in our part of the City. In addition to the above, we have found it a good relieving and strengthening cordial for partial illness, general debility, &c., and therefore confidently recommend it as a valuable family medicine. Mr. HUNT'S depôt is at No. 532 Hudson-st., near our old establishment.
SOLOMON KIPP,
ABRAM BROWN,
The old Greenwich stage proprietors.

DR. JAMES W. POWELL, OCULIST, AURIST, &c.—Devotes his attention exclusively to diseases of the eye and ear from 8 to 5 o'clock daily, at his office, No. 302 Broadway. Dr. POWELL graduated in Dublin, in 1839, and has practiced in this City for 20 years. Dr. POWELL'S popular "Treatise on the Eye" can be procured at his office. It may be the means of preserving a treasure which money cannot buy. Also, his self-acting eye and ear fountains, which obtained the medal at the Crystal Palace, and the finest and largest collection of human artificial eyes in the Union.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st, between Chatham and Wilham-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DR. COBBETT, No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one speciality of the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method of treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

DR. WARD'S REMEDIES EXCEED EVERYTHING.—Speedy and satisfactory.—To be had at he Doctor's depôt, No. 50 Canal-st., one door east of Broadway. Office hours, for advice and treatment, 9 A. M. till 9 P. M., daily.

REMOVAL.—JAMES McCREERY & CO. have removed from No. 72 William-st. to No. 37 Warren-st., no door west of Church-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1854.—An extra dividend of ten per cent on the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid on the first day of July next. The capital stock will be increased fifty per cent., or one million dollars, payable one-half, or fifty dollars per share, on the first day of July next, and the other half on the sixth day of November next. The new stock will be distributed to the old stockholders in the ratio of one share of new stock to every two shares of old stock, according to the stock ledger on the morning of the 25th instant. The rights to fractional parts of shares may be transferred and combined so as to obtain full shares. Any stockholder may at any time after the 30th instant, pay in his new shares in full, and be entitled to rebate at the rate of seven per cent per annum, on the money, to the 6th November. The latter half of the increased stock will not be entitled to any portion of the semi-annual dividend in November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th instant to the 1st July inclusive.
C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.

CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1854.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of (4) FOUR PER CENT on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has been declared, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1854.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT, payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 71 Wall-st.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—BANK OF THE CAPITOL, ALBANY, July 1, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock of this bank, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 15th inst. Stockholders registered on the New York books, will receive their dividend at the Merchants' Exchange Bank. By order of the Board.
H. G GILBERT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY, No 153 Bowery—NEW-YORK, July 10, 1854.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 21st inst. The Transfer Books will be closed to that date. BENJAMIN I. PENTZ, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 28, 1854.—The President and Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. for the last six months. Payable on Monday, 14th August. By order.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—HANOVER INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of six per cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 1 Hanover-square. By order of the Board.
A. M. MCKEE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

LOAN FOR $1,250,000 FOR THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE ERIE THE OSWEGO, THE CAYUGA AND SENECA CANALS, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and for the enlargement of the Locks of the Champlain Canal. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide for the enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego, and the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and to provide for the payment of certain Canal Revenue Certificates, and for other purposes," passed 15th April, 1854, have given notice, that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until 12 o'clock on the 1st day of August, instant, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July, and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of July, 1872. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $1,000. All proposals to be marked, up and endorsed, "Loan for the Enlargement, &c." and enclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department at Albany. The money will be required to be paid ten per cent on the acceptance of the bid, and the balance on the 12th day of September next, at which time interest on the loan will cease. Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Stockholders residing in the 1st and 2d Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, may receive the interest on the stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; all other stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Dated Canal Department Albany, Aug. 2, 1854.

S. E. CHURCH, Lieut. Governor.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.
JAS M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
OGDEN HOFFMAN, Attorney General.
Commissioners of Canal Fund.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—Give notice to the holders of the Scrip Stock of the Bank, that payment of the balance due (fifty per cent,) will be received at any time between this and the 1st day of October, together with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, from the 30th of June to the day of payment. Said stock to be entitled to all future dividends. Certificates for the Scrip must be returned to the Bank at the time of payment, when certificates for full stock will be issued.
A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1854.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 26, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of this Company in New-York or Boston.

The Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer; but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD BONDS.—The parties holding the above securities will confer a favor by taking such measures as shall be necessary to protect their interests, are requested to leave their names at the office of THEODORE SEDGWICK, Esq., No. 53 Broadway.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
DENNING DUER,
ED. WHITEHOUSE,
} Committee.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by PAGE, BACON & CO., of San Francisco, or PAGE & BACON, of St. Louis, on the American Exchange Bank, are requested to present them for payment to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, Aug. 17, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the SULLIVAN COUNTY BANK, at Monticello, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or that the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the above Bank will be given up to said Bank.
au19-law2yTh DANIEL B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, Aug 7, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to MARTIN G. AUSTIN, an individual banker, at NEW-YORK, EMPIRE CITY, must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New York, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of such notes will be given up to said banker.
au10'54-law2yTh. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY Aug. 9, 1854.—The BANK OF YONKERS, (Yonkers,) has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes agreeable to an act entitled, "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of THOMAS HUNT & CO., at this City, and in the city of Manchester England, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Office of liquidation is removed from No. 32 William, corner of Platt, to Nos. 30 and 32 Barclay-st. The parties are authorized to use and sign the name of the firm for that purpose only.

THOMAS HUNT.
WM. M. RICHARDS.
L. P. ROGERS.
T. D. VAILL.
JOS. S. KENDALL.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of RICHARDS, HAIGHT & CO., at Nos. 30 and 32 Barclay-st., New-York, and in Manchester, England, for the purpose of conducting a general importing and commission woolen business.

WM. M. RICHARDS.
EDWARD HAIGHT.
T. D VAILL
J. S. KENDALL.
GEORGE FLAGG.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of JAMES M. HOYT & SONS, being dissolved by the decease of the senior partner, Mr. JAMES M. HOYT, the business will be closed by the surviving partners.
JESSE HOYT,
SAML N. HOYT.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1854

COPARTNERSHIP.—JESSE HOYT & SAMUEL N. HOYT, of the late firm of JAMES M. HOYT & SONS, having associated with them ALFRED M. HOYT and HENRY W. SMITH, will continue the Produce Commission business, under the firm of JESSE HOYT & CO.

NOTICE.—The Copartnership Firm of WM. J. LEWIS & CO., heretofore existing is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the firm will be settled by R. C. AKERLY, who alone is authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1854.
WM. J. LEWIS,
R. C. AKERLY.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY having greatly enlarged their works and improved the quality of their product, are prepared to execute orders for all our superior Paints. Their White Zinc is sold dry or ground in oil in various tint figure and unsurpassed for body and uniform whiteness. A method of preparation has recently been discovered which enables the Company to warrant their Paints to keep fresh and soft in the kegs for any reasonable time. In this respect their Paints will be superior to any other in the market. Their Brown Zinc Paint which is low in price, and can only be made from the zinc ores from New-Jersey, is now well known for its protective qualities when applied to iron or other metallic surfaces. Their Stone Color Paint possesses all the properties of the Brown, and is of an agreeable color for painting cottages, depôts, out-building, bridges, &c. Dealers supplied on liberal terms, by MANNING & SQUIRE, Agents New-Jersey Zinc Company, removed from No. 45 Dey-st., to No. 165 Washington-st., New-York.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and its most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers can, with confidence, depend upon always obtaining a full assorted supply of paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 82 Water-st.

$100 REWARD.—TO THE MANUFACTURERS OF BANK-NOTE PAPER.—The Executive Committee of the Association of Banks for the Suppression of Counterfeiting, hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the best specimen, in the opinion of the Committee, of Bank-Note Paper, of not less than five hundred sheets, which may be submitted to them on or before the 1st day of January next. All paper submitted, except that selected by the Committee, to be returned to the persons submitting the same.
J. M. GORDON, Sec'y.
Boston, March 31, 1854.

SILESIAN MARBLE.—This new and superior imitation of marble, which has taken the highest premium at the World's Fair, being the only media given

New-York Daily Times.

[illegible] Intelligence

Iowa Election.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Aug. 16.

Returns thus far received from Iowa show [illegible] Ridgeaka gain over PIERCE'S vote for President [illegible].

A Whig Governor, Whig Legislature, and one Whig Member of Congress are certainly elected. The Second Congressional District has not yet been fully heard from, but has probably chosen a Whig.

Arkansas Election.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Aug. 16.

Returns have been received from only Crittenden Co., Ark., GREENWOOD (Democrat) is elected to Congress without opposition.

Naval—A New Bank—Cabinet Movements.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 16.

Letters received at the State Department from the Sloop-of-war *Albany*, indicate that she left Turks Island for St. Domingo.

The Arlington Bank, another doubtful concern, has commenced business at Washington.

Secretary MARCY is recovering from his indisposition.

Attorney-General CUSHING and SIDNEY WEBSTER have gone to Berkley Springs.

The cholera has subsided in the Baltimore Almshouse.

Military Movements—Killed by Lightning.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Aug. 16.

One hundred and fifty United States Dragoons, under command of Major GRAHAM, and fifty men of the First and Second Regiments of Artillery, under command of Major SPRAGUE, passed through this city this morning, on their way to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Three men, named LEWIS HAZLITT, FRANCIS NEVILLE, and WILLIAM NEVILLE, of Camden, Kent County, Canada, were killed by the falling of a tree on the 7th inst.

Fatal Accident at a Philadelphia Ferry.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 16.

The ferry bridge at Almond-street wharf gave way this morning while a large number of persons were upon it. The party was composed principally of women and children belonging to the Society of St. Paul's Catholic Church, who were embarking on board the steamer *Sun* for an excursion up the river. The weight on the slip broke the timbers supporting the platform in the centre, and precipitated all on it into the river.

A great scene of fright and consternation ensued, but it is believed that all escaped, though some females were drawn out in an insensible state.

The boat left the wharf with a great portion of the party on board.

Southern Mail Items.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 16.

The New-Orleans papers of Thursday are received.

The late homicide at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in New-York, creates much remark from the Press. The *Crescent* says GRAHAM stood high in his profession there, and was universally respected.

CHARLES ARMOR, a steamboat engineer, stabbed WASHINGTON FLEMING and a woman named MARY TAYLOR, in the street in New-Orleans. The cause was jealousy.

The Mobile papers are greatly distressed at the withdrawal of the New-York steamship line. The *Tribune* intimates that the vessels are going to New-Orleans to take part in the filibuster movements.

Departure of the Canada.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 16.

The Cunard steamship *Canada*, Captain STONE, sailed at noon to-day, with 108 passengers for Liverpool and 28 for Halifax. Amongst the former was Madame Bodisco with a portion of her family. The *Canada* takes out $240,560, mostly in American gold.

The Fire in the Woods in Maine.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 16.

The fire in the woods near Biddeford, Me., last week, burned over one thousand acres, mostly valuable woodland. One hundred men have been employed for several days trying to stop the spreading of the flames.

The Late Commodore Porter.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 16.

The Will of Commodore PORTER has been entered for probate in the Orphan's Court, Washington. The entire property is bequeathed to Mrs. PORTER.

Southern Steamers.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Aug. 15.

The United States Mail steamship *Florida* arrived here to-day in 70 hours from New-York. She experienced head winds the entire voyage.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Aug. 15.

The United States Mail steamship *Marion*, from New-York, arrived here this morning at 9 o'clock.

Philadelphia Money Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 16.

Our Stock market opened better this morning, but closed very dull. There was a good demand, however, for stocks for investment. The sales comprised: Pennsylvania State Coupon 5s, at 91; Reading Railroad, 31½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44; Beaver Meadow Railroad, 39½. The rates for Money have undergone no change.

SPORTING.

Cricket Match.

The match between the *Married* and *Single* members of the St. George's Club came off yesterday at Hoboken. The day was very fine, and in consequence the attendance was very good; increasing interest being shown in the progress of this truly manly and noble game, every match that is played. The result, so far, is as follows:

MARRIED MEN.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Henry b. Gibbs	2	c. De Grave b. Gibbs	9
Talley b. Meiklehem	0	not out	36
Bennet b. Gibbs	4	not out	12
Wallack run out	19	b. Gibbs	29
Rickety b. Meiklehem	4		
Blackeagh c. Munn, b. Gibbs	15	c. Gibbs b. Gibbs	0
La Montagne b. Meiklehem	3	c. Tinson b. Gibbs	9
Waller b. De Grave	4	b. De Grave	4
Sam Wright c. Gibbs, b. De Grave	3	b. Gibbs	8
H. Wright not out	2	c. Meiklehem b. do	6
Total	56	Total	113
First innings			56
Wides			25
Byes			6
Leg byes			1
No ball			1
			202
Number of balls			396

BACHELORS.

FIRST INNINGS.	
Munn b. Wallack	1
Tinson c. Wright b. Wallack	3
De Grave b. Wallack	15
Gibbs run out, Wright b. Waller	30
Tinson c. Wright b. Waller	1
Meiklehem b. Waller	26
Davis b. Wallack	3
Crapper c. Bennet b. Waller	9
Blackford b. Waller	c
Wood b. Waller	0
Standing not out	1
	95
Wides	10
Byes	26
Leg byes	3
Total	183

When the game was closed last evening the *Married Men* had four wickets to go down, and the *Bachelors* their second innings to make. Play will be resumed this morning, at 10 o'clock.

The return *American Match* will take place at Newark on Monday next. Cars leave at 8 A. M.

A Match is in contemplation between the best players of this country and those of England, to be played next year in this country. We hope it will take place, as it would prove a great benefit to the game here.

THE TURF.

Trotting Match on Union Course, L. I.

A trotting match for $500, mile heats, best three in five, came off yesterday at the Union Course, between *Lady Jenkins* and *Westchester*. The horses being comparatively strangers to the sporting world, the attendance was but very slight. The following is the result:

First Heat—Both horses started off together in fine style, *Lady Jenkins* on the inside, but before they had reached the half-mile post *Westchester* broke up and the mare won the race in 2 minutes.

Second Heat—Both made the quarter-mile post in 43 seconds, when *Westchester* seemed determined to make up for lost ground in the first heat, and gained the half-mile post in 1:25, the mare half a length behind. On the home stretch, however, *Lady Jenkins* gained on *Westchester*, and came in winner at the heat by half a length. Time, 2:52½. Bets were now freely offered at 5 to 1 on *Lady Jenkins*, but declined by the backers of *Westchester*.

Third Heat—On the start it was evident that *Lady Jenkins* would win the heat. She gained the quarter-mile post in 43 seconds, and the half-mile one in 1:32, and won the heat and race handsomely in 2:49½. Mr. HENRY WOODRUFF drove the mare; *Westchester's* driver was Mr. WILLIAM WHEELAN.

A race will come off to-day on the same Course, between *Tacony* and *Grey Eddy*.

NEW-YORK CITY.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 16.

NATHAN C. ELY, Esq., in the Chair.

The Board held the last meeting of the term last evening, and concurred in a large number of reports from the Board of Councilmen. Upon the presentation of a bill for concurrence from the Board of Councilmen, for the payment of caps for the Police, Alderman HOWARD protested against the idea of uniforming the Police. He said that the idea emanated from J. W. Gerard, who, having, while in Europe, paid some little attention to the Police Department there, thought it would be grand and aristocratic to have the policemen of New-York dressed up as kangaroos. Alderman H. remarked that he would not oppose the present bill, but would oppose any future bills for uniforming the Police. The resolution of concurrence was, after considerable debate, passed.

An invitation was received and accepted from the Trustees of the Massachusetts Lee Marble Co., to visit their quarry, on Thursday, 24th inst., to inspect their quarry, as to the utility and expediency of using the marble from the same in the construction of the new City Hall. The Board adjourned till the first Monday of September.

In the Council, the Chief Engineer was directed to take possession of the houses and apparatus of Engine Companies Nos. 18 and 30, until the fight of Tuesday night can be investigated. An attempt to pass an ordinance to confine fire-engines to their respective districts failed. The proposal to increase the rent of the Wall-street Ferry to the original figure of $20,000 per annum was adopted. The Board then adjourned for the term.

Board of Councilmen....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 16.

The President, EDWIN J. BROWN, Esq., in the Chair.

The Board received and referred the following

PETITIONS.

For a sewer in Hester-street, between Mott and Elizabeth-streets. For well and pump placed in Sixty-fifth-street, between First and Second avenues.

RESOLUTIONS.

To regulate and pave Thirteenth-street, between First and Second-avenues. To flag sidewalks east side of Eighth-avenue, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-streets; Ninth-avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Thirtieth-streets, and Eighth-avenue, between Seventh and Eighth-streets. To flag, curb and gutter sidewalk on east side of Willett-street, between Grand and Broome-streets. Referred.

THE FIREMEN'S FIGHT.

That the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department be directed to take charge of the apparatus and lock up the houses of Engine Companies Nos. 18 and 30, until the disgraceful fight, in which they are implicated, on the night of Aug. 15, be investigated. Adopted.

REORGANIZATION OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Report of the Special Committee upon the subject of the Reorganization of the Fire Department submitted the following

REPORT.

The practice of companies located in any certain fire district performing duty without the order of the Chief Engineer, out of the district in which they are located, is, in the opinion of your Committee, detrimental to the best interests of the Fire Department, and productive of much of the discord and street brawls which have of late disgraced our City.

Your Committee, believing that earnest, prompt, and decided action on the part of the Common Council, in the punishment of all offenders against present ordinances, and the adoption of stringent measures, would materially lessen such acts of rowdyism, and assist in creating that feeling of harmony and union which should characterize an association founded upon a voluntary basis, for the protection of a common interest, are led to submit for your adoption the following ordinance:

Your Committee also desire to state that, in the discharge of the important duty devolving upon them, such efforts will be made to eradicate the evil so generally complained of, as will meet the approval of all classes of our citizens, and as of necessity, much and arduous labor is connected with such duty, they trust your kind indulgence will be extended to them. Your Committee are not yet in possession of all the ordinances relating to the organization of the Fire Department, and are only aware from the communication to your Board of the Chief Engineer, that, in the matter now under consideration he is entirely powerless.

With the opinion herein expressed, your Committee present for your adoption the following:

ORDINANCE.

SEC. 1. No engine, hose, or hook and ladder company, now or which may be hereafter connected with the New-York Fire Department, located in the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, or Eighth Fire District, shall be taken or allowed to go, upon any pretence whatever, out of the District in which the same may be located, unless upon the order of the Chief Engineer.

SEC. 2. In the event of a general alarm of fire, the companies and apparatus from all the Fire Districts shall perform duty in the District where the fire is raging.

Sec. 3. Any company who shall infringe upon any of the provisions as above expressed, shall be for the first offence suspended for three months; such suspension to count from the time of the approval of the resolution by the Mayor, and for the second offence such company shall be disbanded.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, to report all violations of the above sections within twenty-four hours after the same shall come to his knowledge, and it is hereby made the duty of all Assistant Engineers to report to the Chief Engineer, all infringements of the above section of this ordinance of which they may have knowledge or information, and all companies so reported, shall be prevented by the Chief Engineer from the performance of fire duty (at his discretion) until action be had on said complaint by the Common Council.

SEC. 5. All ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Councilman CONOVER opposed leaving the matter at the discretion of the Chief Engineer. The way, he thought, was to expel the offending members.

Councilman BELDEN, in his remarks, stated that the character of the Fire Department had materially changed. Large numbers of the members were now vagabonds.

Councilman WAINWRIGHT said that the Fire Department now contained as good and useful members as it ever did.

Councilman PINCKNEY, (Chairman of the Committee) said that each district had ample companies ordinarily without the aid of help from other districts. These facts he learned from the Chief Engineer's report. For himself he entertained a supreme contempt for nine-tenths of the Fire Department. As for the Chief-Engineer, he did as well as he knew how, and he did not know anything. [Laughter.] Still however he was in favor of giving him discretion.

Councilman JACKSON did not like to hear such sweeping assertions made against the Fire Department. He was a member of it himself, and he regarded it as a respectable body.

On motion of Councilman KENNEDY the report was laid over for further consideration.

BILLS PASSED.

To furnish a hose-carriage for Hose Company 25.

To alter Jefferson market bell-tower.

To appropriate $40,000 additional for the purchase of real estate.

To provide Hose Company No. 32 with a new carriage.

WALL STREET FERRY.

To increase the rent of the Wall-street Ferry from $5,000 to the original rent of $20,000.

The Board adjourned to meet on the first Monday in September.

ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Coroner WILHELM yesterday held an inquest upon the body of ROBERT MCKENNAN, at the New-York Hospital, the circumstances attending which were reported in our issue of yesterday. The jury returned the following verdict: "That the said ROBERT MCKENNAN came to his death by injuries received by having accidentally fallen from one of the Hudson River Railroad cars, at the depôt in Canal-street.

FLEECING THE HOTEL KEEPERS.—Yesterday a man named AUGUSTUS SPIES was arrested on suspicion of having stolen some silver spoons. It appeared that SPIES described himself as a Music Teacher of Canandaigua, and lived at the International Hotel where he ran up a bill of $34, and then decamped. When arrested he was living at the Astor House, where he had also managed to get pretty well into debt, here he described himself of Albany. He was taken before Justice CLARK and held for examination.

FIRES.—About 12 o'clock last evening, a fire broke out on the corner of Grove and Fourth-street. Two [illegible] fire on the premises.... At 11 o'clock there was a fire on the corner of Avenue A and Seventh-street. No alarm was given and the little damage was done.... At 11½ o'clock the carriage factory No. 25 Walker-street caught fire, and was burning at the time of our going to press.

☞ The celebrated bark *Grapeshot*, Captain BAXTER, from the Southwest Pass, arrived at this port yesterday evening, in ballast, consigned to GEORGE LAW.

SUSPICION OF BURGLARY.—Yesterday morning about 3 o'clock, as officers Kinner, Smith and Green, of the Chief's reserve corps, were passing down Irving-place, they saw two men leave the steps of the house of Mr. Lord, No. 69 (Irving-place. These men they followed, and one of the officers gave the burglar's signal—the men stopped and then went on. They were then arrested and taken to the Eighth Ward Station-house, and gave their names as John Monroe and John Van Patten. On being searched a centre-bit was found on them and some money. On returning to the house, the officers found the front door open, and on entering found the whole of the doors open throughout the house, but none of the property disturbed. The men were taken before Justice Stuart and held for examination, Mr. Lord being absent on a Summer excursion, and leaving his house without any person to take charge of it.

DEATH BY FRACTURE OF THE SKULL.—Coroner Wilhelm yesterday held an inquest upon the body of James Shelfer, at the New-York Hospital. No other evidence being adduced, Dr. Derby, and the nurse of the Hospital were examined. They were only enabled to detail facts as they occurred in the Hospital. The Jury returned a verdict that deceased came to his death by a fracture of the skull received through having fallen from a pile of lumber in Jersey City. Deceased was 23 years of age and a native of England.

RUN OVER.—Rosanna Mullen was run over accidentally by a horse and wagon in Orange, near Cross-street. She was badly hurt, and taken to the Hospital.

LONG ISLAND.

FAILED TO LAUNCH.—The packet-ship *Francis A. Palmer*, of 1,700 tons burden, was to have been launched at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon from the yard of Mr. WM. PERINE, at Greenpoint. The ways under the ship could not be started, and, consequently, at 6 o'clock last evening further efforts were deferred until high water this afternoon, when she will probably be got off.

☞ A special meeting of the Williamsburg Common Council, was held on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of receiving the assessment rolls. A resolution was adopted to return them to the Assessors for correction. It was stated that one hundred and seventy errors had been found in these rolls.

BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Fall Exhibition of the Brooklyn Horticultural Society, will take place on the 19th, 20th and 21st of September.

"Great Country."

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A national vanity, founded on just and adequate claims, may be entitled to indulgence, but the startling assertions contained in your article entitled "Great Country," and "Men of America," naturally lead us to contrast the notables of America with those of the Old World.

GEORGE WASHINGTON is the national hero, and will always be to the native American what WILLIAM TELL is to Switzerland, or ROBERT the BRUCE to Scotland—a successful assertor of the liberties of his country—and cannot, therefore, be discussed here.

If JONATHAN EDWARDS succeeded in impressing his views upon any large portion of American citizens, doubtless he is the greatest Doctor of Divinity to such section of the people, in the same manner as PALEY and BLAIR please the English; CHALMERS, the Scotch; MASSILLON and BOURDALONE, the French, &c., &c. *Chacun à son gout.* (Every one to his taste.)

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN proved the lightning to be identical with the common electricity procured by friction. His claims as a Philosopher rest upon this solitary fact; but the scientific reader acknowledges the superior claims of NEWTON, DAVY, WOLLASTON, YOUNG, the HERSCHELS, and others, in England; of LA PLACE, LA CROIX, LA GRANGE, BIOT, CUVIER, ARAGO, and others in France; of EULER, LIEBNITZ, the BERNOUILLIS, HUMBOLDT, &c., in Germany; or of VOLTA, GALVANI, and others, in Italy.

Living Sculptors and Historians may be passed over unless they require to be advertised.

AUDUBON, as an Ornithologist, is surpassed in Science by TEMMINCK in Holland, as he is, in beauty of illustration, by JOHN GOULD, author of *The Birds of Europe* and the *The Birds of Australia*.

WASHINGTON IRVING stands unrivalled at the head of American Literature, as a pleasing and elegant writer. Sir WALTER SCOTT and the novelists of England and France, whose names are "legion," probably amuse their respective countries in at least an equal degree.

NOAH WEBSTER'S work would have the merit of being an able copy of TODD'S *Johnson*, if the editor had not attempted to introduce *novelties* and *provincialisms*, which are disowned by the general consent of writers of note. Certainly these have no prospect of being generally adopted.

As to inventors, every nation can present a host of machinists and practical men of all kinds, and of these America, considering her youth, has exhibited a respectable number. But America owes her knowledge of *principles* entirely to the Old World, and modesty in youth is always admirable.

America may be great as a country,—great in commerce and the useful arts;—but *she has not yet excelled in Science or in Art.* Education in America is superficial. Mediocrity is puffed up above its level, and the public taste is not elevated beyond the ordinary pursuits of business or pleasure.

LONGINUS.

Dry Dirt in the Street.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Will you be kind enough to call the attention of Mr. GLAZIER, or whoever else it may concern, to the fact that Howard-street has lately been patched with new paving, and as soon as that was done, the contractor who did it, covered the *whole street with a thick load of dry dirt*, which has been, and now is, a most intolerable nuisance to the residents of that street.

These residents can imagine no possible reason why such a nuisance should be inflicted on them, save one, and that is, that as the repairs made in the street were mere *patches*, the contractor intends to charge for paving the *whole* street; and by thus covering the whole street with dry mud, it becomes impossible for any one to tell how much new paving was done, or whether the whole street was repaved or not.

But whatever may be the reason for the infliction of this beggarly and disgusting outrage on the residents of Howard-street, we hope that Mr. GLAZIER will have the dirt in question carted away. Our houses are filled with the dust; our furniture is ruined by it; and our comfort entirely destroyed. The street is now in a much more miserable and deplorable condition than before the aforesaid repairs were made. The residents of Howard-street have held a meeting on the subject, and were unanimous in the determination no longer to endure this despicable infliction, if it can by any means be removed.

Yours truly,

HOWARD-STREET.

Bibles in Hospitals.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

My attention was called yesterday to a communication contained in your paper, I think, of Tuesday last, signed "A Tract Distributor," in which the City Bible Society is charged with carelessness, and, by inference, with something wrong, in not having supplied the Franklin-street Hospital with Bibles. Let me inform both the "Tract Contributor," and Dr. RICHARDS, of the Hospital, whose name is brought into the communication as having complained of the Society, that it is not the *special business* of the Society to search out opportunities for distributing the Word, but, rather, to be always ready to meet demands for it; and then, had the "Tract Distributor" spent the time employed in writing and delivering his communication to you, in [illegible] to the Hospital, he would have been as well rewarded. I am sure, had your correspondent given notice and asked for Bibles for the Franklin-street Hospital, his request would not have been denied.

Yours respectfully, A LOVE-MEMBER.

College Concours.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: The son of a friend of mine has been impelled, by the recent heat of the weather, to entreat me to intercede with you on behalf of himself and his school-fellows, the boys of Christ's Hospital.

He says that the dress they are compelled to wear is intolerably hot and cumbrous, and begs that it may be abated. He has no objection to wear a blue jacket and yellow trousers, if it seems necessary to the Governors that colors so strongly in contrast should be maintained, but he asks for clothes that he can run and jump about in—as boys delight to do—and for some rational covering for his head.

If you will stop the first scholar of Christ's whom you meet in the street and will examine his costume critically, I am sure you will be astonished that a body of benevolent men, such as the Governors of Christ's are, should be so cruelly careless as to allow their boys to continue to wear it for one day longer. They are clad in a long heavy blue woolen robe, under which is a long heavy yellow woolen petticoat, yellow worsted stockings, shoes, and I believe they have a flat woolen cap about as large as a small pen-wiper, which, however, they never attempt to wear, going bareheaded under broiling sun and drenching shower.

There is not a single governor of Christ's Hospital, who would suffer his own child to wear such an oppressive and insufficient dress; why do not these gentlemen do to the children of others as they would wish their own children to be done by? A reform on this point is no matter of expense, it is merely a matter of common sense and energy. I am aware that it may be thought necessary to maintain the present color of the dress, in order to prevent the school from becoming a school for the upper, instead of for the middle classes; but that object would be just as well attained as it now is, by a blue jacket and yellow trousers of modern cut, and by a wide-awake of any salient and obnoxious color the governors please.

COOL ATTEMPT AT FORGERY.—About 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon a well-dressed man entered the Merchants' Bank, and presented a check for $1,200, purporting to be signed by Charles B. TUCKER & Co., and drawn in favor of JOSEPH CONGDON, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank. Mr. HOWLAND, the Assistant Cashier, had some reason to believe that the check was not genuine, although it was exceedingly well executed, and informed the man that he would consult Mr. TUCKER; who is President of the Merchants' Bank. While the messenger was gone, the presenter went out, and walked up and down in front of the banking-house very deliberately for some time, after which he walked off, and has not since been seen, although the police have made diligent search for him. He was a man of respectable appearance, medium stature, dark complexion, and was dressed in black clothes.

[*New-Bedford Mercury, Aug. 11.*

THE FURNITURE BUSINESS OF BOSTON.—The Boston *Post* had a very interesting article on this subject, giving the names of the dealers and manufacturers of furniture, and various statistics in regard to that important branch of business. We copy the following statements from this very full and elaborate article: "After a careful investigation, we are of the belief that the entire furniture business in Boston will amount in value from $7,000,000 to $8,000,000. There are some eight or ten establishments dealing in furniture and chairs, whose sales range from $200,000 to $500,000; many others of less amount, and a large number which sell little more than their own manufacture, or retail the more common articles of the trade. The smaller establishments are not supplied with their stock from the larger dealers, but almost entirely, if not exclusively, from the manufacturers out of the city. Most of the large establishments manufacture, in part, or finish their goods from the rough work. Some of their workshops are at East Cambridge, Cambridgeport, Charlestown or Roxbury; others, particularly for the nicer work, are in connection with their warerooms. It may as well be stated here as anywhere, that the importation of furniture has almost entirely ceased the whole amount for the year ending June 30, 1853, being in value but $41,594."

BETWIXT AND BETWEEN.—It appears that the Sandwich Islands have recently become annexed to America. The natives no doubt knew from conviction on which side their bread was buttered, and asked the United States if they would like to take a Sandwich.—*Punch.*

MARRIED.

At Portland, Conn., on Tuesday, Aug. 15, in Trinity Church, by Rev. S. M. Emery, Mr. A. E. CAMP of West Meriden, Conn., to Miss ADELINE JOHNSON, of the former place.

☞ Albany papers please copy

At Dover, N. J., on Friday, July 7, by Rev. A. M. Palmer, Miss SUSAN E. MARTEN to Mr. CHAS. A. BARKLEY, both of New-York City.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday evening, Aug. 15, at 9 o'clock, of inflammation of the bowels, PETER PRIME, aged 50 years, 11 months and 25 days.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 277 17th-st., on Thursday, at 3 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Flatbush.

☞ Albany and Catskill papers please copy.

In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 15, aged 5 years, 1 month and 14 days, HENRY only son of Henry and Anna Camp.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of his father, No. 86 West 2d-st., this (Thursday) morning, at 10½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Norwalk, Conn., for interment, by the 11 o'clock train, New-Haven Railroad.

July 16, GEORGE B. SMITH, at No. 44 Broome-st., aged 22 years. The remains will be interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In this City, on Tuesday evening, Aug. 15, of water on the brain, GEORGE HENRY, son of Wm. and Martha Shears, aged 2 years, 11 month and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 17th, at 2 P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 67 1st-st.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 15, suddenly, ELIZA H., wife of Erastus H. Munson, in the 44th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 9 o'clock, this (Thursday) morning, 17th inst., from No. 105 West 48th-st., near Broadway. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

☞ Albany, Troy, and Ridgefield, Conn., papers please copy

In this City, on Wednesday Aug 16, ALBERT, eldest child of James M. NIXON, aged 8 years and 3 months, from injuries occasioned by being run over by one of the 4th-av. railroad cars, on the 6th inst.

Funeral this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from Washington Hotel, 4th-av., near 27th-st.

☞ North Adams and Philadelphia papers please copy.

In this City, on Tuesday Aug 15, Miss ABIGAIL S., eldest daughter of the late Thomas Lyon

The friends of the family, and those of her brothers, Jabez H. and James D. Lyon, are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 171 Cherry-st., without further notice.

In this City, after a lingering illness, WILLIAM MCCLEERY, aged 78 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday morning, at 9½ o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 228 West 16th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs. His remains will be taken to Bronxville Cemetery, for interment

In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 16, THOMAS HERBERT AUBURN, aged 4 years and 10 months, son of Thos. E. and Eliza J. Auburn

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from No 473 8th-av., on Thursday, the 17th, at 1 o'clock, precisely.

In this City, on Sunday, Aug 13, suddenly, SAMUEL and CHARLES BILLIN

Their relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend their funeral, from the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 20th-st. and 6 h-av. Their remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery, for interment.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 15, after a lingering illness, E. TILDEN BLODGETT, aged 29 years.

The friends of the family, and the members of the Lafayette Fusileers, are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 188 Allen-st.

In this City on Tuesday morning, Aug 15, Mrs. JANE SLOANE relict of Robert Sloane, aged 50 years

Her remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

At Yonkers, on Tuesday, Aug. 15, WILLIAM S. only son of Rev. W. C. Foote, aged 6 years

His funeral will be attended from the Presbyterian Church, on Thursday, at 3½ o'clock, P. M.

On Wednesday, Aug 16, JAMES HENDERSON, a native of Scotland, aged 78 years.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his son, Commubirraw, N. J.

In Clarkson, Monroe Co., on Tuesday, Aug 2, in the 24th year of her age, ELIZA VAUGHN, third daughter of John and Jane M. Steele, of that place

At Havana, in the month of June last, of yellow fever, GEORGE W. JONES, son of Hon. E. H. Jones, of Oyster Bay, L. I., in the 24th year of his age.

At Saybrook, Conn., on Sunday, Aug. 13, Capt. JEREMIAH C. DENISON, aged 66 years, formerly shipmaster out of this port.

At Montrose, Susquehanna Co., Penn., on Wednesday, Aug. 9, of congestion of the brain, Mr. MIN. HENSTOCK, relict of Mr. Joseph Cockayne, of Forest Lake, in the same County, Penn., and formerly of New-Orleans.

☞ Southern papers please copy.

At Woodbridge, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 15, of dysentery, EMILY, child of John F. and Miriam Osborn, aged 18 months.

At Newark, N. J., on Friday, Aug. 12, JULIA, daughter of the late C. S. Riggs, Esq.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Markets see Sixth Page.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 16—6 P. M.

By the arrival of the *Union* at this port, and the *America* at Halifax, we are in possession of one week's later intelligence from England. The latest dates from London report the Money market easier. The Bank of England on the 4th inst. reduced the rate of interest to 5 ℔ cent. Consols closed on the 4th for money and on account, at 92½; Bank Stock, 2 09½@2 11½; 3½ ℔ cents., 93½. The demand for Gold for exportation to the Continent continued, and was gradually absorbing the late Australian supplies of the precious metal. Further shipments of Specie for the naval and military expeditions are also in progress. From Liverpool we are informed that Cotton was steady, with large sales; and that Breadstuffs had an upward tendency.

The transactions of the Stock Board were light to-day, with the same downward tendency which has characterized the market for several days [illegible] in specie. The changes, however, were not important, the principal [illegible] Bonds were better, Incomes having improved to 83, and 1871's to 64 bid. The market at the close was heavy and inactive.

In Exchange the business is moderate, but rates are firm. Sterling, 8½@9 ℔ cent.; France, 5.15@5.13¾.

The amount received at the Sub-Treasury was $390,260; paid, $160,373; balance, $5,737,887.

The Exchanges at the Clearing-House were $16,619,000.

The sale of 5,000 pieces Lubin's Merinos, by WILMERDING & Co., was very fully attended by purchasers from all parts of the country. The goods were fresh and desirable, and sold at about 10c. ℔ yard below the prices of last Fall. They are estimated to have brought 90 to 95 ℔ cent. on the manufacturer's prices. The sale included 2,000 pieces more than advertised. It was a better sale than was anticipated. The sale yesterday, by the same auctioneers, was a much less satisfactory sale for the owners, the loss being on many goods quite large. Other important sales are advertised, and the auction-rooms promise to be actively employed for some time to come, in forcing off our overstock of Dry Goods.

The steamer from Boston to-day had $240,000 in specie.

The New-York Life and Trust Company declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ℔ cent., payable 10th inst. The Examining Committee make the following report of the condition of the Company:

Bonds and mortgages		$3,187,073 51
To deduct for probable loss	$15,550 00	
Bills receivable	1,766,725 42	
Stock loans	920,810 96	
		2,687,536 38
Which we consider good for the amount.		
Certificate of the Comptroller of the State of New-York, for $100,000 U. S. 6 per cent., 1856, deposited with him, under the act of the Legislature, passed April 8, 1851, in reference to Life Insurance, amount to the debit of that account		73,468 52
Country banks		51 14
Insurance account on bond and mortgage		938 47
Receivership account		34,128 76
Matheson & Co		21,083 15
Suspense account		20 00
Real estate owned by the Company		82,838 83
Letters of credit		10,271 00
Cash in the Bank of the State of New-York		77,392 71
The Committee further report there was due and accrued, July 21, 1854, as interest on various accounts		50,715 43
Total		$6,226,347 90
Deduct depreciation		15,550 00
Value of assets, July 31, 1854		$6,210,797 90

The Committee further report they have examined the following accounts, and find the liabilities of the Company, on the 31st of July, 1854, as follows, viz.:

Capital		$1,000,000 00
Deposits in trust		2,800,114 12
Trust of accumulation		1,039,619 87
Life Insurance		356,519 00
Annuity granted		119,766 84
Premium account		49,729 21
Unclaimed dividends		225 00
Guardianship account		46,343 93
Contingent account		15,079 07
There was due by the Company, as interest accrued on the 31st of July, 1854, viz: Interest on deposit, Interest on trust of accumulation, Interest on guardianship account	$350,742 42	
Interest on life insurance	1,777 71	
Interest on annuity granted	658 49	
Interest premium account	107 72	
Taxes for 7 months, estimated	7,700 00	
		$5,788,383 38
Leaving a surplus of profits on the 31st July, 1854, of		$422,414 52

The movement in Cotton is as follows:

	1854.	1853.
Receipts at all ports since 1st Sept. last, bales	2,862,886	3,205,288
Exports	2,234,527	2,502,027
Shipments from Southern to Northern ports	836,399	936,105
Stock on hand at all ports	156,379	112,098
Stock at New-Orleans	13,937	68,279

The receipts are 342,000 bales less than last year.

ALBERT NICOLAY'S semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds takes place, as usual, to-morrow (Thursday) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

BATAVIA, Monday, May 22, 1854.

The importations of Cotton Goods have been moderate during the month, but still the market remains dull and purchasers are only made for daily wants. Of Maddapollams, some sales have been effected, but no improvement in prices has taken place. Twist, both white and Turkey red, are much neglected. Quotations of Woolens are nominal. The last importation of about 2,500 bars Swedish flat assorted Iron is held at £12.

Hams packed in canvas are wanted, and would bring a good price,

In exports we quote Coffee, Java, 26.50; Padang, 28. Camphor, 67@62½. Gum Copal, 32@35. Hides buffalo, 180@200 ℔ 100; cow, 200@225. Black Pepper, 21@22. Nutmegs, 155@160 ℔ picul. Cloves, 50. Sugar, white, 13.25@15.50; yellow, 10 50; brown, 8@9 ℔ picul. Tobacco nominal. Wood, Sandal, 6; Sapan, 8 ℔ picul.

Freights—Several ships have arrived in last month, in search of freight, and as produce is coming in very slowly the rates are nominal. To Holland £.60 for Rice has been accepted, and as there appears no chance for speedy improvement, many ships will have to leave in ballast for other markets.

Exchange on Holland, at 6 months date, 103 ℔ cent.; England, 6 months sight, £.11.50.

The tables below will be read with interest. About 3,000 piculs Java Coffee changed hands at our quotations, and in Indigo, with light transactions, there are offers at 3.25.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the quantity of Produce grown on private account in* 1853 *and* 1854:

COFFEE—Piculs.

	1853.	1854.
Already received	91,989	1,723
Probable yet to be received		56,742
Total	91,989	58,465

SUGAR—Piculs.

Cultivated for private account, already received	372,025	7,425
Cultivated for private account, probable yet to be received	250	208,335
Quantity probable at the disposal of the manufacturer	434,965	412,539
Total	707,840	628,299

INDIGO—Dutch pounds.

Already received	266,392	80,247
Probable yet to be received		120,353
Total	266,392	200,600

CINNAMON—Dutch pounds.

Already received	25,300	6,500
Probable yet to be received		18,500

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 910. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

...W-YORK EVENING TIMES,
...ENT EVENING, (Sundays excepted.) One ...issued at 5, and the other at 12 o'clock P. ...mailed or sold at the same rates as the

...NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,
...LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is pub... SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of Two ...per annum. Two copies for THREE DOLLARS. ...for the FIVE DOLLARS will be sent to one address ...paper is on some considered beyond the time for ...paid in Clubs. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES ...may be as follows:
...County.....Free.
...State.....13 cents.
...United States.....26 cents.

...TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.
...EDITION OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-Eight ...ed expressly for circulation in California, ...Sandwich Islands, and containing only news ...to readers in those sections of the country, is ...on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price ...per copy.
...RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

...-York Daily Times.

...ON THE CHARITIES OF ENGLAND.

NUMBER TWO.

...race's Walks Among the ...oor of Great Britain.

...Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

...is much being done of the noblest ...England, on every side, for the ...; much which has called ...sympathy, patient labor, and ...munificence—yet you cannot avoid ...tion that *it has been begun too late.* ...not merely that you pass through ...reets and meet with wretched and ...ed men and women, and see old ...of murder and of crime. Such ...e to be met with in some degree, ...the new streets of our newest cities ...ce.

...is the amount, the mass of these ...which astounds. To go through ...after School, Refuge after Refuge, ...in every new place—not merely ...and dirty and criminal children—...ren absolutely homeless, and cast ...h all the marks on face and body ...the wild animals of the street; to ...t those in the private Institutions ...but a small part of this refuse popula...tion in the city, and that still beyond them ...is the class of foundlings and orphans, ...cared for by the Government; to walk on ...and on by the day, through lanes crowded ...with filthy, blear-eyed, tattered multitudes; ...to watch the almost agonizing, and in any ...other circumstances, amusingly ingenious ...contrivances without number to earn only ...*bread*; to go on day after day through ...scenes of poverty, drunkenness and degra...dation, through streets where the nuisances ...and sources of poison of ages have collected, ...and to know that not merely is this misery ...heaped up among these crowded two mil...lions and a quarter of London, but that it is ...relatively worse in some of the other great ...cities, and is sprinkled like a curse over the ...country;—it is all this which makes one ...feel that in England they have waited too ...long for the cure. The Englishman is sure ...when he begins to move against his social ...evils. We have great confidence in English ...reforms—but he is very slow. The evils ...of London alone seem to me gigantic—...against which the operations of ragged ...schools, model lodging-houses, bath-houses, ...and the like—useful as these are—appear ...like the sand-dykes against the tide.

There are thousands and thousands of ...poor children who never enter the schools, ...and the great majority of them must grow ...up and make their living among old ...haunts of wickedness. The lodging-hou...ses can affect but a small number of the ...hundreds of thousands of laboring people. ...New acts of Parliament to improve pesti...lential streets, may purify certain quarters, ...but the great proportion of the old districts ...is badly built, and the laborers must live ...near their business, even if the street be ...undrained and the house cover a typhus-...breeding cess-pool.

The city will not be abandoned, though ...crime and poverty and disease should in...crease ten-fold on its former rate.

Below all the present expedients for re...lief, lie the vast evils, and below them, ...though not opposed to them, the cures. Of ...these last, certainly the Ragged Schools ...form one element.

We have during the last few weeks ...made a laborious, and for the time, thorough ...exploration of what is being done here in ...popular Reforms, and have conversed inti...mately with very many of the prominent ...gentlemen engaged in them of various par...ties. Even in this brief experience, we ...are struck with the almost universal idea, ...that the first great thorough movement for ...Reform in England should be a system of ...*popular education*. Of course, there are ...many who still would have it under the ...guidance of the Church; there are those ...who have their particular hobbies of sani...tary measures or improved houses, &c., as ...the case; still the idea is spreading even ...with the aristocracy, that if the masses be ...educated, there will be far less danger of ...extreme poverty or injudicious mode of life ...or criminal courses.

Ah! how should we Americans ever ...express our admiration for that grand fore...sight—so wise, that it seems an inspiration ...—in our forefathers, who, in the infancy of ...the Republic, set aside wide lands and great ...incomes for the education of the masses yet ...to be? Had the England of the 17th cen...tury, as well as the New England, done ...that, there would be fewer now of these ...terrible, ineradicable wrongs, which should ...shame the civilization of a Christian State.

To educate—to spread abroad mental and ...religious culture—there *is* no later Reform ...which can ever take the place of that; and ...to do this early.

If there be earnest men among the New-...York Journalists, whose voices can reach ...our Legislators, or the builders of the new ...Londons and Birminghams in New-England, ...in the West, and on the Pacific coast, do ...let them warn to prepare the cities now for ...the future multitudes which may inhabit ...them; to lay out public grounds; to begin ...with wide streets and good drainage; to ...cut off in the very starting those sins of ...overcrowding, the courts within courts, and ...the terrible inner lanes, which, when once ...formed, can never be wholly reformed. The ...men who planned and executed our great ...Central Park in New-York seem to me now ...to have been doing as much for the future ...morality of the City, as half the mission ...stations and preachers.

Then, above all, that our grand system ...of schools, and the deep, silent influence of ...a genuine religion, may go to those new ...and powerful capitals of a future era. One ...must stand helpless by this sea of evils in ...the Old World if he would realize the mo...mentous importance of beginning early ...against them in the New.

Still is the Englishman rising bravely to ...meet them. In no country of the world, do ...we believe, is shown so much of the noblest ...action which high aspiration and Christian ...principle can call forth as in the practical ...struggles in England with social ills. All ...classes, the rich and aristocratic, as well as ...the poorer of the nation, the great middle ...class, are putting their hands to the work—...money, time, labor, ingenuity, the fruits of ...intellect and refinement and study are ...poured out for these labors for the poor. ...And the hopefullest sign is, that the schools ...for the poor point more and more to the ...English mind the great system, of which ...they should be but a part, of EDUCATION FOR ...ALL.

Of the great obstacles to this movement ...I shall have more to say hereafter.

The progress will be slow, but it is sure ...now in England towards popular education. ...We have not a doubt of it. Then with free ...people's schools scattered thickly over the ...land, and with that great TRUTH, which, we ...believe, has yet to be developed to meet ...these unimproved conditions of the work...ing-classes, of association of voluntary com...bination to effect what individuals cannot ...effect, and escape what individuals cannot ...escape,—then may we consider the first deep...ly efficient means taken to meet the social ...evils of England. C. L. B.

LONDON, July 30, 1854.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The President vs. the Know-Nothings.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 17.

Col. BENTON leaves for Missouri *via* White Sulphur Springs, in a day or two; and Col. FREMONT starts for California in a few days.

Tremendous efforts are still making to remove Mr. JOHN WILSON, but Mr. MCCLELLAND insists upon his continuance.

The President threatens to remove all the Know-Nothings in office.

Mr. J. H. YOUNG, Consul to Curacoa is here. Mr. MARCY will undoubtedly sustain him. s.

Murder in Cleveland.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

CLEVELAND, (Ohio,) Thursday, Aug. 17.

Mr. SAMUEL MILLER, of Oakland Co., Michigan, was murdered yesterday morning, on River-street, and robbed of $65 by several men. He was dreadfully mangled, and survived but twenty hours after the horrible deed was perpetrated. His description of the murderers will probably lead to their identification. Mr. M. leaves a wife and six children.

Anti-Nebraska Mass Meeting at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, Thursday, Aug. 17.

The Anti-Nebraska meeting in the Grove was called to order at 11 o'clock this morning, by CALVIN PEPPER.

R. N. HAVENS, of New-York, was chosen President. C. F. WILLIAMS, of Albany, Professor MCCOY, of Saratoga, Secretaries; and EDWARD C. DELAVAN, J. N. KNAPP, of Kings, W. C. RUSSELL, WM. RICHARDSON, of Albany, JAMES M. BOYD, DANIEL P. WOOD, of Onondaga, Vice-Presidents.

The President explained the objects of the meeting. He alluded to Southern aggression—the violence of Southern men, &c. When he concluded, he introduced the agent of the Company for promoting emigration to Kansas.

Calls were raised for General BURROUGHS, but the President persevered, and put it to vote, and

Mr. ANTHONY took the stand. He spoke in praise of Kansas—told of the bravado of the Missourians, and how a negro had told him they were mightily afraid of him.

After he had concluded, calls were again made for Gen. BURROUGHS, but, on motion and vote, it was decided that Mr. GREELEY should take the stand.

He congratulated the meeting that so many discordant materials had resulted happily. Some were pleased, and some outside were displeased. If this platform killed or injured any party, it ought to die. He had been killed so many times, and had been ruined so often, that he had no character to ruin. He had no particular regard for black men, but for man. The Fugitive law named no negro. It might be applied upon the Governor. We have no safety when one man is the chattel of another. We have slaveholders who carry abroad the conservative element; it only conserves itself, and nothing else. Kansas will soon dispose of itself. Emigration will also be brought to bear upon North Texas, so that when she divides into four States, three will be free. All future States must come in free.

General BURROUGHS was then introduced, but excused himself from speaking on account of the weakness of his voice.

Mr. GOODRICH, of Mass., said the doctrine now was not prohibition, but the breaking down of all the barriers our fathers had set up against Slavery. Freemen in Congress were over-borne by 44 Northern members. Messrs. CULLOM of Tenn., HUNT of Louisiana, were right. BENTON of Missouri, also. [Loud applause.] He told how Whig and Democrat Anti-Nebraska men had pledged themselves to sit out in Congress until the 4th of March. He explained the tactics of the 35 hours' session. The majority could not keep up with the minority in physical strength and endurance; hence they decided to over-ride the rules, and the rules were trodden under foot. DOUGLAS knew that he should lose ...at the North, but calculated that the issue made by the Nebraska bill for 1856 would insure him or PIERCE 120 Southern votes, and 38 or 40 Northern electoral votes would give him the game. He read the preamble of the Kansas Emigration Society, and reiterated its objects.

Mr. CELVIN was then announced. He said the Head Shells were here yesterday anxious for nominations, and were bitterly disappointed. They gave a liberal consent to nominate. He described the attempt to expel JOHN Q. ADAMS from the House, and the 3 days trial and failure. [Question from the crowd—"How about PIERCE?"] PIERCE is dead now,—victory will be ours and Rome will be free.

Twelve o'clock had now arrived,—and Dr. J. E. SNODGRASS, said Rum and Slavery went together,—and as anti-Nebraska was allied to Temperance, he moved to prolong the session half an hour to hear Mr. THAYER. Carried.

The President introduced Mr. THAYER as a man with a price on his head.

Mr. THAYER then gave a detail of the operations of the Emigrant Society.

Rev. JOHN MARSH now called for the platform, saying the Temperance people were defrauded by the members of this Convention.

Mr. O. B. PEIRCE and others prevailed on him to be quiet.

Mr. THAYER then concluded his remarks, after which a resolution was passed endorsing the action of yesterday's Convention, and then the Convention adjourned.

Temperance Mass Meeting in Saratoga.

SARATOGA, Thursday, Aug. 17.

A Temperance mass meeting was held here today, and met at 9 o'clock at the St. Nicholas Hall.

Judge MCMASTERS was called to the Chair and Professor MCCOY acted as temporary Secretary. A prayer was offered by Rev. LIBBENS ARMSTRONG.

Rev. JOHN MARSH spoke of the success of the Liquor law in Connecticut very gloriously. He asked why New-York had not got the same law, and said the responsibility is thrown back on those who vetoed it. He was more afraid of the House of Assembly this Winter than he was of the veto of the Governor, for the next Governor would be a right one. [Cheers.]

Mr. J. J. CHAMBERS, from the Committee on Organization, reported the following officers: For President, HIRAM BARNEY; for Vice Presidents, HORACE GREELEY, GEORGE S. ALLISON, WILLIAM J. CLARK, who was the President of a Society formed in 1812, J. KNOX, T. C. PETERS and G. W. HOLLEY, for Secretaries, J. E. SNODGRASS, O. B. PIERCE and S. L. MACOMBER.

The business was then proposed.

A motion was made to adjourn to the grove at 12 o'clock.

Mr. CHAMBERS said he had done his duty yesterday as an Anti-Nebraska man, to-day he was here as a Maine Law man. They should wait here until their duty was done.

Mr. MCCOY seconded the views of Mr. CHAMBERS.

The motion was withdrawn.

The President then took the Chair amid loud applause.

A business Committee of five was then appointed consisting of W. H. BARTLETT, JOHN MARSH, WILLIAM HAY, HERMAN CAMP, SILAS M. BURROUGHS.

Mr. PEPPER renewed the motion to adjourn to the Grove, and Mr. CHAMBERS opposed it. A warm debate then ensued on the motion—and it was demanded by the right of courtesy that the Nebraska and Temperance Convention meet with each other.

Amid much confusion the meeting adjourned to meet at the Grove at 12 o'clock.

The "Angel Gabriel" has been here for the last two days.

There was a large attendance, and many ladies were present at the afternoon session of the Temperance Convention. Among them were SUSAN ANTHONY and SARAH PELLET.

HIRAM BARNEY took the stand as President, and, on motion, the Convention adjourned to meet at 3½ o'clock, at St. Nicholas Hall.

At 3 o'clock P. M., the Convention again assembled, and HORACE GREELEY, Vice President, called the meeting to order.

Mr. H. BURLEIGH reported a series of resolutions, which are as follows:

The first declares the right of protection against the evils of the liquor traffic.

The second denounces the SEYMOUR veto.

The third expresses confidence in the State Senate, and promises to elect an Assembly that is in favor of the law, and also a Governor that will not veto it.

The fourth declares they will not rest short of the entire suppression of the liquor traffic.

The fifth pledges the suffrages of the people for reliable Temperance candidates for the Legislature and for Governor.

The sixth declares independent nominations necessary, and recommends such persons as will perform the duty for which they are elected.

The seventh approves of the proposed State Convention to be held at Auburn, September 26.

The Convention now adjourned to the grove, where Mr. GREELEY delivered an address on the Maine Law.

Mr. F. N. KELLOGG, of Ohio, followed him, and said he might be good here for kindling wood. This state is one great temperance lecture. He then referred to Massachusetts Indian traditions in regard to small pox—that the whites had the great plague in barrels and casks, and he said it was now literally true. NEAL DOW was said to be just fool enough to believe that he could get a prohibitory law. If the people love the Maine Law, then let them show it. Don't let them be like the girl who received a marriage proposal, and replied that her parents and friends wished him to love her sister.

Gen. RILEY then rose, and said our Government was based on moral sentiments,—but those of Europe were sustained by force. What reform ever originated in the United States Senate in regard to this law? What President in twenty years had recommended any reform? Drunkards and liquor-sellers look to these high places for countenance. When we go to law with these liquor venders we always beat them. We ask for a law to remove the nuisance of liquor-selling. The eight thousand rumsellers kill a man every year. In five years forty thousand drunkards will be in their graves; and are you going to allow forty thousand of their sons to take their place? God, man and humanity is on our side, and if we are true to ourselves God will give us the victory.

Mr. BURLEIGH then reread the resolutions.

Mr. E. C. DELAVAN made a motion that they be adopted, which was carried.

Rev. Dr. PLUMMER, of Baltimore, then spoke advocating the Prohibitory law.

Dr. J. E. SNODGRASS was brought forward and introduced to the Convention as "Reverend." He disclaimed the title. He then explained how they carried the Maine Law in Maryland, the lower House, and the Senate, as usual, checking the measure. Perhaps such a Legislative body ought not to exist—but the people were going ahead. We must obtain a National law to prevent foreign liquors from entering our country through the Custom-Houses.

Mr. NORTHRUP, of Washington, was now called for. He rose and put to the Convention the question in regard to the pledge to vote for anti-veto-Governor, then for the Maine Law—and they being carried unanimously in the affirmative, he retired, and the Convention adjourned until the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

SARATOGA, Thursday, Aug. 17.

The Convention reassembled again this evening.

Mr. KELLOGG spoke enthusiastically in favor of the Maine Law, and said you cannot change all men by reason. The majority will do right, but a large minority will not. The evils of the liquor traffic cannot be told. Strike at the grog-shop, the centre and keystone of a system of ruin and degradation, and you will bring salvation to the homes of widows and orphans. Rum-sellers would have three fits and die when this was accomplished.

J. N. WILDER, of Albany, followed with an impressive speech in support of the Maine Law, and said he would not plunge temperance in the filthy pools of politics; but he would have her with one hand holding the stars and stripes, and the other the ballot-box, shining through the corrupt haunts of politicians, and laying open to the sunlight their deeds.

Rev. ADOLPHUS SKINNER then delivered an earnest, logical and convincing address, warmly seconding the previous speakers.

The Convention then adjourned.

At the meeting to-day, the following delegates were appointed to the State Convention, to be held Sept. 26, at Auburn: E. C. Delevan, Professor Amasa McCoy, H. L. Rose, James M. Hammond, Oscar Granger, J. B. McKeon, J. M. Asdrus, and S. F. Corvell.

The Women's Rights Meeting comes off to-morrow.

Episcopal Convention for the Western Diocese of New-York—College Commencement, &c. UTICA, Thursday, Aug. 17.

The Episcopal Convention for the Western Diocese of New-York, met in this city yesterday, Bishop DE LANCEY presiding. About 50 of the clergy and 70 of the laity, representing fifty-two parishes, are in attendance.

The commencement of the Collegiate Department of Madison University, a Baptist Institution, was held yesterday at Hamilton, Madison County. Fourteen Graduates received the degree of A. B., and one in the Literary and Scientific Course. The Theological Class graduating to-day, numbers four. Among the exercises of the week have been addresses on "China," by Rev. Dr. DEAN, of China; on the "Romance of History," by Dr. J. C. LORD, of Buffalo; a poem by AUGUSTINE DUGANNE, Esq., of New-York, and a sermon by Rev. Mr. BURROWS, of Philadelphia.

The Synod of Utica, including the Presbyteries of Rome, Utica, Oswego, Watertown and St. Lawrence, commenced its sessions at Rome yesterday. About 60 members are in attendance. Rev. Mr. DODD, Missionary to Salonica, delivered an address before the body last evening.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The Episcopal Convention adjourned this afternoon, after performing the business brought before it.

At the Commencement of Madison University yesterday the degree of L.L. D. was conferred on ORRIN B. JUDD, editor of the New-York *Chronicle*; and that of D. D. on Rev. S. DRYDEN PHELPS, of New-Haven, Conn.; Rev. J. L. BURROWS, of Philadelphia; and Rev. LEMUEL PORTER, of Pittsfield, Mass. The honorary degree of M. A. was conferred on nine gentlemen, and on six in course. Besides the theological class of to-day, fifteen received the degree of A. B.

Late and Interesting from Mexico—Progress of the Revolutionary Movements.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 12.

The steamship *Orizaba* has arrived at this port, bringing advices from Vera Cruz to the 5th, and from City of Mexico to the 31 instant.

The capital of the State of Tamaulipas had declared its adherence to ALVAREZ.

A battle is reported to have occurred, in which the insurgents were defeated.

A telegraphic dispatch states that Count RAGUSSET DE BOULBON, who had headed some recent French arrivals against the Government, had been defeated by the Mexican troops. His party—about two hundred men—was surrounded, and 46 of them were either killed or wounded.

All persons at Vera Cruz are required to surrender their private arms to the Government.

A decree had been issued expelling every foreigner daring to criticise the acts of SANTA ANNA.

Another decree authorizes the free importation of arms and ammunition at Vera Cruz, and the free importation of grain at Tobasco.

The revolution in Michoacan continues with alternate advantages on either side.

A decree grants to Señor ATOCHA the privilege to construct a railroad from El Paso to Guayamas, Gulf of California.

Bark *Mary Spring*, from New-York, arrived at Vera Cruz on the 7th of August.

The Missouri Election—The Crops in Missouri—Indian Robberies.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Aug. 17.

We have received St. Louis papers of Monday last, but they contain no further election returns.

The *Democrat* says: "The vote received by BENTON was 100 greater than the average of the BENTON ticket, so far as returns have been received. Scarcely a Whig has been elected except by anti-BENTON votes, and not an anti-BENTON has been returned, save by the aid of Whig votes, while every BENTON man who triumphed, did so over the combined votes of the two opposing parties.

A letter from St. Joseph's speaks discouragingly of the prospects of the farmers in that neighborhood, and say that the Corn crops will fall short one-half.

Letters from Emigrants across the Plains dated at Fort Laramie says that the Indians had been very troublesome along the route.

Numerous quantities of goods had been taken—fully four-fifths more than ever before.

Southern Items.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 17.

A young Irishman, named MICHAEL HENRY MOONEY, has been arrested in this City on a charge of robbing a mercantile house in Liverpool of £450. He has fully confessed his guilt, and will return to England.

JOHN P. SMITH, a wealthy merchant of Wrightsville, Va., fell dead of apoplexy, in a store where he was making purchases.

There have been no new cases of cholera at the Almshouse for the past 48 hours. But one death occurred to-day.

The Yellow Fever on board the French War Steamer at Norfolk, &c.

NORFOLK, Thursday, Aug. 17.

Surgeon VINCENT, of the French war steamer *Chimere* died of yellow fever yesterday, making the twelfth death from that disease on board of her. No new cases have occurred.

The anniversary of the Emperor's birth-day occurred on Tuesday, and as the steamer was unable to fire a salute, the revenue cutter PENA hoisted the French flag and did the honors for her.

The Lessee of the City of Glasgow—A Portion of the Wreck Discovered.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 17.

Captain TAYLOR, of the British bark *Brion's Pride*, arrived at this port this morning, reports: Aug. 12, in lat. 41° 56', long. 66° 05', passed a chest, painted green, and lettered "G. B., City of Glasgow," in a gilt ornamental wreath, and in a few minutes afterwards passed a headboard about twelve feet long, with letters on it, but could not make them out. These were, doubtless, remnants of the ill-fated steamship *City of Glasgow*.

The Recent Removal of School Teachers in Philadelphia on Religious Grounds

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 17.

At a special meeting of the School Comptrollers this morning, resolutions were presented condemning the recent dismissal of teachers on the ground of their religious belief from the First Ward School, as unwise, unjust and oppressive, and urging the propriety of their being immediately reinstated.

The Southern Mail—Maryland Coal Trade.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 17.

The Southern mail is at hand as late as due, but we find nothing of interest in the papers.

The coal trade in the Maryland coal region during last week amounted to 16,000 tons. Navigation of the canal is still suspended.

Investigation of the Charges Against the Late President of the Vermont Central Railroad. BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 17.

The Grand Jury after investigating the charges against EDWARD CRANE, late President of the Vermont Central Railroad, for an over-issue of the stock of that corporation, failed to find any bill against him.

NEW-HAVEN.

The Weather at the City of Elms—A Thirsty Correspondent—Vain Longings for a Sherry Cobbler.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEW-HAVEN, August, 1854.

Hot, piping hot—here goes my coat and waistcoat, and there, out of the window, goes my cigar. It is too hot to smoke—too hot to read—too hot, almost, to live—the kind of weather that makes me feel inclined to echo the wish of SIDNEY SMITH, that in the sultry, Summer "dog-star" days, he could take off his flesh and sit in his bones. What wouldn't I give just now for a sherry-cobbler, or a cool, refreshing claret punch. But no!—I might as well demand a goblet of the "singing water," of Arabian Nights memory. Our legislative fathers, making the most of their "little brief authority," have seen fit to draw the line of demarcation as to "what we shall eat and what we shall drink;" and as the strong arm of the law is upon their side, we must needs bow submissively to their mandates. They have sought immortality, strange to say, and gained it too, by writing their names in *water*.

It has been a matter of surprise to me, and I suppose to almost every one, that the law could be so well enforced in a city of this size. I hardly thought that it would be even a serious check to the liquor dealers here, however well it might be sustained in the rural districts; but, on the contrary, so far as I can find, a glass of anything stronger than "lemon soda" cannot be procured for love or money. As the loafer in Maine very pathetically remarked, shortly after the passage of the first Liquor law there,

"Water, water everywhere, and not a 'dhrop' to drink."

We have not escaped the drought which seems to be the universal theme of complaint throughout the country.

The little rain we have hardly serves to lay the dust while it is falling, but gathers like quicksilver in little dirty globules in the streets, and collects in pools upon the pavements, which, as the rays of the sun reach them, fairly boil and bubble with the heat; so that we can literally say of the few showers we have had during the last few weeks, that

"That of an hour's age doth hiss the speaker."

New-Haven, just at present, is about as dull a place as one would wish "to see upon a Summer's day." After every period of excitement there must, of necessity, be a reaction; and immediately after Commencement, and so on during the succeeding vacation, we resident New-Haveners relapse into a state of ineffable and unapproachable dullness, which this year the sultry weather, the Maine Law, the drought, and consequent dust, have served to render still more insupportable.

The new Custom-House is the theme of conversation with us just at present. In the General Appropriation bill, passed by the last Congress, is an item of $88,000, for a building to be erected in New-Haven, for Custom-House and Post-Office accommodation, and also for the United States Courts. The question now arises, where shall the building be located? The importers, and "those who go down to the sea in ships," insist that the Custom-House should be as near the water's edge as possible; while, on the other hand, the rest of the community, who have no interest in commerce, but who wish the Post-Office to be conveniently situated, insist just as warmly that the position of the building should be central. "Who shall decide when doctors disagree?"

News and Riots at Chicago.

From the Chicago Journal, Aug. 16.

Since our Saturday's issue the city has been the scene of about five riots, of greater or less magnitude, resulting in broken heads, mutilated faces, dislocated joints, darkened eyes, enlarged mouths, diminished teeth, &c. Whisky, or rather the want of whisky, seems to have been the attendant cause of all. The effect will be food for the Grand Jury, in an indefinite amount. The first and most disastrous disturbance occurred about 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, on Clark-street near Harrison, at a saloon kept by JOHN WEBBER. A number of Irishmen entered the saloon and called for brandy, having received which, they disputed with WEBBER concerning the price they should pay for it.

All efforts to pacify the Celtic wrath, concerning the price of the drinks, were ineffectual until Mr. WEBBER told them that there was a constable near at hand, who would attend to their cases. This immediately fanned the incipient flame into a blaze, and Constable JOHN C. WEBBER, and another man who was present, proceeded to clear the room. The Irishmen went out and got reinforcements from a company who were laying gas-pipes, at a short distance. They returned *en masse*, and a fight ensued, in which the constable was felled by a heavy blow on the head with a crowbar. His skull was fractured so badly that the wound was pronounced mortal. He has since died.

At this stage of the affair, a couple of men at work near by, rushed up and seized the murderers whom they delivered up to the proper officers. The balance of the Irish took to their heels and most of them escaped. Four arrests were made, and the prisoners were locked up in jail. They were not examined before the Police Court this morning, but will be delivered over to the Grand Jury.

No. 2, occurred yesterday (Sunday) afternoon, in the beer-hall of J. C. REICH, No. 168 Randolph-street. The cause of this disturbance was about the same as that of the former. A party of maudlin Irishmen went into the saloon, and one of them called for liquor. It was given to him and he took out a three-cent piece which he tendered to the bar-keeper as its specie equivalent. The bar-keeper pushed it back to him and demanded five cents. Between the two, the innocent three-cent piece went back and forth a number of times, until the Dutchman, getting tired of the amusement, damned the Irishman to a very bad place. The Irishman then made a pass across the counter, and seized the bar-keeper, who drew a pistol from under the counter and presented it at his antagonist's head. The pistol was not loaded, but it created quite a sensation in the crowd, one of whom sprang up, caught it away from the owner and did very good execution with it in the place of a shillelah. The bar-tender, called lustily for help and a dozen or so of Dutchman rushed in to the rescue. The only available weapons on hand were some bottles of ginger pop, which were brought into immediate requisition, and in the space of about two minutes there were a number of heavy bottles broken against a number of heavy heads, and three or four men lay on the floor and under the tables, pretty thoroughly stunned. A number of officers shortly after came up, and lugged the ringleaders off to the watch-house.

The third row on our list came off at or near a dance house on North Water street, about 2½ o'clock on Sunday morning. Three or four officers went to the place designated to stop the dance, and a man named WM. MCKAY undertook to say they had no authority to do so. He then went on to lay all the robberies, &c., that occurred in the city to the account of the night police, whom he denounced as a public pest, and he finally invited them to touch him if they dared. Upon this one of them put his hand on MCKAY's shoulder and a fight ensued. Three women immediately laid siege to one of the officer's coat tails and hauled him towards the door, while MCKAY was engaged with another in a hand to hand encounter. One officer had his head and face considerably bruised, and MCKAY also. MCKAY and one of his brothers were finally towed off to the lockup, and had their cases attended to this morning.

A couple more smaller fracases took place between Saturday evening and this morning, one of them between two friendly Irishmen, and the other at a beer saloon on North Clark-street. They resulted, however, in nothing but a few kicks and knockdowns.

In view of this series of outrages we do not see that the Common Council will be excused from increasing the force of the day and night police. These disturbances and midnight brawls must be stopped, or they will increase until no one's life, peace and property are safe. It is often remarked that a policeman is never in sight when wanted. In Chicago this is uncommonly true, and principally, because 18 or 20 men cannot watch over the safety of sixty or seventy thousand others. The force should be enlarged without delay.

Trifling with Dignities—What Dr. Joshua Leavitt does for the Independent.

From The Independent, Aug. 17.

We find it announced in the *Evangelist* of last week, that at the late Commencement at Wabash College, Indiana, "the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on Rev. JOSHUA LEAVITT, one of the editors of *The Independent*."

"Honor to whom honor is due." To the gentleman whose name is thus ornamented with mediæval symbols of theological learning by the authorities of Wabash College, our readers are greatly indebted, not for the leading articles—in these he has no part—but for the unceasing toil and the unfailing skill which fills out the weekly issue of *The Independent* with its characteristic variety of matter. He deals with letters from correspondents, regular and occasional, and with essays from contributors, ordinary and special, deciphers strange marks and scratches that might puzzle RAWLINSON, determines what shall go in next, and feeds out copy to voracious compositors. He, with scissors, paste, and ever-active pen, compiles, condenses, and vivifies the weekly summary of news from all parts of the world, interspersing here and there his significant and striking words of commentary. Without him neither the editors, with their solid and weighty leading articles, nor the special contributors—BEECHER, and not BEECHER—with their diversified communications, could keep this great machine so efficiently in motion. With the rest of us, what we do for this journal is a kind of relaxation from more arduous and engrossing pursuits—not rest, indeed, nor play, but a refreshment of wearied powers by a change of occupation for the hour; with him *The Independent* is his daily labor and his nightly care. His sagacity, matured by long and various experience—his treasures of knowledge, legal, theological, political, statistical—his promptness and efficiency in business—his cherished love of righteousness, and his humane and Christian philanthropy have been appreciated by the editors more and more in proportion to the length and the intimacy of their acquaintance with him. In our opinion Wabash College has honored itself in thus testifying its respect for him.

Whether it has honored him is another question. We confess that our reverence for Doctors and Doctorates of Divinity is very scanty, and grows "small by degrees," year after year; but if there is any salutary efficacy in the Doctorate, the *Independent* and the myriads of our readers are to have the full benefit of it. Let it be understood, then, that this journal, as well as some older journals, has a genuine Doctor of Divinity among its editors. Let it be remembered that the personage who sits in our editorial office daily, "from morn till dewy eve," and sometimes till midnight, is, in very truth, a venerable Doctor. And if the *Independent* shall begin from this date to grow pompous, dronish, and retrogressive, it will be understood that there is efficacy in Doctorates, and Wabash College will bear the blame. If, on the other hand, our readers find a great improvement in our columns, let the Doctorate and Wabash College have some part of the credit.

In this connection we will make a suggestion. There is another friend of ours on whom we would like to see a Doctorate conferred for the sake of the experiment. Our special contributor who "twinkles" so characteristically over his significant signature, is not yet a Doctor. Is there not some college who will try it on him? Why should not he, as well as his father and his elder brother, be the Rev. Dr. BEECHER? What gravity and authority would it give to his weekly lucubrations on our first page! What throngs of hearers would it attract to the Plymouth Church in Brooklyn! How much more intense would be the competition there at the next annual sale of pews? And how much more instructive, eloquent, edifying would be the discourses from that pulpit! If our suggestion comes too late for the current year, let it be remembered in 1855.

TOWARDS WHICH ARE WE FRATERNIZING—THE LOWER PROVINCES OR THE UNITED STATES?—Take one fact as an index: American bank bills are taken at par in Canada, and the merchants of New-York, Boston and Portland now remonstrate; while the bank bills of New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia are, in Canada, charged a discount of five per cent. and the paper of our Canadian banks suffers an equal depreciation in the Lower Provinces.—*Three Rivers (Canada) Inquirer.*

THE CROPS IN FRANCE.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

Paris, Monday, July 31, 1854.

Another Russian (artery budget of news. Never to an unusual quantity of topics [illegible] think we are just now uninformed. Let me string together the principal points of our ignorance:

We do not know where the Queen-mother of Spain is;

We do not know what Espartero's condition as to the Queen were, as contained in [illegible] dispatches to her Majesty;

We do not know what reception the Marshal met with on his entry into Madrid, day before yesterday;

We do not know why the Russians, who are concentrating strongly at and around Bucharest, do not commence the attack;

We do not know why the English and French, along the line of the Danube, do not manage to get into a fight, now that opportunities are so plenty;

We do not know whether Austria will positively consider nightfall, to-day, the 31st of July, the expiration of the last delay accorded to the Russians to evacuate the Principalities, and will then loyally declare war against the Czar;

We do not know the statistics about the cholera in the French camps in Turkey, but private letters declare it to be severe;

We do not know anything further about Sebastopol;

We do not know anything more in connection with Cronstadt.

In short, we do not know anything.

We seem to have arrived at a half-way house; the engines will seize the opportunity, doubtless, to wood up, although there are people who maintain that the allied locomotives have run off the track, if not against their boilers. Some doubt is expressed as to the capacity of the engineers, and even of the conductors. You will remember that the train was announced as an Express, and there is discontent at finding it is an accommodation. If it really has run off the track, the blame will be laid to the switch-tender—but what can we expect, when it is universally known that the switch in these regions is a knout?

You will believe it has been hot in Paris, when I tell you to what base liquid the speculators at the Bourse descended on the famous Wednesday. There is no refectory on the neighborhood of the Tribunal of Commerce, as the Gambling Palace is somewhat professionally styled, and yet it was absolutely necessary to obtain something to drink. Water, you know, is never taken pure into the system in Paris, and besides, the old oaken bucket resides a long way from the Bourse. There was only one thing to be done to introduce a number of coco-peddlers into the arena, and quench thirst the best way they could on that errant and migratory beverage. This was actually done, in defiance of the laws upon smuggling, and the cocoa-fountains were speedily drained at a sou a head. Having advanced thus far, it will of course be expected that I tell you what coco is, especially as if I did not, I should be sure to be for having spelled a very worthy name with a letter too little.

Coco is a decoction of stick licorice. It is made by simply boiling that precious product in clear water; you drink when it is, to me at least, a very disagreeable and even nauseous mixture; I never tasted it but once, and that was one evening at 11 o'clock, when not having acquired a single iota—of knowledge during the day, I felt that I was about to break my rule of never going to bed unless I were wiser than when I got up. That was the first and last time that I "experienced" a glass of coco.

The venders are furnished with a tall tin affair, strapped upon their backs, and rising considerably above their heads; a pipe comes out under each arm to a convenient position in front, and there ends in a cock. The temple is hung with tin mugs of various sizes. There is the half-sou mug, the sou mug, &c. For a sou you get a great deal more than you can drink, certainly over half a pint. One of the pipes furnishes coco, the other water. The water serves to rinse the mugs, and also to run them over when nearly filled with coco. This is invariably done, and the slight jet of water serves also to tip them with a crest of foam, flattering to those who fancy effervescence. The coco-seller announces his presence in the following manner. He carries one of his tin mugs in his hand, pressing between his thumb and its surface a small leather strap; the other end of this strap is armed with a bit of metal, and this is made to tap little blows upon the mug. The concussion produced distantly resembles a cow-bell, and is known all over France to mean coco, just as a bell and eight means curfew. It is this elegant institution that has just been immortalized at the Bourse. Had it not been for this circumstance, I should hardly have given it the space I have. However, coco is a good dictionary word, and a great deal better one, by the way, than cocoa with an *a*, every one of whose vowels are out of place, and whose pronunciation is no more like what it should be, than choctaw is like cactus.

The speculators were not interfered with by the police for introducing these tradesmen into the sacred precincts. But several of them were, three days ago, arrested for encumbering the sidewalk at Tortoni's. This portion of the sidewalk, as you may know, is *Le Petite Bourse*; that is, before 1 o'clock, it is the Preparatory Bourse, and in the cool of the evening, it is the Retrospective Bourse, not unmingled, perhaps, with anticipations for the morrow. It was against the police regulations that assemblages should be formed here, or anywhere else, for five per cent. purposes, but the gamblers had come to the idea that any sort of concession would be made in behalf of such valuable public servants as they. You know that the stock-jobber has an idea that he is a productive laborer, and is really of use to society. Some of these deluded gentlemen have now to answer for their offence, and ever since you have been able to walk upon the shady side of the Italian Boulevard, as well as if it were the sea-shore. Closing the Petite Bourse is, I trust, the first step towards closing the Big one. What a singular idea, on the part of society, that the gambler is a useful institution! It is only *Echo Agricole* for publishing discouraging news about the crops, yet it does not seem to be entirely at its ease on the subject itself. The Imperial Printing office has struck off an enormous quantity of "Instructions for getting in the harvest in wet weather," and these are posted in all the country towns and villages. Their burden is a description of the best way to prevent any of the precious substance known as breadstuff, from being lost in the various processes of reaping, stocking, threshing, winnowing. All this would seem to indicate doubt as to the final result, as far as quantity is concerned. I have never known the same precaution to have been taken before. The *Moniteur* publishes very favorable little bulletins from day to day, from various localities. The syndicate of the bakers have made some loaves of this year's flour, and the Minister of Agriculture has eaten a slice and pronounced it wholesome and refreshing. In the midst of such gratifying circumstances, what right has the *Echo Agricole* to say that the general tendency of its information is discouraging?

The season of hydrophobia is commencing. Day before yesterday I had the horrible satisfaction of seeing, at the veterinary college of Alfort, ten miles out of the city, seven mad dogs confined in cages. Animals suspected of madness are always taken to this institution, where such investigations are made as the case will allow.

The new iron railroad bridge of Asnieres, some six months old, but which had never been accepted by the administration of Bridges and Roads, has just undergone the ordeal of examination and test. This took place in the small hours of the morning, from 1 to 3 o'clock, the only period when the tracks are free. The scene was illuminated by a multitude of torches. The bridge was subjected to the test of a weight three times greater than any it can be called upon to support in the legitimate discharge of its duties. Four enormous trains, each dragged by two locomotives, dashed on to it at once, and afterwards stopped an hour upon it. The sway and bend were imperceptible, and the viaduct was at once accepted for the Government.

Medical science has just met with the severest loss it could have suffered, in the person of Professor Lallemand, just deceased at the age of 65 years. He was—what is very rare—both a sagacious observer, a skillful practician, and a scientific writer. In this latter department, French literature has not been more valuably endowed since Bichot and Cuvier. His death has been expected for some time, and he had lately gone to the South to seek relief in a Mediterranean climate.

Havre is just now in a state of delightful expectation. It is to become a shire-town—a prefecture. Rouen is at present the prefectorial residence for the whole department of the Lower Seine, which includes the mouths of the river. This department is to be cut in halves, Rouen remaining the capital of the upper portion, and Havre becoming the shire town of the new department, which will take the name of *La Seine Maritime*. This is a just recognition of the growing importance of the great Northern emporium.

The police have issued their usual instructions to persons bitten by mad dogs. The unfortunates are coolly told—though coolly is hardly the word—to take any piece of old iron—a nail, a harp, a hook—heat it till it is white, and then plunge it profoundly into the wound, working it about in all directions, till it is completely and thoroughly seared. Self-cauterization is an illusion, I am persuaded. Why, we have here ladies from New-Orleans who cannot wash their own faces nor put on their own stockings. The police may rely upon it, we are no more likely to burn our own flesh, than we are to arrest ourselves for infringement of the laws. They will have to do the one, and the surgeons must do the other.

A proprietor—by which you will understand landlord—the owner of several large houses, has just died, leaving a singular will. He makes each one of his tenants a present of three quarters of a year's rent. It is supposed he must have committed some great sin during his lifetime, as he has thus inflicted upon himself so terrible a penance. Proprietors are not a class viewed with esteem in any country; but in none do they receive a larger and more deserved share of obloquy than in Paris. Said an American the other day, who had just bought a large mansion, the upper stories of which he intends to let: "I am no longer a gentleman; I'm a proprietor!"

The Parisians are somewhat mortified at the selection of a battle piece, made for representation on the 15th, at the Champ de Mars. The "Siege of Silistria!" A struggle in which no French soldier took a part, though France has been at war six months. It is certainly a humiliating fact that so glorious a day as the 15th of August can be celebrated in no other way than by mimicing a Turkish victory. The bombardment of Odessa was suggested in council, but the public has made up its mind upon that remarkable achievement. To sham a reality is very well, but to sham a sham is to be reduced to extremities. Though the French have a high idea of Turkish valor, yet they would certainly prefer, on their national holiday, to witness the representation of their own deeds of arms. Louis Napoleon would have been delighted, too, to have been able to order the performance of a French battle-field, the spectacle to conclude with a mirage of himself in the clouds—but the programme of facts has left the programme of pantomime no choice but to glorify the garrison of Silistria, and the heroic death of Moussa Pasha.

M. Jules Lovy, one of our most esteemed feuilletonists and critics, gives an amusing account, in the *Journal pour Rire*, of his transitory connection with a musical sheet in New-York, entitled the *Philharmonic Journal*, published by Watson & Simmons. He was their Paris correspondent on matters relating to the paper's specialty. But two numbers ever appeared, and M. Lovy, for the eight letters that he wrote before he was warned to stop, received never a cent. The editor removed to Cincinnati, where

The most heroic man, during the last week, was M. Auber, the composer. The annual exhibition at the Conservatoire takes place at the close of July, and lasts a week. The jury sit for seven hours a day, listening to an illimitable programme of performers on every possible instrument, besides the human voice. The theatre of the Conservatoire is small, and always densely thronged with the friends and well-wishers of the concurrents. Auber was the only one of the jury who resisted unfalteringly to the end. Ambroise Thomas was obliged to leave in the midst for the springs of Hamburg. Caraffa was taken with a rush of blood to the head, and was carried off. Halcoy said one night that he should not come back the next morning, and he didn't. Adam was also guilty of some such dereliction. Auber, whose green old age is proverbial, called, from time to time, for a cooling draught, but that was all. By the way, let me mention that Miss Hensler, a graduate of last year, is just now reviewing, with Romani, at Florence, the five operas in which she is to sing, this Winter, at Milan.

The Government of Naples has just interdicted the performance, in that city, of ten of the most famous operas of Italian, French and German composers; such as "Macbeth," "I Lombardi," "I Due Foscari," "I Puritani," "Lucrezia Borgia," "La Juive," "Guillaume Tell" and "Masaniello." Of the two latter, however, the overtures may be played, as intermedes, between less revolutionary and disorganizing lyric dramas.

A happy idea has been wittily illustrated in a new vaudeville at the Varieties, entitled "The Antipodes, or Paris and Pekin." The idea is that there is nothing new under the sun, or rather that what happens in one place is pretty sure to be happening at the same moment somewhere else. The stage is cut into, and represents two parlors, the one in Paris, the other in Pekin. There are four characters in each, the exact counterparts of each other, as far as Chinese may be the counterparts of Frenchmen. Precisely the same domestic adventures happen to each; every kiss in Paris has its echo in Pekin, and a kick dealt here exactly rhymes with a kick given there. In fact, this one act vaudeville is almost a *chef d'œuvre*.

Dick Tinto.

LETTERS FROM LONDON.

The Russians Retreating—Policy of the Belligerents—of Prussia—All that is to be done in the Baltic this Year—The Little War draws to its End—The Results—The Great War Coming.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

London, Tuesday, Aug. 1, 1854.

I concluded my last letter with declaring the *impression* made on my mind by an unbiassed examination of circumstances, *that the Russians are on the retreat*. You will see by the news of this mail, that I was not wrong. It may be that some attacks on the Turkish positions on the Danube will be attempted *as a demonstration*, and in order to cover *real* movements—and such was the case on the withdrawal of the Russians from under Silistria; but you may depend upon this, no serious onward movement, no really offensive operation is contemplated by the Danubian army of the Czar. I see for my own part, quite distinctly, the end towards which *both* belligerents and all the neutral parties are tending, as a conclusion of this year's campaign. To negotiate on the Pruth line, and with the *material guarantee* of the Aland Islands in their hands, *is the policy of the Western Powers*. To protract the war by all means, even by some temporary humiliation and loss of prestige, in order to escape decisive actions in this season, *is the policy of Russia*. To help Russia to this her end, in order to avoid active participation for the longest possible time, and to substitute an equivalent to Muscovite influence and protectorate in the Danubian Principalities, *is the policy of Austria*. To keep up an air of divergence from the measures of her German rival, *is the policy of Prussia*, who, if Austria should ever join the Czar, would certainly not hesitate to join the Western Powers, although she never will fight these, even if Francis Joseph would fight the Muscovite. To patch up a peace, if only for a few years, the *maximum* of Aberdeen being twenty-five, is the common exertion of the whole Diplomacy, and of all those elements of despotism which dread, above all, lest war should develop opportunities for a popular rising and revolutionary triumph. Such is the situation, and whoever considers passing events from these respective points of the *fixed* policy of each party, will not fail to find out his way from all the intricacies of that political maze, the war in Europe. Bomarsund is, according to the last news, already taken. The energy and rapidity of this successful action when compared to the slow proceedings in all the other quarters, will wholly demonstrate the correctness of my views, according to which the Aland Islands are to be a military station and a material guarantee in the hands of the Allies for Winterly negotiations. You may be sure that as far as the Baltic is concerned, nothing more is to be expected this year. There may be some insignificant bombardments of exposed and comparatively defenceless ports, as well as captures of more or less salt ships, but the campaign in the Baltic may be considered as closed as soon as these islands are occupied and fortified. To leave a requisite naval force and to provide for the safety of the Straits for next Spring will be the chief work of the rest of the season. Let us, therefore, leave these waters, and do not yourself be disturbed by any cannonade from that quarter. It means nothing but noise; to overrule the popular cry of impatience at home. There even complications are impossible. Everything is plain and clear. Cronstadt and Helsingfors are impregnable in the opinion of the English Admiral, who had the fame of reckless boldness and adventurous daring. Sweden, of course, could turn the scale, but to induce her to relinquish her neutrality, the policy of the Western Powers ought to be quite different from what it is.

Denmark, as I said lately, is a sort of Prussia. She will not act in favor of the Czar's enemies. There is a *Scandinavian* on the [illegible] Denmark has, just now, made his [illegible] by promulgating a Constitution of his own, in which popular voice is accounted for nothing. It is evident that he considers Sweden's friendliness to the allies as a *blunder*, of which he tries to make capital, based on the future favor and protection of Russia, to the prejudice of Oscar. All that is clear.

In the East, however, affairs are more complicated, but in spite of the obscurity which envelops the doings in those regions, some gleams of light are quite sufficient to make us see that the *little war* of this year is to be closed on the line of the Pruth. Russia *will evacuate* the Principalities without any doubt. There is, long since, not any illusion about that step in the Councils of Nicholas. It was, on the contrary, resolved upon as late back as when the Austro-Turkish treaty for the occupation of the Principalities by Austrian troops was brought to a successful conclusion. I can assure you, most positively, that this treaty was, on Austria's side, proposed and based upon the formal promise from St. Petersburg, that the evacuation of Wallachia by the Czar's troops is a settled affair, though it may suffer some delay according to the *ensemble* of prospects. The Austro-Turkish treaty was a *pendant* to the Austro-Prussian Convention. This one has to provide with pretexts of inactivity, a policy of double dealing and tergiversation, by *binding* Austria's seeming warlike hand to that of impassible Prussia. The ambiguous unmeaning articles of this treaty could be, in all security, ratified and adhered to by the whole German Confederation, principally now, when its *provisos* are utterly impossible to occur. This treaty was intended to furnish ultimatums, summonses, replies and protocols for the best part of the warfaring season. The other, the Austro-Turkish treaty, was to serve when the first trick should have fallen in discredit and become inefficient. As long as Prussian remonstrance should suffice to convince the Cabinets of London and Paris of Austria's impossibility to redeem her often pledged word for action, the Manteuffel-Buol treaty was good, but the *more pressing* representations of the allies wanted some stronger counterpoise, and this was found in the Turkish special Treaty. This, it is hoped, will do the work for this year, although the Turks—whose *earnest* resolution and valor to carry on the war, are always left out of the account—have, by their untimely triumphs and victorious progress, somewhat disturbed the wellwise calculations. Still the evacuation of the Principalities by Russia is, as I said, a decided affair. The Czar's troops will, of course, not do it in a hurry. There will be some actions fought and some victories gained, if only to feed the telegraph, but, while rendering the evacuation as slow as possible, a general action will—after all what I see and hear—studiously be avoided. The resistance, even now, is much more contemplated as a means of furthering the Austrian aim to exclude *other armies* of occupation from the Principalities. We heard, lately, of two new propositions of Baron Bruck to the Sultan's Government. One of these propositions, proved successful, was the reappointment of the treacherous Hospodars of Moldavia and Wallachia. The other not yet decided, and all important, is to recall Omer Pasha and his army from the left bank of the Danube. But it must not be imagined that this last request is made in *earnest*. It is made from the knowledge of its being *not* to be conseded. The Turks, *having conquered* their positions on the left bank, are now expected to advance in company with the Anglo-French armies, who are said to have crossed the river at Turtukai. This advance, though arrived *mal à propos*, is to be seconded by seemingly serious Austrian demonstrations, such as the formation of a camp, and orders given to be in readiness, &c., &c., on the southwestern frontiers of Austria, that is, on the flanks of the Russian army. This advance and these demonstrations will secure the evacuation, at a slow but sure pace; *Austria occupying the Principalities in the rear of the progressing Allies*, and in just so far as they are left for her *active* interference and *armed neutrality*.

Such is the plan. Events will show the correctness of my information and views. To further this plan Austria uses all her cunning. Servian declaration may not yet be forgotten by the reader. Its tone was as hostile to Austria as it was loyal to the Sultan. Still Baron Bruck is instructed to impress on the mind of the Turkish Government, that the Servian martial spirit is entirely directly against the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. He asks, therefore, for not less than the complete disarmament of that Province, and seems to have succeeded to a certain degree, for Prince Alexander has been ordered to discontinue the *drill* of the native soldiery. The importance for Austria of a Servia unable to resist, wants no explanation. In fact all that crooked game of the Eastern war is now, in spite of its uncertainty, clear to all who have eyes to see. As I said in the beginning, *to negotiate on the Pruth* is the common aim of all, though the reasons of each are different. This *little war* is to be concluded without any *material* loss to Russia, and peace is to be made on the ruins of her *prestige*, and with the Aland Islands as a material guarantee in the hands of the Allies. We may be sure that diplomacy will fail in this as it did in all. Russia shall have gained the Winter and the ruin of Turkey, whose armies have *no reserves*, and whose finances are a myth. This is a sufficient compensation for what the Czar may have lost in fame of invincibility. He will be much stronger to begin the *great war*, in the Spring, against an enemy exhausted by the victories of a petty warfare.

Latest News.—The French army in Italy is to be reinforced, and a camp against Prussia to be formed of 30,000. The Spanish Generals are unanimous to expel Christina. They are restored to their ranks. O'Donnell entered Seville on the 7th. Blaser was at Bayben, and was to surrender his command to Gen. Ramon. The guard of the Palace is half insurgent, half loyal. The Queen and King showed [illegible] The [illegible] declares not to understand the Russian operations. Other people do not understand the *Moniteur* and its patron. The Crimea is to be attacked by 25,000 under St. Arnaud.

LETTER FROM JOHN MITCHEL.

To the Most Reverend "Philo-Veritas," Catholic Archbishop of New-York.

From the Citizen for Saturday, Aug. 19.

May it please your Grace: With all reverence and submission I receive your Grace's paternal chastisement, inflicted upon me in the postscript of your letter to the Daily Times of Saturday last: and that a spiritual censure, or commination so carefully composed may meet with the deeper attention, and be read by as large a number of your flock as possible, I reprint it to-day in the *Citizen*.

That there is "a paper called the *Citizen*," and that "a Mr. John Mitchel appears to be the editor of it," are conjectures of yours which I have the pleasure of confirming. It is even so; and, indeed, the subsequent part of your letter sufficiently establishes my personal identity. It was not difficult: one can only wish it were as easy to establish yours. I have generally acted, written, and spoken in my own person; not having the spiritual privilege to present myself as one single gentleman rolled into two, and to deny in one capacity what I have done or said in another.

In coolly assuming "Philo-Veritas" to be the Archbishop of New-York, I admit that I have not your authority, nor the Archbishop's. You say to the Times—"that the writer of 'Philo-Veritas' and Archbishop Hughes are one and the same person is *not exactly correct*." Why, then, they are two: "but the difference," you add, "is so slight that it is hardly worth mentioning." God bless me! —either they are two men, or one man.

Let me try to fathom this mystery. John Hughes writes the letters not as Archbishop of New-York,—not as an Editor,—but in his capacity of anonymous private citizen. Of course, then, the Bishop does not write them; for he writes them not *qua* Bishop. The Bishop and "Philo-Veritas," therefore, are, in a certain sense, not "exactly" the same,—yet, in another sense, and *secundum quid*, they are the same. Herein is a wonderful thing; yet a thing quite familiar to the casuists.

It is generally believed in this town, however, that when (if ever) the Bishop puts on a scarlet Hat, "Philo Veritas" will draw on red stockings.

To me it would be mortifying and humiliating that the Archbishop, a man of so fine literary taste, has seen but one number of the *Citizen*: but I am consoled by your assurance that your Grace "Philo Veritas" has been a more diligent student of it. Far be it from me to entertain even the wish that his other Grace should read the profane sheet in his archiepiscopal capacity. Yet I indulge the hope that *you* will place this number under the Bishop's eyes; that you will read it to John Hughes; and take counsel about it in a whole synod of the personages into which his Grace can divide himself.

For I mean to continue my lecture on the Pope, (that is the sovereign of Rome,) his jails, his censorship, and his executioners;—to prove that it is the fact of the Bishops of Rome having a temporal sovereignty which makes the Catholic clergy support despotism in Europe;—to prove that there is nothing the laity so much abhor, nothing the clergy so much hanker after, as religious persecution; and to show that the Catholics in the United States, if they desire to be good sound Republicans, must carefully avoid, repel, and spit upon the political teachings of the press which calls itself Catholic. From my proposed lecture on these topics I will not be deterred by your Grace's commination.

But I am tempted, first, to make some notes upon that document itself, presuming that our readers have diligently perused it, and admired its "politeness and Christian charity."

Your Grace says I once recommended as a good plan, "to fling vitriol from the tops of all Dublin houses more than one story high on the passers-by in the streets." *Humanly speaking*, this is a falsehood; but in some relative, mystic and spiritual sense, you may be, perhaps, assured of its truth. Would it be too presumptuous, however, if I venture to ask your Grace to point out the passage where I recommended that "good plan!"

Of course, when any man has abuse to discharge upon me, he takes care (copying the English Press) to throw vitriol upon me; and also (copying the Abolition Press) to cast an Alabama plantation in my teeth. Your Grace is not original; and being able to find nothing worse, you come out with these old stories as fresh as ever. Now does your Grace see anything so horrible in a plantation of negroes! Are you not aware that priests, bishops, monasteries, yea, Popes, have held slaves? Yet it is not wonderful that *you* should not covet a plantation, in the South, so long as you possess that enviable piece of property, the Calvary Cemetery, where, I see by the newspapers, 448 of your flock were buried last week at a fee of five dollars per corpse, to you. I wish your Grace joy. I shall be almost tempted, instead of a well-stocked plantation in Alabama, to wish for a well-peopled graveyard on Long Island.

"Mr. Mitchel turns up," you say, "as the apologist of the scurvy tricks which his associates played, whether in Conciliation Hall, or at Slievenamon after his taking leave of the country." Yes, Bishop, I shall never cease to be proud that I had such associates. They failed; and therefore have forfeited all claim to your Grace's sympathy; but for the sake of arousing the poor down-trodden starving people to one manly effort for life, and land, and the liberty to live on their own soil, those associates of mine risked their lives, and during many days almost sought an opportunity of throwing them away. In vain; they were met at all points by the Catholic priests, who drew off the people as they were assembling round O'Brien, and denounced against them the vengeance of Heaven. Mr. O'Brien himself has told me that men came to him while he was out upon his noble but vain mission—came to him shedding tears of bitter rage and disappointment, declaring that they wished to fight with him for their country; "and God knew they little valued their lives"—but there was his reverence standing by, and eternal damnation was the mildest threat he made them—"And what were they to do, God help them!"

Yes, Bishop, if that insurrection failed, and ended without so much as a blow struck, the failure is due, not to cowardice or faithlessness on the part of those you call "Young Irelanders," but to the treachery and meanness of the Irish Catholic priests. They may well boast that they "saved Ireland to the British empire," though indeed the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill has been but a scurvy reward; and the probable repeal of the Emancipation Act before long will be a still more singular mark of gratitude on the part of their English masters and owners.

Your Grace charges upon "my associates" the story which some correspondent sent to the New-York *Tribune*, of an actual battle having been fought between the insurgents and the Queen's troops. You call it an "egregious Young Ireland lie," and say that some persons "had not, up to that period, suspected them of a capacity for such wholesale lying." This is hardly candid. If I were to say that lie was an egregious Archiepiscopal lie, and was too bad for any body but an Archbishop, you would certainly consider it rude. Yet I am as well entitled to say the one as your Grace to say the other.

And how happens it—the unenlightened heretic will be apt to say, humanly speaking—how happens it, that with this strong sense of the crimes of these "Young Irelanders," after all their "tom-foolerries,"—after they had gathered fagots to burn their country,—after they had even deceived your Grace by "egregious lies,"—still, on Mr. Meagher's arrival in this country, your Grace was zealous in promoting public honors to him as a hero and a patriot? And when I came to New-York some nine months ago, years after I was said to have recommended the scalding with vitriol of quiet passers-by—going to Church, perhaps—how happens it that in reply to the commit ee of an entertainment given to me in the Broadway theatre, your Grace did me the honor to bear witness to the "manly integrity of my character," and the "disinterestedness of my patriotism?" I would disdain to cite this against you, or for myself, except for the purpose of inviting inquiry into the singular phenomenon you present in your triple or quadruple character. To me you are incomprehensible. The Bishop incomprehensible, the editor incomprehensible, the anonymous private citizen incomprehensible, yet there are not three incomprehensibles, but one incomprehensible. My astonishment is the astonishment of *Stephano*, when he found *Trinculo* and *Caliban* wrapped up in one cloak—"Four legs and two voices! a most delicate monster! His forward voice now is to speak well of his friend; his backward voice is to utter foul speeches."

But now, to come to the true reason of your Grace's hostility to me and to "my associates." We are Republicans—at least those of us who write in public papers; and the cause of the Pope of Rome as a temporal prince is bound up with the cause of the other Sovereigns of Europe. This has appeared more manifest since 1848, and every Catholic ecclesiastic, since that era, has labored, for this reason, to shake to and put down Republican feeling. [illegible] for this [illegible] is looking to Catholicism (as I think [illegible] understand what Catholicism is) to prevent your [illegible] not be a priest. [illegible] Doyle, Bishop of [illegible] and [illegible] a Catholic Divine, [illegible] Grace has not been [illegible] the *Citizen*, I will here repeat:

"Thus it was in bad times [illegible] lence and barbarism—the [illegible] the sovereignty of almost every [illegible] grew up in silence, and were [illegible] tioned by nearly all the Ruling [illegible] be quite obvious that those [illegible] origin in the Gospel, nor in the [illegible] Catholic Church, but in the state of [illegible] mistaken zeal, or in the ambition of [illegible] zeal and an ambition excited and directed by [illegible] sociable avarice, pride, and thirst of [illegible] followers and dependents."

And as to the necessity of the Temporal power, even in Rome, I will cite another passage:

"I do not say it is necessary [illegible] he should be a sovereign—but [illegible] Christianity that he should be free; [illegible] no choice except between sovereign [illegible] must be a sovereign. I do not [illegible] nity and his office depend in the least upon his being the Chief of the Papal States."

These excellent sentiments I find in a published sermon which purports to have been delivered in St. Patrick's, New-York, on the 7th of January, 1849, by your friend Archbishop Hughes. But, as usual with that prelate, there is [illegible] what he says—"If there be no choice [illegible] between sovereign and vassal!" Why do you say there is no choice; you do not say [illegible] speaking would be against all your [illegible] ples) that mankind is, or ought to be, divided into sovereigns and vassals. Why, your flock is neither sovereign nor vassal;—and are not you free? If the Roman Republic had [illegible] and your patron Louis Napoleon had not come in with his bayonets and destroyed it, the Pope might this moment be a free citizen of a free State—much freer than he is now, when he does not know whether he is vassal most to the Emperor of France or the Emperor of Austria.

By your own account of the matter, then, the Pope would not be less a Pope if he were reduced to a private station to-morrow. And certainly he would not be less, but much more [illegible] an American citizen like your Grace, if he had a farm in Ohio, or a plantation in Alabama.

But the Roman Republicans did not [illegible] to divest the Pope of his spiritual authority, or of any part of it. The Fourth Article of the Fundamental Decree constituting the Republic was as follows: "The necessary guarantees shall be given to the Roman Pontiff for the independent exercise of his spiritual power." And in fact, during the period of the Republican power, Catholic worship was regularly celebrated as usual—the only restriction being against preaching up the sovereignty of a prince (which would have been as intolerable in republican Rome as it would be in republican America); and the Pope, if he had, like a good Roman citizen, accepted the Republic, might have come back, without the aid of French bomb-shells, and ruled his flock and his Church over all the world, with as [illegible] dominion as he does now, or as Pope ever did.

Your Grace knows all this well enough, but there are thousands of Catholics who do not know it; and so diligently has the fame of that Roman Republic been blackened by clerical writers, that it is well to state the facts clearly.

Instantly on the establishment of the Republic, perfect religious liberty—that is equality before the law of all religious sects (as in America) was proclaimed; and it is edifying to observe that in the revolutions of '48, wherever, in Germany or in Italy, the people ruled in the land, the first thing they insisted upon was this fundamental axiom of eternal justice—that every man has a perfect civil right to believe or disbelieve as he pleases, without civil privileges or civil disabilities on that account.

Here was the real grievance of his Holiness: he could not have his censorship, his police, his inquisition. Here was the damnable heresy that made him hound on foreign armies against his [illegible] and made it necessary for his Christian [illegible] should march back to his throne over [illegible] brains and shattered limbs.

But I desire the fact to be noted, that [illegible] short popular sovereignties of '48, the Pope [illegible] where, Catholic and Protestant, [illegible] abolished utterly every civil disability [illegible] for religion. Other forms of tyranny, [illegible] of money, the tyranny of mobs, may [illegible] latter days; but of that peculiar [illegible] gious persecution, the whole world is [illegible] only the clergy.

Hereby it may be seen how advance [illegible] of religious persecution the Irish Catholic [illegible] be—like all other laity. Maxims of [illegible] dom have been familiar in their mouths [illegible] and though I do not uphold O'Connell [illegible] things, I take him in this matter as a type [illegible] resentative of the Irish nation. Did you [illegible] in any speech or writing of Daniel O'Connell [illegible] any allusion, adumbration, or hint of [illegible] future, or paulo-post-future penalties for [illegible] sake? Are not his speeches, for forty years [illegible] the plainest, broadest, baldest assertion of [illegible] fect right of all men to worship as they please?

Therefore, I tell you, Bishop, that nothing can so grossly outrage the feeling or tend to endanger the civil position of your countrymen (but I beg pardon—your Grace, I believe is a Welshman)—of the *Irish* in America, as the teachings of the Catholic Press, especially your Grace's organ, and Dr. Brownson's *Review*, in favor of the intolerant despotisms of Europe. If half the nations of the earth must be held in civil bondage forever—if Democratic Freedom itself is to be openly denounced in the Old World, and undermined and smothered as in the New—if American Republicans and the Catholic Irish are to be set against each other in deadly strife,—and all because the Pope rules, and rules badly, a petty principality in Italy,—be assured that the Irish *here* will begin to curse the Pope, and his tiara, and Inquisitions, congregations, conclaves, colleges, and the rest of the clerical apparatus.

Next week I shall examine your Grace's remarkable letter to General Cass, showing amidst the most balmy expressions of liberality, and professions of zealous loyalty to the Constitution, it is easy to see lurking the seeds of that form which, if allowed to root itself and grow to maturity, would one day be split into fagots for the benefit of heretics in the Park opposite New-York City Hall.

Of this, indeed, there is no real danger. Not execration, but ridicule, should be the portion of your Grace and Dr. Brownson, lest that the covert pretensions you put forward are in themselves insolent and offensive; and are even now working mischief in the country.

I remain, your Grace's obedient servant,

JOHN MITCHEL.

Memorials of Marshfield.—The ladies interested in the Fair and Sale to be held at Marshfield next week, will offer for sale on that occasion a 12mo. volume entitled. *Memorials of Marshfield, and Guide Book to its Localities at Green Harbor.* By Marcia A. Thomas. The work makes no pretence to be a complete history of Marshfield, but consists of sketches of some of the [illegible] and early families. It contains an account [illegible] cient Burying Hill at Marshfield, [illegible] mains of many of the "Pilgrim" [illegible] the ashes of the great American Statesman. It gives short sketches of some forty [illegible] Pilgrim fame; "Peregrine White," [illegible] Mrs. L. H. Sigourney; "The [illegible] Graves," by F. M. Caulkins; and [illegible] on the tomb-stones in the old burying [illegible] book has engravings of the Old [illegible] Governor Winslow, the apple-tree [illegible] Peregrine White, and the Winslow House. It is produced in excellent style, and will meet with a ready sale at the Fair, [illegible] just the kind of information the [illegible] respecting this famous locality.—*Manuscript, Aug. 16.*

☞ Use chloride of lime freely if the premises or vicinity of your house is impure. If bed-bugs annoy you destroy them with corrosive sublimate, beaten up in the white of an egg, and paste it on the wood-work infested. If roaches abound, moisten and sweeten bread crumbs or boiled [illegible], mix red lead with them, spread on shreds of paper, and scatter them about in the evening, to be gathered up in the morning. If rats or mice [illegible] use good traps. In poisoning them [illegible] greater folks, and if you destroy them [illegible] you create bad odors in the [illegible] *American.*

Low Water on the Niagara.—The Manchester *Mirror* states that the water of Niagara Falls "is now so low that [illegible] that cavernous, [illegible] inspection. Were it not for the [illegible] Winnipissogee, owned and [illegible] companies, many of the [illegible] cease grinding [illegible] more than a week. [illegible] from the [illegible] lake, it [illegible] continued.

...the public ... Twenty chapters the ... laid out on his usual ... characters were developed ... at long intervals. The plot, if plot we can call the slight thread on which hang the ... Gradgrind and her fantological ... to give some promise of future ex... and heightening. We looked forward to a ... unravelement of the fortunes of Bounderby and ..., and the Gradgrinds, and the conse... interest resulting therefrom, when, lo! at the very point in which the novelist should have delightedly immersed his *dramatis personæ* in a mass of difficulties, from which, with equal ingenuity, he was afterwards to extricate them, we find the whole machinery suddenly come to a stand-still. Everybody hurries off of the stage, right and left, the curtain falls, and the audience ... weary, disappointed and dissatisfied.

The public were, it is true, prepared to a certain extent, by previous announcements, for the termination of the work at a certain period; but the opening chords indicated a performance of magnitude, and people, in spite of the warning, looked for an elaborate novel. The consequence of this unequal distribution, this massive portal and diminutive interior, is exceedingly unsatisfactory. *Hard Times* is top-heavy. It is the body of AJAX upon the legs of TITHONUS.

Its merits as a novel are equally various. It is in some parts solid and elaborately finished, in others sketchy and unsubstantial. Some of the characters are like those marsh-fires that haunt stagnant pools, one moment blazing up with intense brilliancy and steady lustre, the next dwindling into a weak and flickering flame that seems on the point of expiring. Sissy Jupe and Sleary are of this class. In the commencement we expect great things of the girl number twenty, who cannot define horse, and that great brandy-drinking, swivel-eyed, grand-hearted old equestrian. Yet Sleary, with his lisp and his funny professional talk, vanishes almost immediately from the scene, not to reappear until he is particularly wanted at the end of the book, when he makes his last appearance by particular desire, as good-natured and as fond of brandy as ever. Sissy Jupe we meet a little oftener, but we always find her playing a second-rate part, which we cannot help believing the author never intended at the commencement to allot to her. She is a tender and attractive character, out of which much was to be made. The interest of the general mind is instantly awakened in favor of those who, full of loveable instincts, cannot school their natures by dull and mathematically bounded routines. Sissy is a type of a loving and faithful heart, and one of those creatures who are so excellent in many things that they cannot afford to be good in all. Created as it seemed to us, on commencing the novel, to move through all future scenes tenderly and affectionately, and form as it were a human background to the abstract, Tom Gradgrind and his arithmetical offspring, we find her gradually fading away into a very distant feature of the drama.

Mr. DICKENS in writing *Hard Times* had, as usual, an object in view. He is the Don Quixote of his age, leveling his author's pen at every gigantic humbug as it appears, and vanquishing them with somewhat better fortune than befell the Knight of La Mancha. His journey into the manufacturing districts, some six months since, has borne fruit. He wended his way to Manchester, Birmingham, and towns of like character, for the express purpose of solving the mysteries of "strikes." At the time of his expedition, the "strike" movement was at its zenith; and before his return we fancy that he beheld it effectually suppressed by that sudden combination of the English manufacturers, which must have proved to the poor operatives how useless a thing it was to strive against collected wealth. The operative is never a capitalist. The employer must be one. The latter can only injure himself partially, by suddenly stopping his business, while it is a positive certainty that in England, without employment, the former must inevitably starve. The only thing the employer has to dread, is the non-cooperation of his fellow-capitalists; that once arranged—and it was arranged with a fatal promptness during the late English strikes—the operative has no choice left between a lingering death, or the poor-house, which to most operatives is worse than death, and a submission to his employer's terms. It is not in England as here. There an operative must live and die in the trade to which he has been educated. He has none of the versatility of the Yankee workman. He cannot leave the loom to edit "The Whittlings of Freedom," nor can he, from weaving carpets, suddenly become a Member of Congress, Captain of Police, ..., or Mormon Prophet. He has, poor ..., to stick to his last, and if that fails him, ... fails. So he has in the end to succumb ... Bounderbys and the Gradgrinds. They rule ... with as regular and irresistible a power as that with which the piston of one of their own engines turns the fly-wheel. Sometimes an occasional ex ... spasm bursts his bonds, flies to London or ... other big city, and turns Chartist—worse and ... worse. The papers laugh at him, the Police ... him, the Government watches for an opportunity and imprisons him for sedition, after which we find him when his hair is gray, mending shoes in a suburb, and delivering popular three-penny lectures on politics in the evening.

In *Hard Times* it is pretty evident what side Mr. DICKENS takes. The portrait that he has drawn of "Josiah Bounderby of Coketown, Sir!" indicates sufficiently the way in which the experiences of his late travel have impressed him. That "Sham Captain"—that self-constituted humbug—is placed in revolting contrast with poor old Stephen the operative. The self-made man of facts, who voluntarily surrounds himself with the most villainous antecedents in order that he may heighten his own merit in rising above them; the brutal despot whose only theory of life is that the poor must be kept poor, because he must be kept rich, although boasting that he himself has risen from the most poverty-stricken sphere; the wretch who ignores and virtually imprisons his mother lest she may interfere with his schemes for building up his colossal false reputation; Bounderby the liar, Bounderby the coward, Bounderby the tyrant, Bounderby the loveless husband, Bounderby the heartless friend, Bounderby the manufacturer, is placed, we say, in such contrast with that patient, loving, Christian-hearted old Stephen the operative, that it requires but little acumen to discover which way the moral points. This Bounderby creature is magnificently sketched. This "Bully of Humility" is a portrait which will descend to posterity in company with Micawber and Harold Skimpole, as the grandest evidences of the Master's power in stripping humbug of its painted robes, and pillorying it for the benefit of mankind.

No less wonderful in its way is the airy outline with which Mr. DICKENS favors us of Mr. James Harthouse. He has never been so successful in portraying a gentleman before. Those in *Nicholas Nickleby* are so absurdly broad as to show to even the most casual observer their utter untruthfulness. those in *Dombey*, are faint and likewise unreal. Steerforth is not bad, though somewhat melodramatic, but Mr. James Harthouse as a specimen of his class is perfect. His easy manner, his subdued and languid cleverness, his airy method of skimming over life, the *nolchalence* with which, when he meets temptation—for he does not *seek* to do evil—he takes its arm and lounges along with it, are exquisitely depicted. How perfectly too, is the political faith of his class shadowed out in the way in which he talks of the occasion of his visit to Coketown. He must do something. He is a younger son, has been a Cornet of Dragoons, has been an attaché at Court, has been a traveler, has been a little of everything that a London fine gentleman might be without disgracing himself, and after getting thoroughly tired of all these "has beens," goes in for statistics by way of a change. Then he talks of the grand principles of the Grad... party in an affectedly general a way. He ... these Bounderby's great granite masses of ... sense with so soft and hazy an atmos... his own light fashion, that is not unpleasantly gentlemanly, that in spite of all we know of his utter worthlessness, it must be confessed that Mr. Jem Harthouse is a most seductive fellow. Just fancy an elegant, careless fellow like this coming down to Coketown to be "crammed" and "coached" by the gigantic brute Bounderby. Fancy his languid attention to that great man's account of his own childhood, when deserted by his drunken mother, he struck root in the kennel, and grew and flourished and spread his huge arms abroad until he finally matured into the majestic "Josiah Bounderby of Coketown, Sir!" Fancy this young man's clever volatile talk to Mrs. Bounderby as contrasted with the bomb-shell hard-fact conversation of her husband. Fancy Mrs. Bounderby's uneasy sense of that contrast. Fancy Mr. Jem's languid admiration for Mrs. Bounderby's sullen beauty. Fancy Mrs. Sparsit, Mr. Bounderby's housekeeper before marriage, watching like an evil destiny over the young wife, whom she hates for robbing her of the dim hope she entertained of at some time or other occupying the same position herself,—just fancy all this, and you will have no difficulty in imagining all the plot that is to be extracted out of *Hard Times*.

Mrs. Sparsit is a slice of humanity transferred palpitating into print. She is like the animated daguerreotypes described in Mr. WILLIAM NORTH'S clever tale of "The Magnetic Portraits,"—though but a fiction she is alive and real. Who is it that has not known a Mrs. Sparsit? Who is it that has not occasionally encountered the reduced lady whose capital in life consists of her having "seen better days?" With what admirable truth is she described! There she sits, with her black eyebrows and Coriolanian nose, serenely majestic in her misfortunes. She is no common person. Her husband was a Powler, she was a Scadgers, and in her ruined but still magnificent person, looms out the dignity of the united races. With what elevated soul she submits to be Mr. Bounderby's foil. He points to her, and says bloatedly, "She was *made*. *She* didn't make herself. She is a Scadgers, Sir. Her husband was a Powler, Sir. She moved in select circles, Sir. She was born a lady, and see what she has come too, Sir. Housekeeper to Josiah Bounderby of Coketown, Sir! to Bounderby who was born in a kennel, and who now keeps a bank, and a factory, and a Scadgers to make his tea!" All this contrast is worked up in Mr. DICKENS' best manner Mrs. Sparsit is vividly put on the canvas. We realize her in an instant. May we never have the misfortune to keep a Scadgers to make our tea!

Louisa Gradgrind is but a repetition of Edith Dombey, under a different mask, and differently dressed. She is sacrificed, she is unhappy, and she all but elopes like Edith Dombey. It is curious that in his "first class" females, to speak theatrically, Mr. DICKENS should invariably fail so thoroughly. He either makes them all the same, or so unnatural, like Lady Dedlock, that we have no sympathy with them. It is in his accessory sketches that DICKENS is so entirely successful. Rosa Dartle, Dora, the Marchioness, Betsy Trotwood, and Mrs. Sparsit, are all exquisitely limned. Far, far superior to the wooden but elaborate high-tragedy women that he thinks it necessary to introduce into his fictions.

Viewing it as a whole, *Hard Times* cannot be called a success. The inequality we alluded to in the commencement of this article is too glaring. We are not prepared for the sudden tying up of the arteries that we find accomplished in the last number. It is very beautifully and artistically done, but it *is* done, and it ought not to have been done so soon. Then Mr. Gradgrind's conversion is sudden as that of Saul, without any indication whatever having been given to us that there was a soft spot in that gentleman's heart, were it only so big as the point of a pin. From being a mere calculating machine, with apparently as little feeling in him as Mr. BABBAGE'S invention, he suddenly blubbers out like a baby, and becomes a tender and affectionate parent. Somewhat too sudden and melodramatic a termination for an earnest novel such as *Hard Times* is intended to be.

We are sorry to see some paragraphs going the round of the press relative to Mr. DICKENS' private affairs. They are so evidently the production of some personal enemy of the great author, that they scarcely seem to need contradiction. They are characterized by an anxious malice that is self-frustrating. They come, we presume, from some exiled Englishman whose efforts to obtain DICKENS' notice or patronage were unsuccessful. But we ought not to re-echo these slanders so delightedly. We make much money out of Mr. DICKENS' brain. His books charm our families, and come gratefully to us in our railroad cars. We grow excited at the announcement of a new work from his pen, and rush to buy it greedily. We do all this, and then when some utterly unauthentic libel is put into circulation about him, we copy it eagerly, and retail it everywhere without even knowing or caring about its truth. We might do better.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES. By Joseph B. Varnum, Jr. Washington: R. Farnham. 126 pages, 16mo., unbound.

This is a second edition of a well written and interesting history of the city of Washington, by our townsman Mr. VARNUM. It is an enlargement of an article read in 1847, before our Historical Society, afterwards before the Maryland Historical Society, and still again by request at a meeting of citizens of Washington. HUNT'S *Merchants' Magazine* published a portion of it, and in 1848 it was issued in a pamphlet form. Accompanying this edition is a map of Washington, with convenient refefences. We will not resist the temptation to extract pretty largely from its pages on points that are of a wider than local interest.

WHERE SHALL THE CAPITAL BE?

In 1790 a bill was introduced into the United States Senate, to determine a permanent seat of Government.

"The debates on the several resolutions and bills elicited much warmth of feeling and sectional jealousy. Almost all were agreed that New-York was not a suitable place, as not being sufficiently central. There was much division of sentiment as to the relative advantages of Philadelphia and Germantown, in Pennsylvania; Havre de Grace, and a place called Wright's Ferry, on the Susquehanna; Baltimore, on the Patapsco; and Connogocheague, on the Potomac. The two last were about equally balanced for some time in the number of supporters. It was remarked, by one of the members of Maryland, that the people of that State were in the situation of Tantalus, uncertain which to prefer, the Susquehanna or the Potomac. Mr. CARROLL strongly advocated the latter. Mr. SENEY noticed sundry measures of the Legislature of Maryland, which evinced, he said, their determination to support the pretensions of the Susquehanna. Mr. SMITH set forth the advantages of Baltimore, and the fact that its citizens had subscribed $40,000 for public buildings. The South Carolinians offered an apparently whimsical objection to Philadelphia, to wit: the number of Quakers; who, they said, were eternally dogging the Southern members with their schemes of emancipation. Others ridiculed the idea of building palaces in the woods. Mr. GERRY, of Massachusetts, thought it highly unreasonable to fix the Seat of Government in such a position, as to have nine States out of thirteen to the northward of the place, and adverted to the sacrifices the Northern States were ready to make in being willing to go as far South as Baltimore. Mr. PAGE said New-York was superior to any place he knew for the orderly and decent behavior of its inhabitants. The motion to insert Baltimore instead of the Potomac, was negatived by a vote of 37 to 23.

The Connogocheague was the name of a stream in Maryland, between which, and the north of the Eastern Branch, on the Potomac, the act declared that the new Seat of Government should be.

HOW IT SUITED NEW-YORKERS.

The following piece of doggerel, from one of the papers of the day, exhibits the feeling which pervaded the many communications with which the city papers were then flooded, in relation to the removal of the Government from New-York, where the Council had gone to considerable expense in fitting up the City Hall for the reception of Congress. It stood in Wall-street, at the head of Broad, the site of the present Custom House.

THE WAITING GIRL IN NEW-YORK TO HER FRIEND IN PHILADELPHIA.

"Well Nanny, I'm sorry to say since you writ us
The Congress and Court have determined to quit us.
And for us, my dear Nanny, we're much in a pet,
And hundreds of houses will be to be let.
Our streets that were quite in a way to look clever,
Will now be neglected, and nasty as ever.
Again we must fret at the Dutchified gutters,
Where the houses and windows are yet to be framed,
The trees to be felled, and the streets to be named."

THE SITE OF THE CITY.

A more beautiful site for a city could hardly be obtained. From a point to where the Potomac, at a distance of 295 miles from the ocean, and flowing from northwest to southeast, expands to the width of a mile, extended back an almost level plain, hemmed in by a series of gradually sloping hills, terminating with the heights of Georgetown; the plain being nearly three miles in length, from east to west, and varying from a quarter of a mile to one mile in breadth; bounded on the east by the Eastern Branch of the Potomac, where are now the Navy-Yard and Congressional Cemetery, and on the west by the Rock Creek, which separates it from Georgetown. There is a stream above Georgetown which has always been called Goose Creek, but, from a certificate of a survey now preserved in the Mayor's Office at Washington, dated 1663, it appears that the inlet from the Potomac was then known by the name of *Tiber*, and probably the stream from the north emptying into it bore the same name; so that MOORE did injustice to the history of the place, and confounded streams, when he wrote the well-known line:

"And what was Goose Creek once, is Tiber now."

By the same survey it appears that the land, comprising the Capitol Hill, was called *Rome* or *Room*, two names which seem to have foreshadowed the destiny of the place. Mr. FORCE, of Washington, suggests that they probably originated in the fact that the name of the owner of the estate was *Pope*, and, in selecting a name for his plantation, he fancied the title of "Pope of Rome."

WASHINGTON named it the Federal City. The name it now bears was given by the Commissioners without WASHINGTON'S knowledge, probably a few months after.

WASHINGTON'S PLEASANTRY.

The occasion of laying the corner-stone of the Capitol, 1793, was solemnly celebrated.

It is related that the President, when offered by a physician present the use of the only umbrella which the company possessed, to shield him from the rays of the sun, declined it with the remark, "To the ladies with it doctor, I have been exposed to the sun *before* in the course of my life;" which, from the manner of its utterance, made a great impression on the hearers, as one of the few instances in which WASHINGTON joked or smiled.

Major L'ENFAUT, a Frenchman, furnished the plan for the city.

OUTLINES OF THE CITY.

The lettered and numbered streets intersect each other at right-angles, as at Philadelphia; and had he stopped here, he would have consulted the interests of those who were to have erected private buildings; but there would have been nothing in it sufficiently distinctive of the national character of the city. It was desirable to bring the public buildings into view from the most distant quarters, that there might be direct communication with them all. Accordingly, immense avenues, varying from a hundred to a hundred and sixty feet in width, were made to radiate from particular points, such as the Capitol and the President's house; the consequence is, that, in the first place, there are twice as many streets as are required; and in the second place, the avenues, intersecting the rectangular streets, cut up the squares into triangles and oblongs, spoil the most prominent corner lots, and leave everywhere awkward spaces.

MAGNIFICENT INTENTIONS.

In the original plan of the city, as submitted to Congress by the President, in January, 1790, mention is made of the subjoined magnificent intentions:

1. "An equestrian figure of GEORGE WASHINGTON, a monument voted in 1783, by the late Continental Congress."

It was not until 1852 that Congress made an appropriation for this statue; but in the meantime, the site thus designated for it, in WASHINGTON'S lifetime, has been given by Congress for the Washington National Monument, now in progress of construction

2. "An historic column, also intended for a mile or itinerary column, from whose station (at a mile from the Federal House) all distances and places through the Continent are to be calculated."

The site designated for this was at the open space east of the Capitol, at the intersection of East Capitol-street, North Carolina, Massachusetts, Kentucky, and Tennessee-avenues.

3. "A naval itinerary column, proposed to be erected to celebrate the first rise of a navy, and to stand a ready monument to perpetuate its progress and achievements.

4. "Fifteen squares were to be divided among the several States in the Union for each of them to improve; the centre of these squares designed for statues columns, obelisks, &c., such as the different States may choose to erect,

5. "A church intended for national purposes, such as public prayer, thanksgivings, funeral orations, &c., and assigned to the special use of no particular sect or denomination, but equally open to all. It will likewise be a proper shelter for such monuments as were voted by the late Continental Congress, for those heroes who fell in the cause of Liberty, and for such others as may hereafter be decreed by the voice of a grateful nation."

The square now occupied by the Patent Office was intended for this Church, which was to be officiated in by the chaplains of Congress.

6. "Five grand fountains, intended with a constant spout of water."

These were to be at reservation 17—intersection of F-street north and Maryland-avenue, H-street north and New-York-avenue, H-street north and Pennsylvania-avenue, and Market-space.

7. "A grand avenue, four hundred feet in breadth, and about a mile in length, bordered with gardens, ending in a slope from the houses on each side. This avenue leads to the monument of WASHINGTON, and connects the Congress Garden with the President's Park."

This is the ground extending from the Capitol to the monument on the Potomac, and known as the Mall. Nothing was ever done towards improving it, until 1851-2, when, Congress having made an appropriation towards that object, President FILLMORE engaged the services of the late A. J. DOWNING, landscape gardener, who laid out the grounds upon a plan which was a great improvement upon the original design. It consists of serpentine walks and drives, with arrangements for presenting all the forest trees of the country, as well as the accommodation of a Botanic Garden, should Congress authorize one. That portion in front of the Smithsonian Institute, and immediately south of the President's house, has been planted; the rest is unfinished, and no part has as yet been suitably enclosed.

8. "The water of Tiber Creek to be conveyed to the high ground, where the Congress House stands, and, after watering that part of the city, its overplus will fall from under the base of the edifice, and, in a cascade of twenty feet in height, and fifty in breadth, into the reservoir below, thence to run, in three falls, through the gardens in the grand canal."

Instead of this last, a spring of water was some years since conducted to the Capitol, affording but an insufficient supply for that edifice and Pennsylvania-avenue. Should the water-works now in progress be completed, an opportunity will be afforded of carrying this plan into execution, and thus keep the canal constantly full, and make it rather ornamental than otherwise, (especially if it be made serpentine, as proposed by DOWNING,) while still answering its present purpose of drainage, and communication from the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to the Navy-Yard.

The fourth chapter, on Monuments generally, and those of WASHINGTON in particular, has much matter of interest. The fifth chapter, on the Smithsonian Institute, is the best *resumé* of the facts concerning the bequest, and presents in a clear light both sides of the questions involved in its management. A good index adds to the value of the volume. We regret that Mr. VARNUM did not give his book over to the binder. It is well worth preservation, and is of permanent interest.

The *Edinburg* for July is the commencement of the forty-first volume. The leading article is an excellent summary of the diplomatic history of the war between Russia and Turkey, from the memorandum of 1844 to the time of the Parliamentary returns just published. The reviewer defends the course of the English Government in the conduct of the war. An article on "European Emigration to the United States" presents some interesting conclusions, based upon the facts drawn from the last census. "Papers on the Russian War of 1854," "Teetotalism and Laws on the Liquor Trade," "The Great Social Problem," an essay on ESCHYLUS, and an article on Kaffir Wars and Cape Policy make up the number. LEONARD, SCOTT & Co.

Politics in Iowa—The First Gun from the North-West.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Friday, Aug. 11, 1854.

The first Monday of August has come and gone. Iowa, the Gibraltar of Western Democracy, the most conservative of Northern States, has been stormed, sacked and destroyed. The Democratic party of the State, compelled to carry the Nebraska bill upon their shoulders, is broken into disorganized fragments, and lies helpless at the feet of the enemy. The "principle" has been carried into the election—behold the trophies of war! A Whig Governor, by probably a majority of 4,000; a Whig [illegible] fruits of violating the Baltimore Platform of [illegible] will then be a Whig United States Senator, to succeed Gen. DODGE, and three Whig Supreme Judges of the Supreme Court of the State.

Thus crumbles and disappears the mighty strength of the invincible and unterrified Democracy of Iowa! But three short months ago, at the April election, a Democratic Superintendent of Public Instruction was elected by a majority of fully 4,000. Last Monday that majority was not only overcome, but 4,000 given to the other side, showing a change within one hundred days of eight thousand votes. Well may politicians shake in their shoes—heartily may they curse Judge DOUGLAS and his new fangled principles, and learn anew the child's lesson, that honesty is the best policy. Truly is this a triumph of the people over the Administration cohorts, and over the wire pulling of surveyors and their deputies, and Land Office hangers-on. A Democrat myself, one who planted his faith upon the Baltimore platform of 1852, who hoped that the Slavery question had been thrown entirely out of the political arena, and that Western representatives, after saving the Union and the South by consummating the Compromises of 1850 would be at leisure to serve their constituents by carrying through Congress our Land Grant bills, the Homestead, and the Pacific Road—as a Democrat disappointed—wofully disappointed—in all these things, I rejoice at the result. I hope it may always be the same when Western men deliberately violate their solemn pledges, and stir up afresh when sleeping, the most dangerous question that can agitate the American people.

Let the Anti-Nebraska men of the North take heart. When Iowa wheels into line, what may we not look for next? Shall not the North as well as the South be a unit on this question? Surely we shall. Below I give you a few of the majorities, as they have come in, for Governor:

Grimes, Anti-Nebraska.		Bates, Nebraska.	
Henry County	636	Desmoines County	140
Van Buren County	113	Lee County	260
Jefferson County	180	Keokuk County	50
Mahaska County	290	Marion County	125
Louisa County	186		
Muscatine County	128		
Warren County	130		
Washington County	365		
Johnson County	150		
Cedar County	165		
Linn County	260		
Jones County	130		

Yours, truly. HAWKEYE.

Italian Refugees.

We are requested to say that the following among the Italian Refugees, whose interesting history was some days since given to the public through our columns, are still unprovided with situations. They are an able and intelligent set of men, are willing to work at their respective trades, or in any other way by which they may earn an honest livelihood. Any persons disposed to employ them are requested to make application to the American and Foreign Emigrant Society, No. 27 Greenwich-street:

Dominico Liverani	Coachman.
Giuliano Pompignoli	No mechanical trade.
Paolo Ugulini	Dyer.
Santi Merendi	Shoemaker.
Vincent Melandi	Cook, also Brushmaker.
Joseph Rava	Waiter.
Peter Freorsi	Worker in Brass.
Joseph Piazza	Cabinetmaker.
Angelo Casadio	Carpenter and Wheelwright.
Lorenzo Fantini	Miller.
Peter Poggioli	Combmaker.
Clement Conti	Blacksmith.
John Monti	Varnisher.

Barnum's First Visit to New-York.

From the Bridgeport Standard, Aug. 16.

As we informed our readers, yesterday, P. T. BARNUM is engaged in writing his Auto-Biography for publication the ensuing winter. He has probably not yet advanced sufficiently in the work to reach the more active and interesting portion of his singular and extraordinary history. We present to-day a chapter of his boyhood, being an account of his First Visit to New-York.

From Barnum's Auto-Biography.

FIRST VISIT TO NEW-YORK.—I was not quite twelve years of age when I had the pleasure of visiting the commercial metropolis for the first time. It happened as follows: My father (as before stated) kept the village tavern in Bethel, Conn. Late one afternoon in January, 1822, a Mr. BROWN, drover from Southbury, Conn., arrived at our house with a drove of fat cattle which he was driving to New-York. His cattle were put into our large barn-yard, the horse of himself and man were placed in the stable, and Mr. BROWN ordering and partaking of a warm, comfortable supper, drew off his boots and put on his slippers and proceeded to smoke and chat comfortably. I looked upon him as a great man, for he had been to "York," and to go to York in those days was thought quite as much of, as to go to Europe now. I listened to the relation of his adventures in city and country, and my mind became quite excited. At last, I heard him say to my father that he expected to buy many more cattle in Ridgefield and at other points on his way to the City and he would be glad to get a boy who was light on foot, to run along with him and assist in driving the cattle. I immediately besought my father, (like a modern office-seeker) to intercede for me, and, if possible, to procure me the coveted situation. He did so, and a consultation was held with my mother, who, giving her consent, it was immediately arranged that I should visit New-York, and I was told to go to bed at once so as to be ready to start with the drove of cattle at daylight in the morning. I went to bed, but not to sleep. Visions of all sorts haunted my imagination. A new world was about to be opened to me. I slept an hour or two towards morning, dreaming of the great City with streets paved with gold, and many castles—in the air.

At daylight I was aroused, took a few mouthfuls of breakfast and started off on foot in the midst of a heavy snow storm to help drive the cattle. Before reaching Ridgefield Mr. BROWN put me on his horse to gallop after a wandering ox, the horse fell, rolled upon my foot and sprained my ankle. I suffered intense pain, but dared not complain, lest Mr. BROWN should contrive some way to send me back, for I was not yet ten miles from home. He very considerately allowed me to ride behind him on the horse, and the landlady of the hotel where we stopped bathed my ankle, which was considerably swollen. The next day it was a trifle better, but as I continued to limp, Mr. BROWN permitted me to ride most of the time. In three or four days we reached the City of New-York and put up at the Bull's Head tavern, kept by a Mr. GIVENS. Mr. BROWN would be busy a week selling his cattle, and then I was to return with him in his sleigh. That was a great week for me. My mother had given me a dollar before I left home, and I never expected to see the end of it. I supposed it would supply my every wish and yet leave unkown quantities of change on hand. The first outlay I made was for oranges. I was a great lover of this fruit, and had often wished I could have as many as I could eat. I entered a confectionary store and inquired the price of oranges. "Four cents a piece," was the reply.

Now "fourpence" in Connecticut is six cents and I supposed that it was the same the world over. With my great propensity for "beating down" the price, and an ardent belief in FRANKLIN'S proverb, that "a penny saved is twopence earned," I informed the lady that "I considered fourpence a piece too dear, but I would give her ten cents for two." The feminine shopkeeper hesitated for a moment, but finally said that "seeing it was me," and it was probably my first visit to New-York, she would let me have the two oranges for ten cents, but she would expect me to trade with her whenever I wanted anything in her line. I thanked her and took the oranges, I thought it was very liberal in her thus to deduct two cents from the price of her fruit, little dreaming that owing to the difference in currency, I was paying her two cents more than she asked!

I soon dispatched my two oranges and purchased two more at the same reduced price. I still had eighty cents left, and that seemed to me sufficient for all mortal wants. I then purchased for thirty-one cents a little gun which would "go off," and send a stick some distance across the room. I intended to astonish my school-mates with that gun when I got home, for it astonished me considerably, as I had never seen anything of the kind before. I went into the bar-room of our hotel, and began to amuse myself with the extraordinary gun. The bar-room was crowded with customers. Letting off my gun at random, it grazed one man's nose and passed on, hitting the bar-keeper in the eye. Smarting under the pain it occasioned, he came in front of his counter, caught me by the collar, giving me several severe shakes and boxing my ears soundly he told me to put that gun out of the way, or he would throw it in the stove. I felt considerably injured in my feelings, and, sneaking slily up stairs, placed the precious gun under my pillow. I soon visited the shop again. The good woman instructed me in the mystery of torpedoes. I had never seen one before. She threw one with considerable force on the floor and it exploded. I was delighted. Would not these astonish our school boys? I bought six cents worth for that purpose. Arrived in the hotel just as the guests were going to dinner, and supposing that they had never seen anything in the torpedo line, and would be delighted to do so, I could not re[illegible] [illegible] stretched me upon the floor at a single blow from his open hand.

"There, you little greenhorn," he exclaimed, "see if that will teach you better than to explode your d——d crackers in my house again!"

It did. I was perfectly taught in a single lesson. I went up stairs and deposited the balance of the torpedoes with my gun. I ate no dinner that day. My dignity had been insulted, and my appetite had vanished. I was humbled. I felt forlorn and forsaken. I had one resource. It was the toy-shop. I visited it again, bought a watch, a breast pin and a top. I was still a rich man. I had eleven cents left. I went to bed and dreamed of all my possessions. The next morning, as soon as I had swallowed my breakfast, I visited the toy-shop again, to "look around." I discovered many new things which had escaped my notice the day previous. Presently, I saw a beautiful knife with two blades, besides a gimlet and corkscrew! This was a novelty. The most useful article in existence, beyond all doubt I must possess it. My father would be delighted, for it was a carpenter shop in miniature, and was too valuable an article to leave behind me. Wouldn't old Bethel be astonished? But what was the price of this combination of all that was useful and ornamental? Only thirty-one cents. Alas, I had but eleven. I found, to my astonishment, that my funds were exhausted. But have the knife I must, so I proposed to my good friend, the shop woman, that she should receive back the top and breastpin at a slight deduction from what I had paid her the day previous, and then taking my eleven cents, should let me have the knife. The kind creature consented, and thus I made my first "swop," and got the knife. Presently, I discovered some molasses candy. It was whiter and nicer than any I had ever seen before. I must have some, so I asked the lady to take back the watch at a slight discount and let me have the worth of it in molasses candy. She did so and I found it delicious. I had never tasted anything so nice before. Before night I had resigned my gun into her possession and devoured its value in molasses candy. The next morning I swallowed all my torpedoes in the same shape, and in the course of the day even my knife followed in the sweet footsteps of its illustrious predecessors. Molasses candy was the rock on which I split. My money was all gone—my notions all swopped for it, and yet, like Oliver Twist, "I cried for more." The good woman had a boy of about my size. I had no particular use for my two pocket handkerchiefs. Her boy could use them, and I gladly accepted her proposal to trade them for four sticks of molasses candy. I had an extra pair of stockings which I was sure I should never need, and they went for five more rolls of molasses candy! When thus divested of all I possessed, I became resigned to my fate and began to turn my attention to some other sourse of excitement.

I made the acquaintance of a young gentleman from Connecticut some twenty years of age. He had been in New-York once before, and knew the ropes. He proposed to show me the City. I gladly accompanied him, and saw many sights that day which astonished me beyond measure. He took me to "Bear Market," as it was then called—"Washington Market," as it is now designated. I was, of course, surprised at the immense quantities of meat there displayed. "What under Heaven do they expect to do with all this meat?" I asked my companion with much curiosity.

"They expect to sell it, of course," said he. "They'll get sucked in, then" I replied, exultingly, for I felt assured that it would never be possible to consume all that beef before doomsday. It was probably all masticated within the next twenty-four hours; but to a raw boy from the country, such a thing would seem incredible.

I think I shall never forget an inscription which I saw painted upon a small square piece of board, and fastened to a post on the dock, at the rear of the market. It was a Corporation warning, and read as follows:

Five Dollars fine for
throwing any kind of dam'd
aged meat, or fish into
the public docks.

I was astonished at the profanity of the public authorities, and wondered why they could not have said simply, "aged meat, or fish," without prefixing the offensive adjective. I called the attention of my friend to the deplorable state of public morals, as exhibited on their public "sign," when he explained that some wicked wag, not having the fear of the city Aldermen before his eyes, had stuck in the little "d," as an interpolation, and this made the word "damaged" express its own true meaning, though unnecessarily strong and objectionable.

My friend took me clear out of town to see the Statue. I paid my way in, and witnessed my astonishment at seeing so many wicked convicts dressed in the prison suit, and especially to see some two hundred shoemakers all turn their faces to the door when we entered, with as much precision as if they had been automatons, all moved by a single wire. I also saw a large windmill the same day, which was the first time I had ever seen the like.

My week was soon up. Mr. BROWN took me into his one-horse sleigh immediately after dinner, drove as far as Sawpitts, now called Port Chester, stopped over night, started early the next morning, and arrived at Bethel early the same evening.

I had a thousand questions to answer, and found my brothers and sisters quite disappointed that I had brought them none of the fruits of my dollar. My mother examined my wardrobe, and finding it two pocket handkerchiefs and one pair of stockings short, I was whipped and sent to bed, and thus terminated my first visit to New-York. I was, however, for a long time quite a lion among the school boys, for I had been to "York," and seen with my own eyes many remarkable wonders which they had only "heard tell of."

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Brandy and Cigar Question Settled.

An interesting document, of which the following is a literal copy, has been issued from the Comptroller's office, and forwarded to Hon. D. B. TAYLOR, as attorney to the Keeper of the City Hall:

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 14, 1854.

To the Treasurer of the City of New-York, at the Mechanics' Bank:

No. 6,334.

$422 89-100.

Pay to D. B. TAYLOR, attorney, per order, Four Hundred and Twenty-two 89-100 dollars, for judgment and costs for JAMES TAYLOR vs. the Mayor, &c., for Brandy, Champagne, and Cigars.

JACOB A. WESTERVELT, Mayor.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

ANOTHER FOOT RACE AT THE HIPPODROME.—The announcement that there was to be a five mile foot race on Wednesday evening at the Hippodrome, drew together an unusually large assemblage. The length of the race and the known character of the contestants sufficiently accounted for the interest manifested in this race over any that have preceded it. It was a trial for championship of the various victors at the races heretofore. There was one prize of $50. Five miles, the distance to be run, required the circuit of the stadium forty-four times. Six entered the lists. They started very even, but at first with a velocity not sufficiently considerative of the distance to be gone over. At the seventh round one withdrew. At the eleventh another followed, and at the sixteenth, another still. Between the remaining three the contest now became earnest and decided. The partisans of each were loud in their cheers. At the twenty-first round, one of them gave up, leaving the ground undisputed to BARLOW and GRINNALL. The enthusiasm now was very great. At the twenty-third round however, BARLOW, despite the encouragement and hopes of his friends, was obliged to withdraw. He was observed to put his hands two or three times to his side as though laboring under some bodily ailment. GRINNALL continued to the end, and at the completion of the forty-fourth round, his speed seemed not in the least abated by the effort and fatigue of the race.

The time made was 28 minutes, 40½ seconds. The best time was in the thirty-fourth round—25 seconds.

THE FIRE IN WALKER-STREET.—The fire in rear of No. 25 Walker-street on Wednesday night resulted in a loss of about $6,000 to the proprietor of the livery stables, Mr. HUGH QUINN. The firemen of the district were early on the ground, but before they could subdue the flames, the building was almost entirely destroyed, together with a large quantity of hay, feed, &c. The carriages, wagons, horses, &c., were got out without damage or injury. This building extends back to the end of the lot, and very nearly adjoins the liquor shop and dwelling of Capt. KERRIGAN, No. 21 White-street. The firemen, with a view of getting nearer to the fire than they were enabled to do through the driveway on Walker-street, proceeded with their hose through the premises No. 21 White-street. As they were going in they were met by Capt. KERRIGAN, (sword and pistol in hand,) who attempted to stop them. They persisted in going in, when the Captain discharged the pistol into the crowd, but fortunately no one was injured by the shot. He then [illegible]

[illegible] officers were [illegible] tempting to arrest the [illegible] at an early moment, [illegible] band, and assisted to repel the assault.

MARINE.—The bark *Grapeshot*, [illegible] from this port in March, with a cargo of [illegible] can hardware," known to be things [illegible] and muskets and other implements of war, [illegible] concerning whose destination so many and [illegible] citing rumors have prevailed, arrived in [illegible] o'clock Tuesday afternoon. She came [illegible] from the Baltic, where she had been [illegible] for about four months.

SAIL BOAT RACE.—A very interesting [illegible] came off on Wednesday afternoon between the [illegible] *S. C. Foote*, sailed by WALTER DEAN, and the *Ranchero*, by J. M. GRIFFEN. The former is forty feet long and had 23 yards in her sail, the latter forty-two feet and sported 33 yards. They were [illegible] Robbins' Reef light and back to Whitehall, a distance of ten miles, the *S. C. Foote* [illegible] the long distance ahead.

DESTITUTION.—An Irishman, 72 years of [illegible] named WILLIAM STUART, made application on Wednesday at the Twelfth District Police Office for admission to the Almshouse. Years, and fever, had proved too much for his once [illegible] frame.

IDENTIFIED.—The body mentioned in our paper of yesterday morning as having been found at One Hundred and Fifty-second-street, is reported to have been identified as that of Miss SARAH BURKE, of Brooklyn.

LONG ISLAND.

A POLICEMAN ARRESTED BY A POLICEMAN.—On Wednesday morning while Officer JAS. CALHOUN, of the Second Ward Police, Williamsburg, was proceeding with a wagon load of [illegible] from Williamsburg to Brooklyn, he was [illegible] Flushing-avenue, by

...K, FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1854.

...Messrs. CARGILL & ROSEWELL, News ... No. 1 North Broadway, Yonkers, ... Daily Times in that village, and will serve it to ... regularity of their subscribers, if desired.

SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

...decline to omit the convenience of a very ... of readers, whom the Mail does not ... every day, and who desire the TIMES oftener ... week, we shall commence the publi... the middle of September next of ... SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES. It will be ... a sheet of the same size, and in the same ... the DAILY TIMES, and will contain all the ... published in the Daily except the advertise... The first number will be issued at the com... of our third year, on the 19th of Sep... It will be sent to subscribers, by Mail, in ... part of the United States, or elsewhere, for ... DOLLARS a year, payable in all cases ... advance.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

The Czar in History.

The London *News*—sagacious journal—... "the grand discovery," and gives a ... and a half of precious room to its ... publication. The *News* owns up to the ... importance in the world of the Uni... States. Americans, it says, cannot ex... their consequence. England can... Nobody can, indeed. But the Czar of ... has the best idea of our value, and ... higher and plots more to possess ... good opinion than anybody else. The ..., says the *News*, knows our weakness; ... an eye on our one great sore, and ... affairs in Europe come into such ... that it is not pleasant to have us ... their complications, he stretches ... his Imperial finger and presses upon it ... we wince. The *News* gets out his His... and proves it. In 1819-20, Russia had ... with the Poles, and Austria with ... Lombard subjects, and the French Bour... with their uneasy people, and there ... risings along the Rhine that it was ... proper for American to hear and see, so ... stirred up a row between us and ... England all about the Oregon question; ... still more effectually to call off our at... ..., conxed up that storm that threat... dissolution of the States, and which was ... laid by the potency of Mr. CLAY's Com...

Again, when the Poles rose in 1831, and ... was all unquiet under the Orleans ..., and Belgium and Holland were enjoy... a broil, and Italy needed another kick ... Germany another stab, and Turkey ... waiting for the last straw to be laid on, ... would have been very awkward for "the ..." of Europe to have felt that the in... eyes of the Yankees were study... out the game, watching all the moves, ... seeing who about the board was cheat... Then the Czar inspired South Caro... to kick up the Nullification muss, which ... back-bone of General JACKSON and the ... tariff of Mr. CLAY were but just ... to. When they had settled their own ... and had time to take the spy-glass to ... at Europe, it was all settled there, and ... was a great calm.

Again, the Liberals of Europe had a ... time of it in 1848-9. With their hands ... of the matters of imbecile kings and ..., who were only tyrants from uncon... habit, they turned often to Amer..., wondering where her sympathies and ... were. She, through her Congress, ... busy—just as the Czar had ordained—... body, making a Fugitive Slave Law, ... Constitution, in spite of popular ... doing the work of the Slave ..., and doing it so well that the party ... approved it must henceforth sympa... with the Czar in his doctrines of poli... and notions of liberty. Hon. STE... A. DOUGLAS went to Russia, and he ... a good time and many a quiet ... entirely confidential talk with ... Czar. Before he went he sym... pathized with Hungary and spoke feel... of KOSSUTH. When he came back he ... too busy to remember Hungary and ... wary to love KOSSUTH much. But the ... Honorable STEPHEN brooded, and in good ... the chirping of the Nebraska Bill was ... heard. With her head aching over her own ..., and her hands entirely occupied ... driving over a most precipitous path, ... America has no eye to spare for European ... matters, and no heart for her own sacred ... of Universal Liberty. Such, in sub... stance, is the *News*' philosophy of our re... history. There is no lack of boldness ... the theory. It wants nothing but links ... complete the chain of evidence. Until ... is a supply of some of these, we ... cannot quite conclude to believe it howev... We have too long been in the habit of ... that it was our own evil genius ... cast these shadows over our prospects ..., to be convinced just now,—... our boastful and cowardly old friend, ... finds troops rather scarce and money ... to be raised, and public approval ..., wants our aid,—that it was the horn ... the rhinoceros that tossed all our trou... into our lap. Some of the graver his... strive always as they write to bring ... the ever-true fact that "God is in his... To believe our English writers of ..., the future historian will find that ... all this century "the Czar has been ... history."

The Scarcity of Water.

The insufficient supply of Croton Water ... the Summer months, owing to the ... large quantites used for sprinkling the ... and for extinguishing fires, has been ... cause of serious complaint among a large ... of our citizens. The inconvenience ... from this, however, is more espe... felt by those of our citizens residing ... Twenty-eighth-street, as owing to the ... of the land being on a grade nearly as ... as that upon which the Reservoir is ..., the water, during the Summer months, ... the constant drain, is not high enough ... the Reservoir to raise above the first, or at ... the second floors of the buildings in ... vicinity. At present the supply is en... inadequate to the demand, and that ... is increasing yearly. Buildings ... constantly going up, and nearly all ... "modern improvements," and to ... of our people be it said, there ... numbered fingers to "secure personal ... through bathing. A genera...

Legislature, was violently kidnapped by Mr. CONOVER in the Board of Councilmen, to construct salt water works at some high point on the island from which to distribute it through the main thoroughfares of the City for the purpose of supplying the demand for sprinkling streets, for extinguishing fires, and also to be conducted into the bath-rooms of our citizens when desired. The plan does not seem so impracticable that it is not worthy of investigation. We must have more water. We ought to have more pipes laid over High Bridge,—that would be the true way to relieve the City; but if this cannot be done, let us hear from these other projects.

Swill Milk and Bad Writing.

On our sixth page we publish a very long, well-meant and abominably written report from the City Inspector's Department, upon the subject of swil milk and diseased meat. What is valuable in it might have been put into half a colum n easily.

Readers will consult the comfort of their digestive organs by omitting to read it until after breakfast. That little job out of the way, we trust they will sit down to it, read, ponder and inwardly digest—not the swill-milk, for that is a slow poison—but the nauseous subject, and come to their conclusions as to what *must* be done in the premises, and when.

The Inspector is in earnest. He seems determined to bring matters to a head. The Swill Factories have by their abominable odor stirred up the vicinity. The good people appeal to the authorities that the nuisance may be abated. And while talking of abating it, the Inspector very humanely judges that it is time to root out the whole swill-milk business. We hope he will succeed. Our mortality tables furnish strong arguments in favor of the reform. The "infants" are slaughtered in thousands by the milk, and adults by scores die monthly, where death is chargeable to the diseased meat. Mr. DOWNING directed specimens of the milk to be analyzed and the results are given in full. They confirm the results already and often before now published. A careful study of these tables will leave no room in the mind for further doubt that we must get rid of the distillery or lose hundreds of our population every year, as the consequence of our gross neglect.

The power to effect the reform is already in the hands of the authorities. Nothing needs be done but to enforce an act now on our Statute books. We wait to learn whether there is force enough—courage and moral power enough in our authorities to do *their* duty.

We very much regret that we cannot speak well of a report whose recommendations are so just, and whose intentions are so correct. But really, next to the milk we get, the worst thing we have lately seen is the Inspector's grammar. The mistake is made of using very hard words instead of telling facts. Words abound too large even for so long a report, and sentences that it needs two to read at once, if a hope of getting through them is entertained. "The consumption of milk," he says, "has exceeded the legitimate race of collateral increase." "Some may luxuriate," he says, "in the unalloyed *pabulum*," meaning pure *milk*; "but the rule," that is of bad milk, "is nearly identical with a mathematical formula. Distillery or swill-milk is called *very* bad names; it is a "vicious medley," —a "diseased secretion of the swill and slop-fed apologies for cows,"—a "dietetic necessity," &c. The manufactory is called nothing worse than "a sinful charnel-house."

We must not stop, however, to pick out the beauties of the report. It is on record, and is valuable as a specimen of high falutin from a New-York official, as an *expansion* of well-known facts on this subject, and as evidence of a determination on the part of one honest office-holder to do his duty.

No More Smoke and a Sweeter City.

It would be worth while to go to London now. Last year if one went there he soiled his hands with the soot on everything he touched. Gloves were essential to a gentleman, because his hands were presumed to be too dirty to be seen. The air was thick with smoke. The houses were dingy with it, and the clouds that swept past the towers, spires, steeples and chimnies went off smutted and darker than ever. It was a dirty city.

But how could it be helped? Fire always gives out more or less smoke, and unless you go among the Esquimaux there is nowhere that they do not make a chimney to carry off that smoke, and being made they are always used. Yet Englishmen were ashamed of their smoky city; tradesmen were disgusted with the ruin of their goods; gentlemen with their soiled vests and bosoms; and ladies were incensed that their delicate fabrics looked dingy so early. So they enacted that there should be no smoke, to speak of, after the first of the current month, and their enactment without a doubt will be enforced.

Here England shows her power more effectively than she has shown it in the Baltic or on the Black Sea. It has passed for a law of nature that fire must smoke. English chemists dispute with nature as to her jurisdiction in the case. They say that if the fire consumes all the fuel, it should not smoke. They charge fire with having contracted a foolish, useless habit. They say that smoking fires are as unnecessary and as curable as smoking men. And, listening to them, Parliament forbids London fires to smoke in the street after August the first.

We wait now to learn the results. We shall look for the flushing of the brighter face of nut-brown London in her newspapers. We are selfishly interested. For if Londoners, with a war on their hands, can burn their smoke, we, sitting in the lap of an Augustan age, with the sunny, balmy air of peace about us, and filling our chests, we can certainly do as much. And if we can burn our smoke, we can find how to burn up the abominable smells that are belched up from the scores of tall chimneys about town, and that come reeking out of the chinks of factories, and are forced down with refuse liquids into the sewers and—out into our kitchens and bath rooms, and parlors even, through the pipes with which

"The War of Civilization against Barbarism."

We know from Lord JOHN RUSSELL, that Sebastopol is not to be destroyed. We know from Sir CHARLES NAPIER, that Cronstadt and other Baltic ports are impregnable. We know by the official declarations of the French *Moniteur*, that NAPOLEON will *not* encourage any revolutionary movements, and Lord REDDIFF received orders to impede the participation of Poles, in Europe, in the war against the Czar. We know from Prussian as well as from Austrian State papers and treaties, that Russia is *not* to be reduced either in authority or territorial extensions, and the London *Times* fully endorses this view, by calling "foolish demagogues" those who entertain such "ridiculous" ideas as the mutilation of the Czar's dominions. We have seen, besides, the great sympathy of the English aristocracy for the Muscovite rule, a sympathy so eager to show itself as to overleap the limits of even common prudence, not to say of patriotism, as in the case of the Russian Count, the *guest* of Lord GRANVILLE, a Cabinet member. We saw the Turks fighting *alone* after a declaration of war, seven months ago, by the Western Powers. We see these same Powers endeavoring to gain over Austria, a Power evidently unable, though not unwilling, and sufficiently dishonest, to desert the Czar, for such a precarious *future* Alliance as that of *Constitutional* England, and of a *French Bonapartist Throne*. We see, moreover, a general spirit of indecision, and a complete absence of any leading idea, in the councils of States not less than on the fields of battles. We hear of battles *lost*, and of so many thousands killed; we read of *disasters* of friend and enemy, of Sinope and Odessa, but we have not yet heard of *advantages*, of gains in any quarter.

Yet we are told to call this *the war of Civilization against Barbarism*—the struggle of Light against Darkness! Who are your heroes, if you please? NAPOLEON? But do you then not smell the blood on his hand, which "all the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten?" Do you not see the spectres of the slaughtered of the December days? Away with your hero; you must keep him in the background, or people will call out "murder!" and justice will cry out "perjury!" ABERDEEN, the helpmate of all dark plots, unholy alliances and execrable protocols to enslave European nations,—is that man your hero? He, "the friend of NICHOLAS," the champion of freedom and human progress? You are joking. And who *are* your friends? Austria? Really, the farce is by far too dramatic; your pretentions to popular sympathy are by far too grotesque. So be answered that you are as bad as that worst enemy of civilization—the Czar of all the Russias;—your best friend a year since, as he will be in the future. American sympathy,—the good wishes of a Republican country are not to be had by *such* men or by *such* ends. We have an earnest desire for the welfare of our Transatlantic brethren, to whatever nationality they may belong, but we scorn the appeals on our meral support for a cause, the significance of which is kept in the dark, the end of which is not to be confessed, and the leading of which is in hands the most unreliable for honesty of purpose as well as for conscious energy of action. There will come, we hope, a time when our sympathies will be in the struggle in Europe. But, as far as events have progressed, we do not see in the Old World anything but a reckless trafficing with human life and the people's wealth. It is, no doubt, a struggle of principles, but only because it struggles to *impede* the outbreaks of all those elements which are the common dread of tyrants, whether in Moscow or London, Vienna or Paris. This common effort is the key to all that miserable hesitation so easily traced through the whole course of the so-called hostilities. It is the key, moreover, to the bold obstinacy of the Czar, who may, indeed, feel quite secure from any condign chastisement, after such solemn declarations of his invincibility, and such official assurances of impunity as those quoted at the beginning of this our article. But because the key leads to such revelations, let us no more be asked to support what may be termed the nefarious transactions to secure peace through universal oppression.

Barnum.

BARNUM is probably the smartest man in this country. If we except the Commander of the English forces in the Baltic, and President PIERCE, who devised the San Juan victory, perhaps he is the smartest man in the world. He has commenced writing his autobiography, and just so soon as this paragraph is read our readers will commence reading it on our third page. The story is capital and will go the rounds. If he had not resigned the Presidency of the Crystal Palace, we think it would have restored confidence and made that a paying institution. At any rate, it is a good card for this most "stirring" man of the century, and will send hundreds to the Museum to see the twin babies and the white black woman.

Manin and His Employment.

The London *Leader* inquired a while since of a correspondent, where Mr. MANIN was, and what he was doing? The following letter was sent to the *Leader*, from Mr. MANIN, in reply. We translate it as a matter of general interest:

To the editor of the *Leader*, who asks you where I am now, and what I am doing, you may make the following reply:

Since my departure from Venice towards the close of 1849, I have lived at Paris. I give lessons in Italian. I am awaiting the moment to recommence the struggle, and am preparing myself for it. In the circle of my relations with the most distinguished men of different shades of the Liberal party, I strive to retain and even augment the sympathy felt for my own country, to combat and rectify the prejudices and errors that subsist respecting the Italian question, and to convice them that this question, in the sense of our aspirations for nationality, is of the highest interest to England, France, and generally speaking, to the cause of civilization, progress, durable peace, and the real European balance of power.

I take no part in those attempts which have not any serious chance of success, but, on the contrary, disapprove of them.

I blame any appeal to savage and cruel instincts, and ferocious and cowardly means disconte...

...Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

MASON'S HOTEL, NORTH CONWAY, N. H., Thursday, Aug. 17, 1854.

North Conway is the most beautiful ante-chamber in the White Hills. The traveler should pause here, before entering their solemn Courts, to refresh his mind and prepare for the magnificent experience which awaits it. The little mountain-walled village, modestly seated at the foot of Mount Kiarsarge, in full sight of Mount Washington and its presidential brotherhood, contains within itself, as in a charmed circle, a perfect epitome of all the beauties of Nature. Here are mountain and meadow, river and rivulet, lake and pond, forest and grove, gorge and glen, cliff and ledge, vale and intervale, rapid and waterfall, isle and islet, orchard and corn-field; while bears range the forests, partridges whirr through the woods, squirrels frolic in the groves, rattlesnakes clatter in the mountains, trout haunt the streams, pickerel enliven the lakes, cattle graze in the meadows, sheep nibble on the hills—and, to humanize the whole scene, there is wanting neither dilapidated mill, ruined church, rustic bridge, vine-clad cottage, road-side inn, nor elm-embowered farm-house. But for the rush of travelers through its peaceful midst, on their way to or from the mountains, the place would be as quiet as a country church. These fugitives from the crowded city, swarming on dizzy stage-tops, or packed inside, enduring all the horrors of a middle passage, fly through this loveliest of villages, turning neither to the right hand nor to the left, and rush into the awful presence of the White Hills, as if their mighty peaks were capped with gold, and the vast caravan of travelers was in hot chase after this supreme end of civilized pursuit.

Now and then some stray artist, captivated at a glance by the beauty of the scene, descends from his dusty perch among the huge trunks of silk and satin trumpery, wherewith fashionable young ladies are about to dazzle the yeomen and yeowomen of the Granite State, lingers about the spot till he has transferred something of its loveliness to the canvas; and then, with a sad heart, wends his way back to the metropolis to sell the creation of his genius for some paltry amount, perhaps to the very merchant who rode by his side, and saw nothing in the *original landscape* to attract so much as a passing gaze. But, alas! the charming place has been so little spoken of, that with the exception of KENSETT, of your own City, and CHAMPNEY, of Boston, who have immortalized some of its most striking views, the artist world, for which it would seem to have been especially created, has hitherto been unconscious of its existence. But, thanks to these gifted gentlemen, the touching beauty of whose Conwagian landscapes has everywhere attracted the attention of the artist-eye, this state of things is passing away, so that our modest village—so anxious to avoid observation, and to hide her charms save from the brave mountains who fold her so lovingly in their embrace,—blushes morning and evening to find herself the idol of some new lover. HUNTINGDON is now here, and GIFFORD, and COLMAN, and CHAMPNEY, (renewing his first love) and a host of younger artists, whose shaded easels may be seen, like mammoth mushrooms, dotted all over the landscape. So, despite himself, NORTH CONWAY is destined to become, not, perhaps, a fashionable resort, (the gods forfend!) but a favorite sojourn of artists, poets, students, and all persons of cultivation and refinement.

What a relief it is to escape from Saratoga, Newport, Nahant—and I had almost said Niagara itself—and find a retreat here among the mountains, far from all the forms and frivolities of fashionable life, and surrounded only by persons of simple habits, elegant tastes, and refined culture. I know not how long it will continue so, but the society in North Conway at this time seems to represent the best types of American character.

The distinctions of Upper and Under Ten Thousand I know nothing about. It is one of the most glorious peculiarities of our country, that intelligence and refinement are monopolized by no class. I have seen these qualities in as high degree among farmers and mechanics, as among merchants and scholars. There are factory-girls in Manchester and Lowell who would shine in any drawing room in the land; while among the seamstresses and shoe-binders of New-England may be found ladies who would grace "our best society."

Of what class or classes the floating population of North Conway is composed this Summer, I neither know nor care; though as good Deacon G., of Boston, who appears to have been everybody's cotemporary calls them all his children, I see that they are "all right," or if not, that he will "make them so." They may be rich, or they may be poor; this only is certain, that they are intelligent and agreeable. Uppishness may be seen here as everywhere, but on a small scale, and too insignificant to be even despised. Family pride intrudes here also, as it intrudes in all other places, (else, how could it get here?) but no one takes enough notice of the thing to so much as trace it back to its uniformly base origin. Moreover, nothing in this way appears at any of the pleasant hotels and boarding-houses of the place; for what there is of it, wisely keeps in its own shell and prudently avoids analysis.

There is a little company of Swedenborgians here, including Dr. WORCESTER and SAMPSON REED,) whose natural simplicity and elegance of character, tinged with a veil of mysticism as beautiful as the haze upon the mountains, seem to find something in the varied beauty of the place to correspond to all their aspirations.

The Baptists, also, are worthily represented by Rev. Mr. STOCKBRIDGE, of Boston, (successor to Dr. SHARP,) who, last Sunday, favored us with a private service in the Hotel, which met with the approval not only of his own more immediate friends, but of persons representing nearly all sects.

The custom among the leading Boston churches of allowing their ministers a month's vacation during the Summer, cannot but be attended by the best results; for, besides the benefit to their health which clergymen must experience from a temporary cessation of their labors, those of them who improve the occasion to travel, find that contemplation of Nature and intercourse with their fellow-travelers from every sect and section of the country, have a tendency to enlarge the mind, and imbue it with a spirit of toleration and love. And, of all the places in the world, North Conway is the best calculated to exert such an influence. In the presence of these noble mountains, among the simple-minded people who inhabit this sweet valley, and in contact with the cultivated minds who have been drawn here as if by natural affinity and instinct, all littleness of soul seems to vanish like the small dust before the whirlwind.

Would that CHAMPNEY, whose tasteful little cottage here is the centre of the traveling *élite*, would but lend me his pencil, that I might lay before my readers in all their sweet and solemn beauty some of the peerless charms by which we are surrounded. But with this poor pen, and deprived of all the advantages of light and shade, form and color, the task my not be attempted.

In another letter however, I may go somewhat into detail, and *catalogue* the attractions of the place, if nothing more.

The hotels here are cosy and comfortable. Further up, among the mountains, there is some attempt to imitate the hotels of the city. At one of them, they undertake to arrange the guests according to their quality. At another, a dish of small potatoes is uncovered with as much solemnity as if it were a feast for the gods. But here in North Conway, and especially at MASON's, every one is made to feel at home. There is no more formality at the table than in a private house. There is perfect order in the house, but the machinery is out of sight. It appears to be wound up on Sunday, and left to run during the week, like an eight-day clock. Everybody comes and goes at pleasure, and the latch-string is always out. There is no notice to "beware of thieves," and no thieves to be aware of notice. If you should lose a blusberry, it would be returned to you.

There is just such a house, on a smaller scale, (a[illegible] o'clock,) at the summit of Mount [illegible] on as regularly as the sun, a[illegible] which advertises some-

Insult to the Bininger Guard at Montreal.

From the Montreal Reporter.

A detachment of the Volunteer "Bininger Guard," consisting of 26 muskets, four supernumeraries, and DODWORTH's band, arrived in Montreal on Saturday afternoon last, *vid* Upper Canada, from New-York, amid firing of cannon, flaunting of colors, music, hurraing, cheering, *et cetera*—all of which proceedings, we believe, are considered orthodox on such occasions. Mark the sequel: in the evening, while the strangers were being entertained at a subscription dinner at DONEGANA's Hotel, where his Worship the Mayor presided, and at which a goodly number of our citizens were present, Ensign OAKLEY, of the Bininger, when giving utterance to a patriotic sentiment in reply to some remarks which fell from Capt. PILKINGTON, 66th Regiment, *was insulted by one of the subscribers to the dinner!* which put a stop to the harmony of the evening. Why this *ill-bred* person was not immediately ejected from the room, we have not heard, but we think in common decency and courtesy to the guests, such a course should have been adopted.

The detachment left Montreal on Monday morning, by the early train, and in a week or ten days hence, our citizens may expect to hear from them, through the American press. We have other remarks to make with reference to this affair, which we defer till another occasion.

Important from Carthagena.

By the bark *Restless* we have important news from Carthagena. Our dates are to July 30, at which time Gen. MOSQUERA had left Bonangrith for the interior, with his troops. There were about 2,000 Government troops at Honda. Gen. MELO was still successful against the Government. There were also serious troubles on the coast. The Cruegas had revolted and attacked St. Martha, but with what result was not known when the *Restless* left.

A Case of Destitution.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 17, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: I beg to call your attention to the destitute condition of Mrs. J. MCNULTY, widow of the New-York Volunteer of that name, who was buried on the 9th day of August inst.

She has two small children, and is now in a delicate condition, without means for their support. She is justly an object for the care and attention of the charitable and humane, especially of the ladies. She can be seen by all those desirous of relieving her wants at No. 169 Mulberry-street, third story, between Broome and Grand-streets. Any donation may be sent directed to me, Mercer House, or to my residence, No 186 Nassau-street, Brooklyn.

Respectfully, WILLIAM PGEL,
Late First Sergeant New-York Volunteers.

The St. Nicholas Homicide.

The New-Orleans *Crescent* of Aug. 10, speaking of the affray in which Col. LORING was killed by Dr. GRAHAM, says:

"Dr GRAHAM has many friends in this city and elsewhere who will deeply deplore this melancholy occurrence. He stood high in his profession here and was universally respected and esteemed. Col. LORING, too, was of high respectability and had the reputation of an amiable disposition and pleasing manners."

QUARANTINES TO EXCLUDE THE CHOLERA.—It is stated in the newspapers that the authorities of St. Johns, N F., have proclaimed quarantine laws upon all vessels arriving from places where the cholera is known to exist, and that they intend to enforce them. Among the places which are named in the proclamation are, the United States, Canada, Barbadoes, and St. John N B. We confess that this announcement takes us by surprise, as we had supposed all sensible men were thoroughly convinced, by this time, that the cholera is one of those migratory diseases, whose progress no human efforts can confine or arrest. Cholera is not contagious. We do not believe it can be communicated from man to man by contact, or by the inoculation of its fluids into a well person. Quarantine enforcements, therefore, can have no other effect in warding off its approach, than to allay the fears and the excitement which are apt to be manifested when a sickness of such a character is hovering around. We are inclined to believe in the electrical, or magnetic theory as it is called, as explanatory of the predisposing cause of cholera; and that miasma from decomposing vegetable or animal matter, together with uncleanliness and imprudence in regimen and diet, are the excitants. Cholera has waived, in its course, countries having every variety of climate, and has been followed by nearly the same fatality in all. In its western progress at different times since the year 1817, the quarantine laws, which are strictly enforced in the cities bordering upon the Mediterranean, have not screened them from its attacks. It is really curious to trace its course upon a map of the countries through which it has passed. It is seen that mountain ranges, wide rivers, lakes, and even oceans, have not been protective barriers against it. Such being the case, of what possible use is it to subject individuals to the tedious and uncomfortable situation or quarantine confinement, because they happen to come from a place where cholera existed at the time of their departure?—*Boston Med. and Surg. Journal*

FRAUD IN NEW-ORLEANS.—The *Picayune*, of Friday last, says: On Saturday last, Mr. N. BRADNER SMITH, of the firm of N B. SMITH & CHAPMAN, was arrested in the First District, charged with having fraudulently and feloniously overdrawn his account in the Southern Bank to a large amount. The complaint was made by Mr. C. LIVAUDAIS, one of the tellers in the Bank, who charges the accused with drawing the sum of $7,044 91, on the 5th, 6th, and 7th, of July last, to six separate checks, while at the time he had but $1,105 10 on deposit in the Bank. The examination of the case was fixed for the 8th inst., but the accused waived his right to a preliminary examination, and asked that the papers be sent at once to the First District Court. This was done, and the accused was released on giving bonds in the sum of $4 00 for his appearance. We learned nothing of this until yesterday, the papers having been carefully put out of sight, at the request of the parties interested.

THE REPORTED ILLNESS OF HON. MARCUS MORTON.—The Boston *Journal* says, we are gratified to learn that the report copied into our paper, that Hon. MARCUS MORTON was dangerously sick with the dropsy, and that his death may be expected at any time, is incorrect. He has been unwell, but is better, and in the opinion of his physicians is recovering.

Musical.

Signora MANZINI will make her first appearance at Castle Garden this evening, in the *rôle* of *Louisa Miller*. This opera has already had a successful run, and is produced to-night for the last time. The character assumed by Signora MANZINI is admirably adapted for the display of her powers. This lady has become quite a stranger to the Operatic boards.

Sig. GRAZIANI, the very successful tenor, will take his farewell benefit on Monday evening, and that of M. and Mad. MARETZEK will take place on Wednesday. Both these occasions should be bumpers.

The Trade Sale.

The Trade Sale is under full headway. The attendance last evening was not large, but the bidding was quite spirited. The stock of PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co., of Boston, was sold during the day, bringing generally fair prices, as books go. The invoices comprised several New-York issues, reshipped from Boston for sale here, and these brought no very remarkable prices. Twenty-five copies of *Hot Corn* were disposed of at 55 cents each. The *Master's House*, by LOGAN, sold for 52½ cents. The sales continue daily, and will occupy nearly the whole of this month.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Aug. 19.

HARD TIMES—a New Novel. By CHAS. DICKENS. Chapters 31 and 32.

Liverpool Model Lodging Houses.—Mr. BAYARD TAYLOR Walks among the Poor of Great Britain.

Review of DE QUINCEY's Theological Essays.

The Republicans of Europe.—Death of the Mother of LEDRU ROLLIN.

The Mosquito Question—Origin and Character of the British Protectorate over the Mosquito Coast.

GERRIT SMITH's Defence and Letter to his Constituents.

EDITORIALS—State Politics—Gerrit Smith—Webb Law and Pocket Pistols—Affairs in Spain—Port Gibson Outrage—The Slave Trade—Rodney Templeton in the Hospitals—College Addresses—Hints to Authors—Dr. Pewbman's Case—A Few More Left Yet—The British and Central America—European Intelligence—Cholera and the Week's Mortality—Col. Benton's Defeat.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.—Intelligence from all Parts of Europe—Interesting from the Seat of War—From China, &c.—Later from the Isthmus—From Cuba.

The Riot at St. Louis.

A Day of Fires in the City of New-York.

Correspondence from China; from Havana; from Washington, Boston, &c.

The Cholera in France.

A Theatrical Uproar; Marie Bland of the Covent Garden Stage.

Later and Important from Mexico.

An interesting Summary of Events in the United States.

Reports of doings in the City and suburbs.

COMMERCIAL—A carefully prepared Review of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statement of the Banks of the City of New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturday, at the low price of Two DOLLARS per annum, in advance. Two copies for $3; Five copies for $8 will be sent to one address. Single copies may be had of the carriers, in wrappers ready for mailing, at 4c each.

☞ The postage on this paper to any part of the United States is 20 cents per annum, and within the State of New-York is 13 cents. Published by

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. 138 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK.—JAMES E. RAY, No 162 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of Hosiery and Under Garments, Wholesale and Retail. All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost and submitted to the purchaser's unbiassed opinion.

THE NEW AND TASTELESS CURE FOR FEVER and Ague DESPLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC PILLS, put up by STEBBINS, MORGAN & BUTLER, No. 56 Maiden-lane, New-York.

VERMIN! VERMIN!! VERMIN!!!—They destroy your food! They devour your substance! They destroy your clothing, and they undermine your health! They tease you at night and impoverish you by day!!! Why will you suffer all this, when a 25 cent box of SANFORD'S INSECT EXTERMINATOR will make you happy and free? It acts upon Rats and Ants like a charm. They eat it and breathe where it is put, and they will never come to the place where it has been used. Try it and be convinced. Price 25 cents. Sold by C. V. CLICQUENOY & CO., Wholesale and Retail Agents, No. 81 Barclay-st., New-York.

SEWING MACHINES—THE LAST CAUTION.—ALL SEWING MACHINES made by other manufacturers directly infringe one, and some of them several, of my patents, and those who use them will be prosecuted. Therefore they shall at once procure from me a license, or purchase of me with Mr Howe our Machines are now sold without a shadow of adverse claim, and at the old-established prices. About the superiority of our Machines, both in contrivance and workmanship, there never has been any doubt. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

GREEN'S CELEBRATED FURNISHING STORE.—Attention is invited to the superior materials for gentlemen's furnishing department of GREEN'S Shirt Establishment, No. 1 Astor House. The stock includes every variety of Under-shirts, Drawers, Half-hose, De Jonville Ties, Cravats, Gloves, Dressing robes, Shirts made measured and otherwise; Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Canes, Umbrellas, Dressing-cases, &c., imported for the trade. The prices are moderate, and the goods unexc...

DIARRHŒA SHOULD BE CHECKED AT ONCE THE CRITICAL SEASON.—The delay of an hour may be on an attack of the Cholera. Dr MOFFAT'S [illegible] RHŒA CORDIAL AND CHOLERA PREVE... will check Diarrhœa or Dysentery in all stages, as the bowels perfectly healthy—*not costive*. No person should fail to prove these salves what it. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by the proprietors, A. CURRIER & Co., No 122 Fulton-st.

WET SILKS, WET SILKS!—JUST RECEIVED and will be offered for sale THIS MORNING, 3 cases of rich plaid silks at 62½c. per yard, worth 75c.; 2 cases do. at 50c. worth $1. Also, 3 cases fine all-wool Delaines, at 25c cost to import 50c. Also, 2 cases fine French cloth, 7-4 wide, at $2, worth $3 50. H. H. BRADSHAW, (late Lockwood & Lee,) No 307 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

DAGUERREOTYPE CHEMICALS VERY CHEAP, wholesale and retail—Bromine, Chlorine and Iodine, in sealed cans; fluoric acid, ye celebrated iodized, Voigtlander po-cupriable collo, re-distilled quicksilver, [illegible] and pyrogallic acids, plumbago, cyanide and [illegible] collo rite, gold, &c., for sale very cheap. Also, Cameras for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 [illegible]

THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT IN HAIR DYE has been made of late by Dr BALLARD, No. 537 Broadway by which the human hair can be colored in a few minutes only any shade, and at all times to a certainty, with less trouble and a thousand times more durable and cheaper than by any another process. Office, No 353 Broadway, up stairs.

HILL'S COLORIFIC OR IMPROVED INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYE, imparts a natural jet black and beautiful brown, leaving the hair soft and glossy. Applied on or for sale at No. 6 Bowery, adjoining Liberty-st., and all drug and fancy stores generally.

LADIES IF YOU WISH HANDSOME GAITER BOOTS, from 12s to 20s. Slippers, Ties and Buskins, 10s; beautiful office Slippers with Boys' Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes of all kinds and prices, at B. MILLER & CO., No 174 Canal-st.

PIANOS AND MELODIONS.—HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, has constantly on hand the largest assortment of Pianos and Melodions in the United States, comprising Pianos of half the usual price of the most first class makers in the world, all at prices which defy competition.

[illegible] SEWING MACHINES, [illegible] FILER & [illegible] No [illegible]

This Horse for $1,000 a side (Tacony excepted) purchased by Messrs. Jackson, Morgan and James J. Rewles—and *Grey Eddy*, the property of Jas. McMann, came off yesterday afternoon on the Union Course, L. I. The race was for $1,000 a side, half forfeit, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness. The horse *Tacony* has for a long time enjoyed the reputation of being one of the fastest trotting nags in the world. In fact his performance in harness or under the saddle, at mile heats, has never been "rubbed from the slate," having made his mile under the saddle in two consecutive heats in 2:25½—2:25½, a performance which certainly entitles him to the first place on the trotting calendar as a race under such conditions. He has also trotted to harness in 2.27, and is considered by his owners as good a piece of flesh as ever held a bit. He has beaten *Mac*, and many other "good ones," and having been withdrawn from the Turf for the last year, it was supposed by the "knowing ones" that no horse under the sun was entitled to snatch away the laurels. He is now about 9 years old—a well made seam, a square trotter, and a first-rate horse, either in harness or under the saddle. *Grey Eddy* a 7 year old, his competitor, was recently sold by a wealthy young gentleman of this City, and was purchased by Mr. McMann, at a "large figure." He is a splendid animal, a magnificent trotter, of tremendous stride, with fine limbs—and report says that he has accomplished his mile, at a private trial, in the lightning speed of 2 24 His race today was his second appearance on the Turf. Last Spring he won a match against *True John*, to a 400 lb. wagon, in 2.39½, and was subsequently matched against *Highland Maid*, but owing to some difficulty between the owners of the mare, the race did not take place.

The betting previous to the race ranged from 100 to 80 to 100 to 50 in favor of *Tacony*. Bets were made, on the night before the trot, of $1,000 to $500 that the roan horse would win the stakes. But, alas! these speculations were doomed to be disappointed.

The track was in poor condition, owing to the want of rain, the dust being almost fetlock deep. The attendance was good—there could not have been less than 3,000 persons on the ground.

Tacony was supposed by his owners to be in 'tip top' condition, while on the other hand *Grey Eddy* had been somewhat amiss for the past week, and appeared to be sore forward. About 4 o'clock the judges gave the word to bring up the horses for the

FIRST HEAT.

The horses came to the score. *Tacony*, under the management of that experienced jockey, Wm. Wheelan, carrying 178 pounds. Hiram Woodruff drew the ribbons over *Eddy*, and was obliged to take up 23 pounds in order to make his weight equal with the driver of *Tacony*. Wheelan won the pole. They had a good start. The roan led to the quarter pole in 39 seconds. Soon after passing the quarter, *Tacony* skipped and broke, and no sooner had he caught his trot than *Eddy* was up, but was down again in a second and passed the half mile in 1:20—ahead. On coming to the three-quarter pole the grey led some 5 lengths, and came home at an exercising gait in 2:38½.

SECOND HEAT.

After an intermission of 20 minutes, the Judges ordered up the nags for the second heat. The betting was now 100 to 80 on *Grey Eddy*, and few takers. From the poor time made on the previous heat, it was supposed that some "screw was loose." The owners and backers of *Tacony* appeared shy—apparently astonished that he could lose a heat in 2:38½—while those who had staked their spare funds on the *Grey*, were in high glee. After three unsuccessful attempts to start, the horses got off, *Eddy* having the inside and leading to the quarter-pole half a length ahead in 38 sec., which position he kept to the half, in 1:14. After passing the half, *Tacony* "let out a link," and on coming to the strait side challenged the *Grey* for the heat. When near the distance-stand *Tacony* broke; *Grey Eddy* took advantage of this, and came to the score about three lengths ahead, in 2:30½. This was a well-contested heat, although *Eddy* maintained his distance from the start with *Tacony* well up, until the roan broke on the straight side, and by so doing lost his chances for winning the heat. *Eddy* came to the score ahead, in 2:30½.

THIRD HEAT.

The betting was now 100 to 30 on the gray, and no takers at that odds. The nags went from the score at the word "go" The roan broke on, reaching the quarter pole—*Eddy* passing it in 37½ seconds; and led to half some seven to eight lengths in 1:14½. Hiram, the driver of the gray, maintained his advantage to the score, although Wheelan, who perceived that he had no chance to win the race, put his horse on a run, but was unable to overtake his adversary—who won the heat and race in 2:32½. *Eddy* had it all his own way in this heat, and could easily—had he been put up—have trotted the mile some seconds faster

The following is a summary of the race:

Union Course, L. I., Thursday, Aug 17, 1854.

Match $1,000 a side, half forfeit, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

H. Jones names g. g. *Grey Eddy*, driven by H. Woodruff 1 1 1

Wm. Wheelan names r. g. *Tacony* 2 2 2

Time—2:38½, 2.30½, 2:32½.

SPORTING.

Regatta at Hell-Gate Ferry.

A Regatta of more than ordinary interest came off on Tuesday, the 15th inst., in the East River. Mr. Dunlap, the proprietor of the Hotel at Hell-Gate Ferry, gave two purses—one of $50 to boats from 30 to 20 feet in length, and one of $25, to boats under 20 feet; the second boat in each class to save their entrance money. The following entries were made:

FIRST CLASS.

John S. Austin	Isaac H. Austin	28 feet.
Fulton	Edward Maccomber	25 feet.
Olivia	Mr. Seaman	26 feet.
Quaker		25 feet.

SECOND CLASS.

Mystery	A Gibson, Jr	20 feet.
Kate Hayes	Mr. Sullivan	19 feet.
Secret	Mr. Green	20 feet.
Flying Cloud		17½ feet.

The course was from the Ferry Dock, through Hell Gate, to and around the buoy off Throg's Neck, and back to the place of starting, a distance of 18 miles.

All the boats were finely started and the race promised to be bravely contested, but the event proved otherwise. The *Kate Hayes* could not carry her sails and was obliged to put into Riker's Island. The *Olivia* had too much canvas and was upset off the buoy, much to the fright of a fisherman. The *Quaker* lost her mast off Whitestone after turning the buoy. The *Fulton* and *Secret* were obliged to run in shore to reef. The *Flying Cloud* disappeared, leaving the *John S. Austin* and the *Mystery* to win no easy victory.

Such a chapter of bloodless mishaps is seldom met with. The *Austin* when off College Point, carried away her jib-halyard block, which caused a delay of some 25 minutes, yet made the whole distance in two hours and twenty minutes, taking the $50; the *Mystery* making it in two hours and twenty-four minutes, and taking the $25.

This race accomplished, a match was made on the spur of the moment between the *Challenge* and the *Austin*, to sail immediately the same course and distance as above, $100 to $50 being staked on the result. The *Austin* won the race, also making the same time—two hours and twenty minutes.

Death of William Gwynn.

From the Baltimore Patriot, Aug. 16.

It is only a day or two since we announced the death of William Eichelberger, of J., who, from a period preceding the war of 1812 up to its incorporation with the Baltimore *Patriot* in 1839, was connected with the office of the *Federal Gazette*. We now learn that William Gwynn, who was the editor and proprietor of the *Gazette* for about thirty years, died in Carroll County on the 9th instant. Thus these two persons, who were so long associated in life, have gone to the tomb almost together.

Mr. Gwynn was born in the north of Ireland on the 13th of December, 1775. He emigrated with his father, uncle, and other members of his family to the United States about 1788, before the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and settled at Manikin Mills in Baltimore County. The subject of this article became a student of law in the office of James Winchester, Esq., and, before the commencement of the present century, came to the Baltimore bar. He entered at once upon a large practice, and soon acquired the highest place in his profession, not as an eloquent advocate, but as a sound lawyer, and a wise, honest and judicious counsellor. After practicing with great success for a number of years, he purchased from John Hayes the *Federal Gazette*, which he continued to edit so long as it was published, except for a

After the war Mr. Gwynn connected to publish the *Gazette*, which was distinguished among the journals of the United States for its independent and courteous tone, and was deservedly one of the most influential papers of the country. But for some years before it was merged in the *Patriot*, it manifested symptoms of decay, and at length ceased to afford any return for the expense and labor of its publication. In 1839 it ceased to exist, after having been published about half a century.

Mr. Gwynn, after disposing of the *Gazette*, continued in the practice of his profession, which he had never wholly abandoned, until three or four years ago; when, under the pressure of age and infirmities, he retired to the residence of his sister in Carroll county, and there closed his long and useful life in peace.

Few men have ever lived in Baltimore who had a larger circle of acquaintances than Mr. Gwynn. His genial, affectionate and affable disposition rendered him a universal favorite, particularly with the young, whom he attached to him by the strongest bonds of affection. Never married, his bachelor establishment was, for many years, the resort of the best society, and few foreigners of distinction visited Baltimore without seeking his acquaintance and intimacy. Under his auspices was established the Delphian Club, a literary and social society, whose meetings were distinguished, in their day, for wit and humor, elegance and refinement. Among its members were John Howard Payne, Rev. John Pierpont, John Neal, the late Dr. Readel, Dr Tobias Watkins, and others of equal celebrity for their colloquial powers. Its records, we understand, have been preserved, and we trust, under some judicious editor, will yet see the light.

But the most admirable and most conspicuous of Mr. Gwynn's characteristics, was his benevolence. His heart melted at every tale of woe, and his charities, regulated by his feelings rather than his judgment, were bestowed upon all who asked. It is melancholy to add that a youth and manhood spent as his was, in ministering to the wants and necessities of others, were followed by an old age of impoverishment. Such, however has been the concluding chapter of the lives of the worthiest philanthropists of every age.

Is it Fair?

From the Irish American.

Yes, unhappily; every, almost every, crime committed is attributed to an "Irishman" by the newspaper or telegraphic reporters. No matter what the country or name of the party may be, he is sure to be put down as an "Irishman."

The cause lies in the following facts, which have been too long and much too disingenuously overlooked: The great majority of the laboring population of the country are Irish. They are more exposed to the vicissitudes of poverty, from non-employment, &c., than any other class in the country. It is a long ascertained fact that want is one of the great generators of crime. The next cause is, that from the terribly laborious employment to which the Irishman is subjected, it naturally obliges him to sustain nature or physical strength by drinking ardent liquors. Now these liquors being cheap, and thus accessible to the laborer's limited means, are poisons which *madden* while they intoxicate. In nine cases out of ten, the poison not the man commits the crime, whatever that may be. An Irishman, in Ireland, could drink four times more purely distilled whiskey without becoming insane from it, than of the "*rot gut*" in this country. Besides, the climate makes a wide difference. In a cold, moist, or temperate climate, ardent liquors are not so injurious as they are in such a climate as this.

We are making no apology for the grievous and deplorable calamity; but justice forces us to explain the causes which produce it. If we could change the habits of our countrymen and aid in elevating them in the social scale—if we could induce them to avoid the deleterious compound sold under the name of pure liquor—if we could convince them that good strong coffee or beef and tea, is a better and more permanent stimulus than bad rum or drugged beer—we should think the object of our being or our mission fully answered. We know the simple and kindly nature of the Irish race—their religious instincts, their generous and hospitable and disinterested disposition; and we are confident that, remove them from the influences of intemperance, and they will favorably compare with any people of their class in the world.

Fire at Marshfield—The Pilgrim Burying Ground.

From the Boston Courier, Aug. 16.

On Wednesday next a fair is to be opened at Marshfield, under the auspices of the ladies of that town, the proceeds of which are to be expended in beautifying the ancient village cemetery, where lie interred the bodies of Peregrine White, the Winslows and other pilgrims, as also that of the greatest of American Statesmen. In anticipation of a large number of persons from abroad on the occasion, extensive arrangements have been made by the people of Marshfield for their reception. The Winslow mansion, which is situated near the late Mr. Webster's house, has been fitted up as a hotel, and John Wright is to be in attendance with his mammoth tent and utensils to enable him to provide food for all who may be present. It is likely that excursion tickets (at half price) will be issued by the Old Colony Railroad Corporation; and it is part of the plan to run a steamer from Boston direct to Marshfield, so that the town can be visited either by land or water, as persons may elect.

A large building has been erected for the purposes of the exhibition, and it is known that many of the ladies of this city have united with those of Marshfield in contributing articles to the fair. The display no doubt will be worthy of the object. The burial ground, upon which the proceeds of the fair are to be expended, stands upon an eminence, about half a mile in the rear of Mr. Webster's house. The rails with which it is enclosed are dilapidated, and it is hoped that money enough may be raised by this effort to enable the inhabitants to enclose the old cemetery with a substantial and neat iron fence. The occasion will be a favorable one for those who wish to view the mansion of Mr. Webster, his beautiful farm, and his grave. We have no doubt that the family house of Mr. Webster will be opened to the inspection of visitors during the fair days.

☞ "Gas-Light Foster" is on the Baltimore *Patriot*. He does the "Bubbles."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box**—A Post'm remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries, recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. E. MESER, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Cordial.**—Whence proceed the lassitude, the depression, the debility, the indifference to life, the instability, the continual feeling of illness which it is impossible to define or localize so common, so hard to bear, and so little prized by the rugged and healthy? We answer—from the stomach and the nervous system, between which there exists the closest sympathy. Want of vital energy, a sluggishness in the secretive organs, a general inertia of the system, is at the bottom of all the difficulty. To rouse the whole organization from the torpor, to imbue it with new life, activity and vigor and to maintain it in that condition, there is no preparation comparable with Dr Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial. Other stimuli may excite the dormant physical energies for a time, but like the night-flash of the lightning that leaves behind it a deeper gloom, the exhaustion of these exhilarants is followed after the counteraction is over, by a depression of body and mind more profound and paralyzing than ever. The remedy is literally worse than the disease. But the Elixir has a dynamic influence. It not only creates a new condition of the physical organization, but perpetuates it. The animal spirits are not only cheered and elevated by its agency but kept up to their new level without flagging. A vegetable compound, congenial to the system, it seems to act upon the constitution itself, and to revolutionize it. In chronic diseases of the nerves, the stomach, and the liver, its operation is all but miraculous. The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, or for twelve dollars. C. H. RING, Proprietor, No 192 Broadway, New York

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada, and the West Indies.

☞ **Lafayette Pavilion Soldiers' Armory**—Mercer House Aug 17, 1854.—On the return of the troops to their Armory, after the performance of their melancholy duty of the following preamble and resolutions were moved and unanimously carried:

Whereas, In the dispensation of Providence, our late companion in arms, Lieut E. TILDEN BLODGETT, has been removed from amongst us, therefore

Resolved, That it becomes us, his associates, to express our sincere condolence with his family and friends in the severe and irreparable loss thereby sustained; a sterling man we do, a full and perfect knowledge of his superior qualities as a man, and his merits as a soldier and officer, who by his gentlemanly manners and social qualities, had endeared him to all

Resolved, That as a sense of duty to his memory and his family, we do hereby unanimously recommend that the Armory be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that the same be published.

R. H. LIBBY, Chairman.

THOMAS J. HOUT, Secretary

☞ **Kellinger's Anodyne Liniment**—Will extract the poison from the bite of mosquitoes or any other insect, instantly; cures chaps, wind chafe, piles and all manner of spasmodic troubles. Prevention is better than cure. One bottle cured Mr. P Goodsol of a severe attack of piles, and his wife of a fearful attack of diarrhœa—residence Yonkers. It also cured Dr Budd of "cholera infantum" when in the cradle or collapsed stage. The Doctor can be seen at his western ty establishment at Four-mile House, Seventh Call on him—he has no superior in his profession. Sold wholesale and retail by C V CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st., west or North River side, from 1 to 4 o'clock.

☞ **New-York Harmonic Society.**—The members are requested to meet THIS (Friday) EVENING, at Dodworth's rooms, at 8 o'clock, for rehearsal with Band music for Monday, P M. J. M. PHYFE, President

Jas. H. Aikman, General Secretary.

☞ **Alpha Chapter, No. 1, O. H. A.**—The members of this Chapter are respectfully requested to be present on SATURDAY EVENING, the 19th inst., as business of importance will be brought up for consideration.

McDALDS, C. of C. NOBLE, Scribe.

☞ **I. O. of O. F.**—The members of Potter Burr Lodge, No. 240, are hereby notified that their meetings will be held at Ball's, No. 39 and 31 Canal-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, until further notice. Punctual attendance is requested, by order of the Trustees.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL.—The following named persons are requested to call on or send their address to the undersigned: Henry Mathaer, Siegmund Heller.

IDA ERCK & KIMHARDT, No 62 Beaver-st.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a first-rate cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker. Also has respectable Protestant to recommend as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and seamstress; is particularly fond of children. Both can give satisfactory City reference. To be seen at No 259 7th-av. till engaged.

SITUATION WANTED.—A Graduate of Columbia College desires employment in some school as a teacher in the Classics or of chemistry and mineralogy, or is a family or private tutor. He has a large and select cabinet of minerals. An engagement in Brooklyn preferred. Address TEACHER, Box No. 108 Brooklyn, L. I., P. O.

SITUATION WANTED—By a smart young woman as cook, washer and ironer; has good references from last place; is a first-rate laundress, a good kitchen cook and baker; will be found willing and obliging, and will please in every particular. No objection to house work in the City or country. Apply at No 84 3d av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a woman of steady habits, as a good cook and to wash and iron, in a private family; makes excellent bread, and understands dairywork perfectly; she is willing to go in the country, and can give the best of recommendation. Call at No. 149 18th-st., west of 5th-av., during two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a first-rate cook and washer and ironer, by an efficient and respectable Protestant woman; will be found steady and obliging. Four years' City reference from last place. To be seen till engaged, at No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—A young German who has been in business in England for several years wishes to enter a suitable engagement to gain a knowledge of the American business in general. First-rate references can be given. Address A. B., Box No. 24 General Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable German lady in a respectable family, to teach the French and German languages, and as seamstress. Can be seen at No 139 1st-av., 4th story.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable German girl as cook in an American family. She is recommended as a good cook, and will make herself useful. Address A. A., *Times* Office.

SERVANTS.—An excellent choice of servants for general and of work, can always be found at MORRIS & CONFER'S well known establishment, No. 127 Broad way, corner of Reade-st., where none but respectable help is admitted. Waiting for places this day—English and German ladies' maid; a few German girls, and a choice number of Irish cooks, laundresses, chambermaids; girls for housework etc. for hotels and private families; also, German porters, waiters, mechanics, farmers and all sorts help there and at the Branch Office, No 102 Green wich-st. Terms moderate.

WANTED—At No 394 Broadway basement, 4 waiters, 2 barkeepers, 2 porters in stores and 3 porters for hotels in the City; 4 waiters for steamboats; men on plantations and railroads and help for trade; also, a first-rate white male or female chambermaids, scrubbing girls and nurses. No charge until places are procured.

DREYER & KAUFMAN, Agents.

GIRLS.—Several nice, half grown girls can be obtained at the office of the Am. & For. Employment Society, No 130 9-half-av., cor. Broadway. Also domestics of all kinds, male and female help can be had at the Society's lower office, No 27 Greenwich-st.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS.—Families in want of domestic servants can depend on being united at the office of the "Protestant Employment Society," and "Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics," No. 7 Carmine-st., formerly in Chambers-st.

HELP OF ALL KINDS—May be secured at the office of the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, No. 27 Greenwich-st. Female domestics there, and at the upper Office, No 130 9th-st., corner of Broadway.

SITUATION AS GOVERNESS WANTED—A lady who has been engaged in tuition for the last ten years, wishes to obtain a situation as one of the Southern States as governess in a private family. She undertakes to teach the English language in all its branches, French (which she speaks fluently), Music, and all kinds of plain and fancy needlework. The most satisfactory references can be obtained as regards qualification, &c. from families she has lived with. Address, post-paid to C. Z., Post Office, Erie, Erie Co., Penn.

GOVERNESS WANTED—A gentleman residing in Louisiana, but will be in the City early in September, desires to engage an English or American lady of piety, between the ages of thirty five and forty-five years, to take charge of the education of his three children. A lady who can give satisfactory evidence of these qualifications, and her ability to teach the ordinary branches of a solid education with French and music may hear of a good engagement, with liberal salary, by addressing Box No. 2,721 New-York City Post-Office. The children and governess will spend the Summer months in a Northern climate.

MUSIC TEACHER—A married gentleman of experience in Music, who has a few hours to devote to teaching on the Piano-Forte, is desirous of obtaining a limited number of pupils. Application may be made at No 24 Garden-st., between State and Joralemon, Brooklyn, from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M., every day for two weeks. Tuition, $18 per term of 24 lessons.

TEACHER WANTED.—An instructor on the piano a lady preferred—a qualified person will be well remunerated. Address PIANO, Box No 3,188 Post-Office stating residence, &c.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED—In a dry goods jobbing house. No one need apply unless they have had long experience in entering dry goods, and are fully qualified in every respect. A liberal salary will be given. Address Box No 2,716 Post-Office.

TO LADIES OF THE THEATRICAL PROFESSION—Any lady accustomed to the stage as a dancer desirous of a liberal and profitable engagement in Southern cities can learn one by application at the office of the *True American*, No. 17 Beekman-st.

HOUSES, &C. WANTED.

HOUSE AND STABLE WANTED TO RENT—For a term of years, or would purchase the property and furniture on some corner or semi-corner house or lot, where a stable could be built. Any person willing to build or hire such prop rty will address LONGLY & TAYLOR, No. 93 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—By a genteel family for two or three years; a comfortable house, with all the conveniences of gas and water, situated in the neighborhood of Madison-square. Address Box No 3,161 Post Office, stating location and price per annum.

STEAMBOAT WANTED.—Wanted to charter, a steamboat suitable to fulfil the engagements of the steamer MAY QUEEN during the present month and a portion of September. For particulars, apply to T. C. DURANT, No. 7 South-st., up stairs.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A limited number of persons can be accommodated with full board, (dinner at 6 o'clock) furnished or unfurnished rooms, in a first-class house and location. None wanted except such as are willing to pay well for comforts and food that cannot be afforded at two rates. Reference of the highest character given and required. Address V. K., at this office.

BOARDING—And an elegant suite of furnished rooms, from the first floor, consisting of a parlor and two bed rooms, with closets. Also, parlor and bedroom on second stage third floor, and rooms for single gentlemen, at Nos. 82 and 84 East 23d-st.

BOARDING.—A select few can have rooms and partial board at No 101 4th-av., near 11th st.

BOARD.—A few respectable young men can be accommodated at Mrs BERTS', formerly Mrs. Foster, at No 27 Hudson-st., with good board, single beds, and pleasant rooms; full board, $3 per week; day boarders, $2 50.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife, having two rooms than they can occupy, in a cottage house with fine grounds, situated on one of the finest avenues in Brooklyn, about 2½ miles from the Ferry, would let one (furnished or unfurnished) to one or two gentlemen with partial board, on reasonable terms. Those in business or attending the Ferries. The comforts of a home may be found by addressing B., Box No 2,485, Post Office.

BOARD WANTED—For a gentleman and wife, in a private family, where there are no other boarders. A large front room, partly furnished and full board for the lady only required. Location near and west of Broadway, between 9th and 22d sts. Address Box No. 331 G. near Post-Office. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—Near the Scuth Ferry, for a gentleman and wife—a pleasant room or room and bedroom, without furniture. Address, giving full particulars of room and terms, which must be moderate. M. W. W., at YOUNG & WILLIAMS, No. 2 Atlantic-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, may be accommodated with pleasant front rooms at No 1 Willow-place, corner of Joralemon-st., between South and Montague ferries. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen will find pleasant rooms in an excellent location at No 153 Henry-st., next to the corner of Joralemon-st., equally convenient to the Wall-st. or South Ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two gentlemen with their wives; also, seven single gentlemen may be accommodated with desirable rooms of rooms, up a pleasant street. Inquire at No 206 Washington-st. References required.

GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with PLEASANT ROOMS and BOARD at No 79 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

TO GENTLEMEN.—Pleasant furnished rooms to let, large and small, in the house newly fitted up, No. 461 Broome-st., near Broadway, containing all the modern improvements.

BARLOW'S CHALLENGE.—The undersigned having lost the foot-race at the Hippodrome on Wednesday evening, becomes a wager to state at present his fear from conquering himself vanquished, he hereby offers to run Mr GRINALL, the winner of Wednesday evening last for a wager of One Hundred Dollars, which amount he has deposited, for that purpose, in the hands of the proprietor of the Lafayette Hall, Broadway. The distance to be run, five miles, or forty-four times around the Course—same as before. BARLOW.

NOTICE—And an elegant suite of furnished rooms, on the first floor, consisting of a parlor and two bed rooms, with closets. Also, parlor and bedroom on second stage third floor, and rooms for single gentlemen, at Nos. 82 and 84 East 23d-st.

NOTE LOST—CAUTION—A Note drawn by CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, of New-York, payable to the order of the Claremont Manufacturing Company, and indorsed by their Agent, and also by S. IDE, for Two Thousand and Eighty-nine Dollars and Forty Cents, payable at two months from July 5, 1854 has been mislaid or stolen. The public are cautioned against negotiating said Note, as payment has been stopped.

BUCK CANDY—Pink and white—superior for retailing. Jujube Paste, pla and fancy Candies in great variety. T. G. H. DOKINS, Manufacturer, No. 134 Green wich-st.

REMOVAL—James McCREERY & CO. have removed from No. 72 William-st to No. 37 Warren-st., as their west office and warehouse.

GUTTA PERCHA ACID-PROOF LINED [illegible] Gutta Percha, at reduced [illegible] No. 101 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO STREET-METAL WORKERS.—NOTICE—To any one in the manufacturing and useful pursuits that has been granted to him the last ten years, have been awarded to WM. WEBSTER, of Morrisania, N. Y., (letters patent dated March 28, 1854) for a new and invaluable machine for making from 5 000 to 18 000 feet of any kind) SHEET METAL TUBING per day. This machine is now being exhibited to see its working at No 12 & No 14 Wall-st., New-York City, where all interested are invited to call. Town, city, counties and State rights for sale. All communications (post-paid) promptly replied to in their order.

WILLIAM WEBSTER,
CHARLES MILLER,
Sole Proprietors, No 14 Wall-st, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS, TAILORS, AND CLOTHIERS.—Stock and fixtures of an old-established stand for sale. Location cannot be surpassed on the west side of the City. A four years' lease may be obtained. Also, the services of an experienced cutter who has command of a good custom. This stand will be disposed of at a very low price, but for cash only, as the owner intends leaving the City. Further particulars may be obtained by addressing DRAPER, this office.

$3,000—WANTED.—A cash purchaser for the entire stock and business of a flourishing Hardware, Stove, and Fire-ware store, situated in an excellent position, on the best business avenue in town. A great bargain will be offered to a cash purchaser. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Please address W. & P., this Office.

$5,000—WANTED—Immediately on a valuable leasehold property, on Murray st., now rented for $4,500 per annum. Seven per cent. will be paid, and the lease given. Apply to JOHN PHYFE, No. 3 Murray-st.

$6,500 TO LOAN—On improved City Property, worth double the amount of loan. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 290 Hudson-st.

PARTNER WANTED—In the lumber business, with capital from $5,000 to $10,000. For particulars, address O. H., Brooklyn Post-Office.

HOTELS.

BALLOCH HOTEL—ALEX. WILLIAMSON, formerly of the King's Arms Hotel, Glasgow, Scotland, begs respectfully to intimate to the nobility, gentry, and the public generally that he has just removed to the well-known BALLOCH HOTEL, situated at the Mouth of Lochlomond, and that he hopes, by strict attention to the business of the hotel, in which he has had great experience, to secure a share of public patronage. Parties will find Balloch Hotel amply furnished with every requisite for such an establishment, including lock-up coach-houses, and boats for fishing parties. Moderate charges in every department, and a first-rate for servants.

DELMONICO'S HOTEL, No 23 Broadway—New-York, July 14, 1854.—An impression having got abroad in consequence of a recent sale of the premises, that the undersigned had closed his hotel he takes occasion to inform his friends that such is not the case. The sale was made subject to the lease of the undersigned, which is yet to expired. The house has remained and still remains open as before for the accommodation of the public and as heretofore under the management of the undersigned.

L. DELMONICO.

EAGLE HOTEL LODGINGS.—Gentlemen will do well to remember that they can have excellent LODGINGS, in single rooms, at 25 cents per night, corner of Frankfort and William-sts. Office open all night.

DRY GOODS.

WET BLACK SILKS, BLACK SATINS AND PLAID SILKS.—Just received, another lot of those rich Plaid Silks, and heavy Black Satin, and Black Brocade Silk. Also, a lot of Striped all wool Delaine, sold for wet, but are entirely perfect. DEBEVOISE & RAWSON, No. 43 Catharine corner Madison-st.

WET SILKS FROM THE STEAMER FRANKLIN—BEEKMAN & COMPANY will open THIS MORNING a choice lot of silks, wet on board the *Franklin*, and but slightly damaged, which will be sold cheap. BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 66 Canal-st

WET GOODS FROM THE STEAMER FRANKLIN—Black and colored Silks, French Merinos, Fine Printed Delaines, Gingham, Table Cloths, &c. for sale by W. MATHEWS & CO., Nos. 52 and 54 Catharine-st.

THE FRINGE MANUFACTURERS.—Fringe Silk Sewings, both in Gum and Colored, for sale, at lowest wholesale cash prices, by REYNOLDS & LEIGH, No. 53 Dey-st.

COTTON ROPE.—Assorted sizes of first quality constantly on hand. For sale by WM WALL & SONS, No. 216 Front-st.

ENVELOPES.

NEW DeMASS LAID ENVELOPES.—The Subscribers are prepared to offer to the Trade (in addition to their usual stock), the following entirely new styles of Envelopes:

4 012 Damask Buff Laid, staple and fancy.
5,012 Damask Golden Laid, staple and fancy.
6 012 Damask Cream Laid, staple and fancy.
7 012 Damask White Laid, staple and fancy.

These goods are made of all sizes and patterns, from the smallest Drug Envelope to the largest Official, and are neatly put up in 1 thousand boxes. Also the following new and superior styles of WEDDING ENVELOPES:

8 010 Cream Shade Enamel, various sizes and patterns.
9 010 super White Enamel, various sizes and patterns.
10,000 super White Enamel, silver bordered.

The above goods are confidently offered to the Trade, as embracing the largest stock and best assortment to be found in this country. CHAS H. LYON & BROTHER, No. 26 Beekman-st.

ENVELOPES.—CHARLES H. LYON & BROTHER, No. 26 Beekman-st., New-York, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in ENVELOPES, FANCY NOTE PAPER, WRITING PAPERS, &c. The largest stock and best assortment to be found in this country. Liberal terms to the trade.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

Beauty when unadorned is adorned the most,
But bought oars beauty like the insect host.

LADIES who would preserve themselves from the frightful disfigurement of bites, should use LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS, which is instantly destructive to bed bugs, fleas, roaches, ants, &c. The MAGNETIC PILLS will rid a house of rats and mice in one night. Central depot, No. 424 Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO CAPITALISTS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the City Comptroller's Office, Buffalo, until Sept. 1 1854 for Bonds of the city of Buffalo amounting to $95,000 authorized to be issued pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, dated March 21 1854, to bear interest at 6 per cent payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, and becoming due as follows:

June 1 1856	$6 000	June 1. 1860	$11 000
June 1. 1856	6 00	June 1, 1861	11,000
June 1 1857	6 000	June 1, 1862	11 000
June 1. 1858	11 000	June 1, 1863	11 000
June 1. 1859	11,000	June 1, 1864	11,000
		Total	$95 000

W. CHARD, Comptroller.

BUFFALO, Aug. 14, 1854.

SEWING MACHINES.—THE AVERY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY continue to sell their unrivaled machines at No. 251 Broadway. These machines were awarded the first premium at the Crystal Palace Exhibition, on account of the durability, beauty and practicability of the stitch, as well as of the simplicity of construction, obviating their liability of getting out of repair. For these reasons the French Government have lately purchased one put up for France. Any one finding a machine for less price is offered to purchase it, and no legal controversy is connected therewith. We also make our machines convertible, so as to sew fine or coarse goods, obviating the necessity of two machines for these purposes, and rendering it a first-rate family machine. Prices with attachments complete, $85 to $50 and $62. Orders punctually attended to. Address THOMAS F. LACEY, President Avery Sewing Machine Co., No 251 Broadway, New-York.

BY BANGS, BROTHER & CO.—SATURDAY, 19th AUGUST, at 12 o'clock, ALL THE DEALE OF BOOKS, &c. FIFTY DAYS.—Embracing the works of G. P. Putnam & Co; G. & C. Merriam; T. McKeith; Tickner & Fields; Wm. Gowans; Hopkins, Bridgeman & Co; Crosby, Nichols & Co; Miller, Orton & Mulligan; J. C. Derby; E. C. & J. Biddle; James B. Smith & Co., and others.

SAME DAY—In the upper saleroom—The sale of Law Books, including the publications of Messrs. Little, Brown & Co; H. E. Peterson & Co; Kay & Brother; Cooperthwait & Co; Banks Gould & Co., and others. Also the invoices of Cheap Publications, Catholic and English Books, embracing many desirable contributions.

SCHENCK'S MACHINERY DEPOT, LEATHER BANDING MANUFACTORY AND WOODWORTH'S PATENT PLANING MACHINES, No 101 Greenwich-st., New York. Also, the original manufacturer of the justly celebrated WOODWORTH'S PATENT PLANING MACHINES. Slide and Hand Lathes, Iron Planing Machines, Sash and Tenoning Machines, Mortising Machines, Upright Drills, Chucks, Steam Engines and Pulleys of various kinds, from 1 to 100 horse power. TANNED LEATHER BELTING, Patent Stretched, with best machinery, and cemented and copper riveted. Warrant all superior to any made. Orders respectfully solicited. SAMUEL B. SCHENCK.

SHOVELS, SPADES AND SCOOPS—MANUFACTURED BY THE OLD COLONY IRON COMPANY—The assortment comprises over fifty different qualities and sizes, a complete list of which can be obtained on application to the undersigned Agents for the Old Colony Iron Company. We always have in store a full assortment and dealers can hardly fail to find in our stock almost any description of shovels, spades or scoops that may be wanted, and prices to suit the closest buyers. JOHN S. BUSSING & CO., No. 32 Cliff-st., New-York.

$100 REWARD.—TO THE MANUFACTURERS OF BANK-NOTE PAPER.—The Executive Committee of the association of Banks for the Suppression of Counterfeiting hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the best specimen, in the opinion of the Committee, of Bank-Note Paper, of not less than five printed sheets, which may be submitted to them on or before the 1st day of January next. All paper submitted, except that selected by the Committee, to be returned to the persons submitting the same. J. W. GORDON, Secty Boston, March 31, 1854.

10,000 PAIRS OF WHISKERS AND MUSTACHES—Can be produced on the cheek of any person, that my ONGUENT will force the beard, mustaches or hair to grow luxuriantly in six weeks, and won't stain or injure the skin. A trial will prove the truth of this. $1 a bottle. $4 50 a doz., sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 67 Ann-st.; HAYS, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; SPAULDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; FETTER, No. 44 South-3d-st., Philadelphia; BRIGGS, No. 37 State-st., Albany; Z. D. GILMAN, Washington, D. C.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—At the Brush Factory, No. 337 Pearl-st. Fraction sizes of all articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint brushes made to order. JOHN K. HOPPER.

EXCURSIONS.

AUGUST, 1854.—FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLAND DOCK, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, WHITE ROCK (Middletown), and RED BANK. From foot of Robinson-st North River. New and splendid steamer ALICE C. PRICE, Capt. A. H. Hazelhurst, will leave foot of Robinson-st., North River, as follows:

Wednesday	16,	10	A. M.	Wednesday	23
Thursday

MORTALITY IN NEW-YORK.

Report from the City Inspector's Department.

How People are Swindled in New-York.

The following communication from the City Inspector upon the subject of the stop milk furnished to our citizens, was received by the Board of Councilmen, and on motion was laid on the table and ordered to be printed:

CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 16, 1854.

The Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: Having upon several former occasions addressed the attention of the City Corporation on the somewhat cognate subjects of "spurious milk" and "diseased meat," soliciting their early efforts in the removal of these long-continued evils, I have anxiously awaited for the adoption of some efficient measures for the prompt accomplishment of so desirable an object. A multiplicity of business, perhaps of more presumed immediate interest, and more vigorously urged by your constituents, has, doubtless, prevented the consideration that otherwise would have long since been given towards suppressing a traffic, and an undoubted nuisance, that has for years been hideous blemishes upon the sanitary character of our City, and signal evidences of the growth and extent of noxious pursuits, virtually sustained by authority, because suffering no interference from the correcting hand of thoroughly executed laws.

During the present season, numerous complaints have been lodged in this Office of the unwholesome condition of that part of the Sixteenth Ward, occupied by the Messrs. JOHNSONS' distillery and cow-stables. The inhabitants of the vicinity, and many, for many blocks distant, describe the nuisance of the effluvia arising from these noisome establishments to be so offensive and deleterious, that they no longer can and will, its disastrous effects, many have been obliged to remove away entirely, and hundreds temporarily vacate their premises until a more congenial season partially mitigates the poisonous contamination that must needs mingle with the surrounding atmosphere, and vitiate every breath of air within the pestiferous influence of that unfortunate and disgusting locality.

Complaints against its condition, however often made, this Department never permits to pass unnoticed; and it is but justice to say that, so far as lies in the power of the proprietors, they have not been unwilling to obey my directions in occasionally endeavoring to alleviate, in some degree, the evils incident to their obnoxious operations; but how is it possible to pursue a business of this kind, in the midst of a dense population, however carefully it may be conducted, without the neighborhood being seriously effected in its general relations of health, property valuation, occupations for residence, or prospective improvement? Thus, any occasional neglect on their part, of available means to render their business as little objectionable as possible, comes within the authority of this office, and is duly exercised. Beyond this, however, the Common Council will perceive that the laws do not sanction any further advances, the necessary power to arrest the operation of an enterprise of this magnitude is wisely deferred to the legislative majesty of the City Corporation, or the Board of Health. And that this purpose should meet with no further delay will be readily apparent when I present to you in detail some facts and proofs which the importance of the matter has induced me to gather for the express object of instituting immediate efforts to silence the just and the unjust complaints of a suffering community by the mandatory process of effective, lawful authority.

The knowledge I possess of these establishments, both from the representation of the complaining neighborhood and the reports of the Health Warden, as well as from my own personal visitations, admonished me that I contemplated an evil of the most formidable character. Its very existence seemed prolific of the worst effects upon the health of that portion of the City, and that its longer continuance could not be otherwise than seriously detrimental to the welfare of the public—the mischievous tendency of so pernicious a pursuit appearing, in my estimation, to rob the unfortunate citizens of that pastoral vicinity of their homes, their happiness, and their natural rights and vested privileges, the truth of which is too obvious to deny.

Viewing the subject in this serious but truthful light, I was not long arriving at the conclusion that there was but one course to pursue. It was evident that simply to point their daily practices and prosecute them for a few days steps in violation of the laws of ordinary nuisance, would effect no permanent benefit, and hence would avail nothing towards the restitution of a healthful condition. I therefore directed the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection to proceed at once, with some Health Wardens, to make an official survey of the whole premises, and to furnish this Department with a written statement of all that was essential for a faithful representation of the Messrs. JOHNSON'S distillery and stables, and also to procure for chemical examination samples of the milk, the product of the cows confined within the enclosures.

The report of that official visitation, the Sanitary Inspector has transmitted to me, and accompanies this communication, to which the Common Council are respectfully referred for much valuable information—it will be sufficient to remark thereon, that if ever any doubt existed as to the necessity of abating the nuisance created by the existence of these twin avocations, to wit: distilling poisonous milk, and raising diseased beef—the perusal of this report must forever banish every dubious inclination, and fasten the inevitable proof. No chemical analysis was needed to teach those officers the true character of the so-called milk, that those animals could produce; but as all the public would not be permitted to examine for themselves, the natural machinery of this mammoth manufactory, the end of science in engaged to exhibit its characteristic villainy in revealing the component materials of the fluid under the name of "*Pure Milk*," which these beneficiaries of the human race are permitted to furnish to the citizens of enlightened New-York, "for and in consideration" of the profits of a gigantic but unholy enterprise.

This, however, is but one establishment of the kind, others of much smaller dimensions, and of less notoriety flourish among us, and although we have no cognizance on beyond the limits of this county, we are, in some measure, none the less sufferers from the several similar nuisances on Long Island and in New-Jersey. The vile contaminations of their offensive presence, it is true, do not disturb us at this distance. Our unfortunate sister cities are thus involved with ourselves, but that their laws offer no obstacles to their existence, is no argument in behalf of the health destroying dangers of the metropolis; by the inefficiency of her Governments we are the victims of a cupidity, as reprehensible as that of the Messrs. Johnsons' and others within our own borders. A large portion of this city, receives its daily supply of milk from similar places of manufacture in our vicinity, the character of which is nearly identical with that of our own.

While thus remarking upon the subject of milk as furnished for our use by those living exhibits and upon the City—and it is somewhat pertinent to the question presented to your attention—it will, doubtless, be interesting to enter into a cursory examination of some relevant statistics—as the subject is worthy of investigation. Within the few past years the consumption of milk has, it would seem, exceeded the requirements of the ordinary demand, as the supply needed to the business satisfactorily remunerative, if not extensive in a general view, in several instances that might be mentioned, a fifty-per-cent has been obtained from a comparatively limited period of its pursuit. The difficulties of engaging in it being easily overcome, many enter into it for the more ready acquisition of a moderate competence without an undue expenditure of labor or capital. Suffice it to say, that it is deemed rather a pleasant branch of trade than otherwise. The possession of ease and comfort in the prosecution of business pursuits, not unfrequently begets a species of negative indifference; and if an intelligent public do not remonstrate it is not difficult sometimes to imagine that a deception—if nearly universal—is "part and parcel" of the bargain; hence if milk and water are sold for milk, and that be plainly understood, all parties appear to be satisfied. This being the custom, the further sophistication of the pure article by water, and other means not quite so harmless, is but another step upon the sliding scale of supposed innocent imposition; and thus we have arrived at that point of confidence and submission, that allows the *ad libitum* exercise of honor and discretion, to all who somewhat conscientiously claim to dispense to their eager customers their faithful supply of PURE COUNTRY MILK.

There are, it is true, exceptions—some of our citizens are indeed fortunate enough to luxuriate in the unalloyed *pabulum*; but the *rule*—sanctioned, as it is, by the good natured forbearance of a contented community—is, in truth, nearly identical with a mathematical formula. We have, therefore, ourselves to blame for this unnecessary character of the milk-trade; and in the economy of alimentary purposes, so many and so various are the modes of milk, that it is by no means doubtful that a much larger daily quantity might be disposed of, if offered for sale.

It will readily be inferred from this that the supply of good milk is not adequate to the demand, and no undoubtedly is the fact. "In 1838," Mr R. M. HARTLAY, who is the able author of a valuable treatise on the subject, informs us that "it was computed that 750,000 quarts per day were consumed in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, with a daily deficiency of 10,000 quarts, which could not be supplied, even with the aid of water, as the dilution was already carried as far as the mixture, if it bore the appellation of *milk*, would warrant;" and thus I believe it has ever been, to the present period, with all the facilities afforded by the numerous railroads that penetrate far into the recesses of the most productive agriculture. An ancient truth evidently applies here—the more we have, the more we want.

From a very comprehensive little work on the *Milk Trade*, by Mr. JOHN MULLALY, I am enabled to extract a few figures, that will give something of an insight into the extent and operation of this important item of the subsistence of this City. It is estimated, upon a reliable basis, that some 750 persons and companies are engaged in serving milk around this City—about 2,000 of whom claim especially to sell *pure milk*, that is, free from all extraneous substances, except what water, and a small quantity of salt, to improve liquidity and flavor. This admixture, of course, is innocuous, and is freely submitted to by all, the necessity having been made apparent many years ago, but few are disposed to question the propriety of the practice, and hence the *brand* of pure milk is thus established. The larger class, numbering some 500, perhaps, well disposed members of the milk-serving fraternity, furnish us with an article against which, if the various wagons employed in its transmission through the City, convey to the public untruthful representations of its character, we certainly should not complain; for in gilded letters we plainly read, that it hails from the finest grazing lands in the several counties contiguous to our own—every drop is "pure country milk;" and those who have some knowledge of these elaborately decorated depots, both stationary and on wheels, for the sale and conveyance of their sophisticatedly named milk, are by no means so much deceived as the dealers fancy; for, in some cases, they also feel rather indifferent upon the subject, so long as the appearances assist to justify an obedient and reliant faith in the purity of the compound thus furnished. Such are, in truth, the subsisting facts followed out by thousands of our inhabitants.

That, from unavoidable causes of the nature of those set forth as being thus brought into a working classification as the "contents of troughs," which in the fantasy of sophistic law, our Municipal laws sanction, compel upon them themselves, unwritten but as legible as the above-quoted letter. Yet how can such an accumulation of the true nature of the so-called milk served at their doors, and thus, doubtless, save almost an infinity of infantile disease, as well as protect the morals at a trading intercourse from the despelling agency of corruption and criminality. Thus then, we observe that about two-thirds of the milk consumed in the City of New-York, is not what it purports to be. Deleteriously adulterated, it is partaken of by the larger portion of our citizens, to the incalculable injury of the public health. And what indeed is this vicious medley composed of? Has it been analyzed? It has, and often, and without stopping at this juncture to insert the several tables of analysis rendered by the chemists, reserving that matter for future allusion, it need not be withheld that it is a well known practice to intermix with the diseased secretion of the swill and slop fed apologies for cows contained in the milk stables of this City and its vicinity, magnesia and chalk to disguise its blueness, stale eggs, flour, &c., to get up a decent consistency, and molasses and burnt sugar (caramel) to supply the desiderata of a creamy and yellow color. And thus "armed and equipped," the various wagons are loaded with their cans, and in a few hours the multitudes have their tables plentifully furnished with rich and beautiful "pure Orange County or Westchester County milk." No fault being found, the routine of daily supply is pursued, the consumer is satisfied, and the dealer not very strangely is so also, and adding to the rapidly accumulating competence, and, peradventure, enviable wealth. But at length disease utters its plaintive notes. The skill of the physician is required. Often, from the respectability of the family, he fails to suspect the cause; and not unfrequently does it entirely escape even the remotest suspicion. In other instances, and in other less favorable conditions of life, the infant's *food* is at once charged with the production of sickness; because it is usually supposed that among the poorer classes this spurious compound is principally used: which, however true in the main, is not by any means so entirely, for very many of our most reputable families are the constant supporters of these deceitful dealers in milk; and an ignorance in many cases cannot be offered in excuse for this culpable delinquency, we are left to conjecture the cause of such serious omission, of the plainest dictates of humanity, and of the simplest family prudence.

In 1852 the supply of milk by the several Railroads, reached the sum of 92,000 quarts daily, while the quantity estimated to have been produced from the numerous establishments in and about the City, amounted to upwards of 180,000 quarts daily. The maximum daily quantity known to have been distributed during that year, was about 300,000 quarts. At the present time, from the best sources within my knowledge, I have no doubt that the daily consumption of milk reaches, upon an average, fully that quantity, two-thirds at least of which is of the manufactured description, and hence, totally unfit for the purposes it is used. It possibly might be urged here, that if it were not for these impure sources, we should be under the necessity of doing without this important dietitic luxury. Far better would it be indeed to never taste the spurious stuff, than to sanction its use as an alimentary necessity. But it is not true that pure milk in abundance, cannot be procured for the daily usage of the City. Discountenance at once the vile traffic—refuse absolutely to be any longer the willing victims to this inhuman species of cheating, and an ample supply of pure milk will soon [illegible] the mingled mess of poisonous fluid so long [illegible] defrauced community. The profits arising from the manufacture and sale of false milk are, perhaps, at least 40 per cent. greater than can be obtained from the supply of that procured from legitimate sources—hence the reason is obvious enough, why we fail to procure in our families that which nature designed to be of such important utility as an article of food. Laws are powerless unless the people for whose benefit they are enacted are willing to be governed by them. Submit no longer to gross imposition. Compel, by stern means, the milk-dealers to furnish what is paid for—that is, no longer countenance the fraud, and in a short period every house in the City would receive a fair equivalent for its money, and the health of the household, particularly the innocent juveniles, would experience an improvement of fully one hundred per cent. When an important end can be so easily accomplished, it is much to be regretted that the public do not at once achieve so paramount a conquest. The Common Council have the power to aid the undertaking, by such ordinances as cannot fail of success, if passed and *enforced*, having for their direct and specific aim the thorough annihilation of every filthy source of milk within the County limits, with the positive prohibition of the contaminated fluid from being dispensed throughout the City.

It is estimated by Mr. MULLABY, that the capital employed in the milk business in this City and vicinity, is rising $5,900,000, thus summed up:

Total value of horses employed in the distribution of both kinds of milk...	$125,000
Value of carts and cans, and other utensils...	184,000
Value of cows in country and City...	915,000
Total amount of movable property...	$754,000-$754,000
Add to this, annual amount received for pure country milk...	1,300,000
Annual amount received for *pure* swill milk...	2,550,000
Total, both kinds...	$3,900 000-3,000,000
Annual amount received for water, including deleterious adulterations...	1,250,000
Total...	$5,904,000

Now, although the confiding public are aware that the imposition of the milk traffic reach to a considerable extent, they are probably scarcely prepared to learn that the sum of $3,500,000 of their money goes to purchase an article totally unfit for alimentary use, whatever other purpose it may be capable of fulfilling, carrying destruction wherever it traverses, and aiding, no doubt, in the annual "slaughter of the innocents," so painfully prominent in the mortuary annals of New-York. Is this not a theme to dwell upon? How impressive should be the admonition! lessons of wisdom may be gathered from this admonitory exhibit—but stolid indifference, the canker worm of our domestic policy, has almost too potent a sway, to permit the wise regulation that even sad experience daily enjoins upon a heedless population. So long as the sense of *taste* is not violated, the warning voice is not heard, or if so, not regarded. The sense of *smell*, however, is more fastidious—its organization, happily, is more readily disturbed; but for this monitor in the human economy the vilest nuisances would escape the public complaint. The outrage to this sense, perpetrated by the existence of cow stables, has, perhaps, more than anything else, contributed to the examination and knowledge of impure milk. Its destroying effects upon the infantile constitution have, doubtless, been partly made known through the agency of its offensive source of supply, until, at length, the commendable clamor of an outraged community has swelled its tumult to so loud and significant a tone, that no longer will endurance remain quiescent, and listlessly linger in the lap of an evil submission.

The time has arrived for redress—and I am not disposed, as an officer of the Health Department, to halt in my efforts to remove all cause of complaint. I have reclaimed the condition of things, and await only the authority vested in the Common Council and Board of Health, to proceed at once to the demolition, if it may be, of every properly objectionable feature in the sanitary character of the City.

The number of swill fed cows employed in the various establishments in and about the City—that is, within the neighborhood—is computed to be about thirteen thousand, four or five thousand of which are annually simply saved from "death in the harness," by the timely application of the butcher's knife, ere the last gasp of life passes away from their foul and fetid carcasses! This human interposition claims to save the animal from dying a "natural death," and sanctions, in the philanthropic opinion of the pure and disinterested slayers of beef, the use of the flesh upon the tables of the public. This is indeed no fancy sketch. Ocular demonstration provides me with the evidence of its truthfulness, and the matter is placed beyond cavil or dispute. I am happy to add, that no respectable butcher in this City, as may well be believed, pollutes his hands with these bloated masses of festering corruption. But a few days ago, in one of my walks through the Messrs. JOHNSON'S stables, with some members of the Corporation, I pointed out an animal or two that would soon garnish the stand of some lawless dealer in promiscuously and and clandestinely gathered meats. I at once directed the vigilance of the Health Warden of the Sixteenth Ward to the subject. Night and day he faithfully watched the stealthy movements of the interested parties, until at length, as I predicted, a stand in Washington Market had exposed for sale the identical beef whose destiny was pointed out. But time and again has this been done—the offensive beef seized and destroyed—and the lenient laws, or their administration, failing to arrest the business, ever and anon I am called upon to prevent the sale of this pol-onous food. Much of it, however, must necessarily be eaten by the poorer classes, to whose scanty means its price is generally graduated by way of accommodation, with the luxuries of a sustaining aliment. Now, can it be doubted, that no measures should be omitted to drive these sinful charnel-houses out of existence? Can any lengthened deliberation be necessary to weigh the consequences of a lawful interference with the daily avocations of their unscrupulous proprietors? Surely not. Let the foul stain upon our body politic be wiped away, and let the infants live!

The official representation of the Sanitary Superintendent reveals much relating to the interior arrangements of these stables, an acquaintance with which cannot fail to clearly show the criminal recklessness exhibited in the construction and management of this vast brute prison. The laws of ventilation are indeed totally disregarded—neither air nor room has been deemed of any consequence, so long as for the tiering space was procured for the boxing of the poor unfortunate animals. Nor can it be denied that in the entire prosecution of this immense and graceless business, not a spark of the faintest humanity glimmers within the cavernous chambers of the filthy dungeons that constitute the theatre of its action. And from such a source the public receive their daily food in the counterfeit form of milk and meat. The attention of the Common Council may well be invoked to the condition here presented. No lengthened scrutiny will be necessary to obtain the requisite knowledge, to prepare the way for the prompt extermination of this hideous evil. A transitory glance will demonstrate the necessity, and the achievement of the act, even in the face of its having been so long permitted to pollute the neighborhood and poison the people, will affix a lasting laurel to the honored authors of so commendable a conquest.

These cows—the term is scarcely appropriate, for they seem to be transformed into some, as yet, anonymous species of a sickly and distorted quadruped race—perpetually pant and labor for a breath of air, and when by some error in the economy of their management, they succeed in getting it, it is laden with the reeking miasm of the foul spot of their cramped incarceration. Scrofula, in its direst aspects, infests the whole herd; pustulous sores, swelled limbs, bloated bodies, wasted flesh, and exhausted forms, represent the condition to be witnessed upon a survey of this extensive manufactory of dietetic necessities.

But let us inquire for a moment into the food, if, indeed, it be worthy of the name, that is partaken of by these animals, in order to produce the fluid obtained and sold for milk. On the opposite side of the way a huge distillery is in constant operation, to aid in the benevolent purpose of feeding the famished multitude. It has a *two-fold* mode in its humanitarian action, and hence must be a valuable auxiliary in supplying the necessities of life and ameliorating the evils of a county alimentary fare. The first product is *spirits*, the utility of which to society the age of the world is too far advanced to need my confirmatory observations; the second production is swill, which serves, after having retained its active alcoholic principle, to fatten the cows, and thus, by the process of the poor undistilling cows, and others outside the leasing factory, the sweet nectar of the animals come-up again, by the aid of much suffering, to transform the worthless slops into a remarkably luxurious fluid that still smells and tastes of the nutritious source of its formation. Is it, indeed, any marvel that these animals have the consumption, that tubercles pervade their whole system, and that occasionally unsecreted globules are readily discernible by the microscope in the emulsion from their udders?

Milk from such fountains, and meat from such sources, we are thus apprised, abound in our midst. From time to time these facts have been communicated to the public. Physicians have signed circulars warning the public from patronizing these unscrupulous traffickers in human destruction, but the admonition is forgotten with the trivial occurrences of the day. To instruct an unwilling community is a thankless task. Then the only resource left is the strong arm of lawful authority, the unreserved exercise of which can alone arrest the noxious trade and its train of consequences, by directing the blow at the root of the vice, and effectually suppress any further attempts of its invasion.

The quantity of slop or swill daily consumed by each cow, is about twenty-five or thirty gallons, which when converted into milk, will afford a variant amount of from five to twenty-five quarts, as the produce of each animal. The liquid supplied to them, while it contains but a modicum or nutriment, is a stimulant of considerable power, and affecting its doomed recipients with almost unceasing inebriation. The milk, of course, given forth in exchange for this pretended aliment must, necessarily, more or less, partake of a similar character. It is too well settled a principle, that the fluid from the parents effects the nursing child. The color, the odor, the taste and medicinal effect of milk are all influenced by the mothers' *pabulum*. Hence it can be no wonder that the thousands of innocents who are daily fed upon the morbid fluid of the cow-stables, remain but a brief period the unconscious patrons of their unholy destroyers. Disease and death wait them to an early destiny—the victims to a destructive crusade to amass wealth.

For the purpose of placing this subject fairly before your Honorable Body—giving you a view of all its lights and shades—I placed in the hands of Professor LAWRENCE HALL, of this City, a very thorough and correct analytical chemist, several samples of milk, giving him no information of either their source or character, desiring him to furnish (for the use of this Department) a fair and careful analysis of each quantity provided. The result of his labors is here inserted:

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Water	857 7	870.0	913 0
Butter	20.5	6.6	6.5
Cheese and albumen	65.0	58 5	33.5
Sugar	40.3	56.4	38 0
Chlorides of potassium and sodium	2.2	3 0	3.0
Phosphates of lime and iron	4 3	5.5	6 0
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000

"The last two samples," says Mr. REED, "were made up with eggs and sugar, as near as I could determine by chemical means. It had the appearance of having a fine frothy cream on the surface, and was very deceptive. The sugar and albumen in the analysis would include the eggs and sugar employed in the adulteration."

The fact of the latter observation is too evident to be disputed, for the creamy head where there is no cream, and no butter to form it, and the albumen, where none could possibly originally appear, cannot but afford indubitable evidence of the manufacturing policy of the establishment from which it was procured, those samples having been obtained from such sources, and handed over to the chemist in the same condition as received. In order to provide a more equable comparison between the first sample (No. 1) and the other two, (Nos. 2 and 3.) I have thrown the latter into an average statement, thus reducing the comparison to two parcels; the expedient, therefore, cannot be otherwise than perfectly fair and satisfactory. Here, however, I shall append the title to each sample:

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.		DISTILLERY, OR COW STABLE.	
Water	857.7	Water	891.5
Butter	30 5	Butter	6 55
Cheese and albumen	65.0	Cheese and albumen	46 0
Sugar	40.3	Sugar	47.2
Phosphates of lime, iron and magnesia	4.30	Phosphates of lime, iron and magnesia	5.75
Chlorides of potassium and sodium	2.2	Chlorides of potassium and sodium	3.0
Total	1.000	Total	1,000

To make these analyses more explicit, and within the comprehension of all, I shall pursue the comparison with the per centages which I have deemed essential to work on, in order that the true differences between pure and swill milk, may be shown plainly enough for the dullest comprehension, since the public evidently feel a reluctance in suspecting that there can exist any appreciable distinction—at any rate, that the variation can be of much moment.

Distilling milk exceeds, in its proportion of water (3 9,) nearly 4 per cent

Distilling milk exceeds, in its proportion of sugar (17 1,) over 9 per cent.

Distilling milk exceeds, in its proportion of C. of P. and S. (36 3,) over 36 per cent.

Distilling milk exceeds in its proportion of P. of L. I. and M. (33 7,) nearly 33⅓ per cent.

Westchester County exceeds, in its proportion of butter (365 6,) over 364 per cent.

Westchester County exceeds, in its proportion of Cheese and albumen (41 8,) nearly 41⅓ per cent

Thus is it manifest which description of milk contains the essential principles of nutrition out of which the system is to obtain its growth and sustenance. The excess of *sugar* in the cow stable sample is, of course, one of the ingredients of adulteration. Its main purpose is to present a *color*. In the chemistry of life, however, according to BACON, LIEBIG and others of equal note in Europe, it mostly, if not entirely, acts as an "element of respiration," not nutrition—that function deriving its materials for assimilation from the albumen and caseine or curd contained in the cream, the prominent constituents of which are the butter and cheese, of which important articles it will be noticed how exceedingly great is their preponderance in the sample of "Westchester County milk." The simple assertion of this fact scarcely any would credit, but the demonstration by the unerring hand of the skilful chemist affixes the incontestible proof of the superior value of the pure specimen and the utter worthlessness of the factitious complex fluid.

The undue quantity of earthy and saline matter exhibited in the false specimen tells not only of the adulteration, but is a clear evidence of the diseased source of its production. The calcareous (lime) emphatically Dr. PERCIVAL, in his admirable scientific treatise on "Food and Diet," deems conclusive proof of tubercular disease of the lungs, the very malady that destroys the cows of milk stables. Hence the existence of these earths and salines, in quantities exceeding their due share in the impure sample, the deleterious character of which, upon the infantile constitution, when imbibed, is so markedly apparent that the experienced physician has but little difficulty in detecting the cause of the mischief, when professionally endeavoring to alleviate indisposition in much of his practice. Another very important difference exists between the two kinds of milk, best known to the medical profession, and to others whose habits of observation lead them *to think* as well as to eat and drink. Pure milk readily forms a consistent coagulum in the stomach, and thus it is at once prepared for the process of digestion. The distillery milk, on the other hand, is often hours before the gastric juices are capable of mastering its obstinate indigestibility, and when a *curd* is formed at all, its appearance scarcely justifies the appellation, and its effect upon the whole track of the alimentary canal is most injurious and unnatural. Hence the innumerable intestinal difficulties that prove so destructive to many children, and delight the unfathomable physician and render lonely and melancholy the former happy household "of the million"—an apt exemplification of "man's inhumanity to man."

It is certainly unnecessary for me to here dilate upon the necessity of milk for alimentary purposes—but I may be allowed to infer that because of its leading essentiality, it is the more requisite that none but the pure commodity should be permitted to enter into domestic consumption; far better is it, in my humble opinion, that we dispense with the use of it entirely, unless we can procure that which is suited for our purpose. Prohibit, therefore, the false stables, and their troughs, and thus preserve the health of our families, is a duty which should not be allowed to slumber. The course to pursue, then, the Common Council in their wisdom must necessarily perceive, is to remove the evil *sources* of its supply from the City, and free the community from any further infliction of its calamitous effects and tendencies. It needs no herculean effort to accomplish this desirable measure. In the removal of these great obstacles to the health and happiness of our citizens, I do not doubt that interested parties will oppose a strong arm to the successful termination of your labors. It has ever been a characteristic of those whose road to fortune is over the heads of an indulgent community, to fortify themselves as if they had deliberately "counted the cost" of their adventures. They who rely upon the creation of offensive nuisances to lead them into the lap of luxury are not unwilling to battle with all opposition, and to "fight their way" shielded by the phlancy of legal quibbling to the end of all disputation. Our Courts assume a just pride in the faithful administration of the laws, but all sides must be heard; proceedings are entered upon, postponed, reserved, sent from one Court to another, and decision after decision is made, and yet the incorrigible defendants scarcely yield an inch, until at length, as a last resort, some hitherto unforseen *fact* has escaped the astute perception of former Courts, Counsel and Jury; another trial is allowed, and the parties in defence have not succeeded in gaining a verdict; they have obtained what for them is just as good, that is, the delay occasioned by a non-concurrent Jury, and thus have the most palpable nuisances been stayed and anon submitted to, until some favorable opportunity has arisen to overthrow all *false* objections to removal, and thus abate the grievous offence.

But I do not apprehend that your honorable body will have any such perplexing difficulties to surmount in pursuing the recommendation I have no hesitation in submitting, viz.: that without any unnecessary waste of time, these cow stables be, by your peremptory authority and direction, stopped in their career of ruin and rankness, to the end that the public may no longer be trampled upon by the injurious operation of individual interests, and rendered, as it were, homeless and healthless by a cupidity whose sphere is a pestiferous sink of corruption.

The Corporate authorities have ample power, I conceive, to carry into immediate effect this laudable purpose. It has not been reserved for an unsustained *ordinance* simply to vest them with the right to intercede in behalf of a justly complaining public. The Legislature of this State has embodied, in its proceedings, plenary provision for the modification and correction of all offences that are too palpably onerous to be borne; and it affords me much gratification to invite your attention to "Section 2, Article 1, Title 3, of an act relative to the Public Health in the City of New-York," passed April 10, 1850, which speaks a language not to be mistaken, and not capable of misconstruction, viz.:

"The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York shall have full power and authority to make and pass all such by-laws and ordinances as they shall from time to time deem necessary and proper for the preservation of the public health of said City; and also for the abatement and removal of all and every nuisance in said City, and for compelling the proprietors or owners of the lot or lots upon which the same may be to abate and remove the same."

To be clothed with more authority than is couched and conveyed in this oppertune section, would indeed be an act of supererogation. Under this statute the work of extermination, by your direction, cannot be avoided or compromised. The clear and indisputable letter, as well as the entire spirit and intention, form an impenetrable barrier to all opposing resorts. The question submitted for your legislative action is one of an exceedingly simple character, nothing but the enforcement of the above act; and while, perhaps, it may be essential, *pro forma*, to pass through the deliberative council of a Committee of the Board, I apprehend that the Common Council [illegible] on such course of [illegible] propriety and flexibility of an unpleasant object, than it is any if not quite a unanimous resolution will soon end the mortified fate of [illegible] distilleries, cow stables, and milk factories, however disguised.

Respectfully submitted,
THOMAS E. DOWNING,
City Inspector.

BUREAU OF SANITARY INSPECTION,
NEW-YORK, Monday, July 10, 1854.

To THOMAS H. DOWNING, Esq., *City Inspector:*

SIR: In pursuance of your directions to me, and accompanied by the Health Wardens of the Sixteenth and Tenth Wards, in the latter part of the month of May last, I made a thorough examination and inspection of the celebrated Cow Stables, situated between Tenth and Eleventh-avenues, Fifteenth and Sixteenth-streets, int the Sixteenth Ward in this City, and herewith re port to you the results of such examination.

These cow stables are built in three rows, on the block bounded by Tenth and Eleventh-avenues, Fifteenth and Sixteenth-streets, and they extend from Tenth nearly to Eleventh-avenue in length—one row is on Fifteenth-street, one on Sixteenth-street, and one nearly in the centre of the block, with an alley-way on each side of the centre row, the alley-ways being from 12 to 20 feet wide. The lower portion of the row of cow-sheds on Sixteenth-street are built of brick, two stories high, and far superior in every way to the others; the others are mere sheds, but one story high, "and low at that." In each of these sheds the cows are placed in double rows, the width of the shed, and there is a slight descent made from the head of such stall to the centre of each of the double rows, for the excrements and filth from the cows to run off, and a trough is placed on the lower and outside of each shed to carry off the said excrements and filth from the premises, but neither answer the purpose well, the descent is not sufficient, nor the trough properly constructed, and if the cows excrements were of a healthy or natural character, the troughs, &c., would be entirely useless.

I found these cow-sheds, on the day I visited them, occupied by 1,538 cows, and over 60 horses, besides goats, turkeys, geese, chickens, &c., &c.

The space allotted to each cow does not exceed three feet in width—the space in length is sufficient, each cow is fastened to her limited space by a short rope. The ceilings of all these sheds are very low, and scarce any place for ventilation, except the doors, and they are very few and narrow, and the air in them is extremely foul, filthy and sickening, and although it was a cooling day the poor cows were panting for breath and air, and apparently in a feverish condition, and indeed how could it be otherwise, confined, as they are, in their close, hot and unventilated sheds, surrounded with a noxious, fil hy and stinking atmosphere, not a ray of God's sunlight to shine on them, nor a breath of pure air allowed to pass through their nostrils.

Indeed, so foul is the air in these stables that the Health Wardens who accompanied me were compelled to suspend the inspection for a time to recover from its sickening effect upon them.

The cows kept in these sheds are fed upon the swill and slops made at the distillery of Messrs. JOHNSON —, which is situated on the block west of these premises, and the swill is brought under the street by means of pipes to the swill reservoirs in the yards of the cow-sheds, and from thence is forced into the troughs placed in the stables, and from which it is eaten. This swill is given to each cow three times daily.

The Messrs. JOHNSON —— own these sheds, and supply the swill to the cows; the owners of the cows pay them for rent, and swill for each cow the sum of nine cents per day.

I was told that some of the owners of the cows gave them hay and meal, but I saw no evidence of such fact.

The cows are milked twice each day. There are about 43 owners of cows stabled there; they own from 6 to 240 cows each. They all sell milk, besids others who purchase milk there to sell again.

In the course of my inspection, I found one PATRICK WINNE, who owns or keeps cows on the premises, in the act of mixing the milk from these heated, feverish and swill-fed cows, with a certain mixture which he called burnt sugar, put in the milk, as he coolly told me, for the purpose of giving it a proper, rich, creamy, and natural color, it having been watered to the extent that it became necessary to give it proper color; as if the milk from those poor, poisoned, grass-forsaken cows, without sunshine and without pure air, fed on slops and swill, was to good, too pure, too rich to sell to his customers without reducing it to a proper degree of strength, and then sugar it to a proper color.

Around these stables painted in glowing colors are the wagons of these persons to carry forth and retail this rich, pure, and sugar-colored milk; and many of these wagons are not only emblazoned with the owner's name, but have also painted on them conspicuously in letters of gold, "Westchester County Milk," "Pure Country Milk," "Morrisania Milk," &c., &c.; and with these false signs palm off their sugar, chalk, and egg, swill and slop mixture, as "Pure Country Milk," sending death or disease wherever it is used.

Is it not full time that something was done to stop this business?

I have obtained two samples of the best kind of milk they had at those stables, and for which I paid their highest prices; and I also obtained a sample of common country milk from a farmer's grass-fed cows, who have had pure air and free fields, and let the report of Professor REED who has analyzed the three samples speak of the relative difference of their quality.

If necessary I can furnish the names of the parties from whom I obtained the samples of the milk.

I trust that this report will be satisfactory to you, and that it may in some degree aid you in your desire and ambition to preserve the public health, which is paramount to nearly every other consideration.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
R. C. DOWNING,
Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection.

STOCK SALES AND MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUG. 17.

$2,000 Ill Int. Imp '47...	85	20 Cleve. & Toledo R R	76
5,000 Erie Inc Bonds....	83	100 do....b60	76
1,000 Erie Con Bds '62..	65	100 do....b60	76
1,000 Hud. Riv. I R orig.	100	100 do....b60	76
59,000 Ill Cen. R. Bds..b3	86	356 do....c	76
10,000 do....s60	86	10 Ill. Cent R. R stock	104
5,500 N. Y. Cen. R Rds.	88	20 do	102
1 000 N.Y. & N H Rds.60	85	200 Erie Railroad....c	43
8 Am Exchange Bank	105	200 do....s1	45
40 Metropolitan Bank	102	100 do....b15	45
50 Bank of Commerce	102	50 do....c	45
250 Canton Company..b60	22½	100 do....b3	45
200 do....c	21½	100 do....b3	46
100 do	22	10 do	46
100 do....b60	22½	100 do....s3	46
30 Penn. Coal Company.	99	500 do....b3	46
100 Nic. Transit Co....s3	15	100 do	46
100 do....b3	15	50 do....c	46
100 do....c	15	100 do....b60	47
25 Cumb Coal Co....s3	29	50 do	46
250 do....s3	29	200 Reading Railroad..s3	62
100 do....c	29	100 do....s10	62
500 do....c	29	100 do....s3	62
100 do....s3	29	200 do....s3	63
75 N. Y Central R R..	90	200 do....s10	63
20 do....b3	90	300 do....s10	63
50 do....b30	91	100 do....b3	63
56 do....s0	91	100 do....s3	63
50 do....c	91	100 do....b60	64
75 Mich. Central R R..	86	50 Hud River R R..b60	46
50 do....b30	86	50 Cleve. & Pitsb'g R.R.	50

SECOND BOARD.

$38,000 Ill Cen. R.R. Bs b3	68	50 New-York Cen. R.R.	91
20 Hanover Bank	90	50 do....s30	90
50 Ohio Life & T. Co.b10	81	50 do	90
100 Canton Company..b3	22	100 do....b30	91
100 do....b60	22½	10 Erie Railroad	44
100 Cumber. Coal Co....	29½	10 do	44
200 do....b60	30	50 do....b30	46
200 Penn & Leh.ZincCo.	14	250 do	46
100 Nic. Transit Co....s60	16	100 do....s3	46
100 do....s30	15	200 Reading Railroad.	63
100 d....s30	15	300 do....b60	64
100 do....b60	15	100 Clev. & Toledo R R..	75

Markets.... *Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*
THURSDAY, Aug. 17—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are quite scarce and nominal in price, the current transactions being insufficient to establish a range. The last considerable sales were effected at $5 57½ for Pearls, and $7 for Pots ₱ 100 l

AUCTION SALES.

By KNOX & Auctioneers

FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, &c. &c.—THIS EVENING, at half-past 6 o'clock, at No. 45 Nassau-st., (lower store,) will be sold, by catalogue, a large assortment of Rose and Mahogany Furniture of good quality to be sold without any reserve to the trade, and consists of 6 sofas to match, 6 rosewood and mahogany parlor chairs, 1 rosewood and mahogany rocking chair, 1 mahogany centre table, 1 mahogany pier table, 1 mahogany sofa table, 1 mahogany work table, 1 mahogany dining table, 1 mahogany extension dining table, 1 mahogany library and secretary bookcases; 1 wardrobe, rosewood, mahogany and walnut marble-top bureaus, 1 mahogany and walnut marble-top washstand, 1 mahogany and walnut dressing bureau, 1 mahogany and walnut bedstead, 1 rosewood bedstead, 3 hair mattresses, 1 cabinet assortment of French Chairs, glass and crockery ware.

PIANO-FORTES AT 12 O'CLOCK.—Six superior rosewood 6½ and 7 octave piano-fortes, first class instruments, and well worthy the attention of purchasers, as they are all warranted, and will be sold without reserve to pay advances.

Also, by order of mortgagee, a lot of Dies, suitable for a harness maker, &c. Also, a large lot of knife sheaths. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

WM. INGRAM & Co., Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Aug. 25, at the Store-room, No. 28 Cedar-st., at 10½ o'clock, all the furniture, gas fixtures, wines, copper ware, &c., consisting of Rose, Walnut and Mahogany sofas, ditto chairs and settees, tables and fixtures, clocks, cigar show cases, boat pumps, plated castors, knives, forks and spoons table-cloths, carpets, glassware, gas fixtures, copper boiler, pans, &c.; kitchen furniture, wines, brandies, cigars, &c., &c. By order of the Assignee.

Sale at No. 45 BEEKMAN, Auctioneer

JOSEPH H. GEMAN will sell on TUESDAY, Aug. 29, at 11 o'clock A. M. at Remsen Stables, Rosevelt-st. between Pearl-st. and Old Slip, the entire stock of a livery Stable, comprising 20 horses, 12 wagons, 3 coaches, 5 sleighs, 6 sets single and double harness 5 saddles, bridles, robes, blankets, sleigh bells, &c., &c. The whole to be sold without reserve—no further advertisement.

BYRNES, BROTHER & CO.—FALL TRADE SALE OF BOOKS on WEDNESDAY, 6th AUGUST.

FRIDAY, 18th FOURTH DAY—Little, Brown & Co.; Rice & Kendall; Henry Carey Baird; Gould & Lincoln; E. H. Butler & Co.

A. G. TITTLE, AUCTIONEER—Office, No. 94 Broadway.—Devotes his EXCLUSIVE attention to sales of furniture at private residences; Stocks of Merchants and others, at their warehouses; and to out-of-door sales generally. Sells of Real Estate at the Merchants' Exchange Cash advanced when required.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AN EXCELLENT INSTRUMENT FOR THE APPROACHING CHILL.—A MASON & HAMLIN'S Improved MODEL MELODEON and REED ORGAN, highly recommended by LOWELL MASON, WM. B. BRADBURY, GEO. F. ROOT, GEO W. MORGAN, L. H. SOUTHARD, and many others. A full assortment of the above Melodeons; Hallett, Davis & Co.'s unrivalled Piano-Fortes; New-York Piano-Fortes, with and without the Æolian attachment. All musical publications for sale to dealers and others, at the lowest rates. BERRY & GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—J. & C. FISCHER have removed their Warerooms from No. 178 Greenwich-st. to their new Manufactory, No. 365, 367 and 369 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs., New-York, where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of Pianos, with all the most modern improvements made under their own supervision, and warranted to stand any climate. Also, Pianos with the Æolian attachment. Piano-fortes tuned, repaired, or taken in exchange.

ATTENTION—is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES at our new and spacious warerooms, No. 431 Broome-st. (a few doors east of Broadway,) which in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivaled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODEONS—Of every variety, from $45 to $120, suitable for the parlor, lecture room, lodge room, or small church. Believing them to be better in tone, more durable and better finished than those of any other make, we have accepted the agency, and feel safe in only those manufactured by PRINCE & CO.

WILLIAM HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, opposite Park, sole agents for PRINCE & Co.'s celebrated Melodeons.

PIANO FOR SALE.—A magnificent 700-dollar Piano, manufactured by the celebrated firm of Boardman & Gray Albany, dolce compass attachment, will be sold at an immense sacrifice if applied for immediately, at the ware-rooms of Lowe Brothers, 424 Broadway, next door to the corner of Broadway, near White-st.

A. WELDD & CO'S GRAND DIAGONAL PIANO-FORTE, with new grand scales, which has no superior in all the points which constitute a perfect instrument. LINCOLN & THOMPSON, sole agents, No. 441 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

DR. M. R.—IMPORTANT PROCLAMATION.—A GREAT MYSTERY EXPLAINED.—In the year of our Lord 1847, in our capacities of analytical chemists we discovered that by uniting certain vegetable agents, which never had before been used in medicine, we obtained properties possessing such a marvelous quick power over pain that the moment it was applied to the parts affected with pain, all instantaneous cease. The most torturing pains were relieved in an instant, and the most violent spasms and irritations were soothed, and the system restored to perfect ease in a few minutes.

In 1849 we introduced this remedy to the world under the name of

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

It has been used by hundreds of thousands throughout the United States, giving instant ease to all troubled with pain or sickness.

One application externally, or a few drops taken internally, will instantly free the sufferer from the most violent and terrible pains, and restore the weak, feeble and prostrated frame to strength and vigor.

No person has used RADWAY'S READY RELIEF without deriving some special benefit in less than fifteen minutes after using.

Let those who are now suffering any severe pains give it a trial, for in fifteen minutes they will enjoy ease and comfort. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

was the first and is the only remedy ever discovered that will stop the most excruciating pains in a few seconds and free the system from Rheumatic, Neuralgic, Nervous and Miasmatic disorders in a few hours. It will cure and protect the system against sickness of

CHOLERA,	DYSENTERY,
DIARRHŒA,	CHOLERA MORBUS,
BILIOUS CHOLIC,	FEVER AND AGUE,
PNEUMONIA,	INFLUENZA.

Bear in mind, it is a powerful Disinfectant and Counteracts all Contagious Diseases.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE CHOLERA.

FRANKLIN-STREET HOSPITAL.

Date.	Received.	Died.	Died & Cured.	Remains
Aug. 13.....	270	230	205	35
" 14..	9	5	8	31
" 15..	12	3	5	36
" 16..	6	5	4	37
" 17..	6	2	8	35
Total.....	303	245	227	35

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

Date.	Received.	Died.	Died & Cured.	Remaining
Aug. 13.....	65	27	25	21
" 14..	2	—	3	20
" 15..	4	2	1	21
" 16..	3	2	1	23
" 17..	4	4	5	18
Total.....	98	45	35	18

Blackwell's Island the Cholera has nearly disappeared. There was no report on Saturday, except from the Lunatic Asylum, where for 24 hours, ending August 16, noon, one case had been received, three had died, and ten were remaining.

In Brooklyn there were six new cases of Cholera reported at the Health Office yesterday morning, but no deaths.

On Staten Island there were a few cases yesterday. A laboring man, living at Stapleton, had a violent attack of Cholera on Wednesday night, and died in a few hours. The number of cases, however, in this village, is now very few. A man employed at the silk factory in New-Brighton on leaving work on Wednesday night, was seized with an attack. He died in a few hours. Up to this time there has scarcely been any appearance of Cholera in any part of the Island.

CHOLERA INCIDENTS.

Dr. Blatchford, Warden of the Workhouse, reports to the Governors, which reflects seriously upon the humanity of one of the physicians at Ward's Island. For two or three weeks past about 20 men have been sent daily from the Workhouse to Ward's Island, to dig trenches for the dead. On Tuesday one of these men was taken suddenly ill, and the officer in charge thinking it was Cholera, had him brought instantly to the Hospital for the dead. The physician on duty saw him, but refused to prescribe or do anything for the sick man, except on an order from the city. The officer placed the man in the boat, and brought him to the Workhouse; but when he arrived the doctor declared he was in a collapsed state, and could not survive. It would seem from the Warden's account, that had the physician on Ward's Island applied proper remedies, the man might have been saved.

An old resident of the Wallabout, named Thos. Dowdell, died of Cholera on Friday last; on Saturday one of his children died; on Wednesday his mother died, and on the same evening the balance of the family, consisting of three children, were conveyed to the Cholera Hospital, prostrated by the same disease.

A woman was found about 5 o'clock on Wednesday evening by the Sixteenth Ward Police, at the corner of Fourteenth-street and Ninth-avenue. She was taken to the Franklin-street Hospital.

Patrick Hanes was found by the Fourth Ward Police, sick, at Catharine-street. He was taken to the Mott-street Hospital.

Patrick Hughes was found by the Eighteenth Ward Police, sick, at the corner of Twenty-fifth-street and Third-avenue; he was taken to Bellevue.

Coroner Wilhelm held an inquest upon the body of John Heiman at the corner of Broadway and Sixty-fourth-street, a native of Germany, aged 5 years and two months, who died of Cholera.

Two children of Edward O'Dowd, residing in North Second-street, Williamsburg, recently died of Cholera. Yesterday Mr. O'Dowd, his mother and mother of his children were sick of Cholera, and it was thought could not survive. Mrs. O'Dowd was also sick with Cholera, but is expected to recover.

Be Careful how you Buy Teas and Sugars.

Dominick Collins, *alias* Griffin, of No. 200 West Twenty-ninth-street, was yesterday arraigned by Officer Caffery, of the Twentieth Ward, on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. It appears that Collins went round to the houses of various persons, and exhibited samples of tea, coffees and sugars, &c., which he offered at a low rate. When the customer was caught, the goods were produced, and to show that there was no deceit he readily opened a corner of the package exhibiting the article purchased, which on being opened for the purpose of use, would be found to be mingled with dust and oil-cake. A small quantity of the goods in question being packed at each end. On Friday last, he exhibited and sold to Martin Hunt, of No. 114 West Thirty-eighth-street, four pounds of coffee, by sample; the package on delivery was opened at one corner and closed; a strict injunction was given that it should not be opened for a day or two in order that the crime might not escape. The purchase was completed, the money paid, and the next day the imposition discovered. The man was sought at the address he had given but was not found, and was accidentally met with by Mr. Hunt on Wednesday, when he was in the act of selling some counterfeit tea. He was given in charge, notwithstanding his offers to pay back the money he had received from Hunt. The man Collins or Griffin is an old offender, and has been arrested before for the same practices. He has made quite a number of persons the dupes of his fraud. He was taken before Alderman Cummings H. Tucker, who is temporarily sitting for Justice Stuart, and committed for trial.

An Upset Among the Odd-Fellows.

Recently, in consequence of the Lodge of Odd-Fellows called the "Polar Star," failing or refusing to comply with some order issued by the Grand Lodge of the Society, they were expelled the Order, and their regalia seized and, it is alleged, with both public and private property. Not being able to get any news of the property, an application was made before Justice Wood for a search warrant, which was granted and placed in the hands of officer De Binder of the Third District Police Court, who went to the Odd-Fellows' Hall, and learnt from Mr. Davis that the regalia and other missing property was in the safe, and the keys in the possession of the Grand Master, who is absent in Westchester County. The safe had not been open upon the promise that the property should be delivered into the custody of the law upon the procurement of the key. A great excitement at present prevails in the Order in consequence of the steps which have been taken against the members of the "Polar Star."

A Stranger Robbed on the Battery.

John Maloney was yesterday arrested on a charge of having stolen $55 in $5 and $10 notes, the property of Daniel O'Neill, of No. 142 Anthony-street. It appears that on the 11th of August complainant met Maloney near the Philadelphia steamboat landing, he having just arrived in the City, and asked him where he could get some refreshments. He was taken to Maloney's house where he had breakfast and several drinks, for which he paid, and doing so showed the notes. They then went and took a walk together and came to the Battery where they lay down on the grass. After a little while he felt Maloney feel in his left pocket, and on his remonstrating, he suddenly thrust his hand into the right pocket and stole the pocket-book and contents and then ran away. He was not met with until yesterday, when he was arrested and taken before Justice Clark, by whom he was held for examination.

Street Robbers.

On Wednesday night, about 11 o'clock, as John Mussman, who resides at No. 77 Duane-street, was passing along Frankfort-street, he was attacked by several ruffians and struck on the back of his head and felled to the earth. He was then held by force by some of the men while others rifled his pockets of $64 in notes and $1 75 in silver, and while on the ground he was struck several severe blows with the fists of the fellows. He cried out for assistance when officer Sullivan, Fourth Ward, came to his assistance and captured one of the fellows, who was taken to the Fourth Ward Station-House, where he gave his name as Thomas Wilson. He was taken before Justice Clark and committed for examination.

The large stables, owned by Mr. Thompson, in Prince-street, took fire at 1 o'clock this morning, but the flames were extinguished before much material damage was sustained.

About 10½ o'clock on Wednesday night, the stable at the corner of Fourth and Grove-streets was discovered to be on fire, and which is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The stable was owned by Mr. Thompson, and in the occupation of Messrs. Lane, Hyatt, and others. The damage done amounted to about $150.

About 11½ o'clock on Wednesday night, a fire broke out in the stables in the occupation of Hugh Quin, in the rear of No. 25 Walker-street, the whole of the interior of which was destroyed. The horses and carriages were all got out safely. The fire was soon subdued. A full force of the Fire Companies and Police were in attendance.

About 11½ o'clock, in a little fancy store at No. 98 Avenue A, kept by Leopold Seldner. Damage about $250.

The Millerite Camp Meeting.—The *Express* has an account of the doings at the Millerite Camp Meeting at Bergen. The following paragraph is descriptive of natural scenery, and is given in connection with the report:

I was not present at the evening meeting. I remained in the avenue, and stretched myself under a large oak, whose leafy branches spread themselves above as if to protect me from the reddening rays of the setting sun, as he sank slowly into the golden West. The evening was calm and still; hardly a leaf stirred; and the silence was unbroken, save by the hum of insects in the grass and leaves, and the songs of the birds, heard, now here, now there, as they flitted through the trees. On the left hand, stretched away before me as far as the eye could reach, the blue Hackensack, narrowing to the view as it wound lazily through meadows and groves, until at last it disappeared in a mass of dark and indistinct foliage many miles away; over its farther bank hung a heavy mist, through which the white spires of Newark loomed up into the pale and blushing sky; and here and there on its broad and placid bosom little fishing boats lazily sparkled, or were seen gliding slowly down towards the lower city. Around me were the woods, silent, stately and grand; here presenting a dark and impenetrable shade, there glowing and brilliant with many hues, varying from sparkling green to deep and sombre brown. At times the eye rested on one of the frequent openings from which, through the gray and misty trunks, glowing far apart, long vistas of emerald sward were seen winding away until lost to sight in the forest gloom. Deeply embosomed within one of these solemn and peaceful glades were the snowy tents of our forest worshippers, and soon up into the still and darkening air arose the swelling hymn of this humble throng, the notes, mellowed by distance, falling mildly on the ear, and attuning the heart to thoughts of peace and love.

Breaking a Gas-Pipe.—Yesterday forenoon, about 11½ o'clock, while some workmen were engaged in laying Croton pipes at the corner of Third-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, in blasting some rocks which had to be removed before the pipes could be laid, a gas-pipe was suddenly broken by the force of the explosion. The gas immediately ignited from the blast, throwing up an immense volume of flame ten or twelve feet in height. By throwing on dirt plentifully the flame was very soon extinguished. The part of the pipe affected by the blast was then cut out, and, to prevent any further escape of gas, the two openings in the main body of the pipe were firmly plugged. This afforded temporary relief. The necessary permanent repairs will be made at once.

Accident in the Yard of the City Hospital.—Yesterday two carpenters, named George Manderville and James Mullen, employed on the roof of the building erecting in the Hospital yard known as the New South Building, owing to a scaffolding which they had erected over the well hole giving way, were precipitated from the top to the bottom of the building, a distance of 72 feet. Mullen, had his jaw fractured, and was internally injured so severely that it is expected he cannot recover. Manderville received scarcely a scratch. Before reaching the bottom he came in contact with a slight plank, which broke his fall. The building has now been fourteen months in erection, and this is the first accident which has occurred.

Violent Conduct.—Yesterday a man well known to the police of this City and of Boston, named Tom Moore, was arrested by officers Sweeney and Rue, of the Lower Police Court, on a charge of having entered the apartments of his wife, at the corner of Renwick and Canal-streets, and breaking her furniture and threatening violence to her. Hints are given of something about an escape from a Court-room at Boston, and a hurried arrival in this City. He was taken before Justice Clarke, and held for examination.

The Ninth Ward Liquor Cases.—On a second trial of the complaint against William Mason for selling liquor in the Ninth Ward, where the Board of Excise refused to grant any licenses, the Jury in Justice Meech's Court, yesterday, returned a verdict of guilty. It was agreed that this should be a test case, and similar verdicts were therefore entered by consent on complaints against fourteen other persons who have sold liquor in the Ninth Ward. Appeals will be taken to the Court of Common Pleas.

Robbery and Attempt at Murder.—On Wednesday night, a man named Michael Heffren, was standing on the Pier at the foot of Jay-street, when he was robbed by some rowdies, of $5 75, and then shoved into the water. The fellows immediately ran off and escaped. Heffren was rescued from his perilous position by Mr. Sneden, the watchman on the Erie Railroad Pier.

Boy Drowned.—Yesterday a boy, twelve years of age, accidentally fell into the river at the foot of Rivington-street, and was drowned. His body was recovered, and taken to the residence of his parents, No. 325 Delancy-street. The Coroner was notified, and an inquest will be held to-day.

Railroad Accident.—When the 6 o'clock New-Haven freight train, going up on the Harlem Railroad, was near Williamsbridge, on Wednesday evening, the large coal-burning locomotive attached to the train ran off the track. In consequence of this accident the down trains were impeded.

The Burned Church.—The *Evangelist* states that the Trustees of the Broome-street Church have met with a heavy loss by the late fire. They had only $15,000 of an insurance—$7,500 in the Manhattan Insurance Company, and $7,500 in the Jefferson Insurance Company. The total loss will fall little short of $40,000.

☞ Judge Edmonds is seriously ill, at the residence of A. B. Hall, Esq., of West Roxbury, Mass., where he has been confined for some three or four weeks.

☞ The *Ericsson* made another trial-trip yesterday.

Yacht Arrival.—The beautiful yacht *Sylph*, of New-York, with a party, including Hon. Moses H. Grinnell, and Simeon Draper, Esq., arrived here yesterday *vid* Nashua.—*New-Bedford Mercury*, 14*th*.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

The United States District Court will be held by Judge Ingersoll, at the United States Courts, corner of College-place and Murray-street, to-day, (Friday,) at 11 A. M.

Notes of Issue for the September Term must be filed with the Clerk on or before Thursday, the 31st instant.

The Yorkshire Case.

The examination of Capt. Marshall, of the ship *Yorkshire*, will take place to-day. The following testimony, elicited at the Coroner's inquest, presents the facts of this case:

Andrew Walson, sworn—I was a hand on board the ship *Yorkshire*, but reside at present at No 25 Hamilton-street: the deceased, Nicholas Cook, was a hand on board; he shipped as boatswain, but owing to a dispute he was turned forward: the ship *Yorkshire* is a packet-ship, and employed in carrying passengers; the ship sailed on a Friday; on the following Sunday I saw the chief mate, Mr. Cline, strike him with a handspike across the back twice, which broke the knife in his belt; deceased said, "for God's sake, don't kill me;" the mate replied, "You Dutch son of a bitch, I'll knock you overboard," at the same time shoving him with a handspike; I saw his back where he [illegible] the Monday the blacks were talking in the cookroom, and I was going over the leaves to assist when he called me back and said the Dutch son of a bitch should do it; he went to do it, something went wrong, that is why he was struck; I saw Captain Marshall prick the deceased in the face with a pen-knife, and taking hold of his hair would pull his head and buck it against his own; I have seen him do this sometimes two or three times a day; I saw the third mate, Mr. Lancaster, knock him down many times, sometimes with a belaying pin and sometimes with his fists; I have seen his face bleeding much after being struck by the third mate; some days before our arrival here I saw the first mate strike deceased with a beaver on the back of the head, which knocked him down, and then jumped on his back, he having fallen on his belly; it was about 12 or 1 o'clock; some of the passengers were present; he got up himself and complained of his head the same afternoon about half an hour after he received the blow; the day before we arrived he was beaten by the third mate with his hands and kicked; the captain also beat him and knocked him down since he was knocked down with the beaver; I never saw the second mate strike him; deceased always complained of headache, but more so after being struck with the beaver; he was a healthy man when he came aboard and did not complain until after he was struck; he was peaceable and quiet, and always worked well and willingly; I never heard him use abusive language to the officers; the captain was then pointed out as the person who had pricked deceased in the face with his knife; I believe the captain used his right hand when he bucked him; the ship arrived here on Friday, Aug. 11.

Thomas Creighton, sworn—I was a hand on board the ship *Yorkshire*; I reside at No. 227 Water-street. He confirmed the first witness, almost in words, as to the assault on deceased on the Sunday after sailing; I saw the mate take hold of his (deceased) hair with his left hand, and pulling down his head, strike him several times with his fist; the nose and mouth were bleeding after he was struck; I was always afraid of the officers of the ship, particularly of the first mate; I did not see the first mate strike him after this, but I heard him scolding and cursing very often; I never saw the captain strike him; I saw the third mate strike him several times, a day or two after we left Liverpool; I saw the third mate and the boatswain drag deceased about half the length of the ship by the hair of his head, until we could not see the face of the deceased, it was so covered with blood; about ten days after, I saw the third mate strike him again with his fists in the face; he struck him several times, and deceased cried out for mercy; all the crew were treated very severely; deceased was not a very strong man, but in good health when he came on board; when he was struck with the beaver I was below, but I heard the man cry; I have heard him cry murder, several times, during the voyage, generally at night; I have been a sailor twelve years, and was never treated so badly on board any other ship; I think the voyage lasted six weeks; I saw the third mate and boatswain kick him; the only reason I know why they beat him, was because he was a Dutchman; he was a very good sailor.

James Wood, No. 77 Oliver-street, sworn—I was a hand on board the ship *Yorkshire;* I first saw the deceased on the 28th of June, when he was beat about the head with a block by the second mate; he left the vessel before she sailed on the 7th of July; while still on the Liverpool docks I saw the deceased knocked down and beaten by the second and third mates; a policeman on the docks cried out it was a shame to beat him so; the second mate said he would beat him (the policeman) in the same manner; I saw the first mate, Mr. Climer, strike him with the handspike, (corroborating the other witnesses); I do not think deceased ever came out of the forecastle without being struck; I saw the third mate beat him every day; the first mate struck him on a Sunday morning at 9 o'clock; I know no reason why he was beaten, except that he was a Dutchman.

Herman Kuhl, No. 299 Pearl-street, sworn—I was a passenger on board the packet-ship *Yorkshire*; we sailed from Liverpool on July 7, and arrived here Friday, Aug. 11; I recognize the body as that of Nicholas Cook, a sailor on board the vessel; I saw the first mate beat deceased and another man, on the Sunday after the ship sailed; I saw the first mate strike him on the back of the head with a heavy piece of wood painted black, which knocked the deceased down, and then the first mate jumped on him; I never saw the captain beat him; the third mate beat him more than thirty times; blood issued from the mouth, nose and ears; four of the crew were beaten much by the first and third mates, but deceased more than any others; deceased was well when he came on board.

John Christian, sworn—I am surgeon of the ship *Yorkshire;* deceased never complained to me of feeling unwell, or of any injury, during the voyage; I have seen the third mate beat several of the crew.

Anthony Slackart, No. 60 James-street, sworn—I was a hand, &c.; corroborated the other witnesses as to the violence of the first mate.

William Brown, No. 71 Cherry-street, sworn—I was a hand on board the ship *Yorkshire;* corroborated the other witnesses as to the violence and ill-treatment experienced by the deceased.

E. H. Derby, M. D, sworn—I am House Surgeon at the New-York Hospital; the deceased (Nicholas Cook) was admitted on Monday, August 14, 1854; he was in a state of collapse, suffering with an inflammation of the chest; he had also some marks of injuries about his head; he died about 5 o'clock of the afternoon of the day of his admittance; the *post mortem* revealed pleuro-pneumonia and a fracture of the skull on the posterior part of the head; the cause of his death was the inflammation of the lungs, complicated with the injuries of the head; the fracture of the skull was probably sufficient to cause death without the inflammation of the lungs.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Aug. 17.
Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

IN THE MATTER OF WIDENING WHITEHALL-STREET.

Roosevelt, J.—On looking over the list of parties assessed for alleged benefit from the proposed widening of the street in question, I find several names indicative of relationship or affinity to the presiding Judge. By one of the chapters of the Revised Statutes, (2 R. S., 275,) it is enacted among other things that "no Judge of any court can sit as such in any cause to which he is a party, or in which he is interested, or in which he would be excluded from being a juror by reason of consanguinity or affinity to either of the parties." Now, although not personally interested, unless the liability to contribute in the form of taxation to make up that part of the assessment which is charged upon the City treasury, can be deemed to constitute such interest, I am connected by blood or marriage within the ninth degree—the boundary prescribed for jurors—with several of the persons whose property is assessed, and who, by every just rule of interpretation, must be deemed "parties to the cause." Unless, therefore, the section above-quoted, however inconvenient in practice it may be, has been modified or repealed by subsequent enactment, I am prohibited from sitting as a Judge in this case. The new Constitution of 1846 having entirely revolutionized the judiciary system, further legislation adapted to the change became necessary; and accordingly, on the 12th of May, 1847, a statute, commonly called the Judiciary Act, was passed, the 81st section of which, departing from the language of the previous statues, provides that "no Judge of any Court shall have a voice in the decision of any cause in which he has been counsel, attorney or solicitor, or in the subject matter of which he is interested"—thus dropping entirely the objection of consanguinity and affinity.

The question then arises, was that clause of the Revised Statutes (thus deliberately omitted in the act of 1847, while the rest of the section containing it was expressly reënacted) intended to be, or considered as, repealed? In the case of Oakley and Aspinwall, before the Court of Appeals, (3 Comst. R.) the difficulty arising out of the statute of '47 seems not to have been considered, or even adverted to. The decision, therefore, as an authoritative precedent, can hardly be said to be conclusive, especially as the Court was in effect equally divided, being four to three, and one not voting. And so great and frequent, in this district, must be the embarrassments resulting from the rule of exclusion prescribed in the Revised Statutes, when applied to a limited number of judges, that I am induced to hesitate before adopting it. Relationship within the ninth degree, either by blood or marriage, to at least one person in an extended assessment list, is almost inevitable. In the present instance, for example, I discover two names of third or fourth cousins—the precise degree I do not know—by blood; and one name, (the party being the husband of a lady whose sister, now deceased, was, when living, the mother of the lady whose husband is the presiding Judge,) that of an uncle in some sense by marriage. No objection, it is true, on this ground was taken at the argument, nor was the Court then aware of the existence of the difficulty. If the decision, however, for the reasons [illegible] is an authority, even in future cases to all, made by the unanimous decision of the Court, the judgment from the charge of irregularity, unless, as already remarked, the act of 1847 is to be deemed in that respect a modification of the previous law. As the point was not discussed on the argument, I shall suspend a decision until the counsel on both sides shall have had an opportunity of submitting any suggestions, oral or written, in regard to it which they may deem proper.

SUPREME COURT—At Chambers.
Before Judge Mitchell.

Randolph Merritt vs. *Joseph A. Baker*.—Judg-[illegible] to defendant's answer, and in the [illegible] of plaintiff's affidavit, [illegible] to stand, in such amount stipulated in defendant's answer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.
ARREST FOR A REVOLT.

Williams Andrews and six others of the crew of the American ship *Glasco*, were arrested, charged with making a revolt on board that vessel while on the high seas, &c. The prisoners were committed for examination.

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LONG ISLAND.

Incendiary Fire.

At an early hour yesterday morning flames were seen issuing from the basement window of a wooden house on Adelphi-street, near Flushing-avenue, Brooklyn. Engine Company No. 9 extinguished the fire before much damage occurred. Upon examining the premises after the fire had been extinguished, it was found that large quantities of combustible materials had been placed in the basement, and evidently set on fire by some person who intended to destroy the building.

South Reformed Dutch Church, Gowanus.—On Wednesday afternoon Rev. John H. Manning was installed as pastor of this church, which is located on the corner of Forty-third-street and Third-avenue. Rev. Mr. Schenck read the services, and Rev. Mr. Davis, of Flatlands, preached the installation sermon, taking his text from Philippians i, 7: "But the other of love, knowing that I am set for the defence of the gospel," and impressively pointed out the duties of a pastor to his flock. Mr. Manning takes the place of Mr. Roland, deceased.

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Suspicious.—Officer Cain, of the Third District Police, Brooklyn, yesterday found the body of a young child floating in the East River, near Hamilton-avenue Ferry. The body was sewed up in canvas, and was probably thrown overboard from some immigrant ship. The Coroner was notified.

The Gowanus Rioters.—Several of the Gowanus rioters were held to bail yesterday, to appear to answer any indictment that may be found against them.

NEW-JERSEY.

Fugitive Excitement.

There was considerable excitement in Jersey City on Wednesday evening and yesterday morning, relative to a colored lad, who was arrested, and who, it was rumored, was a fugitive slave. A large number of persons took a lively interest in the matter. The facts are these: In the month of May last, while the steamer *Illinois* was taking in coal at Kingston, in Jamaica, this lad, who is about ten years of age, and gives his name as Thomas Frederick Marshall, secreted himself on board of the ship and came to the City of New-York. When the captain discovered him he could not return with him, but put him in the custody of the steward of the ship to be taken back. He has remained in the steward's family, in Jersey City, ever since; and a few days ago he left him, and attached himself to the family of a furniture dealer, in Montgomery-street, Jersey City. On Wednesday evening the steward discovered him in his new quarters, and claimed him, and his new master would not let him go. Each had him by an arm, and, the police coming up, took the lad to the Station-house. He was brought before the Recorder, who, after hearing the various statements relative to him, had him taken to the office of the British Consul in New-York, who will take charge of him.

Introduction of Water.—The residents of Jersey City are in great rejoicing, because of the arrival of Passaic water in the city, through the medium of the water-works. On Wednesday evening it first mingled with the waters of the Hudson, by discharging itself with a roar from the mouth of the main pipe under the ferry house. Yesterday hose were attached, and, although the full head was not on, a large stream was thrown several feet over the roof of a four-story building. A main pipe burst in Grove-street, near Newark-avenue, and a hole 20 feet in length by 10 in width, and 4 feet in depth, was made in the street. The break was immediately repaired. As soon as the water, by running freely, can thoroughly wash out the pipes, it will be ready for use.

First Conviction in Philadelphia for Selling Liquor to a Drunkard.

From the Bulletin of last evening.

Quarter Sessions—*Before Judge Kelley.*—A tavern keeper named Peter Plum, a German, was arraigned on four charges—of keeping a disorderly house, a tippling house, selling liquor to minors, and selling liquor to a drunkard. The facts disclosed by the testimony of the drunkards's wife, Mrs. Mary Honoher, were as follows: Her husband for a long time had been in the habit of going to the defendant's tavern and getting drunk. She had traced him to the place, and had a hundred times remonstrated with defendant for selling her husband liquor. The defendant would deny the charge, and say that he sold no liquor. Upon several occasions, when her children were in want of bread, she went to defendant's tavern, and there saw her husband in a drunken condition. He would have plenty of money with him, and although asked for a little to buy bread, would he refuse it. Upon one occasion, he was induced to give her $5. She has a "house full of small children," as she asserted.

Finding that her husband would still come home drunk, as defendant had said that he sold no liquor, she determined to watch her husband, and find out what he drank to make him drunk. One day he came home very drunk, and lay down to take a sleep. When he awoke somewhat sobered, he arose and started for the defendant's place, followed unseen by his wife. As he entered the door she heard him say to the defendant, "Plum, some schnaps," and then walk out into a shed back of the bar-room. She ran around the back door, and saw the defendant bring out a bottle of brandy and set it on a table before her husband. As he was about pouring some of the liquor out, she sprang suddenly in upon them, and seized the bottle, saying, "now I will take this to an Alderman's office, and see whether it is not liquor." She had once before seized a bottle with the same intention, but upon defendant promising that he would sell no more liquor to her husband, she put the bottle down, and let the matter pass. As defendant did not keep his word, she this time started off to Alderman Clark's with the bottle, and it was there found to be brandy.

The Alderman had defendant arrested, and bound him over for trial, as well for selling liquor to a drunkard as for selling liquor to minors. He

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NEW-JERSEY.

Fugitive Excitement.

There was considerable excitement in Jersey City on Wednesday evening and yesterday morning, relative to a colored lad, who was arrested, and who, it was rumored, was a fugitive slave. A large number of persons took a lively interest in the matter. The facts are these: In the month of May last, while the steamer *Illinois* was taking in coal at Kingston, in Jamaica, this lad, who is about ten years of age, and gives his name as Thomas Frederick Marshall, secreted himself on board of the ship and came to the City of New-York. When the captain discovered him he could not return with him, but put him in the custody of the steward of the ship to be taken back. He has remained in the steward's family, in Jersey City, ever since; and a few days ago he left him, and attached himself to the family of a furniture dealer, in Montgomery-street, Jersey City. On Wednesday evening the steward discovered him in his new quarters, and claimed him, and his new master would not let him go. Each had him by an arm, and, the police coming up, took the lad to the Station-house. He was brought before the Recorder, who, after hearing the various statements relative to him, had him taken to the office of the British Consul in New-York, who will take charge of him.

Introduction of Water.—The residents of Jersey City are in great rejoicing, because of the arrival of Passaic water in the city, through the medium of the water-works. On Wednesday evening it first mingled with the waters of the Hudson, by discharging itself with a roar from the mouth of the main pipe under the ferry house. Yesterday hose were attached, and, although the full head was not on, a large stream was thrown several feet over the roof of a four-story building. A main pipe burst in Grove-street, near Newark-avenue, and a hole 20 feet in length by 10 in width, and 4 feet in depth, was made in the street. The break was immediately repaired. As soon as the water, by running freely, can thoroughly wash out the pipes, it will be ready for use.

First Conviction in Philadelphia for Selling Liquor to a Drunkard.

From the Bulletin of last evening.

Quarter Sessions—*Before Judge Kelley.*—A tavern keeper named Peter Plum, a German, was arraigned on four charges—of keeping a disorderly house, a tippling house, selling liquor to minors, and selling liquor to a drunkard. The facts disclosed by the testimony of the drunkards's wife, Mrs. Mary Honoher, were as follows: Her husband for a long time had been in the habit of going to the defendant's tavern and getting drunk. She had traced him to the place, and had a hundred times remonstrated with defendant for selling her husband liquor. The defendant would deny the charge, and say that he sold no liquor. Upon several occasions, when her children were in want of bread, she went to defendant's tavern, and there saw her husband in a drunken condition. He would have plenty of money with him, and although asked for a little to buy bread, would he refuse it. Upon one occasion, he was induced to give her $5. She has a "house full of small children," as she asserted.

Finding that her husband would still come home drunk, as defendant had said that he sold no liquor, she determined to watch her husband, and find out what he drank to make him drunk. One day he came home very drunk, and lay down to take a sleep. When he awoke somewhat sobered, he arose and started for the defendant's place, followed unseen by his wife. As he entered the door she heard him say to the defendant, "Plum, some schnaps," and then walk out into a shed back of the bar-room. She ran around the back door, and saw the defendant bring out a bottle of brandy and set it on a table before her husband. As he was about pouring some of the liquor out, she sprang suddenly in upon them, and seized the bottle, saying, "now I will take this to an Alderman's office, and see whether it is not liquor." She had once before seized a bottle with the same intention, but upon defendant promising that he would sell no more liquor to her husband, she put the bottle down, and let the matter pass. As defendant did not keep his word, she this time started off to Alderman Clark's with the bottle, and it was there found to be brandy.

The Alderman had defendant arrested, and bound him over for trial, as well for selling liquor to a drunkard as for selling liquor to minors. He

[illegible] Auctioneers' puffs [illegible] Auctioneers give their names freely in advance of sales, on goods entrusted to them. The business doing through them, though safe as to credit and responsibility, is not good as to profit and prices.

Call loans are easy at 6 to 7 ℘ cent., but time loans are not very easy. The amount of money offered on call is much greater than can be placed, as borrowers do not like the risk of being called on for repayment at any time.

The Philadelphia *North American* states, "that the Finance Committee of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have determined, as far as practicable, to suspend, for the present, all further contracts for new construction work; and that there is good reason to believe that the Directors of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at their next meeting, will adopt the same policy. This course having been already adopted by the Reading Railroad Company, their great corpora-

MARRIED.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 14, by Rev. F. Walsh, Mr. George Leye of this City to Miss Mary Howit, daughter of Robert Howit, all of Aberdeen, Scotland.

At Flatbush, Clinton Co., N. Y., by Rev. D. H. Robinson, Samuel H. Campbell, of New-York City, to Miss Eliza Jane Blodgett, of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 16, Francis Crosby, only son of Oliver C. and Frances W. Putnam, aged 10 years and 1 month.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the Clarendon Hotel, without further invitation.

In this City, on Thursday morning, Aug. 17, after a short illness, Hester Augusta, eldest daughter of Nelson H. and Eliza A. Sayers, aged 14 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family, are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her father, No 65 Morton st., on Friday afternoon, Aug. 18, at 2½ o'clock, without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 16, Adelaide Amanda, daughter of A. M. and Hannah Ann Chace, aged 3 years and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her father, No 223 Bleecker st. this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 17, suddenly, Georgiana, youngest daughter of the late George and Mary Mills, aged 13 years.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No 210 Stanton-st. this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 16, of congestion of the brain, Sally D., only child of

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 911. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES,

Published Every Evening, (*Sundays excepted*) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock P M. It will be sent by mail or sold at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES

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RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

The Regatta at New-London.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Friday, Aug. 18.

The wind being light yesterday, the Regatta at New-London came off to day. Twenty boats started. The *Restless*, of Greenport, length 29 feet 4 inches, came in first. The *Golden Eagle*, of New-London, length 30 feet, came in second. The *Restless* started at 12 o'clock 30 minutes 30 seconds; came in 2 o'clock 38 minutes. *Golden Eagle* started 12 o'clock 31 minutes 30 seconds; came in 2 o'clock 38 minutes 30 seconds. Distance sailed about 16 miles. PEQUOT HOUSE.

Robberies on Board a Steamboat.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Friday, Aug. 18.

While the steamboat *Crescent City* was on her way from Buffalo, bound to this city, last night, Captain WELLS, of Black River, was robbed of $325; Mrs. WHITING, of Buffalo, of $16; and Mrs. JOHNSON, of Milan, of $8 and a lot of jewelry. Four young men, named WOOLWARD, MARTIN, DURAND, and GUIN, being suspected of having committed the robberies, were all arrested on the arrival of the boat. The stolen property was found on two of the men; also, three valuable gold watches and costly knight templar rings, which were supposed to have been stolen. They were held for further examination to-morrow.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Administration Organ and the San Juan Affair.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 17, 1854.

It certainly is a little remarkable that the official organ, the *Union*, continues so silent so far as regards a legitimate defence of the bombardment of San Juan. It is to be supposed, of course, that it *has* some sort of defence, else it would not so abuse those individuals and presses whose sentiments do not maintain the propriety and justice of the acts of Captain HOLLINS, avowedly committed under instructions of the Government; but are the *Union* venture its denunciations, it would, at least, be in good taste to give the public some idea of its own position. The public will have little confidence in the strength of that position, if it is not avowed; and if its own position *can* not safely be avowed, certainly the public cannot be expected to receive the *Union's* wholesale commendation of the bombardment *without* explanation, motive or reason.

But I referred to the *Union* chiefly with the purpose of exposing its dishonesty in charging the Whig party with being opposed to the American side of the Mosquito question as between the United States and Great Britain. The logic of the *Union* is, that all who are not willing to swallow the Greytown business, without explanation, just as it stands, are in favor of sustaining the British Protectorate of the Mosquitos. Now the folly of such an assumption is apparent to any one who will think of the case for a moment. The Administration is determined to maintain the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty; and it understands that Treaty to absolutely exclude the British pretensions in Central America. That Treaty is sustained by every Whig Press in the Country; and its assailants heretofore have been among the Democracy alone. Whigs everywhere believe the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty,—negotiated by a Whig Administration, saves the interests of the United States and disarms the Mosquito Protectorate. How then are Whigs to be correctly charged with *opposing* the Administration in its efforts to maintain the spirit of the Treaty of 1850? The cheat is palpable; and unless the Organ would achieve the unenviable reputation of Lord PALMERSTON himself, in connection with this affair, it will cease its attempts to defend the Administration by such silly pretexts and small contrivances as those by which it seeks to make its readers believe the Whigs to be on the British side of this question.

For one, I am free to say that my mind is not fully made up on the San Juan affair. So far as the public are permitted to know the facts, it looks badly. It can only be defended successfully by showing that Greytown was a nest of pirates, or some outlawed marauders. It has been intimated that there are facts yet to be published, showing that the people of Greytown were in that relation exactly to our Government. If this proves to be true, public sentiment will do the Administration justice. But, in the meantime, if to condemn the bombardment is conceded to be to take the British side of the Mosquito question, then it must also be conceded that to take the American side of the latter question, is to unequivocally defend the bombardment. I, for one, don't wish to be held to any such accountability as at present advised; and while I have, to the best of my ability, and with such means of information as I could avail, endeavored to show the absurdity and wickedness of the British pretensions in Central America, I must enter my protest against being supposed, thus far, to sustain or approve the destruction of Greytown. Upon that I claim the right to reserve judgment.

The news received here from Arkansas looks very much like a BORLAND victory in the State election. If Mr. BORLAND gets into the Senate again, he will probably give the Administration trouble, as I understand that the appointment of Mr. BEELAN as Secretary of Legation to Chili, has failed to appease the ex-Minister. The appointment of BEELAN, nevertheless, is an excellent one, and in every way creditable to the Administration.

Recent dispatches from Mexico represent the internal affairs of the Republic to be in a state of extreme disquist,—so much so that it is quite impossible to foretell the political events of a week. SANTA ANNA is laboring earnestly and with much tact to sustain himself; but the ALVAREZ movement has extended its ramifications much further than had been supposed.

The amendment to the Navy bill, giving half pay to the officers of the Texan Navy, was lost after all, having been stricken out of the bill in the House, during the closing hours of the session.

I am informed that the Navy Department has on hand an unexpended balance of last year's appropriation sufficient to nearly or quite make up one quarter's pay on the Ocean Steamer Mail contracts. If this is so, the failure of the annual Appropriation bill for this branch of the service will not prove so great source of inconvenience to the steamer companies, as Congress will meet and can pass the bill before the expiration of the second quarter.

Capt. FARRAGUT, U. S. N., has been appointed Commander of the San Francisco Navy-Yard, and goes out in the steamer of the 19th, with his family, to assume the duties of the station. Mr. TURNER, (formerly M C. from North Carolina,) also goes out as U. S. Engineer at the same place.

JAMES SECOR, of New-York, goes out in the same steamer to superintend the construction of GILBERT & SECOR'S Marine Basin and Railway, at the San Francisco Navy-Yard, contracted for by order of Congress.

Information has been received from the State Department that the port of Santo Espiritu, or Zaza, Cuba, will be closed to national and foreign commerce from the 1st September, proximo, and will thenceforward be used for the coasting trade only. Another decree orders all offices and officers of Customs that formerly resided in Trinidad d'Cuba, to remove to Casilda, which is the port for Trinidad.

S.

Iowa Election.

GALENA, Ill., Friday, Aug. 18.

Returns received here from Iowa render it certain that GRIMES, Whig, is elected Governor by 3,000 majority.

THORRINGTON, Whig, is elected to Congress in the Dubuque District by 1,500 majority over HEMPSTEAD, Democrat.

The Legislature is Whig and Anti-Nebraska by a large majority, in both branches.

CLARK, Whig, is reported to be elected to Congress in Dennis District.

The result is an overwhelming Anti-Administration triumph.

Democratic Convention at Saco, Me.

PORTLAND, Friday, Aug. 18.

The regular Democrats of the First Congressional District met in Convention, at Saco, yesterday, and nominated Judge SAMUEL WELLS for Congress.

Mr. McDONALD, the present representative of the District, who voted for the Nebraska bill, did not receive a single vote of the Convention.

Women's Rights Meeting.

SARATOGA, Friday, Aug. 18.

A Woman's Rights meeting was held here today.

In the afternoon Miss SARAH PELLET addressed a large and fashionable audience, in St. Nicholas Hall, on the subject of Woman's Rights.

She was listened to with attention, and was frequently interrupted by the cheers of those present.

At the close of the proceedings, SUSAN B ANTHONY made an appeal for assistance to carry on the movement for obtaining a repeal of the present laws, that oppressed women might not have their property taken from them by drunken and worthless husbands.

Arrival of a Murderer from Port-au-Prince—Logwood Market, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 18.

The bark *Aaron J. Harvey* arrived here to-day from Port-au-Prince. She brings with her JOHN MILLER, who was sent home by the United States Consul, at his own request, to stand a trial for the murder of a woodcutter named MYERS, whom he killed in the woods in Washington Township, Morris County, New-Jersey, about ten months since.

It appears that MILLER was at work with another man cutting wood, when he quarrelled with MYERS, who was employed on an adjoining farm—a fight ensued between them, and MYERS was killed by MILLER. He then escaped to Camden, and from there went to New-York in the steamer *Delaware*. In that city he shipped to London, where he says he confessed his crime to the Consul, but was not sent home, as he wished to be.

Hearing at Port-au-Prince that the man working with him was accused of murder, and would probably be convicted, to save his life, he went to the Consul and confessed the crime. He was then placed on board the bark and sent home to be tried.

He has repeated the same story here, and manifests no disposition to escape the consequences of the crime he has committed.

Logwood was plenty, and the prices were declining.

The health of Port-au-Prince was good.

The Southern Mail—Alabama Cotton Crop—Attempted Elopement.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 18.

There is no mail this morning from beyond Mobile. The Alabama Cotton crop has suffered greatly from heat and want of rain. But half a crop is anticipated.

There has been considerable excitement at Sullivan's Island, Charleston, in consequence of an attempt by a young Irishman to elope with a Southern heiress, whose father interfered and frustrated the design.

Missouri Election.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Aug. 16.

Sixty-nine counties have been heard from, and out of 33 Senators the Whigs have elected 13. The remainder are equally divided between the Benton and Anti-Bentonites. In the House the Whigs will have 41 members, the Benton men 29, and the Anti-Benton the same number.

Iowa Election.

CHICAGO, Friday, Aug. 17.

Messrs. ATHERINGTON and CLARK, Whigs, are supposed to be elected to Congress.

The Legislature is Whig, or Anti-Dodge—and GRIMES, Whig, is chosen Governor.

New-York Custom-House Frauds—Removal from Office of a Know-Nothing

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 18.

We learn that JAMES H. YOUNG, United States Consul at Curacoa, has laid information before the Treasury Department, and has given proof that subordinates at the New-York Custom-House have been bribed to pass false invoices of goods prepared at Curacoa, many of these invoices putting the goods at 20 per cent. below their real value.

The Postmaster at Washington has removed JOSEPH W. DAVIS from office because he had been elected on a Know-Nothing ticket to the City Council.

A Family Killed by Lightning.

ALBANY, Friday, Aug. 18.

The Chicago *Tribune* of Wednesday says that the dwelling of Mr. MERCHANT, near Picatonica, was struck by lightning on Saturday last, killing him and four of his children. Mrs. MERCHANT and one child escaped.

Serious Railroad Accident.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Aug. 18.

The morning train from this city for Indianapolis was thrown from the track on Thursday, near Richmond, by running over a cow. The baggage car was thrown down an embankment forty feet high. Two persons, named W. LOCKE, and JOHN KEENAN, were badly injured.

Eastern Exchange is quoted at 1¼ per cent. premium for mixed currency.

A Church Robbed.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 18.

The First Presbyterian Church, Washington-square, was entered last night, the fire-proof safe blown open with gunpowder and robbed of a valuable silver baptismal font, and a small sum of money.

Fire in Concord, N. H.

CONCORD, Friday, Aug. 18.

A fire broke out in this city last evening, which destroyed the saddle manufactory of BLACKMAN & WALKER, and also two houses and a barn belonging to H. FESSENDEN.

Death of Stephen Simpson.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 18.

STEPHEN SIMPSON, an editor and author of considerable celebrity, died in this city yesterday. He was Cashier of the Girard Bank during the life of STEPHEN GIRARD.

No Signs of the Baltic.

SANDY HOOK TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Saturday, 1 o'clock A. M.

There is no signs of the steamship *Baltic* up to this hour.

Fire in Roxbury.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 18.

A fire in Roxbury this evening totally destroyed Messrs. WHITON, TRAIN & Co.'s oakum factory. The loss is $6,000.

Death of an Old Printer.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 18.

SAMUEL R. KRAMER died in Harrisburg this evening. He was one of the eldest printers in the State.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Movements of the Armies—Indian Warriors Commanded by an American Officer—Interesting from Yucatan and San Salvador.

We have received files of our Mexican exchanges to the 3d inst. from the Capital, and 8th from Vera Cruz. The news is important as indicating the state of the country, though, from the strict control that the Government exercises over the press, the particulars of the different movements are very scanty. We extract the following from our exchanges:

On the 15th of July last, SANTA ANNA granted to Don A. J. ATOCHA an exclusive privilege for the construction of a railroad and telegraph from El Paso, or from Presidio del Norte to the port of Guaymas, on the Gulf of California.

The political situation of the country is becoming daily more complicated, and rumors of the most alarming character to the Government, to such a degree that on the 29th ult., a decree was issued in the Capital, declaring that all persons circulating false or alarming news, or that should censure the acts of the Government, shall be arrested as conspirators, and subjected to a fine of $200, with imprisonment for two months.

A new pronunciamento was made on the 13th of July, at Ciudad Victoria, in the Department Tamaulipas. The insurgents proclaimed their adhesion to the plan of Gen. ALVAREZ, and were fortifying the city. Gen. WOLL sent a corps of five hundred men, with two pieces of artillery, against them. Up to the 22d, the insurgents were in quiet possession of the city.

On the 31st of July, Col. ZULOAGA attacked the insurgent troops of Col. VILLALBA, at the hills of Limon, in the South, and reports having obtained a complete victory, capturing their artillery, a portion of their arms and horses. Several of the insurgent officers are reported killed, among whom is Col. VILLALBA.

Col. GOWER reports having captured the town of Coyuca, and taken twenty-nine prisoners. All the officers engaged in the affair at Liman have been promoted one grade, and Col. ZULOAGA, the commander, has been created General of Brigade.

In Michoacan alternate advantages are reported. The troops of the Government had recaptured the town of Zitacuaro, and the insurgents had driven the Government forces from Puerepero and Uruapan. The Governor of Michoacan has proclaimed laws of the most severe kind against those who should disturb public order, and several executions are announced.

PONALLA, in the State of Chiapas, had also pronounced in favor of Gen. ALVAREZ. The Government were about to attack them.

A decree has been issued, authorizing the free importation of arms and munitions of war by the port of Vera Cruz and along the northern frontiers.

Another has been issued, authorizing the free importation of grain into Tabasco, which is menaced by famine.

The *Eco del Comercio*, of the 5th, announces that on the evening of the 3d the Governor of Vera Cruz received the following telegraphic dispatch from the Minister of War:

"MEXICO, Aug. 3, 1854.—The Count RAOUSSET DE BOULBON, who landed lately at Guaymas, in order to put himself at the head of the French citizens there which had been enlisted to serve in our army, and with which he rebelled, has been defeated by Gen. YANEZ on the 13th ult., when he surrendered with two hundred of his countrymen, after a combat of two hours, and the loss of forty-six killed and wounded."

From this dispatch, and from the advices relative to the Count which we publish, it is evident there has been treachery somewhere. The *Eco* distinctly charges it upon the Count, stating that he had "committed treason to the Government, and to the country in whose service he had entered."

The Indians are committing their depredations throughout the States of the Northern frontier. An occasional grandiloquent account of their defeat and utter extermination is published, but they seem to have numerous lives, for they reappear at some place not far distant from the scene of their annihilation. A letter from Chihuahua gives the following sad picture of its condition:

"The country is devastated, the crops destroyed, the estates ruined and lost, the herds and flocks are the prey of the Indian, and a thousand dangers peril the life of man. The *ranchos* and *haciendas* find no assistance from the towns, and misery, terror and desolation is slowly penetrating on all sides."

A decree has been issued by the Supreme Government declaring that all males between the ages of 10 and 50 years must arm themselves for the defence of their families and the country. Farm servants must be mounted and armed at the expense of their masters.

In the States of Durango and Zacatecas great alarm had been caused by the appearance of large and well armed bands of savages. In one of their encounters the troops were defeated with considerable slaughter, and the official account states that the Indians were all armed with rifles, and that they fired and manœuvred so well that the officer has no doubt they were commanded by Americans. In proof of this fact he states that many of his men "were wounded in the region of the heart!"

The town of Copainala in Chiapas was almost entirely destroyed by fire a short time since; seventy seven houses were consumed. Famine is threatening the unhappy people of that department, and the papers already record several deaths from hunger. The locust continues its ravages throughout that portion of Mexico.

—Some one having placed on the army list the name of SANTA ANNA with the title of Captain General, the President issued a special order to the Minister of War ordering it to be erased and "General of Division" substituted. The President states that he returned to Mexico only to save her, and speaks of his services in the War of Independence.

The *Siglo* states that SANTA ANNA had negotiated drafts for one million of dollars on New-York at 2 per cent. premium.

Yucatan.

Advices from Merida to the 5th July had been received. The war with the Indians continued, and the Government troops had met with several disasters. A corps of 365 men had been sent to attack the head-quarters of the Indians at Chan Santa Cruz. The Indians fled, and the thirsty troops on reaching the well drunk heartily of the water. Very soon the entire command was seized with colic pains; while in this state they were attacked by the Indians, who pursued them through the wilderness for a distance of twenty-five leagues. Many were killed, some died in the woods and a portion escaped. Two Colonels, KULL and VERGARA, are reported to have died in the woods.

The troops operating against the Indians were afterwards reinforced.

San Salvador.

We find in our Mexican exchanges some later advices from the State of San Salvador.

The commission appointed to seek a new site for the city of San Salvador, destroyed a short time since by an earthquake, had selected the plain of Santa Tecla, four leagues distant from the old site and six leagues from the old port of Libertad. The entire population would remove to the new city, which will, it is said, be in the midst of a beautiful country and abundantly supplied with pure water from the cascades of the neighboring hills.

Another earthquake was felt at Coyutepeque and in the neighborhood, and a whirlwind had passed over the country, tearing down some fifty houses. It is estimated that the locust has destroyed one-seventh part of the standing crops in San Salvador.

YELLOW FEVER AT MOBILE.—There were 24 deaths at Mobile, during the week ending Aug. 12, 2 of which were of yellow fever. The Mobile *Advertiser* of the 13th says, in reference to them: One of them belonged to the crew of the ship *Aymar*, from Matanzas, which, our readers will remember, arrived some weeks since in the Lower Bay with yellow fever on board. Under the direction of the corporate authorities, the Board of Health made two visits to the ship, the result of the second one being the impression that there was danger of more yellow fever there, and the crew were accordingly prohibited coming up to the city. Some five or six days thereafter, we are informed, the crew were discharged, came up to the city, and all but two of them were shipped immediately for Havre. Of the two remaining in the city, one was soon taken sick, was sent to the Marine Hospital, where his disease soon developed itself as yellow fever, and where he died on Monday. The other case we are not particularly informed of, but the *Evening News* says he aided in discharging the infected vessel. Perhaps he was the remaining man of the *Aymar's* crew, of which we have spoken.

ACCIDENT AT A CHURCH.—A young painter, named WM. ROBERTSON, was instantly killed yesterday by falling a distance of fifty-two feet, while engaged in painting the front of the Presbyterian Church in Twenty-fourth-st.

The Firemen's Celebration.

Next Monday will be a great occasion for the Fire Department. A grand parade is to take place in honor of the laying of the corner-stone of the new Firemen's Hall in Mercer-street.

The line will form four abreast, at 2 P. M., in front of the City Hall. The procession is to be divided into seven Divisions; ZOPHAR MILLS, Grand Marshal. The ceremonies at the site of the building will consist of a prayer by Chancellor FERRIS, of the University, an address by MORRIS FRANKLIN, Esq., and music by the New-York Harmonic Society and the National Guard and DODWORTH'S Bands. The corner-stone will be laid by the President of the Fire Department, Mr. CHARLES MCDOUGALL. The members of the Department will not appear in insignia. The Chairman of the day will be ADAM P. PENTZ, Esq.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA'S MAILS.

THE CZAR'S NARROW ESCAPE FROM CAPTURE.

The Russians out of Wallachia and the Austrians in it.

The Value of the Change to the Powers.

A COALITION CABINET IN SPAIN.

POLITICAL EXECUTION AT ROME.

Important Parliamentary Debate on Canadian Affairs.

The Foreign Mail, by the *America* arrived at an early hour last evening, and from them we publish a variety of extracts which, though not of extraordinary importance, are of considerable interest.

The London papers contain but little news of interest additional to that telegraphed from Halifax.

A Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* says the Western Powers have formally rejected the Russian proposals, and made their own, which will most likely form the subject of a Conference at Vienna.

The Pesth *Lloyd* says that Prussia, in order to meet the wishes of the Austrian Government, will mobilize her army; and the Vienna Cabinet, in exchange, have declared themselves ready to consent to a new attempt at mediation. The fresh propositions, however, are not to be addressed to Russia by the two Governments, but by a relative of the two Sovereign families of Russia and Prussia.

LAD-SUNO, Monday, Aug 7.—The fleet has yet performed nothing important; but the first division of troops had arrived.

Five Russian gun-boats were sunk by two English war steamers, while engaged in raising the engines of the *Tiger*.

No attack on land had taken place up to Aug. 1.

BUCHAREST, July 30.—Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, with the Russian army, passed the night of the 28th at Shelava and Vereschiti, one and a half posts distant from Bucharest. They burned two bridges in their retreat. The Ottomans are following them. They have passed the Argisch, and are at Kalum.

At Varna the French troops are working zealously at the fortifications, whilst the English are occupied in repairing the fort.

A letter from Dublin, Aug. 4, speaks of the appearance of the potato blight, which has partially destroyed the crops in several districts in Cork County. Turnips are also a failure. Wheat never appeared better.

The cholera has appeared in Northern Italy. A dispatch from Turin, July 29, says, on Thursday the report was 124 cases and 51 deaths; and yesterday 157 cases and 67 deaths. These were the first days of the malady.

The tide of emigration from there is unabated. The banks, shops, schools and theatres are all shut or shutting up, and the fright is doing more mischief than the disease itself.

Seven cases of Cholera are reported from Leghorn, and three from Florence, and even Naples is said to be attacked by it, notwithstanding the quarantine regulations.

The *America* spoke at noon on Thursday, 12 miles from Cape Sable, the *Canada*, from Boston, for Halifax and Liverpool.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS' Circular, dated London, 4th August—5 P. M., says:

We have to report a steady business in the Colonial and Foreign Produce markets.

MONEY is easier. CONSOLS leave off at 92¼@92¾. The price of the DOLLARS brought by the last West India Mail steamer, is not yet fixed, but will probably be 5s. 1½d. We quote bar SILVER at 5s. 1½d. DOUBLOONS 76s. American EAGLES 76s. 3d.

IN AMERICAN STOCKS we have no business of interest to advise, but prices remain nominally the same, without any disposition to force sales.

IRON—Welsh and Staffordshire continue firm and in good demand. We quote Rails at £7 10s.@£7 15s.; Common bars, £8 10s.@£8 15s., free on board in Wales; Scotch Pig, 64s., for mixed numbers on the Clyde. Swedish Iron and Steel are also firm, with only a very small quantity of either in the market.

The Present Condition and Prospects of the War—Progress of the Spanish Revolt, and What will be the Result.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 4, 1854.

Accounts by this mail from Europe will be found interesting. My prevision concerning the retreat of the Russians has been fully verified. Wallachia is, at the present moment, wholly evacuated, and in all probability occupied by the Austrians, who will *hasten* to take up the deserted positions, and so to *join*—for thus will it be explained—the Western Powers. These same Powers may boast, as ever, of the powerful efficiency of their armies on sea and land, but the undeniable fact is, that the Turks gained *all* their victories, and expelled the Russians without being assisted by a single auxiliary company. On the contrary, the places and strongholds nearest the Anglo-French camp, in the Dobrudscha, are the only ones not yet evacuated, although it would have been no more than just to expect that, Silistria being relieved by OMAR, the allied armies at Varna will make at least an attempt to move onward and to expel the enemy within their sight, if for nothing else, at least for the sake of the freedom of the Danube, the navigation of which is still impeded, in spite of the Sulina affray and PARKER'S death. Lord RAGLAN finds it, however, more comfortable to make war against the beard and moustache movement, than to advance against the bearded barbarians; while French officers, on the other hand, are led to satisfy their martial ardor in hunting for hares and dogs, instead of Muscovites, which is rather a pitiful sport. As affairs stand, the Russians will have evacuated Bucharest on the 31st of July, and the whole of Wallachia in a couple of days after.

The campaign is tending to its close, viz., negotiations on the Pruth, with the Russian *Alterego* in the abandoned Principalities, and with the *Alands* in the hands of the Allies or rather the French, who will garrison it. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF will, no doubt, keep as yet Moldavia, which is now the position of the right wing, but this occupation will be maintained only *pro tempore*, in order to arrive on the Pruth line *not earlier* than the close of the season for making war. All movements indicate the tendencies to negotiation on that point. Lord ABERDEEN has not declared without warrant that "peace may be nearer at hand than noble Lords opposite think or *wish*." He knows certainly more about these matters than all the rest of the Cabinet, which is generously allowed to partake of the whole responsibility of a policy carried on behind the curtain.

We see already that propositions, the existence of which has lately been denied, come forth once more *not* contradicted, as forming the basis of such negotiations as the English Cabinet would enter into. The first article of these propositions is, of course, the evacuation of the Principalities. This is already done, or in the way of being completed. Then the Christian subjects of the Sultan are to be placed under the common protectorate of all the great Powers, in accordance with the Vienna Protocol of April 9. This has also been settled by the last answer of the Czar, who *accepted* the said Protocol as a basis for the renewal of negotiations. The free navigation of the Danube, with the throwing open of the Black Sea, are the next points, and these will form, we may take it for granted, the objects of the Winter negotiation, the question involving many confidential interests not only of Russia, but also of Austria. As to the expenses of the war *to be paid by Russia*, no sensible man will believe for a moment that the Czar will ever consent to that, but we may safely assert that that point will also not be insisted upon by England.

After all, we believe in the *great war* that is to come next year, because we do not see any materials of peace from the *little* one before us. The agitated state of Italy, and the Spanish Revolution with its constituents looming in the future, are sufficient reasons, and in any case, good pretexts for Austria not to spoil her game with any of the belligerents; and as long as she is allowed to blow hot and cold at the same time, the Czar *will not yield* in any essential point, and the Western allies *will not act* to any energetic end. Kingly meetings in Munich and at Ischle, once more *in season*, are impotent to conjure the storm which will gather new elements of outbreak from the forced as well as artificial inactivity of the respective parties.

Just now, however, nothing very important is likely to occur. The telegraph may be kept busy by the announcement of spurious victories with the usual thousands gratuitously slain and wounded; but dispatches of this kind lose more and more of their credit, the most of them being fabricated at Vienna, and also at the office of the London *Times*, for Cabinet and Exchange purposes. The only news of *secondary* interest may be expected from the Baltic. Impatience for some *real* capture has already taken the Aland Islands in advance of the fact, which will, no-doubt, be duly trumpeted in a short time, but Bomarsund and the whole Archipelago of those forty small Islands are of no particular importance *to the Russians*, who are *on the defensive*, and well guarded by impregnable Cronstadt and Sweaborg. *Against* the allied fleets, and with Prussia *on the offensive*, it would certainly be of considerable import to the Czar to have those naval stations; and in fact, to prevent the occurrence of such an offensive campaign in next year, is the sole object of what will be trumpeted as the "Glorious capture of the Alands."

The principal news of interest still comes from Spain. The papers contain ample details of the stirring events in Madrid. ESPARTERO has at last reached the Capital, and formed his Ministry. We have another *Coalition Cabinet* to add to that of England. O'DONNELL, a personal enemy of ESPARTERO, and a *moderado* turned rebel from personal motives, holds the War portfolio, the Duke himself being the President without any departments. It will strike every one, that General DULCE, who certainly had the greatest part in the success of the movement, by his acts as well as by his proclamation which roused the *people*, is not to occupy any place of prominent importance, not being, as yet, appointed at all. This is easy to understand. He is considered to be a Republican, and gave personal offence to the Queen, in his proclamation, which may be considered as the only utterance of manly indignation and patriotic feeling. So to satisfy the self-love of ISABELLA, who certainly has "much loved, and so is to be much forgiven," General DULCE is rewarded by an amnesty, while SERRANO, one of the many beloved ones, is at once made Governor of Andalusia.

But the *constituent* Cortes are before us, after all. Many of our European friends and informants have considerable hope from the energy of that body. It may work some good without any doubt, if elected by universal suffrage, but although the Monarchists are evidently in dread of a Democratic Assembly, we must confess our inability to believe in the establishment of the Republic. A nation, which in the midst of such universal rising and the greatest effervescence of popular passions, had hardly found any isolated spots to utter a *viva* for the Republic, does certainly not promise much in that respect. We shall be glad to see that we are mistaken, but until convinced of it by the future, we judge the Spanish nation by the past. Its past history is indeed a poor foundation to build any republican faith upon. Monarchical corruption, in all its forms, may of course produce also in Spain mighty changes for the better in the national character, but we must be first shown those changes before believing in what would be a great gratification to us.

In the meantime the Anglo-French Alliance is at work also in Spain, where the two countries never met, as yet, but as antagonists. Their present good understanding in that quarter, too, is the consequence of their common war, and so, of course, it is but temporary. They are both for the maintenance of ISABELLA, and they are very busy to impede the intended election of the *constituent* Cortes by *universal* suffrage. The allied Governments sent instructions to their respective Ambassadors in Madrid, to insist on *two* essential points. Count TURGOT and Lord HOWDEN, who just left for Madrid, are to exert all their influence, that the Cortes may not be a *constituent* one. If this point could not be gained, they are to resist the election by a *universal* vote. The English and French Governments would prefer a *Legislative* Cortes, elected by *privileged* voters, but they would raise no great objections to universal suffrage, if only it were not to be used for the construction of a Constituent Assembly. They are afraid of the popular will, after the signal victory of revolutionary elements.

Under these circumstances—and I am sure of my facts—the Federal Government would only exercise its right, and do only its duty, by instructing our Ambassador in Madrid to *counteract these manœuvres of Anglo-French designs by all the means at his disposal*. America is, by its distance from the seat of these intrigues, at a disadvantage in face of the allies, and so she ought to make up by energy and strong resolution. If absolute Governments are doing their utmost to perpetuate a system which our Republican Union considers to be a misrule, we are, to say the least, entitled, I should think, to make every possible exertion to propagate those principles of Government which, in our opinion, constitute the sole worthy base of national greatness and happiness. I say nothing now of Cuba and of our interests in preventing that island, touching our territories, from being ruled by a Government ruled itself by an Anglo-French intrigue.

I may mention here, that O'DONNELL was from 1844 to 1849 Governor of Cuba, being then recalled in consequence of his more than usual depredations. So much for the new Minister of War in the Spanish Coalition Cabinet.

CHRISTINA, by the way, is going to leave Madrid every day, but is evidently afraid to set out, lest revenge shall reach her. You will see this Spanish movement will prove a perfect *failure*, and dissensions will soon break out in the Cabinet. This is inevitable in all such combinations. Look at the English. Lord JOHN and Lord PALMERSTON are evidently anxious to keep up a show of their divergence of opinion. The Russian Securities bill found Mr. WILSON once more in opposition to the noble Viscount and Lord J RUSSELL

But there is another [illegible] The private Secretary of Mr. LAWLEY, in made Governor of [illegible] He, being confirmed in [illegible] his seat as Member of Parliament [illegible] of Lord ABERDEEN'S sons may be called [illegible] place. The job is, however, too revolting [illegible] the notice of the hundred eyes of the [illegible] lic opinion, the Press. A great cry is [illegible] sides, and the appointment is cancelled. [illegible] far as satisfaction to a public indignation is concerned, this would be all in order, but [illegible] way and manner in which it is given. Lord [illegible] assuming his most innocent air, says in a fit of *naiveté*, that Mr. LAWLEY was appointed by the Duke of Newcastle, who recommended him to [illegible] (Lord GREY'S) care, although the [illegible] known as much addicted to the turf. [illegible] confirmed, but then they heard of his [illegible] Stock Exchange speculations, making [illegible] edge of the state of affairs as a private [illegible] the Chancellor of the Exchequer [illegible] actions to fill his pockets emptied by the [illegible]

Now all of this is perfectly [illegible] young man gave up his seat to please [illegible] DEEN, for he would evidently not [illegible] of any claims to the governorship of [illegible] pering colony as South Australia. But [illegible] job being found out, and the Cabinet [illegible] ly united to brave universal indignation, [illegible] young man is not only deprived of the [illegible] which was *offered* to him in exchange for [illegible] bership in the House of Commons, but is [illegible] by these very ministers as a profligate [illegible] betting-houses, and engaged in dishonest [illegible] lations. Such is the morality of the [illegible] son of Lord ABERDEEN is, after all, [illegible] member for Beverley. *Duplex libelli* [illegible] governorship is vacant, and Mr. LAWLEY [illegible] ed, his electors being duly warned [illegible] fellow their late representative [illegible] clever? It is certainly disgusting.

And these people make [illegible] truth their laws are just such as [illegible] from such pure sources. The [illegible] give money, but they are allowed [illegible] eling expenses of the voters. What [illegible] measure.

Now if I should be asked to [illegible] about the consequences of this [illegible] do not hesitate to declare my [illegible] ters will undergo a total and salutary [illegible] perhaps, next year, but, at all event, [illegible] of the war. There is yet to come [illegible] Cabinet, and next to that a reform [illegible] which is to overturn the rotten machinery [illegible] obsolete system of mal-administration and [illegible] sponsibility.

Gen. BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS had [illegible] from the King of Sweden, who is telegraphed [illegible] having made after that *interview*, an important communication to his ministers and the [illegible]

The King of Denmark is more [illegible] than ever. His new Constitution sets up a Council of [illegible] members, holding a supervisory position over the Diets of the different Provinces. "How many members does the Council of One Hundred assist of?" asked LOUIS XV. of France, of the Venetian Ambassador. "Of Ten, Sir," replied the diplomat, without hesitation. Now, the forty chancellors of his Danish Majesty may be also said to consist of *one*, who is himself, he being the counsel of the Czar.

We have no *authentic* news yet of the capture of Bamersand. It is always rumored but not yet asserted.

I send you the last manifesto of MARFORI, who is everywhere where the Austrian Police cannot find him. I do not promise you extraordinary revelations, but you may be sure to have some [illegible] the Winter. The Spanish movement is, in my opinion, a *failure* as far as Spain is concerned, but it gave certainly a mighty impulse to the [illegible] outbreaks out of Spain.

Baron GERHINGER, the late civil Imperial Governor in Hungary, has been appointed Commander General in the Danubian Principalities, with an order to reinstate the Hospodars. If this be true, we have the Austrian Protectorate on the [illegible] *teneurs* of the Russians; and the Western Powers may expect pretty things from it, for [illegible] The Emperor of Austria is going to inspect the armies in Transylvania and Hungary, a sure sign that these armies are *not* to enter the Principalities in the next seven or eight weeks, [illegible] son of making war. General HESS, the Commander-in-chief, is in Vienna, and will go back with the master. We have at last the details of [illegible] RO'S reception at Madrid. There was [illegible] played, *quam tum satis*, towards her mother [illegible] and the *moral* offspring of a royal [illegible] the baby Princess of Asturias, who, poor thing, is a crying imposture in cradle. It is really a pity that so much generous enthusiasm and popular energy should have been wasted.

I have just received information that "[illegible]" have taken place at various places in Tuscany, among others, at Prato and at Pistoja. Austria is alarmed. A regiment of infantry is sent to [illegible] en the Imperial Army of Occupation in the Grand Duchy. There are, besides, troops [illegible] from Trieste to Ancone, and an Austrian [illegible] of observation is to be erected on the line of the *Abruzzo* Mountains, to prevent the spreading of revolutionary movements, feared in the [illegible] break-out in Naples, the King of Naples has to contend also with the French Government and the MURAT faction. I can only mention briefly now,—that the Powers are taking up, under one pretext or other, those positions of which they think important to be in possession for next year.

I wrote to you by the last mail but one that NAPOLEON will *not* be back to Paris before the middle of September, and I gave my reasons. Now there is a general surprise in Paris and elsewhere to see, from the *Moniteur*, that these will be given view on the 15th, and that a journal of Boulogne intimates that their Majesties will prolong their stay at Biaritz.

The following is from the Augsburg Gazette, and quoted by the *Times'* Vienna correspondent: "Austria will no longer wait; though if she does send her troops across the frontiers, she will declare *at the same time declare war against Russia*, as the occupation of the Turkish Provinces will take place in the fulfilment of her connection with Turkey." What have I told you? Is not a beautiful thing to conclude a special [illegible]

AN IMPORTANT PAPER.

The Czar of Russia Taken Prisoner by an English Steamer, (Almost)

From the London Times, Aug. 5.

"A man gets up in the morning in his own premises, but little knows where he may sleep at night." The Czar of all

THE DAILY ALTA CALIFORNIAN

Imperial War Movement—Invasion and Conquest of the Universe

From the London Times, Aug. 5.

We are at length in a condition to present to the public something more than speculations on the movements of the allied armies in the West. About ten days ago we were told that a battle was fought on the 19th ult. between Frankfort and Mayence, and subsequent dispatches announced the passage of the Rhine by the allied forces. Of the battle itself, and the circumstances which led to it, we have not yet received any details, but all the reasons of the latter are in our favor. It is very desirable, on the first night, that the first great Bonapartean defeat should be a decisive one. We are not disposed to underrate the military genius of Napoleon, but we are disposed to underrate the courage of his troops. Their spirit is broken, and they are ready to run away on the first opportunity. Such is the universal testimony of all who have seen them. Their officers, on the other hand, are as brave as lions, and will lead them on to the charge, but they will not be followed. Besides these considerations, we have the fact that the Austrians and Prussians are now fighting on their own territory, and that the Germans are fighting for their own homes, their own wives and children, their own property, and their own liberties. Besides, the Austrians and Prussians are now fighting with the confidence of victory, while the French are fighting with the despair of men who have been beaten in every battle for the last six months. Under all these circumstances, we are not surprised at the result of the battle of the Rhine, and we are not surprised that Napoleon has been compelled to retreat. We are not surprised that he has been compelled to abandon Mayence, Frankfort, Mannheim, Mentz, Coblentz, Cologne, Wesel, Nimeguen, Arnheim, Utrecht, Amsterdam, Antwerp, Ostend, Nieuport, Dunkirk, Calais, Boulogne, Dieppe, Havre, Cherbourg, St. Malo, Brest, Rochefort, Bayonne, Perpignan, Toulon, Nice, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Venice, Trieste, Fiume, Zara, Ragusa, Cattaro, Corfu, Malta, Alexandria, Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, Tangiers, Mogadore, Fez, Mequinez, Morocco, Santa Cruz, Cape Bojador, Cape Blanco, Cape Verd, Sierra Leone, Cape Palmas, Cape Lopez, Cape Negro, Cape Frio, Cape Horn, Cape Virgins, Cape Pillar, Cape Tres Montes, Cape Corrientes, Cape Blanco, Cape Gracias a Dios, Cape Catoche, Cape Antonio, Cape Florida, Cape Hatteras, Cape Cod, Cape Sable, Cape Breton, Cape Race, Cape Ray, Cape Clear, Cape Wrath, Cape Pentland, Cape Duncansby, Cape Stadt, Cape Lindesness, Cape Skagen, Cape Skaw, Cape Nord, Cape Lopland, Cape Tornea, Cape Nord Cyn, Cape Wardhuus, Cape Kanin, Cape Kanin Nos, Cape Sviatoi, Cape Orlof, Cape Kildin, Cape Teriberskoi, Cape Svetoi Nos, Cape Gorodetskoi, Cape Kamenoi, Cape Kolguef, Cape Kara, Cape Zelania, Cape Cheliuskin, Cape Severo Sibirskoi, Cape Tadi, Cape Yalmal, Cape Sviatoi Nos, Cape Yugorskoi, Cape Pomorskoi

...ed in my letters on the Central American question, of the series of acts of usurpation and encroachment by which Great Britain has sought to acquire for herself the exclusive sovereignty or occupation of the entire coast of Central America, those acts have been treated of together, and without presenting, in the distinct lights of which they are susceptible, the difference of origin and progress which distinguishes what she has done on the northern part of that coast—in Honduras; and what she has done in the southern part—in Nicaragua. I now propose to exhibit certain salient points of this branch of the subject.

It is to be remembered that by the series of treaties between Great Britain and Spain, the former stipulated with the latter to evacuate the whole of the Spanish American Continent, except the little settlement at the Balize—to withdraw her subjects from all the territory south of the river Sibun—emphatically recognizing the sovereignty of Spain over the whole, and the actual exclusive occupation of Spain in the whole, except the Balize and Cayo Cafina.

The settlement at the Balize has also been spoken of as part of Yucatan; and such was the understanding of Great Britain as well as of the Mexican Republic, when the privileges of British subjects in the Balize were regranted by Mexico. But the Republic of Centro-America, during the ten years, more or less, of its existence, contended that the Rio Hondo was the true boundary between itself and the Mexican Republic. This appears in the official remonstrances which the Republic of Centro-America addressed to Great Britain against the encroachments which British subjects were then making on the countries south of the Sibun, they having already undertaken to extend their woodcutting enterprises down to the Sarstoon, and having in like violation of treaty put up military works and introduced a garrison at the Balize.

The uncertainty existing, as appears from this, as to the actual line of limitation between the Mexican Republic and the Republic of Centro-America, serves to explain the sudden solicitude of England, after the signature of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, to obtain from Mr. CLAYTON a recognition of the British occupation of the Balize. It will be seen by this, that Sir HENRY BULWER's letter to Mr. CLAYTON contains a double equivocation. One of these equivocations has already led to much discussion in Congress, as to the point whether, when by the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty Great Britain engaged not to occupy any part of Central America, the name Central America was intended merely as an indefinite geographical phrase for a certain region of country—in which case its extent would be obviously vague and indefinite—or whether it was intended as identical with the political name, Centro-America, so as to be restricted to the boundaries of the former Republic of Centro-America. But the second equivocation was a much more serious one than this—for, if the hypotheses of the people of Centro-America be correct, then what the English consider as the Balize and its dependencies, extending south to the river Sarstoon, really comprehends not only a portion of Central America geographically speaking, but also a large portion of Centro-America in its proper political sense.

In other words, under cover of a limited privilege to cut woods at the Balize, and to have a hospital at Cayo Cafina, by concession from the Mexican Republic—those privileges being most exactly and most unequivocally marked out, defined and restricted by antecedent treaties with Spain—Great Britain has proceeded, in mere flagrant usurpation, to take possession of the entire coast on both sides of the Gulf of Honduras.

Such are the specific relations of the first branch of the question. But the incidents of the other branch are still more signally discreditable to Great Britain. For a long series of years, by acts of manifest hostility as well as bad faith towards Spain, England had made use of the hostile Indians in Nicaragua as the means to annoy Spain. That association on the part of those Indians was in undeniable violation of the sovereignty of Spain. It is wholly immaterial whether those Indians had or had not at any previous time been thoroughly subdued by Spain. The Camanches and Apaches in the interior of Texas and of New-Mexico have never been thoroughly subdued, either by Spain, by Mexico, or by the United States; but it would be ridiculous to pretend that England has now, or has at any time, had the right ro deal with Camanches or Apaches at independent States. It is true that in violation of the law of nations, England for a long time undertook thus to deal with the Indians within the limits of the United States. In the negotiations of Ghent she undertook to set up a right to do this; but the British ministers were told by the American ministers that any such pretence would put an end to all negotiation, and that if persisted in there could be no peace between Great Britain and the United States; in consequence of which the British ministers desisted from this monstrous pretention, and in effect acknowledged—what upon all their own theory of public policy they could not honestly deny—the complete and perfect jurisdiction of the United States over all the Indians, whether savage or civilized, hostile or submissive, within the limits of the Union. The association of England with the Indians of Nicaragua was of the same character of unjust and unjustifiable intermeddling with the Indians subject to Spain. This also Great Britain had explicitly admitted in the article quoted in a previous letter, of the treaty of 1786, in which, whilst England gave up her assumed protectorate of the Mosquitos, she sued for the clemency of Spain in their behalf.

Now England has no objects of Colonization, either in Honduras or in Nicaragua. To the contrary of this, she has in obedience to views of public policy not necessary here to discuss, voluntarily consigned a main her West India Colonies, and with ... abrogation of Slave labor, it would be ... [illegible] ... Central America, ... [illegible] ... Republic of Central America. But the second equivocation was a much more serious one than this—for, if the hypotheses of the people of Centro-America be correct, then what the English consider as the Balize and its dependencies, extending south to the river Sarstoon, really comprehends not only a portion of Central America geographically speaking, but also a large portion of Centro-America in its proper political sense.

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...showed that the most

...Chile.

...WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1854.

...Cornell, Roosevelt, Howe ...North Broadway, Yonkers, are agents ...Times in the village, and will serve it to ...regularly at their residences, if desired.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued on MONDAY MORNING, Aug. 21, in ample season for the mails per commodious steamship *Empire City*. It will contain the closing Proceedings in Congress, and a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Editorial Articles on current topics; News Items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries; Reports of Public Meetings; Rumorings, Deaths, &c. Price, wrappers ...the mailing, 6¼ cents per copy.

SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

In order to suit the convenience of a very large class of readers, whom the Mail does not reach every day, and who desire the TIMES oftener than once a week, we shall commence the publication about the middle of September next of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES. It will be published on a sheet of the same size, and in the same style as the DAILY TIMES, and will contain all the ...published in the Daily except the advertisements. The first number will be issued at the commencement of our third year, on the 19th of September. It will be sent to subscribers, by Mail, in any part of the United States, or elsewhere, for THREE DOLLARS a year, payable in all cases in advance.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

The Saratoga Convention.

The proceedings of the Anti-Nebraska Convention were exceedingly interesting, and, we apprehend, will exert a marked and important influence on the politics of New-York and of all the other Northern States. Very general distrust was felt concerning them in advance. It was feared the Convention would take ultra and untenable ground in regard to Slavery, and adopt other measures calculated to fritter away the strong sentiment of public indignation against the violators of national faith, in empty declamation or still more futile attempts at a political organization. It was felt that such a result would be calamitous to the cause of sound Republican freedom, and detrimental to the best interests of the Union.

The Convention evinced wisdom and prudence, not less in what it refused to do, than in what it did. A more intelligent body of men never assembled in this State; and although the most intense and thorough Anti-Slavery sentiment pervaded the whole body, they could not be moved to a single rash, inconsiderate, or foolish act. They had gathered to adopt practical measures to arrest a practical evil; and no stress of political partisanship, no appeals to passion, to pride, or even to conviction, were sufficient to induce them to take any step which would jeopardize that result. They confined their action strictly to the limits prescribed. They said nothing of the Fugitive Slave Law. They took no action with regard to Slavery in the Southern States. They left untouched even those gross outrages of which Slave-holding States have been guilty against personal rights. Nor were they hurried into any rash steps for the creation of a new political party.

The pure Abolitionists and part of the radical Democracy, who were in the Convention, were eager for the instant nomination of a State ticket. But the great body of the Convention feel that such a course would be quite likely to result in disastrous failure;—that the old political parties would not dissolve at their bidding, and that by dividing the supporters of their principles, they would be very likely to secure their defeat. It was clearly seen that their power could best be exerted by controlling the action of the political parties, and by compelling them to take their stand upon a platform, and to nominate candidates, that could receive their support. The adjournment of the Convention to Sept. 26 was with that design. All the political parties will by that time have held their Conventions, adopted their resolutions and selected their candidates. This Convention can then adopt the nominations of some one of them, or make new nominations of their own, as the good of the cause may seem to require.

The action of the Convention at its next meeting is modified in one important respect by the action of this. Here each Assembly District sent five delegates, and each delegate on a division would have voted. By the *fifteenth* resolution, it is decided that at the next meeting each District shall have but one vote, to be cast by a majority of its delegates present.

Repairs of Royalty.

It is amusing sometimes to read the newspaper reports of what takes place in the British Parliament. In the House of Lords —except when BROUGHAM is facetious and somewhat bored on the details morally made public in divorce cases, or NEWCASTLE loses his temper (and the head of his argument) under the sneers of DERBY and the personalities of CLANRICARDE—there seldom is anything which can claim to come under the generic name of "fun." In the Commons, particularly when the House gets into Committee, and every man may speak a dozen times on the same point, (provided he is not coughed down,) many points of amusement and interest arise, which he who runs may read. We notice one of these, out of which we would "point a moral."

On the last day of July, when the Commons went into a Committee of Supply, "After having obtained a vote of £2,500 for repairing certain royal monuments in Westminster Abbey, (those of EDWARD the Confessor, EDWARD I, PHILIPPA and ELEANOR of Castile,) Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH, a Cabinet Minister, asked for £1,000 to repair the statue of CHARLES I., at Charing Cross, London. Time was, and not long ago either, when this money would have been demanded and granted simply on the ground that CHARLES had been a King, and that Royalty, alive or in effigy, must be kept in decent repair. It is right to mention, as a reminder to some of our multitudinous readers, that the Church of England, "as by law established," to this day keeps the anniversary of CHARLES' execution as "a day of solemn and national fast and humiliation;" that it has a distinct form of service in its prayer-book, in honor of ...Martyr, his Sacred Majesty KING CHARLES, of blessed memory."

Sir WM. MOLESWORTH, adapting himself to Republican feeling, which is making way in the public mind of England, took good care not to say a word in favor of the Saint and Martyr. He simply asked for the money to prevent one of the finest statues in London from falling to pieces. He had got WESTMACOTT, the sculptor, to examine the statue, and (the report adds)

"That gentleman reported that it was in a very bad state. He stated that the horse was fractured in the knees—[laughter]—that the bridle, sword, and bit were no more—["Hear," and laughter]—that the tail was also defective, the weather having penetrated it. [Roars of laughter] In short, he (Sir W. MOLESWORTH) found that the statue could not be completely restored for less than the sum now asked for; it was evidently in a very dilapidated state, and unless the Committee were willing to see one of the finest statues in the metropolis fall to pieces, they should agree to the vote."

Here is a decline of hero-worship! Laughter at the fractured knees of the blessed Saint and Martyr's horse; laughter at the loss of the bridle, sword and bit; and "roars of laughter" at the dilapidation of the charger's respectable tail. Nor was this all. Mr. WISE, who is member for Stafford, has been High Sheriff, and boasts that he is descended from one WILLIAM WISE or GWISS, who was a living man in Cornwall forty years after the Norman Conquest,—this Mr. WISE is reported to have said that, in his opinion,

"The repairs might wait. [Laughter] Their associations in connection with CHARLES I. were not of a character which should make them especially anxious to restore his statue. [Hear, hear.] He was more celebrated for his encroachments on public rights and the violation of national liberties than for anything else. [Hear, hear.] He admitted that as a work of art the statue was valuable; it was one of LE SŒUR'S best"

The idea of declaring, in Parliament, that the "Saint and Martyr, of blessed memory," was a tyrant of disreputable character and conduct! Thirty years ago, the legislator who dared even to hint at such a thing, would have been shouted down by "loyal" monarchy men. In 1854, the enunciation of the truth is received with applause. Does *this* indicate nothing? In England, in very truth, it is felt in high places that Majesty, deprived of its externals, is—*a jest!*

But WISE, the truth-teller—descendant of Norman Conquest GWISS—was not left without a reply. Up rose DISRAELI to the rescue. What said he? Defend the "blessed Saint and Martyr," or denounce the unregal audacity of JOHN AYSHFORD WISE? Not he. The report says that

"Mr. DISRAELI was surprised that the honorable gentleman, shallow as might be his constitutional prejudices, did not support the vote as a lover of the fine arts. When the statue was lost, it was universally regretted that so fine a model of equestrian statuary should have disappeared, and he really thought that after this *chef d'œuvre* of LE SŒUR had been regained, it would ill-become the House of Commons to refuse a vote which was in fact necessary to keep it in existence."

Not one word in defence of headless CHARLES. No! The great Tory leader, the man who, of all others, might have been expected to have vindicated the character of perfidious and unfortunate CHARLES, merely says, "here is a fine statue, don't let it perish for want of repairs." The £1,000 were voted. By and by, no doubt, this same Parliament will grant money for a statue of OLIVER CROMWELL, the great English ruler of the seventh century. Feeble Lord JOHN RUSSELL, when Premier, would not hear of CROMWELL having a statue, among other English worthies, in the New House of Parliament. Before long, as his Lordship *follows* public opinion, we may find him asking the Commons to pay some compliment to the great Republican who was all but King after CHARLES' execution!

Sale of Belligerent Ships.

There is a curious public question which, as we perceive, begins to be a subject of consideration in Europe in consequence of the existing war. It is, whether a belligerent merchant ship can be bought by a neutral, and under what circumstances. It is chiefly important, of course, to Russia, because the sea is practically commanded by the fleets of England and France, and as the coasts of Russia on the Sea of Archangel as well as on the Baltic and Black Seas are, or will be, effectually blockaded. There remains no port of the Russian coast in which any Russian merchant which may happen to be at sea, may enter except on the coasts of Kamschatka and Sitka, in the extreme northern portion of the Pacific, and out of the general channels of commerce. But Russian ships may be afloat in other parts of the Pacific, or in the Indian Ocean, or on the Atlantic and its dependent seas, and may be constrained to flee for safety to the ports of some one of the neutral Powers of Europe or America; or ships of theirs may have been found by the war actually in some neutral port, either discharging or preparing to take in cargo. Any such ship, unless she is capable of being sold to and purchased by a neutral, must rot in port during the war, and be eaten up with port charges, loss of interest, and costs of superintendents. On the other hand, if she may be sold and lawfully used by a neutral merchant, the Russian owner may partially, if not wholly, especially in the present demand for shipping, save the value of his ship and remit it through ordinary means of exchange to Russia.

In past wars between Russia and Turkey, both Governments have permitted the purchase of ships of either belligerent, by the subjects of any neutral power. But France is contented that no belligerent ship could be lawfully sold to a neutral after the actual commencement of hostilities; and that any belligerent built ship found on the sea, sailing under a neutral flag, could be overhauled, and if it were found that she had been purchased by the neutral after the breaking out of the war, that then, notwithstanding she might be at the time *bona fide* neutral property, for which the neutral owner had paid full value, still she was subject to be captured by French cruisers, and to be condemned as lawful prize of war in the prize courts of France.

On the other hand, Great Britain has constantly pursued a policy in this respect more just in itself, and more in consonance with the sounder doctrines of neutral right which are now coming to prevail among all the primary Governments of Europe and America. England has always held that a belligerent ship could be lawfully purchased by a neutral after as well as before the commencement of a war—that she might be purchased, and make in any neutral port whose she might happen by the regular course of trade to be, but that she might also be purchased even in a neutral port into which she might have been driven by hot pursuit of a belligerent cruiser,—nay, that she might be purchased by a neutral in the very ports of the belligerent power itself, and such a purchase, if made *bona fide* and without any reserved interest, actual or contingent, on the part of the belligerent seller, would not be subject to maritime prize or condemnation in the Admiralty Courts of Great Britain. We take it for granted that Great Britain will not during the present war, undertake any change in her prize code in this respect, more especially as the new British Navigation Act of 1850 not only admits—as her previous Navigation Acts did—the purchase and use of foreign built ships by British subjects, but even admits foreign built ships to registry, so that they shall become entitled to all the rights and privileges of British bottoms. And we cannot conceive that France—which in other relations of the question of neutral right has taken the liberal side of the question—should now attempt to revive an old belligerent pretension which violates all sound principle, and the practice of which at the present time, could not well be reconciled with the intimate association, or rather perfect identification, of belligerent interests now existing between England and France.

We are under the impression that at the present time there are some Russian merchant ships in the ports of the United States. We are not well informed as to the precise state of our own law upon the subject; and whilst suggesting it as a subject of reflection to lawyers among us, we express the hope that our own Government will take the most liberal view of the question, as well from considerations of general policy, as of amity towards Russia.

Iowa.

The Washington *Union* has heard from Iowa. It regrets the defeat of the "gallant Democracy" of that State, and ascribes it to the fact that the "Whigs took ground against the clause in the State Constitution which prohibits banks!" "The Nebraska bill," it adds quietly, "was made the pretext of additional excitement, although that element had less to do with the canvass than is supposed." This is very good It would be a little singular if the Democrats should begin to lose ground at this late day *on the bank question*. According to the *Union*, we may soon expect some of the Western States to be carried again on the National Bank issue. If the Editors of the *Union* will ask Senator DOUGLAS what *his* opinion in the premises is, we incline to the belief that he will tell them that the Nebraska bill has had more to do with this result than they suppose. And the formula will be found useful in explaining sundry other results in elections yet to come.

☞ We publish reports showing that Iowa has elected a Whig Governor by a large majority, and also a strong Whig and Anti-Nebraska Legislature.

What are called the regular Democrats of the first Congressional District of Maine, met in Convention yesterday, when Mr. MCDONALD, the present member for the District who voted for the Nebraska bill, did not receive a single vote.

There are many other bits of news of a similar kind, which, if placed under the Administration pillow, would not prevent Presidential nightmare.

☞ The strong-minded, husbandless women have been at it again at Saratoga. Their chief efforts are now directed toward collecting moneys, that they may be enabled to carry on the movement for obtaining a repeal of present laws, that oppressed women may not have their property taken from them by drunken and worthless husbands. As those who are most earnestly engaged in the movement are, generally speaking, not encumbered with husbands of any kind, they are entitled to credit for disinterestedness of motive. A virtue which should be a shield against the ridicule of the shallow wits about town.

☞ We have information from Washington, to the effect that the United States Consul at Curacoa, has proven to the Treasury Department that subordinates in our Custom-House, have received bribes for passing false invoices of goods prepared at Curacoa, many of which put the goods at twenty per cent. below their real value. The proof that such things have been done, will hardly surprise the people. The persons bribed must be known and punished before the matter will attract general attention.

The Reception of Grisi and Mario.

Should the *Baltic* not arrive in port to-day, the excursion of the Musical Fund Society to meet GRISI and MARIO will take place to-morrow (Sunday) morning The steamer *Josephine* will leave the Staten Island landing at Whitehall at — A. M., and will proceed down the Bay to meet the *Baltic*. The arrangements made by the Society are such that in case the steamer arrives to-day, the excursion tickets will hold good for admission to the serenade to be given by the members of the Society on Monday evening.

The serenade will be given at the St Nicholas Hotel, and it is understood will take place within the walls of the hotel, none of the instruments being played in the streets.

The tickets for the excursion have gone off with a rapidity which warrants the assumption of a very enthusiastic reception.

Musical.

Ethiopian Minstrelsy has taken another step ahead. An announcement in our advertising columns states the fact that the premises known as "Mechanics' Hall," in Broadway, are to be occupied hereafter by WOOD & CHRISTY; the old establishment of WOOD'S being kept up at the same time. GEORGE CHRISTY appears at both places on the same evening, in different characters.

Sandy Hook Electric Telegraph.

Mr. LEWIS, the attentive Superintendent of the Sandy Hook Telegraph Line, (whose office is at No 21 Wall-street,) encouraged by the liberal patronage bestowed upon his line by the merchants and Press of this City, has signified his determination to hold his offices open regularly for the future until 2 o'clock at night, and later, when necessary. This arrangement, in connection with the news yacht and news boats of the Associated Press, which will hereafter constantly remain in service, day and night, off the Hook, will prove of great advantage to the commercial public, while it will enable us to place before our readers important news several hours earlier than we could otherwise do.

ARREST OF A FORGER.

Yesterday morning, at the mill stockade of ...

Information was received about three weeks since at the office of the Chief of Police that MICHAEL HENRY MOONEY, who was formerly a clerk to Messrs. HINGLEY & SONS, chain cable and anchorsmiths, and iron merchants, of Liverpool, had left their employment, having in his possession money belonging to them amounting to £450 ($2,250,) and that it was supposed he had sailed for America in the steamship *Nirgara*, which left Liverpool on the 5th of July.

The young man had been in the employment of Messrs HINGLEY two years having, entered their service when he was 16 years of age, and in whom they had the highest confidence. On the 4th of July he was entrusted with a letter containing bank notes to the amount of £450, which he was directed to take to the Post-Office to get insured, but not appearing in his place the next morning inquiry was made for him, and by return of post it was ascertained that the money had not arrived at its destination. It was also ascertained that he was seen to go on board the *Niagara* shortly before she sailed. Messrs. HINGLEY have been peculiarly unfortunate of late with their clerks, two others having committed frauds upon them to a very heavy amount, one of whom got clear off, it is supposed, to Australia; the other, on being accused, committed suicide.

In a day or two after the first intelligence had been received at the Chief's Office, Mr. LAWTON, the agent in this City of Messrs. HINGLEY & Co. waited again upon him, and said he had learnt that MOONEY had told a fellow clerk that he had some friends at Jackson. The numbers also of the notes had been forwarded. The business was then entrusted to Captain LEONARD, of the Second Ward Police, who ascertained that two £5 bills, of the numbers in question, had been exchanged at an exchange office in Canal-street. This showed that MOONEY had come to America, and had visited New-York. After some conversation with Mr. LAWTON and Mr. EDWARDS, of the New-York Bar, (his legal adviser,) Captain LEONARD suggested the lad was probably at Jackson, and the proper place would be to go there for him.

After the delay of a day or two, owing to the dissent of Mr. LAWTON and Mr. EDWARDS, it was determined that Cap ain LEONARD should go in pursuit of MOONEY in company with Mr. LAWTON. They proceeded to Buffalo, and at the Mansion House found a person had signed his name as Wm. Brown, who exactly answered the description in person, though not in dress, of him they were in search of, and had come on by a train which tallied with the time the bills had been changed in this City. This person had left the city about two days, but before he left he had been heard to speak of the Lake passage to Detroit, Mich. Thither his pursuers followed. Mr. Brown was again heard of at the Bristol House, Detroit, the signature exactly corresponding to that signed in the book at the Mansion House at Buffalo, and the description of the person also answered. Here they learned that Brown had gone to Jackson To Jackson the Captain and his companion followed him. Inquiry was made at all the houses but no Mr. Brown was to be met with. Other modes were resorted to to recover the seemingly snapped trail.

The pursuers were here at fault—scheme after scheme was suggested, but as fast as formed were rejected by the experience of Capt. LEONARD. He made more minute inquiries, and at length met with a person who directed him to a private house; and here it was found that Brown had been staying, and after some questioning Capt. LEONARD learnt this was the residence of the acquaintance MOONEY had spoken of to his fellow clerk in England, and it was finally admitted to him that Brown and MOONEY were one and the same person, and that he had two days before left for Adrian. Here they followed and found with some difficulty that he had lodged again in a private house. Nothing certain could now be learnt of the route which had been taken, the persons with whom he had lodged being unwilling to say anything. An accidental word was let fall about Charleston, in South Carolina. After some deliberation it was determined to go there. Every hotel was visited, but neither BROWN or MOONEY, answering the particular description, could be met with.

At length Captain LEONARD hit upon a method, through which he ascertained the boarding house that BROWN had occupied. Upon going there, it was found he had left for Baltimore, in Maryland. Thither he was followed, and again all clue was lost. The hotels were visited in vain. At length, the Exchange offices were thought of, and in one of them it was found two £10 notes, numbers 18,842 and 18,843, of the miss ng notes had been changed, and the person changing them had given the name and address of WM. BROWN, at Mr. WHARF'S, Pratt-street, Baltimore. This was 11 o'clock in the day—Captain LEONARD, accompanied by Officer GRAHAM of Baltimore, went there. On inquiry they found a Mr. BROWN who answered the description lodged there, but that he was from home. The Captain insisted upon going to his room, and there the long sought MOONEY was discovered in bed, asleep. He was awakened by the Captain who called him by his name, MOONEY; and desired him to get up. After eyeing him a moment, MOONEY desired to know what he wanted. On being told, he said, well he expected it, and drew a heavy sigh as though his arrest was a relief. He then asked if the Captain was an English officer, but on learning he belonged to New-York, he seemed much surprised, and said he thought it was possible an English "Detective" might be sent after him, but never expected that an American would. He got up quietly, and on being asked for the money gave the key of his box. On opening which, £280 was found consisting of two notes of £50 each. Nos. 84,751 and 2; four £20 notes, Nos 42,596 to 9, inclusive; two of £10, Nos. 18,842 and 3; and sixteen £5. Nos. 88,057 to 67, inclusive, and No. 98,070 to 74 The missing notes amounted to £170, consisting of £5 and £10 notes, which will be advertised.

He then stated, on being asked where the remainder of the money was, that at Boston, soon after his landing he had had his pocket picked of £105, that the remainder of the money he had expended on his passage to this City, and his journeyings through the country. After he had got over the nervousness attending his arrest, he stated that the temptation to take the money was instantaneous, and suggested to him when the letter was given to him to insure it. That he went out as though he had gone to the Post-Office and returned with the notes in his pocket, and finding the *Niagara* steamer was about to leave in the morning for Boston, he embarked and arrived at that port, oppressed with fear the whole of the voyage that some person would find him out. That from Boston he came to New-York and proceeded to Jackson, and had on leaving England taken the name of BROWN as being one little likely to attract attention. At Jackson he was afraid he would be traced and determined to go South, and after remaining a day or two there, proceeded to Charleston.

He expressed great sorrow for his conduct, and said he had not known a day's peace since he had committed the theft—and that the restlessness of his fears had induced him to travel. He was brought on to this City by Captain LEONARD, and arrived here yesterday morning at 5 o'clock, and was locked up in the cells of the Second Ward Station-house. Too much credit cannot be awarded to Captain LEONARD for the acuteness he has displayed in tracking MOONEY, and for his untiring patience. MOONEY also stated that on his arrival at Boston he sold the whole of his English clothing, and bought American. He is 18 years of age, stout build, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, bronzed face, and rather a good natured than an intellectual expression of countenance.

He says he supposes he will be sent back to England, and then be transported. He also spoke of Mr. HINGLEY'S kindness to him, and said he felt he deserved all that should befall him.

BEATING A WIFE.—JAMES CORCORAN, of Harlem, was arrested for drunkenness and beating his wife on Thursday. Committed in default of $300 bail.

...Impertinent to the Police by [illegible] of this City, that a person [illegible] him all of them seemed to point to the same man —had bought cigars of them, and then paid for the cigars by a forged check on some of the City banks. The plan of proceeding adopted was very ingenious, and as follows: The person would call upon the cigar merchant, and select cigars, usually those of a good quality, ranging in price from $25 to $50, and order two or three thousand to be sent to a certain place, naming some particular lager-bier establishment—and generally one of respectable character. On the person sent with the cigars arriving at the place of direction, the man who ordered them was generally found with his coat off, seemingly an *habitué* of the place. He would usually pull out some large bill, according as the amount of the invoice would be—and some smaller ones, but in such numbers as in no way to be accommodating for the purpose of payment. He would then say with an appearance of chagrin. "Well, I must pay you by a check;" and would produce his book and write one for the amount, which the porter accepted, not suspecting any false play from a person who appeared to be the proprietor of the place, and who had displayed so much money. Upon going to the Banker's to cash the checks the invariable answer was, "No assets;" and on going back to the place and asking for the proprietor, quite a different person than him to whom the cigars had been delivered would appear. The man to whom they had been given was never to be found, and on inquiry proved to be a stranger to the proprietor of the place. The frequency of these complaints was a great annoyance to the Chief of Police—many traps were set to catch the man but without success. Word was eventually brought to the office that a man named HENRY WASENAR, living in Twentieth-street, was in the habit of pedaling cigars to the small Lager-bier shops.

The Chief of Police deputed Officer MASTERSON, one of his aids, to investigate the business. He arrested the man, who was a German shoemaker, and who said he got the cigars from another German named FREDERICK WILLIAM CONNER—who also went by a dozen other names—living in Fifteenth-street near First-avenue. The officer then determined to arrest him. On going to the address he was not at home. MASTERSON still keeping WASENAR in company, then went round to various lager-bier shops, and finally met with CONNER at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. On his arrest, seeing WASENAR, he owned he had given him the cigars to sell on commission. He was then taken to the office of the Chief of Police and locked up in the cells. He confessed that for nearly a year he had been in the habit of buying cigars of merchants in the City, paying for them by means of forged checks, never putting his own name to them, but that which first presented itself to his mind, taking care to be absent when a person should attempt to find him, and that he had succeeded in procuring goods from a great number of persons in this City, and had procured upwards of 70,000 cigars, principally of fine qualities, ranging in value from $25 to $50. His rooms were searched, no cigars were found there, nor anything on his person except a check on the Broadway Bank for $25, payable to F. W. KERNER & Co., and signed A. D. MECER, Jr., & Co

He has already been identified by several cigar merchants as the man who had practiced the impositions on them. He is held by the Chief of Police for examination before the Mayor and for identification. Credit is due to Officer MASTERSON for the clever way in which he executed the business entrusted to him. CONNOR is a man of an intellectual cast of countenance, slim figure, gentlemanly appearance, and about five feet nine inches. He speaks English well but with a foreign accent.

SPORTING.

Regatta at Port Richmond.

Yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock a Regatta of considerable interest came off in Staten Island Sound. Mr. DACKER, of the Oriental Hotel, at Port Richmond, gave a purse of $50 to boats from 28 to 18 feet in length, the second boat in to save her entrance money. Two minutes to the foot was allowed for difference in length. The following entries were made:

Full H Austin	JOHN H. AUSTIN	28 feet.
Un	R. O. MACOMBER	25 feet.
Gipsey	A. BARKER	22 feet.
Louisa Jane	J. S. AUSTIN	21½ feet.
Mystery	GEORGE W. WHEELER	20½ feet.

The course was from Port Richmond dock down Staten Island Sound into New-York Bay, down the Bay to a stake-boat, about two miles below Fort Diamond, and back to the point of starting, a distance of 20 miles.

There was but little breeze when the boats started, and the tide running strongly adverse, occasioned some difficulty in getting under way. Most of the boats hugged closely the Staten Island shore. The *Austin*, from too bold an effort at first to make her way up mid-stream, was carried by the force of the tide some distance below the point of starting. In passing the Kills the *Gipsey* possessed the advantage. But upon getting into the bay, where they had to bear more to windward, the *Fulton* gained upon her. The other boats meanwhile struggled on gallantly. The *Fulton*, however, soon got the lead, and up to the stake boat kept widening the gap. She rounded the boat just ten minutes in advance of the *Gipsey* and nineteen minutes in advance of the *Austin*. The *Mystery* and *Louisa Jane* did not prolong the strife to this point, but relinquished the race.

On the return there was a beautiful breeze, and the three rivals plowed up the bay with noble vigor. The *Fulton* still maintained her advanced position, The struggle was exciting and well contested. The odds, however, were much in favor of the *Austin*. The time made was: The *Fulton*, 3h. 35m.; the *Gypsy*, 3h. 45m.; the *Austin*, 4h.

Another Regatta.

A spirited regatta took place yesterday from Fulton Market-slip—a purse being contended for by five boats, all under eighteen feet in length. They started from the slip at 10½ o'clock, and sailed down the bay round Robbins' reef, and back to the point of starting—the whole distance being about eighteen miles. Going down, the wind was very light, but on their return it freshened, and the slip was made at 2½ o'clock, the boats coming in in the following order: 1, *Pat Duffy*; 2, *Armaine*; 3, *A. Kemp*; 4, *Only Daughter*; 5, *Madison Benjamin*.

Irishmen's Universal Civil and Military Republican Union.

A regular meeting of this body was held on Thursday evening, M. MOLLOY, President, in the Chair. There was a larger attendance than at any previous meeting since its formation. After the transaction of the usual and necessary business, a letter was read from Mr. MICHAEL DOHENY, in which he stated to the entire satisfaction of all present the reason he could not attend and address them according to invitation. The letter was received with applause, and its insertion on the minutes voted. The Secretary read a series of resolutions, applauding the action of the President and his Cabinet for ordering the destruction of Greytown, which, according to these resolutions, was truly an English establishment, and highly complimenting Capt HOLLINS for his reply to the insolent note of Lieut. A. D. JOLLY. They recommend Congress to decline giving to England or to any other nation any apology, if demanded, for the bombardment of the town in question, and conclude in the following words:

"If England, in consequence, should commence hostilities against the United States, to do which we believe her to be at present too weak and cowardly; that fifty thousand Irishmen, in addition to those already under arms, shall be prepared to march against her to humble her pride, as a far smaller number of them did heretofore on more than one occasion."

The resolutions were passed amid loud cheers on motion of Counsellor G. H KEAREN.

Mr. F. A. JACKSON then made a most elbouent and patriotic speech, in which he strongly urged all his fellow countrymen to organize and learn the use of arms, inculcating at the same time entire obedience to the laws of their adopted country. An organizing Committee was then appointed to organize branches throughout all the wards in the City. Several new members were then enrolled, after which the meeting adjourned for two weeks.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.—CHARLES ERCHEE, a German, at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street and Third-avenue, was arrested on Thursday for keeping a disorderly house and selling liquor without a license. Held to bail in the sum of $500.

A number of emigrants [illegible] opposite Quarantine, on Thursday [illegible] and one, named [illegible] number. The *Manhattan* left this port upon her last trip nine months and seventeen days since. On her trip from Liverpool, made in twenty-nine days, she had 874 passengers on board. They arrived here all healthy. She was getting ready for sea, sharp, yesterday, at the foot of Rector-street. The following also arrived without any sickness on board: The *Jabez Snow*, from Liverpool, 400 passengers; bark *Lucia*, from Antwerp, 122; the *Egan* and *Hendrick*, from Bremen, 176, increased by the addition of a little one on her voyage; the ship *Star of the West*, from Liverpool, 372; ship *Sheridan Knowles*, from same, 84; ship *Republic*, from Rotterdam, 360. The schooner *J. G. Wise*, from St. Domingo, arrived yesterday. She had considerable sickness on board. The second mate died at sea on the 10th of August, and the steward on the 11th; and two of the crew were taken sick at Quarantine yesterday.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A COMPLETE REVOLUTION IN THE TREATMENT of Chills and Fever is resulting from the admirable preparation known as DESBLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC OR FEVER AND AGUE PILL. It is a speedy, pleasant, harmless and thoroughly effectual. It produces no nausea, dizziness or rearing in the head It makes no quackish pretensions to cure numerous and opposite diseases, but, in confirmation of its claims, simply refers to the remarkable cures which it is daily effecting Physicians prescribe it; the clergy buy it for distribution among their people; the poor pronounce it the cheapest, because the only certain remedy; and apothecaries acknowledge that where it once gains a footing, it supersedes all other remedies.

Read the following, which are among the thousands of cures that have been effected since May last, and purchasers of which are daily being forwarded to the proprietors:

NEW-PROSPECT, Berren Co., N. J., July 2, 1854.

C. D. DESBLER—*Dear Sir:* On the 25th day, 1852, I was violently attacked with fever and ague, and since that time I tried almost everything that was recommended to me without good effect I had the services of two physicians in this State, and one in the City of New-York, besides using various ague remedies, but all ineffectually. On the 9th of June, I received your Pills, and after faithfully using them for three weeks, I am completely recovered, and enjoy better health than at any time since July 25, 1853, as may be illustrated by the fact that in the first three weeks of using the Pills, I gained six pounds in flesh. My agues have not returned since the first dose, and I am again able to preach as I was wont. While using your Pills, I preached two or three times of a Sabbath, and felt less sense of weariness than I used to feel when preaching only once a day. I consider your medicine to be the best, and the most effectual remedy ever introduced to the public. You are at liberty to use this testimony as you please, as I am in hopes that others may be benefited as I have been. I remain, Sir, yours, most respectfully,

GEO H. JONES.

SAFE HARBOR, Lancaster Co., Pa., July 15, 1854.

Mr. C. D. DESBLER: I am at a loss, Sir, what to say in regard to your Ague and Fever Pills other than to say, they are the best Pills that ever came to this section of the country. We sold ten boxes out of the first dozen received, and they have effected ten permanent cures We certainly find under many obligations to you for sending your medicine among us We hail it as a perfect "Godsend." If you want any certificates from us here, let me know One person who purchased a box says: "The Pills are worth five dollars a box, and that he would have paid five hundred dollars in doctors' bills had he known of your Pills a year ago." Your obedient servant, H. H FRY.

Price $1 per box; or, for the convenience of those residing where it has not been introduced as yet, it will be forwarded by mail, pre-paid, to any one enclosing 24 letter-stamps, in any part of the United States except Oregon and California or to those for 36 stamps. Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No 149 Chambers st.; CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st, STEBBINS, MORGAN & BUTLER, No. 46 Cliff-st, N. Y., and by GILBERT, WEBB & CO., No. 177 North 3d-st., Philadelphia, Wholesale Agents; and at retail by KING, corner Broadway and John-st.; CROMBIE, corner Broadway and 14th st.; GUION, corner Bowery and Grand-st; SHEDDEN, corner Bowery and 4th st.; GUSTAV RAMSPERGER, No 62 Oliver-st.; HUTCHINGS, No 132 West Broadway; BERRIAN, No. 170 Grand-st, Williamsburg; Mrs. HAYES, No 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; JAS W SMITH, Court-st, Brooklyn; THOS. J. HAYES, No 154 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; SAMUEL HAYES, No. 49 Montgomery-st, Jersey City. Orders from the trade may be addressed to C D. DESBLER, New-Brunswick, N J

THE HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT, OF MORE THAN THIRTY YEARS' STANDING.—While returning thanks for constantly increasing patronage, we invite attention to THE OLD STAND NO. 104 BOWERY, where will be found, as heretofore, a most extensive and varied assortment of Hosiery and Under-garments.

A. RANKIN & CO., No. 104 Bowery.

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK—JAMES E. RAY, No. 103 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of Hosiery and Under Garments, Wholesale and Retail. All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchaser's unbiassed opinion

THE NEW AND TASTELESS CURE FOR FEVER and Ague DESBLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC PILLS. Sold by STEBBINS, MORGAN & BUTLER, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS.—Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, at No 120 Arch-st, Philadelphia—Will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, such as constipation, inward piles, fullness, or blood to the head; acidity of the stomach nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fulness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach; swimming of the head; hurried and difficult breathing, fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, limbs, &c; sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil and great depression of spirits. For sale in New-York by A. B. & D. SANDS, No 100 Fulton-st.; C. H. RING, No 192 Broadway; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, No. 59 Warren-st; BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers st; C. V CLICKENER & CO No 81 Pearl st; OLCOTT, MCKESSON & BRINE, No. 127 Maiden-lane; Mrs HAYES, Brooklyn; and by druggists and dealers of medicine everywhere.

$15 ONLY FOR A DELIGHTFUL AND HEALTHY HOMESTEAD.—500 Building Lots, each 100 feet square, equal to 4 city lots, and 100 farms, will be divided among 500 subscribers in a few days. Each subscriber for only $15, payable in small sums. Secures four Building Lots 25 by 100 feet, near the celebrated Lake Ronkonkoma, or a farm of from 2 to 20 acres A few subscribers only required to close the books Also, a few splendid farms, 10 and upwards Apply immediately to THAS WOOD, No. 208 Broadway, where maps and pamphlets can be had gratis

PIANOS, MELODIONS AND MUSIC.—NOW IN store at the great Music Establishment of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, a large assortment of elegant, latest style Pianos and Melodions, comprising those of several of the most celebrated makers in the world, at prices which defy competition A written warrantee given on each instrument Also, a large and choice variety of Music and Music Merchandize of all kinds. The very best terms given to the trade

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO THE ECONOMICAL.—THE GLASGOW being half over, and space being essential for the reception of the Fall assortment, the remainder of Gentlemen's fashionable Summer Clothing remaining on hand at UNION HALL, corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts, is now offered at prices which cannot fail to tempt the judicious purchaser Call and examine. It is only necessary to see the Clothing and hear the prices to be convinced that such bargains cannot be obtained at any other establishment.

WET SILKS, WET SILKS.—JUST RECEIVED and will be offered for sale THIS MORNING, 3 cases of rich plaid silks at 62½c. per yard, worth 75c.; 2 cases do. at 50c. worth $1; also, 5 cases finish'd wool Reps at 25c cost to import 66c. Also, 2 cases of fine French cloths, 7-4 wide, at $2, worth $3 50. E H. LEADBEATER, (late Leadbeater & Lee,) No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

PIANOS, MELODIONS AND MUSIC, LOW.—HALLET, DAVIS & Co.'s Grand square and Boleon Pianos, acknowledged superior in tone to all others. Mason & Hamlin's "Model" Melodions, a new style, unequalled in equal temperament, the best in the world. Sold wholesale and retail, very low, by BERRY & GORDON, Music Publishers, No. 297 Broadway

1854.—TAILORS BELOW PAR—SERIOUS DEPRECIATION—Failure of Tailors and arrival of Winter (Excessive) Importations—Vide Custom-House reports—Now is the time for the public to go into the Tailors for bargains. FOX the Tailor GEORGE P. FOX, No 301 Broadway, he do his own; buys and sells his goods for a mere song. The very sight of money is sufficient these hard times.

DAMAGED SHAWLS.—JUST RECEIVED 300 FINE French Wool Long Shawls, slightly damaged by water on board of the *Franklin*, and will be offered this morning at a great bargain. Also Bombazines.

E. H LEADBEATER, (late Leadbeater & Lee,) No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ Rev. [illegible] will preach at Church, Rivington, near Bowery, TO-MORROW, Aug. 20, at 10½ A. M. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered. Rev. [illegible] will preach in the evening, at 7½ o'clock. [illegible] Sunday-school at 2 P. M. [illegible] and Rev. WM. CARRY from Africa, will preach in the evening, at 7½ o'clock. [illegible] will be taken up at the close of each service to aid in defraying the expenses of repairs. ROBERT CLIFFORD, Pastor.

☞ Trinity Methodist E. Church—Rev. H. MATTISON, Pastor.—The new church edifice, now temporarily completed, presents for EVERY SABBATH at Concert Hall, corner of 8th-av. and 24th-st., (entrance from 24th-st.) at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School from 2 to 4 P. M. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Notice.—Preaching in the First Mariners' M. E. Church, Cherry-st., between Clin on and Montgomery, by Rev. JAMES FLOY D, Presiding Elder of the New-York District, TO-MORROW (Sunday), at 3 o'clock P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. LAW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seamen and the public generally are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ Forty-Second-street Presbyterian Church, Rev. EDWARD E. HARKIN, Pastor.—The Corner Stone of the new Church, building on 42d-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., will be laid on MONDAY, Aug. 21, at 5 o'clock P. M. Appropriate services will be held, and an address delivered by Rev. Dr. MURRAY, of Elizabethtown, N. J.

☞ Margaret L. Bishop—Is expected to preach in the open air at Houston-st. Williamsburg Ferry, TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M.; and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, at the Sanctuary, No 100 1st-st. The public are cordially invited.

☞ New Church Enterprise—58th-st. near 8th-av. REV. M. O. SCHERMERHORN.—Preaching every SABBATH MORNING and AFTERNOON. The public are cordially invited to attend. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

☞ Presbyterian Church, corner of Stanton and Forsyth-sts. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. I. SANDERSON, TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Worship conducted as in the Scotch and Irish Presbyterian Churches.

☞ University-place Church. (Dr Porrs Pastor.) Rev. W. C. BROWNE is expected to preach in this church TO-MORROW, Aug 20, at 10½ in the morning, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

☞ Free Episcopal Church, No 68 East Broadway corner of Market-st., Rev. RALPH HOYT rector. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats all free.

☞ St. Ann's Church for Deaf-Mutes, in the [illegible] University, Washington-square.—Services TO-MORROW, with the voice, at 10½ A. M., and the sign at 3½ P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Notice.—The Committee of Arrangements for Laying the Corner-stone of Firemens' Hall, respectfully invite the following organizations to assemble on MONDAY NEXT, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of participating in the ceremonies of the day, as follows:

The Exempt Firemens' Association and Board of Fire Wardens, in the Office of the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, No 3 City Hall.

The Officers Trustees and Representatives, in the Chamber of the Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Engineers, the Foremen, Assistant Foremen and Secretaries of the various Companies, in the Governor's Room.

Ex-Officers, Trustees, ex-Chief and Assistant Engineers, in the Office of the Clerk of the Common Council.

The members of the Fire Department at large in front of the City Hall.

Suitable accommodations will likewise be provided on the ground, for invalids who may wish to witness the ceremonies; which can be reached by such as choose to avail themselves of this invitation, through the premises of Mr. Thomas F. Riley, No. 579 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

The members of the different organizations in the Department, intending part in the proceedings, will please appear in citizens' dress, without badges or insignia of any kind, and are urgently requested to be punctual in their attendance at the hours recited in the assigned programme.

In conclusion the Committee invite the cordial co-operation of the whole Department in carrying out the proposed arrangements, feeling confident that in that case the occasion will prove eminently worthy of the New-York Fire Department. By order,

DAVID J. NEVIN, Chairman.
ISAAC G. SEIXAS, Secretary.

PROGRAMME
Of the order of arrangements for laying the Corner-Stone of FIREMEN'S HALL,
NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 21, 1854.

The line will form, four abreast, at 2 o'clock, P. M., in the Park, in front of the City Hall, the right on the East gate, and march through Park-row, Broadway, Houston and Mercer-sts., in the following order, viz:

ZOPHAR MILLS, Grand Marshal,
With WM. A. FREEBORN and ALBERT B. JOLLIE, Esqs., as Special Aids.

First Division.
JOHN BARRY, Esq., Marshal.
Committee of Arrangements.
Dodworth's Band
Fire Department Banner in charge of Lafayette Engine Co. No 19
Officers and Trustees of the New-York Fire Department.
Chief and Assistant Engineers of the New-York Fire Department.
Carriages
Representatives of New-York Fire Department.

Second Division.
JOHN T. ROLLINS, Esq., Marshal.
(In Barouches.)
Chairman of the Day—Adam P. Pentz, Esq
Chaplain—Rev. Isaac Ferris, D. D., Chancellor of the New-York University.
Orator—Hon. Morris Franklin.
His Honor the Mayor—Isaiah D. Westervelt.
Exempt Firemen's Association
Aged Exempt Firemen in Carriages.

Third Division.
SAMUEL WADDELL, Marshal.
The Honorable the Board of Aldermen with their Officers.
The Honorable, the Board of Councilmen with their Officers.
The Architects and Builders of the Hall.

Fourth Division
DANIEL COGER, Esq. Marshal.
Governors of the Almshouse.
Commissioners of Emigration.
Heads of Departments and their Bureaus.
County Officers
Members of the Press.

Fifth Division.
OWEN W. BRENNAN, Esq. Marshal.
Collector of the Port, Surveyor, Naval Officer, and Assistant Treasurer of the United States.
The United States District Attorney and Marshal.
Members of Congress.
Judges of the United States Courts
Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts and Court of Common Pleas, Judges of Marine, Police and District Courts.

Sixth Division.
JOHN P. LACOUR, Esq., Marshal.
National Guard Band.
Ex-Officers and Trustees of the Fire Department.
Ex-Chief and Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department.
Foremen, Assistant Foremen and Secretaries of the various Fire Companies.

Seventh Division.
SAMUEL M. PHILLIPS, Marshal.
Board of Fire Wardens.
Members of the New-York Fire Department.
Citizens, &c., &c.
ZOPHAR MILLS, Grand Marshal.

Order of Exercises.
ON THE OCCASION OF LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF FIREMEN'S HALL,
MONDAY, August 21, 1854.
ADAM J. PENTZ, Esq., Chairman of the Day.
PRAYER—By Rev Isaac Ferris, D. D., Chancellor of the New-York University.
Music—Chorus by the New-York Harmonic Society.
Music—By National Guard Band.
CEREMONY OF LAYING THE CORNER STONE.—By Chas. McDougall, Esq., President of the New-York Fire Department.
ADDRESS—By Hon Morris Franklin.
Music—By Dodworth's Band.
The Chairman, Adam P. Pentz, Esq., will read a list of the articles deposited in the box, and also make a brief statement in regard to the past history of the Department.
Music—HALLELUJAH CHORUS—by New-York Harmonic Society. BENEDICTION.

Committee of Arrangements.

From Representatives.	From Board of Foremen.
DAVID J. NEVIN.	JOHN S. LEVERICH,
JAMES L. MILLER,	DANIEL STANBURY,
ISAAC G. SEIXAS,	JOHN GILLELAN,
JOSEPH S. PELTON,	MICHAEL MCGARVEY,
JOHN B. MILLER,	HENRY BARROW,
CHAS. MCDOUGALL, *President*	ALFRED CARSON, *Chief Eng.*
JOHN J. TISDALL, *Vice President.*	JAMES F. WENMAN, *Secret'y.*
WM. D. WARE, *Secretary.*	

☞ Dyspepsia Cured and no Mistake.—Those alone know "who have suffered" the horrors of dyspepsia and its penalties. The following is one of the kind of things which speaks for itself:

NEW-YORK June 9, 1854.

"HEYMANN'S DYSPEPSIA ELIXIR."—The power over the above disease is not excelled by any other preparation for the cure of dyspepsia. I have had skillful physicians for the last three years, which did all they could and did not reach the disease. I have used two bottles of the Elixir, and I now pronounce myself cured of this horrible disease, dyspepsia. For further information call on me at my office, No. 349 Bleecker-st. A. P. JARMAN, D. D. S., Member of the Society of Dental Surgeons of the State of New-York.

Ask for HEYMANN'S DYSPEPTIC ELIXIR. Only $1 a bottle. Principal Office, No. 197 Broadway.

☞ Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. E. REDDING, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ Fever and Ague.—Dr. MCCLINTOCK'S TONIC MIXTURE has never failed of success, in a practice of thirty years. Thousands of cures have been made and no relapse ever occurs when the directions are observed. Price $1. Sold by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 122 Fulton-st., and by Druggists everywhere.

☞ Dr. Mosse's Invigorating Cordial.—Whence proceed the lassitude, the depression, the debility, the indifference to life, the instability, the continual feeling of illness which it is impossible to define or localize, so common, so hard to bear, and so little pitied by the robust and healthy? What answer—from the stomach and the nervous system, between which there exists the closest sympathy. Want of vital energy, a languishness in the secretive organs, a general inertia of the system, is at the bottom of all the difficulty. To rouse the whole organization from the torpor, to imbue it with new life, activity and vigor, and to sustain it in that condition, there is no preparation comparable with Dr MOSSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL. Of a stimuli may excite the dormant physical energies for a time, but like the night-flash of the lightning that leaves behind it a deeper gloom, the exhibition of these artificial means is followed after the first convulsive effect is over, by a depression of body and mind more profound and paralyzing than ever. The remedy is literally worse than the disease. But the Elixir has a dynamic influence. It not only creates a new condition of the physical organization, but perpetuates it. The animal spirits are not only cheered and elevated by its agency but kept up to their new level without flagging. A vegetable compound, congenial to the system it seems to act upon the constitution itself, and to revolutionize it. In chronic diseases of the nerves, the stomach, and the liver, its operation is all but miraculous. The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, six for twelve dollars.

C. H. RING, Proprietor, No 198 Broadway, New-York.
Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada, and the West Indies.

☞ Association of Exempt Firemen.—Members will please assemble at the floor of the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies No 3 City Hall, on MONDAY, Aug. 21, at 2½ o'clock P. M., for the purpose of participating with the Fire Department in the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of the New Firemen's Hall in Mercer-st.

PHILIP BOW ENGS, President.
GEORGE W. WHEELER, Recording Secretary.

☞ Meetings of the Associate Members of the Volunteer Fire Department will be held at the Hall, No. 44 Chambers-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 21, at 7½ o'clock, to make arrangements for attending the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of the New Firemen's Hall. Also, on TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 22, at the same hour and place, to make arrangements for the Target Excursion. One bottle carried Mr. Stanbury through a severe attack of piles, and his wife of a painful spasmodic affection—rendered Yonkers. It also cured Dr. Bell of "intermittents" when in the "early or collapsed stage." The Doctor can be seen at his veterin ry establishment at Four-mile House, 3d-av. Calhoun Hinman has no superior in his profession. Sold wholesale and retail by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st., west of North River side, from 1 to 4 o'clock.

☞ Petersville Homestead Association.—Meetings held every MONDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock corner Broadway and Grand-st. Location in the beautiful and flourishing town of New-Brighton. Maps of the land are now ready. Persons desirous of becoming members, and sharing the advantages of getting, at an extraordinary cheap rate, an excellent plot of ground (3,000 square feet (or 4 city lots,) in a convenient and desirable location, can obtain maps and circulars giving full particulars at the meetings or at No 382 Pearl-st., corner Jay-st., or of F. A. POTTER, President, No 2 Hanover-st.

W. H. HOYT, Secretary.

☞ Cholera.—Dr S. W. GIDDING, No. 85 Murray-st., has a certain cure for Cholera in all its stages. Also for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum and all bowel complaints arising from a natural and healthy. Also, his Vegetable Family Medicines, his Panacea, the great Blood Purifier and Health Restorative—a sure remedy for Paralysis, Debility, Nervousness, Scrofula, and all eruptions of the skin. His Cough Syrup, for Consumption and all kinds of Coughs. Also Liniment, Wild Cherry Bitters, Shakers' Extracts, &c., &c.

☞ Free Show.—The HAPPY FAMILY can be seen at COSTAR'S RATS, COCKROACH &c. EXTERMINATOR Depot No 448 Broadway, from 7 A. M. until 9½ P. M. Free at the window outside of store. No admittance in store except on business. The Exterminator is the only effectual article for the annihilation of RATS, MICE, COCKROACHES, ANTS &c.

☞ Alpha Chapter, No. 1. U. A.—The members of this Chapter are respectfully requested to be present on SATURDAY EVENING, the 19th inst. as business of importance will be brought up for consideration.

RONALDS, C. of C. NOBLE, Sachem.

☞ Accumulation $1,000,000.—THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 11 Wall-st., insures the lives of persons from 14 to 55 years of age. Dividend declared annually.

JOS L. LORD, Agent.

☞ Post-Office.—NOTICE.—The Mails for Europe per U. S. Steamer ATLANTIC, will close at this office, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of August, at 10½ A. M.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

☞ Post-Office.—NOTICE.—The Mails for California, &c., per U. S. Steamer EMPIRE CITY, will close at this office, on MONDAY, the 21st inst. at 11 A. M.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

☞ Notice to all Farriers.—A regular meeting of the Farriers' Society will be held on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at 8 o'clock, P. M., at Mr. E. Richter's, Nos 55 and 57, Forsyth-st. GUNTER, Secretary.

PERSONAL.

JOHN KINGSTON.—A relation just arrived from England desires earnestly to see him. Address No. 143 Cherry-st., "The Great Republic" boarding-house.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED.—A young German who has been in this country for several years wishes to enter a suitable engagement to gain a knowledge of the American business in general. First-rate references can be given. Address A. B., Box No. 324 General Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a superior lady artist is Boarding City, to give lessons, part or the whole time, viz.: drawing, painting, sketching, perspective. Apply to WILCOX'S United States School Agency, No. 393 Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable German lady, in a respectable family, to teach the French and German languages, and as seamstress. Can be seen at No. 109 1st-av., 4th story.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a young man in some kind of employment in the evening. His time is not engaged after 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Address a note to H. F. T., *Times* office.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable German girl as cook in an American family. She is recommended as a good cook, and will make herself useful. Address A. A., *Times* Office.

GIRLS.—several nice, half grown girls can be obtained at the office of the Am. & For. Employment Society, No. 130 9th-st., cor. Broadway. Also, domestics of all kinds, male and female help, can be had at the Society's lower office, No 21 Greenwich-st.

SITUATION AS GOVERNESS WANTED.—A Lady who has been engaged in tuition for the last ten years, wishes to obtain a situation in one of the Southern States as governess in a private family. She undertakes to teach the English language in all its branches, French, which she speaks fluently, Music and all kinds of plain and fancy needlework. The most satisfactory references can be obtained as regards, qualification, &c., from families she has lived with. Address, post-paid, to C. Z., Post Office, Erie, Erie Co., Penn.

GOVERNESS WANTED.—A gentleman residing in Louisiana, who will be in this City early in September, desires to engage an English or American lady, of piety, between the ages of thirty five and forty-five years, to take charge of the education of his three children. A lady who can give satisfactory evidence of these qualifications, and her ability to teach the ordinary branches of a sound education, with French and music, may hear of an engagement, with liberal salary, by addressing Box No. 2,721 New-York City Post-Office. The children and governess will spend the Summer months in a Northern climate.

MUSIC TEACHER.—A married gentleman of experience in Music, who has a few hours to devote to teaching on the Piano-Forte, is desirous of obtaining a limited number of pupils. Application may be made at No. 34 Garden-st., between State and Joralemon, Brooklyn, from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M., every day for two weeks. Tuition, $18 per term of 24 lessons.

TEACHER WANTED.—An instructor on the piano, a lady preferred. A qualified person will be well remunerated. Address PIANO, Box No 3,188 Post-Office, stating residence, &c.

TO LADIES OF THE THEATRICAL PROFESSION.—Any lady accustomed to the stage as a dancer, desirous of a liberal and profitable engagement in Cincinnati, can obtain one by application at the office of the *True American*, No. 17 Beekman-st.

HELP OF ALL KINDS.—May be engaged at the Office of the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, No 27 Greenwich-st. Female domestics there and at the upper office, No 130 9th-st., corner of Broadway.

CUTTER OF CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS WANTED.—In a large establishment who can have experience in the business, and can bring references as to character and ability. Apply personally to S. S. MILLS, No 80 Chambers-st., up stairs.

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[illegible] Aug. 19 at 12 o'clock, at No. 59 East of the [illegible] Avenue, a pair of bright bay mares, 15 [illegible] years old; a stranger's mound and hand, [illegible] three years old; one travel top-cheerbuggie [illegible]; one seamless leather-top buggy, with [illegible] two seats, in first-rate order; one elegant set of light double harness, silver-mounted, [illegible] nearly new; one set roadster harness, and one set trotting [illegible]; one bright bay horse, 15 hands high, young, kind and stylish, good traveler and forest endurance, without fault, and warranted sound; has been used as a road-horse, in both double and single harness; is in condition to go sixty miles or more a day; one wagon, with pole and shafts, made to order by one of the best City makers. Also, one harness, new this Spring. The above is sold on account of the owner going West.

THE BANGS, BROTHER & CO.—SATURDAY [illegible] AUGUST—FALL TRADE SALE OF BOOKS, &c. TWENTY DAY.—Embracing the invoices of G P Putnam & Co; G. & C Merriam, T. McElrath; Tickner & Fields; Wm. Gowans; Hopkins Bridgeman & Co; Crosby, Nichols & Co; Miller, Orton & Mulligan; J. C Derby; E. C. & J. Biddle; James B. Smith & Co., and others.

SAME DAY.—In the upper saleroom—The sale of Law Books, including the publications of Messrs. Little, Brown & Co; R. E. Peterson & Co; Kay & Brother; Cornthwait & Co; Banks, Gould & Co., and others. Also, the invoices of Cheap Publications, Catholic and English Books, embracing many desirable contributions.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF STOVES, TIN WARE, &c.—On TUESDAY Aug 22, 1854 at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 310 Broadway—Consisting of hall, parlor, kitchen and cooking stoves, of Metropolitan, Odd Fellow, Peacemaker, and different patterns of furnaces of all descriptions, box stoves, hollow ware, tin ware; brass and copper kettles, britannia ware, and housekeeping articles, stove pipe, about from tin-smiths' tools, &c. &c.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AN EXCELLENT INSTRUMENT FOR THE PARLOR FOR SALE.—The MASON & HAMLIN'S Improved MODEL MELODION and REED ORGAN, [illegible] recommended by LOWELL MASON, WM. E. [illegible], GEO. F. ROOT, GEO. W. MORGAN, L. H. SOUTHARD, and many others. A full assortment of the above MELODIONS; Hallett, Davis & Co's unrivalled Piano-Fortes; New-York Pianos (new and second-hand,) with all the latest musical publications for sale to dealers and others, at the lowest rates. BERRY & GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—J & C FISCHER have removed their Warerooom from No 178 Greenwich-st to their new Manufactory, Nos 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., New-York, where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of Pianos, with all the [illegible] improvements made under their own supervision, and warranted to stand any climate. Also, Pianos with the Melian attachment Piano-fortes tuned, repaired, or taken in exchange

ATTENTION—Is respectfully invited to our extensive Assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES at our new and spacious warerooms No. 421 Broome-st., (a few doors east of Broadway,) which in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivaled instruments have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons.
LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODEONS—Of every variety, from $45 to $150, suitable for the parlor, lecture room, lodge room, or small church. Having them for better in tone, more durable and better finished than those of any other make, we have accepted the agency, and keep for sale only those manufactured by PRINCE & CO.
WILLIAM HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, opposite the Park, sole agents for Conway & Co's celebrated Melodeons.

A. W. LADD & CO'S GRAND DIAGONAL PIANO-FORTES, with new grand action, which has no superior in all the points which constitute a perfect instrument. LINCOLN & THOMPSON, sole agents, No. 441 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. By Dr A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One hundredth Edition, (66,000 in three years,) pp 250, on Fine Paper, Extra Binding, $1. Every complaint to which a woman is subject, from girlhood to womanhood, as she is wife and as mother, are fully described, with the causes the symptoms, and also proper mode of treatment in a plain, simple, but in the most chaste language, easily understood. And thus every woman can discover by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature of her disease, and need not be alarmed from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, which undermine the health the effects of which they are ignorant, and for which their delicacy forbids seeking medical advice! How many suffer from *prolapsus uteri* (falling of the womb,) or from *fluor albus* (weakness, debility, &c.) How many are in constant agony for many months preceding confinement! How many have protracted, if not dangerous deliveries, and slow and uncertain recoveries! Some whose lives are hazarded during such time, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief. How many bitter moments, how much anguish, might have been spared to the sufferer, to her husband, to her relatives, by timely possession of this little volume. It is impracticable to convey fully the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage.
For sale by SPRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO. Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) at No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publication Office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed post-paid, to Dr. A. M MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224, New-York Post-Office.

DR. IVES' AMERICAN CHOLERINE.—It is only at the repeated solicitation of numerous friends that I am induced to place this remedy before the public. After five years' use of it, in private practice in cholera, cholera morbus, diarrhœa, &c. I can confidently recommend it to the public, as the most reliable remedy now in use. With these few remarks I submit it to the world for their verdict. Try it and live.
Principal Dépôt No. 579 8-h-av., cor 41st-st. For sale wholesale by SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO., No. 170 William-st, corner Beekman-st, and HENRY LEVY, No. 299 Washington-st. Also for sale by the following Druggists: WM FISHER, No. 311 Bleecker st.; Dr. PRINCE, corner of Franklin-square and Frankfort-st.; LOINES, corner Spring and Hudson-sts.; ERSKINE corner of 8th-av. and 34th st.; INWRIGHT, 3d-av., between eighteenth and 19th sts.; G. MOSSMANN, No. 27 Bowery; Dr. MITCHELL, No. 6 Canal-st.; Dr. J. IVES, No. 6 Hudson-st.; CHAS NORDQUIST, No 244 Stanton-st.; C. & HUTCHINGS, No 132 West Broadway; Dr. WINTERS, corner of 23d st and Broadway; CHAS. CHAMBERS, No. 376 Hudson-st; C. B. COX, No 10 8th-av.; Mrs. RUSSELL, No. 125 Greenwich-st; Dr. BUDD, corner of Atlantic and Clinton-sts, Brooklyn, and by druggists generally.
JOHN IVES, M. D.

MRS. ALEXIS' WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER cannot a hair dye, and contains no deleterious ingredients. It never fails to restore the hair, however gray, to its original color, and at the same time to strengthen and restore the sight however weak. If applied according to directions, the hair will retain its original color during life. It operates by invigorating the skin, muscles, nerves, blood vessels and roots of the hair; prevents the hair from falling, cures baldness, removes and prevents dizziness, headache, perspiration of the head, dandruff, scald head, or any eruption of the head. Restorer, $1 50 per bottle. One is generally enough for a year. Balsam 37½ cents per bottle. For sale at the principal dépôt, No. 355 Broome-st., corner of Elizabeth-st; No 190 Bowery, Nos. 165, 192, 273, and 311 Broadway, No 10 Astor House, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Seventh edition—345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The married should read it. Single persons will derive learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LAMONT, Physician and Surgeon. No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he can be consulted on these diseases from 9 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No 944 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr LARMONT to the afflicted. *Courier Des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Dux Book* and New-Brunswick *Times.*

THE ORTHOPÆDIC INSTITUTION FOR THE CURE OF BODILY DEFORMITIES AND DISEASES OF THE JOINTS—Nos 457, 459 and 461 Pacific-st., South Brooklyn, L. I.—Admits in-door patients afflicted with the above specified maladies, on moderate terms. It affords all advantages of a sanitory institute, with the comforts of a private home. The institution is located in a fashionable and healthy part of the city; an extensive and complete Gymnasium for bodily exercise is attached to it; baths in the house; warm and cold sea bathing within a few minutes' drive, &c. Applications to be made to LOUIS BAUER, M. D., at the office of the establishment, before 10 o'clock A. M., or by letter to Box No. 147, Brooklyn Post-Office.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.—We the undersigned, having used HUNT'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL for several years, deem it due to the cause of humanity to publicly express our confidence in this medicine as an important remedy for bowel complaints, which may lead to cholera, for which it is generally used, and has obtained a high reputation in our part of the City. In addition to the above, we know it to be a good relieving and strengthening cordial for general debility, &c., and therefore confidently recommend it. It is for sale by the proprietor, Mr. HUNT'S depôt is at 284 3d Hudson-st., near our old establishment.
SOLOMON KIPP,
ABRM. BROWN,
The old Greenwich stage proprietors.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease, even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the disease actually took up its abode therein. Office hours 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DR. CORBETT, No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one speciality of the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method of treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Bloord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

DR. WARD'S REMEDIES EXCEED EVERYTHING—Speedy and satisfactory. To be had at the Doctor's dépôt, No. 50 Canal-st., one door east of Broadway. Office hours, for advice and treatment, 9 A. M. till 9 P. M., daily

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—The subscriber invites the attention of Committees, Teachers, and others, to his improved Desks and Chairs, for Teachers' Desks and Chairs, Tables, Chairs with book-boards attached, for infant scholars. Bookcases. Draft boards, &c., at factory No. 24 Grove-st., N. Y., where he is constantly manufacturing the above articles. Bank and Counting-house Desks made to order.
R. PATON.

ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE.—MATHEWS & STACY, No. 514 Broadway, offer, for sale, at very reduced prices their entire and very extensive stock of enameled cottage and other furniture, (the largest in the City,) from which every variety of taste can be gratified, preparatory to a dissolution of partnership.

RICHARD TABLES FOR SALE.—Buyers are invited to call and examine our well made stock of [illegible] Drawing-room, writing, and our late Improved Elastic [illegible] which are preferred to all others now in use.
GRIFFITH & DECKER, No. 90 Ann-st.

CENTRAL PALACE.—One complete chamber set of [illegible] grained furniture, also one [illegible] of [illegible] Chairs, [illegible] Mirror, [illegible] HUGH R

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK for the quarter ending July 31, 1854:

Assets on hand April 30, 1854, as per last Report		$2,296,300 88
RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.		
Receives for Premiums	$137,813 75	
Received for Interest—		
do. Interest accrued (not due)	40,096 34	
do Interest due and not paid		
do. Bills payable and annuities	10,891 34	188 791 03
Total		$2,785,100 91
DISBURSEMENTS DURING QUARTER.		
Paid expenses, including Rent, Salaries, Medical Fees, Commissions, Advertising, Exchange, Postage, State and City Taxes	$21,830 34	
Paid claims by Death and additions to same	75,790 10	
Paid surrendered Policies, Dividends, reduction of Premiums and Annuities	11 384 13	
Bills payable and Bond and Mortgage	56,750 00	165 754 57
Total		$2,619,346 34
ASSETS		
Cash on hand in Bank and in Trust Company		$15,447 11
Advanced on Policies		4 950 00
Bonds and Mortgages		2,487,414 72
Fire Insurance Account		351 75
Deferred Premium Account		25,592 25
Deposited to meet Taxes		4,187 41
Interest due, unpaid and accrued		32 140 37
Due from Agents		49 559 73
Total		$2,619 346 34
Losses unpaid	$27 500	
Amount at Risk May 1, 1854	$20 459 877 34	
Amount issued since	1 200 550 00	
Total	$21,670,427 34	
Deduct:		
Forfeited	231,750	
Canceled	66,000	
Surrendered	130 500	
Expired	88 750	
Dead	74,000	561,000 00
Total at Risk August 1, 1854	$21,109,427 34	
Number of Policies running May 1, 1854	7,633	
Issued since	407	
Total	8,040	
Deduct:		
Forfeited	87	
Canceled	25	
Surrendered	49	
Expired	32	
Dead	18	211
Total		7,834
Of which		
Are for Life	6 720	
Are for 7 years	946	
Are for 1 year	39	
Irregular periods	129	
Total	7,834	
Increased for the quarter in amount at Risk		$839,550
Increase in Policies		195

I. ABBATT, Secretary. F. S. WINSTON, President.
NEW-YORK Aug 1st, 1854
I have examined the above returns and believe them to be correct. C. GILL, Actuary.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 74 Wall st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the stockholders at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, four fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	J. P. G. Foster,	J. M. Waterbury.
D. D. Spring,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm. F. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	George T. Ades.
A. C. Dowling.	M. W. Hamilton.	Samuel V. Hoffman.
Gazaway B. Lamar,	Denning Duer,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
George W. Riggs,	John Stuart, Jr.,	Fred. A. De'ano,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	James C. Bell,
Chas. H. Russell.	Ed. C. Center,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend.	Jos ah Oakes,	Wred. G. Foster,
Peleg Haff,	Robert S. Hone	

ROBERT S. HONE, President
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CHARTERED IN 1824—Office No 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port and their cargoes, upon favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS:

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martin,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John R. Briggs,	Charles A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
William Okell,	N. P. Freeman,	Chas. F. Cromwell.
F. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Berger,
H. Quackenbos,	Andre Fromont,	Samuel F. Whitney,
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. W. Greenwood,	John C Smith

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President
WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CASH CAPITAL $300,000—Office No. 108 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.—This Company is now prepared to insure buildings, merchandise, personal property, and ships in port and their cargoes, against loss or damage by fire:

DIRECTORS.

James L. Graham,	Daniel Parish,	Evan R. Bobb,
E. Whitehouse,	G. A. Conover,	G. L. Beeckman,
J. B Varnum,	Martin Bates, Jr.,	Joseph M. Strong,
Leonard Appleby,	Isaac E. Taylor,	Lorrian Freeman.
F. Wolcott,	W. De'ano, Jr.,	Edwd M'comber
Wm. L. Strong,	Henry V. Butler,	John La Farge,
Moses Taylor,	B. R McIlvaine,	Chas. E Appleby,
Jas. O. Sheldon	Henry Dwight Jr.,	Jeremiah Wilbur.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 67 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T C Chardavoyne.	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W Pearsall,	Chas H Marshall
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley,	Wm H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of THOMAS HUNT & CO., in this City, and in the city of Manchester, England, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Office of liquidation is removed from No 68 William, corner of Platt, to Nos. 30 and 32 Barclay-st. The parties are authorized to use and sign the name of the firm for that purpose only.
THOMAS HUNT.
WM. M RICHARDS
J. P. ROGERS.
T. D. VAILL.
JOS. S. KENDALL

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of RICHARDS, HAIGHT & CO., at Nos 30 and 32 Barclay-st., New-York, and in Manchester, England, for the purpose of conducting a general importing and commission woolen business.
WM M. RICHARDS.
EDWARD HAIGHT
T. D VAILL.
J. S. KENDALL.
GEORGE FLAGG.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of JAMES M. HOYT & SONS, being dissolved by the decease of the senior partner, Mr. JAMES M. HOYT, the business will be closed by the surviving partners.
JESSE HOYT,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1854 SAM'L N. HOYT.

COPARTNERSHIP.—JESSE HOYT & SAMUEL N. HOYT, of the late firm of JAMES M. HOYT & SONS, having associated with them ALFRED M. HOYT and HENRY W. SMITH, will continue the Produce Commission business, under the firm of JESSE HOYT & CO.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name of BOCK & PRICE, is THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent, WM. M. PRICE retiring from the same. The business of the late firm will be settled at their old place of business, No. 103 Water-st., either partner using the name of the firm in liquidation. F. H BOCK.
NEW-YORK, Aug 1st, 1854 WM M PRICE
Mr. FRED. H BOCK will continue the business at the old stand, No. 103 Water-st.

COAL.

COAL SCALES—To weigh horse and cart, or of smaller dimensions, for cart alone. Also, a convenient wheelbarrow scale; an indispensable article in every coal yard. These scales are unrivalled for accuracy, strength and great durability. For sale at low prices, and warranted, by FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 89 Water-st., New-York.

COAL.—Afloat, 200 tons Broad Mountain, range and furnace, delivered from boats at $7 per ton. Also, in yards, from most approved mines, a large and select stock of grate, stove, furnace, &c., delivered rescreened, dry and free of impurity, at lowest market rates.
THOS. DYER, No. 119 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

COAL.—Liverpool, Cumberland, Peach Orchard, Lehigh and American Channel Coal for sale at the lowest market prices by the ton or cargo by D. Y. & R. JONES, Depôt, No 140 Waverley-place, near 6th-av., New-York.

COAL.—I am selling as usual, at the lowest possible price the best Red Ash for family use. PETER CLINTON, cor. King and Greenwich, and 25th-st. and 9th-av.

COAL—Very best quality of Red Ash, Stove and Egg, screened and delivered from the yard No. 96 Greenwich-st., at $7 per ton; White Ash $6 75. MAT. CLINTON.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

DIAMOND CLUSTER RINGS.....$35 to $300
DIAMOND SINGLE STONE RINGS.....10 to 300
DIAMOND CLUSTER PINS.....30 to 350
DIAMOND SINGLE STONE PINS.....15 to 1,500
DIAMOND CROSSES.....25 to 800
DIAMOND SHIRT STUDS.....50 to 150
DIAMOND SCARF PINS.....12 to 100
At less than usual prices.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer,
Wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor.

SPLENDID GOLD POCKET CHRONOMETERS, which run without any perceptible variation, from $125 to $250. G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., near Broadway, 2d floor.

ENAMELED WATCHES FOR LADIES, beautiful styles, from $35 to $60; warranted. G. C. ALLEN, No 11 Wall-st., near Broadway, 2d floor.

JURGENSEN WATCHES in hunting cases, from $150 to $300; warranted perfect time-keepers. G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., near Broadway, 2d floor.

1854.—NEW FORWARDING ARRANGEMENT.—BY THE AMERICAN "LAKE SHORE LINE."—With speed, safety, and saving of insurance—avoiding cartage across the "Suspension Bridge," and ferry at Detroit. The American "Lake Shore Railroads," having largely increased their freight cars and motive power, are prepared to forward without any delay, freight in any quantity, to all Western and South-western ports, at very low rates. Mark "Lake Shore Line," and send to Hudson River Railroad, New-York and Erie Railroad, Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, Harlem Railroad, or People's Line Steamboats.
P. S.—If shipped by Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, mark "Lake Shore Line via Buffalo and New-York City Railroad." For information, price, and bills of lading, apply to TIMOTHY C. DWIGHT, Agent, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., or to L. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

SHOVELS, SPADES AND SCOOPS—MANUFACTURED BY THE OLD COLONY IRON COMPANY.—The assortment comprises over fifty different qualities and sizes, a complete list of which can be obtained on application to the undersigned Agents for the Old Colony Iron Company. We always have in store a full assortment, and dealers can hardly fail to find in our stock almost any description of shovels, spades or scoops that may be wanted, and at prices to suit the closest buyers. JOHN S. DOBSON & CO., No. 21 Cliff-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, New-York June 9, 1854.—An extra dividend of ten per cent on the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid on the first day of July next. The capital stock will be increased fifty per cent., or one million dollars, payable one-half, on fifty dollars per share, on the first day of July next, and the other half on the sixth day of November next. The new stock will be distributed to the old stockholders in the ratio of one share of new stock to every two shares of old stock, according to the stock ledger on the morning of the 25th instant. The rights to fractional parts of shares may be transferred and combined so as to obtain full shares. Any stockholder may at any time after the 30th instant, pay in his new shares in full, and be entitled to rebate at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on the money, to the 6th November. The latter half of the increased Stock will not be entitled to any portion of the semi-annual dividend in November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th instant to the 1st July inclusive.
C. A. DEWEGE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—BANK OF THE CAPITOL, ALBANY, July 1, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock of this bank has this day been declared payable on and after the 15th inst. Stockholders registered on the New York books will receive their dividend at the Merchants' Exchange Bank. By order of the Board,
H. G GILBERT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY, No 153 Bowery—NEW-YORK, Aug 10, 1854.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent payable on and after the 21st inst. The Transfer Books will be closed to that date. BENJAMIN I. PENTZ, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

LOAN FOR $1,250,000 FOR THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE ERIE THE OSWEGO, THE CAYUGA AND SENECA CANALS, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and for the enlargement of the Champlain Canal. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide for the enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego and the Cayuga and Seneca canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals and to provide for the payment of certain Canal Revenue Certificates, and for other purposes," passed 15th April, 1854, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 31st day of August inst. at 12 o'clock in the day of that day for a loan of ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New York, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July, and October in each year and the principal redeemable on the 1st day of July, 1872. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and endorsed, "Loan for the Enlargement, &c." and enclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department at Albany. The money will be required to be paid ten per cent. on the acceptance of the bid, and the balance on the 12th day of September next, at which time interest will commence on the loan. Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund" in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York Bank in the city of Albany. Stockholders residing in the 1st and 2d Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; all other stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Dated Canal Department, Albany, Aug. 2, 1854.
S. N. CHURCH, Lieut. Governor.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.
JAS M COOK, Comptroller.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
OGDEN HOFFMAN, Attorney General.
Commissioners of Canal Fund.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—Give notice to the holders of the Scrip Stock of the Bank, that payment of the balance due (fifty per cent.) will be received at any time after this and the 1st day of October together with interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum from the 30th of June to the day of payment. Said stock to be entitled to all future dividends. Certificates for the Scrip must be returned to the Bank at the time of payment, when certificates for full stock will be issued.
A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.
BANK OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1854.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 26, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of this Company in New-York or Boston.
The Bonds have ten years to run, bear eight semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000 payable to bearer, but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order.
JOHN V L. PRUYN Treasurer

TO CAPITALISTS—$15,000 AND $20,000—Wanted for a term of years, at 7 per cent. interest, on first-class improved City property, worth over double the amount of loan. A fair commission will be paid. Address DELTA, *Times* Office.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by PAGE, BACON & CO., of San Francisco, or PAGE & BACON, of St. Louis, on the American Exchange Bank, are requested to present them for payment to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO

FINLEY, KISSAM & CO., Bankers No 49 Wall-st. Collections made on all parts of the United States and Canadas, and paper discounted at low rates. Business paper and Loans negotiated on Commission. Stocks bought and sold at the Stock Exchange.

STOCKS AND BONDS—Bought and sold, strictly on commission, by A. W. GREENLEAF, No. 7 Wall-st.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—WESTERN BANK, SUFFOLK COUNTY—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 8 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute, in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to S. T. BAKER, an individual banker, (Western Bank, Suffolk County, late Western Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New York for payment within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker, will be given up to him. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent
je10,'54-law2yS

MACHINERY.

SEWING MACHINES—THE AVERY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY continue to sell their unrivalled machines at No. 251 Broadway. These machines were awarded the first premium at the Crystal Palace Exhibition, on account of their curability, beauty and practicability of the stitch, as well as of the simplicity of construction, obviating their liability of getting out of repair. For these reasons the French Government have lately purchased our patent for France. Superior inducements as to price is offered to purchasers and no legal controversy is connected therewith. We also make our machines convertible, so as to sew fine goods, obviating the necessity of two machines for these purposes, and rendering it a first-rate family machine. Prices with fixtures complete, $30, $50 and $62. Orders punctually attended to. Address THOMAS B LACEY, President Avery Sewing Machine Co., No 251 Broadway, New-York

SCHENCK'S MACHINERY DEPOT, LEATHER BANDING MANUFACTORY AND WOODWORTH'S PATENT PLANING MACHINES. No 162 Greenwich-st., New York. Also, the principal manufacturer of the justly celebrated WOODWORTH'S PATENT PLANING MACHINES. Slide and Hand Lathes, Iron Planing Machines, Band and Tenoning Machines, Mortising Machines, Upright Drills, Chucks, Steam Engines and Boilers, Pumps of various kinds, &c., &c. OAK-TANNED LEATHER BELTING, Patent Stretched, with best machinery, and cemented and copper riveted. Warranted superior to any made. Orders respectfully solicited. SAMUEL B SCHENCK.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY having greatly enlarged their works and improved the quality of their product, are prepared to execute orders for their superior Paints. Their White Zinc, which is sold dry or ground in oil, is warranted pure and unadulterated by any and uniform whiteness. A method of preparation has recently been discovered which makes the Company to warrant their Paints to keep fresh and sott in the kegs for any reasonable time. In this respect their Paints will be superior to any other in the market. Their Brown Zinc Paint is sold at the low price of 6 cents per pound. Can only be made from the zinc ores from New-Jersey, is now well known for its protective qualities when applied to iron or other metallic surfaces. Their Stone Color Paint possesses all the properties of the Brown, and is of an agreeable color for painting cottages depôts, out-buildings or fences, &c. Dealers supplied on liberal terms, by MANNING & SQUIRE Agents New-Jersey Zinc Company, removed from No 45 Dey-st., to No 165 Washington-st. New-York.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture and its most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers can, with confidence, depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing
JAMES T LEWIS & CO., No. 82 Water-st.

EXPRESSES.

ADAMS & CO.'S EXPRESS FOR CALIFORNIA, OREGON, &c.—ANDWICH LANDS, &c.—Per steamer STAR OF THE WEST, from this port, on SATURDAY, Aug 19, 1854, we shall dispatch our next Express for CALIFORNIA, OREGON, &c, by the steamer STAR OF THE WEST, via NICARAGUA, on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at 3 o'clock, P. M., in charge of a Special Messenger, as usual, to destination.
Freight received until 12 o'clock, and small parcels and dispatches until 2 o'clock on the day of sailing. Particular attention given to the transfer of warehoused goods in bond.

UNITED STATES MAIL EXPRESS—*Via* Panama, per U S Mail steamer EMPIRE CITY on MONDAY, Aug 21 1854—Our U. S. Mail Express for California and the West Coast of South America, will be dispatched via the usual Panama Route per U S Mail steamer EMPIRE CITY, on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 2 o'clock P M., in charge of our regular Messenger
Freight, in water-proof condition, received at our office until 12 o'clock, and small parcels till 1 o'clock, on day of sailing. ADAMS & CO., No. 59 Broadway.

THE BOOT AND SHOE STORE FOR TENDER FEET.—The exclusive Boot and Shoe Establishment, where particular attention is paid to the manufacture of Panama Corrium, or Leather Cloth Boots and Shoes, for those who suffer excessive pain from corns, bunions, or tenderness of the feet, has just been removed to the northwest corner of Broadway (No. 489) and Broome-st., by Mr. ISAAC E. TATE, who formerly kept his manufactory adjoining the City Hotel, near Howard-st. Since the change of location, Mr. Tate has associated with him JOHN REED, Esq., the originator of that wonderful article called Panama Corrium, for making Boots and Shoes which will render the feet cool and comfortable. Its qualities for use in hot weather, surpasses any material in the world. Mr. Tate has earned the title of the Napoleon of the Boot and Shoe business," and, with his skillful partner, merits the same liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the past twelve years. An immense stock of every description of Boots Shoes Gaiters and Pumps, can always be found on hand, or may be speedily made to order, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children. Don't forget the number, 489 Broadway.

$100 REWARD.—TO THE MANUFACTURERS OF BANK-NOTE PAPER.—The Executive Committee of the Association of Banks for the Suppression of Counterfeiting, hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the best specimen, in the opinion of the Committee, of Bank-Note Paper, of not less than five hundred sheets, which may be submitted to them on or before the 1st day of January next. All paper submitted, except that selected by the Committee, to be returned to the persons submitting the same. J. M. GORDON, Sec'y.
BOSTON, March 31, 1854.

TO PRINTERS.—The subscribers are agents for the sale of SUPERIOR PRINTING INKS, manufactured by Parsons, Fletcher & Co., London and keep on hand the finest qualities of Wood-cut and Colored Inks.
KINSLEY, BOYD & CO., No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

DAGUERREAN.

FREE RIDE—GREAT WESTERN RAIL ROUTE—EIGHT MILES DISTANCE SAVED OVER ANY OTHER ROUTE BY STEAMBOAT ON THE LAKE—TO CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE—(Carrying the Great Western United States Through Mail).—Passengers can be ticketed through to all points West and Southwest, either by the New York and Erie Railroad, Hudson river Railroad, People's Line Steamboats or Harlem Railroad, connecting at Buffalo with the low-pressure steamboats EMPIRE STATE, J. WILSON Commander; SOUTHERN MICHIGAN, A. D. PERKINS, Commander, NORTHERN INDIANA, I. T. PHEATT, Commander, and connecting at Dunkirk with the steamboats NIAGARA, Capt MILLER, KEYSTONE STATE, Capt RICHARDS, EMPIRE, Capt MITCHELL, LOUISIANA Capt DAVENPORT.

...OCK CONVENTION.

...ment of the Action of the ...tion at Stevenson.

In consequence, doubtless, of the difficul... which the Reporters labored at the Sar... Convention, no accurate report, so far as we have seen, has been made of its proceedings. The Telegraphic reports first received and published in the New-York papers, were calculated to give a very incorrect and, therefore, injurious impression of its action on one or two points of some importance; and those have not been corrected by the reports that have since been given. We append, therefore, a condensed statement of the proceedings, the organization, appointment of Committees, &c.

At the opening of the Afternoon Session, Mr. ..., from the Committee on Resolutions, reported that the Committee had agreed to report the following Preamble and Resolutions,—one member desiring to add another resolution, and another wishing to make a minority report:

Whereas, The present Congress, by a vote of a minority of the members elected to the House, has deliberately and wantonly reopened the controversy respecting the Extension of Slavery under our National jurisdiction, which a majority of the people had understood to be closed forever by the successive Compromises of 1820 and 1850; and

Whereas, This Congress, aided and impelled by the Federal Executive, has by the act currently known as the Nebraska bill, designedly subverted so much of the compact commonly termed the Missouri Compromise, as excluded Slavery forever from that vast central region of our Continent, stretching from the Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains, and from the parallel of 36° 30′ to the northern boundary of our Union, the State of Missouri alone being excepted; and

Whereas, The people of this State, through an unbroken series of seventy years, during the former half of which they were themselves a slaveholding community, have solemnly attested, through every channel of popular and legislative action, their determined and emphatic purpose that the extension of Slavery shall be forbidden, obstructed and prevented by positive law, therefore,

1. *Resolved*, That the State of New-York, now as ever, affirms and maintains the right and the duty of the Federal Government to prohibit and preclude the extension, establishment or perpetuation of human Slavery in any and every Territory of the United States, and in any Territory, possession or country over which the Union now has, or may hereafter acquire, exclusive jurisdiction; and in support of this position, we appeal to the uniform opinions, expressions and acts of our statesmen, legislators and people, from 1784 to this day.

2. *Resolved*, That the doctrine affirmed by the Nebraska bill, and gilded over by its advocates with the specious phrases of "Non-Intervention" and "Popular Sovereignty," is really and clearly a complete surrender of all the ground hitherto asserted and maintained by the Free States with respect to the limitation of Slavery, and is a plain concession and recognition of the right of slaveholders to transfer their human chattels to any part of the public domain, and there hold them as slaves so long as cupidity may tempt, and force shall suffice to detain them in servitude.

3. *Resolved*, That unbroken experience attests that free labor and slave labor cannot coexist on the same soil—that wherever Slavery is tolerated, there free labor dies out or sinks into a mere satellite, and convenience of the plantation and its managers—so that the admission of Slavery into Kansas and Nebraska involves the practical exclusion therefrom of ourselves and our children through all coming time, with that paralysis of Invest on, interdiction of Industrial Progress, and degradation of labor, which are the inevitable attendants of the slaveholding system.

4. *Resolved*, That against the doctrines, tendencies and natural consequences involved in the Nebraska bill, so calculated to dishonor our country in the eyes of mankind, and to discourage and confound the champions of Liberty and Progress throughout the world, we declare uncompromising war, and in the spirit and faith of our fathers will struggle to the last for the reconsecration of Nebraska and Kansas to the ennobling occupation and use of Free Labor and Freemen.

5. *Resolved*, That we protest against that abuse of the term "Non-Intervention," which is intended to cover and uphold the intervention of the State between the oppressor and his victim in behalf of the former; we denounce that abuse of the phrase "Popular Sovereignty," which would make it a cloak for legalizing the absolute subjugation of a part of the human race to the will and pleasure of others; and we demand of Government, as a primary duty, perpetual intervention on the side of Justice, Equality and Liberty, and in vindication of each innocent man's sovereignty over himself.

6. *Resolved*, That the deliberate repudiation by the Slave Power, on the very first opportunity, of the solemn compact forced upon our fathers by its representatives, whereby the Territories now known as Nebraska and Kansas were consecrated for ever to freedom, has absolved us from all compacts or agreements outside the Federal Constitution with reference to Slavery, and we now take our stand distinctly on the principle that ALL TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES MUST HENCEFORTH BE FREE TERRITORY, AND ALL STATES HEREAFTER ADMITTED MUST COME INTO THE UNION AS FREE STATES.

7. *Resolved*, That we heartily approve the course of the Freemen of Connecticut, Vermont, Iowa, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin and Michigan, in postponing or disregarding their minor differences of opinion or preference, and acting together cordially and trustingly in the sacred cause of Freedom, of Free Labor and Free Soil, and we commend their spirit to the freemen of this and other States, exhorting each to renounce his party whenever and wherever that party proves unfaithful to human Freedom.

8. *Resolved*, That the thanks of this Convention are hereby tendered to our Senators, and the great majority of our Representatives in Congress, for the ability, fidelity and courtesy wherewith they upheld throughout the long, arduous and unequal struggle on the Nebraska Bill, against the power of patronage, and the despotism of a factitious and anomalous majority, the settled conviction of their State, the principles of their constituents, and the interests of Freedom.

9. *Resolved*, That we heartily approve and commend to universal sympathy and aid the efforts now in progress to organize a systematic colonization with free souls and strong arms, first of Kansas, and successively of all the other Territories and unpeopled regions exposed to the blight and scourge of Slavery; and we challenge those who say they are as much opposed to Slavery as we are, but have never found yet a satisfactory opportunity to demonstrate their faith and their works, to vie with us in promoting this Constitutional and unobjectionable plan for securing the Territories to Freedom.

10. *Resolved*, That when this Convention adjourn it adjourn to meet again in Auburn at 10 o'clock A. M. of Tuesday, Sept. 26, charged with the duty of presenting candidates for State Officers, to be supported at the ensuing election, who shall represent and uphold the principles embodied in these resolutions; —and that if there shall then be candidates already in nomination, fully, openly, and satisfactorily committed to these principles, then it is our judgment that such candidates should be adopted by said Convention at Auburn; but if not, then independent candidates should be nominated.

11. *Resolved*, That to said Convention at Auburn, each Assembly District not represented in this body be invited to send delegates, and in the divisions of said Convention a majority of the delegates present from any Assembly District, be authorized to cast the vote of said District.

Mr. E. F. BULLARD, of Saratoga, submitted a minority report, embodying a platform for an entirely new party, of which a Pacific Railroad, the prohibition of Ecclesiastics from holding trust property, &c. &c., were prominent features. He was heard with impatience, and finally asked and obtained permission to print an address he had prepared and begun to read.

Mr. SNOW, of Madison, rose to present another minority report,—embracing the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, &c., and accompanying it with verbal explanations.

Motions were made to lay all these reports upon the table, when

Mr. RAYMOND, of N. Y., said that as there seemed to be various discordant reports, it might not be improper for him to say that the Committee had agreed unanimously to present the report made by the Chairman as the report of the Committee; and that every one of the resolutions had received the vote of every member of the Committee except the *tenth*, against which there were *two* votes, but neither of these had been cast by the gentleman from Madison.

Mr. SNOW inquired whether he did not state in Committee that the *seventh* resolution did not go far enough to meet his views.

Mr. RAYMOND replied that the seventh resolution was originally passed in Committee in the following form:

Resolved, That we heartily approve the course of partly unprejudiced observation, he expressed the opinion that said individual was certainly "a great man;" he knew it by his look; he was to be something distinguished. Many tricks were played off upon the old man. On one occasion he was persuaded to go to a grocery in Brooklyn to arrest "deserter;" and having provided himself with a horse pistol of great proportions, gave sundry peculiar intimations to his man to "stand," marched up to him, and seized, as his prisoner, a man who was much astonished, (although previously in the secret,) by the presentation of the pistol. It is proper to add that the weapon was unloaded. Poor old fellow!—he is gone at last, and Brooklyn has lost a celebrity.

At Williamsburg, yesterday morning, a son of Mr. ANDREW A. WEMMELL, about 13 years of age, died of Cholera after a few hours' illness.

Coroner WILHELM, of this City, held an inquest at the office of the Commissioners of Emigration, upon the body of SOLOMON SCHEFF, a German, 29 years of age, who died of Cholera.

MURDER OF NICHOLAS COOK.

Examination of Capt. Charles A. Marshall.

CHARLES A. MARSHALL, the Captain of the ship *Yorkshire*, and held by the Coroner's Jury as being accessory to the death of the seaman NICHOLAS COOK, was examined yesterday before Coroner WILHELM, when, in answer to the usual questions, he stated his name as CHARLES A. MARSHALL, that he was born in the City of New-York, and resided at No. 17 Monroe-place, Brooklyn, and that by profession he was a mariner; and when asked what he had to say, said he was innocent of the charges made against him.

By the counsel of Captain MARSHALL, application was then made to be permitted to enter bail, ($10,000 was offered,) which was refused by the Coroner, who stated he would lay the papers before the United States District Attorney and the District Attorney of the City and County of New-York, and they could use their discretion in the matter.

Subsequently, Coroner WILHELM accepted bail for the appearance of Captain MARSHALL in the sum of $5,000. He was immediately arrested by Officer NIVEN of the United States District Court, when, under the sanction of the United States District Attorney, he was further held to bail in the sum of $1,000.

Newsboys' Lodging-House—Donation of Books.

NEWSBOYS' LODGING-HOUSE, }
NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 18. }

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of a package of books for the Newsboys, accompanied by the following note.

C. C. TRACY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 16.

MR. TRACY.—*Sir:* You will please accept, for the use of such of your boys as can read, the accompanying copies of "Little Ferns," with my best wishes for the little recipients. It is unnecessary to say how *much* I was gratified by my late call on them at the lodgings so nobly provided, or how my heart was moved as I looked at them, and wondered what would be their *future*. God grant it may be both happy and prosperous! May the wish expressed in the lines they sang so sweetly, "I want to be an angel," be realized by each. With my best wishes for your success in this noble enterprise, I am yours respectfully, FANNY FERN.

Fires.

The premises of the Ansonia India Rubber Company, third floor of one of the white marble buildings, No. 120 Liberty-street, were discovered to be on fire about 7 o'clock last evening. Assistance was speedily secured, and the flames extinguished before they had spread much further. A hole was burned into the floor above, occupied as a clothing store by J. and J. LICHTENHEIN, whose property was slightly damaged by water. The entire loss on the premises, chiefly by water, may be estimated at $2,000. Fully insured in the Atlantic Company, Philadelphia, and Merchants, New-York.

About 8½ o'clock last evening an alarm of fire was given in the Fourth District, but no information reached any of the Police stations as to the exact location. Supposed to be a false alarm.

RECOVERY OF THE BODY OF MISS JACOBSOHN.—The body of Miss SARAH JACOBSOHN, who was drowned on Sunday last, was found yesterday near where the accident happened, and her funeral was attended yesterday afternoon by a large number of friends. This young lady was but 17 years old, and possessed brilliant talents, as well as personal beauty. She was buried in the Jewish burying-ground on Eighty-eighth-street, according to the rites of her Church. Rev. H. A. HENRY, minister of the congregation of Sharry Zedek, delivered an eloquent discourse from the text, "It is better to go to the house of mourning than the house of feasting, since the former is the end of all men, and the living shall take it to heart." There were in the boat, at the time of the sad accident, four other persons, viz.: Miss REBECCA JACOBSOHN, Miss LOUISA JACOBSOHN, Mrs. MORRIS, and Mr. P. OATMAN, who were rescued by the crew and passengers on the *Flora*.

STREET-PREACHING.—We are desired to correct any erroneous impression which may have been occasioned by the similarity of name between WEST the street-preacher, and Mr. JOSEPH WEST. The latter gentleman wishes it to be understood that "he has no sympathy with, and never took a part in, assaults upon any section."

☞ It is stated that the new "Brevoort House," in Fifth-avenue, will be opened on the 1st of September.

☞ Cool, wholesome weather. A comforting change from the heat of three weeks ago.

☞ The Mexican war steamer *Santa Anna* has been newly coppered here, and will presently make a trial-trip.

☞ The steamship *Hansa* is undergoing repairs at the Sectional Dock.

[Advertisement.]

ASPINWALL'S TONIC MIXTURE.—The proprietors of this valued remedy for Fever and Ague cannot resort to the clap-trap by which so many so-called remedies are pushed in the market. They desire only to record the simple fact, staking their reputation on the issue, that the Tonic Mixture will cure Fever and Ague, however violent, in a very brief space of time, and that the paroxysms will decline in intensity from the very first dose until they cease altogether. Prepared from the original recipe, by THOMAS & MAXWELL, (Successors to JAMES S. ASPINWALL,) No. 86 William-street.

[Advertisement.]

WET SILKS! WET SILKS!—HEARD, CLAPP & Co., No. 301 Grand-street, will open this morning, from the *Franklin*, 1 case wet plaid silks, high cost and very rich goods, warranted perfectly sound, and will sell them at 6s. 6d. per yard; they are regular 12s. goods. Also, 1 case plain black Gro de Rhines of the finest fabric and from the best manufacturer. We warrant them perfect in every respect, and will sell them cheap. Ladies will please call early.

HEARD, CLAPP & Co., No. 301 Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

PIANOS AND MELODIONS AT A VERY LOW PRICE FOR CASH.—Elegant and warranted Pianos and Melodions, in large assortments, comprising those of several of the most celebrated makes in the world, can be purchased at a large discount from factory prices, for cash, at the great Music establishment of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A correct analysis of the Phrenological Organs shows each individual wherein he is deficient, and wherein excessively developed, and *how* to cultivate or restrain those faculties necessary to obtain a harmonious, uniform, and consistent Intellectual, Moral, and Social Disposition. Examinations daily at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

LAST TIME OF THE OLD BREWERY.—This glorious melo-drama, by far the best of the season, in every respect, is to be presented for positively the last time, at Barnum's Museum, this afternoon at 3, and this evening at 8 o'clock. The United Twins are there to be seen also by visitors. Wonderful curiosity!

[Advertisement.]

☞ Ten boxes of DESHLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS effected ten permanent cures at Salt Harbor, Pa. Sold by C. H. RING, corner Broadway and John-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great ANTI-PERIODIC PILL, or DESH...

☞ Don't leave your misfortune at yourself with common nets until you have seen CARROLL'S Patent Portable Mosquito Bars, at No. 140 Fulton-street.

LONG ISLAND.

Navy-Yard Affairs.

The frigate *Independence* will be taken into the Dry Dock to have her bottom examined on Tuesday next. She will be put into commission on the 1st of September, and it is expected that she will sail for the Pacific about the middle of September.

She will soon have her complement of seamen. By an order from the Department, none but Americans are received. The increase of seamen's wages has the effect to call out, without difficulty, a sufficient number of Americans to man this ship.

Preparations for the new war steamer are steadily going on. The 1st day of September has been fixed upon by the constructor for the laying of the keel.

☞ Four hundred and fifteen patients remained in Kings County Hospital on the 15th inst.

NEW-JERSEY.

PASSAIC WATER.—The Water Commissioners have given notice that the water will be let into the Bergen Reservoir *this afternoon*, at 5 o'clock, and inviting citizens to be present and witness it On and after Monday, it is expected that consumers will be supplied with water from these works. The Commissioners have been causing the pipes to be flushed and scoured, for the purpose of cleaning them, and last evening it ran clear in the main-pipe, in Montgomery-street.

☞ We have to announce the death of SAMUEL MAIRC, Esq., formerly State Treasurer of New Jersey, and a prominent Whig leader in that State. He died yesterday at Long Branch.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, July 12, by Rev. R. Clifford, Mr. HENRY J. CUSHING to Miss JULIA VAN PRAGAN.

On Friday, Aug 4, by the same, at his residence, No. 52 Vandam-st, Mr. THOMAS SHANNON to Miss MARY ANN HARBECANTLE, all of New-York.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 16, DUNCAN PHYFE, in the 86th year of his age

His friends and acquaintances, and those of his sons, William, James D., and Edward Phyfe, are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, the 20th at 4 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 193 Fulton-st.

July 12, SUSAN GREY, aged 4 years. Funeral from No. 317 Henry-st., New-York. The body was interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In this City, on Friday, Aug. 18, ANGELINE, daughter of Odie Lockwood

Client ives of the family and those of her brother, Joseph B Lockwood are invited to attend the funeral, from her father's residence No. 283 East Broadway to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, 20th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

In this City, on Sunday, Aug 13, Miss SARAH JACOBSOHN aged 17 years.

In this City, on Friday, Aug. 18, GEORGE GIBSON, aged 32 years.

His remains will be taken to Massachusetts.

In Brooklyn, on Friday Aug 13, ELIZABTH WOOD, wife of Ebenezer Wood aged 34 years

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, at 1½ o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No 414 Hudson-av.

At Tarrytown, on Thursday evening, Aug. 17, at 6½ o'clock, NATHAN M. JOHNSON, brother-in law of Rev. A. P. Buel

Funeral services will be held at the Baptist Church, Tarrytown, on Sunday morning, at 10½ o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are invited, without further notice.

In Williamsburg, on Friday, Aug 18, JOHN FISHER, aged 64 years.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral which will take place at the residence of his son-in-law Robt. Pettigrew, corner of 56th-st and 3d-av. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery. Services to commence at 2 P. M

In Williamsburg on Friday morning, Aug. 18, suddenly, PHILIP E., son of Andrew A Wemmell, aged 13 years and 2 months

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father No 101 5th-st, between South 2d and South 3d sts., at 3 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, Aug 19, without further invitation

At Red Hook, on Friday morning, Aug 17, at the residence of her brother Charles C Lewis, of consumption, MARY A., only daughter of the late Jacob P. Lewis, of Red Hook Dutchess Co aged 23 years

Funeral services to be held at the house of her grandfather, Red Hook, Aug 19

At Rochel, Conn., on Sunday, Aug 13, at the residence of Iverson, E T Farnham, HANNAH BENEDICT, aged 80 years.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 17, at No 23 Prince-st., CHAS FAYNE, infant son of Chas. P. and Catherine G. Forrest, aged 1 year and 6 days.

At Staten Island, on Thursday, Aug. 17, Dr. CROWELL MUNDY aged 57 years

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Richmond, Staten Island at 1 o'clock this (Saturday) afternoon.

At Ticonderoga, N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug 15, JANE N. daughter of the late Peter Deall, in the 61th year of her age.

On Friday afternoon, Aug 18 at Long Branch, N. J., SAMUEL MAIRS Esq., of Trenton.

His funeral will take place on Saturday afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Markets see Sixth Page.

FRIDAY, Aug 18—6 P. M.

The Stock Market to-day showed a fair amount of transactions. Nicaragua improved ⅛@¼ cent., Reading ¼; Cumberland was steady at 29¾; Erie closed at 44¾, large amounts having been forced upon the market in consequence of the failure of Mr. HENRY SHELDON, one of the Directors of that Company. Illinois Central Bonds sold at 68½@68¾, New-York and New Haven at 86, New-York Central 88, Erie of 1871, 64½.

Money is in active demand. Prime paper is rated at 10@12 ℔ cent. The Banks are discounting quite freely.

In Exchange there is a fair demand and moderate supply. Sterling 8½@9¾. Francs, 5.15 @5.13¾. Continental bills are very dull.

At the Sub-Treasury, to-day, receipts were $246,091; paid, $102,271; balance, $6,-062.846.

The Exchanges at the Clearing-House to-day were $14,385,700.

The steamer of to-morrow has a little over $700,000 in gold engaged.

Rumors are afloat in regard to certain Banks in the City. One establishment is said to be winding up its business as rapidly as possible, for the purpose of withdrawing its notes from circulation, and returning its capital to the stockholders. Another is not in a flourishing condition, and is believed to be issuing through the aid of second parties. We refrain from particularizing names at present.

The reports of a day or two since, affecting the credit of a leading Silk house, have gained credence again to-day. The difficulty, as we understand it, originated in the drawing of a check in favor of a party, who, it was agreed, should not present it at the Bank for payment until the following day; but this instrument was at once placed in the hands of a notary, with instructions to protest in case it was not honored. A temporary withdrawal of the funds of the house was the immediate occasion of exposure and apparent bankruptcy; but the condition of affairs is not considered as at all alarming, even with the breach of trust which precipitated events and occasioned the recent rumor.

It is understood that the failure of the house of HENRY SHELDON & Co., grew out of large advances to a Texan house, not only on consignments but in anticipation of them, to an extent to involve the loss of the large capital which Mr. SHELDON was known to have possessed three years ago. The difficulties are of more than a year's standing. The failure was on their acceptances, drawn by a Texan house, who failed a year and a half ago, but who had been raised again by Messrs. SHELDON & Co.'s means.

The following is the Weekly Import of Dry Goods, for the week ending Aug. 17:

	RECAPITULATON. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Man of Wool..	3,091	$1,103,721	292	$222,918	890	$253,341
Man of Cotton..	1,311	365,604	262	59,304	498	94,375
Man of Silk.....	1,011	779,146	160	196,576	211	186,527
Man of Flax.....	713	134,959	181	25,344	71	12,949
Miscellaneous..	385	158,932	53	11,644	155	17,257
Total.....	6,491	2,546,872	1,327	$435,986	1,825	$484,589

Messrs. CHILHORN & FREDERICKSON'S Circular for the steamer gives the Cotton movement for the season as follows:

Total receipts from Sept. 1, 1853	2,863,000
Total receipts from Sept. 1, 1852	3,205,000
Decrease	342,000
Total exports to Great Britain, 1853	1,561,000
Total exports to Great Britain, 1852	1,725,000
Decrease	164,000
Total exports to France, 1853	389,000
Total exports to France, 1852	428,000
Decrease	83,000
Total exports to foreign ports, 1853	2,235,000
Total exports to foreign ports, 1852	2,502,000
Decrease	267,000

Middling Uplands being worth 9 5-8c, and New-Orleans 9¼c. ℔ lb., in the Southern markets business is generally suspended for the season.

The total decrease in receipts, as compared with the same period last year, is 342,000 bales, and the decrease in exports 431,000 bales.

Among the Warrants issued on Thursday in payment of the 15th was one of the War Department of $10,691,000.

A meeting of the Bankers of Cincinnati was held on Monday to take into consideration the present condition of the currency, and to devise some plan for anticipating the operation of the small note law.

There appears to be a more extended business in the transportation of Coal to market from the different coal fields of the country than ever before. This is especially the case in the Maryland region The amount of Coal brought down from the Cumberland mines during last week, ending the 15th inst., exceeds that of any previous week since mining operations commenced in that region. The preceding week had eclipsed all other weeks, but last week went considerably ahead of that again. The following are the figures for the past two weeks:

	Tons of Coal.	Freight.
Week ending August 5.....	9,693	21,254 38
Week ending August 12....	10.147	22.386 01
Total.....	19,830	43,640 39

These totals, showing a revenue to the railroad of $43,640 39 from coal transportation for the two weeks, do not include the amounts derived for freight on coal from the George's Creek, Fairmount and Piedmont regions, and which amounted to about 8,500 tons last week.

A new bank, owned and conducted exclusively by Germans, has gone into operation in Milwaukee. It is called the "German Bank." The officers are GEORGE PAPENDICK, President, and C. H. H. PAPENDICK, Cashier.

A new bank called the "Geo. Washington Bank," has commenced operations at Corning. The proprietors are Messrs. J. N. HUNGERFORD and GEORGE W. PATTERSON, Jr., the former being President and the latter Cashier. Both gentlemen have had considerable experience in the banking business.

The Baltimore *Sun* says: "We have omitted heretofore to say, in referring to the loan for a limited period by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company of $100,000 of the Parkersburg Railroad Bonds to the Central Ohio Road, that the money designed to be raised on the same was expected to be withdrawn from Europe, on terms that it is not doubted will be satisfactory to all the parties. It is pretty generally understood that $300,000 is the amount of money needed by the Ohio Central Company at this time, wherewith to stock its road with the necessary motive and rolling power for transacting the through business."

The *Albany Journal* publishes the following quarterly statement of the Banks of this State:

From the quarterly returns made to the Superintendent of the Bank Department of this State, we have compiled the subjoined comparative table, showing the condition of the Banks in the State at dates designated by the State officers.

The following table exhibits the condition of the Banks on the morning of the 18th of March and the 3d of June. The March report embraces returns from 283 Banks and one branch, and the June the same number. Lake Mahopac failed to report. Since the March report, five new Banks have gone into operation, and five old Banks have given notice of closing their affairs—so that the number of Banks in actual operation is the same as last report:

RESOURCES.

	March 18.	June 3.
Loans and discounts, except to Directors and Brokers..	$141,563,432	$140,686,940
Loans and discounts to directors	8,993,318	9,086,025
*All other liabilities, absolute or contingent, of directors.	1 389,832	1,242,316
All sums due from brokers...	4,180,414	4,103,921
Real estate	5,423,658	5,556,571
Bonds and mortgages	7,002,797	7,315,753
Stocks	20,832,040	20,641,474
Promissory notes, other than for loans and discounts	154,068	157,195
Loss and expense account	1,013,446	1,122,502
†Overdrafts	381,929	425,752
Specie	11,553,778	10,792,429
Cash items	18,387,355	20,351,709
Bills of solvent banks on hand	3,120,820	3,591,907
† Bills of suspended banks on hand	1,328	823
†Estimated value	1,052	732
Due solvent banks on demand	12,268,756	10,617,620
From solvent banks on credit	193,854	175,900
† From suspended banks on demand	163,283	50,925
†Estimated value	60,593	37,761
Add for cents	995	989
Total resources	$235,326,959	$224,951,490

The whole of item *, part of items †, do not go into the "Total."

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$89,702,896	$81,589,230
Profits	10,634,913	11,294,058
Old emission bank notes in circulation	314,806	310,780
Registered bank notes in cir.	32,056,400	80,056,128
Due Treas'r State of N. Y.	1,304,521	1,280,698
Due depositors on demand	81,140,377	83,687,013
Due individuals and corporations other than bank depositors	1,758,094	1,376,700
Due banks on demand	24,094,556	21,939,504
Due banks on credit	408,580	827,583
Due to others not included in either of the above heads	2,834,849	3,191,595
Add for cents	482	499
Total liabilities	$235,308,474	$234,952,432

Markets by Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Aug. 16.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 300 bales at prices ranging from 7¼c @10¼c.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Aug. 17.

The sales of COTTON during the week foot up 1,500 bales at a range of 7c @10¼c. The market is dull and tends downwards. Middling fair is quoted at 10c. The receipts of the week have been 6,500 bales, and the stock on hand is 13,500 bales.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Aug. 18.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 200 bales, within the range of 7¼c. to 9¼c. The market is depressed, and prices are irregular.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Friday—First Board*—$1,000 Reading Bonds, 70, 74; $1,600 Pennsylvania 5s, 86½; $500 Wilmington Railroad 6s, 86½; $500 Camden and Amboy 6s '83, 85¾; 9 Bank of Pennsylvania 113; 20 Pennsylvania Railroad, 44; 1 Philadelphia Bank, 124; 100 Lehigh Zinc, 14; 50 Reading Railroad, 31½; 80 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 30

Between Boards—100 Reading Railroad, 31½; 200 Lehigh Zinc, 14

Second Board—$1,000 Wilmington Railroad 6s, 87; $1,000 Long Island Railroad Bonds, 64½; $1,400 City Railroad 6s, (N P) 85¼; 50 Union Canal, 11; 30 Pennsylvania Railroad, 44; 10 Commercial Bank, 60; 1 Girard Bank, 12; $400 Schuylkill Navigation 6s '82, 74½

After Board—200 Lehigh Zinc, 14; 13 Reading Railroad, 31¾

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 116@117½; do., 6s, '67 116@117½; Pennsylv. 5s, 87@87½ Reading Railroad, 31½@31¾; Reading Railroad 6s, 70, 73@74½; Reading Railroad 6s, '84 79@80; Pennsylvania Railroad Stock, 43@44; Morris Canal, 11½@11¾; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 74@75; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 21@22; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 30@30½; Long Island Railroad, 11@11½; Vicksburg Railroad, 10@11; Girard Bank 11¼@12; Lehigh Zinc 14@14; Union Canal, 10¾@11¼.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Jamestown, from Norfolk, Richmond and Petersburg—A. A Bradford, E. G Gregory, Geo Blanchard, Wm. Reid, Theo Dedman, Chas. Lighard, C. A. McGilroy, Wm. F. Butler, Geo Richardson Geo. G. Weeks, Wm R. Sawers, Jos Hostage E W. James, E. K. Lockwood, T. A Delmonen, Geo. Cardat, Geo T. Sheppard, Dr. J Hazlett and lady, Miss Sarah Emmerson Mrs Harris, Miss Harriet Hall, Miss Julia A. Blackwell, Mrs. Henry Powell and son Miss Mary Powell, Miss Julia Crafton, A. Wemmell Peter W. Grubbs, lady and daughter, Mrs. Mary Tompkins, Miss Sarah Emmerson, Wm. A. C Stark, Henry Nowland, Henry Nichols, Capt. Sand. Dearborn F E Clark, F. A. B. Merritt, 2 children and servant, Mrs Rives, Mrs. I. M. Davidson, Miss H E. Livermore, Mrs A B Davidson Mrs Sarah Clark, son and daughter Miss Mary Clark, Saml. Levi, lady and daughter, John Gilman Jas Harrington, Jno. W. Burrows, E. Bainbridge, C Sharp, Jno P. Willard, C Leonard, John Host, E. Lee and lady, Mrs. Mary Harris, Capt. D. G. Farragut lady and 2 children Robert Farragut, P. Lozall, Dr. Marcus Elvins, J Northcross, Sarah Loomis, Mrs. Reynolds and daughter, C. B. Mallett and lady, John J. Almy and lady, Miss Long, T. H. Pemberton and lady, Miss Mary Jaines, and 25 in the steerage

In steamship Knoxville, from Savannah—W. C. Wainworth Wm. Belden, F. Burke, P. McKenna, H Hess, M. Lilienthal, S H Baker, B. Mallon, M. Smith, C. A. Hodges, E Miller and lady Master B Miller, Miss C. Miller, C A Williams M. H. Williams, J S. Mountmollin, Capt. J. T Tucker F. J. Rosenberg, A Bliss, C Marsh and lady, E Saulsbury, Lewis Cook, J Hunter, H Henderson and servant, J M Fleishman, J C Leigel, D. Rosberg, B. G Steal, M Orage, J J Williams, A. Kippard, D. Sherman, R H Monroe, W B Meacham, D P Smith, T B Griffin, T Hartridge, J L. Ripley, H Groesmayer, lady, 2 children and servant, Mr. Dow, Mr. T. Dow, Mrs. J. S. Clarke, Mrs. Sarah P Fairies, A. T. Habersham, J. C. Morse K. B Gorsuch, Mrs B. W. White, Miss Cullender, Miss Harriet Courant, J. L. Proctor, J. H. Baldwin, E. Davis, E. N Jeffrys H Sylvester, J. Rosenvald, E. Wilson, J. W. Kelly, W H. Fryar, E F Rawson, F. McIllaire, E. H. Baird, E. F. F. Rowland, W. D. Eshidge,—and 10 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5 14 | Sun sets..... 6 53 | Moon rises.... 8 58

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 4 58 | Gov. Island. 5 48 | Hell Gate..... 7 39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK..FRIDAY, AUG. 18.

Cleared.

Steamship Atlantic West, Liverpool, E. K. Collins

Ships Wide Awake, Tariton, City Point, Sifken & Ireasides; Hartford, Clapp, Savannah, Dunham & Thorn; Newmahlon, (Hon.) Hewes, Manzanilla, F. Beck & Kruhaadt; Antelope, Moores, San Francisco, Harbeck & Co.; Vandalia, Richardson, Havre, Wm Whitlock, Jr.

Barks Elizabeth, (Gren.) Kuhlen, Bremen, C. J. Bechtel; George, (Old.) Thoil, Bremen, Meentzen, Matter & Gosling; Richard Cobden, (Gren.) Bohm, Bremen, Poppe & Co.; Hohenzollern, (Prus.) Poppe, Bremen, Poppe & Co.

Barks Hanson, (Br.) Tuse, Lynn, Reg., L. & Gilbert & Co.; Falmouth, Hatch, Sierra Leone, [illegible]

Brigs [illegible]

Schrs [illegible]

Arrived.

Steamship Knoxville, Ludlow, Savannah 51 hours, with mdse and passengers to E. E. Mitchell; 30th inst., off the capes of the Delaware, passed brig Rainbow, from Savannah for Boston.

Ship Victoria (packet,) Champion, London July 2, with mdse and 161 passengers to John Griswold.

Ship Margaret Evans, (packet,) Warner, Liverpool and Portsmouth 30 da., with mdse. and 360 passengers to Grinnell, Morgan & Wiley. Have had light westerly winds and 3 deaths

Ship Edward Stanley, (of Waldoboro',) Robinson, Liverpool 34 da., with mdse. and 391 passengers to J. Grace. Has had 20 deaths on the passage.

Ship Der Junge Guston, Meyer, Stettin 58 da., with coal to order

Ship Fannie Fisher, (Br.,) Edwards, Cardiff 20 da., with coal from [illegible]

Bark Archimedes, (of Yarmouth,) Mitchell, Rotterdam 20 da., with mdse and 145 passengers to Roch & Kennedy

Bark D. R. De Wolf, Coomes, Palermo 45 da., with fruit to D R De Wolf

Bark Sagitta Baker, (Dutch,) Amsterdam 30 da., with mdse and passengers to Funche & Meinecke

Brig Bolivar, (Prus.,) Vanhagen, Augustus, Cuba, with hides to Oelrichs & Co

Brig Azalia, (of Eastport,) Brown, Kierx Lemon 17 da., with hides to J. A. Machado.

Brig Flora, (of Baltimore,) Hubbard, Aguadilla 15 da., with sugar and molasses to Moller & Rieger.

Brig Sarah (Br.) Dunning, Cardiff 40 da., with R R iron.

Brig Samuel Fenwick, (of Eastport,) Brown, Ponce 18 da., with Indio Rubber to J. A. Machado.

Schr. J. Ireland, Ireland, Attakapas 15 da., with live oak to Crosby & Beckett

Schr Susan and Mary Smith, Boston for Albany.

Schr Mary Garendy, Portland, with stone.

Schr J. C. Scott Markham, Rondout for Boston.

Schr. Amanda, Rose, Philadelphia for Boston.

Schr. John G. White, McCulloch, St. Domingo City Aux. 1, with mahogany, hides &c., to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Sld. in co. with schr Banker, of and for Boston. The brig Eva, of and for New-York sld a few days previous. brig Alfred Hammond, Capt. Gosine, of New-York, lost in the St. Domingo River, and vessel a total loss; crew all saved. July 22, lat. 32 10, lon 65 45, spoke prouney, Prower from Rios for Baltimore, with provisions. Aug 12, lat 32 50 lon 71, [illegible] seaman, a native of Sweden, died; 13th, lat 32, [illegible] Wm. Clarke, native of New-York, died [illegible] were of fever The master and 1 seaman are captain and one man have been on deck [illegible] ago; they only have been able to do duty [illegible] crew sick with fever

Schr Euphemia, Eldridge, Portsmouth, [illegible] da., with fish to S. W Lewis.

Schr. J. Anson, Tuttle New-Haven, in ballast to master.

Below.

Bark Milford, from New-Orleans.

Brig Isabella Reed Cheeseman, from Port-au-Prince.

Br. brig Swift, Boyl, Cardiff July 4, with railroad iron. Also, 1 ship, 1 bark and 1 brig,

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.
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[illegible] of Russia. The Court of Aya orders [illegible]

[illegible]

It has been officially announced that on [illegible] division of the British army under [illegible] and the division of the French army [illegible], embarked at Varna or at [illegible], to invade the Crimea. It is now stated [illegible] that the plan of the campaign adopted by Marshal St. ARNAUD and Lord RAGLAN to occupy either the valley of the Danube or [illegible] Omer Pacha had asked at the [illegible] conference of the Allied Generals for the [illegible] of a European detachment at Varna. [illegible] gave him what he asked, the rather [illegible] agreement thereupon gave the Anglo-French time to bring their heavy guns [illegible], and, also, in some degree, to acclimate [illegible]. It was also desirable that the hottest [illegible] of the season should be past before under[illegible] operations. These conditions being [illegible] fulfilled, the invasion of the Crimea is understood to be undertaken in earnest. The precise point on which the expedition will disembark is not known to the public;—the spot must, of course, have sufficient depth of water in-shore to allow the approach of the ships, or at least of the steam-ships enough to cover the boats and troops with their guns; it must have fresh water for use of the troops; it must have natural facilities for throwing up fieldworks to protect the first landing from an attack by a superior force. Several such favorable spots are to be found on the southwest promontory of the Crimea. Between the port of Sebastopol and Cape Chersonese, within a distance of about seven miles, there are no less than three [illegible]—the bay of Streletska, the bay of [illegible], and the bay of Kamesech, which are [illegible] on the land, and are more or less accessible to vessels of war. To the south of Cape [illegible] the shore below the Monastery of St. [illegible] might be eligible, and the deep haven of [illegible] would be a most important position in possession of the allies. Some one of these ports will, no doubt, form the base of operations. From such a position Sebastopol may be attacked in the rear. Until two years ago Sebastopol was scarcely fortified at all on the land side, and was commanded by hills adjacent to the city. Since 1852 a regular wall, two miles in length, has been built, from the citadel to the quarantine harbor, but it is probable that this wall is still unsupported by the outworks required to give it strength, and the heights outside the defences still give the besieging army a formidable position of advantage. The Russian force in the Crimea is supposed to consist principally of two divisions of the 6th corps d'armée, under Gen. TCHEODAIOFF, amounting to about 70,000 men, exclusive of the marines and dockyard battalions within Sebastopol. Great efforts will undoubtedly be made to increase this force, but the allies reckon that in absence of communication by sea, the Russians will be unable to bring into the Crimea any considerable force by land. It is probable the Russian Generals in command will adopt a double system of operations, namely, leave a garrison within Sebastopol to defend the works; and, with the rest of their available force, take the field against the besiegers. The question, then, is, whether the allies can, at one and the same time, carry on the siege, and maintain themselves against the Russian force in the field. It is not to be forgotten that the southern part of the Crimea, which the allies will hold, is the only part that can be called salubrious or fertile, consequently the Russians in the interior or northern part of the peninsula will have the more difficulty in providing supplies.

An official dispatch from Odessa reached Vienna late on the 5th, stating that the French and English fleets were seen off Sebastopol on the 30th July, the steamers having transports in tow. This news was conveyed from Sebastopol to Odessa in one day, and was thence immediately telegraphed to St. Petersburg. It is inferred from the wording of the dispatch that the fleets were proceeding to the *eastward*. This intelligence is of later date than that received from Constantinople. Steamers were arriving at Varna to latest date, (July 25,) with munitions and food supplies.

Speaking on this subject, the London *Daily News*, while admitting the probability that the force embarked from Baltschick may be destined for the Crimea, throws ridicule on the statement of the London *Times*, that a landing will be attempted near Sebastopol. The *Daily News* asserts that the proper place to effect a landing is in the spacious bay of Theodosia. Sebastopol is 120 miles distant, and there is an excellent road along the southern shore. A whole army might be landed and entrenched before the news could reach Sebastopol, and but a few days would suffice to place it in position under the walls of that fortress. Perhaps, however, the force now at sea is not destined for the Crimea at all, but for Anapa, or some other place in Asia.

The Expedition to Crimea, and its Probable Results.

From the London Times, Aug. 8.

Some time must elapse before the suspense of the public can be relieved by any definite intelligence from the new scene of war. All that we can do in the interval is to consider the nature and prospects of the enterprise now announced, and we are confident that in both these respects the expedition to the Crimea will approve itself to the judgment of the country. We have repeatedly expressed our opinion that the capture of Sebastopol would effect more than any other achievement towards accomplishing the object of the war. Such an exploit, indeed, would carry with it nothing less than the destruction of Russian power in the East, and the emancipation of Turkey from that aggressive dominion which perpetually menaced her existence. When Sebastopol has been demolished, and the fleets of the Czar destroyed or taken in its harbor, the Black Sea will cease at once to be a Russian lake, Constantinople will be relieved from danger, the mouths of the Danube will be secure, and all the apprehensions entertained of Russian encroachment in the Mediterranean—that is to say, in the direction most alarming to Europe—will vanish at once and altogether. It is scarcely too much to say that if Sebastopol had not existed this war would never have occurred, and it follows as an immediate consequence that, if we can destroy it, the best possible security will have been obtained against a recurrence of the contest.

But can Sebastopol be destroyed? We can only say that, if it cannot, it must resemble no other fortress under the sun. It can be attacked at once by sea and land, by two powerful fleets and by an army of enormous strength. Every gun in the British and French arsenals, every machine of destruction that modern science has invented, can be brought to bear against its bastions, and, though the scene of operations is certainly distant, the communication is perfectly uninterrupted, and the road is our own. The besieged, on the other hand, will be confined to the walls of their own stronghold and to those necessarily limited resources which such confinement implies. Their supplies, however abundant, must eventually be exhausted, and their strength, however great, must fail in the end. We have been here assuming as a matter of course that the besiegers can effect lodgment at some point or other of the Crimea; nor is the assumption, we think, at all unwarrantable. We hear, it is true, extraordinary reports of the Russian forces in these quarters, and it is certainly probable that a position of such consequence would be strengthened in every practicable way; but the extent of the Crimea is very considerable, its coasts offer numerous favorable landing-places, and the assailants are absolute masters of the sea. The French and English fleets can throw an army of 80,000 admirable soldiers on any point of the Crimea which may be selected for the operation, and nothing that we have yet experienced of Russian power should induce us to believe that such a descent could be successfully resisted.

Although, indeed, we are aware that the military resources of Russia are not to be measured by the force which she has employed in the Principalities, we are much disposed to doubt whether the prodigious armies spoken of for the forthcoming operations can ever be brought into the field. It is obvious that this expedition against Sebastopol, taken in conjunction with the recent events in Wallachia, must bring about an entire change in the position of the belligerents. Assuming the success of the Turks in the Principalities to be continued, the Russians can no longer retain any views upon the Danube, still less upon the Balkan or Constantinople, and no Anglo-French troops therefore would be required any longer in Bulgaria. The allies would then be able to commence offensive operations, not only against the Crimea, but along the whole Russian coasts of the Black Sea—that is to say, against the mouths of the Danube, against Odessa, and against Anapa, while the front of the Russians would be changed and extended accordingly. If the line of the Sereth is to be de ended, as our reports anticipate, the Russian troops in Moldavia would form the right wing of their army, the centre of which would be at Odessa and Cherson, and the left in the Crimea. These dispositions will be carried out, it is said, by a total force of 300,000 men, in the south alone. Fewer, indeed, would not suffice for the purposes detailed; but, if we consider the hosts which will be required at the same moment in the Polish and the Baltic provinces to make head against the advance of Austria and the assaults of the allies, we may very reasonably doubt whether this grand army, of the south will ever be forthcoming.

The attack upon the centre and seat of Russian power in the Black Sea may be expected to operate in an infinite variety of ways to the discomfiture of the Russians, the encouragement of the Turks, and the general advancement of the campaign. As yet we have derived no efficient assistance from the cooperation of the Circassians, and those martial tribes who plane, and manifest, have so long held the attention of [illegible] are at present contributing little or nothing to the objects of the war [illegible] as we observed the other day, the whole course of the campaign in the Asiatic provinces has been more or less favorable to the Russians, although it was in this very country that the success of the Turks was most confidently anticipated. Our latest intelligence announced a defeat of the Turks near Kars, with the additional report that Kars itself was besieged by a Russian army. It would be unsafe to attach implicit credence to this information; but, if the alleged facts are true, the Russians must have made considerable progress in this direction. The letter of our correspondent at Erzeroum recently described the Turkish commander as projecting the siege of Gumri, a fort within the Russian border, nearly opposite to that of Kars, so that, if Kars is invested, the tables have been turned, and the Russians, instead of standing on the defensive, have themselves become the assailants. Even supposing, however, that these reports are correct, the actual appearance of the allies in the Crimea, followed, as it would be, by the enfranchisement of the Circassians, must exert a prodigious influence upon the course of affairs in Asia.

Finally, we may observe that this expedition will deprive Austria of the most plausible reason she has hitherto alleged for her own inaction—viz., the inaction of the allies themselves. When 80,000 Anglo-French troops have actually landed on Russian territory, and invested the redoubtable stronghold of the Czar, it will no longer be possible to accuse us of hesitation, and a similar amount of decision on the part of Austria would go far towards bringing affairs towards a conclusive issue. These and other advantages may be fairly anticipated, from the simple fact of the movement against Sebastopol, and most sincerely do we trust that this, the first operation of British and French soldiers in a common cause, may be crowned with a success symbolical of their future prowess as comrades in arms.

THE BALTIC.

On July 18, the Anglo-French fleet left Baro Sound.

The *Swenska Tidningen*, of Stockholm, publishes a statement that, on the 2d instant, a French force "occupied Aland," after a bombardment of seven hours. The statement is vague and unconfirmed. A dispatch from Stockholm, August 3, states, however, that a cannonading was heard during six hours in the direction of Aland.

THE DANUBE.

Evacuation of Bucharest.

On the 1st of August the Russians retired from Bucharest, after having broken up the road between that city and Kalugereny. Before leaving Bucharest, Prince GORTSCHAKOFF assembled the Boyards and thanked them for the manner in which they had treated the Russian troops during their stay. The General added that strategic reasons alone induced him to quit the city, but that it was not improbable he might return at an early period. Immediately on the Russians leaving, OMAR PACHA sent a message to Bucharest, requiring lodging and provisions for 12,000 men within the city, and for 20,000 outside of the walls. On July 29, SAID PASHA, advancing from Oltenitza to Bucharest, overtook the Russian rear guard, which he attacked and drove in.

A letter from the camp at Devno-Bulgaria, of date July 21, has the following: "Col. BOHLEN, of the United States Army, has returned to Constantinople after a tour on the Danube, and he has made a very erroneous calculation that there will be no war, or at least no fighting this year."

The *Oest Correspondenz* says that Baron OSTENSACKEN has arrived at Jassy, as Commander-in-Chief of all the Russian forces in Upper Moldavia, and it is reported that he is also appointed Civil and Military Governor of Moldavia.

According to a dispatch from Widdin, OMAR PACHA issued orders on July 25, to all Commanders of corps to withdraw their troops across the Danube when the Austrians enter the Principalities.

An occurrence is reported which has caused much astonishment in England:—the British war steamer *Cyclops* was chased, when near the Bosphorus, by the Russian steam frigate *Vladimer*, which every one supposed was safely shut up in the harbor of Sebastopol! And equally astonishing is the fact that the other day a Russian steamer ran into the harbor of Heraclea, and burned three Turkish merchantmen at anchor there! One of the burned ships was laden with corn, another with wood, and the third with coal from the Heraclea mines, and destined for the allied squadrons. Their captains were carried off, and the crews were put into a boat and turned adrift.

We have nothing later from the army in Asia.

An Extraordinary Demand.

Sometime since the Russian ship *Czarowitch*, 793 tons, with a valuable cargo of silks and teas from Shanghai, succeeded in gaining refuge in the port of Hamburg. To the surprise of the public, the British and French Governments have sent a peremptory demand to the Senate of Hamburg to deliver her up as a prize, because she had guns on board.

AUSTRIA.

Rejection of the Russian Note.

The Vienna Conference met on the 4th and 5th inst. The reply of the French Government to the Austrian note arrived at Vienna on the evening of the 3d, when the English and French Ministers officially communicated to Count BUOL the unconditional rejection of the proposition by France and England.

It is believed at Vienna that Austria will simply notify to Russia her intentions, and will then enter Moldavia.

After a military conference held on the 4th, the army of Italy is placed on a war footing, and its cavalry reserved to be called out.

The Russian Prince LOBALOFF had brought important dispatches to Prince (ALEXANDER) GORTSCHAKOFF, and it was said that the Russian Embassy was packing up, preparatory to leaving Vienna.

The Austrian loan is progressing favorably. Over fifty-three millions of florins have been already taken.

At date of latest telegraphic advices from Vienna, no orders had been given to enter either Wallachia or Moldavia.

Austria Found in the Way of France and England.

From the London News, Aug. 8.

To the careful watcher symptoms begin to be apparent that Austria is found to be in the way, in the solution of the Eastern question. We need not remind our readers that in our view Austria has been terribly in the way, from first to last, of our great enterprise, and our opinion is well known—that, to prevent Austria being in the way, the easiest and shortest method would have been to go about our proper business in the most direct and peremptory manner—certain that she would thus, and thus only, be induced or compelled to submit herself to some distinct course of proceeding. But the dynasties wanted Austria to help them settle the war on dynastic principles, and they secured her countenance for their proceedings. Now, however, a new feature in the case seems to be in course of disclosure. It may be gathered from various indications that both diplomatists and generals, English and French, are becoming uneasy and disheartened at the decline of their influence, and the growth of that of Austria, at Constantinople. We do not see how any one can wonder at this. In a case where everybody promises and nobody achieves, the party that promises most will be the preferred one. If the French and English had beaten the Russians at the beginning of the Summer, the Sultan would not have been tempted to turn from them to listen to the wily old METTERNICH and the martial young FRANCIS. Our conduct has been a direct invitation to Austria to bid for the confidence of the Porte; and we have no right to complain if the Porte closes with the offer. The immediate importance of Austria to Turkey is made obvious by the merest glance at the map; and we are not entitled to wonder at the Sultan and his Ministers for any degree of stupid trust in Austria, after our own weakness of the same sort. If this be the state of affairs—if Austria be either interposing in the Principalities for the benefit of the Czar, or supplanting us at Constantinople for her own benefit or that of despots in general—in either of those cases, or in any other, our duty and policy are clear to strike a blow in the Baltic.

Harvest is very abundant in Dalmatia.

GERMANY.

The Diet, in its sitting of Aug. 3, voted 1,678,000 florins for the immediate completion and defence of the federal fortresses of Rastadt and Ulm. And in the sitting of the 4th, Denmark adhered, without restriction, to the Austro-Prussian treaty.

The Austrian note to the German Federal Government Correspondence of the London Chronicle of Aug. 8.

Mention was made in Wednesday's letter of Austria having addressed a circular to its diplomatic agents, instructing them to call upon all German Federal Governments to prepare, in virtue of their adherence to the offensive and defensive treaty, to place a portion of their military contingents upon the war footing.

The unquestionable substance of this important note of warning, dated the 29th ult., is contained in the following outline: It has become expedient, in accord with Article III. of the Convention of 20th April, to come to a general understanding as to such military measures as may be necessary in case of a collision with Russia. The Confederation having adhered to the above-mentioned treaty, the obligations resulting therefrom must be fulfilled by all German States according to their relative positions. Baron PROTESCH OSTEN has received orders to make, in concert with the Prussian envoy, a proposition to the Diet to adopt the requisite measures for a partial mobilization. He is instructed to demand that a decision upon this matter should be adopted with the least possible delay. Prussia has engaged to place from 100,000 to 200,000 men on the war footing, and Austria has from 150,000 to 200,000. According to arrangements made provisionally, it is desired that all other States shall mobilize the half of their respective contingents, and this without delay. Considering the menacing attitude assumed by Russia, no one can possibly contest the imminence of the danger foreseen by Article III. of the Convention of 20th of April.

The remainder of the circular dwells upon the urgent necessity for all Federal States to remain united, and to act with all the firmness and energy becoming the gravity of the moment.

There exists every ground for believing that the above-mentioned circular emanated direct from Austria, and without any positive participation on the part of Prussia, who, it is added, is far from pleased at Austria having taken the initiative in this matter without communicating her intentions until her resolution was taken and the circulars dispatched. But as the most perfect accord of thought and intent exists between the two Governments, according to the affirmations of the semi-official organs, it can scarcely be true that Prussia feels umbrage at this vigorous and decisive proceeding of her *alter ego*. Nor will she, it is to be presumed, delay issuing similar instructions to her own diplomatic agents, and thereby proving that the same unity which dictated the identic appeal to the Diet for adhesion to the offensive and defensive treaty has not ceased now that Austria is disposed to require that obligations resulting from that fact shall not remain a dead letter.

EGYPT.

SAID PACHA, the new Viceroy, has granted an amnesty to the inhabitants of Cairo, who attempted to prevent his accession to the Government. He has abolished the monopoly of the Corn trade hitherto exercised by the Government; has reëstablished the freedom of the biddings for Cotton, and has suppressed various taxes. A fête is to be given at Alexandria to the Pacha on his return from Cario.

PERSIA AND AFFGHANISTAN.

The treaty of alliance which was said to have been signed between Russia and Persia, is not confirmed. SULIMAN KHAN, the Envoy of Affghanistan, had only a few conferences with the Russian Envoy.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament—Remarkable Trials—Presentation to Joseph Hume—Madame Grisi—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Since last advices nothing of much interest has occurred in Parliament. It is not yet decreed whether the Houses will be prorogued on the 12th or 15th instant. The Queen in person will perform the ceremony.

Passage of the Russian Government Securities Bill—Debate Thereon, Aug. 7.

The Russian Government Securities Bill was read a third time.

Sir F. KELLY moved to omit the first (material) clause, and to substitute another, which included in the prohibition subscriptions to a loan, and changed the terms of the remainder of the clause, and inserting a proviso that the act should not extend to any subscription or purchase in any country by any commercial house trading and having a place of business in any foreign country, and wherein a British subject and an alien were partners or jointly interested.

The Solicitor-General opposed the motion, observing that this clause would reduce an offence now amounting to high treason to a misdemeanor, and otherwise dilute the enactment contained in the bill, opening doors to an easy evasion of the law.

Mr. HUME objected to the principle of the bill. Although the intention was good, it could not, he said, be carried out, and he recommended that the bill should be dropped.

After a few remarks by Lord D. STUART and Mr. WILKINSON,

Lord J. RUSSELL defended the principle of the bill, and, for the reasons suggested by the Solicitor General, did not think it advisable to adopt the amendment of Sir F. KELLY.

The amendment was then negatived.

Sir F. KELLY then moved a proviso, intended, he said, to prevent a great injustice to commercial men in this country without in the smallest degree injuring the Emperor of Russia.

This motion was also negatived, and, on the question that the bill do pass, the House divided, when the Ayes we e 51 and the Noes 13.

The bill then passed.

Two Interesting Abduction Cases.

CASE THE FIRST—NORTHERN CIRCUIT.
APPLEBY, Friday, Aug. 4.

CROWN COURT.—Before Mr. Justice CROWDER.—JOHN ATKINSON, aged 23 (a young man of respectable appearance) was indicted for the abduction of ANNIE JANE WARD, she being a girl under the age of 16 years—to wit, of the age of 12 years and three months, without the consent of JEMIMA BISHOP, in whose charge she was placed.

The prisoner pleaded "Not Guilty."

It appeared from the opening of the learned counsel for the prosecution, and from the evidence of the various witnesses called, that Miss JEMIMA BISHOP kept a school establishment for young ladies at Ivy-house, Appleby, where Miss WARD, the subject of the present prosecution, was placed by her father and mother. The father of the young lady is a gentleman of fortune residing at Gillhead, near Lake Windermere. The prisoner was organist of the parish church at Appleby, and was engaged by Miss BISHOP to give lessons in 1853 to the young ladies of her school. In consequence of its coming to the knowledge of Miss BISHOP that too much familiarity was exhibited between Miss WARD and the prisoner, in February of the present year, Miss BISHOP sent the prisoner a letter, informing him that she should not longer require his services as a teacher, and remitting him the amount due to him, thanking him also for his attention and diligence as a teacher, and telling him she should be happy to give him a recommendation. Some time after this, it came to the knowledge of Miss BISHOP that some communication had passed between the prisoner and Miss WARD, and that Miss WARD had sent the prisoner a locket. She therefore wrote to the prisoner, requesting him to return the locket, as Miss WARD had no right to give it to him, nor ought he to have received it; that she could attribute this act only to the childish folly of Miss WARD, who was only 12 years of age. The prisoner called on Miss BISHOP, and asked her if she had any fault to find with him. She said she had not, and he then said he had not got the locket, and treated the matter lightly. On the 20th of April, a fortnight afterwards, Miss BISHOP again wrote to the defendant, and insisted on the return of the locket, as she was responsible for it, and expressing her opinion that the prisoner would have more regard for his reputation than to keep it, and threatening to take proceedings against him if it were not immediately returned. The prisoner, in answer, returned the locket, which, he said, was so very small that he had lost it, and had only found it after a renewed search. These letters were put in and read, and the locket, a very small gold, in the shape of a heart, was produced. On the 24th of May Miss BISHOP and her pupils took a pleasure trip to Ulswater Lake, returning about 10½ at night, and after their return Miss BISHOP was in Miss WARD's bedroom at 11½, and again after 12 o'clock, when she saw her in bed. At 4 o'clock in the morning Miss BISHOP fancied she heard some noise in the house, and got up. On going down stairs she found the street door open, but fancied it might have been left open by the servant's carelessness; she therefore fastened it, and returned to her room, making no further search. About 7 o'clock the next morning she went into Miss WARD's room, and not finding her there made inquiries about her, and was led to believe that she had gone away. She immediately consulted Mr BIRD, the Superintendent of Police, with whom she went to Penrith, from which place the telegraphed to Miss WARD's parents. From Penrith she went to Carlisle, where information was given to the police, and from Carlisle she proceeded to Gretna. On arriving at Sark Toll-bar, which is the first house in Scotland, just over the borders, which is kept by a Mr. MURRAY, who performs the greater part of the runaway marriages at Gretna, she ascertained that a young man and a young lady, answering the description of the prisoner and her pupil, had been there that morning between 7 and 8 o'clock, and had been married, according to the law of Scotland, by MURRAY, and she saw in MURRAY's register of his marriages a marriage certificate, signed by the prisoner and by Miss WARD. This register book, which was of great thickness, and which seemed to have been well filled since May last, was produced, amid much amusement, in court; and MURRAY himself swore to the fact of having married the prisoner to a young lady on that morning, and that both signed the certificate, which he witnessed. Meantime a train had gone south to Carlisle, and Miss BISHOP, accompanied by the Inspector of Police, returned as soon as they could. At Carlisle they found that the Superintendent of Police there, acting on their instructions, had waited at the railway station and apprehended the prisoner, Miss WARD, and a young man named BRASS, who was with them, and had taken them to a hotel. Miss WARD expressed great reluctance to go back with Miss BISHOP, and said she would stay with her husband, the prisoner, to whom she had been married. The prisoner was then taken before a magistrate and committed to take his trial. On searching him there [illegible] was found upon him, in the handwriting of Miss WARD, which were put in and read. The letters were as follows:

"MY DEAR JOHN: I received your letter, and fully understand what they mean, and I have the courage to get your proposals. It is a great comfort to me to think that at last I have got your heart. I will do my duty. You never will find me unfaithful; so, with kind love, believe me, Yours, ever affectionately,
ANNIE JANE WARD.

Your note gave me such pleasure this morning that I could not take my breakfast. I am so glad you have given up that formal name by which you used to call me, my dear John."

IVY-HOUSE, Tuesday, March 12, 1854.

MY DEAREST JOHN: You have no idea of the joy with which I received your letter. You asked me to say one word. I think it will be "yes," and you asked me to fix the day and way of escape. I shall say next Thursday week, and to get up in the morning and be dressed about 7 o'clock; then BELLA will leave the front door off the catch. I am to leave it open to set our tyrant off her guard, and then to slip down the street, but I shall leave you to fix the place we will meet, but, at all events, it must be retired. You need not have had any misgivings in laying open your heart before me. You might have been sure I should only be too happy at your doing so. I should have enclosed another stamp for the one you sent, but old CROSSY takes care to keep them herself, and if I ask her for one she will know who it is for. And now, JOHN, when you write to BELLA send something for me, and say if you accord to my arrangement. And now, with kindest and truest love,

Believe me ever, your affectionate,
Sincere, and true ANNIE.

I cannot safely write with anything but pencil.

IVY-HOUSE, APPLEBY.

MY DEAR JOHN: I am quite ready to join you at the place you mentioned, and will, if it is possible, be with you at 12½ o'clock on Thursday morning. I think I will not call at your house, as I am not sure which it is, and a mistake might not be pleasant. But I think if I go straight up to Battleborough, and do not linger, it would be safer. I have a white dress, but it might arouse suspicion; so I shall just keep on my every-day one. I shall set my watch with the real time the night before, so I think we shall manage it nicely. You must excuse these bad lines, for they are written very hurriedly, and

Believe me to be, dear JOHN,
Ever your affectionate and true ANNIE.

Do not tell BELLA anything about our escape, for she does not wish me to fly; but I can get away myself.

It was evident, from this correspondence, that the medium of communication between Miss WARD and the prisoner had been the servant BELLA. It appeared, then, that, in pursuance of the arrangement mentioned in the last letter, the prisoner had gone to a young farmer named BRASS, whom he had persuaded to lend him his father's shandry and drive him and a young lady from the boarding-school to Gretna, and that he was to be at Battleborough, which is just out of the town of Appleby, at 12½ o'clock on the night of the 24th of May. He went there with his shandry, and in about three quarters of an hour the prisoner, accompanied by a young lady, arrived, and he drove them on to Gretna, where he was present at their marriage, and was with them when they were taken into custody on their return to Carlisle. The various witnesses were called to prove these facts.

On the cross-examination of Miss BISHOP, it appeared that she had heard Miss WARD say she would run away with the prisoner a month or six weeks before this happened, and she had corrected her for her conduct towards the prisoner. Miss WARD was goodlooking—thought by some to be handsome, and she had the appearance of a girl of 17 or 18 years of age. On being reëxamined as to this, she hesitated and said she should say from her appearance that her age was 16.

Miss JANE WARD, a handsome and ladylike person, the mother of Miss WARD, was then examined. She stated that she had four children—three daughters and one son—of whom ANNIE JANE WARD, the object of the present prosecution, was the eldest. She was born on the 6th of April, 1842, and was, therefore, twelve years old in April last. He husband was so affected by this event that he had left his home, and she believed he was now in New-York. [It was intimated by the learned counsel that his mind had been affected.] On being cross-examined she declined to answer where her daughter was. She herself was thirty years of age and was not quite seventeen when she was married. Her daughter was born at Streatham-hill in Surrey, and she had a copy of the registration of her birth, which she produced. This was the case for the prosecution.

The Jury found the prisoner guilty.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said it was necessary to repress the offence the prisoner had committed. Teachers had opportunities of entering families and ladies' schools, and, if so minded, of seducing the affection of very young people. In the present case Miss WARD was only just turned 12 years of age, and of that fact he had been made acquainted by Miss BISHOP. It had been urged in palliation of his conduct, that he did not appear to have acted from base motives of lucre. He had, however, acted with great indiscretion and impropriety in suffering a girl of that tender age to address him as she had done. Taking all these circumstances into consideration, the good character he had received, and the warning about the young lady he had had, the sentence of the Court was that he be imprisoned in the county jail for nine calendar months.

The trial seemed to excite the greatest interest in the town and neighborhood, and the Court was densely crowded. The young lady is said to possess £10,000 in her own right, and it is believed that the marriage is a valid one.

CASE THE SECOND—TIPPERARY SYMPATHY.

Mr. CARDEN, the Irish Justice of the Peace, who recently made the famous attempt to abduct Miss ELEANOR ARBUTHNOT, a Scottish lady with a dower of £30,000, has just been sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labor. On his trial Mr. CARDEN was received by the ladies of Tipperary with waving of handkerchiefs, and other marks of sympathy.

The London Times on the Abduction Cases.

Within the last few weeks we have had two leading cases of abduction—the one conducted upon English, the other upon Irish principles. The Irish trial, of course that of Mr CARDEN, came first in order of time. This worthy personage, a man of station in the county, a Justice of the Peace, and what not, set about his little arrangements with all the pomp and solemnity of the palmy days of abduction. There was a postchaise and bludgeonmen, and revolvers, chloroform to reduce the lady to insensibility, and salts of the most pungent description to bring her round again; and, finally, there was a steamer in attendance, with her steam up, lying on and off the western coast of the very greenest of all possible islands. The *Lovelace* of Tipperary was no puny schemer. He is said to have expended more than £6,000 in his medical, martial, and marine prepartions. Where did the money come from? Did he mortgage his expectations? Did he hit upon a countryman in the usury line who was willing to discount the lady? At least we cannot deny him the praise of endeavoring to revive the heroic system of abduction as was practiced in the days when Irish barristers called out their fellows upon the provocation of a "dirty" special demurrer, and Irish gentlemen in difficulties caused themselves to be conveyed in hearses to their ancestral mansions, which, when once reached, were successfully defended by force of arms against the vile myrmidons of the law. Mr. CARDEN is indeed a great man in his way—he calculated upon sympathies which we conceived to be extinguished, and on an impunity which he nearly attained, in defiance of the canons of modern life. He carried the country with him. Female Tipperary sympathizes with the daring hero who rushed at the object of his desires in so conquering a mood. They approve of such rough wooing, and appear to receive it as the best evidence of that true passion which it is the highest triumph of feminine beauty to arouse. Mr. CARDEN was in earnest; he wasn't the man "to ask papa," but that lady whom he desired to possess he would have, despite of her own prejudices and the Irish constabulary. He knew his countrywomen better than we do; he took those sounding phrases of "beds of alabaster" and "curtains of snow," of which we have heard so much, at his own estimate of their value, and acted upon his convictions. The Court, indeed, was compelled to find him guilty of some minor offence, but the discerning jury could not be brought to admit that it was a crime of any very sable dye. But, although the Tipperary jury cannot, with justice, be accused of taking any very DRACO-like view of the case, they went further than the public opinion of their neighborhood warranted. Fair eyes wept crystal tears of pity and indignation as the daring lover was taken to task by the matter-of-fact old Judge; gentle hands waved white kerchiefs, and murmurs of applause pervaded the Court of Justice as the poor victim of felonious passion was removed from the bar. We fully expect to hear that convict bonnets have come into fashion, and that the ladies of Tipperary carry little cranks attached to their chatelains in honor of the man who gave so signal a proof of devotion to their sex as to risk an attack upon three ladies armed with prayer-books, while he himself relied upon the weaker support of four bludgeonmen, and a small magazine of firearms in his carriage, should the sticks not carry conviction.

Our English case of abduction is but a sneaking affair by the side of the Tipperary epopee. An usher engaged to teach a lady's boarding-school ran off the other day with one of the pupils, who had attained the mature age of 12, or thereabouts. The case was tried on Saturday last at Appleby, before Mr. Justice CROWDER, and the result was, that the prisoner, a young man of 23 years of age, was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment. He did not by any means follow in the heroic steps of Mr. CARDEN, but fell back upon the more usual and more peaceful resources of open doors, bribed servants and a moonlight flitting into Scotland. But for the pain which the whole transaction must have caused to a most respectable family, the whole circumstances of the case are of a some what ludicrous description. The young lady—being of the mature age just mentioned—writes to the usher with all the aplomb of [illegible]. She contrives the details of her escape—she denounces the proceedings of "Old Crossy," the governess, in unmeasured terms—she involves a maid called BELLA in the scheme—she won't wear her white dress, lest it should arouse suspicion, but "just keep on her every-day one"—she informs her lover the day before the moment for action has arrived, "that she will set her watch with the real time the night before, so I think we shall manage it nicely"—she won't call at her lover's house, because she is not sure which it is, but prefers meeting him at Battleborough. The end of it all is, that when Old Crossy is fast asleep and BELLA has managed the door, and the every-day frock has been put on, and ANNIE JANE has consulted her watch and perceives that it is the right time, she fairly slips out of the academy and across the border with the man of crotchets and quavers. But for the extreme youth of this promising young lady, there is nothing very startling about the transaction as compared with other edifying histories of the like kind; but the music-master, unfortunately, found to his cost that he could not make off with a child in so disgraceful a manner without incurring a somewhat severe sentence. We question, indeed, if he got as much as he deserved. We could have wished that the presiding judge had found it possible to make such an example of him as would have deterred other music masters who enjoy the same opportunities, from taking advantage of the youth and inexperience of their pupils. One thing, however, the prisoner did not secure, and that was the approbation of the audience. There was not a man or woman present in the court who would not have been sincerely and unfeignedly rejoiced had Mr. Justice CROWDER ordered that a series of periodical whippings should be administered to a man who had so grossly abused his trust. But was his offence, grievous as it was, to be compared in point of atrocity with that of Mr. CARDEN? We do not remember, even in the days when ruffianism stalked triumphant through the country, to have heard of a more atrocious case than the assault committed upon Miss ARBUTHNOT, with all its accompanying circumstances of brutality and grave suspicion. The Irish ruffian, however, is only called upon to remain in prison a few months longer than his English rival. There can be no comparison between the guilt of the two men, but the sentences are not materially different in severity.

Trial of a Military Officer.

Another trial is at present proceeding and exciting some interest,—that of Lieut. PERRY, of the 40th Regiment, for speaking disrespectfully of his superior officer. The "offensive remarks" consisted in exposing the rough practical jokes of which he, as a young officer, was made the subject on joining the regiment.

Lord Mountgarrett Deposed.

A trial is exciting some interest in the Irish Courts, in which PIERCE SOUERSET BUTLER seeks to depose Lord MOUNTGARRETT of his title and estates on the ground of illegitimacy, inasmuch as MOUNTGARRETT'S father, previous to his recognized marriage, passed off a Mrs. COLEBROOK, in Scotland, as his wife.

The Spitalfields silk weavers are on a strike for an increase of their wages from 12s., their present remuneration for eighty hours' work, to 13s. 6d. a week.

A distinguished company, including Lords JOHN RUSSELL, PALMERSTON, FORTESCUE, DUDLEY STUART, and many other members of Parliament, assembled on 5th inst., at the residence of JOSEPH HUME, the veteran Reformer, to present Mrs. HUME with a portrait (by LUCAS) of her husband. Lord JOHN RUSSELL presented the portrait in a neat speech, which was feelingly replied to by Mr. HUME, who stated his intention of placing the portrait in the London University. Mr. HUME has been 43 years in Parliament.

Madame Grisi's Farewell to the English Public.

From the London Times, Aug. 8.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—Last night Mad. GRISI bade farewell to the English public. The performances, as was announced yesterday, consisted of the first act of "Norma," and the first three acts of the "Huguenots." To criticise these would be out of place on such an occasion. It is enough to say that during the whole of her career the great artist and great public favorite was never seen and heard to more advantage. She was transcendent as the Druid priestess, and transcendent as the daughter of the Catholic nobleman, self sacrificed to her passion for the Huguenot. It was, indeed, hard to believe—so well did she sing, so admirably did she act, and so fully did she seem in possession of all her resources—that this was to be her very last appearance on the stage of her grandest triumphs. If there could possibly have been a doubt that GRISI was the first of dramatic singers, that doubt would have been set at rest. In the course of her usually long career she has never been known to spare herself when it was her duty to satisfy and delight the public; but in the present instance she surpassed all her previous efforts, and left the audience doubtful whether it could possibly be true that she was taking leave of them forever. The fact cannot be denied, that GRISI's attachment to the English public is as genuine and sincere as the attachment of the English public to herself, and that the moment of parting gave quite as much pain to one as to the other—to the deserving artist, the woman of genius, who had never failed in the performance of her duty, as to those who had for so many years appreciated, admired and applauded her.

At the end of "Norma," which had been received throughout with enthusiasm, there was such a demonstration as it might have been imagined could not easily be exceeded in warmth and unanimity. GRISI was called forward again and again, the stage was covered with bouquets, and the applause was positively deafening. This alone would have been a leave-taking worth the remembrance of any artist, however popular. But after the "Huguenots," which did not conclude till an hour past midnight, the previous exhibition was fairly cast into the shade. The last scene, including the famous duet between *Valentine* and *Raoul*, was magnificent; and MARIO, as if to make the occasion more memorable, sang and acted with greater energy, tenderness and dramatic power than he has displayed for years. The curtain fell amid thunders of applause, and when GRISI, in obedience to the universal summons, was led on by her accomplished partner, the plaudits were reiterated, and every lady flung her bouquet on the stage, or in the orchestra. Again the two came forward, and a repetition of the scene ensued. At last GRISI appeared alone, and this was the signal for a manifestation of public feeling probably never before addressed to a theatrical performer. The whole audience, in boxes, pit, and gallery, rose, as if by a simultaneous impulse; the house rang with cheers; handkerchiefs were waved in all directions; the members of the band joined in the ovation; and several minutes elapsed before the applause subsided, and the great artist, fairly overcome with so genial and unprecedented a reception, and vainly endeavoring to hide her emotion, could retire from the stage. When she had gone another cheer was raised—a farewell cheer, symbolical of hearty good will for the success in the New World of one who had so long and so worthily exerted herself to entertain and delight the not ungrateful or unsympathetic public of "Old England."

It is likely that the evening of the 7th of July will be remembered—both by the artist who was thus honored, and the audience which thus expressed its sentiment of a long, an arduous, a conscientious and a brilliant career—for many a long day. That GRISI can ever forget the public of this country is as improbable as that she herself can be forgotten.

Ages of the People.

Owing to the increase of births in England in recent times, by which the proportion of children and young persons has been raised, it is considered doubtful whether the people of any country in Europe are so young as the people of Great Britain. But in none of the great European nations have the ages of the people ever been enumerated with any degree of completeness; in France and in Russia they never have been stated at all. The following table shows the population of Great Britain in 1851, classed according to the natural divisions of life; but of the women under 20, 25,607 were married:

Babes and sucklings (under 1 year)	578,743
Infants (1—5)	2,166,456
Children (5—10)	2,456,066
Boys (10—15)	1,141,933
Girls (10—15)	1,114,882

From the Boston Times.

The following letter has just been received by the Royal Geographical Society, and is of importance, as recording one of the greatest geographical explorations of the age:

DR. PAUL DE LOANDO, May 15, 1854.

MY LORD: I take the liberty of transmitting to you herewith, as President of the Royal Geographical Society, an extract of a letter which has recently been received by a merchant in this city from his correspondent at Cassange, a district in the interior of this province, within the jurisdiction of the Portuguese crown, announcing the arrival at that place of Mr. LIVINGSTON, from the Cape of Good Hope, probably the same gentleman who, in company with Mr. OSWELL, reached the shores of Lake N'gami in July, 1849.

Although I was not aware that any attempt had recently been made to explore the interior of this part of Africa, still I have no reason to doubt the accuracy of the information contained in the accompanying extract.

In the event of Mr. LIVINGSTON having set out from the Cape Colony for the purpose mentioned, your lordship will doubtless be acquainted with the fact, and, should such be the case, I think full reliance may be placed on the information of his arrival at Cassange.

That place is said, upon the best authority I can find here, to be situated on the confines of the Portuguese territory in Angola, at about 160 miles from this city, in an easterly direction, and it is the seat of an important trade between the Portuguese and the natives of the interior.

Should any further information reach me respecting Mr. LIVINGSTON's movements, I shall not fail to communicate it to your lordship, and, trusting that you will pardon this intrusion,

I have the honor to be, my lord, your lordship's obedient humble servant, EDM. GABRIEL.

To the Right Hon. the Earl of ELLESMERE, President of the Royal Geographical Society.

The following is the translated extract of a letter from the Portuguese Commercial Agent, residing at Cassange, in the interior of the Province of Angola, addressed to his employer at St. Paul de Loando, under date the 18th of April, 1854:

I must not omit to acquaint you that I have drawn upon you in favor of Dr. LIVINGSTON, a subject of Her Britannic Majesty, for 100 milreis, in part payment of a small quantity of ivory, which I have purchased from him.

This gentleman has just arrived here, having traversed, with the most insignificant resources, the whole of the interior from the Cape of Good Hope, whence he set out on his journey. What he wishes to acquire is not money but a good name. He is a missionary, and appears to be a man of much erudition, zealously applying himself to the attainment of a knowledge of the geography of the country. In the maps of the interior of Africa he will make very great and important disclosures.

Dr. LIVINGSTON's explorations, from lat. 18 to lat. 14, together with his sound astronomical observations, the best taken since those by Mr. GALTON, were laid before the Royal Geographical Society at its last meeting. The present notice is therefore, a proof of the successful issue of this great undertaking.

An Ill-Treated Seaman.

On Friday week, about midday, as many of the Brixham trawl vessels were fishing about seven miles to the westward of Berryhead, a large bark came very near to one of them, which was standing towards the eastward with her fishing gear down. The skipper of the fishing smack, being alone on deck, endeavored to read the name of the bark as she was passing, and, in order to do so, leaned over the side of his own vessel. While so engaged, he observed near to the rudder, in the wake of the ship, a man, dressed in a checkered shirt and duck trousers, swimming towards the smack. In crossing the track of the bark he got baffled in his efforts by the eddying of the water, and, becoming alarmed, he screamed for assistance. The skipper of the smack cried out to the crew below to "jump on deck and save life, for there was a man overboard crying for help." The men were up in an instant, and launched the small boat, which was quickly manned. They pulled towards the poor fellow, who appeared to be able to swim well, and succeeded in getting him into the boat. His right cheek was found to be most fearfully lacerated, and the blood flowing copiously from a wound which extended from the outer corner of the eye to the nostril, laying the cheekbone bare. The left side of the face was much swollen, and exhibited marks of having been struck with the fist or some blunt instrument. He was a fine powerful man, apparently about thirty years old, and a Frenchman. The men questioned him as to his being in the water, and in the best way he could (for he spoke the English language) he made them understand that he voluntarily jumped overboard to escape the cruel treatment of the master and mate, trusting to the chances of being picked up by the smack. He kept exclaiming, "Me no go in dat ship." Pointing to his bleeding face, down which the tears were rolling, he cried, "De capitaine, de capitaine." By this time the boat had reached the smack, and the skipper, who was ignorant how matters stood, had signaled the crew of the bark to heave their topsails to the mast, which was accordingly done. The smack's boat was then rowed alongside of the ship, and the captain informed that one of his men had been picked up in the water. The master replied that he was not aware of having missed one, but if it was so, "the —— scoundrel must have jumped overboard." The skipper of the smack, who was not in the boat, said "You have, and here is the poor fellow," pointing to the sailor, "in a most shocking state." "Bring him alongside, then," exclaimed this official blackguard, "and we'll soon teach him better manners." The man, on perceiving the intention of the smack's crew, dashed into the water in an instant, and swam with all his strength towards the land. The boat was pulled after him, and the skipper, calling to him in soothing tones, succeeded in saving him a second time, the poor fellow still crying most piteously, "Me no go in dat ship." On again getting alongside of the bark, the skipper called to the captain, and said, "It's no use your attempting to take this man with you, he seems determined to drown himself rather than go in the ship with you; give me a note, and I will take him safely on shore and hand him over to the French Consul." "Stop," said the fellow, "and we'll soon see about that," [illegible] bark's boat, which, during this parleying, [illegible] same sweeping round the stern [illegible] Frenchman again jumped over- [illegible] rapidly from the boat, using [illegible] escape being taken, diving and [illegible] to escape his pursuers.—The fishermen at length interfered, and pulled away to the man, who immediately rested, and, on their coming up, implored them in the most piteous manner to take him on board their smack. Clinging to the gunwale of the boat, he was floated to the side of the bark. He was ordered on board, but he refused to quit his hold of the smack's boat; the captain shouted to him, and interlarded his commands with the most horrible imprecations, threatening vengeance if they were not obeyed. The man still retained his grasp. The bark's crew were ordered to beat his hands off with a thole. This the skipper of the smack dared him to do, and taking up an oar, told the men that the fellow who dared to do it he would knock overboard. The captain then directed that he should be slung, and a rope was dropped over the side of the vessel and put round the man's body, and in this way he was got on board. The skipper then went on board and heard the orders given to "send the fellow" below to be confined. He is of opinion that both the captain and mate were drunk at the time. He discovered sufficient to satisfy him that the poor Frenchman had been horribly treated on board. The men forming the crew were all aware of his slipping overboard, but gave not the slightest intimation of the fact to the quarter-deck martinets, plainly showing that they deemed the act, though hazardous, quite justifiable, from the brutality evinced towards him. We should like to know if he ever arrived in the ship at Newport, to which port the crew informed the skipper they were bound, or if he committed suicide on the voyage. The name of the bark is the *Moses Kilby* of Belfast, United States.—*Exeter Gazette.*

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co. report a fair business in COTTON since date of last advices without the least change in prices. Sales of three days—23,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and 2 000 for export. Quotations of Friday last are therefore, repeated, namely: Fair Orleans, 6¼d.; Middling, 5¾d.; Fair Mobiles, 6¼d; Middling, 5 5-16d.; Fair Uplands, 6¼d.; Middling, 5¼d. Inferior and ordinary 3d.@5d. ₱ lb. Market closing steady.

Liverpool Breadstuffs.

The same circular reports WHEAT has improved 2d. ₱ 70 lbs., whilst FLOUR and INDIAN CORN were in moderate demand at former quotations, namely: Western Canal and Canada FLOUR, 31s.@32s.; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 32s. 6d @32s.; Ohio, 32s.@34s. White INDIAN CORN, 32s. 6d.@32s. 6d.; yellow, 32s. 6d.@34s. 6d.; mixed 32s.

MARIN & SON report INDIAN CORN 1s. dearer, owing to more unfavorable accounts of the potato blight,—say white 34s. 6d.@35s. 6d.; yellow, 34s.@35s.

RICHARDSON BROTHERS call fine yellow CORN 35s.@ 36s.

Liverpool Provisions.

JAMES MCHENRY reports more doing in BACON but without improvement in value. Nothing new in BEEF. PORK offering at very low prices, without finding buyers. LARD advanced to 55s. TALLOW sold readily at full quotations. RICE moved in retail at unchanged rates.

MANCHESTER.—Had been a good home trade demand, but limited export business.

Money Market.

Evening, 8th of August, after slight fluctuations, CONSOLS closed at about prices of the previous day, namely 92¼@93 (for account, and 92¼@92¾ money. Three and Quarter Per Cents 93¼@93¾.

Mexican DOLLARS, ex *Tamar*, were sold, on 7th, at 2d. ₱ ounce, being an advance of ¼d. on the price of

HAMBURG, Aug. 4.—Discount easy at 2-3 per cent. EXCHANGES on London quoted 13 shillings banco. SUGAR had declined 4s. in course of the week.

Brown Shipley & Co.'s Circular.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 4, 1854.

The demand for COTTON throughout the week has been good, but without animation, the market closing quietly but steadily at the following quotations: Fair Orleans, 6¼; Fair Mobiles, 6¼; Fair Uplands, 6¼; Middling Orleans, 5¼d.; Middling Mobiles, 5 5-16d.; Middling Uplands, 5¼; Inferior and Ordinary, 3 to 5d. ₱ lb. The sales for the week ending last evening reach 53,240 bales, of which speculators take 3,490, and exporters 6 870 bales. To-day they are called 7.000, with 5,000 to the trade. The stock of COTTON in this port is 903.000 bales, of which 614,000 are American, against a stock at this period of last year of 912.000 bales, and 636.000 American. The late accounts from India and China reporting accumulating stocks of goods and yarns, have checked the business in Manchester for those Markets, whilst there has been more doing for home consumption.

The reports of the appearance of disease in the POTATO crop in Ireland, have created an active business in our CORN markets at an advance of 9d. ₱ bushel in WHEAT, 2s. ₱ bbl. in FLOUR, and 2s. 6d. ₱ quarter in INDIAN CORN. White WHEAT, 9s. 3d.@10s.; Red, 8s. 6d. @9s. ₱ 70 lbs. Western Canal and Canada FLOUR, 31s. @32s.; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 32s. 6d.@33s.; Ohio, 32s.@34s. White INDIAN CORN, 32s. 6d.@33s. 6d.; Yellow, 33s. 6d.@34s. 6d.; Mixed, 32s. ₱ quarter.

The Bank of England has rather unexpectedly reduced her minimum rate of discount to 5 ₱ cent.; but so far it appears to have had little effect.

Nothing doing in TURPENTINE. About 500 bbls. of American RESIN have been disposed of at 4s. 4d. for common, to 11s. ₱ cwt. for fine quality.

Yours respectfully, BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

August 8.—Since the date of the above Circular we have had a fair business in COTTON, without the least change in prices; the sales for the three days being 23.000 bales, with 5,000 to exporters and speculators.

WHEAT has improved 2d ₱ 70 lbs, whilst FLOUR and INDIAN CORN are in moderate request at the above quotations. B., S. & CO.

Liverpool Corn Exchange—AUG. 8.

With the return of favorable weather we have less activity in the Grain trade since Friday last; our prices for WHEAT, however, particularly that of fine quality, which is in very few hands, have been well supported. but those of FLOUR have slightly given way; our markets, for some weeks to come, must necessarily be influenced by the character of the season for gathering in the harvest, the general prospects of which are still reported favorably of, though the estimate of its probable productiveness is not so sanguine as that entertained some weeks ago; in the meantime it is well ascertained that farmers' stocks are brought very low, those in millers' and dealers' hands small and, except in London, where there is a considerable quantity of WHEAT in granary, chiefly of low descriptions, the outports of the country are but lightly furnished; future arrivals from the Black Sea will, no doubt, continue for some months, at least, very circumscribed, and judging from the reduced stocks left in America, and their present comparatively high range of prices, early shipments from thence of any magnitude, are not to be calculated upon; still the caution exercised for so long a time, by buyers, seems likely, under the favorable progression of harvest, to prevail, and to check any tendency to more than momentary improvement.

Our imports for the week are generally light, having little addition to the arrival reported up to Friday. Of INDIAN CORN the exports of the week are to a good extent, and of FLOUR tolerably fair, but of WHEAT very small.

We had not a numerous attendance of buyers at our market this morning, and the transactions in WHEAT have not been to a large extent; still, the scarcity of superior samples has enabled holders to realize a further advance of 1d. to 2d. ₱ bushel beyond Friday's improvement, and all other descriptions support the amendment of that day. FLOUR has met a good demand for consumption, at rates scarcely so high as those of Friday, but fully 1s. ₱ barrel and 3s. ₱ sack above those of Tuesday last; the market ended stronger, with little of choice quality left on offer.

BARLEY is very unsalable, and almost nominal in value. BEANS must be noted 2s. ₱ qr. cheaper. OATS and OATMEAL steady, and in fair request at recent quotations.

INDIAN CORN, in consequence of more unfavorable reports of Potato blight, is in fair demand for Ireland, at 1s. ₱ qr. advance on the week.

ROBERT MAKIN & SONS.

FRANCE.

The Expedition to Crimea and what Admiral Dundas will do.

The Rarity of Railroad Accidents in France.

A Scarified American in a Ridiculous Predicament—Gossip, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 3, 1854.

The French and English forces upon the Danube, at Varna, and at Shumla,—their being no further call for their services in that neighborhood,—are actually going, it seems, to make a tour of inspection and observation to the Crimea. We shall probably learn in due time, that Admiral DUNDAS having climbed to the top of a mast, as Admiral CHADS did at Cronstadt, pronounces Sebastopol impregnable, just as CHADS did at Cronstadt. Then the fleets will sail away, and will batter away at some inferior fortifications, as the Allies seem to be doing at Bomarsund. And so we go. How much do you suppose it cost to get to Gallipoli, from thence to Constantinople, Varna, Shumla, Ruschuck? A good many millions, whether calculated in francs, dollars, pounds or piastres. And not one sou, cent or ha'penny of good has come of it, and so the whole thing has to be done over again. An enemy must be found somewhere, and as that of the Provinces is essentially migratory and unstable, they are going to try something quite as firmly moored as the fast-anchored island they left behind them. Those who live will see the end of it, and he will laugh loudest who laughs last. There is another call from the Generals for more men, and this will be communicated to the country in an application for more money. St. ARNAUD wants 50,000 more schakos, or he will *assume no responsibility*. I doubt whether LOUIS NAPOLEON would venture to suggest another loan, in the present humor of the people. But if ever the French do get into the smallest melée with the Cossacks, and win the smallest amount of glory, I think it probable that an immediate demand will be made for another bagatelle like the last; two hundred and fifty millions, only. For in your ear let me whisper the dismal truth: *the funds are very low.*

Railroad accidents—to revert to what more nearly concerns me—are excessive rare in France, and yet the ingenuity of inventors is consequently bent to the discovery of methods for preventing them. A plan for rendering collision impossible, either between meeting or succeeding trains, is now on exhibition at the Salle Barthelemy—a large dancing hall and concert room. The road built there is one hundred and seventy feet long; the track is double, with switches from one to the other. The two engines are miniature spitfires of the very first water—water converted into steam. The idea of the invention is to render collision out of the question, even if the engineers be asleep, or though they may have fallen off and been left a long way behind. The whole responsibility is entrusted to a simple mechanism, and the engineer, during the whole extent of the trip, is under its continual supervision. The whole matter lies in a nutshell.

At intervals of a mile along the road are posts, each communicating with the next post but one behind, and the next post but one before, by means of wires. Each post has an apparatus, which at every passage of a locomotive is made to play upon a hinge; this gives a certain position to the two corresponding apparatus; and should at this moment another engine pass either of them, the apparatus would touch a spring cutting off the steam, and bringing in due time the train to a stop. This train would also warn, in the same way, the coming engine, and each would have half

[illegible] to their places each apparatus, it had made to work as it passed its corresponding post a mile behind.

The mimic railroad and the miniature engines display, with marvellous success, the infallibility of this invention. The locomotives are set off at full speed—a speed equivalent, upon a real railroad, to three miles a minute. They are stopped by the action of the postal system at a distance apart equal—*ceteris paribus*—to three-quarters of a mile. There would appear to be no reason why the plan should not succeed upon a large scale. It would of course be impossible in America, where the rapacity for dividends effectually prevents the spending of any money so useless as that intended for the sole protection of human life.

One of the papers tells a story of an American in Paris, who could speak no French, was in the habit of shaving himself, and invariably hacked his skin with the razor. One day, before commencing to scarify himself, he remembered that he had no more court-plaster, and so rang the bell for the servant. Of course, he was obliged to communicate his desires by pantomime. The servant was far from comprehending with that readiness which characterizes professional pantomimists and the principal performers in a ballet. However, it was evident to him that the gentleman wanted something that would stick, and soon returned with a supply of wafers, and of postage stamps, of various colors and values. There was no help for it; so the American, after having shaved and cut himself in three places, applied a wafer to his chin, a ten sou stamp to his cheek, and a sixteen sou one to his Adam's apple. Thus sealed and pre-paid, he sallied forth into the street, and was an object of much laughter and good-humored comment!

The literary world has been somewhat scandalized at a curious development concerning M. EUGENE DE MIRECOURT, of whose ten cent biographies of living celebrities I have several times spoken. In the first place, EUGENE DE MIRECOURT is the assumed name of the individual in question, his real appellation being the less aristocratic title of JACOT. In April last, EMILE DE GIRARDIN sued this JACOT for libel, in his biography of him, and the Court sentenced JACOT to 500 francs fine, and to the cost, which amounted to 1,100 francs more, These have not been paid, and the Imperial Procureur lately issued a writ against M. JACOT, in consequence. But M. JACOT, putting to profit the various artifices resorted to in such cases, has thus far avoided the Sheriff, and from his hiding place wrote the following remarkable letter to M. DE GIRARDIN:

PARIS, July 4, 1854.

"Oh, grand apostle of unlimited liberty, this is, then, the application of your doctrines!

"You wish to send me to Clichy, do you?

"We shall laugh consumedly, for I have informed your Sheriff that I am at his disposal.

"You know that I am as strong as you are, and that the public is the umpire between such athletes as we.

"A thousand compliments."

Some days after, M. JACOT called stealthily upon GIRARDIN, in a view to obtain a delay, and proposing to pay 100 francs a month, until the debt should be extinguished. M. GIRARDIN refused. Whereupon M. JACOT wrote him another letter, saying that he had only called upon him to win a bet of 500 francs. One of his friends had declared his belief that M. DE GIRARDIN would never send a man to Clichy, (the Debtor's Prison.) He, M. JACOT, had sustained the contrary—a wager was arranged, and the visit made, to learn positively M. DE GIRARDIN's intentions.

Three days ago, however, a lawyer appeared before M. DE BELLEYME, President of the Correctional Tribunal, asking in the name of M. JACOT that the chase after his person be discontinued, and that he be allowed to pay by installments of 100 francs a month. The lawyer of M. DE GIRARDIN replied that in law the President had no power to paralyze by an ordinance the execution of a sentence, to divide a payment and grant a delay: that M. JACOT, by the letters written to M. DE GIRARDIN, and in which he braved and defied him, had rendered himself unworthy of any favors such as would, certainly, be any extension of time, which would be equal to compelling the person libelled to pay for the libeller.

The President immediately ordered the continuation of the compulsory measures commenced against the person of M. JACOT, who will soon have the very best of reasons for believing that M. DE GIRARDIN will house a rascal at Clichy, if the law will give him the means. GIRARDIN has the best of excuses for the pertinacity with which he has pursued his biographer. Among the falsehoods printed about him, was one to the effect that GIRARDIN has a bust of MARAT upon his writing-desk. The bust in question is one of BONAPARTE, when First Consul!

There is another trial for defamation which I must also mention. The plaintiff was M. BULOZ, director of *La Revue des Deux Mondes*, and the defendant Mr. PHILARETE CHASLES, tourist in America, and A. S. S. This latter gentleman was, in the years 1852 and '3, Paris Correspondent of *La Gazette de St. Petersbourg*. (What an ignoble position for a lecturer at the College of France, and an aspirant to the Academie Française!) He wrote 34 letters, which were translated from French into Russian. M. BULOZ, who had them translated back from Russian into French, thought that they were of a nature to injure his review and deteriorate his reputation. He therefore demanded 20,000 francs damages. The Court gave a verdict to the following effect:

That as there is no libel proved, no determinate fact cited, though it is certainly regrettable to see aggressive expressions like those read to the Court published at a distance, and unbeknown to the person attacked;

As no damage, deterioration or injury has been proved;

As a certain degree of liberty has from time immemorial been allowed to satirists;

As the letters were published in Russian, and as none of them were ever read in France, and as they could not have in St. Petersburg that character of personality which they would have had in Paris;

As it does not appear that the circulation of the *Revue* in Russia has been di- [illegible] time ago, owing to the dissatisfaction of the editors:

The plaintiff must consider that he receives a sufficient reparation in the sentence of PHILARETE CHASLES to all the costs resulting from the suit provoked by his act.

You will feel gratified, I am sure, by this verdict, but may perhaps regret that it was not a little more severe.

The literary and dramatic festival at Munich is progressing brilliantly. The programme which I sent you is being faithfully executed. A few evenings ago, King MAX ordered all the men of letters assembled in the city and all the dramatic artists, to be invited, in his name, to a dinner in the saloon of the theatre. A toast was drunk to the King by the manager; to the Queen by M. DEVRIENT, the great German tragedian, and to the prosperity of German Theatrical Art by the King himself. M. ARMAND BAZCHET sent to Munich by the *Moniquetaire*, made a speech in behalf of the French Press. He expressed the hope that the French Government would, in its turn, take the necessary steps for making Paris a centre, next year, for dramatic art, as it is to be the centre for the great commercial and industrial interests.

The Sunday movement has ended disastrously and scandalously, as far as concerns the newspapers, and the project of some of them to form a union to issue no number on Monday. Though they declared their scruple to be a religious and conscientious one; yet, as the other papers refused to join the league, they had not the courage to set the example. They thus offered to the world the lamentable spectacle of persistent and wilful Sabbath-breaking. But this is not the worst. A journal published in La Dordogne, called *Le Perigord*, actually did, last April, cease to appear on Monday, [illegible] conscience. But as it did [illegible] price of subscription, the [illegible] numbers a year,—or 16 per cent, the subscribers took it to be an artful dodge, and fell off in masses. Whereupon, the journal announces that it will next week resume its Monday's issue! Such irreligious sheets as the *Siècle*, *Charivari* and *Presse* ask, in profane hilarity, whether this is not about what may be expected from gentlemen making such public professions of piety, and whether the whole movement is not rather a speculation than self-denial. The *Siécle* says, and justly, too:

"The advantages of this scheme of the *Perigord*, in a commercial point of view, having disappeared, the scruples of the pious editors disappeared too, and a regular daily issue has recommenced. The paper will none the less continue to counsel tradesmen to close their shops on Sunday, while continuing to keep open their own."

You will easily gather from these facts how it is that the Sunday movement, as started by the Jesuit Union, has ended in scandal and disaster.

M. FICHET, the HOBBS of France, has been making very incendiary experiments with a salamander safe of his invention. He owns some extramural land, where he built a small wooden house. In this house he placed a safe, and in this safe he placed all sorts of papers signed with the signatures of all sorts of notabilities, obtained for the purpose. The key was confided to the Commissary of Police of the suburban town in which the experiment was to take place! The house was then filled with combustible materials, and set on fire. The conflagration was kept up for 22 hours, as is attested by a committee appointed by the suburban town. The safe was then taken out, and the papers were found to be intact. I should take this invention, from the descriptions, to be superior to the American ones. A portion of the success would seem to be derived from the construction of the house in which it was. M. FICHET desires to be allowed to build around such of his safes as are to be entrusted with large amounts, a sort of wooden enclosure, the duty of which is to diminish the intensity of the fire, by a skillful application of ventilators.

RACHEL is to return to the stage on the 15th of August, on the occasion of the gratuitous representation to be given to the people by the Comedie Française.

As the great tragédienne has lately lost a sister, our favorite comedienne, ROSE CHERI, has just lost her mother. The Gymnase was shut on the evening of the funeral, for ROSE CHERI is the wife of the manager; and besides, the Gymnase, which is ambitious, likes to imitate the aristocratic ways of the Theatre Française—the *grand seigneur* of the Rue de Richelieu.

The Prefect of Les Bouches du Rhone, in attempting to kill, politically, the deputy Mayor of Marseilles, has killed himself with ridicule. The deputy Mayor ran away from the city, scared by the cholera—a circumstance rather to be concealed than published to the world. The following decree was launched at the fugitive the next day:

"Whereas, M. ROUSSIN, deputy Mayor, quitted the city the moment the epidemic broke out, and has not been heard of since, leaving double duty to his colleagues, and deserting, *at the moment of danger*, a *post* in which the confidence of the Government had placed him; and whereas, such conduct on the part of a public functionary cannot go unpunished,

"M. ROUSSIN is hereby removed from office."

CARABIANCA held a post of danger in the burning ship. The Prefect of Marseilles would have us believe that similar positions of peril are entrusted to deputy Mayors of Mediterranean seaports.

DICK TINTO.

Treasure Discovered at Harlem.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times

While some workmen in the employ of GEORGE GIBSON, contractor, were removing some earth at Harlem, on land belonging formerly to SAMUEL BENSON, deceased, they come to a box of Spanish dollars, which contained some 2,000 or 3,000, which were deposited there under the following circumstances: SAMUEL BENSON, great grandfather to the late owner of the estate, unwilling to carry so much money with him to the mountains of Fishkill, whither he was gone during the days of the Revolution, deposited the same for safe keeping, and planted over it a small fruit tree as a mark of the place of deposit, leaving his entire farm in the charge of his slaves, his wife alone being acquainted with the secret. The tree soon dying, was removed by a faithful old negro servant named TOM, and the ground worked as usual. When peace was declared, and Mr. BENSON and family returned to his farm, greatly to his chagrin he found the tree removed, and the burial place lost to his memory.

The workmen who found this deposit, the other

[illegible] clothing, and left [illegible] since [illegible] Dutchess and their [illegible] Chevalier GIBSON had left the spot at [illegible] before the discovery.

NOTES ON THE CENSUS.

Pauperism—Deficiencies of the Census—New-York—Massachusetts—Ohio—Causes of Pauperism—Influence of Foreign Immigration, and Intemperance.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In my former articles I considered the number, migrations, and civic proportion of the inhabitants of the United States. Just now my eye rested on the column of the Census tables headed "Pauperism." This word is one of momentous significance. Look at Ancient and at Modern Rome,—at Naples—and at Ireland. Look close, at the various systems of political economy, and at the manner in which they have influenced the production or diminution of Pauperism. You will find food for serious and anxious reflection. One great principle is clear—that, when the number of the luxurious classes, (non-producers,) and of the pauper class, (non-producers,) have become so numerous as to tax inordinately the labor of the producers, society is on the eve of dissolution,—Government totters,—and some kind of revolution is at hand. The dissolution of the Roman Empire took place in this manner, and the modern nations of Europe are threatened with overthrow from the same cause. Luxury, pauperism, and standing armies have all increased most rapidly,—and each is a subtraction from active labor, and consequently from social vitality;—social self-support. Somewhere about 1829, the Viscount DE BARGEMONT, a prefect of police, in the course of duty, visited the city of Lisle. He was instantly waited upon by the Mayor and a deputation, who represented that one-fifth the population were paupers, from the want of labor, or the difficulties of subsistence. He found a large part of France in that condition, and wrote to the Ministry that, if certain measures were not changed, and something done to relieve the people, there would be a revolution. In 1830—a few months after—the revolution came, and the Government was overturned.

In the United States we have not arrived, and for a long time to come cannot arrive, at such a crisis. But it is in vain to deny the fact that pauperism is rapidly increasing, and that it is recruited from causes which the people not only tolerate, but really cultivate.

Let us examine the facts. The census tables do not show the whole amount of pauperism by any means, and that is one of its deficiencies. There may be no fault, but the fact is so. The truth is, that numbers, either of people or things, are pretty easily got—nearly right. But social statistics are things which require something more than a census-taker. I cannot be certain of the number of paupers in more than two States—viz.: Massachusetts and New-York—but they are enough for comparison. All the statistics of Massachusetts are very accurately kept.

I will make a note of the paupers returned by these States, in the Census and by the State Authorities:

	U. S. Census.	State Authority.
Massachusetts	15,777 in 1850	25.981
New-York	59,859 in 1845	97,961
Total	75,636	123,942
Difference		48,306

The New-York return is for 1845, (Secretary of State,) and exclusive of the County of Albany, which would have made the number over 100,000. The number for 1850 was not less—probably more.

The great difference may possibly be caused by the exclusion from the United States Census of the "out-door paupers;" but does not make the Census any more correct. When it is quoted, as authority for pauperism in the United States, it will show what is not true. An equal difference exists in regard to the expense. Take Massachusetts for example. The United States Census make the cost of paupers there, $392,715. The actual net expenses of Almshouses alone for 1850, $467,959. Now, the whole cost of pauperism there is evidently much greater than that of the mere Almshouses.

The Census makes the paupers of Ohio, 2,513. Now the permanent paupers of Cincinnati are about 600; but the number of "out-door" poor relieved by public charity each year is at least 3,000; I suspect a much greater number.

The Census number of paupers is deficient by 50 per cent. The number given in the Census is 134,972. There are certainly in the United States 209,000 paupers. That is greatly inferior in proportion to those of any European nation,—but this pauperism is, nevertheless, a fearful fact, in the condition of a free, happy, and prosperous nation. One in one hundred of this happy people is an out-and-out pauper. Let us turn now to the causes.

The Census tables give the foreign paupers at 2 per cent. more than the native born. In 200,000 paupers, then, we have 102,000 foreigners. Now, the foreign-born in the United States are 2,200,000, or one-tenth the whole population. It follows that the foreign paupers (for such they really are) are in the proportion to the whole number of foreign born as 1 to 21. While the American paupers are to the American people only, as 1 to 214. The relative proportion of paupers, therefore, is ten times greater! Writing only of statistics, I make no suggestions about legislation, but I should like to inquire of our legislators, both in State and Nation, whether they intend this support of foreign paupers, (costing three million of dollars per annum,) as a charitable gift to Europe? or whether they are merely neglecting the duty of self-defence? If we are doing this, as charity, we ought to have credit for it in Europe, instead of being laughed at for our pains.

Let us now look to other causes of pauperism. In the City of New-York in 1844, there was given a very minute account (as far as they could be traced) of the causes of pauperism in each instance. You probably cannot refer to it now, and I will give you the leading facts. In that year there were 26,114 paupers in the City of New-York. Of these 23,029 responded to the causes of their condition, and they were as follows:

Direct intemperance	4,385
Intemperance of parents	1,728
Intemperance of husbands	172
Debauchery either in person or parent	707
Idleness	376
Other vices	402
Total	7,770

The other cases accrue from sickness, misfortunes, or plague, lunacy, &c. In this table, then, we find intemperance and its kindred vices producing about one-third the whole number of paupers.

In the year 1849, a minute detail was made in Massachusetts of the causes of pauperism, which showed that out of 11,000 paupers, 6,750 had been made such by intemperance, which is 60 per cent. On the whole, there will be no great error in assuming that half the whole number of paupers are made such by intemperance. We have, then, from these two causes of pauperism, these results, viz.:

Foreign paupers	102,000
Half American paupers, intemperate	49,000
Foreign or intemperate	151,000

In other words, we have three-fourths the entire pauperism of the United States produced by either foreign pauper immigration or intemperance. Limited only to those cases caused by sickness or misfortune, the poor of the United States would be reduced to less than one-fourth the present number, and these would be confined almost entirely to the United States. VIATOR DEL OCCIDENTE.

CINCINNATI, Ohio.

Calvary Cemetery.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: In June, 1851, I buried a sister of mine in Calvary Cemetery, and sometime afterwards I purchased the ground, in my own name, and afterwards erected a headstone there. During last week I learned that another person was buried in the same grave. Immediately I made inquiries, and, on applying to Mr. HART, I received from him supercilious insolence. He at first absolutely denied the fact. But I had the grave opened and the newly-buried coffin removed.

Now, Mr. Editor, I want to knew what steps I can take to defend my right to this spot of earth, which has cost me at least $70. I am sure a great many people are treated as I have been.

JOSEPH LAWLER.

We think Mr. LAWLER had better apply to an attorney.

[illegible] June, 30, JOHN PETERS, a fireman on board, died with convulsions.

July 15, at 10 A. M., lat. 25° 10', N., long. 79° 50', W., passed bark *Diligence*, of Portsmouth.

At 4 P. M. same, day ship *Columbia*, of New-York, three miles distant, made a signal of distress. Ran alongside of her and stopped the engine at 5 P. M. She reported that the Captain was sick and wanted a doctor. Our boat was lowered immediately, and sent on board with Dr. S. TAFT, our surgeon. He soon returned for some raw old lemons, which were immediately sent to him. He reported that Capt. AUGUSTUS PEARL was sick with the yellow fever, but was getting better, and that three of the crew were sick with the same disease. No death had occurred on board, and all were likely to recover. At 5 P. M. started our engines and steered our course. Left her in latitude 26° 21' North, longitude 79° 48' West. She was seventeen days from New-Orleans, and bound to Marseilles.

Nothing of importance has transpired at Havana since the last departure.

The *Philadelphia* arrived at Quarantine on Saturday morning.

An Extraordinary Gift.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Aug. 11.

For some time past there has been a boy in our city who is gifted with almost incredible power of calculation in numbers. We do not know how or where he is lodged or fed, yet we meet him almost daily walking the streets, and at short intervals we discover his posters at the principal public places, telling, in his own way, of his wonderful powers, and asking the assistance of the charitable. His cards are usually done on large irregular lines of red and blue ink, all the letters being in capitals.

During the days of the late mobs two of his cards at the corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets, seemed to attract a good deal of attention, which, perhaps, was more the result of the excited state of the public mind, and its consequent appetite for novelty, than the strangeness of the boy's placards. At any rate, we give place to his advertisements just as we copied them from the posters:

"I have a great gift in knowing all about [illegible] by my head. If any man will tell me what year and month he was born in, it is like a voice [illegible] my head to tell him what day in that he was born in. That is the only way that I can make myself acquainted with any person. Now the place for to meet me at, is at the Court-House from 9 o'clock to 11 o'clock A. M., and from 2 o'clock to 4 o'clock P. M. 25 cents. MEREDITH HOLLAND."

Another of his cards reads as follows:

"Now take notice, that I will give a true answer in any sum mentally by my head. I wish for the public to patronize me. I have had forty days' schooling. I cannot write a running hand. I was born with this natural gift of knowing what the amount of any sum was mentally by my head. I was born in Monroe County, Ky. I am eight years old, quite. I do not improve any at all in this gift. For I could tell as much in numbers when I was three years of age as I can now. I cannot explain it nother. Have hundreds of men tested it, indeed. I never saw any man that was a Christian that they would always give something to help me along. Now here is another subject on wickedness. No man can spell his first name without the five letters, A, L, N, R, S. But there are fifteen names that can be spelled without these five letters. All wicked hard-hearted men have to make use of more or less of those five letters. It is of hardness of heart causes all this to be. This will satisfy all who hears answers in knowing the results of sums mentally in my head. Twenty-five cents is nothing to let me have, for I have an extraordinary gift."

The boy, MEREDITH HOLLAND, has rather a simple look—is most slovenly in appearance, and when engaged in any of his mental calculations, "mentally, in his head," he stops up both his ears with his thumbs, looks to the ground a moment, and then announces the result. He is rather a singular specimen.

FAIR AT MARSHFIELD—THE PILGRIM BURYING GROUND.—On Wednesday next a fair is to open at Marshfield, under the auspices of the ladies of that town, the proceeds of which are to be expended in beautifying the ancient village cemetery, where lies interred the bodies of PEREGRINE WHITE, the WINSLOWS and other Pilgrims, as also that of the greatest of American statesmen. In anticipation of a large number of persons from abroad on the occasion, extensive arrangements have been made by the people of Marshfield for their reception. The old WINSLOW mansion, which is situated near the late Mr. WEBSTER's house, has been fitted up as a hotel, and JOHN WRIGHT is to be in attendance with his mammoth tent and utensils to enable him to provide food for all who may be present. It is likely that excursion tickets (at half-price) will be issued by the Old Colony Railroad Corporation; and it is part of the plan to run a steamer from Boston direct to Marshfield, so that the town can be visited either by land or water, as persons may select. A large building has been erected for the purposes of the exhibition, and it is known that many of the ladies of this city have united with those of Marshfield in contributing articles to the fair. The display, no doubt, will be worthy of the object. The burial ground, upon which the proceeds of the fair are to be expended, stands upon an eminence, about half a mile in the rear of Mr. WEBSTER's house. The ruin [illegible] which it is enclosed are dilapidated, and it is hoped that money enough may be raised by this effort to enable the inhabitants to enclose the cemetery with a substantial and neat iron fence. The occasion will be a favorable one for those who wish to view the mansion of Mr. WEBSTER, his beautiful farm, and his grave. We have no doubt that the family house of Mr. WEBSTER will be opened to the inspection of visitors during the fair-days.—*Boston Courier, Aug. 16.*

AN INCIDENT OF CITY LIFE.—A friend informs us of the following facts relative to the death of a young child, in this city. She was an unusually interesting and active child, the pride of her father. One day last Winter the girl, while sliding upon the ice, fell and injured her hip, permanently so that the bone became diseased, rendering her a cripple. The sufferings of the little one were great, and she required many delicacies which it was not possible for her parents to obtain, they being in rather poor circumstances. A few charitably neighbors, however, supplied her wants for a time, but she continued to linger, and it would almost seem that the mother came to the conclusion that it was better for her little one to die. She was about on her bed for much of the time, and the every day calls of the world caused her to be somewhat neglected. As she lay there she was often heard [illegible] ing simple prayers for help, such as "O Holy Mother, aid me." Finally, one day, she desired a drink of water, but it was distant from her and no one came to her relief. With a last effort she rose from her bed, took her little crutch and managed

...YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1854.

THE Messrs. CARGILL & ROCKWELL, News Agents, at No. 1 North Broadway, Yonkers, are agents for the DAILY TIMES in that village, and will serve it to subscribers regularly at their residences, if desired.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued EVERY MORNING, in ample season for the mails per steamship *Empire City*. It will contain the closing Proceedings in Congress, and a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence, down the sailing of the last steamer; Editorials on current topics; News Items of all parts of the United States; full Commercial, Reports of Public Meetings, Deaths, &c. Price, wrappers and mailing, 6¼ cents per copy.

SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

In order to suit the convenience of a very large class of readers, whom the Mail does not reach every day, and who desire the TIMES oftener than once a week, we shall commence the publication about the middle of September next of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES. It will be printed on a sheet of the same size, and in the same style as the DAILY TIMES, and will contain all the matter published in the Daily except the advertisements. The first number will be issued at the commencement of our third year, on the 19th of September. It will be sent to subscribers, by Mail, in any part of the United States, or elsewhere, for THREE DOLLARS a year, payable in all cases in advance.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

The European News.

By the steamship *Baltic*, which arrived at this port on Saturday, we have four days' later news from Europe. The principal feature of that portion of the intelligence relating to the progress of the war, is the movement of portions of the French and English forces for the invasion of the Crimea. Previous to this movement, we are informed by the English Press, OMAR PACHA only required the moral support of his friends; now he requires something more substantial, and as they have had time to get their heavy guns from home, they feel prepared to answer his expectations. The *Times*, notwithstanding it is sure of success, cautions the people against expectations of glorious victories for some time to come. It goes so far as to hint that even Sebastapol can be destroyed; or, if not, that it resembles no other fortress under the sun. With such assurances, we can await a glorious victory with considerable equanimity.

Concerning Austria's course there is still, very naturally, a very great deal of painful uncertainty. The London *News* cries out that she is in the way of France and England in the solution of the Eastern question, and fears that she will be likely to remain there. She has addressed a circular to all the German Federal Governments, to prepare, in virtue of their adherence to the offensive and defensive treaty, to place a portion of their military contingents upon the war footing, and urging them to remain united, and act with a firmness and energy becoming the gravity of the moment.

In Spain, we are informed, all was quiet. ESPARTERO was still in power, and in popular favor. Gen. JOSE DE LA CONCHA had been reappointed Governor-General of Cuba. It was stated, through the telegraph, that, on the 6th instant, Queen CHRISTINA was prevented by an armed mob from leaving Madrid, until she had paid a large sum of money—which is probably true.

From England there is not much news, if we except a pair of abduction cases, to which we have devoted considerable space elsewhere.

The commercial news by this arrival does not vary materially from that received by the *America*. The Liverpool Cotton Market is quoted steady, with unchanged prices. Breadstuffs as before, except Wheat, which is dearer. Consols closed at 92 7-8.

Is Austria to Join the Western Allies?

It would be a mistake to assert that Austria is expected to remain faithful to the Czar, under all circumstances, and to further his views *quand même*. To erect such an assertion to the standard after which Hapsburg policy should be judged, would pre-suppose, that this policy is carried on upon *a principle*, which is by no means the case. Our readers know fully enough the views of the TIMES, concerning the "honest codperation" of the Court of Vienna with the Western Powers. And we find less reason now than ever before, to recant our declared opinions, so signally vindicated in all the various phases of the transatlantic complication. But while our disquisitions and conclusions respecting the state of affairs in Europe have been continually pointing out the utter fallacy of the belief of British statesmen in Austria's readiness to adhere to hostile operations against NICHOLAS, we distinctly said our conviction was founded on knowledge and reliable information that *Austria hates Russia*, and would kick her as did the ass the dying lion of Æsop, if only struck down *first*, and made irretrievably harmless by exhaustion and chastisement on the part of other beasts of the monarchical hunting ground. Let only Sebastopol and Cronstadt be destroyed, the Russian fleets destroyed, Crimea and Bessarabia invaded and occupied, and we may be sure that NICHOLAS will soon be struck on his forehead by the hind legs of the Austrian ass, *bis videor mori*. But until the signs of such an agony shall have become evident, unmistakable and safe, Austria will serve the Czar, whom she believes to be powerful; and unless she has been convinced that there is no more vitality in the Power that gave her life, she will certainly not break with it in favor of problematic aid from another very insecure quarter, against the dreaded eventualities menacing her own daily existence. Now, the question arises naturally, whether there be any prospect of Russia's despotic supremacy being reduced to a degree of weakness from which Austria would have no more hope of efficient protection? We answer, without any hesitation, that there are as yet no such prospects. British official and semi-official dictations clearly announce that there is no intention seriously to injure either the power or *prestige* of the Czar. *To maintain the balance of the existing* power in Europe, the allies have still to fight against him, unless safe from future revenge. She will redeem her "word" and will occupy the Principalities as soon as practicable, but will not declare war against the Czar.

Major-General Macintosh on the manner of attacking Sebastopol.

Major-General MACINTOSH, in his work on the East, deprecates a mere naval attack on Sebastopol, and believes even a combined operation very difficult. He thinks Caffa to be the point; and as this seems to be the aim, we give the following:

"As a most important preliminary step, it appears to me that Anapa, on the nearest part of the Circassian coast, should be taken and garrisoned; the coast wholly to be reduced in order fully to liberate the tribes, who are an efficient horde, and were to be invited to Anapa. These men and horses were then to be passed over by the narrow and shallow strait leading from there into the Sea of Azof to Crimea, as a countervailing force to the Cossack and other Russian cavalry.

"The district called the 'south shore' of the Crimea, consists of what is evidently a low and narrow continuation of the Caucassian range, rising above the sea to an occasional altitude of 5,000 feet. Its southern slope is divided by the Euxine, by a narrow and often rocky plain, indented by the harbors of Sondag, Oserscuf, Yatta and Bala Klava,—all of which are good. To the north the ridge rises in steep hills, and often in rocky walls, wooded at the summit, and occasionally pierced with valleys having roads leading through them into the interior. The roads to the westward of Aloushta are much the best, and are now excellent highways. I shall suppose that a strong force of the allied armies has effected a disembarkation, and having cleared the Peninsula of Kertch of the Russian troops, raised such defences towards the main land and so effectually secured the sandy ledge of Arabat, as to be able with perfect prudence to leave the peninsula in its rear. The General considers it possible for "a column of light troops" to pass along this shore, while the main column of the army would advance along the northern sloping face of the range, both columns advancing parallel to each other, securing and sufficiently fortifying the small paths leading across the heights, in order to have a safe retreat if such should be necessary, as well as to prevent attempts in the rear; but for these reasons the improvement of the roads through the passes would be very desirable.

"The routes along the shore near the sea, below the mountain range, between Kaffa and Aloushta, were unlike those to the west of the latter place, very rugged and unconnected at the time of my visit to the Peninsula, and should they still be found too difficult for a column of light troops, descents might be probably made from the steamers at the landing places opposite the small passes, so as to cooperate with the main column above as it reached the debouching points.... I imagine that the whole mountain trail of the south shore might thus be taken possession of from Kertch to Sebastopol; but it is, of course, to be expected that some hard fighting would occur before this result could be obtained; and even afterwards, the flat country of the Crimea might become the theatre of a very severe struggle. But while the Allies would have in their rear a strong country bordering upon the sea, from whence they could draw their supplies, the Russians would have a flat country, without a single position to retire upon; and, in the event of being beaten, they would be forced back upon the Isthmus of Perecop, and driven over it, beyond the limits of the Peninsula. ....

"The capture of the town of Sebastopol from the landside would not be a very serious undertaking to a victorious army, supported by a powerful fleet, (this supremacy afloat sweeping, as he says, all their supplies that must pass the Isthmus, the Sea of Azof itself being approachable by steamers, gun-boats, and even the launches of ships of war,) and its sea-batteries, and the ships in its harbor, would then fall easily under their combined fire; for this purpose siege-guns might be required on shore; but Bala, Klava and its excellent harbor would then have fallen, and would then afford facilities for landing, if no nearer place should be available. Numerous ships and many troops would be requisite for these operations; but without such a force all thoughts of disturbing the Crimea to a serious extent must be abandoned." The General remarks that at first, in advancing on the heights, they would need no cavalry, "but, on advancing across the steppes, towards Perecop, a field eminently calculated for the employment of that arm would begin; and it is to be hoped that, by that time, we might assemble a strong force of cavalry for that purpose."

Obituary.

Died at Nice, in Sardinia, on the 28th of July, in the 67th year of her age, MARY SABILLA, the wife of VINCENT NOVELLO, the celebrated musical composer. She was an accomplished woman, a loving wife, an unfailing friend, and a devoted mother. Mrs. NOVELLO was the author of some literary works of a high order of morality and instruction. She leaves many children, all of whom inherit some of her accomplishments, as well as her sweet angelic disposition. Among them may be mentioned Mrs. MARY COWDEN CLARKE, authoress of the *Concordance to Shakspeare*, and other works. The Countess GIGLISCCI, (CLARA NOVELLO,) a lady of the most brilliant abilities as a vocalist; and EMMA, the youngest of her daughters, a most accomplished amateur artist, who was fortunately with her mother when she died. Mr. and Mrs. NOVELLO were both natives of England, but for the benefit of their health, had for some years selected the delicious climate of Nice for their residence.

Never, probably, was there a large family more closely bound together by the ties of mutual affection. The beautiful dedication to her mother of Mrs. CLARKE's last new work, just published by the APPLETON's will show the estimation in which she was held by her children. Her death will to them be a sad, a severe, an irreparable affliction, as they were just on the eve of setting off for Sardinia, to pay their annual visit to their beloved "Niobe," as they affectionately called her, when the news of her death reached them. Among her numerous friends was CHARLES LAMB, devotedly attached to the day of his death. The regrets of LEIGH HUNT and others, will, we are sure, end only with their own lives. Of Mrs. NOVELLO it may with truth be said,

"——ne'er was to the bowers of bliss conveyed
A purer spirit or more welcome shade." R. B.

Arrival of Madame Grisi.

The arrangements made by the Musical Fund Society for the more formal reception of Madame GRISI were not carried out yesterday, the wind, tide, and Captain CONSTOCK, having conspired to bring the *Baltic* to this port on Saturday afternoon. In anticipation that the *Baltic* would arrive yesterday, the Musical Fund Society had chartered during the early part of the week the steamer *Josephine*, to leave at 8 o'clock in the morning with a select party of ladies and gentlemen to meet the steamer, and give Madame GRISI a welcome. No one expected the arrival of the *Baltic* so soon, and consequently the numbers at the dock of the Collins line, at the foot of Canal-street, were limited to a few hundred, and the arrival of Madame GRISI, much to her satisfaction we presume, was devoid of that ostentatious show and annoyance necessarily attending it, which would have transpired had it been anticipated that the *Baltic* would reach the City on Saturday.

On the arrival of the steamer, Madame GRISI, Signor MARIO, and another gentleman connected with the Opera troupe, were escorted to a carriage. On the way, Madame GRISI was furnished with boquets in profusion, and she was greeted with loud cheers as she appeared on the dock. As the carriage proceeded through the streets to the St. Nicholas, a crowd of between two and three hundred persons followed, who continued to cheer the distinguished artiste the whole distance. She was received by the proprietors of the St. Nicholas at the usual entrance, and the landlord at length did make his appearance, which had been judged the first reception.

On the voyage nothing of any note occurred. It was proposed to get up a concert in the cabin, but owing to the indisposition of Madame GRISI, together with the fact of there being no orchestra on the vessel to accompany her, the idea was abandoned. We learn, however, that the Madame gave $50 to the Seaman's Fund Society. Mr. HACKETT also arrived in the *Baltic*.

This evening has been set apart by the Musical Fund Society for the purpose of giving Madame GRISI a formal reception. It will take place in one of the spacious dining-halls of the St. Nicholas.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE CHOLERA.

FRANKLIN-STREET HOSPITAL.

Date.	Received.	Died.	Disch'd.	Cured.	Remain'g.
To August 19.....	523	249		237	31
Sunday, Aug. 20....	9	4		5	31
Total.....	532	253		242	31

MOTT-STREET HOSPITAL.

Date.	Received.	Died.	Disch'd.	Cured.	Remain'g.
To August 19.....	110	49		45	15
Sunday, Aug. 20....	4	0		2	17
Total.....	114	49		47	17

There has been a gratifying decrease in the number of deaths by Cholera and in the general mortality of the past, as compared with previous weeks. The total number of deaths reported by the City Inspector is 922, being 138 less than the week before. In Cholera there has been a decrease of 51 cases, the total number of deaths being 221. From Blackwell's Island the epidemic has nearly disappeared—a few cases only remaining in the Almshouse and Lunatic Asylum. It will be seen that in the City Hospitals there were but four deaths on Saturday. Of the whole number of deaths by Cholera, over one hundred and fifty were foreigners, and these chiefly in the most dirty districts. 124 cases of cholera infantum are reported, 27 of cholera morbus, 44 of diarrhœa, and 33 of dysentery. There were 53 cases of consumption, 37 of dropsy in the chest, 71 of convulsions (infantile,) and 48 of infantile marasmus.

In *Brooklyn*, the total number of deaths by cholera during the week has been 45, by cholera infantum, 38, and by cholera morbus, 10.

CHOLERA INCIDENTS, &c.

On Saturday, Coroner O'DONNELL held an inquest at No 39 Laurens-street upon the body of MARIAN TENGRIST, a German, 74 years of age, who died of cholera.

In the village of Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on Saturday morning, the keeper of a cigar store, named VUSCH, died of cholera. He was out and in good health the day before. The fact that a marriage was to have been solemnized between the deceased and a young lady residing at Stapleton, in a day or two thereafter, invested the unexpected event of his death with more than the ordinary solemnity. The mother of his intended bride died in Stapleton of the epidemic on Saturday night. She, also, was in good health a short time before, and had been in New-York in the early part of the day. Yesterday, an old man was removed from a German boarding-house in Tomkinsville, to the Quarantine Hospital, in an advanced stage of the disease.

City Mortality.

The following is the WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS in the City and County of New-York, from the 12th day of August to the 19th day of August.

DISEASES.

Atrophia..... 10	Debility..... 5	Inflam. of lungs. 11	
Cholera..... 221	Diarrhœa..... 44	Marasmus..... 48	
Cholera Infant. 24	Dropsy in head. 37	Premature birth 11	
Cholera Morbus 17	Dysentery..... 31	Still-born..... 32	
Consumption.. 53	Fever, all types. 17	Teeth ns..... 7	
Convulsions ... 75	Hooping-Cough 8	Other causes .124	
Croup..... 4	Inflam. of brain 13		
Cong. of brain. 17	Inflam of bowels 41	Total..... 922	
Wards.	Wards.	Wards	
I..... 25	IX..... 35	XVII..... 81	
II..... 8	X..... 25	XVIII..... 57	
III..... 6	XI..... 43	XIX..... 47	
IV..... 27	XII..... 45	XX..... 101	
V..... 5	XIII..... 37	XXI..... 45	
VI..... 5	XIV..... 39	XXII..... 74	
VII..... 42	XV..... 8		
VIII..... 34	XVI..... 40	Total..... 922	

Of and under 10 years..... 568

PLACES OF NATIVITY—United States, 669; Ireland, 191; Germany 30; Other countries, 46; Unknown, 5. Total 922.

Explosion in a Printing Office.

At 10½ o'clock Saturday morning a terrible explosion took place in the printing establishment of JAMES H. BENEDICT & Co., No 10 Spruce-street. Workmen had been engaged during the morning in making gas connections with the street-mains, and it is supposed that some of the gas had escaped, so as to fill the rear basement of the building, and when a light was approached toward the metre, the explosion occurred. The report was so loud that great alarm was manifested by those doing business in the vicinity of Spruce, Nassau, Beekman and William-streets. The effects of the explosion were most destructive. The flooring in BENEDICT's store is torn up and shattered, the ceiling (plank) is completely destroyed, and a large amount of rags in the cellar was set on fire, causing an alarm of fire.

Chief MATSELL, Capt. LEONARD, of the Second Ward, and a strong force of Policemen and firemen gathered in the space of a few minutes and the fire was very quickly extinguished. The damage to stock is not yet ascertained. Probably it is not heavy; the destruction of a considerable quantity of rags being the principal item,—perhaps $500.

Fears were entertained that some of the workmen of the Gas Company were injured, but it is believed that all escaped.

This is the second accident of the kind that has occurred in the City within the space of a month.

At the time of the explosion, PHILIP CARR, a young man, was standing at the door, when he was suddenly raised from his feet and carried out of the window. Mr. BENEDICT and the bookkeeper were engaged in the office at the time. The latter was thrown to the floor, and both well covered with the falling plaster.

A number of gas-fitters were at work on the premises on Friday, arranging the pipes within the building preparatory to connecting them with the main pipe in the street, and a great deal of gas was allowed to escape. This gas seems to have settled between the ceilings, for it was while one of the gas-fitters was engaged in the cellar that the explosion took place. The gas-fitter was severely injured about the head and face, but his wounds were not considered dangerous. He was conveyed to his home.

Street Preaching.

THE PARK—NEW-YORK.

Yesterday afternoon there was the customary Sunday gathering in the Park, for purposes of vociferous preaching and attempts at proselytism. The assemblage was at rather an earlier hour than usual, but possessed all those heterogeneous characteristics that mark these Sabbath auditories. Popery and Protestantism had of course to suffer their accustomed ordeal of most severe reciprocal handling. On each end of the City Hall steps, stood—rather doubtful as to either being "legate of the skies," or having credentials clear—representatives of the two great antagonistic creeds. It would have puzzled a philosopher to have followed them in the diverse line of argument and trace exact shades and application. To do so would be to presuppose on one hand, an ear that would respond with only ordinary vibration to "a sound that would awake the dead," and on the other hand, give credit for altogether more than usual familiarity with peculiarities of Hibernian dialect. Occasional outbursts from portions of the audience and loud buzzes showed perhaps partial appreciation. There were several speakers who followed in turn, and not less than two thousand people present. In front of the Hall of Records, a select few were also being harangued on the like mighty subject of Church and State, and Liberty and the Pope. There was but little disturbance, we are glad to to say, though in two or three instances the Police force showed whether in pulpit or out of pulpit, that through them most effectually "the violated law speaks out its thunders."

IN BROOKLYN.

Mr. PARSONS and one or two others, addressed a large crowd in the City Park yesterday afternoon, commencing at 4 o'clock. Their subject was the Roman Catholic Church, and for the fortieth time used it up completely. There was a large Police force on the ground, and consequently there was

A respectable audience, as usual, was delivered from the City Hall steps. The day passed off quietly.

[Advertisement.]

FOOT RACE BY FIREMEN.—The following circular has been issued by Mons. FRANCONI to the Fire Department:

FRANCONI'S HIPPODROME,
New-York, Friday, Aug. 18, 1854.

SIR: In conformity with a suggestion made by several members of the Fire Department of this City, I have made arrangements for a foot race at the Hippodrome, the contestants in which will be limited to the firemen of the City of New-York exclusively.

It is proposed that one member from each company be authorized to contend for the prize, which will be $30 to the best runner and $20 to the second best. The company to whom the best runner belongs will be presented by the proprietors of the Hippodrome with a splendid silver trumpet of the value of $75.

Hoping to obtain your kind appreciation of this time honored athletic and manly recreation, and that a person to represent your company may be selected for the occasion, I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant
HENRI FRANCONI.

N. B.—Winners in previous foot races will not be allowed to enter for this.

[Advertisement.]

WET SILKS! WET SILKS!!—HEARD, CLAPP & Co., No. 301 Grand-street, will open this morning, from the *Franklin*, several cases of plaid and satin striped Silks, high colors and rich goods, only slightly wet, but warranted free from spots or stains and perfectly sound. We will sell them at 5s. 6d. per yard; also, one case plain changeable Glace Silk, only 3s. 6d. per yard; also, black Gro de Rhines, high lustre and rich goods, from 5s 6d. per yard up. Particular attention is invited to the above goods, and an early call is advisable. HEARD, CLAPP & Co, No. 301 Grand-street.

(Advertisement)

BEWARE OF THE DROP GAME.—Don't purchase Mosquito Nets with the view of keeping mosquitoes from robbing you of your life's blood, that has the drop attached, whether it be with weights or chains, until you have seen HASKIN'S newly invented Canopy and Net, which is so constructed that it will fit any bedstead, and the Net is so arranged that it will contract and expand by means of a rubber bruicle, so that it will fit securely at all times, thereby affording you entire protection against mosquitoes. For sale at No. 84 Chambers-street, and Nos. 152 and 233 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PIANOS AND MELODIONS AT A VERY LOW PRICE FOR CASH.—Elegant and warranted Pianos and Melodions, in large assortments, comprising those of several of the most celebrated makes in the world, can be purchased at a large discount from factory prices, for cash, at the great Music establishment of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Phrenology enables us to read the characters and motives of our "fellow-men," to judge reliably whom to trust, and with whom to form business or social relations, and becomes at once the most delightful, useful and interesting study which can possibly engage our attention. Examinations at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Ten boxes of DESHLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS effected ten permanent cures at Sag Harbor, Pa. Sold by C. H. RING, corner Broadway and John-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great ANTI-PERIODIC PILL, or DESHLER'S Cure for Fever and Ague is sold by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

HOW SHALL I SEE THE PROCESSION TO-DAY? Go at once to Barnum's Museum. Its iron balconies are vast—its windows are innumerable—its roof is immense. It will present the most perfect *coup d'œil* possible of the vivacious scene. No extra charge to see the wonderful United Twins, the Rhinoceros, &c., or witness the superb drama presented this evening, or the two lively excellent pieces announced for this afternoon.

LONG ISLAND.

Fire in Williamsburg—Three Persons Perished in the Flames—Arrest on Suspicion of Arson—Narrow Escapes—Robberies.

One of the most lamentable fires which has happened in Williamsburg for many years, occured yesterday morning about 1 o'clock. Mrs. ANN FAGAN, EDWARD MCMANNUS, and PATRICK PINCKMAN, were burned to death. The fire, which was, without doubt, the work of an incendiary, was kindled in the celler of No. 7 of the row of four story brick dwellings, in North First near Tenth street, known as "Battle Row." This row of buildings is owned by Messrs. CARHART & PULLIS, and are occupied by about 200 families. The flames made rapid progress, and soon after the alarm was given, the flames had ascended through the hall to the second story. The inmates of the whole row came rushing into the street without stopping to put on their clothes, and many not even taking the precaution to bring along their garments.

The greatest consternation prevailed among the several hundred men, women and children, who had been so summarily routed from their slumbers. The families on the first and second stories of the burning buildings succeeded in making their escape; but, as above stated, three persons residing in the upper stories met with a dreadful fate; and a fourth person, Mr. MONAHAN, only saved his life by jumping from the third-story window. The firemen, with their usual promptness, were soon at work, and through their exertions a large portion of the block was saved. The house in which the fire originated was entirely destroyed.

The four story brick dwelling-house next above, owned by Mrs. PINCKNEY, was damaged by fire and water, about $1,200. The furniture was badly broken and damaged. The loss on the building and furniture was covered by insurance in the Manhattan Insurance Company. A bureau belonging to Mr. PINCKNEY was broken open and robbed of gold, silver and bills, in all about $1,000. Considerable of his furniture was also stolen.

The buildings Nos. 5 and 6 Battle-Row, also owned by Messrs. CARHART & PULLIS, were considerably damaged by fire and water. Their loss amounts to about $3,500—insured.

A man named MONAHAN, who was in the burning building, was compelled to jump from the third-story back window, and escaped with a dislocated hip. He had returned for the purpose of getting $50—all the money he had—but was unsuccessful.

A man named JOHN O'HARE, who occupied apartments in No. 7, was arrested by officer MURPHY of the Second Ward, yesterday, on suspicion of having set the building on fire. A rumor was in circulation that he had quarreled with his family, and had threatened to set fire to the building.

During yesterday the firemen were at work clearing away the ruins; and the remains of Mrs. ANN FAGAN and PATRICK PINKMAN were recovered. They presented a most shocking appearance, being burned almost to cinder. Mrs. FAGAN was about to become a mother, and on removing the remains, the body of a full-formed infant was found lying with them.

Coroner HANFORD summoned a jury yesterday afternoon, and proceeded to hold an inquest on the remains.

THOMAS TAGGET and J. RILEY identified the remains of PATRICK PINKMAN.

Bridget McMannus, sworn: I resided in the house that was burned this morning; between 12 and 1 o'clock discovered the house to be on fire, and on looking out saw the flames issuing from the cellar door in the rear; awoke my husband, Edward McMannus, and we ran down stairs; I stumbled and lost hold of his hand and have not seen him since; I saw John O'Hare, sitting on the opposite side of the street, while the house was burning; he said he was not in the house when it took fire.

A sister of Mrs. FAGAN, deceased, refused to take the oath or affirm, in consequence of a superstition existing amongst some married women of the Catholic faith.

An Irishman refused to take the oath, under pretence that he did not know the nature of an oath. The Coronor committed him to the Cells to learn.

Brian Fagan, husband of deceased, testified that he was awakened by the cry of fire, about 1 o'clock; resided in the fourth story; got hold of my wife by the hand and got her partly down the stairs, when she pulled away, and I did not see her after; I had to jump through the flames: the body recovered is that of my wife; John O'Hare lived in the house; saw him coming across Union-avenue, while the building was burning.

The investigation was then adjourned. Last evening the firemen were still at work, searching for the remains of EDWARD MCMANNUS.

A respectable colored man, named CHARLES CURRY, was run over in front of the burning building, by Engine No. 17, and received such injuries that he died in about two hours after. Deceased was well and favorably known in this city, and had long been an *attache* to Engine Company No. 4.

Another man was injured at the same time with CURRY, named WILLIAM KEENAN, who is in the employ of Mr. WAIT POWELL, in Henry-street near Fulton. He received a severe contusion on the head, and was badly but not seriously injured, on different parts of his body. With the assistance of Officer BARE, of the First District, he was able to walk home.

The occupants of the Rio Grande House, adjoining the stable, were all routed out by the smoke, and Mr. HENRY MCCUE says that he had $1,600 and a gold watch stolen from under the pillow of his bed during the excitement, he having left them there while ascertaining as to the extent of the fire.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

By the returns of the Health Officer for the week ending Saturday last, it appears there were 197 deaths in the city of Brooklyn—95 males, 102 females; adults 78, children 119.

Diseases—Cholera, 45; cholera infantum, 26; cholera morbus, 10; dysentery, 12; diarrhœa, 10; convulsions, 9; consumption, 9; marasmus, 10; 5 each by dropsy in the head, inflammation of the brain; 4 each by premature birth, sprue, still born; 3 each by congestion of the brain, bilious fever, old age; 2 each by croup, inflammation of the lungs, unknown; and 1 each by burns, bilious colic, concussion of brain, debility, dropsy, dropsy of the heart, epilepsy, congestive fever, puerperal fever, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, hemorrhage uterine, inflammation of bowels, inflammation of stomach, soft brain, teething, tetanus.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FASHION AND FAMINE.—MRS. STEPHENS'S GREAT AMERICAN WORK.—We quote below the opinion of a distinguished Southern lady upon MRS. STEPHENS' new book, "Fashion and Famine." It is an extract from a private letter to a lady in this City, and contains no more an appreciation of the book in question, that we have been induced to insert it:

"There is a profound and painful interest in the character and position of Ada that overshadows the whole moral, and causes us to overlook others of the story which, with a more common-place heroine, would shine with clear distinctness and brilliancy. There is the deepest beauty and pathos in Florence and her surroundings, and her story was to engage all our thoughts were we not almost painfully fascinated by the tragic interests that invests Ada Leicester. Jacob Strong is admirable. We almost the man to be placed near Ada. And Mrs. Gray is delicious. And what one's nerves have been strained to the stopping point. It is just delightful—no, not delightful—we can't be delighted—does not—and is made us too sad—but it is most refreshing and consoling. We love to sprinkle away the darkness of the shadow, to Mrs Gray's sunny country home, and the old trees, and the dahlias and chrysanthemums. The old couple are beyond praise—they are the Christian heroes and heroines of the book. I have never read anywhere so sublime and beautiful a moral scene as the temptation in the condemned cell. But I think it should have been a tragedy—Florence as a broken lover that no hand could repair, waters could ever restore to life and bloom; Ada's fortune did ruin—her life spoiled be end restoration by anything but death. How she haunts one—that Ada of the dauntless heart—with her deathless, undying and consuming love that has run through all the changes and changes of life and time—separation and sorrow."

Published in one elegant volume 12mo., 426 pages. Price $1.

BUNCE & BROTHER, Publishers,
No 134 Nassau st., New-York.

For sale by every Bookseller in the United States and British America.

THE HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT OF MORE THAN THIRTY YEARS' STANDING.—While returning thanks for continued increasing patronage, we invite attention to THE OLD STAND NO. 194 BOWERY, where will be found, as heretofore, a most extensive and varied assortment of Hosiery and Under-garments.

A. RANKIN & CO., No. 194 Bowery.

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK.—JAMES E. RAY, No 198 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of Hosiery and Under Garments, Wholesale and Retail. All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchaser's unbiassed opinion.

THE NEW AND TASTELESS CURE FOR FEVER and Ague. DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC PILLS. Sold by STEBBINS, MORGAN & BUTLER No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

"A GOOD MEDICINE.—A FRIEND WHO HAS been relieved of intense suffering, which during the long watches of the night, permitted neither sleep nor rest, exposes a true specific remedy, in the case of HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. From his own case, the bitters must be a regular 'pain killer,' for this lady's mother—who is stout and apparently healthy frame was gradually becoming undermined by severe pains in the back and side and the consequent loss of sleep, has been, we are personally assured, quite relieved by the use of the German Bitters. We have no hesitation in recommending unobjectionable cases of alleviated suffering, for many protracted pains are certainly a need consequence, and we rejoice in every opportunity of pointing out remedies that may really be entitled to the confidence of sufferers. We have heard other instances of cure by means of this popular remedy, and so well authenticated that we have no hesitancy in departing from our usual course of strict reticence towards advertised remedies, which is always enforced to unless where we are well satisfied of the existence of real intrinsic merit. This is the case in the present instance, and we therefore recommend, without qualification or hesitation, the German Bitters, sold by Dr. Hoofland, at his rooms No. 120 Arch-st., below Sixth-st."—*Philadelphia Model Courier*.

For sale in New-York by A. B. & D. SANDS, No 100 Fulton st.; C. H. RING, No 122 Broadway; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RIPLEY, No 30 Warren-st.; HOYT & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; OLCOTT, MCKESSON & RICHTER, No. 127 Maiden-lane; MRS. HAYES, Brooklyn, and by druggists and dealers of medicine everywhere.

WHO IS TROUBLED WITH RATS?

Who is annoyed with Ants?
Who is disgusted with Bedbugs or Roaches?

Stranger, friend or foe, whoever you are, we pity you and advise you to read the following and take the hint:

IRVING HOUSE, New York, Aug. 18, 1854.

I cheerfully recommend PARSONS & CO'S VERMIN AND INSECT EXTERMINATOR as the best article for the destruction of cockroaches I have ever used. My house has been entirely cleansed of them without the least inconvenience. D. D. HOWARD.

Sold by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., Agents, No 81 Barclay st. Price 25 cents a box.

SEWING MACHINES.—THE ABSOLUTE NECESSITY of using Sewing Machines has become apparent to all manufacturers who expect to commence successfully with their rivals in trade. The artistic finish and beauty of the machine work gives it a quicker sale, and a better price than hand-work, besides the great advantage of economy in manufacturing. That SINGER'S Machines are vastly superior to all others, and give perfect satisfaction, is attested by the experience of thousands. They are, too, the only machines of any value that can lawfully be used. All others infringe our patents, and those who attempt to use them will be prosecuted.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No 323 Broadway.

$15 ONLY FOR A DELIGHTFUL AND HEALTHY HOMESTEAD.—300 Building Lots, each 100 feet square, equal to 4 city lots, and 100 Farms, will be divided among 300 subscribers in a few days. Each subscriber for only $15 payable in instalments secures four Building Lots 25 by 100 feet, near the celebrated Lake Ronkonkoma, or a farm of from 2 to 20 acres. A few subscribers only required to close the books. Also, a few selected Village Lots $75 and upward. Apply immediately to CHAS WOOD, No. 208 Broadway, where maps and pamphlets can be had gratis.

PIANOS, MELODIONS AND MUSIC.—NOW IN store at the great Music Establishment of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, a large assortment of elegant, latest style Pianos and Melodions, comprising those of several of the most celebrated makers in the world, at prices which defy competition. A written warrantee given on each instrument. Also, a large and choice variety of Music and Music Merchandize of all kinds. The very best terms given to the trade.

HORACE WATERS, No 333 Broadway.

BARGAINS.—WET GOODS FROM THE FRANKLIN, consisting of silks, ginghams, handkerchiefs, black alpaccas, prints, cotton flannels, drapery, wool plaids, shawls, muslins &c &c. Also the greatest bargains ever known will be offered in Summer goods. In order to make room for Fall and Winter goods T. M. BODINE will close out the balance on his Summer stock at less than half price. Come early to secure the best bargains in both wet goods and dry goods. No. 323 Grand-st., corner Orchard.

WET SILKS, WET SILKS.—JUST RECEIVED and will be offered for sale THIS MORNING, 3 cases of rich plaid silks at 62½c. per yard, worth 75c.; 2 cases do. at 50c. worth 62½c.; 2 cases fine all wool De Laines, at 25c. cost to import 50c. Also, 2 cases of fine French cloth, 7-4 wide, at $3, worth $3 50. E. H. LEADBEATER, (late Leadbeater & Lee,) No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

DAMAGED DRY GOODS FROM THE FRANKLIN.—The subscriber will offer this morning a very large stock of rich Silks, De Laines, Shawls, Bombazines, Lace Curtains, &c., which were slightly damaged by water on board of the *Franklin*, at about one-half of their real value. Also superior Black Silks.

E. H. LEADBEATER, (late Leadbeater & Lee,)
No. 349 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

DAGUERREOTYPE CHEMICALS VERY CHEAP, wholesale and retail.—Bromine, German and French, in sealed cases; iodine acid, re-sublimed iodine, English hyposulphite soda, re-distilled quicksilver, rouge, gallic and pyrogallic acids, plumbago, cyanide and iodine potassium, chloride gold, &c. &c.; also an nickel, bismuth, &c., for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 141 Maiden-lane.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD HIS REGULAR semi-weekly Auction Sale of STOCKS AND BONDS, THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column.

GENIN WILL ISSUE HIS FALL STYLE OF GENTLEMEN'S HATS on FRIDAY 25th inst.
GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

DESHLER'S WONDERFUL FEVER AND AGUE PILLS are sold by STEBBINS, MORGAN & BUTLER, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

...ed by Mr. WEACH as a scroll-saw ...yer's ... The front basement and first floor were oc... by Mr. ST. JOHN as a blacksmith shop. The evidence shows that the origin of the fire might have been through the journals of the sawyer's shop becoming heated and setting fire to the saw-dust. The premises were occupied by different tenants. Mr. ST. JOHN's loss was estimated at $3,000—no insurance. Mr GEO GE A HOYT, the owner of the building, loss $1,000, partly insured.

FIRE IN CHRYSTIE-STREET.

A fire occurred on the 9th inst in the cabinet workshop of JOHN ROSS, No. 182 Chrystie-street. The evidence in this case showed that the fire originated from the stove There had been a large fire in the stove that afternoon, and after the men left work the fire broke out from the chimney. The soot took fire, which communicated to the fire-board used to block up the fire-place. From this the flames communicated to a work-bench, also burning some bureaus nearly finished and some tools. Mr. ROSS was insured $400.

FIRE IN SUFFOLK STREET.

In the matter of this fire which occurred on the 11th inst., in a mahogany door-maker's shop, in the third story of the premises No. 11 Suffolk-street, the evidence showed that a son of Mr. CHARLES BAKER, the proprietor of the shop, was the last person in the shop previous to the fire It also appeared that Mr. RAUSHER and his son, who had a sash and blind manufactory on the first floor, were the last persons in the building. In less than an hour after they had locked the lower doors the fire was discovered. It was shown that a fire had been used in the afternoon about the stove of the mahogany door shop—yet the fire appears to have originated some eight feet from the stove. No motive was shown to induce Mr BAKER to set fire to the premises, as he had no insurance on his stock. The fire was judged to be the result of accident. Mr. BAKER's stock was worth $5,000. His loss was estimated at $3,000 No insurance. Mr. RAUSHER sustained but slight loss—$75 on his stock, and $350 on the building. Insured.

Diabolical Attempt Frustrated.

From the New-Haven Paladium.

Within a day or two there has come to our knowledge the account of a most dastardly attempt to abduct the young daughter of one of our citizens, by a colored young man, well known to our police as a desperate character, which was happily frustrated. The facts are these: The little girl was ruralizing at Orange, and while out berrying with a cousin or two, came across the negro, whom she had seen in the city, and recognized as at least a respectable domestic. This is supposed to be the way in which he gained knowledge that she was there. Day before yesterday, he hired a conveyance and proceeded to Orange—sent a white boy to her uncle's, where he supposed she was, telling her that her family had sent him to bring her to the city—meanwhile he was seen skulking out of doors by the ladies in the house. The object of his schemes was not there, but after the villain had departed, suspicion was excited, and the ladies went alone by a cross road to a school house some two miles distant, where they found that he had been before them, and the little girl, who was there, had declined to go with him. Word was sent to her parents in the city, and they at once went and brought her home themselves. It is not supposed that the rascal can be punished for anything he did; it was probably only a kind Providence that prevented the daughter's being outraged. The braggart is now at large in the city, and openly defies any authority to make him suffer. Should not parents be careful in sending unprotected children from their homes, and children as cautious when in the country?

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Notice.**—The Committee of Arrangements for Laying the Corner-stone of Firemens' Hall, respectfully invite the following organizations to assemble on MONDAY NEXT, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of participating in the ceremonies of the day, as follows:

The Exempt Firemens' Association and Board of Fire Wardens, in the Office of the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, No 3 City Hall.

The Officers Trustees and Representatives, in the Chamber of the Board of Councilmen

The Board of Engineers, the Foremen, Assistant Foremen and Secretaries of the various Companies, in the Governor's Room

The Officers Trustees, ex-Chief and Assistant Engineers, in the Office of the Clerk of the Common Council

The members of the Fire Department at large in front of the City Hall.

Suitable accommodations will likewise be provided on the ground, for ladies who may wish to witness the ceremonies; which can be reached by such as choose to avail themselves of this invitation, through the premises of Mr. Thomas F. Riley, No. 579 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel

The members of the different organizations in the Department, in taking part in the proceedings, will please appear in citizens' dress without badges or insignia of any kind, and are urgently requested to be punctual in the attendance at the hours ascribed in the annexed programme.

In conclusion the Committee invite the cordial cooperation of the whole department in carrying out the proposed arrangements, feeling confident that on that case the occasion will prove eminently worthy of the New-York Fire Department. By order,

DAVID J. NEVIN, Chairman.
ISAAC G. SEIXAS, Secretary

PROGRAMME

Of the order of arrangements for laying the Corner-Stone of FIREMEN'S HALL,

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUG 21, 1854

The line will form, four abreast, at 3 o'clock, P. M., in the Park, in front of the City Hall, the right on the East gate, and march through Park-row, Broadway, Houston and Mercer-sts., in the following order, viz:

ZOPHAR MILLS, Grand Marshal,
With WM. A. FREEBORN and ALLEN R JOLLIE, Esqs., as special Aids.

First Division.

JOHN BARRY Esq., Marshal.
Committee of Arrangements.
Dewitt's Band

Fire Department Banner in charge of Lafayette Engine Co. No 19

Officers and Trustees of the New-York Fire Department.

Chief and Assistant Engineers of the New-York Fire Department

Representatives of New-York Fire Department.

Second Division.

JOHN T. ROLLINS, Esq., Marshal.
Tin Barouche,)
Chairman of the Day—Adam P. Pentz Esq
Chaplain—Rev. Isaac Ferris, D. D., Chancellor of the New-York University
Orator—Hon Morris Franklin.
His Honor the Mayor—Jacob A. Westervelt.
Exempt Firemen's Association
Aged Exempt Firemen, in Carriages.

Third Division.

SAMUEL WADDELL, Marshal.

The Honorable the Board of Aldermen with their Officers.

The Honorables, the Board of Councilmen with their Officers.

The Architects and Builders of the Hall.

Fourth Division.

DANIEL COGER, Esq. Marshal.
Governors of the Almshouse
Commissioners of Emigration.
Heads of Departments and their Bureaus.
County Officers
Members of the Press.

Fifth Division.

OWEN W BRENNAN, Esq. Marshal.
Collector of the Port, Surveyor, Naval Officer, and Assistant Treasurer of the United States
The United States District Attorney and Marshal.
Members of Congress.
Judges of the United States Courts.
Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts and Court of Common Pleas. Judges of Marine, Police and District Courts.

Sixth Division.

JOHN P LACOUR, Esq., Marshal.
National Guard Band.
Ex-Officers and Trustees of the Fire Department.
Ex-Chiefs and Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department.
Foremen, Assistant Foremen and Secretaries of the various Fire Companies.

Seventh Division.

SAMUEL M. PHILLIPS Marshal.
Board of Fire Wardens.
Members of the New-York Fire Department.
Citizens, &c., &c.
ZOPHAR MILLS, Grand Marshal.

Order of Exercises.

ON THE OCCASION OF LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF FIREMEN'S HALL,

MONDAY August 21 1854.

ADAM J. PENTZ, Esq., Chairman of the Day.
PRAYER—By Rev Isaac Ferris, D D, Chancellor of the New York University
MUSIC—Chorus by the New-York Harmonic Society.
MUSIC—By National Guard Band.
CEREMONY OF LAYING THE CORNER STONE.—By CHAS. MCDOUGALL, Esq., President of the New-York Fire Department
ADDRESS—By Hon Morris Franklin.
MUSIC—By Dodworth's Band.
The Chairman ADAM P. PENTZ, Esq., will read a list of the articles deposited in the box, and also make a brief statement in regard to the past history of the Department.
MUSIC—HALLELUJAH CHORUS—By New-York Harmonic Society.
BENEDICTION.

Committee of Arrangements.

From Representatives	*From Board of Foremen.*
DAVID J NEVIN	JOHN S LEVERICH,
JAMES L MILLER,	DANIEL STANBURY,
ISAAC G SEIXAS.	JOHN GILLELAN.
JOHN S. GELCHER,	DANIEL MCGARVEY,
JOHN B MILLER,	HENRY BARROW,
CHAS MCDOUGALL, *President*	ALFRED CARSON, *Chief Eng.*
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☞ **Indigestion—Dyspepsia—Dyspepsia.**—No more Anti-Bilious Pills need be taken. Now we have HEYMANN'S ELIXIR, which, by its magical effects, does away with the necessity of all strong and drastic purgatives. All kinds of pills, and all other nostrums, must fly before the overpowering effect produced upon the health by a single bottle of the Elixir. Let those who are troubled with Indigestion and its concomitants but give it one trial, and the satisfaction that it is guaranteed to give need be the only reward to the proprietors. Try it, friends; you will find it at No. 197 Broadway.

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box.**—A Post mortem remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. E MESSER, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ The Regular Weekly Public Meeting of the SECOND SOUTH WILLIAMSBURG VILLAGE ASSOCIATION will be held at their room, No 192 Bowery, on MONDAY EVENING, Aug 22. Members are requested to be punctual in attendance. Persons wishing to become members are advised to make immediate application.
JOHN WILSON, President.
CHAS. YOUNG, Secretary.

☞ **Post-Office.**—NOTICE.—The Mails for California, per U S Steamer EMPIRE CITY, will close at this office, on MONDAY the 21st inst. at 1 P M
ISAAC V FOWLER, Postmaster.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO SHEET-METAL WORKERS.—NOTICE.—One of the most valuable and useful patents that has been granted within the last ten years has been awarded to WM WEBSTER, of Morrisania, N Y., (letters patent dated March 28, 1854) for a novel and invaluable machine for making from 5 000 to 18 000 feet (or any kind) SHEET METAL TUBING per day. This machine is now being exhibited between the hours of 9 A. M and 4 P M., in room No. 12 at No 11 Wall-st. New-York City, where all interested are solicited to call Towns cities counties and State rights for sale All communications (post-paid) promptly replied to in their order

WILLIAM WEBSTER,
CHARLES MILLER
Sole Proprietors, No 11 Wall-st, New-York.

$3,000—WANTED.—A cash purchaser for the entire stock and business of a flourishing Hardware Stove, and Fireware store, situated in an excellent position, on the best business avenue no town. A good bargain will be offered to a cash purchaser. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Please address W. & P., this Office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A Lager Bier Brewery, situated in New-Jersey, 1 hour from New-York by Railroad with vaults that can contain 3,500 barrels for sale on very favorable terms, or in exchange for stocks or other property. Apply to

C. W. BUCK No. 14 Wall-st.

ARE YOU OUT OF BUSINESS?—Do you want to travel and make $25 per week clear of all expenses? I have a fine, full set apparatus to take Daguerreotypes, and if you stay with me 2 weeks I will learn you complete and give you all the receipts for $75

C. D HUNT,
No 207 Bowery, New-York.

$10,000.—A GENTLEMAN NOW OUT OF BUSINESS desires to connect himself with a well established firm in a drug business in the City of New-York with from $5,000 to $10 000 to invest. Any communications upon the subject may be addressed to D. B. WAGNER, No 760 Broadway.

$3,000.—WANTED—A cash purchaser for the entire stock and business of a flourishing Hardware Store, and Tin Store, situated in an excellent position on the best business avenue up town. A good bargain will be offered to a cash purchaser Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Please address W. & P., this Office.

$1,800.—A RARE CHANCE TO BUY A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS—A lease of 4 years, and a rear building Satisfactory account given by applying at No 69 6th-av Rear building cost from $800 to $900; the business pays a large profit, and is increasing.

$5,000 WANTED—Immediately on a sizable leasehold property, on Murray s. now rented for $4,000 per annum Seven per cent. will be paid, and the broker's fee. Apply to JOHN PHYFE, No. 3 Murray-st.

THE LEASE, STOCK, FIXTURES, BOATS, &C., FOR SALE.—Of the Flour and Feed store No 217 West-st. For particulars, apply to LYNCH & BLODGETT, on the premises

BUSINESS FOR SALE.—Any person desirous of entering on an established and profitable business, and having $8 000 or $10 000 to invest, can find such a business by addressing Box No. 2 978, Post-Office.

EXCURSIONS.

AUGUST, 1854.—FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLAND DOCK, OCEAN HOUSE PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK BROWN'S ROCK, (Middletown,) and RED BANK! From foot of Robinson-st North River New and splendid steamboat ALICE PRICE, Capt. A. H HAGGERTY, will leave foot of Robinson-st, North River as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM RED BANK.	
Wednesday....16,	10 A. M.	Wednesday....16,	4½ P. M
Thursday.....17	1 "	Thursday.....17	2½
Friday.....18	1½ "	Friday.....18	3
Saturday.....19	12½ P. M.	Saturday.....19,	4
Sunday.....20,	5½ A. M.	Sunday.....20,	3
Monday.....21,	6	Monday.....21,	2½
Tuesday.....22,	7	Tuesday.....22,	3
Wednesday....23,	7½	Wednesday....23,	4
Thursday.....24,	8	Thursday.....2 ,	4½
Friday.....25	8	Friday.....25,	5
Saturday.....26,	8	Saturday.....26,	5 P. M.
Sunday.....27.	8	Sunday.....27.	6
Monday.....28	7	Monday.....28,	11 A M.
Tuesday.....29,	8	Tuesday.....29,	11½
Wednesday....30	9	Wednesday....30,	12½ P. M
Thursday.....31	9½	Thursday.....31,	1

ELIAS HALSEY'S Squas stages run in connection with this boat All freight must be on board half an hour before the time of starting. All persons are forbid trusting this boat on account of the owners

AUGUST 1854.—For SHREWSBURY, &c.—The new and commodious river steamer THOMAS G HAGHT, Capt. J. CORLIES, will leave pier foot of Robinson-st. North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE RED BANK:
Aug 14, Monday...12½ P. M	Aug. 14, Monday....8 A. M
Aug 15, Tuesday....1 P. M	Aug 15 Tuesday....9 A. M
Aug 16, Wednesday..2 P. M.	Aug 16, Wednesday 10 A M
Aug 17 Thursday..3 P M	Aug 17, Thursday 11 A M
Aug 18, Friday....3½ P M	Aug 18, Friday....6 A M
Aug 19, Saturday..3½ P M	Aug 19, Saturday..7 A M
Aug. 21, Monday...3½ P M	Aug. 21, Monday....7 A M
Aug. 22 Tuesday...3½ P M	Aug 21, Tuesday....7 A M
Aug 23, Wednesday..3½ P. M	Aug. 23, Wednesday..7 A M
Aug. 24 Thursday..3½ P M	Aug 24, Thursday..7 A M
Aug 25 Friday....4 P M	Aug 25, Friday....8 A M
Aug 26, Saturday..4 P M.	Aug 26, Saturday..8 A M
Aug 28, Monday...11 A M	Aug 28 Monday...6½ A M
Aug 29, Tuesday...12 M.	Aug 29, Tuesday....8 A M
Aug 30, Wednesday 1 P M	Aug 30 Wednesday 9 A M
Aug 31 Thursday..1½ P M	Aug 31, Thursday..9½ A M

Freight must be on board half an hour before the time of starting.

AUGUST, 1854.—FOR SHREWSBURY, &c.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE Capt H H PARKS, will leave pier foot of Robinson-st. N. R as follows Fare 25 cents.

LEAVES NEW-YORK	LEAVES RED BANK.
Aug 15, Tuesday... 9 A M	Aug 15 Tuesday.. 1 P. M
Aug 16, Wednesday 10 A M	Aug 16 Wednesday 2 P M
Aug 17 Thursday 11 A. M	Aug 17, Thursday. 3½ P M
Aug 18 Friday....11½ A M	Aug 18, Friday 3 P M
Aug 19, Saturday..12½ P M	Aug 19, Saturday.. 4 P. M
Aug 20. Sunday.... 6 A M.	Aug 20 Sunday.... 3 P M
Aug 21, Monday... 6 A M	Aug 21, Monday... 3½ P. M

Stages will meet the boat

EXCURSION TO CONEY ISLAND.—The new and splendid steamer NORWALK, Captain A HITCHCOCK, will make three excursions daily to Coney Island as follows: Leave New-York, foot of Spring-st., at 9½ A M 12½ and 3½ P M pier No 1 North River, at 10 A. M and 1 and 4 P. M., Coney Island at 11 A. M., 3 and 6 P M—landing at Fort Hamilton each way Fare to Fort Hamilton or Coney Island, and back to New-York, 25 cents. No half price for children.

EXCURSION TO ST. ROMANS WEST AND FLUSHING.—The steamer ENOCH DEAN Capt W H REYNOLDS, will leave Fulton Market slip EVERY MORNING at 9 A M. and 5 P. M.; returning will leave Flushing at 7 A M. and 3 P. M Making one of the most delightful excursions out of New York, at the low fare of 15 cents.

EXCURSION FOR THE MILLION.—Boats leave every half hour to Staten Island Cheapest sail in the States Fare 6 cents The way to get a splendid sail, fine view of the bay, harbor and ocean, and make a fine sea air is to take the Staten Island ferry boats foot of Whitehall street Liberal terms for pic-nic parties, companies and Societies Apply at ferry-house

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—The steamer ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton Market-slip daily (Sundays excepted) at 6, 9 and 10 A M., 1, 4 and 6 30 P M, connecting with the cars of the Flushing Railroad from Hunter's Point stopping at Penny Bridge Winfield, Newtown, West Flushing and National Race Course

E. T DUDLEY, Superintendent.

10,000 PAIRS OF WHISKERS AND MUSTACHES—Have now proved the truth of my assertion, that my ONGUENT will force the beard, mustache or hair to grow luxuriantly in six weeks and won't stain or injure the skin. A trial will prove the truth of this $1 a bottle. $4 50 a doz., sent to any part of the country. R. G GRAHAM No 47 Ann-st.; HAYS, No 175 Fulton st., Brooklyn; SPAULDING, No 2 Tremont row, Boston; ZIEBER No 44 South-3d st., Philadelphia; BRIGGS, No 37 State-st., Albany; Z. D GILMAN, Washington, D. C

COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS.—Commissioners of Deeds to take acknowledgments for other States, will please send in their names and address to the subscriber for insertion in the Lawyers' Diary for 1855. Improvements and additions are now in preparation for the Diary, and it is important that all the names should be sent, before the 1st of October next, to GEORGE H. BELL,
Publisher of the Lawyers' and Pocket Diaries,
No. 138 Nassau-st.

SEED WHEAT, WHITE CORN, BEANS, &c.—500 bush. prime new Genesee Seed Wheat, 100 bar. of White Corn, 20 barrels Beans, 100 bags Western Oats Just received and for sale by M. C. MORGAN & CO.,
No. 90 West-st.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two efficient and respectable young women as chamber-maids or wait-resses in city or country. Know their duties well in either capacity. Would be found excellent nurses and seamstresses, if required. One of them can cut and fit Has no objection to travel with a lady. Would go together) or sep rate. Please Apply No 381 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED.—A lady who is an accomplished housekeeper, would like to take charge of children, or superintend the affairs of a household in a gentleman's family. She would accept only liberal terms, and such a position as would give her the entire direction of the children and servants. Address Mrs. S B, No. 15 Bleecker-st

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent woman as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework; feels competent for either stations; will be found willing and obliging, and accept moderate wages. Please apply at No. 34 3d-av., between 11th and 12th-sts

SITUATION WANTED—By a superior lady artist in Oil from the City to give lessons, part of the whole time viz: drawing, painting, sketching, perspective, &c. Apply to WILCOX'S United States School Agency, No 353 Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—As a first class cook or as Steward—as in a private family by a woman of much experience, and as chamber-maid and waiter, or as chamber-maid and laundress, by a very competent girl Both come well recommended Call at 72 6th av, in the basement.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable German girl as cook in an American family. She is recommended as a good cook, and will make herself useful. Address A A., Times Office

GIRLS.—Several nice, half-grown girls can be obtained at the office of the Asylum for Employment Society, No 130 9th-st., cor Broadway. Also, domestics or all kinds, male and female help, can be had at the Society's lower office No 27 Greenwich-st

SITUATION AS GOVERNESS WANTED—A Lady who has been engaged in tuition for the last ten years, wishes to obtain a situation in one of the Southern States as governess in a private family. She undertakes to teach the English language in all its branches. French, which she speaks fluently, Music, and all kinds of plain and fancy needlework The most satisfactory references can be obtained as regards qualification, &c., from families she has lived with. Address, post-paid, to C. Z., Post Office, Erie, Erie Co., Penn.

GOVERNESS WANTED—A gentleman residing in Louisiana, who will be in this City early in September, desires to engage an English or American lady, of piety to devote the most of the next forty-five years, to take charge of the education of his three children. A lady who can give satisfactory evidence of these qualifications, and her ability to teach the ordinary branches of a sound education, with French and music may hear of a good engagement, with liberal salary, by addressing Box No. 2,721 New-York City Post-Office. The children and governess will spend the Summer months in a Northern climate.

SERVANTS.—An excellent choice of servants for every line of work, can always be found at MORRIS & CONNER'S well known establishment, No. 227 Broadway, corner of Reade-st, where genuine bona fide help is admitted. Waiting for places this day—English wet-nurse German ladies maid, pastry cook, a few German girls, and a choice number of Irish cooks laundresses, chambermaids, girls for housework etc. for hotels and private families; also, German porters, waiters mechanics, farmers and factory help the same at the Branch Office No 103 Greenwich st Terms moderate

SERVANTS WANTED.—Nurse, cook, laundress, and waiter girl, are wanted immediately in a gentleman's family Apply at No 149 Grand-st.

MILLINER WANTED.—A French or English lady who understands the business in all its branches, may apply at No 50 William-st., up stairs, between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock P. M.

TEACHER WANTED—To take charge of a select school beautifully located in Westchester County, 23 miles from New-York To a competent person desirous of settling permanently as a teacher, a very favorable opportunity is offered, as the parties who erected the building principally for the education of their own children would prefer to rent or sell the same on easy terms to a person who would establish a school. Address, post-paid, J. P. KNAPP, No. 234 Broadway, New-York.

TEACHER WANTED.—An instructor on the piano a lady preferred A qualified person will be well remunerated Address PIANO, Box No. 3,188 Post-Office stating residence, &c.

CUTTER OF CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS WANTED.—In a large establishment who has had experience in the business, and can bring references as to character and ability. Apply personally to E. S MILLS, No 80 Chambers-st, up stairs.

TO FARMERS.—A young man of steady habits wishes work on a farm; he has had farm labor, and handy at gardening, and experienced about live stock; he has been employed for the last three years in Jersey, and has given entire satisfaction, which will appear by his references Call or address FARMER, at No 534 Pearl-st, near Broadway, in the basement.

JOHN YOUNG—Agent of the Protestant Emigrant Society and Society for the Encouragement of faithful Domestics, No 7 Carmine-st., has open'd the Female Servants' Registry, No 145½ Bowery, between Grand and Broome-sts., for the better supply of the needy of the City and the city of Brooklyn with good servants, where strict attention will be given to all who call N B.—Girls wanted.

HELP OF ALL KINDS—May be engaged at the office of the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, No. 27 Greenwich-st. Female domestics there, and at the upper Office, No. 130 9th-st., corner of Broadway.

DREYER & KAUFMAN'S AGENCY, NO 304 BROADWAY, (basement,) where families, boarding-houses, hotels saloons and other public houses can be supplied with the best of help, (males and females,) for City and country places; they will find it to their advantage to call at No. 304 Broadway, (basement.)

DREYER & KAUFMAN, Agents.

TWENTY SALESMEN WANTED for the retail dry goods trade. Apply for two days at No. 228 Third-av., between 19th and 20th-sts.

BOY WANTED—To one who is perfectly familiar with Custom-House business and who is willing to make himself useful. Liberal wages will be given Apply to BERNSTEIN & DINGELSTED, No 5 Nassau-st.

HOUSES, &C. WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—To purchase or rent from the 1st of November next, between 12th and 23d-sts, and between the 4th and 7th-avs., or above 19 h st, between the 4th and 10th-avs. a plain, well-built and convenient house for a private family and having the modern improvements. Address H. N., Box No. 1,478, lower Post-office, stating particulars

STEAMBOAT WANTED.—Wanted to charter, a Steamboat suitable to fulfil the engagements of the steamer MAY QUEEN during the present months and a portion of September. For particulars, apply to T. C. DURANT, No. 7 South-st., up stairs

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A limited number of persons can be accommodated with full board, (dinner at 6 o'clock) furnished or unfurnished rooms, in a first-class house and location None but genteel except such as are willing to pay well for comforts and food that cannot be afforded at low rates Reference of the highest character given and required Address V. V., at this office.

BOARDING—And an elegant suite furnished rooms, on the first floor, consisting of a parlor and two bedrooms, with closets Also, parlor and bedroom on second and third floors and rooms for single gentlemen, at Nos. 82 and 84 East 23d-st.

BOARD.—Very desirable suites of rooms for families and single rooms for gentlemen, can be obtained with board in a new and handsomely furnished house, No. 293 5th-av., corner 32d-st Dinner 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARD.—A few respectable young men can be accommodated at MRS BERTS', formerly Mrs. Foster, at No. 27 Hudson-st with good board, single beds, and pleasant rooms Full board, $3 per week; day boarders, $2 50

BOARD.—A front parlor and bedroom on the first floor, to let unfurnished, at No. 80 White near Broadway. References required,

BOARD WANTED—For a gentleman and wife, in a private family, where there are no other boarders A large front room, parlor furnished and full board for the lady only required Location near and west of Broadway, between 9th and 22d-sts Address Box No. 339 General Post-Office Unexceptionable references required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, may be accommodated with pleasant front rooms at No 1 Willow-place, corner of Jorolemon-st, between South and Montague ferries. References required

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and wife, for single gentlemen will find pleasant rooms in an excellent location at No 155 Henry-st, next to the corner of Joralemon-st., equally convenient to the Wall-st. or South Ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two gentlemen with their wives; also, several single gentlemen, may be accommodated with desirable suites of rooms, or pleasant single rooms Inquire at No 206 Washington-st. References required

MRS. MURRAY NO. 3 LEROY-PLACE, Bleecker-st., (off Broadway,) is now ready to receive applications for board for families or single gentlemen, or for those who only wish to rent rooms without board The house is large having over thirty rooms conveniently arranged in suits or single, and with all the modern improvements, such as gas, bathing rooms, &c., and is one of the best located houses in the City, and also, in every respect, a first-class house

GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with PLEASANT ROOMS and BOARD at No. 79 SANDS-ST., Brooklyn

TO GENTLEMEN.—Pleasant furnished rooms to let, large and small in the house newly fitted on, No. 461 Broome-st., near Broadway, containing all the modern improvements.

AUCTION SALES.

CHARLES W HOLMES, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—CHAS W. HOLMES will sell THIS DAY (Monday) Aug 21 at 10 o'clock, all the handsome furniture and house furnishing articles in the first-class four-story house on 28th-st., two doors east of 7th av., comprising a large assortment of rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, rosewood piano-forte, superb rosewood bookcase, china and glassware; all the furniture of seven chambers; also, a good assortment of mattresses and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

For other Auction Sales, see Seventh Page.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Capital $250,000.—Office, No. 5 Broad st., New-York. This Company insures Dwelling-houses, Household Furniture, all kinds of Buildings, Merchandise, Vessels in port and other property, against loss by Fire.

GEORGE S. DOUGHY, President.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice-President.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

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UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—For all parts of the world. Indispensable to travelers, issued by J B NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner for every State in the Union No 14 Warren-st corner Broadway N. B.—Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates

TO PRINTERS.—The subscribers are agents for the sale of SUPERIOR PRINTING INKS, manufactured by Parsons, Fletcher & Co., London and keep on hand the finest qualities of Wood-cut and Colored Inks.

R. HOE & CO., Nos. 30 and 31 Gold-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THIRD EDITION NOW READY.—MRS. OAKES SMITH'S NEW ROMANCE—SEERTHA AND LILY; OR THE PARSONAGE OF BEECH GLEN One Elegant 12mo volume. Price $1.

Of all the literary productions which have secured a wide fame to the author of this work, as one of the most highly gifted of American female writers, the present volume is the most elaborate, the most artistically finished, the most ambitious in its aim, and the most successful in its execution. It is one of the books that compel the reader to linger over its pages, and even when other voices call him away. He is enticed by the attractions of the individual characters—he shares in the excitement of profound and mental experiences—watches the kindling of noble resolves in a timid breast—the triumph of hope over untold sorrow—the passage from doubt, misanthropy, and spiritual gloom to cheerful activity—the gradual ripening of loyalty to the highest truth in preference to the illusions of beauty and worldly passion—until the final manifestation of earnestness and moral courage in a private heart, becomes an object of no less intense interest than the issues of wars or the fate of empires * * * * No reader of taste can fail to be impressed with its sweetness and vigor of style the rounded finish of its descriptions, and the frequent dramatic energy of its dialogue. With the intellectual tendencies of the writer, it is pervaded as a matter of course, by a vein of silvery mysticism, while the speculative tone of many portions is gratefully softened by an infusion of quiet humor, and the graceful poetical costume which forms the appropriate adornment and protection of thoughts, such as are rarely expressed by a female pen.—*New-York Tribune*

There is a great deal of talent in this book, displayed in a manner that gives to it a singular fascination You feel constantly, in reading it, that you are in contact with sparkling thoughts and humane and benevolent feelings.

[Albany Argus

Powerfully written—more so than any work of fiction recently published, and must have a very extensive sale. It will suit the tendency of the age exactly.—*New-York Day Book*

Another story of exquisite beauty—at once graceful and fascinating. The plot is laid with considerable skill; it is so curiously intricate as to awaken a deep curiosity almost at the outset, and the incidents are introduced with such adroitness that this curiosity goes on to increase to the end The narrative is simple and natural; the dialogue animated and sprightly This is the general character of the romance; but here and there we meet with a passage of surpassing beauty, abounding in that refined wit and playful, subdued humor, peculiar to woman.—*Philadelphia Daily News*

It will have many readers. We know of one woman of earnest life and noble aims who has read it with delight, and who says it is a "brave book."—*Boston Commonwealth.*

"Bertha and Lily" is a rural romance, fragrant with mountain and valley flowers and water-lilies. The story is interesting, and abounds in touches of sentiment and pathos Some fine poems are scattered through the pages, and from the poems which lie concealed, like dew-drops among the grass, in the less pretending garb of the prose.

[New-York Sunday Dispatch.

This is a beautiful romance It discloses a vein of tender sentimentality, poetic thought, and sympathy with human nature, such as is only the work of womanly genius under its happiest and purest inspirations.—*Albany Atlas.*

A "romance," but full of life. It has power, it has truth. It has a high moral and noble purpose Its characters are well conceived and well managed. We cannot imagine the person who can take this volume up and not be interested and instructed by it. Let those who wish for one of the best books of the season get this.—*Boston Bee.*

This will be found one of the most interesting books of the season. Whatever this lady puts her pen to—whatever subject she chooses to handle—she is always certain to imbue it with an infinite and indescribable grace that is sure to captivate the reader. We are confident in predicting for it an extended popularity.—*N Y Sunday Atlas.*

The romance is a rural one, and hill and dale, and waterfall and flowers, and much that is pure and lovely in nature and art is scattered through its pages Mrs. Smith writes thoughtfully and with good purpose, and, in wishing a large sale to all her books we but wish well to society. The ladies will find "Bertha and Lily" a graceful and fascinating production.—*Philada City Item*

This new romance is just what might be expected from a brilliant woman, keenly alive to the necessities of her sex, and if our readers do not adopt the moral they will be charmed with the story, which is excellent.—*Albany Express.*

This is a story "with a moral." Its purpose is the elevation of humanity, to initiate reform, to elevate the mind of man to a higher aim than it has been wont to rise. The object is alike noble and generous, and will meet with a hearty response from all who love goodness for its own sake and for the benefits it confers on those who practice it. The success of the fair authoress is complete. The volume is a transcript of the inner life, and cannot fail to produce a happy influence upon the minds of all who read it—*Syracuse Standard.* J C. DERBY, Publisher,
No 119 Nassau-st. (late No. 8 Park-place.)

And for sale by booksellers generally.

A NOVELTY IN LITERATURE.—MEMOIRS OF A DISTINGUISHED FINANCIER.—FOURTH EDITION NOW READY.

VINCENT NOLTE'S FIFTY YEARS IN BOTH HEMISPHERES; OR REMINISCENCES OF A MERCHANT'S LIFE—1 vol, 18mo, cloth Price $1 25.

The memoirs of a man of a singularly adventurous and speculative turn, who entered upon the occupations of manhood early and retained its energies late; has been an eye-witness of not a few of the important events that occurred in Europe and America between the years 1796 and 1850, and of himself a sharer in more than one of them, who has been associated or an agent in some of the largest commercial and financial operations that British and Dutch capital and enterprise ever ventured upon, and has been brought into contact and acquaintance—not unfrequently into intimate—with a number of the remarkable men of his time Seldom, either in print or in the flesh, have we fallen in with so sensible, versatile and expressive a genius as Vincent Nolte Esq., of Europe and America—no more limited address will sufficiently express his cosmopolitan domicile.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

His autobiography presents a spicy variety of incident and adventure and a great deal of really useful and interesting information, all the more acceptable for the profusion of anecdote and piquant scandal with which it is interspersed.—*N Y Journal of Commerce.*

Not the least interesting portion of the work, to us here, is the narration of Nolte's intercourse with our great men, and his piquant and occasionally ill-natured notice of their faults and foibles.—*N Y Herald.*

It derives its principal interest from the piquant personalities with which it is seasoned. These will be eagerly devoured by the lovers of gossip, while the immediate friends of the parties in question would be tempted to fancy the writer a Satan at his tough old age, should they be so lucky as to get him into their hands.—*N Y Tribune.*

As an amusing narrative it would be difficult to find its superior; but the book has peculiar interest from the freedom with which the author shows up our American notorieties of the past forty years.—*Courier*

It is a very curious and varied and remarkable experience and will serve to rectify the errors which too often pass among men as veritable history.—*Evening Post.*

But to appreciate the book to its fullest extent one must get it and read it Having once commenced the task, we will guarantee that no man of common sense, or at all acquainted with the mercantile history of the country, will leave it unfinished.—*N Y. Atlas.*

He is perfectly at home everywhere—whether gazing at the great Napoleon, as he comes dashing into Leghorn, or sailing ashore from a wreck off the coast of Florida on a chick encoop, and yet there is that spice in his personalities, and eccentricity in his style, which must give the work a rapid and wide circulation.—*Albany Knickerbocker*

J. S. REDFIELD, No 110 and 112 Nassau-st.

C. M. SAXTON, AGRICULTURAL BOOK PUBLISHER, No 152 Fulton-st., will publish on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, GUENON'S TREATISE ON MILCH COWS The Forty-ninth edition. Price, in paper 37½ cts

—OFFICE—

& Pamela.

...in ... Dr. ... street, running ... of the Sixth-avenue Railroad ... Croton water-pipe became fractured in consequence of the construction of the ... whether by carelessness or otherwise does not appear, and the flood of water rapidly undermined the new earth with which the track of the Railroad was filled in on Thursday night. The ... at 9 o'clock Saturday morning, had worn away ... valley in the street, and the break was still ... extended, so that a very considerable amount of damage must be sustained. The horses were removed from the cars, and the passengers pushed over by hand-power. Several instances of this kind of trouble have occurred. On none, however, ... City travel before suffered any interruption.

Body of a Woman Found.

At 8 o'clock Friday evening, the body of a woman was found floating in the North River opposite Riverdale; and was picked up the sloop *Harrison*, Capt. HARRISON. The body was very much decomposed, and had evidently been in the water for a considerable time. Identification of the features was impossible. The following is a description of the clothing: Black dress; black skirts; white cotton stockings, with elastic garters; handsome black gaiter-boots, with heels; and black lace collar around the neck. It could not be ascertained from examinations of the body, whether death had been occasioned by violence or not. The Coroner of Westchester County was sent for on Saturday morning.

Selling Lottery Policies.

On Friday, WILLIAM DAYTON, of No. 362 Pearl-street, was arrested on a charge of selling lottery policies. The complainant was THOMAS W. SEYMOUR, of No. 36 Bowery, who charges that he purchased a policy, (which was annexed to the affidavit,) from a clerk in the office of the accused, known by the name of FRANK, and that in the office a number of lottery drawings were exhibited, being copies of drawings made at Baltimore, in Maryland; and it is further alleged that the said DAYTON is a backer of policy tickets. He was taken before Justice CLARK and held for examination. DAYTON is already under bonds in $1,000 for the same offence.

The Firemen's Celebration.

Next Monday will be a great occasion for the Fire Department. A grand parade is to take place in honor of the laying of the corner-stone of the new Firemen's Hall in Mercer-street.

The line will form four abreast, at 2 P. M., in front of the City Hall. The procession is to be divided into seven Divisions; ZOPHAR MILLS, Grand Marshal. The ceremonies at the site of the building will consist of a prayer by Chancellor FERRIS, of the University, an address by MORRIS FRANKLIN, Esq., and music by the New-York Harmonic Society and the National Guard and DODWORTH'S Bands. The corner-stone will be laid by the President of the Fire Department, Mr. CHARLES MCDOUGALL. The members of the Department will not appear in insignia. The Chairman of the day will be ADAM P. PENTZ, Esq.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.—WM. ENRIGHT, an emigrant runner, was on Friday arrested by Sergeant MANSFIELD on a charge of having with a piece of coal committed an assault upon MR. CORNELIUS BRUSH, who is the agent for the Philadelphia line of steamers. Mr. BRUSH was struck insensible to the ground, and it was at first feared the injuries inflicted were fatal. The assault arose from some trifling dispute. ENRIGHT was taken before Justice CLARK, who held him for examination.

FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.—SIGISMOND FIERSTONE was on Friday arrested by officer ROTHCHILD, Tenth Ward, on a charge of having stolen $154 worth of silks and laces, the property of his employers, Messrs. BAMBERG & ROSENBLATT, of Hartford, Conn. The whole of the property was recovered. FIERSTONE consented to go back to Hartford, without the usual requisition, in the custody of the officer.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—Coroner WILHELM held at inquest at Pier No. 53 East River, upon the body of JOHN BROWN, colored, thirty years of age, who was drowned on Monday night. The deceased was a cripple, and in attempting to go on board a vessel lying at the foot of Gouverneur-street, he slipped and fell into the dock and was drowned. A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered..... He also held an inquest upon an Irish boy, twelve years of age, named CHRISTOPHER ROGERS, who was drowned on Thursday evening at the foot of Rivington-street, East River, while bathing. A like verdict was rendered..... RICHARD MILLER, a child six months old, rolled from his mother's arms, who was asleep in bed, and fell head-foremost into a pail of water and was found drowned. The inquest was held at No. 296 First-avenue. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

SLOOP SUNK—LOSS OF LIFE.—In passing Stuyvesant, yesterday morning, the sloop *Flash*, of New-York, was struck by a gust of wind and capsized. The vessel was heavy loaded and bound up the river. One of the hands was drowned, but the rest of the crew, some four or five, were rescued in boats that were sent from the shore to their relief. The *Flash* this morning was lying near the shore on her side, with her bow three feet under water, which is thought to be held down by the anchor, which fell overboard when the vessel was struck, as her stern is partly out of water, and is easily moved by the tides.—*Albany Journal, 17th.*

Important Decisions in Admiralty.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.
By Judge Hall.

SALVAGE—TOWAGE—AGREEMENT.

Abraham Hart against *the Steamship James Adger*.—This suit was brought by the owner of the steamship *Osprey* to recover salvage compensation for services to the *James Adger*. The libel alleged that about the 27th day of June, 1853, the *James Adger*, worth about $175,000, and having a cargo on board worth $25,000, was prosecuting one of her usual voyages from Charleston to New-York, and when about 20 miles off shore, near Cape Lookout, broke her engine and was in distress; that the *Osprey*, bound from Charleston to Philadelphia, came in sight and took her in tow, and towed her for 43 hours, and left her about 25 miles off Cape Henlopen, in good anchorage ground and in safety; that the *Adger* was in great danger, being ill supplied with sails, and could not have been kept off shore if the wind, which was from the eastward, had increased; and that the *Osprey* was detained two days, and forfeited her insurance of $65,000 by assisting the *Adger*.

The answer denied that the *Adger* was in distress or danger, but alleged that she could have prosecuted her voyage under sail, in safety, and that a special agreement was made with the *Osprey* to tow her and to claim no salvage, and that the service was only a towage service, and the libellant not entitled to salvage therefor.

The Court now decreed that the libellant recover the sum of five thousand dollars, as a salvage and towage compensation, with costs to be taxed.

For libellant, Messrs. Owen and Betts. For claimant, Mr. Lord.

COLLISION.

Moses Rogers and others against *Goold S. Buckbee*.—This suit was brought by the owners of the schooner *Sarah Maria*, against the master of the steamboat *Indiana*, to recover damages occasioned to the schooner by a collision with the steamboat in the East River on the 22d of November, 1851. The damages were laid at $850.

Decree for libellants, with costs, and reference to a Commissioner to ascertain the damages.

For libellants—Messrs. Betts & Donohoe. For respondent—Mr. Van Santvoord.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Judge Daly.

In re. ——— *Mahaad, as Indentured Apprentice.*—Mr. Major, on the part of the apprentice, applied for his release and the cancel of the indentures. It appeared that the young man had been bound to a brass faucet maker, and having a dispute with his "boss," was put in durance for insubordination. It also appeared that the apprentice was over the legal age of apprenticeship, and that his parents or guardians had not consented to the contract. Under these circumstances, Judge Daly decided that Mahaad was entitled to his discharge, and to have the indentures cancelled.

LONG ISLAND.

Fines Difficult to Realize.

An official, armed with a folio of records, has been visiting various localities on the Island for the last day or two, endeavoring to collect military fines, for delinquencies of non-servitude, existing back to 1851. He finds a tightness in the money market, many not being satisfied with the claims made on them.

NEW-JERSEY.

CHARTER OAK CHAPTER INSTITUTED.—A new Chapter of the Independent Order of United Americans, called Charter Oak Chapter No. 19, was instituted by the Grand Officers of the Order in the State of New-Jersey, on Thursday evening, at Franklin Hall, Jersey City. The ceremonies were conducted by J. F. CLEVELAND, Grand Sachem, assisted by other Grand Officers, and by Chancellors POWNAL, HEALEY and POILLON, of New-York. There were present a large number of the Order from the City of New-York, from Newark and from Bergen, to witness the event. After the Chapter had been instituted the election for officers was held, resulting as follows:

William B. Dunning, Sachem; Richard Wood, First Chief; Peter W. Griffing, Second Chief; Jesse Platt, Jr., C. of the C.; John D. Frazier, C. C.; George E. Meeker, F. C.; James Wallace, C. of the E. Luther A. Pratt was appointed Chaplain.

When business was over, the Chapter and guests adjourned to the room below, where a collation was prepared for them. Various toasts were given and responses made, after which the company separated—those belonging in New-York being escorted to the ferry by their Jersey friends.

Horrible Tragedy in Missouri—One Man Killed, Three Wounded and Three Hung.

We mentioned a few days ago that three men had been summarily hung at Smithville, Clay Co., Mo. It appears a fracas occurred in which JOHN W. DOUGLASS was killed, WM. ROSS and JOHN ROSS, father and son, were dangerously, and IRA TRITT, severely stabbed by SAMUEL and WM. SHACKELFORD and JOHN W. CALLAWAY. The origin of the affray, and the subsequent hanging of the offenders, the Parkville *Luminary*, of the 8th inst., thus details:

The SHACKELFORDS are said to have been connected with a gang of horse thieves that were committing depredations in the neighborhood; great indignation existed, so far as to pass resolutions ordering them to leave the place, which they refused to do. Prior to this, DOUGLASS had been instrumental in tracing a mule to SAM. SHACKELFORD, who consequently owed DOUGLASS a grudge, and on Monday last the two met and had an altercation at Smithville, which ended so fatally.

We understand that DOUGLASS shot at SHACKELFORD, slightly wounding him, and that his brother WILLIAM stabbed DOUGLASS. The Ross's interfered, but were overpowered by the SHACKELFORDS and CALLAWAY, and cut down. They will probably not survive. SAM. SHACKELFORD stabbed the man TRITT. CALLAWAY and the SHACKELFORDS subsequently took refuge in neighboring houses. An immense crowd of citizens speedily collected at the place, surrounded the houses; and about dusk WILLIAM SHACKELFORD was brought out and forthwith hanged. Shortly afterwards CALLAWAY was hanged beside him—having previously confessed his complicity with the others in horse stealing. SAMUEL SHACKELFORD, who had been wounded by a pistol shot, was said to be dangerously hurt; but this not being true, about 11 o'clock at night he too was dragged out and hanged. On this (Tuesday) morning the bodies were cut down. The most intense excitement prevails throughout the vicinity.

Another account says:

CALLAWAY was a mere boy, and the two SHACKELFORDS were quite young men. It is reported when the election took place on Monday these men were still hanging on a tree, in full view of the people.

Washington Irving in Conversation with N. P. Willis, about Tom Moore.

From the Home Journal of Saturday, Aug. 19.

We chanced to be present the other day, when Washington Irving took up the defence of the memory of Tom Moore. So noteworthy an outpouring as it was, of a generous and genial nature—properly eloquent in defence of the friend with whom he had exchanged cordialities, and over whose grave he would not, therefore, see an ill weed grow unplucked—we wished at the time, that the Summer wind would play reporter, and tell the whole world of it. The subject was started by Irving's being rallied on having been such a Brummel, while in London, as to have served Moore for a model in dress—as appeared by a passage in one of his letters, giving directions to his publisher to look up Irving's tailor to make him a coat.

"Ah," said Geoffrey, with one of his genial lightings-up of the face still handsome, "that was owing to the mere chance of Moore's having been with me, one morning when I went into Nugee's. And I have often thought of it since, by the way, as a curious instance of the bringing together of opposite classes in England. We were strolling down St. James-street, and Moore just stepped in with me while I ordered a coat. Seeing that Nugee did not know him, I stepped between the two, and said, 'Really, gentlemen, two such very distinguished men ought to know each other!' Mr. Nugee, this is Mr. Thomas Moore—Mr. Moore, Mr. Nugee!' Upon which, Nugee, who was worth one hundred and fifty thousand pounds at least, came forward, bowing almost to the ground in his excessive humility, and could not find words enough to express his sense of the honor of such an introduction * He was delighted with it, too, and thanked me warmly for it afterwards. 'Good creature!' he said of Moore, 'good creature!'—using the phrase very popular in London at that time, to express great admiration. Yes," (continued Irving musingly,) "there was that tailor, worth a magnificent fortune, and he would come to your lodgings, with the coat he had made, to try it on! I remember his flattering way of looking at me, and expressing his interest when I called upon him on my return from the continent to order something. 'Not looking quite so well, my dear sir, not quite so well! Take care of yourself, dear Mr. Irving?—pray, take care of yourself! We can't spare you yet!' And his look was full of the tenderest sympathy.

"But they do Moore the greatest injustice in denying him a sincere affection for his wife. He really loved her and was proud of her—*I know* it," continued Irving, very emphatically. "When we were in Paris together, I used to go out and breakfast with him, and most delightful those breakfasts were. And I remember being with Moore when his friends, Lord and Lady Holland, had just arrived; and Lady Holland told Tom *they* were coming out the next day to breakfast, and *she* wished particularly to see little Bessy. 'They shall have the breakfast,' said his wife, when he told her, 'but they *won't see little Bessy!*' She said it very archly, but with the positiveness of an habitual independence, for she *would* not be patronized by great folks!" Moore admired this, though he used to say it was quite beyond what he was capable of himself. But she *did* yield to him occasionally, and go out with him to parties—once, particularly, exciting her husband's greatest admiration by the way her quiet and self-possessed manner completely baffled the condescension of Lady Lansdowne. Her ladyship had intended to be excessively cordial: but the simple way in which 'little Bessy' took it as a matter of course, turned the balance of dignity altogether. Moore spoke of it delightedly afterwards. Oh, they have cruelly misrepresented that man! He was an honorable, high-minded fellow, and in some trying money matters particularly, he showed the greatest disinterestedness and liberality. He has been shamefully wronged since his death."

Thus vindicatorily of his friend spoke the just and kind Geoffrey Crayon a day or two since; and we are glad to record it while the dark wing of the poet's renown is uppermost. For, says Milton,

"Fame has two wings, one black, the other white—
She waves them both in her unequal flight."

* Irving thus provided a customer for the tailor. In Moore's Diary occurs the following passage: "Nugee called with the first *sketch* of my coat to try it on; said he would dress me better than ever I was dressed in my life. 'There's not much of you, Sir,' he said, 'and, therefore, my object must be to make the most I can of you.' Quite a jewel of a man, this Nugee; have gone to him in consequence of my former tailor being bankrupt."

Serious Result of a Hoax.

From the Cincinnati Columbian, Aug. 14.

Some time since a coarse joke was played upon a young gentleman named JESSUP, a clerk in the dry goods establishment of Mr. LEE, on Fourth-street, by STEPHEN SMITH, a young gentleman who formerly edited the *Forest Garland*. Letters purporting to come from an intelligent and romantic girl were sent to JESSUP, and he, being quite a ladies' man, responded in amorous epistles. The correspondence was continued for several weeks, and at last a meeting was agreed upon. The lady was to pass ALF. BURNETT'S saloon in a carriage, and at a signal JESSUP was to hand her out. Of course, he was all impatience for the arrival of the happy moment. A number of those in the secret were present, and when to the horror of JESSUP the lady proved to be a very sooty wench, they were overjoyed at his shame and the result of their trick.

Not satisfied with this, SMITH had the letters published, with such comments and slight alterations of names as informed everybody who was meant. JESSUP, who is a worthy but a sensitive young man, was much annoyed by the consciousness of the ridiculous position in which he was placed, and the jeers of his acquaintances. Discovering that SMITH, to whom he had in the confidence of friendship shown his letters, was the author of the hoax, he was naturally stung to the quick. SMITH and JESSUP met in the telegraph office in Hamilton, on Saturday last, and an altercation ensued, which resulted in JESSUP shooting SMITH. The ball passed through the neck, and SMITH is probably dead by this time. JESSUP was arrested to answer. We would not have blamed JESSUP for committing SMITH, but think in doing him was carrying the joke rather far.

A Distinguished Female Stranger.

From the Athenæum.

The Zoological Gardens have obtained a new attraction. A female hippopotamus—or a "Hippopota-Missus" as she is facetiously called in the Gardens—arrived in Southampton last week, and was sent up to London on Saturday. The fellows met in great force on Sunday to see the stranger and her Arab keeper; and she appeared in the Gardens under a sun almost as fierce as that of the Nile. She is a suckling,—and weighs a ton already. She has cut four teeth; and is fed, so to say, with a spoon. When feeding time arrives, her mouth is opened by the keeper's hand, which is thrust in covered with milk and corn-meal, and licked or lapped by the animal's lips and tongue. The male hippopotamus in the Zoological Gardens has now a large number of teeth, and can eat corn. Soon after the hippopotamus was fed on board the *Ripon* on Friday evening, the keeper reclined on his seat by the side of his pet for the night, and the den was lighted up by a candle. To gratify some visitors, the Arab rose, and slowly moving about the den muttering a doleful and monotonous chaunt, as if calling the huge beast, the latter seemed immediately excited, and its great bulk vibrated to and fro as if keeping time to the measure of the keeper's song. The stranger has quite a taste in music; for on any one of the band playing over the den, the hippopotamus would raise its head in the attitude of listening. The Arab keeper of the young lady is a snake charmer; and he used to frighten the monkeys on board the *Ripon* into convulsions when he exhibited his snakes by the side of them. A Civet cat was also brought in the *Ripon*.

St. Patrick in the Shape of a Cat.

From the Warrenton, N. C., Flag.

A gentleman living at Elk Run, in the lower end of this county, has the good fortune to possess the most remarkable grimalkin yet known of the cat kind. Its body is of unusual length, its legs like those of a bench legged vice. The fur is of a reddish color, the whole beautified with black spots and streaks of different figures; they are long in the back and round on the belly and jaws. Black stripes run across the ears, which are very long and tipped at the ends with a blue tuft of hair. Its physiognomy is fierce, and its nature savage.

His master's house being infested with snakes, which had been bred in a neighboring stone fence, he took it into his head to eschew some game as rats and mice, and make war upon the snakes, all of which he soon destroyed. Having acquired a taste for this kind of sport, he extended the field of his operations, frequently making excursions more than a mile distant from the house, and returning each and every day with a snake ranging from two to seven feet in length. He has continued this practice for eight weeks. On one occasion he returned much fatigued, and perfectly wet and covered with saliva. It was supposed he had encountered one of those large but rare serpents known as the Goobat. This turned out to be true, for the day thereafter M. HARVEY B. RALLS found the snake dead, and signs of a dreadful conflict on the sand. Most or nearly all the wounds had been inflicted on the back of the neck. The weight of the horrid serpent was fourteen pounds eleven ounces!

This class of serpents is a native of Eastern Virginia, with very large heads and great jaws—the mouth is armed with cutting crooked teeth, among which are two longer than the rest, placed in the fore-part of the upper jaw. All around the mouth there is a broad scaly border, and the eyes so large that they give it a terrible aspect. The forehead is covered with large scales. Each side of the belly is marbled with large spots of chestnut color; in the middle of which is a spot perfectly round, and like burnished gold. They have been known to swallow small pigs, muskrats, opossums, &c. They avoid the sight of man, and are consequently rarely seen.

The cat still continues his war upon the snakes. These facts may not gain credence at a distance, but they are so well known and attested, that no one in the neighborhood doubts them for a moment.

LAST HOURS OF JOHN C. CALHOUN.—Mr. SCOVIL, the private secretary of Mr. CALHOUN, has recently published his recollections of a scene in the last hours of the dying statesman. Mr. S. says:

His country, the South, and its future was all to him. He did not care about his own future. It was a small matter in his eyes, as the following act will show. For two days before he died, when it was generally known in the city that he could not live, many visitors called at the house. His physician, Dr. HALL, insisted, for his own comfort, that he should see as few as possible. Mr. CALHOUN acquiesced, and added, "Mr. SCOVIL knows who I will see and who not." I, of course, went to the front door whenever the requests of those who wished to see him were presented. On one occasion (the day before he died) I found the visitor to be Rev. Mr. BUTLER. I told him that Mr. CALHOUN was very ill—"too ill to see any one." Mr. BUTLER replied:

"That is the very reason why he should see me. Will you have the goodness to announce me, and tell him that I wish to converse with him as a minister of God, in reference to his situation.

I hesitated an instant, and then remembering that Mrs. CALHOUN was a communicant in the Episcopal Church, of which Mr. BUTLER was pastor, I concluded, if I wished to stand well in her future regard, I had better forego my determination of sending off Mr BUTLER, and so I said, "wait a moment," and I left him standing at the front door while I returned to the bedside of Mr. CALHOUN

God bless his glorious soul! I see him now as I saw him then, his head propped up by pillows—his pale, emaciated but stern and commanding eyes piercing as an eagle's, and fixed upon me as I entered the room. He knew I had been to see some one who called.

"Who is it?" he asked.

"Mr. BUTLER, Sir."

"Why do you not bring him at once? It is his right, as my colleague."

"It is not Senator BUTLER, Sir."

"BUTLER? I don't know any other—who is he?"

"It is the Chaplain of the Senate, Sir, Rev. Mr. BUTLER."

"What does he want?"

"He says he has heard you are very low, and considers it his duty to come and talk to you about serious matters!"

"Send him off about his business. To come to talk to me his nonsense, and at such a time as this!"

"I went to the door, and informed the chaplain that Mr. C. was too ill to see him."

"You certainly must be mistaken. Does he know it is me?"

I cut the matter short with a decided "Yes, Sir, he does; and he says he don't want to see you, and I won't disturb him by going in again with your name!"

Rev. Mr. BUTLER left, and when I returned to the room the impudence of the call was still in his mind. His eyes were closed, but I heard broken sentences, such as "To call on me for such a purpose?" "Young man not half grown!" "Subject that I have thought of all my life."

BATTLE OF BENNINGTON.—The anniversary of this battle was celebrated on the ground, Aug. 16. The orator of the day was J. T. HEADLEY, Esq., a name intimately, and that justly, identified with the Revolutionary history of this country. His oration was a well considered production, and was delivered from notes, in a style of manly eloquence and pleasing narrative that pleased most fully an attentive audience. His theme was the *Battle of Bennington*, and it was mainly his object to show that it was the wedge which led the way to the surrender of BURGOYNE. The matter of the oration was very much after the character of his works, which have been so widely read and so generally admired. We regret that Mr. HEADLEY'S ill health prevented him from writing out his remarks in full, thereby enabling the press to give them to the public—*Troy Whig.*

WRITE ON ONE SIDE.—Notwithstanding the price of letter paper, and the fact that for years the daily newspapers have as often as once in thirty days requested their contributors to write only upon one side of the letter sheet, scarcely a day passes in which editors do not receive important and sometimes valuable communications, from persons inconsiderate enough to occupy both sides of the paper used. In most cases such communications go into the waste paper bag without perusal. It would do the heedless authors good to see their valuable (?) productions pass into the coarse bags of the ragged collectors of waste paper, and to know that on account of their violation of this necessary rule of the printer, their MSS. were sold at a junk shop for the low rate of two cents a pound.—*Boston Transcript.*

DECEASE OF RACHEL PRIESTMAN.—By late letters from England, information has been received of the decease of our dear friend RACHAEL PRIESTMAN, who paid a religious visit to some parts of this country about ten years since. She attended the last yearly meeting in Dublin, in company with her husband, JONATHAN PRIESTMAN, and subsequently, during her visit in Ireland, was seized with sickness, and after an illness of several weeks at the house of RICHARD ALLEN, near Waterford, died on the 16th ul. The funeral took place on the 26th ult., from her late residence near Newcastle, England.—*Philadelphia Friends Review, Aug. 19.*

In a circle of seven miles, in Wayne County, Pa., thirteen families have 165 children! One man of the neighborhood is the father of 29 of the children.

STOCK SALES AND MARKETS.

Sales of Stocks at the Board Exchange...Aug. 25

$10,000 Virginia 6s	103	100	do	do	93
1,000 do	93	4,000	do	do	93
1,000 do	93	100	do	do	93
4,000 do	93	100	do	do	93
1,000 Mo. 6s	97½	100	do	do	93
1,000 Ind. Can. Bds	68	50	N. Y. Central R. R.		93
7,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds	86½	50	do	do	93
10,000 do	85½	6	do	do	94
10,000 do	86	50	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.		86
50 N. Y. Cen. R. R. R.	98	150	Erie Railroad		43 44
1,000 do	87½	100	do	b3	43½
200 do	88	100	do		43½
55 Manhattan Bank	116	250	do	s3	43½
20 Chatham Bank	80	100	do		43½
30 Metropolitan Bank	101½	100	do	sswk	43½
8 Continental Bank	98½	50	do		43½
10 Am. Exch. Bank	106	50	do	12rd	43½
20 Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	119	150	do	b10	43½
5 do	119½	350	do	sswk	43
200 Canton Company	s3 2	200	do	s3	43½
100 do	b60 22½	100	do	s3	43½
250 N. J. Zinc. Co.	s3 5½	200	do	b15	43½
500 do	b60 6	350	do	s2	43½
500 Nic. Transit Co.	s3 19	500	do	c	43½
100 do	s3 19½	200	do	b3	43½
200 do	s3 19	50	do	ssw	43
50 Penn Coal Co	99½	50	do	s3	43
300 Reading R. R.	s3 63½	200	do	b3	43
300 do	s10 63¾	50	do	b60	44
200 do	b60 64	10	Cleve. C. & Cin. R. R.		103

SECOND BOARD.

$1,500 Ill Cen R R Bds	68½	100	N. Y. Central R. R.	s30	93½
1,000 N. Y. Cen R. R. Bds	87½	6	Michigan Cen. R. R.		87
2,000 do	88	50	do		86½
28 National Bank	118	100	Erie Railroad		41½
75 Canton Company	21½	350	do		41½
200 Nic. Transit Co.	s3 19	100	do	b15	41½
700 do	s15 19	100	do	b10	41½
100 do	s30 19	100	do		41
100 Hud. River R. R.	s13 43	50	do	b3	41
50 do	b60 45	200	do		40½
5 Mich. South Constr'n	s3	50	do	b10	40½
200 Cumber. Coal Co.	s3 29	100	do	s3	40½
100 do	b30 29	150	do	b30	41
550 do	b2 29	100	do		40½
400 do	s30 29	100	do		40½
200 do	s30 29	100	do	s3	40½
100 do	s10 29	100	do	b30	41½
100 do	s3 29	50	do		41
500 Reading Railroad	63	200	do	s3	40½
100 do	s20 63	200	do	b30	41½
100 do	s30 63½	200	do	b30	41½

Exports from the Port of New-York.

Exclusive of Specie, to Foreign Ports, for the week ending Aug 17, and compared with the corresponding week of last year:

	FLOUR. Bbls. 1853.	Value.	Bbls. 1854.	Value.
Liverpool	2,636	$127,226	2,550	$10,096
London	1,650	8,250		
Belfast	1,916	10,730		
Glasgow			905	5,231
Hayti			350	3,245
Venezuela	50	300	78	760
Porto Rico			25	243
Brazil	7,500	40,212		
Cisplatine Republic	1,000	5,252		
Dutch West Indies	600	3,425		
British West Indies	230	1,212	412	3,049
British N. America	1,355	6,967	750	7,506
Total for the week	39,137	$203,442	5,070	$38,120
Total last w'k in Aug.	29,322	112,838	7,945	56,124
Total in July	842,995	1,157,769	99,154	737,623
Total since July 1	302,454	$1,474,049	112,169	$831,867
	WHEAT			
	Bush.	Value.	Bush.	Value.
Liverpool	87,114	$109,161	9,047	$14,423
Glasgow			10,437	17,998
Antwerp	11,201	12,616		
Belfast	5,143	6,686		
Total for the week	103,458	$128,463	19,084	$32,421
Total last w'k in Aug.	75,652	93,500	39,867	65,430
Total in July	751,786	935,516	199,854	355,393
Total since July 1	930,926	$1,157,468	258,805	$453,244
	COTTON			
	Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.
Liverpool	3,131	$143,319	3,302	$123,817
Glasgow			66	3,000
Antwerp	283	11,817	360	16,067
Havre			1,283	49,310
Rotterdam			55	2,422
Bremen			463	22,743
Hamburg			226	9,833
Total for the week	3,414	$155,136	5,805	$225,962
Total last week in Aug.	2,794	137,658	6,978	295,291
Total last week in July	34,018	1,674,493	35,926	1,526,500
Total since 1st July	40,226	$1,967,287	48,709	$2,017,753
	CORN			
	Bushels.		Bushels.	Value
Liverpool		$	11,110	$8,888
Glasgow			2,590	2,072
Bremen			11,099	8,037
Havre			92	75
Cuba	807	695		
British W. Indies	280	220	720	564
British N. America	150	110	1,000	825
Total for the week	1,237	$1,025	26,511	$20,461
Total previously	14,433	9,522	169,592	132,701
Total since 1st July	15,720	$10,547	196,103	$153,162
	CORN MEAL.			
	Bbls. & lbs.	Value	Bbls. & lbs.	Value.
Liverpool		$	360	$1,216
Porto Rico			386	2,619
Dutch W. Indies	165	344		
British W. Indies	51	172	142	497
British N. America	33	186	25	100
Total for the week	209	$702	853	$4,432
To al previously	4 338	12 738	5,756	21,975
Total since 1st July	4 547	$13,440	6,609	$26,407
	BEEF.			
	Bbls. & lbs.	Value.	Bbls. & lbs.	Value.
Liverpool		$	146	$4,200
London	40	800		
Glasgow			50	1,200
Africa	26	260		
Cisplatine Republic	50	600		
Venezuela	20	240		
Cuba	6	64		
Dutch W. Indies	50	306		
British W. Indies	15	160	13	195
Total for the week	207	$2 440	209	$ 5,595
Total previously	2,974	35 493	3 921	67 189
Total since 1st July	3 281	$37 933	4,130	$72,784
	PORK.			
	Bbls. & lbs.	Value.	Bbls. & lbs.	Value.
London			250	$2,450
Liverpool			163	2,951
Antwerp			73	750
Bremen			250	2,594
Africa	20	350		
Hayti			350	4 265
Cisplatine Republic	100	1,300		
Cuba	10	141		
Venezuela	15	250		
Dutch W. Indies	6	73		
British West Indies	279	471	40	500
British N. America	276	3 600	242	2,753
Total for the week	456	$6,185	1,376	$16,264
Total previously	7 412	90,160	13,528	169 217
Total since 1st July	7,868	$105,345	14,904	$185,481

RECAPITULATION.

	1853. Am'ts.	Value.	1854. Am'ts.	Value.
Flour, bbls	39 137	$203 412	5,070	$18,120
Wheat, bush	103,458	128,463	19 084	32 421
Cotton, bales	3 414	155 136	5 805	225 962
Corn bush	1,237	1 025	26,511	20,461
Corn Meal, bbls. &tcs	209	702	853	4,432
Beef, bbls. & tcs	207	2,440	209	5,595
Pork, bbls. & tcs	456	6,185	1,376	16,264
Total Produce for the week		$497,393		$342,755
Total Miscellaneous articles				838,305
Total Exports for the week				$1,181,560
Total Previously				7,085,091
Total since July 1				$8,266,651

Markets.... *Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

SATURDAY, Aug. 19—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are very rare and firm—35 bbls. were sold to-day, at $7 for Pots and $6 for Pearls, ₩ bbl.

COTTON—Is less inquired for, but as the supply is light, prices are sustained. The week's sales have been estimated at 4,200 bales. We quote:

	Upland.	Florida.	New-Orleans Mobile	and Texas.
Ordinary, ₩ lb	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
Middling, ₩ lb	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Middling Fair, ₩ lb	10¼	10¼	11¼	11¼
Fair, ₩ lb	11¼	11¼	11¼	12¼

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western brands are arriving very slowly; while they remain in fair request for home use, and command very full prices. Common qualities are the most easily procured; but even these are not abundant and they do not suit the Eastern or local trade Fancy and Extra kinds can scarcely be had, at any rates. The day's business consists of 5,600 bbls. within the annexed range:

Sour, ₩ bbl	$6 37½@$7 37½
Superfine, No. 2	7 25 @ 7 75
State, common brands	8 12½@ 8 37½
State, straight brands	8 50 @ 8 75
Favorite State	8 87½@ 9 25
Western mixed do	8 50 @ 8 75
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	9 00 @ 9 50
Fancy Michigan	9 50 @ 9 75
Common to good Ohio	9 25 @ 9 50
Fancy Ohio	9 50 @ 9 75
Extra Ohio	9 75 @11 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 75 @11 25
Fancy Genesee	10 00 @10 50
Extra Genesee	10 50 @11 50

By the omission of a single letter in this morning's issue, we were made to say, in our last evening's report, that "a large quantity is coming forward," instead of "a larger quantity, &c.," as we intended to remark. Canadians unaltered. Southern is less active and is tending downwards. The Stock is increasing. The day's operations comprise 1,800 bbls at $7 87½@$8 37½ for inferior, $8 50@$9 for mixed to good; $9@$10 for favorite, to fancy and extra ₩ bbl Rye Flour is sparingly offered and purchased at $6 25@$6 50 for fine, and $7 50@7 75 for superfine ₩ bbl Corn Meal is rarer and in retail demand at $4 for Jersey; and $4 25 for Brandywine, ₩ bushel.

GRAIN—Wheat, owing to its scarcity, and enhanced value, is inactive. We heard of only one sale to-day, of 2,600 bushels inferior Southern Red (slightly heated,) at $1 62½@$1 65 ₩ bushel. Good lots of Southern, Western and Canadian are very rare, and could be quickly disposed of but for the firmness of owners. Rye is still in scanty stock, and selling in lots at $1 20@$1 22 ₩ bushel. Barley is out of market, and is altogether nominal in price. State and Western Oats are in fair demand at 46c @49c. ₩ bushel. Corn continues in lively request at advancing rates. The unfavorable accounts relative to the effects of the drought upon the new crop in the Western and Middle States, nurture the disposition to buy freely, and this in the absence of large receipts of a desirable quality, strengthens prices. The day's transactions add up 58,000 bushels, at 78c.@80c. for unsound, and 81c.@82c. for Western mixed, ₩ bushel

GROCERIES—Have been very quiet at previous figures. The day's sales do not exceed 170 packages Rio Coffee at 10½c.@11c. ₩ lb.; 60 hhds. Cuba Molasses at 23c. ₩ gallon; and 300 hhds. Cuba and New-Orleans Sugar at 4½c.@5c. ₩ lb.

HAY—The shipping inquiry is fair for River, which is in moderate stock, and is worth 65c.@70c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Mr. H. D. Hull informs us that: "The imports still continue large, most of which are being stored, owing to the depressed state of the markets.

AUCTION SALES.

...ABLE PROPERTY.—AUCTION.—AT THE ... THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) ... Merchants' Exchange, ... may concern:

... Interest payable in New-York 1st ... $1,000 each

... (Illinois) Railroad 1st Mortgage ... Interest payable in New-York 1st ... 1st October. ... $1,000 each.

$11,000 New-York and Harlem Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent Bonds, Interest payable 1st May and 1st November.....$1,000 each.

$10,000 Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds interest payable at the Bank of Commerce, 1st April and 1st October.....$1,000 each.

3 shares New-York Academy of Music.....$1,000 each

30 shares Phenix Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn.....$50 each.

30 shares Mercantile Fire Insurance Company..$50 each.

20 shares Marine Bank.....$50 each.

50 shares Island City Bank.....$25 each.

100 shares Empire City Bank.....$25 each.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

E. H. N. holds regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities every Monday and Thursday, at the Merchants' Exchange.

AT PRIVATE SALE.—A great variety of first class Railroad Bonds, Bank, Insurance and other Stocks. Office No. 4 Broad-st., next to corner of Wall.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF RICH ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY CABINET FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell on TUESDAY, Aug. 22 at 10 o'clock, at the auction room, to 59 Beaver-st., the largest assortment of rosewood and mahogany furniture that has been offered since May last, most of which is entirely new and in good condition, comprising in part of two or three suits of rich rosewood parlor furniture, covered in crimson and blue brocatelle, richly carved rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, wardrobes, book-cases, secretaries, marble top dressing and pier bureaus, carved and mahogany marble-top centre, card and sofa tables, washstands and work-tables, 100 4-4 ditto in plush and haircloth, rosewood and mahogany Etegere, Voltaire chairs, carved rockers, spring-seat parlor do., sofas, couches and couch bedsteads, tapestry, Brussels and three-pl. carpets, oilcloths; extension dining and tea tables, entrance furniture, large French plate mirrors, hair mattresses, spring do., &c., &c. Also, two rosewood piano-fortes in good order and but little used. Also, about 50 cottage bedsteads and 100 chairs, various kinds. Also, about 6 loads of furniture from a hotel. Also, a lot of trunks, valises and carpet bags. Catalogues early Tuesday morning, and no postponement.

JAMES GOPSILL, Auctioneer.

700 LOTS OF SHOES AND BOOTS, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23, at 10 o'clock, at Boiling Spring depôt, Erie Railroad, nine miles from Jersey City; 26 daily trains; 22 minutes' time. Terms $5 cash; balance in monthly payments of $3. Cars leave at 9½ o'clock. Free tickets at No. 47 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF STOVES, &c.—On TUESDAY, Aug. 22, 1854, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at No. 310 Broadway, consisting of furnaces and heaters, ranges, airtight stoves for wood and coal, hall, parlor and sheet iron stoves, Summer ranges, and Eagle, Granite State, Commercial, Rose Maker, and various other patterns of cooking stoves, tin ware, hollow ware, iron ware, brass and copper kettles, Britannia ware, sheet iron, fire brick, stove pipe, tinsmiths' tools, &c. Also a variety of housekeeping articles.

A. C. TUTTLE, AUCTIONEER—Office, No. 94 Broadway—Devotes his EXCLUSIVE attention to sales of Furniture at private residences; Stocks of Merchants and others, at their warehouses; and to out-of-door sales generally. Sales of Real Estate at the Merchants' Exchange. Cash advanced when required.

INSTRUCTION.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. —DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND LETTERS.—The Institution will be open to receive students to the several classes in this department on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at 9½ A. M., and the regular exercises will begin the next day, (Wednesday, Sept. 20.) The tuition is payable half-yearly. A student is allowed to pursue such studies of the course as he may be advised to by his object in life.

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE.—The usual course of lectures will commence on the 16th of October. Students will enroll themselves at the Medical College on 14th-st.

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.—The course of exercises in this department will take place in the evening, to accommodate those who are engaged through the day, and those attendi g other classes, and begins with October. Free access to all engineering works secured to the student.

DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.—This course includes Experimental Chemistry in all its branches, and will open on the 20th September.

DEPARTMENT OF ARTS OF DESIGN.—The exercises of the School of Design will be conducted in the new building at the southwest corner of 13th-st., (entrance on 13th-st.,) which has been specially fitted up for the purpose. The Studio will be opened for classes on the 1st of September.

DEPARTMENT OF MODERN LANGUAGES.—Besides the day classes in the institution, the Professors will be happy to form special classes at the University for evening instruction.

GERMAN SCHOOL.—This school, of which Professor JOHNSON is Rector, is still under the care of Principals PARKER and HOBBY. Its discipline has ever been maintained without the use of the rod; its course embraces thorough preparation for college or business. It will be opened for students on the first Monday in September.

By order of the Senate,
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

UNIVERSITY, Washington square, Aug. 15, 1854.

Circulars, detailing the course of studies and terms in each department, may be obtained at all times of the Janitor, Mr. HENRY WILSON.

TWO TEACHERS AND PERSONS IN PURSUIT OF A LIBERAL EDUCATION.—Wanted, in the Port Royal Academy, Caroline Co., Va., an assistant female teacher, to act as vice-Principal in the Female Department. She must be well qualified to instruct in Music and English. Salary liberal.

Also, a young French lady or gentleman in pursuit of an English education, who would be willing to assist in the department of Modern Languages, for board and tuition in English. A small salary, however, will be allowed, if services justify.

Also, a young American gentleman in pursuit of an education, who would be willing to teach three hours a day for his board and tuition in any branches of a liberal education. A salary will likewise be allowed, if his services justify. Address immediately, POSTMASTER, Port Royal, Va.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL.—REV. DR. REED'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEAR GENEVA, N. Y.—The instruction embraces a thorough course of English, mathematical and classical studies. The best facilities are furnished for learning French, German, drawing and music. Terms, $240 per annum. The charge for French, German and drawing is $10 each for a term of 14 weeks: for music, $12.

REFERENCES.—Bishop DE LANCY, Rev DR HALL, Hon. SAMUEL A FOOT, Geneva; Dr. SAMUEL W. MOORE, No. 118 West 14th-st., H. S. DODGE, Esq., No 54 Wall-st.

The next Term will open on the 6th of September.
GENEVA, July, 1854. THOMAS C. REED.

INSTITUTION FOR YOUNG LADIES.—On Brooklyn Heights, No 106 Pierrepont-st, corner of Clinton—ALFRED GREENLEAF, A. M., Principal. The 18th Academical Year in this School will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 11. Every facility is here enjoyed for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education. Tuition, including the use of books and stationery, from $5 to $25 per quarter: including board, from $250 to $350 per annum. For circulars and any further information, applyzas above.

FAIR HAVEN SEMINARY.—A Family Boarding School for 15 young Ladies—THOMAS G. SLOAN, Principal. This School is delightfully located in the village of Fair Haven, one mile from New Haven, Conn. Next term will commence on the 1st of August. Circulars at SHEPHERD'S Bookstore, No 152 Nassau-st., or the Principal may be seen at Mr. McCLEAN'S, No. 44 Morton-st.

SCHOOL.—The School at No. 81 East 16th-st, during the last six years under charge of the subscriber, will resume its exercises on TUESDAY, 12th of September. Application previously may be made at the subscriber, Morristown, N. J. Every endeavor has been and will be made by the entire devotion of the time and resources of the subscriber, to render this School deserving of confidence and patronage. Terms $100 per year.

J. H. TYNG, A. M.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No 839 Broadway (west side, second door above 17th-st.)—The Classical, English and Junior Departments of my School will be opened on MONDAY, Sept. 11. Further particulars may be obtained at St. Mark's Rectory, No. 156 2d-av.; or from circulars at the principal bookstores. GEORGE C. ANTHON.

MISS HAINES begs respectfully to give notice to her friends and the public that her School No. 19 Gramercy park, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, or at Messrs. C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 252 Broadway, or at Messrs. DOREMUS & NIXON, No. 21 Park-place. Applications for the admission of pupils can be made by letter, addressed to Miss HAINES, at her residence.

MR. L. DE GRAND VAL'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH BOARDING SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N J, will reopen on September 1. Circulars and Catalogues at the institution, and SHEPARD & CO.'S, No. 152 Fulton-st. A special review and finishing class for advanced pupils. Studies completed in one year.

BERGEN HEIGHTS INSTITUTE—One mile from Hoboken Ferry. The Young Ladies' Department will open Sept 4, under charge of the most efficient teachers. Terms, $50 per quarter. The Boys' Department will continue, as heretofore, under charge of the Principal. References given and required. Inquire on the premises
J. & H. M. SMITH.

$10—BOOK-KEEPING—Writing, Arithmetic taught at DOLBEAR'S Academy, No. 649 Broadway, practically, on plans of real business, and the best commercial forms observed. Pupils may commence by the quarter, this week, at the reduced August terms—and entered to-day may have private instruction without extra charge. N. B.—A separate department is opened to qualify boys for business, where they become quick and correct in figures, writing, &c.

MRS. SKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will be reopened for the reception of her pupils on TUESDAY, Sept 12. Applications for admission may be made by letter until the 1st of September, after which time Mrs. S. will be in town. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY.—The new term begins September 4. Circulars may be obtained at the bookstores of ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, THOS. J. CROWEN, CHAS. S. FRANCIS, and SAMUEL RAYNOR or at the University, from the Janitor.

GEO. S. PARKER, Principal

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—The location is beautiful and healthful, the grounds are spacious, the educational facilities unusual. The next term will begin Nov. 2. For Catalogues apply to J. HOLMES AGNEW, D. D., Principal.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for Young Ladies, Nos. 30 and 32 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 4.

PROF. W. DOD'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No 393 Broadway, will reopen on MONDAY, the 11th of September. Number of pupils limited to 20.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept 11. An omnibus will be sent for pupils residing at a distance.

BERNARD & REDFIELD'S English, French, Spanish, and Classical Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, No. 128 2d-av. cor. St. Mark's-place, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 11.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—Mrs. MACAULAY will reopen her School, THURSDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 43 East 21st-st, between Broadway and 4th-av.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—NEW-YORK, EASTON, SOMERVILLE, &c.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT—Commencing April 10, 1854—Leave New-York for Easton, &c., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville (way) at 6 P. M., by steamers RED JACKET and WYOMING from pier No. 2 North River, connecting at Elizabethtown with trains by New Jersey Railroad, foot of Cortlandt-st. RETURNING—Will leave Phillipsburg (opposite Easton) at 6.15 and 10.30 A. M., and 3 P. M.; Somerville (way train) at 6.30 A. M. New York AND ELIZABETHPORT—Leave New-York at 8 and 10.15 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M.; Elizabethtown at 7.45 and 9.25 A. M., 1.40, 3 and 6 P. M.

GEO. B. PEGRAM, Superintendent

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK for the quarter ending July 31, 1854:

Assets on hand April 30, 1854, as per last Report.....$2,596,309 88

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

Received for Premiums	$127,813 35	
Received for Interest:		
do. Interest accrued (not due)	40,006 34	
do. Interest due and not paid		
do. Bills payable and annuities	10,891 34	188,791 03
Total		$2,785,100 91

DISBURSEMENTS DURING QUARTER.

Paid expenses, including Rent, Salaries, Medical Fees, Commissions, Advertising, Exchange, Postage, State and Cit Taxes	$21,830 34	
Paid claims by Death and additions to same	75,790 10	
Paid surrendered Policies, Dividends, reduction of Premiums and Annuities	11,384 13	
Bills payable and Bond and Mortgage	56,750 00	165 754 57
Total		$2,619,346 34

ASSETS.

Cash on hand in Bank and in Trust Company		$15,447 11
Advanced on Policies		4,950 00
Bonds and Mortgages		2,487,114 73
Fire Insurance Account		354 75
Deferred Premium Account		5,592 25
Deposited to meet Taxes		4,147 41
Interest due, unpaid and accrued		32 140 37
Due from Agents		49 559 73
Total		$2,619,346 34

Losses unpaid	$7 500	
Amount at Risk May 1, 1854	$20,469 877 34	
Amount issued since	1 200 550 00	
Total		$21,670,427 34
Deduct:		
Forfeited	291,750	
Canceled	66,000	
Surrendered	130 500	
Expired	88,750	
Dead	74,000	561,000 00
Total at Risk August 1 1854		$21,109,427 34
Number of Policies running May 1, 1854		7,638
Issued since		407
Total		$8,045
Deduct:		
Forfeited	87	
Canceled	25	
Surrendered	49	
Expired	32	
Dead	18	211
Total		7,834
Of which		
As Term for Life	6,720	
Are for 7 years	945	
Are for 1 year	39	
Irregular periods	129	
Total		7,834

Increased for the quarter in amount at Risk.....$839,550
Increase in Policies.....196

I. ABBATT, Secretary. F. S. WINSTON, President.
NEW-YORK, Aug 1st, 1854.

I have examined the above returns and believe them to be correct.
C. GILL, Actuary.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 74 Wall st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	J. P. G. Foster,	J. M. Waterbury,
D. B. Fearing,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm. F. Russell,	Thomas Tileston,	George Adee,
A. C. Downing,	Alex. Hamilton,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	Denning Duer,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
George W. Biggs,	John Stuart, Jr.,	Fred. A. Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	James C. Bell,
Chas. H. Russell,	Ed. C. Center,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Jos. ah Oakes,	Fred. G. Foster,
Peleg Hall,	Robert B. Minturn,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, INCHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st, Brooklyn and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port and their cargoes, on liberal terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS:

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martin,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John R. Briggs,	Charles A. Jarvis,
John A Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
William Beach,	W. F. Pierrepont,	Henry Cromwell,
P. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
H. Quackenbos,	Andre Fromont,	Samuel F. Whitney,
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. M Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CASH CAPITAL $300,000—Office, No. 108 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.—This Company is now prepared to insure buildings, merchandise, personal property, and ships in port and their cargoes, against loss or damage by fire:

DIRECTORS.

James L. Graham,	Daniel Parish,	Evan R. Bobb,
S. Whitehouse,	G. A. Conover,	G. L. Beeckman,
J. B Varnum,	Martin Bates, Jr.,	Joseph M. Strong,
Leonard Appleby,	Isaac E. Taylor,	Lorrian Yeeman,
F. H. Wolcott,	Edward Merritt,	Edward Mccomber.
Wm K. Strong,	Henry V. Butler,	John La Farge,
Moses Taylor,	B B McIlvaine,	Chas. E. Appleby,
Jas O. Sheldon,	Henry Dwight. Jr.,	Jeremiah Wilbur.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1854—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chardavoyne,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H. Fells,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas H. Marshall.
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of THOMAS HUNT & CO. in this City, and in the city of Manchester, England, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Office of liquidation is removed from No. 92 William, corner of Platt, to Nos. 30 and 32 Barclay-st. The parties are authorized to use and sign the name of the firm for that purpose only.

THOMAS HUNT.
WM. M. RICHARDS.
L. P. ROGERS.
T. D. VAILL.
JOS. S. KENDALL.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of MICHAEL REDFIELD & CO., at No. 32 Bucklersbury, in the City, and in Manchester, England, for the purpose of conducting a general importing and commission woolen business.

WM. M. RICHARDS.
EDWARD HAIGHT.
T. D. VAILL.
J. S. KENDALL.
GEORGE FLAGG.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of JAMES M. HOYT & SONS, being dissolved by the decease of the senior partner, Mr. JAMES M. HOYT, the business will be closed by the surviving partners. JESSE HOYT.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1854. SAM'L N. HOYT.

COPARTNERSHIP.—JESSE HOYT & SAMUEL N. HOYT, of the late firm of JAMES M HOYT & SONS, having associated with them ALFRED M HOYT and HENRY W. SMITH, will continue the Produce Commission business, under the firm of JESSE HOYT & CO.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name of BOGUE, PRICE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, WM. M. PRICE retiring from the same. The business of the late firm will be settled at their old place of business, No. 103 Water-st., either partner using the name of the firm in liquidation. F. H. BOCK.
NEW YORK Aug 18, 1854. WM M. PRICE

Mr. FERD. H BOCK will continue the business at the old stand, No. 103 Water-st.

COAL.

COAL.—Afloat, 300 tons Broad Mountain, range and furnace, delivered from boats at $7 per ton. Also, in yards, from most approved mines, a large and select stock of grate, stove, furnace, &c., delivered rescreened, dry and free of impurity, at lowest market rates.

THOS. DYER, No. 119 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

COAL—Liverpool, Cumberland, Beach Orchard, Lehigh and American Cannel Coal, for sale at the lowest market prices by the ton or cargo. D. V. & R. JONES, Depôt, No. 140 Waverley-place, near 6th-av., New-York.

COAL.—I am selling as usual, at the lowest possible price the best Red Ash for family use. PETER CLINTON, cor. King and Greenwich, and 25th-st. and 9th-av.

COAL—Very best quality of Red Ash, Stove and Egg, screened and delivered from the yard No. 98 Chamber-st., at $7 per ton: White Ash $6 75. MAT. CLINTON.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

DIAMOND CLUSTER RINGS.....$35 to $300
DIAMOND SINGLE STONE RINGS.....10 to 300
DIAMOND CLUSTER PINS.....30 to 350
DIAMOND SINGLE STONE PINS.....15 to 1,500
DIAMOND CROSSES.....25 to 200
DIAMOND SHIRT STUDS.....50 to 150
DIAMOND SCARF PINS.....12 to 100

At less than usual prices.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer,
Wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—The subscriber invites the attention of Committees, Teachers, and others, to his improved Desks and Chairs; also, Teachers' Desks and Chairs, Tables, Chairs with book-baskets attached, for infant scholars. Bookcases, Draft-boards, &c., at his factory, No. 24 Grove-st., N. Y., where he is constantly manufacturing the above articles. Bank and Counting house Desks made to order. R. PATON.

ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE.—MATHEWS & STACY, No. 514 Broadway, offer for sale, at very reduced prices, their entire and very extensive stock of enameled cottage and other furniture, (the largest in the City,) from which every variety of taste can be gratified, preparatory to a dissolution of partnership.

BILLIARD TABLES FOR SALE.—Buyers are Brequested to call and examine our well made stock of Tables and Trimmings, with our late Improved Elastic Cushions, which are preferred to all others now in use.
GRIFFITH & DECKER, No. 90 Ann-st.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—One complete chamber set of beautiful enameled furniture, now on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, for sale cheap. Inquire of HUGH R. QUINN, at the Palace, or No. 243 West 30th-st.

1854.—NEW FORWARDING ARRANGEMENT.—BY THE AMERICAN "LAKE SHORE LINE."—With speed, safety, and saving of insurance—avoiding cartage across the "Suspension Bridge"—and ferry at Detroit. The American "Lake Shore Railroads," having largely increased their freight cars and motive power, are prepared to forward without any delay, freight in any quantity, to all Western and Southwestern ports, at very low rates. Mark "Lake Shore Line," and send to Hudson River Railroad, New-York and Erie Railroad, Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, Marlem Railroad, or People's Line Steamboats.

P. S.—If shipped by Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, mark "Lake Shore Line, *via* Buffalo and New-York City Railroad." For information, price, and bills of lading, apply to TIMOTHY C. DWIGHT, Agent, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., or to L. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

SILESIAN MARBLE.—This new and superior imitation of marble, which has taken the highest premium at the World's Fair, being the only medal given over all other imitations of marble, and is fully equal to marble of the choicest kinds, and at one fourth the price. It is now offered for sale by the manufacturers at No. 698 Broadway.
BARNARD & SHERDWOOD

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1854.—An extra dividend of ten per cent on the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid on the first day of July next. The capital stock will be increased fifty per cent, or one million dollars, payable on the first day of July next, and the other half on the sixth day of November next. The new stock will be distributed to the old stockholders in the ratio of one share of new stock to every two shares of old stock, according to the stock ledger on the morning of the 25th instant. The rights to fractional parts of shares may be transferred and combined so as to obtain full shares. Any stockholder may at any time after the 30th instant, pay in his new shares in full, and be entitled to rebate at the rate of seven per cent per annum, on the money, to the 6th November. The latter half of the increased Stock will not be entitled to any portion of the semi-annual dividend in November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th instant to the 1st July inclusive.
C. A MEIGS, Cashier

DIVIDEND.—BANK OF THE CAPITOL, ALBANY, July 1, 1854.—A semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock of this bank has this day been declared, payable on and after the 15th inst. Stockholders registered on the New York books, will receive their dividend at the Merchants' Exchange Bank. By order of the Board,
H G GILBERT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY, No 153 Bowery—NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1854.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 21st inst. The Transfer Books will be closed to that date. BENJAMIN I. PENTZ, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

LOAN FOR $1,250,000 FOR THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE ERIE, THE OSWEGO, THE CAYUGA AND SENECA CANALS, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and for the enlargement of the Locks of the Champlain Canal. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide for the enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego, and the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals and to provide for the payment of certain Canal Revenue Certificates, and for other purposes," passed 15th April, 1854, hereby give notice, that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 31st day of August, inst., at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, for a loan of ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July, and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of July, 1872. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State, and no proposal will be for a less sum than $100 of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and endorsed, "Loan for the Enlargement, &c.," and enclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, at Albany. The money will be required to be paid ten per cent. on the acceptance of the bid, and the balance on the 12th day of September next, at which time interest will cease on the loan. Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Stockholders residing in the 1st and 2d Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the city of New-York; all other stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany.
Dated Canal Department, Albany, Aug. 2, 1854.

S. E. CHURCH, Lieut. Governor.
WM. A. WHEELER, Secretary of State.
JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
OGDEN HOFFMAN, Attorney General.
Commissioners of Canal Fund.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—Give notice to the holders of the Scrip Stock of the Bank, that payment of the balance due (fifty per cent,) will be received at any time between this and the 1st day of October, together with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, from the 30th of June to the day of payment. Said stock to be entitled to all future dividends. Certificates for the Scrip must be returned to the Bank at the time of payment, when certificates for full stock will be issued.
A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.
BANK OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1854.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 26, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of this Company in New-York or Boston.

The Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer; but may be consolidated into larger amounts, if desired, and made payable to order. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

THE OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY—CINCINNATI, July 3, 1854.—The biennial meeting of the Stockholders of this institution, prescribed by the By Laws thereof, for the election of Trustees, will be holden at the office of the Company in this City, on SATURDAY, the 30th September next. There will be a special meeting of the Stockholders on THURSDAY, the 28th September, at the same place, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the consideration of particular matters connected with the interests of the Institution. By order,
W. GREENE, Secretary

LAKE ERIE, WABASH, AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—Payment of the last instalment, viz.: Fifteen per cent, or seven dollars and fifty cents per share, is required on the 5th of September next, at the office of the Treasurer, No. 56 Wall-st. By order of the Board,
EDW. WHITEHOUSE, Treasurer.

TOLEDO AND ILLINOIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—Payment of the last instalment—viz.: 15 per cent, or $7 50 per share—will be required on the 1st of September next, at the office of the Treasurer, No. 36 Wall-st. By order of the Board
E. WHITEHOUSE, Treasurer.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by PAGE, BACON & CO., of San Francisco, or PAGE & BACON, of St Louis, on the American Exchange Bank, are requested to present them for payment to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO

FINLEY, KISSAM & CO., Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st.—Collections made on all parts of the United States and Canadas, and prompt returns given, at low rates. Business paper and Loans negotiated on Commission. Stocks bought and sold at the Stock Exchange.

STOCKS AND BONDS—Bought and sold, strictly on commission, by A. W. GREENLEAF,
No. 2 Wall-s

BANK NOTICES.

SAVINGS BANK corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.—MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, and for the benefit of all classes of persons. OPEN DAILY from 9 A M to 2 P. M., (WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8.) This Institution receives deposits from minors and married women. Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent. on sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under.

OFFICERS.

Hon. JACOB A. WESTERVELT, (Mayor,) President.
PHILIP W ENGS, 1st Vice President; ISAAC T. SMITH 2d Vice President.
W. H. ELSWORTH, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Hon. J. A. Westervelt,	Francis B O'Connor,	Jacob Campbell, Jr.
Hon. C Crolius,	Edward Bridge,	James H. Fish,
Philip W. Engs,	Charles L. Vase,	Samuel B. Ashbey,
Isaac T. Smith,	Hugh Munro.	James W. Elevell,
Charles Miles,	E. S. Brooks,	Wm. H. Hazard,
Samuel Leeds,	C. W. Thomas,	N. L. McCready,
Joseph Jamison,	C. M. Livingston,	N. E James.
		G. W. Quintard.

PEOPLES' BANK OF PATERSON—Notice is hereby given that all claims in favor of this Bank or of the Receivers, will be disposed of by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the office of the Receivers, at Paterson, N. J., on TUESDAY, the 5th day of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M., unless previously settled. Catalogues of the claims will be furnished on application to either of the Receivers, during the week preceding the sale.

C. S VAN WAGONER,
WILLIAM T DAY,
J. VAN ARSDALE,
Receivers, &c.

PATERSON, N. J., July 8, 1854.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK. ALBANY, May 11, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes of the ASTOR BANK, of the City of New-York, (a Banking Association,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the said notes, will be given up to the said Bank.
my16-law2yM D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—ALBANY, July 6, 1851.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to G. W. WESLEY, an individual Banker, (the Hartford Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New York, for payment, within two years from the date of this Notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to said Banker will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Sup't.
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MACHINERY.

SEWING MACHINES.—THE AVERY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY continue to sell their unrivaled machines at No. 251 Broadway. These machines were awarded the first premium at the Crystal Palace Exhibition on account of the durability, beauty and practicability of the stitch, as well as the simplicity of construction, obviating their liability of getting out of repair. For these reasons the French Government have lately purchased our patent for France. Superior inducements as to price is offered to purchasers, and no legal controversies in connection therewith. We also make our machines convertible, so as to sew fine or coarse goods, obviating the necessity of two machines for these purposes, and rendering it a first-rate family machine. Prices, with fixtures complete, $30, $50 and $62. Orders punctually attended to. Address THOMAS H. AVERY, President Avery Sewing Machine Co., No 251 Broadway, New-York.

SCHENCK'S MACHINERY DEPOT, LEATHER BANDING MANUFACTORY AND WOODWORTH'S PATENT PLANING MACHINES, No. 163 Greenwich-st., New York. Also, the principal manufacturer of the justly celebrated WOODWORTH'S PATENT PLANING MACHINES, Slide and Hand Lathes, Iron Planing Machines, Sash and Tenoning Machines, Mortising Machines, Upright Drills, Chucks, Steam Engines and Boilers, Pumps of various kinds, &c., &c. OAK-TANNED LEATHER BELTING, Patent Stretched, with best machinery, and cemented and copper riveted. Warranted superior to any made. Orders respectfully solicited. SAMUEL B. SCHENCK.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY having greatly enlarged their works and improved the quality of their product, are prepared to execute orders for their superior Paints. Their White Zinc, which is sold dry or ground in oil, is warranted pure and unsurpassed for body and uniform whiteness. A method of preparation has recently been discovered which enables the Company to warrant their Paints to keep fresh and soft in the kegs for any reasonable time. In this respect their Paints will be superior to any other in the market. Their Brown Zinc Paint which is sold at a low price, and can only be made from the zinc ores from New-Jersey, is now well known for its protective qualities when applied to iron or other metallic surfaces. Their Stone Color Paint possesses all the properties of the Brown, and is of an agreeable color for painting cottages, depôts, out-buildings, bridges, &c. Dealers supplied on liberal terms, by MANNING & SQUIRE, Agents New-Jersey Zinc Company, removed from No. 45 Dey-st., to No. 165 Washington-st., New-York.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident

New-York Daily Times.

RAILROADS.

Meeting of Presidents—Increased rates for Traveling—Discontinuance of the Reduction System, &c.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1854.

In accordance with arrangements heretofore made by correspondence among the Presidents of the several Railroads connecting the Atlantic coast with the West, the representatives of the four different lines assembled at the St. Nicholas Hotel, at 6 P. M on this day.

The following gentlemen appeared as representatives:

On behalf of the New-York Central Railroad.
ERASTUS CORNING, President.
DEAN RICHMOND, Vice President.
A. C. PAIGE, JOHN H. CHEDELL, } Directors.
CHAUNCEY VIBBARD, General Superintendent.

On behalf of the Hudson River Railroad.
NELSON ROBINSON, Director.

On behalf of the People's Line of Steamboats.
ISAAC NEWTON, General Agent.

On behalf of the New-York and Erie Railroad.
HORACE RANDELL, President.
D. C. MCCALLUM, General Superintendent.
DANIEL DREW, Treasurer.

On behalf of the Pennsylvania Railroad.
J. EDGAR THOMPSON, President.
HERMAN HAUPT, Chief Engineer.

On behalf of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad.
S. L. SPAFFORD, Superintendent.

On behalf of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.
WM. G. HARRISON President
JOHN H DONE Master of Transportation.

On motion of Mr. HAUPT, the Convention was organized by the election of Hon. ERASTUS CORNING, President of the New-York Central Railroad, as President, and JOHN H DONE, Esq., Master of Transportation of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, as Secretary.

The subjects expected to be presented to the consideration of the Convention, were stated by J. EDGAR THOMPSON, Esq.

On motion of J. H. CHEDELL, Esq., the subject of Mail Pay was referred to a Committee of one from each Railroad represented.

The Chair appointed the following Committee:

MR. MCCALLUM,	MR. HAUPT,
MR. MORGAN,	MR. SPAFFORD,
MR. CHEDELL,	MR. DONE

The subject of free tickets or passes was then informally taken up for discussion, and after some time spent in a conversational interchange of views thereon, its further consideration was postponed.

The subject of runners, or solicitors of passengers and freight was then taken up informally, and after some time spent thereon the following resolutions were offered:

4. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Convention the employment of agents or runners in the West to solicit passengers and freight is unnecessary, and should be discontinued

2. *Resolved*. That the expense of an Agent for the distribution of bills and advertisements at each point or districts in the West at which the establishment of such agency may be considered requisite, shall be paid jointly by the Companies interested the Agent to be appointed and his compensation fixed by the Superintendents of the various Roads

3 *Resolved* That whenever in the opinion of the Superintendents of the four Lines here represented, it shall be expedient to establish common offices for the sale of tickets, such arrangement may be made and the expenses equally divided.

On motion the Convention adjourned until Wednesday morning, 16th inst., at 9 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, Aug 16, 1854.

The Convention reassembled pursuant to adjournment.

The following additional representatives appeared and took their seats as members of the Convention:

E. D. MORGAN, President, and Mr. SYKES, Assistant Superintendent Hudson River Railroad,

J. V. L PRUYN, Secretary and Treasurer New-York Central Railroad.

A series of propositions in relation to the matters presented for the consideration of the Convention was made in writing, and they were severally discussed in an informal manner, when after some time spent in the interchange of views there in the said written propositions were laid on the table.

The resolutions submitted during the session of yesterday were taken up for consideration, and having been read, they were unanimously adopted.

On motion it was resolved that the said resolutions just adopted, together with the several written propositions heretofore submitted, be referred to a Committee of one from each of the interests represented.

The Chair appointed the following gentlemen as the Committee:

MR. MCCALLUM, New-York and Erie Railroad.
MR. VIBBARD, New-York Central Railroad.
MR SYKES, Hudson River Railroad.
MR. NEWTON, People's Line of Steamboats.
MR. HAUPT, Pennsylvania Railroad.
MR. SPAFFORD, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad.
MR. DONE, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

On motion the Convention then adjourned until 6½ o'clock P. M., this afternoon.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 16—6 P. M.

The Convention reassembled according to adjournment.

The Committee, to which was referred the subject of mail pay, made the following report:

REPORT.

The Committee to whom was referred the consideration of the compensation proper to be allowed to railroad companies for mail services respectfully reports:

That they have given the subject their attention, and while they appreciate the difficulties and embarrassments which attend the attempt to establish rates, they believe that the following principles should govern the lines here represented in the determination of the allowance to be claimed from the Post-Office Department.

The operations of this Department, tending as they do to confer important benefits on the public, should not only meet with no impediment from transportation companies, but should receive from them every assistance which it is in their power to bestow, not incompatible with the other interests which it is their duty to protect.

But while they recognize the right of the public to claim reasonable accommodation your Committee are of opinion that the Post-Office Department should not expect the performance of the mail service without adequate compensation. They do not consider it either expedient or right that railroad companies should sacrifice the interests of their stockholders and depreciate the value of the property which they are appointed to protect, by performing any public service at less than cost.

Your Committee believe that no arrangement can be regarded as equitable that does not recognize the principle of compensation for the services actually performed, taking into consideration that the number and weight of mails, the offices to be supplied, and the manner of supplying them, the character of the accommodation furnished, and the rate of speed

Experience has proved that the lowest rates at which ordinary freight, carried in freight trains at a speed of ten or twelve miles per hour and in large quantities, can be made to pay interest and expenses, will average about two cents per ton per mile for heavy agricultural products, three cents for groceries and four cents for dry goods. Express freight, carried at high speed with passenger trains, usually pay double these rates. The accommodation furnished to the Post-Office Department will average the half of one eight-wheeled car for each mail, in each direction. The capacity of the car being ten tons, and the expense of transportation nearly the same whether filled or empty, at four cents per ton per mile, each way, which is less than the ordinary charge for dry goods carried in freight trains, the annual compensation for 365 days will amount to $292 per daily mails. Whether the mails occupy but half or the whole of a car, it is of very little consequence to the Companies transporting the same, as the remaining half would generally be insufficient for baggage, and a necessity would often exist for the transportation of an eight-wheeled car exclusively for mail accommodation, short or four-wheel cars being excluded by common consent, from all passenger trains on all well-managed railroads, in consequence of their tendency, at high speed, to leave the track.

Although in the opinion of the Committee, Railway Companies would be justifiable in charging for the transportation of the Mails as much per ton or per car as is received for express freight carried in the same trains, which is at least fifty per cent. more than is paid for the highest class of ordinary freight at slow speed, yet, as pecuniary considerations are not the only ones by which Railroad or Transportation Companies should be influenced in the decision of this question, a schedule of rates is herewith recommended, but slightly exceeding those charged for ordinary freight, and sufficient only to protect from loss.

With a view to afford such protection, the following tariff is submitted for the consideration of the Convention:

For a single daily mail each way, requiring a car capacity of six tons, running 365 days, and fitted and furnished to conform to the plans and arrangements of the Post-Office Department, $250 per mile.

For the half of an eight-wheeled car, fitted as above, and running 365 days, $200 per mile.

For two daily mails each way, requiring a capacity of six tons each, $375 per mile.

For two daily mails each way, requiring a capacity of half a car, $300 per mile.

Way offices to be supplied without charge to the Department, when the service can be performed by the Company's Agents; but when extra expenses are incurred in supplying way or terminal offices, all such expenses shall be paid by the Department.

Agents of the Post-Office Department in charge of the Mails carried in the mail car, and Special Agents traveling on the ordinary business of the Department, at their own risk of personal injury from accident or otherwise, shall be taken without charge.

With these expressions of opinion, but without further recommendations, the Committee submit the subject to the consideration of the Convention.

H. HAUPT,
J. H. DONE,
C. VIBBARD,
D. C. MCCALLUM,
} Committee.

Which report was accepted.

On motion the subject of mail pay was referred to the Presidents of the several Railroads represented in this Convention.

The Committee to which were referred the resolutions heretofore adopted, and the propositions in relation to other subjects, reported the following resolutions:

4. *Resolved*, That the fare on first-class passenger and the charges for freight between the City of New-York and any point west or southwest of Suffolo, Lawark, Pittsburg, and Wheeling, shall be the same by each and all of the routes here represented; the rates to be determined and changed when required by the four Companies.

5. *Resolved*, That the local rates on either of these lines shall not be less at any time than the through rate established under the previous resolution.

6. *Resolved*, That all passengers over twelve years of age shall be charged full fare; between five and twelve years, half price.

7 *Resolved*, That the rates of transportation which may be fixed by the Companies here represented, shall be exclusive of commissions, insurance or allowance, which if made shall form a separate and additional charge by each line, and no drawback shall be allowed.

8. *Resolved*, That the classification of through freight shall be the same on all the lines, to be fixed by the Superintendents of the several Roads interested, at a meeting to be held for that purpose, and to go into effect at the earliest period practicable.

9. *Resolved*, That each Company shall, simultaneously with their issue, forward to each of the others copies of all handbills and other publications of a similar character containing official announcements in reference to transportation business, and such publications shall always be issued with a responsible signature

10. *Resolved*, That a person shall be employed, at the joint expense of the Companies interested, for the distribution of bills and other notices at Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Chicago, and any other points, or for any other districts at which such arrangements may be considered necessary. The Superintendent of the several Lines to prescribe the geographical districts in which these agents shall operate.

11 *Resolved*, That no free pass will hereafter be issued or renewed to any shipper or forwarder of freight, as such

12 *Resolved*, That from and after the 1st of November next no return pass will be issued to any owner or driver of stock, nor will any such owner or driver be passed free on any other train than that which conveys his stock.

13. *Resolved*. That a general office for the sale of through tickets shall be established in the City of New-York, each road to have the right to appoint one Agent, who shall be furnished with a desk in the general office, for the sale of tickets, and who shall attend to the interests of the Company by which he is employed; the expenses of the office, and all publications connected therewith, to be paid jointly by the parties interested.

14. *Resolved*, That neither line shall recognize any first-class passenger tickets sold in the City of New-York, except those which are sold at the general Office or at the local Offices of the lines terminating in the City of New-York, and to the passengers themselves.

15. *Resolved*, That no letter of introduction or certificate shall be given to any employé or other person recommending him to the courtesy of a free pass over any Railroad.

16 *Resolved*, That a Committee of one from each Road be appointed to carry out the details of arrangement in accordance with the principles embodied in these resolutions

17. *Resolved*, That there shall be only two classes of passengers conveyed on either line, viz: that of first class and emigrant.

On motion the Convention then adjourned until Thursday morning, 17th inst, at 10 o'clock A. M.

THURSDAY, Aug. 17, 1854—10 A. M.

The Convention reassembled according to adjournment.

The resolutions reported by the Committee were taken up for discussion, and being severally read and discussed were unanimously adopted

On motion the Committee of One from each interest represented, and by which the said resolutions were reported, was instructed to prepare and report to the Convention a plan for the practical application of the principles contained in the several resolutions which have been adopted by the Convention

On motion the Convention then adjourned until Friday, 18th inst, at 10 A M.

FRIDAY, Aug. 18, 1854.—10 A. M.

The Convention reassembled according to adjournment

On motion, the first resolution heretofore adopted was reconsidered, and the following having been proposed as a substitute therefor, the substitute was unanimously adopted in lieu of the said first resolution:

Resolved, That the employment of runners, drummers, and soliciting agents is unnecessary, and that the practice be discontinued on or before the 1st of December next.

On motion, the 14th and 15th resolutions were unanimously reconsidered, and the following having been proposed as a substitute therefor, the substitute was unanimously adopted in lieu of the said resolutions:

Resolved, That on or before the 1st day of November next the Companies here represented will abandon their offices in Broadway, and confine the sale of tickets to the terminal offices of the several lines, if satisfactory arrangements can be made

On motion the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that all free passes should be abolished, and that the Presidents of the Companies here represented be requested to correspond with other Railroad Companies, with a view to effect this object, at the earliest period, and that hereafter no annual passes shall be given by the companies here represented.

On motion, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That all matters not specifically provided for by the action of the Convention, are hereby referred to the Superintendents of the four lines, with power to act in the premises.

On motion, the Convention, at 11 o'clock P. M, adjourned *sine die*

ERASTUS CORNING, President.
JOHN H. DONE, Secretary.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday evening, Aug 20, Mrs. CATHARINE BRYAN relict of the late John Bryan, of Albany, aged 81 years

Her funeral will take place this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, MR A. B. Estes, No. 124 Breecker st. Her remains will be taken to Albany for interment

☞ Albany papers will please copy.

In this City on Saturday, Aug 19, MRS MARGARET JACOT relict of the late David Jacot, in the 84th year of her age

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 213 West-st, at 3 o'clock P M., this day, 21st inst, without further invitation

In this City on Saturday, Aug. 18, JOHN BROWER, eldest son of James Quackenbush, in the 34th year of his age

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No 227 West 14th st, this afternoon, the 21st inst., at 4 o'clock, without further invitation

In Brooklyn, Aug 17, REBECCA GRAY, at No 28 Carlton-av., aged 73 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In Brooklyn on Saturday, Aug 19, after a long and painful illness of four months Miss MARY O'NEILL aged 16 years. She was of Mr. Charles O'Neill, late of Quebec

Her funeral will take place this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 6 Carroll-st., and which friends are requested to attend.

☞ Quebec papers will please copy.

In Brooklyn L. I. Aug 13, LIZZIE G. HUNTINGTON, aged 7 months. Funeral from No 24 Myrtle av. The body was interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday Aug. 20, LIZABETH FRANCES, infant daughter of Charles and Catharine Harvey

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock from the residence of her parents No 317 Bridge st Brooklyn

In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Aug. 20, JULIA GRIFFITH daughter of Thos A. and Margaret S. Tillinghast, aged 4 years 3 months and 7 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this (Monday) afternoon at 4 o'clock at the residence of her father, Union st., Brooklyn, 5th house east of Court-st. Her remains will be taken to Oakwood Cemetery, Long Island, for interment

At Hudson Park Sing Sing Prayed on Saturday, Aug 19, WILLIAM H., only child of Wm H. and Caroline F. Knocpsel, aged 2 years 6 months and 4 days.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of the above child, at 10 o'clock A. M. Cars from the cars at Hudson River Railroad at 9 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood. Cars will be in readiness at 27th st depot Harlem Railroad, at 9½ P. M.

At Tarrytown, on Sunday morning, Aug 20, Mr DANIEL HALLEY, aged 58 years.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the Baptist Church, Tarrytown, on Monday at 2 o'clock P. M.

At Spring ield N. J. on Friday Aug 18, of congestive fever, GRAHAM LEMAIRE, son of Samuel B Rom the of this City

At Fedford, L. I on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 20, ELIZABETH M. infant daughter of Charles H. and Marion A. Jones, aged 6 months and 5 days

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

☞ For Stock Sales and Markets see Fifth Page

SATURDAY, Aug. 19—7, P. M.

The business at the board was light today with the exception of in Erie stock, of which more than three thousand shares were sold, opening at 44 and selling down to 43, which is 2½ decline upon the closing price at the first board yesterday, and the lowest point that it has yet touched. Canton Company declined ½; Cumberland Coal ½; Nicaragua Transit ½; Reading Railroad ½, and Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad 1. Pennsylvania Coal closed as at the first board of the previous day. New-York Central Railroad advanced ½, and Cleveland and Pittsburg 2.

There were no sales of Government Securities. For 6s of 1856, 103 was offered and 103½ asked. For 6s of 1867, 116½—the same price as previous day offered. $10,000 Virginia 6s were taken at 102. In Railroad Bonds there were sales of about $50,000, including $35,000 Illinois Central 68⅝@68¾, a decline of ⅛@¼ Erie Incomes brought 83@82½; Second Mortgage 97½; Hudson River Convertibles 71, and New-York Central 67½@68.

The earnings of the Erie Railroad for the month of July, 1854, were $414,314 35
Earnings for July, 1853 ..... 318,182 92
Increase $36,161 43

The following are the exports from this port, for the week, exclusive of specie:

Flour, bbls	5,070	$23,120
Wheat, bushels	19,484	32,421
Cotton, bales	5,805	225,952
Corn, bushels	26,511	20,161
Corn Meal, bbls. and tcs	853	4,432
Beef, bbls. and tcs	200	5,595
Pork, bbls. and tcs	1,576	16,834

The demand for money increases as the business season advances, and there is a greater supply of paper in outside circles. Thus far, however, the rates have ruled steadyat about the same as those current for several weeks.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S semi-weekly Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place today, (Monday,) as usual, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

The Toledo and Illinois and Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroads have called for the final installments of 15 ₱ cent., or $7 50 ₱ share, payable at the office of the Treasurer, E. WHITEHOUSE, Esq., on the 1st of September.

The Committee of the Harlem Railroad Company have decided to open the transfer books of the old Stock on Tuesday next, the 22d inst, at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 40 Wall-street.

The Boston *Courier* says that arrangements have been made by Mr. CRANE, the late President of the Vermont Central Railroad, to return the 8,000 shares of the over issued Stock, sold for his benefit, provided the Trustees will refund the $11,000 borrowed on 2,000 shares for the use of the Corporation. The shares are to be replaced, it is stated, before the expiration of the present month.

The following is an official report of specie exported from the District of New-York, from Aug. 12 to Aug. 19, 1854, inclusive:

Steamer *Atlantic*, Liverpool	Do.	Gold Bars.	$632,937 65
Do.	do.	Gold Dust.	2,400 00
Do.	do.	Mex Doll's	55,000 00
Do.	do.	Eng Silver	976 00
Stm *Alps*, (omit'd last week,)		Gold Bars.	287,891 00
Total for the week			$979 204 65
Previously reported in 1854			21,302,685 23
Total for the year			$22,281,889 88

The receipts at the Custom-House yesterday were $235,667 60.

The following table will show the receipts and payments in the Assistant Treasurer's Office, and the receipts and deposits at the Custom-House, for the week ending last evening:

	Custom-House. Receipts.	Receipts.	Assistant Treasurer. Payments.
Aug. 12	$1,6[illegible] 25	$192,252 28	$1,133 83
Aug 14	176 518 56	266.183 00	170 423 48
Aug 15	325 900 60	365.103 33	182.658 10
Aug. 16	395.844 90	390,260 00	150 373 84
Aug. 17	223,306 80	221,200 00	40,961 01
Aug 18	235.667 60	246 091 50	102,271 95
Total	$1.435.028 11	$1,621,670 11	$696,922 14
Balance Aug 11		5,138 096 48	
Total		$6,759 766 59	
Deduct payments		696,922 14	
Balance Aug 18		$6 062,846 45	
Total receipts of Custom-House			$1,435,028 11

The above table shows an increase of $924,749 97 in the amount in the hands of the Assistant Treasurer, as compared with the close of the preceding week.

The warrants entered registered at the Treasury Department, Washington, on the 17th inst., were:

For the payment of Treasury debts	$ 37,720 28
For the War department	151 670 61
For the Interior department	296,961 47
For re-paying in the Interior department	142 57
For the Navy department	9,210 00
For appropriation warrant for the Navy department received and entered	9,416.806 19

The Railroad Convention at the St. Nicholas closed its labors on Friday with the unanimous adoption of a series of resolutions settling amicably the various questions which have been under discussion and involving a general advance of charges on freights and passengers, and a reduction of speed and amount of service. Through fares from New-York to Buffalo, by the two great routes, are to be advanced on the 1st of September to $8, equal to 50c advance, and to $9 during the Winter season. Freights to be advanced about 10 ₱ cent. at present, with a further advance hereafter. There is also to be an entire discontinuance of the system of runners and Western agents, which will be an immense saving to all the roads. The system of free passes has been materially abridged by resolution, and its entire abolition submitted to the consideration of the Presidents of the various roads.

A uniform classification of freights on all the four great lines has been adopted, and the charges equalized. It was found, upon comparison with other freight, that the mail service was performed at a cheaper rate than any other branch of service, and steps are to be taken to obtain a commensurate increase of compensation. The mail compensation was estimated to be 25 ₱ cent. cheaper than the lowest grade of freight. The question of reduction of speed and service will be settled between the Central and Erie Roads, not coming legitimately before the Convention. The action of this Convention must result in a large saving of running expenses to our roads, and a considerable increase of gross earnings The agreements of the Convention, strictly adhered to, would add half a million of dollars to the net earnings of both the Erie and the Central Roads.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Ship Timber Bending Company was held at their office, No. 7 Wall-street, on Friday, the 11th inst., when the following gentlemen were elected trustees for the ensuing year, viz: Egbert Benson, S. F. Tracy, Jabez Williams, Edmund Laffan, R. H. Belden, C. L. Norton, N. S. Washburn, C. S. Martin, and J. W. Griffiths. At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, on Wednesday, the 16th inst., EGBERT BENSON was elected President and Treasurer of the Company, and R. H. BELDEN, Secretary *pro tem.*

CANAL TOLLS.—The following statement shows the amount of tolls collected on all the State Canals during the second week in August, in 1853 and 1854:

1854	$77,439 75
1853	85,747 15
Decrease in 1854	$8,307 40

By the arrival of the steamship *Baltic*, on Saturday afternoon, we are in possession of four days' later intelligence from Europe. As was anticipated, the late railroad frauds here have produced a very bad feeling in England, and throwin discredit upon investments in this country. The news is decidedly unfavorable to American Securities There are rumors of purchases of large amounts of Bonds and other Securities, for American account, some of which are probably exaggerated

From the City Article of the London *Times*, dated Tuesday evening, Aug 8, we take the following:

"The demand for money observable during the past two or three days still continues, and has caused the English funds to recede an ⅛ from the prices of yesterday, although the weather and the general confidence in the progress of foreign affairs were calculated to render them firm.

"The payment of £500,000, on account of the last levies of Exchequer Bonds, operated to increase the temporary pressure for loans in the Stock Exchange, but there was nothing to account for the increased demand out of doors beyond the general activity of business, and the preparations of the various railway companies for the payment of their dividends.

"In the Foreign Exchanges this afternoon the rates generally were the same as last post, while the business was not extensive.

"The last accounts from the Paris Bourse, this evening, show a further improvement of about ¼ or ⅛ ₱ cent. At Vienna and Amsterdam, the markets are firm.

"The advices from St. Petersburg to the 1st inst., state that the rate of Exchange was a little higher, in consequence, probably, of increased dispatch of produce from Archangel before the commencement of hostilities. At the last dates, 1,000 casks of Tallow were at that port for shipment, and more were expected."

In reference to the reduction of interest at the Bank of England, the London *News* of the 7th says:

The Bank accounts to the 29th ult., published in Friday's *Gazette*, afford no explanation of the reduction on Thursday in the rate of discount. The facts of last week the Directors are allowed, by the inattitude of our Chancellors of the Exchequer, to keep to themselves till next Friday; and if we or the public do them an injustice, they are to blame for withholding from us the means of forming a correct opinion. In the accounts of the week before last, the circulation decreased £159,319; the bullion decreased £149,253, and the reserve decreased £7,548. The increase in the public deposits, £243,576, was outweighed by the decrease in the private deposits, £485,139, so that the resources, or lending power, of the Bank decreased in the week. The bullion in the issue department decreased by £129,280, and the money borrowed on promises to pay diminished to an equal amount: the difference between the two classes of deposits was £241,563, so that the actual resources of the Bank, deducting the small sum of £7,207, added to the "rest" from profit, was reduced in the week by not less than £360,000. There was a set-off to this in a diminished demand for loans, private securities having run off £209,322 more than were renewed. If the capital at the command of the Bank had diminished, the demands on it had also diminished.

On May 11, the Bank raised the rate of discount from 5 to 5½ ₱ cent., and its resources in the week before it had operated, and its resources the week before it had again lowered the rate, were as follows:

BANK RESOURCES.

	Week ending May 6.	Ending July 29.
Circulation	£28,159,685	£21,501,440
Public deposits	2,252,028	2,303 251
Private deposits	10,668 851	11,196,390
Public securities	12,556,607	11,775 333
Private securities	14.749,460	12 610,093
Reserve	4,833,779	6,060 504
Bullion	12,808,079	13 494 294

In the week ending May 13, when the Bank actually raised its rate, the circulation decreased £883,378, the public deposits increased £409,615, the private deposits increased £101,387, there was a slight decrease of bullion but the reserve increased £811,597, making £5,445,-376, or within £1,500,000 of the reserve at present which the Bank is anxious to lessen Neither in the positive quantities of capital and of securities in the possession of the Bank at the two periods, nor in the progress of its business at the two periods, does there appear any satisfactory reason for raising the rate of discount in May and lowering it in August.

In the condition of the country then and now is to be found one justification of the Bank determination. Then the price of wheat had been successively rising from 75s. in the first week in April to 79s. 9d. in the first week in May, with a great probability of the price continuing to rise, and of great imports being required. Now the price of wheat has been successively falling from 79s. 11d in the week ending June 3 to 69s. 8d. in the week ending July 29 and with a great probability, notwithstanding the rise last market day, that it will continue to fall, and that we shall not need to import an unusual quantity. This circumstance, which does not appear in the Bank accounts, and is likely to have a great prospective influence over the demand for money, probably influenced the determination of the directors. They foresee a further diminution in the demand for money, and adapt themselves to circumstances.

One fact too which appears in the accounts is of considerable importance. By the returns to July 29 the private securities had fallen off in the week £209,322; and in the previous week the decline was £415 511. Since the payment of the dividends the private securities have declined from £16,750,401. on July 1. to £13,610 093 on July 29, a difference of £3,140,308 It is fair to compare this with the corresponding period in the previous quarter. From April 1 to April 29 the private securities declined from £16,552 7:6 to £14,438,192, a difference of £2 084.534. The decline in private securities in the month of the present quarter, since the dividends became payable, has been £1 055.774 more than the decline in the corresponding period of the previous quarter. To this extent the discount business of the Bank is falling off.

In the week ending April 29 the private securities increased £10',357, while in the corresponding week of the 1st sent quarter they have decreased £203,332. The Bank, therefore, is now to its dissatisfaction, getting proportionately fewer bills to discount than the discount houses in Lombard-street. For some weeks the rate of discount has been lower in the general market than the Bank rate. It has been considerably lower on the Continent—4 at Paris, 3 at Amsterdam, and 2½ to 3½ at Hamburg, and the Bank therefore, instead of setting the terms of the market, has in reality only followed the general decline and lowered its rate to enable it to keep its customers.

The cause of the general decline in the face of the large and increasing expenditure of war which most persons have expected would lead to a high rate of interest and rise until is obviously the retardation in the increase of trade. Generally speaking, in the last month the reports have been that trade is dull, not that any decline has taken place in its positive amount, but that preparations for its future extension have slackened. An increasing demand for money generally arises from desire or attempt to exchange enterprises hereafter rather than now to complete them. Last year when the bank following the market, then as now, rather than regulating it, gradually increased its rate of discount from 2 ₱ cent. at the beginning of the year to 2½ on January 6, to 3 on January 20, to 3½ on June 2 to 4 on September 1 to 4½ on September 15, to 5 on September 29 and to 5½ on May 11, in the present year, a prodigious increase was taking place in trade, while this year trade is only slowly increasing Our exports, for example, in the first six months of 1853, exceeded those of 1852 by £5,000 000, while the exports this year only exceed those of 1853 in six months by £1,600,000. This is a remarkable increase on the former large increase, but it is a considerable retardation in the rate of increase, and a proportionate check on the increasing demand for money.

It is evident, from our continued large imports, that we are beginning to realize some of the profits of the very large trade of 1853, and as trade does not continue to extend in the same ratio as in 1853, the supply of means for carrying it on has increased and the demand for them has declined This is the main cause of the general decline in the rate of discount. The excessive increase of trade, and the very high rate of discount last year were exceptional circumstances, and we are now returning to the normal state of an equable increase of trade and of capital. Now we may expect that the rate of discount will not be lower than it has been in the last six months, and steadier than through the 18 months from January, 1853 to May, 1854, in which period it varied from 2 to 5½ ₱ cent. To conjecture the probable effects of political circumstances not yet even foreseen is impossible, the attempt would be absurd; but from the undisturbed and unthwarted course of trade, which is rather rendered that accelerated by the increased expenditure of Government, only an easier money market is to be expected

In looking to the future we must recollect that last year there was a reduction of taxation; the Excise duty on Soap was abolished, several Customs duties were lowered; there was a promise of surplus revenue and further remission of taxation. Such circumstances invariably give a stimulus to enterprize. There was also a great stimulus to trade from the gold discoveries, which is now diminished, and there is nothing else like it to give a renewal to hopes and enterprize; on the contrary, there is increased taxation and increased Government expenditure both here and abroad, which checks trade. Large as our trade continues to be, and we see no sign of any sensible or important diminution, yet it wants this year the great stimulus it received last year from the two causes just mentioned. From the present condition of credit and business in the United States there is no probability that an equal additional stimulus will be derived this year from thence to that which arose last year. The probabilities therefore are that the fall in the rate of interest now begun will continue, and that we shall have the rate of money considerably lower for some time.

Some of the satellites of the Chancellor of the Exchequer may be disposed to give the credit of this result to his resolution not to add to the permanent debt of the country. In fact, however, he has added to the debt by his Exchequer Bonds, and has trenched more on the capital reserved for trade than if he had added to the permanent debt. His resolution has had no part, therefore in bringing about the present decline in the rate of discount, but it will make his loans more profitable to the lender than to the borrower. If the rate of discount, as seems likely, continues to fall, the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD will be found to have made a very good bargain with the Chancellor, and will be able to sell Exchequer Bonds at a considerable profit.

Review of the British Corn Trade.

From the Mark Lane Express.

The change which has taken place in the weather since our last has naturally given rise to uneasiness in regard to the harvest. The showers were in the early part of the week partial, but few districts have wholly escaped; and the rain has since become general, and so heavy that the crops have been a good deal laid, and otherwise injured. Should a period of settled dry weather succeed, the mischief might perhaps not be serious; but it must be confessed that matters are now in a somewhat precarious position, and that great injury might result in case much more wet should be experienced. In this position of affairs an opinion as to the probable result of the harvest cannot be safely ventured on, and all we can say on the subject at present is, that in point of quantity, we think there is a full average of Wheat, as well as of Spring Corn; wet weather for any length of time might, however, greatly detract from the produce by waste and damage.

We sincerely regret that anything should have occurred to cloud the bright prospects which the appearance of the fields presented only a week ago; the change has been most unfortunate, but we are not inclined to give way to gloomy forebodings. True, the crops have been lodged and twisted about, but an interval of dry, settled weather might yet set matters right. We certainly considered the late panic uncalled for, and endeavored to prove that such was the case: the disposition appears now to be to run to the other extreme, which may be equally dangerous. Everything must depend on the weather; should it prove tolerably auspicious, we might yet have a good average crop, in which case the range of prices would, undoubtedly, be much lower during the next twelve months, than it has been since the Autumn of 1853.

We pointed out last week, when forced sales were being made, that it was somewhat premature to conclude that all danger was over before reaping had well been commenced; and the altered tone of the trade this week shows that our opinion was not ill-founded. At several of the provincial markets prices have risen 4s. to 5s. ₱ quarter within the week, and buyers have shown as much anxiety to purchase as sellers did last week to realize. Fluctuations about this period are not unusual, but all parties are this season rendered more sensitive than in ordinary times, in consequence of the acknowledged shortness of stocks That a large quantity of foreign wheat and flour is still remaining in the warehouses of London, Liverpool, &c., is an admitted fact; but what do farmers hold? how are the millers and bakers in all parts of the kingdom situated in regard to stocks? and what are our expectations as to foreign supplies for the next two months? Those who know anything about the trade can have no difficulty in answering these questions.

As a guide to those who have not examined into these matters, we would draw attention to the sales of English wheat during last week, as published officially on Thursday: the quantity sold at the towns returning the averages was 41,558 quarters, against 87,469 quarters in the corresponding week of last year. This, it must be recollected, was during the week of the finest weather we have had, when there could be no inducement to hold back supplies. Next, as to the state of the stocks in millers' and bakers' hands, we can only answer our own question by inference. When prices have gradually given way during a period of two or three months, and when it has been found an advantage to buy only sufficient for immediate use, as has been the case during the whole of the period named, it is, to say the least, not very probable that, on the eve of a harvest which until within the last few days promised to be highly favorable, those who had the choice in their own hands, which the millers and bakers have unquestionably had, would be large holders.

We next come to the probable extent of the future arrivals Here we must again look to probabilities. Starting with the knowledge that the last crop was not an abundant one on the Continent, and that the shipments have nevertheless, under the inducement of very high prices in the British markets, been unusually liberal, we may, we think, give credence to the reports which affirm that old stocks are all but exhausted, and that no further exports of moment can take place until the new produce shall have become available We have no disposition to encourage speculation; but, on the other hand, we consider ourselves bound to afford all the information in our power to guard against groundless panics. A fall from the high rates current for the last 12 months was to be expected, and present quotations may be too high, if the crops should be modera ely well secured; but we are inclined to think that the almost total exhaustion of stocks consequent on the exceedingly deficient harvest of 1853 cannot be all at once remedied: hence we do not expect the value of wheat to recede to what may be considered the free-trade level.

The Foreign Corn Trade.

From the London Times, Aug. 8.

The wheat trade on the continent has naturally been influenced by the state of affairs here and the great decline which took place in the English markets in the early part of last week was not without effect, more especially as the weather at that time was so favorable abroad as well as here. In the southern countries of Europe the crops have been of the most part secured, and the reports as to the general result are decidedly favorable. In Italy, Portugal and Spain the yield is said to be greater than in usual average seasons, and the quality fine.

In France harvest has not yet been finished and as a consequence similar change has taken place there in the weather, to that unfortunately experienced here. some mischief may be done to that portion of the corn still out. In the more forward departments the great bulk has, however, been safely secured; and though the accounts are not so uniformly favorable as from Italy and Spain, still the prevailing impression appears to be that France will have full average crops of wheat and rye, and we have heard of no serious complaints in regard to other articles.

In Holland the seasons are not much more forward than in this country, and throughout Germany reaping is usually commenced about the same period as in England. The result of the harvest over the northern and eastern parts of Europe may, therefore, be said to be as yet doubtful and dependent on the weather.

The letters from the Baltic repeat what has been previously asserted as to the almost total exhaustion of stocks; so little wh at had been brought forward at the lower ports that quotations had become quite nominal. Hardly anything was being shipped, nor was it expected that any further exports would take place until supplies of the new crop should have begun to come forward. Reaping had been pretty generally commenced, and up to the period to which our advices reach, the weather had continued favorable.

Letters from Danzig of the 1st inst. informs us that some quantity of wheat had been cut, and that the prospects for the harvest were considered promising. Business in wheat had been brought to a stand, the export demand having wholly ceased.

At Hamburg, on Tuesday, heavy rain was experienced, which had the effect of checking the fall in prices, and sellers were less urgent to realize than they had been the week before; still, good 60 lb. red wheat had been offered at 60s. ₱ quarter free on board. In spring corn there had been but little passing; barley weighing 54 lbs. might have been bought at 29s. 6d., and 40 lb. oats at 21s ₱ quarter, free on board, in the Danish islands.

In the French markets the decline in prices of wheat has been considerable of late. at Paris, on Wednesday, the fall was 4 to 5 francs ₱ half hectolitre and the best brands of Flour were offered at 81 to 83 francs ₱ 159 kilos, though the stock of the latter article had been reduced to 8,661 metr. quint.

From Italy we learn that the weather had been very hot and dry, and it was feared that the Indian Corn crop might be injured by drought This fear had imparted rather more firmness to the Wheat trade; still fine samples of new might have been bought at equal to 45s. ₱ quarter, free on board. As, however, the decree prohibiting the export of grain still remains in force, prices in that quarter, however low, can have no influence on quotations here.

Markets by Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, Aug 19.

COTTON—The sales of the week have been moderate at firm and unchanged prices. In WOOL, there has been considerable movement, without any material change in the price; the sales have been 100,000 lbs.

PRINTING CLOTHS—The market has been steady and the prices unaltered Sales of 11,000 pieces.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Aug. 15.

COTTON is somewhat stiffer, but not quotably higher; Middling is quoted at 8½c. The sales of the past two days

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THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of Two DOLLARS per annum. Two copies for THREE DOLLARS. Five copies for FIVE DOLLARS will be sent to one address, and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES sent by mail one year is as follows:

Within the County	Free.
Within the State	13 cents.
Within the United States	26 cents.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-Eight columns, made up expressly for circulation in *California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands*, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price Ten cents per copy.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

WESTERN CROPS.

Failure of the Corn Crop—Its Effect on the Country—General Condition of the Grain Market—New State of Things.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HIGHLAND PARK, Wednesday, Aug. 16, 1854.

Precisely thirty-eight years ago the country was in a very extraordinary condition, as to weather and crops. In the month of August, the few visitors at Saratoga sat round a blazing fire, drought prevailed in the country, and the corn in New-York was not two feet high! Since that time, I do not remember a season in which the corn crop failed, or was even short to any important extent. In the West such a thing is almost impossible. We *never* have a failure, even in a small degree. But now, I assure you, is to be a new and strange state of things. There will be, at least, a partial failure of the corn crop, and the effect on the country must be very great. Maize, or Indian corn, is by far the heaviest and most important crop in the United States. It is almost the sole dependence for fattening cattle and hogs, for the manufacture of whisky, and the food, in large part, of negroes. Heretofore, the smallest crops of corn have, in regard to other grains, been large ones. It is the great national grain of the country; and, like the forest trees, never fails, except in extraordinary cases. Now, all accounts in the West agree that there will be a failure of the corn crop from *one-fourth* to *three-fourths*, according to locality. From the uplands of Ohio, from the Wabash, from the Illinois, from the Missouri, from Kentucky and Tennessee, the accounts represent everywhere a great loss on the corn crop. In Ohio, our *upland* corn will be worth little; but the deep, alluvial bottoms, which have a sort of underground irrigation, will have a tolerable crop. On the whole the depreciation of the crop in Ohio will not be less than 25 per cent. In the thinner lands of Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, the loss will be greater. You must recollect that Ohio is an admirably-watered State, and hence her crops are so heavy and unfailing. The *undersoil* of Indiana and Illinois is far less irrigated, and loses its moisture much sooner. Let it rain as much as it may, and things turn out as favorably as they can, and *one fourth* the corn crop in the West must be lost. All accounts say a great deal more; but, I am not disposed to run any chance of exaggeration. Let us assume, then, a minimum loss of *one-fourth*, and see what the effect will be. The average crop is as follows:

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Tennessee	52,276,223	Ohio	59,078,695
Kentucky	58,672,591		
Missouri	36,214,537	Aggregate	316,853,393
Illinois	57,646,984	Loss, ¼th	79,213,348
Indiana	52,964,363		

There is, then, to be a loss of *eighty millions* of bushels of corn in these States. What is to be the effect on the supply of cattle, hogs, and whisky? And what is to be the effect collaterally on other grains? Now, eighty millions of bushels of corn are enough to fatten *all the cattle and hogs and make all the whisky* which comes to the markets of New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Cincinnati! Look at that, and you can guess at the effect. Of course, this deficiency will be supplied, to a certain extent, by a reduction of the corn food in Winter to domestic stock. An effort will be made to supply its place by cut hay, straw, and mixed oats. But at last, there is no escape from the broad fact that this loss must come from the sum total of consumable grain in the country. In fact, there are but *two good crops*—viz.: grass and oats. I wrote to you, several weeks ago, that the wheat crop would not come up to the *average*; and you may rely upon it, *it does not*. Many counties of Ohio have produced very fine crops of wheat, but on the whole there is not an average. The potato crop in the West will be almost a total failure. But, the grass coming forward earlier, and thus avoiding the drought, [illegible] and hay very abun-

[illegible] from what I have said, that [illegible] market next Winter is to be in [illegible] bad condition. The conviction of [illegible] fact is forcing itself on intelligent [illegible]. Flour is now, when new wheat is coming to market, 50 per cent. above the average price in Cincinnati; whisky is 50 per cent., and corn 100 per cent., beyond the ordinary price. Now, I ask you to look well, in the streets of New-York, to this means, and what it will come to. You cannot *expect* to pay for your extravagant importations; and how is the farmer to pay the merchant, and the merchant the importer? If New-York imports go on another year as they have done the last, not all the solid and real wealth of the nation will save the great body of merchants from bankruptcy. Even the cotton trade will be seriously injured by the deficiency in corn.

The amount of produce arriving at the seaboard will be greatly reduced—the business of the railroads will be diminished: in fine, all branches of business must feel a blow which is struck at a vital interest.

The conviction of the heavy loss in corn is manifested by the extremely low price of [illegible] hogs. Already the farmers realize [illegible] will be extremely difficult to keep [illegible] stock during the Winter.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 913. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

I have not written this for the purpose of alarming others, but that prudent people may take prudential measures in season. It is very seldom that the crops in this country fail, even partially; and a loss in Indian corn is what the present generation has no experience of. We are not aware, without some calculation, of the very serious effects to be produced by the loss of a hundred millions of bushels in Indian corn—food enough for ten millions of people—value enough to bring fifty millions of dollars. It is well enough to look the thing in the face.

In the main, the farmers of the West were never so wealthy. Nine-tenths of them are entirely independent, and they owe but little. They have paid a very large share of the heavy cost of our railways, and they are perfectly able to finish the whole. But the immediate effect, and especially the *commercial* effect, of such a heavy loss in one of the great grains, will be more the loss on that account. It is a loss which cannot be supplied by money. It is a positive deficiency for the present year.

The commercial year coming will probably be found to have some remarkable features. It will be irregular, and have many viscissitudes, both public and private. It will be a year in which a prudent man will take care how he lets out sail.

VIATOR DEL OCCIDENTE.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Another Know-Nothing Turned out of Office.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug 21.

Mr. JOSEPH W. DAVIS, a Know-Nothing Democrat, and a clerk in the city Post-Office, has been removed—salary $1,400—and Mr. WM. H. THOMAS, *Know-Something* Democrat, appointed in his place.

Mr. E. BRANCH ROBINSON is appointed Collector at Washington, in place of THOMAS, resigned.

There is a rumor that Col PORTER has been appointed Collector for New-Orleans, but it is not credited. The appointment would be distasteful to all from that city who are here.

The appointment of Professor DIMITRY, of New-Orleans, to examine the acts and decisions of the Cherokee Board of Commissioners, under the treaty of '35, is a good one. He is a distinguished scholar and an able man.

Mr. WESTBROOK is here. S.

Later from Texas and the Rio Grande, &c.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 21.

New-Orleans papers of Tuesday have been received.

They contain Texas dates to the 12th inst. The returns of the election show a large Temperance vote, while the Know-Nothings have achieved victories in many places.

The Austin *Times* states that the only legal bid made for building the Pacific Railroad through Texas, was Messrs. WALKER and KING'S.

Considerable dissatisfaction existed against General SMITH, because he had not called out the Rangers for the defence of the frontier. The Governor was about to take the responsibility, and six companies would be mustered into service.

The Brownsville *Flag* gives a melancholy account of the state of affairs in Eastern Mexico. A number of towns had joined with Victoria in revolutionary movements. The new Government was gaining strength.

An attack on Matamoras by the revolutionists was confidentially anticipated. Gen. WOOL had issued a proclamation urging the people to be quiet.

The papers contain the usual accounts of murders, lynchings, and Indian depredations.

A tailor at Aiken, S. C., killed his own son by throwing a large pair of shears at him.

Arrest and Imprisonment of the "Angel Gabriel"—The York and Cumberland Railroad Company, &c.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 21.

J. S. ORR *alias* the "Angel Gabriel" was arrested in Charlestown yesterday, on an old charge of disturbing the peace, and was lodged in jail. Some of his friends talked of a rescue, but it was not attempted.

He was taken before Justice WARREN this forenoon, and, on the charges of disturbing a religious meeting on Sunday, May 7, creating a disturbance, and blowing his horn on Sunday, May 14, and vending his printed documents on Sunday, May 28, was held to bail in $300 for examination on Friday next. In default of bail he was committed to prison.

The decision of the referees in the case of "Myers *vs.* The York and Cumberland Railroad Company," was given this morning. They award MYERS $159, costs, and interest.

A man named HUMPHREY DUNCAN, a slater, was brutally murdered by rowdies, during a fight in South Boston last night. The murderer, an Irishman, named HALLIHAN, has been arrested.

Politics in Maine.

BANGOR, Monday, Aug. 21.

At a regular Democratic Caucus, on Saturday evening, GEORGE M. WESTON, formerly Editor of the Augusta *Age*, offered a resolution calling on Judge PARRIS for his views on the Nebraska question, and declaring that they would not support him for Governor if he continued silent. The resolution was tabled.

The Whigs and Free-Soilers of Androscoggin County met at Lewiston on Friday, and attempted to form a coalition. A Committee of Conference agreed upon a Union ticket, which was adopted by the Whigs, but rejected by the Free-Soilers. The Whigs then receded, and nominated last year's ticket. The Free-Soilers adjourned to September 1, without making nominations.

Native-American Nominations—Democratic Meeting.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 21.

The political hubbub has commenced in this city.

To-day the Native American Convention nominated JOHN S. WARNER for Recorder of Deeds, ROBERT E. SHULTZ for Clerk of the Quarter Sessions, WM. D. BAKER for Prothonotary of the District Court, and WM. GARDNER for Coroner.

The Democrats hold a meeting to nominate candidates for election to-night. There is no opposition in the First Congressional District to T. B. FLORENCE. In the Third District WM. LANDY will receive the nomination.

Democratic County Meeting at Easton, Pa.

EASTON, Monday, Aug. 21.

A Democratic county meeting took place in this town to-day. The attendance was very large, and the gathering very harmonious.

Strong resolutions were passed in favor of the State and National Administrations, and also in favor of the Nebraska and Kansas bill.

The meeting was addressed by Senator BRODHEAD, and Governor A. H. REEDER, of Kansas.

Democratic Opposition to the Know-Nothings at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Aug. 19.

A large meeting of Democrats was held in this city this evening, at which resolutions were passed expressing disapprobation of the "Know-Nothing" organization. Col. CALDWELL delivered a forcible speech in opposition to the Know-Nothings. Some disturbance was expected, but all passed off quietly.

Secretary Marcy on a Visit—Mortality in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 21.

Secretary MARCY left Washington this morning, on a visit to Berkley Springs.

The deaths in Baltimore for the last week were one hundred and thirteen, of which seventy-four were under two years of age.

Fatal Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 21.

A lad named STEINBERGER was accidentally shot down by another lad yesterday while they were in a boat on a gunning excursion down the river. The gun had been fired off, and was reloaded unknown to the unfortunate boy who discharged it. The Coroner's Jury this morning exonerated him from any criminal intent.

Health of Savannah.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Monday, Aug. 21.

A dispatch from Savannah says there were only three deaths from yellow fever to Thursday last. Since then, the disease has increased, but had not assumed an epidemic form. The weather is cool, and no alarm is felt on account of the prevalence of the fever.

Great Fire at Chatham, C. W.

BUFFALO, Sunday, Aug. 20.

A fire occurred at Chatham, Canada West, a few days since, destroying a whole block of stores, storehouses, &c., on Main-street, and a bridge across the River Thames. The loss is estimated at $80,000.

Return of a Consul.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 21.

The ship *Ringleader*, arrived at this port from Manilla, brings home J. B. WILLIAMS, United States Consul at New-Zealand.

NEW FIREMEN'S HALL.

CEREMONY OF LAYING THE CORNER-STONE.

PROCESSION OF FIREMEN.

Oration by the Hon. Morris Franklin—Brief History of the Department, &c.

The corner-stone of the new Firemen's Hall, course of erection on the west side of Mercer-street, above Prince, was laid yesterday afternoon by CHAS. MCDOUGALL, Esq., President of the Department, in presence of a large assemblage of firemen and other citizens.

The Governor's Room, City Hall, was tendered to the use of the Fire Department, by vote of both Boards of the Common Council. The City banner and National flags were displayed from the City Hall, and NOLL'S excellent Brass Band discoursed some lively music from the balcony for the crowds assembled below. The attendance of firemen was was not so large as might have been expected on such an occasion; owing, perhaps, to the regulation forbidding the wearing of badges, which prevented the exercise of that feeling of rivalry which makes each Company endeavor to turn out the greatest number. About 3½ o'clock, P. M., the procession formed in front of the City Hall. The line comprised six Divisions. ZOPHAR MILLS, Esq., was Grand Marshal of the day; WM. A. FREEBORN and ALLEN R. JOLLIE, Special Aids.

The Assistant Marshals were JOHN DARRY, JOHN T. ROLLINS, SAMUEL WADDELL, DANIEL COGER, JOHN P. LACOUR and SAMUEL M. PHILLIPS.

In the second division were the Orator of the Day, Hon. MORRIS FRANKLIN, His Honor the Mayor, the members of the Exempt Firemen's Association. The Common Council, the Engineers of the Fire Department, the Governors of the Almshouse, the Commissioners of Emigration and others joined in the procession.

Upon arriving at the site of the building in Mercer-street, the Officers, DODWORTH'S Band, and some forty members of the New-York Harmonic Society took their places upon a large platform, which had been erected. The space in front was crowded, and a number of persons were seated on the tops of the houses opposite.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING.

The New Firemen's Hall which is to be located on lots Nos. 127 and 129 Mercer-street, formerly occupied by the old Firemen's Hall and the City Oil-house, will be of the following dimensions:

The whole depth of the building from front to rear is 95 feet, and the breadth is 41 feet. The whole height of the front elevation is 55 feet from the level of the sidewalk. The building will be three stories high above the cellar. The first story, which will be level with the sidewalk and 11 feet in height, is to be appropriated for the use of New-York Hose Company No. 5, and Lafayette Hook and Ladder Company No. 6; the former on the south side, and the latter on the north side of the main entrance. Each company is to have 15 by 90 feet, which will be divided in three rooms, the front room for the apparatus, the centre room for their meetings, and the room in the rear for sitting and reading. The main entrance hall will be 8 feet in width, and will be divided from the stairs by a pair of folding-doors, which will form a large receiving vestibule.

The second story is to be 30 feet in height, and is to contain three rooms. One large room for the meetings of the Representatives, the Engineers and Foremen, and the Exempt Firemen's Association. This room is to be 38 feet wide and 71 feet deep. It will be well ventilated, having large windows on all sides, and the side wall recedes from the adjoining buildings three feet. On each side of the stairway is a room 15 feet by 20 feet for Committee rooms.

The third story will be 15 feet in height, and will contain the same number of rooms and of the same size as the second story. The large room will be used for a library and reading room, and the small rooms for the librarian and committees. All the rooms above the first story are to be heated with hot air furnaces.

The front of the building is to be Connecticut brown stone, cut in the best manner. The style of architecture is Italian, or in other words, a composition of Greek and Roman details applied by the Italians to modern building. The two outer angles are to be formed with rusticated quoins. The doors and windows are to be trimmed with archatrives, pilasters and cornices, supported on ornamental brackets. Two vertical lines of pilasters extend the height of the elevation on each side of the entrance doorway and the centre windows. Upon the face of these antaes on the first story is to be cut in relief the emblems of the Fire Department, such as hooks and ladders, torches, axes, trumpets, &c., and the tops of these antaes are to be surmounted with a fire-hydrant. The name of the building, Firemen's Hall, is to be cut in the stone over the second story windows. The main corner of the front will be an elaborate pattern, and will be supported by heavy truss brackets. On the top of the cornice is to be a blocking course with three pedestals, the two sides surmounted with a cluster of torches, and the centre one with the full size statue of a fireman—the same one who has stood sentry so many years in front of the old Hall. In a semi-circle arch over the front entrance door is to be carved in bas-relief the figures of Protection and Benevolence, as represented on the initiation certificate of the New-York Fire Department; and upon the key-stone of the arch will be cut a full size fire-cap. The whole building is to be constructed in the most substantial manner. The cellar wall is to be 28 in. thick, the first story walls 20 in. thick, and the second and third story walls are to be 16 in. thick. The floor-beams of the third story are supported by five massive iron girders, 24 in. wide, resting on and anchored in the side walls, and which are to support the ceiling of the Representatives Hall, which has a space of 38 feet, and is to be most beautifully ornamented with stucco work.

The plans for the building were drawn under the direction of Mr. JAMES L. MILLER, the Chairman of the Building Committee, from the Board of Representatives, by Messrs. FIELD & CORREJA, architects, the same gentlemen to whom was awarded the first premium for the plans of the New City Hall, by the unanimous vote of the Common Council Committee.

The whole cost of the building, which is to be paid for by the City, and the estimates were advertised for and awarded to the lowest bidder, is as follows: Messrs. PLATT & FOBBE, for the mason work, $13,311; Messrs. JAMES L. MILLER & Co., for the carpenter work, $11,500. Total, $34,811.

Order having been procured, ADAM P. PENTZ, Esq., Chairman of the day, introduced Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., Chancellor of the University, who offered Prayer.

The Harmonic Society sang a chorus from HANDEL—"The Glory of the Lord"—which was loudly applauded; after which there was Music by the National Brass Band.

The Corner Stone—a square block of brown stone—was then lowered and laid by CHARLES MCDOUGALL, Esq., President of the Fire Department. It bears the words:

"FIREMEN'S HALL.
"1854."

The Oration.

Hon. MORRIS FRANKLIN was introduced by the President, and delivered the following Oration:

Among the most pleasing recollections of my early days, are those which are connected with the Fire Department of our City; and although many of those who were then my companions and friends have long slumbered beneath the cold clods of the valley, and but few, if any, are now in the ranks of active duty, yet I rejoice in the opportunity of renewing my association with those who are emphatically the guardians of our safety and the bulwark and boast of our City. My earliest recollections of the Department carry me back to the time when the bright calmness of a Sabbath morning was interrupted by the shrill sound of the old Bridewell bell, and the thick smoke which gathered over our City, betokened the origin of that destructive conflagration which, in a few short hours, laid waste upwards of one hundred buildings in Chatham-street and vicinity, causing a vast amount of suffering among the poorer classes of our population, who at that time occupied that section of the City. Upon that occasion, many of our valiant firemen, under the oppressive heat of the weather and continued exertion and exposure during the entire day and part of the succeeding night, became utterly exhausted, and were carried to their homes by their more fortunate companions, and some of them laid the foundation for a premature and early grave. It is true, that at that time I was but a child, but it is impressed upon my memory by the fact that my venerated parent was among the number of those, who, in the hour of their enthusiasm, forgot everything connected with their personal safety in the faithful discharge of an arduous duty, and who, in an effort to pass through one of the narrow streets, the buildings on either side of which were then on fire, fell exhausted in the attempt, and must inevitably have perished had not some kind and faithful friends rescued him from impending death, by conveying him safely from the scene of danger, and laying him upon his couch at home. In looking back upon the past, fond memory recalls to mind the names of some of those who, having occupied prominent positions in the front ranks of the department, and performed well their parts, have been gathered to their fathers, where no bell disturbs their sleeping and no alarm breaks upon the stillness of their graves; some have passed away by the gradual decay of nature, in a good old age; some have prematurely ripened for the tomb, and some have fallen victims at the post of danger. We can sigh over the remains of a BROWN, a FRANKLIN, a STRONG, a HOBBS and a COX, and drop a tear or two over the too early graves of a RYKER, a HOFFMIRE and a WILLIAMS. We can refer to the sad calamity which caused the death of PETERSON, whose banner, dedicated to the memory of departed worth, yet holds a prominent position in every parade of the department; to the period of 1827, when a RAYNOR and a JOSLYN fell; to the fires of '32 and '34, which resulted in the sudden deaths of GARRISON, BROWN, HEDGES and KNAPP; to the sad disaster when an UNDERHILL and a WARD were buried beneath the ruins of the Pearl-street fire; to '30, '36 and '37, when RITCHIE, HARTON and BUCKLOW were numbered among the victims of those years; to the excitement of 1840, when WELLS and GLASGOW sacrificed their lives; to '45, when COWDRY died; to '48, when the deaths of the lamented KERR, FARGES and DURANT, cast a solemn gloom over our City, as in one sad procession we followed two of them to the tomb; to the times when EVANS and TERHUNE swelled the number of the victims at the shrine of duty; and I might lift the veil and point you to the mangled remains of those who were so recently sacrificed at the falling of the Broadway building; but I will not open afresh the yet bleeding wounds of the survivors, who will never cease to remember the agony of that dreadful night, and who should hold to strict accountability the authors of their calamity. The names and memory of those who have thus fallen while in the services of the department, are perpetuated upon the marble monument which stands as a conspicuous object upon the heights of Greenwood.

Among the many interesting incidents connected with the early history of this department, the mind dwells with peculiar pleasure upon one, which those who were witnesses of the scene will never cease to remember—I refer to the visit of the venerable and beloved LAFAYETTE, who frequently recounted as among the gratifying circumstances of that visit his review and examination of the firemen and apparatus; and I well remember, as he walked with slow and measured steps along the line, leaning upon the arm of our chief, and receiving the cheers of those who were arranged around the Park in anticipation of his approach, the tear of affection kindled in his eye as he grasped the hands of those who stood in advance of their respective companies, and bade him welcome to our shores. When the review was ended, and the gallant General retired from the ranks, the cheers of the united multitude made the welkin ring, while a stream from every engine presented a hydraulic display worthy of the occasion and the man.

Carry your thoughts back, my friends, but a few short years, and how vast the field in which this department has been called upon to operate in contending with some of the most disastrous fires recorded in the annals of our history. Among the temples dedicated to our holy religion, which have been swept away by the devouring elements, even within our own time, you may remember the fall of the Beekman-street Church, the burning spire of Wall-street, Zion's Church in Mott-street—the South Dutch in the memorable fire of '35—the French in Franklin—the Synagogue in Canal—the Baptist in Oliver—Christ's Church in Anthony—Methodist in John—St. Thomas in Broadway, and recently the Central Presbyterian in Broome-street. Among the favorite and popular places of amusement, too, the fires within our recollection have been disastrous. Most of us can remember the destruction of the Mount Pitt Circus—the Laurens-street Theatre—the Bowery, upon several occasions—the Park, twice!—Niblo's—the almost new and splendid Opera-House on the corner of Church and Leonard-streets, and though last, not least, the favorite temple, within whose walls astonished thousands have so often listened to the sweet warblings of the Northern Nightingale. Besides these, and many others which may have escaped my recollection, almost innumerable have been the fires against which the department have had to contend, and how well and effectually they have performed that duty the universal applause of an appreciating and grateful people most abundantly testifies. It is true that instances occurred in which the help of man seemed almost powerless for a time to arrest the progress of destruction and to stay the fury of the devouring element, but they have generally been owing to a combination of peculiar circumstances over which the firemen had no control, and for which they should not be held responsible; for it is not too much to say that there is no class of our fellow-citizens to which we are more largely indebted for the preservation of our firesides and our homes than to the valuable band of men who this day celebrate the laying of the corner stone of a building to be devoted to the services of the Fire Department of our City. Previous to the introduction of Croton water in 1842, our only resources was to the very inadequate supply of the fire plugs, which were scattered throughout the densely populated portions of the City, and connected with the old Manhattan works in Chambers-street, and subsequently with the Reservoir in Thirteenth-street, the comparatively small cisterns in front of many of the public buildings—the old supply Engine upon the part of the grounds now occupied by the Tombs, the Float at the foot of Roosevelt-street, and our two noble rivers. In those days no district bell announced the location of the fires, and no boundaries short of the entire island marked the call to duty, but when the alarm was sounded, the whole department was aroused, and from one extreme of the City to the other—from the Battery to Harlem, and from the North to the East River, they were required promptly to respond, frequently running many a weary mile, and exhausted long before arriving at the cause of alarm,—for then no index but the pointing from the City Hall, and the cupola's of the few remotely scattered watch-houses guided their nightly wanderings, and during the day they were obliged to rely upon the best information which could be obtained; oftentimes very contradictory and uncertain. Then as was not unfrequently the case, it required nearly one-half of the strength of the Department to force a single stream upon the fire, and I now recollect one instance in which water was conveyed through a line of about fifty engines from the East River to the vicinity of the Bowery, calling into requisition the services of nearly one thousand men and requiring an immense amount of labor to stay the progress of destruction. It was in times like these, and during the intense cold of a December night that the destructive fire at Crane wharf, the present site of Fulton Market, swept with fury the buildings in that neighborhood; and many of you may remember that large and valuable stock of good old BLOODGOOD'S wines, furnished fuel for the flames.

The burning of the Cotton stores on South-street was also in the midst of Winter, requiring nearly thirty-six hours labor of the firemen before the entire Department was dismissed. The rope-walk fire in the then far distant suburbs of the City, broke out during the meridian sun of a Summer's Sabbath day, and many who started at the alarm, fell exhausted ere they reached the scene. The Chemical Works in Broadway, then far beyond the limits of our thickly populated streets—the Exchange Buildings on William-street, and many others which might be referred to, will call to your minds an association of ideas which neither the time nor the occasion will permit me to dwell o enlarge upon; but they will tend to show the impediments under which the firemen labored before the organization of the present system. The more recent conflagrations of 1835 and 1845, in which $27,000,000 of property was destroyed; the burning of the HARPER'S mammoth establishment, and the sad destruction of the *Joseph Walker* and *Great Republic*, and the yet more awful tragedy at JERSEY'S, are of such comparatively recent occurrence, that I need only refer to them to recall vividly to your minds the circumstances connected with the disaster.

But is not only in the hour of danger that the Department is the subject of comment and admiration, for in all the prominent civic proceedings for which this City is so justly celebrated, it has always formed a prominent and important part, and is relied upon by the Municipal Authorities to swell the pageant and increase the enthusiasm upon such occasions. Among the many thousands who participated in 1825 in the celebration of the completion of the Erie Canal, no class of our fellow-citizens entered more ardently into the popular feeling consequent upon the complete success of that mighty work which mingled the waters of the ocean with the lakes, and none contributed more to give an *eclat* to the occasion than the Firemen of our City. When in 1842 the waters of the Croton were introduced into our metropolis, all classes of its population participated in the celebration of an event so intimately connected with the prosperity of our City, but to none did it present more pleasing anticipations than to those who had so often realized their entire dependence upon a full and permanent supply in the prompt and efficient discharge of their hazardous and important duties; it was, therefore, justly expected that, upon such an occasion, not only the strength, but the beauty of the Department would occupy a prominent position in the line of procession; and such expectations were more than realized, for the mounted engines, handsomely decorated, drawn by horses richly caparisoned—the numerous appropriate banners belonging to the various companies, preceded by the one which had upon the morning of that day been presented them for the occasion—the bands of music dispersed throughout the line, but above all the general appearance and perfect order of the men, presented a display which was the admiration of strangers and the justly boasted comment of our citizens. Afterwards, as an appropriate *finale* to this auspicious event, the little skiff, the "Maid of the Mist," which had floated through the aqueduct from the Croton dam to the Receiving reservoir, was, in the presence of the members of the legislature and other distinguished visitors, formally presented to the Department in token of the benefit which was to result in the extinguishment of fires from the completion of this most important and stupendous work, and it was my privilege upon that occasion, on your behalf, and as your representative, to acknowledge your appreciation of the very simple but appropriate gift. It was a most unfortunate day for the best interests of the department, when, during an extensive conflagration in the eastern section of the city, information was received that the Common Council, in the plenitude of their wisdom, had introduced the fell demon of party politics in the displacement of our chief, and that GULICK had been removed, not for any want of ability on his part to discharge the important duties committed to his care—not that he had been guilty of any breach of trust in connection with the office, but because in the exercise of that freedom of speech upon political questions, which is the boasted prerogative of every American citizen, he was believed to be opposed to those in whom the power at that day was vested of appointing and removing at pleasure the Chief Engineer of the department. When the announcement was made that he had been removed and that RYKER was to succeed him, the fire was under control and had been nearly extinguished, but under the excitement of the occasion a general suspension of labor ensued, and an almost universal burst of indignation rose from rank to rank at the unprecedented and uncalled-for judgment which had been visited upon him, and regarded at the time as a premeditated and unpardonable insult to every member of the department. It may be that under a momentary excitement the cap of GULICK was reversed, thereby virtually relinquishing his command, and that others followed the example, but I did then believe and have always thought that if so, on his part it was the result of accident and not of design, for there was too much of the milk of human kindness in the noble and generous-hearted man to permit himself to become the instrument of inflicting a wrong upon the innocent to gratify a spirit of revenge against the guilty; let this, however, be as it may, the result of the precedent on the part of the appointing power was the introduction into our ranks of a spirit of insubordination and discord, which led to the entire abandonment of many of the most valuable and efficient companies, and but for the interposition of exempt firemen and other public spirited citizens, who took possession of the apparatus under the sanction and authority of the Common Council might have resulted in the most alarming and serious consequences. In these remarks I do not mean to imply a censure upon the honored name of RYKER, for I valued him as a fireman, and loved him as a man, but to protest against the introduction of a principle which has had a blighting and withering effect upon the best interests and prosperity of our institution.

I am aware that during the last few years a prejudice has existed in the minds of many against the present organization of the Department, in consequence of the apparent want of discipline which has too frequently created breaches of the public peace in times of alarm, and even during the existence of fires. But I am satisfied if the cause of such outbreaks could be traced to their proper origin and brought home to the offending parties, it would almost invariably be found that they arose, not with those who are strictly and legally members of the Department, but with a class of men and half-grown boys, who are induced, by the excitement consequent upon a fireman's life, to attach themselves as volunteers or runners to some favorite company; and feeling, as they undoubtedly are, free from all responsibility in reference to the proper discharge of the duties of the members of the Department,—not subject to its regulations, or liable to any of its penalties,—too often indulge in a spirit of jealousy, leading to contentions with their fellows, ending in broils and outrages against the good order of society, and endangering their own lives and that of others; and which, for want of proper information, is at once seized upon by the public press and given to the world as a serious charge against our valuable and self-sacrificing firemen. These things ought not so to be; and in view of the serious evils which so frequently flow from this source, is it not worthy of serious consideration—and pardon me, my friends, for the suggestion—the propriety, if not absolute necessity of breaking up an organization which has injured the reputation of your Department, and brought censure upon those who are not only the advocates of order and discipline, but strict conservators of the public peace. As a prominent remedy against these evils, for evils they unquestionably are, would not the closing of the engine and other houses in which the apparatus are deposited, against a l persons except those who are entitled to their use, have a tendency to abate the ardor of those to whom I have alluded, and in process of time to divert their attention to other and more desirable pursuit! Let the voluntary understand, and let the rule be strictly enforced, that under no circumstances are they to have free access to the public property, or on any account to remove the apparatus from their places of deposit, without the presence and sanction of one or more members of the Company; break up these volunteer associations by closing your houses against them, for nightly and Sabbath day's resort, and discountenance their interference in any of your duties, and any word for it the time is not distant when this department will occupy the high and commanding position, which in times past it was wont to do, when our citizens threw wide open their doors, and extended the right hand of hospitality in the preparation and generous distribution of suitable refreshments for those who labored in their behalf; then, as it should always be, the badge of a fireman would be a passport to kind and friendly attention, and his presence welcomed as the harbinger of good; then the department would be as conspicuous for moral character as it is now for noble daring and self-sacrificing devotion to the public weal.

As an evidence of what our firemen are, and the position which they are entitled to occupy in the community, we can point with pleasure to their annual parades, which of late years have attracted such general attention, and formed the theme of almost universal commendation. My friends, would you but break up these spurious associations, and banish party politics from your ranks and from the consideration of the Common Council in legislating upon matters appertaining to your interests, then, indeed, you would occupy a position which others might justly strive to imitate and attain; then, I believe, the purses of our monied men would more frequently be opened on your behalf, and a valuable increase to the charitable fund of the association rapidly follow the success of such an experiment! then we should again realize those palmy days when leading and influential citizens would flock to your standard and enroll themselves as members in your ranks! then your successors may hereafter point to the honored names of such men as JACOB SHERRED, ROBERT C. CORNELL, JOHN R WILLIS, GARRET B. ASEEL, ROBERT WARDELL, JAMES W. DOMINICK, MICHAEL M. TITUS, PETER SHARP, JEHUEL JAGGAR, BENJAMIN DEMILL, JAMES HOPSON, and a thousand others, who in their day were zealous and active firemen, and whose influence and standing in the community gave a name and character to the Department of which we might well be proud.

It is not only in the discharge of the more arduous and exposing duties of the department, that the fireman commends himself to our sympathetic feelings and regard, for he has another and a more delightful duty to perform, as the dispenser of that heaven-born charity, which visits and relieves the widow in her affliction! to pour the wine and the oil upon the wounded spirit! to bind up the broken-hearted, and to rescue from poverty and want, the surviving families of those who are entitled to the benefit of the fund appropriated to their relief. From the last annual report of your Treasurer, it appears that the permanent fund has reached the large amount of $84,750, that the number of widows relieved during the fiscal year, was about three hundred, and that eight hundred of the children of deceased firemen were under your supervision, a large number of whom were receiving, in our public schools, the blessings of a liberal and enlightened education and among these last-mentioned, had been distributed one thousand three hundred and twenty-nine pairs of shoes during the last year, in addition to which, many sick and disabled members, several of whom were blind, having lost their sight in the discharge of their duties, were receiving relief from this most excellent charity—a charity provided in the wisdom of the past, and guarded with a jealous care from 1798 down to the present day, and increased from year to year by the liberality of our citizens and Insurance Companies; by penalties for violations of the fire ordinances; by powder and chimney fines; initiation and discharge certificates; and by a recent act of the Legislature, by a small tax upon the agencies of foreign Fire Insurance Companies doing business in this City, and by the large net proceeds of the annual ball, which has become one of the most popular entertainments of the year, and to which many contribute who are seldom found among the patrons of what may be called and considered more fashionable amusements. From these and other sources of revenue, together with the interest upon the permanent fund, has been distributed within the year the large sum of $13,919 47, and the amount of relief which such an expenditure must have afforded can be known only to Him, who regards with more than parental love the sighings of the widow and the orphan's tear. But, if you have seen as I have the tear of gratitude kindling in the eye of the humble recipient of your bounty, as she presented herself at the door of your Treasurer, upon the return of the day for the payment of her quarterly pension, and heard the prayer which in broken accents fell from her quivering lips, you would realize the truth of the declaration, "that is more blessed to give than receive." In reflecting upon this branch of the subject, I have often been surprised that among the many thousands which are annually bequeathed to Charitable and Religious Associations. No legacy has ever been given in aid of this fund, which, in my judgement, is as deserving of popular favor as any of those which are so frequently and liberally provided for. Could our rich men but realize as they should, the sacred character of this trust, and the careful and faithful manner in which it is guarded and distributed, I cannot doubt, but that their hearts would be enlarged to contribute to so deserving and praiseworthy an institution.

The laying of the corner-stone of this building is an [illegible] of an event so intimately connected with the prosperity of our City, but to none did it present more pleasing anticipations than to those who had so often realized their entire dependence upon a full and permanent supply in the prompt and efficient discharge of their hazardous and important duties; it was, therefore, justly expected that, upon such an occasion, not only the strength, but the beauty of the Department would occupy a prominent position in the line of procession; and such expectations were more than realized, for the mounted engines, handsomely decorated, drawn by horses richly caparisoned—the numerous appropriate banners belonging to the various companies, preceded by the one which had upon the morning of that day been presented them for the occasion—the bands of music dispersed throughout the line, but above all the general appearance and perfect order of the men, presented a display which was the admiration of strangers and the justly boasted comment of our citizens. Afterwards, as an appropriate *finale* to this auspicious event, the little skiff, the "Maid of the Mist," which had floated through the aqueduct from the Croton dam to the Receiving reservoir, was, in the presence of the members of the legislature and other distinguished visitors, formally presented to the Department in token of the benefit which was to result in the extinguishment of fires from the completion of this most important and stupendous work, and it was my privilege upon that occasion, on your behalf, and as your representative, to acknowledge your appreciation of the very simple but appropriate gift. It was a most unfortunate day for the best interests of the department, when, during an extensive conflagration in the eastern section of the city, information was received that the Common

THE REPUBLICAN EXILES IN LONDON.

NUMBER TWO.

Personal Sketches of the Leading Republican Exiles.

LONDON, August, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have frequently had it in purpose to write, for my many dear friends in America, some short familiar notes on the interesting character of the distinguished exiles who of late period have been compelled to make their home in London. In the words of Hood, the sacredness of the "Exile's Bosom" and I shall be mindful

...bury of Regent's Park, and further ... a part of the suburbs ... Wood, is the principal ... elevation. MAZZINI's home ..., an obscure street on the ... residence.

... reside in Alpha-road. It is ... row of cottages with gardens laid ... In Winter, the dark houses ... walls around the grounds ... gloomy enough, but now the taste ... and some of the Hungarian officers, ... cultivating a few flower beds, give it a ... rural aspect. The situation, however, ... not a healthy one, and its damp ... much affected the health of M. ..., and has occasioned these severe ... of inflammatory rheumatism from ... you will have heard of his being a ... sufferer.

The climate of London is very trying to ... of these natives of the sunny Conti...

The house inside is scarcely furnished at ... One little parlor is made pretty by ... of the beautiful books which have been presented to them by various societies and individuals. There is also a portrait of KOSSUTH over the mantel.

In KOSSUTH's own study or sitting-room, ... of various patterns, which have been presented to him by the inventors and ..., swords, pistols, &c.

The addresses which have been made to ... in America and England, fill several ... One day, when an American party, including the Secretary of Legation ... family, called on him, KOSSUTH kindly showed us some of the more interesting ... he had received, and particularly the ... with WASHINGTON's hair, and the motto, "There is no impossibility to him ... wills!" KOSSUTH is not without ..., but they are sacredly devoted to political purposes, and to such aid to his ... countrymen as he can bestow. ... while you one day find him denying himself even a recreation which his health ..., and while his devoted wife adapts ... life entirely, even too much so, to the ... of their trying situation, wearing the plainest stuffs, (though always neat and ladylike,) and giving herself to the education of her daughter, and to the domestic duties for which the Hungarian women are ... noted, you will next day see KOSSUTH's name heading a subscription for a bust of BATTHYANI by a Hungarian artist in ...

Going to Sheffield to make his great speech on the Austrian Alliance, the Committee offered to pay his expenses out of the proceeds. KOSSUTH promptly replied that he would meet his own expenses, and hoped ... the money raised at the meeting would ... be given to the Poles.

... Sunday, last Spring, I had the pleasure ... meeting in an American party at the ... Opera, KOSSUTH's two handsome ... affectionate little boys, FRANCIS and ..., with their estimable tutor who has been with them in all their exile—M. KARA...

... attend one of the public schools ..., and are already remarked by the examining committee for their ability. They ... about ten and thirteen years of age. A ... of history being under discussion, the ... in class were required to give their individual opinions. KOSSUTH's sons unconsciously expressed liberal sentiments. "Ah, ... remarked the Officer in chief, "They ... bloody ideas." (*"Ils ont dejá ...!"*) When these noble little ... were in the Austrian prison with ... faithful nurse, MAYNAU coming in one ... said to LAJOS—"Well Sir, are you not ... to be here?"—"No," replied the child ..., "I am proud to be a prisoner of ... as five years of age."

... having received a letter from KOSSUTH ... nurse has since been confined for life, probably in the top of a high tower, where ... communication must be impossible.

More recently in London I met under the ... auspices of our hospitable countryman, Mr. ..., at the Italian Opera, young SOULE, ... Madrid, Mr. WELSH, the attaché of the American Legation, and KOSSUTH's gazelle-eyed daughter, WILMA—with several American ladies. WILMA KOSSUTH is eleven ... old, but looks fully thirteen; with a ... intelligent face, and graceful person, ... promises to be a very handsome woman. ... Young Soule is a mere boy in appearance. He gave us a laughable account of ... DIVA and,—his heavy swords they ... given to use, and the proposition to ... for pistols, and then for small ..., &c. SOULE, Jr., is clever—English and American—capable of close application, and of brilliant accomplishments ... high promise. The SOULES have frequently been remarked for their warm ... attachment. And the lovely disposition and winning manners of Madame ... would seem to make her the last person to become the subject of a sneer anywhere else but in a corrupt Court. At the same time, from young SOULE's chivalric devotion to his mother, we can readily comprehend the instant flash of burning indignation at hearing a tone in the slightest degree below the high respect he knows to be her due.

Farther out of town than KOSSUTH, but in a fine situation, and near MARY HOWITT's "Hermitage," you find M. and Mme. POLESKY. The cheerful, courteous manners of M. POLESKY, and the thoroughly amiable refinement of his wife, are well known and appreciated in America. But it is a greater pleasure to know them in their domestic circle. They have five children. Two are born in England. Four are boys, one of whom was born in the mountains, during ... POLESKY's concealment and flight ... the revenge of the amiable young ... of Austria.

Her father is a wealthy banker of Vienna, but is forbidden to give his only daughter a cent; and nobody who has ever lived in ... this ... conscience ... Government. Her mother is also living.

... estate in Hungary was offered for sale by the Austrian Government, but no one would buy it—either out of respect for PULSZKY, or because they have not too much faith in the permanence of existing things. There were 27 elegant rooms in the castle, painted in fresco; exact copies of various styles of the antique; the floors marble, inlaid, and all in perfect keeping. When the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE occupied it, after their flight, he refrained from injuring it, and had copies made from the paintings, for the palace in St. Petersburg. But on his leaving it, the Austrians converted it into a casino, and afterwards into a hospital, on purpose to destroy its beautiful works of art.

If ever Solomon's fine description of that "virtuous woman whose price is far above rubies," was fully applicable to one of the sex, all who know her heavy domestic cares, and the admirable manner in which she meets them, will agree in placing the crown of merit on the brow of TERESA PULSZKY. And if ever a man deserved such a wife, by his own worth and his enthusiastic appreciation of her, it is FRANCIS PULSZKY. Not only, however, are the ways of her household well looked to, but her children are well instructed by her The exiles in less distinguished position than herself are benefited by her kind interference for them, in getting up concerts and seeking situations for them; and even the humble maid who quits her service is kindly thought for, and returns to her house confidently to ask advice or assistance. But if, to all this, Solomon had heard us add, "She writes books," perhaps he would have altered one of his declarations, and said, "There *is* a new thing under the sun." By their joint writings, the PULSZKYS have made this year about £400. This is the income of an estate which the Emperor cannot take out of their possession.

The eldest of the little PULSZKYS is only about eight years old.

These children are remarkably intelligent and accomplished, for their age. The older ones speak Hungarian, English, and German, and have made some progress in French and music. I will remark that, whatever sacrifices of ease or comfort they may make, the exiled Republicans never lose sight of the education of their children.

The sweeping tyranny of the dynasties has given them some fortunate advantages in this way—as, for example, TANSA, the leader of the Austrian Emperor's orchestra, who, having come to London to attend the World's Fair, found himself expatriated for having innocently given a concert for the benefit of the Hungarians. Now the Hungarians get up concerts for him; and the vicissitudes of a period more remarkable for great changes than any that has preceded it, gives Madame PULSZKY, in her reversed condition, the same instructor for her children as she enjoyed in the affluence of her own childhood.

I must not forget the honorable TANARKY, who, without being at all compromised by the Revolution, left home and pecuniary independence, and risked his life to save the lives of his friends' children, and who now makes a cherished part of PULSZKY's family.

S. A. J.

TURKEY.

The Operations in the Crimea—Death of Abbas Pacha—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Tuesday, July 25, 1854.

News of to-day, from Varna, states that the operations preparatory to an attack on Sebastopol are going on briskly, and that before the 5th of next month, the allied forces will be embarked, and on their way to the Crimea. Forty eight thousand men, English and French, are on the march to various points of embarkation on the coast, while 10,000 Ottomans will quickly follow. To prevent delay, boats of all descriptions have been directed to Baltchik, to be in readiness at any moment. Fourteen vessels of the Anglo-French fleet have left this latter place for a cruise and a reconnoissance on the coasts of the Crimea, while two or three steamers have been dispatched to the coast of Abaisie, in search of a Russian brig, said to have gone in that direction.

It is stated that the Emperor NICHOLAS will arrive shortly in the South, and that he intends to be present at Sebastopol in person. He has ordered nearly one hundred thousand troops to attend him to the Crimea; but I am inclined to believe that this number will dwindle down considerably when the truth is known. The available forces of the Emperor in any one quarter have been greatly exaggerated; in reality, pressed as he is on all sides, he can by no means bring a large force into the Crimea.

We have just received the particulars of the death of ABBAS PACHA, Viceroy of Egypt. He died on the 14th of this month, from an attack of apoplexy. On the 18th he was buried with all the honors of his rank. For five years ABBAS PACHA has been Governor-General of Egypt, and from the commencement of his rule to the present time, he has performed all the duties of his office with fidelity and zeal, and has ever shown his devotion to his suzerain, the Sultan. His son, ILHIMI PACHA, had lately married a daughter of the Sultan. SAID PACHA, son of the late MEHEMET ALI, has taken the reins of Administration into his own hands, until further orders from the Porte. On the 18th the Consular Corps attended on him in full uniform, to present their respects and congratulations. SAID PACHA is the eldest of his family, and by that prerogative is entitled to the important post he holds. He is still young, however, and of intelligent mind; is well instructed in the knowledge necessary to his position. He is much given to reform and improvement, and forms one of the new school of Ottomans.

Two Pachas, BEDED and SAFER, have just arrived from Sou-Keum-Kale, where they had been establishing a plan of concerted operations with MOHAMMED EMIR EFENDI, the Lieutenant of of SCHAMYL. They bring the news that 20,000 Russians are entrenched at Anapa. News from Erzeroum gives an account of a battle near Kais, between the Russians and Turks, but it is not yet confirmed.

Many prizes are arriving every week from the Black Sea, and about twenty are lying now in the harbor, between the bridges. News from Smyrna states that the corvette *Levant* is there, and has received orders to leave for Greece, thus destroying our expectations of seeing her here. We have, as I remarked once before, been deprived of a vessel of war for more than two months, and there is every prospect of its being so for an indefinite time longer. It is strange that our Commodore on the station should act in this manner, and show himself totally unfit for the post he holds. He has under his immediate and direct control two of the four vessels now in the Mediterranean, the frigate and the steamer, and he sails about the coasts of Italy to his heart's content, enjoying himself, and wasting time at the ports of Naples, Genoa and Spezzia. The two vessels are obliged to do all the work of watching for pirates in the Archipelago, where there is little or no danger from them, and the most important port in the East is neglected. We have vessels of merchandise arriving here every month, and there are ... Americans in this place, all of whom are desirous to see a man-o'-war on this station. I earnestly hope that a speedy change will take place, and a more energetic and abler man take the command of our Mediterranean squadron of *four vessels*.

BACHE BUDGET.

THE FOURTH IN LONDON.

The Peabody Dinner in London on the Fourth of July—Reply to a Letter in the Boston Post.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 7, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: In your imprint of the 22d ult. is a letter, originally written to the editor of the Boston *Post*, by a gentleman in London, who affects to correct certain statements made by the London Press in reference to Mr. PEABODY's dinner given to his fellow-countrymen at Richmond, on the Fourth of July. As the author of that letter has not seen proper to attach his name to his indignant epistle, and appreciating the high tone of the TIMES as we do, we are left to infer that it found its way into its columns through personal motives, and by desire. In this sense, and as an act of justice to the feelings of those who were present on that occasion, and who feel themselves misrepresented by the tenor of that letter, which they have read with much pain, we beg the insertion of a few remarks in explanation.

Of the gentleman's display of indignation it does not become us to speak; but had he merely contented himself with pointing out the errors which he says were deliberately made by the London Press, and not cast ungenerous reflections on one whose only crime is to do good, nor have implicated persons present who were as happily gratified as he seems to have been singularly indignant with the whole affair, we would have gladly left him to his own calmer reflections and ourselves kept silent. This, however, he has not done; hence we are left no other alternative than the one we are about to pursue. In the first charge he says, "This being an entertainment avowedly given in commemoration of our National Independence, the Americans present were greatly surprised to meet a number of Englishmen at the table." We will pass over the right which the giver of that entertainment *might* claim to extend invitations to a few English gentlemen many years his esteemed friends, and ask if enmity between the people of America and England has, indeed, reached that point, when notwithstanding our boasted social progress, it is a crime for them to bury past differences, and cordially unite in celebrating American liberty and international fellowship. The English gentlemen present on this occasion were men of liberal political principles—men capable of appreciating republicanism in all its bearings, but no doubt loyal to their own country—and in the same spirit that every true American claims the right and honor of being true to his—being true to theirs should claim our respect. That they were very respectable and very harmless, even our aggrieved letter writer will admit; and as he has given us the full force of his love of republicanism in his letter, why not have been liberal enough to yield a point of generosity, and let those harmless English gentlemen witness the strength of our Republican simplicity? We are imitative beings, who imbibe lessons by contact, and we feel assured that the sparkling of our Rebublican cordiality, as exhibited on the banks of the Thames, could not fail to produce the very best effect on the minds of the Britishers. But we will venture to assert (the indignant gentleman's opinion excepted, with every deference due to it,) that the presence of the few English gentlemen in question, was in the highest degree acceptable to the Americans, for, knowing of their presence in advance, they were prepared to meet them. We hope the belligerent gentleman will pardon us, when we say he made a slight error in using the plural signification. Had he exhibited his light of patriotism during the reign of the little-headed King GEORGE, how the sentiments of the one, and the policy of the other would have chimed together. GEORGE would have received this celebrating American Independence on the banks of *his* Thames, as a traitorous conspiracy, having for its object the overthrow of his Government, and the unholy dissolution of his divine kingcraft, while history *might* have recorded the burning patriotism of the other in eminence suited to his soul's desire. GEORGE would have made known his desire to have every one of his subjects present hanged or burnt; our American brother would only differ with him in the mode of procedure—he would gild his patriotism by hanging them in the eyes of his countrymen! How happy for us all—we should thank Heaven for the boon—that poor old pig-headed GEORGE is no more, save in brass and clay. Vain creature of a crown, he has gone! His little leaden head moulders in a leaden box, as narrow as was his political spirit. It will never again trouble the Anglo-Saxon race with its obstinacy, though our indignant friend may covet some of its attributes. Wisdom is banishing his memory: the commercial spirit of the day, guided by enlightened liberality, triumphs over the errors of his policy, and a few very respectable and very harmless Englishmen may witness, and join with Americans who congregate on the banks of the Thames to celebrate the birthday of their National Independence, without fear of being hanged. Happily for all, our indignant friend's display of patriotism—(though it may make Tammany Hall tremble)—cannot revive the prejudices of the past.

Crime the second is, that Americans were greatly surprised to observe full-length portraits of the Queen and Prince ALBERT on each side of a small picture of WASHINGTON, at the head of the table. We will not say (it may gratify our friend's contempt for the whole affair,) how indignant American gentlemen could have been at this strange disparity in length of portraits; it is enough to say there was but one *honorable* exception to the spontaneous outburst of applause bestowed by the assembly on entering the Hall. There is, however, another feature in connection with this criminal length of the portrait of WASHINGTON which should be made known. It is that the only full-length portrait of WASHINGTON in London, and which would have corresponded with those of the Queen and Prince ALBERT, was in the possession of an American gentleman *who declined to loan it for the occasion*. We regret the more to make this statement, inasmuch as the gentleman in whose possession that portrait is, professes to be *American*; but while he reaps the rich fruits of American enterprise, betrays a sad disregard of the social characteristics of his country. We will only add that MR PEABODY's efforts to procure a full-length portrait of WASHINGTON, are well known to the Americans here, and we trust our indignant gentleman will excuse the one so disparagingly displayed, on the ground of failure to procure a better.

Crime the third is,—"The absence of any likeness of the President of the United States." This very serious neglect is, indeed, though with some inconsistency we think, made a prominent feature of the indignant gentleman's contempt for the whole affair. We might ask him how many months it is since he became the Champion of our worthy President's cause; but as this is matter which concerns only himself and the General, the question might be considered personal. For ourselves, we are under no obligation to the President, hold no office, want none; but we have been among his strongest defenders, and still hope he may find friends among the *Hards*. The General, however, owing his position to expediency, has not been so long been before the world, as President of the United States, that portraits of his illustrious person are to be found in the Cabinets of London. Truth often discloses singular circumstances in this instance it developed the singular fact of the only likeness of President PIERCE in London—a very bad lithograph about 18 inches square, representing him on an ungainly steed—being in the possession of Doctor TOWNSEND's agent, who, together with his *Sarsaparilla*, exhibited it to the curious in the window of his shop in the Strand To have solicited the loan of this very bad piece of art, which had so long attracted the admiration of nostrum purchasers, for the purpose of placing it beside the portraits of WASHINGTON, Queen VICTORIA and Prince ALBERT, would have been carrying patriotism deep into the ridiculous. What the indignant letter writer would have gained in consolation for his feelings would sink into nothing when compared with the glorious victory gained and proclaimed by the veritable Doctor for his Sarsaparilla. Thus surrounded by such difficulties you, Mr. Editor, in the plentitude of your Editorial perplexities, will find a palliation for this serious charge against Mr. GEORGE PEABODY's patriotism. Perhaps you may bestow a word of consolation soothing to the feelings of the indignant gentleman whose letter found a place in your columns.

Crime the fourth is: When the toasts were given, what was the surprise of the American portion of the company to hear the Queen proposed with a most servile speech, and this too on a National holiday, before the President had been named! In reference to the order of toasts, it is necessary to state that it was previously submitted to Mr. BUCHANAN and Mr. GEORGE SAUNDERS, and received their approval. "The day we celebrate" being the first toast, was held as including the people of the United States, the functions of the nation, and the day. Thus all technical objections were waived respecting the order of toasts; and the toast was drunk with rapturous applause. Now, we consider Mr. GEORGE SAUNDERS as much of an American as any man in London, and the man who would have been first to take exceptions at anything improper; and here we may state for the benefit of the indignant gentlemen, that Mr. SAUNDERS distinctly affirms he saw nothing improper in the proceedings of that day. As to the servile speech with which Mr. PEABODY proposed the *second* toast—"The Queen"—it is reported precisely as made—whether servile or proper we leave those who will take the trouble to read the proceedings to judge. A question may be mooted as to whether the act of Queen VICTORIA, in sending portraits of herself and Prince ALBERT to gratify Mr. PEABODY's expressed desire, was a kindness worthy of consideration, or a mere subterfuge worthy of contempt only. Of this we are left to judge from inference. The Queen has, in more than one instance, exhibited a worthy desire to cement a friendly feeling between the people of the two nations; and has set an example to one or two of her present Cabinet Ministers, who have notshown an over amount of readiness to maintain friendly relations with our country, which it would be well for them to follow. It must, however, be remembered that Mr. PEABODY is publicly and socially connected with the people and institutions of this country, and may owe them *some* small amount of courtesy. If he dispenses these civilities of life without compromising his national character, what right have we to take exceptions? Those who would, must be sadly straitened for a plea on which to display their belligerent propensities What a pity such patriotism is forced to seek an asylum in the smiles of political muck! Had Mr. PEABODY not responded to the compliment paid him by the Queen, his ingratitude would have been as palpable as the ungenerous nature of the indignant gentleman's remarks.

It is unaccountably strange that the author of that letter should have preferred the grave charge of toadyism against one, who, more than any other American resident in London holding a high position, has retained the plain and unostentatious characteristics of his country. The author, whoever he may be, will not contradict this; nor that he is proud of being an American, who professes nothing but what he lives up to. GEORGE PEABODY's aim is to merit the esteem of his countrymen, to promote their interests, to give them his aid in furthering the object of their visit to this country. That of many others has been to cringe—smothered in Court toggery—into the presence of Royalty. He has not sought favors at Court; they came to him! He has not disguised his national character for the purpose of being presented at Court, nor has he screwed his servants into *shining liveries* and dashed about with cockades and purloined crests. The absence of these emblems of nothingness has rendered him unworthy of basking in the servilities of Court; but his benevolent hand has been open to his countrymen for a higher purpose. He has sought out those in needy circumstances and relieved their wants; he has aided those engaged in literary pursuits, fostered the means of education in his native State, and made his wealth serve the institutions of his country and his countrymen. It would be well if Americans in London followed the example set them by GEORGE PEABODY, in preserving the unostentatious dignity of American character, instead of aping the extreme of fashionable follies. We would ask the author of that letter if he does not agree with us in this particular?

The gentleman says that the Queen being proposed before the President had been named, the result was that "several gentlemen" did not rise either for the toast itself, "or when the air of 'Rule Britannia,'" was played. Now, we admit there was one gentleman who did not rise, and whose serious indisposition was noticed by the whole company; but we challenge the author of that letter to come out and name another! As to "Rule Britannia!" no such air was played. It was "God save the Queen." We hope the gentleman will correct himself in this particular before he charges the London press with a malicious falsehood. If he will refer to the journals in which reports of the proceedings appeared, he will find that they have always been firm supporters of General PIERCE and his administration, and could not be honestly charged with uttering a word disrespectful of that harmless gentleman.

Again, the indignant gentleman informs us that, "having heard an unusual amount of toadyism was to be done to the Queen and the English at this dinner, a distinguished American intimated his disappointment of the rumored programme to Mr. PEABODY," &c., &c That distinguished American should not be ashamed of his name, although the inconsistency of the very statement, being directly opposed to what would be considered courtesy among gentlemen, will need no further comment from us. Mr. PEABODY distinctly states, on reading the letter in your journal, that not even an objection, much less a disapproval, was intimated to him from any source previous to the dinner. We are led, then, to infer that this must have been honest fruit springing from the indignant gentleman's imagination, and that in giving vent to his own feelings he would fain imagine others possessing the same.

As for Mr. BUCHANAN only remaining, because he knew his rising would break up the affair in confusion and anger, we can only express our regrets at seeing a gentleman of such noble parts compromised in such an unwarrantable manner. Had Mr. BUCHANAN partaken of that disgust which unhappily drove our author from the table, it is passing strange that he should, in conclusion, have proposed the health of the generous host, and made a speech highly complimentary to his worthy motive of bringing the people of the two nations together in cordial fellowship. This portion of the charge against Mr. PEABODY smacks of official importance, or official jealousy; but we have too much respect for Mr. BUCHANAN to believe for a moment that he is in any way connected with the authorship of that letter. Had he sent communications to the London journals retracting his approval of the gathering on the banks of the Thames, it would have presented diplomacy in a sorry attitude.

Let us hope that the stretch of patriotism made by the author of that, what we must call very ungenerous letter, may be duly recorded for his benefit, and that his far-reaching mind may keep pace with his political philosophy. Melancholy as it may seem, when we reflect how seldom our efforts are rewarded, the author has his consolation in the fact, that political benevolence and praiseworthy patriotism do not always go unrewarded. His effort was a daring attempt at fidelity to a good cause; but we have one fear of the result, and that is, that the means he employed to shake those pillars of faith, now happily existing between the people of England and America, will need much strengthening before they prove effectual.

VERITAS.

THE COPYRIGHT QUESTION.

Important to American Authors and Publishers.

Decision on the Copyright Question in the English House of Lords.

From the London Daily News.

Jefferys vs. *Boosey.—House of Lords, Aug.* 1.—This case came before their lordships on a writ of error from a decision of the Court of Exchequer Chamber, which Court had overruled a decision of the Court of Exchequer, on a bill of exceptions to the ruling of the presiding Judge at *nisi prius* in an action brought by Mr. Boosey, a music-seller, against Charles Jefferys, another music-dealer, for infringement of copyright in a piece of music. The question that was raised was as to the right of the assignee of a foreign author, to copyright in a work first published in this country by such assignee; and a further objection was raised by the defendant in the court below, that there had been no valid assignment to the then plaintiff. The parties were well-known music publishers, and the action in the Court of Exchequer was an action on the case for pirating a musical composition, entitled "A Cavatina from the Opera of 'La Sonnambula,' by Bellini." The plaintiff in error, Charles Jefferys, of Soho-square, was the defendant below. The declaration was in the common form, and alleged that the musical composition aforesaid had been first published in England within 28 years before the action was brought; that the plaintiff, the now defendant in error, was and is the proprietor thereof, and that such copyright was subsisting at the time when the piracy complained of was committed; that the defendant, the now plaintiff in error, wrongfully and wishout the consent of the plaintiff, the now defendant in error, reprinted and sold such musical composition. To this declaration Jefferys pleaded—firstly, that Boosey was not the proprietor of the copyright in the declaration mentioned; and, secondly, that there was not at the time of the alleged piracy a subsisting copyright in the said composition. Issue having been joined on these pleas, the action came on to be tried before the present Lord Chancellor, then Mr Baron Rolfe, at the sittings in Hilary Term, 1850. In proof of the above issue, evidence was given on the trial on behalf of Boosey, that the opera of "La Sonnambula," of which the composition in question was a portion, was composed at Milan, in Lombardy, in the month of February, 1831, by Signor Vincenzo Bellini, an alien, then domiciled and residing at Milan; that the said Vincenzo Bellini was, by the law of Milan, entitled to the copyright in the opera and musical composition, and to assign the same at the time he assigned it; that on the 19th of February, 1831, by an instrument in writing, signed and executed according to the law of Milan, Vincenzo Bellini assigned the copyright in the opera to one Giovanni Ricordo, also an alien, and then domiciled and resident at Milan; and that such copyright and the right of assigning it, according to the law of Milan, became ... in Giovanni Ricordo; that Giovanni Ricordo, on the 9th of June, 1831, in England (but being then an alien, and domiciled and resident out of the British dominions,) duly signed, sealed and executed an indenture between himself and the plaintiff, the defendant in error, by which he assigned the copyright of the opera of "La Sonnambula" for publication in Great Britain and Ireland; that Boosey was a native born British subject, resident in England, and that he published the opera of "Sonnambula" in London on the 10th of June, 1831. There had been no prior publication of the opera, or of the musical composition in question, either in the British or in any other country; that on the 10th of June, 1831 he made the usual entry at Stationers' Hall in respect of the opera, and then deposited copies in the British Museum and other institutions, as by law required; and on the 13th of May, 1844 he made a further entry at Stationers' Hall, under the 5th and 6th Vict., c. 45. On this evidence the learned judge before whom the action was tried, directed the jury that the evidence was not sufficient to entitle Boosey to a verdict on both or either of the issues, and that they ought to find for Jefferys, and the jury found a verdict for the then defendant. A bill of exceptions was taken to the ruling of the learned judge, and a writ of error was brought in the Exchequer Chamber, which was argued after Easter Term, 1851, when the Court held that the direction of the learned Judge was erroneous, and that there ought to be a new trial. The present writ of error was then brought, as against that judgment.

The Lord Chancellor at the termination of the arguments submitted the following question for the consideration and opinion of the learned judges, namely:

"*Firstly*—Vincenzo Bellini, an alien, living at Milan, was possessed of a literary work in which, according to the laws of Milan, he had a certain copyright, the nature and extent of which did not appear, and he, on the 19th of February, 1831, by an instrument in writing of that same date, not executed in the presence of or attested by two witnesses, assigned his copyright to Giovanni Ricordo, which assignment was valid by the laws of Milan. Giovanni Ricordo came to this country, and on the 9th of June, 1831, by a deed executed in the presence of, and attested by, two witnesses, for a valuable consideration assigned his copyright to the defendant in error, his heirs, &c., but only for publication in this country. The plaintiff in error, without any license from the defendant in error, published the said literary work. Under these circumstances, did such a publication give a right of action to the defendant in error?

Secondly—If the assignment by Bellini to Ricordo had been made by a deed attested by two witnesses, would that have made any and what difference?

Thirdly—If Bellini, instead of making an assignment to Ricordo while he was living at Milan, had made the assignment to the defendant in error at Milan in the same manner as he did to Ricordo, would it have made any and what difference?

Fourthly—If the work had been printed and published at Milan before the assignment to the defendant in error, would it have made any and what difference?

Fyfthly—If the work had been printed and published at Milan after the assignment to the defendant in error, but before publication in this country, would it have made any and what difference?

Lastly—If the assignment had not been limited to publication in this country, would it have made any and what difference?"

The learned Judges, after taking time to consider, delivered their opinions *seriatim*.

Mr Justice Crompton, Mr. Justice Williams, Mr. Justice Erle, Mr. Justice Wightman, Mr. Justice Maule, and Mr. Justice Coleridge, expressed the opinion that the publication in this country by Jefferys, the plaintiff in error, gave the defendant in error, Boosey, a right of action against him, inasmuch as that the assignment of the copyright and property therein was a complete and valid assignment.

Lord Chief-Justice Jervis, the Chief Baron, Mr. Baron Parke, and Mr. Baron Alderson, intimated a contrary opinion.

Their lordships then took time to consider the judgment of the House, and this morning gave their decisions.

The Lord Chancellor, in delivering his opinion, stated the facts of the case, and the circumstances under which the action was brought, and proceeded to say that the question for their lordships' consideration was, whether the direction given by him when sitting at nisi prius, as a Baron of the Court of Exchequer, to the jury on the trial in that court, and which had been decided by the Court of Exchequer Chamber to be erroneous, was or was not correct. Their lordships had obtained the assistance of ten of the learned judges, to whom they were greatly indebted for their able and elaborate judgments. Six of these judges were of opinion that the copyright had been effectually assigned to the defendant in error, while four of their lordships were of the contrary opinion. The majority of the judges, therefore, were of opinion that his direction was wrong, and that the Court of Exchequer Chamber was right in reversing his decision, and ordering a *venire de novo*. He should have been glad if he had not had to deal with his own direction to the jury, but he would not shrink from the duty now imposed on him, and he would proceed to support the opinion he had expressed in the court below. Copyright, or the exclusive right of multiplying copies of a work, was now regulated entirely by statute; the principal acts being the 8th Anne, c. 19, and the 53rd George III., c 156, but the act of Anne was the only one to which their attention need be directed, as the 53rd George III. only provided for an extension of the time for which copyright was held. The preamble of the statute of Anne declared its object to be the encouragement of the publication of useful books, and it granted to an author or his assigns the sole liberty of printing and publishing a work for a period of fourteen years from the day on which it was first published. The question was whether the words of the statute referred only to British authors, or were applicable to the authors of any country. In his opinion, they referred to British authors only. The object of the statute was national, and the privileges it conferred on a certain class of persons were intended for the benefit of this country. What he meant by this was, that it was applicable to all persons residing within the Queen's dominions, and owing allegiance to her; and a foreigner residing in this country, and composing and publishing a work here, was within the meaning of the statute. Nay, he would go further, and say that if a foreigner came to this country with a work, and the day after he arrived published the work in this country, he would be within the statute. If the publication, as an overt act, took place in this country, a foreigner for that purpose was a British author, wherever the work might be composed This opinion he founded on the general principle that the legislature, in passing these statutes, meant primâ facie to legislate for British authors, being British subjects only. If there had been any authority against him on this point, he should have yielded to it, but no direct authority on the subject was to be found. His lordship then examined the different cases which had been cited in the course of the argument, and showed that none of them had any direct bearing on this case so as to be quoted as authorities to influence his decision. He therefore agreed with the minority of the four judges, and he should move their lordships that the judgment of the Court of Exchequer be reversed.

Lord Brougham, in a very elaborate and exhaustive judgment, *expressed his concurrence* in the opinion of the Lord Chancellor, and laid it down as clear that Bellini had no copyright in the work in question beyond his own territory, and that his assignee could take nothing which would benefit him in this action, and that a man holding a copyright in Milan had no copyright in the same work in England.

Lord St. Leonards also *concurred*, and said that the simple question was, whether a foreigner could obtain an English copyright by first publishing a work in this country, though he was resident abroad. The right was put both as a common law right and a right obtained by statute. As to the common law right, he long since came to the conclusion that there was no such right at common law after publication. But even if there were any such common law right of exclusive publication, it could not apply in this case, for what right could Bellini, a foreigner, while abroad, take under the common law of this country, by simply sending his composition here for publication? He (Lord St. Leonards) was clearly of opinion that even if there were a common law right, it could not extend to a foreigner residing abroad. Then as to the question as it arose under the statutes. Speaking generally, an act of Parliament of this country could not *prima facie* extend beyond the subjects of this realm, and it did not provide for foreigners, unless they were residing in this country, and were under temporary allegiance to the Crown; in which case, however, they got the protection and benefit of our laws. The statute of Anne was framed in general terms. It provided for the case of books already printed, for works composed and not yet printed and published, and thirdly, for books to be thereafter conferred; and it gave a copyright for twenty-one years in all books already printed. There was no express provision that the first printing of a work should take place in this country; and though it had been decided that to secure the copyright the first publication must take place in this country, yet that decision was only come to by implication, and therefore he thought it might also be implied that the printing must take place in this country also. The object of the act was, while learning was advanced, that the benefits intended should be secured to British interests and British authors and not to importers of books. The act specifically allowed books in foreign languages to be imported, and the inference was that no books in the English language were to be imported. Nothing could be more contrary to the intention of the act than that a foreigner should import printed books into this country and obtain a copyright in them. It was different in the case of English authors residing abroad and publishing works in this country, because such persons, whatever right they obtained abroad, always remained subjects of Great Britain; but that could not be said of any foreigner not resident in this country. He was of opinion, therefore, that there was no common law right, and that the statutes did not apply to foreigner quâ foreigners, that is, who were not residents in this country As to the question of what was sufficient residence in this country by a foreigner to give him this right, he would say that whatever constituted him a subject of the realm for the time being, and while he owed allegiance to the Crown, and whatever residence gave him other legal rights in this country, gave him a title to copyright in his works. Then came the question whether there was any right whatever in this country in a person who claimed the exclusive property in a copyright. It was said that Bellini was possessed of the copyright of this work, that he transferred it to Ricordo, who transferred to the plaintiff in the court below. It was clear, however, that his possession of the copyright in Milan gave Bellini no right in this country. But then it was said that he had a right to his composition as a sort of chattel, and that having transferred it to his assignees that right still existed. But he had no other right in this country, except to the mere possession of the chattel as it were, and till he had resided in this country he could assign that; and as what he had assigned was only the Milanese copyright, it was not of any value in this country. On the whole he was of opinion that the judgment of the Court of Exchequer Chamber was erroneous.

Judgment of the Court of Exchequer Chamber reversed.

Lands in Florida.

The Register of the Land Office in Florida, D. S. WALKER, makes the following report:

Of the 500,000 acres of land to which Florida became entitled, under the act of September 4th, 1841, on her admission into the Union, 312,939 acres have been located and approved. The remaining 187,161 acres have been located by the State, but have not been approved by the United States, though applications have long been pending before the proper department at Washington.

Prior to the 23d November, 1850, when I took charge of this office, there had been sold by my predecessors, of lands belonging to the Internal Improvement Fund, 11,439 20-100 acres for $11,980 59, being an average of one dollar and four mills per acre.

Between the 23d November, 1850, and the 31st October, 1852, the date of my first report, I sold of lands belonging to this Fund, 45,171 60-1000 acres, for $85,375 19-000, being an average of $1 75 per acre.

Add these amounts together, and it appears that the whole number of Internal Improvement lands that have been sold since the first establishment of this office, is 126,101 88-100 acres—that the whole price for which they have been sold is $219,073 44-100, and the average price is $1 74 per acre.

The amount of bonds now in this office for collection, is $72,038 40-100, which added to the $22,145 14-100 in the Treasurer's Office, makes $94,183 54 100, which being deducted from the whole of sales, to wit: 219,073 42-100, shows that the whole amount that has been received in money on account of this fund up to this date, is $124,889 89-100.

HOUSE BURNT.—MELANCHOLY DEATH OF A YOUNG LADY.—On Wednesday last, about 6 o'clock P. M., the boarding house of Mrs. JENNEY, situated near the river, on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, caught fire, and resulted in the most lamentable occurrence our usually quiet town has ever been called upon to witness. While the fire was raging, Mrs JENNEY's daughter, for some purpose, ran down through the hatchway in the porch floor into the cellar under the kitchen. She had hardly disappeared when she was followed by the falling timbers of the porch, cut or burned loose from above and precipitated into the cellar, filling the only entrance in it. The excitement was now intense for the safety of the lady The flames were raging over her head, while the rushing smoke choked every avenue of the premises. An aperture was torn in the brick foundation at the surface of the ground, on the outside. Efforts were then made to induce some one to go into the cellar and bring her out, but none would venture the hazardous undertaking, until at length a young man (Mr. WILLIS GRAHAM,) rushed in, groped his way through the smoky darkness until he found the girl sitting in one corner, drew her to the opening, and, with the assistance of those without, rescued her, although in a speechless and senseless condition. She lingered in this state until about 10 o'clock next morning, when she expired. The heroic conduct of young GRAHAM is deserving of the highest praise. He performed a noble deed at the imminent peril of his own life, which drew forth the commendation of all who witnessed it.—*Vincennes Sun, Aug.* 12.

IMPORTANT DECISION TO COTTON FACTORS.—A highly important decision, in relation to the liability of cotton factors, was recently given in one of the Courts of New-Orleans. From the evidence, it appears that the cotton in question was sold with many other bales, by sample, and that the whole was shipped to Barcelona. It was found, when being opened, that two of the bales were falsely packed, the outside corresponding with the sample and the inside consisting of a very inferior and indifferent article. The factors against whom the suit is brought, contended that they, as agents, could not be held liable for the false packing, and that as the planters' mark was on the bales, recourse must be had to the principal and not to them. The Court decided that the defendants, as cotton merchants, selling cotton in one lot, which, perhaps, had been received from many planters—selling it in their own name, without reference to any others as principals—and selling it by samples, thereby warranting the whole to be equal to the samples in quality, were clearly liable; that the charge, that the bales were falsely packed, in no manner affected, nor could it have been intended to affect the character and standing of defendants who were merely the merchants and not the planters—and that in the transaction the defendants acted and were treated as principals and not as agents. This decision was taken to the Appellate Court and confirmed.

THE LATE JOHN S. SKINNER.—The friends of this gentleman, the projector of the first agricultural journal in the United States, propose to place a block to his memory in the National Washington Monument, and to make a donation to his widow, which, we understand, would be very gratefully received by that excellent lady. The sum required for both these objects is six thousand dollars—one thousand for the block in the monument, and five thousand to Mrs. SKINNER. It will be recollected that at the time of his death Col. SK

CANADA.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

TORONTO, Wednesday, Aug. 16.

By proclamation in the official *Gazette*, the new parliament is summoned to meet for the dispatch of business on the 5th September. The ministerial press calculates on a majority for Ministers. The opposition press, on the other hand, classifying the members of the House of Assembly in such a way as to show a majority of 30 or 60 against Ministers. Thus, probably, is an over estimate, but if the members of the Cabinet, as it is at present constituted, choose to stand or fall together, the composition of the new Parliament, and the circumstances under which it has been elected are such that a ministerial defeat seems certain. It must be understood that it was mainly owing to the pledges which, that the last Parliament, which for three years had lent an unwavering support to the Administration, was compelled at last to pronounce a vote of confidence. The dissatisfaction which the policy of the Government, and the political speculations of its members had excited, was so loudly expressed throughout the province, by the press and at public meetings, as to convince members in view of another election that to consult their own interests, if for no higher consideration, they must sacrifice old party associations and private friendships, by out-voting a Ministry which had already been condemned by the voice of public opinion. If this explanation of the vote of the House which preceded the dissolution be correct, as unquestionably it is, it could not be expected that a new election would better the position of the Ministry. If the members of the last House, in making up their minds as to how they should vote, understood rightly the feelings of their constituents, it was to be expected that the decision of the electors themselves, obtained directly by the holding of a general election, would be even more unfavorable to the Government than the, to a certain extent, forced vote of their previous representatives. The result has been precisely what, in these circumstances, might have been anticipated, and unless sinister influences are brought to bear on the loose fish, which as purchasable commodities are to be found in some number in most popular Legislatures, especially when four years may elapse before they again meet their constituents, the Ministry must inevitably be condemned in the new House by a larger majority even than in the last.

The state of parties is such that, in the event of the ousting from office of Mr. HINCKS and his colleagues, there will be a difficulty in composing a strong Government to succeed them. The difficulty would be solved, if the Conservative party, seeing the hopelessness of maintaining State-Churchism in the face of the often expressed wishes of the people, frankly agreed to secularize the Reserves, and for that purpose formed a coalition with the Anti-Ministerial Reformers, who have been returned in large numbers to the new Parliament. If some such arrangement as this is not effected, it is probable that a modification of the existing Cabinet, purged of its most obnoxious elements, and promising a better policy for the future, may hold the reins of power for some time longer.

Lord ELGIN's dispatch to the Duke of NEWCASTLE, detailing the circumstances of the late dissolution, is published in the *Leader* of this morning. The document will not add much to his Lordship's popularity, which is still tainted with the odour of the rotten eggs cast at him in Montreal. From beginning to end it is an apology for the conduct of his Ministers, and bears, therefore, too much of a partisan character to be worthy of a Viceroy who, for the sake of his own dignity, and that of the Sovereign whom he represents, should hold himself as much as possible aloof from the struggles of party. His Lordship argues for the soundness of the Ministerial policy with as much zeal and as much casuistry as might be looked for in a letter from the pen of Mr. HINCKS or Dr. ROLPH; and, instead of contenting himself with narrating facts, deals in arguments, the fallacy of which may be at once detected. For example: in the fifth paragraph his Lordship states at length the reasons why a dissolution was necessary before the Clergy Reserves and the Seignorial Tenure should be finally legislated on, the chief of these reasons being, that it was necessary for the classes added to the electoral body by the new Franchise act to have a voice in the matter. In these views his Lordship says he concurred. The argument seems plausible; but that it is nothing more his Lordship himself virtually admits in the tenth paragraph of his dispatch, where he says, that after the vote of want of confidence by the House, he dissolved Parliament that the "judgment of the country" might be obtained on those questions, while it is notorious that the election has not taken place under the new Franchise act, which does not come into operation till 1855. Some will no doubt be disposed to interpret this tenth paragraph still more unfavorably to the honesty of Lord ELGIN and his Ministers. His Lordship says, speaking of the course rendered necessary by the adverse vote of the House: "Under these circumstances, when the members of the Executive Council informed me that they were prepared to ask the judgment of the Country on *the policy of the postponement* of the Clergy Reserve and Seignorial Tenure questions which they had adopted with my full approval and sanction, I did not think that I should be justified in refusing to act on the advice tendered by them, and to dissolve Parliament for this purpose." If these words are taken in their plain sense, it would appear that the elections just closed have been an appeal to the Country, not on these questions themselves, but on the question whether the Ministry did right or wrong in delaying the settlement of them, and if his Excellency and Mr. HINCKS choose to interpret the verdict of the Country as favorable to them on this point, we will find them laying down the principle that yet another Parliament must be elected under the enlarged franchise, before these vexed questions can be handled. If this is to be the position assumed by Ministers, as Lord ELGIN's words would seem to imply, they will find that they have gone too far in trifling with the patience of Reformers, who are already heartily sick of causeless delays in the settlement of questions, which should have been disposed of long ago.

Whatever the new Parliament may do with these Clergy Reserves and Seignorial rights, which are mainly matters of provincial interest, there is little doubt that there will be an almost unanimous vote in favor of the Reciprocity Treaty, as mutually beneficial in a high degree both to the United States and this Province. From the tone of the press below, the measure seems to be favorably received in New-Brunswick also, and it is to be hoped, for the sake of all parties concerned, that the Nova Scotians will find it to be their interest to accede to it as well. In Canada the treaty has been viewed with as much favor as on the other side of the lines—scarcely a voice having been lifted against its ratification.

The cholera has very much abated, both in the towns and rural districts of Canada, and although both in Montreal and Toronto the mortality still exceeds what is usual at this season, it is now so much diminished as to cease to be alarming. The mortality here from all causes at present is about 10 or 12 a day. A fortnight ago it was as high as 30 or 40. In Montreal, since the outbreak of the epidemic in the latter part of June, there cannot have been fewer than from 1,500 to 2,000 deaths, which is a very large proportion in a population of 65,000 or 70,000, but the worst is now happily over. When the epidemic was at its height in Hamilton, a fast day was observed to solicit the mercy of Almighty God, and it has been remarked that it has perceptively diminished there ever since.

The residents in our large towns are beginning to feel some unpleasant results of our rapid material progress, as cherishing a spirit of reckless expenditure on the part of our corporations. Although the value of the real property in Toronto has increased 50 per cent. within the last year, the rate of real taxation, instead of being hereby diminished, has been actually increased, and is this year fourteen shillings on the pound, or 15 per cent. Taxation is to be increased this year at the same high rate.

SPAIN.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

MADRID, Monday, Aug. 14, 1854.

We have not as yet any action by the Government or people, under the influence of intelligence brought by the *Cahawba*, which was verified so far as could be, to the Captain General, by data from the Spanish Consulate at New-Orleans. The disposition of the Captain General is undoubtedly not to recognize any temporarily organized government at Madrid which displaces ISABELLA II; but if he intends such action, and dares the venture, he will make no communication to the advisory councils until the work is done, to which will be necessary the acquiescence of all the troops, through their officers, which he will not be likely to obtain, as their relatives and friends are already involved in opposition to the Bourbon race in Spain. A report has been sprung upon the community that the Marquis PEZUELA had already made announcement to the "Ayuntamiento"—Superior Council—that he should obey no orders that did not emanate from a Government of the Queen. If this were true the certain knowledge of it would spread through this community in ten minutes from its utterance, and it is believed that in ten minutes more the Catalan shout would be heard through our city. But with troops in the streets in favor of the measure, General PEZUELA might accomplish the object—if he desired it—and it would be very acceptable to the native population, who wish the cord of bondage to the foot of the Throne severed, and they will keep it so. The country is in a good preparatory state for revolution, but there is no master spirit to lead, who is familiar with the science of war, or the details and minutæ necessary for organic formation,—which would be necessary in a contest with regular troops, having all the munitions of war, and possession of the forts, cities and arsenals. If they should fraternize with the troops, then these wants would have no existence, and the battle would be won without blood, as the Catalans could be kept from any outbreak that would be prejudicial to such a cause. As the *Cahawba* was coming down the Bay on the 12th at 8 o'clock, the Spanish war steamers *Colon* and *Isabel II.* were going up, having just returned from Porto Rico, where they went to bring the troops due from that point, relieved by those from Spain by the ship-of-the-line *Soberano* and the frigate *Villa de Bilbea*; but they did not appear on their decks as they moved by the mole. On inquiry from officers who were on board of the steamers, I am informed that they declined the transportation ordered by the Captain-General, through prejudice or fear, as to the wealthy condition of the vessels, stating explicitly that they desired to use the vessels provided for them by the Government at home, and by which they will be here in the course of a few days, unless they should catch one of our hurricanes due about this time, when regrets by those in the *Soberano* might be too late, and punishment for inkling of disobedience would be very severe. The arrangement for their safety by the Captain General was dictated from his own experience, and evidence of his prudence. It is probable that the authorities of Porto Rico would not have permitted the embarkation, as they quarantined the steamers for several days, five or six men having been lost from each during the voyage. We remain under a cloud, but exceedingly quiet—devoted to the usual amusements, with a very a very slight movement of inquiry and speculation as to what may be the next political move on the chess board; and by some it is estimated that Brother Jonathan has the price in hand which, if properly deposited, will give check to the Queen if she be protected by the French castle, and claim a state-mate at last, and the game. We may have some local action of an exciting nature in despite of our great prudence, owing to the quantity of combustible and mischievous material which has been for some years accumulating in our midst, without an opportunity of escape. The admission of fresh air may cause sudden explosion, unless the protective electric points of the bayonets draw off the filibustero fluid for the preservation of social and political harmony. I saw a small procession the other day, in holy duty escorting an image, in which the fragrance of the troops was decidedly in the rear, being closed up with a company of blacks. The contrast, if not military, was in keeping with the times and impressive upon the people. A small boy was arrested for having presumed to laugh at the ridiculous combination offered to his keen investigation for the first time. He was released after several hours of detention, with admonition to be more careful in future how he gave evidence of disrespect to his black guardians. I understand from reliable quarters that the idea obtains with the British Government through the reports of its agents, that the present Captain General is the only one who has ever seemed sincerely disposed to give his labors honestly to suppression of the Slave-trade. If this were altered, to say "for the entire subjugation of Cuba to British policy," it would be true. But without profession, noise, confusion or acts prejudicial to the general welfare, Gen. CONCHA did more in one week of action to close the iniquitous traffic than this same man will accomplish in his whole period of devotion to British interests. The number of slaves introduced from Africa since the power to prevent it has been in the hands of the Marquis PEZUELA, is much larger, many times told, than were introduced under the charge of Gen. CONCHA. The *Philadelphia* is signalled, and I am compelled to close, referring to my letters by *Cahawba* for health, business, &c.

OCCATOR.

Imprisonment of Witnesses.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your remarks on this subject not only deserve public attention, but ought to command, on every occasion, the services of the Press, who are the assumed champions of the rights of citizens, and they ought not to yield in their endeavors until they see the total abolition of the gross iniquity. Had our forefathers in similar cases suffered confinement by the action of the British Government, it would have added new vigor to the hearts of the Revolutionists, and a new section to the Declaration; it would have stirred them up with greater earnestness than the three-penny tax on tea. Now, if we as a people can point out the barbarity and injustice of other Nations, particularly when they oppress us, let us take off the thick goggles from our own eyes, that our own absurd barbarities may be obvious when they fall upon our own citizens; or are we just, when we cackle over iniquities solely because they are our own offspring? I don't believe in maintaining any affected honesty by doing injustice; in other words, I don't believe that honest men require innocent persons to be imprisoned till rogues get punished; neither do I believe in the punishment of innocent persons without a trial, when criminals are allowed a fair trial in all cases. But let us see what the Constitution says—"a thing more honored in the breach than in the observance:" "The trial of all crimes shall be by jury;" "No person shall be compelled to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law;" and the "enumeration of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people." Why, then, is a witness imprisoned? Has he committed a crime? If yea, has he been tried by a Jury? If a criminal, he is not *compelled* to be a witness against himself, and he is deprived of his *liberty* without "due process of law;" which process is, first the indictment by a Grand Jury, and then the trial by a Petit Jury; and no where is it mentioned in the Constitution, that a citizen must be imprisoned solely because he has witnessed a crime. The Constitution of our State contains similar provisions; but what is the use of a Constitution to a citizen, when he is deprived of his rights in the face of that instrument? He had better rely upon some old almanac. True, there is a law of the State running thus: "Whenever *such* magistrate shall be satisfied by *due proof* that there is *good reason* to believe that any such witness will not fulfil the conditions of his recognizance unless *security be required*, he may order such witness to enter into a recognizance with such sureties, &c." The object of this is apparent. But there must be due proof

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On Friday last a man named WILLIAM WARING was arrested by Officer WELSH, of the Fifteenth Ward, for passing a bad Spanish quarter dollar, upon a person named CORNELIUS HANSON. On his arrest several other bogus coins were found on him. He was consigned, by Justice STUART, to the Jefferson Market Prison. Justice STUART then directed Sergeant ELDER, attached to that Court, to make search, in company with Officer WELSH, and endeavor to find whence these coins had proceeded. After some inquiries he found the head-quarters of the men to be a drinking-house called "The Smile," No. 2 Howard-street, kept by a man named HENRY EDWARDS, and described in an affidavit taken before Justice STUART as a rendezvous of thieves. Information was then sent to the Fifteenth Ward Station-house, when Capt. DILKES, Lieut. BANTA, and a strong party of the officers of the Fifteenth Ward visited the house on Saturday evening, when they found a number of persons in the back room playing at cards—the whole of whom were arrested. Their names were William Allen, Henry Edwards, Ellen Edwards, George Shay, Lenus Marsh, Peter Van Blarcom, David Wilcox, Robert Welsh, Wm. Riddle, Peter Gastner, James Bronson, Patrick Boyle, Henry Seppinotti, Isaac McAnulty, otherwise Baltimore Ike, were arrested by Sergeant ELDER on the corner of the street—and EDWARD MCANULTY was also arrested in the street. On the person of Ike was found a quantity of spurious shillings and quarters. Some of the bogus coin was also found on others of the persons. The house was searched; one bad piece of money was found in the till, and several pieces where the persons were arrested. The whole of the party were taken to the Fifteenth Ward Station-house, and on Sunday morning before Justice STUART, who held WILLIAM BOWLON, HENRY EDWARDS, (the keeper of the house,) and ISAAC MCANULTY, for examination. ROBERT WELSH and PATRICK BOYLE were sent to Blackwell's Island for three months as vagrants—the others were discharged, the evidence against them being of an insufficient character. Sergeant ELDER subsequently arrested a man named WALLACE LEMORE, a stage driver, residing at No. 432 Seventh-avenue. On searching his room a quantity of bogus coin, consisting of false Spanish and Mexican quarters was found. He was also committed by the Magistrate for examination. The persons arrested are principally stage drivers and laborers. No dies have been discovered. In EDWARDS' house was found a number of safe and vault keys, seemingly original ones. It is to be hoped, then, the police will be enabled to discover the manufactory of the coin.

Fires.

STABLE AND HORSE BURNED.—At 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire brke out in an old frame stable in Fortieth-street, between the Tenth and Eleventh-avenues, belonging to JOHN ORR. The stable was destroyed, and a horse which was in the stable, and which it was impossible to get out. The stable was valued at $100, and the horse was worth $25. It is supposed the building was fired by an incendiary.

PIG-PEN AND HOUSES ON FIRE.—About 10 o'clock on Saturday night a fire was discovered in a pig-pen which was built between two frame houses in Fifty-seventh-street, near the Fifth-avenue. The fire soon communicated with the buildings, one of which, and the next, were destroyed. An alarm was sounded, but the fire got great headway before any engine arrived. Some hose carriages and jumpers belonging to engine companies arrived, but there being no hydrants in this neighborhood, they had to stand inactive and see the buildings burn. After a while, No. 45 Engine arrived from Yorkville, a distance of nearly two miles, which took suction from a pond, and the fire was soon subdued. Engines Nos. 36 and 47 soon after arrived. The houses were the property of ERNEST KEYSER, Esq., and were partially insured.

IN THIRTY-FIRST-STREET.—Shortly after 1 o'clock, on Saturday morning, a fire was discovered in the frame building No. 174 Thirty-first-street, which was destroyed, with its contents. The amount lost by it will be about $200, on which there was no insurance. From this building the fire extended to an adjoining house, belonging to JOHN BEDER, damaging it to the amount of $150.

IN SIXTY-FOURTH-STREET.—At about 3 o'clock, on Saturday morning, a fire took place in an uninhabited frame dwelling-house, situated in Sixty-fourth-street, near Tenth-avenue, which was entirely destroyed. It belonged to a Mr. RUNBOCK, residing at No. 16 Wooster-street.

Fatal Fight.

Coroner O'DONNELL on Sunday held an inquest at the Eighth Ward Station-house, upon the body of JAMES CAVENS, an Irishman, who came to his death through a drunken quarrel with another Irishman, named JOSEPH COSWELL, who resided at No. 522 Washington-street, in the rear. It appeared that COSWELL, deceased, and several others, had been drinking deeply, and became grossly intoxicated. When in that state, COSWELL, his wife, the deceased, and a man named MOONEY, were alone in COSWELL'S room—another man having been sent for drink—and MOONEY fell asleep. Suddenly an altercation arose between COSWELL and his wife; CAVENS interfered, when the quarrel was transferred from the wife to him. They clinched and fought. The noise of the fight awakened MOONEY, who interposed to part the men, and with the aid of Mrs. COSWELL, succeeded. They then fought again, when they both fell to the ground, CAVENS beneath. When he was picked up he was insensible. Some water was thrown in his face, which revived him for a moment; but in a few minutes he died. This occurred about 2 o'clock in the day. The whole of the party were arrested by Officer SWIFT, Eighth Ward, and taken to the station-house.

Dr. UHL with Dr. HANLON made a *post mortem* examination of the body, who stated they found all the viscera healthy—a slight bruize on the forehead, but no other external violence. The substance of the brain was somewhat softened, but otherwise in a healthy state, and they considered the death was caused by a concussion of the brain. The Jury were then addressed by the Coroner as to the facts presented by the evidence, and the case was left with them, when they returned a verdict "That deceased came to his death by concussion of the brain while under the influence of liquor, and we further exonerate the prisoner from being accessory to the death of the deceased."

COSWELL, during the inquisition, sat by in a state of stupid imbecility. Upon the rendition of the verdict he was released by the Coroner, but was held by Captain TURNBULL for disorderly conduct.

ALLEGED FUGITIVE KILLERS.—Mr. MATSELL, the Chief of Police, lately received a letter, stating that two of the notorious gang of the Killers, named PETER CROWEL, *alias* Baltimore Pat, and JOSEPH DONLY, both of whom belonged to the Moyamensing Hose Company, at Philadelphia, and who, it is said, had been concerned in killing a watchman named MOONEY, in a riot, were in this City. They for the last three years have been in the U. S. Navy, and lately belonged to the ship *Relief*, from which they were discharged for insubordination. They were arrested by Captain DITCHETT, and locked up in the Fourth Ward Station-house, preparatory to being sent to Philadelphia.

SUICIDE BY DROWNING.—While the Staten Island ferry boat *Hunchback* was coming to the City on Sunday, a passenger got over the chain at the stern, threw himself into the water, and was drowned. His name, or the motive prompting the suicidal act, has not been ascertained. Immediately on the cry being raised that "a man was overboard," the engine was stopped and a small boat was put out in the hope of saving the life of the unfortunate man. It proved unavailing. After once rising to the surface he disappeared and was seen no more.

ARREST FOR FORGERY.—FREDERICK WM KERNER (described as CONNOR in our report of Saturday,) who was arrested by Officer MASTERSON, was taken to the Tombs before Justice CLARK for a hearing, and for identification by the various persons he had defrauded. Some ten or twelve firms in the City have already identified KERNER as the man who had practised upon them. The hearing was deferred by the magistrate until to-day, to give an opportunity for others to identify him.

ROWDY FIREMEN.—On Saturday night a false alarm of fire, between 10 and 11 o'clock, was raised. No. 20 Engine and No. 18 Hose Company

A Brutal and Revolting Case.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: I perceive in your columns of the 19th inst. a communication from a "Resident of the Eleventh Ward," in relation to an arrest I made of a school teacher, a day or two since, for cruel treatment of his scholars. As your correspondent has made reflections upon my conduct on that occasion, intended to be not only severe but witty, I ask the simple justice of your columns for a brief statement of the facts of the case, which shall not rest on my own naked assertion, but be verified by ample proof, and from which I am quite willing that the public should draw their own conclusions as to my culpability or otherwise. The following is a brief synopsis of the case:

A man named JOHN LIVOR keeps a private school on the second story of No. 667 Fourth-street, next door to the Station-house, and for months past the neighbors, both in front and rear of his school, have been almost daily alarmed and sickened at the shrieks and cries of the children, undergoing, as they believed, not only unnecessary, but brutal punishment. Frequent complaints, to this effect, had been made at the Station-house. Indeed, the cries could be distinctly heard in the Station-house. It being a delicate matter, we refrained from interfering with it as long as possible. Only the Sunday morning previous (for they have school on Sunday) Captain SQUIRES was constrained to go in, so continued and heartrending were the cries, and cause him to desist from further punishment. The case was the same on the occasion of his arrest. No one, who heard the screams, could have doubted but that if murder was not being committed, law and humanity at least were being outraged. So I believed, and under this belief I acted. On examination, the child's back was found to be marked and ridged in many places, from his shoulders down. The weapon used was a heavy leather strap, similar to those used by shoemakers, with an iron buckle on it, uniting the two ends.

I was alone in charge of the Station-house at the time, which is the reason I did not go myself to the Police Court with the prisoner, but sent him in charge of another officer. Mr. JOHN F. BLAISDELL, however, a highly respectable citizen, who had been a frequent witness of these scenes, volunteered to go down and prefer the complaint; and Justice WELSH did not, as stated, dismiss the case, but deferred action upon it, until Captain SQUIRES or myself could come down to the Police Court, and make a more full representation of the case.

In regard to Mr. LIVOR'S high qualifications as a teacher, I know nothing and care nothing. If he practices cruelty on the children under his charge, and it comes to my knowledge, I shall interfere to protect them. If it were on the person of his own child, I should do the same thing; for I apprehend a father may not kill or maim his own offspring with impunity.

In conclusion, allow me to say that if I have transgressed the law I am amenable to its penalty, and the road to redress is open before him whom I have wronged.

The following affidavits are respectfully submitted:

WILLIAM D. CROFT,
First Lieut. Eleventh District Police.

AFFIDAVITS.

City and County of New-York, ss.—LEVI SCHWAB, being duly sworn, said: That he resides at No. 417 Grand street, in the City of New-York; that two of his children were at school, with Mr. John Livor as schoolmaster, at No. 667 Fourth-street, in said City; that oftentimes during the time the children were at school with said Livor, they were unjustly and inhumanly beaten; and that, when his son was brought home, after being to the Police Court, on a complaint against said Livor for cruel and inhuman treatment, deponent examined him, and found over a dozen marks and ridges upon the boy's back, from the injuries inflicted upon him by said Livor; that said boy is only 10 years of age, and still bears the marks received on the 15th and 16th instant. LEVI SCHWAB.
Sworn to before me, Aug. 19, 1854.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Justice, &c.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Mrs. HARRIET STUCKEY, residing at No. 299 Fifth-street, being duly sworn, said; that the rear of her residence is nearly opposite the school-room of John Livor, in Fourth-street; that on one occasion she saw said Livor, or one of his teachers, whip a boy in a very severe manner with a heavy strap with a buckle on it, apparently for not knowing his lesson; that he gave the boy about five or six blows during the recital of the lesson, and fifteen more afterwards; the boy begged of him not to kill him; that the same day she saw the said Livor whip fifteen or sixteen children in succession with great severity; after which he called them up, and appeared to be enjoining them not to tell their parents: that on another occasion she saw the said teacher take a boy by the throat and choke him till she thought he was dead; he brought him to the window to bring him to; he was black in the face; that a few days ago she heard the screams of a child which was being whipped, that appeared to come from the vault or cellar, or some other concealed place; that she has seen him whip the children on numerous other occasions in so cruel a manner, that she has been constrained to cry out for him to desist.

HARRIET STUCKEY.
Sworn to before me, this 19th day of August, 1854.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Justice.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Mrs. IDA STORMS, residing at No. 299 Fifth-street, being duly sworn, said: That she has seen and heard John Livor, the keeper of a school in Fourth-street, beat the children under his charge in a very severe manner, on various occasions; that she witnessed several of the instances of cruelty stated in the foregoing affidavit of Mrs. Stuckey, and knows the same to be true. IDA STORMS.
Sworn before me, Aug. 19, 1854.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Justice.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Mrs. JANE MILLER, residing at No. 301 Fifth-street, being duly sworn, said: That she had heard and seen the children in John Livor's school, in Fourth-street, whipped in a most barbarous manner; that on one occasion she saw the teacher choke a boy till he was black in the face and could not make a noise, when two men came up in the school-room and made him desist. JANE M. MILLER.
Sworn to before me, August 19, 1854.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Justice.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Miss JULIETTE NASH, residing at No. 666 Fourth-st., being duly sworn, said: That her window is nearly opposite the school-room of John Livor; that she has seen and heard the children in the school of said Livor punished in a manner altogether unnecessary and inhuman; and has frequently heard them beg for mercy as if they were being killed; his cruelty to the children is a subject of general complaint in the neighborhood.

MISS JULIETTE NASH.
Sworn to before me, Aug. 19, 1854.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Justice, &c.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Mrs. MARGARET NASH, residing at No. 666 Fourth-street, being affirmed, says: That she has heard read the foregoing statement of her daughter, Miss Juliette Nash, and knows the same to be true.

MARGARET NASH.
Sworn to before me, August 19th, 1854,
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Justice, &c.

HOTEL FOR COLORED PERSONS.—The N. Y. correspondent of the Philadelphia *City Item* says:—"I have a news item for you. Wm. B. Astor, Josiah Perham, Horace Greeley, P. T. Barnum, Wm. H. Burroughs, of the Irving, and Coleman & Stetson, of the Astor House, have purchased the row of brick buildings facing the Bowling Green, and looking up Broadway. They will demolish these buildings, and erect upon the site a fine hotel, of brown sandstone. Now for the gist of the matter? This hotel is intended solely for the colored people of the United States. It will be leased to colored men, and none but colored men and women will be allowed to board there. An establishment of this kind has long been wanted in this City. There are a million of colored freemen in this great country, every one of whom would feel anxious to visit it at least once a year. This enterprise reflects the highest credit upon its projectors."

Does anybody know what this means?

COALS TO NEWCASTLE.—We understand that the Catskill line of barges have been taking oats, in large quantities from this City to that place, within a few weeks, for the supply of Greene and even Delaware Counties. A barge on Friday evening had 1,700 bushels on board, and loads of potatoes bought here at $3 50 per barrel, to supply Catskill and vicinity. The drought is very severe in that region. We are informed that the crop of potatoes, oats and buckwheat, their staple products, are almost destroyed, and their pastures dried up, affording a gloomy prospect for the coming Winter.

[Journal of Commerce.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—Yesterday, Coroner O'Donnell held an inquest at Wall street ferry house, upon the body of an unknown man who was found drowned. He appeared 35 years of age. He was found floating beside the ship *Ratledge*, lying at pier No. 14, East River. A verdict of death by drowning was rendered. Deceased was about 5 feet 9 inches in height, had red hair and red whiskers, and was dressed in a blue cloth coat, blue pants, blue vest, boots with square toes.

SERIOUS STABBING CASE.—On Sunday night a serious difficulty occurred between some negroes at the house No. 41 Thomas-street, about some dogs, when a man named FRANCIS ROE, became highly exasperated, and drew a knife and inflicted a severe wound in the neck of CHARLES ATHERTON, and stabbed JOHN PLATE in the hip. ATHERTON was taken to the hospital. ROE was arrested, and committed by Justice CLARKE to await the result of the injuries he had inflicted.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—JOHN SULLIVAN, a boy twelve years of age, residing No. 67 Catherine-street, accidently fell from the third story window of the new building, No. 428 Water-street, to the cellar—he was taken up dead. At the time of the accident he was gathering chips. An inquest will be held to-day,

FORFEITED PEACHES.—Mr. VALENTINE, clerk of the new Richmond (Va.) market, yesterday seized upon a basket of green peaches, brought to the market by a man named GREEN. The Mayor directed them to be given to the hogs.

When any such thing happens here, we'll mention it.

COUNTERFEITING.—The men arrested by the Police charged with counterfeiting will be brought up for examination on Wednesday.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before G. W. Morton, Esq., United States Commissioner.

ASSAULT ON THE HIGH SEAS.

The United States agt. *Chas. A. Marshall.*—The prisoner was the Captain of the ship *Yorkshire*, and has been arrested on a charge of cruel and unusual punishment on Nicholas Cook, a sailor, whose death since his arrival in New-York has been recently published.

Andrew Watson, the first witness examined, said that he was one of the crew of the above vessel, and saw the defendant prick Cook with a knife in the face which made him bleed; saw the first and third mates beat him several times, and saw the Captain drag him by the hair of the head; Cook died since.

On cross-examination the witness said that the Captain told Cook that if he did not hold his head still he would knock his head off; Cook was holding his head back to avoid the cuts; witness never spoke of having satisfaction of the Captain.

Other witnesses deposed to similar acts of cruelty, such as kicking him and striking him on the head with a rope and belaying pin, and a piece of iron. The deceased had been also tied to a sofa, and there kicked because he would not sleep. The examination will be resumed this morning.

SUPERIOR COURT CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Sieteon.

James Fitzsimmons, a juvenile who had been fired by the ambition of desiring to be a soldier, and enlisted in Uncle Sam's army, was brought up by virtue of a writ of *habeas corpus* issued at the instance of James Wethers and sister, who averred that he had not arrived at years of discretion. The Judge ordered him to be discharged.

LONG ISLAND.

FATAL OCCURRENCE ON THE FLUSHING RAILROAD.—About 5½ o'clock yesterday evening a rumor was current in this city that a passenger train on the Flushing Railroad run off the track near Newtown, and that 30 or 40 persons were killed. After considerably inquiry it was ascertained that a gravel train which was being used to repair the road, run over or knocked a boy off of the bridge that crosses Newtown Creek, near Calvary Cemetery. The body of the boy was recovered, but his name was not ascertained. He belonged in New-York.

STOPPING THE CARS.—Officer OSBORN, of the First District Police, Saturday, arrested a man named CHAS. B. PIERCE, for stopping his horse and wagon so as to obstruct the passage of the Fulton-avenue cars. He was held to answer.

STATEN ISLAND.

Emigration—Mere Cholera at Sea.

The landing in front of the Quarantine Hospital was covered, yesterday, about noon, with several hundred emigrants, who arrived a day or two since in the *Edward Stanley*, from Liverpool. They were busily engaged in hunting up and assorting their baggage, which had been opened and exposed to the fresh air by direction of the Health Officer, in consequence of Cholera having been on board the ship. The *Edward Stanley* left Liverpool with over 500 passengers; and after accomplishing about two-thirds of her voyage, Cholera broke out among the passengers, and a great number died before the arrival of the ship at Quarantine. Those who escaped sickness, after a brief recruit on the Island, came up to the City yesterday.

NEW-JERSEY.

DROWNING A TEAM.—A good team of horses were drowned at the Jersey City Ferry, on the New-York side, on Saturday afternoon. They belonged to GEORGE CHRISTMAN, one of the proprietors of the rolling mill on the route of the Bergen Point Plank-road, one mile from the ferry. As the teamster in charge of them was driving through the gate in haste to get on board of the boat, the gate-keeper directed him to stop, but he applied his whip to the horses

The New York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1854.

SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

In order to suit the convenience of a very large class of readers, whom the Mail does not reach every day, and who desire the TIMES oftener than once a week, we shall commence the publication, about the middle of September next of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES. It will be printed on a sheet of the same size, and in the same style as the DAILY TIMES, and will contain all the matter published in the Daily except the advertisements. The first number will be issued at the commencement of our third year, on the 19th of September. It will be sent to subscribers, by Mail, in any part of the United States, or elsewhere, for THREE DOLLARS a year, payable in all cases in advance.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

The Railroad Combination.

There are five or six lines of Railroad connecting the Great West with the Atlantic seaboard. They were all built, as were their countless tributaries, ostensibly for the good of the public. Their charters were obtained,—their stock was subscribed, and their rates were fixed, on the plea that by their *competition* the rates of travel would be reduced, their speed would be increased, the prices of transportation would be diminished, and the public at large would reap immense benefits in various ways. The Hudson River road—which in this respect may be considered a fair representative of them all,—was constructed for the express purpose of maintaining a vigorous, perpetual and beneficial competition with the River boats. Large capitalists, who owned large tracts of land along its route, made affecting appeals to the public at large on its behalf. Every earman, who had saved a hundred dollars, was exhorted to subscribe to the stock of a road which was certain by its low rates of freight to add immensely to his business. Every small trader,—every clerk,—all widows, mechanics and others who had a few hundred or thousand dollars laid away, were besought to invest it in this road, which was to be the grand regulator of River travel. The road was built; and in due course of time we had *three* routes open to Albany—the Harlem road, the Hudson road and the River boats. Here was certainly a splendid chance for realizing the full advantages of *competition*. Prices must be low, and accommodations good, among so many rivals for public favor.

Unluckily the Hudson River Road changed its policy. It *bought off* the competition it had created, and charged the expense to the traveling public. Every through passenger over the Hudson Road now pays *two dollars* to that road for being carried, and *fifty cents* to the Harlem Road for the privilege of riding over the other! And now the time-tables are made up—not to suit the convenience of the public—but the interest of the river steamboats. The three routes, instead of competing for public favor, have joined their forces against the public.

The example thus set by the Hudson River Road has been followed by all the great roads connecting the East and the West. Their representatives held a Convention in this City last week, the proceedings of which were published in the TIMES of yesterday. The object of this Convention was to get rid of the rivalry by which each road has sought to gain public favor, at the expense of the others, and to unite in protecting themselves against the unreasonable expectations of the public: in other words, to convert their competition into a consolidated monopoly. They agreed, generally, to increase their fares, freights and charges for mail service:—to maintain the same rates and the same classification of freights:—to come to an agreement hereafter for a reduction of speed:—to restrict materially the system of free passes, &c. &c.: in other words to diminish the amount of service rendered, and to increase the rates of payment therefor. This movement is, therefore, simply a combination of Railroad Companies against the public,—its power resting on the monopoly they have established, and on the necessities of the traveling community. It will undoubtedly be very difficult, if not impossible, to resist this, or indeed any other movement which the combined Railroad interest may set on foot. That interest has grown up to be a tremendous power in the country; and if it combines its strength, as it is beginning to do, all other interests will be made subservient to it.

There is a defect in our State Railroad law which we trust our next Legislature will remedy. *Through* fare on our State roads is fixed at a maximum of two cents a mile. The Railroad Convention has decided that way fares shall not be any *less* than that:—our Legislature should enact that they shall not be any *more*.

The action of the Convention in regard to *free passes*, is in the right direction. They ought to be abolished altogether. We hope the combination will be more successful in carrying it out than the Hudson River Road has been. That Company began the year on this principle,—but the moment its Managers came into contact they disliked in the Legislature or Common Council, or any stockholder in the press that did not suit them, they resorted to a lavish distribution of *free passes* as a remedy. The result of their efforts [illegible] to convert what [illegible] courtesy into a [illegible] and every member of our Common [illegible] Legislature was duly provided with a pass. This system is, of course, a good deal worse than the old one; for what the Company may save by it in cash, it loses in character.

Our own conviction is very strong, that the Railroad Convention took steps in the wrong direction; and that in this country especially, the policy of *low fares* and a large business, is the true one.

☞ Our readers may recollect a London letter which we copied from the Boston *Post*, containing sundry severe strictures on the manner in which the Fourth of July was celebrated by the Americans in London. On our second page to-day will be found a reply to that letter, which disposes of the writer's censures.

Virginia Indignation—Satan Rebuking Sin.

The Richmond *Enquirer* comments on the revival of the Circassian Slave-trade, which is alleged is the only result of the ascendency of the Western Powers in the Black Sea. It wonders "that France and England, the vain-glorious champions of civilization, should permit the revival of the *infamous and inhuman traffic* in Circassian women, which even the barbarous Russ was *too Christian to tolerate*."

Now, we have, of course, nothing to say in favor of this traffic. We surrender it to the virtuous indignation of the *Enquirer*. But how it comes to pass that Circassian Slavery should be the object of such unmitigated condemnation, and African Slavery of such serene moral approbation, is something we confess ourselves unable to comprehend. Why the one should be infamous, inhuman and unchristian, and the other respectable, humane and christian, is a problem simply beyond our faculties to solve. We suppose it is all clear to the purged vision of the Southern slaveholder. But it is a progress in moral science, a degree of ethical casuistry, we have not reached. If we could attain to the sublime heights—the metaphysical Niphates—on which the *Enquirer* stands, it would doubtless be all clear; the mystery would unfold itself, the contradiction would disappear. We suppose we are in the condition of those whom the old Alexandrian philosopher PLOTINUS describes. "To whose imagination it has never been presented, how beautiful is the countenance of justice and wisdom; and that neither the morning nor the evening star are so fair. For in order to direct the view aright, it behoves that the beholder should have made himself congenerous and similar to the object beheld. Never could the eye have beheld the sun, had not its own essence been soliform—preconfigured to the light; neither can a soul not beautiful attain to an intuition of beauty." Our mental vision is, alas! we must believe, not rightly *slaviform*—not properly preconfigured to behold the beauty of Slavery, whether African or Circassian. We must labor under a constitutional defect of moral eyesight:—we have not one eye for Negro Slavery and another for Circassian; and it is doubtless due to this want of the mental requisites to a right intuition, that it has never been presented to our imagination how beautiful is the countenance of African Slavery, while that of Circassian Slavery is so foul. To us they seem to wear pretty much the same appearance. The distinction made by the *Enquirer* seems a distinction without a difference, so far as the essential moral aspect of the matter is concerned. If there be any difference, it is in what is incidental and circumstantial; and this difference is rather in favor of Circassian Slavery. And when, therefore, we see the *Enquirer* denouncing Circassian Slavery as infamous, inhuman and unchristian, we here at the North cannot for the life of us help thinking of the proverbial spectacle of Satan rebuking sin; or of the celebrated Capt. KEARNEY gravely cautioning a lesser liar than himself on the impropriety of drawing too largely on his imagination for his facts.

There is a certain obtuseness of intellect widely prevalent throughout the civilized and Christian world—prevailing, indeed, everywhere, except among the favored few, the divinely illuminated class to which the *Enquirer* belongs—that makes it impossible for the majority of mankind to see that certain peculiarities of physical conformation, feature and skin, and a lazy indisposition (if so it be) to work for the benefit of other people who are themselves equally indisposed to work, should constitute a "divine sanction" for Negro Slavery, while the absence of these peculiarities in the Circassian race should render their enslavement a matter to be so energetically denounced as a thing abhorred of God and man. Yet these are precisely all the reasons advanced by the *Enquirer* for the distinction he makes—the judgment he pronounces. We correct ourselves. There is one point more he makes. Assuming—what the very article upon which he comments shows to be untrue—that the Circassians brought to the slave market are all women, and all young and beautiful women, he adverts to "the depraved and debasing service for which these fair victims of lust and rapacity are designed." This is a ticklish point for the *Enquirer* to touch. It strikes us that he had far better let it alone. It is no doubt true that among the Circassian slaves brought to market there are a great many young and lovely girls, and that their charms are a sore temptation to rich old Turks to buy them. But it is said that the *mezzotint* beauties resulting from the proper blending of African and chivalric Anglo-Saxon blood, are not unfrequently considered at the South as charming as any pure Caucasian red and white, and shocking scandals are afloat on this matter. At all events, there is enough of white blood flowing in colored veins all through the Slave States, to make it unwise in the *Enquirer* to suggest the recollection. It is a revolting subject, we grant, but we submit to any honest judge whether the *Enquirer* has not justly provoked the retort at the hands of the Turks, whom he denounces. Indeed the Turks might, we think, make as good a defence for Circassian Slavery as Southern Slaveholders for Africans—in some respects a better. Is it not their "peculiar institution?" Is it not the "normal state of society" according to all the religion and all the moral convictions of the Turks? Has it not "its existence," its rights of "self-legislation, and self jurisdiction," its right to contemn foreign jurisdiction and judgment? Then, unlike the Southern slaveholder, they buy the young and beautiful for *wives*, and live with them as such, or in relations which according to all the Turkish religion and customary law make them nearer to the condition of wives than anything else—relations guarding them against capricious transferrence from one master to another—relations which make them far less the victims of "lust and rapacity" than in some other quarters of the globe. These women, so long as they please, are tenderly cherished according to Turkish ideas of tenderness, and we can hardly expect any other ideas to govern them; and when their personal charms cease to attract, they are not cast out to poverty and hardship, but kindly cared for through their lives in the manner befitting the wealth and rank of their lords. Slavery, under no social degradation. The beautiful slave may be the wife of the Sovereign, and her child may attain the throne. The Turkish Rulers, we believe, do not sell their own flesh and blood, and the sons of slaves may aspire to hold, have held, and do now hold the highest civil and military offices and dignities of the empire. These things are all so, if we are not much mistaken;—at any rate, the Turks have good right to rebuke the Southern denouncer of their "peculiar institution" out of our own Sacred Books: *Who art thou that condemnest another in that thing which thou thyself allowest?* To which we ourselves may add the old maxim: Let those who live in glass houses be careful how they throw stones.

And finally—if to any our remarks shall seem a retort too bitter and ruthless, we have this to say: that in our opinion it is no more than what was richly deserved. We have no pleasure in exposing our country's misfortune and shame, (as we deem it;) and if the press in the interest of slaveholders will cease from glorifying the system as it is in the habit of doing; if it will not keep thrusting into our faces utterances concerning the Divine ordination, intrinsic right, and benignant moral and social results of Slavery—utterances which it knows are abhorrent to the convictions of the great majority of the people of the nation; there will be no occasion for our journal, at least, to say anything in regard to the abstract wrongfulness, or the social and moral evils of Slavery. We are not Abolitionists. We have no wish to interfere with the *Constitutional* rights of the Slave States. We would stand up for them. We would not go for the immediate and universal emancipation of the slaves—unless it could be done in a way satisfactory to the South and advantageous to the slaves. We see no such way. We would, therefore, let it alone where it now is—leaving it to God and Time, and fully believing that in some way it will certainly be extinguished. Meanwhile we go against any further extension of it—we oppose, and shall continue to oppose, the policy of the South, which seeks to enlarge its sphere and to give it political predominance over the Federal Government.

Tipperary Chivalry.

Some seven years ago an Irish gentleman was waited on by a London Sheriff's officer, with a narrow slip of parchment, (technically called a *Ca. Sa*) by which the said myrmidons of the law was authorized to take possession of the body of the said Milesian, and it deliver into one of the debtors' prisons in London, described as belonging unto her "Sovereign Lady VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, and so forth," there to be detained until a certain debt was paid. The Irishman, who had a stout shillelah in his strong hand, acted impulsively and knocked down the Sheriff's officer. For such assault he was arrested, indicted, arraigned, tried, convicted, and sentenced to a year's imprisonment in the jail of Newgate. He made no complaint of the severe sentence; he only expressed a somewhat natural surprise that whereas, in the wilds of Connemara or the bogs of Tipperary, the knocking down of an arresting limb of the law would have almost entitled him to a service of plate, or some other public testimonial, the same conduct should be viewed, by the law in England, as a misdemeanor. "Sure," he exclaimed, "there's no Justice for Ireland in this. Time out of mind, no writ could run in Galway or Tipperary. If we caught any Latitat hovering around, with the parchment in his pocket, it's to make him ate (eat) it that we would, and warn him, in a friendly manner, that we'd cut off his ears the next time he ventured within the barony. 'Tis not equal laws there is in the two countries, when they lock up for a twelvemonth in England, for what I'd have had a round of dinners for doing in my own country across the Channel. Bad luck to the Union that did not make their laws like ours,—but ours like theirs."

The Irish gentleman had full cause for complaint. He returned home on leaving prison, but if he be alive now, what a fit of the horrors must he have had when reading the result of what the Irish papers, with a patriotic pride in the bold attempt, from the first have designated "*The Great Abduction Case*," and of which we gave a full account at the time of its occurrence. For centuries it has been part and parcel of Irish privileges to obtain Sabine wives—to seize them by the right of the strong arm; wed them, in fear of a ruined character; and bring them home, rather exulting than otherwise, at the *éclat* of such a rough wooing. But, at last cruel law has stepped in, and Mr. JOHN CARDEN, of Barnane, in the County of Tipperary, tried and convicted of an attempt to commit abduction, (in the person of Miss ARBUTHNOT, an English lady,) has actually been sentenced to two years' imprisonment *with hard labor*. It is probable that, man of landed property though he be, the full punishment will be inflicted. This is no LUKE DILLON case, but one in which the law is likely to take its course.

Here is a pretty state of things, (our "gentleman" may exclaim,) where a man cannot run off with a pretty girl, to marry her, *by the enticement of force*, but, failing in the attempt, the law lays him by the heels, tries him, and punishes him! Abduction used to be one of the "blessed institutions of old Ireland." A man fancied a girl, (he did not much mind her beauty, provided she had money,) and, knowing that her relations would object to the marriage, summoned an armed party of friends who assisted him in running away with her. Taken off to the mountains, the lady had no alternative between disgrace and marriage; and, almost inevitably accepting the latter, (performed by a worthy called "a couple-beggar,") would return in a few days or weeks, as the case might be, and immediately take as matronly a place in society as if she had been solemnly married in a cathedral! There were anti-abduction laws, of course,—the earliest bears date the year 1634, against those who "carried away maydens that be inheritors:" but the instances where prosecution or punishment followed are rare. Like the Sabines, the maidens got reconciled to their ravishers. On the whole, the offence was so popular that even "Abduction Clubs" were established. The trial, conviction and punishment of Mr. CARDEN ought to put an end to such a lawless state of things.

The facts are as few and simple that it will not greatly concern our space to state them here,—although they have already been given among our foreign extracts.

JOHN CARDEN, of Barnane, resided near Rathronan, in Tipperary, the seat of Lord Gough—inhabited on July 2 by his son, Captain GOUGH, married to an English lady whose maiden name was ARBUTHNOT. Her younger sister, ELEANOR LOUISA, lived with them, and was seen by Mr. CARDEN, who visited the family as a neighbor and friend. He made her an offer of marriage, which was not accepted. He would not be refused, and followed her everywhere, despite her undisguised aversion. On July 2, Mrs. GOUGH, her two sisters, and another lady went to the Church of Rathronan, where all remained to receive the Sacrament. CARDEN, who had ascertained that they would attend, intercepted them on their return, and close to their home: had their jaunting car stopped; endeavored to drag the younger Miss ARBUTHNOT out of the vehicle; was assisted by six or seven accomplices; was vehemently resisted by the ladies, who were aided by the gallantry of Lord GOUGH'S shepherd, desired his followers to fire, which happily they declined; got into an encounter with the shepherd, who beat him so completely that he had to fly in his own carriage, which was at hand; was followed by the police, who captured him and three companions, after a long pursuit; was committed to prison, and was tried on July 28, at Clonmel Assizes, before Judge BALL. In his carriage, when captured by the police, a large supply of firearms was found, and also *a bottle of chloroform*.

The case was proved by ELEANOR ARBUTHNOT, her sister, Miss LYNDEN their friend, and other witnesses. There was no defence, except that, to use the words of CARDEN'S counsel, a medical man was examined—"to remove the shocking idea that he had purphased chloroform in order to produce insensibility, with the horrible design of defiling Miss ARBUTHNOT." This evidence showed that CARDEN had procured chloroform, (two bottles,) to administer to some lady who was hysterical, but that the Doctor asked no questions, "not wishing to pry into any matter of the kind."

After all, there was a legal doubt whether the abduction was completed, or only attempted. The prisoner was acquitted of the felony, and convicted of the attempt to commit it. On the following day, CARDEN was again tried, with three of his associates, for a felonious assault upon the shepherd, who had assisted in defending Miss ARBUTHNOT. CARDEN contended that he had already been acquitted of the felony (abduction) and could not be tried again. It was decided that acquittal of the abduction of a lady was not acquittal of assault on a man, and the trial went on. Contrary to the evidence, as it appears to us, (and the Judge's charge also,) the jury almost immediately returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." The newspaper report adds: "A most indecorous scene followed the announcement of the verdict. The greater number of the persons who filled the Court loudly cheered; *several ladies in the gallery waved their handkerchiefs*, and the cheering outside the Court was quite vociferous." This clearly shows in what light Abduction is regarded in Ireland, even to this day. The whole affair, concluding with the popular demonstration in favor of the criminal, exhibits Ireland unquestionably as a country for which enthusiastic patriots may long to fight, but in which a man who has a young unmarried female relative or friend, can certainly have little inducement to reside, subject to the Tipperary Chivalry of men of fortune and station such as CARDEN possessed and occupied. The waving of the ladies' handkerchiefs, in the Court of Law, with the cheering of the audience within and the mob outside, convey a peculiar, and not flattering, comment upon the present state of Irish morality.

The Clonmel newspapers, however, received by the *America*, throw some light upon the sympathy thus expressed and felt, in Tipperary, for Mr. CARDEN. It was a popular opinion that "he was too good" for Miss ARBUTHNOT. *He* had some landed property, and, (like ST. PATRICK of old,) could boast that he "came from decent people." *She*, with a fortune of £30,000, was the daughter of a rich clothier in England, though her sister, Mrs. GOUGH, will be a peeress. The Irish ladies think that Mr. CARDEN was only doing her too much honor in running away with her, to marry or chloroform her.

English Copyright Law.

A very important decision has been recently rendered in the English House of Lords, in a question of copyright, a report of which will be found in another column. BELLINI the musical composer, while living at Milan, and of course an alien at the time, assigned a copyright in a musical composition of his,—a *cavatina* from the Opera of "Sonnambula,"—to one RICORDS. RICORDS subsequently went to England, and there assigned it to Mr. BOOSEY, an English music dealer. BOOSEY then published the music in England, taking the ordinary step to obtain a copyright there. The piece at the time of its publication by BOOSEY, had never been published, either in England or elsewhere. Mr. JEFFERYS, another English music dealer, subsequently published the same piece of music, and an action was brought by BOOSEY against him for an infringement of copyright. Upon the trial in the Court of Exchequer, the Lord Chancellor instructed the jury that BOOSEY could not recover—that is, that his copyright was not good. The Exchequer Chamber held that this ruling was erroneous, and ordered a new trial. On appeal from this order to the House of Lords, the order was reversed, and the original judgment for the defendant sustained. The decision went upon the ground that *a work composed by an alien can not be copyrighted in Great Britain unless the author is residing within the Queen's dominions, and owing allegiance to her at the time of its publication in Great Britain*. The decision, it will at once be seen, is of the greatest importance to all American authors and publishers. It is given too by the highest judicial authority in the kingdom, and is not subject to review or repeal. So we may take it as English law hereafter, that Americans cannot take out copyrights of their works in England unless they go there to live, or as fast are residing there at the time of their publication.

Thunder Thieves.

JOHN DENNIS, the contemporary of POPE, is stated to have attended a theatrical performance, in which the sound of thunder was produced by a contrivance of his own, formerly communicated by him to the manager, and then treated slightingly. When he heard the noise, and recognized it as the effect of his own mechanism, he started up, in a transport of rage, and exclaimed: "'Sdeath! that is my thunder! The villains will play my thunder, but not my plays."

A good deal of *our* "thunder" is quietly appropriated by our neighbors, who steal our information, keep it by them for a few weeks, and then reproduce it, with a grand flourish of trumpets, as their own original intelligence. Last week we had a case of this sort. The *Herald* stated, as *news*, that Sir EDWARD HEAD was to succeed the Earl of ELGIN as Governor General of Canada. It happened that this self-same intelligence had previously appeared in the New-York DAILY TIMES fully a month ago, (to wit, on July 22,) coupled with the announcement that Sir EDWARD HEAD would probably be no more than *locum tenens* for the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, (cousin to Queen VICTORIA,) who is now holding military command in Turkey. The intention of sending a Prince of the Blood Royal to act as Viceroy in British North America had reached us from good English authority, and was stated in the DAILY TIMES as far back as June 27,—before it had ever been hinted at in any English Journals. Some days *after* that announcement by us, the Earl of DERBY, in a parliamentary discussion on the question of Canadian Independence, expressly declared his belief that the time was at hand "when, exercising a perfect control over their own internal affairs, Parliament having abrogated all control over their own legislation, these great and important Colonies, combining together, might have formed a Monarchical Government, ruled over, either as a permanent Viceroy *or as independent Sovereign*, by one nearly and closely allied to the present Royal Family of England."

A Curiosity.

A Correspondent sends us the following curious advertisement, cut from the *Journal du Havre* of the 7th of August:

"DEMANDE EN MARIAGE.—On désire trouver pour une veuve, de l'age de trente ans, ayant une dot de fr. 60.000, un NEGRE, de l'age de quarante à quaran e cinq ans, ayant reçu une bonne education. S'adresser, pour renseignements, à M. DES, Rue d'Etretat, 87."

—Which, being translated into English, would read:

"MATRIMONIAL.—A widow, thirty years of age, being possessed of a fortune of 60,000 francs, wishes to marry a NEGRO, between forty and forty-five years of age, who has received a good education. For further particulars, address M. DES, Rue d'Etretat No. 87."

England has hitherto enjoyed the reputation of having gone further than any other country in conquering the prejudice against color; but she must yield the palm to France. If anybody doubts the genuineness of the above advertisement, we can show him the original, clipped from the Havre *Journal*.

☞ We published a few days since a communication complaining of the intrusion of a Police Officer into a school room, and of his arresting a teacher. The writer assumed an air of injured innocence that was very touching. We give the other side of the case to-day, in a letter from the officer concerned, whose statements are properly and fully sustained by affidavits appended. It seems that the teacher in question was arrested for brutally beating the children under his care. The officer deserves the public thanks for his interference.

Reception of Mad. Grisi and Signor Mario.

Last evening was selected by the Musical Fund Society for the purpose of giving to the two celebrated artists, Mad. GRISI and Signor MARIO, a formal reception.

Several hundred invitations had been issued, and at 9 o'clock the doors of the spacious south dining room of the St. Nicholas Hotel, which had been set apart for the occasion, were thrown open. It was soon filled with the elite and fashion of our City, nearly every invited guest being present.

DODWORTH'S full band was present, and favored the assembly with some of its finest airs. The *Jubel Overture*, by WEBER, was first performed. It was received with marked approbation. After the performance of the overture, Mad. GRISI entered the Hall, leaning upon the arm of Mr. KYLE, the Flutist; Signor MARIO followed, and the distinguished couple were received by the Committee of the Society, consisting of Messrs. ERNST, HILL and BROUGH. Mr. ERNST, in behalf of the Society, presented Mad. GRISI and Signor MARIO with diplomas of membership to the Society, accompanying the presentation with some brief and appropriate remarks. The diplomas were received with the thanks of the recipients. ROSSINI'S *Giorno d'Orrore* was next performed by the Cornet Band, Messrs. ALLAN and HARVEY DODWORTH performing obligato parts. It was highly applauded, as was also the quickstep from "Lucretia Borgia," which was executed by a full band.

The next performance was the gem of the evening. It was the *Caste Diva* from "Norma," performed by ALLAN DODWORTH on the cornet. If possible, the execution exceeded ALLAN'S previous efforts, and called forth loud applause. Mad. GRISI came forward and passed a high compliment upon Mr. DODWORTH, stating that she had never heard the selection performed with better taste and effect. Sig. MARIO also spoke in high terms of the artistic taste displayed in the execution of the piece.

Mad. GRISI and Sig. MARIO left the Hall amid the applause of the company, after which the *Finale* was performed by the full band.

☞ Mr. H. O'CONOR, No. 450 Third-avenue, an aged book-keeper, unable in consequence of failing eye-sight and other infirmities to continue in the performance of his professional duties, has published in the form of a CARD, a collection of Rules and Maxims drawn up for his own use by one of the most successful business men in this country. It is admirably calculated to be useful to young men just commencing business. A copy of it ought to be in the private room of every clerk. It is sold at 25 cents. Those who may purchase it will have the double satisfaction of getting what may be invaluable to them, and at the same time of aiding a worthy man in the support of a large family.

☞ We have a letter from a visitor to the Astor Library, who is very indignant at the rule by which RAPHAEL'S *Cartoons* are not thrown open to general inspection, but reserved for artists. We state the fact,—but prefer not to open our columns to any argument as to the propriety of the regulation in question.

☞ We learn that PAUL JULIEN is very successful in his country tour. He intends to return to this City in about a fortnight and give concerts at Niblo's Saloon, at which a new vocalist, Mlle. DURAND, will be introduced.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW.—We see that [illegible] SMITH, of Philadelphia, the agent of the line of steamships to which the *City of Glasgow* belonged, expresses a doubt as to the correctness of the story in relation to the picking up at sea of a chest, which has been reported as belonging probably to the *City of Glasgow*, from the improbability of a vessel being near enough to read the inscription, and yet not pick up such an interesting relic of the missing steamship. The head board could not have belonged to the *City of Glasgow*, as she had none. The initials on the chest agree with those of one of the ordinary seamen on board—GEORGE BAKER.

FRAUDS ON THE REVENUE.—JAMES H. YOUNG, agent of the United States Government at Curacoa, one of the West India Islands belonging to the Netherlands, has arrived in this city. We learn that Mr. YOUNG, has information in his possession which will conclusively prove that several of the subordinates in the Custom-House of Rotterdam have been bribed to allow goods with false invoices, prepared at Curacoa, to pass the Custom-House, and that many of these invoices put the goods so low that twenty per cent is saved to the importer.—*Washington Star.*

MR. COBDEN.—MR. COBDEN has a down look, and a manner which is neither masculine nor polished. He hammers away, with a narrow, nigger action of the fore-arm; and his arguments partake of the same small but continuous character. In the close you find that despite your dislike of the man, you are jolted onward in such a fashion, he has carried the case from his premises.—*London Quarterly Review.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A COMPLETE REVOLUTION IN THE TREATMENT of Chills and Fever is resulting from the admirable preparation known as DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC FEVER AND AGUE PILL. It is a remedy [illegible] harmless and thoroughly effectual. It produces no nausea, dizziness or rearing in the head. It makes no [illegible] pretensions to cure numerous and opposite diseases, but, in confirmation of its claims, simply refers to the remarkable cures which it is daily effecting. Physicians prescribe it; the clergy buy it for distributing among the people; the poor pronounce it the cheapest, because the only certain remedy; and apothecaries acknowledge that where it once gains a footing, it supersedes all other remedies.

Read the following, which are among the thousands of cures that have been effected since May last, and particulars of which are daily being forwarded to the proprietors:

NEW-PROSPECT, Horgen Co. N. J., July 4, 1854.
C. D. DESHLER.—*Dear Sir:* On the 25th [illegible] violently attacked with fever and ague, and since that time I tried almost everything that was recommended to me without good effect. I had the services of two [illegible] in this State, and one in the City of New-York, besides using various agues remedies, but all ineffectually. On the 9th of July I purchased two of your Pills and [illegible] using them for three weeks, I am completely restored and enjoy better health than at any time since [illegible] 1853, as may be illustrated by the fact that in the last three weeks of using the Pills I gained six pounds of flesh. My agues have not returned since [illegible] and I am again able to preach as I did before. Send me your Pills. I preached two or three times [illegible] and felt less sense of weariness than I used to feel [illegible] preaching only once a day. I consider your medicine to be priceless, and the most effectual remedy ever [illegible].
You are at liberty to use this testimony as you please, as I am in hopes that others may be benefited as I have been. I remain, Sir, yours most respectfully,
GEO H. JONES.

SAFE HARBOR, Lancaster Co. Pa., July 26, 1854.
MR. C. D. DESHLER: I am at last [illegible] what to say in regard to your Great Medicine other than that they are the best Pills that ever came to this section of the country. We sold ten boxes out of the first dozen received, and they have effected ten permanent cures. We certainly feel under many obligations to you for sending your Pills among us. We have it as a perfect "Godsend." If you want any certificates from us here, at one hour's notice, any person who purchased a box says: "The Pills are worth five dollars a box, and that he would have cut down [illegible] dollars in doctors' bills had he known of your Pills a year ago." Your obedient servant, H. H. [illegible].

Price $1 per box; or for the convenience of those residing where it has not been introduced as yet, it will be forwarded by mail, pre-paid, to any one enclosing [illegible] stamps, in any part of the United States except Oregon and California or to those for 25 stamps. Sold by BOND & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers st.; CLICKENER & CO., No. 31 Barclay-st, STEBBINS, MORGAN & BUTLER, No. 46 Cliff-st, N. Y., and by GILBERT, WEBB & CO., No. 177 North 2d-st., Philadelphia. Wholesale Agents; and at retail by BING, corner Broadway and John-st; [illegible]RIE, corner Broadway and 14th st.; GUION, corner Bowery and Grand-st.; SHELDEN, corner Bowery and [illegible] st.; GUSTAV RAMSPERGER, No. [illegible] Orchard-st.; HUTCHINGS, No. 132 West Broadway; [illegible], No. 179 Grand-st, Williamsburg; Mrs. HAYES, No. [illegible] Division-st., Brooklyn; JAS W SMITH, Canal-st., Brooklyn; THOS. J. HAYES, No. 154 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; MICHAEL HAYES, No. 49 Montgomery st., Jersey City. Orders from the trade may be addressed to C. D. DESHLER, New-Brunswick, N. J.

FASHION AND FAMINE.—MRS. STEPHENS'S GREAT AMERICAN WORK.—We quote below the opinion of a distinguished Southern lady, upon MRS STEPHENS' new book, "Fashion and Famine." It is an extract from a private letter to a lady in this City, and contains so true an appreciation of the book in question, that we have been induced to insert it:

"There is a profound and painful interest in the character and position of Ada that overlooks up the whole work, and casts into obscurity others of the story which, with more common-place heroines, would [illegible] with distinctness and brilliancy. There is the deepest heart and pathos in Florence and her surroundings and her every [illegible] to engage all our thoughts were we not most powerfully fascinated by the tragic interest that invests Ada Hunter. Jacob Strong is admirable. He is just the man to be loved near Ada. And Mrs [illegible] is delicious. Ada's nerves have been strained to the snapping by ada, it is just delightful—so, not delightful—we can't be delighted—Ada has made us too sad—but it is most refreshing and consoling to be spirited away by the darkness and the shadow, to Mrs. Gray's sunny country home, and the old trees, and the dahlias and chrysanthemums. The old people are beyond praise—they are the [illegible] Darbys and Joans of the book. I have never read anywhere on earth a more beautiful moral scene as the temptation in the condemned cell. But I think it should have been a tragedy—Florence was a broken flower that no binding up and watering could ever restore to life and bloom; [illegible] did ruin her life spoiled her and destruction, by [illegible] but death. How she haunts one—that Ada of the flaming heart—with her deathless yearning and consuming love that had on lived all the chances and changes of life and time, separation and [illegible] and sorrow."

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THE HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT OF MORE THAN THIRTY YEARS' STANDING.—While returning thanks for constantly increasing patronage, we invite attention to THE OLD STAND NO. 194 BOWERY, where will be found, as heretofore, a most extensive and varied assortment of Hosiery and Under-garments.
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THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT [illegible] NEW-YORK.—JAMES E. RAY, No. 189 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of Hosiery and Under Garments, Wholesale and Retail. All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchaser's unbiassed opinion.

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I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS—No. 333 BROADWAY, the great depot for celebrated Boston and New-York Pianos and Melodeons, now possesses facilities for procuring these instruments at great bargains, never [illegible] equalled in the history of the music business. [illegible] & Co's, Hallett & Cumston's, Jacob Chickering and Horace Waters' Pianos, and S. D. & H. W. Smith's Melodeons may be purchased for cash, at a large discount from former prices. Music and Music Boxes, [illegible] of all kinds, Strings supplied on the most liberal terms.
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

$15 ONLY FOR A DELIGHTFUL [illegible] HOMESTEAD.—300 Building Lots, each [illegible] equal to 4 city lots, and 100 [illegible] will be given to the [illegible] subscribers in a few days. Each [illegible] $15, payable in installments according [illegible] by 100 feet, near the celebrated Lake [illegible], on a farm of from 2 to 20 acres. A few [illegible] only left of 10 acres, the books. Also, a few splendid farms, [illegible] and upwards. Apply immediately to THAS WOOD, No. 289 Broadway, where maps and pamphlets can be had gratis.

BARGAINS.—WET GOODS FROM THE FRANKFORT, consisting of silks, ginghams, handkerchiefs, black bombazines, prints, coated suitings, drapery, wool [illegible] muslins &c. &c. Also the greatest [illegible] will be offered in Summer goods to order or [illegible] Fall and Winter goods. I. M. SODAIR will close out the balance on his Summer stock at less than half price. Call and secure the best bargains in both wet goods and [illegible] goods. No. 323 Grand-st., corner Orchard.

GEORGE GILL ISSUES HIS PAID STYLE OF [illegible] GILLIAM'S Note on BRIDGE'S Sporting [illegible] GEORGE GILL, No. 324 Broadway, corner of Prince.

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GOLDIERY OF NEW-YORK.

Annual Tour of the Bininger Guard.

The Railway Trip From New-York to Niagara—Stoppings by the Wayside—The Lake Voyage to Canada—Grand Reception at Montreal—The Return.

For the first time in many years a Company of our Volunteer Citizen Soldiery has taken a tour through the Western country, and marched peacefully into one of the chief cities of the Queen's dominions with the stars and stripes floating over the...

The Excursion of the Bininger Guard, of this City, was commenced on the 9th inst., and has ended pleasantly after a long trip through this State and to Montreal and Saratoga. The Guard, numbering thirty-three muskets, left the City on Wednesday, the 9th, by the Erie Railroad for Canandaigua and Buffalo. They were commanded by the following officers:

Captain	DAVID HARRIS.
First Lieutenant	J. M. BOLTON.
Second Lieutenant	J. A. TARRANT.
Third Lieutenant	J. H. DEWEY.
Commissary	CHESTER GOODSELL.
Secretary	J. WORSLEY BROWN.
Sergeant	CHARLES CLINTON.
Ensign	J. H. OXLEY.

The Company were joined at the cars, and also along the line of the Erie Railroad, by a number of invited guests. Dodworth's Band, numbering twenty-six pieces, under command of Mr HARVEY DODWORTH, was engaged for the trip.

The first public reception took place at Canandaigua, where the Guard was escorted in a torch-light procession by the Fire Department and the citizens of the place. A sumptuous collation was served up at the residence of Chief Engineer HOWELL, and a champagne supper at the Canandaigua Hotel ended the day.

At noon the next day, the Guard reached Niagara Falls, and made the "Falls House" their headquarters. During the day they enjoyed a brief excursion, on board the little steamer *Maid of the Mist*, by invitation of Captain ROBINSON, sailing within a few feet of the roaring waters at Table Rock. On their return, they proceeded up the mountain, and were entertained at the "Clifton House, (on the Canada side,) by the Brothers SHEEHE. The DODWORTHS were received with great enthusiasm. The following day (11th inst.,) the Guard proceeded to Lewiston by coaches, and thence left for Canada on board of the steamer *Bay State*, through Lake Ontario. This being the first lake voyage which had been enjoyed by any of the party, they expressed themselves highly delighted. Captain LEDYARD, the pioneer commander on the Lakes, was an agreeable companion. Arms were stacked on the lower-deck, state-rooms procured, and ample justice done to a bountiful supper.

While the Guard was in the act of boarding the *Bay State*, the company was joined by Judge RUCH and daughter, of Mobile, Col. BARBER, of Erie County, and a number of other distinguished persons residing at the South.

About 8 o'clock on the morning of the 12th inst., the Guard arrived at Ogdensburg, and after giving nine hearty cheers, the party was transferred to the steamer *Jenny Lind*.

On board of this craft was an Indian pilot of 20 years' experience, to whom was assigned the duty of piloting the vessel through the troubled waters of the Rapids. The "Thousand Islands" in the St. Lawrence River, extending some thirty miles in length, were swiftly passed. Before reaching the Rapids, however, Captain MOODY directed the pilot to run down to St. Regis, 5 miles off the route, to give the passengers an opportunity of viewing an old Indian settlement, where now resides a tribe numbering about 3,000 members. As the boat neared the shore, the red men hastened from their huts to see the military and hear the Band. The steamer finally came to the Rapids, and as it approached those at Lachine, they were found to be exceedingly rough. The channel between the rocks at one point, which the vessels pass through, was scarcely five feet wider than the steamer.

When within ten miles of Montreal the steamer was met by the Canadian craft *Iron Duke*, which was thronged with the people of that city to greet our arrival. The steamers came together, and the following gentlemen came on board as the Committee of Arrangements:

President—His Worship the Mayor, WOOLFORD NELSON.
United States Consul—C. DORWIN.

Aldermen THOMPSON,	A. M. DELISLE,
Aldermen GERMAIN,	JOHN LEVEY,
C. J. BOUGHLIN, *Secretary*.	H. MERRILL,
Councilor J. J. DAY,	J. PARKIN,
W. A. TOWNSEND,	W. BENJAMIN,
AUGUSTUS HEWARD,	FREDERICK HOLMES.
J. L. BEAUDAY,	

His Worship was at once introduced to the Captain, officers and company. Full permission had been granted for the Bininger Guard to land at Montreal, under arms, and with the American flag. On behalf of the citizens of Montreal, the Mayor welcomed them to their shores, and trusted they would enjoy the hospitalities that would be extended to them. As we landed at the wharf, DODWORTH's Band played "God save the Queen," in their best style, and followed with a national air that was loudly cheered. The Guard were saluted with the firing of cannon on board of the European steamer *Chersty*, under command of Captain PEYTON, and were finally escorted to DONEGAN's Hotel by the Montreal Cavalry, commanded by Major DAVID. In the evening a grand banquet was given to the American visitors at the hotel, under the management of the Republican Committee. There were some two hundred persons seated at the tables, and after they had enjoyed the good things of this life, the after-dinner ceremonies commenced.

The following toasts were given:

1. *The Queen.*
2. *The President of the United States*—Music: "Hail Columbia," and response by United States Consul, C. DORWIN.
3. *Prince Albert and the Royal Family*—Music: "Coburg March."
4. *The Governor General*—Responded to by the Mayor.
5. *Our Guests*—Responded to by Captain HARRIS.
6. *The Allied Armies and Navies of Great Britain and France and Turkey*—Song: "The Red and the Blue."
7. *The Army and Navy of America.*

The seventh and last toast resulted in an uproar and a serious disturbance among a portion of the Canadians at the dinner. The trouble originated from Mr. JOHN H OXLEY Ensign of the Bininger Guard, wishing to reply to the sentiment. Attempts were repeatedly made at the lower end of the middle table to put down Mr. OXLEY, but the majority were determined that the gentleman should be heard. The excitement became intense, and at one period there was every indication of a general fight. The Mayor finally rose and demanded that order should be restored forthwith; intimating at the same time that he should resort to other means, if he was not obeyed. In the course of five or ten minutes order prevailed. Loud cries were then made for "OXLEY," to which that gentleman responded.

On Sunday the guests were conducted to St Stephen's Church by Mr. DORWIN, the U. S. Consul. Early on Monday morning, (Aug. 14,) the Guard marched from the hotel to the private residence of the Mayor, who made a few remarks on their departure, and hoped they would renew the visit another year. The Guard saluted him, and marched to the house of Col. DORWIN.

The Company embarked on their return on board of the steamer *America* for a voyage down Lake Champlain to Whitehall. The Company was met here by Gen. BLANCHARD and Mr. VAN RENSSELAER, President of the Saratoga and Whitehall Railroad, and journeyed thence to Fort Edward, and thence to Sandy Hill by stages. At Sandy Hill the Company was received by Major General ORVILLE CLARKE and the citizens. Gen. CLARKE was unremitting in his attentions.

The next day, (15th,) the Guard was escorted to the Parade ground by two Companies of the Third Regiment New-York State Militia, of which the following are the officers: Colonel JOSEPH. CROCKER, Lt. Colonel MILLEHAN, Major MCKEE, Adjutant CHAS. HUGHES Gen. CLARKE, Major PITCHER, and W. L. G. SMITH, Esq., Inspector General of the State, were present and reviewed the military. Speeches were made by the Inspector General and the Major General of the Fourth Division, after which the Companies partook of a dinner given at ELDRIDGE's Hotel by the military gentlemen of Sandy Hill. The affair passed off with eclat.

In closing their tour, the Company visited "Fort Ann," where the father of Mr. BININGER, in honor of whom the Guard is named, was taken prisoner, [illegible] Captain LEVI STODDARD. [illegible] entered the service [illegible] Benjamin BARROWS, and was [illegible] at "Fort Ann" [illegible] being detained [illegible] years, he was not at liberty. He died in 1807, at the age of [illegible] years.

At 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, (16th,) the Guard bade farewell to Sandy Hill, and proceeded to Saratoga, under the double escort of two of the infantry companies of Washington County, known as A and H of the New-York State Militia. At Saratoga, Brigadier-General BLANCHARD took full charge of the Guard, and after partaking of a fine dinner at the "Marvin House," the company took their departure for home, *via* Troy.

Practical Statesmen.

From the Rochester American.

The New-York TIMES closes a sensible notice of the recent resignation of Mr. GARRIT SMITH, with the following suggestions:

"What the country needs in that body (Congress) is *"practical talent"*;—men of force and vigor, prompt in adapting their action to existing emergencies, and willing as well as ready to strike each particular iron just when it is particularly hot;—men resolute, sagacious, unitiring and thoroughly determined to accomplish the *practical* object they have in hand. The Southern States always have a large and controlling proportion of their Representatives made up of such men: and they will always shape our national legislation to suit their own purposes, until their example in this respect is imitated at the North."

To many the remark will appear untrue, that representatives from the South in Congress are more *practical* in their views and measures than those from the North; yet it is entirely just, as well as to the point. South Carolina and Virginia have sent a few abstractionists to Washington to legislate for the country, but they are marked exceptions to Southern Statesmen as a whole. When the repeal of the Missouri Compromise passed so unexpectedly to many Northern members of the House of Representatives, and without the setting aside of any rule of the same, as was falsely asserted, the long parliamentary experience and close study of Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, gave him a controlling advantage over the less informed opponents of the measure.

The editor of the TIMES has been Speaker of the Assembly in this State, and knows how accomplished parliamentary tacticians, who are practical men, "will always shape our national legislation to suit their purposes." Northern electors act on the principle that it is better to employ *apprentices* in statesmanship to represent them in the National Legislature, and to enact their State laws, than men, whose experience, study and attainments render them master workmen in the business of legislation. No one who desired a decent fit would think of employing an apprentice tailor to cut and make him a coat; but when seventy million dollars are to be voted away by Congress; when the paramount rights of freemen are to be protected from the insidious, or open encroachments of Slavery; when a thousand million acres of valuable public lands are to be preserved, or squandered on soulless corporations, and all others that may seek them; when our commercial intercourse with the whole world is to be settled for good or evil; then the people choose for their legislators, men of no more experience in public life than had the gentleman who represents at the Federal Metropolis the city of Rochester, and the County of Monroe. It were wiser to send out our children to do battle with armed and veteran warriors.

We entirely agree with the TIMES that the Southern States will ever shape our National policy *so long as we of the North shall practice this obvious and consummate folly*. Our Representatives in Congress are mere school children, and not always very bright ones, in the hands of Southern masters. We make men teachers before they have been pupils, while the more practical Southern electors make men pupils first, and teachers afterwards.

MURDER OF JORDAN.—We have already stated that the Coroner's investigation into this matter has been postponed until this morning Suspicions have fallen on the captain of a canal boat and his wife, who passed down the Oswego canal on the night of the murder, and Coroner SAUL yesterday afternoon issued a warrant for their arrest, and an officer was dispatched after them. Mrs. BRYAN has been let out on bail, as it is supposed her connection with the murder was slight, if she knew anything at all about it. We were mistaken in our statement that the loaded pistol was found in the murdered man's hat; it was found in his pocket by the Coroner.—*Syracuse Standard, Aug.* 19.

The citizens of London, (Canada West,) have petitioned to have that place made a city. Its population is 11,000.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **A Radical Cure of Dyspepsia.**—So many worthless medicines for the cure of dyspepsia have been introduced to the attention of the public, that many persons at once condemn every new remedy that makes its appearance. We are free to say, however that we really believe HEYMANN'S DYSPEPSIA ELIXIR worthy of the confidence of invalids. The original of the following certificate, with many others equally conclusive, can be seen at the principal office for the sale of the medicine, No. 197 Broadway:

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1854.

Mr. HEYMANN—*My Dear Sir*: I cannot feel sufficiently grateful to you for that bottle of medicine you furnished me. My children unite with me in their thanks to you.

I believe I owe my life to you and I have no hesitancy in stating that two bottles of your Great Dyspepsia Elixir have done for me in one month, what all the physicians and all the remedies I have tried for years have not accomplished. And I may add, that I commenced taking your medicine I had three physicians attending me.

I suffered for fourteen years with the dyspepsia, and when life itself had even become burdensome, and I looked forward to death only for relief, the use of your medicine restored me to perfect health.

I feel it a duty I owe to the world to make a statement of these facts, and would readily tell the same and much more to any one who may wish a personal interview with me at any time at my residence No 3 Conselia-st in the City of New-York. ARABELLA A. DOCKSTADER.

The ELIXIR will be sent by express to those places where agencies are not yet established, by inclosing the required amount Address HEYMANN & CO., No. 197 Broadway, New-York. Price, $1 per bottle, or $8 per doz.

☞ **Cramp and Colic.**—Many persons suffer griping pains after eating fruit or vegetables. These symptoms are instantly removed by Dr McCLINTOCK'S ANODYNE MIXTURE, which will also prevent all danger of DIARRHŒA or CHOLERA A few drops of this wonderful pain destroyer taken in a wine glass of water gives instant relief to the most excruciating pains of all kinds, from Toothache to Gout Price 50 cents. Sold by all Druggists, and by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 122 Fulton-st., New-York.

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box.**—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York, and WM. E. MESER, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Cordial.**—Whence proceed the lassitude, the depression, the debility, the indifference to life, the instability the continual feeling of illness which it is impossible to define or localize, so common, so hard to bear, and so little pitied by the robust and healthy? We answer—from the stomach and the nervous system, between which there exists the closest sympathy. Want of nutriment, a languishing state of the digestive organs, a general inertia of the system, is at the bottom of all the difficulty. To rouse the whole organization from the torpor, to imbue it with new life, activity and vigor, and to sustain it in that condition, there is no preparation comparable with DR MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL. Other stimuli may excite the dormant physical energies for a time, but like the night-flash of the lightning that leaves behind it a deeper gloom, the exhaustion of these whilrwinds is followed after the first convulsive effect is over, by a depression of body and mind more profound and paralyzing than ever. The remedy is literally worse than the disease But the Elixir has a dynamic influence. It not only creates a new condition of the physical organization, but perpetuates it. The animal spirits are not only cheered and elevated by its agency but kept up to their new level without flagging A vegetable compound, ocngenial to the system it seems to act upon the constitution itself, and to revolutionize it. In chronic diseases of the nerves, the stomach, and the liver, its operations are but miraculous The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, six for twelve dollars.

C. H. RING, Proprietor, No 198 Broadway, New York
Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada, and the West Indies

☞ **The Third Public Meeting of the Union HOMESTEAD ASSOCIATION** will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, Aug 22, at No 135 Bowery. The property purchased by this Association is most delightfully situated in the town of Newtown, near the depot of the New-York and Flushing Railroad, and can be reached from the foot of Fulton-st in 30 minutes Persons seeking a healthful suburban residence may, by joining this Association obtain one of the commodious and eligible building lots for $85, payable in small weekly or monthly instalments. Every information may be obtained at this meeting. E. W. KETCHUM, President.

☞ **Cholera.**—DR S. M. GIDDING, No 35 Murray st., has a certain cure for CHOLERA in all its stages. Also, for diarrhœa, dysentery, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, and all bowel derangements, leaving them natural and healthy. Also his Vegetable Family Medicines, Pascoe's Great Blood Purifier and Health Restorative, a sure remedy for paralysis, debility, nervousness, scrofula, and all eruptions of the skin. His Cough Syrup for consumption and all kinds of coughs Also, Lumbeat, Wild Cherry Bitters, Shakers' Extracts &c

☞ **Members of the American Medical Association**—are hereby reminded of the Resolution passed at the meeting held at St. Louis in May last, namely: "That the name of no one shall be inserted or continued on the list of permanent members of the Association who shall refuse or neglect to pay his annual assessment on or before the 1st of September in each year." By order,
ISAAC WOOD, Treasurer, No. 68 East 17th-st.

☞ **Second-Avenue Railroad.**—NOTICE.—On and after this date the Second-Avenue Railroad Company will run their cars regularly from Peck-slip Ferry to Yorkville and Astoria Fare 6¼ cents
DANIEL J. SHERWOOD.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1854.

☞ **Hudson River Railroad.**—The Vigilance Committee appointed to act in behalf of the People, against the Hudson River Rail road Company will meet EVERY EVENING this week), at the usual time and place. Punctual attendance is requested

☞ **Free Show.**—The HAPPY FAMILY can be seen at COSTER'S HAT WAREHOUSE, &c. 117 BOWERY, Next door to the Theatre, every day and evening. New Hats, Caps, Furs, Trimmings, &c. Also a fashionable fit warranted

PERSONAL.

MR. J. HILLESHEIM, [illegible] in the City from Bavaria, Germany, will oblige Mr. C. ANGARICA, by calling at his office, No. 41 Beaver-street, on important business.

FRIED POTATOES—THIS EVENING, (Tuesday,) at 6½ o'clock precisely.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable Protestant women, Americans, one as experienced nurse, can take charge of an infant from its birth, or take care of an invalid; the other as chambermaid and seamstress. Can give satisfactory reference for competency and integrity To be seen till engaged, at No. 168 16th-st., between 7th and 8th-ave.

SITUATION WANTED.—A lady who is an accomplished housekeeper, would like to take charge of children or superintend the affairs of a household in a gentleman's family. She would accept only liberal terms, and such a position as would give her the entire direction of the children and servants. Address Mrs. S. E., No. 15 Bleecker-st

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a colored man and his wife; both have been brought up in the country; the man as excellent farmer, and woman a good general servant can make sweet milk and butter. Also, an English man and wife desires places in the City or country—the man as groom and coachman, and wife a first-rate cook. Please apply at No. 351 Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and fine laundress, in a private family, by a very experienced girl; and as a good cook, and to wash and iron, or as laundress, by another. Both come well recommended. Call at No. 72 8th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook, and to wash and iron, or to do the house work of a private family, by one; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as waiter, by the other These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 8th-av., in the book store.

SITUATION WANTED—By an American girl, 13 years of age, to do light work in a small family. Can speak French fluently Can be seen for three days at No. 161 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., in the basement.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant Scotch woman, as cook, washer and ironer or would do general housework; has good references; no objection to a short distance in the country; will be found willing and obliging. Please apply at No. 84 3d-av, between 11th and 12th-sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two tidy, active girls, aged 14 and 16, one as waiter and to do other light work, and the other as nurse, &c Both come well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man twenty years of age, in a wholesale dry goods store to learn the business. Small salary expected to commence with. Address FRANCIS, *Times* Office, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable German girl, as cook in an American family. She is recommended as a good cook, and will make herself useful. Address A A., *Times* Office

SERVANTS.—An excellent choice of servants for every kind of work, can always be found at MORRIS & CONNERT'S well-known establishment, No. 327 Broadway, corner of Reade-st., where none but respectable help is admitted. Waiting for places this day.—English wet-nurse, German ladies' maid, perfect cook, a few German girls, and a choice number of Irish cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, girls for housework, etc., for hotels and private families; also, German porters, waiters, mechanics, farmers and factory help, there and at the Branch Office, No. 162 Greenwich-st Terms moderate

SERVANTS WANTED—Two Scotch or German women, in a small family. One must be a good plain cook and a superior laundress, the other accustomed to the care of a small child Apply at No. 7 Jauncey-court, No. 41 Wall-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, WAITERS NURSES, and other male and female domestics provided for respectable families, at the EMPLOYMENT AGENCY OFFICE No 60 East 14th-st, Union-square, founded 1850, for the protection of employers in the selection of servants, and the guidance of persons seeking situations.

GIRLS.—Several nice, half-grown girls can be obtained at the office of the Am & For. Employment Society, No. 130 9th-st., cor Broadway. Also, domestics of all kinds, male and female help, can be had at the Society's lower office. No 27 Greenwich-st.

GOVERNESS WANTED—A gentleman residing in Louisiana, who will be in this City early in September, desires to engage an English or American lady, of piety, between the ages of thirty five and forty-five years, to take charge of the education of his three children. A lady who can give satisfactory evidence of these qualifications, and her ability to teach the ordinary branches of a sound education, with French and music, may hear of a good engagement, with liberal salary, by addressing Box No. 3,721 New-York City Post-Office. The children and governess will spend the Summer months in a Northern climate.

PROTESTANT GOVERNESS WANTED—In a private family, to go a short distance into the country; one who has been accustomed to tuition, and who is thoroughly versed in the French and English languages Music, &c A lady with the above qualifications will hear of a good engagement, and a liberal remuneration, by addressing A A., Box No. 1,586 Lower Post-Office, New-York.

EDUCATION.—A gentleman and his wife, the latter a Parisian, the former a graduate of the Ecole Centrale, of Paris, wish to be received in a respectable family in this City or in Brooklyn, where, in exchange for a comfortable home, they might devote part of the day in instructing the children—either boys, girls, or both—in modern languages, sciences, drawings, &c. Highest references can be given. Address by letter to C. E. C., *Daily Times* Office.

TO PRESIDENTS OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.—A first-class Graduate and Tutor of one of the European Colleges wishes for a Professorship or Tutorship in any School or College in the United States He is considered a thorough Greek, Latin, and English Scholar. The highest testimonials can be produced Salary not so much an object as immediate employment. Address A. M., No 50 Rivington-st., cor. Bowery.

MUSICAL CRITIC.—A Gentleman accustomed to provide Musical Critiques for the Press, is open to an engagement for any journal, daily or weekly, of acknowledged respectability, and having its circulation among a musical class of readers Compensation is not so much of a subject as a connexion with a standard paper. Address MAX, Box No. 1,799 Post-Office

SPANISH INSTRUCTOR.—Don GUILLERMO FESSER, a native of Spain, will accept engagements to give lessons either in schools or to private pupils. He is liberally educated, and thoroughly competent. Refers, by permission, to Prof Geo Fickner, William H. Prescott, the Historian, and Geo. S Hillard, Esq. A note directed to No. 35 West 22d-st, will receive immediate attention.

TEACHER OF ENGLISH, FRENCH AND MUSIC—Wanted soon in a private school, Brooklyn, L. I. A line to RECTOR, New-Britain, Conn., will receive immediate attention.

TO TAILORS—A first-class coat cutter, a man to cut more work, and a pressman to take charge of back shop, wanted to go to Springfield, Mass. Americans would be preferred. To good competent men, permanent situations and fair salaries will be paid Address note to MERCER, 347 TAILOR, and leave at this office before 12 o'clock this day, stating where to be seen, references, salary expected and which situation applied for.

MILLINER WANTED.—A French or English lady who understands the business, in all its branches, may apply at No. 50 William-st., up stairs, between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock P. M.

CUTTER OF CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS WANTED—In a large establishment who has had experience in the business, and can bring references as to character and ability. Apply personally to E. S. MILLS, No 80 Chambers-st, up stairs.

DREYER & KAUFMAN'S AGENCY, NO. 394 BROADWAY, (basement,) where families, boarding-houses, hotels saloons, and other public houses can be supplied with the best of help, (males and females,) for City and country places; they will find it to their advantage to call at No. 394 Broadway, (basement.)
DREYER & KAUFMAN, Agents.

HELP OF ALL KINDS—May be engaged at the offices of the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, No. 27 Greenwich-st. Female domestics there, and at the upper Office, No. 139 9th-st., corner of Broadway.

JOHN YOUNG—Agent of the Protestant Employment Society and Society for the Encouragement of faithful Domestics, No 7 Carmine-st, has opened the Female Servants' Registry, No. 145½ Bowery, between Grand and Broome-sts. for the better supplying the east side of the City and the city of Brooklyn with good servants, where strict attention will be given to all who call. N. B.—Girls wanted.

MAN WANTED—A young man to act as Cashier in a Mercantile House, must be correct at figures and have some knowledge of money. Address P., *Times* Office.

BOY WANTED.—An intelligent boy, about 17 years of age, is wanted in the dry goods jobbing business. A general inertia of the system, is at the bottom of all the difficulty To rouse the whole organization from the torpor, to imbue it with new life, activity and vigor, and to sustain it in that condition, there is no preparation comparable with DR MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL. Other stimuli may excite the dormant physical energies for a time, but like the night-flash of the lightning that leaves behind it a deeper gloom, the exhaustion of these whirlwinds is followed after the first convulsive effect is over, by a depression of body and mind more profound and paralyzing than ever. The remedy is literally worse than the disease But the Elixir has a dynamic influence. It not only creates a new condition of the physical organization, but perpetuates it. The animal spirits are not only cheered and elevated by its agency but kept up to their new level without flagging A vegetable compound, ocngenial to the system it seems to act upon the constitution itself, and to revolutionize it. In chronic diseases of the nerves, the stomach, and the liver, its operations are but miraculous The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, six for twelve dollars.

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BOY WANTED—To one who is perfectly familiar with Custom-House business, and who is willing to make himself useful. Liberal wages will be given. Apply to BERNSTEIN & DINGELSTED, No 5 Nassau-st.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—For three months, by a lady with a family, a small furnished house near the City, containing two bed-rooms, parlor and kitchen. It must be in a healthy locality, and in the proximity of a good school for boys. Address C. H. H., office of this paper, stating terms, &c.

STEAMBOAT WANTED.—Wanted to charter, a Steamboat suitable to fulfil the engagements of the steamer MAY QUEEN during the present month and a portion of September. For particulars, apply to T. C. DURANT, No. 7 South-st., up stairs.

SEWING MACHINE.—Wanted to purchase, a second-hand Sewing Machine, suitable for making gaiters and shoe work. Address B. F., Box No. 2,745 Post-Office.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

THE TURKS TRIUMPHANT.—
Omer Pasha is a "trump" of a man,
He's put to the rout the whole Muscovite clan,
Just as LYON, by means of his Powder and Pills,
The insects and vermin routs, scatters and kills
The worst of it is that imposters, taking advantage of the popularity of LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER AND PILLS, are putting up all sorts of worthless imitations. Do look at the labels See that each has four medals engraved upon it and is signed "E. LYON" Central Depôt, No 424 Broadway, and Mrs HAYS, No 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DRY GOODS.

TO FRINGE MANUFACTURERS.—Fringe Silk Sewings, both in Gum and Colored, for sale, at lowest wholesale cash prices, by REYNOLDS & LEIGH, No. 23 Dey-st.

COTTON ROPE.—Assorted sizes of first quality constantly on hand For sale by WM. WALL & SONS, No. 216 Front-st.

HEINRICH & SOMMER—No 57 John-st, Importers of German Ginghams, Shawls, etc.

TO CAPITALISTS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the City Comptroller's Office, Buffalo, until Sept. 1 1854 for Bonds of the city of Buffalo amounting to $55,000, authorized to be issued pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, dated March 21, 1854 to bear interest at 6 per cent payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, and becoming due as follows:

June 1, 1855	$6,000	June 1, 1860	$11,000
June 1, 1856	6,000	June 1, 1861	11,000
June 1, 1857	6,000	June 1, 1862	11,000
June 1, 1858	11,000	June 1, 1863	11,000
June 1, 1859	11,000	June 1, 1864	11,000

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A gentleman of [illegible] can be accommodated with first-class board, (dinner at 6 o'clock) furnished or unfurnished rooms, [illegible] rooms and location. Rooms vacant August 15th and 30th. Will refer to very well known parties in the city. Apartments can be secured for a term of years if desired. Also a handsome front basement, well calculated for a physician.

GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with PLEASANT ROOMS and BOARD at No. 70 SANDS-ST., Brooklyn.

TO GENTLEMEN.—Pleasant furnished rooms to let, large and small, in the house newly fitted up, No. 461 Broome-st., near Broadway, containing all the modern improvements.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE WIDE WEST—AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL.—Published by BONESTELL & WILLISTON, San Francisco, California.

A Steamer Edition will be issued per each mail for the Atlantic States.

To Californians who have returned, this arrangement will commend itself by its regularity and cheapness. And those having friends in that section, will find themselves well posted in California matters by subscribing for the WIDE WEST. Each number will contain at least two handsomely illustrated mining scenes and sketches of California characters. We will send the steamer WIDE WEST to any address in the United States, postage free, for Three Dollars a year. Postmasters and others wishing to act as agents, can retain fifty cents on each name forwarded, as a commission for their services, Orders, enclosing the cash, should be addressed to
J. T. WILLISTON, No. 8 Liberty-place, New-York.

IN PRESS.—I THE GREAT JOURNEY. By the author of "Morning and Night Watches."
II. THE SCHOOLS OF DOUBT AND THE SCHOOLS OF FAITH By Count AGENOR DE GASPERIN.
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ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS,
No. 285 Broadway.

FANNY FERN'S BOOKS.—FERN LEAVES FROM FANNY'S PORTFOLIO—First Series—8 illustrations by COFFIN, engraved by N. ORR, muslin, 400 pp., 12mo., price $1 25. The same, muslin, gilt edges, and full gilt sides, price $2.
LITTLE FERNS FOR FANNY'S LITTLE FRIENDS—6 illustrations, muslin, 288 pp 16mo., price 75 cents. The same, gilt edges and full gilt sides, price $1.
FERN LEAVES FROM FANNY'S PORTFOLIO—Second Series—8 illustrations by COFFIN, engraved by N. ORR, muslin, 400 pp 12mo, price $1 25. The same, muslin, gilt edges and full gilt sides, price $2
FANNY FERN is to-day, beyond question, not only the most original but the most vigorous and spirited writer, she is also the most fascinating and effective writer, either here or elsewhere Her wide-spread popularity arose from herself alone. It was an out gushing, a spontaneous free will offering to her genius, and it came to her in no stinted measure, at the same time from both sides of the Atlantic.

Her past is certainly a remarkable history, as the sale of more than 150,000 copies of her works in less than a year, clearly attests; and the continued demand indicates a future still more brilliant.

FANNY FERN AND THE PRESS
ONE OF A THOUSAND COMMENDATIONS!
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Fanny Fern's writings are based on fact—experience; it is a true woman's life finding expression in literature.
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She has all the flow of Irving, the polish of "Ik Marvel," and the edge of Dickens.
New-York Tribune.

With her perennial mirth, she blends a genuine sense of the pathetic, and often relieves her brilliant flashes of humor with a sudden burst of sympathy Her tendencies are progressive, and truly Democratic Her heart is with the people, and warms to homely joys and sorrows.
Harpers' Magazine

Her inspiration comes from nature, not from books. She dares to be original. * * She has won her way unmistakably to the hearts of the people, and this we interpret as a triumph of natural feeling.
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Her books are unlike anybody's else, in heaven, on earth, or in the waters under the earth.
New-York Picayune

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Philadelphia American Courier

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Her originality, industry, and proficiency in all the departments of life and human knowledge are wonderful indeed, and therein wonderfully does spread is her popularity. Add ess orders to MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN, Auburn or Buffalo.

MISS PARDOE'S CHARMING NOVEL—REGINALD LYLE.—This work, by one of the most gifted female writers of Great Britain, comes to us with the highest encomiums of the London critics. Read the opinion of the *Illustrated News*:

"Miss Pardoe's last work is one of the most remarkable fictions we have ever read; and, why should we not say it courageously since we think it honestly, we consider 'Reginald Lyle,' in fact, to be at least equal, if not superior, to any novel written by a woman in the English language. The great point is the moral of the work. Nothing can be higher The tone all through is admirable; the treatment of incidents and characters is skillful, and there is also the most refreshing and originality in the evolution of the result. We will not spoil the interest by telling the story; but its lesson we might adumbrate by observing that you could inscribe for motto on the title page of such a narrative the suggestive words: 'Probity, Almadeen and Providence.'"

The opinion of the American Press has been unanimous in favor of this excellent fiction We subjoin a few of the notices:

Miss Pardoe is worthily ranked among the first female writers of the day, and this republication of one of her best novels will be very acceptable to her many American readers. It is a marked degree, exhibits her power in depicting character—*Courier and Enquirer*

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Reginald Lyle," by Miss Pardoe, is a fashionable London novel of more than average merit—*New-York Tribune.*

One of Miss Pardoe's best Don't begin it, reader, if you have anything else that must be finished before bed-time, for you will scheme to end it before laying it aside.—*N. Y. Daily Times.*

Complete in one volume. Price 50 cents; cloth, 75 cents. Published and for sale by FRANCIS W. DAY, late BURGESS & DAY, No 160 Nassau-st.

PLATO ON THE IMMORTALITY OF THE SOUL—Including the opinions of other ancient sages and modern philosophers on that important subject—with a life and beautiful and authentic portrait of PLATO. A new and elegant edition just published and for sale (price $1) by WILLIAM GOWANS, No. 178 Fulton-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MARGUERITE—A TALE OF SCOTland." 18mo, cloth. $1. Published by
RIKER, THORNE & CO.,
No.

Kentucky Yeomen, Aug. 12.

Saturday last, as our readers will recollect, was the day appointed for the execution of WILLIAM WEIGART, who was convicted of the murder of CHAS. GOEBRING, in Lexington, last Winter.

It was announced that the execution would take place contrary to general expectation, between 9 and 10 in the morning. At an early hour, crowds could be seen coming into the city from every direction, and by 9 o'clock the street in front of the jail was crowded to such an excess that it was impossible for vehicles or horsemen to pass.

The Sheriff, with an armed guard, was stationed around the door to keep the crowd from pressing too closely upon the car, which was standing in readiness.

About 9½ o'clock the prisoner, escorted by the jailer, the Sheriff, and Rev. Messrs. BERKELEY and PRATT, made his appearance, with a quick, agitated step, and waving his prayer-book, ascended the car. Several of his friends got in with him, and the mournful cortège drove slowly off to the spot, which he was to take his departure from this earthly abode. A very large crowd followed and preceded the car, while the windows and doors along the route were filled with anxious, eager faces, desirous of catching a glimpse of the unfortunate man.

When the dreaded implement of death was seen nearing its gloomy head in the distance, and as the prisoner noticed it, a perceptible shudder went over his whole frame. An immense multitude were gathered there, and all heads were turned to the advancing car, which was bearing a fellow human to his death.

Arriving at the foot of the gallows, the car stopped. Rev. Messrs. PRATT and BERKELEY, then sang a hymn, in which the prisoner joined, and then the first named gentleman, addressed the Throne of Grace in behalf of the unfortunate young man.

WEIGART then himself kneeled down and prayed in silence,—prayed for a few moments,—then rising from his feet, Mr. BERKELEY commended the poor prisoner to the kind mercies of a just and forgiving God. During each of the prayers, WEIGART's voice could be heard as if in supplication to Heaven.

The devotional exercises being concluded, the officers of the law stepped forward and commenced the dreadful preparation for death by tying his hands. Up to this time the prisoner seems to have been supported by some vague hope of rescue or pardon, but when the fatal white cap was drawn over his eyes he seemed to realize, and not fully until then, the dreadful fate that awaited him. While the rope was being tied, his acquaintances came around and bid him farewell. Having thanked his clerical friends for their kindness and unremitting attention to him during his incarceration, he commenced in inaudible murmuring as if in prayer, and as that was concluded, the knot was arranged around his neck and the rope fastened to the beam above. All was ready now, and the period for him to expiate the crime he had committed against his God and the laws of the land had arrived, the word was given to drive off, when the prisoner attempted to anticipate it by jumping off.

He failed in this, and the word was repeated; the car started, and in another moment the unfortunate criminal was writhing in the death agonies, between heaven and earth. He was very light, and the fall did not break his neck, and his sufferings were intense; several times he drew himself up some distance, and let his whole weight fall quickly, with the intention, we suppose, of putting an end to his pain.

Oh! it was a horrid sight to see a human being writhing and twisting in all the torture of disgraceful strangulation, and God grant that no necessity may ever again rise, which will demand the interposition of the strong arm of the law to secure such a horrid vengeance.

He died penitent, and with full confidence in the promises held out by the Scripture. His remains were attended to the cemetery on Sunday evening by a good concourse of people.

It was a moment for serious and solemn reflection, yet in all that vast crowd we could not perceive a single cheek that was moistened with the tear of sympathy, and almost every countenance wore its every-day, business-like aspect. After the first shock, the momentary horror was dispelled, and the careless jest and idle laugh were heard, in strange discord to the death-rattle and gurgling groans of the expiring victim.

We have remarked that the crowd was large, that we expected, yet we felt inexpressibly shocked and almost disgusted, as we saw the number of females on the ground. It is scarcely credible, yet it is true.

Who would have expected that woman, sweet synonym for mercy and gentleness, she whose delicate hands are ever ready to minister to the wants of the distressed, and to soothe the troubled and care laden mind, could have gazed upon a scene which was enough to harrow the sensibilities of a strong man.

We are gratified to think that the larger portion of females in the city repudiated the very thought of going to the execution; for this we commend them, as it displays that kindness of heart and commiseration for the misfortunes of others, which has ever been the crowning ornaments of their character.

Jullien in London—Mario and Grisi.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Picayune.

PARIS, Thursday, July 20, 1854.

JULLIEN has returned to London from his American tour, as you know, and he continues to look even more like a mountebank than ever. He occupies a conspicuous box in the opera-house in London, and constantly wears embroidered pantaloons, embroidered waistcoat, embroidered coat, embroidered shirt sleeves, embroidered cuffs and facings, an embroidered shirt, being a map of the United States, with enormous malachitre buttons, on each of which is engraved the name of some American city he has visited: New-Orleans, New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Richmond, Charleston, &c. He boasts he has given three hundred concerts and traveled twenty-one thousand leagues in the New World. Is it not rather surprising that a person of his talents—for he is said to have talents—should have such a flunkey's fondness for gold lace?

By the way, you are to have MARIO and GRISI next Fall. Mr. HACKETT has engaged them for five months, giving them $85,000, and he paying all their expenses, tavern bills, carriage hire, servants, &c. Forty thousand dollars are deposited with the BARINGS as the security money; they are to be paid after every third performance, and if Mr. HACKETT fails to pay them at the precise time—if he is in arrears a day—the engagement is instantly avoided, and they have the right to return at once and to receive the $40,000 deposited with the BARINGS as the penalty of the bond. SHYLOCK himself would have framed no different articles of an engagement.

Marine Barracks at Washington—The Frigate Independence.

From the Washington Union.

The cooking apartment of the Marine barracks is admirably arranged, and a new and large oven has recently been erected, and a marine; a baker by trade, makes as good bread as can be procured at the best baking establishments in the city.

The recent act of Congress increasing, nearly doubling, the pay of the privates, has had already a salutary effect upon the service. Heretofore, after the ranks had been thinned by death and other causes, in consequence of the small monthly pay, recruits could not be obtained; but we were informed that since the passage of the act a number of enlistments have been made.

The United States frigate *Independence*, (ship-of-the-line razeed,) now at New-York, has been ordered by the Secretary of the Navy on a cruise, and a detail has been made for forty marines from the Washington barracks to go on board of her. The order was heard by the men with gratification, and the forty who have been selected are delighted with the prospect of enjoying "life" on the "ocean wave."

Later from Liberia.

We have news from Liberia to the 15th of June, considerably later than former advices. We give below all that we find of general interest. A letter dated Monrovia, June 13, 1854, mentions the death of Mrs. MARGARET WILLIAMS, mother of Rev. SAMUEL WILLIAMS, aged 86; ALFRED FREEMAN, a young and promising member of the bar, and STEPHEN AJONS, Jr., from Newburg, aged 8 years. The letter says: "The remainder of the company are doing well, and it is presumed that the saw mill will very soon be in operation. By my advice the families are not yet removed to Marshall. The men go down and remain as long as they can without endangering their lives, and then return to Monrovia to recruit. His Excellency the President will leave by this steamer for Europe, as the enfeebled state of his system demands a relaxation from the arduous duties which he has to perform."

FIRE—LAKE HOUSE BARN—TEN HORSES BURNED TO DEATH.—This morning, about 12½ o'clock, a fire broke out in the building known as the Lake House Barn, owned by C. H. DYER, Esq., and used by him for stabling a number of valuable horses, employed around the coal-yard on the north side. There were ten valuable horses in the barn at the time—among them a team belonging to Mr. RENO, and valued at $500; but, as is usual with horses on such occasions, they could not be induced to leave the situation, but re-

Chicago Journal, Aug. 17.

STOCK SALES AND MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 21.

$1,000	Ill. Int. Imp. S. '47	84	50	Mich. Central R. R.	85
3000	Erie Income Bonds	83½	5	do	86
2,000	do	83	50	do	s30 86
1,000	Ill. Cen. R.R. Bds	s3 86½	125	Mich. So. R.	s3 84
15,000	do	s3 86	24	N. Indiana R. R.	91
41,500	do	86	6	do	91
1,000	do	s10 87	15	N. Indiana Constr'n	83½
6,000	N. Y. Cen. R.Bds	s3 87	11	do	s3 83
50	Canton Company	s3 31	200	Erie Railroad	s3 39
600	Nic. Transit Co.	16	250	do	b3 39
100	do	s3 15	615	do	39
300	do	s3 15	100	do	s15 39
200	do	b60 19	250	do	s3 39
200	do	s3 18½	400	do	39
400	do	19	100	do	c 39
150	do	c 19	275	do	b30 40
15	Hudson R Railroad	44	100	do	b3 39
25	N. Y. Central R. R.	c 94	570	do	s3 39
245	do	c 96	200	do	39
150	do	c 96	50	do	s15 39
300	Cumberland Coal Co.	28	350	do	s3 40
750	do	28	230	do	s3 40
350	do	28	100	do	b10 41
200	do	s3 28	870	do	b60 41
150	do	b3 28½	350	do	s10 40
250	do	28	100	do	b30 41
50	do	s3 28	280	Reading Railroad	s3 63
500	do	b60 28½	150	do	s30 63
100	do	b60 29	300	do	b60 61
300	do	28	200	do	s60 63
10	do	28	100	do	63
50	do	28½	200	do	s30 63½
50	Cleve & Pittsb'g R.R.	50	200	do	s3 64

SECOND BOARD.

$2,657	Ohio 6s, '60	b2 105½	700	Erie Railroad	s3 40
5 100	do	b2 105½	100	do	s30 40
2 500	Ill Cen R.R Bds	s3 86	50	do	40
150	Cumber. Coal Co	s3 28½	200	do	b3 40
100	do	b30 29½	100	do	b10 40
50	do	b3 29	100	do	b60 41
50	do	s3 28½	50	do	40
100	do	b30 29	100	do	s15 40½
500	do	s10 28½	50	do	39½
100	Nic. Transit Co.	19½	300	do	b3 39
50	Hud. River R R	s60 44	50	do	b10 39
100	do	44	5	Mich. South Constr'n	84
200	do	b60 45	100	Reading Railroad	s10 63
10	Michigan So'n R R	94	100	do	64
10	Cleve. & Tol. R.R.	75	100	do	s15 64
10	do	74½	500	do	s3 64

Markets.... *Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

MONDAY, Aug. 21—6 P. M.

ASHES—With light receipts and a reduced stock, buyers are unable to procure an adequate supply. Hence, the market is quiet, though firm, at $6 for Pearls, and $7 for Pots, ₩ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—American Yellow is rather more freely offered, but is not in much request, at 29c.@29½c. ₩ lb.

CANDLES—A fair demand exists for all kinds, at 40c. for patent Sperm; 30c. for plain do.; 21c.@23c. for Adamantine, and 14c.@15c. for Mould Tallow, ₩ lb. The stock is not very large.

COAL—Remains quite scarce, for the season; yet, as the inquiry is not very animated, owners cannot claim any advance in prices. There is no considerable quantity offering of Liverpool, and this is of uncertain value. Sydney and Pictou Coal is quickly purchased at $8@$8 50 ₩ chaldron. Anthracite sells freely, from the yards, at $7@$7 50 ₩ ton of 2,000 lbs.

COTTON—Is only in moderate demand, within our range:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ₩ lb	7½	7½	7½	7½
Middling, ₩ lb	9½	9½	9½	10
Middling Fair, ₩ lb	10½	11	11½	11½
Fair, ₩ lb	11½	11½	11½	12½

FISH—Dry Cod continues to retail at $3 50@$3 75 ₩ cwt. The amount in market is limited. Mackerel are also scarce and procurable only in lots, at $17 50@$18 for No. 1, $14 50 for No. 2, and $8 for No. 3, ₩ barrel. There were 500 boxes Smoked Herring obtained, at 60c. for scaled, and 35c. for No. 1, ₩ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are actively sought after by Eastern and local dealers; and being still extremely scarce, they are on the advance, having to-day improved, in most cases 12½c. ₩ bbl., and closing with an upward tenor. It is very difficult to fill orders for the better qualities: as but few lots of these are on hand. The day's business comprises 6,000 bbls. within our range:

Sour, ₩ bbl	$6 50 @ $7 50
Superfine, No. 2	7 50 @ 8 00
State, common brands	8 12½@ 8 37½
State, straight brands	8 50 @ 8 75
Favorite State	9 00 @ 9 37½
Western mixed do	8 37½@ 8 62½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	9 25 @ 9 50
Fancy Michigan	9 50 @ 9 75
Common to good Ohio	9 25 @ 9 50
Fancy Ohio	9 50 @ 9 75
Extra Ohio	9 75 @11 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 75 @11 25
Fancy Genesee	10 00 @10 50
Extra Genesee	10 50 @11 50

Canadian remains as last noticed. Southern is in improved demand, at rather better prices. There were 2,000 bbls. taken at $8@$8 37½ for inferior; $8 62½@$9 for mixed to good; and $9@$10 for favorite to fancy and extra brands, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is steadily increasing in value. Some 350 bbls. were bought to-day, (mostly for future delivery,) at $6 37½ for fine, and $7 75 for superfine, ₩ bbl. About 200 bbls. New York and Jersey Corn Meal brought $4 ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is still in lively request, but owing to the inability of factors to satisfy the wants of the trade, the current movements are not extensive. Prices, however, are very well supported. The day's transactions comprise 700 bushels good Canada white (free) at $1 92½; 500 do. do. red (do.) at $1 72½; 500 ordinary Genesee do. at the same rate; 4,300 fair to good Southern do. at $1 76@$1 80; and (as rumored on 'Change,) some additional sales of Southern white and red, reported at $2 05 for the former, and $1 67½ for the latter, though we could not ascertain the details of these transactions, if any such occurred. Rye is extremely rare and, being much needed, is more valuable; 9,000 bushels River realized, in lots, $1 25@$1 28 ₩ bushel. A good business has been transacted in State and Western Oats, which are not in heavy supply, and which command readily 47c.@50c. ₩ bushel. Corn is much brisker and a shade dearer; the export inquiry is a tame one, but for home use and on speculation, an animated demand exists; the day's sales reach about 114,000 bushels at 78½c.@81c. for unsound, 82c.@84c. for Western mixed, and 84 for round yellow, ₩ bushel. Southern is out of market and is unsettled in price.

GROCERIES—Are quiet, but steady. An auction sale of Coffee announced for to-morrow (Tuesday) has retarded operations in this article; while other commodities have been but moderately dealt in by the trade. The day's movements add up 80 pkgs. Java Coffee, at 13c.@13½c.; 150 Rio do. at 10½c. ₩ lb.; 80 hhds. Cuba Molasses, on private terms; 500 hhds. Cuba Sugar, at 4½c.@5¼c.; and 250 New-Orleans do. at 4½c. ₩ lb.

HAY—There were 600 bales River bought by shippers at 65c @70c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HIDES—A sale of 1,700 Buenos Ayes, 22 lbs., transpired, to-day, at 17c. ₩ lb.

HOPS—More has been done in last year's crop, to-day, at 25c.@27c ₩ lb. The stock is less extensive, and is stiffly held at our quotations. We have heard of nothing new in old Hops.

LATHS—Eastern continue to find buyers as fast as they appear in market, at $2 ₩ thousand.

LIME—Rockland is freely purchased at 90c. for common. and $1 15 for Lump ₩ bbl.

METALS—No change of interest has occurred in Copper. Sales were reported of 230 tons Scotch Pig Iron at $40@$40 50, usual credit, ₩ ton, and a small parcel of Spanish Lead at $6 31½ ₩ 100 lbs. Spelter Plates are quiet, but steady at 5¼c.@5¼ ₩ lb. Steel & Tin are still unaltered.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has not varied. There were sold 800 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, mostly at 50c.@51c., cash and short time, ₩ gallon; and 2,000 bbls. Common Wilmington Resin at $1 85 ₩ bbl. of 310 lbs., delivered. The two latter articles are rather scarce, and being in pretty brisk request, are increasing in value. Nothing of moment has been done in Tar, which is now quoted at $3 50@$4 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are inactive, and somewhat nominal. Olive is selling slowly at old rates. Linseed is in fair demand at 78c. for large, and 79c.@80c. for small lots, ₩ gallon. Lard appears about the same.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less active, the enhanced claims of factors impeding buyers. There were 600 barrels purchased at $13 25@$13 50 for Mess, and $11@$11 25 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are less abundant and in good request at 6½c.@7¼c. for Hams and 6½c. @6½c. for shoulders ₩ lb. Lard is tending upwards. The sales of the day embrace 570 bbls. Prime at 11c, and a few kegs do. at 11½c. ₩ lb. Beef is in pretty fair demand at former rates. About 165 bbls. were taken at $12@$13 for Country Mess; $15@$15 25 for City and repacked Western; $16 75@$17 for extra, and $15 75@$16 for repacked Chicago ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef and Beef Hams are dull and nominal. No particular alteration is noticeable in Butter or Cheese.

RICE—We heard that 75 tierces Fair to Prime were sold at $3 75@$4 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

SOAP—There were 100 boxes Castile bought, at 10½c. ₩ lb.

SPICES—Are not very active, though they are quoted firm, at 98c @$1 for Prime Nutmegs; 92½c.@95c. for Mace; 26c. for Cassia, in mats; 16c. for Cloves; 14½c. for Jamaica Pimento; 10½c. for Sumatra Pepper, and 5c.@5½c. for Race Ginger, ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Some 20,000 lbs. prime were taken to-day at about former rates.

TOBACCO—There have been 30 hhds. Kentucky disposed of at 6½c.@8c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—The day's sales include 500 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 36c.@36½c., chiefly at the latter price, ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have not improved. For Liverpool, we heard of no engagements of Breadstuffs: the day's shipments having been confined to 1,000 bales compressed Cotton at ⅛d. ₩ lb., and some lots of Dead weight at 12s.6d. ₩ ton. For other English ports nothing was engaged. For Havre, there were taken 300 bales Cotton at ⅛c. ₩ lb., and a vessel to load at City Point, (Va.) with tobacco, at 35s. Australian and California Freights were unchanged.

DRY GOODS.

AUCTION GOODS AT THE BOWERY SAVINGS STORE.—During the last week there have been several large auctions of dry goods, and the amount sold is not less than three millions of dollars; goods sold lower than they have for some years. We have bought largely, and among the goods are:

French merinos and de laines, bombazines, alpaccas and parramattas, cassimeres, satinets and jeans, linens, flannels and draperies, prints, ginghams and de bages, cashmere and broche shawls, counterpanes and Marseilles quilts, and a variety of other goods, all of which we have marked so at exceedingly low prices, and at bargains for the purchaser heretofore unknown and unthought of.

F. W. & W. F. GILLEY & CO., No. 126 Bowery.

WET GOODS—From the wreck of the Steamer *Franklin*. We have received from the Auction Rooms Thursday and Friday last, black satins of extra quality, black silks, also some rich plaid silk, black Lyons velvet for mantillas. French, all wool, delaines of high cost, which we sell for 1s., 1s 6d and 2s. per yard, also French merinos and different other goods. These goods are wet, but no other damage.

DEBEVOIX & RAWSON,
No. 43 Catharine corner Madison.

NO. 387 BROADWAY.—Flowers of elegance for Autumnal embellishment; ostrich and marabout feathers of exquisite beauty for toilet appointments

JAMES TUCKER respectfully reminds his friends, and the Southern and Western trade, that his stock is large and

WM. MATHEWS & CO., Nos. 53 and 54 Catharine-st.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND SALE OR RENT.—With one acre of land, situated in Yonkers, commanding a fine view of the Hudson River and Palisades, and within one-half mile of the Railroad Depot. First class house, newly built, with stables and out buildings, with every variety of fruit trees and vines. The premises are now occupied by J. R. HAWKINS. Inquire of RUFUS KELLY, No. 113 Front-st., New-York, or of NATHAN PLAGG, Yonkers.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—No. 7 East 31st-st., two doors east of 5th-av., a handsome 4 story brown stone front, being in row of 8 houses, and the situation unsurpassed in the City, and contains all the modern improvements. Terms easy and cheap. Inquire at No. 5 East 31st-st.; also, a very superior 4-story house and carriage-house, between 3 st. and 22d-sts. House 28 by 85; lot, 28 by 150; stable, 28 by 36.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—A two story frame house at Fordham, one hour's ride from the City Hall; size, 23x26 feet, ground 100 feet square; walls filled in with brick; seven rooms, garret and cellar. The whole in good order; the garden planted with flowers and vegetables. House insured free for 2 years. Price $2,200, or rent $200. For further particulars inquire at SUTTON'S Hotel, Fordham, or of T. G. SHEARMAN, No. 164 Front st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The double house and lot 35 by 44 feet, on the corner of 2d-place and Henry, opposite the residence of Mr. Charles Christmas, complete with all the modern improvements, 6 minutes' walk from Hamilton Ferry. Apply after 6 o'clock in the evening.

CITY LOTS FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.—The subscriber has six Lots in Harlem; street paved and lighted, which he will sell cheap on the easy payments of $10 per month. Apply to J. PECARE, No 163 Heater-st

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—THREE RIVER PLOTS FOR SALE—Containing from one to three acres each. One plot is situated on Hell-Gate, having a full view of the East River. Two large river plots are on the Shore Road Terrace, with sea wall in front, and the Williamsburg Turnpike in the rear. Also, a country residence, about 5 minutes' walk from the steamboat landing, with about an acre of land, and stable; also, three new houses with about half an acre of land to each house facing a street 100 feet wide also, on the same premises, half acre lots for sale, within 5 minutes' walk of the steamboat; a farm, containing 13½ acres of land about one mile from the village, with over 700 feet front on the Flushing Turnpike, with a large, convenient new dwelling-house, with marble mantels, folding doors a new barn, and first-rate water fruit and ornamental trees, &c.; also, a farm, in high state of cultivation, about 1 mile from Astoria, containing 27 acres of land, with a large house overlooking the East River and Flushing Bay, a most splendid country seat, with a large barn and good well of water; also, several business stands and dwelling-houses and lots of ground, in different parts of Astoria and its vicinity. For particulars apply to JOSIAH M. WHITNEY, on the corner of Grand-st and the Crescent, or at the office near the Ferry, Astoria, Long Island.

BEAVERWYCK FARM FOR SALE—Containing about 350 acres, situated on the road leading from Newark to Dover, in Morris County, New-Jersey 4 miles from the Morris and Essex Railroad, 4 miles from the Morris Canal, and 16 miles from Newark. The land is of superior quality, and in a high state of cultivation, adapted to grazing and grass crops; about 100 acres of natural meadows for pasture, 100 acres of woodland, and the balance in tillable land; on the plain is a large variety of fruit trees in bearing condition; a large two-story dwelling house, with large barn and sheds thereto also, a two-story farm house, barns, cow-house, carriage-house, ice-house dairy, &c., in good order; a large garden with a pond adjoining. This section of country is celebrated for health. The terms will be made easy; for further particulars inquire on the premises, of W. H. K. BIBBY, Paterson, New-Jersey.

FARM FOR SALE—Of 90 acres, in the town of Yonkers, within 2½ miles of the Hudson River Railroad Depôt, one mile from Hunt's Bridge, and 2½ from Williams Bridge, and 1½ miles from Van Cortland's Mills. The farm is in good order and in high state of cultivation, and well stocked with the best selected fruit trees. It will be sold in the whole or in part, to suit purchasers. There are fine building sites on the land, and it is capable of division to suit a company of gentlemen desiring a Summer country residence. It is within a few minutes' ride of four railroad depôts. Inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

EDWARD CROMWELL.

FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—Beautifully situated, 18 miles from the City, and 5 minutes walk from the depôt, where the cars pass nearly every hour, containing about 40 acres, a new 2½ story modern gothic house, very handsomely finished; plenty of new outbuildings, and a large stone henery, with one acre inclosed; young apple and peach orchards, and every variety of dwarf and standard trees. The land is in a very high state of cultivation, having been heavily manured and limed for 3 years past; would be convenient for cool productive City property. Apply to JOS. W. ALLEN, No. 2 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN ISLAND—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A beautiful cottage 1½ miles from Vanderbilt's Landing, on a lot of about 2 acres of land; barn, coach house, &c., all in good order, and covered with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees, choice grape vines, &c. Apply to C. S. SWIFT, No. 219 Pearl-st.

NEWTOWN VILLAGE LOTS—In MYERS' addition, only $90 to $150. These lots are high and beautifully located within the village, and only 30 minutes from New-York *via* Flushing Railroad. For free tickets, maps, &c., apply to JOHN B. MYERS, No. 195 Broadway.

NEW VESSEL FOR SALE.—A Schooner, 62 feet keel, 23 feet 6 inches beam, and 5 feet 10 inches hold: burden 89 tons carpenters' measurement. masts 79 and 80 feet, draws 6½ feet water, loaded, built by Dixon & Perry, Nyack, and will be complete next week. She is built of the best material and in the best manner, and is likely to be a fast sailer. Would be suitable for river or coasting trade, and will be sold at a reasonable price for cash. The vessel will be disposed of at the earliest opportunity.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET.—A three-story house, containing modern improvements, in 28th-st., near 4th-av. Also, a furnished house, in 22d-st., near 4th-av. Apply to R. C. READ, No. 67 South-st.

HOUSE TO LET—In 1st-place, Brooklyn, a first-class house near Court-st., with gas, bath rooms and all other modern improvements. Terms moderate. Inquire of J. R. HILLS, No. 35 Wall-st.

TWO NEW BRICK HOUSES TO LET—Situated in 53d-st., between 4th and 5th-avs. They are three stories and basement, marble mantels, with court yards in front and deep yards in rears, and supplied with Croton water; will be let from now till the 1st May next, for $225 each. Inquire of JAMES BULKLEY, No. 181 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—In the business part of the village of Stamford, Conn., four large new three-story stores, just finished, with a number of rooms for offices, and a large handsome room, suitable for a ballroom, lodge room, or any other kind of public business, situated the corner of Gay and Main-sts. Adjoining is a neat two-story cottage house pleasantly situated. For particulars inquire of THEODORE MOULTON, No. 254 Cherry-st., or of SANDS SEELEY, Esq., Stamford.

DESIRABLE SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS.—A private family would let a suite of rooms to one or two gentlemen. The house is new, and has all the modern improvements, and is in one of the best localities in the City, convenient to the cars and stages—No. 71 West 14th-st., first house west of 6th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—One hour's ride on New-Haven Railroad, beautifully situated on the Sound, five minutes' walk from depôt. Address COUNTRY, *Times* Office. Value of Furniture about $400.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STEAM POWER.—Rooms to let, with steady steam power, in the new buildings Nos. 7, 9 and 11 Canal-st., between Centre and Elm, running through to Walker-st. Inquire of J. GAUDU, Engineer, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SONS, No. 186 Cliff-st.

ROOMS TO LET—On the 1st and 3d floors, about 24 by 60 feet, each lighted on 3 sides, with steam power. Inquire on the premises, No. 47 Ann-st.

ROOM TO LET—With steam power; a loft 50x25, well lighted. Apply to H. W. GREENE, No. 18 Spruce-st., basement.

OFFICES TO LET.—The offices No. 122 Nassau-st., 2d floor, front, recently occupied by us. Also, offices at No. 119 Nassau-st., rooms No. 3 and 3½, 2d floor, adjoining our office. These offices are all quite desirable ones, and are well calculated for any light business. Apply at room No. 2 at No. 119 Nassau-st.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

DIAMOND CLUSTER RINGS.....$35 to $300
DIAMOND SINGLE STONE RINGS.....10 to 200
DIAMOND CLUSTER PINS.....30 to 350
DIAMOND SINGLE STONE PINS.....15 to 1,500
DIAMOND CROSSES.....25 to 800
DIAMOND SHIRT STUDS.....50 to 150
DIAMOND SCARF PINS.....12 to 100

At less than usual prices.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer,
Wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor.

INDEPENDENT SECOND WATCHES.—Very fine independent second and quarter-second watches, for timing horses, in gold and silver cases, double and single time, for sale at less than usual prices, wholesale and retail. G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

PATENT LEVER WATCHES.—Fine English patent lever watches, in gold and silver cases, full jewelled and plain, fine time-keepers, for sale, wholesale and retail, at less than usual prices

G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

CHRONOMETER WATCHES.—Very fine pocket chronometers, which run without any perceptible variation, for sale at less than usual prices, wholesale and retail. G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

JURGENSEN WATCHES.—Splendid Jurgensen watches, levers and chronometers, perfect time-keepers, for sale, very low, wholesale and retail.

G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

COOPER WATCHES.—Gold Cooper duplex and lever watches, some in hunting cases, splendid time-keepers, for sale very low, at wholesale and retail, by G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AN EXCELLENT INSTRUMENT FOR THE PARLOR OR CHURCH IS MASON & HAMLIN'S improved MODEL MELODION and REED ORGAN, highly recommended by LOWELL MASON, WM. B. BRADBURY, GEO. F. ROOT, GEO. W. MORGAN, L. H. SOUTHARD, and many others. A full assortment of the above Melodions; Hallett, Davis & Co.'s unrivalled Piano-Fortes; New-York Pianos, (new and second-hand,) with all the latest musical publications, for sale to dealers and others, at the lowest rates. BERRY & GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—J. & C. FISCHER have removed their Warerooms from No. 178 Greenwich-st. to their new Manufactory, Nos. 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 23th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., New-York, where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of Pianos, with all the best modern improvements made under their own supervision, and warranted to stand any climate. Also, Pianos with the Æolian attachment. Piano-fortes tuned, repaired, or taken in exchange.

ATTENTION—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES at our new and spacious warerooms, No. 421 Broome-st., (a few doors east of Broadway,) which in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivaled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODIONS—Of every variety, from $45 to $150, suitable for the parlor, lecture room, lodge room, or small church. Believing them to be better in tone, more durable and better finished than those of any other make, we have accepted the agency, and keep for sale only those manufactured by PRINCE & CO.

WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, opposite

Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

E. C. KEMP, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND POSITIVE SALE OF FURNITURE—At the extensive warerooms of Mr. JAMES B. COOK, No. 684 Broadway, a few doors above Bleecker. Stewart & Co.'s, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, at 10 o'clock each day, on 6 months' credit for all sums over $250 for approved endorsed notes.

E. C. KEMP will sell at auction as above, a very large and a lendid assortment of cabinet furniture, all of the best quality, and all of which will be positively sold without reserve, and presents a rare opportunity for the more desirable description of goods. This furniture has all been made in the best and most substantial manner for the Broadway custom trade by Mr. James B. Cook, who will remove in a short time to his warerooms, No. 664 Broadway, and is therefore desirous to close off his present valuable stock of furniture at auction without reserve.

This sale presents a very favorable opportunity for those about purchasing furniture, as the goods are really what they are represented. first class, and may be relied upon, and consist of richly carved rosewood, mahogany, and black walnut parlor, dining room, library and chamber furniture comprising every article of elegance and utility found in the large and fashionable furniture warerooms, and is a much larger and more varied assortment than is usually found in any one establishment

PARLOR FURNITURE—Elegant carved rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, covered in rich brocade satin brocatelle, of various colors, green and crimson velvets, &c., of the richest designs and styles; elegantly covered rosewood centre and fancy tables; rich rosewood furniture with French plate mirrors, fronts beautifully carved; rosewood etageres, with glass doors and mirrors; ladies' cabinets and parlor secretaries; music stands and stools; splendidly carved rosewood tables, with marble tops; carved mahogany sofas, tete-à têtes, Voltaire and easy chairs, various kinds; mahogany chairs in great variety, rich rosewood bookcases, reception chairs.

DINING ROOM AND LIBRARY FURNITURE—Rosewood, oak, mahogany and black walnut extension dining tables, dining-room chairs, arm chairs, sideboards, lounges, rosewood, mahogany and walnut library and secretary bookcases, Voltaire chairs, rocking and arm chairs, &c.

CHAMBER FURNITURE—Elegant carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, dressing bureaus with marble tops and French plate glasses; marble-top enclosed washstands and commodes; rich painted and enamelled chamber furniture in sets; wardrobes couches, rush seat cottage chairs, walnut cottage furniture; rosewood and other dressing tables; plain mahogany and walnut chamber furniture; sofas, mahogany & French chairs, spring-seat arm and rocking chairs, divans, sewing chairs, hat stands, hall chairs, tables. Also, best South American curled horse hair mattresses. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to examine the furniture before the sale. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

F. COLTON Auctioneer.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF RICH ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY CARVED FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, SPLENDID PIER MIRRORS, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, Aug. 22 at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No 59 Beekman-st., the large assortment of rosewood and mahogany furniture that has been offered since May last, most of which is entirely new and in good condition, comprising in part 6 parlor suits of rich rosewood parlor furniture, covered in crimson and blue brocatelle, richly carved rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, wardrobes, book-cases, secretaries, marble top dressing and plain bureaus, carved and mahogany marble-top centre, card and sofa tables, washstands and work-tables, tête-à-têtes in plush and haircloth, rosewood and mahogany Etagere, Voltaire chairs, carved rockers, spring-seat parlor chairs, sofas, cushioned rocking chairs, hall chairs, Brussels and three-ply carpets, oilcloths, extension dining and tea tables, cottage furniture, large French plate mirrors, hair mattresses, spring do., &c., &c. Also, two rosewood piano-fortes in good order and but little used. Also, about 50 cottage bedsteads and 100 chairs, various kinds and other kinds of furniture from the second hand, also, a lot of trunks, valises and carpet-bags. Catalogues early Tuesday morning, and no postponement.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

BY J. S. H. BARTLETT, Store No. 281 Pearl-st., near Beekman, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23, 1854, at the auction room. A large and peremptory sale of China, all kinds glassware, earthenware, &c., consisting of 10 granite fluted blue and mulberry, c. c. and dipped ware, Britannia, Parisian, Rockingham and yellow ware; also, a l

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,880,654 25
Average amount of Specie..... 471 594 18
Average amount of Circulation..... 283 865 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,396 935 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I. B MURRAY, Jr., Ass't Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. MURRAY, Jr., Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of August, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$527,903 00
Average amount of Specie..... 17 781 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 101,347 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 389,750 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of August, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,456,976 63
Average amount of Specie..... 1 517,189 04
Average amount of Circulation, notes of late Bank of America..... 135,666 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,970 476 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of August, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$8,111,914 43
Average amount of Specie..... 2,470 576 82
Average amount of Circulation..... 2,700 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 6,859,791 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of August, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,186,356 68
Average amount of Specie..... 49,374 84
Average amount of Circulation..... 101,367 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 826,481 88

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn before me, this 19th day of August, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,041,622 38
Average amount of Specie..... 773,975 68
Average amount of Circulation..... 277,903 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,050,798 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANTHONY P. HALSEY, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of August, 1854.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,562,594 70
Average amount of Specie..... 90,496 49
Average amount of Circulation..... 77,360 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,176,819 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of August, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,270,618 00
Average amount of Specie..... 257,857 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 124 026 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,910,572 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of August, 1854.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,877,137 70
Average amount of Specie..... 328,432 23
Average amount of Circulation..... 543,157 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,707,729 45

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WITHERS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of August, 1854.
GILBERT S NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$221,837 35
Average amount of Specie..... 5,332 50
Average amount of Circulation..... 24,668 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 586 77

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL B. HITCHCOCK, Cashier of the BANK OF THE UNION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HITCHCOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of August, 1854.
WORTHIN. RAMAINE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,165,532 81
Average amount of Specie..... 85,282 31
Average amount of Circulation..... 197,670 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 877,930 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of August, 1854.
JAS. L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,302,587 61
Average amount of Specie..... 129,215 59
Average amount of Circulation..... 201,277 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,073,812 02

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of August, 1854.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,429,232 59
Average amount of Specie..... 156,898 70
Average amount of Circulation..... 45,693 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 966,163 95

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr. Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of August, 1854.
GEO. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CENTRAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$373,117 39
Average amount of Specie..... 22,865 70
Average amount of Circulation..... 97,649 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 229,497 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WALTER OAKLEY, Cashier of the CENTRAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WALTER OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of August, 1854.
JAMES M. SWEENY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$635,548 64
Average amount of Specie..... 61,291 23
Average amount of Circulation..... 127,935 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 324,220 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES J. SHEPARD, Cashier, pro tem., of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHAS. J SHEPARD, Cashier pro tem.

Affirmed before me, this 21st day of August, 1854.
T. STUYVESANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,312,834 00
Average amount of Specie..... 329,126 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 280,926 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,159,625 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. Q. JONES, President.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of August, 1854.
H. C. BANKS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$763,655 54
Average amount of Specie..... 43,630 68
Average amount of Circulation..... 150,541 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 604,087 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of August, 1854.
GEO L. OSBORN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,685,797 69
Average amount of Specie..... 132,767 03
Average amount of Circulation..... 103,772 58
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,165,765 57

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of August, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,639,707 81
Average amount of Specie..... 417,037 28
Average amount of Circulation..... 90,769 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,009,459 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. HOOKER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 21st day of August, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 21st day of August, 1854.
ANDREW KOEHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of August 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$615,674 00
Average amount of Specie..... 42,763 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 113,770 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 357,722 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of August, 1854.
THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$118 399 00
Average amount of Specie..... 14,650 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 102,164 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 81 557 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES SANFORD, Cashier of the EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES SANFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of August, 1854.
OSCAR V. DAYTON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EMPIRE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$456 082 00
Average amount of Specie..... 89,779 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 102,327 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 277,220 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, LEONARD H. CHURCH, Cashier of the EMPIRE CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

L. H. CHURCH, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 21st day of August, 1854.
ISAAC O. BARKER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,668,506 27
Average amount of Specie..... 303,994 31
Average amount of Circulation..... 156,725 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,378 636 95

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 21st day of August, 1854.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$515,735 28
Average amount of Specie..... 27,764 54
Average amount of Circulation..... 189,686 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 355,232 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of August, 1854.
JAMES HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$588,303 09
Average amount of Specie..... 136 039 57
Average amount of Circulation..... 91.517 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 530,505 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of August, 1854.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,342,168 65
Average amount of Specie..... 57 833 41
Average amount of Circulation..... 139 813 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 733.926 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM H JOHNSON, President of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. H. JOHNSON, President.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of August, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$373.726 00
Average amount of Specie..... 39 796 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 99,115 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 172,497 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of August, 1854.
J. S. HALSEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, 19th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$529,435 76
Average amount of Specie..... 46 155 31
Average amount of Circulation..... 133 396 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 465,797 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANL V H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

DANL V H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 21st day of August, 1854.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE KNICKERBOCKER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$519,153 56
Average amount of Specie..... 18,196 03
Average amount of Circulation..... 88,115 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 280,188 02

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN GUNN, Cashier of the KNICKERBOCKER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. A GUNN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of August, 1854.
WM. E SMITH, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,792,462 78
Average amount of Specie..... 192,080 78
Average amount of Circulation..... 232,986 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,304 991 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of August, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,301,279 70
Average amount of Specie..... 550,021 86
Average amount of Circulation..... 454,182 52
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,792 306 32

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of August, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$702,334 04
Average amount of Specie..... 37,067 92
Average amount of Circulation..... 96,762 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 513,289 20

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 21st day of August, 1854.
WILLIAM DODGE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,104 591 06
Average amount of Specie..... 70,440 34
Average amount of Circulation..... 106,150 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 788,039 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 21st day of August, 1854,
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,682,632 36
Average amount of Specie..... 884 150 82
Average amount of Circulation..... 346 978 27
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,505,574 95

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FRANCIS W. EDMONDS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. W EDMONDS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of August, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,162,128 95
Average amount of Specie..... 43,102 55
Average amount of Circulation..... 239 220 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 774,934 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. CORNELL, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. CORNELL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of August, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$640,523 37
Average amount of Specie..... 52,757 06
Average amount of Circulation..... 135,558 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 427,798 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of August, 1854
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,864,859 09
Average amount of Specie..... 207,379 69
Average amount of Circulation..... 194,490 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,161,967 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of August, 1854.
O. E. WESTLAKE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,776,856 87
Average amount of Specie..... 129,842 90
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank..... 197,250 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,916,831 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of August, 1854.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,866,283 89
Average amount of Specie..... 597,145 56
Average amount of Circulation..... 89,790 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,103,022 20

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of August, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$928,451 00
Average amount of Specie..... 63,039 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 105,206 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 731.472 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of August, 1854.
G. H. SCRIBNER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,591 388 62
Average amount of Specie..... 198,248 31
Average amount of Circulation..... 126,631 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 980 633 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19 h day of August, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$424,517 75
Average amount of Specie..... 22,815 03
Average amount of Circulation..... 114,685 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 95,469 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of August, 1854.
JOHN ANDERSON, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$180,719 64
Average amount of Specie..... 10 207 64
Average amount of Circulation..... 98,445 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 96,150 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of August, 1854.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,013,793 04
Average amount of Specie..... 98,193 20
Average amount of Circulation..... 236,273 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 899,548 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me this 21st day of August, 1854.
EDWARD N. ROGERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19 h day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,332,191 61
Average amount of Specie..... 68,182 73
Average amount of Circulation..... 120 029 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 705,423 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHAS. PALMER, Ass't Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

CHAS. PALMER, ass't Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 21st day of August, 1854.
JOHN PHILLIPS Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$587,507 17
Average amount of Specie..... 38,8 9 64
Average amount of Circulation..... 91 925 83
Average amount of Deposits..... 383,892 03

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 21st day of August, 1854.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$828,093 29
Average amount of Specie..... 33,119 12
Average amount of Circulation..... 109,306 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 527,688 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. CAMPBELL, JR., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of August, 1854.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT of the PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$778,407 47
Average amount of Specie..... 45 540 53
Average amount of Circulation..... 142,414 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 515,936 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON D. ANGELIS, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of August, 1854.
WM. E. SHAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,618,833 37
Average amount of Specie..... 467,873 62
Average amount of Circulation..... 179,424 00
Average amount of Deposits..... $ 201,724 77

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PETER M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PETER M. BRYSON, Cashier

Sworn before me, this 21st day of August, 1854.
THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$641,847 00
Average amount of Specie..... 122,082 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 93,643 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 348,747 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOSEPH W CORLIES, President of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOSEPH W. CORLIES, President.

Affirmed before me, this 21st day of August, 1854.
JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,087 575 20
Average amount of Specie..... 110 33 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 195,214 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 560,218 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 21st day of August, 1854
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$810,870 00
Average amount of Specie..... 40,583 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 111,030 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 430,862 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of August, 1854.
GEO. F. DAVENPORT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SUFFOLK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$325,866 53
Average amount of Specie..... 14,109 50
Average amount of Circulation..... 87 502 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 183 940 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. W. RUMSEY, President of the SUFFOLK BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct

J. W. RUMSEY, President.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of August, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,348,383 65
Average amount of Specie..... 73,311 07
Average amount of Circulation..... 250 149 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 723,964 57

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 21st day of August, 1854.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK, NEW YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 19 h day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,555,892 48
Average amount of Specie..... 423 788 02
Circulation of the late Union Bank..... 245,487 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,207,146 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D ESBOTS, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. D ESBOTS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of August, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

$100 REWARD.—TO THE MANUFACTURERS OF BANK-NOTE PAPER.—The Executive Committee of the Association of Banks for the Suppression of Counterfeiting, hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the best specimen, in the opinion of the Committee, of Bank-Note Paper, of not less than five hundred sheets, which may be submitted to them on or before the 1st day of January next. All paper submitted, except that selected by the Committee, to be returned to the pers

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE CHOLERA.

FRANKLIN-STREET HOSPITAL.

Date.	Received.	Died.	Discharged.	Cured.	Remaining.
To August 19	523	349		167	31
Sunday, Aug. 20	9	4		5	31
Monday, Aug. 21	2	3		3	27
Total	534	356		345	27

MOTT-STREET HOSPITAL.

Date.	Received.	Died.	Discharged.	Cured.	Remaining.
To August 19	110	40		45	15
Sunday, Aug. 20	4	0		2	17
Monday, Aug. 21	3	2		3	15
Total	117	51		50	15

During the forty-eight hours ending noon yesterday, there was but one new case at the Lunatic Asylum, one death and three cases remaining.

An interesting boy of six years, named THOMAS SHERMAN, residing with his parents in Carlton-avenue, Brooklyn, died early on Friday morning last, of cholera. He was quite well on Thursday till 7 o'clock in the evening, when, unknown to his parents, he ate some unripe grapes, and was shortly after prostrated with the disease.

THE CHOLERA IN BROOKLYN.—There were five new cases of cholera reported to the Brooklyn Board of Health, yesterday morning. There were no deaths reported.

Mrs. B. COCHRANE, of No. 75 Hudson-avenue, died on Sunday of cholera, and a Mrs. WOOD, residing in the same vicinity, died the same day from the same disease.

On Sunday, Health Warden WADDY, of the Fourth District, found a boy in a vacant lot off Flushing-avenue, near Cumberland-street, apparently in the agonies of death. He gave him medicine, and then conveyed him home.

In Williamsburg, yesterday, the following cases of cholera were reported:—New cases, 10; deaths, 6; received at cholera hospital, 4; died, 4; none remaining. An indiscreet use of green vegetables is the cause of most of the cases. It cannot be expected to be otherwise, when our city is infested with "wagon boys," who dispose of stale, rejected vegetables purchased at the New York markets. These vegetables, such as corn, cucumbers, &c., are sold at about one-fourth the cost of fresh ones, and are consequently purchased by poor people, mostly foreigners.

In Jersey City yesterday, a man named JOHNSON, while partially intoxicated, was carrying his child, a girl ten years of age, about the streets in his arms, looking for a physician, and the child was in a dying condition from an attack of the cholera. Some citizens took the matter in hand, and the child was conveyed to the Almshouse Hospital, where every attention was paid to it, but medical aid was too late. This man JOHNSON went, about five days since, to live in a filthy tenement building on south side of Steuben-street, half-way between Warren and Prospect-streets, in the family of a man named THOMAS MOORE. JOHNSON shamefully neglected his child, and it suffered from hunger. Yesterday morning it was sick, having been attacked with cholera during the night, and JOHNSON, in default of payment for his accommodation there, was turned out with his child. When taken to the Almshouse, it presented a most pitiable, famished appearance. It was past hope, and medical attendance and nursing were of no avail. The little girl said that while living in MOORE'S apartments, in Steuben-street, she had been required to sleep in the bed with a man who was sick with the cholera. Our reporter, upon investigating the matter in company with the Superintendent of the Alms house, found that Mr. MOORE was dead with cholera, he having been taken with it during the night previous, and died in the afternoon of yesterday; but the story of the girl needed confirmation. Mrs. MOORE spoke of JOHNSON having brought a good deal of rum in to be drank there, and there is no doubt that intemperance, irregularity and filthiness were the cause of these deaths. In "Murray's Buildings," in Greene-street, near Essex-street, which is also a filthy tenement, swarming with Irish families, a boy was sick with cholera yesterday afternoon, with the appearance of his being a fatal case.

Foot Race at the Hippodrome.

There has not been a more crowded assemblage at the Hippodrome this season, than was drawn together last evening to witness a second five-mile foot race between the two well-known champions and rivals, BARLOW and GRINNALL. The race between the same parties last Wednesday evening resulting in the defeat of BARLOW, it seems, had not discouraged his friends and backers. His defeat then was universally attributed to mere temporary physical disaffection. His real strength and capacity of endurance were looked for in the present race, and when the two entered the circuit, it was apparent that the odds were vastly in favor of BARLOW. The cheers were immense as they took their stand. At the signal, GRINNALL took the lead, and he not only maintained it, but at the end of each successive circuit sensibly increased the distance. At the twenty-third round he had gained an entire circuit of his adversary. BARLOW'S friends, by no means dispirited, in every way possible endeavored to encourage their favorite. He did make several efforts to come up, but GRINNALL did not permit the vantage ground he had gained to be lost. At the thirty-second round BARLOW withdrew. Upon this there was an immense rush from the boxes, and a general melee of yelling for a few minutes. A few arrests were made. After which quiet being restored, GRINNALL completed the remaining rounds, and at the close was greeted with immense and protracted cheering.

The time made was 28 minutes 39 seconds.

City Tract Society.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of the New-York City Tract Society was held last evening at 8 o'clock, at their room in the new Bible House, Astor-place, A. R. WETMORE in the Chair. The exercises were opened with prayer, after which the minutes of the previous meeting were read and accepted. Reports were read by various Missionaries in the different Wards employed by the Society. They were replete with interest, and brought to light painful facts of moral destitution that would startle one not familiar with the true condition of hundreds in this Christian City. The following statement will show what has been done by the Society within the past month. They have employed 27 missionaries and 1,100 visitors. During the time there has been distributed 105,474 tracts, 59 bibles, and 171 testaments: 222 volumes have been loaned; 118 children taken to Sabbath schools; 80 persons induced to go to church; 11 to sign the temperance pledge; 76 to visit the prayer meetings. There have also been 6 hopeful conversions, and 6 united with the church. The meeting adjourned to the third Monday of September.

The Haskin Investigation.

The examination of the charges against the Corporation Attorney, which was to have been continued yesterday, at the City Hall, was necessarily postponed owing to the non-appearance of Alderman LORD, of the Committee of special investigation, and the absence of one or two material witnesses in the case. It was adjourned till next Monday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock.

CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY.—FRANCES MORSE, of No. 300 Ninth-avenue, was yesterday arrested by Officer CROSETT, Third Ward, on a charge of having stolen $61, the property of AMBROSE SPENCER, residing at the St. Louis Hotel, at the corner of Chambers and Church-streets. It appears that about a week ago Mr. SPENCER, who is a stranger to the City, went into the place kept by the accused, a cigar shop and drinking saloon. After having been there some time, another female of the name of FLOOD came in, with whom he sat and talked and had sundry drinks. On paying for them he took out the whole of his money—a $50, $10 and some smaller bills. He got change of the $10 bill and then put them away, giving a $5 bill to Miss FLOOD. Shortly after Mrs. MORSE came beside him and struck him in the side playfully with her hand. After some further conversation [illegible] to leave, and found the whole of his money [illegible], and as he believes by Mrs. MORSE, [illegible] caused to be arrested. She was taken [illegible] Justice STUART, by whom she was held to bail in $500 to answer. She denied the charge.

(Advertisement.)

ASPINWALL'S TONIC MIXTURE.—To understand the patent which medicating the disease, is the greatest triumph of medicine. This double object is accomplished by ASPINWALL'S Tonic Mixture. The worst cases of Fever and Ague yield rapidly to its influence, and by the time the cure is accomplished, the vigor of the system is so far restored that the patient finds no difficulty in returning at once to the duties and labors of business. Prepared after the original recipe, and put up, with directions, by THOMAS & MAXWELL, (successors to JAMES S. ASPINWALL,) No. 86 William-street.

(Advertisement.)

PIANOS AND MELODIONS.—Cash buyers can obtain elegant and celebrated Piano-fortes and Melodeons at a large discount from factory prices, for cash, at the great music establishment of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

The Mosquito question settled—CARGILL'S patent portable mosquito bar has done the business. Call and see it demonstrated at No. 192 Fulton-street.

(Advertisement.)

Citizens of Brooklyn, you will find CARGILL'S patent portable Mosquito bars at No. 19 Court-street, Marble Buildings. Don't suffer any longer, but go and see them to-night.

(Advertisement.)

☞ Ten boxes of DESHLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS effected ten permanent cures at Salt Harbor, Pa. Sold by C. H. RING, corner Broadway and John-street.

(Advertisement.)

☞ The great ANTI-PERIODIC PILL, or DESHLER'S Cure for Fever and Ague is sold by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

LONG ISLAND.

The Hamilton-avenue Rioters.

Four of the rioters arrested by Officers FOX, THOMPSON and CARNER, of the Third District Police, Brooklyn, Saturday night, for rescuing a prisoner and riotous conduct, in Hamilton-avenue near Van Brunt-street, were yesterday brought before Justice BLACHLEY and were convicted of riotous conduct. The leader of the party, PATRICK MCGEE, was fined $25, or in default of payment to be imprisoned in the County Jail for fifty days. He paid his fine. The other three, CHARLES BAXTER, BARNET CARNEY and WILLIAM DONAHUE were fined $15 each or thirty days' imprisonment in the County Jail. All but BAXTER paid the fine and are again at large. These persons are all members or runners to Engine Company No. 15.

The Fulton-street Fire, Brooklyn.

THOMAS BRADY, arrested by Assistant-Captain BROWN of the First District Police, Brooklyn, for committing an assault and battery on a young man at the fire in Fulton-street, Sunday morning, was brought before Justice SMITH, yesterday, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $10. The accused was a "runner" to one of the engine companies.

INCIDENTS OF THE FIRE IN WILLIAMSBURG.—The body of EDWARD MCMANUS, one of the persons burned to death in the fire in North First-street, was recovered Sunday evening. After having been viewed by the Coroner's Jury, it was taken in charge by the friends.

The row of buildings, known as "Battle-row," are owned by the Williamsburg City Building Association, Messrs. CARHART & PULLIS, Agents. Loss about $4,500—insured for $2,000.

The building next above is owned by Mr. GODWIN, instead of Mr. PINCKNEY.

A report was in circulation yesterday that one of the members of Engine Company No. 6 was missing. It is believed there are no bodies remaining in the ruins.

JOHN BARKER, Foreman of Zephyr Hose Company No. 4, who recovered several bodies from the ruins at the Hague-street explosion, worked with commendable zeal all day Sunday, assisting to recover the remains and place them into coffins for interment. Engine Companies Nos. 7 and 8, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, were on the ground the most of Sunday, searching for the bodies.

Engine No. 4 was brought to the fire. The Company having recently been disbanded for riot, it was taken possession of and worked by the Police.

The Coroner's Investigation on the bodies recovered from the ruins, was concluded about 11 o'clock last evening. A number of witnesses gave in their evidence, but nothing was elicited showing how the fire originated or who was the incendiary.

The Jury rendered a verdict that ANN FAGAN, EDWARD MCMANNUS and PATRICK PINCKMAN, came to their death by being burned in the house known as No. 7 Battle-row, which was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 21st inst.

The Jury adopted a resolution complimentary to JOHN BARKER, foreman of Zephyr Hose Company No. 4, who worked in the ruins the whole day, and extricated the remains.

Mr. BARKER has been instrumental, wholly or in part, in recovering the remains of 23 persons from burning ruins.

On the rendition of the verdict, JOHN O'HARE, who was arrested on suspicion of having fired the building, was discharged from prison, there being no evidence against him.

PRESENTATION.—An interesting meeting took place last evening at the house of Lafayette Engine Co. No. 9, Williamsburg. The occasion was the presentation of a Silver Trumpet to that company by TRANGOTT WEAVER, Esq. The trumpet is a very neat one, and reflects great credit on the good taste, as well as liberality, of the gentleman who took this mode of expressing his estimation of the company. Appropriate resolutions were passed, and mutual expressions of friendship interchanged, and all present separated highly pleased with the ceremony.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

Thirteen Houses Demolished—$100,000 worth of Property Destroyed—$1,000 Reward for the Perpetrators.

From the Maysville Eagle, Aug. 11.

We obtain the following account of the terrible explosion which took place in that village a little more than one week ago, and a short sketch of which we have already published:

On yesterday morning, (Sunday,) at five minutes before 2 o'clock, our citizens were roused from their slumbers by the most tremendous and awful explosion ever heard in our midst, caused by the firing of the Maysville Powder Magazine, containing 800 kegs of blasting and rifle powder, and carrying desolation and destruction into every quarter of our city, of East Maysville, and of Aberdeen, Ohio.

The light produced by the explosion was the most brilliant and the most intensely vivid imaginable, startling hundreds of our citizens from a sound sleep, and awakening them to the sudden realization of the awful Judgment Day. And then the explosion, and the terrible concussion of the atmosphere that followed, confirmed many hardened sinners in the conviction that "Gabriel was blowing his horn," and that "the time had come for us all to go." Such was the language of some, and scarcely one of the six thousand dwellers in this immediate valley but was greatly agitated and alarmed. Many painful scenes were witnessed—men of nerve losing their presence of mind, women screaming and children running about in terror—ignorant of the cause of their alarm, and fearful of the death of nearly all their households, of neighbors and friends all around, and of the destruction of all their property. Desolation and imminent danger were everywhere and in every house—and yet, in the special providence of God, not a life was lost, and but few sustained any bodily injuries.

Some minutes elapsed before the citizens would venture into the streets, so dreadful and universal was the alarm created by the explosion and its incidents, the bursting in of doors, the crashing of windows and glass, the wreck of walls and other materials struck by the flying missiles, the feeling of suffocation produced by the close sulphurous atmosphere, all instantly succeeding the flash of almost unearthly light, the explosion, louder and more deafening than a hundred thunder storms, and the tremendous heaving of the earth and jarring of houses scarcely less violent than the earth quake motions of Lisbon and New-Madrid.

As the citizens sallied forth, they found the sidewalks covered with stones and bricks from the foundation of the Magazine, with bricks and fragments of wood from the chimneys and walls and roofs of the houses, with broken glass and sash and doors—and in many places the sills of the doors and windows, tops of fences, &c., covered with *powder* or with the grit and sand and plaster scattered by the explosion. These last penetrated into many rooms, covering the bedding, mantels, tables, &c.

All realized at once that there had been a general and very serious destruction of property, but the great fear that many were killed and wounded. As people were hurrying to the scene of the explosion, they met a man just coming from his residence to the Lee House, the body of WM. P. CONWELL, Esq., who was bleeding profusely, and in the confusion supposed to be greatly mangled and almost lifeless. Such a scene, a distance of two squares from the magazine, appalled many.

Mrs. DR. PHISTER and Miss BELLE POYNTZ, at a distance of three squares, were struck with rocks, inflicting ugly cuts in the head of one and on the foot of the other, producing temporary lameness. Miss HELEN SEATON had her right arm cut in several places by a window sash blown in on her. Mr. DEMPSEY CARRELL was badly bruised on the elbow and on the hip, by stones from the magazine. An old negro woman was considerably injured by the falling of her roof and the side of her house, in the hollow beyond the Magazine. Another negro woman, lying ill at the time, had her system so violently shocked by the explosion and so preyed upon by fear, that she died yesterday afternoon. The damage to property is immense—variously estimated at from $50,000 to $100,000. Every house developes damage of some sort or other not previously discovered—walls sprung, roofs giving way, cracks in walls, door frames crushed partly in, doors, shutters, sash and glass demolished, walls and roofs, and partitions and flooring pierced as if by cannonading, furniture of all kinds, chinaware, &c., broken into fragments or greatly injured.

Those at a distance not acquainted with the localities about Maysville, will understand the reason why—although the damage is immense, so great that $60,000 cannot replace every thing in the same good order the explosion found them—the destruction was not much greater, when we tell them that the Powder Magazine that was blown up, together with three other magazines, is situated in the narrow hollow or gorge along which the Maysville and Lexington Turnpike ascends the hill back and south of the city, at a distance of less than a mile from the Court House and the heart of the city. More than 4,000 people were quietly slumbering, at the dead hour of 2 o'clock, within one mile of this powerful mine that was suddenly sprung upon them by the villainy and heartlessness of a few men—five, it is believed—and but for the elevation of the magazine a hundred feet over their heads, at least a thousand human beings must have been killed or horribly mangled and crippled for life.

We learn from the *Express* of yesterday that the quantity of powder which blew up was considerably more than we stated above—amounting in all, when the barrels were reduced to kegs, to an aggregate of 1,100 kegs, or about 27,500 pounds. Theoretical gunners in the Navy can calculate approximately the force of the explosion, when they learn that the foundation of the Magazine was of tolerably heavy limestone, and the walls of three brick or 13 inches thickness, arched over with brick, and with a solid iron door. A stone weighing 102 lbs. was found in Aberdeen, entirely across the river, and at least a mile from the place of its starting. Another stone weighing 43 lbs. struck a locust post of a grape arbor in a garden in Aberdeen, and completely shivered the post.

Just in this vicinity and in this direction was evidently the thickest discharge of stones, bricks, and other missiles. On both sides of Second-streets, beginning at Short, and coming up to the "Parker House," every building, with perhaps four exceptions, is perforated either through the walls, roofs, windows, or doors by stones, which did, in some cases very serious, and in others trifling damage. Several were perfectly riddled, and have the appearance of being bombarded by cannon.

There are probably fifty houses which have not a single pane of glass left unbroken; as many more with not a dozen sound ones; and some twenty with every *sash* broken, or thrown out on the floor and wrecked.

The purlines, or heavy timbers at the ridge of the roofs that support the rafters, were snapped in two, in several instances.

The strong wooden bars that fastened the warehouse doors, in nearly every instance, were snapped in one, two or three pieces.

Sixteen hundred (1,600) lights of glass were broken in the Maysville Cotton Mills. Several stones pierced the roof, and broke the firewalls in two or three places.

From the best information we can gather, it will require some $25,000 outlay to make immediate and pressing repairs.

The effect in Aberdeen and East Maysville was in proportion to that experienced here. The same scenes of terror were witnessed, similar agonizing screams of mothers for their children heard, and piercing cries of children for their parents. Windows were broken, walls sprung, door-bells rung, rocks and gravel hurled about, damage everywhere and on all sides.

The report of the explosion was heard for many miles in every direction—at Poplar Plains, 22 miles distant, on a steamboat 42 miles up the river, &c.

At Orangeburg, seven miles off, china ware was shaken off the table. One mile this side of Orangeburg windows were broken. At GEORGE L. FORMAN'S, 3½ miles south of this, windows were broken and a boy thrown out of bed. Near Helena, 12 miles distant, negroes were thrown out of bed. On the farm of HENRY WALLER, 1½ miles over the hill, back of the magazine, windows were broken and shingles torn from the roof of his gardener's house. A stone was thrown through the roof of WILLIAM M. HEDRICK'S house, over the high hill. A stable door was burst in and the stile splintered at GEORGE COX'S, 1½ miles below the magazine.

A gentleman, who was up at the time, and gives one of the most practical descriptions of the scene that we have heard—distinctly saw a large three-story warehouse vibrate about a foot, near the roof, during the general quaking produced by the explosion. The quaking must have lasted nearly half a minute.

Tuesday Morning, 10 o'clock.—We have just returned from a short walk around two or three squares. The clink of the hammer may be heard in every house, and our city is a perfect bee-hive. Citizens have turned carpenters and doers-of-all work, and are cheerfully trying to rise above their misfortunes and outgrow the immense damage done to all.

It is a curious sight, to observe windows filled with boards of all hues and colors, with signs, box-tops, fragments of awnings, new cotton, &c., &c., —to keep out the sun and the rain. All the sash and glass in the city was taken up promptly, and the supply is very far short of the demand. Orders have been sent off for large supplies. The best feeling prevails among all classes, those who are least damaged patiently waiting for the most urgent damages to be first repaired. The ladies of the different churches have turned out to assist in cleaning them up.

It is *reported*—but we have not yet had opportunity to learn how truly—that three cows were blown up, and only one of which has been heard of. The head of JOHN SMITH'S cow—recognized by the ears and other marks—was found above East Maysville, in a watermelon patch, with the horns piercing the melon and pinioning it to the ground.

Great efforts are making to discover the perpetrators, but so far without success.

P. S. Since the above was in type, M. D. W. LOOMIS, the owner of the property destroyed, has offered $500 reward—in addition to the $500 by the city and $500 by the citizens, or $1,500 in all—for the apprehension and conviction of the parties who fired the Magazine.

Extraordinary and Interesting Trial in Ireland.

PIERCE BUTLER *vs.* LORD MOUNTGARRET.

At the Kilkenny Assizes, before Mr. Justice Ball, the trial of an important cause, exciting great interest, commenced on Tuesday the 1st inst. It was a suit instituted by Mr. Pierce Butler, the nephew of the late Colonel Butler, to recover certain estates from Lord Mountgarret, whom the plaintiff alleged to be the illegitimate son of the late Hon. Henry Butler, on the ground that the marriage between his father, the Hon. Henry Butler, and his mother, who was a Miss Harrison, was illegal, because, as alleged, a previous marriage, according to the Scottish law existed between the Hon. Henry Butler and a Mrs. Colebrooke. The defence, of course, was, that there was no marriage with Mrs. Colebrooke, and that the marriage of the defendant's father with Miss Harrison was a valid one.

According to the statement of the Attorney General for the plaintiff, the Hon. Henry Butler, who was addicted to horse-racing and play, commenced life by carrying off the wife of a Mr. Barrington; but deserting Mrs. Barrington, he became acquainted in 1809, at Brighton, with Mrs. Colebrooke, the wealthy and fascinating widow of Colonel Colebrooke, who had just died in Edinburg, leaving his widow a jointure of £1,200 or £1,800 a year, which she was to forfeit in the event of a future marriage, and also another annual sum for the education of two young daughters. The intimacy of Henry Butler and the widow led to the birth of a child, since dead, and the scandal to be apprehended from such an affair compelled Mrs. Colebrooke to leave Brighton, when she came to reside in London, having first stopped in Sloan-street, and then taken a house in Cadogan-place.

A woman named Sarah Stride, now Mrs. Blake, resided with her in a confidential capacity at this period, and until her death; and her evidence went to show that Henry Butler came there late at night, and remained all night with Mrs. Colebrooke. A child was born in Cadogan-place, but died in a few days; and in the course of the same year, 1810, Mrs. Colebrooke was again *enciente*, and then she repaired to Edinburg along with Henry Butler, for the purpose, as alleged by the plaintiff, of having a Scottish form of marriage gone through. This intention was not, however, carried out, and in the course of the same year, during the absence of Henry Butler from Edinburg, Mrs. Colebrooke became acquainted with another young Irish gentleman of fortune, a Mr. Taaffe, and an intimacy of the same character as that with Mr. Butler sprung up between them. In a short time Mr. Butler returned to Edinburg, and having been refused admission to the house by Mrs. Colebrooke's orders, he scaled the walls and insisted that the house was his own, while at the same moment Mr. Taaffe was locked up in the lady's room, and a scene of great violence and confusion ensued.

The evidence of Sarah Stride went to show that on this occasion Mrs. Colebrooke and Henry Butler declared themselves to be man and wife in the presence of the servants, and this it was which constituted, according to the plaintiff's case, the Scottish marriage. Mr. Butler and Mrs. Colebrooke continued, for some time after this, to live together as man and wife; but they subsequently quarrelled and separated, and Mr. Butler married Miss Harrison, the mother of the present defendant. Mrs. Colebrooke then returned to Mr. Taaffe, with whom she also went through the form of a marriage, but by him, also, she was abandoned; and having taken proceedings against him for the restitution of conjugal rights, her suit failed. She instituted a similar suit against Henry Butler, but that also was unsuccessful.

The chief evidence relied on by the plaintiff was that of Mary Stride, who admitted, however, that she had given opposite and false evidence, at her mistress' instance, on the trial of the suit against Mr. Taaffe, but other persons were also produced to show that Henry Butler and Mrs. Colebrooke passed as man and wife. Letters were also produced to shew that there was an opinion in the family that the marriage with Miss Harrison was not valid. Mr. Butt, Q. C., on the part of the noble defendant, addressed the jury at considerable length. He applied himself principally to prove that the marriage of Henry Butler with Mrs. Colebrooke, which took place, was null and void, inasmuch as it was solemnised with neither of those requisites which have been decided to be necessary, even in a Scottish marriage, viz.. solemnity and intention.

Mr. Whiteside, Q. C., spoke to evidence on the part of the plaintiff. On Saturday, Mr. Whiteside having concluded his speech, Mr. Justice Ball charged the jury, and pointed out every leading fact in the case. The jury having retired for about three hours, returned into Court, and found a verdict for the plaintiff with 6d. costs. A gentleman named Browne was seized with a fit on hearing the verdict pronounced. It appears that the action of ejectment determined by this verdict only applies to one portion of the estates, and that there are other estates which are to form the grounds for other actions. Lord Mountgarret's claim to vote for Irish representative peers is opposed before the Committee of Privileges by Mr. Pierce Butler, the plaintiff in the present action; and the further hearing of the case has been adjourned.

Mr. Chipman Drury, the private Secretary of Sir Edmund Head, the new Governor-General of Canada, will proceed to Canada, to act in the same capacity as he did in New-Brunswick when His Excellency takes his departure for his new Government.

Great complaints are made of the drought in Alabama.

Columbus, (Georgia,) has a population of 7,140.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 17, by Rev. Robert G Dickson, at his residence, No. 327 East 12th-st., Mr. MARTIN L. SMITH to Miss MARY ANNA LYONS, both of this City.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, Aug. 21, after a long and severe illness, Mr. WILLIAM RODGERS, aged 34 years

His friends, and the members of Empire Tent, No. 35 of I. O. of R. are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 134 Division st.

I. O. of R.—The members of Empire Tent, No. 35, are hereby notified to meet at the Tent room, No. 187 Bowery, in regalia, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, William Rodgers. Members of the Order are respectfully invited to attend. By order of

DANIEL JACLARD, C. R.

JOHN R. RILEY, F. S.

In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 19, of cholera, MARGARET, daughter of John and Martha Murdock, in the 20th year of her age.

The remains were taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens, for interment.

In this City, on Sunday morning, Aug. 20, CHARLES EDWARD, second son of Frederick W. and Abby A. Weichman, aged 1 year and 8 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No 237 West 19th st., on Wednesday morning, 23d, at 9½ o'clock

Aug. 19 MARGARET MURDOCK, aged 20 years. The remains were taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens, from No. 5 Goerck st, on the 20th inst.

In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Aug. 21, at 2 o'clock A. M., JOSEPHINE ABIGAIL TEMPLE BRYAN, daughter of Joseph and Margaret Bryan, aged 1 year, 9 mos. and 3 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 87 Main st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 4 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 20, ELIZABETH, wife of John E Cochman, aged 31 years and 22 days.

At Keyport, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 19, suddenly, at the residence of Joseph Maggs, Esq., SARAH FLORINA, daughter of George J. and the late Sarah A. Forrest, of this City.

Due notice will be given of the fu neral.

At Brattleboro', Vt., on Saturday, Aug. 19, JAMES L., young son of James M. and Fidelia E. Burt

The funeral will take place this morning, (Tuesday,) at 9 o'clock, at their residence in Degraw-st., Brooklyn

At Stockbridge, Mass., on Sunday morning, Aug. 20, of dysentery, ARTHUR S. FIELD, only son of Cyrus W. and Mary S Field, of New-York.

Funeral at Stockbridge, on Wednesday afternoon, 23d inst., at 5 o'clock

At Aspinwall, Isthmus of Panama, on Saturday, July 1, of cholera, JOHN MURDOCK, Jr., in the 29th year of his age.

At White Plains, Westchester Co., on Thursday, Aug. 17, after a short illness, Mrs. PHEBE H., wife of Robert M. Shotwell, of Brooklyn, L. I.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Markets see Sixth Page

MONDAY, Aug. 21—6 P. M.

The Stock market showed this morning unquestionable marks of weakness, the leading fancy, Erie, being, as has been usual of late, the foremost in decline. The sales of this Stock have been very large, reaching 6,200 shares, at prices varying from 39½, at which the market opened, to 40½, and from that price down to 39½, at which the market closed. Subsequently the Stock was offered at 38¾. The effect of the decline in Erie was to carry down Cumberland and others; and should the anticipations of the Bears be realized, with regard to the influence of the drouth, and with the existing want of confidence, we do not see where the adverse action is to stop. There is a good deal of Contract Stock of the Erie selling; but the principal cause of the decline is the unsatisfactory state of the Erie Railroad finances. The income bonds payable on the 1st of February, will, it is said, be proposed to exchange for new mortgage bonds, at a long date. Public opinion is also inquiring why the three Directors of the Erie Board, who have failed, do not resign. The property of the Stockholders and Bondholders is injured by having insufficient men in the management.

Near 5,000 shares of Cumberland Coal Stock were sold at a decline of 1@1¼ ₱ cent. Reading, however, showed evident improvement, advancing at the Second Board to 64, which is ¼ better than on Saturday. Its buoyancy was checked by the heaviness in the leading fancy. Nicaragua improved ¼. Western stocks were steady. Bonds were heavy. Those of the Illinois Central declined ½; those of the New-York Central ½, while Erie Income Bonds sold at the low price of 83, though redeemable with six months' interest at par on the 1st of February next.

The Money Market shows symptoms of evident abundance, with the adverse accompaniment of want of confidence. Mercantile paper is offering in greater quantities, but not greater than the market readily takes. This appears to be a favorite investment just now with capitalists, who shun Stocks and Bonds. There is also a good demand for loans on bond and mortgage, which is always the more preferable. The market rate for the best paper outside the Banks is 10 to 12 ₱ cent. The Banks discount liberally, but only short paper, at 7 ₱ cent.

We learn that the Mexican Agent has taken the special deposit made with the Banks of $3,500,000, and placed it as a general deposit, in consequence of which the Banks have this week counted this sum in their stock of specie. As this change only took place on Friday, and the returns of specie are a weekly average, the full increase is not shown; but this accounts for the improved statement made by the Banks to-day.

No transactions in Harlem Stock took place at the Board to-day, though to morrow (Tuesday) is the day for the opening of the new books. The United States Trust Company have prepared the new certificates, the form of which runs, that "The United States Trust Company *certifies* that A, B, &c., are holders of so much stock." The new certificates will only be given the day after the transfers are made, and no transfers allowed without the delivery of the old certificates. This will interfere much with the old practice of the Brokers, and will check speculative business—no bad result. There is much uncertainty as to the price at which Harlem Stock will reopen. The amount of stock to be transferred is large.

The Foreign news has had the effect to-day of raising Cotton 1/8 to 1/4 per lb., which is equal to ½ to ¾ cent per gallon, for which large sales were made. What is to ensure that there is not enough for the home demand. This, at the end of August, is unprecedented.

The Bank statements for last week show a decrease of loans amounting to $554,954, and an increase of Specie of $731,049, namely:

	Aug. 12.	Aug. 19
Loans	$93,435,057	$28,880,103
Specie	121,522,023	14,253,972
Circulation	5,917,179	6,855,523
Deposits	74,626,383	73,834,568

The Clearing House transactions for the week were as follows:

Exchanges for week ending Aug. 14	$102,213,605
Exchanges for week ending Aug. 21	100,751,048
Total to date	$5,151,535,812
Balances week ending Aug. 14	$5,331 945
Balances week ending Aug. 21	5,031,278
Total to date	$253,636,393

The payments at the Clearing House to day were $21,629,317 63.

Mr. SIMSON DRAPER will sell at Auction, to-morrow, a number of Stocks and Bonds, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock.

The Albany *Journal*, while considering the cost of the Canal enlargement, says:—The opponents of the completion of the Public Works continue to predict bankruptcy and disaster. To show what ground there is for this prediction—and for that other prediction, that their completion will involve a debt of $46,000,000—we subjoin the following table, by which it will be seen that so far as the work has been let, the awards have been more than nineteen per cent. below the Engineers' estimates:

NAME OF CANAL.	Aggregate of bid on which the work was awarded.	Engineers' estimate.	Amount less than estimate.
Erie, East Division	$814,803 00	$415 576 94	$100,973 94
Erie, Middle Division	325,041 00	387,317 11	62,275 21
Erie, West Division	284,696 50	364,786 75	80,040 25
Champlain	57,676 00	83,450 92	24,774 32
Black River	74,141 00	79,000 00	4,859 00
Oswego	222,387 50	254,986 60	32,599 10
Cayuga and Seneca	140,763 95	175,443 62	34 679 67
	$1,419,509 45	$1,759 561 94	$340,511 49
		1,419 050 45	
Less than estimates			$340,511 49

Being 19 35-100 per cent. below the estimates.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—AUG. 19.

Names of Banks.	Av'e am't of L'ns & Dis.	Av'e am't of Specie.	Av'e am't of Circul'n.	Av'e am't of Deposits
Am. Exch. Bank	$4,980,634	$471 534	$365,365	$4,306 995
Atlantic Bank	527,203	17,781	101,347	289,750
Bk. of America	4,456 970	1,517 189	135,586	4,979,176
Bk. of Commerce	8 111,914	2,470,576	2,700	6,858,791
Bk. Commonwealth	1,188,256	49,371	101,750	976,481
Bk. of New-York	3 041,422	773 575	277 903	3,050,798
Bk. of N. America	1,562 594	90,496	74,589	1,176 619
Bk. of the Republic	3,270,618	257,857	124,025	2 910,572
Bk. St. New-York	3,877,187	228,438	548,157	2,707,729
Bk. of the Union	221,837	3,332	24,608	585
Bowery Bank	1,145,532	85,282	197 570	877 930
Broadway Bank	1,302 587	129,215	201,277	1,073,842
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,429,232	156,890	45,622	960,163
Central Bank	373,117	22,465	97,649	229,857
Chatham Bank	635,548	61,291	137,895	384,220
Chemical Bank	1 3 2,834	329,196	239,928	1,159,613
Citizens' Bank	763 655	49,630	150,521	604,037
City Bank	1,685,797	132,767	103 772	1,185,765
Continental Bank	2,629 707	417,037	90,769	2,009,260
Corn Exch. Bank	1,164,324	112,927	93,507	825,277
East River Bank	615,674	43 763	113,570	357,732
Eighth-av. Bank	118 399	14 650	102,164	81,557
Empire City Bank	456 622	20,794	102 374	277 220
Fulton Bank	1,668,506	203,994	156,725	1,378 636
Greenwich Bank	515 735	27,764	189,586	355,232
Grocers' Bank	588,305	136,039	91,317	530,505
Hanover Bank	1,342 168	57,833	193,913	733,925
Island City Bank	373,726	30,796	99,116	177,497
Irving Bank	529,455	46,155	132,395	465 797
Knickerbocker Bk.	519,153	18,196	88,115	289,188
Leather Manuf. Bk.	1,792,462	192 699	232,806	1 304,971
Manhattan Co.	4,301 279	550,031	454,182	2,792,306
Marine Bank	762,374	33,067	96,223	513,329
Market Bank	1,104,591	70,440	106,159	788,926
Mechanics' Bank	3 682,632	884 150	346 978	2,365,574
Mech. Bank'g Ass.	1,162,128	42,102	229,220	774,934
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	640 523	52,757	135 948	427,798
Mercantile Bank	1,864 859	207 379	104,490	1,161,907
Merchants' Bank	3,903 673	1,693 488	252,780	4,927,153
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,778,856	199,842	187,860	1,916,631
Metropolitan Bank	3,656 293	297 145	89,720	4,102,632
Nassau Bank	920,251	63,039	105,200	731,472
National Bank	1,591,388	198,248	126,821	968,483
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	424,917	22 815	114 635	95,469
N. Y. Exch. Bank	180,719	10,207	94,445	95,857

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RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

FROM WASHINGTON.

Proposal to Remove the Remains of the Lopez Filibusters from Havana to New-Orleans.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug 22.

There is a gentleman here from New-Orleans, who wishes to get an appointment of special agent to Madrid. The object is to solicit the Queen's permission to him to remove the remains of the fifty Lopez filibusters who were interred at Havana, to New-Orleans. Mr. MARCY has delayed making the appointment, and the gentleman is unamiable about it. S.

A FORTNIGHT LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the United States at New-Orleans.

GREAT FIRE AT MARYSVILLE.

Split among the Democrats—Two Tickets Nominated, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 21.

The steamship *United States*, from Aspinwall, has arrived at this port, bringing the California mails and passengers of the 1st inst.

A great fire had occurred at Marysville. Five squares of buildings were destroyed, and the loss reached $250,000.

The State Democratic Convention assembled according to announcement, and, after great disturbance, a regular split occurred, and two tickets were nominated.

The trial of the City Marshal of San Francisco, for official misconduct, has resulted in his conviction.

WILLIAM B. SHEPPARD had been hanged for the murder of HENRY DAY.

The wheat crop had been all harvested. The yield was very large, and great quantities were being exported.

Markets.

FLOUR—Sales of Gallego and Haxall at $9 50 @$10.

PROVISIONS—Generally had declined. Mess Pork was quoted at $12 50@$14. Mess Beef $14 50@$16. Lard in kegs 13c @14c.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived at San Francisco during the fortnight—Ships Swordfish, Osgood, from New-York, March 29; Golden Eagle, Tabens, New-York, March 21; Carrington, French, New-York, March 22; R. B. Forbes, Ballard, New-York, March 11; Talbot, Hall, New-York, Jan. 6; Messenger, Kennedy, Philadelphia, March 13. Reverdy Cutter, Jefferson Davis, Pease, New-York, Nov. 11, via Valparaiso June 4.

Fall of a Building—Fire and Loss of Life.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 22.

About 3 o'clock this afternoon a five and a half story granite building, forming the last end of Tilden block, in Broad-street, opposite Custom-House-street, fell with a tremendous crash, the rear wall alone standing. It was occupied by HUNNEMAN, HAZEN & Co., wholesale druggists, and W. K. LEWIS & BROTHER, large dealers in preserved meats, pickles, etc.

For some days there were premonitory symptoms of the catastrophe, and the inmates had time enough given them to escape. All except one did so, who now lies beneath the ruins. Two or three persons, who were passing on the sidewalk at the time, are reported as having been killed.

Immediately after the falling of the walls, a fire burst out, kindled from a steam engine in the basement; and the burning of the large quantity of combustible drugs which were in the building creates the most intense heat and smoke.

The exciting rumor spreading around that a large number of persons had been buried in the ruins, had collected a crowd of thousands around the spot.

The firemen were promptly on hand, and now, at 7 o'clock, are hard at work.

SECOND DISPATCH.—9.45 P. M.

Two buildings fell in, instead of one as stated in the previous dispatch, Nos. 93 and 95 Broad-street.

Those known to be killed are WM. DOWNING, clerk of HUNNEMAN, HAZEN & Co., about 20 years old; DAVID RILEY aged eight, and MARGARET RILEY aged ten. The two latter were killed on the sidewalk. A young woman it is also stated is buried in the ruins, but her body had not been found up to 9 o'clock.

Reports are current that there are several others buried in the ruins; but those above mentioned are believed to be all that have lost their lives by the catastrophe.

The buildings were erected last Spring. No. 93 was owned by FRENCH, WELLS & Co., and occupied by W. K. LEWIS & BROTHER; No. 95 was owned by Mr. JOHN WELLS, and occupied by HUNNEMAN, HAZEN & Co.

The loss is estimated at $120,000.

The fire is confined to the ruins, and will probably smoulder for some days, owing to the combustibles underneath them.

The Southern Mail—Pre-emption Rights in Kansas and Nebraska—Bust India Mails.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 22.

New-Orleans papers of Wednesday have been received. General HARNEY had arrived at New-Orleans from Texas. The no-license ticket was triumphant throughout Texas.

The Washington *Union* of this morning publishes the Attorney General's opinion on preemption rights in Kansas and Nebraska. He says the act of Congress gives preemption only in such of the lands ceded by the Indians as are not required first to be offered at public sale—that the lands ceded under the condition of being first offered at public sale, are no more opened to preemption by act of Congress than was the Military Reservation at Fort Leavenworth; that these lands cannot be taken up by settlers under a claim of preemption, and that such claims will be void in law, and confer no right on which to demand a patent from the Commissioner of Public Lands; moreover, it will be the duty of the President to maintain by force the plighted faith of the United States in this matter.

Official notice has been given that direct communication by British Mail-packets between Singapore and Batavia, has been discontinued, and that the mails for Java will hereafter be taken by packets of the Netherlands Government.

The Liquor Law in New-Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, Aug. 22.

A great meeting was held here this afternoon for the purpose of appointing liquor agents, and for designating the quantity of liquor to be used for mechanical and sacramental purposes. The opponents of the law resisted all action, and a vote to adjourn was carried by them,—eleven hundred and fifteen against ten hundred and sixty.

The friends of the law said they had a large majority present, if their friends had not been crowded from the door-way by the pressure of rowdies. Their opponents deny that this was so.

Loss of a Western Steamer—Fire at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Aug. 21.

The steamer *Huntsville*, loaded with dry goods, struck a snag about sixty miles from this city and was lost.

A large fire occurred here to-day in Messrs. ROSENHEIMER'S & BURD'S store on Main-street near Market. The adjoining property was also damaged. Loss, $10,000.

The Steamer San Jacinto.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 22.

The United States steamer *San Jacinto* put into this port in consequence of leaking badly when under

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 914. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

canvas. The crack in the bed-plate was of a trifling nature, in no way affecting the working of her engines. She steamed up to the Navy Yard in fine style, and as soon as she is docked and overhauled she will proceed to the Baltic.

Congressional Nominations in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 22.

In addition to the nominations advised in our dispatch last night, the Democrats of the Second Congressional District have nominated JOHN HAMILTON, Jr., as their candidate, and those of the Fourth District, HENRY M. PHILLIPS.

Steamboat Accident—Loss of Life, &c.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 22.

The steamer *Penobscot*, from Portland, while coming up the harbor to-day ran down a sail-boat, and four men who were in the boat at the time were drowned. Their names have not been ascertained.

JOSEPH GOSLAND was run over by an engine while proceeding to the fire in Broad-street this afternoon, and had his thigh broken, and received other serious injuries.

Deaths by Cholera in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Aug. 22.

The deaths by Cholera in this city last week were forty-four, of which five were Americans and the balance foreigners.

Weather, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 22.

The heat has been very great here to-day. This evening the thermometer stands at 90°.

Philadelphia Money Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug 22.

A good demand exists for Money at 1@1½ for first-class paper.

OUR STATE PRISONS.

Especially our State Prison at Sing Sing.

How it is Managed and How it Is Mismanaged.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

SING-SING, Tuesday Aug. 22, 1854.

During the last session of the Legislature, your correspondent at Albany, it will be recollected, was somewhat positive in insisting that the affairs of the State Prisons had not been properly conducted—that great abuses were known to exist—and that an investigation was necessary, before any appropriations should be made for the payment of the large indebtedness which had been reported to the Legislature. So often were these assertions reiterated, that at last a bill was introduced raising a Commission to make an investigation, and report such facts as should be ascertained to the Legislature at its next session. Through both branches this bill passed by an almost unanimous vote. It was vetoed by Governor SEYMOUR, upon the ground that he thought such investigations of little service to the State; that the manner of its appointment was unconstitutional,—and that if he could be assured that an investigation was necessary, the duty and the power to cause it to be made was vested in the Executive Department. The Veto Message was received in the Assembly, read and considered, and the bill passed by a large majority, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor. The same evening it was similarly passed through the Senate, and thus became a law without the signature of his Excellency.

In due time the Comptroller appointed Messrs. BENEDICT, BRADLEY and VARNUM Commissioners to make the investigation, and in June last those gentlemen commenced their labors at the Sing Sing Prison, having employed Mr. A. H. WELLS, of this place, to act as their counsel and to conduct the inquiry.

They have been hard at work until last week, when they postponed the further prosecution of their inquiries here, in order to proceed with the investigation at the Clinton and Auburn Prisons. I understand they will return to this vicinage as soon as their other engagements will permit.

The inquiry here was conducted with closed doors, so that little is known to the public of the progress which was made. However, by keeping an open ear and a close mouth, I have been able to make a few guesses at the facts elicited, and these I propose to embody in more or less letters, as I may be able to work them out. I do not pretend to claim that they are verbatim reports of the exact words used by the various witnesses examined. The key holes of the prison locks are unnecessarily contracted, and some of the words couldn't come through; but I am confident that the substance of what was given did reach me, and will venture my reputation for veracity that when the evidence is published, my guesses will be found substantially correct.

I have made no efforts to connect the facts which I have collected, but give them to you in fragments, as a lawyer gathers evidence from reluctant witnesses. When I have done, the reader, or you, Mr. Editor, will, I think, draw your own conclusions. So much by way of prefatory.

HOW TIME WAS CURTAILED.

ABRAHAM KIPP was keeper in the stone-shop, and kept the time-book of the convicts employed on the contract of WALKER, BIRDSALL, BUCKHOUT and COLLYER. His time-book was wanted by the Agent, and it was sent up to the office. He never saw *that* book again, but *another book was returned*, upon which the time of the convicts employed in March was *reduced to near or quite one-half of that which they really worked*. It was understood that the reduction was made by the agent, LOCKWOOD, upon the suggestion of one of the contractors, BUCKHOUT. The time for April was reduced on a few of the names after the book was sent to the office. Men were put on at half time who were able-bodied, and who worked all day the same as the rest. This occurs every month. Every day men were marked as half-day men who did full day's work. This was done by order of the agent, or the book was doctored up in his office, and instructions issued therefrom to have it so continued. In May and June one-third of the men were thus marked; and not one-fourth of these were incompetent to do a full day's work. Rumors of this coming to the knowledge of the Inspectors, Mr. KIPP was summoned before them, and confirmed these statements, after which the agent caused him to be removed from the stone-shop and put upon yard duty. He was altogether too conscientious to have charge of a time-book. Served him right. What reason had he to go up and tell that the State was doing full work and getting half-pay?

HOW DALE CEMETERY GOT A VAULT AND HOW IT GOT THE GATES.

The agent LOCKWOOD is a man of action, a trifle speculative, and has a half-dozen or more irons in the fire, all toasting at the same time. He bought a hill and dale farm near Sing Sing, and projected a rural cemetery; he got the useful and ornamental fixings for it. Why, his architect goes down to the prison stone-shop, and he lays down his trestle-board, upon which are drawn lines innumerable; and he says these lines represent arches and brackets and pinnacles and straight courses and corners and lintels and caps, and all these he wants done into stone; and from the State quarry to the stone-shop, there come huge blocks of stone, broke out from their solid bed by convict hands and State steel, and State powder from the shop. These huge blocks come out caps and lintels and corners and courses and pinnacles and brackets and arches, fashioned thus by two thousand days of convict toil—and "Dale Cemetery" has a "receiving vault," and is ready for receptions. "Dale Cemetery" wants a gate and a gateway. Dale Cemetery has a pretty, noble gateway—or rather, a combination of gates—three gates in one, and surmounted by three noble arches. They were built of State lumber and by convict labor; and had they been the handiwork of an outsider, that handy-workman would have wanted at least a hundred dollars, as a recompense for his handiwork. And for this snug "receiving vault," and this "noble gate," the keeper keeps no charge—no charge for stone and lumber—no charge for nails and paint—"no note of time"—two thousand days and more—that was worked out on them. For all that the shop books show to the contrary, they were furnished by the State free gratis for nothing at all. Where before were the dead by the State so liberally endowed?

Under a clause in the law authorizing the appointment of persons to teach the convicts the various trades carried on in the Prison, the Inspectors in 1852 appointed HIRAM P. ROWELL, architect, and decreed him a salary of $1,100 a-year. ROWELL was neither an architect nor a builder—not even a mechanic of any kind. He was succeeded by R. ANDREWS, at the same salary. Mr. A. knew so little of the duties of his office, that he could not even superintend the erection of a shop one story high, upon the site of one which had been burned down!

One keeper thinks that the clerk is frequently intoxicated, and knows that he is not often to be found at the office. At the keeper's post on the dock, it has been the practice to keep liquor, and for the keepers to resort there and drink while on duty at the Prison. The keeper on duty then received permission to keep liquor on his post from the principal officer of the Prison.

THE SCURVY—WHAT CAUSES IT—THE DOCTOR AND THE AGENT DON'T AGREE.

According to the physician of the prison, that horrible disease, the scurvy, is a common complaint at the institution. During the past three months the pleasant, healthy, invigorating months of April, May and June, there were at least *one hundred well marked cases* of that disease. The physician believes that the prevalence of the scurvy is attributable to the long continued use of salt beef, and the absence of proper vegetable food. The doctor reported to the agent his opinion that this sickness was attributable to the too frequent use of salt beef—to which the agent replied that "it was not so—could not be so—it was all nonsense." I take it the doctor ceased his remonstrances—and would suggest that he cease his services. What is the use of paying a doctor $600 a year, when the agent is so much better acquainted with the causes and cures of disease?

None of the Inspectors in charge ever consulted with the Physician, as to the quality of the provisions used, and never, to his knowledge, made any examination of what was furnished.

Since the first of December last, the Physician thinks potatoes were furnished about twenty times. Other vegetables, turnips, onions and beets, were furnished occasionally, but "it was frequently the case that they had no vegetables of any kind—nothing but bread and salt beef." A convict, named HAYNES, was supposed to be dying one afternoon. The Doctor gave instructions to the Keeper in the Hospital to retain the body, in case he died that day, until the next morning, as he desired to make some examination of the skull. The convict died, but the body was not retained as the Doctor had directed. He made inquiries, and was answered that the body was so offensive that it became necessary to bury it. A further investigation established the fact that a tenantless coffin had been deposited in the Prison burying-ground, and the body of HAYNES had been sold to a dealer in such commodities from the City of New-York—the Keeper pocketing the price of the flesh. The Keeper resigned or left the Prison, but was afterwards taken back.

By the way, this burying of empty coffins appears to be practiced largely in the Prison community. Last year a convict, named DUNN, escaped from the Prison. The next day a coffin was buried with more than the usual formalities, and the convicts were told that it contained the body of DUNN, who had been shot while attempting to escape. This was considered a very artful dodge, and no doubt would have produced a terrible awe of Prison guards and a settled dread of Prison firearms; but some three weeks afterwards the living DUNN was marched into the Prison, and instead of the awe and the dread, there was nothing impressed so strongly upon the convicts as the fact that the officers were unmitigated liars; and a strong suspicion that they were "arrant knaves all"—convicts, and keepers, and guards, and agents.

WHO MADE STORMS' CROCHETS, AND THE WARDEN'S SHIRT.

In the female prison, in the month of September last, there were 79 convicts at work trimming hats for WALKER, the contractor. (WALKER appears to be contractor-general. He contracts for male hatters, female trimmers, quarry men, stone-cutters, —furnishes clothing, fuel, &c.; lends the agent his name, and is on hand generally for any kind of a jigger.) Well, as before stated, there are 79 feminines that work at hat trimming, yet only 78 have been charged for—the time of one, BRIDGET FAY, —(isn't this *small fry* stealing?)—not being kept at all for the last two years, although she labors diligently and is an expert at pasting hat trimmings.

Female convicts were also employed for the family of Mr. STORMS, the Inspector, embroidering, making bolster cases, shirts, and various articles of ladies' wear that I do not know the names of. In one case, a daughter of Inspector STORMS sends a written and peremptory order that some work for her should be immediately put in hand. According to one of the assistant matrons, they also did a good deal of crotchety work for STORMS. (I don't understand that. I always opinionated that General S. himself was equal to almost any amount of *crotchety* work—never for a moment suspecting that even in that he was aided and abetted by the female convicts.) They also did a great deal of work for General LOCKWOOD, the agent, (but that was charged to WALKER,) and at two different times they made shirts for the Warden, Mr. ANDREWS.

One of the principal officers of this establishment keeps, or has kept, a boarding house for the accommodation of the minor officers. The servants were convicts, and the provisions generally taken from the prison storehouse. The son of one of the officials visits the prison twice a week, just about locking up time, invariably bringing with him a covered bucket, which he as invariably takes away with him. What was in the bucket when it came, and what disappeared with it, has not yet been ascertained.

More anon. Yours, PAUL PRY.

☞ Mr. JOHN GILES, of Woodstock, Conn., sails in the *Arabia* to day. Mr. GILES is a gentleman well-known as one of the best breeders of stock in this country. He visits Great Britain and the Continent for the purpose of procuring the best specimens of cattle and sheep to be found. He also intends to bring to this country every description of rare aquatic and domestic fowls that can be procured.

☞ STEPHEN ENO., Esq., a distinguished citizen of Dutchess County, died at Pine Plains, on the 1st inst., at the age of 90 years.

ILLINOIS.—In the Sixth Congressional District the Democrats have nominated THOMAS L. HARRIS, of Menard.

The Maverick Bank at East Boston will not go into operation before the 1st of October. The rooms for the Bank on Maverick Square are now ready for use. The bills of this new bank are to have for vignettes representations of different parts of the Island.

A PEACE ALLIANCE.

Letter from Fredrika Bremer to the Women of the United States.

At a time like this, when the Powers of the West arm themselves against those of the East, and enter into a struggle threatening to spread over several of the countries of Europe like a large bleeding wound, tearing men from their homes, leaving thousands of widows and fatherless children, destroying harvests, burning cities, filling hospitals, calling up bitter and hateful passions, laying shackles on commerce, embittering life in many thousand quiet industrious families—a struggle, the sorrowful effects of which possibly may be felt by most of the nations of the earth; at such a time, we have ventured a thought, a hope, that through woman a peaceful alliance might be concluded, embracing the whole earth; an alliance opposing the direful effects of war, and contributing, by united and well-directed efforts, under the blessing of God, to a state of peace, love and well-being to come forth, when once the terrors of war will be over and the time of devastation have passed away.

Since the beginning of this century, charitable associations of women have been formed in the larger cities of most Christian countries, perhaps in all, though we do not know of their existence. They have worked jointly or individually for Christian purposes. Their aim has been to relieve, partially at least, the misery prevailing in the world, and to promote the coming of better times, especially by spreading the Word of God, by teaching and caring for children, by trying to call forth the energies of the poorer classes. Hitherto these associations have acted mostly without connection with each other, scarcely knowing of each other's existence. We know, however, by daily experience, the power of association. United exertion to promote a common acknowledged aim, strengthens the individual and increases the general amount of energy. It exercises a powerful attraction on those who stand indifferent, or otherwise isolated from the general movement, which thus grows in power and influence to an extent not to be calculated. Drops of water united have formed the ocean,—atoms united the universe.

We wish, therefore, to propose that the associations of Christian women, formed in various places of the earth, humbly aiming to fulfill the law of love laid down by Christ himself, may hereafter enter into connection with each other, and strengthen and extend their activity by united exertion and consciousness of a mutual aim. This aim we consider to be:

Care of the destitute; under the following leading heads: Caring for children, by means of a Christian education; for families, by exercising Christian influence, by the distribution of work and its just reward; for the sick and the aged, by affording them protection and help; for prisoners and other fallen fellow-creatures, by compassionate exertions to raise them from their sunken condition; and, finally, by encouraging all institutions and means aiming to promote such purposes.

We believe that by a connection between the many different associations, all having these or similar aims, much more could be done than what is done at present. We believe and feel that we want the encouragement which would thus be afforded by reaping the fruit of each other's experience and example.

To be able to realize such an alliance we would propose:

First, That there should be a committee in the capital of each country, which should enter into communication with all the different female societies of that land, gather all particulars relating to them and their work, and thus be able to take a survey of the whole.

Second, That each Central Committee, being the organ of circulation for all other societies in that land, should, through its Secretary, or some other corresponding member, communicate to the Central Committee of other countries the principal details of the work of female societies in its own, together with accounts of such industrial efforts or good institutions standing in connection with the aim of the society that have arisen in their country.

Third, That a printed circular containing these details may be sent, free of postage, at the end of every year, from every Central Committee to all those of other countries with whom they stand in communication.

Without enumerating various countries, we venture to express our belief that there are not many on the earth incapable of taking part in such an alliance, partly because they profess to be wholly Christian countries, partly because in them Christian communities have risen here and there, and continue to arise more and more, beautiful green spots in the middle of the desert. We venture to hope that in the regions near the Pole, as well as in those under the burning sun of the Tropics, in the Old as well as in the New World, wheresoever one living spark of Christian love is glowing, there Christian women will unite with each other to alleviate the miseries of the earth and plant seeds for the kingdom of God; and we hope and believe that these will not refuse us the hand of fellowship.

We propose an alliance in the name of the Prince of Peace, extending its healing, regenerating influence over the whole earth; an alliance in which diversities of language, of national character, of climate, of customs, of Christian denomination may be regarded as of little import in comparison with the aim, the language, the heavenly hope, the Lord and Master we have in common. In these we propose to consider ourselves as having the same native country, as belonging to the same family, and whatever diversity of opinion there may be among us, yet to join hands as sisters, and recognize as our children and relations all those, of whatever nation or denomination they may be, who are bereft and unhappy, and whom our care possibly can reach.

Sisters, then, whom we do not know as yet, but in whose existence we believe and hope, here and there among the ancient Kingdoms of Asia, the Steppes of Siberia, or in the Imperial cities of Russia; sisters of the Western countries of Europe who have lighted and guided us a long time by your bright example; and you sisters in that vast new land beyond the Atlantic Ocean whose homes we have just learned to know as nurseries of all Christian virtues; and you Christian women on the isles of the South Sea; mild, loving sisters all over the earth, in whose existence we believe though we have not seen you, whom we love without even knowing, give us your hands! May the earth thus become encircled by a chain of healing, loving energies, which neither ocean nor event, neither discord nor time can interrupt! Let us unite to form an alliance eternal as God's own being: for war shall come to end, and "tongues shall cease, and knowledge shall vanish away, but charity shall not fail; charity abideth forever."

We ought now to tell you who they are who thus address you. We are Swedish women, united for the care of poor orphans and destitute families in Stockholm, the capital of Sweden. We can rejoice in the cooperation of our Queen, and the humblest female can join us, and taking care of a family or a single child, rise to the dignity of its guardian angel on earth. We have recently entered into connection with the societies of women daily becoming more numerous in different parts of this country, in order thereby to strengthen and encourage each other.

We are a little flock, and belong to a small nation, but we rejoice that from this nation have risen great men and benefactors to humanity. We are a little flock, but we rely on His word who has said, "Fear not, little flock, it is your Father's good will to give you the Kingdom." It will be our's, if we believe in Him, follow Him, and obey his injunction, "If thou lovest me, feed my lambs."

There are times and circumstances which call upon us to follow the Divine prescription, "Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father who is in Heaven." We obey this to-day. The not less Divine command, "Take heed that you do not your alms before men, to be seen of them," we would take for our rule during our daily exertions for the good of the whole.

Sisters, who acknowledge the same Lord, let us unite in his name, let us call forth every good gift and healing power he has given us; call them forth prayerfully, diligently to do his work more fervently than ever before. As far as the sun sends its rays, and the free winds blow over the earth, may our peaceful messages fly like doves from land to land, from city to city, undisturbed by the bitterness of strife, so that the world may know that the God of peace and love is more powerful than the spirit of war, and that he calls us to be his servants.

Each separately we are weak and can do very little; but if in the name of Christ we unite our hands all around the earth and take it in our arms as a child, we may pray and hope that He will allow us at the end of time to come before our Heavenly Father, saying, "Here we are, with the children thou hast given us."

We close here with the desire and entreaty that the female societies of foreign lands who wish to reach us the hand of fellowship would, before the end of this year, let us know it by sending letters (post-free) to the Ladies' Association at Stockholm for the care of children, addressed to the Lady Superintendent. FREDRIKA BREMER.

STOCKHOLM, Midsummerday, 1854.

Items of Texas News.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HOUSTON, Texas, Thursday, Aug. 10, 1854.

The most sanguine hopes are now being indulged by our citizens in regard to the future of Texas. Our agriculturists have flattering prospects this season. Our stock-raisers are realising high prices for cattle, sheep, &c. The country is healthy, prospects flattering for exemption from disease. During the incumbing Autumn, Emigrants may depend upon finding corn, pork and beef cheap. Land can yet be purchased on reasonable terms. We consider that the Pacific Railroad has been secured trough Texas, the Governor having accepted of the bid of the New-York Company, and they having deposited as a forfeiture on failing to comply, the three hundred thousand dollars required by our Legislature.

Great interest is manifested in regard to Common School Education. A monthly styled the Texas *Journal of Education* has recently been commenced. We now support four Religions with a prospect of one or two more. What new State, North or South, can say as much?

It has been found that apples succeed well as low down as lat. 30° in Texas. Peaches are grown in abundance in all parts of the State.

Rice succeeds well on the coast region of Texas. Arrow Root is cultivated to some extent, and is found to be well adapted to the climate.

Six hundred bushels of sweet potatoes can be grown on one acre of land in Texas, and four hundred Irish do. One hand can cultivate ten acres.

The "no license" principle triumphant in Texas.

The question of "license or no license" was submitted to the voters of Texas at their late Annual Election, and in all parts of the State from which intelligence has been received there has been a very large majority of votes cast in favor of "no license."

The friends of legal prohibition are now taking measures to hold mass meetings throughout the State in ratification of the vote, and to express their determination to sustain the law against license. S.

The Drouth and the Crops.

From the Springfield Republican.

The severe drouth so much complained of in various sections of the country, is beginning to exhibit its disastrous effects throughout Western Massachusetts. The hay and small grain harvests were well secured before injury resulted from this cause, but corn and potatoes are now suffering severely, and the latter in some localities are much damaged by rust, which it is feared will seriously diminish the yield. The same crops are also beginning to suffer badly in Connecticut and Rhode Island, but fruits, especially apples, promise a fair average yield in those states, as well as here, though generally of diminutive growth. In some parts of Central and Eastern Massachusetts, the prospect for corn and potatoes is gloomy; while in the northern towns of Worcester County, the pastures afford but a scanty supply of feed, and in some instances, cattle are now being fed in the yard.

In Vermont so long a period of excessive dry weather as that which now exists, is not remembered by the oldest inhabitants. Scarcely enough rain has fallen since the early part of July, to lay the dust in the roads, and accounts from some of the counties represent the pastures as nearly destitute of herbage, and the fields in many places as barren of vegetation as if fire had swept over them. The potato crop is badly injured by rust, and it is thought that the yield will no more than supply the home demand. At St. Albans and other places from which we have advices, potatoes are selling from 90 cents to $1 15 per bushel; and the starch manufactories will be unable to secure any supply for their purposes. Corn will turn out only about half a crop. The grass and grain crops in the northern sections of the State have suffered much, and the latter in many cases have been mowed for fodder.

From New-Hampshire and Maine we have accounts almost equally discouraging. In some places, it is said that corn and potatoes will prove almost a total loss. The streams are so low in the latter State, that river steamboats have been compelled to suspend their trips; while in all three of the States of Vermont, New-Hampshire and Maine, mills of various descriptions are totally unable to operate.

The drouth extends with greater or less severity far to the West and South. In Kansas there has been no rain for fifty days; and in Central Illinois, in large districts of Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, New-York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and other States, the corn and potato crops are in a condition little if any better than those of Vermont. In the former, Illinois, these two crops are an almost total failure, and serious apprehensions are entertained that of the latter there will not be a sufficient supply for Winter food. Such are the features of intelligence which comes to hand by every mail, fully warranting the assertion that the present is the driest Summer which has occurred since 1826.

The present drouth is unquestionably more extensive and destructive than any which has heretofore taken place in this country; and although the wheat crop is better and more abundant than was at first expected, yet the deficiency which must arise in other leading crops so largely depended upon for food, will inevitably cut off all hope of reduced prices for this year. The complaints of drouth which were at first confined to a few isolated localities, have continued to multiply and extend, until they now cover some twenty States, and with the certainty that upon a large portion of this vast territory, those crops will prove to be only about half the usual product, while in numerous localities scarcely a bushel will be gathered from a whole field, and farmers are already compelled to feed their cattle from Winter stores, drive them to the woods to browse, or send them to the shambles to save them from actual starvation,—with such facts as these, it is easy to foresee that there can be no prospect of cheap food for the coming Winter. With a probable loss the country of perhaps not less than one hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars, by this wholesale destruction of some of its most important crops, and those the crops upon which it relies for the sustenance of life, it is evident that all classes of society must share in the disastrous results, but none so much as the poor and those of moderate means. And although the immense resources of the country wholly preclude for the possibility of a famine, yet the indications of scarcity and high prices which promise ere long to be realized, give rise to many suggestions that may be advantageously improved by large classes of people in every community. Prudence and economy will be found important and even indispensible requisites for the emergency, which, for aught that now appears, will be fully equal to its threatened severity.

AN ESCAPE.—As the steamboat *Mayflower* was nearing her dock, yesterday afternoon, the barber, a negro man, named HOOVER, saw standing upon the dock, in company with several police officers, a person whom he recognized as his former master, from whose custody HOOVER escaped many years since. Suspecting that he was in danger if he remained there, HOOVER ran forward, and as the [illegible] of the *Mayflower* approached the stern of the *Plymouth Rock*, he jumped upon the deck of the latter vessel, then dropped down into a small boat lying alongside, worked her round, under the [illegible] crawled along until he reached the ferry boat *National*, which runs to Fort Erie, and was [illegible] ready for leaving, ascended quietly to her deck, and, in a few moments was in Canadian waters and safe. HOOVER is a man of some thirty years of age, has resided in Buffalo for many years, and has a family here. It is remarkable that he should recognize his master, from whom he ran away when only ten years old.—*Buffalo Democracy*.

☞ Ex-President FILLMORE, who has been present since the death of his daughter, returned to his residence in Buffalo on Thursday last, accompanied by his son. He has suffered extremely under the affliction of his successive bereavements. First his wife, then his only daughter, next his mother, taken from him in rapid succession, seemed to destroy almost every bond of union in his family, and left him in doubt about his future domestic arrangements; but he could feel satisfied no where but at home, and he has returned with his son to his house in Buffalo.

Late from Rio.

Our latest dates from Rio de Janeiro, received via England, are to July 7. Messrs. Marsuenga, Wenner & Co.'s circular of that date, found under our commercial head, says that some of the coffee dealers at Rio had withdrawn their samples from the market. It is also stated that there continued to be extreme difficulty in procuring coffees suited to the United States markets. There were also but few vessels loading for the United States, and our supplies, therefore, are likely to be limited for some time to come. But two unengaged American vessels were in port. The shipments to the United States for the month of June had been 44,982 bags, and the shipments for the same destinations for the crop year ending June 30, were 294,215 bags less than for the preceding crop year.—*Balt. American.*

Later from Buenos Ayres.

By the arrival of the schooner *Mary* [illegible] yesterday morning, we have news to the 9th inst. from Nassau, N. P. The 20th Anniversary of the Abolition of Slavery in the British West India Islands was celebrated on [illegible]. The *Nassau Gazette* says that the children of the [illegible] sion had a celebration in the Royal Colonial [illegible] they gave three cheers for the Queen, Governor, &c., and three groans for Slavery, [illegible] Slavery Hymns, it says, were also sung. There was also a religious celebration [illegible] event at Rumer's Chapel, and a tea [illegible] religious teachers. The weather [illegible] complained of as very hot.

DEATH OF A MURDERER.—The Chippewa *Intelligencer*, published in an Indian [illegible], gives the following account of the Indian LEGUARNAR, alias Pelcot, alias Morgan, the last surviving murderer of Messrs. [illegible] and LEPPLEMAN. MORGAN, pursued by the [illegible], traveled almost two hundred miles to the house of a distant brother, which he entered at night and, in reply to inquiries propounded to him, [illegible] a truthful narration of his crime, pointing out [illegible]. His brother heard the tale, reminded him of former admonitions, and requested him to [illegible] to surrender himself to justice. He refused, and in a few moments fell dead by the hand of [illegible] enough to sacrifice even a brother, upon the [illegible] lowed altar of public justice. We regret that we have not his name, or at it might be [illegible] altar at which he worshipped, in golden [illegible] be read and revered by the votaries of [illegible]. Here, doubtless, many are prepared to [illegible] comparison between an American [illegible] ancient Roman; but we will not [illegible] suing such questions, wherein did the [illegible] mans, in the time of the elder [illegible], better moral traits and qualities; than the [illegible] poon? Was it their religion, their [illegible] cial institutions, or form of [illegible] weeks ago a man was sent into [illegible] stated that their murder was the [illegible] itated plan by two Kickapoos besides [illegible] MORGAN. He said that he [illegible] names, but could [illegible] two—the suspected [illegible] and the absentee [illegible] to have fled.

SKELETONS ON THE OCEAN.—The Baltimore *Argus* of Saturday gives the following [illegible] account. Captain KLOCKMEYER, of the ship *Hindoo*, from Bremen to Baltimore, when [illegible] forty days on the Atlantic, observed floating upon the water, a boat about the size of an [illegible] fishing boat. Upon being brought alongside, a sight was revealed which appalled the [illegible] heart on board. In the water in the bottom of the boat were four human skeletons, while [illegible] swimming around them were myriads of [illegible] looking fish and reptiles, fattened to repletion upon their human prey, of which little remained but the bones, and portions of clothing. The [illegible] came to the conclusion that this was [illegible] fishing boat, which, with their [illegible] been driven out to sea by a storm, and [illegible] succor, starvation had been the result. [illegible] dence of birth or nationality was found, [illegible] the arrival of the *Hindoo* at Baltimore, the [illegible] ted remains were consigned to a Christian [illegible]. The boat, which was the scene of this [illegible] by is still at Chase's wharf, Fell's Point.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF CHAPULTEPEC.—We learn from the Providence papers, that the seventh anniversary of the Battle of Chapultepec was celebrated at Rocky Point, on Saturday last, by the survivors of the New-England regiment that served in the Mexican war. The party, [illegible] nied by the officers of the two Providence [illegible] Companies, numbering in all about one hundred, were conveyed to Rocky Point and passed the day there. Gen. JOSEPH S. PITMAN presided at the dinner. One of the toasts was quite comprehensive: "FRANKLIN PIERCE—Our Country, Our General, Our President. Our Friend." The company were received in Providence upon their return, with a salute of artillery. The next annual meeting of the regiment will be held in Boston, on September of 1855.

THE CONNECTICUT LIQUOR LAW—Strange Evidence.—The new Liquor law provides that if a man be found intoxicated he may be committed and kept till he become sober, when he shall testify fully, freely and fairly, regarding the [illegible] procurement of the liquor upon which he [illegible] intoxicated, he shall be discharged, [illegible] he shall be fined $20, &c. Under this [illegible] that was intoxicated was recently [illegible] Greenville, near Norwich, and he testified [illegible] liquor was given to him—that he drank it [illegible] a bottle in the dwelling of a friend, whose [illegible] He was discharged—the Grand Juror [illegible] at once deciding that no fine or [illegible] be inflicted on him, so long as he [illegible] fairly as to the place where he got [illegible].

DREADFUL RA

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.]

PARIS, Monday, Aug. 7, 1854.

...ness are giving way to a flow of good ...and exhilaration just now, under the influence of the threatened invasion of the Crimea. We are waked to renewed hope, and perhaps even to restored confidence. The figures are certainly significant: 40,000 shaghos, 25,000 helmets, and 20,000 turbans. The papers, profiting by the prospect of positive action, hint, re...gularly that thus far there has certainly been ...and that the public has been deceived; just as when the Emperor has recovered, they are allowed to say he has been indisposed. Our acquaintance with the contemplated expedition is entirely due to the London *Times*. No French authority has yet confirmed or corroborated its statements. We get, indeed, from Odessa this morning, telegraphic intelligence to the effect that the combined fleet had been seen off Sebastopol, but this would appear to be premature and somewhat hastily got up. At any rate, the public feels inspirited and authorized to expect great news shortly. Perhaps the Emperor may continue to return to Paris, while this ...ng humor of the people continues. He ...ems to be waiting for some favorable turn of affairs to make his return ...ite clear.

In the meantime, we have from the South the most touching details respecting the habits and avocations of the Imperial ...ily. The Empress has taken her first ...s. The Emperor appeared incognito ...ng grenadier, questioned him upon his ...nds, and at once became his benefactor ...d patron. This was to have been expected, perhaps. His Majesty seems to ...ke the same pleasure in "floating"—*doing the Bay*—of Biarritz, that he did last year ...n Dieppe harbor. The *Pays* is full of such absorbing little items of the domesticity of our Sovereign.

If the Sebastopol promises hold good, they may, perhaps, return for the *fête*, though we have been threatened with a prolongation of their stay at the South. The Council of Ministers have forwarded a patriotic appeal to the Emperor, begging him to bless the ceremonies with his presence, and even went so far as to say the people's pleasure would be materially diminished by his absence! The preparations are far advanced. Silistria is very ...eatly built; MOUSSA PACHA is already appointed, and rehearses his heroic death, daily. The Russian works of attack are going up in front of the reserved tribunes overlooking the race-ground. Austria no ...oubt figures among the balloons that are to supply the Allies, but the consumption of gas will be very large, nevertheless. The ...ues de la Concorde and the Champs ...lysées are quite impassable with prosperous ...mpler, confused arcades, and the dis...ted fragments of the illuminated Alhambra, that is to line the two sides of the ...venue. RACHEL is to return on Saturday from Brussels, to prepare for her performances before the great unwashed. The streets are crowded with the drays of ALEXIS GOUDLOT, ADOLPHE BELLOIR, and the other ...ffiliés of Government festivities, laden with transparencies, Silistrian ramparts, Russian breastworks, guns by the thousand, lemonade glasses filled with solidified fatty matter, frames for fireworks, Chinese lanterns, mottoes of Hurrah for the Right, European Equilibrium, and Vive ...

In every diocese of France, a *Te Deum* will be sung. Such are the instructions of the Minister of the Interior. It is not known whether this Thanksgiving is in return for the war in which we are engaged, or for the very uncertain crop the soil is but now yielding to the sickle. Every soldier is to have a double ration of wine, and half a day's pay, in addition. Sunday is to be the fête of that beatified, ...ppointed here, St. NAPOLEON.

The collision on the new Orsay Railroad the week, was a distressing one. It resulted from the want of judgment of one of the starting engineers, who took a locomotive, in order to reach a certain point of the route before the coming train could arrive there. The two engines met in the curve of the track. Limbs were cut short off, by planks and axletrees. The engineer who was the cause of the accident was at once arrested, and will be called to a heavy account. He was not only guilty of excessive imprudence, but of ...ertain disobedience of instructions.

A second horse-railroad track is to be at ...ce laid down, in the environs of Paris: ...ll doctors prescribe that the system must be that of Mr. LAMAT, already in operation along the Seine. The new line is to run ...om Bicêtre, one of the stations of the St. ...ermain Railroad, to Marly, a distance of ...ve miles. Marly is renowned for its ...ydraulic process by which water is raised ...om the Seine to the top of an elevation ...verlooking Versailles. Pipes from this ...ount ...ainment the grand water-works of the ...ace.

The *Charivari* says that the revolution in Spain was due entirely to Mr. SOULE. For several weeks previous to the outbreak the gentleman was constantly to be seen ...istributing cigars to the people, refusing to ...ccept money in return, saying that it was on behalf of the good cause. As the insurrection advanced, he made largesses of ...alls of chocolate to all who desired them, still in behalf of the good cause. Though it is not known to the people, yet every provincial junta is administered by one of his ...mbassies; that of Saragossa by Mr. PERSIGNY, that of Tarragona by SOULE the younger, &c. ESPARTERO is but a tool of SOULE. The *Charivari* then gives a list of the contemplated acquisitions and annexations of America—Canada, Cuba, Mexico, the Sandwich Islands, Monaco, Spain and Japan!

At the sale of ARSAND BERTIN'S library, lately, the most valuable and adventurous copy of MOLIERE extant was offered and bought. It is the only complete and unmutilated copy in existence. The edition published in 1682 was castrated—a process by which scenes, suppressions and mutilations are executed in the body of a book, instead of being collated in a list at the ...nd of the page. But one copy was printed entire—the one intended for the Lieutenant of Police—and this is the copy just brought under the hammer. It has had a singular career. For 150 years it seems to have descended, in the library of the Chief of Police, from one lieutenant to another, and at one period was owned by VIDOCQ. In 1830 it went with a man of letters, who had obtained it, to Constantinople. Three years after, it returned, and as the pest had been raging in Turkey, it was subjected to quarantine. It was dipped in vinegar before being admitted to pratique. A bibliophile, who had been lying in wait for it, bought it in this disabled condition for 75 francs. He spent 48 francs in cleansing and repairing it; 320 francs upon the binding, and 35 francs upon the coat of arms. It cost him, therefore, 478 francs. At his death ARMAUD BERTIN bought it for 800 francs, and it has now brought 1,210. It contains one entire scene in *Don Juan*, which is to be found nowhere else. The Government is blamed for not having purchased it for the Imperial Library, as the edition possessed by that institution is *cartonné* in a great measure.

Madame CABEL, the lately discovered operatic star, and who may be considered as standing at the head of all singers of French opera proper—opera comique—has just signed an engagement for five years, with the manager of the Opera Comique and Theatre Lyrique united. She is to have 40,000 francs a year, and three months leave of absence. The first year she belongs to the Theatre Lyrique, and afterwards to the Opera Comique. She is to have her choice of parts, and if called upon to assume the character of *Catarina* in the "Etoile du Nord," is to have 7,000 francs a year more. For my own taste, I prefer her much to the more costly prima donna of the Grand Opera, M'lle SOPHIA KRUVEL, of Darmstadt.

The *Charivari* has been compelled, by the prolonged insuccess of the allies in the East, to change its tone somewhat, both in text and illustration, comment and caricature. Its jokes, in ink and upon stone, were amazingly good, but they were so much in advance of the truth, and are so suggestive of the distance of the popular hope from the actual fact, that they were rather discouraging than inspiriting. It is evident that the situation of the French and English offers much more opportunity for burlesque than the position of the Russians. This is a field that CHAM and VERNIER would very much like to cultivate, if it were possible; but that is of course out of the question. The lithographs and wood cuts, of late, are illustrations of the bathing season, and a new series of the Rascalities of Women. However, the *Charivari* has had time to add another portrait to its gallery of *contemporains*—NICHOLAS. It is a distinct and unmistakable face—like those of LOUIS PHILLIPPE and LOUIS NAPOLEON, LEON FANCHER and ODILLON BARROT. Unless something is done speedily, as at Sebastopol, for instance, the caricaturists will abandon the mine they had begun to work so productively. For the whole world is beginning to recognize the very ridiculous attitude of the allied army in the East, and there will be no further demands at present for engravings of its heroism and hardy achievements, till it shall have carved a name and a history for itself. People ask also, referring to the Baltic Sea allies, whether those outlasses have not yet been sharpened, and whether it would not be well to send a number of scissor-grinders to Sir CHARLES NAPIER, to aid in giving them an edge. I should like to have the French press free for one week, and see the ocean of ridicule that would at once submerge and swallow up this grand Oriental crusade. It would not take forty days and forty nights to produce such a deluge of opinion. We were quite afflicted, here in Paris, at the loss of the *Franklin*. To be sure, our regret was somewhat alleviated by the prompt assurance that the line would not be interrupted, and that the *St. Louis* would take the place of the shipwrecked vessel. By the way, it may be unknown to you that the steamer now building for Capt. LINES, to supply the *Humboldt's* loss, is to be called the *Arago*. You will agree with me that the name is admirably chosen, and is a happy selection for more reasons than one; it is a compliment to France, a *souvenir* of a loss yet fresh in the country's mind, and is, moreover, the only proper baptism to be given to a vessel to succeed to the *Humboldt's* inheritance and run upon the *Humboldt's* route. Still ARAGO never swore fidelity to a certain Imperial perjurer, and such a name may be productive of republican mischief among the dock-loafers of Havre.

Apropos of names: the following is a textual copy of a sign in the Palais Royal: "MAJESTY, hair dresser to the Emperor." Whether Mr. MAJESTY was selected for this employment on account of his sirname, I cannot say, but it would look so. However, it is perhaps not a more singular name than Mr. KING.

Apropos of Kings: Queen CHRISTINA having fled, or at least being entirely out of favor, it was of course useless for Mr. SUBERT, manufacturer of cutlery in Paris, to allow his sign, to the effect that he furnished the Queen-Mother with her dinner service, to remain any longer over his door. I noticed a workman, yesterday, in the act of taking these block letters down. They will be used over again, I suppose, combined in some other manner. I have no doubt they will make an anagram, easily—as, for instance—"Fixed price: English spoken here—no connection with any other establishment."

The Minister of State has sent a circular to the prefects, asking for information respecting the state of the provincial theatres. They have long been in a bad way, and it is the intention of the Government to interfere practically in their behalf.

M. CAMILLE DOUCET, the head of the Theatrical Bureau in the Ministry of State, has just returned from a mission to the interior. He was sent to confer with Mme. PLESSY, at Tours, and Mme. GEORGES SAND, at Nohant. He was charged to offer to the first all reasonable inducements to return to the stage in France, though the death of her husband in Russia had led her to renounce her profession. To the second, he was commissioned to present the Emperor's compliments, and beg her to write for the Comedie Française a historical Drama in five acts.

The inquest upon the bullets found in the mattocks used in the military play of "Schamyl," has resulted in the discovery that the bullets were shell buckshot. The barrels had been charged by the usual process of shaking up shot and scapends in them, and by some inexplicable means, the shot had remained and had been mingled with the powder. So that nothing more criminal than carelessness was returned by the verdict of the Commissary.

DICK TINTO.

NORTHERN MEXICO.

Revolutionary Movements on the Frontier—Neglect of the U. S. Army by the Government.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, Friday, Aug. 4, 1854.

The prominent events transpiring on this frontier seem to confirm the theory of HOBBES, that the natural state of mankind is one of warfare. Mexico, like the sick man NICHOLAS describes, is battling for political life, with one foot in the grave and the other kept out by the ten-million tonic. A number of suspected gentlemen hostile to the Dictatorship have recently been banished the country; and no place so convenient as the American side of the Rio Grande to fillibuster up their shattered fortunes. One of them with his lovely daughter has temporarily taken up his abode in this city—who, beside being a true gentleman at heart and worthy of a better country, is the most prominent probable successor of His Serene Highness, should the latter be overthrown. Independent of the movement of ALVAREZ, several towns in the interior have raised the standard of rebellion, and started a paper called the *Federacion*, in support of their principles. Our military neighbors in Matamoras are quaking in their boots, for their daily bread, as well as respective necks, are interested in the issue. Gen. WOLL, the civil and military Governer of the State, is a brave old veteran, and will remain true to the reigning Government to the end of the chapter. He has endeavored to prove to the people that no change can be for the better; but some decidedly differ with him in opinion. Foot, lancers and artillery garrison the town, but it is feared there is smothered disloyalty in the very camp. Independent of the insecurity of the army, it is disorganized. The poor impressed semi-Indian privates depend for their pay on the fluctuating revenues of the Custom-Houses, and these often failing, they desert to their rural haceals amid the rocks and mountains. Gen. AMPUDIA'S force at Monterey recently consisted of *fifteen men and one hundred and forty officers*. So says the agent of a commercial house at that place, and the statement is not surprising to those acquainted with the atmosphere of Mexico.

Revolutions in Mexico, to use a figure of Senator SUMNER'S, are threatened as often as babies cry, and the present one seems to be drawing to a focus. In the meantime the tranquil masses must suffer; judging from the past, they can scarce expect to be much benefited by the change, and do not, perhaps, like the Kentucky wife whose husband was fighting with the bear, feel much interested in the result. Ignorance is so prevalent with these masses, and so absolute is the sway of the Roman Church—the priests of which of course incline to the ruling power—that in my opinion Mexico never can rise from her national misery till these abuses be removed or modified. At present it is hard to conjecture what her future may be; it is certain her house is standing on a sandy foundation, against which, as in times gone by, turbulent waves are quietly gathering their strength.

It is true that fillibustering parties are forming on our territory; but how can they be dispersed? The President's order to put them down is quietly filed away in the garrison; where the commanding officer can read and reread it, and sigh between orders in printer's ink and the ability to execute them. A few days since it was reported that 150 of these gentry were crossing six miles above. Immediately the available force of the garrison was sent out in pursuit: it amounted to *twelve men*. The Mexican Consul—an amiable and courteous gentleman—accompanied the party. The search was fruitless. A dispatch on this subject from our legation at the city of Mexico was received here not long since, and forwarded, I believe, to Gen. SMITH.

Every mail from the interior of the State brings some sad story of conflict between our sparse troops and the Lipans or Camanches. Like all our wars since 1812, it *does* somehow happen that our poor troops must fight in the proportion of 1 to 3 or 5. It was so in the Florida, Black Hawk, Mexican, and is still so in this general Indian war. The barrier between the settler, his wife, child and property, is a feeble one; and many a curse, instead of blessing upon his father at Washington, I fear, has escaped from the dying borderer's lips as his eyes closed upon his defenceless home. Very many tales of savage cruelty never go beyond this locality—the perpetrators of which roam about with impunity. A few days ago a gallant officer of the Rifle Regiment, after a march of 300 miles, met with his skeleton company a party of 30 Indians. A conflict ensued, and though the latter were routed, they could not be pursued. Major VAN BUREN, pierced with three arrows, was taken into Corpus Christi, where—what?

"The knell, the shroud, the mattock and the grave;
The deep, damp vault, the darkness and the worm."

It is true he was *murdered*, and there will be a sad note of mourning in his family in the States; yet will the home Government heed it, or look to the cause? There are many warm hearts here whose pulsations extend to every part of the old States, where many an aged knee is bent in supplication for the emigrant son, who has pushed his home and family gods far South and West,—and many a family tie exists to keep alive the sacred recollections of kindred feelings and blood. The prayer that he may be kept "from battle and murder, and from sudden death," has too often been in vain. Sad records, indeed, for many a year to come, will go down from parent to child, and none the less weighty for being of humble origin, or more preserved in memories than in books. I am convinced if Congress but knew the true state of affairs on the border, it would no longer delay applying the proper remedy.

The fact is, the troops on the frontier are insufficient to defend it. All that small numbers and constant activity day and night, for weeks, months, and years can do, they have done, but impossibilities they *cannot* do. Rifles and Dragoons are worn out by incessant scouting. Infantry and foot Artillery have marched up the hill and down again, learning over and over again how fruitless it is to pursue a mounted enemy, and that enemy the most daring horsemen in the world. It is true the tortoise overtook the hare in the race, but that was in fable, and the Camanche is not so foolish as the hare. One company getting desperate, mounted its wagon mules, but spurs were wanting, and "respectable trots" are of "no consequence." The whole of our army is less than one of NAPOLEON'S divisions, yet cast an eye over the map and see where it is expected to be and what to do. Commence at Maine: go round and across to Oregon; see it winding in feeble parties over mountains—over chapparals and prairies exceeding kingdoms—subsisting on crackers and bean soup—now clothed, now not—toiling on in every climate with jaded horses and blistered feet, endeavoring to perform satisfactorily its ubiquitous duties over this vast expanse, with little prospect beyond an obscure grave. Well may the old veteran JESSUP say, in his last report: "Our army, averaging not more than twelve thousand men, is performing services equal to those of any fifty thousand men in any other army in the world. Long, rapid and expensive movements are being constantly made to supply the place of numbers." Who, more than poor Tobin, needs help, labors harder for, or more deserves his seven dollars a month? Ah! he who thinks a soldier's life a merry one, particularly Uncle Sam's, would sing a different song were he compelled to accompany him here, there and all over, and share his daily bread. The opulent have their many luxuries—the mechanic has his mattress and his pillow, his wife and child—the sailor swings in his hammock and softly rides the majestic wave—the chiffonier, once established in his bed of rags, knows where to crawl to it again—the convict has his pallet of straw; but the poor, soldier, is rarely so well off—rarely knows such luxuries. With a blanket—perhaps two—he is glad to gather leaves for his bed, and to sleep two nights in [illegible] place. It is true, this comfortable couch hits [illegible] a pillow and the stars for covering, his sleep may be refreshing and sound; but low night vapors sometimes steal along, and the strong man becomes from that hour the tenant of an earlier grave. Sometimes a smile may pass over his bronzed features, but in waking hours it is not so pleasant to think that after all it was only a dream, in which he was a boy again, at the old home over the water. No spices or viands to savor his food; and many is the time, when wet, cold and hungry, he would give much for a "drap o' poteen," just "for the stomach's sake;" but the "creature" is far away. "Millions died, that CÆSAR might be great;" and he is one of their descendants. So runs his life—nothing merry about it, in the world's acceptation of the term.

Secretary DAVIS, of the War Department, has become so convinced of the frequency of Indian outrages in this section, and the inadequacy of the troops to prevent them, that he has authorized Gen. SMITH to call on the Governor for mounted Rangers, who will promptly respond. It is the only available resort, under the circumstances.

The proclamation of the revolutionists is now being printed in this city, and will be distributed in a few days. It promises, of course, immense benefits to the people. Many of our citizens wish them success, believing that the trade with Matamoras, now interrupted by espionage and the passport system, will be reëstablished. In the latter, females are also included. No American or Mexican nose, be it the nose Roman or *retroussé*, can cross the river without being accurately described on a slip of paper—price one shilling. The system is doubtless proper, for every Government should use all lawful means for its own security.

As may be expected here, for nearly the whole year round the heat is excessive. The beauties of a "Southern climate" I have never been able to discover. Doubly blessed he who has a home at the North, and remains there.

A Mexican Outrage.

From the Brownsville (Texas) American Flag, Aug. 1.

The following letter from a highly-creditable source discloses a very high-handed outrage upon an American citizen by the Mexican authorities of the State of Coahuila and Neuvo Leon. We mentioned, some weeks since, the fact that the mail rider between Rio Grande City and Laredo had crossed over into Mexico, taking with him the United States mail. The impression was then, as expressed at the time by another correspondent, that the rider had been bribed to the act. A desire to possess the correspondence of certain exiles now here was then thought to be the object. But it seems that after the bag had been unwarrantably rifled by the Governor of Coahuila, that dignitary arrogates to himself to use the information therein contained, to deprive an American citizen of his liberty, because he had the misfortune to bear a name similar to that of another gentleman of Laredo to whom a newspaper in the mail bag was directed. Is not this a species of interference that could well be dispensed with by our Government, and should not the conduct of this astute Governor be inquired into? We will allow our correspondent to tell his own story, however, merely remarking that it comes from a gentleman of the highest credibility, and who assures us that the statement can be substantiated with the clearest proof:

MR. EDITOR: Some two or three weeks since, says my informant, the mail rider (who, by the way, is a Mexican) with the United States mail to Laredo—a town upon the Mexican side of the Rio Grande—passed over into the department of Coahuila and delivered the mail to the Governor of that State, who immediately rifled it of its contents. In the bag was found an American newspaper, directed to an American citizen, on the American side of the river. It appears, says my informant, that there was an American, a Philadelphian, living in a Mexican town called Salinas, in the department of Nuevo Leon, of the same name of the person to whom this *American paper*, in the *United States Mail*, was directed. The Governor of Coahuila immediately sent a detachment of twenty guards to the residence of this gentleman and seized him, notwithstanding his wife was in a very delicate state of health, and took him forcibly to Saltillo, and there placed him upon trial, under the charge that *an American newspaper, directed to a man of his name, had been found in the United States Mail!* As no proof of a criminal nature could be adduced, the man was discharged by the Coahuila authorities. In passing through Monterey, however, on his way home, he was again seized by order of General AMPUDIA and thrown into prison, on the ground that the authorities of Coahuila had no right to let him go free, and there this native born American citizen now lays in jail—and for what? *Quien sabe?*

Now, Mr. Editor, things have come to a pretty pass, if this kind of conduct is allowed to go on by the Mexicans! In the name of reason, by what authority can a man be imprisoned in Mexico for what the United States Mail may carry? This unfortunate American will be ruined by these proceedings. He is a farmer and his crop, just at this moment, demands his closest attention; his wife sick, and it may be, his own life in danger. To whom shall he apply for redress? Certainly not to his own Government, for it utterly repudiates all its native born citizens. Were his name KOSZTA, or he a Dutchman, he no doubt would get protection and full indemnification for all losses. This is no falsehood, but stern reality. No doubt the Gadsden Treaty has a provision in it to the effect that all matter carried in the United States Mail, should it be offensive to the Mexican despot, the person to whom this offensive matter is directed shall be punished by Mexican despotism. We had better have Mexico annex the United States to her dominions at once, or let the Government of these United States take some measures to protect American citizens in foreign countries from outrages like these. It is not stated whether the mail rider was bribed to deliver the mail, but it is supposed that he was.

AMERICANUS.

MINNESOTA.

Indian Battle—Failure of Mails.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ST. PAUL, Monday, Aug. 14, 1854.

News has been lately received here of a great battle between the Sioux and Chippewa Indians, between which tribes there exists the deepest animosity. It took place on the 3d inst., on the plains above the Yellow Medicine River, distant some five hundred miles northwest from St. Paul. The Sioux surprised the Chippewas, by lying in wait in the tall grass on the bank of a stream till half the party had crossed, and then rushing to the attack. The Sioux were the victors, claiming to have killed twen y-eight of the Chippewas, without losing a single man, although several were severely wounded. A part of the killed were women and children, which were with the party of Chippewas, and fell easy victims to the enemy. There were about 150 Chippewas engaged, and an equal or greater number of Sioux. It is said a beautiful young squaw was taken captive by the victorious party, and in turn a young Sioux brave was taken *captive* by the charming squaw. There was great excitement existing among the Indians of that vicinity, in relation to this important battle. This information is derived from Indian sources, and may be exaggerated; but it is generally received here as authentic.

There is not much news stirring here in St. Paul, these sultry August days, and business is rather dull. The four daily papers are hard pushed for news, and so they fell to quarrelling among themselves about the Minnesota Land bill. It was mostly a warfare of words, the only palpable demonstration growing out of it being a caning administered to the editor of the *Minnesotian*, by a valiant ex-candidate for Congress, whom he had attacked in his paper. The mail just in brings news that this Land bill is repealed, and the town is again excited to know whether they have actually lost the prospect of a railroad for the present, or whether this is only preliminary to a repassage of the bill in a correct form.

The mail I spoke of arrived yesterday morning, being the first "*daily* mail" for *five days*. This failure of mails is a general complaint throughout the Northwest, and all parties unite in condemning the present *mis*management of the Post-Office Department. One reason of the delays in this section undoubtedly is the very low stage of water in the Mississippi River, which renders it exceedingly difficult for boats to come up with any degree of regularity. "Pig's Eye Bar," a few miles below, if not absolutely the "head of navigation," is at least a kind of quarantine, where every boat is detained a longer or a shorter time. The mighty Mississippi, in front of my window, usually a half mile wide, is almost confined to the channel, the remainder being a smooth bed of sand; and it is still rapidly falling.

The annual "Pembina train" has been here, and out gone. This train is something of a curiosity in its way, though nothing more or less than a trading caravan from Pembina—the French half-breed settlement on Red River, 700 miles to the northwest. This train embraced 187 carts—light carts, rudely made, and entirely of wood, not even a nail about them—each drawn by one ox, harnessed in with thongs of raw hide, or by one of the scraggy Indian ponies of that distant region. These were driven mostly by French half-breeds, some bringing their wives and children down to see the City of St. Paul, same as the countryman in the East takes his wife and family to see the wonders of New-York or Boston. These teams were mostly employed by the Fur Company, and brought furs and other peltries, Indian curiosities, &c., to trade for their year's supply of necessaries, and a few luxuries in the shape of ribbons and trinkets. The dress of the men was a singular mixture of costumes—the low, tasseled cap of the Canadian Frenchman, the long blue overcoat of the Fur Company, with a kind of hood attached to the collar, so that it may at night serve the purpose of a blanket and nightcap, and the Indian's sash and moccasins. Having performed their business, rested their teams, and gratified their curiosity for a couple of weeks, they mounted their primitive chariots, and trotted their spotted oxen and scraggy ponies towards the buffalo grounds of distant Pembina.

SMALL PICA.

ABOUT GRISI.

FAMOUS PERSONS AND PLACES. By N. PARKER WILLIS. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER.

Now that the letters from Idlewild have ceased, many will read this book who would not have cared for it before. WILLIS has been more deeply respected than the world thought. Many who have habitually spoken of him slightly feel now that in their hearts they honored him, and his genuine admirers are a legion.

But about this book. It has in it many of the original "Pencillings by the Way,"—his ramblings in England and the Continent, and his well-known criticisms of JENNY LIND, MOORE, JANE PORTER, OLE BULL, and Dr. LARDNER. Not a new production, it will be seen, but a collection of choice old ones, which will gratify a numerous class. The following will be read with interest just at this time:

GRISI IN CONCERT.

I was at one of those private concerts given at an enormous expense during the opera season, at which "assisted" JULIA GRISI, RUBINI, LABLACHE, TAMBURINI, and IVANHOFF. GRISI came in the carriage of a foreign lady of rank, *who had dined with her*, and she walked into the room looking like an empress. She was dressed in the plainest white, with her glossy hair put smooth over her brow, and a single white japonica dropped over one of her temples. The lady who brought her chaperoned her during the evening, as if she had been her daughter, and under the excitement of her own table and the kindness of her friends, she sung with a rapture and a *freshet* of glory (if one may borrow a word from the Mississippi) which set all hearts on fire. She surpassed her most applauded hour on the stage—for it was worth her while. The audience was composed, almost exclusively, of those who are not only cultivated judges, but who sometimes repay delight with a present of diamonds.

The concert was over by 12, the gold and silver paper bills of the performance were turned into fans, and every one was waiting till supper should be announced—the *prima donna* still sitting by her friend, but surrounded by foreign *attachés*, and in the highest elation at her own success. The doors of an inner suite of rooms were thrown open at last, and GRISI'S *cordon* of admirers prepared to follow her in and wait on her at supper. At this moment, one of the powdered menials of the house stepped up and informed her very respectfully *that supper was prepared in a separate room for the singers!*

MEDEA, in her most tragic hour, never stood so absolutely the picture of hate as did GRISI for a single instant, in the centre of that aristocratic crowd. Her cheat swelled and rose, her lips closed over her snowy teeth, and compressed till the blood left them, and, for myself, I looked unconsciously to see where she would strike. I knew, then, that there was more than fancy—there was nature and capability of the *real*—in the [illegible] passions she plays so powerfully. A laugh of extreme amusement at the scene from the high-born woman who had accompanied her, suddenly turned her humor, and she stopped in the midst of a mutterig of Italian, in which I could distinguish only the terminations, and, with a sort of theatrical quickness of transition, joined heartily in her mirth. It was immediately proposed by this lady, however, that herself and their particular circle should join the insulted *prima donna* at the lower table, and they succeeded by this manœuvre in retaining RUBINI and the others, who were leaving the house in a most unequivocal Italian fury.

GRISI AT SUPPER.

I had been fortunate enough to be included in the invitation, and with one or two foreign diplomatic men, I followed GRISI and her amused friend to a small room on a lower floor, that seemed to be the housekeeper's parlor. Here supper was set for six, (including the man who had played the piano,) and on the side-table stood every variety of wine and fruit, and there was nothing in the supper, at least, to make us regret the table we had left. With a most imperative gesture and rather an amusing attempt at English, GRISI ordered the servants out of the room, and locked the door, and from that moment the conversation commenced and continued in their own musical, passionate, and energetic Italian. My long residence in that country had made me at home in it; every one present spoke it fluently; and I had an opportunity I might never have again, of seeing with what abandonment these children of the sun throw aside rank and distinction (yet without forgetting it) and join with those who are their superiors in every circumstance of life in the gayeties of a chance hour.

Out of their own country these singers would probably acknowledge no higher rank than that of the kind and gifted lady who was their guest; yet, with the briefest apology at finding the room too cold after the heat of the concert, they put on their cloaks and hats as a safeguard to their lungs, (more valuable to them than to others;) and as most of the cloaks were the worse for travel, and the hats were opera-hats with two corners, the grotesque contrast with the diamonds of one lady, and the radiant beauty of the other, may easily be imagined.

Singing should be hungry work, by the knife and fork they played; and between the excavations of truffle pies, and the bumpers of champagne and burgundy, the words were few. LABLACHE appeared to be an established droll, and every syllable he found time to utter was received with the most unbounded laughter. RUBINI could not recover from the slight he conceived put upon him and his profession by the separate table; and he continually reminded GRISI, who by this time had quite recovered her good humor, that, the night before, supping at the Devonshire House, the Duke of WELLINGTON had held her gloves on one side, while His Grace, their host, attended to her on the other.

"*E vero!*" said IVANHOFF, with a look of modest admiration at the *prima donna*.

"*E vero, e bravo!*" cried TAMBURINI, with his sepulchral-talking tone, much deeper than his singing.

"*Si, si, si, bravo!*" echoed all the company; and the haughty and happy actress nodded all round with a radiant smile, and repeated, in her silver tones, "*Grazie! cari amici! grazie!*"

As the servants had been turned out, the removal of the first course was managed in *pic nic* fashion; and when the fruit and fresh bottles of wine were set upon the table by the *attachés*, and younger gentlemen, the health of the Princess who honored them by her presence was proposed in that language, which, it seems to me, is more capable than all others of expressing affectionate and respectful devotion. All uncovered and stood up, and GRISI, with tears in her eyes, kissed the hand of her benefactress and friend, and drank her health in silence.

AN IMPROVISATRICE.

It is a polite and common accomplishment in Italy to improvise in verse, and the lady I speak of is well known among her immediate friends for a singular facility in this beautiful art. She reflected a moment or two with the moisture in her eyes, and then commenced, low and soft, a poem, of which it would be difficult, nay, impossible, to convey, in English, an idea of its music and beauty. It took us back to Italy, to its heavenly climate, its glorious arts, its beauty and its ruins, and concluded with a line of which I remember the sentiment to have been, "*out of Italy every land is exile!*"

The glasses were raised as she ceased, and every one repeated after her, "*Fuori d'Italia tutto e esilio!*"

"*Ma!*" cried out the fat LABLACHE, holding up his glass of champagne, and looking through it with one eye, "*siamo ben esiliati qua!*" and with a word of drollery, the party recovered its gayer tone, and the humor and wit flowed on brilliantly as before.

AN OPERATIC BIRD.

The house had long been still, and the last carriage belonging to the company above stairs had rolled from the door, when GRISI suddenly remembered a bird that she had lately bought, of which she proceeded to give us a description that probably penetrated to every corner of the silent mansion. It was a mocking bird, that had been kept two years in the opera house, and between rehearsal and performance had learned parts of everything it had overheard. It was the property of the woman who took care of the wardrobes. GRISI had accidentally seen it, and immediately purchased it for two guineas. How much of embellishment there was in her imitations of her treasure I do not know; but the bullfinch, the canary, the blackbird, the [illegible] and the [illegible] were given with a truth and delicacy that left no doubt on the mind of their originals having been actually heard. The bird was to be sent home the next day, and we left the house at a late hour, delighted with the evening, and with the kindness and simplicity of the great singer.

ALLEGED PLAGIARISM OF REV. DR. SCOTT.

From the New-Orleans Crescent.

A Northern newspaper, of very recent date, devotes some columns to a notice of Dr. SCOTT'S *Lectures on Daniel*—and, in reference to the use which he had made of CUMMING'S well-known work, accuses the Doctor of having "transferred to his own pages entire sentences of description, explanation, illustration, argument and appeal, from the work of his Scottish brother, without the least acknowledgment."

Now mark the following facts.

In Dr SCOTT'S own preface to the book in question, he puts forth this candid acknowledgment:

"The authors that have fallen in my way, and to which I am more or less indebted for help in preparing these lectures, are the following: Praelectiones Joannis Calvini in Librum Prophetarum Danielis, published in 1571; Diodati's Notes; Works of Pictorius and Josephus; Orton's Exposition; Layard's Nineveh; Vaux's Nineveh and Persepolis; Herodotus; Rich's Babylon and Persepolis; Fletcher's Assyria; Kitto's Bible Illustrations; Gausen's Lectures; White's Providence, Prophecy and Popery; and especially do I desire to acknowledge my obligations to the first named above, the immortal Calvin, and next to him, to Prof. Stuart, for his commentary on Daniel, and to Hengstenberg for his work on Genuineness, &c., and to Tregelles on Daniel, and to the lectures of Dr. Cumming, of London, on Daniel."

It is well known, also, by the thousands of persons who heard this series of lectures, that early in the delivery of the course on Daniel, Dr. SCOTT urged us to procure KITTO'S Bible Illustrations, and GAUSEN'S Lectures. He also called particular attention to Dr. CUMMING'S Lectures, saying that to the student of prophecy they would well repay the perusal. It is also well known that he repeatedly—in almost if not quite every lecture—named the authors from whom he quoted—sometimes telling where the rare works could be found, and urging the young men especially to procure and read for themselves.

Moreover, there is in the same preface a recital of the circumstances which prevented the revision of his manuscripts, enough to have disarmed even an enemy of all power to criticize. We must believe that the captious critics, who have raised this literary breeze, never read the following passage of that preface:

"When these lectures were promised to the publishers, it was my intention to revise them during the leisure moments of Summer. But it is well known that early in June the yellow fever became epidemic in our city, and has continued to prevail, with perhaps unparalleled fatality, up to the present time. More than ten thousand persons have died in this city since its ravages began in June; and among them many of the precious youth who listened to these lectures have fallen its victims, and are now sleeping their long sleep with the dead in a soil that knows not the dust of their fathers, and from which the trumpet of the last day alone can awaken them. It may be readily supposed, that in filling my pulpit, and in visiting the sick, in burying the dead, and in attempting to instruct, encourage the living and the bereaved, and alleviate the miseries of the suffering poor, I have had but little time or heart for the work of revision. And now with the Autumn a new campaign opens, that imperatively requires *day by day* all my time and all my strength. These lectures, then, must be published as they are or not at all. * * * As in the delivery of these lectures, it was my earnest endeavor, with God's help, to do good to the multitudes of young men that attended my ministry, so now they are committed to the press, with the hope that by the Divine blessing, they may be useful in directing such to the proper performance of their duties to their country, their fellow-men, and their ever-blessed Creator; and to Him, through Jesus Christ, be all the praise. Amen.

NEW-ORLEANS, 20th Sept., 1853. W. A. SCOTT.

The Editors, in whose hands this communication is entrusted, know that Dr SCOTT, in this community where his urbanity, zeal and self-sacrificing piety are so well understood, does not need the defence herein attempted; yet, under the indignation felt at reading the unfair and unkind remarks of the Northern journal referred to, the foregoing statements have been written down with as little delay as possible.

A FRIEND.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 29, 1854.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN ALBANY.—Fire was discovered in the box manufactory of Messrs. PALMATIER & ROMIG, No. 82 Cherry-street, on Saturday evening. The sufferers in Cherry-street are—Messrs. PALMATIER & ROMIG, insured for $600 in the Knickerbocker Insurance Company of Waterford; and $600 in the Rensselaer County Insurance Company of Lansingburg; JOHN CUTTER, No. 78, insured for $1,200 in the Albany Mutual Insurance Company; MARKSTADT, dwelling-house, insured; KAIRNS, two brick dwellings, Nos. 79 and 81, insured for $2,200 in the Albany and Long Island Companies. In Franklin street, R. NEERICH, No. 121, insured for $500 in the Long Island Insurance Company; MCNAMARA, No. 123, insured for $600 in the Howard Insurance Company; HERSBURG, No. 125, $600 in the New-York Insurance Company; T. DWYER, No. 127, no insurance. The entire loss is about from $5,000 to $8,000, which will be covered by the insurance. About twenty families are left homeless by this conflagration.—*State Register.*

RIOTOUS PROCEEDINGS.—On Friday evening, some six Irishmen invaded the orchard of Mr. JOHN SCHOOLCRAFT, in the town of Wright, Schoharie County, and while in the act of stealing fruit, they were discovered by Mr. S., who remonstrated with them. They responded to the remonstrance, by following him to his house and severely beating him and Mrs. SCHOOLCRAFT. They used very threatening language and avowed their intent to kill Mr. S. for his interference in endeavoring to save that which was his own, by law and right. The Irishmen had been laboring on the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, and were followed to this city by officers, when three of them were arrested and taken back for trial. They destroyed the furniture, smashed the windows, and demolished the doors. They will receive their reward.—*Albany Register.*

THE ARREST OF THE ANGEL GABRIEL.—ORR, otherwise called the Angel Gabriel, was arrested at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, on Warren-avenue, Charlestown, on an old charge of disturbing the peace in that city. There were but two persons with him at the time. He was taken to the jail at East Cambridge for safe keeping. Some persons talked of attempting a rescue, but nothing of that kind was done. Before Justice WARREN, this morning, ORR was arraigned on three complaints. The first charged him with disturbing a religious assembly, viz., the new Methodist Church on Monument-square, on Sunday, May 28; the second was for selling printed hand-bills on the same day; and the third was for the blowing of a trumpet and cheering in the public streets on the same occasion. On each complaint he was required to find sureties in $300 for examination on Friday next, at 10 A. M.—*Boston Jour., Monday

SARATOGA.

NUMBER TWELVE.

I sent you a long list of celebrities some time since, but the Post-Office clerks, not aware of the importance of their charge, have either permitted it to loiter too long by the way to be of any use now, or have sent it to edify the clerks at Washington; so, in order to edify you and the public, I must write another, and for this neglect I am not at all obliged to them.

Some people say Saratoga has been a failure this season, and some *old fogy* wrote to the *Tribune*, that there was neither wit nor beauty here; but there has been, notwithstanding, a plenty of both. There has not been so much display, and though the gossips report one lady with ten trunks, six of which are devoted to flounces, and a few others have aped her as well as they were able, there has really been a great improvement in dress, and manners too. There have been many *nice* people to talk with, and as there has not been so great a crowd as usual, nice people have been more accessible. It has been a Summer to make pleasant acquaintances.

Gossip, that blackest and most detestable of all sins, has been rife in certain coteries, and envy and jealousy, and spite and malice, have been busy with their shafts. There has been, too,

"The sound of revelry by night;"

and though the little Cupid who is perched on a pedestal at the opening of the winding-way through the grove is covered up as soon as it is dark, and thus disabled from shooting by moonlight, he has contrived to transfix more than one merry heart, and set it throbbing and bleeding; but as to the healing, I am not permitted to depose!

There has been aristocracy of all grades and shades, from the genuine *simon pure*, down to the *mushroom* and *codfish*; and I looked in one evening and saw the *valet de chambre* of a gentleman at one hotel, waltzing with one of the haughtiest beauties who was denominated *belle* at the other. He may have been quite as good as his master, but I doubt whether the young lady would have smiled so graciously on him, or permitted his moustache so near her cheek, if she had known that he had spent part of the evening brushing coats and blacking boots!

It takes all sorts of people to make a world, and Saratoga is the world in miniature. I once heard a gentleman who was living in magnificent retirement on a fortune he had saved by failing and paying his creditors twenty cents on a dollar, speak with great contempt of another whom some one had called a gentleman, because—as if a man could be a gentleman who carried a silk pocket handkerchief! Yet every morning I see the venerable ex-President, JOHN TYLER, a gentleman in every true sense of the word, and FRANK GRANGER, with his princely figure and courtly manners, wiping Congress water from their lips, one with a blue, and the other with a red silk pocket handkerchief!

There is Judge GRIER, the first Judge on the bench, says one—a sterling man, says another; and there is Judge EDWARDS, proving that wisdom and dignity are not yet extinct. There is Mr. REDWOOD FISHER, a notable journalist, a notable traveler, and a fine old American gentleman; and there are Col. MAY and Gen. LYMAN, with their pretty figures and military air, and Capt. JUDD, who was wrecked on the *San Francisco*, and yet lived to tell the story.

The great Convention has gathered together all the politicians and newspaper editors through the length and breadth of the land. HORACE GREELEY with his massive head and open, generous face, is pacing to and fro on the platform, without a single trace of Time's effacing fingers upon his form or countenance. For all any effect the strifes of party or the shafts of calumny seem to have, he may live a thousand years. I should only rejoice if I were to live also, for I believe him to be a thoroughly good and gloriously useful man. Exactly opposite him is the Editor of the TIMES, but my readers do not need to know what I think of him; may he too live a thousand years, for his influence is world-wide, and the universal testimony is that it is good.

Near by is one of Europe's *distingués*, notable among the philosophers, politicians, and *literati* of Italy—Prof. BOTTER, of the Royal University of Turin—here to report concerning our literature and literary institutions. He traveled in Germany and especially in Prussia for the same purpose, and to the book which he wrote giving the result of his investigations was awarded the prize as the best work on Education. While a member of Parliament he supported the Liberal party, and will be disposed, we hope, to give a good account of Republican America. His figure, raven hair, oval face and refined manner bespeak him the genuine Italian.

There is a little group of artists, among whom OSGOOD and TERRY are the most conspicuous, and there are merchant-princes from every city in the Union. There is the Mayor of New-Orleans, who has proved his fitness for office by being retained eight successive years, and the Governor of Rhode Island, rather small in stature, as is becoming one who governs so small a State, but with a face which indicates no diminutive capacity for governing.

There is always a bevy of ministers at Saratoga, and I think it does them a sight of good to drink Congress water; it takes the twang out of their tongues, dissolves the Tabernacle tone of their voices, gives them charity if not long suffering, and unties knotty points of law and doctrine better than whole volumes of discussion. There is no place where they appear to so good advantage, for though they do not put off their white cravats, the stiffness is a little taken out, and there is more of suavity infused into their manners. They are, as a class, a noble set of men, contributing greatly to their country's learning and their country's honor.

Archbishop HUGHES and Dr. MURRAY are on the platform together, and do not look at all antagonistical, and there too are Dr. BUSHNELL and some of his most strenuous doctrinal opponents. But here they shake hands and take counsel together like brethren. How I like to see the cordial shaking of hands among those who are of the same calling, and are gathered together from all quarters and all denominations. Here the staunch Presbyterian occupies the pulpit of the Methodist; and Congregationalists, Episcopalians, and Baptists, mingle in perfect harmony, and when they go home they carry the fruits of this leisure and peace meeting, and the day will come I am sure—may it come speedily—when there shall be no longer strife among brethren.

There are some notable women too, and in these days it will not do to pass them by. A Woman's Rights Convention gave an opportunity for many to hear, and if not be convinced, at least to change their minds, concerning those who are actuated by noble motives, if they are not always wise in the course they pursue, in advocating the cause of the oppressed.

At the United States Hotel, is one who is in some respects the most conspicuous and well-known among the female celebrities. Mrs. RUSH of Philadelphia, whose immense fortune and varied accomplishments and truly noble and womanly spirit, entitle her to the respect of her country-women. There has been scarcely an editor or scribbler at Saratoga for the last ten years, who has not mentioned her; and many of them from ignorance—which indeed is no excusable—or a prejudice, which renders them verily guilty—have misrepresented her with gross injustice. Those who know her not—except as a fashionable woman—will be glad to hear from one who has taken pains to ascertain the truth, very thoroughly, that she is not only learned and rich, but in her conversation and manners a refined and cultivated lady in the truest and best sense of the term; a woman in all her sympathies, republican in her tastes, and a cordial patron of talent in every department of science and art and literature. Her charities are so unostentatiously bestowed, that many judge they are not bestowed at all. The peculiarities of a woman in her position, will of course be very conspicuous, and will of course be exaggerated and multiplied; but they are none of them such as should deprive her of respect, or subject her to censure. Having committed the vulgar folly of listening to the misrepresentations of envy and jealousy, I was happy to make my own acquaintance in my power of contrasting character positively. Those women who are successfully engaged in efforts to elevate their sex, should ignore that one who is considered by many of them a merely fashionable woman, gives to them her hearty approbation; awards to them the praise of superior talent, and high moral worth; and though disapproving of many things in their conduct, yet believing them on the whole doing far more good than evil.

As she sits there on the piazza, I see by her side a fair young creature from the sunny land, whose star is just dawning in the literary hemisphere, but which is destined to become one of the first magnitude, if the future realizes the promise of her girlhood. The author of the *Lamplighter* is at "Congress Hall"; but as she has not given her name to the world, I cannot—her works sufficiently praise her.

Mrs. HAIGHT, who wrote those detestable Eastern Travels, is notable as an authoress, and Miss LEE as a poetess. I believe Mississippi and Tennessee contributed the acknowledged belles and beauties—Miss CHAPMAN, and Miss CHATHAM—and not less praiseworthy was the amiability of their manners, and the simplicity of their dress. They were evidently conscious that theirs was not the beauty that needed adorning.

I would like to immortalize two or three beaux who had the rare art of bestowing upon ladies the attention every gentleman should feel bound to bestow, without being intrusive or misunderstood; and I doubt not I have left out many quite as notable as any I have set down—but some of them I have forgotten, and some have neglected to send in their names; so how can I record them?

With this, I must bid farewell to Saratoga, and may it be as fruitful in health and all pleasant associations, as it is to MINNIE MYRTLE.

NEWPORT.

Incidents, Movements, Observations and Gossip.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 17, 1854.

The fun, frolic and fiddling is at its height, the season in full blast, and everybody seems determined to "make his little bundle of hay" while the sun shines. Newport Society just at present may be divided into two classes—the disbursers and the receivers; the former being largely in the majority, or perhaps we might vary the reading slightly, if we were inclined to be sarcastic, which we ain't, by subdividing the disbursers into the aristocracy of common sense and the aristocracy of clothes, the latter being the herd-general, whose belief is in boots rather than in brains. Now may our good angel preserve us from the vengeance of modern snob-dom, but what we have written must stand, for of a variety there are but too many who anchor their hopes of "creating a sensation" in Newport upon no better holding ground than the wearing of "unexceptionable coats" with "continuations" to match.

For "news" we have "hops," "concerts," a "bit of a row," "a robbery," "the noblest Roman of them all—horses—women and the 'Tiger.'" So to take them as things come—the "hops" are more brilliant, more crowded, more white waiscoat-ed, kidded, and bouqueted than ever. And of this "large and respectable family" of hops, none have surpassed and few equalled the one of last evening, given at the Ocean under the auspices of Messrs. WEAVER & HOLMAN, its gentlemanly proprietors.

For when music arose with its voluptuous swell,
Soft eyes looked love, etc.

Never mind the rest; but could you have stood with us in the shadow of the Ocean House colonnade, and beheld a nice little bit of old-fashioned courting which blessed our vision, (though all unknown to its deeply interested performers,) last night, you would have said that truth is often more wonderful than fiction, or poetry to boot. Well, it was a pretty sight, though to an old (or young, as the ladies please to call us,) bachelor like ourself, somewhat provoking; for who, with the youthful blood of—five-and-thirty,—likes to stand by, and look tamely on, while lips and hands and liquid eyes are compressing the sentiment of a whole circulating library of "light literature" into that concentrated essence of sweetness—a declaration without "taking the hand." And, then, our heroine, too, (you see we can't get over it,) what a form, what tenderness, what burning grace! How daintily that slender arm encircled the well fitting black broadcloth which clothed the happy man! We could stand it no longer, we emerged from our sequestered nook. The startled lovers shift their positions, and as they do, the lights within cast a momentary gleam o'er the fair face of the—fair did we say? Mr. Editor, as we're a living man, she was—a light mulatto, and the fellow she was hugging—as black as the ace of spades!

* * * * Stranger, did you ever faint away? We didn't; but if we hadn't just and sufficient cause for so doing, may we be shot with a pack-saddle.

Let's go back to our news list. Item—"a reading of SHAKESPEARE, and other authors, by the BOON children"—query, from our memorandum-book—who are the BOON children?—probably some relation to old DAN BOON, of steady rifle-shooting memory. Prosaic friend at our elbow suggests children of old Mrs. BOON—remark proper, but unsatisfactory. Well, we can't be expected to know *everybody*, can we?

The "*Germanias*" gave a grand, glorious and *paying* concert here last evening. The room was jammed, and the proceeds are said to have been upwards of $700. We are glad to hear it. It is really comfortable to know that good music is still appreciated. The Germanias are one of the luxuries of Newport. Indeed, we call them our patent digestor, for we have no sooner complied with the suggestion of that excellent man, Mr. Peckaniff,—by winding ourself up at dinner—then the strains of this spirit-stirring band invite us to pace the Ocean House Hall, where some young ladies must do near half a dozen miles a day of good hard walking.

Next on our docket comes the "bit of a row," which occurred in —— street, where a party inside "kicked up" a disturbance which interested the outsiders to such a degree that the parties within—three in all, two of whom were females—were quickly reinforced by the City Marshal—a gentleman justly distinguished for his ardor in the "pursuit of knowledge under difficulties." But the details of the affair are much "too delicate" for publication. Suffice it to say that the parties keep a coachman and are, therefore,—in this world's parlance,—"*genteel*," so the affair was hushed up.

The robbery was probably the work of one of those rascally pickpockets who have been operating here lately. Our friend WEAVER, the proprietor of the Atlantic, is unfortunately the victim in this instance. We requested a memorandum of the facts, and as they came from the clerk of the Atlantic in rather a readable shape, we publish it *verbatim*:

"Lost in money and checks $200—money $94, checks $110. Payment of checks stopped. The whole amount took its departure from his pocket between 5 and 7 o'clock A. M." This will put you in possession of all the particulars, quite enough to authorize the belief that the amount has probably gone "where all the good niggers go."

The state of affairs at the hotels just at present, may be not inaptly compared to the Dutchman's entrance into "the better land"—it is literally a "tam tight squeeze." But we of the Ocean begin to feel the influence of a well-regulated establishment; *for* where we should otherwise have a "confusion worse confounded," all goes on regularly, so that though the steam be up, and the fly-wheel rotating at its most rapid speed, we eat and sleep and go to bed again, without a single jerk in the machinery which keeps "the season" under way. After all, it is only the "knowing hands," the "old stagers," who know how to enjoy life here, for the season proper ends from the 10th to the 15th or later in September, when Tom, Dick, and Harry "move camp" in consequence; but if they were wise they would hold out for at least a fortnight longer, for then Newport is delicious—the fishing glorious, the rides delightful—and better still, we have by that time got rid of the would-be somebodies, who are a nuisance anywhere.

We had almost forgot "The noblest Roman of them all,"—an incident of the season too spicy to be lost—though we did not witness the occurrence you may depend upon the truthfulness of the facts. So we tell you the story as it was related to us by one "who knew." A certain young gentleman from some spot of earth located to the southward of Mason and Dixon's line, laid a wager—"a champagne supper for the crowd"—we believe, that he would make his appearance at a "hop" in Roman costume, that is to say, in a tunic, bare arms, tights, and sandals for a termination. Well, the bet was made—and as the party "bet to win," they determined to leave no stone unturned to prevent their daring companion from carrying out his plan. With this laudable object in view, they ascertained the number of his room, and having done so, proceeded to gain an entrance and captured one of the sandals, with which they beat a triumphant retreat. But the venturesome youth was not to be intimidated by so trifling a matter as the absence of a shoe. *How* he supplied the deficiency we are unable to say, but certain it is, that like CÆSAR of old, he came, saw, and *conquered*. And those who eat the supper (as my informant can testify) declare that the bet was fairly won and handsomely paid—and thus endeth our episode of the "wager."

Among the "*horse* arrivals" in "these diggins" lately, we have had sundry distinguished quadrupeds, who are all rather *fast* personages in their way; in this peculiarity they are not unrivalled, for we will back some of our young bipeds against the best of the stud, and leave it to any unprejudiced jury, who will decide in our favor.

There were two deaths here the other day of persons under sixty, and people begin to talk of calling a meeting of the Board of Health to inquire into the circumstances of so wonderful an event. It may not be generally known, but we believe that this is the *original* place where it has actually been ascertained that natives find it necessary to move out of town when they want to die. We wont make ourself responsible for this; but we are ready to file an affidavit that there are more "old maids" within her borders than in any other city of its size, if you don't believe it, just come on and look at a young lady twice, or offer her your arm in the street, and, Oh, my gracious! *perhaps* you wont her from it. Why, they engage you—marry you—and, I was almost about to say, provide you with a small family, before you can utter those quickly spoken words—Jack Robinson. "It's truth we're telling you;" or, as Mr. O'ROURKE expresses it, "Bad luck to the lie that's in it." The ladies (the fashionable ones,) and the Tiger must now lay over till the next scribbling fit seizes us, as they are, in newspaper parlance, "unavoidably omitted for want of room." So we remain, most truthfully yours, YOUNG AMERICA.

P. S.—By the way, we're "down upon the man who sets us up." He spelt us wrong last time, and made us sign ourself "Yours, most respectfully," a thing we don't do for anybody but an Archbishop; for be it confessed that our bump of reverence is exceedingly small; we prefer, therefore, in subscribing ourself, to affect the amiable rather than the deferential. So once more we say, we're down on the printer; and if we were morally certain that he wasn't a big, brawny, muscular chap, who might knock us into *pi* and then set us up again, we'd take up the lamentation of a victim to the types, and like him declare,

"I wish I had that printer
About a half a minute,
I'd *bang* him to his hearts content,
And with an *h* begin it.
I'd *jam* his body, eyes and bones,
And spell it with a *d*,
And send him to that *hill* of his—
He spells it with an *e*."

Vanity Fair and its Visitors.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 20, 1854.

"Vanity of vanities, saith the preacher, all is vanity." But who believes in it practically *here?* Not Mr. Simpkins, Senior, the retired grocer, who has come to spend his dividends and "make an *impression*" in Newport—not Mrs. Simpkins, Senior, (who was once Miss Gimp, and in the millinery way)—nor yet Mr. Augustus Simpkins, who has "seen life on the Continent," and thinks the "opera demned foine"—nor are the Miss Simpkinses, (those ugly, over-dressed, and withal would-be exclusive young *ladies*,) over mindful of this much quoted text. But what business have we to criticise Simpkins, Senior, and family. We ignore this sad commentary upon the emptiness of this world's pleasures. The "*visitors*" all do so. Riding, bathing, dining and dressing, consume our Summer time. Thought *must* give way—and does. Now we don't want to prose, we don't want to set the world to rights. If our neighbor don't keep his moral wardrobe in order, and wear the ornaments of a meek and christian spirit in the most approved orthodox style, Heaven forbid that we should brush the suit or polish up his virtues. No, we ourselves are not infallible, so we would fain pray with "Tiny Tim," "God bless us"—yes, and save us too—for if there be not some allowance made for the short-comings of those who bow down to Fashion's altar in this her chosen shrine—then indeed must they verify the saying of the camel and the needle's eye. But we believe that they will be charitably dealt with. For, as an old seaman once said of sailors, "To live hard and die hard, and go to Pandemonium afterwards, must be hard indeed;" so is it with your thorough going "fashionables;" for hard work—harder than the labor of him who aches with toil-stained hands—is theirs; their task is *never* done. The sunset hour, which brings to the weary workman his season of repose, is to these gaudy butterflies but the noon of their feverish *day*—and when the lamps grow dim, and the gray dawn looks coldly in upon their revels, think you that the luxurious couch, when its inmate

"Turns, and turns again
With a heavy brain and thoughts in a *train*
That does not run upon sleepers,"

is softer than the rude bed

"Where something attempted, something done,
Has earned a night's repose?"

It's hard work, here, believe me—physically hard—mentally harder. Up at nine. Then come five hours that must be "*killed*" before dinner, driving, bathing, dressing. Dust, salt water, and silks—then dinner—French dishes—the Irish waiters don't know what they are, but they are called for and eaten; and we drink wine—which is necessary for a gentleman to wash them down—then comes music, promenading, small talk—oh, how *small*—flirtation—oh, how *heartless*—and then dust—through which we drive and criticise the costumes of our fellows. Do they ever think, as they pass the ancient graveyards, of the dust that sleeps so quietly in its rotting shroud beneath the mouldering coffin lid? Oh, no! But faster coachman, let us back again, the whirl is going to begin—we are in the vortex—we twirl each other round—we talk nonsense—we eat things that don't agree with us—we set up, when poor abused, long-suffering nature cries rest, rest—and then at length when

"He on with the night-cap and out with the light,
And poor weariness bids the world good-night,"

We lay us down to Death's counterpart, sleep, without a thought or prayer beyond a happy consciousness of having done our duty to "good society." Do we speak truth or falsehood?—judge us as we deserve. And now a truce to moralizing.

And now for a lighter vein: A gayer song to this same old tune. Dress, dress,

"From morn to dewy eve."

A certain young damsel told a lady friend of ours the other day, "Oh, Miss S——, I'm in *such* trouble—Aunt says I must go to Newport, and I know you'll think it impossible, but it's a solemn fact that I haven't got but *thirty* (30) silk dresses to my back—and *how* am I to look decent?" And the damsel threw herself back and wept.

Now this is no fiction; we have heard of a lady, or what a friend of ours would call "an intended woman," who takes the field here this Summer with sixty suits, all *wearable*, which in fashionable parlance means a good deal. He understood that a Mrs. ——, last Summer sent home to her "furnisher" for a new dress, which she was actually "suffering for," the necessity being this: Another, Mrs. —— had come out with her thirtieth, and she herself had been able to display but nine and twenty. The new dress came, and the costume recon was once more "*stock and lock*." How they came out at the end of the season we can't say, but we will "go out pile" (in sporting phrase) upon the couple who sent for number thirty. Should this happy state of things continue, we shall look for a "cool "ten thousand" in day goods with each lady visitor. No wonder that even rich young men "cannot afford" to marry. It's no joke to make a wife "look decent" now-a-days.

We have a great crowd here at present; colleges, hotels, private residences, all are filled or filling. There are plenty to be amused, and the wherewithal to entertain them. The "Happy Family" we have already alluded to. And then, for music, they fiddle us from dinner, and fiddle us to bed. And then there are the belles—Lord! *how* they ring in anticipation

"Of the merry wedding bells—
What a world of 'discord' the melody foretells."

And there's the celebrated Mrs. LUCA, who singeth or playeth for lucre, at twenty-five cents per head; and Mr. HAMMERSLY, who gives "representations of character," all free gratis *for* nothing. And so the world goes on; and so it will go, when we, your correspondent, and you, the Editor, and even the little "printer's devil," shall, in the fullness of time, have "gone hence."

And now come our local items to close this rambling letter. It is with real regret that we inform you of an accident which has placed an amiable daughter of one of your prominent New-Yorkers upon a bed of sickness and pain, and it may be of death—we allude to Miss PHALON, who was thrown from her horse while riding, a few days ago. She was directly in the rear of her father's carriage at the time, when the carriage stopping suddenly, her horse reared, and, we believe, fell back upon her. She was taken up insensible, in which condition she lay for some time. Dr. HULL, the distinguished Homœopathic physician from Brookiyn, N. Y., is in attendance upon her, and it is to be hoped that she may recover.

Gen. ALMONTE, of Mexican celebrity, is at the Bellevue, and divers and sundry individuals "not unknown to fame," at other places. And now, "Adios" for a time. Truly yours,

YOUNG AMERICA.

Franklin-street Hospital.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: I observe in a communication in your paper of a day or two since, over the signature of "A Life Member," a misstatement, no doubt, unintentionally made, touching myself. I am charged, by implication, with having pronounced the City Bible Society "neglectful of its *special business*," and "guilty of a wrong," in not furnishing, unsolicited, the Franklin-street Hospital with their publications. Your correspondent was misinformed. In course of conversation recently, a gentleman inquired of me whether the Hospital had been supplied by the Society, and on my replying in the negative, he expressed some surprise, and remarked that as he was acquainted with the Secretary, he believed he should "stir him up." My answer was, (and it was all I said about the matter,) that I supposed they thought our patients were mostly Catholics and foreigners, either unable or unwilling to read their Protestant English version, and had concluded not to throw their charity away. Certainly, it was far from my intention or thought to bring against the Society a charge of wilful neglect. I have seen, in years past, too much of the far-reaching benefits resulting from its labors of love, to find fault with it now.

Let me add that we have Bibles in our Hospital, and they are read, too, but oftener by attendants than by patients. A few more, indeed, would not come amiss, to say nothing of Tracts and other simple religious works in English and German. And speaking of Tracts, I must say, though in no spirit of fault-finding, that it has seemed a little strange to us that none of our worthy colporteurs or tract distributors have ever given us a call. I supposed that tracts, like Autumn leaves, found their way into every nook and corner of the City, and that their distribution, like the Divine mercy, was without partiality. We should really be thankful for occasional favors of this sort.

Respectfully, yours,
J. H. RICHARDS, M. D.

Good Advice to a Son

The following letter was written by a distinguished New-England merchant to his son, who is in business in this City, on the occasion of his coming of age. The advice it contains may be read with profit by a good many young men who are in similar circumstances with the gentleman to whom it was written.

MY DEAR SON: Your letter of the 16th I read with great pleasure. We did not forget your birthday which ushers you into *manhood*. An important event; truly so—not merely because it brings with it to you *legal* rights and capacities, but also because twenty-one attracts attention, confidence and expectations from friends and business men. You are a citizen too, to all intents. Responsibilities devolve on the man of twenty-one, as he eaches that long longed-for bourne. He is expected to be, in the best sense, a *man*. "When the brisk minor pants for twenty-one," he is not apt to reflect on, nay, he does not conceive, the obligations and responsibilities that gather upon him. He takes a part in the great businesses of life. His moral obligations,—it is not easy to say how they are affected by birthday of twenty-one. He is a voter, and has new political rights; and hence result certain moral duties which he is to carefully regard. Respecting your salary for the future I remark it ought to be liberal. I think you have served a good apprenticeship. How good a business capacity you have achieved it is not for me to say. My opinion is decidedly favorable. One remark, in this connection, I cannot help making. There is a habit of extravagant expenditure among all classes of society in New-York, that borders on insanity. It is at war with general health, morals and prosperity. It is, indeed, nearly allied to, if not the fruitful parent of, the mighty frauds, peculation, forgeries, which are almost daily uncovered in the Great City. This personal and social extravagance will soon lead to ruinous failures, throughout all classes of people. Mark that. It is natural and expedient that I should earnestly exhort my sons to beware of the tendencies of the times in this behalf. I feel extremely desirous that they should moderate their expenditures. Wisdom, prudence and honor alike demand it. 'Tis honorable to acquire property—by honorable and honest means, however. I freely say, I think my sons in New-York are energetic, upright business men. Let them go ahead thus, and rely on the favor of a good Providence for success.

THE DROUTH.—From all sections of the country we continue to hear complaints of dry weather. The drouth seems to be local, as in some parts the earth is nearly "dried up," while in others immediately adjacent, sufficient rain seems to have fallen. The fact is, we have had no general rains. What has fallen has come down in showers, and where they have descended, crops have not suffered. We found, in passing through Courtland County, some towns in which abundance of rain has filled the barns with plenty; while in others, the grasshoppers and dry weather have almost completely blasted the hopes of the farmer. In Chautauque County the case is similar; hay, butter and cheese in consequence are coming in light. Scarcely a ton of hay can be bought in any section at a reasonable price; ten dollars a ton is the lowest mark we have been able to hear of in the country, and the buyer must take it in the field at that. Farmers must of necessity decrease their stock.

[*Albany Register.*

The form of prayer prescribed by the Episcopal Church for a season of drouth, was incorporated into the service in several of the churches in this vicinity yesterday; and in churches where ritual worship is not observed, the need of rain was remembered in the prayers by the officiating clergymen.—*Boston Transcript.*

ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE ON LAKE SUPERIOR.—Dr. PRATT, of the Minnesota Mine, Mr. KREHBOW, clerk, and a boatman named CONTRAY, were drowned on Sunday, the 1st inst., by the upsetting of a birch canoe in which they were attempting to cross from Portage River to Eagle Harbor, to take the steamboat for Catonagon. Dr. PRATT was a scientific gentleman, and like the lamented HOUGHTON, met his death while engaged in the pursuit of his favorite studies. He leaves a wife, who was standing on the dock to meet her husband, expected by the steamboat, which only brought her tidings of his untimely end.

FIRE IN WATERTOWN, MASS.—On Sunday night, a fire broke out in the wheelwright shop owned and occupied by Mr. WARREN WHITE, on Main-street, Watertown, which was entirely destroyed, together with all his stock and tools. Mr. WHITE's blacksmith shop, adjoining, caught fire, and was saved with considerable difficulty. The paint shop of Mr. CHAS. LINDLEY was also destroyed, but most of his stock was saved. The buildings were owned by Mr. JOHN TUCKER, Mr. STILES and Mrs. BARRETT. The amount of loss was not ascertained, but it is partly covered by insurance.

Gossip Abroad of Literature and Art.

Of the late Mr. [illegible], the *Times* announces the death, [illegible] one of the most accomplished writers of the day, Caroline Southey, (*née* Bowles), the widow of the late Robert Southey. The notice, however, brief as it is, is full of errors. Caroline Bowles was the intimate friend of the late William Lisle Bowles, Canon of Salisbury Cathedral, but, although his namesake, was in no way related to him. Her acquaintance both with Southey and Bowles originated in their admiration of her early writings, some of which her late husband reviewed in the *Quarterly Review* twenty years ago. Her first adventures in literature, "Ellen Fitzarthur," a poem, and "The Widow's Tale and other Poems," were most cordially welcomed in those notices. For more than a quarter of a century, Caroline Bowles was one of the most esteemed contributors to *Blackwood's Magazine*; and in that publication it was that her "Chapters on Churchyards," afterwards reprinted in two volumes, and lately in one, were first introduced to the public. Her next volume was entitled "Solitary Hours," a collection of sketches in prose and verse; and her last separate work was "The Birth-day, with other Poems." Caroline Bowles was warmly esteemed by Coleridge, Crabbe, Wordsworth, Wilson, and in fact by all the "better brothers" to whom her writings had made her known. Her marriage to Robert Southey took place about a year and a half after his first wife's death. This union, which was the result of a friendship of many years' standing, was not attended by any pecuniary advantage to her. She brought her husband an income from funded property of some £200 per annum, and on his death received by his will only £100, since increased by a pension of £200 from the Civil List. About two years ago Mrs. Southey began to arrange her writings for a collected edition; of which her long illness has probably prevented the completion. During the brief period of her marriage she attended upon her husband with the most unremitting solicitude, amid many and painful discouragements. The animus displayed towards her by Mr. Cuthbert Southey, in his life and correspondence of his father, was too marked to escape public notice; but the injustice was in some respects repaired by the affectionate regard of other members of her husband's family. Mrs. Southey had received herself, or collected from friends, a great number of Southey's letters, which it was originally her intention to introduce a memoir. The whole of these papers are bequeathed to Rev. Mr. Warter, the husband of Southey's daughter Edith, and the editor of his "Doctor" and "Common Place Book." The best part of Southey's correspondence still remains unpublished, and would furnish materials for a series of very interesting volumes. Mrs. Southey resided for many years, before and after her marriage, at Buckland, near Lymington, Hants.

A French journalist complains that the gold and silver seals, attached to national archives, have for the most part *disappeared*—a polite expression for *have been stolen*. He adds: "There still remains among the archives of the empire the original treaty concluded at Amiens by Henry VIII. with France. The seal which is attached to it is of gold. This precious document, which, as far as we know, no historian makes mention of, is carefully preserved in the 'iron armory'" Last month only, a member of the Smith or Jones family paid a visit to the vaulted cellars under the Hotel de Ville of Nuremberg, in Bavaria. How he got through the thick cast-iron doors is not stated. Among other precious objects carried off are a hundred and nine imperial diplomas, twenty-four treaties with the Burgraves, and twenty-seven privileges, all mounted, with their seals inclosed in capsules of gold or silver, and all dating from the period when Nuremberg was a free city of the German empire, and as such formed a sovereign State. The register of deaths from 1571 to 1573 has also been carried off. Most of all we regret to learn that two hundred colored designs by Albert Durer and other great masters, several engraved copperplates, with twenty-four packets of very ancient letters, each done up with a gold pin, have also been abstracted. One of the thieves (whether a Smith or a Jones is not stated) has been caught by a very happy artifice. The authorities got a dealer in old books, autographs, &c., one M. T——, (pity we have not the bibliophile's name in full,) to advertise that he had received an order from a rich Englishman (our countrymen again!) to procure for him a collection of diplomas of the ancient German empire, manuscripts, &c. The bait took; and, as we have said, one of the thieves was trapped.

At a conversazione at the Polytechnic Institution, a curious illustration was given of the capabilities of photography in experienced hands. Two photographs were exhibited, one the largest, and the other the smallest ever produced by the process. The first was a portrait the full size of life, and the last was a copy of the front sheet of the *Times* on a surface scarcely exceeding two inches by three. Both pictures were exceedingly perfect, the portrait being more pleasing and far more correct than those usually produced, while the copy, notwithstanding its exceeding minuteness, could be read without the assistance of a magnifying glass. The photographs were exhibited by Mr. Mayall, the well-known artist of Argyll-place, Regent-street, and excited considerable interest during the evening. The same artist has exhibited some specimens at the Polytechnic Institution, in which he proves his mastery over the subject by producing photographic portraits of the full size of life. The life-size portrait is produced without the slightest sacrifice of definition or the smallest approach to distortion: the errors and peculiarities of former impressions appear to be corrected. There are in these new portraits a blending of artistic effect and a photographic accuracy deserving of notice as a substantial advance in the art.

Two cases of some importance to the Scottish literary public were recently decided in the Small Debt Court at Edinburg. Mr. Henry Inglis, W. S., was summoned by Messrs. Blackie & Son, publishers in Glasgow, through their agent in Edinburg, for £1 6s., being the price of a work entitled "Lives of Eminent Scotchmen," for which it appeared Mr. Inglis, in order to rid himself of the importunities of a canvasser, had incautiously put down his name as a subscriber. Mr. Inglis asserted that he had no idea that the work would extend to its actual magnitude. But, as the prospectus of the work correctly explained its details, the judge held that Mr. Inglis' ignorance was due to himself, and gave the cause against him. In another case, the subscriber had withdrawn his name from the list four days afterwards. But it was ruled that he could not do so without the publisher's consent.

"Bentley's Miscellany," says a writer in the *Leader*, offers the reader plenty af stories. One of these stories is introduced by a note, which we consider to be an original effort in literature. In a serial fiction, called "Clouds and Sunshine," by Mr. Charles Reade, author of "Christie Johnstone," the following announcement actually appears at the bottom of the first page: "*This writer's works are written to be read aloud.*" There is a mysterious audacity in these words which has fairly bewildered us. Does Mr. Read mean that the works of writers in general are *not* written to be read aloud? Or does he mean that the only proper way to read his own story of "Clouds and Sunshine" is to be read it aloud?

The Gray Manuscripts, collected by Mr. Penn, of Stoke Pogis, and offered to the public two years ago, but eventually bought in, are about to be disposed of by Messrs. Sotheby & Wilkinson. When formerly submitted to public competition, these manuscripts were in sumptuous bindings, by Clarke & Bedford. These bindings having proved detrimental to their sale, the manuscripts have been detached from them. What the objection could have been, as they were all bound separately, we are unable to divine; but that there must have been some real or fancied ground for the prejudice cannot be doubted. Among these precious relics is the "Elegy," which was purchased by Mr. Penn for 100 guineas.

Among the repromised books are the *Collected Poems and Memoir of the late Winthrop Mackworth Praed*, which has now been announced from season to season for several years. Two editors are announced as being engaged in the task, Rev. Derwent Coleridge and Rev. John Moultrie, both men of genius, if not of industry. Mr. Coleridge can plead the excuse of having a complete series of the writings of his father, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, to collate and prepare for the press. This edition of the works of the poet and philosopher will comprise a large body of his unpublished correspondence, and many of his scattered notes and poems. Better not calculate on it this season.

Mr. J. C. Stevens has this week sold, at his rooms in King-street, Covent Garden, a valuable collection of shells. One lot—a Conus Gloria Maris—sold for £43 1s. Compared against this rare and beautiful specimen, other lots realized modest prices. A Conus Omaicus brought £16 16s.; a Conus Cedo-nulli, £16; a Conus Victor, £10 10s.; a Conus Thalassiarchus, £6 15s.; a Conus Delessertianus, £6 10s. A Cypræa Aurora brought £4 4s.; a Voluta Luteostoma, £5 5s.; a Voluta Fusiformis, £5 10s.; a Voluta Papillaris £5 5s., and a Voluta Cymbiola, £5 15s.

The Munich Exhibition has been opened with due ceremonial by the King of Bavaria. Next week we hope to lay before our readers a detailed account of the great gathering of the arts of Germany. In the mean time, we may state that the number of exhibitors amounts to 6,586: of Hesse 2,497 are Bavarians, 1,477 Austrians, and 767 Prussians; Wurtemberg gives 443, and Saxony 440. The King and Queen of Prussia are expected to visit Munich before the close of the month. The city is full of celebrities from all countries.

Mr. Sowerby, the author of several useful works connected with the science of pictorial history, died on Wednesday last, at the age of 65. He was the engraver and proprietor of Sir James Smith's [illegible] *Botany*. Mr. Sowerby was also the author of

Literary Pensions.

The distribution of the Civil List has been recorded from time to time, during the years, in this journal; but our readers will, [illegible] be glad to see the account, at a single glance, in the following paragraph, copied from the [illegible] The £1,200 annually appropriated for literary pensions has been allotted this year as follows: £100 a year to Mrs. Glen (widow of the late Dr. Glen, missionary to the East for nearly thirty years) in consideration of Dr. Glen's services to [illegible] ture by his translation of the Old Testament into Persia, and the distressed circumstances in which the widow is placed by his decease; £100 a year to Sir Francis Bond Head, in consideration of the [illegible] contributions he has made to the literature of this country; £100 a year to Mrs. Moir (widow of the late Mr. David Moir, surgeon,) in consideration of her late husband's literary and [illegible] connection with his profession, [illegible] and the destitute condition of his widow and children; £60 a year to the Rev. [illegible] Hickey, in consideration of the [illegible] his writings, published under the [illegible] of "Martin Doyle," have rendered to the [illegible] of agricultural and social improvement the people of Ireland; £100 a year to Mrs. Lang, in consideration of the eminent services rendered for a period of upwards of fifty years by the late Mr. Oliver Lang, master-shipwright of the Woolwich Dockyard; of his numerous valuable inventions and improvements for the advancement of naval architecture, and the [illegible] circumstances in which Mrs. Lang is placed; £50 a year to the widow and daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Train, in consideration of his personal services to literature, and the valuable aid derived by the late Sir Walter Scott from Mr. Train's antiquarian and literary researches, prosecuted under Sir Walter's directions; £100 a year to the widow of the late Sir Harris Nicholas, in consideration of the many valuable contributions made by her husband to the historical and antiquarian literature of this country, and the limited circumstances in which his family were left at his death; £[illegible] a year to the daughters of the late Dr. McGill [illegible], in consideration of their late father's contributions to the service of natural history, and the [illegible] condition in which his family are placed at his decease; £50 a year to Mrs. Rose, the widow of the late Mr. Joseph Shepherd, in consideration of her late husband's poetical talent; £100 a year to [illegible] daughters of the late Mr. James [illegible] in consideration of his eminent services in the [illegible] of education, and the distressed circumstances in which, owing to the expenditure of his private means in the furtherance of this object, his family are left at his decease; £50 a year to the daughters of the late Mr. James Kenney, in consideration of his

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 23, 1854.

[illegible], Eddins & Co., Frederick & Co. [illegible] and E. W. Farnham, are agents for the [illegible] Times in Boston, Mass.

Temperance Movements.

Everybody is aware that our statute books contain a great number of laws regulating and restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors. If they were rigidly enforced, the evil of intemperance would be greatly diminished. But they are universally disregarded. Private persons will not take the trouble, nor incur the expense and the odium, of making complaint, collecting testimony and prosecuting those who violate the license laws. An organization, called the *Carson League*, has undertaken to supply this defect,—by collecting funds in each locality sufficient to employ persons to prosecute all such offences. It has been extended into a very large portion of the State and is undoubtedly doing a great deal of good.

We have the report of the *Monroe County League* for the past year. It shows that the amount of money collected was $765; and that with this sum, 206 civil suits have been prosecuted to judgment; that the amount of judgments recovered has been $[illegible], of which $2,949 has been paid; 15 persons have been imprisoned for refusing to pay the judgments recovered against them; 54 rumsellers have been driven out of the business; not far from 125 have discontinued it; and 47 indictments have been found for violation of the law. There can be no doubt that immense good has been accomplished. The League complains of insufficient funds—of remissness in paying subscriptions—of the indifference and indirect hostility of magistrates—of the apathy of the community, and of other obstacles to their just and beneficent labors. Yet, in spite of them all, they have accomplished enough to encourage them to renew their exertions.

Every movement of this kind, which tends to the suppression of intemperance, deserves public sympathy and support. The whole community is becoming deeply impressed with the fact that drunkenness is the gigantic evil of the day,—the origin and cause of nearly all others, and that something effectual *must* be done for its suppression. We shall undoubtedly have a prohibitory law within the next year:—and we believe that it will do more for the public good,—that it will prevent more crime, relieve more suffering, save more money, and advance public and private prosperity more decidedly, than anything done by legislation within the last ten years. But its passage will render doubly necessary efficient measures to secure its enforcement. And the *Carson League*, which seems admirably adapted to effect the object it proposes, will be needed after its enactment, as much as before. Meantime much good may be done through its instrumentality, by securing the enforcement of existing laws.

Resistless of Australia and California to Commerce and Civilization.

It is almost impossible for any generation to comprehend the full meaning of its own movements. There is a partial unconsciousness in all the great events that change the face of society—a hidden something that time alone reveals—a mysterious agency that Providence takes under its own special direction. Nothing has been more common than for enterprises to be begun for one object, and diverted to another. The adventurous ship, turned wide from its course, has been brought to an unexpected harbor, and commerce has grasped its millions through the supposed accident. Statesmen have devised schemes for certain ends, and they have produced widely different results. Men plod on the most where they see the least, and even sagacity itself is an enigma, that time only can explain.

The robust civilization of Anglo-Saxon manhood, born and matured in Northern latitudes, seems now to be destined to exercise its greatest energies in the Southern Hemisphere. In spite of the earlier successes of the Portuguese, Spanish and Dutch navigators, the fairest portions of these rich austral climes have been gradually coming into their possession. Not much over half a century since, England established a convict colony in New South Wales. Here was the immense region of Australia, equal in extent to four-fifths of Europe and favored by nature with physical advantages of a high order; salubrious in climate, fertile in productions, rich in varied resources and unsurpassed in position; about to be given up to the lowest sort of civilized life. One form of barbarism was to supplant another. The flowers, that prompted Captain Cook to call it Botany Bay, are still blooming along the shores of that vast sea; but what unexpected change has transpired on the land itself! Not, indeed, that the prison has been converted into a paradise, but nevertheless a wonderful revolution has been effected. The general demoralization of the convict, with its idleness, ignorance and crime, has steadily given way. Convicts have become worthy citizens. Free settlers have multiplied rapidly. Sydney has risen to commercial value, and through all its surrounding section a genuine English life has developed the features of modern civilization. Other colonies have sprung into importance. South Australia and Van Diemen's Land, stimulated by the commercial spirit of the age, have contributed their share to British fortune. The whole territory, quickened into extreme activity and flourishing in almost every department of remunerative industry, has become an Empire in itself. Men read its history as a romance, and the least philosophic, taught by it, must feel that a nation may be born in a day, and make its future as the unrolling of a magnificent panorama.

If we turn from these wonders of the Indian Archipelago—the harvest of sixty years—and look to the western shores of our own continent, we witness a yet more remarkable development of the power of the Anglo-Saxon race. California might have proved a mere resource in other hands. The story of Potosi might have been reproduced—a story of licentious and wasted life. But intelligence and energy, as well as impulse and passion, were there. The great elements of American character, however disfigured by the sway of exciting circumstances, have acquired the ascendancy. It is the last chapter in the history of colonization,—a marvellous chapter indeed—but it chimes in with the earlier record. Allow for the sudden and overwhelming discoveries of gold, the hurried emigration, the eager passion, the remote location, the immense disgorgement of all sorts of people from all portions of the globe into the new region, and the only cause of surprise is, that society showed so much of disciplinary skill and conservative vigor. It is the pioneer spirit of the American—fresher, stronger, freer than ever before—and hence, it has quietly taken its place in the economy of our civilization, and united its prodigious force with the commercial strength of our Atlantic cities.

How far then do Australia and California coincide? Different aspects they certainly have, but yet they are the outworkings of the same general laws. If anything is clear in the recent progress of civilization, it is this, viz: Nations must have an outlet for their people, as well as a field for their foreign trade. Whether there is an excess of population or not, a manufacturing and trading community must have its own blood localized at various points over the earth. The products of its skill can thus be distributed and its market may be constantly enlarged. It is not enough to send abroad their fabrics. They must also export their ideas, habits, and modes of living. If they wish their manufactures to be used, they must have their living advertisements within the reach of semi-civilized nations, and so, by the contact of mind with mind, manners with manners, create the necessity for their introduction among them. Proximity of position is consequently a vital matter in the progress of the age. England and America have both transplanted themselves in miniature, to the very doors of the populous sections of the Globe, and hence, there is now, for the first time in modern history, a fair opportunity for their trade to rest on a sure foundation. No doubt, these new and mighty centres will accomplish other ends, but their chief agency will be to put advanced intelligence in immediate intercourse with inferior stages of society, and to train it up to a higher condition. Barbarous tribes, if not reduced to servitude, may disappear before the Anglo-Saxon, but the ancient nations of the East will gradually fall into the use of our arts and the imitation of our example. The moral of Australia and California is, that communities are to act on communities—Anglo-Saxons on the Chinese, Japanese and other inhabitants of the prolific East—and that social power, accompanied by commerce and trade, is to be the effective instrumentality of widening the sphere of Christian nations by bringing those once exclusive sections of the Globe into connection with them. No such prospect as this has ever before been opened. And the reason is obvious. Neither England nor the United States at any previous period, has had such a command of its resources, such an amount of available capital, such an energetic population, such a thoroughly disciplined industry as to fit it for a peaceful invasion of the older countries of the world. They are now equal to the occasion. The toil and experience of generations—struggles, vicissitudes, sufferings—have made them strong and noble. They are competent to act on those sluggish masses that crowd the East, and by the necessities of nature and circumstances, they must fulfil the demands of civilization in elevating them by means of trade, commerce and social intercourse. All the elements that can be required to move the hitherto inert regions of Oriental life, are now organized in full activity, and it is impossible for the furthest-sighted intellect to measure the results, which must be produced.

How They Make Governors.

A recent incident in political life, in England, particulars of which have been brought by the *Baltic*, merits a passing notice here, exhibiting, as it does, a peculiar illustration of the extremely foolish manner in which public affairs are managed by the Cabinet, of which Lord Aberdeen is chief.

The honorable Charles Francis Lawley, brother of Lord Wenlock, was "a young man about town" for three or four years after he graduated at the University of Oxford. To do him justice, he rather distinguished himself in his collegiate course, having answered so well in the examination for his degree in 1848, as to be placed in the second class in classics. Immediately after, he was elected to a fellowship in All Souls' College, which is distinguished for not discovering eligibility in any one unconnected with the Aristocracy. The duties of this fellowship are not particularly onerous—consisting almost wholly in having a handsome suite of rooms in one of the finest colleges in Oxford; in occupying them when the fellow may please, as residence is not enforced; and in pocketing some £800 per annum, without any labor, mental or bodily, more fatiguing than counting the money and drawing a receipt for it.

Mr. Lawley, on leaving the University, (he can retain his fellowship until he marries,) devoted himself to racing and steeplechases, bull-fights and rat-hunts, boxing-matches and casinos. In a word, he advanced to the honor and dignity of being considered "a *fast* man." In due course, he lost more money than he had the power of paying, and as the family honor would have been tarnished if his betting-debts were not liquidated, Lord Wenlock (his father) paid these turf-losses, and, no doubt, gave him the usual accompaniment of good advice. This appears to have been of very little use.

Escrick Park, in Yorkshire, the country seat of Lord Wenlock, is within an easy distance of the borough of Beverley, which returns two members to Parliament. Lord Wenlock's landed property gives him so much "influence" in Beverley, that one of his family has usually been returned as one of the members. The present Peer, (then Mr. Lawley,) ceased to represent Beverley in 1859, on succeeding to the Peerage, and, at the general election in that year, his younger brother, our "fast" friend, was chosen to the vacant seat. He occupied it for two years, during which time he never once allowed his voice to be heard in Parliament. A few weeks ago, it was formally announced that "the Hon. F. C. Lawley has been appointed Governor of South Australia."

It happens that the Earl of Aberdeen has a son who desired to enter Parliament. The Ministry, of which the Czar's "good friend" is now the incapable head, is so unpopular that few constituencies would elect the Premier's son as their representative. The vacated seat at Beverley was exactly the *desideratum*; and, in return for his brother being made Colonial Governor, Lord Wenlock exercised his "influence" with electors so efficiently, that after a short contest Mr. Gordon, Lord Aberdeen's son, was chosen, and now has a seat in Parliament.

But in England as elsewhere, there is a general and not unnatural curiosity as to the antecedents of men who are raised above others by being placed in high, responsible, and lucrative office. People began to talk about Mr. Lawley, his former turf-pursuits, companions, and transactions; and an idea became somewhat prevalent that he was not *exactly* the person who ought to have been made Governor of South Australia. At last the affair was brought before Parliament, when after some debate, it was stated that the appointment had been cancelled.

It seemed that the Duke of Newcastle, when relinquishing the Colonial Secretaryship to Sir George Grey, his successor, most strongly urged the appointment of Mr. Lawley; that he himself had *offered* the office to that young gentleman; that he (the Duke) was well acquainted with his previous turf transactions and involvements, but believed the latter to have been liquidated; that he did not know that Mr. Lawley wished to leave the country at once, to avoid his creditors. No reason was assigned why an unknown, undistinguished, inexperienced, and "fast" young gentleman should receive such a considerable office of profit and dignity, when better qualified men were overlooked. But why cancel the appointment?—Because it appeared that, when Mr. Lawley was Private Secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he made use of knowledge secretly obtained in that confidential situation, *on which to speculate on the Stock Exchange, which he had done, and with considerable pecuniary gain.* That this, if true, was an adequate reason for cancelling the appointment, no one can doubt. But what an idea does the whole case give of the extremely loose and improper manner in which offices with large salaries and the weightiest responsibilities are filled up in England. It is evident that Mr. Lawley was quite unfit for the office which he was *entreated* to accept. *Why* remains a mystery—save that such acceptance placed Lord Aberdeen's son in Parliament. Mr. Lawley has lost his seat, lost his Governorship, lost his character. What he has to say on one or all of these losses remains to be seen, because, as yet, his own version is not before the public. There is something very cool in stating the case against him in Parliament, where he has no seat at present, and had no opportunity of saying a word in self-defence or extenuation.

State of the French Press.

The gradual complication and consequent critical state of European affairs, with all the dreaded eventualities before the eyes of the Crowned heads in Europe, is clearly reflected by the gradual alteration in the tone of some leading French Journals. We give the following article of the *Presse*, as a proof of our remarks. The reader may judge whether what it says could have been published six months ago. Here is the article:

"The Queen of Spain proclaiming in 1854, in the face of Europe, that 'there are no nations worthy to be called so, which are not free,' reminds us of the beautiful words of Chateaubriand: 'Revolutions,' says he, in the *Historic Essays*, 'have but one motive and aim: the enjoyment of liberty by one, or many, or all men. When liberty is conquered for the profit of one man, it becomes a *despotism*, which is servitude to all, with the freedom of the one. When it is conquered by many, it is an *aristocracy*. When it is gained for all, it is *democracy*, which is the expression of all by all, for their liberty and power. Governments and governed are melted in one another. With the *moderns*, liberty is reason; it is without enthusiasm; it is wished for because it is convenient to all—to the kings, whose crowns are assured by the limits put to their power, as well as to the nations, who have no longer reason to throw themselves into revolutions, in order to find what they have.'

"So far Chateaubriand. The Restoration would still reign perhaps in France, if, instead of mutilating freedom and expelling Chateaubriand, it had called them both into its councils. Freedom, like a fountain, must flow, lest it should undermine. Is it better to let it flow, or to let it undo? There is no example in history where freedom has not punished those who checked it. Without going further back than the Revolution of 1830, it punished the King Louis Philippe, and his Ministers, who owed to it so much, aye, all. It punished, afterwards, the Provisional Government, for having tolerated the insults of many of its members and agents against it; it punished General Cavaignac and his advisers; it punished his successors, M. Odillon Barrot, Leon Faucher, Falloud, &c., &c.; it punished M. Mole, and all the leaders of the legislative majority, which sacrificed, one by one, all the guarantees of freedom to the hope of *fusion*; it punished M. Thiers, and his friends, who preferred the defeat of liberty to the triumph of universal suffrage; it punished M. Montalambert, who wished to have freedom only for himself alone, and to make liberty a privilege, not a right; it punished, just now, in an exemplary way, M. Sartorius, late editor of the *Heraldo*, and all his equals, renegades in the days of power, and runaways in the day of danger. But if freedom reduces to dwarfs and punishes often those who, after having used it, relinquish its service, it rewards also often and makes great its faithful adherents. It made great Washington, Lafayette, who, but for it, had no name in history; and as it made great also Roger Collard and Chateaubriand.

"Emile de Girardin."

We may remark that the French Press takes much more notice of our doings and existence than the English. We have had, lately, quite a series of articles in the *Journal des Debats, Patrie*, and *Constitutionnel*, on American affairs in general, the point of view being that of the European emigration to our States. The French Government seems to be very anxious to turn the tide of this, especially of German emigration, to Algiers. The *Patrie*, wondering why people go so far, when there is plenty of land nearer home, entered into the reasons of the problem in a manner which was quite surprising in that most worthless semi-official sheet. It was something so extraordinary to find in that paper anything favorable to freedom or resembling common sense, that we read the following confession twice: "It must be admitted, that the German emigration is flowing to the United States, because it thinks it can nowhere else gain that amount of individual freedom, and personal safety from all restraint, which it has there." We hope that our *confrères* across the Atlantic will open their eyes more and more, and then see, and—what is essential—profit by what they may see, of good.

The Violets of Literature.

First among these sweet flowers of our literary Spring-time, let the Literature for Children be named. What a moral the mere name conveys! The idea of books for children, written to meet their capacity and suit their natures, is a familiar idea to us; but less than a century since, it was a novelty, charming from its motives, but uncertain of acceptance. Poetry sang its songs for them; and every mother that had heard of Watts, caught his sweet strains, and breathed them gently forth with the sacred words of "Our Father, who art in Heaven." Then came short and humble stories—rose-leaves with dew-drops. And then, books, and finally magazines and papers—all for the children. How complete is the provision now! No literature is so full and perfect. Its aim, indeed, is not wide, or its means vast; but taking its scope and purpose, we can find nothing better or fuller done. Sometimes there are injudicious tales—frightful things—that come back in cradle dreams and work up the black midnight into horrid phantoms; but bad books there are none.

But not alone for children is Literature discharging its offices. Manifold is its work and multiplied its instruments. Here are the Insane with their Literature—the Blind with their Printing-Presses. Victims of misfortune but sacred to Providence, they engage the sympathies of benevolent minds, and mercy reaches them through human hands. The sentiment of spirit, immortal spirit, is uppermost in every kind movement, and while physical nature in their cases is cared for, the higher and nobler self is yet more tenderly regarded. What a comfort for their weary hours! What joy in this long, deep, silent sorrow! Earth can do but little for them, but how watchful is Heaven! The most beautiful things of earth are always connected with Heaven in some way or other. Had we no sky, where would be the dew—the gorgeous cloud—the token-rainbow? It requires a firmament, with stars and sun, to give us these; and so, if we had no Christianity, the afflicted children of life would languish on in bitter loneliness, and share only the companionship of grief.

A few more ascending steps in the scale of intellectual beneficence, and we see the poor brought within the reach of Literature. Not the parish visitor or the womanly angel of tenderness alone visits their lowly roofs. Wisdom and consolation go forth, hand in hand, to seek them, and with words of chosen love they are cheered in the midst of toil and privation. They are taught to rise—to gain strength by reconciliation with Providence; and a divine panoply is furnished with which the battle of the world may be fought bravely and well. And thus it appears that there is a principle of extension in all goodness. None can confine it within narrow boundaries. Spread abroad it must by the laws of its own nature, exalting, purifying and blessing all.

Universality of Newspapers.

There is scarcely any great principle, interest or pursuit of life, that is not now represented by newspapers. The daily or weekly sheet is the favorite medium for conveying all kinds of thought and reaching every class of people. It is the only general thinker; devoted to all sorts of topics, with a quick brain, a keen eye, a strong hand for the useful, the true, the good—wherever they can be found. Everything has its newspaper, because everything must be reported. To become known—to have a place among the ideas of the time, and so escape the evils of obscurity—is the first condition of success, and it is necessary to use the newspaper for this object. The instinct of trade has therefore seized on this mighty advertiser to publish what it is doing. And not it only, for art, science, religion, all depend upon the newspaper to circulate their truths, and secure the attention of men to their aims.

We must re-write some of our maxims. The popular sentiment about the press two generations since was—its essentiality to freedom. A great truth it was, but it has proved itself to be much greater than statesmen expected. It is quite as much of a mechanical, commercial, social, educational power as it is a political influence. We are as much indebted to it for railroads, steamboats, inventions, and reforms, as for the maintenance of free institutions. The idea of the newspaper demonstrates its grandeur by its capacity for expansion. Its manifold applications, spreading through every department of human industry, and pouring a daily current of life into every office of humanity, show what a part it has to perform as the foremost agent in civilization. The best measurement that could be adopted for our national growth, is the newspaper—for it is a perfect index of what we are, where we are, and how we are prepared to advance on the future. American journalism has already worked out several problems; among the most important is the union of cheapness, and bulk of valuable matter, with strength of talent and variety of genius. It has done this effectually, and hence, it has only to keep abreast with the age, to expand its proportions into a magnitude beyond all conception.

Legal Practice.

The New-Orleans *Bulletin* stating that Randall Hunt, Esq., of that city has been engaged for the defence of Dr. Graham on the charge of having murdered Col. Loring, at the St. Nicholas Hotel in this City, adds:

We congratulate the defence on their valuable acquisition. Although we have little doubt of a triumphant acquittal of our friend, still we cannot forbear suggesting to the New-York bar, individually and collectively, that they have to meet a man who can "mate them in their might," and who will prove the equal, if not the superior, of the noblest specimen of the legal profession they can bring forward.

This is in keeping with the spirit in which legal trials have come to be conducted in this country. Instead of being solemn inquisitions into matters of fact,—conducted, without heat or passion, and for the sole purpose of eliciting truth and executing justice,—they are mere gladiatorial contests between opposing counsel. We shall have a small army of lawyers on each side, enraged against each other in intellectual combat,—each doing his best to overwhelm or defeat the other. Witnesses will be baffled;—some facts will be concealed and others will be distorted;—passions will be invoked;—prejudices will be appealed to;—everything will be done that legic, learning, wit and eloquence can accomplish to sway the judgment and decide the result; and the jurymen are to be made the victims of all this sharp and unscrupulous professional practice. It is upon them that this whole legal battery is to be opened. What chance has simple justice in such an encounter?

An Irish Grievance.

We fear we shall be under the painful necessity of excluding from our columns the words *Ireland* and *Irish*, and their cognates. We doubt if we have ever used any one of them, on any occasion, or in any manner whatever, without bringing upon our heads a storm of invective from some party who saw fit to consider himself or herself aggrieved. Yesterday we mentioned the fact that Mr. Carden's acquittal on charge of having abducted an Irish heiress, was loudly cheered by the Tipperary ladies in attendance. For this offence we have a visitation from "*a true Irish-woman, but not a Tipperarian*," who is in an ecstacy of agony because we did not duly advertise the world that *all* the women of Ireland are not like the ladies of Tipperary. We give an extract from her exclamatory effusion:

"Oh, Shade of Washington! is it possible that one of America's sons would so far forget himself as, for the contemptible conduct of one small portion of the inhabitants of an island famed the world over for the *virtue* and *pure-mindedness of its women*, to brand *all* of Erin's daughters as advocates of such ruffianism. Does it speak very favorably of the gallantry of an American gentleman, when a woman feels compelled to vindicate her country women against such an unwarranted attack on their characters?"

There is a good deal more of the same sort,—but this is probably quite enough. We beg our indignant Correspondent to comfort herself with the reflection that some small portion of our readers are probably aware of the fact that Tipperary is not *the whole* of Ireland.

The Crystal Palace.

"A correspondent proposes that the Crystal Palace should be bought by the Government, for a City Post-Office, and moved down to the lower end of the Park—the Corporation giving the use of the land. Good idea."—*Tribune.*

There is a great deal of practical good sense in this suggestion. The Crystal Palace will undoubtedly be devoted to some useful purpose. It is admirably adapted to the uses of a Post-Office, and could be bought for less than *half* the cost of such a new building as the Government will find it necessary, before many years, to erect for a Post-Office in this City. The place designated for it, the lower end of the Park, is the very best spot of land within the City limits,—accessible by City railroads and omnibuses from every quarter,—useless for any other purpose, and just the spot to be ornamented by such a building.

Will not our Common Council take this matter in hand, and secure this splendid chance for procuring a City Post-Office that shall be ornamental as well as useful?

MUSICAL.

Benefit of Max Maretzek and Mme. Bertucca Maretzek.

On this evening, as will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, a grand lyric festival occurs at Castle Garden, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the joint benefit of Mr. and Mme. Maretzek. The bill presents varied attractions. For the first time this season, Donizetti's opera of "Lucretia Borgia" will be performed, and Beraldi, Graziani and D'Ormy will sing; after which, a concert, in which Mme. D'Ormy will sing the begging song of *Fides*, from "The Prophet," and Madame Manzini a scena from "Ernani." The performances will conclude with the third act of "Louisa Muller." This being the last night but one of the season, we trust that the public will show their appreciation of the efforts of the management, by contributing a full house. The programme in itself is sufficiently attractive, and we are sure that there will be a suitable response to so excellent a bill of fare, comprising, as it does, nearly the whole strength of the company.

Diamond Cut Diamond.

We have recently come into possession of facts in regard to a very peculiar Real Estate transaction in this City, the details of which are interesting as illustrative of character, as well as of the method of doing business which is considered sharp by a certain class of business men.

Some time since, a gentleman, whom we will call Mr. A., purchased a piece of ground in Murray-street, on which was an old building, which he proceeded to tear down intending to erect in its place a building more suitable for the transaction of his business. About the same time, another gentleman, whom we shall call Mr. B., purchased the adjoining lot, and proceeded in the same manner to take down the old building standing upon it, so that the work of demolition proceeded upon both at the same time. After this had been concluded, Mr. A., being ready to build himself, and supposing, quite naturally, that his neighbor would prefer building at the same time, paid him a visit in relation to the matter, when he was horribly informed by Mr. B. that he should "build when he pleased." Of course, as Mr. A. could not gainsay his right in this respect, the only method left for him was to go on by himself. This he accordingly did, and had progressed so far as to have his building "covered in," when he was surprised one day by a visit from his irate neighbor. "Sir," says Mr. B., "you are *an inch* on my ground!" Mr. A. rejoined that he thought it must be a mistake. "No, Sir, it is no mistake—you are an inch on my ground." "Well," returned Mr. A., "all I can say is, if it is so, I am very sorry, and it is altogether unintentional; but I am willing to pay you whatever you say the land is worth." "I want no pay, Sir," answered Mr. B.; "I want my land!" "Sir," says Mr. A., "I see it is hopeless to try to compromise this matter with you, but I will give you *double* whatever you say the land is worth, rather than take down my wall." "I want no money—I want my land," persisted the stubborn Mr. B. Argument and entreaty were alike unavailing, and Mr. A. accordingly proceeded to take down and rebuild his wall. He was permitted to finish his building now without further interruption.

Shortly afterward Mr. B. concluded to build on his lot, and masons and carpenters were set at work to accomplish the object. The work progressed finely,—story after story went up as if by magic; and our friend Mr. B. watched the operations day by day with increasing interest, in confident anticipation of being able to occupy the premises by a certain period. At length the building was entirely finished, from foundation to cap-stone—the workmen had departed with their tools—the rubbish had been cleared away—and Mr. B. was complacently congratulating himself on his successful accomplishment, when he was astonished by a visit from his neighbor Mr. A. "Sir," said he, "I am sorry to inform you that you are an inch on my ground!" "Pooh! nonsense!" returned Mr. B. "It's no nonsense at all," said Mr. A.; "I tell you you're an inch on my ground." "Why, how can that be?" blustered Mr. B., "when I have only built up to your wall?" "Ah, that's it!" in the dryest possible manner answered Mr. A. Our friend Mr. B. was somewhat dumbfounded. "Send for a surveyor, Sir," at length he exploded, "and we'll see about this." The surveyor was accordingly sent for, who, after a careful measurement of the respective premises, reported to the crest-fallen Mr. B. that it was indeed true—he was occupying an inch more land than he was entitled to. A proposition to buy that inch—coming, it must be confessed, with a bad grace from *him*—was now advanced by Mr. B. "No, Sir," returned Mr. A., "I shall not sell; you cannot offer me money enough to buy that inch of land. Take down your wall, Sir—build with it to the foundations; 'I want my land!'" Mr. B. came to the conclusion that the game was decidedly up with him, and yielded with the best grace he could. The wall was taken down and reerected; and so careful was our very particular friend that none not to trespass, that he built an inch *short* of where he had a right to go. It is perhaps unnecessary to explain to the reader that Mr. A. had done the same thing in the first instance.

The Drouth.

The drouth affects the City hardly less than the country. The air is parched, the streets are dusty and the mid-day heat is intense—although early morning and the nights are cool. No rain of consequence has fallen here for nearly seven weeks. Only one day of gentle showers had been known during this long period, and the fall of water then was so unimportant that its effects were not at all perceptible. Complaints come in from all parts of the country of the destruction of crops and want of pasture.

Kansas Lands.—The Attorney General of the United States has given an elaborate opinion on the point submitted by certain persons who claim certain preemption rights to lands in Kansas, in spite of treaty stipulations with the Indians. Mr. Cushing closes his opinion thus:

In fine, my opinion is, that the act of Congress gives preemption only in such of those lands ceded as are not required first to be offered at public sale; that the lands ceded by the Delawares, Ioways and Weas, under conditions of being first offered at public sale, are no more opened to preemption by the act of Congress than was the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth; that those lands cannot be taken up by settlers under claim of preemption; and that all claims of preemption there will be merely void in law, and will confer no right, now or hereafter, on which to demand the issue of a patent from the Commissioner of Public Lands.

Moreover, it will be the duty of the President to maintain, by force if need be, the plighted faith of the United States in this behalf.

The Present High Prices of Coal.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I hope you will not cease to urge upon your readers the wisdom of your suggestions as to the course they should pursue with reference to the present high price of coal. If people will hold off, and not procure their coal till necessity absolutely requires it, and then only in such quantities as will supply immediate need, coal must come down. I would also suggest to those who can keep up their usual number of fires at any price, that they keep one or two less fires, and thus tend to diminish the price by lessening the demand. I predict that unless something is done to enable the poor to keep warm, they will be driven to mob violence as cold weather comes on. There is one comfort, however; there is every prognostication of an open, warm Winter, and an excellent Fall.

I again invoke all to adopt a course which will drive dealers to the wall. Do not buy your Winter's coal now.

J. W. S.

The trees put out last Spring by the East Boston Tree Association, are generally doing well. Some of them show the bad effects of the continued dry weather.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Not a line to weary.—*New Orleans Delta.*
The plot is entirely original.—*New-York Express.*
Energetic and impressive.—*New-York Tribune.*
Artistically wrought.—*New-York Journal.*
A work of great creative power.—*New-York Sun.*
The best written of American novels.—*Union Herald.*

Fashion and Famine. By Mrs. Ann S. Stephens.

"Alas! that woman's love should cling
To hearts that never feel its worth,
As prairie roses creep and fling
Their richest bloom upon the heath."

Published in one elegant volume. 12mo., 425 pages. Price, One Dollar.

As a book of power; of strong, substantial and varied interest; as a thoroughly real picture of modern life and society, in all its phases, grades and contrasts; as a study of the heart, and all its capacities for intense suffering, and all its powers for right and virtue; as a book of the world where human nature is delineated in its vices and its virtues, its follies and its wisdom—this volume has no equal. The richness and finish of the style, and the pleasing faithfulness of many of our local scenes, added to the strong individuality which presents each character, give to the book a peculiar charm. Bunce & Brother, Publishers, No. 134 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Hosiery Establishment of more than Thirty Years' Standing.—While returning thanks for continually increasing patronage, we invite attention to the Old Stand No. 194 Bowery, where will be found, as heretofore, a most extensive varied assortment of Hosiery and Under-garments. A. Rankin & Co., No. 194 Bowery.

The Largest Hosiery Establishment New-York.—James E. Ray, No. 193 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of Hosiery and Under Garments, Wholesale and Retail. All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchaser's unbiassed estimate.

The New and Tasteless Cure for Fever and Ague. Dessler's Anti-Periodic Pills. Sold by Stebbins, Morgan & Butler, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, Manufactured by Dr. Jackson, is now recommended by many of the most prominent members of the faculty, as a remedy of much efficacy in cases of female weakness. At such is the case we would advise all mothers to obtain a bottle, and thus save themselves much sickness. Persons of debilitated constitutions will find these Bitters exceedingly beneficial to their health; as we know from experience the salutary effect they have upon weak systems.—*Scott's Weekly.*

For sale in New-York by A. B. & D. Sands, No. 100 Fulton-st.; C. H. Ring, No. 192 Broadway; Hayland, Harral & Risley, No. 59 Warren-st.; Boyd & Paul, No. 149 Chambers-st.; C. V. Clickener & Co., No. 81 Barclay-st.; Olcott, Hickson & Robbins, No. 127 Maiden-lane; Hayes, Brooklyn; and by Druggists and dealers of medicine everywhere.

Sewing Machines.—The Absolute Superiority of using Sewing Machines has become apparent to all manufacturers who expect to compete successfully with their rivals in trade. The artistic finish and beauty of the machine work gives it a quicker sale, and a better price than handwork, besides the great advantage of economy in manufacturing. That Singer's Machine is also vastly superior to all others, and gives perfect satisfaction, is attested by the experience of thousands. They are, in fact, the only machine of any value that can lawfully be sold. All others infringe our patents, and those who attempt to use them will be prosecuted.

I. M. Singer & Co., No. 323 Broadway.

$15 only for a Delightful and Healthy Homestead.—500 Building Lots, each 100 feet square, equal to 4 city lots, and 10 Farms, will be disposed of to the first 500 subscribers in a few days. Each subscription only $15, payable in instalments as suits purchaser. Building Lots 25 by 100 feet, near the celebrated Lake Ronkonkoma, or a farm of from 2 to 20 acres. A few subscriptions only required to close the books. Also, a few splendid Country Seats and upwards. Apply immediately to Orrin Hooker, No. 256 Broadway, where maps and pamphlets can also be had gratis.

Pianos and Melodeons—No. 363 Broadway, the great depot for celebrated Boardman and New-York Pianos and Melodeons now presents facilities for procuring these instruments at great bargains, never before equalled in the history of the music business. T. Gilbert & Co.'s Hallet & Cumston's Jacob Chickering and Nunns & Wilson's Pianos, and S. D. & H. W. Smith's Melodeons, to be purchased, for cash, at a large discount from former prices. Music to the amount of one dollar to each purchaser given gratis. Pianos and Melodeons supplied on the most liberal terms. Horace Waters, No. 333 Broadway.

Daguerreotype Chemicals, Very Cheap, wholesale and retail—Bromine, German and French, in sealed tubes; fluoric acid, re-sublimed iodine, bromide of potassium, re-sublimed quicksilver, nitrate silver, cyanide potassium and pyroglallic acids, plumbago, cyanide and iodine potassium, chloride, gold, &c. &c.; plates, mats, cases, lenses, &c., for sale by Dr. L. Feuchtwanger, No. 361 Broadway.

Damaged Silk—Just Received, about 7,000 yards, striped and brocade silks. Also, plain, black and colored, slightly damaged, and will be sold at about one-half the usual prices. Also, 10,000 yards of velvet, at 25 cents per yard, cost to import 40 cents. E. H. Hall & Platt, (late Lounsbery & Lee,) No. 347 Broadway, cor. Leonard-st.

$50,000 Worth of the Finest Clothing, put up in any of the best styles in Broadway, for sale at less than half price, at E. Ivard, Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 69 & 69 Nassau-st.

Genin will Issue his Fall Styles of Gentlemen's Hats, on Friday, 25th instant. Genin, No. 214 Broadway and 10 Astor-st.

Every wife knows the Fact. Style of Gentlemen's Hats, on Friday, 25th instant. Genin, No. 214 Broadway and 10 Astor-st.

Dr. Swayne's Wonderful Family and Liver Pills are sold by Stebbins, Morgan & Butler, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

Thirteen Years Ago.

From the Buffalo Democracy, Aug. 17.

Thirteen years have rolled away, with their joys and sorrows, their hopes and fears, their anticipations and disappointment, their fruits and their ashes; since the happy throng that warped their selves and shouted "good bye," from the decks of "that new and staunch steamer" the *Erie*, went home away from our wharves, one bright Summer evening, to the joyous cheering of friends ashore, amid the flaunting of banners and accompanied by the best wishes of hundreds of spectators. Crowding her forward and lower decks were scores and scores of foreign people, freshly arrived from the densely inhabited countries of Europe, and bound for the broad prairies of our fair land, to reach which they now looked with hopes stimulated by a prosperous voyage thus far, and a cheerful reliance upon the good ship beneath them and her experienced crew.

As they stood there—the young, the aged, the parent and child, sexes and conditions all mingled in the pursuit of the one object the seeking a new home among strangers, in a clime of which they knew absolutely nothing—those ill-fated emigrants thought little of the perils of the deep, nor conjured up any visions of the alternative so soon to be presented to their bewildered minds, of a death by the flames of fire, or a quieter grave beneath the waters of the lake that looked so placid and so innocent of danger. Thus she went off, with banners streaming, cheers resounding, music playing, and majestically plowed the bosom of her adopted element, the peerless and unrivaled craft that was to bear the palm from all contestants. There were some who came to the wharf too late, and these were greeted by derisive shouts from those on board, and many a contemptuous laugh. But later at night, there came the awful rumor of a ship on fire, and burning at sea, and those who watched the great globe of fire, and saw it rise and fall upon the swells, knew it for a beacon of death and woe, and went shuddering to their couches, to await the morning, with its full revelations of disaster.

Thirteen years have passed since then, and many another calamity has obscured, with its dark story, the details of that dreadful night. For thirteen years the ashes of the *Erie's* dead have been washed by the surges that bolmed their requium upon the lonely beach, and tossed the bones of the victims, and the treasure that went down with them and the sand and shells of the deep in one confused heap.

But once more the light of day shines in upon the secrets that the sea has so long kept, and the ocean renders up its charge, at the behest of men who claim the hidden treasures. As of old the savage nations consecrated a great enterprise by the sacrifice of living beings, so this exploration of the watery sepulchre has been accompanied by new deaths, and the darker, final secret, is shared by those who would have learned the lesser ones. But long and difficult labor has accomplished the task of the searchers, and their zeal has been rewarded.

By the courtesy of Messrs. MANN, VAIL & Co., and the gentlemen in their office, we were yesterday shown the results of the enterprise, as far as they have been revealed, and a melancholy story they tell. The coin which has been obtained from the wreck, is partly American and partly French. Some $1,200 in bright American Eagles and lesser pieces, was deposited in the Hollister Bank, and about the same amount in gold, which has been burned and discolored, but without loss of value, completes the tale of perfect coins rescued, thus far. By far the greater amount of treasure is probably contained in the unshapen masses of metal, which have been taken from the mud and ashes in the bottom of the hull. These present the appearance of having been melted and dropped into water, and are of gold and silver, in some cases perhaps, with the baser metals mingled in them, and only by their great weight revealing their intrinsic worth. Rouleaux of five franc pieces, which have been slightly tipped from the perpendicular, are soldered together by fusion, and in one place we noticed a gold piece with a single link of a lady's watch-guard adhering to its edge, as if placed there to suspend the coin. Two pork barrels are filled with this confused and agglomerated material, much of it in bits like shot, and weighing, altogether, some 1,600 pounds. Besides this, there are many pounds weight of coin partly melted, and clinging together very curiously. At a rough estimate, if the metal prove only silver, we should say that $30,000 of treasure has been recovered, which, with the avails of the machinery, iron, &c., will make a handsome return for the outlay.

Our article is already so extended that we have room only to advert to the other valuables that have been brought to light, and which, even more that the money seem to carry the mind by association, back to the owners of it all. The household goods, the little familiar articles of property that so directly point to home and its joys, and tell the tale of sorrow so plainly,—watches, with the hands pointing to the hour when they stopped forever,—knives, even the little pipes that were in the pockets of the dead,—all act as silent historians and remembrancers of the awful event, and seem by their familiar look, to take us back at once to the day and moment when those who used them were hurried from life into a death as horrible as unlooked for.

Later from Texas.

From the interior we have received a few additional exchanges, but find very little of interest. A few cases of yellow fever had occurred in Galveston.

From Corpus Christi we learn that a few days after the Indians were repulsed by Capt. VAN BUREN, another party of the same Indians visited Major DURST's Rancho, on the Presenas, and murdered five men, three Mexicans and two Americans, and killed and injured some of his stock.

The Neuces Valley speaks of a rumor that Gen. SMITH has addressed a letter to Gov. PEASE upon the subject of Rangers, leaving it discretionary with the Executive to call out six companies of Rangers, if the Governor thinks the exigences of the times demand it. We understand that if the order is made, the companies are to be organized and mustered into the service by the 1st of November next.

The San Antonio *Ledger* states that on the night of the 2d inst., an affray took place in that town between some of the citizens and a few discharged soldiers, in which the latter were rather roughly handled. They afterwards armed themselves and attacked people in several rum saloons, among others that of MR. HICKEY, in which they shot at and drove away several unarmed persons. The only one seriously hurt had his nose cut off.

A small steamboat lately ascended the Colorado River to within one mile of the "City of Hills," thus practically demonstrating the navigability of that stream.

The Victoria *Advocate* of the 5th says: 'Some of the cotton fields above town, we are informed, have been attacked and seriously injured by the worms; but the plantations below have been faithfully protected by the birds. Sugar cane, potatoes, corn, fruit, &c., are doing finely. The health of this town and vicinity continues excellent."

Severe Gale in Savannah—Injury to Trinity Church.

Yesterday afternoon the clouds commenced gathering in the southwest, giving promise of a shower. The only serious damage that we have heard of is that sustained by the new (Methodist) Trinity Church in St. James's-square. About one-fourth of the tin roofing of the church was blown off, and carried across President-street into the yard of Mr. Honeson's residence, on the opposite corner. The damage to the church is very considerable. A large portion of the heavy plastering will have to be replaced; besides which much of the painting and interior decoration of the building will require to be renewed. It is estimated that it will require $2,000 to repair the damage. It will be remembered that this church was partially unroofed, and received other serious damage during the storm which swept over the city on the night of Oct. 9, 1853.—*News, Aug.* 17.

Mails for Java.

We are authorized to say that notice has been received from the British Post-Office Department, that the direct communication by British mail packet, running once in two months, between Singapore and Batavia, heretofore existing in connection with the overland mails to India and Australia, has been discontinued.

The regular mail for Java will henceforward be made up in London on every occasion of the dispatch of a mail for India, both *vid* Southampton and *vid* Marseilles, as heretofore, and will be conveyed by British packet as far as Singapore, whence it will be carried to its destination by the packets of the Netherland Government.

The rates of postage, however, remain unchanged.

[*Washington Union.*

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY IN BALTIMORE.—On Saturday last, at dinner time, at Fells Point, an industrious German, who had been engaged in unloading a ship, was, with his wife, seated upon a bag of guano near an immense pile, and, while conversing with his wife, in fancied security, the bags high above tottered and fell upon them, and when rescued a pitiable spectacle was revealed. Both were awfully mangled, and the situation of the woman was more distressing than words can depict, she being expected hourly, before the accident; to give birth to a child, and death, at latest advice, was momentarily anticipated.

MR. Donald McKay, the Boston ship builder, has a ship of about 2,000 tons which he will soon launch. She is named the *Commodore Perry*, and is intended or the new line of packets between Boston and Liverpool. The *Open*, another of this line, is well under way. MR. McKay had in all seven ships on the stocks at the [illegible] time.

[illegible] Wednesday, the whole was to be sunk for 30 cents. Five persons [illegible] and three of the showmen, [illegible] seriously if not fatally injured, and many [illegible] slightly. The affair wound up by the entire demolition of the ticket office, and the destruction of its contents, with no little incidental damage to the show fixtures. The scene is represented to have been fearful; men, women and children were assembled under the huge tent, and the greatest consternation prevailed. Unable to leave the tents, being in some cases deserted by their protectors, and in all afraid of being shot or knocked down in the *melée*, the alarm of the ladies was excessive. After our informant left the scene of action he heard fifteen reports of pistol shots, and clubs and fists were very freely used during the whole continuance of the disturbance.—*Petersburg Democrat.*

SINKING OF THE RAILROAD NEAR MADISON, (Wis.)—The track of the Milwaukie and Mississippi Railroad commenced sinking again, where the road runs on the marsh land between Second and Third Lakes, about eight miles from Madison. The recent heavy rains have raised the lakes, and the water has washed away the foundations of the embankment, and caused the track to sink. The track has fallen about eight feet, and lies six feet under water, for a space of 140 rods, the superstructure having sunk and forced up the earth on each side. The detention of crossing, and the cost of filling up are the only inconvenience and expense.

MINERALS IN KANSAS.—A traveler on the Nemehaw River, in the north of Kansas Territory, states that there is a fine vein of coal three feet thick on that stream, and that it is overlaid by limestone, which affords abundance of fine building material. The Nemehaw River is the boundary between Kansas and Nebraska, and coal in that region, where wood is comparatively scarce, is a very important object.

A Baptist College has been located at Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, $5,000 having been pledged by the citizens together with a site worth $4,000.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus**—In all stages are controlled and cured by Dr. McCLINTOCK'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL AND CHOLERA PREVENTIVE, the unfailing remedy used by a leading physician in his practice during the last thirty years. Price, 25 cents and 50 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists and by the Proprietors, A. CUSHMAN & CO., No 123 Fulton-st

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box**—A Western remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. E. MEBER, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Cordial.**—Whence proceed the lassitude, the depression, the debility, the indifference to life, the instability the continual feeling of illness which it is impossible to define or localize, so common, so hard to bear, and so little pitied by the robust and healthy? We answer—from the stomach and the nervous system, between which there exists the closest sympathy. Want of vital energy, sluggishness in the secretive organs, a general inertness of the system, is at the bottom of all this difficulty. To rouse the whole organization from the torpor, to imbue it with new life, activity and vigor, and to sustain it in that condition, there is no preparation comparable with DR MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL. Other stimuli may excite the dormant physical energies for a moment, but the night-flash of the lightning that leaves behind it a deeper gloom, the exhibition of these exhilerants is followed after the first convulsive effect is over, by a depression of body and mind more profound and paralyzing than ever. The remedy is literally worse than the disease But the Elixir has a dynamic influence. It not only creates a new condition of the physical organization, but vegetates it. The animal powers are not only cheered and elevated by its agency but kept up to their new level without flagging. A vegetable compound, congenial to the system, it seems to act upon the constitution itself, and to revolutionize it. In chronic diseases of the nerves, the stomach, and the liver, its operation is all but miraculous. The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, six for twelve dollars.

C. H. RING, Proprietor, No 192 Broadway, New York.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada, and the West Indies

☞ **To the Editor of the Daily Times**:—I take the liberty of writing to you that I have been cured of dyspepsia in one week by the use of "HERMAN'S DYSPEPSIA ELIXIR," sold at No 197 Broadway, New-York, after suffering two years and trying many remedies to little or no avail. I make this statement to the stranger, and cheerfully invite any one to call at my place of business, No 176 Bowery, under the Howard Hotel, and I shall be most happy to tell a few facts of importance to dyspeptics. ISAAC ALEXANDER.

☞ **Cholera.**—Dr S M. GIDDING, No. 85 Murray st., has a certain cure for CHOLERA in all its stages Also, for diarrhea, dysentery, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, and all bowel derangements, leaving them natural and healthy. Also his Vegetable Family Medicines, Pain and the Great Blood Purifier and Health Restorative, a sure remedy for paralysis debility, nervousness scrofula, and all eruptions of the skin. His Cough Syrup for consumption and all kinds of coughs. Also, Liniment, Wild Cherry Bitters, Shakers' Extracts &c.

☞ **Royal Mail Steamer Arabia.**—The ARABIA for LIVERPOOL, THIS DAY, will haul into the stream at 10½ o'clock, A. M. At same will leave the Company's Dock at Jersey City with the Passengers and luggage at 12:30, 1:15 and 2 P. M., precisely The last boat will take the Mails. E CUNARD, No 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK, Aug 23, 1854.

☞ **O. U. A.**—Charter Oak Chapter No 22.—The members of this Chapter are particularly requested to be present on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug 23, at 8 o'clock, as business of importance will be brought up for consideration. A. PIER, Sachem.

☞ **O. U. A.**—Jasper Chapter, No 35.—Brothers—You are hereby notified to attend at the Chapter Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, Aug 23, at 8 o'clock, P. M., to attend the funeral of our late brother Geo. Washington Moore. By order of WM. H. BRINKERHOFF, Sachem.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO SHEET-METAL WORKERS.—NOTICE—One of the most valuable and useful patents that has been granted within the last ten years has been awarded to WM WEBSTER, of Morrisania, N Y., (letters patent dated March 28, 1854,) for a novel and invaluable machine for making from 5 000 to 18 000 feet of (any kind) SHEET METAL TUBING per day. This machine is now being exhibited between the hours of 9 A. M and 4 P M., in room No. 12 at No 11 Wall-st., New-York City, where all interested are invited to call. Towns, cities, counties and State rights for sale. All communications (post-paid) promptly replied to in their order

WILLIAM WEBSTER,
CHARLES MILLER,
Sole Proprietors, No. 11 Wall-st, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANT TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS FOR SALE.—The stock and fixtures of an old-established stand, doing a good business, and located in a good business street. A lease for four yes s may be obtained. This will be disposed of at a low price, but for cash only, as the owner intends leaving the City. Full particulars may be had by addressing MERCER, at this office

$3.000.—WANTED—A cash purchaser for the entire stock and business of a flourishing Hardware Store, and Tin Store, situated in an excellent position on the best business avenue up town. A good bargain will be offered to a cash purchaser. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Please address W. & P., this Office.

$5.000.—WANTED—Immediately on a valuable new-built property, on Murray s., now rented for $4,000 per annum. Seven per cent. will be paid, and the brokerage. Apply to JOHN PHYFE, No. 3 Murray-st.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.—A Brush Manufactory in Philadelphia with machinery and steam-power. The goods pay a large profit and are in universal use. The whole or a half interest will be sold low. To a person who can give attention to the business, the opportunity is a good one. Inquire at No 129 Maiden-lane.

BOARDING HOUSE TO BE SOLD CHEAP—INCLUDING THE FURNITURE—Full of boarders, in a first rate neighborhood The owner must sell out by Saturday as he is bound for Europe This chance will seldom occur Inquire at the Bar, corner of Murray and Greenwich-sts.

THE LEASE, STOCK, FIXTURES, BOATS, &c., FOR SALE—Of the Flour and Feed store No 217 West-st. For particulars, apply to LYNCH & BLODGETT, on the premises

$3.000 WANTED FOR NINE MONTHS.—Ample security given, and brokerage paid. Address Box No. 779, Post Office.

LUMBER YARD FOR SALE—Together with Lease and good will Apply at the office of REED & FIELD, West-st, corner of Troy.

LOST AND FOUND.

PROMISSORY NOTE LOST.—Drawn by KELTON, BANCROFT & CO. in favor of and endorsed by D. S. PARK for $540 50 payable six months from April 8, at the Office of P. S. PARK & CO., No. 31 Exchan ge-place The finder will be suitably rewarded by leav ng the same at the Office of D S BANNS, No. 161 Broadway.

COAT LOST.—On Monday, the 14th inst., supposed in going from the corner of Liberty and Greenwich-sts. to Jersey city, a light drab sack coat. A liberal reward will be suitably rewarded upon returning the same to READ & LATHROP, No. 40 Wall-st.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

THE TURKS TRIUMPHANT.—
Omer Pasha is a trump of a man.
He's put to the rout the whole Muscovite clan,
Just as LYON, by means of his Powder and Pills,
The insects and vermin routs, scatters and kills.

The worst of it is that impostors, taking advantage of the popularity of LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER AND PILLS, are getting up spurious sorts of worthless imitations. Do look at the label. See that each bottle has four medals engraved upon it, and is signed "E. LYON" Central Depot, No 424 Broadway, and Mrs HAYS, No 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

1854.—NEW FORWARDING ARRANGEMENT.—BY THE AMERICAN "LAKE SHORE LINE."—With speed, safety, and saving of insurance—avoiding cartage across the Saspues on Bridge, and ferry at Detroit. The American "Lake Shore Railroads," having largely increased their freight cars and motive power, are prepared to forward without any delay, freight in any quantity, to all Western and Southwestern ports, at very low rates. Mark "Lake Shore Line," and send to Hudson River Railroad, New-York and Erie Railroad Buffalo and New York City Railroad, Harlem Railroad, or People's Line Steamboats.

P. S.—If shipped by Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, mark "Lake Shore Line vid Buffalo and New-York City Railroad." For information, price, and bills of lading, apply to TIWOTHY C. DWIGHT, Agent, No. 126 Broadway, corner Dey-st., or to L. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—At the Brush Factory, No. 357 Pearl-st. Franklin square. All articles sold [illegible] Paint brushes of superior [illegible] Trades made to order.

SITUATIONS, BOARDERS, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman, for general housework. Can be satisfactorily recommended as a good washer and ironer and a good baker; or would prefer to take charge or chambermaid, or the washing and ironing; will be found willing and obliging; can give satisfactory reference. Apply at N. 769 7th-av., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a most respectable girl, as cook, baker, washer and ironer, in the city or country, or would do general housework. Can produce the best of recommendation from our last employer. Will be found willing and obliging. Salary not so much an object as a good home. Please call at No. 223 Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two English Protestant Young Women, one as a first-rate Cook, the other as Chambermaid and Laundress. Have the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 658 Greenwich-st., front basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook, and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family, by one, and as nurse and seamstress or as chambermaid and seamstress by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference Call at No. 72 6th av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook, and to wash and iron in a private family by one, and as chambermaid and waiter by the other These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore

SITUATION WANTED—By an American girl. 12 years of age, to do light work in a small family. Can speak French fluently Can be seen for three days at No. 161 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., in the basement.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man in some kind of employment in the evening. His time is not engaged after 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Address a note to H. F. T., *Times* office.

SITUATION WANTED—In a steel printing or lithograph establishment by an experienced and superior printer. The best of references given. Apply at H. T. MEYER, publisher, No. 164 William-st.

GIRLS.—Several nice, half-grown girls can be obtained at the office of the Am. & For. Employment Society, No 130 9th-st, cor Broadway Also, domestics of all kinds, male and female help, can be had at the Society's lower office No 27 Greenwich-st.

SALESMAN WANTED.—A retail dry goods salesman of experience. Apply at No. 187 Broadway, from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M.

SERVANTS.—An excellent choice of servants for every kind of work, can always be found at MORRIS & COHNERT'S well-known establishment, No. 287 Broadway, corner of Reade-st More need but respectable help is invited. Waiting for places this day—English wet-nurse German ladies' maid, perfect cooks, a few German girls, and a choice number of Irish cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, girls for house-work etc., for hotels and private families; also, German porters, waiters, mechanics, farmers and factory help the read and at the Branch Office, No. 193 Greenwich st Terms moderate

SERVANTS WANTED—Cook, kitchen-maid, nurse, laundress waiter girl all Protestants, are wanted in a gentleman's family. Apply immediately, at No. 149 Grand-st Also, nurse for Europe

SPANISH INSTRUCTOR.—Don GUILLERMO PFESSER, a native of Spain, will accept engagements to give lessons either in schools or to private pupils He is liberally educated, and thoroughly competent. Refers, by permission, to Prof Geo Ticknor, William H Prescott, the Historian, and Geo S Hillard, Esq. A note directed to No 35 West 22d-st., will receive immediate attention.

TEACHER.—A young man, graduated with distinction at Yale, desires the situation of Teacher of Classics and English Branches, either as Principal of a moderate sized, or an Assistant in a large Academy, or a situation as private tutor Excellent testimonials can be produced. Address Y L., No. 12 Forsyth-st.

TEACHER OF ENGLISH, FRENCH AND MUSIC.—Wanted soon in a private school, Brooklyn, L. I. A line to RECTOR, New-Britain, Conn., will receive immediate attention.

TEACHERS.—Two young ladies would like to get a South One of them to teach music upon the pianoforte, the other English or the higher branches The best of reference can be given. Address, Post-Office, Box No. 2 792

TEACHER.—A young man, who has had several years experience in teaching, wishes to obtain a permanent situation to teach. Address TEACHER, office of New-York *Daily Times*.

MILLINER WANTED.—A French or English lady who understands the business, in all its branches, may apply at No 56 William-st., up stairs, between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock P. M.

JOHN YOUNG—Agent of the Protestant Emigrant Society and Society for the Encouragement of faithful Domestics, no 7 Carmine-st., has opened the Female Servants' Registry, No. 145 Bleecker-st., where Employers and Re-emigrants for the better supplying the east side of the City and the city of Brooklyn with good servants, where strict attention will be given to all who call. N B.—Girls wanted.

U. S. SCHOOL AGENCY, AND TEACHERS' UNION, (1847.) by W. FOX & SONS, No. 220 Broadway.—A perpetual Introducer and Recommender, obtaining Equal Dividend with Checkholders. $5, $10, $15, &c., filling all orders and vacancies at one per cent. Every dollar procures $10 to the party or his order, by renewing the Check No charge to pupils. Teachers' Meeting daily, suiting nearly every school and family.

WANTED—At No. 394 Broadway, (basement,) coachmen, waiters, porters, and boys for trades; also, two first-rate cooks, plain cooks, chambermaids nurses and scrubbing girls No charges made until places are procured DREYER & KAUFMAN, Agents

HELP OF ALL KINDS—May be engaged at the offices of the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society No 27 Greenwich st. Female domestic there, and at the upper office, No. 130 9th-st corner of Broadway.

COOK WANTED—In a small family. A good and experienced Cook, who can give the best of City references None other need apply. Call between 12 and 3 o'clock this day, at No 124 Waverley-place.

MAN WANTED—A young man to act as Cashier in a Mercantile House must be correct at figures and have some knowledge of money. Address B., *Times* Office,

CARPET UPHOLSTERER—Wanted, to go to a neighboring city. Apply to MARTIN'S & CLEAR-WATER, No. 90 Wall-st., corner of Water, between 8 and 12 o'clock A M.

FEEDER WANTED—To work day times on a Rotary Press. Apply in the press room of the *Commercial Advertiser*, corner of Pine and William-sts.

BOY WANTED—In an Office, from 15 to 17 years of age, of good steady habits, and who is well acquainted with the City. Apply by note, stating last employment, references, &c., addressed B H., Office of this paper. One living with his parents preferred.

BOY WANTED.—An intelligent boy, about 17 years of age, is wanted in the dry goods jobbing business. Apply to CHURCHILL, WALKLEY & JOHNSTON, No 151 Broadway.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—For three months, by a lady with a family—a small furnished house near the City, consisting of two bed-rooms, parlor and kitchen. It must be in a healthy locality, and in the proximity of a good school for boys. Address C. H. H., office of this paper, stating terms, &c.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—The advertiser wishes to hire a small house furnished, and if at reasonable price, will purchase some furniture Location preferred is the neighborhood of West 11th-st and Jefferson Market Address MOFFETT, *Tribune* office.

SEWING MACHINE.—Wanted to purchase, a second-hand Sewing Machine, suitable for making gaiters and shoe work. Address B. F., Box No. 2,745 Post-Office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Two young gentlemen and their sister want board on Brooklyn Heights; the neatest and nine Three rooms will be required. A private family preferred. Address stating terms, &c., X. X. *Times* Office.

BOARD.—Very desirable suites of rooms for families and single rooms for gentlemen, can be obtained with board in a new and handsomely furnished house, No. 39 6th-av., corner 32d-st Dinner 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARD.—A few respectable young men can be accommodated at Mrs. BERTE'S, formerly Mrs Foster, at No 27 Hudson-st with good board, single beds, and pleasant rooms Full board, $3 per week; day boarders, $2 50

BOARD.—Pleasant rooms can be had, with board, at No 15 Stuyvesant-st., between 9th and 10th-sts. The best of references given and required.

BOARD WANTED—For a gentleman and wife, in a private family, where there are no other boarders A large front room, part furnished and full board for the lady only required Location near and west of Broadway, between 9th and 22d-sts Address Box No. 339 General Post-Office Unexceptionable references required

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, may be accommodated with pleasant front rooms at No 1 Willow-place, corner of Joralemon-st., between South and Montague ferries. References required

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two gentlemen with their wives; also, several single gentlemen, may be accommodated with desirable suites of rooms, or pleasant single rooms Inquire at No 306 Washington-st. References required

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen will find pleasant rooms in an excellent location at No 155 Henry-st., next to the corner of Joralemon-st., equally convenient to the Wall-st. or South Ferries References exchanged.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—Three or four gentlemen can be accommodated with board. Location pleasant and desirable—house furnished with all the modern improvements. Address A. C., Box No. 855, Post-Office, New-York.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—The subscriber has four desirable rooms in his large farm-house, near Glen Cove, to dispose of to families, with board, for the balance of the season. Apply to CHAS. UNDERHILL, Glen Cove.

DESIRABLE SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS.—A private family would let a suite of rooms to one or two gentlemen The house is new, and has all the modern improvements, and is in one of the best localities in the City, convenient to the cars and stages—No. 71 West 14th-st., first house west of 6th-av.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms in a modern built house, with baths, gas &c., located at No 136 West 16th-st between 6th and 7th avs.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—To one or two gentlemen, without board, in a respectable private family. Apply at No. 280 Henry st. References exchanged.

GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED With PLEASANT ROOMS and BOARD at No. 79 SANDS-ST., Brooklyn.

TO GENTLEMEN.—Pleasant furnished rooms to let, large and small in the house newly fitted up, No. 461 Broome-st., near Broadway, containing all the modern improvements

SHOW CASES.—SCHMITT & BROTHER, No 16 North William-st., New-York, near Chatham, manufacturer of Show Cases in metal brass, rosewood, mahogany, black walnut, and silver. A good assortment kept constantly on hand Orders promptly executed. Old Show Cases taken in exchange.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—For all parts of the world (indispensable to travelers), issued by E. B. HOMES, Notary Public, and Commissioner for every State in the Union, No 16 Warren-st corner Broadway. N. B. [illegible] citizens must produce their certificates.

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EXCURSIONS.

AUGUST, 1854.—FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLAND DOCK, OCEAN HOUSE PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK (Middletown,) and RED BANK! From foot of Robinson-st North River New and splendid steamboat ALICE C PRICE, Capt. A H HAGGERTY, will leave foot of Robinson-st North River as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM RED BANK
Wednesday....16,	10 A. M.	Wednesday....16, 1½ P. M
Thursday....17	5½	Thursday....17 2½
Friday....18	11	Friday....18 3
Saturday....19	11½ P. M.	Saturday....19, 4
Sunday....20,	5½ A. M	Sunday....20, 5
Monday....21,	6	Monday....21, 2½
Tuesday....22,	7	Tuesday....22, 3
Wednesday....23,	7½	Wednesday....24, 4
Thursday....24,	8	Thursday....25 4½
Friday....25	8	Friday....25, 5
Saturday....26,	8	Saturday....26, 5 P. M.
Sunday....27,	8	Sunday....27, 6
Monday....28,	7	Monday....28, 11 A. M.
Tuesday....29,	8	Tuesday....29, 11½
Wednesday....30,	8	Wednesday....30, 12½ P. M.
Thursday....31	9½	Thursday....31 1

STEAMBOAT'S Squan stages run in connection with this boat All freight must be on board half an hour before the time of starting All persons are forbid trusting this boat on account of the owners

AUGUST 1854.—For SHREWSBURY, &c.—The new, elegant and commodious river steamer THOMAS G HAIGHT Capt. J P CORLIES, is now running from the foot of Robinson-st North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:		LEAVE RED BANK:	
Aug 14, Monday	12½ P. M	Aug 14, Monday	3 A. M
Aug 15, Tuesday	1 P. M	Aug 15, Tuesday	4 A. M
Aug 16, Wednesday	2 P. M.	Aug 16, Wednesday	10 A. M
Aug 17 Thursday	3 P M	Aug 17 Thursday	11 A M
Aug 18, Friday	3½ P M	Aug 18, Friday	6 A M
Aug 19, Saturday	3½ P M	Aug 19, Saturday	7 A. M
Aug 21, Monday	3½ P M	Aug 20, Sunday	7 A. M
Aug 22 Tuesday	3½ P M	Aug 21, Tuesday	7 A. M
Aug 23, Wednesday	3½ P. M	Aug 23, Wednesday	7 A. M
Aug 24 Thursday	3½ P M	Aug 24, Thursday	7 A M
Aug 25 Friday	4 P M	Aug 25, Friday	8 A. M
Aug 26, Saturday	4 P M	Aug 26 Saturday	8 A. M
Aug 28, Monday	11 A M	Aug 28 Monday	6½ A M
Aug 29, Tuesday	12	Aug 29, Tuesday	8 A M
Aug 30 Wednesday	1 P M	Aug 30 Wednesday	9 A M
Aug 31 Thursday	1½ P M	Aug 31, Thursday	9½ A M

Freight must be on board half an hour before the time of starting.

AUGUST, 1854.—FOR SHREWSBURY, &c.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE Capt H B PARKER will leave pier foot of Robinson-st N R as follows Fare 25 cents

LEAVES NEW-YORK		LEAVES RED BANK	
Aug 22 Tuesday	7 A M	Aug 22 Tuesday	3 P. M
Aug 23, Wednesday	7½ A M	Aug 23, Wednesday	4 P M
Aug 24 Thursday	8 A M	Aug 24 Thursday	4½ P M
Aug 25, Friday	8 A M	Aug 25, Friday	5 P M
Aug 26, Saturday	8 A M	Aug 26, Saturday	5 P M
Aug 27 Sunday	8 A M	Aug 27 Sunday	5½ P M
Aug 28, Monday	8 A M	Aug 28 Monday	11 A. M

Stages will meet the boat.

EXCURSION TO CONEY ISLAND.—The fine and splendid steamer NORWALK, Captain A HITCOCK, will make three excursions daily to Coney Island as follows: Leave New-York, foot of Spring-st, at 9½ A M 12½ and 3½ P M, pier No 3 North River, at 10 A. M and 1 and 4 P M. Coney Island at 11 A. M., 2 and 6 P M —landing at Fort Hamilton each way Fare to Fort Hamilton or Coney Island, and back to New-York, 25 cents No half price for children

EXCURSION TO ST. ROMAN'S MEGG AND FLUSHING.—The steamer ENOCH DEAN Capt W H REYNOLDS, will leave Fulton Market slip EVERY MORNING at 9 A M. and 5½ P M; returning will leave Flushing at 7 A M. and 3 P M Making one of the most delightful excursions out of New-York, at the low fare of 15 cents.

EXCURSION FOR THE MILLION.—Boats now leave every half hour to Staten Island Change cent coal in Staten Island is 6 cents The way to get a splendid sail, fine view of the bay, harbor and ocean and inhale the sea air is to take the Staten Island ferry boats, foot of Whitehall street Liberal terms for pic-nic parties, companies and Societies Apply at ferry-house

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—The steamer ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton Market-slip daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 30 P M., connecting with the cars of the Flushing Railroad from Hunter's Point stopping at Penny Bridge Winfield, Newtown, West Flushing and National Race Course E. T. DUDLY, Superintendent.

EXCURSION DOWN THE BAY TO DEGROOT'S MANSION HOUSE, Keyport, N J. The splendid steamers KEYPORT and JOHN HART leave foot Murray-st. EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted) at 8½ A. M. and P. M. Fare 25 cents each way.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The new basement house, No 231 4th av., adjoining corner of 22d-st having every modern convenience and handsomely furnished throughout. It is desirably situated and in the vicinity of several new churches now erecting It will be sold on accommodating terms Apply to FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 69 Wall-st., or E. H. LUDDOW

SWILL MILK NUISANCE.

Adjourned Meeting of the Board of Health and Committees.

The Committee of the Board of Health, to whom was referred the subject of the Swill Milk nuisance, at the Sixteenth-street, met yesterday afternoon at the Chamber of the Board of Councilmen, to hear arguments and facts *pro* and *con* relative to the removal of the stables from the Sixteenth Ward. Councilmen CONOVER, KIMBARK and FEYE, and Alderman VOORHIS, of the Committee, were present.

Dr. Benjamin Baily, who resides in the neighborhood of the cow-stables connected with Johnson's distillery, said: That on several occasions he had been sick from the effects of the cow-stables; and several times he had been forced to remove temporarily to the east side of the City; a grand-child was also taken sick from being near the stables; when removed away it recovered; he had attempted on two occasions to go in the stables, but it had made him sick.

Dr. R. S. Seaman—On West Fourteenth-street, near Hudson-street, has been nauseated by passing the establishment; for the last two or three years he had been obliged to close his windows on account of the effluvia arising from the stables; the milk, it was well understood, was the cause of much sickness in the City, and that with this hot weather, was the main cause of Cholera Infantum; he had often known cases of Cholera Infantum which could be almost directly traced to the use of bad milk.

Mr. Wm. H. Anable—Twenty-third-street, near Fifth-avenue, often passes the stables; the stench from the stable is horrible, and when the wind is in the East he smells it at his house; he had often been compelled to close his windows to avoid the stench coming from the stables.

Mr. E. Dennis, Twenty-first-street, between Ninth and Tenth-avenues: Had lived in vicinity of cow stables for six or seven years, and for some time had not known from whence the stench came. He had often been compelled to close his windows. He believed the stables to be the cause of much sickness. There were a large number of cows, in every condition of bad health, down to a dying state.

Mr. Henry R. Barker said: That the general belief of the people is, that the stench arises from the cow stables; there was no doubt of it.

Mr. Benj. Salter, No. 175 Tenth-avenue: Has resided at that number since 1837; at that time the cow stables were a nuisance, and have been so ever since.

Mr. Hey, residing in Ninth-avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth-streets, opposite the stables: Had never found anything offensive arising from the stable; he considered the milk of a swill-fed cow as good as that from a grass-fed cow.

Mr. Smith had lived at No. 246 Thirteenth-street until a week since; his house had been filled with the odor of the cow-stables; he had been forced to leave the vicinity on account of it. At his office, on Tenth-avenue, he often had to close his windows to keep out the stench, which he knew came from the stables; between Fourteenth and Fifteenth-streets some vacant lots were nearly all of this Summer filled with green water, which came from the direction of the stables.

Mr. C. S. Slauson, residing on Twenty-third-street, London Terrace, has regarded it as a great nuisance, and other residents had often been compelled to close their windows to get rid of the nuisance.

Mr. Rogers, residing on the corner of Tenth-avenue and Seventeenth-street, has had thirty-three in his family for two years, and had used the milk from the cow-stables, and had never found it deleterious to their health. The neighborhood by the stables, he thinks, is as healthy as any other part of the City.

James Atchison, superintendent of the stables, said: There were now in the stables between 1,200 and 1,300 cows and sixty horses; in the Winter there are more; two or three hundred in the Spring are sold for beef; we feed the cows with slops three times each day and hay twice each day; I have kept cows there myself, and I fed each cow eleven pounds per day; in the Winter we sell meal and slop stuff; they drink the slop warmish; it runs in troughs; I have used the milk for 16 years in my family; the milkman delivers the milk to me; I have confidence that the milk given to me is not reduced or prepared; I know that cows have died in the stables from the distemper; the stables are swept six or seven times a day; we have no water to cleanse the stables; the water spoken of by Mr. Smith as standing in the vacant lot does not come from the stables, but from the Ninth-avenue; we generally keep the cows in the stable until they are fat; we milk them from twenty months to two years; they make good beef; the cows are in a good condition; a good many cows die in the course of a year; the disease was not known in this country until within a few years.

We have lost six or seven a week for the last three months; I have never known diseased cattle to be sold to butchers, though it may have been done; when diseased I have seen them driven away; within the past two weeks a cow in a dying condition was driven out upon the sidewalk and left there; I do not know what became of her.

Mr. Allen, No. 310 West Seventeenth-street—I live close to the stables; I have never felt any stench that annoyed me; my family has never used the milk from the stables; family has generally enjoyed good health; I prefer the country milk because I think it more healthy.

Mr. Bathgate, Ninth-avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth-streets: I live near the stables; I never smelt anything offensive from them; I use the milk every day, and have found nothing deleterious from so doing.

Martin Schroeder, Seventeenth-street, near Tenth-avenue: I live near the stables and have used the milk; I have never found any offensive smell from the stable nor any bad effects from the milk; I sell the milk; some I sell for four cents, some for five cents and some for six cents per quart; I get all the milk from the stables; if people want cheap milk I put in water. [Laughter.]

Mr. Donnelly—I live near the stables on Eighth-avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth-streets; I have used the milk and have experienced no bad results that I am aware of.

Mr. Doren—I live near the stables; I have found no offensive smell outside the stable; I use the milk in my family, and have experienced no ill effects; I consider the smell from the gas-house more offensive than that from the stables.

Wm. Riddle, No. 299 Sixteenth-street—I live near the stables; I have never experienced any sickness in my family; I consider it a healthy neighborhood; I have known from twenty to thirty women with delicate children to come near the stable for the benefit of the children's health.

No further evidence is to be heard.

Visit of a Hartford Fire Company.

Neptune Engine Company, No. 2, of Hartford, Conn., arrived in this City yesterday morning by the *Granite State*, and put up at Tammany Hall. They are commanded by Capt. ARNOLD and are accompanied by the Comet Band of Hartford. The Company's uniform is precisely similar to that of the New-York Department, with the exception of the belt. They are a fine-looking body of men. The Band is in uniform, and plays exceedingly well.

At 1½ P. M., the party left the Hotel for Williamsburg, where they were the guests of the Firemen of that City.

Money Found—The Bank of Darien Robbery.

From the Savannah Republican.

The workmen employed in preparing the foundation for a new well about to be erected on the Bluff at the foot of Abercorn-street, dug up a box containing gold and silver coins of various denominations, including eagles, half eagles, halves, quarters and dimes. The greater part of the coin bears date from 1830 to 1834. The box in which it was found, was made of wood, and has doubtless been buried several years, as it is entirely decayed. We have not been able to ascertain the exact amount discovered, but it is generally reported to be about $300. Rumor, which moves with the rapidity of lightning, at one time fixed it at $700, then at $9,000, and again at $14,000; but the figures first given above are near the truth, we presume.

The money is supposed by many to be a portion of that stolen from the Darien Bank in 1835. This Bank was robbed in that year of a large amount of money in bills, coin, &c., and an officer (WILLIAM WILLIAMS) was sent to New-York to arrest a man upon whom suspicion rested, named FITZGERALD, a blacksmith by trade. WILLIAMS succeeded in arresting him, and got him on board a vessel bound for Savannah, but the man effected his escape the day before they were to have sailed. A portion of the money taken from the Bank was found soon after the robbery, in the root of an old tree on the Bluff overlooking the counting-room of Messrs. CLAGHORN & CUNNINGHAM, and not far from the spot where the box was dug up yesterday. Another portion (it is believed) was found some ten years ago, at the site of the present Gas Works.

The vault was entered on the 7th June, 1835, with false keys, and robbed of bills and specie to the amount of about $100,000.

There is but little probability that the new East Boston ferry will be in operation before the 1st of October, owing to a delay in the completion of the boats. The boats are to run from New-York between the foot and middle of next month. The work on the ferry houses and slips is rapidly progressing to completion.

Politics.

MAINE.—The Whig and Free-Soil County Conventions for Androscoggin County, met at Lewiston on Friday, and consented to form a Coalition ticket. A committee of conference was appointed, which agreed upon certain candidates for county officers. The ticket was adopted by the Whig Convention, but did not prove acceptable to the Free-Soilers. The Whigs accordingly receded from their action, and nominated the present county officers for re-election, with the exception of the county treasurer, for which office JACOB HERRICK, of Danville, was chosen. The Free-Soil Convention adjourned to Friday, Sept. 1, without making nominations.

Gen. PERRY, the anti-Nebraska candidate for Congress in the Second District, of Maine, fully approves of the resolutions adopted at the Whig State Convention. He says:

"I fully concur in the sentiment, that the people of the Free States should immediately raise the banner of '*Repeal*,' and in every lawful way 'fight on' till the solemn compact, so perfidiously abrogated, shall be fully and permanently restored.

"While the South should be left to enjoy every Constitutional right she can justly claim, all further aggressions from that quarter upon the rights and liberties of the people of the Free States, should be fearlessly and firmly arrested.

"Many of the best informed legal minds in the country entertain the belief that the 'Fugitive Slave law' is unconstitutional, and recently the highest judicial tribunal in the State of Wisconsin, in a learned and lucid opinion, has decided the act unconstitutional and void."

SHOCKING MURDER IN SOUTH BOSTON.—On Sunday evening a brutal fight took place on Dorchester-avenue, near the foot of A-street, South Boston. The quarrel originated between three or four men who had been drinking. The Police were promptly on hand, but did not quell the disturbance until some most severe blows had passed between the combatants. One of the fighters, named MICHAEL HILAND, was arrested, and one HUMPHREY W. DUNCAN was also taken to the Station-house, he having been badly bruised in the affray. They both walked to the Station-house, and HILAND was searched and locked up. DUNCAN, who was well known as a respectable citizen, and was brought in because of the injuries he had received, was informed that he would not be confined, but could in a short time return home, it being supposed he had been attacked while near the scene of the affray. He turned to Capt. HERRICK and taking off his watch desired him to retain it. He then sat down and suddenly said, "Here, here," and fell back upon the seat. It was supposed he had fainted, and water was procured. He gasped once, however, and died in the arms of the Police.

Coroner WM. ANDREWS was immediately called, and ordered a *post mortem* examination, which was made by Dr. J. H. YORK. It was discovered that his skull was badly broken behind the left ear. HILAND was, at the time of his arrest by officer LANG, standing over DUNCAN, who was upon his back, and raising him by the hair of his head and then pounding him upon the pavements as violently as possible. HILAND was sent over to jail under charge of murder. The body of Mr. DUNCAN, at a late hour in the evening, was removed to his residence, No. 55 Silver-street. He was a Scotchman by birth, a young man of most industrious habits, and a slater by trade. He leaves a wife and four little children, the oldest six years of age, and the youngest but seven months. The poor woman is almost frantic with grief. The corpse presents an awful spectacle, the head being very badly bruised and crushed. It is not known that Mr. DUNCAN took any part in the quarrel, and he was known as a quiet, peaceable man, and was much respected by those who were personally acquainted with him. He had been to Spectacle Island during the afternoon, and was on his way homeward at the time of the affray.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT BY A HUSBAND—PROBABLE DEATH OF THE WIFE.—A man named WILLIAM SINGLETON, aged between 35 and 40 years, residing at No. 25 Rock-street, near Lexington, went to his home about 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and committed a murderous onslaught upon his wife. Upon reaching the house, he found his wife sitting in the parlor sewing, whereupon he went into the kitchen and picked a hatchet, with which he returned, and making the remark that he intended to carry into effect his previous threat, commenced striking at her. For a time she kept the blows from her body by throwing up her hands, the right one of which was cut in many places from the wrist to the ends of the fingers, laying the bones exposed to view. He then rushed upon her and cut her through the clothes and deep into the flesh of the right side, inflicting a frightful gash, and one that will more than probably prove fatal. Dr. S. PRATT was soon in attendance, and upon his opening the parlor door, found him administering chloroform to her, in order to hasten her death. Upon the coming in of Officer ESSENDER, he made an assault upon him, but the officer warded off his blows, and secured him until Officers BENDER and GORDSHELL came to his assistance, when he was committed to jail. On his road to jail he boasted of that which he had done, and said that it was not only his intention to kill her, but two others. Perhaps the two others mentioned by him are his children, he having that number. He has for some time been addicted to drinking—had drank hard that day, but was sober at the time of committing the deed. Not a word of reproach can fall upon the poor wife—she has always, and deservedly, bore an excellent character, and was the entire support of the family. The doctor examined and dressed the wounds and is doing all in his power to cause her recovery, but thinks her injuries of such a nature that death must relieve her of her sufferings.—*Baltimore Patriot*, 21*st*.

THE ROCKVILLE (CONN.) FIRE.—The Rockville *Gazette*, alludes to the burning of the Hockanum Factory in that place, as follows: The Hockanum was one of the largest and best mills of our village. It was 195 feet long by 36 wide, and four and a half stories high, with a handsome cupola. It was finished in July, 1850, and furnished with new machinery throughout, some of which had been recently put in. About 17,000 yards of cloth, finished and unfinished, which was in the mill was destroyed. Very little was saved, as the flames made such progress that it was impossible to enter the mill. The mill has given employment to about eighty hands; but at the time of the fire the number was about sixty, who are now thrown out of employment. The origin of the fire is unknown, but is believed to have been accidental. The loss to the company is about $60,000—$40,000 of which is covered by insurance in the following offices: Ætna Ins. Co. of Hartford, $10 000; Hartford Ins. Co. $10,000; Hartford City Ins. Co., $5,000; Conn. Fire Ins. Co., $5,000; Western Mass. Ins. Co. of Pittsfield, $5,000; Girard Fire and Marine Ins. Co., of Philadelphia, $5,000. A large proportion of the loss we understand falls upon Mr. ALONZO BAILEY, through whose enterprise the mill was erected in 1850, and who has since been its agent, and controlled its affairs.

SCARCITY OF PAPER.—A reward of £1,000 is offered by the proprietors of a well-known newspaper to any one who can suggest a plentiful supply of any product cheap enough to supersede the material from which paper is now made. Without any *arrière pensée*, might I suggest that if a similar reward was offered to our chemists or manufacturers for a plan to reduce paper again to its primitive pulp, and then to discharge from it the printer's ink, the same end would be obtained. The old monks, we are well aware, destroyed many valuable MSS. for the sake of the parchment upon which they were written. In the present day there are tons of paper stained with productions of an ephemeral nature (returns to parliament, to wit,) which might do duty over and over again, with no loss to the public; on the contrary, there are few persons with even a moderate supply of printed material who would not be happy to contribute to the *paper bleacher*, saving both binding and shelf-room.—*Correspondent of the London Builder.*

RIOT AMONG IRISHMEN.—The Buffalo *Commercial* of Monday says a difficulty has been brewing for some time past in the town of Hamburg, at White's Corners, in consequence of the conduct of some of the Irish population, who raised a cross on the top of a liberty pole in the village. This excited the anger of a large number of highly respectable citizens, and on Saturday, while the emblem was being removed a serious riot occurred through the act of the Irish Catholics, who assaulted the men engaged in the work. It was rumored about town on Saturday night that three men were killed during the melee, but we learn nothing reliable up to the time of writing, and trust the report may prove unfounded.

THE KNOW-NOTHINGS.—Much speculation exists among the uninitiated, as to the part which the mysterious and invisible spirits of the order of Know-Nothings are about to take in the approaching State election. A correspondent of the Boston *Chronicle* who pretends to be familiar with their plans and prospects, says that without doubt they will roll up a vote eighty thousand strong and sweep the State of Massachusetts. In many towns, he says, they control two-thirds of the voters, and in Boston they possess nearly a majority. Such calculations are based, of course, on the presumption that the whole vote of the members of the order can be controlled by the managers.

DEATH OF THE MOTHER OF SAM PATCH.—A correspondent of the Boston *Post*, announces the death, a few days since, in Pawtucket, R. I., of the mother of the renowned SAM PATCH. She died at the advanced age of 80 years. The writer says that "for many years, Mrs. PATCH has been a Samaritan in Pawtucket and its vicinity, 'going about doing good.'"

STOCK SALES AND MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, this day.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '67	110	100	Reading Railroad	.13
1,000	Erie Income Bonds	88	100	do	.s30
1,000	do	88½	50	do	.s30
1,000	do	88	50	do	.s30
1,000	do	87	100	do	.s3
1,000	Erie Conv. 2ds, '71	81	100	do	.s3
4,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. 8s	87½	100	do	.s3
8,000	do	.b10	67½	100	do
17,000	do	.b3	67½	100	do
5,000	N. Y. Cen. R. R. 8ds		87	200	do
21	Bk. State New-York		96	700	do
26	Bank of Commerce		152	100	do
35	Metropolitan Bank		101	100	do
25	Continental Bank		91	10	Erie Railroad
100	Canton Company		31	750	do
100	do	.b60	22	200	do
100	do	.b60	21½	50	do
200	do	.b60	23½	100	do
100	do	.s3	21½	100	do
500	do	.s3	21½	200	do
100	Nicar'a. Trans. Co.	.c	18½	100	do
100	do	.s3	18½	50	do
300	do	.s3	18½	155	do
100	do	.c	18½	100	do
50	Cum'd. Coal Co.	.s10	27½	100	do
100	do		27½	100	do
100	do		27½	100	do
600	do		27½	300	do
200	do	.b6	28	500	do
500	do		27½	200	do
100	do	.s10	27½	50	do
200	do		27½	24	do
200	do	.s10	27½	229	do
150	do	.c	27½	100	do
50	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	.b3	90½	50	do
15	do	.s10		100	Harlem Railroad
100	do	.b30	89	50	do
81	Michigan Cen. R. R.	.b3	86½	100	do
30	Panama Railroad	.b3	96	100	do
24	Nor. Ind. Constr'n		82½	200	do
10	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.		73½	100	do
50	N. J. Zinc Co.	.b30	54	100	do
200	do	.s3	54	100	do

50	do	.s10	35	100	do
100	do	.s30	35	100	do
100	do	.b3	35	100	do
100	do	.s10	35	100	do
300	do	.b3	35	100	do
500	do	.s10	35	100	do
200	do	.s4	35	100	do
50	do	.c	35	100	do
229	do	.c	35	100	do
100	do	.c	35	100	do
50	Harlem Railroad	.c	35	100	do
50	do		33	100	do
100	do		30	100	do
100	do	.b3	30	100	do
200	do		29	100	do
100	do		29½	100	do
100	do		29	100	do
100	do		29½	100	do

SECOND BOARD.

$40 000	Ill Cen R R Bds.	67½	11	N. Y. Central R. R.	90
10,000	do	.w 67	100	do	89
2 500	N. Y. Cen R R B	87	30	do	.2d 89
2 000	Erie Con Bds '71	89	50	do	.b3 89
2,000	Erie Income Bds.	88	5	Mich. South Centr'n	93
50	Pic. Transit Co.	.c 18½	100	Erie Railroad	.s10 37
50	Reading Railroad	.s30 66½	100	do	37
500	Cumb. Coal Co.	27½	150	do	36
300	do	.s60 27	100	do	36
100	do	.s3 27½	50	do	35
200	do	.s3 27½	50	do	35
50	do	.b3 27½	100	do	35
100	Harlem Railroad	31	100	do	.s10 35
100	do	.b60 31½			

Markets....*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

TUESDAY, Aug. 22—6 P. M.

ASHES—Remain quiet, yet firm, at $6 for Pearls, and $7 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs. The stock is unusually small.

COTTON—Continues scarce, and in moderate request at steady rates. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
Middling, ₱ lb	9¼	9¼	9¼	10
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	10¼	11	11¼	11¼
Fair, ₱ lb	11¼	11¼	11¼	12½

FEATHERS—But little has been done in this line since our last. The supply is not very large, and prime Live Geese Feathers are stiffly held at 45c. for Ohio, and 42c. for Tennessee, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western brands are very eagerly sought after by home dealers, and as these can find but few desirable lots in market, they purchase such with avidity, at enhanced quotations. There is not a great deal arriving; while our already extremely light stock is gradually decreasing. The day's sales amount to 5,700 bbls., at prices indicative of an improvement of from 12½c.@25c. ₱ bbl. We revise our list of current rates:

Sour, ₱ bbl	$6 75 @$8 00
Superfine, No. 2	7 75 @ 8 25
State, common brands	8 37½@ 8 62½
State, straight brands	8 75 @ 9 00
Favorite State	9 25 @ 9 50
Western mixed do	8 62½@ 9 00
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	9 50 @ 9 75
Fancy Michigan	9 75 @10 00
Common to good Ohio	9 50 @ 9 75
Fancy Ohio	9 75 @10 00
Extra Ohio	10 00 @11 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	10 00 @11 25
Fancy Genesee	10 00 @10 50
Extra Genesee	10 50 @11 50

Some owners of extra grades ask 50c. ₱ bbl. more than we have quoted them as being worth in the foregoing list; but no important transactions have occurred at such high figures. Canadian is rare and nominal. Southern is brisker and dearer. There have been 2,200 bbls. disposed of at $6@$8 50 for inferior; $8 75@$9 25 for mixed to good straight; and $9 37½@$10 for favorite to fancy and extra qualities, ₱ bbl. Mr. DE LUZE records as follows the wheat-flour clearances from New-York, from Aug. 14 to Aug. 21, inclusive:

	Two prev. bbls.	weeks		Two prev. Bbls.	weeks.
To London	——	929	To Brit. Prov.	2,550	1,412
To Liverpool	——	7,762	To W. Indies	606	1,923
To Glasgow	——	7,064	To South Am.	——	795
To Havre	——	250			

Sales were made to day, of 50 bbls. Superfine Rye Flour at $8 12½@$8 25; and 100 bbls. Jersey Corn Meal at $4 12½ ₱ bbl., showing a better feeling in the market for both articles.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Sales have been made since our last of 25 half pipes of Cognac Brandy, at $3 75@$4 50; 50 half pipes Rochelle do. on private terms; 200 quarter casks Burgundy Wine, at 80c @90c.; 200 quarter casks Sherry do., at 70c.@90c.; and 200 Sweet Malaga do., at 60c @65c. ₱ gallon.

FRUIT—The day's business has been confined to 400 boxes Bunch Raisins, at $2 60@$2 70; and 20 cases Sardines, at 62½c.

GRAIN—Wheat is very scarce and much wanted by millers at buoyant prices. The day's transactions embrace one or two small lots of fair Genesee White at $2 12½, delivered; 800 bushels do. Southern Mixed and Red at $1 80@$1 85; and 3,000 inferior do. Red at $1 65 @$1 75. Mr. DE LUZE reports no Wheat-clearances for last week. Rye is in scanty supply and fair request at $1 25@$1 28 ₱ bushel. 3,000 bushels were sold, to arrive, at private bargain. State and Western Oats are rarer and more sought after at 52½c.@55c. ₱ bushel—a decided improvement. Corn is quite active and more valuable. The demand is solely for the home trade and on speculation. Shippers are unable to pay current prices. The day's movements add up 95,000 bushels at 81c.@83c. for unsound; 83c.@85c. for Western mixed; and 87c.@88c. for Southern yellow, ₱ bushel. Western mixed formed the bulk of the lots sold. Mr. DE LUZE records, as follows, the Corn-clearances from New-York, from Aug. 14 to Aug. 21, inclusive:

	Two Prev. bush.	weeks.		Two Prev. bush.	weeks.
To Liverpool	——	37,352	To Glasgow	——	2,590
To Bristol	——	24,204	To Havre	——	2,680
To Gloucester	——	8,376	To Brit. Prov.	——	3,280
To Lynn, Eng	2,567	——	To W. Indies	——	1,788

We have copied from Mr. ED. BILL's circular for the *Arabia* the following statement of the

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

From Sept. 1, 1853.

From	To date.	Flour, bbls.	C. Meal	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
N. York,	Aug. 15, 1854	887,494	17,456	4,787,559	3,016,071
N Orl'ns,	Aug. 4, 1854	207,367	——	206 967	1,475,893
Phila'lia,	Aug. 12, 1854	314,564	20,514	634,366	910,150
Balt'more,	Aug. 11, 1854	366,628	3,107	365,338	417,707
Boston,	Aug. 11, 1854	49,695	236	13,858	159,648
Other ports,	Aug. 11, 1854	18,840	——	19 666	19,060
Total		1,844,716	41,313	6,031,871	5,998,629
Sept. 1, 1852, to Sept. 1, 1853		1,600,449	100	4,823,519	1,425,278
Do.	1852	1,427,442	1,580	2,728,442	1,487,390

As well as the following statement of the

EXPORTS TO FRANCE FROM 1ST SEPT., 1853.

From	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.
New-York	475,804	1,092,133
New-Orleans	171,638	68,941
Philadelphia	——	——
Baltimore	13,703	4,666
Boston	10,852	7,508
Other Ports	——	——
Total	671,997	1,173,248

GROCERIES—Are still inanimate, though being firmly held. The day's business includes but 50 bags Rio Coffee at 10½c. ₱ lb; 500 bbls. reboiled New-Orleans Molasses at 19c. ₱ gallon; 250 hhds. New-Orleans Sugar at 4¾c@5¼c., and 250 hhds. Cuba do. at 4¾c.@5¼c. ₱ lb. Besides which, 5,811 bags Rio Coffee were sold (by auction) at 9¼c.@11¼c., average about 10¼c. ₱ lb, 4 months credit.

HAY—A better shipping inquiry exists for River at 65c.@70c. ₱ 100 lbs., but it is held higher. Hence the limited transactions.

HEMP—American is in limited supply and quiet; though pretty firm at $2 25@$2 70 for dressed, and $1 75@$1 90 for undressed ₱ ton. Foreign has not varied.

HOPS—The demand is moderate for last year's crop, which are obtainable in lots at 25c.@28c. ₱ lb.

LATHS—Eastern continue scarce and in good request, at $2 ₱ thousand.

LIME—Rockland is taken as rapidly as it arrives, at 90c. for Common, and $1 15 for Lump, ₱ barrel.

METALS—We have no change to notice in Copper. Scotch Pig Iron was purchased, to-day, to the extent of 200 tons, at $40@$41, usual credit, ₱ ton. Other kinds of Iron are inactive and nominal. Lead has not varied. Spelter and Steel are dull and heavy. Tin is not abundant—while being held above the views of most buyers, it remains quiet; small lots bring $11 25 for ¾ X Plates ₱ box, 29¼c.@30c. for Banca, and 28c.@28c. for Straits, ₱ lb. Sheet Zinc rules about the same.

NAILS.—A pretty active demand prevails for most kinds, including Cut, at 4¼c.@5c.; German Wrought at 5¼c.@5½c., and English do. (6d. to 20d.) at 8c.@11c. ₱ lb.

NAVAL STORES.—Crude Turpentine is scarce, and wanted at $4 12½@$4 25 ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine is also sparingly offered at 53c.@55c. ₱ gallon. A few retail sales were effected at the lower rate, but these figures are above most buyer's views. Tar is unchanged. Common Wilmington Resin is salable and firm at $1 82½@$1 85 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Crude is very dull at 55c.@57c. for Whale, and $1 45@$1 47 for Sperm, ₱ gallon. The stock is not a large one. We have heard of nothing new in manufactured kinds. Olive is moderately inquired for. The sales include a few lots in casks, at $1 25 ₱ gallon; and 150 baskets at $3 02½@$3 75, each. Linseed is not very brisk, but it commands full prices. The day's quotations embrace 4,500 gallons, from store, at 79c.@80c. ₱ gallon. Lard is slowly dealt in at 78c.@80c. ₱ gallon. Some owners ask higher figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork is more active, and a shade dearer. The day's sales reach 1,100 bbls., at $13 50@$13 62½ for Mess, and $11 25 for prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair request, at steady rates, sales having been made of 300 pkgs., at 6½c@7½c for Hams, and 6½c.@6½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard is active and buoyant. The day's business consists of 600 bbls. prime, at 11c. ₱ lb. Beef has not varied much. 250 bbls. brought $12@$13 for Country Mess; $15@$15 25 for City and repacked Western; $16 75@$17 for extra; and $15 75@$16 for repacked Chicago ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef and Beef Hams are dull and nominal. Butter is in good demand, at 14c @17c. for Ohio, and 18c.@21c. for State ₱ lb. Cheese is freely taken at 9c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Is brisker and rather higher. The day's sales include 400 casks fair to prime, at $3 75@$4 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SOAP—There were 190 boxes Castile sold to-day at 10½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Some 10,000 lbs. prime were taken at 12½c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Is quiet but firm. The reports of growing crops from all parts of the country, since the late rains, are very favorable. There have been sold since our last, 945 hhds. Kentucky, at 6c.@6½c.: 122 cases Ohio and Connecticut Seed Leaf, at 8c.@12c.; and 100 cases Havana, at 75c.@$1 10 ₱ lb.

WHISKEY—Continues in good request, at steady rates. We quote Drudge at 28c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continue as last quoted. There was no considerable loss of Fleet at Cork, either. For Liverpool the engagements were not large, and comprised bales of Cotton at ¼; 170 round hhds. Tobacco, at ⅝ @ 5-16d. ₱ lb; and 500 tons dead weight at 15s. For London, there were taken 150 tons Oil Cake at 15s. For Havre, the shipments included 600 bales Cotton at ¼ ₱ lb. For Antwerp, there were engaged 50 bbls. Ashes at 25s., and 60 tons Wood at 30s. For Bremen, there were taken 20,000 lbs. Bone at ⅛c.; 100 bales Cotton at ⅛ ₱ lb.; 100 bbls Spirits Turpentine at 3c. ₱ gallon; and 25 hhds. Tobacco at ⅛c. ₱ lb. Australia and California freights were unchanged.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.
BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO (Imp. & Job.,) 113 Broadway.
A. EDWARDS & CO. (Impt's and Job.) 9 and 11 Park-place.

French, Swiss and German Dry Goods.
AUGUST WETTER (Importer).....19 Broad-st.

Dundee Linens, Sail Duck, &c.
CAMERON & BUTT (Importers).....16 Broad-st
WM. BRAND & CO. (Importers).....42 and 44 Pine-st.

Laces, Millinery Goods, Embroideries and Trimmings.
GILDEMEISTER & NEUSTAEDTER, (late William Neustaedter) 26 and 28 Vesey-st., up stairs.
S. STRAHLHEIM & CO. (Importers).....69 Broadway.

Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Berlin Wool, Fringes, Gimps, Tassels, Buttons, &c.
KOHLSAAT BRO'S (Importers and Jobbers).....48 John-st.
CHAS. FEICKERT.....37 Dey-st.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO. Imp. & Manuf. 22 Warren-st.
C. B. HATCH & CO. (Impt's and Man'r) 97 William-st.

Clothing and Furnishing Goods at Wholesale.
HANFORD & BRO.....29 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

French and German Fancy Baskets
C. ZINN & CO., No 31 Maiden-lane, Importers of French and German Fancy Traveling Baskets, and Manufacturers of Cane and Colored Willow Furniture and Jenny Lind Workstands, &c.

Fancy Goods and Hosiery.
ENGLEMANN & CO., No. 93 William-st., Fancy Goods, Buttons, Cotton and Woolen Hosiery. To cash buyers, only seven per cent. net profit on the importing prices. For your own benefit call and see.

Architects.
F. DIAPER.....49 Wall-st.
JOHN W. RITCH.....643 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

Agricultural Warehouse.
R. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st.

Average Adjuster and Insurance Broker.
WALTER R. JONES, Jr.....90 Wall-st.

Architects.
GEO. CARSTENSEN & CHS. GILDEMEISTER...(City and Rural Architecture,) 348 Broadway.
H. DANIELS (Landscape Gardener).....251 Broadway.

American and Foreign Rubber Goods.
UNION INDIA RUBBER CO., Manufactory 41 John-st.

American Soap Company.
Manufacturers Superior Family Soaps...284 Washington-st.

Advertising Agents.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.
INGERSOLL'S.....250 South-st
From 200 to 500 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again.

Ballard's Premium Hair Dye.
The cheapest and best. For sale or applied. O. M. BALLARD'S Improved Hair Dye...333 Broadway, up stairs.

Brokers, Bill or Note.
D. M. FARNUM.....6 Jauncey Court, Wall-st.
GEO. C. SMALLEY.....63 Wall-st.

Boat and Stock Brokers.
WETMORE ROBERT & CO. (St'k Brok's,).70 Beaver-st.

Booksellers and Publishers.
A. S. BARNES & CO. (National School Series)..51 John-st.

Britannia and Plated Ware, Cutlery, Japanning, &c.
J. & C. BERRIAN (Wholesale and Retail Dealers) 691 Broadway, Cooking Utensils, Tin, Wood and Willow Ware, Refrigerators, Meat Safes &c.

Blacking and Inks,—Dunlop's Vegetable.
C. G. EVERITT, (sole Proprietor.) Manufacturing Emporium, 36 Gold-st., New-York. Tin boxes and Canisters in endless variety by machinery, superior to the best, cheaper than the cheapest; also Druggists tin ware in general.

Carpetings.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY.....379 Broadway.

Druggists.
KINSLEY & DARLING (Wholesale Dealers) 62 Vesey-st.

Daguerreotypes.
J. GURNEY.....349 Broadway.
The oldest and most extensive in the United States.

Defiance Salamander Safes, and Goffin's Defiance Locks and Cross Bars.
ROBT. M. PATRICK (Manufacturer).....192 Pearl-st.

Dying Establishment.
BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., Staten Island Fancy Dying Establishment, 3 John-st., New-York.

Engravers, (Wood.)
J. W. ORR, (the best work done here.).....75 Nassau-st
W. HOWLAND.....229 Broadway, above Astor-House.

Encaustic Tiles and Gornkirk Chimney Tops.
MILLER, COATES & YOULE (Importers)...279 Pearl-st

Expresses, Shipping Merchants.
EDWARDS, SANDFORD & CO. (Foreign)..36 Broadway.

Engravers, (Card.)
J. W. GIMBREDE.....568 Broadway, and 5 Metropol'n Hotel.
HICKS & AFFLICK, (late Hyatt & Cornell,) 339 Broadway, corner of Walker-st.

**

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] THURSDAY, Aug 24, 1854, at 12 o'clock, in front of the store, No 19 Nassau-st., by order of the Assignees, to be sold without reserve:

1 elegant bay horse, 16 hands high, 10 years old, sound and kind.

1 span of splendid mules, about 16 hands high, 7 and 10 years old, an excellent team and very valuable.

2 bay mares, about 15 hands high, kind, in single and double harness, 5 years old.

1 roan mare, 16 years old, 16 hands high, sound, kind and gentle.

1 chestnut grey mare, 15 hands high, warranted sound and kind in saddle and harness, 8 years old—can go in 3:30.

1 bay pony, 13 hands high, 9 years old, warranted sound and kind; has every report.

The above are all in most excellent condition and order, and are represented to be as fine a lot of horses and mules as has ever been offered at auction. Further particulars will be given at the sale.

Also, 1 buggy.

2 light trotting wagons, shifting top, leather-covered bodies.

1 splendid coach, drab cloth and silk linings and bands, silver-mounted, very rich, neat and beautifully finished in every respect, made by Brewster, and is a valuable carriage.

1 very excellent silver-mounted double harness.

2 setts single harness

The whole of the above are worthy the attention of all who wish to supply themselves with first-rate establishments.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1854, at 12 o'clock, in front of the store No. 19 Nassau-st., one elegant light Trotting Wagon, perfectly new, weighs only 170 pounds, in most excellent condition, made by one of the best makers in the City. Also, one very superior made silver-mounted Harness, nearly new, having been used but twice, sold only on account of the owner leaving the City. Also, a very fine gray Mare, 16 hands high, good style and action, free traveler, perfectly kind in stable and in all harness, sound in every way, in good condition, and easily kept, and is a very desirable family horse. Also, a substantial top Buggy well built and in good running order. Also, one silver-mounted single Harness, nearly new. Also, Fly Nets, Whips, &c. The whole will be sold together, without reserve, to the highest bidder.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

BY J. S. H. BARTLETT—Store No. 281 Pearl-st., near Beekman WEDNESDAY, Aug 23, 1854, at the auction room A large and peremptory sale of China, all kinds glassware, earthenware, &c., consisting of 10 granite fine white and mulberry C and stippled ware, Britannia, Parisian, English and Bohemian ware, also a large assortment makers' hardware, trimmings &c comprising castors, gimp, tacks, screws, &c; also, 234 packages glass tumblers and other glassware. Terms at sale.

JAMES GOPSILL, Auctioneer.

700 LOTS AT AUCTION—On WEDNESDAY, Aug 23, at 10 o'clock, at Boiling Spring depot, Erie Railroad, nine miles from Jersey City; 26 daily trains; 22 minutes' time. Terms $5 cash; balance in monthly payments of $3. Cars leave at 9½ o'clock. Free tickets at No. 67 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

FORT HAMILTON PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—250 LOTS on 3d and United States-ave, will be sold on the ground on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Aug. 29, 30 and 31 Sale to commence each day at 2 o'clock P. M These lots are no portion of the property sold last year, but is an entire new plot, beautifully situated on and between the two principal avenues. The ground to be run directly from the City, and steamboats ply to and from Fort Hamilton eight times a day, thus rendering the property most accessible by land as well as by water From the second story window of an ord nary sized dwelling on any portion of the ground, can be had a fine view of the Bay, Narrows, Highlands, New Jersey, Staten Island, Bath, Coney Island, the Atlantic Ocean and the whole surrounding country commanding one of the best views in the world The steamer Norwalk leaves Pier No. 3 at 10 o'clock A M., and at 1 o'clock P M. This perfect and sale positive For free tickets, maps, &c., inquire of J. W BARKER, or J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer, No. 3 Nassau-st.

A. C. TUTTLE, AUCTIONEER—Office, No. 94 Broadway—Devotes his EXCLUSIVE attention to sales of Furniture at private residences; Stocks of Merchants and others, at their warehouses; and to out-of-door sales generally Sales of Real Estate at the Merchants' Exchange. Cash advanced when required

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women One hundredth Edition, (540,000.) 18mo, pp 250. On Fine Paper, Extra Binding, $1 Every complaint to which a woman is subject, from girlhood to womanhood, as also as wife and as mother, are fully described, with its causes, its symptoms, and the proper mode of treatment in plain, simple, but in the most chaste language, easily understood And that every woman can discover by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and causes of her complaint; and be as also much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice of the utmost importance to her future health, in respect to which her sensitiveness forbids consulting a medical gentleman, will find such instruction and advice, and also explain many symptoms which otherwise would occasion anxiety or alarm. How many ar suffering from circumstances or irregularities peculiar to the female system, which undermine the best the effects of which are felt long after and in their delicacy forbids seeking medical advice! How many suffer from prolapsus uteri (falling of the womb) or from fluor albus (weakness, debility, &c !) How many are in constant agony for many months preceding confinement! How many have difficult, if not dangerous deliveries, and slow an uncertain recovery! Those whose lives are hazarded during such time, will read that it is to pages the means of prevention. another child! How many miscarriages, how much suffering might have been spared to the sufferer, to her husband, to her relatives, by a timely possession of this little volume. It is impracticable to convey fully the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the perusal of those contemplating marriage

For sale by THOMAS TOWNSEND, No 192 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO Astor House, No 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings) at No. 3 Astor House, Broadway, and of the Publisher, Office No 129 Liberty-st, New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile: also, T. F. PETERSON, No 26 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States, all letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A M MAURICEAU, Office, No 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224, New-York Post-Office.

DR. IVES' AMERICAN CHOLERINE.—It is now the requested solicitation of numerous friends that I offer to the public this remedy before the public. After 20 years use of it, in private practice in cholera, cholera morbus, diarrhœa, &c., I can confidently recommend it to the public, as the most reliable remedy now in use. With these few remarks I submit it to the world for their verdict. Try it and live.

Principal Depot No. 372 8th-av., cor 31st-st. For sale wholesale by SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO., No. 170 William, corner Beekman-st., and BENJ J. LEVY, No. 209 Washington-st Also for sale by the following Druggists: WM. FISHER, No 1 Bowery, corner of Canal-st. FRENCH, corner of Franklin-square and Frankfort-st.; LORING, corner Spring and Hudson-sts.; ERSKINE corner of 8th-av. and 24th st. INWRIGHT, 3d-av., between 46th and 48th sts.; G MORSMANN No 27 Bowery; Dr. WRIGHT, No 1 Canal-st C W STANLEY, No 452 Hudson-st.; CHAS S NORCROSS, No 244 Stanton-st.; C. S HUTCHINGS No 122 West Broadway; Dr. WINTERS, corner of 32d st and Broadway; CHAS CHAMBERS, No. 376 Hudson-st.; C S COX, No 10 8th-av.; Mrs. KIEKELE, No 125 Greenwich-st.; Dr. BUDD, corner Atlantic and Clinton-sts., Brooklyn, and by druggists generally.

JOHN IVES, M D.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Seventh edition, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female with the latest discoveries in regard to the medical world at one to remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 128 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LAMONT, Physician and Surgeon No. 6 Beade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all these diseases from 11 A. M. 2 P. M., and 6 to 8 in the evening Sundays excepted. Address Box No 944 New-York Post Office. Also, for sale with the other papers in recommending Dr LAMONT to the editors Courier Des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Den Book and New-Brunswick Times

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence His medicines are applicable to every form of disease, even the weakest can take them without fear of recovery The medicines for nervous debility, when removing the disease leave the system in a good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode Office hours 9 A M to 8 P M

DR. ODONNELL, No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases Twenty-three years in one branch of the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures His method of treatment is the same practiced by the great Bicord, of Paris, and all cases taken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. O'Donnell is a member of the New-York University See his diploma in office.

EDWARD'S REMEDIES EXCEED EVERYTHING.—Speedy and infallible Infectory.—To be had at the Depot, No 36 Canal-st., one door east of Broadway Office hours, for advice and treatment, 9 A M. till 9 P. M. daily.

CAPITALISTS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the City Comptroller's Office, Buffalo, on the 1st, 1854, for Bonds of the city of Buffalo amounting to $200,000, authorized to be issued pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, dated March 30, 1854, to bear interest at 6 per cent payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, and becoming due as follows:

June 1, 1856	$6,000	June 1, 1860	$11,000
June 1, 1857	6,000	June 1, 1861	11,000
June 1, 1858	11,000	June 1, 1862	11,000
June 1, 1859	11,000	June 1, 1863	11,000
June 1, 1860	11,000	June 1, 1864	11,000
Total			$95,000

BUFFALO, Aug. 14, 1854. W. CHARD, Comptroller.

REMOVAL.—JAMES McCREERY & CO. have removed from No. 78 Walker-st. to No. 57 Wooster-st.

FINANCIAL.

LOAN FOR ENLARGEMENT OF THE ERIE CANAL.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, in pursuance of the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the enlargement of the Erie and Oswego Canals, and for the completion of the Champlain Canal," passed May 15th, 1854, and of the several acts supplemental thereto, will be received at the Canal Department until the 23rd day of August, instant, at 12 o'clock at on of that day, for a loan of ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July, and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of July, 1878. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and endorsed, "Loan for the Enlargement, &c.," and enclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department at Albany. The money will be required to be paid ten per cent. on the acceptance of the bid, and the balance on the 15th day of September next, at which time interest will commence on the loan. Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Stockholders residing in the 1st and 2d Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the stock held by them quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; all other stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Dated Canal Department, Albany, Aug. 2, 1854.

S. E. CHURCH, Lieut. Governor.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.
JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
OGDEN HOFFMAN, Attorney General.
Commissioners of Canal Fund.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—Give notice to the holders of the Scrip Stock of the Bank, that payment of the balance due (fifty per cent.) will be received at any time between this and the 1st day of October, together with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, from the 30th of June to the day of payment Said stock to be entitled to all future dividends. Certificates for the Scrip must be returned to the Bank at the time of payment, when certificates for full stock will be issued.

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1854.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 26, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of this Company in New-York or Boston.

The Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer; but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order. JOHN V. L. PRUYN. Treasurer.

THE OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—CINCINNATI, July 3, 1854.—The biennial meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution, prescribed by the By-Laws thereof, for the election of Trustees, will be holden at the office of the Company in this City, on SATURDAY, the 30th September next. There will be a special meeting of the Stockholders on THURSDAY, the 28th September, at the same place, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the consideration of particular matters connected with the interests of the Institution. By order,

W. GREENE, Secretary

TOLEDO AND ILLINOIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—Payment of the last instalment—viz.: 15 per cent., or $7 50 per share—will be required on the 1st of September next, at the office of the Treasurer, No. 36 Wall-st By order of the Board

E. WHITEHOUSE, Assistant Treasurer.

LAKE ERIE, WABASH, AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—Payment of the last instalment, viz.: Fifteen per cent, or seven dollars and fifty cents per share will be required on the 1st of September next, at the office of the Treasurer, No. 56 Wall-st. By order of the Board.

EDW. WHITEHOUSE, Treasurer.

ROBERTSON, COLEMAN & CO., Rockford, } Illinois.
ROBERTSON, EASTMAN & CO., Dixon, }
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.—Collections made in our vicinity at current rate of Exchange Refer to Messrs. A. WILKINS & CO.
August 19, 1854.

NOTICE.—The Annual Election for two TRUSTEES of the ROCKLAND CEMETERY, will be held at the office of the Secretary, at the American Bible House, on TUESDAY, 29th of August, 1854, at 12 o'clock M. to 12 M.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1854. E. R McGREGOR, Sec'y.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by PAGE, BACON & CO., of San Francisco, or PAGE & BACON, of St. Louis, on the American Exchange Bank, are requested to present them for payment to DUNCAN. SHERMAN & CO

BANK NOTICES.

SAVINGS BANK, corner 3d-av. and 8th-st.—MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION and for the benefit of all classes of persons. OPEN DAILY from 9 A M to 2 P M, (WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8.) This Institution receives deposits from minors and married women. Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent. on sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under.

OFFICERS.

Hon. JACOB A. WESTERVELT, (Mayor,) President.
PHILIP W ENGS, 1st Vice President; ISAAC T. SMITH 2d Vice President.
W. H. ELSWORTH, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Hon. J. A. Westervelt.	Francis B O'Connor,	Jacob Campbell, Jr.
Hon C Crolius,	Edward Bridge,	James H. Fish,
Philip W. Engs,	Charles L. Vase,	Samuel B. Ashby,
Isaac T. Smith,	Hugh Munro.	James W. Elevell,
Charles Miles,	E. S. Brooks,	Wm. W. Hazard,
Samuel Leeds,	C. W. Thomas,	N. L. McCready,
Joseph Jamison,	C. M. Livingston,	N E James.
		G W. Quintard.

PEOPLES' BANK OF PATERSON.—Notice is hereby given that all claims in favor of this Bank or of the Receivers, will be disposed of by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the office of the Receivers, at Paterson, N J., on TUESDAY, the 5th day of September next, at 11 o'clock A M., unless previously settled Catalogues of the claims will be furnished on application to either of the Receivers, during the week preceding the sale

C. S VAN WAGONER, } Receivers, &c.
WILLIAM F. DAY, }
J. VAN ARSDALE, }

PATERSON, N. J., July 8, 1854.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Oct. 17, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the MERCHANTS' BANK, of Chautauque County, at Mina, in said County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.

o19,'53-lawtyW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 17, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the LAFAYETTE BANK, an individual banker, of New-York Stock Bank, Durham, Greene County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New York for payment within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said bank or will be given up.

jy19,'54-lawtyW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1854.—An extra dividend of ten per cent on the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid on the first day of July next. The capital stock will be increased fifty per cent., or one million dollars, payable one-half, or fifty dollars per share on the first day of January, and the other half on the sixth day of November next. The new stock will be distributed to the old stockholders in the ratio of one share of new stock to every two shares of old stock, according to the stock ledger on the morning of the 25th instant. The rights to fractional parts of shares may be transferred and recombined so as to obtain full shares. Any stockholder may at any time after the 30th instant, pay in his new shares in full, and be entitled to rebate at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, on the moiety, to the 6th November. The latter half of the increased Stock will not be entitled to any portion of the semi-annual dividend in November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th instant to the 1st July inclusive.

C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE Company.—A dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the company has been this day declared, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 24th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 21, 1854. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY, No 153 Bowery—NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1854.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 21st inst. The Transfer Books will be closed to that date. BENJAMIN I. PENTZ, Secretary.

MACHINERY.

SEWING MACHINES.—THE AVERY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY continue to sell their unrivalled machines at No. 323 Broadway. These machines were awarded the first premium at the Crystal Palace Exhibition, on account of the durability beauty and practicability of the stitch as well as of the simplicity of construction, obviating their liability of getting out of repair For these reasons the French Government have lately purchased our patent for France Superior inducements as to price is offered to purchasers, and no legal controversy is to exist between them. We also make our machines convertible, so as to sew fine or coarse goods, obviating the necessity of two machines for these purposes, and rendering it a first-rate family machine. Prices, with fixtures complete, $30, $50 and $60 Orders punctually attended to. Address THOMAS B LACEY, President Avery Sewing Machine Co., No. 321 Broadway, New-York

SCHENCK'S MACHINERY DEPOT, LEATHER BANDING MANUFACTORY AND WOODWORTH'S PATENT PLANING MACHINES, No. 163 Greenwich-st., New York Also, the principal manufacturer of the justly celebrated WOODWORTH'S PATENT PLANING MACHINES. Slide and Hand Lathes, Iron Planing Machines, Sash and Tenoning Machines, Moulding Machines, Upright Drills, Chucks, Steam Engines and Rollers, Pumps of various kinds, &c., &c Oak-TANNED LEATHER BELTING, Patent Stretched, with best machinery, and cemented and copper rivited. Warranted superior to any made Orders respectfully solicited. SAMUEL B SCHENCK

COAL.

COAL.—Afloat, 300 tons Broad Mountain, range and furnace, delivered from boats at $7 per ton. Also, in yards, from most approved mines, a large and select stock of grate, stove, furnace, &c., delivered rescreened, dry and free of impurity, at lowest market rates.

THOS. DYER No. 119 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

COAL.—Liverpool, Cumberland, Peach Orchard, Lehigh and American Cannel Coal, for sale at the lowest market prices by the ton or cargo, by D. V. & R. JONES. Depôt No 140 Waverley-place, near 6th-av., New-York.

COAL.—I am selling as usual, at the lowest possible price the best Red Ash for family use. PETER CLINTON, cor. King and Greenwich, and 13th-st. and 9th-av

COAL.—Very best quality of Red Ash, Stove and Egg, screened and delivered from the yard No. 86 Goerck-st., at $7 per ton: White Ash $6 75 MAT. CLINTON.

$100 REWARD.—TO THE MANUFACTURERS OF BANK-NOTE PAPER.—The Executive Committee of the Association of Banks for the Suppression of Counterfeiting, hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the best specimen, in the opinion of the Committee, of Bank-Note Paper, of not less than five hundred sheets, which may be submitted to them on or before the 1st day of January next All paper submitted, except that selected by the Committee, to be returned to the persons submitting the same J. M. GORDON, Secty

BOSTON, March 31, 1854.

CUTTA PERCHA ACID-VESSELS LINED—

NOTICE.

SCHEDULE OF THEATRES IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

Received for Premiums	$127,863 25	
do. Interest received (last date)	48,898 91	
do. Interest due and not paid		
do. Bills payable and suspended	10,891 94	186,791 60
Total		$2,765,189 91

DISBURSEMENTS DURING QUARTER.

Paid expenses, including Rent, Salaries, Medical Fees, Commissions, Advertising, Exchange, Postage, State and City Taxes	$21,230 34	
Paid claims by Death and additions to same	75,790 10	
Paid surrendered Policies, Dividends, reduction of Premiums and Annuities	11,394 13	
Bills payable and Bond and Mortgage	56,750 00	165,754 57
Total		$2,619,345 34

ASSETS.

Cash on hand in Bank and in Trust Company		$15,447 11
Advanced on Policies		4 950 00
Bonds and Mortgages		2,487,114 72
Fire Insurance Account		1854 75
Deferred Premium Account		85,598 75
Deposited to meet Taxes		4,187 41
Interest due, unpaid and accrued		32,140 37
Due from Agents		49,559 73
Total		$2,6 9,246 34
Losses unpaid	$27 500	
Amount at Risk May 1, 1854	$30,469 877 34	
Amount issued since	1 200 550 00	
Total	$31,670,427 34	
Deduct:		
Forfeited	301,758	
Canceled	66,000	
Surrendered	130 500	
Expired	58,730	
Dead	74,000	561,000 00
Total at Risk August 1, 1854	$31,109,427 34	
Number of Policies running May 1, 1854	7,638	
Issued since	407	
Total	$8,045	
Deduct:		
Forfeited	67	
Canceled	25	
Surrendered	49	
Expired	33	
Dead	18	211
Total		7,834
Of which		
Are for Life	6,726	
Are for 7 years	946	
Are for 1 year	129	
Irregular periods	33	
Total	7,834	

Increased for the quarter in amount at Risk $339,559
Increase in Policies 136

I ADEE, Secretary. F. S. WINSTON, President.

NEW-YORK Aug 19, 1854

I have examined the above returns and believe them to be correct. C. GILL, Actuary.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 74 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent per annum, four fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	W. F. G. Foster,	J. M. Waterbury,
D. B. Fearing,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,
A. C. Dowling,	M. W. Hamilton,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	Denning Duer,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
George W. Riggs,	John Stuart, Jr.,	Fred. A. Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	James C. Bell,
Chas. H. Russell,	Ed. C. Cesting,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Jos ah Oakes,	Fred. G. Foster,
Peleg Hall,	Robert S. Hone.	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CHARTERED IN 1834.—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS:

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martin,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John R. Briggs,	Charles A. Jarvis,
John A Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V Fowler,
William Okell,	N P. Freeman,	Chas T. Cromwell,
P. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
E. Quackenbos,	Thomas Kinsella,	Jos. P. Whitney,
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CASH CAPITAL $300,000—Office No. 108 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.—This Company is now prepared to insure buildings, merchandise, personal property, and ships in port and their cargoes, against loss or damage by fire:

DIRECTORS.

James L. Graham.	Daniel Parish.	Evan R. Robb,
E. Whitehouse,	G. A. Coe over,	G. L. Beeckman,
J. B Varnum,	Martin Bates, Jr.,	Joseph M. Strong,
Leonard Appleby,	Isaac E. Taylor,	Lorrian Freeman
F. H. Wolcott,	W. Delano, Jr.	Edward Macomber
Wm Strong,	Henry W. Butler,	John La Farge,
Moses Taylor,	R. McIlvaine,	Chas E Appleby,
Jas O. Sheldon.	Henry Dwight Jr.,	Jeremiah Wilbur.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

EDWARD A STANSBURY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month 26th, 1854.—This Company, with CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W Lawrence,	Rich. F Carman,
Rich. A. Heading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chardavoyne,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H Falls,	Ralph Wall,	Wm. C White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas H Marshall
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley.	Wm H Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of THOMAS HUNT & CO., in this City, and in the city of Manchester England, is by day dissolved by mutual consent Office of liquidation is removed from the 56 William, corner of Platt, to Nos. 30 and 32 Barclay-st. The parties are authorized to use and sign the name of the firm for that purpose only.

THOMAS HUNT.
WM M RICHARDS
E. B. ROSS
T. D. VAILL
JOS. S KENDALL

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of RICHARDS, HAIGHT & CO., at Nos. 61 and 63 Barclay-st., New-York, and in Manchester, England, for the purpose of conducting a general importing and commission woolen business.

WM. M. RICHARDS
EDWARD HAIGHT
T. D. VAILL
J. S. KENDALL
GEORGE VLAGG.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of JAMES M. HOYT & SONS, being dissolved by the decease of the senior partner, Mr. JAMES M. HOYT, the business will be closed by the surviving partners. JESSE HOYT,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1854. SAM'L N. HOYT.

COPARTNERSHIP.—JESSE HOYT & SAMUEL N. HOYT, of the late firm of JAMES M HOYT & SONS having associated with them ALFRED M HOYT and HENRY W. SMITH, will continue the Produce Commission business, under the firm of JESSE HOYT & CO.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name of BOCK & PRICE, is THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent, WM. M. PRICE returing from the same. The business of the late firm will be settled at their old place of business, No. 103 Water-st., either partner using the name of the firm in liquidation. F. BOCK.
NEW YORK Aug 18, 1854. WM M. PRICE
Mr. FERD. H BOCK will continue the business at the old stand, No 103 Water-st.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY having greatly enlarged their works and improved the quality of their product, are prepared to execute orders for their superior Paints for White Zinc, which is sold dry or ground in oil, is warranted pure and unadulterated for body and uniform whiteness A method of preparation has recently been discovered which enables the Company to warrant their Paints to keep fresh and soft in the kegs for any reasonable time In this respect their Paints will be superior to any other in the market. Their Brown Zinc Paint which is sold at a low price, and can only be made from the zinc ores from New-Jersey, is now well known for its protective qualities when applied to iron or other metallic surfaces Their Stone Color Paint possesses all the properties of the Brown, and is of an agreeable color for painting cottages depôts, out-buildings bridges, &c Dealers supplied on liberal terms, by MARK SQUIRE, Agents New-Jersey Zinc Company removed from No 45 Dey-st., to No 165 Washington-st. New-York.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and its most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers can, with confidence, depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniformness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 62 Water-st.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JAMES G DEADALE and ROSWELL A. MAY, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM B. LOWNSBURY and EBENEZER P. ROBINSON, defendants —Summons for money due and on contract—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No 111 Broadway New York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and seventy-two cents with interest from the 8 h day of August, 1854; besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Aug. 10, 1854

BUCKHAM & SMALES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint above-mentioned was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of New-York City, this 21st day of August, 1854. au23 law6wW BUCKHAM & SMALES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—HENRY BURR against GEORGE LEES—Summons To the above named defendant—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of August, 1854, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at their office, No 64 Wall-st, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service thereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand five hundred and eighty-six dollars and eleven cents, with interest from the 25 h day of July, 1854, besides the costs in this action. Dated New-York, Aug. 22 1854. EDWARDS & MAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 64 Wall-st., New-York. [au23-law6wW*]

SHOVELS, SPADES AND SCOOPS.—MANUFACTURED BY THE OLD COLONY IRON COMPANY.—The assortment comprises over fifty different qualities and sizes, a complete list of which can be obtained on application to the undersigned Agents for the Old Colony Iron Company. We always have in store a full assortment, and dealers can hardly fail to find in our stock almost any description of shovels, spades or scoops that may be

ENCAUSTIC TILES for floors of churches and public buildings, and for vestibules halls, dining rooms conservatories, and hearths in dwellings These tiles are of an almost infinite variety of patterns, are now hard and strong, and are used in the best houses in all parts of the country Also, Garnkirk chimney tops suited to every style of architecture, and recommended in Downing's work on country houses, and by architects generally For sale by [illegible] YORK, No. 49 Pearl-st., New-

FOR EUROPE.

THE ROYAL AND NORTH AMERICAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S [illegible] New-York—Calling at Cork Harbor for Queenstown to land Passengers, Mails, and Cargo, when the wind and weather will permit.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Eyre; EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA Capt. Harrison; NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear White light at mast-head;

Going from New-York: On or part two weeks
ARABIA, Judkins, leave New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 23
AMERICA, Lang, " Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 30
ASIA Lott " New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 6
NIAGARA, Leitch, " Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 13
AFRICA, Harrison " New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 20

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.

For Freight or Passage apply to E CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

ONLY $30.—INDEPENDENT LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA—Ahead of other Lines—18TH-U US CROSSED IN A FEW HOURS—No combination for prices with other Lines—The celebrated steamship NORTH STAR, (formerly Vanderbilt's Yacht,) 2,500 tons burden, will leave New-York for Aspinwall on TUESDAY, Sept. 5 at 3 o'clock P. M precisely, from the foot of Harrison-st., North River, to connect with the favorite and well ventilated steamship UNCLE SAM, 2,500 tons burden This line has made the shortest passages on record between San Francisco and New York. For tickets at the lowest prices, apply only to

JAMES M. CROSS, No 9 Battery-place, up stairs.

N B.—For a very small sum passengers will be guaranteed to arrive in San Francisco ahead of the Nicaragua Line.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE and NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, Proprietors. Through in advance of the mail Only Line giving through tickets, including the Isthmus crossing. The new double-engine steamship P&O METHEUS, Capt. TURNER (2,000 tons burden,) will leave from P

NEW-YORK CITY.

CITY HOSPITAL.

	Remaining.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Saturday, Aug. 19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	237	31
Sunday, Aug. 20	30	9	4	5	31
Monday, Aug. 21	31	3	1	3	27
Tuesday, Aug. 22	27	4	7	5	26
Total	666	250		230	26

HOUSE-STREET HOSPITAL.

	Remaining.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Tuesday, Aug. 19	110	40		45	15
Sunday, Aug. 20	4	0		2	17
Monday, Aug. 21	17	2		3	15
Tuesday, Aug. 22	15	2		2	16
Total	123	34		58	16

Reports for twenty-four hours ending 12 M. yesterday from the Penitentiary, Penitentiary Asylum or dog-kennel were no new cases reported at either.

The report from the Lunatic Asylum gives but two cases remaining. No new cases or deaths, and one recovered.

It will be observed that the number of cases and deaths in the City Hospitals has decreased very materially. Only three deaths have occurred since the day previous.

In Brooklyn, there were three cases and no deaths.

A woman died of Cholera on Monday night, at Stapleton, Staten Island. The disease had made some progress before medical aid was called in. A child [illegible] occurred in Tompkinsville, S. I., the same village a child of [illegible] years, (whose death, from the epidemic, was previously recorded.) After recovering from an attack of Cholera, died of fever yesterday. There were [illegible] cases of Cholera at Port Richmond on Monday, the deaths were not ascertained.

The Hospital at Quarantine is free from Cholera at present.

A man named THOMAS CARTY, who had just arrived from North Lynn, Mass., was taken sick in Jersey City, on Monday night, with Cholera, while a-bed with a family living in the building in Sussex-street, known as "Canary Castle." Yesterday he was taken to the Almshouse Hospital.

A boy named RILAY, about 9 years of age, died of Cholera on Monday evening, in Murray's building, in Greene-street, near Essex, Jersey City. He was the case in that building referred to yesterday.

CONFLAGRATIONS YESTERDAY.

Destructive Fire in a Liquor Distillery—Loss of Property Estimated at $20,000—No Insurance—A Fireman Injured.

Yesterday afternoon, between 2 and 3 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the large Brewery, Distillery and Rectifying Establishment of Mr. DAVID STEVENSON, situated on the northwest corner of Thirty-ninth-street and Tenth-avenue. The fire originated from the iron coal furnace being red hot and thereby causing the woodwork of the building to take fire. The flames spread with astonishing rapidity, and before ten minutes had elapsed the entire premises were enveloped in flames, and all efforts of the Firemen to save the property were of no avail. The buildings extended down Thirty-ninth-street some 250 feet, and about 150 feet on the Tenth-avenue, and were all filled with a heavy stock of distilled liquors, pure spirits and other materials of a combustible nature. When the alarm of the fire was first given, the new Engine Company—Water Witch, No. 16—in that district was one of the first on the ground, and rendered essential service, in connection with the other Companies of the Department.

As the Company reached the scene of conflagration, one of its members, named MOONEY, ventured within the burning building, and while directing the stream of water on the falling ruins, a heavy beam fell and struck him on the breast, producing a severe injury.

There was steam power used by Mr. STEVENSON in the Distillery, and, although there was steam up at the time, no explosion took place, and no lives were sacrificed.

When Lieutenant DUNN of the Twentieth Ward arrived at the fire, there was a rumor afloat that an old man named ADAM BULKLEY had fallen a prey to the flames, as he was observed standing near the doorway just before the flames made their appearance. As the buildings crumbled to the earth, a search was made to find the missing man, and while the firemen were engaged in laboring at the ruins, Mr. STEVENSON came to the foreman to say that "all was safe."

No portion of the building or stock was saved, and the loss of property is roughly estimated by the owner at $20,000, upon which there is an insurance as follows:

THE INSURANCE.

Citizens' Insurance Company	$2,700
Orient Insurance Company	2,791
La Fayette Insurance Company	2,791
Hanover Insurance Company	2,791
Ocean Insurance Company	1,735
Total	$12,798

Of these five insurance policies there is one (in the Citizens) which has nearly expired. It is stated that the proprietor of this concern is left penniless and without any resources to reëstablish his business.

CITY POLITICS.

Democratic Republican General Committee—Primary Election for Delegates to the State Convention.

At a special meeting of the Democratic Republican General Committee, held in Tammany Hall last evening—LORENZO SHEPARD, Esq., in the Chair—a resolution was passed, fixing on Tuesday, Aug. 29, between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock P. M., for holding Primary elections in the several Wards for delegates to the State Democratic Convention, except in the Twelfth Ward, the hours for which are to be between 5 and 7 o'clock P. M. Four delegates and four alternates to be chosen from each Assembly District. In Districts comprising two Wards, each Ward to return four delegates and two alternates. In the District composed of the Twelfth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-first Ward, the delegates to be chosen at said Convention, composed of five delegates from each Ward, on Wednesday, Aug. 30, at corner of Fourth-avenue and Eighty-sixth-street, at 6 P. M.

The following places are named for holding the Ward Elections, on the day and at the hours named above:

Wards.

1.—At No. 110 Greenwich-street.
2.—At No. 13 Dutch-street.
3.—At such place as Delegates may name.
4.—At such place as Delegates may name.
5.—At such place as Delegates may name.
6.—At No. 47 Bayard-street.
7.—At such place as Delegates may name.
8.—At Hazeldean's, cor. Varick and Dominick-sts.
9.—At No. 97 Perry-street.
10.—At 10th Ward Hotel, corner of Broome and Forsyth-streets.
11.—At No. 202 Avenue C.
12.—At Phelan's, between 109th and 110th sts., 3d-av.
13.—At such place as Delegates shall name.
14.—At corner of Grand and Elizabeth-streets.
15.—At No. 565 Houston-street.
16.—At No. 195 West 17th-street.
17.—At Union Hotel, corner of 3d-avenue and 22d-st.
18.—At No. 656 Third-avenue.
19.—At such place as Delegates shall name.
21.—At corner of 22d-street and 4th-avenue.
22.—At corner of Broadway and 8th-avenue.

The Committee then adjourned.

The City Post-Office.

We see it stated that the United States Marshal and Postmaster of Philadelphia, have announced their readiness to receive proposals until September 2, for the erection of a public building to be used as a Court-House and Post-Office. It is full time that some such action was taken here. New-York is in sad want of a better system of accommodation. A sensible suggestion was made by a City contemporary yesterday, to the effect that the Crystal Palace building, if erected on the lower end of the City Hall Park, would be a capital Post-Office. It has already been estimated that the edifice can be taken down, transported to the Battery, if necessary, and be reërected for the sum of $60,000. Nobody knows what disposition is to be made of it, so that suggestions will be abundant. [illegible] the necessity of a new site is [illegible] central Post-Office block is scarcely [illegible]

Laying the Corner-Stone of a Church.

The corner-stone of the Forty-second-street Presbyterian Church was laid on Monday afternoon at 5 o'clock, in the presence of a large audience. Rev. Mr. STEAD, of Astoria, commenced the services by reading from the Scriptures, and after a Psalm read by Rev. Mr. STEINS, of the German Presbyterian Church, prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. LOUNSBERY, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Rev. Mr. RANKIN, Minister of the congregation for whom the new church is to be built, then made a statement showing a gratifying increase of the church and congregation during the eight years since its organization. Having deposited a leaden box in the corner-stone, containing books, papers and documents of interest, Mr. RANKIN proceeded to lay it with appropriate services. Rev. Dr. THOMSON, of the Grand-street Presbyterian Church, then made an appropriate prayer, after which an eloquent address was delivered by Rev. Dr. MURRAY. He dwelt upon the nature of the true Church of God, and drew a contrast, at once truthful and striking, between the external building and the spiritual body of believers. The services were concluded with singing and the benediction.

The Forty-second-street Congregation left the church they have occupied from the commencement, last Spring, and are now occupying a hall, (formerly a large restaurant) on Sixth-avenue, opposite the Crystal Palace.

Their new church is to be built of brick, with a front and tower of blue stone. The tower will be upon one corner and ninety feet high. The exterior dimensions are sixty-six feet by one hundred feet, and the building will be an ornament to the part of the City where it is located. It will probably be finished in the Spring or Summer of next year.

American Tract Society.

The Executive Committee of the American Tract Society held their stated meeting on Monday, at the Tract House. Letters were read from Pastor DREIER, Bremen, acknowledging a grant of libraries of about 30 volumes each, for 140 emigrant ships from that port, and requesting 2,000 additional volumes for a similar purpose. A grant was made for this interesting effort. Rev. ALFRED MAY, Stockholm, Sweden, writes that an efficient Tract Society has been formed in that city. An edition of 10,000 copies of "Come to Jesus" is nearly exhausted, and a like edition is now at press.

Rev. J. N. HURD writes from Royapooram, India, requesting a Sabbath School Library, and says "It would make your hearts glad to see how the children's eyes glow and sparkle when I bring in your beautiful little "Child's Paper" for distribution. Since the organization of the school we have collected through the pupils and their friends about $100. Two Sabbaths ago eleven native converts were baptised in the Hall of the Free Scotch Church; one was a Mohammedan woman, the first that has been baptised in Madras. Messrs SCUDDER and WINSLOW are feeble. I am the only healthy man in the Mission."

Rev. Messrs. MORGAN and HAMLIN write in behalf of the Armenian and Jewish Mission at Constantinople, requesting a grant of $1,950 for enlarged operations. At Aintab and Arabkir the spirit of inquiry continues and increases.

Rev. AMOS SUTTON, Orissa, India, gives a lively sketch of missionary tours in various parts of India, connected with a wide distribution of tracts; gives information of the baptism of 27 native converts, and furnishes an affecting narrative of the death of ESUN, a native Christian more than one hundred years old, who honored his profession in the trying hour, and when beset by heathen scoffers "I shall soon be in heaven," he exclaimed, "and shall then meet the Lord Jesus." He clasped his hands with the exclamation, "Blessed Lord," and so passed to heaven in the attitude of prayer.

Rev. Mr. DOTY, of the Amoy Mission, China, reports the expenditure of tract funds and writes: "Twenty-seven persons have recently been received by the London Mission and our own to Church fellowship. Others are inquiring."

The receipts for the month were $32,145, and the issues from the Depository $29,879.

Departure of the Danish Frigate.

The Danish frigate *Tordenskiold*, which anchored off the Battery on the 12th inst., sailed out the harbor yesterday. The acquaintance of the Commodore, and of the other officers of the ship during their brief visit, was made by several of our citizens, who found in the society of these gentlemen every accomplishment appertaining to their rank and position. The frigate was visited by great numbers during her stay. The military stations and various objects of interest in the City and its neighborhood were visited by the officers, in company with the Danish Consul, EDWARD BECH, Esq., who was on board the ship daily. Her departure yesterday morning was somewhat unexpected. She sails direct for Copenhagen.

On passing Bedloe's Island the *Tordenskiold* gave the American flag a national salute. The compliment was acknowledged by a dip of the stars and stripes.

The Trade Sales.

There is very little animation at the Trade Sales this year. The attendance of the Trade from abroad is undoubtedly limited through fear of sickness in the City, although this cause need not deter visitors from coming hither. Several invoices of stereotype plates have been withdrawn from sale, in consequence of the low figure at which they were likely to be knocked down. The plates of LARDNER'S "Lectures on Science and Art" and of EWBANK'S "Hydraulics and Mechanics," were disposed of on reasonable terms. The Philadelphia invoices will be sold this week. The sales conclude on Friday, Aug. 25.

Luncheon is served every day at noon, and tea at 6 P. M., for the benefit of those in attendance. This feature is one of the good "institutions" of Trade Sales; enjoyable when you are posted and have a ticket; a favor not to be promiscuously awarded.

A Straightforward Milkman.

The Swill-Milk question occupied the attention of the Committee of the Board of Health again yesterday. It is intimated that no more testimony will be received. One milkman made a very candid avowal when examined before the Committee. "Some," he said, "he sold for *four cents* per quart; some for *five;* and some for *six;* if people wanted cheap milk, *he put in water.*" There is an honest man for you. He is not ashamed of his calling; neither does he seek to hide the ways of pulling the wool over our eyes.

So long as we have nothing worse than water, there is cause for thankfulness; even though we pay sixpence for a pennyworth.

Grisi and Mario.

Madame GRISI and Sig. MARIO received a great number of calls yesterday. Their apartments at the St. Nicholas were thronged during the day and evening. They appear in excellent health and receive the compliments of their friends very cordially. The times of the levees are not set; the citizens of this free and enlightened Republic calling when they please, as they please, and staying any length of time they please. All who come are received.

Fire in an Oil Factory.

Yesterday afternoon, the large oil and candle manufacturing establishment at the corner of Delancey and Clinton-streets, took fire, and burned very rapidly for a short period. The Fire Department were early on the ground, and worked with great energy and spirit. The police of the Thirteenth, Seventh and Eleventh Wards, were quickly at the fire, and rendered efficient service in preventing the fire from extending to the adjoining buildings.

False Alarm.

[illegible] of Jacob [illegible] upon with so little delay as possible. [illegible] say what this property is best fitted for, [illegible] so valuable for commercial purposes, and [illegible] so little suited for the requirements of a church, now that it is thoroughly encompassed by business, that there will be a brisk competition for its purchase, in case the Common Council can arrive at no satisfactory arrangement with the congregation. If the City does not take it, at a fair compensation, it is to be hoped the Council will at least give the Trustees authority to sell.

Operations at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard—The U. S. Razee Independence.

In obedience to the Government orders, great expedition has latterly been used in preparing this ship for sea, though previous to the receipt of those orders, the repairs of the *Independence* had almost become an old and endless story.

Yesterday, under the superintendence of Capt. HUDSON, Commandant of the Yard, she was placed on the dry-dock to have her copper examined, cleaned, &c.; and in the performance of this operation, a novel feat in mechanical or engineering art was accomplished. At about 7½ A. M. the caisson was opened, and the capacious dock allowed to fill, and into this was drawn, by means of moderately-sized hawsers and ordinary capstans, the razee, completely ready for sea, with the exception of having her provisions on board and her sails bent. The *Independence* carries very heavy metal, mounting 36 guns, 32 pounders, and eight long 62's. These were all on board, together with her ammunition, water-casks filled, masts, spars and rigging, and amounted to a much greater weight than had ever before, as we understood, been placed on a dock.

The powerful engine erected about three years and a half ago which is capable of emptying the dock in little more than an hour, was soon set in motion, and about noon the *Independence* was high and dry on the keel-blocks and securely shored up. The careful inspection which followed proved her to be all right and tight, only requiring that the copper sheathing should be cleaned. The afternoon sufficed for this, and last evening she was in readiness to receive her officers and crew and proceed to sea—and only waited the tide. At the flood this morning between 7 and 8 she will be floated out.

The officers appointed to her have been ordered to report themselves for duty on the 1st of September, and her destination is supposed to be the South Pacific.

She was an object of considerable interest, and several groups visited her throughout the day, but were of course not allowed on board.

The Brooklyn Excise Commissioners—Licenses Granted.

These gentlemen held another secret session yesterday, which lasted nearly all day. Their proceedings appear, by the small number of licenses granted, to be characterized with more caution than heretofore, but it does not appear that by the time they have completed their labors for the year, the degree of caution exercised, will tend much to the removal or diminution of the traffic.

The gross number before granted was 106; and yesterday these were increased by 18 liquor, and 13 grocery licenses, making up to the present time 137 in all, for the entire city.

The following is the list of those granted yesterday:

FIRST WARD.—*Taverns*—John L. Suydam, C. W. Gadsby and Samuel Jones. *Grocer*—Dennis Farrell.
SECOND WARD.—*Tavern*—Thomas Gunnison.
FIFTH WARD.—*Taverns*—John Laird and John Adair. *Grocers*—Jeremiah Foley, J. H. Seebeck and Patrick Kennedy.
SIXTH WARD.—*Taverns*—George Moore, R. Losee and M. Dixon. *Grocers*—H. Wedekim, John H. Bosche, W. Cummings and P. Bishop.
SEVENTH WARD.—*Taverns*—J. G. Schnaupper, Ludwig Paul and Cornelius Nostrand. *Grocers*—Christopher Banlan and E. Fegar.
NINTH WARD.—*Taverns*—Wm. Williams, John C. Stuart, John Schwanwedell and Bernard Boyle. *Grocers*—Claus Meyer and C. H. Steers.
ELEVENTH WARD.—*Taverns*—James De Vancene and William Wade. *Grocer*—John Carroll.

Calvary Cemetery—Visitors Assaulting a Farmer.

Grievous complaints are made by residents of the township of Newtown, L. I., in relation to the thefts committed upon the fruit-trees of the farmers thereabout, by persons who go from New-York to visit Calvary Cemetery. A correspondent sends us an account of a violent assault committed at 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon last, upon two gentlemen who found a party of men taking apples from an orchard. When ordered to desist, the intruders became very insulting, and from words soon came to blows, in which they were aided by eight or nine men and two women who were on the other side of the fence, but who mixed in the fray, throwing stones, sticks, &c., with such force as to knock down the owner of the property and his friend. The latter had two ribs broken, and was otherwise seriously injured. These practices are becoming very common, so that farmers have much difficulty in preserving their fruit for market. A remedy should be applied.

INQUEST ON AN UNKNOWN MAN.—The Coroner, Dr. BALL, yesterday afternoon, held an inquest on the body of an unknown man found drowned at the foot of Sackett-street, South Brooklyn. The deceased was apparently about 35 years of age, dark hair, white course pantaloons, and blue check shirt. There was nothing on his person by which he could be identified.

FUGITIVE FROM NEW-YORK ARRESTED.—James Duffy, charged with bigamy in New-York, was yesterday arrested in Brooklyn on a warrant issued by Justice Stuart, and sent back.

STATEN ISLAND.

Immigrants.

The *Connecticut* arrived opposite Quarantine on Monday, with 586 passengers from Havre. She had 13 deaths on the passage by small-pox, (9 children and 4 adults.) and one patient died after being brought ashore, having symptoms resembling cholera. Four patients were also taken to the Hospital with small-pox.

NEW-JERSEY.

FIRE DEPARTMENT FUND ASSOCIATION.—A Quarterly Meeting of the Fire Department Fund Association, of Jersey City, was held on Monday evening at the house of Engine Company No. 3. S. A. FRENCH, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, presided. T. ROBINSON RODGERS, Secretary of the Association, officiated. It was determined that their meetings should be held hereafter in the evening of the second Friday of each month. It was also determined to issue a circular stating the history and condition of the Fire Department Fund. After the transaction of some further business the Association adjourned.

The Signs of the Times.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 14, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your correspondent "B." in your paper of to-day expresses himself as being gratified at my attempt to show him the absurdity of his arguing that money was not wealth. "B." however, throws my authority, Dr. JOHNSON, aside, and contemptuously intimates that when that learned Doctor defined "wealth" to mean or to consist in "riches, money, goods, &c.," he knew not what wealth was. Dr. JOHNSON however, is an authority sufficient for me, and "B." may as well say pain is not pain as to say money is not wealth.

"B." declines to ask the Presidents of the Banks the question "whether money is wealth." He says that the Presidents represent the "privileged" class, and intimates that they would not answer truly. Will "B." however, ask a poor starving man that wants a *loaf* the question, and obtain his unprivileged reply.

"B." is wrong when he says in to-day's paper that the banks are able to discount nearly seven to one of specie. The amount of discounts does not depend solely on the amount of specie, and "B." cannot deny that I said true when I stated that one million of specie of excess in the banks' vaults allows the Presidents of the banks to discount sometimes to the extent of three times that amount.

"B." says that no one cares a pinch of snuff about the seven millions paid to Mexico. I think some people care a great deal about it. The money was not given to Mexico for nothing, as "B." says.

"B." is seemingly not aware that the export of specie does not depend wholly upon our exports and imports of merchandise. He should remember that the amount of debts due by the United States to Europe has been estimated to amount to [illegible] of Interest, Rebates, and General Trade Debts, &c., &c., so that the annual interest paid to Europe for this indebtedness may be estimated at not less than forty millions, and consequently large amounts of gold may be exported even when our exports of merchandise may be larger than our imports of the same, and this more especially at a time when gold is in great demand in Europe, owing to wars or other causes. If 300 millions is required by the Governments of Europe, the next year, of course specie will fly to Europe.

B. seems, in his last letter, to think that he may be mistaken, after all, and therefore quietly rests. He no longer argues that money is not wealth, for he sees that the privileged rich man and the unprivileged poor man have the same notions of money. B., in the latter part of his letter, taunts me for not broaching any new ideas. I concede the point—my ideas are those of Dr. JOHNSON and Dr. SMITH. B.'s ideas are his own exclusively. B. may as well say pain is not pain, as to say money is not wealth. Money is an important element of wealth, and wealth consists, as all men of sense know, in anything of use, in—as Dr. JOHNSON and SMITH says—"riches, money, goods, &c." Your obedient servant, J. P. B.

Another Gold Discovery.

It is reported that gold washings have been discovered on the head waters of the Amazon, in Peru, by a party of North Americans. According to tradition, rich mines exist in that region, and in consequence of flattering reports put in circulation within a year or two, a considerable number of our countrymen went, a few months ago, from California and elsewhere, in search of them. These adventurers, it appears, have been successful. The Lima *Heraldo* publishes a letter, dated "Chachapoyas, May 20," which says: "Eight days ago, six men arrived in this city, bringing, as boatmen, the first expedition of the intrepid NORTH Americans, by the river Chassalin, the first port, to take the river for Borgia. They determined to make their first trial at mining in this place, and had the satisfaction to find, on the first experiment, a lump of gold worth half a castellano, and several smaller ones. On the second they found several more." Animated by these results, they prepared an expedition, numbering thirty Americans and six Bogas, and set out for Borja, where they arrived in nine days, and found "neither cultivated land nor people." On reaching Borja, they again examined the ground on the bank, and in less than half an hour obtained three pieces of gold, "from an ounce to an ounce and a half a piece, with several smaller ones." Encouraged by a discovery so agreeable and promising, they suspended their digging and began to build houses. In this condition they were left, and, as the writer firmly believed, with a fair prospect of success. The editor of the *Heraldo* gives full credence to the account, and comments at length upon the subject.

GREAT ROBBERY ON THE CRESCENT CITY.—Sometime during Thursday night, on the passage of the *Crescent City* up from Buffalo, the staterooms of many of the passengers were robbed of the valuables therein, either by the entrance of thieves through the windows or by means of false keys. The rascals carried off watches, money, spectacles, ornaments, and even clothing. Of course, there was a season of excitement on the *Crescent* when "daylight dawn appeared." Among those robbed were a number of ladies who lost all the money they had. Capt. PEASE—gentleman as he always is—furnished these ladies from his own pocket with the funds necessary for them to reach their places of destination.

As the boat neared the dock Capt. PEASE, from the wheel-house, gave the signal to officer WARREN, who was on the dock, and as the passengers were passing over the gangway plank WARREN nabbed four suspicious characters, whose ages range from 18 to 28 years. These fellows were taken into the Depôt and examined, and turned out enough watches and trinkets, &c., to furnish an ordinary jewelry store. The articles found upon them consisted of three breast-pins, three gold watches, two of which were taken from ladies, a number of gold chains and lockets, various rings, and among them a Masonic Knight Templar's ring of great value, a wallet containing twenty-eight dollars, and a package of money containing $325 in gold and bills. This package was cut from the pantaloons pocket of Capt. WELLS, of Black River, while on his person, he being asleep in his berth.

Not only all the property stolen on board the *Crescent* was found on the rascals—who gave their names as DAVID WOODWARD, ROBT. D MARTIN, ORLANDO J. DURAND and WM. HENRY GREEN, or GUN—but various other articles of value. Among them, a very valuable gold watch, which, it is supposed was stolen yesterday from the *Clarendon*, Buffalo. Capt. PEASE had his suspicions fastened upon the thieves, immediately after the robbery was discovered; and by putting some of his men on their track, and closely watching them until the boat arrived at the dock, prevented them from hiding their plunder.—*Cleveland Herald.*

SHOCKING ACCIDENT—WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.—About 10 o'clock last night, a Mrs. GORMAN, aged 55 years, who resided in Walter's-court, running from Front-street, above Noble, was so shockingly burned by her clothes catching fire from a lamp which she held in her hand, that she died about 3½ o'clock this morning. The circumstances of this shocking and deplorable casualty are as follows: The unfortunate woman, like her husband, was very poor, and much given to intoxication. About 10 o'clock last night she had occasion to go into the yard attached to her residence, and, instead of going through the doorway, attempted to get through a small window of a wood-shed. She had a lighted lamp in her hand, and, in getting through the aperture, her clothing ignited, and burned rapidly, and caused considerable light. A neighbor named GIFFORD, on his way home, was attracted by the reflection, and, on looking over the fence, he discovered the unfortunate creature enveloped in the blaze, and leaning up against the outside of the wood-shed. She was motionless, and uttered no screams of agony. Mr. GIFFORD scaled the fence, in a moment obtained a piece of rag-carpet, which he threw around her, and which suppressed the flames. Assistance soon came, and the blackened and half roasted body of Mrs. GORMAN was carried into the house.

A number of physicians were sent after; several hours elapsed and none came. Mr. C. WESCOTT, on learning this, immediately proceeded to Dr. MORTON, his family physician, who promptly repaired to the place and rendered all necessary aid. The body of the woman presented an appalling sight. The skin was turned down, and the flesh and sinews were observable. The hair on her head was slightly scorched. Notwithstanding her horrible condition, she scarcely showed any signs of pain, and, what may seem almost incredible, retained her senses to the last; told how the accident happened, and at 3½ o'clock died without a struggle. The unfortunate woman was born in England. She has left no children.—*Philadelphia Bulletin, Aug. 22.*

ARREST OF A NOTED COUNTERFEITER AND A SUPPOSED CONFEDERATE.—On Saturday officer McKINSTRY received a telegraphic despatch from Buffalo, requesting him to arrest Harry Cole *alias* Smith upon his arrival at Cleveland in the propeller *Toledo*. Almost simultaneously with the receipt of the despatch, officer COWEN, of Buffalo, who came here this morning for the purpose of identifying the unclaimed stolen property taken from the Crescent City thieves yesterday, met and recognized Cole, as he was passing the American House. He clinched Cole, whereupon Cole knocked Cowen down, and ran towards the railroad track at the foot of Superior-street. Here he was seized and held by an Irish switch-tender until the officer came up, a supposed confederate attempted to rescue him, but was overpowered and carried to the watch-house. Cole is under charges of counterfeiting, altering and passing bank bills, in several counties in the State of New York, but that he has eluded the vigilance of the officers of State for the past two years.—*Cleveland Herald 19th.*

BRITISH COLONIAL INDUSTRY.—A Nova Scotia Industrial Exhibition meeting was lately held in Halifax, and presided over by the Lieutenant Governor who made the opening speech. The Chief Justice and the Mayor of the city likewise took part. The exhibition is to be held during the coming Autumn, though the precise time has not been fixed upon.

DIED

In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 22, GEORGE W. MOORE, after a short illness, in the 24th year of his age.

His relatives and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 21 McDougal-st.

In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 22, of dysentery, MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of Solomon and Elizabeth Campbell, aged 3 years, 10 months and 9 days.

Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 349 Bowery. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 22, at the residence of her father, No. 58th-av., of disease of the brain, ELIZABETH F., eldest daughter of Edwin and Mary Murray, aged 27 years, 5 months and 4 days.

The friends of the family, and the teachers and scholars of the Sunday School of St. John the Evangelist, Prot. Epis. Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Church, No. 200 Bleecker-st. corner of Morton-st., this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Sunday morning, Aug. 20, CHARLES EDWARD, second son of Frederick W. and Abby A. Wolchman, aged 1 year and 3 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 257 West 30th-street, on Monday morning, 24th, at 10 o'clock.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 21, MARY WHITE, widow

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Per Stock Sales and Operations see Supplement.

TUESDAY, Aug. [illegible]

The Stock Market exhibited [illegible] weakness. The feeling with regard to [illegible] is so unsatisfactory as to carry it down 4 [illegible] further since our notice of yesterday. The [illegible] ness to sell, it was marked—5,800 shares changed hands. The opening price of the morning was [illegible] whence it rapidly fell to 33½, but rallied to 34 and down again to 33½ at the closing of the [illegible] Board. At the Second Board it opened at [illegible] sank afterwards and closed for the day at [illegible] and 35 ten days. Many holders [illegible] confident in Erie, and buyers at higher prices [illegible] among the sellers. We were informed to-day by a Director of the Erie Company that the Board [illegible] agreed to meet the Income Bonds to be paid off on the 1st of February, by issuing Mortgage Bonds for the amount payable in one, two, three, and four years, and that the large holders would take them. He did not say, however, whether it would be par value for value. These communications are indefinite, and the circumstances require definite statements should be forthwith made to the stockholders with an exhibit of the Company's financial condition. The heaviness of Erie injures nearly the whole market. Cumberland Coal, of which 3,700 shares were sold, fell 1 ₱ cent., and New-York Central ½. Reading was the exception. The sales were large at ½ advance. State Bonds fully shared in the depression of the [illegible] Incomes fell 2 ₱ cent.; and the 1871 Coupons 4 ₱ cent., realizing the very low price of 75. Harlem Stock opened at 35, but fell quickly to 29½ and 29¾, at which it closed at the [illegible] Board. At the Second Board it rose to 31. The large number of 20,530 shares were transferred at the Company's Transfer Agency. Several large brokers who had sold the stock to a considerable extent, and had to receive to-day, agreed in order to facilitate the settlements of the contracts to loan to the sellers at the rate of 40 ₱ cent., little thinking that the stock would sell for less on the book being re-opened. They complied with their agreement, but have, of course, given notice to the borrowers to pay back the difference, with a fair margin.

The Board is now better attended. Great excitement prevails, especially as regards Erie and the whole market is as unsettled and unmanageable as it possibly can be. Nicaragua declined ¼, Cleveland and Toledo 1¼, and Canton ½.

About three quarters of a million dollars in gold will, we learn, be shipped by the Liverpool steamer which leaves this port to-morrow.

The payments through the Clearing-house to-day were $15,190,506 34, showing light transactions.

The demand for Money does not increase beyond the supply, though the utmost caution is used in making the shortest investments. Mercantile paper is in good request, but the offerings are on the increase.

A brisk demand appeared to-day for Foreign Exchange, especially for Sterling. The rates are 109¼@109¾, the last figures showing a slight advance. Bills on Paris sold at 5.11¼@5.12½.

The following sales were effected this morning, at auction, by Mr. SIMEON DRAPER:

$11,000 New-York and Harlem R.R. 1st Mort. 7s	[illegible]
25 shares Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Co	[illegible]
20 shares Astor Fire Insurance Co	[illegible]
73 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Co	[illegible]
50 shares American Exchange Stock	[illegible]
50 shares Ill. Cen. R.R. Scrip (10 per cent. paid in)	[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Aug. [illegible]

The transactions in our COTTON market [illegible] have been small, at firm prices. New-Orleans [illegible] is quoted at 6½c. In FLOUR, the sales have been [illegible] at firm rates. We quote them at $7.25@7.37½ for Mess PORK, $13 25 was asked, and for LARD in kegs 12½c. Rio COFFEE selling at 11c.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Tuesday—First Board*—$13 300 City 6s, (N. O.) [illegible]; $5,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 87½; $3 000 Reading [illegible]; $336 Richmond Trans 6s 85; $100 Wilmington [illegible] 87; 100 Reading Railroad, 31½; 37 Pennsylvania [illegible] 44; 1 do, 44½; 10 Harrisburg Rail road, 58; 32 do, [illegible]; 50 Mine Hill Railroad, 61½; 100 Reading Railroad, [illegible]; 50 Morris Canal, 11¾.

Afternoon Boards—25 Reading Railroad, [illegible].

Second Board—$3,000 Reading 6s '44, 79; $2000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 75; 200 Reading Railroad, [illegible]; 50 Penn'a and Mechanics', 101; 25 Mine Hill Railroad, [illegible]; $500 1 which 6s, 82.

After Board—100 Reading Railroad, 32[illegible]; City, Union Mutual 6s, 97; [illegible] 11[illegible]; Pennsylvania 5s, 87[illegible]; [illegible] 32[illegible]; Reading Railroad 6s, '70, 79[illegible]; Railroad 6s, '44, 78[illegible]; Penn'a [illegible] 44[illegible]; Morris Canal, 11[illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 76[illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '97, 70[illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation Bonds, [illegible] bill Navigation Preferred, 9[illegible]; Reading Railroad, 32[illegible]; Vicksburg Railroad, [illegible]; 11[illegible]; Lehigh Zinc, [illegible]; Union Canal, [illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Marion, from Charleston—H. W. Conner, C. E. Bristol, J. P. Hailey, Jas Chapman, jr., J. Tupper, E. B. Hill, W. W. Newhrup, J. O. Poorlis, A. McKenzie, Mrs. S. E. Brodie, T. Kelly, John Ryan & N. Coleman, lady, child and servant, J. P. Luther, Thos. Wilson, W. B. Perry, W. Brown, J. Van Ameson, A. Sutton, Miss Baker, R. L. Sanchez, P. Macia, E. H. Thayer, F. T. Cook, A. McKenzie, J. Bellanger, John S'oan, Capt. Mercier, Leech, Mrs Watts & m. Masterman, Mr Cunningham, O. H. Kelton, Mr Jackson, Capt. T. Payne, Chas. F. Lord and lady, and 11 in the steerage.

In steamship Florida, from Savannah—T. H. Rodie, J. H. Bourne, Miss M. Bourne, E. W. Baker, Miss Baker, W. Cromwell, J. T. Claghorn, Mrs. J. T. Claghorn, Wm. H. Deaning, Dr. J. C. Dixon, Wm. G. son, Mrs E. Fair, Jas O'Hara, Jr., Master Mr Hernandez, Miss M. Latour, A. E. Hernandez, F. McGowan, H. L. Prince, Wm. H. Harker, J. D. Hamilton, E. W. Benbrook, Miss H. Brewer, Col. C. H. Usher, Mrs. C. H. Usher, and 15 in the steerage.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5 17 | Sun sets.....6 47 | Moon rises.....8 46
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 8 21 | Gov. Island. 9 21 | Hell Gate.....11 46

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK..TUESDAY, AUG. 22.

Cleared.

Steamship Arabia, (Br.,) Judkins, Liverpool, E. Cunard.
Ship Confederation, Corning, Havre, Lane, Wood & Co.
Barks Absecon, Boocher, Marseilles, Aspinwall & Dunlap.
Agen and Hebrick, Kehlenbeck, Bremen.
Brigs Amalthea, (Br.,) Holden, Rotterdam, Kelly & Spaulding.
Sirs. Vulcan (Br.,) Mann, Porto Rico, J. F. Wheeler & Co.
Jessie Kent, (Br.,) Dwyer, St. John, J. Taylor.
Sons of Union, (Br.,) [illegible], St. John, N. B., Taylor & Scammell.
Ly & Brothers, Dos Queruas, (Brem.,) Vanderpool, Bremen.
C. H. Church & Co.; Jason, (Br.,) Wilson, Rotterdam.
S. I. B. Gager & Co.; Tonia, (Br.,) Hammond, Rotterdam.
Barclay & Livingston.
Schrs Gesina, Baker, Port-au-Platt, G. J. Baldwin.
Ocean Wave, Ireland, Newbern, Davis & Howland.
Maria Conklin, Baltimore, Johnson & Conklin.
Freeman, Bowley, Richmond, Johnson & Conklin.
Maria Small, Salem, R. W. Hopes & Co.; Atlanta, [illegible] ton Apalachicola, E. Post.
Propeller Parker Vein, Turner, Baltimore, Parker Vein Steamship Co.
Barge Orb, Morrison, Philadelphia, Hand & Nickerson.

Arrived.

Steamship Marion, Foster, Charleston 41 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Crosby, Tileston & Co. [illegible] day, at 6 P. M., came in sight of Sandy Hook light-house, and [illegible] off ops Hatteras with moderate breeze from N. E. [illegible] for Charleston; at 10:30 P. M., with moderate breeze, hove to for Savannah.

Steamship Florida, Woodhull, Savannah 40 hours, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill, Trimble, Jr. & Co. Cape Hatteras Light bearing S. W., distance 15 miles; with

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

[illegible] NEWSPAPER [illegible] Forty-Eight columns, and giving [illegible] Sept. or Forty-Eight columns, and [illegible] Mails, [illegible] Monthly—[illegible] United States is published [illegible] DAILY TIMES, at No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, corner of [illegible] connected,) at No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, corner of [illegible] delivered by subscribers in New-York, [illegible] Williamsburgh, and Jersey City for TWELVE [illegible] Cents a week, payable to the Carrier. Single [illegible] Copies, TWO CENTS. Mail Subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS [illegible] year; six months, Two Dollars and a Half; three months One Dollar and a Half; Three Dollars in advance required to all exchanges with Country Newspapers.

Postage on the DAILY TIMES sent to any part of the United States paid in advance at the office where delivered—25 cents per quarter, or $1 00 per annum.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES,

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted*) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail or sold at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING at the low price of Two DOLLARS per annum. Two copies for THREE DOLLARS. Five copies for FIVE DOLLARS will be sent to one address, and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES sent by mail one year, is as follows:

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Within the State.....13 cents.
Within the United States.....26 cents.

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RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

Discovery of Frauds by a Collector of the Customs—Fatal Accident.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 23.

The *Star* says that the officers of the Treasury Department have discovered a series of frauds committed by one of the Collectors of the Customs removed by the present Administration, similar to those perpetrated by the Collector of Oswego.

A son of Dr. HUNT, of Washington, shot himself this morning whilst on a gunning expedition. The load entered the heart, causing instant death.

Grand Lodge I. O. of O. F. of Northern New-York.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Aug. 23.

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Northern New-York, met yesterday at Van Vetchen Hall. The attendance of members was not large. This morning the following were installed as Grand Officers for the year ensuing: TRACY R. MORGAN of Broome, Grand Master; FRANCIS SEGER of Lewis, Deputy Grand Master; EDGAR C. DIBBLE of Genesee, Grand Warden; WILLIAM H. H. PRALL of Onondaga, Grand Secretary; SULLIVAN N. SMITH of Cayuga, Grand Treasurer; JOHN L. LEWIS, Jr., of Yates County, was elected by the District Grand Committees, Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States.

Last evening the Grand Encampment of Odd Fellows met at Van Vetchen Hall. The following were elected grand officers for the year ensuing: JOSEPH SEYMOUR, of Onondaga, Grand Patriarch; DAVID S. FORBES, of Chautauque, Grand High Priest.

The Grand Lodge of Northern New-York meets next year at Buffalo. The vote on the second ballot stood—Buffalo, 242; Watertown, 194.

Terrible Fires in the Woods of Maine—Supposed Loss of Life—Trotting Match.

BANGOR, Me., Wednesday, Aug. 23.

Fires are raging to a terrible extent in every section of this county, and the damage to the woodlands and crops will be enormous. Buildings have been burnt down in Corinth, Charleston, Garland and other towns. In many places the entire population are engaged in fighting the fire.

In the town of Garland, it is said that a whole family, who live some distance from any other house, are entirely surrounded by the flames, having no means of escape. It is not known whether they are dead or alive.

At the Bangor Trotting Park to-day, a match came off between *Omar Pacha* of Portland, and *Hard Road* of Boston, two mile heats, best two in three. *Omar Pacha* won the first heat in 5:23, while the second and third heats were won by *Hard Road* in 5:25 and 5:21.

Later from Texas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Aug. 22.

The steamship *Charles Morgan* has arrived at this port, bringing later dates from Texas.

Among the passengers are Hon. R. J. WALKER and T. BUTLER KING.

Mr. WALKER's contract for the Pacific Railroad had been signed and sealed.

General PERSIFER SMITH had called for six companies of mounted troops, and the Governor would promptly respond.

A letter from San Antonio says that the Indians had organized a large expedition against Mexico.

Texas had gone almost entirely for the Maine Liquor Law in the recent election.

The crops throughout the State were promising finely.

The Yellow Fever at the South.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Aug. 23.

The Board of Health reports the number of deaths the past week at 67, including 44 from yellow fever. The disease is decreasing, only a few new cases having been reported recently. It is entirely confined to the eastern section of the city. Many citizens are leaving, however, from fear of its effects.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Aug. 23.

The Board of Health reports four deaths from yellow fever during the past week.

Maine Politics.

BANGOR, Wednesday, Aug. 23.

At the Democratic Congressional Convention, held at Exeter to-day, SAMUEL H BEAKE, of Bangor, was nominated for Congress.

At the Democratic Convention in the Sixth District, at Ellsworth, Hon. THOMAS J. D. FULLER, was re-nominated as a candidate for Congress.

From Havana—The New-Orleans Collectorship.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Aug. 22.

The steamship *Crescent City*, with Havana dates to the 19th inst., has arrived at this port. She brings no news of importance.

THOS. C. PORTER accepted the Collectorship at this port to-day.

Destructive Fire at Chelsea, Mass.—The Fallen Buildings at Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 23.

CASSIMER VOGEL's silk factory in Chelsea was destroyed by fire last night. The loss reaches $15,000.

This morning the body of WILLIAM DOWNING, clerk to Messrs. HEINEMAN & Co., was taken from the ruins of the stores which fell in Broad-street yesterday. He was evidently killed instantly. It is believed that only three lives were lost, as reported last night. There is much excitement about the catastrophe, from the fact that the police were not notified of the impending danger, and the vicinity cleared—ample warning having been given the occupants by the gradual settling of the foundations. The firemen continue their work upon the buildings.

Fires in Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, Aug. 23.

The Leeds Mill, for the manufacture of Satinet, at Rockville, was last evening found to be on fire in the upper stories, and was damaged to the amount of some ten thousand dollars. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

In Meriden this morning the barns of LINUS BIRDSEY and JOHN IVES were both destroyed by fire. Mr. BIRDSEY had his face badly burned.

Destructive Fire at Richmond, Va.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Aug. 22.

The tobacco factories of Messrs. GENTRY & HATCHER and Mr. J. W. ATKINSON were destroyed by fire last night. The loss is estimated at $50,000. A wall of one of the buildings fell on three firemen, killing one of them and seriously injuring the others.

Fatal Riot among Firemen at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 23.

A fight occurred last night between two fire companies on Cottowhill-street, near the Schuylkill, during which PETER JOHNSON was shot through the head and killed, and ANDREW CULBERTSON was seriously injured. Several arrests were made.

The Southern Mail—The Yellow Fever at Charleston.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 23.

The Southern mail as late as due from all points, is received.

The Charleston papers indignantly deny the existence of yellow fever in that City, and state that a few cases only had occurred among the shipping.

The Accident to the San Jacinto.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 23.

Mr. MERRITT, the Engineer-in-chief of the navy, states that there is no occasion to remove the machinery of the *San Jacinto*, and that all the repairs requisite can be made in the course of a few days.

Non-Arrival of Steamers.

SANDY HOOK, 12 P. M.—Aug. 23.

There are no signs of the steamers *Asia* from Liverpool, *North Star* and *George Law* from Aspinwall, or *Prometheus* from San Juan, now fully due at New-York.

The Augusta at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Aug. 22.

The steamship *Augusta* has arrived at this port in 62 hours from New-York.

The Italian Opera by Daylight—One of Max Maretzek's Rehearsals.

Reader, have you ever been to the Italian Opera? Of course, you have. No person of taste in the present day presumes to live without an occasional morsel of the "food of love." It is as necessary as polishing one's boots, and as imperative to the elegant man.

But, dear reader, have you ever attended a rehearsal? No! Then we'll give you a description of one of those numerous entertainments *not* intended for the public. The place, Castle Garden; the company, MAX MARETZEK's famous one.

The rehearsal is a *full* one, which means that the orchestra, chorus and artists will attend in full force. Before a rehearsal of this kind can be called, an immense amount of drilling has to take place. In Europe, four or five months are frequently required for the purpose; but in America, the conductor carries a heavier head of steam, and generally puts an opera through in five or six rehearsals.

When the management determines on producing a new work, the first thing is to get all the separate parts copied from the score. These parts are given to the various vocal artists, who take them home, and, like Dick Swiveller, study them in bed, or in other places. A succession of rehearsals then takes place, at which the conductor presides at the pianoforte. The artists, like good school boys, go through their parts without their books; and if they are deficient, as they very often are, the conductor refreshes their memory from the score before him; hammering it into their heads, in fact. After a certain degree of proficiency has been obtained, a full rehearsal is called, and for the first time orchestra and singers have to work together. The fun begins about this period.

Instrumentalists, as a matter of course, are more easily drilled than vocalists, for the simple reason that the former have only to play the music before them, whilst the latter must commit it to memory note for note. When it is remembered that modern opera is mainly dependent for its success on the concerted pieces, it will be seen that the task is of no ordinary kind. Any one may remember a pretty aria, or even a well-phrased recitative, but it is a different matter altogether with detached passages of harmony which have no interest or meaning by themselves. But they must be studied and remembered, and so accurately that a false note may not be heard from beginning to end. The primo basso is particularly oppressed in this respect: for excepting a solitary bravura, he has seldom anything to hang on by, or remember, except a protracted series of disjected growls. Practice however renders everything easy; and bassos, like drum players, have a peculiar genius for their profession. The Russians have military bands composed of instruments capable only of producing a single note, so that there is but one chance for a performer to distinguish himself; yet he always remembers to do so. The music is said to be of the best; contributions drop in from the various instruments, and there is quite a sum of harmony in the end. So with the memory of the basso.

The rehearsal we are about to describe is the last of a series—the one previous to the performance indeed. It is called for 11 o'clock, and as we enter the Hall, we see most of the artists hovering about the doors like uneasy spirits, waiting for a summons to drop into the pit or orchestra. The gentleman in the *dégagé* costume, with scarcely anything on but a beard, is the leader—Herr KREUTZER. He is an admirable artist, and like all his countrymen, a first-rate timist. His instrument is of course the violin, on which he has a kind of hereditary claim by reason of his illustrious namesake. When the conductor is sick, Herr KREUTZER occupies his chair, but can scarcely fill it. A peculiar talent is required in a conductor which very few first-rate executants possess. SHELLEY, the poet, used to say that he could read a page at a glance so as to extract the author's meaning, and it is this rapid faculty that is most required in a good conductor. An executant, on the other hand, does not read in such a way; he fixes his attention on the part before him, and spells it out note by note; all the stronger lights and shades are observed by him if they are marked, but the full expression and sentiment of the music is imparted by the *bâton* of the conductor. Herr KREUTZER having been accustomed to read deliberately up to a meaning, and not to glance at it with the eye of a poet, makes, in consequence, an indifferent conductor, but an admirable leader.

But here comes the real simon pure. This, ladies and gentleman, is MAX MARETZEK, the Conductor and *Impresario* of the Italian Opera Company. You will observe—if you are a lady—that he is good looking, with an oval countenance, straight nose, blue eyes and brown hair. He is undoubtedly the most popular manager in America, and deservedly, for he knows the public taste and consults it. If he has a fault, it is the American one of hurrying up things a trifle too much. If he has a weakness, it is his passion for DONIZETTI. All great men have their foibles, and this is MAX's. It is said that he never retires to rest without invoking the shade of that illustrious composer, and cannot close an eye till he has hummed the last act of the "Favorita," or some other famous morceau. All his servants have been taught recitatives, and adapt them to the peculiar necessities of the moment. If MAX is in a cheerful mood, they give him his eggs in G; if he is majestic, they pour out his coffee in D; if gloomy and threatening, they butter his toast in F sharp minor; if tranquil and happy, they hand him the corn cake in A flat major. All these things have been taught them, and they are all from the works of his beau ideal, DONIZETTI. In announcing visitors the servants are rigidly confined to the natural harmonies; for instance, the first footman announces the name in the tonic; the second repeats it in the major third; the next takes it in the fifth; and the last in the octave, while MAX himself shakes hands with his guest in the dominant.

MAX MARETZEK is the concentration of activity. He is restless and quick in all his movements. The amount of walking he does is a caution to ordinary pedestrians; but he has a theory that every difficulty walked up to is half conquered, and this theory necessarily keeps him much on his legs. If the chorus goes wrong, MAX walks up to it, round it, into it, and back again; if the supernumeraries don't keep step properly in the procession, MAX is on his legs again and shows them how to keep their best foot foremost. In short, whatever difficulty occurs, he walks up to it, looks it bravely in the face and then walks back contented.

A bustle among the *artistes* and a general stampede towards the stage intimate that the rehearsal is about to commence. We will walk into the body of the Hall and occupy one of the customary seats.

That Dictionary begetting event, the Tower of Babel conglomeration, was scarcely attended with more noise than we experience now whilst the preparations for commencing are going on. Every one is talking or tuning after his own peculiar fashion. French, German, Italian and English, are being spoken, sputtered and shouted on every side. Nearly forty performers are in the orchestra, most of them with their coats off, some with their shirt sleeves rolled up, and all looking red in the face and oleaginous. MAX is in his high backed chair amusing himself by holding a distant conversation with a friend at the other end of the building. On the stage we have a motley crowd of singers. Thirty or forty persons of both sexes, in the shabbiest of all possible shabby costumes, represent the chorus. They are by no means good looking, even at night when they have the advantage of clean stockings; in the day time they look particularly frowsy. The prominent characteristics of these *artistes* may be summed up in a few words—dirty shirts and dirty baskets; the gentlemen having the former, the ladies the latter. If our natural gallantry did not deter us from peering into the last mentioned receptacles, we might perhaps discover some Gamp-like accessories even to the "divine art."

The little lady in the quiet dress and without a bonnet, is Donna GOMEZ, the primo soprano. She is short, and for a wonder unassuming. Donna GOMEZ has one of those pale, interesting faces which, whilst they do not strike you at first, are sure to steal on you gradually until you are apt to think them handsome. There is not much of the Spaniard about her, except in the full dark eye, but even this is not strikingly apparent. She has rather the *piquant* look of a "French woman joined to the mild demeanor of England's fair daughters." On her *début* Donna GOMEZ did not satisfy the critics, but she has been gradually rising in estimation, and will be prized yet. Her upper register is of the purest soprano quality and has been admirably cultivated. Indeed we should suppose that heretofore Donna GOMEZ has been merely a student; engaged more in the task of overcoming difficulties, than in the more difficult task of understanding a *rôle*. One great recommendation in Donna GOMEZ is that she tries hard, and does all she can with the best possible intention.

Beside Donna GOMEZ stands a lady of commanding stature, and round, voluptuous form. That, Sir, is Madame MARTINI D'ORMY, the prime contralto of the Company. The large spirit of her melody dwells in a befitting temple—it requires room, and has it—handsome room, too. You will acknowledge, as every one does, that Madame D'ORMY has an expressive and intelligent face, although the eye of an artist will perceive a defect in the thin lips of the faire. In a musical point of view, Madame D'ORMY has yet to deserve the favor she has received. Her voice, while it is full, round and sonorous, lacks one grand essential—cultivation; and with that—style. Naturally, she is gifted with a fine organ, and the heartiness with which she uses it is, perhaps, the secret of her success.

The gentleman in white who is prodding at the foot-lights with his walking cane, and endeavoring, as much as he can, to put the management to a few shillings expense by breaking something, is Signor GRAZIANI, the baritone. He is a tall, jovial, good-tempered fellow, with a handsome face, and a brow that will never be wrinkled by care, if he can help it. Signor GRAZIANI's voice is one of the finest we have ever had in the country, and when we remember he has but lately arrived at man's estate, there can be but little uncertainty as to his career.

Beside him is the tenor, Signor NERI BERALDI, who, like GRAZIANI, is disposed to be playful, but in a more grave and thoughtful manner. Signor BERALDI is about twenty-one or twenty-two years of age, is studious, painstaking and thoroughly capable in everything pertaining to music. His voice is a superb tenor, of great purity and strength; in the lower notes it is a little weak, but in the most effective portions of the tenor range it is as fine as human voice can be. Signor BERALDI sings entirely from the chest, and never introduces the abominable *falsetto*, not even in the Romanza in "Masaniello," where the melody runs up to B natural above the staff. If Signor BERALDI fulfills the promise of his youth, he will become one of the greatest tenors the world has ever heard.

A few nervous taps on the conductor's desk attract a limited amount of attention; the tuning is discontinued, and the mumbling of parts suspended. The prompter pops his head up from a trap-door in front of the conductor, and opens his book at the required place. A gentleman dressed like a retired green grocer—it is the chorus-master—darts about the stage in a distracted manner, hunting up lost voices. A few more taps, a moment's silence, and the orchestra booms forth, and, at the required signal, the chorus also strikes up. Tap, tap, tap, tap, tap, tap, from the conductor; every sound is chopped off suddenly as with an axe; the violins twist the loose hairs from their bows; the flute executes an imaginary passage with his fingers; the large trombone leaves off puffing, and the proprietor thereof puffs a cigar instead. The conductor is on his legs, which significant fact alone is sufficient to proclaim to an astonished world that something is wrong which must be righted. Yes, he is on his legs, and wiping his forehead with one hand, points the other to an unhappy race of tenors, who, in the face of Heaven and Man, have dared to sing the sixteenth part of a tone out of tune. The chorus master hovers about the culprits, and there is a murmuring of French, Italian, German and English, for the chorus is cosmopolitan. The *bâton* is raised once more; the chorus gets through its work more creditably, and the baritone comes forward to sing a solo. He has his stick in his hand, and during the prelude amuses himself by practicing a few fencing positions. Without entirely abandoning this latter occupation, he begins to sing. The full, round, sympathetic tones of his manly voice fill the building; the orchestra is hushed into attention, and the singer himself desists from his physical displays, and contents himself with swinging to and fro like a pendulum. The solo merges into a concerted piece, and the tenor and soprano, who have been amusing themselves with a polite flirtation, saunter down the stage, and in a listless manner put in the requisite notes of their parts. The trio ended, the chorus rushes in with a few chords and binds the whole thing together, and the curtain descends—or rather would descend in a performance, for the curtain never falls at rehearsal.

An intermission of a few minutes, and hostilities are recommenced. The chorus opens. It is not in the nature of a chorus to sing correctly twice running, and there is in consequence a good deal of tapping from the conductor—particularly when the trombone, who has all through been recklessly trying to play his instrument and smoke a cigar at one and the same time, puts in a frightful note at the wrong place. The conductor scowls at *him* particularly, and so upsets his equanimity, that the unhappy man puts the lighted end of the offending weed in his mouth and tries to play a note on it—which he does in the shape of a yell.

And so, benevolent reader, is the conductor of an opera company compelled for three stricken hours to listen to and correct the blunders of his artists. When you see him in his trim white neck-tie and gloves, remember, that although so spruce, he has been at work harder than you perhaps; at work, with the patience of Job and the industry of the entire Chippewa race.

Universalist State Convention.

AUBURN, Tuesday, Aug. 22.

The Universalist State Convention assembled in this city this morning. Rev. WM. S. BALCH, of New-York, was chosen Moderator; R. EDDY, Clerk. The several District Associations were found to be fully represented. The Annual Report is an able document, condemning Human Slavery, and advocating Temperance, Prison Reform and Peace. It was adopted without a dissenting voice.

☞ The *Native Citizen* is a new weekly Know-Nothing, established at Boston, by WILLIAM V. SPENCER.

☞ Another paper, the Kansas *Pioneer*, is to be started in Kansas. The location is to be at Fort Leavenworth. It is to be published weekly at $2, on imperial paper. Charles Sexton will be the editor.

The people of Jackson County, (Mo.,) have voted to subscribe $75,000 to the stock of the Pacific Railroad Company, payable by taxation.

VOL. III....NO. 915. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

Cuba.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin, Aug. 23.

There must be some deep pudosophy in the effort to know nothing. Every undertaking thrives under the guardianship of the maxim, and languishes without it. If a joint stock company is formed, the subscriptions are sure to flock in, where the public is left in utter ignorance of the actual condition and quality of the speculation; and where the greatest pains are taken to explain the affair in all its bearings to those who are asked to invest in it, the confidence of the public is sure to be withheld. A stranger can obtain credit on the most vague recommendations; while a friend is often repulsed, of whom we know a single shortcoming set off against an otherwise unbroken current of success and solvency.

In the whole sphere of politics there is nothing which could be of greater interest to the American people than a clear and satisfactory insight into the political and social condition of Cuba, the division of power and property among the various classes of its population, and the interests which actuate as well the overt acts of the political chess-game as the various reports, letters, rumors and pronunciamentos which are published for the purpose of influencing the opinions, and consequently the actions, of others. We often say that in the multitude of counsellors there is wisdom, and that the wranglings of contesting parties are likely to disclose the truth which lies between them. But in this case the rule is at fault. In spite of all the "accounts," "histories," articles and correspondences, we are left in a labyrinth of possibilities, and compelled to seek our way out rather by means of conjectures deduced from general facts known to every one, than by induction from the innumerable prevarications which the contest of parties has brought to light.

We know, in the first place, that there is a Captain General in this island, invested with an absolute monopoly of political power. We know him to be surrounded with a standing army of Spanish soldiers, which now amounts to twenty thousand men, and a body of civil officials, constituting, in all probability, what is usually denominated the old Spanish party. From all appearances, this fraction of the population has no connection with the body of the people, other than is involved in the surveillance they exercise over them, and the taxes and imposts they extort. They appear to carry on no business, and to hold no real estate; for if they did, they would not connive at taxing both so heavily. Their fortunes, their family connections and their support are in Old Spain. They leave that country to increase their wealth out of the earnings of the Cubans, and are recalled as soon as they have learned to understand thoroughly the people whom they are sent to govern. All are aware of the frequent changes in the incumbency of the Captain Generalship, which is easily explained by the twofold observation that the post is so lucrative as to be coveted by all the Spanish politicians, leading to rotation in office as the best means of dividing the spoils, and that a long stay would be likely to wean the thoughts of the functionary from his dependence on the old country to his unlimited power over the colony.

Cuba is, therefore, valuable to Spain on three grounds; first, as a means of rewarding the services of favorite politicians; secondly, as a cradle of great fortunes, the incomes of which are sure to be spent at home, and, thirdly, as a source of revenue to the mother country, or rather to its leading officials. Taking these three considerations into view, we are prevented from laying too heavy a stress on that "Old Spanish pride," which is the favorite plea of the Spaniards themselves for their retention of the Queen of the Antilles.

The division into constitutional and absolute monarchies, by which we are wont to measure the political system of the world, is extremely superficial. Cuba has all the characteristics of an absolute monarchy, and yet is no monarchy at all. The real difference is between those countries in which political power and landed wealth are in the same, and those in which they are in different hands. By this criterion Cuba belongs to the oppressed countries. Her Spanish officials appear to have no interest in the land, and her Creole landholders no share in political power; and the present struggle hinges on the resolution of this dissonance.

The money power, we should judge, is principally in the hands of foreign merchants. They share in the yoke of the Creoles, and consequently their aspirations. The English and French Governments favor the continuance of the present state of things, but in this the loyalty of their subjects, resident in Cuba, does not sustain them. The latter long for freedom of trade, and have joined with the landed interest in opposition to the bureaucracy and the standing army.

This coalition—we do not mean to call it a regularly organized one—naturally looks to the United States for aid and comfort. There the freedom of the mercantile man has been completely triumphant, and the supremacy of the landed proprietor is still almost undisputed. The community of interests is perfect.

But this classification of the population and their respective abettors, is incomplete, because it overlooks that most numerous, though too often forgotton portion, the labor interest. Here as elsewhere, but perhaps here to a greater degree than anywhere else, the working classes are subject to the disposal of landed men and capitalists; and inevitably the antagonism is as decided between the Creole and the blacks, as between the Spaniards and the Creole. The complete triumph of the latter would, at present, avail nothing to the slaves; on the contrary, it would rivet their chains the tighter by depriving them of a powerful ally whom they now possess. For this pitiable apology for a yeomanry, without even an effort at organization with scarcely a ray of intelligence, have been invested, by the force of circumstances with the balance of power between the governing races, just as the peasants of Gallicia and the serfs of Russia uphold the thrones of their respective autocrats, wedging in between the monarchial power and themselves, the holders of the land. If themselves are not aware of their position, the Spaniards understand it all the better, and are at the greatest pains to foster their attachment. Every effort is made to increase their numbers and their loyalty. All the intendments of the law are in their favor. They are even enlisted as soldiers, and preparations appear to be rife for their gradual emancipation.

It is to the interest of the negroes, therefore, that the present state of things should continue. So long as the Spaniards fear an invasion, they will conciliate the favor of their depressed subjects. The Spanish troops are expensive, and consume a great portion of the revenues which form the main attraction of the island. The blacks, if loyal, form a standing militia, which costs the Government nothing, and maintains itself. An outbreak, if successful, would hurl them back into the abyss of Slavery; if unsuccessful, it would result in so far strengthening the power of the Government as to make the support of the blacks less necessary, and therefore less courted.

The prospect of a cession of Cuba by Spain, in consequence of the home revolution of that country, is dispelled. All Spaniards are interested in maintaining the colonial relation, and would only remove it if to do so was necessary to preserve their existence; but the position of the new Government is so well assured at home that there is no immediate necessity for giving up their schemes of foreign ambition. Between the fierce determination of the Spaniards, the timidity of the Creoles, and the intrigues of the Filibusters, the process of abasing the favored classes, and elevating the slaves of Cuba, will probably continue for some time longer.

Cruise of a Bottle.

NATIONAL OBSERVATORY,
Washington August 21, 1854.

SIR: A bottle containing the accompanying paper was picked up by Don JOSE CABRO, at Longkey, between the east point and Ciénega, and taken by him to the Commandant of the Isle of Pines, by whom it was forwarded to the Captain-General of Cuba, who in turn sent it to the American consul, (Mr. SAVAGE,) to be by him transmitted to the National Observatory:

[COPY.]

Ship *Burlington*, of New-York, 90 days from Callao, for Hampton Roads, U. S. A.

Latitude by observation at noon 9 deg. 32 min. north.

Longitude by chronometer at noon 43 deg. 30 min. west.

Time, 3h. P. M. Course, since noon, N. W. [true] 10 miles.

Whoever finds this, please send it to Lieut. M. F. Maury, National Observatory, Washington, U. S. A.

For the good of the public.

God bless the finder.

Feb. 8, 1854. [Signed] RAFAEL BAYLEY.

Respectfully, &c.. CHAS. STEEDMAN,
Acting Superintendent.

The Editor *Union*, Washington, D. C.

PATENT COWS' TAIL HOLDER.—Mr. JOHN M. WEARE, of Seabrock, N. H., has recently obtained a patent for holding cows' tails still during the operation of milking. The machine is fastened to one of the animal's ham strings, and the tail is compressed. Mr. WEARE politely styles his discovery the "milker's protector." Cows, we presume, will now live forever, as this patent machine is designed to prevent them "kicking the bucket."

Disastrous Conflagration—$50,000 worth of Property Destroyed.

From the Newark Mercury, Aug. 23.

The largest and most destructive fire which our city has experienced for a long period broke out this morning about 1 o'clock, in J. C. Young & Co.'s harness manufactory, No. 127 Railroad-avenue, and before the flames were extinguished twelve dwellings and factories were entirely destroyed, extending over the whole east side of the Railroad-avenue.

The building in which the fire originated was a three-story wooden building, and was owned by Green & Co., couch manufacturers. The first story was occupied by them as a blacksmith shop, the second story by J. C. Young & Co., harness manufacturers, and connected with the firm of Green & Co. The third story was occupied by Doane Snow as a lace weaving establishment. The fire, which broke out in the second story, was soon beyond all control, and wrapped the building in a mass of flame, which extended to the buildings on either side.

On the north, the fire communicated to a row of five two-story frame buildings on East Green-street and the corner of Railroad-avenue, owned by David Ball, Esq. The corner building was occupied as a lager bier shop, and the remainder of the row, designated Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 East Green-street, were dwellings occupied by mechanics. They were entirely destroyed. In this direction the flames were arrested, thus saving the buildings on Bruen-street, completing the block.

On the south of the factory in which the fire originated, it communicated to the large carriage manufactory of Leftwitch, McLear & Co., a three-story frame building known as No. 131 Railroad-avenue, and occupied entirely by them. From this the flames communicated to Charles Parsons' carpenter-shop, and to the building on the corner of Railroad-avenue and Elm-street, occupied and owned, by J. D. Caldwell, sash and blind manufacturer, and also by A. C. & J. C. Crilley, sash and blind manufacturers. Some two or three outbuildings in the rear of the large shops were also consumed, but the lateness of the hour has prevented us from obtaining any detailed account of those occupying them, or the losses.

We learn that Green & Co. had an insurance on the building owned by them and occupied by their blacksmith-shop; J. C. Young & Co. and Doane Snow of $2,700, and on their stock of $2,800, which we understand to include that of J. C. Young & Co. Mr. Snow, lace weaver, has an insurance of $400. His loss is considerable. The buildings owned by David Ball were insured, but to what extent we could not learn.

We were unable to ascertain to what extent Messrs. Leftwich, McLear & Co. were insured, but it is certain that their loss is heavy, as they are understood to have had on hand a large stock, of which comparatively little was saved. The same may be said of all those whose property is so unfortunately destroyed. The flames spread so rapidly that there was no opportunity of saving the property to any considerable extent. One of the most serious evils connected with this fire is that it throws out of employ a large number of mechanics, when other situations are so difficult to obtain.

The want of water was severely felt by the Fire Department, but their efforts were unabated to prevent the spread of the flames. The wind blowing from the east saved the dwellings on Bruen street, which would otherwise certainly have been destroyed. The long continued drought, and the inflammable character of many of our manufactories, ought to lead to great care and caution on the part of business men.

Legal Intelligence.

PARTNERSHIP—IMPORTANT TO LAW FIRMS.

This was a motion, under the summary jurisdiction of the Court, that Messrs. Benjamin Lawrence, James Crowdy, and Thomas William Bowlby, solicitors, might be jointly and severally ordered to pay into Court within three days the sum of £5,777 7s. 4d., and interest. The motion was made on behalf of Mr. Burdon, a client of the firm. Mr. Burdon corresponded with Bowlby alone, and with no other member of the firm, and was induced, by Bowlby's representations, to sell out various sums, amounting to the above, during the years 1852 and 1853, which Bowlby misappropriated. The partnership was subsequently dissolved.

The Vice-Chancellor said this was a case of great importance. The application was against three individuals, officers of the Court, for the payment of a sum of money which was remitted for the purpose of being paid into Court. There was no doubt, as officers of the Court, solicitors who received money for payment pursuant to an order, and did not pay it, were guilty of misconduct and neglect of duty, which, under its summary jurisdiction over solicitors as officers of the Court, the Court could compel them to pay. The question was free as to the jurisdiction in that respect The difficulty felt by those who made the application, which was against three individuals, was this, that each individual would be held guilty of personal misconduct and neglect of duty in nonpayment of money which had been proved to have reached only the hands of one of them. If he were at liberty to hear the case as one in which the money could be held constructively to have reached the hands of all three, Mr. Burdon, who made this application, would be entitled to an order that each of the three should pay the money. It was only on the application of the principle of the law of partnership to the case that the two besides Mr. Bowlby could be held to be liable. The summary jurisdiction of the Court was entirely a personal jurisdiction over a solicitor who had misconducted himself. In such cases the Court had jurisdiction sufficient to compel the performance of his duty. It was said, however, in support of the application, that these three individuals carried on business as partners, and were, as parties in this suit, the solicitors of Mr. Burdon. To that extent the case of Mr. Burdon, as against the three, would be sustainable, but for the difficulty created by his conduct voluntarily pursued

The duty of a solicitor necessarily involves personal confidence. The duty of a firm discharged by them could only be discharged by one, or by one acting as agent, or by some clerk acting for all. The singularity of this case was this—not that Mr. Burdon merely corresponded with one member of the firm, or that he did not address his letters to the firm, but that he never corresponded with the firm at all, except with Mr. Bowlby; and when in regard to this particular remittance, that gentleman by letter required Mr. Burdon to remit the money "to us," Mr Burdon voluntarily did not trust the firm, but trusted Mr. Bowlby, for he sent the money to him and not to the firm, and gave him the checks, and gave him absolute control over the money. In matters of this kind, when a client employed a partnership of solicitors, and so conducted his dealings with one member on such a footing that the other members of the firm had not the ordinary means of knowing what was due between the client and their partner which they otherwise would have had, and so as to place the transaction out of the knowledge of the others, the client could not complain as against the other partners. Such a client must bear the consequences of the miscarriage which, by his own conduct he had brought about. Upon this ground, viz., that the other partners had not a fair opportunity of knowing what was going on, he should refuse the motion.

Manchester Blackberry Society.

From the Utica Herald.

A festival, under this title, was held last Friday, at the country seat near Musquitoboro, being the sixteenth anniversary of the girls, boys and old men of the village.

As many as a hundred guests were present, by invitation from Manchester and the neighboring places. JOHNNY BENDAWAY and the LETSONS were on hand, ready to fill out certificates of membership at sixpence a quart. The old folk left their cares behind them; the young ones concluded to stop growing for a few hours; and all were merry children together. A long table was quickly spread under the cool beeches. A jury of ladies was appointed to examine sundry plethoric baskets, jugs and mysterious packages, all redolent of good housewifery. Finally, the "wreathed conch-shell" was blown, and Hon. WARREN CONVERSE, the Society's worthy President, delivered his annual message—announcing that dinner was ready. It suffered the doom of all good dinners, when the guests are blessed with hunger and good digestion. After dinner, Professor KELLOGG, of Albany, read a brief poem, which was received with so much satisfaction that he was invited to deliver an oration at the next Blackberry Pic-Nic.

May the Society live as long as blackberries grow!

A QUEER REQUEST.—The police are called upon now-a-days to heal the sick and bury the dead—they are asked to interfere in restoring peace in families—to take care of deserted children—to provide homes for the destitute, and perform many benevolent functions not mentioned in their warrants. All this is done by them, from a love of doing good. Lately we heard of an individual who came to one of our functionaries, and with a long face asked his interference to prevent his wife from being jealous. This was a step the officer felt to be beyond his province. He could remedy the effects of jealousy by locking up a truculent spouse, who should presume to comb her liege's head with a tripod, but how to provide the preventive was more than he could say. After giving the matter a big think, he told the unhappy individual that though he couldn't interpose his official aid to help the matter, he would give him a piece of advice that would do him some good, and that was to go home and give his wife no cause for jealousy. This remedy is a good one.—*Boston Post, Aug. 22.*

Extraordinary Series of Calamities—Strange Life of a Homicide.

A writer in the Thomaston *Watchman* gives the following singular biography of JAMES HIGBTOWER, recently convicted of manslaughter in that county. Three years in a dungeon, it seems, is nothing to what he has endured:

About twenty-one years ago a young lady of this section of country, belonging to a respectable family, became the victim of a vile seducer; the fruit was a boy, who is the subject of our narrative. His mother, as is the case usually with those of her sex who are unfortunate, married a man of low breeding and in adverse circumstances, consequently her son was destined to receive but a limited share of education or moral training. At a tender age his character was peculiar, and in some respects very extraordinary. When only seven years old he was attending a sugar-cane mill, by some means his left arm and hand were crushed, by which accident he forever lost the use of his hand.

At the age of ten he was bitten by a rattlesnake; being nearly alone on the place, he had to call to his aid all the presence of mind of which he was master. Fortunately he used the proper antidote and thereby saved his life. In the short space of a few months he was again bitten by one of the same species of reptiles; by pursuing the same course as heretofore, he was again rescued from the jaws of death.

Between the age of twelve and fourteen, he made several attempts to take the life of his step-father, which shows that he would not be imposed on. About that age he also snapped, several times, a loaded musket at a neighbor. When fourteen years old, he was knocked down by lightning, and did not recover for some time. At the age of sixteen, he was attacked, while hunting in the woods, by a very large panther. The panther soon threw him down—he exhibited great presence of mind by feigning death. The panther then carried him into the swamp, covered him up with sticks and moss, after which he took his leave in search of more prey. Our hero, after the panther's departure, arose and made his escape home. He was badly torn—two of his jaw teeth were bitten out, and many wounds were inflicted.

But he was not thus to die, for he soon recovered, and very soon after his recovery gave his step-father a severe whipping and left him. Excepting another slight shock by lightning, his path was smooth until nineteen, when he became enamored of a young lady; though figuring in a higher sphere, his superior in intellect and family, yet one was smitten by the boy of misfortune, and resolved to marry him, notwithstanding the opposition of her relatives, who made severe threats against our hero. But what cared he, who had successfully battled against rattlesnakes, panthers, and even the high powers of Heaven, for the threats of man? Nothing daunted, he continued to urge his claims; after finding all his efforts for a compromise unavailing, he commenced a determined course. He procured his license, placed a magistrate at a conspicuous point in the woods

ITALY.

American Artists Abroad—Our Painters.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ROME, Monday, July 3, 1854.

PAGE, of New-York, is the first man I shall speak of, as it is his proper place. He has been in Italy five years. He studied the works of TITIAN, and, for this purpose, made careful copies of his best pictures, at Florence and Venice. Those were pronounced by all the old copyists and Italian artists, to have approached the originals nearer than any copies that were ever made. They had all the richness of color and transparency of the originals. To copy TITIAN well, an artist must possess genius akin to TITIAN'S, and this is accorded to our countryman by all good judges of paintings abroad.

He removed to Rome in the Autumn of 1852, where one of his first works was a portrait of CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN, the actress. The likeness was capital, and all the soul and character of the accomplished actress were brought out in perfect fidelity. The head at first sight, unobtrusively, fixed the attention of the beholder, and as he contemplated it the spirit and emotions of that gentle but energetic woman, with their softened and subdued yet unextinguished ardor, beamed forth from the canvas.

He next painted a portrait of Mrs. CRAWFORD, the wife of the sculptor. It is half length, and is universally regarded as a perfect triumph in portrait painting—the exact counterfeit of the original. For beauty of color and correctness in drawing, it has no superior. It has been seen by all the first artists of Rome, including several of eminence from England, who say that there is not another man living who can paint such a portrait. Its owner says that he would not part with it for a fortune, and when he contemplates it he feels as if he ought to own the Pitti Palace, to hang it among the works of TITIAN, GUIDO and CORREGIO.

The next portrait from his easel was that of BROWNING, the English poet. It was a head with the very moisture and glow of vitality and radiant with the genius and spirit of the poet. It is truly a speaking and almost startling likeness. Every portrait he paints is thought by artists to be his best. He has now in hand two or three subjects from Grecian and Sacred History, which will be finished for next Winter. His prices are larger than those of any other artist in Europe, but he readily commands them.

There is a beautiful consistency in PAGE'S whole character, as his greatness of talent and largeness of soul are equal. He is the kind friend and counsellor of young artists, and as free from everything like jealousy, envy or any groveling and low-minded selfishness, as if he had never existed in a world where they are of too frequent occurrence, even among the intellectual and accomplished. Such a man is indeed a high priest of art, whose mission it is to hallow the representations of human greatness and goodness, and to delineate the most refining and soul-touching conceptions of his own sublimated and soaring spirit.

FREEMAN, also of your City, has been a resident of Rome for 16 years The last picture that he sent home was one of "The Three Marys at the Sepulchre." It is a picture that tells the story well. It was low toned, deep, and rich in color, and is pervaded by fine feeling. It reminds you of the works of CORREGIO in color and sentiment.

He is now at work on a picture of COLUMBUS, as a boy applying for charity to the Monks at the gate of the Convent. It is not far enough advanced yet to judge fully of it, but it promises to be an effective and creditable picture. His "Italian Beggar Children," exhibited in 1846 in the National Academy of Design in your City, will be remembered by connoisseurs as one of the best, if not the best picture in the exhibition of that year. This is his *chef d'œuvre*.

CHAPMAN has lately finished a large picture of Hagar and Ishmael in the desert. Hagar is sitting upon the ground, leaning upon one hand, with her face turned up, and Ishmael a little back of her, to the right. The figures are of life size. The story is forcibly told, the grouping very good, and it is painted in the high key which is characteristic of all his works.

His cabinet pictures of Italian life are beautiful gems. He has painted a great many landscapes of the Campagna of Rome, that are truthful to nature, and the effects of sunlight very skillfully managed. He is, take him altogether, the most industrious artist I ever knew. He is still at work on his "drawing-book," for the letterpress of which he furnishes copy, as well as drawings in wood, for illustration.

THOMPSON, of your City, is residing here, where he has been for two years and upward. The past Winter he has been engaged upon portraits, in which line he is very good. He has painted a number of ideal pictures, among them one that he calls the "Circassian Girl," that I much admire. It is a half length figure in a sitting posture, the arms crossed in front, with the hands in view, and the face—one of peerless beauty—looking upward. A manacle and her sad expression tell the tale of her servitude. The features are classical, and her dark waving tresses are tastefully arranged. It is rich in drapery and color, correct in drawing, and a most lovely picture. He has many other works in his studio, which cleverly show his fine feeling for the chaste and beautiful. He is a man very much liked here for his kind, genial and truthful nature, and holds a high rank as an artist.

BROWN, the landscape painter, has painted a number of large landscapes, of Views near Tivoli. His drawings from nature surpass anything I ever saw. He not only takes the prominent features of the scene faithfully, but photographs the minutest details with the most perfect exactness, and every tint and middle tint—the *chiaro oscuro* of an Italian scene—the slightest cloud that is pencilled upon the sky—wood and mountain—meadows and vineyards, rock and tree—are distinctly delineated in his drawings. He lithographs as well as he draws. He has painted a View of the Aqueduct upon the Campagna, and a large View of the Falls of Tivoli, and a number of compositions of bits of scenery, from here and there. If his coloring were equal to his drawing, he would have few rivals.

TILTON, from Massachusetts, is a young man of great promise as a landscape painter. It is evident from his works that he takes CLAUDE for his guide—whose works be studies more than nature. Among others that I saw at his studio, was a View of St. Peter's, from the Repetta, the ancient port of Rome. It is a very low-toned picture, and shows great power in the management of light and shade. The colors are very rich and deep, and the scene is bathed in the gorgeous glow of an Italian sky. He also has a View of Pompeii, which depicts the exhumed city to great advantage, although it is not one of his best works. He has many pictures of views in the vicinity of Naples, which show his style to be admirably adapted to the scenery and "skyey influences" of Italy. This artist has a good eye for colors, and fine feeling for the beautiful, but he yet lacks that knowledge of drawing which is a requisite for high eminence as a painter, and without which all other excellences are valueless.

WOTHERSPOON, who is about to return to your City—after a six years' European residence, much of which was passed at Rome—is, beyond all question, the best landscape painter we have here. He has in his studio a number of works, among them a picture of "Nemi," viewed from the shore of the lake. The subject has been painted repeatedly by eminent artists, but never better treated than by him. It represents the town, on a high cliff, that overhangs the lake, beyond which is a perfectly pure and magnificent Italian sky. He seems to have caught the very spirit of the place, which is the most picturesque and composing to the mind of the beholder of any in Italy. The lake reposes in a deep amphitheatre, high above the sea it is surrounded with frowning cliffs, which are surmounted with castellated battlements, as if man had vied with nature in heightening the stern and rugged expression of this savage scene. The bed of the lake is evidently the crater of an extinct volcano, whose fires have in long past ages fantastically scarred the high and overhanging crags, all of which are mirrored in the limpid and quiet waters beneath, in which seems to be reflected, not only the tints, but the calm of heaven. The shores, where the soil will permit it, are cultivated.

The picture I am vainly endeavoring to describe represents this scene at about sunset. The shadows and mists of evening are already collecting about the lake, and its shores rendered just indistinct enough to give chance to the imagination, to conjure up strange and romantic fancies, and to people the gathering shades with the fabled spirits with which the classic poets were wont to populate such entrancing scenes. The whole picture is radiant with poetry and nature—romance and reality, blended like the light and shadow, and with all so cunningly, that it captivates the mind like some delicious dream of a brighter world.

Another large picture of his, but still in an unfinished condition, is a view of the baths of Caracalla. The foreground is occupied by these stupendous ruins, while beyond is seen the lonely Campagna, bounded by the Albanian hills. The time is sunset, and the whole scene is flooded with golden light. When completed, it will be a more faithful Italian picture than I have seen from the pencil of any of our countrymen. His other works are small landscape views of equal merit, and give assurance of the highest excellence. BENNEVILLE, who was sent out to Rome by the French Government as a student in the Academy, and who is the best landscape painter here, says that he has by far the most talent, in his line, of any American he has ever known. His return to America is, to all true connoisseurs and amateurs of art who have seen his works, a source of deep regret.

WOTHERSPOON is a man who will not stoop to any manœuvering to get a commission, and who perhaps is deficient in what is called smartness; but to the true appreciator of painting he is kind, courteous and grateful. Unfortunately for art, his circumstances withhold that good, necessity, which has often pricked on genius to a triumph that, without it, it would never have accomplished. Still he has so much of the true spirit of the artist, that he cannot but give to it due indulgence, and in spite of the matter-of-fact business influences by which he is henceforth to be environed, it can be predicted with confidence that time will show many beautiful proofs of happy hours of relaxation in the sanctum sanctorum of his own quiet studio.

In my future cisalpine peregrinations, I may occasionally drop you a line or two on kindred topics to the above and those of my last letter, especially when I visit "beautiful Florence." Till then,

Addio, OSCHIALI.

TURKEY.

A Turkish Dinner.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Tuesday, July 25, 1854.

The day was unusually fine, the sun was far down the azure vault of heaven, when I was strolling with my friend B. through the great square of the Seraskierat, the promenade ground and Broadway of Ottoman fashion. Here, sauntering along, was a gay young Turk, dressed in his last month's stipend; his clothes redolent with perfume, and his eyebrows darkened with kohl, while his jaunty air, as he bent his gaze into each *araba*, betokened the desire of attracting some fair one's attention. And here and there numerous vehicles were whirled along, or stood motionless under some tree, while their fair occupants amused themselves in flirting and laughing with each other, or at some handsome young dandy as he passed. Every one comes to this place in well-dressed garb, and the ladies spend all their money in endeavoring to outvie each other in costly robes, valuable jewels and delicate perfumes.

As we were the only Franks (I mean foreigners) on the ground, the eyes of many handsome ladies were ever and anon directed towards the *guzelle giaours*, to use their own expression. This did not trouble us much, and we had made two or three turns around the square, when I was tapped on the shoulder by a young Turkish friend, S—— EFFENDI by name. Young I call him, for he was so in appearance, though he not only held an office in the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, but was married and had seen his 30th year. After the usual salutations and a short promenade, he paid us the compliment of an invitation to dinner, which, as we had nothing else to do, was cordially accepted.

Bidding a mute and mental farewell to the beauties of the square, we wended our way through nameless and crooked streets, up and down the seven-hilled Stamboul, for at least two miles, a walk sufficient to enable us to do justice to our host's dinner, whatever it might be. Our friends can readily imagine the speculative train of thought which ever and anon kept flitting through our minds, during the intervals of conversation, for neither of us had ever before dined *a la Turk*.

We soon, however, reached the house, and the ceremony of changing our shoes being waived, we were ushered up into the large sitting-room (for parlor it could not be called,) where two or three friends of our host were seated. The rooms of all Turkish houses have an ottoman or lounge, framed of boards, and handsomely cushioned, running along the window side or sides of the apartment. Besides this, a few chairs are scattered about, while two or three tables occupy the prominent positions, and a Turkish carpet matting covers the floor. It was so with our host's room, and in addition several large French engravings, representing the battles of NAPOLEON, were suspended on the walls, with mirrors of a good size intervening. Having been introduced to T—— PASHA, L—— EFFENDI and others, including two priests or Dervishes, who were members of the family, we threw ourselves on the ottomans and commenced conversing, while our host excused himself on the plea of dressing for dinner.

But as I do not intend to detail the conversation which we had, it being a gleaning of news, and only desire to set before my friends the peculiarities of an Oriental meal, I must pass over the half hour we spent in our laudable object, and usher you at once into the dining room.

Our host gave the signal for us to enter, and we filed into an adjoining room, furnished like the preceding, with the addition that instead of engravings, a large and nearly new map of the State of New-York hung on the wall, and exhibited its familiar towns and rivers in a place little dreamt of by the maker. In the centre of the room was the principal object of attraction to the hungry horde who entered—a round table, without cover, and plates laid for ten person, which was all that could be accommodated. Previous to sitting down, the customary ablutions of face and hands took place. A domestic approached each of us, and presenting his ewer and towel, we followed the example of our Turkish friends. This act of ablution is highly necessary in a country where each one dips his hand into the dish, and eats with his fingers. Our worthy host, though addicted to this fashion himself, had the forethought to provide us with knives and forks, a privilege we hardly expected.

In a few minutes we were comfortably seated, and although so close that we could hardly move our elbows, we began to discuss the dish before us. This was *Kabobs*, or pieces of toasted meat, and was really excellent. Our host, S., set the example by dipping his fingers in first, and we followed, sticking our forks into the pieces nearest. Here and there, around the table, were little plates of strawberries, cherries and cucumbers, from which you helped yourself, between each dish. One after another now followed, and as a matter of curiosity, I might enumerate a few of them. I might also remark that the napkins which had been thrown over each one's left shoulder, came into frequent requisition, at least after every dish.

Immediately after the *kabobs*, a servant brought in a kind of stew, or habhash, which was very good, but what it was, has puzzled me to this day, and it might have been, for aught we know, the identical article which often forms a component part of our sausages. After this, followed three or four dishes, in quick succession, entirely of vegetables, as greens, spinach, artichokes, &c. Then came a dish of mutton, already cut up for convenience sake, and then two or three courses of boiled beef, fried fish and roast liver. Finally, there came a series of light dishes, the first of which was some Turkish pastry, which was excellently made. Then, some sweetmeats that went down with considerable gusto, and also a large bowl of sherbet, the usual Eastern beverage. I never tasted better, and as we were furnished with a kind of ladle or spoon to sip it with, managed to secure a sufficiency. Finally, the last dish of the feast was one of *pilaf*, which is rice and kabobs interspersed in it. It always denotes the end of a dinner, and this being finished, we all rose from the table. Though not very critical in my survey, I counted no less than fourteen dishes, and I am inclined to believe that I missed two or three. And of all we were obliged to partake, for to refuse was to treat our host with disrespect.

It never strikes a Turk, that he can enjoy much pleasure in sitting and conversing over his dinner. He considers it a necessity and a business, which should be dispatched as soon as possible; and so, from the time he commences till the end, he has no cessation. T—— PASHA, one of our dinner companions, had been, some time ago, to Paris, and having acquired more civilized notions of the art of eating, kept remarking on our host's table and adherence to old custom. But judging by the way he indulged, he verified his own words, that "Turkish dinners are nothing but jumbles and mixtures."

Having disposed ourselves in various attitudes around the room, coffee was brought in little cups not much larger than a thimble, and half of it sediment. The servants of the ewer and towel then approached, and we speedily washed our hands once more. No further interruption took place, and we had an agreeable conversation for half an hour, when our host ordered pipes and sherbet to be brought in. My friend B. does not smoke, so he declined, while the rest of us puffed away at long *tchibouks* with amber mouth-pieces. And thus we spent the next two hours, alternately coffee, sherbet and pipes, while between courses we had served up a general conversation on war, politics and events of the present day.

But time rolled on, and at 10 o'clock, P. M., (*three hours a la Turk,*) we arose to depart. Our host insisted on accompanying us a little distance, until we could procure horses to bring us to Pera. Horses were fortunately found, and bidding our host, S—— EFFENDI, and friends, a hearty good night, and many thanks to the former for his attentive kindness, we mounted the sorry nags, specimens of rough usage, and were speedily traversing the dark streets of Stamboul. An hour after, B. and myself were expatiating in our comfortable quarters on the events of the evening, and we soon after retired, with the sweet foreboding of an approaching nightmare to tantalize our dozing thoughts.

BACHE BUDGET.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

NOTES OF TRAVEL OR RECOLLECTIONS OF MAJUNGA, ZANZIBAR, MUSCAT, ADEN, MOCHA, AND OTHER EASTERN PORTS. Salem. Published by GEO. CREAMER.

No author's name appears on the title page of this modest book; but JOSEPH B. F. OSGOOD takes out the copyright. It suits us very well. Our reader shall see how it suits him,—if extracts will suffice for that purpose.

Here is a fine dish for *gourmands;* Could it not be imported?

SILK-WORM SOUP.

A friend of mine once dined with the Governor of Majunga, in courtly style. Five white persons and a dozun Amboiambo officers were the guests on the occasion. His honor dressed in full costume, presided over the quite liberal repast, while his military suite also in full and ludicrous costumes, served as waiters, carving and dispensing the viands, and, as the different courses were placed on the table, seizing the plate of each to empty the uneaten contents from the door and return the unwashed dish to its former owner. During this amusing entertainment, my friend kept composed and cool as the grateful fanning of good looking Ambolambo female attendants would dispose him, until appeared a two-quart tureen of *silkworm* soup, the green oleaginous surface of which bore likeness to the Summer scum of a stagnant frog pond. My friend did not tell me of the flavor of this luscious luxury.

And here is a sketch of

A ZANZIBAR BRIDE.

Her face must be like the moon at full; her eyes large like a bullock's; her nose none too little; her mouth pearl-lined; and like a mango her dimpled chin, whereon at hot noon a liberal perspiration flows to fill

"The delicate wells
Which a sweet smile forms in a dimpled cheek."

Her gentle health may be indicated by a weight of two hundred pounds and as much more as may bring her within a Dutchman's *sine qua non* of loveliness—that is "*Dik und vet,*" thick and fat. Her vanity may be measured by the many gold, silver, and brass rings that adorn her ears, and larger ones which ornament her ankles, arms and hands. Her woolly head may seek an ornature in orange and jamin flowers. *Wa-che-ka-ne-ne?*—why laugh?—orange and jasmin flowers, beautiful and fragrant still, though in ludierous contrast with the oily, glummy head of an Ethiop. Over her polished neck and broad shoulders, ornamented by a necklace of shark's teeth, may be worn a becoming and beautifully colored shawl, from the Indian market, hanging in loose folds to her broad and unsandaled feet. Such is a crude description of a Suahelian belle, as she walks in a wedding procession, with the graceful gait of an infirm goose.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

Zanzibar is famous for a superior quality of slaves in its marts. The late treaties with the United States and Great Britain, have sadly hurt the business. And yet twenty thousand slaves are not unfrequently brought to the island for traffic in course of a year:

They are brought in small *dows* or *grabs*, of fifteen or twenty tons burden, in each of which a hundred or more are usually stowed one upon the other, men, children and women in one promiscuous bulk. It often happens that several days are required to effect a passage to the island. Meanwhile, all nourishment being cruelly denied them, many perish before arrival. Upon unloading the vessel the bodies of the dead are thrown overboard, to drift about the harbor and on to the beach. The wasted forms of such as survive are driven to the custom shed, where a duty of one dollar per head is paid on them. There the benevolence of JERAM SEWEJEE, the humane Banian custom master, frequently furnishes them with a meal of uncooked broom corn, which the famished wretches bolt with the eagerness of horses. The *shamba*, or farm, is their next stopping-place, where they are fattened and prepared for market. When in a salable condition of body, they are besmeared with oil, decorated with gold and silver trinkets, and taken to the slave bazaar, an open square about three-fourths of a mile from town, where they are offered for sale by auction, in lots or singly. At this human cattle show, these dull pictures of despair are lashed and goaded into a transient show of life and animation, and made to walk and run and to prove their strength as chattels for the service of their fellow men. Among the gloomy assemblage to be met with in the slave bazaar, almost every tribe from the eastern coast of Africa may be found represented, each with some mark of relative value, and affording a very instructive presentation of customs in tattooing, scarring, and such other disfigurations of the skin and body as make some of them look like hideous demons. One tribe, in particular, from the interior, may be recognized by its peculiar custom of cutting a gash through the upper lip, and while the wound is healing, so stretching the lower part thereof, that it considerably overlaps the under lip. To increase this deformity two of the upper incisive teeth are removed, and thus the cavity of the mouth is unpleasantly exposed.

If the slaves are sold, their ornaments are removed before they are delivered to their purchasers. Some, more fortunate than other of their fellow sufferers, are purchased by Arabs, who are remarked for the kind treatment of their slaves, and who, owning generally more slaves than they are able to keep constantly employed, require but small service and allow them a moiety of all wages they may earn. The labor of a slave is worth about eight cents a day. Several wealthy Arab merchants at Zanzibar have two thousand slaves or more, employed on their plantations, to keep whom in abject subjection but little severity is required to be used. Some of the most intelligent of the male slaves are adopted into the families of their Arab masters, educated well, employed as clerks, and often raised to high offices of trust. It by no means unfrequently happens that a lapse of a few years finds him who has entered a poor emaciated slave at the custom house, paying at the same place the required duties on the haggard subjects of his own cruel traffic.

Those Zanzibarbarians are not without their luxuries, degraded as they are.

CHEWING TAUMBOO.

The practice of chewing the *taumboo*, as it is termed by the Suahelians, is universal at Zanzibar, as well as throughout India, Arabia, and the southern parts of Asia. This luxury is made of three ingredients, the betel-nut, the betel leaf, and chunam or slacked lime. The areca-nut, better known as the betel-nut, is the fruit of a tall, slim tree of the palm genus. The husk of the fruit is smooth without, but soft and hairy within, resembling the husk of the cocoanut, and is of the bigness of a hen's egg. The kernel is near the size of a nutmeg and very like it externally, displaying the same veined appearance when cut in two. In the centre of the lately formed fruit is contained a grayish and almost liquid matter, which hardens as the fruit ripens. If eaten when not mature, the animal spirits are instantaneously operated upon by it, and numbness and catalepsy are brought on as after eating of the nutmeg. When ripe and fresh it is astringent but not unpalatable. For the purpose of chewing, the nut is cut into halves and flavored by a thin coating of chunam. To this mixture is added the dark green aromatic leaf of the betel vine, a slender annual, the large fibres of the leaf having first been stripped off with the finger nail. This compound, in the estimation of the Arabs, makes a most delicious *kaad*. It is said to be promotive of digestion and to dispel nausea, as well as to excite the appetite, but with unhabituated chewers it produces restlessness in sleep, and when much used, blackens the teeth, gums and lips.

But let us take coffee. It must refresh after such a mouthful. COFFEE AT MOCHA.

The coffee plant grows sixteen or eighteen feet high, with an upright stem covered with a light brown bark. Its branches grow horizontally and opposite, crossing each other, and form a pyramidical appearance. The leaves grow on the opposite side of the branches, to the length of four or five inches, and to half that width in the middle. The flowers, growing in bunches at the junction of the leaves, are white, maturing first into green, then red berries resembling bunches of cherries, each of which contains two kernels. But one crop is annually produced, which is gathered in the months of January and February. For the purpose of being dried in the sun, the gathered coffee is spread on the house-tops, or cleared spaces of ground, where it is frequently watered to open the koke, or shell, which is always separated by grinding before packing. The coffee raised at Annas and Sana, which is held in the best estimation, is generally dried upon temporary floors, covered with a *compost of clay and cow odure, which protects the coffee from vermin, and also gives it a permanent yellowish color.* How perceptibly such a compost may affect the taste of the coffee would doubtless be a matter of inquiry with the tidy, cow-loving Hindu housewife, who uses a solution of it to purify her parlors, ornament her walls and doorways, and for numerous other purposes.

Large quantities of coffee arrive at Mocha, from March to the latter part of July, from the coffee districts within twenty days' journey. Camels are employed in its transportation, each of which carries about six hundred pounds, contained in two sacks. They are driven in long trains of fifty or more, arranged one behind another, the head of each being tied to the tail of the camel immediately before him. Thus arranged, but few drivers are necessary.

All coffee from the country is first taken to the custom house, a large building one hundred and fifty feet square, near the sea gate, where it is stored to be inspected by the Governor, who visits the custom house daily. Here, also, the duties are fixed, at the rate of seven per cent. on English, and three per cent. on American imports. A double duty is imposed on smuggled goods. From the custom house the coffee is taken to the gowdowns, or warehouses of the merchants; several of which are attached to the walls of the custom house and rented by the Government. There it undergoes the process of being cleared from pebbles and dirt by means of sieves. Those who do this tedious work of garbling, though expert in their calling, earn but the value of five or six cents daily, a portion of which earnings is paid to one of their number who acts as their overseer, and to whom the purchaser must complain if he has any fault to find. An active man may garble two or three bales in a day, and a smart woman half as much. Having been cleaned, the coffee is packed in bags for exportation, and if good should be free from white and black kernels and have an aromatic smell.

But few Arabs, and those the wealthier class, indulge as a general habit in the luxury of coffee. It has often been disputed whether coffee does not come under the prohibition of the Koran, which forbids the use of strong and inebriating liquor, as it is a well known fact that the fumes of coffee have some effect on the imagination. Its use is however generally tolerated, and many Arabs say "a dish of coffee and a pipe of tobacco are a complete entertainment." They drink it without either milk or sugar, after it has been pounded fine in a mortar and then steeped. All classes use a very palatable beverage made from the koke, or coffee shell, which goes by the name of *kawha*. It can be obtained at the numerous and much frequented coffee shops, where

"Well seasoned bowls the gossip's spirits raise,"

for half a cent a quart.

Suppose one is sick there, he need not go off without a doctor, nor miss a medicative.

MEDICAL THEORY AND PRACTICE.

Many Arabs, believing that the "ounce of prevention" against all prevailing diseases, is to be found in cupping, submit to the operation three or four times a year. To this end, a shaved portion of the head is covered by the larger end of a cow's horn, from which the air is exhausted by the respiration of the operator. The part thus benumbed is then scarified, and the horn being again applied, the air is exhausted till blood ceases to flow. Severe headaches are said to be cured by applying a heated iron to the skin; and so universal is the belief, that the heads of nine tenths of the Arab population are scarred by the practice. Some other diseases are said to be cured by sympathy, and charms are resorted to, not only for cure, but for the prevention of diseases. As the duration of life is reckoned among the things preordained by God, there are no regular physicians among the Arabs. Practioners in the healing art blend their profession with some other calling, generally that of a barber, whose pay is measured by the good resulting from his services, and who exacts no fee unless the patient recovers.

FASHION AND FAMINE. By Mrs. ANN S. STEPHENS. New-York: BUNCE & BROTHERS.

We have read this novel through; we began it from a sense of duty, read it from a sense of pleasure, and finished it because we could not help it without violating the dictates of curiosity, not always so commanding. The characters most of them are well drawn. Jacob Strong, the market-woman and the old man are most sharply marked; the little girl, the lad she marries and Ada Leicester least so. Jacob is a character, but we never have met his counterpart in real life. We suspect it would be hard to find him. The market-woman we know very well, have had our poultry of her and our sausages for ten years. She makes the sausages herself,—it is not everybody's you would trust. The scenes that shew the nicest workmanship are the starvation and the prison scenes, in both of which the two old people are the actors. How sharp Hunger can for a moment hide the ties of love that has lived for scores of years, and how again the agony for the life of a husband can quicken the memory to the perception of past events that were never witnessed, are here finely exhibited. The moral of the tale is good. No one will be the worse for reading it, and on those who are not the readers of too many novels, it will make a lasting and a good impression. It is handsomely published by BUNCE, and already has run through several editions.

OUR HONEYMOON AND OTHER COMICALITIES FROM PUNCH. With original illustrations by J. McCLENAN. New-York: STRINGER & TOWNSEND.

It would be difficult to crowd more side-breaking humor, sharp wit, and wholesome pleasantry into a book of 572 pages than is done here. They are *Punch's* best when *Punch* was widest awake. *Our Honeymoon* is capital, yet on account of a little blindness about it, it is just the poorest of the collection. Its tendency is to do good to young couples, but not quite so much as if Frederick had been allowed to do a little of the sinning in temper of which Lotty does a great deal. *The Labors of Hercules* is a sly satire on the reformers that will hurt no worthy reform, but will show up the sham reformers to the service of a reform-needing world. The *Physiology of the London Medical Student* shrivelled up our spleen past recovery years ago. No physician's library is well furnished without it. But *Punch's Heathen Mythology* is the crack comicality of this comical company. Had it been written while Olympus stood firmest on its foundations, the convulsive laughter of the gods would have shaken Olympus itself to pieces, and their whole system must have come down like a toadstool upon which an elephant treads. It is irresistible.

NA MOTU; OR, REEF-ROVINGS IN THE SOUTH SEAS. A Narrative of Adventures at the Hawaiian, Georgian and Society Islands; with maps, 12 original illustrations, and an Appendix relating to the resources, social and political condition of Polynesia, and subjects of interest in the Pacific Ocean. By EDWARD T. PERKIN. New-York: PUDNEY & RUSSELL.

The author has been cruising these five years. Some six months ago only he was voyaging in the South Pacific. He stops at home long enough to arrange for the publication of these very pleasant notes of his ramblings, and even now is off again. The first part of the volume depicts life on board a whaleship,—a true and well-sketched account. The remainder is a record of wanderings from island to island, with abundance of statistics and reliable information as to geography, natural history, &c. A chapter is given to the work of the Missionaries; a genial chapter, entering into the spirit of their undertaking, and appreciating their noble efforts. The book is got up in remarkably handsome style. The illustrations are good.

THE RURAL LIFE OF ENGLAND. By WM HOWITT. In two volumes. Philadelphia: PARRY & McMILLAN.

This beautiful book of HOWITT'S is from the third London edition. No book could be more grateful after the surfeit of thrilling adventures that the press has given us. Its quiet tone gives one the same feeling that comes of staying a week in an old farm house. It describes life, *out* of the cities of England; life among the great folks, and among the better folks; their farming and gardening,—their sports and tastes. And the man who does not relish it, ought to pay no more money for getting into the country. Let him live and die and travel always within hollow squares of brick and freestone. We thank the successors of Mr. HART for the issue.

THE POETS AND POETRY OF THE ANCIENT GREEKS. By ABRAHAM MILLS. Boston: PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO. New-York: JAMES C. DERBY. 485 pages, large 16mo.

A valuable book of reference; and for men who have not leisure for the original, nor the money for translations and the complete editions, a *very* valuable one. The editor and compiler does his work well. He is not deficient in skill to use the material in his hands, nor is there a lack of material. Each of the Greek poets is treated to a biographical and critical sketch, and his most noted works, or excerpts of them, are presented. A brief view is taken, also, of the philosophers, orators and historians of Greece.

THE NOVELS AND MISCELLANEOUS WORKS OF DANIEL DE FOE; with the Notes attributed to WALTER SCOTT. LIFE OF CAPTAIN SINGLETON, AND LIFE OF COLONEL JACK. London: HENRY G. BOHN. New-York: BANGS, BROTHER & Co.

It is too late to tell readers of the naturalness and excellence of DE FOE'S novels. None of them can equal his *Robinson Crusoe* or his *Plague*, yet they are legitimate children of the same parent, and do no discredit to the fame of their author. Mr. BOHN renews our obligations to him at every issue of these British Classics.

CHOICE ENGLISH BIOGRAPHY. THE LIVES OF DR. DONNE, WOTTON, HOOKER, HERBERT AND SANDERSON. By IZAAK WALTON; with an account of the author, by THOMAS ZOUCH, D. D. New-York: A. S. BARNES.

This good old book is welcome to the readers of the best sort of literature. It is one of the classics. Those who have never read it will do well to get this edition. Those who have read it once will not willingly omit it from their libraries, unless they are homeless and have no shelves to treat their books to.

INDIA, PICTORIAL, DESCRIPTIVE AND HISTORICAL, FROM THE EARLIES TIMES TO THE PRESENT. With nearly one hundred illustrations. London: HENRY G. BOHN. New-York: BANGS, BROTHER & Co.

This is Miss CORRIER'S classical work revised and enlarged, by the editor of the volume on China recently issued by BOHN. Brought down to the events of the passing time, well written, copiously illustrated, and entirely trustworthy, we know of no key so good to the secrets and treasures of India as this.

MONASTERIES OF THE EAST; EMBRACING VISITS TO MONASTERIES IN THE LEVANT. By Hon. ROBERT CURZON, JR. New-York: A. S. BARNES & Co.

A very interesting book of travels, full of out-of-the-way information about the priests—upon the very oldest and most peculiar of whom he seems to have fallen. The critics on the other side of the water treated it with great respect. If any have solemnly resolved to read no more book of Eastern travel, this is a very good one to break the vow on.

CHESTNUT WOOD. A TALE. By LIELE LINDEN. In two volumes. New-York: D APPLETON & Co.

A delightful tale, for those who delight in watching the falls and tumbles, and occasional smooth glidings of true love. One who has read it from *preface* to *finis* pronounces it delightful; and hence our praise. She says there are spots that those who have tears can cry over, but none so sad that the tears need to scald much, or be very bitter. It is bound to be popular.

THE HISTORY OF PYRRHUS. By JACOB ABBOTT. HARPER & BROTHERS.

The subject is a good one, and, considering that the gentleman treated of has been several seasons on the boards, it is fresh. Mr. ABBOTT never wrote a book that was not a delight to young readers. He certainly has not violated his usage here. The boys will be crazy to get hold of it, when they hear that it is out. Parents better humor them.

NOTES OF A THEOLOGICAL STUDENT. By JAMES MASON HOPPIN. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

These are notes of wanderings and tarrying about the home of LUTHER, Augsburg, SCHILLER'S cottage, Athens, Bethlehem, Nazareth, &c., which are very pleasant reading. Most of them are gathered from previous publications, in fugitive forms. They are well worth collecting, and will repay any man his time in reading them.

ARNOLD AND OTHER POEMS. By J. R. ORTON New-York: PARTRIDGE & BRITTAN.

We are unable, after a careful examination, to find the poetry in this volume. The story of *Arnold* is interesting, and would be if told in broken French. That is the best we can say for it.

FLORENCE EGERTON; OR, SUNSHINE AND SHADOW. By the author of "Clara Stanley," &c New-York: ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS. 390 pp.

A pleasant tale, without any lovers in it. If that will not prove a refreshment to the readers of novels, what would? The moral is good.

RANKING'S *Half-Yearly Abstract of the Medical Sciences* is republished by LINDSAY & BLAKISTON at Philadelphia. Its price is $2 per year, forming two volumes of over 300 finely-printed pages each. A full index accompanies each number, and each is paged separately, so that no one need wait for the beginning of a volume to subscribe. Each is a volume begun and completed in itself. It differs very little from *Ranking's Abstract*, and like it completely sweeps the medical horizon, and leaves no department of discovery undiscovered. The present number is replete with interest.

The New-York *Quarterly*, published by CHAS B. NORTON, No. 71 Chambers-street, for this quarter, is unusually good. Well written articles on the Eastern War, the effect of Emigration upon American productions, the Crystal Palace, the Astor Library, and ABBOTT'S Museum, the prose of WILLIS, and on the Wine Trade, are appropriate to our times and are creditable to any periodical. Other articles of less immediate interest are not wanting. The getting up of the *Quarterly* is all that could be desired. We wish it abundant prosperity.

Mr. RANDOLPH, of Broadway, has the lectures delivered before the Young Men's Christian Association of London, during the last Winter. We have noticed several of them as they were published separately. Among them are STEPHEN on *Reading*, GOUGH (John B.) on *Habit*, Dr. CUMMING on *The Signs of the Times*, BINNEY on *Authorship*, HUGH MILLER'S Mosaic and Geological Records, and others equally notable.

The *London Quarterly*, for July, has articles on *the House of Commons*, (from which we have already copiously extracted for the miscellaneous department of the TIMES,) the Drama, Classical Dictionaries, *the Electric Telegraph*, (a timely article,) and other subjects, less pertinent to the times. It is a good number. LEONARD SCOTT republishes it.

HARPERS' *Gazetteer of the World* has reached its fourth number, and in the alphabetical arrangement as far as *Granada*. This is proving the best statistical gazetteer that we have. The actual present population is given as far as possible. The want of the times is met, if we may judge of the ten numbers by the four that have appeared.

We have spoken of *Excelsior*, a neat monthly, edited by Rev. Dr. HAMILTON of London. The high Christian character of the editor, the interest of its articles, and its neat illustrations, have made it quite popular. We see that RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway, whose imprint is on the title-page, has the first volume of six months bound.

WILSON'S *Outlines of History*, already noticed, is published in two forms. The University edition is a large 16mo. of 850 pages. The School edition is of smaller form, and omits the third part, the Outlines of the Philosophy of History. IVISON & PHINNEY publish both. They are worthy of a large use.

T. H. MAGUIRE has lithographed "*Young America*," from a Daguerreotype by Mr. BRADY. It is a beautiful head of a young lad, who looks as if he could speak for himself. M. & H. MAGUIRE print it.

The *Elements of Meteorology*, by Prof. BROCKLESBY, of Hartford, has passed to its seventh edition. PRATT, WOODFORD, FARNHAM & BURR, publish it. A valuable work for schools.

Ticonderoga, or The Black Eagle, the first of the American romances of G. P. R. JAMES, has been published at 50 cents in HARPER'S Library of Select Novels.

Hard Times, by CHARLES DICKENS, is issued by HARPERS in their Select Library at one shilling.

WOODWORTH'S *Youths' Cabinet* is as spirited, amusing and instructive as ever.

Position of Hon. David Wilmot on the Nebraska Question.

From the Montrose Democrat.

TOWANDA, Penn., Thursday, June 29, 1854.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 27th has just come to hand. I would be much gratified to be with you on the 5th proximo, and to raise my feeble voice in an earnest appeal to your citizens to united action in defence of our free institutions of Government. I am under an engagement to address the citizens of Tioga County on the subject of the Nebraska outrage on the 4th, and shall go from there to Potter County.

I rejoice that you are to have with you so able and zealous a champion of freedom as Mr. GRESLEY. In making the disputes of party subordinate to the interests of freedom and humanity, he has nobly fitted himself to render the most eminent service to his country in this crisis. The people must come up to the like high and patriotic elevation of purpose, or there is no hope for our country's liberties. The policy of slavery cannot be mistaken—indeed, it is boldly proclaimed. The recent high-handed outrage is but the precursor of a series of measures designed to give the slave oligarchy absolute domination—to crush out forever the policy and principles of freedom in this Government, and to establish on the American continent the most powerful and mighty slave empire known in the history of the world. Submission, acquiescence in the policy of Slavery, is fatal; and he who preaches it, preaches treason to liberty. Acquiescence in the legislation of 1850 emboldened Slavery to invade, in 1854, the guaranteed rights of freedom in Kansas and Nebraska; and to-day, Slavery looks forward with exulting confidence to the acquisition of Cuba, the absorption of more Mexican States, the reestablishment of Slavery in San Domingo, the revival of the foreign slave trade, and to an alliance offensive and defensive with Brazil, for the protection and aggrandizement of Slavery, and to enable it to defy the public opinion and power of the world. In proof of all this, I have but to point to the proceedings in Congress, and to the leading public journals of

EUROPEAN INSURRECTION.

Mazzini's New Appeal to the People of Europe to Rise in Revolution.

The Duty of Instant Action—By Joseph Mazzini.

Translated from the Italian for the N. Y. Daily Times.

The war between the Governments invoked during so many years, by all who declared the rising of the peoples against the monarchies so closely allied to repress it, to be mere folly,—that war has commenced. The Holy Alliance—and this is the prominent fact of the present state of things—is broken up.

The forces that hitherto have stood compact and ready to fall with a crushing weight upon insurrections are now divided into three camps; two opposed to each other in hostile array; the third watching, observing, conspiring against both friends and foes: suspected by all.

If the Peoples do not seize the opportunity to rise and emancipate themselves, they are unworthy of freedom. If the war of nations do not at once rush into the midst of this war of Kings, Democracy will tacitly acknowledge its right to the title of "restless, powerless agitation," and to none other; it must relinquish the epithets of "revolutionary, creative, capable."

If the lessons of 1848 have been useless;—if the words, so often repeated since then, of "universal brotherhood," of "alliance of nations," are nor mere hollow sounds, finding no echo in the heart, Democracy must organize, prepare itself as an army on the eve of battle; it must determine unity of movement, of plan, object and method. And without fixing upon a definite region or centre for commencing operations, a point politically strategic, where, with strong probability of success, the standard of the nations now trodden down can be raised, the object will not, cannot be attained.

Towards the choice of such a point all the intellectual powers of Democracy should be directed, and once this point fixed upon, all the forces of Democracy should converge towards that point. The secret of NAPOLEON'S mode of warfare—the concentration of the greatest possible number of forces towards one given point—must be ours By dispersing, dividing our forces attempting to operate on ten different points at once, we shall have ten battles whilst we need but *one* victory. The victory of one nation will be a victory to *all*, easily succeeded by victories obtained by *each*. The Democracy of Europe must now like ARCHIMEDES of old, seek a resting-point for the lever; if it succeeds in obtaining this it will move heaven and earth.

The question therefore is that of the *initiative*. And as to its being followed up, who can suppose that a triumphant insurrection of one people can remain isolated? Have we forgotten the series of movements that so rapidly succeeded each other from Sicily to Vienna, from Paris to Berlin, only six years since? Those movements were only the programme of Europe of to-day. The idea that inspired it then, lives yet in the heart of the nations, revived and strengthened and rekindled; yes, burning more fiercely after persecutions, and with the consciousness of the present possession of a power and a strength which prior to 1848 was yet wanting.

II.

By the importance of its geographical position, by the long line of coast accessible to aid to the elements, the materials of war that can be brought from other points, from other lands; by its proximity to Switzerland, cowardly in peace, but the enemy of Austria and ready to unite with whosoever attacks her; by the Hungarian element intermixed in the occupying forces, sympathizing with us in feeling and in action, and powerful by its rising to promote insurrection in the distant fatherland; by the religious question, inevitably connected with the political, and which made available as it ought to be, may bespeak for it the favor and good will of all those nations who believe in freedom of conscience; by the weakness of the enemy confronting it; by the universality of national opinions; by its sufferings, exceeding in duration and intensity those of any other people; by the glorious deeds of 1848 and 1849, which are so many sure guarantees of infallible victories whenever treason, the ignorance of leaders, and the deviation from the first guiding principles of every national war do not corrupt and thwart the plans of the good and well-meaning—Italy is missioned to become that soil where the initiative blow must be struck.

The initiative I conceive Greece to have been I do not lose sight of this fact; I hasten to proclaim it. By the moral and material importance of an Italian motive, her destinies are those of all the other oppressed nations. The eccentric position of Greece, and the unfounded suspicion of a predominating Russian influence dispute to her the consequences, but not the honor of having given the initiative. The honor belongs to her. Whether she succumbs now or triumphs, the history of the present year will record the fact, that Greece has understood the duties incumbent upon nations.

III.

Why does not Italy arise? Why is not the shout of country and liberty raised at once on the whole length and breadth of the soil trampled upon by Austria, the first enemy against whom we ought to rise? This question begins to be asked repeatedly and with surprise, by all who (not Italians) love Italy, and which ought to bring the blush of shame on the cheeks of those who claim to be her sons.

There are those who think that we should wait till the Piedmontese Monarchy gives the initiative.

I shall leave alone for the present every question of principle. I pass over likewise the other more practical consideration than the *initiative* from the Piedmontese Monarchy, leaving to it *exclusively* the direction of the war. It would end in a third defeat, a defeat unavoidable amidst the errors, the faults and defects, the diplomacies inherent in every war carried on by Kings. But I ask, can such an initiave ever become a *possibility*?

In virtue of the principle by which Piedmont is governed, in virtue of the treaties that constitute the life politic, in virtue of the diplomacies by which its movements are directed, the Piedmontese Government is stripped of the initiative. The Piedmontese Government following its ends may *assist*, but it cannot *promote* an insurrection. The King may say as in 1848 to the European Governments: *I am going, having been invoked, to save, by combatting Austria, both you and myself, from the victory of a principle which condemns us*;" but it cannot say: "*I constitute myself the invader from a love of conquest*," without violating those treaties which constitute the Public Right of Europe, and govern—in words—even the war which is actually being carried on.

There are but two ways of acting open to the Piedmontese Government: either to appeal to *revolutionary* law, to invoke the national principle invoked by us, tear to pieces the map of Europe, call the people of whole Italy to insurrection against any and every opponent, renounce every fraternal contact with the Kings of Europe, defy both papal excommunication and the arms of the paltry *Italian* tyrants, substitute our banner to that of Savoy—or—appeal to *circumstances*, to the necessity of putting an end to a violent struggle on its own frontiers, to the ferment among its own subjects, to the call of a people that says: "*Come, I am thine*"

Can any man, unless he be either an idiot or a cheat, maintain that the Piedmontese Government will ever play the first part in this drama? The war then advances founded upon *circumstances*. These *circumstances* must be created. They may be all summed up in one—*Insurrection*. Promote with us the insurrection in Lombardy; promote in Piedmont an agitation that threatens the throne, if the throne do not fraternize with the insurgents; I, an Italian and not Savoyard, will keep away from you; but I shall understand you. And if not, permit me, ye advocates of the Royal initiative, to proclaim you either fools or rogues.

The kingly initiative! what would it produce after all? I now address myself to men, whether republicans or not, it matters little, who invoke their Italian fatherland and who do not desire an aggrandizement of the Savoyard Monarchy. Do they hope that the Royal Piedmont will rise to fight for Italy? Do they hope that the King should enter into a war at once with Austria, Naples, the Italian Dukelings, and the Pope?

The kingly initiative, granted, instigated, directed, immediately and inevitably, by the Cabinets of England and France—for, without their consent it would be impossible to the King to take the initiative—would have for its object, in accordance with the view of the two Governments, to compel Austria to aid *them* efficiently in *their* war against the Czar, while, in the mind of the King of Piedmont, such a step would be associated with the idea of an increase, small or great, of *his* dominions. And Austria would either gain a second battle of Navarra—a thing by no means impossible—or, if beaten, would make proposals of peace which (and this is certain) would be immediately accepted. Piedmont would obtain, perhaps, a part of Lombardy—most probably the Duchies. Venice and the passes of the Alps would, any how, continue in the possession of Austria, and the unhappy populations, having been subdued, would be delivered as betrayed victims to Austrian vengeance. Is this the wish of the Lombards, who devised the memorable initiative? To betray their heavily tried Italy whatever name they invoke? To sell their brethren? To sign a new treaty of Campo Formio, or worse? To brand with infamy themselves and their country before whole Europe? Heaven forbid that I could even for a moment harbor the thought of the possibility of such disgrace!

And yet, in order to prevent it—to prevent a bastard French dynasty being implanted in the Kingdom of Naples, so desirous to obtain possession of or overawe and control the Piedmontese Monarchy of the North—to prevent an English protectorate as an equilibrium to the French importation in Sicily—to prevent a new partition of Italy worse than the present,—what other means remain than insurrection? than the election—*first* by the *nation*—of the standard; the people must first take possession of the political arena; it must cherish bolder hopes, form bolder designs than can be expected from Piedmont. The above facts must furnish guarantees; the fate that awaits Italy must be the inspiring motive in the conduct of the war.

Others think that we ought to wait, and not to stir till Austria has actually placed herself in battle array against either one or other of the combatants. This opinion is most generally diffused, and at the same time the least sagacious.

Austria is both a coward and cunning. Austria will not easily cross swords unless she is sure of laying her opponent prostrate, and then it will be too late for us. So long as things continue undecided, she too continues undecided. Officially, she caresses the Western Powers; but her armies will not come down to fight those of the Czar; availing herself of the Greek disturbances, they will probably occupy the contiguous provinces, in order to be so much sooner ready to subject them to her own power when the hour of the dismemberment of Turkey shall have struck; but they will not operate upon the roads of communication of the Russians—the only part which belongs to her; they will leave as they now leave, alone, in security, secretly granted, the invading armies, allowing them to proceed onwards without any apprehension; but they will not attack the English and French forces in the open field. Why should they? A judicious inaction is all that Russia can desire of Austria.

But even if Austria, breaking through the tradition and tendencies of her own policy, and violating without any object her own interests, were resolutely to commit herself to the chance of battles, of what benefit would that be to us? If she chooses to ally herself with Russia, Hungary, Vienna, Germany, are lost to us; our insurrection perishes sooner or later in isolation. Should she join her arms to those of the Western Powers, we shall have not one but three powerful enemies. At present, thanks to the uncertainty with regard to her movements, *Austria has no allies*. Russia will not come down to repress the Hungarian insurrection. England and France will not send armies into Italy to combat *for* a Power that does not combat *along with* them. Austria, neutral, is inert and isolated, suspected by all, mistrusted by all, though by tactics she talks diplomacy.

But an Italian insurrection would decide Austria to form a union with the Western Powers. A union! Where are the forces which she could unite with theirs? What elements of power could be offered to the two Cabinets by Austria, assailed by an Italian Insurrection and by another in Hungary, which would be inevitable? The war of Kings might never take place—might be cut short suddenly upon the first friendly proposals from Vienna; but the war of nations! The war of nations escaping the snares of Cabinets, would suppress the utility of treaties—would render them null and void to Austria. The Powers to whom the alliance with the phantom of a State would be useless, would say to her, "*You are in for it; get out of it as well as you can.*"

The present position of Austria has all the disadvantages, with one single advantage, of the war. About 160,000 Austrians occupy a line on the frontiers from near Kagusa as far as Kronstadt in Hungary; 95,000 are called to concentrate on the Russian frontiers; and these troops cannot be removed from their quarters during the present strife, and so long as Austria continues uncertain as to her enemies. If we calculate the forces indispensable to the internal custody of an Empire, four-sixths of whose population are of the Slavonian race; if we add to these the number requisite to garrison the fortresses, can Austria at present spare a single regiment to reinforce her troops in Italy? But these troops? Italians! Do you then wish to reconquer country and freedom without striking a blow? And is the blow to be aimed at skeletons or—at living men?

IV.

Ninety thousand Austrians—I accept the highest estimate—and making the usual allowances for the sick, the ambulant, and others attached to the service, we shall have 75,000 fighting men. They hold at present Italy upon a line extending from the Tyrol to Ancona, a distance of nearly 400 miles on this side the Alps.

This vast territory of occupation is divided into three Zones: between the Alps and the Po, between the Po and the Appenines; between the Appenines and the Tyrrean Sea. The two last named, comprising the Duchies, Tuscany and the Roman Provinces, are held by some 23,000 or 24,000 men, lost and without a hope of concentration in the presence of an insurrection seriously desired.

The Zone between the Po and the Appenines. Among the 4,000 men stationed at Ancona, and the 4,000 or a few more lodged in Bologna, a city containing 70,000 inhabitants, there are only small detachments and unconnected, which could be destroyed at the onset.

The Zone between the Appenines and the Tyrrean Sea, distant from the base of operations, destitute of points provided with fortifications, from Legborn outward, connected with the remainder of the Territory of occupation by only fourteen passages of the Appenines, of which seven are inaccessible to artillery, is a sacrificed Zone. Few and simple operations suffice to prevent the concentration of the men by whom it is held.

Twenty-four thousand men are, therefore, subtracted at the will of the insurrection, from the totality of the Austrian forces, thus reduced to 66,000 men, that is 55,000 fighting men.

And within this number are comprised 25,000 Hungarians, our allies by community of wishes and hopes, by hatred of Austria, by the recollections of 1848. And this number—constituting an army composed of different nations; different in languages, habits and tendencies; discontented with the order of things; terrified at the bare sound of popular insurrection; broken into garrisons of 1,000, 2,000 and 5,000 men, in cities of 20, 30, 40,000 or more inhabitants; connected with their permanent base of operations—the Empire—by five great military roads, four of which are easily interrupted; moves within a Zone peopled by nearly five millions of men, of the race that has fought only a few years since the days of March at Milan, and the battle of Brescia.

Shame, oh Italians! Every day that passes over you in mute servitude, every victim that falls because you do not rise to save it, is a reproach of cowardice cast upon you all by your well-wishers, and by the foreigners who look with astonishment upon the patience with which you groan and suffer.

V.

And what is wanting in order to rise? Is there a want of people? Which? The dwellers of the country? Let them be instructed. We can only have them by deeds, and we shall have them by a few laws ameliorating their condition. The inhabitants of towns and cities? They are with us, one and all. Of this there is abundance of evidence, undeniable—brave, ready and devoted more by far than any or all of us literati journalists or military pedants, social and political philosophers. Are arms wanting? There are sufficient for an insurrection, and the insurrection will procure them for the war. The warlike tendencies? The combatants of Rome and Venice, the combatants of Curtatone were volunteers, new in the field, both soldiers and chiefs. Positions? We have the long line of Appenines and the Valtellina, the Tyrol, Friuli, a semicircle of valleys backed by the Alps

The unity of Party is wanting. The unity of language in all men known to have engraven in their hearts a thought of Country. The day when not only my voice, misunderstood, calumniated and nevertheless profoundly true, but the voice of every man dear to the country, and indebted to it for counsel and consolation, shall exclaim, "Brothers, arise! now's the hour—now or never; arise, or declare yourselves cowards and slaves! Do not confine to a few central points, and those most oppressed, watching and waiting for the initiative from others for the war of your common fatherland; emancipate the province from a fatal prejudice which dishonors it; every inch of Italian soil is a spot convenient for the commencement of the Italian War; occupy the cities by open force and surprise; where you cannot do otherwise, drive your young men to nuclei by thirties and fifties, upon the Appenines or into the valleys of the Alps; rise wherever you have the strength to oppress those who oppress you, then condense upon the spot where the enemy must retreat; have ye for God, for your country, the courage which your butchers have for a little gold. Here we are; you shall have leaders and companions;"—the Italian insurrection will take place.

VI.

There is a want of unity of party. In God's name, let us found it. Who prevents it? Let every one of us love his country more than himself. Let every one of us sacrifice, upon the altar of a country, vanity, little heart-burnings, puerile jealousies, so unworthy of men desirous of forming nations, the vulgar affections that enchain them, the ridiculous pride and boasts of a fame which is hollow, till the supreme object shall have been attained. Let each of us be guided by a sense of his own duty, by the inspirations of his own heart, and not by the atmosphere that surrounds him, and which it is intended to change. Let this be done, and the unity of party exists, and Italy rises.

You will not have leaders? Have none. Be ye leaders all, or none. Be the only leader, the only palladium under which you concentrate, your banner. I do not call upon you to submit to any moral dictatures, inasmuch as now you bend submissive under the dictature of every butcher, every police officer, every executioner, that murders or tortures your brethren. I call upon you to utter resolutely, without delay, without regard to the consequences that may result to you, the word that is trembling in your souls—the word for which, a few years since, you braved the dangers of battle and of exile—the word that has created your fame and procured you the love of your fellow-countrymen. I call upon you to unite, not under a man, but under a principle. I call upon you, if ever at this price the liberty of your country can be conquered, to be unjust, to load with ostracism whoever first uttered the word of action; and to exclaim, "*Not he, but we—all—the country!*" Does the word uttered by my lips offend you? does it fill you with suspicion? I shall be silent on the day when you speak out. But speak out; speak eagerly and without loss of time; for opportunity is like the hair which is represented as covering the brow of Fortune—unless you seize it, it escapes your grasp. Speak boldly as befits men whose mission it is to relieve their country from a fatal and disgraceful apathy. Do not diplomatize in a solemn hour. Do not bring forth arguments for being silent, from the other sufferings created perhaps by your long doubts and your very silence. Do not allow time to foreign intriguers and traitors to act. Now is the time to exhibit openly to all your faith upon your breast, as the Crusaders exhibited upon theirs the symbol of Christianity. The lukewarm man denies his country; the silent man betrays, deceives it.

VII.

And the plan? the arrangement? Plan! arrangement! Rising insurrection—this is the plan. Rise, because circumstances are singularly favorable. To cast off a load of sufferings and infamy—that is the plan To hearken to the cry of anguish of our brethren, rotting in secret dungeons, or writhing on the rack, or perhaps despairing of us on the scaffold—that is the plan. To prevent foreign journals from writing, "*yesterday the Austrian lash came down upon the Italian back*"—that is the plan. To prevent fresh PELLICOS from suspending themselves from the bars of their prisons, to escape the repeated inflictions of the rack—that is the plan. To breathe, to be men—that is the plan. The plan! We have it written down fifty years since, in letters of blood, on the graves of better men than we are, who died for us, to point us to our country, to infuse into our hearts some spark of action, of faith, of holy scorn.

But if, nevertheless, diffident, occupying yourselves with miserable discussions, fearing lest you should find an enemy on your flank, you desire to have a political plan. Do you not already possess it in this sacred word NATION?

The right, the mission, the omnipotence of the Nation Italy one—Italy free; the people of Italy arbiter of its own fate. Is there a man in existence, who, without declaring himself a usurper, or factious, can deny or reject the plan?

The right and the duty of rising to become one nation and a free:

The right and the duty to war against every internal or external enemy of the Nation:

The right and the duty to watch efficiently, that the national war be not led off aside from its object and betrayed:

The right and the duty to demand of the National emancipated and freely constituted, that it declare its intentions and wishes with regard to the nature of the institutions and forms under which it intends to be governed:

The right of each individual to express before the National Council his own faith, to give his personal vote—the duty of each to submit, save the freedom of thought and speech, to the national will:

And, as a direct consequence, the supreme management of the war entrusted to a national power, acclimated by the will of the country; the arming of the people, the enlistment of the national militia by the side of every regular army belonging to a province of Italy that shall take the field in defence of the nation. The condemnation as a traitor to be pronounced against any who shall design the establishment of a foreign dynasty in Italy—against every one who shall promote the dismemberment of the common country—against any one who shall pretend to substitute by force his own will to the will of the nation—against any one who shall stoop to treat with the enemy previous to the absolute emancipation of the nation.

Who can charge with injustice or intolerance such a declaration? Is it not the only one within which *all* the strength and power of the nation are concentrated, and so as to lead most directly and most efficaciously to the end desired?

VIII.

It is the duty of every man who, whether by his influence, his intelligence, or his services rendered to the cause, represents a fraction, however small, of the national powers, to accept these bases of unification, and *to say so*. It is the duty of every man who can draw towards him any portion, however small, of national elements, to understand that the moment has arrived for Italians to rise, or to confess themselves fools and cowards; and *to say so*. It is the duty of every Italian to consider whether he can by any means in his power promote the insurrection, and, if he can—*to do it*.

The country in its living strength, people and youth, is ready and willing. It wants a signal, a call, an energetic act, that shall break the net of false doctrines, phantoms and fears, by which Machiavellian diplomatizers, political speculators, conspiring tricksters, meddlers of small courts and sects, and obscure literati surround themselves.

This *initiative* may be taken in any spot, any locality, from any nucleus of bold and willing Italians;—in the provinces as in great cities: in the gathering of small national bands, as from a vesper, and in the insurrection *en masse*.

The period of vast conspiracies is past. The great and complex plans of insurrection are impossible; they are always discovered before they can be put into execution The progressive agitations of the people who initiated the movement of 1848 cannot any more be repeated, because Governments knowing them to be the parents of revolutions, they would drown them at their birth in their own blood. Now we must conspire acting.

The initiative of grand centres is difficult and dangerous; it demands a concurrence of too many forces to avoid the risk of being anticipated and prevented; decisive if victorious, and ruinous in their effects if dispersed or suppressed at their first attempts. The fate of the country ought not to be made to depend on a single cast of the die. The best points for the insurrection are those in which a victory becomes the seed surely productive of other victories; while a defeat leaves intact the forces on other points.

The centres of second and third rank offer a double advantage: they constitute in an insurrection a fact important in itself, and a diversion in favor of the great centres. The enemy either marches against these movements and becomes dismembered, or he concentrates his forces on strategic points, and leaves space and time to the insurrection to spread and to organize itself.

Unknown youth of my country! brothers of our people! in you who have no honors of fame that lull you asleep, no systems to defend, no vanities and follies that obfuscate simple truth—in you more than in any others lies the secret of the deed which alone can restore Italy to health and to glory. If he who ought to guide and lead you, holds back irresolute and uncertain, know to guide yourselves. If he who in the years past has shown you the road to honor, stops short, tired or diffident half-way, arise and let the germ which he has left *to* you bear fruit *for* you. He will follow you into the field the next day and will bless you Unknown were the conquerers of the Bastile in 1789; unknown the men who brought forth the insurrection in Spain in 1808; yet both these nations rose to follow them and to conquer. Seek counsel from your own hearts only; do not wait for the countersign from political thinkers; do not mind the word of discouragement of those who love Italy intellectually, but who do not groan and shudder at the dishonor which accumulates upon her increasing every day of apathy and inactivity: they will tell you that the people is not ripe, but they said the same thing only a few hours before the day of March, and they came down and joined the fight a few hours later. Emancipate yourselves and act. Wherever five of you meet, convinced of the duty incumbent upon us all now to act, let there a nucleus be formed, a focus for action, independent of an Italian conspiracy: collect a few arms amongst you; make up a little money together, fraternize with that part of the people which is immediately around and near you. With these little means you will be enabled to afford aid and support to the forces that shall rise at the first movement. Wherever, from Sicily to the Alps, twenty-five or thirty of you meet, capable and willing to act, let there an independent focus of Italian *action* be formed: throw yourselves with the suddenness and the weight of an avalanche upon a detachment of the enemy, upon a government's chest—and if your fellow citizens do not follow rapidly your war-cry—retire into the mountains; organize yourselves into National Bands; set the example to others. Let your watchword be INSURRECTION—incarnate it within you.

IX.

Men of the national party, to whatever faction you may belong, a grave responsibility rests upon you; you demanded a favorable opportunity, you have it. You complained that exclusive plans would preoccupy the field: we lay before you a plan which embraces all the forces, and leaves open the road in the judgment of the country to every one of your views. In the name of Italy bestir yourselves; save the honor of the country and your own. But a few days since the Austrians shot the 1 thousandth victim since 1848. One of us he was at Leghorn. Let that be the last Italian blood shed without protest. Within this very month in which I am writing these pages, trembling with rage and overwhelmed with shame, fourteen thousand of ours are called out to back the assassinations of Austria; free them from the infamy and prepare for them a *national* cockade. By all that is most sacred we conjure you do not permit men, who six years since admired us as children born giants, now to have the power to say "*six years sufficed to make them cowards and decrepit.*" We yet enjoy the sympathy of all the noble and the good in Europe; to-morrow if we do not seize the moment, they will seal with their contempt the stone on our grave.

JUNE, 1854.

UNDER WATER.

A Chapter on the Working of various Inventions for Submarine Explorations.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The attention of the public has been much turned of late towards the subject of working under water. That it is a subject of great importance cannot be doubted; for this it is only necessary to think of the immense treasures at present lying tranquilly in the beds of seas and rivers, without an effort, scarcely, being made to recover them Efforts, it is true, have been made at different times, but owing to the imperfection of machinery, want of good engineers, &c., have more generally brought failure than success. There has been invented at different times, a great variety of apparatus, to enable man to descend with safety into the water, known under the name of diving-bells diving-boats, submarine-boats, submarine-armor, &c., but until of late, nothing practical has been effected; the inventors or projectors of these machines being generally mere scientific men, without an idea of practise,—or practical men, without education, and not at all understanding the physical laws which govern the elements they have to contend with. It is very strange that this subject has not, until recently, occupied the attention of educated engineers.

It is a matter requiring much study and thought; the relations between the two elements—air and water, are governed by fixed laws, and these laws are not visible to every one. They require to understand then, a scientific education, and some of them are very abstruse, and are overlooked even by the scientific man, sometimes The experiments made in this line by scientific men, have generally been successful as experiments, but not knowing how to apply them in practice, they have generally stopped there. The experiments of uneducated men have generally been failures, for want of a knowledge of principles.

The first diving-bells of any importance, were those used by TELFORD, an English Engineer, and employed by him in preparing the foundations of a sea-wall. This was made of wood, like a cask with one end out, and being ballasted, was let down in the water, the open end down, the men being seated inside on planks extending across from one side of the bell to the other. Some people might be puzzled to know why the water would not enter. This may be illustrated by pushing a tumbler, bottom side up, into water. It will be seen that the water will not enter, being kept out by the air. But this does not hold good as the bell proceeds to descend in the water; the air being compressible, is forced into a smaller space, owing to the increase of pressure, and the water mounts in the bell a certain distance, which depends on the depth. At a depth of thirty-three feet, the bell would be half full of water, and other depths in proportion.

To prevent this, it is required to force air into the bell through a hose in sufficient quantity to expel the water and keep it always below the lower edge of the bell. This is, essentially, the only machine which has been used until within a few years for the execution of submarine works. That it is dangerous is easily seen, for if a rope break, or anything become entangled, the operators have small chance for their lives. It is also very expensive. M. SGANZIN, in his *Cours de Construction*, says: The danger attendant on the use of the diving bell and the great expense of working, owing to the slowness with which it is necessary to operate, have decided engineers only to resort to it in cases where no other means will suffice. Of late years, diving apparatus of great value has been invented, and which is at present in use with the greatest success. Among this, the most prominent is what is called submarine armor. There are several different patents and varieties of this armor, but it consists essentially of an entire suit of leather or india rubber, all the joints being water tight, and the whole being surmounted with a metal helmet, to protect the head of the wearer. This helmet is provided in front with a plate of glass, forming a window, through which the operator can see what he is about. Air is supplied through a hose attached to the back side of the helmet, and communicating with an air pump at the surface. The man is let down by a rope attached to the top of the helmet, and when on the bottom he can walk about and work with nearly the same facility as at the surface. In case light enough is not transmitted by the water to enable him to see with facility, he is provided with a submarine lamp, to which air is supplied through a hose. In the most improved French diving dresses a lamp is attached to the breast of the armor, and supplied with air from the body of the dress. This last receives its supply of air from a small metallic box, holding perhaps a few gallons, which is attached to the back of the dress, and communicates by a tube provided with a stop-cock. In this box, which is made strong to resist the pressure, several atmospheres of air are condensed, thus forming a reservoir, which lasts more or less time, according to the size of the box and depth of the water By means of the stop-cock the diver regulates himself his supply. The foul air passes off by a safety-valve near the shoulders. In this last apparatus the hose to the surface is dispensed with. In case the diver wishes to come up quick for any reason, he can do so by disengaging a couple of weights attached to his feet, when the buoyancy of the air contained in the dress elevates him at once to the surface. A great deal of work under water is at present effected by the aid of this apparatus in engineering works, recovering lost treasure, raising sunken vessels, &c. It was by the aid of this that Messrs. WELLS & GOWEN, of Boston, removed the wreck of the United States steam frigate *Missouri*, sunk in the Bay of Gibraltar. A very celebrated English engineer (the same engineer that removed the wreck of the *Royal George*) had worked at this wreck two and a half years, and spent a mint of money. The abovenamed gentleman removed it entirely in a few weeks by the use of the submarine armor. The divers, after becoming accustomed to it, do an incredible amount of work under water.

The condensed air they are forced to breathe, furnishes them a greater quantity of oxygen in a given time, and increases their strength very much for the time being. A diver, at a depth of ninety feet under water, at Portsmouth, England, was known to bend nearly double an iron crowbar, in his work, which resisted the strength of four men at the surface.

At the same place, and in water nearly 100 feet in depth, two divers got quarreling in their work, and finally came to blows—one of them, under the influence of his increased supply of oxygen, and his rage, gave the other so severe blows with his fist on his metallic helmet, that he drove it in, and the man was drawn up dead. The greatest depth yet attained with this apparatus, was in recovering some treasure from an English frigate sunk on the coast of Greece. At this place, divers remained half an hour under water at a depth of 180 feet. In general, divers do not go beyond 90 feet. This apparatus has been in use for the last two years on the wreck of the British frigate *Hussar*, sunk in ninety feet water at Throg's Neck, in Long Island Sound.

This vessel is supposed to have on board a treasure of nine millions of dollars. She lies in an inclined position, leaning from the shore, and on the upper side is embanked a large quantity of matter deposited by the tide. The decks being decayed, the interior of the vessel only presents a mass of timbers and plank, all the interstices being completely filled with matter washed in by the tide. The divers have to saw off the timbers, and send up the sand and mud in bags, which, perhaps, the next tide will fill up again. They do not make much progress, but still they persevere. The project is prosecuted by a Stock Company in Worcester, Mass.

There has been of late some very ingeniously contrived diving bells built and experimented with in this city, but no practical results of importance have accrued as yet.

One of these, the patent of Mr. LAMBERT ALEXANDER, and which is essentially the same thing as the one patented, in France, by Dr. PAYERNE in 1816, is now lying at the foot of Tenth-street and East River, where it has been abandoned for over a year. It is a machine which might be useful in certain cases. Dr. PAYERNE has used his in removing obstructions in the harbor of Havre, with great success.

Another, invented by a Mr. FOREMAN, now dead, has been experimented with successfully, and it is now being tested in laying foundations at the new Railroad bridge across the Susquehannah, at Havre de Grace, Del. These machines, which are somewhat similar, float on the water, and ascend and descend without the assistance of those outside.

The latter, which is named the "Nautilus," imitates very much the movements of that little animal. The machine, when ready to descend, is closed hermetically, both bottom and top, and all the connection it has with the surface is by a hose to convey air. By merely turning a valve, inside, the machine descends gradually to the bottom. After taking in sufficient air through the hose to resist the entrance of the water, the bottom cover can be removed and any work be effected that is necessary. By means of anchors and ropes, the machine may be moved in any direction on the bottom, thus embracing as large a field as necessary. When it is wished to ascend, all that is necessary is to turn a stopcock, and in a few seconds the machine is at the surface. The top cover is then taken off and the operators get out without so much even as the soles of their shoes wet. The machine is large enough to contain eight or ten persons, being 8 feet high, and 11 feet in diameter.

These machines are no doubt valuable for certain purposes—for instance, the Pearl Fisheries, Sponge and Coral Fisheries, &c., but whether they will fulfil the expectations of the inventors, is yet to be demonstrated. Yours, INTUS.

The Ward Case Again—More Trouble—An Editor Assaulted.

From the Kentucky Flag, Aug. 18.

On Saturday last a most brutal and murderous assault was made upon us at Lexington, the particulars of which we shall here give, in order to prevent any false reports from going abroad in relation to it; and the facts are as follows:

In our paper of Wednesday last the following paragraph appeared under the editorial head, from our own pen:

"PASSED THROUGH.—MATT. WARD, (the murderer,) accompanied by his family and younger brother, ROBT. J. WARD, JR., passed through this place on Monday last, *en route* to Blue Lick Springs. It being election day, the town was full of people, and an immense crowd assembled at the Paris Hotel to get sight of the great villain, before he took his departure in the stage. He was looking about as badly as live men ever do, in a Christian country; and if BARNUM could only engage his services, he would realize a fortune from his exhibition, so eager are the people to get a sight of him.

"This being a remarkably peaceable, quiet and orderly town, no indignity was offered him, but the guilty man must have felt that he had no friends in the crowd by which he was surrounded, and we presume that he will find very few at the Springs."

It will be perceived that this article makes no allusion, whatever, to any person or persons, other than MATT. F. WARD and his brother; and we here aver that we had no wish or desire to allude to any persons, much less wound their feelings. We were entirely ignorant of the family connections of the WARDS, having never put ourself to the trouble of looking up their pedigree or searching into the different family ties of consanguinity and affinity. We had nothing to do with them, and of course spoke only of the WARDS, by whom the laws of our State had been shamefully violated, and who yet go unpunished for the murder of Prof. BUTLER.

Of these men we had a right to speak, and that, too, in just such terms as we employed above. In doing it we but expressed the sentiments of nineteen-twentieths of the people of Bourbon County, and of the State, and we rejoice to know that this community fully justifies us in making the remarks and will sustain us to the last. The article contains nothing but what every man in this community knows and believes to be true, and not one word that we shall ever retract, so far as the two WARDS are concerned. while we have breath in our body. We have neither uttered nor published any falsehood or slander against either them or their relations, and nothing which could possibly justify the fiendish, murderous and cowardly course that has since been pursued towards us by some of the family connections of these men, of whom we have occasion to speak hereafter. We wish this to be particularly borne in mind, because it has much to do with what follows.

At the time of writing the article we took the trouble to consult no one as to the propriety of its publication. It was written on the impulse of the moment, without any design (as we have before said) to wound the feelings of any person, other than the murderer himself, who stands no less guilty in our opinion, or that of the public now, than he did before the infamous Hardin County jury acquitted him. On the evening of publication we were highly complimented by many of the best citizens of Paris for having penned and published the article in question, and during the week had the pleasure of hearing it complimented on every hand; and finding that it gave general satisfaction we thought no more about it until last Saturday, when on visiting Lexington our attention was called to it by Col. B. B. TAYLOR, editor of the *Statesman*, in what we then conceived to be a very friendly and gentlemanly manner, and the cause of our being in Lexington at that particular time, we shall briefly state.

It is known to all our readers that we have, for some time past, been laboring under a severe indisposition, and that we are at best but a feeble man physically—having been an invalid for more than twenty-three years. On Friday last a son visited us from Covington, in company with two young ladies, on their way to Lexington. Thinking that a little exercise in the open air might improve our health, we concluded to bear them company; and taking a little son with us, we started to the depôt, in order to take the cars.

On reaching the depôt, a man was pointed out to us as R. J. WARD, JR., and on entering the cars, our attention was soon attracted to a remarkably large rough-looking man whose name, we learned from a gentleman who sat opposite to us, was FLOURNEY, from Arkansas, or some Southern State Our attention was only drawn to him on account of his size and apparent great muscular power, he being like WARD, a total stranger; though since the attempt to assassinate us, we can more fully account for certain movements of his, before the cars reached Lexington, not necessary here to mention. Anticipating no evil, however, we proceeded to Lexington. On arriving there, we took our little son and walked up town, leaving our elder son in charge of the young ladies, and promising to meet him at the *Statesman* office, as soon as he could escort them to the residence of Mr. SCOTT and return We met our old friend Col. TAYLOR, at his office door, who cordially took us by the hand, invited us in, remarking that he was just going to write us a letter, and was glad to see us, because it would save him the trouble. On entering his editorial or front room, immediately opposite the Phœnix Hotel, he introduced us to two or three gentlemen whose names we have forgotten, and then asked us into an adjoining room, to inform us of the nature of the subject upon which he was about to write; and there, and from him, we first learned who WARD's family connections were, and that our article above quoted had given them offence.

As soon as Col. TAYLOR, in a friendly good humor, had informed us as to the family connections, and that the article in question *might* wound their feelings, we at once told him (and unasked upon his part), that we regretted the publication, and that, had we known that certain families whose names he mentioned were allied to the WARDS, and that such an article would wound their feelings, it never would have been published. We presume that Col. TAYLOR was aware of this fact, for it is not in our nature to wound the feelings of any good law-abiding gentleman We will not do it intentionally without sufficient provocation, or in self-defence; and if we happen to do it through ignorance, as in this case, we are ever ready and willing to make the *amende honorable*. Hence, we voluntarily told Col. TAYLOR that the offensive expressions should be withdrawn, so far as the friends and relations of the WARDS were concerned, though, for the life of us, we are not able to see what right any of them had to take anything we had said in high dudgeon. Having satisfied Col. TAYLOR, as we supposed, that we intended no disrespect or insult to any of WARD's friends, and that we would offer a proper apology in the next issue of the *Flag*, we left his private room and stepped into his front room, where we found our two sons in waiting for us.

Soon after we started to Megowan's Hotel, where we expected to dine, and after getting on the pavement, and while about to take leave of Col. TAYLOR and the other gentlemen present, the same man who had been pointed out to us on the cars as FLOURNOY, crossed over from the Phœnix Hotel, and coming up to us, asked "Is your name PIKE?" to which we replied, "Yes, Sir!" He at once, and without uttering another word, drew back a huge club which he held in his hand, and aimed a deadly blow at our head, which would probably have sent us to another world, had not Col. TAYLOR, who was near us, warded off the blow by dexterously throwing up his arm. He drew to strike again, when Col. TAYLOR, our son, and several others, sprang between us, and some kind hearted friends who were present, assisted us in getting into the office, and up stairs in the compositor's room where we had to remain for some time, in durance, or run the risk of being assassinated in the street, if went ont. What took place below, after we went above, we are not able to state; but we understand that WARD's friends, to the number of forty or fifty, had congregated at the Phœnix to witness the assault, and to aid, if necessary. A number of them rushed across, about the time we were going up stairs, but there was, we believe, no further violence.

Being altogether unarmed, and too feeble to protect ourself against such fearful odds, if we had been, and our son unarmed also, resistance would have been vain, as well as fatal to us both, as we were surrounded by enemies, and consequently strangers to the citizens.

Before we were permitted to depart in peace, a written statement was demanded, and we wrote out one, stating in substance, what we have said above, and no more. This we promised to publish, but on returning home our friends objected to such a course; and as they have the matter under advisement at present, we shall await their decision, confident that they will sustain us in the right, and well knowing that we intend doing nothing wrong.

The above is a brief summary of the principal facts in the case, and we believe that they are faithfully and correctly given; and as they occupy more space than we expected, we shall be compelled to defer our comments upon the outrage, until next week, when our readers shall hear from us again. In the mean time, we hope to hear the opinions of the press abroad upon the subject.

AN AFFAIR OF HONOR.—An affair of honor extraordinary came off yesterday on the old Louisiana Race Course, in the Third District. The belligerents were two colored gentlemen, named respectively ADOLPHUS and EUGENE. The former was born in the Yazoo region of Mississippi, while the latter is "

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1854.

Messrs. REDDING & Co., FREDERICK & Co. F. S. WRITING, and E. W. PARKMAN, are agents for the DAILY TIMES in Boston, Mass.

SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

In order to suit the convenience of a very large class of readers, whom the Mail does not reach every day, and who desire the TIMES oftener than once a week, we shall commence the publication about the middle of September next of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES. It will be printed on a sheet of the same size, and in the same style as the DAILY TIMES, and will contain all the matter published in the Daily except the advertisements. The first number will be issued at the commencement of our third year, on the 19th of September. It will be sent to subscribers, by Mail, in any part of the United States, or elsewhere, for THREE DOLLARS a year, payable in all cases in advance.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

Spain—Her Past and Future.

The condition of Spain, at this crisis, is what no friend of peace, morality and liberty can contemplate without regret. One of the finest countries in Europe, rich in natural productions, favored with a beautiful climate, fortunate in the teeming fertility of her soil, and inhabited by a race of men capable of being raised to happiness by reason of their natural nobility of character, this country has sunk into well-merited contempt among the nations, simply because for the last fifty years it has been badly governed.

"Strange that where Nature loved to trace,
As if for gods, a dwelling-place,
There Man, enamored of distress,
Should mar it into wilderness!"

The recent revolution, from which much was anticipated, appears to have ended in a mere change of office-holders. An unpopular Ministry has been ejected. ESPARTERO has been replaced in power. It is probable that the Queen Dowager has been or speedily will be expelled. That is all. The Queen *regnant* has been granted a new lease of power and profligacy; but what has been done for the country itself? Actually nothing. There has been a fruitless revolution.

The evils under which Spain so grievously suffers are not of recent origin or growth. They commenced in the last century, under the imbecile King, CHARLES IV, and his infamous wife, the paramour of MANUEL GODOY, raised from the lowest condition to the rank of Prince of the Peace. This unprincipled man, ambitious and unscrupulous, was for many years the virtual ruler of Spain. It was part of his system to bring up the heir to the crown, (the late FERDINAND VII,) in a state of ignorance, to surround him with profligates, to render him unfit to govern. The vicious example of the Queen, who was rivalled only by MESSALINA and CATHERINE of Russia in the variety and extent of her amours, coupled with her undisguised and unmitigated hatred of himself, which exhibited itself in open persecution and contempt,—naturally tended to destroy all of good (and the quantity was small,) which his mind possessed. But his situation excited deep sympathy in the heart of the Spanish nation, already shocked by the misconduct of his infamous mother, and irritated by the misgovernment of her coadjutor GODOY.

The invasion of the Peninsula by NAPOLEON, the overthrow of the Bourbon dynasty in Spain, the imprisonment of the Royal family, the usurpation of the Spanish Crown, nominally by JOSEPH BONAPARTE, but actually by NAPOLEON, were either directly caused by the intrigues and treachery of GODOY, or sprung out of them. A long contest ensued (from 1808 to 1814,) which ended in the restoration of the deposed princes, and the Prince of the Asturias ascended the throne of Spain, as FERDINAND VII. Never had man a better opportunity for regenerating a State. But, from 1814 to 1820, his entire career was to elevate the throne at the expense of the people. He perpetuated and multiplied abuses instead of reforming and removing them. He was a cold-blooded tyrant, capricious, cruel and ungrateful. The blood of the best men of Spain was plentifully shed upon an ignominious scaffold—their crime being that they loved their country. At last, the public mind revolted against the tyranny. A sudden revolution, in 1820, ended in FERDINAND's adoption of the Constitution which promised to allow political rights to the people. On the very day when FERDINAND solemnly swore to stand by this Constitution, he secretly sent to LOUIS XVIII. at Paris, a protest against the acts which he executed in public. From that hour until his death, in 1833, every act of FERDINAND's tended to the recovery of his power as an absolute King. In this he was assisted by Russian gold and French bayonets. The result was as he desired. He was an autocrat indeed. Dearly was this power purchased, by the massacre or exile of the most enlightened Spaniards, the desolation of the towns and villages in the unhappy Kingdom, the destruction of her internal and foreign trade, the total loss of her trans-Atlantic colonies, and her degradation, in the scale of Europe, from a first-rate to a fourth-rate power.

At his death in 1833, he bequeathed a civil war to Spain. On the birth of a princess, in 1830, he issued a decree repealing the Salique law, and rendering the crown hereditary in the female line, in default of male heirs. Hence arose the contest between Don CARLOS, next brother of FERDINAND, and Queen CHRISTINA, appointed Regent during the minority of her infant daughter. After a struggle, protracted during several years, the Carlists were annihilated, as a party, and ISABELLA was acknowledged as Queen *de facto*. The evil example of her mother, who lived the most profligate life for several years, during which her depravity was at once open and disgusting, must have had the very worst influence on the young Queen's mind. The intrigues of LOUIS PHILLIPPE, touching what are called "The Spanish marriages," had the effect of increasing the young Queen's natural profligacy. Wedded to the mere shadow of a husband—a creature alike defective in mind and person—she plunged into all varieties of vice, until her name became a by-word of scorn throughout Europe. It is notorious that General SERRANO is father of the child who is heiress to the Crown of Spain. Leaving public affairs in the hands of corrupt men, and only interfering where caprice dictates, this Queen has hitherto shown no regard for the national interests. Provided that she had money to fling away in extravagance after extravagance, and to bestow upon her numerous lovers, she cared for little else.

That such a woman should be permitted to reign, is a thing not to be endured much longer. It is impossible that she can be endured, in a position which she has so much degraded and disgraced. Sooner or later she *must* fall. What is to follow? NAPOLEON certainly will not allow her sister to succeed her, married as she is to the DUC DE MONTPENSIER. The Count DE MONTEMOLIN, (son of Don CARLOS,) still claims the crown, *de jure*, but his supporters are few and his claims weak. There has been a suggestion to reunite Spain and Portugal under one sceptre, to be placed in the weak grasp of Don PEDRO, the boy-King of Portugal. Against this there is the grave objection that, as the lad is a Coburg, nearly related to the Queen of England and her husband, it would probably increase the influence and power of Great Britain, and, in effect, make the Peninsula a sort of English colony. The "balance of Europe" will not permit this.

Perhaps, as the Spaniards have every reason to be dissatisfied with their sad experience of Royalty, they may be induced, by common sense, to try a republican form of Government. Nothing else, we firmly believe, can make Spain a happy, great, free and prosperous Nation. There is no reason why, as a Republic, she may not yet become a mighty Nation. Misgovernment has ruined Spain. Profligate royalty has brought monarchy into odium and hatred. Before long, perhaps, ESPARTERO may declare himself for Spain as a Republic. We shall wait the result.

Varieties of American Life.

Whatever may be the faults and defects of American Life, a want of variety is not to be considered one of them. It is lawful to boast of ourselves in this particular, as we have no rivals. The *area of freedom* has been smartly enlarged, and a few political notions of some importance have been set afloat on the tides of our aerial ocean, but these things have not exhausted us. We have been left fresh for other conquests over novelty. Our ingenuity in straining life into all sorts of meanings, is unexampled; and but for the fact, that the earth is only twenty-five thousand miles in circumference, there is no saying what we would not be at the date of this writing.

A man has but to look at our houses, to see what a multitudinous idea we have for a starting point. Nature bends wood and heaps rocks together in a good many shapes, but our architecture throws her into the shade completely. Here are dwellings built on the plan of stables, and stables on the plan of dwellings. There are huts on the model of temples, and temples on the model of huts. The idea of the thing is secondary; the originator's idea is the primary affair. No matter where he got it—whether from a bee-hive, a partridge-nest, or a steamboat—he has got it and he means to keep it, in the shape of timber or bricks. Lightning is all the time striking American houses, but we persist in constructing them just so as to entice the frightful fluid. There is nothing easier than to get everybody in this country to dress alike; our modesty as well as our gentility is involved in obedience to tailors; but our houses are the waste-water gates of the great mill-dam of society. Here, we can be avenged for all other submission; and thus it turns out, that we can put all our crotchets into domestic architecture. "Please, madam," said a man to a friend of ours, some time since, "allow me to lay my hogshead on one corner of your vacant lot." "Your hogshead," exclaimed the good woman, "what's that for?" "Why, madam," said he, "*I live in a hogshead.*" The eccentricity of the man at first struck us, but a little thought brought us to the conclusion, that he was only a marked specimen of an immense class in this build-as-you-please country.

Business is another one of the varieties that we are proudly fond of cultivating. It is here that our largest ideas, all our vagrant fancies and unyielding brain-twists, come into play. The wild antics, that other people sport around May-poles and on village greens—the simple comedies of the unlettered stage—the escaping gas from the retorts of life's busy manufactory—we take very special pains to work up into the problems of dollars and cents. Not that we are, in money matters, a very risky people. But we cling to the thought, that almost anything in this country can be sold, if the right sort of art is used in getting it up and bringing it before the public. And more particularly, if the article *can do something*. It is of not much importance what that "*something*" is; can the jimcrack do it? If it can, we want it. There is a trade in corns. Yes—your very feet and their misfortunes have a commercial notoriety. You are not safe in your own boots. And then—warts, freckles, bumps—the whole of them are business calculations. The stomach of the nation is under arrest for treason. Medicine is the *vis naturæ*. No matter where you go or where you stay, we defy anybody to get clear of pill-boxes and alarming advertisements. If there is a cog loose somewhere, we replace it with a pill. If we are stupid, we take pills to give us brains. Men are uneasy in omnibuses—been taking pills. Sermons are cut short—reason, pills. TROMP tied a broomstick to his masthead as a token that he might thereupon sweep his enemy's commerce from the sea, but we are bound to beat TROMP. If we ever get into a quarrel with any nation again, we shall do the business with a shipload of pills.

Music is a thriving branch of our novelties. Coming into the world at rather a late day—the Organ and Harp having got the start of us—we found the highest heaven of invention occupied by preëmption rights. But there are more worlds than one, whatsoever Dr. WHEWELL or Dr. BREWSTER may say,—and more heavens of invention likewise. So we took to BONES. It proved to be a lucky thought. We made Bones respectable. We did more—we redeemed Bones from the old obloquy. Ghosts once had a monopoly in the way of rattling Bones, but we vanquished them and restored Bones to the fine arts. By a very easy step, we got to Negro Minstrelsy. It is no use to deny it—we have a passion for Ethiopian Music—it is something of our own—a *specialité*, if you please, that could not be originated outside of the Star-Spangled Banner.

Taste in Monuments.

Seeing that neither Cronstadt nor Cuba is about to come off, after all, we have been thinking, in our shirt-sleeves, of a few observations on Art—always under correction of that able country cotemporary who thinks our articles in general want the severely exclusive political air and regulated manner of the other chief journals, and discuss too many things lying beyond the customary routine of newspaper subjects. At present, indeed, we do not feel austere enough for the habitual themes and stock questions. We find such topics wavering off considerably, and our thoughts running a good deal on SHAKSPEARE and GEORGE WASHINGTON, memorial sculpture, and some general principles of taste. We suppose this is because we happen to be sitting under a tree, like Tityrus, and glancing at a paragraph in a London paper.

This paragraph says that the citizens of London are about to erect a statue of SHAKSPEARE on Primrose Hill or in Regent's Park, which statue is to be made of iron, and one hundred feet high. The in ide of the bard is to be laid off into stories, with a winding stair, and his eyes are to be two windows to let in the light, which is also to enter through the folds of the drapery. Around the interior, the finest of SHAKSPEARE's scenes, fancies and imaginations are to be illustrated, in cast iron. Ginger-pop—this is our private supposition—will be sold round the pedestal of the figure; people will climb up to the shoulders of the Dramatist, and, looking through the eyes which will "window well his head," see the vast panorama of London; and it will be generally understood, that SHAKSPEARE's transcendent worth is at last appreciated. All this throws us into an æsthetic fit of thinking. There is surely much barbarism of taste in Cockaigne. That monstrous erection, moulded in the rigidest and sternest of earth's materials, is no fitting dress for the graceful, golden memory of the greatest of poets. It may answer for a CROMWELL, a WELLINGTON, a GORTSCHAKOFF and the like, but not for our gentlest SHAKSPEARE. The idea offends us, like that of pegging Ariel, the brave spirit, into the knotty entrails of an oak—an act which Prospero only threatened, but would never perpetrate, we are very sure.

In monuments to great men, we think there should be a certain individuality to strike all eyes at once, or a certain appropriateness of character and place. SHAKSPEARE has no individuality—any more than HOMER. We don't know how he looked, or spoke out of book; but we know that he had the broadest and most beautiful of minds, and also that his immortality is universally honored. Artistic monuments cannot represent such men adequately. But if our love or pride must have them, they should take us with a sense of fitness to the man, or our notions of him. As regards SHAKSPEARE, they should excite solemn, exalting and pleasant thoughts by their intrinsic beauty and grace, or by the nature of their surroundings. A white bust or seated figure, in a cathedral niche, a college hall, a forest walk, or other protected haunt, would suit him better than any splendid and expensive monument in public places—any of those loud popularizations of men. But the idea of a cast iron memorial of the Brobdinag order, with windows for eyes and a staircase in the belly, is peculiarly stunning, and we may add, British. The thing would make GENSERIC stare. John Bull sets about honoring that immortal child of fancy and the Muses, as he set about building his Thames Tunnel, his Britannia Bridge, and Crystal Palace; but he is furiously mistaken, beyond all doubt, in this matter of poetic statuary.

It is false taste to suppose that exaggeration can adequately represent greatness—that the grandiose is the grand—that when we want to represent Eternity, we have only to make it "twice as muckle as Time." There's our own Washington Monument. That, too, is likely to fall under the ban of a severe classic taste. The tall obelisk, in particular—the long lamination running up for 500 feet, and cutting through the strata of the lower clouds, will be a terribly bewildering affair; there will be nothing like it, we believe, in this world. If a man gets to the top of it, he will look down, and lose his senses. The lower architecture, that on the surface of the earth, may probably be fair enough, as things go; but the obelisk promises to shoot beyond all the architectural canons ever heard of among men. The height of a great renown cannot be represented in lineal measure, and Sergeant Kite's ideas should not influence the genius and taste of a nation building its monuments.

People have questioned the value of the latter in times like ours—seeing that memoirs are more enduring than marble, and histories than bronze. PERICLES used to say, long ago, that all earth is the sepulchral monument of great men. That was the sentiment of a literary age. VICTOR HUGO, in a chapter of his *Notre-Dame*, and in his French way, makes Claude Frollo say that the Book will destroy the Cathedral—that is, that printed records will supersede symbols and monuments. This is true, in a great measure, and perhaps the slowness attending the erection of the latter is due to such a conviction, generally. In SHAKSPEARE's case, where people knew him only by his Delphic lines and "the unrivalled royalty of thought," alluded to by KIT SMART, it is probably a feeling of the sort that leads the designers of the memorial to help their project by the idea of something colossal and out-of-the-way—such as would strike the popular sense. It may be, in some respects, the same with the projectors of the Washington Obelisk. But in the latter instance it need not be so. There is no parallel in the case; for WASHINGTON is far better suited to a monument than the other great kindred name. He is well known as an individual; we could recognize him to-morrow, if he came in his cocked hat from Hades, like another Pelides, and walked the streets with the Houdon cane in his hand. This generation has correct traditions of him—his sayings and doings. He was a man of action—a great soldier, and everything belonging to his renown is authentic. A characteristic monument of such a man would be sure of attracting the general mind, at all times, and filling it with the proper degree of enthusiasm, and there would be no need of foreign or exaggerated effects. But the arguments of PERICLES and HUGO, though forcible, do not meet the whole question of monuments. By these we do not mean things necessary to remember great men by. They have other noble uses, in the way of exercising and instructing the finer faculties of our minds, by the production of the graceful or the grand in sculpture and architecture, and thus worthily illustrating the intellectual and moral progress of the nation. Monuments will always be necessary. Form has its beautiful teachings and ministrations as well as Type and Picture. We have an idea what and where the monument of SHAKSPEARE should be; and we have also an idea what the monument of WASHINGTON should be. This last should be a soldierly memorial, recalling our first and worthiest General. No hybrid architecture, subserving any of the social sentiments or moral tastes of the best men and philanthropists, should come between us and the idea of the military leader who baffled and overthrew the armies of GEORGE III—of the Polemarch, GEORGE WASHINGTON, on horseback, in his historic uniform, with his sword in his hand. The representation should be plain and heroic—filling the eye easily—flashing back as it were, the whole history of the war on the first gratified survey of the spectator. The mounted figure on his lofty platform may be surrounded, on all sides of the pedestal, with sculptures, reliefs, medallions, representing his memorable companions in arms, his marches, battles, victories, and all the revolutionary epopee; and in such a work, the highest cultivated art of the country, its most patriotic toil and patience, and the heaviest expense it may please to undergo, would be worthily employed and expended. The grace of a medallion in a corner, or of a horse's nostril or hoof, may be more honorable to the monument than forty tons of granite piled up perpendicularly by the help of levers, cranes, or other enginery. Coming up to such a striking memorial of our arts as well as our arms, we should say, touching our hat, (not wishing to throw it up in a public place.) "There he is!" Happening to see quite another sort of monument, we should say, "What is that?"

But WILLIAM SHAKSPEARE and GEORGE WASHINGTON have already had monuments more perennial than any made of granite or cast iron. For the memorial of the first—finest and mightiest of human spirits—we have but to look within: MILTON's idea. For the memorial of the other—erectest and purest of warriors—we have but to look about us in this continent cathedral: somebody else's idea. It is, we admit, a hard thing, after all—for the Anglo-Saxon genius especially—to raise monuments of such men, in an adequate style. But an improved condition of the arts will make these tasks easier in time.

Mazzini's Last Manifesto.

In another part of to-day's TIMES will be found the last eloquent appeal of MAZZINI to the Italians to rise. "The period of vast conspiracies has passed away," says he, very justly. It is the instinct of the whole people that the initiative of a movement must rely upon for support. To seize upon a good opportunity, and that such is the present time, are the points he wishes to impress on the minds of his countrymen. We must say that we have long since given up any faith in the success of deeply-laid and widely-ramified conspiracies. Such schemes were, perhaps, good when the revolutionary spirit was a sort of privileged feeling, a species of aristocratic sentiment, which wrapped itself in the cloak of gloomy patriotism and stole at midnight hours, clad in mystery, to some romantic place of meeting, flattering the adventurous mind. This was well enough when the *people*, without having any correct idea of real freedom, considered men suspected by the police as of necessity intending some good to them. The number of conspirators being comparatively small, it was easy as well as necessary to lay out vast schemes of conspiracy. Easy, because secrecy could be better kept, and necessary, because the people, not yet awake to a knowledge of their own power, needed examples of devotion in the cause of freedom. This was the period of the People's *revolutionary education*, and MAZZINI has certainly done his part in that respect.

But this period has passed away, so he says himself. The People have not been taught in vain. The small number of conspirators increased to a formidable compact body, comprising a nation, united in hatred against the oppressors, and in the wish for liberation. With that huge mass no widely-ramifying conspiracy is possible. Traitors and spies can more easily get into a large crowd than in a meeting of a few persons. And, moreover, such schemes are no longer needed. All that is wanted is to watch the occasion and follow out its impulses. This is what MAZZINI advises. He is for *action*, always action, as DANTON was for *boldness*. To keep up a salutary excitement in the popular mind, not to allow a moment's slumber to the conscience of the despots; to seize upon all occasions to exalt the national tendency and faith in its own vocation, are the principal lines of his policy.

On this particular occasion, however, there is another feature in his exertions. He wishes *to prevent Austria from joining the Western Powers*. He thinks he can attain this by showing to her the threatening state of her oppressed provinces. We have no doubt that the determination of Austria is essentially influenced by that state of menacing public spirit. We may say here from our private information, that the revolutionary leaders do not care whether Austria would join *Russia* or not, if only she keep aloof from the Western Alliance. Her *neutrality* would be just as welcome as her fighting *on the side* of the Czar. It is of course expected that the Allies, tired at last by her tergiversations, will be forced *to act* without taking further notice of her. It is to hasten *this* solution that the manifesto is chiefly intended for. It will be read with interest, and will give an insight into many points of Italian politics.

We have here only to add that the recent movement in *Parma* was quite unconnected with MAZZINI's plan. It was a spontaneous action. But others will soon follow; the leaders have, though not entirely, given up vast conspiracies *in the pepple*, but they have inculcated them *in the armies*. The state of the troops of occupation in the whole Austrian Empire, their dislocation, their numbers, their nationality, the men to be counted upon, are to a person better known to KOSSUTH and MAZZINI than to the Vienna Cabinet. We wish success to these efforts; and we wish concord and union, the first condition of success. We say this because the letter of MANIN, lately published in the TIMES, seems to differ from MAZZINI's views in some essential points.

Review of the Summer.

The past Summer has disappointed some of our prospects. It was confidently expected that it would give birth to rare events. The programme of operations as laid down in the charts of speculators, called for a series of astonishments, and not a few had attitudinized themselves into a posture of surprise so as to be ready for the prompt expression of very peculiar wonder. But matters in general have gone on quietly. There has been no new era inaugurated. We have fallen short in the item of crises. No sort of attention has been paid to our calculations on the Eastern War—no tremendous blow has been struck—and the important case of Turk *versus* Cossack, for the want of satisfactory testimony, has dragged along in the Chancery of Europe without any decision. As an offset, Spain has got up a row. But it has not been by any means a first rate affair. A mere cherry-bite to our newsmongers, it has been swallowed with a painful sense of hunger unappeased At home the public eye-balls have been strained in vain. Never was the horizon, with its encircled scope, so fruitlessly searched. Steamboats have been determined not to blow up. The old claim of our reporters on them, settled into a law of usage and confirmed by numerous decisions of the "proper authorities," has been utterly repudiated. All the steamboat adjectives—the choice substantives that have comet-like tails—the perfected methods of paragraphing disasters, have suffered a shocking collapse. Not even the railroads—Susquehanna and Baltimore excepted—have seen fit to gratify a taste for the horrible. Something was very confidently looked for from them. They had their hand in, and a notoriety besides to sustain. But they have most humanely concluded to suspend the performances of bloody dramas. "*Basta*," the Philippine word for "*nuff said*," has been written on their schedules. The country is under lasting obligations for one Summer's safety, and specially the politicians. They have been great travelers this season—hither and thither with much speed—a few cogs were loose and needed tinkering, but they have escaped marvellously. They are not the victims of steamboats and railroads—their awful accidents all happen at Washington. Riots and mobs have been unusually frequent, but they are costly amusements, which cannot pay. The domestic Cholera has spotted the country thickly; newspapers have abounded with remedies; medicine has been democratized, and smart people have generally wondered how well they have gone through the ordeal without doctors.

If the railroads have been jealous of human life this season, they have not been as careful of stockholders' purses. In this respect they have indulged a fearful recklessness. American stocks, however, have not suffered in England. This is encouraging. If men will be wicked, it is comforting to know that the good are not always to be involved by them. John Bull begins to know us too well to be easily frightened. He is not now dependent on silly tourists for his opinions, and by virtue of our general good conduct, he can afford to trust us still. What a blessing is age! Had we been ten years younger, the late frauds would have been a telling blow to us in England. Greytown is no more a Bluebeard terror to this nation. Our Navy, in the person of one man, avenged us by a dose of Cyane pepper, and Greytown has passed into the poetry of the *Evening Post*. BARNUM has entered the ranks of American authors. As his life had to be written, seeing it was one of the demands of the age, he has shown great good sense in doing it himself. The first chapter, containing an account of his heroic sufferings because of molasses candy, has been published, and much sympathy has already been excited. "Whether BARNUM deserved a thrashing when he got home," is a new question in casuistry, and next Winter it will doubtless be discussed in the village Debating Societies. The new book will prove immensely entertaining, and it will put this remarkable man right before the public. It will be dramatized, melodized, perhaps sermonized, but certainly everything but criticized; and no *Edinburg* will thereafter ask, "Who reads an American book?" It will be BARNUM throughout—*on* BARNUM, *by* BARNUM, *for* BARNUM.

Musical.

The Lyrical Festival for the benefit of Mr. and Madame MARETZEK took place last night. The house was well filled, and the performances were satisfactorily executed. Madame MARTINI D'ORMY was encored in the *Brindisi*, in "Lucrezia," and her rendering of *Puli, puli*, from the "Prophéte," was exquisitely touching and plaintive. Signor BERALDI's benefit takes place on Friday next. We trust that the public will mark their appreciation of this excellent young tenor, by giving him a full house.

VERMONT.—General RYLAND FLETCHER's letter of acceptance of the Whig nomination for Lieutenant Governor has the following sentiment:

"Permit me to say, that in my judgment we are in the presence of a very great common danger, demanding immediate and *united* action. The vital interests of freedom are put at hazard—our interests, and the interests of humanity, alike urge us, with a voice of strong entreaty, to *unite* and put forth our *full* strength against the daring outrage, in extending and prolonging the dominion, and the curse of Slavery, in our beloved country. Let us cease the divisions that have paralyzed our efforts, and stand up *together* in defence of our rights."

MOVEMENT OF PRODUCE ON THE CANAL.—For the last three or four weeks, the movement of flour and wheat towards tidewater, has been very light, while that of corn has been uncommonly heavy for the season. The aggregates of these articles passing the weigh-lock in this city from the opening of navigation to the present writing, are as follows: flour, 352,580 barrels; wheat, 416,773 bushels; corn, 3,609,138 bushels. The amount by the way of Oswego has been quite large, but in what proportion to that passing this way, we have not the figures at hand to determine.—*Rochester Ado.*, 22d.

Death of the Twins.

From the Albany Express Aug. 22.

I was called upon this morning to witness the departure of the emigrant party who met with the adventure mentioned in your paper of last week, (the birth of two children in the cars.) The mother is so far recovered as to go on her way. The children have since died; one was buried by the Commissioners of Emigration, and the other by the New-York Central Railroad Company. The scene was indeed a feeling one. The gratitude of the mother was expressed in tears and kisses, with many thanks in her native tongue, which Mr. PAFF, the Company's Emigrant Freight Agent, interpreted for her. She wished particularly to thank Mrs. E. CHEEVER, for all the kindness rendered her during her critical situation, which none but a mother can appreciate, and a stranger in a strange land; likewise to Drs. ARMSBY and DICKINSON; also Mr. PAFF and others, from whom she and her husband received kind attentions. The names of these people are JOHN and MARY BROWN, from Batavia, Germany. Yours, &c. E. T. B.

HOW TO MAKE DEAF PERSONS HEAR THE PIANO-FORTE.—The instrument should be opened, and a rod of pine wood provided about half an inch thick, three-quarters wide, and long enough to reach from the bridge of the sounding-board to the mouth of the person. If one end of this rod be made to rest firmly on the bridge, and the other end be held firmly between the teeth, the softest sounds will be distinctly communicated.—*Musical Times.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC, OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.—A new and interesting discovery in VEGETABLE MEDICINE, containing no Salt of Calomel, Arsenic, or Quinine. Before asking the confidence of the public, and without making any crafty upon its credulity, the inventor of this medicine asks attention to the following.

JOINT CERTIFICATE FROM

Hon Wm A Newell, M D., late member of Congress from New-Jersey, and A. D. Newell, M. D., an eminently successful Surgeon and Physician, of New Brunswick, N. J.

To Physicians and the Public:

"Having extensively used DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS, in our practice, we take pleasure in stating this publicly as a proviso of their efficacy. We have used them in hundreds of cases of Fever and Ague, and have never known a person to have a second chill after commencing with them, and we freely consider the Salt of Arsenic or Quinine, the former of which sometimes operated to delete grossly as an occasional poison, we consider them a safe and valuable remedy that ought to be with in reach of every family that is liable to fever and chills. To our professional brethren we deem it proper to say, that we have been made acquainted with the composition of these Pills, and find them strictly a scientific preparation. Moreover, as they all are prepared with Alcohol by no more than twenty years' active experience, we can vouch that they are skillfully compounded. We earnestly commend them to the notice of the profession, and believe they will cure after all usual remedies have failed."

WM. A. NEWELL, M. D.
A. D. NEWELL, M. D.

In their own State both these gentlemen have an extensive practice, and enjoy to an enviable degree the confidence of the public. There they would obtain universal credit. But as we desire to propound every citizen of the United States with our truthfulness and good faith, we subjoin the following note from a gentleman known and reverenced throughout the Union, Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, L.L. D.

Note from Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen.

"From the professional character and reputation of Drs. Newell, above named, and the esteem in which these gentlemen with Mr. Deshler, are held in this State, I take pleasure in stating that any representations made by them are worthy of public confidence.

THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 24, 1854.

Sold by REID & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.; CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st., STERBINS, MORGAN & BUTLER No. 46 Cliff-st., and F. & G. ACKERMAN & MARTIN No. 58 Cortlandt-st., New-York City, and by GILBERT, WENTZ & CO., No. 177 North 3d-st.; Philadelphia. Wholesale Agents; and at retail by KING, corner Broadway and John-st.; CROMBIE, corner Broadway and 14th-st.; GUION, corner Bowery and Grand-st.; SHEDDEN, corner Bowery and 4th-st.; GUSTAV RAMSPERGER, No. 62 Oliver-st.; HUTCHINGS, No 132 West Broadway; BERRIAN, No. 170 Grand-st., Williamsburg; Mrs. HAYES, No 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; JAS W SMITH, Court-st., Brooklyn; THOS. J. HAYES, No 154 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; SAMUEL HAYES, No. 49 Montgomery-st., Jersey City. Orders from the trade may be addressed to C D. DESHLER, New-Brunswick, N. J.

Not a line to weary.—*New Orleans Delta.*
The plot is entirely original.—*New-York Express.*
Energetic and impressive.—*New-York Tribune.*
Artistically wrought.—*New-York Journal.*
A work of great creative power.—*New-York Sun.*
The best written of American novels.—*Utica Herald.*

FASHION AND FAMINE. BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS.

"Alas! that woman's love should cling
To hearts that never feel its worth,
As prairie roses creep and fling
Their richest blooms upon the heath."

Published in one elegant volume. 12mo., 436 pages. Price, ONE DOLLAR.

As a book of power; of strong, substantial and varied interest; as a thoroughly real picture of modern life and society, in all its phases, grades and contrasts; as a story of the heart, and all its capacities for sorrow and suffering, and all its powers for right and wrong; as a book of the world where human nature is delineated in its vices and its virtues, its follies and its wisdom—this volume has no equal. The richness and finish of the style, and the pleasing faithfulness of many of our local scenes, added to the strong individuality which presents each character, give to the book a peculiar charm. BUNCE & BROTHER, Publishers. No. 134 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT OF MORE THAN THIRTY YEARS' STANDING.—While returning thanks for constantly increasing patronage, we invite attention
THE OLD STAND NO. 194 BOWERY,
where will be found, as heretofore, a most extensive varied assortment of Hosiery and Under-garments.
A. RANKIN & CO., No. 194 Bowery

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT NEW-YORK.—JAMES E. RAY, No. 102 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of Hosiery and Under Garments, Wholesale and Retail. All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchaser's unbiassed opinion.

SEWING MACHINES.—TO CLOTHIERS, TAILORS, &c.—Now is the time, during the dull season, and before the hurry of the Fall business commences, to introduce the Sewing Machines. An investment of $100 in a Sewing Machine will produce more clear profit than $5,000 invested in any other way. This can be clearly demonstrated. Having settled all suits against our machines, there is no shadow of claim against them. But all other machines do infringe our patents. The "Dorcas Machines"—a cheap Yankee affair—infringe four of our patents, and the "Excelsior Machines" infringe four of our patents, and one invention for which we have applied for a patent. He who buys any of these piratical Machines will buy a suit at law.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

$15 ONLY FOR A DELIGHTFUL AND HEALTHY HOMESTEAD.—500 Building Lots, each 100 feet square, equal to 4 city lots, and 100 farms, will be divided among 640 subscribers in a few days. Each subscriber for only $15, payable in installments, secures four Building Lots 25 by 100 feet, near the celebrated Lake Ronkonkoma, or a farm of from 2 to 20 acres. A few subscribers only required to close the books. Also, a few splendid farms for $75 and upwards. Apply immediately to CHAS WOOD, No. 208 Broadway, where maps and pamphlets can be had gratis.

PIANOS, MELODIONS AND MUSIC.—HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, is now offering at a large discount from factory prices, for cash, an immense assortment of elegant and modern improved Piano-Fort-s and Melodions from the most celebrated Boston and New-York manufacturers. Each instrument warranted. Second hand Pianos at great bargains. Prices from $30 to $150. Music and Music Merchandise of all kinds. Dealers supplied on the most liberal terms.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANTS WILL do well to lay in a supply of the New and Great Discovery for the cure of Fever and Ague. DESHLER'S PILLS will cure the worst cases. Sold at wholesale by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; REID & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.; C. P. KING, corner of John-st. and Broadway; and STERBINS, MORGAN & BUTLER, No. 46 Cliff-st.

DAMAGED SILK.—JUST RECEIVED, RICH PLAID, striped, and brocade silks. Also plain black and blonde colors, slightly damaged, and will be sold at one half the cost to import. Also, 10 000 yards all wool de laines at 12½ cents per yard, cost to import 60 cents. E. H. LEADBEATER, (late Leadbeater & Lee,) No. 347 Broadway, cor. Leonard-st.

FALL AND WINTER UNDER-GARMENTS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.—The place to find a large assortment of these goods of all grades and prices is McLAUGHLIN'S, No 292 Greenwich-st., corner of Chambers st. Likewise shirts, collars, cravats, ties, suspenders. Shirts made to measure in the best possible manner.

BARGAINS!—CLOTHING SLIGHTLY DAMAGED.—Black Frock and Dress Coats, cost $16, for $8; figured Cassimere and Doeskin Pants, cost $6, for $3; figured Satinet and Valencia Vests, cost $3, for $1 50. Vests and Pants at cost. Clothing [illegible]

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL SOLD HIS REGULAR semi-weekly Auction Sale of STOCKS AND BONDS, THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column.

BIRTH MARKS, TUMORS, CORRUGATIONS, POLYPUS, excrescences, and all discolorations of the skin, removed by an outward application, without causing the least pain, loss of time or inconvenience. By HARVEY & WALLACE, Office No. 192 2d-av., corner of 12th-st.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE APPLICABILITY OF Steam to Commercial and Manufacturing uses, was not more valuable to the world than DESHLER'S New Discovery for Fever and Ague is to the invalid. Sold by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.

$50,000 WORTH OF THE FINEST CLOTHING, got up by one of the best houses in Broadway, for sale at less than half price, at E. EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 & 68 Fulton-st.

GENIN WILL ISSUE HIS FALL STYLE OF GENTLEMEN'S Hats on FRIDAY, 25th inst.
GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

RODE'S NEW-YORK BUSINESS DIRECTORY for 1854-55—Is now ready at the office, No. 351 Broadway, up stairs.

KNOX WILL ISSUE HIS FALL STYLE OF GENTLEMEN'S HATS, on Friday, 25th instant. KNOX, Nos. 512 Broadway and 128 Fulton-st.

A Family of Fiends.

From the Lewisburg (Greenbrier) Era. Aug. 12.

In Monroe County, Virginia, on Greenbrier River, and about fourteen miles below Lewisburg, lives a man named JAMES GRAHAM. He has three or four grown up sons living beneath his roof, and (until the 27th ultimo) one unmarried daughter—Miss JANE GRAHAM—aged about 45. The daughter had an illegitimate daughter by a man who recently died, leaving the sum of $3,000 to this child, who is now married to a Mr. MILLER, of Nicholas County. Quarrels of the most violent character are represented to have been common in this family. A recent quarrel had taken place, and one of the brothers sought to injure the character of his sister by leaving anonymous and defamatory letters upon the highway, and also by writing to Mr MILLER, of Nicholas, giving the mother of his wife a character as "black as hell, and rotten as carrion," and asserting that her daughter (MILLER's wife) was no better.

Without any knowledge of this, Miss JANE GRAHAM a few weeks ago went to Nicholas County to visit her daughter—found that she and her husband had separated, were living apart, and learned that the cause was the anonymous letter which MILLER had received. Miss GRAHAM, full of the violence and determination which characterized her, immediately returned home. A violent quarrel ensued between her and the brother who wrote the letter, into which the old man and woman were drawn—(they siding with the son)—the upshot of which was the forcible ejectment of Miss GRAHAM from the house. She went then to the house of a brother-in-law, one Mr. NOLAN, who lives hard by, who gave her shelter and protection. On the night of the 27th of July, NOLAN and wife went to visit a neighbor, leaving Miss GRAHAM to take care of the children. After they were gone, (about 9 o'clock, as the children of NOLAN say, one or two of whom are competent witnesses.) Miss GRAHAM dressed herself and went out. She took a bonnet belonging to her niece, and a pair of stocking belonging either to her niece or her sister. (Remember this.) NOLAN and wife soon returned, and were surprised to find Miss GRAHAM gone. At a little past 10 o'clock they were aroused by the cry of fire, caused by the burning of the barn of Mr. JOSEPH GRAHAM. From her well-known vindictive temper, it was at once suspected that she burned the barn, and hence her absence was not noted as anything remarkable after such an act.

The GRAHAMS made no effort to learn anything of the absent member of their family—never even suggested pursuit or revenge for the injury done them.

Their conduct in this respect added strength to the rumor that was beginning to find tongues—a rumor charging the family with "putting Miss GRAHAM out of the way." This rumor grew so strong, that on Friday last, 4th inst., a party of neighbors gathered together for the purpose of searching for the body of the absent woman. They went to the house of GRAHAM to ask his permission to search for the body on the premises, his answer was: "Go look in the ashes of the barn—if her bones ain't there they are in hell!" The party went forward on their search. A few rods below the barn they found indications of a scuffle, in which a person appeared to have been thrown down. The ground was imprinted thickly with footmarks of human beings and a dog. From this place they detected such signs as indicated the drawing of a human body along the ground towards a creek, where it was lost, but on the other side they rediscovered it. Here dark stains, which appeared to be of blood, covered over with fresh ashes, were occasionally detected. This train was followed with tolerable ease until they reached the bank of another creek or brooklet beyond.

Here there were such appearances as induced the searching party to think the body, before dragged, had been rested a moment, and then shouldered. The print of a person's knees, and the toes of two booted feet were seen plainly imprinted in the soft earth, exactly as they would have been had a person got down upon his knees. From this point, blood was occasionally detected on the leaves, two or three feet from the ground—adding fresh convictions to the suspicions of the party that the body had been shouldered. Ashes were still occasionally to be seen scattered along the path. But about a half-dozen rods from the place where the body was supposed to be shouldered, all traces of the trail were lost. One of the party looking in the direction of the sun, saw an unusual number of blue or carrion flies flying about. He took it as an indication, and by using a switch succeeded in establishing a line of buzzing flies toward a blown-down tree, below, on the bank of the creek. The instinct of the flies was superior to that of man, and enabled them to detect signs which might otherwise have escaped them. Coming to the tree, they found footsteps leading into the water, and by going into the water and following down so as to get a view into the thick top of the tree and surrounding hedge, they discovered the dead body of Miss JANE GRAHAM!

The body was extricated from the bushes after much difficulty. It was considerably putrescent. The dress she wore had been taken off and lay beside her, having the appearance of having been washed and thrown up with the body without being wrung. Some signs of blood were still detected upon it, and it was much torn as by a dog. Her shoes were also taken off, and thrown up after the body, as was also the bonnet before spoken of. The stockings before mentioned were upon the feet. There were signs of violence about the neck, as though the body had been dragged by a rope. A rope about eight feet long was afterwards found near the place of concealment. Some signs of her having been worried by a dog were also upon her person, but the blood is supposed to have come from her nose or mouth.

The family of GRAHAMS showed no signs of favor or affection for the murdered, and looked with an eye that boded no good upon the searchers, whom they deemed meddling with a matter that was "none of their business."

An inquest was held upon the body last Monday, 7th inst. The evidence then given in on the part of the searching party, was in accordance with the above recital. One witness spoke of seeing on the ground early next morning, and saw a large negro, who belongs to the family, coming from the direction where the body was found, with a bucket on his arm—made him return to search for tracks of the incendiary—saw where some one (supposed to be the negro) had scattered fresh ashes along, but saw nothing then of the body. After hearing all the evidence, the jury came to the conclusion that Miss JANE GRAHAM fired the barn; that in so doing, she roused the fierce dog belonging to the family, that the dog followed her, and that some of the family pursued in the same direction; that some of them came up with her where the first indications of a scuffle occurred, that she then escaped, but was then overtaken where the indications of a second scuffle were found, and there murdered.

The Jury, we understand, were unanimously of a conviction that this was the manner of her death; yet (will it be believed in the land of chivalry, and in the Nineteenth Century?) they brought in a verdict on paper that she "came to her death by some *unknown means!*" One of the Jurymen, whom a friend of ours conversed with, said they dared do nothing more—the GRAHAMS were such a desperate set that the whole neighborhood feared them.!

On the morning after the murder, one of the GRAHAMS and the negro before spoken of, early began to build a hay stack near the house—and all the bustle, inquiry and confusion about the premises, did not a moment delay their work until it was done. The circumstance has given rise to a suspicion that there is something connected therewith, and a determination has been expressed to have the hay removed. If any more of this affair transpires, our readers shall hear the particulars.

Religious Bodies in New South Wales.

From the Empire, Sydney.

We alluded the other day to the divided condition of the Presbyterian body in New South Wales, as an effectual obstacle to the successful operation of that denomination in religious efforts. Without questioning at present whether the motives of the members of the several divisions are conscientious and so far upright, we may assume that it must be clear that some of them must be erroneous, since union for great objects is a plain duty, and no trivial reasons can be justly allowed to prevent it. And inasmuch as the positions which prevent union are of necessity opposed to each other, they cannot be all equally true. It surely, then, behoves the parties to ponder their respective grounds with earnest candor, and to find out, if possible, where the error really lies. We shall not attempt to determine for them where that may be; but up to the point that there is error somewhere, and that it is a manifest duty to find it, and so far to renounce it as that a union may be effected, it must be admitted that we are right.

After all that may be said by the several parties about their own superiority of position, and extent of power and means, in New South Wales, and notwithstanding the dispositions which the several bodies may manifest to ignore each other's existence and services to the general cause, nothing, nevertheless, can be plainer than that the work is so divided and subdivided as to leave only a very minute fraction for each. We put down the whole population at present at 230,000, and we doubt much if it be more. When the census was made in 1851, the population was stated to be 187 243, which would show an increase of, say 43,000. At that time, *in round numbers*, the Church of England assumed to have 93,000; the Roman Catholics, 57,000; the Wesleyans, 10,000; the Jews and miscellaneous sects, 2,570. There were put down to the Church of Scotland 18,000, and to other Protestants about 6,560. We give them in round numbers for our greater convenience. The blundering way in which the last two divisions are put down, leaves them extremely uncertain. The "Church of Scotland," properly so called, does not exist in this Colony, but Presbyterians of very different bodies are placed either under that name, or ranked among "other Protestants," so that the real number of Presbyterians cannot be arrived at. A similar uncertainty exists about Independents, Baptists, &c. We may assume, however, that the Presbyterians of all bodies together, may reach about 20.000. Thus, then, the proportions of the population, at the time of the census, to the several religious bodies would be, in round numbers, Church of England one-half, Roman Catholics one-third, Methodists one-eighteenth, Presbyterians one-ninth, Baptists, Independents, &c., one-forty-sixth, and the rest various. And if we apply equal proportions to the present estimated population of 230,000, we shall have for the Church of England about 115,000; Roman Catholics. 76,000; Methodists, 12,200; Presbyterians. 25.500, and so on.

Now, of this number of Presbyterians, it is a certain fact, that many are non-attendant on any religious ministrations whatever. We may assume that 5,000 of them are in this condition. The remainder, about 20,000, have to be divided among three branches of Presbyterianism—the Synod of Australia, the Synod of Eastern Australia, and the Synod of New South Wales. The first of these bodies has about 23 or 24 ministers, the second about 14 or 15, and the third about 10 or 11—or say 50 in all. This would give a round average of 400 to each minister. But here it must be remarked, that this number includes even the very infants. A congregation of 400, as the actual flock of a pastor, will not give an average attendance of more than 100 adults, male and female. And again, it must be remembered, that the larger attendance of the towns has to be made up at the expense of the country congregations; and, in fact, many of these latter do not exceed from 20 to 50 adults.

As to the rest of the population, it will be seen that it is claimed already, and that if the claim be good every denomination will have pushed against its very boundaries with so hard a pressure that it cannot go a step further without thwading the territories of some other. Now, what we want to know is, whether under such circumstances as these there is not an absolute necessity for union and mutual understanding among the respective Protestant bodies. Are they engaged in one cause, or are they not? If they are not, assuredly they ought to be. And if they are, would it not be wise so to work together that they may not damage each other's work and push each other out of existence? Let us, for example, take the little town or city of Newcastle. The census gave for the city, as a total, 1,005; for the suburbs, 335; or 1,340 in all. We hardly think the population there can have increased. Now of the miners in the suburbs a considerable number are Welsh, and have their own language and their own sect. The town contains, as we are assured by residents, Church of England, Roman Catholics, Synod of Australia Presbyterians, Synod of New-South Wales Presbyterians, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists and Independents; and of all these bodies ministers are laboring to maintain, or to form, congregations. Is not this a waste of power? Is it not a betrayal of the Christian cause? Is it not a positive damage to religion? We firmly believe that it is, and that it might have been all prevented by a little more attention to the real spirit of Christianity. Eight sects dividing a population of 1,300!

There is an absolute necessity for serious consideration in this matter. The actual state of Protestantism is most destructive to its design. Whatever the reasons may be which prevent union and united effort, they cannot all be sound—that is quite certain. We would earnestly recommend that the three Presbyterian bodies should rather come together with a determination to agree than with a determination to differ. And if the Independents would also come to the Convention, it would be all the better. We know no reason why they should not.

Perhaps this thing is hopeless. But if it be, still there is one point on which they may all agree, if they will. In the establishment of a College they can find no substantial grounds for not uniting in cordial effort. And we may remark here—and we do it with satisfaction—that the bequest of the lamented Mr. BAILLIE contemplates the broadest aspect of Protestantism, allowing no religious test in the Professorships but one. The Professors must be Protestants, and this is the entire exaction. What should hinder the agreement here contemplated? We urge it upon the respective parties.

The Smithville Tragedy.

From the Liberty Tribune.

We append below a statement of the citizens of Smithville in relation to the dreadful tragedy in that place on Monday last. It was prepared by those who witnessed the whole affair, and may be relied on as authentic:

TO THE PUBLIC.

Whereas, the public attention will be called on to inquire into the following reports as to the wholesale butcheries committed in the town of Smithville, Mo.,—now be it known that there had been a gang of thieves and outlaws quartered in this vicinity, which fact has been established by a court of inquiry according to the laws of the country. These thieves and incendiaries had been notified to leave Clay and the adjoining counties by more than one hundred respectable citizens in this vicinity. Their answer was that they would not leave, and that fifty armed men could not make them leave. Thus the matter passed on for a season, until Monday the 6th day of August, the day of the election, when they sent word that they intended to clean out the town, commencing on those who had used the most exertions in prosecuting them with the law, even telling their friends where they wished to be buried if they fell in the conflict.

They then armed themselves with two pistols (revolvers) each, and bowie-knives and dirks. Thus equipped, they made their appearance in town. Their leader, Samuel Shackelford, commenced a conversation in an insulting manner with John W. Douglass, and alluded to William Ross, both respectable citizens of this community. Mr. Ross replied in a calm manner, but was dared to the onset by Samuel Shackelford, and at that moment a person, a relation of Shacnelford's, passed between them for a moment; Shackelford drew a revolver, the person passed on, and Shackelford shot William Ross twice, wounding him severely, perhaps mortally. Shackelford then turned and shot Douglass twice, and then M. Imhoff twice. Douglass then returned the fire on Shackelford twice, wounding him, and then Douglass drew a bowie-knife, he (Douglass) being the only citizen on the ground who was armed. William Shackelford seized Douglass and got his knife and pistol, and then commenced the work of destruction on Douglass, inflicting several wounds, of which Douglass fell dead. He then shot twice or three times at M. Imhoff, but without effect. Persons then interfered to stop the effusion of blood. Samuel Shackelford stabbed every person whom he suspected his enemy, inflicting a mortal wound on S. J. Ross, and also cutting and stabbing Ira Witt, who was a stranger, and only engaged for peace, and also young Ross. John W. Colloway ran in and shot at M. Imhoff and missed him, as did Samuel Shackelford. Colloway then shot Wm. Slater, wounding him slightly in the leg.

By this time the fight became general. Stones and clubs were in order. The Shackelfords and Callaways retreated, and in so doing attempted to kill others, whom they considered their enemies. Samuel Shackelford's pistol, which he drew with the intention of shooting Mr. Payne, missed fire, and he then threw the pistol at him. They then entered a drug store and locked themselves up for defence, but owing to Samuel Shackelford being wounded and the people threatening to fire the house, they surrendered to the populace. The populace were frenzied. Ropes were called for, guns and pistols procured, and all hands calling for immediate vengeance on the murderers. Thus it passed on until the people were alarmed in all directions and notified of the circumstances. They came from Platte County—Ridgley was a precinct, and it being a public day the people flocked in gangs to this place. The cry was—"Lynch, hang the thieves and murderers." Two or three hundred persons were present. Wm. Shackelford was then hung. John Callaway was next hung, who stated that Samuel Shackelford was to blame for all the trouble; that Sam. Shackelford had induced him into stealing horses; that Sam. Shackelford stole the mule that he was arrested for, and he took it and sold it in St. Joseph, and that they had concluded not to kill the people of Smithville and vicinity, but for the over persuasion of —— that he would stand up to them and see them through. The same was affirmed by Mrs. Shackelford, although they had agreed among themselves to go into the massacree before —— came. Sam. Shackelford was hung next, all to the same limb.

Now, the community claim the right to stop such wholesale butcheries, when every effort is made on their part for peace and no peace is given them, only being shot down like beeves in a slaughter pen, or slaughtered like hogs in a sty. Now the people are satisfied with what they have done, so far as civil authority is concerned. The peace officers made speeches against the mob law, and used every exertion for the civil authority to have its course, but all to no effect. Order was confounded: confusion reigned. Men paraded the streets like dragoons in military service. Now, the whole of this resulted from an effort on the part of the citizens to bring these thieves to justice according to law, for the commission of crimes, their guilt of which they acknowledged.

SMITHVILLE, Aug. 9, 1854. MANY CITIZENS.

P S—There has been an attempt to assassinate Douglass, at the dead hour of night, supposed to have been by these murderers, and he was threatened by them, which was the reason why he was armed.

Materials for Making Paper.

To the Editor of the London Daily News:

SIR: I perceive by public advertisement that materials for making paper have become so valuable as to produce the offer of a considerable reward to anybody discovering a substitute for rags in the manufacture of that article.

It is not, as I am told, that rags are singularly scarce, because of the daily increase in the demand for paper, but that they are applied to other purposes than those to which they were formerly consigned—made, in fact, into new fabrics by means of modern contrivances. Be that as it may, I would, through the medium of your valuable journal, direct attention to the fact, that at Sydney (where I have been residing for the last fifteen years, and from which I have just now returned) there are tons of rags rotting upon dust heaps and utterly disregarded. It is only of late that bones have been collected at Sydney; and as to cast-off wearing apparel, it is not uncommon to see officials complaining of those who cast them—hats, coats, trowsers, &c.—into the thoroughfares, where they lie and rot.

Now, I would recommend some man of moderate capital and business-like habits to repair thither with a staff of efficient boys, (perhaps the ragged schools could appropriately supply them,) under the patronage of the Government Emigration Board. It should be the occupation of these youths to call at houses and leave circulars, buying up and picking up, under the active superintendence of the master, whose "demand" would soon make a "supply."

Adults at Sydney are all otherwise engaged, and possessed of higher aims than that of rag-gathering. Here the rag-merchant's collectors are the necessitous and the saving, of whom there are comparatively but few out there. I throw out these remarks as hints for others to profit by, and great are the grains to be found in the new field to which I point. The *modus operandi* will not be wanting to a man of enterprise and intelligence.

Yours, &c., W. G. MOORE.
No. 14 SURRY-STREET, Strand.

WHEAT CROP DESTROYED BY LIGHTNING.—The entire wheat crop of Mr. JOHN FLOYD, living in Pulaski county, Ky., was destroyed by lightning last Saturday night. His crop had been threshed, and was covered up with straw. The lightning struck the stack, which ignited the whole mass instantaneously, and soon wheat and straw had met the same destruction.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Fever and Ague—A Whole Family Cured.**—Within the last fortnight a gentleman and his wife and four children, residing on Long Island, were cured of Ague by two bottles of Dr. McCLINTOCK'S TONIC MIXTURE. It not only stops the fever but strengthens the whole constitution and gives appetite. Price $1 per bottle. Sold by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 122 Fulton-st., and by Druggists generally.

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box.**—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. E. MEBER, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Cordial.**—Whence proceed the lassitude, the depression, the debility, the indifference to life, the instability, the continual feeling of illness which it is impossible to define or localize, so common, so hard to bear, and so little pitied by the robust and healthy? We answer—from the stomach and the nervous system, between which there exists the closest sympathy. Want of vital energy, sluggishness in the secretive organs, a general inertia of the system, is at the bottom of all the difficulty. To rouse the whole organization from the torpor, to imbue it with new life, activity and vigor, and to sustain it in that condition, there is no preparation comparable with DR MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL. Other stimuli may excite the dormant physical energies for a time, but like the night-flash of the lightning that leaves behind it a deeper gloom, the exhibition of these exhilerants is followed after the first convulsive effect is over, by a more profound and more permanent prostration and paralyzing than ever. The remedy is literally worse than the disease. But the Elixir has a dynamic influence. It not only creates a new condition of the physical organization, but perpetuates it. The animal spirits are not only cheered and elevated by its agency, but kept up to their new level without flagging. A vegetable compound, congenial to the system, it seems to act upon the constitution itself, and to revolutionize it. In chronic diseases of the nerves, the stomach, and the liver, its operation is all but miraculous. The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, six for twelve dollars.

C. H. RING, Proprietor, No 192 Broadway, New York. Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada, and the West Indies.

☞ **New-York Young Men's Christian Association.**—A special meeting of the Board of Managers of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association will be held at the Rooms, No. 639 Broadway, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The attendance of every member of the Board is particularly desired. By order, &c.
JOHN A. CORBETT, Recording Secretary.

☞ **Twenty years of Oblivion has not been the fate of DESHLER'S New Discovery for Chills and Fever, as it has been of many others' remedies.** Its astonishing cures are already causing for it an unprecedented demand. For sale by C. H. RING, corner of Broadway and John-st.

☞ **Free Show.**—The HAPPY FAMILY can be seen at COSTAR'S HAT COCKROACH, &c., EXTERMINATOR Depôt, (the only effectual article,) No 448 Broadway, New-York. FREE, at the window outside of the store. No admittance in store except on business.

☞ **The New and Tasteless Cure for Fever and Ague.** DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC PILLS is superseding all the old time and ineffectual remedies. Sold by STEBBINS, MORGAN & BUTLER, No. 46 Cliff-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.—Any person having from $3,000 to $5,000 at command, can obtain an interest in a valuable business conducted in this City Address X. Y., Box No. 701 Post-Office.

TO SHEET-METAL WORKERS.—NOTICE.—One of the most valuable and useful patents that has been granted within the last ten years, has been awarded to WM. WEBSTER, of Morrisania, N. Y., (letters patent dated March 28, 1854,) for a novel and invaluable machine for making from 5,000 to 18,000 feet (of any kind) SHEET METAL TUBING per day. This machine is now being exhibited between the hours of 9 A. M and 4 P M., in room No. 12, at No. 11 Wall-st., New-York City, where all interested are solicited to call. Towns, cities counties and State rights for sale. All communications (post-paid) promptly replied to in their order.
WILLIAM WEBSTER,
CHARLES MILLER,
Sole Proprietors, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

$10.000.—A GENTLEMAN NOW OUT OF BUSINESS desires to conect himself with a well established firm in a drug business, in the City of New-York, with from $5,000 to $10,000 to invest. Any communications upon the subject may be addressed to D. B. WAGNER No 760 Broadway.

$3.000.—WANTED—A cash purchaser for the entire stock and business of a flourishing Hardware Store, and Tin Store, situated in an excellent position on the best business avenue up town. A good bargain will be offered to a cash purchaser. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Please address W. & P., this Office.

$5.000.—WANTED—Immediately on a valuable leasehold property, on Murray st., now rented for $4,500 per annum. Seven per cent. will be paid, and the brokerage. Apply to JOHN PHYFE,
No. 3 Murray-st.

$3.000 WANTED FOR NINE MONTHS.—Ample security given, and brokerage paid. Address Box No. 779, Post Office.

$800 OR $1,000 WANTED—On a vacant lot on 36th st, near 2d-av, 30 by 94 feet deep, solid sand foundation; assessments all paid; title perfect, good bondsman. Address AGENT, No 64 West 33d-st.

DRUG STORE WANTED.—Doing a good business in one of the inland towns of the State. Address CHEMICALS, *Times* Office.

LUMBER YARD FOR SALE.—Together with Lease and good will. Apply at the office of REED & FIELD, West-st, corner of Troy.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTE LOST.—LEE CASE & CO.'S note, dated March 27, 1854, payable in six months to their own order for four thousand seven hundred and fifty nine thirteen hundredths dollars, and by them endorsed, was lost on the morning of the 23d inst., in the neighborhood of the Post-Office. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same. A suitable reward will be paid for its return to LEE, CASE & CO., No 33 Chambers-st., New-York.
AUG. 24, 1854.

$5 REWARD.—LOST—On Tuesday, 15th inst., a pair of GOLD SPECTACLES marked "My Father," in a German-silver case marked "E WHEELER, or "Epenetus Wheeler." The above reward will be paid on return of the same to EPENETUS WHEELER, No. 114 Front-st., corner of Wall-st, basement.

PROMISSORY NOTE LOST.—Drawn by KELTON, BANCROFT & CO., in favor of and endorsed by D S. RANNS for $540 50, payable six months from April 8, at the Office of P O S STONE & CO., No 22 Exchange-place. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at the Office of D S BANNS, No. 161 Broadway.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

THE TURKS TRIUMPHANT.—
Omer Pasha is a "trump" of a man,
He's put to the rout the whole muscovite clan,
But as LYON, by means of his Powder and Pills,
The insects and vermin routs, scatters and kills.

The worst of it is that imposters, taking advantage of the popularity of LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER AND PILLS, are getting up all sorts of worthless imitations. Do look at the labels. See that each has four medals engraved upon it, and is signed "E. LYON" Central Depot, No 424 Broadway, and Mrs. HAYS, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SALAMANDER SAFES.—Every person having albooks, papers, or valuables of any description to preserve, should have a FIRE PROOF SALAMANDER SAFE, OF WILDER'S PATENT with RICH'S IMPROVEMENT. The many trials which these safes have been subjected to have established beyond controversy the fact that they are unsurpassed by any Safes in the world. They are manufactured only by the subscribers, who are also sole proprietors of the celebrated JONES' WORLD'S FAIR LOCK, exhibited at the London exhibition in 1851, resisting every attempt to open it
STEARNS & MARVIN,
Nos. 144 and 146 Water-st., New-York.
A full assortment of sizes always on hand.

10.000 PAIRS OF WHISKERS and Moustaches have now proved the truth of my assertion that my ONGUENT will force the beard, moustache or hair to grow luxuriantly in six weeks, and won't stain or injure the skin. A trial will prove the truth of this. $2 a bottle; $4 50 half-dozen. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 47 Ann-st; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston.

SUTTON'S PRINTING OFFICE.—City and Country Merchants, Storekeepers, Committees, and all others who wish their Printing done neat, quick, and cheap, for cash, are invited to call on the subscriber at his Printing Office, No. 148 Fulton-st, between Nassau and Broadway. THOMAS E. SUTTON, Printer.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—A well educated unmarried lady, just come from London, wants a situation in a respectable family. She speaks English and German, knows how to manage children; also sewing and can help the lady of the house in everything. She also will travel in company. Apply at No. 335 Bowery, between 3d and 4th sts.

SITUATION WANTED.—A lady who is an accomplished housekeeper, would like to take charge of children or superintend the affairs of a household in a gentleman's family. She would accept only liberal terms, and such a position as would give her the entire direction of the children and servants. Address Mrs. S. E., No. 13 Bleecker-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family, by one, and as nurse and seamstress or as chambermaid and seamstress by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City references. Call at No. 72 6th av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a smart intelligent, honest industrious young man in any business where he could make himself generally useful—has no objection to the country, or board and clothes. Good references given from his last employer. Please address INDUSTRY, *Daily Times* Office, will meet with attention.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework, in either city or country; understands good cooking, and is a good laundress; will be found willing and obliging. Please apply at No. 84 3d-av.

SITUATION WANTED—To supply the evenings and le sure time of a young man—could take charge of or write up a set of books either in single or double entry, from notes made during the day. Can give good reference. Address ACCOUNTANT, Box No 777 Post-Office, N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED—By an American girl, 13 years of age, to do light work in a small family. Can speak French fluently. Can be seen for three days at No. 161 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs, in the basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook, and to wash and iron in a private family by one, and as chambermaid and waiter by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the books ore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as chambermaid or nurse, or to do the housework of a small family. Good references can be given. Apply at No. 286 West 19th st., between 9th and 10th avs.

SERVANTS.—An excellent choice of servants for every kind of work, can always be found at MORRIS & CONNERT'S well-known establishment, No. 237 Broadway, corner of Reade-st., where none but respectable help is admitted. Waiting for places—English wet-nurses, German ladies' maid, perfect cooks, a few German girls, and a choice number of Irish cooks laundresses, chambermaids, girls for housework, etc., for hotels and private families; also, German porters, waiters, mechanics, farmers and factory help there and at the Branch Office, No. 102 Greenwich-st. Terms moderate.

GIRLS.—Several nice, half-grown girls can be obtained at the office of the Am. & For. Employment Society, No. 130 9th-st., cor Broadway. Also, domestics of all kinds, male and female help, can be had at the Society's lower office. No 27 Greenwich-st.

SPANISH INSTRUCTOR.—Don GUILLERMO FESSER, a native of Spain, will accept engagements to give lessons either in schools or to private pupils. He is liberally educated, and thoroughly competent. Refers, by permission, to Prof. Geo. Fowlkes, William H. Prescott, the Historian, and Geo. B. Hillard, Esq. A note directed to No 35 West 22d-st, will receive immediate attention.

TEACHER.—A Young Lady of highly respectable connexions is desirous to give instruction in English, French Geography, History, &c. &c., to the children of a respectable family, as visiting Governess. Address X. K. Y., at this Office.

TEACHER.—A young man, who has had several years experience in teaching, wishes to obtain a permanent situation to teach. Address TEACHER, office of New-York *Daily Times*.

JOHN YOUNG—Agent of the Protestant Emigrant Society and Society for the Encouragement of faithful Domestics, No 7 Carmine-st., has opened the Female Servants' Registry, No. 145½ Bowery, between Grand and Broome-sts., for the better supplying the east side of the City and the city of Brooklyn with good servants, where strict attention will be given to all who call. N. B.—Girls wanted.

PROTESTANT GOVERNESS WANTED—In a private family, to go a short distance into the country; one who has been accustomed to tuition, and who is thoroughly versed in the French and English languages, Music, &c. A lady with the above qualifications will hear of a good engagement, and a liberal remuneration, by addressing A. A., Box No. 1,896 Lower Post-Office, New-York.

U. S. SCHOOL AGENCY AND TEACHERS' UNION, (1847,) by WILCOX & BOWNS, No. 293 Broadway.—A perpetual Introducer and Negotiator, sharing Equal Dividend with Checkholders. $5, $10, $15, &c., filling all orders and vacancies at one per cent. Every dollar procures $100 to the party or his order, by renewing the Check No charge to pupils. Teachers' Meeting daily, suiting nearly every school and family.

WANTED—At No. 294 Broadway, (basement,) conductors, clerks, salesmen, bar-keepers, waiters, porters for stores and hotels, men on steamers and railroads, two coachmen, and boys for trades; also, two first-rate cooks, plain cooks, chambermaids, nurses and scrubbing girls No charges made until places are procured
DREYER & KAUFMAN, Agents.

TENOR.—A gentleman wishes a situation as Tenor Singer in some choir in this City. Has had charge of a choir for the last five years. Address A. C., *Times* office.

MAN WANTED—A young man to act as Cashier in a Mercantile House must be correct at figures and have some knowledge of money. Address P., *Times* Office.

CARPET UPHOLSTERER—Wanted, to go to a neighboring city. Apply to MARTIN'S & CLEAVATER, No. 90 Wall-st., corner of Water, between 8 and 12 o'clock A. M.

AN HONEST BOY WANTED—16 to 18 years of age, who lives with his parents, is industrious, quick at figures, and writes a good hand; is wanted to assist in keeping books in the importing fancy hardware business. Address M. L. at this office, in his own handwriting, stating references as to character.

ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.—A Salary from $400 to $600. Best of references required. LYON MANUFACTURING CO., No. 343 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED.—By a dry goods jobbing house. Address P. O., Box No. 159, with references and salary expected.

APPRENTICES TO THE DRESS CAP-MAKING WANTED—Apply to E. H. NEWMAN, No. 765 Broadway, between 9th and 9th-sts.

BOY WANTED—In a lawyer's office, 14 or 15 years old, who can write a good hand. Salary $100 per annum. Address BOX No. 919, New-York Post-Office.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—Or the lower part of a House, suitable for a small family, in the vicinity of Broadway, not higher up than Union-square. For particulars, address C. K., at this office.

BOARDING.

BOARD.—A few respectable young men can be accommodated at Mrs. BERTS', formerly Mrs. Foster, at No. 27 Hudson-st, with good board, single beds, and pleasant rooms. Full board, $3 per week; day boarders, $2 50.

BOARD.—A young man would like to go; board, or partial board, in a genteel private family, convenient to a stage route. Address, stating terms, accommodations and size of family, ACCOUNTANT, Box No. 777 N. Y. P. O.

BOARD.—Pleasant rooms can be had, with board, at No 15 Stuyvesant-st., between 9th and 10th-sts. The best of references given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Full, partial or transient board at No. 187 Fulton-st., Marble Buildings, very convenient to the Ferries, for ladies or gentlemen, and at present vacant. A very pleasant front room and bedroom, attached if desired, for a gentleman and wife Terms reasonable References exchanged having at present a pleasant company of ladies and gentlemen and desire to retain them, with addition as we can accommodate.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, may be accommodated with pleasant front rooms at No 139 Willow-place, corner of Pierrepont-st, between South and Montague ferries. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two gentlemen with their wives; also, several single gentlemen, may be accommodated with desirable suites of rooms, or pleasant single rooms. Inquire at No. 206 Washington-st. References required.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—Three or four gentlemen can be accommodated with board. Location pleasant and desirable—house furnished with all the modern improvements. Address A. C., Box No. 855, Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD WANTED—For a Gentleman and Wife; a large room with closets, or a parlor and bed-room. Location—between 4th and 5th-aves, and 8th and 16th-sts. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address S. H. G., *Times* Office.

MRS. MURRAY, NO. 3 LEROY-PLACE, Bleecker-st, near Broadway, is now ready to receive applications for board for families or single gentlemen, or for those who only wish to rent rooms without board. The house is large having over thirty rooms conveniently arranged in suits or single, and with all the modern improvements, such as gas, bathing rooms, &c., and is one of the best locations in the City, and also, in every respect, a first-class house.

DESIRABLE SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS.—A private family would let a suite of rooms to one or two gentlemen. The house is new, and has all the modern improvements, and is in one of the best localities in the City, convenient to the cars and stages—No. 71 West 14th-st., first house west of 6th-av.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, in a modern built house, with baths, gas, &c., located at No 116 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—To one or two gentlemen, without board, in a respectable private family. Apply at No. 260 Henry-st. References exchanged.

ROOMS TO LET—Some spacious and elegant rooms can be hired in the elighly situated house, replete with all the improvements, No. 93 Mark-space (8th-st.,) including breakfast and tea, if desired. Also a handsome front basement, well calculated for a physician.

ROOMS WITH BOARD.—A gentleman and his wife, also several single gentlemen, may obtain good rooms with board, by applying at No. 41 Murray-st. References required.

GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with PLEASANT ROOMS and BOARD at No. 79 SANDS-st., Brooklyn.

TO GENTLEMEN.—Pleasant furnished rooms to let, large and small, in the house newly fitted up, No. 461 Broome-st., near Broadway, containing all the modern improvements.

HOTELS.

THE BREVOORT HOUSE.—5th-av., corner of 8th-st., New-York.—This establishment, finished and furnished with all the modern conveniences and comforts, will be opened for the reception of permanent or transient visitors on TUESDAY, the 4th of September. It will be conducted entirely on the French plan with a restaurant attached, or meals served in rooms. The catering department will be exclusively under the direction of Mr SANDERSON, late of the College Hotel. Families desirous of engaging apartments can do so by applying at the office of the hotel, or to the proprietor, CURTIS JUDSON, of the New-York Hotel.

RAINBOW DINING ROOMS, Nos. 31 and 33 BEEKMAN-ST.—That well known and favorite Soup (Mock-Turtle) will be served up TO-DAY, and all this week. Dinners from 12 till 4. Private rooms for parties.

EAGLE HOTEL LODGINGS.—Gentlemen will do well to remember that they can have excellent LODGINGS, in single rooms, at 25 cents per night, corner of Frankfort and William-sts. Office open all night.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

STRINGER & TOWNSEND'S NEW PUBLICATIONS—1 OUR HONEYMOON AND OTHER COMICALITIES From "Punch." An endless feast of fun, humor and sunshine, for the benefit of the dyspeptic, containing eight full page, fine tinted Engravings, from original designs by McLenhan, together with numerous Illustrations, drawn by Phiz, Cruikshank, Crowquill, and others—making an elegant large volume of 600 pages. Neatly bound in cloth. Price, $1 25

II THE AMERICAN COTTAGE BUILDER. This work is one of the most valuable publications of the day. It consists of a series of designs, plans and specifications for cottages, ranging in price from $200 to $20,000 This volume should be in the hands of every person who designs building either a City or country residence, as it will aid them very much in making a selection in the style and expense of the work. Cloth Price, $1 75.

III. AGATHA BEAUFORT; OR, FAMILY PRIDE. Agatha Beaufort is remarkable for the intricacy of its plot the variety of characters introduced, and the skill with which each is drawn "to the mind's eye." It is a book in which the more one reads the more he is inter

NO RATES FOR THE VULTURE.

From Punch.

There sits a Vulture, gaunt and grim,
Double-headed, golden-crowned,
Foul of scent and lean of limb,
Keen for carrion, peering round
With eyes, at best seeming dim,
That sweep a vast London's bound.
When a sickening nation reels
To the death, this vulture's there,
Ever narrowing, as he wheels
His circuit, in the tainted air,
Till as instinct sure reveals
Safest time the prey to tear.
So round Brescia's shattered wall,
Sullen swept this bird obscene,
Sniffing through the sulphurous pall,
Reek of blood, with relish keen;
Prompt upon the prey to fall,
Where beforehand death had been.
So beside the lone lagune,
Where beleaguered Venice stood,
Through the long siege, late and soon,
Hovered still this bird of blood,
Till to death, in mortal swoon,
Sunk the Lady of the Flood,
When 'neath Arad's gallows-tree,
Proud the martyr's death to die,
Stood the Magyar chivalry—
The hideous bird was waiting nigh,
Until Death should leave him free
To rend the flesh and scoop the eye.
And shall England's Lion bold,
And shall France's Eagle true,
With this bird alliance hold
In the work they have to do,
Though each head be crowned with gold,
And each claw be sceptred too?
Never—for the Lion's pride
And the Eagle's is the same;
Carrion neither will abide,
Stooping but to living game—
Victors, they would be defied,
Or the victory brings not fame.
Hence, then, craven carrion bird—
To the gibbets and the graves!
With thy kindred vultures herd—
Russ and Prussian—fools and knaves;
Be one freeman's strength preferred,
To the strength of northern slaves!

NEW-YORK CITY.

Military.

The German Horse Guards mustered yesterday morning, at 7 o'clock, in Broome-street, previous to proceeding to Eastern New-York on a target excursion. They numbered 78 muskets, and were to be joined by additional members from Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Hoboken.

A Company has been formed from among the men employed at Mr. J. SIMONSON'S ship-yard, Nineteenth-street. It is called the "Simonson Light Guard," numbers 120 men, and will make an excursion to the River House, Harlem, on the 21st of next month. This Company will present a novel feature on parade, their costume being very similar to the dress of our firemen, with slouched hats, and the men provided with *broad axes* instead of muskets.

Steamship Launch.

The new steamship *Magnolia* was launched yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, from the yard of Mr J. SIMONSON, foot of Nineteenth-street, East River. The *Magnolia* is intended for Commodore VANDERBILT'S Independent Line to California. She measures 1,500 tons. Her length of keel is 227 feet; breadth of beam, 32 feet, and depth of hold 19 feet. She is propelled by a single engine, built at the Allaire Works, and of 11 feet stroke. The cylinder is 75 inches diameter. The *Magnolia* is constructed with due regard to strength.

There is another steamer on the stocks in Mr. SIMONSON'S yard, the *Ariel*, of 1,850 tons, built also for the Commodore, and probably destined for the same line.

The Broome-street Church.

The Central Presbyterian Church in Broome-street, which was destroyed by fire last week, is to be rebuilt. The new front will probably be of brownstone. The cost of rebuilding is estimated at $12,000. The Insurance Companies have signified their readiness to pay up the amount of the Insurance policies held by the congregation, some $15,000. The worship of the Society is now conducted in the lecture-room of the church at the corner of Grand and Crosby-streets, and at the Assembly Rooms in Grand-street.

The Hoboken Ferry.

Complaints reach us of the manner in which the Hoboken ferry boats are run. On Tuesday twenty-five minutes' delay was occasioned on a single trip, in consequence of the boat waiting to take a number of cattle and sheep on board after the proper hour of starting. Mechanics coming to the City to begin their day's work are frequently incommoded in this way. Regularity in the trips of ferry boats is very essential.

NEW-BEDFORD AND NEW-YORK.—A new steam-propeller of three hundred and thirty tons burden has been placed upon the New-York and New-Bedford packet line. The line has heretofore comprised but one steamer, named the *Wamsutta*. The name of the new vessel is the *Petomska*. *Wamsutta* and *Petomska* were the names of two Indian chiefs, brothers, who formerly dwelt in the neighborhood of the present city of New-Bedford.

Foreign Varieties.

On taking the usual vote for repairs in Westminster Abbey, Mr. Hilbes drew attention to the subject of the Campbell Monument. He observed that the claim of Westminster Abbey on Parliament properly rested upon its being the Pantheon of our great men. When a great man, a statesman, a poet, or a man of letters died, a great interest was taken by the public in having his remains, if possible, placed in Westminster Abbey, and a monument erected there to his memory. On the death of the poet Campbell, whose body was accompanied to the grave by men of the highest station, a subscription was commenced to place a monument over him. It had been liberally responded to, and a statue worthy of the poet had been paid for and completed. But why had it not been erected in the place where the public had a right to require that it should be placed? Because the Dean and Chapter of Westminster asked the enormous fee of £200 for the few square feet of space which the statue would occupy. If they refused to admit public monuments into the building without payment of such enormous fees, it was neither the duty or interest of Parliament to spend the national money upon the maintenance of the building. He hoped the Government would communicate with the Dean and Chapter, and take measures to obviate this great scandal as soon as possible.

London is threatened to be left without omnibuses after the 1st of October. Sir Richard Mayne has notified that no licenses will be granted after that day to omnibuses unless they are higher in the roof and wider, so as to allow more space to the passengers. The owners say the requirements are excessive; that two horses could not draw the huge vehicles, and that the streets would be blocked up by them. Omnibus builders declare that the vehicles now in use cannot be altered to meet the Police Commissioner's demands. The proprietors, who say the proposed regulations are illegal, are in communication with Mr. Fitzroy, Sir Richard Mayne, and Members of Parliament, and they intend to petition the House of Commons on the subject.

The Duc d'Elchingen, second son of Marshal Ney, died very suddenly, at Gallioch, on the 14th July. He had been slightly indisposed for some days; on the morning of the 14th he received the news of his mother's death; he was greatly agitated, as she died at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. It is also stated that he died of cholera. The Duke commanded a brigade of cavalry in the French army of the East. His son, who was serving as a noncommissioned officer, is carrying his father's heart to France.

Swedish newspapers announce the death of M. Peterssohn, who for many years discharged the very dissimilar functions of Assistant Conservator of the Museum of Medals at Stockholm, and of principal dancer at the Theatre Royal in the same city. As a minister to Terpsichore, he was not undistinguished, but he was chiefly noted as a numismatist. In the latter capacity, in fact, he was highly esteemed in the Scandinavian kingdoms and in all Northern Germany. He has left a large collection of medals and coins.

The French journals announce the death of Gen. Carbuccia, one of the youngest but not least distinguished commanders of the French army now in the East. The General was not a mere fighting soldier, but a distinguished archæologist. When in Africa, where he passed the greater part of his military life, he occupied all his leisure time in exploring the remains of Roman monuments and antiquities, which without him would probably have been neglected for years, perhaps even destroyed by the soldiery.

M. Villemain is completing the second volume of his *Souvenirs Contemporains*, the first of which created great sensation on the Continent. As to the less distinguished portion of the literary fraternity in Paris it is still doing nothing, and in consequence is still in frightful distress; but some of more energetic members are trying to establish three or four partly literary partly satirical periodicals.

Owing to the spirited exertions of Sir Roderick Murchison and other leading geographers, a sum of £2,000 has been subscribed to do honor to the memory of the gallant Frenchman. Lieut. Bellot, who lost his life in the search for Sir John Franklin. £500 is to be applied to the erection of a granite obelisk on the wharf of Greenwich Hospital, and £300 is to be given to each of the five sisters of the deceased.

There have been thunder-storms in various parts of England, at ended with great loss of property and some of life. A laborer was killed near Haverstree; he and two others having incautiously sought shelter under a tree, which the lightning struck. At Ilfracombe, a laborer's wife was killed by the lightning striking her cottage. In many parts of Devonshire sheep were killed.

The London *Athenæum* says that Mr. Bentley has just concluded a treaty with Mr Prescott, the historian, for his *Philip the Second*, at a thousand pounds a volume. In consequence of the recent decision in the House of Lords, it is now waste paper. The American historian is now in the same position as regards England, as the English author is as regards America.

Mr. Jeremiah Smith, formerly Mayor of Rye, who was convicted of perjury, was recently liberated from Newgate before the expiration of his sentence; not because there was any doubt of the justice of his conviction, but because a medical man certified that his life was in danger—it was feared he would die of apoplexy.

In South Wales the storms were attended by tremendous falls of rain, flooding the country, carrying away bridges, and sweeping off produce and animals. Picton's Monument at Carmarthen was damaged by the lightning. An old man and a woman perished at Mydrim, swept away by a flood.

A bedridden old man named William Ronald, once a plowboy to Robert Burns, may be seen and talked with at Maubside near Beith, in Ayrshire. He knew much of the poet's character; but, being a very modest man, escaped the notice of almost all the inquiries after Burns.—*Glasgow Commonwealth.*

The will of the late Duke of Portland has been proved. The personal property was sworn under £240,000; probate-duty, £12 000. The Duke directed that the cost of his funeral should not exceed £ 00 He bequeathed £5 000, to be divided among his servants.

The capital sentence on Yzquierdo, the Spaniard who killed a boy in Hertfordshire, has been commuted to penal servitude for life, on the ground that it is unknown what took place between the boy and his murderer—whether the Spaniard received any provocation.

We hear from Paris that M. Thiers is occupying the leisure which ejection from political affairs affords him, in writing his book on Italy and the Fine Arts in the Sixteenth Century, which we stated some months back he contemplated.

While a laborer named Mitchell was working in a ditch near Gainsborough, a gentleman came to inform him that he was heir to property valued at £20,000, left by Mr. Sutton, of Thorpe, a distant relative.

The first week in August 69,598 bathers and 7,576 washers of linen used the eleven baths and wash-houses of London.

Dr Eichorn, of Cologne, author of a highly esteemed history of German law, and of other works of a like character, has just died.

M. Halevy, the distinguished composer, has been elected Perpetual Secretary of the Academy of Fine Arts in Paris.

The Heroes of Bennington—The Only Survivor—Simeon Hicks.

From the Troy Daily Budget.

We believe that the only one of the body of patriotic and heroic Americans that achieved the important victory at Bennington and hastened events to the Saratoga capitulation, who still survives, is Captain SIMEON HICKS, of Sunderland, Vermont. On the 16th of August inst. the 77th anniversary of the battle, and while that event was being appropriately celebrated in Bennington, in company with Mr. JAMES IRVING, Daguerrean of this city, we visited Sunderland for the purpose of seeing the aged patriot, of obtaining, if possible, a good likeness of him for the inspection of the curious, and also some of the most important facts relating to his history.

Captain HICKS is almost a centenarian. He was born in Hobarth, Mass., on the 22d of August, 1755, and will consequently complete his ninety-ninth year on Tuesday next, the 22d inst. His father was the father of *twenty-four children*, (of which Capt H. was the eldest) by two wives. Capt H. enlisted for a few months' service each time, at two or three different stages of the struggle. He at first volunteered under Capt. PAINE, of his native town. (as we understand him to say,) at the age of 21. PAINE'S company was ordered to the neighborhood of Boston, but not, it is supposed, in time to participate in the engagement at Bunker Hill. HICKS remained some time in that vicinity, for his grandchildren mention that he used to speak frequently of seeing WASHINGTON at Cambridge, and of the British evacuation of Boston.

After obtaining his discharge, he located himself at Richmond, N. H., where it seems he formed an attachment to MOLLY, daughter of Capt CONSTANT BARNEY, who was in 1777 recruiting officer at that town. The daughter and father both probably enlisted HICKS at about the same time—for matrimony and a fight with the British—for HICKS' name was the first entered on BARNEY'S roll, and the matrimonial engagement was consumated in 1778, a few months after his second term of enlistment expired. He has been heard to say that his duties in the field were never felt to be onerous, except when he heard from MOLLY, and of her anxiety for his return.

HICKS, with BARNEY'S other recruits, early in the Summer of 1777, were placed under the orders of Gen. STARK, and under the immediate command, as he said, (though, perhaps, without fully comprehending the question,) of Capt. DENNISON. At all events, he was at Bennington on the morning of the 16th of August, and participated in all the struggles of the day to the final and complete discomfiture of the British force in Hoosick. During the greater part of the day he was in the front ranks and in the hottest part of the fight. At critical moments STARK'S position was near his Company; many of his comrades were shot down, among others one who marched and fought at his right side.

During the enlistment Capt H. (we call him Captain, for although he was a private in the war he was subsequently made a militia captain, and he now for more than fifty years had the honor of that title,) was enabled to endure greater hardships than most of his associates. He performed all his own duties on guard and elsewhere, and besides took upon himself many severe duties of others, who were borne down by fatigue. At one time on a march the provisions were scarce and bad at that—several of the men felt compelled to eat horse flesh—but Capt. H., who was always somewhat fastidious in such matters, refused to touch it, and marched sixty consecutive hours without eating during that time a single morsel. Indeed, Capt. H has been a most remarkable man, physically as well as in other respects, as we shall show in the course of this notice.

Of the nature of Capt. H.'s services in the army after the battle of Bennington, we are not informed; but it is quite certain that he was not in any of the subsequent engagements prior to the surrender of BURGOYNE at Saratoga. As we have stated, he was married in the year following. For about fifteen years after the war he resided in Richmond and Guilford, and came over the mountain and settled in Sunderland, about a quarter of a mile from East Arlington, in 1795, or thereabout, at the age of 40. Here, for nearly fifty years, he was esteemed as an industrious, active, temperate, kind-hearted and benevolent neighbor and citizen. His occupation was principally that of farming, though he at times engaged in lumber and building speculations. A number of sawmills in Sunderland and the neighboring towns were by him. We are told by some of his elderly neighbors who were acquainted with him when he was in his prime, that he was the hardest working man they ever knew. It is said that his neighbors frequently changed work with him, and were willing to do it on the singular condition that for every day he worked, they should give him two days' work in return. This appears to have been only fair, for he would take his two rows to hoeing to any ordinary man's one; and do two men's work in mowing, reaping, and various other kinds of farm labor. He would do a man's work at 75; at 80 he would engage in out-door work the day through; and later, and even until he was more than 90, he devoted himself to, and with his own hands kept in excellent order, a large garden. From 92 to 94, he took considerable out door exercise, without performing any but the slightest labor; from 94 to 97, he only left the house occasionally, and for the last two years he has kept close in his room. He sleeps, probably, 22 out of the 24 hours of the day, and has to be roused for his meals. Though almost entirely demented, it is said some of his early recollections come back to him occasionally with some distinctness in the evening. During our visit, when he was reminded that it was the anniversary day of the Battle of Bennington, his eyes for a moment shone with somewhat of their natural brilliancy, as when

> From those orbs the lightning of intellect flashed,
> And in those arms slept the force of the thunder.

He has yet the control of his arms, and uses them vigorously when the flies annoy him, but his lower limbs are less available. He cannot stand for an instant or rise without support. It is said by those long acquainted with him that he was a good proportioned man, about six feet in height; at his present great age he must weigh at least 140, and with

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR RENT—With ... and situated in Yonkers, commanding a ... son River and Palisades, and within ... Railroad Depot. First class house, newly ... and out buildings with every variety of ... The premises are now occupied by J. ... Inquire of J. S HAWKINS No 118 ... or of NATHAN FLAGG, Yonkers.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—A ... house at Fordham, one hour's ride from ... 32x36 feet, 2 stand 100 feet square; ... brick; seven rooms and furnace. The ... ornamental trees and shrubbery. The house insured free for 2 years. Price $5,500. For further particulars inquire at Astor's ... Fordham, or of T. G SHERMAN, No. 128 Front-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—... basement house, No 221 4th av., adjoining ... having every modern convenience and ... finished throughout. It is fashionably situated ... vicinity of several new churches now erecting. It ... or let to accommodating tenants. Apply to ... THOMSON, No 69 Wall-st., or E. H. LUD... No. 15 Wall-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—In ... between 8th and 9th-avs., opposite the ... Grounds; together with the parlor furniture. ... further particulars, inquire of GEO. E. JA... 48th-av.

CHEAP LOTS FOR SALE ON EASY TE... the subscriber has six Lots in Harlem; ... each, which he will sell on the ... $10 per month. Apply to J. PECARE, ...

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—The ... fronting beautifully situated on Manchester ... (or in the city of Poughkeepsie,) known as ... with, with cut buildings and elegant grounds ... built and in good repair; contains over forty ... and is suitable for a Summer Hotel, a ... or a splendid private residence. House 35... feet; barn or carriage house 30x40. Will ... at foreclosure, on MONDAY, Sept. 4, at the ... For particulars apply to L. M. ARNOLD, ... Poughkeepsie.

—A special charter for a Female Academy ... all of late principal may be had by the purchaser.

VICTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD—... WATER PLOTS FOR SALE—Containing ... to acres each One plot is situated on ... a full view of the East River. Two large ... situated on the Ravenswood Terrace, with ... and the Williamsburg Turnpike in the rear. ... residence, about 5 minutes' walk from the ... ing, with about an acre of land, and stable ... new houses with about half an acre of land ... fronting a street 100 feet wide; also, on the ... half acre lots for sale, within 5 minutes' ... about; a farm, containing 134 acres of land, ... from the village with over 700 feet front ... Turnpike, with a large convenient new ... with marble mantels, folding doors, a new ... water fruit and ornamental trees, &c.; ... high state of cultivation, about 1 mile from ... 27 acres of land, with a large house over ... River and Flushing Bay, most splendid ... with a large barn and good well of water; also, ... stands and dwelling-houses and lots of ground ... parts of Astoria and its vicinity. For ... JOSIAH M. WHITNEY on the corner of ... the Crescent, or at the office near the Ferry ... Long Island.

FARM FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—... 11 cottage 1½ miles from Vanderbilt's Landing, ... about 2 acres of land; barn, coach house, ... fruit, and covered with a great variety of ... choice grape vines, &c. Apply to ... No. 269 Pearl-st.

A CHANCE FOR A POOR, INDUSTRIOUS ... to become his own landlord by turning his ... per month will make you the owner of ... worth $1,000, which in a few years will ... handsome income. As the number of subscribers ... limited to 100, early application must be made to ... J PECARE, No. 183 Hester-st.

$500 LESS THAN VALUE.—Will be ... elegant large new three-story brick ... and beautiful brown stone gutterings, and ... street, with sub-cellar floors, gas, fire ... &c., conveniently located within five minutes' ... Williamsburg ferries. Terms easy. ... DIGIT, No. 252 Broadway, New-York.

BROWN VILLAGE LOTS—In MYRT... only $90 to $150. These lots are high and ... to the ... to ...

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET.—A three-story house, containing ... modern improvements in 28th-st, near 4th-av. Also, ... a furnished house, in 42d-st., near 4th av. Apply to ... R C READ, No. 63 South-st.

TWO NEW BRICK HOUSES TO LET—Situated in 53d-st between 4th and 5th-ave. They are three stories and basement, marble mantels, with court yards in front and deep yards in rears and supplied with Croton water; will be let from now till the 1st May next, for $225 each. Inquire of JAMES BULELEY, No. 181 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—In the business part of the village of Stamford, Conn., four large new three-story stores, just finished with number of rooms for offices, and a large handsome room, suitable for a ballroom, lodge room, or any other kind of public business, situated the corner of Gay and Main-sts Adjoining is a neat two-story cottage house pleasantly situated. For particulars inquire of THEODORE MOULTON, No. 254 Cherry-st., or of SANDS SEELEY, Esq., Stamford.

TO LET.—The desirable property No. 411 Broadway, 60 feet deep, with a shop on rear of lot. Would make an admirable show-room for furniture, &c; would be divided to suit. Also, the small store, &c., No. 413, next door. Inquire of JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the Second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE TO LET—No 18 Spruce-st., near Nassau-st. The above desirable store and basement, each 20 feet well lighted and about 160 feet in depth; can be supplied with steam-power, if desired. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No 200 Hudson-st.

STEAM POWER—Rooms to let, with steady steam power, in the new buildings Nos. 7, 9 and 11 Canal-st., between Centre and Elm running through to Walker-st. Inquire of J. GAUDU, Engineer, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C HULL & SONS, No. 180 Cliff-st.

ROOMS TO LET—Large or small, well lighted, with or without steam power. Possession given immediately. Inquire on the premises, No. 47 Ann-st.

APARTMENTS TO LET—In front and rear buildings Nos 112 and 198 23d st, near 3d-av, at very moderate rents, to small and respectable families, only. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

PHYSICIANS OFFICE TO LET.—The front basement of house No. 78 Spring-st., corner of Crosby-st., second door from the Crosby st. Medical College Was formerly occupied by a physician, is neatly furnished, lighted with gas, and will be heated in Winter time and provided with an attendant at the door. Apply on the premises, No. 78 Spring-st.

OFFICES AND ROOMS TO LET.—In the building No 128 Nassau-st, one room on 3d floor, 3 windows, $180. Also 2 rooms on second floor at moderate rents. Each room has capital light. Keys at Mr. HUTCHINSON'S front room, 2d floor. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

OFFICES TO LET.—The offices No. 128 Nassau-st., 2d floor, front, recently occupied by us. Also, offices of No 119 Nassau-st., rooms No. 3 and 5, 2d floor, adjoining our office. These offices are all quite desirable ones, and are well calculated for any light business. Apply at room No. 3 at No 119 Nassau-st. S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.

TO CAPITALISTS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the City Comptroller's Office, Buffalo, until Sept. 1, 1854, for Bonds of the city of Buffalo amounting to $55,000, authorized to be issued pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, dated March 31, 1854, to bear interest at 6 per cent, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, and becoming due as follows:

June 1, 1855	$6,000	June 1, 1860	$11,000
June 1, 1856	6,000	June 1, 1861	11,000
June 1, 1857	6,000	June 1, 1862	11,000
June 1, 1858	11,000	June 1, 1863	11,000
June 1, 1859	11,000	June 1, 1864	11,000
Total			$55,000

BUFFALO, Aug. 14, 1854. W. CHARD, Comptroller.

TO PRINTERS.—The subscribers are agents for the sale of SUPERIOR PRINTING INKS, manufactured by Parsons, Fletcher & Co., London, and keep on hand the finest qualities of Wood-cut and Colored Inks.
R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

Major-General Stark.

Extract from the Speech of Hon Hiland Hall, at Bennington, Aug. 16.

Major-General JOHN STARK was a man of consequence in the Revolution. Upon authority we learn that he was born in the town of Londonderry, New Hampshire, Aug. 28, 1728. In 1736 the family removed to Derryfield, now Manchester, where he resided till the close of his life. He served in the French war; and on hearing of the battle of Lexington, he repaired to Cambridge, and, receiving a colonel's commission, he enlisted the same day eight hundred men. He fought in the battle of Breed's Hill, was engaged in the attack on Trenton, and was in the battle of Princeton. On the invasion of BURGOYNE, in 1777, he received the command of the New-Hampshire Militia, to oppose him, and had the honor, by his skill and intrepidity, of achieving the first step towards the capture of that General, by the defeat of Col. BAUM in the battle of Bennington. In September he enlisted a new and larger force, and joined GATES. In 1778 and '9 he served in Rhode Island, and in 1780 in New-Jersey. In 1781 he had the command on the Northern department of Saratoga. At the close of the war he bid adieu to public employment. In 1818 Congress voted him a pension of sixty dollars a month. He died May 8, 1822, aged 93 years. The late Justice WOODBURY, of the Supreme Court of the United States, in reply to the toast of "New-Hampshire," spoke of this General as follows: "STARK had enjoyed more experience than any other officer from New Hampshire, having been engaged in the previous French War, and in many Indian encounters. He was looked up to most for advice and skill, but not for courage above the rest, where all were brave, and all true to the spirit of the times which 'tried men's souls.'

"General STARK had been a hunter and an Indian fighter, a prisoner among the French at Montreal, and ransomed by New Hampshire's sending a public agent for that purpose, whose journal, many years ago, I read with great interest in manuscript. The glory he afterwards acquired in winning the battle of Bennington, justified the high expectations formed about him at Bunker Hill. Only a few years before his death, I traveled several miles too see and converse with him, and know how a hero looked. Picture to yourself a man under the middle size, with white red locks, bent shoulders, on the verge of ninety, with a voice, however, still firm; and with opinion very decisive, and conversation terse, and you can see all that was left of one of the most daring chief sons of the day. The heart and soul, rather than the stature, constitute the essence of such men. A controversy was then going on as to who was leader or commander in the battle here. His memory was considered by his family as not perfect, especially about recent events. But he replied, without hesitation, when asked, that there was no commander of all the American troops on this hard-fought day, and that most of the officers who conducted men there, all being moved by one common impulse, and to one common end, fought the common enemy, much as they deemed best, each acting pretty much on his own hook. The ashes of the noble veteran now sleep under a column of granite, erected by filial gratitude, on his farm, on the banks of the Merrimack, in sight of the Falls of Amoskeag, where he speared salmon in his youth, and near the beautiful Manaheseck lake or pond, where he trapped beaver in maturer life."

WIT IN THE HOUSE—We have frequently heard it asked whether there is much wit in the House, and have never known any variation in the reply. Very seldom, indeed, is "a good thing" said within these walls. Yet the House of Commons is an indulgent audience, where it likes the speaker; but it is here as elsewhere: the most sensible anecdote, execrably told, will be endured from a favorite, while an unknown man will receive a groan in return for an epigram. The last deliberately-conceived neat thing within our recollection was said by the late Mr. SHEIL, who, complimenting a noble lord who is ever active in the cause of Christian civilization, said that he "had made humanity one of SHAFTESBURY'S characteristics." One jest delights the House very much—indeed, it never fails, and it must have been heard a good many thousand times. It is when a speaker confuses the name of the member to whom he refers with that of the place for which that gentleman sits. Accidentally, or—(such things are)—by design, let a senator speak of the noble lord the member for Palmerston, or the honorable baronet the member for Molesworth, and the House goes off into a roar. It is a safe point, like Mr. Hardcastle's anecdote of Old Grouse, in the gun-room: "Your worship must not tell that story, if we are not to laugh; I can't help laughing at that; we have laughed at it these twenty years." Among the smaller recreations of the House is the raising a terrific cry when a member new to parliamentary manners accidentally walks between the Speaker and the member speaking. This unpardonable violation of etiquette brings from all sides the most indignant exclamations. The puzzled look of the criminal, as he sits down: that "what *have* I done?" is part of the sport; and we almost fear that by publishing the secret we shall be depriving the House of one of its innocent diversions.

MR. GLADSTONE.—MR. GLADSTONE is the most polished speaker in the House of Commons. His verbal resources are as remarkable as his management of them, and his manner is invariably that of a gentleman. He is charged with "subtlety" by coarser minds, but we fancy that the English intellect, which is not distinguished for its analytical power, treats the subject in a somewhat jumbling fashion. Mr. GLADSTONE inclines to the Tractarian party—the Tractarians are no better than Jesuits—Jesuits are proverbially subtle—and, therefore, when Mr. GLADSTONE is defining very elaborately the difference between long annuities and deferred annuities, he is talking Jesuitically. We believe that Mr. GLADSTONE would be a more popular orator if he would be less explicit; but while he exhausts the subject, he sometimes exhausts the listener. His refined and scholarly periods—the creation of the moment, but as elegantly balanced and as keenly pointed as if they had been written and studied—are always marvels of fluency, and often specimens of eloquence.

[London Quarterly Review.

MOSQUITOES.—The present dry time in the rural districts, like all other calamities, is not wholly evil; and one of the benefits most feelingly observed by our suburban cousins during the present drought, results from the effects of the dry times upon the crop of mosquitoes, which were so troublesome a few weeks since. Now they are comparatively scarce. The oldest inhabitants do not remember a season when the mosquitoes were so large, so voracious and so audacious, as they were from the 1st of June to the middle of July, the present year. All the expedients were resorted to which the *Farmers' Almanac* and the newspapers have recommended, but they proved as ineffectual as the signs of "stick no bills" are to keep placards and handbills from off the corners of buildings about our streets.—*Boston Transcript.*

REAPER TRIAL.—A trial on a wager of $1,500, to be given to the State Agricultural Society, took place at Belvidere, Ill., week before last, between MANNEY, manufacturer of Manney's Reaper, and J S WRIGHT, of Chicago, manufacturer of ATKIN'S Self-Raking Reaper, to test the relative merits of the reapers. The trial lasted several days, and the report of the umpires gives the following as some of the results:

WRIGHT cut 20 22-100 acres, in 12 hours and 55 minutes.

MANNEY cut 20 22-100 acres, in 10 hours and 3 minutes.

Time consumed in reaping, binding and shocking:

WRIGHT'S first field, 3 37-100 acres, bound in 18 hours and 25 minutes.

WRIGHT'S second field 4 31-100 acres, bound in 25 hours and 30 minutes. Shocked in 4 hours 30 minutes.

MANNEY'S first field 389-100 acres. Raked and bound in 25 hours and 47 minutes. (This included the time of the raker who stands on the machine.) Shocked in 4 hours and 40 minutes.

The umpires refused to decide between the two reapers, declaring the contest so close as to render it impossible to say which was the best. Mr. WRIGHT now challenges Mr. MANNEY to a new trial.

PORTSMOUTH NAVY-YARD.—From an article in the Portsmouth *Journal*, we learn that the Navy-Yard at that place has been much improved. A large stone structure for workshops has recently been erected. It is 120 by 50 feet, and contains a steam engine to propel the machinery for the various works carried on in it. There are now employed in the Yard three hundred and sixteen mechanics and laborers, who are employed by the day. The new Floating Dock, although it has been but little used requires continual care. It is constantly in such preparation that it can be brought into use in four days' notice. To work the Dock for receiving a ship requires 32 feet of water, while the depth of water in front of the Dock is but 22 feet. The length of this Floating Dock is 325 feet, and the breadth 115 feet. The appropriations for the improvement of the Yard, this year, are $63 550. One of the ship houses is enlarged in which the *Franklin*, 74, is to be reconstructed. She has been taken to pieces, and will be new in almost everything except her name. She is to be a steamer, 275 feet in length. The keel has been laid, but there are few men at work. The old frigate *Santee*, of 1,700 tons, after resting quietly on the stocks for 33 years, is undergoing thorough repairs, and is to be lengthened 15 feet. Considerable work has been commenced at the Yard, but a long time must elapse before it is finished, with the force at present employed.

EMIGRATION TO KANSAS.—We learn from the Boston *Advertiser* that the second party under the auspices of the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Company, will leave this city on Tuesday, (one week hence.) The charge for fare, first class, to Kansas City, is *twenty-five dollars*, besides which travelers must pay for their meals on the journey, which it is stated need not average more than *twenty cents each*. Each individual is allowed one hundred pounds of baggage; any excess will cost from $2 50 to $3 per hundred pounds. Children under three years of age will be carried without charge, those from 3 to 12, at half price. Mr. C. H. BRANSCOMB of Holyoke, who has just returned from a preliminary expedition, will accompany the party.

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED HORTICULTURIST.—Capt. JOSIAH LOVETT, 2d, of Beverly, died at his residence this morning, at the age of sixty-three years. The deceased was widely known as a scientific horticulturist, a public spirited man, and an intelligent citizen. He has been one of the most active members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for a long series of years, and was highly esteemed by his associates for his attainments. Mr LOVETT has been a member of the Massachusetts Senate, and filled other public trusts.—*Boston Transcript.* 22d.

HURRICANE.—On last Thursday a tremendous hurricane passed through the lower part of Greenup County, Ky., crossing the river into the State of Ohio, from three to five miles below Greenupsburg. The *Record* says it did considerable damage in blowing down trees and fences, damaging houses and barns. It was said to be from two to three miles wide, going from west to east.

STOCK SALES AND MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUG 23

$1,000	Penn Income Bonds	81	100	Reading Railroad	s3 68
6 000	Erie Con Bds '62	s3 81	100	do	68
1,000	Hud Cons Bds	71	50	do	s3 68
1 000	do	c69	100	do	68
2,500	Ill Cen R R Bds	67½	100	do	b60 69
6 000	do	67½	100	do	b60 69¼
16,000	do	b3 67½	100	do	c 69
10,000	do	b60 67½	100	do	b30 69
10,000	N Y & R R Bds	67	100	do	s3 69
12	Am Ex Bank	106	600	do	b15 69
7	Am Ex Bank Scrip	104	300	do	s60 69
5	Bank of N America	97	600	do	68
50	Mechanics' Bank	101	100	do	s3 68
200	Canton Co	b60 21	500	do	b6 69
25	do	c 21	450	Erie Railroad	s3 38½
650	Nicaragua Transit Co	18½	200	do	s10 38½
2 0	do	b3 18½	365	do	38½
200	do	b60 19	50	do	s30 38½
300	Penn Salt Zinc Co	10	50	do	c 38½
10	Sar Bay R R	65	100	do	s3 38½
1 0	Cleve & T Railroad	71	100	do	s3 37
50	Cumb'd Coal Co	c60 27	150	do	s10 37
100	do	b30 28	375	do	s3 37½
850	do	28	200	do	s10 37½
150	do	b60 28½	150	do	b30 37½
100	do	s10 28½	100	do	b30 38
150	do	s3 27½	50	do	b15 38
50	do	s3 28	100	do	b10 38
60	N Y Central R R	89½	50	do	s3 37½
200	do	c 89	50	do	c 37½
100	do	b30 89	50	do	37½
17	do	89	250	do	s3 37½
90	do	88½	100	do	s10 37½
200	Hudson R R R	b60 44	300	do	s10 37½
134	do	42½	200	do	s30 37½
50	Mich Cen R R	s10 86½	100	do	b30 38
5	do	86	50	do	c 37
200	Harlem Railroad	b6 35	200	do	37½
250	do	b30 34½	250	do	s3 37½
50	do	c 32½	50	do	b3 37½
200	do	b3 32	100	do	s3 37½
100	do	c 32			

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Ill Cen R R Bds	67½	400	Erie Railroad	38½
100	Canton Company	b60 21½	250	do	s30 38
50	do	21½	300	do	s3 38
50	do	21½	100	do	b60 39
225	Cumb. Coal Co	s3 28	100	do	38½
15	Lewis & Tol. R R	71½	100	do	s 38
5	Panama Railroad	89	50	do	b5 38
500	Reading Railroad	s3 69	200	do	b30 39
500	do	b60 70	100	do	s30 37½
100	do	b60 69½	100	Harlem Railroad	33
200	do	s30 69½	300	do	33
100	do	69½	50	N. Y. Central R R	88
50	do	69½			

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug 23—6 P. M.

More has been done in Dry Goods during the past week but, as the market has been well supplied, especially with fabrics not exactly suited to the popular taste, prices have not improved. On the contrary, as many owners have evinced an eagerness to sell, an unsteady feeling has been developed in the trade, and its tendency has been on the whole, unfavorable to buyers.

The demand for Brown Sheetings and Shirtings is fair at old quotations. Bleached goods are plentier, and in most cases ⅛c. ₩ yard cheaper, yet they do not attract more attention. Cotton Jeans are salable and firm. Holders of Denims are more disposed to realize, but not at reduced rates; hence they do not find very spirited customers. There is a dull feeling in the market for Drills, which are in good supply and rather limited demand. No important change is noticeable in Duck. Ginghams are moderately dealt in at 11c. for Glasgow and Lancaster, and 10½c. for Manchester ₩ yard. Lawns are unaltered. Osnaburgs are freely offered at easier prices, but they are not actively inquired for, owing to the suspension of the shipments of grain. Printing Cloths are dull and heavy. Prints have deteriorated fully ⅛c. ₩ yard within a month, yet they remain quiet with an increasing stock in hand. Stripes and Ticks appear about the same

AUCTION SALES.

R. C. KEMP, Auctioneer.

LOCK AND POSITIVE SALE OF FURNI-
—At the extensive warerooms of Mr. JAMES ..., No. 288 Broadway, a few doors above Worth-st., ... & Co's, on THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, at ... o'clock each day, on four months' credit for all sums ... The well-selected and improved cabinet furniture ... MESSRS. KEMP will sell at auction as above, a ... splendid assortment of cabinet furniture, ... quality, and all of which will be positively ... reserve, and presents a rare opportunity for ... desirable description of goods. This furniture ... made in the best and most substantial manner ... factory custom trade by Mr. James B. Co... above is a short time to his warerooms, ... ale, and is therefore desirous to close off his ... valuable stock of furniture at auction without ...

The sale presents a very favorable opportunity for ... purchasing furniture, as the goods are really ... are represented, first class, and may be relied ... consist of richly carved rosewood, mahogany ... walnut parlor, dining room, library and chamber ... comprising every article of elegance and ... The large and fashionable furniture warerooms ... French harvest and more varied assortment ... found in any one establishment.

PARLOR FURNITURE—Elegant carved rosewood, ... en suite, covered in rich brocade satin brocatelle ... colors, green and crimson velvets, &c., of the ... designs and styles, elegantly covered rosewood ... fancy tables, rich inlaid wood armchairs with ... ers, fronts beautifully carved; rosewood ... glass doors and mirrors; ladies' cabinets and ... secretaries; music stands and stools; splendid ... rosewood tables with marble tops; carved mahog... ... tête-à-têtes, Voltaire and easy chairs, various ... mahogany chairs in great variety, rich rosewood ... reception chairs.

DINING ROOM AND LIBRARY FURNITURE—Rosewood and black walnut extension dining tables, ... chairs, arm chairs, sideboards, lounges, ... mahogany and walnut library and secretary bookcases, ... chairs, cane-seat arm chairs, &c.

KITCHEN FURNITURE—Elegant carved rosewood ... ... bedsteads, dressing bureaus with marble tops, ... plate glasses; marble-top enclosed washstands; ... rich painted and enamelled chamber furniture, ... wardrobes, couches, rush seat cottage chairs, ... furniture, rosewood and other dressing bureaus, ... plain mahogany and walnut chamber furniture; ... mahogany & French chairs, spring seat arm chairs, ...

The above are only a few items of the large and ... which will be found on examination to be ... ...

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE CHOLERA.

FRANKLIN-STREET HOSPITAL.

Date.	Received.	Died.	Disch'd.	Cured.	Remain'g.
To August 19.....	523	249	237		31
Sunday, Aug. 20...	9	4	5		31
Monday, Aug. 21..	3	3	3		27
Tuesday, Aug. 22..	4	0	5		26
Wed'day, Aug. 23.	9	3	5		27
Total.....	547	259	255		27

MOTT-STREET HOSPITAL.

Date.	Received.	Died.	Disch'd.	Cured.	Remain'g.
To August 19.....	110	49	45		15
Sunday, Aug. 20....	4	0	2		17
Monday, Aug. 21..	3	2	3		15
Tuesday, Aug. 22..	6	3	2		16
Wed'day, Aug. 23.	5	1	2		18
Total.....	128	55	54		18

The Report shows a slight increase over the returns of Tuesday, in the number of cases received at the Franklin-street Hospital, which may be attributed to the sudden change of weather.

From Blackwell's Island the Cholera has entirely disappeared. Two persons died in the Lunatic Asylum on Tuesday. No cases remaining.

In *Brooklyn* the official reports have ceased to be made, but the number of cases in Brooklyn yesterday morning were said to be 3—deaths none.

Yesterday afternoon, Coroner HANFORD held an inquest in Clymer-street, East Brooklyn, on the body of a boy 10 years of age, named JAS. LOBOSA. Verdict—death by Cholera.

In *Jersey City*, a man named AMBURY, and his wife, residing in Marine-terrace, Morgan-street, ate several green apples on Tuesday evening, and were attacked with Cholera during the night. He died yesterday morning, and his wife is very ill.

The little girl ELLEN JOHNSON, the neglected starved child heretofore spoken of, who was taken to the Almshouse Hospital on Monday, sick with Cholera, died yesterday morning.

Deaths from Cholera at Sea.

Several of the emigrant vessels that arrived within the past week lost more or less of their passengers by cholera. The *Delaware*, which arrived opposite Quarantine yesterday from Havre, had nineteen deaths on her voyage. The disease did not make its appearance until the ship had arrived near Newfoundland Banks. The first death took place on the 5th of August. The entire members of one family, six in number, were among those whose cases terminated fatally. One took sick and died first, and the rest were carried off in rapid succession. It is said this family were in a marked degree negligent of personal cleanliness during the voyage. The entire number of passengers in this ship was 227. It is remarkable that the ships visited with cholera arriving here within a recent date, had been at sea from fifteen to twenty days when the epidemic broke out.

The passengers from the *Connecticut*, (which, as stated in a former notice, arrived in the bay on Monday with some small-pox,) were in the ship up to noon, yesterday, the instructions of the Health Officer to have them landed being interfered with by a proceeding of the mate, in demanding two francs from each passenger before allowing himself or baggage to go ashore. Refusing to pay this they had to remain in the ship, where there had been much sickness, and considerably straightened as to provisions after a long voyage. A barge was along side shortly after 6 o'clock yesterday morning to bring them ashore, but they were not permitted to leave the ship; and eventually, when allowed, it was by hoodwinking the mate, who, to tell the truth, appeared considerably "corned" during the morning. It is said some controversy exists among the Commissioners of Immigration and the ship-owners as to whether the latter ought not to be chargeable with a certain sum towards defraying the expenses of the passengers when landed on Staten Island; and that as a set-off against any responsibility that may have been incurred by the ship in the matter, this tax on the passengers was sought to be enforced by the mate.

Trade Sale.

The invoice of J. W. MOORE, of Philadelphia, was sold at BANGS' last evening. The works of THOMAS DICK sold for 90 cents. MONTAIGNE brought 10s. in cloth and 12s. in half-morocco. The prices were correspondingly low on invoices sold during the day. The Stationery sales were continued through the evening. Prices ruled moderately.

We hear that the sales drag quite heavily, except in a few instances. The HARPERS' stock was an exception. The fact that many of their editions were put out of print by the fire, rendered sales quite active. Other invoices have scarcely exceeded sales by lots, where formerly the books were ordered in quantities. Thus, twenty-five copies would be entered upon the catalogue as single lots at former sales, and perhaps one hundred and fifty were ordered from the publishers. This year, with scarcely an exception, the sales are confined to the lots specified. The reasons of this decline are palpable. Tightness in the money market, fear of epidemics in the City, and disinclination to invest heavily, tend to restrict the sales. Retail dealers will profit by this condition of affairs. They will buy at reduced rates, and sell out again at full prices, and so make money.

Inhuman Acts at Ward's Island.

The Board of Governors took action yesterday afternoon on the treatment of one of the men belonging to the Workhouse, by the Commissioners of Emigration or their subordinates, on Ward's Island. He was taken with cholera while digging graves for the dead on that Island, and immediately removed to the Hospital, but the physicians there denied him admittance. He was taken back to the Workhouse, under a burning sun, and in consequence died. Mr. PHILLIPS, the Clerk of the Board of Governors, was directed to write to Mr. G. C. VERPLANK, President of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration, in relation to this matter, with extracts from Mr. ELDRIDGE's letter, containing the particulars of this case, for such action as that department may deem necessary and proper in the premises.

Stolen Child Recovered.

We find the following in the Newark *Mercury*:

Some two years since, a little girl about eight years of age was stolen from her parents in New-York, and so effectually concealed were the arrangements of the abductors that all efforts to reclaim the missing child proved abortive. Recently, however, suspicion was excited that the girl had been stolen by parties in this city, who were bringing her up as their own; and accordingly, in company with a friend, the mother yesterday came hither, and commenced a search for the lost one, having first obtained the aid of a male friend, well acquainted with the circumstances. The first thing to be discovered was the residence of the supposed kidnappers, and this, after patient and protracted search and inquiry, being found out, the mother at once proceeded to the premises, and knocking at the door, it was opened by her own daughter, between whom and the mother there was a mutual recognition.

The woman of the house, however, persisted in claiming the child as hers, and threatened summary vengeance upon any who would attempt to remove her. But the mother, strong in right, was not to be intimidated by threats, and accordingly, taking her daughter by the hand, hurried her to the Market-street depôt, jumped in the cars, and a moment after was beyond pursuit.

The man and woman with whom the girl has been living reside in Prospect-street, and the former has heretofore borne a fair reputation, being foreman in one of the largest manufacturing establishments in the city. Both are said to have been furious at the discovery of their villainy; the girl, however, was overjoyed at their discomfiture, and accompanied her mother with eager pleasure.

Forgery on the Prussian Government.

RICHARD SACHS, *alias* ADOLPH HOFFMAN, and HERMAN MENZEL were arrested on Tuesday by Captain LEONARD, of the Second District Police, and officer R. J. BROWN, on a charge of committing a forgery on the Prussian Government. The prisoners came to this country on the 5th of August in the steamship *Atlantic*. Mr. REMOCK, Consul for the Prussian Government, made the complaint. A portion of the money obtained by the forgery was recovered.

Hard-Shell State Committee.

The Hard-Shell State Committee met yesterday, at 1 o'clock, at the Astor House, and proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year. They are as follows:

Chairman	AUGUSTUS SCHELL.
Secretary	JOSEPH M. LYON.
Treasurer	JAMES S. LIBBEY.

The Committee then adjourned till evening. In the evening session nothing of any importance transpired. It adjourned, to meet at 10 o'clock this morning.

The May Queen Raised.

The Boom-derrick was at work in the Bay yesterday, raising the wreck of the steamer *May Queen*. The wreck will be recovered in pretty fair condition. The hull timbers remain sound.

THE ARCTIC.—The U. S. Mail steamship *Arctic*, which was to have gone on an excursion to Boston yesterday, has been again detained on account of some additional improvement in her machinery. The trip will probably be deferred until next Wednesday.

SAILING OF THE ARABIA.—The Cunard steamer *Arabia*, Captain JUDKINS, for Liverpool, sailed at noon yesterday; taking 111 passengers, and $1,163,037 99, and £200 sterling on freight.

DEATH FROM SUN STROKE.—A laboring man named SHAY was sun-struck in Sixty-first-street, at 1½ o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. He was taken to his residence in Forty-ninth-street, near Third-avenue, where he died in a short time.

Examination of the Counterfeiters.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Stillwell.

The United States vs. *Wm. E. Banton, Wallace Lamere and Henry Edwards.*—These prisoners, who were arrested by the Fifteenth Ward Police on Friday last, charged with making and passing counterfeit coin of the United States, were brought up for examination, and the following evidence adduced:

Martin Dainey stated that he resided in the City and knew the defendant, Wallace Lamere, for five or six months past; he was a stage driver at the time witness became acquainted with him; about two or three months ago he showed witness five or six quarters of counterfeit coin, and told witness he would put him in the way of making money fast; witness said he did not feel like making money that way; he then requested witness to say nothing further about it; two or three weeks after saw Officer McGuire, who said he had bought the coin of a man, but don't remember how much he said he paid for it, or whether he paid less than its value.

On his cross-examination this witness said he had been out of employ about two months, and was last employed by Mr. Weakley, who keeps in Elizabeth-street, between Bayard and Walker-streets, and had also tended bar for various other persons. In answer to other questions this witness declined to say where he lived, or how he obtained money, or lived with any one in Elm-street.

Cornelius Bart—a grocer, doing business at the corner of Waverley-place and Christopher street—deposed, that on Friday night last, he saw Banton going into a grocery in that vicinity, and then go to another in the same neighborhood: then he went to the store of witness and asked for a paper of tobacco, and gave a two shilling piece, for which witness gave the change; watched him then to various other stores, and finally he went into a stage; witness followed the stage to Broadway and Fourth-street; saw officer Walsh on the side-walk, and witness having told him of the facts, Walsh took the prisoner out of the stage and into custody; witness gave the piece of money to the captain of police.

Frederick Meir, deposed: That he attended a grocery, and recognized Banton as having asked for a cigar last Friday night and paid for it with a bad quarter; witness marked it and recognized it now when produced.

William B. Walsh, a Police Officer of the Fifteenth Ward, deposed: That he arrested Banton last Friday night in a stage, and took him to the Fifteenth Ward Station-House; searched him and found some counterfeit coin on him; also, thirteen papers of tobacco and eleven cigars; also, $4 96 in small change and one bad shilling; went then to Lamere's house and searched it; found thirty-two pieces of bad coin there; Edwards was subsequently arrested at a house occupied by him in Mercer-street.

George W. Dilks, Captain of the Fifteenth Ward Police, corroborated the evidence of Walsh as to the arrest of Banton and the articles found on his person. Also as to the arrest of Edwards and the finding of bad Mexican quarters on his person, which he took from the till of his bar.

Mr. Ridgway, who appeared for the United States, said he had some further testimony, and the Commissioner ordered the examination to stand adjourned.

Recovery of Money.

DISTRICT COURT—FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Before Judge Green.

Ralph H. Shaw and Joseph G. Isham against *Thomas Duzenbury*—This action was brought to recover a balance of $47 10 alleged to be due on a sale and delivery by plaintiffs' to defendant, of 3,595 pounds of lead, pewter, and tin, at 18 cents a pound, amounting to $647 10 on which the defendant had paid $600, leaving the above balance due.

The defendant denied owing the plaintiffs' anything.

The plaintiffs' witness, James A. Meany, swore that he was present when the defendant bought the articles in question; that he agreed to pay 18 cents a pound, taking the articles altogether, some being worth more and some less; that after he had purchased the same and paid $500 on account, he (witness) called upon him and presented a bill, and that the defendant then paid him $100 on the bill without objecting to the charges; that all the articles were in the defendant's store at the time of the sale, except one barrel, which was next door, and which the defendant examined before he purchased.

The defendant produced two witnesses, who swore that they weighed the contents of that barrel, and it contained 450 pounds of lead and 230 pounds of pewter. That the lead was worth only 6¼ cents a pound. One of his witnesses, (the defendant's son,) swore that he heard the first witness tell the plaintiff that the barrel contained all pewter.

The Judge decided that the weight of testimony showed that the defendant was to pay 18 cents a pound for all of the articles sold to him, and there being no dispute as to the weight, he should order judgement for the amount of the plaintiff's claim, with costs of suit.

(Advertisement.)

☞ WET SILKS! WET SILKS!!—From the wreck of the steamship *Franklin*. The largest, best and cheapest lots of new Dress Silks, were purchased yesterday by JUST & CLAPP, which they will offer this morning at the following Great Bargains: seven cases of satin plaid Silks, of the richest quality, to be sold at 6s. 6d., worth 14s., the damage not visible; four cases plain Chamelions, 3s. 6d., cheap at 6s.; seven cases imported De Bages, 1s., slightly wet; thirty cases new style plaid De Laines, 1s., worth double. The above, having been purchased at Auction for cash, will be found well worthy of immediate attention.

JUST & CLAPP,
Nos. 71 and 73 Catharine-street, cor. of Monroe.

(Advertisement.)

ASPINWALL'S TONIC MIXTURE.—The proprietors of this valued remedy for Fever and Ague cannot resort to the clap-trap by which so many so-called remedies are pushed in the market. They desire only to record the simple fact, staking their reputation on the issue, that the Tonic Mixture will cure Fever and Ague, however violent, in a very brief space of time, and that the paroxysms will decline in intensity from the very first dose until they cease altogether. Prepared from the original recipe, by THOMAS & MAXWELL, (Successors to JAMES S. ASPINWALL,) No. 86 William-street.

(Advertisement.)

☞ WET SILKS! WET SILKS!—HEARD, CLAPP & Co., No. 301 Grand-st., will open this day 50 pieces new *Plaid Silks*, bought subject to being wet but are perfectly sound. To comment on the above would be entirely superfluous. We only add, in order they are worth 12s. and 14s. per yard, but as they are we shall sell them at 6s.6d. Also, 130 pieces fine Paris De Bages, not injured in the least, only 1s. per yard.

HEARD, CLAPP & Co., No. 301 Grand-street.

(Advertisement.)

☞ IT IS AMUSING TO NOTE HOW THE OLD and worn-out Remedies for FEVER and AGUE have been galvanized into a brief life by the celebrity of DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODICS. These Pills are tasteless and very portable. They will never spoil by age. Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-street.

(Advertisement.)

☞ FALL IMPORTATION!—Received per steamer Alps—250 pieces splendid new patterns of English medallion, velvet, tapestry and ingrain Carpets at greatly reduced prices, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery. To avoid the exorbitant prices of Broadway examine the largest, cheapest, and best assortment in the City.

(Advertisement.)

The Mosquito question settled—CARGILL'S patent portable mosquito bar has done the business. Call and see it demonstrated at No. 192 Fulton-street.

(Advertisement.)

☞ By teaching parents specifically the characteristics of their children, Phrenology shows how to instruct, develop and govern them, and for what pursuit to prepare them. Examinations daily at No. 308 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

☞ THE YOUNGEST CHILDREN AND WEAKEST INVALID may safely take DESHLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS. They restore strength and tone, and create an appetite immediately. Sold by W. D. CROMBIE, corner of Broadway and Fourteenth-street.

(Advertisement.)

☞ The *National Police Gazette* is now ready, and contains something more about the Philadelphia Dentist; also Diary of a Policeman, foreign and domestic criminal items, and a variety of other interesting articles.

(Advertisement.)

PIANOS AND MELODIONS.—HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, is now offering his immense assortment of elegant modern improved Pianos and Melodions at a large discount from factory prices to first-class buyers.

(Advertisement.)

Citizens of Brooklyn, you will find CARGILL'S patent portable Mosquito bars at No. 19 Court-street, Marble Buildings. Don't suffer any longer, but go and see them to-night.

LONG ISLAND.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES IN BROOKLYN.

Two of the Atlantic Dock Stores and a Large Lumber Yard Burned—A Factory and Block of Buildings Destroyed at Gowanus.

Two very extensive conflagrations occurred yesterday morning in the City of Brooklyn, by which a large amount of property was destroyed, but the precise value of it could not be ascertained.

The first broke out about 3 o'clock A. M., in a stable situated in the rear of Messrs. ALLEN & GIFFORD's lumber-yard, formerly VAN NOSTRAND & STILLWELL'S, on Hamilton-avenue, and which extends back to the north side of the Atlantic Dock basin. In this stable (a frame building) were a horse and wagon, both of which were speedily consumed.

An alarm was almost immediately given by the proprietor of a hotel in the front, and by the watch on board a bark lying in the Basin, on the rear, and now discharging her cargo; but owing to the dry condition of the lumber piled around, the flames spread with such rapidity, that by the time the first engine—No. 15, from Van Brunt-street, near by—had reached the spot, they had obtained the mastery, and the destruction of the yard and its contents was inevitable. In this district, few of the engine companies from the upper part of the city will run, owing to the frequent and serious disputes between them and those stationed here, which have occurred on late occasions; and the force brought to bear was on that account much less than it would have been. Those present, however, exerted themselves to the utmost; and it may be questioned whether they did not accomplish all that was possible.

Fronting on the dock, the rear abutting on the lumber yard, stood two stores or warehouses, the property of Mr. GRISWOLD, of Front-street, New-York, and occupied by Messrs. R. V. W. THORNE & Co., the proprietors of the Empire Stores, near the Catharine Ferry, and other extensive ones in this city. These two stores form one building, standing by itself, and were the first ones built of the now numerous Atlantic Dock Stores, but have always been private property. The materials are externally all stone and iron, and they were deemed fire-proof. They could not, however, resist the action of the immense heat and the flames which enveloped them from the surrounding lumber, and in about an hour it was evident that some hemp stored in the upper floor was ignited. The Hook and Ladder Company, therefore, were obliged to tear down some of the iron shutters to introduce a stream of water—a plentiful supply of which was obtained from the Dock Basin. The fire thus getting vent, issued with tremendous violence and was carried across the wharf, and some canal boats moored alongside, till it caught the canvas and rigging of the brig *Brinkerhoff*, of Boston, lying outside. The hose was quickly stretched out to this vessel, and No. 16 getting a good stream on, the fire on board was extinguished, after doing damage to the extent of some $300 or $400, and the brig was towed into safety from further harm; as were some other craft which were lying close by, and thus the shipping was fortunately saved.

Mr. THURSTON'S coal and wood yard adjoining the lumber yard, on the Hamilton avenue side, had a narrow escape, the damage being confined to the loss of one cart and two or three cords of wood.

Within the limits in which it was confined the fire continued to rage with fury, notwithstanding the efforts of the firemen, and as it was hopeless to attempt to save any of the lumber or timber, it was suffered to burn and the heat was intense.

The warehouse described was quite destroyed, nothing remaining but the outward thick stone walls, and these were so cracked and injured by the heat that it will doubtless be necessary to take them down. The loss on this building will probably amount to $10.000 covered by insurance, in part, if not all, with the East River Insurance Company of New-York.

The contents were 117 hogsheads of sugar and molasses, and in the upper part of one, about 50 tons of Russia Hemp in bond, and being the property of different persons who had stored it with Messrs. THORNE & Co. The value could not be ascertained, and was variously estimated at from $15,000 to double that sum; nor could we learn anything as to the insurance, but it was supposed that the property was nearly, if not quite covered.

The sugar hogsheads were not burnt, but in all probability the contents were so much injured as to be comparatively worthless.

The loss in the Lumber Yard was very considerable, amounting it was said to $30,000 or $40.000—on the part of Messrs. ALLAN & GIFFORD, who were insured with the Atlantic of Brooklyn, and Continental of New-York, for $8,700 only. Messrs. VAN NOSTRAND & STILWELL had also some lumber on the premises to the extent of $550, covered by a policy of insurance which would have expired on the very day at noon.

There is little doubt that the fire was the work of an incendiary, considering the time and place at which it first broke out; and it was further reported that soon after the alarm was given some of the watchmen were heard to call "thieves," and to fire at some suspicious looking parties escaping from the premises; but of this our reporter could obtain no confirmation.

Mr. PENDLETON, of the Barker Hotel, with the assistance of the Police, succeeded in saving Messrs. ALLAN & GIFFORD's books and papers soon after the fire broke out. There was a very general feeling of regret for these gentlemen, who had only recently commenced business, having purchased the interest of Messrs. VAN NOSTRAND & STILLWELL, whose clerk Mr. GIFFORD had been.

THE FIRE AT GOWANUS.

While the fire was still raging and four or five Engine Companies at work at the Atlantic Dock, (about 10 o'clock in the morning) the alarm sounded for the Third District, and large volumes of dense black smoke were seen issuing from the direction of Gowanus, or the Eighth Ward.

With commendable expedition several of the fire companies, many of them much fatigued with previous labors, hastened to the spot indicated; and found the large Marine paint factory, formerly owned by Messrs. JOHNSON & DELEKER, but now by Mr. VANN, of Vesey-street, New-York, and situate in Eighteenth-street near the Third-avenue, in flames, and, owing to the erections being chiefly of wood, and the contents of such a combustible nature, it was almost leveled with the ground.

The factory, in the workshop of which the fire originated, covered six lots of ground, consisting of several sheds, besides the main building in the centre, and one small brick one fronting on Eighteenth-street. In the main building there was a large steam engine and a smaller one in frame building on Eighteenth-street, at the end of Mr. VANN's premises, and ad joining a row of brick dwelling houses belonging to EDWARD WILSON.

Of the factory and machinery nothing remain visible but a brick chimney-shaft in the centre of the space.

Mr. WILSON's houses, three in number, on Eighteenth-street, were occupied by a German printer named TRINTROP, a shoemaker named JAMES TOOLE, and several other families, whose names our reporter did not learn. The furniture was all got out but very much damaged. The houses were all more or less damaged, but the external walls did not appear injured. At the opposite end of the factory premises in this street the store of Mr. MATHIAS, a baker, (a frame house,) was totally burnt, and a considerable stock of flour, &c., consumed. His furniture was saved. Several frame houses in the rear between the two streets were very much damaged, one occupied by JOHN KEEGAN, and one in the occupation of ANTHONY DEARY, were destroyed; furniture saved.

The flames spread through to Nineteenth-street, and threatened the destruction of the whole row of frame buildings on this side the block, but fortunately only one was burnt. This was, however, the most valuable in the row, and was known as the Wyckoff House, now the property of Mr. GROVES, but occupied by the families of Mr. LASPINS and GEO. CHALLIS. The damage to this building was so great as to be irreparable.

The contents, however, were got out, and here by the exertions of the firemen and neighbors, the flames were stayed, and most fortunately so, the buildings all being in the occupation of a class of persons who could ill afford the loss which seemed inevitable. Shortly before noon two loud explosions took place, caused by the conversion of the water in the boilers into steam, and the want of a further supply; but as these lay beneath a smouldering mass of ruins in the centre of the lots, no one was injured by them.

The supply of water was obtained from a pond on a sunken lot, between Nineteenth and Twentieth-streets. Great credit is due to the firemen and the neighbors for their exertions, particularly as many of the former were almost exhausted by their previous labors, and Gowanus is not within the Fire District, and therefore the strict letter of their duty would not have compelled them to go at all. Mr. WATSON HAYNES, a contractor, lent efficient aid by means of his men, horses and carts, in assisting the firemen, and removing property to places of safety.

The amount of loss here could not well be ascertained. We were informed the stock in the factory amounted to about $3,000, partly insured, and the loss in machinery, buildings, &c., very few of which were insured, was estimated at $10,000 or $12,000.

FIRE IN WILLIAMSBURG.—Yesterday forenoon, between 9 and 10 o'clock, a slaughter house and cow stable, in Bushwick-avenue, owned by Messrs. WRIGHT, MYER & Co, was destroyed by fire. Loss about $300; no insurance.

SUN-STRUCK.—On Tuesday last the police of the Third District found a man named PATRICK RILEY, at the foot of King-street, near Red Hook Point, suffering from sun-stroke. He was taken to the house of his brother-in-law in an insensible state, but recovered, under proper medical treatment.

REDUCTION OF FARE.—The proprietors of the line of omnibuses which run from the Fulton Ferry to the Catharine and Bridge-street Ferries, up Bridge-street, and through Gates-avenue, to Tompkins-square, yesterday reduced their rates from six to three cents.

☞ The Brooklyn Board of Excise meet again this day at the City Hall, to consider further the applications for tavern and grocery licenses.

NEW-JERSEY.

Statistics of Crime and Pauperism.

The Jersey City *Sentinel and Advertiser*, of the 23d inst., published the following statistics of crime and pauperism in Jersey City and Hudson County, furnished by a correspondent, showing the nativity of the criminals and paupers.

Number of inhabitants in Jersey City, 21,000, viz.: Natives, 12,000; Irish, 5,000; other foreigners, 4,000.

Number of persons who have been confined in the City Prison, 4,100, viz.: Natives, 75; Irish, 3,550; other foreigners, 475.

Number of persons confined at present in the County Jail, 68, viz.: Natives, 2; Irish, 58; other foreigners, 8.

Of 188 persons who have been inmates of the Almshouse, none have been natives, and no foreigners except Irish. Of 723 who received aid from the Poor-master, two were natives, and 720 were Irish.

BODY OF A DROWNED MAN FOUND.—Yesterday morning the body of a man was found in the water west of Bedlow's Island, by Mr. H. VREELAND, who towed it to Jersey City. Coroner STIFF viewed the body, and caused it to be interred. The deceased had on a black frock coat, black cloth pantaloons, and a white shirt, and appeared to be about 35 years of age. He was 5½ feet high, and stout built. The body had apparently been in the water two weeks. In one of the pockets of his clothes a pawn-ticket was found, which had been issued by WM. SMITH and CHAS. HENRY HAMMOND, of No. 13 Soho-street, Liverpool. It was dated Feb. 15, 1854, and the name of the holder was CLATWORTHY, which, probably, is the name of the deceased. There was in his pockets $1 28.

FIRE IN JERSEY CITY.—Yesterday morning, the carpenter shop of J. MANDEVILLE, in Bergen, near the old Reform Dutch Church, was destroyed by fire, together with its contents. Loss about $1,000. No insurance.

Philadelphia Public Schools.

The dismissal of certain teachers in the Public Schools in Philadelphia, on account, it is said, of their religious belief, is creating much feeling in that city. In the local columns of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, of yesterday, we find the following paragraph on the subject:

THE DISMISSAL OF SCHOOL TEACHERS.—The preparation for dismissing teachers by the new School Directors seems so far to have been confined to the First Ward. It is understood that a complete disbanding of the teachers in the various Schools was at first contemplated, but this was reconsidered, and only a portion of those employed were selected for the political guillotine. Some of them have not as yet been officially notified of their dismissal, but the indications are not to be mistaken. The Board have given notice that an examination will be held at the Jackson Consolidated Grammar School, Second and Reed-streets, on Monday next, for Principal of that School, and for teachers to fill vacancies in the primary, sectional and grammar schools of the Ward. The turn out is not confined to the teachers, but the superintendents or persons having charge of the Buck-lane and Jackson school houses, have received notice to quit, and their successors have been appointed.

The *Ledger* has also an editorial on the same topic, in which it bitterly denounces the policy adopted by the new school directors. The article is headed "The Public Schools in Danger," and the following extracts will show its spirit:

"Fifteen or sixteen teachers have been turned out of the Public Schools of the First and Second Wards, because of their religious belief, though worshipping only in a different form the same God that the directors do—if the latter worship any.

"We can scarcely believe that a spirit of such rank and bitter intolerance could exist in this age, and in a country which possesses the freest and purest political institutions of the world. We can hardly credit that men boasting American descent, and priding themselves upon their birth, should so far descend from every manly principle, to make war upon a few honest, industrious and reputable females seeking to earn themselves a living by the exercise of their talents in an honorable profession. But, however lamentable this fact may be, the individual injury inflicted is nothing to the great public injury which is done by such an act."

The Common Schools hitherto have escaped the baleful and destructive influences of religious sectarianism. The doors of these institutions have been thrown open widely to all creeds and all faiths. Children taught at home, in every kind of religious faith, here met on common ground of equality, and the necessary instruction they received, with the daily intercourse between them, served to soften the asperities of political and sectarian differences and to create a universal sentiment of love for the institutions of our country above all other affections or considerations of duty. The wise policy which built up so successfully the present noble system of public instruction is now to be subverted, and the usefulness of the public schools to be destroyed forever. What priests, fearing the light of knowledge, have endeavored vainly to effect, is to be accomplished, and at the hands of our own citizens! Can it be possible! And will the people consent to see the public schools destroyed by political and sectarian influences, and to accomplish what? If one party can act this way in the day of its strength, another party may do the same thing when it gets into power; so that we shall have every year or two a general turning out of teachers, because of their religious opinions, and in a few years the total destruction of our present system of common schools. Are these noble institutions not worth one effort to save?

A YOUTHFUL WANDERER.—Yesterday evening about dusk, a little boy, between 10 and 12 years of age, laid himself down, apparently exhausted, on the pavement in front of Engine House No 4. On being questioned, he stated that a few months ago he ran away from his parents in Pennsylvania, and after various adventures was landed at this place from a steamboat. Being sick at the time, he was sent to the hospital by some one whom he does not know. There he remained till this morning, when, becoming tired of staying within doors, he seized an opportunity to escape, and roamed about the streets all day. Mr. A. O. HARRIS benevolently took the little fellow home with him, and will take proper care of him till his friends can be heard from.—*Memphis Whig, Aug.* 16.

AN INCIDENT.—We have the following statement from an authoritative source. Some weeks Some weeks ago, a vessel sailed from Turk's Island, bound to Boston, with a cargo of salt. During the voyage, the master, a very stout man, died, and the mate, his son, desiring to bring his body to Boston for Christian burial, and deeming that salt was a preservative from corruption, dug a hole in the cargo, several feet deep, placed the dead body of his father within, and covered it up. Upon the arrival of the vessel at this port, the body was found to be in a state of decomposition, and was with difficulty buried. Upon the representation of the owners, the Custom House authorities took off the duty on the salt, it being the intention of the owners to sell it for manure.—*Boston Traveller, Aug.* 18.

MARRIED.

In Montpelier, Vt, on Wednesday, Aug 16, by Rev. C. C. Parker, Prof. N. G. CLARK, of Burlington, and Miss MARY B. REED, of Montpelier.

At Pittsford, Vt, on Tuesday, Aug. 15, by Rev. Dr. Walker, Prof. GEORGE N. BOARDMAN, of Middlebury, to Miss ANNE A. WALKER, of Pittsford.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 23, MARION RUTHVEN, youngest child of John R. and Mary E. Platt, aged 1 year, 5 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Col. G. T. M. Davis, No. 174 East 13th-st., on Friday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock.

In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 23, JEMIMA, relict of Nicholas Roome, in the 74th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and those of her sons, Walter, Charles, and Wm. H. Roome, are requested to attend her funeral, from St. Peter's Church, 20th-st., on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

In this City, on Friday morning, Aug. 17, at the residence of her brother, Charles C. Lewis, of consumption, MARY A., only daughter of the late Jacob P. Lewis, of Red Hook, Dutchess Co., aged 23 years

In this City, on Wednesday, Aug 23, of whooping-cough ELIZABETH B., youngest daughter of Leonard L. and Ellen Johnson aged 3 months and 28 ds.

Her remains will be taken to Marlboro', Monmouth Co., N. J., this (Thursday) morning, at 4 o'clock, from her father's residence, No 90 Avenue C. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend

In this City, on Tuesday, Aug 22, ELIZABETH ANN BURCHELL, daughter of Richard B. and the late Elizabeth M. Burchell, aged 1 year, 6 months and 16 days.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her grandmother, No 285 Delancey-st., corner of Cannon.

In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 22, PATRICK MURPHY, in the 45th year of his age.

His friends, and the friends of his late employer, James McKenna, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this afternoon at 3½ o'clock, from the residence of his mother, No 319 9th-st.

Aug 23, Mrs NANCY WEST, aged 73 years. The remains will be taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens, from No 239 Spring-st., on Thursday, 24th, at 10 A M

In this City, on Wednesday, Aug 23 Mrs. NANCY, wife of the late James West, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from No 239 Spring-st.

☞ Long Island papers please copy.

In this City, on Tuesday morning Aug. 22, GEORGE A., only child of John A. and Emma M. HATT, aged 11 months and 2 days.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Aug. 22, HENRY, infant son of Henry and Mary B. Pinkham, aged 5 weeks and 4 days

In Brooklyn on Tuesday, Aug 22, after a short illness, MARION MILES, only daughter of C. F. and Jane A. Elliott, aged 13 months

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, at their residence, Adelphi-st. 4th door south of Fulton-av., Brooklyn, at 1 o'clock A. M., 24th inst.

At St. Augustine, Fla., on Thursday, Aug. 11, Mrs. ELLEN ISABELLA MYERS, eldest daughter of Rev. John Wheeler, of Burlington, Vt, aged 31 years.

At Round Brook, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 22, LOUIS LA TURRETTE, eldest son of John Burke, aged 16 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, on Thursday, 24th inst., at 10 o'clock.

At Morristown, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 22, JOHN GEORGE, aged 5 months and 17 days, only child of John M. and Maria B. Doubleday, of Brooklyn, L. I.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Markets see Sixth Page.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23—6 P. M.

The Stock market was characterized by great activity to-day, principally from the filling of option contracts by the Bears. 6,000 Shares Erie Stock changed hands, the market rising from 36¼ @37½ at the First Board, to 38⅜ at the Second Board, an advance of 4 ₩ cent. There were few sellers' options to-day, and more buyers' options; a rather more favorable indication, though the fear of another tumble is pretty general, from the circumstance of the market having been helped by the purchases of the Bears. In Harlem an upward movement appears steady. The prices rose 2 ₩ cent. Upwards of 9,000 shares of this Stock were transferred to-day, on old contract account. Reading Stock also rose 2 ₩ cent., with large sales—6,650 shares were sold. This Stock has been steadily advancing the last few days. Cumberland Coal was but moderately dealt in, but it advanced 1 ₩ cent. New-York Central Stock attracts most of the small demand there is for outside investment. The speculators seem to have abandoned it. Only 500 shares were sold, and the price receded 1 ₩ cent. Canton declined ¼. Cleveland and Toledo, 1¼. Illinois Central Railroad Bonds, ½. Nicaragua was quiet but firm. There is little or nothing doing in Bank or Government Stocks. New-York Central Railroad Bonds fell ½.

The continued drouth and the large shipments of Specie now to be expected since the produce shipments have fallen off, affect the minds of many financiers, inducing increased caution in investments. The steamer *Arabia* sailed to-day for Liverpool, with $1,163,000 in Specie, mostly bars; and £200 Sterling in gold. The leading Sterling houses were all shippers. The Sterling Market closed firm at 109½@109¾ for Bankers' bills, to remit by the steamer. Francs are steady at 5.11¼@ 5.13¾.

There is considerable inquiry for Money, which is liberally supplied for the best securities. Mercantile and Auctioneers' paper is in greater supply, from the increasing business of the season. The rates continue 6@7 ₩ cent. for call loans; 7 ₩ cent. for discount of paper by Banks and Bankers; 9@12 ₩ cent. for discount of paper, short and long dates, by Brokers; 12 ₩ cent. for single-named and Auctioneers' paper; and 15@20 ₩ cent. for Railroad paper, only one or two descriptions of which are negotiable.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S regular semi-weekly Auction sale of Stocks and Bonds takes place this day. (Thursday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

A comparison of the footings of the weekly bank statement of the Boston banks, published this morning, with those of the statement for the previous week, exhibits the following results:

	August 14.	August 21.		
Capital	$31,914,985	31,967,960	Inc.	56,975
Loans and Discounts	50,947,742	51,335,429	"	437,687
Specie	2,873,393	2,858 634	Dec.	14,758
Due from other Banks	8,536.104	8,019.020	"	517,084
Due to other Banks	6,837,463	6,729,177	Inc.	91,714
Deposits	13,501,750	13,367,561	Dec.	137,189
Circulation	8,184,228	8,087,003	"	97,225

The increase of capital consists in $50,825 addition to the Blackstone Bank, $450 to the Eliot and $1,700 to the National Bank.

The cars commenced to run from Syracuse to Tully over the Binghamton road on Monday.

The case of the Cochituate Bank came before the Supreme Court at Boston again on Tuesday, when the question whether or not the bill-holders had any legal right to preference over stockholders in being indemnified, was argued by counsel for the interested parties. The counsel for some of the stockholders was of the opinion that they should be indemnified as

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New-York Daily Times.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

Highly Important from the Seat of War.

The Russians Still Retreating.

THE INVASION OF THE CRIMEA.

THE TURKISH ARMY REINFORCED IN ASIA.

Interesting Debate in the British Parliament

The English Press on the Bombardment of Greytown.

Attack on the Government Finances of India

THE KING OF SAXONY KILLED.

Quiet in Madrid.

Interesting Details of the Spanish Insurrection.

Decline in Cotton—Breadstuffs Firm—Wheat Advanced—Consols 92 3-10, 92 1-2, 92 3-4 a 92 5-8.

The *Asia*, from Liverpool on Saturday morning, Aug. 12, arrived at this port yesterday morning at about 6 o'clock.

The Canadian steamer *Ottawa*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of Friday, the 11th.

The war news by the *Asia*, though brief, is highly important. On the 9th, Prince (ALEXANDER) GORTSCHAKOFF announced to the Austrian Government that Moldavia, as well as Wallachia, will be immediately evacuated. Consequently the Austrian troops on their way to Galicia, the Bukovina and Transylvania have received orders to halt for the present. Simultaneously with this announcement is a telegraphic statement that 3,000 French troops have effected a lodgment in the island of Aland, and that an equal number have landed on the Isthmus of Perekop, to prevent Russian reinforcements from reaching the Crimea. Sir CHARLES NAPIER was to attack Bomarsund "next day," and a formidable expedition against Sebastopol was ready to embark on board the fleet of transports that had assembled in the bay of Varna. The other items of interest by this arrival are the death of the King of Saxony, and the indictment of Queen CHRISTINA, on a charge of treason, before the Spanish Cortes.

Liverpool Cotton market had rather fallen off. Breadstuffs generally were firm, and Wheat had advanced. Money rather tighter. Consols 92 3-10, ¼, ⅜@½.

Weather in England very fine.

A letter published in the London *Times* of the 10th inst., makes public the very important information that a treaty exists between the Hudson's Bay Company and the Russian Government, by which the Hudson's Bay Company enjoy, from the date of 1st June, 1840, for a specified period, the exclusive use of the Russian American coast from 54° 40' north to Cape Spencer near 58° north, in consideration of the payment of 2,000 otter skins annually to the Russian Company. On this arrangement it is understood that Britain can found a claim to present actual possession of the only really valuable portion of the Russo-American coast, and will thereby interpose an effectual stop to the negotiations at present pending for the sale of that territory to the United States.

Constantinople advices of August 3 have been received. The preparations for a great expedition were continued. In conformity with previous orders all shipping available for the transport of men or stores was being collected at Varna. General YUSUF, at the head of the Bashi-bazouks, has made a reconnoisance beyond Karason.

The London *Times's* correspondent thus writes from Monastir on the 26th July: "The change made by the Light Division from Devno to this place has been attended with some benefit, but the cholera still continues to prevail. They started on Tuesday, and after a hot march arrived in the neighborhood of this village. Several of the men were taken ill on the way."

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes: "It is stated that accounts have reached Paris announcing that the expeditionary troops have landed in Perekop—the isthmus land. The probability of such an event was spoken of some days ago, as the best means of intercepting the communications of the Russians with the Crimea."

PARIS, Aug. 11.—The *Moniteur* of this morning publishes the reply of Count NESSELRODE to the Austrian *ultimatum*, and the answer of M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS, admitting no armistice, and pointing out a few conditions for the reëstablishment of peace, namely: 1. Abolition of Russian protectorate over Wallachia, Servia and Moldavia. 2. Liberty of the mouths of the Danube. 3. Revision of the Treaty of 1841, for the limits of Russia in the Euxine. 4. No power to have official protectorate over Turkish subjects.

ODESSA, Aug. 1.—Sebastopol is being surrounded by most imposing fortifications. The most strenuous efforts are made to overcome the difficulties of the ground-works. The Russian fleet is in Sebastopol waters yet; isolated Russian men-of-war are cruising along the coast to observe our movements.

General Summary of the European Intelligence.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 11, 1854.

Events are decidedly encouraging for prophets. It is true that you may see the future without being a seer, by a mere unbiassed judgment of the policy followed by the Western Cabinets. You will see by the news of this mail, how correct all my information has been, and how the view taken by the DAILY TIMES on the course of the European complications and its gradual development has been vindicated *in all points*. You will find the news very interesting and highly important.

Russia has notified the Vienna Cabinet of the order given for the complete evacuation of the Principalities, and all the Austrian troops who [illegible] the way to move to the Bukovina, Galicia [illegible]ylvania, have at once received counter-[illegible] And the English Cabinet is blind even now! No, they are not blind—they see quite well, but they contrive to appear blind. Yesterday evening, in the House of Lords, on a motion of the Marquis of CLANRICARDE, Lord CLARENDON once more testified his faith in Austrian honesty to be exhibited in her "own time, and own way." It is really wonderful, and it would be quite amusing, if it were not so abominable, how this war of Civilization *versus* Absolutism is conducted. The treachery of the Vienna Cabinet is palpable. Lord CLARENDON himself was obliged to confess that the Austrian troops wished to occupy the Principalities without declaring war, and would have done so, but for the opposition which Gen. HESS met with in the Council of War at Varna, on the part of the Allied Commanders, who acted probably without instructions, and much to the disappointment of their superiors. And still fresh testimony is given to the honorable conduct of Austria.

What is still more strange, the special treaty between Austria and Turkey has been concluded, on the advice—better call it the pressing instance—of Lord REDCLIFFE, but *without* the knowledge of the Cabinet, which ratified the conduct of the Ambassador, and was afterwards startled at the stipulations entered into by the contracting parties.

But I will not dwell upon this subject, of which you will find enough in the papers. I will tell you the actual state, the real position of affairs. The Russians, having retired beyond the Pruth,—as I long ago said they would,—the treaty between Prussia and Austria, and consequently the whole ceremonious adhesion to it by the German Confederation, is *at an end*—the chief condition of that treaty, for all eventual measures *against* Russia, having been the *indefinite occupation of the Principalities*; but if the treaty is thus obsolete, to all practical purposes, *against* Russia, whom it never meant to hurt,—being, as it was, concocted in her favor,—you may be sure it will be declared binding and in full force by all the big and little Kinglings, now that it can only serve to obstruct the way of action. You will hear of the renewed activity of Berlin, Vienna and Munich. Statesmen, in order to talk, notify, reply, protest and protocolize away the few remaining weeks of the season. Austria, for example, says just now that she is very much vexed, indeed, to have been thus prevented from *expelling* the Russians, going, as she was, to do it, when, lo! they retire. Now, of course, she cannot do it, but still she will be most happy to occupy the vacated position, with just as many troops as she can spare from Italy and Galicia, not to mention Bohemia and the provinces of upper Austria, which—mark this well—soon become the places for the concentration of great armies, destined to operate if need be next Spring on the classical ground of Germany and Italy. To keep up the semblance of friendship and cooperation with the Western Powers, she assured them with unusual precipitancy and suspicious haste, that the evacuation of the Principalities, although naturally altering her position as a German Power, has not in the least weakened her readiness "to join" them as Austria, and that she will *not* be satisfied with a peace unless it gives guarantees for future tranquillity. Well, Sir, Austria will enter the Principalities with a number of forces sufficiently strong to fight, under some circumstances, against the forward Turks, but giving all the necessary security to Russia against any attack, who will thus be enabled to provide for the safety of Odessa, Sebastopol, and the whole of the Crimea, which you may be sure is in no imminent danger of any serious accident. As to Prussia, she will become *now* more friendly, and for no other reason than that of Austria's being deprived of all pretext for playing the impatient warrior. The Vienna Cabinet must needs become cooler. The turn is, therefore, for Prussia to grow more warm. She may even move *now* her army and make preparations for the war that is to come—next year, against whom? Perhaps France.

The game of the year is played out. The curtain falls on the Pruth, with the Powers of Darkness negotiating without any uncomfortable light, even from the faint blaze of Parliamentary candles, which are to be put out to-morrow, not to be lighted up for some six months. The German Powers throw off their armor and press the hand of their hero, the Czar, congratulating him on the success of his schemes, seconded by such masterly performers. The hisses and groans of an ignorant public are sufficiently compensated for by the smiles of diplomacy, that will invite the accomplished artists to a peaceable settlement of some petty matters of dispute at the Congress of Ambassaders and Plenipotentiaries to Vienna. In short, the special treaties and adhesions have fastened upon the Western alliance an inert mass of German *friendship*, heavy to drag to any distance, and calculated only to make its fall exhausted and breathless on the inviting sofas of the Austrian Cabinet. What wonder that French soldiers and British sailors, having a piece of German biscuit in their sacks, could not advance at all.

Now, it may be asked, why should Austria declare herself *not* satisfied with the restoration of the *status quo*, if she be really an underhand agent of Russia? The answer is easy. I could have given it from my own judgment; but I give it in the words of an Austrian gentleman—a great peaceman—whom I met with yesterday in a *neutral* house. If Austria, said he, should declare herself satisfied with the evacuation, the Western Powers would drop her. This would be injurious to her hopes for peace. Austria, though satisfied, but conscious of the bad effects of an untimely declaration to this effect, says, I am with you, whatever the Emperor NICHOLAS may do. You wish *more* than a mere retreat. Well, I do the same, and shall not make peace until *we* shall have gained the necessary guarantees, so that it may be a lasting one. You see that we are *d'accord*; but so let me, then, know what sort of guarantees you wish for, in order to further *our* views. Such is certainly the true meaning of the Austrian dissatisfaction, which is no more than a sort of new promise by one who never kept one, but still finds fools to believe her.

There can be no doubt that the affairs of Spain weigh for a great deal in the attempts to patch up a peace. The news from the Peninsula is more promising, although I always attach but little importance to it as an *internal* movement. France, Italy, Hungary, Poland, and even metaphysical Germany itself, have a destined *idea* to fight for, a *principle* to aim at; Spain has *none*. You have plenty of civil wars against some *Don* and for some *Donna*, but you can find in all those struggles nothing but *personal* strifes for power for the power's sake.

Now we are told—and I must send you all the information I can get, however opposed it may be to my own views—that affairs take a more favorable aspect every day. The republicans are moving in the Provinces, and ARENZA—whom I have already mentioned in one of my letters—is at their head at Barcelona and its neighborhood. General DULCE is—as I am told—the chief of a vast conspiracy, organized through the whole country and professing uncompromising republican principles. He waits only to see the acts of the Government, ready to act if the people should be cheated out of the expected Constituent. O'DONNELL, on the other hand, is resolved not to let CHRISTINA escape, and the determination of the Madrid Junta not to allow her to escape is said to have been taken at his instigation. ESPARTERO is losing ground every day, and the Queen is pressed to abdicate in favor of the Princess of Asturias.

This step was, during the fight, advised by the Ambassadors. Mr. SOULE protested against it; and he is blamed for this protest by many Republicans, and even some Americans. I am not of the number. I think that there is a better prospect for the inauguration of Republican institutions while an ISABELLA is maintained, than there would have been with a Regency of ESPARTERO, assisted by the popular favor accorded to the royal *child*, though withheld from the Queen of ISABELLA'S character. At all events I shall be glad to send you the refutation of my predictions in respect to the affairs in Spain. If Spaniards residing in London may be relied upon, the Republic is to be sure, imminent, but the wish is father to the thought and is often very far from the reality. Until better taught, I still consider this movement as one of extreme importance in the shock it gave to other countries. Your correspondent from Paris will excuse my trespassing on his ground, where I take liberty to wander without passport, and in spite of the police, by the sole power of my pen, but I meet *here* with persons he cannot see *there*.—This much as a short apology to the writer of the very amusing and instructive letters from Paris. My colleague is, moreover, at liberty to retort my encroachments by doing the same as often as he pleases. *Hanc veniam factimusque damusque vicissim.*

And now I have to confirm my last statements about the roused feelings of the Parisian working classes. "*He* (NAPOLEON) *retreats*—they say—like the Russians, so he must be *afraid*." On the other hand, the *bourgeoisie* is murmuring that *he* prefers going to a bull-fight at Bayonne, instead of going to Paris—the municipality of which has voted 300,000 francs for the festivals. But I will tell you the *real* reason of that much talked of *abstinence* from Paris. It was rumored, and the police had some hints, that the Emperor would be assassinated on the 15th, on the occasion of the review that was to be held of the fresh Imperial Guard. At the same time, an insurrection was to break out, commencing by cries of *Vive la ligne!* the battallons of the line being jealous of the fresh soldiers. Twenty thousand operatives were to utter the cry, while at the same time barricades were to be thrown up in the notorious parts of the town. The police having something like these details, set itself to work, and 1,500 persons have been arrested in the last eight days, but no ramification of any conspiracy has been found, except the usual papers, gunpowder and infernal machines, which, invented once, serve for all purposes. But as they *felt sure* that there must be something, although they have failed to lay hand on it, so the Emperor was advised and consented to absent himself, and the reviewing of the Guard is also postponed—Paris *being at this time not sufficiently provided with troops.*

So much is reliable information that was given to me. Now I would not assert at all that NAPOLEON will not go suddenly, and at the *last* moment, to Paris. In fact, I am informed of some such intention, by a friend in Paris, who thinks and has means to know, that if the Emperor should know all that is talked over about his *fear*, he will come unannounced. This is possible, still I do not think it likely to occur; and it is also quite indifferent. The fact of a salutary change in the popular feeling in Paris, remains the principal matter.

You will see that the King of Saxony has been kicked to death by his horse. We may hear, soon, of other Princes kicked out by what they treat as their cattle. *Pacienza!*

THE SPANISH REVOLUTION.

Interesting Details of the Progress and Position of the Insurrection.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

MADRID, Tuesday, July 25, 1854.

DEAR SIR: On the evening of the 17th inst. Madrid was in the utmost agitation. It was known that the Ministry of SAN LUIS had fallen. The streets were thronged, and cries of "Long live liberty," "Viva the Constitution of 1837," "Death to CRISTINA," "Death to the Chicken," (as the favorite is called,) resounded in every part. But at first it was rather a demonstration of joy than anything more serious. The people embraced each other. Thousands were weeping. Groups of sturdy and brave men went shouting and tossing their hats in air, whilst the tears ran down their cheeks. There were no arms, not a musket. No organization, nothing prepared beforehand, not a leader who could command the movements of ten men. The demonstration was a pure, spontaneous rising of the people, with no more plan, or purpose, or method than we may suppose for the man who has unexpectedly shaken the millstone from his neck, and rises to the surface to breath the free air again ere he be quite dead.

As soon as it became dark little lanterns and torches began to appear in the balconies of the Calle Mayor, and in less than half an hour all Madrid was in a blaze of light.

At this moment the crowd began to cry for arms. It was known that CORDOVA had been named Prime Minister, that CRISTINA was guiding the Government. "Death to CRISTINA," "Down with CORDOVA," "Arms," "Arms."

A more excited group burst into the Government House of the Province, and disarmed the Municipal Guard on duty. About forty or fifty excellent muskets were thus obtained. The bayonets and sabres of the guard were also distributed. A few old blunderbuses, and here and there a fowling piece, came out from their concealment. Two lances, with their little flags, picked up on the field of Vicalvaro and concealed till now, rose above the crowd for banners. I went among them. There were not 150 serviceable firearms in the hands of the people at 9 o'clock. Not a shot had been fired.

At the main guard in the great edifice of the Department of the Interior in Puerto del Sol, the crowd also entered and commenced wrestling with the soldiers for their arms—some were obtained, but the soldiers put the people out into the street and closed the great doors. Then they ran to a house being demolished, according to the recent orders of SAN LUIS for widening the "Puerta del Sol," seized the loose timber, piled it against the doors and set it on fire. The soldiers made a sally, extinguished the fire and freed the entrance of the edifice. Not a shot had been fired. CORDOVA had given the order not to fire upon the people. He afterwards fired upon them for two whole days.

A single discharge from a battalion at this time would have emptied the street—but one soldier after another was disarmed, and his musket went to swell the means of resistance of the people, which the weakness of the General was now rapidly preparing. The idea of the fire applied to the doors of the main guard, was not long in springing up into a tree of many branches.

The people ran to the house of "SAN LUIS," burst in, disarmed the guard, and commenced carrying out his rich furniture into the street—piled up and fired it; his splendid library, his pictures, his plate—everything went into the flames. From the house of SAN LUIS, they went to the house of "SALAMANCA." The riches which it contained were immense. I saw pictures by the old masters whose value cannot be estimated. I saw thirty thousand dollars' worth of silver plate—I saw gold, and embroidery, and diamonds, all thrown into the flames—which were fed by the doors, windows, furniture—every movable thing, combustible and not combustible, contained in the Palace—till, when all was finished, the very dust was swept from the floors, carried out, and thrown, with the last broom, into the fire. The attitude of the people was most noble. One or two kept guard around the pile, that nothing should be rescued from the flames.

Death was proclaimed to the thief; and solemnly, imposingly, they brought out every jewel, every shred of luxury, and, after holding them up to the view of all, cast them in. The first blood of the insurrection of Madrid was spilt at this house. One man was discovered concealing a silver dinner-plate under his coat. It was taken from him. He was led aside and put to death, and his death proclaimed. There was no more pilfering. At the houses of DOMENECH, ex-Minister of the Treasury; of the Count of VISTA HERMOSA, General of the forces next in command under BLAZER; of ESTEBAN COLLANTES, ex-Minister of Public Works, coffers of gold coin, packages of bank bills, caskets of gems, were all religiously cast into the great funeral piles of robbery and corruption. Upon the question of the pictures and the books, there were pauses and debates. Many said, "We cannot destroy the works of art—to the Museum, to the Museum!—a present from the people of Madrid to the Museum!" But others replied: "No, they will be returned again to their masters." "Well, what shall we do?—to whom shall they be given?" "We cannot save them—let the lesson to the robbers be complete—cast them in!" Five hundred paintings by the first masters—forming the gallery of the Count of QUINTO, late Governor of New-Castile—collected by fraud and robbery and wrong, from convents and churches—from poor families persecuted—from every corner where power and the people's embezzled wealth could wrest them—the fees and reward of malfeasance in office—the wages of sin—there they were, one of the most beautiful and most valuable private collections on the continent of Europe. All went into the flames, because the people were afraid that they should not be able to keep them otherwise from falling again into the hands of the Count of QUINTO. A *chef d'œuvre* of ALBERT DURER, worth $50,000, perished. A magnificent "Crucifixion" by MURILLO, was the occasion of a curious scene. The people paused—"Oh, God, we cannot burn thy image!—but it is the property of QUINTO—God! we cannot save it! Oh, Lord, pardon us if we do wrong—it is not thy holy image which we burn, it is the property of the robber QUINTO!"—and they fell on their knees whilst it was cast into the fire. No building was set on fire, out of consideration for the neighbors, but the houses of all the ex-Ministers were thus gutted, except only those of the Marquis of MOLINS and Señor CALDERON DE LA BARCA. A gentleman was asked the next day by the King, why the houses of MOLINS and CALDERON had been saved; and the truth having become utterable by that time in the Palace, he replied, "I don't know, your Majesty, unless it be because MOLINS and CALDERON have never had the reputation of being thieves!"

Other groups of people, meantime, had been surrounding the palaces of Queen CRISTINA and Queen ISABEL, crying "Death to CRISTINA," "Viva ISABEL," "Viva the Constitution," "Viva Liberty."

After the destruction of the other houses, they were reinforced. It was between 2 and 3 o'clock at night. Not a shot had been fired.

The Palace of CRISTINA stands comparatively isolated, forming a block by itself.

A strong guard of Artillerymen, armed with muskets, had been thrown into it. She herself had escaped with her family to the great Palace a scant hour before the arrival of the people. That she would have been instantly killed, had she fallen into their power, is certain.

They managed to enter her house, but were ejected by the soldiers; not, however, until they had seized a good deal of furniture, and set fire to the Palace in several places. A reinforcement of troops came up and the flames were extinguished. Then the firing began on both sides—the people were resolved to burn the buildings and all their contents—ill-gotten wealth wrung from the very heart of the Spanish people; the Artillery—the most aristocratic and anti-popular corps in the army—were determined to defend their post.

A person who retired from the scene, at about daylight, told me that he counted twenty-three bodies of citizens stretched on the pavement of the street before the Palace, and five artillerymen dead in the court.

The firing from this time till 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 19th instant was constant day and night. The people, repulsed from the Palace of CRISTINA, retired to the Plaza of St. Domingo slowly, fighting the troops who advanced against them. At the entrance of the streets of "Jacometrezo" and Judescos, they threw up a barricade, took possession of the houses behind it, and from the balconies kept up an uninterrupted fire on the soldiery in the Plaza. That barricade was never taken. I have been told of one marksman who shot fourteen soldiers; as he took aim for the fifteenth, he himself fell dead.

The Main Guard at the Puerto del Sol fired by platoons on the people in the streets, at about the same time that the struggle commenced at the Palace of CRISTINA. GARDAVA, the renegade, was the prime mover and instigator of the soldiery in this quarter. The people, by taking the houses and throwing up barricades, soon forced the soldiers again into the edifice of the Department of the Interior.

On the morning of the 18th, a body of the Civil Guard had been posted in the Plaza Mayor. The people from the streets of Toledo, Atocha, etc., attacked them resolutely with knives in hand. Many soldiers and more citizens were killed, but these last fought like lions, and finally took the Plaza, disarming about one hundred Guards still left standing—their muskets were worth more than their weight in gold to the people. These were again attacked in their turn by forces from without, and obliged to yield the Plaza. But barricading the streets and firing from the balconies, they again checked the troops, gained ground, and were able once more to assault the Plaza with their bare breasts exposed to the bayonets of the troops, retook it and remained its masters for the rest of the contest.

Extending their operations by the streets of Atocha, Plaza of the Angel, Carretas and down to the Principe and the Carmen of San Geronimo on one side, and from the streets of Jacometrezo, the Montera, Cerrulu and Arenal on the other, they had nearly surrounded the Puerta del Sol, and the fortress of the main guard, against which the firing was now incessant. At about 3 o'clock P. M. a column of infantry and artillery was formed at the lower end of the street of Alcala, and placed under the orders of GANDARA. About eighty horse of the mounted Civil Guard also marched in this column, which after traversing the Alcala, San Geronimo, Principe, and Plazuela of Mutate, was finally brought to a stand in the street of Atocha. The fighting at this point was dreadful, and the ruined houses bear witness to the ravages of the Artillery. But the soldiers were forced back down the Atocha to the Prado, where the cannon were put in battery near the Observatory, and the column rested on its laurels. An entire company of the Royal Sappers detatched in an edifice, had been surpised and captured. Almost simultaneously the troops collected in force on the side of the Palace, made a great effort to dislodge the people from the street and the Plaza Mayor. They were brought to a stand near the Hotel de Ville, and so sharp was the fire that the artillerymen not being able to stand by their guns in the street, four howitzers remained for a considerable period abandoned and alone.

The same difficulty prevented the people from taking them away. The infantry and riflemen thrown into the houses and behind the columns of the arcades, kept up such a fire in their turn that nobody could go out to the guns. Finally reinforcements coming up, the troops were able to rescue their cannon and make their way back towards the Palace. At night-fall the fire slackened on both sides, and an occasional dropping shot from a citizen or a soldier, as he fancied he descried an enemy uncovered, for the first half of the night alone disturbed the solitude and silence of the streets. Not a soul appeared to be stirring. Even the gas-lighters dared not go out to light the lamps, and Madrid was never in appearance more gloomy.

But the hopes of the people were high. They were masters of more than half the city; they had repulsed the soldiers on all points. The main guard was hemmed in on every side, and must soon surrender or cut its way through to the outskirts of the city. About eight hundred splendid muskets had been taken from dead or captured soldiers, and a cart-load of ammunition going to the Palace had been interrupted, the guard overpowered, and fourteen thousand cartridges distributed among the citizens.

The unorganized, unreflecting, unequal and desperate struggle of the unarmed people against the splendid regiments of the garrison, the artillery of Vicalvaro, the Civil, Municipal and Royal Guards, began to wear another aspect.

There were faint hearts in the Palace, and the Ministry of CORDOVA, the Duke of RIVAS, and a few half tinted people who had been added to them for the purpose of deceiving, began to tremble.

Early in the morning of the 19th, the people began to advance in all directions, widening their field of operations. A line of barricades was thrown up from the gate of Santa Barbara by the barracks of the Soldier, the Plaza of Bilboa, streets of San Miguel, Caballero de Gracia, Alcala, Ledoceros and San Geronimo, the fire from which reached to the Prado.

The advanced posts, boldly taken, were resolutely maintained, and the firing was incessant.

The soldiery concentrated about the Palace on one side, and the Prado on the other, where they held the Department of War, the Barracks of the Engineers, of the Riflemen, and of the Mounted Artillery, with the Palace of San Juan, and the Gardens of the Buen Retiro, by another such movement on the part of the Civilians, would be forced entirely out of Madrid. The fighting continued with but little apparent advantage on either side all day, but the people maintained their line unbroken, and not a single barricade fell into the power of the soldiers. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, they were thus masters of three-fourths of Madrid, and preparing to advance upon the Palace itself, when the trumpets of the soldiery sounded a parley. After about half an hour of trumpet calls and white flags, the firing ceased on the whole extent of the lines. The Queen had named General ESPARTERO President of the Council, and charged him with the formation of a Government.

This name acted like magic. With no other guarantee than the word of the officers who spoke it, the people ceased their fire. General SAN MIGUEL, VALDEZ, CRESPO, and other patriots, went amongst them, using superhuman exertions to prevent the shedding of more blood. Minds were excited—victory was in their hands—reports that the call of ESPARTERO was a mere trick of the Palace to gain time—that more troops were coming upon Madrid—that the soldiers on such a point and on such had commenced firing again. A thousand contradictory and dangerous things flew about the barricades, where there was no leader, no organization, nothing but brave hearts and the arms their own unaided valor had placed in their hands. I saw them, though, leave their redoubts and rush out to embrace the officers who had been firing on them for two days, hugging them in their arms and overwhelming them with caresses at the mere name of ESPARTERO, for he was himself at Zaragoza.

Brave and generous people. The symbol of the liberty you dreamed and longed for, and sought for—hero of your stories and your songs. God grant that he prove not inferior to your hopes!

It is strange, the affection of the people for ESPARTERO. Nothing, that he has ever done can justify it. Especially for eleven years he has been a perfect nullity. He has done nothing, said nothing, and the popular movement now raising its head in all parts of Spain is wholly spontaneous and independent of any labors or imagination of ESPARTERO. Still, at the first moment the people can make themselves heard, they call for ESPARTERO, and the trembling Palace shields itself by his name alone. I am disposed to think that there is much more in the name than in the man. It is a sort of statue of liberty which the sentiment of liberty has set up. It is a thing the people are in love with, they know not why. It is an idol, a block in which are personified all the virtues, all the talent, all the high and noble things which the people themselves conceive, and long to put in the places of power. And they hang his portrait in their barricades and deck it with flowers, and burn lamps before it, and make altars to his image, saying verses and songs to his praise—Titania and Bottom. I much fear that something bitter must be squeezed in the eyes of the people yet, ere they be able to see clearly—see that in themselves lie all the force, all the virtue, all the greatness, and glory, and happiness which they dream of for their country. In the high things of Spain are its weakness, its servility, its rottenness, and even the high names of its popular heroes are a farce and a deception. In its low things are force, independence, soundness, such as you may look for in vain in any other nation of the West of Europe. Generous and noble instincts which may yet lead them to be the vanguard and chief column of the regeneration of the Continent.

All day of the 20th was passed in anxious expectation. The troops with artillery planted, stood uncessingly to their arms, and the people of the barricades worked as constantly at their fortifications. The main guard surrendered and went over to the people—other guards and detachments did the same. Though the people had ceased firing, they refused stoutly to retire or yield an inch of their positions till they should have received some positive guarantee of the fall of the powers in the Palace, and the achievement of a liberal administration. The coming of ESPARTERO was anxiously looked for on both sides. Meantime the Ministry of CORDOVA-RIVAS could not longer stand, even *ad interim*. The brave and worthy patript, Gen. EVARIST SAN MIGUEL—he who had stopped the firing—who had been acclaimed the President of the popular *Junta*, constituted the afternoon of the 19th—was now named Captain General of Castile, and Minister of War *ad interim*—sole officer in the State until the coming of ESPARTERO.

With one foot in the Palace and the other in the barricades, he began his labors by making the troops and the artillery retire from before the popular lines.

Madrid breathed more freely, and people began again to circulate in the streets. A hundred and fifty barricades stopped entirely the passage of wheeled vehicles in every direction. The first effect of the Revolution is to put all classes on foot.

The people's sentinels cry *Ignim vive?* at every corner, and after dark it is almost impossible to move about. We are in a state of vigorous siege, which nothing but the arrival of ESPARTERO can remove.

There is a perfect furor for portraits of him—not a barricade without one. These have many of them now become perfect bastions, capable of resisting cannon shot.

The first rude and weak accumulations of all sorts of rubbish which served during the combat, have given place to structures of stone and earth three yards thick, with their loop-holes and everything in good order. The people mount guard—sleep behind their works, and perform military service in due form.

On every barricade is written, "Pain of Death to the Robber;" and since the first moment to the present one there has not been one instance of robbery, or any other crime committed by this population in arms. The city is wholly in their power, and never was there greater security to the life and property of peaceable and honest citizens than now. Not a house has been wantonly entered, not a family disturbed. Three executions by the people have taken place. FRANCISCO CHICO, formerly a guest rubber, more lately a famous agent of the police, and perhaps not less robber more than formerly—has been seized, carried before a jury of the people, whose proceedings extended simply to identifying the person, and shot to death in the open square. His pester and accomplice shared his fate. A poor devil found stealing a pocket-handkerchief was also shot. These examples and the necessity for them, if any there were, stopped here. There is no stealing in Madrid. Even the terror of the popular justice seems to have reached further. I know people from whom watches has recently been stolen, who have found them again mysteriously restored to their places. Servants and chambermaids seem to be improving their morals at the same time with Counts and Queens.

There are about twenty persons of the infamous coterie which lately ruled Spain, who if they should be caught, would undoubtedly suffer as CHICO did, and would deserve it quite as much. But there is no inquest—no house-breaking even for these. Even LUIS himself and the *favorite*—with others known to be concealed in the house of the French Ambassador, are as safe whilst they remain there as they would be on the other side of the Pyrenees. Queen CRISTINA, reported to have fled, is still here. She could not leave Madrid without the utmost risk; but in the Palace she is at present safe.

SAN MIGUEL is showing himself a whole-souled patriot—and as he himself says, a father to the people. He is seventy-two years of age, and commenced his patriotic and unstained career of effort and sacrifice as aid-de-camp of the famous General RIEGO, in 1820. He it was who composed the popular air and song, the *Marseillaise* of Spain, called the Hymn of Riego. There has been no other music in Madrid since the 17th inst.

The City Government of 1843 has been called to their places again. The old National Guard, disarmed by NAVAEZ, have also been assembled to the number of eight thousand persons. They will be armed again immediately.

An aid-de-camp of Gen. ESPARTERO arrived here yesterday, charged to present the conditions of the General to Her Majesty on the acceptance of her call upon him to form a Government. They were accepted without reserve. No other course was open to ISABEL; and if ESPARTERO had refused to accept the post of Premier, an abdication of the Crown would have been her only resource.

The cunning and skillful head of CRISTINA is still at work in the Palace. She it is, who has known how to save the Royal family, by calling the popular idol; and she still cherishes great hopes of being able to balance him against O'DONNELL and O'DONNELL against him, in such a way as to neutralize in a great measure the power of both. Indeed the simple fact of making ESPARTERO the Chief of the Government, when it was O'DONNELL who started the game and kept it running for 20 days at the peril of his head,—this alone renders one of two things inevitable: either a hollow, treacherous and unstable compromise, and apparent friendship between them and their partisans, or an open rupture, in which latter case ESPARTERO would lead the people and O'DONNELL the army.

In either case the terrible crisis for the Palace party is staved off for the moment, and their affairs being at the last point of desperation, must grow better. But the interests of O'DONNELL will probably lead him to the former policy, in which case he may yet win.

He is a hard-headed fellow, an aristocrat, and a believer in the Divine right of bayonets to govern a nation; but he has about him much abler men than himself, finished intriguers and cunning fellows, whose atmosphere is the Palace, and who are skillful in preparing the false, deceptive mockery of forms and words for the people, while the substance is reserved for the few—the smart few—they who know how to manage and arrange—strike only when they are strongest, and always keep uppermost.

They will have much to do—very much,—for the Spanish people are thoroughly aroused, and although their leaders may fail them, they may prove true to themselves—meet the army and beat them yet. ESPARTERO is a brave soldier, an honest man—that is to say, he has never robbed the public treasury—and he is the popular idol. It remains to be seen whether he needs to do anything more in the present situation of things in Spain than to take the reins of the Government, in order to disabuse the people and the world concerning himself. CRISTINA is probably confident that she has ruined him by making him Minister. If O'DONNELL and his men put themselves under his orders, there will be a happy family of the utmost harmony and peace between all Spaniards for some little time. Then ESPARTERO will discover that he has been walked round and circumvented and bound and strangled—dying in the hands of his enemies—while the interests of the Spanish people have been betrayed, shamefully betrayed and jeopardized. Then we may have a season of reaction; peace by the force of the bayonet—or a season of struggle and blood and achievement again by the brave and noble people. ESPARTERO has no men about him capable of saving him from this. Vain and empty himself, he has that other disadvantage of vain and empty men—that he is jealous of men of talent and will not accept their counsels, their friendship, their domination if you please. Much better would it serve him to seek superior men for his friends and follow their counsels, than to stand alone and be overreached by superior men in the ranks of his enemies.

The loss of killed and wounded in the two days' fighting in Madrid is estimated at not far from 1,300 men.

Yesterday was the *fête* day of Queen CHRISTINA. Instead of the customary rejoicings, the people dressed their barricades in mourning, erected a coffin on one of them, and played dirges and mimicked the ceremonies of the Church for the dead in honor of the day and the Queen. In the evening the illumination which has been constant every night since the people's triumph, was suspended universally.

Yours, very truly,
A NATURALIZED CITIZEN.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[*By Telegraph from London to Liverpool.*]

SAXONY.

DRESDEN, Thursday, Aug. 10.

Prince JOHN, brother of the late king, has issued a proclamation, which is countersigned by the Ministers, announcing his accession.

LONDON, Saturday Morning.

There is not a line of news from any quarter respecting the war.

Commercial News from the London Times of the 12th instant.

Owing to the fineness of the weather, the confirmation of the statement regarding the entire retreat of the Russians from the Turkish Principalities, and the character of the debate on Thursday in the House of Lords, the English funds opened on Friday morning with continued buoyancy, and were well maintained throughout the day. In consequence of the various points whence information may now be looked for, the market for the next week or two will show great sensitiveness.

The demand for money, although still good, is less active than at the commencement of the week, and the announcement of a large arrival of Australian gold had likewise a favorable influence.

In the foreign exchanges, this afternoon, the rates generally were firm, and in some cases rather higher.

Accounts are stated to have reached Paris that a force of Anglo-French troops has been landed on the Isthmus of Perekop, to intercept the Russian communications with the Crimea.

From Dantzig, 11th, it is telegraphed that 3,000 French soldiers and 600 English marines landed at three points on the Island of Aland, with little interruption and no loss, on the preceding Tuesday. The forts were to be attacked the next day. Sir CHARLES NAPIER was at Bomarsund in the ship *Bulldog*.

The Paris *Moniteur* of to-day (13th) publishes the Austrian demand on Russia, with the Russian reply. Also, the answer of the French Govern-

most refusing to grant an armistice, but stating that peace must be had on the following terms: First—Abolition of the Russian protectorate over Wallachia, Servia and Moldavia; second, freedom of the mouths of the Danube; third, revision of the treaty of 1841 with reference to the limits of Russia in the Black Sea; and fourth, no power to have protectorate over Turkish subjects.

Five prisoners were executed at Parma on the 4th, for having taken part in the recent insurrection.

THE WAR.

The Danube.

According to latest accounts the Russians continue to retreat, and the only question is whether they will stop behind the Sereth or the Pruth. Their retirement is effected in perfect order. OMAR PASHA has crossed the Danube with the main body of his army from Shumla and the neighboring positions, and it is stated that 80,000 Turks are now in Wallachia. On the 27th and 28th July, a corps of 30,000 Turks crossed the river at Rassova and Silistria, which form the right of the army advancing on Bucharest, and, by the latest statement received from Vienna, the Turkish advanced guard entered Bucharest, Aug. 7. The course of the Danube from Orsova to Galatz is now in possession of the Turks. Turkish accounts say that an invitation has been already sent by the Wallachian Boyards to OMAR PACHA, and a loyal address voted to the Sultan.

Information, which seems to be authentic, says that Moldavia will also be evacuated. The Paris *Moniteur* confirms the statement, but adds that notwithstanding the announcement by the Russian envoy of this complete evacuation of the Principalities, Count BUOL, the Austrian representative, exchanged notes, on the 8th, with the representatives of France and England, to the effect that Austria, in common with France and England, continued to look steadily for the guarantees to be exacted from Russia to prevent a recurrence of the difficulties which have troubled the peace of Europe; and Austria further pledges herself, until the complete reëstablishment of peace, not to treat separately with the Cabinet of St. Petersburg until such guarantees be obtained;—in other words, Austria consents to insist on something more than the *status quo ante bellum*.

Meantime the Russian regiments in Bessarabia and Khersen are to move in all haste to the Crimea, while those in Moldavia will march to occupy their places.

OMAR PACHA, on entering Wallachia, published a proclamation to the inhabitants, stating that he did not intend to make that province a theatre of war. According to the Trieste *Zeitung*, a new convention has been made between Austria and the Porte, by virtue of which the Austrian troops will be permitted to pass by way of Ragusa into the Turkish territory, should it be necessary to act against Montenegro.

A force of 18,000 Russians has arrived at Tiflis, after three months on the march.

Austria and Prussia are expected soon to propose to the Germanic Diet that the Federal contingent be placed on a war footing. Bavarian troops will, in case of need, occupy the Austrian provinces in Italy. The Vienna Conference has not yet met. The Prussian army has not yet been "mobilized."

The Invasion of the Crimea.

It now appears that the expedition which left Varna, on the 21st of July, with Gen. BROWN on board the *Agamemnon*, and Gen. CANROBERT, on board the *Napoleon*, was not, as had been supposed, the actual expedition against the Crimea, but merely an excursion to reconnoitre the coast. The excursion lasted six days. It was extended to Sebastopol, and the statement is an English steamer having Gen. BROWN on board, actually penetrated into, and passed the night at Sebastopol,—a story which seems to want confirmation. On the 27th the excursion returned to Varna. On Thursday the large fleet of transports lying in the Bosphorus received orders to proceed to Varna; and, although we are not informed of the fact, a similar order was, no doubt, sent to those assembled in the harbors of Bourgas, Baltschik and Kostendje. The Turkish fleet weighed anchor on the 29th for the rendezvous at Varna. The siege guns that recently arrived from France and England are kept afloat in the steamers that brought them, and will accompany the expedition. No secret is now made of the proposed invasion. It is openly stated that under favorable circumstances a landing of 30,000 men will be effected in 48 hours from the period of leaving Varna; still leaving the line-of-battle ships to watch the Russian fleet. At the same time it is admitted that the embarkation will occupy some considerable period.

Cholera has broken out violently at Varna. Typhus has also appeared. The British lose more men by these maladies than the French. General DALLONVILLE, commanding a division of cavalry, has died.

A conspiracy to burn the Russian fleet as it lay at anchor in the harbor, is reported to have been discovered at Sebastopol. No particulars are given, and the rumor is doubtful.

On the 17th July the British steamers *Vesuvius* and *Spitfire* were cruising off the Sulina mouth of the Danube, when their Captains determined to go up the river to the spot where Captain PARKER was lately killed. Having learned from an Austrian vessel that there were 11 feet of water in the channel, they launched the steamer's paddlebox boats, launches, gigs and cutters, and proceeded up the river, destroying the Russian stockade on both sides as they passed, without resistance. On arriving at the small town of Sulina they landed and set it on fire, and by 3 o'clock in the afternoon the whole town was in ruins, nothing being spared but the church and lighthouse.

The Baltic.

Our advices from the Baltic add little to former advices. Bomarsund is stated to have been bombarded, but all particulars are awanting.

The result of Gen. BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS interview with the King of Sweden, was an order that the Swedish fleet at Carlscrona shall remain on a war footing.

The White Sea.

From the Invalide Russe.

On the 6th (18th) July, between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, two of the enemy's steamers, one of which was the *Miranda*, having approached the monastery of Solovetsky, began to fire balls and shells at it. Between 4 and 5 o'clock the cannonade ceased, and the bearer of a flag of truce presented himself before the monastery to demand its unconditional surrender, as well as that of the garrison. The Superior of the monastery, the Archimandrite ALEXANDER, refused to obey this summons of the enemy, and the next day, at 8 o'clock, the steamers recommenced the bombardment, which they continued incessantly until 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

In spite of this bombardment of nine hours, nobody was either killed or wounded in the interior of the monastery; the only injury was, that the wooden inn situated without the walls was pierced with several shot. As to the edifices situated in the interior of the ancient walls of the monastery, they did not sustain any injury.

After having ceased their fire the steamers weighed anchor and sailed for the cape in the Bay of Onéga, where they arrived on the 8th (20th) of July, near the village of Liamitskia, and on the 9th the crew landed on the Island of Kyi (15 versts from Onéga,) set fire to the Custom-House and several adjacent buildings, and entered the monastery, whence they carried away a bronze bell, which they took on board the *Miranda*, as well as several articles which they found at the Custom-House.

ASIA.

Almost the only intelligence we have from Asia is contained in the following dispatch, dated Trebizonde, July 21:

"The Turkish army in Asia is continually reinforced.

"All the Bashi-Bazouks have been placed under the command of ISMAIL PASHA (General KMETTY,) who is charged with the organization and improvement of these irregular troops.

"This measure has certainly been one of the best inspirations of the General-in-Chief. Although entirely separated from the rest of the army, ISMAIL PASHA has powerfully contributed to the moral elevation of the soldier by constantly obtaining the advantage in the numerous engagements which he has undertaken with his irregular troops against the Russian Cossacks; and, although these small engagements with outposts are apparently insignificant, they nevertheless produce an excellent effect upon the spirits of the army. Besides this, ISMAIL PASHA has completely succeeded in repressing the turbulence and pillage to which the Bashi-Bazouks were too much addicted.

"The ascendancy which ISMAIL PASHA has been able to acquire over his troops forms a very remarkable fact. This General has made himself at once feared and respected. These irregular troops have now the most unlimited confidence in the capacity of their chief. They blindly obey him, are guided by him, and are always ready to expose themselves to the greatest dangers with the most admirable courage and intrepidity. Recently a strong division of Cossacks, supported by cavalry and two pieces of cannon, after having passed Arpa-Tchai, came to Songe on the Turkish territory near the left bank of the Kare-Tchai. ISMAIL PASHA was at the time upon the right bank of that river with 300 of his irregulars. It was impossible for him to attack the Cossacks with this handful of men; but, upon an intimation which he contrived to send immediately to HADJI DERVIAN, who was encamped about a league and a half from the Kare-Tchai, that chief instantly came up with 1,500 Bashi-Bazouks.

"ISMAIL PASHA then crossed the Kare-Tchai and attacked the enemy with such impetuosity that he instantly took flight in spite of the great inferiority of numbers. The Bashi-Bazouks pursued the Russians, lance in hand, and the latter were obliged to use their guns to protect their retreat."

POLAND.

A letter from Warsaw of the 1st, in the *Presse* of Vienna, says:

"The approaching arrival of the Czar at Warsaw will be marked, it is said, by certain concessions to the Poles as respects their nationality. It is said that the Assembly of Notables, mentioned in the organic statute of the kingdom of Poland of 1832 is to be convoked. The establishments of public instruction are, it is said, to be reopened, and the employment of the Polish language in official acts, the publication of the annual expenses and receipts, and the right to consent to direct taxes ordered. The Polish army is also, the report goes, to be reëstablished, but under the command of Russian officers. The fourth recruiting is finished; never had the population been placed under contribution to such an extent."

GREAT BRITAIN.

Interesting Debate in Parliament—The Slave Trade—The Poet Campbell—The Russian Frigate Vladimir—Attack on the Government Finances of India, &c.

Mr. HUME, in the House of Commons, called the attention of the British Government to the necessity of taking still more energetic measures for suppressing the Slave-Trade in Cuba. Whatever measures the Home Government of Spain might have taken to fulfil the pledges given to England and to other countries, they were frustrated by the venality and treachery of the officials in Cuba. In the last papers received, there was an instance mentioned of a subaltern and his men placed to prevent the landing of slaves in Cuba, actually receiving a bribe of a few dollars to assist in landing them. The consequence of such treachery was, that not fewer than 10,000 negroes had been landed in Cuba during the six months previous. There is now a new Government in Spain, and the principal promoter of the Slave-Trade to Cuba, Queen CHRISTINA, has been expelled from that country. The present, therefore, is a favorable time for effecting the total suppression of the traffic on the part of the Cuban authorities, and he was sure that ESPARTERO would give his best assistance towards carrying out that object.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said it was certainly to be deplored that after Britain, France, the United States, and Brazil had rigidly put down the Slave-trade, it should still be carried on under the protection of the Spanish authorities in Cuba. With reference to the measures of suppression recently taken, the intelligence was of a more satisfactory nature. In February 1854 prohibition orders of a stringent nature were issued, and Mr. CRAWFORD, the British representive, expressed himself satisfied of the sincerity of those orders. Further instructions to the same effect were issued in March, and under them 600 negroes were released. Other regulations imposed the penalty of dismissal of any of the authorities who should fail to report the arrival of fresh slaves, and under this regulation several district officers had been dismissed. In May also 600 more negroes were released. It was quite obvious that if such measures were rigorously carried into effect the importation of slaves into Cuba must soon cease. It was true that the venality of officers had to a very large extent frustrated the efforts made to suppress the trade, but as the Queen-Mother of Spain who,—the fact was unfortunately too notorious,—had been the chief promoter of the trade, was now removed, and a new Government had been instituted, he doubted not it would give energetic aid to suppress the traffic. Gen. CONCHA has been appointed Governor General of Cuba, and and it may be confidently expected that he will zealously coöperate with the Duke DE LA VITTORIA, (ESPARTERO,) who, there is every reason to believe, will leave no measure untried for that purpose. He (Lord JOHN RUSSELL) had long known ESPARTERO as a man of the greatest honor, integrity and liberality of sentiment; and the British Government would urge upon him as soon as possible, that all credit of the Spanish Government will be forfeited if the slave traffic be continued. Lord ABERDEEN and the Foreign Secretary had from time to time urged on the Spanish Government that an earnestness of purpose was alone needed to enable that Government to suppress the trade. His honorable friend (Mr. HUME) need move no address on the subject, as the British Government will keep a watchful eye on the matter, and feels that the total suppression of the trade and the consequent civilization of Africa, are objects deserving of the utmost endeavors to accomplish.

Sir J. WALMSLEY thought that if remonstrances were not sufficient to induce the Spanish Government to put an end to the slave-trade, coercion ought to be employed for that purpose. The subject was then dropped.

In answer to a question, Admiral BERKELEY stated that the Admiralty had no certain knowledge whether or not the Russian steamer *Vladimir* had escaped from Sebastopol, and was now cruising in the Black Sea. A letter from Admiral BOXER mentioned that such information had reached him.

In the House of Lords, Lord CAMPBELL drew the attention of the Earl of Aberdeen to the circumstance that the Dean and Chapter of Westminster Abbey refused to grant two square feet of ground within that Church for a monument to the poet CAMPBELL, unless on the payment of 200 guineas, cash down. A representation had been made to the Dean and Chapter, that the subscription fund was exhausted in paying even a moderate price for the monument, and that there were no means to pay this heavy additional claim. CAMPBELL'S executors had already paid £75 5s. 2d. for his grave, with £7 7s. extra for permission to put the poet's name on the stone that covered his remains; and the statue of the poet has been five years in the studio of the artist, in consequence of its exclusion from the Abbey. All these things had been duly represented to the Dean and Chapter, but they were relentless; they said they must have the 200 guineas, or the statue should never enter the Abbey of Westminster.

The Earl of ABERDEEN entered into a rambling defence of the Dean and Chapter—they were poor—had no estates for support of the fabric of the Abbey—and, no doubt, the circumstances of the Dean and Chapter rendered such a charge necessary. He (ABERDEEN) *was not prepared to hold out hopes that a grant would be given from the public funds to purchase a site for the monument to the poet!*

The bill forbidding British subjects to trade in Russian securities was read a third time in the Lords.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE then entered into a criticism of the manner in which the British Government is conducting the present war. After some personal apologies for his zealous watching of the Administration, he proceeded to say that the blockade has not hitherto been so effectual as might have been expected from the great force at our disposal, and complained especially that we had no adequate force of gun-boats of small draught in the Baltic, or any vessels carrying mortars from which a bombardment, in the proper sense of the term, could be carried on. He condemned the policy which had induced us to permit an Austrian occupation of the Principalities as a high price paid for a coöperation which was not even yet forthcoming, and which was always to be distrusted, as prompted by the purest selfishness. He, however, highly approved the expedition to the Crimea, as one really worthy of the two great nations by which it was undertaken, and hoped that, before Parliament next met, they would have cheering news of its success.

Lord CLARENDON, in reply, willingly admitted Lord CLANRICARDE'S right, which no one had ever impugned, to criticise the conduct of the Government, and proceeded to explain and to vindicate the perfect loyalty with which Austria had acted to Turkey in the long series of negotiations which had ended in the treaty by which she had engaged to enter the Principalities. Her threatening attitude had done much to produce the retreat of the Russian army, but he denied that France and England had ever allowed their policy to become dependent on that of Austria. That Power had great financial and political difficulties to encounter, but she had given the most convincing proofs, even within the last few hours, that she would not be content with the results which had already been obtained. He showed that hitherto we had no reason to be dissatisfied with the conduct of the campaign. When war was declared we had occupied ourselves with the mere defence of Constantinople, which seemed in actual danger of attack, and with this view great works were undertaken at Gallipoli and in the neighborhood of the capital. The Russians had, however, been foiled in every attack by the Turkish troops under OMAR PASHA, encouraged by the presence of the allied armies; their siege of Silistria had been ignominiously raised; they had recrossed the Danube, and were now so entirely discomfited that no further offensive operations were to be apprehended from them. In the Baltic our fleets had shut up those of Russia behind their granite fortifications, and had insured for our trade the most complete freedom and security in every sea, while that of Russia was extinguished. These results might not appear very heroic, but they had brought the war home in its utmost severity to Russia. She had been compelled to increase her armaments, already so excessive, and the charge weighed most heavily on her resources. By way of a diversion, she had excited insurrection in Greece, but that had been most summarily and successfully repressed; and all these operations had only tended to increase the mutual respect, and to strengthen the alliance of the two great nations, on whose jealousy the Emperor of Russia had counted. He thought these no insignificant ends to have arrived at in five months; he could not state the conditions on which he would conclude a peace, but none would be just, honorable or lasting, which did not make the Ottoman empire a part of the general system of European policy. To gain this great result they would endeavor to obtain the coöperation of other Governments, but would rely on the resources of France and England alone.

The formal motion with which Lord CLANRICARDE had concluded was then agreed to, and their Lordships adjourned.

Sir CHARLES WOOD has given his promised statement of the finances of India,—the result being as follows: In the year 1851–2 there was a net surplus of £531,265 over expenditure; in 1852–3 a surplus of £639,465, and in 1853–4 a deficit of £872,335.

Lord HADDO, eldest son of the Earl of ABERDEEN, is a candidate for Parliament for the County of Aberdeen. His younger brother, Mr. GORDON, has just gone into the House as member for Beverley.

Letters from the British frigate *Trincomalee*, report the arrival at Otaheite, May 26, of the Russian frigate *Diana*.

Government has chartered ships to convey arms and stores for defence to Halifax, St. John, (N. B.,) Quebec, Montreal, Bermuda, Jamaica, Antigua, Barbadoes, St. Lucia and Demerara.

Cholera is prevalent in Liverpool and is increasing.

GEORGE W. COLSTON, master of the *Moses Kimball*, for Newport, has been fined £5 for a savage assault on one of his crew, a Spaniard named LUIS OLIVEZ.

An American built brig of 300 tons, timber laden, water-logged, stripped and abandoned, and that had apparently been fired into by a thirty-two pound shot, was boarded June 14, in lat. 33 N. lon. 18 W., by the *Crouch Brothers* for Melbourne, supposed to have been overhauled by a privateer.

THE WAR QUESTION.

Present Condition of the War—Conditions of Peace—Decision of Austria.

From the London Times, August 11.

The declaration which has recently been made by the Russian Minister at Vienna removes all doubt as to the fact that the Russian army is proceeding to evacuate Moldavia as well as Wallachia with the least possible delay, and that, as we hinted yesterday, the first of the just demands of Turkey and the allied Powers will speedily be obtained by the surrender of that "material guarantee" which the Emperor NICHOLAS is unable to hold. Had this concession been made some months ago, in obedience to the summons of the Western Powers, *it would have removed the principal cause of the war*, and Russia would have escaped that series of failures and reverses which have now equally compromised the reputation of her policy and the lustre of her arms. But, at the present moment, and in the present state of affairs, there can be no doubt that the retreat of the Russians behind the Pruth is an inadequate satisfaction to the belligerent Powers—that it *affords no sufficient basis for the negotiation of peace, and that it gives no security for the future*. That these are the opinions of the British and French Governments was already well known from the language of Her Majesty's Ministers in Parliament, but an official declaration published by the *Moniteur* of yesterday enables us to add with certainty that the Austrian Government has formally, and *since* the evacuation of the Principalities was known at Vienna, *expressed its concurrence in the views entertained by France and England as to the conditions on which alone peace can be restored*. Diplomatic notes, constituting a preliminary engagement to this effect, were exchanged between the Austrian, British and French Ministers on the 8th inst., and the Cabinet of Vienna further announced its determination not to treat separately with the Cabinet of St. Petersburg until those guarantees for the future shall have been obtained which are regarded as indispensable by the three Powers.

The Allied Governments have wisely resisted the pressure applied by unwise adherents, or by unfair opponents, to extort from them a declaration of the conditions on which they conceive that peace may hereafter be made. The only answer to be given to such questions is, that the conditions of peace depend upon the fortune of war, and must be regulated by successes or defeats, over which no human power can pretend to exercise an absolute control. But, without attempting to describe with precision the terms on which peace may be signed, Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Lord CLARENDON have very recently and publicly informed Parliament and the world of two or three points, without which no negotiations can be opened, and no peace is possible. These conditions we take to be—*First*, The evacuation of the Principalities, which we shall for the present regard as an accomplished fact. *Second*, The abrogation of the treaties under which Russia exercised an exclusive protectorate over Moldavia, Wallachia, and even Servia, and claimed a similar protectorate over the whole Greek population of the Ottoman Empire; so that henceforth the institutions of those provinces and the rights of the Christians in Turkey may be placed under the safeguard of the common law of European treaties, and rescued from the exclusive preponderance or dominion of any one State. *Third*, The revision of the Convention of the Straits, and the adoption of such measures as are necessary to reduce the Naval ascendancy of Russia within limits less formidable to the existence of Turkey and the independence of navigation both on the waters of the Euxine and at the mouth of the Danube. These obvious and essential points may, we think, fairly be elicited from the known declarations of British Ministers; and in speaking of the guarantees required to preserve the Ottoman empire and the rest of Europe from a repetition of these calamities, we assume that some material securities like those we have here described are the very least that would be exacted. The Austrian Government is, of course, completely in possession of the views of the Cabinets of London and Paris on these points, and must be aware that the objects for which we are carrying on this war, cannot in any case be satisfied with less than those concessions on which Lord JOHN RUSSELL insisted in his last speech to Parliament. Such being the state of the case, it is a remarkable and important fact that, upon learning from the Russian Minister that the entire evacuation of the Principalities has been finally resolved upon, and is already in course of execution, the Austrian cabinet does not declare itself satisfied with that amount of concession, but announces, on the contrary, on the following day, that Austria, "in common with the Western Powers, continues to look steadily for the guarantees to be exacted from Russia, to prevent a recurrence of the difficulties which have troubled the peace of Europe." So that, at the moment when Russia may have hoped, by her compulsory retreat from the Danubian provinces, to disarm the active hostility of Austria, that State pledges itself more distinctly and formally to France and England to pursue and exact the same guarantees for which they are contending. Such a step is both important and opportune, and if the exchange of these formal assurances and explanations should be the forerunner of a more positive engagement between Austria and the Western Powers, it will effectually dispel the uncertainty which has at times appeared to prevail as to the real intentions of that Court.

Another consideration of scarcely inferior importance is, that in this transaction Austria has for the first time addressed herself to the Western Powers, and given them a further pledge of her designs, without the concurrence or intervention of Prussia. Hitherto we have had to deal with the Anglo-French alliance on the one hand, and with the Austro-Prussian league on the other—two forces tending in the same direction, but by different means, and possibly for different objects. We now see that Austria, shaking off that restraint and control which Prussia had hitherto contrived to place on her most important resolutions, declares to the Western Powers that she looks steadily *for the fulfilment of those guarantees which the belligerent States require of Russia*. In other words, Austria has thus made a considerable step toward the avowed policy of the Western Powers, and to the same extent she has departed from that ill-defined position which Prussia has labored not only to assume herself, but to impose on her German confederates. This declaration of the Court of Vienna must be regarded, in relation to the internal politics of Germany, as the answer of that empire to the intrigues by which the King of Prussia has contrived to put himself at the head of the Bamberg Conference, and it indicates the choice of the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH between the independent policy of the great States of Europe and the Russian policy of the secondary Powers. The effect of this declaration therefore is to isolate Prussia, to separate her from the Conference of the Great Powers, which she had already practically abandoned, and to fling her back on the minor German States, which are her only allies, because they have been as much depraved by Russian influence as the Court of Berlin itself. When we remarked some short time ago that the effect of the policy pursued by Prussia would be to forfeit her position as the fifth of the Great Powers, and to make her the first of the secondary States, we anticipated the speedy occurrence of an event which shows that, although the Great Powers were desirous of acting with her, the are not the less able to act without her. The deference shown to the Court of Berlin is exhausted, and the consequence is, that all that portion of Germany which lies under Prussian or Russian influence is neutralized in the present contest. Except for the welfare and the dignity of Germany itself, we cannot effect to feel much surprise or regret at this result of the negotiations, for Austria is the only German Power whose geographical position is important, and whose policy can be defined. The other German States still continue to float in the limbo of imperfect schemes, and we only hope the day may not too speedily come when they will learn that to forsake the alliance of the Great Powers and the interests of Europe in this crisis is to betray their own.

How Matters are Mismanaged in the Black Sea.

From the London Times.

Matters must be strangely managed in the Black Sea! Is it credible that, although a strict blockade is supposed to be maintained off Sebastopol, and although the combined fleets are presumed to hold such undisputed away over those waters that not a Russian ship can dare to put out without certain capture or destruction, the blockade has been evaded and a Russian steam-frigate has made her way without molestation to the very mouth of the Bosphorus—that she proceeded to the Asiatic coast, and there sunk several Turkish vessels laden with corn—that she went next to Heraclea, and brought off two vessels laden with coal? That all this is stated at Constantinople to be true of the Russian steam-frigate *Vladimir*, may be seen in another portion of our columns this day. It is added, that but *for a miracle of good luck the English steamer Cyclops must have been surprised by the Russian frigate without her guns aboard, and consequently have fallen an easy prize*. The *Cyclops* had been appointed to go to Heraclea, there to examine into the state of the mines from which the combined fleets are to draw supplies of coal. It is to be presumed, from the account we publish, that the *Cyclops* had landed her guns at Constantinople, and was to take her departure in peaceful trim for Heraclea. Fortune, however, more provident than the British Admiral, and more vigilant than the officer conducting the blockade, had determined that the English steamer should require some repairs before her departure from Constantinople. She was detained that these might be performed, and consequently was late at Heraclea. We must rejoice at the circumstance—we must congratulate ourselves upon the fact that an accident interposed to prevent the meeting of a Russian and an English ship. Not all our national prejudice in favor of our own seamen can lead us to suppose that an English ship without her batteries could cope with a Russian frigate with all her guns aboard; and well is it for the officer conducting the blockade, and for Admiral DUNDAS, that such a result did not follow.

Russian Possessions in America.

In noticing the reported negotiations between Russia and the United States for the sale of the Russian possessions in America, a correspondent of the London *Times* says:

I trust it is not too late to draw the attention of our Government to certain arrangements between the Russian Government and the Hudson Bay Company, which, I anticipate, will be found to afford us the means of interposing an effectual bar to the further prosecution of the negotiations now said to be in progress. In consequence of certain infractions on the part of the Russian Fur Company of the treaty of 1825, under which England claimed the privilege of navigating the rivers flowing from the interior of the Pacific across the line of boundary established by that treaty, negotiations were entered into by the two Governments and by the two Fur Companies, which led to an agreement that from the 1st of June, 1840, the Hudson Bay Company should enjoy, for a specified period, the exclusive use of the coast assigned to Russia, extending from 54° 40′ North, to Cape Spencer, near 58° North, in consideration of the annual payment of 2,000 otter skins to the Russian American Company; an arrangement which I believe subsists to the present time, and under which we are, therefore, at this moment in actual possession of all the best harbors on the Pacific belonging to Russia; for the line of coasts beyond these limits is comparatively of little value, being blocked up with ice during the greater part of the year, and therefore little likely to excite the cupidity of the United States.

There can obviously, therefore, be no transfer of this territory, without a breach of engagement with us, before the stipulated period expires, and any attempt of this nature would fully justify us in converting our temporary occupancy of the coveted coast line into absolute possession.

I am induced to take this method of giving publicity to a circumstance which has probably escaped the attention of our Government, and of which the public are certainly not aware, from a conviction that it is not likely to be made known by the Hudson's Bay Company, whose peculiar policy leads them to avoid all occasion of drawing public attention to their affairs. Their conduct in the dispute with the United States, relating to the Oregon Territory, lost us the boundary of the Columbia River, as they studiously avoided advancing any claims to it, although a considerable extent of territory to the south of it was actually at the time in their possession. It was only after the Oregon treaty had been signed, and a bill had been introduced into Congress for the payment of $1,000,000 to the Hudson's Bay Company, as an indemnity for their loss of territory and trade, that the motive for their singular moderation began to be understood. I allude to this because it is well known that a private treaty was concluded at Washington in the course of last Winter between the local Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company (Sir G. SIMPSON) and the Russian Minister, by which it was agreed that the two companies should abstain from all aggressions on the territories of each other. You will probably have seen a statement of this kind, which went the round of the papers a few months ago. I do not wish to throw any doubt on the patriotism of the Hudson's Bay Company, but I very much question the right of any body of Englishmen to make a private compact of this nature with a public enemy, which not only ties their own hands, but those of the numerous nations of faithful allies of the British Crown living under their sway. I think we ought to know more of this treaty, and of the grounds on which a colossal corporation, to whom we have delegated the government of a continent, and whom we have invested with powers and privileges unknown in any other part of our empire, claim an immunity from the common duties and the common burdens of a war which presses so heavily upon us all.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
Aug. 8. A. K. ISBISTER.

The Greytown Bombardment—The British Protectorate.

From the London Times, Aug. 9.

We have never professed to consider the species of protectorate exercised by the British Government for a long series of years over the Mosquito Coast as a possession of any practical advantage to the interests or the honor of this country, and we learned with great satisfaction about four years ago that a treaty had been signed at Washington, by Sir HENRY BULWER and Mr. CLAYTON, the American Secretary of State, for the purpose of placing the communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by way of Nicaragua under the joint protection of the maritime Powers most interested in the prosecution of that undertaking. The spirit of that treaty was perfectly fair and just; and, if any exclusive rights had ever been claimed or exercised by the British Government in its former relations with the Mosquito Indians, as far back as under the Spanish dominion over Central America, those rights were cheerfully, and, we think, wisely, relinquished in exchange for a positive engagement from the United States' Government that they would cooperate with ourselves in the only object which gives a peculiar value and importance to that part of the globe—namely, the opening of a secure line of communication between the two oceans, and the establishment of two free ports for all nations at each extremity of the canal. For this purpose the commercial stations at which this transit trade is carried on would naturally become important free cities, like the Hanseatic towns of Europe, having no political character or strength, but respected by all the world for the services they render to the best interests of society.

This being the principle which the British Government has for some time past proclaimed and acted upon with reference to the passage of Nicaragua, with the full concurrence of the United States, it is with considerable surprise and regret that we learn that Greytown, at the mouth of the river San Juan, has recently been attacked and destroyed by one of the most extraordinary outrages ever committed by the commissioned officers of any civilized State. The facts, which are at present only known to us through the American journals, are as follows: It seems that a quarrel had taken place between one Captain SMITH, commander of a small American steamer, and the native owner of a bungo, or barge, on the river. The native had levelled his piece at Captain SMITH, but did not fire. Captain SMITH shortly afterwards called for his rifle, and coolly shot this unfortunate Indian through the heart. Upon the return of the steamer to Greytown, the local authorities of that place proceeded, not unreasonably, to attempt the capture of the murderer. The Americans, however, resisted the Mayor, on the ground that there was no authority in Greytown competent to arrest and try an American citizen; Captain SMITH retired on board a steamer in the harbor, and, oddly enough, Mr. BORLAND, the Minister of the United States in Central America, who was present, thought it consistent with his duty and his dignity to take the part of the culprit. A riot ensued, in which Mr. BORLAND received the fragment of a bottle in his face. Upon this provocation, the Americans, having demanded the assistance of Captain HOLLINS, of the United States ship-of-war *Cyane*, that officer proceeded to threaten the place with bombardment, unless satisfaction were afforded by the payment of a sum of 24,000 dollars within a few hours. Greytown, was, in fact, a village consisting of about 100 low huts, thatched with palm leaves, and containing 500 inhabitants, chiefly Jamaica negroes or Mosquito Indians, with a few European traders. Upon Captain HOLLINS' threat, this mixed population fled to the neighboring woods, and the English residents went on board Her Majesty's schooner *Bermuda*, which was unluckily the only British vessel in the harbor, and far too small to oppose the American ship. To the astonishment of every one who witnessed the outrage, Captain HOLLINS' terms not having been complied with, he opened his fire upon this defenceless and abandoned town, which was soon in ruins; and its destruction was completed by landing men to set it on fire. The whole of the property contained in the warehouses was likewise consumed, and the inhabitants left totally destitute!

Greytown is not a British possession; if it had been measures would have been taken to repel so wanton and barbarous an attack; but we have at this time no further interest in the place than that which results from the commercial undertakings in which British subjects may be engaged there. It is impossible, however, to lose sight of the fact, which stands recorded in a solemn treaty, that Great Britain waived and relinquished her rights to the protectorate of the Mosquito Coast and of Greytown, its principal trading station, on the express stipulation with the United States that they would, in conjunction with ourselves, "guarantee the neutrality and security of the passage." The object of that treaty was to promote "the construction of the communication between the two oceans for the benefit of mankind, on equal terms to all, and for the protection of the same." It is certainly a most extraordinary violation of the spirit of that treaty that an American ship of war should have presumed, in defence of at best a very doubtful cause, to attack and destroy the principal commercial station situated on this very line of communication which the American Government is expressly bound to maintain and protect. The act of Captain HOLLINS speaks for itself. It is, indeed, without a parallel in any history with which we are acquainted, for the place was wholly incapable of firing a shot in its defence. Not a man was killed or wounded in the attack, and the enterprise was one of mere destruction. The American papers from which we have extracted these details record them with the strongest expressions of shame and regret, and we cannot doubt that the public opinion of the enlightened classes in the United States will condemn these proceedings as strongly as the judgment of every other part of the world. There is in this case no war and no provocation to account for or to palliate such a measure. Far from being at war with the States of Central America, the Government of the United States has always affected to regard them with peculiar interest; and the first proof given of this interest is an act of violence which would have disgraced a buccanier. Indeed, considering the species of protection established by the Treaty of 1850, and the engagements contracted by the United States towards this country and the whole world, for the security of the passage, this outrage of Captain HOLLINS' is a contempt of the authority of his own Government, and a gross breach of faith to every nation which may have mercantile transactions carried on across the Isthmus of Nicaragua.

Doings of Brother Jonathan.

From the London Daily News.

The Americans have bombarded Greytown, and in so doing have shown a tolerable proof of that energy which has helped them to build up the most remarkable empire in the world in the shortest space of time possible. It is said sometimes that a popular Government is the very worst that can be devised in order to be able to deal effectually with foreigners in the event of interrupted relations. A popular Government, it is said, may be admirably adapted for the administration of the internal resources of the country; but when foreign relations are concerned, then a unity, a concentration of power, are needed which can never be obtained except in a state where the sovereign power is lodged in the hands of one or a few. It is a sufficient answer to this assertion to say that the most prosperous periods of many of the most illustrious states in the modern and ancient world have been precisely those where the people shared most directly in the sovereign power. Athens was a pure democracy in the time of PERICLES. The Italian States passed through the periods of their most illustrious career when they were under popular government. The English nation has become powerful just in proportion as the people have exercised an influence over her legislature. The Government of England has at times been weak and vacillating because there are other interests comprised in it besides those of the nation. The Government of the United States has no dynastic interest to consult. Its Ministers are not taken from aristocratical families, who have links of connection with the princely houses of the Continent. When the national interest is injured, or the national honor wounded, to the nation alone is committed the duty of seeking redress. The bombardment of Greytown is at least another proof of the determination of the American Government that no insult shall be offered to its subjects or its representatives without redress being afforded. Some time back, a native captain of the Mosquito shore was shot in a quarrel which took place between himself and an American captain named SMITH. On the news of this reaching Greytown, the Marshal of that place proceeded to arrest SMITH, who had then arrived at Puntas Arenas, on his ascent up the river St. Juan. Mr. BORLAND, the American Consul, who was on board a contiguous vessel, went on board SMITH'S ship and found him keeping his assailants at bay. The Consul immediately interposed, telling the Marshal that the American Government recognized no authority existing at Greytown to interfere with any American citizen, and ordered him and his men away. The same evening an attempt was made to arrest Mr. BORLAND; he was wounded in the face with a missile, and kept prisoner in the consulate all night. On receipt of intelligence communicating these facts, the Government of the United States dispatched the *Cyane*, man-of-war, to the spot, to demand redress for the insult offered to their Consul. The authorities and residents refused to make the slightest apology, and the town was bombarded and burned down. No lives were lost. This certainly seems sharp practice, but until further information reaches Europe no final judgment should be offered as to the rights of the matter in dispute. All that can be said at present is, that nations have rights as well as individuals; that when these rights are invaded justice requires that the party in error should give redress, or in default thereof should be punished. The United States have shown in this, as they did in the KOSZTA affair, and in other instances, that the rights of the American nation and of American citizens shall not suffer for want of vigor on the part of the American Executive. *All we have to do is to take care that out of this Greytown affair our Government do not contrive to stir up ill blood between ourselves and the Americans.*

The moment a new territory falls into the hands of the Americans they pour new blood into it. They search out all its treasures. They lay earth, air, and sea under contribution. They introduce education, free institutions, arts, and enterprise. These and similar considerations should *make Englishmen glad* to hear the American rumor, that Brother Jonathan *already talks about purchasing Russian America*. If the Americans wish to buy this portion of the Russian dominions, and the Czar is willing to sell it, *no power on earth will be able to prevent the consummation of the bargain*. And the only result will be that we shall have a populous, rich, free, civilized nation on our northern boundary, instead of a scanty, degraded population, incapable of entering into those commercial relations with us which mutually enrich two countries. We have no reason to fear the growing development or the extension of America. *The United States have been infinitely more useful to us since they have been independent than they would have been had they remained under our Government*. Had they continued to be dependencies of the Crown they would have afforded useful opportunities to the aristocracy for the establishment of their younger sons in governorships and secretaryships; but their great value to us as a commercial nation, opening a vast market for our products, would have been lost. Every new State that the Americans establish supplies England with purchasers for her goods. In their efforts at extension they extend our language, they inoculate populations with the principles of our laws, and open to us new channels of prosperity. The American imports MILTON and SHAKSPEARE into new regions as well as corn and cotton. The more territory Brother Jonathan obtains—so long as the Republic is not endangered—the better for John Bull.

Steam Communication between England and the United States.

From the London Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, Wednesday, Aug. 9.

We have authority for stating that the Directors of the General Screw Steam Shipping Company have just completed their arrangements for *the establishment of a line of steamships between Bremen, Havre, Southampton and New-York*. The *Indiana*, of 1,850 tons, which left Southampton on the 16th ult., on a trial voyage across the Atlantic, will continue on the line; and the *Cræsus*, *Mauritius*, and other steamers belonging to the noble fleet of the General Screw Company, are to be brought into the service at an early period. The general business management and agency of this important enterprise are to be entrusted to Messrs. CROSKEY & Co., of London and Southampton, and it is intended that two of the larger ships, of 2,500 tons burden, are to run between Bremen and New-York, touching at Southampton, while two steamers of 1,600 tons will run from Havre and Southampton to New-York, the whole alternating as to arrival and departure with the American steamships which now occupy these routes. *A fortnightly line will thus be formed between Bremen and New-York, and a fortnightly line between Havre and New-York, the whole of the ships touching at and forming a weekly service to and from Southampton and the United States*. It will thus be apparent that the proposed arrangement has in itself the elements of success, inasmuch as not only the south of England, with the lines of railway debouching upon South

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the George Law and Prometheus.

Two Millions in Gold.

State Conventions in California.

SPLIT IN THE DEMOCRATIC CAMP.

Addresses of the Whigs and Democrats.

Gold Discoveries in Oregon.

IMPORTANT FROM SONORA.

Over-Stocked Markets in California.

The U. S. Mail steamship *George Law*, Lieut. Fox commanding, and the steamship *Prometheus*, Capt. TURNER, arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Aspinwall and Nicaragua, bringing dates from California to August 1, two weeks later than our previous advices.

The *George Law* left Aspinwall at 12 o'clock on the night of the 15th inst., and arrived at Quarantine yesterday morning at 6½ o'clock, making the run in 8 days and 6½ hours. She brings the mails, 288 passengers, whose names will be found under the Marine head, and the following Specie list:

Adams & Co.	$455,583	C. H. Cummings	$10,355
Am. Exchange Bank	221,000	Probst & Meinrahg'n	7,965
Duncan, Sher. & Co.	100,000	C. W. Thomas	4,520
Wm Hogg & Co.	170,000	Geo. Cunningham	5,000
Wells, Fargo & Co.	143,000	J. H. Williams	5,645
Thos. Watson & Sons.	10,000	H Appleton & Co.	2,038
Chambers & Haimer.	4,610	Howland & Aspinwall	20,000
Foster, Elliot & Co.	6,500	Meagners & Co.	12,500
Newhouse & Spatz.	25 000	T. W. Riley	2,068
John R. Rene.	3,949		
Total			$1,212,582

The *Prometheus* brings 254 passengers, and $783,427 in gold on freight, as follows:

Duncan, Sherman & Co	$439,000	Wm Seligman & Co.	11,000
Am. Ex. Bank	122,000	J. Bloomingdale & Co.	8,432
Wells, Fargo & Co.	107,277	G. Selig & Bro.	8,015
Drexell & Co., Phil.	103,686	Chas. Morgan, Agt.	6,050
Johnston & Lowden	16,944	Frost & Forrest	1,049
Total			$783,427

Total receipts of gold by these arrivals, nearly two millions, ($1,996,009); number of passengers arrived, 542.

Left at Aspinwall, steamer *North Star*, awaiting the arrival of the passengers leaving San Francisco on the 1st inst., by the *Yankee Blade*, which steamer up to 12 o'clock, M., of the 14th inst., had not arrived at Panama.

The *Law*, off Florida light, Aug. 20, exchanged signals, with an American bark showing a white burgee, and a swallow tail signal with two horizontal stripes, red and white, and a black star in the centre.

The *Prometheus* arrived at Punta Arenas on the morning of the 14th, at 6 o'clock, having touched at Kingston for coals. The steamer *Brother Jonathan*, connecting with the *Prometheus*, arrived at San Juan del Sud on the 14th. The *Prometheus* left Punta Arenas on the morning of the 16th with 254 passengers and $800,000 in specie on freight, and arrived early yesterday morning. On Sunday, 13th inst., saw a brig supposed to be ashore on Albuquerque Cays—bore down for her. She proved to be an American brig at anchor; exchanged signals and proceeded on our voyage. Left in port American brig *Uranus*, of Hallowell, for New-York soon.

CALIFORNIA.

Whig State Convention—Address to the People of California.

The Whig State Convention assembled at Sacramento on Tuesday, July 25. The following officers were chosen:

For President—J. NEELY JOHNSON, of Sacramento.

Vice-Presidents—A. D. MCDONALD, of Plumas; J. A. LEWIS, of Los Angelos; R. TEVIS, of Trinity; J. M. STEWART, of Tuolumne; J. C. HAWTHORN, of Placer; H. H. HUGGINS, of Calaveras; J. H. MORE, of Santa Clara; E. J. ISHAM, of Yuba.

Secretaries—M. D. BORUCK, of San Francisco; H. B. LIVINGSTON, of Sacramento.

Sergeant-at-Arms—JOHN MANNING.

Mr. CONN, of Nevada, offered a resolution to the effect that the Convention proceed to the nomination of one candidate for Congress, to be selected from one of *the mining counties* of the State. In support of his resolution, Mr. CONN said that the interest of the community for whom this resolution was intended to benefit were the paramount interests of this State, and that that interest was represented by a greater population than any other interest.

Mr. SPEAR moved to amend by inserting the word "northern" instead of "mining." Agreed to.

The following report was then read by Mr. NICHOLAS CARROLL, of Yuba, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions:

TO THE PEOPLE OF CALIFORNIA:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The condition of your State demanding reformation, calls upon you to inaugurate the rule of honesty, and to put an end to abuses and evils which are the parasitical and withering results of mal-administration and bad government.

From WASHINGTON to CLAY—we refer to an unserried line of patriotism, alike in adversity and in prosperity, the protectors of our country.

The Union can only be advanced by the preservation of principles and the advancement of measures that in their nationality command the support of every American.

We point to the Whig Administrations, from WASHINGTON to FILLMORE, as having exemplified devotion to the Constitution, fidelity to the Union, and paternal care for the honor, happiness and prosperity of the country.

The welfare of California and its imperiled integrity require a revolution of public affairs. In such change will be insured good government, economy in its exercise, rigid adherence to the laws, and strict accountability of all in authority to the tribunal of public opinion.

Aid us to reduce the taxes; to unshackle commerce; to remove the anti-republican restrictions to trade imposed by venal legislation; above all, join us in the effort to restore the purity of the ballot-box, and the freedom of elections; to make secure the life, liberty and property of every citizen.

We proclaim the building of the Pacific Railroad to be the paramount duty of the Government of the United States, as furnishing, when completed, the best and only means of national defence.

We desire the adoption and perfection of the best system of common school education, and to yield aid in all possible ways to learning and science. We demand a purification of the judgment seat, and revision of the statutes. In this spirit we present our candidates—confidently looking for your approval of our principles at the ballot box.

Resolved, That the Whigs of California, in common with the Whigs of the Union, regard the building of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad as of paramount national importance, believing its construction strengthens and perpetuates the bond linking this continent together; marvellously increases the general prosperity, and forever removes from this immense travel all and every danger—rendering secure the lives of myriads and the immense property which will pass over its lines—demand from the Congress of the United States and every branch of the General Government, that instant action which a blessing so vast and immeasurable to our own and every other land requires at their hands.

Resolved, That for those reasons, as well as regarding it the foremost—as it is the surest—means of a perfected national defence, and a vindication of the great and vital American principle for which Whigs have always contended, we will never cease to implore the National Legislature and urge upon the Executive the pursuit and furtherance of this measure as one of the first duties they owe to their country.

Resolved, That we regard the public domain as the property of the people of the United States, and insist that California shall receive her full and entire share thereof, to aid in the construction of her railroads, the fostering of education, the diffusion of knowledge, and the endowment of common schools, colleges and universities.

Resolved, That we hold as a changeless Whig principle the duty of the law to protect inviolate the property of all classes—the miner, the mechanic, the agriculturist, and the trader—and we denounce every measure or system of measures, the effect of which would be to rob industry of its natural reward, and to deprive honest labor of its hardly acquired earnings.

Resolved, That California demands from Congress and the Executive such prompt action as will insure the immediate completion of the survey of the public lands, and put a period to the vexatious delays of the Land Commission.

Resolved, That the Whigs of California hold the right of the people of the Territories of the United States to determine and legislate for themselves, to be inherent; and, as such, whenever the population entitles them to frame a State Constitution, they possess the authority to do so without the interference of, and independent of, any other power.

Resolved, That it is the true interest of the Government to secure to every actual settler upon the public lands in the United States a competent homestead.

Resolved, That in reference to the mineral lands of the State, the property of the United States, and the disposition of mining privileges, we regard the miners as the first parties whose interest and proper wishes should have greatest weight in settling and determining these important matters.

Resolved, That the revenue collected by the General Government in California, prior to her admission into the Union, of right belongs to her and should be promptly refunded.

Resolved, That the "Farewell Address of WASHINGTON" is the undeviating chart of American freedom;—the Whig party coherent in and supporting all its principles, look to its maxims when adhered to by the people as the surest reliances of the Constitution and the Union.

Resolved, That we are admonished that the time approaches when the nation, tired with the imbecility of an irresponsible and vacillating Administration, turn with trusting hope and confidence to the Whig party—obeying that high summons, from the shores of the Pacific we shout to our Atlantic brethren, "Union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union."

N. CARROLL.	BALIE PEYTON,
D. K. NEWELL,	WM. S. SPEAR,
LOUIS R. LULL,	H. T. HUGGINS.
JOHN CURRY,	

The most enthusiastic applause followed the reading of the report, which was unanimously auopted.

The following nominations of candidates for Congress were made: G. W. Bowie, of Colusa; Edward P. Fletcher, of Klamath; J. E. Hall, of Placer; R. N. Wood, of Contra Costa; Frank Soule, of San Francisco; Edward Woodruff, of Yuba; P. H. Harris, of Butte; W. W. Stow, of Santa Cruz; T. H. Williams, of El Dorado; J. M. Crane, of San Francisco; P. H. Reading, of Shasta; Col. Edward D. Baker, of San Francisco; D. K. Newell, of El Dorado; W. W. Hawks, of San Francisco; and Calhoun Benham, of San Francisco.

The names of Edward P. Fletcher, J. M. Crane and P. B. Reading, were withdrawn.

Messrs. BOWIE, of Calusa, and BENHAM, of San Francisco, were the successful candidates.

JOSEPH R. BEARD, having received 104 votes, was declared the nominee for Clerk of the Supreme Court, and on motion the same was made unanimous.

The Whig State Central Committee was appointed as follows:

San Francisco—Balie Peyton, F. Billings, E. Wilson, S. W. Holliday, G. H. Hossefröss, Wm. Shear. *Sacramento*—A. C. Monson, J. Price, J. W. Winans, A. B. Nixon. *Santa Clara*—John H. Moore. *Monterey*—George W. Crane. *Los Angelos*—John A. Lewis. *Calaveras*—A. B. La Forge. *Nevada*—Stanton Buckner. *Yuba*—John C. Fall. *San Joaquin*—D. F. Douglass, H. A. Crabb. *El Dorado*—D. K. Newell. *Tuolumne*—A. A. Marshall.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

Democratic State Convention—A Split—Scenes in a Church—Rival Addresses.

The Democratic State Convention met on Tuesday, July 18, in the First Baptist Church, on Fourth-street, Sacramento, for the purpose of nominating two Members of Congress and a Clerk of the Supreme Court. The building was engaged by the Central Committee, and was of course under their control. The doors were kept barred until within a few minutes of the appointed time. A dense crowd was congregated round the door, and the moment the key was turned the whole rushed in, pell-mell. It is a small frame building, capable of accommodating about 300 persons.

Mr. DAVID C. BRODERICK called the Convention to order.

Mr. O'MEARA, of San Francisco, nominated ex-Governor MCDOUGAL for temporary Chairman.

Mr. VERMEULE, of Santa Clara, nominated Judge EDWARD MCGOWAN.

Mr. BRODERICK—I recognize the gentleman from Santa Clara first; and besides, I believe the seat of the other gentleman is contested.

A VOICE—You have no right to decide that question.

Mr. BRODERICK—Gentlemen, all you that are in favor of EDWARD MCGOWAN for temporary Chairman will please to say "aye," and the contrary "no."

A storm of ayes and noes followed, amid which Mr. MCGOWAN was declared elected, and both he and ex-Governer MCDOUGAL made a rush for the stand, and, by the assistance of mutual friends, gained it about the same time. Mr. MCGOWAN was making hastily for the chair, when Maj. HOOK slipped between him and it, and said "Nobody has a right to the Chair." A scene of the greatest confusion ensued, and, amid cheers for MCDOUGAL and MCGOWAN, and demands for the calling of the rolls of the counties, both the temporary Chairmen were provided with seats, and sat down by each other.

Gov. MCDOUGAL—I desire to submit—[Cheers, hisses, yells, and all sorts of unearthly noises.]

Judge MCGOWAN—Gentlemen of the Convention—[Here another tumult followed.]

Gov. MCDOUGAL—We are more like a parcel of—

Finding it entirely impossible to obtain a hearing, both the Chairmen took their seats.

Gov. MCDOUGAL—The Secretaries will please proceed with the calling of the roll.

Col. WM. WALKER—Gentlemen of the Convention—[a voice, "Hear that man,"]—all we ask is, that reason be heard and that reason prevail. [Several voices, "Good, good!"] If you are willing to hear reason, then I ask the Convention to lay aside all tumult and hear me put one question to the gentleman who has been put forward by one side of the house for temporary Chairman.

Col. WALKER—Did you (to Gov. MCDOUGAL) vote for JOHN BIGLER?

A scene of the greatest confusion here followed. Some shouted out at the top of their voices, "Answer the question, answer the question!" While from the other end of the house came equally strong demands for the calling of the roll of the counties.

Judge MCGOWAN then came forward, and a motion to appoint a Committee on Credentials having been carried, read off the following as such Committee:

Messrs. Sprague, of Shasta; Hall, of Sacramento; Field, of Yuba; Dawley, of Nevada; Roach, of Monterey, and Price, of Yolo.

After the appointment of the two Committees, both the Chairmen assayed to address the meeting, and both were saluted with a storm of cheers and hisses. There is a room at each side of the platform, and into each of these the Committee on Credentials retired, as directed by their respective Chairmen, while the confusion was at its height.

Mr. LEE, of Santa Barbara, addressed the Convention as follows: I must inquire which is the legitimate Chairman? I see before me two Chairmen—(great laughter)—which is it, the Governor or the Judge? Which is the legitimate man?

A VOICE—Judge MCGOWAN.

At this stage of the proceedings, the Anti-Electionist Committee entered the room and handed a list of delegates to the Secretary, (Mr. EDWARDS) who proceeded to read them off with great volubility, amid the cheering and hissing of the Convention; but he had not proceeeded far, when the Electionist Committee entered, and the Secretary of that portion of the house began to read with all his might—and for a time there was a very ludicrous contest as to quickness of tongue between the officials. At length the Electionist Secretary handed the list to Judge MCGOWAN, and he immediately put the question and declared the report of the Committee adopted.

The same form was gone through on the other side of the house, and the report of the Committee there was also adopted.

Immediately after this successful manœuvre, several voices cried out, "Tumble him down out of that!" and several people jumped on the platform, and seizing Gov. MCDOUGAL tried to hustle him off, but he was well supported by his friends, and a general row was anticipated. Knives and pistols, it was said, were drawn. The reporters were obliged to quit, and a general stampede ensued. One pistol shot was fired, but whether by accident or not, we are unable to say. Nobody, however, was hurt, though several were terribly frightened. When quiet was in some measure restored, those who had returned to the church—when

On the Anti-Electionist side of the house, the following named gentlemen were proposed and elected permanent officers:

President—Gov. JOHN MCDOUGAL, of San Francisco.

Vice Presidents—Col. MOOR, El Dorado; Judge ROSS, Sonoma; Major BIDWELL, Butte.

Secretaries—GEO. EDWARDS, Tuolumne.

A gentleman at the other end of the room then jumped upon a seat and said: There are a great many Whigs here, and they make more noise than all the Democrats. Let the roll be called, and let all come up to the table. It is impossible to do anything as we are now, and before any damage is done we had better do something of the kind.

Several persons here called for a joint motion to that effect, while others as vigorously opposed it, and in the midst of the confusion the other Committee reported the following as permanent officers, and asked further time for the preparation of the address:

President—EDWARD MCGOWAN, San Francisco.

Vice-Presidents—Col. HALL, Sacramento; General LAIRD, Nevada.

Secretaries—CHAS. P. NICHOLS, Sacramento; CHAS. DIVINE, Santa Clara.

After the usual scene of excitement, confusion and yelling, the officers were declared elected, and ascended the platform and took their seats.

Mr. BLANTON MCALPIN, of San Francisco was proceeding to address the Convention, when

Mr. DAVID MAHONEY, of San Francisco, inquired was the gentleman a delegate?

Mr. MCALPIN—I have been in three or four Conventions, and I have endeavored on all occasions to get harmony; I am not the apologist of the Governor or ex-Governor MCDOUGAL: I condemn every man who does not go for the candidates of the party; but, gentleman, I have been acting with the party ever since I came to the State; I have been acting for twenty years with the Democratic party, and I never knew the Chairman of the State Committee to offer to exercise the office of speaker or dictator to the Convention. We did not come here for the purpose of throwing back upon backsliders crimination or recrimination. Those that have done wrong, (if any have done wrong, and are satisfied of it,) will now comprehend and make the proper acknowledgement. I never bolted a nomination, though I did on one occasion. [A voice—"Ah! ha!"] I am free to confess it, and I will tell you why—my party nominated in San Francisco, a man admitted to be a Free-soiler and a Democrat. [Great confusion,] I say here, and I say elsewhere, that an Abolitionist and a Freesoiler cannot be a Democrat. [Great Applause.]

SEVERAL VOICES—"Name! name!"

Mr. MCALPIN—Unfortunately, at this time he does not exist. I say we have got into a snarl. I undertake to say that the Chairman of the State Central Committee took upon himself to perform a duty which I think a Democrat ought not. I don't think it was altogether prudent for him to do so. I have been in other Conventions, and never saw it done.

A VOICE—"Always!"

Mr. MCALPIN—I was in the Convention of 1852, and no such thing was done.

Mr. BRODERICK—I have always done it.

Mr. MCALPIN—I have not much to say to detain you any longer. There are two wings of the Democratic party here. One portion of them believe that the majority of the people are with them; and the other portion, no doubt, think the same. We have submitted our claims to the people. We have gone before them. The people have sent here their delegates. Was it a prudent course to come up here and carry an organization by storm, contrary to the known will of the majority of this Convention? I scarcely know what to propose. Those who have nominated Mr. MCDOUGAL do not, I think, intend to leave this hall.

Mr. MAHONEY replied to Mr. MCALPIN. And after several speeches were made, in which JOHN BIGLER came in for some censure, a resolution was adopted to send for him to reply. He did come, and made a speech; which was followed by several other speeches; and, at last, one of the Trustees of the Church got up and said that neither party could have the use of it any more.

The upshot of the day's proceedings was, that the Convention left the Church at 8 o'clock P. M., under the lead of Mr. MCALPIN and Mr. VERMEULE, and the rear was brought up by the two Chairmen, arm in arm.

SECOND DAY.

SACRAMENTO, Wednesday, July 19, 1854.

The Convention met at 9 A. M., at McNulty's Hall, and was called to order by Gov. MCDOUGAL, who, in doing so, alluded to the scene of yesterday, and denounced it as a disgrace to the community. The scene enacted was one calculated to destroy the usages not only of the Democratic party, but of all civil communities. He spoke of the Senatorial election, and of the efforts made by the Electionists to carry their schemes. We have certainly one hundred majority over them, and yet they come into Convention and endeavor to disorganize the party. We have with us the sympathies of the people, and are the legitimate representatives of the Democratic party. He wished to vacate his office as President, and wished the Convention to nominate somebody else.

General ESTILL nominated Major HOOK, who was elected amid deafening shouts of "Old Nebraska."

The following Vice-Presidents were elected: WILLIAM ROSS, Sonoma; H. P. BARBOUR, Tuolumne; WILLIAM A. NUNNELLY, Shasta; M. TALIAFERRO, Marin; J. W. DOWNEY, Los Angeles.

The Gowanites met in Carpenter's Building. The attendance was slim, and quiet undisturbed. On motion of Colonel WALKER a Committee was appointed by the Chair to confer with the delegates not in attendance, with power to settle differences and difficulties at present existing.

General J. W. DENVER, of Trinity, was finally nominated for Congress, from the Northern District. He was called out and made a speech, in which, among other things, he said:

First, as to the object in which most of you are interested here—the Pacific and Atlantic Railroad. If I should be elected, I will do all in my power to procure the construction of that road—[great applause]—and to the furtherance of that object, gentlemen, I will accept in the name of California, from the General Government, every dollar and every acre of land that can be properly applied to that object by the Congress of the United States. [A Voice—"You are the man, Sir."] Gentlemen, there has been one great principle decided in Congress lately. It is the principle recognizing the right of American citizens to all the immunities enjoyed in the present States—that is, by those who have gone out to the Territories. In other words, the right of self-government. [Great applause.] Now, gentlemen, I go the whole length of that principle. I endorse it to the fullest extent, and shall never do anything else, if I am elected or not elected. As far, gentlemen, as the question devolved in reference to public lands, I say that it may be settled—it may be taken by actual settlers. The principle is well understood in Western States. Western men understand it too well for there to be any difference of opinion *there*.

Mr. P. T. HERBERT of Mariposa, was nominated for the Southern Counties.

Mr. MCKIBBEN from the Committee appointed to nominate a State Central Committee, reported the following names:

San Francisco—B. F. Washington, B. McAlvin, W. G. Ross, W. Flint, A. A. Reichert, J. R. Maloney, James O'Meara; *Sacramento*—J. R. Hardenburgh, V. E. Geiger, J. H. Ralston; *Stockton*—S. H. Booker, Charles Powell; *Marysville*—Charles S. Fairfax; *El Dorado*—E. N. Trout; *Placer*—J. H. Barbour; *Tuolumne*—C. L. Scott; *Calaveras*—C. A. Clarke; *Ninth Judicial District*—W. J. Listen, William A. Mix; *Los Angeles*—J. P. McFarland; *Seventh Judicial District*—H. P. Hingleman.

Col. MCALPIN introduced a series of resolutions, which were also adopted:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, By the Democratic party in Convention assembled, that we view the construction of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad as one of the most important matters for the welfare of our common country that has agitated the public mind since the formation of our National Government, and we but echo the sentiments of nine-tenths of the people of California, when we declare that the Congress of the United States should do all and everything consistent with the Constitution in aiding the commencement and completion of the same.

Resolved, That while we review the oft-expressed views of the Democracy of California in favor of the donation to actual settlers in limited quantities of the public domain, we nevertheless believe and recommeud that liberal donations should be made, in accordance with the well-established policy of the General Government in similar cases, to aid in the construction of the greatest national work of the age—the building of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad.

Resolved, That we most cordially approve and sustain the passage of the Nebraska bill, and the vote thereupon shows most clearly that it was a Democratic measure—one of principle that should have enlisted in its favor every true lover of republican principles, and we only regret that among the names of those who opposed its passage, we notice some few who claim to be Democratic.

Resolved, That we re-assert and maintain the principles of the Democratic platform adopted at Baltimore in 1852, and we endorse to the fullest extent the Administration of General FRANKLIN PIERCE.

The Electionists Convention have nominated MCDOUGAL and LATHAM for Congress, and WOODSIDE for Clerk of the Supreme Court, and have adjourned to 8 o'clock P. M. The regular Convention is still in session—an animated debate going on—great enthusiasm.

Mr. MCALPIN stated that he had received a letter from Gen. MCDOUGAL, stating that he will not be, and does not desire, in any shape whatever, to be a candidate for Congress. In his letter, he says to me, continued Mr. MCALPIN, that he had a conversation with Mr. LATHAM, who requested him to say the same thing for him to the good people in California.

The Majority Address says:

The minority, disappointed in their darling scheme—the premature election of their chieftain, at the last session of the Legislature, to the United States Senate, in violation of all precedent, usages of the party, and rights of the people—seemed determined to triumph or destroy. They then predicted that if the Senatorial election did not come off at that session the Democratic party would be overthrown. They are now, therefore, and have been ever since their defeat by the people, bending all their efforts, and using all the machinations and tricks for which they are proverbial to accomplish this, their prediction—now the cherished object of their disappointed ambition. Not content with throwing every obstacle in the way of a fair expression of popular will in the primary elections and in the County Conventions, and finding that so overwhelming was the public sentiment against them, that with all their intrigue, management and trickery, they could not succeed in obtaining a majority of the Convention, they resorted to the characteristic scheme of contesting the seats of the delegates from a number of the counties notoriously opposed to them, hoping by this transparent manœuvre to secure a majority of uncontested seats in the primary organization of the Convention, and thus hold the rights of the counties contested completely in their own power. But in this, also, they failed.

The Minority Address says:

The Democratic party of this State is necessarily composed of more heterogeneous elements than those which constitute the party in other States of the Union. Coming, as our people do, from all parts of the world—bringing with them a thousand differences of feeling and opinion—it is to be expected that all aggregations of party shall be less accordant here than elsewhere.

This has been apparent from the first organization of the Democratic Party in California. But there has always been a portion of the party—and this the masses of it—who have desired to sink all sectional issues and unite on the great principles of the party of the Union. Others have as long and as constantly manifested a desire to divide and sectionalize its principles.

The Mines.

The Pacific Quartz Mining Company erected a small mill of four stampers and attached it to PREDMORE & Co.'s saw mill, for the purpose of testing the claim, and the yield has been much greater than anticipated. Three days' work with three stampers, produced four hundred and ten dollars pure gold, which has so encouraged the Company that they are now making the necessary arrangements to erect a mill with sixteen stampers, to be driven by water power. The location of the mill is not determined, but the presumption is that it will be on Hangtown Creek.

The Sonora *Herald* says: "Mr. HUGGINS, of ADAMS & Co.'s Express, exhibited a magnificent lump of gold and quartz, as large as a man's head, which was taken out at San Diego Gulch, near Columbia, from the Cannonade claim, by FLETCHER & Co. The gold forms an incrustation all over the rock, forming as beautiful and curious a specimen as we have ever seen. Its weight is 16½ pounds, and it is supposed that it contains at least 10 pounds of gold."

There are several tunnels being run into the hill bordering on Nigger Gulch near Jesus Maria. A very rich lead which was found at the head of this gulch has been lost, and it is supposed it must have taken a course into the hill. To cut the lead, five different companies are running tunnels into the hill, and all with strong indications, from the pitch of the ledge and the appearance of the earth, of ultimately being successful. Should this lead be struck, it will have a very beneficial effect upon the town of Jesus Maria. The Wiggins' tunnel on Jesus Maria gulch is still paying extraordinarily. Fifty dollars to the wheelbarrow load is considered an average of its yield.

During the week ending on the 21st inst., Messrs. PAGE, BACON & Co., purchased at their office in Sonora, 1,962 ounces gold dust, valued at $34,335.

ADAMS & Co. expressed for themselves and others, during the week ending Saturday last, to Stockton, gold dust to the amount of $287,000.

We have news from Jacksonville of the new diggings discovered there. There is no knowing of the richness of these mines. Everything is excitement. Labor cannot be had for any price. Miners are making from $1,000 to $3,000 per day.

From the Salmon and Klamath we hear of extraordinary success of the miners. New and rich diggings are daily being struck. Labor is very scarce, and in high demand. Miners are averaging from $20 to $40 per day to the hand on these streams.

At Gold Beach the miners are doing very well. There are several gold separators up there now. If any of them succeed in separating the gold from the sand, it will make the inventor a splendid fortune. There are millions upon millions of dollars lying on the beach, useless, as yet, to the world.

On Smith River and Myrtle Creek, the miners are making from $10 to $25 per day to the hand. Laborers are getting from $100 to $150 per month.

At Sailor Diggings and Alt-House Creek the miners were never doing better. These mines vie in richness with any in California or Oregon. Labor is scarce, and in high demand.

The new diggings discovered on Indian Creek, prove to be exceedingly rich. They prospect from $1 to $3 to the pan. Some of the companies are making from $50 to $100 per day. Laborers are getting $100 per month and found.

At the Bidwell Mines, a company of six persons whose names and claim we are not at liberty to mention, have taken out within the last four weeks $14,000. They deposited $12,000 at the Mint in San Francisco, scattered the remaining $2,000 for the benefit of the community at large in a remarkably short space of time, and have returned to their claim satisfied that the mines are not a humbug.—*Butte Record*.

The Calaveras *Chronicle* of July 29, says:

R. J. STEELE & Co., one week took out 65 ounces, making a clear dividend of $265 to the share. The next week they took out 95 ounces, and last week 80 ounces; and from present appearances they will make equally as much this week. One share, a few days since, sold for two thousand dollars. ROBERTS & Co. have struck a vein of blue and yellow clay, into which they have washed eight feet, and it pays them from fifteen to twenty dollars per day to the hand. The New-England claim, at Saw Flat, took out on the 26th, one piece of pure gold weighing 26 ounces. The Deacon claim, adjoining, yielded over a pound of fine gold the same day. GAHEGAN & Co., on Red Gulch, have taken out several good sized *chispas* this week, among which was a piece weighing 8 ounces. Gold Hill still yields well, and the supply of water is abundant.

The reports from Springfield are highly encouraging. A company of five men have struck a new lead at Saw-Mill Flat, which promises to pay well. Four companies on Humbug Gulch are extracting at the rate of a pound per day. At Knickerbocker, SHURR & Co. washed out this week 20 ounces in one day and a half. Mr. MCLEAN while prospecting found a three-ounce lump, besides getting an average prospect of 75 cents to the pan in fine gold. The Coyote Company, at Yankee Hill, took out 30 ounces of coarse gold, on the 25th. The miners on the South Fork of the Stanislaus have commenced work in earnest.

Several companies are now at work in the bed of Deer Creek, just above the Main-street bridge, and are making good wages. They have flumed the creek for over half a mile, so as to render it nearly dry. Most of them are averaging from $20 to $35 per day to the hand.

On Little Deer Creek, they are constantly making from $10 to $20 per day to the hand.

The reports from Iowa Hill are still as favorable as ever. A gentleman just down from there says that he saw one company wash up for their day's work, in which four men had washed ten pounds of gold. And such days' works are quite frequently made.

From the Marysville *Herald*, we learn that the Rock Island Company are engaged in turning the entire Feather River through a flume for a distance of 1,500 feet, the dimensions being 10 by 7 feet deep. It is rapidly approaching completion.

Battle between Two Parties of the Chinese in Trinity—Twenty-Five Killed and Wounded.

A correspondent of the Shasta *Courier*, writing from Weaverville, in Trinity County, under date of July 19, says:

The Chinese have been for some time preparing for a general fight—the cause for such preparation is the same here as in other parts of the State, a sectional hatred and clannish difference, brought from their native land. From day to day these differences have been increased, although numerous attempts have been made by their leaders and Americans to settle them, but all endeavors were in vain. Patience with them ceased to be a virtue on Saturday last, when they met to fight out their "pent-up wrath," and a bloody fight it was. The parties met in all their accustomed modes of warfare—their banners, shields, lances and helmets, the same as used in their wars at home.

On Saturday morning, both parties were out skirmishing and drilling. They were designated as the small party and the large party—the former consisting of 140 men, and the latter of about 400. At about 3 o'clock in the afternoon the small party charged upon the other. The conflict was short, but destructive; the small party were victorious, killing eight of the larger party, and driving them from the ground, and capturing their flag as a trophy of war; the small party had but two men killed. Some 10 or 12 on both sides were severely wounded. One white man, who was interfering in the fight by discharging his pistol at one of the parties, was shot dead by some spectator, of whom there were about 1,000.

All day the greatest excitement prevailed throughout town; some went for, others against their fighting. Our Sheriff did all in his power to stop the difficulty, up to the very lateat hour, but he could accomplish nothing—fight they would and fight they did. But their differences are in no better condition now than they were before. Neither dare go to work; one is afraid of the other, consequently both are idle. So matters stand at present.

On Sunday the large party collected their dead together and burned them, in the same manner as do the Indians of this country, and then buried their ashes. The small party buried theirs with all the imposing ceremonies of war—they all turned out in funeral procession and followed the bodies to their graves, accompanied by music, as white men would. The white man killed was also buried the same day. It was a day of funerals. Long will it be remembered by the people of this town.

Great Mortality on Shipboard.

There has been great mortality on the ship *Libertad*, which arrived at San Francisco on the 19th ult. from Hong Kong, 93 Chinese passengers having died. On the 20th there were eight more dead, and 103 helplesaly sick. The ship was taken in tow and moved to the neighborhood of Rincon Point, and from there to Goat Island. It is said that the ship brought a greater number of passengers than she is legally entitled to carry, which is, undoubtedly, the cause of so much sickness. The disease is scurvy and fever. The city authorities have sent carpenters to Goat Island to erect suitable accommodations for these passengers, where they will be taken and cared for until purged of the disease.

The ship upon her arrival here *was totally destitute of provisions and water*, the passengers having been on short allowance for *over thirty days*. The ship was stopped twice before leaving Hong Kong, in consequence of having too many passengers, and after she finally was allowed to start, she came out to a small island, when 136 more persons were taken aboard. The owner of the ship is a Chinaman, and came over on her. Owing to her condition upon her arrival, the consignee in San Francisco refused to receive her. A large amount of provisions and other necessaries have been purchased and sent over to the Island by the city authorities.

Wholesale Escape of State Prisoners.

News was received at the Marshal's office on the 18th, of the escape of prisoners from the State Prison. The number who escaped was only eight. One of them, SMITH, was killed in a fight with the guard. Three others were wounded and recaptured. The guard were in hot pursuit of the others. They are on the point between Corta Madera Bay and Saucelito, and consequently cannot escape unless they cross to San Francisco, or pass out through the coast range of mountains. The negro lodged in the station house was placed there by one of the guard, and was not one of those who escaped. One of the guards, Mr. ROBINSON, was shot in the hip in the fight.

Terrible Conflagration at Marysville—Two Hundred Buildings Burned—Loss $250,000.

From the Marysville Herald, Extra, July 28.

About a quarter before 10, last evening, a fire broke out in a Chinese brothel, on the north-east corner of Second-street and Virgin-alley. A gentleman who happened to be on the opposite side of Second-street at the time, informs us that he saw, through a window, the commencement of the work of destruction. A window curtain in one of the rooms came in contact with the flame of a candle; and, instead of making any effort to subdue the flames, the degraded inmates, with their equally degraded visitors, rushed into the street, and left the house to its fate. The whole building being of wood, with muslin wainscoting, was speedily a mass of fire, from which the flames rapidly spread to the east, west and north. The wind at the moment was blowing somewhat freshly from the southeast, but soon chopped into the south-west, and then became variable, but with increased force, between those points.

The district, north and northwest of the beginning point of the conflagration, being closely built with wooden tenements, the flames spread in those directions with tremendous rapidity. In two or three instances fire was communicated to buildings on the south side of Second-street, but was promptly extinguished. In a very few moments, all between B-street on the east and D-street on the west, north of Second up to Fourth, presented the appearance of an ocean of fire. Everything was swept off between B and C, from Second to Fourth, and between C and D, from Second to Fifth, but few buildings were saved. The two story frame storehouse of DICKEY & MURPHY, on the corner of C and Second-street, was saved by the indomitable energy of some choice spirits, who battled for its safety in the very midst of the flames. Its preservation, surrounded, as it seemed to be, by walls of fire, look very like a miracle.

The Tremont Hotel, a large wooden building on the corner of Second-street and Maiden-lane, immediately west of DICKEY & MURPHY'S, was soon enveloped in flames, giving the inmates but little opportunity to remove the furniture. A few articles were saved. The Empire block, extending from Maiden-lane to D-street, resisted the flames as proudly as it did at the last great conflagration; but several of the buildings just erected on the recent burnt district, were swept away almost instantaneously. The City Hall, on the corner of Maiden-lane and Third-street, was speedily reduced to ashes.

The wind, during a great portion of the time, blew almost a gale. The flames, however, were not permitted to cross to the west side of D-street; and the fire was finally subdued, some fifty minutes after its commencement, on the south side of Fifth. The northern limit of the burnt district, between B and C, is Fourth-street; and the whole boundary is as follows: From northwest corner of B and Second to southeast corner of B and Fourth; thence, on Fourth, to southeast corner of C and Fourth; thence on C, to Fifth; thence on south side of Fifth, to D; thence, escaping some four houses, to Second; and thence, escaping the Empire Block and DICKEY & MURPHY'S, to the northwest corner of B and Fourth.

More than *two hundred buildings were consumed*, all of which can not now be particularized. A great many worthy and industrious families have been suddenly prostrated from independence and comparative wealth to utter indigence. The City Hall is now among the things that were.

The exact loss, if it could be ascertained, would show the destruction of, at least, two hundred houses and a loss of property not short of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Arrival of Clippers.

On the 23d ult. there were two arrivals of Clipper ships at San Francisco from the Atlantic States. The first was the *Swordfish*, Captain OSGOOD, in 110 days, who reports light weather most of the passage. The other was the *Golden Eagle*, Captain FABENS, 122 days from New-York. Captain F. reports having experienced severe gales for seventeen days, off Cape Horn. The *Swordfish* is consigned to Messrs. LOWE, EBBETTS & Co., and the *Golden Eagle* to Captain JOSEPH MYRICK. There was also a late arrival from Hong Kong, the clipper bark *Isabelita Hyne*, Captain CALHOUN, in 41 days passage. The *Swordfish*, brought a powerful fire-engine from New-York, belonging to J. FRENCH, Esq., of the Metropolitan Theatre.

San Francisco Branch Mint.

The Branch Mint of this city is still worked to its full capacity. The amount of deposits continue in excess of the coinage. The additions now coming forward will materially add to the usefulness of this institution. For the thirty days commencing July 1, the coinage amounted to $71,119 76. The following statement will show the operations of the San Francisco Mint for the quarter ending June 30:

UNPARTED BARS.

Before melting	118,465,69 ounces.
After melting	114,122,38 ounces.
Value	$2,155,717 57

PARTED BARS.

Before melting	286,12 ounces.
After melting	278,75 ounces.
Value	$1,166 68

COIN.

Before melting	108,141,11 ounces.
After melting	103,635,07 ounces.
Value	$1,901,942 87
Total value	$4,032,827 10

Financial Review.

From the San Francisco Shipping List.

Notwithstanding the want of anything of very particular interest to record this

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1854.

☞ Messrs. REDDING & Co., FEDERHEN & Co. J. R. WHITING, and E. W. PARKMAN, are Agents for the DAILY TIMES in Boston, Mass.

To Advertisers.

The average regular circulation of the DAILY TIMES is now over 34,000 copies,—of which about 28,000 are served by Carriers in this City, Brooklyn and Williamsburg. The extent and character of its circulation commend it to the business men as one of the best channels through which they can present their business propositions to the public at large. Its charges for advertising, considering its circulation, will be found quite as reasonable as those of any other journal.

Legal Practice.

We publish, this morning, a letter from J. R. WHITING, Esq., in reply to some remarks in the TIMES a day or two since, upon the New-Orleans *Bulletin's* announcement that RANDALL HUNT, Esq., had been engaged for the defence of Dr. GRAHAM, now under indictment for the murder of Col. LORING, in this City. Mr. WHITING states that Mr. HUNT will not appear in that case, as he has gone to Europe. Mr. W. objects to our remarks—first, that they are calculated to prejudice the case of Dr. GRAHAM; and secondly, that they are unjust to the members of the legal profession.

We desire to say, in reply, that we had not the remotest intention of prejudging, or of leading the public to prejudge, the question of Dr. GRAHAM's guilt. We have published all the circumstances of that unhappy homicide, as elicited by the Coroner's inquest, and have submitted them to the public judgment. We have no doubt that the homicide was perpetrated under provocation;—we think it quite likely that evidence on the trial will show that the provocation was sufficient, in the eye of the law, to extenuate, if not to excuse it. But we intended neither to express nor to intimate any opinion on this case, nor had we the slightest thought of assailing, or censuring, Mr. HUNT, or any other lawyer connected with it. Our remarks were elicited by the *Bulletin's* notification to the New-York Bar that in Mr. HUNT they would find their match—that they must put forth all their strength, and exert their utmost ingenuity, if they expected to convict Dr. GRAHAM against *his* powerful advocacy; and they were made upon the *system* of criminal practice, which such a taunt suggested, rather than upon the particular case which had given occasion for it.

The *Bulletin's* remark treats this trial rather as a gladiatorial contest between opposing counsel, than as a solemn inquisition into the guilt or innocence of a human being. One would infer from it that the point at issue was the relative skill, eloquence, ingenuity and professional ability of Mr. HUNT on the one side, and the lawyers that may oppose him on the other,—rather than the legal character of the act by which Col. LORING lost his life. And we took occasion to signalize it as sadly descriptive of the general character of such trials as they are commonly conducted in this country at the present day. We are willing to appeal to Mr. WHITING himself, whether this is not substantially true. We are quite sure that his large experience must have made him acquainted with very many cases, in which on criminal trials, truth and justice have been made subordinate to eagerness for victory, in the minds of opposing counsel. We know he has seen cases in which witnesses have been enticed into prevarications or terrified into contradictions;—in which legal quibbles have been interposed to evade justice;—in which opposing counsel have sought to break each other's influence by assailing each other's character;—in which the passions, prepossessions, weaknesses and vices of jurors have been studied and used to secure a verdict. And we are confident, moreover, that his sound judgment must have told him that these things are not in keeping with the sacred nature of the proceeding itself. It is not easy to conceive any process more truly solemn and impressive than the legal inquiry which is to determine whether society shall take the life of an individual as forfeit to its law, or send him forth again into society released from taint or suspicion of guilt. And if such a process were to be conducted in conformity with that ideal presentation of it which its nature warrants, we should have very different scenes from those which our Courts of Justice usually present. If the fact that *truth* is the sole thing sought,—that passion, feeling, sympathy, have nothing whatever to do with the determination of that point,—were duly impressed upon the minds of all concerned, our criminal trials would offer far less occasion for censure than they do now.

We are far from attributing these defects, as we must consider them, to individual members of the Bar, or even to the legal profession, as a body. They have grown up naturally, perhaps unavoidably, with the growth of the system of legal practice and the increase of ability, and the natural strife for superiority, in the legal profession. But they are none the less defects,—nor are they the less worthy the attention and consideration of all who are interested in social progress.

California.

To-day's budget of news from California possesses features of unusual interest, chiefly political. The free and enlightened Democracy of the State have suffered much tribulation in attempting to hold their State Convention. The body met at Sacramento, and was duly organized, and immediately afterward became sadly disorganized. Mr. DAVID C. BRODERICK, a gentleman formerly well known in this City, called the Convention to order. His motion that EDWARD McGOWAN be elected temporary Chairman, was the signal for a tremendous outcry. There were two factions,—one in favor of the renomination of ex-Gov. McDOUGAL and Mr. LATHAM for Congress, from the Northern and Southern Districts; the other party, friends of Gen. DENVER and PHILIP HERBERT. The dispute became very fierce. The cushions of the church in which the body sat was so "tattered and torn," that the Trustees came to say that they would be most happy if the meeting would adjourn itself to other quarters; and the hint was taken. There were finally two Conventions formed, with two Presidents, double sets of Vice-Presidents, and duplicate Secretaries, who, in the same building and at the same time, endeavored to out-read, out-speak and out-bully each the other. This kind of work could not last long. So the rival Chairmen marched gravely out of the Church side by side, neither giving precedence to the other, but each holding to the individual dignity of his office. Two opposite sections of the city received the contending parties, and here the nominations were quietly made. The regular nominees are Gen. J. W. DENVER of Trinity, and PHILIP T. HERBERT, of Mariposa. The irregular candidates are McDOUGAL and LATHAM. But these gentlemen have both declined to stand the canvass. The row has therefore been for naught.

The Whigs held a Convention at which Messrs. G. W. BOWIE of Colusa, and CALHOUN BENHAM of San Francisco are put in nomination for Congress.

California has again suffered disastrously from conflagrations. The city of Marysville has been swept by fire,—five blocks have been burned over, two hundred buildings destroyed, and a quarter million of property gone to waste. The papers, however, lament, in view of these often-repeated calamities, much less than we would expect. It seems to be now established as a general principle, that the destruction of shells in the cities is a good thing, rather than a bad one, because it incites to greater care in the erection of buildings. San Francisco has now so many substantial fire-proof houses, that no fire can again affect her to so serious an extent as in days gone by.

The accounts from the Mines are very favorable. New developments are made in the diggings, which inspire renewed hope in the minds of the lucky finders. Tunnels are cutting, rocks blasting, rivers turning from their channels, to satisfy the quest for gold. We receive invoices amounting to Two Millions by the arrivals of yesterday.

Complaints are still uttered against the senseless overstocking of the markets by shippers from this side. Unsalable goods still lie upon the shelves of California merchants, a warning to Atlantic speculators.

The unedifying details of murders, fights, thefts and unmerciful poundings occupy a large space, as usual. One execution had taken place; the murderer WM. B. SHEPPARD having been hung in San Francisco on the 28th July, for the murder of HENRY C. DAY. The concourse of people which mustered to see the sight is rated at ten thousand. The culprit made a very long Confession, which was published only after his death.

In the lighter affairs of life, the Californians have begun to evince tastes that are decidedly civilized. Among the musical and theatrical celebrities who were performing in San Francisco, we note the names of OLE BULL, MAURICE STRAKOSCH, Miss LAURA KEENE, Mad. ANNA BISHOP, (with BOCHSA,) in Opera, and a complimentary benefit to Mrs. SINCLAIR, at which sundry of the leading artists appeared.

The intelligence from other quarters has two items. One is the fact that Gold is discovered in new quarters in Oregon. The other, that the French are to be driven out of Sonora. How it is to be done is not satisfactorily stated.

The Asia's News.

By the arrival of the *Asia* at this port yesterday morning, we have four days' later news from Europe. The intelligence from the War is of more than usual importance. GORTSCHAKOFF, on the 9th, announced to the Austrian Government that both Moldavia and Wallachia would be evacuated immediately, which announcement caused an order to be issued to the Austrian troops on their way thither to halt for the present.

Simultaneously with this announcement is a telegraphic statement that 3,000 French troops have landed on the Isthmus of Perekop, to prevent Russian reinforcements from reaching the Crimea. Sir CHARLES NAPIER was to attack Bomarsund "next day," and a formidable expedition against Sebastopol was ready to embark. The other items of interest by this arrival are the death of the King of Saxony, and the indictment of Queen CHRISTINA, on a charge of treason before the Spanish Cortes.

Liverpool Cotton market had rather fallen off. Breadstuffs generally were firm, and Wheat had advanced. Money rather tighter. Consols 92 3-8, ¼, ¼, @ ¼.

Our National Sensitiveness.

Our countrymen have often been charged with an excessive sensitiveness to the opinions of others. They have been supposed to stand in dread of foreigners, and to be ever anxious to conciliate their good will. Not a few of those attentions, which have been lavished on visitors from abroad, have been viewed as disguised efforts to bribe their judgments. We desire their endorsement of our greatness; *ergo*, our splendid dinners and other social honors to them. Transatlantic writers have attributed this to a want of self-respect, and our newspapers here at home, stung by certain facts too plain to be denied, have berated us unmercifully for indulging in such a weakness. But there is something to be said on the other side.

Men, who enjoy their opinions as well as possess them, are very much disposed to get others to think with them. All strong sentiments are associated with sensibility, and hence, a craving for sympathy is excited. Our countrymen are in this condition. Conscious of their own advance in political science, and feeling that in every department of national life they have entered upon an unexampled career, they have naturally been inclined to make others sensible of what has been accomplished in our history. No doubt, a good degree of vanity has been mingled with this sort of effort. But any one of common perceptions ought to see that other motives have had their influence. Reverence for the great laws of humanity, chivalrous interest in the rights of men, devotion to the supreme principles of Providence, and a latent conviction that the fortunes of the world were evolving here, have all had their share in it. Our main error has been in not resting our pretensions on the right ground. If we had taken our stand manfully on the doctrines of republican liberty, and shown what they have done for us in every relation of labor, every interest of commerce, every branch of society, we should have been less open to censorship. But this has not contented us. We have claimed everything. Though young, we have arrogated what age only can give, and while laboring under the necessity of carving out our own fame, we have acted as if we had inherited the wealth, pomp and glory of past generations. All this is false in fact and unsound in philosophy. England is England, and America is America. There are things in which, as yet, we cannot surpass other nations, and we ought to have such a regard for our reputation as not to put ourselves in comparison with them.

The evil, if it may be called by so serious a name, is happily abating. This has been produced in several ways. Foreigners are inclined more and more to judge us on true grounds. They are now too sensible to measure us by old, traditional standards, or to apply their own national tests to us. Philosophy, a slow teacher, has brought them at last to see that they must escape from their hereditary notions, abandon their selfish prejudices, and take us on our own field as a new form of social existence, if they would arrive at any just and substantial conclusions. Meanwhile, we have grown wiser. Sneers about spitting tobacco-juice, eating fast, and other follies have lost their sting. However nonsensical some of our habits and customs may be, we have come to know that they are mere offshoots, which the pruning-knife of time will remove—not like those of Europe, organized into the economy of permanent life, and defended by the elaborate artifices of sophistry. We begin to apprehend our proper position. Discrimination is usually a late growth, but we are attaining it; and hence, if such books as HALL, TROLLOPE, and DICKENS published, were written about us now, they would be received here as quite an enjoyable joke.

Death of Thomas Crofton Croker.

Among the last received English newspapers, by the *Asia*, is one which contains the following brief announcement:

"DIED.—On Aug. 8, in Gloucester-road, Old Brompton, THOMAS CROFTON CROKER, Esq., aged 57."

To many in New-York,—where, oddly enough, CROFTON CROKER had many and warm friends,—such intelligence was not unexpected, albeit truly mournful. Only a few weeks ago, in a letter to Mr. ROBERT BALMANNO, his warm friend and correspondent of many years' standing, CROFTON CROKER took a solemn farewell of all whom he knew and loved on this side of the great Atlantic, announcing that the state of his health imperatively demanded that a painful and perilous surgical operation should be performed, the result of which *might* be fortunate; but that, prepared for the worst, he had made up his mind for it, and bade farewell, affectionately and solemnly, to all who cared for him. This was in the true spirit of a countryman of his, who wrote:

"I would die standing, as the Roman did,
Erect in mind and body to the last,
And looking my dark destiny in its face."

In this country comparatively little was known of CROFTON CROKER. He was very far from being a leader in the van of literature, but he was eminently genial; had talent, aptitude, tact, and industry; was widely known, when very young, as one who had successfully made researches in the antiquities and fairy lore of Ireland, his native country; and was as extensively acquainted with literary men as almost any person of his time.

Irishmen are so dreadfully addicted (even more than the Scotch) to the particularities of relationship and genealogy, that I might expect all the ghosts of all the CROKERS to arise and point their grisly talons at me, were I to omit stating that THOMAS CROFTON CROKER was the son of Major THOMAS CROKER, whose ancestors, from Devonshire, and with blood as thick as Devonshire clouted cream, settled in Ireland in the time of "Good Queen Bess"—as people are fond of miscalling the last and not least tyrannic of the haughty TUDOR dynasty.

Major CROKER married MARIA DILLON, an heiress, in 1796, and (to use the words of the elder Mr. Weller) "the consekens of that manuver" was THOMAS CROFTON CROKER, born in Cork, January 15, 1798.

Before young CROKER was 17, he had walked over the greater part of the Counties of Cork and Limerick, accumulating a vast quantity of legends, anecdotes, traditions of old customs, and views of local scenery, for he was an excellent sketcher. His chief companion was an intelligent Quaker named HUMPHREYS. With him CROKER visited the Lake of Gougane Barra, the source of the River Lee, and subsequently immortalized in a noble lyric by the late J. J. CALLANAN. Here, in June, 1813, CROKER picked up some Irish poetry, of which a translation, a little later, attracted the notice of the poet CRABBE. Here he scored down the Irish air, which the late THOMAS HAYNES BAYLEY afterwards popularized by adapting to it the very beautiful words, "Oh, no! we never mention her." In 1818, when CROKER was only twenty years old, MOORE acknowledged, in an advertisement to the seventh number of the "Irish Melodies," his obligation for forty old Irish airs, with many curious fragments of Irish poetry, traditions of the County of Cork, and sketches of the romantic scenery to which they referred.

From 1813 to 1818, CROFTON CROKER was an apprentice to LECKY & MARK, merchants at Cork. One beneficial fruit of this was his remarkably beautiful handwriting—the most legible of any author's of our later time. His father died in March, 1818, and he quitted Ireland in the following November. His first step in England was to visit MOORE, in Wiltshire. Thence he went to London, where JOHN WILSON CROKER (his namesake, but if his relation, only very remotely so), who was then Secretary of the Admiralty, obtained for him a clerkship in that department of the public service.

To a young man like CROFTON CROKER, such a situation insured independence. With the exception of a very few, all Government appointments in England are held during good conduct—life-offices, in fact, with annually augmenting incomes, and the *right*, after 30 years' service, to retire on a superannuation of two-thirds of the annual income receivable on retirement. In case of incapacity from ill-health, the pension is still granted, but, of course, in proportion only to the length of official servitude. After 36 years' work, CROFTON CROKER's salary could not have been less than £1,000 to £1,200 a year. He died in harness.

In 1821 CROKER revisited Ireland for a brief time, accompanied by two clever artists, ALFRED NICHOLSON and his sister. In 1824 the result of this and his former tours was produced in a quarto volume, as *Researches in the South of Ireland*. Truth to say, its quarto publication was very ambitious. MURRAY accepted CROKER, no doubt, on the endorsement of his Admiralty namesake, then and now one of the *Quarterly Review* critics. Much of the book's success was owing, I am persuaded, to a very kind, elaborate, and favorable notice of it given by Dr. MAGINN, who was personally much attached to CROKER, in *Blackwood's Magazine* for MAY, 1824. In this review he gave the real *tit-bits* of the volume, so as to make general readers somewhat curious to see the original.

Early in 1825 appeared anonymously, a small volume entitled *The Fairy Legends and Traditions of the South of Ireland*, with some fanciful wood cuts. At once, it sprung into popularity. The two rival Reviews, (*Edinburg* and *Quarterly*,) criticised it most favorably. In *Blackwood*, MAGINN reviewed it literally, *con spirito*, commencing thus:

"This is a little book, about little people, by a little author, of the height of TOM MOORE—full of little stories, pleasant to read, and little wood cuts pleasant to look at—a book, in short, all the things and persons connected with which are little, except the good humor and the research, both of which are great."

Sir WALTER SCOTT was so delighted with the book that he wrote a characteristic and complimentary letter to the author, which graced all future editions.

As the *Fairy Legends* had a vast sale, JOHN MURRAY pressed the author for a second series; and, in April, 1825, sent him back to Ireland on a legend tour. The quest was successful, for a second budget was opened in the Autumn of 1825. Among these was the legend of *Daniel O'Rourke*, describing his flight to the moon on an eagle's back, and his sudden descent upon his native bogs. CROKER, to do him justice, never claimed it as original. In 1790 it had been published in Dundee. In 1820 the late SAMUEL GOSNELL, of Cork, made six cantos of *Ottava rima* of it for *Blackwood*; and, fifty years before either, a Dublin surgeon, named DOYLE, used to tell it in prose. The merit of CROKER's version was that it was terse and concentrated. The original "copy," with much more, had been lost, and his friends volunteered to assist in its reproduction. *Daniel O'Rourke*, it is said, was written by HUMPHREYS, from CROKER's dictation, was much altered by MAGINN, and was finally touched up by CROKER.

In October, 1826, CROKER was introduced to SCOTT, at LOCKHART's, in London. He was journalized by Sir WALTER, as "little as a dwarf, keen-eyed as a hawk, and of easy, prepossessing manners—something like TOM MOORE." That same year, a second edition of the *Fairy Legends* was published. In 1831, they were condensed into one volume of *Murray's Family Library*.

Here his fame culminated. The *Legends* made his reputation. Afterwards, if he did not lower he did not raise it.

In 1827 CROKER was elected Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and member of the Royal Irish Academy. In the Autumn of 1827, as editor of an annual called *The Christmas Box*, he was lauded by KIT NORTH (at one of the "Noctes") as "one of the most agreeable and ingenious gentlemen in all England." In 1828 a French translation of the *Fairy Legends* appeared at Paris. In 1829 CROKER figured—partly editor, partly author—of *Legends of the Lakes of Killarney*, with illustrations by MACLISE. In 1830 CROKER married Miss NICHOLSON.

From this time he contributed a good deal to the *Gentleman's* and *Frazer's Magazines*. In 1832 he was a steward at the great London dinner given to HOOG, the Ettrick Shepherd, and published a brace of volumes—both of them forced and feeble—called *The Adventures of Barney Mahony*, and the anti-MITFORD work, *My Village versus Our Village*.

He edited several Irish antiquarian works after this, (as well as the *Autobiography of Holt*, the Irish Rebel General of 1798,) and a very indifferent collection of *The Popular Songs of Ireland*, which, he states in a letter to me, and mentioned in his preface, was "completely spoiled to meet the views and wishes of Mr. COLBURN," its publisher. For the Camden and Percy Societies, he edited several volumes, and printed *one* copy of a *History of Kilmallock*, in the South of Ireland, which he presented to MOORE. His latest publication was a letter addressed to Mr. J. S. REDFIELD, publisher in New-York, on the letters of THOMAS MOORE to JAMES POWER, his music publisher, suppressed at the instance of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and published here by Mr. REDFIELD.

CROFTON CROKER has left an only son—a young man of much promise.

He was better as an antiquarian than as an author. His collections of historical and literary MSS., and of Irish antiquities, were very extensive—the largest, perhaps, of any private gentleman's in England.

In stature, he was diminutive, and a hair-lip spoiled one side of his face. In manner he was simple, easy and gay. It only remains to add MAGINN's description of him, written early in 1831, and prefixed to the portrait of him (by MACLISE,) in *Fraser's Magazine*. It speaketh thus:

"If CROFTY be an original nursling of the fairies, it is impossible to conjecture the antiquity of his age; but whether he be a Phooka, a Cluricaune, a Lepricaune, or any other of the tribes upon which these euphonious names are bestowed in the Irish dialect, we believe that they keep the secret of their years before the flood, with as much care as an uncounted maiden of nine-and-twenty. But supposing him to be of mortal birth, he stands 4 feet 10½ inches high; weighs 7½ stone; averages 30 odd years old—as he is only lately married, we leave out the unit; was born in Cork, the beautiful city—is of the best blood of the CROKERS—(let nobody imagine he is related to the late Secretary of Admiralty, whose real genuine name is CROHOORE); wrote various pretty antiquarian papers in a thousand unheard of vehicles; came to London full of fancies of fame, and found the Admiralty congenial quarters; conceived the idea of Irishizing the fairies, and did it well; lived like a gay, convivial fellow, with sundry droll companions; emptied his bottle; made love, and raked as Irishmen are wont to do; wrote books, of all sizes; sowed his wild oats, of course; soberized; etcetera-ed; and there he is, a slight degree reduced from the size of life, nestling among our *leaves*."

R. S. M.

FROM JAMAICA.

The Sugar Duties—New Material for Paper—The Destruction of Greytown—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Friday, Aug. 11, 1854.

In one of my recent articles, I slightly touched upon the mutual advantages that would be derived to America and the West India Colonies upon the total remission of duties on sugar in the United States. I notice, in the Report of the Committee on the American Tariff, a recommendation that all descriptions of sugar shall in future be admitted in the States at a duty of 20 per cent. *ad-valorem*, instead of 30 per cent., the existing duty. I certainly could have wished that this article had been permitted to pass free of any duty whatever, for I am strongly impressed with the belief that were all duty abolished on foreign sugars, no injury would result to the necessary revenue, or to their own sugar production in the South. America would become the market for all our produce, that is not encumbered by British influences, or conveyances in fee for moneys advanced. Considering, also, the greatly-reduced rates of charges on the shipment and insurance between this Island and the United States, as compared with Great Britain, every poundweight would be transferred to New-York, Philadelphia and other markets of the States. However, something will have been gained by the contemplated reduction. The Government may have occasion to review its tariff; and I little fear but that the absolute remission of duties will be an object worthy its consideration. I very respectfully submit that the adoption of this course may meet favor with those whose duty it is to regulate and adjust the cartel of commerce.

The demand for paper, arising from the scarcity of rags in London and the United States, and the consumption of it by the reading and writing population of both countries, have induced parties to seek for such substitutes in Jamaica. The plantain, curato, penguin, and dagger plant fibres abound throughout the Island. Merchants have been commissioned to purchase these articles in any quantity, at prices of about the same value as rags. That which has been permitted to waste and rot on the ground is sought after with avidity. I suggested some time ago how advantageous it would be were a company formed in New York or any other part of the States, for the purpose of erecting mills for the manufacture of paper, as well as linens, rope, twine, and such other domestic materials. Properties can be purchased at a very low figure, and the cultivation of the above mentioned plants can be conducted at a very trifling expense. The scheme is worth a trial. With American capital, energy and well-established enterprise, success must attend the experiment.

A great deal has been written here as regards that unfortunate, and I may add, afflictive affair, the destruction of Greytown; many apprehend that a rupture between America and England will be the consequence of it. I can hardly lend myself to believe that any such result will occur. There are many cogent reasons that present themselves to my view, by which I arrive to this conclusion. I am free to confess that there are many in the United States who are unthinking enough, rash enough, and may be perverse enough, to desire and promote such an event; but the American people—properly so called—are not likely to disturb the good understanding which at present exists between the two nations. That the Commander of the *Cyane* exceeded his instructions, I do not entertain a shadow of doubt; and I am perfectly persuaded when his Government shall have investigated the matter, the commander of that vessel will not escape censure, and probably punished for exercising so lawless and gross a violation of international law. Such an onslaught on a defenceless town—setting fire to it, destroying so vast an amount of property, in which both England and America are interested—cannot fail to create the serious considerations of the American Government. Mutual explanations will no doubt lead to the settlement of the question; and indemnification af parties whose properties have been laid waste, will, I should hope, be the equitable result. Should it, however, turn out that the commander had received authority by his Government to inflict such a punishment on the inhabitants of Greytown, then I dread to think of the awful consequences that may ensue to both countries, and the incalculable damage that may follow to the citizens of America, as well as to British merchants engaged in mercantile transactions, should war be proclaimed.

We have had an arrival of a ship load of emigrants from Accar and Fontee, two districts in China, last *Java*, with 325 men alone; 156 days at sea. Forty-five died on their passage from the effects of scurvy. This disease was occasioned by too great an indulgence in salted beef and pork. They appear to be intelligent, and physically, powerful men, anxiously disposed to engage themselves in agricultural labor. From all I can learn of their character, they are exceedingly sensitive people, and must be treated with a proper regard to national idiosyncrasies. They abhor a blow—any such indignity at the hands of their employers would meet with uncontrollable resistance. The entire lot has been engaged by several of our most respectable planters. Much good is expected to be derived by their industry and knowledge of agriculture.

Up to my last intelligence on the 26th ult., the collections in aid of the unfortunate Jews at Jerusalem amounted to $2,000, which sum was remitted by the last packet to Sir MOSES MONTEFIORE as Treasurer, in aid of the general fund. It redounds much to the credit of all classes and denominations of the religious bodies in this Island, that they have so generally, liberally, and promptly responded to the appeal of suffering humanity. The Presbyterians, Wesleyans, Episcopalians, and Independent churches have vied with each other in the good work of benevolence, they have all united in the common cause of charity. Sermons have been preached in every church and chapel throughout the Island, and have contributed their worldly substance most cheerfully, in the true spirit of love. I have it from good authority that upwards of $3 000 have been collected up to the present day. Subscriptions are flowing in daily from all parts of the country. Considering the impoverished state of Jamaica, I should say the people have done well, more than could be expected, under the depressed condition of all classes.

The operations of the Portland mines appear to be going on steadily and prosperously. Dr. BARRETT is indefatigable in his exertions and his people are working faithfully and vigorously. I have it from undoubted authority, that a large quantity of dress ore is now ready for shipment; and the prospects of increased quantities are to be expected shortly. Upon the whole, I may safely say, that my early impressions of the value of this mine have not in any degree abated; on the contrary, from all I can learn, there are evident proofs manifesting themselves as to the capabilities of this property; and that the result, in time, will turn out satisfactorily to those interested in the development of this rich possession.

The Jamaica Loan bill was introduced into the House of Commons; read the first time on the night of July 6; on the 10th, a resolution was taken in Committee, pledging Parliament to the guarantee. It is settled that four per cent, is to be allowed. By this rule of interest a saving of two per cent. will be gained to the Island. The most appreciable advantage to be derived when the loan shall have been completed, will be the termination of the loss by those who, in the course of trade, are compelled to receive the Treasury notes at par, and pay them away at a discount. The loss has been silently endured, in the hope that the evil would subside when the money becomes available, and the notes entirely withdrawn from circulation.

The destroying angel, Cholera, is still hovering sporadically in the country parishes, and of the severest type. The victims are attacked with collapse, without any of the premonitory symptoms, giving no chance for medical treatment, they sink, and die immediately. The metropolis is free from the disease, as well as the neighboring towns.

The agricultural interest has suffered materially within the last six months from its dire effects.

The Light-house at Plumb Point commenced its operations on the 1st instant. The sum of £5,000 was raised by loans for carrying into effect this desirable and necessary safeguard to the maritime and commercial interests. Within a fraction of £4,000 has been already expended, leaving the balance in the hands of agents in London and in Jamaica for the purpose of liquidating other demands which may accrue. Tolls are now collectable by the Collector and Comptroller of Kingston.

The Case of Dr. Graham—Letter from J. R. Whiting, Esq.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: In an article appearing in the columns of your journal yesterday, referring to the case of R. M. GRAHAM, M. D., of New-Orleans, —an article undoubtedly dictated from that honorable attention to topics of public interest, which ought to actuate every high-minded journalist—you copy a statement from a New-Orleans gazette, that Hon. RANDELL HUNT, of that city, is engaged for the defence of Dr. GRAHAM. At the conclusion of your editorial remarks based upon that statement, you say:

"We *shall have* a small army of lawyers on each side—arrayed against each other in intellectual combat—each doing his best to over-reach or defeat the other. Witnesses *will be* bullied, some facts *will be* concealed and others *will be* distorted, passions *will be* invoked, prejudices *will be* appealed to, everything *will be* done that logic, learning, wit, and eloquence can accomplish to sway the judgment and decide the result: and the jurymen *are to be made* the victims of all this *sharp and unscrupulous professional practice.*"

The italics are my own, as calling attention to the authoritative manner in which you enunciate the supposed conduct of his trial. I desire to correct the misunderstanding of the New-Orleans paper and your own. Mr. HUNT, an intimate friend of Dr. GRAHAM, was in this City at the time, of this most unhappy occurrence, *en route* to Europe. He left on the following Saturday, and will remain for some months. At the inquest he sat near me, as the friend of Dr. GRAHAM, and as the evidence developed some of the most important facts of the case, was very much, if not wholly relieved from his painful anxiety about his his friend. He certainly then (and I have heard nothing since to induce me to believe otherwise,) determined not to take part in the defence of the case. During the investigation he conducted himself in a gentlemanly and courteous manner, was most desirous that the truth, and the whole truth, should come out, and at once. There was neither on his nor on my part any bullying or attempt at concealment; no passions invoked or prejudices appealed to, nor was there any resort to sharp or unscrupulous practice. By what right then, or by what code of honor or gentlemanly bearing do you or can you justify this wholesale and unstinted abuse of an absent gentleman, who, for himself, has never publicly spoken a word on the subject of this case, and who, professionally never will take any part in it.

This attack does not stop at him, it not only seeks to strike a blow at the whole of our profession, but most particularly against me and such gentlemen as may be associated with me in Dr. GRAHAM's defence.

It assumes that our characters are all bad—that we are all abandoned and profligate—capable of any enormity to defeat justice;—nay, more, it assumes to give this character to our profession generally. Against this wholesale denunciation, I beg leave most solemnly to enter my protest. Your article, in its tendency, is still worse. It is most illiberal and unjust. It assumes not only that Dr. GRAHAM is guilty of the offence for which the Grand Jury have thought proper to indict him, but that resort will be had to bullying, falsehood, treachery, and an unscrupulous practice, to bear down the truth. The scope and tendency of your article, if uncorrected, will prevent the accused from having a calm, fair, impartial and unprejudiced trial. If this was intended—as I hope it was not—I appeal to your own good sense and manliness to say whether you ought not at once to correct it.

As to myself, I have only to say that this is the first time to my knowledge, that in a professional career of over twenty-five years, I have been so causelessly and injuriously assailed. If I had earned such a reputation as you have chosen to give to Dr. GRAHAM's counsel, I would be unworthy of my profession, and would deservedly, long since, have been removed from it. It is a profession of which I have always been proud, as dwelling among its members not only very many who now adorn the Bench, but the Bar—and for its numbers, fairly comparing with any other in the land for high moral worth and mental power.

Yours, very respectfully, J. R. WHITING.

☞ A Communication with accompanying affidavits concerning the case of Mr. JOHN LIVOR, the teacher in the Eleventh Ward recently arrested by Police Lieut. CROFT, for alleged cruelty to his pupils, is crowded out by the pressure of foreign news. It will be given to-morrow.

☞ JOHN INNERARITY, the last surviving partner of the distinguished commercial house of PANTON, LESLIE & FORBES, so well known in this city and in Florida at the commencement of the present century, died very suddenly at Pensacola, Fla., on the 26th ult. His advanced age and growing infirmities had for some time past been regarded by Mr. INNERARITY himself as urgent admonition of the approach of the great destroyer, yet a recent visit to New-Orleans had to some extent served to revive his powers, and up to the hour of his death he was enjoying comparative comfort, and his friends had reason to hope that he would yet be spared to them for many years.—*Mobile Advertiser.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Aug. 26.

HARD TIMES—A new Novel, by CHARLES DICKENS. Chapters 33 and 34.

A LOITERER'S GLEANINGS about the notabilities at Saratoga. By MINNIE MYRTLE.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.—A General Survey of the recent Political History of Spain.

Mr. BRACE's Walks among the Poor of Great Britain.

The Republican Exiles in London—Personal Sketches, No. 2.

Letters from London—Present Condition and Prospects of the War—The Spanish Revolt.

DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE—Western Crops—Failure of the Corn Crop and its Consequences.

From Washington—The Mosquito Question—Origin and Character of the British Protectorate—The Administration Organ and the San Juan Affair.

From Minnesota—Indian Battles, &c.—Politics in Iowa—The First Gun from the Northwest towards Kansas.

EDITORIALS.—Tipperary Chivalry—The Railroad Combination—The Saratoga Convention—No More Smoke and a Sweeter City—Repairs of Royalty—Iowa—English Copyright Law—An Easy Virtue—Spain, Her Past and Future—How they make Governors—The Violets of Literature—Temperance Movements—Review of the Summer—Universality of Newspapers—Legal Practice, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS—Notes on the Census—BARNUM's first visit to New-York—The Execution of WEBSTER—William's College Commencement—A Peace Alliance—Letter from FREDERICA BREMER—Horrible Tragedy in Missouri.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.—Four Days Later by the *Baltic*—Highly Interesting from the Seat of War, and from all parts of Europe—Interesting from South America.

DOMESTIC NEWS.—From California—State of the Crops, Mines, &c.—A careful Summary of Events in the United States

Reports of Meetings, &c., in and about the City of New-York.

COMMERCIAL—A are fully prepared statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statement of the Banks of the City of New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturdays, at the low price of Two DOLLARS per annum, in advance. Two copies for $3; Five copies for $5 will be sent to one address. Single copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers ready for mailing, at 6¼ cents each.

☞ The postage on this paper to any part of the United States is 26 cents per annum, and within the State of New-York is 13 cents. Published by RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. 138 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT OF MORE THAN THIRTY YEARS' STANDING.—While returning thank for constantly increasing patronage, we invite attention THE OLD STAND NO. 104 BOWERY, where will be found, as heretofore, a most extensive varied assortment of Hosiery and Under-garments. A. RANKIN & CO., No. 104 Bowery

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT NEW-YORK.—JAMES E. RAY, No. 108 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of Hosiery and Under Garments. Wholesale and Retail. All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchaser's unbiassed opinion.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE APPLICABILITY OF Steam to Commercial and Manufacturing uses, was not more valuable to the world than DESHLER'S New Discovery for Fever and Ague is to the invalid. Sold by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.

SEWING MACHINES.—To CLOTHIERS, TAILORS, &c.—Now is the time during the dull season, and before the hurry of the Fall business commences, to introduce the Sewing Machines. An investment of $100 in a Sewing Machine will produce more clear profit than $5,000 invested in any other way. This can be clearly demonstrated. Having settled all suits against our machines, there is no shadow of claim against them. But all other machines do infringe our patents. The "Dorcas Machines"—a cheap Yankee affair—infringe four of our patents, and the "Evans Machines" infringe four of our patents, and one invention for which we have applied for a patent. He who buys any of these piratical Machines will buy a suit at law. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES — A MAGNIFICENT $1,000 Piano Forte of T. Gilbert & Co's celebrated make, with highly ornamental carved mouldings, carved legs and carved lyre, and pearl keys, now in store at the great music establishment of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, the mate to the one that took the premium at the World's Fair; also, those at the St. Nicholas Hotel and the Irving House. Also, constantly on hand a large assortment of the most celebrated Boston, New Haven, New York, and Buffalo Melodeons. Prices very low. A large discount off from factory prices for cash. Dealers supplied on the very best terms.

VERMIN! VERMIN!! VERMIN!!!—THEY POLLUTE your food! They devour your substance! They destroy your clothing, and they undermine your buildings! They cause you a sight, and impoverish you by day! Why will you suffer all this, when a 25 cent box of PARSONS & CO'S EXTERMINATOR will ensure permanent relief? It acts upon Rats and Ants like a terror. They cannot stay and breathe where it is put; and they will never return to the place where it has been used. Try it, and be convinced. Price 25 cents. Sold by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., Wholesale and Retail Agents, No. 81 Barclay-st., New-York.

$15 ONLY FOR A DELIGHTFUL AND HEALTHY HOMESTEAD.—500 Building Lots, each 100 feet square, equal to 4 city lots, and 100 farms, will be divided among 600 subscribers in a few days. Each subscriber, for only $15, payable in instalments, secures four Building Lots 83 by 100 feet, near the celebrated Lake Ronkonkoma, or a farm of from 2 to 30 acres. A few subscribers only required to close the books. Also, a few splendid farms for $75 and upwards. Apply immediately to CHAS. WOOD, No. 209 Broadway, where maps and pamphlets can be had gratis.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANTS WILL do well to lay in a supply of the New and Great Discovery for the cure of Fever and Ague. DESHLER'S PILLS will cure the worst cases. Sold at wholesale by T. & G. ACKERMAN, No. 58 Cortlandt-st.; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.; C. F. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway; and STERBINS, MORGAN & BUTLER, No. 46 Cliff-st.

BROKEN BANKS—BROKEN BANKS.—ALL NOTES on Banks of this State lately reported failed, taken at par at Union Hall Clothing Warehouse where can be found an entirely new and fashionable assortment of clothing of the latest Fall styles, suitable for men and boys. Furnishing goods of every description

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The Revolution in New-Granada—Things on the Isthmus.

The *George Law* brings the Panama papers to Aug. 14. We find additional information relative to the Revolution in New-Granada. The notices received by the last mail from the interior are favorable to the Constitutional cause.

General MARTINIANO COLLAZOS, commanding the revolutionary party at Bucaramango, was killed, and his party dispersed.

Another party of MELO's forces were beaten a few days after at the Mesa de Jerida.

In Santa Martha, some of the inhabitants of the Cienaga raised some disturbance in the city, but were twice repulsed by the citizens. General POSADA, with a detachment of troops, went from Baranquilla to put them down.

The Congress that was to have met on 20th of July at Ibague, did not do so in consequence of not being able to form a quorum.

General Herrara has named the following Ministry: Secretary of War, General Pedro Herran; of Finance, Sr. Jose Maria Plata; of Government, Dr. Pastor Ospina; of Foreign Affairs, Sr. Ramon Mateus.

The Governors of the Provinces have been authorized to remove all the public officers, (whom the supreme power has the right to remove,) who have proved themselves in favor of the revolutionists.

General MOSQUERA was at Mompos on the 31st ult., from whence he was going to Honda, and from thence to Ocata to operate against the provinces of the North.

A fire broke out in Panama on the 9th, in a small building rear of the church of Santa Ana, which destroyed twelve or fourteen houses and the church.

The Aspinwall *Courier* of the 6th, upon the progress and condition of the Panama Railroad, says:

"Within a few days past we have managed to make a running visit along the line of railroad. We have been astonished as well as pleased to find the road, at most points, in such excellent condition. The extent and variety of the repairs, which are constantly necessary, could not be credited by the casual observer; yet they are admirably kept up. The action of the very severe rains, and the gradually increasing necessity of substituting permanent for temporary foundations, as well as structures, are faithfully observed; and the appearance of most of the road is that of one doing a heavy business, rather than that of one in progress of construction."

The Panama *Star* announces the arrival of Mr. MOCATTA, on a second mission from the English Bondholders, and adds: We have been told from a good source that should he again meet with the gross injustice he before experienced from the Ecuadorian Congress, that the protection and interposition of the British Government will be afforded to bring the Ecuador Government to a settlement of the long pending claims on them, when matters will not so easily be arranged as they now have it in their power, to do, if they are honestly disposed.

From a private letter dated Grenada, July 25, we make the following extract:

"Cholera is extending its direful progress through this island and its dependencies, sparing neither age or sex. Total deaths reported, 2,000."

We have Valparaiso dates to July 14, and Callao to July 24. The following is the account of the capture of the Russian bark by the French steamer *Phoque*, of which we gave the outlines on the arrival of the *Veldivia*:

On Saturday, the 9th inst., a Chilian vessel arrived at this port, reporting having spoken a Russian merchant vessel bound hither; as one was fully due from Pernambuco, the captain of the French war steamer *Phoque*, which is lying here for repairs, got up steam, and went out to reconnoitre, but returned without observing any vessel. In the evening, however, the commander sent out two boats, with fifteen men in each, to look out for the expected prize. They returned next morning, the 9th with the Russian merchant brig *Courier*, which they had taken. It seems that the officer of one of the boats boarded the *Courier*, and demanded of the captain (who was a-bed when he came on board,) if that was a Russian vessel, to which the latter replied no. But the officer being satisfied of the fact, ordered him to surrender the vessel and himself as a prize and prisoner, which courtesy the Russian also declined, whereupon the French officer called his men on board, and took possession in the name of the Emperor of the French, and sent the other boat into port to announce the capture.

The vessel arrived in the harbor of Valparaiso on Sunday morning. She was originally consigned to JOSE CERVERO, and laden with a valuable cargo of sugar, which had been sold to arrive for about $76,000. We understand that the cargo is to be landed and de ivered to the purchasers, and that Mr. CERVERO is to retain the funds in his own hands, giving security to the French, until it shall be decided by the proper authorities, whether he shall pay them to the shipper of the sugar, or to the captors. After the sugar is landed the vessel is to be taken to France for sale.

It is rumored that a Russian war vessel is lying off the port looking out for English and French prizes. We have, however, no confidence in the rumor, but should not be surprised to hear, by the next mail, of [some similar accident happening to some of the British or French vessels in the Northern Pacific.

The Santiago and Valparaiso Railway progresses but slowly.

On the 23d ult., American ship *Kate Hayes* returned to Callao, making water at the rate of twenty-two inches per hour. She was bound for Hampton Roads, with guano.

Reports are in circulation to the effect that a number of homeward bound vessels (English and American) have been driven into the Talcahuano. There is good reason to believe that these reports are correct.

From Jamaica.

We have later dates from Kingston, Jam. The *Standard* says;

The ship *Epsom* in her voyage from Hong-Kong to this port, lost no fewer than 40 of the Chinese emigrants. Since her arrival about as many more have been sent to the Public Hospital, and nine of that number have died. The disease that has carried them off is scurvy. A very respectable Mandarian has come with them. His name is Whangte-Shay. He is a Christian, is very intelligent, and speaks English fluently.

The 1st of August was the Sixteenth Anniversary of unconditional freedom in the West India Islands. The day passed over in Kingston, not only without excess, but without the shadow of observance.

The Hudson Bay Company.

There is considerable feeling manifested in Washington Territory relative to the continuance of trade between the Hudson Bay Company and the Indians in that Territory, and more particularly in regard to the influence which that Company exercises over the Indians. Under instructions from the Department at Washington, Gov. STEVENS gave official notice, long since, to the Hudson Bay Company that their commercial intercourse with the Indians must cease on the 1st of July. It appears that the Company have paid little or no attention to the notice of Gov. STEVENS, but are continuing to traffic as usual. The *Pioneer* and *Democrat*, published at Olympia, on this subject holds the following language:

It is certainly time that this powerful monopoly should confine itself to the legitimate business guaranteed to the Company under our treaty with Great Britain of 1846. It is time that they, the Chief Factors, should know, that as foreigners, acting under a charter from a foreign Government, cannot and will not be permitted to transgress the laws of the United States, if the laws regulating intercourse with the Indians are strictly enforced; and it is useless to suppose that the authorities of our Government, to whom is intrusted the high and responsible duty of seeing our laws executed, will permit themselves to see them shamefully violated.

"Every person who is informed on the subject, knows that there is a large majority of the Indians of the Territory who are more under the influence and control of the Hudson Bay Company than of American authorities. Let this undue influence have a termination. Let the instructions of the Government be obeyed. Let the laws of the country be enforced. Let the people determine to back the instructions in whatever way it may be necessary, until the influence which has been exerted over our native population shall have ceased to exist."

CHINA.

Rapid Progress of the Insurgents, &c., &c.

The bark *Isabelita Hyne*, Capt. CALHOUN, arrived at San Francisco on the 23d ult. in forty-one days from Hong Kong, bringing dates from Hong Kong to June 6. The Hong Kong *Register* says:

"A considerable degree of alarm has existed during the past few days among the Chinese population at seeing the preparations which are being made for the defence of the island. Many of the respectable shopkeepers and compradores who had their families here have sent them to their homes, or are preparing to do so. The publicity which has been given to the defensive preparations which have been made,—fortifying Kellett's Island, erecting a battery at West Point, placing the *Hercules* in a position to guard the Ly-Yue-Moon passage, enrolling an extra police force,—will have at least this good effect, it will deter any of the dreaded pirate fleet from making a predatory descent upon us. The alarm seems very necessary, however natural it may appear."

A few hours after the arrival of the 8th of April mail, bringing the news of a declaration of war, the Admiral proceeded to the North in the *Winchester*, the Governor and his suite leaving at the same time in the *Barracouta*. The Admiral doubtless left with the view of capturing the Russian vessel, lately, if not now in these seas. The Governor, for the nonce, leaves the Island in charge of the Lieut. Governor, to take upon himself the direction of affairs at Shanghai, where his presence is not uncalled for. As Plenipotentiary, it is his intention to visit Japan before he returns southward.

We have dates from Shanghai to May 30—eight days later than previous advices. The city still continued to be held by rebels. Some fighting between the rebels and imperialists had taken place, in which one of the foreign vessels employed by the imperialists was engaged. She had five men killed, and received considerable damage. One of the insurgent leaders, LIN-FUH-YUEN, (SKINNER's horse boy,) had left the city, but his withdrawal does not appear to have made any change in the disposition of affairs. There does not appear to have been any communication as yet between the rebels holding Nanking and those in possession of Shanghai. It is said TAI-PING-WANG has established a Custom-House at Che-kiang, and that duties are paid to him not hesitatingly.

The North China *Herald* of May 20, says that the city had been disturbed by rumors that the Imperialists were about to take vengeance on the foreigners for the affair of the 4th of April.

Woo, the Imperial Tayutae in command of the forces besieging Shanghai, and the Governor of the Province, Heu Nae Chaou, have been deprived of their buttons by decree of the Emperor for the affair of the camps.

LONG ISLAND.

Visit of two New-York Celebrities to Brooklyn—A Novel Scene in Greenwood Cemetery.

In the course of last week a certain judicial functionary of New-York, accompanied by a lady of that City, well known in theatrical circles as a leading member of that profession, visited Brooklyn for the purpose of taking a rural drive, and as a scene most congenial to the solemnity of their thoughts, directed their course through Greenwood Cemetery. Having made the tour, and about to make an exit by the gate, the lady directed the driver of the carriage to return the same way that they had come, when he remonstrated, and urged that his horse was almost knocked up, and he had been out two hours beyond the stipulated time. On his positive refusal, the tragic ire of the heroine arose, and in the whirlwind of her passion, she designated Jehu "a drunken loafer." This aroused his Hibernian spirit burning to resent the imputation, and losing all due respect for his fare he retorted: "Oh Pshaw! if you call me drunk you're a liar!" The learned Judge could not stand or sit by and hear his fair so grossly insulted, and although out of his District, he took the law into his own hands, and gave the offender a severe phillipic in the shape of a blow on the head with the butt of his own whip.

An appeal was taken to a local Court of Justice, and the result was a bespeak for the attendance of the lady and her protector to take part in a performance at the City Hall. Saturday last was the day appointed, but, on that occasion, the principal characters not appearing in time, it was unavoidably postponed till Tuesday. Yesterday was then named, and, we understand, it was then further postponed till Monday next. Some prominent members of the Bar, it is said, are to figure among the *dramaeis personæ*, but whether the curiosity of an anxious public is to be gratified or not, remains to be seen.

Another Incendiary Fire in Brooklyn—More Difficulties in the Fire Department.

Another fire occurred in Brooklyn yesterday morning, which, there can be no doubt, was the work of an incendiary, as there had been neither fire or light introduced into the premises by the occupant or his employés, for a considerable time past. The building in which it originated, and which was totally destroyed, was No. 76 Fulton-street. It was occupied by Messrs. SIDDLE & SPENCER, as a hardware and house-furnishing store.

It was first discovered about 4 A. M., in the rear of the second floor—to which part of the house it is supposed some one may have obtained access by a door in the rear basement, which was frequently left open or unfastened. The progress of the flames was so rapid, that nothing could be saved, which led to the further supposition that some inflammable material had been brought to aid in the diabolical work of destruction.

The house next door occupied by Mrs. FERGUSON, as an upholstery store and dwelling-house, caught fire and was considerably injured about the roof, window-sashes, and so forth. The furniture was nearly all destroyed, either by fire or in the hasty attempt to remove it. On the other side, No. 74, at the corner of Buckbee's Lane, occupied as a wholesale wine and liquor store by JOHN DENOMERQUE, was also at one time on fire, and seemed to be in great peril, together with its inflammable stock, but escaped without any very serious damage; the stock however was not then quite out of danger, as a crowd of rowdies gathered round insisting on admission, which was peremptorily and firmly refused.

The Fire Department were in attendance in good force, and fortunately prevented the flames from igniting a stable belonging to Mr. MORRELL, in the immediate rear, which being situated in a net of frame buildings, would in all probability have led to the conflagration of an entire block in middle of the principal business street in the city. The want of discipline in the Fire Department of this city—which is a general cause of complaint—was disgracefully evinced in the instances of two companies on this occasion. No. 18 was ordered by the Assistand-Engineer to give water to No. 17, in order to throw a stream to the roof of the house; but this they refused to do, being ambitious of getting on to the fire themselves. The hose was then by his orders detached, and put on to No. 18, and in revenge for this the members of No. 18 refused to work at all.

The Assistant Engineer, (Mr. GEO. STAYLEY,) in this emergency, called some of the Police of the First District to his aid, and set to work in the places of the disobedient members; but No. 7 who was serving No. 8, now refused to do so, since the police were working her, they contending the latter had no right to interfere in their operations. No. 7 was consequently manned by some of the Police, and the citizens—the Company—protesting loudly against such invasion of their rights. Fortunately no actual breach of the peace took place, but the circumstances and the state of things in the Department which rendered their occurrence possible, calls loudly for inquiry and remedial measures. The losses and insurances were, as nearly as can be ascertained, as follows:

INSURANCE.

Building No. 76 owned by W. H. COLES, of New-York, loss about $3,000; supposed fully covered. Stock &c., of Messrs. LIDDLE & SPENCER, loss $5,500; insured $2,000 in Fulton (Williamsburg) Insurance Company, and $2,000 in the Hartford Insurance Company. Building No. 78 owned by Mr. COLES, loss $200; supposed fully covered. Stock &c. of owner, Mr. FERGUSON, loss $200; fully covered. Building No. 74, owned by THOMAS H. REDDING, loss $300; fully covered in the Brooklyn Insurance Company. Total, $9,200.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Fever and Ague—A Whole Family Cured.**—Within the last fortnight a gentleman and his wife and four children, residing on Long Island, were cured of Ague by two bottles of Dr. McCLINTOCK'S TONIC MIXTURE. It not only stops the fever but strengthens the whole constitution and gives appetite. Price $1 per bottle. Sold by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 122 Fulton-st., and by Druggists generally.

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box.**—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries: recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. E. MEBER, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **The New and Tasteless Cure for Fever and Ague.**—DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC PILLS is superseding all the old time and ineffectual remedies. Sold by STEBBINS, MORGAN & BUTLER, No. 46 Cliff-st.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Cordial.**—Whence proceed the lassitude, the depression, the debility, the indifference to life, the instability, the continual feeling of illness which it is impossible to define or localize, so common, so hard to bear, and so little pitied by the robust and healthy? We answer—from the stomach and the nervous system, between which there exists the closest sympathy. Want of vital energy, sluggishness in the secretive organs, a general inertia of the system, is at the bottom of all the difficulty. To rouse the whole organization from the torpor, to imbue it with new life, activity and vigor, and to sustain it in that condition, there is no preparation comparable with Dr. MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL. Other stimuli may excite the dormant physical energies for a time, but like the night-flash of the lightning that leaves behind it a deeper gloom, the exhibition of these exhilerants is followed, after the first convulsive effect is over, by a depression of body and mind more profound and paralyzing than ever. The remedy is literally worse than the disease. But the Elixir has a dynamic influence. It not only creates a new condition of the physical organization, but perpetuates it. The animal spirits are not only cheered and elevated by its agency, but kept up to their new level without flagging. A vegetable compound, congenial to the system, it seems to act upon the constitution itself, and to revolutionize it. In chronic diseases of the nerves, the stomach, and the liver, its operation is all but miraculous. The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, six for twelve dollars.

C. H. RING, Proprietor, No 192 Broadway, New York.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada, and the West Indies

☞ **Pale Sherries**—In butts and hhds., landing ex "Richard Mechard" from Cadiz. RHINE WINES in cases, one dozen each, landing ex "Flushing" for Pilgeur," from Rotterdam. INDIA PALE ALE in casks, 6 dozen each, pts., landing ex "American Congress," from London. LEA & PERRIN'S Worcestershire Sauce, in cases, pts., half pts. and quarts, landing ex "Manhattan," from London, for sale by JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway.

☞ **Special Notice—Grand Lodge, A. F. A.**—A Special Meeting of the above Lodge, will be held on SATURDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, at Convention Hall, Worcester-st., for the purpose of granting a charter. By order of T. LONG, W. G. Master.
W. O'REILLY, G. Secretary.

☞ **Twenty years of Oblivion has not been the fate of DESHLER'S New Discovery for Chills and Fever,** as it has been of many others' remedies. Its astonishing cures are already causing for it an unexampled demand. For sale by C. H. RING, corner of Broadway and John-st.

☞ **St. George's Church,** Stuyvesant-square, will be open for Divine Service on SUNDAY NEXT, 26th inst., at the usual hours of 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—If Capt. NORTHROP, or any of his crew or passengers who sailed in the brig *Orleans*, Dec 14, 1849, for San Francisco, California, will call at No. 121 Pine-st., between the hours of 2 and 5 P. M., they will hear something to their advantage.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a Protestant young woman, to do chamber work and sewing, or fine washing and ironing. Also, by two for general housework; are good plain cooks, and first-class washers and ironers. Each can give unquestionable reference for steadines, capability and industry, &c. To be seen at No. 259 7th-av., until Monday, if not engaged.

SITUATION WANTED—A well-educated unmarried lady, just come from London, wants a situation in a respectable family. She speaks English and German, knows how to manage children; also sewing, and can help the lady of the house in everything. She also will travel in company. Apply at No. 335 Bowery, between 3d and 4th-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—As cook, and to wash and Iron, or to do the housework of a private family, by a tidy, active girl, with good City reference. Would go a short distance in the country. Call at No 169 4th-st., west of 6th-av., the residence of her late employer.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant Scotch Woman, as chambermaid, or as chambermaid and laundress; has excellent references from her last place; will be found willing and obliging, and to please in every particular. Please apply at No. 84 3d-av.

SEAMSTRESS WANTED.—An American seamstress, one who is well acquainted with family sewing, can give good reference, and would be willing to go a short distance from the City, in a pleasant country village, may find a permanent situation, where she will be regarded as one of the family, by applying at No. 455 Broadway, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock P. M.

GIRLS.—Several nice, half-grown girls can be obtained at the office of the Am. & For. Employment Society, No. 130 9th-st., cor. Broadway. Also, domestics of all kinds, male and female help, can be had at the Society's lower office, No 27 Greenwich-st.

GIRL WANTED—To do general housework. One who is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, and would be willing to go a short distance in the country, will find a good situation by applying at No. 455 Broadway, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 1 P. M.

SALESMAN WANTED—A retail dry goods salesman wanted, of experience in the City trade. Apply at No 157 Broadway, from 9 to 11 A. M.

TEACHER—A Young Lady of highly respectable connexions is desirous to give instruction in English, French, Geography, History, &c., &c., to the children of a respectable family, as visiting Governess. Address X. K. Y., at this Office

JOHN YOUNG—Agent of the Protestant Employment Society and Society for the Encouragement of faithful Domestics, No. 7 Carmine-st., has opened the Female Servants' Registry, No. 145½ Bowery, between Grand and Broome-sts., for the better supplying the east side of the City and the city of Brooklyn with good servants, where strict attention will be given to all who call. N. B.—Girls wanted.

CARPET UPHOLSTERER—Wanted, to go to a neighboring city. Apply to MARTIN'S & CLEAVER, No. 90 Wall-st., corner of Water, between 8 and 12 o'clock A. M.

FLAX HACKLERS WANTED.—Employment for two or three hands at Lambertville Flax Mill. Apply to JAMES FRENCHE, No. 51 Pine-st.

ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—With considerable practical experience, quick, and good writer, acquainted with the Provision business, and from the country preferred. The best of reference to character and honesty required. Address, in own hand, INDUSTRY, office of the *Daily Times*, with name of references, age and experience. Salary, $300.

BOOKKEEPER—Who will be disengaged on the 1st September, wishes to engage himself with a So: thern or Western merchant. Address O. F., office of this paper.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED.—By a dry goods jobbing house. Address P. O., Box No. 159, with references and salary expected.

BOY WANTED—14 or 15 years of age, in a retail Dry Goods store. One who resides with his parents, and can come well recommended. Apply at No. 360 Bowery.

BOY WANTED—In a lawyer's office, 14 or 15 years old, who can write a good hand. Salary $100 per annum. Address BOX No. 919, New-York Post-Office.

HOUSES, &C. WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—Or the lower part of a House, suitable for a small family, in the vicinity of Broadway, not higher up than Union-square. For particulars, address C. K., at this office.

BOARDING.

BOARD.—Very desirable suites of rooms for families and single rooms for gentlemen, can be obtained with board in a new and handsomely furnished house, No. 293 5th-av., corner 32d-st. Dinner 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARD.—A few respectable young men can be accommodated at Mrs. BERRY'S, formerly Mrs. Foster, at No. 27 Houston-st., with good board, single beds, and pleasant rooms. Full board, $3 per week; day boarders, $2 50.

BOARD—Wanted by a young man, in a private family where no other boarders are taken, in the neighborhood of Chatham-square, preferred. References given and required. Address L, No. 4 Chatham-square.

BOARD.—Pleasant rooms can be had, with board, at No. 15 Stuyvesant-st., between 9th and 10th-sts. The best of references given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, may be accommodated with pleasant front rooms at No 1 Willow-place, corner of Joralemon-st., between South and Montague ferries. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two gentlemen with their wives; also, several single gentlemen, may be accommodated with desirable suites of rooms, or pleasant single rooms. Inquire at No. 206 Washington-st. References required.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—Three or four gentlemen can be accommodated with board. Location pleasant and desirable—house furnished with all the modern improvements. Address A. C., Box No. 855, Post-Office, New-York.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—The subscriber has a few desirable rooms in his large farm-house, near Glen Cove, to dispose of to families, with board, for the balance of the season. Apply to CHAS. UNDERHILL, Glen Cove.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, will find pleasant rooms in an excellent location at No 155 Henry-st., next to the corner of Joralemon-st., equally convenient to the Wall-st. or South Ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—For a Gentleman and Wife; a large room with closets, or a parlor and bed-room. Location—between 4th and 5th-aves., and 8th and 16th-sts. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address S. H. G., *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—Between 16th and 23d-sts., for a single gentleman. Address H.W., *Times* Office. References exchanged.

THREE OR FOUR GENTLEMEN WANTED—Of good address and character, with a capital of not less than ten dollars, to engage in a light and agreeable business, from which seven to ten dollars a day can be realized. Apply at No 19 Spruce st, third floor, where all the particulars will be given.

DESIRABLE SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS.—A private family would let a suite of rooms to one or two gentlemen. The house is new, and has all the modern improvements, and is in one of the best localities in the City, convenient to the cars and stages—No. 71 West 14th-st., first house west of 6th-av.

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TO GENTLEMEN.—Pleasant furnished rooms to let, large and small, in the house newly fitted up, No. 461 Broome-st., near Broadway, containing all the modern improvements.

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The French Language is spoken in the school, and taught three hours daily. The instruction is practical, and the most untiring efforts are made to render scholars perfectly at home in every branch of French education.

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For terms, &c., see circulars with Messrs. J MILHAU, No. 183 Broadway; DELUC, & CO., Nos. 361 Broadway, and 220 4th-av.; G. & H. MILLER, No 648 Broadway; at the School-room, No 809 Broadway; and at M FOIGNET'S residence, No. 160 12th-st.

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IMPROVED SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE DUST of three varieties.
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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE MOST POPULAR BOOK OF THE DAY.—Immense success of FASHION AND FAMINE. By Mrs ANN S. STEPHENS. Seven large editions already sold. Several steam presses employed night and day in order to furnish the supply.

The universal opinion is, that "Fashion and Famine" is the very best of modern American romances; and in almost every rank in society it is now the great talked-of. Its popularity has penetrated into the remotest quarters of the Union, and at this moment, in the far-off West, there is the same excitement and talk about the book as in this City. It is conceded on all hands to be one of the best pictures of American society ever drawn, and absolutely the most absorbingly interesting book printed for years.

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The work will leave a deep impression on the reader's mind, for the moral is a pure and healthy one.

From the New-Bedford Mercury

She writes with feeling and spirit, and her pictures of New-England life are full of the life and spirit that evidence a thorough acquaintance and love of it.

From the New-York Albion

Mrs Stephens has written with uncommon power a tale of absorbing interest. There is movement throughout; the style is terse and clear; the characters are fresh and freshly chiselled.

From the New-York Daily Times.

We have read this novel through; we began it from a sense of duty, read it from a sense of pleasure, and finished it because we could not help it without violating the dictates of curiosity.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

Mrs. Stephens hitherto has only played with literature, but she has now shown that she has been at work in earnest. "Fashion and Famine" is a novel of great originality and power. The plot is complex, but full of startling surprises. The numerous characters are each distinctly and strongly drawn.

From the New-Orleans Delta.

We bless the gifted author for the privilege of perusing such a work, and hope it may find its way into the palace and the hovel, sink into the recesses of the heart, and teach us the lesson she would impart, that there is rest for the laden and weary, and that there is no sorrow for the earnest soul that looketh up to God in perfect faith.

From the Sunday Courier.

There is always a last new book on the carpet, which, for the time being, is the great talked-about in all intelligent circles. The last book of this kind which is creating a wonderful furore, is Mrs Stephens' romance of American life, with the suggestive title of "Fashion and Famine." Positively, this book is to be found everywhere. If we call at a neighbor's, mamma and papa, the young ladies and the young gentlemen, even Susan the maid, and Molly the cook, are plunged into its fascinating pages. It is in vain that we attempt to introduce any other subject of conversation. "Fashion and Famine" is all they can talk about. Papa is delighted with glorious old Mrs Gray, mamma is weeping over the sorrows of Mr. Warner, the young ladies sigh with Florence, and the young gentlemen, we presume, sigh for her, or at least for one as loveable. But, indeed, there is no wonder in all this. It is decidedly a great book, all-engrossing and all-delightful, faithful as a view of society, powerful as a picture of human nature, and admirable as a work of art.

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A work of rare character; truth stranger than fiction give to its pages attraction, stronger than romance. It will make you sigh for the fate of others, and be more considerate of your own.—*Lady Cosette, Taunton Mercury.*

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A work to be read and admired by all men, and *right* into our hand and heart.—*Democrat, Butler, Penn*

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Its wholesome truths and warning examples; its free, elevated and manly tone; its candid reasoning and unprejudiced judgment, eminently fit for general perusal.—*American Citizen Jackson, Mich*

It ranks very high both in Europe and America, and is truly a great popular instructor.—*Atlas, New-York City.*

Flashing with wit and humor, sage and lucid instruction; and keen with the edge of satire; we always read every line of it. It is emphatically the good Samaritan. [*Daily Republican, Binghamton, N Y.*

The nervous and pointed style of the editor gives his journal deserved popularity; it is full of valuable instruction. *Times, New-York City.*

Keen, brilliant and original; the scenes in practice are written with unsurpassed feeling and power; we like it infinitely, and it ought to have an infinite number of admirers.—*Democrat, Truston, Mass*

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BOOKS THAT WILL BE READ.—MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN, Auburn and Buffalo, have in press, and will publish early in October, the following:

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ON SATURDAY, AUG. 26 WILL BE PUBLISHED—CHRISTOPHER NORTH'S GREAT WORK, THE NOCTES AMBROSIANÆ. By Prof. WILSON, J. G. LOCKHART, JAMES HOGG and Dr MAGINN. Ed ted, with Memoirs and Notes, by Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie. In 5 vols Price $5

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THE LAMPLIGHTER.—65,000 PUBLISHED IN FIVE MONTHS.—The charming Story of UNCLE TRUE AND LITTLE GERTY, which has already delighted hundreds of thousands of readers, and is destined to be read universally, not only in the English language, but in the various dialects of Europe, and is now being translated into the French language at Paris and the German at Berlin. Seven Rival Editions have been issued by different London publishers. It has also been dramatized for the Queen's Theatre, London. Who reads an American Book? Who don't? Who can help reading such

Further Foreign News by the Asia.

MURDER TRIAL.

Trial of a Woman for the Murder of her Six Children—Plea of Insanity.

From the London Times.

Mr. Justice ERLE, than whom a more intelligent and upright judge does not sit upon the English bench, must have been as much astonished as we were at the verdict of the jury upon the Esher murderess on Wednesday last. That ANNE BROUGH murdered her six children in the most pitiless and coldblooded manner was a point upon which there was no dispute. She made a frank confession of her guilt to the Superintendent of Police who had the charge of the case from the first, after she had received the usual admonitions. The question for the jury was simply as to her moral responsibility at the time she committed this most awful series of crimes. We must first divest the case of all idea of continuous insanity. She was sane before the perpetration of these dreadful deeds—she was perfectly sane when she stood in the dock at Guildford the other day—and, as we think will presently appear, she was sane enough when she made her confession a few hours after she had carried her purpose into effect. The question of her sanity cannot be considered as solely resting upon what she represented her state of mind to have been immediately before she murdered her children. The inference must be drawn from a larger field. We must take into account the antecedents of the act. Granted that a man is beside himself—that he is not acting as a perfectly sane person would act, when he draws the trigger of a pistol against his fellow man, or steals up to the side of his bed at night and draws a razor across his throat while he is asleep; but such temporary frenzy is not a sufficient palliation of his act in the eye of reason, nor in the contemplation of the English law. Nor will a deranged action of the nervous system, nor even an organic lesion of the brain, constitute insanity. Neither the fretfulness of shaken health nor the dark broodings of the vicious man over the consequences of his own acts are madness. Still less would it be proper to argue in a circle that because a man is a great criminal therefore he is mad, and, because mad, therefore a great criminal; for, in this case, the greatest monsters that have disgraced human nature would be rather objects of sympathy and consideration than of abhorrence and punishment.

Now, the case of ANNE BROUGH is this: She was a woman of evil life; nor could she plead the strong passions and ill-regulated mind of youth in palliation of her disorders. She was forty-three years of age; she was the mother of six children; her husband is living, and, for all that has appeared, behaved himself with regard to her and to his family with all affection and propriety. Despite all these powerful inducements to respectable and orderly life, the wretched woman gave herself up to a course of intrigue and debauchery. He husband at length became aware of her misconduct, but wished to obtain absolute proof of her guilt before separating from the mother of his six children. He caused her to be watched when she went up to London a day or two before the 9th of June last. The result of this proceeding was, that she was seen to enter a brothel with her paramour; and of her actual guilt there could, of course, remain no reasonable doubt. When she returned to the quiet little cottage at Esher, where her six children were, she was met by her incensed husband, who reproached her with her atrocious misconduct, and announced his intention of separating from her for ever. The poor man quitted his home himself, instead of turning the guilty wretch out of doors, and left her alone with the children. What her thoughts must have been at that dreadful moment, it would be difficult for a person to say, who has not been struck to the earth himself with all the overwhelming consciousness of detected guilt; but it is difficult to believe that she could have been much nearer the borders of insanity than upon previous occasions, when she had returned to her home rank with pollution, and compelled to keep up the outward forms of innocence before her deceived husband. At least, her actions give no outward evidence of distraction. She remained the next day in bed, and wished, as she said, to obtain some medicine from the surgeon. In the evening she walked about, and, having put the children to bed about 9 o'clock, tried to go to sleep on the chair down stairs. One of her little girls kept calling for her mother to come to bed, and during the early part of the night some among the children continued asking her to bring them some barley water. This went on until about 12 o'clock, when the tragedy began. "Some of the children"—we copy a few lines out of her confession—"then went to sleep. I could not rest. I had one candle lit on the chair. I could not see, and I went and got another candle, but still could not see." She could, however, see where to lay her hand on, and where to get, the second candle. "There was something like a cloud over my eyes. I thought I would go down, get a knife, and cut my own throat. I could not find my way down. At last I found my husband's keys and then his razor." It then appears that she straightway went to the bedside of her little daughter GEORGIANA, and "cut" her, but without looking at her. She next proceeded to CARRY, and "cut" her, and then to HENRY. The poor little thing said, "Don't, mother!" She simply answered, "I must," and cut his throat. She then killed her little boy WILLIAM in the same way, but he was fast asleep. She was obliged to turn him over that she might execute her purpose. The two remaining children, HARRIET and GEORGE, were awake, but they seem to have offered no resistance to the murderess, When all was over the fiendish wretch turned the razor against herself, but her hand was not so sure at suicide as at murder. When she came to herself the "nasty great black cloud was gone."

Such is the account the murderess gives of her own proceedings, and upon this account—the account, namely, of a person who assumes to describe her own feelings when laboring under a fit of insanity—the verdict of the jury must in good measure be supposed to rest. But let us pass over this point, and presume that the jury heard this statement as though they had heard it not, and that it counted for nothing in their decision. When we come to seek for other evidence upon which the verdict might have been based, we find that this murderess, in the interval which elapsed between the commission of the crime and her arraignment the other day at Guildford, conducted herself in every respect sanely and rationally; indeed, the artistic manner in which the confession is worded, would do credit to a romance writer of the VICTOR HUGO school. It was certainly not the production of a maniac. The medical testimony is the turning point of the case. Dr. IZOD, her habitual medical attendant, deposed that after her confinement in September, 1852, she was attacked by paralysis, and lost the use of her left side. She gradually recovered, but he observed symptoms of a disordered brain;—what these symptoms were does not appear in the report of the trial. He saw her on the Wednesday before the murder, and cautioned her strongly not to excite herself, but did not think it necessary to give her any medicine, as there were no new symptoms. She always had about her "an apparent tendency of blood to the head." Dr. FORBES WINSLOW was the great medical authority in the case. He admitted that paralysis may exist without disease in the brain, although in this case he was inclined to think such disease might exist. During his interview with the prisoner in the gaol he could observe no symptoms of insanity about her. He had known cases of temporary insanity in which the patient became suddenly under the influence of a strong homicidal impulse, which he sought to gratify even at the expense of persons with whom he had formerly lived on the most affectionate terms. In answer to questions from the Court, Dr. FORBES WINSLOW stated that he believed the prisoner's brain had been in a disordered state ever since her attack of paralysis in 1852, and that the fact of her having watched by the sick beds of her children for two nights might have aggravated the pre-existing tendency. The "dark cloud," too, of which the prisoner spoke in her confession, was an ordinary accompaniment of the paroxysm in the case of persons attacked with a temporary fit of suicidal and homicidal mania in combination. No wonder that Mr. Justice ERLE, in his charge to the jury, protested against the doctrine that, if it was presumed that a crime had been committed under the influence of an uncontrollable impulse, therefore a prisoner was to be excused on the ground of insanity. Well did the learned Judge observe—"Undoubtedly every crime is committed under the influence of some impulse, and the object of the law is to control impulses of that description, and so prevent crime." If the defence of insanity could be made out in the case of ANNE BROUGH, we know not what murderer can henceforth be brought to justice for his crimes. In ordinary cases it would have been taken that, as there was no substantial evidence of her disordered mind to be obtained from the testimony of her neighbors, the medical presumptions were insufficient to set aside the yet more violent presumption of wilful murder—the act of a vindictive woman upon the discovery of her enormous guilt.

The Case of Pierce S. Butler—Remarkable Trial.

From the London Daily News.

The case of PIERCE SOMERSET BUTLER against the Viscount MOUNTGARRET, which has just terminated, is remarkable both for the variety and complication of the details connected with it, and the magnitude of the interests concerned. Ten thousand a year and a title furnish tolerably strong inducements to a lawsuit, and nothing less was involved in the present instant. Mr. WARREN's novel describes no more extraordinary incidents than came out on the trial which was to decide which of the parties in the present suit was to possess the "Ten Thousand a Year" in question. The defendant in the suit, the Viscount MOUNTGARRET, is the son of HENRY BUTLER, the third son of the eighth Viscount MOUNTGARRET. The plaintiff is the son of the fourth son, Col. BUTLER. He brings the action against his cousin on the score of the illegitimacy of the latter. HENRY BUTLER, the third son above mentioned, appears to have been a veritable type of the Irish *roue* of the last century. He was extravagant, reckless and licentious. It is to be supposed that he possessed all those Irish attractions which proved so irresistible half a century ago. His first exploit was to carry off the wife of a Mr. BARRINGTON, whom, however, he very soon deserted, as it appears that his aim in these matters was not only love but money. He then fell in with a Mrs. COLEBROOKE, possessed, according to the speech of the plaintiff's counsel, of every charm, every virtue, and, what was more to Mr. BUTLER's purpose, from £1,200 to £1,800 a year. The fascinating Irishman made, however, as short work with Mrs. COLEBROOKE's virtue as he probably did with her money. As the property of the lady, who was a widow, was to be forfeited in the event of a second marriage, this highly honorable gentleman preferred making her a harlot, and his possible future progeny illegitimate rather than marry her and lose the income. The fruit of this intimacy was a child, since dead. Sometime afterwards another child was born, who died likewise. In the course of the year 1810, the lady removed to Edinburg along with HENRY BUTLER, for the purpose, as alleged by the plaintiff, of having a Scotch form of marriage gone through. Whether BUTLER repented, or whether he absented himself for the purpose of indulging in any of his favorite pursuits, as suggested by the plaintiff's counsel, is not known. It is certain that the lady was left in Edinburg. There, proving how much the first step has to do with the "road to ruin," this lady, described "as the most fascinating and beautiful of women, and generous in heart and purse," fell an easy victim to the attractions of a second seducer. Mr. BUTLER returned, and found Mrs. COLEBROOKE living with that gentleman, a Mr. TAAFE, in the same house. A "scene" ensued. Mr. TAAFE was locked in one room—the fair cause of this confusion walked with Mr. BUTLER into another, and, after remaining with him a short time, the servants were called up, and the two parties declared themselves to be man and wife, in the presence of the assembled parties. Poor Mr. TAAFE was thrown overboard by Mr. WHITESIDE's female paragon, and Mr. BUTLER and herself lived together for awhile as man and wife, until he took it into his head to turn her away. In despair she returned to her late admirer TAAFE, with whom she again took up her residence. In the meantime Mr. BUTLER married again. The bride this time was a Miss HARRISON, the mother of the present defendant. The plaintiff thought to eject the defendant from the succession, inasmuch as the marriage with Mrs. COLEBROOKE was valid according to Scotch law, in which case that with Miss HARRISON was illegal. The verdict was for the plaintiff, and it could scarcely be otherwise, as there could be little doubt that the marriage with Mrs. COLEBROOKE was a legal Scotch marriage.

This is a strange mutation of circumstances resulting from the acts of a worthless man fifty years back. It is only within the last three years that the evidence has been procured which established the fact of a marriage between BUTLER and Mrs. COLEBROOKE. The result of that evidence has been to transfer an immense fortune and a title. The defendant is in every view of the case entitled to the greatest commisseration. His mother was, for no fault of her own, disgraced, and himself illegitimized, in addition to the loss of his fortune and position; and all this the fruits of a vice which even now does not meet with that reprehension in society which its enormity demands!

The Mormonites.

From the Greenock Advertiser.

At Ayr, one evening lately, a party of three women and one man were seen walking together on the beach, and separated, the man taking his position barely out of pistol shot; and, to the surprise of on-lookers, he commenced stripping as if going to bathe. But surprise was succeeded by consternation on the part of the spectators when one of the women began to divest herself of her clothes. The man met the lady half way, and, to the amazement of all who witnessed the spectacle, gave her his arm and slowly and ceremoniously marched into the sea knee deep. Adult baptism was the key to this proceeding; for the man, after pronouncing some gibberish, immersed his companion over head and ears, and, pronouncing a benediction, they slowly returned to their respective places. The party went off singing psalms aloud. Subsequent inquiry brought out the fact that the dipper is a Mormonite, a disciple of JOE SMITH, and the *dipée* is a newly made convert. Many of the sect, strangers, have lately been seen in Ayr.

GERMANY.

The King of Saxony Killed.

On the 9th of August the carriage in which the King of Saxony was driving was overturned, at a place called Imst, near Innsbruck. (Another dispatch says "near Brennbuchel.") The King was thrown among the horses' feet, and received a kick which fractured his scull. He died half an hour afterwards.

SPAIN.

Escape of the Queen-Mother Prevented—The Ministry Consent to her Trial by the Cortes—The Riots at Barcelona—Dissensions in the Ministry.

Matters remain comparatively quiet in Madrid. The Cortes will be constituted in conformity with the law of 1837 or that of 1845. The Bank of San Fernando has advanced 15,000,000 reals to the Treasury.

Barcelona was again quiet. There had been collisions between the people and the troops.

On the night of the 3d, arrangements were made for the departure of CHRISTINA and her family. General SAN MIGUEL was to have escorted her with a squadron of dragoons, and ESPARTERO went to the palace to attend her departure. Angry groups of men, however, assembled round her carriage, with the purpose of seizing her, and it was found necessary to postpone her journey. On the 6th, deputations from various sections of Madrid presented themselves before the Junta to demand that CHRISTINA be prevented from leaving the country until she has been tried by the Cortes. The Junta immediately communicated the request to the Council of Ministers, who, after a discussion which lasted the whole night, consented to the demand, and she is now, nominally, under arrest. ESPARTERO wished to have her quietly removed from the country, but O'DONNELL is extremely violent against her, and demands that she shall at least be made to refund into the treasury the moneys of which she has plundered the country.

Various differences of opinion are said to exist among the ministry. The name of NARVAEZ now begins to be heard among the people.

GREECE.

"The Mavrocordato Ministry at Athens is definitively constituted. It has just issued the following programme:

"'Hellenes—The formation of the Ministry having been completed, we feel a great desire to give a new direction to affairs, and wish to explain clearly the object of the Government.

"'In taking upon ourselves the functions which have been confided to us by the King, we have not deceived ourselves with respect to the gravity of the responsibility which we have assumed, arising from the vices of a system which was not ours. We appreciate the difficulties of the position. They are great and numerous; but the dangers of the country impose upon us the obligation of resigning ourselves to them, and we have not hesitated to accept the task.

"'Our first duty will be to conform ourselves faithfully to the Constitution, the germ of the future of the progress of the Greek nation—nothing more and nothing less—and with the Constitution the execution of the laws, respecting at once the rights of the Monarchy and those of the people.

"'We shall endeavor, with peculiar care, to maintain the most amicable relations with foreign Powers, and we shall make a point of faithfully observing the treaties which bind us to them.

"'The moral and material interests of the country shall be also the objects of our solicitude. We shall endeavor to effect every possible amelioration and to afford a remedy for all abuses. The education of the people is for the Greek nation a question of civilization. The Ministry will endeavor to extend the benefits of education to all classes of society.

"'We shall neglect nothing which can tend to strengthen our holy religion, at the same time divesting it from prejudice and superstition.

"'We shall use every exertion to appease dissension and party spirit, which unfortunately have hitherto prevailed in Greece, and to rally round the Throne all the friends of order and liberty.

"'All matters connected with agriculture, commerce and industry, will be the objects of our deep and conscientious study.

"'Municipal institutions as well as the administration of commercial affairs will have the serious attention of the Government. It will consider it a duty with the view to their development, to mitigate the excesses of centralization, and to give a more rapid impulse to the progress of affairs.

"'Justice, that holy arch, that sacred tie of society, is the corner-stone of our public liberties. We shall respect, and cause to be respected, the independence of the tribunals employed to administer it.

"'The finances of the State will be subjected to careful and scrupulous examination. The Government will not hesitate to adopt any financial reform which may appear useful and necessary, whether in realizing or in imposing taxes. It will also enforce the strictest economy in the expenses of the State. The Ministry will spare no pains to develop both public and private credit.

"'At the same time, the Government will neglect nothing to develop the resources of the navy (source of the riches of the country,) and to protect and favor merchant vessels, so as to render them as influential and as numerous as possible.

"'In conclusion, the Government will devote peculiar attention to our army. It will endeavor to ameliorate its position and organization, and to increase its numbers without adding to the expense of it: it will increase the energy of the army by discipline, good order, and an improved military spirit. Such are the principles of the internal and external policy of the new Cabinet; such is the policy which it will endeavor to carry into execution, in the firm hope that it will ever receive the approbation of the nation.

"'ATHENS, July 31.'"

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Quotations are reduced 1-16d. for middling, and ⅛d. for lower qualities, by some houses; white others report the market fair, with prices favoring buyers, but quotations unaltered. Week's sales 46,640, including 4,950 speculation, 4,000 export. Fair Orleans, 6¼d.; middling, 5-16d.; fair Mobiles, 6¼d.; middling, 5⅛d.; fair Uplands, 6¼d.; middling, 5 3-16d Sales, Friday, 11th, 7,000, quiet. Stock 882,060 bales, including 595,061 American.

Liverpool Breadstuffs.

General tone of demand is good and market firm: prices for wheat have advanced at least 4d. ₱ bushel. Flour and Indian Corn steady and unchanged—Fine White Wheat is now scarce and brings very high quotations. Messrs. DENNISTOUN & Co. call Western Canal Flour 32s.@32s. 6d.; Baltimore and Philadelphia 32s.6.@33s.; Ohio 33s. 6d.@34s.; Sour 27s.@28s.; United States White Wheat 10s.@11s.; Red and Mixed 9s.@9s. 10d.; White, Yellow, and Mixed Corn 32s.@35s.

MONEY.—Money has been in rather more active demand, owing to temporary requirements, and very few bills except at the shortest dates are done at the Bank rate. Consols left off at 91¾@92¼. The demand for gold for export has somewhat subsided, but continues to embrace all the late supplies from Australia. The stock of bullion in the Bank of England is £13,399,500, showing a decrease of £184,614 from the previous week. Dollars have been cleared off at 62d., but holders now look for an advance. Doubloons are in moderate supply. Turkey proposes to effect a small loan in the English market.

FREIGHTS.—Liverpool Freights to the United States have not varied much during the week, and the market continued quiet although arrivals were few.

American Securities.

The market for American Stocks is still characterized by a feeling of suspense. Little business had been done during the week, and prices were nominally unchanged BELL, SON & Co. quote:

United States 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, 1868	108¼@109
United States 6 ₱ cent. Ins. Stock, 1867–8	106¼@109
Pennsylvania 5 ₱ cents	79 @ 81
Pennsylvania 5 ₱ cent. Bonds, 1877	82½@ 83½
Massachusetts 5 ₱ cent. Sterling Bonds, 1868	101 @103
Maryland 5 ₱ cent. Sterling Bonds	92 @ 93
Alabama 5 ₱ cent. Sterling Bonds 1858–9–60	83 @ —
Virginia 6 ₱ cent. Bonds 1886	92 @ 94
Virginia 5 ₱ cent. Sterling Bonds, 1888	90 @ 92
Canada 6 ₱ cent. Sterling Bonds, 1876	106½@107½
New-Orleans 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, 1893	79 @ 81
Pennsylvania Central R. R. 6 ₱ cents, 1880	90 @ 91
New-York and Erie 7 ₱ cent., 2d Mtge., 1859	90 @ 91
New-York and Erie 7 ₱ cent., 3d Mtge., 1883	81 @ 83

London Markets.

Per Europa.] LONDON, Friday, Aug. 11—5 P. M.

In the Colonial and Foreign Produce markets there has been more activity this week, and a fair business has been done in most of the principal articles of consumption, at steady prices. MONEY continues in active demand. CONSOLS leave off at 92¼@92½. The DOLLARS brought by the last West India packet have been sold at 5s. 2d. Bar SILVER 5s. 1½d. DOUBLOONS 76s. AMERICAN EAGLES 75s. 9d.@76s. By Electric Telegraph (*vid* Trieste) we learn the arrival of the Overland Mail, with advices to the following dates: Shanghai 1st, Canton 21st, Calcutta 29th, and Singapore 29th June; Bombay 1st, Penang 3d, and Madras 5th July. Exchange at Canton 5s. 0¼d.

COCHINEAL—The market is steady, and of 500 bags offered at auction during the week, the greater part sold: Honduras Silver from 3s. 3d.@4s. 1d.; Black was held at 4s. 1d.@4s. 2d., and Teneriffe Black at 4s. 2d.; Mexican Silver sold from 3s. 3d.@3s. 4d. Our present stock is 3,972 bags, against 8,580 bags at the same time last year.

COCOA—At auction, 310 bags Trinidad were partly disposed of from 30s. for gray to 37s. for good red; 40 bags Bahia sold from 23s.@28s.; 450 bags Grenada were mostly bought in above the market value.

COFFEE continues quiet.—The public sales during the week have been small, comprising only 392 casks and 315 barrels Plantation Ceylon, which chiefly sold at steady prices 130 bags good ord. Native Ceylon brought 45s., and 1,100 bags Costa Rica were mostly realized from 50s @54s. 6d. for good ord. to low mid. and 650 bags East India sold from 45s.@47s. Privately there is but little doing.

COPPER—Continues firm—Tough Cake and Tile £126. Best Selected £129. Sheathing 14d. Yellow Metal 12d.

At the CORN Market on Monday the supply of English WHEAT was very small, and with moderate arrivals of Foreign, previous prices were fully maintained. The last weekly average price of WHEAT was 44s. 8d. on 31,184 quarters returned. The weather continues very favorable for the crops, and to-day there was not much doing, but holders were firm, and prices supported.

COTTON.—The sales for the week are are 2,900 bales at full prices, including 800 at auction. At Liverpool the market remains steady; yesterday's quotation for Middling Orleans was 5 5-16d.

DRUGS, &c.—We have little of importance to report. 300 bags Myrabolams sold at 9s. for common Bombay. 29 cases Cape Aloes at 58s. Of 800 chests Shellac, about one-third sold from 38s.@44s. 100 chests Gum Olibanum brought 39s.@39s. 6d. 6 bags fine Madras Cardamoms 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. 6 casks African Gum Animi 56s. 6d. Turkey Opium firm at 14s.@14s. 6d. Cutch 42s. Camphor 110s. Gambier 27s. Quicksilver 1s. 11d. Saffron 20s.@21s. Camwood has been sold at £25, and Redwood at £6 12s. 6d.

HEMP—St. Petersburg Clean is quoted £62. In Manilla no change, and little doing.

JUTE—1,109 bales at auction, principally sold at fully previous rates, from £20@£25 5s.

IRON—Is steady. We quote Rails £7 10s@£7 15, Bars £8 10s@£8 15, in Wales. Scotch Pigs 85s. 6d. for mixed numbers on the Clyde.

INDIGO—Holders are firm, without, however, much doing.

LEAD—Continues in good demand for export. Common Pig £22 10s@£22 15, Refined £24.

LINSEED—The import into London during the week consists of 8,608 qrs., principally from the East Indies. On the spot the market is inactive; small sales of Black Sea, from granary, at 61s.@60s.; at these rates a good business has been done in Azof Seed, shipping, and to be shipped.

LINSEED CAKES—Foreign continues to sell readily at full prices; New-York, in barrels, from the quay, bring £11 7s. 6d.; best Boston Cake, in bags, finds buyers at £10 15s., ex ship.

MOLASSES—Is dull; 250 puncheons Trinidad sold at 13s. 6d., and fine Antigua at 15s.

OILS—Sperm is held at £105@£106, with a firm market. For Southern there is a good demand at £40. Rape on the spot is scarce, and sells readily at improving prices; Brown has realized 42s., and Refined is held for 44s.6d. Linseed was firm early in the week, and advanced to 35s.9d.@36s. on the spot, and 37s.@37s. 6d. for the end of the year; the market has since however become dull. Palm 44s.@47s. Cocoa Nut 50s.@52s.

RICE—The market is flat, and sales cannot be made, unless as lower prices. Of 2,700 bags and 2,700 pockets Bengal at auction, about two-third sold from 11s.6d.@12s. for good middling. 820 bags Arracan brought from 9s.6d.@10s.

RUM—The Government has advertised for a contract for 30,000 gallons, and the market is firm. A large business has been done during the week, at 4s.@4s. 3d. for Jamaica, 3s. 1d @3s. 2d. for strong Demarara, and 2s.@2s. 1d. ₱ proof gallon for Leewards.

SALTPETRE—Is quiet, and at auction to-day of 1,041 bags Bengal a few lots only sold at 30s., for 1¼ ₱ cent. refraction. We quote 26s. 9d.@27s. for 7 to 10 ₱ cent. refraction. Nitrate Soda firm at 16s.

In SPELTER nothing doing. The nominal quotation on the spot is £20 10s.

In SPICES we note the following sales: PEPPER, 1,540 bags Penang Black at a further advance of fully ½d. ₱ lb., say from 4¼d.@4½d. ₱ lb.; 166 bags Zanzibar CLOVES from 5¾d.@5½d.; CASSIA LIGNEA, 74 boxes from 108s.@113s.; 700 bags PIMENTO from 5½d.@6½d.; GINGER, 850 bags African sold from 20s.@22s.

SUGAR—The demand has been good throughout the week, and the market closes firmly at fully 6d. advance on last week's prices. The total sales of West India are 3,150 casks, and 17,000 bags Mauritius and East India chiefly realized full prices. Of Foreign the public sales have comprised 700 hhds. Porto Rico, 760 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, 136 hhds. and 134 barrels St. Croix, and 3,387 bags Pernambuco, the greater part of which found buyers. By private contract we note the sale of the following cargoes of Havana:—2,300 boxes (No. 12) at 21s., 2,400 boxes (No. 12 to 12½) at 21s., 2,700 boxes (No. 13 to 13½) at 21s. 9d., 2,400 boxes (No. 12) at 20s. 1½d., and 2,600 boxes (No. 13) at 21s 6d., all for the United Kingdom, and about 1,200 boxes (No. 11½) on the spot, have been sold at 24s.

TALLOW—Is firm at 67s.@67s. 6d. on the spot, and 69s. 6d. for the end of the year. 618 casks at auction today sold at 1s. higher than last week.

TEA—Continues without alteration. 2,000 chests common Congou have been taken on speculation at 10¾d. ₱ lb.

TIN—The 4,000 tons Banca offered by the Netherlands Trading Co. on 9th inst. were all taken at 66 florins ₱ 50 lbs. Neth., equal to 114s. here. As yet no change has occurred in the price of Banca and Straits, but holders are firm.

TURPENTINE—We have no sales of Rough to report. Spirits are steady at 41s. for English, and 42s. for American.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—Our quotations must be considered almost as nominal. United States 6's Bonds (1868) 108¼@109; ditto Inscriptions' (1867) 108@109. Alabama 5's Sterling Bonds 83. Indianna State 5's 84@86; ditto Deferred 24's 52@54. Massachusetts 5's Sterling 102@104. Maryland 5's Sterling 92@93. Mississippi Planter's Bank 50@60. Pennsylvania 5's Inscriptions 76@81; ditto Coupon Bonds 82@84. Virginia 6's 91@93; ditto 5's Sterling 92@92½. New-Orleans City Bonds 6's 78@81. Canada 6's 107@107½. Pennsylvania Central Railroad 90@91. New-York and Erie. 2d Mortgage, convertible 1859, 90@91; ditto 3d Mortgage, 1883, 81@83; ditto convertible 1862, 74½.

BARING, BROTHERS & CO.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 11.

COTTON MARKET.—The demand has been fair during the whole of the week; but holders have continued to meet it so freely, that the market throughout has worn a dull appearance;—closing, however, not quotably lower than on this day week. Stained Cotton, unless of superior staple, is very unsaleable. The Manchester market continues healthy, with a demand fully equal to the supply of most descriptions of Yarns and Goods, excepting those suited for India. The value of Money has not been affected by the reduction in the rate of discount charged by the Bank of England. On the contrary, indeed, the demand, owing probably to temporary causes, has been greater than previously, and none but the shortest Bills can be done at the Bank rate. A degree of languor is perceptible in nearly all the movements of commerce, and this, it appears, may not be immediately overcome by the return of abundance of food at moderate prices. The latest quotations of Consols is 93¼ to ⅜. The sales for the week are 46,640, of which 6,860 are on Speculation and for Export, leaving 37,780 bales to the Trade. The sales to-day are 7,000 bales. Market quiet. We quote Fair Orleans 6¼d., middling, 5 5-16d.; Fair Mobiles, 6¼d., middling, 5⅛d.; Fair Uplands, 6¼d., middling, 5 3-16d.

CORN MARKET.—We have had a week of beautiful weather, and the crops are hastening to maturity. Reaping has commenced in this neighborhood, but will not be general for some days. Notwithstanding the confident expectations entertained of an abundant harvest, such is the present scarcity that White Wheats have advanced in the week 9d. ₱ 70 lbs, and good red 3d. to 6d. ₱ 70 lbs. Flour is steady at last week's prices. Indian Corn has advanced 1s. ₱ quarter. Western Canal superfine Flour, ₱ bbl., 32s.@32s. 6d.; Baltimore and Philadelphia Flour, ₱ bbl., 32s. 6d @33s.; Ohio Flour ₱ bbl., 32s. 6d.@34s.; Sour Flour ₱ bbl., 27s.@28s.; White U. S. Wheat ₱ 70 lbs, 10s.@11s.; Red and Mixed Wheat ₱ 70 lbs, 9s.@9s. 10d.; Yellow and Mixed Indian Corn ₱ 480 lbs., 32s.@35s.; White and Mixed do. ₱ 480 lbs, 33s.@35s.

ASHES—There is no change to notice in either Pots or Pearls.

RESIN—There has been a good demand, and 2,000 bbls. sold at 4s. 6d. for common to 9s. ₱ cwt. for the finer qualities.

TURPENTINE—No sales reported.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Are in fair demand, and some sales have been made at 40s. ₱ cwt.

TALLOW—Continues in moderate demand at 69s. ₱ cwt. for Y. C., and at 68s. ₱ cwt. for North and South American.

OILS—A large business has been done in Palm Oil; 1,000 tons for arrival and on the spot sold at £45 to £46 ₱ ton. Very little doing in Seal Oil. Pale Rape realizes 46s. to 47s. ₱ cwt.

RICE—Not much doing; 125 tres. Carolina sold at 19s. to 21s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

DYEWOODS—Both Logwood and Fustic continue scarce, and some parcels have been sold to arrive at 5s. to 10s. ₱ ton advance. 60 tons Barwood sold at £7 10s. to £7 12s. 6d. ₱ ton, and 40 tons red Sanderswood at £6 7s. 6d ₱ ton.

A. DENNISTOUN & CO.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 11.

PROVISIONS—Bacon unchanged. Beef moves slowly at full rates. The sales of Pork are at very irregular prices, and made with difficulty. Cheese is wanted at 50s. for fine sorts. Lard is less active but not cheaper. Tallow has advanced 1s. in Rice no transactions are reported. Quercitron Bark is in more request at the quotations. Linseed Cakes are inquired for.

BREADSTUFFS—The consumptive demand is large, and the stocks fast reducing. Wheat, Flour, and Indian Corn, are dearer.

COTTON.—The desire to sell continues pretty general, but prices are very slightly affected, buyers only being able to get an *occasional* concession of about 1-16d. ₱ lb. There is a fair business doing in Manchester at steady prices. Stock this day, 882,060 bags, of which 595,061 are American; Stock last year, 799,706 bags, of which 541,525 were American. Sales this week 46,640 bags, including 32,060 American—4,950 bags being on Speculation, and 4,600 for Export. JAMES McHENRY.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived at Liverpool Aug. 12.—Jeremiah Thompson, Black; Lucy Thompson, Pendleton, St. Johns, N. B.; Isaac Webb, Furber, New York; Alexandria, Cooper, New-Orleans; Isaac Jeans, Chipman, New-Orleans; Enterprise, Wait. New-York; Jacob A. Westervelt, New-York; Gazetteer, New-York; Moses Taylor, New-Orleans; Dreadnought, New-York; Eva, New-Orleans.

STOCK SALES AND MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUG. 24.

$1,000	New-York 5s, '62	106	
1,000	Erie Income Bonds	80	
1,000	do	c 79¼	
2,000	Erie Con. Bs. '71	57	
3,000	Erie Bonds of '83	75¼	
11,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	65½	
12,000	do	b3 67¼	
5,000	do	b5 67	
5,000	do	s3 66¾	
6,000	do	66½	
500	do	c 67	
2,500	do	66½	
15	Bank of America	107	
16	Metropolitan Bank	100½	
160	Empire City Bank	b3 70	
50	Canton Company	s3 20½	
100	New-Jer. Zinc Co.	s3 5½	
100	do	b3 5¾	
160	Flor. & Key. Jt. Stk	1½	
50	Nicara. Transit Co.	s3 18½	
200	do	19	
100	do	b3 19	
30	Cleve. & T. Railroad	70½	
265	do	71	
50	do	b60 72	
200	Cumb. Coal Co.	s3 23½	
250	do	s60 23½	
200	do	b30 23½	
200	do	s10 23½	
50	do	23½	
100	do	23½	
50	do	s10 23½	
150	do	s60 23½	
50	do	s10 23½	
150	N. Y. Central R. R.	88	
50	do	b10 88	
100	do	b3 88	
50	do	s60 87	
50	do	s7 87½	
45	do	c 88	
100	do	87½	
20	do	b3 87½	
100	do	87½	
400	do	c 87½	
200	do	c 87½	

100	New-York Cen. R.	s3 87½	
100	do	Monday 87½	
50	do	b30 87½	
200	do	s60 86½	
175	Harlem Railroad	s3 33½	
200	do	s3 33	
100	do	b60 34½	
100	do	b60 34½	
10	Mich Central R. R.	86½	
50	do	86	
300	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	42	
300	Erie Railroad	s3 38½	
100	do	38½	
100	do	s10 38½	
100	do	c 38	
150	do	b3 38	
100	do	s10 37½	
150	do	b30 38	
200	do	s3 38	
500	do	s30 38	
50	do	s10 38	
100	do	b60 39	
50	do	37½	
100	do	37½	
100	do	c 37½	
150	do	c 37½	
200	Read ng Railroad	69	
100	do	s10 69	
50	do	c 69	
100	do	s3 68½	
100	do	s10 68	
250	do	s3 68½	
100	do	b30 68½	
750	do	c 68½	
200	do	s10 68½	
100	do	b60 69	
100	do	s10 68	
200	do	s30 68	
100	do	b30 68½	
250	do	c 68½	
200	do	s10 68½	
50	Panama Railroad	85	
100	Erie Railroad	37½	
50	do	s10 37½	
50	do	s10 37½	
50	do	s3 37½	
200	do	s10 37½	
100	do	s10 37½	
50	do	37½	
100	do	37½	
25	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	44½	

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Ill. Cen. R. R Bds.	66½	
13,000	do	66½	
12,500	do	b3 66¾	
5,000	do	s10 66½	
5,000	N. Y. Cen. R. R. Bs.	86	
7,000	do	85½	
2,000	Hud. Conv. Bonds	65	
250	Nic. Transit Co.	18½	
100	do	19	
75	N. Y. Central R. R.	87½	
35	do	b4 87½	
100	Reading Railroad	c 67	
200	do	s30 67	
200	do	s60 67	
200	do	67½	
500	do	b60 68	

50	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	b1 70	
50	Harlem Railroad	b30 33	
100	do	33½	
100	do	s60 33	
5	Panama Railroad	85	
100	Erie Railroad	37½	
50	do	s10 37½	
50	do	37½	
100	do	b10 37½	
50	do	s10 37½	
50	do	s3 37½	
200	do	s10 37½	
200	do	s10 37½	
100	do	37½	
100	do	37½	
25	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	44½	

Markets....*Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

THURSDAY, Aug. 24—6 P. M.

ASHES—This day's sales embrace 50 bbls., at $6 for Pearls, and $7 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs., indicating a firm market. The stock continues light.

BEESWAX—A lot of 1,200 lbs. American yellow realized 29c.@29½c. ₱ lb.

BRICKS—Hard North River are in moderate supply and demand, at $4@$4 25 ₱ thousand.

COTTON—This staple is sparingly

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Aug. 25, at 12 o'clock in front of their store, No. 19 Nassau-st., by order of the Assignees:

1 elegant bay Horse, 16 hands high, 10 years old, sound and kind.

1 spare splendid Mulet, about 16 hands high, 7 and 10 years old, an excellent team and very valuable.

2 brown carriage Horses, about 15½ hands high, kind in single and double harness, 8 years old.

1 roan Mare, 10 years old, 16 hands high, sound, kind and gentle.

1 splendid gray Mare, 15 hands high, warranted sound and kind in saddle and harness age 8 years; can go in 2.30.

1 bay Pacer, 13 hands high, 9 years old, warranted sound and kind in every respect.

The above are all in the most excellent condition and order, and are represented to be as fine a lot of horses and mules as has ever been offered at auction.

Further particulars will be given at the sale.

Also, 1 Surrey.

Also, 2 light Trotting Wagons, shifting tops, leather covered bodies.

Also, 1 splendid Coach, drab cloth and silk linings and hand, silver mounted, very rich, neat and beautifully finished in every respect, made by Brewster; is a valuable Carriage.

Also, 1 very excellent silver mounted Double Harness.

1 set Single Harness.

1 set Single Harness.

The whole of the above are worthy the attention of all who wish to supply themselves with first-rate establishments. To be sold without reserve.

R. C. KEMP Auctioneer.

LARGE AND POSITIVE SALE OF FURNITURE—At the extensive warerooms of Mr. JAMES B. COOK, No. 292 Broadway, a few doors above Messrs. Stewart & Co.'s, on THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock A. M., on four months' credit for all sums over $200 for approved endorsed notes.

R. C. KEMP will sell at auction as above, a very large and splendid assortment of cabinet furniture, all of the best quality, and all of which will be positively sold without reserve, and presents a rare opportunity for the more desirable description of goods. This furniture has all been made in the best and most substantial manner for the Broadway custom trade by Mr. James B. Cook, who will remove in a short time to his warerooms, No. 664 Broadway, and is therefore desirous to close off his present valuable stock of furniture at auction without reserve.

This sale presents a very favorable opportunity for those about purchasing furniture, as the goods are really what they are represented, first class, and may be relied upon, and consist of richly carved rosewood, mahogany, and black walnut parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture, comprising every article of elegance and utility found in the large and fashionable furniture warerooms, and is a much larger and more varied assortment than is usually found in any one establishment.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell on SATURDAY, Aug. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the sales room, No. 39 Beekman and No. 38 Ann-sts., a very large and desirable assortment of rich rosewood and mahogany parlor dining-room and bedroom furniture. It will embrace in part one rosewood piano-forte, 6¾ octave, in good condition, several suits of rosewood parlor furniture, in crimson brocatelle; richly carved rosewood French and Italian marble and wood mantel, mahogany wardrobes and book-cases, marble-top centre tables, sofa and side do., extension dinner do., dressing and plain bureaus, washstands, work tables, rosewood and mahogany etageres, oak and cottage furniture, tête-à-tête sofas and sofa bedsteads, spring-seat and carved parlor chairs, all patterns of volleying do., carpets and oil-cloths, large and medium sized French plate, oval and oval mirrors, oil paintings, hair mattresses, palliasses, &c., &c. Also, the entire furniture of a family who are breaking up housekeeping—said furniture but little used. Also, several dozen black walnut and curled maple chairs, Boston rockers, &c., &c.

N. B.—There will be in this sale every article of good and substantial furniture, and will prove advantageous to all. Catalogues on Saturday morning. Sale peremptory.

FORT HAMILTON PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—250 LOTS on 3d and United States-avs., will be sold on the ground on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Aug. 29, 30 and 31. Sale to commence each day at 2 o'clock P. M. These lots are no portion of the property sold last year, but is an entire new plot, beautifully situated on and between the two principal avenues. The railroad is to be run directly in front, on 3d-av., and steamboats ply to and from Fort Hamilton eight times a day, thus rendering the property most accessible by land as well as by water. From the second story window of an ordinary sized dwelling on any portion of the ground, can be seen a full view of Long Island, New Jersey, Staten Island, Bath, Coney Island, the Atlantic Ocean and the whole surrounding country—commanding one of the best views in the world. The steamer *Norwalk* leaves Pier No. 3 at 10 o'clock A. M., and at 1 o'clock P. M. Title perfect and indisputable. For free tickets, maps, &c., inquire of J. W. BARKER, or J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer, No. 3 Nassau-st.

MEDICAL.

R. R. R.—DISCOVERY NO. 3.—RADWAY'S REGULATORS.—THE THIRD GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

One REGULATOR is sufficient to regulate the Bowels, Liver and Pancreas to a healthy discharge of their functions.

Two will ensure a pleasant discharge from the bowels, at a regular period of time every day.

Four to six will purge thoroughly all corrupt and acrimonious humors from the alimentary canal.

IMPORTANT TO PILL-TAKERS.

Every one who is in the habit of taking pills will find RADWAY'S REGULATORS the most pleasant, safe and effectual regulator of the Bowels, Liver, Pancreas, and the most CERTAIN PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD in use.

One of RADWAY'S REGULATORS is superior, in point of medical strength and efficacy, to six of the most popular and best approved cathartic pills.

RADWAY'S REGULATORS.

RADWAY'S REGULATORS are most carefully prepared from extracts and gums of trees, plants, roots and herbs. There are no pills in use that will act upon the Liver, Pancreas, bowels, the Salivary Glands and Nerves, so pleasantly and so effectually as the R. R. REGULATORS. Nor pills can be taken at any hour of time with the same safety to the constitution; for, instead of debilitating the system by powerful and drastic purging they act pleasantly upon the bowels, and impart strength to every nerve and tissue of the body.

REGULATORS VERSUS PILLS.

We are continually asked, What is the difference between Radway's Regulators and ordinary pills?

We answer, that pills, as they are ordinarily prepared and sold by different manufacturers, are generally of two kinds—those which operate on the bowels merely, called purgative Pills, and those which excite the secretion of the liver, and a small dose of mercurial or liver pills. Radway's Regulators resemble pills merely in shape, but differ in every other characteristic.

They act not only on the bowels, but on the liver, skin, pancreas and kidneys, regulating each organ to a healthy action. They are not drastic, and never give pain, as most purgative pills do; they stimulate the liver without endangering the patient's constitution, as mercurial pills do; containing no mineral in their composition, they are harmless when used for a length of time. They are tasteless, being enveloped in an elegant coating of gum. 1 to 3 regulates, 3 to 6 purge—good at all times.

AS A FAMILY PHYSIC,

RADWAY'S REGULATORS are the most innocent, safe, mild and pleasant Pills in use. They are a quick and certain cure for Costiveness, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Kidney Complaint, Jaundice, Head Ache, Nervousness, Melancholy, Diseases of the Bladder.

FEMALE DIFFICULTIES.

Leucchorrhea, Fleur Albus Whites, and Irregularities of all kinds.

BILIOUS DISEASES.

Bile on the Stomach, Bilious Colic, Enlargement of the Spleen, and all Chronic Affections of the Liver and Kidneys.

R. R. R. REMEDIES are sold by Druggists everywhere.

RADWAY & CO.,
No. 162 Fulton-st., (up stairs.)

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One hundredth Edition, (560,000.) 18mo., pp. 250. On Fine Paper, Extra Binding, $1. Every complaint to which a woman is subject, from girlhood to womanhood, and as mother, nurse, fully described, with the causes, the symptoms, and also proper mode of treatment in a plain, simple, but in the most chaste language, easily understood. And thus every woman can discover by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and causes of her complaint; and be prepared much sooner and understand. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice of the utmost importance to her future health, in respect to which her sensitiveness forbids consulting a medical gentleman, will find such instruction and advice, and also explain many symptoms which otherwise would occasion anxiety or alarm. Thousands of married women are now suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, which undermine the health, the effects of which they are ignorant, and for which their delicacy forbids seeking medical advice? How many suffer from *prolapsus uteri* (falling of the womb,) or from *fluor albus* (weakness), debility, &c.? How many are in constant agony during the months preceding confinement? How many have difficult, if not dangerous deliveries, and slow and uncertain recoveries? Some whose lives are hazarded during such time, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief. How many bitter moments, how much anguish, might have been spared to the sufferer, to her husband, to her relatives, by the timely possession of this little volume. It is impracticable to convey fully the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO. Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) at No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. F. PIERSON, No. 96 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, on the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224, New-York Post-Office.

DR. IVES' AMERICAN CHOLERINE.—It is only at the repeated solicitation of numerous friends that I am induced to place this remedy before the public. After five year's use of it, in private practice in cholera, cholera morbus, diarrhœa, &c., I can confidently recommend it to the public, as the most reliable remedy now in use. With these few remarks, I submit it to the world for their verdict. Try it and live.

Principal Depôt, No. 279 8th-av., cor 41st-st. For sale wholesale by SCHIEFFELIN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 170 William, corner Beekman-st., and BENJ. J. LEVY, No. 279 Washington-st. Also for sale by the following Druggists: WM. FISHER, No. 311 Bleecker-st.; Dr. PRINCE, corner of Franklin-square and Frankfort-st.; LOINES, corner Spring and Hudson-sts.; ERSKINE corner of 8th-av. and 34th-st.; WRIGHT, 3d-av., between 49th and 50th-sts.; G MOSSMANN, No. 27 Bowery; Dr. WRIGHT, No. 67 Canal-st. C. W. STANLEY, No. 453 Hudson-st.; CHAS. S NORDQUIST, No. 244 Stanton-st.; C. S. HUTCHINGS, No. 132 West Broadway; Dr. WINTERS, corner of 32d st. and Broadway; CHAS CHAMBERS, No. 576 Hudson-st.; COX, No. 10 8th-av.; Mrs. KIESELE, No. 125 Greenwich-st; Dr. BUDD, corner Atlantic and Clinton-sts., Brooklyn, and by druggists generally. JOHN IVES, M. D.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition—345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LAMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all these diseases from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT to the afflicted. *Courier Des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book* and New-Brunswick *Times*.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. COBBETT, No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one speciality of the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method of treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

DR. WARD'S REMEDIES EXCEED EVERYTHING—Speedy and satisfactory.—To be had at the Doctor's depôt, No. 50 Canal-st., one door east of Broadway. Office hours, for advice and treatment, 9 A. M. till 9 P. M., daily.

FINANCIAL.

LOAN FOR $1,250,000 FOR THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE ERIE, THE OSWEGO, THE CAYUGA AND SENECA CANALS, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and for the enlargement of the Locks of the Champlain Canal. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide for the enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego, and the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and to provide for the payment of certain Canal Revenue Certificates, and for other purposes," passed 15th April, 1854, hereby give notice, that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 31st day of August, instant, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July, and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of July, 1872. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and endorsed, "Loan for the Enlargement, &c.," and enclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, at Albany. The money will be required to be paid ten per cent. on the acceptance of the bid, and the balance on the 12th day of September next, at which time interest will commence on the loan. Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Stockholders residing in the 1st and 2d Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; all other stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Dated Canal Department, Albany, Aug. 2, 1854.

S. E. CHURCH, Lieut. Governor.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.
JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
OGDEN HOFFMAN, Attorney General.
Commissioners of Canal Fund.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—Give notice to the holders of the Scrip Stock of the Bank, that payment of the balance due (fifty per cent.) will be received at any time between this and the 1st day of October, together with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, from the 30th of June to the day of payment. Said stock to be entitled to all future dividends. Certificates for the Scrip must be returned to the Bank at the time of payment, when certificates for full stock will be issued.

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.
BANK OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1854.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 26, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of this Company in New-York or Boston.

The Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer; but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

THE OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY—CINCINNATI, July 3, 1854.—The biennial meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution, prescribed by the By-Laws thereof, for the election of Trustees, will be holden at the office of the Company in this City, on SATURDAY, the 30th September next. There will be a special meeting of the Stockholders on THURSDAY, the 28th September, at the same place, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the consideration of particular matters connected with the interests of the Institution. By order,

W. GREENE, Secretary.

TOLEDO AND ILLINOIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—Payment of the last instalment—viz.: 15 per cent., or $7 50 per share—will be required on the 1st of September next, at the office of the Treasurer, No. 36 Wall-st. By order of the Board.

E. WHITEHOUSE, Assistant Treasurer.

LAKE ERIE, WABASH, AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—Payment of the last instalment, viz.: Fifteen per cent, or seven dollars and fifty cents per share will be required on the 1st of September next, at the office of the Treasurer, No. 56 Wall-st. By order of the Board.

EDW. WHITEHOUSE, Treasurer.

ROBERTSON, COLEMAN & CO., Rockford, } Illinois.
ROBERTSON, EASTMAN & CO., Dixon, }
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.—Collections made in our vicinity at current rate of Exchange. Refer to Messrs. A. WILKINS & CO.
August 19, 1854.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by PAGE, BACON & CO., of San Francisco, or PAGE & BACON, of St. Louis, on the American Exchange Bank, are requested to present them for payment to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

THE BILLS OF THE LEWIS CO. BANK—Are purchased at ½ per cent discount by CARPENTER & VERMILYE, No. 44 Wall-st.

THE BILLS OF THE LEWIS CO. BANK—Are purchased at ½ per cent discount by F. P. JAMES, No. 27 Wall-st.

THE BILLS OF THE LEWIS CO. BANK—Are purchased at ½ per cent. discount, by J. R. TATEM, No. 4 New-st.

THE BILLS OF THE LEWIS CO. BANK—Are purchased at ½ per cent. discount, by E. F. MORRISON & CO., No. 51 William-st.

BANK NOTICES.

SAVINGS BANK corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.—MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, and for the benefit of all classes of persons, OPEN DAILY from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., (WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8.) This Institution receives deposits from minors and married women. Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent. on sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under.

OFFICERS.

Hon. JACOB A. WESTERVELT, (Mayor,) President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, 1st Vice President; ISAAC T. SMITH 2d Vice President.
W. H. ELSWORTH, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Hon. J. A. Westervelt,	Francis B O'Connor,	Jacob Campbell, Jr.
Hon. C. Crolius,	Edward Bridge,	James H. Fish,
Philip W. Engs,	Charles L. Vase,	Samuel B. Ashbey,
Isaac T. Smith,	Hugh Munro.	James W. Elevell,
Charles Miles,	E. S. Brooks,	Wm. H. Hazard,
Samuel Leeds,	C. W. Thomas,	N. L. McCready,
Joseph Jamison,	C. M. Livingston,	N. B. James.
		G. W. Quntard.

PEOPLES' BANK OF PATERSON—Notice is hereby given that all claims in favor of this Bank or of the Receivers, will be disposed of by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the office of the Receivers, at Paterson, N. J., on TUESDAY, the 5th September next, at 11 o'clock A. M., unless previously settled. Catalogues of the claims will be furnished on application to either of the Receivers, during the week preceding the sale.

C. S. VAN WAGONER,
WILLIAM P. DAY,
J. VAN ARSDALE,
} Receivers, &c.

PATERSON, N. J., July 8, 1854.

BANK NOTICE.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, April 5, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the NEW-YORK BANK OF SARATOGA COUNTY, Hadley, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.

ap7,'54-law2yF D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 9, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the AMENIA BANK, at Amenia, Dutchess County, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.

s6 '53-law2yF D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 9, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the FREEMEN'S BANK, of Washington County, at Hebron, Washington County, (an individual bank, must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

s16 '53-law2yF

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Nov. 30, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes of the PRATTSVILLE BANK, at Prattsville, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes of the above Bank will be given up to said Bank.

DANIEL B. ST. JOHN,
Superintendent.

d2 '52-law2yF

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GOLD VEST CHAINS.—GOLD CURB VEST CHAINS.....$9 to $45
GOLD WOVE VEST CHAINS.....10 to 28
GOLD ADELAIDE VEST CHAINS.....13 to 36
GOLD JENNY LIND VEST CHAINS.....13 to 45
GOLD CHASED AND PLAIN VEST CHAINS.....15 to 35
GOLD NEWEL VEST CHAINS.....17 to 42
GOLD WARSAW VEST CHAINS.....10 to 36
GOLD SQUARE VEST CHAINS.....11 to 45
GOLD ENGRAVED VEST CHAINS.....16 to 36
GOLD CHASED VEST CHAINS.....21 to 56
GOLD FROSTED VEST CHAINS.....27 to 70

And all other styles, for sale less than the usual prices, by G. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., near Broadway, second floor.

GOLD SLEEVE BUTTONS—Of all styles for Gentlemen, for sale very low, viz:

GOLD ANGLE CHASED	pair	$2 50 to $12 00
GOLD AND ENGRAVED	pair	3 00 to 9 00
GOLD AND SCROLL	pair	4 50 to 8 00
GOLD AND ENAMEL	pair	4 00 to 10 00
GOLD AND GARNET	pair	6 50 to 9 50
GOLD AND MOURNING	pair	6 50 to 10 00
GOLD AND AGATE	pair	3 00 to 4 50
GOLD AND CORNELIAN	pair	3 00 to 5 00

GEO. C. ALLEN, wholesale and retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor.

DIAMOND CLUSTER RINGS.....$35 to $100
DIAMOND SINGLE STONE RINGS.....10 to 300
DIAMOND CLUSTER PINS.....30 to 350
DIAMOND SINGLE STONE PINS.....15 to 1,500
DIAMOND CROSSES.....25 to 800
DIAMOND SHIRT STUDS.....50 to 150
DIAMOND SCARF PINS.....12 to 100

At less than usual prices.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer,
Wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor.

TO CAPITALISTS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the City Comptroller's Office, Buffalo, until Sept. 1, 1854, for Bonds of the city of Buffalo amounting to $95,000, authorized to be issued pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, dated March 21, 1854, to bear interest at 6 per cent., payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, and becoming due as follows:

June 1, 1855	$6,000	June 1, 1860	$11,000
June 1, 1856	6,000	June 1, 1861	11,000
June 1, 1857	6,000	June 1, 1862	11,000
June 1, 1858	11,000	June 1, 1863	11,000
June 1, 1859	11,000	June 1, 1864	11,000
Total			$95,000

W. CHARD, Comptroller.
BUFFALO, Aug. 14, 1854.

$100 REWARD.—TO THE MANUFACTURERS OF BANK-NOTE PAPER.—The Executive Committee of the Association of Banks for the Supression of Counterfeiting, hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the best specimen, in the opinion of the Committee, of Bank-Note Paper, of not less than five hundred sheets, which may be submitted to them on or before the 1st day of January next. All paper submitted, except that selected by the Committee, to be returned to the persons submitting the same. J. M. GORDON, Sec'y.
BOSTON, March 31, 1854.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—For all parts of the world. Indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner for every State in the Union. No. 14 Warren-st., corner Broadway. N. B.—Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK for the quarter ending July 31, 1854:

Assets on hand April 30, 1854, as per last Report.....$2,286,309 93

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

Received for Premiums	$127,813 25	
Received for Interest—		
do. Interest accrued (not due)	40,086 34	
do. Interest due and not paid.		
do. Bills payable and annuities	10,891 34	188,791 03
Total		$2,785,100 91

DISBURSEMENTS DURING QUARTER.

Paid expenses, including Rent, Salaries, Medical Fees, Commissions, Advertising, Exchange, Postage, State and City Taxes	$31,830 34	
Paid claims by Death and additions to same	75,790 16	
Paid surrendered Policies, Dividends, reduction of Premiums and Annuities	11,384 13	
Bills payable and Bond and Mortgage	56,750 00	185,754 57
Total		$2,619,346 34

ASSETS.

Cash on hand in Bank and in Trust Company		$15,447 11
Advanced on Policies		4,350 00
Bonds and Mortgages		2,487,114 72
Fire Insurance Account		354 75
Deferred Premium Account		25,592 25
Deposited to meet Taxes		4,187 41
Interest due, unpaid and accrued		32,140 37
Due from Agents		49,359 73
Total		$2,619,346 34
Losses unpaid	$27 500	
Amount at Risk May 1, 1854	$20,469,877 34	
Amount issued since	1,200 550 00	
Total	$21,670,427 34	
Deduct:		
Forfeited	291,750	
Canceled	66,000	
Surrendered	130,500	
Expired	68,750	
Dead	74,000	561,000 00
Total at Risk August 1, 1854	$21,109,427 34	
Number of Policies running May 1, 1854	7,638	
Issued since	497	
Total	$8,045	
Deduct:		
Forfeited	87	
Canceled	25	
Surrendered	49	
Expired	32	
Dead	18	211
Total	7,834	
Of which		
Are for Life	6,726	
Are for 7 years	946	
Are for 1 year	39	
Irregular periods	129	
Total	7,834	

Increased for the quarter in amount at Risk.....$839,550
Increase in Policies.....196

I ABBATT, Secretary. F. S. WINSTON, President.
NEW-YORK Aug 10, 1854.

I have examined the above returns and believe them to be correct. C. GILL, Actuary.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 74 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	J. P. G. Foster,	J. M. Waterbury,
D. B. Fearing,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,
A. C. Dowling,	M. W. Hamilton,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Gaswayn B. Lamar,	Deming Duer,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
George W. Riggs,	John Delafield,	Fred. De Peyster,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	James C. Bell,
Chas. H. Russell,	Ed. C. Center,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred. G. Foster,
Peleg Hall,	Robert S. Hone.	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS:

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martin,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John R. Briggs,	Charles A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
William Okell,	N. P. Freeman,	Chas. T. Cromwell,
P. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
H. Quackenbos,	Andre Fromont,	Samuel F. Whitney,
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CASH CAPITAL $300,000—Office, No. 108 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.—This Company is now prepared to insure buildings, merchandise, personal property, and ships in port and their cargoes, against loss or damage by fire:

DIRECTORS.

James L. Graham,	Daniel Parish,	Evan R. Robb,
E. Whitehouse,	C. A. Conover,	G. L. Beackman,
J. B. Varnum,	Martin Bates, Jr.,	Joseph M. Strong,
Leonard Appleby,	Isaac E. Taylor,	Lorrian Freeman,
F. H. Wolcott,	W. Delano, Jr.,	Edwd Macomber,
Wm K. Strong,	Henry V. Butler,	John La Farge,
Moses Taylor,	B. R. McIlvaine,	Chas. E. Appleby,
Jas O. Sheldon.	Henry Dwight Jr.,	Jeremiah Wilbur.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chardavoyne,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H. Marshall.
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley.	Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1854.—An extra dividend of ten per cent on the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid on the first day of July next. The capital stock will be increased fifty per cent., or one million dollars, payable one-half, or fifty dollars per share, on the first day of July next, and the other half on the sixth day of November next. The new stock will be distributed to the old stockholders in the ratio of one share of new stock to every two shares of old stock, according to the stock ledger on the morning of the 25th instant. The rights to fractional parts of shares may be transferred and combined so as to obtain full shares. Any stockholder may at any time after the 30th instant, pay in his new shares in full, and be entitled to rebate at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, on the moiety, to the 6th November. The latter half of the increased Stock will not be entitled to any portion of the semi-annual dividend in November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th instant to the 1st July instant, inclusive.

C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the company has been THIS DAY declared, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 24th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 21, 1854. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 153 Bowery—NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1854.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 21st inst. The Transfer Books will be closed to that date. BENJAMIN I. PENTZ, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of THOMAS HUNT & CO., in this City, and in the city of Manchester England, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Offices of liquidation is removed from No. 32 William, corner of Platt, to Nos. 30 and 32 Barclay-st. The parties are authorized to use and sign the name of the firm for that purpose only.

THOMAS HUNT.
WM. M. RICHARDS.
I. P. ROGERS.
D. D. VAIL.
JOS. S. KENDALL.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of RICHARDS, HAIGHT & CO., at Nos. 30 and 32 Barclay-st., New-York, and in Manchester, England, for the purpose of conducting a general importing and commission woolen business.

WM. M. RICHARDS
EDWARD HAIGHT.
T. D. VAILL.
J. S. KENDALL.
GEORGE FLAGG.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of JAMES M. HOYT & SONS, being dissolved by the decease of the senior partner, Mr. JAMES M. HOYT, the business will be closed by the surviving partners. JESSE HOYT,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1854. SAM'L N. HOYT.

COPARTNERSHIP.—JESSE HOYT & SAMUEL N. HOYT, of the late firm of JAMES M. HOYT & SONS, having associated with them ALFRED M. HOYT and HENRY W. SMITH, will continue the Produce Commission business, under the firm of JESSE HOYT & CO.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name of BOCK & PRICE, is THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent. WM. PRICE returns from the name. The business of the late firm will be settled at their old place of business, No. 103 Water-st., either partner using the name of the firm in liquidation. F. H. BOCK.
NEW-YORK Aug. 18, 1854. WM. M. PRICE.

Mr. FERD. H. BOCK will continue the business at the old stand, No. 103 Water-st.

DISSOLUTION.—MR. EDWARD HUGHES has THIS DAY withdrawn from our firm.

HUGHES, HAMPTON & CO.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY having greatly enlarged their works and improved the quality of their product, are prepared to execute orders for their superior Paints. Their White Zinc, which is sold dry or ground in oil, is warranted pure and unsurpassed for body and uniform whiteness. A method of preparation has recently been discovered, which enables the Company to warrant their Paints to keep fresh and soft in the kegs for any reasonable time. In this respect their Paints will be superior to any other in the market. Their

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON

Another Name for the Presidency—Official Decapitation.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 24.

The venerable General DODGE of Wisconsin, is named for the Presidency by several Democrat and Whigs.

Major D. L. WOOD, a Democrat and Local Mail Agent for Cleveland, Ohio, has been decapitated. He was suspected of being a Know-Nothing. Mr. STAPHENSON, an Englishman, has been appointed in his place.

A Dreadful Fire—Several Counties in Flames—The Earth Burning.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, Aug. 24.

A frightful Fire is now raging in the woods at Cuyahoga Falls, Franklin, Randolph, Ravenna, Robertson, Northfield, and parts of Summit and Portage counties, Ohio.

Even the soil is burning, to the depth of one and-a-half feet. As the flames are driven forward by the wind, trees, both dry and green, are ignited in an instant, and almost as quickly consumed.

Several barns in the vicinity of the woods, stowed with hay and grain, have been destroyed.

Apprehensions are entertained for the safety of the town of Hudson.

There has been no rain in this section since the 29th of July, and all vegetation has suffered greatly from the drouth.

Every attempt has been made to arrest the progress of the flames, but without success. Water cannot be brought to bear upon the fire in sufficient quantities to do any good.

Last evening this city was enveloped in smoke from the burning forest.

The woods near Painesville, for a mile in length, are all on fire.

Whig and Democratic Conventions.

BANGOR, Thursday, Aug. 24.

The Whig Convention which met here to-day nominated the same Senatorial and County ticket as adopted by the mass meeting on the 10th inst., which is as follows: For Senators, FRANKLIN MUSSEY, of Bangor, and NEWELL BLAKE, of Oldtown; for County Commissioner, HIRAM RUGGLES; for County Treasurer, AMBROSE C. FLINT.

The Democratic Convention was also held, and nominated a Senatorial and County ticket—and resolved that no new tests ought to be interpolated into the Democratic creed until the National Convention adopted them.

The New Albany, (Ind.,) Democratic Convention.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Aug. 24.

Messrs. DOUGLASS and BRECENRIDGE, who were announced to address the New Albany Indiana Democratic Convention to-day, were neither of them present.

The Convention nominated Mr. ENGLISH for reelection.

Congressional Nomination.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug 24.

JOHN TITUS has been nominated by the Native Americans as their candidate for Congress in the First District.

Trial of the English Deserters—Conviction of Mr. Uxford for the Assault on Mr. Dana, etc. etc.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 24.

In the Municipal Court, to-day, the British deserters, PRICHARD and CASEY, were arraigned on two indictments—one charging them with stealing from Mr. TWISING, the British Commissary at Sydney, the other with stealing from Queen VICTORIA.

The case will be tried, not so much on the facts as on the law, whether or no persons committing a robbery in a foreign country, can be tried for larceny here, because they bring the stolen property with them.

WILLIAM UXFORD, convicted of assault on RICHARD H. DANA, ESQ., one of the Counsel for ANTHONY BURNS, was to-day sentenced to eighteen months hard labor in the House of Correction.

The President has pardoned HENRY C. PITTMAN, formerly master of the bark *Missouri*, which vessel he was convicted of robbing of several thousands of dollars in silver coin, after the vessel had been wrecked on the coast of Sumatra. He was sentenced to the Salem Jail for the crime for three years, and has been in confinement for over two. He was set at liberty this morning.

Frencch Consul at San Francisco.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 24.

The Washington *Star* intimates that the United States will recall the Exequatum granted to Mr. DILLON, the French Consul at San Francisco, as a punishment for fillibustering projects.

The Southern Mail—Death of Hon. Daniel R. Hughes—The Maryland Coal Trade.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 24.

The New-Orleans papers of Friday last are received.

Hon. DANIEL ELLIOT HUGHES, a prominent man in South Carolina, and at one time the representative of that State in the United States Senate, died recently at Sullivan's Island, Charleston.

The Maryland Coal trade during the past week amounted to 19,000 tons.

Grand Ledge of I. O. of O. F. of Northern New-York.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 24.

The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows closed its annual session this evening.

The proposed amendment to the Constitution changing the time of holding the annual session from August to October was rejected.

The Grand Encampment closed its session last night.

The Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad Bank.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Aug. 24.

The Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad Bank is redeemed here. GEORGE W. ROGERS, of Stockport, a heavy and careful capitalist, recently took a large amount of stock in the concern.

Yellow Fever at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Aug. 24.

There were thirteen deaths by yellow fever, in this city yesterday, and seven new cases.

THE TURF.

Trotting and Running Matches.

A purse of $1,000 will be given by the proprietors of the Union Course, for a race at mile heats, best three in five, in harness, to come off on the Union Course, Long Island, early in September. From present appearances, one of the largest and best field of horses will meet together that ever were produced on any track. This is the heaviest amount of money that has been offered by any course for trotting horses, and it is expected that *Gray Eddy*, *Tacony*, *Highland Maid*, *Mac*, and other good ones will contend for the laurels.

General THOMAS J. WELLS has offered to run his horse *Lecompte* over the Natches, Metairie or Mobile Courses, any day or any distance, and for any amount of money, against any horse in the world. *Lecompte*, it will be remembered, vanquished the celebrated horse *Lexington* on the Metairie Course, New-Orleans, making a four-mile heat in 7.26—the fastest time on record.

The owner of the Virginian horse *Red Eye* also proposes to Mr. TEN BROECK to match his horse against *Lexington*, to run on the Union or National Course, L. I., and agrees to stake $10,000 against $12,500. Neither of these two matches have as yet been accepted.

THE BROOKLYN EXCISE COMMISSIONERS SITTING WITH CLOSED DOORS.—The Board of Excise held an adjourned session to-day, and as before, the proceedings were carried on in secret; a ludicrous circumstance attended this: About 4 o'clock it was discovered the door was really closed; the spring-lock being out of repair, and the key in the possession of an absent locksmith, they were fairly caged. All kinds of keys were tried without effect, and they were only released by the Captain of the First District Police, who entered by means of a ladder at the window, and removed the lock with a chisel. They remained in session till a late hour, and the Clerk was unable to furnish us with a list of the licenses granted.

FIRE AT RHINEBECK.—A fire occurred at Rhinebeck on Tuesday last, which destroyed a number of houses and considerable machinery.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE CHOLERA.

FRANKLIN-STREET HOSPITAL.

Date.	Received.	Died.	Disch'd.	Cured.	Remain'g.
To August 19.....	523	249		227	31
Sunday, Aug. 20...	9	4		5	31
Monday, Aug. 21..	2	2		2	27
Tuesday, Aug. 22..	4	0		5	26
Wed'day, Aug. 23..	9	3		5	27
Thursday, Aug. 24.	9	3		5	28
Total.....	556	262		250	28

MOTT-STREET HOSPITAL.

Date.	Received.	Died.	Disch'd.	Cured.	Remain'g.
To August 19.....	110	40		45	15
Sunday, Aug. 20....	4	0		2	17
Monday, Aug. 21..	3	2		3	15
Tuesday, Aug. 22..	6	3		2	16
Wed'day, Aug. 23..	5	1		2	18
Thursday, Aug. 24.	1	0		1	18
Total.....	129	55		55	18

Ten cases and *three* deaths only. Whoever becomes frightened at this, and fears to come to New-York, is foolish. The air is now healthy, and the City tenable.

In Brooklyn there were only two or three cases.

In Jersey City, a pavior was attacked yesterday by Cholera, while at work in Gregory-street.

On Staten Island, a servant girl was yesterday taken from a German tavern, in Montgomery-avenue, Tompkinsville, to the Hospital, in a condition that was considered hopeless. She had been slightly indispesed the day before, but neglect brought on the worst symptoms. A boarder in the same house, who was taken with the epidemic, died a few days ago; and two other cases, in which the parties recovered, occurred there some weeks ago. In the village of Stapleton there is a manifest improvement in the health of the people, and much of the credit is due to sanitory regulations.

CITY POLITICS.

Hard Shell State Committee—Judge Bronson Accepts.

The Democratic State (Hard-Shell) Committee met on Wednesday morning at the Astor House, to arrange concert of action for the approaching State Election. There was a full attendance of delegates.

On motion, AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Esq. was elected to the Chair, and J. M. LYON, of Oneida, and G. S. ADAMS, of Suffolk, Secretaries. JAS. S. LIBBY, Esq., was appointed Treasurer.

On motion of Mr. FOWLER, of Orange, it was resolved that a Committee of five be appointed to wait on Judge BRONSON, on the subject of his nomination for Governor.

The Chair named as such Committee Messrs. Fowler, of Orange, Mitchell, of Schenectady, Bryon, of Genessee, Lyon, of Oneida, and Dunning, of Steuben.

To afford this Committee an opportunity to call on Judge BRONSON, it was resolved that the State Committee adjourn until the following day at 10½ P. M.

In the evening the delegates were entertained by the Chairman, AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Esq., at his residence.

SECOND DAY—THURSDAY.

The State Committee reassembled yesterday morning pursuant to adjournment, AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Esq., in the Chair.

The Committee appointed to wait on Judge BRONSON, reported through their Chairman that they had the pleasure of an interview with their distinguished nominee for Governor this morning, and urged upon him the importance of reconsidering his former communications in reference to his nomination, and of the general desire of the National Democracy of the State that he would accept the same; that Judge B., in reply, had authorized them to report that, although his personal feelings were still averse to an acceptance, *he would no longer oppose his own wishes to those of his political friends*, and that he leaves himself in their hands.

The report was adopted by acclamation, and with applause.

On motion, Messrs. FOWLER, SCHELL and LIBBY were appointed a Finance Committee.

Resolved, That the next meeting of this State Committee be held at Albany.

A committee of five, consisting of Messrs. SCHELL, FOWLER, TREMAIN, ADAMS and LIBBY, were appointed to prepare an address to the Democratic electors.

On motion of Mr. BRYON, a vote of thanks was adopted, acknowledging the courteous attention of the Chairman.

The Committee then drank success to Governor BRONSON and other nominees on the State Ticket, and adjourned *sine die*.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

Arrest of Capt. Geo. N. Hollins, of the Cyane.

The Greytown bombardment has taken on a new phase. It is brought home to our own doors.

Yesterday afternoon, Capt. GEO. N. HOLLINS, of the United States sloop-of-war *Cyane*, was arrested in this City by Deputy Sheriff VULTEE, at the suit of CALVIN DURAND, for destruction of property at the bombardment of Greytown.

The order of arrest was granted by Judge OAKLEY, of the Superior Court. The damages are laid at $14,000. The amount of bail given by Capt. HOLLINS was *twenty thousand dollars*. His sureties were Hon. HEMAN J. REDFIELD, Collector of the Port; JOHN J. CISCO, Sub-Treasurer; and J. ROMEYN BRODHEAD, Naval Officer.

The arrest was made just as the Captain was leaving the City for Boston. After bail had been rendered, he prosecuted his journey thither.

The Late Excursion of the May Queen—Litigation.

Little if any funds have been realized from the late excursion of the *May Queen*, (which terminated so unfortunately,) towards defraying the cost of erecting the Roman Catholic Church at Clifton, Staten Island. The total expenses of the excursion, including the sum at which the steamer and barges were chartered—$300 paid in advance—were over $900, while the losses of money and clothing sustained by numbers who had not paid for their tickets, induced the price to be remitted. One of the company, besides money of his own, lost $14, received at the landings for tickets. Each of the passengers had to pay, besides, a shilling ferriage from Staten Island to the City. Rev. Mr. LEWIS, who chartered the boat, has taken the preliminary steps, in a proceeding at law, to recover from the owners of the boat such damages as shall make his loss, the action being based on an alleged mismanagement of the steamer before and after the commencement of the fire. Under the latter head it is insisted that the barges should have been released from the steamer, that they would have had the assistance of steam-tugs to tow them up, and could not have drifted out to sea as there was a strong wind from the southward. It is also said that they were not properly equipped with lifeboats, and that there was a great deficiency of ropes, &c. One of these barges, with the flames playing over her from the steamboat, had on board 800 women and children; it is claimed that instead of rendering them any assistance, or endeavoring to allay the excitement, the captain and his crew got out in the only small boat belonging to the ship. When the case comes on the true state of facts will be elicited.

Great Excitement Among United States Officials—Indignation Meeting at the "Pewter Mug."

On Tuesday afternoon, a large body of the *élite* of the Night Inspector's department of the Custom-House, assembled in the "Pewter Mug" for the purpose of giving utterance to their pent up indignant feelings, in regard to the new orders issued last week by JOHN COCHRANE, Esq., the Surveyor of the Port, *calling them on duty every night* for six hours, instead of the previous time allotted, viz; every other night; the pay to remain the same. A long series of of resolutions were offered, and as long a discussion ensued; but before coming to any final conclusion, an adjournment took place. Some of those attending the meeting, apparently felt exceeding sore at this unexpected mandate issued by supreme authority from the Revenue Department, and no doubt many resignations will soon be handed in to the Collector of the Port. The day Inspectors, who were stationed on District duty, and employed in the Debenture Department, have also been notified that they will be expected to perform active duty hereafter, complaints having been received from the mercantile community that sufficient facilities have not been afforded to them in receiving their goods from the vessels in Port.

The "Palestine."

We had the pleasure of a visit, yesterday, to the elegant London packet-ship *Palestine*, Capt. E. G. TINKER. She is 2,000 tons burden, 225 feet in length, and beautifully proportioned. She sails on next Tuesday, Aug. 29, taking out a large cargo and quite a number of passengers. Capt. TINKER formerly made the passage in 13½ days, in the *Southampton*, and with his present splendid specimen of naval architecture, we confidently expect even better things than that. There is almost as much in the commander as in the vessel.

ILL-TREATMENT OF A SEAMAN.

Examination of Captain Marshall.

The case of Capt. CHARLES A. MARSHALL, charged with cruelly beating NICHOLAS COOK, a sailmaker on the ship *Yorkshire*, came up yesterday for further examination. The following additional evidence for the defence was adduced:

Dr. John Christian sworn—I was surgeon of the ship *Yorkshire*; I knew a man named Nicholas Cook, who came home in it; he was sailmaker; he once complained of a sore on his left wrist; he said it was cut with a piece of copper accidently; I dressed the wound several times; I observed no marks on his face made with a sharp instrument at any time during the voyage; I am certain that I did not see Cook at any time tied on the sofa in the wheel-house; I was examined before the Coroner; Henry Behring was not examined when I was there; there were four or five witnesses examined before I left: Cook did duty during the whole voyage, and was not laid up a single day; he was engaged on the ensign on the morning of our arrival; I never saw Capt. Marshall prick Cook on his face with a penknife; I never saw him strike Cook with a belaying pin, or stamp on him, or kick him; I never saw the mate strike him with an iron bar; the conduct of the Captain towards the crew during the voyage was very good; I saw the Captain's knife; [witness identified knife;] I have had the loan of the knife for erasing writing; it is the knife the Captain had during the whole of the voyage.

The District Attorney moved a cross-examination.

Miss Ellen Maria Manberry sworn: I came as a passenger on the *Yorkshire*; I recollected the occasion when part of the rigging fell from the mizen mast of the ship; I was standing at the wheel-house door: it passed near me; I think it touched my head; I knew Nicholas Cook, the sailmaker: it was not Cook that let the rope fall; it was a man by the name of Mose; he was punished on that occasion with a piece of a rope; I think he was struck something over a half-dozen times; he did not receive as many as twenty-five or thirty; myself and other passengers were in the wheel-house nearly every day; we were a good deal on the poop-deck; I never saw the Captain prick Cook in the face with a knife, nor stamp on him, nor kick him; I never saw the mate nor the boatswain abuse him in the Captain's presence.

Cross-examined—Learned Cook's name after the voyage; Mose had long features, blue eyes, and a young-looking man; he was not very short; I saw him drop the rope; I am positive he is the man who dropped it.

William Guy recalled—I had conversation with Cook; Cook told me about the reason why he did not complain to the captain, was because he was afraid the third mate would lick him worse; this was during the passage.

On account of the counsel being unable to obtain the presence of witnesses committed by the Coroner, and now detained in prison, except through a writ of *habeas corpus*, the case was adjourned to Monday next at 11 o'clock A. M.

Adjourned Examination of the Counterfeiters—United States Commissioner's Office.

Before Commissioner Stillwell.

The United States vs. *William E. Banton, Wallace Lamere and Henry Edwards.*—These prisoners were brought up, pursuant to adjournment. Mr. Donohue appeared as their counsel.

Mr. Ridgway called *James Spear*, one of the Fifteenth Ward Police, who deposed that he had a conversation with one of the prisoners on Monday last, after their arrest; one of the prisoners said, that the officers who searched her house were hard up for wax candles, as they had taken six away with them; there was a female there, but she said, "she did not think they took more than two, which were on the mantel piece;" don't know anything else about this case.

John T. Wells deposed: that after the arrest of the prisoners he heard a conversation at the Police office with Banton and Judge Stuart, as to Tamore's employment. The Judge asked Banton if he knew Lamere; Banton said he did: the Judge then asked what Lamere's business was; the answer of Banton was that he, Lamere, was a stage driver; the Judge asked what does he do else; Banton said he was a passer of counterfeit money; witness assisted in the search of Lamere's house; found 32 base quarters, Spanish and Mexican, placed there under an oil-cloth, in a rag; there was also a receipt in writing for one month's rent concealed in the bureau; the receipt was in favor of Lamere. [The Court said the receipt should be produced as evidence.]

Examination resumed—There were clothes found in the room with the name of the prisoner, Lamere, marked thereon.

Mr. Ridgway here said he proposed to prove the character of the money found in the house of the prisoner Lamere. The evidence was objected to, and ruled out by the Commissioner.

By Mr. Donohue, for the prisoner—Judge Stuart, who took the examination, was a magistrate, and Lamere was there under arrest, as also Banton; the conversations spoken of were answers to questions put by the magistrates; I don't know that it is the duty of magistrates to caution prisoners; I don't consider it the duty of police officers to do so; Banton was brought up from the prison, and sent back when he had answered the questions of the Judge.

Officer Walsh, recalled—Deposed that he had examined the coins now produced in Court; they are all counterfeit, and composed partly of tin; there may be South American coins which are not composed entirely of silver.

Joseph Speer recalled—Q. by Mr. Ridgway—What class of persons frequent the house of Edwards? A.—From what I saw that night—[objected to]—I saw one person there who is believed to be a thief by the Police Department; I have been there once before; I had my coat with gilt buttons, and they all appeared to be afraid of me; they did not do anything in particular while I was there.

Mr. Donohue asked to take up the case of the prisoners separately.

The Commissioner said there was no joint offence proven, and he should discharge Edwards.

By the advice of his counsel, Edwards immediately left the room.

Mr. Donohue then asked for another adjournment, to enable him to present some evidence for the defence of the others. Mr. Ridgway not objecting, the further hearing was adjourned to Saturday morning.

The Patent Safe Game Again.

A complaint was preferred by WINSTON P. NOBLE, of Indianapolis, stopping at the Barker House in Brooklyn, against a man named WILLIAM RYAN, for an attempt to defraud him of his money. It appears, from his statement, that on Tuesday last he was accosted in the street by a well-dressed individual, who kindly invited him to take a sail across the river to Hoboken; and while strolling through the Elysian Fields his new companion introduced him into the mysteries of the "Patent Safe Game," and before long won from this verdant youth about $120 in money, and his gold watch and chain, valued at about $250; and who, finding himself minus of his valuables, began to suspect that something was wrong, but in order to settle matters, offered to let the rogue have his money on condition that his watch should be returned.

To this proposition one of the accomplices demurred, when a scuffle ensued, and, to make matters worse, during the fray his diamond pin was also taken from him. As yet, he has not been able to discover the whereabouts of the swindlers, in order to have them arrested. Yesterday morning, however, while sitting in the Carleton House, on Broadway, he was again met by one of this same class of individuals, who gave him a polite invitation to accompany him to the Crystal Palace. He immediately accepted it, hoping thereby to obtain some clue by which he might discover his Hoboken friends. On their return, RYAN, who is now under arrest, pulled from his pocket a spurious check of $850, purporting to be on the Marine Bank, New-York, and requested NOBLE to let him have $90 or $95, at the same time stating that he had a bill of goods to settle for, and that it was after bank hours. NOBLE immediately had RYAN arrested and conveyed to the Tombs, where he was brought before Judge CLARKE, who committed him to prison on the charge of an attempt to defraud.

The complainant in the case is a wealthy young man and the son of a high functionary in Indiana. He was in the city on a visit, and no doubt he feels pretty well satisfied that he has "seen the elephant" and learned a lesson which in all probability he will not soon forget. MATHEW DURVALL was also arrested by Officer STEWART of the Nineteenth Ward Police on a charge of attempting to practice the "patent safe game." Sufficient evidence not appearing, he was sent to Blackwells Island for six months by Judge STUART as a vagrant.

Military.

Troop K, Empire Hussars, Third Regiment, N. HERFF, Captain, held their Third Annual Target Excursion at Stryker's Bay, where eight handsome prizes were awarded to the best marksmen. They had a very jolly time of it.

Fire.

A fire broke out yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock, in a wooden building in the rear of No. 28 Hamersley-street, occupied by poor families. The Fire Department were soon on the ground, and the flames extinguished after burning the roof, and the premises being much damaged by water.

IN VERSEY-STREET.—The alarm of fire in the Eighth District, at 12½ o'clock, was caused by some coal falling from a charcoal furnace in the premises No. 66 Vesey-street, occupied by a tinsmith. Several Companies were in attendance, but their services were not brought into requisition. No damage was sustained.

Killed at the Novelty Works.

Coroner WILHELM held an inquest yesterday, at No. 336 West Twenty-seventh-street, on the body of WILLIAM CONELLY, a native of Ireland, who was employed as a boiler maker at the Novelty Works. After hearing the evidence, the Jury rendered a verdict "that he came to his death by the effects of injuries accidentally received by the falling of a boiler furnace, at the Novelty Works, foot of East Twelfth-street, on the 22d day of August, 1854."

DEATH FROM INJURIES RECEIVED ON BOARD STEAMER MASSACHUSETTS.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner HILTON, at the New-York Hospital, on the body of JOHN N. RENOUD. It appeared from the testimony, that the deceased was third engineer on board the steamer *Massachusetts*, and on the 21st of last July, as the vessel was lying at Pier No. 20, North River, he was sitting on the main crank, oiling the machinery, the engine was put in motion, and his left leg was caught.

[Advertisement.]

☞ WET SILKS! WET SILKS!—HEARD, CLAPP & Co., No. 301 Grand-st., will open this day 50 pieces new *Plaid Silks*, bought subject to being wet but are perfectly sound. To comment on the above would be entirely superfluous. We only add, in order they are worth 12s. and 14s. per yard, but as they are we shall sell them at 6s.6d. Also, 130 pieces fine Paris De Bages, not injured in the least, only 1s. per yard.

HEARD, CLAPP & Co., No. 301 Grand-street.

(Advertisement.)

☞ Written descriptions of character are becoming every day more and more in demand. This method enables us to impart, in a permanent form, advice relative to health, habits, temperament, the culture of weak faculties, and the training of strong ones, etc., much better than can be done in any other way. These mental portraits, as guides to self-culture, are invaluable. Examinations by Mr. FOWLER, 308 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

☞ IT IS AMUSING TO NOTE HOW THE OLD and worn-out Remedies for FEVER and AGUE have been galvanized into a brief life by the celebrity of DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODICS. These Pills are tasteless and very portable. They will never spoil by age. Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-street.

[Advertisement.]

PIANOS AND MELODIONS.—HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, is now offering his immense assortment of elegant modern improved Pianos and Melodions at a large discount from factory prices to first-class buyers.

[Advertisement.]

Citizens of Brooklyn, you will find CARGILL'S patent portable Mosquito bars at No. 19 Court-street, Marble Buildings. Don't suffer any longer, but go and see them to-night.

[Advertisement.]

The Mosquito question settled—CARGILL'S patent portable mosquito bar has done the business. Call and see it demonstrated at No. 192 Fulton-street.

(Advertisement.)

☞ THE YOUNGEST CHILDREN AND WEAKEST INVALID may safely take DESHLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS. They restore strength and tone, and create an appetite immediately. Sold by W. D. CROMBIE, corner of Broadway and Fourteenth-street.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Fire Department Fund of Jersey City.

In compliance with the resolution of the Fire Department Fund Association, passed at its meeting on Monday evening last, a statement of the commencement of the Fund and its present condition, has been made public.

This fund was instituted in February, 1852, for the relief of disabled and indigent firemen, and to aid their widows and orphans. It is to be sustained by donations, benefits, the charge for certificates, and by fines for the unlawful storage of gunpowder, and fines for the burning out of chimneys.

The Board is composed of two members from each Engine, Hose and Hook and Ladder Company. The amount in the Treasury at present is $921 12. Of this sum Messrs. WM. COLGATE & Co. contributed $500; Empire Hook and Ladder Company, $25; Hudson River Cement Company, $25; Hercules Engine Company, $107; Common Council Annual Appropriation for 1853, $100; for certificate fees, $48; ADAMS, MCGRAW & Co., $50; Dividends from the Provident Institution for Savings, $59 12; and from an unknown source, $5. Some efforts will now be made to increase this amount; and subscriptions for that purpose are now solicited.

ACCIDENT ON THE ALBANY AND SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD.—There was a serious accident to the afternoon train on the Albany and Springfield Rail road on Monday last. Soon after leaving Albany, one of the cars came in contact with the end of a rail which had become unfastened, by which the wheels were broken, and, before the train could be stopped, the floor of the car was nearly destroyed. One passenger was considerably, but not fatally, injured. He was left at Pittsfield.

ASSAULT ON THE BROOKLYN FIREMEN.—As Engine Company No. 16 was returning from Gowanus on Wednesday, through Court-street, a most provoked assault was committed on them by a mob assembled there. Yesterday, PATRICK MONAGHAN, who was arrested for assaulting JOSEPH BAGGET, a member of the company, and knocking him down, was brought before Justice SMITH, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for thirty days.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 24, by Rev. Dr. Ferris, WM. J. BROWN, Esq., of Rutland, Vt., to MISS SARAH E. JONES, of this City.

In Astoria, on Thursday, Aug. 24, by Rev. Mr. Chipman, ROBERT WELLS, of San Francisco, to JANE FANNY, daughter of the late Hon. James Lent.

At Princeton, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 27 by Rev. Wm. A. Dod, EDWIN A. STEVENS, of Hoboken, N. J., to MARTHA B., eldest daughter of the late Pro essor Dod, of the College of New-Jersey.

At Armonk, N. Y., on Wednesday, Aug 23, at St. Stephen's Church, by Rev. J. D Vermilye, GEO. O DEPEW, of this City, to Miss KATE A. FERRIS, only daughter of Saml. B. Ferris, of Northcastle, Westchester Co.

DIED

In this City, on Thursday morning, Aug 24, at 6 o'clock, of bilious dysentery, ELLEN, wife of John McKinley, aged 30 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 55 Hester-st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 23, in the 32d year of her age, MARIA MILLER, wifect of David Miller.

Her relatives and friends are requested to attend her funeral, at the residence of her grandson, Henry Jackson, Esq., No 162 13th-st., New-York, on Friday, Aug. 25, at 2½ o'clock P. M. Funeral services at the Reformed Dutch Church, Williamsburg, at 3½ o'clock.

In this City, on Thursday morning, Aug. 24, SIMON W. WRIGHT, aged 46 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of his brother, JAMES WRIGHT, No. 28 West 19th st., on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock A. M.

At Stamford, Conn., on Tuesday, Aug. 22, after a short illness, Miss MARY ANN, daughter of the late Stroag Sturges, of this City.

At Ridgefield, Conn., on Wednesday, Aug. 23, ASHER, infant son of Asher C. and Rachel S. Havens, aged 5 months and 21 days.

In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 23, MARION RUTHVEN, youngest child of John R. and Mary E. Platt, aged 1 year, 3 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of C. G. T. M. Davis, No. 174 East 13th-st., on Friday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock.

In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 23, JEMIMA, relict of Nicholas Roome, in the 74th year of her age.

The frends of the family, and those of her sons, Walter, Charles, and Wm. H. Roome, are requested to attend her funeral, from St. Peter's Church, 20th-st., on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Marriages and Deaths in California.

MARRIAGES.

In San Francisco, July 25, by Rev. Mr. Brierly, Charles H. Wood to Miss Ann C. Garrett, both of that place.

In San Francisco, July 25, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Joseph S. Wallis to Mrs. Sarah Green, both of San Francisco.

In Sonora, July 10, William Wilson and Orpha F. Bigelow.

At Red Bluffs, July 13, J. C. Underhill to Angelina Acosta.

In Diamond Springs, July 19, Jonathan S. Ellis to Nancy A. Ingersoll.

In Jackson, recently, Harold Evans to Miss Sophia Page, both of that place.

In Sonora, July 14, Leander Quint to Miss Emily E. Caruthers.

In Hamilton, July 16, Hon. Seneca Ewer to Miss Crawford, both formerly of Michigan.

In Oregon, April 20, Abner D. Levier to Sarah A. Stringfield, both of Eel River.

In Sacramento, July 16, Mr. Jesse H. Hadley to Miss Eveline Remington.

DIED.

In the Hospital, Stockton, July 11, John Allen, aged 43 years, of Sterling, Conn., son of Hezekiah French.

In Sonora, July 12, Artemus W. Richardson, County Surveyor, aged 34 years, a native of Charleston, S. C., and formerly a member of Company C, New-York Volunteers.

In Stockton, July 11, Samuel French.

In Shasta, July 15, Mrs. Bridget Jakey, of apoplexy. She expired in a few minutes after being taken ill.

In Shasta, July 11, Mrs. Ann Farley, aged 45 years, formerly of St. Louis, Mo.

At Park's Bar, Yuba County, July 13, Mr. Hart, formerly of Cincinnati, and until recently a resident of Marysville.

In San Francisco, July 18, Henry Willers, aged 70 years.

In Marion County, near Butteville, Oregon, July 1, John Parris, in his 35th year, formerly of Dayton, Ohio.

In Pleasant Plain, Umpqua County, Oregon, June 23, Charles P., son of John J. and Jane M. Kellogg, aged 16, formerly of Illinois.

On board bark *Libertad*, at sea, May 14, Captain Atwood, master of the *Libertad*.

In San Francisco, July 19, the daughter of David and Selena Long, aged 2 years and 6 months.

In Marysville, July 12, John Doughty, formerly of England.

In San Francisco, July 22, Helen L., daughter of Henry S. and Sophronia C. Bunker, aged 16 months.

At Morley & Bagley's Ranch, on the Sacramento River, July 20, of chronic dysentery, Samuel P. Kelly, aged 41 years, of Cleveland Ohio.

In the mouth of Rough and Ready Creek, Taulumne river, July 14, by drowning, James Beatty, from Liverpool, England.

In Nevada, July 22, William, son of William and Isabella Ross, aged 17 days.

In San Francisco, July 22, Adolf Heiman, aged 22 years, a native of Savaria, late of New Orleans.

In Marysville, July 21, J. H. Daly, a member of the Mutual Hook and Ladder Company.

In Columbia, July 19, Sarah, youngest daughter of Michael O. Boyle, aged 3 years and 11 months.

In San Pabio, July 18, of consumption, Margaretta C., wife of David Morgan, Jr., aged 30 years, late of Cleveland, Ohio.

In Polk County, Oregon, June 27, of pulmonary consumption, Mrs. Amanda, consort of John K. Deiashmutt, aged 38 years and 10 months.

In San Francisco, July 26, Walter B., only child of Joseph W. and Mary E. Haskell, aged 20 months and 23 days.

At Galena Ranch, Yuba County, July 27, Wm. Reichherdt, aged 35 years.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Markets see Sixth Page.

THURSDAY, Aug. 24—6 P. M.

The financial troubles of the Erie Road continue to trouble its securities, and to keep up intense excitement in the street. The failure of Mr. HENRY SHELDEN, one of the securities to Messrs. BROWN, BROTHERS & Co., for their actual and promised advances, altogether about $600,000, has led to the abandonment of that arrangement so much talked of at the time. Messrs. SHEPHERD KNAPP and CORNELIUS SMITH, another director, both of whom were also joint securities for the advances in question, became alarmed, and declined to be any longer responsible, so that the Company were in renewed trouble for their floating debts.

Under these circumstances the Directors have applied for assistance to the leading Banks, offering the individual security of Mr. DREW, the Treasurer of the Company, and that of Mr. NELSON ROBINSON, a leading Director. The application has been partially successful, loans having been granted for six months from date on the acceptances of these gentlemen. The Bank of Commerce loaned $50,000; the Bank of America, $50,000, and the State Bank another $50,000; while Commodore VANDERBILT has consented, it is stated, to loan $100,000 on the same terms. Hopes are entertained that other Banks will supply the remainder of the $600,000. All this, it will be observed, is independent of the pending propositions to arrange for the payment of the Income Bonds due in February.

In these days of Railroad building by means of Bonds instead of Stock, it never was dreamed by any one that the principal of the Bonds would be paid in cash. Conversion into stock, or repeated renewals of the loans on bonds, is the only alternative for all Roads, and in the case of Erie there is no alternative. The several Bonds as they become due, must be renewed. As to dividends,—the day of making dividends by the Erie Company is now passed for some time to come.

The Stock Board was well attended, and large sales of stock were effected. The animation and excitement were great. At the morning Board Erie stock declined 1 ₰ cent., with sales of 3,500 shares, the market recovering ¼ only, with sales of 1,000 shares more. The greatest depression was in the Erie Bonds. $2,000 Income Bonds sold at 80@79½, $2,000 of the Convertible Bonds of 1871 at 57, and $2,000 of those of 1853 at 78½. These are the lowest prices for Erie Bonds yet submitted. The amount sold was, however, but small. New-York Central stock was more active to-day, realizing lower prices. 1,700 shares were sold, the closing price showing a decline of ¼. Harlem showed an improvement of ¼. Reading declined 1 ₰ cent., with sales of 4,000 shares. Cumberland Coal stock was heavy. Nicaragua Transit shares advanced ¼. Illinois Central Railroad bonds were active, but declined ⅛, and the bonds of the New-York Central Railroad Co. fell 1½ ₰ cent. Cleveland and Toledo stock also declined 1½ ₰ cent. The whole market is very unsatisfactory, and in the power of the Bear party.

Reports were current to-day of the suspension of another Silk house, whose transactions have been heavy, involving them in such a manner as to produce a temporary embarrassment; although it is hoped that the troubles under which the firm are laboring will yield to brighter prospects. This failure is the third which has taken place since that of Mr. SHELDON.

The Money market is very easy for good commercial securities. The Banks find their offerings for discount less this week; and they are liberal in the accommodation they afford.

There is, we find, some trouble among one or two of the small Up-town Banks; and the Committee of the Clearing-house has their case before them. Their daily large indebtedness involving large payments in specie, without corresponding receipts, has led to the supposition that there is some improper banking going on, which has to be stopped. Some of these small banks must be losing money, and will have to wind up.

The Street discounts are made with the greatest caution at 10@12 ₰ cent. for the best paper, well endorsed, short and long dates.

The Money market has been assisted today by the arrival of $2,000,000 of specie from California, showing no falling off in our semi-monthly supply.

The mining advices are also favorable to a permanence of supply, which is the most satisfactory feature in the California news, for the markets there are all reported down, being supplied to excess by shipments of goods from the East. Money was active there at 2½@3 ₰ cent. ₰ month, except where advances were made on goods in store, when the large interest of 4, 5 and 6 ₰ cent. ₰ month has been paid.

The advices from Europe are cheering. The English and French funds are strongly maintained; and by private letters we learn that orders for some Western Railroad Securities were coming out here in large quantities. The SCHUYLER fraud was looked at as an individual act, and not as having injurious effect on other Securities in which no fraud had been discovered. The only circumstances calculated to depress our Securities abroad, would be their previous depression here. This news will arrive out in course, and may have a temporary effect, but no return here of our Securities for resale is at all feared.

The amount of payments through the Clearing-House, to-day, was $18,271,449 41; balance, $788,619 15.

The American Exchange Bank, the Metropolitan Bank, and the Brokers generally

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.*) One Edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail or sold at the same rates as the Weekly Times.

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RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

FROM WASHINGTON

The Administration and Capt. Hollins.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 25.

The Administration will support Capt. [illegible]LINS, and pronounces his arrest *ludicrous* and [illegible]d.

From Washington—The Reciprocity Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 25.

Official information has been received here from Lord ELGIN, Governor-General of Canada, that, pending the action of the Imperial and Provincial Parliaments upon the Reciprocity Treaty, the free navigation of the St. Lawrence River will be granted to American vessels.

GREAT CONFLAGRATIONS.

Several Blocks of Buildings and a Railroad Depot Burned.

$1,250,000 Worth of Property Destroyed

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday, a most destructive fire commenced burning in Troy, and at 5 o'clock it had destroyed nearly $300,000 worth of property. The fire originated in the [illegible] planing mill, on the corner of Division and Front-streets, and extending three blocks [illegible] Second-street; then down four blocks to the Hudson River Railroad dépôt, destroying all the buildings on its way.

The dépôt of the Hudson River Railroad Company was also entirely destroyed, together with their engine house and about 1,000 cords of wood. Among the buildings burned is the extensive chair factory of Birze & Brother.

From the planing mill, in which the fire originated, to the basin in the rear of the dépôt, several large lumber yards were situated, and the lumber in all of them was burned.

At 5 P. M. the citizens were tearing down buildings on Second street, to prevent a wider spread of the flames. Several fire companies from Albany and Lansingburg were aiding the firemen of Troy, and it was believed they would succeed in confining the destruction to the area above stated. At 5 o'clock, however, the fire was raging.

The cars and engines of the Hudson River Company were all saved.

Another Account.

From our Regular Telegraphic Agent.

Large Fire in Troy—Loss not less than a Million Dollars.

TROY, Friday, Aug. 25.

A fire broke out at 1 o'clock to-day and spread with irresistible fury over a space equal to about eight blocks, consuming probably not less than two or three hundred buildings, and destroying property amounting to not less than one million of dollars. Owing to the dry state of everything, it was almost impossible to check the fury of the flames.

The burnt district is bounded on the west by the river, on the east by the river to Division-street, and from thence by the alley between First and Second-streets, and on the south by Jefferson-street.

In this district is embraced an extensive lumber business, and lumber amounting to not less than $250,000 was destroyed. The freight dépôt, machine shop, and several car houses, with the cars of the Hudson River Railroad; also, the very extensive establishment known as Bridge's Chair Factory, the bell foundry of JONES and HITCHCOCK, and several other manufacturing establishments are destroyed.

The fire was arrested on the east side, in the rear of the range of the costly dwellings fronting on Washington Park, and on the south by the open space bounded by Jefferson-street.

The amount of insurance is not yet ascertained, but the following named Companies will sustain losses: The American, at Providence, $15,000; the Roger Williams, Providence, $8,000; the Atlantic, Providence, $7,000; the Merchants', Providence, $5,000; the Mohawk Valley, Amsterdam, $7,000; the Phenix, New-York, $2,500; the Western, Pittsfield, Mass., $5,600; the National Protection, Saratoga, $15,000; the Knickerbocker, Waterford, $5,000; the Hamilton Co., New-York, $6,000; the Market Co., New-York, $5,000; the Beekman Co., New-York, $2,000; the New-Amsterdam, New-York, $2,000; the Ætna, Hartford, $25,000; the Hartford Co., $6,500; the Troy Mutual, $40,000.

These are but a share of the losses sustained by the Insurance Companies. Our city has never before been visited with such a conflagration. Fortunately, no fatal accidents occurred.

Tremendous Fire at Waldeboro, Me.—The Town Nearly Destroyed—Loss $250,000.

DAMARISCOTTA, Me., Aug. 25.

At about 1 o'clock to-day a fire broke out in the rear of the hotel in Waldoboro, which swept all the village from WILLIAM TEBBATT'S large furniture store, on the North and East, as far as the Baptist Meeting house, which was saved. The property destroyed included every store in the village, and every building south and west to the river and to Capt. G. KUHN'S residence on the south side, Gen. H. KENNEDY'S new ship, Capt. JAMES COOK'S bark, both on the stocks, and all of Mr. CLARK'S timber in his yard for a large ship. Both Banks, (the Medomak and Waldoboro,) the Custom House, and Post-Office were also burnt. The loss cannot now be approximated, but must exceed $250,000.

Later from Havana and Key West.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Aug. 25.

The steamer *Governor Dudley* arrived at this port to-day, bringing Havana and Key West dates to the 23d inst.

The Captain General of Cuba had paid to Don MANUEL CHRISTOBEL DE SMARIAS the sum of $1,284 for apprehending in the Matal District 175 newly landed negroes—being at the rate of $10 each for males, $6 for females, and $3 for children. This payment will doubtless have a beneficial effect in assisting the suppression of the Slave-trade.

The new steamship *Jewess*, from New-York, had not reached Havana when the *Governor Dudley* left.

The market for SUGAR was dull, at previous rates. MOLASSES was scarce, and quoted at 3 reals, and 4041 for Muscovado. There had been no arrivals of COFFEE. The market was amply supplied with RICE. Good BUTTER was scarce, and in demand. LARD—None in first hands; the last sales were made at 18c. for inferior. No arrivals of PITCH PINE; the first cargo would realize a good price. $33 was paid for a cargo of good boards.

In FREIGHTS the business was limited and vessels scarce.

Illness of Col. Bissell.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 25.

Colonel BISSELL, of Illinois, is lying very dangerously ill at the Berkley Springs in Virginia.

From the South—The Yellow Fever at Savannah and Charleston—Steamboat Upset and Four Lives Lost—Duel Prevented.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 25.

The Southern mail from New-Orleans and intermediate points as late as due is received.

The Savannah *Courier* admits that yellow fever prevails as an epidemic in that city, and calls for the organization of a Howard Association and the publication of daily reports.

The Board of Health of Charleston have published a list of the yellow fever cases that have occurred there showing that with a few exceptions they were confined to the Lazaretto and the shipping. The total deaths during last week reached 30, of which four were from yellow fever.

The steamboat *Sylvester Webb* capsized at a landing on the Mississippi River, a few days since, and the Captain and three others were drowned.

Messrs. JOHN RHEA and C. K. MALLORY, of Elizabeth City, N. C., had agreed to fight a duel, and intelligence thereof reaching the authorities, MALLORY was arrested at Norfolk, where the meeting was to take place, and put under $3,000 bail. The affair was afterwards settled.

Yellow Fever at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Friday, Aug. 25.

There were 20 interments yesterday—11 were of those who died of yellow fever, and we have also 11 new cases of the disease to report to-day.

Among the deaths that had occurred, were those of BERRIEN BURROUGHS, a commission merchant, and Capt. WM. WHITE.

The thermometer stands at 84° to-day.

Cholera at St. John, N. B.—Fire at the Government House, Halifax.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 25.

Late papers from St. John, New Brunswick, state that Cholera was rapidly disappearing from that city. The panic had subsided; people were returning to their homes, and business was reviving.

The roof and upper rooms of the Government House at Halifax, N. S., were partially destroyed by fire on Sunday last.

Death of the Self-confessed Murderer.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 25.

JOHN MULLER, who confessed that he murdered a man, about ten months ago, by the name of MEYERS, in Burlington County, N. J., died of typhoid fever, in the county prison, to-day. It is not yet known with certainty whether he committed the murder.

Death of a Clergyman.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 25.

Rev. LEONARD WOODS, of the Andover Theological Seminary, died last evening, aged 84 years.

Execution of a Murderer.

HARRISBURG, Friday, Aug. 25,

COURTLAND CHARLES JOHNSON was hung in the jail-yard here at 1 o'clock to-day, for murder.

Sad Accident.

SPRINGFIELD, Friday, Aug. 25.

A young man by the name of FAIRBANKS, while out with a party of friends gunning to-day, at Agawam, was shot though the abdomen in a dreadful manner by the accidental discharge of his gun.

At the last accounts he was but just alive, and it is the opinion of his physicians that he cannot survive through the night. He belongs in this city.

Heavy Defalcation by a Broker.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 25.

A note broker of this city left town suddenly a few days since with about $40,000 in paper entrusted to him to negotiate. He was traced to Long Branch and arrested, and is now in jail at Monmouth, N. J.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 25.

Our Money market is steady at previous rates. At the First Board this morning Stocks were rather lower, and sales were made of Reading Railroad at 31½; Beaver Meadow, 39½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44½; Morris Canal, 11½.

OUR STATE PRISONS.

The Sing Sing State Prison in Particular.

How Things are Managed and Especially How they are Mismanaged—A Look at Vouchers.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

SING SING, Thursday, Aug. 24, 1854.

In my former letter I gave you a few specimens of occurrences in the management of our Sing Sing State Prison. I mentioned that by what some, (especially those implicated,) would be apt to consider rather sharp practice, I contrived to keep myself tolerably well posted concerning the facts disclosed during the recent visit of the Committee of Investigation, appointed at the last Legislature; and as it seems to me of the utmost importance that the public, as well as the Comptroller and the Legislature, should know something about the way in which our Prison affairs are managed, I shall take the liberty of placing some of the facts that have come to my knowledge before the reading community.

In this letter I propose to give you a few items concerning the mode in which the Prison accounts are kept—or to speak more accurately, in which *money* is put into *somebody's* pocket without *any* account being kept of it by the Prison agents. And first let me show you

HOW THE AGENT PAYS THE OFFICERS.

ISAAC VAN WART was a regular guard; had due him Dec. 1, 1853, the sum of $30—for thirty days' services at $1 per day. He wanted groceries, and couldn't pay in cash—so he gives GEO. W. CROFUT an order on the agent, which the agent accepts, providing the said CROFUT will make it payable the first of March, 1854—three months. The agent takes a voucher from VAN WART for the amount, which he sends to Albany.

JOHN TOMPKINS had groceries to the amount of $25 from CROFUT, and paid in a similar way. Neither of these accepted orders were paid on the 18th of July. A half-dozen more of the same kind of orders were offered to CROFUT, but he declined trading any more for that kind of currency—notwithstanding the poor fellows who held them offered to give an order for $43 83 for $40 worth of groceries. There were persons (friends of the agent) who would discount these orders, provided the holders would submit to a heavy shave. To such an extent was the system carried of giving orders to the officers instead of cash, that the merchants of the village held a meeting, and resolved that they would not take any of them in trade.

It will be kept in mind that whenever the agent accepted one of these orders payable in 3, 4 and 6 months, the officer gave him a voucher for the amount. These vouchers were sent to the Comptroller, accompanied by affidavits made by the agent and clerk that they had been paid in cash. The vouchers and the lying affidavits are now on file in the Department at Albany, where the curious that would like to know what such swearing looks like, can examine them at any time.

WHO DID NOT SELL THE FLOUR, BUT WHO GOT THE PAY.

Voucher No. 26, July 16, 1852, is a receipt for $1,284 worth of flour, duly signed by T. P. CROFUT & Co. G. W. CROFUT made out the bill: 50 barrels at $4 87; 7 barrels at $5 25; 2 barrels at $6; cartage, $4; then 22 barrels at $4 75; 204 barrels at $4 50; cartage, $16 50. (Isn't it exceedingly satisfactory to have the items so minutely given? it looks so business-like and so very exact; no chance for shaving when they go into all the details.) But Mr. CROFUT has something more about that voucher. What is it he is saying? Why, that he never sold or delivered any such flour, nor did he or his firm ever receive one dollar of the $1,284 which is admitted to have been paid them in voucher 26. No transaction of that kind ever took place between the agent of the prison and T. P. CROFUT & Co. In Heaven's name, then, how comes this voucher 26 in the Comptroller's office? Why did T. P. CROFUT & Co. make it? Why, they did so at the request of one GEORGE E. STANTON, who was a manufacturer and peddler of a liniment curative of all the ills that horse flesh is heir to, and who was not engaged in any kind of mercantile business. The reason he gave for asking to have the bill made out in the firm's name, was, that he (STANTON) was not in that kind of business, and his name might excite suspicion. CROFUT objected to doing the job at first, upon the ground that his firm had just commenced business, had a small capital, and that when the voucher was printed in the annual report, it *might cause suspicion to fall upon them.* Answered STANTON, "Oh, the d—l, you need not be afraid about that; the bill won't go to the Comptroller's office; *they make out bills at the prison to send there!*" That the thing was all right, and that it would never be known to the public! Mr. CROFUT yielded the point and made out and receipted the bill. Afterwards STANTON would come with memoranda from which he wished bills made out. *Sometimes he would change the dates on the memoranda*, saying that they were wrong—"THEY BROUGHT THE TRANSACTIONS TOO CLOSE TOGETHER." This satisfied CROFUT that there was something wrong, and he so said to STANTON, and that if it was investigated, the firm would get into trouble." ANSWERS STANTON again, "Not at all—there was no chance of their getting into difficulty; but, if they thought so, *they might place the transactions on their books.*" "Out of the frying-pan into the fire," thought CROFUT & Co, and they declined the further use of their name for the benefit of STANTON. (Consider me as retiring all my protestations of admiration for detailed bills; I rather now incline to a gross cheat, and don't care for the items.) The person who made out these bills is satisfied, from the knowledge he now has, that the goods named in Voucher 26, were never delivered to the State by STANTON—the whole transaction between STANTON and the Agent being for the purpose of raising money out of the State. Mr. CROFUT disclaims all participation, further than that named, and would have positively refused to make out the bills, but that he was over-persuaded by STANTON, who was his landlord, and whom he looked upon as a friend.

Voucher dated July 20, 1852, for 70 barrels of flour, at $4 75 per barrel, and $5 for cartage—total, $337 50—was also made out for STANTON, the name of the CROFUT firm being used at his request. *This bill was made out at the same time as Voucher 26.* (Why didn't they make a brief job of it?—$1,284 and $337 70—only $1,621 50—the last woman that ran away from her children and husband, took $1,743, no cents, from him.

Voucher No. 10, February, 1852, is written by three different persons. The head and body by RUSSELL BARNUM, the date by GEORGE E. STANTON, and the "received payment" and signature by THOMAS P. CROFUT, one of the firm of CROFUT & Co. It is for $687 95. The books of the firm have on them nothing of such a transaction. The whole amount of goods sold the State by CROFUT & Co., from September, 23, 1851, to January 29, 1852, was only $45 10, which are enumerated in Voucher No. 9.

Voucher 24, dated February 2, 1852, for 52 barrels of flour at $5, and 28 barrels of corn meal at $4 25, no cartage—total, $379—is in the handwriting of three different persons—head and body by one D. B. SHELBEY, clerk in the Croton File Works, owned by STANTON, the date in STANTON'S own handwriting, and the signature T. P. CROFUT & Co. genuine. CROFUT & Co. never sold any such goods—never received any such money—and had nothing to do with the transaction, but to sign their name.

Voucher No. 31, June 30, 1852—for 56 barrels of Flour, at $4 75; cartage $3; total, $269—is the same as last. CROFUT & Co. signed the bill, but CROFUT & Co. "know nothing" more about it.

Voucher No. 6, for November, 1852, for $203 25, for Flour, appears to be an imitation of the handwriting of GEORGE W. CROFUT. The signature is by F. P. CROFUT. The firm never sold any such bill.

Voucher No. 7, for November, 1852, for Molasses, $166 08; Tea, $186, and Tobacco, 160 95—cartage, $2 63—was made out by the firm of CROFUT & Co. for GEORGE E. STANTON. (He appears to be what HACKETT used to call a dealer in miscellaneous.) STANTON pocketed the money for that also.

There are a few more of the same sort, but as the reporters say, the details grow disgusting, and I hold.

CROFUT & Co. finally refused to go on any longer in this way, and so told STANTON, and at the time took that occasion to express the hope that all previous transactions of a similar kind would bear investigation. And what answer makes STANTON to such an expression? Why, he sticks manfully to his first text, and tells them "*they can prevent all chance of detection by putting the transactions on their books.*" They intimate to the agent their belief that these things are not all right; and he tells them not to make "d—d fools of themselves—to take a drink and shut up."

So do I for the present. PAUL PRY.

Universal Liberty.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The sentiments contained in the last manifesto of the patriot MAZZINI, which appeared in your paper of yesterday, ought to be the watchword for every aspirant of true and rational liberty throughout the civilized world. Let Poland and Hungary, as well as all the petty German States, rise in their strength, in connection with Italy and Greece, aided by the well-wishes and the material aid, if need be, of all lovers of Liberty throughout the Eastern and Western Hemispheres, and their triumph will be easy and sure at this eventful period.

In this favored country let there be at once established county societies, under the name of the "Universal League of Freemen," admitting all such as subscribe to MAZZINI'S noble sentiments—"*I believe in the unity of God; I believe in the unity of mankind; I believe in the educability of the whole human race, and in a heavenly law of indefinite progression for all.*" In a word, "*One God—one humanity—one law—one love from all for all.*"

Yours, respectfully, A COSMOPOLITE.

Movements in California for the Invasion of Cuba.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Aug. 1.—12 M.

The steamer to-day takes from us Col. WHEAT, agent of the Junta for the invasion of Cuba, who has been with us since the 1st of April last. He has succeeded in enrolling quite a large number of men, composed principally of men from the Southern and Western States, including a uniformed company of Flying Artillery and a uniformed company of Riflemen. Both these companies have been under constant drill for the past eight or ten weeks, and form a splendid nucleus for an invading army. Many of the native Californians have lent material aid to the cause, and the fact of a marauding expedition being concentrated at New-Orleans, has been in no manner kept secret. Maj. Gen. WOOL is on the alert, and no expedition as a body will ever be permitted to leave this city. Drums are beating, and the Flying Artillery in full uniform are now escorting Col. WHEAT to the steamer. ARGUS.

The late Thomas Crofton Croker.—

In our memoir of Mr. CROKER yesterday, we stated that "he died in harness." We have to correct this, by mentioning that he retired from his official post in the Admiralty, London, about four years ago, on a superannuation allowance of £580 per annum, for life. E. S. M.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE CHOLERA.

FRANKLIN-STREET HOSPITAL.

Date.	Received.	Died.	Disch'd.	Cured.	Remain'g.
To August 19.....	523	249		237	31
Sunday, Aug. 20...	9	4		5	31
Monday, Aug. 21..	2	3		3	27
Tuesday, Aug. 22..	4	0		5	26
Wed'day, Aug. 23..	9	3		5	27
Thursday, Aug. 24.	9	3		5	28
Friday, Aug. 25...	9	3		5	27
Total.....	565	265		265	27

MOTT-STREET HOSPITAL.

Date.	Received.	Died.	Disch'd.	Cured.	Remain'g.
To August 19.....	110	49		45	15
Sunday, Aug. 20....	4	0		2	17
Monday, Aug. 21..	3	2		3	15
Tuesday, Aug. 22..	6	3		2	16
Wed'day, Aug. 23..	5	1		2	18
Thursday, Aug. 24.	1	0		1	18
Friday, Aug. 25...	2	2		3	15
Total.....	131	57		58	15

The number of cases in the City Hospitals continues very small. It is rather a strange fact that in both Hospitals the whole number of those cured corresponds almost exactly with the number of deaths.

Dr. RANNEY, Physician of the Lunatic Asylum, reports as follows:

"It gives me great pleasure to report that there is no case of cholera in the Asylum, and but little physical disease of any kind among the insane. The Cholera rapidly subsided, apparently under the influence of the cool weather, and may perhaps again recur, if the weather should become very warm.

"To a very great extent, this disease has been confined to the demented whose constitutions were much enfeebled by chronic affections of the brain. In this low condition the enervating effects of heat were only necessary as an exciting cause, and even the occurrence of almost any other disease would have proved equally fatal."

The daily Cholera reports are to be *discontinued entirely*, on and after this day. The following Proclamation was issued yesterday by the Commissioner of Health:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New-York, Aug. 25, 1854.

The great decrease of deaths by cholera in the hospitals—not averaging more than three or four per day, (and those mostly emigrants,) in a population of from six to seven hundred thousand, thus far—therefore,

Resolved, That it is unnecessary to make any further reports than the weekly report of the City Inspector.

JACOB WESTERVELT, *Mayor.*
Commissioners of Health.
N. C. ELY, E. J. BROWN,
H. E. BARTLETT, JEDEDIAH MILLER,
WILLIAM ROCKWELL, W. R. DOWNING.

The cholera is much on the decline in Brooklyn, but the reports that obtain circulation not being official are not relied on, and scarcely regarded. Two new cases were mentioned yesterday morning. We have, however, to record the very sudden death of the wife of Mr. GEO. SPRAGUE, of the Fourth District Police, while seeking health and pleasure. On their return home on Thursday afternoon from Coney Island, she was taken ill, and, being unable to reach home by any means, died at Flatbush in a few hours.

Important Arrival—Rain.

The City was very much astonished last evening by a heavy fall of rain. An event so totally unexpected could scarcely have done otherwise than fill it with amazement. Men stood aghast at the unwonted sounds of rumbling, crackling and smashing in the clouds; and when the lightning and the water gave tokens of what was coming, there was great thankfulness. It was a most refreshing night. The rain-drops came down for half an hour as though in haste to apologize for having been so long away. Intermittent showers fell during the evening, cooling the air, inspiring hopes for the corn and potatoes, (provided the storm reached the country,) and occasioning a brisk run upon the closets about the house, wherein have mouldered for dusty weeks the overalls, umbrellas and old caps, which were getting to be unserviceable through lack of wear.

The eighth week of the drouth has actually brought us rain. Long may it reign.

Prize Fight in the Fourteenth Ward.

Last Sunday morning, about 6 o'clock, a savage fight took place in Mott-street, near Houston, between one DANIEL CALLAHAN and a Centre Market butcher-boy, named PATRICK CANNON.

It appears that for some time back there has been considerable animosity existing between a gang of rowdies who call themselves the "Rock Boys," and the butcher-boys belonging to Centre Market. This feeling has given rise to a number of fights during the past month, several of which were by champions selected by the respective parties; and, strange to say, the police never interfere until it is too late, and what is worse, no mention is made of it in the returns to the Chief of Police.

Last Sunday morning a most brutal exhibition took place under the shed No. 289 Mott-street. Nearly one hundred ruffians of all kinds were present; indeed, the shed would not hold all who wished to witness the "sport," and the roof of a blacksmith's shop was covered with those who could get no nearer view of the fight.

A regular ring was formed, and seconds and bottleholders were appointed to see fair play and do such other duties as might come within the sphere of their office.

Incredible as it may appear, we have it from good authority that a policeman acted either as second or bottleholder in the fight.

The preliminaries being arranged, CANNON and CALLAHAN stripped and commenced pummeling each other after the most approved fashion, to the great edification of the lookers-on, who manifested their interest on one side or the other by cries, shouts, groans and encouraging remarks addressed to the respective champions.

The fight lasted thirty-five minutes, when CALLAHAN was declared victor.

The Police then made their appearance and arrested four men out of the crowd. Their names are PATRICK CANNON, THOMAS REED, JOHN CREIGAN, and RICHARD MOHERN. They were taken before Justice WOOD, but as no one appeared to make a charge against them, they were discharged from custody.

There are several other fights on the tapis, which will certainly come off unless prevented by the Police.—*Evening Post.*

Extraordinary Occurrence.

But one case of death was reported at the Coroner's office yesterday. The inquest was held by Coroner WILHELM, on the body of CATHARINE SLATHERY, a native of Ireland, and the Jury rendered a verdict that "Intemperance was the cause of her death." Considering the heat of the weather and the season of the year, this is quite an uncommon circumstance, and argues well for the health of the City, it being the first time during the year that the Coroner's slate has exhibited but a single case in one day.

Cowardly Attack on Hose Company No. 18.

An attack was made about 1 o'clock yesterday morning on the members of 18 Hose Carriage, as they were returning from the fire in Vesey-street. They were assaulted with stones on the corner of Broadway and Exchange-place, and several of the members were severely injured, and the apparatus of the Company was upset in the street. The members of Engine Company No. 20 are supposed to be the persons engaged in this disgraceful affair.

Fire.

Yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock, a fire broke out in the Grate and Fender manufactory of PRATT & LAWRENCE, at Nos. 311 and 313 Monroe-street. It was supposed to be the work of an incendiary, as the building was discovered by Officer YOUNG to be on fire in two different places; but before it was extinguished damage was sustained, by fire and water, to the amount of about $6,000. The premises were fully insured in the Rutgers and Mechanics' and Traders' Insurance Companies.

Emigrants for Europe.

Three hundred and fifty passengers left the City for Liverpool yesterday, on board of the ship *Emerald Isle*, of TAPSCOTT & Co.'s line. This is the largest number of passengers that ever left New-York for Europe.

Emigration to Liberia.

Rev. Mr. PINNEY, the Corresponding Secretary of the New-York Colonization Society, publishes the following notice for the benefit of those who desire to emigrate to Africa:

"The close of the rainy season in Liberia is a most favorable time for emigrants to arrive. We have, therefore, desired and advised that the expedition from New-York should sail as early in October as the 15th, better even the 1st.

Desirous, however, to accommodate a company from Pennsylvania who cannot leave before the close of that month, we take this opportunity of informing the friends of the cause, that emigrants arriving in New-York from the 25th to the 31st October, will be in time and shall have a free passage, if their names are registered by the middle of September.

From present appearances we have reason to anticipate a larger emigration this Fall than has ever sailed from New-York in previous years. We hope applicants will state name, age, church connection, if any, education, and profession or trade.

The earliest applicants will have preference, if all cannot be accommodated."

New-York Check Stolen.

WM. H. NICHOLS was robbed at the Albany circus on Wednesday evening of his wallet, containing, among other things, a check for $1,000. The check was on one of the New-York City banks, drawn by the Bank of the State of Georgia, (located at Savannah,) and payable to the order of Mr. N., but not endorsed. The date was Aug. 19, 1854; the number 995. Of course the thief takes nothing by his motion, but may be taken himself, in the act of reducing his booty to money.—*Argus.*

Revolt on Board the North Star.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

The United States vs. *William Riley and three others.*—The prisoners, four seamen, were arrested by Deputy Marshal VAN HOUTON, charged with making a revolt on board the *North Star* while that vessel was on her last voyage to this port. They were committed to await an examination.

Alleged Robbery on the Isthmus.

Three seamen—one calling himself "Morgan Rattler"—were arrested on the arrival of the *North Star*, charged with the commission of a robbery on the Isthmus. As the United States authorities had no jurisdiction over offences committed in that region, the prisoners were liberated from durance and discharged.

ASSAULT WITH A BOTTLE.—On Thursday evening about 10 o'clock, a woman named ELIZA STEWART, living on the Five Points, enticed a young girl named MARY ANN FOSTER into an alley, near the corner of Anthony and Little Water-streets, pretending that she wanted her to call on some acquaintance. Taking advantage of the darkness while the girl was turning around, she struck her on the back of the head, inflicting a severe scalp wound, and a very copious hemorrhage ensued. A policeman conducted the poor girl, from whose head a small stream of blood continued to spirt, to the City Hospital, where she was attended to. The woman had not been arrested.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—A complaint was made before Judge CLARKE, at the Tombs, against W. INLACH, by CHARLES H. RODE, the publisher of the New-York *City Directory*, for collecting money from various persons for advertisements, and not paying the same over to his employer. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.
Before Judge Daly.

In re Matthew Dervall on writ of Habeas Corpus.—This prisoner was brought up from Jefferson Market on two writs of *habeas corpus* directed to the keeper, Asa Bateman, who had Dervall in his custody by virtue of a commitment from Justice Stewart, dated 24th August, adjudging the prisoner to the penitentiary for six months. It was now alleged that the evidence before the Justice was insufficient to convict the prisoner of any offence, and furthermore that the Revised Statute under which the Justice acted in the premises was not complied with. Judge Daly dismissed the *habeas corpus* in one case, and in the other remanded the prisoner until Monday, so that the District Attorney should have notice of the application to discharge the prisoner.

[Advertisement.]

ASPINWALL'S TONIC MIXTURE.—The weakness of the system, after fever and ague, is distressing; and the only means of obviating this terrible prostration is to build up the strength of the patient while removing the disease. This is accomplished by administering ASPINWALL'S TONIC MIXTURE, which imparts such vigor to the whole organization, that it is enabled to throw off the disease and recuperate at the same time. If taken according to the directions, from one to three weeks will effect a complete cure. Prepared from the original recipe by THOMAS & MAXWELL, (successors to JAMES S. ASPINWALL,) No. 86 William-street.

(Advertisement.)

☞ Tremendous sacrifice of English medallion velvet tapestry. Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S ten spacious salesrooms, No. 99 Bowery. Notice—500 pieces beautiful ingrain carpets, 2s. 6d., 3s., 4s., and 5s. per yard, and oilcloths 2s. 6d. 3s., and 4s. per yard, worthy of notice.

(Advertisement.)

MUSIC.—Eminent artists will be in attendance this evening at the magnificent warerooms of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, to test the qualities of an elegant $700 Piano-Forte from Mr. WATERS' own manufactory. All lovers of good music are invited to call. See business notice.

(Advertisement.)

☞ IT IS AMUSING TO NOTE HOW THE OLD and worn-out Remedies for FEVER and AGUE have been galvanized into a brief life by the celebrity of DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODICS. These Pills are tasteless and very portable. They will never spoil by age. Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-street.

(Advertisement.)

☞ The sale of HEYMANN'S Dyspepsia Elixir is increasing with astonishing rapidity, and testimonials of its efficacy in the cure of that dreadful disease. See original certificates at Principal Office, No. 197 Broadway. Price $1 per bottle.

(Advertisement.)

A CARD.—The subscriber will reopen his Academy for instruction in Penmanship and Book-keeping, on Wednesday, Sep. 6. New pupils will be received on that day. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 352 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

Citizens of Brooklyn, you will find CARGILL'S patent portable Mosquito bars at No. 19 Court-street, Marble Buildings. Don't suffer any longer, but go and see them to-night.

(Advertisement.)

☞ WIRE CORD FOR SASH WEIGHTS, DUMB WAITERS, and other purposes—much stronger and far more durable than the hemp cord in ordinary use.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

GAS! GAS!—A large supply of gas fixtures of new designs will be found at the great manufacturing dépôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

The Mosquito question settled—CARGILL'S patent portable mosquito bar has done the business. Call and see it demonstrated at No. 192 Fulton-street.

(Advertisement.)

☞ To establish the fact of the eligibility of Fort Hamilton as a locality for genteel residences, no better evidence is needed than the avidity with which building sites there have been bought up. In addition to those heretofore sold, Messrs. J. W. BARKER and J. T. MOULTON will on Monday commence another large sale of splendid lots, on Third and United States-avenues, by far the finest portion of the place. The railroad will run directly in front of it, and steamboats land and depart eight times each day. See the advertisement.

(Advertisement.)

MAID AND MAGPIE AT BARNUM'S.—This piquant and lively dramatic drama, full of interest and beauty, as well as comic humor, yet sound in its moral aim and irreproachable substance, will be played at Barnum's Museum this afternoon at 3, as well as this evening at 7½ o'clock. All the curiosities, the United Twins, &c., can be seen at the same time.

(Advertisement.)

☞ THE YOUNGEST CHILDREN AND WEAKEST INVALID may safely take DESHLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS. They restore strength and tone, and create an appetite immediately. Sold by W. D. CROMELIN, corner of Broadway and Fourteenth-street.

LONG ISLAND.

The Brooklyn Water Question—Visit to the Ponds.

A party of several gentlemen, leading citizens of Brooklyn, and interested in the much agitated question of a supply of water, on Thursday paid a visit to the Ponds on Long Island, which had been purchased for the city, by a party who advocated the proposed measure of drawing thence a supply. This was violently opposed on the ground that it would be impracticable, as the Ponds would soon be dry: and it became one of the issues in a contest which grew very obstinate and cannot be considered as at end now, though the bill as submitted to the people was rejected.

The late season of drouth was considered to be a fair test by which to judge of the real foundation of the theories promulgated during the discussion, and thence the visit and examination. The party, it should be stated, was partly, if not principally, composed of gentlemen strongly opposed to the Ponds project, but who certainly report what they witnessed. Among them were ex-Judge DIKEMAN, Rev. E. M. JOHNSON, SAMUEL CRAWFORD SMITH, J. E. CAMPBELL, DANIEL VAN VOORHIS, Alderman P. WYCKOFF, BARNET JOHNSON, JOHN BERGEN of Flatbush, Capt. BRIGGS, M. DRIGGS of Williamsburg, and JOHN STANSBURY. They visited Bailey's Pond, Simonson's Pond, Cornell's Pond, and Paumanok Creek, (better known as Smith's Mills,) and were somewhat taken by surprise to find them all full to over.

Mr. BAISLEY stated he had worked his mill nine hours a day all the Summer, and had never lowered the water more than 2½ inches. CORNELL works his mill five hours a day, reducing the water five inches. At Parsonage Creek the mill has been out of repair and stopped since the 1st July, and the creek was quite full. The water is described as remarkably pure and transparent, but the taste was generally considered not so pleasant as that of the well water now in use, and rather resembling that of rain water. The question, however, of there being an abundant supply, and its being good for a variety of purposes, appears by the report of these gentleman in a different light to that in which it has hitherto been viewed; as it would seem the springs by which the ponds must be supplied are almost inexhaustible.

Affairs at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard.

There have been few movements to note at this Yard during the past week, except the preparation of the *Independence* for sea, which we described on the day she went out of the Dry Dock. She was yesterday towed into her old berth and lies there in complete readiness to receive her officers, crew, and provisions. It is said there is a sufficient number of men now on board the *North Carolina*, receiving ship, some specially entered for the *Independence*, and some for general service, to furnish her entire complement.

The elongation of the large ship house, in which the new war steamer is to be built is completed. The timber—or a large quantity of it—has been drawn to the spot, and lies there exposed to the sun and being rent while the fine weather is passing away. The arrival of the constructor, as has been stated, was postponed to the first of next month, when the keel was to have been laid. Whether he will arrive then is much doubted, having been thus deferred from time to time. Many say he will not, and a good deal of dissatisfaction is evidently felt at the delay.

The *Corwin*, surveying steamer, which has been engaged on the survey of Cape Hatteras Shoals, arrived here at the latter end of last week, and is lying awaiting orders. Several of her officers are absent on leave. Of those attached to her the principal ones are: TUNIS AUGUST CRAVEN, Lieutenant commanding; JOHN C. FREMONT, First Lieutenant; EDWARD RENSHAW, Master, and DANIEL T. MAPES, Chief Engineer.

The storeship *Relief*, from Rio, is again ready for sea, and awaiting orders and her stores of bread only.

No new work has been commenced, if we except the repairs to the mud-drudger, preparatory to drudging the channel.

There is a mighty force of some 70 or 80 ship-carpenters at work on the frigate *Sabine*, and they say are going ahead like a streak with her. But the work is inside, getting in the decks and ceilings. Our reporter took a brief survey both within and without, but his unpracticed eye could not perceive the great progress which has been made.

Final Meeting of the Brooklyn Excise Commissioners—Licenses Granted.

The Board of Excise for the city of Brooklyn met on Thursday, as already stated, and finished their labors for the year. The Session being private, we were unable to obtain the list of those licenses granted until yesterday. GEORGE L. SHAW, Esq., occupied the Chair, and there were seven other members present. The whole number granted at the last meeting was forty-three, (twenty-three tavern and twenty grocery licenses,) making in all one hundred and eighty for the whole

FRANCE.

A Portrait of the Czar by Victor Hugo.

Emile de Girardin's Ruts of the Revolution—Gossip, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 10, 1854.

My satisfaction in translating and laying before your readers the following portrait of the Czar, is somewhat tempered by my inability to name the author. The *Presse* gives the passage, remarking that it is hardly necessary to sign it, as every line bears the imprint of the lion's claws. Further, the author is an exile—VICTOR HUGO, probably:

"There exists in Europe a man who weighs Europe down. He is at once Spiritual Prince and Corporeal Lord; despot and autocrat—he is obeyed in the barracks, and worshiped in the monastery. He gives the password to the former, and draws up the dogma for the latter. He sets in motion, to crush the liberties of the Continent, an empire of sixty men-million power. He holds these sixty millions of men in hands, not like men, but like brutes; not like minds, but like utensils, tools. In his double quality of ecclesiastic and soldier, he puts a uniform on their souls as he uniforms their bodies, and says to the one, Believe! as he says to the other, March! This man is the supreme expression of human might. He tortures whole Nations as he pleases. With a sign, he empties Poland into Siberia. He weaves, interlaces, and knots the threads of the great conspiracy of princes against men. He has been to Rome, and there he, the Greek Pope, exchanged the kiss of alliance with the Latin Pope. He reigns at Berlin, at Munich, at Dresden, at Stuttgardt, at Vienna, as he reigns at St. Petersburg. He is the soul of the Emperor of Austria, and the will of the King of Prussia. Germany is a mere flat-boat in his tow. This man resembles, in some sort, the ancient King of Kings; he is the Agamemnon of the Trojan War, that the men of the Past are waging against the men of the Future. He is the savage menace of the Shadow against Light, of the Pole against High Noon. I express in one word this monster of omnipotence—Emperor-like CHARLES QUINT, Pope-like GREGORY VII.,—he holds in his hand a cross which ends in a cimetar, and a sceptre which ends in a knout!"

The circumstantial and internal evidence is such that you may safely assume that the author is the exile of Jersey.

Now that I am in the vein of translation, let me gather a few pithy paragraphs from EMILE DE GIRARDIN'S *Ruts of Revolution*. Revolution travels in a groove, says M. DE GIRARDIN, and the revolutionists of Europe have reasoned in a circle for fifty years, for Europe is no further advanced now than then. You know GIRARDIN'S style; you may detach sentences from his prose, as you may detach a bead from a necklace. What was very good as one of a number, is equally good when isolated and examined apart. So I plunge right into Rut No. 3:

"Mathematically, Liberty and Authority may be thus expressed:

Liberty—One multiplied by all.

Authority—All reduced to one.

In other words: Given, two nations numerically equal, each having 20,000,000 of inhabitants, the one possessing liberty, and the other not possessing it—the relation of the first to the second is as 20,000,000 to 1.

Where a people is in full possession of its liberty, each individual is a unit; where a people is in bondage, each individual is a fraction."

And again, speaking of the Spanish Revolution, and of the liberty of reunion:

"If it were possible to have fire without smoke, in what an immense proportion would conflagrations increase.

If the leaks in gas-pipes exhaled no warning odor, to what an extent would explosions multiply.

The liberty of reunion is to the risk of revolution what the safety-valves in steam engines are to the risk of bursting.

This is a truth that all Governments have not yet comprehended; but which they all must comprehend sooner or later.

Can any one suppose that without the liberty of assemblage, as it exists in England, the influence of Lord ABERDEEN and of Russia would not have overborne, in the councils of the crown, the influence of Lord PALMERSTON and of France?

Without this liberty of assemblage, what is the liberty of the press, however complete it may be? A lever without fulcrum. It is not enough to evict, in a newspaper, a just, a useful, a fecund idea—it is not enough to repeat it, and often to return to it: the adherents of this idea must have the means of counting themselves, and causing the adversaries of the idea to count them. It was thought for a long time that journalists were omnipotent: on the contrary, they are impotent. They do, in the 19th century, what the Danaides did in antiquity. They are, without the liberty of reunion, like millers who should wear out their mills in grinding, while no one bought their flour. Journalists grind and reduce to powder ideas that the winds of oblivion disperse. The liberty of assemblage is to the liberty of print what the baker is to the miller. Without bakers, what use do millers serve? If it is not to make bread, why grind wheat?.....

Water, thrown upon fire, extinguishes it.

But water, placed in a generator upon the fire, becomes a force almost illimitable, though docile.

Liberty, thrown upon a revolution, extinguishes it.

But liberty, properly established upon a revolution, like water in a generator, becomes a force no less illimitable, and no less docile.

What, then, is necessary?

We must find for liberty what the engineer PAPIN invented for water."

These passages are less striking in English than in French, perhaps, as the same things have been said before in America. In the columns of a Paris paper, they are highly original, and may be said to amount, in M. DE GIRARDIN'S brain, to positive instinct, as the ideas have neither been suggested to him by experience nor observation.

The *Presse* has now hard upon a circulation of 40,000 daily. It continues to furnish the clearest bulletins of the war; and as all the news arrives during the day, an evening paper is always the first to publish it.

Three numbers of *Les Petits Paris* have appeared. They combine the peculiarities of "Types of the Population," with those of the "Percy Anecdotes." Thus, *Paris-Journaliste* is a social history of journalism, with an anecdotical sketch of journalists. This latter volume I was led to purchase from seeing in the dedication that the reader would be told what sort of a being is the editor-in-chief, the scissors-man, the items man, the accident man, &c., *down to the* FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT—not that I wanted information myself on any of these points, but that I was desirous of seeing what sort of idea the public would obtain of these various individualities. The author is exceedingly brief upon the foreign correspondent, partly because few French papers possess one, and partly because his letters never appear as he writes them, being written over in the office, and signed by one of the home editors. However, here is the French correspondent from abroad, such as the editors of the *Charivari* have seen him:

"Every prosperous paper necessarily has its foreign correspondent, its own peculiar beat, its special Sour-Krout, for the treatment of all questions of Bosphorus-Dardanelles.

"A complete establishment must also have its private negro for questions connected with Cuba, SOULOUQUE, Sugar, Slavery and other transatlantic peculiarities.

"If no negro is to be had, the editors engage a person of willing disposition, whose style is highly colored, and who has woolly hair. They rub him with printer's ink whenever the Colony question is of unusually palpitating interest."

And such is the foreign correspondent of a prosperous journal in Paris, as viewed by the funny men of the *Charivari*. The fact is, this correspondent usually resides in Paris, just as some Paris correspondents reside, or are said to reside, in Boston. Of late however, the field of correspondence from abroad has been enlarged. The *Débats* received seven letters from Pera, the *Pays* a series of communications from the Dublin *Expositor*, and the *Presse*, last night, had a letter of three columns from Spain. As a general thing, however, "Our own correspondent" is not known in France. M. GUSTAVE DORE, a caricaturist, lately published a volume containing 500 humorous designs upon Russia and the Russians, each engraving having a line of explanatory text beneath it. Such has been the demand for this sort of thing, that an edition of 10,000 was exhausted in six weeks. However, this immoderate burlesque of the nation that has always been one of the best customers of the Parisian shop-keepers, is not devoid of ingratitude. No residents were regretted more when they went than the Russians;—none will be more cordially welcomed on their return. The Russian, as he is known in Paris, is a type of elegant opulence, high-toned aristocracy, and liberal, tasteful patronage of the arts and of belles lettres. The acerbity with which they were assailed on their departure was not creditable to French heart or French character.

A Professor of Agriculture at Compiegne exhibits to those who desire to see them, stalks of wheat grown from seed thirty centuries old. Nine grains of Egyptian wheat were found, some months ago, in a sarcophagus opened at Cairo, by the side of the mummy. They were sown, and, strange to say, germinated, and that, too, with a tropical vigor and luxuriance of vegetation. The stalks were as solid and as straight as those of a rose-bush; one root produced twenty ears of wheat, each ear containing 100 grains—so that one seed produced 2,000 seeds. The size of these was enormous, and its yield of farinaceous matter proportionately large. The agriculture of SESSOTRIS' time must have been singularly precocious, to yield such Brobdignag wheat at that age of the world. Perhaps, though, if the Seine would overflow annually, we might cultivate its inundated banks with quite as much success.

I had last week the pleasure of witnessing, at one of the first boarding-schools in Paris, an exhibition of private theatricals. The language spoken was French, and the performers were, *four-fifths of them, American girls*. The performance was not the object aimed at so much as the study and application necessary to divest the pupils' utterance of their natural foreign accent. Beyond a certain age, the most infallible means—perhaps the only means—is to follow a course of declamation, and break the mouth down with the versification of MOLIERE and the hexameters of RACINE. Mlle. BARDET, a pleasant enthusiast in her profession, is a specialty in this department of instruction, and parents coming to Paris for the education of their children will do well to remember her name. She fills the pupil's mouth with small India rubber balls to begin with;—these are called *obstacles*, and answer precisely the same purpose as the pebbles of DEMOSTHENES. For a time they impede the utterance, but finally lose this effect; when removed, the student finds that her words flow with wonderful ease and glibness. The r's begin to roll, the twang begins to pervade the delivery, the final consonant is unconsciously carried to the succeeding vowel. Sometimes, nay often, the foreigner learns to speak the head, nasal language of France, with the same facility and correctness with which he speaks his own guttural tongue. But it requires sustained, conscientious, and ambitious application.

You have heard of the process, in daguerreotypy, of *instantaneousness*, and if you have not, you can guess of what it consists. A few days ago, THEOPHILE GAUTHIER was walking in the Passage Jouffroy, and stopped opposite the pictures taken by the process in question. He was somewhat astonished to see a view of himself, walking with a valise in his hand, upon the sea shore at Havre. "Dear me," he exclaimed, "I have not been at Havre since the invention of daguerreotypes. Upon my word, it's very singular!" Some one asked him if he had not felt a desire to go? "Oh, yes," he replied, "last week it occurred to me that it would be pleasant to cram a few shirts into my valise and run down to Havre, and take a walk on the beach." "Well," replied the other, "at that very moment your portrait was taken, by the new process of *instantaneousness*.

The theatre of the Gaité has revived, inopportunely in the opinion of many, a style of dramatic writing that was the delight of our forefathers of the last generation—the romantic melodrama. The melodrama fell, as you perhaps may not know, with the Restoration in 1830; the domestic drama took its place. Its peculiarities and indispensable agents were a spectre, a ruined castle, a villain, a truculent hangman; the scene was always laid in the feudal times. No play of this kind had been produced in Paris for 25 years, and, notwithstanding the hot weather, there is no little curiosity now to see this new adaptation of a forgotten manner, "Le Sanglier des Ardennes, or Le Spectre du Chateau." LOUIS XI. and his confidential headsman, TRISTAN L'ERMITE, are prominent characters; the wild boar or Sanglier is a bloody monster of a man. The mysteries are of the highest Udolphian brand, and the appartion of the spectre is blood-curdling and goose-flesh-inspiring in the extreme. Old gentlemen go to see the piece as a souvenir of old times; and young Paris attends the performance as a novelty. JULES JANIN says of the play, that "it emmarvels the boxes, tickles the grand balcony, horripilates the gallery, and takes captive the pit."

The arts have suffered a severe loss in the person of Mlle. JULIETTE DILLON, organist and improvisatrice. She was acknowledged to be the most accomplished, finally endowed executant, in this latter walk, in France. She had set all the Tales of HOFFMANN to music; that is, she had composed for each a sort of expressive accompaniment, perfectly intelligible to one who knew the story. DUMAS, when he was tired or cross, used to go and hear her play, and thus be relieved of his fatigue and recovered from his ill humor.

One of the chess clubs of Paris has just won a game over the Bey of Tunis. Checkmate was effected night before last. The event took place in the Black Queen's Castle's-square, and was done by a pawn, a bishop, and a knight. DICK TINTO.

SARATOGA.

Experiences of the Sick Man at Saratoga.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SARATOGA, Wednesday, Aug. 23, 1854.

I notice by to-day's paper that your fair and pleasant correspondent, Miss MYRTLE, has taken leave of Saratoga for the season. More's the pity. She told me as much at Congress Spring yesterday morning, but I had hoped she was romancing. Well, her last notes on Saratoga are the sweetest of all. This must content your 34,000 subscribers and 100,000 readers for the present. I like the justice—somewhat tardy—she does to Madame RUSH, of Philadelphia. She is a good woman, and dispenses her large wealth with a liberal eye to Art and Literature. The unkind cut of last season is handsomely stoned for.

You are about to make a poor change—an invalid correspondent, of the ruder sex—for the charming Miss MYRTLE; and I must disavow all purpose of addressing myself to the readers of the TIMES generally. I desire to speak only as one of and to a small class of Summer pleasure seekers, (Heaven save the mark!) who leave home in doubtful health, to find strength and recreation at the Springs. There are such people, you know; not absolutely "on the lift" when they quit the city, but in a fair way to become so after a jaunt on the railway, and a change of quarters to Saratoga or Newport. Well, Sir, I am one of the unfortunates, and I want to tell my class something of my experience, that it may serve as a beacon and a slight warning. I should almost like to travel over this hard road of Jordan again, that I might begin right, advance right and close right. Two-thirds of the inconveniences, if not sufferings, of the inexperienced victim of chills and fevers, at a Saratoga hotel, might have been saved. Whenever a man is caught in this way—as I was the first day of arrival—he should be *very* sick indeed. He should send for his host, and tell him as much. The host, on introducing the Doctor, would thereupon shake his head, and tell *him* as much. There would then be no child's play. The host would not have you die on his hands. The Doctor would not risk his professional reputation by half-way treatment. But I—or rather *us*, for you must know that my poor wife was taken down *parri passu*, as the lawyers say—were not *very* sick either to landlord or docter. The former provided a good room and left us; the latter prescribed an anodyne for neuralgia in one case, and a bolus for an ordinary bilious ailing in the other, and *he* left us. We both took to bed; two opposite beds in the same room; too ill to wait on each other; no bell rope in the room; the bell in the corridor not yet discovered; few or no acquaintances in the hotel; the really clever landlord too busy with his 400 or 500 well guests to suspect that he had a couple of sick ones hard by, and the Doctor, kind one, in blissful ignorance that his first prescription had failed to reach either case. Here was a situation for 18 mortal hours! And all because we had not been *very* sick to the landlord at the outset. We had neither nurse, nor servant, nor friend. Next day my first visitor was what is familiarly known as a *dumb ague*, followed of course by a burning fever; pulse largely over a hundred, and no doctor yet to reduce it. My poor partner in affliction was still worse off. Her neuralgia from sympathy, I suppose, was rapidly assuming the type of intermittent fever. But we made no great fuss about it. We were not over sick to the Doctor; nor very sick to the landlord. The first a good man, and as he subsequently proved, an able physician, looked in and prescribed; the latter we did not trouble, nor did he trouble us. His errand boy we *did* succeed after a time in subsidizing. By contract he was to look in every half hour—it more frequently proved every two hours—and in this way we made out four days of suffering, from Monday till Friday, when both doctor and landlord were brought to a "realizing sense" that they had a pair of very sick people on hand, and our cases were taken hold of with energy, efficiency, and in the very kindest spirit of accommodation. Our friends, of whom we had more in the house than we at first suspected, lent their attentions; we were removed to more commodious quarters, feeling as we were carried across the plaza, like the "last of pea time." A comparison which will be appreciated in North Carolina, if not in Fifth-avenue.

To make short a long personal story—the bad taste of which I beg your readers to excuse to the folly of a poor invalid, who "will be talking"—the tenth day put me on a turn for the better. Quinine was employed in no stinted doses; then Congress Water; and with this came an appetite, which did much to build me up. My partner, poor sufferer, is not so fortunate. After sixteen or seventeen days, the fever is broken, and the chills, we hope, put to flight. On her *well days*—alternating regularly with her sick ones—I have had some little opportunity to see Saratoga. Wonderful place two months in the year! Great variety of people; yet greater variety of amusements, and conversation and business. The latter begins at 7 o'clock in the morning with drinking Congress water. It ends by dispatching at 7 o'clock in the evening the third substantial meal of the day. Strange that eating and drinking should make up the business of the day; but so it is. The amusements or pleasures are quite a different affair. Saratoga Lake is three miles distant, and to this romantic and charming spot scores, if not hundreds, ride morning or evening, or at mid-day. Breakfast, lunch, dinner or supper, is always to be had at the well-conducted Lake House, and, if you are a disciple of old ISAAC WALTON, you can catch your own fish, and have them served to order, by paying for the fish and ditto for the catching, the proprietor having his private fish-pond. Then there are the long galleries and ample and elegant saloons at the United States, Union Hall, &c., where conversation and music through the day, and dancing in the evening, make up no inconsiderable part of the sum total of pleasure.

But what of the people that assemble at this great Summer resort? We shall not undertake to describe them all, or by divisions. The ladies we have not seen much of, if we except four or five ministering angels that found their way to the sick room, and notable exceptions they are,—several coming from another hotel on purpose to comfort the sufferers, and others, on whom we had really no previous claim, dividing part of the time which they had a right to devote exclusively to pleasure. With the gentlemen we have become better acquainted, particularly at the Union Hall, where the substantial men of New-York City, Albany, Western New-York, New-Haven, Hartford, are used to assemble. The Union was formerly known as the pious house; prayers before dancing, and no dancing on Saturday night. We presume it is no less pious, in reality, now, though some of the forms have been suspended. The clergy are still fond of the house, while gayety mingles its most attractive, though innocent, charms with sobriety. There is more *dash* at the other house; equal comfort, too, and possibly more elegance; but they do say, withal, there is more restraint and a great many more *cliques*; so that a hearty, successful, and brilliant *hop* is not insured every night, as it seems to be at the Union. The "States," however, sustains its long-established reputation, and every one speaks well of the host, Mr. MARVIN.

Our gentlemen at the Union, while at Saratoga, assume the singular if not contradictory bearing of *fast* Old Fogies. They are a perfect study in their relaxation; most of them at least. The younger of a coterie of New-Yorkers—and I am no chicken you must know—it has been my rare privilege to mark the varied lines of disposition which they can assume, and do in all sincerity and heartiness cultivate, when away from their goods and merchandise, and banks and stocks. Even the railroad men have their laugh and take their *smile*. The Erie men are not here, to be sure. It would be hard to say how 33½ per cent. would mingle with their Congress water; but we have a Harlem official, (not KYLE,) and he feels sure that his property will come up after the dog days; and we have a leading Central Director, who deems it all sufficient to earn dividends without paying them, and smiles at the short corner the rascally Bears were made to turn the other day, and which is to teach them better manners than to put their huge paws on the stock below 90. The bank directors hereabout are your fat and greasy citizens who enjoy the *abandon* of Union Hall. They suspect hard times in store for them too, but not so bad as the railroads. Besides the "heavy payments" are in September, and that is nearly a month off. There is a rare old cock, hailing from the C—— Bank, (surplus equal to its capital, and deposits double the two,) who is the life of the company. He *was* once, I presume, a Hibernian or Caledonian, but has been forty-five years in New-York, and is a complete chronicle of all that has happened and all that has grown up within this long period. His cheerful, original humor is a perpetual fountain of fun. His fortune is equal to his wishes, and his cares of less magnitude than his large stock of good spirits. Another genial and *debonaire* fogy—I will not call him old, for he has one of the prettiest and gayest and youngest ladies in the house "to wife," who reduces fifty to thirty by reflection, all except the silver gray—is a wealthy Water street merchant, recently retired. He directs in the saloons, and is first in the dance. His example is infectious, and there are half a dozen not over old bachelors who long for a like tempting chance to matrimony and the ball room. But time fails me to run through the list. Besides, I have felt to-day some premonitories of another visit from my *dumb* friend. In other words, I feel "a little shaky." Adieu.

INTERMITTENT.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.

Third Letter from John Mitchel to Archbishop Hughes.

TO THE RIGHT REV. JOHN HUGHES, CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP OF NEW-YORK.

May it once more please your Grace,

As your Grace is a human trinity (not to say a quaternion) of persons; and as I have already, to my own satisfaction, disposed of one of the persons thereof, namely the anonymous private citizen whose name is "Philo-Veritas,"—I shall apply myself to another person, your own especial self. To be sure the difference is little—"Not worth mentioning;"—for the Bishop is JOHN HUGHES, the Editor is JOHN HUGHES, the anonymous citizen is JOHN HUGHES—yet there are not three JOHN HUGHESES but one JOHN HUGHES.

The pamphlet in reply to General CASS bears "Archbishop HUGHES" on its title page; it is given to the world by your enterprising publishers, the Messrs. DUNIGAN; nay, I possess a copy which I purchased at their store in Fulton-street; so, if an individual of my imperfect religious and educational training may believe his own eyesight, here I have you at last.

Already has been proved a part of what I promised "Philo-Veritas" to prove—namely, that the Catholic laity have no vocation or desire to persecute heretics; that the spiritual supremacy of the Pope has no connection with the sovereignty of the Prince of Rome; and that the Pope, if deposed from that sovereignty, would be no less a Pope. From which it strictly follows, that the Catholics in Rome who may rise against and depose the sovereign of Rome will be for all that good Catholics; and, further, that a Catholic in any part of the world may be a thorough Republican, or, if you like, a Red Republican, (as red as the Americans,) without any failure of duty towards the Church or its Head.

But I undertook further to show that the Pope, as a prince, "is a bad prince, and his goverament a mischievous government." To most persons the universal and intense hatred of the Romans to that government would be proof enough. In '49 they fought till their city was a ruin, in order to be rid of it; and from that day to this it has needed all the Papal troops (mostly foreigners) and an army of Frenchmen besides, to thrust that government down their throats. This is enough: but Americans, and those Irishmen who, in America, see and know what freedom and justice are, had better consider a little the nature of the Papal government, in order that they may learn to regard it with utter execration as one of the worst and meanest despotisms that now deform Europe.

Think, then, of a Government in which all offices of trust and emolument are filled by clergymen and monks? In which one of the "congregations," the congregation of the Index, with a Cardinal for a prefect, and a monk for secretary, prescribes to every Roman what books he may read, and what *not*, under pains and penalties?—In which another congregation, called Inquisition or Holy Office, has cognizance of all heresies, blasphemies, bad books, profanations, abuse of sacraments, accusations of sorcery, and, in general, of everything that interests religion and the faith?—In which the dungeons of San Angelo, and the galleys, and the penal labor of the marshes, and fines, and imprisonment, await those who may be convicted of reading any of the twenty thousand books named in the Index of prohibited literature, including the writings of THOMAS JEFFERSON and BENJAMIN FRANKLIN?—In which certain bankers have a monopoly to sell some of the necessaries of life, in consideration of lending money to the Pope to pay foreign troops for crushing his people? Need I say more? That these are facts, neither your Grace, nor any one of your three Graces, can venture to dispute; and, to me, and to every American, and to every *layman* I have met with, they furnish the exact idea not only of a bad, but of the very worst Government in the world—except only the Government of England in Ireland.

That the people of every country have at all times a right to rise against and abolish a bad Government, I prove out of your own mouth. In '48, some persons in Ireland had a design to abolish the British Government in that country by a revolution. And your Grace, speaking of them and their design, said:

"It remains with the friends of Liberty, of Ireland, and of humanity, that they shall rally to sustain this struggle against the most corrupt Power that ever desolated a Christian land."

But perhaps your Grace was zealous for the overthrow of that Power, not because it was an unjust, but because it was a Protestant Government. However that be, I shall coolly assume it proved, even without your valuable aid,—that an unjust, oppressive, and corrupt Government, forced on a people by foreign soldiers, ought to be put down.

One main position I have still to make good—that your Grace and the Catholic clergy have by no means renounced the claim of a right and duty to punish heretics for their heresy by civil pains and penalties, by imprisonment and by death.

Let us not hold you entirely accountable for the plain assertions of this right and duty, uttered by the *Shepherd of the Valley*, and in Dr. BROWNSON'S *Review*. Those foolish publications, through a too burning zeal for Christianity, go beyond you, or beyond what you at present openly avow.

But I take this "Reply" to General CASS, for which you are clearly responsible; and neglecting the far greater part of it as utterly senseless, shall now pursue those few dubious glimpses of meaning which my untutored mind can detect in it.

At the foundation of this Republic, and its Constitution, lies the *principle* of Religious Liberty:—for with the Fathers and founders of the Republic it was a principle, not a matter of temporary expediency. With a generous and fearless confidence in human nature, they proclaimed that on this soil the functions of the People's Government should be civil only, not spiritual; and that whether a man was Catholic, Atheist, Protestant, or Pagan, should be a meaning matter forever unknown to the law.

This was, we may surely say, a fearless and generous experiment in government. In all Christendom, before, there had been everywhere and always either codes of direct penal law for conscience's sake; or else, even before the "Reformation," legal restrictions upon the Pope's jurisdiction in the creation of Bishops, and in the general government of his Church. In England, from the Constitutions of CLARENDON down to King HENRY the Eighth, there had been a continual struggle on the part of the State, to prevent the ecclesiastical power from growing too strong; and inumerable were the Acts of Parliament—statutes of *præmunire*, and the like, to curb the power and resuict the independence of the Catholic hierachy and clergy. In France, so well had the State succeeded in taming the Church, that under the name and pretence of "liberty," the Gallican Church was wholly enslaved to kings. In Catholic countries the same strife has proceeded to this day. In short, all the European Governments have refused to trust the Catholic Church with its just and rightful liberty, namely—the liberty of being spiritually governed by its own chief. Moreover, in all Catholic countries, and in all Protestant countries, the clerical corporations, being in close offensive alliance with the State, have uniformly denied, so long as they could, freedom of religion, or religious equality before the law; and in this villainy it must be admitted that the Protestant Churches have been (if possible) more ferocious than yours.

But, with a noble audacity, the American Revolutionists swept away all this ecclesiastical rubbish at once; framed a Constitution and a Law which knew nothing of religion:—thought it not worth while to wrangle with his Heliness about such a matter as your Grace's ring or crozier:—ignored "investitures," defied "interdicts," despised "concordats:"—had no more notion of giving the Priests a Holy Office, than of giving the Parsons a High Commission Court;—and laying down the principle that every citizen has a perfect civil right to worship as he likes, or not worship if he chooses, they entrusted the priceless heritage of freedom to the common sense and high spirit of a whole nation, and of every individual citizen. Thus it falls out that your Church has in this Republic more perfect freedom of action than in the dominions of her Catholic Majesty, or in Rome itself. For this freedom you ought to be thankful; and, Bishop, beware how you abuse it.

As yet Americans have no reason to regret the grand liberality of their fathers. If there be any one part of their system which they prize more highly than all others, it is this full religious liberty. They say it has worked well: they are proud of it, and naturally jealous of the first beginnings of any design to subvert or discredit it.

That your Grace should be suspected of harboring such design may seem singular to one who reads these words in your reply to CASS (p. 23)—"I am bound, therefore, to vindicate the liberty of conscience in reply to the dangerous doctrines of General CASS."

A beautiful and touching thing to see your Grace, an Archbishop and expectant Cardinal, vindicating the liberty of conscience against a Senator of the United States! But how? You say (p. 30) you do not recognize "that conscience *can be violated* through the medium of outward violence"—as General CASS, simple man! had complained that it sometimes was in Europe. And you say, (p. 30), "I do not admit that from the beginning of the world up to this day there ever has been a violation of the rights, freedom, liberty or divine sovereignity of the human conscience." Why, then, it needs no vindication of yours, Bishop.

Your idea of true liberty of conscience I find further illustrated by this sentence in page 28: "The Protestants of Germany, the Huguenots in France, had freedom of conscience from the very beginning of their history. It was in the exercise of that freedom that they left the Catholic Church and became Protestants." Just so, Bishop. Dragoons may ride men down, jailers may lock them up, executioners may kill them; but no violence can touch the conscience. When the tolerant edict of Nantes was revoked, and the Huguenots had to fly from France, lest they should lose their property and be put in prison, there was no invasion upon their freedom of conscience. Nay, a heretic, stretched on the rack, might be thus addressed with truth by the Dominican friar who holds his crucifix to the delinquent's nose: "It is true, sinner, we twist your limbs, and make your joints to crack, and your eyeballs to start, and your flesh to quiver, but you cannot say, oh! sinner, that we hurt your conscience." And so it is in this sense *you* vindicate the liberty of conscience against the American Senator.

The Senator, in his speech, had pleaded for "liberty of conscience" in the ordinary and popular sense of that phrase—that is to say, the liberty of worshipping as a man may choose. The simple Senator had used plain President's English in the ordinary acceptation; and your Grace expends three or four pages of argument, more subtle than honest, to show that he does not know what freedom of conscience truly is. It is *you* who know—as the extracts above sufficiently demonstrate.

Yet, it seems your grace was once so unguarded as to use, on behalf of Catholics, the same phrase, in the same popular sense: General CASS, you say, (p. 29.)

"Assumes, that, because I spoke of the destruction of property—whether in Boston or Philadelphia—as a *violation of the rights of conscience*, in regard to those persons to whom such property belonged, I am to be understood literally, and, therefore, as recognizing that conscience can be violated through the medium of outward violence. I did not mean any such thing."

And what, then, did you mean? With awe and a sort of superstitious terror, I now transcribe, from the same page, the following words of your grace, in explanation:

"There is among men an order of language appropriate to the science of any subject, and another which accommodates itself to the confusion of ideas in the popular mind."

Save us all from *gramarie*, and deliver us from evil! I make the sign of the cross against your Grace, and cry, Get thee behind me, Bishop! Here is a Shape of Terror before me, of awful but ever-changing aspect; what seems its head the likeness of a scarlet Hat hath on. It speaketh not only with three or four voices, but in three or four "orders of language;" when it openeth its mouth, no man can tell whether it uttereth words appropriate to the science, or words that address themselves to our confusion of ideas. It is best to have no dealings with such a Being.

Ah! Bishop, your defence of liberty of conscience is unwholesome; it means mischief; and, from your voluminous dissertation upon the plain, intelligible phrase, one cannot help fearing that you do not love the simple, downright, straightforward thing it signifies.

But you have another dissertation in the pamphlet upon the office and duty of conscience. As usual, you begin this also with liberal phraseology (accommodating itself to, or rather, indeed, creating, "confusion of ideas.") You suppose an American Protestant required in some Catholic country to swear to the Pope's supremacy—refusing to swear—and physical torture applied accordingly; and you say:

"If anything of this kind should be attempted in a Catholic country, or *any act required* which any American's conscience condemns, General CASS will find me ready to vote for the employment of the American Army and Navy to punish the nation which should impiously dare to commit so unlawful an outrage."

Again the simple reader, who is not up to your "orders of language," might cry bravo! This Bishop of ours, says the simple reader, is a sturdy American citizen, after all. But let the simple reader beware. Looking more minutely into your explanation of the privileges of conscience, I find you maintain that "whilst no civil Government on earth has a right to require that a man should do a sinful or immoral act, it does not by any means follow that Governments are bound to permit a man to act outwardly what his conscience tells him is good." That is to say, no Government has a right to make a man go to the church he dislikes; but a Government has a right to prohibit a man from going to the church he chooses, and of course a right to punish him if he goes. Law and government, you say, concern themselves not with the interior conscience, but with outward acts; it has a right to enjoin as well as to prohibit outward acts; it has a positive as well as a negative authority: and a man's conscience may require him as well to do the thing he is prohibited, as to refuse doing the thing he is enjoined. I see no sense at all in your distinction; and assert that a Government has precisely the same right to make a man swear to the Pope's supremacy under pain of death, that it has to prohibit a man from going to a Protestant, or a Catholic, or a nondescript church.

You would send the American Army and Navy to punish the nation that should compel an American to swear to the Pope's supremacy; but you add immediately—"Not because the man's conscience had been violated, *for that is impossible*; but because the law of such country would have gone beyond the boundaries of all human law, since these relate not to the faculties of the human soul, but to *outward persons, things and acts*."

So, then, if an American citizen be punished for *not* swearing to the Pope's supremacy in a Catholic country, that country is to be made even as Greytown, Sodom, and Gomorrah by the American Navy; but if an American citizen be punished for *swearing* to the Pope's supremacy in a Protestant country, (that being supposed to be against the law,) it is all right; he has violated the law; let him suffer."

For you say, distinctly, that if one should persist in "acting outwardly whatsoever his conscience tells him is good,"—then,

"Civil Governments have a right to come in and say 'Let us see about that.' They have a right also to refer to their laws as a rule for personal conduct. If the individual still imagines that his consciences requires him to do some act forbidden by the law, but yet highly praiseworthy in his estimation, he can make the experiment, but he must abide the consequences."

That the going to a church not favored by law, is one of the things which Governments may rightfully forbid and punish, your Grace is manifestly of opinion, from several passages of your pamphlet. You favorably contrast the imprisonment of the MADIAI in Florence and their banishment thence, with the brutal destruction of a convent in Massachusetts by an ignorant mob; for say you, the *laws* of Tuscany had made known to all persons beforehand, that the establishment of domestic conventicles for proselyting would be followed by punishment, (*page* 10.) Again, you ridicule General CASS' idea—"that wherever an American citizen is found in foreign lands, the advantage of the Union is regard to all questions appertaining to religious freedom fall back the moment he appeals himself as an American." (*page* 10.) And what is the concernment of the State in questions appertaining to religion?

Two ill-favored sentences occur in your pamphlet. In page 4 you speak of

"The constitutional character of our own beloved country, which has so wisely, *for its circumstances*, eliminated religious questions from the deliberations of Congress."

And in page 32—

"For my own part I think that as we have no established religion at home, which, *in our circumstances*, I regard as a great benefit, &c."

Will your Grace tell us what set of circumstances would make religion a proper question for Government; and would make an established religion useful? You will not tell. But I, collating your guarded language with the too candid aspirations of the *Shepherd* and the *Review* will supply the want. That which makes it "wise" to eliminate religion from Congress, which makes it a benefit to have no established religion *here*, is the "circumstance" that Catholics are now in the minority. If there were an established religion it would not be theirs—if there were persecution *they* would feel the lash, not lay it on.

If I misinterpret you in anything, it will be easy for you to write a letter and say plainly (if you can,) that you think it wrong and unjust to punish heretics for their heresy, under any "circumstances,"—and that you hold it to be no part of the functions of any Government, Catholic or Protestant, to compel people under penalties, to conform to an established religion. But no: you will never say that, never. You dare not say it. And I believe it is now clear that your Grace (I will not say all your clergy, but your Grace certainly,) would zealously bring any heretic or misbeliever to an *auto-da-fé* to-morrow to the Park, if circumstances were but favorable. that is to say if you had the power. Ah! if you had *me* for instance on the rack.—Blessed Virgin! how your Grace would grind my bones!

Now is it any wonder that Americans should distrust and abhor you! Is it any wonder that our poor Irish, who form the principal portion of your "subjects" here, should have fallen under a cloud from the very shadow of your mitre?

They say it is "imprudent," "impolitic," for me to take you to task in this fashion. I laugh at the cant. The subject of my letter is deeply interesting to the American people; is no less than vital to the Irish race, whether here or in their own country. Politic, or impolitic, therefore, I think proper to examine it, sift it, turn it inside out, and make it so plain that every laborer in the land may understand it if he likes. And it will not do, Bishop, to nickname me "Orangeman," or "Felon," and so try to kindle the animosity of my countrymen against me, by heaping upon me these foul names. Your Grace has far more of the Orangeman in you than I have—that is, a narrow, ferocious, sectarian spirit; but if there be any class of persons in the world whom I abhor worse than the Orangemen, worse than the Know-Nothings, worse than the very Sanfedisti, it is the *Inquisitors*. And so, farewell, till next week.

JOHN MITCHEL.

The Slave-Trade.

From the Charleston Standard, Aug. 3.

THE SLAVE-TRADE—NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

Certain articles published in this journal in reference to the Slave-trade, have been the subjects of extended comment. But the fact does not surprise us. The articles were really intended for our readers of the South, but it was scarcely to be expected that our Northern friends would overlook so flagrant an act of insubordination. They have held us to regard our institution of domestic Slavery by the lights of Northern sentiment. It has been attacked and it has been defended upon the canons of opinion established by Free States; and to bear the daring announcement that Slavery has itself an existence, necessities, powers, and a sentiment of its own, and the right to judge of its own condition, and to declare the jurisdiction of an antagonist society—may well have startled them. They were prepared for any contest about the facts, but they never dreamed of a denial of the law. A refusal to acknowledge jurisdiction, and the assertion of our right to independent judgment in all matters pertaining to ourselves, in utter disregard of preconceived opinion, is a ruder stride to social independence than they had ever yet conceived of, and that men would raise their hands in pious horror at the act of insubordination was naturally to have been expected, and it has been done abundantly.

Of these facts so far we have taken little notice. It was our effort to promulge a truth, not to advance an argument, and we have only been amused at the serious exhibitions of dissatisfaction, which have not touched our high position. The matter has at length, however, been considered of sufficient importance to claim the arm of the NEW-YORK TIMES. Our articles published on the 21st of June and the 13th of July, have been carefully preserved, and they are illuminated by the lights which have fallen upon them from other journals. The articles themselves are published at length. The long and labored leader of the 29th ult is devoted to their treatment, and in deference to such high authority and such elaborate preparation it would be discourteous, perhaps, to overlook the demonstration. Beyond this statement of the facts, however, we are constrained to do so. The article in question scarcely does that journal justice. The power of its editorial direction is great, and its tone has generally been elevated, and upon so grave a subject as that presented by the article, it was to have been expected that it would have spoken with the dignity and composure proper to that organ which seeks to develop truth, but it has failed to do so. It has failed to come to the moral elevation of our argument, and we will wage the contest upon no lower level. The assumption of that journal, that to be ridiculous is to be defeated, is untrue. The great fathers of our country were very generally ridiculous. WASHINGTON, MARION, SUMPTER and other unsophisticated heroes, were sources of very much amusement to the officers of the English army. The Romans judging, there never has been a class of people more grotesque and wild than the early Christians. And so it is throughout the whole course of human experience. The man who espouses one cause, exhibits many absurdities to the man who holds to another. It was puerile, therefore, in so grave a journal so to have met the questions we presented.

We asserted a grave truth—we declared that a society affected by the institution of domestic Slavery is separate and distinct in its social constitution; that it has a distinct existence to provide for; that the laws of its existence are not the laws of existence to other societies; that it has powers and purposes of its own; that it contains within itself the tribunal before which questions in reference to its existence and its interests are to be determined; and before

THE GANSEVOORT PROPERTY.

Disposition and Management of Real Estate Belonging to the City.

A few days since we canvassed to some extent the manner in which Corporation property has been managed heretofore: and took the liberty to complain of the lack of financial skill displayed therein. We endeavored to show what would have been the result of a line of policy directly the reverse of that generally observed in the disposition of the inland estate belonging to the Corporation, and purpose now to pursue the subject in connection with the exterior or waterfront property.

In a commercial emporium such as New-York, no facility should be withheld from trade. Its accommodation and advancement should be regarded as of paramount importance. We are too much disposed to regard as sufficient for future prosperity our spacious harbor, readily accessible as it is at all seasons with the ocean; together with that internal communication by rivers, canals and railroads, which has already made it the superior of every port on the continent. But these will not alone prove to be enough; everything should be done to enlarge and improve those facilities, and to add to them directly as well as collaterally.

Within the City spacious docks should always be the first object of consideration; docks large—water deep—and always kept so. Ample accommodation should be afforded to every class of shipping, and in any quantity that may float into our harbor.

Next to this, wharf-room is desirable—a point in which we are lamentably deficient, although not yet fully sensible of it; but it is becoming every day more apparent, that wharf-room, for receiving and discharging cargoes, is just as essential to an active commerce as water-room for the shipping.

In the slow process of Dutch enterprise, it was all very well to devote weeks to the lading and unlading of a vessel; but in these days of activity, hours have taken the place of weeks; and facilities must multiply in proportion.

Our slips are too contracted, the piers in general are poorly built, and sadly lack area, while the margin streets are too narrow by half. But how are they to be improved? One-half of the piers are private property; a still larger proportion of the bulk-head on these streets has passed into private hands. The private piers will only be improved when private interest calls for it; and the public streets can only be widened after a determined conflict with private holders of bulk-head property. And this is the present condition of the wharfs, piers and slips of New-York. Now let us ask, by what means have they fallen into this position? Simply by the sale of water fronts into private hands on the part of the Corporate Authorities. Should financial considerations be superadded to those of necessary convenience and prospective improvement, the lack of proper foresight will be more strikingly manifested.

After taking this view of the importance of water-front property to the Corporation, we readily concur with the Committee of the Board of Councilmen, that "a great wrong was done" in the sale of the Gansevoort property; and that the wrong mainly "*consisted in selling it at all.*"

Heretofore the controversy seems to have been confined to the manner in which the sale was effected, and the price it brought. These, of course, are points worth considering; but the great error of the transaction was, selling at any price, lands and rights of more value to the City than they could be to any other party.

The public officers who took part in it, are not, in our opinion, specially censurable for their act; nor do we desire to be understood as implying censure for anything they performed within the limits of law. What they did, had, in effect, been done a hundred times before; they sold, for an assumed valuation, property that the Corporation should never have parted with. And, for the future, we shall be more inclined to attach blame to them for following a pernicious example, than for the rate at which the sale was made, or the manner in which it was effected.

On examining the proceedings of the Common Council, we find that Mr. D. RANDOLPH MARTIN made an application for the purchase of this property, and that his petition was presented to the Board of Aldermen on August 3, 1852, and referred to the appropriate committee. That at the same meeting Mr. HENRY R. CONCKLIN sent in a similar application, which was in like manner referred. That on the 15th November, 1852, the Committee on Finance reported in favor of the expediency of the sale to D. R. MARTIN, on the frivolous ground of adding it "to the taxable property in the City," and referred the matter "to the Committee of the School Fund to fix the terms and price."

When the report was considered by the Board of Aldermen, it was recommitted.

On the 17th November, application was made for the purchase of the property by REUBEN LOVEJOY, which was referred to the same Committee.

And which Committee finally reported on 24th November; reasserting the feeble ground on which they rested a recommendation for the sale; and submitting the resolution in a slightly modified form; by adding "or either of the other applicants," to the name of D. R. MARTIN. Efforts were made in the Board to amend by striking out the names of applicants, and inserting "that the same be sold at Public Auction." The amendment failed, and the report was laid on the table until Dec. 8, 1852 when it was called up and amended to read as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the land to be made on the North River, together with the bulkhead between Ganseveort and Twelfth street, be sold to D. R. MARTIN, or any other applicant for purchase thereof; and that it be referred to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, to fix the terms and price, the proceeds of which to be paid into the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the City debt."

And as thus amended, was adopted by a vote of 15 to 2.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen concurred in it on the 10th of December, and it was subsequently approved by the Mayor.

It will be seen by reference to the proceedings, that the determination to sell was an act of the Common Council, not of the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund," and that the subsequent proceedings of the Commissioners was strictly in obedience to the Common Council.

The Common Council had ordered that the land &c., "be sold to D. R. MARTIN or any other applicant." The Commissioners then had nothing to do but "fix the terms and price," select a customer from among the applicants, and apply the proceeds "to the redemption of the City Debt."

The Commissioners met on Dec. 21, when the resolution of the Common Council was received. They met again on 22d and 24th, when the "terms of sale" were agreed upon unanimously. On 27th they again met and proceeded to fix the price. The sum of $300,000 was proposed and lost; none but the Recorder seeming to have any proper estimate of the value of the property. A resolution was then adopted fixing the price at $160,000.

Numerous applications had been presented to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, as well as those presented to the Common Council; some of which offered specific amounts and modes of payment; while others applied for the award on the price and terms to be fixed, The following appear to be the specific offers, viz.: S. DRAPER, $140,000—S. C. HERRING, $135,000—P. H. HODGES, $132,000—J. B. TAYLOR, $130,000—B. WESTLAKE, $125,000—B. L. JAMES, $122,500—S. H. SMITH, $115,000—and A. VAN SANTVOORD, $108,000.

The highest offer being $20,000 less than the price fixed by the Commissioners; and all were necessarily cut off. The Commissioners then awarded it to one of those who had made an open offer. As to whom the award was made is of little importance, as no person could have received the preference without exciting jealousy in the unsuccessful competitors.

That the price fixed was too low, is as plain now as the impropriety of the sale itself; but that cannot affect the validity of the sale. When a party, individual or corporate, disposes of property for a valuable consideration, such party can have but slight pretension to invalidate their own act, and reenter into possession, on the ground that the consideration was not sufficiently valuable, as the true or prospective value was unknown at the time of sale. And yet it is proposed for the City to take that attitude. Let us now examine what chance for success the effort now being made has to invalidate this sale.

"The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund" were organized under an ordinance of the Common Council of February 22, 1844, and were created to attend to the payment of interest on the public debt, and to the redemption of the debt when due. For this purpose certain revenues were appropriated, and placed under their control: and further, to enable them to meet demands for redemption, they were authorized to sell and dispose of certain real estate belonging to the Corporation, "at such times and on such terms as they may deem most advantageous for the public interest." The ordinance then proceeds to restrict their manner of action in making such a sale as the Commissioners may have deemed "most advantageous to the public interest," and requires *them* in such case not to sell any such property for a less sum than that previously fixed as its value, that the sale shall be at auction, and that at "least twenty days' previous notice of the time and place of such sale be published in each of the newspapers employed by the Corporation."

These are some of the restrictions the Common Council imposed on the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, not on itself as a Corporation. Under the provisions of the ordinance the Commissioners were necessarily restrained in their action undertaken as original in themselves, when *they* might deem it "most advantageous for the public interest." But the ordinance can hardly be tortured into a restraint of the Common Council itself, or of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, while carrying into effect another act of the same body that created them. After the passage of the ordinance, the Common Council was as free as it ever was to sell or lease the public property in any manner that might seem best to that body; and so it has remained until the adoption of the amended Charter of 1853. If not, why the necessity of inserting the 7th section among these amendments? By the adoption of the amendments in '53, the Common Council became restrained; and the enactment of it is an admission that it did not exist before.

Again, the restraining clause of the Charter of 1853 is general to all leases or sales of public property and franchises, preëmption rights alone excepted, while the ordinance of 1844 is limited in its operations, merely authorizing the Commissioners to sell real estate under the restrictions named, but left them at full liberty in regard to leases; and the uniform practice under that ordinance was to lease docks and other property without the intervention of advertisement or auction.

The ordinance of 1844, then, simply restrained the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund in their sales of real estate, without any similar restriction on their power to lease; and leaving the Common Council free to dispose of the real estate when and how it pleased.

There appears to be another error current in the public mind in connection with this subject, and which it is proper should be corrected. That is, the public domain is pledged to certain public creditors. This is not substantially the fact. The avails of certain sales made by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are so pledged, but not the property itself. An execution on Corporation real estate would cut off the claims of the holders of scrip to the extent of satisfying the judgment, without regard to the time when rendered. But was there an absolute lien on the property the City held at the time the ordinance was passed, it would be difficult to make such lien extend to that acquired afterward.

One other objection to the legality of the transaction consists in the award having been made to Mr. LOVEJOY and the title made to Mr. VARNUM. It is singular that such an objection should be persisted in for a moment, in a commercial community, where transactions of the kind are occurring daily. Nothing is more usual than for a party, to whom a sale of real estate has been made, at the consummation, to direct the title papers to be made out to another person, to whom he may have sold again, or, from prudential motives of some kind, in whom he may desire to vest the title. It is always regarded as a mere matter of clerical conveyance when done with the consent, or at the desire of the party to whom the sale was made.

From these considerations we regard the sale, however made, and at whatever price, to be perfect; and the title passed from the Corporation. And for the reasons heretofore set forth, we are desirous to see the City reinvested in this property before its advancing value will totally prohibit the possibility.

We have nothing to say on the terms proposed in the Common Council for its purchase, except that the Recorder estimated its value at about $300,000 at the time the sale was made in 1852, and it cannot be intimated that its value is less now than then.

There are other features in our financial operations that require examination, and we may recur to them hereafter. S. S.

The Cyane and Levant—Reply of one Correspondent to Another.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: I had the honor of addressing you some time since, as a "Reader of History and Lover of Truth," concerning the armament and weight of the captured English ships *Cyane* and *Levant*; the armament of the present United States corvette *Cyane*, and the improbability of Commander HOLLINS having addressed the letter to Lieut. JOLLY, of H. M. schooner *Bermuda*—as given in the journals, before his actual letter was made public—owing to my opinion of its discourtesy and braggart character.

I stated, quoting from American authorities, viz., *Cooper's Naval History*, and *Hildreth's History of the United States*, the armament of the captured *Cyane* and *Levant*, viz., *twenty-four* and *eighteen carronades*, respectively. A writer in your paper, signing himself "One Acquainted with Naval Affairs," contradicted me—alleging that I quoted from *James' Naval History of England*, a book which I never have seen—and virtually stating that because I am an Englishman, (as I stated myself to be,) I can by no means *tell the truth*, or *read the truth in history!*

I also stated of the present armament of the present *Cyane*, "I am satisfied that I do not underrate her armament at fourteen long 24-pounders and six 56-pounders columbiads."

To this the person "Acquainted with Naval Affairs" replied: "The *Cyane* is a second-rate sloop of war, and your correspondent is *entirely mistaken as to her armament.*"

Of course, implying that I had *overstated* it! for that is his argument throughout his letter.

To this *courtesy* and these statements I made no reply—I *bided my time!* and it has come.

I was glad to see that you, yourself, in a recent editorial, agree exactly with my estimate of Commander HOLLINS' letter to Lieut. JOLLY—as you state that you should sympathize with that officer, for having such odious and dirty work thrust upon him as the bombardment of San Juan, but for the discreditable tone of his communication to Lieut. JOLLY, which you justly describe as partaking more of braggadocio, than of the calm and courageous dignity of an officer and gentleman. This is the exact spirit, if not the exact words of your editorial.

Now, in regard to the English captured ships, *Cyane* and *Levant*, I beg to quote the following passage from an *American authority* of rather higher repute than *Frost's Military and Naval History of the United States*, the calibre of which is perfectly well known to all scholars, of all countries, who have examined it. Certainly not from *James' Naval History of Great Britain.*

"1815, Feb. 20, off Lisbon, the *Constitution* engaged in a moonlight action two British *sloops-of-war*, the *Cyane*, of 24 *guns*, and the *Levant*, of 18, keeping the wind, and taking a distance favorable to her *long twenty-fours*, but too great for the *carronades*, the enemy's principal armament—herself, as it were, in the apex, and the two hostile ships at the opposite angles of an equilateral triangle, the *Constitution* compelled first the *Cyane*, and then the *Levant*, to strike, with a loss to herself of only three killed and twelve wounded, and *no essential damage to the vessel.*"—*Hildreth's History of the United States, second series, Vol. III, p. 573.*

The italics are *mine*. Indicating my statements, directly confirmed, not by *James' Naval History of Great Britain*, but by the best American historian of the United States.

Now as to the present armament of the present *Cyane*, United States corvette, I quote from a letter in your this day's (Wednesday, Aug. 23) issue, signed by the *crew of the Cyane*—who may be presumed to know the batteries of their own ship, as well as "one acquainted with naval affairs."

"Our ship carries" say they, "a heavy battery, four-sixty-eight, and sixteen thirty-two pounders." I estimated her battery *by memory* at six fifty-sixes, and fourteen twenty-fours.

"One acquainted with naval affairs" contradicted me, with a paltry false pretence of writing on authority, and stated that *I was entirely mistaken in her armament.*

And so indeed I was, but *not in the way he falsely implied*; for I *underrated* the weight of the shot, thrown by each of her broadsides, by 56 pounds—or the whole weight thrown by all her guns, by 112 pounds.

Whereas, "One acquainted with naval affairs," insists in his whole argument, that I *underrate* the armament of the captured ships *Cyane* and *Levant*, and *overrate* that of the present United States corvette *Cyane*. "One who is acquainted with naval affairs," now, therefore, stands exactly in this dilemma,—he must own either that he is wholly *unacquainted* with what he writes about, or that being acquainted with it, he deliberately *falsified the truth, knowingly*, in order to confute a writer, whom he began by wantonly charging with being *a liar, because he is an Englishman.*

I remain, as before, your obedient servant,
A READER OF HISTORY AND LOVER OF TRUTH.

P. S.—If you desire it, you are fully at liberty to publish my name in full.

The High Price of Coal—Letter from a Coal Dealer.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: I think the article of your correspondent "J. W. R." headed, "The present high price of coal," in yesterday's TIMES, while it contains some good advice is calculated to make an erroneous and injurious impression, and the intimation that the poor may be driven to *mob violence*, I think you will agree with me is very unwise, to say the least of it. The thought of such an occurrence should never be entertained for a moment, much less expressed to the multitudes who read the TIMES, which, by the way, in my judgment, is truly the poor man's friend. But that part of your correspondent's article to which I would respectfully ask your attention, and that of your readers, is this: "I again invoke all to adopt a course which will drive dealers to the wall." Now, Mr. Editor, if your correspondent means the City *dealers*, those who keep yards and sell at retail, a more unjust insinuation never was uttered. The implication is, that there is some conspiracy or combination among the dealers to keep up the price of coal; such conduct, at a time like the present, when all the necessaries of life are enormously high, and thousands of the laboring classes of our City are required to exert all their energies to keep themselves and families from actual want, would constitute a crime of so deep a dye, that it should not be charged upon any class of our fellow-citizens, without, at least, some evidence of its truth. As I, Mr. Editor, belong to that unfortunate class, whom "J. W. R." is so anxious should be *driven to the wall*, permit me to state a few facts, that you and the public may judge whether we do or not deserve such a fate. The lowest price at which coal could be bought by the cargo, during the last six weeks, is $6 50, at the dock. To put it in the yard will cost 38 cents, cartage over 50 cents—making the cost to the dealers $7 38 per gross ton; and the current price, delivered, is now $7 50 per net ton—leaving the exorbitant profit to the dealer of 12 cents per ton, together with the difference between the gross and net ton, which, after you deduct for the waste in screening, will not amount to more than 5 per cent. Out of this he has to pay large rents for his yard, high price for horse feed, and many other yard expenses That coal is too high, I admit, and that there is no good reason why it should be so, I fully believe; but I ask, in all fairness, that those who are the greatest sufferers by this state of things should not be charged with being its cause. I do not urge people to lay in their coal now, but leave them to exercise their own judgment. But this I know, that unless the miners and shippers put down their prices, the consumers will gain nothing by delay, as the dealers can make no deduction from their present prices without not only being driven to the wall but within the walls of a certain building in Eldridge-street, or one a little further east.

I would further remark, that coal is a cash article, and when time is given interest at six per cent. is invariably charged. Owing to this fact and the high price of coal, there is but very little in the yards, and the dealers, being most of them men of small means, cannot, in the present state of the money market, afford to lay in their usual supply for the Winter. What effect this will have upon the price of coal, if we should have a hard Winter, you can judge as well as I. But, Mr. Editor, my main object in this communication was to refute the gross slander implied in the article of your correspondent, against the coal dealers of this City.

If you will give this article a place in your valuable paper, you will be doing what I deem to be be an act of justice, and much oblige,

Very respectfully, M. J.

Great Fire in New-Hampshire—Excessive Drought.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CONWAY, N. H., Tuesday, Aug. 22, 1854.

I have, thanks to my residence in New-York, been the witness of many terrible conflagrations—but never did I see a sight so dreadful, and yet so grand, as that which is at present before me.

It is about 2 o'clock P. M., and the whole Heaven is obscured by clouds of smoke, arising from the numerous fires which have been burning for several weeks past in the mountains, and which have now descended into the valleys, and to-day, aided by a strong gale of wind, have approached within a few miles of this village. The country is all as dry as tinder, for they have not had a drop of rain here since the 22d of July—more than four weeks ago. The grass is all dried up; the crops ruined; the water-courses dry; the water-falls bare; and the trees themselves are commencing to perish. Then imagine how fiercely a fire, aided by a powerful wind, can rage. Last night we could see the flames on the hills all around us.

It is as dark as during the heaviest thunder-storm, but no rain comes. On Sunday, up at the White Mountain Notch, a few drops descended, but so few, that I, who was on Mount Willard without any shelter, counted just eight drops upon my "wide awake."

The wind drives the smoke to those parts of the mountains where no fires exist, so that last Saturday at the Notch I could hardly distinguish the outlines of the nearest hills. I ascended Mount Washington on Friday and saw nothing but hill tops and valleys filled with smoke, and all the persons who have been up for the last week or two have had to endure the same misfortune.

From one of the proprietors of the "Summit" and "Tip-top" houses, Mr. NOYES, I learn that the days have not generally been so clear this year as they were last. This summer there are eight persons engaged in the hotel, while last summer there were six, three males and three females, none of whom left the mountain from the commencement of June until the middle of September. Their coal, their provisions, in fact every thing, has to be brought from the "Glen" for five miles on the backs of horses, and yet their price for a capital dinner is only one dollar. I never paid a more just bill in my life. And then the most delicate lady after a ride of five or seven miles in the fresh mountain air, eats about as much as a hearty man, while what he eats increases in proportion. The price of coal on the summit is about $50 a ton and a good deal is used.

The "Mt. Washington Macademized Road Company" was organized last year, and is now building a carriage road from the glen to the top of Mt. Washington. Its capital is $50,000, but if it ever completes the road, &c., for this price, how it is going to pay for repairs and also a dividend, is not generally understood in this neighborhood. The estimated cost of construction is $8,000 per mile, and the steepest grade is given as one foot in thirteen.

Nine o'clock, P. M.—The sun, as seen through the smoke this afternoon, presents a singular and beautiful spectacle. It appeared like a ball of fire, and could be looked at with perfect safety with the naked eye. Now the smoke has somewhat blown over, but from my window I can see numerous fires burning on the neighboring mountains. The wind has subsided, and therefore the men who are out "fighting the fire" will probably succeed in saving several farm-houses which have been in great danger this afternoon. The fires have driven many bears from off the mountains, and one was seen last night in North Conway, while another was met on the road. Unpleasant company. E. E.

Morris and Essex Railroad.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 23, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: So completely are those residing during the Summer season, in certain sections of New-Jersey, at the mercy of railroad despots, that few are found who indulge the hope of comment through the press upon their want of attention to the convenience and comfort of their passengers, resulting in better management. But believing that the articles published in your journal last Summer relative to the Morris and Essex Road were not unheeded in the right quarter, I trust that further agitation will be the means of securing still greater accommodation.

Patience has ceased to be a virtue with those who for months past have silently awaited the opening of the new road, in hope, by the change, of saving time and money. The bridge has been passed in fear and trembling. Who is benefitted most, the public or the Company? Going from Jersey City in the afternoon, there is an occasional gain of a few minutes, but in the morning when minutes are worth something to men of business, instead of going direct through from Newark to New-York, we are compelled to wait for and connect with the same train of the New-Jersey Company that escorted us in under the old arrangement. As to the fare. Previous to the change, by purchasing an excursion ticket good from Newark and to return on the same day, the expense of travel was reduced 20 cents a day, now we are compelled to pay through to New-York at the rate of three cents per mile. Of course the Company is rich, and their stock never offered at the Board. Perhaps to some they may point to the new depôts in course of erection, and tell as they ever have, of *what they intend to do bye-and bye.* But have they ever considered what an advantage to the public it would be if they were to spend a portion of the surplus in the construction of a double track, and the purchase of sufficient cars to seat their passengers.

The Company is also solicited to provide a smoking apartment for the special accommodation of the gentlemen who leave Morristown in the early train. At present they collect in the forward car, and although I am fond of a good Havana, still I find the pure breeze that has just kissed the verdant fields better adapted to my lungs than an atmosphere perfumed by a dozen expiring stumps

MILLBURN.

The Death of Sontag and Pozzolini—Letter from their Physician.

From the New Orleans Bee.

MEXICO, Friday, Aug. 4, 1854

MR. EDITOR OF THE BEE: In your journal of the 28th June and 12th July, are published two letters from Mexico, in which you announce the deplorable deaths of Madame SONTAG and M. POZZOLINI. Having visited Madame SONTAG and M. POZZOLINI, in company with Dr. HILDEBRAND, during the last hours of their illness, and having attended M. POZZOLINI from the commencement to the end of his attack, I am enabled to inform you what passed, more exactly than your regular correspondent. Toward the middle of the month of March, it being rumored that some cases of cholera had broken out in one of the quarters of the city of Mexico, as a member of the Municipal Government I was empowered to find out what truth there was in the rumor. Unhappily there was no doubt that several persons of the lower orders were attacked with this pest. Since then, the malady, though slowly, has not ceased to spread in different quarters of the city; but what was a certain fact for all the physicians accustomed to see cholera attacks was stoutly denied by persons ignorant of medicine. They attributed—as is shown by your correspondent—to the heat the sudden and frequent deaths caused by the veritable Asiatic cholera, and which were immediately augmented when the rains had commenced to refreshen the atmosphere. To the 4th of June, the malady, with some exceptions, had attacked the poorer orders; but since that epoch, the better classes began to be victims. And for this reason: the fêtes celebrated in the village of St. Augustine, four leagues from Mexico, drew a great crowd of persons. The cholera, favored by the disorders which accompany this sort of fêtes, and by so large a crowd, broke out with frightful violence, so much so that all those present were attacked. Mad. SONTAG, spite of herself, was drawn to see this fête, and there she caught the germ of the malady, as did also M. POZZOLINI, the Spanish Consul, the Secretary of the British Legation, the French Minister, and several other distinguished persons in Mexico. On the 11th of June the celebrated artist fell ill, and Dr VANDERLINDEN being called in haste to visit her, pronounced it an attack of cholera. The next day Dr. HILDEBRAND, her physician-in-ordinary, pronounced it the same malady. Remedies which are so much used to cure it in Europe and America were employed, and no one can be accused of having poisoned Mad. SONTAG and caused her death. On the 12th, having visited her in company with her physician and Dr. MARTINEZ DEL RIO, I was persuaded that it was a case of cholera, which, notwithstanding all the remedies employed, and the devoted attentions of Dr. HILDEBRAND, would terminate unhappily by death.

"Some days after, M. POZZOLINI, convalescent from an inflammation of the liver, was also attacked by the same cruel disease, and died in a typhoid state consecutive to the cholera, as has been stated by me and Dr. JOURDANNET, who during eight days was with me in attending him. I am persuaded, Mr. Editor, that after what you have read you will entertain no doubt as to the cause of the deaths of Mad SONTAG and M. POZZOLINI, and you will endeavor for your part to dissipate the atrocious calumnies, the offspring of ignoble passions, and which will increase the grief and despair of those who have already suffered by the deaths of these lamented artists. At least, unless they can say that three thousand persons have been poisoned at Mexico during the last few months, they cannot say so of Mad. SONTAG and M. POZZOLINI.

"Your humble servant, LOUIS GAROME."

The Marshfield Fair.

From the Boston Courier, Aug. 24.

The Fair at Marshfield was opened yesterday morning, under the most favorable auspices. The bazaar is located on the old Gov. WINSLOW estate, within a few feet from the Mansion House, and about a quarter of a mile from Mr. WEBSTER's, towards Duxbury. The building is made of plain boards, of rectangular form, about one hundred feet long by thirty broad; it is very gaily decorated with flags, streamers, festoons, evergreens and other ornamental appendages. Tables are extended, on both sides, the whole length of the building, leaving the central part to the public. They are well stocked with all conceivable kinds of beautiful, useful and fanciful articles. There was a large attendance of people from the city and surrounding towns all day, and the sales were brisk and profitable. Ladies attend the tables, and amidst all that is fair they are the fairest. The Weymouth Brass Band is on the ground, filling the air with sweet sounds; and near by is Mr. WRIGHT's mammoth tent, where the exhausted inner man may be refreshed. The WEBSTER mansion is open to the public. Carriages are waiting at the Kingston dépôt, on the arrival of the cars from Boston, to convey passengers to Marshfield. The arrangements by the railroad are ample and agreeable.

A little rain would have made the roads more passable, besides adding to the beauty of the scenery: the hills are so bare and barren of life that they look more like elephant backs than "hills in verdure clad." A correspondent writes:

MARSHFIELD, Wednesday, Aug. 23—2 P. M., 1854.

The long-expected Marshfield Fair opened this morning, with favorable prospects. The party that left Boston at 7 o'clock this morning reached here at 10. There were two cars well filled, and we found carriages enough at Kingston to convey ten cars full to this place. It would seem that everything in the shape of a carriage or horse in all the region had been brought out for the sake of a bit of a speculation; but there being about one carriage to a passenger, the prospect for an enormous price to convey passengers seven miles to this place was greatly diminished. It is due to the managers of the Fair to say that they were in no way connected with this wholesale attempt to shave unwary passengers by obliging them to pay $1 or more for a ride of seven miles.

As we entered the large building erected near the old Winslow House for the main exhibition, we found it quite full, even at that early hour, and all the streets leading to it were crowded with people, pressing their way to the grand centre of attraction. The building is beautifully decorated internally and externally with flags, streamers, and various devices and mottoes. The tables are loaded with the ancient and the modern—the curious and the new—with useful and fancy articles. Every description of likeness of the great WEBSTER, so lately the Lord of the Manor, abounded. The ladies who were behind the tables made their goods all the more attractive, especially when they added to their charming looks the power of their words. The buying was brisk and the prices remunerative.

We are informed that the building alone cost $1,000, and from present appearances the entrance fees alone (25 cents each) will pay this heavy outlay. If we mistake not, more than the necessary 4,000 persons required to do this, will enter the building to-day. And if 4,000 enter it to-morrow, as is expected, $1,000 will be made on admission fees alone. The prospect now is that through the Fair and what is received from the multitude that pass through Mr. WEBSTER's mansion, several thousand dollars will be cleared for the great object in view, viz.: the erection of a suitable fence around the old Winslow Burial-Ground, in place of the miserable old rail fence that now stands, if not too weak to stand.

After a survey of the Fair, our party went to even a greater source of attraction—the WEBSTER mansion and tomb. We found the dwelling, and everything in it and around it, much as in the last days of its great proprietor. There was that famous and most beautiful elm, with its branches bending to the earth, as if mourning over the exit of him who was accustomed to sit under their shadow. There was his garden, and his Summer-house, his law-office, his library,—with its deserted books, and

"The chamber where the good man met his fate,"

resounding no more with familiar tones, but to the voices of strangers.

We looked into the large barn near the house, which is well packed with hay. Here were several young calves of the Alderney, Ayrshire and Devon breeds. The stock of cattle has been reduced from about 100 to 40 or 50. We hear of Mr WEBSTER's cattle, or their offspring, in various portions of the State, and in New-Hampshire. The herd that Mr. WEBSTER had driven up, that he might look at them from his dying chamber, has been scattered, never more to rest together under the shades of these trees and roam over these fields.

We passed next to the WEBSTER tomb. Here is the spot that will be the most precious to the pilgrim to Marshfield, and that will be remembered the longest. When the mansion shall crumble and be forgotten; when the farm in ages to come, may be divided among several owners; when one object after another shall become changed and cease to bear the impress of WEBSTER, the tomb shall remain untouched, except by time, (that is no respector of persons,) and his dust shall remain precious and undisturbed until it shall be reunited with its glorious spirit on the morning of the resurrection.

We need not stop to describe the tomb, and the monuments that have been so lately and so often described. Everything is chaste and rich, without being extravagant. The spot is one of the most beautiful and retired on earth, and, with the new fence and the general improvement of the grounds, will be every way worthy of the great and good man who sleeps there.

The carriages begin to pass for Kingston, reminding me that I must write no longer, as now is the only opportunity to send to your city this evening. L. F.

Caroline Southey.

From the London Atheneum.

The interest which attaches to the memory of CAROLINE SOUTHEY, not only as the wife of one of the distinguished men of our time, but as an author of no common mark herself, would warrant an extended notice of her life and writings. For many years a confirmed invalid, and by the force of circumstances, as well as by her own choice, comparatively a hermit, little has transpired of her private history which is not calculated to provoke rather than gratify curiosity. Her life, she used to say, must be looked for in her writings, for all her adventures were by the fireside," (or in her garden,) and almost "all her migrations from the blue bed to the brown."

CAROLINE ANNE BOWLES was the only child of Capt. CHARLES BOWLES, of Buckland, near Lymington, Hants, by his wife ANNE, daughter of GEORGE BUBRARD, Esq., of Lymington, and sister of Lieut.-Gen. Sir HARRY BURRARD. She was born on the 6th of December, 1787, at Buckland, where she resided all her life, except during the period from her marriage in 1839 to the death of Dr. SOUTHEY in 1843.

For more than twenty years, the writings of CAROLINE BOWLES were altogether anonymous, and although widely circulated and warmly appreciated by the public, she was a stranger even by name save to a few attached admirers and friends;—like WORDSWORTH's 'Darling of the Spring,' she was "an invisible thing."—"a voice, a mystery,"—"still longed for, never seen;" and it was not until after the publication of "Ellen Fitz Arthur," and several of the pathetic novelettes which she had contributed to *Blackwood's Magazine* under the title of "Chapters on Churchyards," that her name and identity became known beyond that limited circle. Seldom has a writer won her way to public acceptance who has been so little aided by adventitious circumstances. And when her name did become known, few of her readers possessed the means of realizing the notions they had formed of her identity. Several circumstances combined to foster her somewhat morbid passion for seclusion, and not the least impulsive of these causes may have been an uneasy consciousness of the want of those personal endowments which she so sincerely admired in others, and which she was accustomed to consider essential to the success and even comfort of a woman who, with whatever intellectual qualifications, expected to make any figure in society. The ravages of an attack of virulent smallpox in her infancy, before JENNER had suggested the means of mitigating the scourge, had somewhat impaired whatever pretensions she might originally have had to beauty of face; and a diminutive figure and somewhat eccentric style of dress, by no means conduced to repair the defect.

To the solitary condition of her childhood, and the love of retirement thereby engendered, no less than to the feebleness of her general health, however, may chiefly be ascribed a predilection, which had become for many years a second nature to her. Among the fast friends who had been attracted to her by her genius, in the earlier part of her career, were the poets SOUTHEY and BOWLES, the former of whom reviewed a volume of her poems in a highly complimentary manner, before he had any personal knowledge of its author, and availed himself of other opportunities, in the *Quarterly Review* and elsewhere, of testifying his admiration of her genius. The affectionate tone in which BOWLES used to write and speak of "CAROLINE" to his friends, and the coincidence of name, led to a very general impression that she was his daughter; but though books of heraldry were consulted, with no grave intention to examine authorities too minutely if anything like a kinship could be traced, no relationship of any kind could ever be established between them. These intimacies restored, in some degree the elasticity of her mind; and the fame achieved by her "Chapters on Churchyards," by stimulating her literary ambition, helped to mitigate that constitutional melancholy, which had led her to dwell too often and too deeply on her own private ailments and afflictions. Left by her father with a modest competence, her authorship was, in the first instance, purely a matter of self-gratification and amusement Nor was she ever, in the ordinary acceptation of the term, an "author by profession." The booksellers of that period enjoyed a large impunity in their dealings with literary men and women,—and a work published on the terms of a mutual division of profits seldom yielded any remuneration to the author. WORDSWORTH, SOUTHEY, and other popular writers who became parties to such arrangements, have declared, from time to time, that they usually found a very Flemish balance of profit. MOORE and CRABBE were too astute men of business to accept of such an arrangement, and accordingly obtained from two to three thousand guineas apiece for their respective works. CAROLINE BOWLES realized but little pecuniary advantage by her writings, if we except, perhaps, her contributions to *Blackwood's Magazine*. She never looked at a bookseller's account, and had she done so, would hardly have understood it. Her private means were adequate to her simple wants, and she was, therefore, seldom induced to write through the ordinary stimulus to literary industry, and thus selected those themes for her pen which best harmonized with her tastes.

The cordial friendship which subsisted, for more than twenty years, between CAROLINE BOWLES and ROBERT SOUTHEY—a friendship cemented by sympathy of tastes, coincidence of principles, and above all, by mutual respect and esteem—reached its culminating point in 1839, when, on the 5th of June of that year, she accepted him as her husband, and they were married at Boldre Church near Keswick. No sacrifice could have been greater than the one she was induced to make on the occasion. It can be placed beyond all doubt, by those who survive her, that she was fully prepared for the distressing calamity which impended over both. She could have had no mercenary motive in the matter, for she resigned a larger income on her marriage than she knew she could receive at her husband's death; indeed, the sum bequeathed to her in his will did not amount to anything like the income she had sacrificed. She consented to unite herself to him, with a sure prevision of the awful condition of mind to which he would shortly be reduced; with a certain knowledge of the injurious treatment to which she might be exposed, from the purest motive that could actuate a woman in forming such a connection—namely, the faint hope that her devotedness and zeal might enable her, if not to avert the catastrophe, to acquire at least a legal title to minister to the sufferer's comforts, and watch over the few sad years of existence that might remain to him. In the six volumes of the "Memoirs and Correspondence," edited by his son, three lines dismiss the marriage of his father with Miss BOWLES; and the only further mention we find of her in the work is in the following extract from a letter addressed by the poet to his friend, Mr. LANDOR, bearing date March 31, 1839,—and a reference to SOUTHEY's visit to Buckland in December, 1830:

"Reduced in number as my family has been within the last few years, my spirits would hardly recover their habitual and healthful cheerfulness if I had not prevailed on Miss BOWLES to share my lot for the remainder of our lives. There is just such a disparity of years as is fitting; we have been acquainted with each other more than twenty years, and a more perfect conformity of disposition could not exist; so that in resolving upon what must be either the weakest or the wisest act of a septuagenarian's life, I am well assured that, according to human foresight, I have judged well and acted wisely, both for myself and my remaining daughter."

At the date of the marriage, SOUTHEY had been a widower two years; his former wife having been virtually dead to him for many more. On his death, until a pension on the Civil List was so promptly conferred upon her, Mrs. SOUTHEY—her establishment at Buckland having been broken up, and the income which enabled her to support it alienated from her—was left with means insufficient, in her state of health, to provide her with the ordinary comforts of life. The following extracts from a letter from her to one of her early friends, illustrates very affectingly her feelings and widow at the period at which it is dated, the 9th of January, 1851:

"What a vision of past years did the sight of your handwriting (immediately recognised), and the perusal of your letter kindle up. My eyes were dimmed by another cause than their natural failure before I got through it. A memorable period to us both has been the last thirteen years. * * For your kind remembrance of me, and all your expressions of kindly feelings towards me, accept my cordial thanks. A long, dreary and weary way have I traveled on the downhill road, since I last wrote to you. Sore beset have I been, but not forsaken; and now the end is so near, that I have little more to do in this life, than to leave it in charity with all men—a lesson hard to learn in some cases, and I am such a fallible learner that I humor my infirmity by trying to forget whatever injuries I may have received; and to that end avoid as much as possible all subjects that may tend to rouse the indignant spirit within me, only too ready still to be disturbed, 'with sense of intolerable wrong.' In pursuance of this system, I made up my mind not to read Mr. CUTHBERT SOUTHEY's work, nor any notices or reviews of it which might appear in newspapers and magazines. I was well aware that the work must be unsatisfactory; that the editor would have real difficulties to contend with, not being qualified to meet them successfully; that much could not be known to him which he ought to know, and which it behooved a biographer to know; that strong prejudices and partialities as well as incompetence would be stumbling blocks in his way; and in short, that if I were to read the work, I should exclaim at every page, and probably be wound up to a severe pitch before I had concluded; and I have not life enough left in me to risk such excitement when the risking it could do no good. As to all that concerns myself personally, I hardly gave it a thought. I knew that Mr. C. S. would be subject to a revision which would not allow any gross insult to his fathers' widow to pass through the press. The truth is known to many of those among the most honored and attached of my husband's friends, especially to his and my very dear daughter and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. WARTER. The *whole* of my large correspondence with their father has been open to them, and with other considerable portions of correspondence and valuable papers, &c, will remain with to them when I am gone; and they will take care that no injurious imputations shall cleave to the memory of her to whom they have shown the duty and affection of children—true children of their father. There was not another man living in the world who could have edited the posthumous edition of *The Doctor* and *Common Place Books* so well as Mr. WARTER;—his peculiar vein of thought and humor, as well as his principles, assimil

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1854.

☞ *We deem it proper to state that* Dr. A. B Elliot, *of Lansingburg, N. Y., has no connection whatever, either as Reporter or Correspondent, with the* Daily Times.

To Advertisers.

The average regular circulation of the Daily Times is now over 34,000 copies,—of which about 23,000 are served by Carriers in this City, Brooklyn and Williamsburg. The extent and character of its circulation commend it to the business men as one of the best channels through which they can present their business propositions to the public at large. Its charges for advertising, considering its circulation, will be found quite as reasonable as those of any other journal.

State Politics.

Judge Bronson's tardy and reluctant acceptance of the nomination as their candidate for Governor, gives great delight to the *Hards* throughout the State. We understand that the Judge counts upon a large support from the Know-Nothings, and hopes for Temperance votes also. On what foundation his expectations rest, we, of course, are not aware;—but the chances of success which they led him to entertain are said to have been influential on his final decision to accept the nomination.

The *Softs* hold their State Convention on the 12th of September. It promises to be stormy. The old line Free-Soilers,—the Barnburners proper,—are at war, secretly, but energetically and effectively, throughout the State, to secure the election of Delegates *who will denounce the Nebraska bill* and repudiate its principles as articles of Democratic faith. This portion of the Democratic party was strongly represented at the Saratoga Anti-Nebraska Convention, and was very anxious to secure from that body the nomination of a State ticket. More moderate counsels, however, prevailed, and their next endeavor will be to secure control of the Soft Convention at Syracuse, for the purpose of placing themselves there upon substantially the same ground as that taken at Saratoga.

We should not be at all surprised if they should prove successful. The truth is the national Administration has no party in this State,—nor has it any considerable body of adherents who care enough about sustaining it to make an effort to elect delegates who will endorse its action, in State Convention. Even the federal office-holders in this City and throughout the State, are lamentably indifferent, and will make no very strenuous efforts on its behalf. They know that under existing circumstances, they are perfectly sure of retaining their positions, because their removal would still further divide the party, and because, moreover, it would not be easy to find persons to fill their places; they will do just as little, therefore, as possible in the way of partisan service. And we should not be at all surprised to see them *beaten* in at least half the wards of this City. In the country districts, of course, their strength is much less. The *Soft* Convention, therefore, the only one which claims in any sense or to any extent to represent the Administration, and on which alone it can rely for even an appearance of support, is very likely to pass resolutions denouncing, in the most unmistakable terms, the only measure which the Democratic Administration has thus far succeeded in passing. This would be a curious spectacle—quite unprecedented in the political history of this State, so far as we are aware.

The primary meetings for the election of delegates to the *Soft* Convention are to be held on Tuesday next. The Whigs, meantime, seem to be awaiting, with unwonted prudence, the movements of the other parties. Their primary meetings will probably be postponed to as late a day as possible,—those for the election of delegates to the State Convention, we take it for granted, being held first and by themselves, and those for local nominations being fixed for a later day. The State Canvass is likely to be animated, and the issue is not so easily predicted as appearances would indicate.

The Moral Elevation of the Slave-Trade.

It will be recollected that in the Times of the 29th of July, we published two articles from the Charleston *Standard* advocating the African Slave-Trade, and strongly urging its legalized revival—upon which we made some observations. The way in which the *Standard* notices our remarks may be seen in another column. He feels constrained to limit his reply to a mere reference to the fact of our article, and is sorry he cannot be as courteous to us as we were to him, by giving it a place in his journal—because, he says, we have "failed to come to the moral elevation of his argument, and he will wage the contest upon no lower level." Of course it was not incumbent on him to go into any discussion of our remarks, much less to come down from his high elevation to wage a contest with us. But as to printing our article—one would think he would be glad to let his readers see for themselves, and not take merely at his word, how far below the height of his elevation we were. The contrast would tell greatly for his cause, and be an advantage one would think he would be glad of the chance to gain. As to ourselves, it is a matter of indifference whether he prints our articles or not. We certainly did not expect he would, or to express ourselves more exactly, it was a matter that did not enter into our thoughts at all. As to the rest, we assure him it was needless to say a word about courtesy in the case. Whether he prints our articles or not, we shall always be happy to publish any such utterances of his on this subject as he may from time to time put forth, and so give them the advantage of a tenfold wider circulation than they otherwise would gain—believing that they will always be to our readers interesting and edifying disclosures of the progress of moral science and civilized ideas at the South.

But in the name of all that is amazing and amusing, what does the *Standard* mean by our not coming up to the moral elevation of his argument? We stated fairly in our concluding paragraph all the argument there was in his article, and met it by a denial of the premises.

Is it that we treated the subject matter itself with less of grave solemnity than in his opinion is due to the announcement of his new revelation on human rights and social progress? Is it that he took our remarks to be of the nature of profane irony, an irreverent jesting with sacred things? We are sorry he viewed them in this way. If he will look at our article again, he must see that we said nothing but what would naturally be said by any warm-hearted, earnest convert to the new faith he propounded.

But in good sober mood, we tell the *Standard* that what he deems profane irony, too unsuited to the moral elevation of his argument, is the only proper way to treat such utterances as his. When, in this nineteenth century, he comes out in open advocacy of the African Slave-Trade—which the civilized opinion of the world pronounces infamous, and which our laws punish as a felony; when he says, "*We are proud of Slavery;*" when he speaks of the prosperity of those "*States which have been blessed with the institution as a Divine endorsement of their course; when he declares he finds it marked by every evidence of Divine approval;* when he fills up all the interstices between these frequent iterations, these mere opinions of his, with euphuistic rigmarole about the "union of unequal races," "emigration," "normal state of society," etc., etc.; when he talks such incomprehensible drivel as this: "*The* North speaks of Slavery, the world speaks of Slavery, we speak of Slavery; *but Slavery never speaks . . . . as a separate organization of human society it has never spoken, and it is time it should speak;*" when he declares his intention henceforth to become the mouthpiece of this remarkable "It," and to "*express its sentiments,*" declaring that "It *has no such sentiment as that expressed by our Government* in its efforts to suppress the Slave-Trade;" when a man talks in this way, he may imagine himself exalted to a tremendous "moral elevation;" but it seems to us he must be very far gone in his wits, to expect any other answer than a laugh of derision. Why the bulk of mankind see nothing in all his utterances, but what might equally be said in some *Thieves' Gazette* in praise of the institution of Robbery, put forth by some clever Paul Clifford. We should as soon think of attempting a serious refutation of the wise demonstrations of Mr. Augustus Tomlinson, the philosopher of the gang. The *Standard* to be sure, in his last utterance, snaps his fingers at the civilized opinion of the world—denies its competent jurisdiction in the matter—and comforts himself with the reflection that everything good and great, has in its time seemed ridiculous to those who did not hold it for good and great. It would be of no use therefore to remind him of poor Nat. Lee the mad poet's case. "I said the world was mad," he declared when put into Bedlam, "and the world said I was mad: and confound 'em, they out-voted me." There is certainly no law, human or divine, that can prevent a man from propounding doctrines which to all the rest of mankind seem absurd. The world's laugh may seem a sad "failure to come to the moral elevation" of the propounder's argument; but it is something he must expect to meet. The world will certainly prefer to stand on a "lower level" and shake its sides at the fun he makes, rather than climb the hard ascent up to his "moral elevation," there to wage a serious contest with him.

"Great Cry and Little Wool."

Two or three days before the formal conclusion of the Parliamentary Session, the English Cabinet have an annual fish dinner at Greenwich. This festival duly took place on Wednesday, August 9. Therefore, that Parliament should close its seven months' sittings on the following Saturday, is precisely what might have been expected. We know not whether the omission means anything, but though there were twenty-six at the Greenwich party, only *seven* Cabinet Ministers attended, viz.: John Russell, Palmerston, Argyll, Granville, Newcastle, Molesworth and Sidney Herbert. *Eight* of the Executive were absent. Lord Aberdeen was not there; nor Lansdowne, nor the Lord Chancellor, nor Clarendon, nor Grey, Gladstone, Granville and Graham. Of the last named alone has any account been rendered: he was ill with pleurisy.

Parliament having been shut up on the day when the *Asia* sailed, the London journals containing the annual comments, in praise or in censure, on the business of the Session, cannot reach us until after the arrival of the next steamer. Let us be sufficiently independent to anticipate them, and give our own review of what was done and left undone.

Seven months ago, when the present Session was opened, the Ministerial manifesto, called "The Speech from the Throne," made a variety of fine promises. Further Reforms in the Criminal and Ecclesiastical Law—improvement of the Poor Laws—improvement of the Civil Service—abolition of antiquated oaths which deprive many citizens of civil rights—improvement in National Education—University Reform—means for suppressing and punishing bribery at Elections—and, above all, for it was a promise from the preceding year, a measure for perfecting, by extension of the Elective Franchise, the system of Parliamentary representation.

Among these measures, two of those most loudly demanded by the common sense of the country, were bills to reform the law of wills and of divorce, by transferring from the Ecclesiastical to the Civil Courts all testamentary and matrimonial causes. The bills were introduced, and allowed to drop. Therefore, as usual, a man who cannot spare from £1,000 to £1,200 to take his case through *Nisi Prius*, through Doctors' Commons, and through Parliament, by special bill, cannot be divorced, no matter how great his injury!

The very first week of the Session, Ministers introduced a bill to simplify and improve the public accounts. Every one thought well of it. Even Disraeli approved it. On the Commons' table did it lie, however, until the end of June; it was sent to the Lords in the middle of July, (as a money-bill and dealing only with revenue, it was actually above and independent of the Lords' interference,) and it remains an unredeemed pledge.

The law of Pauper Settlement was to have been changed, (it is a nuisance as it is,) but the Ministry yielded to the country gentlemen, who hate change, quarrelled with Mr. Baines, their own Poor Law Commissioner, and have let matters remain *in statu quo*.

The abolition or amendment of the oaths by which the Jews are excluded from Parliament, was promised. The bigotry of the Commons, fitly impersonated by Sir F. Thesiger, negatived the bill and defeated the Ministry; but, had Lord John Russell, in any Session during the last twenty years, wished to admit Jews into Parliament, on the form of adjuration most binding to their consciences, he could have done it by a simple vote or resolution of the Commons.

Parliamentary Reform, so much required—for the Reform bill of 1832 was a singularly clumsy measure, perpetuating Whig power and damaging Tory "influence"—has been made a *remanet* until next year. Lord John Russell has as little chance of passing it then as now. Meanwhile, dissatisfied with grand promises and no attempt at performance, the people are again in action, and Chartism, the bugbear of a feeble Ministry, promises to be unusually active during the Winter.

What *has* been done? Not much. The Bishop of New-Zealand, (the divine who, Sidney Smith hoped, would not disagree with the cannibal who might devour him,) has had his salary lopped off, to a poor six hundred a year. *Per contra*, as they say in Wall-street, there is an increase of £17,500 a year, as the cost of a War Minister and his staff.

In Legislation, a University Reform bill has been passed, the only merit of which is that it admits Dissenters to graduate; but all University immunities are preserved by this half-and-half measure. There has been a minor improvement (suggested twenty years ago,) in the law of copy-hold—a following up of the abolition of John Doe and Richard Roe. There has been a new Sale of Beer bill, by which public houses shall be open on the Sabbath, only from 1 until 2 o'clock, and from 6 to 10. Lastly, there has been a new Bribery act.

This last, nominally directed against Bribery at Parliamentary Elections, originally contained many stringent clauses, against those who gave and those who received bribes—the buyers and the venders. All that was left of the measure is a clause legalizing the payment, by the candidate, of the voter's traveling expenses. Thus, under the name of this payment, almost any amount of bribery and treating might pass. Lord John Russell actually divided on this clause, and was defeated by 147 to 68. So there is a Bribery bill, which does not punish bribery!

The Chancellor of the Exchequer knows what has really been done. Some taxes doubled; some retained, which should have been repealed; the expenditure exceeding the revenue; forty-two bankruptcies in the last two issues of the London *Gazette*; and Thirteen Millions Sterling expended on a war, in which, as yet, no blow has been struck.

Such, in a word, are the actual results of the Session,—an enormous case of "great cry and little wool."

Fate of American Statesmen.

There is nothing in the history of our country more surprising than the change of sentiment in regard to political life. Not 30 years since, it was viewed in a most attractive light, and it was rare to find an ambitious young man who did not look forward eagerly to this sort of distinction. The ideas inherited from our English ancestors, defining the State as the noblest sphere for personal distinction, were then exerting a decided influence over our rising talent. Great men, too, had filled the most of our official positions. There was a necessity for such men, because the nation felt its youthful inexperience, its want of skill and power, its absolute dependence on guiding, governing minds. As late as the period named, these causes had combined to make political preferment a glittering prize. But a singular revolution has taken place. The best talent of the land has become disgusted with official service, and it now seeks to expend itself in other channels. The ranks of every profession are annually supplied with a larger number of first-rate men than go into politics. Only a moiety of them fix their eyes on Washington City. Not a few of these are moved by other considerations than those of honorable fame. It is a cheap way of getting a livelihood—of eating fine dinners, and drinking champagne—of enjoying the revelries of life at other people's expense. Those who pursue politics as the science of statesmanship, looking to it as a field for generous devotion to national interests, and aiming to acquire that high reputation which always impels the most magnanimous order of intellects, are exceedingly rare. They might be written on the thumb-nail of an infant.

Why is this? There is something grand and inspiring in the hope of serving your country. Why is it lowered to the level of a fleeting vanity? Our public life appeals, in theory, to philanthropy as well as to patriotism. It places men in connection with the moral interests of the world, and offers the most brilliant opportunities for advancing the welfare of humanity. A great truth spoken in Congress may flash across the Atlantic. One electric word may fulfill an Archangel's mission among distant nations. A century of power and progress may be in the utterance of a moment, and yet there are no mighty hearts stirred to seize the occasion. Politics are becoming more and more distasteful. Hundreds of persons feel that they are odious, and on no present inducement could they be had for public stations. Why is this?

Our system of partisanship has mainly contributed to this deplorable state of things. Not that the principle of party organization is a bad principle, but it has been perverted from its right use. Unworthy men have been suffered to get the whole machinery into their own hands. Who compose the primary meetings, constitute caucuses, arrange tickets, effect nominations? Who work the wires? Just here, the virtue and intelligence of our parties ought to be brought together—just here, they are generally wanting. There is no difficulty in getting such men to vote, but that cannot cure the evil. What is wanted is their action in the right place. They must go to the root of the matter; they must take hold of the leading strings before others grasp them. If the valuable men of the country could be enlisted in this work, they might easily lay their hands on the heart of the system. In most cases, they would have the ascendancy. Moral power is sure to rule where it is properly exercised. It always has more insight, tact and facility than the low, cunning arts of intriguers; and hence, if it were to exert itself in the early stages of political movement, it would be able to elevate the standard of official qualifications. As things are now managed, the real strength of our parties does nothing more than simply accept those offered. The election is virtually made without it. Rather than surrender their political opinions, such men run the risk of unfit candidates and acquiesce in the ticket. Newspapers follow in the same track. A momentary spasm of opposition may be aroused, but it is soon over. The next time, all are caught napping again, and so the acknowledged enormity perpetuates itself from year to year.

"*Principles and not men,*" is doubtless a good maxim in itself. But of late, it has come to read—Principles *without* men. That is the orthodox version now. A sorry one it is, but down to this degeneracy has it lapsed. If the great parties of the country would adopt the motto of—Principles *and* Men—we should see another aspect of affairs. For talk as we may, Men are as virtually important to parties as Principles. The common notion that they are to be mere representatives of certain doctrines, is a foolish fallacy. Outside of all this, their personal weight, influence, character, are prime considerations, and no party can live long without them. It cannot be disguised, that both parties have fallen into this suicidal error. And what has been its effect? Talent has been depreciated. Fitness for office has sunk into contempt. The most meritorious services of Statesmanship have been treated with withering insensibility. If a man has commanding qualities of nature and reaches the front rank among his party associates, it is certain death to all his hopes and prospects. "*Principles, not Men*" is converted into his guillotine. The martyrdom, too, is by no means heroic. There is no crown awaiting it. Only a song like "*Lucy Neal*" or "*Dan Tucker*" makes the requiem, or perchance a parody on "*Old Grimes is dead.*"

Reviewing the history of our country for the last twenty years, we see nothing so painful as this sacrifice of our best men. There has been nothing to justify it. There has been nothing even to palliate it. A short-sighted policy, no deeper than the shams of the moment, no wiser than the mirage of the senses, has given it birth. Men have cried out "Expediency," "Availability," "New Men." But the magic has hurt the magicians sorely. Like the exorcised spirit in the Bible, it has turned on its old friends and handled them roughly. Perhaps the general bruising may bring us all to our senses, and teach us that any country which fails to take care of its best men, may soon lose the power to take care of itself.

No More Cholera.

The gratifying fact is announced that the cases of Cholera have so far diminished in the City that it is deemed expedient *to discontinue the daily reports.* A proclamation to this effect, from the Commissioners of Health, appears in our columns this morning. The Cholera may be considered as at an end. Persons proposing to visit New-York need hold back no longer, fearing contagion. Trade will revive, confidence be restored, and the little panic that formerly existed be entirely annihilated.

A review of the progress of this disease during the present season shows that the results are far less formidable, in the aggregate, than there was at one time reason to fear. For a short period, the indications of a serious mortality were such as to cause the authorities of the City to adopt effective measures of precaution. A Cholera Hospital was established at No. 105 Franklin-street; and within a few weeks afterward, another Hospital was opened in a school-house in Mott-street,—both establishments receiving numerous patients; and generally losing one-half of the cases treated. The reasons of this high degree of mortality have been fairly stated on former occasions. Many of the patients were persons who were attacked by the disease while in the streets; and who, before assistance could be procured, were nearly beyond recovery. Several of these poor people died as they entered the doors of the Hospitals; others lingered for a few hours and then died. The cases which have occurred in private practice are chiefly attributable to the imprudent use of green fruits and vegetables, and undue indulgence in intoxicating liquors.

The number of cases treated at the Cholera Hospitals, since the daily reports were commenced, in July, has been as follows:

Hospitals.	*Received.*	*Died.*	*Cured.*	*Remain's.*
Franklin-st. Hospital.	565	265	265	27
Mott-st. Hospital.	131	57	58	15
Total.	696	322	323	42

Less than seven hundred cases, and three hundred and twenty deaths, in a population of Six Hundred Thousand, do not show so alarming a figure as the return for the season in 1849. The report of Cholera cases in that year was upward of 5,000.

We may congratulate citizens on the prospect of better times to come.

Rain at Last!

We had a new excitement last night in the shape of a Thunder Storm, with several hours of heavy rain. The whole city—the whole country, indeed, which enjoyed the surprise—was intensely delighted. Grain, Greytown, Railroad Stocks, the Eastern War, Nebraska, the Maine Law and Know-Nothingism, sank into insignificance by the side of this last excitement. Everybody congratulated everybody else on the fine rain. The earth drank in the welcome flood with eager joy. Corn-stalks rustled their satisfaction, and potatoes rolled in their moistened beds with intense delight. The rain was reasonably heavy, and fell steadily until after midnight. It was never more needed. We hope the whole country has shared the visitation.

Neutral Rights.

The Diplomatic correspondence which we publish this morning, between our Government and our representatives in England, France and Russia, concerning the rights and interests of Neutrals in the pending European war, is highly important as marking a significant stage in the progress of international law. That law is what the steady and settled practice of civilized nations makes it;—and after this explicit recognition by the three great Governments of Europe of the principles which the United States have always asserted on this subject, they are not likely ever to be seriously contested hereafter. The action of our Ministers abroad, and especially of Mr. Buchanan, seems to have been marked by signal ability, prudence, and vigilant attention to American interests.

Arrival of the North Star.

The Independent Line steamship *North Star*, Captain Wamack, arrived here yesterday, with 405 passengers, from Aspinwall.

On her outward passage the *North Star* left New-York on the 5th, at 3½ o'clock. Same evening passed U. S. Mail steamship *George Law*, at 8 o'clock.

For the first four days experienced head winds and sea; the remainder were favorable with N. E. trades.

Arrived at Aspinwall on the evening of the 13th, at 7 o'clock, 25 hours ahead of the *George Law*.

The *Yankee Blade*, which left San Francisco on the 1st, passed Acapulco eight hours ahead of the quickest time ever yet made and had she not run short of coal, would have accomplished the voyage to Panama in eleven days; this, in connection with the delay of the *Yankee Blade's* passengers on the Isthmus, detained the *North Star* at Aspinwall until the 17th, at 6 o'clock P. M., forty-two hours after the departure of the *George Law*.

The Railroad is rapidly approaching its completion, and is expected to be consummated by Jan. 1, 1855—there now being a heavy corps of laborers in the Company's employ. Health of the Isthmus good.

In crossing the Caribbean Sea, met with strong head winds and sea—the remainder favorable.

We are indebted to D. W. Denison, Purser, for favors.

A Crying Evil.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

One of your readers begs to draw your attention to one of the many crying evils by which our community is at all times afflicted. I allude now to the senseless and loaferlike habit on the part of the members of the Fire Department, when on their way to a fire, of screaming, hooting, and bellowing, as they go through the streets, like so many bulls, or rather demons. What on earth is the need of this noise, and why should the inhabitants of a whole City be disturbed in the dead of the night merely because a fire may have broken out in some extreme portion of it? If a poor, degraded being, in wandering towards his home, after a midnight carousal, takes it into his head to make an uncalled-for noise, he is forthwith arrested, and probably fined; but, at the same time, a gang of men, under the mask of duty, rouse from slumber thousands of people, and then so far from being punished for such a violation of the public peace and quiet, are lauded by the mass of the community; and for what?

I feel assured that many will agree with me in condemning the annoying and disgraceful habit above alluded to.

In dismissing this subject, I would solicit your consideration thereof, and your endeavors to awaken the community in general to a feeling necessity of a reform in this all-important and much neglected portion of our City Government.

New-York, Aug. 23, 1854. W. H. H.

Accident at Newport.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Newport, Thursday, Aug. 24, 1854.

We regret to announce another casualty. Miss Graham, a daughter we believe of Lorimer Graham, Esq., an esteemed citizen of New-York, was thrown from a carriage this morning, nearly in front of the Ocean House. She is, we trust, not seriously injured, but must be somewhat hurt, as we are informed that the body was carried into the hotel, where the services of Dr. W. Argyle Watson were called into requisition. The accident was the result of a collision with another vehicle. The gentleman who was driving Miss Graham at the time, appears to have escaped without harm. Miss Phalon the lady to whose fall we alluded in our last, is we understand, likely to recover.

We are in an awful state of dust here, which, coupled with a moist sea air, does fearful havoc among white skirts and well starched shirt collars. We pray for rain, and we suppose that the New-Yorkers will say "Amen." A nautical friend of ours who "ought to know" says we shall have it within eight and forty hours, but "seeing is believing" in these dry times.

Fatal Accident—Steamboat Capsized—Three Lives Lost.—We received information yesterday, that the steamboat *Sylvester Webre*, under the command of Captain John Sharp, on her way to the Balize, capsized on the morning of the 17th instant, whilst discharging freight at Doctor Dunford's landing, in the parish of Plaquemines, 35 miles below the city. Captain Sharp was killed by the falling of a barrel, by which his head was dreadfully bruised. An Irish woman and a negress were both drowned. Up to the hour of going to press, we were unable to ascertain any further particulars.—*N. O. Courier, Aug.* 19.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Aug. 26.

HARD TIMES—A new Novel, by Charles Dickens. Chapters 33 and 34.

A Loiterer's Gleanings about the notabilities at Saratoga. By Minnie Myrtle.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.—A General Survey of the recent Political History of Spain.

Mr. Brace's Walks among the Poor of Great Britain.

The Republican Exiles in London—Personal Sketches, No. 2.

Letters from London—Present Condition and Prospects of the War—The Spanish Revolt.

DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE—Western Crops—Failure of the Corn Crop and its Consequences.

From Washington—The Mosquito Question—Origin and Character of the British Protectorate—The Administration Organ and the San Juan Affair.

From Minnesota—Indian Battles, &c.—Politics in Iowa—The First Gun from the Northwest towards Kansas.

EDITORIALS.—Tipperary Chivalry—The Railroad Combination—The Saratoga Convention—No More Smoke and a Sweeter City—Repairs of Royalty—Iowa—English Copyright Law—An Easy Virtue—Spain, Her Past and Future—How they make Governors—The Violets of Literature—Temperance Movements—Review of the Summer—Universality of Newspapers—Legal Practice, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Notes on the Census—Barnum's first visit to New-York—The Execution of Weigart—Williams College Commencement—A Peace Alliance—Letter from Fredrica Bremer—Horrible Tragedy in Missouri.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.—Four Days Later by the *Baltic*—Highly Interesting from the Seat of War, and from all parts of Europe—Interesting from South America.

DOMESTIC NEWS.—From California—State of the Crops, Mines, &c.—A careful Summary of Events in the United States.

Reports of Meetings, &c., in and about the City of New-York.

COMMERCIAL—A fully prepared statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statement of the Banks of the City of New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturdays, at the low price of Two Dollars per annum, in advance. Two copies for $3; Five copies for $5 will be sent to one address. Single copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers ready for mailing, at 4½ cents each.

☞ The postage on this paper to any part of the United States is 26 cents per annum, and within the State of New-York is 13 cents. Published by

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. 138 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

West End Fashionable Hat and Cap Emporium.—Gentlemen, Youths' and Children's Fall Fashions for Hats and Caps now ready. A beautiful article. The special attention of ladies is called to our large assortment of Children's Hats and Caps.

J. W. KELLOGG, No. 128 Canal-st.

The Largest Hosiery Establishment in New-York.—James E. Ray, No. 128 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of Hosiery and Under Garments, Wholesale and Retail. All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchaser's unbiassed opinion.

The Discovery of the Applicability of Steam to Commercial and Manufacturing uses, was not more valuable to the world, than DESHLER'S New Discovery for Fever and Ague is to the invalid. Sold by C. V. CLICKENER & CO, No. 81 Barclay-st.

Beebe & Co., Fashionable Hatters, No. 156 Broadway, respectfully invite the attention of their customers and the public to the fall fashion for gentlemen's hats and caps.

Deshler's Anti-Periodic, or Fever and Ague Pills.—A new and interesting discovery in VEGETABLE MEDICINE, containing no Salt of Calomel, Arsenic, or Quinine. Before asking the confidence of the public, and without making any drafts upon its credulity, the inventor of this medicine asks attention to the following

JOINT CERTIFICATE FROM

Hon. Wm. A. Newell, M. D., late member of Congress from New-Jersey, and A. D. Newell, M. D., an eminently successful Surgeon and Physician, of New Brunswick, N. J.

To Physicians and the Public:

"Having extensively used DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS, in our practice, we take pleasure in stating thus publicly our experience of their efficacy. We have used them in hundreds of cases of Fever and Ague, and have never known a person to have a second chill after commencing with them, and as they contain no salt of Arsenic or Quinine, the former of which sometimes operated so deleteriously as an accompaniment that ought to be within reach of every family liable to fever and chills. To our professional brethren we deem it proper to say, that we have been made acquainted with the composition of these Pills, and find them strictly a scientific preparation. Moreover, as they all are prepared by an Apothecary of more than twenty years' active experience, we can vouch that they are skillfully compounded. We earnestly commend them to the notice of the profession, and believe they will cure after all usual remedies have failed."

WM. A. NEWELL, M. D.
A. D. NEWELL, M. D.

In their own State both these gentlemen have an extensive practice, and enjoy to an enviable degree the confidence of the public. There they would obtain universal credit. But as we desire to put access every citizen of the United States with our truthfulness and good faith, we subjoin the following note from a gentleman known and reverenced throughout the Union, Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, L.L. D.

Note from Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen.

"From the professional character and reputation of Drs. Newell, above named, and the esteem in which these gentlemen, with Dr. Deshler, are held in this State, I take pleasure in stating that any representations made by them are worthy of public confidence.

THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN.

New Brunswick, N. J., Jan. 24, 1854.

Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.; CLICKENER & Co., No. 81 Barclay-st.; STEBBINS, MORGAN & BUTLER, No. 46 Cliff-st., and F. & G. ACKERMAN & MARTIN, No. 78 Cortlandt-st., New-York City, and by GILBERT, WENTZ & CO., No. 177 North 3d-st., Philadelphia, Wholesale Agents; and at retail by KING, corner Broadway and John-st.; CROMBIE, corner Broadway and 14th st.; GUION, corner Bowery and Grand-st.; SHEDDEN corner Bowery and 4th-st.; GUSTAV RAMSPERGER, No. 62 Oliver-st.; HUTCHINGS, No. 122 West Broadway; BERRIAN, No. 170 Grand-st., Williamsburg; Mrs HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; JAS W SMITH, Court-st., Brooklyn; THOS. J. HAYES, No. 134 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; SAMUEL HAYES, No. 49 Montgomery-st., Jersey City. Orders from the trade may be addressed to C. D. DESHLER, New-Brunswick, N. J.

The Hosiery Establishment of more than Thirty Years' Standing.—While returning thanks for constantly increasing patronage, we invite attention to THE OLD STAND NO. 104 BOWERY, where will be found, as heretofore, a most extensive varied assortment of Hosiery and Under-garments.

A. RANKIN & CO., No. 104 Bowery.

Dr. Hoofland's Celebrated German Bitters.—Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, at No. [illegible]-st., Philadelphia—Will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a deranged liver or stomach, such as constipation, inward piles, fullness of blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried and difficult breathing, fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, breast, limbs, &c.; sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil and great depression of spirits. For sale in New-York by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.; C. R. RING, No. 192 Broadway; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, No. 23 Warren-st.; BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; OLCOTT, McKISSON & ROBBINS, No. 127 Maiden-lane; Mrs HAYES, Brooklyn; and by druggists and dealers of medicine everywhere.

Sewing Machines.—To Clothiers, Tailors, &c.—Now is the time, during the dull season, and before the hurry of the Fall business commences, to introduce the Sewing Machines. An investment of $100 in a Sewing Machine will produce more clear profit than $3,000 invested in any other way. This can be clearly demonstrated. Having settled all suits against our machines, there is no shadow of claim against them. But all other machines do infringe our patents. The "Dorcas Machines"—a cheap Yankee affair—infringe four of our patents, and the "Excelsior Machines" infringe four of our patents, and one invention for which we have applied for a patent. He who buys any of these piratical Machines will buy a suit at law.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

The Great Piano.—Horace Waters, No. 333 Broadway, will exhibit THIS DAY at his great music establishment, an elegant $700 piano-forte from his own factory, which for power, brilliancy and sweetness of tone, and beauty of finish, challenges comparison with any other piano in the United States; and so confident is Mr. Waters of its superior qualities that he is ready to stake his reputation upon its being the best piano-forte ever manufactured in the City of New-York. Some of the best artistes in the City will be in attendance at the warerooms THIS EVENING to test the qualities of the instrument, and all lovers of good music are invited to call.

Why do You Dye your Hair?—The answer is simple. To give it a beautiful natural tint in place of one that is unnatural, disfiguring and repulsive. This is impossible with the ordinary caustic dyes. CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE on the contrary, produces in an instant the color you desire. You find it uniform, all over the head instead of in patches and blots and streaks. Moreover, CRISTADORO'S preparation softens and strengthens instead of scorching the hair. We appeal to all who have tried it if this is not so. Sold and applied, (privately,) by CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House.

$15 only for a Delightful and Healthy Homestead.—500 Building Lots, each 100 feet square, equal to 4 city lots, and 100 farms, will be divided among 600 subscribers in a few days. Each subscriber for only $15, payable in instalments, secures four Building Lots 25 by 100 feet, near the celebrated Lake Ronkonkoma, or a farm of from 2 to 20 acres. A few subscribers only required to close the books. Also, a few splendid farms for $75 and upwards. Apply immediately to CHAS WOOD, No. 208 Broadway, where maps and pamphlets can be had gratis.

Great Bargains—Carpets at Cost.—Purchased at reduced prices, at No. 379 Broadway. PETERSON & HUMPHREY will now sell off their entire stock of carpets, &c., at the lowest prices: Rich velvet carpets, 1s. to 1s.; rich tapestry do., 8s. to 10s.; rich Brussels do., 8s.; rich three-ply do., 6s. to 10s. per yard; rich heavy superfine, 6s. to 7s.

Also on consignment, a very large assortment of cheap ingrains at 3s. per yard; oilcloths, rugs, matting mats, &c., equally low. Don't forget No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.

Pale Sherries in butts and pods. Landing ex "Richard Richard," from Cadiz. RHINE WINES in case, one dozen each, landing ex "Fleitarich der Pilger," from Rotterdam. INDIA PALE ALE in casks, 8 dozen each, pts., landing ex American Congress," from London. LEA & PERRIN'S Worcestershire Sauce, in cases pts. half pts. and quarts landing ex "Manhattan," from London, for sale by JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway.

Southern and Western Merchants will do well to lay in a supply of the New and Great Discovery for the cure of Fever and Ague. DESHLER'S PILLS will cure the worst cases. Sold at wholesale by T. & G. ACKERMAN No. 78 Cortlandt-st.; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.; C. R. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway; and STEBBINS, MORGAN & BUTLER, No. 46 Cliff-st.

Removal.—Thos. Wiley, Jr., & Co's Extensive Tailoring establishment and Cloth store is removed from the old stand, No. 707 Greenwich-st., to No. 515 Hudson-st., corner of Amos-st., where they will be happy to receive their old customers, and as many new ones as will present themselves, to which they will guarantee satisfaction.

THOS. W. WILEY, Jr.
Wm. R. BOWNE.

Broken Banks! Broken Banks!—All notes on the Banks of this State, lately reported failed, taken at par at Union Hall Clothing Warehouse, corner of Nassau and Fulton-sts. The only One Price Clothing Store in New-York. A large and well assorted stock, amounting to some 200,000 of fashionable clothing, suitable for men and boys. Goods marked in plain figures and no deviation from first price.

To Holders of Broken Bank Bills | Bills on the Banks of the States of New-York, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, taken at par for Mens' and Boys' Clothing and furnishing goods at Union Hall Clothing Warehouse, corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts. Goods marked in plain figures. One price—no deviation.

P. L. ROGERS & CO.,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., cor. of Nassau.

Damaged Shawls.—Just Received, and for sale, at a great bargain, 300 fine French Cashmere Square Shawls: 100 Long do., of various colors, damaged by water on board of the *Franklin*; also, 80 dozen fine French Napkins, 36 inches long; also, 100 dozen French Towels. E. H. LEADBEATER, (late Leadbeater & Lee,) No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

Ladies going in the Country, wishing their supply of shoes can find gaiter boots of all the fashionable styles at 12s. to 20s. per pair; ladies' slips, ties and buskins, from 6s. to 10s., with boys', misses' and children's boots and shoes of all kinds and prices.

J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 134 Canal-st.

Gentlemen's Hats—Fall Fashion for 1854.—N. Espenscheid will introduce the Fall Fashion for Gentlemen's Hats this day. It is in all its features the most brilliant affair of the Season. Its production is a perfect triumph over all rivalry. The store is No. 118 Nassau-st. Go and judge for yourselves.

Bargains—Clothing Slightly Damaged.—Black frock and dress coats, cost $15, for $8, figured cassimere and doeskin pants, cost $6, for $3 50; black granadin and valentia vests, cost $4, for $2 50; boys' vests and pants, $1 each. GEO. LEVIE, corner of Nassau and Beekman-sts.

New Music.—"Vilikins and his Dinah," comic Ballad by Thomas Baker. Price 25 cents. Decidedly the best ballad of the season. "Greenport Polka," by Griffin T. Le Fort. Price 25 cents. HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 333 Broadway. Music sent by mail, postpaid.

Black Silks—Black Silks.—Black Silks slightly damaged by water on the voyage of importation and will be sold very cheap; and also a few very Rich Silk Robes; also Rich Plaid Silks. E. H. LEADBEATER, (late Leadbeater & Lee,) No. 347 Broadway c

New-York Daily Times, Saturday, August 26, 1854.

Detention of Prisoners in Station-Houses.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

An ordinance which has been heretofore passed, legalizing the commitment of prisoners arrested, to the cells of the various Station-houses, to be there detained, has become the subject of much indiscreet use.

It is evident that the only proper use which could be made of this ordinance, as regards the commitment of prisoners, would be the necessary detention of the prisoner previous to his production before a magistrate, at the earliest opportunity.

As the practice, however, now unfortunately is, prisoners are often detained for a length of time in the cells of the Station-houses, and not brought before a magistrate until their captors find it convenient or agreeable so to do.

An instance of this kind occurred very recently under my own observation. A prisoner arrested on suspicion of arson was detained nearly a whole night and almost the whole of the succeeding day in the Station-house, where he was first placed on his arrest, without bringing him before any Magistrate for examination. Against this man not the slightest room for suspicion existed, and he was immediately discharged upon being brought before me. He had, however, the disadvantage of having been improperly detained in custody for nearly a whole day: the prisoner is thus deprived of his undoubted right to be heard before a Magistrate at the earliest opportunity, and is exposed to an undefined detention in the cell of a Station-house, not calculated as a healthy sojourn for a prisoner beyond the mere necessity of detaining him for the night, if he is arrested at an hour when no Magistrate is sitting.

Another inconvenience arising from this practice, is the insecurity of the person of the prisoner. It is but a few days since that one of two parties, detained at a Station-house as a fugitive from justice, charged with a murder in Philadelphia, escaped. If the better course of bringing this man before a Magistrate, and making an affidavit, had been pursued, he would have been committed to the safe custody of the Warden of the City Prison, and his escape thus prevented.

An escape of a similar nature, of a prisoner charged with a heavy offence, has occurred very recently, and from the same cause—a prolonged and unnecessary detention in the cell of a Station-house.

On the arrest of a prisoner, even if the evidence is not complete, he should, if a magistrate is sitting, he brought before him, when, if just grounds of suspicion exist, he can be committed for examination. The rights of the prisoner are thus preserved and the interests of the public guaranteed.

The present system has also the disadvantage of exposing a party arrested on suspicion, to the errors of misjudgment arising from the want of necessary information in the persons controlling the various Station-houses, and whose opinion as to the presumption of guilt on the part of a prisoner, and the propriety of detaining him for a longer or shorter time before producing him before a magistrate, is thus substituted in the place of the tribunal provided by law.

D. W. CLARKE,
Police Justice.

The Ship Connecticut.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, Aug. 25, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

As your paper of the 24th inst. contained a statement in regard to the landing of the steerage passengers of the ship *Connecticut* at Staten Island, I beg you will insert my explanation.

Long before the usual time, my passengers' provisions run short, and food was served out to them from the ship's stores—in doing which, we expended all that was on board. Some of the well disposed paid for them as they were received, while for by far the greater portion we received nothing, their invariable cry being that they were poor, and had no money; but on our arrival those people (who were principally Jews) were found to have more money than those who had paid for their provisions; and as the Health Officer at Quarantine held me responsible for the sum of 25 cents per head for each day they remained at the Island, I conceived that it was perfectly right that they should reimburse the ship while they had the means.

The improvidence of many of them was such, that even while my officers and crew (themselves worn down by diarrhœa) were in the boats, in chase of vessels 12 or 15 miles distant, a portion of the very food that had been served out to them in the morning was seen drifting astern. The act of the mate, collecting the two francs per head, was by my own order, and I feel perfectly willing to relieve him from any odium that may be attached to it. The "Land-Sharks" that were on board did not probably succeed in hood winking him as effectually as they imagined, as I was on board the ship a few minutes after the barge left, and found him as he usually is, prompt and efficient in the discharge of his duties. Whatever may have been the manner in which he endeavored to enforce what he conceived to be my orders, he has during the passage acted the part of a humane and considerate officer, sharing his food, and giving up his room for the accommodation of sick children, with a cheerfulness that merits some better return than misrepresentation in the public prints.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE E. WELCH, Master of ship *Connecticut*.

Forest Fires.

From the Saratoga Whig.

The long-continued drouth of the present season has turned into tinder all but the most vigorous and fortunately situated vegetation of our fields and forests. The immediate effects of the drouth upon the Autumn crops will be severely felt, and the withering up of the less vigorous shade and forest trees has taken place to a melancholy extent; but the extensive and terrible conflagrations which have raged in the forests on every side of us for several weeks past, are, perhaps, the greatest evils consequent upon the dry and burning season. To the south of us, the Pine Plains, between Albany and Schenectady, have been, for some time, the scene of one of these fires.

In Wilton, we hear that a forest near Stile's Corners, has been partially burnt.

Some woods north of Ballston Spa were reported on fire yesterday, and the fire from the woods near the Fish House has spread to fields, and was destroying fences, hay, &c, when last heard from.

Crane's Mountain has been nearly bared of vegetation in the same way, and reports of fires in the forests covering the unnamed hills and valleys of Northern New-York are received almost daily.

In the neighborhood of Arlington and Sunderland, Vermont, fire has been raging for more than a week on the Green Mountains. On Saturday it had traveled over six miles and presented a grandly terrible scene, as it still raged with the utmost fury. It was from this source, probably, that the smoke came which prevailed here yesterday. The sunlight was brazen and lurid, and the atmosphere disagreeably tainted.

The origin of these fires seems mostly to be from burning over newly cleared lands. Once caught in the standing wood of the forest the fire rages and man is impotent to extinguish it. It deadens and revives at intervals for weeks, it may be, and only a heavy fall of rain can entirely quench it.

SENTENCE OF MR DANA'S ASSAILANT.—In the Municipal Court of Boston, on Thursday afternoon, Judge PERKINS sentenced WM HUXFORD, *alias* SULLIVAN, *alias* OXFORD, for his violent assault on RICHARD H. DANA, JR., Esq., to eighteen months at hard labor in the House of Correction. It will be recollected that the assault was committed in the evening after the rendition of the slave ANTHONY BURNS, Mr. DANA having been his senior counsel.

ANOTHER CONSIDERABLE DEFALCATION.—We understand that the officers of the Treasury have discovered a series of frauds committed by one of the Collectors of the Customs, removed on the incoming of the present Administration, similar to those perpetrated by the late Mr. RICHARDSON, when Collector at Oswego, N. Y. As yet, they keep the matter very close, doubtless, with the view of being very sure of their game before pouncing on him and his sureties.—*Washington Star, Aug. 23.*

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **A Discussion**—"*Does the Bible teach that the creature Man—which the Lord God formed of the dust of the ground—has a superadded entity called the Soul?*" Professor H Mattison and the Editor of the *Bible Examiner* of this City, have been discussing this subject in the *Examiner* for several months. The Professor *affirms* and the Editor *denies*. The *Examiner*, for this entire year, will be sent gratis to any minister, to the number of one hundred, who shall send pe rsse that he would like to see the discussion. Address GEORGE STORRS New-York. To subscribers the price of the *Examiner* is $1 for the year.

☞ **New-York Young Men's Christian Association.**—A special meeting of the Association will be held on MONDAY EVENING, 28th instant, at 8 o'clock, at the rooms, No. 639 Broadway, for the purpose of receiving and acting upon the Report of the Committee on Rooms. A full attendance is requested.

FRANK W BALLARD,
Chairman of Committee on Rooms.

☞ **New Church Enterprise**, 50th-st., near 8th-av.—(Rev. H. O. SCHERMERHORN.) Preaching EVERY SABBATH MORNING AND AFTERNOON. Services at 10½ A. M., and 5½ P. M. There are two Sessions of the Sabbath School (numbering over 500 scholars,) at 9 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ **A Sermon for all Classes**—From the millionaire down to the poor man, will be delivered by Rev S. SWEETMAN, in the Suffolk-st Church, near Delancy, TO-MORROW (Sunday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, precisely. The members of the Church and congregation, and the public, are respectfully invited to be present.

☞ **Presbyterian Church**, on University-place, New-York, Dr. POTTS, Pastor.—Prof. W. HENRY GREEN, of Princeton N. J., will preach in this Church (Providence permitting) on SABBATH NEXT, August 27, at 10½ o'clock in the morning, and 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

☞ **Preaching at Mechanics Hall**—Bishop SAMUEL, of New-Jerusalem, at 3 o'clock, P. M. at Mechanics Hall No. 472 Broadway. Seats free. Subject—*The Manifest Destiny of the Nations and Kingdoms of the World Soon to be seen.* A most interesting and important subject.

☞ **Religious Notice**—Rev Mr. KING, of Poughkeepsie, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock at the Church of the Restoration, Monroe-place, Brooklyn.

☞ **Christ Church**—Rev. CHARLES H HALSEY, Rector. The services are continued EVERY SUNDAY, in the above church, (on 78th-st. near 5th-av.) at 10½ A. M., and 4 P. M.

☞ **St. George's Church**, Stuyvesant-square, will be open for Divine Service on SUNDAY NEXT, 26th inst., at the usual hours of 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box.**—A Post'n remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CUSHENER & CO., C. H. RING New-York; and at ZEISER'S, No. 44 S. 3d-st., Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **Dysentery Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus** in all stages are controlled and cured by Dr. McCLINTOCK'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL and CHOLERA PREVENTIVE, the unfailing remedy used by a leading physician in his practice during the last thirty years. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. A. CUSHMAN & Co., Proprietors, No 122 Fulton-st.

☞ **The New and Tasteless Cure for Fever and Ague.** DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC PILLS is superseding a l the old time and ineffectual remedies. Sold by STEBBINS, MORGAN & BUTLER. No 46 Cliff-st.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Cordial.**—Whence proceed the lassitude, the depression, the debility, the indifference to life, the instability the continual feeling of illness which it is impossible to define or localize, so common, so hard to bear, and so little pitied by the robust and healthy? We answer—from the stomach and the nervous system, between which there exists the closest sympathy. Want of vital energy, a sluggishness in the secretive organs, a general inertia of the system, is at the bottom of all the difficulty. To rouse the whole organization from the torpor, to imbue it with new life, activity and vigor, and to sustain it in that condition, there is no preparation comparable with DR MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL. Other stimuli may excite the dormant physical energies for a time, but like the night-flash of the lightning that leaves behind it a deeper gloom, the exhibition of these exhilerants is followed after the first convulsive effect is over, by a depression of body and mind more profound and paralyzing than ever. The remedy is literally worse than the disease. But the Elixir has a dynamic influence. It not only creates a new condition of the physical organization but perpetuates it. The animal spirits are not only cheered and elevated by its agency but kept up to their natural vivacity flagging. A vegetable compound, congenial to the system, it seems to act upon the constitution itself, and to revolutionize it. In chronic diseases of the nerves, the stomach, and the liver, its operation is all but miraculous. The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, six for twelve dollars.

C. H. RING, Proprietor, No 192 Broadway, New York.
Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada, and the West Indies.

☞ **S Barker, Auctioneer.**—Great peremptory sale of West Flushing building lot on the line of the Flushing Railroad, takes place on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, the 5th, 6th, and 7th of September, on the ground, and will be the best opportunity of the season for obtaining a desirable homestead. Further particulars in a few days. Free tickets, maps, &c., can be had of BARKER & ELLIOTT No. 2 Nassau-st., near Wall-st. New-York, or of A. P. SMITH, No. 244 8th-av. MACFARLAN & MERRITT, No 493 3d-av., J. L. BENNETT, No 344 Broome-st., (up stairs,) V. LAINE, No 112 Roosevelt-st., or of S. F. COGSWELL, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn, L. I. T. RUNCIE, No. 189 Grand-st., Williamsburg, or of W. A. VAN HOUTEN, Flushing-av., near Franklin, Green Point.

☞ **Walter Hunt, Esq.**—DEAR SIR: We have great pleasure in recommending to the public your DYSENTERY AND RESTORATIVE CORDIAL. During the last three years we have habitually used your Cordial in every instance of derangement of the bowels, and have in our families and admini ered it to persons in our employment, and always with the happiest effect. As a CHOLERA PREVENTIVE our experience compels us to be lieve in its perfect efficacy. Unlike other medicines generally employed to control disorders of the bowels, your Cordial not only operates gently, but it leaves the system in a condition of perfect health. Yours, &c.,
I M SINGER & CO., No 323 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Aug 8, 1854

☞ **The Second South Williamsburg Village Association**—Will hold a public meeting at their rooms, No 195 Bowery, on MONDAY EVENING, Aug 28. To the mechanic and working man who is seeking to obtain a home, this Association offers inducements equal, if not superior, to any combination that has ever been formed. The property having been purchased at a cheap rate, being convenient to the City, and easy of access at all times, it is adapted to the wants of the working man whose business is in New York. By an early application, a few individuals may secure all the advantages of an original membership.

JOHN WILSON, President.
CHARLES YOUNG, Secretary.

☞ **Dr. S. M Giddings**, late of No 112 John-st., New-York, Shaver Depôt, has removed to No 85 Murray-st., where he is preparing, as usual, all his Vegetable Family Medicines, namely, Panacea—the celebrated Blood Purifier and Health Restorative, for scrofula, eruptions of the skin, fever and ague dyspepsia, debility, &c.; Cough Syrup, for consumption and coughs of all kind; Liniments, for rheumatism, paralysis, rheumatism, toothache, swellings, sprains, &c; Cholera Dysentery and Diarrhœa Preparation—a sure specific for all bone derangements; Wild Cherry Bitters, Shakers' Extracts, &c. Remember, No. 85 Murray-st, New-York.

☞ **The Union Homestead Association**—Will hold a public meeting at No 195 Bowery, on TUESDAY EVENING, Aug 29. Every member is requested to be present. This Association presents very important advantages to those persons who are seeking an eligible building site in the proverbially delightful vicinity of Newtown or Flushing. The books will shortly close, and all who desire to become members should make immediate application.

E W KETCHAM, President.

☞ **Trades Union.**—The National Union of the Building Trades will hold a special meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, August 30. Representatives of Societies in union are requested to be present, as business of great importance will be brought before the meeting.

DANIEL WALFORD, President.
W. D. GRIGG, Secretary.

☞ **Notice.**—The members of the New-York State Fencibles, Company A, Eighth Regiment, are requested to meet at the Armory, on SATURDAY, Aug 26 at 2 o'clock P. M., in citizen's dress, to attend the funeral of our late brother soldier, JOHN S DAY.

O. F. WENTWORTH, Captain.
C. F. DAY, Orderly.

☞ **Special Notice—Grand Lodge, A. P. A.**—A Special Meeting of the above Lodge, will be held on SATURDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, at Convention Hall, Wooster-st., for the purpose of granting a charter. By order of T LONG, W. G. Master.
W. O'REILLY, G. Secretary.

☞ **Twenty years of Oblivion has not been the fate of DESHLER'S** New Discovery for Chills and Fever, as it has been of many others' remedies. Its astonishing cures are already causing for it an unexampled demand. For sale by C H. RING, corner of Broadway and John-st.

☞ **Free Show.**—The HAPPY FAMILY can be seen at COSTAR'S RAT CockROACH, &c., EXTERMINATOR Depôt, (the only effectual article) No 448 Broadway, New-York FREE, at the window outside of the store. No admittance in store except on business.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—If Capt. NORTHROP, or any of his crew or passengers who sailed in the brig *Orleans*, Dec. 14, 1849, for San Francisco, California will call at No 181 Pine-st., between the hours of 2 and 5 P. M., they will hear something to their advantage.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO SHEET-METAL WORKERS.—NOTICE—One of the most valuable and useful patents that has been granted within the last ten years has been awarded to WM WEBSTER, of Morrisania, N. Y., (letters patent dated March 28, 1854) for a novel and invaluable machine for making from 5 000 to 18,000 feet of any kind SHEET METAL TUBING per day. This machine is now being exhibited between the hours of 9 A. M and 4 P. M., in room No. 12, at No 11 Wall-st., New-York City, where all interested are so icited to call. Towns, cities counties and State rights for sale. All communications (post-paid) promptly replied to in their order.

WILLIAM WEBSTER,
CHARLES MILLER,
Sole Proprietors, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

FINE BUSINESS FOR SALE—Paying present owner over $3,000 clear each year. It has been established for the last 25 years, and is always a uniform and profitable business, and if conducted on its present principle can be enlarged to any amount. The cause of selling is, that the owner wishes to retire, and will obliterate himself not to embark in the same business in the City of New-York at any future time after examining. The amount of cash required will be about $4 000. For particulars inquire No. 154 West 34th-st., from 5 till 8 in the evening.

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANT TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS—FOR SALE—The stock and fixtures of an old-established stand doing a good business, and located in a good business street. A lease for four years may be obtained. This will be disposed of at a low price, but for cash only, as the owner intends leaving the City. Full particulars may be had by addressing MERCER, at this office.

FLOUR AND FEED BUSINESS FOR SALE IN WEST STREET—One of the best stands in the City, with lease of building, fixtures, horse, wagon, &c. A good opportunity for any one desirous of going into the business. Also a farm of 32 acres, between Rahway and Westfield, N. J., one mile from the railroad depôt. Price of farm $3,000. Terms easy. Apply at No. 307 West-st., near Spring.

TO MACHINISTS—A premium of $50, free passage to Jamaica, W. I., and a right guaranteed by the Government, will be awarded for the best machine of simple construction capable of preparing the fibres of the plantain and jungum for paper and rope manufacture. For full particulars and explanations, apply to JAMES & CO., No. 53 Pine st.

$10.000.—A GENTLEMAN NOW OUT OF BUSINESS desires to connect himself with a well established firm in a drug business, in the City of New-York, with from $5,000 to $10.000 to invest. Any communications upon the subject may be addressed to D. B. WAGNER No. 760 Broadway.

LEASE AND FIXTURES—To be sold at auction on MONDAY, Aug 28 at 10 o'clock, on the premises the lease and fixtures of the house and store, No 180 Grand-st., Williamsburg. There is no better location for business in the city than this. By order of the assignee

PARTNER WANTED—With a capital of $5,000, in the book publishing business. Address Box No. 2,853 Post-office.

DRUG STORE WANTED—Doing a good business in one of the inland towns of the State. Address CHEMICALS *Times* Office

THOMAS E. SUTTON—Plain and ornamental Printer, No. 142 Fulton-st., between Nassau and Broadway. Those who wish their job card, or bill printing done neat, quick, and cheap for cash, will find it to their advantage to call at SUTTON'S Printing Office. N. B.—Designs for store bills, cards, &c., in endless variety, at SUTTON'S.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED.—An experienced Protestant woman wants a situation as housekeeper or lady's maid in a private family. Would wait on an elderly or delicate either of these capacities. The advertiser is a useful and trustworthy person. Can give best references, and has no objection to children or to travel. Address E. J. D., Housekeeper, No. 58 Walker-st.

SITUATION WANTED.—A well-educated unmarried lady, just came from London, wants a situation in a respectable family. She speaks English and German, knows how to manage children; also sewing, and can help the lady of the house in everything. She also will travel in country, any. Apply at No. 335 Bowery, between 2d and 3d sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook, and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family, by one, and as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—As a cook, and to wash and iron in a private family, by one, and as chambermaid and waiter by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

GIRLS—Several new, half-grown Irish Girls, just landed at the office of the Am. & For. Employment Agency, No 130 9th-st., cor Broadway. Also, domestics of all kinds, male and female help, can be had at the Society's Rooms, No 27 Greenwich-st.

FRENCH TEACHER—(Either lady or gentleman,) is wanted for a school an hour's distance from the City, to teach two days in a week. Any one with good references will please call on the advertiser, at No 131 West Eleventh-st near 6th-av., to day; also Monday and Tuesday 28th and 29th, before 11 in the morning.

TEACHER—A Young Lady of highly respectable connexions is desirous to give instruction in English, French Geography, History, &c. &c., to the children of a respectable family, as a visiting Governess. Address X. K. Y. at this office

YOUNG MAN WANTED—In a family grocery, who understands the business, writes a good hand, and can bring good reference. Address A. P. K., *Times* office.

FLAX HACKLERS WANTED.—Employment for two or three hands at Lambertville Flax Mill. Apply to JAMES FRENCHE, No 51 Pine-st.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—At No. 394 Broadway, (basement) Conductors, School-Teachers, Salesmen 3 Clerks 2 Barkeepers 3 Waiters, Porters for stores and hotels, Men on steamers and railroads, 3 Coachmen, and Boys for Stores, also Chambermaids 3 Nurses and Scrubbing Girls. No charge until places are procured. BKEYER & KAUFMAN, Agents.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS, &c.—All subscribers to U. S. SCHOOL AGENCY, are Checkholders sharing Equal dividend, and other benefits, according to merit, effort and investment, attending the Daily Teachers' Meeting and complying with all the requisitions of the Circular, being a full general letter to all connected to Universal Education.

E. H. WILCOX & SONS, Proprietors.
No. 293 Broadway.

ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—With considerable practical experience quick and good writer, acquainted with the Provision business, and from the country preferred. The best of reference to character and honesty required. Address, in own hand, INDUSTRY, office of the *Daily Times*, with name of references, age and experience. Salary, $300

NURSE WANTED.—A Protestant nurse to take care of children. Good City references required. Apply at No 52 Jo. alemon-st., Brooklyn, between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M.

BOY WANTED—A smart honest boy about 16 years old in a cur store, one that resides with his parents. Apply at ALFRED WOODHAM'S Sportsmen's Depot No. 169 Fulton-st.

BOY WANTED In a lawyer's office, 14 or 15 years old, who can write a good hand. Salary $100 per annum. Address BOX No. 919, New-York Post-Office

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

COTTAGE WANTED TO RENT.—A small, genteel cottage house, in a good neighborhood; rent not to exceed $300 per annum, or the lower part of a good house; by a small family. Also, a furnished house during the Winter. Best City reference given and required. Address F. E. W., Box No 1,276 Post-Office, with full particulars

WANTED TO HIRE—A building suitable for manufacturing purposes below Canal-st. Rent must be low; size not less than 20x60. Four good lots would answer. Address Box No 1,621 Post-Office, stating price and location.

THE ADVERTISER—Having a family, with children, desires to join some respectable and educated family in renting a dwelling-house, to be eligibly located in New-York City. House not yet selected. Address A. B. C., *Daily Times* office.

BOARDING.

BOARD.—Persons wishing board or boarders, will find no other medium so sure, so respectable or convenient as ours. Founders directed free of charge. You will consult the happiness and safety of your family by calling at office Clinton Hall corner 8th-st. and Lafayette-place. Also House to Let, and for Sale.

BOARDING.—Board and pleasant rooms, on second or third story of house No. 16 West 11th-st a few doors from Broadway, if early application be made. Baths, gas, &c., &c.

BOARDING—Two young men can be handsomely accommodated with a large and well ventilated Room, with full or partial board, at the corner of Clarkson and Greenwich-sts. Terms moderate

BOARD.—A few respectable young men can be accommodated at Mrs. BERTS', formerly Mrs Foster, at No. 27 Hudson-st with good board, single beds, and pleasant rooms. Full board, $3 per week; day boarders, $2.50

BOARD WANTED—For a gentleman and wife, and a young gentleman, in a private family, where there are few or no boarders. Location above 14th-st., between Lexington and 6th-ave. References exchanged. Please address, stating terms, &c., to E. H, box No. 3,864 Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, may be accommodated with pleasant front rooms at No. 1 Willow-place, corner of Jerolemon-st., between South and Montague ferries. References required

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two gentlemen with their wives, also, several single gentlemen, may be accommodated with desirable suites of rooms, or pleasant single rooms. Inquire at No. 206 Washington-st Reference required.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and wife, or two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with large front rooms and board, in the house No. 397 Henry-st., South Brooklyn, within five minutes' walk of the Hamilton Ferry, and ten of the South Ferry

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—Three or four gentlemen can be accommodated with board. Location pleasant and desirable—house furnished with all the modern improvements. Address A. C., Box No. 855, Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, will find pleasant rooms in an excellent location at No. 155 Henry-st., next to the corner of Jorolemon-st., equally convenient to the Wall-st. or South Ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—In a central location, for a gentleman and his wife. Address, stating particulars, STEVENS, at this office.

MRS. MURRAY, NO. 3 LEROY PLACE, Bleecker-st, near Broadway, is now ready to receive applications for board for families or single gentlemen, or for those who only wish to rent rooms without board. The house is large having over thirty rooms conveniently arranged in suits or single, and will all the modern improvements, such as gas, bathing rooms, &c. and is one of the best locations in the City, and also in every respect, a first-class house.

DESIRABLE SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS.—A private family would let a suite of rooms to one or two gentlemen. The house is new, and has all the modern improvements, and is in one of the best localities in the City, convenient to the cars and stages—No. 71 West 14th-st., first house west of 6th-av.

TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS WANTED—In Brooklyn near a ferry, by a gentleman and his wife. Rent not to exceed $10 a month. Would not objected to board with a private family. Address, with terms, R. B., at this office.

ROOMS TO LET—Some spacious and elegant rooms can be hired in the eighty situated houses, replete with all the improvements. No. 23 Mark-place (8th-st.) including breakfast and tea, if desired. Also a handsome front basement, well calculated for a physician

ROOMS TO LET—To single gentlemen, with breakfast and tea, at No. 145 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., three doors west of 2d-av. being one of the delightful situations up town, and the house of the first class. A gentleman and his wife can also be accommodated

ROOMS WITH BOARD.—A gentleman and his wife, also several single gentlemen, may obtain good rooms with board, by applying at No. 41 Murray-st. Reference required.

GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with PLEASANT ROOMS and BOARD at No. 79 SANDS-ST., Brooklyn.

TO GENTLEMEN.—Pleasant furnished rooms to let, large and small in the house newly fitted up, No. 461 Broome-st., near Broadway, containing all the modern improvements.

MILLINERY.

INTERESTING TO DRESSMAKERS AND LADIES GENERALLY.—FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.—Mme. DEMAREST announces her opening of Patterns for Fall and Winter Fashions on MONDAY, Sept 4, and will present on that occasion the most elegant display of Paper Models, and the greatest variety of new Designs ever offered in this country, comprising a variety of new and elegant designs for Ladies' Cloaks, Mantillas, &c., including an extensive variety of new designs for Children's Dresses, Aprons, Sacks, Boys' Suits, &c. suited to the ensuing season. A call is respectfully solicited. Mme DEMAREST'S Emporium of Fashions, No 375 Broadway.

MILLINERY.—New style of rich Ribbons, fancy Bonnet Silks, Velvets, Feathers, Millinery Goods, Dress trimming Ribbons and Galloons, &c., adapted for the ensuing season just received and for sale very cheap, at wholesale or retail, by W. H. LICHTENSTEIN, No. 90 Bowery.

HENDERSON & BURGER, Nos. 72, 73, and 74 West-st., offer for sale in lots to suit,
Common English round square and flat bar iron.
Refined English round square and flat bar iron.
Swedes square and flat bar iron
Refined English and American horse-shoe iron.
Refined English and common rod and spike iron, assorted, 3-16 to 9-16
Refined English machinery axle and axe iron.
Coopers' and trunk hoops band and scroll.
Oval half-boal and half-round iron
Norwegian nail rods and shoe shapes.
Sheet, flue angle, and rivet iron.
English spring, cast, blister, German steel, &c.

TO THE TEACHERS OF THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS OF NEW YORK AND VICINITY.—The Publisher of MACSAMBO'S system of Writing would respectfully inform the Principals of all schools intending to introduce this system that on the 1st September next will have ready a complete Instruction Book, which will obviate the necessity of a Special Teacher for their use. Terms and testimonials properly certified will however be furnished when desired on application to CHARLES B. NORTON, Publisher of the MacSambo System, No 71 Chambers-st.

TO MACHINISTS—FOR SALE—A Slide Lathe, 8 foot bed, in good order, will turn eight feet long and twenty inches in diameter. Apply to R. HOE & CO., No. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE MOST POPULAR BOOK OF THE DAY.—Immense success of FASHION AND FAMINE. By Mrs ANN S. STEPHENS. Seven large editions already sold. Several steam presses employed night and day in order to furnish the supply.

The universal opinion is, that "Fashion and Famine" is the very best of modern American romances; and in almost every rank in society it is now the great talked-of. Its popularity has penetrated into the remotest quarters of the Union, and at this moment, in the far-off West, there is the same excitement and talk about the book as in this City. It is conceded on all hands to be one of the best pictures of American society ever drawn, and absolutely the most absorbing yet interesting book printed for years.

Flattering encomiums from the press, voluntary private testimonials as to its great worth and excellence pour in upon us continually.

No book ever published in America has been so widely and generally circulated as "Fashion and Famine" is destined to be.

Observe the very high rank assigned it by the press:

From the New-York Journal.

The most talked-of book of the Summer.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

The story is intensely interesting

From the Trade List.

"Fashion and Famine" is a better and more readable book than turns up every day in the broad sea of modern fiction.

From Putnam's Magazine.

The work exhibits unquestionable power, command of language, vigorous descriptive, strong passions, and dramatic force

From the Dollar Newspaper

The pathos of the opening chapter is irresistible, and no one who reads it will fail to finish the book.

From the New-York Evangelist

The work will leave a deep impression on the reader's mind, for the moral is a pure and healthy one.

From the New-Bedford Mercury

She writes with feeling and spirit, and her pictures of New-England life are full of the life and spirit that evidence a thorough acquaintance and love of it.

From the New-York Albion

Mrs Stephens has written with uncommon power a tale of absorbing interest. There is movement throughout; the style is terse and clear; the characters are fresh and freshly chiselled

From the New-York Daily Times.

We have read this novel through; we began it from a sense of duty, read it from a sense of pleasure, and finished it because we could not help it without violating the dictates of curiosity

From the Commercial Advertiser.

Mrs Stephens has ere to has only played with literature but she has also shown that she has been at work in earnest. "Fashion and Famine" is a novel of great originality and power. The plot is complex, but full of startling surprises. The numerous characters are each distinctly and strongly drawn

From the New-Orleans Delta.

We bless the gifted author for the privilege of perusing such a work, and hope it may find its way into the palace and the hovel, sink into the recesses of the heart, and teach us the lesson she would impart, that there is rest for the laden and weary, and that there is sorrow for the earnest soul that looketh up to God in perfect faith.

From the Sunday Courier

There is always a last new book on the carpet, which, for the time being is the great talked-about in all intelligent circles. The last book of this kind which is creating a wonderful furore, is Mrs Stephens' romance of American life with the suggestive title of "Fashion and Famine." Positively this book is to be found everywhere. If we call at a neighbor's, mamma and papa, the young ladies and the young gentlemen even Susan the maid, and Molly the cook are plunged into its fascinating pages. It is in vain that we attempt to introduce any other subject of conversation "Fashion and Famine" is all they can talk about. Papa is home lighted with glorious old Mrs Grey, mamma weeping over the sorrows of Mr Warner, the young ladies sigh with Florence, and the young gentlemen, we presume, sigh for her, or at least for one as loveable. But, indeed, there is no wonder in all this. It is decidedly a great book, all engrossing and all delightful, faithful as a view of society, powerful as a picture of human nature, and admirable as a work of art

Published complete in one 12mo. volume of 426 pages. Price $1.

BUNCE & BROTHER, Publishers,
No. 134 Nassau-st., N. Y.

THE WIDE WEST—AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL.—Published by BONESTELL & WILLISTON, San Francisco, California.

A Steamer Edition will be issued per each mail for the Atlantic States

To Californians who have returned, this arrangement will commend itself by its regularity and cheapness. And those having friends in that section, will find themselves well posted in California matters by subscribing for the WIDE WEST. Each number will contain at least two handsomely illustrated mining scenes and sketches of California characters. We will send the steamer WIDE WEST to any address in the United States, postage free, for Three Dollars a year. Postmasters and others wishing to act as agents can obtain fifty cents on each name forwarded, as a commission for their services. Orders, enclosing the cash, should be addressed to

J. T. WILLISTON, No. 8 Liberty-place, New-York.

NEW-YORK JOURNAL FOR SEPTEMBER.—A NOBLE NUMBER!—Seventy-two Pages!—Twenty Illustrations!—AN IMMENSE LIST OF CONTENTS!—The subscriber has much pleasure in announcing the publication THIS (Saturday) MORNING of a number of the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, which he thinks will be received by its old friends and admirers with the greatest satisfaction. In its enlargement he has kept in view his original determination that it should always be the cheapest periodical before the American public, and he thinks they will concede that in its enlarged form it abundantly deserves this position. In the list of contents will be found a large proportion of original matter from popular American writers, as well as the choicest selections from the Periodical Literature of the world. Sold everywhere at only 12½ cents.

P. D. ORVIS, Publisher,
No. 130 Fulton-st., Sun Buildings.

HARPER & BROTHERS, No. 84 Beekman-st., publish THIS DAY

LOCHARTY'S ARITHMETIC—A Practical and Commercial Arithmetic containing Definition of Terms and Rules of Operations, with numerous Examples. The whole forming a complete Treatise for the use of Schools and Academies. By Gerardus Beekman Docharty, LL.D., Professor of Mathematics in the New York Free Academy, and author of the "Institutes of Algebra."

This Arithmetic is complete in itself, commencing at the simplest elements it goes on progressively and with easy steps throughout the whole subject. Its arrangement is such as to secure the interest and engage the attention of the student; everything is treated in its proper place; the Rules and Definitions are concise and exact, and each article is illustrated by an example worked out in full.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

I. UTAH AND THE MORMONS.—The History, Government, Doctrines, Customs and Prospects of the Latter Day Saints. From personal Observation during a Six Months' Residence at Great Salt Lake City. By BENJAMIN G. FERRIS, late Secretary of Utah Territory. With numerous illustrations. 12mo. Muslin, $1.

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X.—WILKINSON'S ANCIENT EGYPTIANS.—A Popular Account of their Manners and Customs, compiled from his larger Work. With some new matter. Illustrated with 500 Wood-cuts. 2 vols., 12mo., muslin, $2.

XI.—SIR JASPER CAREW, KNT.—His Life and Experience, with some account of his Over-reachings and Shortcomings now first given to the world by himself. By CHARLES LEVER. 8vo. paper, 50 cents

XII.—HARD TIMES. By CHARLES DICKENS. 8vo., paper 12½ cents. Library Edition. 12mo., muslin.

GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & CO., No. 18 Beekman-st., will publish, THIS DAY, Friday, Aug. 25:

THE

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Arrest of Capt. Hollins by the Sheriff

We mentioned, in our morning edition, of yesterday, the arrest of Capt. GEORGE N. HOLLINS, the Commander of the *Cyane*, on the complaint of CALVIN DURAND, for damage done to his property at the bombardment of Greytown. Deputy-Sheriff VULTE has the papers in relation to the matter under his charge. It appears that the order to hold to bail, granted by Judge OAKLEY, was for $10,000, but through some mistake of Mr. MANNING, the counsel of Mr. DURAND, the undertaking was filled up with the sum of $20,000. This error will, therefore, have to be corrected. The following is the affidavit in the case, and on which the suit is commenced:

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Calvin Durand* against *George N. Hollins*.—*City and County of New-York, ss.*—CALVIN DURAND, plaintiff in the above entitled action, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that he is a merchant resident and doing business in the City of New-York, and for several years last past he has traded largely with persons at various places in the State of Nicaragua, but particularly at the town situate at the mouth of the River San Juan, and called the City of San Juan del Norte, or Greytown; that on or about the 13th day of July last, deponent had large quantities of goods, wares and merchandises, which were wholly his own property, stored in store-houses at said City of San Juan del Norte, or Greytown, of the value of $14,000, which this deponent designed to sell in the course of his trade before mentioned; that on or about the day last mentioned, this deponent was the owner of a frame or wooden house of the value of $6,000, which he had shipped to the said City of San Juan del Norte from the City of New-York, and which he caused to be erected in said city of Greytown, and used as a storehouse for the deposit of merchandise belonging to this deponent; that on or about the said 13th day of July, the said GEORGE N. HOLLINS, then being a Commander in the Navy of the United States, ordered and directed said city of San Juan del Norte or Greytown to be bombarded, and the same was bombarded for more than three hours; and after such bombardment he ordered the same to be fired, and in pursuance of such order the same was set fire to, and the house and goods of this deponent were consumed, whereby this deponent sustained damages to the extent of $20,000, besides the profits which this deponent would have made from the sale of such goods, had the same been sold; that the said firing of said city or town was done in time of peace, and the goods and house of this deponent were wrongfully injured and destroyed, while the same were used and occupied in a lawful trade; that the said GEORGE N. HOLLINS was at the time of the firing of said city or town, and ever since has been, a resident of the State of Florida, as this deponent is informed and believes, and further this deponent saith not.

C. DURAND.

Sworn before me this 22d day of August, 1854.
JAS. P. HYATT, Commissioner of Deeds.

The Case of John Livor—The Other Side—Affidavits, &c.

We have received a communication in regard to the statement published in the DAILY TIMES a day or two since, from Lieut. CROFT, alleging that JOHN LIVOR, keeper of a private school in the Eleventh Ward, had been guilty of brutally punishing children under his care, and that he arrested him recently for an instance of this kind. The communication itself contains no new information on the subject; but accompanying it are several affidavits, which deny all the allegations of Lieut. CROFT, and to which, in justice to Mr. LIVOR, we give insertion:

AFFIDAVIT OF AN ASSISTANT TEACHER.

City and County of New York, ss.—CHARLES VON SODEN of said city, being duly sworn, says: that he is an assistant teacher in the school of JOHN LIVOR at No. 667 Fourth-street in the city of New York, that he has been such assistant teacher for the last eight months at the place aforesaid. That he has read the affidavits published in the DAILY TIMES of the 22d instant, and that the same are false to the positive knowledge of the deponent; that he has never known an instance where a pupil was punished brutally or inhumanly either by said JOHN LIVOR or any of his teachers; that many of the children when about to be judiciously punished are very noisy and unruly, and are in the habit of screaming very loudly, even before they are touched with a strap; that the affidavit of LEVI SCHWAB, published in said issue, is totally untrue, and that his children were never punished inhumanly or brutally, but were at times punished judiciously and when they deserved the same; and that no pupil was ever choked or taken by the throat, to the positive knowledge of deponent; and that no pupil was ever taken in the vault or cellar to be punished; and that said LIVOR has no vault or cellar to said house, and has no right to enter any vault or cellar, or to the positive knowledge of deponent never entered the same to punish any pupil, and that deponent knows that said LIVOR never requested any pupil to refrain from telling their parents when they were punished, and never preferred any request to any pupil to keep anything from their parents, and that no parents ever complained of any inhuman or brutal treatment of their children while deponent has been in the employ of said LIVOR; that the rear of the houses in Fifth-street are between 100 and 160 feet from the rear wall of the school of said LIVOR; that while deponent has been in said school, it has increased about one-half, and that no parent ever entered said school to request said LIVOR to desist from whipping children, and that no person ever cried out to said LIVOR to desist from whipping any child or children; that said LIVOR, or any person in his employ, never whipped as many as fifteen or sixteen children in succession in one day, as is alleged in the affidavit of HARRIET STUCKEY; and that he did not give the number of blows mentioned in said affidavit to any child, and that no child was ever black in the face from any treatment by said LIVOR, or any of his assistants; and deponent verily believes that no person in any house in Fifth street could possibly see the transactions in said school-room, or hear any complaints, or know what any child was punished for; and that no child was ever taken to any window to recover from any punishment from said LIVOR, or any of his teachers, as alleged in the affidavit of said HARRIET STUCKEY, and one JANE MILLER, and one IDA STORMS; and that it is impossible for any person in Fourth-street to see in said school-room, for the blinds of the windows in front thereof are always closed during the day to prevent the rays of the sun entering therein; and that deponent has heard LEVI SCHWAB call said LIVOR in his absence a liar and murderer, and advised the boys to kill said LIVOR in his own school-room.

C. VON SODEN, M. D.

Sworn before me this 28th day of August, 1854.
J. Ross F. POSTLEY, Com. of Deeds.

City and County of New-York, ss.—SAMUEL BING, of said City, being duly sworn, says: that he is an assistant teacher in the school of JOHN LIVOR, No. 667 Fourth-street, and has been such assistant for said LIVOR for one year and nine months; that he has heard read the affidavit of CHARLES VON SODEN, and knows the same to be true, and that during the whole time that deponent has been engaged with said LIVOR he has never known him to punish a child inhumanly or brutally.

S. BING.

Sworn before me this 22d day of August, 1854.
J. Ross F. POSTLEY, Com. of Deeds.

AFFIDAVIT OF MR. NESSELER.

City and County of New-York, ss.—JOSEPH A. NESSELER, of No. 47 Avenue A, being duly sworn, says: that he is the father of the child mentioned in the communication purporting to be written by Wm. D. CROFT, First Lieutenant of the Eleventh District Police of this City, published in the DAILY TIMES of the 22d inst.; that on the day of the arrest the officer, who had the child in charge, brought him to deponent and inquired if deponent would make a complaint against said LIVOR; that deponent refused to do so; that it is untrue that the child's back was marked or ridged; that there were no marks of blows on the child's body; that there was a ridge around the child's body caused by said child having a body-belt to support his pantaloons; that the child assured deponent, that he only received one or two blows and they were not severe ones; that the child is in the habit of crying vociferously when chastised, and even before a blow is given him; that when deponent finds it necessary to chastise him, he is very unruly and noisy; that deponent has given special authority to said LIVOR to punish his child whenever he may deserve it; that deponent has never known Mr. LIVOR to have abused a child in any manner, or has never heard of his so doing; that there was on the child's shoulders, on the day referred to, a small red spot caused by the heat.

JOSEPH A. NESSELER,
No. 47 Avenue A.

Sworn before me this 22d day of August, 1854,
J. Ross F. POSTLEY, Com. of Deeds.

AFFIDAVIT OF MR. LIVOR.

City and County of New-York, ss.—JOHN LIVOR, of No. 667 Fourth-street, being duly sworn, says: That he is the teacher who was arrested by the Eleventh District Police on the 14th of August instant, without any warrant having been issued against him; that deponent was discharged from arrest by Justice WELSH; that the boy, whom they alleged to have received brutal treatment by deponent, was examined at that time, and no marks of any blows were found upon his body; that deponent has never, himself, or allowed his assistants, to punish children in a cruel or inhuman manner, but the pupils at his school are always judiciously chastised only when they have flagrantly violated the rules of said school; that deponent has increased the number of his scholars within the past year thirty-five; that deponent never before was notified of any complaints being made against him; that no person except LEVI SCHWAB ever complained at the school of the conduct of deponent; that deponent has been a school teacher for the last seventeen years; that deponent has a number of boarding scholars, who come from almost all the States of the Union; that deponent has Sunday-school every Sunday during the year at his house, which is attended by his boarding and other scholars; that on that day no book is allowed to be studied except the Bible; that at the time of the arrest no assistant was allowed to punish children; that they were charged to report delinquents to deponent, and said delinquents were punished by him; that this was the course pursued in the case referred to; that at the time of the arrest Lieutenant CROFT was accompanied by two persons, who were not Police Officers; that they grossly abused deponent; and that the Lieutenant would not allow him to change his apparel, but hurried him immediately from his school-room; that deponent afterwards asked Captain SQUIERS if he approved of the course pursued by his subordinate, and he answered that he did, and every time he heard any such noise in the school he would have him collared.

JOHN LIVOR.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1854.
J. ROSS F. POSTLEY, Com. of Deeds.

There are several other affidavits, but as they are all to the same purport, their publication is unnecessary.

LONG ISLAND.

The Fires on Wednesday Morning—Corrected List of Losses, &c.

Owing to the great confusion which prevailed at the time, and the various descriptions of property destroyed by the fires at the Atlantic Dock and Gowanus, an imperfect account only could be obtained. By inquiry from authentic sources on Thursday, our reporter obtained the following additional particulars.

The Captain of the brig *Brunckerhoff*, then lying at the wharf, on the north side of Atlantic Dock, states that he was keeping watch, and shortly before the fire his attention was attracted to a man in a kneeling position by the gate, near the stable, in the lumber-yard, but was diverted, for a few minutes, by some altercation. Recollecting himself, he turned again to look for this man, but could see nothing of him, and the stable was on fire in two places. He gave the alarm, called his men up to tow out the brig, but the flames spread, as described in the TIMES of Thursday. This statement confirms the suspicion that it was caused by an incendiary. It seems, on examination, that the condition of the store-house in which the sugar and molasses were stored, was not so bad as at first supposed. We have but little amendment to make to our statement of losses here. The amount of value of goods in the stores, nor, indeed, the true owners, not being even yet ascertained. Our estimate was a fair one as far as can now be judged, both of these and the lumber. The loss, in the whole, exclusive of the damaged warehouse and its contents, standing thus: Messrs. GRISWOLD'S building, $5,000; insured in the East River Insurance Office. Hemp, $12,500. ALLAN & GIFFORD, lumber, $30,000; insured for $6,700. Stable, horse and cart, $500. Total loss about $48,000.

The fire at Gowanus originated, as was stated, in the main building of the factory, and was found to be occasioned by the bursting of a still. The losses are as follows: Mr. VANNIS' loss on the factory, adjoining building, $5,000; stock and machinery, $7,000. Total, $12,000. Insurance not ascertained, Mr. V. being absent from the City.

GODFRED BREUEN'S loss on building, occupied by MATTHIAS A. BAKER, $1,000—insurance not ascertained. Mr. MATTHIAS' loss on stock, flour, &c. $600—fully covered by insurance in the United States Potash Insurance Company. Loss on houses built by EDWARD WILSON, and supposed to have been sold by him, about $1,000. Loss of small frame buildings in the rear, $600. The Wyckoff House, on Nineteenth-street, $400. Small stable adjoining factory, not insured, $200. Probable loss by damage in removal, by water, &c., $1,000. Total amount, $16,800.

Professor.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

Never was there such a dragging down of lofty titles as in this country. Every little paltry school, dignified with a college charter by the Legislature of the State,—and such colleges spring up like weeds in the West,—showers its titles annually upon men who don't know the Latin words which they represent. Crops of D. D., LL. D., come with every annual Commencement, until the whole thing has become ridiculous, and but few worthy men accept the proffered distinction. This whole matter of conferring degrees has been "run into the ground" so far,—if the expression is a pardonable one,—that it is more a mark of distinction not to be written D. D., or LL. D, than to have the common handle follow the name. Bungtown College, and Smuggleton University, out in Iowa, or near Oregon, make Rev. Mr. Puggins, or Rev. Mr. Whanger, in Hardscrabb, D. D.'s, and old Givsemfus, the member of Assembly, and Putemthrough, the inventor of a new cider-mill, became suddenly wiser and greater with an LL. D. A man will have to be very obscure to avoid these degrees, for they come, thick as leaves in Vallambrosa. The most abused term, however, is that of Professor, once honored in academic halls, and meaning an instructor occupying a professional chair in a College or University. Now-a-days the public are informed that Professor this or Professor that, is ready to give lessons in writing, phrenology, or slight o' hand tricks, in necromancy, or cards. The whole rabble of traveling showmen, vagrant venders of universal panaceas, itinerant lecturers on phrenology, spiritualism, biology, and mendicants generally, are all Professors; an illustrious crew certainly, and though professing much, poor specimens of mankind, taken in the aggregate. As for Generals, Colonel, and the lower military dignitaries, the militia furnishes an abundance of such titles, and you may find Generals in men of the most unmilitary occupation, and perhaps a Colonel, certainly a Major or Captain, to mix a cobbler or make a julep at the next restaurant Republicans as we are, proud of talking of our Democracy, titles don't come amiss, and if we don't say, "your lordship" and "your grace," Bishop HUGHES being the only man in our State so called, we show our innate love of titles in the more republican form of Rev., Rt. Rev., Dr., General, Captain, and 'Squire.

Putting the Questions.

From the London Quarterly Review.

Although the old rule of turning strangers out of the House, during the mystic process of division, has been rescinded, it is with an exception as regards those who sit in the Speaker's gallery, and who might cause inconvenience by getting among the Members. So, that declaration, "Strangers must withdraw," though a *brutum fulmen* for the strangers above, turns ingenuous out. He must, therefore, hasten up stairs, and watch the proceedings from the privileged gallery.

There is a sand-glass on the Speaker's table, and this is turned over when the debate concludes, and during the two minutes that the sand is running, members, duly warned, hurry up from the library, smoking-rooms, dining-rooms, and the Thames promenade, where, at high-water, and when the wind does not bring over the reek of those foul manufactories, a Senator's lounge is not unpleasant—the accessories of the scene being the sparkling lights, plashing river, and a good cigar. The time is up, everybody has been whipped in, and see how the bar is crammed, and how the foremost ranks press forward toward the centre of the House. The Speaker orders the doors to be closed. He then puts the question. Its form is mystic, as are many things here, but there is no great danger of a mistake, whippers-in being alert, and members knowing the advantage of following their leaders. The proposal was, that the Criminals' Enfranchisement bill should be read a second time. Sir F. THESIGER's amendment was, that instead of the words "a second time," there should be inserted "this day six months." The *question* is, whether the words proposed to be left out, namely, "a second time," shall stand. "Those who are of that opinion say Aye."

"Aye," say a great many voices on the Government side.

"Those who are of a contrary opinion say 'No.'"

"No!" comes in thunder from the Opposition, who have better lungs than the Ministerialists. The Speaker then casually remarks:

"I think the Ayes have it."

He is, however, instantly and flatly contradicted by various Noes, and without contesting the point exclaims:

"The Ayes to the right, the Noes to the left."

All the members come down from their seats and the floor is crowded. They are making their way, slowly, to the lobbies appropriated for them. The Speaker nominates two tellers on each side, whose business it is to ascertain the numbers—a couple of Government men, and the mover and seconder of the amendment. While the House is clearing, the four tellers linger and exchange jokes. A member is taking the opposite side to that of his party, and a teller calls after him that he is going the wrong way. A young gentleman with a large paletot has arrived in a Highland dress, from some masked ball, and one of the four, as he passes, invites him to take off the paletot in order to delight the Speaker's eyes with a view of his costume. As soon as the House is reported clear, the tellers follow to do their work.

Now the members, having voted, begin to reenter in single file, and return to their seats. A clerk in wig and gown goes to the Opposition green-box to be ready to take the numbers. Sir FREDERICK THESIGER comes in, looking quite triumphant, walks up to the Clerk and speaks—a sensation round the House, and then a tremendous Opposition cheer. Enter Mr. HAYTER, the Secretary to the Treasury, not looking quite so well pleased, and he also approaches the Clerk. The four tellers then form in line, and retire, backing. As they do so their position indicates the victory. The right hand man of the four belongs to the winning side, and in that station is the tall form of Sir FREDERICK THESIGER. Another tremendous Opposition cheer, and the four go bowing up to the table, and Sir FREDERICK reads from a paper:

"The Ayes to the right were 220, the Noes to the left 234." Terrific cheering, Government beaten by 14, and the Criminals' Enfranchisement bill lost.

For a few minutes business is suspended, members laugh over the victory and defeat, and Ministers are seen in converse. Ingenuous may suppose that they are consoling one another under the painful catastrophe; but it is more probable that they are arranging what other business shall be taken that night. The door having been reopened, members depart, though no large a House usually leaves a pretty large fragment up to the time of adjournment.

Scene in Court—Immense Excitement.

From the New-Orleans True Delta, Aug. 16.

On Monday evening an amusing, though rather pointed passage-at-arms took place between Recorder SUMNERS and Counsellor FIELD, when the case of the fair but frail JENNIE GLEASON was on the *tapis*, and when the case was closed, and the Recorder simply fined the accused, the Counsellor protested against the act as an outrage on public justice. Having slept over the matter, the Recorder took his seat on the following morning, (yesterday,) and the Counsellor took spiritual consolation. Eventually the Counsellor took it into his head to go before the Recorder, and when there, he asked permission to make a motion. Leave been granted, he launched out into a running commentary on what he was pleased to consider the Recorder's illegal act of the previous evening, whereupon the Recorder told him to "hold on." And so the Counsellor did *hold on*, in a sense different, however, from that intended by the Recorder. This brought the blood to the Recorder's face, and the ire to his bile, and bringing his knuckles down hard on the desk before him, he ordered the Counsellor to be committed to prison for twenty-four hours for contempt of Court!

The Counsellor here observed that since the present Recorder had been presiding, the Court had generally been considered a legitimate object of contempt; and then, shaking his finger at the Recorder, he said, "while clothed in your little brief authority you may play after this fashion your fantastic tricks, but the time will come when I shall meet you on equal terms, and then I shall have my revenge, for I consider you to be nothing but a d——d jackass."

At this juncture the Recorder abruptly adjourned the court, and springing from his magisterial tripod, appeared determined to visit the portly counsellor with a touch of the *Lex Talionis*.

The counsellor, observing the rapid movement, said, "I'm ready for you, but if you dare to lay a hand on me, I'll kill you as dead as h—l!" drawing at the same time, from under his vest as pretty a "bulldog" as ever drove a piece of cold lead through a fellow's bread-basket.

The police here interposed; the Recorder returned to his seat, and the counsellor was conveyed to prison to purge himself of his contempt.

DEATH OF JUDGE HUGER.—Hon. DANIEL ELLIOTT HUGER departed this life yesterday at his residence on Sullivan's Island, at the age of 75. The people of South Carolina will hear the announcement of the death of this distinguished and revered citizen with universal regret. For nearly half a century he has been the greater portion of his time identified with the public service of the State, as a member of the Legislature, a Judge, a State Senator, and finally a member of the United States Senate, in all of which positions he has never failed to command the most perfect confidence in his integrity and high devotion to his State. In courtesy and dignity of manners, in chivalrous honor, and in perfect truthfulness of character, Judge HUGER was a model of a South Carolina gentleman. In the faithful discharge of all his duties, and in the abundant charities of his life, he was the model of a good citizen and a true Christian.—*Charleston Mercury* 22.

STOCK SALES AND MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 25.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '68	b3.116⅛	6 N. Y Cen. R. R.	87⅛
5,000 U. S. 6s '67	b3.116⅛	265 do	87⅛
2,000 Erie Income Bs. c	75	50 do	s15 87
1,000 Erie Con Bds '71	53	50 do	s30 86⅝
5,000 do	56	120 do	87⅛
1,000 Ill. Cen. R R. Bds	66⅛	50 do	s15 86⅝
1,000 do	66	50 do	s30 86⅝
5,000 do	65	50 do	s30 86⅝
5,000 do	b3 64⅛	100 do	c 87
10,010 do	64⅛	25 do	87
1,000 N. Y Cen R R. B.	85	115 Erie Railroad	36⅛
25 Phenix Bank	107⅛	130 do	35
5 Bank of America	107	150 do	b10 35⅛
15 Am Exchange Bank	106⅛	100 do	s3 36
150 Can co Company	b3 20⅛	100 do	s10 35⅛
100 do	c 20⅛	200 do	s10 35⅛
200 do	b60 20⅛	150 do	s10 35⅛
550 N. Jersey Zinc Co	s3 5⅛	50 do	c 35⅛
200 Pen. & Lch. Zinc Co.	1	100 do	c 35⅛
500 Gold Hill Mine	s10 2	100 do	c 35⅛
200 do	2	100 do	s3 35⅛
400 Flor & K. Joint Stk	1	350 do	c 35⅛
75 Cleve & Toledo R R.	69⅛	50 do	b3 35⅛
50 Nica'gua Trans Co.	s 18⅛	100 do	35⅛
50 do	c 18⅛	50 do	c 35⅛
100 do	s3 18⅛	200 do	b3 34⅛
100 do	18⅛	100 do	34⅛
100 do	s30 18⅛	150 do	s3 35
20 Penn Coal Com'y	c 98	10 do	32
50 do	c 98	100 Reading Railroad	c 67
20 do	c 97	100 do	69 66⅔
150 Cum. Coal Co	c 27⅛	400 do	66⅔
100 do	b3 27⅛	300 do	c 66⅔
100 do	s3 27⅛	250 do	c 66⅔
500 do	s10 27⅛	200 do	s50 66⅔
100 do	s10 27⅛	100 do	s60 66⅔
50 do	b3 27⅛	100 do	66⅔
20 Mich. Southern & R. R	83	200 do	66⅔
30 Panama Railroad	85	200 do	s30 65⅝
40 do	b3 84	100 do	s30 66⅓
50 do	b3 83	100 do	s60 66⅔
20 Cleve. & Pittsb'g R. R	42	100 do	b60 67⅛
50 do	45	300 do	b60 67⅛
550 Harl-m Railroad	s3 33	10 Michigan Cen. R R.	86⅛
400 do	b60 34	100	

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds	64⅛	100 Harlem Railroad	32⅛
1,000 Erie Income Bonds	71⅛	210 Erie Railroad	35⅛
1,000 do	71	100 do	b10 35⅛
8,000 Erie Conv Bds. '71	53	12 N. Y Central R. R.	87
2,000 N. Y Cen R R. Bs.	85⅛	13 do	86⅛
100 Gold Hill Mine	2	50 do	smw 86⅛
25 Nic. Transit Co.	b20 19⅛	50 do	s3 86⅛
50 Cumber. Coal Co	s3 27	20 do	87
500 do	s10 27⅛	100 Reading Railroad	67
150 do	s3 27⅛	200 do	b20 67⅛
100 do	b5 27⅛	100 do	s30 66⅔
10 Cleve. & Pitts. R.R.	42	5 Panama Railroad	83⅛

Markets....*Carefully Reported for the N. Y Daily Times.*
FRIDAY, Aug. 25—6 P. M.

ASHES—Continue scarce and firm, with a moderate inquiry, at $6 for Pearls and $7 for Pots, ₩ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—The demand is fair, and, as the supply is not very heavy prices are sustained. We quote Mould Tallow at 14c.@15c.; Adamantine, at 21c.@23c.; with Sperm at 29c.@30c. for Plain; and 40c. for Patent, ₩ lb.

COAL—The scanty stock of foreign here impedes operations in this description, and prices thereof are, for the most part, nominal. Anthracite is active and buoyant, at $7.@7 50 ₩ ton of 2,000 lbs.

COTTON—Remains quiet at unchanged rates. Yesterday and to-day's sales have been computed at 1,800 bales. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile and Texas.	New-Orleans
Ordinary, ₩ lb	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
Middling, ₩ lb	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	10
Middling Fair, ₩ lb	10⅛	11	11⅛	11⅛
Fair, ₩ lb	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	12⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—With a very inadequate stock in market, while there exists a lively home demand for State and Western brands, these are rapidly increasing in value, having again advanced to-day about 25c.@37½c. ₩ bbl., in the case of low and medium kinds, which attract the greatest notice. The day's operations include 4,200 bbls. We quote:

Sour, ₩ bbl	$7 25 @$8 50
Superfine, No. 2	8 25 @ 8 75
State, common brands	9 37½@ 9 62½
State, straight brands	9 62½@ 9 87½
Favorite State	10 00 @10 25
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	10 00 @10 25
Fancy Michigan	10 25 @10 50
Common to good Ohio	10 00 @10 25
Fancy Ohio	10 25 @10 50
Extra Ohio	10 50 @11 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	10 50 @11 50
Fancy Genesee	10 25 @10 75
Extra Genesee	10 75 @11 75

Canadian is likewise improving. The day's sales consist of 1,200 bbls. Superfine, in bond, at $9 25; and 100 bbls. Sour, free, at $7 ₩ bbl. Southern is still brisk and buoyant; 2,200 bbls. brought $8 87½@$9 25 for inferior; $9 37½@$9 75 for mixed to good; $9 75@$10 50 for favorite to fancy and extra grade, ₩ bbl. We have nothing new to mention in Rye Flour or Corn Meal.

GRAIN—Wheat is doing better. There is not much offering. The day's transactions include 2,500 bushels prime Genesee white at $2 32, and 1,800 fair Southern red, to arrive, at $1 75. Rye is rare and needed at $1 25@$1 28, ₩ bushel. 500 bushels were purchased at the last mentioned rate. Oats are in better request at 60c @67c. for Ohio, State, and Illinois, ₩ bushel. Corn is still in active demand, and is about two cents ₩ bush. dearer. The stock is moderate. The day's sales comprise 57,000 bushels at 84c.@86c. for unsound, and 86c.@87½c. for Western mixed, ₩ bushel. Of the sales, 13,000 bushels were Western mixed, deliverable in September, at 83c ₩ bushel.

GROCERIES—Manifest a little more animation, but no essential change in value. The day's business amounts to 200 bags Rio Coffee, at 10½c.@11c.; 3,318 do, do, (by auction,) at 9½c.@11½c.; average 9 15-16c.; with 90 Laguayra do., at 10½c.@11c. ₩ lb.; 100 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses, on private terms; 30 hhds. Cuba Muscovado do., at 24c. ₩ gallon; 350 hhds. New-Orleans Sugar, at 4½c.@5½c.; 600 Cuba do., at 4½c.@5½c.; and 250 Porto Rico do., at private bargain, ₩ lb.

HAY—The market is moderately supplied and pretty firm. 1,000 bales River were bought for shipment to-day at 65c @75c ₩ 100 lbs. Some owners ask higher rates than these.

HOPS—With a reduced stock and brisk demand, better prices have been obtained. The last three days' sales are estimated at 280 bales last year's crop, part to arrive and part already here, within the range of from 3c.@35c ₩ lb. Of this amount a fair portion was taken for export to England, where there was a great need of stock, with but poor prospects of procuring it, at the latest dates.

LIME—The market, being nearly bare of Rockland, is inactive, and prices of all kinds are almost nominal, at 90c. for common, and $1 15 for lump, ₩ bbl.

METALS—Copper is in fair request at 30½c. for new sheathing; 27c. for yellow do.; and 26c. for old do. ₩ lb. The last sale of Peruvian Pig was made at 29c. ₩ lb. Bolts and Braziers are worth 35c. ₩ lb., but the inquiry for such is not active. There has been nothing of moment done in any kind of Iron but Scotch Pig, the sale of which are reported as having reached 670 tons at $39@$40 50 usual credit, ₩ ton. There is a scarcity of English and American Bar Iron, and this is mostly of uncertain value. Lead sells pretty freely at $6 25@$6 37½c. for Spanish and German; and $6 45@$6 50 for English, ₩ 100 lbs. We have heard of no transactions in Galena Lead which is quoted at $6 75 ₩ 100 lbs. Drop and Buck can be obtained at 7½c.@7½c. ₩ lb. Nothing of moment transpired in spelter, which is held at 5½c.@5½c. ₩ lb. for plates. Steel and Tin are also quiet at old rates. The latter is not abundant.

NAVAL STORES—Common Wilmington Resin is in pretty brisk demand at $1 .0@$1 85 ₩ bbl., delivered. The stock is reduced. Tar has not varied. Crude Turpentine is salable and firm at $4 25 ₩ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine is still taken, in lots, at 55c @56c. ₩ gallon, but sales were reported of 150 bbls. at 53½c., cash, and 150 bbls. at 55c, short time, ₩ gallon.

OILS—A better demand exists for Crude at 55c.@57c. for Whale, and $1 45@$1 47 for Sperm, ₩ gallon. Manufactured kinds are likewise more sought after at 68c.@70c. for refined Whale and $1 60@$1 65 for unbleached Sperm, ₩ gallon. Palm is quiet but steady at 9½c.@9½c. ₩ lb. Olive sells slowly at $1 25 in casks, ₩ gallon, and $3 50@$3 62½ in quart baskets, each. Jobbing lots of Linseed still find ready buyers, from store, at 79c.@80c ₩ gallon; but no considerable inquiry prevails for large parcels, which are quoted dull at 77c.@78c. ₩ gallon. Lard is retailing at 83c @85c., but large operators refuse to pay over 80c. ₩ gallon. Red can be obtained in only small quantities, at 56c @58c. ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork continues quite active and is much more valuable. The day's sales add up 1,300 bbls. at $14 25@$14 75 for Mess, the latter being the asking price at the close; $11 50@$11 75 for Prime; and $8 50 for Sour Prime. ₩ bbl. Cutmeats are doing better. The day's movements embrace 300 bbls at 7c.@8c. for Hams, and 6½c.@6½c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Lard is also improving; 800 bbls. prime changed hands today at 11⅛c. ₩ lb. Beef exhibits no new feature; 180 bbls. were purchased at $19@$13 for Country Mess, $15@$15 25 for City do, $15 75@16 for Repacked Chicago do., and $16 50@$17 for extra do, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is rare, and nominally quoted at $24@$27 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams are likewise scarce, and held at $22@$25 ₩ bbl. Butter is selling freely, at 14c.@18c. for Ohio, 18c.@21c. for Western New-York, and 22c@23c. for Orange County, ₩ lb. Prime Dairy Butter is not easily obtained, the market being nearly stripped of such. Fair to prime Cheese is pretty active, at 9c.@10½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales have been made of 275 tierces fair to prime at $3 75@$4 37½ ₩ 100 lbs.

SOAP—There were 100 boxes Castile bought at 10½c ₩ lb.

TALLOW—This day's sales add up 24,000 lbs. prime at 12½c. ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—Is stiffly held, but is not in very brisk demand. The sales made since our last embrace 88 hhds. Kentucky &c., at 5c.@9c.; 162 cases Ohio Seed Leaf, at 5c.@8½c.; 668 bales St. Jago, Maracaibo, and Baracoa, with 227 bales Sagua on terms not made public; and 247 bales Havana, at 20c.@30c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Is scarce and quiet. The day's transactions have been confined to 150 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 36½c; and 30 hhds. Drudge at 36c., usual terms, ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Varied little. For Liverpool, the engagements embraced but 560 bales compressed Cotton, at ½d. ₩ lb; and 1,000 barrels Resin, at 9d. ₩ barrel. For other English ports no important shipments were made. Continental Freights were dull and heavy. For Australia, Measurement Goods were being engaged, in lots, at 45c.@50c.; and for California, at 35c @40c ₩ foot. An American bark was taken to load with Lumber here, for Buenos Ayres, at $19 ₩ M. A bark, of 295 tons burden, was sold for $10,500.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.
BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO (Imp. & Job.) 113 Broadway.
A. EDWARDS & CO. (Imp't's and Job.) 9 and 11 Park-place.

French, Swiss and German Dry Goods.
AUGUST WETTER (Importer).....19 Broad-st

Dundee Linens, Sail Duck, &c.
CAMERON & BUTT (Importers).....16 Broad-st
WM. BRAND & CO. (Importers).....42 and 44 Pine-st.

Laces, Millinery Goods, Embroideries and Trimmings.
GILDEMEISTER & CROSETADTER, (late William Neustaedter) 26 and 28 Vesey-st., up stairs.
S. SRAHLHEIM & CO. (Importers).....69 Broadway.

Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Berlin Wool, Fringes, Gimps, Tassels, Buttons, &c.
KOHLSAAT BRO'S (Importers and Jobbers)...48 John-st
CHAS FRICKERT.....37 Dey-st

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO. Imp. & Manuf. 22 Warren-st.
C. B. HATCH & CO. (Imp't's and Man'f's) 97 William-st.

Clothing and Furnishing Goods at Wholesale.
HANFORD & BRO....29 Park-row, opposite Astor House

French and German Fancy Baskets
C. ZINN & CO., No 52 Maiden-lane, Importers of French and German Fancy Traveling Baskets, and Manufacturers of Cane and Colored Willow Furniture and Jenny Lind Workstands, &c

Fancy Goods and Hosiery.
ENGLEMANN & CO, No 93 William-st., Fancy Goods, Buttons, Cotton and Woolen Hosiery. To cash buyers, only seven per cent. net profit on the importing prices. For your own benefit call and see.

Architects.
F. DIAPER.....49 Wall-st
JOHN W. RITCH.....543 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

Agricultural Warehouse.
R. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st.

Average Adjuster and Insurance Broker.
WALTER R. JONES, Jr.....90 Wall-st.

Architects.
GEO. CARSTENSEN & CHS. GILDEMEISTER..(City and Rural Architecture,) 348 Broadway.
H. DANIELS (Landscape Gardener).....251 Broadway.

American and Foreign Rubber Goods.
UNION INDIA RUBBER CO., Manufactory 41 John-st.

American Soap Company.
Manufacturers Superior Family Soaps...284 Washington-st.

Advertising Agents.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

Boat and Oar Maker.
INGERSOLL'S.....250 South-st
From 200 to 300 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again.

Ballard's Premium Hair Dye.
The cheapest and best. For sale or applied. O. M. BALLARD'S Improved Hair Dye...333 Broadway, up stairs

Brokers, Bill or Note.
D. M. FARNUM.....6 Jauncey Court, Wall-st.
GEO. C. SMALLEY.....62 Wall-st.

Bond and Stock Broker.
WETMORE ROBERT & CO. (St'k Brok's,).70 Beaver-st.

Booksellers and Publishers.
A. S. BARNES & CO. (National School Series)..51 John-st.
Britannia and Plated Ware, Cutlery, Japannery, &c.
J. & C. SERRIAN (Wholesale and Retail Dealers) 691 Broadway, Cooking Utensils, Tin, Wood and Willow Ware, Refrigerators, Meat Safes &c

Stocking and Inks.—Dunlop's Vegetable.
C. G. EVERITT, (sole Proprietor,) Manufacturing Emporium, 76 Gold-st., New-York. Tin boxes and Canisters in endless variety by machinery, superior to the best, cheaper than the cheapest; also Druggists tin ware in general.

Carpetings.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY.....379 Broadway.

Druggists.
KINSLEY & DARLING (Wholesale Dealers) 62 Vesey-st.

Daguerreotypes.
J. GURNEY.....349 Broadway.
The oldest and most extensive in the United States

Defiance Salamander Safes, and Goffin's Defiance Locks and Cross Bars.
ROBT. M. PATRICK (Manufacturer).....198 Pearl-st.

Dying Establishment.
BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., Staten Island Fancy Dying Establishment, 3 John-

AUCTION SALES.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer

IMPORTANT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS CARPETS OIL CLOTHS, &c. &c. F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, Aug. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the sa es rooms, No 58 Beekman and No. 59 Ann-sts, a very large and desirable assortment of rich rosewood and mahogany parlor dining room and bed room furniture. It will embrace in part one rosewood piano-forte, 6½ octave, in good condition, several suits of rosewood parlor furniture, in crimson brocatelle; richly carved rosewood French and mahogany bedsteads, mahogany wardrobes and book-cases, marble-top centre tables, sofas and side do., extension dining tables, dressing and plain bureaus, washstands work tables, rosewood and mahogany etageres, oak and cottage furniture, tête à tête sofas and sofa bedsteads, spring-seat and carved parlor chairs, all patterns Voltaire and rocking do., carpets and oil-cloths, large and medium sized French plate mantel and oval mirrors, oil paintings, hair mattresses, palliasses, &c., &c. Also, the entire furniture of a family who are breaking up housekeeping—said furniture but little used. Also, several dozen black walnut and curled maple chairs, Boston rockers &c., &c. N B—There will be in this sale every article of good and substantial furniture, and will prove advantageous to all. Catalogues on Saturday morning. Sale peremptory.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

EDWARD SINTZENICH will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Aug 26, at 12 o'clock, at the stable No 238 4th av., between 23d and 24th-sts., a pair of dappie grey Messenger horses, 7 and 8 years old, 15½ hands high, fast travelers and warranted sound and kind. A bay mare, 15½ hands high, 6 years old, sired by Black Hawk. An excellent horse, warranted kind and sound in single or double harness, and under the saddle. Can trot in 2.30. Never had any training. Also, a two-wheeled Tilbury in first rate order, with enamelled leather top and aprons. Also, a City made light trotting wagon, and a light grocery wagon.

BAKER & WEEKS, Auctioneers

TO ALL TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Will be sold on TUESDAY next, the 29th inst. at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, by BAKER & WEEKS, the following Stocks, to wit:

10,000 shares of the Stock of the Excelsior White Zinc Company. (Gardiner's patent.)

1,000 shares of the Stock of the American White Zinc Company.

For particulars, inquire of CLARK & CORNWALL, Attorneys, No. 195 Broadway, New-York.

H. H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—EXECUTOR'S SALE.—On THURSDAY Aug. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at No 57 East 32d-st., near 3d av. at the yard of the late M. LARKIN, deceased.—Carved marble mantels; plain do; cants of various kinds; trucks, carpenters' benches, lumber, scaffolding, ropes and pulleys, hinges, screw-nails, mouldings &c., together with a variety of building materials, to be sold without reserve, a full description of which will be found in the catalogue, at the store, No. 19 Nassau-st., on Monday, Aug. 28.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN will sell on TUESDAY, Aug. 29, at 10 o'clock A. M. at Remsen's stables, Boerum-st., between Fulton-av. and Rivington-st.: the entire stock of a livery stable comprising 28 horses, 12 wagons, 3 coaches, 5 sleighs, 12 sets single and double harness, 5 saddles, bridles, robes, blankets, sleighbells, &c., &c. The whole to be sold without reserve. No further advertisement.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT will sell at auction on SATURDAY EVENING, Aug 26, at 7½ o'clock, at the store, No 98 Atlantic st, Brooklyn, a large and valuable assortment of new and second hand, useful and school books, oil paintings, engravings, accordeons, fancy articles, &c., comprising a complete stock of a retail bookstore. Terms, cash—City funds on delivery.

H. H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—EXECUTOR'S SALE—On MONDAY, Aug 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No 302 3d-st., near 2d-av., the bedroom, kitchen furniture and crockery remaining in said house. The particulars will be given in the catalogue.

FORT HAMILTON PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—250 LOTS on 3d and United States-ave., will be sold on the ground on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Aug. 29, 30 and 31. Sale to commence each day at 2 o'clock P. M. These lots are no portion of the property sold last year, but is an entire new plot, beautifully situated on and between the two principal avenues. The railroad is to run directly in front, on 3d-av., and steamboats ply to and from Fort Hamilton eight times a day, thus rendering the property most accessible by land as well as by water. From the second story window of an ord nary sized dwelling on any portion of the ground, can be seen a fine view of the Bay, Narrows, Highlands, New Jersey States Island, Bath, Coney Island, the Atlantic Ocean and the whole surrounding country, comprising one of the best views in the world. The steamer *Norwalk* leaves Pier No 3 at 10 o'clock A M, and at 1 o'clock P M. Title perfect and sale positive. For free tickets, maps &c., inquire of J. W. BARKER, or J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer, No. 3 Nassau-st.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. By Dr A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One hundredth Edition, (540 000) 18mo., pp 250. On Fine Paper, Extra Binding, $1. Every complaint to which a woman is subject, from girlhood to womanhood as daughter wife and as mother, are fully described, with the causes the symptoms, and also proper mode of treatment in a plain, simple, but in the most delicate language. Any one of kind and average woman can discover by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and causes of her complaint: and be saved much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice of the utmost importance to her future health, in regard to her sensitive delicate forbids consulting a medical gentleman. It will find such instruction and advice, and also explain many symptoms which otherwise would occasion anxiety or alarm. How many are suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, which undermine the best in the effects of which they are ignorant: and for which their delicacy forbids seeking means to relieve! How many suffer from *prolapsus uteri* (falling of the womb) or from *fluor albus* (weakness: debility, &c!) How many are in constant agony for many months preceding confinement! How many have difficult, if not dangerous deliveries, and slow and uncertain recoveries! Some whose lives are hazarded during such time, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief. How many bitter moments, how much anguish might have been spared to the sufferer, to her husband to her relatives, by a timely possession of this little volume. It is impracticable to convey fully the various subjects treated of, as their are of a nature strictly intended for the married or those contemplating marriage. For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No 222 Broadway; ADRIAN E. SHERMAN & CO. Astor House, No 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings) at No. 3 Astor House Broadway, and at the Publishing Office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TURNER, Mobile, Ala; and by PETERSON, No 98 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States all letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A M MAURICEAU, Office, No 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224, New-York Post Office.

DR. IVES' AMERICAN CHOLERINE.—It is only at the repeated solicitation of numerous friends that I am induced to place this remedy before the public. After five years use of it, in private practice in cholera, cholera morbus diarrhœa, &c I can confidently recommend it to the public as the most reliable remedy now in use. With these few remarks I submit it to the world for their verdict. Try it and live.

Principal Depôt No. 379 8th-av., cor 41st-st. For sale wholesale by SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO., No 170 William, corner Beekman-st, and BENJ J LEVY No. 279 Washington-st. Also for sale by the following Druggists: WM FISHER No 311 Bleecker st.; Dr PRINCE, corner of Franklin-square and Frankfort-st.; LOWE, corner Spring and Hudson-sts.; ERSKINE corner of 8th-av and 24th st.; KNIGHT, 3d-av, between 49th and 50th sts.; G MOSSMANN, No 27 Bowery; Dr. WRIGHT, No 67 Canal-st. C W STANLEY, No 452 Hudson-st.; CHAS S NORDQUIST, No 244 Stanton-st.; T S HUTCHINGS, No 132 West Broadway Dr. WINTER, corner of 52d-st and Broadway; CHAS CHAMBERS, No. 576 Hudson-st.; C. B COX, No 10 8th av.; Mrs. KIESELE, No 225 Greenwich-st, Dr. BUDD, corner Atlantic and Clinton-sts., Brooklyn, and by druggists generally JOHN IVES, M. D.

MRS. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER—Is not a hair dye, and contains no delecterious ingredients. It never insists before the hair, however gray, to its original color, and at the same time to strengthen and restore the sight however weak. If applied according to directions the hair will retain its original color during life. It operates by invigorating the skin, muscles, nerves, blood vessels and roots of the hair, prevents the hair from falling, cures baldness removes dandruff, prevents dizziness headache, perspiration of the head, dandruff, scald head, or any eruption of the head. Restorer, $1 50 per bottle. One is generally enough for a year. Balsam 37½ cents per bottle. For sale at the principal depôt No. 355 Broome-st., corner of Elizabeth-st, No 1808 Bowery, Nos 185, 192, 273, and 541 Broadway, No 10 Astor House, No. 175 Fulton st., Brooklyn

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition—345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free of $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon No. 42 Beade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all these diseases from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening. Sundays excepted. Address Box No 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr LARMONT to the afflicted. *Courier Des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Day Book* and New-Brunswick *Times*.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence His medicines are applicable to every form of disease, even the worst can take them without fear of discovery His medicines for restoration of virility, after removing the disease leave the system in a good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours 8 A M. to 8 P. M.

DR. COBBETT, No 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases Twenty-three years in one specialty of the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures His method of treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Record, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—14th edition, 342 pages, with plates, price $1. Sold at No. 121 Nassau-st., No 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No 643 Houston-st. Hours of consultation from 9 to 12 o'clock, A. M., and 6 to 9 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

DR. WARD'S REMEDIES EXCEED EVERYTHING.—Speedy and satisfactory.—To be had at the Doctor's depôt, No 50 Canal-st., one door east of Broadway. Office hours, for advice and treatment, 9 A. M. till 9 P. M., daily

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

SPLENDID GOLD POCKET CHRONOMETERS, which run without any perceptible variation, from $125 to $250. G. C. ALLEN, No 11 Wall-st., near Broadway, 2d floor.

ENAMELED WATCHES FOR LADIES, beautiful styles, from $32 to $60, warranted. G. C. ALLEN, No 11 Wall-st, near Broadway, 2d floor.

JURGENSEN WATCHES, in hunting cases, from $150 to $200; warranted perfect time-keepers. G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st, near Broadway, 2d floor.

THE BOOT AND SHOE STORE FOR TENDER FEET.—The exclusive Boot and Shoe Establishment where particular attention is paid to the manufacture of Pannus Corium, or Leather Cloth Boots and Shoes, for those who suffer excessive pain from corns, bunions, or tenderness of the feet, has just been removed to the northwest corner of Broadway (No. 489) and Broome-st., by Mr. ISAAC E. TATE who formerly kept his manufactory adjoining the City Hotel, near Howard st. Since the change of location, Mr. Tate has associated with him JOHN REED, Esq., the proprietor of that wonderful article called Pannus Corium, for making Boots and Shoes which will in hot weather, surpasses any material in the world. Mr. Tate has earned the title of "Napoleon of the Boot and Shoe business," and, with his skilful partner, merits the same liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the past twelve years. An immense stock of every description of Boots Shoes Gaiters and Pumps, can always be found on hand, or may be speedily made to order, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children. Don't forget the number, 489 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

LOAN FOR $1,200,000 FOR THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE ERIE, THE OSWEGO, THE CAYUGA AND SENECA CANALS, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals and for the enlargement of the Locks of the Champlain Canal. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide for the enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego, and the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals and to provide for the payment of certain Canal Revenue Certificates, and for other purposes," passed 15th April 1854 hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 31st day of August instant, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New York bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July, and October in each year and the principal repayable on the 1st day of July, 1872. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum of the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and endorsed, "Loan for the Enlargement, &c" and enclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department at Albany. The money will be required to be paid ten per cent, on the acceptance of the bid, and the balance on the 12th day of September next, at which time interest will commence on the loan. Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company in New-York, or in the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany. Stockholders residing in the 1st and 2d Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; all other stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Dated Canal Department Albany, Aug. 2, 1854.

S. E. CHURCH, Lieut. Governor.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.
JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller.
F. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
OGDEN HOFFMAN, Attorney General.
Commissioners of Canal Fund.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, give notice to the holders of the Scrip Stock of the Bank, that payment of the balance due (fifty per cent,) will be received at any time between this and the 1st day of October together with interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, from the 30th of June to the day of payment. Said stock to be entitled to all future dividends. Certificates for the Scrip must be returned to the Bank at the time of payment, when certificates for full stock will be issued.

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.
BANK OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1854.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 26, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of this Company in New-York or Boston.

The Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $50 and $1,000 payable to bearer, but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

GEORGE BUTLER, GALVESTON, TEXAS.—Will attend to the collection of notes, drafts, or accounts, in the State of Texas. Remittances at the current rate of exchange will be promptly made for collections.

REFERENCES, BY PERMISSION.—Moses Taylor, Esq., Goodhue & Co., Allen & Parson, L. M. Wiley & Co., W. C. Langley & Co., E. K. Collins, Esq., F. S. Winston, Esq., J. G. Dudley & Co., F. S. Lathrop, Esq.

TOLEDO AND ILLINOIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—Payment of the last instalment—viz: 15 per cent., or $7 50 per share—will be required on the 1st of September next, at the office of the Treasurer, No 56 Wall-st. By order of the Board

E. WHITEHOUSE, Assistant Treasurer.

LAKE ERIE, WABASH, AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—Payment of the last instalment, viz.: Fifteen per cent, or seven dollars and fifty cents per share will be required on the 1st of September next, at the office of the Treasurer, No 56 Wall-st. By order of the Board.

EDW. WHITEHOUSE, Treasurer.

ROBERTSON, COLEMAN & CO., Rockford, } Illinois.
ROBERTSON, EASTMAN & CO., Dixon, }
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE—Collections made in our vicinity at the current rate of Exchange. Refer to Messrs. A. WILKINS & CO. of this city. August 19, 1854.

DRAFTS HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by PAGE, BACON & CO., of San Francisco, or PAGE & BACON, of St Louis, on the American Exchange Bank, are requested to present them for payment to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO

FINLEY, KISSAM & CO., Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st.—Collections made on all parts of the United States and Canadas, and prompt returns given, at low rates. Business paper and Loans negotiated on Commission. Stocks bought and sold at the Stock Exchange.

STOCKS AND BONDS—Bought and sold, strictly on commission, by A. W. GREENLEAF, No. 2 Wall-st

THE BILLS OF THE LEWIS CO. BANK—Are purchased at ¼ per ct. discount by CARPENTER & VERMILYE, No. 44 Wall-st

THE BILLS OF THE LEWIS CO. BANK—Are purchased at ¼ per cent. discount by F. P. JAMES, No. 27 Wall-st.

THE BILLS OF THE LEWIS CO. BANK—Are purchased at ¼ per cent. discount, by J. R. TATEM, No 4 New-st.

THE BILLS OF THE LEWIS CO. BANK—Are purchased at ¼ per cent. discount, by E. P. MORRISON & CO., No. 51 William st.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—WESTERN BANK, SUFFOLK COUNTY—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 8 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute, in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to S. T. BAKER, an individual banker, (Western Bank, Suffolk County, late Western Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New York for payment within two years from the date of this notice, on the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker, will be given up to com D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
je10,'54-law2y8

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GIGANTIC IMPROVEMENT IN PIANOS.—The Celestial Pianos now fairly in the field, and bids defiance to competition for power, sweetness, breadth, purity and richness of tone. This is the spontaneous testimony of all Pianists who have performed on it. ELY & MUNGER, Sole Manufacturers, No 321 Broadway.

N B—New and second-hand Pianos of the ordinary kind for sale at much less than factory prices. Pianos to let

REMOVAL.—J & C FISCHER have removed their Warerooms from No 178 Greenwich-st to their new Manufactory, Nos 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st, between 9th and 10th-avs, New-York, where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of Pianos, with all the last modern improvements made under their own supervision, and warranted to stand any climate. Also, Pianos with the Æolian attachment. Piano-fortes tuned, repaired, or taken in exchange

ATTENTION—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES at our new and spacious warerooms No. 421 Broome-st., (a few doors east of Broadway,) which in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivaled instruments have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODEONS—Of every variety, from $45 to $150, suitable for the parlor, lecture room, lodge room, or small church. Believing them to be better in tone more durable and better finished than those of any other make, we have accepted the agency, and keep made only those manufactured by PRINCE & CO

WILLIAM VAIL & SON, No. 238 Broadway, opposite Park sole agents for PRINCE & Co 's celebrated Melodeons

PIANO-FORTES.—Professors and connoisseurs will profit by calling and examining T. H. CHAMBERS'S justly celebrated instruments, which stand unrivalled and unequalled by any in the United States for refinement of tone, durability and elegance of finish. Warerooms, No. 385 Broadway. N. B.—The square "Grand" finished back 7½ octave is ready for exhibition.

A. W. LADD & CO.'S GRAND DIAGONAL PIANO-FORTES, with new grand action, which has no superior in all the points which constitute a perfect instrument. LINCOLN & THOMPSON, sole agents, No. 441 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Having lately made improvements in my machinery for the manufacturing and drying of my Furniture, I am enabled to offer at wholesale and retail good substantial Furniture cheaper than can be bought of any other manufacturer in the City. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves, at No. 144 Grand-st, one block east of Broadway

WARREN WARD.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—The subscriber invites the attention of Committees, Teachers, and others, to his improved Desks and Chairs; also, Teachers Desks and Chairs, Tables, Chairs with book-baskets attached, for infant scholars. Bookcases, Draft-boards, &c., at his factory No. 24 Grove-st., N. Y., where he is constantly manufacturing the above articles. Bank and Counting house Desks made to order. R PATON.

ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE.—EMATHEWS & STACY, No. 514 Broadway, offer for sale, at very reduced prices, their entire and very extensive stock of enameled cottage and other furniture, (the largest in the City,) from which every variety of taste can be gratified, preparatory to a dissolution of partnership

SHOW CASES.—SCHMITT & BROTHER, No. 16 North William-st, New-York, near Chatham, manufacturers of Show Cases in metal, brass, rosewood, mahogany, black walnut, and silver. A good assortment kept constantly on hand Orders promptly executed. Old Show Cases taken in exchange.

TO CAPITALISTS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the City Comptroller's Office, Buffalo, until Sept. 1, 1854, for Bonds of the city of Buffalo amounting to $95,000, authorized to be issued pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, dated March 21, 1854, to bear interest at 6 per cent., payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, and becoming due as follows:

June 1, 1855	$6,000	June 1, 1860	$11 000
June 1, 1856	6,000	June 1, 1861	11,000
June 1, 1857	6,000	June 1, 1862	11 000
June 1, 1858	11 000	June 1, 1863	11,000
June 1, 1859	11,000	June 1, 1864	11,000
Total			$95,000

BUFFALO, Aug. 14, 1854. W. CHARD, Comptroller.

$100 REWARD.—TO THE MANUFACTURERS OF BANK-NOTE PAPER.—The Executive Committee of the Association of Banks for the Suppression of Counterfeiting, hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the best specimen, in the opinion of the Committee, of Bank-Note Paper, of not less than five hundred sheets, which may be submitted to them on or before the 1st day of January next. All paper submitted, except that selected by the Committee, to be returned to the persons submitting the same. J. M. GORDON, Sec'y
BOSTON, March 31, 1854.

ENCAUSTIC TILES for floors of churches and public buildings, and for vestibules, halls, dining rooms conservatories, and hearths in dwellings. These tiles are of an almost infinite variety of patterns, are very hard and strong, and are used in the best houses in all parts of the country. Also, Garnakirk chimney tops, suited to every style of architecture, and recommended in Downing's work on country houses, and by architects generally. For sale by MILLER, COATES & YOULE, No. 379 Pearl-st., New York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—For all parts of the world, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner for every State in the Union. No. 14 Warren-st., corner Broadway. N. B.—Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates

PHILADELPHIA VEAL AND MUTTON (received three times a week) with choice and extra Beef, taken from the animals selected by THOMAS E. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 9 Jefferson Market. N. B.—No direct interest in any other stands in the market.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK for the quarter ending July 31, 1854:

Assets on hand April 30, 1854, as per last Report $2,396,309 88

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

Received for Premiums	$137,813 25	
Received for Interest		
do. Interest accrued (not due)	40,008 34	
do. Interest due and not paid		
do. Bills payable and annuities	10,891 34	188,791 03
Total		$2,715,100 91

DISBURSEMENTS DURING QUARTER.

Paid expenses, including Rent, Salaries, Medical Fees, Commissions, Advertising, Exchange, Postage, State and City Taxes	$21,830 34	
Paid claims by Death and additions to same	75,790 10	
Paid surrendered Policies, Dividends, reduction of Premiums and Annuities	11,384 13	
Bills payable and Bond and Mortgage	56,750 00	165,754 57
Total		$2,549,346 34

ASSETS

Cash on hand in Bank and in Trust Company		$15,467 11
Advanced on Policies		4,250 00
Bonds and Mortgages		2,487,114 72
Fire Insurance Account		354 75
Deferred Premium Account		25,592 25
Deposited to meet Taxes		4,147 41
Interest due, unpaid and accrued		32 140 37
Due from Agents		49,550 73
Total		$2,619,346 34
Losses unpaid	$27 500	
Amount at Risk May 1, 1854	$20,469 877 34	
Amount issued since	1,300 550 00	
Total		$21,870,427 34
Deduct:		
Forfeited	201,750	
Canceled	65,000	
Surrendered	130,500	
Expired	88,750	
Dead	74,000	561,000 00
Total at Risk August 1, 1854		$21,109,427 34
Number of Policies running May 1, 1854		7,638
Issued since		407
Total		8,045
Deduct:		
Forfeited	87	
Canceled	25	
Surrendered	49	
Expired	32	
Dead	118	211
Total		7,834
Of which		
Are for Life	6,726	
Are for 7 years	946	
Are for 1 year	39	
Irregular periods	129	
Total	7,834	

Increased for the quarter in amount at Risk $839,550
Increase in Policies 196

I ABBATT, Secretary. F. S. WINSTON, President.
NEW-YORK, Aug 19, 1854.

I have examined the above returns and believe them to be correct. C. GILL, Actuary.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 74 Wall-st.—This Company having the capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the insured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	J. P. G. Foster,	J. M. Waterbury,
D. B. Fearing,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell,	Whitney Warren,	Gouverneur Kemble,
A. C. Dowling,	M. W. Hamilton,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	Denning Duer,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
George W. Riggs,	John Stuart, Jr.,	Fred. A. Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	James C. Bell,
Chas. H. Russell,	Ed. C. Center,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Jos. ah Oakes,	Fred. G. Foster,
Peleg Hall,	Robert Bone,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Fulton and Orchard-sts., Brooklyn. Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martin,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John R. Briggs,	Charles A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
William Okell,	N. P. Freeman,	Chas. T. Cromwell,
P. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
H. Quackenbos,	Andre Fromont,	Samuel F. Whitney,
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. M. Underwood,	John G. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CASH CAPITAL $300,000—Office, No 108 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.—This Company is now prepared to insure buildings, merchandise, personal property, and ships in port and their cargoes, against loss or damage by fire:

James L. Graham,	Daniel Parish,	Evan R. Robb,
E. Whitehouse,	G. A. Conover,	G. L. Beeckman,
J. B. Varnum,	Martin Bates, Jr.,	Joseph M. Strong,
Leonard Appleby,	Isaac E. Taylor,	Lorrian Freeman,
F. H. Wolcott,	W. Delano, Jr.,	Edwd. Macomber
Wm. K. Strong,	Henry V. Butler,	John La Farge,
Moses Taylor,	Wm. B. Crosby,	Chas. E. Appleby,
Jas. O. Sheldon,	Henry Dwight, Jr.,	Jeremiah Wilbur.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
EDWARD A STANSBURY, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of THOMAS HUNT & CO., in this City, and in the city of Manchester England, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Office of liquidation is removed from No 92 William, corner of Platt, to Nos 30 and 32 Barclay-st. The parties are authorized to use and sign the name of the firm for that purpose only.

THOMAS HUNT,
WM. M RICHARDS.
I. P. ROGERS
T. D. VAILL.
JOS. S KENDALL.

New-York, May 1, 1854.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of RICHARDS HAIGHT & CO., at Nos. 30 and 32 Barclay st., New-York, and in Manchester, England, for the purpose of conducting a general importing and commission woolen business.

WM. M. RICHARDS.
EDWARD HAIGHT
T. D. VAILL.
J. S. KENDALL.
GEORGE FLAGG.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of JAMES M. HOYT & SONS, being dissolved by the decease of the senior partner, Mr. JAMES M. HOYT, the business will be closed by the surviving partners. JESSE HOYT,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1854. SAM'L N HOYT.

COPARTNERSHIP.—JESSE HOYT & SAMUEL N. HOYT, of the late firm of JAMES M HOYT & SONS, having associated with them ALFRED M HOYT and HENRY W. SMITH, will continue the Produce Commission business, under the firm of JESSE HOYT & CO.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name of BOCK & PRICE, is THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent. WM M PRICE retiring from the same. The business of the late firm will be settled at their old place of business, No. 103 Water-st., either partner using the name of the firm in liquidation. F. H BOCK.
NEW YORK Aug 18, 1854. WM M. PRICE

Mr. FERD. H BOCK will continue the business at the old stand, No. 103 Water-st.

DISSOLUTION—Mr EDWARD HUGHES has THIS DAY withdrawn from our firm.
HUGHES, HAMPTON & CO.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY having greatly enlarged their works and improved the quality of their product, are prepared to execute orders for their superior Paints. Their White Zinc, which is sold dry or ground in oil, is warranted pure and unsurpassed for body and uniform whiteness. A method of preparation has recently been discovered which renders the Company to warrant their Paints to keep fresh and soft in the kegs for any reasonable time. In this respect their Paints will be superior to any other in the market. Their Brown Zinc Paint which is sold at a low price, and can only be made from the zinc ores from New-Jersey, is now well known for its protective qualities when applied to iron or other metallic surfaces. Their Stone Color Paint possesses all the properties of the Brown, and is of an agreeable color for painting cottages, depots, cut-buildings, bridges, &c. Dealers supplied on liberal terms, by MANNING & SQUIRE, Agents New-Jersey Zinc Company, removed from No. 45 Dey-st., to No. 185 Washington-st., New-York.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same and would invite the attention of the trade to the evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and its most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers can with confidence, depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 88 Water-st.

SHOVELS, SPADES AND SCOOPS—MANUFACTURED BY THE OLD COLONY IRON COMPANY.—The assortment comprises over fifty different qualities and sizes, a complete list of which can be obtained on application to the undersigned Agents for the Old Colony Iron Company. We always have in store a full assortment, and dealers can hardly fail to find in our stock size or any description of shovels, spades or scoops that may be wanted, and at prices to suit the closest buyers. JOHN S. BUSHING & CO., No. 33 Cliff-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

FARE REDUCED.—GREAT WESTERN MAIL ROUTE—SIXTY MILES DISTANCE SAVED OVER ANY OTHER ROUTE BY STEAMBOAT ON THE LAKE—TO CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—(Carrying the Great Western United States Through Mail).—Passengers can be ticketed through to all points West and Southwest, either by the New York and Erie Railroad, Hudson River Railroad, People's Line Steamboats, or Harlem Railroad, connecting at Buffalo with the low-pressure steamboats EMPIRE STATE, J. WILSON, Commander; SOUTHERN MICHIGAN, A. D. PERKINS, Commander; NORTHERN INDIANA, I. T. PERATT, Commander; and connecting at Dunkirk with the steamboats NIAGARA, Capt. MILLER; KEYSTONE STATE, Capt. RICHARDS; EMPIRE, Capt. MITCHELL, LOUISIANA, Capt. DAVENPORT. Also, connecting at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad; at Chicago, with the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad and the Chicago and Mississippi—with no change of cars or baggage between Chicago and St. Louis, also with Chicago and Galena Railroads. By calling at the Company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., New-York.

Freight to go via Buffalo should be marked care Capt. Cleveland Forbes, general freight agent Buffalo

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

L. P. DOUTON, Ticket Agent

HARLEM RAILROAD.—INLAND ROUTE.—On and after MONDAY, Aug 21 (Sundays excepted,) for ALBANY and TROY—leaving Depôt corner of White and Centre-sts: Mail train at 7½ o'clock A. M., stopping at Williams' Bridge and Mail Stations North. Way Express, at 2 45 P. M., stopping at White Plains, Croton Falls, and stations North, connecting at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad Express train, arriving at Albany at 9.40 P. M.

FROM CITY HALL STATION.

Croton Falls at 10½ A. M., 4 and 5 P. M., stopping at way stations. White Plains at 3½ and 6½ P. M., stopping at Yorkville

New-York Daily Times.

NEUTRAL RIGHTS.

Interesting Diplomatic Correspondence.

Letters Between the British, French and American Governments Concerning Neutral Rights.

The following correspondence, detailing the conferences which resulted in the recognition by England and France of the American doctrine that "free ships make free goods," will be read with interest:

Mr. Crompton to Mr. Marcy.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 21, 1854.

The undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, has received orders from his Government to make to the Secretary of State of the United States the following communication:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, being compelled to take up arms for the purpose of repelling the aggression of His Majesty the Emperor of Russia upon the Ottoman Empire, and being desirous to lessen as much as possible the disastrous consequences to commerce resulting from a state of warfare, their Majesties have resolved, for the present, not to authorize anything but letters of marque.

In making this resolution known, they think it right to announce at the same time the principles upon which they will be guided during the course of this war with regard to the navigation and commerce of the neutrals.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland has accordingly published the accompanying declaration, which is identical with that published by his Majesty the Emperor of the French.

In thus restricting within the narrowest limits the exercise of their rights as belligerents, the allied Governments confidently trust that the Governments of countries which may remain neutral during this war will sincerely exert every effort to enforce upon their subjects or citizens the necessity of observing the strictest neutrality.

Her Britannic Majesty's Government entertains the confident hope that the United States Government will receive with satisfaction the announcement of the resolutions thus taken in common by the two allied Governments, and that it will, in the spirit of just reciprocity, give orders that no privateer under Russian colors shall be equipped or victualled, or admitted with its prizes, in the ports of the United States, and also that the citizens of the United States shall rigorously abstain from taking part in armaments of this nature, or in any other measure opposed to the duties of a strict neutrality.

The undersigned has the honor to avail himself of this occasion to renew to the Secretary of State of the United States the assurance of his highest consideration JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

Hon. W. L. MARCY, Secretary of War, &c.

[Here follows the declaration of the Queen of Great Britain on the subject, made in March, 1854, which is embodied in a subsequent dispatch amongst the proceedings of "the Court at Windsor," on the 15th April, 1854. A letter similar to the above was also written by the Count de SARTIGES to Mr. MARCY.

Mr. Marcy to Mr. Crampton.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, April 28, 1854.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has had the honor to receive the note of Mr. CRAMPTON, her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, of the 21st instant, accompanied by the declaration of her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in regard to the rule which will for the present be observed towards those Powers with which she is at peace in the existing war with Russia.

The undersigned has submitted those communications to the President, and received his direction to express to Her Majesty's Government his satisfaction that the principle that free ships make free goods, which the United States have so long and so strenuously contended for as a neutral right, and in which some of the leading Powers of Europe have concurred, is to have a qualified sanction by the practical observance of it in the present war by both Great Britain and France, two of the most powerful nations of powerful nations of Europe.

Notwithstanding the sincere gratification which Her Majesty's declaration has given to the President, it would have been enhanced if the rule alluded to had been announced as one which would be observed not only in the present but in every future war in which Great Britain shall be a party. The unconditional sanction of this rule by the British and French Governments, together with the practical observance of it in the present war, would cause it to be henceforth recognised throughout the civilized world as a general principle of international law. This Government, from its very commencement, has labored for its recognition as a neutral right. It has incorporated it in many of its treaties with Foreign Powers. France, Russia, Prussia, and other nations have, in various ways, fully concurred with the United States in regarding it as a sound and salutary principle, in all respects proper to be incorporated into the law of nations.

The same consideration which has induced her Britannic Majesty, in concurrence with the Emperor of the French, to present it as a concession in the present war—the desire "to preserve the commerce of neutrals from all unnecessary obstruction"—will, it is presumed, have equal weight with the belligerents in any future war, and satisfy them that the claims of the principal maritime Powers, while neutral, to have it recognised as a rule of international law, are well founded, and should be no longer contested.

To settle the principle that free ships make free goods, except articles contraband of war, and to prevent it from being called again in question from any quarter or under any circumstances, the United States are desirous to unite with other Powers in a declaration that it shall be observed by each hereafter as a rule of international law.

The exemption of the property of neutrals, not contraband, from seizure and confiscation when laden on board an enemy's vessel, is a right now generally recognized by the law of nations. The President is pleased to perceive, from the declaration of her Britannic Majesty, that the course to be pursued by her cruisers will not bring it into question in the present war.

The undersigned is directed by the President to state to her Majesty's Minister to this Government that the United States, while claiming the full enjoyment of their rights as a neutral Power, will observe the strictest neutrality towards each and all the belligerents. The laws of this country impose severe restrictions not only upon its own citizens, but upon all persons who may be residents within any of the Territories of the United States, against equipping privateers, receiving commissions, or enlisting men therein for the purpose of taking a part in any foreign war. It is not apprehended that there will be any attempt to violate the laws; but, should the just expectation of the President be disappointed, he will not fail in his duty to use all the power with which he is invested to enforce obedience to them. Considerations of interest and the obligations of duty alike give assurance that the citizens of the United States will in no way compromit the neutrality of their country by participating in the contest in which the principal Powers of Europe are now unhappily engaged.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to Mr. CRAMPTON the assurance of his distinguished consideration. W. L. MARCY.

JOHN F. CRAMPTON, Esq., &c.

Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Marcy.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, LONDON, Feb. 24, 1854.

SIR: * * * I then inquired of his lordship (Lord CLARENDON) whether the British Government had yet determined upon the course they would pursue during the impending war in regard to neutrals; whether they would adhere to their old rule of capturing the goods of an enemy on board the vessel of a friend, or adopt the rule of "free ships, free goods;" observing that it was of great importance to my countrymen engaged in commerce that they should know the decision on this point as speedily as possible.

He said that the question was then under the consideration of the Cabinet and had not yet been decided, but I should be the very first person to whom he would communicate the result. Intimating a desire to converse with me, informally and unofficially, upon the subject, I informed him that I had no instructions whatever from my own Government in relation to it, but, as an individual, I was willing frankly to express my opinions. From what passed between us I should consider it a breach of confidence in me to report his private opinions on a question still pending before the Cabinet Council, and on which its members are probably divided.

I can, however, have no objection to repeat to you the substance of my own observations.

I said that the Supreme Court of the United States had adopted, in common with their own courts, the principle that a belligerent had a right under the law of nations, to capture the goods of an enemy on board the vessel of a friend, and that he was bound to restore the goods of a friend captured on board the vessel of an enemy. That, from a very early period of our history, we had sought, in favor of neutral commerce, to change this rule by treaties with different nations, and, instead thereof, to adopt the principle that the flag should protect the property under it, with the exception of contraband of war. That the right of search was, at best, an odious right, and ought to be restricted as much as possible. There was always danger from its exercise of involving the neutral in serious difficulty with the belligerent. The captain of a British man-of-war or privateer would meet an American vessel upon the ocean and board her for the purpose of ascertaining whether she was the carrier of enemies' property. Such individuals, especially, as their own interest was deeply involved in the question, were not always the most competent persons to conduct an investigation of this character. They were to prone to feel might and forget right. On the other hand, the American captain of the vessel searched would necessarily be indignant at what he might believe to be the unjust and arbitrary conduct of the searching officer. Hence bad blood would be the result, clamorous reclamations would arise between the two nations.

I need not inform his lordship that our past history has fully justified such apprehensions. On the other hand, if the rule that "free ships shall make free goods" were established, the right of the boarding officer would be confined to the ascertainment of the simple fact whether the flag was bona fide American, and whether articles contraband of war were on board. He would have no investigation to make into the ownership of the cargo. If, superadded to this rule, the corresponding rule, were adopted that "enemy's ships shall make enemy's goods," the belligerent would gain nearly as much by the latter as he had lost by the former; and this would be no hardship on the neutral owner of such goods, because he would place them on board an enemy's vessel with his eyes open and fully sensible of the risk of capture.

I observed that the Government of the United States had not, to my recollection, made any treaties recently on the principle of "free ships, free goods," and the only reason, I presumed, was, that until the strong maritime nations, such as Great Britain, France and Russia, should consent to enter into such treaties, it would be but of little avail to conclude them with the minor Powers.

This, I believe, is a fair summary of all I said, at different times, in the course of a somewhat protracted conversation, and I hope it may meet your approbation.

I shall not be astonished if the British Government should yield their long-cherished principle, and adopt the rule that the flag shall protect the cargo. I know positively that Sweden and Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands and Prussia, are urging this upon them; but what I did not know until the day before yesterday was, that the Government of France was pursuing the same course. * * * * * * *

In this connection I feel it to be my duty to say that the correspondence of Mr. SCHROEDER our Charge d'Affairs at Stockholm, a gentleman with whom I am not personally acquainted, has furnished me the earliest and most accurate information of the proceedings of the Northern Powers on questions which may effect the neutral interests of the United States.

Lord CLARENDON referred to our neutrality law (of April 20, 1818) in terms of high commendation, and pronounced it superior to their own, especially in regard to privateers. They are evidently apprehensive that Russian privateers may be fitted out in the ports of the United States to cruise against their commerce, though in words his lordship expressed no such apprehension. Would it not be advisable, after the war shall have fairly commenced, for the President to issue his proclamation calling upon the proper official authorities to be vigilant in executing this law? This could not fail to prove satisfactory to all the belligerents. * * * * Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Hon. W. L. MARCY, &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Marcy.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, LONDON, March 17, 1854.

SIR: Lord CLARENDON sent for me yesterday, and, in compliance with his promise, read me the declaration which had been prepared for her Majesty, specifying the course she had determined to pursue towards neutral commerce during the present war. It announces distinctly not only that the neutral flag shall protect the cargo except in cases of contraband, but that the goods of neutrals captured on board an enemy's vessel shall be restored to their owners. It fully adopts the principle that "free ships shall make free goods," and also secures from confiscation the property of a friend found on board the vessel of an enemy.

The declaration on the subject of blockades, so far as I could understand it from the reading, is entirely unexceptionable and in conformity with the doctrines which have always been maintained by the Government of the United States.

Her Majesty also declared that she will issue no commissions to privateers or letters of marque during the war.

His lordship then asked me how I was pleased with it; and I stated my approbation of it in strong terms.

I said that, in one particular, it was more liberal towards neutral commerce than I had ventured to hope, and this was in restoring the goods of a friend, though captured on the vessel of an enemy.

He remarked that they had encountered great difficulties in overcoming their practice for so long a period of years, and their unvarying judicial decisions; but that modern civilization required a relaxation in the former severe rules, and that war should be conducted with as little injury to neutrals as was compatible with the interest and safety of belligerents. He also observed that he had repeated the conversation which he had with me on these subjects to the Cabinet Council, and this had much influence in inducing them to adopt their present liberal policy towards neutrals.

He then expressed the hope that their course would prove satisfactory to the Government of the United States; and I assured him that I had no doubt it would prove highly gratifying to them.

I asked him if I were at liberty, in anticipation of the publication of her Majesty's declaration, to communicate its substance to yourself; and he replied certainly, I was. * * * * It had not yet undergone the last revision of the Cabinet; but the principles stated in it had received their final approbation and would not be changed.

If our shipping interest in the United States should feel as anxious upon the subject as American owners of vessels in this country, you may deem it advisable to publish a notice of the practice which will be observed by Great Britain and France towards neutrals during the continuance of the present war; and to this I can perceive no objection. * * * *

Yours very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Hon. WM. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Marcy.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, LONDON, March 24, 1854.

SIR: In my last dispatch (No. 25) of the 17th instant, I omitted, for want of time, to refer to the conversation between Lord CLARENDON and myself on the general subject of privateering. He did not propose the conclusion of a treaty between Great Britain and the United States for its suppression; but he expressed a strong opinion against it, as inconsistent with modern civilization and liable to great abuses. He spoke in highly complimentary terms of the treaties of the United States with different nations, stipulating that if one of the parties be neutral and the other belligerent, the subjects of the neutral accepting commissions as privateers to cruise against the other from the opposing belligerent shall be punished as pirates.

These ideas were doubtless suggested to his mind by the apprehension felt here that Americans will, during the existing war, accept commissions from the Emperor of Russia, and that our sailors will be employed to cruise against British commerce.

In short, although his lordship did not propose a treaty between the two Governments for the total suppression of privateering, it was evident that this was his drift.

In answer, I admitted that the practice of privateering was subject to great abuses; but it did not seem to me possible, under existing circumstances, for the United States to agree to its suppression, unless the naval Powers would go one step further and consent that war against private property should be abolished altogether upon the ocean, as it had already been upon the land. There was nothing really different in principle or morality between the act of a regular cruiser and that of a privateer in robbing a merchant vessel upon the ocean, and confiscating the property of private individuals on board for the benefit of the captor.

But how would the suppression of privateering, without going further, operate upon the United States? Suppose, for example, we should again unfortunately be engaged in a war with Great Britain, which I earnestly hoped might never be the case, to what a situation must we be reduced if we should consent to abolish privateering.

The navy of Great Britain was vastly superior to that of the United States in the number of vessels of war. They could send cruisers into every sea to capture our merchant vessels, whilst the number of our cruisers was comparatively so small as to render any thing like equality in this respect impossible. The only means which we would possess to counterbalance in some degree their far greater numerical strength would be to convert our merchant vessels, cast out of employment by the war, into privateers, and endeavor, by their assistance, to inflict as much injury on British as they would be able to inflict on American commerce.

The genuine dictate of christianity and civilization would be to abolish war against private property upon the ocean altogether, and only employ the navies of the world in public warfare against the enemy, as their armies are now employed; and to this principle, thus extended, it was highly probable the Government of the United States would not object.

Here the conversation on this particular subject ended in a good natured manner; and I am anxious to learn whether what I have said in relation to it meets your approbation. * *

Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Hon. WM. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

Mr. Marcy to Mr. Buchanan.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, April 13, 1854.

SIR: The course indicated to you by Lord CLARENDON, as that which Great Britain had determined to pursue in the event of a European war in regard to neutral commerce, is entirely satisfactory to this Government as to the two main points.

The propositions submitted to you—the same, I presume, which Mr. CRAMPTON has confidentially submitted to me—are: 1st. That free ships make free goods, except articles contraband of war; and, 2d That neutral property, not contraband, found on board enemies' ships, be not liable to confiscation. The United States have long favored the doctrine that the neutral flag should protect the cargo, and endeavored to have it regarded and acted on as a part of the law of nations. There is now, I believe, a fair prospect of getting this sound and salutary principle incorporated into the international code.

There can be, I presume, no doubt that France cheerfully concurs with Great Britain in adopting this principle as the rule of conduct in the pending war. I have just received a dispatch from Mr. MASON, in which he details conferences he has had with the French Ministers on the subject of neutral rights; but it does not appear, from the accounts he has given of them, that the French Government had intimated to him the course it intended to pursue in regard to neutral ships and neutral property on board enemies' ships. I have no doubt, however, that France has more readily acquiesced in the indicated policy than Great Britain.

Both Great Britain and France, as well as Russia, feel much concerned as to the course which our citizens will take in regard to privateering. The two former Powers would at this time most readily enter into conventions stipulating that the subjects or citizens of the party, being a neutral, who shall accept commissions or letters of marque and engage in the privateer service, the other party being a belligerent, may be treated as pirates. A stipulation to this effect is contained in several of our treaties, but I do not think the President would permit it to be inserted in any new one. His objection to it does not arise from a desire to have our citizens embark in foreign belligerent service; but, on the contrary, he would much regret to see them take such a course. Our laws go as far as those of any nation—I think further—in laying restraints upon them in regard to going in foreign privateer service. This Government is not prepared to listen to any proposition for a total suppression of privateering. It would not enter into any convention whereby it would preclude itself from resorting to the merchant marine of the country, in case it should become a belligerent party.

The declaration which her Britannic Majesty's Government proposes to issue is distinct in interdicting to the neutrals the coasting and Colonial trade with the belligerent, if not enjoyed by them previous to the war. In regard to this trade, you are aware that Great Britain asserted principles in the wars resulting from the French Revolution before she issued her obnoxious orders in Council which this country held to be in violation of the law of nations. Should she still adhere to those principles in the coming conflict in Europe, and have occasion to apply them to our commerce, they will be seriously controverted by the United States, and may disturb our friendly relations with her and her allied belligerents. The liberal spirit she has indicated in respect to the cargoes under a neutral flag, and neutral property which may be found on board of enemies' ships, gives an implied assurance that she will not attempt again to assert belligerent rights which are not well sustained by the well settled principles of international law.

In some respects I think the law of blockade is unnecessarily rigorous towards neutrals, and they can fairly claim a relaxation of it. By the decisions of the English Courts of Admiralty—and ours have generally followed in their footsteps—a neutral vessel which happens to be in a blockaded port is not permitted to depart with a cargo unless that cargo was on board at the time when the blockade commenced or was first made known. Having visited the port in the common freedom of trade, a neutral vessel ought to be permitted to depart with a cargo without regard to the time when it was received on board.

The right of search has heretofore been so freely used and so much abused to the injury of our commerce that it is regarded as an odious doctrine in this country, and if exercised against us harshly in the approaching war will excite deep and widespread indignation. Caution on the part of belligerents in exercising it towards us, in cases where sanctioned by usage, would be a wise procedure. As the law has been declared by the decisions of courts of admiralty and elementary writers, it allows belligerents to search neutral vessels for articles contraband of war and for enemies' goods If the doctrine is so modified as to exempt from seizure and confiscation enemies' property under a neutral flag, still the right to seize articles contraband of war on neutral vessels implies the right to ascertain the character of the cargo. If used for such a purpose and in a proper manner, it is not probable that serious collisions would occur between neutrals and belligerents.

A persistent resistance by a neutral vessel to submit to a search renders it confiscable according to the settled determination if English admiralty. It would be much to be regretted if any of our vessels should be condemned for this cause under circumstances which compromitted their neutrality. * * * * *

I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. MARCY.

JAMES BUCHANAN, Esq., &c.

Mr. Mason to Mr. Marcy.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, PARIS, March 22, 1854.

SIR: * * * The allies, too, find themselves under the necessity of providing for future contingencies of a most delicate nature, by instructions to their naval commanders acting in concert in respect to neutral rights pending the war. In the past history of the countries the principles of France on this subject have been, as you are aware, entirely at variance with those held by England. It is both delicate and difficult to produce harmony in their combined action. The deep interest of the European States not engaged in this war in the adoption by the allies, with their absolute naval supremacy over Russia, of measures which will give to the commerce of neutrals the most perfect security, added to the earnest desire of the allies to secure their cooperation, if it be had, and if not to avoid their active opposition, has given to the subject the deepest interest, and contributed to prepare the way for a fair and equitable adjustment. I have looked to this subject with deep anxiety, and have endeavored to guard against any possible violation of our rights as a neutral, by the measures of the belligerents, in the prosecution of the war I have embraced every opportunity, since I have been in Paris, of impressing by informal conversion, on the Minister, and with the representatives of foreign Powers here, that if those liberal principles which the United States have always maintained were not recognized, my Government could not be satisfied; that with her vast commercial marine, her enormous surplus products, her export and import trade, and her large investments in the fisheries in the Pacific and Atlantic oceans, it was impossible that my country could submit to any practical exercise of the rights of war which would subject her citizens, their business and their vessels to vexatious searches, captures, or detentions; that, except in cases of contraband, her flag must protect the cargo which it covered, and the high seas must be what the God of Nature intended it, a free highway for all nations. The point on which most apprehension is felt, is the engagement of citizens and vessels of the United States in privateering under the Russian flag. I have urged that, with every disposition to prevent such unlawful proceedings by our people, the Government would find much difficulty in enforcing its laws unless sustained by public opinion in the United States and aided by the people as well as by officers of Government; that with the vast extent of sea-coast of the United States, the Government could not have information of the preparation of vessels for such enterprises in all cases in time to suppress them, unless the *people* felt an anxious desire that the laws should be executed; that if the allies adopted just and liberal measures in regard to neutral rights, it would give profitable returns to a safe business, and the entire mercantile community of the United States would, from a sense of justice and of national duty, as well as of their own interest be found ready to aid the Government in executing the laws; that, tempting as might be the offers to engage under the Russian flag to cruise against the commerce of the allies, the danger of the service, the difficulty of realising their prizes by adjudication, and, above all, the actual profit of lawful trade, under equitable and fair rules in respect to neutral rights, and the public satisfaction at seeing just principles established among nations, would probably prevent our citizens, however bold and adventurous, from taking part in the assaults on the commerce of the allies. * * *

The combination of circumstances is most auspicious to the establishment of our cherished principles of neutral rights—the rights of the weaker Powers against the aggressive pretensions of the strong; and the considerations of policy are too grave in their favor to believe that so sagacious a statesman as Mr. DROUYER DE STRUYO will fail to see them in all their force, nor is there any doubt that he will be sustained by the Emperor.

It is fortunate, too, that the present state of things will give to the British Cabinet a disposition to regard with favor the relaxation and liberalization of their ancient views on this subject. * *

I am &c., J. Y. MASON.

Hon. W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

Mr. Marcy to Mr. Seymour.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, May 9, 1854.

SIR: You have probably seen the joint declaration of Great Britain and France, referred to in the enclosed copy of a note to Mr. CRAMPTON, Her Britannic Majesty's Minister to this Government. This declaration was communicated to me by the Ministers of France and England, accompanied by a note, to which I replied. The note to the French Minister is substantially the same as that sent to Mr CRAMPTON.

It is the settled purpose of this Government to pursue such a course, during the present war in Europe, as will give no cause to either belligerent party to complain, and it sincerely hopes neither will give this country any ground for dissatisfaction

The danger of a misunderstanding is much less with Russia than with Great Britain and France. I believe, however, these latter Powers are desirous to pursue a fair and liberal course towards neutrals, and particularly towards the United States.

You will observe that there is a suggestion in the enclosed for a convention among the principal maritime nations to unite in a declaration that free ships should make free goods, except articles contraband of war. This doctrine has had heretofore the sanction of Russia, and no reluctance is apprehended on her part to becoming a party to such an arrangement. Great Britain is the only considerable Power which has heretofore made a sturdy opposition to it. Having yielded it for the present in the existing war, she thereby recognises the justice and fairness of the principle, and would hardly be consistent if she should withhold her consent to an agreement to have it hereafter regarded as a rule of international law. I have thrown out the suggestion to Great Britain and France to adopt this as a rule to be observed in all future wars. The President may instruct me to make the direct proposition to these and other Powers. Should Russia, Great Britain, and France concur with the United States in declaring this to be the doctrine of the law of nations I do not doubt that the other nations of the world would at once give their consent and conform their practice to it. If a fair opportunity should occur, the President requests you to ascertain the views of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia on the subject

The decisions of Admiralty Courts, in this and other countries, have frequently affirmed the doctrine that a belligerent may seize and confiscate enemy's property found on board of a neutral vessel; the general consent of nations, therefore, is necessary to change it. This seems to be a most favorable time for such a salutary change. From the earliest period of this Government it has made strenuous efforts to have the rule that free ships make free goods, except contraband articles, adopted as a principle of international law; but Great Britain insisted on a different rule. These efforts, consequently, proved unavailing; and now it cannot be recognised and a strict observance of it secured without a conventional regulation among the maritime Powers This Government is desirous to have all nations agree in a declaration that this rule shall hereafter be observed by them respectively when they shall happen to be involved in any war, and that, as neutrals, they will insist upon it as a neutral right. In this the United States are quite confident that they will have the cordial consent and cooperation of Russia.

I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. MARCY.

THOMAS H. SEYMOUR, Esq., &c.

The Bible in Schools—Decision of a Rhode Island Commissioner.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, PROVIDENCE, Aug. 2, 1854.

DEAR SIR—You inquire whether a teacher has a right to open a public school by reading of the Scriptures, if objected to

These questions relating to religious exercises in public schools cause a great deal of agitation, and yet it seems to me that the principles on which they should be decided are perfectly plain. I have already had occasion to refer to these in a decision made in a case in Cumberland, which is published in the annual report for 1853, and the reports for 1853 and 1854 contain the opinions of various writers and speakers upon this subject, collected together.

I know of no sounder rule of law, of no higher law, which can be applied to the case you mention, than this: "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do you even so to them." Matthew vii.: 12.

It is well known (or ought to be) that there are two principal English versions of the Bible, King JAMES', or the common version used by Protestants, and the Douay, used by the Catholics.

Now, if a Protestant, living in a district where the Roman Catholics had a majority of voters and appointed the trustees and the teachers, would not wish to have his children compelled to listen to the Douay version, for the same reasons a Catholic would not like to have his children compelled to listen to the Protestant version, and no Protestant should for a moment think of compelling them to do it.

And it amounts to compulsion, of course, if it is made a regular school for exercise, and all are required to listen to it.

But the view I have taken applies only to this case—i. e., where it is made a regular exercise, and all are required to take part in it or to listen to it.

If a particular class only is required to read in the Bible, while other scholars are pursuing their own studies, no one not a member of the class has a right to object to it more than he has to any other reading book being used by a class of which he was not a member.

I have thus far referred only to the case of Catholics and Protestants, but the same rule, of course, would govern in case of any person who had conscientious objections.

The power to regulate the books and exercises of the school is entirely in the hands of the school committees. No parent sending to the school has a right to interfere with it, from mere whim or caprice, for this would be to have no system at all. But this power is to be construed subject to the great constitutional provision for freedom of conscience. Any person, therefore, has a right to object in such cases from conscientious motives, and from these only

Our school system is a part of the machinery of the State, supported by the funds of the State; and no one has a right to use it as a means to enforce upon others his own religious views.

Very respectfully, yours,

E. R. POTTER.

JOHN B. TALLMAN, Esq.

The Cholera.

We are happy to see that this fatal disease is fast disappearing from all parts of the Province. No death had occurred from it on the 15th inst., in Quebec. Hamilton is quite free again. Brantford has been highly favored—no cases having occurred during the season. Woodstock has also been very healthy. The total number of deaths from cholera in Toronto, during the week ending Saturday last, was 27. The following is the report given in to the Central Board of Health at Quebec, as to the number of deaths in the cities named, up to the 14th August. We think, however, the numbers are far too small, in almost every case:

City of Quebec	693	City of Cornwall	49
City of Montreal	547	City of London	21
City of Kingston	135	Grosse-Isle	11
City of Hamilton	469		
Total			2,225

Official.

Information has been received, by the Department of State, that Lord ELGIN has given directions, subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Government, that, pending the action of the Imperial and Provincial Legislatures on the Reciprocity Treaty, the River St. Lawrence be thrown open to American vessels, during her Majesty's pleasure, in the manner provided for in that Treaty.—*Union.*

HEARING OF RIOTERS.—It will be recollected that we mentioned that twelve of the young men charged with being implicated in the recent murderous riot near Fairmount, had been arrested at the house of the widow Fagan. In addition, Thos. H. O'Bryan, Thomas Carroll, James Hughes, John Curran, and James Fitzpatrick, were arrested on Wednesday evening. At 5 o'clock on that evening, the party, including the widow Fagan, had a hearing before Mayor Conrad. The facts developed were sufficient to justify the detention of the men, and they were committed for a further hearing. The widow Fagan was held in $500 to answer the charge of keeping a disorderly house. Yesterday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, the young men had another hearing before the Mayor. Very few new facts were elicited. Wm. H. Stuart, who had been a witness at the previous hearing, testified that John Maloy, one of those whom he had sworn against, but who had not been arrested, had threatened to kill him for doing so. Maloy was held in $500 to keep the peace. The Mayor, at the request of the prosecuting attorney, continued the case over until this afternoon, at 5 o'clock, when most probably the alleged rioters will have a final hearing. The Mayor said that he would take such bail as he saw proper, not mentioning the amount nor the kind.—*Philadelphia North American, Aug. 25.*

DISTINGUISHED TRAVELER.—Madame IDA PFEIFFER, the celebrated German traveler, took passage on the boat for Milwaukie this morning. She is *en route* to the far North, on a tea-drinking social visit to the settlements of the Hudson Bay Company.—*Chicago Journal.*

Counterfeiter Surrendered to the United States Authorities.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin, Aug. 25.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—*Before Judge Kane.*—A man named CHARLES WIEGNER, who was arrested in this city by U. S. Deputy Marshal DE ANGELIS, of New York, on a charge of making and passing counterfeit coin of the United States, was brought from prison for a hearing before the Court. After his arrest by the New-York officer, and on the hearing before Commissioner HAZLITT, the counsel of the defendant offered a transcript from the docket of Alderman CLARK, showing that he had been held to bail to answer for an offence committed within this State. The Commissioner decided that the mere fact that the defendant was on bail was no defence to the motion made for removal and committed the defendant to await the order of the District Judge, directing his removal under the act of Congress.

The question before the Court this morning was, whether the prisoner could be taken to New York by the officer who had him in custody, before he had answered to the laws of Pennsylvania for the crime committed within her borders Judge KANE gave a similar decision to that made by Judge THOMPSON, in the case of the United States Marshal WYNKOOP, in the Wilkesbarre affair, and declared that the prisoner not being in actual custody at the time of his arrest by the New-York officer, must be surrendered to that officer to be conveyed to New-York for trial. United States District Attorney VANDYKE appeared for the removal.

ARREST FOR COUNTERFEITING.—A man named DAVID TROUPE was partially examined before Justice POTTER yesterday afternoon, charged with the crime of counterfeiting. It appears from the testimony so far furnished, that something over a week ago, TROUPE left a copperplate press at the freight-office, at this depôt, with directions to have it forwarded to Susquehanna. There were no directions on the paper enveloping the press. It was, however, forwarded as per order. On calling for the press at the Susquehannah Depôt, the clerk in the freight office refused to surrender it, and TROUPE was sent back to Elmira for an order for the press. Suspicions were aroused; and other circumstances connected with the affair led to the arrest of the individual. In his carpet-bag were various engraver's tools, and a sort of entry-book of work done. These articles TROUPE acknowledged to be his own. The memorandum book contained various charges for vignettes, in part or wholly, in plates executed on different banks It is said that other and important testimony will be obtained from Susquehanna, Binghamton and Ovid—at the latter of which places TROUPE's name, together with that of two other young men, now arrested for this crime is entered upon the same writ; but being "*non-commitatibus-in-swamp-us*," he escaped to be taken here. The case is adjourned to Thursday for further examination.—*Elmira Daily Republican.*

Col. Fremont.

We learn that this indefatigable explorer left Washington a few days ago to embark from New-York in the steamer for California, with the view of landing at San Francisco, and proceeding thence to the Sierra Nevada, to fix astronomically the position of the Pass which he discovered in that mountain during his expedition of last winter. The results of that expedition were published in this paper as drawn up by the explorer himself, and great stress was laid upon the discovery of the Pass, as being excellent in itself, and north of the Walker and the Tejon Passes, and therefore more in the straight line from St Louis to San Francisco, and opening directly into the rich San Joaquin Valley near the southern gold mines. Col FREMONT *judged* that Pass to be about latitude 37; but the importance which he attaches to it as a point in the Central route to the Pacific Ocean induces him to go to it again to fix its position with a precision which the exhausted condition of his party and resources did not admit of when he went through it. We also learn that this expedition, like his two last ones, has no connection with the Government surveys, and receives no aid from the survey appropriations.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

RAILROAD TRAVEL INTERCEPTED.—The long drought still continues, and the unusually smoky appearance of the atmosphere indicates the prevalence of fires about us. Indeed, from almost every point we hear of hard contests with fires—at Northrup's, Canton Village, Lisbon, and all along the line of the Ogdensburg Railroad. We go not into details. Everybody knows what havoc results from fires in a dry time; how the woods, fields and fences suffer, and how the farmer is at times compelled to call upon all the people of his neighborhood to help to stay its ravages. The worst disasters in this category, we infer from what we have seen and heard, are now enacting. The earth needs rain—man, beast, bird and fish, are panting for rain. The late crops and Fall feed will be sadly deficient in consequence. Everything is dry, dry, dry—and if this article is not dry—the same cannot be said of its writer.—*St. Lawrence (N. Y.) Republican, Aug. 22.*

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 24, by Rev John A. McKeen at No 74 Barrow-st PHILIP H HOSCH of Albany, N. Y., and Miss MARY JANE COLLINS, of Charleston, S. C.

☞ Charleston papers please copy.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday, Aug. 25, CHARLES S. BARBERIE, of cholera, in his 42d year

His friends, and those of the family are hereby invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 393 4th-av, on Saturday morning, Aug 26, at 9 o'clock A. M.

In this City, on Friday morning, Aug. 25, JOHN S. DAY, aged 36 years and 11 months

The relatives and friends of the family, together with the New-York State Foresters, and Olive Branch Lodge, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, (in citizen's dress,) from the residence of his father, Mr. John Day, No 32 Leroy st., on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 3 o'clock P M.

In this City, on Friday morning, Aug. 25, GEORGE P. BRUSH, in the 47th year of his age

In South Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug 25, PAMELIA W., infant child of Solomon and Sarah M. Freeman, aged 8 months and 16 days

The funeral services will be held at the residence of her parents, in Union st., between Court and Smith-sts, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on Sunday, 27th inst The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

In this City, on Friday Aug 25, GARDNER ROSSITER, only son of J Turnbull and Virginia R. Smith, aged 8 mos.

☞ Hartford and New-Haven Ct., papers please copy.

In East New York, on Thursday Aug 24, WILLIAM infant son of Stephen and Mary Ann Moorhouse, aged 11 months and 24 days

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the house of his parents, No 2 Grand st, New-York, on Saturday, Aug. 26, at 2 o'clock

In Williamsburg, on Friday, Aug 25, PHILIP GORDON, only child of Lt. Cornelius and Kate Olcott, aged 1 year, 5 months and 14 days

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of its parents, 5th-st, near South 4th, Williamsburg, on Sunday, Aug 27, at 1 o'clock P M.,

In Elizabethtown, N J., at his residence, Capt. OLIVER TENNEY, after a long and painful illness, aged 56 years, and 2 months.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, at 10½ o'clock, from his late residence. His friends are respectfully invited to attend His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

At Piermont, Rockland Co., on Friday, Aug. 25, JULIA F., eldest daughter of the late John T. David

At Jericho, on Wednesday, Aug 23, HAMILTON SQUIRES, son of Charles Squires, Greene Chenango Co., N. Y., aged 30 years

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the house of his brother Robert Squires, No 154 West 30th-st., on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock, without further invitation

At Peekskill, on Sixth Day, Aug. 25, after a few days' illness, JANE LIVESAY, of this City.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on First Day (to-morrow) at 3 o'clock, A. M., from the residence of William Underhill, at Peekskill, without further notice. The remains will be interred at Yorktown, Westchester Co

Aug. 23 JOHN SCHRODER, at No 671 4th st., aged 1 year. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens

At Maracaibo, Venezuela, on Wednesday, June 28 last, after three days illness, JAMES H. PATTERSON, aged 17, only son of James H. Patterson, of Boston, and grandson of the late Barnabas Bates His amiable qualities gained him the respect and esteem of all who knew him.

At Yonkers, N Y, on Thursday, Aug 24 WILLIE ANDREWS, only child of William B and Cornelia A. Mott, aged 18 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock from the residence of his grandfather C. H. Andruss No 495 Broome st

At Bordentown, N. J., on Monday, Aug 14 LOUIS JOSEPH, only son of Adolph and Anne E Muilliard, aged 2 years, one month and 6 days

At Yonkers, N Y, on Friday morning, Aug. 25, of cholera, Miss SARAH A. MCMASTER, widow of Wm. I. McMaster, of New-York, aged 52 years

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Markets see Sixth Page.

FRIDAY, Aug. 25—6 P. M.

The negotiations between the Banks and Erie Railroad Company, to which he alluded yesterday, are progressing under, we understand, favorable auspices. We find however upon further examination, that the various reports on the subject of the Company's negotiations with Messrs. BROWN, BROTHERS & Co, are not as have been represented. The arrangement which the Company made with that house was for $250,000 only, and has been duly met. A small amount of $150,000 remains to be taken if the parties require it; which it is stated to us as not being likely, as the time for which the loan is to run is too short.

The negotiations

THE [illegible] PRICE.

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New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

Loss by the Waldeboro Fire—Departure of the Steamer General Knox.

BOSTON, Sunday, Aug 27.

Nothing definite as yet has been ascertained in regard to the amount of property destroyed by the fire at Waldoboro, Me., but the loss cannot be less than five hundred thousand dollars.

The fire destroyed forty-seven stores with nearly all their contents, two banks, and about seventy families have been rendered houseless.

The new steamer *General Knox* left this port to-day for Waldoboro.

Congressional Nomination.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug 26.

EDWARD JOY MORRIS has been nominated for Congress by the Whigs of the First District, making the third candidate now in the field for that District.

Death of Two Prominent Citizens of Albany

ALBANY, Saturday, Aug 26.

Two of our most prominent citizens died to day JOHN TOWNSEND, President of the Commercial Bank, and formerly Mayor of the city, was one of them He died this evening, aged seventy-two years He also belonged to the firm of ISAIAH & JOHN TOWNSEND. The other was WILLIAM W. FORSYTH, of the house of FORSYTH, ROBINSON & Co. His death took place this morning, at the age of forty-one years. He was also a Director in the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank in this city.

Illness of Hon. Mr. Rencher.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Aug. 26.

Hon. Mr RENCHER, of North Carolina, lies dangerously ill at Brown's Hotel, Washington.

Heavy Robbery.

ROME, Saturday, Aug 26.

The house of R S. DOTY, in this place, was entered by burglars a few nights ago and robbed of a considerable sum. Amongst the property taken were two checks drawn by D. C. WEST, Treasurer of the Ogdensburg Clayton and Rome Railroad Company, in favor of CROMWELL KIMBALL & Co., for $2,911 93 each, one on the Fort Stanwix Bank, and the other on the Rome Exchange Bank, dated the 22d instant. Payment of the checks has been stopped.

Yellow Fever at Savannah.

COLUMBIA, Saturday, Aug 26.

Our letters from Savannah state that the yellow fever is exceedingly violent there, and that it is confined to no section of the city.

The weather was exceedingly hot, and the citizens were flying in all directions from the city.

Mortality of Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 26.

The total mortality in this city during the week ending to-day was 135, of whom 26 died of cholera. This is a slight increase on the returns of the preceding week.

Failure of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Memphis.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Aug. 26.

The Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Memphis, Tenn., suspended payment on the 22d inst.

Later from New-Mexico.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Aug 25.

The Santa Fé mail arrived at Independence, Missouri, on Monday last, but brings no news of the least importance.

The Fires in the Woods of Maine.

BANGOR, Saturday, Aug. 26.

The fires in the woods are still raging in this County, Hancock, Piscataquis, &c. In the vicinity of Ellsworth, great damage is being done; and, in fact, the damage is immense all around. In some sections nothing is being done by the people but fighting the fires.

Severe Storm, Weather, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Aug. 27.

A furious gust took place last evening in this city, which was followed by copious rain, vivid lightning, and awful claps of thunder. Many trees were prostrated but no very serious damage was done.

A second storm occurred this afternoon, during which several boats were capsized on the river, but no persons were drowned.

The weather now indicates the commencement of a regular Northeast rain-storm.

Weather in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Aug. 27.

We had a glorious rain-storm here this afternoon, of two hours duration. It still looks cloudy, and the prospects are that we shall have another before long.

The Weather at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Aug. 25.

The weather here continues hot and dry.

Markets by Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, Aug. 26.

The COTTON market for the week has been dull, the prices steady and unchanged. The WOOL market continues very bare of pulled The sales amounted to 2@2,200 lbs. PRINTING CLOTHS are without change, and the supply has been somewhat diminished by the drought. The sales were 30,600 pieces.

THE TURF.

Maine Races—Bangor Trotting Park.

A series of trots have taken place during the past week at Bangor, Me., all of which were well contested. The Trotting Park was well patronized, some two thousand persons being present at each trot. The first trot came off on Tuesday last, which was for a purse of $300, mile heats, best three in five in harness.

E GOODWIN entered *Blue Morgan*, of Cambridge.....3 1 1 1
S. LINE entered s. m. *Lady Anne*, of Scarborough.....1 2 2 2
H. DREW entered *Bay Morgan*, (known as DREW's stud).....2 dr.

Time, 2:44—2:48—2:50—2:51.

The two *Morgans* came in collision on the first heat, and the wheel of *Bay Morgan's* sulkey was much damaged. The horse was drawn in consequence. A match was thereupon made by the owners of the horse to trot the next day, for $250 a side, the same race. *Bay Morgan* won the money after five severe heats. His owner refused $2,500 for him after the race. The following is a summary:

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23.—Match $250 a side, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

A. G. HUNT named *Bay Morgan*.....2 0 1 1 1
Mr. SPENCER named *Blue Morgan*.....1 0 2 2 2

Time, 2:40—2:44—2:41—2:44—2:46

SAME DAY.—Match $300 a side, mile heats, in harness, between *Hard Road*, of Boston, and *Omer Pacha*, of Portland. *Omer Pacha* won the first heat, and *Hard Road* the two last. The trotting was excellent. *Hard Road* made one of the heats in 2:37; the time of the other heats were not kept.

The Race Yesterday—Glorious Sport.

From the Washington Star, Aug. 26.

The trot over the Columbia Course, yesterday, was one of unusual interest, being altogether an amateur affair, gotten up by some gentlemen, not for the purpose of making money, but for the real "fun of the thing." The horses contesting for the race are well-known "fast 'uns," and the time made was almost equal to the "best time on record." (See the great race between *Jim-along-Joe* and *Wha-cha*.—*Turf Register*, vol. 99, p. 87.) *Firefly* and *Bobtail* were the names of the horses. *Firefly* was brought to the scratch by his owner, and *Bobtail* by the unrivalled jockey, Lively HENRY. The horses were apparently in good condition, but *Firefly* looked "ra-a-ther" wicked, and *Bobtail*, to a connoscur of horse flesh —and there were plenty on the ground—seemed "a-a-ting" finely drawn.

It may not be amiss to state, a general belief prevailed that the driver of *Firefly* seemed to have a little the advantage in weight, he coming well up to 210 pounds, without his coat, and *Lively* about 140. Still the old saying, "A lean dog for a long chase," stood well in this instance, as will be seen in the sequel. Now for the race. The judges having taken stand, called up the horses, and after a few false starts, away they went, at top speed. After the dust had cleared off, a view was had of the position of the nags. *Firefly* was ahead, going finely; *Bobtail* about ten yards behind, evidently laying low. Away they went; the half-mile was reached in 1:43. *Firefly* still ahead. Then comes "the tug of war." *Firefly* swung round the last turn, *Bobtail* still in the same position, and then a yell is heard from the stentorian lungs of LIVELY, that frightened the crows from the neighboring trees; but it was no use, *Firefly* didn't mind that; up he came to the winning pole in the unparalleled time of 2:37½. *Bobtail* second.

SECOND HEAT.—Both horses cooled off well, and much anxiety was shown by betters who had staked heavily as to the result of the race. A general sentiment prevailed that *Bobtail* was "up to suits," and this heat would result differently. The horses were called up, when it was discovered that *Firefly* was to be tooled by another driver. What's out now? *Firefly's* driver complained of pain in the wrists, and wouldn't drive another round, "no how;" so What-ye-call-'em took the ribbons The word was given, and away they went together; but alas for human anticipations! a few rods only had been covered, ere a yell from the lungs of LIVELY, louder and more shrill than any ever invented in the pits of "Acheron," burst upon the ears of *Firefly*, and 'twas all over; he broke up, and could never again be brought to a trot, and so *Bobtail* came "out first best," but 'twas owing to "that ere yell."

FORESTS IN FLAMES.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

The Catskill Mountain House Destroyed.

The *American Whig*, Taunton, Mass., of Aug. 24, says:

A fire broke out in the Pine woods, about two miles north of this village, on Wednesday last week, which continued from day to day, breaking out in new locations, until between three and four hundred acres of woodland have been burnt over, lying on both sides of the Boston turnpike, on a portion of which was valuable wood. The fire has called out every day a large number of the citizens and owners in this town and Raynham, who labored industriously to check its progress. Several times on Friday, Saturday and Sunday it was thought they had succeeded, but the fire would burst forth again with renewed vigor and destruction. The fire extended to the borders of Prospect Hill Pond, on the north, and within a few rods of the borders of the woods on the south. Thousands have visited the scene, which in the night time presented a grand and exciting spectacle—the flames now running at a rapid rate along the under brush—then shooting upward, leaping from branch to branch in the tops of the tall pines. No artificial fireworks can present a more vivid scene.

Those who have suffered by the fire are, as far as we learn, as follows: Jesse Hartshorn owned about 20 acres; E nezer Williams, 10; James Leonard, of Raynham, 20; W. A Crocker, W. R. Dover, 10, and W. B Spraut, 60; Andrew H. Hall, 20 acres; Anselm Bassett, John A. Hall, and others were owners.

On Tuesday a fire broke out in the woods on the northeast of the railroad, west of the Hospital Farm, which burnt over 100 acres: this wood was owned by Lemuel M. Leonard, Christopher C. Wilber, James Leach, Bathsheba Leonard and others, and is estimated to be a loss of $2,000, or more.

The Taunton *Gazette* states that the destructive fire in the Raynham woods is still raging fiercely, and extending, notwithstanding the efforts of the farmers to arrest its progress. A tract of about 1,000 acres has now been burnt over, and the loss of property is very large. Some valuable woodlands have also been burned along the track of the Taunton Branch Railroad in Norton.

The Peterborough *Transcript* states that in Stoddard, N. H., several days since, two or three hundred acres of woodland belonging to the Stoddard Glass Company, were burned over by fire. While the fire was burning, Mr. CURTIS HUNT attempted to drive a team laden with store goods to the amount of $700, belonging to Mr. FISK, of Marlow, through a road which passed by the woods. The flames were then some ten rods distant; but a strong gust of wind drove them so rapidly that he was forced to quit the wagon and fly for his life, saving only one of his three horses. The other horses, with the wagon and goods, were destroyed. Mr. HUNT himself barely escaped, his shirt being burnt from his back, and his face and hands blistered. The horse which he saved was badly burned.

From the Bangor Whig, Aug. 24.

Fires are raging in the woods to a terrible extent in every section of the country. The damage to the woodland and crops will be very great. Buildings have been burnt in Kenduskeag, Corinth, Charleston, Garland, and other towns. In many places the entire population are engaged in fighting fires In Garland it is said that one family, who live some distance from any other house, are entirely surrounded by the flames, having no means of escape. It is not known whether they are dead or alive. Report says that the bridge at Bradford is burned, and a mill and one or two houses in Corinth.

From the Springfield Republican, Aug. 25.

A large fire commenced on the northern extremity of Mount Tom, on Friday, and at last accounts was spreading with great rapidity.

The fire which has been burning for some days in the woods west of Chester village, is still raging with unabated fury. A very large tract of land has been burned over, and great quantities of wood and timber destroyed, but we have as yet no information upon which to base a reliable estimate of the loss of property, though it must be very heavy.

One thousand acres of woodland have been burnt over in Raynham, and the fire is still raging. Some valuable woodlands have also been burned along the track of the Taunton Branch Railroad, in Norton. A large peat meadow near the centre of Lexington has been on fire for several days.

From the Buffalo Democracy, Aug 25.

Extensive fires in the woods and fields are prevailing all over the country. A very destructive fire is raging in the woods in the vicinity of Swanton near Lake Champlain and the Canada line. It has run along the track of the Vermont Central Railroad, for two or three miles, and passengers have to be carried in wagons eight or ten miles around the fire. The loss of property is immense.

Another fire is raging in the woods on Catskill Mountain. It has already burned over a large tract of territory, and is still unchecked.

The fires in Chautauque County appear to be still unextinguished. A gentleman who came down on the State Line Road on Wednesday night, says the smoke is so dense the whole distance from Dunkirk to the State Line, as to be exceedingly troublesome to the eyes, and even to interfere with respiration. The fires still burn in the woods and fields, in many places the roots of the grass in whole fields being thoroughly destroyed. Rain was never so much needed.

From the Monticello Watchman, Aug. 23.

The woods are on fire in all directions around. Thousands of acres of valuable bark and timberland have been burned over and much damage done. We are told that Mr. GILMAN, the proprietor of a large tannery in Forestburg, has suffered a loss of about $1,600, and that his tannery was saved with much difficulty. About 400 cords of bark were burned, and 100 cords of wood. If the present unprecedented drought continues, the destruction of timber and bark must be immense.

Correspondence of the Albany Argus.

SARATOGA, Friday, Aug. 25, 1854.

I have just returned from Montreal, *via* Lake Champlain, and as I see extensive fires in Maine and other places noticed by the papers, I volunteer to acquaint you of the destructive fires now raging in the woods of Northern New-York.

From Rouse's Point north, for twenty miles, there are fires in many places; and from Chazy, nine miles west of Rouse's Point, to Malone, the entire country is threatened by the flames, which are spreading rapidly.

The passengers from Montreal were detained on Wednesday night at Rouse's Point, by the non-arrival of the steamer *Canada* from Whitehall, which could not leave in consequence of the dense smoke from the burning forests.

Yesterday, as we passed Crown Point, at 3 o'clock P. M., the atmosphere was so clouded by smoke as to totally eclipse the sun at times, giving it a lurid appearance when seen, until sunset.

Five miles back from the lake at Crown Point the saw mills, together with wood and lumber, belonging to HAMMOND & Co., have been totally destroyed by the fire spreading from the forests Their loss is estimated at $50 000

A passenger told me that, at the sources of the Hudson, the forests were burning for fifteen miles around.

When we reached Whitehall, the side of the mountain in that vicinity was in a perfect blaze. The appearance was sublime, but the air was hot, almost to suffocation. The lake was literally covered with burnt leaves, wafted thither by the wind, and the air thoroughly permeated with heat, smoke and ashes

I noticed fires at several places between Whitehall and Saratoga, but they were not very extensive.

The pleasure of our trip was materially diminished by the fire and smoke, and the landscape, in many places, was entirely blotted from view. This was a touch of the aerial too much even for

AN ARTIST.

A fire was raging yesterday on the Catskill Mountains, and teams were sent up to remove the furniture, &c., from the Mountain House. Late in the day it was reported that this hotel had been entirely destroyed.

From the Ravenna (O.) Democrat.

The whole country is filled with fire; vegetation is so dry that it crackles up like gunpowder at the slightest approach of anything like fire.

One afternoon last week the lot near the residence of Mr. STANIFF, on the line of the C. & P. R. R., a half mile from this village, was set on fire by a locomotive spark. The fire spread like lightning, and was with difficulty controlled. A number of rods of fence were burned, and considerable torn down to save it. On the same afternoon the woods upon the opposite side of the track belonging to WILLIAM COOLMAN, Esq., were set on fire by the locomotive of the construction train. Great effort was necessary to keep the fire from running over a large surface of ground. Had there been a high wind at the time, it would have been impossible to have prevented either of these fires from extending into the town, when the result would have been very disastrous indeed.

The premises of DANIEL BOSTWICK and JAMES O GURLEY, in Rootstown, were set on fire by a locomotive and considerable damage done; over 1100 rails were burnt. The house and barn of Mr. GURLEY were in great danger, and with great difficulty kept from taking fire.

A fire occurred on the premises of EDMUND POSTWICK, in Edinburg township, caused by lightning. The whole neighborhood turned out to fight the fire, and after considerable effort succeeded in mastering it

A fire has occurred in Charlestown, which burnt several days.

The fire in the swamp south of this village, which started about two months ago is still burning.

A large tamarack swamp in the west part of this township, near the Feeder, is on fire. We learn that a very large tamarack swamp in Franklin is also on fire.

There are several swamps on fire in Rootstown. Indeed fires in swamps, in fields, and in woods, are prevalent all around us.

In those places where these fires have been the roots of the grass have been entirely burned out, the fire extending into the ground to that depth.

A Mountain on Fire in Vermont.

Extract of a letter, dated

SUNDERLAND, Vt., Wednesday, Aug 23, 1854.

We are having very hot and dry weather. There has not been so severe a drouth known for many years. It has rained but once for three months, and then only a slight shower, lasting about twenty minutes—just enough to lay the dust. The drouth affects the crops most seriously. Potatoes will be just nothing at all, and other vegetables will suffer nearly in proportion. It makes the farmers look quite discouraged, and they feel as bad as they look.

The large mountain on the east of us is on fire. It has been burning about five weeks, and has burnt over about 400 acres of valuable timber land, and will be a very great loss to the owners. The sight from my window, of the tall and thick forests all wrapped in a light blaze, is one of grandeur I never before beheld.

The conflagration is supposed to have been set by some young men who went on the mountain for a frolic, and built a small fire to drive away the mosquitoes,—but nothing certain is known. We have much fear that unless a heavy rain occurs soon, the fire will work its way down into the surrounding villages and cause still more terrible destruction.—*Boston Transcript, Aug. 26.*

DISASTROUS FIRE.

Immense Loss of Property—Destruction of more than Three Hundred Buildings—Heavy Losses by Individuals and Insurance Companies.

From the Troy Daily Whig, Aug. 26.

One of the most calamitous conflagrations which ever visited our city, occurred yesterday afternoon. The fire broke out in the Troy planing mill, on Front-street, corner of Division, about 1 o'clock P. M., and spread through the building almost instantly, and communicated to adjoining wooden buildings on both sides of the street, and to the valuable and extensive lumber yards in the vicinity. The breeze from the river was quite strong, and fed the flames to uncontrollable fury—urging them along Front-street on both sides, and up the south side of Division-street to River, making a clean sweep with the exception of the house on River-street corner. All the buildings from Front-street to Adams, on either side, were destroyed.

Commencing at the second house on River-street, below Division, west side, the fire swept every building to Adams-street, nearly a quarter of a mile, and below Adams destroying the railroad freight house, machine shop, 500 cords of wood, and other valuable property, enumerated elsewhere. Crossing River-street, flames communicated to a large number of private dwellings, and to the immense three story chair factory (known as Birges') up Adams, Washington and Liberty to First and Second-streets, and down these streets to Adams, and south, destroying a large number of valuable buildings below Adams

More than three hundred buildings have been destroyed, and the loss is beyond present estimate. Those who are acquainted with localities in the city will at once see, from the course of the fire, and the list of the sufferers below, that a valuable portion of the town has been laid in ruins, including a large number of costly and elegant private residences.

The account below of buildings destroyed, and names of sufferers, is as complete as we could possibly make it up to a late hour last night.

West side Front-street.—Planing-Mill, John Gleason, Albany, owner; J G. Bushwell & Son, lumber-yard and office; Lyman R. Avery, lumber-yard and office; Cottrell & Brainard, lumber-yard and office; Thompson & Whipple, lumber-yard; Whipple & Baker; Landon & Bontecou, lumber-yard; George Merwin, dwelling; Charles Bishop, warehouse; E. B. Wheeler, lumber-yard; L. R. Avery, lumber-yard; N. Taylor.

East Side Front-street.—Richard Vanderheyden, grocery and provision store; Chas. Hovey, dwelling; Thomas Hicks, grocery; John Fury; John Lynch, dwelling; William Campbell, dwelling; Henry Campbell, do.; John Boonhoner, do.; Miss Houghtaling, dressmaker; David Downing, dwelling; Mrs. Kelfoil, variety store; William Fitzsimmons, grocery; John Dempsey, do.

On the Pier below Adams-street.—Noyes & Hillman, hollow-ware factor and storehouse; Baker & Bacon, lumber-yard; storehouse.

West side River-street—Eldridge Wellington, dwelling; Robert Wasson, do.; N. Leach, do; R. J. Starks, do.; L. R Avery, do; S. J. Halstead, do.; Robert Osgood, do.; M. Dean, dwelling, owned by Sylvester Norton; C. W. Thompson, lumber-yard; W W. Whipple & Co., do; two small dwellings, owned by D Ellis; Stephen Gould, dwelling; Geo. R. Davis, do.; John A. Peck, do; Harry Conkey, do; James Morrison, do; Calvin Hayner, do.; Mrs. Bosworth, do.; Nathan Taylor, do; the Freight Depôt, Hudson River Railroad, docks, tracks, utensils, &c

East side River-street—Brainard & Cottrell, lumber-yard; M. J. Winnie, dwelling; a dwelling owned by D. Ayres; Nathan Taylor, dwelling; L. Egerton, do.; Gardner Landon, lumber-yard; Mrs. Truesdell, boarding-house; Harvey Johnson, dwelling; W. W. Whipple, do.; J. H. Byram, do.; D. Ellis, do; Henry May, do.; George R. Davis, Jr., do.; Mrs. Thompson, boarding-house; Mr Granger.

The extensive chair factory, formerly known as the Birge Factory, one of the most extensive in the country, 250 feet by 60, which was filled with very costly machinery and manufactured wares.

The machine shop of the Hudson River Railroad, car house, woodshed containing 1,000 cords of wood ready for use; several cars, &c.

Here the fire was most terrific, and no attempt was made to stay its progress.

The flames wrapped up the extensive depôt property in this vicinity with terrific energy.

On Adams-street, North Side.—Taylor & Maine, corner of River and Adams-streets, on the ground floor of the chair factory; groceries—goods mostly removed. Wm. Bumstead, grocer, No. 3 Adams-street, goods removed—building brick. W. Parmenter, machine shop, brick, 6 stories—portion of contents saved. This establishment gave employment to 50 or 60 men. Building adjoining, 2 stories, brick. (formerly occupied by Jones & Hitchcock as bell foundry,) occupied by Mr. Miller as a blacksmith shop. Material and tools mostly saved. Dwelling-house, corner of First and Adams-streets, 3 story, brick, occupied by Mr. Dowley. Furniture saved. From this point the fire proceeded, destroying a number of small tenements, to the corner of Second and Adams-streets, where the flames caught in the residence of John McIntosh, No 207 Second-street. Furniture partially destroyed.

Adams-street, South Side.—Jones & Hitchcock's Bell Foundry—extensive establishment, building brick, three stories, machinery, patterns, &c., nearly all lost. From here the fire spread in the rear, south, on both First and Second-streets, commencing with a brick building corner of Adams and First, occupied by Daniel Hurley, grocer; brick three stories Contents mostly saved.

On First, below Adams.—The following buildings were destroyed: Three-story brick building No. 202, occupied by Samuel McCroy, blacksmith; wooden building, owned by Mr. Ayers, occupied by several families; Malachi Nicholson, dwelling. On the west side—Two three-story brick buildings, walls of one still standing, owned by Job Olin, Esq., and new brick building in the rear. In addition to these, a brick building in the rear, also owned by Mr. Olin, and occupied by several families.

Second-street, below Adams.—Several brick dwellings, occupied as shops and dwellings, and one unoccupied.

On First-street, between Liberty and Adams—From River-street the fire worked up Liberty to the corner of First-street, destroying the corner wooden building No. 135, and swept down to No. 175 on the west side of First-street, including several elegant and costly buildings, respectively occupied by Messrs. Ryan, E. S. Randall, Matrice, F. S. Thayer. E. Jones, J. H. Congdon, E. W. Miller, Alexander Brown, L. J. Rudell, Mrs. Granger, R. D. Bardwell, A. C. Daniels, Franklin Birge, Charles Brownell, Mr. Stevens, Samuel Whitney.

First-street, East side, below Liberty—On this side, the new St John's Church, built of free stone and in course of erection, broke the range of the fire, but the flames crossed over from the other side to the brick house of Jason C Osgood, No. 146, and swept down to Adams, destroying elegant dwellings, including all the numbers to No. 180, occupied up David Mann. The dwellings were occupied and mostly owned as follows: J C Osgood, H H. Sears, Orson Brewster, a wooden house, occupied, names of occupants unknown, J. B. Young, Gardner Lanoon. E. S B. Brainard, Mr. Holmes, Arthur Mooney, Charles B Bishop, David Mann

On Washington-street, between First and Second.—A number of wooden buildings, occupied by Peter Graves, M'Canty and others

Division-street, between River and Third-streets.—Commencing at No. 6, dwelling, Daniel Lucy; Mrs. Wilkinson, No. 8; Miss Johnson and Mr. Foot, mostly wooden tenements.

In the list above, we have found it impossible to include the buildings in the different "alleys" which were destroyed, or the names of the occupants These "alleys" contained, several of them, substantial brick structures, and were occupied by a large number of families. The loss of the occupants included, in many instances, their all; and it is more than probable that over 100 poor families from these localities were houseless and homeless last night, but as they were supplied by charity. Their furniture was in most instances either entirely destroyed or partially so, and in many instances was removed to places of supposed safety, only to be overtaken by the flames in their progress.

All the buildings mentioned in our account above, were completely destroyed, unless otherwise noted.

It is quite probable that in the confusion in which our details were gathered at a late hour last evening, that omissions of buildings destroyed have occurred, and names in some instances have been misprinted.

The whole Fire Department was early on the ground, and in the intense heat of the day, and enveloped, as the men were, for the greater part of the time, in dirt and smoke, almost suffocating, they worked with super-human energy.

The heat from burning buildings and lumber along the River-street dock prevented the Companies getting their supplies of water from the river, and their only resource was the hydrants. These, in consequence of the many pipes being attached, did not furnish so good a head of water as was desirable, and at times there was considerable difficulty on this account.

Early after the fire became threatening, Chief Engineer Madden telegraphed to Albany and Lansingburgh for help. Both places responded to the call with alacrity. Nos. 1 and 8, from Albany, arrived in time to render the most efficient service, as did also the Lansinburgh companies.

It is a remarkable feature of this conflagration that it literally swept all before it. The severe and protracted drouth had rendered everything in the shape of wood as so much tinder, and no sooner did the flames or a vagrant spark touch the roof of wooden buildings than they appeared to be hopelessly enveloped in flames.

Those who are acquainted in that portion of the burnt district embraced in that part of the district below Washington street, including River, First and Second will readily understand that a large number of elegant and costly private residences have been wholly destroyed. A large portion of families who removed their goods, were compelled to move from place to place, while many had no time to save anything whatever.

Rumors prevailed last evening of the loss of life, but we could trace them to no reliable source.

We have purposely omitted any estimate of individual losses, for the reason that such estimates would be at best but guesses, and wholly unreliable. In some instances they will fall upon our business men and Insurance Companies with great severity. We believe our heavy lumber merchants and other dealers were generally fairly insured.

The following list of losses by the several Insurance Companies named, does not, of course, include the total losses by this conflagration, but is as complete as we could make it last night.

American Co., Providence	$15,000	National Protection, Saratoga	15,000
Roger Williams, Providence	8,000	Knickerbocker, Watertford, N. Y.	5,000
Atlantic, Prov	7,000	Hamilton Co., N. Y.	6,000
Merchants', Prov.	5,000	Market Co., N. Y.	5,000
Mohaw Valley, Amsterdam	7,000	Beekman Co., N. Y.	3,000
Phœnix, New-York	2,500	New-Amsterdam Co., N. Y.	2,000
Western Massachusetts, Pittsfield	5,000	Ætna, Hartford	25,000
Troy Mutual (about)	40,000	The Hartford Co.	6,000

It is estimated that lumber was destroyed to the value of one quarter of a million of dollars.

The fire was raging from 1 until after 6 P. M., when its progress was stayed. Its whole course, from the planing-mill to its farthest limit, almost in direct line, was nearly a mile.

Thousands of people thronged the streets in the vicinity of the burnt district last evening. The scene presented by the burning ruins on all sides, was one of terrific grandeur; by those who could for the moment divest themselves of the thought of the loss, desolation and suffering which had been incurred, it was one to be enjoyed.

Large Fire.

From the St. Louis Intelligencer.

About 5 1-2 o'clock this morning the large tinware and stove store of Tilden & Burd, on Main, near the corner of Market-street, was discovered to be on fire in the second story. The flames increased rapidly until the building and most of the stock was consumed. The fire spread to the building on each side, which were much injured, but not to the same extent as the one in which the fire began.

The manner which it originated is unknown, but when discovered appeared to have been in progress some time, but as the building was fire proof it made no show outside.

The losses as far as we can ascertain them are as follows: Burd & Tilden $10.000, insured in the Tennessee and Floating Dock companies. Samuel C. Davis & Co, loss by water $1,300 to $1,500, insured in Delaware. Lumberman's, Hartford, Missouri, and St. Louis Home Mutual offices. All the goods in the extensive Saddlery establishment of Louis Dorsheimer & Co. were saved in a slightly damaged condition. The amount could not be ascertained. They are insured $4,000 in the Lumberman's and $2,000 in the Pacific offices. The goods in Martin & Brother's establishment were all saved with scarcely any damage. The only other sufferer was John Young, who lost about half his stock, but whether insured or not we could not learn.

Some time since, some grains of wheat, from an old Egyptian sarcophagus at Cairo, were given to the Agricultural Society of Compeigne, by whom they were sown The stems which have arisen from this seed are as large as a reed, the leaves are more than an inch in breadth, and the ears have each one hundred grains of very large size, so that several of the original seeds have multiplied 2000 fold. It is thought that the seed dates as far back as Sesostris, or at least Cleopatra

A Chapter of Strange Developments—A Gang of Villians in Massachusetts detected by an Albany Policeman.

From the Albany Journal, Aug. 25.

In the beginning of the month of April last, Mr. DWIGHT WILCOX, a resident of Chester Factory, Mass., called on the Chief of Police of this city, and represented that a few neighbors and himself had formed what is called a "Carson League," and had met with a great deal of opposition from a band of reckless fellows living in that neighborhood, who had made threats if the League did not desist in their endeavors to make decent and respectable citizens of them, they would have cause to rue their philanthropy. The League, nothing daunted, continued to remonstrate with them; but the more they exerted themselves the more determined opposition was manifested. On the night of the 22d February last, the villagers were alarmed by a terrible explosion, and on ascertaining the cause found that a 25 lb. keg of powder had been placed in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and it had been nearly destroyed

The next act of these scoundrels was to set on fire the barn of Mr. DAVID CANNON, which was fortunately discovered before it had made much progress, and extinguished. Apprehending other acts of violence, a few members of the League held a meeting to consider what steps should be taken to ferret out the perpetrators of these outrages. It was finally agreed that Mr. WILCOX should come to Albany, lay the matter before the Chief of Police, and counsel with him as to the best and surest method to be adopted to put a stop to these proceedings. This was done. The Chief told Mr W. he knew just the man, possessed of tact and courage, to accomplish this duty. He accordingly selected Mr. B. CHAMBERLIN, an ex-police man, and after laying the whole matter before him, started him for the scene of action. On arriving, the first place he made for was the tavern, where he found most of the gang getting ready to go to a cock fight, which was to come off in Russell, the adjoining town, a distance of eleven miles.

CHAMBERLAIN was accompanied on this first visit by ABRAHAM VOSBURGH, who is a keen hunter. On sounding their guns in the corner of the room, they made for the bar, called for something to drink, and invited the company to join them; but were told that refreshments of that kind were tabooed, and all joined in denouncing the "Carson League," and all other leagues but good fellowship. The two strangers being looked upon as "trumps," received an invitation to accompany them to the "chicken dispute," which was accepted. Just before starting, the chief of the gang asked two men who remained behind, if they meant to be on hand to-night. They replied in the affirmative. In returning from the cock fight, they drove under the shed, where a number of disguised men were. They reported that the job had been finished, and DEWEY's horse had been sheared and his tail cut off. After enjoining secrecy and taking a drink all round, they retired.

CHAMBERLIN and VOSBURGH positively identified two of the conspirators, and reported their names to the League. After remaining there two days, they returned to Albany. VOSBURGH being in other employment, could not devote any more time to the business. CHAMBERLIN, after a few days, started back alone. Little was done at this time, but to abuse and insult members of the League, and so well was this accomplished, that, with the exception of those in the secret, CHAMBERLIN was looked upon as the head scamp of the lot By pursuing this course he gained the confidence of the other party, and they gradually became less reserved, and he became acquainted with many of their plans. But what inspired them with unlimited confidence in him, was an altercation between him and the Secretary of the League, as previously agreed on, which resulted in CHAMBERLIN committing an assault on him, for which he was arrested, and taken before a magistrate, where the case was settled, he paying the complainant $2 and costs.

This act firmly established him in the estimation of the gang. After several visits of this kind, he learned it was in contemplation to blow up the mill of the gentleman with whom he had this bogus difficulty, and was requested to leave, as he would be suspected, and by so doing prove an *alibi*. It being a grist mill, CHAMBERLAIN notified the League that flour would be on the rise that night. On receiving this information, a few of the members posted themselves as sentinels. After waiting some time, footsteps were heard approaching the mill, and a person soon stumbled on one of the guard, who seized him, and a struggle ensued. He finally made his escape, but not before he was identified. On searching about the place where this happened, a 25 pound keg of powder, with a long fuse attached, was found This was kept a profound secret, and it was hoped by the gang that their companion was not recognized, and that the powder had rolled into the water and sunk.

After committing numerous depredations, such as shearing the horses, striping others zebra like, cutting down fruit orchards, and finally setting fire to and destroying the mill, it was thought best to pounce on them, which was done. They were arrested, taken to Springfield, and the Chief, CHAMBERLAIN and VOSBURGH, went over and gave in their testimony, when the gang began to realize the position in which they were placed. They accompanied the officer from Chester with the greatest confidence, imagining that not the slightest proof could be brought against them; but when their friends and associates made their appearance as witnesses for the league, and the keg of powder, with the fuse attached, which they had fondly hoped was in the bottom of the pond, was produced, a wonderful change came over them, and all their bullying, bragadocio manner vanished.

This is considered in that part of the country the most important arrest that has ever taken place. A most reckless and daring gang has been broken up, and if justice is meted out to them, the community will never be troubled with them more. Many of the good citizens who were not in the secret, and who looked on CHAMBERLIN as little short of a fiend, when they came to understand the whole matter, embraced him and apologized for any remarks they might have made in relation to him. Indeed he has had a difficult and dangerous part to play, for if the gang had in the least suspected him, he would never have lived to give his testimony. There were eight of them arrested, and numerous others suspected, which made it an easy matter for the prisoners to get bail, as some men of property were fearful if they were committed, some one of them might expose the whole matter, and render the position of several others anything but agreeable. They were held to answer on several charges.

Swindling.

From the Boston Traveller, Aug 25.

An extensive swindling operation was fortuitously arrested in this city within a few days. A commission and flour receiving firm, on one of our wharves, had occasion to fail one morning, without making any particular provision for their liabilities, in the way of assets. On the day previous, and perhaps on the very morning of their "suspension," they had made considerable purchases of flour, tobacco, cigars, and we believe liquors also, representing that their purchases were made for account of traders in New-Bedford, and having the goods marked accordingly, with directions that they should be sent to the Providence depôt. They in this way purchased something like 300 barrels of flour, of several dealers, in all cases ordering the flour to be marked for a trader in New-Bedford and sent to the Providence depôt. All the purchases were made for cash, but as is customary in such cases, the pay was not demanded before delivering the goods. The same truckman was employed, we believe, to carry the flour to the depôt; but either he, or some one in his employ, incautiously remarked that he was to carry it to a storehouse in Lowell-street. The dealer to whom this remark was made, suspecting something wrong, refused to deliver the flour: and when the failure of the purchaser was made known, and he learned that sales had been made by other dealers, he communicated to them his suspicions and what he had heard from the unwily truckman. The result was an examination of the Lowell-street storehouse, where the flour so carefully marked for New-Bedford had found a place of deposit, instead of going to the Providence depôt. The marks had all been obliterated, but the various parcels were easily identified by the different dealers, and were taken and reconveyed to their several stores. We do not know to what extent other goods were procured, nor what portion was recovered; some, however, had forced their way out of town. The operators themselves are not to be found, to give any explanation of this novel mode of doing business. They probably went directly to the Providence or some other depôt, not deeming it wise to store themsel

A CHAPTER ON ANGLING.

About Catching Fish, and Especially About Catching Bait.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

CRYSTAL LAKE, N. Y., Thursday, Aug. 17, 1854.

"A contented mind," says the proverb, "is a continual feast," and a contented mind, *as* a continual feast, is the peculiar provender of the brotherhood of the angle. I have been living on contentment for the past week—with a few trifling exceptions—and as the good nature and liberality of anglers are world-famous, I propose in this letter to diffuse a little of the article among the readers of the TIMES.

It is well to premise that I am a mere dabbler in the "gentle art." My experience in the way of fish hooks is of a limited character. I have not yet overcome the difficulty of catching myself, before catching the fish. I am invariably the first hooked, and the last. Until my line is fairly in the water, I experience no personal security, and when I get a bite, I must confess it is not unattended with personal apprehension. There is an impossible amount of science required in pulling out a big fish, which rather distresses me. It is perhaps an open question whether I catch the fish, or the fish catches me, inasmuch as the former, as a general thing, recovers his liberty quicker than I regain mine. The theory of angling reduces itself to this formula: 1st, Extracting the hooks from the tail of your coat, where, by a perversity of their crooked nature, they invariably fix themselves; 2d, Untying impossible knots in running tackle; 3d, Rescuing the said running tackle from the loving embrace of six-foot weeds; 4th, Trying to catch a fish; 5th, Trying hard to catch a fish; 6th. Managing a bite; 7th, Catching a fish; 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th, Landing him.

This lake has some reputation for its fishing. If the natives are to be believed, every thing that ever swam can be caught in it. You ask if there are any trout; the answer is, "Not hereabouts, but plenty a few miles down." The same with salmon; you have only to get into deep water (wherever that may be) and you can pull 'em up every two or three seconds. I intend to inquire if any whales have been seen taken here lately, and fully expect the answer will be, "Not here, but plenty a few miles down the lake." There is one great advantage in this invariable answer. If you should happen to have a bad day's sport, it is easily accounted for,—you havn't been far enough down the lake.

There is, I fancy, plenty of fish to be caught, if one can only take them while they are in the humor—a difficult thing to do. Bass of a large size are continually being talked about. I myself have bragged about a bass weighing four pounds to every one who was not in the secret. An ambitious and unscrupulous native has recently raised his weight a pound, so that for the honor of New-York, my next quotation must be six pounds.

The most perfectly distracting occupation I have ever attempted is catching the baits. Grasshoppers are used here nearly exclusively. They are found among the high grass everywhere, but abound most plentifully in the churchyard. Thither I went with a tin box, a pair of spectacles, and a superabundant faith in my own agility. The process of catching a grasshopper may seem to the superficial and flippant a trivial matter. But I, Sir, who have undergone it, am prepared to pronounce it one of the most absorbing and intense occupations in the world. Any one can dig a worm. You have but to turn up the soil and grasp the object of your researches; it may squirm more or less, but it cannot get away. But with a grasshopper it is entirely different. You have to contend with a power—the power of locomotion—and in addition to that, an intellectual force which will not be coerced and loves freedom. The way I secured a few grasshoppers was this. Having wiped my spectacles so as to secure a good vision, I crept stealthily into the high grass. Immediately twenty or thirty grasshoppers darted upwards, in as many directions. By the time I had considered which one to pursue, they had all disappeared. Another step or two produced a similar result, but instead of reflecting this time, I surrendered myself to instinct, and followed him who first caught my eye. Now it is not easy to follow a grasshopper, for he dives into deep places where you cannot find him unless you have been accustomed to extract a needle from the historical bottle of hay; and he possesses also the happy faculty of changing his location the moment he thinks it insecure. With the best of intentions, however, you creep up to the spot where you saw him alight;—sure enough he is there, running along a blade of grass; in the face of such an encouraging fact you bend your fingers into a good grasping position, and make a grab; you perceive at the same instant that *a* grasshopper has made a bolt, but faith being strong in the human breast, you do not apprehend it is *yours*. So rising slowly into an upright and rather proud position, you begin to draw out the threads of grass one by one, firmly persuaded that the residuum will be a grasshopper. Presently the idea occurs to you that if such were the case, your captive being gifted with two very strong hind legs would surely use them. A cloud of suspicion crosses your brow, and you determine at any sacrifice to investigate the truth. With this heroic intention you slowly unbend your fingers, and at the last critical stage when thought is suspended by the very breathlessness of expectation, you discover that you have seized a—stinging nettle.

For an hour or two I prowled about the churchyard, making dissolute grabs at everything which bore the remotest resemblance to what I wanted. If your fancy can picture GUY FAWKES in spectacles, with a tin canister in his hand instead of a lantern, you will realize your correspondent in his arduous occupation. After a while Industry was rewarded—for, during the day, I succeeded in capturing at least half a dozen grasshoppers. This comparative wealth was not unattended with trials and tribulations, for every addition I made to it exposed me to the risk of ruin. You must know, Sir, that the aperture to the tin canister was of a fatal size, imperfectly barricaded with a knot of paper. Like the gates of a citadel, it was much easier for the inhabitants to march out than for a stranger to march in; and so when I had an addition to the general population, consisting of one, I generally experienced a desertion, consisting of two—so that, in the long-run, it was not to my interest to hunt grasshoppers for more than an hour at a time. If I continued the occupation for a longer period, I worked steadily backwards to the point whence I started.

I believe I am a very earnest sportsman, but I confess the tranquillity of catching nothing surpasses, in my estimation, the excitement of catching one, beyond which number it is not easy to progress. Why should I be expected to pull out a fish every time one bites? Why convert a delightful, contemplative pastime into a laborious occupation? It better suits my idiosyncrasy to sit with the line in my hand, and *know* there is fish at the end—to pull it up occasionally—not cruelly, with the intention of breaking its jaw by extracting the hook, but fondly, as something that belongs to myself, than to lug him to the shore. And if the little beggar should happen to get away—as I confess the little beggar very often does—I philosophize on the instability of piscatorial riches, and fling another grasshopper to the Fates, with a contented mind and a virtuous resignation. But to pull up my line every time an erratic perch or greedy bass chooses to seize the bait, would be work, Sir; and I came down to play—not to work.

Next to the passion for angling, the strongest in my nature is gunning. I have had some sport here lately in the wild duck way. In another letter I will detail it to your readers.

C. S.

The Prospects of Europe—Effect of the Revolutionary Element.

It is exceedingly probable that, before the end of the present war, Austria—or rather the House of Hapsburg—will be the party to suffer most. We are not now referring to the speculations which were abroad some time since, that, whichever side that power should take, *if she should take either*, her ruin must be the result. Those speculations were based on the prospect, that either opponent she might select would raise a number of her own provinces against her, while Austria proper would become a battle-ground. But the prospect, to which attention is here called, is not affected by the question whether Austria takes any part with either side; nor does it even contemplate Russia as of more account in the matter, than as an auxiliary instrument, whether designedly or not, to the development of the revolutionary life in Europe.

"The Revolution" is a greater generic nationality, so to speak, than even Panslavism. It is comprehensive humanity itself in a certain development; and what is a present sign and wonder in the moral world, while nearly every trumpery power, established on any false basis, has been consulted about the war, this greatest of the "great Powers" of Europe has but informal audience, and that *per force*. It is treated as if it had neither political science, nor moral intelligence, and was a mere animal force. And yet how inconsistent this is with the other side of the Absolutist policy, which ever proceeds on the very assumption that the danger from "the Revolution" is its increasing accession of political intelligence, and its attainment of just enough of religious and moral ideas to quicken that very intelligence. It is dreadful to contemplate this power when in full play, as it will be shortly; and those for whom its first forces are reserved, are the Powers that have suppressed the natural and healthy growth of faculties, which, if permitted to have developed themselves, would have been the glory of Europe's life and progress.

In the estimate of elements in the world's prospective life and character, it is as foolish to leave the Divine Word unconsulted as it would be to study the politics of any particular country without making any account of the traditionary wisdom of its presiding minds.

That the multi-national life of what was the old Roman Empire in Europe is yet in being, but now animated with a democratic spirit, will hardly fail to strike the student of history in its connection with sacred prophesy. And if so, then he will probably agree with us that the division of that empire, while answering grand intermediate ends, has tended to inspirit, at this remote epoch, a fraternization of independent nationalities, contrasting remarkably with the antagonistic spirit of those nations whose proper life is oppressed through compulsory centralization. Look at Austria, Russia, Denmark, as presenting examples of the latter.

A step further and we have a prospect of the Democratic ascendancy in the Old World sufficiently exhibited in the "many waters" representing a later development of the kingdom of the fourth beast; which waters are "peoples, and multitudes, and nations, and tongues." Here we fail not to recognize our abstract hero, "the Revolution," which as yet has appeared only in sporadic types, but will presently appear in concrete form and full dimensions.

Whenever the Revolution shall break out, and whatever individuals may be the master-spirits of it, it must, for a time at least, be headed in its progress by one of the great powers as a centre and *point d' appui*; and that power must be a Southern one, identified with Italy. Apparently, then, this power must be either France or Austria. Now, there is but one contingency which could place Austria in a position for such a leadership, even if that would suffice for it, namely: the recommencement of the Revolution there, so as to give to Vienna the February attitude of Paris. But that very event would destroy the centralization of which Austria *consists*, and Austria, as a power, would be no more. Germany might indeed, as a nation, take the position in question, but then Germany is not a very simple idea; and German unity is still more complex. Let the Revolution break out where it will, with a fair prospect of success, and it will be probably NAPOLEON'S policy to place himself at the head of it, in the *material* sense. Whatever may have been the approximation of his policy to despotism, this is not unusual with Democratic usurpers; while his antecedents, historical and personal, qualify him for the position if he should find acceptance. Whether *he* is the individual to do so or not, France will not be backward, and she seems to be encamped in Italy for hardly any other ultimate purpose (however unconsciously) than to push the Revolution forward from Italy into Austria. And nothing can favor such an expectation so much as the fact that this can be conveniently undertaken at any moment when considerations of French interest may prompt it.

We have no hesitation, then, in saying that the House of Hapsburg has a far better chance of being humbled at the feet of LOUIS NAPOLEON (or his successor) than anything like a *status quo ante bellum*. What course it will take in the war, is a matter of as little moment as whether a person is in a "green room" or a "red room," when it is already settled that he shall be kicked out of the house within an hour.

Whether Russia foments the revolution or not, it is her most formidable antagonist in reserve. And, looking on quietly thus far, the latter has already gained this essential advantage. It has learned that there is nothing to fear from aggression on the side of Russia, however mighty in defence that power may be. A question likely to be, before long, in process of solution, is, whether or no Russia will have anything to fear from the aggression of the Revolution?

As regards the course of England, on the arrival of the Revolution, she will no doubt abstain from participation in the conflict, if she can—partly from an anticipation of excesses on all sides, and partly to avoid increasing her financial burdens. There is, most probably, only one Continental question that she will ever voluntarily continue to be mixed up with; and that is the political position of Constantinople, the possession of which she will never concede to any other *great* power, or to any power likely to become great.

The policy of our own United States, we hope and trust, will be such as to countenance *right* with its usual accompaniment and ornament, *humane chivalry*, and to countenance nothing else. It will cost this nation but an honorable resolution, to inscribe herself in the rolls of history, as one warranted in saying of her moral influence at this period: "My glory was fresh in me, and my bow was renewed in my hand. Unto me men gave ear, and waited, and kept silence at my counsel. They waited for me as for the rain. I chose out their way, and sat chief."

The collateral careers of this country and the people of Europe (the continent,) seem to be thus hinted at by an inspired seer of olden time: "Ho to the multitude of many people, which make a noise like the noise of the seas; and to the rushing of nations, that make a rushing like the rushing of mighty waters! But God shall rebuke them, &c. Ho to the land shadowing with wings, which is beyond the rivers of Ethiopia, that sendeth ambassadors by the sea, even in *vessels of bulrushes* upon the waters, saying, Go, ye swift messengers, &c.

P. S.

Aristocratic Morality Forty Years Since.

A case has been recently tried in the Irish Courts, which well illustrates the *morals* of the fashionable aristocracy of the British Isles in the last generation. It was the suit of PIERCE SOMERSET BUTLER, fourth son of Colonel BUTLER, against the Viscount MOUNTGARRET, for ten thousand a year, and a title, on the ground that the said Viscount, the defendant in this case, was not the legitimate son of his father, the late HENRY BUTLER, third son of the eight inheritor of that ancient dignity. The career of that HENRY BUTLER, as described by the plaintiff's counsel and witnesses, is a perfect portrait of the fashionable aristocrat of Britain and Ireland forty years since. The younger son of a poor peer, he would not disgrace "the blood of the BUTLERS," or offend their pride by following an *honest* profession, and earning an *honorable* independence. It was more congenial to his nature to figure as a drunkard, a *roué*, a voluptuary, a scoundrel; and as a such, he appears to have acquired an unenviable notoriety among the dissipated characters that swarmed about London in that day. It was as a seducer of other men's wives and widows however, that he was especially and preëminently distinguished, and his achievements in this line left all his cotemporaries far behind. Whenever he could discover a woman of easy virtue and immeasurable credulity, that had wealth in her own right, or for whom some anxious husband had amply provided, he at once marked out that unfortunate female as a victim that must be sacrificed on the altar of his extravagance and licentiousness; and no arts or instruments that could at all contribute to the accomplishment of the base object which he had in view, were scorned or rejected by him. Many were the women that fell victims to his arts and his villainy, but the case of Mrs. COLEBROOKE will suffice to illustrate the depravity of his nature, and the immorality of fashionable society in the British Isles at the period when *Hon.* HENRY BUTLER flourished.

Mrs. COLEBROOKE was a widow lady, possessed, if we may believe the plaintiff's counsel, of every charm, but whose greatest charm in the estimation of Hon. HENRY BUTLER was a jointure of from £1,200 to £1,800 a year. This would, of course, be a very desirable acquisition to the extravagant and needy Irishman, who employed every art to captivate the widow and secure the jointure. To win the affections of the widow was an easy task, and at once accomplished by the fascinating and ardent wooer; but to possess the lady in honorable wedlock, and, at the same time, to possess her jointure, the honorable fortune-hunter found to be impossible. The deceased husband of that lady had made the enjoyment of the jointure in question dependent on the fulfilment of one important and unpalatable condition on the part of that amiable individual. As long as she was content to remain Mrs. COLEBROOKE, and a widow, she was to possess it, but the moment she changed her name, and entered a second time into the bands of matrimony—the £1,200, or £1,800 a year were to be forfeited. Marriage, consequently, was not to be thought of. Plain Mrs. COLEBROOKE must be plain Mrs. COLEBROOKE still, if she would retain her jointure—nor could she afford to purchase the unsubstantial dignity of being Hon. Mrs. BUTLER, by sacrificing the substantial benefits that accrued to her from her income.

But did it hence follow that Hon. HENRY BUTLER was not to enjoy Mrs. COLEBROOKE'S income? By no means. Let none suppose for a moment that he had the most remote intention of being thus out of pocket. This honorable gentleman determined that this fond and confiding woman should be his mistress, and his children by her illegitimate, rather than that the jointure in question should escape from his grasp. For some years afterwards they lived together as man and wife, and had two children, neither of which, however, survived. During this period they removed to Edinburg for the purpose, it was thought, of having a Scotch form of marriage gone through; but BUTLER here disappeared, ere the ceremony could be performed, and was absent and unheard of for a considerable time. In the meanwhile Mrs. COLEBROOKE, thinking that her seducer had abandoned her, and that he would never return, resolved to provide herself with another protector; and selected from her new acquaintances and admirers a Mr. TAAFE to discharge the duties of this high dignity. Hardly, however, had TAAFE been installed in this honorable office, when her old paramour once more appeared, driven back in all probability by his necessities, and caused the new favorite to be dismissed and turned out of doors. But before Mrs. COLEBROOKE would consent to discharge her new major domo, and to reinstate BUTLER in his former employment, the servants had to be called upon as witnesses, and the Scotch form of marriage gone through. BUTLER and Mrs. COLEBROOKE were now man and wife, according to Scottish law, and lived together as such for some time; but the matrimonial fetters of Scotland were not strong enough to bind for any length of time a man so fickle, so unprincipled, and so vile as Hon. HENRY BUTLER. In a very few years after their marriage he again abandoned his unfortunate victim, who in despair again returned to TAAFE, with whom she appears to have lived until her death, which took place shortly in Edinburg. So much for the ill used Mrs. COLEBROOKE.

But what in the meantime became of the Hon. HENRY BUTLER? He next addressed himself to a young and innocent maiden who knew nothing of his character, or his former career. She was his next victim. Soon after forsaking Miss COLEBROOKE the last time, the Hon. HENRY BUTLER began paying his addresses to a Miss HARRISON, whom he woed and won, and ultimately married. By this lady he had one son, who survived his father, grew up to manhood, and inherited the titles and estates of the ancient house of MOUNTGARRET. But he was not destined to enjoy them. Within the very family of BUTLER the avenger of the dead and forgotten was found. PIERCE SOMERSET BUTLER, the plaintiff in the present case, has revealed to the world the nature of the connection that subsisted between the deceased Mrs. COLEBROOKE and the late HENRY BUTLER. The consequence has been that in an Irish Court, the marriage of HENRY BUTLER and Miss HARRISON has been set aside, while that of the said HENRY BUTLER and Mrs. COLEBROOKE, has been pronounced valid—the son by the former marriage illegitimate, and the titles and estates of MOUNTGARRET to belong of right to PIERCE SOMERSET BUTLER, the plaintiff in the case in question. The defendant in that case and his much-wronged mother are entitled to sympathy, but it cannot be forgotten that the decision, harsh as it may seem to the suffering parties, is, to some extent, an atonement to the dead for the injuries and insults which the *honorable* HENRY BUTLER heaped on her during his infamous and guilty career.

The extravagance, the licentiousness, the baseness which BUTLER exhibited throughout every stage of his worthless and wicked life, form a picture painfully faithful of the vices which prevailed in fashionable society forty years ago

Thoughts on Inebriety from Opium and Alcoholic Beverages.

BY DR. J. S. SCOFIELD.

Before entering upon the subject of this article, I would like to state, that since the appearance of my views upon the necessity of an Asylum for helpless inebriates, in the columns of the DAILY TIMES, I have been favored with repeated calls from friends both of wretched opium eaters and of poor drunkards—each and all of them seeking, with much apparent solicitude, for any sort of a plan affording a reasonable hope or possibility of saving their poor friends from their respective vices.

The friends of the former suggested, very reasonably, that in our appeals in behalf of poor drunkards, the miserable opium eater should not be overlooked. But the great question with both, however, seemed to be this: Whether, amid the apparent dearth of public sympathy, charity and good will, which seems to render the establishment of an Asylum so extremely doubtful at present, I could not suggest some reliable remedy for those excesses which its poor victims could themselves employ in their own cases?

Some of the cases, detailed for my consideration, were extremely distressing. One of which—a most striking case of *cinomania*—was, in substance, as follows: A man of a family moving in the upper walks of life—very wealthily and highly respectably connected—had contracted the habit somewhat early in life, and so terribly had he become enslaved by it, that "No power on earth," to use the narrator's own words, "has thus far enabled him to release himself from his ruinous bondage." The imploring supplications of wife, of children, of aged parents, of sisters, brothers, friends, and neighbors, all have proved alike futile! Twice has this man been imprisoned on Blackwell's Island, for petty crimes, committed while laboring under his desided *mania!* Several times has he been entombed in the noxious vaults of our City Prison, (a precious receptacle that, by the way, for repentant inebriates, yet the only one we have to offer them,) and once or twice saved from a watery grave, and still he clings to the enemy. Yet, when talked to he feelingly acknowledges his error, condemns the habit in the strongest possible English, declares himself helplessly undone, and with tears implores people to pity and not condemn him.

Other cases, equally affecting, have been from time to time related, among which several most painful cases of confirmed opium eating. But in none, I fear, have I been able to afford the slightest encouragement, except it may have been by the plan already suggested in former articles; viz, "Proper care, constitutional treatment, and moral discipline;" but this, however, even in the cases of those having good friends and good homes, can only be had—with some few exceptions, perhaps—under the auspices of an especial asylum. Yet we have no such institution in the land! A most painful fact, this, to the philanthropist. What, under the circumstances, are to become of the myriads of our poor helpless fellow beings, seen wandering *in forma pauperis* about our docks and about our streets, without homes to go to, or friends to care for them—enchained by a species of diseased infatuation to their vices, as fast as Prometheus to his rock? What, I say, are to become of these? The answer is plain enough. The "Found drowned," the "Found dead, from causes unknown," the millions gone down to the drunkard's untimely doom, whom an Asylum might have saved; all these afford us the information, though this can hardly be called for, however, while from day to day are presented so many prophetic examples.

But what, in the name of humanity and mercy, is to be done, under the circumstances? Shall they have an asylum? Are the lives of our suffering and dying fellow beings worth saving or not?

Were the practices of Government at all consistent with its professions, there would be no necessity for such questions as these. It is the professed maxim of Government, (never practiced by it, of course,) that "as NO individual member of the community *should* be permitted to pursue any private profit or emolument, to the prejudice or injury of others; so, as a consequence, NO misery or suffering *should* be allowed to exist, uncared for, to the disgrace of the Government or the governed." Yet, behold the anomaly! Amid all this moral and physical desolation, from the diffusion of rum, brandy, gin, whisky, &c., of which the emptying of Pandora's box was but the type, Governments, deaf to its awful admonitions, and heedless to the suggestions of their own understandings, actually stand by, not to stay or mitigate the wholesale ruin and destruction of their fellow creatures, but actually to encourage it forward—to sanction it by law! And all this without offering its poor victims even a chance for escape!

A melancholy lesson is this they are forcing upon our convictions, that the sacredness of human life with them is but a matter of dollars and cents. Verily the mandates of Omnipotence must either be considered reversed, or indefinitely postponed; else I am not sure that Governments ought not to be hung! Some one has ventured upon the remark that "the Devil is a great fisherman," and that "money is his bait." Now this may be bad poetry, but it is capital sense. Who can estimate the wonderful draughts he and his agents are daily making by means of simple license fees? Can there be any wonder that murders, suicides, and crimes of all sorts, have increased?—that "the found drowned," and the "found dead by causes unknown" are now beginning to number their five hundred a year? Can there be any wonder in all this? Certainly not. We can only wonder that they can perceive in all this no reason for revolutionizing our iniquitous license system—no reason for an Asylum to save helpless repentant inebriates from their uncontrollable *mania*, which is fast dooming them to a similar fate. Really, one would suppose that conscience would revolt sometimes at the idea of licensing all this ruin; and that it would be of some service to them, by way of appeasing its pains, to grant the poor repentant victims a chance of saving their lives, if not their morals. An Asylum, however, would save both; and more, it would save from crime, suicide, the prison, and the gallows, tens of thousands far better men than ever granted a license! and restore to manhood, and to usefulness, millions, perhaps, of as bright intellects as ever trod a Council Chamber.

Years ago, in a quiet country town of an adjoining State, a murder was committed—an appalling murder! A human being of note, of wealth and of influence, was by a single blow, dealt by a fiend in human shape, robbed of life, and sent unprepared into the presence of his Maker.

Would you like to know the history of that fiend? Then listen. Some twenty-five years, if memory serves me, previous to the commission of this dreadful crime, an accomplished and exceedingly fine-looking young gentleman—an educated son of respected parents—settled in that town, to pursue an honorable profession. This young man soon became somewhat distinguished there, not merely in a professional point of view, but in society, for his virtues and intellectual acquirements. In course of time, also, he was enabled to acquire a respectable property in that town, and successively became a father of a family, a member of the church, and an influential and most valued member of society, took an active part in all the benevolent operations and enterprises of the day, and indeed became most highly esteemed as an excellent and most useful citizen.

This good man, from some real or imaginary debility—the result of an illness, it is said, he had contracted from accidental or unavoidable exposure—was induced, by some one, to partake of occasional potations of spirituous liquors; and, supposing them to be of service to him, he continued the practice, keeping his bottle, or jug, (labelled *medicine*) always on hand, well charged, and ready for use; and in this way, it was not until years had elapsed, or at least, not until the practice had become a confirmed habit with him, that his excesses became really known. Finally, however, losing his sensitiveness of reputation, he was seen at the *groggeries* taking his morning and hourly drams. Then, while pest-house keepers were chuckling over this influential accession to their ranks, how like wildfire the report spread throughout that town, that the pious Mr. So-and-so had become a *libber* and a *sot!* Fancy the effects of such a report upon the minds of the people. So one sincerely grieving, no doubt, that so good a man had fallen; while others—the larger proportion, perhaps—ever eager to find a fault in those in whom they have found a virtue, give utterance to words, and of the deepest condolence of course; while, like the Jesuitical Inquisitor that has found a fresh victim for the rack, they inwardly rejoice and chuckle over his downfall. Then come the austere glances, and the Pharisaical nods of recognition, and finally the cold shoulder. And the unhappy man looking around him finds himself without a friend in the world, save at the pot-house, whose obsequious keeper always obliges him with a smiling welcome; and, as he deals out his ruinous doses, talks of his great misfortunes, and of the Jesuitical meanness of mankind, with a flippancy of tongue and with a spirit of so much seeming kindness, that the poor man begins to think that he has at least one true friend left on earth after all. Thus, by the cruelty of friends, the hypocrisy of enemies, and the cravings of his unconquerable appetite, was this unhappy man urged forward—plunged deeper and deeper into the intoxicating bowl, until he became a confirmed sot.

In the meantime his business was neglected—outstanding bills came dancing in his presence, notes were protested, judgment after judgment was obtained, executions were levied, and the miserable man was ruined indeed. O, how bitterly must he have by this time repented his betrayal into the use of his accursed destroyer! What lashings of grief were his? What tears of contrition! What would he not have given now to reform? But how could he? There was not an asylum in the land. Therefore, no hope,—that wrecked frame, those shattered nerves, those delirium horrors, those insupportable and irresistible craving demands for needed support, those pains of memory, the cruelties of his fellow men,—each and all of these bade defiance to every human effort besides! What is he to do? He can't live so! What else can he do than to drown them all in the oblivious bowl?

But to go on with my history: This poor drunkard, during or soon after this tumult of judgments, executions, &c., referred to, was seated haggard and beggared in that pest-house, which had become now his only home, with his face buried in his hands, and elbows resting on his knees, laboring, evidently, under the keenest lashings of grief—when a man, well known in that town, who, it seemed, had not been so fortunate as others in collecting his claim, approached him, and arousing him from his miserable reverie, presented his bill. The miserable drunkard, infuriated by his overwhelming misfortunes, seized the bill, tore it in pieces, and threw it at his feet. Sharp words ensued, in the midst of which the drunkard, in a fit of frenzy, seized an axe lying handy by, and felled his creditor to the floor. An awful murder was committed! The poor drunkard was seized, imprisoned, tried, found guilty, and hung. And this was the end of the accomplished young gentleman, the useful citizen, and the poor drunkard!

Had there been such a necessary institution as an Asylum for Repentant Inebriates in that town, that awful murder would never have been committed; and at least two valuable lives would have been spared to themselves and to usefulness.

Supposing this fact to be perfectly comprehensible, I think there can be but little difficulty in perceiving of what advantage such an institution might be to a city like New-York, with its streets full of helpless repentant drunkards.

"Oh, Sir," remarks the *single idea* stickler for prohibition and confiscation, "the *Maine law* will cure drunkenness. Let us have that."

I say, "let us have that," also. But, my good friend, if you are favoring the Maine law on the presumption that it can cure helpless or confirmed inebriates, I beg leave to tell you that you are favoring it on mistaken grounds

As a preventive of all this licensed wretchedness and ruin, the Maine law is, to my mind, unquestionably demanded. But, good Sir, it can't cure disease.

These homeless and friendless repentant inebriates referred to, are the victims of a terrible malady, having its origin in an infinite variety of physical and intellectual causes, which they can no more control than can the maniac control the frenzy of his own fevered brain. This fact I have endeavored somewhat to establish in previous papers. The foregoing case, however, throws sufficient light upon this point. Dram-drinking with such mental and physical wrecks, are their brief existence. Deprive them of their accustomed potations, and life, unless we happen to have an asylum to which they can fly for aid and encouragement, becomes insufferable with them. Depend upon it, with two rivers handy by, they would not be backward in embracing the only means left them of assuaging their delirium horrors. It would make a heap of work for the Coroners.

Now, you perceive, we not only require a preventive, but a specific for the disease. We want to save the lives and restore to manhood and to usefulness the myriads perishing or suffering in the agonies of a living death, all around us. And our wants in this respect can only be supplied under the auspices of an especial asylum.

On the presumption, therefore, that human life is worth saving, I submit that it becomes the manifest duty of the Press, the whole Press, the Divine, the Moralist, the Economist, and the Physician, to exert their best influences in behalf of this most important charity.

Population the Want of New South Wales.

From the Empire, Sydney.

The pressing call of the colony, in every one of its industrial departments, at the present time, as also it has been for the last three years, is for a large increase of labor. The call is well-founded, for the want is real. But this deficiency is assuredly only a branch of a greater one, and leads therefore to the consideration of a grievance of a startling nature. The thing required is not merely an increase of available labor, but of a generally useful population. Taking the matter in this broad aspect there is an importance attached to it which urges itself upon universal attention.

In the absence of reliable statistics, it is impossible to state accurately what the present population of New South Wales amounts to. From the statement we published last Wednesday in our shipping columns, it will be seen that the balance amount of increase by ships in Port Jackson, from Jan. 1 to the 9th inst., more than one-third of the year, has not been more than about 2,200. Several times last year we stated, somewhat at hazard it is true, but not wholly without data, that, at the beginning of 1854, the utmost amount of our population would be 240,000. We have no notion that it exceeded 230,000 in reality. Assuming, however, the higher figure to be correct, and adding the increase by shipping from Jan. 1, as above mentioned, we are about 242,000. Or, if something more be added for the other ports, and for the ordinary excess of births over deaths, which is about one-half, the amount will still not exceed 243,000. Thus, from the date of the Census, March 1, 1851, when the population was returned at 187,243, to May 9, 1854, or two months more than three years, forming the exact period of the gold influence upon population, our increase will not be more than about 55,000 persons; and the probability is strong that it will be found to be 10,000 less than this. The utmost yearly rate will not be more than 18,000 a year, with a tremendous falling off for the present year.

At ordinary times, and under ordinary circumstances, perhaps this might satisfy our cravings; but at this juncture it is impossible not to compare it both with our necessities and with the emigration by which other countries are increased. We have been at enormous pecuniary liabilities to increase our stock of human sense and sinew. Boroughs reports have been drawn up and made the basis of special legislation, to procure the increase required. Commercial companies have imported labor for their own use. Private persons have sent for their friends and relatives. Ship loads of Chinese have been imported. The calls for labor have been intense, and the rates of remuneration in a remarkable degree attractive. Meanwhile, to Canada and the United States the emigrants go by thousands in comparison with our hundreds. We are even diminishing our ratio to tens and units. Whether we speak of the rate of increase or the absolute amount, under the urgency of the times and of the country, our population is deplorably deficient. The present rate of increase is especially unsatisfactory.

And yet upon this small population there is an incessant drain by mortality through drunkenness; and of the survivors a large portion presents a very limited amount of available life. On the casualties of a sickly season no other remark can be made, than that it is a "visitation of God." Yet the fact is not altered by this admission. The mortality among the young we believe to have been unusually large during the last few months. It is as well so as that they should grow up to drunkenness; but it is surely a poor consolation. But when we turn to the incessant calls for immigration, and contemplate the means allowed to exist for the destruction of one third of it as soon as it arrives, we cannot help thinking of the miserable condition of our public economy, and of the utter want of sound wisdom somewhere.

It is true in one sense that labor is the great want of the colony, and that it is to immigration we must look to supply that. It is undeniable that there is an immense amount of capital, in the shape of land and material, as well as of money, lying dangerously and fruitless for want of physical power and skill to employ it to good effect, and that the actually high, almost famine, prices of all sorts of productions is owing chiefly to this cause. Every form, therefore, of immigration, except that which brings a mere addition to money capital, and that which is of a character too indolent or wanting in energy to be of any value whatever, is resolvable in to the *genus* of labor. It is entirely in this broad sense we agree with the idea that labor is the great want of the colony, and that it must be supplied by immigration. But we are much mistaken if this be the notion of the thing entertained by our capitalists in general, or by those who promote the passing of immigration laws. Their view is in great measure limited to the introduction of mere laborers to be the hired servants of capitalists; and their wish is to import such laborers, just as they would import machinery. Nearly all the existing schemes set on foot to promote immigration, are restricted in this manner. The question raised, and sought to be solved is, not what the country requires in the most extended forms of its interests, but what employers want to promote their specific ends. And the latter notion is pushed into action, not because it is a just part and parcel of the great interests of the country, but because it is necessary on a strictly private looting. That this private endeavor is incessantly liable, before its object is fully achieved, to interruption by the withdrawment of the successively imported servants to independent occupations of their own, is suffered as a necessary and unavoidable evil, but is heartily grudged. It was to avoid this, among other objectionable points, that our capitalists first sought the revival of convictism, and then imported Coolies. It is also in express reference to this that so many stringent laws have been concocted, and that the indenting principle has been set on foot by the Act of Council just coming into force. We say not whether such methods of restraint are necessary under all the existing circumstances of the case; but it is a matter of fair proof, that it is the narrow notion of emigrant labor as generally entertained, which creates the very difficulty it is thus indispensable to provide against.

There are two vicious qualities in the mode of introducing population under these laws. The first is, that we always get the worst and not the best, nor even the medium grade of laborers. It is trite to say that the Commissioners do not understand their business, and have no interest to induce them to do the right thing. Such is certainly the fact; but it may also be admitted, on their behalf, that if they were ever so discreet and well-disposed, they would meet with insurmountable difficulties. So long as parish officers, and country squires, and such like people, have an influence in the matter, they will take care to pack off the refuse of their paupers, and those who threaten to become such, and retain the valuable. This vice relates to both sexes. They had better keep them at home, and leave us to our fate. The second vicious quality appears to attach itself to the new law. Females will not consent to emigrate under indenture. It would be hard to find a reason for blaming them. But, then, we are only to get half what we want and only that half which, without the other, is of little value. The balance between the sexes is not yet made up, and we cannot afford to have it disturbed again.

It is of incalculable importance that a more comprehensive view should be taken of the matter. We want population for the entire country. And the population we want is not a mere set of laboring machines without life, soul, or independence. We want labor, but the labor should grow out of the population, and not be a separate article of special importation. So long as it stands on so narrow a footing, all the casualties and liabilities will beset it which we have now to provide against by so many laws. We want labor, but it is not merely in the form of hired service for our warehouses, shops, farms and stations, but in that of self-acting independence, whether in the town or in the country, both in the store and on the farm. We want a population prone to labor, whether for itself and on its own property, or for others and in the form of hired service. It is a good, stable, earnest, virtuous and energetic population which we want, and this would better fill up the interstices and chasms of social prosperity than any modes which have yet been set on foot to introduce labor into the colony, because it would be a perpetual source of supply.

We do not mean by these remarks to imply that nothing special may or ought to be done, but simply to show that what is special can never fully meet the urgency and vastness of the case. It remains, then, to be considered what can be done to accomplish the really necessary object. And here it is certain, that our whole system of Government and public economy is thoroughly wanting in inducements for well-to-do people to come from England to settle among us. If the demons in Pandemonium had held a grand council to devise hinderances to our growth, they would hardly have succeeded better than by the result which actual measures have produced. We have climate, soil, seaboard, harbors, minerals, everything—everything but a wise economy. People will not come to renounce the birthright of their freedom and the advantages of their education; no, not even in order to get wealth for their children; and they would be fools if they were to do so. It is as much on political grounds as on those of economy, that the United States are still preferred by emigrants, who, were other motives alone prevalent, would doubtless prefer the British colonies.

Opinions of a Connecticut Yarb Man.

From the Hartford Courant.

MR. EDITOR: The grave-digger's suggestive remarks, as related by a correspondent of the Hartford *Times*, reminded me of a conversation which I recently had with the old herb man, as we call him. This old man has been a close watcher of the ways of men for many years, and one can hardly fail to learn something from his quaintly expressed sentiments

"You must be a believer in the Thomsonian practice," said I, as I paid him for a fine bunch of pennyroyal.

"Thomsonian! no, I believe in *yarbs*, but not in doctors of no kind, jest as I believe in the Bible, instead of the fashionable religions. To be sure, if a man uses the things that God has pervided to cure sickness, I don't care what sort he calls himself, and if a minister preaches the things that Jesus Christ, tell'd him to, I say Amen to that. I believe, in goin' to meeting Sunday's to worship God and to obey Christ in the ordinances of his appointment, for I find it all in the New Testament. But these *rappins and sperrits*, and waitin' for advent—refusin' to buy arbs cause they shan't stay long enough to want 'em, while all the time, mind ye, they're savin' up *their money*. I say this is all wrong. I asked one woman, who sot *waitin'* as she said, to be taken up, to buy of me, and told her it was the only way I could pervide for my family. But no, she didn't expect to want nothing of *that* sort. Well, says I, you've got plenty of money, and I need a little o't and you'll git rewarded for helping the poor, whia you *do go*. But she shook her head, and I left her to *wait* and see if she could kerry her *pus* with her; but," continued the old man, "there's *one* thing I am glad on, and that's the *Maine Law*. The Hartford *Times* needn't tell me that it an't right to legislate about liquor, and that it's takin' away people's rights—it's takin' away their *wrongs*; and they know it. They needn't git out no more of their aquibs, for folks that *can see*, won't believe 'em. In my neighborhood, there's a mighty change sen the first of August. No quarreling nor fightin', nor half so much swearin' as there was. They did scold about it beforehand, but now they begin to see that *arnins* spent for good beef steak goes further towards a livin' than so much spent for liquor—'cause they've come to their senses again. Them rum Democrats needn't think to git the votes of these fellows, 'cause when they go to the polls next time they'll *vote sober*. I'm glad, *plaguey* glad, that we've got rid of the *dumb rum*."

SAGE.

☞ Extensive fires are raging in the woods in several counties in Maine and Ohio.

SARATOGA!

The Invalid at Saratoga.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SARATOGA, Friday, Aug. 25, 1854.

The very warm weather of yesterday has brought many new accessions to the company at Saratoga. These are chiefly from the City. The South is not so largely represented as last season, and will not be, although I notice at the United States a goodly number of Southern and Southwestern planters and merchants. Mr. MARVIN tells me that while the two or three leading hotels have been well filled throughout the season—as they certainly appear to be now—the pleasure travel from the distant States bears no proportion to that of last year. The consequence is, the smaller hotels and private boarding-houses, where the *long* visitors to the Springs are much accommodated, suffer the loss of patronage. I suspect, too, that the United States and Union, with even the same average number of people, take far less ready cash than during the general Saturnalia of 1853. The extras are fewer and the extravagances less marked. The truth is, the people here cannot afford them. Many of them fly from the surrounding pecuniary trouble and embarrassment and depression in the near cities, and after they get here, the reports of the daily papers —delivered by 12½ o'clock—do not increase their appetite for luxuries. The richest feel poor from sympathy, and the poorest realize the condition of the times in their own reduced finances. The wines of Champagne and Burgundy go less freely at the United States, and scarcely go at all at the Union. Withal, however, there are hopeful men here, as well as confirmed croakers. They can understand the melting mood of the weather with the mercury at 90 in the shade, but not the wilting process on the Stock Exchange. The drouth, to be sure, is great, and the trees are prematurely shedding their foliage for want of rain, but even this does not seem to justify the panic in Wall-street. We have sad reports of the heat and exhaustion in that locality. A rumor is current to-day that one broker was found melted down to his boots, and only two shares of Erie found in these!

To return to Saratoga. Among the politicians present is ex-President JOHN TYLER, who attracts little personal attention, however the political respect of the country for his Administration may have been increased, of late, by contrast with that of General PIERCE. He moves through the circle of visitors a private citizen, in the strictest sense of the term. The Whigs will never so far forget his treachery as to honor him in retirement, and the Democrats, who hugged the treason because it contributed to the success of Mr. POLK over the illustrious CLAY, in their secret hearts despise the traitor. Senator SEWARD is also here, but on business, I believe, instead of pleasure. He has a six years' lawsuit in charge, all about railroad *spikes*—the reference of which to ex-Chancellor WALWORTH, who resides here, has brought the opposing counsel to Saratoga. The Senator is a business man in earnest, when he puts on the character, and keeps aloof from that sort of social intercourse which might subject him to criticism from the widely differing people of North and South, here present, on his Anti-Slavery affinities and purposes. For myself, I hope he is a better Whig than Free-Soiler, or anything else. He used to be so, and I suspect is so yet. He seems to court the Anti-Slavery sentiment sometimes, to be sure, but it may be that like the occasional profanity of Mr. P——, and the constant praying of Mr. L——, old *habitués* of Union Hall, he means very little by it. State Senator COOLEY is present—a portly-looking gentleman, who is in the habit of calling a spade a spade, thereby meaning to say that President PIERCE's contempt for his pledges, is not his only failing. A good-tempered man seems Mr. COOLEY. He is here to "drink the mineral waters," and these have such a happy effect that he can laugh and chat with Postmaster FOWLER, on the gallery, with as much freedom as though the latter had never mounted the Buffalo platform, or obtained office on the compromise principle adopted by our sapient President of dividing to Hards and Softs share and share alike. Ex-Mayor W. V. BRADY, of New-York, and Hon. JOHN A. ROCKWELL, of Connecticut, are also here, and we notice on one of the registers a Pennsylvania notable or two from the infected borough of Erie; personal acquaintance with whom we have no great ambition to seek. They may be very great men, but hardly suit the old-fashioned notions of Law and Order cherished by the DAILY TIMES.

The merchants and bankers at Saratoga are quite numerous the last day or two. They are not so anxious a looking set as you would imagine. They come here determined to leave the cares of the present behind them, and to postpone the anxieties of the future to a more convenient season. They discuss the stock list after breakfast and the failures after dinner; but, they being braced by Congress water early in the morning, they are able to endure both. The President of the Bank of Mobile and the Cashier of the Southern Bank of New-Orleans are here, determined to postpone all thought of business till after the first white frost. The Presidents of our Merchants' Bank and Bank of Commerce were here a few days ago, talking as bold as wood-sawyers against the idea of mercantile trouble in September and October. It is possible the mishaps in the Silk and Cotton lines may have induced a revision of their opinions. Mr. W. S., of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., arrived to-day, and with him his bachelor friend, Mr. DEL., who, on being asked if things were *blue* in Wall-street, replied they were a shade beyond, being as *black* as the ugly Bears who are trying to make them blacker. Mr. G., another Wall-street gentleman, is here. He has been away from his post, or posts—one of them being Treasurer to some railway out West—for six or eight weeks. His Company, he heard, went to protest sometime in July, accidentally, for want of funds,—a frequent occurrence these times; and, with his usual promptness, he wrote to the Directors (as *Frank Heartall* told *Timothy Quaint*) to raise the money and take their poor railroad out of Coventry! We hope they had a good time in doing it. There is one or more Directors of the Bank of America at the Springs; feeling quite sure that their shrewd and venerable President, Mr. N., will take good care that the old shop is all right in their absence. Mr. L——, the ex-President of the American Exchange, is not here, as his custom has been for the last dozen years or more. He is reported to be farming in Berkshire, Massachusetts. He is much missed by the clergy and young ladies at the Union Hotel. In his absence, innovation has gone so far that a *hop* is as common on Saturday evening, and the fiddle and other instruments of profane music played as loud, as on any other night of the week.

Among the business men—not strictly such to be sure—I should mention Mr. LE G. S., the Opera and Concert patron and Manager. He expresses much solicitude for the success of GRISI and MARIO, and has more ambition to have their impresario rewarded for his enterprise, than to be mistaken for a lion at the Springs, as he chanced to be by one of the Boston editors the other day at Newport. From the Southwest, we have Mr. K—, of Montgomery, and Mr. W—, of Nashville, both fine merchants, with whom we have a very old acquaintance.

The retired rich folks at Saratoga, with one or two exceptions, make as little display as though they were deeply interested in the hardness of the times, or had been compromised in their fortunes by the SCHUYLER frauds. Mr. R. H., of Fifth-avenue, gives an occasional fête at the Lake House; and Col. H. T. sports his chariot-and-four, with outriders when it suits the taste of his family. No one should envy him his good fortune, or quarrel with his style of spending it. He is said to be worthy of it; and as to the peculiar style, there is no difficulty in every one enjoying the same in imagination. A pumpkin supplied, in all respects, a similar turn-out to *Cinderella*, in the fairy tale, and in the sequel proved, in the language of *Sir Charles Coldstream*, that "there was nothing in it." Madame R. of Philadelphia is amiable and chatty, and her neighbor Mr. J. R. W. eminently kind and courteous, as a gentlemen of the old school knows how to be. There are several other Philadelphians that move through the crowd with Quaker-like sobriety, without its stiffness, Mr. R. S. and Mr J. V. W. [illegible] examples, save that the last is still on the bachelor list, and with $300,000 which he might well employ to support a wife and establishment. Mr. J. N. is equally agreeable to others, but less complacent than he ought to be to himself. A somewhat odd genius, whose particular concern is about the future of this wicked generation generally, and of his own state especially. He is afraid that Anthracite may be employed in the world to come, and he is not confident that he has the faith of Shadrach, Meschack and Abednego to pass through the fiery furnace unscathed.

A morning visit to Congress Spring, and something about the ladies, I reserve for a less tedious letter than I fear this will prove.

INTERMITTENT.

A Screw Loose on Ward's Island.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The habit, at one time so well followed, of complaining and protesting against the naughty ways of our impervious public servants through the newspapers, seems to be getting somewhat out of fashion of late. Whether this be from any very new discovery made in the philosophy of that new tribe of the order *genus homo* known as political reformers, I am not distinctly informed; but quite positive however that it could not have resulted from any known scarcity in the stock of official follies and trickeries worth complaining of. By the way, Mr. Editor, as respects our great and remarkable political family, in and out of office, it may be set down as a most truthful axiom, and the tribe above referred to have thus far afforded us most striking illustrations of its correctness, that they who profess, or promise, the most, not only do the least, but really are the most incorrigible. Perhaps this fact, though it is by no means a new discovery, may have had its *sedative* influences in suspending the sensibility, irritability, and mobility of the Public. If so, they can't remain suspended long; it may serve as a quietus for a time; but quite sure to react mightily when it has run its course. So its influences cannot be less than healthy, I think, after all, if people take good care of themselves, and do not get too fond of it, or too much habituated to its dosings, before the election.

However, Mr. Editor, this sort o' physic don't effect all alike—it is, in some respects, a good deal like *opium*—some, it puts asleep and renders quite insensible to abuse; others, though a little somnolent at times, are sufficiently awake to *cry out when they are badly hurt*. Of this latter class was a very respectable gentleman. I met with the other day, who had a very serious complaint to make, which, for its novelty, I would beg leave here to present, not from any idea, however, that it will receive even the slightest attention, especially from those of our precious band of *professed* reformers, who, in order to secure to their very obliging, long-suffering and forbearing fellow-citizens, their own valuable services for another term, may happen to think it advisable to regard with especial favor those of our amiable and exemplary fellow-citizens, who hold in such sacred terror the little mysterious low-crowned white felt hat. However, Mr. Editor, here is the complaint, and, as near as I can recollect it, in the gentleman's own words:

"If I am right, Sir," remarked the gentleman, "in supposing the emigrant poor on Ward's Island, under the care, keeping and support of public charity, and not of sect, there is, to say the least, a very mischievous and inexcusable practice, which their more immediate keepers have fallen into, which, in my view, is as unjust to the tax-paying public as it is inconsistent with true American republicanism. If I am wrong, however," continued the gentleman, very conscientiously, "in this supposition, the inconsistencies of which I have to complain may be, in some measure, mitigated."

"Ah, indeed. Of what have you to complain?"

"I will tell you, Sir. Anxious to obtain a girl, of some 12 or 14 years of age, which I might adopt, and bring up, in my family, I repaired to the office of the Commissioners of Immigration; from thence, I was directed to some number I think in Franklin-street; there, after being compelled (which was judicious enough) to present a certificate, showing good character, respectability, &c., I received a permit to Ward's Island, where I was to select a girl in accordance with my wishes. Thus far, all went well enough. But, on arriving at the Island, I found I had to undergo an examination as to my religious faith; and on revealing the fact that I was a Protestant, I was coolly told that 'WE *don't allow* OUR *girls to live with Protestants*.' So I returned, of course, without a girl, though a good deal wiser by the possession of this very important piece of information."

Now, Mr. Editor, having heard the gentleman's story through, I dare say you will agree with me in saying he was quite right, both in his supposition and conclusions.

The emigrant poor establishment is a public institution of course—supported, as is very well known, mostly by the tax-paying public; and its object is to provide an abode, not only for the emigrant poor of the Roman Catholic sect (though they do include four fifths of Pauperdom.) but for the emigrant poor of all and every sect and of no sect, until other homes, and suitable employment, are open to them, by which they can, for themselves, earn their daily bread. And this latter, of course, is an important disideration with the public—with the tax-paying portion especially; as without this, as an outlet to so vastly accumulating a charge— augmented daily from the myriads flowing in upon us—it would soon become an insupportable public burden, and require an Island even as large as the "gim of the Ocean" to accommodate them. It is therefore not only the object of this most liberal and praiseworthy institution to seek out, and obtain, as rapidly as possible, other homes, and other employments, for its poor dependents, but the manifest duty of those having them under their more immediate charge to see that no opportunity is lost by which it may be effected. This institution is one of universal interest, and those salaried Jackals who confine their duties to mere considerations of sect in such an institution as this, are prostituting its great beneficent purposes to their own sickening prejudices, which is not only a cheat to tax-payers, and disgraceful to American Republicanism, which knows no sect, but quite beneath any American citizen, worthy of the name. Will not somebody, big in authority, investigate the matter, and turn the Donkeys out?

J. S. S.

Extraordinary Law Case.

From the Toronto Globe.

Some strange cases turn up in our Law Courts, occasionally. The following remarkable case, involving the question of survivorship, lately came before a British Court for adjudication by the Master of the Rolls. It appears that amongst the passengers of the unfortunate ship *Dalhousie*, which was wrecked off Beechy Head last October, were Mr. and Mrs. UNDERWOOD, and their daughters. Mr. and Mrs. UNDERWOOD, and two of their children, were swept off the deck simultaneously; but one of their daughters, CATHARINE, was lashed to a spar by a sailor, named JOSEPH REED, and was seen alive after her parents had perished. The greatest interest was felt at the time as to her ultimate fate, which was subsequently set at rest by her lifeless body being drifted to shore, still lashed to the spar. Before embarking on this calamitous voyage, Mr. UNDERWOOD and his wife each made a will. The husband left his property to his wife for life, then to his children, and if the children should die before the age of 21, then to a gentleman of the name of WING, whom he named as his executor. The wife left her property to her husband, subject to the life interest of her children; and if the husband should die in her lifetime, then to MR. WING, absolutely. Under the circumstances, a Miss ELIZABETH UNDERWOOD, the representative of the daughter CATHARINE, contended that MR. WING was only to be entitled to the property under MRS. UNDERWOOD's will, if MRS. UNDERWOOD survived him; and, therefore, inasmuch as they perished simultaneously, he acquired no right; but that Miss CATHARINE UNDERWOOD, surviving her parents, became entitled to the property, and, through CATHARINE, she, the plaintiff, was entitled. It was urged by medical opinion, on the part of MR. WING, that Mr. UNDERWOOD, being a strong man and a good swimmer, in all probability survived his wife. The Master of the Rolls, however, considering that the deaths of the unfortunate pair were simultaneous, decided that the plaintiff, as representative of the daughter, would take the property. He paid a high compliment to Mr. REED, for his gallant conduct.

The Waldenses in 1854.

Correspondence of the London Notes.

LA TORRE DI LUSERNA, Piedmont, July 1.

While at Turin, improving the beautiful June weather which succeeded a somewhat cold and forbidding Spring, I resolved to visit the Waldenses in their own homes, in order to realize some of the visions which had so much interested my childhood, when I loved to dream of that pastoral simplicity and persecuted piety which had taken refuge in the far away nooks of the world. Accidentally I had made some very interesting acquaintances in the coffee-house Brunette in Turin, and often taking breakfast there, the acquaintance had soon ripened into a friendship. Two gentlemen were among the number of the 45,000 exiles and emigrants whom the tyranny of Austria had driven out of the Lombardo-Venetian territory, and who were now living, or rather existing with their compatriots in the only free country in Italy, without any expectation of ever again seeing their homes or joining their friends, unless, which is devoutly to be hoped and prayed for, the tyranny of Austria in Italy should be destroyed. One of these was a Venetian nobleman of the highest rank, and descended from a distinguished family of that ancient Republic, which now lies low in the dust. With some difficulty he had won from Austria the inestimable right of ceasing to be an Austrian citizen, and had then gained one of the greatest privileges in Italy—a citizenship in Piedmont. Some years after this, in the beginning of '53, Austria, with insulting injustice, and with a total disregard of international law, had sequestrated his whole estate, amounting to some two millions of francs, and left him, in advanced life, with his family, destitute of the means of subsistence, except by loans from the Government of Piedmont. This truly noble man was quiet, modest, and uncomplaining. Like most intelligent men in Italy, he had become thoroughly disgusted with the superstitious observances which an idle army of priests still palm off upon the people, with all the unction of the middle ages; but instead of falling, like too many of them into sheer infidelity, he had quietly embraced the doctrines of a purer Christianity and abandoned the lying miracles of Rome.* The other gentleman had been a Major of artillery in the Austrian service, but had given up his situation and espoused the cause of his country. He was among the five out of his province who had been honored with a sentence of perpetual banishment by Austria, and by a refinement of cruelty, unknown to any but a purely malicious Government, he was not only prohibited from going to his family, consisting of a wife and several young children, but they are not allowed to come to him. This last invention of torture does honor even to Austria. This great Government and empire devises new methods of torments for individuals, however humble; these sufferings have turned my friend's attention to the highest sources of consolation, and with others he has been the means of building a neat church of Byzantine architecture at Turin, and has established a school which numbers nearly a hundred pupils, drawn out of the depths of poverty and superstition. These friends furnished me with letters to the pastors in "the valleys," and on the last day of June I took a sort of diligence omnibus for Pinerolo, distant some fifteen miles of Piedmont from Turin. The "miles of Piedmont" are good long English miles, while those of Italy are the smallest conceivable. It is singular that people in Piedmont speak of going into Italy, and one of the streets in Turin is still called "the way to Italy;" which is hardly less curious than the universal custom of calling the blocks of houses, which are alike and built like palaces, by the strange name of "islands." One of the streets in Genoa, dating from the old republic, is also called "the way to Piedmont."

We drove directly towards the Alps, and indeed towards the snow-covered peak of Monteviso, whence the river Po has its origin. The beautiful environs of Turin, the lofty range of hills on the right and before us, still capped with snow almost in midsummer, the festooning vines, and the abundant harvest, which the industrious reapers were gladly gathering in, after a year of famine prices, occupied my attention to Pinerolo. Arriving at 7 P. M., I was told there was no conveyance to La Torre to-night; but as there was a fine young moon, and the distance was only six or seven miles, I shouldered my little knapsack, the companion of so many tramps, and set out on foot. But I was soon overtaken by an extra diligence, going to La Torre to bring the market people to Pinerolo, and we drove on apparently into the heart of the lofty hills. The silence of the evening, and the clear moon, standing directly over the two high mountains, which seemed to rise like posterns to the gate of the valley of Luserna, were in unison with my thoughts and memories of the history of that remarkable people whose retired sites I was about to visit. I was welcomed at the hotel in La Torre with an air of home-felt and hearty kindness to which I had for some time been a stranger; but was somewhat surprised to find I was scarcely understood when I addressed the people in Italian. I soon perceived that the Protestant region and the French language began together, and that I had left Italian and Romanism in the last village. Instead of a man to show me my room and make my bed, according to the disagreeable practice in Italy, a smiling chambermaid pointed out the way to a neat room and clean linen, and I was soon in the arms of Morpheus, dreaming, upon the very spot of the ancient persecutions of the Waldenses, of flights into the heart of the mountains, which I had just seen,—of living in caves, and of all the perils which the heroic shepherds of the old time underwent to secure to themselves and children the inestimable privilege of worshipping God according to the precepts of the simple and unadulterated gospel of our Lord and Master, Christ.

The next morning the cheerful landlady saluted me: "So you have come so far to see the 'Barbetti,' for they call us by that nickname, perhaps on account of the name Barbas, or uncle, which our pastors bore in ancient times. We are not offended by this name, but are rather proud of it, though the Romanists give it to us in derision." "No matter," I replied, "what they call you, you are not persecuted any longer." "No," she replied, for the last six years we have been made as free as the rest; but until then we were confined within certain limits, restricted to certain employments, and our children were obliged to emigrate and go into foreign lands, because we were not permitted to purchase a foot more of the soil, nor to choose a profession or business by which we could live here." My good landlady then went on, in tones of heartfelt satisfaction, to explain that her ancestors for generations had all and always been true Waldenses in their religion; she said: "There is, however, a large Romish Church here, and many of the people in the plain are Romanists; while our church is on the hill, and most of the people that live up there are Waldenses. However, we are all living on good terms with one another, and like neighbors together." After breakfast I called upon the pastors, but found that M. APPIA had left some days ago for Geneva, and that M. MEILLE was at a short distance in the country. Madame M——, however, received me with great politeness, and producing a translation of GRIMSHAWE's "Life of Legh Richmond," listened with great interest to my description of the Isle of Wight, of the church at Brading, and of the present appearance of the "Dairyman's Cottage," and of the remaining members of the Wallbridge family. She informed me that the name "barbetts," or "barbetti," in French and Italian, given to the Waldenses in contempt by the Roman Catholics, was of uncertain etymology, some supposing it to have been once a name applied hereabouts to brigands, and so transferred to the persecuted Waldenses as an opprobrious epithet; and others, with more justice, deriving it from "Barbas"—the name once given to the ancient pastors. I cannot help believing, notwithstanding this excellent lady's opinion, that the long beards (barbe) once worn by the pastors, have some share, if not the whole of this etymology.* With particular satisfaction, this lady and her son directed my attention to two portraits of the men whom they seemed to regard almost as the founders of the present prosperity of the Waldenses. One was that of Colonel, now General CHARLES BECKWITH, residing at Turin, inscribed with the words, "*Bien faiteur des Vaudois.*" The benevolent hero, with his wooden leg, has thus improved his misfortunes in the wars which destroyed the human race in active efforts to aid their progress; for in the back ground was the picture of a small schoolhouse, of which this philanthropist has been the means of erecting some hundred or more in "the valleys." The other was the portrait of Rev. WILLIAM STEPHEN GILLY, known for his history of the Waldenses, and who said Madame M—— visited us with his wife last Summer, and said that he could not forget to cherish with affection the remembrance of the Vaudois, for he had owed his happiness in life to the account which he had written of them. This history had first attracted the attention of the Bishop of Durham, and the author was canon in that cathedral, and the niece of the bishop, who now leaned upon his arm, was his wife. Under the portrait was the following interesting extract, from a translation of one of the historian's letters, which I here translate into English: "It is now twenty years since I saw, for the first time, the places and the persons who have since so much occupied my thoughts; and the relations which I have always kept up with the Vaudois church and people have become such to my heart, that they appear to me inseparable from all that can give value and interest to my existence."

As I wished to visit both of "the valleys"—that of San Martino as well as Luserna—the son of Madame M. kindly offered to accompany me to the house in the country of Pastor MEILLE; accordingly we set out early in the afternoon of a lovely day, the beautiful mountains of the valley of Luserna rising majestically almost directly above our heads. M. MEILLE is pastor of the new church in Turin, and he had chosen his Summer residence in so beautiful a spot, that I could not help telling him, in the words of an apostolic bishop of my acquaintance—"You will become too fond of this lovely place, to be willing to leave it for even a brighter world." Violets bloom upon the hill side in the depth of Winter. The view opened out upon the great and fertile plain towards Turin and Genoa, the entrance into the valleys being marked by a singular, solitary rock, for whose existence in that spot the geologists are unable to account. It could not have rolled from the neighboring mountains, and there are here no volcanoes to throw it up in a night, like Monte Nuovo, near Naples. There was from the study window a fine opening through the trees, which afforded a glimpse of the neat, new little church, and part of the house. The narrow gorge led up into the valley, constantly ascending till it was shut in on all sides by hills famous in the history of the persecutions of the Waldenses. I had a long conversation with the intelligent pastor upon the origin of the Waldenses, and he agreed with all the accounts which I could find upon the spot, viz., there is no record or tradition of these people and valleys before the year 1100; that the publication of the catechism and "La Nobit Leycon," in the Provençal language, preceded VALDO by nearly a century, and therefore they did not derive their name nor their doctrines from him; that they were once in the diocese of Northern Italy, and probably at first belonged to Milan, and afterwards to Turin; that AMBROSE and Claude resisted the assumptions of Rome, but succeeding bishops having yielded, the inhabitants of the valleys had still retained the old faith, though they lost the support of the Episcopacy; that Rome was at first too much occupied with the subjugation of cities and bishops to attend to these obscure pastors and valleys; that when the Albigenses in Province excited her alarm, she had comprehended their poor people also in her persecutions, and that since that period they had become well known and famous in history. Feeling themselves few and isolated, they had naturally welcomed the appearance of the Albigenses, and at the commencement of the Lutheran Reformation, gladly joined the new professors of their old faith. Since the plague of 1630, the preaching had been in the French instead of the Italian language, and the pastors, being educated in Switzerland and France, the churches had now become identical with those in the country named. This is a brief outline of the belief of the pastors and the people as to their own story. The visit of the moderator, M. REVEL, to America, has excited a mutual and new interest in the great Republic and in their little valleys, and a church is about to be built in Pinerolo, with the funds collected in that mission, and I think a theological seminary also.

The scenery of the valleys is delightful, and the forests of chesnut trees among the rocks, and the festooning vines give a true Italian character to these lovely retreats. But there is little land to cultivate, and the people are exceedingly poor, being obliged to work with the utmost diligence, early and late, merely to sustain life. Numerous peasants, men and women, were going down the valley with the baskets of cocoons upon their heads, the period for feeding the silkworms, the latter half of June, having just passed. As usual in the poor and populous valleys of Italy, Switzerland and Tyrol, the young men are obliged to emigrate to foreign lands, and many of them have become wealthy abroad. But they do not, as in other parts, return to build their houses here, from the difficulty hitherto of procuring land—this may change with the freedom of the new laws.

The valleys, like many other beautiful narrow dells in Switzerland, are afflicted with cretenism and goitres. I saw several poor half-grown idiots, and a great many with the deformed swelling upon the neck. The population, too, is not of a noble type, and almost all the men and women are ugly. They work so hard that when Sunday comes they are scarcely able to keep their attention awake to the teaching and devotions in the church; and, indeed, upon the whole, I doubt if the power of attention has ever been awakened in their minds. They are interesting for their simplicity, and for their ancient history, and great sufferings for the faith; but I cannot say that there is much hope that the religious regeneration of Italy will go out from "the Valleys."

* It is, however, true that the epithet "Barbas," applied to the pastors, signifies, in the Vaudois dialect, "uncle," a title of reverence and deference—like the affectionate address, "Bache," (uncle,) still in daily use among the Magyars of Hungary, and applied by any one to an elder person, like the "Baba" (father) of the East.

* This expression is not too strong. It is not a month since two boys saw a Madonna, or rather a picture of her, move one of her eyes, in a church in Civita Vecchia, the old Ostia of Rome. The useless miracle made a great noise, and the bishop went to the church, but could discover nothing. Still the brothers of the convent and the people were determined to have a miracle, which would at least fill the pockets of the one and gratify the devotion of the other, and therefore a commission was appointed, whose report agreed with that of the bishop. But the popular clamor was so great, and the people saw the eye move, some the right and others the left eye, until the bishop was compelled, or shamefully consented, to have the miraculous Madonna carried in a solemn procession. But the Dominicans and Franciscans, who would make no money by the miracle, naturally disbelieved it altogether, and refused to join the procession. The matter was finally referred to Rome, and an order came from the chair of St. Peter that the refractory friars should submit, and carry tapers in the streets in honor of the eye-moving Madonna. Another similar miracle has just happened in Rome; we have seen pictures that wept and statues that spoke. There is a church at Rome called Madonna de Plauctei, or "Our Lady of the Tears;" and the statue of the Virgin in the Pantheon (All Saints) once cried out, "Olio, olio," (more oil) when her lamp went out. The other day, at Ravenna, I saw the people on their knees in the streets before a wooden image of St. Antonius of Padua, carried upon men's shoulders, while a band of musicians belonging to the Pope's standing army, and a company of soldiers, marched in the procession. The windows were adorned with tapestry hangings of rich stuffs and various colors, the people all made holiday, the priests in appropriate costumes, and the members of the different parishes, laborers and respectable looking men, officers of the city bore lighted wax tapers in broad day light, and little boys and girls fantastically dressed, carried white lilies in their hands, the emblem of this Saint. What an odor of sweet lilies there was in the streets and churches! You see by these details of what is now common in the Roman States, that Romanism is still, at least, in full bloom. The Italians may be divided into the superstitious and the unbelievers,

Business Endurance.

Men of genius without endurance cannot succeed. Men who start in one kind of business may find it impossible to continue therein all their days. Ill health may demand a change. New and wider fields of enterprise and success may be opened to them; new elements of character may be developed. Men may have a positive distaste for some pursuits, and success may demand a change. None of these cases fall within the general rule. Men who have rare talents, but if they "are everything by turns, and nothing long," they must not expect to prosper. No form of business is free from vexations; each man knows the spot on which his own harness chafes; but he cannot know how much his own neighbor suffers. It is said that a Yankee can splice a rope in many different ways; an English sailor knows but one method, but in that method he does his work well. Life is not long enough to allow any one to be really master of but one pursuit.

The history of eminent men in all professions and callings proves this. The great statesman, DANIEL WEBSTER, was a great lawyer. His boyhood was marked only by uncommon industry; as a speaker he did not excel in early life. With great deliberation he selected the law as his profession, nor could he be deterred from his chosen pursuit. While a poor student, not the tempting prize of fifteen hundred dollars a year, as Clerk of the Courts, then a large sum, gained with great difficulty for him by the zeal and influence of his father, nor could all the persuasions of the father, turn him from the mark he had set before him; and his great eulogist, the Attorney-General of Massachusetts, is another marked illustration of resolute endurance and indomitable industry—life-long—centering in one profession, making him one of the chief ornaments of that profession, if not its head, in the United States.

Our late distinguished Ambassador at the Court of St. James, Hon. ABBOT LAWRENCE, whose wealth is poured out for all benevolent purposes in donations large as the sea, can recall the time when he had his profession to select, and the first dollar of his splendid fortune to earn. He chose deliberately a calling; he pursued that occupation with integrity and endurance, through dark days and trying seasons, and the result is before the world. This case affords an apt illustration of the proverb of the wise man, that a man "diligent in his business shall stand before kings, and not before mean men."

The late JOHN JACOB ASTOR, as he left his native Germany, paused beneath a linden tree not far from the line that separated his native land from another, and made three resolutions, which he intended should guide him through life: "1. He would be honest. 2. He would be industrious. 3. He would never gamble." He was on foot; his wealth was in the small bundle that swung from the stick laid on his shoulder. The world was before him. He was able to carry them out. His success is the best comment on his endurance. STEPHEN GIRARD, at the age of 40 years, was in quite moderate circumstances, being the captain of a small coasting vessel on the Delaware, and part owner of the same. No trait in his character was more marked than his endurance, and this element gave him a fortune.

All men who have succeeded well in life have been men of high resolve and endurance. The famed WILLIAM PITT was in early life fond of gaming; the passion increased with his years; he [illegible] the second at once master the passion of the [illegible] would master him. He made a firm resolve that he would never again play at a game of hazard. He could make such a resolution; he could keep it. His subsequent eminence was the fruit of that power. WILLIAM WILBERFORCE in his earlier days, like most young men of his rank and age, loved the excitement of places of hazard. He was one night persuaded to keep the faro-bank. He saw the ruin of the vice of gaming as he never saw it before; he was appalled with what he beheld. Sitting amid gaming, ruin and despair, he took the resolution that he would never again enter a gaming house. He changed his company with the change of his conduct, and subsequently became one of the most distinguished Englishmen of his age.

Dr. SAMUEL JOHNSON was once requested to drink wine with a friend. The Doctor proposed tea. "But drink a *little* wine," said his host. "I cannot," was the reply. "I know abstinence—I know excess; but I know no medium. Long since, I resolved, as I could not drink a *little* wine, I would drink not at all." A man who could thus support his resolution by action, was a man of endurance, and that element is as well displayed in this incident as in the combination of his great work. When RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN made his first speech in Parliament, it was regarded on all hands as a most mortifying failure. His friends urged him to abandon a Parliamentary career, and enter upon some field better suited to his ability. "No," said SHERIDAN—"no; it is in me, and it *shall come out!*" And it did, and he became one of the most splendid debaters in England.

Loyola, the founder of the order of Jesuits, the courtier, the man of gallantry and dissipation, obtained such mastery over himself by labor and endurance, that, to illustrate the fact, he stood several hours, apparently unmoved, in a pond of ice and muddy water, up to his chin. Perhaps no other nation in Europe, at that time, could have won the battle of Waterloo except the British, because no other could have brought to that conflict that amount of endurance needed to win. For many hours that army stood manfully before the murderous fire of the French; column after column fell, while not a gun was discharged on their part. One sullen word of command ran along the line as thousands fell—"File up! file up!" "Not yet—not yet!" was the Iron Duke's reply to earnest requests made to charge and fight the foe. At length the time of action came. The charge was given, and victory perched upon the standard of England. —*Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.*

Criminal Literature.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

People talk as if the reading of all sorts of small news—gossip—was a necessity. Why? For all that it concerns their happiness or instruction, most of it is as useless as the little incidents and talk of Constantinople. Why stop at the vulgar details of American life—why not hunt up those of all other countries? How is any one the better and wiser for his daily dish of murders, larcenies, brutal acts, rapes and petty fraud? Your accident and murder-maker, and your accident and murder-reader occupy the same level. A busy man has not the time to waste upon such stuff, and is a gainer by his almost total abstinence. An intelligent dweller in the country feels not the deprivation, and one of the blessed relaxations of a temporary Summer retreat is its exemption from the filthy air, another from the filthy reports of the daily prints. Most of such reading is thus a sad waste of time; but that is not all, nor perhaps the worst; it is an abuse of time, and harm is done. Many of the relations in newspapers instruct in sin and crime. Such is the description of the scene between the Philadelphia dentist and the presumed victim of his lust. They excite imaginations and stimulate to acts, which would otherwise never have been thought of. The stabler had not heard of the trick of greasing horses' teeth to impair the power of mastication, till a priest suggested it at the confessional.

The remark is heard that the publication of such facts may indeed do mischief, but then it puts persons on their guard against what may be done to ensnare and injure purity. This observation does not amount to much. Men and women err and fall, less for want of information than of prudence, as in one of the cases just alluded to, where the conduct of the girl in consenting to be placed in the absolute power of one of another sex, without an attendant, was censurable, and, we believe, unusual. She did not need more knowledge of the possibility of an advantage being taken of her helpless situation, which she knew beforehand the anæsthetic would produce. What she wanted was more caution, which, though taught on one occasion, is apt to be forgotten on another, and is rarely inculcated with effect in anything less than one's own experience.

The evil of the immoral publications consists in their stimulation of the bad passions, and causing a desire in many to imitate what they read of—a temptation, which would not have assailed them, at any rate, in the same form, perhaps not at all, had it not been for the exciting anecdote. And yet the printing of such things, with all the salacious circumstances, is vindicated under the assumed importance, that every body should get all the news. It would be hard to find in BYRON, EUGENE SUE, or PAUL DEKOCK, many of whose works are pronounced as unfit for indiscriminate perusal, any details more calculated to corrupt and influence, than some of the delineations of the daily journals. Many judicial investigations are liable to the same censure; and all the good that is ever derived from their perusal—and they are studied by thousands with greater industry than either the Day-Book or Ledger—might be contained in a nutshell, while the damage thereby done to public morals is incalculable.

It is said that a condemnation of this indecent newspaper literature would embrace some of the most celebrated books in the language. If it is so, such productions must do as much harm as good. But it is not true. It is not true that SHAKSPEARE's plays, his "Macbeth," for example, and even the *Paradise Lost* of MILTON, and the Bible, bear any sort of analogy to the obscene anecdotes and reports of the journals. The immorality complained of is not in any particular phraseology. One may be told of the Five Points by the philanthropist, and instructed thoroughly in the character and functions of the human organization by the anatomist, and virtue will not be lessened or offended. It is the influence produced by the discourse which produces its virus and contagion. No injury, but great benefit, is done, when, as in the great and good books mentioned, vice and crime are painted in colors that render them abhorrent. The rule is this: if a book makes vice alluring, its tendency is bad; if its design and effect are to make them objects of hatred and disgust, like the ambition and crimes of *Macbeth*, then the work is not only innocent, but wholesome and purifying, and is certain to be the agent of good.

That the virtue of the young is preserved and guarded by being inured betimes to the sight and knowledge of vice is, we know, a plausible doctrine, as ancient as Eve. Such exposures, however, did not do her any service, and will not to any of her descendants. The knowledge which she got by her experiment has been of no particular advantage to her grand-children. While they acquire the information they also imbibe the temptation, and this latter will work far greater injury than the other will benefit. We have no objection, at all, that parents should inform their daughters that there are wild beasts and rattlesnakes in the forest, so they may not venture thither. For this information will certainly not have any tendency to induce them to commit that or any other indiscretion. The tendency of it is not immoral. But we do protest against the same parents describing to their children the particular way in which a dentist in Philadelphia succeeded in his villany by the use of ether. We would do nothing to instruct a son or any other person, in what manner he might become a successful scoundrel. We would not be ambitious of circulating, very far, certain experiments made in rascality, which perhaps by and by may lead to a discovery among criminals how prison may be broken, a new counterfeit bill made or circulated, violence committed on a woman, and how, by an improvement in some portion of the process of iniquity, the perpetrator may escape unpunished. Our objection is not to the publication of crimes, but to that of the processes of their commission.

News from a New Country.

The *Arrow* published at Omaha city Nebraska Territory comes to us freighted with news from this new country.

We extract a few items from the *Arrow* to show the turn things are taking in the new territory:

The steam ferry boat *Marion* runs regularly every day between this place and Council Bluffs. It is a good, safe and pleasant boat, and makes the trip in five minutes from shore to shore.

We learn with regret that a few days since an altercation took place at Fort Kearney, N. T., between Col. BOWLER and Judge BRADFORD, of Sidney, Iowa, in regard to a claim, in the course of which Judge BRADFORD was struck with a club in the hand of the other party, stunning him and very badly fracturing his skull. He was carried home senseless.

OMAHA.—As many of our foreign friends will be unable to pronounce this word, we will, from our Indian Dictionary, assist them. The proper pronunciation is O-maw-haw, accenting the middle syllable.

There is the greatest profusion of wild fruits in this Territory that we have ever seen in any country. Plums, grapes, gooseberries, strawberries, raspberries, currants, cherries, haws and hackberries, besides many other minor varieties may be found in almost every locality and exceedingly fine and large.

The Indians require $10 from each settler for the right to build and make improvements upon the lands for which they have not yet received pay[illegible]

[illegible] ment or relinquished their rights. [illegible] this a just demand [illegible]

The Omahas are soon expected in from their hunt to prepare and dry their green corn.

Major HEPNER, the newly appointed Indian Agent will start to St. Louis in a day or two, and on his return will be prepared to make a payment to the Indians, and those who know the Major will look with satisfaction to the earliest possible removal of them to their new homes.

From a number of private letters we learn that from different States, and in companies, there will be a thousand families arrive in our new Territory before next spring besides the ordinary emigration.

The thermometer to-day in the shade stands at 103. What a blessing is ice.

Fire—Burning of St. Joseph County Jail, and Death of a Prisoner by Suffocation.

From the Centreville Chronicle, Aug. 17th.

At about 11 o'clock on Sunday evening, the 13th inst., our village was alarmed by the cry of fire. When first discovered, the fire was observed to proceed from the roof of the jail, near the northeast corner, just over the upper window. The fire was creeping from the window up

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1854.

SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

In order to suit the convenience of a very large class of readers, whom the Mail does not reach every day, and who desire the TIMES oftener than once a week, we shall commence the publication about the middle of September next of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES. It will be printed on a sheet of the same size, and in the same style as the DAILY TIMES, and will contain all the matter published in the Daily except the advertisements. The first number will be issued at the commencement of our third year, on the 10th of September. It will be sent to subscribers, by Mail, in any part of the United States, or elsewhere, for THREE DOLLARS a year, payable in all cases in advance.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers

Defects of American Teaching.

All teaching that obeys the natural laws of the mind must have certain fixed characteristics. Whatever may be its circumstantial relations as to persons, subjects, and ends, it can only be teaching in so far as it communicates knowledge, awakens power, disciplines faculties. Short of this it cannot be teaching. It may amuse, entertain, or even excite, but if it fail to answer the double end of information and training, its office is not discharged. Information gives the intellect all its materials, assigns its work and summons it to action, while training fits it to master its means and exercise its creative or executive functions to the best advantage. Up to this point, Education is the same science everywhere, and in everything. HUMBOLDT at his Cosmos, NICHOL at his Architecture of the Heavens, BREWSTER at Optics, MORSE at his Telegraph, WAYLAND at Moral Science, would be governed by the same general laws that controlled ELIHU BURRITT in acquiring the trade of a Blacksmith, or CLARK MILLS in learning to plaster. It is so because the mind, the active agent in all these efforts, is an unitary principle, observing established rules by a necessity equal to the strength and permanence of its own nature.

But, nevertheless, there is a wide scope for special systems of education. The peculiarities of the time may demand a prominence for certain branches of study as well as the culture of particular faculties. Nothing is more common than for the state of industry, trade, society to depress or to over-stimulate attributes of the mind. Hereditary laws and other physical causes may produce the same effects. The spiritual nature is always open to these modifying agencies. There could be no providential government of our race in their absence. For it is very obvious, that the development of such a creature as man, requires the free play of circumstances no less than the operation of steady rules. On this account, there is an infinity of resources for us to employ in the work of education. The universe is never niggardly in gifts, but, in this instance, it transcends the usual range of abundance, and provides a profusion of instruments for the growth of our mental being. Let who will complain of a want of means to accomplish his ends, the teacher can never feel at any loss for them in his vocation. Such a confession would instantly translate itself into an acknowledgment, that he had neither hands nor brains for his position.

The ordinary methods of American education do not allow that unfettered scope for original talent in teaching, which is so desirable in our country. In our State School systems, a settled routine must be observed; a superintendency must be exerted; and a few leading objects must be regularly pursued. This is absolutely necessary in a general economy. If it were abandoned, the worst results would follow. But while uniformity is so essential, it ought to be guarded from that excess which reduces it to the level of mere machinery. Inventiveness ought not to be crushed. There should be such an amount of personal liberty as to allow teachers to exercise their original endowments. Men will be common teachers if they have nothing to do but carry out a stereotyped set of arrangements. The present system absolves them too much from the higher forms of mental activity. They have their thinking done for them in the Secretary or Superintendent's office, and hence they slumber over every thing outside of a prescribed plan. How can it be otherwise than that the stiff, the artificial, the mechanical, should predominate over the earnest, the spontaneous, the inspiring! Nor is it much better in our Colleges. All of them have their local ideas and specific plans. This it well enough, but something else is wanted. Professors ought to be so situated as to feel that their membership in a Faculty is a secondary concern. The individual man ought to be nobler than his relations. To a considerable extent he must be an agent, but this is a different thing from being one altogether. Give him the largest possible liberty; put him under responsibilities to himself and his office as well as to Trustees; and above all, let him be so connected with his pupil as to realize that the said pupil is to be his representative in whatever pertains to his own department; mark him out from the common stock, isolate him into importance, and put him on the task of effecting a special result; and we may then expect teaching in our Colleges to approximate its ideal grandeur. The cardinal fault of our Colleges is not that they have a system, but they systematize teachers far too much for the most effective sort of power. Owing to this fact, the best American teachers have always been found at the head of their own institutions—*outside of an organized corps of instructors*. The same men, introduced into Colleges, have signally failed—not indeed to come up to the requirements of their position—but to transfer their own overflowing vitality into students under them. Why need this be? Surely we have a score of men in the United States, who if placed under a suitable *régime* might equal Dr. ARNOLD of England, or Dr. WADDLE of Georgia.

A great and favorable change in our modes of instruction might be effected by laying more emphasis on the expressional powers of students. As far as practicable, whatever they learn should be communicated. They ought to be fully trained in all the arts of speech, not so much to acquire personal culture. There is a power here that has scarcely been touched in our methods. We have a mania for cramming knowledge into the heads of young persons. The single item of information is the popular test of scholarship. But surely this is a glaring error. The use of the faculties is far more important. If on no other ground, the simple reason that American life demands this method of training, ought to be sufficient to bring about this particular reform. Apart from this aspect of the matter, the mind itself requires the freest, fullest exercise of its expressional powers before it can attain any large development. Select a given number of our well-educated young men from all our COLLEGES, and you cannot converse with them an hour without being painfully struck with this serious defect. The most of them who enter on teaching-life say that they feel their inability in this respect more than any other, and hence, so many of them fail at the business. We have no doubt that the evil is much greater in the North than at the South. Certain it is that in the arts of easy, fluent, manly expression, Southerners far surpass us. In this way we may explain the fact, *that so large a proportion of the finest oratory of the country has been produced in the Southern States*. On the list of our distinguished speakers of recent times, whom have we to compare with CLAY, RANDOLPH, WIRT, PINKNEY, HAYNE, MCDUFFIE, CALHOUN, McDOWELL? The social elements of Southern civilization may have something to do with this singular result. If so, there is only the more urgent necessity for us to furnish educational means to compensate for our other deficiences.

It is time for us to expect more and better fruit from our educational systems. The idea of general intelligence is a magnificent idea. It is warm in every American heart. It cannot be too highly prized, but it may be *too exclusively* prized. And just here has been our drawback. Our whole effort, our absorbing aim has been to educate the mass, and in that we have quite forgotten to take care of other things of vast moment. Sufficient has now been done to elaborate a safe, substantial system for popular instruction. It stands on a secure foundation. The affections of the people will preserve it as a precious legacy from their fathers; and hence, we may reasonably advance in our former methods, and make our higher education to suit the wants of the age.

Increase of Nervous Diseases in the United States.

It is generally admitted that Nervous Diseases have increased greatly among us within the last few years. The excessive use of stimulants has doubtless contributed largely to this state of things, but it is equally certain that a predisordered condition of the nervous system has also led many to form the habit of indulging in these seductive agents. Moral causes have much to do with this evil. Our minds are strained almost entirely in one direction. Whatever may be our business, there is both an intense and continuous concentration on its affairs. The brain is not allowed to recruit itself by any sort of healthful diversion, and business hours are pretty generally made hours of complete exhaustion. Our work is practically a most serious matter. We cannot afford to be cheerful and light-hearted if any enterprise or project engage our attention. The abstracted eye, the solemn look, the enslaved muscle, all tell how weighty the interest is before us; and, like NAPOLEON, we must bring down our whole force on every point of attack. Not only so, but we manage to have every sort of auxiliary in service to drain off our vital strength. Every man knows how much the mind is wearied by extended conversation, and yet our best business men will often talk enough in any one day to tax severely a strong set of nerves. Fresh from long sittings and laborious discussions, they will go into other departments of trade, spend hours over their correspondence, push through intricate examinations, and then, by way of a *nota bene*, sum up the history of ten hours, and see how much has been accomplished. Professional gentlemen and students are no better. There is the same passion for doing quickly—for crowding as much as possible into this single period of time—for fighting through our tasks rather than working. One reason for this is our anxiety to have a season of rest and travel in the Summer. We are forever taking the year on anticipation. The present month must be overburdened, because we intend to be idle in August. But, unfortunately, the vacation finds us so perfectly run down that we are unable to rally, and deranged nerves come back to the City with us in September.

A large number of our countrymen injure themselves seriously by forcing their energies when they are in an enfeebled condition. There has been, for the first hours of the day, an engrossing topic before them, and they have mastered it. Nature has put forth her best strength. And now, in all justice, she ought to have a moderate share of rest. But ambition is deaf to any such call Another thing is dispatched, then another, and so on until the schedule of the morning has been faithfully obeyed. Everybody ought to know that one hour's hard labor in an exhausted state of the system is more pernicious than any amount of reasonable toil through the day; but the lesson is unheeded. Nerves or no nerves, the allotted drudgery is to be performed, and half the time, there is so much dissatisfaction with ourselves, that we consume our happiness in a warfare with what we have voluntarily assumed. To pull at the laboring oar when everything in us demands repose, is bad enough, but to fret about it at the same instant renders it far worse. Nor do we only wear out our strength in this way. We oppress our systems in their exhausted hours by other means. Scores of men, whom we know, eat a hearty dinner just at the time when the nervous energies of the stomach are at the weakest point. Nothing is more common than for the brain to employ more nervous power than it can create, and consequently it draws off the usual supply from other organs. At such a time, the stomach is sure to be called on to aid the brain. It is thereby weakened. But our rushing, headlong countrymen care little instead of finding her task a pleasant, playful matter to manage, is immediately converted into a machine of torture. One such meal, in an exhausted state of the stomach, is more pernicious than a score of imprudences when we are braced to resist injury. Much after the same fashion are our amusements. Parties and similar recreations are often resorted to when we are worn out, and ought, in all sober sense, to retire to bed.

Now, we may reason as we will against the use of stimulants, narcotics and the like, but there must be a radical change in our habits before these growing evils are checked. Men and women, miserable from constant over-exertion, restless and feverish from disordered nerves, will inevitably resort to these things. Whatever may be the eventual effect, they derive momentary comfort from them, and beyond that, unfortunately, they are not disposed to look. The true way to reform is to mend our wretched habits of straining ourselves to such extreme lengths; to take labor and recreation together; to cultivate the art of life more, and the arts of living less.

How Things Have Come to Such a Pass.

"It is the misery of mankind," says old JEREMY TAYLOR, "that they suck in opinion as the wild asses do the wind, without distinguishing the wholesome from the corrupted air, and then live upon it at a venture." This is an over true saying. How small the number of those who really *form* their own opinions. The bulk of mankind merely *adopt* the opinions of others. This would not be a matter of much practical moment, if only they fell under wise and right guidance. But alas for the blind followers of blind guides, or the poor dupes of knavish charlatans! It is bad enough that in matters which are strictly and purely political, unprincipled demagogues, profligate self-seekers should have so much power to mislead the honest masses, through their ignorance, their prejudices and their passions; but not nearly as bad as in economical matters. In things entirely political—in all that relates to the organization, distribution and administration of political powers, there is a prodigious vital force in our nation—a wonderful flexibility and power of adaptation and counteraction in its life—a capability of getting on and even thriving in spite of theoretical imperfections and defects. But in matters of economical policy, every folly, every mistake, every departure from sound principles is sure to work mischievously—to tell with disastrous effect. Wo worth the day to any people when such questions are incorporated into the platforms of rival parties and made matters of political party strife. *Delirunt Reges; plectuntur Achivi*; when charlatans have the lead in such matters, the people must pay the inevitable penalty. The violated laws of public economy will inexorably avenge themselves.

It is scarcely possible to avoid reflections like these, when one considers the present state of the times and the causes which have brought it about. After the passage of the Tariff of 1842, and prior to that of 1846, we became large importers of gold and silver—the excess of importations over exportations during that period being nearly *forty millions*. Capital was plenty—the rates of interest low—and every branch of productive industry, agricultural, mechanical and manufacturing, found abundant and profitable employment. But since the year 1847 the tide has turned—the excess of exportations of the precious metals over the imports for the six years ending June, 1853, reaching the enormous sum of *one hundred millions*. The same drain of gold has been going on the past year. Nothing but the influx of Californian treasure has saved us for the last three years from being overwhelmed by the consequences of our folly. But now all the gold of California does not suffice to pay our balances to Europe and leave us enough for our own home uses. Money has become exceedingly scarce—the rates of interest high—and every branch of industry has of course begun to suffer. It is probably but the beginning of the end. It is idle to expect in the future any such relief from California as our necessities demand. Our ability to buy its gold is greatly diminished from what it was three years ago: and will be more and more diminished every year, with the progressive increase of agricultural production in that State. What we buy must be mainly paid for in our manufactures, with a prodigious falling off in the profits we used to make on the exchange.

When one considers what a height of prosperity we might have reached, if things had continued upon the basis established by the legislation of 1842; if we had kept out of debt to Europe, buying only what we could pay for in our own productions, or in gold bought with our own productions; if the bulk of California gold, instead of going off to pay the immense balance of trade against us, had been applied to developing our own multifarious and inexhaustible physical resources—enlarging a hundred fold the sphere of our manufacturing operations, and so increasing a hundred fold the demand for raw materials, for agricultural products for subsistence, and for the products of mechanical labor, and in the same proportion creating home markets, home consumption, home wealth:—when one considers all this, one can hardly forbear a bitter malediction on the political charlatanry that has blasted such fair possibilities. The demagogues in 1845 told the farmers of the West that they were paying the Eastern manufacturer a dollar for what the English would sell them for seventy-five or fifty cents, and that the tariff just robbed the farmers of the difference to put it in the bloated pockets of the Eastern capitalist. But the demagogues did not know, or took good care not to tell the farmers, that England would not take their grain in payment; while the Eastern manufacturers did, and that at such prices as made it far cheaper for them to buy from the East than from England—that if they stopped the Eastern manufacturer's works, they stopped his ability to buy and pay good prices for their grain, and so lost a market, and would find it no very easy thing to get the seventy-five or fifty cents in cash to send to England. So the demagogues carried the day—the people became their dupes—and the country in all its interests has suffered the bankruptcy of going into debt to foreign nations that will take nothing from us but money, which we have not, or cannot spare. Will the people ever open their eyes to their true interests? Will they lay aside political prejudices and party spirit in matters that concern their material interests, and consider such subjects in the light of calm reason and plain common sense?

Watering Places.

Our watering places certainly have some effect on national manners. Thousands of persons visiting them must be affected by their influence. All these novel associations, free-and-easy methods, sumptuous entertainments, public baths in the surf, and the multitudinous other ways of bringing people of all sorts of tastes, habits, ways, together, must make their mark on such impressible materials as enter into most human beings. But what kind of an effect is it?

Everybody knows that Politeness originates in a sense of deference to others. It is the art of suppressing self, of concealing and shunning things offensive or disagreeable, of training speech and behavior so as to afford the greatest possible amount of pleasure to all around you. All this depends upon a feeling of responsibility, quickened by sympathy and directed by good taste. You have your place in the world, and it must be decently filled. Whether host or guest, acquaintance or friend, you have duties that are engraved on tablets of gold, and at all hazards they must be observed. If you are at home, among your own circle, the course is always plain enough. Cost as much as it may, there must be no freaks, no caprice, no passion, no rudeness. But how is it at watering places? No one is particularly responsible there for anything outside of virtuous conduct, or in any way pledged to the common stock of agreeableness. Fellow-feelings are not the code of the day. If they were indulged, what would become of your cool seat; how would you get your soup at table, and when would your bell be answered? The enormous charges for board interrupt fellow-feelings considerably. And then the medley crowd, all struggling for some undefinable thing, jostling, pushing, elbowing neither for this nor for that, but for aimlessnesses in general. Not even christian patience is an effectual breakwater against the heaving tide of turbulence. Politeness is a foregone conclusion. Humanity might bring her reserved guard on the field of battle, but behavior soon gets to be insufferably oppressive, if you have to rally the ulterior principles of nature to sustain you in the way you handle knives and forks, or escape from a densely filled hall.

Money is a prime power at these resorts. You may call them the exchanges of fashion. They deserve just such a title. Bargains for position—for pleasant looks and humble obeisance—for the best seats and the most showy rooms, are daily struck by dexterous hands. Nowhere has money so much sway; it buys landlord, waiters, and the freedom of the house. Now, on common reasoning, how ought this to operate? If money graduates the social scale so as to put up A, and lower B, you can easily see that human nature will be quite content with this short-hand method of distinction. It will not take any pains to improve its manners or regulate its behavior. These things require study and effort. They are a tax on our selfishness. The obvious necessity for refined conduct is set aside by the mighty substitute, and gold gilds every thing said or done. And there is one adjunct that makes it irresistible—dress. It is the livery of money, and between the two, watering places succeed in putting to flight all the beautiful arts of human intercourse. Happy age this, when people can pack up social power in their trunks, or deposit it in porte-monnaies. Not so happy either. It is coming to pay the penalty for a fashionable brokerage system. The most cultivated persons of the country are pretty generally resolved to seek other places of recreation; they are out with the whole thing.

Life at the Springs or on the sea-coast ought to be a beautiful thing. What a social reunion might it be of the grace, strength, honor of the land! What an assemblage of its natural knighthood, with its charms of person, intellect, manner! What a flowering forth of that luxuriance, which our homes are now producing! All the petty incidents, that are always detracting so much from neighborhood circles—gossip, rivalry, scandal—are left behind, and people meet here on fresh ground. The virgin soil is full of flowers and the air is oriental fragrance. No man has notes to pay in Bank—no ladies have to see after dinners—no misses have to take French lessons. Everything is propitious to the best thoughts and the most gladdening intercourse. And then, the sweet hours, when the Midsummer waves her bridal veil for the approaching Autumn, and the softest moonlight of the year quivers her loveliest images on the waters, how pure a season for the better impulses to exult over the unwelcome earthliness that elsewhere creeps upon us unawares, and makes us children of care and strife! It requires no great or elaborate art to call out our agreeableness, and to render us pleasing companions. Simple tastes are always the best and most trustworthy. Ease and elegance come by avoiding studied efforts, and happiness always meets us, if we take no pains to find her. Our watering-places might be delightful resorts, if we just obeyed a few plain maxims. Self and selfishness—a truce to them—and friendliness with pastoral simplicity, and no other problem but how to receive and give the most substantial pleasure; these should possess the occasion and adorn the passing hours with their brightest excellence.

Theatrical and Musical.

The opening of the Broadway Theatre on Monday last inaugurated the fall campaign in this City. We should suppose, however, that it afforded no indication of the brilliancy which is to mark it. Hitherto the Broadway has had some success in securing the most available stars for its boards. It has been to a great extent the only star company in New-York, and has attracted paying audiences when other establishments have been languishing. But at the present moment there are several Richmonds in the field. The Broadway will not have the exclusive monopoly of leading artistes.

The engagement of Mr. HENRY FARREN and Miss LOUISA HOWARD, for the commencement does not promise much; but, perhaps, it was the unfavorable weather and the consequent scattering of the people to the country that caused the beginning of the season to be so dull. Whatever the cause, the fish of the stock and bankin, and everything worth catching has been caught, and will, without doubt, be served up in due season. We must be content for the present with a mere relish.

Mr. HENRY FARREN is scarcely a star of the first magnitude. Under a good manager he would make an excellent stock actor, but alone he is anything than brilliant. On Saturday evening, he appeared in two characters—*Wildrake* in the "Love Chase," and *Michael Ambroise* in the "Miller of Derwent Water." Of the former character we may be brief—it was entirely beyond Mr. FARREN's powers. In the second he was more at home, and, considering its peculiarity, highly successful. There was no difficulty in discovering from whom he had studied the interpretation. *Michael Ambroise*, with his manly pathos and intensity, was one of the happiest creations of *the* FARREN; and when we say that the son of that inimitable actor reminds us constantly of his father's genius, we bestow no ordinary meed of praise.

Miss LAURA HOWARD, in assuming high comedy parts, has deviated from her proper line, and will, we fancy, achieve no decided advantage by the change. In burlesque, Miss HOWARD has but few rivals, and, excepting Miss WOOLGAR, has no superior on the English boards. With us burlesque is in its infancy, but, should it attain a sudden growth—as we expect it will—during the present season, Miss HOWARD will be an invaluable acquisition to any theatre. TALFOURD's Fairy Extravaganza, called "Ganem, or the Slave of Love," performed also on Saturday evening, was a perfect treat to the audience. It is one of the best written burlesques we have listened to for an age. The jokes are new, plentiful and good; the hits—although local—are palpable, and the parodies admirable. We have seldom seen an audience more thoroughly awake to the humor of an author; every hit told; every joke was responded to. It is a thousand pities we have not a burlesque writer among us capable of treating the follies of the hour, and the mirth of the moment in the pleasant way pursued on the English stage. A good burlesque possesses more intrinsic morality than a score of resuscitated comedies. It is of the moment, filled with thought of the thoughtful present, and aimed ever at the ridiculous—as it exists, not as it can be imagined.

"Ganem" was not placed on the stage with any remarkable care. It is, we presume, to be withdrawn, but the success it achieved will, we hope, provoke the management to do something better in the same direction. Had "Ganem" been produced with the usual care bestowed on spectacle at this establishment, it would have rivalled its London success.

Having been led into a few remarks concerning burlesque, we may add that the Broadway possesses remarkable resources for the production of such works. To say nothing of Miss HOWARD—who is of course admirable—the regular artistes of the establishment are peculiarly gifted in all important burlesque respects. There is DAVIDGE, a host in himself, who for quaintness and originality of style, would be a fortune to a comic writer. Mr. SEYMOUR (an addition to the Company) is equally good in a different vein. The *con gusto* manner in which he sang the parody on the "Bay of Biscay," stamped him at once as a first rate burlesque actor. Mr. VINCENT, as a "regular darkie," gave exceedingly droll indications of the same rare talent. Among the ladies we may refer to the Misses GOUGHENHEIM, Mad. PONISI, &c., all of whom love fun and can sing.

But good scenery and music are also demanded. Where can we find them better than at the Broadway? The scenic artist of the establishment is incomparably the best in the City, and Signor LA MANNA, who is now at the head of the orchestra, cannot be excelled.

The Broadway Theatre has been renovated during the recess, and looks clean and cool. Miss J. M. DAVENPORT commences an engagement tonight, and has chosen the powerful melo-drama of "Camille" for her reappearance. We have already noticed the work and can safely commend this entertainment to our readers.

MAX MARETZEK commences a short series of operatic entertainments in Philadelphia tonight. The opening opera is "Maria di Rohan!"

The Opera.

We have pleasure in calling the attention of the public to the announcement in another colum, to the effect that Madame GRISI and Signor MARIO, assisted by an entirely new troupe of artists, will make their first appearance in America, at Castle Garden, on Monday evening, September 4. The Opera selected for the *début* of these renowned vocalists, is DONIZETTI's "Lucrezia Borgia"—a lyrical drama, in which both the artists named have earned the plaudits of European *critiques*.

Wreck of the Brig Betsey and John Esson.

The Hamburg ship *Humboldt*, commander PAULSEN, 29 days from Hamburg, with 356 passengers, on the 24th of July, in lat. 60° 42', long. 4° 51', fell in with a wreck. At 9 P. M. she went along-side, when the wreck proved to be of the brig *Betsey*, Capt. WATSON, from London. The *Humboldt's* report says she had about 10 feet water in the hold. Her foremast was gone by the deck, and the mainmast about six feet below the top. We sent one boat alongside and took Capt. W. and nine men from the wreck and brought them to this port. Capt. W. reports on the 17th July a heavy sea broke on board of the vessel while under close-reefed topsail and foresail, which took away foresail and foretopsail and hove the vessel down with her lower yards in the water, stove in the hatches and set the whole of our fresh water adrift. At 7 A. M. on the 18th, cut away the foremast to right ship, and pumped successively until the 19th, at night, when we were taken off the wreck by the *Humboldt*, Capt. PAULSEN, having been there without water two days. The sea being so heavy it was impossible to save anything from the wreck except what we stood in. Capt. W. returns his sincere thanks to Capt. PAULSEN and officers for the kind treatment that himself and crew have received while on board the *Humboldt*.

WRECK OF THE JOHN ESSON.

The schooner *Henrietta*, (Br.) Capt. HUGHES, from Inagua, arrived at this port yesterday, having touched at Mayaguana for a supply of water. She reports having at the latter place seen the Captain, Mate and one man of the schooner *John Esson*, of Halifax. It appears that the *John Esson* left Port Antonio, (Jamaica,) for Fortune Island, but the Captain and two men having been taken sick of fever, the vessel was managed entirely by the Mate until the 6th of August, when she was wrecked—one man died at sea, the other shortly after the vessel became wrecked. Capt. HUGHES states that the Captain and seamen of the *John Esson* were entirely under the hospitality of the settlers of the Island. The *John Esson* is a total wreck.

The San Jacinto.

From the Boston Courier of Aug. 26.

The survey on this ship establishes two curious facts, which may show the beauty of the Government contract system. First, that the fracture of the bedplate was in the original casting; and, secondly, that the defect was known to the contractors, who endeavored to remedy it by patching. The ship, it appears, might have proceeded on her cruise, but the order in the Navy Department required her to return whenever any defect should be discovered in the engine, as this is considered only as a trial trip to test the engines and verify the contract. We correctly stated that the contractors were not to be paid for their work until after a satisfactory trial of six months actual service. It is intimated that to remove the machinery and replace the bedplate, it will cost them about $12,000. This, of course, they will be required to do after she returns from her present cruise. It is not always possible, in these great castings, to avoid failures, and in government foundries, where the defective work would be rejected, it would be of little consequence; but private contractors are startled at the expense of working their metal over, and thus resort to every expedient, in the way of patching, to conceal their failures. When the steam frigate *Powhatan* was being equipped, it was discovered that one of her immense cylinders was *honeycombed*, and the holes filled in with composition resembling iron. Fortunately, so serious a defect was detected in time; but what a commentary on the *honesty* of contractors! We again repeat that there seems to be no security against such frauds, but in government workshops, where competent mechanics are

The Crops.

Extract of a letter from Buckingham, Aug. 26th.

The wheat crop will yield less, in this county, this year, than it ever did before. In the finest wheat growing district in the county, (near the Court-house,) the yield is less than five for one of seed. This result is owing to the ravages of the joint-worm and chinch bug—and which of these pests did the most damage it is difficult to say.—The last, since the wheat was cut, have been paying their respects to the corn, and many fields have been almost entirely destroyed by them. The season has been very dry, and extremely hot, which has made their attacks more disastrous. I hear that they have been quite as destructive in the adjoining counties. Except those who have rich bottoms, no one of my acquaintances will make enough corn to carry him to next harvest. Doesn't the Bible somewhere say, when the wicked are in authority the land shall be afflicted?—in other words, that there shall be judgments on nations as on individuals for their transgressions.—*Richmond Whig, Aug. 26.*

GREYTOWN OUTDONE!—When the Bamboo huts of Greytown were bombarded, because the people of that place had a prejudice against committing murder, it was supposed that no greater achievement would be likely to signalize the reign of Gen. PIERCE. But we learn from the Manchester *Democrat* that a series of petty annoyances upon the people of the country towns in New-Hampshire, have recently taken place, which are the appropriate following up of the brilliant Greytown affair. To gratify the petty spleen of PIERCE and his hirelings, and to revenge themselves upon towns which had the manliness to refuse acquiescence in the Nebraska outrage, post-offices have in several cases been removed or discontinued. "At North Weare the post-office was abolished, and at South Weare has been removed to an inconvenient location—in both cases to the great inconvenience of the people. In Sutton, not having the power to gratify their revenge in any other way, the Administration removed the post-office from a central to a less convenient location—simply because Mr. RICHARDS, the postmaster, had honorably and ably done his duty in the Legislature. Last week the people of Tamworth Iron Works paid the penalty for voting the Anti-Nebraska ticket last March, by having the office removed to a rum hole one half mile from the village."—*Boston Commonwealth.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT OF MORE THAN THIRTY YEARS' STANDING.—While returning thanks for constantly increasing patronage, we invite attention to THE OLD STAND NO. 194 BOWERY, where will be found, as heretofore, a most extensive varied assortment of Hosiery and Under-garments.
A. RANKIN & CO., No. 194 Bowery

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK.—JAMES E. RAY, No. 198 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of Hosiery and Under Garments, Wholesale and Retail. All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchaser's unbiassed opinion.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE APPLICABILITY OF Steam to Commercial and Manufacturing uses, was not more valuable to the world than DESHLER'S New Discovery for Fever and Ague is to the invalid Sold by C. V. CLICKENER & CO, No. 81 Barclay-st.

BEEBE & Co., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 156 Broadway, respectfully invite the attention of their customers and the public to the fall fashion for gentlemen's hats and caps.

MORE EVIDENCE OF THE EFFICACY OF DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS; "The pit ers mixture is, without doubt, the greatest medicine extant, for the diseases of the LIVER and BOWELS. A stubborn case of CHRONIC DIARRHŒA has come under our notice, wherein the pat ent had exhausted the Materia Medicas of the different schools of medicine, with no apparent benefit. He was induced to use these Bitters and a few bottles of them have entirely cured him. Many such cases we could refer to. We hope our readers will recollect this great restorative, should they be so unfortunate as to require its use. Dr Jackson possesses the original unpublished receipt of Dr HOOFLAND, and he prepares this medicine with great care These peculiarities should call at his store, or see that his name is written upon the wrapper outside, and blown in the bottle, as imitations of all good articles are common."—*Philadelphia Democrat (German.)*
For sale in New-York by A. B & D. SANDS, No 100 Fulton-st.; C. H. RING, No 192 Broadway; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, No. 39 Warren st.; BOYD & PAUL, No 149 Chambers-st; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; OLCOTT, McKINSON & FORBINS, No. 127 Maiden-lane; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; and by Druggists and dealers in Medicine everywhere.

WHO IS TROUBLED WITH RATS?
Who is annoyed with Ants?
Who is disgusted with loathsome Roaches?
Stranger, friend or foe, whoever you are, we pity you and advise you to read the following and take the hint:
NEW HAVEN, New-York, Aug. 10 1854.
I cheerfully recommend HARROUN & CO.'S VERMIN AND INSECT EXTERMINATOR as the best article for the destruction of cockroaches I have ever used. My house has been entirely cleansed of them without the least inconvenience. T. D. HOWARD.
Sold by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., Agents, No. 81 Barclay-st. Price 75 cents a box.

SEWING MACHINES.—THE ABSOLUTE NECESSITY of using Sewing Machines has become apparent to all manufacturers who employ or wish to successfully with their rivals in trade. The artistic finish and beauty of the machine work gives it a quicker sale and a better price than handwork, besides the great advantage of cheapness in manufacturing That SINGER'S MACHINES are vastly superior to all others and give perfect satisfaction, is attested by the experience of thousands They are, too, the only machines of any value that can lawfully be used All others infringe our patents and those who attempt to use them will be prosecuted
I. M SINGER & CO. No. 323 Broadway.

$15 ONLY FOR A DELIGHTFUL AND HEALTHY HOMESTEAD.—500 Building Lots, each 100 feet square, equal to 4 city lots, and 100 farms, will be divided among 600 subscribers in a few days. Each subscriber pay only $15, payable in instalments, secures four Building Lots 25 by 100 feet, near the celebrated Lake Ronkonkoma, or a farm of from 2 to 20 acres. A few subscribers only required to close the books Also, a few splendid farms for $30 and upwards Apply immediately to CHAS WOOD, No. 208 Broadway, where maps and pamphlets can be had gratis.

GREAT BARGAINS—CARPETS AT COST.—Purchased at reduced prices, at No. 379 Broadway. WATERSON & HUMPHREY will now sell off their entire stock of carpets, &c, at the lowest prices: Rich velvet carpets, 10s to 14s.; rich tapestry do, 8s to 12s.; rich Brussels do, 5s.; rich three-ply do., 3s. to 4s. per yard; rich heavy superfine, 6s. to 7s.
Also on consignment, a very large assortment of cheap ingrains at 3s per yard; oilcloths, rugs, matting mats, &c., equally low. Don't forget No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.

CHEAP SILKS! CHEAP SILKS!—THE subscriber will open this morning, a large stock of Plaid Silks, damaged on board of the *Franklin*, and will be sold at 50 cents per yard Also, rich Brocade, plain and plaid Silks Also rich Silk Robes, and many other kinds of goods, which will be sold at a great bargain
E. H LEADBEATER (late Leadbeater & Lee,)
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

IMPORTANT TO CASH CUSTOMERS.—HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, will make a large discount from factory prices on his elegant Pianos and Melodeons for cash. His assortment is the largest in the United States, comprising pianos from three of the best Boston and several New-York Manufacturers. Also, the best Boston, New-Haven, New-York and Buffalo Melodions Every instrument fully guaranteed. Dealers supplied on the best terms.

NEW MUSIC.—"WAKE UP." SERENADE, BY GEO. R POULTON. Price 25 cents. Sung by the Amphions with great success at all of their concerts "Villikins and his Dinah." A comic Ballad by THOMAS BAKER. Price 25 cents. A choice Ballad full of fun and good melody. "Greenport Polka." By GRIFFEN T. LE FORT. Price 25 cents. HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 333 Broadway. Music sent by mail post-paid.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANTS WILL do well to lay in a supply of the New and Great Discovery for the cure of Fever and Ague. DESHLER'S PILLS will cure the worst cases. Sold at wholesale by T. & G. ACKERMAN, No. 58 Cortlandt-st.; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; BOYD & PAUL, No 149 Chambers-st; C. H. RING, corner of John-st and Broadway; and STERBINS, MORGAN & BUTLER, No. 46 Cliff-st.

REMOVAL.—THOS. WILEY, JR., & Co's EXTENSIVE Tailoring establishment and Cloth store is removed from the old stand, No. 707 Greenwich-st., to No. 515 Hudson-st., corner of Amos-st., where they will be happy to receive their old customers, and as many new ones as will present themselves, to which they will guarantee satisfaction.
THOS. W. WILEY, JR.
WM. R. BOWNE.

BROKEN BANKS! BROKEN BANKS!—ALL NOTES on the Banks of this State, lately reported failed, taken at par at Union Hall Clothing Warehouse, corner of Nassau and Fulton-sts. The only One Price Clothing Store in New York A large and well assorted stock, amounting to some $50,000 of fashionable clothing, suitable for men and boys. Goods marked in plain figures and no deviation from first price.

TO HOLDERS OF BROKEN BANK BILLS.—BILLS on the Banks of the States of New York, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, taken at par for Mens' and Boys' Clothing and furnishing goods, at Union Hall Clothing Warehouse, corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts. Goods marked in plain figures. One price—no deviation.
P. L. ROGERS & CO.,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., cor. of Nassau.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS—FALL FASHION FOR 1854.—N. ESPENSCHEID will introduce the Fall Fashion for Gentlemen's Hats this day. It is in all its features the most brilliant affair of the Season. Its production is a perfect triumph over all rivalry. The store is No. 118 Nassau-st. Go and judge for yourselves.

MERCHANTS AND OTHERS FROM THE FEVER AND AGUE districts of New-Jersey, can be supplied with DESHLER'S new and certain cure for it, at wholesale or retail, by T & G. ACKERMAN & MARTIN, No. 58 Cortlandt-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD HIS REGULAR semi-weekly Auction Sale of STOCKS AND BONDS, THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column.

ALL THE BANKS IN THE UNION.—NOTES ON all and every Bank, considered good on the 1st inst., will be taken in payment for ready-made clothing at E. EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 44 and 46 Fulton-st.

RODE'S NEW-YORK BUSINESS DIRECTORY for 1854-55—Is now ready at the office, No. 161 Broadway, up stairs.

GENIN'S FALL STYLES OF GENTLEMEN'S HATS are now ready.
GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

Condition of Barbadoes—Its Planters, Negroes and Crops.

From the Kingston (Jam.) Journal, Aug. 2.

The "Agricultural Review" in the *West Indian* Barbadoes paper, of the 4th of July, reveals some circumstances connected with the population of that island, and their condition, which are rather startling. Considering the large sugar crops which have for several successive years been made in Barbadoes, we and others have been led to conclude that that island was prospering, and its laboring population were happy and contented. To associate the prosperity of the people with the increased production of exportable produce was not improper. Without an adequate supply of labor, we know from sad experience that large crops of sugar are not likely to be made, and with the prosperity of the agricultural interest are not unreasonably associated the well doing of the masses. This ought to be the case, and we concluded that it was. The remarks in the "Review," however, would seem to shew that a very different conditions of things prevails in Barbadoes, and that large sugar crops and want, verging on starvation, are by no means incompatable.

Another consideration, says the writer of the review, is the behaviour of the laboring population. People kept on the verge of starvation cannot be efficient laborers, for they have not strength; and, as the experience we have learned from the prevailing epidemic proves beyond question, they readily fall victims to its attacks. But this is not all. They become discontented, disorderly, and ready to engage in any mischievous schemes to give vent to their dissatisfaction There were plenty of signs of this disposition in the course of last crop, in the frequent insendiary fires at Hothersall, Farmer's, Joe's River, and other places. A more recent proof of it was given in the riotous proceedings at the upper part of Saint James and Saint Thomas, when mobs of several hundred went from one estate to another, forcing open the boiling houses, digging up the potato fields, and pillaging whatever they could put their hands upon. We are glad to find that their mischievous proceedings have ceased, and that the desire for pillage, and the disposition to commit outrages of this kind did not spread beyond the district in which it first displayed itself.

We are quite ready to admit that when it becomes a question whether sugar or provisions should be raised, the prices of the articles rendering sugar cultivation more profitable, it is economical to produce the latter. But in all cases in which the culture of food is practicable, in connection with the production of sugar, it is wise and proper to produce food. The density of the population in Barbadoes not only requires that attention should be paid to the cultivation of food, but permits it to be raised without interfering with the production of the exportable commodity. There would appear to have existed, however, a disposition to depend exclusively upon foreign supplies for the subsistence of the laborers of Barbadoes. Population in that Island presses upon subsistence, and by discouraging the reduction of food, and leaving the laborer entirely dependent upon his money wages, the sugar planter pursues a policy calculated to insure a support of continuous and cheap labor. But the screw may be applied too tightly, and reaction may take place, and exhibit itself in discontented and disorderly conduct—in readiness to engage in mischievous schemes, and in incendiarism.

The want of strength, and liability to disease, with inability to resist the latter when it appears, is very likely to counteract, in time, the attempts which are made to keep labor dependent and cheap. The policy is a bad one, and we quite concur with a writer in the *West Indian*, that, "setting aside all other feelings and considerations of humanity, it is good economy and wise policy to plant a sufficient quantity of food for the preservation of the lives of those creatures (men and beasts) without whose labor the crops of sugar—whether large or small—can neither be raised nor reaped." And this would be the true policy in all the Colonies, whether the population be dense or scanty. In Barbadoes, where the land is scarce, the proprietors or attorneys will not permit Indian corn or potatoes to be planted, even after the canes have been cut off, when the lands remain open for the next year's crop.

The laborers have neen forced to buy flour and corn meal; and they have been, for the last six months, at nearly double the ordinary price. In this island, where land is abundant, and the laborer perfectly independent, cultivation is carried on in so irregular and unskillful a manner that there is no calculating upon a sufficient supply of native food, and a very large portion of the population is forced to buy flour and corn meal. Here, therefore, as well as in Barbadoes, we require that more attention should be paid to the production of the native articles of consumption. A very considerable saving of labor would be effected in this island, by an alteration in the mode of growing food; and the labor thus saved might be devoted to the production of numerous other articles. But our proprietors, or attorneys here, like those in Barbadoes, do not care to trouble themselves about this matter or to enter the list with the bill and hoe cultivators.

This is to be regretted, because the supply of native food is not only left entirely in the hands of ignorant and unskillful cultivators, but the ignorance of our people is perpetuated. Example, we are told, is better than precept, and it is at all times more powerful when we have to deal with unlettered and ignorant persons. Those who blame our cultivators for the wasteful manner in which they manage the land and expend labor, forget that they know no other mode of tilling the soil. It was the custom during Slavery of applying manual labor to every portion of the task. The negro's head supplied the place of the beast of burden, even in conveying the produce of the land to market. Instruction is required, and it must be afforded practically. The example of cultivating provisions upon a more economical plan must be set by those who have more intelligence, and such appliances as are not within the reach of the bill and hoe cultivators.

But how is this to be done? Will the owners and attorneys of estates determine to cultivate annually a given number of acres of land in articles of food, such as are, and such as may be, cultivated for the support of our people, whether native or recently introduced? Or shall we have model farms, cultivated by Europeans, introduced into the island for the special purpose of teaching our people how a man owning land, and cultivating it for his own benefit, ought to manage it, and to live. A few such, established in each parish, and cultivated by "ticket of leave" men from England, under proper superintendence, would furnish some new and useful ideas to our native laborers, and insure, in due time, a more abundant and varied supply of articles of first necessity to the inhabitants generally.

A New Revolutionary Organ in Cuba.

Another organ of the revolutionary party in Cuba has sprung into being, under the title of the *Popular Echo*. The first number of the sheet appeared in Havana on the 5th inst. The following translation of its contents exhibits the sentiment which animates those engaged in the under taking:

Surdi, audite, et cœci, intuemini ad vicendum.
Hear, ye deaf, and look, ye blind, that ye may see.
Isaiah, chap. xlii., v. 18.

The organs of our revolution being now silent, it is necessary that a voice be raised to accuse the tyrants and defend the oppressed. The journals formerly published in the United States have been discontinued through motives unknown to us; but being fully aware of the necessity of addressing the people through the public press, we run the risk of publishing this sheet, the unexpected precursor of a great many others that will hereafter appear, to cast some light upon the dark horizon of our impending revolution.

The groans of the martyrs of our holy cause resound in every quarter; dangers and evils are daily increased, and the atmosphere we breathe in Cuba is one of degrading slavery, which poisons men's souls. What is the duty of true patriots under the present circumstances? To take up the sword or the pen, and come forth in support of the people's down-trodden rights.

The stupid Government that rules over us, yielding to the pressing demands of England, shall be obliged not only to suppress the Slave-trade, as stipulated in the treaty of 1817, but to set free all the slaves that have been introduced in this island since May, 1820. The consequences of this measure may be easily imagined, as they will be a repetition of the bloody tragedy represented in Hayti in the latter part of the last century. * * *

Fully relying on the patriotism of our brethren at present residing in the United States, we deem it our duty to cooperate in their work, by encouraging the timorous and adding new fire to the enthusiasm of the stout-hearted patriots. They are procuring means to assist us in breaking our chains; they anxiously sigh for the day when they are to tread our shores; and it is for us to summon them to our midst. There is no doubt but that as soon as the war-cry of our revolution is raised, we will see them by our side, accompanied by generous sons of the great republic of WASHINGTON.

We will print this sheet as often as possible, and whenever the circumstances of our affairs demand it—the *Eco* will be published in spite of the efforts of the Government to prevent it. We will make known to the world the high-handed and criminal proceedings of our despotic rulers; we will endeavor to show how the fruit of our toil and industry is robbed from us and spent for the maintenance of a Court; how arbitrary the laws are under which we live; how we can hardly earn enough to pay the taxes which overwhelm us; and finally, how we have become an object of contempt to the immoral Bourbon dynasty.

We will observe, by the way, that we make no distinction between old Spaniards (*Peninsulares*) and native Cubans, (*Criollos*,) as we are true Democrats, and as such, brothers to every man who bears in his heart the immaculate love of liberty.

Rejoicing at the prospect of the benefits that Cuba will derive from our work, we have made up our mind to carry it on with unremitting energy. We have foreseen the obstacles which we are to meet with in our way, and we march on with a firm step along the new path which we open, and which leads to the temple of the revolution.

This sheet is but a programme announcing to the people the appearance of the first number of our journal, being at the same time a voice of consolation to soothe the agony of those who suffer for the sake of our fatherland, and show that there are in Cuba true men and true patriots. * * *

The natural course of events induces us to believe that our revolution cannot fail; and, encouraged by this conviction, we raise our voice to break the silence which now reign in our midst. Down with the tyrants! Death to the enemies of the people! Hurrah for the Republic!

Famine Prices.

From the Hartford Times, Aug. 25.

The prices of many of the leading necessaries of life are high, almost without precedent. Coal is selling at from eight to nine dollars per ton. Yet there is no good reason why this article, considering the inexhaustible supply in the mines and the cheapness of transportation to sea navigation, should not be sold in the principal cities on the seaboard as low as four or five dollars per ton. At this price it ought to pay a large profit to all those engaged in the business of mining and sending it to market. There is nothing in the quantity received from the mines this year to justify so large an advance upon last year's prices. From the Maryland mines up to August 5, 103,000 tons more had been received than had reached tide-water at the same date last year; by the Reading Railroad the increase has been 306,000 tons, by the Schuylkill Canal 52,000 tons, making a total increase from these three principal sources of supply of 460,000 tons, or about 25 per cent. over last year. High prices tend to diminish the consumption, and the natural price for the article during the remainder of the year, cannot, in view of the largely increased supply, be higher than that of last year. Coal is sold in London the year round at from three to four dollars a ton, and the cost of conveying it there from the mines is quite as great as the cost of transportation from our mines to New-York. The charge for transportation over the Reading Railroad, about 90 miles in length and all the way on a descending grade, is but little over a dollar a ton, while the actual cost is only about 40 cents a ton.

Flour is another article of general consumption which now bears an exorbitantly and unnaturally high price. The chief business of this country being agricultural, and the quantity of fertile land under cultivation almost boundless, and the price of the best land extremely low, with every facility for the cheap and speedy transportation of produce to market, it would seem that four or five dollars per barrel for flour in the principal cities ought always to be a sufficient and remunerating price. This year the price has been carried up to a very unusual rate by peculiar circumstances. The crops in Europe last year were very deficient, and we have drained our own supplies to supply their deficiency. We have exported flour in such quantities that prices in Europe have been reduced to a point which would admit of its reshipment to this country at a profit. The crops in Europe this year both in Great Britain and throughout the Continent are generally represented to be abundant, and the prospect now is that a very small quantity of breadstuffs will be wanted from this country except at very low prices.

The wheat crop throughout this country generally, is spoken of as being above the average, and in the course of a few weeks, when it begins to come to market freely, the prices of flour and wheat must undergo a material decline. With respect to the other great agricultural staples, corn and potatoes, the prospect of a decline is not so clear. The yield of the potato crop throughout New-England is said already to have been seriously affected by the long-continued drought. Throughout the West, the accounts from different sections concur in stating that the aggregate corn crop will be reduced by the drought at least one-half below its ordinary yield. In six of the principal Western corn-producing States, the aggregate quantity of corn produced annually, according to the last census, was 316,000,000 bushels.

If one-half of this crop is cut off this year, the loss to the country in various ways cannot be estimated at less than eighty millions of dollars. After making every allowance for the tendency of farmers and the local country presses to exaggerate the extent and severity of such calamities, this estimate of the probable loss from the failure of the corn crop does not appear to us very wide of the mark. Such an unforseen and enormous deduction from their accustomed resources, must seriously embarrass the Western people who depend upon the sale of produce for their incomes, and make a great hole in their ordinary means of discharging their debts and paying for the large supplies of merchandise which they buy from merchants at the East.

Horrible Cruelty by an Unqualified Medical Practitioner.

From the London Daily News.

An inquest was held by Mr. INGRAM, on Tuesday last, at the Blue Lion Inn, Manchester-road, on the body of MARY LAMBERT, of Bradford, Yorkshire, who, it was alleged, died on the 4th inst. of constitutional irritation, superinduced by the highly improper treatment of a scirrus tumor in the breast. A *post mortem* examination of the body was made by Messrs. FIELD, BEACH, and LODGE, and a highly respectable and intelligent jury assembled to inquire into the merits of this case. Mr. WARD, of Leeds, who treated the unfortunate woman for a period of six months, was not himself present, but Mr. CLARKE, solicitor, of Leeds, attended and carefully watched the case on his behalf. From the evidence, it appeared that the deceased consulted Mr. FIELD, of Dudley Hill, in December, 1853, concerning a slight pain which she felt in the right breast. Mr. FIELD immediately discovered that the seat of the mischief was a small tumor, and proposed its removal by excision, considering that at that time the operation would be comparatively simple and quite safe. The deceased was, however, alarmed at the idea of extirpating the tumor at once, and learning that Mr. WARD professed to cure cancer without cutting she immediately applied to him. The evidence of THOMAS LAMBERT, her husband, as given on Tuesday, proved that he accompanied his wife in the second week after Christmas to Leeds, (she being at the time in good bodily health) where they saw WARD's sign-plate, purporting that he was "A curer of cancer without cutting," and that the deceased, with the greatest delight, immediately determined to place herself under his care. On examining the case WARD informed them that it was cancer, and that he would cure it without the use of the knife. LAMBERT agreed to pay five shillings for every dressing, and to visit Mr. WARD every Tuesday at Leeds. These matters being arranged it was then decided that the deceased should undergo the first operation at that time. The doctor now proceeded to mix a peculiar unguent, which he spread around the nipple of the diseased breast with a feather, and over this he sprinkled, from a small bottle, some white powder—this he called "keening"—which the witness stated "soon turned the flesh quite black and burned it up as if it had been a piece of old stocking." After this certain cloths were laid upon the breast and the deceased left Leeds with the full belief that her cancer would soon be eaten out. She bore the intense pain of the caustic application with some patience for a few hours, but as it grew more violent as the "keening" sunk deeper into the integument, the poor woman became "melancholy;" sometimes crying out like a child, and at others moaning and weeping in despair; but after three days and nights—during which time she never slept; but "wandered about her chamber, or nursed her breast in a rocking-chair"—the pain gradually abated, and on the following Tuesday she again appeared at WARD's surgery, expecting to have the cancer removed. However, after the "sixth application of the keening," the slough comprising the nipple, a piece of the integument, and a part of the gland—altogether about equal to the size of a small orange—were thrown partially off; but, as some five or six strings remained undivided, the Doctor severed them with a pair of scissors, and the putrid mass dropped out. After this, on the same day, Mr. WARD applied his "keening" powder to the inside of the hole made by the slough. The deceased and her friends, not knowing but all was over, again became alarmed, and in answer to their anxious inquiries, were informed that there was another cancer to be eaten out, and then she would be cured. At this point of the evidence, the witness was himself a pitiable object. Coroner, jury and medical men, were alike affected by it. He had, he said, recommended her to "obey the Doctor," to "be hard," to "suffer for his sake," and even when she declared that she could not bear it, and commanded her to suffer, and with accumulating agony the application was made from week to week until the seventh week after the removal of the first slough, and then terrified at the prospect of another night's anguish, the unfortunate sufferer prevailed on the doctor to separate one or two small "strings" which yet remained, with his scissors, and the second slough fell out, leaving a cavity sufficiently large to bury a "goose's egg." Previous to this time, it was found necessary to tie handkerchiefs about the waist, in order to support the dead slough, and hen bane was applied to relieve the pain, but without success; and at last the doctor was, as before stated, prevailed upon to "cut again." The witness further informed the jury that, as soon as his wife could speak, she inquired once more if all the cancer was removed! She was answered that there might yet be a few small strings remaining, but that a little more "keening" would soon eat them out; and without more ado, the operator began to apply the poisonous stuff, but the poor creature could not bear it; she declared that she would die as she was, but that torment she would not further suffer. Deceased had at length become so weak that she did not go to Leeds the following Tuesday, but the week after she went for the last time; not with the hope of getting the cancer cured, but, if possible, to obtain relief from a terrific pain in the side. The doctor now observed her debilitated condition, and ordered her to take some foxglove leaves, at 3s. 6d. an ounce, and to drink tea made with them, remarking at the same time that she need not visit him again, as he would call upon her at Bradford, on the succeeding Monday. He never appeared, however. This unfortunate patient lingered about a month, occasionally visited by Mr. FIELD and Mr. LODGE, and then died, expressing, to the last, her desire that an inquiry might be made into the cause of her death, in order that her example might prevent others from falling into the same miserable condition. Messrs. FIELD and BEACH proved that the body of the deceased showed no internal marks of disease; in fact the vicera were more healthy than it is common to find them; that the cancer, although existing to the extent of six or seven inches in the gland of the breast, had not been communicated to that of the axilla or armpit; that no vital part had been injured, and that the woman had sunk from repeated and long-continued constitutional disturbance. The whole of the evidence having been given, the Coroner, after making some forcible and feeling remarks, left the jury to consider their verdict. After a careful and evidently anxious period of consideration, the jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter against JAMES LAWRENCE WARD." The Coroner issued a warrant for his apprehension and removal to York Castle.

Attention Hunters—Don't Burn the Woods.

We extract the following timely and excellent words of request and warning from the *Brunswicker*. Let them be heeded:

We have been requested by a number of farmers, to call the attention of persons in the habit of setting prairies on fire in the Fall, to the fact, that the grass is dryer and will burn much more rapidly this season, owing to the drought, than usual. It is consummate folly, for a man unacquainted with the situation of farms, in a neighborhood, to set the prairie on fire. A want of thought, and a degree of recklessness is evidenced, on the part of such persons. Not a Fall passes by, without our hearing of the destruction of many miles of fencing, stacks of grain, fields of corn, and frequently tobacco barns. In an hour, farmers frequently witness the destruction of their entire Summer's work. Debts, which they had contracted, and expected to pay, from the sale of their crops, must go unliquidated.

Why is all this property thus destroyed? For the purpose of killing a few deer; a compensation which is perfectly ridiculous when compared to the loss it brings about. We risk nothing in the assertion, that more property is destroyed in the State of Missouri, by burning prairies every year, than all the deer that ever were killed would sell for.

Then we would say to the hunters—who are usually *gentlemen of leisure* from the towns, and who turn up their noses at labor—stay at home this Fall. The drought has been bad enough, without your adding the additional calamity of fire. The crops of corn have failed, and all the mast that may be in the country will be required to keep the hogs alive. If the prairies are fired much of the mast will be destroyed.

COLD-BLOODED MURDER.—A day or two since, we noticed, in a short paragraph, that a man named EGBERT BARNETT was killed in Vermillion County, Illinois, a day or two before, by another named BOSLEY. The particulars of this case show one of the most wilful and cold-blooded murders on record. It appears that BOSLEY was a hired man, working for BARNETT, who was a farmer in good circumstances. On Monday last, BOSLEY invited BARNETT to accompany him on a squirrel hunt, which BARNETT very readily accepted; and, after a successful hunt, they returned, and when near home—BARNETT in advance, carrying the game—he drew up his gun and shot him, the ball passing through his lungs, and causing death on Wednesday evening. The whole affair was witnessed by a man and woman at the house; and BOSLEY, when questioned as to the cause of committing the dreadful act, coolly replied that he wanted to kill a man, and that he would have killed his employer in the woods, but he was fearful that he might not kill him instantly, and then he would be left to suffer. After this confession, he turned and left the premises, since which time he has not been captured. The man who witnessed the deed was in poor health, and, fearing of serious consequences, did not attempt to arrest the murderer, who is reported to be a large and stout man. We are informed by persons from that region that it is the prevailing opinion up that way that BOSLEY was hired to do the accursed act by a man with whom BARNETT had a difficulty several weeks since. The murder was committed five miles north of Dallas Post-Office, Vermillion County, Illinois. A reward of $200 is offered for the arrest of the murderer, by the friends of the deceased.—*Prairie City.*

TRAGIC AFFAIR.—About 7 o'clock yesterday morning, G. W. FLEMING, a well known engineer, and ELIZABETH TAYLOR, a frail nymph, were assaulted and stabbed, the first slightly and the latter seriously, in a house on Gravier-street, by a jealous young man named CHARLES ARMOR. It appears that ARMOR, who is a steamboat engineer, had lived with this woman, ELIZABETH TAYLOR, as her husband, but his business took him up the river for a few days, and he returned on Tuesday night to be informed that he had a dangerous rival in the person of his brother engineer, WASH. FLEMING, who, it seemed, had taken possession of his house and household goods, including the fair ELIZABETH. His rage knew no bounds on hearing this, and, vowing vengeance, he repaired to the house early yesterday morning, and found occular proof of his mistress' perfidy, for she and FLEMING were occuping the same bed. Enraged beyond all control, he drew a bowie knife, and, springing through the window, had plunged it into the side of the faithless one before she and her new lover had time to fully comprehend what was the row. FLEMING got out of bed in quick order and sprang through the window; he was followed into the street by ARMOR, who stabbed him in the right arm, and he fell into the street gutter. ARMOR, thinking that he had accomplished his purposes of revenge, repaired to the police office, surrendered himself, and awaits the result of his victims' wounds. FLEMING is but slightly injured, but it is feared the woman will not recover.—*N. O. Crescent, 10th.*

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.—A singular occurrence, resulting in a melancholy manner, took place a few days since in the town of Hamburg, in this county. An Irishman was engaged in digging a well, and, after getting down to the depth of some eighteen feet, found signs of water very perceptible. At last he struck his pick through a thin layer of slate, when all at once, and with a noise like thunder, sufficiently loud to be distinctly heard all over the neighborhood, a stream of mingled gas and water burst through the orifice, instantly killing the unfortunate man, and filling the well to the depth of ten or twelve feet with water. Gas still escapes profusely, and the water is in constant and violent motion, resembling a large cauldron of boiling fluid.—*Buffalo Democracy, Aug. 24.*

THE PITTSBURGH BAPTIST CHURCH CASE.—The Baptist Church case in Pittsburgh has been terminated by Judge LOWRIE with a decision for plaintiffs, requiring the defendants, and each of them, to restore to the plaintiffs, as trustees of the corporation called the First Baptist Church of the city of Pittsburgh, the possession of the meeting house until the final hearing of this cause, or the further order of the Court. An indemnity bond, with approved sureties, in the sum of $500 to be first filed by the plaintiffs according to law. It is further ordered, that the church minute book be restored to the custody of SAM'L BURGESSOR, church clerk, to be held and disposed of by him according to the instructions of the regular church meetings, without any alterations in minutes heretofore made in them. The Sheriff took possession of the church and banded it over to the trustees agreeably to the above order.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus** in all stages are controlled and cured by Dr. McCLINTOCK'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL and CHOLERA PREVENTIVE, the unfailing remedy used by a leading physician in his practice during the last thirty years. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. A. CUSHMAN & Co., Proprietors, No. 122 Fulton-st.

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box**—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing;—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and at ZEIBER'S, No. 44 S. 3d-st., Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **The New and Tasteless Cure for Fever and Ague.**—DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC PILLS is superseding all the old time and ineffectual remedies. Sold by STEBBINS, MORGAN & BUTLER, No. 46 Cliff-st.

☞ **The Union Homestead Association**—Will hold a public meeting at No. 135 Bowery, on TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 29. Every member is requested to be present. This Association presents very important advantages to those persons who are seeking an eligible building site in the proverbially delightful vicinity of Newtown or Flushing. The books will shortly close, and all who desire to become members should make immediate application. E. W. KETCHAM, President.

☞ **New-York Young Men's Christian Association.**—A special meeting of the Association will be held on MONDAY EVENING, 28th instant, at 8 o'clock, at the rooms, No. 659 Broadway, for the purpose of receiving and acting upon the Report of the Committee on Rooms. A full attendance is requested.
FRANK W. BALLARD,
Chairman of Committee on Rooms.

☞ **Dysentery, Invigorating Cordial.**—Where symptoms like these, the precursors of fatal illness, exist, the difference to us, the inconvenience, the cost, the danger of illness which it is impossible to foresee, are incalculable, even to those in hard to find circumstances. Little pained by the reader and healthy! We narrow—from the stomach and the nervous system, between which there exists the closest sympathy. Want of vital energy, sluggishness in the secretive organs, a general inactivity of the system, is at the bottom of all the difficulty. To rouse the whole organism into healthy action, to put to flight at once new life, activity and vigor, and to sustain it in that condition, there is no preparation comparable with DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL. Other stimuli may excite the dormant physical energies for a time, but like the night-flash of the lightning that leaves behind it a deeper gloom, the exhibition of these exhilerants is followed, after the first convulsive effect is over, by a depression of body and mind more profound and paralyzing than ever. The remedy is literally worse than the disease. But the Elixir has a dynamic influence. It not only creates a new condition of the physical organization, but perpetuates it. The animal spirits are not only cheered and elevated by its agency, but kept up to their new level without flagging. A vegetable compound, congenial to the system, it seems to act upon the constitution itself, and to revolutionize it. In chronic diseases of the nerves, the stomach, and the liver, its operation is all but miraculous. The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, six for twelve dollars.
C. H. RING, Proprietor, No 192 Broadway, New York.
Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada, and the West Indies.

☞ **The Second South Williamsburg Village Association**—Will hold a public meeting at their rooms, No 195 Bowery, on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 28 To the mechanic and working man who is seeking to obtain a home, this Association offers inducements equal, if not superior, to any combination that has ever been formed. The property having been purchased at a cheap rate, being convenient to the City, and easy of access at all times, it is adapted to the wants of the working men whose business is in New-York. By an early application, a few individuals may secure all the advantages of an original membership.
JOHN WILSON, President.
CHARLES YOUNG, Secretary.

☞ **Card.**—The Philadelphia Fire Insurance Companies represented by the undersigned, are among the oldest and best in that city; and, during ten years that he has acted as Agent, no difficulty has occurred in the adjustment of a large amount of losses, nor payment delayed for one moment. A portion of the business of mercantile houses is solicited, after they may have given such as they prefer to City Companies. No brokerage being allowed, risks can be taken at moderate premiums
S. G. WALKER, No 56 William-st.

☞ **Prison Association of New-York.**—The regular monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of the Prison Association will be held THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 5½ o'clock, in the Committee Room, No 13 Clinton Hall, Astor-place. FRANK W. BALLARD,
Recording Secretary.

☞ **Twenty years of Oblivion** has not been the fate of DESHLER'S New Discovery for Chills and Fever, as it has been of many others' remedies. Its astonishing cures are already causing for it an unexampled demand. For sale by C. H. RING, corner of Broadway and John-st.

WANTED.

SITUATION AS GARDENER WANTED—By an Englishman (unmarried) who is thoroughly acquainted with every part of his business, and likewise the American climate. Apply personally or by letter to B. W. McILVAIN & ORR, No. 7 John-st.

SITUATION WANTED.—A young man, a Pole by birth, speaking and writing the French, German and Hebrew and also the English fluently, wishes a suitable situation. Can give the best of City references, and also of his former employer. Please address B. A., this office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man, of good address, as salesman in a feed store, or any other respectable business. Address ACKERMAN, Times Office.

GIRLS.—Several nice, half-grown girls can be obtained at the office of the Am. S. For. Employment Society, No. 130 9th-st., cor. Broadway. Also, domestics of all kinds, male and female help, can be had at the Society's lower office, No 27 Greenwich-st.

SERVANTS.—An excellent choice of Servants for every kind of domestic work can always be had at MORRIS & CONNERT'S establishment, No 227 Broadway, corner Reade-st., under the Irving House. Now waiting for places: English and German professed cooks, Irish do., Protestant chambermaids, a few German girls, German dressmakers and cooks, laundresses, girls for housework, nurses, and waiting girls for private families, hotels and boarding-houses. Also, porters, waiters, farmers boys, &c., at this and at the branch office, No. 193 Greenwich-st. Terms moderate

TEACHER WANTED.—Several young men desirous of a more thorough knowledge of English Grammar are in want of an experienced teacher. Good references required. Address SCHOLAR, Times Office, stating where an interview may be had. Also, a French teacher who resides in the neighborhood of East Broadway. Address as above, stating terms, &c.

FRENCH TEACHER.—(Either lady or gentleman,) is wanted for a school, an hour's distance from the City, to teach two days in a week. Any one with good references will please call on the advertiser, at No 131 West Eleventh-st. near 6th-av., to day; also Monday and Tuesday, 28th and 29th, before 11 in the morning.

ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—With considerable practical experience, quick, and good writer, acquainted with the Provision business, and from the country preferred. The best of reference to character and honesty required. Address, in own hand, INDUSTRY, office of the *Daily Times*, with name of references, age and experience. Salary, $300.

THE ADVERTISER TAKES FOUR BOYS under 10 years of age, into his family, to educate at home with his own children. Terms $156 per annum. Inquires from parents desiring to place a son in the country under happy home influences and judicious training, will be forwarded if addressed to Box No. 346 Post-Office, Hartford, Conn.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—At No. 394 Broadway, (basement) Conductors, School-Teachers, Salesmen, 3 Clerks, 2 Barkeepers, 3 Waiters, Porters for stores and hotels, Men on steamers and railroads, 2 Coachmen, and Boys for trades; also, Cooks, Chambermaids, Nurses and Scrubbing Girls. No charges until places are procured. BREYER & KAUFMAN, Agents.

HELP OF ALL KINDS—May be engaged at the offices of the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, No. 27 Greenwich-st. Female Domestics there and at the upper office No. 130 Ninth-st. corner of Broadway.

MAN WANTED.—A young man as Clerk, one having had some experience in the Stationery business would be preferred. Also a boy. Apply at No. 23 Platt-st., up stairs.

SALESMAN WANTED—A Retail Dry Goods Salesman wanted of experience in the City trade. Apply at No. 167 Broadway from 10 to 12 A. M.

TO TRAVEL THROUGH EUROPE—With a gentleman's family—an experienced nurse. A dressmaker also wanted. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st. Also, smart boy.

NURSE WANTED.—A Protestant nurse to take care of children. Good City references required. Apply at No. 52 Jonalemon-st., Brooklyn, between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M.

BOY WANTED—A smart honest boy about 16 years old, in a rum store, one that resides with his parents. Apply at ALFRED WOODHAM'S Sportsman's Depot, No. 160 Fulton-st.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

ROOMS WANTED—Two middle-aged Gentlemen, without family at present, want a suit of four or five rooms, furnished or unfurnished, on the second or first floors, with the use of bath, in a private house in a quiet part of this City. Prefer between Broome and 30th sts.; and possession immediately. Address L. H., Times Office.

WANTED TO HIRE—A building suitable for manufacturing purposes below Canal-st. Rent must be low; size not less than 25 x 60. Four good lofts would answer. Address Box No 1,021 Post-Office, stating price and location.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—First or second floor, in a genteel neighborhood, for a gentleman and his wife, without children. Hot and cold bath indispensible. Best of references. Address HOME.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—One or two Gentlemen can be accommodated with very pleasant and well furnished Rooms with partial board in Summit-st., (near First-place) south Brooklyn, where they would be treated as members of the family, and enjoy all the comforts of a respectable home. Reference will be required. Address R. C., Box No. 3,233, Post-office.

BOARDING.—Persons wishing board or boarders, will find on both sides respectable and convenient as ones. Boarders directed free of charge. You will consult the happiness and safety of your family by calling at office Clinton Hall, corner 8th-st. and Lafayette-place. Also Houses to Let, and for Sale.

BOARDING.—A few respectable young men can be accommodated at Mrs. BERTS', formerly Mrs. Foster, at No 27 Hudson-st., with good board, single beds, and pleasant rooms. Full board, $3 per week; day boarders, $2 50.

BOARD WANTED—By a young man, in a plain American family, where few or no boarders are taken, a single room (bed room) with breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sundays; either in the VII Ward, New York, or in Brooklyn or Jersey City, within ten minutes walk of a ferry. Address O W., New York *Daily Times* stating location and terms, as none others will receive attention.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, may be accommodated with pleasant front rooms at No 1 Willow-place, corner of Joralemon-st, between South and Montague ferries. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two gentlemen with their wives; also, several single gentlemen, may be accommodated with desirable suites of rooms, or pleasant single rooms. Inquire at No. 206 Washington-st. References required.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—Three or four gentlemen can be accommodated with board. Location pleasant and desirable—house furnished with all the modern improvements. Address A. C., Box No. 855, Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, will find pleasant rooms in an excellent location at No 155 Henry-st., next to the corner of Joralemon-st., equally convenient to the Wall-st. or South Ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—In a central location, for a gentlemen and his wife. Address, stating particulars, 87 EVENS, at this office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A pleasant room, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, at No. 76 Montague-place, corner Henry-st.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—The subscriber has a few desirable rooms in his large farm-house, near Glen Cove, to dispose of to families, with board, for the balance of the season. Apply to CHAS. UNDERHILL, Glen Cove.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Within five minutes walk of Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. A gentlemen and his wife, and a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, at No. 130 Henry-st.

DESIRABLE SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS.—A private family would let a suite of rooms to one or two gentlemen. The house is new, and has all the modern improvements, and is in one of the best localities in the City, convenient to the cars and stages—No. 71 West 14th-st., first house west of 6th-av.

TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS WANTED—In Brooklyn near a ferry, by a gentleman and his wife. Rent not to exceed $10 a month. Would not object to board with a private family. Address, with terms, R. R., at this office.

ROOMS TO LET—To single gentlemen, with breakfast and tea, at No 145 13th-st., between 2d and 3d ave., three doors west of 2d-av, being one of the delightful situations up town, and the house of the first class. A gentleman and his wife can also be accommodated.

GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with PLEASANT ROOMS and BOARD at No. 79 SANDS-ST., Brooklyn.

TO GENTLEMEN.—Pleasant furnished rooms to let, large and small, in the house newly fitted up, No. 461 Broome-st., near Broadway, containing all the modern improvements.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MAGNIFICENT SALE!—NEW YORK JOURNAL FOR SEPTEMBER—Enlarged to 72 Pages!—THE LARGE EDITION NEARLY SOLD IN ONE DAY!—At 10 o'clock on Saturday morning the *New-York Journal* for September was published, and so large was the demand that all efforts were useless to entirely supply it throughout the day, and it is only by extraordinary arrangements that the publisher is able to bring forward a single copy for to-day's sales—a few thousand copies, however, will be received from the binder this morning, and dealers as well as readers, are advised to make early application for them. Sold by every news dealer at only 12½ cents. P. D. ORVIS, Publisher, No. 120 Fulton-st; (Sun Buildings.)

CHEAP BOOKS.—HARPER & BROTHERS PUBLISH THIS DAY—I. A CHILD'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND. By CHARLES DICKENS. In two volumes, small 12mo., neatly bound in muslin. Price, 60 cents

II. HOME INFLUENCE. A Tale for Mothers and Daughters. By GRACE AGUILAR.
Large 12mo., neatly bound in muslin. Price, 37 cents.

GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & CO., No. 18 Beekman-st., will publish, THIS DAY, Friday, Aug. 25—THE ADVENTURES OF MR. SYDENHAM GREEN FINCH, GENTLEMAN, AND OF HIS FRIEND, IN LONDON. By TOM HAWKINS, Esq. Numerously, pathetically and outrageously Illustrated. By W. McCONNELL. Crown 8vo., in fancy cover. Price 25 cents.
DOGS: THEIR MANAGEMENT, &c., &c. Illustrated by numerous woodcuts depicting the character and position of the Dog when suffering under disease, &c. By EDWARD MAYHEW, author of "The Horse's Mouth," &c., and editor of "Blaine's Veterinary Art." Post cap 8vo., cloth, limp. 264 pages. With a Copious Index. Price 50 cents.
THE MARVELS OF SCIENCE, AND THEIR TESTIMONY TO HOLY WRIT. By S. W. FULHAM, author of "The Great Highway," &c., &c. 8th edition. With Illustrations. Foolscap 8vo boards. Price 50 cents
THE TALES OF JOHN GAY. A new edition. With an Original Memoir, Introduction and Annotations. By F. OWEN, M. A., P. S. A. With 126 exquisitely engraved Illustrations. By WILLIAM HARVEY. Foolscap 8vo., cloth, extra gilt. Price $1
G. R. & Co. will be happy to show their stock of books—many of them of a character peculiarly suited to the present and coming season—to booksellers from the country, attending the Trade Sales in New-York.

BLANK BOOKS, PAPER AND STATIONERY.—SLOTE & JANES, Stationers No 96 Fulton-st., near William, would invite the attention of buyers to their assortment of Blank Books, Paper &c., which they offer at reasonable rates. Special attention given to orders for Lithographing Checks Notes, Drafts &c. Engraving and Printing in every form Bill-head Cases Bankers' &c., Copying Presses Gold Pens, Lead Pencils, Portfolios, Pocket Books, Writing Desks, &c., Blank Books ruled and bound to any pattern.

GOWAN'S CATALOGUE OF AMERICAN BO

NEW-YORK CITY.

Engine Company No. 20.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: The members of Engine Company No. 20 do assure you that they were not engaged in assaulting Hose Company No. 18. It is a misrepresentation entirely, and we seem to think that there are so many stories pressed into the columns of the Press that they can be but for the purpose of injuring the Company, and would beg that you will correct the remarks so far as to Engine Co. No. 20 assaulting firemen.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN R. PRYOR, Sec'y of 20.

Examination of the Counterfeiters.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.
Before Commissioner Stillwell.

The United States vs. *Wallace Lameare and William W. Bantan.*—The prisoners were again brought up on the following evidence adduced on the part of the defence:

John T. Wells, recalled—Witness searched the premises of Lameare; there were four rooms—three small bedrooms and one large room; found the counterfeit money in one of the small rooms, under the oilcloth.

Elizabeth Brown, examined by Mr. Donohue—I know Lameare, and also Bantan; the latter slept of nights at my house; the other prisoner lived at my house also; the same place as was searched by the officers; Bantan occupied the room where the bad money was found; I did not know of any counterfeit money being there; no other person occupied the room but Bantan while I was there—that was about two weeks; I never saw the other prisoner there.

On her cross-examination, the witness said that prior to going to this house, she lived at No. 197 Elm-street; paid the landlord of the other house $6 50 for one month's rent in advance; myself and Bantan occupied the rooms; Lameare was there part of the time; Bantan occupied the room near the entry; witness and Lameare occupied the same room together; he hired the rooms of the landlord; I paid the rent in a $5 bill, a $1 and two quarters; I believe they were all good money; I got the quarters in change of a bill at the store; I paid the expenses of the housekeeping; Lameare did not give me money while living at that house; he was a stage-driver before that, and gave me money in bills and small silver, such as he got paid off with; I do not know of his dealing in counterfeit money; he never told me he had any; he worked one week steady, and had about $10; that is the most I knew of his having; he kept his money in his pocket, but kept his clothes in that room; I do not know if any counterfeit money was found, as I was not there.

Two other witnesses were examined, but their testimony did not elicit any matter of importance.

Mr. Donohue applied for a further adjournment on the part of Lameare, which was denied, and the Commissioner committed the prisoner, Bantan; and after hearing the counsel for Lameare, the Commissioner decided that there was sufficient evidence to warrant sending the case of that prisoner also before the Grand Jury.

On motion of Mr. Ridgway, the bail was fixed at $1,000 in each case.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

ANOTHER ARREST FOR COUNTERFEITING.

Deputy Marshal DeAngelos arrived in town on Saturday, having in his custody Charles Weisner who had been arrested by DeAngelos in Philadelphia, and subsequently held in custody for three weeks, on a charge of passing counterfeit money there. After considerable proceedings before the local authorities, it was decided to surrender the prisoner on the warrant issued by Commissioner Stillwell, for the offence of passing counterfeit money in this City. The prisoner was held for examination.

U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

REMISSION OF PENALTIES.

Information was forwarded to this office, on Saturday, that the Secretary of the Treasury had remitted penalties for carrying excess of passengers in the following cases: ships *Arctic, Northern Star, Sarah G. Hyde, Lubnitz,* and *Liberty*; the bark *Princess Louisa*; the brig *Doctor Kneip*; and the schooner *Courier*.

A Life of Crime.

From Galignani's Messenger.

The Court of Assizes of the Meurthe has just been occupied three days in trying a man named MARCHAL, and his wife MARGUERITE, for having poisoned MARIE ANNE, a previous wife of MARCHAL, and ELIE GEOFFREY, first husband of the woman. The facts set forth in the indictment were as follows: MARCHAL was born at Angomont in 1802, of a family of, for his station in life, considerable wealth. In 1822 he entered the army, but after three years' service was discharged, owing to his having fractured his wrist. He then took up his residence in his native village, and has resided in it ever since. He was at one time gamekeeper to the Princess DE POIX. He subsequently entered the service of M. CHEVANDIER in the same capacity, and remained in it until arrested. He for some time filled the office of Mayor. Before entering the army he had an illegitimate child by a woman named AUBART. On his return he found that this woman had married a man named VINCENT. He, on his part, married a young woman named BOURNIER, and had two sons by her—one of whom is now studying for the Church. He lived quietly with her for some years, though it was known that he was of exceedingly licentious conduct. Towards 1837 he resumed his connection with the woman VINCENT. In June, 1838, her husband suddenly died, and at the beginning of September following his wife died also. No suspicion of foul play was then entertained, but it is now strongly suspected that he poisoned both. After the death of these two persons, he took Mme. VINCENT to live with him, and, in spite of the scandal which this created in the village, kept her with him for ten months, when he married her. As years flew on his wife became old, and when her charms fled, he turned his attention to other women. After awhile he established an immoral connection with the wife of a neighbor named GEOFFROY—she was young and pretty. Their connection was no secret to the inhabitants of the village; in fact, they were more than once surprised. In January, 1853, the wife of MARCHAL died—she had a few days before made a will by which she left all her property to him. Some days after GEOFFROY was taken ill, and on the 18th February died—he too had made a will by which he left all his property to his wife. After these two deaths the connection between MARCHAL and the woman continued, and in ten months' time they married. Reports now began to be secretly spread that the former's wife and the latter's husband died poisoned: and after awhile these reports reached the couple. They were greatly alarmed, and they turned a deaf ear to the recommendation of their neighbors to have the bodies exhumed and examined, in order to show that, as they alleged, they had not died of poison. At length the judicial authorities took up the matter. On this, MARCHAL and his wife secretly took to flight. They were in such haste that they walked all night, and on arriving at Sarrebourg, paid for places in the mail train for Strasburg, though it was only composed of first class carriages. In one of the carriages they met a Madame BOULANGER, who lives in the village of Angomont. She observed that they were very low-spirited and that the man had cut off his moustaches. Instead of going direct to Strasburg, they alighted at the station of Brumath, and from that place they went across the Rhine to Kiel. They were called on to produce passports, but not having any were not allowed to remain. They then hurried back to Augemont, and got the Mayor, who is MARCHAL's nephew, to certify that they had not been absent. Hearing of their flight and return, the judicial authorities made some inquiries, and MARCHAL and his wife presented themselves before them; but, as the curé and a medical man declared that both the deceased had died of maladies with which they were afflicted, no searching investigation was considered necessary. Some time after it was ascertained that just before the deaths, MARCHAL had, on three different occasions, purchased arsenic, amounting altogether to more than four ounces. This was a strong confirmation of the suspicions against them, and the magistrates went to Angomont to make a new investigation. They there learned that MARCHAL and his wife had again taken to flight, and that the former had, before setting out, signed a deed by which he settled his property on his two sons. His reason for doing this was, no doubt, to prevent it from falling to the State in the event of his being convicted. After a good many researches he and his wife were arrested at a place called Parux. The bodies of the two deceased were dug up and subjected to a medical examination. The result was that a considerable quantity of arsenic was discovered in the entrails of both. It was now recollected that when MARCHAL's wife fell ill he attended her, and that he always prepared her drinks near a closet, of which he alone had the key; also that she often complained that they were very bitter to the taste and more than once vehemently accused him of designing to poison her; and that it was observed that, after taking what he prepared for her, she was seized with vomitings, but that nothing of the kind took place when she took things prepared by others. As to GEOFFROY, it appeared that, though he was young and vigorous, he had been suddenly taken ill, and that whilst ill his food had been prepared and administered by the two accused alone. In addition to all this it was ascertained that the man had offered a sum of 500 francs to a certain person to swear that his wife had in his presence expressed a wish to poison herself. It was also ascertained that he had got out of the way of a young woman who had attended his wife, and who was able to state facts tending to inculpate him. Moreover, it was discovered that, in 1838, just before the death of his first wife, he had purchased poison. Evidence having been given in support of the allegations in the indictment, the jury, in spite of repeated denials of guilt by the accused, declared both guilty, but found that there were extenuating circumstances in favor of the woman. The Court condemned the man to death, and the woman to imprisonment with hard labor for life.

Pennsylvania Vindicated Against Sydney Smith's Famous Letter.

LONDON, Monday, June 19, 1854.

To the Editor of the London Leader:

SIR: I have read with much interest your excellent remarks on the character and writings of Rev. SYDNEY SMITH, but beg that you will permit me to correct one error, as it is an important one, into which he seems to have fallen, and into which he has led you. Pennsylvania, although selected by him as the representative of repudiating States, really never repudiated her debts. I have heard it stated that SYDNEY SMITH did not hold any Pennsylvanian Bonds at the time when he wrote his pungent satires against her; but used her as a target at which to shoot his arrows intended to pierce repudiators wherever they existed, and I am disposed to believe this statement to be correct. I was not only in America and in Philadelphia at the time when that State suspended payment of the interest of her debts, but I actually held Pennsylvanian Bonds, and I hold them still. I read the proceedings of her Governor and Legislature with the interest which a creditor naturally feels in the exposition of his debtors' affairs, and I am bound in duty to say that these authorities never hinted at repudiation. On the contrary, the Governor, in his annual messages, explained the circumstances which had rendered it physically impossible for the State to pay the interest of her debts; he distinctly acknowledged the incumbency of the debts on the State's resources, and asked only for time; and, moreover, the Legislature never separated without solemnly acknowledging the debt, and expressing their anxiety to discharge it.

As I was personally cognizant of the state of financial affairs in Pennsylvania in 1838, 1839, and 1840, I know that the causes assigned by the Governor for the suspension of the interest were real. The State had chartered Banks, and encouraged the issue of paper-money to such an extent that the people engaged in the wildest speculative enterprises—worse than our railway mania of 1846. This was carried to so great an extent that the balance of trade with Europe turned strongly against the United States, and forced them to export nearly all their gold and silver coin and bullion; but still the drain went on. The United States Bank first suspended cash payments, and soon became bankrupt. Innumerable country banks then collapsed, and all paper money was discredited. The gold and silver were gone to Europe, or hoarded; and, literally, there was not an accredited circulating medium existing, even in Philadelphia, sufficient to serve for carrying on the ordinary transactions of life. Debts were paid by checks on the few banks remaining solvent, and they were marked as "good" by the banks on which they were drawn, and carried to the bank of the creditor, which received them as money, and placed the amount to his credit.

In the rural districts trade was reduced to barter; and harvest laborers were paid in wheat, pork, and potatoes, which were exchanged for other necessaries in the shops of the villages. When the tax gatherer came to the farmers, they offered him pork, wheat, rye, barley, and other produce, at his option; but the duties of a provision merchant were not included in his commission, and the State could not pay its creditors in kind by sending such commodities to them. Suspension, therefore, was a physical necessity in the circumstances; but as soon as her financial circumstances were reduced to order, the State paid all arrears of interest, and her stock is now in excellent credit in the markets of Europe as well as in those of the United States. I have not lost a penny by my Pennsylvania Bonds. On the contrary, they stand higher in market value now than they did when I purchased them, sixteen years ago.

SYDNEY SMITH's satire was richly merited by a number of the Western and Southern States, which did repudiate, and it did excellent service in shaming them into honesty; but it was a positive misfortune in him to have inflicted a vicarious castigation on Pennsylvania, which never deserved it.

In setting the interest on the arrears of interest which had accumulated during the period of suspension, that State allowed 4½ per cent., which was thought shabby, as her debt itself bore 5 or 6 per cent.; but this is the only complaint which the most rigid creditor can make against her.

It has given me pain to see SYDNEY SMITH's charge repeated again and again, even by the most respectable members of the press in England, such as the *Times* and your own paper, knowing, as I do, how keenly this injustice is felt as a moral wrong in Pennsylvania. Besides, it tends to screen the really delinquent states by constantly battering the innocent with the blows which should have been bestowed on the guilty alone.—I am, &c.,
GEORGE COMBE, of Edinburgh.

Suicide of Dr. J. R. Grahamsley, of Worcester, England.

The inquest on the body of this deeply lamented medical officer was opened on Tuesday. It appeared that the deceased was of a highly sensitive and excitable temperament; the county asylum was his hobby, and in his endeavors to make it a model institution of its kind, he had been somewhat too rigid in the enforcement of what he thought was necessary for the rule and order of the establishment, and had created a sore feeling between himself and some of the officers of the establishment, and when charges were made, however ill-founded, of inattention or impropriety in the conduct of the asylum, it touched him to the quick. The immediate cause of the act of self-destruction was a disagreement between deceased and the matron, and a more trifling reason for this sad calamity cannot be imagined. It appears that in consequence of some new rules having been introduced for the guidance of the establishment, several of the servants threw up their situations; but before leaving they subscribed a sum of money and purchased a piece of plate, which they presented to the matron without the knowledge or consent of Dr. GRAHAMSLEY, and this the latter supposed had induced the matron not to treat him with the respect due to his station, but, by little acts of insubordination, to evince a disregard and contempt for his orders. An investigation was to have been made, at the instance of deceased, into the conduct of the matron, and various circumstances in connection with this proposed inquiry had preyed deeply on his mind. Certain untrue rumors had been in circulation, and a few days before he had told his servant that the attendants, at the instance of the matron, had set a watch upon his movements, and been in the habit of putting down the days and times he went through the wards. On Sunday night deceased was at the Asylum with his servant, when a fly drove up to the door. He said to the servant, "Tom, did you see who was in that fly?" The servant replied that he believed it was the gentleman whom the matron had engaged as her professional adviser, upon which he threw up his hands and exclaimed "Oh God, I'm a ruined man." He walked on and was seen no more alive, having retired to a room in the gas-works of the establishment and swallowed prussic acid. The jury returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

The Worcestershire *Chronicle*, from which the above facts are taken, says: "It has never been our lot to relate an event occurring in this district so painful and distressing. Over the large establishment of which deceased was the head, it has cast the profoundest gloom—the attendants walk about softly, speak with bated breath and with tears in their eyes at the remembrance of one whose like they will never see again; and as a public officer, well known and greatly respected throughout the county, the news of this lamentable catastrophe has everywhere been received with incredulity, amazement, and deep regret. Dr. GRAHAMSLEY was elected to the office which he held in the asylum two years and a half ago, and it is not too much to say that no public appointment was ever made more completely upon public grounds—upon the force of recommendations and testimonials of the highest order, and the correctness of the choice has been amply testified. The Committee of Visitors have repeatedly felicitated the county upon having secured the services of a gentleman so capable of performing the responsible duties entrusted to him."

NEWS FROM THE PLAINS.—By the arrival at this place of a gentleman *viâ* Rocky Eountains and the Plains, we get news of Messrs. BABBITT, KENNEY and STILES. The former, with suite, was met some distance above Laramie, in good health, pushing rapidly forward. Messrs. KENNEY and STILES, with families and train, were met this side of the fort. The soldiers bound for Salt Lake and Sacramento were much affected with cholera; there had been a number of deaths. They were traveling up the south side of the Platte. He saw no sickness on the north side and but six new made graves. Passed twelve wagons that were returning to the States. Fell in with a number of MITCHEL's men, who were returning, who being short of provisions remained behind. Passed quite a number of pack trains, which will soon be in. There are a number of merchants returning to prepare for early operations next Spring. The Sioux had, before he arrived, made a descent upon the Pawnee village, which they burnt, and killed and scalped 104 of what remained of men, women and children. They then stole all the ponies and made their escape. One company, who were returning, took from the Sioux about twenty American horses that had been stolen this Spring, and it so happened that the owner who lost them was himself in the company and knew his horses. There was a great abundance of grass and water upon the whole route. Met with no difficulty with the Indians.—*Omahaw Arrow.*

THE KILLING OF THE BOY JACKSON, NEAR MILLVILLE.—A correspondent, who does not furnish us with his own name, professes to make some corrections with regard to the killing of young JACKSON by the boy HORN, near Millville, in this county. He says: GEORGE JACKSON, aged about 14, left the house of his uncle, about a mile from Millville, on the 26th of July, for the purpose of hunting. He had with him a shot gun and about one dollar in money. At Millville he fell in with ELIAS HORN, aged about 13, who lived with his brother-in-law. The two boys went to the mill-pond for the purpose of bathing. While there the report of a gun was heard in that direction, but nothing was thought of it at the time. HORN went home after sundown, and went to bed as usual. The next morning young JACKSON's uncle made search for the lost boy, but no trace of him was discovered until his clothes were found on the bank of the mill pond. Search was then made for the boy HORN, but he was not to be found. After much search, he was arrested at the house of Mr. GEO. TOWNSEND. When he saw his pursuers, he ran from them, but was overtaken. He then promised to show them where JACKSON was drowned, but the body was not found at the place pointed out, and it was at last discovered floating on the water. During the examination of HORN, he confessed that he shot JACKSON. These, we believe, are the material points of our correspondent's article. The case will come before the next Circuit Court.
[*Gal. Adv.*, 18*th*.

CRUELTY AT SEA.—A paragraph was published in the *Journal* a few days since, relating to a case of alleged cruelty to a seaman on board the bark *Moses Kimball*, of Belfast, Me., while off Berryhead, England. We learn further from the English papers that Capt. G. W. COLSON, the commander of that vessel, was arrested upon the arrival of the *Kimball* at Newport, Wales, on a charge of "savagely assaulting" a seaman named LIUS OLIVES, the man previously alluded to. The evidence on the examination was to the effect that OLIVES did not steer to suit the captain, whereupon the latter struck him with his fish. He then got a stick from the cabin and struck the man several times over the head, knocking him down and cutting the side of his face. The man got up again and staggered forward, but was followed by the captain, and after having his hands tied was struck by him twice more across the breast with the stick. He was then brought aft and refused food or water. Finally, driven to desperation, he leaped overboard, but was picked up by the boat of a fishing smack, and after several further attempts to drown himself was hoisted on board and again tied. The magistrates before whom the case was brought, thought proper to inflict upon Capt. COLSON the highest penalty that the law allowed—which was five pounds and costs.—*Boston Journal, Aug.* 25.

MURDER IN MISSISSIPPI.—A Mr. NEAL, cousin of our townsman, M. F. NESBITT, was recently most fiendishly murdered and sunk in the Yazoo River, near the dwelling of a man by the name of BROWNING, in Sunflower County. Circumstances pointed to BROWNING and his son as the perpetrators of the foul deed. Poor NEAL, it seems, had made his will, and it was thought had given his property, amounting to some two or three thousand dollars, to the BROWNINGS, and they wished, it is supposed, to hasten the reception of the legacy. Luckily, however, they are not mentioned in the will.

The evidence against the BROWNINGS is mainly circumstantial, but so cogent and irresistible as to rivet conviction of their guilt. Our limits forbid a detail of the evidence, but to our mind it leaves not a shadow of doubt as to the guilt of the accused. Ordinarily we should not speak thus, but the act was so coldly, deliberately and fiendishly murderous, that it detaches the case from the category of those in which the public journalist should await the final adjudication of the law, before giving utterance to an opinion. The BROWNINGS are in jail awaiting their trial.—*Lexington (Miss.) Advertiser, Aug.* 13.

"CAN'T ANSWER."—Jim Wilson is a lazy scamp, was never known to do a day's work in his life, and nobody ever could find out how Jim succeeded in the world, though many are of the opinion that he does a little stealing occasionally. Jim was well known to the old police, and so was never arrested, being allowed the freedom of the city. But the new police coming into office, like the new Pharoah, they knew not Jim, and so yesterday he was "pulled" by one of the recently-appointed officers, as a dangerous and suspicious character. Being brought before the Recorder, the first question the "old man" asked: "What do you do for a living?" rather startled Jim; for be it known, that question had never been pronounced to him before; however, after a moment's reflection, nothing daunted, boldly replied Jim, "If your honor please, I can't answer that question."

"Why so?" inquired his honor.

"Because, as how you see, I can't answer it without *criminating myself*, and the constitution of the United States expressly de——"

"Never mind what the constitution declares, it has nothing to do with the vagrant act; I shall send you down for thirty days, James Wilson, and may the Lord have mercy on your soul."—*N. O. Delta.*

DISTINGUISHED TRAVELER.—Madame IDA PFEIFFER, the celebrated German traveler, took passage on the boat for Milwaukie this morning. She is *en route* to the far North, on a tea-drinking social visit to the settlements of the Hudson Bay Company.—*Chicago Journal.*

STOCK SALES AND MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 26

$8,000	Kentucky 6s	105	100	N. Y. Central R R	s30 85½
1,000	Ill. Int. Imp. S. '47	83½	20	do	c 86
1 000	City 5s '58	100	75	do	c 86½
1,000	Erie Income Bds	83	50	do	s29 86
4,000	do	s3 69	50	do	slwk 86
17,000	Erie Con Bds '71	s3 53	50	do	s14 85½
4.000	do	b3 53	50	do	b10 86
5.000	do	53½	50	do	slw 86
2.000	do	53	75	do	s80 85
5,000	Erie Con Bds. '62	53	150	do	s30 85½
2,000	Erie Bds of '83	s3 79	500	do	b30 aft 3 86
17 000	Ill. Cen. R. R. B	s3 64	50	do	s15 86
5.000	do	c 63	50	do	c 86
1,000	Ill. Cen. R.R.B pr'e	65	100	do	s60 85½
2.000	N. Y. Cen. R. R. B.	85	50	do	b30 87
8,000	do	85½	100	do	b30 87½
4,000	do	86	5	Erie Railroad	35
2,000	H. R. 1st Mg B.	101½	150	do	s3 35½
17	Am Exchange Bank	106½	350	do	35½
20	Am Ex Bank scrip	104	50	do	b10 35½
7	Metropolitan Bank	160½	400	do	s3 35½
35	do	b3.100	250	do	35½
400	Penn. & Lehigh Zinc	1½	200	do	s30 35½
1000	do	s10 1½	50	do	b10 35½
50	Canton Co	30½	100	do	c 35½
250	do	s3 20	100	do	s30 35½
200	do	s30 20	50	do	35½
200	do	b60 20½	50	do	s30 35½
50	do	c 20	300	do	35½
50	do	b30 20½	50	do	s30 35½
500	Nic. Transit Co	s3 18½	200	do	s3 35½
100	do	18½	500	Harlem Railroad	s3 67
350	do	c 18½	100	do	b3 32
350	Cumb Coal Co	c 27½	100	Reading Railroad	c 67
650	do	c 27½	100	do	s30 67
50	do	b10 27½	300	do	s10 67½
350	do	27½	100	do	s30 67½
200	do	s15 27½	200	do	c 67
50	do	s10 27½	100	do	s5 67½
100	d	s3 27½	700	do	s3 67½
50	Gold Hill Mine	c 2	500	do	b60 68
6	Mich.So.Construction	81½	125	Hudson R. Railroad	41
10	do	81	10	Michigan Cen R R	86
450	Ill.C.R.R.10per ct stk	100	30	Michigan South. R R.	90

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Erie Conv. Bds. '71	54	200	do	s10 36½
2 000	do	55	350	do	s10 36
50	Cumber. Coal Co	27½	100	do	36
950	Phenix Mining Co	1½	50	do	b30 36½
6	Mich Southern R. R.	90	600	Reading Railroad	b60 68
12	Cleve & Toledo R.R.	69	100	do	s30 67½
50	N Y Central R R.	s3 87½	50	do	s3 67½
50	McCulloch Gold	1½	100	do	67½
500	do	1½	200	do	s60 67
110	Erie Railroad	36	200	do	s30 67½
100	do	s30 36	100	do	67½
100	do	s10 36½	100	do	s5 67½
100	do	s30 36½	200	Hudson River R.R.	41½
100	do	s3 36½	100	do	s3 41½
250	do	36½	100	Canton Co	20

Exports from the Port of New-York.

Exclusive of Specie, to Foreign Ports, for the week ending Aug. 24, and compared with the corresponding week of last year:

	FLOUR. Bbls.	Value.	Bbls. 1854.	Value.
London	8,262	$43,265	—	—
Liverpool	22,205	119,487	—	—
Newport	1,623	8,972	—	—
Glasgow	1,446	7,492	—	—
Malta	112	596	—	—
Gottenburg	700	3,872	—	—
Havre	2,237	12,306	—	—
Africa	40	306	—	—
British N. America	2,684	13,888	2,808	22,119
British West Indies	1,617	8,832	350	2,562
French West Indies	—	—	151	1,187
Danish West Indies	255	1,261	—	—
Brazil	300	1,931	—	—
Argentine Republic	—	—	10	115
Australia	3 650	18,160	1.000	10,000
Hayti	50	276	360	2,523
New-Granada	277	1.673	—	—
Central America	40	320	20	200
Total for the week	25 478	$242.637	4.699	$23,706
Total 2d w'k in Aug.	39.137	203 452	5,070	28,120
Total last w'k in Aug.	20.522	112 838	7,945	56,134
Total in July	242.995	1,157 769	99 154	757 623
Total since July 1	327,932	$1,716,696	116,808	$870,573

	WHEAT. Bush.	Value.	Bush.	Value.
Liverpool	79 687	$58 078	—	$—
London	26,693	28.732	—	—
Glasgow	7 708	9,750	—	—
Total for the week	108 178	$136 560	—	—
Total 2d w'k in Aug.	103.458	128.463	19,048	32,421
Total last w'k in Aug.	75.672	96.509	39.867	65.830
Total in July	751,788	935,516	199,854	355,393
Total since July 1.	1 039.104	$1,297,048	258,805	$453,241

	COTTON. Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.
Liverpool	3,275	$175,525	11	$1,742
Rotterdam	—	—	20	774
Bremen	201	9,572	179	8,253
Marseilles	—	—	762	52,863
Havre	—	—	1.580	61,286
Total for the week	3 476	$184 097	2 543	$37.918
Total 2d week in Aug.	3.414	155,136	5,805	225 962
Total last week in Aug.	2,794	137,658	6 978	295,231
Total last week in July	31 234	1 536 935	35,946	1 526,500
Total since 1st July	40,508	$2 013 725	51,052	$2,145,671

	CORN. Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value
Falmouth	—	$—	16 406	$13,000
Lynn	—	—	2,586	2.038
Danish West Indies	60	47	—	—
British W Indies	370	209	—	—
British N. America	6.116	4,476	—	—
Total for the week	6,446	$4,732	18 992	$15,038
Total previously	16 330	11,655	196.103	153.162
Total since 1st July	22,776	$15 767	215,095	$168 200

COFFEE.

	Bbls. & bs.	Value.	Bbls. & bs.	Value.
Central America	—	$—	63	$189
Australia	—	—	200	531
Hayti	—	—	12	65
Danish W. Indies	100	365	—	—
British W. Indies	300	1,005	100	410
British N. America	143	493	—	—
Total for the week	543	$1,853	375	$1,195
Total previously	4,552	13 440	6.609	26,407
Total since 1st July	5,095	$15,293	6,984	$27,602

BEEF.

	Bbls. & bs.	Value.	Bbls. & bs.	Value.
Liverpool	100	$2,000	—	—
Marseilles	—	—	45	$400
Rotterdam	—	—	5	75
Bremen	—	—	200	2,556
Cuba	12	75	30	150
New-Granada	150	1,800	—	—
Brazil	15	210	—	—
British W. Indies	600	9,707	20	400
British N. America	64	396	100	1,668
Total for the week	941	$14,088	400	$5,249
Total previously	3,181	37 933	4 130	72 784
Total since 1st July	4,122	$52 021	4,530	$77,993

PORK.

	Bbls. & bs.	Value.	Bbls. & bs.	Value.
Toulon	—	—	1,658	$14,496
Havre	—	—	50	550
Rotterdam	—	—	5	62
Australia	371	5,620	—	—
Hayti	—	—	25	343
Brazil	40	375	—	—
Cuba	5	80	9	120
New Granada	150	1,969	—	—
Danish West Indies	102	1,492	—	—
French West Indies	—	—	50	640
British West Indies	475	7,580	315	3,550
British N. America	487	7,049	1.050	11,803
Total for the week	1,630	$24,165	3,172	$31,564
Total previously	7,412	99,160	14 904	185,481
Total since 1st July	9,042	$123,325	18,076	$217,045

RECAPITULATION.

	1853. Am't.	Value.	1854. Am't.	Value.
Flour, bbls	25,478	$242 637	4,699	$23,707
Wheat, bush	108,178	136,560	—	—
Cotton, bales	3 476	184 097	2,343	97,918
Corn, bush	6,446	4,732	18,992	15,038
Corn Meal, bbls. & tcs	548	1.853	375	1,186
Beef, bbls. & tcs	941	14,088	400	5,249
Pork, bbls. & tcs	1,630	24,165	3,172	31,564
Total Produce		$668,132		$189,641
Total Miscellaneous				317.055
Total				$506,696
Total Previously				8.266 654
Total since July 1				$8,773,350

Markets....*Carefully Reported for the N. Y Daily Times.*

SATURDAY Aug. 26th, 6 P. M.

ASHES—Are still scarce, and being held at $6 06½ for pearls, and $7 for pots per 100 lbs, they rule quiet.

COTTON—Is still inactive and languid at previous quotations, which we append:—

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile, and Texas.	New-Orleans
Ordinary, ₩ lb	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Middling, ₩ lb	9¾	9¾	9¾	10
Middling Fair, ₩ lb	10¾	11	11¼	11¼
Fair, ₩ lb	11¾	11¾	11¾	12¼

FISH—Dry cod continue rare and being in fair request, they are very firm at $3 50 @ $3 87½, mostly at prices within the range, per cost. There is still only a very insignificant stock here of mackerel, which are retailing at $17 75 @ $18 for number one, $14½ for number two, and $8 for number three ₩ barrel, the old quotations. Smoked herring remain in light supply and good demand at 60 for scaled, and 35 for number one per box. Other kinds are unchanged.

FLOUR & MEAL—The market continues unsettled for State and Western brands. The limited quantity of these, here, operates as a check upon transactions, while it enables owners to obtain almost any price they ask. Home dealers are in great need of stock and must purchase this at any rates. The day's sales reach 4,500 barrels, both to arrive and on the spot within our range:—

Sour, ₩ bbl		$7 75	@$8 75
Superfine, No. 2		8 62½	@ 9 25
State, common brands		9 62½	@ 9 87½
State, straight brands		9 87½	@10 12½
Favorite State		10 25	@10 50
Common to good Indiana and Michigan		10 25	@10 50
Fancy Michigan		10 50	@10 75
Common to good Ohio		10 25	@10 50
Fancy Ohio		10 50	@10 75
Extra Ohio		10 75	@11 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan		10 75	@11 75
Fancy Genesee		10 50	@11 00
Extra Genesee		11 00	@11 75

In the above statement we have included a sale of a lot (the first received this season) of new Wisconsin, at $10 50. Canadian is scarce and quiet. Southern is steadily improving. The difficulty of procuring brands diverts the attention of buyers to this, which, in consequence, commands advancing prices. 2,000 bbls. were taken to-day, at $9 37½@9 87½ for mixed to very good, and $9 87½@10 50 for favorite to fancy, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are inanimate, being held above the views of operators.

GRAIN—Wheat is yet in scanty stock and good request, but the high prices claimed impede operations, and we have only to record one sale of 500 bushels choice White Genesee, at $2 30 ₩ bushel. Rye is also sparingly offered, and is retailing at $1 26@$1 28, but large parcels cannot be deemed worth more than about $1 25 ₩ bushel. Oats are more abundant and less active, at 58c.@60c. for Jersey, and 60c @64c. for State and Western, ₩ bushel. Small lots of the latter fetch 65c.@67c.; but such transactions do not establish a market. Much of what is now arriving is in very bad order. Corn is likewise plentier, and not so eagerly sought after; hence it exhibits no further improvement. The day's business consists of 62,000 bushels, at 84c.@ 86c. for unsound, and 86c.@88c. for Western mixed, ₩ bushel—closing unsettled. Of this amount, 12,000 bushels Western mixed have been sold, deliverable in September and October, at 84c. ₩ bushel.

GROCERIES—Display no essential alteration. The day's transactions add up 600 bags Rio Coffee at 10½c. ₩ lb.; 400 bbls. Texas Molasses on private terms; 50 hhds. Porto Rico do at 28c. ₩ gallon; 150 hhds. Texas Sugar at private bargain; 200 Cuba do. at 4½c.@5c.; 250 New-Orleans do at 4½c.@5c.; and 900 boxes brown Havana do. on terms not made public, ₩ lb. Teas are without variation.

HAY—River is in better demand at 70c.@75c. for shipment, and 87½c.@$1 for local use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Mr. H. D. HULL observes that "the imports of the week have been to a fair extent, consisting principally of Orinoco. Sales have been larger than for some weeks previous, but at a still further decline of ¼c. ₩ lb. on Orinoco, in which the principal transactions were made. In Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande there has been but little doing, the principal sales having been made for immediate consumption. Most holders of this class of Hides are unwilling to make any large concession in price, as in storing them there is no danger to be feared from the ravages of worms. The season for the Tanners to commence working is now at hand, but the majority of them will be unable to begin their operations until the present severe drought has ceased, and the streams are again replenished by protracted rains. A parcel of 5,450 Porto Cabello Hides are being shipped to Bremen. Receipts of the week amount to 52,826 Hides, as follows:

32,809 Orinoco, ₩ *Bolivar, Sullivan* and *Matilda*; 3,000 Buenos Ayres, ₩ *Arion*, from Bremen; 12,670 African. ₩ *Azctica* and *Archimedes* (the latter from Hamburg;) 2,328 Para, ₩ *S. French*; 1,500 Valparaiso, ₩ *W. Scott*, and 459 coastwise. Sales of the week are as follows:

11,595 Dry Orinoco	20@21 lbs., at 14c., us'l selec'n.
1,670 Dry Buenos Ayres	00 @23 lbs., at 17c., us'l selec'n.
844 Dry Buenos Ayres	06 @21½ lbs., at 18c., us'l selec'n.
1,000 Dry Rio Grande	00 @21 lbs., at 16½c., us'l selec'n.
1,000 Dry do., in bond	00 @26 lbs., at 15½c., us'l selec'n.
4,586 Dry Maracaibo	21@22 lbs., at 12½c., us'l selec'n.
408 Dry-salted P. Bton	40@23 lbs., at 9½c., us'l selec'n.
1,400 Green-sal

AUCTION SALES.

By Albert H. Nicolay, auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, Aug 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern—

$12,000 Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad, 1st Mortgage 7 per cent Bonds, inter-st payable in New-York 1st Feb. and 1st August.....$1,000 each.

$12,000 New-York and Harlem Railroad, 1st Mortgage 7 per cent Bonds, interest payable 1st May and 1st November.....$1,000 each.

$6,000 Great Western (Illinois) Railroad, 1st Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds. Interest payable 1st April and 1st October.....$1,000 each

$14,000 stock in the Breckenridge Land Coal Company

40 shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.....$50 each.

[illegible] shares Commerce Railroad.....$50 each.

[illegible] shares Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Long Island.....$50 each.

[illegible] shares United States Express Company.....$50 each.

[illegible] shares [illegible] Company.....$50 each.

[illegible] shares [illegible] Company.....$50 each.

[illegible] shares [illegible] Company.....$50 each.

40 shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Company.....$50 each.

25 shares North American Fire Insurance Company.....$50 each.

1,000 shares Phenix Gold Mining Company of North Carolina.....$5 each.

1,000 shares North Carolina Copper Company.....$5 each.

200 shares Potomac Copper Company.....$5 each.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent this day, and the balance to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser

A. H. N. holds regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities every Monday and Thursday at the Merchants' Exchange

AT PRIVATE SALE.—A great variety of first class Railroad Bonds, Bank, Insurance and other Stocks Office No. 4 Broad-st., next to corner of Wall

Baker & Weeks, Auctioneers

TO ALL TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Will be sold on TUESDAY next, the 29th inst. at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, by BAKER & WEEKS, the following Stocks, to wit:

10,000 shares of the Stock of the Excelsior White Zinc Company. (Gardiner's patent.)

1,000 shares of the Stock of the American White Zinc Company.

For particulars, inquire of CLARK & CORNWALL, Attorneys, No. 195 Broadway, New-York.

H. H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—EXECUTOR'S SALE.—On THURSDAY, Aug. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 97 East 32d-st., near 3d-av., at the yard of the late M. LARKIN, deceased—Carved marble mantels; plain do; carts of various kinds; trucks, carpenters' benches, lumber, scaffolding, ropes and pulleys, hinges, screw-nails, mouldings, &c., together with a variety of building materials, to be sold without reserve, a full description of which will be found in the catalogue, at the store, No. 19 Nassau-st., on Monday, Aug. 29.

H. H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—EXECUTOR'S SALE—On MONDAY, Aug 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 302 31-st., near 2d-av., the bedroom, kitchen furniture and crockery remaining in said house. The particulars will be given in the catalogue.

FORT HAMILTON PROPERTY AT AUCTION—250 LOTS on 3d and United States-avs., will be sold on the ground on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Aug. 29, 30 and 31. Sale to commence each day at 2 o'clock P. M. These lots are no portion of the property sold last year, but is an entire new plot, beautifully situated on and between the two principal avenues. The railroad is to be run directly in front on 33-av., and steamboats ply to and from Fort Hamilton eight times a day, thus rendering the property most accessible by land as well as by water. Plans of the property, a portion of an ordinary sized dwelling on any portion of the ground, can be seen a full view of the Bay, Narrows, Highlands, New-Jersey, Staten Island, Bath, Coney Island, the Atlantic Ocean and the whole surrounding country commanding one of the best views in the world. The steamer *Norwalk* leaves Pier No. 3 at 10 o'clock A. M. and at 1 o'clock P. M. Title perfect and free from incumbrances. Plans, maps &c., inquire of J. W. BARKER, or J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer, No. 3 Nassau-st.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. By Dr A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One hundredth Edition, (200,000) 18mo., pp 250. On Fine Paper, Extra Binding, $1. Every complaint to which the weman is subject, from girlhood to womanhood as also wife and as mother, are fully described, with the causes, the symptoms, and also proper mode of treatment in a plain, simple, but in the most chaste language easily understood. And thus every woman can discover by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, cause and cure of her complaint; and be saved much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice of the utmost importance to her future health, in respect to which her sensitiveness forbids consulting a medical gentleman, will find such instruction and advice, and also explain many symptoms which otherwise would occasion anxiety or alarm. How many are suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, which undermine the health, the effects of which they are ignorant, and for which their delicacy forbids seeking medical advice! How many suffer from *prolapsus uteri* (falling of the womb,) or from *fluor albus* (weakness, debility, &c.)! How many are in constant agony for many months preceding confinement! How many have difficult, if not dangerous deliveries, and slow and uncertain recoveries! Some whose lives are hazarded during such time, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief. How many bitter moments, how much anguish, might have been spared to the sufferer, to her husband, to her relatives, by a timely perusal of this little volume. It is impracticable to convey fully the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Building,) at No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publisher's Office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. E. PETERSON, No. 96 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States all letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224, New-York Post-Office.

DR. IVES' AMERICAN CHOLERINE.—It is only at the repeated solicitation of numerous friends that I am induced to place this remedy before the public. After five years use of it, in private practice in cholera, cholic morbus, diarrhœa, &c., I can confidently recommend it to the public, as the most reliable remedy now in use. With these few remarks I submit it to the world for their verdict. Try it and live.

Principal Depôt, No. 579 8th-av., cor 41st-st. For sale wholesale by SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO., No. 170 William, corner Beekman-st. and BENJ. LEVY, No. 279 Washington-st. Also for sale by the following Druggists: WM. FISHER, No. 311 Bleecker st.; Dr. PRINCE, corner of Franklin-square and Frankfort-st.; LOANES, corner Spring and Hudson-sts.; ERSKINE corner of 8th-av. and 24th st.; INWRIGHT, 9th-av., between 49th and 50th-sts.; G. MOSSMANN, No. 27 Bowery; Dr. WRIGHT, No. 67 Canal-st.; C. W STANLEY, No. 452 Hudson-st.; THAS. NORDQUIST, No. 245 Stanton-st.; C. S. HUTCHINGS, No. 132 West Broadway; Dr. WATERS, corner of 32d st. and Broadway; CHAS. CRAMBERS, No. 576 Hudson-st.; C. B. COX, No. 10 8th-av.; Mrs. KIESELE, No. 125 Greenwich-st.; Dr. BUDD, corner Atlantic and Clinton-sts., Brooklyn, and by druggists generally. JOHN IVES, M. D.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition—345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No 228 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LAMONT, Physician and Surgeon No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all these diseases from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening. Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844 New-York Post Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT to the afflicted. *Courier Des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung National Democrat, Day Book* and New-Brunswick *Times*

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty of the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method of treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—Fifth edition, 342 pages, with plates, price $1. Sold at No. 121 Nassau-st., No 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No 643 Houston-st. Hours of consultation from 9 to 12 o'clock, A. M., and 6 to 9 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

DR. WARD'S REMEDIES EXCEED EVERYTHING—Speedy and satisfactory.—To be had at the Doctor's depôt, No. 50 Canal-st., one door east of Broadway. Office hours, for advice and treatment, 9 A. M. till 9 P. M., daily

DRY GOODS.

NEW FALL GOODS.—J. BECK & CO. would respectfully invite the attention of purchasers to their large and splendid stock of Silks, Shawls, Cloaks, Mantillas, De Laines, Cashmeres, Merinos, Ladies' Cloth, Velvet, Bombazine, Calicos, Linens, White Muslins, Hosiery, Gloves, Embroideries, Lace, &c., &c., which have been selected with great care in Europe at low prices. Also, 1,000 pieces Silks and Merinos, purchased low at the late auction sales, all of which will be sold at a very small advance. Nos. 355 and 357 Broadway.

CARPETING AND OIL CLOTHS—At very low prices at J. HYATT'S, No. 94 Bowery. Just received from the late auctions and various manufactories, a large supply of carpeting, consisting of velvet tapestry, Brussels, superfine ingrain Venetian stair carpeting, rugs, druggets, table, and piano covers, window shades &c. Also oil cloths of all widths, from 2 to 4 feet wide, ranging at very low rates. Purchasers will find it to their interest to call.

J. HYATT, No. 94 Bowery.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF SILK GOODS.—The entire stock of ALFRED EDWARDS & CO. will be sold within sixty days, at their store Nos 9 and 11 Park-place, FOR CASH, by order of the Assignees. This stock comprises a large importation of the present season of French, English and German goods

A. C. RICHARDS,
NATHAN CHANDLER, } Assignees.
WM. LOTTIMER.

FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.—No. 387 BROADWAY.—JAS. TUCKER can produce, at this moment, a stock of costly Flowers and Feathers, perhaps unequaled in the State. The coiffeurs de bal are truly magnificent, and bridal wreaths fitting for the occasion. The above importations are popular, and no ordinary production. No. 387 Broadway, up-stairs.

WET GOODS—Closing sales at reduced prices—Black Silks, Plaid and Figured Silks, Merinoes, Delaines, Woolen Plaids, Broadcloths, Toilet Quilts, Prints, &c., for sale by W. MATHEWS & CO., Nos. 52 and 54 Catharine-st.

NOTICE.—A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on MONDAY, Aug. 28, their entire importations of Autumn and Winter Dress Goods selected and manufactured expressly for their retail trade. Broadway, Chambers and Reade-sts.

TO FRINGE MANUFACTURERS.—Fringe Silk Sewings, both in Gum and Colored, for sale, at lowest wholesale cash prices, by REYNOLDS & LEIGH, No. 53 Dey-st.

HEINRICH & SOMMER.—No 57 John-st., Importers of German Ginghams, Shawls, etc.

TO PRINTERS.—The subscribers are agents for the sale of SUPERIOR PRINTING INKS, manufactured by Parsons, Fletcher & Co., Lou'on, and keep on hand the finest qualities of Wood-cut and Colored Inks

R. HOE & CO., Nos. 30 and 31 Gold-st

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—At the Brush Factory, No. 237 Pearl-st., Franklin square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint brushes of superior quality constantly on hand. Machine brushes made to order. JOHN K. HOPPER.

FINANCIAL.

LOAN FOR $1,250,000 FOR THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE ERIE, THE OSWEGO, THE CAYUGA AND SENECA CANALS, and for the completing of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and for the enlargement of the Locks of the Champlain Canal. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide for the enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego and the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and to provide for the payment of certain Canal Revenue Certificates, and for other purposes," passed 13th April, 1854, hereby give notice, that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 31st day of August instant, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July, and October in each year, and the principal repayable on the 1st day of July, 1872. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and endorsed, "Loan for the Enlargement, &c." and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department at Albany. The money will be required to be paid ten per cent, on the acceptance of the bid, and the balance on the 12th day of September next, at which time interest will commence on the loan. Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany. Stockholders residing in the 1st and 2d Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on their stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; all other stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Dated Canal Department, Albany, Aug. 2, 1854.

S. P. CHASE, Late, Governor.
R. W. LEFFINGWELL, Secretary of State.
JAS. J. COOK, Comptroller.
F. O. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
OGDEN HOFFMAN, Attorney General.
Commissioners of Canal Fund.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—Give notice to the holders of the Scrip Stock of the Bank, that payment of the balance due (fifty per cent.) will be received at any time between this and the 1st day of October, together with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, from the 30th of June to the day of payment. Said stock to be entered on the future dividends. Certificates for the Scrip must be returned to the Bank at the time of payment, when certificates for full shares will be issued.

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1854.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 26, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of this Company in New-York or Boston.

The Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000 payable to bearer; but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

THE OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY—CINCINNATI, July 3, 1854.—The biennial meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution, prescribed by the By Laws thereof, for the election of Trustees, will be holden at the office of the Company in this City, on SATURDAY, the 30th September next. There will be a special meeting of the Stockholders on THURSDAY, the 28th September, at the same place, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the consideration of particular matters connected with the interests of the Institution. By order

W. GREENE, Sec retary

TOLEDO AND ILLINOIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—Payment of the last instalment—viz: 15 per cent., or $7 50 per share—will be required on the 1st of September next, at the office of the Treasurer, No 36 Wall-st. By order of the Board

E. WHITEHOUSE, Assistant Treasurer.

LAKE ERIE, WABASH AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—Payment of the last instalment, viz.:—Fifteen per cent, or seven dollars and fifty cents per share will be required on the 1st of September next, at the office of the Treasurer, No. 56 Wall-st. By order of the Board.

EDW. WHITEHOUSE, Treasurer.

ROBERTSON, COLEMAN & CO., Rockford, } Illinois.
ROBERTSON, EASTMAN & CO., Dixon. }
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.—Collections made in our vicinity at current rate of Exchange Refer to Messrs. A. WILKINS & CO.
August 19, 1854.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by PAGE, BACON & CO., of San Francisco, or PAGE & BACON, of St Louis, on the American Exchange Bank, are requested to present them for payment to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO

FINLEY, KISSAM & CO., Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st.—Collections made on all parts of the United States and Canada, and prompt returns given, at low rates Business paper and Loans negotiated on Commission. Stocks bought and sold at the Stock Exchange

STOCKS AND BONDS—Bought and sold, strictly on commission, by A. W. GREENLEAF, No. 2 Wall-s

THE BILLS OF THE LEWIS CO. BANK—Are purchased at ¼ per cent discount by CARPENTER & VERMILYE, No. 44 Wall-st

THE BILLS OF THE LEWIS CO. BANK—Are purchased at ¼ per cent discount by F. P. JAMES, No. 27 Wall-st.

THE BILLS OF THE LEWIS CO. BANK—Are purchased at ¼ per cent. discount, by J. R. TATEM, No. 4 New-st.

THE BILLS OF THE LEWIS CO. BANK—Are purchased at ¼ per cent. discount, by E. P. MORRISON & CO., No. 51 William st.

BANK NOTICES.

SAVINGS BANK corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.—MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, and for the benefit of all classes of persons, OPEN DAILY from 9 A M to 2 P. M., (WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8.) This Institution receives deposits from minors and married women. Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent. on sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under.

OFFICERS.

Hon. JACOB A. WESTERVELT, (Mayor,) President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, 1st Vice President; ISAAC T. SMITH 2d Vice President.
W. H. ELSWORTH, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Hon. J. A. Westervelt, Edward Bridge, Philip W. Engs, Charles L. Vase, Isaac T. Smith, Hugo Munro, Charles Miles, E. S. Brooks, Samuel Leeds, C. W. Thomas, Joseph Jamison, C. M. Livingston, Francis B. Conover, James H. Fish, Hon. C. Crolius, Samuel B. Ashbey, Thomas W. Ridley, Hon. Jacob Campbell, Jr. Hull Clarke, Wm. C. White, John J. Walker, Chas. H. Marshall, Wm. H. Macy, GEO. S. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1854.—An extra dividend of ten per cent on the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid on the first day of July next. The capital stock will be increased fifty per cent., or one million dollars, payable one-half on fifty dollars per share, on the first day of July next, and the other half on the sixth day of November next. The new stock will be distributed to the old stockholders in the ratio of one share for every two shares of old stock, according to the stock ledger on the morning of the 25th instant. The rights to fractional parts of shares may be transferred and combined so as to obtain full shares. Any stockholder may at any time after the 30th instant, pay in his new shares in full, and be entitled to rebate at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, on the money, to the 6th November. The latter half of the increased Stock will not be entitled to any portion of the semi-annual dividend in November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th instant to the 1st July inclusive.

C. A. MIGGS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the company has been THIS DAY declared, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 24th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 21, 1854. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of THOMAS HUNT & CO., in this City, and in the city of Manchester, England is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Office of liquidation is removed from No. 29 Wall-st, corner of Pine, to Nos. 30 and 32 Barclay-st. The parties concerned to use and sign the names of the firm for that purpose only.

THOMAS HUNT.
WM. M. RICHARDS.
I. P. ROGERS
T. D. VAILL.
JOS. S. KENDALL.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of RICHARDS, HAIGHT & CO., at Nos. 30 and 32 Barclay-st., New-York, and in Manchester, England, for the purpose of conducting a general importing and commission woolen business.

WM. M. RICHARDS.
EDWARD HAIGHT.
T. D. VAILL.
J. S. KENDALL.
GEORGE FLAGG.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of JAMES M. HOYT & SONS, being dissolved by the decease of the senior partner, Mr. JAMES M. HOYT, the business will be closed by the surviving partners. JESSE HOYT.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1854. SAM'L N. HOYT.

COPARTNERSHIP.—JESSE HOYT & SAMUEL N. HOYT, of the late firm of JAMES M. HOYT & SONS, having associated with them ALFRED M. HOYT and HENRY W. SMITH, will continue the Produce Commission business, under the firm of JESSE HOYT & CO.

DISSOLUTION—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name of LOCK & PRICE, in THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent, WM. M. PRICE retiring from the same. The business of the late firm will be settled at their old place of business, No. 103 Water-st., either partner using the name of the firm in liquidation. F. H. BOCK.

New-York, Aug. 18, 1854. WM. M. PRICE

Mr. FERD. H. BOCK will continue the business at the old stand, No. 103 Water-st.

DISSOLUTION.—MR. EDWARD HUGHES has THIS DAY withdrawn from our firm.

EDWARD HUGHES, HAMPTON & CO.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY having greatly enlarged their works and improved the quality of their product, are prepared to execute orders for their superior Paints. Their White Zinc, which is sold dry or ground in oil, is warranted pure and unsurpassed for body and whiteness. A method of preparation has recently been discovered which enables the Company to warrant their Paints to keep fresh and soft in the kegs for any reasonable time. In this respect their Paints will be superior to any other in the market. Their Brown Zinc Paint which is sold at a low price, and can only be made from the ores from a New-Jersey mine, is now well known for its protective qualities when applied to iron or other metallic surfaces. Their Stone Color Paint possesses all the properties of the Brown, and is of an agreeable color for painting cottages, depots, out-buildings, fences, &c. Dealers supplied on liberal terms, by MANNING & SQUIRE, Agents New-Jersey Zinc Company, removed from No. 45 Dey-st., to No. 185 Washington-st., New-York.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and its most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers can, with confidence, depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 82 Water-st.

SHOVELS, SPADES AND SCOOPS—MANUFACTURED BY THE OLD COLONY IRON COMPANY.—The assortment comprises over fifty different qualities and sizes, a complete list of which can be obtained on application to the undersigned Agents for the Old Colony Iron Company. We always have in store a full assortment, and dealers can hardly fail to find in our stock almost any description of shovels, spades or scoops that may be wanted, and at prices to suit the closest buyers. JOHN S. BUSSING & CO., No. 32 Cliff-st., New-York

SILEXIAN MARBLE—This new and superior imitation of marble, which has taken the highest premium at the World's Fair, being the only medal given over all other imitations of marble, and is fully equal to marble of the choicest kinds, and at one fourth the price. It is now offered for sale by the manufacturers at No. 698 Broadway

BARNARD & SHERWOOD

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK for the quarter ending July 31, 1854:

Assets on hand April 30, 1854, as per last Report.....$2,596,300 88

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

Received for Premiums.....$137,813 56
Received for Interest.....
do. Interest accrued (pot due).....} 40,686 34
do Interest due and not paid.....
do. Bills payable and annuities.....10,891 34
Total.....$2,785,100 91

DISBURSEMENTS DURING QUARTER.

Paid expenses, including Rent, Salaries, Medical Fees, Commissions, Advertising, Exchange, Postage Stamps and City Taxes.....$21,830 34
Paid claims by Death and additions to same.....75,790 10
Paid surrendered Policies, Dividends, reduction of Premiums and Annuities.....11,394 13
Bills payable and Bond and Mortgage.....56,750 00
Total.....165,754 57

ASSETS.

Cash on hand in Bank and in Trust Company.....$15,447 11
Advanced on Policies.....4,950 00
Bonds and Mortgages.....2,487,114 72
Fire Insurance Account.....354 75
Deferred Premium Account.....25,592 25
Deposited to meet Taxes.....4,137 41
Interest due, unpaid and accrued.....32,140 37
Due from Agents.....40,559 73
Total.....$2,619,346 36

Losses unpaid.....$37 500
Amount at Risk May 1, 1854.....$20,469,677 34
Amount issued since.....1,200 550 00
Total.....$21,670,427 34
Deduct:
Forfeited.....201,750
Canceled.....46,000
Surrendered.....130 500
Expired.....83 750
Dead.....74,000 561,000 00
Total at Risk August 1, 1854.....$21,109,427 34
Number of Policies running May 1, 1854.....7,633
Issued since.....167
Total.....$8,045
Deduct:
Forfeited.....87
Canceled.....25
Surrendered.....49
Expired.....33
Dead.....19 211
Total.....7,834
Of which
Are for Life.....6,726
Are for 7 years.....945
Are for 1 year.....39
Irregular periods.....129
Total.....7,834
Increased for the quarter in amount at Risk.....$839,550
Increase in Policies.....196

I ABBATT, Secretary F. S. WINSTON, President.

I have examined the above returns and believe them to be correct. C. GILL, Actuary.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox, Richard A. Reading, Josiah Macy, Wm. H. Falls, Jos. W. Corlies, John D. Wright, Abraham Bell, C. W. Lawrence, Peter S. Titus, T. C. Chardavoyne, Ralph Mead, Richard Field, Th. W. Pearsall, Ira Hawley, Rich. F. Carman, Henry H. Barrow, Hull Clarke, Wm. C. White, John J. Walker, Chas. H. Marshall, Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

James L. Graham, E. W. Hutchouse, J. B. Varnum, Leonard Appleby, F. H. Wolcott, Wm. K. Strong, Moses Taylor, Jas O. Sheldon, Daniel Parish, G. A. Hoyer, Martin Bee, Jr., Isaac E. Taylor, W. Delano, Jr., Henry V. Butler, B. R. McIlvaine, Henry Dwight, Jr., James M. Brown, Edward A. Stansbury, Secretary, Evan R. Robb, C. Beckhorn, Joseph M. Strong, Lorrian Freeman, Edwd Macomber, John La Farge, Chas. E. Appleby, Jeremiah Wilbur.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 14, 1854, the Trains will run as follows: Express Trains 8 A. M. through in four hours connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 8 A. M. Through Way Train 12 M. Express Train 4:30 P. M. Accommodation Train at 6:30 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger Trains at 7 A. M and 5 P. M; and Way Freight and Passenger Train at 1 P. M. For Peekskill at 9 A. M., 3:30 P. M. and 5:30 P. M. The Peekskill and Poughkeepsie Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, 14th and 31st-sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 8 A. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Way Stations.

OLIVER H. LEE, Vice President.

NEW-HAVEN AND NEW-LONDON RAILROAD.—This road affords many facilities, which render it a very pleasant and eligible route for Summer excursions, leaving passengers at Double Beach, Stony Creek, Saybrook and Pequot Houses at New-London, and other delightful watering places along the seashore. It is also the direct way to Newport, as appears from the following table Passengers can procure tickets in New-York, leaving at 8 o'clock in the morning, and arriving at Newport the same evening Fare through $4 50:

Leave New-York.	8 A M.	Leave Newport.....	5 A M
Leave N Haven..	11:15 A.M.	Leave Providence.	7:20 A M
Leave N London..	1:45 P.M.	Leave Stonington.	2 P M
Leave Stonington.	3:15 P M.	Leave N London.	11 A M.
Leave Providence.	6 P.M	Leave N Haven...	1:10 P M
Arrive at Newport.	8 P M	Arrive at N York.	4:30 P M

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—NEW-YORK, EASTON, SOMERVILLE, &c.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing April 10, 1854.—Leave New-York for Easton, &c., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville (way) at 6 P. M., by steamers RED JACKET and WYOMING from pier No. 2 North River, connecting at Elizabethtown with trains by New Jersey Railroad, foot of Cortlandt-st. RETURNING—Will leave Phillipsburg (opposite to Easton) at 6.15 and 10.30 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Somerville (way train) at 6.30 A. M. NEW-YORK AND ELIZABETHPORT—Leave New-York at 8 and 10.15 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M.; Elizabethtown at 7.45 and 9.45 A. M., 1.40, 3 and 6 P. M.

GEO. H. PEGRAM, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, AND THE SOUTH AND WEST VIA NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—UNITED STATES MAIL AND EXPRESS LINES—Leave New-York foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7, 8, and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.—THROUGH IN FOUR HOURS Fare $2 25 in 7; $2 75 in 4, and $3 in 6 and 6 P. M., and 6 P. M. The New Jersey Accommodation Line leaves at 12 M., at $2 stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati (at $16) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 9 and 10 A. M., and 6 P. M.

TROY AND BOSTON RAILROAD.—The most expeditious and only through line to Montreal in one day. Leave Hudson River depôt, Chambers-st., at 6 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 1.30 P. M.; Burlington, 4 P. M.; Rouse's Point, 6 P. M., and Montreal at 9 P. M., same day. By Way Train, at 12 M.—Arrive at Rutland at 9 o'clock, and Burlington at 11.30, same evening; lodge and proceed to Ogdensburg or Montreal early next morning. Those leaving at 4 and 5 P. M., will lodge at Troy; leave next morning at 7 o'clock, and arrive at Burlington, Montreal and Ogdensburg, same day

ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA, AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., No 49 Wall-st., New-York, Aug. 15, 1854.—Call for the Eighth Instalment Subscribers to the increased Capital Stock of this Company are hereby notified that a further instalment of TEN PER CENT. has been called, payable at the PHENIX BANK of the City of New-York, on FRIDAY, the 1st day of September next. By order of the Board,

WM. E. WARREN, Secretary and Treasurer.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No. 1 North River. Two lines daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. Morning line at 7 A. M. by steamboat JOSEPH POTTER to South Amboy; thence by cars to Camden and Camden; fare $3 Express line at 5 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars, through in five hours; fare $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1 75.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Having lately made improvements in my machinery for the manufacturing and drying of my Furniture, I am enabled to offer at wholesale and retail good substantial Furniture cheaper than can be bought of any other manufacturer in the City. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves, at No. 144 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway.

WARREN WARD.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—The subscriber invites the attention of Committees, Teachers, and others, to his improved Desks and Chairs; also, Teachers' Desks and Chairs, Tables, and Chairs with book-baskets attached, for Infant Scholars. Bookcases, Draft-boards, &c., at his factory, No. 24 Grove-st., N. Y., where he is constantly manufacturing the above articles. Bank and Counting-house Desks made to order. R. EATON.

ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE.—ENAMELED MATHEWS & STACY, No. 514 Broadway, offer for sale, at very reduced prices, their entire and very extensive stock of enameled cottage and other furniture, (the largest in the City,) from which every variety of taste can be gratified, preparatory to a dissolution of partnership.

SHOW CASES.—SCHMITT & BROTHER, No. 16 North William-st., New-York, near Chatham, manufacturers of Show Cases in metal, brass, rosewood, mahogany, black walnut, and silver. A good assortment kept constantly on hand. Orders promptly executed. Old Show Cases taken in exchange.

SALAMANDER SAFES.—Every person having books, papers, or valuables of any description to preserve, should have a FIRE PROOF SALAMANDER SAFE, OF WILDER'S PATENT with RICH'S IMPROVEMENT. The many trials which these safes have been subjected to have established beyond controversy, the fact that they are unsurpassed by any Safes in the world. They are manufactured only by the subscribers, who are also sole proprietors of the celebrated JONES' WORLD'S FAIR LOCK, exhibited at the London exhibition in 1851, resisting every attempt to open it.

STEARNS & MARVIN,
Nos. 144 and 146 Water-st., New-York.

A full assortment of sizes always on hand.

$100 REWARD.—TO THE MANUFACTURER OF BANK NOTE PAPER.—The Executive Committee of the Association of Banks for the Suppression of Counterfeiting, hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the best specimen, in the opinion of the Committee, of Bank-Note Paper, of not less than five hundred sheets, which may be submitted to them on or before the 1st day of January next. All paper submitted, except that selected by the Committee, to be returned to the persons submitting the same.

J. H. GORDON, Sec'y.

BOSTON, March 1, 1854.

REMOVAL.—JAMES McCREERY & CO. have removed from No. 71 William-st. to No. 57 Warren-st, one door west of Church-st.

RAILROADS.

FARE REDUCED.—GREAT WESTERN MAIL ROUTE—EIGHTY MILES DISTANCE SAVED OVER ANY OTHER ROUTE BY STEAMBOAT ON THE LAKE—TO CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—(Carrying the Great Western United States Through Mail).—Passengers can be ticketed through to all points West and Southwest, either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, Hudson River Railroad, People's Line Steamboats, or Harlem Railroad, connecting at Buffalo

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Mortality.

The following is the WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS in the City and County of New York, from the 19th day of August to the 26th day of August, 1854: Men, 157; Women, 157; Boys, 291; Girls, 237. Total, 832:

DISEASES.

Abscess of brain	1	Dropsy	4
Apoplexy	2	Dropsy in head	28
Asphyxia	1	Dropsy in chest	1
Asthma	1	Dropsy in heart	1
Atrophia	14	Drowned	14
Bowel Compl't	1	Dysentery	44
Bleeding of bowels	1	Enlarg't of heart	1
Bleeding of lungs	1	Epilepsy	2
Bleeding from Lungs	1	Erysipelas	2
Bronchitis	3	Fracture of skull	2
Cancer of womb	1	Fever	2
Cancer	1	Fever, bilious	1
Casualties	3	Fever, Interm't	1
Cholera	126	Fever, puerperal	1
Cholera Infant	126	Fever remittent	2
Cholera Morbus	14	Fever, typhoid	1
Consumption	44	Fever, typhus	13
Convulsions	67	Fever, congest	3
Croup	6	Fever, nervous	1
Cong. of brain	17	Fever, gastric	1
Cong. of lungs	2	Fever, disease of	5
Concussion of Brain	2	Heart disease of	6
Concussion of Bowels	1	Hernia	1
Debility	5	Infam. of brain	10
Delirium Trem's	6	Infam of bowels	4
Diarrhœa	55	Infam of heart	1
		Infam. of lungs	13

Wards.		Wards.	
I.	16	IX.	28
II	1	X.	22
III	6	XI.	52
IV	20	XII.	55
V.	32	XIII	40
VI.	43	XIV	41
VII	43	XV.	7
VIII	28	XVI.	73

Infam. of stom.	2	Total	832
Infam. of throat	2		
Infam. of liver	2		
Infam of tonsils	1		
Insanity	1		
Laceneræ	2		
Lockjaw	2		
Malformation	1		
Marasmus	59		
Measles	3		
Mortification of ankle and foot	1		
Old age	3		
Palsy	3		
Premature birth	13		
Pleurisy	1		
Small-Pox	4		
Spasm	3		
Still-born	23		
Sun Stroke	1		
Sor't'g of brain	1		
Sof't'g of stom	1		
Teethings	9		
Urinary disease	1		
Ulceration of intestines	1		
Ulcer'n of spine	2		
Ulcer'n of neck	1		
Unknown	2		

Wards.		Wards.	
XVII.	70		
XVIII.	38		
XIX	61		
XX.	70		
XXI.	48		
XXII.	66		

AGES—Under 1 year, 275; 1 to 2 years, 149; 2 to 5, 67; 5 to 10, 20; 10 to 20, 16; 20 to 30, 78; 30 to 40, 80; 40 to 50, 65; 50 to 60, 30; 60 to 70, 17; 70 to 80, 13; 80 to 90, 6; 90 to 100, 2; 100 and upwards, 1. Total, 832.

PLACES OF NATIVITY—United States, 540; Ireland, 153; England, 12; Scotland, 11; Germany, 53; France, 3; Australia, Switzerland, 2. Prussia, 3; British Possessions in N. A., 2; West Indies, 1; unknown, 1. Total 832.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—Hospital, Bellevue, 8; Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island, 4; Lunatic Asylum, 7; Ward's Island, 29; Randall's Island, 6; Franklin-street Hospital, 20; Mott-street Hospital 13; St. Vincent's Hospital, 3; City Hospital, 8; Exec Mans Prison, 1; House of Refuge 1; Almshouse, Blackwell's Island, 3; Workhouse, 5; Colored Home Hospital, 10; Colored Orphan Asylum, 1; Colored persons, 23

THOMAS K. DOWNING, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, Saturday, Aug 26, 1854.

Mortality of the Week.

Cholera is rapidly decreasing in our midst. The City Inspector's Report returns the total number of deaths from that disease during the past week as 130, being ninety-one less than the week previous. A great number of these occurred in our public institutions. The average number of deaths being so small, latterly, in the City Hospitals, the Board of Health has given notice that it is unnecessary to issue a daily report. From Blackwell's Island the disease has altogether disappeared. There has been a very great reduction in the total number of deaths—being 832 for the past week. Of these, 511 were under 10 years of age; 126 died of cholera infantum; 67 of convulsions; 56 of diarrhœa; 44 of dysentery; and 44 of consumption.

In Brooklyn, there were 185 deaths during the week, being 12 less than the previous return. There were 30 deaths by Cholera, being a decrease of 15 from the preceding week.

Street-Preaching.

IN NEW-YORK.

Street-Preaching was carried on in the Park yesterday as usual, without any change in the programme. Anti-Popery and *Pro*-Popery advocates held forth from the City Hall steps. Little disturbance occurred, and but a few arrests were made by the police.

IN BROOKLYN.

There was preaching at the City Park at 5 o'clock last evening, by Mrs. M. SMITH. A large crowd of people was present, but there was no disturbance.

IN WILLIAMSBURG.

There was street-preaching yesterday afternoon, at the junction of North Fourth and North Second-streets. The gathering was much smaller than usual, and no disposition was evinced to create a disturbance.

Indignation Meeting of Passengers by the Hendrick Hudson—Resolutions of Censure.

At a public meeting held on board the steamer *Hendrick Hudson*, on Saturday morning, 26th August, Mr. JAMES ABRAMS, of Rochester, was called to the Chair.

Messrs. H. F. Merrill, J. W. Sullings, J. Arculurius, James Gunther, and A. C. Hamilton, were appointed a Committee of five to present resolutions expressive of the opinion of the meeting.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The steamer *Hendrick Hudson* was disabled by the breaking of her machinery, previous to the evening of the 25th August, and the Captain being cognizant of the fact, and also that it was very uncertain whether or not she could complete the trip, left Albany on the evening of that day without informing the passengers of the fact, in order that they might go ashore at Albany, and refused to land them when they became aware of the inevitable delay; and,

Whereas, Said Captain did not afford time to passengers to land at Poughkeepsie, but ordered the plank in, telling them to land if they could; therefore,

Resolved, That we consider the conduct of the officers of the *Hendrick Hudson* unjustifiable and improper, under the circumstances.

Resolved, That we are well satisfied that the crank-pin of the steamer was broken before or immediately on leaving the wharf at Albany, and that the said officers were aware of the fact that they would be obliged to use one wheel only during the entire trip.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting they unjustifiably risked the lives of the passengers in so doing, a collision having actually occurred during the night, in consequence of the disabled condition of the vessel.

Resolved, That they had no right to detain passengers in this manner, when they could have landed them, or transferred them to the steamboat *Troy*, which came to our assistance; and that having refused to land, so as to afford passengers an opportunity to obtain food and attend to their business in New-York, they have rendered themselves entirely unworthy of public confidence and support, and are liable for all loss sustained by the delay thus occasioned.

Resolved, That the manner in which Captain A. P. ST. JOHN has acted deserves especial censure, he having stated to some of his confidential friends that he doubted the ability of the boat to reach New-York, at the time that the vessel was off Albany, and treated a written request, (numerously signed by the passengers,) to land at Cold Spring, with contempt and derision.

Resolved, That all papers who desire to prevent the community from being imposed upon in the most outrageous manner, are requested to publish the above resolutions in a conspicuous place.

Signed,	JAMES ABRAMS, Chairman.
Rev. John Robinson,	H. F. Morrill,
H. B. Phillips,	J. W. Sullings,
Joseph Evans,	E. D. Moore,
R. P. Hamilton,	Lansing Burnham,
W. R. Churchill,	Geo. W. White,
A. C. Hamilton,	S. A. Lowe,
P. A. Spencer,	Thos. S. Williams,
C. A. Warner,	J. B. Lampton,
and 250 others.	

Conduct of the Captain on board the Troy.

At a meeting held on board the steamboat *Troy*, on her passage to New-York, on the 26th inst., for the purpose of remonstrating against the Captain of the boat in detaining said boat, Mr. J. O. NOLYNE, of Brooklyn, was called to the chair, and Mr. EDWARD SARGENT, of Worcester, Mass., appointed Secretary.

On motion, Messrs. R. WHITCOMB, of Cincinnati; Mr. G. C. NOTT, of Glens Falls; AUSTIN CAVELLIER, of England; Mr. J. C. MAYER, of Toronto, Canada; and Mr. M. C. RICH, of Glens Falls, were appointed a committee of five to draft resolutions expressive of the opinion of the meeting. Whereupon said committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adapted:

Whereas, the Captain of the steamer *Troy*, on her passage to New-York on the night of the 25th inst., attached his boat to the steamer *Hendrick Hudson*, a short distance below Albany, for the purpose of towing her to New-York, in consequence of some accident to her machinery, thereby causing a day's detention, and in some cases, serious loss to the passengers. And whereas several circumstances have come to our knowledge, which impress us with the belief that this whole arrangement was premeditated, the unfit condition of the steamer *Hendrick Hudson* being previously known. And whereas the Captain of the *Troy* has given no satisfactory answer to the question why he did not [illegible] the nearest port and [illegible] passengers. Therefore,

Resolved, That we regard the conduct of Captain LEVI [illegible], in thus converting a passenger boat into a tow boat, as an act of reckless imposition, that deserves public censure, and that the confidence of the public should be withheld from this line of steamers, until a satisfactory explanation is made of this extraordinary procedure.

Resolved, That the newspapers throughout the country are hereby respectfully requested to publish these resolutions. J. O. NOLYNE, Chairman.

EDWARD SARGENT, Secretary.

In behalf of 200 passengers.

Two Men struck by Lightning.

While the storm was raging on Friday night DAVID STEVENSON, and JOHN MARTIN, a manufacturer of soda water on the corner of Madison and Pearl streets, were struck by lightning while standing in front of a stable near the corner of Fortieth-street and Tenth-avenue. STEVENSON was struck insensible, but soon recovering called for help. He was severely burned about the face. MARTIN was found in front of the stable, dead. He was struck in the throat, the fluid passing down his left side. The deceased had the appearance of a person burnt with gun powder. There were four horses in the stable at the time, one of which was killed, the others appeared to be uninjured. It is supposed that the lightning entered at a window in front of the house and passed out of the door where the men were standing. The distillery belonging to Mr. STEVENSON was completely destroyed by fire on Tuesday last, by which he lost a large amount of property.

Coroner O'DONNEL held an Inquest on Saturday on the body of MARTIN, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts.

Bold Burglary and Arrest.

About 1 o'clock on Saturday morning the tailoring establishment of Mr. JOHN DOLAN, at No. 96 Spring-street, was burglariously entered by an Italian named JOSEPH COLBIA, and a large amount of clothing and fancy goods of the value of $500 carried away. He obtained an entrance through the St. Nicholas Hotel, where he had previously been employed in the capacity of cook, broke a pane of glass in one of the rear windows of the store, and by that means drew the fastening. He then carried away almost every article he could find. Policeman FARLEY, of the Fourteenth Ward, discovered COLBIA and another man carrying large bundles through the street, and, suspecting that something was wrong, stopped them, when they took to their heels, and, while in the act of retreating, both snapped their pistols at the officer, which fortunately did not go off. The officer made chase after them, and succeeded in capturing COLBIA and several other suspicious characters in the house No. 6 Jersey-street, in whose possession they found $125 in gold, and a number of skeleton keys. Mr. DOLAN hearing of the capture of the burglars, proceeded to the station-house and identified the goods as his property. The prisoners were taken before the Judge, who held them for examination.

Fires.

IN CHATHAM-STREET.—Between 10 and 11 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in the store No. 92½ Chatham-street, occupied by LIONAL JACOBS. The fire originated through the carelessness of a person, who, on lighting the gas, threw the burning match on the floor. A large amount of stock, consisting of watches, jewelry and musical instruments, were damaged by fire and water. The premises and stock were fully insured.

IN CARMINE-STREET.—On Saturday night, about 11½ o'clock, a camphene lamp exploded at No. 55 Carmine-street, occupied by JOHN FERGUSON, setting fire to the store. It was, however, soon extinguished, before much damage had been done.

IN ELIZABETH-STREET.—A fire broke out in the attic of house No. 56 Elizabeth-street, on Saturday, but was speedily put out by Officers GALLAGHER and CRAFT, before much damage was done.

IN TWENTY-SECOND-STREET.—An alarm of fire was sounded in the Fifth District yesterday morning, at 10½ o'clock, occasioned by the burning of a bakery in Twenty-second-street, near Second-avenue. Considerable damage was done. As the firemen were returning from the fire, the members of Engine Company No. 19 were attacked, on the corner of Stanton and Christye-streets, by a gang of rowdies known as the "Rock Boys." Fortunately, however, the Chief of Police was in the neighborhood, and he immediately repaired to the scene, and succeeded in arresting two of the gang, and had them conveyed to his own house, where he telegraphed to the Seventeenth Ward Station, to send him a detachment of the "Reserve Corps." They were soon on the spot, and the disturbance was quelled. The prisoners were sent to the Essex Market Police Court.

Charge of Libel.

On Saturday complaints were entered before Justice STUART, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, against Messrs. ABBE & YATES, doing business at No. 22 Beekman-street, by AARON L. PHILLIPS and GILBERT V. SMOCK, salesmen in the establishments of Messrs. ROGERS & Co. and DRUMGOLD & Co., charging them with being the agents of a certain paper called the *Life in Boston*, and in which paper certain libelous articles were published derogatory to them. Warrants for their arrest where issued by Judge STUART, and placed in the hands of Officers MOORE and UNDERHILL. Messrs. ABBE & YATES deny having any knowledge of the matter, and say that they merely sell the paper, and have nothing to do with its publication. They will appear before the Judge to-day and give bail.

Stabbing Affray in the Seventeenth Ward.

On Saturday evening, between the hours of 6 and 7 o'clock, a stabbing affray took place in Avenue A, near Twelfth-street, between PHILIP NICHOLS, a German saw-filer, and two Irishmen, named JOHN WHEELAN and MYERS MALLAN. The two latter, it seems, were intoxicated, and attempted to interfere with NICHOLS, who was filing a saw in front of a butcher-shop. During the scuffle which ensued, WHEELAN was considerably injured on the left arm and side by the saw in NICHOLS' hand, and NICHOLS was slightly wounded by a knife in the fleshy part of the arm. WHEELAN's wounds were dressed in an adjoining drug store, and all three were committed for further examination.

Accident on the Erie Railroad.

As the night Express train bound East, on the Erie Railroad, was nearing Paterson on Saturday morning, some part of a car brake became disarranged. A brakeman, named EDWARD HOWARD, leaned out from the car to discover the difficulty, when his head came in contact with a pile of wood, and he was knocked off the train, which was moving at the rate of about thirty-five miles an hour. The train was stopped as quickly as possible, and the wounded man brought to Jersey City, whence he was taken to the New-York Hospital. Strangely enough, he appeared to have escaped with only a few severe contusions on the head, and without any broken bones.

Affray at a Lager Bier Saloon.

About half-past 11 o'clock on Saturday night four men, named JOHN GILL, OLDEN WILD, Jr., HUGH FLANLY and JOHN LINDEN, were arrested and conveyed to the Sixth Ward Station-house on a charge of attempting to create a riot at a drinking saloon kept by PHILIP MORITZ, a German, at No. 6 Division-street. They came to the premises and conducted themselves in a most riotous and disorderly manner; the proprietor interfering, one of the party struck him a severe blow in the face with a glass tumbler, cutting his head and face. His wife was also much injured by a blow from a club, which almost broke her arm. They were committed by Judge BOGART for examination.

DEATHS BY DROWNING.—Coroner HILTON held an inquest, on Saturday, on the body of an unknown man, supposed to be a native of Germany, who fell from a Williamsburg ferry boat, while lying at Peck-slip. He was observed to fall into the water by some of the passengers. He was soon taken out, rolled on a barrel, and rubbed, but could not be resuscitated. Dr. CHASTENEY made an external examination, and stated that in his opinion the practice of rolling persons taken from the water was extremely dangerous. The Jury rendered a verdict that he came to his death from drowning.

An inquest was held by Coroner HILTON, yesterday, at the Bellevue Hospital, on the body of FREDERICK MATTLAGA, a native of Prussia, the keeper of a grocery store on the corner of Oliver and Water-streets, who fell into the water from a canal boat at the foot of Oliver-street, on Wednesday last. A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—WM. O'ROURKE, a cartman, residing at Jersey City, was accidentally killed on Saturday. His horse took fright, and in endeavoring to manage the restless animal, he was thrown between the cart and a fence, fracturing his left thigh and otherwise injuring him. He was taken to the New-York Hospital, where he died. Coroner HILTON held an inquest, and the following verdict was rendered: "That he came to his death by fracture of the left thigh, from being crushed between his cart and a fence."

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—The steamboat *Sylph*, on her 3½ o'clock trip from Stated Island for this City, when off Governor's Island broke her shaft, and was towed to the City by steamboat *Hunchback*, of the same line.

CHOLERA.—An inquest was held on the body of MARY ANN LIVINGSTON, a native of Ireland, who died from cholera.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—Jacob Hess was arrested yesterday by officer Wood of the Third Ward police, on a charge of receiving a quantity of stolen goods, consisting of bedding, clothing and household furniture of the value of $100, the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Banner, residing at No. 192 Delancy-street, which were taken from the pier at the foot of Cortlandt-street on Thursday last, by some persons unknown. The property was found on the premises of Hess, in Carlisle-street, he having purchased it for the paltry sum of $5. He was locked up by Judge Bogart in default of $1,000 bail

FELL FROM A WINDOW.—An inquest was held, yesterday, by Coroner Wilhelm, at the Fifth Ward Station-house, on the body of a German named Henry Herman. From the testimony adduced, it appears that the deceased returned to his residence at No. 233 Church-street, at a late hour on Saturday night, in a state of intoxication, and in a short time after was discovered by officer Isaacs lying on the sidewalk, having fallen from the third story window of the house, receiving such severe injuries as to cause death. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts.

ROBBING HIS EMPLOYER.—A charge was preferred at the Jefferson Market Police Court by Charles C. Schneofer, against a young man in his employ, by the name of George Stackboot, for robbing the drawer at various times of different sums of money. Suspecting something was wrong, Schneofer marked two 25 cent pieces, and placed them in the till in order to discover the thief. On missing them Stackboot was searched and the coins found on his person, together with $50 50 in other money. He was immediately arrested by Officer Monroe, and committed by Judge Clark for examination.

GRAND LARCENY.—An English thief, named George R. Nelson *alias* Watson, was observed by Officer Keefe, of the Chief's office, entering the Irving House; and, suspecting that his object was robbery, he watched him. The man entered one of the private rooms, and took therefrom a new coat, valued at $32. He was immediately arrested, taken before the Mayor, and fully committed for trial.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—Officer Hanipen of the Sixteenth Ward Police arrested, on Saturday afternoon, John Riley, a clerk in the emoloy of Benjamin Smith, of No. 303 Bleecker-street, whom he charged with robbing him of his pocket-book, containing $100 in bills. Between $80 and $90 in money was found in his possession. He was committed for examination.

COUP DE SOLEIL.—An unknown man was discovered on Saturday lying on the sidewalk in Forty-eighth-street, near Lexington-avenue. He was being conveyed to the Bellevue Hospital, but died before reaching there. Coroner Hilton held the inquest, and a verdict of "Sun-stroke" was rendered.

[Advertisement.]

THE LAST OF THE FRANKLIN.—"It is an ill wind that blows no good," is an old saying which has never been so well explained as the present season. Messrs. THOMAS & JAMES, No. 141 Spring-street, corner of Wooster, and No. 15 Carmine-street, corner of Bleecker, will open this morning 8 packages of Messrs. PATURLE, LUPIN, LYDOUSE, SIEBER & Co.'s superior Double Twilled French Merinoes, in all the fashionable shades which for softness of texture and evenness of twilled, cannot be surpassed. These goods are perfect in every respect, and will be sold for six shillings per yard; also, ten high pieces lustre Black Italian Silk, at six shillings, worth nine shillings.

THOMAS & JAMES,
Nos. 141 Spring and 15 Carmine-street.

(Advertisement.)

LORD & TAYLOR now offer for sale, Silks, Merinos, and Paramattas from auction, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms; also, just received a large assortment of Royal Velvets, Tapestry, Brussels, Ingrains, Three-Plys, and Stair Carpetings, &c.; Dress Goods, Embroideries, Laces and Fancy Goods of all descriptions, always to be found at LORD & TAYLOR'S, Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 Grand-street, corner Crystie-street.

[Advertisement.]

WET SILKS! WET SILKS!!—HEARD, CLAPP & Co., No. 301 Grand-street, are still offering great inducements in wet silks, from the *Franklin*. They will offer, this day, about 1,200 yards of very heavy rich silks, not injured in the least, worth 12s. per yard, for 6s. 6d. and 7s.

HEARD, CLAPP & Co., No. 301 Grand-street.

(Advertisement.)

☞ IT IS AMUSING TO NOTE HOW THE OLD and worn-out Remedies for FEVER and AGUE have been galvanized into a brief life by the celebrity of DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODICS. These Pills are tasteless and very portable. They will never spoil by age. Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-street.

[Advertisement.]

DYSPEPSIA CURED.—Testimonials from those cured of dyspepsia by the use of HEYMAN'S Dyspepsia Elixir, are increasing daily. See original certificates at principal office, No. 199 Broadway. Price $1 per bottle.

(Advertisement.)

GAS! GAS!—A large supply of gas fixtures of new designs will be found at the great manufacturing dépôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ To establish the fact of the eligibility of Fort Hamilton as a locality for genteel residences, no better evidence is needed than the avidity with which building sites there have been bought up. In addition to those heretofore sold, Messrs. J. W. BARKER and J. T. MOULTON will, on Tuesday, commence another large sale of splendid lots, on Third and United States avenues, by far the finest portion of the place. The railroad will run directly in front of it, and steamboats land and depart eight times each day. See the advertisement.

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☞ THE YOUNGEST CHILDREN AND WEAKEST INVALID may safely take DESHLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS. They restore strength and tone, and create an appetite immediately. Sold by W. D. CROMBIE, corner of Broadway and Fourteenth-street.

LONG ISLAND.

Mortality in Brooklyn—Decrease of the Cholera.

The Health Officer reports 185 deaths for the week ending the 26th inst., being twelve less than the week previous. There were 30 deaths by Cholera, a less number by fifteen than occurred the week previous. The deaths by other diseases were as follows:

Cholera infantum, 37; cholera morbus, 5, marasmus, 18; congestion of the brain, 6; convulsions, 9; consumption, 7; diarrhœa, 6; dysentery 11; dropsy in the head, 9; debility, whooping cough, inflammation of the lungs, 4 each; still-born, 5; typhus fever, inflammation of the brain, 3 each; apoplexy, inflammation of the bowels, measles, teething, tetanus, 2 each; and 1 each by asphyxia, cancer, congestion of the lungs, dropsy, dropsy of the heart, drowned, bilious fever, hemorrhage of the bowels, do. stomach, intemperance, premature birth, spru, suicide. Males, 94; females, 91; adults 58; children 127.

A Sunday Rioter Pardoned.

PATRICK WHELAN, who was convicted before Justice DANIEL K. SMITH, of Brooklyn, about six weeks since, of one of the most outrageous and cowardly assaults, committed during the Sunday riots, and for which he was sentenced to six month's imprisonment in the Penitentiary, was last week pardoned out by His Excellency Governor SEYMOUR, of New-York, in a very private manner, as otherwise it never could have been done. Neither the Judge who sentenced, nor, so far as we are able to learn, did any respectable citizen interceed in behalf of WHELAN—for the very good reason that any application for Executive clemency would have been strongly opposed. WHELAN was convicted of striking with a stone on the head an unoffending citizen while being pursued by a mob of Irishmen—the act was a deliberate one—he stood on Hicks-street, near State, with a large paving stone in his hand waiting for his victim, and when he came along knocked him upon the ground, from which he was carried off as than supposed dead.

Another Noisy Saturday Night—Assaults Upon the Police.

Now that the rowdies of Brooklyn cannot obtain the necessary stimulants to get up a row on Sunday, they have changed their practice and have chosen Saturday nights instead. The city has been disgraced by scenes of rowdyism for several Saturday nights past—and on each occasion the disturbers of the peace have gone so far as to attack the Police. Last Saturday night officer DOUGHERTY, of the First District Police, attempted to arrest a couple of men who were creating a disturbance in State-street near Furman, when they, with their friends, fell upon the officer, beat him and tore most of the clothing from his back. Officer HANOVAN of the same District, hearing the disturbance came to the rescue, and before the assailants could be overpowered he found it necessary to use his club freely. The officers finally succeeded in arresting the principals, named JOHN MCCABE and JAMES FARLEY, and they were committed to be brought before the Magistrate this morning to answer.

On the same night there was a fight going on in Caxton's Alley, leading from Front near Main-street. Officer PATTERSON of the Second District interfered, when the whole gang turned from fighting among themselves upon him. He received some pretty rough usage, but getting assistance he was successful in arresting several of the parties, who are held to answer.

There was also a fight in Tillary-street, near Gold, and one in "Darbie's Patch," Tenth Ward; but these places cannot properly be classed among the Saturday night disturbances, especially as in these localities fighting is the regular amusement for every night in the week. The Police never interfere with the disturbers of the peace in these localities.

The Storm in Brooklyn.

The storm in Brooklyn on Friday night was very severe for a short time, and damaged considerable property. A large storehouse (brick) on Furman-street, owned by W. W. GREEN, was levelled, as was also an unfinished brick building adjoining, owned by the same person. The derrick on the cupola of Trinity Church came down with a crash into Clinton-street, and as it was about the time when people were hurrying home to get out of the rain, several persons had a very narrow escape. Several vessels lying at the wharves parted their moorings, but not much damage was done. Considerable damage was done to roofs of dwellings, chimney tops and awnings.

New Church and Sabbath School Opened.

A room at No. 260 Atlantic street has been fitted up by the members of the Atlantic-street Primitive Methodist Church, and yesterday, for the first time, it was opened for public worship. The room is plainly but neatly furnished, at an expense of about $200, of which all but fifty or sixty dollars has been already contributed. In connection with the Church is a Sabbath School, to which it is intended to gather those children in the neighborhood who are not in the habit of attending any place of the kind on the Sabbath. Rev. Mr. WHITECAR, of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, preached the morning sermon, taking for his text Isaiah liv. 2, 3. There was a respectable attendance.

FIRE.—A small frame building used as an ice house, in the rear of No 28 Remsen-street, Williamsburg, was destroyed by fire about 12 o'clock Friday night The rear of the dwelling-house, No. 28 Remsen-street, occupied by German families, was somewhat damaged. Loss about $250. No insurance.

The alarm of fire yesterday noon was caused by the burning out of a chimney in North Seventh-street.

DEATH BY CHOLERA.—Mr. JOHN REDINGTON for a long time an engineer at the King's County Buildings, in Flatbush, died on Saturday from cholera. He was much esteemed as a man.

☞ The first cars on the Brooklyn and Green Point Railroad were run through Williamsburg as far as North Second-street on Saturday afternoon. The track is on First street.

☞ The Porter houses in Williamsburg, with but few exceptions, were closed yesterday, and the city presented an unusually quiet appearance.

BOLD VILLAINS.—On Saturday last, three men in a wagon stopped at a store, corner of Livingston and Hoyt-streets, Brooklyn, and while one entertained the clerk in attendance, another abstracted thirteen dollars from the money drawer. The trio passed on, and in De Kalb-avenue they stopped at a store, where one of the party robbed the money drawer, while another held a knife at the breast of the person in attendance, threatening him with instant death if he made a noise. They left without being molested. These thefts were committed in broad daylight.

ACCIDENTS.—On Friday last a man employed in the Union Power Company's Foundry, Red Hook Point, Brooklyn, by some accident was caught in the machinery, by which he had one thigh and one arm broken. He was taken to the New-York Hospital.

A boy twelve years of age, named Shadburn, residing with his parents in Sackett-street, near Hoyt, Brooklyn, had one of his thighs broken on Saturday, by falling from a load of hay, in Henry-street, near First-place. He was taken home by the Police of the Third District, and medical aid called in.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Saturday night the First Ward police made a descent upon a disreputable house in South First, near Sixth-street, Williamsburg, and arrested four females, named Catharine Hogan, Ann Hamilton, Rose Heley and Mary Molony. They were locked up to await examination.

SAILOR DROWNED.—On Saturday a sailor, whose name could not be ascertained, fell from a vessel lying at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, and was drowned before any assistance could be rendered him. His body has not been recovered.

LEG BROKEN IN A FIGHT.—Edward Cunningham and William Stewart got into a fight on Saturday night in Duryea's Shades, on Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, when Stewart was thrown to the floor so violently that he had his leg broken in two places.

BURGLARY.—Ex-Alderman Barker's dwelling-house, in South Eighth-street, Williamsburg, was entered by burglars about 1 o'clock, Saturday morning, and robbed of $54, which was taken from his sleeping apartment.

ARRESTS.—The police of Williamsburg made 30 arrests of persons—for drunken, disorderly conduct, &c.—for the twenty-four hours ending yesterday noon.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE STORM.—Seme damage was done in Jersey City by the storm during Friday night. Two frames of dwellings in the Fourth Ward were demolished.

A brick wall, a part of the ruins of the late fire, was blown over, and falling upon a shop being erected by Messrs. HUTTON and LACY, partially crushed it.

The wood copings of the houses in Sussex-place were blown down.

A dwelling in Weehawken, in the neighborhood of Mr. JOSEPH DANIELSON'S residence, was struck by lightning and consumed by fire.

The lightning struck in the form of a ball, apparently 3 or 4 inches in circumference, in the yard of a residence a mile north of Hoboken. A servant girl standing a few feet distant was so much shocked by it that she was sick and quite helpless during the night from fright.

MARRIED.

At Lake Mahopac, Putnam Co., N. Y., on Friday, July 28, by Rev. Dr. Coleman, Mr. D. M. COLLINS, of New-York, to Miss MARY CRANE, of Paterson, Putnam Co., N. Y. "Lizzie" wishes them success.

At Norwalk, Conn., on Tuesday, Aug. 22, by Rev. Mr. Yarington, SAMUEL LYNES, M. D., to SARAH R., daughter of the late Luke Brush, of Greenwich, Conn.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday, Aug. 26, GEORGE P. BRUSH, in the [illegible] year of his age.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 919. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

...ERLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES,
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted*) One Dollar will be issued at 1; and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail or sold at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

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A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of Two Dollars per annum. Two copies for THREE DOLLARS. Five copies for FIVE DOLLARS will be sent to one address, and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES sent by mail one year, is as follows:
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A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-Eight Columns, made up expressly for circulation in *California*, Oregon and the *Sandwich Islands*, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price 6 cents per copy.
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New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Terrific Tornado at Louisville—Church Blown Down—Twenty-five People Killed, and Large Numbers Wounded.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Aug. 28.

A terrific tornado passed over the city of Louisville yesterday about 12 o'clock.

The Fourth Presbyterian Church was blown down during the service. Twenty-five of the congregation were killed instantly, and a large number wounded. Numerous other buildings were unroofed and blown down.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Aug. 28—Evening.

The Louisville papers of this morning contain full particulars of yesterday's tornado.

The *Democrat* describes it as one of the most violent storms that ever swept over that section. The Third Presbyterian Church, situated on the corner of Eleventh and Walnut-streets was completely wrecked; and the entire building, including the roof, rafters, and brick walls fell in, causing the instant death of twenty of the congregation, and seriously injuring ten or twenty others.

The scene was heart-rending. Soon a large crowd assembled, and began their search for the victims. A mother and her three children were first discovered grouped in death; another scene presented a father, mother and babe, the father dead, and the mother mortally wounded, while their little child placed beneath them escaped unhurt, being protected by the forms of its parents.

In other instances some of the victims were found terribly bruised and maimed. The catastrophe has stricken consternation into the very heart of the city, and the people are appalled beyond belief.

The following is a list of the killed:

Mrs. Vildabee and three children; Mr. Taylor and child; Mr. Godfrey; Mrs. Salisbury; Miss Headley; John McGowan; Mr. Sweeney; Mrs. Martin, (wife of John N. Martin, saddler;) Mrs. Wicks, (neice of Mrs. Martin;) Mr. Harbour; Mr. McClelland; Mr. R. Davis, (a resident of New-Albany,) and Mr. McBride and child. It is thought one or two others were killed whose names have not yet been learned.

Fully one hundred buildings in Louisville were unroofed and otherwise injured. The storm passed over that part of the city lying between Fifth and Twenty-first-streets. A splendid block of four-story houses recently erected on the north side of Main, between Eighth and Ninth-streets, was completely destroyed, and two or three men, it is supposed, are buried in the ruins. These buildings were built at an expense of $18,000.

The upper story of the rope and bagging factory of W. A. Richardson & Co., Magazine-street, was blown down, and the new city school-house on the corner of Ninth and Magazine-streets, was unroofed.

The total loss is estimated at $100,000.

The storm was also very severe in Jeffersonville, where four houses were blown down.

Later from Mexico—Count Boulbon ordered to be Shot.

NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 26.

The steamship *Orizaba* has arrived at this port bringing dates from the city of Mexico to to the 17th inst.

Count RAOUSSET DE BOULBON, whose capture at the head of an insurgent force we learned by the last arrival, had been sentenced to be shot on the 19th inst., together with several other French officers.

Another Government victory is reported to have been gained on the 7th inst.

There is no news of the movements of ALVAREZ; and our files contain nothing further worth telegraphing.

The Great Drouth—The Fires Unchecked.

BANGOR, Monday, Aug. 28.

The fires in this vicinity remain unchecked, although the rain of Saturday dampened them slightly.

Buildings have been burned in Kenduskeag, La Grange, Lemant, Charleston, Corinth, and many other towns. In Corinth alone, a small town, the damage to the woodlands, &c., is over $10,000. Valuable tracts of timber-land are entirely destroyed. In Hancock County the damage is also great. In some places the heat is so strong and the smoke so dense that the roads are impassable. Nothing is done in many sections but to fight the fires. Copious rains must come before they can be subdued. There is scarcely a town within fifty miles of here, but what has suffered more or less. The drouth continues, crops are all drying up, and there appears to be no prospect of rain, while the heavy winds that are blowing are fanning the flame.

Fires in the Woods in Massachusetts—Death of an Old Federalist, &c.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 28.

In Tewksbury and Wilmington, in this State, fires in the woods have been raging for several days past, and were only checked yesterday. About 1,000 acres of woodland are burnt over, and the loss is estimated at $20,000.

In some parts of Hillsboro County, N. H., smoke from the burning woodlands partially obscures the vision in every direction.

Hon. EBENEZER MOSELEY, of Newburyport, died suddenly, this morning, of apoplexy. He was an old Federalist, of some celebrity in this State.

Fire at Bucksport, Maine.

BANGOR, Monday, Aug. 28.

A fire broke out at Bucksport, this morning, and before its progress could be stayed, had burned four stores, occupied by Messrs. G. B. BRADLEY & Co., A. H. HALL, G. SKINNER and B. BLODGETT, and one house, in which resided three families. The loss is estimated at $15,000.

The Catskill Mountain House Not Destroyed.

CATSKILL, Monday, Aug. 28.

The Catskill Mountain House has *not* been burned, nor has it been in any immediate danger. The rain of Friday evening extinguished the fire that was raging upon the mountains.

The Weather.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 28.

The weather has been clear to-day. The thermometer at noon reached about 70°. This evening there is a cool breeze from the northward.

At Concord, Manchester and Nashua, N. H., to-day noon, the thermometer ranged at about 80°—the heat of the sun being very oppressive, notwithstanding a light breeze. There has been no rain in that vicinity for many weeks. The nights are cool.

PITTSBURG, Monday, Aug. 28.

We had a refreshing shower on Saturday evening of perhaps one hour's duration, but not sufficient to restore vegetation. The weather has since been clear and cooler, but still warm. There is but fifteen inches water in the river at this point.

BANGOR, Me., Monday, Aug. 28—Evening.

The weather is fine, and there is no prospect of rain.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 28—Evening.

The weather has been cloudy with an easterly wind, all day, but no rain has fallen. The thermometer stood at about 70° at noon.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Aug. 28.

We enjoyed fine rain storms both on Saturday and yesterday, and there is a prospect of more pretty generally throughout this section.

Fishery Prospects—The Recent Storm in the East.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 28.

Some half dozen vessels returned to Gloucester last week, with small fares, varying from 20 to 100 barrels of fish.

The rain in this vicinity on Saturday night was not sufficiently copious to be of any benefit to the growing crops.

At Southbridge, on Saturday evening, a barn belonging to the Dresser Manufacturing Company, but occupied by LOTHROP ARMS, was struck by lightning, and with its contents, consisting of hay and grain, entirely consumed.

The Yellow Fever in the South.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 28.

We have no mail this morning south of Augusta, Ga.

The Savannah papers speak of a great panic prevailing in that city, growing out of the yellow fever. The citizens were rapidly leaving, the disease showing no signs of abatement.

At Charleston great uneasiness was also manifested, and preparations were making to open a yellow fever hospital should the disease become epidemic.

Yellow Fever in Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Aug. 28.

The interments in this city on Friday, included twelve from yellow fever. On Saturday the number was fifteen, of which eight were from the fever.

Cholera in Buffalo—Great Fires in the Woods in Canada West.

BUFFALO, Monday, Aug. 28.

The total number of deaths by cholera in this city during the past week reached forty-three, of whom only two were Americans.

The pine woods near London, Canada West, are on fire, and the inhabitants of the district are fleeing for their lives. The smoke is so dense along the track of the Great Western Railroad at this point, and also at Chippewa Creek, that the trains will have to be temporarily discontinued.

Cholera at Fall River.

FALL RIVER, Monday, Aug. 28.

The Cholera broke out among the Irish in this city on Saturday morning, and up to this morning 19 deaths have taken place. One man, who was arrested for stealing, died in the lock-up in a few hours after being seized.

Mortality of Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 28.

The deaths in this city during the past week, reached 148—of which 21 were from dysentery, and 16 from consumption. No cholera.

Illness of a Postmaster.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 28.

Postmaster MILLER, of this city, is seriously ill with bilious fever and is not expected to recover.

From Havana.

By the *Governor Dudley* we have papers and letters from our Havana correspondent to the 21st inst. The intelligence is not of special interest.

The Captain General has issued an order giving to MANUEL CRISTOBEL DE ZAYAS, of the Department of Mariel, the reward of $1,284, for having recovered a number of negroes introduced into the Island, contrary to law, by the American brig *Grey Eagle*.

The weather in Havana has been pleasant and rains plentiful. Our correspondent, under date, the 21st, writes:

"In relation to sugars the business of the week has been small; there has been no disposition with holders to sell, and less with buyers to take until they have further advice. Produce, lumber, fish and provisions of the United States, in good demand. The business for return coastways, not so good or certain. Freights not in demand, beyond the current business of the season usually done by Eastern vessels. A few foreign bottoms are now and then chartered for the United States. Exchange on New-York, 1¼ to 1½ premium; Boston and Philadelphia, 1 to 1¼ premium; London, 13 to 13¼ premium. The crops of the country were never better; the weather throughout continuing remarkably good; fears of cholera, for the present, none; and the health of our city and port, improving; the last week, a few cases of vomito, with late arrivals from the Peninsula, mostly fatal—as ever.

A New Scheme for Saving the Country—Texas in the Field.

Capt. TOM GRAYSON, a well-known hero in the Southwest, is out in the San Antonio *Ledger* as a candidate for the State Legislature. His platform, which is decidedly original and striking in its features, is given in the following letter to those whom he desires for his constituents:

EARLY IN THE FIELD.

SAN ANTONIO, Wednesday, Aug. 2, 1854.

GENTLEMEN: Some time back, I received a letter from his Honor, the Sultan of Turkey, with the offer of a post-captain's commission in his navy. At the time I would have received it solely with the view of doing some service to the civilized world, but he, the Sultan, wished me to take the grand title of Bashaw, with many tails, so that my friends would not recognize me as the great captain that fought some great naval battle. I have declined leaving a country, of which I have been a citizen for so many years, and upon a sober reflection and a talk with some country friends, I think that I can be of much more service to Texas, and under that belief I now announce myself a candidate for the next Legislature. I wish it to be distinctly understood why I have become a candidate for an office not to be filled until 1855.

In the first place, the money that is lying idle in the Treasury, I think ought to be disposed of, and I would suggest the plan of lending it in amounts directly to the people at 5 or 6 per cent. per annum, so as let every man have a share, or so much as he could give security for. By this means, we can have our country improved, and settled up in such a manner, that we can build railroads, turnpikes and canals, as we wish, on our own hook.

Secondly, believing that the elections demoralize a community, and being opposed to taxes in any shape, I would propose to do away with elections entirely, and then organize the draft system, and have all officers drafted. By this means every man would have a chance to show his patriotism, and be of service to his country. These are but two points of my grand scheme to purify things, or, as my friend BOB WILSON would say, "grand and splendid ideas."

Feeling that the United States is nearly broken since the death of CALHOUN, the greatest of the great—also, CLAY and WEBSTER—I believe that some such spirits can only be produced by the draft system that I propose. And if a good big majority of the voters of Bexar County think so, let them vote for me; if not, vote against me; for it would not discommode me much either way, as I always have an anchor to windward. I have written to Mr. PIERCE to take the contract for taxing Cuba, if he wishes to farm out that job, or raise some rangers to be stationed in Boston, to carry out the laws of Uncle Sam. In this last case I would be contractor, and Big Foot captain. I come out this early so that no one can claim my ideas.

THOMAS GRAYSON.

☞ We notice that Messrs. HARPER & BROTHERS have reduced the price of GRACE AGUILAR'S *Home Influence* from 90 cents to 37½ cents, and DICKENS' *Child's History of England* from $1 to 60 cents. They are both valuable and popular works, and by this reduction are placed within the reach of every lover of pure, wholesome literature.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Views of a European Democrat on the Foreign Policy of the United States.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 10, 1854.

SIR: It would be superfluous to demonstrate to an American public the injurious effect of an Austrian alliance upon a cause professedly liberal and moral. American *material* interests are not so deeply involved by the present struggle in Europe as that America should feel any hesitation in acknowledging and declaring that the HAPSBURGS are, indeed, the most worthless brood of perjurious tyrants in Europe. You are not compelled to *fight* Russia, and have no *direct* interest in the issue of the pending war, which should constrain you, by the rules of State *etiquette* and high policy, to believe in the honesty of the Vienna-Camarilla. If you were within the range of the belligerents' circuit, then, to be sure, the task of addressing an American promiscuous audience would be somewhat different from what it is now, and one would be obliged to remember that the pocket has no conscience, and that money, as the Roman Emperor of old remarked, smells not, though it may come from blood or dirt. I know that on *this* side of the Atlantic many honorable "Republicans" and fierce Democrats would certainly not feel "quite sure" whether the Emperor of Austria—whoever he might be—were not, after all, and in spite of demagogues, a good and honest ally; and there would be, no doubt, many persons of "high respectability and standing," who would gravely assert, just as do now many of Her Most Gracious Majesty's loyal subjects, that KOSSUTH cannot but be a "Russian agent." But you are far away, and so there is a pretty good prospect of your agreeing that Austria is but another name for perfidy.

What I have to say, therefore, to Americans, is different from what KOSSUTH said to the English at Sheffield, Nottingham and Glasgow, and what he is going to say at Henley. He spoke to pockets, more or less empty of any principle but that of money-making. I may say a word or two to people not yet exclusively devoted to gold and bank-notes. He addressed meetings composed of men who, though liberal-minded, pay a double income tax. I write to readers who, even if some of them should be mere speculators, are not particularly eager to finish the war and to make peace at any price. You see my task is more cheerful than his, although the things I have to say are not of less import. In fact the aim is the same. It is the furtherance of *universal* freedom's cause, vanquished because *not universally* supported. I, too, have to speak of *your interests*, but I may do this on the sole basis of principle. Reason may, with you, have as yet some power, and argument is not forbidden to rise above the breeches-pocket of the creatures of a financial despotism.

What I have to say to you is this: *Affairs in Europe will stand at the conclusion of this war*—if peace should be made without the ruin of despotism at large—*in such a state that you, the Republican States of America, will no longer be allowed to give, unmolested, a pernicious example of democratic self-government and equality.* I am going to give my proofs, and you shall draw your conclusions.

It is not necessary to dwell upon the existence of an intense anxiety in European Cabinets about the disposition of the United States at the outbreak of the present hostilities. You know quite well how eagerly and exultingly English and French statesmen seized upon the least fact to tranquillize their troubled minds about the policy to be followed by your Federal Government. The declarations of the New-York Chamber of Commerce were paraded through all the Ministerial papers, as well as in both Houses of Parliament, as something to cling to against the apprehension *lest you should avail yourself of the present disturbed affairs on the old Continent to make your appearance between quarreling Princes and discontented subjects.* You know how your *sympathies* were courted, in order that your Power might not become awake and conscious of its strength, and of the direction in which this strength might be turned in a moment of supreme crisis. Is it necessary to tell you that the principle of the rights of a neutral flag, so long contested against you, has been *temporarily*, (mark this word,) acknowledged, *because of the fear of your appearance in Europe* at a time when the voice of Republican America would have roused the nations reduced to silence and prostration, but listening in menacing impatience to the turmoil of war. Is it at all necessary to convince you, that the much-vexed Fishery questions have been compromised, with all the readiness of alarm, by the English Government, anxious to deprive you of any pretext to fish in the troubled waters of the European Ocean? Did you not see that the *cheers* that received Mr. COBDEN'S declaration respecting Cuba, were prompted by apprehensions lest you should be irritated to seize upon the favorable opportunity of raising your arms against the Queen of England and her allies, *including* the Czar, instead of the Queen of the Antilles? What is then the evident moral of all these flatteries, concessions and courtship on the part of Cabinets, not usually very willing to satisfy pretensions and claims of a Government representing principles opposite to those upon which thrones are founded? The moral is, that European rulers know quite well *what you ought to have done*; the moral is, that Kings and Emperors have been in a dreadful anxiety to prevent your doing what you ought to have done. And the moral of your not doing what European Despotism is afraid of, is that you did not know what you ought to have known and done.

And I will tell you that you are to pay the penalty of that fault of omission as soon as peace shall have been concluded. You will pay for the *fear* that you have inspired. You are too powerful not to inspire apprehensions, but too inactive not to encourage future attacks to prevent an initiative on your part. You spoke too plainly and in too loud a tone, but without acting up to the meaning of your words, for the despots of the old continent to remain quiet until you shall act as you talk. You thought yourself too far off to come in aid of the oppressed, but you are, I assure you, too near to be suffered to speak truth and freedom at the threshold of oppressors. You might have talked in your backwoods at your leisure, and have cherished your freedom beyond the mysterious waves of the wide Atlantic, so long as America remained a land known only to the few, or by the terrifying stories of slavery and savages; but now that steamers run across the great ocean and up the Mississippi; now that emigration, leaving its graves and cradles behind, is scattered over territories more and more approaching, like Birnam wood, to the abodes of the murderers covered with purple saturated with blood, you are a danger, and consequently an enemy to the system of European rule.

It is high time, I assure you, to be *more* than menacing, lest you shall be reduced to a state of harmless vegetation *by intestine wars*, fomented by foreign money, or direct attack by foreign arms. You are not as safe as you imagine, and I recommend to your attention the words of Lord CLARENDON, applied to Russia, but quite as applicable to you: "If that power be a reality, it ought to be curtailed; if a delusion, it ought to be dispelled;" because the *prestige* of a real or imaginary power is equally menacing. You are to *all* the European Governments, *and for all times*, what Russia is to *some*, and *for the moment*. There will be a coalition against you to "curtail or to dispel" the reality or the delusion of your power, inspiring so many fears.

It is high time, believe me, to change your foreign policy—or to speak more correctly, it is time *to have* a foreign policy, for you have *none* as yet, so far as Europe is concerned, and you must never forget that it is against what is old, reckless and incorrigible that you have to fight, and to fight a hard battle. You may conquer all America by mere filibustering expeditions; you may purchase all the territories first invaded, then bargained for—Texas and California, Cuba, and that—in many respects—American Poland, Mexico, getting gradually ripe to be annexed to the Union; you may have Canada and the Russian coasts; but you *must have a war with Europe*, unless you shall have helped the nations to become your friends and allies, by becoming *free*.

I said that you have, as yet, *no* foreign policy whatever. I maintain the assertion. You feel your way like snails; drawing back if the obstacles be less soft than your sensitive horns are prepared for. Will you have an example? Here is one. It is a trifle, but your foreign policy, or what passes for it, offers but trifles, so you must be satisfied with such a one. A gentleman who wished to come to Europe, applied some time ago for a passport at Washington. He is a European, but had renounced allegiance to any foreign Prince, Potentate, &c., and especially to the Emperor of Austria. He was confident of obtaining what he asked for, and he was refused, with the intimation that "since the Koszta letter, no passports are given but to actual citizens." I will not dwell long on this refusal, but it may be asked, by whom is this person now to be protected? He took the oath of allegiance, which he had repudiated towards every other Power. He declared his intention to be a *bona fide* citizen of America, and broke the ties that bound him to Europe. And when he asks for a passport, he is refused by the very Government that thundered out the famous Koszta letter! *Ab uno disce omnes.* If there be anything indeed to be learnt, you are not to be found anywhere in this great European drama, in which you might play the most prominent part. Your existence is a mere ghost-story, dreaded by silly diplomats. But nobody has, as yet, seen you, though your voice has been heard by Hamlets and Kings, thirsting for and in dread of revenge.

A PUBLICIST.

Fires in Lake George Mountains.

Extract of a Letter dated

CALDWELL'S, Friday, Aug. 25, 1854.

On Thursday the 24th, the thermometer stood on SHERRILL'S front piazza 96° at 4 P. M.

The woods all around are on fire—even within three or four miles of the Lake House. Down the Lake a number of houses and barns have been consumed. I heard to-day that they were digging trenches around the Mohegan House to prevent the advance of the fire. The air is so filled with smoke that at mid-day you cannot see the mountains opposite the Lake House, and nothing can be seen more than a quarter of a mile distant in any direction. At night the illumination is magnificent.

Fires in Sullivan County.

The woods in Sullivan County, in this State, have been on fire for several days past. Much damage has been done in all the timber section. The Shawangunk Mountains are also on fire in several places, and the smoke from the ruins of the forests has proved a serious annoyance in the villages in Orange and Sullivan Counties. In Goshen, on Saturday and Sunday, the smoke was thick, lying on the hills in clouds, and pervading the atmosphere quite unpleasantly.

The farmers in Sullivan County have suffered severely by the drouth and the fires.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT MILWAUKEE.—The Detroit *Enquirer* learns from private sources that a disastrous fire took place at Milwaukee, on Wednesday night, by which a block of stores on East Water-street, and other property, was entirely destroyed. The telegraph office was burned, and we are without particulars, save that a great amount of damage was done.

DREADFUL CALAMITY.—FIVE CHILDREN BURNT TO DEATH.—A house in the town of Beekman, Dutchess County, occupied by ABRAHAM SIMPSON and family, consisting of his wife and five children, was destroyed by fire early on Friday morning. All the children perished in the flames, and Mrs. S. was badly burned. Mr SIMPSON was absent at the time. It is supposed the fire was the work of an incendiary.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.—The House of Commons is composed of 65 Democrats, 51 Whigs, and 4 Southern Rights Whigs. The Senate of 30 Democrats and 20 Whigs.

☞ The Vermont election comes off on Monday, Sept. 5.

PANAMA.

Health of Panama—The City Authorities—Foreign Mechanics, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PANAMA, N. G., Tuesday, Aug. 8, 1854.

This place is being brought into juxtaposition with the great cities in the States, and, therefore, is of some importance to the reading and commercial public.

It is situated on that Isthmus which has long been the dread of thousands, as a place whose climate was almost fatal to life. But it has now come to be understood that life and health may both be enjoyed here, with very little more than the ordinary precaution in respect to food, drink and exercise.

As I have before intimated, the fault of the unhealthiness of this city is not so much in the climate as in the habits of the people. Such insufferable disregard of all the laws of health, as I have seen here, would breed a pestilence in New-York in less than a fortnight.

Fever or cholera, or both, would ride on the wings of every breath. Disease would be generated in every direction. It is only recently, and since the influence of foreigners has been felt, that such an accommodation as a privy was allowed here, (and very few are found now,) the law requiring all offal and refuse to be thrown over the walls of the city.

This might have been well enough if the law had been rigidly enforced. But, alas! the too indolent inhabitants made the streets, which were a little nearer to them, the receptacle of all their rubbish and excrement, and the city fathers were too indolent to abate the enormous nuisance. Others carried their offal to the walls, and either threw it over or left it partly upon the walls, perfectly reckless whether the tide would ever reach it or not.

Then, in many places the walls are broken down, and large quantities of the soil on which they were built have been washed away by the action of the waves. Ditches or gullies are thus formed under the walls, and extend far back within the city limits. These being more handy than the region *beyond* the walls, have become the chief receptacles of the city's filth, and you can conceive the almost intolerable effluvia which would thence arise in a latitude where frost never comes!

And worse than all, apparently; when I first came here, the decomposing animal matter was hugely increased by an uncommonly large number of dead mules. Some said a disease prevailed among them; others, that they died in consequence of eating rotten California potatoes—immense quantities of which were, about that time, thrown away with the other refuse matter.

But whatever might have been the cause, it was certain that a terrible mortality prevailed among them; and their owners not only suffered loss, but the whole community, and especially we foreigners had to be afflicted with contaminated air, and our olfactories assaulted with a stench which was almost overpowering, whenever we ventured upon the side of the City where it was most convenient to throw them. They were cast over as they died, *with hides all on.*

You could have found a dozen such carcases not ten rods apart. In one place I counted four lying together. One was nearly reduced to a skeleton, the others were recently dead.

Some physicians called attention to the alarming condition of the City at this stage, and informed the authorities that the cholera would visit us and sweep with terrible violence over the place, if some sanitary measures were not adopted. They succeeded in arousing energy enough to have a few streets cleaned, I believe.

But then, the government is poor, and municipal corporations cannot be sustained and made efficient without "*la plata.*"

There is, however, quite an efficient Board of Health existing here, each member of which renders gratuitous service to the Government. All they receive is their own support and protection, which makes but a slight tax upon the treasury. This Corporation, or Board, is known here by the name of "Turkey-buzzards." And any person who should be guilty of taking the life of one of these important characters, would be fined *five dollars*, (cinco pesos) currency, I believe, which is *four dollars* Federal money.

With all these disadvantages to health, the place will compare well in general healthiness with the majority of American cities.

I know not to what else to attribute this but to the almost uniform temperature of the climate and the delicious sea-breezes which sweep over the place. Were proper rules adopted, therefore, and carried into effect, I apprehend that this place and perhaps some others on the Isthmus, would be eminently healty.

The blast of the steam-whistle, the mysterious velocity of the locomotive, and the example of foreigners, may create energy and a just appreciation of the blessings of health and cleanliness, and yet raise Panama to a place of wholesome regulations and industrial enterprise. At present, we have neither. If you see the sign of a tin-shop the workman is a foreigner: if of cabinet ware, the mechanic is a foreigner. Even the so-called *Panama* hats are not made here, but in a place some distance down the coast.

Yours, &c., ALGUNO.

Destructive Fire at Santa Anna.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PANAMA, N. G., Thursday, Aug. 10, 1854.

Yesterday occurred one of the most extensive fires that has ever been known in this place.

I had supposed that the material of which the houses were constructed here was an almost infallible protection against fire. And even where the houses are built of wood, it seems so saturated with moisture, and covered with mould, that no fire could ever affect them. But, notwithstanding, a fire has occurred. It was fortunately outside of the city walls, on the southwest side of the city. The fire caught in a wooden building—it is said in a cask of whisky, by a light which the person carried who went to draw some. The whole might have been extinguished in a short time by proper management; but the natives seemed to be in a perfect frenzy, and knew nothing about conquering a fire. The flames, therefore, spread slowly but steadily, until several dwelling-houses were consumed; they then reached the large Church, the Santa Anna, which stood in the immediate vicinity, and in a couple of hours the rafters were burned off, and the entire roof fell in, and soon after everything combustible which was left in the building was consumed. The conflagration here was truly a sublime spectacle.

I obtained a stand-point directly in front of the church, where I could look in through the large door in front, and I could see the progress of the flames to good advantage. As they curled around the massive altar, and leaped up in apparent glee at their triumph, while all the other parts of the building were dark with thick smoke, I thought I never saw any spectacle more grand. The heavy tiles of brick on the roofs prevented the flames from bursting out as soon as they would from the buildings in the States, and therefore rendered it more easy to subdue them.

It was amusing to see the efforts of the natives during the fire. Furniture was thrown about in all directions, with perfect recklessness as to its security from injury. Nearly all was thrown from the windows, and broken, when there was time enough to have brought it down without harm. Some even went on the roofs and began to tear up the tiles and throw them off, thereby not only breaking them, but giving the flames more chance to rage when they caught the buildings.

But the most amusing circumstance of all, perhaps, was the appearance of a cannon among the company. I saw some strange movement, and in a short time saw men (military officials) tugging away at the rope, trying to draw something, and I immediately thought of seeing a fire-engine, when, behold, an old cannon appeared. Whether they thought of firing at the fire to extinguish it, or at some building to blow it up, I could not learn.

I was informed by one who was there, that a man stood on each side of it holding up a cross!

It turned out that they did not discharge the gun, and another party seemed to interfere, and it was withdrawn from the scene. All sorts of orders seemed to be given, and the most violent gesticulation was observed, and as they could not agree, the result was a flight!

What the probable loss of property is cannot well be estimated. The images were nearly or quite all carried from the church. Some private property was saved, for I saw as I was going out a native woman fleeing from the scene, carrying two fowls and leading a hog by a string tied round his neck—the usual way of securing them here.

Yours, &c., ALGUNO.

CONFESSIONS OF A MURDERER.

The Murder Committed Seventeen Years Ago.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin, Aug. 28.

EDWARD *alias* PETER CRAWFORD, better known as the Irish Nigger, was taken before Mayor CONRAD this morning, on the charge of killing FRANCIS TUMBLESON, a colored man, about seventeen years ago. The following is a condensation of the evidence given in before his Honor, together with the confession made by the prisoner. CRAWFORD is a thick set, full faced colored man, and looks as if he has seen bad usage:

Wesley Thomas (colored,) sworn—Knew the prisoner several years before the murder; don't know the time of the murder; it was in the Fall of the year; on the evening of the occurrence, it was in a cellar where a number of us resorted, in Tunnel street, near South; it was in an eating cellar. (The witness here detailed the names of the men of the party in the place.) This man (the prisoner) and three others sat down to play for a glass; one was named Henry Duffy, who is now dead; the names of the other two I forget; the disturbance took place between Crawford and Duffy; and a short time after playing this man said Duffy had cheated him; he made threats against Duffy, saying that he would be revenged; he used violent and blasphemous language; they then parted; at a later hour a part of us returned to the cellar; I supposed it was about 7 or 8 o'clock when we returned; Crawford wished to play with some of us; the owner of the cellar had gone out and left another man, named Francis Tumbleson, in his place to attend to his business; he told Crawford that he should not play, as he had already made a disturbance there; he swore that he would play; Tumbleson blew the light out of the box, and Crawford became desperate; Tumbleson finally got into the street; he followed Crawford to the alley, when in the street both clinched, and Tumbleson was thrown down; there was very little fighting; in a few minutes he got up and darted right through the crowd; in lifting up the body of Tumbleson he was found to be cut; a number of us accused Crawford that night but could not find him; we searched for a week after, but we never could find him; we found out that before Tumbleson was killed Crawford borrowed a knife to kill Duffy because Duffy had called him a black s—b—; he made threats against Tumbleson when the latter took the light out of the box.

Several other witnesses were called who testified substantially the same.

Mayor Conrad now addressed the prisoner, asking him if he had any statement to make. He cautioned him to be careful, that whatever he said would be taken down, and used as evidence against him in the Court, and before the jury that would try him for his life. The witness replied that he understood him, and then made the following

CONFESSION:

Well, Sir, on Friday evening I had been to a brick yard; there was a gentleman there named John Oler, who had some hogs to kill and clean; he said to me, Pat, I have some hogs to kill to-morrow, wont you come and help me? I said I would. I came from the yard on that evening and I went over to Mr. Thompson's shop; there was a man there named Peter Spencer who is now dead; I disremember, being well acquainted with him, whether I asked him for the knife or not, I knew it was hizzen; on Saturday morning after I got my breakfast, and had taken a drink, which I generally take every morning; I then went over to the yard; when I got there they had nearly got through or done; being well acquainted with him, they set out the bottle and I drinked; well, Sir, I came in, and was knocking around Bird's court and Locust-street; I had taken several more drinks—how many I can't tell; well, Sir, I don't know whether it was sunset or not; it was very nigh sunset; I disremember, when Peter Spencer says to me, "Pat, won't you take a walk?" I formerly went with this Peter Spencer to have a little mirth; I did not know where he was going; after we had got to this place, where this occurred, he said: "Pat, come in here;" this Frank was in there, and also the man of the house; I did not know them; I saw some eating supper; he said, "Pat, won't you have something to eat?" after we got done eating, we looked around in the stall; I seed a pack or two of cards in there; Peter says, "Come, boys, let's have a game;" Frank was very anxious to have a game, and we commenced after a bit; I found him cheating; we then quits playing, and then come back up home in Bird's-court; I made my home pretty much with Peter Spencer; after knocking around a while, taking two or three drinks, we goes across to Mr. Thompson's shoe-shop, across the street; and, as well as I can recollect, Jacob Beans was there; a man by the name of Samuel Cooper, and another one by the name of Cant Brinckley; we all got a notion to go down to the cellar; I think the name of the keeper was Fred Dorpheus; we went down and commenced playing; Hen Duffy was one, Frank Tumbleson was another, Peter Spencer the another, Edward Crawford another; we played many games before I found Frank cheating again; at that we quit, and commenced a smart dispute; Frank blows out the candle; I started towards the cellar door; went up to the top of the steps of the cellar, and I dared him up; as he came along he stooped down at the stove and picked up a billet of wood about two feet long; it was across the stove; I was standing in this direction, the right side towards the cellar door; as soon as he got up within reach of me he let drive full force; I choked him as well as I could; the mark will show now where he cut me on the head; my hat was cut through; he was so close to me that I struck him in the pit of the stomach with my fist; being in a great passion and liquor, the thoughts of his striking me with a chunk, a third larger than me, I drew the knife out of my pocket, opened it, and cut him; a crowd coming up they didn't know who done it; somebody gave me a kick on the side; some one said, there, Pat, that needs whipped, and with that I jumped off of him; I went on home to Peter Spencer's; Peter came home and found me in the bed-room where I slept; says he, Pat you can't stay here, you better get away; I didn't know yet that he was dead certain; if I had known it I would have immediately given myself up; there was plenty of sufficient witnesses at that time who are dead now; I know but one who would tell the truth on each side; this is all I have to say about the transaction.

After the above confession was made, another was examined, when the evidence closed, and the witnesses were held to appear, and the accused was committed to await his trial.

We have a slight recollection of the murder. At the time it caused not a little excitement. If our memory serves us it was perpetrated in the latter part of the month of October or early in November, in the year 1837.

Crops Abroad.

From the Savannah Republican.

GRAFENBURG, Tuesday, Aug. 1, 1854.

We have had seven weeks of continuous rains, but it is overpast some two weeks ago, and warm and dry weather has set in. Happily the crops had mostly survived the rains, though three-fourths of all the rye visible from my cottage is thrown down. It will be in general a glorious crop in Northern Europe. Last year not more than one-third of a crop was made in this region, Moravia to the South, and a part of Prussia on the North. The recurrence of another bad harvest would have been frightful to a degree not conceived of in our happy country.

The grapes on the Rhine have been entirely lost in many districts owing to the rains, but the crops are abundant otherwise. I forgot to say that the rye just threshed out from a field 16 miles from hence—on the plain where the harvest is three or four weeks earlier than with us—gives a return six times as great as from the same field last year.

A BLOODY AFFRAY.—The Marshall (Texas) *Republican* of the 12th inst. states that on the Monday previous, at the election precinct, one of the most sanguinary affrays occurred which had been known in that county for many years. It appears that there was a misunderstanding existing between a Mr. WALLS and the STAR family, in which threats of violence had been used by the latter. On the day of the election the parties met, and shortly afterwards the difficulty commenced. One of the STARS shot WALLS with a revolver some three or four times. WALLS advanced upon him after the first fire, and pursued him some two or three hundred yards, and, overtaking him, stabbed him several times with a bowie knife, from the effects of which he died that night. While this was being enacted, a difficulty was going on between the brothers STAR and the COVINS. Young COVIN shot one of them and killed him, while L. S. COVIN, the father, received a severe wound on the shoulder from a knife, besides cutting his own hand nearly off.

☞ The Democratic vote in Iowa has considerably increased since 1852. The following is the comparative vote of 14 counties:

1854.		1852.		
Dem.	Rep. Citizens, W.	Dem.	Whig.	Abo.
9,954	10,738	9,652	8,514	1,053

The Democratic vote has increased 302; the Abolition and Whig vote together, 1,153.

☞ The election in Maine is to take place on Monday, Sept. 11.

LETTERS FROM VIRGINIA.

NUMBER SIX.

Survey of the Railroads of the State—Their Length, Cost, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

VIRGINIA, Jan. 1854.

Having spoken of the Central and Virginia and Tennessee Railroads, and their respective extensions, the remaining lines of railway in Virginia may be disposed of in a less extended notice.

As connected with the Virginia and Tennessee road, I may enumerate, thirdly, the South-Side (*i. e.* of James River) Railroad. This road connects Lynchburg and Petersburg, 122 miles, and crossing the Danville Railroad, forms a connection also between Lynchburg and Richmond, also 122 miles; from Petersburg the line is extended, under the name of the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, to Norfolk, 79 miles. These roads, south of James River, are all of the same gauge, (5 feet.) From the Virginia and Tennessee to the South-Side, and from this to the Danville road, there will be I presume, no cost of transhipment. I think it likely the same remark applies to the connection between the South-Side road and the Norfolk and Petersburg road.

The grades upon this road are remarkably light—exceeding from the west nowhere 16 feet to the mile, excepting where the road necessarily rises from Lynchburg (at which place spare engines would in any event be convenient) to the main ridge, where for some seven miles there is an ascent of some 474 feet.

The high bridge on this road, accross the Appomattox River, some five or six miles below Farmville, is a work of some note. The engineer, of the road speaking of it, says: "There have been higher bridges not so long, and longer bridges not so high, but taking the length and height together, this is, perhaps, the largest bridge in the world." According to the details given, it is 3,400 feet long, (1,000 feet of which is, however, trussel work,) varying in height from 60 feet at the abutments to 90 feet near the river; the clear spans are 105 feet, with one exception. The bases of the piers are built of rock masonry to a height of 3 feet above high water mark; the piers are of brick-work. The superstructure is of wood. The cost of this immense structure is not more than $160,000.

The cars on the South-Side road are running now to Farmville, a distance of some 65 miles from Richmond, and the engineer's report of October last states that the entire work might be finished in twelve months from that time.

Fourthly—The Richmond and Danville Railroad, from Richmond to Danville, 140 miles. This road passes through Chesterfield, Powhatan, Amelia, Notoway, Prince Edward, Charlotte, Halifax and Pittsylvania, connecting at the North Carolina line with a road, marked as in progress *on the map*, through the central part of that State. The Danville road is the most profitable road that enters Richmond, and penetrates the greatest tobacco region in Virginia. Halifax is the great tobacco county of the State—producing in 1850 six or seven million pounds. Then comes Mecklenburg, (on the line of the road,) 4,863,000 pounds; Pittsylvania, 4,760,600 pounds; Charlotte, (JOHN RANDOLPH'S County,) 3,868,000 pounds; Prince Edward, 2,571,000 pounds.

The cars on this road are running at present to Roanoke, a distance of ninety miles, and the Engineer's Report of November last calculates that they will reach Danville or its neighborhood at the end of the current year. When extended South, this railway must be the route of travel from the central parts of North and South Carolina and Georgia, to the North.

Fifthly—One of the main lines of railway centering in Alexandria, is the Manassa Gap Railroad. At present this road taps the Orange and Alexandria road in the County of Prince William, some twenty-eight miles from the city named; passing thence in a rather northwesterly direction, through the counties of Prince William, Fauquieur and Warren, to Strasburg in Shenandoah, a distance from Alexandria of 89 miles. At the date of the Engineer's report, the cars on this road were running to Markham, expecting in a few days more to reach Linden, the summit of the Blue Ridge, 42 miles distant from the junction, 70 from Alexandria, and 18 from Strasburg.* This place, (Strasburg,) he expects to reach by the 1st of September, or sooner.

Ultimately it is likely the Manassa Road may reach the Ohio River, but there is no movement toward such an object at present; at the same time that object is not lost sight of. An act of incorporation to build such a road exists. It fixes the capital stock at $3,000,000, and provides that it shall strike the Ohio at Letart's Falls on West Columbia, in Mason County. The present direction of the main stem of the road is towards Harrisonburg, up the Valley. This road will soon be built, and then no doubt every effort will be made to tap the Central road at Staunton.

There is also a stem projected into the County of Loudon, to be extended perhaps to Harper's Ferry, tapping at that point the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Charters for various other roads, between the Manassa Road and the coal fields on the Potomac in Hampshire County, have also been granted. The Manassa Road is authorized by its charter to be extended in this direction. The Coalfield and Manassa Railroad Company are authorized to construct a road from the Manassa Road in Warren County to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The Westernport and Alexandria Company have authority to build a road from Strasburg to the Virginia and Maryland line, at or near Paddytown. On a map exhibiting the Railroads of Virginia I observe, however, the engineer designates only in this connection, a road from the Manassa Road in Warren County, *vid* Newtown and Romney to Paddytown, (70 miles.) This is the Warren and Hampshire Railroad.

Sixthly—The Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad from Richmond *vid* Fredericksburg to Acquia Creek, (76 miles;) and the southern extensions of this line, viz.: the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad, (22 miles,) and the Petersburg and Roanoke Railroad to Weldon, N. C., (60 miles.) These roads have been long completed.

Seventhly—The Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad from Gordonsville (the junction of the Central and Orange and Alexandria Roads) to Fredericksburg, (45 miles.) This road is the offshoot of *log rolling*. It was a wanton expenditure of money. Thirty miles of the distance are advertised to be let. The capital is $460,000, the State taking three-fifths.

A writer in the January number of *De Bow* enumerates it among the current improvements of most general interest." He says "it will be 40 or 50 miles long," and that "it is expected, when completed, that it will considerably shorten the route from Baltimore to the South and Southwest, and therefore command the bulk of the through travel in these directions." The writer did not look at the map, or he was uninformed of the existence of the Orange and Alexandria and the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroads; and, on the other hand, of the *non-existence* of a Railroad from Acquia Creek, at present, to Washington.

Eighthly—The roads running into *Norfolk*. The Petersburg and Norfolk Road has been referred to; and there is, secondly, the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, (79 miles,) from Weldon, N. C., to Norfolk. This road connects with the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad in North Carolina, and with the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. This latter connection was effected during the past year, by completing the link between Gaston and Weldon, thus affording a continuous line of railway from the centre of North Carolina to Portsmouth and Norfolk.

A line of 25 miles—the Roanoke Valley Railroad—sweeping around from Clarkville on the Dan River in Halifax County, through North Carolina, connecting the Raleigh and Gaston at Warranton, is also in progress.

The *Tobacco Plant* hopes the whole work will be finished by the 1st of July next.

A road from Danville to Wytheville (near the Southern boundary of Virginia) has also been spoken of. You will see the importance of such a line to Norfolk. It would tap the Virginia and Tennessee Road, and penetrate over the Cumberland Gap Railroad directly into Kentucky; and I doubt if there would be hardly such a railroad in the Union. It is the *air-line* to the Atlantic from the central United States.

Ninthly—The Northwestern Virginia Railroad, from Parkersburg, on the Ohio, *vid* Clarksburg, to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 103 miles. This is part and parcel of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and will make that line the formidable competitor with the Virginia Central Railroad for the trade of Kentucky and the neighboring region. This work, according to the President's report of 1852, was estimated to cost between $3,000,000, and $4,000,000, $35,000 or $40,000 per mile, dependent on the track being a single or double one. There is an impression on my mind that I have seen somewhere, that there would be fourteen tunnels on the road. Mr. LATROBE originally calculated to finish the work in 1855. What the present expectation is I am not informed.

In speaking of the roads terminating in Alexandria, I omitted the Alexandria, Loudon and Hampshire Railroad, from Alexandria *vid* Leesburg to the Potomac River, at or near Paddytown, in Hampshire County, 160 miles. The capital stock is $3,500,000, the State subscribing three-fifths of $1,200,000.

In addition to the roads that I have here, and in previous letters, particularly mentioned, there are various others completed or contemplated throughout the State. According to the *Abstract of the Seventh Census*, published in 1853, there were on the 1st of January, 1853, 624 miles of *completed* railway in in Virginia, and 610 miles in *course of construction*—a total of 1,234 miles. According to a statement prepared by Mr. J. C. G. KENNEDY for the French Department of Public Works, dated March 1, 1852, Virginia had then 1,296 miles of railroad completed and in progress, 478 completed, and 818 in progress.

In *Hunt's Merchant's Magazine* for January, 1854, the following list of railroads in Virginia is made out:

Names of Railroads.	When opened throughout.	Miles in length.	In course of construction.	Cost.
Alexandria and Orange		76	165	1,400,000
Appomatax	Dec 31, 1850	9	..	200,000
Central		195	90	1,600 000
Chesterfield,	July 6, 1833	12	..	150,000
Clover Hill,	August 15, 1853	15	..	300,000
Covington and Ohio		..	225	.....
Cumberland Gap		..	115	.....
Fredericksburg and Gordonsville		..	38	.....
Loudon and Hampshire		..	160	.....
Manassas Gap		39	91	800,000
New River		..	77	.....
Norfolk and Petersburg		..	86	.....
Greenville and Roanoke,	Nov. 30, '53	22	..	224,438
Petersburg and Weldon,	Oct. 31, '53	60	..	946,721
Richmond and Peterab'g,	Nov. 24, '40	31	..	875,685
Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac	Dec. 26, '40	76	..	1,588,371
Richmond and York River		..	42	.....
Southside		62	60	1,300,000
Richmond and Danville		73	74	1,500,000
Seaboard and Roanoke,	Jan. 1, 1853	77	..	1,454,000
Winchester and Potomac,	Nov. 24, '36	32	..	400,415
		673	1,180	13,720,431

This list, which seems to have been prepared with a good deal of care, contains some gross blunders. *It omits entirely the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad.* It omits also the Northwestern, Va., Railroad. Also the Blue Ridge Railroad; also the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 240 miles of which is in Virginia. It mentions a road also which does not exist, as far as I know—the Chesterfield Railroad: it confounds it, I judge, with the Clover Hill Railroad, running to the coal mines in Chesterfield. The Cumberland Gap and the New River Railroad are also neither "*in course of construction.*" The following list may be inserted, as it went the round of the newspapers recently, as a list of Virginia Railroads. It is from the Alexandria *Gazette*, which paper "believes it to be correct," and states that it is made up mostly from official documents. It notes only *roads in use.*

Names of Railroad.	Date of Opening.	Miles in length.	Names of Railroad.	Date of Opening.	Miles in length.
Rich'd Fred. & Poto.	76	76	Virginia Central	106	206
Rich'd & Petersb'g†	33	22	Orange & Alexan'd‡‡	75	168
Winch'r & Potomac	32	31	Manassas Gap	42	138
Petersburg	60	29	Virginia & Tennessee	73	205
Greenville & R'noke	31	31	Rich'd & Danville **	90	146
Appomattox	9	9	Southside	63	120
Clover Hill†	15	15	Total	1631	1549
Chesterfield‡	12	12	Add branches	30	
Deep Run‡	4	4	Total now built and traveled	1041	
Seab'd & Roan'd§§	80	80			
Baltimore and Ohio†	242	242			

* With a branch of 4 miles.
† Branch of 3 miles.
‡ Coal Roads.
§ Whole length 90 miles—10 miles in North Carolina.
§§ Whole length 380 miles—138 miles in Maryland.
¶ Branch of 9 miles to Warrenton.
‡‡ Branch of 4 miles.

This list—as a list of the roads in use—with no reference to those merely "in progress," is, I judge, quite accurate. It mentions, also, the *Chesterfield* Railroad.

The Board of Public Works, in their report of January 28, 1854, to the Legislature, furnish the following:

A Table exhibiting a condensed view of Railroad Progress in Virginia, together with the interest of the State in the Capital Stock of the several Companies:

Names of Railroads.	Lgth.	Comp.	In progress.	Cap. Stk. authorized.	Payments by State.
Appomatox	9	9	....	$100,000	$ .....
Alexandria, Loudon & Hampshire	160	....	160	3,500,000	6,000 00
Blue Ridge	17	8	9	1,200,000	213,814 79
Covington and Ohio	230	....	50	1,000 000	12,944 27
Clover Hill	11½	11½	....	258,000	.....
Fredericksburg and Gordonsville	45	....	45	460,000	2,885 00
Greenville and Roanoke	21	21	....	289,100	.....
Manassa Gap	112	43½	69½	2,480,000	502,000 00
Norfolk & Peterab'g	80	....	80	806,998	7,230 00
Northwestern Virginia	103½	....	103½	3,500,000	.....
Orange & Alexand'a	90	83	15	1,457,000	664,122 91
Peterab'g & Roanoke	60	60	....	769,000	.....
Richm'd & Peterab'g	22	22	....	685,690	385,600 00
Rich m'd, Fred'ricksburg & Potomac	76½	76½	....	1,000,000	275,200 00
Richm'd & Dan ille	147	90	57	2,000,000	.....
Roanoke Valley	22	....	22	300,000	133,330 00
Southside	122	67	55	1,400,000	885,500 00
Tuckahoe & Jas Riv	4½	4½	....	82,500	.....
Seaboard & Roanoke	95	95	....	500,000	.....
Virginia Central	189	107	82	2,116,800	997,442 87
Virginia & Tenn	205	80	125	3,000,000	1,374,000 00
Winches'r & Poto'c	32	32	....	300,000	83,333 33
Baltimore & Ohio R. R., in Virginia	240	240	....	.....	.....
Total	2,102	1,049	873	27,096,100	6,102,497 17

RECAPITULATION.

Number of miles of Railroads	2,102
Number of miles of Railroads completed	1,049
Number of miles of Railroads in progress	873
Capital Stock authorized	$27 096 100 00
State's interest therein	6,102 497 17

With reference to this statement, it is perhaps in the main the best that can be given. But it is impossible almost to give very exact details on points so continually varying. The following changes have been made since the preparation of this list: On the *Central* and *Blue Ridge* (the Blue Ridge road is the section of the Central at the Blue Ridge Mountain) railroads the cars are now running to Staunton, one hundred and thirty-seven miles from Richmond; the *Orange and Alexandria* road is completed to Gordonsville, eighty-nine miles, as is also the *Warrenton* branch, (to Warrenton, Fauquieur County,) ten miles, which branch is included, I judge, under the head of the Orange and Alexandria road in the statement in question, as the length of the Orange and Alexandria road is there given at ninety-eight miles; and the Southside road is opened, perhaps, a few miles further. Add also, among the railroads in progress:

The Richmond and York River raidroad, say ..40 miles.
And the extension of the Orange and Alexandria road to Lynchburg ..... 60 "
Total ..... 100 miles.

This gives 2,200 miles of railroad completed and in progress—not mentioning the Cumberland Gap Railroad, the New River road, and many others which are merely spoken of. Many of these will doubtless *ultimately* be built; but, on the other hand, considering the indebtedness of the State, who shall say when many of the roads "*in progress*" will be completed? The Covington and Ohio, for example?

DESULTORIUS.

The Suit against Capt. Hollins.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 26, 1854.

SIR: In your report of the case of CALVIN DURAND against GEORGE N. HOLLINS, the following statement is made:

"It appears that the order to hold to bail, granted by Judge OAKLEY, was for $10,000, but through some mistake of Mr. MANNING, the counsel of Mr. DURAND, the undertaking was filled up with the sum of $20,000. This error will therefore have to be corrected."

As this statement may be considered an imputation upon my professional care or skill, I think it proper to say that no such mistake has been committed by me. Every lawyer knows that it was no part of my professional duty as attorney for the plaintiff, to prepare the undertaking to the Sheriff, or do any other act relating to putting in bail for the defendant. Such undertakings are, in practice, usually prepared by the Sheriff, and I presume he has properly performed his duty in this case. Will you favor me by inserting this correction?

Yours respectfully, J. ANGUS MANNING.

SARATOGA!

A Saratoga Reminiscence—A Party of Notabies and Venerables.

"Be kind to the aged. Reverence the man with hoary head." These were oft repeated injunctions in my childish years, and I grew up with a feeling of something more than kindness and reverence for Venerable Men! The countenance is the index of the character—upon it the heart stamps its impress, and the feelings give to it their peculiar coloring. To me, even the sunny smile of infancy is not more beautiful or more expanding, than that of age, kindled by kindly sentiment and beaming with benevolence—all the more rich in their glow for being the nurture and the growth of years. Ah, yes! and there is nothing more repulsive than the hair which has grown gray in sin, and the features which have been contracted and sharpened by a soul never expanded by generous and loving thoughts—steeped in selfishness and dried by avarice!

It was my good fortune not long since to make one of a little party, where were assembled many who wear the heavy crown of years, and, with your permission, I am disposed in this public way to do them honor.

JOHN R. PETERS, as all New-Yorkers know, was for fifty years a citizen of your mighty City, and many years one of its efficient Aldermen. He now resides in a pleasant cottage on Lake-avenue, at Saratoga, and on the 15th of August gave a party—not a dinner or a midnight revel, but an old-fashioned Puritan tea-party, where the guests assembled at 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and departed at 8 in the evening!—between twenty and thirty, nearly all *venerable men!* Ten years ago a similar party was given for the gratification of GEORGE WASHINGTON PARK CUSTIS, who then visited New-York after a lapse of fifty years.

The oldest man present on this occasion was ISAAC HALL, *nearly four score years and ten.* He was born in Stamford, Conn., and removed early to New-York, where he became a ship owner, and his vessels have dotted every sea for the last sixty years. He realizes our *ideal* of a *beautiful old man!* Temperance, activity and kindly affections have preserved his mind and heart in all their youthful warmth and vigor; his clear blue eye is as bright and expressive as in boyhood's days, and his step as elastic as in manhood's prime. What a store of legends and reminiscences he had for an entertainment. He traversed Wall-street when the statues of GEORGE III. and WILLIAM PITT were the titular deities before which American citizens must doff their hats and make obeisance; and a living chronicle he is of all the important events of our history. More than sixty years ago he visited the shores of China, and has many a curious tale to tell of those days of yore in stranger lands. Would there were another long life-time for such as he; but man's life is but a span, and he, too, must go the way of all the living. May the shadows of the *dark valley* gather lightly around his brow, and a bright crown and golden harp await him on the other side of Jordan.

NAJAH TAYLOR was another Octogenarian, and also a Connecticut man. He has been for thirty years a retired merchant, but has been since active in good word and work. The Savings Bank, of which he is President, has deposits of ($8,000,000,) eight millions of dollars, more than any other in New-York. For a long time Governor of the Hospital and Vice-President of the Bible Society, and efficient helper in any cause of benevolence and philanthropy, how many thousands and tens of thousands will rise up to call him blessed.

TO SMITH BLOOMFIELD, New-York is indebted for its wholesome laws against lotteries, and the Empire City for many of its long rows of massive walls. "To build," has been his business, and to travel his amusement; and as builder and traveler, he has become thoroughly accomplished. His birth-place is New-Jersey.

Renowned among the merchant princes of Boston is THOMAS P. CUSHING, and among the Bankers of New-York is JOHN J. PALMER, and though they do not look very venerable, their years entitle them to a place in our little assembly, and they have a place in the hearts of a multitude of people.

So has Dr. BERRIEN, for more than forty years Rector of Trinity Church, and OGDEN EDWARDS, than whom the Bar and the Bench could have no more worthy representative.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. LUTHER BRADISH does not need me to speak his praises, but I will tell my countrymen what a distinguished European once said—that no other public man from America visited the castles and gardens and galleries of the old world, and mingled with her people, to leave behind him a more favorable impression concerning Republics and Republicans!

Of WILLIAM HAY I need only say he is also LUKE LICHEN; and of JOHN C. HAMILTON, that he is the son of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, and I am told inherits a goodly portion of his father's talents.

JOHN Q. WILSON is a venerable lawyer of Albany, and has written briefs and decided cases for fifty years among the Albanians without a stain upon his integrity. His father was a distinguished physician of New-York, and not less noted for his benevolence and kindness than for his skill. To grow rich by a profession which cures diseases and heals dissensions, and retain the esteem of patients and clients, is a rare fortune, yet this is the fortune of the father and son whose names I have here recorded.

Dr. L. RUSSELL CHILDS is another of the same class, and he is doing what I wish more New-Yorkers would do. He has grown rich—rich in knowledge and rich in money—traveled extensively and accumulated stores of *sunny memories*, with which his conversation is enriched, but he has not built a palace on Fifth-avenue, and expended a fortune in vain show. He has gone far back into the country to become a farmer and add to the wealth of an agricultural community. On the brow of a hill a little way out of the village of Saratoga stands a gothic cottage, which overlooks a beautiful sheet of water, arched by the stateliest and most graceful of trees of the forest. The banks of the Tiber or the Po could furnish no more delightful habitations for naiads and water nymphs, and the wildest romance could not picture a more tempting retreat than Nature has furnished in these "lovers' bowers."

The graceful swan is gliding over the silver surface of the lake, and curious water-fowl from many a far country are decking it with their gaudy plumage. From the observatory may be seen the battle-ground on which was struck the decisive blow to foreign aggression, and all around are green hills and smiling valleys on which the poet's eye may feast and never satiate. The setting sun diffuses its crimson glow among the massive foliage that crowns the hill-tops, and reminds one of some gorgeous Eastern landscape, and as we trace the winding paths by the moonbeam's misty light, we are transported to the genii bowers of Arabian tales.

Within, where taste is the presiding genius, there is the same regard to fitness, everything in the way of ornament is *unique*, while beauty and order reign. Would that the country were dotted with such houses, and palaces had no being in our Republican land.

Ex-President JOHN TYLER, of Virginia, was another of our party of Venerables, though I think it cannot be his age that entitled him to an invitation; but among those who know him it is not difficult to find plenty of good and sufficient reasons; and it must have been for similar ones that we had the pleasure of meeting on such an occasion Rev. SAMUEL WORCESTER, of Salem, a name familiar to all sons and daughters of New-England, and Rev. W. E. DAGGETT, of Canandaigua, who is destined to be known far and wide when age shall have placed the hoary crown upon his head. As yet years could have given him no right or title to a place among *venerable men.*

The same might be said of PRESTON KING, of Ogdensburg, but his mind may have attained unto the full stature which a multitude of years usually confer, while Dr. MILO MERTH, of Saratoga, is crowned both with years and wisdom.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT LEE is a retired and most respectable merchant, formerly of New-York and now of Saratoga, and JOSEPH FOWLER is a native of England, for many years a banker and President of St. George's Society, New York.

These are all whose names were recorded by their own hand in my book, and therefore all of whom I gained any particular knowledge. It was a party to be remembered, indeed. I have at least shaken hands with one who has shaken hands with WASHINGTON and ADAMS and HAMILTON—with one who lived before the Declaration of Independence—who was a youth in the infancy of our great Republic. It is good to do them honor whilst they remain, for soon, too soon, they will have passed from among us;—those who saw with their eyes and heard with their ears the rejoicings and acclamations at the birth of a nation.

Never, again, perhaps, may I see together so many VENERABLE MEN, and listen to the tales of the olden time, from those who saw the receding footsteps of tyranny and inhaled the first breath of freedom that swept over our land. And I may never again meet one of those who helped to furnish me with pleasant associations for a life-time, but they will never pass from my memory. May time deal gently with them, and tread lightly upon their brows, that they may fill up the measure of a patriarch's years, and be gathered like a shock of corn, fully ripe.

There were a few ladies to form a *bas relief* to the picture, and though it was especially a feast of wit and reason, our hostess regaled us with what would be called *good cheer* in the days of old, and performed her part like one accustomed to entertain the *élite* of the land.

There was also present Mr. HULING, of the *Daily Whig*, who is a very young man, and must have been invited for some other purpose than to *relate a half century of experience*, and I leave my readers to infer why a similar honor was conferred upon

MINNIE MYRTLE.

Experiences and Observations of Saratoga—The Invalid at Saratoga.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SARATOGA, Sunday, Aug. 27, 1854.

I promised some account of a morning at Congress Spring. The scene is one of the principal attractions of Saratoga. Many curious and fashionable people flock to it, without any special liking for the water, delightful as that is to most visitors. The pavilion around the Spring has been much enlarged within a year or two past, and yet the crowd is frequently so great between the hours of 7 and 8 in the morning, as to make it inconvenient to reach the water. Four boys, using three glasses at a time, are actively employed in dipping up the health-giving beverage. The invalid to whom three or four glasses a day are prescribed, must make up his mind to spend half an hour. I assume that nearly all, if not all, your readers, know what Congress water is—its medicinal properties and sparkling and refreshing qualities. Those who do not—if there be such—I would have learn to appreciate it from a bright-eyed, auburn-haired little cherub, of 10 or 12 months, that I saw quaffing the water the other morning. The dear little fellow was in the nurse's arms, and as he would finish one glass, he would turn and kiss the nurse for another. That child has a just sense of the sweetness and value of this celebrated Spring. You have heard of the babies that used to cry for Dr. SHERMAN's lozenges; but there was no crying in this case. The taste of the water brought out more amiable and endearing feelings of infant [illegible]. The kiss bestowed for a second glass was [illegible] the fact, as a *puff* due to an establishment from which thousands of glasses are gratuitously dispensed every morning—no fee or reward to the owners, and no other restraint imposed upon the perfect freedom of the surrounding grounds—which are beautifully laid out—than the modest request to "keep off the grass."

The ladies who walk to the Spring pay no consistent or uniform regard to the fashion of their morning dress. There is every variety of hat, hood and robe; generally plain; occasionally extra neat, and sometimes fantastical. The last to be stared at rather than admired. It is otherwise at the dinner hour and the evening hop, of course; but here the display of extravagance is much less frequent than the evidences of neatness and good taste. So, at least, we find it in the saloons of Union Hall, and, from all we hear, the opposite extreme does not prevail this year at the United States.

I should like very much, as far as proper taste would sanction it, to signalize a number of the young ladies at both establishments, but my invalid opportunities only enable me to say that there is more than an ordinary infusion of beauty and real elegance in the fair circles of 1854 at Saratoga, without authorizing the use of names or initials, or pointed allusions to residence, which I have not learned, or ventured to study to learn. I know that a merry and very pretty set of young ladies, with their beaux, keep up the dance, sans interruption, from 9 to 11 o'clock every evening, except Sunday, at the Union Hall, and believe that most of them are from our City. Their mammas and matronly guardians, not much behind them in tasteful elegance, appear to give them full scope for these favorite two hours, and, altogether, there is little complaint heard of dullness through this establishment.

The clergy, as I wrote you before, are a feature at the Union. They used to be the first estate, but as this was found, occasionally, to approach an austerity wholly unsuited to the place and season, the more sensible or liberal of the number gave rein to young Master America and his sisters and sweethearts. They all still make the Union their stopping place. Among the more prominent this year, are Rev. Dr. GEORGE B. CHEEVER of New-York, Dr. PLUMMER of Baltimore, and Dr. HARDENBURG of New-York. Others ought, no doubt, to be mentioned, but I have been almost as shy of the D. D.s as of the young ladies, though I ought not to be, as, in at least one instance, they have been very kind to the stranger invalid. Perhaps the feeling arises from an instinctive consciousness that if they were to chance to inquire how our Monday morning TIMES was made up, I should have to enter upon a defence of the liberal construction of the Fourth Commandment.

Something more about the Old Fogies in my next, with a glance at the Jimmy Greens from the City who come to Saratoga to drink the waters and buy a horse.

INTERMITTENT.

Weather and Crops in Saratoga.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Saturday, Aug. 26, 1854.

The country here and in the vicinity is dry, very dry. Several days in succession there have been signs of rain—but "all signs fail in dry times," and these have failed thus far. But a good temperance friend at my elbow suggests that the corn and wheat and rye &c., saved from distillation through the operation of the Maine law, will go far to offset what is lost through the drouth, and likely to be lost if it continues. We hope it may; but the faith is rather large, certainly may so be regarded, if we do not have rain soon.

Movements at Sharon Springs—Death of a Revolutionary Soldier.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SHARON SPRINGS, Thursday, Aug. 24, 1854.

Among the visitors here now are several clergymen of various denominations, so that public worship is held regularly in the large parlors of the Pavilion and Union Hall. Last Sabbath we enjoyed three services. Rev. Dr. PRENTISS, of your City, preached in the morning; Rev Mr. VAN CLEEF, of Jersey City, in the afternoon; and Rev. Dr. BOARDMAN, of Philadelphia, in the evening. There are here, also, Rev. Mr. FERRIS, of Philadelphia, and Rev. Drs. GOODRICH and CLEVELAND, of New-Haven.

Last evening, amid the quiet of this rural village, and while night sat silent on these surrounding hills, another survivor of those who heard the cannon and smelled the smoke of battle in the Revolution, sank to his rest. EBENEZER LANDON died at the age of 94. He was born in Litchfield, Conn., in the year 1760, and at the age of 17 joined the army of the Revolution, in which he served four years. He had often seen and conversed with WASHINGTON, and was present at the execution of the unfortunate Major ANDRE. The early part of his life was spent in his native State, the latter in Vermont and Ohio. He had not only served in the armies of his country, but he had been for upwards of 70 years a soldier of the Cross. He was confirmed by the first bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country, Bishop SEABURY, about the year 1782, and had always lived a consistent and exemplary member of that branch of the Church. He died in faith and in peace, surrounded by his children, grand-children, and great grand-children. He has left upwards of one hundred and forty descendants. The family of Mr. GARDNER, of the Pavilion, are numbered amongst them.

Thus, one by one, are the links that connect the Revolutionary period of our history with the present broken. Thus, one by one, those old oaks of the forest, that have braved the storms of nearly a hundred Winters, fall before the blast. Our Revolutionary Veterans are rapidly descending to the grave—the remnants of our heroic age are becoming very small—and soon there will be none to say, "I have seen WASHINGTON."

VAN.

Mr. Webster's Farm at Marshfield—Anecdotes of his Private Life.

Correspondence of the Evening Post:

MARSHFIELD, Mass., Aug. 25, 1854.

With regard to the extent of Mr. WEBSTER's estate at Marshfield, various incorrect estimates have been circulated. From a survey recently taken, it is found to embrace 1,200 acres, of which the original purchase, made in 1830, included 375 acres, together with the mansion-house, the body of which was built in 1774. A large part of the land is marsh and pasturage, its eastern boundary being the margin of the ocean. The estate formerly belonged to the heirs of Governor WINSLOW, of old Colony renown, and to NATHANIEL RAY THOMAS, a noted Loyalist of Revolutionary times, the hero of TRUMBULL's poem of "McFingal." The thin soil and bleak air of Marshfield are not favorable to agricultural success, but Mr. WEBSTER's indefatigable exertions converted his farm into one of the most fertile in the country. Many acres of barren sand-heaps are now green pastures, fruitful wheat fields and orchards, or are covered with vigorous forest-trees of many descriptions. All his farming operations were planned and carried out on a great scale. He was thoroughly acquainted with the theory and practice of agriculture, and spared no expense in the accomplishment of his purposes. His address before the Massachusetts Legislature, contained in the first volume of his works, shows to what account he had turned his observations on the English system of farming.

Many of the cattle with which he stocked his farm have been sold since his death, but there still remain in his pastures some of the finest specimens of the Devonshire, Ayrshire, Alderney and Durham breeds to be found in this country. Mr. WEBSTER always cherished a peculiar fondness for these splendid creatures, and just before his death he ordered the entire herd, numbering between one and two hundred, to be driven to the top of a hill, so that he might view these objects of his care and pride for the last time. His swine and poultry were also equally well attended to, and embraced almost every known variety. For his ducks and geese, two small ponds near the mansion were specially appropriated. A larger pond, of perhaps fifteen acres, was also made for the keeping of trout and other fresh-water fish, but although it was stocked by thousands of fish which Mr. WEBSTER bought of the little boys in the neighborhood at a cent apiece, they all died, and the pond only served as an ornament to the landscape, affording, in its islands, a secure retreat for large flocks of wild geese. It was while looking upon this pond from the chamber in which Mr WEBSTER died, that I was told an anecdote illustrating not unpleasantly a peculiarity of his character.

During his last sickness he called for HATCH, one of his laborers, and told him to keep a favorite sail boat moored by the shore of the lake, within sight of his bedroom window, with a lantern burning perpetually at the mast head until his life should be extinguished. Just a night or two before his death, while he was momentarily expecting the arrival of his last hour, a tremendous gale blew over the land from the ocean all night, carrying wreck and destruction in all directions. At an early hour the dying statesman looked from his window to see the fate of his boat and the lantern. There they were, the boat still safe at her moorings, and the lantern glimmering still as bright as ever in the gray of the morning. Turning to a friend, who was sitting by his bedside, where he had been watching all night, he said with a faint smile of satisfaction, "Well, you see, our home squadron seems to have ridden out the gale." He appeared to have the impression that his own fate was in some way connected with the safety of the boat.

But though Mr. WEBSTER was denied the pleasure of procuring fish from his own pond, he had an ample resource in the brooks which abounded in the neighborhood, and in the riches of the sea which rolls around the borders of his farm. His success in catching cod and haddock is too well known to need dwelling upon, and his boat-house, situated at the end of a long lane leading from the house, was supplied with every facility for the sport. Many a day, in company with his staunch and constant pilot, SETH PETERSON, commonly called Commodore PETERSON, he passed in his boat, engaged in this manly recreation.

An anecdote, showing how entirely addicted he was to his fishing sports, and how determined not to allow his Marshfield life to be interrupted by the pertinacious demands of business, was told me by his son.

He was one day fishing off the beach with the Commodore, when he saw a boat making towards Marshfield, from the direction of Cohasset. The occupants were evidently not on a fishing excursion, and Mr WEBSTER suspected that they must be coming to Marshfield to see him. After looking for some moments steadily at the suspicious-looking craft as it approached towards them, he turned to PETERSON and asked, "Which way will the boat go best, Commodore?" "With a free wind, sir," was the reply. "Where will that take us?" said Mr. WEBSTER. "To Provincetown," was the answer again. "Then, head for Provincetown, Commodore, by all means. That's a politician. He wants an office, and we must not let him overtake us." And away the boat went with full sails before the wind, without stopping till they reached Provincetown, thirty miles off, at the extreme point of Cape Cod. Mr. WEBSTER's instinct proved afterwards to have been right, the individual whose project was thus baffled having come to obtain Mr WEBSTER's influence in obtaining the keepership of the Cohasset lighthouse.

The mansion house of Mr. WEBSTER, with the spacious barns and other buildings, occupies the summit of a knoll, conveniently removed from the street, from which the approach to it is by a gravelled road, lined with well-grown buckthorn hedges, and amply shaded. The lawn is also planted with fine trees, but not so thickly as to interfere with the view from the piazzas nearly surrounding the house, which is of wood painted white, with green blinds, spacious, and in its proportions somewhat irregular, though the large additions made to its size from time to time, since Mr. WEBSTER purchased, have doubtless much improved the original building, even in its outward appearance. Near the house is the garden, covering an acre of a sunny slope, and, though not showing marks of any special attention, is well kept and stocked with a great variety of fruits and flowers. At one corner is a small wooden building, containing Mr. WEBSTER's agricultural library. Here, when he wished to be completely secure from intrusion, he would retire, and nothing but the most urgent necessity would induce the members of his family to disturb his seclusion.

Under the enormous and wide-spreading elm before his front door he was fond of sitting in his easy chair, when his mind was free from the troubles of business; for thence he could look with well-founded complacency over that wide stretch of country, whose beauty and fruitfulness were in a great measure due to his own efforts.

On entering the house, where the furniture remains precisely as it was arranged in the lifetime of its former occupant, we pass through the sitting rooms and parlor, both furnished in a modern and elegant, yet not ostentatious style, and come to the library, which is the largest room in the house; it is built in the Gothic style, and was planned by Mr. WEBSTER and his daughter JULIA, the wife, now living, of SAMUEL A. APPLETON, of Boston. The books, which are disposed in portable oaken cases at the sides, are principally historical and standard political works. There are also not a few dictionaries and encyclopædias, the books from which books can be made.

On the wall of the library, at the right of the door as you enter, hang life-like portraits of WEBSTER and ASHBURTON, painted by HEALEY. They are full size, in a sitting posture. Near Mr. WEBSTER's right hand, which rests upon the arm of his chair, is a scroll, partly open, on which is written the words—"Boundaries, Abolition of the Slave Trade,

[illegible] to my subscription to the "WEEKLY TIMES." [illegible] their appearance, are generally [illegible] in your good City as any [illegible] I can pick up in this remote region of [illegible]—though they hail from points as [illegible] apart as the States of Illinois and Vermont,—and in the hope of their proving *good*, and answering the purpose of paying my subscription for another year to the "TIMES," I put them under cover to you, and trust they may find their way home in safety,—which, when they have accomplished; they may have a tale of Southern travel to tell, that in these exciting times may be quite interesting to their Northern associates—as they have, for some time past, been quietly resting on a Southern plantation, in the pocket of one of its old negroes—without ever being *lynched* or *hung*, or even suspected of being Abolition spies. If you can get it out of them, they can tell you that with all the fuss and noise at the North in relation to the Nebraska question, it is a subject rarely ever thought of, or mentioned down here in the midst of the great Cotton region of the Mississippi—that there is no interest or feeling in connection with it whatever,—and they have been greatly surprised to learn so much *holy powder* is being spent in the Northern States about it. Having the "TIMES" to look over during their sojourn here on the plantation, they leave under the impression that all Yankeedom is in quite a blaze—not only from the influence of the *hot weather*, but from *hot Niggerism*.

It may be a little gratifying to you as publishers, to learn the fact that the New-York TIMES reaches me here very regularly—and often several days earlier than any papers from Louisville and New-Orleans: generally on the eighth or ninth day from the date of its publication—*if we have a mail*—it reaches our office. How it so happens it would be hard to determine—unless our present Postmaster General has adopted a rule frequently used by auctioneers, of telling the bidder standing the furthest off "*have it*,"—and consequently all mail matter having the longest distance to travel, must first be delivered. The new *derangements* are so universal however, that it is quite ahead of my arithmetic to cipher them out.

Writing from the centre of the great Cotton region of the Southwest, and being myself a Cotton Planter, it may be of interest to you to speak of our crops. We are now, and have been for some weeks past, suffering from the effects of the terrible heat and drouth, that seems to be prevailing over almost every portion of the United States. Everything here in the shape of vegetation, even in these damp swampy regions of the Mississippi river, is drying up. The Cotton, which stands dry weather better than almost any other plant, is withering up by the acre—and the dry rust, so fatal at this season of the year, is spreading rapidly,—from a fourth to a third of several of the largest crops in the neighborhood have already been lost, and unless we have rains immediately, there must be a very general injury. The forepart of the season was quite favorable for the boleing, and so far as the first, or under crop of boles is concerned, they are already made—but at this time the new forms are all falling to the ground—such at least is our situation here in this immediate section of country. With our oppressive hot weather, however, we have good health, free from all epidemics or local diseases, except a few cases of slight intermittent fevers, that yield in a few hours to the proper medicines. Our thermometer has been ranging for nearly a month and a half, at from 96° to 96°, in the shade—never having yet got up to 100°. Yours, respectfully.

The Drouth in Connecticut.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

BIRMINGHAM, Conn., Saturday, Aug, 26, 1854.

No rain of any account has fallen in this vicinity since July 14. It is melancholy to look about, and witness every kind of vegetation suffering sadly from the scorching rays of the sun. Trees that have long stood the withering vicissitudes of seasons, are "giving up the ghost," and forests are putting on the sombre look of advanced Autumn. Most of our gardens have long since given up their yield, and some of the farmers' crops which, a few weeks ago, gave promise of abundance, now bespeak almost a total failure. Indeed, throughout the entire State, hay, I believe, is the only fair crop. Corn and oats will be half short of ordinary seasons, and as for potatoes, whole fields are so scant that it is thought they will hardly pay the expense of gathering. What few are brought into market, are exceedingly fine, and sell readily for $1 50 per bushel. Within a few days the rot has made its appearance. In some few sections apples are rather plenty, but peaches are numbered among the lost.

Water is in great demand. Wells and small streams are fast drying up, and the Housatonic and Naugatuck Rivers hereabouts have apparently diminished into small brooks. Sundry factories in this place with vast machinery, propelled by water-power, are compelled to stop work, and consequently many laborers are thrown out of employment. This, together with the increasing high price of living, the tightness in the money market, the gradual decline of all kinds of business, and the general prevalence of drouth all over the country, is enough to cast a gloom over the fair face of our community. The inquiry is rife, what is to be the state of things the ensuing Winter? What amount of labor hereafter will be sufficient to purchase the *necessities* of living? If the rich begin to feel the "pressure of the times," what is to become of the laboring class and the poor? The problem is easily solved. Extremes have met—and the force of necessity, if no other philosophy, will teach us to practice the duties of self-denial—to dispense with *all* luxuries, and "live soberly and righteously" within our honest means.

It is worthy of record that our population all over Connecticut, so far as I can learn, has not for the last twenty years enjoyed such freedom from sickness as at present. Epidemics of no kind are prevailing, and even the common diseases of the season, in most places, have hardly made their appearance. This is comforting, and together with the *wholesome working* of the Maine Law, is sufficient cause for devout thankfulness.

Hastily, but truly yours, &c. MEDICUS.

The Ganseveort Property.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times

SIR: I find in the TIMES of Aug. 26, a communication signed "S. S.," filling a column and a half in your paper, and apparently intended to influence the public on the subject of the sale of what is commonly spoken of as "the GANSEVOORT property." The object of the writer seems to be to create an impression that the title of the purchasers of this property is good in law, and that it is for the interest of the City to repurchase; and it is suggested that the sum of $300,000 might not be an improper offer to make for the recovery of property sold by the late Common Council in December, 1852, for $160,000. The steps taken in the Common Council, in the beginning of the transaction, are stated by your correspondent in detail; for the purpose, I presume, of showing a clear and indisputable command, from the ruling body to its officers, investing them with full authority, and prescribing the exact mode of sale; but the subsequent proceedings of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are briefly mentioned; and the legal objections to the title are neither fully brought forward nor fairly disposed of by your correspondent. An appeal to public opinion is an unusual mode of trying the title to real estate, and I think a discussion of purely legal questions must be a burden to the public press, because I believe the people at large prefer to leave these matters to the Courts, and generally refuse to sit in judgment. Since "S. S." has started the subject, however, and we have all, as citizens of New-York, a pecuniary interest in this particular case, a few words may be said on the other side. In the first place nobody pretends that the City can recover the property by process of law, founded on the fact that the property was worth more than it sold for. Some of us do insist that the sale was void—not by any means on such grounds—but because we say the mode of sale was illegal in substance as well as form, and the [illegible] sacrifice of public property was brought about by a willful disregard of the checks and safeguards provided by law. In this view, it appears [illegible] that less sale was originally made, and a deed given, to a gentleman who was at the time one of the Governors of the Almshouse. Now the officers of the Corporation were forbidden by the City Charter to become purchasers at any sale of the Corporate property; so that a serious objection arises to this purchase, under the circumstances; and if worth anything it is certainly not a technical but substantial objection, founded on a provision of law, and sustained by considerations of public policy and human infirmity of the gravest character. Again, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, we say, could not sell otherwise than at public auction; not, however, as "S. S." asserts, merely because they were restrained by the ordinance of 1844, but because by several acts of the Legislature, the Common Council were prohibited from amending that ordinance. Once more, supposing these objections out of the way, we insist that the Commissioners did not act as such under the resolution of the Common Council, but were sitting, in this instance, as five private gentlemen, to whom the Common Council had, for the time being, delegated all its legislative powers over this particular property; and we say it is not lawful for any legislative and elective body to abandon its representative capacity and give over its legislative powers to the temporary keeping of any private gentleman, however respectable. It is obvious that these and other objections might be unfolded before your readers at great length; but they seem to me sufficient as they stand, to induce a suspension of public opinion on the subject, or, as the lawyers say, a postponement of the trial before this new tribunal; and, meanwhile, if a trial can be had in the suit now pending in the Supreme Court, brought for the purpose of testing the title, it may elicit a judicial opinion on the various objections now under newspaper discussion, and so relieve the public press. Yours, &c., M. W.

Visit to the Shakers at Lebanon Springs.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LEBANON SPRINGS, Monday, Aug. 14, 1854.

I left the Springs on Sunday morning about 10 o'clock, in a stage, on a visit to the Shakers. The distance is about three miles, over a very pleasant road, of their own make. At present the road is quite dusty, as the drouth here has been very severe, no rain of consequence having fallen for several weeks. The meeting-house is a large yellow building, about eighty feet long by sixty wide, without a single pillar therein, and no galleries: the floor is perfectly clear, except near the door, where there are some seats raised as you go towards the door, for the accommodation of visitors. The service is somewhat as follows: The females enter at one door and seat themselves on plain wood benches, without backs, and the men do the same on the other side of the house. They are all dressed alike—the men in blue pants and long-waisted blue jackets, with white shirt sleeves, and the women in long white robes, with lace caps for the head, each having a large bordered tassel hanging over her arm. They often remain seated on these benches for over half an hour in perfect silence, with their hands crossed, and I believe are not allowed to whisper or speak to another.

At a given signal they all rise and remove the benches, piling them in the corners, and take their positions on the floor facing each other. Then the orator of the day comes forward and impresses upon the audience the solemnity of the occasion, and remarks that many come for the purpose of gratifying their curiosity and to see something that will amuse them. In this, he says, they are mistaken. But this is as it may be. Those that have often witnessed the ceremony, are no doubt impressed with some feelings of solemnity, but to a first visitor I cannot think it often affects him, but more often gratifies his curiosity by its singularity. After this discourse they sing a song, to be sure without accompaniment, but several of the voices are quite powerful, and they sing in good time. They then dance backwards and forwards, and turn and march around the room. The men three by three one way, and the women three by three the other way—all of which is done to the music of the singers. After the first dance comes the sermon, which, I believe, is always extemporaneous; and then to conclude all, they have another dance, which is much more lively than the first, in which they clap their hands and jump up and down to the great delight of those who have never before witnessed them.

The principal idea one is struck with on entering their village or houses, is an air of cleanliness, everything looking (as it is said) "in apple pie order." In the village there are two stores, the principal one of which is kept by DANIEL HAWKINS, who is the head of the village. At these two stores are kept all kinds of wood and willow ware, from a two-shilling sieve up to almost any size clothes basket. The profits made on these things go to help their public fund, besides giving strangers some idea of what they can do. They own an immense quantity of land, most of which is in a high state of cultivation, and their herb manufactories, and some of their barns, are well worthy of a careful inspection, which it might be necessary to add, they are willing every one should make. In all they are a most singular sect of people, and they are fast adding to their numbers, and their lands and houses are among the most valuable in the country. WIDE AWAKE.

Will the Crops Fail?—What the Papers Say.

The Western papers are generally "blue" when they talk of the crop prospects this year.

The Nashville *Whig* has the following, touching Tennessee:

In Wilson, Sumner, Smith, Overton, Cannon and Warren Counties, the effects of the drouth have been quite as disastrous as in this County. In those counties, as well as in this, neighborhoods may be found which have been favored with occasional showers, and will produce fair crops, but as a general thing, throughout Middle Tennessee, it will be a liberal estimate, in our opinion, to count upon half of the usual crop of corn. As a necessary consequence, there will be few or no hogs fattened for exportation. If there can be enough fatted to supply the home consumption, it will be quite as much as can be reasonably expected. We at first thought something might be done by driving stock hogs from the counties and sections which have suffered most to those which have been more favored; but we learn that a gentleman in Wilson County, who has about three hundred head, after traversing with that view the rich bottom lands of the Caney Fork, and even the Sequatchee Valley, found no inducement in the condition of the corn crops in those fertile regions to drive his hogs there for fattening. We apprehend that large numbers of stock hogs must die for want of sustenance during the coming Winter. Any number of them that, if fatted, would weigh from 150 to 200 pounds, may be purchased at $1 to $1 50 per hundred. We have no purchasers even at those prices. The price of bacon is of course, advancing. In this market, meal is worth a dollar a bushel, nor can corn be bought for less than that. Of fodder, there will be none worth taking into account—the blades of corn having for the most part dried up on the stock. Cattle must suffer greatly through the approaching Winter. The number of beeves fatted for home consumption will necessarily be much diminished. Our mule-raisers, we apprehend, notwithstanding the abundant crop of oats and a good crop of hay, will be put to it to get their animals through the Winter in good condition. Corn was selling at Nashville at $4 per barrel at the crib. A gentleman from Marion County, says it is selling there at $5 per barrel.

At Sparta, Tenn., refreshing rains, the first since the first week in May, fell in that county between the 13th and 16th inst, which produced a highly beneficial effect on the crops of late corn.

In the extreme South and North, there have been more frequent rains, and the crop of corn in the States embraced in those regions will probably be an average one.

The Louisville *Courier* is in receipt of the most distressing accounts from all parts of Kentucky, with reference to the drouth. In Bourbon the corn crop will not be half an average, and the influence of the failure is already felt in the depreciated value of all kinds of stock. In Pulaski County there will be very little corn, and meal is now selling at $1 per bushel at the country mills.

In Illinois the prospect is no better. The Alton *Telegraph* confirms the accounts of the almost total failure of the corn crop throughout Middle and Central Illinois. From present appearances, many of the very best growing districts will not produce sufficient for immediate neighborhood consumption.

As to the *Hog crop*, a writer in the Cincinnati *Price-Current* says:

"Of one thing, however, there is a certainty—that the reduction in the quantity of corn will reduce, in the ensuing year, very materially, the quantity of pickled meat in the country. When corn and money are both abundant, the number of fatted animals brought to market may be increased almost indefinitely. But when corn and money are both scarce, the reverse is the case, and fatted animals are scarce also. Let us see how many hogs are in the Valley of the Ohio, and how many [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Fall River, Mass., is duly authorized for the DAILY TIMES; from whom the Daily or Weekly may be procured by the single copy, or by the week or month.

We deem it proper to state that Dr. A. B. [illegible], of Lansingburg, N. Y., has no connection whatever, either as Reporter or Correspondent, with the DAILY TIMES.

To Advertisers.

The average regular circulation of the [illegible] now over 24,000 copies,—of which [illegible] are served by Carriers in this City, Brooklyn and Williamsburg. The extent and character of its circulation commend it to [illegible]—even as one of the best channels through which they can present their business propositions to the public at large. Its charges for advertising, considering its circulation, will be found quite as reasonable as those of any other paper.

Political.

A rumor was current yesterday, that arrangements have been made at Washington for a reconciliation between the *Hard* and *Soft* sections of the Democratic party in this State. The basis of the alleged treaty is not known, and it would certainly puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to guess what it might be. But hopeful Democrats have great faith in the political skill of Secretary MARCY, and in the certainty that he will leave nothing unattempted to retrieve his political fortunes, which just now seem to be somewhat desperate. It is said that the recent changes in the Custom-House, and others which are impending, are connected with this new movement. What is to be done with Judge BRONSON in the premises, is not known. Probably, in the letter accepting the nomination—which it is said he has concluded to write—he will make confessions and concessions satisfactory to the Administration, and pave the way for his adoption by the Soft Convention, which meets on the 6th of September. There will be a good deal of work to be done through the State, to make such an arrangement palatable; but the power of public patronage is very great, and will be used with reckless and relentless zeal.

We attach but little credit to the rumor; but the fact that it is set afloat just at the present moment, shows that something is in the wind.

Laws and Usages of War.

THE BURNING OF WASHINGTON.—The London *Times*, in the course of a recent editorial review of the various naval invasions chronicled in Campbell's history, admits that "the success of the British force that dashed up the Potomac, landed, sacked, after a quick march, destroyed Washington, and then so speedily beat a retreat, can hardly be considered an affair of legitimate warfare, being little more than a piratical and fruitless surprise on an unarmed and unsuspecting population." This is a note-worthy confession.

We are glad to see such sentiments expressed. If we cannot hope at present for the entire abolition of war, it is something to have its horrors reduced by putting needless evils under the ban of public opinion. Acts like the above are outrages, that are not to be justified or palliated on any of the common circumstances of war. The most that they do, is to gratify the basest feelings of human nature; to associate national collisions with a low, savage spitefulness; to annul all the high considerations that ought to preserve war from the incidents of bull or bear fighting. One such calamity as the burning of the Capitol will be remembered by Americans longer than all the other reverses that they endured, and certainly it has done more to sour the national temper against England than anything else she ever did. Disputes on principle may be settled, but these wholesale, brutal violations of good taste and sound prudence are not so easily forgiven. They rankle deeply. Even after occasions of strife have passed away, they remain as permanent causes of irritation, liable at any moment to be reëxcited into furious passion. If we must have the horrible evil of war, it is surely the dictate of philosophy as well as of instinct to prejudice the claims of peace as little as possible, and to abstain sacredly from everything that would tend to put either party under future disadvantages.

There is yet a great work to be done, though war may not be shortly abandoned. National tribunals have made some improvements, as in the case of confiscating debts and other questions of individual property. But much remains to be effected. Fine Arts were once privileged. FREDERICK the Great would not enter the gallery of Dresden though he had conquered the city. France showed no compunctions on this subject, and nations were rifled to adorn Paris. The blowing up of the Kremlin by France, and the attempt to destroy the bridge of Jena by Prussia, are instances similar to the destruction of the Capitol, and they indicate that the policy of war has rather tended towards a more degenerate barbarism than formerly. The fact seems to be that, in some particulars, it has advanced; in others, retrograded. No period of the world has presented instances of more shocking atrocity in war than modern times. The proclamation of the Duke of BRUNSWICK, in 1792, on entering France; the decree of the French Legislature, in 1794, against Englishmen and Hanoverians; the massacre at Jaffa by NAPOLEON, and occurrences in the conduct of the Mexican army against Texas, are not surpassed in the annals of bloodshed. Boast as we may of the civilization of the Nineteenth Century, there is still a vast change to be brought about before International Law fulfils its moral promises to the world and war is shorn of its needless barbarities.

Not much is to be hoped from International Law, until its foundations are made broader enough for the support of the interests of humanity. A mere conventionalism, it has always been and such it is likely to continue, until it learns its true wisdom. Its practical working has generally been a refuge for despotism. Never will it have dignity and power unless the fundamental rights of the people are guarded. Never can it be law in any sublime sense, till it conforms more closely to International Morality. If Christianity is to be interpreted by [illegible], Humanity will inevitably [illegible] the iron grasp of Tyranny; and between the two, the theoretical and practical [illegible]

[illegible] little job is a mere trifle, only $1,500,000. The President of the Company is a well-known individual—Peter COOPER, Esq., and the Electrician who is to fit up the telegraph in the banqueting halls of Old Neptune, is the redoubtable SAMUEL F. B. MORSE.

The submarine telegraph between England and France has been one of the most successful experiments ever attempted. Whether it can be extended to the Atlantic remains to be seen. Practical men say it can; theorists only say it cannot, and the unusual position of the latter induces us to side with the former. Quite recently we published an account of the successful "paying out" of the copper cable which is to connect England with Africa. Seventy miles of wire were submerged without any untoward accident, and such a fact alone is full of promise. Whatever may be the result of the Atlantic experiment, there is certainly something bold and noble in the idea. More and more we find the conveniences of life dependent on Science, and such a fact argues a most gratifying stage of civilization. A Telegraph across the Atlantic would be the crowning triumph of the Century. Imagine the luxury of having all the European news of yesterday served up with the hot coffee; imagine such a state of newspaper bliss; imagine it fondly as you pass the Bowling-green, and think of the Ancient Bowlers, who crowded to the water's edge for a breath of news four months old.

Political Jobbing.

We have already noticed the disclosures in Parliament concerning the appointment of Hon. Mr. LAWLEY to the Governorship of South Australia,—disclosures which led to the cancelling of that appointment. We anticipated some reply from Mr. LAWLEY to the charges then brought against him, the chief of which was, that while Private Secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the confidant of his most secret financial movements, he used that knowledge to dabble in the Funds, by speculations. When the Australian Governorship became vacant, LAWLEY (much in debt) wanted a distant and lucrative asylum. Lord ABERDEEN wanted a seat in Parliament for his second son. It is suspicious that both wants should be dovetailed, so as to accommodate both parties—on the principal of exchange. In the end, ABERDEEN is the gainer. His son sits for Beverley, (through the "influence" of LAWLEY's brother.) but LAWLEY is—nowhere! He has made no reply to the charges against him, and suffers judgment to go by default.

In connection with this, and curious, as showing how much Lord ABERDEEN desires to have as many *personal* adherents as he can in the House of Commons, it may be stated that Lord ABERDEEN having appointed his brother, Admiral GORDON, to the chief naval command at Sheerness, has started his own son, (Lord HADDO,) to succeed him as member for Aberdeenshire. But, even in that county, where every third man is a Gordon—the feeling is so decided against the Earl of ABERDEEN that the Earl of MARCH is likely to be set up as a candidate in opposition to Lord HADDO. The late Duke of GORDON was succeeded in his Scottish property by the Duke of RICHMOND, father of the Earl of MARCH. Therefore, should there be a contest, a real trial of party strength may be looked for. One thing is greatly in Lord HADDO's favor. Every Aberdeenshire candidate is expected to make a sort of "stump" progress through the county, and thereon consume an indefinite quantity of "mountain dew"—from long practice in this matter, Lord HADDO is pretty sure to beat his competitor.

☞ The columns of the TIMES have for several days teemed with accounts of extensive conflagrations. At Troy, more than one million of dollars' worth of property was destroyed lately in a single afternoon, and in several other cities and towns many buildings and much of great value has been burned. Grains, grass and vegetables have suffered from the long dreuth, that prepared the forests for the flames which have destroyed thousands of acres already, and are still consuming them. To-day the telegraph gives us information of a terrible havoc of life and property by another element. A tornado has swept the city of Louisville, Ky., and killed twenty-five persons, all of whom were engaged in Divine service in a church, which was also destroyed. Many more were very seriously injured; and in other portions of the city about one hundred buildings were unroofed, and otherwise injured. Taken all in all, these are melancholy days.

☞ The Buffalo *Commercial* shoots widely of the mark in assuming that there was any hostility of feeling or of action between Mr. GREELEY and Mr. RAYMOND at the Saratoga Convention. It was simply in consequence of the accidental absence of the former, that the latter took any active part in pressing the resolutions, which Mr. GREELEY had prepared, upon the Convention for its action; and in the amendment which he moved for the purpose of harmonizing conflicting sentiments and inducing united action, though Mr. R. acted without consultation with any one, he had the support and cordial concurrence of Mr. GREELEY. We presume the *Commercial* has no desire to misunderstand, as it certainly can have no wish to misrepresent, a matter in itself so unimportant.

Dramatic.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Miss J. M. DAVENPORT commenced a star engagement here last night, and selected for the occasion that singularly powerful melo-drama called "Camille, or the Fate of a Coquette." It will be in the recollection of our readers that on the last occasion of Miss DAVENPORT appearing before a New-York audience, this piece was performed for the first and only time in America. Its success was unequivocal; and had Miss DAVENPORT continued her engagement, it would have created the furor then it is destined to produce now.

For strict unity of design, intensity, and action, we have not frequently seen a drama more perfect than "Camille." Five acts of any kind of writing are a severe test, to author and auditor alike. But the interest is so accurately conducted in this drama, so evenly balanced and smoothly "carried over," that scarcely a wearisome word has to be regretted. In adapting a play of such questionable aspect to the English stage, the translator has displayed no ordinary ingenuity. It is a triumph of art in every respect.

Of the performance last evening, we may nearly repeat our former remarks—the principal characters [illegible] are more natural, correct and fairful than we would care to see every day.

Mr. CONWAY, the hero of the piece, *Armand Duval*, was in some portions exceedingly effective, and on more than one occasion fairly divided the applause with Miss DAVENPORT. Certain harshnesses of voice and exaggerations of style, will we trust be mitigated in future performances. In the fourth act particularly we would impress on Mr. CONWAY the necessity of a little more dignity. It is incompatible with the instincts of a gentleman to descend at any time to the manner of a bully, and revenge—the passion here depicted by the author—is not usually boisterous. When *D'Narville* is taunted by *Armand* into an assault, in order that the latter may wreak his vengeance on the new admirer of *Camille*, he should receive the blow triumphantly. He has sought it, for the sake of a challenge and not for the sake of "pitching into" *D'Narville* on the spot. It is simply absurd therefore for Mr. CONWAY to "spread" himself *à la* TOM HYER.

"Camille" was entirely successful, and will doubtless enjoy a long run.

THE STEAMER HENDRICK HUDSON.

Indignation Meeting of Passengers.

A meeting of the passengers on the steamer *Hendrick Hudson* in her recent trip to this City, was held last evening at the Astor House. It was organized by calling Mr. MEYER, of Ithaca, to the Chair. Mr. ARCULARIUS, of New-York, was elected Secretary.

Mr. HAMILTON, of New-York, stated the object of the meeting was to make arrangements to prosecute the owners of the steamer *Hendrick Hudson* for any damage which may have been sustained by the action of the officers of that steamer in persisting in retaining the passengers at Albany, when the boat was disabled. He said that they were prepared to prove that the machinery was disabled on her upward trip, and that on the first revolution of the wheel on leaving Albany, before they were twenty feet from the dock, some of the machinery refused to work, and though the passengers demanded that they be allowed to go ashore, the officers of the steamer refused to grant the demand.

Mr. C. B. HATCH, No. 9 Spruce-street, stated that by being detained on the boat a note had been protested in this City. Others also had suffered from having notes protested.

Several gentlemen present stated that the communication in the *Tribune* of one of the officers of the boat in relation to there being a good supply of food on the boat was untrue. There was a scarcity of food, and what they had was of an inferior quality.

On motion of Mr. HAMILTON, a Committee of five was appointed to take charge of the objects of the meeting.

The Chair constituted Messrs. R. P. Hamilton, C. B. Hatch and Jno. J. Arcularius, of New-York; W. H. McDonald, of Brooklyn, and J. C. Mayer, of Toronto, such Committee.

The President denied that any notice was given of the boat landing at Poughkeepsie. Several other gentlemen confirmed this statement.

Mr. ARCULARIUS stated that he had heard several hands on the boat state that the machinery was broken before they started from Albany. At Poughkeepsie, he was standing at the gang-plank when a passenger was ready with his baggage, desairing to go ashore. The Captain said he would be G—d d—d if he would stop for any man to go ashore. Ladies who had children on board were charged a shilling a glass for water. The breakfast which they were given, as he learned from one of the servants, was the supper cooked over.

A gentleman stated that a lad who was very hungry was kicked by the steward out of the cabin, for taking a piece of bread from the cabin.

All who expressed an opinion, stated that the treatment of the passengers by the officers of the boat, was of a most outrageous character.

It was stated that any who desired to have suits presented for damages, would be good enough to notify Mr. J. J. ARCULARIUS, at the Eastern Pearl-street House.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

Wild-Cat Money.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A writer in the *Express* relates the circumstance of a poor woman going into a store in Brooklyn, and after purchasing some clothing for her children, offered the proprietor a $5 bill on a Memphis (Tenn.) Bank, and on being told it was bad, offered a $5 bill on the Milford Bank, Del., with a like result. It constituted the entire savings of herself and husband for the previous three weeks. He asks, "If the judgments of God do not descend upon the owners of these bogus Banks, shall we not begin to fear that we are a God-forsaken community?" Now, Mr. Editor, it is not alone the owners of these Banks that are responsible—for they could not foist this trash upon the community without help—it is the boss mechanic and contractor, who have large numbers of workmen in their employ, that act an important part in giving currency to the imposition. The managers and owners are located for the most part in Wall-street, and (under the inducements held out to them by the Free Banking law of Indiana, whereby depreciated securities which our State Banks are not allowed to bank upon, are made the basis of a circulating medium,) the wily broker bids the engraver to get up a plate of bank notes that shall closely resemble those issued by some of the well-known Banks of this State, as the "Bank of Albany," "Bank of Auburn," "Bank of Albion," "Bank of Rensselaer," "Bank of Rochester," "Bank of Syracuse," "New-York Stock Bank," etc.; the name of the institution being in large, glaring type, while in one corner of the bill, printed in small *German text*, which not one person in ten would observe without close scrutiny, is the name of the State. Any one at all conversant with the subject, will readily perceive that these Bank notes were got up for the express purpose of being taken by the masses for New-York State money. The securities deposited, and the bills engraved, the next thing is to get them into circulation. For this purpose they are sold at 1½ to 2 per cent. discount to employers, to be used in paying off their workmen at the end of the week, through whom they go into the hands of the shopkeeper, the butcher, the baker, the shoemaker, &c., and thus get into circulation. When the employer has been disappointed in a discount at Bank, and is not able to avail himself of the premium the broker offers for circulating his depreciated currency, the latter will favor him, if thought responsible, by loaning him the required amount at par for his check, dated a week ahead. Now, what I propose as a remedy against this stuff again obtaining currency among us, is, that every shopkeeper, grocer, marketman, &c., shall refuse to receive it, and thus drive it out of circulation here entirely. The workman is afraid to refuse to take it from his employer so long as he can pay it away; but the moment it is not available in making purchases, that moment it will cease to circulate. We have a good currency of our own and New-England Banks; let us not encourage anything worse by taking the issues of *Wall-street Brokers*, redeemable in Indiana, Michigan or Illinois. A WORKING-MAN.

ACCIDENT AT STUYVESANT, COLUMBIA CO.—A serious accident occurred on Friday afternoon, at Stuyvesant, by which two men were so badly injured that their recovery is despaired of. At the time of the accident they were engaged in painting a store, when the scaffolding gave way and they were precipitated a distance of forty or fifty feet—one falling in the river, the other fell on the dock. Their names are GILBERT CLOW and Mr. HOLBROOK. The latter, it is thought, cannot survive.

☞ An advertisement in another column, asking information concerning a Boy, 14 years old, who has recently disappeared, merits attention.

DESHLER'S [illegible] FEVER AND AGUE PILLS, [illegible] we take pleasure in stating them publicly our experience of their efficacy. We have used them in hundreds of cases of Fever and Ague, and have never known a person to have a second chill after commencing with them. And as they contain no salt of Arsenic or Quinine, the former of which sometimes operated so deleteriously as to [illegible] we consider them a safe and valuable remedy, that ought to be within reach of every family, liable to fever and chills. To our professional [illegible] we deem it proper to say, that we have been [illegible] quainted with the composition of these Pills, and find them strictly a scientific preparation. Moreover, as they are prepared by an Apothecary of more than twenty years' practical experience, we can vouch that they are skillfully compounded. We earnestly commend them to the notice of the profession, and believe they will cure after all [illegible] remedies have failed." WM. A. NEWELL, M. D. A. D. NEWELL, M. D.

In their own State both these gentlemen have an extensive practice, and enjoy to an enviable degree the confidence of the public. There they would obtain undivided credit. But as we desire to prepossess every citizen of the United States with our truthfulness and good faith, we subjoin the following note from a gentleman known and reverenced throughout the Union, Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, L.L. D.

Note from Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen.

"From the professional character and reputation of Dr. Newell, above named, and the esteem in which those gentlemen, with Mr. Deshler, are held in this State, I take pleasure in stating that any representations made by them are worthy of public confidence. THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 24, 1854.

Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No 149 Chambers st.; CLICKENER & CO No. 81 Barclay-st.; STEBBINS, MORGAN & BUTLER No. 46 Cliff-st, and F. & G. ACKERMAN & MARTIN, No. 58 Cortlandt-st., New-York [illegible] and by GILBERT, WENTZ & CO., No. 177 North 2d-st, Philadelphia, Wholesale Agents; and at retail by HING, corner Broadway and John-st.; CROMBIE, corner Broadway and 14th st.; GUION, corner Bowery and Grand-st.; SHEDDEN, corner Bowery and 4th-st.; GUSTAV RAMSPERGER, No. 48 Oliver-st.; HUTCHINGS, No 132 West Broadway; BERRIAN, No. 170 Grand-st., Williamsburg; Mrs. HAYES, No 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; JAS. W. SMITH, Court-st., Brooklyn; THOS. J. HAYES, No 154 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; SAMUEL HAYES, No. 99 Montgomery-st, Jersey City. Orders from the trade may be addressed to C. D. DESHLER, New-Brunswick, N. J.

THE HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT OF MORE THAN THIRTY YEARS' STANDING.—While returning thanks for constantly increasing patronage, we invite attention to THE OLD STAND NO. 104 BOWERY, where will be found, as heretofore, a most extensive and varied assortment of Hosiery and Under-garments. A. RANKIN & CO., No. 104 Bowery

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK.—JAMES E. RAY, No. 188 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of Hosiery and Under Garments, Wholesale and Retail. All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchaser's unbiassed opinion.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE APPLICABILITY OF Steam to Commercial and Manufacturing uses, was not more valuable to the world, than DESHLER'S New Discovery for Fever and Ague is to the invalid. Sold by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.

BEEBE & Co., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 156 Broadway, respectfully invite the attention of their customers and the public to the fall fashion for gentlemen's hats and caps.

GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 BROADWAY.—ST. Nicholas Hotel, Autumn of 1854.—On TUESDAY, the 5th of September, a splendid assortment of Children's Head-Dresses, Infants' and Ladies' Wardrobes, and Boys and Youths' Clothing, will be opened at this establishment. All the Paris Fall styles in the various departments of children's costume are comprised in the new importations. Mr. GENIN having, while in Europe, made arrangements for the transmission of the fashions of each season, as fast as issued by the leading modists of that city, will receive them in advance of all other houses in the United States.

On TUESDAY, the 19th of September, the first exhibition of GENIN'S FALL FASHIONS, in Ladies' Bonnets, will take place. In this branch, his special arrangements with Parisian Houses will enable him to distance all competition as regards the variety, originality and beauty. N. B.—Milliners and strangers about to leave the City can obtain the new styles in advance of the opening day.

On TUESDAY, the 3d of October, the Fur rooms will be opened at the Bazaar, with the most select and superb assortment of WINTER FANCY FURS for Ladies, consisting of Muffs, Victorines, Cloaks, Cuffs, Gloves, &c., that has ever been imported into this country. The styles are those which will prevail in the Court of the Empress Eugenie during the coming Winter.

The Bazaar has been more than doubled in size during the Summer, and is now the largest as well as the most comprehensive establishment of the kind in the world. It is ventilated by large fans propelled by steam, and is always cool, even in the warmest weather.

The various departments, twelve in number, comprise full and fashionable assortments of Children's Head-dresses, Boys' and Youths' Clothing, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods of every description, Ladies' and Infants' Under-clothing, Ladies' and Infants' complete Wardrobes, Hosiery and Gloves for Children and Adults of both sexes, Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets, Laces and Embroideries of all kinds, in sets or otherwise; Fancy Furs, Ladies' and Children's Shoes, &c. Gentlemen's Hats, Caps, Canes, Umbrellas, &c.; Ladies' and Misses' Parasols, together with Opera Glasses, Fans, and a large general stock of fancy articles.

GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

The new style of Gentlemen's Hats for the present Fall is now ready at GENIN'S HAT STORE, No. 214 Broadway, and GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—THE ABSOLUTE NECESSITY of using Sewing Machines has become apparent to all manufacturers who expect to compete successfully with their rivals in trade. The artistic finish and beauty of the machine work gives it a quicker sale, and is more than handwork, besides the great advantage of cheapness in manufacturing. That SINGER'S MACHINES are vastly superior to all others and give perfect satisfaction, is attested by the experience of thousands. They are, too, the only machines of any value that can lawfully be used. All others infringe our patents, and those who attempt to use them will be prosecuted.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS—CARPETS AT COST.—Purchased at reduced prices, at No. 379 Broadway. PETERSON & HUMPHREY will now sell off their entire stock of carpets, &c., at the lowest prices: Rich velvet carpets, 12s to 14s.; rich tapestry do., 8s to 10s.; rich Brussels do., 6s; rich three-ply do., 5s. to 6s. per yard; rich heavy superfine, 6s to 7s.

Also on consignment, a very large assortment of cheap ingrains at 3s per yard; oilcloths, rugs, matting mats, &c., equally low. Don't forget No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.

ONLY TWO DAYS LEFT—$15 ONLY FOR A DELIGHTFUL AND HEALTHY HOMESTEAD.—Five hundred Building Lots, each 100 feet square, equal to 4 city lots, and 100 farms, will be divided among 600 subscribers in a few days. Each subscriber for only $15, payable in installments, secures four Building Lots 25 by 100 feet, near the celebrated Lake Ronkonkoma, or a farm of from 2 to 20 acres. A few subscribers only required to close the books. A few splendid farms for $300 and upwards. Apply immediately to CHAS WOOD, No. 208 Broadway, where maps and pamphlets can be had gratis.

THE FALL CAMPAIGN OPENS AT GENIN'S with a Dress Hat for the season which may fairly be deemed a rare specimen of American manufacture. Light, elastic with a nap of the finest material, and a shape which can be best appreciated by contrasting it with those of any hat produced this season. It is offered to the public as a first class model in the department of costume to which it belongs, although an improvement upon all its predecessors. GENIN'S Fall Hat for 1854 is sold at the old price, $4. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

GREAT INDUCEMENT TO CASH BUYERS.—HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, is offering his large assortment of elegant and warranted Pianos and Melodeons at a large discount from factory prices for cash. His assortment comprises pianos from three of the best Boston and several New York manufacturers, including those from his own factory. Also, the best Boston, New-Haven, New-York and Buffalo Melodeons. Every instrument fully guaranteed. Dealers supplied on the very best terms.

"MODEL MELODEONS," MANUFACTURED BY MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, Mass. A Melodeon with new improvements, well worthy the attention of all who wish an instrument which is unsurpassed in quality of tone, promptness of action and beauty of finish. 4, 5, 6 and 6 octaves. Single and Double Reeds, suitable for the parlor or church, at $60, $75, $100, $130, $150 and $200. Dealers supplied at Factory Prices. BERRY & GORDON, No. 297 Broadway, Sole Agents.

CHEAP SILKS! CHEAP SILKS!—THE subscriber will open, this morning, a large stock of Plaid Silks, damaged on board of the *Franklin*, and will be sold at 50 cents per yard. Also, rich Brocade, plain and plaid Silks. Also, rich Silk Robes, and many other kinds of goods, which will be sold at a great bargain.

E. H LEADBEATER, (late Leadbeater & Lee.) No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANTS WILL do well to lay in a supply of the New and Great Discovery for the cure of Fever and Ague. DESHLER'S PILLS will cure the worst cases. Sold at wholesale by T. & F. ACKERMAN, No. 58 Cortlandt-st.; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers st.; C. F. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway; and STEBBINS, MORGAN & BUTLER, No. 46 Cliff-st.

NEW MUSIC.—"FILIKINS AND HIS DINAH." A Comic Ballad. By THOMAS BAKER. Price 25 cents. A rich Ballad, full of fun and good melody. Wake Up, Serenade by GEO. B. POULTON. Price 25 cents. Persons wishing to make their friends cannot choose a better serenade. "Greenpost Polka." By GEORGE T. ELLIS. Price 25 cents. HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 333 Broadway. Music sent by mail post-paid.

REMOVAL.—THOS. WILEY, JR., & Co's Extensive Tailoring establishment and Cloth store, is removed from the old stand, No. 707 Greenwich-st., to No. 536 Hudson-st., corner of Amos-st., where they will be happy to receive their old customers, and as many new ones as may favor them with their patronage, to which they will guarantee satisfaction. THOS. W. WILEY, JR. WM. R. BOWER.

FALL AND WINTER UNDER-GARMENTS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES.—Wholesale and Retail, at McLOUGHLIN'S Shirt Warehouse, No. 288 Greenwich-st., corner of Chambers-st., New York. Lambs Wool, Merino, Cotton and Silk Shirts and Drawers, Collars, Shirts, Ties, Scarfs, Shirts made to order in a style which cannot be surpassed.

MERCHANTS AND OTHERS FROM THE FEVER AND AGUE districts of New-Jersey, can be supplied with DESHLER'S new and certain cure for it, at wholesale or retail, by T. & F. G. ACKERMAN & MARTIN, No. 58 Cortlandt-st.

ALL THE BANKS IN THE UNION [illegible] all and every bank, checked upon [illegible] A New Catalogue Worldwide, [illegible]

...known citizens of Newark, N. ...Williamsburg, came off yesterday ...Newark having won the toss, ...play at 11.15 A. M., and after ex... batting went out for a score of 126. ...then went in, but were unlucky enough to lose all their wickets for only 35. They immediately went in again for their second innings, and after some splendid batting from R. PINK, who was unfortunately run out, BOULDON, LEE and HAYES, their last wicket fell for 61, Newark winning in one innings by 30 runs. On the Newark side the fielding was as it should be, prompt and effective, and the bowling of MARSDEN and JEFFERSON was much admired. The batting of SMITH, HAYES and ELVERSON, who obtained the large number of 53 runs by some slashing play, was rather too much for Williamsburg, it being the first match they have played; but from the caution exhibited in their second innings, they will no doubt give a better account of themselves at the return match at Newark next Monday. A very large number of persons was on the ground.

We understand the return match of the married and single of the St. George's Club, will take place at Hoboken, on Thursday next. It will be remembered that after a very exciting game a fortnight since, the single gents were declared victorious. There will, no doubt, be some splendid play on both sides.

The following is the score of yesterday's play:

NEWARK FIRST INNINGS.		WILLIAMSBURG 1ST INNINGS.	
Warner b. Hornbuckle	0	R. Pink b. Marsden	3
Hedges b. Hornbuckle	1	C. Pink, run out	0
Bates c. C.Pink, b. Hornbuckle	26	Hornbuckle b. Jefferson	0
J. Elverson b. R. Pink	53	Bates, run out	3
Jefferson b. R. Pink	1	Stacy, run out	5
Wheatcroft b. R. Pink	0	Coleman b. Marsden	0
Smith c. Newman, b. R. Pink	19	Newman b Marsden	7
Marsden b. R. Pink	0	Lowe, run out	5
Baker, not out	9	Spencer, not out	2
Ward b. Hornbuckle	2	Lee l. b. w. b. Marsden	2
Godwin b. Hornbuckle	0	Boulden c. Wheatcroft, b. Marsden	0
Byes	12	Byes	3
Leg byes	1	Wides	5
Total	126	Total	35

WILLIAMSBURG SECOND INNINGS.			
R. Pink, run out	15	Newman, run out	4
C. Pink b. Marsden	0	Lowe b. Jefferson	3
Hornbuckle c. and b. Jefferson	0	Spencer l. w. b. Baker	0
Bates c. Hedges, b. Jefferson	7	Lee b. Baker	7
Stacy b. Jefferson	5	Boulden c. and b. Jefferson	10
Coleman, not out	6	Byes	2
		Wides	2
Total	61		

An Old Naval Officer.

From the Portsmouth Journal, Aug. 26.

In the Washington *Union* of the present week, we see the official announcement of the appointment of JOHN MCCLINTOCK as Naval Officer at the Custom-House, Portsmouth, N. H.

Capt. MCCLINTOCK's term of office expires under his old appointment this day, and on Monday next he enters on his *ninety-fourth year*, and on the discharge of the duties of his new four years' commission. A parallel case of an appointment to a responsible office of one who is of that advanced age, and of physical abilities to discharge its duties, cannot probably be found at the present time in the world, or in past history since the Christian era.

Capt. JOHN MCCLINTOCK was born on the 28th day of August, 1761. He was the son of Rev. Dr. SAMUEL MCCLINTOCK, of Greenland, who was Chaplain in the Army of the Revolution, and at the battle of Bunker Hill. That patriotic clergyman may be seen represented in the engraving of the battle, in his ministerial bands, near the spot where General WARREN lies wounded. JOHN MCCLINTOCK, at the age of about sixteen, entered the service in the private armed ship *Alexander*, of 20 guns. At the age of seventeen he was master's mate, and was entrusted with conducting a prize into the West Indies. He remained in the service four years lacking one month, but not being in any public ship, he receives no pension for Revolutionary service.

Capt. MCCLINTOCK has in the course of his long life experienced various vicissitudes, but has enjoyed uninterrupted good health from childhood and is now as vigorous as men generally are at two-thirds his age. He takes as much interest in the passing affairs of the times as any one around us. We met him in the Athenæum early one morning the present week, perusing the various papers on the stands. Speaking of his appointment, he said, "Some may regard me as old and worn out, and the office given to me as a mere sinecure. But such is not the case. *For five years I have never been absent from attending to the duties of office but one day, Winter or Summer.*" That day his health was good, but it was in a severe storm which shut up people generally. He writes a clear and smooth hand, without any tremulousness. All the accounts of the Custom-House go under his personal examination. Although engaging his constant care, the emoluments of the office last year were less than four hundred dollars. He is grateful for it, for he says at his time of life there are not many kinds of business to which he can give his attention.

Obsequies of Major Loring.

From the St. Augustine (Fla.) Ancient City.

The remains of Major CHARLES LORING arrived in this city on Sunday night last, from New-York, and the funeral solemnities took place from the Episcopal Church, on Monday, The burial service was conducted by Rev. O. A. MILDER, rector of the parish, and was followed by an address, referring in touching and appropriate terms to the melancholy circumstances under which Major LORING's life was so ruthlessly and fruitlessly taken.

We observed among the saddest of the mourning friends assembled, his manly little son and the face of a young California Indian lad, who accompanied Mrs. LORING on her recent visit to this place, who seemed to realize with intense grief the sad event which had deprived him of a kind protector. The remains were followed to the family burial-place by a large concourse.

Mr. LORING came to this place when a child, and has principally resided here, until a few years since he removed to California. His gentlemanly bearing, affability of manner, and the kindness of his disposition endeared him to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. His sudden demise has cast a gloomy sadness which time alone can alleviate. At the time of his death he held the office of Receiver of Public Moneys at Benecia; and was about returning to California from a brief visit to this State, when his life was taken.

The Steamer Arctic.

Correspondence of the Boston Post.

ON BOARD STEAMER ARCTIC, NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 24, 1854

In overhauling the machinery of the *Arctic*, since her attempted trial trip on Saturday last, it is found that new difficulties have presented themselves, which will prevent her making the new application of the "Wetherell patent" until her return from Liverpool. The invention has cost too much labor now to run the risk of any failure, and Mr. COLLINS, by the advice of the consulting engineers and the makers of the machinery, Messrs. STILLMAN & ALLEN, has consented to have the tubes, through which this new steam travels, *enamelled*, which was not done before. This will obviate the possibility of any accident, especially such a one as happened on Saturday last, and by which two men were badly injured.

None feel this delay more than Mr. COLLINS; still, like everything he does, he stands it like a man, knowing full well that nothing great or glorious was ever successful without its more than full allotment of perplexities.

On the return of the *Arctic* from Liverpool, the new machinery will take but a few days to have it in running order, and she will then proceed to Boston, where she intends remaining two days.

Mr. COLLINS has received some half dozen letters from your city urging upon him *the duty* he owes his native State to let the old ship come round;—one makes offer of his wharf, another of his coal, a third of his pilot, &c., with all of which it is unnecessary for me to say he is highly gratified. This new steam application is not only destined to annihilate space, but will save at least 50 per cent. in amount of fuel.

AWFUL MORTALITY IN A FAMILY.—We are credibly informed, that within a period of ten days, in the last of July and beginning of August inst., there died within a distance of two hundred feet, in Canal-street, fourteen members of one family, as follows:

1. Bridget Murray, } Widow McLoughlin.
2. James Murray, } Brothers and Sisters.
3. Anne Murray, } Brothers and Sisters.
4. Michael Murray, } Brothers and Sisters.
5. Betty Murray, wife of Michael.
6. Patrick Murray, son of two persons last named.
7. Dennis Murray, nephew of four first named.
8. Mary Murray, (Kelly,) sister of Dennis.
9. Sarah Kelly, daughter of No. 1.
10. Martin Kelly, husband of Sarah.
11. Anne Collan, niece of No. 5.
12. Michael Gray, grandson of No. 1.
13. Catharine Kelly, grand-daughter of No. 1.
14. Patrick Kelly, son of No. 8.

Of these, the ten first named were adults. No. 11, aged 14 years. Nos. 12 and 14, each 8 years, and No. 13 an infant—altogether making an awful visitation in one family.—*Albany Knickerbocker.*

[illegible]

From [illegible] we learn that [illegible] an affair of honor near Bayou Sara. The parties were Dr. WHITAKER and Dr. BEECHNOR. They fought at ten paces, with pistols. Two shots were exchanged, and neither party was wounded. Major KELLY acted as friend of Dr. WITCHER, and Dr. EWING as the friend of Dr. BEECHNOR. After the exchange of shots, Dr. EWING declared that propositions could be received, and that if Major KELLY declined, then he (Major KELLY) would meet him (Dr. EWING) as the friend of BEECHNOR the next morning.

KELLY accepted the former proposition. Dr. WITCHER intimated that he was satisfied as far as Dr. BEECHNOR was concerned, but declined anything further. Dr. BEECHNOR did not consider this satisfactory, and declined receiving it, stating at the same time the conditions on which he would leave the ground. No adjustment was made, and they left the field to meet the next day at 3 o'clock P. M., on the opposite side of the river, with shotguns, with sixteen buckshot, at thirty paces. The parties, however, were arrested and placed under bonds to keep the peace. We are gratified to learn that the affair terminated without fatal consequences.

SEVEN MEN KILLED BY THE BREAKING OF A CAPSTAN.—Some days ago, we published a dispatch, stating that seven men had been killed by the breaking of a capstan on a Missouri River boat. The particulars of the accident are given as follows by the St. Louis *Democrat:* "The boat left port on Friday evening, and on Sunday, about sundown she grounded on a reef about six miles below Brunswick. She struck only at the stern. A line was got out and made fast to a snag or stump, and the capstan put to work to keep her head up stream and to work her off. While the men were engaged at the windlass, the spindle of the capstan broke square off, and seven men were in an instant knocked overboard. The bow of the boat swung round down stream, and away from the men overboard, but the staging was launched in less than a minute close to them, and had they not been stunned in some manner all could have saved themselves by it. The yawl was but a short distance off with the pilot who was trying the soundings, and was at the spot immediately, but only in time to save one man. Four were seen together but for an instant, when they went down together, the current and suction at the bow being very strong."

RIOT.—A dreadful riot is reported to have taken place at Adairsville, Cass County, Ga, last Saturday night. The Atlanta *Republican* states that JAMES BLACKWELL, marshal, was shot and killed; Deputy-Marshal HILLBURN was severely cut on his head; SAMUEL DOBBS, freight engineer on the railroad, was shot in the forehead, but the ball fortunately glanced; and five balls were lodged in the body of Mr. ELY, fireman, who is thought to be fatally wounded. The *Republican* does not give the particulars respecting the origin of the riot, but says that several persons connected with the transaction are in custody, from which we infer that the fight commenced among the employés on the rail road.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Whooping Cough Cured!**—This distressing disease is thoroughly and quickly cured by DR. MCCLINTOCK'S ASTHMA AND WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY. It contains no opium, and can be given to children with perfect safety. A few drops at bed-time quiet the cough all night, and a few doses cure entirely. Price 50 cents per bottle Sold by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 122 Fulton st., and by all Druggists.

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box**—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and at ZEIBER'S, No. 44 S. 3d-st., Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers.**—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face FETRIDGE & CO, Boston, C. H. RING, Broadway, and all respectable druggists.

☞ **The New and Tasteless Cure for Fever and Ague.**—DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC PILLS is superseding all the old time and ineffectual remedies. Sold by STEBBINS, MORGAN & BUTLER, No. 46 Cliff-st.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Cordial.**—Whence proceed the lassitude, the depression, the debility, the indifference to life, the instability, the continual feeling of illness which it is impossible to define or localize, so common, so hard to bear, and so little pitied by the robust and healthy? We answer—from the stomach and the nervous system, between which there exists the closest sympathy. Want of vital energy, sluggishness in the secretive organs, a general inertia of the system, is at the bottom of all the difficulty. To rouse the whole organization from the torpor, to imbue it with new life, activity and vigor, and to sustain it in that condition, there is no preparation comparable with DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL. Other stimuli may excite the dormant physical energies for a time, but like the night-flash of the lightning that leaves behind it a deeper gloom, the exhibition of these exhilerants is followed, after the first convulsive effect is over, by a depression of body and mind more profound and paralyzing than ever. The remedy is literally worse than the disease. But the Elixir has no such influence. It not only creates a new condition of the physical organization, but perpetuates it. The animal spirits are not only cheered and elevated by its agency, but kept up to their new level without flagging. A vegetable compound, congenial to the system, it seems to act upon the constitution itself, and to revolutionize it. In chronic diseases of the nerves, the stomach, and the liver, its operations are but miraculous. The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, six for twelve dollars.

C. H. RING, Proprietor, No 192 Broadway, New York. Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada, and the West Indies

☞ **To the Teachers of the Public and Private Schools of New-York and Vicinity.**—The Publisher of MacSawin's system of Writing would respectfully inform the Principals of all Schools intending to introduce this system, that, on Sept 1, he will have ready a complete Instruction Book, which will obviate the necessity of a special *Teacher* for that purpose. Ladies and gentlemen properly qualified, will however be furnished when desired on application to CHARLES B. NORTON, Publisher of the MacSawin System, No. 71 Chambers-st.

☞ **The Union Homestead Association**—Will hold a public meeting at No 195 Bowery, on TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 29 Every member is requested to be present This Association presents very important advantages to those persons who are seeking an eligible building site in the proverbially delightful vicinity of Newtown or Flushing. The books will shortly close, and all who desire to become members should make immediate application. E W KETCHAM, President.

☞ **Notice.**—A FAMILY MEDICINE CHEST:
3 bottles Otards, 1846, Brandy.
3 bottles finest Scheidam Schnapps.
3 bottles London Dock, port wine, (10 years old.)
3 bottles fine pale Sherry.
Complete $90—warrant 15 months.
ARTHUR KENDALL, No. 7 William-st., New-York between Beaver and Pearl.

☞ **Attention.**—TRUCK AND CARTMAN GUARD. A regular meeting of the above Company will be held at No. 90 Perry-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 31, at 8 o'clock. All members are particularly requested to be present, as the election of Officers and Committees to make arrangements for our Second Annual Excursion will take place on the above evening By order of WM. W. WINANT, Secretary.

☞ **Hose Company No. 27.**—The members of Neptune Hose Company No 27 return their most sincere thanks to Mr JAMES L. WAUGH, for the bountiful supply of refreshments furnished them after the fire in West Broadway on the 28th inst. H. SPENCE, Foreman. H. SAWYER, Secretary pro tem.

☞ **Twenty years of Oblivion has not been the** ate of DESHLER'S New Discovery for Chills and Fever, as it has been of many others' remedies. Its astonishing cures are already causing for it an unexampled demand. For sale by C. H. RING, corner of Broadway and John-st.

☞ **Free Show.**—The HAPPY FAMILY can be seen at COSTAR'S RAT, COCKROACH, &c., EXTERMINATOR Depôt, (the only effectual article.) No 448 Broadway, New-York, FREE, at the window outside of the store.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY.—New style of rich Ribbons, fancy Bonnet Silks, Velvets, Feathers, Millinery Goods, Dressrimming Ribbons and Galoons, &c., adapted for the ensuing season, just received and for sale very cheap, at wholesale or retail, by W. H. LICHTENSTEIN, No. 90 Bowery.

A CARD—TO THE RESIDENTS OF THE SIXTEENTH WARD AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.—JOHN ODELL respectfully invites all who feel disposed, to visit the premises known during the last three years as Messrs. VAN BRUNT & WATSON'S Slaughtering and Pork Packing establishment. Nos 317 to 331 inclusive, West 18th-st., near 10th-av. False reports calculated to injure the owners of said property, have from time to time been circulated, such as "offensive smells," and "a great nuisance," and to proceed and have their origin, on the above named premises—an examination of that place by those who have been induced to credit such reports, is earnestly requested. If any "disagreeable smells" have existed, and do now exist in West 18th and West 19th-sts., near 10th-av, impartial persons will by visiting our premises, be able to locate said "offensive smells" in their proper place, without any "officious" aid. Examine for yourselves. JOHN ODELL.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Semi-Annual Interest falling due in this City on the 1st day of September next, on the following named Securities, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the undersigned, on presentation of the proper coupons, viz.:

THE BONDS OF DELAWARE COUNTY, (Ohio,) issued to the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, 7 per cents.

THE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, Income Bonds, 7 per cents.

THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY, Bonds, guaranteed by the City of Covington, 6 per cents.

THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY, first and second Mortgage Bonds, 6 and 7 per cents. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st. NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1854.

IF YOU WANT THICK BEARD, OR MUSTACHES—Or you've no hair, you "must" buy my ONGUENT, for I tell you candidly it will force it to grow in six weeks, strong and thick, and won't stain or injure the skin. Go try it at once. $1 per bottle; $4 50 for half a dozen Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 47 Ann-st.; Mrs HAYS, No 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; J. R SPAULDING, No. 27 Tremont row, Boston.

NEW-YORK, ALBANY AND BUFFALO TELEGRAPH LINE—The annual meeting of the Stockholders for the election of nine Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at Bagg's Hotel, in Utica, on MONDAY, Sept. 4. Polls will open at 12 o'clock and close at 1 P. M. E. CHAPMAN, Treasurer.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework; is a good baker: could take a place as laundress; has no objection to the country; is not afraid of work; will take moderate wages in a good place. Please apply at No 281 Bowery for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—Two Protestants who can produce undeniable references; one English and the other Scotch; as chambermaid or waiter, or attend an elderly or unwell lady. Call or address AGNES, No. 209 Wooster-st., between Amity and Bleecker. In one family preferred. None but a pious family need apply.

SITUATION WANTED—In the City or country, by a woman of steady habits, as a good cook and to wash and iron in a private family; makes excellent bread and understands dairy work perfectly. She comes well recommended. Call at No. 4 Cornelia-st., near 4th-st., during two days

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook and to wash and iron, in a private family by one, and as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As an experienced seamstress and dressmaker, in a private family, by a very competent girl who makes children's clothing in the neatest manner, and as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress by an other. Both come well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced young woman to do general housework in the City or country. Is a good washer and ironer, and plain cook and baker. Will do all in her power to please her employer. Salary not so much an object as a respectable place. Has good references. Please call at No. 223 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman, as seamstress in a private family; has worked some time at the millinery and dressmaking; can do cutting and fitting. Satisfactory reference given. Can be seen at No 30 Sackett-st., Brooklyn, near the Ferry, second door.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very nice respectable girl as Cook, Washer and Ironer, or would do general house-work in either City or Country; understands milking, will be found willing and obliging and accept moderate wages. Please apply at No. 64 3d-av., between 11th and 12th-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By an efficient and respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress: is willing to do chamberwork. Also, can for housework; is a good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer. Each can give best City reference. Apply at No. 230 7th-av., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl in a respectable family, as nurse, or to take care of children; is a good embroideress and plain sewer, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Inquire at No. 257 Elizabeth, cor. Houston-st., 3d story.

SITUATION WANTED.—A young man, a Pole by birth, speaking and writing the French, German and Hebrew and also the English fluently, wishes a suitable situation. Can give the best of City references, and also of his former employer. Please address B. A, this office

SERVANTS.—An excellent choice of Servants for every kind of domestic work can always be had at MORRIS & COHNERT'S establishment, No 227 Broadway, corner Reade-st., under the Irving House. Now waiting for places: English and German professed cooks, Irish do., Protestant chambermaids, a few German girls, German dressmakers and cooks, laundresses, girls for housework, nurses, and waiting girls for private families, hotels and boarding-houses. Also, porters, waiters, farmers, boys, &c., at this and at the branch office, No. 103 Greenwich-st. Terms moderate.

SERVANTS.—Families should call for the best Servants in the City at FERRE'S long established Domestic Agency of 13 years standing and experience in furnishing families in the City and country, at No. 97 Duane-st., near Broadway. Give him a call, ladies

WOMAN WANTED—In a small private family, to take entire charge of a child 16 months old. English or American preferred. Call at No. 165 Chambers-st., before 11 o'clock.

TO TEACHERS.—A female teacher is wanted as first Assistant in the Female Department of the IIId Ward Public School in the city of Newark, New-Jersey. A Committee of the Board of Education will attend at Library Hall, in the city of Newark, on SATURDAY, Sept 2, at 10 o'clock A. M., to examine applicants for the situation. Salary, first year, $300; second year, $325; and thereafter $250 per annum. FREDERICK W. RICORD, Secretary.

CONTRALTO SINGER.—A young lady who has had experience in teaching music and singing desires a situation in a Church choir as a Contralto singer. Satisfactory references will be given. Address (post-paid) ESTELLE, Branch Post-Office, Box No. 74.

HELP OF ALL KINDS—May be engaged at the Office of the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, No 27 Greenwich-st Female domestics there and at the upper office, No. 139 9th-st., corner of Broadway.

A YOUNG LADY wishes to make arrangements with a private family to teach, a few hours each day; or, with a school; she is competent to teach French, German, Latin, Drawing, and all the English branches. Address for one week, A. M. S., *Times* Office.

EXPERIENCED SERVANTS WANTED—In a gentleman's family: Cook, waitress, laundress, dressmaker, nurse; also, nurse for Europe, and a Protestant man waiter; also, a waiter boy. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

GIRLS.—Several nice, half-grown girls can be obtained at the office of the Am. & For. Employment Society, No. 139 9th-st., cor. Broadway. Also, domestics of all kinds, male and female help, can be had at the Society's lower office, No 27 Greenwich-st.

GOLD PENCILCASE MAKERS.—Wanted two superior workmen, capable of conducting the business in all its branches. A rare chance for really nice sober men None others need apply. DAWSON, WARREN & HYDE, No. 55 Maiden-lane.

LAD WANTED—In an Office; active and intelligent, of business habits, who writes a good and expeditious hand, is quick and accurate at figures, and acquainted with the City Salary for the first year, $200. Address J. S. T. & CO., at this Office.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE—A building suitable for manufacturing purposes below Canal-st. Rent must be low; size not less than 21x60 Four good lofts would answer. Address Box No. 1,821 Post-Office, stating price and location.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—First or second floor, in a genteel neighborhood, for a gentleman and his wife, without children. Hot and cold bath indispensible. Best of references. Address HOME, at this office,

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.—Wanted to purchase, a lot in Greenwood Cemetery, with or without improvement. Address O. N. E. at this office, with terms, &c.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—And an elegant suite of furnished rooms, on the first floor, consisting of a parlor and two bedcoms with closets. Also, a parlor and bedroom on second and third floors, and rooms for single gentlemen, at Nos. 82 and 84 East 23d st.

BOARDING.—A few respectable young men can be accommoda ed at Mrs. BERTS', formerly Mrs. Foster, at No 27 Hudson-st., with good board, single beds, and pleasant rooms. Full board, $3 per week; day boarders, $2 50.

BOARDING.—A gentleman, wife, and young lady or gentleman can be accommodated with two rooms, adjoining, well furnished. The house is new, and has all the conveniences—baths, gas, &c. No 210 West 31st-st.

BOARD WANTED.—For a gentlemen and lady, relatives, in a private family, where a late dinner can be had. One good sized room with hall bed-room will be required well furnished, for which $10 per week will be paid, exclusive of fire. A quiet family who wish to reduce their expenses will find for suitable accommodations, two good and permanent boarders. References exchanged. Address G. B., Union-square Post Office, post paid.

BOARD WANTED.—A Parlor and Bed room, either furnished or unfurnished, with board, in a small family, above 4th-st, and between the 4th and 6th-avs., is wanted by a gentleman, his lady, and daughter. Please address P. W., at this Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, may be accommodated with pleasant front rooms at No 1 Willow-place, corner of Joralemon-st, between South and Montague ferries. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two gentlemen with their wives; also, several single gentlemen, may be accommodated with desirable suites of rooms, or pleasant single rooms. Inquire at No. 206 Washington-st. References required

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—Three or four gentlemen can be accommodated with board. Location pleasant and desirable—house furnished with all the modern improvements. Address A. C., Box No. 835, Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, will find pleasant rooms in an excellent location at No 155 Henry-st., next to the corner of Joralemon-st., equally convenient to the Wall-st. or South Ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives may be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms in a modern house, five minutes' walk from Wall-st. or South Ferries. Please apply at No 75 Joralemon-st

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Within five minutes walk of Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. A gentleman and his wife, and a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, at No. 190 Henry-st.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN WANTED—By a gentleman, in a private family. Location south of Degraw, and above Hicks-st., preferred. Address P., this office.

BOARD AND ROOMS—May be had on 2d or third story; pleasant location; No. 16 West 11th-st., near Broadway, if immediate application is made.

ROOMS WANTED IN HOBOKEN.—A gentleman desires to rent a moderate sized parlor, with bedroom attached, in a respectable and comfortable house, near to the ferry, furnished or not—the latter preferred—with or without partial board, for which he will pay a fair price, and retain through the Winter. Address W. W., Box No. 3,876 Post-Office.

ROOMS TO LET—Some spacious and elegant rooms can be hired in the eligibly situated house, replete with all the improvements, No. 23 St. Mark's-p lace, (8th-st.,) including breakfast and tea, if desired. Also, a handsome front basement, well calculated for a physician.

ROOMS WANTED WITH BOARD—In a private family, to be permanent, for self and wife. Address, with full particulars, E W. H., Box No 2323 Post-Office. Foreigners need not answer.

PRIVATE BOARDING—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms in a modern built house, with baths, gas, &c., located at No. 116 West 16 h-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

DESIRABLE SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS.—A private family would let a suite of rooms to one or two gentlemen. The house is new, and has all the modern improvements, and is in one of the best localities in the City, convenient to the cars and stages—No. 71 West 14th-st., first house west of 8th-av.

GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with PLEASANT ROOMS and BOARD at No. 70 SANDS-ST., Brooklyn.

TO GENTLEMEN.—Pleasant furnished rooms to let, large and small, in the house newly fitted up, No. 461 Broome-st., near Broadway, containing all the modern improvements.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TO STRANGERS VISITING NEW-YORK.—D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, respectfully direct the attention of strangers visiting the City and their large Book Establishment in the spacious building at the corner of Leonard-st and Broadway. The collection of Books on every known subject will be found to be large and varied, embracing the

BEST EDITIONS OF THE BEST AUTHORS IN

History and Biography,	Mineralogy,
Voyages and Travels,	Medicine,
Poetry and the Drama,	Natural History,
Law,	Mathematics,
The Arts,	Physics and Mechanics,
Architecture,	Philosophy,
Engineering,	General Literature,
Naval and Military Science,	Arts and Sciences,
Natural Philosophy,	Bibliography,
Moral and Political Science,	Domestic Economy,
Agriculture,	Fiction, Novels, &c.,
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Greek and Latin Classics,	Geography,
Chemistry,	Numismatics,
Geology,	Atlases, a great variety,

in every style, including the elegant morocco, calf, and half-calf bindings.

Among the many elegant illustrated works which claim the notice of the lover of fine books, we would mention the following:

LORD KINGSBOROUGH'S MEXICAN ANTIQUITIES—9 large folio volumes
ROBERT'S EGYPT AND NUBIA.
MURPHY'S ANTIQUITIES OF SPAIN.
THE CLANS OF SCOTLAND.
BOYDELL'S SHAKSPEARE.
PRINCE MAXIMILIAN'S TRAVELS IN AMERICA—folio.
HOGARTH'S WORKS—folio edition.
GILRAY'S WORKS—folio
GALLERY OF THE FITTH PALACE AT FLORENCE—4 folio vols
THE BIRDS OF AMERICA. By Audubon.
THE QUADRUPEDS OF AMERICA Do.
ABBOTSFORD EDITION OF THE WAVERLEY NOVELS.
LODGES PORTRAITS.
THE WILKIE GALLERY.
THE VERNON GALLERY.

and thousands of others too numerous for the limits of an advertisement. To gentlemen forming Libraries (to which we give special attention,) our large and varied collection affords immense facilities, for they can at once see the edition and the style of binding they desire. Our weekly intercourse with all parts of Europe enables us to procure any book not to be had in this country, in the shortest possible time.

Catalogues of our own Publications and of Books constantly on hand, supplied gratis on application.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO SHEET-METAL WORKERS.—NOTICE.—One of the most valuable and useful patents that has been granted within the last ten years, has been awarded to WM. WEBSTER, of Morristown, N. Y., (letters patent dated March 28, 1854,) for a novel and invaluable machine for making from 5,000 to 12,000 feet of (any kind) SHEET METAL TUBING per day. This machine is now being exhibited between the hours of 9 A. M and 4 P. M., in room No. 13, at No. 11 Wall-st., New-York City, where all interested are solicited to call. Towns, cities, counties and State rights for sale. All communications (post-paid) promptly replied to in their order.

WILLIAM WEBSTER,
CHARLES MILLER,
Sole Proprietors, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York

$1,000 TO $2,000 WANTED.—A manufacturing enterprise subject to far less than usual hazard, starting upon a safe basis, and under good management, and which promises heavy profits on the capital invested, requires some further assistance. Several contract jobs or superintendences will be given to parties investing if desired, providing satisfactory terms can be arranged. For particulars, inquire of R. F. BROWER, at the office of PETER RELYEA, No. 137 Broadway, New-York, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

FINE BUSINESS FOR SALE—Paying present owner over $3,000 clear each year. It has been established for the last 25 years, and is always a uniform and profitable business, and if conducted on its present principle can be enlarged to any amount. The cause of selling is, that the owner wishes to retire, and will obligate himself not to embark in the same business in the City of New-York at any future time after selling. The amount of cash required will be about $4,000. For particulars inquire No. 134 West 34th-st., from 5 till 8 in the evening.

BUSINESS WANTED.—The advertiser, a young man, wishes to purchase an interest in some respectable business, either mechanical or mercantile which requires a small capital. Would have no objection to a situation as salary, or would engage either as local or traveling agent on an engagement with an American preferred. Address JONATHAN, *Times* Office.

TO LAWYERS.—A counsellor, who is able to take and hold a prominent position at the New-York bar, may hear of an opportunity of forming a profitable connection in this City with a first-class Law Office (whose business needs the aid of an experienced and talented advocate and adviser,) by addressing a line to Box No. 2,931, Post-Office, N. Y.

GROCERY STORE TO LET—Corner of 1st-av. and 10th-st. The stock and fixtures will be sold, if required, as the present occupant is retiring from business. It is a first-rate stand for a person who thoroughly understands the business. Inquire at the store, or at the marble-yard, corner 9th-st. and 3d-av.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—Has been established eight years, and by the present owner. It is now doing a cash business of from $15 to $25 per day. Price $3,500. Address D. G., *Daily Times* Office, stating real name and references.

TO PHYSICIANS.—A competent, experienced Physician, wishing to engage in an extensive country practice, will hear of an opportunity by calling on DRS. BURROWS & BOOTH, Bergen N J.

LUMBER YARD FOR SALE—Together with lease, fixtures, and good will. Apply at the office on the premises, West-st., corner of Troy North River. REED & FIELD.

TO MACHINISTS—FOR SALE.—A Slide Lathe. second hand, in good order, will turn eight feet long and twenty inches in diameter. Apply to R. HOE & CO., No. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—The following described notes were lost on Monday, Aug. 28, viz.:
J Simonson, due Aug. 28, for $1,500, payable at the Citizens' Bank, New-York.
J. Treboux, due Aug 28, for $320 31, payable at the Citizens' Bank, New-York.
Thompson, Ferris & Co, due Aug. 28, for $248, payable at the Bowery Bank.
The payment of which having been stopped, the public are cautioned against negotiating the same. N. B.—The finder will receive a suitable reward on returning the same to the MANHATTAN COMPANY, No. 40 Wall-st.—New-York, Aug. 28, 1854.

BOY MISSING.—WM. D. WHITE left home Aug. 26th. He has light complexion, is 4 years old. Wore a black 3 pieces coat, (handkerchiefs that have been distributed, were misprinted "brown" coat,) white vest, brown linen pants, drab wool hat Any information in regard to him will be liberally rewarded, or the expense of bringing him home will be paid by me. Boston, Baltimore, and Philadelphia papers would confer a great favor on an afflicted family, by copying or noticing this advertisement. No debts of his contracting will be paid by me. Address L. E. WHITE, No 277 Pearl-st, Brooklyn, N. Y.

$50 REWARD—Will be paid for the recovery of the body of Mr. GEO. GORDON, who was drowned on the 27th of August inst., at 7 o'clock, A. M., by being knocked off the sloop *Ida*, by her boom, opposite Thomson's Hotel, Long Branch, about one mile from the shore, in the bay. Said GEORGE GORDON was about five feet eleven inches in height, stout built, light hair and whiskers, dressed in black pants, black coat, brown vest, patent leather shoes, and a linen overcoat. Any information will be thankfully received at WINDLE & CO'S, No. 56 Maiden lane, or J & D. B ALLAIN'S, No 433 Hudson-st.

$10 REWARD—Will be paid for the return of a GOLD LEVER WATCH, which was torn from the pocket of JOSEPH MITCHELL, while being injured by cars in the Bowery, opposite 4th-st., on Monday, the 28th inst., at about 10½ o'clock, A. M. The watch was picked up by some person during the confusion attending the accident Engraved J. M on the back. Jos. Johnson, maker, Liverpool. No 16 579 The above reward will be paid at the store of A. C. BENEDICT, No 28 Bowery, or JOHN MITCHELL, corner 5th-st and Bowery, or at No. 449 4th-st Pawnbrokers and others are requested to stop the same if offered.

$20 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN—Coming from New-Brunswick, N J., to New-York, by railroad, a porte-monnaie, containing $41 in bank bills, and a note-of-hand for $1,000, dated New-York, Aug. 11, 1854, endorsed by the drawee, made payable to the subscriber, and endorsed by him. All persons are cautioned against negotiating said note, payment having been stopped S. B. COLBY, No. 120 Nassau-st.

$100 REWARD.—Stolen, on Saturday evening, the 26th inst., from No. 51 Gold-st, a $1,000 Bill, a $50 Bill, a $20 Bill—all of the City Bank, of this City; also, a Diamond Breastpin, set in black enamel. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the property, by CLEARER & MASON, No 67 Mercer-st.

$10 REWARD.—Stolen or strayed away from 81 Mark's-place, on the 27th inst, a BROWN MARE, short tail, a little white on both hind feet, small star in forehead and about 15 hands high. Any person returning the same will receive the above reward by applying to D. ROBIN, No 786 8th-st

HOTELS.

THE BREVOORT HOUSE—5th-av., corner of 8th-st., New-York.—This establishment, finished and furnished with all the modern conveniences and comforts, will be opened for the reception of permanent or transient visitors on TU

...day, the 19th ...DOUGHERTY, ...The prisoner ran about ... DOUGHERTY nailed him. KING made no stop. DOUGHERTY followed him some distance. The ... then they were disputing, KING on his ... DOUGHERTY on the ground, holding ... horse by the bridle. DOUGHERTY slapped ... KING, who, in dodging, let his hat fall to the ... Then KING complained that DOUGHERTY had caused him to get down for his hat. DOUGHERTY said he would get the hat for him; which he did, when KING drew his pistol and ordered DOUGHERTY to put the hat down. DOUGHERTY, seeing the pistol, stooped for a stone, when KING commenced firing, and DOUGHERTY throwing, until four shots were discharged, when KING run, having discharged his last load. DOUGHERTY pursued him about sixty yards, when he sank down. He was bleeding rapidly, and upon examination it was found that one shot took effect just under the left ear, touching the jaw bone, severing a vein and passing into the spinal marrow. He must have died ... minutes after receiving the fatal shot. DOUGHERTY threw several stones at KING as they ... DOUGHERTY had married KING's sister. The KING family have been at war for some time; ... account of a heavy law suit pending. The parties are about 30 years of age. DOUGHERTY has a wife and one child. This is the third man shot in this place within eighteen months. KING gave himself up, and was tried before two justices. They differed in opinion, so KING stands as before, subject to another trial.

STOCK SALES AND MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 28

$6,000	Erie Income Bs.	s15	71¼	50	N. Y. Central R. R....
2,000	Erie Con. Bds '71..		57½	50	do.....
1,000	do.....		57½	50	do.....
1,000	Hud. Canal Bds..	s5	67	50	do.....
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. B..		63½	50	do.....
5,000	do.....		63½	250	do.....
5,000	do.....	c	63	50	do.....
5,000	do.....	s2	63	50	do.....
5,000	do.....		62½	50	do.....
5,000	do.....		62½	50	do.....
1,000	do.....		62	150	Erie Railroad.....
1,000	N.Y.Cen.RRBds	s3	86	300	do.....
2,000	do.....		85½	50	do.....
10,000	Pen. Bds 1st issue.		90	41	do.....
50	Bank of America....		106½	100	do.....
25	Bank of Commerce..		104	135	do.....
50	Metropolitan Bank	b3	99	50	do.....
200	N. J. Zinc Co.....	s3	5½	50	do.....
200	Flor. c. K. Jnt Stk..			150	do.....
100	Floar. Trans Co....	s3	18½	250	do.....
200	do.....		18½	50	do.....
200	do.....	s3	18½	150	do.....
50	Comb. Coal Co.....	b3	27	65	Harlem Railroad.....
200	do.....	c	27	300	Reading Railroad....
200	do.....		27½	100	do.....
200	do.....	s3	27½	100	do.....
200	do.....		27½	600	do.....
200	do.....	s20	27½	300	do.....
200	do.....		27½	100	do.....
2,000	Gold Hill Mine....	s3	2½	20	Mich Cen. R. R....
1,000	Mc Culloch Gold....		80	20	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.
1,000	North. Indiana Con..		80		
100	do.....		79½		

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Erie Conv. Bds.	71	57½	5k	Erie Railroad.....
2,000	do.....		58	100	do.....
2,000	Ill Cen. R. R. Bds.		62½	50	do.....
1,000	do.....		62½	50	do.....
10	Corn Exchange Bank		92	100	Harlem Railroad..
10	Continent. Ins Co..		99	200	do.....
200	Can on Company.		b59	200	Reading Railroad..
200	Nic. Transit Co....	s3	19½	100	do.....
200	do.....		19½	300	do.....
200	do.....	s30	19½	100	do.....
200	Cumbes. Coal Co....		27½	100	do.....
10	N. Y Cen. R. R.....		90	100	do.....
25	do.....	s3	90	100	do.....
25	do.....	s3	89½	100	do.....
100	Erie Railroad.....	s30	37½	400	do.....
100	do.....		37½	200	do.....
50	do.....	s30	37½	100	do.....
100	do.....	s10	37½	800	Mich Southern Con.
200	do.....	s3	37½	15	Cleve. & Toledo R.R.

Markets....*Carefully Reported for the N. Y Daily Times.*

MONDAY Aug. 28—6 P. M.

ASHES—Seem in less demand, but being rare, they remain firm at $6 for Pearls, and $7 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—American yellow is selling in lots at 29c@29½c. ₱ lb. The supply is not large.

BRICKS—We have heard of no important alteration in this line. The stock is good, and the inquiry is fair. Hard North River command $4@4 25 ₱ thousand.

CANDLES—Do not appear so active, yet they rule steady in prices. Sperm are worth 40c. for patent, and 29c.@30c. for plain ₱ lb. Other kinds realize old rates, in lots.

COTTON—During the past week, this staple has been only very moderately dealt in at languid prices. The daily sales are supposed not to have exceeded 600 to 800 bales. To-day, no brisker nor more buoyant feeling has been visible in the market. We quote;

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile. and Texas.	New-Orleans
Ordinary, ₱ lb.....	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
Middling, ₱ lb.....	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Middling Fair, ₱ lb....	10¼	10¼	11	11¼
Fair, ₱ lb.....	11¼	11¼	11¼	12¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—There is less activity and buoyancy in the market for State and Western brands. The scarcity and enhanced value of these, prevent buyers from dealing in them with great freedom. The day's sales do not exceed 4,000 bbls. within the annexed range:

Sour, ₱ bbl.....	$8 00 @$9 00
Superfine, No. 2.....	9 00 @ 9 50
State, common brands.....	9 75 @10 00
State, straight brands.....	10 00 @10 25
Favorite State.....	10 25 @10 50
Common to good Indiana and Michigan..	10 25 @10 50
Fancy Michigan.....	10 50 @10 75
Common to good Ohio.....	10 37½@10 62½
Fancy Ohio.....	10 62½@10 87½
Extra Ohio.....	10 87½@11 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan.....	10 75 @11 50
Fancy Genesee.....	10 50 @10 75
Extra Genesee.....	10 75 @11 75

Canadian has not varied. Southern is much brisker, though not essentially dearer. It is taken as a substitute for other qualities, by the home trade, who deem a cheap article at current rates. The day's operations embrace 2,700 bbls., at $9@$9 37½ for inferior; $9 50@$10 for mixed to good, and $10@$10 75 for favorite to fancy and extra, mostly within the range, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce, and retailing at $6 50@$6 75 for fine, and $6 25@$8 50 for superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is likewise in light stock and stiffly held at $4 12½ for State and Jersey, and $4 37½ for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales were made, to-day, of 250 boxes Bunch Raisins at $2 75; 50 cases Sardines at 59c., and 25 half cases do. at 31c.

GRAIN—Wheat is extremely quiet, but steady in price. Very few desirable samples have been exhibited to-day on 'Change; hence the limited business. 800 bushels Southern White were taken, at $1 90 for good, and $1 60 for smutty, ₱ bushel. Rye has been more sought after, and has rapidly increased in value. The sales effected since our last comprise about 3,000 bushels River, at $1 35@$1 36 ₱ bushel. Oats are plentier and lower; State and Western now command but 58c. @60c. ₱ bushel. Corn has arrived in larger quantities, and has deteriorated 2c @3c. ₱ bushel, yet it has not attracted more attention for purchasers, who are mainly to be found among the home trade, as shippers are unable to pay current prices, and they have, therefore, remained idle. The day's movements consist of 67,000 bushels, at 82c @84c. for Unsound, and 84c.@86c. for Western Mixed, closing dull and heavy, at about the lowest quotations, ₱ bushel.

GROCERIES—Coffee is very quiet. An auction sale of 3,000 packages Java and 2,500 bags Rio is announced for to-morrow, the 30th inst, and for this buyers are waiting. The day's sales do not exceed 100 packages Java Coffee at 13c.@13½c., and 230 bags Rio do. at 10½c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. We have no change of any consequence to notice in Molasses, the day's sales of which embrace 100 bbls. Texas on private terms; 100 New-Orleans at 34c.; 43 hhds. Cuba, for distilling, at 23c., and 40 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, to the trade, at 24½c. ₱ gallon. Sugars are moderately active at old figures. The day's operations reach 40 hhds. Texas at private bargain; 240 New-Orleans at 4¼c.@5c, and 600 Cuba at 4¼c.@5¼c., ₱ lb. Teas remain about the same, prices being firm, though there is not much doing in private, as dealers are holding back for numerous public sales advertised for this and next months.

HAY—The inquiry for River is still pretty good at 70c.@75c., for shipment, and 87½c @$1 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Tend upwards. The home and export demand is fair, while the supply is decreasing. Last year's crop bring 32c @36c. ₱ lb. This year's exports amount to about 730 bales,—thus exceeding those of the same portion of 1853, by over 450 bales.

LATHS—Eastern continue scarce and firm, being easily inquired for at $2 ₱ thousand.

LIME—Rockland is in moderate request at 90c. for common, and $1 15 for lump, ₱ bbl. There is not much of it here, however. Hence, the limited transactions.

METALS—We have nothing new to notice in Copper. Scotch Pig Iron remains inactive and languid at $39@40, usual credit, ₱ ton. The stock of this kind is increasing, and as it is pressed upon the market a reduction of prices is anticipated; hence, buyers are keeping off. A small sale of Spanish Lead has been effected at $6 25 ₱ 100 lbs., being the only operation reported in this article to-day. Steel and Tin are unaltered.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is freely purchased on arrival, chiefly at $4 25 ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine continues to find ready buyers at 54c.@55c. ₱ gallon. The supply is moderate. Tar is less abundant, and is stiffly held at $3 75@$4 25 ₱ bbl. Some retail lots fetch $4 50 ₱ bbl., but this is an extreme rate. Resin is in fair request, at $1 80@$1 85 for common Wilmington, &c., delivered, ₱ bbl; and $2 25@$3 50 for White, ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—A less active demand exists for Whale and Sperm, but these are not freely offered, and full prices are still obtained for small parcels. Olive is unchanged. Linseed also appears about the same; 5,000 gallons were taken, in lots from store at 79c.@80c. ₱ gallon. We have heard of no additional movements in Lard.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in fair demand for the use of the trade, and actively inquired for by speculators at about previous quotations. The sales reported since our last include 660 bbls. at $14 75@$14 87½ for Mess, $14 75 for thin Mess, and $11 75@$12 for prime; with 4,000 bbls. Mess, deliverable in September, October and November, at $14 50@$15 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet, owing to their scarcity and enhanced value. 130 pkgs. brought 6½c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, and 7½c @8c. for Hams, ₱ lb. Lard is pretty active and buoyant. 540 bbls. good to prime changed hands at 11½c.@11½c. ₱ lb. Beef is in fair request at former rates. The day's business includes 250 bbls. at $12@$13 for Country Mess; $13 25 for a lot of repacked do. do.; $15@$15 25 for City do.; $15 75@$16 for repacked Chicago do., and $16 50@$17 for extra do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is rare and nominal. Butter is selling freely, at 14c.@18c. for Ohio, 18c.@ for Western New-York, and 22c.@25c. for Orange County, ₱ lb. Fair to prime Cheese is pretty active at 9c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—With a reduced supply and good inquiry, prices are supported. There have been 150 tcs. fair to tolerably prime, disposed of at $3 75@$4 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SOAP—About 100 bxs. Castile realized 10½c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—There was only one important transaction reported to-day, viz.: 300 mats Cassia at 26c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—The week's sales amount to 200 packages found buyers at 9½c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Kentucky is pretty brisk and buoyant. The day's sales reach 150 hhds. at 7½c.@9½c. ₱ lb. Other kinds are unchanged.

WHISKY—Scarce less active, but no more valuable. The day's movements consist of 500 bbls. Ohio and Pitson at 27c.@27½c., and 75 hhds. Drudge at 36½c.@37c. ₱ gallon, usual terms.

FREIGHTS—An exceedingly limited business was transacted in this line to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements included 5,000 bushels Corn, in ship's bags, at 2½d.; 800 bales compressed Cotton at ½d. ₱ lb.; and 40 hhds. Tallow at 10s. No important shipments transpired for other ports, and rates were altogether nominal.

New-York Cattle Market—Aug. 28.

Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.

For Beeves, at ALLERTON'S Washington Drove Yard, corner Fourth avenue and Forty-fourth-street, and at CHAMBERLAIN'S, Hudson River Bull's Head, foot of Robinson-street. For Cows and Calves, Sheep and Lambs, (also for Beeves occasionally,) at BROWNING'S, in Sixth-street, near Third-avenue, and also at O'BRIEN'S Central Bull's Head, (for Cows, Calves, and Beeves only,) No. 9 Sixth-street and at CHAMBERLAIN'S.

AT ALLERTON'S WASHINGTON DROVE YARD.—Offered to-day, 2 466 Beef Cattle; offered during the week, 2,583. We subjoin the returns for the week in detail, together with the section of country whence the supplies came:

BEEF CATTLE.			
Hudson River R. R....	600	Kentucky, on cars and foot.....	601
Erie Railroad.....	1,500	By Hudson River boats	100
Harlem Railroad.....	87	OTHER STOCK.	
Illinois, on cars and foot	620	Harlem Railroad:	
Indiana, on cars.....	142	Cows and Calves...	87
Ohio, on foot.....	666	Veal Calves.....	144
Ohio, on cars.....	31	Sheep and Lambs...	797
N. Y. State, on cars...	353		

PRICES, &c.—A steady business has been done during the week, at prices showing no material variation from those of the week preceding. The anticipated short crop of Corn favors an impression among the drovers that Cattle will be scarce next Winter.

But as it is too early yet for rational speculations on this head, the purpose probably is to strengthen present prices. Some few lots extra sold as high as $10.

Beef Cattle.....	$6 00 @$ 9 00
Cows and Calves.....	30 00 @ 60 00
Veal Calves.....	4 00 @ 6 00
Sheep, (on foot).....	2 00 @ 7 00
Lambs.....	2 50 @ 6 00
Swine.....	0 4½@ 0 05

The number of Swine offered and sold was 620.

AT CHAMBERLAIN'S—(HUDSON RIVER BULL'S HEAD.)—258 Beeves, 151 Cows and Calves, 169 Veals, 3,642 Sheep, and 3,248 Lambs. Buyers have been more plenty this week, but prices remain about the same as last quoted. Sales of Beeves at from $6 50 to $9 ₱ hundred. Cows and Calves sold at from $25@$50. Veals 4½c.@7c. Sheep, $2 25 to $6 50. Lambs $1 50 to $4 50.

AT BROWNING'S—At market 458 Beef Cattle, 62 Cows and Calves, 43 Veal Calves, and 6,658 Sheep and Lambs.

PRICES—Beeves all sold at from $6 50 to $9 25, as in quality. Cows and Calves from $25 to $35@$40, Veal Calves, 4@5c., (live weight,) Sheep sold at from $1 50 to @$3 50@$5 50. Lambs from 87½ to $2 25@$4 75. About 1,000 left over.

AT O'BRIEN'S—On sale, 120 beef cattle, and 70 Cows and Calves. The prices of the former ranged at from $6 50 to $9, and the latter from $25 to $40. All sold.

RECAPITULATION.

	Beeves.	Cows and Calves.	Veal Calves.	Sheep.
Allerton's....	2,583	7	144	797
Browning's....	458	43	43	6,658
Chamberlain's	358	151	169	7,090
O'Brien's.....	120	70	—	—
Total.....	3,519	271	356	14,515

AUCTION SALES.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER—Office No. 46 Pine, corner of William-st. On TUESDAY, Aug. 29, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

$5,000 7 per cent Income Bonds of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, due 1863, interest March 1 and Sept 1, in New-York. $1,000 each

$6,000 7 per cent. Bonds of the City of Cairo..... $1,000 each

50 shares Niagara Fire Insurance Company..... $10 each

51 shares Sackett's Harbor Bank..... $50 each.

20 shares Commercial Fire Insurance Company..... $25 each.

20 shares Astor Fire Insurance Company..... $25 each.

10 shares Nassau Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn, $50 each.

50 shares North American Fire Insurance Co.... $50 each

20 shares Commonwealth Fire Insurance Co..... $100 each.

25 shares Bank of Commonwealth..... $100 each.

ALBERT H NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

FORDHAM LOTS AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on WEDNDSDAY, Aug. 30 at 3 o'clock, P. M., on the ground, 41 desirable building lots, situated in the healthy and flourishing village of Fordham, Westchester Co., N. Y., on the line of the Harlem Railroad, about ten miles and thirty minutes' ride from the City, and from one to five minutes' walk from the depôt at Fordham. These lots are well situated for building purposes, and will be sold without reserve to close the concern. There are 26 trains to and from the City, daily; and the commutation only about 11 cents per day. Terms easy. Title perfect. Free tickets to attend the sale may be obtained by applying to the Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st; at the Harlem Railroad Office Broome-st; or BERRIAN & BANKS, No 18 Nassau-st., N. Y. Persons leaving by the 2:15 P. M. train, will arrive in time for the sale. Maps, Circulars, &c., may be had by applying as above.

WILLIAM IRVING & CO., Auctioneers

FINE GROCERIES.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 536 6th-av., the entire stock of Groceries and fixtures contained in the above store, consisting, in part, of sugars, coffees green and black teas, oils, syrups, preserves, catsups, old wines, whisky, gin, &c., in bottles ten years, Havana cigars, flour, lard, butter, spices, dried fruit, crackers, sperm and wax candles, soaps, and the usual variety of Groceries in lots to suit the trade and others. Brass and tin scales; eight large, elegant tin tea canisters, painted oak; sugar barrels, oil cans, scoops, show cases and baskets, large platform scales and coffee mill, counter fixtures, awnings, &c. Also horse, wagon and harness. Everything to be sold without reserve, as the owner is retiring from business, on account of bad customers, small profits and want of capital.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—JOSEPH HEGEMAN will sell on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30, at 10 o'clock A M., at No. 73 Court st, between Atlantic and Pacific-sts, Brooklyn, carpets, oil cloths, bureaus, bedsteads, sofas, mahogany and other chairs, &c., &c.

SAME DAY, at Public P. M., at No. 158 Bridge, between Concord and Nassau-sts., Brooklyn, household furniture, consisting of carpets, oil cloths, mahogany and other chairs, sofas, bureaus, bedsteads, &c., &c.

F. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No 47 Lispenard-st.—Magnificent Household Furniture, all of which was made in Paris; two suits parlor furniture, in brocatelle and plush, wardrobes plate glass doors, original oil paintings, brocatelle and lace curtains, French clock, style Louis XV, cost $150, candelabras, oval India card receivers, Sevres china, ornaments, French cutlery, rosewood piano, made by I. I. Hensel, Paris, cost $600; all the chamber furniture, carpets, bedding, &c. Sale will commence with the kitchen furniture. Catalogues now ready.

BAKER & WEEKS, Auctioneers

TO ALL TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Will be sold on TUESDAY next, the 29th inst., at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, by BAKER & WEEKS, the following Stocks, to wit:

10 000 shares of the Stock of the Excelsior White Zinc Company. (Gardiner's patent)

1,000 shares of the Stock of the American White Zinc Company.

For particulars, inquire of CLARK & CORNWALL, Attorneys, No. 195 Broadway, New-York.

H. H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO., EXECUTOR'S SALE.—On THURSDAY, Aug. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 97 East 32d-st., near 3d-av., at the yard of the late M. LARKIN, deceased—Carved marble mantels; plain do; carts of various kinds; trucks, carpenters' benches, lumber, scaffolding, ropes and poles, hinges, screw-nails, mouldings, &c., together with a variety of building materials, to be sold without reserve, a full description of which will be found in the catalogue, at the store, No. 19 Nassau-st., on Monday, Aug. 29.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30, 1854, at 10½ o'clock, at No 133 Union-st, above Hicks-st, Brooklyn, the Household Furniture contained in said house, consisting of fine English three-ply and ingrain carpets, tapestry do., rugs, oilcloths, carved mahogany sofas, divans, ottomans chairs, rocking do., in hair cloth, mahogany dining and centre tables, card do., rich muslin window curtains, bedsteads, bureaus, mattresses, feather beds and pillows, engravings &c., &c., all of which are nearly new.

FORT HAMILTON PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—250 LOTS on 3d and United States-ave., will be sold on the ground on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Aug. 29, 30 and 31. Sale to commence each day at 2 o'clock P. M. These lots are the portion of the property sold last year, but is an entire new plot, beautifully situated on and between the two principal avenues. The railroad is to be run directly in front, on 3d-av., and steamboats ply to and from Fort Hamilton eight times a day, thus rendering the property most accessible by land as well as by water. From the second story window of an ord nary sized dwelling on any portion of the ground, can be seen a fine view of the Bay, Narrows, Highlands, New Jersey, Staten Island, Bath, Coney Island, the Atlantic Ocean and the whole surrounding country—commanding one of the best views in the world. The steamer *Norwalk* leaves Pier No. 3 at 10 o'clock A. M., and at 1 o'clock P M. Title perfect and sale positive. For free tickets, maps, &c, inquire of J. W. BARKER, or J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer, No. 3 Nassau-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GIGANTIC IMPROVEMENT IN PIANOS.—The Celestial Piano is now fairly in the field, and bids defiance to competition for power, sweetness, breadth, purity and richness of tone. This is the spontaneous testimony of all Pianists who have performed on it. ELY & MUNGER, Sole Manufacturers, No. 321 Broadway.

N. B.—New and second-hand Pianos of the ordinary kind for sale at much less than factory prices. Pianos to let.

REMOVAL.—J & C. FISCHER have removed their Warerooms from No 178 Greenwich-st. to their new Manufactory, Nos. 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th st., between 9th and 10th-avs., New-York, where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of Pianos, with all the best modern improvements made under their own supervision, and warranted to stand any climate. Also, Pianos with the Æolian attachment. Piano-fortes tuned, repaired, or taken in exchange.

ATTENTION—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES at our new and spacious warerooms, No. 421 Broome-st., (a few doors east of Broadway,) which in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivaled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODIONS—Of every variety, from $46 to $150, suitable for the parlor, lecture room, lodge room, or small church. Believing them to be better in tone, more durable and better finished than those of any other make, we have accepted the agency, and keep for sale only those manufactured by PRINCE & CO.

WILLIAM HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, opposite the Park, sole agents for PRINCE & Co.'s celebrated Melodions

PIANO-FORTES.—Professors and connoisseurs will profit by calling and examining T. H. CHAMBERS justly celebrated instruments, which stand unrivalled and unequalled by any in the United States for refinement of tone, durability and elegance of finish. Warerooms, No. 385 Broadway. N. B.—The square "Grand" finished back 7½ octave is ready for exhibition.

PIANO-FORTES.—Persons in want of a good Piano are invited to call at the factory of HAINES, BROTHERS & CUMMINGS, No 116 3d-av., corner 11th-st. Pianos with pearl and ivory keys. Pianos to rent. Also Pianos that have been rented for sale cheap

A. W. LADD & CO.'S GRAND DIAGONAL PIANO-FORTES, with new grand action, which has no superior in all the points which constitute a perfect instrument. LINCOLN & THOMPSON, sole agents, No. 441 Broadway.

PIANOS WANTED.—Two Pianos are wanted in exchange for board and tuition in an established Boarding School for Young Ladies, in a pleasant location in this City. Address Z. Y., Office of the New-York *Times*.

INSTRUCTION.

DEVOKER'S FEMALE INSTITUTE.—No. 260 Madison-st., New-York. Will reopen on THURSDAY, 14th September. The course of instruction embraces the whole range of a thorough and refined system of education, so far as practicable, is ultimated by simple apparatus. Pupils in the City are conveyed to and from the Institute at a small extra expense to the parents. Pupils can obtain board in respectable private boarding-houses in the vicinity of the school. Circulars, specifying the course of study and the terms of tuition, may be had at the Institute; or further information may be obtained by addressing the Principal, Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, No. 138 Henry-st., or any of the following gentlemen, who constitute the Board of Trustees:

ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., President.

E. D. BROWN, Treasurer.

J. W. C. DEVEREUX, Secretary.

Joseph Hoxie,	Thompson Price,	James E. Holmes,
James Horn,	D. B. Keeler,	A. B. Holmes,
Thos. Williams, Jr.	Eben Cauldwell,	Geo. M. Clearman,
John Gray,	Samuel Millbank,	Benj. W. Clapp.

DE G BROOKES' DANCING ACADEMY.—No 361 Broome-st., between Broadway and the Bowery, will open for the season on TUESDAY, Sept. 5, 1854. The ball room, with reception, dressing and practicing rooms adjacent, possesses great advantages for pupils. Having recently adopted an entire new method of instruction, the pupils are enabled to acquire all the fashionable dances in a very few lessons.

Days and evenings of tuition, (for classes,) TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 3 to 6 P. M. for ladies and misses, and from 7 to 10½ P. M., for gentlemen and lads. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, for children exclusively, from 3 to 6 P. M.

Private lessons EVERY MORNING, also MONDAYS and THURSDAYS throughout the day and evening, and at all times not occupied by classes.

The ladies' primary classes are under the direction of Mrs BROOKES.

N. B.—The opening soiree on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 13, and continued weekly.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES No. 209 Henry-st., near the South Ferry, Brooklyn, New-York. Madame CRUCY will be ready for the reception of pupils on MONDAY, the 4th of September. The teachers in the English and other departments are the best that can be procured, and no efforts are spared to render this institution, in every respect, as perfect as can be desired. The French department is under the particular care of one of the Misses CRUCY, who has received a diploma in Paris, and who is, besides, well acquainted with the Spanish language.

POLYTECHNIC AND GYMNASTIC INSTITUTE.—Six select schools for moral, physical, and intellectual training, No. 48 7th-av., corner 14th-st. Twenty-five boys in each school. Our plans and arrangements are the result of twenty-two years' experience, and are so perfect that every parent who has called and examined has become a patron. Eighty-eight pupils entered last session. Parents who are desirous of a permanent place for their children are invited to call. Schools open September 4. N. B.—The pupils in Bristol are well, and will return Thursday, Aug. 31. WM. B. STOUGHTON, } Principals. Rev. G. N. SLEIGHT, }

SCHOOL.—The School at No. 81 East 16th-st, during the last six years under charge of the subscriber, will resume its exercises on TUESDAY, 12th of September. Application previously may be made to the subscriber, Morristown, N. J. Every endeavor has been and will be made, by the entire devotion of the time and resources of the subscriber, to render this School deserving of confidence and patronage. Terms $100 per year.

J. H. TYNG, A. M.

TO PRESIDENTS OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.—A first-class Graduate and Tutor of one of the European Colleges wishes for a Professorship or Tutorship in any School or College in the United States. He is conversant with English, French, German and Spanish. The highest testimonials can be produced. Salary not so much an object as immediate employment. Address A M, No. 15 Rivington-st., cor. Bowery.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 4. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway; EVANS & DICKINSON 8, No 697 Broadway; and at the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st., near Tompkins-square.

MRS. BROWN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 30 Varick-st., Hudson-square, will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 11. Mrs. BROWN will attend in person at her residence, and circulars may be obtained at the bookstores of CARTER & BROTHERS, No. 285 Broadway, and at LOCKWOOD & SON'S, No. 411 Broadway.

BERGEN HEIGHTS INSTITUTE—One mile from Hoboken Ferry. The Young Ladies' Department will open Sept 4, under charge of the most efficient teachers. Terms, $50 per quarter. The Boys' Department will continue, as heretofore, under charge of the Principal. References given and required. Inquire on the premises J. & H. M. SMITH.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will be reopened for the reception of her pupils on TUESDAY, Sept. 12. Applications for admission may be made by letter until the 1st of September, after which time Mrs. O. will be in town. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, 8th-st

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—THE BROTHERS ANDREWS-HAUER have the honor respectfully to announce that they will open their Conservatory of Music on the first of October, for instruction in their new method for Piano, Violin, Violoncello, Flute and Singing. Particulars will be shortly announced.

CUMBERLAND INSTITUTE.—For young ladies, Fulton-av., corner of Cumberland-st., Brooklyn. Under the superintendence of Mrs. A. F. DAVIS and daughters. This Institute has been in successful operation for some time, and will commence another academic year on the first Monday in September.

THE ADVERTISER TAKES FOUR BOYS Under 10 years of age, into his family, to educate at home with his own. Terms $156 per annum. Inquiries from parents desiring to place a son in the country under happy home influences and judicious training, will be forwarded if addressed to Box No. 346 Post-Office, Hartford, Conn.

J. MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND PRIVATE TEACHING, No. 816 Broadway, northeast corner of 12th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 4. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway; EVANS & DICKERSON'S, No. 697 Broadway; and CROWEN'S, No. 699 Broadway.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY.—The new term begins September 4. Circulars may be obtained at the bookstores of ROE, LOCKWOOD & SON, THOS. J. CROWEN, CHAS S. FRANCIS, and SAMUEL RAYNOR or at the University, from the Janitor.

GEO. S. PARKER, Principal

THE SCHOOL OF THE CLARKE SISTERS—No. 74 5th-av.—will reopen on the 14th of 9th Month September. Provision is made for a daily stage from the eastern part of the City, and also for the conveyance of pupils in stormy weather.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—MONS. AND MADAM BERTEAUX'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 43 Pierrepont-st, will reopen on MONDAY, September 11. Circulars may be obtained at the institution.

MISS & TEELE'S DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 5 East 30th-st., between 5th and Madison-avs., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept 12. The best teachers of French, Music and Drawing are employed. Circulars may be obtained at her residence.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for Young Ladies, Nos. 30 and 32 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 4.

PROF. W. DOD'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No 993 Broadway, will reopen on MONDAY, the 11th of September. Number of pupils limited to 20.

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.—No. 65 Henry st, Brooklyn. The Fall term of this school will commence on MONDAY, Sept 4.

JULIUS R POMEROY, Principal.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 24 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept 11. An omnibus will be sent for pupils residing at a distance.

CHARLES MURRAY NAIRNE, M. A.—Will reopen his Select School for 20 approved boys, at No. 35 Bible House, on MONDAY, the 4th Sept. next. House No. 14 West 28th-st.

MISSES L. M. AND M. R. GREEN—Will reopen their SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES on THURSDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 15 5th-av, first door from Washington-square.

MISS FORBES—No. 22 North Moore-street, respectfully informs her friends and the public that her school will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 11. Circulars may be obtained at the school.

BERNARD & REDFIELD'S English, French, Spanish, and Classical Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, No. 129 2d-av.; cor St. Mark's-place, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 11.

THE MISSES ROHR—Will reopen their Boarding and Day School, THURSDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars can be obtained at their residence, No. 134 West 24th-st.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL—No. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 11.

SCHOOL NOTICE.—The Fall term of the subscriber's school will commence on MONDAY Sept. 4.

JAMES N. McELLIGOTT, No. 165 Green-st.

MISS ADRIAN'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Jamaica, L. I, will be reopened on Sept. 13.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—Mrs. MACAULAY will reopen her School, THURSDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 43 East 21st-st, between Broadway and 4th-av.

CHARLES COUDERT'S LYCEUM WILL REOPEN Sept. 4.

H. PEUGNET'S INSTITUTION, No 27 Bank-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, the 4th of September.

DRY GOODS.

NEW FALL GOODS.—J BECK & CO. would respectfully invite the attention of purchasers to their large and splendid stock of Silks, Shawls, Cloaks, Mantillas, De Laines, Cashmeres, Merinos, Ladies' Cloth, Velvet, Bombazine, Calicoes, Linens, White Muslins, Hosiery, Gloves, Embroideries, Laces, &c., &c., which have been selected with great care in Europe at low prices. Also, 1,000 pieces Silks and Merinos, purchased low at the late auction sales, all of which will be sold at a very small advance. Nos 335 and 337 Broadway.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF SILK GOODS.—The entire stock of ALFRED EDWARDS & CO will be sold within sixty days, at their store Nos 9 and 11 Park-place, FOR CAS

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,661,160 36
Average amount of Specie	551,298 03
Average amount of Circulation	312,080 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,358,758 48

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. A. MEIGS, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of August, 1854.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$304,220 00
Average amount of Specie	31,795 00
Average amount of Circulation	101,575 00
Average amount of Deposits	200,202 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of August, 1854.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,362 421 83
Average amount of Specie	1,367,489 29
Average amount of Circulation, notes of late Bank of America	123 020 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,484,579 68

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of August, 1854.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$7,962,779 38
Average amount of Specie	2,336,443 63
Average amount of Circulation	5,700 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,250,345 04

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD KING, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. RICHARD KING, Ass't Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of August, 1854.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,147,421 00
Average amount of Specie	185,121 26
Average amount of Circulation	101,762 33
Average amount of Deposits	856,010 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of August, 1854.

GILBERT S. NIXON Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,972,728 48
Average amount of Specie	839,080 00
Average amount of Circulation	273 654 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,062,729 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANTHONY P. HALSEY, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of August, 1854.

THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,532,506 91
Average amount of Specie	152,259 76
Average amount of Circulation	75,347 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,271,944 06

City and County of New-York ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of August, 1854.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,860,158 19
Average amount of Specie	396,867 71
Average amount of Circulation	554,423 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,140,979 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R WITHERS, Cashier.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE METROPOLIS, the City of New-York—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$218,870 17
Average amount of Specie	5,947 64
Average amount of Circulation	22,349 00
Average amount of Deposits	958 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL R. HITCHCOCK, Cashier of the BANK OF THE UNION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. R. HITCHCOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of August, 1854.

WORTHN. ROMAINS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,165,899 12
Average amount of Specie	61,267 19
Average amount of Circulation	196 415 00
Average amount of Deposits	830,413 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of August, 1854.

JAS. L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday the 26th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,292,162 10
Average amount of Specie	90 536 13
Average amount of Circulation	136,043 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,014,699 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of August, 1854.

MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,449,179 78
Average amount of Specie	127,072 79
Average amount of Circulation	5 1 58 00
Average amount of Deposits	892,598 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr. Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of August, 1854.

GEO. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CENTRAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$368 422 21
Average amount of Specie	24,054 36
Average amount of Circulation	99,103 00
Average amount of Deposits	223,747 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WALTER OAKLEY, Cashier of the CENTRAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WALTER OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of August, 1854.

GEO. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$639,885 75
Average amount of Specie	47,150 82
Average amount of Circulation	138 134 00
Average amount of Deposits	357,377 32

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES J. SHEPARD, Cashier, pro tem., of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHAS. J. SHEPARD, Cashier pro tem.

Affirmed before me, this 28th day of August, 1854.

JNO. DEAKE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,320,536 00
Average amount of Specie	257,769 00
Average amount of Circulation	274,200 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,091,396 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. O. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J O. JONES, President.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of August, 1854.

HENRY C. BANES, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$745,657 53
Average amount of Specie	34,999 21
Average amount of Circulation	149,581 00
Average amount of Deposits	561,392 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of August, 1854.

GEO. L. OSBORN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,655,878 24
Average amount of Specie	267,275 30
Average amount of Circulation	101,487 75
Average amount of Deposits	1,302,543 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ROBERT STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of August, 1854.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,358,682 21
Average amount of Specie	320,141 53
Average amount of Circulation	87,887 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,831,234 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. HOOKER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. T HOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 28th day of August, 1854.

GILBERT S NIXON Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of August 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$609,801 00
Average amount of Specie, for sale very low	30,111 00
Average amount of Circulation	115,272 00
Average amount of Deposits	347,835 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of August, 1854.

THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,129,721 47
Average amount of Specie	72,349 78
Average amount of Circulation	92,847 00
Average amount of Deposits	817 540 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. A PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 28th day of August, 1854.

ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$119 368 00
Average amount of Specie	11,405 00
Average amount of Circulation	99 351 00
Average amount of Deposits	79,993 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES SANFORD, Cashier of the EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES SANFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of August, 1854.

BOLTIS M. FOWLER Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EMPIRE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$453,733 70
Average amount of Specie	21 900 69
Average amount of Circulation	104,003 00
Average amount of Deposits	280,230 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, LEONARD H. CHURCH, Cashier of the EMPIRE CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

L. H. CHURCH Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of August, 1854.

ISAAC O. BARKER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,608,339 32
Average amount of Specie	191,113 04
Average amount of Circulation	154,216 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,229,066 30

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 28th day of August, 1854.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$493,454 49
Average amount of Specie	27,622 19
Average amount of Circulation	10,231 00
Average amount of Deposits	315,052 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of August, 1854.

JAMES HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$616 608 53
Average amount of Specie	101,969 11
Average amount of Circulation	90,441 00
Average amount of Deposits	327,615 57

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of August, 1854.

JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,324,487 01
Average amount of Specie	204,093 00
Average amount of Circulation	139 026 00
Average amount of Deposits	695 657 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM H JOHNSON, President of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W H. JOHNSON, President.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$366 993 00
Average amount of Specie	30 434 00
Average amount of Circulation	103.358 00
Average amount of Deposits	161.875 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of August, 1854.

J. S. HALSEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$538 711 72
Average amount of Specie	3 : 487 21
Average amount of Circulation	117,321 00
Average amount of Deposits	450,774 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I DANL V H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANL V H BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 28th day of August, 1854.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE KNICKERBOCKER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$517 629 93
Average amount of Specie	25 711 03
Average amount of Circulation	92,231 00
Average amount of Deposits	289,179 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN A. GUNN, Cashier of the KNICKERBOCKER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. A. GUNN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of August, 1854.

WM. DARROW, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of August, 1854.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,763,363 07
Average amount of Specie	188,085 51
Average amount of Circulation	225,284 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,385,987 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of August, 1854.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,359,014 75
Average amount of Specie	502,347 06
Average amount of Circulation	450,227 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,658 466 35

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of August, 1854.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$676 457 71
Average amount of Specie	37,167 96
Average amount of Circulation	96 400 00
Average amount of Deposits	485,029 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 28th day of August, 1854.

WILLIAM DODGE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,085 678 72
Average amount of Specie	90,720 60
Average amount of Circulation	103,383 00
Average amount of Deposits	760,911 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R H HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 28th day of August, 1854.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,821,571 76
Average amount of Specie	1,794 981 59
Average amount of Circulation	247 855 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,141,378 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS S. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of August, 1854.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,783,723 24
Average amount of Specie	138,936 42
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	185,781 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,888,643 58

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of August, 1854.

JNO. HEGEMAN Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853 for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,506,944 07
Average amount of Specie	471,457 79
Average amount of Circulation	95,794 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,389,698 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr. Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H MEIGS, Jr. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of August, 1854

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$929,607 00
Average amount of Specie	88 282 00
Average amount of Circulation	109,435 00
Average amount of Deposits	771,859 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A TOOKER Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of August, 1854.

G. H. SCRIBNER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,373,306 20
Average amount of Specie	170,486 25
Average amount of Circulation	121,514 00
Average amount of Deposits	936,9 0 0 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B T HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of August, 1854.

GILBERT S NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$421,084 37
Average amount of Specie	21,963 63
Average amount of Circulation	14,815 00
Average amount of Deposits	404,470 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DAVID PALMER, President of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

D. PALMER, President.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of August, 1854.

JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$302,976 10
Average amount of Specie	9,637 83
Average amount of Circulation	99,739 00
Average amount of Deposits	117,675 02

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D B HALSTEAD Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of August, 1854.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,099,358 71
Average amount of Specie	35 462 21
Average amount of Circulation	236,913 00
Average amount of Deposits	914 416 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief

A B HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 28th day of August 1854.

EDWARD N. ROGERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,330,905 00
Average amount of Specie	63,451 02
Average amount of Circulation	117 382 00
Average amount of Deposits	667,386 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D R. MARTIN, President of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

D. R. MARTIN, President

Affirmed before me, this 28th day of August, 1854

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$507 083 43
Average amount of Specie	31 464 82
Average amount of Circulation	94 549 67
Average amount of Deposits	293,420 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 28th day of August, 1854.

H K. FROST, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$427,320 09
Average amount of Specie	42,587 60
Average amount of Circulation	111 410 00
Average amount of Deposits	345,220 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of August, 1854.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$787,901 10
Average amount of Specie	72,986 28
Average amount of Circulation	139 931 00
Average amount of Deposits	552 822 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of August, 1854.

WM E. SHAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,477,781 17
Average amount of Specie	416,315 42
Average amount of Circulation	181 987 00
Average amount of Deposits	2 154,251 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PETER M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PETER M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of August, 1854.

THOS. S SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$600,981 00
Average amount of Specie	30,733 00
Average amount of Circulation	91,931 00
Average amount of Deposits	338,498 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R S OAKLEY, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 28th day of August, 1854.

JAS. HILLYER Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,070,152 59
Average amount of Specie	113,594 65
Average amount of Circulation	109 873 00
Average amount of Deposits	551,292 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A S FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 28th day of August, 1854.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$813,413 00
Average amount of Specie	25,812 00
Average amount of Circulation	110,454 00
Average amount of Deposits	405,190 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of August, 1854

GEO F. DAVENPORT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SUFFOLK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853 for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$323 424 13
Average amount of Specie	15,747 95
Average amount of Circulation	99,676 00
Average amount of Deposits	169 806 02

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, M. M. BRADLEY, Cashier of the SUFFOLK BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

M. M. BRADLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of August, 1854.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26th day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,334,668 48
Average amount of Specie	88,624 26
Average amount of Circulation	251,564 00
Average amount of Deposits	723,739 45

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, New-York, being largest in the City,) from which every variety of taste can be gratified, preparatory to a dissolution of partnership.

RICHARD BERRY Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 28th day of August, 1854

E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK, NEW YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 26 h day of August, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,301,161 17
Average amount of Specie	414 359 88
Circulation of the late Union Bank	238,082 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,2 2 685 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D EBBETS, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D EBBETS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of August, 1854.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

SHOVELS, SPADES AND SCOOPS—MANUFACTURED BY THE OLD COLONY IRON COMPANY.—The assortment comprises over fifty different qualities and sizes, a complete list of which can be obtained on application to the undersigned Agents for the Old Colony Iron Company. We always have in store a full assortment, and dealers can hardly fail to find in our stock almost any description of shovels, spades or scoops that may be wanted, and at prices to suit the closest buyers. JOHN S. BUSHING & CO., No. 32 Cliff-st., New-York

ESCAUSTIC TILES for floors of churches and public buildings, and for vestibules halls, dining rooms conservatories, and hearths in dwellings These tiles are of an almost infinite variety of patterns, are very hard and strong, and are used in

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible]

FIRE IN FULTON-STREET.

On the evening of the 30th of July, a fire broke [illegible] boot and shoe store of JOHN BOWNE, [illegible]-Fulton-street. The very rapid manner in which it spread, led to many surmises as to its origin. The evidence before the Fire Marshal showed that Mr. BEVILL and his wife were the [illegible] persons in the store. In less than ten minutes after they had locked the door, the store was in a blaze, endangering very much the *Sun* Buildings. [illegible] showed that Mr. BEVILL had been [illegible] and was under the influence of liquor. It is supposed that he entered the store after he had once locked it, to get some money from his desk. The presumption was that in his carelessness he dropped a lighted match, which kindled up after he left, and set the store on fire. It was attributed to the gas, but the investigation proved that the gas was not the cause of the fire. Mr. BEVILL was insured to the amount of $2,000—$1,500 in the Metropolis Insurance Company, and $500 in the New-York City Insurance Company—which fully covered his loss.

FIRE IN SIXTH-AVENUE.

A fire broke out on the 25th of last July in the show window of WALLACE & SHOWLIS, dry goods, No. 268 Sixth-avenue. The evidence shows that in all probability the fire was occasioned by the gas-lights in the window. It was shown that there were five gas-burners in the window, and that neither of them had any glass covering to protect the goods from the flame. A draught from the door causing the flame to come in contact with the goods undoubtedly was the cause of the fire. Mr. SHOWLIS, and his clerk JAMES G. BAXTER, were in the store at the time, and gave this as their opinion. The damage was between $600 and $700. The firm was fully insured in the Home and Beekman Insurance Company.

FIRE IN THIRD-AVENUE.

On the 12th inst. a fire broke out in the cigar store of JOHN BELL, No. 321 Third-avenue, corner of Twenty-fifth-street. This fire showed evidence of incendiarism. The testimony showed that a boy named JOHN CONKLIN slept in the rear of the store the night of the fire. He closed the store at 10½ o'clock as usual. It appeared that under the counter there were three holes made through the floor to admit Croton water pipes and a beer pipe from the cellar. The cellar-door had evidently been unfastened, and some person had taken paper or rags saturated with camphene and pushed them through these holes under the counter and set fire to them. The fire was discovered between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning. The boy in the rear came near being suffocated and escaped through an entry-door leading into the yard. The fire burnt the counter on the inside and was spreading through the store when discovered Mr. BELL, the owner of the store, said he left the store about 10 o'clock the evening of the fire and did not return. The fire was judged the work of incendiarism. The damage was trifling. Amount covered by insurance in the Peter Cooper Insurance Co.

FIRE IN ESSEX-STREET.

On the afternoon of the 16th inst., a fire broke out in the print shop of Joseph Isaacson, No. 58 Essex-street. The evidence shows that a boy named William Kern, employed in the store, was warming some oil and upset the oil-can in the fire-place, which immediately blazed up doing damage to brushes and paints to the amount of $400. The fire was judged the result of accident. Mr. Isaacson was fully insured in the St. Mark's Insurance Company.

FIRE IN AVENUE A.

On the night of the 16th inst. a fire was discovered in a fancy lace and trimming store, kept by LEOPOLD SELDNER, No. 98 Avenue A. The evidence showed that Mr. SELDNER was absent from the City on the night of the fire; that his wife and sister were the only persons left in charge of the store; that on the night in question, the sister closed the store about 9 o'clock, and turned off the gas, at the request of Mrs. SELDNER. The sister, it appeared, went to bed in a room in the rear of the store, about 10 o'clock. Mrs. SELDNER remained up with some friends, talking, at the entry door, until about 11 o'clock, when she retired, occupying the same bed with the sister. Shortly afterwards, they were awoke by a crackling noise, proceeding from the direction of the store. On opening the door leading into the store, the fire was discovered. An alarm was given; and by the aid of the neighbors, the fire was soon extinguished. There could be no opinion given as to the origin of the fire. Mr. SELDNER was insured in the Granite Fire Insurance Company for $1,000, which fully covered his loss.

FIRE IN WEST BROADWAY.

Piano-Forte Manufactory Destroyed—Loss $10,000—Fireman Injured.

Yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the extensive manufacturing establishments on West Broadway, near the corner of Franklin-street, which resulted in the loss of some $10,000 worth of property. The flames were first observed in the building No. 103 West Broadway, which was occupied by Mr. ALBERT WEBBERS as a manufactory of piano-fortes. Adjoining this factory, was the sash and blind factory of Mr. JOHN D. DIXON, (of which Mr. DIXON has a branch in Jersey City,) and the rear lots were covered with buildings occupied for various kinds of business. The establishment of Mr. WEBBERS was entirely destroyed, as were also the contents. The building (No. 103) was owned by Mr. HYNORD, whose loss is mentioned below. Annexed we give a list of the losses and insurances of each occupant of the various premises:

ALBERT WEBBERS sustained a loss exceeding $6,000—among which were seven pianos, finished, eleven partly completed, and seven pianos just framed. Mr. WEBBERS was insured for $1,200 in the Lenox Company, Massachusetts, and $500 in the St. Marks Company.

JOHN D. DIXON'S loss was about $200, which is fully covered by an insurance of $1,800 in the North River Insurance Company.

The loss of property in the carpenter's shop of Mr. HYNARD was some $400; no insurance. The building (No. 103) was insured in the Union Company for $1,800, by Mr. HYNARD, the owner of said premises.

Mrs. LEARY, occupying part of the rear of No. 103, lost all her furniture and clothing, amounting to $300. No insurance.

Mrs. BATTY, a manufacturer of confectionery, lost some $500—no part of which was insured.

The following are the names of seven employés of Mr. WEBBER'S Piano-forte manufactory, whose loss of tools average about $100 each: Messrs. FRONT, PRINCE, LYON, WYSE, WHITMAN, WALKNER and MITCHELL.

While the engines were playing on the fire, a member of Company No. 14, named WM. ESLER, had his leg severely fractured by falling from the arm of the machine. The sufferer was immediately conveyed to the City Hospital, and received every attention of the physicians belonging to said institution.

The firemen were at this fire in strong force, and essentially aided by the police of the Fifth Ward, under command of Captain Carpenter.

Another Fire.

A fire was discovered yesterday morning on board of the canal-boat *Quimmabaugh*, lying at pier No. 12 North River. It was supposed to have originated in some loose cotton on deck, which caught fire from the sparks from some one smoking on the dock. It was speedily extinguished by Officer DONOHUE and others. But little damage was done.

NEW-YORK PRISON ASSOCIATION.

Aid Rendered to Discharged Convicts.

The regular monthly meeting of the Executive Committee was held, yesterday afternoon, in Clinton Hall, Astor Place. Present—Messrs. R. N. HAVENS (in the chair,) REED, BALLARD, and Drs. GRISCOM and WELLINGTON.

The Agent of Discharged Convicts and Detention Committees submitted his diary, by which it appears many persons have been aided, and in the following manner:

Situations and employment obtained for discharged convicts from Sing Sing, 5; work and situations for discharged persons from Blackwell's Island, 17; clothes given to the destitute, 8; pecuniary assistance to 27; cases carefully and impartially investigated, 131; complaints and charges abandoned by their suggestions and advice, very many.

Persons discharged from prison by their interposition and recommendations, 38. None of these were reputed bad characters; most of them charged with some small offence for the first time; a large proportion juveniles, and some of them very young. These were handed over to their parents and friends with solemn promise, by example and precept, to teach them "a more excellent way."

In no case does the Agent interfere to screen a hardened transgressor from the penalties of a violated law, neither when the prisoner has the means to provide himself respectable counsel.

One highly encouraging statement was recorded in the diary, viz: Within the last six months nearly 200 persons have been discharged from our City Courts and Prisons by their instrumentality, without fee or reward, directly or indirectly; 13 discharged convicts from Sing Sing were provided by them with employment or situations; in addition to which, upwards of 100 from Blackwell's Island and other places have been aided. Not more than seven of this number—310—have, up to this time, been found recommitted to prison for crime. And out of more than 1,200 complaints examined, and nearly 2,000 persons spoken to, in our City Prisons respectively during the same period of six months, only *one* was recognized who had, up to his arrest, abstained entirely from intoxicating drink. The Association have many call on them.

The following case demands general attention and sympathy:

Some few weeks since several seamen were tried and convicted of alleged revolt at sea. They were sentenced to Kings County Prison for twelve months. Their sea-chests and clothes were left on board ship, or they are lost—the latter is to be feared. These men have not a change of linen. They are confined in small cells with a few garments, not adapted to the season, and when it is necessary for them to have a clean shirt, there is no alternative but to go without, while they wash and dry their only one. The Marshal of the United States Court has been seen—he could do nothing for them. Those officially connected with the prison cannot supply them.

The benevolently disposed are requested to drop a line to the office of the Prison Association, No. 15 Centre-street, expressive of their willingness to send, if called for, bills or gold, or a supply of shirts, clothes, and other necessary articles for these and similar unfortunate men.

The Railroad Accident in the Bowery.

The following are the particulars of the railroad accident in the Bowery:

About 8 o'clock yesterday morning a boy about 17 years of age, named RYER, was accidentally killed by being caught between the cars of the New-Haven Railroad Company going up, and one of the Third-avenue cars as it was on its way down, near the corner of Grand-street and the Bowery. It appears from the testimony taken before Coroner HILTON, who held the inquest at the Fourteenth Ward Station-house, that the unfortunate boy was caught between the large car,—which having got off the track the employés of the Company were endeavoring to replace,—and the small car of the Third-avenue Railroad Company. He was conveyed to the Station-house by Officer DE LA HUNT, but expired in a few minutes after reaching there. The deceased is said to have been a paper-folder in the *Sun* office, and just previous to the accident had been cautioned by one of the workmen to keep out of the way, until the car was replaced on the track.

Dr. CHASTENLY made an external examination, and found several of his ribs and other bones broken, and gave it as an opinion, that this and other severe injuries were the cause of his death. The Jury rendered a verdict, "That he came to his death by being crushed between a New-Haven and a Third-avenue Railroad car, the result of his own imprudence."

The Firemen's Foot Race.

By far the largest assemblage of the season was drawn together last evening at the Hippodrome, to witness the Firemen's Foot Race. Two prizes of $30 and $20 were to be awarded to the two best runners, and a silver trumpet, of the value of $100, was to be presented to the Fire Company of which the first winner was a member. The distance to be run was twelve times around the course, or a mile and a quarter. The following are the names of those who entered for the prizes:

H. McDermott	Engine Company,	No. 16.
Wm. F. Gates	Hose Company,	No. 13.
George Brosen	Engine Company,	No. 37.
John Murphy	Hose Company,	No. 17.
W. G. Joyce	H. & L. Company,	No. 2.
John Kennecy	Engine Company,	No. 46.
John Finley	Engine Company,	No. 7.
J. Whaley	Hose Company,	No. 31.
R. Johnson	Hose Company,	No. 33
Wm. Wilson	Hose Company,	No. 51.
Sylvanus Woods	Hose Company,	No. 7.
Wm. C. Duke	Engine Company,	No. 38.
John Golden	Hose Company,	No. 45.
Robert J. Nealey	Engine Company,	No. 29.
Charles B. Elliott	Engine Company,	No. 6.
Abenezer B. Cooper	Engine Company,	No. 30.
Julius Fink	Hose Company,	No. 56.
A. Kunsinman	Engine Company,	No. 17.
Jesse Winslow	Engine Company,	No. 8.
James Long	Hose Company,	No. 21.

As the contestants made their appearance, dressed in their fire uniform, they were greeted with most loud and enthusiastic cheers. Having leisurely walked once round the circuit, preceded by the judges, in a carriage, they took their station, and at a given signal the race began. The starting was very fair and even. The striving for the first position commenced in the outset, with too great degree of earnestness—so much so, that the jostling and pushing liked to have proved a stumbling-block to some. They gradually, however, became more scattered, and with the increased facility of uninterrupted movement, the relative pedestrian skill of the various contestants could readily be seen and judged. At the fourth round one withdrew. At the close of the ninth round, there were but six left. Between these the contest was most lively, and the huzzas of their various partizans showed the intencest excitement and expectancy. At the commencement of the eleventh round only three remained. The cheering of the various interested partizans now became loud and clamorous, and continued to the end of the race. JOHN MURPHY, of Hose Company, No. 17, was declared winner of the first prize. The second prize was awarded to JULIUS FINK, of Hose Company No. 56.

Ex Alderman VALENTINE, of the Eighteenth Ward, made presentation of the Silver Trumpet, accompanying the same with a few brief and well-timed remarks.

The time made was 7m. 19s., which is better time by 8 seconds than has been made at any of the foot races heretofore.

Young Men's Christian Association.

There is a squabble at the Stuyvesant. Two bodies, one secular and the other religious, are at loggerheads. The Young Men's Christian Association declares that it will not remain, if SANFORD'S Ethiopian Opera Troupe, (opening last evening,) is allowed to stay in the same building. They say the noise disturbs the meetings of the Association, and that it is a nuisance not to be endured.

So a meeting was called for last evening; and on motion of Mr. BALLARD, the following resolution was passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the Committee on Rooms, if unable to procure the discontinuance of the performance of SANFORD'S Opera Troupe in this building, be empowered to secure, at once, apartments for the occupancy of this Association in the new Clinton Hall for the remainder of the present year, and for one year thereafter, (say till May 1, 1856) at an expense, for rent, not to exceed $1,000 per annum, and to vacate our present rooms within one week from this date.

The Association now numbers upward of 1,500 members. The next regular meeting will take place on the third Monday of September.

Picking a Pocket of $2,200.

On Saturday morning at 8 o'clock, as Mr. HORACE WHITEHORNE, residing at No. 23 Vandam-street, was purchasing a ticket at the Dépôt of the Hudson River Railroad Company at Poughkeepsie, he discovered that his pocket-book had been abstracted, containing $2,200, in bank notes and drafts. In it was $350 in cash; two notes of $787 36 and $187 50, drawn by TURPENNY & LYON, of Hudson, Michigan, not endorsed; a draft of $200 on DRAPER & KNOX, and one of $65 on the Metropolitan Bank, drawn by the Bank of Geneva, in favor of J. RICE. The payment of the drafts have been stopped. Mr. WHITEHORNE was returning from a trip to the West.

Accident in the Park.

An accident occurred in the Park yesterday morning. Three workmen, engaged in making some alteration on the outside of the Courthouse building, were suddenly precipitated to the ground in consequence of the "cross piece" of the "bridge" on which the scaffold boards rested, giving way at the point where it was nailed to the uprights. One of the three men was severely injured, and was removed to the Almshouse.

Marine.

Captain TAYLOR, of the bark *Regatta*, arrived at this port yesterday, from Gibraltar, makes the following report:

August 5, lat. 29 12, lon. 35 45, discovered a wreck, distant about four miles; stood for her, and when within a quarter of a mile from her lowered our boat and boarded her. She proved to be the brig *H. M. Johnson*, of Newark. She was about 400 tons burden, with both masts and rudder gone, and her deck burstted up and completely water-logged. There was nothing attached to her. She had been in that condition probably two or three months. August 11, lat. 42 43, lon. 47 50, spoke brig *Crown*, of Stromness, MELDRONE, 42 days from Jamica for Liverpool. The mate boarded us and reported the captain to be very sick, and wished to get some medicine. We supplied them.

Capt. Bradish, of the ship *Ashburton*, reports that on the 12th inst., in lat. 44 26, lon. 45 38, at 6 P. M., he saw an iceberg 120 or 130 feet in height, and about 150 yards in length. There was no small ice around it. The temperature of the water was 60 degrees at half a mile distant from the iceberg.

Capt. Bradish, on the 15th inst., while on the voyage to this port, in lat. 45, lon. 50 45, passed the wreck of a vessel of about 350 to 400 tons, with nothing standing but the bowsprit. The after part of the hull had been burned to the water line, and her decks and bulwarks were gone to the topgallant forecastle. She was apparently a new vessel.

Captain Bradish also reports that there were thirty-nine cases of diarrhœa among his passengers on the voyage to New-York. Every case, however, he says, was successfully treated by Dr. GIDDINGS'S cholera medicine. No deaths occurred. She had four hundred and thirty-nine emigrants on board.

The British brig *Minerva*, Toss, hence for Lynn, 25th inst., returned to New-York on Saturday. Last night at 7½ o'clock, off Sandy Hook, in a squall, she was struck by lightning, which carried away her fore and maintopmasts close to the caps. No person was injured. Her spars, sails and rigging were considerably twisted and much damaged. The wind was blowing very heavy at the time. She was towed to the city by steamtug *Underwriter*.

Closing of the Franklin-street Cholera Hospital.

The following notice was issued yesterday:

The Commissioners of Health hereby inform the public that the Franklin-street Hospital will be closed on the 1st of September.

Cholera patients will be received at the Hospital in Mott-street, between Spring and Prince-streets.

JACOB A. WESTERVELT, Mayor.
NATHAN C. ELY, Pres. Board Ald.
E. J. BROWN, Pres. Board Counc'n.
JEDEDIAH MILLER, H. C.
WM. ROCKWELL, M. D., Res. Phys.
THOS. K. DOWNING, City Inspector.
Commissioners of Health.

Mayor's Office, New-York, Aug. 28.

The Pioneer Party for Kansas.

The pioneer party for the settlement of Kansas Territory will leave this City at 7 o'clock this morning, on board the steamer *George Washington*. The first company which has left New-York for this destination, their departure will be an interesting event. They number about fifteen persons. Another emigrating party will be formed immediately.

Women Fighting.

MARY HARTLEY was arrested yesterday morning by Officer MOORE, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, for beating in a most inhuman manner Mrs. MCBRIDE, residing at the corner of Forty-first-street and Fourth-avenue, who was so much injured about the head and face from repeated blows from some hard instrument as to be unable to attend the Police Court in order to give her testimony. She was locked up for examination by Judge STUART.

Silver Ware and Jewelry Found.

A quantity of silver ware, consisting of two goblets, six table-spoons, nine forks, four soup spoons, one butter-dish and cover, two small sugar tongs, three bracelets of French jewelry, and some other articles were discovered in the yard in the rear of No. 82 Wooster-street, and conveyed to the Eighth Ward Station-house. They are supposed to have been stolen.

Imported Cattle.

The ship *Antarctic* from Liverpool, which arrived at this port yesterday, had on board 180 head of cattle, consisting of bulls, cows, sheep, pigs and horses, for the Kentucky Stock Co.

Immigrant Arrivals.

There were 2,406 passengers at this port yesterday, of whom 1,925 came from Liverpool, 206 from London, 107 from Antwerp, and 114 from Genoa.

☞ Mr. JAMES GALLAGHER, a member of Hose Company No. 18, writes us to say that that Company was attacked while coming from the fire in Vesey street, and that Engine Company No. 20 was the aggressor.

Revolt on the North Star.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.
Before Mr. Commissioner G. W. Morton.

The United States vs. *William Gaffney, John German and Stephen Moore.*—These three prisoners were brought up for examination, charged with making a revolt on board the American ship *North Star*, while in the harbor of Aspinwall.

Mr. Ridgway called the following evidence:

Richard A. Warnock examined—I am the master of the steamship *North Star*; the three prisoners were part of the crew of that ship; on the 15th of August instant, the ship was at anchor in the port of Aspinwall, when, hearing a noise on deck at night, witness went up, and found the prisoners making a great noise, making use of bad language; one of the prisoners, Gaffney, said he would go down in the steerage, and if anybody except the chief engineer should come down, he (Gaffney) would kill him.

Center Keyes. First Assistant Engineer, deposed—That the prisoners were stokers or coal-passers on board; witness was sent for on the occasion spoken of to go and stop the noise making by the men on the forward deck; witness finding his efforts of no avail, called the chief engineer who ordered Gaffney to be put in irons; could not swear to the other prisoners.

Henry Sweney deposed—That he was the quarter master of the *North Star*; knew the prisoners; saw them come on board on the night of the difficulty, much in liquor; they made a great noise, which aroused the captain, who came on deck and ordered the prisoners to go forward. [This witness corroborated the evidence of the captain as to the use of bad language by Gaffney.]

The Commissioner was of opinion that sufficient had been proven to commit the accused for trial.

The bail was fixed at $100 each, and in default they were remanded to custody.

SUPERIOR COURT.—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Judge Slosson.

DECREE OF DIVORCE.

Edward Bachelor vs. *Mary Ann Bachelar.*—On motion of Mr. D. B. Taylor the report of the referee in this case was accepted, and a decree of divorce in favor of the husband granted.

(Advertisement.)

ASPINWALL'S TONIC MIXTURE.—Fever and Ague attacks simultaneously the stomach, the liver and the spleen. It debilitates the body, depresses the spirits, and is more tenacious in its hold upon the victim than almost any other disease except consumption, a malady to which it often leads. It therefore seems marvellous to those who have seen the effect of the TONIC MIXTURE, and who know that the Chills can invariably be arrested in a week or ten days by its use, that any human being should endure the torture and prostration which accompany Intermittent Fever month after month and year after year. The Proprietors offer to the incredulous proofs the most convincing. Sufferers are invited, for their own sakes, to try this certain means of immediate cure. Manufactured and put up with directions by THOMAS & MAXWELL, (successors to James S. Aspinwall,) No. 86 William-street.

(Advertisement.)

IMPORTANT DECISION IN THE UNITED STATES COURT ESTABLISHING THE VALIDITY OF BLAKE'S PATENT FOR FIRE-PROOF PAINT.—In consequence of the above decision, throwing the whole business into the hands of the patentee, instead of increasing the price, (as many would,) is reducing it very materially, as he can proportionately manufacture a larger much cheaper than a small quantity. Every person who buys or uses the Fire-Proof Paint, except BLAKE, will be prosecuted. The genuine article on hand at the General Dépôt, No. 119 Pearl-street, New-York, office of the patentee.

(Advertisement.)

LORD & TAYLOR now offer for sale, Silks, Merinos, and Paramattas from auction, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms; also, just received a large assortment of Royal Velvets, Tapestry, Brussels, Ingrains, Three-Plys, and Stair Carpetings, &c.; Dress Goods, Embroideries, Laces and Fancy Goods of all descriptions, always to be found at LORD & TAYLOR'S, Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 Grand-street, corner Crystie-street.

(Advertisement.)

☞ IT IS AMUSING TO NOTE HOW THE OLD and worn-out Remedies for FEVER and AGUE have been galvanized into a brief life by the celebrity of DEMLER'S ANTI-PERIODICS. These Pills are tasteless and very portable. They will never spoil by age. Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-street.

(Advertisement.)

☞ The sale of Fort Hamilton Building Lots, commencing to-day, offers a rare opportunity to procure an eligible building site at a low rate, or to make a profitable investment of spare funds. Read the advertisement in our paper of to-day.

(Advertisement.)

PIANOS AND MELODIONS FOR CASH.—The largest assortment of Pianos and Melodions in the United States, for sale at a large discount from factory prices for cash, at the great music establishment of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

GREAT FIRE IN MILWAUKIE.—

MILWAUKIE, Aug. 26, 1854.

S. C. HERRING, No. 139 Water-street, N. Y.

SIR: I have taken six of your Safes out of the ruins all right. Yours, LANSING BONNELL, Agent.

(Advertisement.)

☞ THE YOUNGEST CHILDREN AND WEAKEST INVALID may safely take DEMLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS. They restore strength and tone, and create an appetite immediately. Sold by W. D. CROMBIE, corner of Broadway and Fourteenth-street.

LONG ISLAND.

THE LONG ISLAND MURDER.

Behechan, the Murderer of the Wickham Family

Appearance of the Culprit—Precautions—Time for Trial—The Attorney General to Prosecute—Hopeless Attempt to prove an Alibi.

The perpetrator of the revolting murder of Mr. and Mrs. WICKHAM, at the village of Cutchogue, Long Island, will soon be arraigned before the legal authorities of Suffolk County, to answer the awful crime with which he is charged.

Since the details of the occurrence were published in the TIMES several weeks ago, the murderer, NICHOLAS BEHEEHAN, has been confined in a strong cell at the Riverhead Jail, and a close watch has been kept upon him, in order to avoid all possibility of an escape. The jail was daily visited by persons from various parts of Long Island, for nearly two weeks subsequent to the capture. The visitors besieged Mr. EDWARDS (the keeper) to let them see "NICK," as the fellow is usually called by the Long Islanders. The desire of many of these visitors was gratified by the jailor, until the applications for admission within the prison walls became too numerous, and he was compelled to curtail them. During the summer travel to the watering places on the Island, delegations of ladies and gentlemen have frequently proceeded to Riverhead, and were permitted to view the murderer through the iron bars of his cell door, in presence of the Warden or his Assistant.

The culprit has changed but little in appearance (except growing more fleshy) since the day he was first lodged in the county prison by the Sheriff. He acts in the same pompous manner as he did when the key was turned upon him, and yet at tempts to deny and repudiate the confession he made to Dr. CARPENTER and others in the barn, a few hours after he was caught in the swamp, near the town of Hsrmitage. This braggadocio air, however, will avail but little, as the main particulars of the villain's own voluntary statement will eventually be substantiated by sworn testimony when the trial takes place, which will be in a few weeks.

In order to prevent the prisoner from committing suicide, there is nothing allowed in his cell, accept a wooden bunk, bed, bedding, table, and a variety of religious books. Another precaution is taken by Mr. EDWARDS, the keeper. He is not permitted to have a knife, fork, spoon, or piece of crockery in his cell; and the daily rations are placed in tin platters and cups, and passed into the cell through the slide of the inner door. Lastly, and most important, *all* persons are strictly prohibited from entering the cell of the culprit. Hence he can receive no incendiary ideas, nor have any opportunity to destroy himself.

The semi-annual Oyer and Terminer Court will convene at Riverhead on the first Monday in October next, at which time Judge STRONG, of the Supreme Court will preside. The first, second and third days of the first week are usually occupied in empanelling a Grand Jury, and obtaining a sufficient number of residents of the county to act as Petit Jurors. Hence the trial of the murderer of a husband and wife in the dead hour of night, will be delayed until the second week of the term.

The duty of trying the culprit on the indictment for the double murder, devolves upon the District Attorney of Suffolk Co., L. I.; but as the public prosecutor of that County is Mr. WILLIAM WICKHAM, the brother of deceased, application has been made to Hon. OGDEN HOFFMAN, Attorney General of the State, who will appear for the prosecution and conduct this important trial on behalf of the people.

The culprit yet entertains a hope of being able to prove an *alibi* by his Irish friends of the house in Greenport, where he slept on the night of the commission of the shocking deed; but this is beyond all possibility. The unfortunate man has repeatedly remarked that if he gets clear, he will marry the girl ELLEN, with whom he was in love.

The negro boy "STEVE" has entirely recovered from the effects of the terrible wounds inflicted on his head, by a club in the hands of BEHEEHAN, on the same night, and now lives with District Attorney WICKHAM, at the same residence where the fearful tragedy was enacted.

The Thunder-Storm on Long Island—Family Prostrated by Lightning.

During the thunder-storm on Friday evening last Mr. MOORE and his family, while riding in a wagon near Jamaica, were prostrated and injured by lightning. The electric fluid struck a tree just as they were passing it, and the shock stunned them. Neither of them were able to speak for fifteen minutes after the occurrence. They were taken to their homes by a gentleman who happened to be near the place at the time.

The tree was split into fragments, and a piece of it was thrown with such violence against the horse's leg that the flesh was torn off. The animal was otherwise seriously hurt.

The Cholera in Williamsburg.

The number of cases of Cholera reported to the Board of Health in Williamsburg, for the week ending yesterday, was 3; deaths, 2. In the Cholera Hospital—received, 5; died, 2; remaining, 3.

Mr. DANIEL WOODS, for many years a resident of Williamsburg, died of Cholera at his residence in Columbusville, about three miles from Williamsburg, on Saturday evening, after about five hours' illness.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—The alarm of fire at 6 o'clock last evening in Brooklyn, proceeded from a small frame dwelling in Adams-street, near York. The damage was quite small.

☞ The Jefferson Blues, Capt. CHAS. KIEHL, accompanied by RUPERT'S Band, proceeded yesterday to Forty-fifth-street, New-York, on a target excursion.

THE PARKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BROOKLYN.—This splendid building is nearly completed, and will be occupied in September.

☞ The Public Schools of Williamsburg were reopened yesterday.

☞ Count ROSSI, the husband of Madam SONTAG, was in the city yesterday.

NEW-JERSEY.

FALSE FIRE ALARMS.—The Jersey City Fire Department has been much annoyed, lately, by false alarms of fire, raised by mischievous [illegible]

On Sunday evening, a boy named WM. GOSEY was caught in the act by Officer SMITH, in South Eighth-street, and committed to prison for one day.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 27, by Rev. Dr. W. H. NORRIS, Mr. EDWARD FLUGEL, from Holland, to Miss ELLEN BRAINARD, from Chemango Co., N. Y.

In this City, on Friday, Aug 25, in the order of the Society of Friends, JOHN G. HAVILAND, of New-York City, to MARY H., daughter of Wager Hull, Jr., (deceased,) of Milton, Ulster Co., N. Y.

DIED.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.—The Fellows of the Academy are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of Dr. S. W. Moore, late Fellow of the Academy, on Tuesday, 29th inst., at 4 P. M., from the Church of the Annunciation, No. 143th-st., near 8th-av.

By order J. M. SMITH, M. D., President

S. A. FUDDY, M. D., Secretary.

In this City, on Monday morning, Aug. 28, JOSEPH THURSTON, in the 23d year of his age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, at 2½ o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, the 29th inst., from the house of his father, Nathaniel Thurston, No. 112 7th-st.

In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 27, Mrs SARAH MARTLING, widow of Wm. Martling, in the 64th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, 29th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Catherine Havemeyer, No. 23 West 15th-st.

Aug. 27, THEODORE ANDERSON, aged 28 years. Funeral from 38th st., between 10th and 11th-avs. The body will be interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In this City, on Monday, Aug. 28, JOHN BRADBURN, Esq., aged 80 years, formerly of Dunborden County, Westmeath.

His funeral will take place from his late residence on 5th-av., near 61st st., on Wednesday, 30th inst., at 11 o'clock.

In this City, on Sunday morning, Aug. 27, suddenly, ISAAC P. KENNARD, in the 52d year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 108 East 28th st., near 3d-av.

In this City, on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 27, suddenly, at the residence of her son, Wm. J. Bryan, Mrs CATHARINE BRYAN, in the 67th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, from No. 60 Horatio-st., near Hudson. Remains will be interred in Greenwood.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 28, HENRY MCPHAIL, son of Edgar M. and Amanda D. Smith, aged 1 year and 2 months.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 32 Clinton st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 29th, at 3 o'clock P. M.

At Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 28, of consumption of the bowels, RYER READ in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 36 Tillary-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug 22, of consumption, K. P. COLFAX.

His friends, and the members of Excelsior Lodge, I. O. O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, to Greenwood, from his late residence, Oxford st., Fulton-av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 29th, at 4 o'clock P. M.

At Rampo Works, Rockland Co., N. Y., on Saturday, Aug. 26, at his residence, CHARLES SOWNA, some years Manager of the American File Works, and late Manager of the Star File works, Williamsburg, aged 37 years and 3 months.

At Glen Cove, L. I., on Wednesday, Aug. 23, OLIVER CRAFT in the 70th year of his age.

At New-Orleans, on Thursday, Aug. 17, SAMUEL F. LEE, late of New-York, grandson of the late Samuel Forgay, Esq., and nephew of William Forgay, Esq., of New-York.

At Tuckahoe, on Sunday morning, Aug. 27, C. DYKEMAN DEDERER, aged 20 years and 4 months.

☞ Westchester papers please copy.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Markets see Sixth Page.

MONDAY, Aug. 28—6 P. M.

We learn that $560,000 in specie will be sent to Boston to-morrow, for shipment in the Cunard steamer, for Liverpool, on Wednesday; and that $1,000,000 in specie will be sent from this port by the Collins steamer, on Saturday next.

Orders have been received at the Sub-Treasury to pay the Bank of the State of New-York $273,850 88, and the Bank of Commerce $244,509 69—total, $518,361 59—for the premises in Wall street, purchased of them for the use of Government, as Assay and Treasury Offices. The first sum was paid to-day. It will be recollected that the terms were $530,000, or $53,000 yearly rent. If bought, then any rent paid was to be deducted, and interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, for the time elapsed since the purchase.

The amount paying into the Treasury is becoming less. Included in the receipts on Saturday were $100,000 from Chicago, and in to-day's receipts another $100,000 from the same place. The total receipts were only $280,000.

We learn that Major EMORY, Boundary Commissioner from our Government to run the boundary line between Mexico and our new territories acquired under the recent treaty, sailed, accompanied by his aids, on Saturday, from this port for New-Orleans, on the way to the place of his duties. Previous to sailing, he opened an account with the Sub-Treasurer here as his disbursing agent, making a deposit of $128,000. As soon as the boundary line is agreed upon, Mexico is to receive the remaining $3,000,000 due under the treaty. Orders are daily expected at the Treasury for the payment of sums amounting altogether to about $1,000,000, on account of Government appropriations.

The Sub-Treasury keeps accumulating treasure, and it were well if the Treasury were to make further purchases of Government Stocks, which would relieve our money market to some extent. The State Loan of $1,000,000 is to be awarded at Albany on the 31st inst., (Thursday next) and many bankers have been making inquiries of the Sub-Treasurer as to the probability of Mr. Secretary GUTHRIE renewing his offer to buy the public stocks, as in that case they would be bidders for the State loan, and sell their United States stocks. No answer, of course, could be given to such inquiries.

There is an increasing demand for Money. The Banks, it appears, curtailed their discount line last week, and we are informed are disposed to do so this week, as they consider now their specie has passed its highest point.

There is very little mercantile discounting outside the Banks and private bankers, under 12 per cent., though the range is quoted 10 to 12 for the best grades of paper well endorsed.

Sterling Exchange is firm at 109@109¾. All the leading bill drawers will be stripped of specie this week.

The payments through the Clearing-House this morning amounted to $18,571,815 74, and the balance to $1,127,374 64.

The report of the day is that Mr. VANDERBILT is ready to become responsible for the whole $600,000 the Erie Railroad Company want; and on the strength of this the stock seems to have advanced, carrying up with it the rest of the market.

There is little doubt expressed about the Erie Railroad Company being able to raise the amount they require, but we do not learn that they have yet done so. The Erie finances and ability of the Road are the engrossing topics of the day, superseding even the vexatious drouth, which has injured our Corn crop so seriously.

There was a good deal of activity at the Stock Board. 2,200 shares of Erie were sold, and an advance of ½ obtained. 3,510 shares Reading changed hands at an improvement of 1¾ ₩ cent. Nicaragua rose ½. A report prevailed that Commodore VANDERBILT has been selling some more of his boats to the Company. About 800 shares New-York Central were sold at 90 at the Second Board, an advance of 2½ ₩ cent. Erie Bonds of 1871 rose 3 ₩ cent., and the Incomes two. Illinois Central Railroad Bonds declined to 62½, and the whole Bond Market appears feeble, except First Mortgage Bonds. The market, though showing an improvement is still weak, and moves to and fro like an aspen leaf, at the constantly varying rumors set afloat.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 26.

Our COTTON market is unsettled, and prices are quite nominal. The sales of the week foot up 2,500 bales, and the receipts during the same period were 2,250 bales. The stock on hand here is 32,000 bales. The decrease in the receipts at all the Southern ports, compared with the same date last year, is 327,750. FLOUR is dull at $7@$7 25. Mess PORK sells at $14. BAGGING 16c.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Aug. 28.

Sales of Prime barrel LARD were made to-day, at 10½c.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Monday—First Board*—$4,000 City Railroad 6s, (N. P.) 89; 40 Mitchill Railroad, 61½; 14 Mechanics' Bank, 39½; 10 Pennsylvania Railroad, 44½; 10 Philadelphia Bank, 134; 1 Bank of North America, 139; 200 Morris Canal, 11½; 50 Reading Railroad, 34; 300 do., 34⅜.

Second Board—$1,000 City R. R. 6s, (N. P.) 89; $200 City Railroad 6s, (Hemfield,) 89; 4 Pennsylvania Railroad 44½; 76 Reading Railroad, 34½; 50 do., 35; 50 do., 34½; $2,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '83,

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RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

THE LOUISVILLE TORNADO.

Full Particulars.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug. 29.

The Louisville papers of this morning contain further details of the effects of the tornado of Sunday. The city yesterday presented a solemn spectacle. Business was in a great degree suspended, and the bells were tolled for several hours in the middle of the day.

The First Presbyterian Church, where the funeral services of most of the deceased were held, was densely crowded. The bodies of the dead were placed upon a platform under the tower, and the exercises were conducted by several clergymen. The spacious yard was crowded.

At the opening of the exercises Rev. Dr. MORRISON, who officiated at the ill-fated church, remarked that on the Sabbath so disastrous to life, he was requested to preach, but it was not generally known that there would be divine service—hence the small number that were assembled. Upon the next Sunday it was expected that the pastor recently invited would be installed. There were not more than eighty-five persons in the house, at any time on Sunday. During the sermon, which had been commenced at a later period than usual, a storm came up, and the main door of the basement room where the meeting was being held, was blown open. An elder of the Church immediately arose and closed it. Again the door was blown open, and again closed. A third time the violence of the wind blew the door open, notwithstanding the elder was pressing it at the time.

Instantly the whole house was filled with particles of sand, and the speaker had his eyes filled with the fine dust. This caused some disturbance in the assembly, and most of the persons present arose to their feet, some jumping out of the windows near where they were sitting.

Mr. MORRISON said he had not time to recover from the effects of the gusts of wind that struck him with particular fury, before he heard a cracking sound overhead, and in a moment of time after the tempest blew open the door with such violence, filling the room with sand, the whole walls had fallen in. Immediately about the pulpit, in which he was standing, the plastering was not broken, and to his right several old ladies and others escaped unhurt.

He expressed himself as being greatly shocked at the suddenness of the calamity; and when he fairly recovered from the blindness caused by the ascending dust, &c., a most terrible sight presented itself before him. He saw two men already dead—the head of another man, greatly mangled, just appearing among the rubbish—a lady clasping her child, in the agonies of death, and a young lady with her body bent across one of the seats, and her face most horribly distorted. From different parts of the building he could hear the groans of the dying, and the stifled screams of the crushed.

Of the injured, only one, Mrs. MARSELL has yet expired. Miss DUFF is in a very precarious condition. Mrs. MARSHALL, wife of WILLIAM MARSHALL, is not expected to recover. The other injured parties are in a fair way for recovery.

Capt. GREENLOW, of the steamer *Memphis*, which boat was badly damaged, thus describes the tornado:

He was on the forecastle of his boat when the first blast of the hurricane struck her. He saw the block of houses of TOM BEATTY crumble to the ground, and before he could utter a warning cry to those around, the storm was upon him. He clasped his arms around a stancheon to sustain himself. In an instant he heard a rushing sound over his head, and a noise that was like the crack of an immense wagon whip, and saw the greater portion of his cabin roof sailing over his head, and alighting in the river fifty to seventy-five yards ahead of him. A moment after the ponderous hull of the boat received a tremendous blow, as it were, and was whisked from its moorings over to a reef of rocks in about the space of time required to draw breath.

Democratic Convention at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Aug. 29.

A Democratic Convention was held here to-day, to elect four Delegates to the Syracuse Convention.

A good deal of excitement occurred, growing out of a double set of Delegates from the Post-Office and Custom-House attempting to force their candidates upon the Convention. They were, however, defeated—the issue being on the attempt to elect Nebraska Delegates.

BENJAMIN WELCH, Jr., editor of the *Republic*, and a strong anti-Nebraska man, received 15 out of 18 votes. P. DORSHIMER defeated a Post-Office candidate, and E. A. MAYNARD and JOHN HUBBELL are elected. All are opposed to the Nebraska bill.

It is considered a withering rebuke for the attempt to Nebraskaize this anti-Nebraska city.

The Delegates were instructed to vote for SEYMOUR for Governor.

Maine Politics.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Aug. 29.

Three Conventions were held here to-day, representing three phases of politics in this (Cumberland) County; namely, Whigs, Free-Soil and Morrill Democrats.

The result was a fusion, and the different Conventions agreed upon one ticket for County officers and State Senators.

The candidates for Senators are WILLIAM WILLIS of Portland, HENRY H. BOODY of Brunswick, AARON QUIMBY of Westbrook, NATHANIEL PEASE of Bridgeton.

It was reported a Know-Nothing Convention was also held, but no nominations have yet transpired.

The President on a Visit—Secretary Marcy at Berkeley Springs, &c.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 29.

The President did not leave Washington until to-day. He goes on a visit to Cape May.

Secretary MARCY is preparing important State papers at Berkeley Springs, and will remain there until the close of the present week.

At a special election in the First Ward in this city, an Anti Know-Nothing candidate was elected by seven majority.

Later from Mexico and Texas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 28.

By an arrival from Rio Grande, with dates to the 19th instant, we learn that the revolution in Tamaulipas was spreading, several towns having adhered.

A fight took place on the 12th, near Matamoras, in which the insurgents were victorious.

We are in receipt of Galveston dates to the 25th instant.

The Governor had issued a proclamation for the enrollment of the new troops called for by General SMITH.

Considerable yellow fever was prevailing at Galveston, and the *Journal* advises strangers to stay away.

From Rio Janeiro—Arrival of the Bark Indus.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 29.

The bark *Indus* arrived here to-day. She brings Rio dates to the 15th of July.

Good Coffee was very scarce; 4||300 was paid to complete her cargo for the States.

The quotations were 4||200 to 4||300, with little or nothing to be had.

Sales were made of 700 barrels Orleans Flour, at 24||, credit. Baltimore was quoted at 21|| to 21||500.

Railroad Accidents—Pocket Picking.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, Aug. 29.

The Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad passenger train, of Saturday night, at Mansfield was thrown off the track by an iron rail placed across it. The engineer, fireman and one brakeman were seriously injured.

On the same Road and on the same night, another passenger train, near Alliance, was thrown off the track by logs which were placed on it. The engine was badly broken, but fortunately no person was hurt.

Last night, on the Cleveland and Toledo road, the mail train running west, and going at a slow speed, struck an ox, throwing off the track two baggage cars, and one first and one second class passenger car. The cars were badly injured, but the engine resumed making trips to-day. In consequence of the accident, many other trains were disarranged for some hours. None of the passengers were injured.

H. BABCOCK, Esq., a merchant of Indianapolis, just as he was starting on the *Crescent City* steamer for Buffalo, had his pocket picked of two drafts—one amounting to seven hundred dollars, the other four hundred, and also of two hundred and thirty dollars in bank bills. The pickpocket has not yet been discovered.

Railroad Accident—Two Ladies Killed.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Aug. 29.

The Express train on the Central road, which reached this city at 7 o'clock this evening, ran over two ladies at Canastota, seven miles this side of Syracuse, instantly killing them. The ladies were just descending from the Mail train, going West, which was waiting for the Express train to pass; unfortunately, they got out on the wrong side of the cars, and were caught by the passing Express train, and horribly mangled. They were literally torn asunder, their limbs being rent from their bodies. We could not ascertain their names.

Boston Merchants Arrested for Swindling.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 29.

F. J. TINKHAM and ANDREW H. ADAMS, commission merchants, of No. 5 Long Wharf, have been arrested, charged with swindling. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, senior partner of the firm, is said to be absent from the city and has not been arrested. The allegation is that they purchased some $25,000 worth of flour, groceries, liquors, cigars, &c., from various wholesale dealers, sending them to the Railroad depôts and closing their store. A part of the goods said to have been fraudulently obtained, have been reclaimed by the original owners.

The Crops at the South and West.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug. 29.

Advices from Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia speak favorably of the corn crops, and throughout most of the Western States there have been rains, which have greatly improved the condition of the crops. The indications now are that taking the country through, the yield will not be much below a fair average.

The Weather at the Eastward.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 29—Evening.

The weather continues fair, with cool East winds, and no indication of rain. The same applies to near and distant localities, East and North, as far as the Telegraph wires extend.

The Weather in the West.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Aug. 29.

The weather here continues dry and the sun powerful, with a light westerly breeze. We have had no rain since Friday, when the heavy shower that fell reached as far west as Cleveland.

The drouth continues in Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

The Fires in the Woods, &c.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 29.

Late St. John (N. B.) papers state that fires rage in the woods on both sides of the line between New-Brunswick and Maine, having already done immense damage. In Perry, Maine, a new brig nearly completed on the stocks, was destroyed.

The St. Andrews (N. B.) *Standard* says the forests in all directions are on fire. On many farms houses have been burnt to the ground, and the growing crops have also suffered, and in one or two instances been totally destroyed. In this neighborhood extensive fires are raging, and unless some showers of rain fall there is no saying what injury may be done.

BANGOR, Me., Tuesday, Aug. 29.

The fires in this vicinity have partially abated, and in some localites are being subdued.

Destructive Fire in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 29.

A fire broke out in the lumber-yard of Messrs. GEORGE & SON, on Green-street, and soon extended to the bacon establishment of Messrs. STEWART, SWEENEY & Co., on Lexington-street, both of which, with several other buildings, were entirely destroyed. The damage is estimated at $30,000, on which there is an insurance of $20,000.

Fire at Camden, N. J.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 29.

The starch factory of Messrs. CLARK & ESTRADA, situated about one mile from Camden, N. J., was destroyed by an incendiary fire this evening. It had been but a week in operation.

The Angel Gabriel Convicted and Fined—Kansas Emigrants, &c.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 29.

JOHN S. ORR, *alias* "Angel Gabriel," was convicted in Charlestown, to-day, of disturbing the public peace, and fined $20 and costs. He was also required to give bonds in the sum of $300 for his good behavior.

Sixty-seven emigrants, including several women and children, left for Kansas to-day. They were escorted to the depôt by a band of music and a procession of their friends. The company expect numerous accessions to their band at Worcester, Albany, &c.

Loss of the Steamer Alabama on Lake Erie.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Aug. 29.

The steamer *Alabama*, which left this port at 4 o'clock this morning, bound up, sprung a leak when about two miles out and immediately sunk. Fortunately she grounded on a bar where the water was not more than twenty feet deep, and sunk only to her upper deck. The crew were taken off by the steam tug *Hamilton Morton*. There was deep water on both sides of the spot where the *Alabama* went down. She is not insured.

The Southern Mail—Yellow Fever at the South—Firemen's Riot at New-Orleans.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 29.

New-Orleans papers of Wednesday are to hand.

The yellow fever is not considered an epidemic in that city by the papers.

Some of the firemen of New-Orleans made a riotous demonstration for the purpose of releasing some of their number who were arrested and imprisoned. The police attacked them, arrested seventy-six, and dispersed the remainder.

The mortality at Savannah from yellow fever, during Wednesday, Thursday and Friday last, was thirty-three.

The Yellow Fever in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 28.

The yellow fever is slowly increasing here among the emigrants. The deaths at the Charity Hospital from the disease during the past week reached one hundred. The deaths in this city for the past week by yellow fever were one hundred and eighty-seven.

The Cholera at Fall River, Mass.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Aug. 29.

There have been eight deaths by cholera in Fall River since 12 o'clock yesterday, and six or eight new cases are reported. Only one American has been attacked, and he is doing well.

Non-Arrival of the Europa.

CALAIS, Me., Tuesday, Aug. 29—11 P.M.

The line to Halifax has been interrupted this side of Sackville, N. B. Our latest dispatch is dated at 8 P. M., at which time the *Europa*, now in her eleventh day from Liverpool, had not made her appearance.

OUR STATE PRISONS.

THE WAYS AT ONE OF THEM.

Explanatory and Intoxicating.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

SING SING, Monday, Aug. 28, 1854.

Anxious as I am to give nothing but what is strictly true, I hasten to make the following explanation. In my first letter, I made mention that according to the testimony given, there were on the Prison shop-book no charges made for the paint and nails used on the gates made for Dale Cemetery, in the Prison carpenter shop. Certainly such was the testimony, but upon a *later* examination of the book, I believe the witness does find the *nails and the paint* duly charged for—though he does not recognize the handwriting in which the charges are made. So consider the State as having received due equivalent *on the books*—for the two items. I am happy to have it in my power to make this explanation—the facts for which I gather form the town talk.

BRANDY PRACTICE.

A new system of medical practice appears to have been discovered by the prison authorities—a practice in which *Brandy, Cheese* and *Crackers* appear to be almost the sole reliance. I find in voucher 4 for December, 1852, item, 2 gallons of brandy; item, 18 pounds of cheese; item, 10 pounds of crackers,—a well proportioned assortment, which was ostensibly ordered for the use of the Prison Hospital, but which the gentleman who sold them believes were sent to the Inspector's room, on an occasion when General STORMS, the Inspecter, had invited some friends to visit the institution under his charge. Voucher No. 18 for the same month contains, item, 12 gallons of brandy; item, 2 gallons of wine; and item, port wine, quantity not stated. This liquor was also delivered at the Warden's house, where the officers congregate, and purports to have been furnished for the use of the hospital. Voucher 21, for February following (and mouth intervening between these bills) has, item, 4 gallons pale brandy. Voucher 14, for March, the next month, has, item, 3 gallons brandy; item, 3 gallons wine, all sent to the Warden's department—a judicious precaution, for if it had gone to the prison storehouse, and the convicts had got at it, there is no guessing what might have happened. Voucher 4, for August, 1853, contains, items, 9 gallons of brandy, 54 pounds of cheese, 39 pounds of crackers, and *one quart* of port wine. (I guess the convicts had a smell all round at that.) Voucher 3, for November, 1853, contains, items, 4 gallons brandy and 3 demijohns. I suppose the liquor was put up in packages to suit purchasers and labeled, say 1 demijohn 2 gallons, *pro bono publico*, for prison use, 2 demijohns 1 gallon, each for use in Inspector and Agent's departments. I may be mistaken in the distribution, for there is some little confusion in the figures in pencil on the margin.

A TESTIMONIAL FROM THE GOVERNOR—VERY ACCEPTABLE.

In January last, one who had furnished a large quantity of liquor to the Prison, visited the institution. The first salutation from the Agent was the inquiry, "What are you here for?" Without waiting for his reply, he asked the Clerk "if they owed him anything for brandy?" "No," says the Clerk, "no, by ——, and we don't want any more of his brandy, so long as the Governor furnishes us supplies." A protraction of the conversation elicited the statement that the Governor had sent them down a lot of brandy as a New-Year's present, and as the proof of the pudding is in the eating thereof, all hands, (there were ten or fifteen, Agent, Clerk, Keepers and visitors,) adjourned to the Inspector's room, where the Clerk produced the Governor's testimonial, (a five gallon demijohn,) and they all drank "the health of his Excellency, and no Maine law."

In the Spring following this little reunion over the Governor's brandy, and while the act for the suppression of intemperance was in the Executive Chamber, the agent of the prison offered to bet, and did bet odds, that the Governor would return the bill with his veto. I submit the point to those posted—if it is not fair to presume that the agent was betting on positive knowledge, and that therefore he is not entitled to the money? The recipients of such a testimonial certainly could have entertained no doubt as to what course the Governor would pursue. I admit that the authority upon which this narrative rests (the unsupported assertions of the clerk and agent) leaves room for doubt, but as it stands it presents a nice point for the consideration of the fancy.

WHAT THEY PAID FOR LIGHT.

Voucher 33, for September, 1853, is a bill for camphene furnished to the Prison from January 21 to August 26, 1853, amounting to $1,333 65—the charges therefor varying from 60 to 90 cents per gallon; the bulk being at 70, 75 and 90 cents. During the same period, dealers in the retail line were purchasing from the same manufacturers, J. & S. ENGLE, at an average price of from 10 to 15 cents less per gallon. I wonder who pocketed the difference?

LEAKY BARRELS.

Occasionally, the camphene would be exhausted, and then a guard would go to a store and buy a sufficient quantity to serve for one night—which was always stated to be five gallons. For the time embraced in voucher 33, this would amount to about 1,000 gallons. Mr. ENGLE's bill is for $1,333 65—say at an average of 80 cents per gallon. This would give 1,667 gallons, from which deduct the 1,000 gallons, (what would be used if bought every day,) and there is unaccounted for 667 gallons—equal to about 1,200 gallons per year. At the price charged, I do think the dealers might have furnished a little *tighter* barrels.

A SUB-AGENT, AND HOW HE GETS HIS PAY.

The prison wants provisions and the agent wants credit. The prison has no provisions and the agent has no credit. A bad state of affairs, certainly; but where there's a will there's a way, and the agent has the will and the agent finds the way. He sends his next friend to New-York, and his next friend, upon the representation that the Legislature would make appropriations therefor, induces Messrs. BEALE, MELICK & DEWITT to supply pork, beef, flour, molasses, &c., to the amount of $8,136 67. And what remuneration did the messenger receive for his services in obtaining these supplies? Did the State pay him, or did the agent pay him, or did Messrs. B., M. & D. pay him? I don't know, but I believe about the same time that the prison wanted supplies, the messenger's own household felt a similar necessity, which was relieved by the same process as was that of the prison—the Messrs. B., M. & D. only charging him the *cost* price of what he wanted for his own use. Query: To whom was the cost price charged?

AN EXPRESSION OF OPINION.

The witness on the stand, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of the village—a man of high moral worth—undoubted piety and unquestioned integrity. To him is propounded the following question:

"Is the Agent of the prison a sober, temperate man or otherwise?"

And he answers:

"In my judgment, I should think him a man entirely unfit to hold the office of Agent of that prison."

Question again:

"How long have you known him, and what is his character for business capacity, honesty and fair dealing among his friends and neighbors?"

And he answers:

"His conduct has been such, in my opinion, as to lose him the confidence of those who know him."

One more question:

"From your knowledge of his business transactions for the last twenty years, is he an honest man?"

And he answers:

"Not entirely to be trusted."

CORROBORATIONS.

Like Banquo's line, comes here a long array of corroborative witnesses—more witnesses that vouchers were made to suit circumstances. The keeper of the books knows nothing of any such transactions, although he keeps the records both of his private and business accounts. They have no dot or cross to show from whom all this merchandise was purchased; no scratch of a pen, of cash received or cash expended on that account. More testimony of the amount and value of the property which passed from the State storehouses to that receiving-vault for the dead in Dale Cemetery. Revelations from many mouths of wicked frauds and violated oaths and petty peculations almost innumerable, of which not by any means the vilest and the most degrading have been shadowed in these letters, and details of drunkenness and incapacity which it has taken long days to make the record of, and which given at large or even in brief would occupy too much of my time and your space.

I'll return to these matters hereafter.

PAUL PRY.

Charges against the Corporation Attorney—Letter from Mr. White.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your issue of yesterday, in the report of the proceedings before the Investigating Committee, I find my name mentioned in an unenviable light, and as the public has feasted on that picture, may I ask your indulgence that they may also look on this, and judge whether I have given any reason to attribute to me malicious motives?

The complaint which is called alleged, was one sworn by me, under solemn oath, before Mr. GLOVER, the then assistant of Mr. HASKIN, and was not for violation of Corporation ordinance, but ordinances: 1. That said SANDERSON cut out and dug up the sidewalk in Twenty-ninth-street, near the Tenth-avenue, being a public highway in the City of New-York, without having first obtained a permit for the same from the Street Commissioner; 2. That said SANDERSON having made said excavation, left the same without a fence and proper protection against accidents to the public; 3. That such excavation was left at night time without a light attached convenient thereto as a warning to the public. The penalties prescribed for these violations are over $400, and not $250, as stated in the report. Mr. HASKIN's duty was to prosecute all such complaints, not to compromise or form an opinion on it. A civil Justice should have investigated and adjudged the matter if brought before him.

I now come to the civil suit in which Mr. LOCKWOOD is stated to have said I failed. On the 4th of October last, in the Marine Court, twelve men, duly empanneled under oath, gave me a verdict of $50 damages, to which an appeal was entered, which appeal this very Mr. LOCKWOOD subsequently told me never would have been taken *only for what?* "*Because I lodged this complaint with the Corporation Attorney.*" Hear you that from the man who charges me with being actuated by malicious motives? Why, if he knows as little about everything else as my motives, I pity him. Who, I would ask Mr. LOCKWOOD, failed on the motion in the Chambers of the Common Pleas? Who paid the costs of the motion? If I, shocked with hearing some of the evidence adduced, wearied out by procrastination, loss of time and money, should have ceased after this, I feel it ungenerous to now taunt me with having failed.

I told Mr. SANDERSON that I should do just as I have done, as soon as I could after my recovery, which was in the early part of September. When I told him the expenses I was put to were more than I could afford, I was replied to with haughty insolence. I then calmly told him that I owed a duty to my family, and should commence a civil suit against him; and that I also owed a duty to society, and should lodge a complaint in the Corporation Attorney's Office, on behalf of the City; that he should have no misconception about the matter, for that I had been clerk in the Corporation Attorney's Office, some time previous, when complaints were made against his stages of the Eighth-avenue line—that I knew how he had them hushed up; but justice should now be impartially administered, irrespective of the influence which I knew he would bring to bear. But ah! how foolish such a thought, when, in place of over $400, less than $25 is all that reaches the City Treasury. What stratagems are made use of, to find subterfuges, excuses and pretences. Truth must come out of this investigation, and a healthy reform. I have full faith in the Investigating Committee, and ask the public to watch the issue with a lively interest.

I am, Mr. Editor, yours respectfully,
JOHN WHITE, No. 124 East Broadway.

An Apology for Commander Hollins.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It has of late been a popular pastime with editors and their correspondents to lampoon the brave Commander HOLLINS, of the *Cyane*, for his agency in the Greytown affair; and especially on account of a remark in his note to Lieutenant JOLLY, wherein he regrets that the English force is not double that of his own ship. It is high time that this wholesale abuse, so gratuitously heaped upon a most meritorious American officer, should be effectually stopped. No man feels more keenly the shortsightedness of Government in its policy touching that matter, or more sincerely regrets the part he was *compelled* to act conformably with Governmental instructions, than Commander H., and the sentiment above alluded to in reply to Lieutenant J., was written for the very purpose of expressing in the most delicate manner to the authorities at Washington, his abhorrence of the duty which they had imposed upon him. Be it known then, that by the regret he expressed to the English Commander—and which has been distorted into the ebullition of a braggadacio—he simply meant to convey the idea that the presence of a force twofold that of his own would have furnished a valid excuse for neglecting or declining to carry out the infamous instructions, and so saved his beloved country the disgrace of the ordered bombardment.

This is written without the knowledge of Commander HOLLINS, but you may rest assured it reflects his true sentiments. The Navy boasts no more chivalrous and gallant officer than Commander H., and his modesty is equaled only by his courage, by his promptness, by his energy, by his obedience.

AUG. 28, 1854. FIAT JUSTITIA.

LATER FROM TEXAS.

Shocking Murders—Failure of the Crops—The Pacific Railroad—Indian Outrages—The Indians Protected by Mexican Authorities.

The following items we glean from the Galveston papers, and those in the interior of the State:

Every county in Texas, as far as heard from, with one exception, voted, by overwhelming majorities, against the liquor traffic.

A young man from the West, named BIRD, says the Houston *Telegraph*, of the 16th inst., was shot on the 7th inst., near San Felipe, by parties with a supposed purpose of murder and robbery. The ball entered the mouth and ranged down the cheek, cutting off part of the tongue. The horse on which BIRD rode took fright, and ran with his rider towards San Felipe, where the latter was picked up by wagoners. The young man is recovering. The perpetrators were immediately pursued.

The same paper says: A man named THOMPSON shot his neighbor, Mr. DYKES, in Bell County, lately, in consequence of a difficulty about some hogs. DYKES is not expected to live, and THOMPSON has escaped. In the adjoining county (Williamson,) a man named COVINGTON killed his neighbor, Mr. GUTHRIE, by beating him with the butt of his gun. COVINGTON has been committed to jail.

The Jefferson *Herald* states that the drouth in that section was becoming excessive. The corn crop, as a general thing, had been made before the want of rain was felt. The cotton crop has been materially injured, (think it to the amount of one-half,) and the young fruit-trees were dying in many places from the want of rain.

We learn by the Austin *Gazette*, that the Pacific Railroad contract has been finally ratified, and with the understanding that it shall not take effect till the 31st inst. The company will therefore have till the 1st of March, 1856, to complete the first fifty miles. It seems from the following, from the State *Times*, that the contract embraces some conditions not required by the law;

"In addition to the provisions required by law, the contract provides—*First*, That the track of the road shall be surveyed and located to the 100th degree of longitude west from Greenwich, which strikes the Colorado, near Port Chadbourne, within two years and a half from date of contract. *Second*, That the survey and location shall be completed to the Rio Grande within four years and a half. *Third*, That the survey and location shall be completed to the Rio Grande within four years and a half. *Fourth*, It also provides how the lands of the company shall be alienated in case said company fails to alienate them as required by law.

The object of the first three provisions of the contract, is to have the route of the road surveyed and located throughout the State within four years and a half from the date of contract, or at least sufficiently definite as to enable all parties to determine the limits of the reserved lands, and retard the location of individual claims and the settlement of territory adjacent to the lines of reservation.

In the event of a failure on the part of the Company to comply with the three first-named provisions, they will be confined to a line of thirty miles on both sides the 32d degree of latitude north, for the selection of the alternate sections.

The following paragraphs we take from the San Antonia *Ledger*:—"It will be seen from extracts from late orders from head-quarters, that important changes have been made in the disposition of the troops of this frontier, and that they are now being concentrated on a line from Fort Clark to Presidio del Norte. This may prevent the Indians from passing down the lower Rio Grande.

"We learn with regret that JOHN TICE, well known to our citizens, was shot and killed by a runaway slave, on the Medina, on Friday last. It appears that TICE, in company with a lad, came suddenly upon four negroes, two men and two women. One of the men shot TICE, killing him instantly. The other advanced upon the lad with a tomahawk, who shot and killed him. The negroes then fled, and were pursued by the people of the neighborhood, but had not been captured at last accounts."

We take the following extract from a letter to the Brownsville *Flag*: "For the last fortnight the Indians have committed more depredations than I have known since I have been living in this part of the country. We are all on foot. On Tuesday last, in day-light, they entered my *potrero*, (field,) and took off three fine American horses—two of which cost $300 each—together with a lot of mules. We pursued them as soon as we could mount ourselves; but they crossed over into Mexico, where *they are protected by the authorities!* They are Lipans, and they go in parties of from six to twenty. On Monday they killed a man within a few hundred yards of an infantry camp, and afterwards passed, upon the main road, by another party of infantry, who, of course, can do nothing, not being mounted. These Indians have permission to come down into this wild, uninhabited country opposite us, from the authorities of Coahuila, to run mustangs and cattle. They make their headquarters at San Fernando, in Mexico, from whence we may probably be enabled to purchase our horses again, what little may be left of them."

A gentleman in San Antonio had received a letter from Fort Chadbourne, containing the following intelligence: "The commanding officer at Fort Chadbourne had learned through a Mexican that a Mexican boy, about fourteen years of age, was a prisoner among the Southern Camanches, and made arrangements for his escape. After securing the lad's escape, the principal chiefs were sent for, and a long talk was had with them. They quietly acquiesced in the boy's being retained, but demanded a ransom. They submitted quietly on this being refused."

The chiefs appeared much alarmed, and volunteered the information, that the Northern Camanches were getting up an expedition into Mexico, to avenge the massacre of a large party of their people, and had invited the Southern Camanches to join them. They stated that the parties already formed numbered over four hundred, and were increasing, and that some of their young men had joined those parties, and already passed down the country. This news is given just as received, without any confirmation. Be this as it may, more troops and munitions of war are needed on our frontier.

The rescued captive is said to be an intelligent youth, and says he is the son of CICILIA LOPEZ, who resides about twenty miles from Corpus Christi. About three months since he was out hunting mustangs, with his father and another relative, when he was pursued by the Indians, struck from his horse, captured and carried off. After his capture, the Indians went to Laredo, where they captured another boy and some horses. Shortly afterwards they killed the boy. From Laredo they proceeded towards the Nueces, on the Laredo road, near where it parts from that leading to Guerero, and there they attacked a train of fourteen wagons, killed five teamsters, and took the mules. They then started in the direction of Fort Chadbourne, and were overtaken by a party of soldiers, when in camp, who killed and wounded several of their number, and recaptured the mules. The others, with the boy, escaped. This party was composed of twelve Southern Comanches, who live near Fort Chadbourne. This being the case, as developed by this rescued captive, it may be that the story about the Northern Comanches was got up for the purpose of covering the late depredations committed by the Southern Comanches.

Indian Troubles.

From the Daily Crescent.

We rejoice to learn by the late news from Texas that energetic measures are at last being prosecuted to put an end to the Indian difficulties along the western frontier of Texas. The Governor of the State has been called upon to raise six companies of mounted men, and has signified his approval of the measure and his belief in its necessity. As we predicted some time ago, the hostile demonstrations of the savages have increased in frequency and boldness until they have assumed a character of preconcerted warfare, and leave no doubt of the combination of many tribes for the purpose of waging a desperate contest. The delay of the Government in affording aid to the suffering settlers has not only inflicted harm upon individuals, but doubtless greatly injured Texas in the check which the prospect of an Indian war has imposed upon immigration into those sections likely to be affected by it, and in the general stock to the progress of their civilization and improvement.

We are confident, however, that steps will now be taken which will prove entirely successful, and that, with the support they will receive, the hardy Texans will be enabled to drive the whooping red-skins, back into their fastnesses and deserts, where they will certainly be very willing to remain if the proper punishment be inflicted upon them.

Large Fire in Oswego County.

Correspondence of the Albany Journal.

MEXICO, Oswego Co., Monday, Aug. 28.

Last Saturday night, about 12 o'clock, a fire broke out in the large three story store of O. H. WHITNEY, occupied by PECK & CORKLIN as dry-goods and grocery store. Loss about $5,000, nearly covered by insurance. O. H. WHITNEY, banking and law office; contents most saved. CYRUS WHITNEY, law office; books mostly saved. N. B. EVERTS, surveyors' office; loss $60. WM. COOPER'S tailor shop, SAMUEL KENNEDY, Daguerrean rooms; loss $150, insured. Odd Fellows' room; loss $500, insured in a company in New-York. T. W. SKINNER'S justice office, C. G. HINKLEY, store room for butter; loss $270, no insurance; and by J. BLAKESLEY as a meat room.

The fire extended to the dry goods and grocery store (brick) of HENRY WEBB; goods partly saved, and covered by insurance of $2,200; and then to the drug store of Messrs. BULLIONS; goods partly saved, and covered by insurance for $3,000 for store and goods. The chambers of this store were occupied by Mrs. HOTCHKISS as a dwelling; furniture partly saved; no insurance. The block is pretty well covered by insurance, in the Mutual western mostly. Had it not been for a very heavy rain in the afternoon of Saturday, the fire would have swept us out clean. Yours, truly. O.

KANSAS.

MASS MEETING OF THE SETTLERS.

Trouble between the Actual and Prospective Settlers.

ADOPTION OF ORDINANCES.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

WESTPORT, Thursday, Aug. 17, 1854.

The meeting was called to order by Maj. WAKEFIELD, the former President, who, on taking the Chair, proceeded to make some remarks explanatory of the object of the meeting.

There were present at this meeting upwards of one hundred persons. Of this number, many were already living in the Territory; others had small claims, but were unprepared for immediate settlement and improvement, and others were there for the purpose of making claims, and immediately becoming residents.

The issue between these parties was one most beautifully calculated to make trouble, and eventually end in the most serious consequences, unless avoided by the very fashionable and modern improvement of settling disputes—that of compromise. The actual settler-party contended that none should have voice or vote in the meeting whose name was not enrolled as an endorser of their previously adopted ordinances of the Territory. The other party most ably contended that in justice and equality they had a right to vote and to be heard. At this juncture, the powers and charms of discussion were resolved into their original elements, and the excited disputants were left surging upon the wreck of a quarrelsome and contentious debate. The scene that followed for a few hours would come more properly within the province of the painter's pencil than the reporter's pen. Personal animosities—party feuds—contempt of Court—claimants' wrongs and trespass—outside sparring, and some accidental "noise and confusion," incident to all public gatherings, mingled together and formed the majestic and dignified bearing of the Convention.

During the performances some very appropriate remarks were made by various gentlemen, that, under ordinary circumstances, would have restored order and peace. But here the passions were inflamed, and the most cool and reflecting minds seemed to disdain all tranquil ity.

During the early stage of the proceedings, some considerable debate and dispute was had, where veracity seemed to be the bone of contention.

For a long while discussion was but adding fuel to the flames, when, as a "looker-on in Venice," a gentleman from New-Orleans was introduced, and he finally succeeded in fixing limits to the storm.

At his suggestion, a Committee of Conference was appointed, three from each party, to prepare a series of ordinances.

At the expiration of an hour, they returned with their report, which happily was very acceptable to all present. A copy of their ordinances I herewith enclose, subject to your own disposal. They may prove of some interest to the public.

After the election of officers, no other business being before the meeting, they adjourned, each every one satisfied with the very decent termination of a most ludicrous beginning. Yours, &c.,

AMERICUS.

Ordinances Adopted by the Kansas Sections.

Whereas, the laws of the United States confer upon citizens the privilege of holding land by preemption right; and, whereas, the Kansas Valley in part is now open for such settlement, or location of claims; and, whereas, we, the people of this convention, have, and are about to select homes in this Territory, in order to protect the public good, and secure equal justice to all, we solemnly agree and bind ourselves to be governed by the following ordinances:

1. We recognize the right of every citizen of the United States, or lawful age, or who may be the head of a family, to select, work, and claim 160 acres of land, viz: 160 acres of prairie, and 80 acres of timber land; and who shall within sixty days after the ratification of the treaty, proceed to erect thereon a cabin, or such other improvements as he may deem best, and shall within sixty days after the treaty is ratified enter thereon as a residence.

2. A claim thus made and registered, shall be good sixty days from the ratification of the treaty, at which time the claimant, if at the head of a family, shall move upon, and make his home on either the prairie or timber land, which shall make them both good, and shall be so regarded by the settlers. Single persons or females making claims, shall be entitled to hold them by becoming residents of the Territory, whether upon their claims or otherwise; any person making a claim as above shall be entitled to a day additional for every five miles they have to travel to reach their families.

3. No person shall hold more than one claim directly or indirectly.

4. No person shall be allowed to enter upon any previously made claim.

5. All persons failing to commence improving or entering thereon within the time specified, shall forfeit the same, and it shall be lawful for any other citizen to enter thereon.

6. Each claimant shall, at all reasonable times, hold himself in readiness to point out the extent of his claim to any person who may wish to ascertain that fact.

7. It shall be the duty of the Register to put every applicant upon proof, oath or affirmation, that the claim offered for registry, is free from the claim of any other person.

8. Every application for registry shall be made in the following form, viz.: "I apply for certificate of registry for claim selected and marked this —— day of ——, 1854, lying and being in ——, containing 160 acres of prairie, and 80 acres of timber land, and declare upon honor that said claim was selected and marked upon —— day of ——, and that I am claiming but the one in my own right, and that it was not claimed or selected by any other person," to be signed by the applicant. Any person failing to make this certificate shall not be entitled to registry.

9. We agree on the survey of the Territory, to mutually deed and redeed to each other, so as to leave as near as possible as claimed

10. The officers of the Association shall be one Chief Justice, one Treasurer, one Register and one Marshal.

11. The duty of the Chief Justice shall be to try all disputes between settlers in reference to claims or otherwise; to all criminals or persons guilty of the violation of the laws of this Territory. The said Chief Justice shall always take justice between man and man as his guide, and upon the demand

EASTERN KANSAS.

Indian Policy in the West—Character of the Kansas Region.

Upon the threshold of the Territorial West, along the boundary of Iowa, Missouri, and Arkansas, it was the design of our Government to build up and maintain colonies of Indians migrating thither from east of the Mississippi. Among these, white families were rarely to have permission to settle, and then only under direction of the Agency, with the approval of an Indian Council. Thus, of course, our countrymen were excluded by the jealousy of the proprietors, with exception of such wild and wandering fellows as were pleased to experiment in matrimony with copper-colored beauty, and, in consequence, were adopted into the tribe—which latter, as may be conjectured, were mostly the losers by such accession; for the white interlopers, from being outcasts of civilization, were ground into the baser sediment of savage society. Indeed, such has been the prohibitive effect that, save in the few isolated mission houses, and in the small hamlet of Council Grove, it is questionable whether, until very recently, a white child has ever been born between the Valley of the Big Blue and the far-off Mountains.

The plan was benevolent in its intent, but it failed in its purpose. It was thought that it would surround the red men with our pioneer settlements, and thus coerce them, by example and circumstances, into a tamer and truer life. To facilitate this, the right of travel through the Territory was reserved; but, save for the Fur and Santa Fé Trade, remained unclaimed until enthusiast Mormons led the way, and later the magnet of California threw its golden spell on many a heart. But no adventurous squatter ever dreamed of putting together a cabin till he had reached the thick-wooded Vale of Willamette, or the sparkling margin of Sacramento, or stood by the sounding Pacific. In fact, from the contemplated western limit of this Indian Territory, little else than desert intervened to where, overlooking the warm, fertile meadows of the Three Parks, the spurs of Timpanogas rise cool and dim. But were it a very garden of alluvial verdure, few could have summoned courage and gone there, in expectancy of any good—and that few would have been doomed to a strange and gauntleted existence, walled in with dangers inappreciable at this distance in our safe Atlantic homes. From the sparsely-peopled countries of the Kaw, Osage, and Shawnee, extending three hundred miles to the east, would have come an unwearying crusade of petty theft, sponging, and beggary; from the West, the peccadillos and manmanly lechery of the Utahs would have threatened; flanking the North would have been that scorn of all other tribes, the craven but bloody-minded Pawnee; while, ever anon, from the South would have swept up a desolating war-cloud of unrelenting Camanches.

Thus, girt with enemies "cruel as the grave," it needed naught of wizard art to predict the inevitable end awaiting the forlorn emigrant. The process of "wiping out" (to use a mountain phrase) would have been speedy and sure.

But the project was still more decidedly a failure in so far as the tribes to be benefited were concerned. Their wigwams became the refuge of the unprincipled and desperate, fleeing from abodes they could no longer pollute with impunity; while the grog-vender lay in wait at the boundary he was not permitted to pass, and speculated on the infirmity of his heathen brother. Missionaries preached to leaden ears; and the progress of enlightenment was apparent nowhere but among the Cherokees, where the work of Anglo-Saxonizing is being rendered brief and pleasant by amalgamation.

The suicidal policy in which this idea of an Indian Territory has been nurtured, is at last abandoned. The impassable barrier which the hand of law had unadvisedly erected, the hand of law has discreetly broken down; and, before the eager eyes of bands of emigrants, preëmption waves its glittering lure away to the desert's verge, and along the richest glens of the Rocky Mountains. From Shawnee and Delaware and Kaw is wrested the virgin domain they were too improvident to cultivate. And this is the seat of war—the theatre of a bloodless struggle such as the world never before witnessed. The contestants are brothers of the same republic; their weapons the plow-share and pruning hook; their toesin a courteous greeting. Yet is the issue of more importance than that to be decided at Cronstadt, or in carnage upon the Danube. It is the victory of institutions—the equipoise of opposing interests in the same country. Surely this is a strife worthy the cause; better than the frenzy of words, or clash of arms. Resting upon the slender crisis, the patriot watches with intense expectancy the swift evolution of each emulous warrior as he wheels into the ranks of labor; and, let who shall triumph, thriving town and harvest-field will mark the result, and not the vulture and carrion corse. So, speed the disputants, and God defend the right!

Kansas is bounded by the State of Missouri on the East, Nebraska on the North, Utah on the West, and South by New-Mexico and Cherokee, Creek, Seminole, Choctaw and Chickasaw fragments of the Indian Territory. It extends between the parallels of 37° and 40° north latitude, and 93d and 107th meridian West from Greenwich; comprising about forty millions of acres; one-fourth of which is barren plain and mountain; and all the large remainder an undulating succession of fields of living verdure hedged with woodland,—the most desirable country, climate and all things considered, anywhere between the Alleghany and the Pacific.

A million of these acres were ceded by the Delawares, Kickapoos and Weas, in May, 1853, to be sold at auction for their benefit, after deducting the cost of surveying. The pioneer, therefore, who would make certain of his preëmption, must obtain a copy of this treaty, if he would "squat" intelligently. It is not, however, of any real importance, as a fee of ten dollars will propitiate the owning tribe, and full three years must elapse before the lands can come into market—so slow is the surveying into counties, towns and quarter sections, a process dependent upon the industry of officials and clemencies of weather. No instance is on record in which a similar work has been effected in less than four years. When exposed to sale, the settler is entitled to the first bid; and, should another trespass on his premises, an arrow placed over the cabin-door is a significant hint that "first right" must be respected, for there the impartial rule of "squatter sovereignty" is supreme.

Embracing thirty miles west of the Missouri line and an equal distance south of Kansas River, is the Shawnee Reserve, for which a treaty is now in progress, by which it is contemplated to distribute two hundred acres to each Indian with power to sell. This district is of alternate prairie and timber, rolling, well-watered, and of surprising beauty and productiveness.

The Wakaroosa Creek, whose affluents rise along the dividing ridge of the Neosho, flowing northeastward, enters the Kansas near the western limit of the Shawnee Reserve; and, eight miles beyond, the first company of the Anti-Slavery league have built in a rich, romantic country, containing limestone, a sufficiency of building stone, clay for brick, sand, coal mines, and other requisites for a sudden and brilliant prosperity. The Wakaroosa, like most other Western streams, is at places deeply indented, cleaving its banks canal-like, and revealing a fat black loam, five feet in depth.

The Kansas, or Kaw, as it is there frequently called, is the important river of that part of the Territory destined to early settlement. It is six hundred yards across at the mouth, and ranges from four hundred to two hundred feet in width for several hundred miles above. During five months of the year it is navigable for steamboats about two hundred miles; and while the annual freshet lasts, which usually comes as early as June, may be ascended a distance of six hundred miles. The *Excel* is reported to have made six trips this season, one hundred and fifty miles, to Fort Riley. In these waters, the buffalo and cat-fish attain a weight of from thirty to one hundred pounds; and the numerous tributaries abound in perch, bass, roach, bull-heads, etc.

Here, and throughout the region of "tall grass," which spreads two hundred miles westward, there is wild game enough to amuse a generation of Nimrods; deer, raccoons, opossums, squirrels, rabbits, turkeys, geese, ducks, prairie-fowls, partridges and pheasants are all about, and their name is Legion.

Studding the banks of the rivulets and in clumps on the prairie are peach trees, several varieties of plums, wild cherry, the delicious paw-paw, persimmon, hazle-nut and hickory, white and black walnut, butternut, gooseberry, haw, and, of all nuts, the unapproachable pecan; with festoons of grapes of different kinds, and meadows of strawberries, raspberries, and others of the "gelic race."

The soil is also well adapted to the culture of the apple, pear and currant, and produces exuberant crops of wheat, hemp, corn, buckwheat, oats, rye, Irish and sweet potatoes, tobacco, and all the vegetables of the Eastern and Middle States.

In the forests are nearly all the trees of value which line the eastern acclivity of the Alleghenies—such as oak, birch, beech, maple, sycamore, linden, ash, honey-locust, mulberry, and that sentinel of all the Rocky Mountain rivers, the stately cottonwood, to say nothing of certain groves of black-jack, so diminutive, gnarled, knobby and all of a twist that they do—to admire.

Such a prosaic summary of the data from which the farmer-like individual may best judge of the large advantages and wealth of promise unfolded by that part of Kansas lying nearest to the old metes and bounds of civilization.

As to the emigrants' bugbear of fever and ague, there is some of that, for I remember to have seen a Shawnee woman shake—but not to pieces; moreover, ague in the West is like Cholera in a city—you hear most of it at a distance. Few other diseases are in vogue, seeing the institutions of French cookery and medical colleges are yet to be introduced.

The climate is pleasant and healthy. To be sure, Old Boreas comes down with a regular northerner, semi-occasionally; but generally, the Winter is of brief duration, with but a few inches of snow; as indeed the same parallel in the West is always several degrees milder than by our eastern seaboard. And the ardent noon-time in Summer is tempered by the soft south wind from the Cordilleras, and refreshing showers accompanied with such unpatented thunder and lightning as modern melo-drama will never imitate. Then of evenings in August, the full round moon will float up its path of mellow splendor, until the on-looker is drunk to the spirit's core with the red glory that floods half the heaven. Such nights are not to be enjoyed anywhere else this side the Rocky Mountain crest.

I have now spoken of this eastern division, its appearance and resources, as I learned to know them after two months of constant rambling within its beautiful borders. For three weeks, we made our bivouac by Indian Creek in the Shawnee Country, and every balmy day I was off, from the earliest of breakfasts to the closing in of dusk; following sinuous trails; wading grass chin deep, and upwards; running clear of skunks; loitering adown slopes to where a little gem of coolness bubbled up atween the greenest mounds; peeping into Indian huts; getting all the while more astonished at the positive ugliness of squaws, especially mature ones; now and then snickering at a rail-tailed buzzard in his peculiar flight; or entering the lists in a game of arrows with some symmetrical pagan boy, at the expense of our next-door blood-headed woodpecker. And afterwards, as the train jogged on at an average of seven miles a day, ox power, for one full month toward Council Grove, we had leisure to observe, and make many a side excursion; and in the lapse of these four years the hundred hills of Kansas are fresh in the memory yet.

It is pleasure to say here, that, in the preparation of this sketch, the opportunity has been afforded of comparing my memoranda with the notes and conversation of an intelligent Missourian, Mr. GEORGE WALTER, now in this City, at No. 110 Broadway. Mr. W. has spent much of his life in the vicinity of and among the scenes described; and with his added confirmation and suggestions, I have been more full and definite than could otherwise have been the case.

Central and Western Kansas are rife enough in material to form the subject of another paper.

VERMONT.

Marble and Mineral Deposits in Vermont.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

BRANDON, Vt., Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1854.

We were whirled along to this place in eight hours and a half, being 230 miles distant from New-York. The attractive beauty of that portion of the route that passes through Vermont was not diminished in our view by utilitatian considerations of the mineral wealth yet stored up in her mountains to reward the industry of the inhabitants. Still the sober Vermonters have something to learn from city men, of the extended signification they give to the words "industry" and "activity." It does not answer merely to wait all day in the workshop for business, or for the calls of those who want wool or marble, or whatever merchandise you may possess; men must bring their products to the great marts of commerce, directly under the observation of the purchaser. This thought was suggested to my mind in visiting the marble works of a gentleman here who has a milk-white unspotted marble, as finely grained as the Sudbury, (near Rutland,) which is so much in demand already for Italian sculpture. Instead of thrusting his beautiful marble into city depôts, to be brought into direct comparison with inferior qualities, he quietly manufactures a few ornaments as samples, which he retains in his office to reward only the curiosity of his neighbors. In seeing this marble and the other white marbles of Rutland County, one is astonished that anywhere in the world artists can be satisfied with using marbles so inappropriate as many which have been employed in the statuary found in the Crystal Palace.

Brandon is the locality of one of the most remarkable deposits of mineral productions to be met with anywhere. The great marvel in this deposit is that such a variety of useful materials should be yielded from one bed within the compass of a single acre. Just at the foot of the Green Mountains is an extensive district underlying drift earth, which abounds in hematite iron ore. In one place, where shafts have been worked into it—some of them to the depth of 120 feet—are to be found closely contiguous to each other: hematite iron ore, ores of manganese, brown ochre, yellow ochre, kaolin or porcelain clay, quartz sand, and brown coal or lignite.

The discovery of the brown coal at this spot, which is the only carboniferous deposit in the State, was a most important fact in the geology of the United States. It has been investigated with great interest by Sir CHARLES LYELL and President HITCHCOCK, and the evidence derived from it induced the latter to pronounce that the whole distance, twelve hundred miles in length, extending from here, through Berkshire County in Massachusetts, as far as Alabama, wherever this brown *iron ore* is found, belongs to the new tertiary formation. The miners suppose that this coal, from the spot where it crops out above ground down to the depth of a hundred feet where they now dig it, stretches perpendicularly in the form of a column. One of the most remarkable curiosities in this lignite is that it contains at least twenty varieties of *fruits* that have been most beautifully preserved from any number of thousands of years back—for the purpose not of being eaten, but that as fossils they might enlarge the sphere of the science of geology in the present age. Similar fruits have only been found at Richmond, Va. President HITCHCOCK was not able to refer them to any living or even fossil species with which he was acquainted. Some of them resemble small pomegranates or medlars flattened, and others nutgalls. I have obtained some for you to use either as a dentifrice, or as an absorbent of acidity or for the shelves of your cabinet.

By the side of the lignite is a bed of porcelain clay, of about half an acre in circumference, which also apparently extends perpendicularly into the ground for a depth of ninety feet from the surface. The people of the country formerly used it for *putty* and called the spot the "putty beds." The clay is mostly of the color of city milk—that is, with a shade of blue. It is of the same quality as that of which the specimens from Bennington of Wedgewood and Parian ware are made, and is only waiting for enterprise and capital to be employed in the manufacture of porcelain; and perhaps the tide of Free Trade will not have set in so fully, strongly and untimely as to hinder the undertaking from being profitable. With the help of the pure quartz sand found in beds contiguous to the clay, a company is already engaged in manufacturing in Brandon a renowned firebrick. The clay itself after being washed is disposed of to various classes of manufacturers.

The brown and yellow ochres obtained respectively from washing the manganese and hematite iron ores, are in good demand, because they possess good body—and consume less oil and fade less than those which are imported. The new built houses of the vicinity are often painted with them.

The iron ores are drawn up from three or four shafts 120 feet deep, by steam power. The water which collects in the mine is fortunately all of it wanted, either for working the clay, washing out the ochres, or supplying the boiler, and as the chain pump works at the same time with the ore buckets, afford a good example of economical adaptation. There are two blast furnaces for smelting ores obtained in the town, one at Forrest Dale, and the other at the Railroad depôt, which belongs to the Iron and Car wheel Company. This Company in its processes enjoys the advantage of getting from one and the same deposit the two kinds of ores to mix for smelting—the brick with which to build its fire-proof furnaces—of creating its blast from the same water power with which it washes out its ochres; and uses its own brown coal to generate steam for the engine. It owns ledges of limestone for flux, right at hand, and a far reaching forest for its charcoal. Its pig iron is melted and cast on the same spot into car-wheels—and only into car-wheels; and while smelting eight or ten tons a day, they still can barely fulfil their orders. I ought not to forget to mention that the peculiarquality of these wheels, which has gained for them their reputation, is their extraordinary toughness and hardness—two qualities so essential for their special object. They have sometimes for a wager been subjected to hundreds of blows with a sledge hammer to crack them, but in vain. The exterior rim is so chilled in the casting that it will resist all efforts to make a mark upon it with any steel instrument. The instrument would inevitably be flattened or broken. Worcester in Massachusetts furnishes, however, the greatest number of the car-wheels used in New-England.

Coleridge's Lectures on Shakspeare.

From the London Notes and Queries.

Every friend and admirer of the genius and superior talents with which SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE was gifted, and of the eloquent and exuberant manner in which he poured forth his thoughts, must be delighted with the announcement Mr. COLLIER has made of the discovery of his missing short-hand notes of COLERIDGE'S lectures on *Shakspeare*. The quotations he promises will be anxiously looked for by the public generally, more particularly by his relatives, friends, and *school fellows*. I am one of the few of his cotemporaries at Christ's Hospital that now remain.

Mr. COLLIER, in his communication to *N. & Q.*, states that "for COLERIDGE'S third lecture, and, indeed, for the remainder of the series, he made no preparation, and was liked better than ever, and vociferously and heartily cheered. The reason was obvious, for what came from the heart of the speaker went warm to the heart of the hearer; and though the illustrations might not be so good, yet, being extemporaneous, and often from objects immediately before his eyes, they made more impression and seemed to have more aptitude."

FROM FLORIDA.—The Jacksonville, Fla., *News* says that the company having the important work in charge of constructing a railroad across Florida, have already made arrangements which insure the construction of the Southern fork of the road, terminating either at Tampa or Charlotte Harbor. Advices from Fort Myers state that the negroes of Bowlegs, recently captured by the Indian agent, as *reprisals*, have taken *French leave* from that station.

THE COMING ELECTIONS.

Letter from P. Lynch, Esq.

To Irish-American Naturalized Citizens, in New-York and elsewhere, in the Federal Republic:

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN AND FRIENDS: I desire to point your special and emphatic attention to the approaching elections. You have at present opposed to you a bitterly inimical and powerful secret society called the "Know-Nothings"—opposed to you—to us Irishmen, particularly—on the grounds that we are impudent and voracious cormorants of petty places under Government; that we are ignorant, turbulent and brutal; that we are led by the nose and entirely controlled by our clergy; that we are willing subjects of a "foreign prince," the Pope; that we are only lip Republicans; that we are not worthy of the franchise; that by the largeness of our vote and the clannishness of our habits and dispositions we rule or aspire to rule in America; that we are drunkards and criminals; that we fill the workhouses and prisons; that we heap up taxes on industrious and sober and thrifty citizens; and that for these and other reasons we should be deposed from our citizenship, and, in fact, rooted out of this American nation, as a body, by every fair and foul means. And I can tell you that outside the secret organization of the Know Nothings, outside and beyond its influence and power, an anti-Irish and anti-Catholic sentiment prevails.

It is as idle as it would be criminal to deny this fact. There it remains, palpable and tangible before us;—and if we have one particle of common sense left, we must look at it straight in the face.

I shall not go over the charges and accusations in this letter. My present object has a different direction. I shall confine my remarks to the elections and your voting on the present occasion. Next week or the week after I shall review and discuss the schedule of accusations and criminations directed against you, and see if there be any and what groundwork for them. Be assured while I am prepared to blister the calumniator, and expose and hold up to scorn the professional or political liar and schemer, I shall be, at the same time, equally ready to expose, denounce, and condemn our own improprieties, backslidings, and crimes.

Now, fellow-countrymen, from my seven years' experience in this country, and especially in this City, I am called on to say that some misguided parties among you do act improperly, riotously, and turbulently at elections. I tell you they do. They act improperly by making parties, factions, knots, cabals, coteries, about the polling places and ballot boxes. And I tell you that it must go to the heart of a sober, quiet, and respectable American, or German, or Frenchman, or Irishman, to find a parcel of clamorous, riotous, noisy intoxicated rowdies actually blocking up the way, and preventing the free and honest and quiet use of the noblest earthly gift of man—the Elective Franchise. I repeat I have seen these things, and, as far as I could judge, I was obliged to admit and conclude that these turbulent party and faction men were, in many instances, Irishmen born.

Let me add, that to quiet, and order-loving, and respectable, and educated Americans, scenes of this kind must be very disgusting, and must plant in the minds of men, otherwise friendly and sympathetic, a feeling of aversion to our name and race not easily eradicated, I am aware that Americans and Irish politicians form an unholy compact to win a party battle and carry a particular point; and that taking into account the money they advance, the promises of employment and situations they hold out, the liquor "orders" they shower about, it is hard for poor and hard-worked and jaded laborers to resist the temptations thrown in their way. And I am free to admit that between the professed politician and his dupe the profligate balance inclines heavily against the former. But, fellow-countrymen—my poorest and humblest fellow-countrymen—*you* will always suffer, *you* will invariably stop the bullet or feel the stab of the infuriated and disappointed enemy. The really guilty party will be sure to be at a safe distance from riot and bloodshed, smoking his cigar and sipping his brandy and water: while you will be spilling your own and others' blood for a wretched bribe, and without the shadow of a virtuous or noble cause to engage your attention and support.

Believe me, the crisis has come. Believe me, the Know-Nothings will leave no stone unturned to destroy your clannish influence at the ballot-box. No matter what violent or outrageous turn their passions may take there is an excuse for it in your turbulent and riotous demeanor on election day. Look at the riot and loss of life in St. Louis. In that case the editor of a German paper—*The Avenger*—an able but highly intemperate man, was the *cause* of the Native American or Know-Nothing excitement. And yet, with the feeling and animus of Anti-Catholic Irishism rankling in their breasts, the Know-Nothings made a descent on the "Irish Quarter," in St. Louis, demolished forty houses, and caused ten or fifteen deaths by the bullet and the bowie-knife. Remember, my friends, the Germans are, generally speaking, reputed to be Infidels; and you know, or ought to know, that the "Know-Nothings" would sooner go to perdition with even an Infidel, than—I was about to say without irreverence—to Heaven with an Irish Roman Catholic. The feeling, or sentiment, or prejudice is unmanly, ungenerous, un-American, and un-Republican;—but there it is, a gangrenous spot on the otherwise noble American character.

With these prefatory remarks I arrive at the point from which I am anxious to address you on the course you should pursue at the approaching elections.

Vote for the man your conscience approves and for the principles your judgment sanctions and endorses. Go to the polls quietly, peaceably, without ostentation, without discussion with any body.—Deposit your ballot without remark, answering any question of a legal and constitutional character put to you. This done go without any delay, to your places of business or to your homes. Make no crowd. Encourage no street or bar-room haranguing. Bring on no discussions. If you are assailed, in any way, appeal to the authorities for protection, and you will be protected. The sound, healthy, sober second thought of an excited, and disturbed, and passion-driven public opinion will supervene;—and if you act as I have determined to act, and how point out to you, no difficulty will occur, no riot will take place, no blood will be spilled, no wife will be widowed, and no children will be rendered fatherless orphans.

In 1828, O'CONNELL and SHIEL, and the celebrated Father MURPHY, of Corofin, induced half a million of excited people to abstain from drinking intoxicating liquors. For three warm summer days the hundred thousand men assembled did so abstain, presenting to the astonished British Government and the public the sublime spectacle, not only of the power of the magician agitator, O'CONNELL, but the resolution and self control of the masses. Do you, fellow-countrymen, abstain likewise from maddening liquor on election day. Join no cliques, parties or crowds; deposit your voting papers in an orderly manner; and the evil disposed fighting men of the Know Nothing party cannot get a chance of using their revolvers and bowie-knives upon your persons.

I perceive by the daily and weekly press that the politicians are calculating already on the "Catholic Vote." This cruel and criminal perversion of the franchise into what the party gamblers term the "Catholic" and "Irish" vote is about the foremost and most pregnant cause of the enmity and dread and disgust entertained against you by the Native Americans.

Catholic Irish vote!

Why, you have no more right to vote as a Catholic or Irishman in the choice of American lawmakers, whether federal, state, municipal, or judicial, than you have to plunder your neighbor's property. American interests should guide you. The honor, and glory, and prosperity of the federal Republic, the interests of the State, the purity and health of the social relations with which you are associated and identified, should alone guide you in the exercise of your franchise. The Constitution knows no State religion, acknowledges no sectarian interference in governmental affairs, cuts off clearly and totally all and every connection between the ruling power and any and every Church, and leaves conscience free and untrammelled in the exercise of social and political rights. By and through the Constitution the voting privilege is extended to you; and by perverting that privilege to any personal or religious purpose you not only violate your oath of citizenship, but you give a valid excuse to your persecutors to advocate the reënactment of the alien and sedition laws, and thus deprive you of the privilege, advantage, and honor of forming a component part of the great American Union. And let me add that those who appear to and traffic on your religious sympathies and convictions, and who constantly refer in their writings and speeches to your position and influence as "Catholics" and solicit you to take your "Catholic" interests into account in exercising your right to approach the ballot-box, are your bitterest and most malignant enemies; and before God, they have a serious responsibility in thus misleading you, which they, in the latter end, will find it difficult to satisfy and discharge.

And now, fellow-countrymen, I implore you to read and think over these plain and simple observations. Never mind the want of influence or the humble position of the writer. If what I have written be true and rational, and have any common sense in it, you are bound to attend to it and digest it, and be guided by it just as well as if it came from a higher, a more elevated, and a more dignified and eminent source.

In addition to my present remarks touching your voting at the approaching elections I have others to offer in a subsequent letter

P. LYNCH, Editor of the *Irish American*.

IRISH PUNS.

Punning Propensities of Irish Judges.

From Colburn's New Monthly Magazine.

Our judicial bench is characterized by its members' *penchant* for punning. Earl NORBURY, as judge, was ever punning while sitting on the bench; and even on the most solemn occasions of his judicial life would the practice of punning, in a most unseemly way, not be relinquished by that most daring of political profligates. In a case in the Irish Court of Commons Pleas, over which he presided as chief justice, in pronouncing judgment as to a "Writ of Right," his *penchant* for punning was thus plainly evinced in thus saying: "That it was quite insufficient for the demandant in a writ of right to say, 'we claimed by descent;' that would be a shrewd answer for a sweep who had got into your house by coming down your chimney: 'Pray, Sir, how did you get into my house?'—'I got in by descent.' *Facilis descensus averni*; and this would be an easy and sweeping way of getting in." This puffing judge, meeting a friend in Dublin, who related to him of his having shot a large number of hares in a recent sporting excursion, when his lordship facetiously proclaimed to him, with an irreverent exclamation, "that he must have been firing at a *wig*." An Englishman, an Irish official, in company with NORBURY in Dublin, was describing how in England skaters made use of bladders in skating, for their protection against accidents in falling, when the facetious judge proclaimed to him, in comic seriousness, "that wa what they called *bletherumskate* in Ireland." Lord NORBURY perceiving a coal dray proceeding along a streetway in Dublin loaded with a single bag of coke, proclaimed as to its load—"*Coke* upon *Littleton*."

A late erudite Irish judge, a successor in the judicial chair of Lord NORBURY, of punning and political notoriety, was steadily addicted to the practice of punning, and would be prouder of delivering from the bench a pun than a sound legal judgment. The eloquent judge, whilst accompanying a daughter of his, in walking through our metropolis, meeting with a friend, stopped to converse with him, and as he was just then retiring from a cattle show at the Dublin Society, their conversation was wholly engrossed by grazing topics; and in consequence of their verdant disquisitions, the friend of the judge apologized to his daughter for his uninteresting conversation upon topics so distasteful to her mind; when immediately the learned judge gainsayed his opinion of the non-interesting character of their conversation to his pretty daughter, by proclaiming, "Not at all, she is partial to *husbandry*." And this judge, being asked by a legal friend his opinion as to the capabilities of the Irish masters in Chancery, facetiously avoided giving any opinion respecting their *masterly* qualifications, by facetiously proclaiming to him that "he was no judge of the *old masters*."

CURRAN, the ERSKINE of our Bar, was in the constant habit of punning; in addressing Lord CLARE, as Chancellor, in our Chancery Court, whose disrelish of CURRAN was so intense as to cause, by its continual display on his part, the diminution of his professional emoluments to the amount of twenty thousand pounds, perceiving his playing with a dog beside him on the bench, in contempt for him, suddenly ceased addressing his lordship; when Lord CLARE said to him, "Why don't you proceed, Mr. CURRAN?" And he immediately thus rejoined, saying, "I thought your *lordships* were in consultation!".

This great advocate, in walking in the neighborhood of Dublin, in passing by the residence of a legal friend, saw a nurse with a child in her arms, and a number of children around her, standing at the gate leading to it; he stopped at it, and inquired from her regarding his friend's wife's health, and as to the precise number of her children, and on being informed by this servant-maid of their number being thirteen, he facetiously observed: "Oh! a jury! and this (looking at the baby in her arms) is the crier of the Court."

LUNDY FOOT, a successful tobacconist of the city of Dublin, the inventor and introducer to public sale of the famous Irish snuff named "Blackguard," on his being about, as it is termed in Dublin language, setting up a carriage, requested from CURRAN a motto for his vehicle, when CURRAN immediately supplied him with the Latin one of "*Quid rides?*" which being read as English, conveys a pun upon the tobacconist's calling. This was a like witticism to that of Lord ERSKINE, conveyed by him to the tea merchant of London on his asking him for a motto for a particular tea chest, when he immediately proposed for it to him the Latin phrase, "*Tu dores!*" which in translation conveyed a pun, "Thou *tea-chest!*"

CURRAN being informed by a friend regarding the weeping of a certain Irish judge in Court, in denying the fact of his weeping, confessed "that though he did not weep, he certainly had *a drop in his eye;*" the pun is conveyed in the phrase "a drop in his eye," which is a cant phrase in Ireland expressive of an individual's inebriation. CURRAN being informed of a friend of his having swallowed a large quantity of medicine, punningly exclaimed to him of this person, "That his throat ought to be called Pill-lane." (Pill-lane is the Billingsgate of Dublin.) A friend of our great advocate meeting him in our metropolis who sported a new wig, absurdly asked him as to his perceiving anything ridiculous in it, when he facetiously proclaimed to him, "Nothing but the *head*."

Even on the field of duel his *penchant* for punning would be visible in him, as appeared in his duel with BOB EGAN, a notorious barrister of CURRAN'S day of legal practice in Ireland; on fighting BOB having taken deliberate aim, and fired before his time at his antagonist, CURRAN, and missed him, he proclaimed to CURRAN as to his honor being satisfied, and was leaving the ground, when immediately CURRAN facetiously called out to him: "Come back, until I have had a shot at your *honor*." (Our countryman, vernacularly, was a superior individual in his countrymen's opinion, by their application to him of the term honor, as "his honor," "your honor!")

And even illness could not suppress his punning propensity, as instanced in his rejoinder to his physician, whilst attending him towards the removing a great cold from inflicting him, said to this facetious lawyer: "Mr. CURRAN, you seem to cough with difficulty?" when CURRAN immediately said to him, "That's wonderful, I was *practicing* all night."

SWIFT, our great satirtist, deemed it not beneath the dignity of his great talents indulging in punning in Dublin society, as instanced in these two classical puns of his: A lady in his society having thrown down a fiddle by a brush of her mantle against it, he exclaimed to her, "*Mantua, væ miseræ nimium vicina Cremonæ.*" And finding in his society an elderly gentleman having lost his spectacles upon an evening on which it was raining, he facetiously consoled him upon the loss of his glasses by saying to him, that if the rain continued pouring all night he should find them in the morning; and quoting in confirmation of his prophetic intimation the words of the Roman satirist, "*Nocte pluit tota—redeunt spectacula mane.*"

In Trinity College, fellows and students are addicted to the practice of punning; in fact, the pun is relished by all those who come within the walls of our University. A pun's perpetration by a student at an examination in our College would rescue him from previous condemnation of his examiner, and save him from *caution*. A witty fellow of Old Trinity, finding a student at an examination unable to solve a question proposed for his solution by him from Euclid's geometry, advised his having recourse to the plates to assist him in his difficulty, when he sorrowfully proclaimed the impossibility of his doing so by saying, "I am already *dished*." A poor *fellow* of the name of FORTUNE, whose answering proved at a dread fellowship examination in Trinity College of a most disastrous character in respect to his chances for obtaining the then object of his false ambition, in consequence obtained as a punning appendage to his name the affix of "Mis"—and so was in future termed by collegians *Mis*fortune.

At an election in our College, whereat our Trinity boys behave with a degree of riotous vivacity scarcely creditable to sober-minded individuals, punning is rife. On one occasion, a distinguished scholar of the house of the name of O'HEA was addressing the electors in the great hall of our College, and continuing to do so for a more lengthened period than was pleasing to the mind of a student who was listening to his oration, when he exclaimed, in his hearing, in the words of the poet VIRGIL—"*O Hea! jam satis!*"

A rough clownish student, with a brogue on his tongue you could hang your hat upon, translated the words "publicam villam," appearing in a passage of one of the orations of CICERO—*a public house*;—and so to his disaster he unconsciously blundered forth a pun.

A student at a Trinity examination wittily excused his wrong pronunciation of the term nimirum to his examiner, by quoting the line of HORACE, commencing "Ni mirum," and which proclaims, "A. Claudius alone being cognizant of *ni mirum*."

A rustic Latinist, a student of our College, at an examination thus rendered the well-known lines, "*Exegi monumentum ære perennius*"—"I *eat* a monument *harder* than brass;" when his facetious examiner proclaimed to him—"*You* would just answer for our *Commons*." And on the occasion of the funeral of Doctor TROY, a late Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, in its passing by the front of Trinity College, a student who was looking on at the melancholy spectacle facetiously exclaimed: "*Fuit Ilium—Troy* was."

A poor Irish barrister, whose frequency of Court attendance and fewness of briefs to his brother barristers became objects of mirthful consideration, received from them the appellation of Counsellor Necessity, by reason of the legal apothem—"*Necessitas nullam legem habet.*"

A sprightly Irish barrister being engaged, in society, in discussing some disputed topic with a proxy brother of the horsehair, hearing the latter proclaim "that he would put his argument in a nutshell," exclaimed, "Then it must be in a *cocoa-nut shell*."

An Irish barrister, in walking in company with a professional brother, was asked by his companion as to the shape of waistcoat he should recommend his ordering from his tailor, when he immediately recommended his ordering a "*strait*-waistcoat."

A serious-minded Irish barrister, from whose mouth a pun proceeding would be, in the opinion of his friends, almost an impossibility, who now holds, with great credit to himself and service to the crown, a high Colonial position, on a friend to him complaining of the conduct of the late Mr. O'CONNELL, in respect to not obtaining the return of a rich London merchant as representative for Carlow, to whom he held out most sanguine hopes of his return, deeming his laying out, towards obtaining the honor of sitting in the House of Commons, £2,000, as a safe speculation, but keeping the money in his safe would have proved a safer course to him, when he facetiously admitted to him "that he made a *bad return!*"

Rumored Negotiations in London Concerning the Greytown Bombardment.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his friend in Philadelphia, dated

Thursday, Aug. 3, 1854.

In the diplomatic circle here there is some amusement at the position of our Minister while contending with Lord CLARENDON against the British occupation of Central America, in violation of Sir HENRY BULWER'S treaty with Mr. CLAYTON. Four notes have passed between them, it seems, some account of which has been published here. In one of them CLARENDON raps Mr. BUCHANAN'S knuckles severely. Mr. B. had complained that the British had invaded and occupied Nicaragua in February, 1848, under the unjust pretension that the territory belonged to the Mosquito Indians, and that she was their protector. Lord C. replied to him that, if the seizure by Great Britain was an aggression, it was strange that he, Mr. BUCHANAN, had never complained of it before, while he was Secretary of State; and then proceeded to show from the correspondence transmitted to Congress in 1850, that Mr. BUCHANAN and President POLK had both been repeatedly apprised of the British intention to occupy Central America, and to seize the port of San Juan, and to retain Belize as a British territory, and that not one word of complaint ever came from the American Government during Mr. BUCHANAN'S administration. Lord C. then, I am assured from a high authority, taunted Mr. B. *that he had himself, as Secretary, acknowledged the British title at Belize*, by sending an American Consul there. Mr. BUCHANAN'S appointment as Minister here to conduct the correspondence, under the circumstances, was rather unfortunate for us.

Mr. BUCHANAN'S omissions in regard to Central American diplomacy were fully cured by Mr. CLAYTON'S admirable treaty. But unluckily for us, Mr. CLAYTON, immediately after making this treaty, went out of office, and then Mr. WEBSTER made an error which has caused the trouble which has since occurred about Central America. It was the arrangement with Mr. CRAMPTON about Greytown, acknowledging the Mosquito title, which it was the very object of the treaty to get rid of. This gave Lord PALMERSTON another chance at Nicaragua, after Mr. CLAYTON had negotiated him out of it. Accordingly, the government at Greytown was organized with Mr. WEBSTER'S consent. This, you will remember, was highly disapproved of by Mr. CLAYTON in his reply to Mr. CASS, last winter, and Mr. MARCY seeing the error, has very properly disavowed all Mr. WEBSTER'S arrangements. Fortunately, Mr MARCY'S disavowal was made long before the affair at Greytown; so that we cannot be charged with bad faith in that affair. It is now evident that the only course left for the Administration at home is to insist on the faithful execution of the CLAYTON and BULWER treaty. This Mr. MARCY has done in his instructions to Mr. BUCHANAN here, and I believe Mr. BUCHANAN has faithfully sustained the treaty in his correspondence. That is all our government can desire, and a new treaty could be of no service. A candid and intelligent man here said of it that it was "the best treaty we had ever made with the British government since the war of '83, and must eventuate in the utter withdrawal of all British influence in Central America.

The British Government is prepared to withdraw and ought to have been compelled to do so after the treaty was made. But Mr. FILLMORE'S Administration was occupied with other subjects, and permitted Great Britain, in effect, temporarily to annul the Convention. Practically, that was the effect of Mr. WEBSTER'S arrangement about San Juan, which Mr. MARCY has now wisely repudiated, as null and void. Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S letter to Mr. EVERETT put the same construction on the treaty which Mr. CLAYTON did. Lord CLARENDON, a novice in the Foreign Office, revised Lord JOHN'S construction, and will now have to retract. Mark the prediction.

Lord Aberdeen.

From the London Morning Chronicle.

Lord ABERDEEN suffers in popular estimation from a coldness of manner which is as far as possible from being an index of his heart. Ardently loving the people and their cause, he spurns the arts of popularity to an extent which is, perhaps, scarcely prudent in a Democratic country, governed by rhetoric. The first Conservative Free-Trader, a most consistent friend of Religious Liberty, and the steady though peaceful supporter of Constitutional Government in Europe, with claims to popular esteem on which other men would have traded to the greatest advantage, he has not only not coveted, but repelled applause. Acting simply on the dictates of his conscience, he has expressed those dictates in the simplest and most unvarnished form. He thought the bread-tax unjust, and he eagerly embraced and heartily supported Sir R. PEEL'S proposition to repeal it; but he has never tried to make capital out of his personal conduct on that occasion. He never brags; he taunts nobody; he does on each occasion the thing that he thinks right, and no power on earth will induce him to say more. He believes that the Emperor of Russia has done a great and crying wrong, and he will do his utmost to avenge that wrong

SARATOGA!

The Interior at Saratoga.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Monday, Aug. 28, 1854.

The principal hotels were very full yesterday (Sunday,) but this morning, as usual at the beginning of the week, there is a partial thinning out. The change of weather is delightful. You had the thunder-storm and rain on Friday night. There was nothing of the sort here. But on Saturday afternoon, after a sultry morning, we had one of the most welcome and refreshing seasons that the present extraordinary Summer of drought has witnessed. The storm did not last long, but it brought a copious shower, which literally made the parched grass and foliage glad again. You could see at once the joy it diffused over park and garden, and next morning they exhibited all the evidences of a fresh verdure and a new growth. I notice a great deal of crop-croaking in some of your papers. The drouth, to be sure, has been a severe one, and extensively felt; but it is not so universal through the country as these accounts represent. New-England will probably suffer most. The West and Southwest are better off. There is a very great variety of soil and climate in the United States devoted to Indian corn. This important crop—so far as my inquiries on the subject, of people from different sections, and my knowledge of the country, go—will not be anything like a general failure. The delta of the Mississippi—particularly in the region of New-Madrid, Missouri, and the uplands of Arkansas, where the crop is divided between corn and cotton—will supply a large amount to the New-Orleans market. Some portions of the valleys of the Wabash and Ohio have escaped the drouth, and I have seen no marked complaints from the rich corn-fields of North Carolina, on the sea-shore, near Albemarle Sound, and of Virginia, in the valleys of the Roanoke and Rappahannock. Let us, at least, hope for better results than "a great calamity" from the shortness of this crop.

I do not know that "horse talk" comes in regular course after the crops, but there is a good deal of this, and occasionally of a very amusing character, at Saratoga. The Jimmy Greens and Johnny Raws from the city are regularly victimized by the Jockey gentlemen, who pass themselves for simple, honest Saratoga County farmers, but who really come up from New-York to sell for two or three prices, the *tackies* for which they had vainly sought a market in the City. There is a rare party of these "dealers" in matches and trotters here at present. They open their assortment at $1,000 or $1,200 the pair, and $500 or $600 for the "two-forty" trotters, and fall to $600 or $800, and $250 or $400, according to the temper and eagerness, or verdancy of the customer. The horses are paraded before the hotels every day. The owners ride or drive them "to sell;" that is, they are made to show off three times the spirit they really possess. You will see the proficient jockey driving Jehu like through the broad way, holding the reins as though it required his whole strength and more to keep his favorite pair from running off. Some curious bargains are also driven by them. One of your "solid men" bought a pair in the city a year or so ago; used them until they had run down in flesh and spirit; then exchanged with the same dealer for a younger pair, paying large "boot" of course. These did not suit him. He meets a splendid looking match in this quarter, which his honest jockey friend had sent up; he again exchanges, doubling the "boot," and is surprised a few days afterwards, on being congratulated by a neighbor that he had got his old horses back, much improved in appearance!

We saw this morning a tall, *gangling* horse, of 16½ hands or more, under the saddle, and mounted by a quiet old citizen from the west side of the City, (for the last fortnight in search of a fine horse,) and to our surprise learned that he had paid not less than $250—the first asking-price being $300. He bought of a Saratoga "farmer," taking written warranty of the soundness of the property, which property is certainly better suited to the cart than the saddle, and might be cheap at $80 or $100. Some wag bandaged his legs on Saturday night, but as our friend, the new owner, is one of the old Covenanters, the trick was not discovered by him until this morning.

A younger victim, also from New-York, was served in this wise: He bought a fair-looking nag, partially lame, which the "farmer" *said* had cost him $250 when a colt, on conditions that he would pay $50 less than cost, if the lameness should continue longer than a certain time, or $150 profit if the defect prove but temporary, which it no doubt will. This is the latest $400 bargain.

The list of notabilities has not much increased since my last report. Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON is at the United States, and so is Mr. Counsellor GERARD, of New-York. California is represented at the Union—one of the fortunate speculators of San Francisco sporting the finest turn-out, except that of Col. H. T., at the Springs. His colored driver and footmen in drab livery are the wonderment of the ladies on the galleries, as the gallant young owner is the envy of the gentlemen in the dancing saloon. The showy turn-out is well enough in its way, but the fairy story I mentioned the other day will recur to the less fortunate in all such cases. New-York City continues to supply the chief portion of the new arrivals. The clever Postmaster is still here; Alderman CHARLOCK and family; Councilman VERMILYE and family; Mr. C——LL and Mr. M——LL, of Wall-street; Mr. S——N, at the United States, and Mr. O——N, at the Union, both of Brooklyn, the latter a genial Hibernian, to whom, with his friend, Mr. H——R, the Invalid is under obligation for timely attentions. Mr. SEWARD went home on Saturday, but returns to-day or to-morrow. He has a tedious case before ex-Chancellor WALWORTH, the Special Commissioner appointed by the Supreme Court of the United States to ascertain what damages are due from ERASTUS CORNING to BURDEN, for trespass on the patent of the latter in making those railroad spikes I spoke of the other day. Mr. SEWARD appears for CORNING.

A gentleman suspected to be your correspondent has been summoned before a court of independent and absolute jurisdiction, to convene at an early day at Union Hall. The indictment, I understand, is being prepared, and will consist of some half a dozen charges, founded on a letter which appeared in the DAILY TIMES on Saturday. One of the aggrieved parties is the Chancellor of the Court. His tribunal is an old "institution" at Union Hall, and its powers so arbitrary and despotic, that no such judge has been seen or heard of on the bench, since JEFFREYS rode the Western Circuit after the Duke of MONMOUTH's rebellion in England, nor his wisdom equalled since the days of Dogberry. A denial of the suspicion of authorship, I have heard it stated, will hasten, if not increase the punishment, so that the line of defence has not yet been determined on by the suspected culprit.

INTERMITTENT.

The Housatonic Valley—Barrington and its Former Inhabitants.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

GREAT BARRINGTON, (Mass.,) Aug. 26, 1854.

You have heard of Barrington, where your wealthy citizen, DAVID LEAVITT, is building his princely mansion. He has erected the most magnificent barn upon the farm purchased by him on the North American Continent—but it is not only a barn, the structure also combines a dwelling and milk-house, a saw-mill, planing-machine, which last two are driven by a stream that shoots down from the solitary mountain, and dives under the centre of the building, on its way to the Housatonic.

His fine dwelling-house is going up, which includes a picture gallery, where will be gathered his valuable collection of paintings, valued at a very large amount of money. Mr. LEAVITT has purchased two other farms, near by, and he is adorning them with buildings, and walks, and shrubbery.

If there is a more "glorious" spot on the globe than Barrington, during the Summer months, I have not seen it. The old Puritans could not help growing strong and athletic in such fastnesses. The mountains look down like giants on the gentle Housatonic that gurgles at their feet, and how could EDWARDS and HOPKINS help putting their "rock-ribbed" spirit (perhaps sternness) into the theology of their day. The place was settled in 1730. SAMUEL HOPKINS, the eminent divine, was the first pastor. He was a contemporary with EDWARDS who preached, and wrote in Northampton and Old Stockbridge, and whose work on the "Will" has rendered his fame immortal. HOPKINS was the founder of the "Hopkinsonians," and his theology is highly Calvinistic. Descendants of HOPKINS reside here yet.

Among the first settlers of Barrington were the KINGS, the ROOTS, and the DEWEYS, and their descendants were sown broadcast over the county of Berkshire, and its burying-grounds are filled with the dust of a host of them who have departed. Is it not a thought to go back a century and a quarter and follow in the imagination these stalwart old pioneers, with their axes on their shoulders, plunging into a wilderness of mountain and rock, filled with beasts of prey, its streams roaring in their solitude, its cascades dashing amid the forest shadows, and follow them and their descendants down to the present? The changes in politics, habits, creeds, which the descendants of these iron-sided men have reached. How the nasal twang, slow and melancholy, of "Old Hundred," of the last century, is changed for the cheerful organ notes of the present. How the 13thly, 14thly, and 15thly of a two hours' sermon of the celebrated HOPKINS, for instance, is changed for the more lively homily about things in general—and where are the yearnings for the welfare of Old England, the God save the King, that the ancient ROOTS and DEWEYS and KINGS felt and prayed for.

The valley of the Housatonic is celebrated for its men in more modern times. Thirty-four years ago, the editor of the *Evening Post*—*the* poet of America, BRYANT—was also *the* town clerk of Barrington, and also "plead law" for its people. Here he gave birth to that fresh and gurgling piece of poetry, "Green River," and the river still winds through its banks—here, too, is "Monument Mountain," piercing the sky with its bald head, the first to blush at morning's light, also embalmed in BRYANT'S poetry; and here that solemn and philosophical poem, "Thanatopsis," was written.

The SEDGWICK family were residents of Stockbridge, seven miles north, and the celebrated Unitarian preacher, Mr. DEWEY, was from Sheffield, six miles south; and our mountains, and valleys, and lakes and streams have often spoken eloquently under the touch of these men. But enough.

X.

RECENT FIRES.

The Recent Fire in Troy.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

TROY, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 26, 1854.

Although your readers have all heard of our destructive fire, (some, I fear, have personally felt it,) a few lines from one to some extent a sufferer, giving a few details which the telegraph cannot transmit, may not prove unacceptable.

I was perusing your excellent paper about 1 o'clock yesterday, when the first alarm was given. I found the fire in a planing mill fronting the river, and blazing away most ferociously. No very general alarm was given for some time; some of the engines were being painted for the coming celebration on the 1st of September; the water was very low in the water-works, and the buildings were, without exaggeration, like tinder. All these causes, combined with a wind increasing in power every moment, caused the fire to spread downwards in the lumber which is piled on the bank of the river.

Lumber is about the worst thing possible to have burning. It gives out an intense heat, and being piled one board upon another, with a small space between, defies the power of water; but if the defiance was given, nobody accepted the challenge. There was very little water; the firemen could do nothing—on went the forked tongues, fairly licking up the wood and buildings.

The streets in Troy are laid out at right angles to each other; the planing mill where the fire broke out is bounded on the north by Division-street, east by Front-street, west by the river, and south by lumber extending with very short breaks for about a quarter of a mile; from Front-street, going east or up into the city, are River, First, Second, &c., streets; going south, Division, Liberty, Washington, Adams and Jefferson. The extent of the fire may be known by the statement that it extended down Front and River-streets to Jefferson. It nowhere penetrated beyond Second-street, and parts of blocks and two or three whole blocks were saved in the tract bounded by Division, Second, Jefferson-streets and the river. These are dry details, but necessary to understand the extent of the fire—it was over thirty acres. Let us glance at the streets during the afternoon, when the flames, with the speed of a race horse, were crossing First-street. The streets were blocked up with vehicles, moving the effects of families whose houses were doomed. Nearly all *could* have saved their furniture, but many laughed at friendly warnings, and returned to find their houses a mass of ruins. The wind changed so often from North to West and Northwest, that many were saved whose prospect was once hopeless, and others were burned far, apparently, from any danger. What would have been the fate of the city if the wind had suddenly changed to South, I cannot say; then, the principal part of the city would have been destroyed. Where the fire was stopped was a thinly settled part where the fire could be much more easily subdued; it is bad enough, but how much worse it might have been! A walk in the burnt district this morning revealed the full extent of the calamity; the ruins have cooled very quickly, owing probably to the dry nature of the materials burned, which admitted of no smouldering. Groups of metal-collectors traversed the ruined houses; it was a risky operation, for walls were falling every little while—every spectator (and there were any number of them) walking in the middle of the street. Oh, what a destruction of property!—noble houses destroyed by the block. Those who had escaped were moving their things into their houses again; those who hadn't were doing the best they could—some going to the hotels, some to their friends, and some camping out in the open air; the Park was filled with furniture, and on the Flats below the city there was wailing and gnashing of teeth.

Although the Fire Department worked like heroes, I wonder that some antiquated notions are retained which much impair its efficiency. Why, for instance, do they drag their engines to fires, when horses would do it so much quicker, besides leaving the energies of the men untaxed, in readiness for their legitimate employment. I hope we shall never have another such a conflagration. A little more, and we might have said *Fuit*

ILIUM.

The Troy Fire.

From the Troy Whig, Aug. 29.

After a careful examination and estimate, and comparing figures with those well qualified to form a correct opinion on the subject, we feel fully warranted in saying *that the loss by the fire, exclusive of the Lumber District, will fall but a fraction, if anything below* THREE QUARTERS OF A MILLION OF DOLLARS; and that the loss by the destruction of lumber will prove to be *over rather than under two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.* Considering the fire extended over what is equal to eight densely populated blocks and portions of three others; that much valuable machinery was destroyed; that not much less than two hundred and fifty buildings were burned, which may be safely estimated as worth from $4,000 to $1,000, and furnished at the rate of from $2,000 to $500 each—we think this estimate will be fully borne out.

The larger class of losses can be ascertained quite readily, and with a good deal of accuracy, but the aggregate amount of the smaller losses—which is very large indeed—varying in amount from $50 to $3,000 to $4,000—it is impossible to state with any degree of precision. In this class may be included a large number of dwelling-houses, brick and wood, brick and wood stables, furniture destroyed, injured, and lost, tools belonging to mechanics, family wardrobe, libraries, &c. The number of poor families residing in the "alleys," who lost, many of them, all their furniture, was very large, and though their individual loss was small, the aggregate, if it could be ascertained, would show a heavy item. It should be borne in mind, that property of every description embraced within the burnt district, was nearly a total loss, the rapid spread of the flames, and the attending heat rendering it next to impossible to save anything but such as people could easily carry in their arms as they ran.

Though viewed in any light, the fire must be regarded as a most disastrous conflagration, and productive of individual and family suffering which the hand of charity can alone mitigate, there are already cheering evidences that so far from sinking under the disaster, there is a general disposition to rally manfully to regain what has been lost. The largest manufacturing establishments will suffer only a temporary suspension. The foundation walls of one or two will be commenced to-day. We learn that quite a large number of building contracts were closed on Saturday. A disposition, we rejoice to know, generally prevails—to extend aid and encouragement to sufferers, and to assist mechanics to start again. This will do much to dispel what otherwise might be a disheartening prospect.

THE LUMBER YARDS.

	Loss.	Insured.
Brainard & Cottrell	$25,000	$16,000
J. G. Buswell & Son	10,000	7,500
L. R. Avery	30,000	24,000
W. W. Whipple	50,000	35,000
N. Taylor	18,500	10,000
Gardner Landon	30,000	14,000
E. B. Wheeler	12,000	7,000
C. W. Thompson, (including commission lumber,)	35,000	10.000
Baker & Bacon	30,000	7,000

The losses do not in all cases include the losses on commission lumber.

The total amount of lumber of all kinds destroyed, is believed to be not less than 20,000,000 feet.

The Common Council has adopted the following resolutions:

That a Committee of three be appointed to inquire into and report to this Board the origin of the late calamitous fire in this city, the number and kind of buildings destroyed with the estimated value thereof, also the value of the personal property destroyed and damaged, with the amount of insurance on the real and personal property, and that they make all other inquiries necessary to get at the full extent of the losses sustained by the said fire.

That a Committee of three be appointed to receive and take charge of unclaimed property scattered in consequence of the late fire, to provide a place where the same may be deposited and safely kept until reclaimed by the owners—that all persons having in their possession such property are requested to leave the same at said place of deposit or give notice to some one of said Committee without delay where said property can be found, to the end that the same may be delivered to the owners.

GREAT FIRE IN MILWAUKEE.

Loss estimated at $500,000—Heavy Insurances.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel, Aug. 25.

We have to record this morning the most disastrous conflagration which has ever taken place in our city, resulting in the loss, as near as can be at present estimated, of over $500,000. At 12 o'clock yesterday the alarm of fire was given, and was found to proceed from S. B. & J. DAVIS' Livery Stable, in the rear of the U. S. Hotel. In an instant, as it seemed, the whole roof of that extensive concern was on fire, the flames being taken by the wind northwardly and westwardly towards the rest of the block. BUTLER & BOWERS' Livery Stable soon caught, and the stables of the Tremont House adjoining on the north, in the same block, the Tremont House itself, on the northeast corner of the block, being soon on fire. All these were frame buildings, and the roofs being dry as tinder, the whole were soon one mass of flame, driving over towards East Water-street. The rear of the line of stores upon this street soon took fire, and the smoke and flame drove out the tenants of this block, one of the finest in our city, before they had been able to get out but a very small fraction of their goods, and those, of course, in a damaged condition, and scattered about everywhere, many of them having to be removed two or three times, as the fire burned its remorseless way. The heat was terrible, and the smoke poured from the fronts of the buildings in dense black masses, rendering it utterly impossible for the firemen to endure it, except at intervals.

The whole block on East Water-street, except one building, was brick, and substantially built. The firemen, laboring like heroes, fought the fire inch by inch, in the endeavor, since they could do nothing further, to confine the fire to the block in which it originated. The doors of the stores on the west side of East Water-street were closed up, and water kept playing upon their fronts and roofs. The cornice of SEXTON & BROTHER'S four story store, and the windows of the upper half-story of G. PEISTER, adjoining on the north, were burned off and out, but the progress of the flames was then stopped on that side. By 2 o'clock P. M., the whole block bounded by East Water, Huron, Main and Michigan-streets, was a mass of ruins, most of the brick walls having fallen in. At the southwest corner, a part of the walls of the United States Hotel were still standing, and the north wall of the building at the other end of the block, containing the Wis. M. and F. Ins. Bank, and the *Wisconsin* printing office, was just tottering to its fall.

By that time, however, the roof of the block on the west side of E. Water-street, containing the stores of BOSWORTH & SON, HANDY & DEBOW, and J. GARDINER, was blazing up, and the efforts of the firemen were directed thither.

Great apprehension was felt lest the wooden buildings on the north side of Michigan-street, fronting the burning block, should take fire, and nothing but the most persevering efforts on the part of the occupants in keeping their roofs and fronts wet, preserved them. Had that block taken fire, the damage would have been doubled. As it is, the loss is a terrible one.

The *Wisconsin* printing office loss is some $5,600—insured for $3,600. Such of the materials as were saved were taken to the Phœnix Buildings, nearly opposite, and we are glad to learn that our neighbors will prepare at once to replace their stock.

We give below all the information which we have been able to obtain relative to the losses and insurances of the owners of property. We have been obliged to estimate the loss in many cases, and have done so upon the best authority at our command, setting the value of the buildings at what we supposed to be their cost, and not at what it will cost to replace them, which would give much larger figures:

	Loss.	Insurance.
U. S. Hotel, owned by Cross & Shepardson; occupied by E. Button, whose loss is	$21,000	$10,000
J. Schleier, hat store	6,000	4,700
J. Steinhart, clothing	2,000	2,000
R. H. Benton, shoe and leather	9,000	3,000
H. P. Peck's estate, dry goods*	6,000	4,500
Buildings of last two	17,000	17,000
Rood & Goodrich, fancy goods	5,000	3,000
E. N. Herd, crockery	20,000	6,000
E. M. Shoyer & Co., clothing	9,000	7,000
Buildings owned by E. Cramer	28,000	25,000
C. Wall, auction store	12,000	none.
Building	1,000	500
H. D. Hull, books	....	....
Building	8,000	4,500
H. Miller, confectioner	1,000	....
Building	10,000	3,000
J. Silkman, hats	1,500	400
Building	5,000	3,000
S. Shoyer & Co., clothing	1,500	400
D. G. Power, land agent	10,000	6,000
P. Yale, clothing	500	unknown
Building owned by C. Dickerman, of New-Haven, Ct.	6,000	2,000
In the upper stories, were:	8,000	2,750
Merchant's Mutual Insurance Co*	300	300
Geo. E. H. Day, lawyer	500	unknown
J. Bishop, lawyer	300	unknown
Mil. Musical Society	400	400
W. S. Wells & Co., clothing	35,000	12,000
Building	5,000	3,000
P. Barker, hatter	3,000	2,000
Building	4,000	3,000
W. M. & F. Insurance Co., Bank	5,000	5,000
Wisconsin office	5,600	2,600
Arnold & Hamilton, lawyers	150	unknown
Other occupants	500	none
Exchange Block	2,500	1,000
G. W. Mygatt	600	600
J. Garner	300	300
Other occupants—loss unknown.		
Tremont House, owned by A. L. Kane	5,000	1,950
Occupied by D. S. Pollett	3,500	1,500
Butler & Bowers, livery	1,000	850
J. Wetherby, livery	unknown.	
M. Broom, butcher. Mrs. McGinnis. Mrs. Gallagher. Mrs. Dixon	Estimated at 4,000.	1,000
S. B. & J. Davis, livery	1,500	1,500
Herschede & Schendt	2,000	1,100
J. W. Cary & Co	8,000	1,000
Building	2,500	1,000
J. D. Gardiner, dry goods	17,500	17,000
Building	6,000	3,500
Haney & De Bow	50,000	27,000
Bosworth & Sons	25,000	20,000
Nazro & Co.*	3,000	3,000
Sexton Brothers & Co.*	8,000	8,000
Building*	1,500	1,500
G. Pbister*	500	500
Building*	250	250
S. Johnson, Jr.*	500	500
C. W. Newton	....	....
Bradford Brothers*	....	....
Bradley & Metcalf*	....	....
The last three not over	1,500	1,500
Total estimated, &c	$381,900	$233,050

The total *Insurances* are estimated at $233,000. The Milwaukee Insurance Companies escape quite lightly. Companies at the East lose about $15,000. The New-York losses by insurance are in the Commercial, Knickerbocker, Howard, New-York City, and Irving. There are many items of loss not enumerated, which will swell the loss considerably; but as many goods were saved, we think that the figures given will cover all.

At about 1½ P. M., when it was feared that the fire would prove the master and extend north of Michigan-street, a dispatch was sent to Racine for

* In these cases and some others, which were fully insured, we have offset the insurance against the loss. Nazro & Co. were insured for $30,000, and others were heavily insured.

[illegible] a steamer, which arrived at the pier, [illegible] just as the Irish [illegible] reached the pier, and the whole city was in a startling peal and the bells, gathered together at their houses. Capt. BUTLER, leaving the state of the case, held on for them, and in twenty minutes' time Chief Engineer WHEATLEY, with engines Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of Racine, manned by 150 brave fellows, and accompanied by Mayor MCDONALD, Mr. WATERMAN, Mr. CLEMENT, of the *Advocate*, and many other citizens, were aboard the boat. Capt. BUTLER put his good steamer through with a will, and our friends arrived in time to render excellent service in relieving our own wearied firemen.

More of the Forest Fires.

The "dry times" they are having in Portage County, is productive of some dangerous results. One afternoon of last week, the grass was set on fire, half a mile distant, by a spark from a locomotive. The flames spread very rapidly and destroyed several rods of fence before it was subdued. On the same afternoon, another fire broke out near the above, and was subdued with the greatest difficulty. Fortunately, there was little wind, or the damage might have been immense. The Lightning started another fire in Edinburg township, in the above county, which required the united and energetic efforts of the whole neighborhood to master. A fire occurred in Charleston, which lasted several days. A fire in a swamp, south of Ravenna, has been burning two months, and several other swamps are now on fire. Where the fires have been the roots of the grass are destroyed. In many parts of the county grasshoppers have appeared in great numbers, appropriating what vegetables the drouth and fire have left.—*Dayton (O.) Gazette.*

The peat grounds in Wilmington, in the vicinity of the "17 mile post" and on the Lowell Railroad, have been on fire for several days past, and considerable damage has been done. From 800 to 1,000 acres have been burnt over, and at one time great fears were entertained that the fire would extend into the heavy timber lands surrounding, but this destruction will probably be averted. Yesterday some 50 men from Boston, Somerville, &c., principally in the employ of the railroad company, went to the scene and assisted the people of the town in pretty effectually setting bounds to the fire, by throwing on gravel along the borders. To-day a large gang of men from Lowell and vicinity are similarly employed. The fire has prevented the gravel trains used in filling up the new track for the Lowell Railroad between East Cambridge and Causeway-street, from running the past week, but they will probably commence again in a day or two.—*Boston Transcript.*

The following additional particulars are given in the *Journal:* Several buildings have been in danger of destruction. The house and barn of Mr. JONES, situated on the borders of Silver Lake, were at one time completely surrounded, the flames passing within about six inches of the barn, which was stowed full of hay. A large portion of the ground burned over had been staked out by Mr. DANIEL AYER, for the site of the new city of Wilmington, and a sale of these lands was to be held to-day; but the ravages of the fire will probably detract much from the value of the lots. Mr. REUBEN BUTTERS, while engaged in quelling the flames, suddenly found himself completely surrounded by the fire, and was obliged to run the gauntlet of the flames, which were then surging along at the height of about 15 feet. He escaped with a slight scorching of his hair.

In every direction round about Kingston the woods are on fire, owing to the unprecedented drouth and some accidental catching on fire from pipes, &c. We learn that Mr. A. HURST, on the Portland Road, lost his barn, contents and meadows; that Mr. LANGWORTH'S saw-mill, on the same road, was burnt to the ground, and also that Mr. GIBSON lost two log houses, independent of other losses. Towards Storrington fires are seen in every direction, and in Pittsburg the same disastrous consequences are seen and felt. Mr. SEAL'S farm was on fire on Thursday night and all day yesterday, and he sustained a great loss. We have not mentioned one-tenth of the fires in this immediate vicinity.—*Kingston (Can.) Whig.*

FIRE IN ASHES.—A correspondent of the Chicago *Democratic Press*, says that in a bin where he stored ashes, every layer being wetted as deposited, he found the bottom of the heap one surface of fire, after a period of two years had elapsed since they were deposited. The bin contained some two hundred bushels, and the top of the heap, deposited eighteen months, was wet. There is evidently some unknown application of the laws relating hereto to be discovered.—*Insurance Monitor.*

Dreadful Ravages of the Cholera in St. John, N. B.

From the Boston Journal.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Wednesday, Aug. 23, 1854.

We are now passing through what may indeed be called a fiery ordeal. Our city has had an awful visitation of the cholera, from which, however, from present appearance, we hope soon to be free, as to-day the number of fatal cases is much less, and for the last week it has been decreasing. Although this dreaded calamity has visited your city and others around us many times during late years, yet we have not had it with us since 1834, and then the mortality was very small, only amounting to fifty deaths; while now it is thought there will not be less than one thousand, or, as our population is about 35,000, in the ratio of one in thirty-five! We had hoped we were exempt from its fatal influence; we boasted of our situation, our climate, and relying on these, we neglected those sanitary regulations which were necessary in a large city.

About the end of June considerable excitement prevailed in consequence of the sudden death of a policeman and his wife. Some said it was cholera; others doubted it. This was the first token of its appearance, but no apprehension of danger arose until the middle of July, when unmistakable signs of the disease were manifested, and in a short time the number of deaths in our midst were 40 daily. It first commenced in the Lower Cove of the city, then encircled itself around the outskirts, gradually approaching nearer the centre, always finding congenial places in low, ill-drained localities, making sad havoc in the Parish of Portland, and through York Points, chiefly occupied by the working classes, and here and there fastening on spots in the city, removing those whose careless habits, enervated constitutions, nervous excitement, or drugged systems, rendered them open to a visit from this mysterious agent of death.

In one district of Portland, in our city, a street in which the greatest number of deaths occurred was covered some feet deep with sawdust. There was no sewerage, so that the outpourings of their dwellings soaked through, and lay there sweltering in the sun, from which exhalation arose, poisoning the air around; and here death reigned in all his power. Here, too, for months previous, money coming into hands unused to possess so much, and so easily, became a degrading curse, instead of an elevating blessing. Rum crowned the board, and labor was undertaken, only to provide funds to purchase it. Gambling had its full influence, and in this way, amidst scenes of drunken revelry, in many places the Sabbath morn was ushered in. It was amidst such scenes the mortality was greatest; but as in all cases, "the rain falls upon the just as well as the unjust;" many very worthy persons were also taken away.

The writer of this, who is one of the Relief Committee, went through the Parish of Portland, supplying food to the destitute, and such scenes of wretchedness I have rarely witnessed. Whole families were in some instances left totally unprovided for, the high rate of wages having been in many cases a curse. Many men who, when they receive two dollars a day, only work half the time, and are drunk the other half. Very many of these men, fit subjects of disease, were removed, and when taken there was nothing left for their families. In this, again, were new elements of disease—the want of proper food and clothing. Relief houses were then established in the two principal centres of suffering, at which, morning and evening, good food was supplied, prepared and unprepared for use. The daily relief from these sources was to eighty families, comprising sixty-five widows and over three hundred children, one hundred of whom were orphans, who would have starved but for this relief, as their neighbors in many case feared them as if they had been lepers, and would hardly pass the dwellings in which they were.

At these places medicines were also given, and thus a large share of misery and death was prevented. House to house visitation was tried with very beneficial results. Physicians were appointed, whose duty it was to go into every family within the infected districts, and ascertain if among any there were the premonitory symptoms, and where these were found (and there were very many) medicines were at once administered and the disease was checked. Indeed, in almost every case in which the premonitory symptoms of diarrhœa were attended to the patient was saved. It was difficult to learn from them the truth, and it was often done only by strict cross-examination.

Much discussion has arisen, and it appears to be a settled point among medical men that the cholera is not contagious or infectious. In many cases, however, facts would almost warrant an opposite opinion. With us it is noteworthy, that husband and wife were both removed, as well as some other members of the same family. Again, it was found that persons who slept in beds formerly occupied by the diseased, were similarly affected; again, children who had been removed to distant places, under the influence of it, or the first symptoms of it, carried it with them, and communicated it to others. Of this there was one most melancholy case. Three children were given to three women to be taken care of: each of the women took the disease, and they all died. That it remained in houses for some time where it first effected a lodge who left their houses for the country, on coming back to their ill-ventilated dwellings were seized at once, and died them. Measures have been taken to have every house in the infected district fumigated, and so far this has been attended with a wholesome effect.

Cholera in Barbadoes.

The Cholera in Barbadoes continued its ravages up to the latest accounts. It was particularly virulent in the interior. It is estimated that 9,000 have perished by this disease in the country parishes, and 6,000 in St. Michael's. The whole population of the Island does not exceed 126,000.

A private letter in the Aspinwall *Courier* of Aug. 16, says that Cholera is extending its ravages through the Island of Grenada, sparing neither age, nor sex, nor rank. The total of deaths reported up to July 25 was 2,000, in a population of less than 30,000 souls. Advices from St. Lucia and Grenada state that the Cholera has made its appearance there, and was creating great alarm. The 14th instant had been set apart as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer.

SUDDEN OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA AT FALL RIVER.—The Boston *Traveller* learns from Fall River that the cholera made its appearance at that place on Friday night last. An Irishman, who died at Newport of the disorder, was taken to Fall River for interment. His countrymen held a "wake" over his body, and soon after the disease showed itself and a large number were attacked; up to this morning nineteen deaths had occurred, all Irishmen. One man, who was arrested for stealing pig iron, and who was to have his trial this morning, died in the lock-up, after a few hours' sickness. The deaths of others were equally sudden, they surviving the attack but a few hours.

In Taunton, last week, some six or seven persons, all Irish, died of cholera, but no new cases have since occurred.

Yellow Fever at Savannah.

HEALTH OF SAVANNAH.—Up to Thursday night, 24th, there was no abatement in the sickness which has been prevailing in our city during the last week. Among the deaths of yesterday, it is with sincere pain that we announce that of Mr. BERRIEN B. M. BURROUGHS, of the firm of J. H. BURROUGHS & SON. The deceased was a grandson of Judge BERRIEN. He had won for himself the sincere esteem of all his acquaintances by his high character and gentlemanly and amiable deportment. That of Mr. BURROUGHS is the first death from the epidemic which has occurred among the natives of Savannah. It should, however, be remarked that his frame has for some time been frail. The intelligence of his death, coupled with the fact that his widow, (a daughter of Judge LAW,) is expected to survive him but a few hours, will carry sad news to many a heart.—*Savannah Georgian.*

From the Savannah Republican, Aug. 26.

In relation to the new cases it should be observed that when the patient is first taken it is in many instances difficult to distinguish between different classes of fever. Thus is it probable that many cases eventually prove to be yellow fever which are not at first reported as such. In addition to this, we have reason to fear that, amid the pressure of their engagements, a portion of the faculty fail to make daily returns of new cases to the Mayor. In view of these facts we are obliged to regard the bill of interments as a better criterion, as to the extent to which the epidemic is prevailing, than the physicians' report of new cases.

We can but indulge the hope that in a few days the worst will have passed. Nevertheless we see no reason to doubt the wisdom of the advice which we have already given, and here repeat—*let all who can consistently with their duty to their friends and the public, leave the city.* By so doing, should the disease continue, many valuable lives, which would otherwise be sacrificed, may be saved. On the other hand, should it quickly cease its ravages, all that is lost will be a month or two of time—at a period when time may very well be spared.

We take pleasure in according the greatest credit to Mr. GEORGE M. WALDBURG and other gentlemen in the city, for the efforts they are making to raise, by private subscription, a fund for the benefit of the poor who may be attacked with the prevailing fever. They have met with gratifying success thus far, notwithstanding so few of our men of wealth are in town. The money raised is to be placed in the hands of the several clergymen and others who are in the daily habit of visiting the destitute sick, and who are illustrating their divine calling in a manner which cannot but touch the hardest natures. Bishop ELLIOTT, of the Episcopal Church, is going day and night; so is Bishop GARTLAND, of the Catholic Church, and indeed, all the clergymen in the city.

The sisters of Mercy, and other pious persons and Charitable Associations, are likewise doing all they can to comfort the sick and mitigate as far as human aid is available, their sufferings. Mayor WARD deserves a monument for what he is doing. Mr. FRANCIS M. STONE, one of our most worthy private citizens, is devoting his whole time, and much of his means, to the wants of the sick.

We need not say the Medical Profession is doing its whole duty. We have never seen men work harder or more cheerfully, and if death *will* have his victims, it is only after a resolute struggle with these devoted men.

The Gloucester Fishing Fleet—Increased Valuation.

Correspondence of the Boston Traveller.

GLOUCESTER, Friday, Aug. 25, 1854.

Within the week past some six or eight vessels have arrived at this port from the Bay Chaleur, with small fares, running from 20 to 100 bbls. each. Most of these mackerel were taken the last week in the Bay. The result of the Bay fishing is watched with much interest here this season, as this port has from 150 to 200 splendid schooners in those waters, worth, with their outfits, nearly $1,000,000. The worth of the whole fishing fleet, from all the other towns in the New England States, does not exceed the value of the fleet from Gloucester alone.

The Assessors' valuation of this town has just been completed, and by the politeness of one of the Assessors, we have been favored with the following statistics:

Valuation in 1854.	$3,550,000	Valuation in 1850.	1,635,787
Valuation in 1853.	2,697,430	Valuation in 1849.	1,605,412
Valuation in 1852.	2,373,488	Valuation in 1848.	1,541,549
Valuation in 1851.	1,705,045		

By this it appears that the valuation has increased from last year nearly a million of dollars!

Recent Deaths.

DEATH OF A SOLDIER OF THE REVOLUTION.—EBENEZER LANDON, one of the very few of that gallant band to whose devotion, gallantry and sufferings we are indebted for the blessings of freedom, died at Sharon Springs on the 23d inst. Mr. LANDON was born at Litchfield, Conn., in the year 1760, and was, therefore, at the time of his decease, in the 94th year of his age. When 17 years old he joined the army, and marched to the City of New-York, where he was stationed until the Americans were compelled to evacuate, when his company crossed to New-Jersey, and thence to West Point. He had seen and conversed with Gen. WASHINGTON, and witnessed the execution of Maj. ANDRE. And finally, at the conclusion of the war, he was one of seventeen, from a full company, who survived. He left the City of New-York in 1777, and has not been there since.

Mr. LANDON was, for upwards of seventy years, a member of and in full communion with the Episcopal Church. He was confirmed by Bishop SEABURY, one of the first American Bishops. He resided some years after the Revolution in Connecticut, moving from thence, first to Vermont, then to Ohio, and finally finished the journey of life—having discharged its duties faithfully—at Sharon Springs, surrounded by his children, grand-children and great-grand-children, leaving more than an hundred and forty descendants.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

DEATH OF HON. JOHN TOWNSEND.—We are pained to be obliged to record the death of this valued and estimable citizen, which occurred at his residence in this city on Saturday afternoon. Mr. TOWNSEND was the son of HENRY TOWNSEND, and was born at Sterling Iron Works, some distance back of Newburg, in January, 1783. At the age of 10 he removed with his father to Cornwall, where he worked for some years at farming and milling. In 1802 he came to this city as a clerk to his brother ISAIAH, who had then been a resident here for four years. Here he served his clerkship and ultimately became a partner in the establishment. In 1810 he was married to a daughter of the late Chief-Justice SPENCER, who was one of the excellent of the earth, and died about five years ago. He retired from active business several years since.—*Albany Argus.*

DEATH OF WILLIAM W. FORSYTH.—Hon WM. W. FORSYTH, a well known merchant of this city, died on Saturday morning, after a lingering illness. In 1852 he was elected to the Assembly from the Third District of this County, where he performed his duty with diligence and without fear. At the expiration of the Legislative Session he paid a visit to Europe for the purpose of reëstablishing his shattered health, but

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 30, 1854.

☞ J. P. POPE, Fall River, Mass., is Agent for the DAILY TIMES; from whom the Daily or Weekly can be procured by the single copy, or by the week or month.

SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

In order to suit the convenience of a very large class of readers, whom the Mail does not reach every day, and who desire the TIMES oftener than once a week, we shall commence the publication about the middle of September next of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES. It will be printed on a sheet of the same size, and in the same style as the DAILY TIMES, and will contain all the matter published in the Daily except the advertisements. The first number will be issued at the commencement of our third year, on the 19th of September. It will be sent to subscribers, by Mail, in any part of the United States, or elsewhere, for THREE DOLLARS a year, payable in all cases in advance.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

Dignity of Journalism.

Several of our cotemporaries are discussing this subject. If the object were to elicit truth, their work could be readily accomplished. It would be easy to point out the exact course that ought to be pursued. The precious pearl of wisdom is not, in this matter, embedded in the mud of the ocean, nor indeed is the truth in the bottom of a well. The law of deceney is plain enough—so are the sentiments of prosperity and courtesy—but the trouble is to get newspapers to practice what they know and obey what they believe.

So far as public interests are matters of debate in the newspaper, they will be discussed pretty much in the style of oral efforts. They will naturally follow the usages of political speakers. However honestly we may regret this, it will be hard to find a remedy. All such discussions will be earnest and warm, for the simple reason that it is of no use to adopt any other method. Truths must be sharply put, and streng arms must be behind them, if they are to pierce their way into the popular mind. But even here there is no necessity to be rude, gross, offensive. Our language abounds in adjectives that were never coined for the service of blackguardism; and there are very polite nouns that sting quite enough, without using the weapon of scorpions. The fact is, that genuinely strong writers never use violent language. Such language is always a confession of weakness. If men have a fresh force in their thoughts, they are happily relieved of the necessity to make up in billingsgate what they lack in brains. Notwithstanding this fact, the habit of the day is to indulge in too much bitterness in political controversy. The time is coming when writers will see that no cause is promoted in this way. Even of late years, political journalists have become more politic than to carry abuse to any extravagant length. Persecution elected Gen. JACKSON to the Presidency of the United States, and the moral has not been forgotten.

Among themselves, Editors need a code of honor rather higher than has been usual hitherto. Their thoughts are fair subjects for attack, according to the ethics of literary disputation, but this is very different from attacking one another. The too common plan is only to use an editorial as a mere occasion or incident; the real motive is to assail the editor. He is more dangerous than his arguments. His success is the ground of alarm. If he had the best of principles and the purest of ends, the matter of a few thousand subscribers would convict him of most ultra heterodoxy. No class of men are subjected to more mean annoyances in this respect than editors of new journals. Selfishness, vexed at their presumption in appealing to the public ear, embraces or creates every sort of opportunity to hold them up to ridicule, or crush them in the dust. But whose business is it? Let the parties fight it out—is the general sentiment. Where, meanwhile, is the spirit of the profession? Where are the editorial bystanders? Now surely Editors might easily become a set of gentlemen, if they would take up the matter properly. They are not the worst specimens of human nature. The most of them are well bred and well cultivated. But what of it all, if editorship in its class-relations is to be absolved (as is practically the case) from the rigid laws of courtesy and refinement? Whenever Editors raise the standard of mutual respect; whenever they become in fact what they are in theory—a Profession; whenever they have a common and current creed of gentlemanly behavior *as editors*, no less than *as men*; then will the evils complained of be cured and society spared the merciless infliction of private wrongs upon its notice. Editors ought to know, that the bare fact of their commanding the use of the pen daily, does not entitle them to persecute the public with editorial quarrels. These are incidents of their private business, and ought to be so treated.

Claims of the Anglo-Saxon Language.

Every few months a crusade is started against the study of the Latin Language, and along with it there are earnest vindications of the strength and resources of the Anglo-Saxon. But, as the English Language happens to be a combination of the two, it may be well for extravagant writers on each side of the controversy to remember that we cannot dispense with either the one or the other. The true idea of education in language is to pay thorough attention to both branches of our common tongue. A knowledge of Anglo-Saxon, no matter how accurate and extensive, cannot compensate for ignorance of the Latin. And, on the other hand, Latin scholarship cannot dispense with the pretensions of its rival. It is one of our follies to put them in hostility. They are mutual auxiliaries—natural allies—or rather essential elements, in the same compound. If it had not been for their inherent affinity for each other, they never would have united so freely and fully in the formation of the English Language. And, hence, it is a crotchety reform, that would value Anglo-Saxon at the expense of the rich and graceful tongue of LIVY and CICERO. By all means let us have a more faithful study of the good old Anglo-Saxon. It is abundant in brave, battle-axe words, that ring like the clash of steel. For close conflict and [illegible] And, moreover, for truthfulness, pathos, home-passions, no language can compare with the genuine Angle-Saxon. But this is not everything. Language has a thousand offices. It is a science as well as an art. It must cover all the relations of the mind—the past and the present, the material and the social, the divine and the human. And, on this account, as the Latin Language preserves for us the spirit of Roman thought, and infuses its vigorous vitality into our diction, it ought to be mastered by all who desire to be educated men. The amount of knowledge in it is a secondary consideration. We want it for its discipline, its associations, its compass and beauty, and more especially for whatever is peculiar to it as expressing the aspects of nature and life to the accomplished Roman. The cast of thought, which the Latin element of our language communicates, is indispensable to our present form of development, and if it were abandoned, no small part of our logic and literature would perish with it.

There is a wisdom in the structure of our language—in its diversity of constituents—in the rude force it has gathered from one source, and the polished gracefulness from another—in the compass and complexity of its materials—which is regarded too seldom and too feebly. It is easy for men to comprehend those physical laws which make an intermixture of blood necessary to a fine organization of nerve and muscle. But yet, few reflect that mind has similar necessities. A great deal of the mental strength of the English and American races is owing to the unceasing action of a most energetic language on them. It is precisely such a language as these races require. It is the language of Men who have to open a vast sphere for their own activity—who are called to subdue material nature—to carry forward the grand meliorations of humanity—to illustrate the wonders of free thought and free life. Not one of its harsh, unseemly words would we spare. Not an idiom would we lose. The rough consonants—the shocking *ths*, *ghs*, *shs*—the murderous six syllables—snake sounds, goose sounds, bull sounds—that the language forces on our throats; and in despite of the terrible bronchitis that comes from this endless rasping of the delicate membranes of our speaking organs, we go for the whole of them as the noblest, broadest, richest language ever framed for the sublimest sentiments, holiest hopes, purest patriotism and most glorious religion the world has ever known.

History of Irish Abduction.

ABDUCTION, *n. s.* (from *ab* and *duco*,) the running away with an heiress. See *Ireland*.

Whenever a proper dictionary is published, it will contain the above, dovetailed in its proper place, in alphabetical order. At the same time, it must be admitted that abduction is not exclusively confined to Ireland. It flourishes on other soils, but is indigenous to that of the Emerald Isle. Mr. CARDEN's recent affair, (which has unromantically ended in his wearing a prison dress, and being subjected to hard laber, in Clonmel Jail, for two years,) has excited so much controversy that we may as well give a short chapter on Irish abductions.

First, as to their antiquity. The earliest authentic record is dated about the year 1170, and is to the effect that the King of LEINSTER ran away with the fair and frail DEVORGLE, which led to her husband's soliciting aid from HENRY II. of England, ending, as every one knows, in the invasion and conquest of the "first gem of the sea."

From that period, abduction became prevalent in Ireland. It was an outrage, confessedly—but so agreeable to the spirit of the times, so congenial to the ardent character of the men, so accordant with the romantic feelings of the women, that the gallant who accomplished this feat was looked upon as a fine dashing fellow, and the lady who was made the object of such rough wooing rather was gratified than displeased with it. So, no doubt, felt the Sabine maidens towards the bold followers of ROMULUS.

So in the olden time. In later years, within the last couple of centuries, much of the romance has evaporated. Formerly, the abductions frequently were of the description poetically recorded in the ballad of "Lochinvar," which the bewitching Lady Heron sang for the entertainment of Marmion. The romance vanished, and sooth to say, an Irish damsel, beautiful as Grecian Helen, would have small prospect of being abducted—unless she had money or other tangible property. But if a gentleman or a farmer had a daughter, entitled to what was called "a fortune," his life would be a perpetual anxiety—from the dread that, with or without his consent, she would run a great chance of being run away with. Of course, the wildest and most dashing were the fellows to perform such achievements, and it has generally happened that such had most attractions for a young and romantic girl.

At length the evil became so general that the Legislature had to interfere. In England as well as Ireland, Acts of Parliament were passed to punish abduction. The Irish statutes were much more severe than the English, as the offence was much more general. In 1634, an act was passed to punish all who "carried away maydens that be inheriters." This was drawn too mild, and another statute was framed in 1707, by which *forcible* abduction was made a capital felony. (This law was repealed only twelve years ago.) There was legal provision, also, for punishment of all who, even with the damsel's own consent, should carry off an heiress, and one proviso went to prevent the abductor from enjoying any part of his wife's property—a clause which amounted to nothing, as, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, an (Irish) wife, overflowing with affection, would contravene the law by giving her husband unrestricted power over all her worldly possessions.

There sprung up, to evade the law which made *forcible* abduction a capital felony, a clever system of evasion. The law punished the man who ran away with a young woman. A practice commenced of putting the damsel *before* the man on the horse, and thus it appeared as if it was she who was carrying him off! There is a memorable instance of this, which occurred in the higher class of Irish gentry. Captain [illegible] only daughter. At the ripe age of 16 and 15, these children declared their mutual love. The mother refused her consent. The young lady was an heiress, and her mother it was known would proceed to the utmost severity of the law against any one who should carry her off. Love has many expedients, and the lady, having first mounted on her horse, assisted her boy-lover to a seat behind her. In this way she ran away with him. They were married and forgiven. MARIA EDGEWORTH, the Irish writer, was a direct descendant of this marriage, and the writer heard the story from her own lips.

At length, some seventy or eighty years ago, an association was formed in the South of Ireland, called "The Abduction Club." The members, it was averred, were solemnly confederated under the obligation of an oath, to assist in carrying off such young women as might be agreed upon. The members were chiefly of the class, then abounding in Ireland, popularly called "Squireens," and consisted of the younger sons or relations of respectable families, well brought up, but with small or no patrimeny, and too proud to earn their living honestly. They mingled freely in the pastimes of the peasantry, who (to use their own phrase) would "go through fire and water to serve them," and would assist them in any exploit, however wild or illegal.

The Club had spies in every respectable house in their district, from whom they obtained full information as to the presumed or ascertained extent of the girl's fortune, with particulars as to her habits and disposition, and the arrangements of the household. The houses of opulent farmers, as well as of the wealthy gentry, were under this *surveillance*. When a damsel was marked as eligible, the usual practice was for the members to draw lots or toss up for her. The fortunate man was immediately assisted by his confederates. He commonly contrived to make her acquaintance at a public ball, where he exercised all his talents to be agreeable, and, in the confusion of the breaking-up, would bear her away—sometimes in a chaise, but more commonly on horseback. This, of course, with or without her own consent. His friends would ride with him, as escort, and the usual termination (though there often was pursuit and sometimes recapture) was marriage. The abductor might say, with Glenarvon, "I'll woo her, as the lion woos his bride," but it rarely happened that the lady, on her return home, brought the law to bear upon her ravisher—somehow or other the offences were many and the prosecutions very few.

The progress of civilization during the last forty or fifty years has nearly put an end to abduction. Mr. CARDEN's case, with its penal conclusion, will probably place it *hors de combat* forever. He was a magistrate, and was popular as such;—somehow also, he had enlisted the sympathies of the ladies of Tipperary on his side. It is not probable that the term of his imprisonment will be abridged. The Executive cannot do it without the concurrence of Judge BALL, who tried him, and regretted that the sentence was not sufficiently severe. Miss ARBUTHNOT, it should be borne in mind, is sister to Lord GOUGH's daughter-in-law, and the old soldier, not made of "penetrable stuff," will scarcely sue for a mitigation of the punishment. Perhaps, by and by, as the sex are proverbially tender-hearted, Miss ARBUTHNOT herself may solicit the pardon of ROBERT CARDEN, the Last of the Irish Abductors.

Political Magazines.

PUTNAM's *Monthly* for September plunges boldly into the sea of party politics. It leads off with a strong, authoritative article upon that subject—ably written, showing more independence of thought than is usually found in partisan diatribes, and well calculated to fasten public attention upon this new feature of this enterprising and popular Magazine. It is clearly in the interest of the Free-Soil Democracy,—waging war upon the Whigs, (whom, indeed, except as represented by Mr. FILLMORE, it does not recognize at all,) denouncing the Pro-Slavery oligarchy of the Southern States, and with especial emphasis its place-hunting allies and tools at the North. The general scope of the article is tersely expressed in its concluding paragraph:

"We repeat, that until the sentiment of Slavery is driven back to its original bounds, to the States to which it legitimately belongs, the people of the North are vassals. Yet their emancipation is practicable if not easy. They have only to evince a determination to be free, and they are free. They are to discard all past alliances, to put aside all present fears, to dread no future coalitions, in the single hope of carrying to speedy victory a banner inscribed with these devices: *The Repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law,—The Restoration of the Missouri Compromise,—No more Slave States,—No more Slave Territories,—The Homestead for Free Men on the Public Lands.*"

There are manifest advantages in the discussion of political topics by monthly periodicals. They can write more carefully and more fully than the daily press, and their articles are likely, therefore, to command more attention and exert a more distinct, if not a wider, influence. But they labor under countervailing disadvantages, which have hitherto proved formidable. The rapid changes of political sentiment, the frequent shifting of party issues, the modifications effected in political movements by current events, with other causes, have rendered it very difficult for Monthly Magazines to discuss these topics with sufficient freshness for the public taste. Before the blow is struck, the iron has cooled. Several attempts have been made to combine politics with literature in monthly magazines. The old *Democratic Review* was the most successful, and for several years promised well. But party dissensions, with bad management, aided the growing indifference of the public to any other political discussions than those furnished by the speeches of public men and the daily press, and the *Review* failed. The old *American Review*, at first purely literary, attempted to introduce party politics into its pages and perished in the attempt. Another of the same name, started as a party magazine, failed after a few years' trial. Half a dozen similar experiments have been made at various times, but none have succeeded.

PUTNAM's *Monthly* has the advantage of greater strength to start with, but the ex- [illegible] very seductive:—but many differences between Great Britain and the United States render it very unsafe to judge one by the other. BLACKWOOD was originally started on political grounds, and its main hold has always been on the Tory party. We hope PUTNAM will succeed in its bold endeavor.

Kansas.

On the second page of this morning's TIMES we publish an interesting and valuable description of the character of the Eastern region of Kansas, and on the first page a report of a Mass Meeting of the settlers on a portion of it, held for the purpose of adopting ordinances for their government. The meeting seems to have been somewhat disorderly during the earlier proceedings—to have been divided into two parties, the one formed of actual, and the other of prospective settlers. The actual settlers were, many of them, men from the Northern States, and nearly all of Northern sentiments. The other party, it is said, were not. The cause of difference at the meeting was a claim on the part of the prospective settlers to a voice in the proceedings, which the actual settlers did not deem right. The matter was, however, finally settled amicably, and all present united in favor of the set of ordinances, which may be found in full in the report we publish.

The News from Texas.

The various intelligence which we publish this morning from Texas and New-Mexico is not of a cheerful character. In Texas as well as in the States nearer to us, the earth is parched by lack of rain, and the crops will, it is feared, hardly pay for gathering. And besides this, the Indians are as troublesome as ever. The number of troops there is so small that the lives and property of the citizens are often largely sacrificed, and continually in danger. The Indians are always lurking about the white man's residence, watching for a favorable opportunity to steal, and even if they are opposed when they attempt it, and are driven back, they have but to retreat into Mexico, where, it is said, they are protected by the authorities. It is a pity that our Government should, in its intense desire for the acquirement of more Territory, neglect to give protection to the inhabitants of what is already ours.

☞ At the Democratic Convention held at Buffalo yesterday, for the purpose of electing Delegates to the Syracuse Convention, the struggle to elect the candidates who favored the Nebraska bill was great; but fate had deceased otherwise, and the strong Anti-Nebraska candidates received fifteen of the eighteen votes cast. The delegates elected were instructed to vote for HORATIO SEYMOUR for Governor.

☞ We have received a great variety of communications, each professing to state the *exact* truth in regard to the relative force of the *Cyane* and the *Levant*. As they are all anonymous, and as no one of them agrees with any other, we take the liberty of thinking that it is not worth while to devote any more of our space to this discussion.

Burning a Negro Alive.

Our readers probably recollect the seizure and burning of a negro near Dandridge, Tenn., some weeks since, on his confession of having committed revolting outrages, crowned with murder, upon the persons of two ladies of the family in which he lived. We have received the following letter commenting on the case, and on the public sentiment which prevails in that section of the country, from an intelligent gentleman from the North, who was traveling in the South at the time:

LYNCHBURG, Va., August, 1854.

MY DEAR SIR: I send you three remarkable extracts from Southern papers, which will not be likely to have met your notice.

A striking comment on the Dandridge *auto-da-fe* might be made by comparing the case with that of the negro who murdered the whole of a large family, near Auburn, which you no doubt will recollect, eight or nine years ago. (Free man) I believe the immediate motive-impulse of the murderer in that case was wholly unknown. It might have been the same as that directing the negro at Dandridge. You remember there was great excitement, and a mob *threatening* to take the negro from the hands of the law. Governor SEWARD volunteered to defend him; and such was the excitement and vengeful feeling of the people, that he did so at the peril of his own life. I well remember how Governor SEWARD was detested, at a distance of 40 miles from Auburn, while the trial was progressing; and people told me they would not feel safe in their beds if the negro was not hung. Even our friend G. thought SEWARD ought to be hung himself for daring to try to save the negro's life, on the plea that he was insane. The negro died in prison, and *post-mortem* examination showed that his brain was greatly diseased—a grand vindication of the cautious *delay of the law!*

I have heard the Dandridge affair described by a man who lives in the vicinity, and I think it extremely probable that the murderer was insane. You will have observed, too, that he was condemned solely on his own confession, extorted from him, as it is said, *with difficulty*. Of this confession we have an *ex parte*, highly-colored statement, only, and we know not by what means, or under what circumstances, it was obtained.

Contrast it, also, with the WARD case—the law protecting the proved murderer in one case—failing to secure the semblance of a trial for the poor negro—neglecting, also, in the least degree, as yet, to vindicate itself by even an examination of the outrage.

And what an atrocious apology is that made for it by the *Parson* BROWNLOW, in the extract I send you! *Christian* ideas of *punishment* he has, indeed!

The other article on "the state of things in Eastern Tennessee," is from the same writer. It was, I have no doubt, written with the intention to exasperate the people of Knoxville and induce them to lynch a rival editor there, (another person, alluded to in the clause "every Preacher,") whom he accuses of having at some previous time spoken disloyally of the effects of Slavery. The power and impudence of the Slaveholders, as shown in such articles as this, is entirely incredible, incomprehensible to me. It is true, there is a very general Anti-Slavery (not Abolition) feeling in Eastern Tennessee. Slavery is *universally* detested, except by the Slaveholders, who are extremely few in numbers, and who possess also but a very small proportion of the wealth of the district. I did not meet a man, not himself a Slaveholder, who did not voluntarily and without questioning, tell me, when he learned I was from a free State, that Slavery was a curse to the country, and he wished it could be removed. I met several men, whose sentiments openly expressed, approached Abolitionism at least as closely as my own.

Yours, &c.

The following are the extracts referred to:

Burning that Negro.

From Brownlow's Whig, Knoxville, Tenn.

Some few persons have expressed their disapprobation of the burning of the negro who murdered MOORE, his wife and sister-in-law above Dandridge. We have to say in defence of the act that it was not perpetrated by an excited and infuriated [illegible] out by one thousand citizens—good citizens at that—who were cool, calm and deliberate, who informed him of their purpose the day before, and gave him one day and night to prepare to meet his God.

When we consider the kind treatment he had ever received, the cold blooded and inhuman butchery of three innocent and virtuous citizens, in the dead hour of night, all to enable the demon to commit violence on the person a virtuous young lady, we unhesitatingly affirm that the punishment was unequal to the crime. Had we been there, we should have taken a part, and even suggested the pinching of pieces out of him with red-hot pincers—the cutting off a limb at a time and then burning them all in a heap. The possibility of his escaping from jail forbid the idea of awaiting the tardy movements of the law. And let gentlemen who are shocked at the "outrage," as they are pleased to call it, fancy to themselves that *their* sisters or daughters were the sufferers, and they will conclude burning was too good for the villain.

State of Things in East Tennessee.

From Brownlow's Whig.

There is a great deal of Abolitionism in East Tennessee, and with it a fearful increase of insolence and hellish daring on the part of negroes. Negroes take more liberties in East Tennessee, and display more insolence in their intercourse with white people, than anywhere we have ever been, and we have traveled extensively. Many of the negroes can read, and they keep themselves posted up on the subject of the controversy between the North and the South, touching the Slavery question. They can be heard relating matters of this sort to other negroes who can't read, at any time. To the disgrace of East Tennessee, we must admit, that white men, everywhere, play cards, fight chickens, drink whisky, and Sabbath-break it with the negroes. Abolitionists meet with more favor in East Tennessee than anywhere else in the South. The scoundrels fill our pulpits; preside in our schools; sell us goods; marry into our families; serve us as clerks and attorneys, and figure in every other way! The true-hearted citizens of East Tennessee, and property holders, ought to enter into a *league*, and whip, black, and ride on a rail, irrespective of age, calling, or family associations, every preacher, citizen or traveler who dares to utter one word in opposition to Slavery, or who is found in possession of an Abolition document. These are our sentiments, and we are willing and ready to help others carry out.

Southern Institutions in Kansas.

From the Lynchburg (Va.) Republican.

The Worcester *Spy* announces that the first band of emigrants for Kansas, under the charge of the Emigrant Aid Company, will start from Boston on the 17th inst. We wish them the utmost success their hearts can desire in getting there, for the hardy pioneers of Kansas will doubtless have tar and feathers prepared in abundance for their reception. Kansas is open for settlement both to the North and the South. Slavery has been kept out of territories by Congressional enactments, but never has it failed to carry the day, and firmly established itself when allowed to enter. As to these white-livered gentlemen of Worcester, who marched up to Boston and marched back again, they value their skins too highly to have them tanned with a composition of tar and feathers—a valuable art, peculiar to the Southern States; but it is rarely the case that our artists can obtain suitable material in such quantities to work upon as that promised by the Worcester *Spy* to the hardy pioneers of Kansas. Good luck to them—may they reach their destination, and get their full deserts.

CITY POLITICS.

SOFT-SHELL PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

Harmony in the Ranks—The Thirteenth Ward only in Trouble.

The Soft-Shell wing of the City Democracy held their Primary Elections last evening. The polls were open in the different Wards from 6 to 8 o'clock. There was much harmony, and comparatively few fights, knock-downs, or drag-outs, among the "free and enlightened." In the Thirteenth Ward there occurred the only indications of trouble, and this was a "Native American" excitement. Three Inspectors are appointed in each Ward, and this year all were Roman Catholics. The "Know-Nothing" boys got together and desired one Inspector to *vamose*. His name was RILEY. His place was very speedily made vacant, though without any violent demonstration. Another Inspecter (an American, probably,) was put in the place, and the ball rolled on.

The names of Delegates in the twenty-two Wards are given below. One or two sets it was impossible to procure accurately at a late hour, and we omit the Sixth and Ninth, and one or two other Wards, accordingly.

The Delegates, as already stated, were generally elected without opposition. We omit the Alternates:

First Ward—Eighteenth District—Thomas Byrnes, F. W. C. Wedekind.

Second Ward—Eighteenth District—William Miser, Daniel Mehan.

Third Ward—James W. Nye, John E. Develin.

Fourth Ward—George H. Purser, Thomas Reeves, William Baird, John Midmer.

Fifth Ward—Rowland Hill, John Creighton, James Patterson, Harrison Smith.

Seventh Ward—Isaiah Rynders, John Darrow, John Tipper, John Fraser.

Tenth Ward—John Van Cott, Monmouth H. Underhill, Henry S. Smith, William Van Duser.

This ticket was supported by ELIJAH F. PURDY and was elected by 94 majority.

Eleventh Ward—James C. Willet, George White, James R. Steers, John Petit.

Thirteenth Ward—At the opening of the polls in this Ward a disturbance took place. One of the Inspectors, Mr. RILEY, was removed from the ballot-box. Two tickets were run, but both sides claim the victory. The "American" ticket, however, is probably successful. It is as follows: Thomas H. Ferris, Gilbert C. Dean, Stephen H. Feeks, Martin L. Bryant. The opposition (defeated) ticket read as follows:

"PIERCE, SEYMOUR, and Nebraska.

Delegates.	Alternates.
Edward McConnell,	D. P. Sammis,
Martin L. Bryant,	W. McCorkle,
W. F. Weeks,	W. D. Jarvis,
Thos. Gayter.	S. D. Walters."

Eighteenth Ward—Lorenzo G. Shepherd, John Van Pelt.

Nineteenth Ward—Wm. McManus, Dennis McCarthy, David Wood, William Higgins, Michael Cochrane, elected as members of a Convention from the Sixteenth Assembly District, to choose Delegates.

Twenty-first Ward—Ambrose L. Pinney, John Kinsley.

Fall Upon Us.

The air is suggestive of falling leaves and dried branches and a scarcity of sap. Nights and mornings are really uncomfortably cool, unless with Winter clothing. The stray citizens are returning home in bevies; fresh, ruddy, sunburnt, merry, and poorer in pocket, though rich in health and good humor. Trade is recovering sensibly. Merchants are beginning to advertise briskly, (just the season to do it, good reader—the TIMES at your service,) and there is a prospect of a brilliant, dashing Fall in town.

The Theatres have undergone purification during the recess, and are opening, or preparing to open. The "Broadway" is already in full blast. WALLACK's is boarded up in front, suggestively. BURTON is overhauling his handsome little box. As to the "Bowery" and "National," *vice* "Chatham"—they never close. Gas-lights, dirty boys, peanuts and half-price checks are always in the ascendant there.

The Churches have been very generally improved. They will all be open, according to custom, the second Sunday in September, now but a few days off.

Broadway glitters with something of its old fire, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Fifth-avenue is still shut up and lonely; the fire-flies not having had their wings nipped with frost as yet, in the breezy retreats wherein they are sojourning. Some are at Saratoga, others (but only a few, returning visitors tell us,) at Niagara, and more in backwoods watering places, trouting, sailing, taking captives, human and otherwise, and so getting in good trim to lighten up the Winter circles in New-York.

And then, the Musquitos. *They* too, have come, always presenting their bills with a hum, and inviting you to liquidate. Now is the time for acts and the most potent of patent "Bars."

Sure signs these of the coming Fall. The air is very full of tokens.

Tickets for Grisi.

The question has been asked by many, what is to be the price of tickets for the GRISI Opera, and how they are to be disposed of. We are not in the secret of the management, but suggest that for the first night, the tickets should be sold by auction, so that every one may have a fair chance of procuring desirable seats. It is a fair way for all.

☞ A St. Louis dispatch of yesterday states that a fire was raging in the business part of that city, but we are without any particulars.

Yacht Race at Greenport, L. I.

A fine yacht race came off last Saturday at the village of Greenport, Long Island. It was witnessed by a large number of ladies and gentlemen from this City and elsewhere.

A race for a purse of $100 had previously been made by some New-Yorkers and others stopping at the Peconic House, and the 26th inst. was the day named for the contest. Owing to one of the crafts sustaining a slight injury, the sport was postponed until yesterday, the 29th, at 3 o'clock P. M. In order to avoid disappointment to many persons who came a long distance to see the sailing match, another race was immediately made by the visitors and residents of Greenport, who offered several handsome prizes for the three winning boats. The conditions of the race were to sail on time—none but open yachts to enter, and each to go a distance of 16 miles and back—making about 32 miles—on the Peconic Bay, which empties into Long Island Sound. There were seven yachts entered for the race, and among them was a craft which is claimed to be the fastest boat of her size in the world. Her owner is Major SAMUEL WILLETS, of New-York. Her name is the *Restless*.

During the afternoon a fine breeze sprung up from the southwest, with a strong flood tide, and the crafts started off in regular order, according to their number. They were followed by a number of small sail crafts, and as the fleet proceeded down the bay the people had a fine opportunity to witness the beautiful sight. There were various rumors of money staked on the result of the race, and the favorite of the lot was the *Restless*. Before the race was concluded the wind somewhat abated, and as the competitors returned to the wharf it was nearly a dead calm.

The winning yachts were the *Restless* first, *Nimekeag* second, and *Paragon* third, the prizes for which were awarded accordingly. Thus ended a fine day's sport, and we noticed many of the fair sex taking an active part in the contest, simply because their husbands or intended partners were more or less interested. Had the original race taken place yesterday, there is no doubt but the *Restless* would have been the victor.

CRICKET MATCH.

The return game of Cricket between the married and single men will take place on the Hoboken Cricket-ground to-morrow, (Thursday.)

Fall Elections.

The following is a list of the States yet to vote this Fall, and the time of holding their elections:

California	Sept. 5	Massachusetts	Nov. 13
Vermont	Sept. 5	New-York	Nov. 7
Maine	Sept. 11	New-Jersey	Nov. 7
Pennsylvania	Oct. 10	Illinois	Nov. 7
Ohio	Oct. 10	Michigan	Nov. 7
Indiana	Oct. 10	Wisconsin	Nov. 7

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT OF MORE THAN THIRTY YEARS' STANDING.—While returning thanks for constantly increasing patronage, we invite attention to THE OLD STAND NO. 194 BOWERY, where will be found, as heretofore, a most extensive and varied assortment of Hosiery and Under-garments. A. BANKIN & CO., No. 194 Bowery

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK.—JAMES E. RAY, No. 166 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of Hosiery and Under Garments, Wholesale and Retail. All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchaser's unbiassed opinion

THE DISCOVERY OF THE APPLICABILITY OF Steam to Commercial and Manufacturing uses, was not more valuable to the world than DESHLER'S New Discovery for Fever and Ague is to the invalid. Sold by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.

BEEBE & Co., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 156 Broadway, respectfully invite the attention of their customers and the public to the fall fashion for gentlemen's hats and caps.

FURTHER PROOF.—"WE HAVE EXAMINED MANY certificates of cures in the possession of Dr. JACKSON, the proprietor of Dr. HOOFLAND'S renowned GERMAN BITTERS, and we have known many friends who have been cured of Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, by this great medicine: therefore we recommend it to our readers with confidence, knowing it to fulfil, as now prepared, the fullest expectation of the renowned physician whose first compounded it."—*German Illustrated News.*

For sale in New-York by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, No. 39 Warren-st; BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st; OLCOTT, MCKIBSON & ROBBINS, No. 127 Maiden-lane; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; and by druggists and dealers of medicine everywhere.

SEWING MACHINES.—THE ABSOLUTE NECESSITY of using Sewing Machines has become apparent to all manufacturers who expect to compete successfully with their rivals in trade. The artistic finish and beauty of the machine work gives it a quicker sale and a better price than handwork, besides the great advantage of cheapness in manufacturing. That SINGER'S MACHINES are vastly superior to all others and give perfect satisfaction, is attested by the experience of thousands. They are, too, the only machine of any value that can lawfully be used. All other infringe our patents and those who attempt to use them will be prosecuted.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

ONLY ONE DAY LEFT—$15 ONLY FOR A DELIGHTFUL AND HEALTHY HOMESTEAD.—Five hundred Building Lots, each 100 feet square, equal to 4 city lots, and 100 farms, will be divided among 600 subscribers in a few days. Each subscriber for only $15, payable in instalments, secures four Building Lots 25 by 100 feet, near the celebrated Lake Roakomoma, or a farm of from 2 to 20 acres. A few subscribers only required to close the books. Also, a few splendid farms for $75 and upwards. Apply immediately to CHAS. WOOD, No. 208 Broadway, where maps and pamphlets can be had gratis.

GREAT BARGAINS—CARPETS AT COST.—Purchased at reduced prices, at No. 379 Broadway. PETERSON & HUMPHREY will now sell off their entire stock of carpets, &c., at the lowest prices: Rich velvet carpets, 12s. to 14s.; rich tapestry do., 8s. to 10s.; rich Brussels do., 8s.; rich three-ply do., 8s. to 10s. per yard; rich heavy superfine, 6s. to 7s.

Also on consignment, a very large assortment of cheap ingrains at 3s. per yard; oilcloths, rugs, matting mats, &c., equally low. Don't forget No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.

GREAT CHANCE FOR CASH BUYERS.—HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, will sell his elegant and warranted PIANOS and MELODIONS at a large discount from factory prices for cash. His assortment comprises the celebrated Pianos of T. Gilbert & Co., with or without the Æolian; Hallett & Cumston, and Jacob Chickering, the best Boston manufacturers, and those of several of the best New York makers, including Pianos from his own factory. The best Boston, New-Haven, New-York and Buffalo Melodions. Each instrument warranted. Dealers supplied on the very best terms.

THE FALL CAMPAIGN OPENS AT GENIN'S with a Dress Hat for the season which may fairly be deemed a rare specimen of American manufacture. Light, elastic with a nap of the finest material, and a shape which can be best appreciated by contrasting it with that of any hat produced this season. It is offered to the public as a first-class model in the department of costume to which it belongs, although an improvement upon all its predecessors. GENIN'S Fall Hat for 1854 is sold at the old price, $4. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

NOTICE!—PAPER HANGINGS, DECORATIONS, &c. Wholesale and retail, at our new Warehouse, Nos. 256 and 257 Broadway. THOMAS FAYE & CO.

Having added a large factory, Nos. 152, 154, 156, and 158 West 23d-st. to our extensive importing business, the trade at wholesale, as well as consumers at retail, will study their interest and taste by examining the stock and prices at our new location.

THOMAS FAYE & CO., Nos. 256 and 257 Broadway, Directly opposite the City Hall.

"MODEL MELODIONS," MANUFACTURED BY MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, Mass. A Melodion, with new improvements, well worthy the attention of all who wish an instrument which is unsurpassed in quality of tone, promptness of action and beauty of finish, of 3, 4 and 6 octaves. Single and Double Reeds suitable for the parlor or church, at $60, $75, $100, $120, $150 and $175. Dealers supplied at Factory Prices. BERRY & GORDON, No. 297 Broadway, Sole Agents.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANTS WILL do well to lay in a supply of the New and Great Discovery for the cure of Fever and Ague. DESHLER'S PILLS will cure the worst cases. Sold at wholesale by T. & G. ACKERMAN, No. 58 Cortlandt-st.; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st; C. H. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway; and STERBINS, MORGAN & BUTLER, No. 46 Cliff-st.

MAN WANTS BUT LITTLE HERE BELOW, BUT of that little, elegantly fitting Shirts are essential items. At GREEN'S, No 1 A-tor House, he gets them. His measure is taken, his orders filled, his taste satisfied, and henceforward he need want nothing here below, at least in the Shirt-making line. He has only to say do—and the thing is done.

REMOVAL.—THOS. WILEY, JR., & Co's Extensive Tailoring establishment and Cloth store, is removed from the old stand, No. 767 Greenwich-st., to No. 515 Hudson-st., corner of Amos-st., where they will be happy to receive their old customers, and as many new ones as will present themselves, to which they will guarantee satisfaction.

THOS. W. WILEY, JR.
WM. R. BOWNE.

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE!—ENGLISH MEDALLION, Velvet, Tapestry and Three-Ply Carpets, at a wonderful sacrifice; 50,000 yards beautiful Ingrain Carpet, at 2s. 6d., 3s., 4s. and 5s.; an enormous stock of Floor Oil Cloths, at one-half the usual prices.

HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 80 Bowery.

FALL AND WINTER UNDERGARMENTS, Hosiery, gloves, wholesale and retail, at McLAUGHLIN'S SHIRT WAREHOUSE, No. 322 Greenwich-st., corner of Chambers. Every size and quality of shirts, collars, cravats, stocks, woolen and cotton and silk under shirts and drawers. Shirts made to measure.

MERCHANTS AND OTHERS FROM THE FEVER AND AGUE districts of New-Jersey, can be supplied with DESHLER'S new and certain cure for it, at wholesale or retail, by T. & G. ACKERMAN & MARTIN, No. 58 Cortlandt-st.

BANK OF CARTHAGE, DROVER'S BANK OF Oconeeburg, Erie & Kalamazoo Railroad Bank, Lewis County Bank. Notes on the above Banks will be taken at par in payment for ready made clothing at E. EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

AN EXTRAORDINARY NARRATIVE.

To the Editor of the New-York Dispatch:

I have been a constant reader of your paper for the past eight years, during which time you have published many highly interesting stories, both from real life and from the imaginative pens of able writers in the world of fiction. None of these, however, surpass in interest the narrative of poor ESTELLE GRANT; and, as circumstances have placed in my possession all the facts, I have taken the pains to prepare them for publication. Had I simply consulted my own feelings, the scenes and incidents thus thrown in my way would never have been given to the world. But there are other considerations which induce me to pursue a different course. Wickedness and wrong should be exposed, that the unwary may be warned of its snares and arts. The world should be made to know that it is not all purity which assumes the saintly garb of Christianity, and that even among the outcasts of society there is many a noble heart crushed beneath the iron heel of a class of as heartless oppressors as the Great Creator of the Universe ever permitted to exist on his footstool, to mar the beauty and harmony of his creations. What society punishes as crime, is often no more than the natural vengeance of injured and wronged humanity. Before we condemn what appear to be the errors of a brother or sister, we ought to know the history of the offence and the cause which led to it. The poor suicides who end life by poison, the knife, the pistol, or by a plunge into the dark waters of the ocean, have each a fearful history of his or her own, that, to the world is, in most instances, a sealed book, which, if opened, would cause tears of sympathy to moisten their premature graves from the eyes of all to whom the revelation was made. Do not understand me as being an apologist for crime, for I am not. But I do not wish to rush to the other extreme of condemning my fellow-beings to eternal disgrace, simply because appearances are against them. The narrative of ESTELLE GRANT is a case in point, as you will see by perusing the accompanying manuscript. In preparing it, I have in no particular, deviated from the truth. Every scene and incident I can vouch for, as I myself happened to be, to some extent, connected with the fate and fortunes of this singular woman. Besides my own testimony, there are at least a hundred other living witnesses in this great City, who will, after reading what I have written, recognize the parties alluded to, from facts in their own knowledge. The only thing I fear is, that, in some two or three places, I may have, perhaps, too plainly indicated to the general reader the names and locality of persons whom I could not but indignantly condemn. Of this you must judge. If I could get a newspaper to publish their names in full, I would not hesitate to assume the responsibility of writing them down. Because, as I look at the matter, such human fiends deserve to be driven beyond the confines of civilization, and cut off from a Christianity which they disgrace by claiming association with it. R. W. B.

In the Summer of 18— I went to spend a few weeks with a wealthy old gentleman residing in one of the most beautiful of the numerous lovely towns lying along the line of the poetry-inspiring Hudson. It was from no desire of my own that I did so, as rural scenes have few charms for me—in fact the charge recently made against Fanny Fern by an English writer, viz., that she "had not a country hair in her head," would apply to me exactly—but the old gentleman aforesaid had been a fast friend of my father's, and had been one of my sponsor's in baptism—this he thought, as my parents were both dead, gave him the right occasionally to demand of me a visit, which he often did, and I never neglected to attend when he thus summoned me, as was the case at the time of which I am writing.

There are few towns within a hundred miles of New-York that are more frequented during the dog-days, than the beautiful one of ——, a fact which rendered it rather more endurable to me than though it had been of the ultra-rural order. I would most always meet with somebody from New-York with whom I was acquainted, and it not unfrequently happened that I met whole parties, in which latter case I was not at a loss for amusement.

My sponsor, whose real name it is not necessary for the purposes of this story to give, I shall call Miller, was a bluff, hearty, jolly old bachelor, about sixty years of age, who having made money enough to retire from business, had settled in ——, determined to take the world easy for the rest of his days. The only persons in his household were his housekeeper, (an eccentric old maid,) and a negro boy, who acted in the double capacity of house-servant and hostler.

"Well, Harry, my boy," said the old gentleman, as we sat on the piazza, each enjoying a cheroot, shortly after my arrival, "I'm rejoiced to see you looking so well—shows you've taken care of yourself—you haven't been here now since summer before last, and I hope you won't be in such a hurry as usual to get away again. You ought to be able to enjoy yourself here for a few weeks very comfortably—plenty of company—numberless beautiful drives—an excellent pleasure boat, and plenty of first-rate fishing."

"I dare say I shall be able to pass the time very agreeably," I replied, "if I do not I am satisfied it will be my own fault. But what's new here? Has anything extraordinary happened since I was here last?"

"Extraordinary!" echoed the old gentleman. "No—I hate extraordinary things—nothing of an extraordinary nature has ever happened here that I am aware of. Stop, now I come to think of it, something a *little* extraordinary has happened here within the last year."

"And what is that?" questioned I, eagerly.

"Why," said he, "a girl has taken the whole town by storm—that is, the masculine portion of it—she is young, accomplished, and beautiful; there is not a youngster in the place but would break his neck for her; and yet the talk is, that her father intends to force her to marry a man that she don't love. Everybody says she is a fine, modest, amiable girl; and yet she is not to make her own choice of a husband. That's what I call extraordinary. At least, if it ain't, it ought to be."

"What is the name of this to-be-sacrificed divinity?" I inquired, laughingly.

"Her name is Grant—Estelle Grant. Her father moved here with his family not quite a year since, and it is rumored that the girl is to be married some time this summer to the smooth-faced, oily-looking and wealthy deacon Emory."

"He that gave a thousand dollars to the mission fund when I was up here last?" said I, inquiringly.

"Yes," replied the old gentleman, "and took good care that the fact found its way into the columns of every available newspaper."

"Well," said I, "I should think he would make a sorry looking bridegroom for anybody. You must know him pretty well by this time; is he the hypocrite that many here give him the credit of being?"

"Well, the fact is," replied the old gentleman, "I cannot speak of my own knowledge. I think it would be hard to *prove* anything against him. He bears an excellent character. That is, he owns a pew in church, attends divine service regularly three times on the Sabbath, and all that sort of thing; but then he's too austere; never laughs, never smiles, even; never sings, never dances, never does anything that a true Christian, in my opinion, should do occasionally, and I don't like him. I believe he's a hypocrite—I may be mistaken. I hope I am; but that's my opinion, and I can't help it. But you'll see her and him both, it's altogether likely, before you go away, and you can judge for yourself. As for me, I don't pretend to be any judge of character; that is, I have no set rule for judging a man or woman either. I've been mistaken so often in my life, that I've dropped the habit of judging physiognomically or phrenologically, and depend entirely upon my impressions; these lead me to dislike both Emory and Mr. Grant, the girl's father; but I do like the girl herself, and think it's a hard case she should be sacrificed. She's in the habit of coming here frequently. I have some rare exotics in the garden, of which she is rather fond, and she often calls in to admire them. But there's the bell, and now let's in to tea."

It was only two days following this conversation with my matter-of-fact, good-hearted old sponsor that I saw this paragon of whom he had so often spoke so highly. I had prepared myself to take a short drive, and while the negro boy Tom was getting the vehicle in readiness, I thought I would take a stroll through the garden. As I was lei[s]urely along, admiring the floral beauties which greeted me on every side, I heard voices just ahead of me in a little recess which shot out from the avenue I was threading. I thought nothing of it at first, but continued my walk in that direction, when, just before I reached the spot alluded to, my old friend and a young lady, who followed close behind him, came directly across my path.

"Ah, Harry, well met my boy. This is Miss Grant—Miss Grant my scape-grace god-son Harry——."

She acknowledged my presence by a graceful bend of her beautiful neck and blushed deeply as the old gentleman introduced her. She was then about instantly to take her departure, but the old gentleman cut off her retreat by playfully blocking the passage, and remarked in a tone of pleasantry—

"Don't run away, Miss Grant—Harry won't hurt you. He is as harmless as a school-boy, although he does hail from that terrible city, New-York. You haven't spent half your usual time in examining your favorite flowers. Do stay and explain their beauties to my god-son. He is a perfect ignoramus on the subject of floriculture, and will thank you I know."

"I must plead guilty to the charge which my god-father so bluntly prefers," said I, for the first time addressing the beautiful creature, who in her confusion was endeavoring to adjust a small bouquet of fragrant flowers which she held in her hand, "but it is more my misfortune than my fault. Having been reared in the city, I have never examined a collection of rare plants except at yearly exhibitions, and then I have had no competent person to point out to me their chief beauties. I am sure, though, I should prove an apt scholar under Miss Grant's tuition."

"Mr. Miller is pleased to give me credit for more knowledge than I really possess in this regard," she replied timidly as she raised her large, sparkling orbs to mine—"I am but a poor judge of flowers myself, although I dearly love to cultivate and be among them. At present, however, I must be going; for I have already staid longer than I had intended, and my father will be expecting me," and dropping a graceful curtsey she took her leave.

It seemed as though a bright, fresh-looking, exquisite picture, drawn by one of the old masters, had been suddenly taken from my view when she passed out of the garden, so brilliant, so glorious did she seem in her almost unearthly beauty, and when the sound of her light foot-fall had died away, I stood buried in profound thought like one entranced. I was aroused from my silent attitude by a loud laugh from my god-father, who merrily slapping me upon the shoulder, exclaimed:

"One more victim to the charms of Estelle Grant! One more heart cleft in twain by the shaft of the Boy-God! Is she not beautiful, Harry? Egad, I don't know but I should have fallen in love myself if I had met her, or a damsel like her, forty years ago!"

"She is beautiful!" I answered, sighing in spite of myself, as I took my way towards the vehicle, which the black boy had informed me was in readiness.

The time between my first meeting with Estelle Grant and that fixed upon for her marriage with Everard Emory was brief, but it was sufficiently long for me to become intimately acquainted with, and to gain a complete knowledge of her character. When I first visited —— it was my intention to stay but a few weeks at most, but while in her society, time had for me a greater value than ever before, and I took no heed of the days, weeks and months, as they rapidly flew by. I forgot all about New York, and thought that with Estelle for a companion I should never wish to change my location. I managed to meet her very often in the old gentleman's garden previous to her hateful marriage. Indeed, I not only managed to meet her often, but with all the ardor of a youth of twenty-one, in spite of myself I fell desperately in love with her, although I learned from her own lips before our acquaintance ended, that there was not the slightest possibility of my passion ever meeting with a return. She was of an open, social, ingenuous nature, and seemed to take naturally to me, *as a brother*. I was certain that she had not a particle of love, or even of respect, for the man to whom she was on the point of being tied for life—not only from what my god-father had said, but from her own actions. This gave me a ray of hope—and when a youth of twenty-one, who is deeply in love, obtains a ray of hope, it is not long before his sanguine nature magnifies it into a perfect flood of sunshine. Accordingly I turned the matter over in my mind, and settled upon my course of action. I would declare my love—I would propose an elopement—I would tear her from the grasp of her iron-hearted parent by force if necessary, and break the head of Everard Emory if he dared to interfere—I would take her to New-York in triumph—I would appear before my friends as the happiest husband of the best and prettiest wife in the world—all this would I have done, but for one very important fact, which was merely that such a thing was impossible, for just as I was about confessing to her that I was dying for her sake, she opened her whole heart to me. She confessed that she was forced to marry Emory against her inclinations. She was the victim of circumstances over which she had no control. She never could endure, much less love her intended husband, for her heart was plighted to another—one whom she had known from childhood.

Let me not dwell upon the subject. Estelle Grant was married to Everard Emory, in the presence of a perfect blaze of beauty and fashion. She was offered up a sacrifice upon the altar of mammon—match-making mothers and money-getting fathers said it was an excellent alliance. Emory stood high in the community. He was a model man. His morals were unexceptionable, and his wealth boundless. Estelle should consider herself fortunate in securing such a match. She should be the happiest of women. Should she? We shall see.

I did not witness the marriage, although invited to be present. I could not do so. The sight would have been gall and wormwood to me, but I staid in —— till the ceremony was performed, and then I returned to New-York and to business.

Two years had passed after the marriage of Estelle, during the whole of which time I had never once visited my old god-father, although I corresponded with him regularly. In almost every letter which I received from him he had something to say about Estelle, and the effect upon her mind and disposition which the alliance into which she had been forced had produced. She has one child—a son—and the old gentleman gave me to understand that her nature had totally changed—that I would not know her—that Estelle Emory was no more like Estelle Grant than day was like night. His remarks to this effect kept growing more and more pointed, till at length one day the postman put into my hand the following characteristic epistle from the old gentleman:

"DEAR HARRY: The jig is up at last. The bird had flown. Estelle Emory, whose life, since her marriage, seems to have been a perfect hell, left here last night, and has gone no one knows whither, though it is surmised that she fled to New-York. She took her infant with her, and was accompanied in her flight by the servant girl, who seemed to have changed, with her mistress, into a perfect devil. If you should see her in New-York, Harry, do not let harm come to her—watch over her as you would over a sister. I feel almost as great an affection for her as though she was my daughter, and would go a great way to serve her. But don't prevail upon her to come back; I don't think that would be doing her a kindness. Only don't let her become the victim of any of the despicable characters who literally swarm in New-York. Search for her at once, my dear boy, and if you find her, advise me instantly. God bless you! Your affectionate god-father."

Poor old man! He never learned anything of her fate, for it was not long after her flight that he was called upon to pay that debt which all must sooner or later pay. He died leaving me his sole heir.

His death, however, did not prevent my searching after Estelle. Day after day, and month after month, I was constantly on the alert, and although some facts of a startling nature, concerning her and the companion of her flight, came to my knowledge, I could learn nothing of her whereabouts, and at length I became satisfied that she was either dead, or had, in her desire to get as far as possible from her husband, taken passage for Europe.

While industriously looking after information concerning the victim of parental cupidity, I made the acquaintance of a member of the police department, whom I shall call Fred Fox—a fearless, good-natured, garrulous fellow, always active in his profession; a man of keen perception, a first-rate judge of character, and perfectly willing at all times to furnish me with the fullest particulars of every case which came under his observation. This last fact led me to take up my abode in his family, in order that I might have the full benefit of his experience, and that I might also have a better opportunity of listening to his narrations. Many a long Winter's evening, when Fred was off duty, have I passed beneath his roof. Seated near him, with eyes, ears and mouth all open at the same time, I have listened, as Desdemona devoured up the discourse of Othello, to his recital of his experience during many years' service as a policeman, wherein he, too, spoke "of hair-breadth 'scapes by flood and field," in the pursuit of thieves on the East River and in their city haunts.

Fred Fox *could* relate a *real* incident with effect, and the subjects which had come under his observation were as various as the colors in a kaleidescope. This gave him a companionable quality which to me was invaluable, and as he witnessed my intense pleasure while listening to him, he was the more willing to gratify me. By turns he would awaken my keenest sorrow, by a tale of suffering—arouse my indignation by a story of persecution and wrong, and convulse me with laughter by a description of some ludicrous scene. Besides this he kept me posted up with regard to every singular affair which transpired at his station, and I looked upon him as my second self.

Things had been rather dull with us, (Fred and myself,) for some time—that is, not exactly dull, for dullness could never exist where Fred was, but then no recent occurrences of interest had transpired—nothing beyond the usual items of brutal assaults and fatal accidents, burglaries, &c. Things had remained in this state for some time I say, when Fred,) who often took me with him when he had a case on hand which he thought would interest me,) came rushing into my room in a state of considerable excitement; and before I could question him as to the cause thereof, he exclaimed in a hurried manner as he laid his hand upon my shoulder:

"Come, Mr. ——! Come along with me! I've just left a person that you'd like to see, I know. Come along—'tsint far!"

"What is the sex of the person, Fred," I inquired, "male or female?"

"O, it's a woman," was his reply, "come!"

"Have I ever seen her?" I asked.

"Don't know," he answered, "guess not—she's a queer customer—looks as if she might a' been top o' the heap at one time, but she's gone under now. She told me she had something on her mind she'd like to make known, but she wouldn't tell it to a policeman—she would'nt reveal it to anybody but a *gentleman*—that was flattering, was'nt it?"

"Rather," I answered, as I arose and prepared to accompany him. "But where did you come across this fastidious female, Fred? Who is she? Did you arrest her for theft, or vagrancy, or what?"

"I didn't arrest her at all," replied Fred, "you see I'll tell you how it was. Last night a countryman was robbed by some woman who picked him up while he was rather obliviously and took him to a crib in Mulberry-street. He couldn't remember the house nor even the neighborhood—all he could recollect was that it was in Mulberry-street. Now there are a number of places in that locality which are not over-respectable, and as the country man engaged me to look after his property—a watch and some money—I naturally turned my face in that direction. I couldn't find either the thief or the property, but in the last crib I went into—a house with a good many tenants in it—I came across the woman I told you about, in one of the rooms. She was lying on a cot in one corner of the apartment, and at first I thought she was dead—she was so motionless and looked so white—but I soon found out my mistake, for as I walked towards her, she gave a hollow cough and looked up at me. A miserable, ragged, dirty-looking Irish woman was sitting by the bed dozing, and on my touching her on the shoulder, she looked up and growled out, 'What d'you want here?' I remembered this woman as soon as I looked at her—I had often noticed her going into the pawn-shop on my beat, and although I always thought she was a bad one, I never caught her at anything criminal. 'What's the matter with that woman?' I inquired, and as I did so, the invalid half raised herself upon one arm, and in a voice that frightened me from its hollowness, answered, before her attendant had a chance to—'What's that to you? What right have you in this room? It's mine—the rent for it is paid in advance—leave it!' and as she finished she broke into a fit of coughing which for a time I was afraid would prove fatal to her—it was so very violent. I felt sorry for the woman, for although I didn't like her countenance, she looked to me as though she had been used to better things, so to pacify her I explained to her that I was in search of a thief, and when I got through I asked the Irish woman if any doctor had visited the invalid? 'No,' was the reply, 'I wanted her to have one from the Dispinsary, but she wouldn't let me fetch him.' 'No,' broke in the sick woman, faintly, 'I want no doctor—I shall soon be past the want of assistance from anybody, but I'll tell you what I do want—I wish to speak with a gentleman!' 'What gentleman?' I inquired. '*Any* gentleman,' was her reply, '*any real* gentleman by birth and education. I am a *lady* and I will say what I have to say to none but a gentleman—if you can and will fetch such a person, do it quickly or you will be too late.' To conclude, I knew the case would suit you exactly," concluded Fred, "so I hurried as fast as possible to let you know, and now if you wish we will go at once."

I needed no further pressing, and in another moment we were out doors and proceeding at a brisk pace towards our destination. We were not long in reaching Mulberry street, into which we turned, and after walking some blocks farther, Fred stopped at the entrance to a long, dingy-looking alley, and remarked, in an under tone, "This is the place, come along!"

I must own to a somewhat disagreeable feeling as I followed my guide up that dreary-looking and horrid-smelling avenue, but I had made up my mind to pursue the adventure to the end, so I proceeded without a remark. The alley terminated in a large court, filled with rough-built five-story brick houses, not one of which could boast an entire window-sash, while the stench arising from the decaying animal and vegetable matter which choked up the filthy cess-pools around was almost overpowering. "Here is the room we seek," said Fred, as he drew up at one of these nest-holes, and knocked at the door of an apartment on the first floor. "Come in!" cried a woman's voice, in a gruff tone.

"That's the Irish woman," whispered Fred, as he opened the door, and we entered.

If the exterior view of the unsavory place was uninviting, the interior view was still more so. The room was exceedingly dirty and almost destitute of furniture, which consisted only of two rickety old stools, one of them minus a leg; an old pine table, warped, cracked, and disjointed—the miserable cot upon which the sick woman lay, a small strip of old rag carpet and a broken furnace, which stood in the dilapidated fire-place. A bundle of straw which served for the bed of the invalid's attendant, and in three different places rat-holes might be seen, into each of which a piece of brick had been stuck as a protection against the egress of the long-tailed intruders. The whole place had more the appearance of a pig-sty than a dwelling-place for human beings, and a ray of sun-light which struggled through one of the broken window-panes, and rested in a small patch upon the dirtiest portion of the floor, seemed through contrast to render the place still more gloomy.

The Irish woman who had bade us "Come in," sat by the bed-side of the sick woman, upon one of the two *stools*. She looked up as we entered and as her crazy-looking, blood-shot eyes rested upon Fred, she uttered a subdued "hush" and pointing to the bed she continued, "The misthress is ashlape—don't wake her!" My mind was so taken up with the invalid that upon entering I had scarcely looked at her attendant, but I now turned my eyes towards her with the intention of scrutinizing her features closely. This privilege was denied me, however, for as soon as she had spoken she buried her face in her hands and remained silent. The sick woman lay asleep, with her face towards the wall, but her slumber was evidently not sound, for occasionally she moved uneasily upon her wretched bed and ever and anon an exclamation of suffering, half sigh and half groan, escaped her.

"Here is the gentleman she wished to see," said Fred, touching the attendant upon the shoulder.

"Go 'way wid yez!" was the impatient reply. "Can't yez come again? It's not often she slapes."

"Yes, Fred," said I in a subdued tone, "let's come again some other time; perhaps it would be better not to awaken the woman."

Scarcely had I spoken, when the invalid awoke, and groaning heavily, turned herself with an effort in the bed. For an instant she lay with her face towards me, but with her eyes still closed. Presently with a heavy sigh she slowly opened them, and with a bewildered stare, they rested full upon me.

"Kate, what do these people want?" she said, in a hollow tone, addressing the Irish woman, but without withdrawing her gaze from me.

"You said you wished to see a gentleman," replied Fred Fox, stepping forward, "and at your request I have brought this one."

"O, yes, I had forgotten," said the sick woman, languidly; "I did wish to see a gentleman—but I must be satisfied that he is a gentleman—one who has feeling in his heart, and can understand and appreciate, and not a mere picker-up of stray items—before I can make a confidant of him. What is your name, Sir!" she abruptly inquired, "for there is something in a name—I am satisfied of that."

"Harry ——," I replied, willing to humor her, and at the mention of my name a still deeper crimson was added to the hectic flush which rested upon her cheek; "and now," I continued, "I suppose I may take the same privilege, and ask what your name is?"

"A knowledge of my name," she replied, "can advantage you nothing, but since you wish to know it, I will tell you—Julia Graham." She paused for a while, as if to gain strength, and I could see that although she strove hard to conceal it, she was, from some cause or other, terribly excited. I noticed, also, that her Irish attendant was fairly aroused, and, with head bent forward, was listening eagerly. Presently she jumped from her stool as though she had been shot. For a moment she seemed paralyzed, and then coming close to me, she gazed eagerly in my face. Suddenly she cried, in a voice of tremor, as though addressing some one else:

"It *is* him: and he has a policemen wid him, too. Well, then, me time is come, and if yez want Kate O'Donnell yez must look for her in purgathory!" And dashing by us, she flew out of the door with the speed of a frightened hare.

It was evident that the parties knew me, although I had no recollection of them; and in order to aid my memory, I bent over the invalid and scrutinized her features closely. Suddenly, as I revolved the past over in my mind, retrospection brought up circumstances that had happened long years before, and a light broke in upon me. "Can it be possible!" I involuntarily exclaimed, as I fancied I recognized in her one whom I had known under far different circumstances.

"Shall I follow and arrest the Irish woman?" questioned Fred, who seemed perfectly dumfoundered at the turn affairs had taken.

"No," said I, "let her go; her arrest would answer no purpose, and her escape can do no harm; but a conversation with the sick woman is all-important to me."

"This is no dream," said the invalid abstractedly, as she slowly revived, and raised herself, by effort, in the bed; "you are real flesh and blood, are you not? Come here—let me touch you!"

I went close to her, and she laid her hand upon my shoulder—

"I heard you were dead," she continued "or I should never have come back to this city. However, I'm glad I did come. It was not my wish to see you, but now that we have met I am not sorry for it. Tell me, does that man (pointing to Fred) know anything of my history?"

I answered in the negative.

"Then," she continued, "request him to leave us together. I have much to say to you, and a short time to say it in. I do not wish him to hear it—not that I am fearful of the law—no, no! I shall soon be in a stronger, darker, and more enduring cell than any in the Centre-street Tombs; but I do not wish a third person present. Tell him to go."

I took Fred aside, and requested him to leave us.

"You know her, then?" said he, inquiringly.

"Yes, I answered, "she is an old acquaintance of mine."

"Strange," returned Fred, with a puzzled air; I don't remember that you ever spoke to me of any one resembling her."

"No," said I, evasively, "it is a long story, Fred, and I have learned but half of it myself yet. Some other time I will enlighten you, but at present leave us together."

"I don't half like the idea," was Fred's reply, "the sick woman can't hurt you I know, but how about the Irish woman who just left? She's a bad one, if there's anything in appearances—and if you possess any secret which is likely to affect her, she may return with assistance, and work an immediment in your speech."

"Don't be at all alarmed about that," said I, "you may rest assured she will not make her appearance here again—at least so long as I remain."

Thus assured, Fred took one last look at the invalid, and departed, while I drew up a chair close to the invalid's bed, and listened to the recital of a story, the details of which even now causes a thrill of horror to creep over me, and is well calculated to prove the verity of the oft quoted axiom that "Truth is stranger than fiction."

[Those who desire to follow the fortunes of the characters introduced above, will have to look to the New-York *Dispatch* for the continuation—as this curious narrative is written for that paper. For continuation see *Dispatch* of 3d of September.]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Whooping Cough Cured!**—This distressing disease is thoroughly and quickly cured by DR. McCLINTOCK'S ASTHMA AND WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY. It contains no opium, and can be given to children with perfect safety. A few drops at bed-time quiet the cough all night, and a few doses cure entirely. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 122 Fulton st., and by all Druggists.

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box.**—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and at ZEIBER'S, No. 44 S. 3d-st., Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers.**—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston, C. H. RING, Broadway, and all respectable druggists.

☞ **The New and Tasteless Cure for Fever and Ague.**—DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC PILLS is superseding all the old time and ineffectual remedies. Sold by STEBBINS, MORGAN & BUTLER, No. 46 Cliff-st.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Cordial.**—Whence proceed the lassitude, the depression, the debility, the indifference to life, the instability, the continual feeling of illness which it is impossible to define or localize, so common, so hard to bear, and so little pitied by the robust and healthy? We answer—from the stomach and the nervous system, between which there exists the closest sympathy. Want of vital energy, sluggishness in the secretive organs, a general inertia of the system, is at the bottom of all the difficulty. To rouse the whole organization from the torpor, to imbue it with new life, activity and vigor, and to sustain it in that condition, there is no preparation comparable with Dr. MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL. Other stimuli may excite the dormant physical energies for a time, but like the night-flash of the lightning that leaves behind it a deeper gloom, the exhibition of these exhilerants is followed, after the first convulsive effect is over, by a depression of body and mind more profound and paralyzing than ever. The remedy is literally worse than the disease. But the Elixir has a different influence. It not only creates a new condition of the physical organization but perpetuates it. The animal spirits are not only cheered and elevated by its agency but kept up to their new level without flagging. A vegetable compound, congenial to the system, it seems to act upon the constitution itself, and to revolutionize it. In chronic diseases of the nerves, the stomach, and the liver, its operation is all but miraculous. The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, six for twelve dollars.

C. H. RING, Proprietor, No 192 Broadway, New York. Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada, and the West Indies

☞ **Pale Sherries, in Butts and Hogsheads,** landing ex *Charles Birchard* from Cadiz. Rhine wines, in cases, one dozen each, landing ex *Heinrich der Pilger*, from Rotterdam. India pale ale, in casks, eight dozen pints each, landing ex *American Congress*, from London. Lea & Perrin's Worcestershire sauce, quarts, pints and half pints, landing ex *Manhatten*, from Liverpool. For sale by JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway.

☞ **Notice.**—A FAMILY MEDICINE CHEST:
3 bottles Otards, 1846, Brandy.
3 bottles finest Scheidam Schnapps
3 bottles London Dock, port wine, (10 years old.)
3 bottles fine pale Sherry.
Complete $9—warrant of purity.
ARTHUR KENDALL, No. 7 William-st., New-York between Beaver and Pearl.

☞ **New-York Young Men's Christian Association.**—The Wednesday evening Prayer Meeting of the Association will be held THIS EVENING in the Lecture Room of Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Young men generally are invited to attend. FRANK W. FALLS, Sec'rd. Chairman of Committee on Rooms.

☞ **Twenty years of Oblivion has not been the** lot of DESHLER'S New Discovery for Chills and Fever, as it has been of many others' remedies. Its astonishing cures are already causing for it an unexampled demand. For sale by C. H. RING, corner of Broadway and John-st.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—If Capt. NORTHROP, or any of his crew or passengers who sailed in the brig *Ortolan*, Dec. 10, 1849, for San Francisco, Cal[i]fornia, will call at No. 121 Williamst., between the hours of 2 and 5 P. M., they will hear something to their advantage.

IF H. C., who advertised in the *Times* of July 29, as having found a roll of bank bills, will call at the *Times* Office he will find a communication.

MADAME MARTINET'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 22 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th-ave., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 11.

WM. J. NEVINS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. [illegible] will be reopened on

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young man as clerk in a wholesale or retail grocery store—has been engaged in the country in the business for several years, is a good judge of money and can do figures. Can produce good city references. Address LOVEJOY'S HOTEL, Room No. 147, till 31st inst., 3 o'clock P. M.

SITUATION WANTED.—A lady who is an accomplished house keeper, would like to take charge of children or superintend the affairs of a household in a gentleman's family. She would accept only liberal terms, and such a position as would give her the entire direction of the children and servants. Address Mrs. S. S., No. 157 Bleecker-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook and to wash and iron in a private family, by one; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No 72 6th-av., in the Book-store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—As cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family, by one; and as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the Book-store.

SITUATION WANTED.—A young man, a Pole by birth, speaking and writing the French, German and Hebrew and also the English fluently, wishes a suitable situation. Can give the best of City references, and also of his former employer. Please address D. A., this office

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two tidy active girls, aged 16 and 14; one to do light chamberwork and waiting, the other as nurse, &c. Both come well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the Book store.

SERVANTS.—Families should call for the best Servants in the City at FERRE'S long established Domestic Agency of 17 years standing and experience in furnishing families in the City and country, at No. 97 Duane-st, near Broadway. Give him a call, ladies.

RESIDENT TEACHER WANTED.—Wanted to go near Philadelphia, on or before the 28th of October, an unmarried gentleman, to assist in teaching nine in number of boys. He will be required to take charge of them in their hours of amusement and study; and to accompany them on Sunday to an Episcopal Church. It is essential that he be a good mathematician, a sound English scholar, and that he write a good hand. A knowledge of French and Drawing will be considered a recommendation. No one need apply, who cannot give satisfactory references, and who has not had some experience in the management of boys. Address (postpaid) L. L. D., West Haverford, Pennsylvania

TEACHER WANTED.—I wish to engage the services of a young man to instruct four or five children, (boys and girls,) between the ages of four and eleven. Either engaging his whole time, or in connection with another family. I live two miles south of Yonkers in a very pleasant location, and believe there is a favorable opening for a young man in the neighborhood. It is not expected he should board in the family. Address, with particulars, S, No. 14 Grand-st, New-York.

TO TEACHERS.—A female teacher is wanted as first Assistant in the Female Department of the IIId Ward Public School in the city of Newark, New-Jersey. A Committee of the Board of Education will attend at Library Hall, in the city of Newark, on SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at 10 o'clock A. M., to examine applicants for the situation. Salary, first year, $200; second year, $225; and thereafter $250 per annum.
FREDERICK W. RICORD, Secretary.

TEACHER.—A young lady, respectably connected, who has some experience, wishes a situation in a private family to instruct young children, or in a Seminary as primary teacher. Employment and a comfortable home more an object than compensation. Please address S. A., Box No. 386 Post-Office, for one week.

A LADY WISHES TO FORM AN ENGAGEMENT as teacher of music (piano and guitar) in a ladies' school, or daily governess in a gentleman's family. The advertiser can produce unexceptionable testimonials from families with whom she has resided; has no objection to go to a neighboring State. Address TEACHER, Post-Office, Jersey City.

SCHOOL-TEACHER WANTED—One every way qualified to teach the English branches, in a village about three hours' ride from the City. Apply between the hours of 10 and 12 A M, at the store of GULICK & HOLMES, No 182 West-st. P. S.—None but Americans need apply.

WILCOX'S U. S. SCHOOL AGENCY, No. 293 Broadway—Sharing equal dividend with check-holders procuring all school property, filling all orders and vacancies for teachers, matrons &c. at 1 per ct.—$5, $10, &c. No charge to pupils. Teachers' meeting daily, suiting nearly every school and family.

CONTRALTO SINGER.—A young lady who has had experience in teaching music and singing desires a situation in a Church choir as a Contralto singer. Satisfactory references will be given. Address (post-paid) ESTELLE, Branch Post-Office, Box No. 74.

AN AMERICAN SEAMSTRESS WANTED—One who is accustomed to family sewing, and is willing to go a short distance from the City, in a pleasant country village, may find a permanent and desirable home where she will be regarded as one of the family by applying this day at No. 455 Broadway, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock

GIRL WANTED—To do general housework. One who is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, can give good reference, and is willing to go a short distance in the country, will find a permanent situation by appl ing, this day at No. 455 Broadway, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock.

GIRLS.—Several nice, half-grown girls can be obtained at the office of the Am. & For. Employment Society, No 130 9th-st., cor. Broadway. Also, domestics of all kinds, male and female help, can be had at the Society's lower office, No 27 Greenwich-st.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—For the whole or a portion of his time, by a gentleman 27 years old, of fair address, respectable acquaintance with men and books, and good habits. Has been accustomed to teaching, but prefers a different mode of life. Address EMPLOYMENT, *Times* Office.

EMPLOYMENT—Wanted at No 394 Broadway, (basement,) conductors, school-teachers, salesmen, 4 clerks, 2 barkeepers, 4 waiters, 3 porters for stores and hotels, 10 men on steamers and railroads, 2 coachmen, and boys for trades. Also cooks, chambermaids, nurses, and scrubbing girls. No charges until places are procured.
DREYER & KAUFMAN, Agents.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—To attend a Coffin store; one that can come well recommended. None other need apply. He must come for small wages, and attend store in the evening. None but a Protestant need inquire. Apply at No 183 3d-av, for two days.

FURNITURE SALESMAN WANTED—One who has had experience in selling first-class furniture, and can give satisfactory reference, may address CABINET WARE, at this office. Good wages will be given to a competent person.

GOLD PENCILCASE MAKERS.—Wanted two superior workmen, capable of conducting the business in all its branches. A rare chance for really nice sober men. None others need apply.
DAWSON, WARREN & HYDE, No. 55 Maiden-lane.

BASS SINGER WANTED—For a Church in Brooklyn. Qualifications to be of the best kind. Address Box No. 2,190 Post-Office.

PRIVATE SECRETARY WANTED—A well-educated young man for about five hours each day. Address Box No. 2,173, Post-office.

LAD WANTED.—An intelligent and sprightly lad, of good address, 15 to 17 years of age, to write, do light work in an office, and to go on errands; one that can board with his parents. None others need apply. DAWSON, WARREN & HYDE. No. 55 Maiden-lane, third floor.

LAD WANTED—In a lawyer's office, who writes a good hand, and who lives with his parents or guardians, in this City. Address Box 393, in the handwriting of the applicant

BOY WANTED—15 to 17 years old, to assist in a hardware store. Must write a fair hand and be able to keep small accounts. One residing with his parents preferred. Inquire at No. 57½ Bowery, below Walker-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Four to six gentlemen can be accommodated with nice furnished rooms, breakfast and tea in a genteel private family, where there are no other boarders taken. The house is situated near Bleecker-st, a few blocks west of Broadway. References exchanged. Address C. E., this office.

BOARDING—And an elegant suite of furnished rooms, on the first floor, consisting of a parlor and two bed rooms with closets. Also, a parlor and bedroom on second and third floors, and rooms for single gentlemen, at Nos. 82 and 84 East 21d st.

BOARDING.—A few respectable young men can be accommodated with good board at Mrs. BERTS', formerly Mrs. Foster, at No 27 Hudson-st, with good board, single beds, and pleasant rooms. Full board, $3 per week; day boarders, $2 50

BOARDING.—Four respectable men can be accommodated with good board, good beds, and pleasant rooms, at an airy and healthy location—No. 225, 9th av. American mechanics preferred.

BOARDING.—A large parlor and bed-room on the 2d story, both rooms on Broadway, to let, with board, (rooms unfurnished,) to a gentleman and wife, in a private family. Rooms can be seen any time, at No 806 Broadway.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, may be accommodated with pleasant front rooms at No 1 Willow-place, corner of Joralemon-st, between South and Montague ferries. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two gentlemen with their wives, or single gentlemen, may be accommodated with pleasant front rooms at No 155 Henry-st, next to the corner of Joralemon-st

NEW-YORK CITY.

ARREST AND RETURN OF A FUGITIVE.—Officers White & McGrath, of the New-York police, arrived in this city Saturday, having in custody Nahum Grover, charged with absconding from his employers, N. Morton & Co., of Stoughton, during the latter part of July, with $300 drawn from the Randolph Bank, on a check in favor of that firm. He was lodged in jail, and will be conveyed to Randolph to-day for examination.—*Boston Journal*, 28.

Re-examination of Captain Marshall.

Before Commissioner C. W. Martin.

The United States vs. *Chas. A. Marshall.*

—Mr. Hamilton appeared for the defence and called

Ira Floyd, who deposed—That he was employed in the office of the District Attorney of the County of New-York; he produced the record of the Coroner's inquest on the body of Nicholas Cook. [The documents were objected to, but admitted as evidence negatively, that a witness named Beranger was not examined at the inquest.]

Elinor Reinhardt, deposed—That she was a second cabin passenger on board the *Yorkshire* at the last voyage; was principally on the poop deck in fine weather; knew the deceased; never saw Captain Marshall prick him during the voyage with a penknife; never saw the captain kick him; never saw the man tied on the sofa in the wheel-house; never saw the captain strike anybody with a belaying pin; never saw the mate strike the man when the captain was by.

On her cross-examination the witness said she did not know what a belaying pin was; had not seen the body of the deceased; did not know the names of the crew of the ship.

Sarah Skellett deposed—That she was a passenger on board the *Yorkshire*; was frequently on the poop deck during the voyage; knew the deceased, Cook; never saw the captain prick him with a penknife during the voyage; never saw him tied on the sofa in the wheel-house; never saw the captain strike or kick that man; never saw the mate strike or kick the man in the presence of the captain; saw a piece of rigging once fall from the middle—the mainmast—on to the deck; did not see any man flogged for it.

On her cross-examination, this witness said Cook was the first man she spoke to on coming on board; had not seen his body since his death.

Johanna Skillet, sister of the last witness, gave precisely similar testimony to her sister and Mrs. Reinhardt.

George Hurd deposed—That he was a passenger on board the *Yorkshire*, and was a good deal on deck during the voyage, and lent a hand occasionally; knew Cook, the deceased; never saw the mate or the captain kick Cook in the face; never saw him on the sofa in the wheel-house; never saw the captain strike or kick the man; never saw the mate strike the man with a bar of iron, in the presence of the captain; heard the first mate tell the third mate to give that man, Cook, a licking.

Louisa McNallan deposed—That she was a passenger in the *Yorkshire* on the last voyage; was on the deck generally during the time; knew Cook, the sailmaker, on board, but did not know his name then; never saw the captain prick him on the face with a penknife, but saw the captain give him a blow once with his hand for not knowing the ropes, but am not positive whether it was the man Cook or not; never saw Cook tied on the wheel-house; never saw the mate strike or kick the man Cook in the presence of the captain.

On her cross-examination, the witness said she did not know the deceased by any name on board; there was another sailor who resembled Cook in appearance.

The case was rested for the defence.

Mr. Ridgway called Henry Beering, who wished to explain a portion of his former testimony.

Counsel for the defence objected; but the Commissioner said that as the witness was a foreigner, he should admit the explanation.

Witness stated that on a former occasion he mistook Mr. Hamilton, the counsel for the defence, for the Coroner. He also wished to explain that at the time he saw Cook on the sofa, there were three other men on it with him, laying down.

On his cross-examination the witness said he saw the body of Cook after the inquest, and it was between three and five days before he was examined by Mr. Hamilton.

Andrew Watson recalled—Deposed that he knew Boyle who was the third mate; did not tell him that he, witness, would sail the world round with Capt. Marshall and his first mate; Boyle never gave witness any cross words.

Mr. Ridgway here called another witness named *Joseph Schrier*—Witness deposed that he knew the deceased Cook on board the *Yorkshire*; had seen the captain *buck* Cook with his head; had seen the first mate beat Cook in the presence of the captain with a belaying pin and with a rope.

Carl Schrarer deposed—That there was a sofa in the wheel-house astern of the wheel; saw men placed on the sofa during the voyage; saw three at one time; the sail-maker was one of the men; they lay one on the top of to'ther, and the top one was tied by the neck and the feet; don't know who that top man was.

On his cross-examination the witness said he was never in the wheel-house; the sofa was very low and had no back to it; thinks it was in the evening, about 7 or 8 o'clock on a Sunday that he saw this while standing near the skylight of the second cabin; the captain, two mates and the doctor were on deck walking up and down; they could see the men on the sofa.

Henry Peach examined—Deposed that he saw the men laying on the sofa, but could not say if they were tied or not; could not say if Cook was one of the men or not.

Wm. Wilkinson, second mate, recalled by the defence—The sofa in the wheel-house was a black hair sofa with the usual back; saw the three men lying on the sofa, partly on each other, but neither of the men were tied, am very certain; thinks the doctor was on the poop-deck at the time; witness was about on deck all the time; if they had been tied witness would have noticed it.

This closed the testimony on both sides. Mr. Hamilton summed up the evidence for the defence, and Mr. Ridgway for the prosecution.

The Commissioner said he would consider the testimony *pro* and *con*, and give his decision in a few days. The accused remains under bail in the meantime.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

Arrest for Passing Counterfeit Coin.

A stage driver named Warden Judkins, was arrested by the Police on suspicion of having been in the habit of passing counterfeit coin whilst driving his professional avocations. He was held to await an examination.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

In re. Max Maretzek vs. *The Mayor and George G. Glazier, Commissioner of Streets, &c., &c.*—This was a motion for an injunction made by the Lessee of Castle Garden, which was argued some ten days since, as, also for an attachment to prohibit the dumping of street manure on the space to be filled in for the enlargement of the Battery. A temporary injunction had been granted, which the Judge directed should be dissolved, and also denied the motion for an attachment for its alleged violation by the Commissioner of Streets.

STATEN ISLAND.

Anniversary Meeting of the Village Tract Society of Stapleton.

The members of the Village Tract Society of Stapleton, as auxiliary of the American Tract Society, held their first anniversary meeting at the Dutch Reformed Church (Rev. A. R. THOMPSON'S) on Sunday evening. In the absence of the President, W. SHAW, Esq., presided. He remarked that the work of evangelizing the extensive district included within the village and suburbs of Stapleton, must advance in proportion as those engaged in it were influenced by right motives.

H. A. MOTT, the Secretary, read the report, furnishing a concise history of the Society from its organization in June, in 1853, and of matters of interest transpiring within the year. The number of tracts distributed was 6,160, containing 57,056 pages. Of these, 1,200 were in the German language. Sixty bibles (part German) and thirty-four testaments were supplied to those desiring them. There are 6,000 inhabitants within this district—among them a large class of uneducated foreigners, difficult of approach, yet to some extent influenced. Ignorance and superstition prevail among a large portion of the inhabitants, and the "demoniacal alcohol" increased the difficulties of their reclamation.

Rev. A. R. THOMPSON then addressed the meeting.

An election for officers was then entered upon, when the following were chosen: WM. SHAW, President; R. DAVIDGE, Treasurer; H. A. MOTT, Secretary. The Executive Committee were composed of J. M. Copperthwaite, (Chairman,) Messrs. Gerrard, Kempton and Woodland, and Mrs. Davidge and Mrs. Mott.

NEW-JERSEY.

The railroad folks, on Monday afternoon, sold off a lot of articles left in the cars by passengers, consisting of locked-up carpet-bags, baskets, old clothes, trunks, feather beds, &c., and as the contents were entirely unknown to the bidders, it was denominated by a bystander as "going it blind." One of the buyers thought he had a prize, when a well-stuffed carpet-bag was knocked down to him for $1; he seized it with avidity, and forthwith commenced fumbling among the contents, which consisted of a couple of old dirty worn-out shirts, a lot of odd stockings, an old coat, vest, &c.; the total value of the lot could not have been over 25 cents. We have no doubt but some of the purchasers secured great prizes. Mr. J. W. WOODRUFF and SIDNEY R. SMITH officiated in "knocking down," which was done to the amount of about $260.—*Jersey City Sentinel.*

PAINFUL CASE IN NEWARK.—Among the painful bereavements which we have been called on to record during the present season, one of the most afflicting is the death of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. ANDRUSS, the latter having expired on Monday night by attack of cholera. She had followed her husband and a grand-child to the grave on Saturday, and before another day was completed her family were called on to mourn her loss. Such scenes of desolation and anguish, occurring among those who are beloved and respected by a large community are well calculated to create ineffaceable impressions of sadness and to induce the most solemn reflections. A whole family, in this, as well as in other instances, has been broken up by the relentless scourge, which has selected its victims from all conditions in life. No particular cause can be assigned for the death of Mrs. ANDRUSS; beyond the excitement, fatigue and grief, incident to the deplorable occurrences in her family. Her disease received careful attention soon after its commencement, but its rapidity and violence baffled the skill of purses and physicians.—*Advertiser.*

STOCK SALES AND MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....Aug. 29

$6,000 Ills 1t. Im. S '47..	83½	15c N. Y. Cen. R. R.....c	90
3,000 Erie Conv. B. 71.	60	200 Harlem Railroad.b60	33½
3,000 do.....	60½	500 do.....c	32½
1,000 Erie Im. Bds.....	74½	500 do.....s4m	33½
2,000 Hud Conv. Bds...	66	65 Cleve. & Tol. R.R..s3	69
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	83½	25 do.....b3	69
5,000 do.....	62	60 Little Miami R. R....	93
8,000 do.....	61½	70 do.....b3	99
5,000 do.....s10	61½	25 Erie Railroad.....	c 38
16,000 do.....s3	62	100 do.....b3	38
2,000 do.....s3	62½	200 do.....s3	37
2,000 do.....s3	64½	225 do.....	37
4,000 do.....s3	62½	155 do.....	37
2,000 N. Y. Cn. Sub. Bds.	85	50 do.....	37
5 Bank Y Scrip....	110	50 do.....b3	37
33 Manhattan Bank....	116	50 do.....	37
10 Bank of America....s3	107	50 do.....b3	37
10 Hat over Bank.....	86	150 do.....s30	37
600 Cumb. Coal Co.....s3	28	50 do.....c	37
50 do.....c	27½	100 do.....b15	37
10 Continental Bank....	98½	55 do.....b3	37
100 Morris Canal.....	b3 11½	100 Reading Railroad.s30	64½
100 N. J. Zinc Co.....s3	55	500 do.....b3	69
200 Nic. Transit Co....s30	19½	50 do.....	69½
50 do.....s3	19½	100 do.....	69½
50 do.....b3	20	100 do.....b30	69½
200 do.....	20	200 do.....c	69½
100 do.....b60	20½	550 do.....s3	69½
400 do.....s3	20	100 do.....s30	69½
300 do.....s30	20	200 do.....b3	69½
210 N. Y. Cen. R. R.....c	90	100 do.....s60	69½
45 do.....c	90½	100 do.....s70	69½
50 do.....s3	90	100 do.....b30	69½
50 do.....s3	89½	7 N. Ind. Cen. Co.....	80
100 do.....s60	88	7 Cleve. C. & Cin. RR.	104½

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 N. Y. Cen. R. R Bds	83½	50 N. Y. Cen. R. R.....	90
10,000 Erie Conv. Bds. '71	61	200 do.....b30	90
1,000 Pepe Income Bonds	75	155 do.....	90
500 Gold Hill Mine....b3	2½	50 do.....s10	89
250 Nic. Transit Co....s3	20½	10 do.....	89½
200 do.....s30	20½	25 Erie Railroad.....	37½
200 do.....b45	21½	50 do.....s30	37
50 do.....b60	21½	50 do.....s30	37½
200 do.....s3	21	50 do.....s10	37
200 do.....b60	21½	50 do.....	37
100 do.....s30	20½	100 do.....s3	37
100 do.....b3	20½	100 do.....b3	37
200 Cumber. Coal Co....s3	27½	100 do.....b4	37
100 do.....b10	28	100 do.....s30	37½
10 do.....c	28½	100 Reading Railroad....	69½
50 do.....s3	28	50 do.....s10	69
25 do.....s3	28½	100 do.....	69
50 Hudson Riv Railroad	41½	100 do.....s10	69½
100 Harlem Railroad...s3	32½		

Markets....*Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

TUESDAY, Aug. 29—6 P. M.

ASHES—We heard that 80 bbls. found buyers at $6 for Pearls, and $7 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs., showing a steady market.

BRICKS—Tend downwards. The supply is increasing, while the demand is diminishing. Hard North River cannot now be quoted higher than from $3 75@$4 ₱ M.

COAL—The scarcity continues, of foreign, which is altogether nominal in value. Anthracite is freely d-alt in at $7@$7 50, delivered from vessel and yard, ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs.

COTTON—Appears quite dull and heavy, exhibiting a declining tendency. Only a very limited business has been transacted to-day within our range:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb.....	7½	7½	7½	7½
Middling, ₱ lb.....	9½	9½	9½	9½
Middling Fair, ₱ lb....10½		10½	11	11½
Fair, ₱ lb.....11½		11½	11½	12½

FEATHERS—Prime Western Live Geese are more sought after, at 45c.@46c. ₱ lb. Nothing new has occurred in Southern.

FISH—Dry Cod are in limited stock and moderate request at $3 62½@$3 87½ ₱ cwt. Mackerel remain scarce and quiet at $17 75@$18 for No. 1, $14 50@$14 75 for No. 2, and $8 for No. 3, ₱ bbl. Smoked Herring are in fair demand at 60c. for scaled, and 35c. for No. 1, ₱ box. Other kinds are unchanged.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands have attracted less attention from the home trade, and having been more freely offered, they have slightly deteriorated. The day's operations embrace 4,100 bbls. We append a revised list of prices:

Sour, ₱ bbl.....	$8 00 @$9 00
Superfine, No. 2.....	9 00 @ 9 50
State, common brands.....	9 75 @10 00
State, straight brands.....	10 00 @10 25
Favorite State.....	10 25 @10 50
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	10 18½@10 37½
Fancy Michigan.....	10 37½@10 62½
Common to good Ohio.....	10 25 @10 50
Fancy Ohio.....	10 50 @10 75
Extra Ohio.....	10 75 @11 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan.....	10 75 @11 50
Fancy Genesee.....	10 50 @10 75
Extra Genesee.....	10 75 @11 50

Canadian is rare and needed. Small lots of superfine, in bond, have been disposed of at $9 50 ₱ bbl. Southern is still active, but is somewhat irregular in price. The supply is good. The day's transactions consist of 3,300 bbls. at $9@$9 25 for inferior; $9 37½@$9 75 for mixed to good; $9 75@$10 for favorite; and $10@$10 50 for fancy, ₱ bbl. Of this amount a portion was received from the Pioneer Mill, Alexandria, Va., and it (navel in this market,) was ranked with the best kinds of State. It realized $10 50 ₱ bbl. Mr. DE LUZE records as follows, the Wheat Flour clearances from New-York, from Aug. 22 to Aug. 26, inclusive:

	Two prev. bush. weeks.		Two prev. bush. weeks.
To Liverpool..1,772	4,949	To W. Indies..	940 1,318
To Glasgow..——	905	To S. America.	100 795
To Br. Prov....1,598	3,010	To Melbourne.	1,000 ——

Nothing occurred in Rye Flour. About 400 bbls. Jersey Corn Meal brought $4 12½@$4 18½ ₱ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—The sales effected since our last include 25 half pipes Cognac Brandy at $3 75@$4 50; 20 half pipes Rochelle do. at $3 12½@3 25; 5 pipes Holland Gin at $1 25@$1 35; 25 quarter casks Port Wine at $1 75@2 25; 50 quarter casks Burgundy do. do. at 60c.@85c.; 25 Sherry do. at 75c.@$1; and 25 Sweet Malaga do. at 65c @70c. ₱ gallon.

GRAIN—Wheat remains scarce and quiet. The high price claimed help to check transactions. This day's sales do not exceed 3,000 bush. prime white Genesee, at $2 20; and 1,800 bush. red Southern to arrive, at $1 80. Another lot of 3,600 bush. of the latter was bought in the morning, at $1 80; but rejected subsequently. Mr. DE LUZE reports thus, the Wheat clearances from New-York from Aug. 22 to Aug 26, inclusive: To Liverpool, 2,439 bush. Two previous weeks, 9 047 do. To Glasgow, ——. Two previous weeks, 10,039 do. Rye is unsettled and drooping. Sales were made of 1,000 bush. River at $1 35½, but towards the close of business buyers were unwilling to pay much over $1 30 ₱ bush. for large parcels. State and Western Oats are dull and lower, being now worth no more than 55c.@56c. ₱ bush. Corn is quite as active and buoyant. The day's movements add up 87,000 bushels at 80c @83c for unsound, and 84c.@86½c. for Western mixed ₱ bush. Mr. DE LUZE records, as follows, the Corn clearances from New-York from Aug. 22 to Aug. 26, inclusive:

	Two prev. Bushels. weeks.		Two prev. Bushels. weeks.
To Liverpool.. 5,961	11,110	To Glasgow.. ——	25,909
To Bristol.... ——	24,204	To Brit. Prov. ——	200
To Lynn, Eng. ——	2,587	To W. Indies. 116	1,502
To Falmouth..32,765	——		

GROCERIES—We have no essential alteration to notice in this line. The day's transactions include 100 bags Rio Coffee at 10½c @10½c.; 100 Maracaibo do. at 10½c., ₱ lb.; 150 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses at 34c.; 200 bbls. reboiled do. do. at 20c. ₱ gallon; 250 hhds. New-Orleans Sugar at 4½c @5½c.; 400 Cuba do., at 4½c. @5½c., and 150 Porto Rico do., on terms not disclosed. Teas are only in very moderate demand at former rates.

HAY—River was purchased, to-day, to the extent of 800 bales, for shipment, at 70c.@75c. In small lots, for City use, it brings 87½c.@$1 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—A pretty fair inquiry prevails for last year's crop at 33c @35c. ₱ lb. The supply is decreasing.

LATHS—Eastern are still in lively request at $3 ₱ M. The quantity in market is very slight.

LIME—Rockland is selling freely at 90c. for Common and $1 15 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

METALS—Copper is still unchanged. There were 150 barrels Scotch Pig Iron taken at $39 75@$41, usual credit ₱ ton. Lead is held at $6 25 for Spanish; $6 37½ for German. $6 50 for English, $6 75 for Galena, ₱ 100 lbs., but is inactive at these rates. No important movement has occurred in Steel or Tin.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine appear about the same. Sales were reported of small lots, Spirits of Turpentine at 53c.@54c. ₱ gallon; 1,500 bls. Common Wilmington, &c., Resin at $1 87½c. ₱ bl. of 310 lbs delivered: and 1,000 bls., Nos. 2 and 1 Resin at $2 50c.@$3 50c. ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—No new feature is discernable in the market for Whale, Sperm, or Olive. Linseed is brisker, but not dearer. 7,000 gallons have been disposed of during the day at 78c.@80c. ₱ gallon. Lard is quiet but steady.

PROVISIONS—Pork is very unsettled and decidedly less valuable. It is pressed upon the market, while it is not actively inquired for. The day's sales have been confined to 800 bbls. at $14@$14 75 for Mess, and $11 62½@$12 for Prime, closing dull and heavy at the lowest quotations, ₱ bbl. We have heard of no essential variation in Cutmeats. Lard is not so brisk, but it commands full prices: 450 bbls. good to prime were taken at 11½c.@11½c. ₱ lb. Beef is salable and firm. About 170 bbls. found buyers at $12@$13 for Country Mess; $13 25 for repacked do. do.; $15@$15 25 for City do.; $15 75@$16 for repacked Chicago do., and $16 50@$17 for extra do. ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is rare and nominal. Butter is selling freely, at 13c @17c. for Ohio, 16c @21c. for Western New-York, and 22c.@25c. for Orange County, ₱ lb. Fair to prime Cheese is pretty active at 9c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—sales of 150 tierces good to prime were effected, at $3 87½@$4 25, ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—We understand that the recent large operations in Liverpool, at $1 70 for ASHTON'S fine, $1 47½ for ordinary brands do., and $1 16 for ground, ₱ sack, have left the market nearly bare, and holders are now firmer. Turk's Island is also less abundant, and is stiffly held, at 50c. ₱ bushel.

SEEDS—Clover is scarce, and wanted. Retail lots bring 11c @11½c. ₱ lb. Nothing new has occurred in Flax. Timothy is in fair request, at $2 50@$3 for mowed, and $3@$3 50 for reaped, ₱ bushel.

SOAP—A sale of 500 boxes Castile transpired at private bargain.

TALLOW—Prime is in moderate supply and good demand, at 12½c ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Kentucky is pretty actively sought after, and Seed Leaf is moderately inquired for at advancing prices; while Spanish attracts more attention, but at rather easier rates. The sales comprise 120 hhds. Kentucky and Maysville at 6½c.@9½c.; 145 cases Ohio and Connecticut Seed Leaf at 5½c.@12½c.; and 167 bales Havana at 20c @28c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has not varied much. The day's business consists of 300 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 37c., and 55 hhds. Drudge at 37c., usual terms, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were extremely depressed. For Liverpool, there were only engaged a few lots of compressed Cotton at about yesterday's rates. For Havre, nothing new transpired. For Bremen, there were taken 130 bales Cotton at ½c. ₱ lb.; 200 tons Measurement Goods at 12s. 6d.; and 300 bbls. Resin at 1s. For Antwerp, there were shipped 150 bbls. Ashes at 25s.; 100 bales Cotton at ½c. ₱ lb.; 100 tons Logwood at 30s.; 50 tons Mahogany at 25s.; and 1,200 bbls. Resin at 3s. For Australia and California, we heard of no important engagements. For Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, a British brig was taken, to load with Lumber, at $19 ₱ M.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY

The following list consists o prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.
BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO (Imp. & Job.,) 112 Broadway.
A. EDWARDS & CO. (Imt's and Job.) 9 and 11 Park-place.

French, Swiss and German Dry Goods.
AUGUST WETTER (Importer).....19 Broad-st

Dundee Linens, Sail Duck, &c.
CAMERON & BUTT (Importers).....16 Broad-st
WM. BRAND & CO. (Importers).....43 and 44 Pine-st.

Laces, Millinery Goods, Embroideries and Trimmings.
GILDEMEISTER & NEUSTAEDTER, (late William Neustaedter) 26 and 28 Vesey-st., up stairs.
J. SRAHLHEIM & CO. (Importers).....69 Broadway.

Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Berlin Wool, Fringes, Gimps, Tassels, Buttons, &c.
KOHLSAAT BROS (Importers and Jobbers)...48 John-st
CHAS. FEICKERT.....37 Dey-st

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO. Imp. & Manuf. 22 Warren-st.
C. B. HATCH & CO. (Impt's and Man's) 97 William-st.

Clothing and Furnishing Goods at Wholesale.
HANFORD & BRO....29 Park-row, opposite Astor House

French and German Fancy Baskets
C. ZINN & CO., No. 57 Chatham-lane, Importers of French and German Fancy Traveling Baskets, and Manufacturers of Cane and Colored Willow Furniture and Jenny Lind Workstands, &c

Fancy Goods and Hosiery.
ENGLEMANN & CO., No. 93 William-st., Fancy Goods, Buttons, Cotton and Woolen Hosiery. To cash buyers, only seven per cent. net profit on the importing prices. For your own benefit call and see.

Architects.
F. DIAPER.....49 Wall-st.
JOHN W. RITCH.....643 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st

Agricultural Warehouse.
R. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st

Average Adjustor and Insurance Broker.
WALTER R. JONES, Jr.....90 Wall-st.

Architects.
GEO. CARSTENSEN & CHS GILDEMEISTER..(City and Rural Architects,) 348 Broadway.
H. DANIELS (Landscape Gardener;.....251 Broadway.

American and Foreign Rubber Goods.
UNION INDIA RUBBER CO., Manufactory 41 John-st.

American Soap Company.
Manufacturers Superior Family Soaps.....284 Washington-st.

Advertising Agents.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.
INGERSOLL'S.....250 South-st
From 200 to 500 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again.

Ballard's Premium Hair Dye.
The cheapest and best. For sale or applied. O. M. BALLARD'S Improved Hair Dye...335 Broadway, up stairs

Brokers, Bill or Note.
D. M. FARNUM.....6 Jauncey Court, Wall-st
GEO. C. SMALLEY.....68 Wall-st

Bond and Stock Brokers.
WETMORE ROBERTS (late Brok'a.).....76 Beaver-st.

Booksellers and Publishers.
A. S. BARNES & CO. (National School Series)..51 John-st.

Britannia and Plated Ware, Cutlery, Japannery, &c.
J. & C. BERRIAN (Wholesale and Retail Dealers) 601 Broadway, Cooking Utensils, Tin, Wood and Willow Ware. Refrigerators, Meat Safes &c.

Blacking and Inks.—Dunlop's Vegetable.
C. G. EVERITT, (sole Proprietor.) Manufacturing Emporium, 26 Gold-st., New-York. Tin boxes and Canisters in endless variety by machinery, superior to the best, cheaper than the cheapest; also Druggists tin ware in general.

Carpetings.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY.....379 Broadway.

Druggists.
KINSLEY & DARLING (Wholesale Dealers) 63 Vesey-st.

Daguerreotypes.
J. GURNEY.....349 Broadway.
The oldest and most extensive in the United States.

Defiance Salamander Safes, and Goffin's Defiance Locks and Cross Bars.
ROBT. M. PATRICK (Manufacturer).....182 Pearl-st.

Dying Establishment.
BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., Staten Island Fancy Dying Establishment, 3 John-st., New-York.

Dentistry.
JOSEPH W. VER VALEN...21 St. Mark's-place (8th-st.)

Engravers, (Wood.)
J. W. ORR, (the best work done here.).....75 Nassau-st
W. HOWLAND.....229 Broadway, above Astor-House

Encaustic Tiles and Garnkirk Chimney Tops.
MILLER, COATES & YOULE (Importers)...579 Pearl-st

Expresses, Shipping Merchants.
EDWARDS, SANDFORD & CO. (Foreign)..26 Broadway.

Engravers, (Card.)
J. M. GIMBREDE..388 Broadway, and 5 Metropol'n Hotel.
HICKS & AFFLICK, (late Hyatt & Cornell,) 339 Broadway, corner of Walker-st.

Lithographers.
GEORGE HAYWARD.....130 Water-st.

French Window Glass.
J. R. POILLON & CO. (Importers).....34 Barclay-st.

Fishing Tackle.
J. B. CROOKE & CO. (Impt's and Man's).....50 Fulton-st.

Furs.
C. G. GUNTHER & SONS (Importers & Shippers,) No. 46 Maiden-lane.

Grate and Fender Makers.
WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) 891 Broadway, one door above 19th-st.

Grindstones.
J. S. WHITNEY & CO....4 South, and 56 Washington-sts

India Rubber Shoes, Whips, Clothing, Balls, &c.
NEWARK INDIA RUBBER Manuf. Co 30 Maiden-lane

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, etc.
C. S. LITTLE, (Imp. & General Dealer) 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.
JOHN S. WILLARD.....440 Pearl-st., near Chatham

Law Booksellers and Publishers.
BANKS, GOULD & CO.....144 Nassau-st.

Lightning Rods.
A. M. QUIMBY & SON...123 East 27th, and 119 Nassau-sts.

Insulated Lightning Rods.
LYON Manufacturing Co., Insulate Lightning Conductors for buildings and ships, (Otis' Patent).....349 Broadway.

Lamps and Gas Fixtures.
DEITZ, BRO'S & CO. (Manufacturers)....134 William-st.

Mahogany and Rosewood.
HOUGHTON & BRO., (all Fancy Goods).....90 Walker-st.

Musical Instruments, Strings, &c.
F. ZOBAUM & CO. (Importers).....97 Maiden-lane
CARGILL & CO. (Importers and Manuf.).....47 Maiden-lane.
BRUNO & WEISS'BORN & CO., Importer and Manufacturer, 3 Maiden-lane.

Needles, Fish-hooks and Fishing Tackle.
THOS. H. BATE (Importer and Manuf.)...35 Maiden-lane.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.
EUGENE ELY.....75 Fulton-st. 3d door below Gold

Paints, Oils, &c.
RAYNOLDS & DEVOE.....169 Water-st

Glass—Plate, Window and Picture.
F. HOPKINS & BRO'S (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.

Paper Warehouses.
C. W. FIELD & CO. (Wholesale Dealers).....11 Cliff-st
DUNCAN, LEWIS & BARTOW.....161 William-st

Planished Tin and Japanned Ware.
GEO. HODGETTS.....156 William-st

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, &c.
B. M. SEGEE, (Imp and Manuf.) cor. 12th-st. 529 Broadway

Sewing Machines.
AM. MAGNETIC SEWING MACHINE CO. 397 Broadway

Snip Bread and Crackers.
ERASTUS TITUS & CO.....233 Washington-st.
EPH. TREADWELL & SONS.....275 Washington, and 244 Front-sts.

Toys and Fancy Goods.
J. AHLBORN & CO....54 Maiden-lane, and 29 Liberty-st
J. W. HOLBERTON (and Fireworks)....43 Maiden-lane

Window Frames, Doors, Sashes and Blinds.
J. FROTHINGHAM & CO. (Manufact'rs)..61 Beekman-st

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-street.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals of the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise conspicuously at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

HENDERSON & BURGER, Nos. 72, 73, and 74 West-st., offer for sale in lots to suit,
Common English refined square and flat bar iron.
Refined English round square and flat bar iron.
Swedes square and flat bar iron.
Refined English and American horse-shoe iron.
Refined English and common rod and spike iron, assorted, 3-16 to 9-16.
Refined English machinery axle and axe iron.
Coopers' and trunk hoops, band and scroll.
Oval half-oval and half-round iron.
Norwegian nail rods and shoe shapes.
Sheet, due, angle, and rivet iron.
English spring, cast, blister, German steel, &c.

SILEXIAN MARBLE—This new and superior imitation of marble, which has taken the highest premium at the World's Fair, being the only medal given over all other imitations of marble, and is fully equal to marble of the choicest kinds, and at one fourth the price. It is now offered for sale by the manufacturers at No. 638 Broadway.
BARNARD & SHERWOOD

PERUVIAN GUANO—No. 1, with Importers Brand on each bag.
IMPROVED SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE DUST of three varieties.
For sale at the State Agricultural Warehouse.
LONGETT & GRIFFING, No. 25 Cliff-st.

LAUNDRY SOAP.—This superior article of Soap is manufactured by ALLAN, HAY & CO expressly for private family use. For sale by the box and delivered in any part of the City free of expense. Works Nos. 39 41 & 43 1st-av.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—At the Brush Factory, No. 337 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint brushes of superior quality constantly on hand. Machine brushes made to order.
JOHN K. HOPPER.

REMOVAL.—JAMES McCREERY & CO. have removed from No 72 William-st. to No. 37 Warren-st one door west of Church-st.

DRY GOODS.

NEW FALL GOODS.—J. BECK & CO. would respectfully invite the attention of purchasers to their large and splendid stock of Silks, Shawls, Cloaks, Mantillas, De Laines, Cashmeres, Merinos, Ladies' Cloth, Velvet, Bombazine, Calicos, Linens, White Muslins, Hosiery, Gloves, Embroideries, Laces, &c., &c., which have been selected with great care in Europe at low prices. Also, 1,000 pieces Silks and Merinos, purchased low at the late auction sales, all of which will be sold at a very small advance. Nos. 355 and 357 Broadway.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF SILK GOODS.—The entire stock of ALFRED EDWARDS & CO will be sold within sixty days, at their store Nos 9 and 11 Park-place, FOR CASH by order of the Assignees. This stock comprises a large importation of the pres. nt season of French, English and German goods

A. C. RICHARDS,
NATHAN HANDLER, } Assignees.
WM. LOTTIMER.

KOHLSAAT BROTHERS, IMPORTERS, No. 48 John-st., offer for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, the choicest assortment of fashionable Paris trimmings, plain peruche and figured velvet, ribbons, guimpure lace, crotchet fringes, galons maltaise and valours, buttons, &c., &c. Also, the most extensive stock of Berlin zephyr worsted.

ANOTHER LOT OF WET GOODS—At No. 43 Canal-st., offer for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, the choicest assortment of fashionable Paris trimmings, plain peruche and figured velvet, ribbons, guimpure lace, crotchet fringes, galons maltaise and valours, buttons, &c., &c. Also, the most extensive stock of Berlin zephyr worsted.

ANOTHER LOT OF WET GOODS—At No. 43 Canal-st., all wool, Cashmere long shawls, worth from $2 50 to $3 50 per yard, for only $6 each; best quality satin, worth from $2 50 to $3 50 per yard, for only $1 25, some as low as 4 shillings; best quality silk velvets, woolen plaids, delaines, silks lace curtains and trimmings, Marseilles quilts, berth quilts, for ship use &c.
DEBEVOISE & RAWSON.

FLOWERS AND FEATHERS—No. 387 BROADWAY—JAS TUCKER can produce, at this moment, a stock of costly Flowers and Feathers, perhaps unequaled in the State. The coiffeurs de bal are truly magnificent, and bridal wreaths fitting for the occasion. The above importations are popular, and no ordinary production. No. 387 Broadway, up-stairs.

WET GOODS—Closing sales at reduced prices—Black Silks Plaid and Figured Silks, Merinoes, Delaines, Woolen Plaids, Broadcloths, Toilet Quilts, Prints, &c., for sale by W. MATHEWS & CO., Nos. 52 and 54 Catharine-st.

TO FRINGE MANUFACTURERS.—Fringe Silk Swings, both in Gum and Colored, for sale, at lowest wholesale cash prices, by
REYNOLDS & LEIGH, No 53 Dey-st.

HEINRICH & SOMMER—No 57 John-st., Importers of German Ginghams, Shawls, etc.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A CELESTIAL PIANO—AT OUR WARE

AUCTION SALES.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND EXTENSIVE SALE OF ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.—RICH FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, ONE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, 100 DOZEN CHAIRS &c., &c F. COLTON will sell TO-MORROW, (Thursday) Aug. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 59 Beekman-st., a very large assortment of rosewood and a shegany Furniture of various kinds. It will comprise several suites of parlor furniture, in crimson brocatelle, rosewood and mahogany French and Gothic bedsteads, sofa settees and bookcases, sofas and ottomans, centre, side and sofa tables, oak and black walnut marble top centre, side and plain bureaus, washstands and work tables, couches and couch bedsteads, quartettes, extension tables three French plate mirrors, oil paintings, hair mattresses, palliasses, silver plated ware, &c., &c. Also one good rosewood piano forte, 6½ octave. Also 100 dozen black walnut and curl maple chairs, 50 cottage bedsteads, suitable for the trade. Also all the secondhand furniture of a family that must be removed immediately after the sale. Catalogues on Thursday morning, and no postponement on any account.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, Aug. 31 at 10½ o'clock, at No. 53 Nassau-st., near Maiden-lane—**ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FANCY AND STAPLE STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, LEDGERS, &c.,** consisting of a large assortment of stationery, Blank Books, &c., bound in Russia, Turkey and Morocco; day books, ledgers cash books journals and reams of foolscap, letter, and note paper of the first quality.

Also, fancy stationery, gilt pen, wafers, portmonies, papier mache and china inkstands, portfolios, writing desks in rosewood and Turkey morocco, gold pen and pencil cases, steel pens, pencil slates, wafers, seals, &c., in great variety, mathematical instruments, copying presses, letter weights, sand boxes inkstands and average tables, &c.

Also, store fixtures black walnut top counter, large show case, safes, &c., &c The whole forming a very desirable stock of fancy and staple stationery and worthy the attention of the trade &c., &c. Catalogues morning of sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer

FORDHAM LOTS AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on the ground, 41 desirable building lots, situated in the healthy and flourishing village of Fordham, Westchester Co., N. Y., on the line of the Harlem Railroad, about ten miles and thirty minutes' ride from the City, and from one to five minutes' walk from the depôt at Fordham. These lots are well situated for building purposes, and will be sold without reserve to close the concern. There are 36 trains to and from the City daily; and the communation only account 11 cents per day. Terms easy. Title perfect. Free tickets to attend the sale may be obtained by applying to the Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.; at the Harlem Railroad Office Wall-st.; or BERRIAN & BANKS, No 15 Nassau-st N. Y. Persons coming by the 3.15 P. M. train, will arrive in time for the sale. Maps, Circulars, &c., may be had by applying as above.

WILLIAM IRVING & CO., Auctioneers

FINE GROCERIES.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 536 6th-av., the entire stock of Groceries and fixtures contained in the above store, consisting, in part, of sugars, coffees green and black teas, oils, syrups, preserves, catsups, old wines, whisky, gin, &c., in bottles ten years, Havana cigars, flour, lard, butter, spices, dried fruit, crackers, sperm and wax candles, soaps, and the usual variety of Groceries in lots to suit the trade and others. Brass and tin scales; eight large, elegant tin tea canisters, painted oak; sugar barrels, oil cans, scoops, show cases and baskets large platform scales and coffee mill, counter fixtures, awning, &c., one horse, wagon and harness. Everything to be sold without reserve, as the owner is retiring from business on account of bad customers, small profits and want of capital.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, Nos. 39 Pine and 56 Cedar-sts.—**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE**—Consisting of rosewood and mahogany suites, in plush, hair-cloth and satin brocatelle; mahogany sofas, in maroon plush; rosewood pier chairs, easy chairs, ottomans, rosewood and walnut secretaire bookcases; black walnut do; rosewood wardrobe, etagères, mirror fronts; rosewood bedroom suites, bedsteads, bureaus, and washstands; rosewood and mahogany marble-top centre, side and pier tables; loo tables card tables, extension tables, pier glasses, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, palliasses, mattresses, feather beds, bolsters pillows, &c.; also, one rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, sold with guarantee; piano stools, &c. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP & SON, Auctioneers

RECEIVER'S SALE.—STOCK OF HARDWARE, TOOLS, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, &c. JOHN E VAN ANTWERP & SON will sell on THURSDAY, 31st, at 10 o'clock by order of the Receiver, without reserve, at No 16 Bible Buildings corner 3d-av. and 8th-st., the entire stock contained in the above store, consisting in part of table and small cutlery, a full assortment of best quality tools and building hardware, heavy goods and house-keeping articles &c. all in excellent order. Also, the whole of the store and gas-fixtures, glass cases, &c. Full particulars in catalogues which are now ready. Terms, 60 days; approved endorsed notes for sums of $100 and upwards.

H. H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—EXECUTOR'S SALE.—On THURSDAY, Aug. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at No 97 East 32d-st., near 3d-av. at the yard of the late M. LARKIN, deceased. Carved marble mantels; plain do; parts of various kinds; trucks, carpenters' benches, lumber, scaffolding, ropes and pulleys, hinges, screws, nails, mouldings, &c., together with a variety of building utensils, to be sold without reserve, a full description of which will be found in the catalogue, at the store, No. 19 Nassau-st., on Monday, Aug. 29.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30, 1854, at 10½ o'clock, at No 138 Union-st., four doors above Hicks-st., Brooklyn, the Household furniture contained in said house, consisting of fine English three-ply and ingrain carpets, tapestry do; oil cloths, mattresses, mahogany sofa, divans, ottomans, chairs, rocking do in hair cloth, mahogany dining and centre tables, card do, rich muslin window curtains, bedsteads, bureaus, mat rasses, feather beds and pillows, engravings &c., &c., all of which are nearly new.

GEORGE SCOTT, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE THIS MORNING, OF GOLD WATCHES &c.—SAMUEL OSGOOD, will sell by auction, at No. 64 Nassau-st, THIS MORNING at 10½ o'clock. The stock of a first class Jewelry Store, unfortunate in business. Every article warranted as represented, in Cash or Notes. The whole without reserve. By order of the Assignees. Terms Cash, in City funds.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—TO-MORROW. (Thursday) at 10½ o'clock at No. 113 Nassau-st., household furniture, cabinet furniture &c. To parties and close consignments, a large and beautiful assortment of furniture, well worthy the attention of those about furnishing. Also, three rosewood piano-fortes. Catalogues on the morning of sale

FORT HAMILTON PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—250 LOTS on 3d and United States-ave., will be sold on the ground on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Aug. 29, 30 and 31, at 10 o'clock, to commence each day at 2 o'clock P M. These lots are no portion of the property sold last year, but is an entire new plot, beautifully situated on and between the two principal avenues. The railroad is to be run directly in front, on 3d-av., and steamboats ply to and from Fort Hamilton eight times a day, thus rendering the property most accessible, by land as well as by water. The second story windows of an ordinary sized dwelling on any portion of the ground, can be seen a full view of the Bay, Narrows, Highlands, New Jersey, Staten Island, Bath, Coney Island, the Atlantic Ocean and the whole surroundings country, commanding one of the best views in the world. The steamer *Newsell* leaves Pier No. 3 N. R. o'clock A. M. and at 1 o'clock P M. Title perfect and a bargain positive. For free tickets, maps, &c., inquire of J. W. BARKER, or J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer, No. 3 Nassau-st.

BANK NOTICES.

PEOPLES' BANK OF PATERSON.—Notice is hereby given that all claims in favor of this Bank or of the Receivers, will be disposed of by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the office of the Receivers, in Paterson, N. J., on TUESDAY, the 5th day of September next at 11 o'clock A. M., unless previously settled. Catalogues of the claims will be furnished on application to either of the Receivers, during the week preceding the sale

C. VAN WAGONER,
WILLIAM DAY, } Receivers, &c.
J VAN ARSDALE,

PATERSON, N. J, July 8. 1854.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Oct. 17, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all Receiving notes issued by the MERCHANTS' BANK, of Chautauque County, at Mina, in said County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.

o19,'53-1aw2yW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—ALBANY, July 17, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to PLATO OFFA by the individual banker, (New-York Stock Bank, Durham, Greene County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New York for payment within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

jy19, '54-1aw2yW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Aug 25, 1854.—The PINE PLAINS BANK has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the METROPOLITAN BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with the revocation of the appointment of HENRY SHELDEN & CO. as such agents, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to incorporated banks, banking associations and individual bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

D. B. ST JOHN, Superintendent.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1854.—An extra dividend of ten per cent on the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid on the first day of July next. The capital stock will be increased fifty per cent., or one million dollars, payable one-half, or fifty dollars per share on the first day of July next, and the other half on the sixth day of November next. The new stock will be distributed to the old stockholders in the ratio of one share of new stock to every two shares of old stock, according to the stock ledger of the morning of the 23d instant. The rights to fractional shares may be transferred and combined so as to obtain full shares. Any stockholder may at any time after the 30th instant, pay in his new shares in full, and be entitled to rebate at the rate of seven per cent per annum on the moiety, to the 6th November. The latter half of the increased Stock will not be entitled to any portion of the semi-annual dividend in November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th instant to the 1st July inclusive

C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Semi-Annual Interest falling due in this City on the 1st day of September next, on the following named Securities, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the undersigned, on presentation of the proper coupons, viz:

THE BONDS OF DELAWARE COUNTY, (Ohio,) issued to the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, 6 per cent.

THE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, Income Bonds, 7 per cents

THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY, Bonds, guaranteed by the City of Covington, 6 per cents.

THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY, first and second Mortgage Bonds, 6 and 7 per cents.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No, 52 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1854.

SHOVELS, SPADES AND SCOOPS—MANUFACTURED BY THE OLD COLONY IRON COMPANY.—The assortment comprises over fifty different qualities and sizes, a complete list of which can be obtained on application to the undersigned Agents for the Old Colony Iron Company. We always have in store a full assortment, and dealers can hardly fail to find in our stock almost any description of shovels, spades or scoops that may be wanted, and at prices to suit the closest buyers. JOHN S. RUSHING & CO., No. 32 Cliff-st., New-York

ENCAUSTIC TILES for floors of churches and public buildings, and for vestibules, halls, dining rooms, conservatories, and hearths in dwellings. These tiles are of an almost infinite variety of patterns, are very hard and strong, and are used in the best houses in all parts of the country. Also, Gamble's chimney tops, suited to every style of architecture, and recommended in Downing's work on country houses, and by architects generally. For sale by MILLER, COATES & YOULE, No 279 Pearl-st., New York.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One hundredth Edition, (50,000) 12mo., pp 250. On Fine Paper, Extra Binding, $1 Every complaint to which a woman is subject, from girlhood to womanhood, as also as wife and as mother, are fully described, with the causes, the symptoms, and also proper mode of treatment in a plain, simple, but in the most chaste language, easily understood And thus every woman can discover by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and causes of her complaint: and be saved much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice of the utmost importance to her future health, in respect to which her sensitiveness forbids consulting a medical gentleman will find such instruction and advice, and also exhibits many symptoms which otherwise would occasion anxiety or alarm. How many are suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, which undermine the health, the effects of which they are ignorant and for which their delicacy forbids seeking medical advice! How many suffer from *prolapsus uteri* (falling of the womb,) or from *fluor albus* (weakness, debility, &c!) How many are in constant agony for many months preceding confinement! How many have difficult, if not dangerous deliveries, and slow and uncertain recoveries! Some whose lives are hazarded during such time will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief. How many bitter moments, how much anguish, might have been spared to the sufferer, to her husband, to her relatives, by a timely possession of this little volume. It is impracticable to convey fully the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married or those contemplating marriage.

For sale by SCRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 377 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO Astor House, No 1 Vesey-st; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) at No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office No 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile: also, T. F. PETERSON, No 96 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr A M MAURICEAU, Office, No 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224, New-York Post Office.

DR. IVES' AMERICAN CHOLERINE.—It is only at the repeated solicitation of numerous friends that I am induced to place this remedy before the public. After five years use of it, in private practice in cholera, cholera morbus, diarrhœa, &c., I can confidently recommend it to the public, as the most reliable remedy now in use. With these few remarks, I submit it to the world for their verdict. Try it and live.

Principal Depôt, No. 579 8th-av., cor 41st-st. For sale wholesale by SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO., No 170 William, corner Beekman-st., and BENJ J. LEVY, No. 279 Washington-st. Also for sale by the following Druggists: WM FISHER, No. 311 Bleecker st., DR. PRINCE, corner of Franklin-square and Frankfort-st.; LOINES, corner Spring and Hudson-sts.; ERSKINE corner of 8th-av. and 24th st., INWRIGHT, 3d-av., between 69th and 70th-sts., G MOSSMANN, No 27 Bowery; Dr. WRIGHT, No 27 Canal-st. C W STANLEY, No 153 Hudson-st.; CHAS F NORDQUIST, No 244 Stanton-st.; C. S HUTCHINGS No 132 West Broadway; Dr. WINTERS, corner of 32d st and Broadway; CHAS CHAMBERS, No. 576 Hudson-st.; C. B COX, No 10 8th-av.; Mrs. KIESELE, No 225 Greenwich-st: Dr. BUDD, corner Atlantic and Clinton-sts., Brooklyn, and by druggists generally. JOHN IVES, M. D.

WE HERE GIVE ANOTHER PROOF OF THE WONDERFUL CURES effected by "HEYMANN'S DYSPEPSIA ELIXIR"

NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1854.

MR. HEYMANN:—SIR: Justice to you, and wishing to alleviate the bodily and mental sufferings of dyspeptics, I had thought of issuing a circular, setting forth the several eminent physicians, but they gave me no relief, when you gave me a bottle of the "Elixir," which entirely cured me of that complaint. An old lady a relative of mine and a resident in my family, has also derived very great benefit from the use of your medicine. THOMAS SPINK,

No. 341 Broadway, Employment Agency.

City and County of New-York.—On the 24th day of August, 1854, before me personally came Thomas Spink, who being duly sworn did depose and say, that the above certificate by him signed is true

THOMAS A. RICHMOND, Com'r. of Deeds.

No. 195 Broadway

See many other original certificates at the Principal Office, No. 197 Broadway, N. Y. Price $1 per bottle.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition—345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's New Treatment, adopted at private Dispensary. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LAMONT, Physician and Surgeon No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all these diseases from 11 A M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted Address Box No 944 New-York Post Office, this side council with the other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT to the afflicted *Courier Des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung National Democrat, Day Book* and New-Brunswick *Times*

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease leave the system in perfect condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DR. COBBETT, No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases Twenty-three years in one speciality of the profession, enables him to guarantee speed and permanent cures His method of treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken by him, bear with the greatest candor. Mr. Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—14th edition, 342 pages, with plates, price $1. Sold at No. 121 Nassau-st., No 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No 643 Houston-st. Hours of consultation from 9 to 12 o'clock, A. M., and 6 to 9 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

DR. WARD'S REMEDIES EXCEED EVERYTHING—Speedy and satisfactory.—To be had at the Doctor's depôt, No. 50 Canal-st., one door east of Broadway. Office hours, for advice and treatment, 9 A. M. till 9 P. M., daily

FINANCIAL.

LOAN FOR $1,250,000 FOR THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE ERIE THE OSWEGO, THE CAYUGA AND SENECA CANALS, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and for the enlargement of the Locks of the Champlain Canal The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide for the enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego, and the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and to provide for the payment of certain Canal Revenue Certificates, and for other purposes," passed 15th April, 1854, hereby give notice, that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 31st day of August, instant, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name or names of any of the State of New-York bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July, and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of July, 1872. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000 All proposals to be sealed up and endersed, "Loan for the Enlargement, &c.," and enclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department at Albany. The money will be required to be paid ten per cent on the acceptance of the bid, and the balance on the 12th day of September next, at which time interest will commence on the loan Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany. Stockholders residing in the 1st Judicial District, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; all other stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Dated Canal Department, Albany, Aug. 2, 1854.

S. E. CHURCH, Lieut. Governor.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.
JAS M COOK, Comptroller.
E G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
OGDEN HOFFMAN, Attorney General.
Commissioners of Canal Fund.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—Give notice to the holders of the Scrip Stock of the Bank, that payment of the balance due (fifty per cent.) will be received at any time between this and the 1st day of October together with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, from the 30th of June to the day of payment Said stock to be entitled to dividends certificates for the Scrip must be returned to the Bank at the time of payment, when certificates for full stock will be issued.

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1854.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 26, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of this Company in New-York or Boston.

The Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000 payable to bearer; but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

THE OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY—CINCINNATI, July 3, 1854.—The biennial meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution, prescribed by the By Laws thereof, for the election of Trustees, will be holden at the office of the Company in this City, on FRIDAY, the 29th September next. Notice will be given a special meeting of the Stockholders on THURSDAY, the 28th September, at the same place, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the consideration of particular matters connected with the interests of the Institution. By order.

W. GREENE, Secretary

TOLEDO AND ILLINOIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—Payment of the last instalment—viz.: 15 per cent., or $7 50 per share—will be required on the 1st of September next, at the office of the Treasurer, No. 36 Wall-st By order of the Board

E. WHITEHOUSE, Assistant Treasurer.

LAKE ERIE, WABASH, AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—Payment of the last instalment, viz., Fifteen per cent, or seven dollars and fifty cents per share will be required on the 1st of September next, at the office of the Treasurer, No. 56 Wall-st. By order of the Board,

EDW. WHITEHOUSE, Treasurer.

ROBERTSON, COLEMAN & CO., Rockford, } Illinois.
ROBERTSON, EASTMAN & CO., Dixon, }
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.—Collections made in our vicinity at current rate of Exchange Refer to Messrs. A. WILKINS & CO.
August 19, 1854.

OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD CO., BROOKLYN, Aug 26, 1854.

NOTICE.—An instalment of *Five* per cent on the capital stock of this Company is required to be paid at the office of the Company, No. 12 Fulton-st., on or before the 15th of September next By order of the Board of Directors,

CHARLES C. BETTS Secretary.

NEW-YORK, ALBANY AND BUFFALO TELEGRAPH LINE.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders for the election of nine Directors for the ensuing year will be held at Sage's Hotel, in Utica, on MONDAY, Sept. 4. Polls will open at 12 o'clock and close at 1 P. M. E. CHAPMAN, Treasurer.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by PAGE, BACON & CO., of San Francisco, or PAGE & BACON, of St. Louis, on the American Exchange Bank, are requested to present them for payment to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

THE BILLS OF THE LEWIS CO. BANK—Are purchased at ¼ per cent. discount by CARPENTER & VERMILYE, No. 44 Wall-st.

THE BILLS OF THE LEWIS CO. BANK—Are purchased at ¼ per cent. discount by F. P. JAMES, No. 27 Wall-st.

THE BILLS OF THE LEWIS CO. BANK—Are purchased at ¼ per cent. discount, by J. R. TATEM, No. 4 New-st.

THE BILLS OF THE LEWIS CO. BANK—Are purchased at ¼ per cent discount, by E. P. MORRIS

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK for the quarter ending July 31, 1854:

Assets on hand April 30, 1854, as per last Report.....$2,396,300 88

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

Received for Premiums	$197,813 35	
Received for Interest—		
do. Interest accrued (not due)	49,086 34	
do Interest due and not paid.		
do. Bills payable and annuities..	16,891 34	188,791 03
Total		$2,785,100 91

DISBURSEMENTS DURING QUARTER.

Paid expenses, including Rent, Salaries, Medical Fees, Commissions, Advertising, Exchange, Postage, State and City Taxes	$21,830 34	
Paid claims by Death and additions to same	75,790 19	
Paid surrendered Policies, Dividends, reduction of Premiums and Annuities	11,284 13	
Bills payable and Bond and Mortgage	56,750 00	165,754 57
Total		$2,619,346 34

ASSETS.

Cash on hand in Bank and in Trust Company		$15,447 11
Advanced on Policies		4,950 00
Bonds and Mortgages		2,487,114 72
Fire Insurance Account		354 75
Deferred Premium Account		25,592 25
Deposited to meet Taxes		4,147 41
Interest due, unpaid and accrued		32,140 37
Due from Agents		49,559 73
Total		$2,619,346 34
Losses unpaid	$27,500	
Amount at Risk May 1, 1854	$20,469,877 34	
Amount issued since	1,200,550 00	
Total	$21,670,427 34	
Deduct:		
Forfeited	391,750	
Canceled	66,000	
Surrendered	130,500	
Expired	82,750	
Dead	74,000	561,000 00
Total at Risk August 1, 1854	$21,109,427 34	
Number of Policies running May 1, 1854	7,632	
Issued since	407	
Total	$8,045	
Deduct:		
Forfeited	87	
Canceled	25	
Surrendered	49	
Expired	32	
Dead	18	211
Total	7,834	
Of which		
Are for Life	6,720	
Are for 7 years	946	
Are for 1 year	39	
Irregular periods	129	
Total	7,834	

Increased for the quarter in amount at Risk.....$439,550
Increase in Policies.....196

I have examined the above returns and believe them to be correct. C GILL, Actuary.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 74 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	J. P. G. Foster,	J. M. Waterbury,
D. B. Fearing,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	George T. Trimble,
A. C. Dowling,	M. W. Hamilton,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	Denning Duer,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
George W. Biggs,	John Stuart, Jr.,	Fred. A. Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	James C. Bell,
Chas. H. Russell,	Ed. C. Center,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josh Oakes,	Fred. G. Foster,
Peleg Hall,	Robert S Hone.	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, INCORPORATED IN 1824.—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martin,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John R. Briggs,	Charles A. Jarvis,
John A Kennedy,	J. B Fitzgerald,	Isaac V Fowler,
William Oxell,	N P. Freeman,	Chas. T. Cromwell,
P. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
H. Quackenbos,	Andre Fromont,	Samuel P Whitney,
Geo. Gilfillan,	M. Greenwood,	John J Smith,

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CASH CAPITAL $300,000.—Office, No 108 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.—This Company is now prepared to insure buildings, merchandise, personal property, and ships in port and their cargoes, against loss or damage by fire:

DIRECTORS.

James L. Graham,	Daniel Parish,	Evan R. Bobb,
E. Whitehouse,	G. A. Coventry,	G. L. Beeckman,
J. B Varnum,	Martin Bates, Jr.,	Joseph M. Strong,
Leonard Appleby,	Isaac E. Taylor,	Lorrian Freeman
F. H Wolcott,	W. Delano, Jr.,	Edwd M. Comber
Wm K Strong,	Henry V. Butler,	John La Farge,
Moses Taylor,	B E McElvaine,	Chas. E Appleby
Jas O. Sheldon.	Henry Dewitt, Jr.,	Jeremiah Wilbur.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month 26th 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W Lawrence,	Rich. F Carman,
Rich. A Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T C Chardavoyne.	Hull Clarke.
Wm. H Valk,	Ralph Mead	Wm. C. White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W Pearsall,	Chas H Marshall
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley.	Wm. H Macy

GEO. S. FOX, President

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS—From NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL, Chief Cabin Passage, $150; Second Cabin Passage, $70. From BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL, Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at HALIFAX.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt Ryrie; EUROPA, Capt: Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. E G. Lott; CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt Harrison; NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These ships carry a clear White light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow: Red on port bow

AMERICA. Lang, leave Boston,		Wednesday, Aug. 30	
ASIA Lott.	"	New-York, Wednesday, Sep. 6	
EUROPA Shannon,	"	Boston,	Wednesday. Sept 13
AFRICA. Harrison	"	New-York, Wednesday. Sept 20	
NIAGARA, Leitch,	"	Boston,	Wednesday, Sept. 27

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.

For Freight or Passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY—For BREMEN, *via* SOUTHAMPTON.—The United States Mail Steamship WASHINGTON, D. LINES, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, Sept. 9, at 12 o'clock, M., from Pier No. 7 North River.

PRICE OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON OR BREMEN.

In first cabin, main saloon	$130
In first cabin, lower saloon	110
In second cabin	60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Havre or London All letters must pass through the Post-Office For passage or freight, apply to C H SANDS, Agent, No 11 South William-st.

The steamer HERMANN will succeed the WASHINGTON, and sail October 7.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

ONLY $30.—INDEPENDENT LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA—Ahead of other Lines—ISTHMUS CROSSED IN FIVE HOURS—No combination for passage with other Lines—The splendid steamship NORTH STAR, (formerly Vanderbilt's Yacht,) 2,500 tons burden, will leave New-York for Aspinwall on TUESDAY, Sept. 5 at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, from the foot of Harrison st., North River, to connect with the favorite and well ventilated steamship UNCLE SAM, 2,500 tons burden. This line has made the shortest passages on record between San Francisco and New York. For tickets at the lowest prices, apply only to

JAMES M. CROSS, No 9 Battery-place, up stairs.

N B.—For a very small sum passengers will be guaranteed to arrive in San Francisco ahead of the Nicaragua Line.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE *via* NICARAGUA—Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, Proprietors. Through in advance of the mail Only Line giving through tickets, including the Isthmus crossing. The new double-engine steamship PROMETHEUS, Capt. TURNER (2,000 tons burden,) will leave from Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Puenta Arenas on MONDAY Sept. 4, connecting with the steamship SIERRA NEVADA, (2,000 tons burden) over the Nicaragua Transit route, having but twelve miles of land transportation, by first-class carriages. These steamers are unsurpassed in their ventilation and accommodations For information or passage, apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR VIRGINIA, CAROLINA, GEORGIA, &c.—The United States Mail Steamship ROANOKE Captain SKINNER, will leave Pier No 15, North River on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Aug. 30, at 4 o'clock, for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond. Time to Norfolk about twenty-four hours Passengers arriving there can take the Seaboard and Roanoke, and Wilmington and Manchester Railroads to Augusta, Atlanta, Charleston, &c. Passage and fare to Norfolk $3: to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. For freight apply

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Cholera.

There were two deaths from Cholera on Staten Island yesterday morning; one, Mrs. BURTON, a young married lady living at Tompkinsville—the other, a child in the same neighborhood. Neither had been ill a day. It was reported the husband of the lady was also lying ill with the disease.

The Physician of the Lafayette-avenue Hospital in Brooklyn, reports the following statement relative to this institution, for the two weeks ending August 29:

Remaining at last report.	14	Died	12
Received since	20	Remaining at date	4
Discharged	19		

The Newark *Daily* of last evening says:

"The condition of the residents in Oxford-street is described as being most deplorable. They are exceedingly poor, and large numbers of them are sick with cholera, without proper attendance, such as the Health Committee and a few others are able to render. Some of the families, we are informed, are without anything to eat, and the pestilence is making fearful ravages, several having died, and a large number of new cases being constantly reported."

Coal Up!

A report was circulated about town yesterday, to the effect that sundry coal-dealers in different sections of the City had raised the price of coal to ten dollars per ton. A week ago, the uniform rate in the City coal-yards was $7 50 a ton. If the $10 story has any truth, flour may as well go up to $20, and let us have a good time of it altogether. There is no money to pay many such rates. Long "credits" will become very essential.

Quarantine Regulations.

Four of the crew and one passenger were taken from the Savannah steamer *Augusta* to the Marine Hospital yesterday morning, being taken ill on the passage from Savannah, where yellow fever was prevailing on the departure of the steamer. The Health Officer at Staten Island having quarantined the *Augusta*, an appeal has been taken under the law to the Commissioners of Health. In the cases of several vessels which have arrived within a late period from Havana and Matanzas, the Health Officer has enforced Quarantine regulations, and required the discharge of the cargo at the Quarantine station. The Commissioners, upon appeal from the decision, allowed the masters to come to Williamsburg and Brooklyn, and discharge the cargo at these points. It is somewhat of a significant fact that one of the lightermen engaged in discharging a vessel from Havana at Quarantine, took the yellow fever and died at the Marine Hospital on Friday—contracting the disease from the infected vessel. She had no sickness on board at the time, but had yellow fever on her passage.

The Immigration Tide.

Within the last three days, 4,716 passengers arrived in the City. The ports from which they sailed are as follows: On the 26th instant the *Brinde Oscar*, from Hamburg, with 284 passengers; the *James Nesbitt*, from Liverpool, 536. On the 27th, the *Leontine*, from Bremen, with 236; *Cooperhandle*, from Rotterdam, 188; ship *Humboldt*, from Hamburg, 356; *Southampton*, from London, 715. On the 28th, the brig *Leoniter*, from Genoa, 114. Among the passengers in this vessel, were seventeen females, each having from three to four children, and without any male protectors, having, as they stated, left their "lords" after them. On the same day, the *Ashburton*, from Liverpool, brought 460 passengers; the *Omega*, from Liverpool, 437; and the *Richard Cobden*, from London, 260. Yesterday, the *Nicholas*, from Havre, arrived with 352, and ship *Francis B. Cutting*, from Antwerp, with 319.

The Pioneer Party for Kansas.

A party comprising about fifteen persons left the City yesterday morning for settlement in Kansas. A portion went by the steamer GEORGE WASHINGTON, from the foot of Jay-street, North River, and the rest took the cars on the Hudson River Railroad. At Albany they were to join a company of upward of one hundred, who go out from Boston under the auspices of the Emigration Aid Society. There was considerable interest manifested at the departure of the New-York Company. Though few in number they comprised people of sinew.

An Alderman Run Down.

Yesterday afternoon a man named SMITH, the driver of an Express wagon, was arraigned before Judge BOGART, and fined $10, (the extent of the law,) for furiously driving his vehicle through Broadway. The complainant in the case was Alderman BLUNT of the Third Ward, who was crossing at the time, and before he could get out of the way, the wagon struck him and felled him. The Alderman picked himself up, gave chase, and captured the fellow. Dangerous business, running over Aldermen.

Fires.

The alarm of fire last evening was caused by the slight burning of a house in Market-street. The firemen were early on the ground and speedily extinguished the flames before any material damage was sustained.

A fire broke out yesterday about 2½ P. M., in the basement of the premises occupied by J. & W. GERRY under the New-York Hotel. The firemen were promptly in attendance, but did not subdue the fire until the stock had sustained considerable damage; nearly $1,500, which was partially covered by insurance.

Cattle-driving in the Streets.

The Committee on Ordinances of the Board of Councilmen met at the City Hall, for the third time, yesterday, to hear argument for and against the passage of an Ordinance to restrict the driving of Cattle through the streets of the City. None of the interested parties appeared, and the Committee adjourned.

It is probable that an ordinance will be reported, fixing certain times for the necessary nuisance of cattle-driving, and adjusting a scale of penalties for non-observance of the hours designated. Some such action is highly needful.

The Journeymen Masons.

A meeting of the Journeymen Masons was held last evening. The only business transacted was of a financial nature, the collection of dues and expenditures, &c. The body is rapidly perfecting its organization.

Grading Second-avenue.

The Committee on Assessments of the Board of Councilmen met yesterday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, in the Councilmen's Chamber, to hear the objections of property owners on the Second-avenue to the amount assessed upon them respectively for grading the same. J. M. BELDEN, Chairman of the Committee, in the Chair. There were but few in attendance. BURTIS SKIDMORE, Esq., suggested that the meeting adjourn owing to the unavoidable absence, from being out of town and otherwise, of many persons deeply interested in the result of the present hearing and investigation. The Chairman overruled the objection, on the ground of the absolute necessity of a speedy and ultimate decision in the premises.

M. SKIDMORE said he objected to the assessment for grading the Second-avenue, as it now stands, in its general bearing and effect upon all those owning property along the line of the avenue. In his remarks he would confine himself, however, to its more special and immediate effect upon himself individually. In the first opening of the avenue, the road was cut down through his lots eight feet, afterwards it was filled up, then dug down nine feet. Curb and gutter stones were also laid down. For all this he had to pay. Now he is assessed for grading the avenue again, and that, too, to half pay the expense incurred along portions of the avenue where he owns no lots and has no interest. The intersections on his lots, he said, were complete, and yet he was assessed to half pay the expense of intersections a mile away. Thousands of dollars he had paid and expected to pay thereafter more, and he could not tell where the injustice would end.

EMAN EASTMAN, Esq., remarked at length upon the amount of assessment, and alleged great inequality and injustice to the property-holders on the avenue. He thought it great injustice that the owners of lots along the line of the Second-avenue should be required to bear the entire expense of grading it, while the Third-avenue had been graded at the public expense entirely, and a large portion of the Eighth-avenue, (half the expense of carriage-way forty feet wide,) and considerable portions of the other avenues had been paid for in like manner. By a former regulation of the grades of the Second avenue a plan was adopted which could have been executed with far less expense than the present grades. A change from that plan was not called for by the people, but obtained through the influence of the Harlem Railroad proprietors for their benefit, and by means of their having as their Civil Engineer an individual who was allowed by the Corporation of New-York to control and regulate the grades to suit his railroad employers, and was paid by them therefor. When this was permitted by public authority, ought the present burden of expense incurred by this change to be thrown upon individual owners of the adjacent lands? Rather, should not the main burden be borne by the railroad interest?

Also, portions of the avenue that have been graded and regulated heretofore, are now assessed to help pay the expense of grading in other parts of it. The part of the avenue between One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Twenty-third-streets was graded in 1838, and assessed therefor in 1839, yet now they are most unjustly assessed again.

There is injustice in assessing the cross street lots as for intersections, when no work has been done upon such intersections. In the assessment of 1839, it appears at each intersection how much work was done, whether of excavation or filling, and the charges carried out accordingly, from 84 cents a lot to $3 19 per lot. In the present assessment on the contrary, each cross street lot is assessed $25 by an apparently uniform rule, and without any reference to work upon the intersections, alleged or otherwise; whereas it ought to be at the rate of the cost for regulating and grading the particular intersection charged for. There appears great inequality of assessment upon different lots of the same or nearly the same intrinsic value. For instance, on the southeast corner of Eighty-sixth-street, a lot 100 feet square is assessed $325 in all, while a piece opposite, 92 by 123 feet, is charged $1,089. The difference appears to have been made simply by drawing the lines on the corner of the first mentioned lot so as to make the lot front on Eighty-sixth street, while no lines are drawn upon the other whatever. Again, in the vicinity of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, where the avenue lots are of much the same character and value, N. B. KENYON is charged $208 37 per lot, while Mr. MYERS is only charged $75 per lot. In the same vicinity, T. MOODY is charged $150 per lot, while P. MILLEDOLER is charged $100 per lot. Such facts of inequality best speak for themselves.

Decided inequality appears in another respect. The filling in which was done upon the vacant ground between Ninety-third-street and One Hundred and Ninth-street, cost in the neighborhood of $240,000. This filling in has made the lots adjoining accessible, so that those which had only a nominal value before, were raised to an actual value of several hundreds of dollars each. These lots are assessed at $50 on the avenue, and $9 on the street lots, while the lots above One Hundred and Ninth-street, where no actual work has been done except to turnpike the avenue graded in 1838, the lots are charged as high as $200 and over, and from that to amounts under and to near $100.

As further instances of the injustice of past assessment, we find that between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-seventh-streets, by permission of the Common Council, the grading has heretofore been done by the property owners at their own expense. As the assessment now stands, no allowance has been made to these parties, and that although allowance has been made to other parties similarly situated. For instance, the lots of W. C. RHINELOAN, extending from Eighty-sixth-street to Ninety third-street, bear upon the greater part of them no assessment whatever, and what are assessed are to a trifling amount. Mr. RHINELOAN graded this at his own expese, but there is every reason to believe that the expense of such grading did not exceed $10,000, while at the rates charged upon others with an equal extent of territory, the assessment would amount to more than $30,000.

Here is a fact shows injustice somewhere. The contract price for the section of the Second-avenue from Fifty-sixth to Eighty-sixth-street, was $87,112 91, while the amount assessed is $140,611, being over $53,000 more than the express stipulated contract price. Finally there has been allowed to the contractors for that part of the filling and grading which extended over the marsh ground between Ninety-third and One Hundred and Ninth-street, a sum of $40,000 more than is alleged to have been laid out by him according to surveys and certificates made by D. EWEN and J. T. LUDLAM, City Surveyors; and this amount is now included in the present assessment.

These plain facts the speaker was willing to leave with the Committee, and only asked their candid consideration.

After a few unimportant remarks by others present, the meeting was adjourned, to meet Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the same place.

Committal for Making Counterfeit Money.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.
Before Commissioner R. R. Stillwell.

The United States vs. *Charles Weimer.*—This prisoner, who was arrested in Philadelphia, was brought up for examination. Mr. Ridgway appeared for the United States, and called Elmira Watson, who deposed that she had known the prisoner for about one year; he lived in Philadelphia, but when in New-York, he stayed at the house of prisoner; he was there in March last; she did not know his business, but he was engaged, at one time, galvanizing gold dollars; this was at her house, in Thirty-fifth-street; the coins were made of soft metal; saw him galvanizing about 50, which looked like those now produced; he said he was going to take them to Philadelphia, to sell them, but did not say for how much, or to whom he was expecting to dispose of them.

On her cross-examination, the witness said she resided in Philadelphia now; at the house in Thirty-fifth-st, she had at that time her husband and sister with her; went there by the name of Watson, but am known by the name of Clarke in Philadelphia; have been so known since the 21st of June; Clarke is the correct name of witness; her husband is now in Sing Sing; the prisoner may have stayed three or four days in the house in Thirty-fifth-street; Brown, Watson and Browers, were all in the room when the prisoner was galvanizing the fifty dollars.

No other evidence was adduced, and the Commissioner, deeming it a clear case, committed the prisoner for trial.

☞ *Le Republicain* (French) announces that Mr. P. ARPIN will henceforth be attached to its editorial staff.

[Advertisement.]

DIARRHŒA AMONG EMIGRANTS AT SEA.—On the ship *Ashburton*, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, were thirty-nine cases of diarrhœa among the passengers during the voyage to New-York. Every case, however, was successfully treated by Dr. GIDDINGS' Cholera medicine. No deaths occurred. She had four hundred and thirty-nine emigrants on board.—*Tribune*, *Aug.* 29, 1854.

The above medicine is to be obtained at No. 85 Murray-street.

(Advertisement.)

LORD & TAYLOR now offer for sale, Silks, Merinos, and Paramattas from auction, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms; also, just received a large assortment of Royal Velvets, Tapestry, Brussels, Ingrains, Three-Plys, and Stair Carpetings, &c.; Dress Goods, Embroideries, Laces and Fancy Goods of all descriptions, always to be found at LORD & TAYLOR'S, Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 Grand-street, corner Crystie-street.

(Advertisement.)

☞ IT IS AMUSING TO NOTE HOW THE OLD and worn-out Remedies for FEVER and AGUE have been galvanized into a brief life by the celebrity of DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODICS. These Pills are tasteless and very portable. They will never spoil by age. Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 140 Chambers-street.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—New and beautiful styles of gas fixtures in modern and antique designs just out. Call at the great manufacturing dépôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376, where will be found the largest stock in America, also portable gas apparatus, designed for country residences, churches or manufactories.

(Advertisement.)

GREAT FIRE IN MILWAUKIE.—
MILWAURIE, Aug. 26, 1854.

S. C. HERRING, No. 139 Water-street, N. Y.

SIR: I have taken six of your Safes out of the ruins all right. Yours, LANSING BONNELL, Agent.

(Advertisement.)

DOMESTIC DRAMA AT BARNUM'S.—The prettiest piece of the season, and withal one of the most chaste and interesting, is the domestic drama of the "Maid and Magpie," as produced at Barnum's Museum. It and the comedy of the "Young Widow," are both presented this afternoon at 3 o'clock, and this evening at 7½ o'clock. Go and see them; and see at the same time the United Twins, the living Rhinoceros, &c. They are wonderful.

(Advertisement.)

☞ THE YOUNGEST CHILDREN AND WEAKEST INVALID may safely take DESHLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS. They restore strength and tone, and create an appetite immediately. Sold by W. D. CROMBIE, corner of Broadway and Fourteenth-street.

LONG ISLAND.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.

A regular meeting of the Board was held at the County Jail, yesterday afternoon.

Mayor LAMBERT, of Brooklyn, presided, and a quorum of members were present.

Mr. BERGEN presented the monthly report of the Keeper of the County Penitentiary, from which it appears that the number of prisoners confined at date (29th) were 154, of which 85 were males and 69 females; 47 have been admitted, of which 28 were males and 19 females; 52 were discharged, 32 of the number being males, the remainder females. The report was filed.

Mayor LAMBERT, from the Committee on Equalization of Assessment Rolls, reported the following as the relative value of real estate in several wards and towns of Kings County:

BROOKLYN.	1853.	1854.
First Ward	$4,611,825	$4,695,551
Second Ward	2,731,200	2,851,833
Third Ward	6,713,200	7,151,230
Fourth Ward	4,367,525	4,580,522
Fifth Ward	2,450,350	2,508,053
Sixth Ward	11,090,540	12,275,789
Seventh Ward	6,067,367	6,549,526
Eighth Ward	2,425,875	3,022,532
Ninth Ward	3,753,702	5,156,415
Tenth Ward	7,156,532	8,211,735
Eleventh Ward	7,217,650	7,561,931
Total	$58,614,726	$64,665,157
WILLIAMSBURG.	1853.	1854.
First Ward	$5,903,640	$6,180,265
Second Ward	2,855,655	2,958,980
Third Ward	2,026,414	2,101,344
Total	$10,785,709	$11,240,589
Bushwick	$2,894,586	$3,100,880
New-Utrecht	1,214,295	1,435,200
Flatbush	835,218	961,740
New-Lots	516,832	581,840
Gravesend	443,715	508,905
Flatlands	441,702	482,377
Total	$6,348,438	$7,014,012

Aggregate with Increased Valuation

	1853.	1854.	Increase.
Brooklyn	$58,614,726	$64,665,157	$6,050,431
Williamsburg	10,785,709	11,240,589	451,880
Towns	6,348,438	7,014,012	665,574
Total	$75,748,873	$82,919,758	$7,170,885

Supervisor BOOTH, from the Committee on Special and Local Taxes, reported the following as the amounts to be received for the coming year:

Brooklyn	$50,822,356
Bushwick, for town and school purposes	1,195,108
New-Lots for town purposes	21,898
Flatbush, for town purposes	38,032
New-Utrecht, for town purposes	14,018
Flatlands, for town purposes	14,421

The Brooklyn *Eagle* and Williamsburg *Times* were designated to print the State laws for Kings County.

Supervisor HOLT was appointed on the Jail Committee, in place of Supervisor HINMAN, resigned. And, after some unimportant business, the Board adjourned till next Tuesday.

The Carson League in Astoria.

The "Carson League" has commenced thorough work in Astoria. The temperance citizens within a few days past, have formed a League, supplied their treasury with funds, and employed an agent to procure the arrest of every rumseller in the village. The thing was done most promptly. JOHN L. BOYD, Esq., the Acting Justice of the Peace in their proceedings deserves to be mentioned with honor for the fidelity and courage with which he issued his warrants and administered the law in this matter. He arrested and bound over to the sessions about *thirty* rumsellers, they being all, or nearly all, of that class in Astoria—each in a recognizance of three hundred dollars with two sufficient sureties.

Disturbance in a Hotel.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fight occurred at the City Hotel in South Seventh-street, between several young men during which, a butcher named JOSEPH SMITH, was struck over the head with a glass decanter. The blow took effect on the right temple, cutting a gash some three inches in length and severing the artery. Shortly after, SMITH was found by Officer WINAR in Fourth-street, nearly exhausted from the loss of blood. He accordingly conveyed the injured man to the First Ward Station-House, where he was attended by Dr. SMITH. Had the artery been but partially severed he would probably have bled to death. Yesterday afternoon, officers GUISCHARD and THINKAM arrested a man named EDWARD MANAHAN, in South Seventh-street, on a warrant charging him with having committed the assault. He was held to await examination.

Attempted Highway Robbery.

An old man named JOSEPH W. TREADWELL, was brought before Justice BOSWELL yesterday on a charge of attempting to rob a German pedler named LOUIS DAEVITT, residing at No. 39 Avenue C, New-York, of some cloth valued at $10. DAEVITT testified that TREADWELL attempted to take the cloth from him in Grand-st. the evening previous. Accused was recommitted for trial on Thursday.

Firemen Visiting.

Engine Company No. 7, of Williamsburg, have decided to visit Hartford on the 21st of September, on the occasion of the annual parade of the firemen of that city, at which time several prizes will be contended for by the visiting companies.

Brooklyn City Telegraph.

The City Telegraph is now nearly completed, and is expected to be in operation by the 1st of September. The wires extend from all the police station-houses to the City Hall.

NEW-JERSEY.

LIQUOR-SELLING.—Complaint having recently been made against several liquor-sellers in Jersey City, for selling liquor without a license, the most of the accused have pleaded guilty and paid their fines. Two of them will be tried this afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ The public schools of Newark opened on the 28th with a large attendance, for the Fall term.

☞ A meeting of persons friendly to the formation of a State Agricultural Society of the State of New-Jersey, pursuant to notice, was held at the Court-House in Camden, on Thursday, Aug. 24. The counties of Salem, Gloucester, Camden, Burlington, Somerset and Essex were represented. A meeting of the friends of Agriculture throughout the State, is called to meet at Trenton on Wednesday the 24th of January next, for the purpose of forming a State Agricultural Society.

The Yellow Fever Panic—Letter from Mr. Cuyler.

No little excitement existed at Savannah in relation to the yellow fever. The following, from the *Republican*, will be read with interest:

We hope the following timely publication, by Mr. CUYLER, a native and an old resident of Savannah, will have the effect of quieting, somewhat, at least, the fears of the people,

We may mention here that the Volunteer Corps of the city had not had a single funeral since the fever appeared, and they number about 600 men. Among the Republican Blues, numbering about 120 members, there is but one member sick. The congregation of the Independent Presbyterian Church is the largest in the city, and out of the whole number there are but two sick. Of Rev. Mr. TUSTIN'S congregation, there is no one sick, and the same is true, we are informed, of many other Protestant congregations.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Aug. 24, 1854.

MY DEAR SIR:—It grieves me, as an old inhabitant of Savannah, to witness the panic pervading the city on account of the existence of yellow fever. It appears to me that there is not just cause for such excessive alarm as exists.

There are at this day, in the service of the Central Road, belonging the Savannah Dépôt, 392 white persons, including president, superintendent, account clerks, mechanics, engine men and firemen, watchmen, warehouse men, cotton-yard hands, train hands, laborers and dépôt track layers. Of this number 12 are sick, and 11 are absent from cause unknown, making a total of sick and absent 23 men. The block adjoining the dépôt grounds at the South, though thickly inhabited, is free from sickness. Elbert Ward, separated from the grounds by West Broad-street, contains about 200 inhabitants, and there is not a case of sickness in it. But one death has occurred in the Company's service in a month.

The men in the service of the Company lodge in various parts of the city, but chiefly westward of Bernard-street. Many go out and come in, in the night, and very many are constantly exposed to the burning sun. Under such circumstances, can we not truthfully say that there is, at this day, no epidemic raging generally throughout the city?

I hear it frequently said, in the streets, that the yellow fever of this day is as great a pestilence as that of the year 1820. I was in Savannah throughout the great sickness of that year, and can say that the present sickness and mortality are far less than in 1820, according to the population. In Sept., 1820, a census of the white inhabitants of Savannah was taken by order of Council. The census exhibited the fact that there were then white males, 693; white females, 449; white children, 352. Total white inhabitants, 1,494. The number of houses and tenements vacant was 375. From July 1 to Nov. 30, the white population did not average 1,494; and it was on the average less—so great was the number of the absentees. There died of yellow fever in the five months, 624 white persons. These are facts on record, subject to public inspection.

Of the whole number of deaths from 1st July to 30th November, 1820, was 695; of diseases other than fever 71. Total 624. Of the whole number there were: Georgians, 138; from other States, 237; foreigners, 287; unknown, 23.

At this day the population of Savannah is about 19,000, in mid-winter past it was 23,000.

How can it then be said that the disease is as great and alarming as it was in 1820? We have never had so great and long continued heat, as since the middle of June last. The heat of night as well as day continues now greater than usual. This great heat is, I think, the prime cause of the present fever. Your obedient servant,

R. R. CUYLER.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN CANDIA, N. H.—The Manchester *Mirror* learns that on Friday night the steam mill, two shanties, a barn, over 100 cords of wood, and 100,000 feet of lumber, in Candia, N. H., and owned by Dr. MOSES HILL and others, of Manchester, were destroyed by fire.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 29, by Rev. Mr. Ferris, at his residence, 12th-st., Mr. WILLIAM S. JOHNSTON, of Poughkeepsie to Miss Mary E., daughter of Wm H. Morton, Esq., of Athens, Greene Co., N. Y.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 29, Mrs. MARY BAXTER, relict of Stephen Baxter, aged 74 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. William Wills, 186½ Bleecker-st.

In this City, on Friday, Aug. 25, [illegible] aged 30 years, from No 164 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. The body was interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 29, after a short and severe illness, SARAH M., wife of Alexander H. Grant, and daughter of the late Joseph Girard, in the 33d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 19 West 26th-st., on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 29, THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, son of Edward S. and Eliza B. McPherson, in the 16th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 191 Monroe-place, near Montgomery st.

In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 29, at No 68 Mavins-st., ALICE, daughter of Dr. Thomas B. and Charlotte Griffin, aged 3 months and 13 days.

She will be interred in Greenwood.

In this City, on Monday, Aug. 28, JOHN BRADBURN, aged 59 years, formerly of Dunborden County of Westmeath, Ireland.

His funeral will take place from his late residence on 5th-av., 42d-st. and 43d-st., on Wednesday, 30th inst., at 11 o'clock.

At Staten Island, on Tuesday, 29, after suffering an illness of one week, AMELIA, infant daughter of John H. and Henrietta P. Sprague, of this City.

At Marlbetown Ulster Co., on Tuesday, Aug. 29, JOHN JAY only child of John S. and Mary E. Howell, aged 2 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of James Stewart, No 128 Greenwich-st., on Thursday, 31st inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

At Greenwood Lake, of typhoid fever, Hon. MARTIN J. RYERSON, aged 44 years.

The friends are invited to attend the funeral, at Pompton Church, on Wednesday, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

At Hopkinton, Mass., on Monday, Aug 21, Mr. THOMAS B. DAVENPORT, eldest son of Hon S. K. Davenport, aged 24 years.

At St. Louis, Mo., on Sunday, Aug. 20, Mrs. FRANCES CORNELIA, wife of Mr. George Perrin, and daughter of the late Benj. Balch, of Newburyport Mass.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Markets see Sixth Page.

TUESDAY, Aug. 29—6 P. M.

Money matters seem to tighten considerably for all but call loans. For these there is no great demand, and the supply is easy, at 6@7 ℘ cent. The rate for the best mercantile paper is now 12 ℘ cent., and inferior grades sell at irregular prices. Want of confidence depresses both Money and Stock Markets. The demand for sterling exchange has been active, for the Boston steamer. The principal transactions were at 109¾ @109¾, and francs at 5.11¼@5.13¾.

The payments through the Clearing-House this morning were not large, only amounting to $15.323,164 54, and the balances to $614,983 65.

The receipts in the Sub-Treasury for duties were only $134,000. The payments were $55,000.

The Secretary of the Treasury has announced his intention to make purchases of Government Stocks to the extent of $3,840,000, between now and the 20th November, on the following terms: The stocks of

1846, redeemable 1856, at par, interest, and 5 ℘ cent. prem.
1847-52, redeemable 1862, at par, interest, and 11 ℘ cent. prem.
1847-52, redeemable 1867 8, at par, interest, and 16 ℘ cent. prem.
1859, or Texas } redeemable 1864, at par, interest, and 6 ℘ cent. prem.

This will be an acceptable relief to the Money market, and it will put a higher premium into the hands of the Canal Companies at Albany for the Million Loan to be awarded on Thursday.

On Friday, Sept. 1, the interest of the Erie Railroad Company's Second Mortgage, and of the 1883 Bonds, will fall due—namely:

$4,000,000 Second Mortgage or 1859 Bonds.
5,200,000 Bonds of 1883.

$9,200,000, at 3½ ℘ cent., half-year's interest is $337,000, which the Company will have to pay.

The Erie Directors had another meeting to-day, but the negotiations for raising the $600,000 are not yet completed.

Mr. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT will not give his endorsement without full security, and it is stated that he is to receive a Chattel Mortgage on the furniture of the road and all property of the Company not already mortgaged. This will put great power in his hands, as he can stop the working of the road in case of the non-payment of the notes he endorses. The notes are to run for five months, with Mr. DREW'S and Mr. VANDERBILT'S names. The Directors do not endorse the paper. Several of the Banks have consented to discount the paper in this form; but the whole sum is not yet promised.

There was little done in Erie Stock to-day at the Boards; and at the Second Board a falling off of ¾ took place from the closing prices of yesterday. 2,400 shares changed hands. The decline took place without material aid from the Bear party. There appears to be no speculation. 2,600 shares of Reading were sold the market declining 1 ℘ cent.; Nicaragua Transit shares were active and buoyant, advancing 1½ ℘ cent.; New-York Central stock fell off ½; Cumberland Coal advanced ¾; Harlem was firm with little doing; Illinois Central Railroad Bonds sold largely at the First Board, falling off ½. A rather better feeling obtained in Erie Bonds; the Bonds of 1871 advancing 1 ℘ cent., and the Income Bonds 4. The market, however, is characterized by great distrust, especially in Erie. Had it not been for the reopening of the Erie difficulties, the market which till then was steadily improving, would be comparatively strong. Now, the want of faith extends from where it is justifiably withheld to where it is indiscriminately exercised. The whole Railroad interest should not be made to suffer for the sins of mismanagement in one or two.

The Second Board closed much weaker than at the opening of the morning one. The market suffers more from want of confidence than from want of money.

SIMEON DRAPER sold the following Stocks on Tuesday, Aug. 29, at the Merchants' Exchange:

$6,000 City of Cairo 7s	32
51 shares Sackett's Harbor Bank	93
25 shares Bank of Commonwealth	93
20 shares Commonwealth Fire Insurance Co	80
20 shares Commercial Fire Insurance Company	94
50 shares North American Fire Insurance Co	103½
50 shares Niagara Fire Insurance Company	106
10 shares Nassau Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn	98
20 shares Astor Fire Insurance Company	98½

The following is the Secretary of the Treasury's notice:

From the Washington Union, Aug. 27.
AUGUST 26, 1854.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the following described Stocks of the United States, that this Department is prepared to purchase, at any time between the date hereof and the 20th day of November next, portions of those Stocks, amounting in the aggregate $3,840,000, in the manner and on the terms hereinafter mentioned, to wit:

In case of any contingent competition, within the amount stated, preference will be given in the order of time in which said Stocks may be offered. The certificates, duly assigned to the United States, by the parties who are to receive the amount thereof, must be transmitted to this Department, upon the receipt whereof, a price will be paid compounded of the following particulars:

1. The par value, or amount specified in each certificate.

2. A premium on the stock of the loan authorized by the act of July, 1846, redeemable Nov. 12, 1856, of 3 per cent.; on the stock of the loan authorized by the act of 1842, redeemable Dec. 31, 1862, of 11 per cent.; on the stock of the loans authorized by the acts of 1847 and 1848, redeemable, the former on the 31st Dec., 1867, and the latter on the 30th June, 1868, of 16 per cent.; and on the stock of the loan authorized by the act of 1850, and redeemable on the 31st of December, 1854, (commonly called the Texan indemnity,) 6 per cent.

3. Interest on the par of each certificate from the 1st of July, 1854, to the date of receipt and settlement at the Treasury, with the allowance (for the money to reach the owner) of one day's interest in addition.

Payment for said stock will be made in drafts of the Treasurer of the United States, on the Assistant Treasurer at Boston, New-York or Philadelphia, as the parties may direct.

But no certificate will be entitled to the benefit of this notice which shall not be actually received at the Treasury on or before the said 20th day of Nov. next. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

FAMILY MARKETS.

There was a good stock of Beef on hand, yesterday, but there is little change to report in prices. Porterhouse Beefsteaks are quoted at 16c.@18c. ℘ lb. The Fruit market was not so well supplied, and prices have again advanced. The best looking Peaches were retailed at $3 a basket. State Butter brings from 20c. @22c. ℘ lb., and Orange County 25c.@28c. Cheese of good quality sold at 12c.

The following is a corrected table of the retail prices:

BEEF, &C.			FISH.		
Hind quar'rs ℘ lb.	9	@ 10	Lobsters, ℘ lb.	5	@ —
Fore quar'rs, ℘ lb.	5	@ 8	Crabs, ℘ doz.	12	@ 25
Porter H. Stks ℘ lb	16	@ 18	SHELL FISH.		
Sirloin Stks ℘ lb.	14	@ 15	Oysters in shell ℘ hun.	62½	@2 00
Rump Stks, ℘ lb.	12	@ —	Clams, round ℘ hun.	37½	@1 00
Roast Pieces, each	12	@ 15			
Corned, ℘ lb.	10	@ 12			
Mutton, car. ℘ lb.	8	@ 10			
Mutton, ℘ lb.	10	@ 14			
Lamb, ℘ qr.	1 25	@1 50			
Veal, hd qrs ℘ lb.	12½	@ —			
Veal loin qrs ℘ lb.	10	@ 12½			
Veal Cutlets.	12½	@ —			
FRESH PORK, &C.			SALT FISH.		
Carcasses ℘ hund.	7 00	@7 50	Salt Mack'l, ℘ lb.	10	@ —
At retail, ℘ lb.	10	@ —	Salt Shad, ℘ lb.	12½	@ —
Hams, smk'd, ℘ lb	13	@ —	Smk'd Halb't, ℘ lb.	10	@ —
Shoulders do ℘ lb	9	@ —	Smkd Mack'l ℘ lb.	12	@ —
Sides, do ℘ lb.	11	@ 12½	Sounds & Tong'os, ℘ lb.	8	@ —
Pickled, ℘ lb.	10	@ —	Cod fish, dry, ℘ lb.	4	@ —
Jowls, ℘ lb.	9	@ —	GREEN PRESERVING FRUITS.		
Sausages, ℘ lb.	11	@ —	Green Gages ℘ half peck.	50	@ —
Smoked Beef, ℘ lb.	16	@ —	Do. do. ℘ bushel	3 00	@ —
Lard, by tub, ℘ lb.	11	@ —	Red Gages ℘ half peck.	37½	@ —
City made, retl do	12½	@ —	Do. do. bushel	2 50	@ —
Bologna Sausages ℘ lb.	31½	@ —	Blue Gages, per BUTTER, CHEESE, &c.		
Beef Tongues, ea.	14	@ —	half peck.	44	@ —
State Butter, ℘ lb	20	@ 24	Do do. ℘ bushel	2 75	@ —
Orange Co. do new	22	@ 28	Egg plums ℘ bus.	00	@ —
Del Co do ℘ lb.	25	@ 28	Bell pears ℘ bu.	75	@ —
Eng. Cheese, ℘ lb	21	@ —	Damsons, hf. p'ck	37½	@ —
Cheese in bxs ℘ lb	10½	@ 12½	Do. bushel	2 50	@ —
By the pound, ℘ lb	10	@ 12½	Sweet Gages ℘ half peck.	31½	@ —
Pine ap Cheese, s, l	12½	@ —	Do bushel	2 00	@ —
Sap Sago Ch ℘ lb	25	@ —	VEGETABLES AND FRUIT.		
Eggs, by bbl ℘ doz	12½	@ —	New Potatoes ℘ half peck.	25	@ —
By retail, ℘ do.	12½	@ —	Cucumbers, ℘ dz	12	@ —
Roasting pigs, ea	1 25	@2 00	Turnips, white, ℘ bunch.	6	@ —
POULTRY AND GAME.			Turnips Rus. ℘ hf. peck.	18	@ —
Turkeys, each	1 50	@2 50	Beets ℘ bunch.	6	@ —
Geese, each	1 25	@2 00	Carrots ℘ bunch.	6	@ —
Ducks, (tame) ℘ pr.	37½	@1 25	Onions red ℘ bch.	6	@ —
Chickens, S & G, do.	75	@1 25	Lettuce, ℘ head.	3	@ —
Fowls, ℘ pair.	75	@1 00	Radishes, ℘ bch.	1	@ —
Guineas, ℘ pair.	75	@ —	Beans Lima shld. dry ℘ quart.	18	@ —
Wild Rabbits, wdz.	1 75	@ —	Water-cresses, ℘ half peck.	12	@ —
Tame, do.	2 25	@ —	String Beans, ℘ peck.	18	@ —
Brant Snipe, do.	1 25	@1 75	Green Corn ℘ doz.	12	@ —
Dowitcha Snipe, ℘ doz.	1 00	@1 50	New Cabbage, ℘ head.	12½	@ —
Ring-neck Snipe, ℘ doz.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

New-York Daily Times.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA AT HALIFAX.

THE SURRENDER OF BOMARSUND.

2,000 Russians taken Prisoners.

Progress of the Expedition to the Crimea.

AUSTRIA STILL ENTERING WALLACHIA.

ENGLISH TROOPS STARVING.

The Potato Disease Prevalent in the North of Ireland.

MORE FIGHTING IN SPAIN.

Cotton Declined—Breadstuffs Unchanged—Consols 93 5-8 to 93 3-4.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Aug. 30.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, Captain SHANNON, from Liverpool on the afternoon of Saturday, the 19th inst., arrived at this port shortly after 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The Collins steamship *Pacific*, from New-York on the 5th inst., arrived at Liverpool at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 15th, making the passage in 9 days and 22 hours mean time.

The *Washington* sailed from Southampton for New-York on the 16th, with 240 passengers and 500 tons of cargo.

The screw steamship *Brandon* sailed from Havre, *via* Southampton, on the 17th, for New-York, full of freight and passengers.

WILLIAM LETTSON is appointed Secretary of the British Legation at Mexico.

THE LATEST.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Anglo-French land force at Bomarsund is 32,000 strong—supported by the fleets.

BERLIN, 16th.—The Vienna Conference is expected to reassemble next week.

PARIS, 18th—Evening.—The following dispatch has just been received: Orders have been issued for the Austrians to enter Wallachia, and they have commenced crossing the frontier at Turun-Severin.

Odessa letters of the 7th say that no real blockade exists, either at Odessa or in the Sea of Azof.

MADRID, 16th.—The Juntas of Malaga and Leida refuse to recognize the new Government.

LONDON, Saturday.—Fort Tzee and Fort Nottisk, at Aland, have been taken—one by the French and the other by the English. The loss of the Allies was small.

The *Basilisk* arrived at Dantzic.

Surrender of Bomarsund.

[BY SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.]

The British steamer *Basilisk* has arrived at —— from the Baltic, and brings the news that Bomarsund surrendered on the 16th inst.

Two thousand Russians were taken prisoners.

The French lost one hundred and sixty killed.

THE WAR.

From Vienna the 16th, it is telegraphed, "There is reason to believe that Prince ALEXANDER GORTSCHAKOFF this morning notified the Austrian Government that as long as the Turks are in Wallachia the Russians will retain certain strategic points in the Principalities."

Austria has given up the intention of proposing to the Germanic Diet, to put the Federal army on a war footing.

The Baltic.

The Paris *Moniteur* announces that on the 7th and 8th of August, the French expeditionary force was landed on the Island of Aland, north of the fortress of Bomarsund. At the same time a force of English and French marines landed south of the fortress. The disembarkation was covered by war steamers, and was effected, as the *Moniteur* says, without a man getting his feet wet. They then erected their batteries, while the Russians destroyed theirs and fell back on the main fortress. By the 12th the fortress was completely invested. On the 14th the Russians made a sortie, but were driven in. On the 15th the French carried a redoubt of eight guns without losing a man. Another account says it was a strong fort they took, after several hours' fighting.

The bombardment of the main fortress was to begin on the 16th.

Reports in the English papers say that the inhabitants of Aland had risen against the Russians, and it was proclaimed by order of the French Admiral, from the pulpits of all the Churches, that the Russian sway over the Islands had ceased.

The Danube.

The aspect of affairs on the Danube is quite unchanged.

The Russians continued to fortify all strategic points as they advanced.

The London *Daily News* contains a remarkable special correspondence, stating that the British troops in camp at Monastir, near Deona, are decimated by malignant cholera, totally destitute of medicine, famishing for lack of food, and are discontented and almost disorganized. The *Times* correspondent partly confirms the statement.

Prince PASKIEWITSCH returned to Warsaw on the 18th, and will again take the command of the Southern army.

The Black Sea.

As yet nothing has been done.

Constantinople letters speak of the expedition against the Crimea as still in progress—but embarkation is deferred on account of the Cholera.

Important news from the East is not expected before the first week in September.

A Russian dispatch from Odessa, Aug. 6, says: "The allied fleets tried to land troops at Balaklava, Crimea."

At Sebastopol it was reported that Admiral LYONS had bombarded Anapa for 24 hours. The result was unknown.

The Sultan's daughter, Princess FATIMA, was married to RENSCHID PACHA'S son at Constantinople, on the 10th inst.

The Russian fleet came out of Sebastopol, and was seen off Odessa, but they returned in safety.

ASIA.

On the 4th August, an offensive and defensive alliance was concluded between the Porte and SCHAMYL. The terms have not transpired. It is however understood that SCHAMYL insisted that the Porte should recognize the independence of Circassia—he, in return, offering the assistance of

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III...NO. 921. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

50,000 mountaineers to act in concert with the Turkish forces.

It is said that SCHAMYL has obtained a great victory over the Russians; but Russian reports state that General WRANGEL had advanced with the Russian troops from Erivan, and defeated the Turks near Bajazid with great slaughter, captured eight guns, and afterwards occupied Bajazid.

Mercantile letters from Bagdad say that contracts have been made to furnish supplies and transports for a Hindoo-British force which would arrive *via* the Persian Gulf and be landed at Baza, mouth of the river Tigris.

The Emperor of Morocco has announced his intention to present the Sultan with thirty millions piastres and twelve thousand troops annually while the war lasts.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The British Parliament had been prorogued.

A Turkish Loan of £5,000,000 sterling, guaranteed on the Turkish revenue and Egyptian tribute, has been opened at Paris and London, at 6 per cent.—£3,000,000 at 80 now, and the balance five months hence, at 85. The loan is already taken at 2 to 5 per cent. premium.

The last African mail brought intelligence that two American barks, detained for not having certificates from the New-York Custom-House, had been restored, with costs, by the Vice Admiralty Court at Gambia.

The United States sloop-of-war *Marion* left Gambia on 27th July, for the Cape de Verds.

Accounts of the potato disease in the north of Ireland are more discouraging. It seems to be spreading, though not rapidly.

Cholera was prevailing with considerable severity in Belfast.

The poor rates just struck for the requirements of the present year, show an increase in the greater number of the Irish Unions.

FRANCE.

The fête of St. Napoleon on the 15th inst., passed off quietly. The decorations were of great splendor. Marshal MAGNAN reviewed 26,000 troops. A grand military spectacle was enacted in the Champ de Mars, representing the siege of Silistria.

The Emperor's absence was much regretted by the Parisians;—there are, however, rumors that a conspiracy had been discovered, and the Emperor's absence was precautionary. Russian intrigue is reported to be busy in the secret clubs.

An Imperial decree orders the payment of the legacies of NAPOLEON I., and opens a credit for eight millions of francs, and appoints a Commission to administer it. General D'OMANO is President of the Commission.

President PIERCE'S message to the Senate respecting Cuba caused uneasiness on the Paris Bourse, but the succeeding mail restored confidence.

Cholera is decreasing at Marseilles.

The Emperor and Empress remain at Biarritz. They were at Bayonne on the fête day.

The *Moniteur* continues to give favorable accounts of the harvest, but the weather is now somewhat broken.

SPAIN.

The Cortes are convoked for the 8th of Nov., on the basis of the Electoral law of 1837; a Constituent Assembly meeting in one Chamber, with one Deputy for every 35,000 population.

Don LUIS SAGASTI is appointed Governor of Madrid; Col. CARDERO Governor of Saragossa; Col. O'DONNELL (the Generals brother,) Governor of Malaga.

Numerous minor appointments are gazetted.

The Duke of SOTOMAYER, whom ESPARTERO challenged when in London, is named Major Domo of the Palace.

A riot had occurred at Tortosa. The rioters assembled with cries of "Viva ESPARTERO!" "Viva the Constitution!" "Viva CABRERA!" and then rushed to the City Hall to demand the abolition of taxes. Finding there only the Secretary, they beat him to death with sticks, tore out his heart, cut off his head, and flung his body into the river with all the public records. The Governor of the city was panic-stricken and did nothing, but Don FRANQUET, the newly appointed Governor of Valencia, armed the citizens and took a number of the rioters prisoners.

The disturbance at Barcelona on the 6th, originated thus:—A battalion was on parade at Sarria, near Barcelona, when the people called to the band to perform "Riega's Hymn." A soldier in the ranks called out in reply, "Viva ESPARTERO," on which the commandant drew his sword, and ran him through the body. The soldiers immediately turned upon the officers, and killed several, including the commandant. Other troops joined in the excitement, and disorder prevailed. The details are kept secret, but there was considerable fighting among the soldiery, and between the troops and the people. Quiet was restored by the efforts of General CONCHA. The battalion was threatened with decimation, but was afterwards disbanded, and two or three of the ringleaders shot.

Numerous reports are current respecting the intentions of France. It is stated that NAPOLEON will not interfere in the present aspect of affairs, but objects equally to a Republic or Carlist dynasty in Spain.

The London *Globe* says the French Ambassadors at Madrid are ordered to protest energetically against violence to any member of the Royal family, or any attack on the monarchical principle, but otherwise not to interfere.

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon letters say that the Portuguese Government energetically disavows all idea of a fusion between Portugal and Spain, and expresses regret that the name of the King should be used in the project.

ITALY.

Cholera was slightly subsiding at Genoa, but there were still 70 deaths daily.

At Turin, it was not severe, but at Naples it was very violent.

A decree, dated Palermo, 27th July, threatens death by Court Martial to any one evading the sanitary cordon around the Neapolitan coasts.

Prince ACI, General MURAT, M. LONGOBARDI, Minister, and Chevalier VANOTTI, Portuguese Consul, had died. The total deaths during the week amounted to about 3,000.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The advices by the *Pacific* had no effect on the market. Messrs. DENNISTOUN & Co., report business dull, at a decline of about ⅛d. from the quotations of the previous week, caused by a pressure of stock on the market, and the favorable advices in regard to the growing crops. The sales of the week reached 37,800 bales, of which 28,000 were American, including 2,500 to speculators and 4,000 for export. Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co. quote: Fair Orleans 6¼d., Middling 5⅛d. do., Fair Mobile 6d., Middling 5¼d., Fair Uplands 6¼d., Middling 5⅛d., Inferior 3d.@4¼d.

Messrs. DENNISTOUN'S quotations differ from the above, and are as follows:

Fair Orleans, 6¼d.; Fair Mobiles and Uplands, 6¼d.; Middling Orleans, 5 3-16d.; Middling Mobiles, 6¼d.; Middling Uplands, 5 1-16d. The sales on Friday were 5,000 bales, the market closing dull.

The stock on hand amounted to 936,000 bales.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

The market opened firm, but subsequently fell off, and closed on Friday at easier but not quotably lower prices for FLOUR, a decline of 3d. on WHEAT, and an advance of 1s.@1s. 6d. on CORN.—Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co., quote as follows; Western Canal FLOUR, 31s.@31s. 6d.; Baltimore, &c. 6d.@33s.; Ohio, 33s. 6d.@34s.; Canadian. 31s.@31s. 6d.; Sour, 28s.@29s. White WHEAT, 9s. 9d.@10s. 6d.; Red, 8s. 3d.@9s. 6d. INDIAN CORN—Yellow, 32s. 6d.@33s.; Mixed, 35s.; White, 36s.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Messrs. GARDINER & Co. report the market for BEEF dull, with a declining tendency. PORK dull, and for inferior prices considerably lower. In BACON, a moderate business at unchanged prices. (BARRNAGE'S Circular quotes a decline of 1s. in BACON.) LARD a little speculative demand,—sales of the week 500 tons at 54s. 6d.@55s. TALLOW—sales at 66s. 6d.@69s. Good North American 67s. 6d.

Liverpool Produce Market.

From the Brokers' Circular.

ASHES, a shade higher. Old Pearls selling at 31s.@32s. New do., 30s. Old Pots, 30s. RESIN, sales of 500 bbls. at 4s. 9d. for common to 10s.@11s. for fine. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE unchanged, with an active business. PALM OIL active at £44@£45 10s. Pale SEAL in request at £41. RICE, a rather better demand for Indian.

State of Trade at Manchester.

There had been a moderate business in YARNS and COTTON GOODS, at prices showing no change since the departure of the *Asia*.

American Securities.

American Securities were dealt in to a limited extent at unchanged rates.

BELL & SON quote:

United States 6 ₩ cent. Bonds, 1868	106½@106¾
United States 6 ₩ cent. Stock, 1867-8	107½@108½
Pennsylvania 5 ₩ cent. Bonds,	82½@83½
Maryland 5 ₩ cent. Bonds	92½@93½
Massachusetts 5 ₩ cent. Bonds,	101 @103

PARIS BOURSE.—French 3 ₩ cent., f73.10.

Liverpool Freight Market.

FREIGHTS to the United States were quoted dull, with a declining tendency. Fine Goods to New-York, 17s. 6d.; Earthenware, 8s. 10d. Passengers to New-York, £4.

London Money Market.

Messrs. BARING, BROTHERS & Co. report money to be in good demand. Consols for money were at 93¼ to 93⅜. For Dollars, prices were a shade lower, being quoted at 5s. 2d. Bar Silver was at 5s. 11½d.; Eagles, 76s 4d; Doubloons, 76s. The Bullion in the Bank of England had increased £262,000. That in the Bank of France reaches £19,000,000.

London Markets.

From Baring, Brothers & Co.'s Circular.

COFFEE steady. RICE quiet. TEA 10½@10¾. TALLOW quiet at 67s. American White WHEAT 64s.; Reddo. 60s.; United States FLOUR 30s.@33s.

London Metal Market.

From Barings' Circular.

The market for IRON is dull; there is nothing doing in Rails, and Scotch Pig is quoted at 86s. 6d. COPPER is unchanged in price, with a moderate business doing; it is quoted £22 10s.@£22 15s. TIN—Common has declined 5s., and fine 3s. SPELTER—£21.

LATEST COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 19.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 5,000 bales, including 1,000 for export, the demand being moderate both from the trade and for export. The market closes dull, but not lower.

BREADSTUFFS are in moderate demand at prices in favor of buyers, though without quotable change.

Liverpool Markets.

Reported by Messrs. Milligan, Evans & Lempriere.

The sales of COTTON for the week have been nearly 38,000 bales. We quote Fair Orleans, 6¼d.; Middling Orleans, 5¼d.; Fair Uplands, 6¼d.; and Middling Uplands, 5½d. These rates show a decline of an eighth of a penny ₩ lb. Of the week's sales, 2,000 bales were to speculators, and 5,000 bales to exporters.

We quote Western Canal FLOUR at 32s. and Ohio, 34s.; YELLOW and WHITE CORN, 36s.; LARD, 54s. CONSOLS leave off at 93¾.

Ship News.

Arrived from Boston—Aug. 16, Sea Lion, at Gravesend; Asterion and North America, at Liverpool.

Sailed for Boston—Aug. 15, Reindeer, from Deal; Louisa Jewett, from the Clyde; 16th, Colchis, from Deal.

Arrived from New-York—Aug. 14, St. Louis (steamer) at Havre; 15th, Eliza, at Gravesend; Pacific (5) and Queen of the West, at Liverpool; Coriolan and Orpheus, at Bremen; Robert Peel, at Cuxhaven; 16th, Lively, at Queenstown; 17th, Adirondack, in the Clyde; 19th, West Point, at Liverpool.

Sailed for New-York.—Aug. 15, Java, from the Clyde; 16th, Cornelius Grinnell, from Liverpool, Yorktown, from Portsmouth, steamship Washington, from Southhampton; 17th, E. Z., from Liverpool, Harriet Hoxie, from Deal, Victoria Reed, from Shields, steamship Brandon, from Cowes.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Aug. 19, Wyoming, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Baltimore—Aug. 16, Zone at Liverpool; George Forster, at Gravesend.

Arrived from Alexandria—Aug. 17, Carl Auguste, at Gravesend.

Arrived from Charleston—Aug. 16, Wateree, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Savannah—Aug. 18, State Rights, at Liverpool; Lady of the Lake, in the Clyde.

Arrived from New-Orleans—Aug. 15, Charlemagne, at Antwerp; Joseph Holmes, and Ocean Home, at Cuxhaven; Peri, Senator, Roger Stewart, and Warbler, at Liverpool. 16th, G. L. Sampson, and Albert Gallatin, at Liverpool. 18th, Mary Ward, Sultan, and Magistrate, at Liverpool.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Aug. 30.

The *Europa* left at 4 o'clock P. M. for Boston.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

Collector Downes is Dead—Know-Nothings Turned out of Office.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 30.

The *National Intelligencer* exhumes Collector DOWNES, of New-Orleans. It is mistaken—he is certainly no more. Mr. ATKINSON, of *Ohio*, not of Iowa, has been made Third Auditor.

Several Clerks have recently been removed, and to-morrow, Col. BERRETT, City Postmaster, will decapitate several more of the Know-Nothing school, in accordance with the wishes of the Democratic party. MAC.

Confirmation of the Death of Senator Downs.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 30.

The Washington *Star* says that Senator DOWNS is dead, the treasury department having received a message announcing the fact.

From Washington—The President at Capon Springs.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 30.

The President gave up his contemplated trip to Cape May on account of the boats from Baltimore having ceased running. He has gone to Capon Springs instead.

Harrisburg Free Democratic Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 30.

The Harrisburg Free Democratic Convention met to-day, and passed resolutions withdrawing the State ticket, and recommending POLLOCK, the Whig candidate, for Governor.

The Southern Mail—The Yellow Fever in Savannah, &c.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 30.

The Southern mail as late as due is received from all points.

Capt. WHITE, formerly of Connecticut, a well-known Savannah pilot, died in that city of yellow fever on Monday last.

The recent stage accident in the neighborhood of Petersburg, Va., proves to have been much exaggerated. Dr. CARRINGTON was not killed, and all the other parties who were injured are recovering.

Mortality in Savannah—Yellow Fever, &c.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Aug. 29.

The interments to-day from yellow fever were seven. The interments of the week were ninety-two, sixty of which were from yellow fever.

Among the dead is SAMUEL W. BOWEN, Esq.

The deaths in Charleston from yellow fever for the past week were twenty. The disease appears to be abating.

Fire in Georgetown, S. C.

COLUMBIA, Wednesday, Aug. 30.

A fire occurred in Georgetown, S. C., on Sunday last, by which several stores were destroyed. The loss amounted to twenty thousand dollars.

No Fire in St. Louis.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 30.

The rumor that a large conflagration had occurred at St. Louis is wholly untrue, as there has been no fire there.

Weather in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Aug. 30.

Yesterday was the warmest day of the season. The thermometer stood at one hundred and five. To-day it is ninety-five. We have had no rain for seven weeks.

Marine Disaster.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 30.

The brig *Ann Jennett Brown*, from Philadelphia for Boston, with a cargo of coal, went ashore on Abscom Beach, about daylight this morning, and is now in a bad position there. All hands on board got safely on shore.

Departure of the America.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 30.

The R. M. steamship *America*, Captain LANG, sailed at noon to-day, with 79 passengers for Liverpool and 15 for Halifax. She took out $464,000 in American gold coin, $61,000 in American gold bars, and £7,400 in English gold.

The Alleged Frauds in the Sing Sing Prison—Letter from Mr. Stanton.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Amongst others, I am made the object of a base, false and malicious attack in your columns of the 26th inst., by a correspondent signing himself "Paul Pry." If the real name of your correspondent were known, and the motives which dictated the assault were made public, I might with safety pass over this communication without notice; whatever of disgrace might flow from it would fall on the libeller and not on myself. For the present, I shall content myself with a simple denial of each and every charge and insinuation made therein so far as the same tends injuriously to affect my character or honor. It is true that certain articles were sold to the Prison, in which, by arrangement, I was to be solely interested. The bills for the same were made out by T. P. CROFUT, or T. P. CROFUT & Co., for reasons that can be made satisfactory to every well-disposed man. I was a member of both these firms, and their business was done under my direction. Each and every article charged in those accounts were actually and bonafidely furnished to the Sing Sing Prison, and at fair prices,—and I never received a dollar from the agent or other officer of the Prison except for goods delivered to said Prison.

The following affidavit of Mr. CROFUT, in relation to the matter, speaks for itself, and is the best refutation of the slanderous charges emanating from "Paul Pry." GEORGE E. STANTON.

SING SING, Aug. 29, 1854.

County of Westchester, ss:—THOMAS P. CROFUT, of Sing Sing, being duly sworn says, that he has read an article in the NEW-YORK TIMES, of the 26th instant, in relation to supplies of flour, &c., furnished by GEORGE E. STANTON, to the Sing Sing Prison. In said article signed "Paul Pry," the name of this deponent is made use of in false, garbled and fictitious statements and conversations. This deponent further says, that during the period when the bills there referred to, were made out in the name of T. P. CROFUT & Co., the said GEORGE E. STANTON was a partner in said firm—furnished the capital thereof, and directed the whole business of it. That the supplies of flour, &c., furnished by him to the Prison were perfectly well understood by deponent to be on the private account of the said STANTON, although he chose to use the name of the firm. This deponent further says, that it is entirely untrue that he ever refused the name of the firm to such bills and receipts, as falsely stated in said TIMES' article.

Deponent further says, that he never expressed or entertained any doubts as to the correctness of said bills, nor does he entertain any doubt as to the delivery of the articles charged in said accounts of GEORGE E. STANTON. Deponent further says, that he never exchanged a word with the Agent, Gen. LOCKWOOD, in relation to those supplies, as falsely stated by the said "Paul Pry;" and that all the conversations stated by "Paul Pry" in said article to have taken place between deponent and said Agent, or deponent and G. E. STANTON, are mere inventions and falsehoods. The statement of "Paul Pry," as to Mr. STANTON'S proposing "*to prevent detection by putting the transactions on the books of T. P. Crofut, or T. P. Crofut & Co.,*" this deponent solemnly declares to be a falsehood, without any foundation in truth whatever. And deponent also declares that if said article intends to impute to him any knowledge or suspicion of said STANTON'S having in any way or manner got up false bills for the purpose of defrauding the State, the said article as to all such insinuations is a false, base and malicious libel.

T. P. CROFUT.

Sworn before me the 28th day of August, 1854.

JOAKIN UHMY, Justice of the Peace.

The Empire Spring at Saratoga.

The following paragraph from the *Family Journal* refers to a new Spring at Saratoga, the water of which is said to be of a superior quality:

This Spring, the waters of which have been bottled about six years, has already become not only a successful rival of the Congress Spring, but is fast winning the meed of popularity and solid preference over the waters of the latter. The waters of the Empire Spring possess in full all the medicinal properties of the Congress without their tonic, and feverish effect. Persons who are subject to weakness of the lungs and throat find it impossible to use the Congress water, on account of its tendency to irritate and inflame those organs, while they can use the Empire water with a soothing and curative effect; for this reason, ministers, teachers, and professional men generally, now use the water altogether. The Empire water is sold at the popular drug stores in the United States. Also at the general depôt, No. 68 Barclay-street, New-York. G. W. WESTON & Co., proprietors.

Fires in the Woods.

The woods in the neighborhood of Lake George have been on fire—even within three or four miles of the Lake House. Down the Lake a number of houses and barns have been consumed. They dug trenches around the Mohegan House to prevent the advance of the fire. The air is so filled with smoke that at mid-day you cannot see the mountains opposite the Lake House. At night the illumination is magnificent.

The woods in Sullivan County have been on fire for several days past. The Shawagunk Mountains are also on fire in several places. In Goshen, on Saturday and Sunday, the smoke was thick, lying on the hills in clouds, and pervading the atmosphere quite unpleasantly.

The fires in the vicinity of Bangor, Me., remain unchecked, although the rain of Saturday dampened them slightly.

Buildings have been burned in Kenduskeag, La Grange, Levant, Charleston, Corinth, and other towns in that State. In Corinth, a small town, the damage to the woodlands, &c., is over $10,000. Valuable tracts of timber lands are entirely destroyed. In Hancock County the damage is also great. In some places the heat is so strong and the smoke so dense that the roads are impassible. There is scarcely a town within fifty miles of Bangor but has suffered more or less. The drouth continues, crops are all drying up, and there appears to be no prospect of rain, while the heavy winds that are blowing fan the flames.

In Tewksbury and Wilmington, in Massachusetts, the same fires have been raging for several days past, and were only checked on Sunday. About 1,000 acres of woodland are burnt over, and the loss is estimated at $20,000.

In some parts of Hillsboro County, New Hampshire, smoke from the burning woodlands partially obscures the view in every direction.

Trial of Dr. Thompson.

From the Richmond Whig, 29th.

The Term of Alleghany County Court, which commenced Monday last, is now hearing and reviewing the evidence upon the charge against Dr. WILLIAM B. THOMPSON, of Covington, for the murder of Miss AGNES PHARR, of the same town, in March last, by giving her strychnine.

The circumstances which led to the arrest of Dr. THOMPSON were given through the papers at the time it was made. A large number of witnesses were sworn, and among them Drs. JORDAN and ESTILL, of Lexington, and Dr. WOODSON, of Botetourte, physicians who made the post-mortem examination, and Maj. GILLIAM, Professor of Chemistry of the Virginia Military Institute, who made the analysis of the stomach of the deceased, and its contents. The examination of witnesses has been very full and lengthy, and especially was it so in regard to the physicians and Maj. GILLIAM, whose testimony has leading weight in the case.

It is expected that the trial will consume the entire week, as it is probable lengthy arguments will be delivered.

During the progress thus far there have been evidences on the part of all who witnessed the proceedings of the deepest sympathy for the friends of the deceased. There were many spectators from a distance.

☞ A man named CLOW was killed, on Friday last, at Stuyvesant, by the falling of a scaffold which had been erected alongside of the wooden storehouse, in course of erection for Messrs. A. DAVIS & Co., of that place, and on which deceased, with others, were at work. Another man was seriously, but it is thought not dangerously, wounded. [*Hudson Gazette, 29th.*

FREEMEN IN COUNCIL.

Enthusiastic Welcome to the Kansas Emigrants.

From the Albany Journal, Aug. 30.

At 8 o'clock last evening, a large number of the citizens of Albany convened at the City Hall, pursuant to notice published in the evening papers. The meeting was organized by the appointment of WM. BARNES as Chairman, and GEO. WOLFORD as Secretary.

Mr. PEPPER stated that the object of the meeting was to welcome two pioneer bands of Kansas emigrants to the city of Albany, &c.—one from the City of New-York, consisting of twenty-five members, and the other from Massachusetts, consisting of three hundred members.

Mr. R. J. HAVENS, of New-York City, then addressed the audience at length in relation to the organization, history, principles, and purposes of the several Kansas Emigrant Societies—explaining particularly the charter, plans and objects of the Society incorporated by the Legislature of Connecticut.

Mr. PEPPER then offered the following preamble and resolution, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, At a public meeting of the citizens of the county of Albany, held at the City Hall in the city of Albany, on the 28th day of July, last past, a resolution was adopted at said meeting authorizing and instructing the officers of that meeting to organize a "League" for the county of Albany, to promote emigration to the Territories of the United States,

Resolved, as the sense of this meeting, That we affirm said action of the meeting of the 28th of July, and hereby request said officers to proceed at once to the perfection of such County Emigration League.

On motion, the Chairman appointed Messrs. C. PEPPER, A. J. COLVIN, and VICTOR M. RICE as a Committee to receive the Massachusetts Kansas Emigrants on their arrival at Albany, and conduct them to the City Hall.

The Committee having retired, the meeting was eloquently entertained by addresses from ex-Recorder WRIGHT, Rev. Mr. LOCKWOOD, conductor and financial agent of the New-York City emigrants, and Messrs. MILLER of Hudson, J. VAN BUREN of Kingston, Ulster County, ISAAC EDWARDS, the Chairman, Mr. TAFT, an emigrant from Boston, and ANDREW J. COLVIN, Esq., of this city.

Mr. WRIGHT offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting extend to the Kansas emigrants who are present a cordial greeting, and we bid them "God speed" in their generous undertaking to establish and perpetuate freedom in one of the fairest portions of his heritage.

At 11½, P. M., the Committee deputed to conduct the Massachusetts emigrants to the City Hall entered the room, and announced that the emigrants, acting upon the supposition that the meeting at the City Hall had adjourned, had retired to their respective lodgings; whereupon the meeting adjourned to the Delevan House, and proceeded there in a body, after having ascertained that one hundred and twenty of the emigrants were stopping at that place. The meeting was reorganized, and the emigrants were welcomed with "three times three" hurras from the citizens there assembled.

The scenes which had enlivened the City Hall were then renewed, but on a grander scale. Mr. COLVIN opened the ball on the part of the citizens, by a thrilling discourse addressed to the emigrants, and was followed by other gentleman of Albany. Their welcome met with eloquent responses from Messrs. POREROY and CHARLES H. BRANSCOMB, on the part of the Bay State pioneers; by Rev. Mr. LOCKWOOD, on the part of the New-Yorkers, and closed with an appropriate song from the entire band of pioneers present.

Mr. C. PEPPER then offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we greet with approbation the gallant band of emigrants for Kansas now present, and consider their mission of the greatest political importance to the cause of freedom and the welfare of our beloved country, and we bid them "God speed" on their journey, and send with them our best wishes and earnest sympathies.

Whereupon, at 1½ o'clock, A. M., the meeting adjourned. WM. BARNES, Chairman.

GEORGE WOLFORD, Secretary.

Three Hundred Freemen Bound for Kansas.

From the Albany Journal, Aug. 30.

The second Kansas party from Massachusetts (with twenty-five from New-York,) reached this city last night about 11 o'clock. They were three hundred strong. New-England, which has given millions of her sons and daughters to the Great West, never sent out a more sturdy set of men, nor one having a more holy mission. They will place their mark upon the political, intellectual, and social character of Kansas. Involuntary servitude can find no resting place where such men rule. And that they, and others like them, will rule Kansas, is becoming every day more and more apparent. An over-ruling Providence will frustrate the wicked purposes of the Propagandists, and render them subservient to the cause of Liberty and Justice.

It was very gratifying to witness the interest felt by a large number of our citizens on the arrival of these Three Hundred Freemen. A meeting had been called early in the evening to make arrangements for their reception, and a large crowd remained together until 1½ o'clock to bid them welcome. The interview was deeply interesting and impressive. The *purpose* of their mission, and the gratifying enthusiasm with which they have entered upon it, could not fail to awaken emotions, which found expressions in befitting congratulations.

The meeting—held in the large parlor of the Delavan House—was continued until after midnight. We have seldom witnessed a more interesting reunion, or one better calculated to awaken the zeal of the Patriot. There was real sublimity in the spectacle presented by the Three Hundred men, leaving their old New-England homes for the far West, in order to rescue a vast Territory from the sin and curse of Slavery. Never was there a more holy crusade, or one pregnant with more glorious results. All honor to the noble men who have given their hands and their hearts to the holy work!

Tragedy at Canton, Fulton County.

From the Chicago Tribune, Aug. 26.

On the night of the 17th inst., the jewelry store of Mr. R. C. SUGDEN, of Canton, Fulton County, Ill., was entered through a back window, the show cases containing a large quantity of jewelry, silver spoons, &c., emptied, after which the thief or thieves boldly went up stairs to the bed chamber, where two young men were sleeping, and where the more valuable jewelry and watches were kept, which they helped themselves to, together with the money the young men had in their pockets, and decamped. The same parties entered the house of Mr. RUSSELL, some two miles east of Canton, taking a gold watch, a silk shawl, and some other valuables. A large posse of citizens turned out and searched the woods in the neighborhood, and succeeded in finding a portion of the property, and got sight of one of the rascals, but owing to the thick growth of underwood, he at that time succeeded in making his escape.

The citizens continued their search, however, and early next morning the robber was again seen in the neighborhood, and during the night had entered two houses in the vicinity of town, stealing clothing, &c. During the morning a posse of citizens went out in search of him, and succeeded in driving him into a cornfield, which they surrounded, and sent for reinforcement to town, which having arrived, they proceeded to search the field. The rascal attacked a young man, catching him by the throat, threatening to blow his brains out with a revolver if he did not deliver up his gun. The boy gave the gun up, which was a double barreled one, and heavily loaded. Every one that got sight of him was told to stand back or they would be shot, and he swore that he never would be taken alive. When the citizens cornered him too close, he fired upon them, and eluding them, hid in a straw pile, from which he was driven, and from which he fired upon his pursuers, but without effect.

A gun was then shot at him, the shot taking effect in the leg, but he managed again to get into the corn, through which he was driven, and on emerging from which he was again asked to surrender, but swore he would kill any man who attempted to take him. He again fired several shots, from which several persons narrowly escaped, one ball passing close to the head of HENRY WALKER, Esq. Some persons in the crowd, seeing that he was determined to kill any one he could, then shot at him, perhaps a dozen guns being fired at once. He was hit by a buckshot in the back of the head, another in the back, entering the lungs; another shot struck him in the face, and quite a number of smaller shot were scattered over his arms, body and legs. At the time he was shot he had his gun leveled upon a citizen of the place, and would from his proximity undoubtedly have killed him. He died on the morning of the 20th. He gave his name as JERRY ROGERS; stated he had a father, mother, and two sisters living on Fox River, eight or ten miles from Elgin, Kane Co., Ill., and has a brother in California.

A recent fire in Halifax destroyed the central portion of Government House, involving a loss of some £2,000.

Shocking Accident on the Central Road.—Two Women Killed.—We heard last evening of a fearful accident which happened on the Central Road, at Canastota. It occurred about noon yesterday, when the mail train, which left here at 9 o'clock A. M., had reached Canastota, and switched off to await the passage of the N. Y. express train from Buffalo. The latter came dashing along, just as two ladies had stepped from the mail train, and were about crossing the track. One of them was caught by the cowcatcher and thrown into the air, alighting mangled and dead; the other, who had unconsciously passed back, and stood between the mail and the express train, escaping the locomotive, was caught by a portion of the cars, or drawn by the draught of the flying train under the wheels, and literally cut to pieces. Our informant describes the appearance of the last as shocking in the extreme; both head were completely severed and separated from her body, both arms cut off, as were both of the feet, and the body otherwise mutilated. We have taken trouble to ascertain the names or residences of the victims. It is one of the most painful accidents we have had to record in connection with the Central Road.

The females killed resided about two miles from Little Falls, and took the train at that place. Their names are Mrs. RACHEL KELLER and Mrs. SARAH DICKINSON, mother and daughter, and both having husbands living.—*Albany Express, Aug. 30.*

An Angel Fallen.—The "trumpeter," JOHN S. ORR *alias* MCSHANE, the "street-preacher" was yesterday examined before Justice WARREN of Charlestown on three charges of disturbing the peace. 1. Disturbing the Methodist Society which assembles in the Monument church, by drawing together a crowd near their house of worship. 2. Transacting business on Sunday, by publishing sheets of verses. 3. Causing a general turmoil and disturbance of the peace, on Sundays, by his turbulent harangues. The "Angel" was convicted and sentenced to pay fines of $5 each for the first and second offences, and $10 for the third offence, with costs amounting in the aggregate to about $54; also to give $300 bonds for his good behavior during six months. ORR paid the fines imposed and gave the requisite bonds.—*Boston Courier, Aug. 30.*

Committed on a Charge of Murder.—MICHAEL HILAND, who was arrested at South Boston, on the night of the 20th inst., on a charge of murdering HUMPHREY W. DUNCAN, was brought before the Police Court yesterday for examination. Officer LOWO testified that on the night in question he was called upon to stop a fight going on in the rear of the South Boston Hotel; that he there found a person, whom he took to be HILAND, pounding DUNCAN'S head against the pavement. Other witnesses testified that HILAND was the man who had assaulted the deceased, and this was deemed a *prima facie* case. HILAND was committed for trial on a charge of murder.—*Boston Post, Aug. 26.*

The Drouth in New-Hampshire.—A friend who left the vicinity of Lake Winnipisiogee, this morning, informs us that the drought in that region still continues. With the exception of a few slight showers, no rain had fallen since the middle of July. Yesterday the day was cloudy, but the indications of a storm passed off with the setting sun, and the hope deferred of the farmers was again disappointed. The fields vary in tint from a dark brown to a light shade of dusty gray; the dust lies deep in the roads, the air is obscured by smoke and filled with the odor of burning woods, and the whole aspect of the country is cheerless and discouraging. Corn and potatoes will yield hardly half an average crop, and the farmers are feeding their cattle as in mid-winter.—*Boston Journal, 28th.*

Ontario and Huron Doubled in One Day.—Until yesterday, August 25, the journey from Lake Ontario to Lake

PAPER-MAKING.

The Progress of Manufacturing Paper—History of the Business, &c.

The recent extraordinary rise in the price of Paper, with the general anxiety that prevails to obtain fresh material for its manufacture, give interest to the history, process and present condition of the Business.

Before the art of making paper was put in practice, the materials used for writing were chiefly such as required only some little mechanical fashioning to suit them for that purpose. Flat stones were employed in default of foolscap, and letters were written on pieces of clay, which were then hardened by heat, and in this state dispatched to their recipients. Afterward, thin boards of wood covered with wax or some similar composition, and plates of ivory or metal were used; and a convenient material was found in the leaves of the various species of trees. Later still, the skins and intestines of animals were made into sheets for writing, and at last the Egyptian papyrus was introduced, which caused the demise of all the other materials we have mentioned except parchment, which is still employed where absolute indestructibility is required, although not so much in this country as in England and on the Continent.

The process of making paper from a fibrous matter reduced to a pulp in water, seems to have been first discovered in China, about the commencement of the Christian Era, or as some say, as late as the year 95, A. D. It was thence brought to Mecca, together with the article itself, about the beginning of the eighth century, and was carried by the Arabs in their career of conquest and colonization to the coasts of Barbary, and into Spain during the early part of the tenth century. At this time the materials employed were chiefly straw and the fibres of the inner bark of trees; and it is said by occasional authorities that the Arabians also used hemp. The paper in spite of being sized, was rendered fit for use by being dipped into a strong solution of alum.

It was not till late in the fourteenth century that paper was made from rags in Europe, by the establishment of a paper-mill in Nuremberg, Germany, in the year 1390. A person by the name of Tate is said to have had a paper-mill at Hertford, England, early in the sixteenth century; and another was erected at Dartford, in 1588, by a German jeweler, under the patronage of Queen Elizabeth, by whom he was knighted, as a reward for his services to the State in promoting so important a manufacture. These mills, however, did not produce a very large quantity of paper, and until the year 1700 most of the paper used in England was imported from France and Holland. Fuller has the following remarks upon the paper of this time, which smack strongly of the imaginative age in which this author lived. "Paper," says he, "participates in some sort of the character of the country which makes it; the Venetian being neat, subtle, and court-like; the French, light, slight, and slender; and the Dutch, thick, corpulent and gross, sucking up the ink with the sponginess thereof." Fuller seems to have been a Protectionist, as he complained that the making of paper was not sufficiently encouraged, "considering the vast sums of money expended in England for paper out of Italy, France and Germany, which might be lessened were it made at home."

In the times of Arkwright, and contemporaneously with the vast mechanical improvements then put into action, the art of paper-making received a great impetus, both in England and on the Continent. At an early period of our own history, the manufacture was carried on in the Eastern States, subject to a moderate taxation from the British Government; and a family now residing on Long Island have in their possession a sheet of white paper, made by Washington in the year 1778, who, with his own hands, dipped the pulp, arranged the felts, hung up the sheet to dry, and when finished wrote his name on it in large characters. This revolutionary memento has been framed, and, as we may easily imagine, is most highly prized by its owners.

But little improvement, however, was made in the mode of converting the rags into pulp till about the commencement of the present century. Prior to this, they were reduced to the pasty state of comminution requisite for the manufacture by being washed with water, and set in close vessels until fermented; by which they underwent in reality a species of putrefaction. A method by many deemed preferable was to beat the rags into a pulp by stamping rods, shod with iron, working in strong vat mortars, and moved by water wheel, or steam machinery—so rude and ineffective was this apparatus, that forty pair of stamps were required to operate twenty-four hours in preparing one hundred weight of rags.

These rude and clumsy contrivances are now entirely done away with, and the machinery both for preparing the pulp and manufacturing it into paper, appears nearly to have reached perfection; although in its minor details it may be yet susceptible of improvement.

The first step in the manufacture is the sorting of the rags into four or five different qualities. The rags of commerce, which we import from Palermo, Trieste, Messina, Marseilles and Bremen, usually arrive washed and sorted; but a great part of domestic rags are sold to the mills in a mixed state, and require to be picked over before they can be used. City rags usually need to be well washed before sorting, while with country rags this operation is hardly ever necessary. It may be well to say here that only about ten per cent. of the rags employed in our paper mills are imported. In the cities, rags are collected by *chiffoniers*, and by the agents of the junk-dealers; and nearly all pass through the hands of this class of merchants before they reach the mills. Country rags are collected by the agents of the mills, and by itinerant tinmen, and other descriptions of peddlers, who buy them at an average rate of two cents a pound payable in their wares, and sell them to the mill-owners at about double this sum in cash. The rags after being sorted are cut into shreds and prepared for the dusting machine, known to the trade by the rather startling appellation of the "devil." The processes of sorting and cutting are carried on entirely by women. An active woman can cut and sort a hundred weight in a day.

The "devil," like the barrel in which the wicked rival was rolled down the hill in the fairy story, is a cylinder placed horizontally, and having on its inner surface a great number of sharp steel or iron spikes, with which, while it is revolving, the rags are thoroughly torn and shaken. While it is revolving, a current of air is made to pass through it, which effectually clears its contents of dust. This dust, which amounts to a noticeable percentage of the rags, is carefully saved for the manufacture of inferior qualities of paper.

The rags are next put into a boiler, having a pressure of from seventy-five to one hundred pounds to the square inch, and boiled for twelve hours. Being now reduced to a semi-pasty state, and made capable of mingling freely with water, they are drawn off into the stuff-engines, and the work of washing and comminution begins in good earnest.

The stuff-engine is an oblong cistern rounded at the angles—a partition extends about two-thirds of its length, leaving a space at each end; and the whole inside is lined with lead. A cylinder made of wood, and furnished with a number of blades or cutters, parallel to the axes, and projecting about an inch above its surface, extends across the engine from side to side. Immediately beneath the cylinder is placed a block of wood, mounted with cutters like those of the cylinder. These teeth nearly meet the teeth of the cylinder during its revolutions, but are never allowed to touch. The engine is supplied with water from a pump by a pipe, which delivers it into a small cistern, near to, and communicating with the engine. A stop-cock regulates the supply of water, and a grating covered with hair cloth is fixed across the small cistern to intercept any filth that may be floating in the water. The quality of the water is, indeed, one of the most important matters to be attended to in the manufacture of paper;—as it is impossible to make white paper with muddy or discolored water. The best water for the engines is that which comes direct from the spring, and the next best is that which is furnished by a stream proceeding from a lake, and near the outlet. Ordinary, and especially small streams, are apt to become turbid in times of freshet.

The rags being put into the engine, filled with water, are drawn, by the rapid rotation of the cylinder, between the two sets of cutters, by which they are torn into the finest filaments. The same action, aided by a slight inclination of the bottom of the engine on one side of the partition, drives them round and round, so that they pass between the cutters at intervals of ten or fifteen minutes, being each time reduced to a still finer pulp. The cylinder of the engine makes from 120 to 150 revolutions a minute, provided there is a sufficient supply of water-power. The vibratory noise of the engine is very great, and none of our readers who have visited a paper-mill will need to be reminded of it. This noise is not at all unaccountable, for when the cylinder revolves 120 times a minute, having about 40 teeth, each of which passes over from 12 to 14 teeth in the block at every revolution, it makes nearly 60,000 cuts in a minute, each of which produces its own separate and distinct sound. The beating engine, which we shall shortly notice, having half as many more teeth, and an equally enlarged number of cutters, makes a much greater number of cuts each minute. This astonishing rapidity produces a coarse musical humming, which may be heard at a great distance from the mill—so that if it were necessary to carry on the manufacture of paper secretly, as it might have been in countries where printing was formerly regarded as the direct invention of the devil, we should be obliged to resort once more to the close-covered rag-fermenters, and to the stamping-mortars.

After three or four hours, the cylinder having been gradually lowered, so that the rags have been more and more comminuted between the teeth, they are reduced to a state known as "half stuff," and are then usually discharged into the bleach-chests, when they lie from 10 to 24 hours. They have now lost their identity as rags, and appear only as a confused and tenacious mass of pulp.

Different manufacturers employ different bleaching-powders, but chloride of lime is the basis of all. In some of the French mills chlorine gas is employed with very good effect, and leaves no residuum in the pulp. After the bleaching operation has been thoroughly performed, the pulp is transferred to the beating engine, where it undergoes the process of comminution for several hours longer. It is then drawn off into the stuff-chest, which is capable of containing the contents of three or four engines, and is unusually round, to admit of the use of rotary agitators, which preserve the pulp of a uniform consistency.

For printing paper the *size* is usually given in the beating engine, toward the end of its operation. The size is formed of alum, in fine powder, ground up with oil, of which mixture about a pint and a half is thrown in every few minutes, during the last half-hour's beating. Sometimes a little indigo blue or smalt is added, when a peculiar tinge is desired. This *size* differs from that employed on writing paper, as we shall have occasion to mention.

The old-fashioned method of making paper was as follows: A mould, having a wire cloth surface was let down into the stuff chest till it was covered with a thin coating of pulp: it was then gently raised, and the water drained off; the coating of pulp, which by this time had assumed a definite consistency, was now deposited on a layer of fine felt cloth by simply reversing the mould, and covered with a fresh layer of felting. In this way a heap of paper and felts, alternately stratified, was raised to the height of a foot and a half or two feet, and then subjected to the action of a hydraulic press. Two men at the vat, and a boy as layer or lifter, could make by this method six or eight reams in ten hours.

This mode of paper making, and also the mode practiced with the cylinder machine, have been almost entirely done away with by the introduction of the Fourdrinier machine, which splendid piece of mechanism we owe to Louis Robert, a French artisan, whose inventive genius, aided by the capital of Messrs. Henry and Sealy Fourdriniers, paper merchants and stationers, London. The first triumph of the machine was realized at Dartford, Kent County, England. Such is the beauty and the simplicity of this machine that it seemed at once to defy competition and improvement. The price of paper was at once lowered one-half, and it was computed in 1834 that directly and indirectly the revenues of England were increased by its adoption to the extent of £400,000 a year. At that date, 1834, there were two hundred and eighty of these machines at work in the United Kingdom, making collectively 1,600 miles of paper a day. At the same date there were but twenty in France; though this number must now be immensely increased; as also the number used in the United Kingdom.

It is, of course, impossible within the limits of a popular article like this, and without the aid of engravings, to give our readers a full idea of this machine. We will, however, describe the process of making paper by it as briefly as we can, referring the reader for more copious information to the machine itself, which it will be in his power to observe at almost any paper-mill of importance.

The pulp is first made to flow from the stuff chest upon a wire frame or sifter, which moves rapidly up or down so as to force the fine filaments of the pulp through the wire, while it retains any knots or other unsuitable matter. Having passed through the sifter, the pulp flows over a ledge in a regular and even stream, and is received upon an endless web of wire gauze, which presents an uninterrupted surface of five or six feet long. The wire web moves forward with a motion so regulated, as, taken in connection with the quantity of pulp allowed to flow upon it, to determine the thickness of the paper. At the same time a shaking motion is given, from side to side, to the wire net, which aids in spreading the pulp evenly, and also in facilitating the separation of the water, which passes through the wire: by which means the pulp solidifies as it advances, and is at the same time prevented from flowing over the sides by straps which regulate the width of the paper. Before the pulp, now no longer fluid, quits the plane of wire, it is pressed by a roller covered with felt, and is then taken up by an endless web of the same material, which forms an inclined plane, and, gradually moving forward, absorbs a further portion of the moisture. The pulp is now seized by a pair of rollers, between which it is pressed, and then it passes upon another inclined plane of felt, which in its turn conducts it to another pair of pressing-rollers. The pulp is now become paper, and only requires to be made dry and smooth. To effect these objects, the machinery conducts it over the polished surface of a large cylinder, heated by steam. From this cylinder it passes to a second, which is still hotter, and from this to a third, hotter than the second; after this it is subjected to the pressure of a woolen cloth, which confines it on one side, while the cylinder smooths it on the other. It is then conducted by another roller to a reel, from which it is taken up by endless tapes, and passed through the cutters, which deliver it in sheets of the required size, on a frame tended by two girls, who keep the pile of paper in shape, and count it off by quires and reams. The cutters did not belong to the original Fourdrinier machine, but were invented by Mr. T. B. Crompton, of Farnworth, Lancashire, England, in 1821. The same gentleman also obtained a patent in 1828 for cutting the web of paper lengthwise, in slips of any required width.

The *size* used in preparing writing paper for the pen is made of pieces of skin, cut off by the curriers before tanning; or of sheep's feet, any other substance containing a large per centage of gelatine. These substances are boiled in copper vessels to a jelly, to which, when strained, a little alum is added. The paper is then dipped in the size, the latter being properly diluted with water. After being pressed it is taken to the drying room; when thoroughly dry it is examined by women, and the imperfections, where they consist of knots, are picked out with sharp knives. Each sheet is then held between the eye and the light, and is laid in the pile of perfect, or imperfect sheets, according to its quality. The finisher then counts into reams, and ties it in packages for market. A good finisher can prepare 200 reams, or 96,000 sheets in a day.

We mentioned in a preceding column that we should notice the process of making bank-note paper. This paper differs from other varieties in being made of entirely new stock, usually new Russia-linen duck, which is made to lose about 40 per cent. in cutting and dusting before it passes into the boiler. It is now boiled for 20 hours, and afterwards remains in the engines undergoing comminution and beating during 36 hours longer. It also usually lies in the bleach vats 36 hours. Great care is used in sizing it, as the least variation from the proper quality would render it unfit to receive the fine steel plate impressions for which it is destined. The sheets are examined by skillful workmen with the utmost possible minuteness, and are then placed between glazed boards, each sheet between separate boards, between which it is pressed for 24 hours, hot plates being included between the boards at proper intervals. The unusual care, together with the expense attending the manufacture of bank-note paper, deter all but very considerable capitalists from undertaking it. There are four manufacturers of this article in the United States, the leading firm being that of Kenets & Boswell, South Manchester, Conn.

We had intended giving our readers an account of the manufacture of paper-machines, the details of which have been furnished us by Messrs. Goddard & Rice of Worcester, Mass., but the length to which we have been led in this article forbids our entering on this subject.

We have prepared from authentic sources, and from a careful comparison of data, the following statistics relative to the manufacture of paper in the United States.

We find that there are in the United States 750 paper-mills in actual operation. Allowing 4 engines to each mill, and calculating that each engine will make 300 pounds of paper a day, the quantity of paper made in the year will be as follows:

Number of mills, 750.

Number of engines, 3,000.

Number of pounds of paper per day, 900,000.

Number of pounds of paper in the year, allowing 300 days to the year, 270,000,000.

Value of this paper at 10 cents a pound, $27,000,000.

It is estimated that one and a half pounds of rags are required to make one pound of paper. Adopting these data, we find that 405,000,000 pounds of rags are consumed in one year; their value at 4 cents a pound being $16,200,000.

The cost of labor is one and a quarter cents upon each pound of paper manufactured, and is, therefore, $3,375,000 a year; and the cost of labor and rags united is $19,575,000 a year.

The cost of manufacturing, aside from rags and labor, estimated from adding together the cost of felts, wire-cloth, bleaching powders, fuel, machinery, interest and fixed capital, insurance expenses, &c., we find to be $4,050,000. Adding this to the cost of rags and labor, we find that $23,625,000 is the total cost of manufacturing paper worth $27,000,000, a measure of profit by no means unreasonable; and which might even be considered small, were not the manufacture comparatively free from those sudden changes that affect the manufacture of cloth and metals.

We conclude by giving the amount of our exports and imports of paper, and imports of rags, from 1838 to 1850:

	Exports Paper.	Imports Paper.	Imports Rags.
1838	$94,335	$164,179	$465,448
1839	80,149	186,418	588,318
1840	76,957	146,790	564,689
1841	83,483	60,193	496,227
1842	69,862	92,771	468,220
1843	51,291	19,997	*79,853
1844	63,108	104,648	295,586
1845	106,190	98,009	421,080
1846	124,597	194,220	304,216
1847	88,731	195,571	385,397
1848	78,507	415,668	626,607
1849	86,827	395,773	524,755
1850	99,696	496,562	749,707

* Duty began to be enforced on rags, 1843.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Observations and Speculations of a Tourist.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Mason's Hotel, North Conway, N. H. Friday, Aug. 18, 1854.

We once heard of a man who made a large fortune, one-half of it by minding his own business, the other half by letting his neighbor's business alone. That man must have been a Conwegian; for though we have been roaming about Conway for a week, poking into all sorts of nooks and corners, trespassing upon all sorts of grounds, wearing all sorts of costumes, cutting all sorts of antics, shouting, singing, hallooing, whistling, whooping, swinging, sliding, riding, driving, romping, dancing, leaping, racing, hunting, rambling, scrambling, climbing, boating, bathing, fishing, wading, fording, swimming, (and well nigh drowning,) visiting, picnicing, hob-nobbing, cousining, courting, flirting—in fine, making ourselves as ridiculous and agreeable as possible—no resident of the village, male or even female, appears to have taken the slightest notice of us or "ourn."

Seven days and nights have we dwelt under this Masonic roof without seeing any sign of the landlady, except her blessed daguerreotype, in which she figures not so much in her character as an accomplished house-wife, as that of an amiable mother, supported by two golden-haired cherubins. It is our decided opinion that *that daguerreotype rules the house*, while we are sure that it operates upon all the guests—to say nothing of the other inmates of the establishment—as a symbol of absolute authority. To be ruled in this way by a mere shadow of power, projected as it were from behind the throne, and to be free, in all ways, from immediate scrutiny, is delightful. We have thus far reciprocated the *attentive non-attention* paid, on all hands, to our proceedings, to the extent of allowing a native Jehu to elope with a newly-arrived Jeanette, "without our special wonder," and permitting a lively flirtation to go on between our favorite Sam Weller and the cook, "without observation."

Take it all in all, North Conway is the most singular place we have ever visited. The startling splendor of the scenery is not more remarkable that the surprising simplicity of the people. We were driven into the place by a son of one of the principal landlords. On entering the village we asked which was the best hotel. He told us there was no choice; one was as good as another. "But isn't Thompson's the most comfortable?" we inquired. "No, Sir; they are all alike. Thompson's, kept by my father, Mason's, kept by the Postmaster, and the Washington House, kept by Eastman—all are good, and you will be comfortable at either of them." The sweet, truthful expression of the lad's countenance—and we have rarely seen a countenance of more striking beauty—convinced us that this extraordinary candor was only the natural habit of his mind. We have noticed the same trait of character in his father, and in all the people here whom we have met. Is this lofty-mindedness attributable to the mountains—or what? And why do not men learn how beautiful upon the mountains and in the valleys, in cities and in hamlets, is this noble truthfulness of heart—which is superior to all envy and jealousy—which leads to that inward peace of mind,

> "Which neither man nor boy,
> Nor all that is at enmity with joy,
> Can utterly abolish or destroy?"

* * * * *

On the morning after our arrival, we were aroused from a sound sleep at sunrise, by the ringing of the church-bell. We supposed, of course, that there was a fire, and waited, with muffled ears, to hear the demoniac shouts attendant upon such an event in New-York. We were happily disappointed. The bells were pealing their usual morning psalm, welcoming the first rays of the sun as they slanted athwart the emerald meadows, and summoning the drowsy villagers to witness the glory of his coming. The summons terminated with a solemn toll, announcing by successive peals the day of the month. The almanac-makers protest against this gratuitous mode of giving such information; but they might as well protest against the matinal song of the lark. The people here are so accustomed to keep the run of the fleeting days by the carefully measured strokes of their favorite bell, that any other method of keeping the account seems to them like some horrible system of double-entry invented to perplex the agricultural mind. * * * *

The great event of the day to all of us is the arrival of the mail. Our landlord happens to be the postmaster; but for that, we should never see him. The awful ceremony of opening the mail bags he always performs in person, with "forty" *damsels* "looking down upon him;" and when does damsel-kind look so imposingly beautiful, as when in that eager, expectant, hopeful, anxious, fearful, flattering state of mind, incident to the arrival of a mail? But our impassible postmaster is as indifferent to the exciting scene about him, as is the Old Man of the Mountain to the scenes which daily transpire in the Notch.

Brilliant eyes beaming like the contracted rays of a watchman's lantern upon his leathern casket; tremulous hands reach timidly up to him in the utmost attitude of prayer; the sweet girl there in the corner, hastily skimming over her letter by the dim light of an expiring candle; the quivering lips and melting eyes of that other, who refuses still to believe the reiterated assurance that there is nothing—*nothing* for her; the benevolent old deacon, loading himself down with letters and papers, to be scattered like flowers, from house to house, as he wends his blessed way home. This beautiful scene is no more to the eye of our nevertheless worthy postmaster, than a cattle-scene in yonder pasture.

Who, by the way, has ever written anything like a faithful account of the pleasures experienced by the absent in receiving news from home? We once asked a gifted and enthusiastic young man who was contemplating a visit to Europe, what would be the first thing he should wish to see on is arrival in London. He replied: *An American newspaper.* So here among these magnificent mountains, the most impassioned traveler is more eager to get—we will not say a letter from wife or child, that would be natural—but even a *home newspaper*, than to gaze either upon the cloud-capped heights of Mount Washington, or this fairy-like valley of Conway. At the sound of the postman's horn, he will desert the sweet-flowing Saco, which lingers here on its onward march to the sea, and tripping over the most beautiful intervale that eye ever beheld, rush to the crowded office as if on his receipt of a letter or paper depended the fate of empires.

A number of the New-York Times—or, in the absence of that, of any other City journal—produces a sensation in our little company which is quite indescribable. How much more is a newspaper than a mountain?

Apropos of newspapers. This fact is most observable, that whereas, four or five years ago, the intelligent traveler was constantly disappointed at finding no other New-York journal on his route but the *Herald*, he is now pleased to find that your own and other respectable journals have supplanted that reckless publication almost entirely. Linton.

When will Public Confidence be Restored?

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

What has caused this great shock to public confidence in the stocks and bonds of all our railroad corporations? Has the recent development of frauds in the New-Haven and Harlem roads been the cause of this? and if so, is it warrantable?

Because two of the officers of these corporations have committed frauds, is that to say that the whole community are corrupt? If the cashier of one of our leading banks should defraud the institution of a large amount, would that be a sufficient reason that all the remaining should be looked upon with suspicion?

The extension of this distrust, or want of confidence, has been caused in a great degree by the panic-stricken action of many of these corporations themselves. The banks for instance, which up to this time had lent their assistance by generally loaning on bonds and stocks on railroad and other corporations, hastily withdrew it, thus forcing the latter to seek aid from individuals, who, learning the action of the banks, not only refused their aid, but increased the difficulty by throwing the stocks they held upon the market. Upon no company has this want of confidence fallen so heavily as upon the New-York and Erie Railroad, whose large floating debt, created for the purpose of increasing its transportation facilities, in the building of double track, &c., obliged it to seek temporary assistance to an amount which in ordinary times could be easily obtained, but which under existing circumstances, and the action of the banks before referred to, completely paralyzed its operations. What bank, banker, capitalist, or wealthiest merchant whose transactions were at all extended, could bear up under the repeated attacks of a portion of the press of this City, as well as withdrawal from them of the confidence of all parties, and a demand for instant payment of all their liabilities?

The bare possibility of the failure from such causes, of this great undertaking, the direct highway from New-York to the great West, whose millions of stock and bonds are distributed not only among capitalists, but to a great extent among farmers, country merchants and others, from one end of the State to the other, and the market price of which has been a thermometer of the prices of other securities, is a subject which should cause serious reflections among those who have it in their power either directly or through their connection with banks to prevent.

The evil consequences of such a failure not only to them but to the whole community, it would be impossible to estimate, as it would cause universal distrust both here and abroad, and an incalculable sacrifice would result to the public generally, and to all railroad companies and corporations owing money on their bonds. It would appear to be the duty of the banks, in this view of the case, to examine into the affairs of this Company, to ascertain its exact position, and to endeavor, if possible, to avert what cannot be looked upon but as a public calamity. It is idle to say that a road, whose receipts will be six millions for the next twelve months, is worthless, and whose sworn statement to the Legislature shows a profit sufficient to pay the interest on its large debt and leave a margin for the stock which would be enhanced by increased receipts.

The writer has not a dollar of interest in the stock or bonds of this Company, but has given some reflections on the dangerous consequences of directors of moneyed institutions refusing to extend their aid in the present emergency, when they could be made safe in doing so. Consistent action, and confidence will be Restored.

"A Southern Lady."

From the Washington Union.

The fair editress of the Yazoo (Mississippi) *Whig*, Mrs. Prewett, herself a Northern-born lady, nobly expresses the feelings and vindicates the character of the South during her travels this Summer through the North. She writes to her own paper:

"My first contact with an Abolitionist occurred on the cars between Rochester and Syracuse. At one of the stations two great saucy-looking negro men came into the ladies' car and began looking about for a seat. No one made place for them; but those who had left their places walked back to them and stood guard over them. The 'colored gentlemen' were not at all put out, but kept walking up and down, looking for seats. My little boy said no 'nigger' should sit by him. Some of the passengers laughed, but others looked awfully offended. A white woman that was sitting before me, and was almost as ugly as Aunt Harriet Stowe, turned fiercely on the boy, and said, 'If the gentlemen are colored they are as good as *you* or *me*.' 'Madam,' said I, 'they are no doubt as good as you, and better, but they are not as good as my child, and shall not sit by him.' If one could be annihilated by a look of contempt, I should not be writing this. When the cars stopped at the next station, my interesting neighbor got up to leave, but, determined not to lose the opportunity of dropping a word in season to the poor benighted Southerner, came up to me and said: 'You will find when you come to die, that it matters not what is the color of the face so that the heart is white.' 'Madam,' I replied, 'if old mother intended the face to be an index to the heart, she made a great mistake in not giving you a black one.' Just then the cars started, and she had to run, leaving me victor."

A Monster Sentenced.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin, Aug. 29.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Kelley—*A Monster Sentenced.*—A man who has been in this country but one year, whose name is George Fisher, *alias* John Black, who was convicted yesterday of a barbarous outrage upon a little girl ten years of age, was called up for sentence this morning. Several witnesses were examined to show his innocence, but failed of their purpose. Judge Kelley asked him if he had anything to say to the Court before sentence was pronounced. The defendant criticised an unimportant part of the child's testimony, but did not deny his guilt.

The Judge then said: Admitting all that you say to be true, that the testimony of the child differs in some particulars from her first story, it does not change my opinion or shake my confidence in her story. There is not a shadow of doubt on my mind of your guilt; and I have arrived at this conclusion after having heard all the witnesses both for the Commonwealth and the defence. The child's statement was simple and truthful, and was sufficient in itself to convince me that you are a guilty man. During my official career, this is the third case of the kind it has been my lot to try and dispose of—this child being the eldest of those who were so barbarously treated. On reviewing the whole case, my mind is entirely free from doubt, and I shall treat you accordingly. Your sentence, therefore, is, that you undergo solitary confinement in the Eastern Penitentiary for the period of seven years.

A Deaf and Dumb Man's Attempt at Elocution.—An alarm was created at a late hour one night last week, on Washington street, by a supposed cry of murder coming from Brown's apothecary establishment at the corner of Bedford-street. A messenger was dispatched to the Fourth Station-house, and when the officers, breathless with haste, reached the room whence the cry proceeded, they found a deaf and dumb man, with a book before him, attempting to read!—*Boston Transcript.*

More Railroad Iron.—The little steamer *Obion* came down yesterday morning from Lasalle, with two barges in tow, loaded with 1,000 bars of iron for the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad. Her officers state that more is now on its way down from Chicago for this point.—*New-Albany Tribune.*

Ze Pistolet mit ze Sarde—Ven Shakespeare shine.

To the Editors of the Washington Intelligencer:

Messieurs les Redacteurs: Vare is pair ov ze von ze twentie ov zis mons politicals vich articels vat have ze hedde ov ze Kentuckian, ma vitch is von grande insulte to ze chahracter ov ze personne en miselfe, ze Professeur.

I make no chaddie ov ze langage. I confine ze linguist Francaise et Anglaise; if ze editeur receive ze diplome. I teach ze Kentuck'n Frenche, an' I make ze grand scholar, sare! I visite zeir attention to ze grammaire, en particulier ze ortographe.

Ha-bien! Ze composair ov ze article en question have perpetrate von injure, an I ville convince him sar it is not impertinent nar he ze Professeurs von salva venia, von humbug.

I haive ze pistolet an ze sarde, an I ville haive ze satisfaction, oui Messieurs! Ze satisfaction delatante; ze blodd she most flo to satisfie ze wonded sensibilité ov my honor. It is not necessaire to expier ze personnel affront, an he shall not ze awarde honorable or bite ze dest like ze Romans commit ze crime.

I am in von grande passion. Quelle horreur! In zis countree to call von gentlemen vot are ze professeur, to call him von salva venia, von humbug, j'enrage. I ville shoot. I ville make ze monsieur out of ze individu vat haive ze audace to call me so bad name.

I ville tiner vengeance, an I ville die like ze time ov sensibilite, of ze ambition.

Le Professeur of ze langage vat is grammatical.

Washington, 24 d'aout, 1854.

Distressing Accident—Man Killed.

From the Vernon (N. Y.) Transcript, Aug. 26.

A most distressing accident, resulting from the discharge of a gun, occurred in Warren, Herkimer Co., about two miles from Richfield Springs, on Thursday of last week. Mr. David C. Bloomfield, who resided in Chicago, Illinois, was spending several weeks with his mother and brother, at the family homestead, in Warren. On the day above-mentioned he took a double-barreled shot-gun and started to find some game. While standing in the edge of a piece of woods, near where his uncle and a boy were at work, the gun was discharged, and they heard the exclamation of "Oh, I'm shot!" On rushing to the spot they found him weltering in his blood, and upon raising him from the ground he gasped and instantly expired. On examination, one of the barrels was found loaded, and the ramrod returned to its place. The probability is, that he was standing with the breech of the gun on a small stob that stood near by, and it accidentally slipped off, striking the ground sufficiently hard to cause the explosion of the cap. The whole charge went into the lower part of the body.

Mr. B. was a young man of sterling worth and integrity, and had been in the business of engineering for some time past at Chicago and vicinity, where he had amassed a considerable fortune. He was engaged, and was to have been married in two weeks from the time of his death to a young lady, a resident of Chicago, and an orphan. A part of his business East was the purchase of furniture, &c., preparatory to housekeeping. He had been down several weeks, during which time the cholera was raging at Chicago to such an extent that he returned and took his betrothed a hundred miles back into the interior, that she might not become a prey to the pestilence. Mr. Bloomfield was about thirty years of age. We understand that while sick, a short time since, he made a will in favor of his betrothed, giving her his property so long as she remains unmarried. Thus, at one moment, was a fond mother's heart crushed and a doating brother grief-stricken. And who can paint the agony of the loving heart of the betrothed, when she read the letter breaking to her as gently and softly as loving hearts can, the sad and terrible news of his death!

A Singular Spiritual Manifestation.—It's a well related anecdote, and though perfectly original, the substance of it, we fancy, has been more than once experienced, in every night, if not in every day life, by those who have had any experience in Caudle manifestations:

A lady-friend who was inclined to believe in spiritual manifestations, was awakened one night by her husband coming in, and when he spoke, distinctly heard three raps, apparently upon the wall of the chamber. She asked, "Is there a spirit present?" No answer. She then insisted that her husband should question the mysterious visitor, and to gratify her he did so, although an unbeliever. "Is there a spirit present?" Tap, tap, tap! "Does it wish to communicate with me?" Tap, tap, tap! "Is it a matter of importance?" Tap, tap, tap! A host of inquiries of a like nature were made, all of which were responded to by the three mysterious taps; Mrs. J—— at intervals putting questions, but receiving no replies. At last, her husband's curiosity became aroused, and he arose, struck a light, and commenced a thorough examination of the apartment, the "mysterious knockings" whenever he opened his lips, but remaining obstinately silent when Mrs. J. interrogated "the spirits." At last, on approaching the bed, the taps waxed furious and faster, and, upon raising the valance, the "spirit was discovered bodily," in the shape of J——'s favorite bob-tailed terrier "Sam," who had ensconced himself under the bed before his master came home, and whenever spoken to would make a "waggin" of his stump tail; and this appendage, striking the floor, produced the "spiritual manifestations!" Sam was forthwith obliged to "vamos the ranch," and gave no more manifestations that night. Mrs. J—— is one of the most amiable of her sex, and is a great admirer of "Old Knick;" but, if you should ever come to the Mound City, and be introduced, as you value your eyes, don't mention "spirits" where she is!

[*New-Orleans True Delta, Aug. 21.*

Arrival of Mr. Douglas.—Hon. S. A. Douglas arrived at the Tremont on Wednesday evening. The matter created no sensation whatever. Yesterday Mr. Postmaster Cook and Mr. Collector Snowhook, and a few others, called upon him. We expect a terrible flourish of trumpets this morning from the ridiculous "young 'un" established by Mr. Douglas and a few government officials to cover up and plaster over the political sins of the would-be leaders of the party. For the last few days this upstart "youngster" has been engaged in the pleasant amusement of reading "old line" democrats who could not swallow the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the vote of Mr. Douglas on the River and Harbor bill, out of the party. Modest, certainly, for such an authority "to read out" such men as Hon. N. B. Judd, Hon. F. C. Sherman, Judge Dickey, Judge Skinner, Hon. W. S Gurnee, Col. Taylor, Dr. Maxwell, S. S. Hayes, Ald. Dwyer, and a host of others that might be named. Doubtless they "will walk right out" at the bidding of Mr. Postmaster Cook, Mr. Collector Snowhook, and Mr. Young America. "Tall walking" that will be, we humbly and most respectfully "reckon."—*Chicago Press.*

Mysterious.—Died, at the Blue Sulphur Springs, on the 29th ult., Mr. John Pritchett, of Pittsylvania County. The *Farmer's Friend* gives the following particulars connected with his death:

"He was a married man, and ran off from Pittsylvania with a young lady, and quite a young child, which they did not have with them when they arrived in Lewisburg. What became of it is not known. There he sold his horse and buggy, we believe, and took the young lady, it is said, on to Texas. A few weeks ago he was brought back as far as the Blue, in miserable health, and there requested Mr. Buster to write to his relatives in Pittsylvania, informing them of his illness and penniless condition, and perhaps asking them to come and take him home. Previous to his death an answer was received by letter, or some one came to see him, cautioning him not to return home, as a warrant had been issued for his arrest. The young lady did not accompany him back to the Blue, and what has become of her no one knows."

Murder of Captain R. M. Strother.—Reports were brought to this city yesterday of the death of Captain R. M. Strother, caused by the deliberate discharge of the contents of a gun in the hands of Captain Harris, in command of the stern-wheel steamer *Michigan*. Both barrels of the gun were discharged, one of the shots taking effect in the side, and the other in the face and neck of Captain Strother. This homicide took place on Tuesday last, on board the steamer *Toledo*, of which Mr. S. was captain. At the time, she was fast on Spring Creek Bar, near Lasalle. Mr. S. asked Mr. H. to get out of the way of the men, who were at work at the capstan, striving to get the boat off the bar. For making this request Captain S. was shot down, and died instantly. Mr. H. made his escape. A reward of $250 is offered for him. He is described as a man about six feet high, with black hair and sandy whiskers.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Sudden Death.—Hon. Ebenezer Mosely, of Newburyport, died suddenly at his residence in that city this morning. He was out yesterday, though in feeble health. Mr. M. was formerly an active member of the Federal party. He was in the State Senate some thirty years ago, and has filled various public trusts with great acceptance. He was one of the oldest members of the Essex Bar, but has not practiced his profession for the last few years of his life. His age was about 72 years.—*Boston Journal, 29th.*

Boston House of Correction.—We learn from a Director of this institution, that it is much over-crowded at the present time. With accommodations for only about 450 inmates, it has nearly 700 within its walls, and the workshops and chapel are used for sleeping apartments.—*Boston Journal.*

THE WEEKLY PICAYUNE, NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1884.

FROM HAVANA.

Reforms in Spain—Decrees of the Captain-General, &c.

From the New-York Daily Tribune:

HAVANA, Friday, Aug. 15, 1884.

On the 16th inst. we found the following in the *Diario de la Marina*, which is the leading Spanish journal of this city, and is supposed to be under the inspiration of the Captain-General, &c.:

"Alarming intelligence, circulated among us with the customary falsehoods and exaggeration, by the correspondents of the Madrid papers, has caused the greatest consternation in this peaceful city. Fortunately, however, the cause of the alarm has been promptly seen to be false, and the public has returned to its usual tranquillity.

"The telegraph announced that the Government had ordered the suppression of the Diario de la Marina, and the arrest of its editor, Don Rafael Montoro. Nothing of the kind has occurred. The Government has not the power to suppress the Diario de la Marina, which is the only paper in the Spanish dominions that has the courage to defend the rights of the people, and to denounce the abuses of the Government. The Government has not the power to arrest Don Rafael Montoro, who is a Deputy to the Cortes, and who has the right to speak and write as he pleases, so long as he does not violate the law. The Government has not the power to suppress the Diario de la Marina, which is the property of a corporation, and which has the right to appeal to the Cortes against any illegal act of the Government. The Government has not the power to suppress the Diario de la Marina, because the Diario de la Marina has not violated the law. The Government has not the power to suppress the Diario de la Marina, because the Diario de la Marina is the only paper in the Spanish dominions that has the courage to tell the truth, and to denounce the abuses of the Government.

"The telegraph announced that the Diario de la Marina had been suppressed, and that Don Rafael Montoro had been arrested. The Diario de la Marina has not been suppressed, and Don Rafael Montoro has not been arrested. The telegraph announced that the Diario de la Marina had been suppressed, and that Don Rafael Montoro had been arrested, because the Diario de la Marina and Don Rafael Montoro had published the decrees of the Captain-General, &c.

"The decrees of the Captain-General, &c., which have been published in the Diario de la Marina, are the following:

"Decree of the Captain-General, &c., dated Havana, July 14, 1884, suppressing the Diario de la Marina, and ordering the arrest of Don Rafael Montoro.

"Decree of the Captain-General, &c., dated Havana, July 15, 1884, ordering the Diario de la Marina to be published as usual, and ordering the release of Don Rafael Montoro.

"Decree of the Captain-General, &c., dated Havana, July 16, 1884, ordering the Diario de la Marina to be published as usual, and ordering the release of Don Rafael Montoro.

"Decree of the Captain-General, &c., dated Havana, July 17, 1884, ordering the Diario de la Marina to be published as usual, and ordering the release of Don Rafael Montoro.

"Decree of the Captain-General, &c., dated Havana, July 18, 1884, ordering the Diario de la Marina to be published as usual, and ordering the release of Don Rafael Montoro.

"Decree of the Captain-General, &c., dated Havana, July 19, 1884, ordering the Diario de la Marina to be published as usual, and ordering the release of Don Rafael Montoro.

"Decree of the Captain-General, &c., dated Havana, July 20, 1884, ordering the Diario de la Marina to be published as usual, and ordering the release of Don Rafael Montoro.

"Decree of the Captain-General, &c., dated Havana, July 21, 1884, ordering the Diario de la Marina to be published as usual, and ordering the release of Don Rafael Montoro.

"Decree of the Captain-General, &c., dated Havana, July 22, 1884, ordering the Diario de la Marina to be published as usual, and ordering the release of Don Rafael Montoro.

"Decree of the Captain-General, &c., dated Havana, July 23, 1884, ordering the Diario de la Marina to be published as usual, and ordering the release of Don Rafael Montoro.

"Decree of the Captain-General, &c., dated Havana, July 24, 1884, ordering the Diario de la Marina to be published as usual, and ordering the release of Don Rafael Montoro.

"Decree of the Captain-General, &c., dated Havana, July 25, 1884, ordering the Diario de la Marina to be published as usual, and ordering the release of Don Rafael Montoro.

"Decree of the Captain-General, &c., dated Havana, July 26, 1884, ordering the Diario de la Marina to be published as usual, and ordering the release of Don Rafael Montoro.

"Decree of the Captain-General, &c., dated Havana, July 27, 1884, ordering the Diario de la Marina to be published as usual, and ordering the release of Don Rafael Montoro.

"Decree of the Captain-General, &c., dated Havana, July 28, 1884, ordering the Diario de la Marina to be published as usual, and ordering the release of Don Rafael Montoro.

"Decree of the Captain-General, &c., dated Havana, July 29, 1884, ordering the Diario de la Marina to be published as usual, and ordering the release of Don Rafael Montoro.

"Decree of the Captain-General, &c., dated Havana, July 30, 1884, ordering the Diario de la Marina to be published as usual, and ordering the release of Don Rafael Montoro.

"Decree of the Captain-General, &c., dated Havana, July 31, 1884, ordering the Diario de la Marina to be published as usual, and ordering the release of Don Rafael Montoro.

"Decree of the Captain-General, &c., dated Havana, August 1, 1884, ordering the Diario de la Marina to be published as usual, and ordering the release of Don Rafael Montoro.

"Decree of the Captain-General, &c., dated Havana, August 2, 1884, ordering the Diario de la Marina to be published as usual, and ordering the release of Don Rafael Montoro.

"Decree of the Captain-General, &c., dated Havana, August 3, 1884, ordering the Diario de la Marina to be published as usual, and ordering the release of Don Rafael Montoro.

"Decree of the Captain-General, &c., dated Havana, August 4, 1884, ordering the Diario de la Marina to be published as usual, and ordering the release of Don Rafael Montoro.

"Decree of the Captain-General, &c., dated Havana, August 5, 1884, ordering the Diario de la Marina to be published as usual, and ordering the release of Don Rafael Montoro.

"Decree of the Captain-General, &c., dated Havana, August 6, 1884, ordering the Diario de la Marina to be published as usual, and ordering the release of Don Rafael Montoro.

"Decree of the Captain-General, &c., dated Havana, August 7, 1884, ordering the Diario de la Marina to be published as usual, and ordering the release of Don Rafael Montoro.

"Decree of the Captain-General, &c., dated Havana, August 8, 1884, ordering the Diario de la Marina to be published as usual, and ordering the release of Don Rafael Montoro.

"Decree of the Captain-General, &c., dated Havana, August 9, 1884, ordering the Diario de la Marina to be published as usual, and ordering the release of Don Rafael Montoro.

"Decree of the Captain-General, &c., dated Havana, August 10, 1884, ordering the Diario de la Marina to be published as usual, and ordering the release of Don Rafael Montoro.

"Decree of the Captain-General, &c., dated Havana, August 11, 1884, ordering the Diario de la Marina to be published as usual, and ordering the release of Don Rafael Montoro.

"Decree of the Captain-General, &c., dated Havana, August 12, 1884, ordering the Diario de la Marina to be published as usual, and ordering the release of Don Rafael Montoro.

"Decree of the Captain-General, &c., dated Havana, August 13, 1884, ordering the Diario de la Marina to be published as usual, and ordering the release of Don Rafael Montoro.

"Decree of the Captain-General, &c., dated Havana, August 14, 1884, ordering the Diario de la Marina to be published as usual, and ordering the release of Don Rafael Montoro.

"Decree of the Captain-General, &c., dated Havana, August 15, 1884, ordering the Diario de la Marina to be published as usual, and ordering the release of Don Rafael Montoro.

"Decree of the Captain-General, &c., dated Havana, August 16, 1884, ordering the Diario de la Marina to be published as usual, and ordering the release of Don Rafael Montoro.

"Decree of the Captain-General, &c., dated Havana, August 17, 1884, ordering the Diario de la Marina to be published as usual, and ordering the release of Don Rafael Montoro.

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"Decree of the Captain-General, &c., dated Havana, February 16, 1885, ordering the Diario de la Marina to be published as usual, and ordering the release of Don Rafael Montoro.

"Decree of the Captain-General, &c., dated Havana, February 17, 1885, ordering the Diario de la Marina to be published as usual, and ordering the release of Don Rafael Montoro.

"Decree of the Captain-General, &c., dated Havana, February 18, 1885, ordering the Diario de la Marina to be published as usual, and ordering the release of Don Rafael Montoro.

"Decree of the Captain-General, &c., dated Havana, February 19, 1885, ordering the Diario de la Marina to be published as usual, and ordering the release of Don Rafael Montoro.

"Decree of the Captain-General, &c., dated Havana, February 20, 1885, ordering the Diario de la Marina to be published as usual, and ordering the release of Don Rafael Montoro.

"Decree of the Captain-General, &c., dated Havana, February 21, 1885, ordering the Diario de la Marina to be published as usual, and ordering the release of Don Rafael Montoro.

"Decree of the Captain-General, &c., dated Havana, February 22, 1885, ordering the Diario de la Marina to be published as usual, and ordering the release of Don Rafael Montoro.

"Decree of the Captain-General, &c., dated Havana, February 23, 1885, ordering the Diario de la Marina to be published as usual, and ordering the release of Don Rafael Montoro.

"Decree of the Captain-General, &c., dated Havana, February 24, 1885, ordering the Diario de la Marina to be published as usual, and ordering the release of Don Rafael Montoro.

"Decree of the Captain-

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

THURSDAY, AUG. 31, 1854.

GEO. P. PIKE, Fall River, Mass., is Agent for the DAILY TIMES; from whom the Daily or Weekly can be procured by the single copy, or by the week or month.

SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

In order to suit the convenience of a very large class of readers, whom the Mail does not reach every day, and who desire the TIMES oftener than once a week, we shall commence the publication about the middle of September next of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES. It will be printed on a sheet of the same size, and in the same style as the DAILY TIMES, and will contain all the matter published in the Daily except the advertisements. The first number will be issued at the commencement of our third year, on the 19th of September. It will be sent to subscribers, by Mail, in any part of the United States, or elsewhere, for THREE DOLLARS a year, payable in all cases in advance.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

The News from Europe.

By the arrival of the steamship *Europa*, at Halifax, we are in possession of one week's later news from Europe. The working of the telegraph, however, having been interrupted, our report is not as full as desirable. On the 16th, we are informed, Bomarsund surrendered, and 2,000 Russians were taken prisoners. The French lost 100, and had 60 men killed. The Austrians are still entering Wallachia. It is said that the inhabitants of Aland have risen against the Russians, and that the French Admiral caused the intelligence to be proclaimed "in all the pulpits." The other news, this morning, is not of special interest. The expedition against the Crimea is still in progress, but as yet without result. In Spain, the Juntas of Malaga and Lerida refuse to recognize the new Government. Breadstuffs were unchanged, and Consols closed at 93¼@93¾. Cotton had declined.

Our Public Men.

It has been so common for critics to speak of the imaginative style of our orators, that one might be suspected of unfairness if he took an opposite view of the subject. But it is really surprising that such a charge should be so strenuously urged, when there are slight foundations for it. Fourth of July orations are often obnoxious to this criticism. And in much of our careless writing there is an exuberance of words, that amounts to florid verboseness. It does not follow, however, that the evil is of sufficient magnitude to be considered a national excrescence. Nearly all our speakers and writers who have stood out prominently as representatives of American mind, have not been characterized by any excess of the imaginative faculty. The most of them have shown passion. But this was in accordance with the laws of intellect. Both their subjects and circumstances inspired warmth, and they would have been unnatural had it been wanting. Passion, nevertheless, is not imagination. They use a different language, and are produced by unlike causes.

WIRT was ornate. Few of his efforts were free from lavish ornament. His mind was cast in such a mould, that he could not bring out its full strength in any other way. But there is a vast difference between him and such a speaker as the Irish PHILLIPS, or the English HERVEY. Independently of his imagination, WIRT was a man of learning and argument; and if he did delight in flowers, they were such as are found in the South, on magnolia trees—flowers of size and fragrance, on strong substantial branches. No one would accuse RANDOLPH of much fancy. He was too keen, direct, pungent, for any devotion to the beautiful. A classical taste he undoubtedly had, but he always went into debate as a genuine fight, not as a gay tournament; and hence he was for reaching his end by the sharpest warfare. A man of wonderful versatility, everything by turns and nothing long, he had too many means of excitement to rely upon the single intensity of the imagination. CALHOUN never betrayed the least taste for any of the arts of literature. He was too abstract even for logical methods. The intuitive power, so far as it could possibly coexist with the demands of a practical statesmanship, was exceedingly strong and subtle. No man was his equal in this one endowment, and indeed, it may be truly said, that in certain respects, the height, breadth and depth of some American principles were never measured until he did it. MARSHALL's dryness has been proverbial. STORY was neat, at times elegant, and always chaste and classical, but never excessive in any attribute of style. CLAY had a sort of imagination, that resembled the heat-lightning of a Summer twilight, but it never accompanied him in moments of profound earnestness. His oratory transcended his eloquence. If the latter had equalled the former, no one in modern times would have his reputation. Speaking, as it seemed to us in hearing him on various occasions, was the highest state of his happiness—a natural ecstasia, in which he could soar at will, and enjoy a boundless freedom. But he had superiors in point of thought, especially in the resources of illustration and imagery.

PINKNEY, of Maryland, had genius of a high order. As a thoroughly accomplished lawyer, the palm has not often been disputed with him, and in the United States Senate his efforts were memorable. He was a mass of light, shining steadily and brightly, but not with those alternating corusca tions that distinguish imaginative men.

MCDUFFIE had prodigious force as well as great fertility, but his invention was not remarkable. EVERETT has always been justly famed for his noble qualities of thought and style. In rhetoric he has no rival among us. His imagination is chastened and subdued. The pen in his hand could always do him justice, and he does not need a stirring occasion to attest his powers. CROAKE is certainly alive with imagination. His different faculties, like so many Leyden Jars, are all charged with electricity. United into a battery, they are formidable enough, and unfailingly emit a spark as well as a flash. But the sharp points of the LAW are constantly drawing off the gathered fluid in a feather-like form, and dissipating it abroad in the atmosphere. If the opportunity—the Choatean occasion—should ever come, we may open our eyes on another era of American oratory. SEWARD and SUMNER show immense acquirements, cast into the mould of literary scholarship, and in rigid conformity to the statutes of art. They furnish elaborate discourses on topics in hand, but in facile power are wanting. The quick, free, bold movement—the demonstrative voice—the utter abandon of the hour—have not been attained, and hence they are not likely to create "sensations" among the people. Last of all we name WEBSTER. By common consent, his place is secure. Where to be great, and when, he understood perfectly. His tremendous force was never wasted. The perception of time and chance, fitness for the scene and its associations, and all the exact adaptations of matter and manner, were developed in him. He was WEBSTER in logic, history, argument. He was WEBSTER in a quotation, a simile, a retort, a criticism. If his claims to greatness in Statesmanship could possibly be invalidated, the merits of the Lawyer, the Literary Orator, the General Thinker, would still be sufficient to transmit a noble name to posterity.

A Martinet in Turkey.

While WELLINGTON was in the Peninsula, from 1808 until 1814, he had the good sense not to give the army which he commanded any trouble about costume. Provided that they kept their powder dry and their arms in good fighting order, he did not annoy them by absurd orders respecting dress. Indeed, it would have been almost useless to have done so. Aristocratic young gentlemen who went to the Peninsula, magnanimously resolved "to rough it on a beefsteak and a bottle of port," soon found that marching and counter-marching, here storming a citadel, and there wading through a river, now bivouacking in the open air, and anon huddled together in tents almost incapable of keeping out the wet, ruined their handsome uniforms, and compelled them to abjure dandyism. The British army which entered Toulouse in April, 1814, as conquerors, were a complete set of scarecrows, as regarded dress. No matter,—they had raised WELLINGTON, in six years, from a simple Knight of the Bath to three Dukedoms, (in England, Portugal and Spain,) and their leader did not mind their toilette, while they fought. Lord RAGLAN, (who was WELLINGTON's secretary on the Peninsula,) is doing something in the East. He has not yet waged war against the Russians, or for the Turks,—he seems to have a desire to do battle with somebody, however, and has therefore attacked his own officers. He has issued a manifesto which, considering the actual work he was sent out to perform, must remind the Turks (as it has reminded us) of the native fruit-vender, who, in a magniloquent manner, called out, as he traversed Constantinople, "In the name of the Prophet—*figs!*"

Turkey, with its furnace-like mid-Summer, is very different from England in any month,—but not unlike New-Orleans in the dog days. The British uniform, heavy with padding and embroidery, and close-fitting, is not the most agreeable costume when the temperature is 100° in the shade. The British officers, compelled to wear this costume, naturally did what they could to mitigate its discomforts. They did three things accordingly, any one of which, in Lord RAGLAN's eyes, is a mortal offence against military discipline. They actually left their shell-jackets unbuttoned in order to obtain a little coolness. They took off their head-covering—the flower-pot cap yclept "The Albert Hat," and the three feet high bear-skin enormity—and substituted turbans. Lastly, they sometimes dispensed with shaving. The result is a Military Order of the day, or "Memorandum," issued by Lord RAGLAN, which is so facetious in reality, albeit solemn in phraseology, that we should have taken it, if published in *Punch*, as one of THACKERAY's most felicitous burlesques on the "pomp, pride, and circumstance of war," and the salient points in it, tragedy as it is, on which Ridicule cannot avoid making a descent. In this "Memorandum," with solemn gravity, the Commander-in-chief of the British army in Turkey reproved and admonished his officers as to the color of their shirts, the absence of shirt-collars, the neglect of shaving, the buttoning of their jackets, and such vitally important topics, involving (of course) the honor of the British flag and the dignity of the unfortunate British Lion. He mourned over "the very unbecoming manner in which the officers of the army dress themselves," and declares the enormity to consist in this, that "the shell jacket is allowed to fly open, showing underneath *a red flannel shirt*, with nothing round the neck, *not even a white shirt-collar*. Often a turban is worn over the forage cap, *the chin unshaven*,"—all, in short, resolving itself into "a general disregard for what is proper."

What could "correct this evil," but attention on the part of the culprit to the regulation attire? Lord RAGLAN "does not desire to insist that their jackets should *always* be *buttoned from the bottom to the top*, but he does hope that, having as much regard for good appearance in uniform as they would have out of uniform, they will bear in mind that the uniform directed to be worn ought to be put on with care and attention, no matter in what country the army may be serving, nor what the service may be in which the army happens to be engaged."

Here we have Lord RAGLAN, Commander-in-chief of the British Army in Turkey, self-exhibited as a military man-milliner—a sort of "*costumier*"—a critic in attire—a martinet in dress. That his officers wear sword, jacket and cap (as directed) is nothing, unless they wear them gracefully. That a "chin unshaven" should come "between the wind and his (bran-new) nobility" is bad enough, but the "red flannel shirt," and the absence of a "white shirt-collar," are frightful aggravations! In all probability Lord RAGLAN has heard that the New-York firemen (as brave, at least, as the hired soldiers whom he commands,) wear the denounced "red flannel shirt," and he may fancy it republican. But before he made a "memorandum" about the "*white* shirt-collar," it strikes us that he should have emphatically asked his officers, "How are you off for soap?" The next news may be that Lord CARDIGAN, who is also in the East, has issued a general order, instructing *his* officers that using a black bottle in himself is vastly augmented. If we rightly remember, it was mainly on this account that his Lordship fought a duel with Captain HARVEY TUCKETT.

The truth is, the British commanders are of the "old fogy" school, and hate innovations. At Varna, the orders from England that the garotte, or choke-'em-off stocks, should be discontinued, have been nullified by a "District Order" that they must be worn in Church, and that at other times, "it is to be understood that no handkerchief nor any other substitute is to be allowed for the stock, and that if it is not worn, the neck is to be left bare."

The utter absence of common sense and of humanity in these martinet orders is lamentable. The littleness of mind which, at the commencement of a great contest, can stoop to such absurdities, can scarcely be paralleled

Paper Making.

The extraordinary increase in the demand for Printing Paper, without any corresponding increase in the supply of raw material from which it is manufactured, has raised the price to a degree that must ere long produce decided effects on the Book and Newspaper market. Both books and newspapers have long been published in this country at the lowest possible price. The latter especially have been sold at rates just about sufficient to meet the cost of the white paper on which they are printed,—leaving the receipts for Advertisements to meet the bills for Typesetting, Editing, Correspondence, Reporting, Telegraphing, and all the other expenses which in a first-class paper are of necessity very heavy. This rate, in any case, is obviously too low, inasmuch as it gives to the *reader* of a newspaper gratuitously, the benefit of all the labor, mental and mechanical, expended upon it, and saddles the advertiser with an undue proportion of the expense. But when the cost of the white paper *exceeds* the amount received for the printed sheet, this evil is not only augmented, but a new one, detrimental alike to the publisher and the advertiser, is introduced:—for an increase in circulation then increases the publisher's loss:—so that it is *his* interest to diminish the circulation, while he is at the same time compelled to increase his charges to the advertiser, with whom an increasing circulation is a matter of the first importance.

The tendency of the newspaper business in this City has for some time been to throw an undue proportion of the expenses upon the advertiser, to the advantage of the reader. This has grown out mainly of the eagerness to gain a large circulation, without regard to other considerations. The increased cost in every department of the newspaper business has made the effect of this policy so distinctly and so severely felt, that it will probably lead in due time to its modification.

We commenced these remarks simply for the purpose of directing attention to an interesting sketch of the process and condition of the PAPER MANUFACTURE, which will be found on our second page. Hitherto *rags* have been the material used, and the process of converting them into paper is described in that article. The supply of rags does not keep pace with the increased demand: and general attention is now directed to the discovery of some new material, equally cheap, from which paper can be manufactured. Experiments have been tried with various articles. The Philadelphia *Ledger* is now printed upon paper made of *straw*, at a cost of about *nine* cents a pound; that which the DAILY TIMES uses costing *twelve*:—but straw paper, as yet, is not white enough to be used as a general substitute. Dr. ANTISELL has a patent for making paper of *hay*, and some of the specimens we have seen promise very good results. At the South it is said that the *okra* plant can be advantageously used in the manufacture of paper. Good paper has also been made from some kinds of *wood*. A letter from our Jamaica correspondent stated a few days since, that large orders had been received there from the United States for the *plantain* and various other vegetable products which could be made into wrapping and other coarse kinds of paper, for common use. Another correspondent writes that "upwards of five millions of tons of an article, which is most abundant in Jamaica, can be sent to this City at a cost of about $10 per ton, out of which paper-hangings, brown paper, and such paper as is commonly used for newspapers, can be made without any more trouble to the manufacturers than they have at present with the articles which they use. This quantity made into such paper, would of course lessen the expense on finer papers, as much now used for common would go to make up the finer qualities."

It is certainly very important that some means should be found of reducing the cost of paper, or it will be seriously felt in the diffusion of books and periodicals through the reading community. The cost of paper in England has risen also, and the proprietors of the London *Times* have offered £1,000 for the discovery of any new and cheaper mode of making it. In Germany the cost of paper is somewhat less than here, and attempts have been made to import German paper for use here, but without success. The duty on imported paper, which is 30 per cent., would alone preclude it. One thing is very certain;—either the cost of white paper must fall, or that of *printed* paper will inevitably rise.

The Pioneer Invaders.

The reports of the numbers who have left the New-England States for the purpose of taking a residence in Kansas, and of the large parties preparing to follow them with a like object in view, which have reached the emigrants from the Slave-holding States, who are already settled in Kansas, give them considerable uneasiness, as appears from a correspondence under head of a "Meeting on the Frontier," which we publish on the third page of this morning's TIMES. The same correspondent who gave the account of the KANSAS MASS MEETING published in the TIMES of yesterday, writes to the St. Louis *Republican* again, of a meeting of Kansas settlers, which, he says, was "called suddenly, for objects which the exigency of the times have rendered imperious," viz.: To "protect the Frontier from the threatened invasion of the proposed that have arrived and are still arriving, through the agency of the Emigrant Association, organized by Abolition Fanatics." The necessity for action, he says, is indeed "imperious and commanding." "The Frontier is, indeed, in danger."

The most active man in this meeting, called for the purpose of averting the danger with which a portion of American Territory is threatened by invasion by American citizens, seems to have been a gentleman from New-Orleans, who, modestly, "could not consider it his place to speak, *as his home was far away*. Most kind gentleman! How greatly are the settlers in Kansas indebted to him for thus, without selfish motive, traveling so "far away from home" to lift a warning voice among the people of Kansas! To tell them that the terrible New-Englanders are about to invade them! Verily, such as spoke and applauded at that meeting have good cause for fear. Hired by slave interest to plant the weed Slavery where Freedom otherwise would occupy and beautify the soil, they may well tremble before the advancing tread of the Northman. He goes to dignify labor, not to degrade it—to wield a freeman's axe against the forest, not to wield the lash of a man-driver. He goes to hold a freeman's plow, not to hold a slave. Let us hope their cause of fear may grow with time and wax fat in the new Territories.

Railroad Strikes.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Suppose certain gentlemen of this goodly City of Gotham should combine to publish a paper ostensibly and avowedly for the improvement and convenience of the masses. Suppose such paper should be furnished at the rate of one cent per copy. The masses are instructed and accommodated, but the combined gentlemen find that such instruction and accommodation is at a ruinous expense to themselves. Therefore, they raise the price of the paper to two cents per copy, and the masses pay double for instruction and accommodation. Could any one, with a due sense of the proprieties, complain as he regaled himself with the news of the day, that he did so at a rate which would offer some remuneration for the wear and trouble which the collecting thereof had cost? To those who think otherwise, the old time slow-coach way of gaining information is still open.

That which applies to the DAILY TIMES applies to the Hudson River Railroad. At a loss to itself, the Company has steamed the eager public in four hours over a distance which required many a weary day to travel in our forefathers' time. *Now* they propose to make the public pay at least the expenses of the Road. To those who consider such proposition oppressive, stages and sloops are still procurable. It is asking a little too much of the Railroad Company that, after building the Road, it should pay people for the pleasure of carrying them over; and that is just what they have virtually been doing, and it is just that they intend to do no longer. Certainly, no posse of employés will stand, club in hand, to drive unwilling travelers into the cars. If superior skill and care have rendered the Road desirable, the public will use it for its own convenience, at its own expense, hereafter, pocketing its ticket with the comfortable conviction that it is not wronging a faithful public servant. And that conviction ought to be worth a cent or two a mile to any man worth saving from a collision.

And now a word on *passes*: If, to save his life, a man were to yield his purse, which would you blame, the rascal who demanded, or the victim who gave the bribe? FAIR PLAY.

We will answer our correspondent's last query first. If the delivery of the purse were necessary to the preservation of life, its surrender would be a prudent and a praiseworthy act. If it were simply to escape the annoyance of being *asked* for it, it would be quite as cowardly and contemptible, though not so criminal an act, as the demand for it. "FAIR PLAY" intends by his query to excuse the Railroad Company for violating its own regulations against giving passes, on the ground that they were demanded as the price of safety. The simple exposure to public contempt of any party in the Legislature, the Common Council or the Press, who should make such a demand, would enable the Company to preserve its "life," and at the same time maintain its rules.

We have never denied the *right* of the Hudson River or any other Railroad, to raise its fares and rates of freight. We do not *deny*, though we *doubt* the necessity of such a step. We simply say that it is a violation of the pledges given to the public when the road was built. But even of this we make no complaint. But the public has a right to complain that this road should *compel its passengers to pay for riding over the Harlem Road also*. The roads were intended by the State to benefit the public by their competition. Instead of that, they have agreed together to oppress the public by a *combination*. And it is only part of a systematic movement by which the Railroads of the State and of the country are aiming to convert into a gigantic monopoly, the vast net-work of roads which was authorized and constructed for the very purpose of preventing such a result.

Our correspondent assumes, as do all the apologists for this Railroad strike, that at present prices Railroads cannot pay their expenses. We have never seen any evidence of this. Let the Roads be properly managed—let Presidents, Directors and other managers, stop speculating in the property of the Roads—and let them be managed for the general benefit of the Stockholders, instead of used for the private advantage of the Directors and other officers, and *then* if they cannot be made to pay expenses, it will be time enough to talk of raising fares. But *this* experiment, we submit, has not been fairly tried.

Putnam's Monthly—Note from the Publishers.

OFFICE OF PUTNAM'S MONTHLY,
No. 10 PARK-PLACE, Aug. 30, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: Will you permit us to correct the impression which is likely to be created by your very complimentary notice in to-day's TIMES of *Putnam's Monthly*, as a "Political Magazine."

There has never been any design to make it a "political magazine," nor to give it any partizan bias, by the admission of an essay on political affairs, any more than there has been an intention of making it a religious magazine by publishing an article on religious subjects, or a scientific magazine by inserting a scientific communication. Our Magazine is intended to be purely literary and national; but literature, to be vital cannot ignore politics and religion, the two great subjects upon which almost all the noble literature of the world is founded. In the management of this Magazine, authors are permitted as wide a margin for the expression of opinion as consists, with a due regard for good morals and good government; but it is not committed to any party, either in religion or politics.

Your ob't servants, E. P. PUTNAM & CO.

SHIP PALESTINE ASHORE.—The new packet-ship *Palestine*, TYRRELL, hence for Liverpool, is in tow of steamer *Achilles*, got ashore on Flynn Knoe, near Sandy Hook, about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She was towed off by the steamer *Protection*, Captain HASKINS, at 7 P. M., and anchored in the South West Spit, without receiving any damage. She will proceed to sea this morning.

Serious Stabbing Case.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Aug. 26.

The case of the *State* vs. *Joseph Alvarez*, for the stabbing of Josephus Brewer, came up before the Recorder yesterday morning, and the testimony of witness Mr William M. Grant, was reduced to writing. We here give the statement with the exception of a few inconsiderable and irrelevant matters.

Wm. M. Grant, being duly sworn, says—That on the night of the 21st day of August he met defendant near the corner of Fourth and Pine-streets; a man came up behind; I turned around and saw that he appeared to be very drunk, from the fact that he made two or three attempts to get on the curbstone before he got up; he at length succeeded, and staggered down Pine-street probably twenty paces and stopped; defendant said, "Knock that fellow down;" I replied that I would do no such thing, and "Why do you want to hurt that fellow? he will fall down and kill himself directly;" defendant said, "I will go and give him a punch in the neck;" says I, "Don't you do any such thing," and started down Pine-street with the determination of going to the boat, leaving defendant standing on the corner; I passed the man standing by the side of the house; got down as far as Bates' Theatre, when I heard defendant say something to this man in French, and heard a lick struck; I immediately turned around; saw defendant and this man about the middle of the street in a kind of a scuffle, defendant having this man, as I thought, by the coat collar, striking him; I then called out to him, "Don't do that;" I proceeded down Pine-street, across the alley, when defendant overtook me, and asked me if I would go into the Bartling House and tell O'Blennis that he wanted to see him; that he had cut (or hurt, don't know which,) a fellow up here; at the same time taking hold of the skirt of my coat and saying "Wipe this knife;" I jerked the skirt of the coat out of his hand, and said "What are you doing;" he then put the knife to my mouth and told me to draw it through my mouth and wipe it off; I told him I would do no such thing, to wipe it off himself if he wanted to; having heard that he had been out of his senses before, I concluded that he was in one of his crazy ways again from the way he acted, and began to get alarmed and wanted to get off from him; I then went in and spoke to O'Blennis, telling him that Joe wished to see him; that he had cut or hurt somebody out there; defendant came in; party started out; but defendant followed them; I followed; at the Planters' House persons showed me blood on the steps where they said the man had set down; when they told me that the man was taken down to the health office or calaboose I started down; I discovered that defendant was with me; walked as far as Third-street and stopped; put my hand in my pocket to pull out a handkerchief, and found a knife there; pulled handkerchief out and knife fell on the pavement; a gentleman stepped up and told me not to go down with Alvarez; when I got to the calaboose I found Alvarez had been arrested; when defendant was in calaboose I asked him how he came by the knife; he replied he got it where I had left it; he said he had picked it up at the corner; did not notice the knife closely; in a conversation in the calaboose defendant told me the man at the hospital did not recognize him; I told him if I was brought up I would be a pretty hard witness against him, and if I was summoned I would have to say all I knew about it."

Other witnesses were examined who testified in accordance with the testimony of Mr Grant, and the prisoner was held for trial. The Recorder refused bail as Brewer is still in a dangerous condition. Brewer was formerly a resident of Syracuse, N. Y.

Later from Rio.

By the arrival of the bark *Ingus* at this port yesterday, we have later dates from Rio. We are indebted to a commercial house for the following extract from a letter dated July 15.

"We have made no further purchases of coffee for our friends, the business of our market for suitable qualities preventing our action, and causing vessels great delay. The great scarcity of good coffees has caused our dealers to become firmer—rs 4||330 was paid yesterday to complete a cargo, and to-day we hear that 4||400 was asked. We quote 4||200@4||300, little or nothing to be had at that.

"The only receipt of Flour is the cargo of the *Phœnix*, 2,140 bbls. Haxall. Sales 700 bbls. O'Dance, at 24||000 credit, and 3,589 bbls. Baltimore, on terms not transpired, supposed 21||000@21||500 credit.

"The bulk of the Exchange business for the packet is done at 26¾d., which is our quotation.

"Nothing done in Freights since our last. We quote 70c.@80c. ₩ bag, and 5 ₩ cent. primags.

At the present moment, our market is most indifferently supplied with Coffee. The late crop may be considered as exhausted, whilst supplies of the new do not yet come freely forward. The late decline has chiefly been on low Coffees, such as are usually shipped to the European market. Good qualities have been better maintained, and such as are suitable to your market are exceedingly scarce at present, and could not, we think, be purchased under 4||100@4||200. What has hitherto come forward of the new crop has consisted principally of secondary descriptions; but as large supplies may be reckoned on during the ensuing month, we may then look for a better selection, although, on the whole, the crop will probably prove inferior in quality to the last."—*Balt. American, Aug.* 30.

Low Water—Navigation Suspended.

From the Baltimore American.

The long continued drouth is seriously affecting navigation. At Pittsburg on the 28th inst., there were fifteen inches of water in the Ohio, and falling. At no time since the commencement of steamboat navigation on the Western rivers has the Ohio been entirely free of some description of steam vessel above Cincinnati, until the present season. Navigation has been suspended since the 15th of July, at which time the last boat passed the foot of Blannerhasset Island, which is about one hundred miles below Wheeling. The bar at that point is now the greatest obstruction in the river, and although a number of boats from Cincinnati bound to Pittsburg and Wheeling, ascended the river as far as that island subsequent to the above date, they found that there was not sufficient water on the bar for them to cross, and they were consequently compelled to return with their freight.

Navigation has thus virtually been closed for a period of upwards of six weeks. The Cincinnati *Commercial* says men are making $10 a day in gathering boulders from the Ohio River. The bar yielding this treasure was formerly covered with sand, but was bared by the floods of last Winter. Columbus, Ohio, papers say the Sciota River is lower than it has been for the last twenty years. The New-Haven *Journal* says the water in the Connecticut River is very low, and navigation is impeded. The Pennsylvania State Canals are also said to be seriously affected. The Susquehanna Division is described "as not much better than a dry ditch." Boats only half loaded can scarcely get through. The navigation of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is almost entirely suspended from the same cause.

Cholera in Oxford-street.

From the Newark Mercury, Aug. 30.

There were 3 new cases and 6 deaths from cholera in Oxford-street yesterday. Upon the visit of the Health Committee, in the morning, we learn that great consternation prevailed among the residents. In one house were two children lying dead near their mother, who was in a dangerous condition. In another house a man had just died in the next room to where lay a woman in a state of collapse; while in the neighborhood were cases of greater or less malignity. The committee have been constant and unremitting in their attendance upon the sick and dying—visiting patients several times during the day, administering medicines and removing such as were apparently the exciting causes of the disease, and are entitled to the highest praise for their humane endeavors.

DRUNKEN SCENES IN THE POLICE COURT.—During the past few weeks, the approaches to the Police Court have been daily blocked up by a most heathenish looking crew—ugly men and uglier women—who form interested and unsightly groups around the pillars of the long hall, talking a wild jargon and discussing the merits of some cause within, in which a parent, or a brother, or a "boy from the same place" is, perchance, the defendant. The charge against the prisoner is either drunkenness or one of the incidents of that habit. If the accused is convicted,—as ten to one he is,—up goes a shout of wailing and down falls a shower of tears; but if he should chance to be acquitted, his "frinds" surround him, escort their darling, who has just been made a "marther," to the nearest groggery, where the defeat of the officers is celebrated over mean rum. Thus the seeds of a new day's display are sown, and on the morrow there is another crowd at the Court-house.

Something should be done to break up this morning show—this exhibition without license—this procession of barbarism,—this crew of sotted idlers,—whose only ambition seems to be to create a prejudice against their countrymen and to break the peace of the community which is outraged by their presence. The experiment of imposing fines has been well tried and it has failed. It is hard to prescribe a cure for all this; but since there is a disease, would it not be well to put the seat of the disorder? Break up, prosecute and prosecute the keepers of them. They are the chief villains and illustrators of the piece. Little trifle can be carried on only by the countenance of men and due violations of law. Let the officers turn upon the real offenders. Let them arrest and bring to justice the Paddy Wheelers and the Widow Malones, whose dingy groggeries are polishing in almost every part of the city.—*Boston Courier, Aug.* 30.

SUPPLY OF WATER.—A correspondent of the Boston *Gazette* furnishes the news that, notwithstanding the dryness of the season, the water in Lake Cochituate now stands four feet above the minimum level or floor of the flume; and that Pond, with a height of over nine feet, is still in reserve, if needed.

The drouth is seriously affecting the Indian crop of Kentucky, and many fodder fields are ruined in whole fields.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC, OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.—A new and interesting discovery in VEGETABLE MEDICINE, containing no Salts of Quinine, Arsenic, or Quinine. Before asking the confidence of the public, and without making any claims upon its credulity, the inventor of this medicine asks attention to the following

JOINT CERTIFICATE FROM

Hon. Wm. A. Newell, M. D., late member of Congress from New-Jersey, and A. D. Newell, M. D., an eminently successful Surgeon and Physician, of New-Brunswick, N. J.

"To Physicians and the Public.

"Having extensively used DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS, in our practice, we take pleasure in stating thus publicly our opinion of their efficacy. We have tried them in the worst cases of Fever and Ague, and have never known a patient to have a second call, after commencing to use them, if they contain no Salts of Arsenic or Quinine, the former of which sometimes operated so deleteriously as to produce salivative poison, we consider them a safe and valuable remedy, that ought to be within reach of every family that is liable to fever and chills. To our professional brethren we deem it proper to say, that we have been made acquainted with the composition of these Pills, and find them strictly a scientific preparation. Moreover, as they are prepared by an Apothecary of more than twenty years' active experience, we can vouch that they are judiciously compounded. We earnestly commend them to the notice of the profession, and believe they will cure after all usual remedies have failed."

WM. A. NEWELL, M. D.
A. D. NEWELL, M. D.

In their own State both these gentlemen have an extensive practice, and enjoy to an enviable degree the confidence of the public. There they would claim undivided credit. But as we desire to prepossess every citizen of the United States with our truthfulness and good faith, we subjoin the following note from a gentleman known and reverenced throughout the Union, Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, L.L. D.

Note from Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen.

"From the professional character and reputation of Dr. Newell, above named, and the esteem in which these gentlemen, with Mr. Deshler, are held in this State, I take pleasure in stating that any representations made by them are worthy of public confidence

THEOD. FRELINGHUYSEN.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 24, 1854.

Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.; CLICKENER & Co. No. 81 Barclay-st., STEBBINS, MORGAN & BUTLER No. 46 Cliff-st., and F. & G. ACKERMAN & MARTIN, No. 58 Cortlandt-st., New-York City, and by GILBERT, WENTZ & CO., No. 277 North 3d-st., Philadelphia, Wholesale Agents; and at retail by RING, corner Broadway and John-st.; CROMBIE, corner Broadway and 14th-st.; GUION, corner Bowery and Grand-st.; SHEDDEN, corner Bowery and 4th-st.; GUSTAV RAMSPERGER, No. 62 Olive-st.; HUTCHINGS, No 132 West Broadway; BERRIAN, No. 170 Grand-st., Williamsburg; Mrs. HAYES, No 216 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; JAS. W SMITH, Court-st., Brooklyn; THOS. J. HAYES, No 154 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; SAMUEL HAYES, No. 49 Montgomery-st., Jersey City. Orders from the trade may be addressed to C. D. DESHLER, New-Brunswick, N. J.

THE HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT OF MORE THAN THIRTY YEARS' STANDING.—While returning thanks for constantly increasing patronage, we invite attention to THE OLD STAND NO. 194 BOWERY, where will be found, as heretofore, a most extensive and varied assortment of Hosiery and Under-garments.

A. BANKIN & CO., No. 194 Bowery

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK.—JAMES E. RAY, No. 193 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of Hosiery and Under Garments, Wholesale and Retail. All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchaser's unbiassed opinion.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE APPLICABILITY OF Steam to Commercial and Manufacturing uses, was not more valuable to the world, than DESHLER'S New Discovery for Fever and Ague is to the invalid. Sold by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.

BEEBE & Co., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 156 Broadway, respectfully invite the attention of their customers and the public to the fall fashion for gentlemen's hats and caps.

WET SILKS, WET SILKS—THE GREAT SALE of Wet Silks at HEARD, CLAPP & CO.'S, will be continued a few days longer. Therefore we suggest to those who have not availed themselves of this opportunity the propriety of calling soon to secure the bargains. We will offer this day a large lot of black and colored plaid Silks, very heavy and rich, not hurt in the least, for 2s. 6d. per yard, well worth 4s.; rich black and lead for half mourning, perfectly sound, 4s. 6d.; plain chameleons, 3s. 6d.; 50 pieces all-wool plaid, thin are not touched, at nearly half price; 80 pieces Paris de Bege, for traveling dresses, only 1s.

HEARD, CLAPP & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

THIS IS THE LAST DAY—$15 ONLY FOR A DELIGHTFUL AND HEALTHY HOMESTEAD.—Five hundred Building Lots, each 100 feet square, equal to 4 city lots, and 100 farms, will be divided among 600 subscribers in a few days. Each subscriber for only $15, payable in installments, secures four Building Lots 50 by 100 feet, near the celebrated Lake Ronkonkoma, or a farm of from 2 to 20 acres. A few subscribers only required to close the books. Also, a few splendid farms for $25 and upwards. Apply immediately to CHAS. WOOD, No. 208 Broadway, where maps and pamphlets can be had gratis.

GREAT BARGAINS—CARPETS AT COST.—Purchased at reduced prices, at No. 379 Broadway. PETTERSON & HUMPHREY will now sell off their entire stock of carpets, &c., at the lowest prices: Rich velvet carpets, 10s to 14s.; rich tapestry do., 3s. to 4s.; rich Brussels do., 4s.; rich three-ply do., 3s. to 4s. per yard; rich heavy superfine, 6s. to 7s.

Also on consignment, a very large assortment of cheap ingrains at 2s. per yard; oil cloths, rugs, matting mats, &c., equally low. Don't forget No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.

SEWING MACHINES.—IT IS A SINGULAR FACT that many persons can be induced to buy what is utterly worthless, because offered at a low price. Thousands of sewing machines called *cheap* have been sold, which should not be used—they were made only to sell. Many now in use in the market are, &c. The only kind which have stood the test of experience are SINGER'S, which are everywhere in profitable use. There is no dispute about the right to use these machines, and no machine of any value can be made without infringing our numerous patents.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

PIANOS AND MELODIONS.—HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, will sell his elegant and warranted PIANOS and MELODIONS at a large discount from factory prices for cash. His assortment comprises the celebrated Pianos of T. Gilbert & Co., with or without the Æolian; Hallett & Cumston, and Jacob Chickering, the best Boston manufacturers, and those of several of the best New York makers, including Pianos from his own factory. The best Boston, New-Haven, New-York and Buffalo Melodions. Each instrument warranted. Dealers supplied on the very best terms.

THE FALL CAMPAIGN OPENS AT GENIN'S with a Dress Hat for the season which may fairly be deemed a rare specimen of American manufacture. Light, elastic with a nap of the finest material, and a shape which can be best appreciated by contrasting it with those of any hat produced this season. It is offered to the public as a first-class model in the department of costume to which it belongs, although an improvement upon all its predecessors. GENIN'S Fall Hat for 1854 is sold at the old price. $4. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

"MODEL MELODIONS," MANUFACTURED BY MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, Mass. A Melodion, with new improvements, well worthy the attention of all who wish an instrument which is unsurpassed in quality of tone, promptness of action and beauty of finish. 4, 5, 6 and 6 octaves, Single and Double Reed, suitable for the parlor or church, at $80, $75, $100, $120, $150 and $175. Dealers supplied at Factory Prices. BERRY & GORDON, No. 297 Broadway, Sole Agents.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANTS WILL do well to lay in a supply of the New and Great Discovery for the cure of Fever and Ague. DESHLER'S PILLS will cure the worst cases. Sold at wholesale by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.; C. P. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway; and STEBBINS, MORGAN & BUTLER, No. 46 Cliff-st.

REMOVAL.—THOS. WILBY, JR., & Co.'s Extensive Tailoring establishment and Cloth store, is removed from the old stand, No. 707 Greenwich-st., to No. 345 Hudson-st., corner of Amos-st., where they will be happy to receive their old customers, and as many new ones as will present themselves, to which they will guarantee satisfaction.

THOS. WILBY, JR.
WM. R. BOWER.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes, and F. C. COFFIN'S IMPENETRABLE DEFIANCE LOCKS AND CROSS-BARS. Depôt, No 189 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane; Manufactory, Nos. 66, 68, 64, and 66 Cannon-st.

WINDOW SHADES AND CURTAIN GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.—KELTY & FERGUSON, Nos 239½ Broadway and 54 Reade-st., have, of their own manufacture and importation, a large stock of Window Shades, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices,

MURDER.—On Tuesday last Capt. HARRIS, of the screw propeller *Michigan*, killed Capt. STROTHERS, a gentleman well known in our city, of the steamboat Toledo No. 2, up the Illinois River, at Spring Creek Bar, four miles below Lasalle. The murder was committed by a double-barreled shot gun, loaded with buck shot, in the hands of Capt. HARRIS, the charge taking effect along the neck and side of Capt STROTHERS, producing instant death. The provocation was merely the attempt of Capt S. to run his boat between a canal boat and the *Michigan*, (both of which were aground,) against the wishes of Capt. HARRIS. As soon as the deed was done HARRIS jumped ashore, and hid himself in the woods of that neighborhood. Pursuit was made, but up to the date of our information, with no effect. He is about 6 feet high, and has black hair and sandy whiskers. A reward of $250 has been offered for his apprehension.—*St. Louis Democrat, Aug. 26.*

☞ The town of Danvers has ordered the erection of two High School houses, one in each parish, for the accommodation of the Peabody and Holten Schools. The lower story of each building is to be designed for town purposes. These buildings are to be erected after plans drawn by EMMERTON & FOSTER, of this city. Mr. BENJ. T. MOORE, of Danvers, is the contractor for both houses.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Whooping Cough Cured!**—This distressing disease is thoroughly and quickly cured by DR. McCLINTOCK'S ASTHMA AND WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY. It contains no opium, and can be given to children with perfect safety. A few drops at bed-time quiet the cough all night, and a few doses cure entirely. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 122 Fulton st., and by all Druggists.

☞ **Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.**—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass."

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box.**—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and at ZEIBER'S, No. 44 S. 3d-st., Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers.**—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston,
C. H. RING, Broadway, and
all respectable druggists.

☞ **The New and Tasteless Cure for Fever and Ague.**—DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC PILLS is suited to all the old time and professional remedies: [illegible] DESHLER & BULLER, No. 60 Cedar-st.

[illegible] Physiognomy Confirmed.—Whoever [illegible] the depression, the debility, the [illegible] so here to bear, and so little pitied by the rest of [illegible]? We answer—from the stomach, and the stomach [illegible], between which there exists the closest sympathy. [illegible] of vital energy, sluggishness in the secretive organs, [illegible] general inertia of the system, is at the bottom of all the [illegible]. To rouse the whole organization from the torpor [illegible] it with new life, activity and vigor, and to [illegible] it in that condition, nothing can equal in efficacy [illegible] with Dr. MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL. Other stimuli may excite the dormant physical energies for a time, but like the night-flash of the lightning, leaves behind it a deeper gloom, the exhibition of [illegible] deliberants is followed after the first convulsive effort [illegible] over, by a depression of body and mind more [illegible] and paralyzing than ever. The remedy is literally [illegible] than the disease. But the Elixir has a dynamic [illegible]. It not only creates a new condition of the physical [illegible]ation, but perpetuates it. The animal spirits are [illegible] cheered and elevated by its agency, but kept up to [illegible] level without flagging. A vegetable compound, [illegible] to the system, it seems to act upon the constitution itself, and to revolutionize it. In chronic diseases of [illegible]ves, the stomach, and the liver, its operation is all [illegible]aculous. The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, [illegible] pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle, two for [illegible], six for twelve dollars.
[illegible] Broadway, New York.
[illegible] Canada, and throughout the United States, Canada, [illegible].

[illegible] Another Proof of the Wonderful Efficacy of DEVEREAUX'S DYSPEPSIA REMEDY.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1854.
DEVEREAUX:—SIR: Justice to you, and a wish to alleviate the bodily and mental sufferings of dyspeptics, who had that disease for three years, and applied to several eminent physicians, but they gave me no relief, when you gave me a bottle of the "Elixir," which entirely cured me of that complaint. An old lady a relative of mine, and a resident in my family, has also derived very great benefit from the use of your medicine. THOMAS SPINK.
No. 341 Broadway, Employment Agency.
City and County of New-York.—On this 25th day of August, 1854, before me personally came Thomas Spink, who being duly sworn did depose and say, that the above certificate by him signed is true
THOMAS A. RICHMOND, Com'r. of Deeds,
No. 195 Broadway.
See many other original certificates at the Principal Office, No. 197 Broadway, N Y. Price $1 per bottle.

☞ **To the Teachers of the Public and Private Schools of New-York and Vicinity.**—The Publisher of MacLaurin's system of Writing would respectfully inform the Principals of all Schools intending to introduce this system, that, on Sept. 1, he will have ready a complete Instruction book, which will obviate the necessity of a special Teacher for that purpose. Ladies and gentlemen properly qualified, will however be furnished when desired on application to CHARLES B. NORTON, Publisher of the MacLaurin System, No. 71 Chambers-st.

☞ **Captain Bradish, of Ship Ashburton,** also reports that there were thirty-nine cases of diarrhœa among his passengers on the voyage to New-York. Every case, however, he says, was successfully treated by Dr. GODDING'S CHOLERA MEDICINE. No deaths occurred. She had four hundred and thirty-nine emigrants on board.—*Daily Times, Aug 29, 1854.*
Prepared by Dr. S. M. GIDDINGS, No. 85 Murray-st., N. Y.

☞ **Attention.**—TRUCK AND CARTMAN GUARD. A regular meeting of the above Company will be held at No. 30 Perry-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 31, at 8 o'clock. All members are particularly requested to be present, as the election of Officers and Committees to make arrangements for our Second Annual Excursion will take place on the above evening. By order of
WM. W. WINANT, Secretary.

☞ **Notice.**—A FAMILY MEDICINE CHEST:
3 bottles Otards, 1846, Brandy.
3 bottles finest Scheidam Schnapps.
3 bottles London Dock, port wine, (10 years old.)
3 bottles fine pale Sherry.
Complete $9—warranted pure.
ARTHUR KENDALL, No. 7 William-st.,
New-York between Beaver and Pearl.

☞ **Irishmen's Universal Civil and Military Republican Union.**—A meeting of this body will be held at 8 o'clock THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at Vauxhall Garden, No. 24 4th-av. Doors open as usual to the public and members of the press
T. C. HOLLAND, Secretary.

☞ **Twenty years of Oblivion has not been the** lot of DESHLER'S New Discovery for Chills and Fever, nait has been of many others' remedies. Its astonishing cures are already causing for it an unexampled demand. For sale by C. H. RING, corner of Broadway and John-st.

☞ **Notice.**—Public worship will be resumed by the First Congregational Society (Rev Mr. BELLOWS, pastor,) on SUNDAY MORNING next, Sept. 3, at 10½ A. M., in the University Chapel, Washington-square.

☞ **Free Show.**—The HAPPY FAMILY can be seen at FOSTER'S RAT, ROACH, &c., EXTERMINATOR Depôt, (the only effectual article,) No. 448 Broadway, New-York, FREE, at the window outside of the store.

PERSONAL.

FRIED POTATOES.—Daguerreotype.—THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 6 precisely. If it rains at T——'s at half-past 5. Don't fail.

FANCY GOODS, STATIONERY.

ENVELOPES.—NEW DAMASK-LAID ENVELOPES.—The subscribers are prepared to offer to the trade, (in addition to their usual stock,) the following entirely new styles of Envelopes:
4,812 Damask Buff Laid, Staple and Fancy.
5,013 Damask Golden Laid, Staple and Fancy.
6,012 Damask Cream Laid, Staple and Fancy.
7,012 Damask White Laid, Staple and Fancy.
These goods are made of all sizes and patterns, from the smallest Drug Envelope to the largest Official, and are neatly put up in one-quarter thousand boxes. Also, the following new and superior styles of
WEDDING ENVELOPES.
8,016 Cream Shade Enamel, various sizes and patterns.
9,010 superfine White Enamel, various sizes and patterns.
10,016 superior White Enamel, silver bordered.
The above goods are confidently offered to the trade, as embracing the largest stock and best assortment to be found in this country.
CHAS. H. LYON & BROTHER, No. 26 Beekman-st.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH FANCY GOODS STATIONERY, &c.
A large stock on hand and constantly arriving, which dealers are invited to inspect
RICHARD MOSLEY & CO., Importers,
No. 39 John-st., New-York.

GOURAUD'S MEDICATED SOAP, &c.—This article is the greatest beautifier of the complexion that has yet been discovered." That is a fact. We heard the sentence fall from as pretty a pair of lips as we ever laid our peepers upon, and of a most beautiful complexion. The same pretty mouth told us, also, that six months ago she had "a complexion as ugly as sin; that her face was rough, freckled, and full of blotches. I was disgusted with myself every time I looked in the glass. Some good-natured friend advised me to go to GOURAUD'S place, No. 67 Walker st., close to Broadway. I went, but positively more to kill time than anything else. I persuaded my mother to go with me. I lis'ened to all the pretty, clear-skinned young ladys who attends the store had to say about the SOAP, and the LILLY WHITE, and I made a purchase of both. All I have to say is, look at me now." We did look, and made up our minds that the MEDICATED SOAP had certainly performed a miracle. That said young lady is to marry a most deserving friend of ours before the *Pick* reaches No. 10, the third volume, and we know he possesses too good taste to have ever married a young woman with "blotches" or freckles. Consequently our male friend owes Gouraud a considerable debt of gratitude for his Soap, if nothing else, as we presume the young lady paid for the MEDICATED SOAP when she bought it, or at least, as soon as she perceived its wonderful effects upon herself personally. We know of a great many cases that we could tell in favor of our worthy friend the Doctor. He has got one of the nicest little places at No. 67 Walker-st, that we know of. Every article in the perfumery line, of a choice character, is to be had there. All the fashionable young and old ladies visit his store, and find their reward in it, or they wouldn't go. Mr. Pick don't go there to get beautified, but he usually drops in of an evening to have a pleasant chat of five minutes, ere he leaves Broadway to cross to Hudson-st.
In the above notice Mr. Pick says nothing about the equally celebrated LIQUID HAIR DYE, POUDRE SUBTILE, for uprooting hair from ladies' upper lips forehead, &c.; nor his beautiful LIQUID ROUGE for pale cheek's and lips, or his wonderful HAIR GLOSS INVIGORATOR.
Boston Agent, J. L. BATES, No. 129 Washington-st.; CALLENDER, No. 88 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; CARLETON & CO., Lowell; H. ROBINSON, Portland; McNARRY & BUCK, Hartford; BLISS & HAVEN, Springfield.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED.—A lady who is an accomplished house-keeper, would like to be introduced to a widower or superintend the affairs of a household in a gentleman's family. She would accept only liberal terms, and such a position as would give her the entire direction of the children and servants. Address Mrs. S. E., No. 127 Bleecker-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By an experienced young woman as nurse and seamstress, or to do light chamber-work. Also, by an efficient girl for housework; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Both can give best City references. Will be found willing and obliging. To be seen at No. 209 7th-av., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—As a good cook and to wash and iron in a private family, by one; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the Book-store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—As cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family, by one; and as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the Book-store.

SITUATION WANTED BY A GARDENER.—A young man, unmarried, who has a first rate knowledge of his business, viz.: The cultivation of Fruits and Flowers; also, Vegetables. He can be well recommended by his last employer. Address T. D., at McILVAIN & ORR'S Seed Store, No. 7 John-st.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a very respectable girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework, either in the City or country; understands milking, baking, &c., in all its branches. Will be found willing and obliging. Apply at No. 84 3d-av., near 12th-st.

SITUATION WANTED.—As a first-class seamstress and dress-maker, in a private family, by a respectable girl, who makes children's clothing in the neatest manner, and who comes highly recommended. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the book store.

SERVANTS.—An excellent choice of Servants for every kind of domestic work can always be had at MORRIS & COHNERT'S establishment, No. 257 Broadway, corner Reade-st., under the Irving House. Now waiting for places: English and German professed cooks, Irish do., Protestant chambermaids, a few German girls, German dressmakers and cooks, laundresses, girls for housework, nurses, and waiting girls for private families, hotels and boarding-houses. Also, porters, waiters, farmers, boys, &c., at this and at the branch office, No. 102 Greenwich-st. Terms moderate.

SERVANTS.—Families should call for the best Servants in the City at FERRE'S long established Domestic Agency, of 13 years standing and experience in furnishing families in the City and country, at No. 97 Duane-st., near Broadway. Give him a call, ladies

RESIDENT TEACHER WANTED.—Wanted, a near Philadelphia, on or before the 28th of October, an unmarried gentleman, to assist in teaching a limited number of boys. He will be required to take charge of them in their hours of amusement and study, and to accompany them on Sunday to an Episcopal Church. It is essential that he be a good mathematician, a sound English scholar, and that he write a good hand. A knowledge of French and Drawing will be considered a recommendation. No one need apply, who cannot give satisfactory references; and who has not had some experience in the management of boys. Address (postpaid) L. L. D., West Haverford, Pennsylvania.

TO TEACHERS.—A female teacher is wanted as first Assistant in the Female Department of the IIId Ward Public School in the city of Newark, New-Jersey. A Committee of the Board of Education will attend at Library Hall, in the city of Newark, on SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at 10 o'clock A. M., to examine applicants for the situation. Salary, first year, $200; second year, $225; and thereafter $250 per annum.
FREDERICK W. RICORD, Secretary.

TEACHER.—A young lady, respectably connected, with some experience, wishes a situation in a private family to instruct young children, or in a Seminary as primary teacher. Employment and a comfortable home more an object than compensation. Please address S. A., Box No. 386 Post-Office, for one week.

TEACHER WANTED TO GO TO MISSISSIPPI.—A young lady, competent to teach music, French, algebra, and the English branches of education, to assist in a school. Address M., Box No. 1 001, New-York Post-Office.

CONTRALTO SINGER.—A young lady who has had experience in teaching music and singing desires a situation in a Church Choir as a Contralto singer. Satisfactory references will be given. Address (post-paid) ESTELLE, Branch Post-Office, Box No. 74.

GIRLS.—Several nice, half-grown girls can be obtained at the office of the Am. & For. Employment Society, No. 130 9th-st., cor. Broadway. Also, domestics of all kinds, male and female help, can be had at the Society's lower office, No 27 Greenwich-st.

GIRL WANTED.—A Protestant, in a small private family, to cook, wash, and iron, and to make herself generally useful. A middle-aged woman preferred. Inquire at No. 159 West 42d-st., three doors east of 8th-av.

EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted at No 394 Broadway, (basement,) conductors, school-teachers, salesmen, 4 clerks, 2 barkeepers, 4 waiters, 3 porters for stores and hotels, 10 men on steamers and railroads, 2 coachmen, and boys for trades. Also cooks, chambermaids, nurses, and scrubbing girls. No charge until places are procured.
DREYER & KAUFMAN, Agents.

ASSISTANT CASHIER WANTED.—In a dry goods store. A young man 16 or 18 years of age, residing with his parents and having some knowledge of money preferred. Address LANE & PORTER, No. 51 Cathrine-st., in handwriting of applicant.

WILCOX'S U. S. SCHOOL AGENCY, NO. 293 Broadway.—Sharing equal dividend with check holders, in all school property, filling all orders and vacancies for teachers, matrons, &c., at 1 per ct.—$5, $10, &c. No charge to pupils. Teachers' meeting daily, suiting nearly every school and family.

BLACKSMITH WANTED.—A good workman, who has been used to a large fire and trip hammer, may find employment by applying to R. HOE & CO.'S Broome-st. Works—Office, No. 11 Sheriff-st., New-York.

HELP OF ALL KINDS.—May be engaged at the Offices of the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, No. 27 Greenwich-st. Female domestics there and at the upper office, No. 139 9th-st., corner of Broadway.

TO LAWYERS.—Wanted by a young Attorney acquainted with practice, a seat in an office, where he could give in return his services and receive a slight emolument; latter not so much an object. Address LEX., this office, for five days, stating when and where a conference may be had.

DRUG CLERK WANTED.—An accomplished business apothecary will hear of a most desirable situation by applying by letter to L. L. LEWIS, No. 133 Bleecker-st., stating age and nation, with references—letters prepaid.

JOHN YOUNG, OF THE PROTESTANT AGENCY, No. 7 Carmine-st., has opened the Female Servants' Registry, No. 145½ Bowery, to enable him to supply the increasing demand of his friends and the public with servants. Subscribers to either have the advantages of both offices.

A BEAUTIFUL ACCOMPLISHMENT.—Drawing from Nature in the finished style, taught at the American School of Design, No. 483 Broadway. Circulars sent.
S. WOOD, Jr.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—Wanted, an opportunity of learning the French language by daily private instruction. A Frenchman preferred. Address T., Box No. 2,685, Post-Office, New-York.

BASS SINGER WANTED.—For a Church in Brooklyn. Qualifications to be of the best kind. Address Box No. 2,190 Post-Office.

PRIVATE SECRETARY WANTED.—A well-educated young man for about five hours each day. Address Box No. 2,173, Post-office.

BOY WANTED.—15 to 17 years old, to assist in a hardware store. Must write a fair hand and be able to keep small accounts. One residing with his parents preferred. Inquire at No. 57½ Bowery, below Walker-st.

BOY WANTED.—From 14 to 16 years old, to attend a Shoe-store at No. 213 8th av.

SELECTOR WANTED.—In a crockery store (an experienced and competent person,) at No. 115 Pearl-st.

WASHING.—Gentlemen or private families can be accommodated with washing on reasonable terms by applying at No. 137 Avenue D, with good reference.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—And an elegant suite of furnished rooms, on the first floor, consisting of a parlor and two bedrooms with closets. Also, a parlor and bedroom on second and third floors, and rooms for single gentlemen, at Nos. 82 and 84 East 23d st.

BOARDING.—A few respectable young men can be accommodated at Mrs. BERTS', formerly Mrs. Foster, at No. 27 Hudson-st., with good board, single beds, and pleasant rooms. Full board, $3 per week; day boarders, $2 50.

BOARDING.—A large parlor and bed-room on the 2d story, both rooms on Broadway, to let, with board, (rooms unfurnished,) to a gentleman and wife in a private family. Rooms can be seen any time, at No. 806 Broadway.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, may be accommodated with pleasant front rooms at No 1 Willow-place, corner of Joralemon-st, between South and Montague ferries. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two gentlemen with their wives; also, several single gentlemen, may be accommodated with desirable suites of rooms, or pleasant single rooms. Inquire at No. 246 Washington-st. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—One or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a genteel private family, pleasantly located, and at a short distance from the South or Wall-st Ferries, by addressing Box No. 145, Post Office, New-York. The best of reference given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a small family, within 5 minutes walk from Fulton Ferry. A good opportunity for those desirous of a comfortable home. Address G. H. S., Box No. 713 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—By a gentleman and wife, in a private family, whose location is convenient to either ferry. Address C. W. B., Box No. 2,901 Post-Office.

BOARD.—Pleasant rooms can be had with board, at No. 15 Stuyvesant-st., between 9th and 10th-sts. The best of references given and required.

BOARD WANTED.—By two young gentlemen, furnished lodgings with partial board, in a quiet and respectable family, where there are no other boarders; the distance from the Park not to exceed fifteen minutes' walk. For satisfactory accommodations a liberal compensation will be given. Address with full particulars, J. G. G., Box No. 2,572 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED.—For a gentleman, his wife and two daughters, location in the upper part of the city. Two bedrooms and parlor on second story. Price from $30 to $40 per week. A note with location, price and reference. Address to Box No. 2146, Lower Post-Office, will meet attention.

BOARD WANTED.—From the early part of September until about May next, by a gentleman and his wife in a respectable private family; two rooms well furnished will be required, and also liberal meals. Answer, with statement of every particular, to W., Box No. 3,328 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED.—With two rooms, in a private family, by a gentleman, lady, and two small children and nurse, in the central part of the City, up town. Terms moderate. Communicate Box No. 771 lower Post-Office.

BOARD IN HOBOKEN.—An English family would like to let a parlor and bedroom adjoining, on first floor, unfurnished, with partial board, to a gentleman, or 2 friends. The terrace is new, one block from River Baths, and 20 minutes from City Hall, N. Y. French is spoken. Apply to Mr. S. H., No. 21 Wall-st., (3d story,) or at No. 188 Washington-st, Hoboken.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—Can be had in a private family, residing within 1's distance of one block from the cars, and convenient to the Wall-st. Ferry. A single gentleman can have a large chamber, with breakfast and tea, and dinners on the Sabbath, for five dollars per week; or two gentlemen, the same, for nine dollars per week. Address E. J. C., at the Office of the New-York *Daily Times.*

BOARDING.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—Two rooms to let with board; the house is situated near Van Vorstavenue, and furnished with all modern improvements; none of references required. Persons with [illegible]
Jersey-av., fourth door [illegible]

ROOMS WITH BOARD.—A [illegible] wife can be accommodated with a front room on the second floor, with full or partial board. Also, two single gentlemen and two ladies can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board. Best of references given and required. Apply at No. 267 Houston-st. Terms reasonable.

ROOMS TO LET.—A family, who take but few boarders, have to rent a large front room, on the second floor, with or without a bedroom adjoining; also, a small room. The situation is pleasant, and in the vicinity of the cars and stages. Inquire at No 415 6th-st.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—Several very pleasant rooms, separately or in suits, either furnished or unfurnished, can be had with board at No. 280 4th-av., opposite Dr. Hawks' Church. The house is finely located and has all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

DESIRABLE SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS.—A private family would let a suite of rooms to one or two gentlemen. The house is new, and has all the modern improvements, and is in one of the best localities in the City, convenient to the cars and stages—No. 71 West 14th-st., first house west of 6th-av.

BACK PARLOR AND EXTENSION ROOM TO LET.—A third story back room, also a single room, all newly and elegantly furnished, to let to gentlemen. Please call after 3 o'clock, at No. 89 Prince st. Gas, baths.

GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with PLEASANT ROOMS and BOARD at No. 70 SANDS-ST., Brooklyn.

TO GENTLEMEN.—Pleasant furnished rooms to let, large and small, in the house newly fitted up, No. 461 Broome-st., near Broadway, containing all the modern improvements.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO SHEET-METAL WORKERS.—NOTICE.—One of the most valuable and useful patents that has been granted within the last ten years, has been awarded to WM. WEBSTER, of Morrisania, N. Y., (letters patent dated March 28, 1854,) for a novel and invaluable machine for making from 5,000 to 10,000 feet of (any kind) SHEET METAL TUBING per day. This machine is now being exhibited between the hours of 9 A. M and 4 P. M., in room No. 12, at No. 11 Wall-st., New-York City, where all interested are solicited to call. Towns, cities, counties and State rights for sale. All communications (post-paid) promptly replied to in their order.
WILLIAM WEBSTER,
CHARLES MILLER,
Sole Proprietors, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LAWYERS.—The undersigned having been in the practice of law for the last seven years in an adjoining State, wishes to form a connection with some lawyer of established business, either as partner or otherwise, where his services would receive a fair remuneration. His connections in the City are such that he would be able to influence considerable business to any office he might be connected with, and he expected that his compensation should depend to a certain extent upon the amount of business so influenced. Best references given as to character and ability. Address J. C. D., Office of S. M. PETTINGELL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., N. Y.

$1,000 TO $20,000 WANTED.—A manufacturing enterprise subject to far less than usual hazard, starting upon a safe basis, and under good management, and which promises heavy profits on the capital invested, requires some further assistance. Several contract jobs are under contract for Major GEN. TAYLOR'S Harvest. Might join in his Decline—His Women—Their Flirtations—Battles among the Girls—Scene of Passionate Jealousy among the Women—Ahmah's Attempt to Vow me to Islamism—A Double-Barrelled Gun for a Koran—Mode of purchasing Slaves at Factories—Tricks of Jockies—La Belle Esther—I get the Ear of Sweet Voice—Curled by Sweating and Bitter—How a Cargo of Slaves is landed in Cuba—I am pressed to wed a Negro Princess—My Partner agrees to marry the Princess—The Ceremonial and Wedding—Narrative of a Trip to Timbuctoo—A Ride on Horseback—Its Exhilaration in the Forest—Visit to the Devil's Foustain—A Witch's Cauldron—Our Halt at a Brook—Bathing, beautifying and adornation of the Women—Curiosity of the Town-People to see a White Mingo—Our Caravan proceeds towards Timboo—Arrival at Jimbo—A Fancy Dressing-gown and a Ruffled Shirt.
From the Home Journal
The most amusingly readable and most freshly instructive book do not often as qualities come together; but we think the world will agree that such is Capt Canot's. It is a most curious autobiography, taken from the life of a remarkable adventurer now resident in Baltimore.
From the New-York Tribune.
This work could not have been better done if the principal actor had combined the descriptive talent of Defoe with the satirical humor of Swift and the dexterity of Gil Blas," which traits are ascribed to the worthy whose acquaintance we shall soon make
From the Evening Transcript.
The sketches in this volume extend over a period of twenty years, and embrace everything connected with the Slave Trade among foreigners and negroes. In one place an account is given of a journey to Timboo, through the Mandingo country to that of the Fullahs. There are many graphic sketches of West India plantation life, and the mode of operating with the Spanish Cuban Government, the life of factors on the African Coast; pirate life; fights and races with cruisers; adventures in the Mozambique Channel.
Canot was formerly an apprentice to the well-known William Gray, the eminent ship owner of Boston, and was brought up in his service. He is an Italian by birth, a Frenchman by descent, a Spaniard by semi naturalization and trade, an African by habits, and a bit of an American by early association and apprenticeship.
His true name is Conneau, and he is brother of the Dr. Conneau who has so long been the attendant and friend, and is now the medecin en chef of the Emperor of France.

MAGNIFICENT NUMBER.—Will be ready THIS DAY, THE ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF ART, for SEPTEMBER. This number is one of the best that has been issued, and is filled with superb engravings. CONTENTS:
The Battle of Alma, in France.
The Best Bridal—conclusion.
Prize fighting in Chili
Herman Cortes and John Smith.
The Exhibition Picture.
Scenery on the Nile.
Coblentz.
The Ionian Islands.
Sketches of Dogs, by Landseer.
Portsmouth Dockyard.
Lord Aberdeen.
The Giraffe
The Oak of Henry IV., at Fontainbleau.
Paestum
Political Aspect of China.
A Visit to the East.
Harvest in Italy.
Raised Rose Crochet Collar.
Sir Cusack Roney.
Monumental Fountain at Paris.
The Soldier Returning from War.
Paul Fcarron—The Hyæna.
The Murder of the Young Prince in the Tower.
Japan and the Japanese—Buried Alive.
Sebastian Bourdon.
Cain; a Tale of the Luxembourg Gallery.
The French Exhibition
LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.
The Forest of Morvan, in France—(separate plate.)
Two Chilians fighting with "Lazo" and "Cuchillo."
Cortes and his Army approaching the City of Mexico.
Pocahontas Interceding for John Smith.
Scene on the Nile, near Philæ.
View of Coblentz
The Jealous Dog—The Life-Preserver.
Outside Stripe for Bedquilt
Portrait of the Earl of Aberdeen
Skeleton of the Giraffe—The Giraffe.
The Oak of Henry IV., at Fontainebleau.
The Temple of Neptune at Paestum.
Interior of a Turkish Fire Colonade.
An Italian Winnower
Raised Rose Crochet Collar.
Portrait of Sir Cusack Roney.
Monumental Fountain at Paris.
The Soldier Returning from War.
The Striped Hyæna
Tyrrell Viewing the Bodies of the Murdered Princes.
Japanese Archery—A Buddhist High Priest.
The Meeting of Lucy and Louis.
Portrait of Sebastian Bourdon, with a Vignette.
The Virgin and Child—Security.
Works of Mercy
The Hall of the Holy Family.
The Flight into Egypt—Painting.
Price 25 cents per number, or $3 per year. Covers for binding, and back numbers and volumes may be obtained of the publisher,
T. L. McELRATH & CO.,
No 17 Spruce-st., New-York.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY—DICKENS' HOUSEHOLD WORDS FOR SEPTEMBER.—The September number of this popular Magazine is now ready.
CONTENTS:

Hard Times	Done to a Jelly.
British Phenomena.	Exiled
Waste.	The Ruined Potter.
The Sailor.	Perks at Sea.
The Little Flower.	The War with Fever.
A Lesson in Multiplication.	General and Mrs. Delorme.
Death's Doors.	Hard Times.
Greek Waters.	The Learned Sailor.
Hard Times	The Pasha.
Man as a Monster.	Progress.
Turks Under Arms.	Smoke or no Smoke.
Miss Furbey.	Tadpole's Renters.
Blindness	Our Sister [ter.
Doing Business in France.	The Incomplete Letter-Wri-
Hard Times.	The Conclusion of Hard
French Domesticity.	Times

This number contains besides the usual amount of interesting matter, the concluding chapters of Dickens' New Novel, HARD TIMES. Price 25 cents.
All the back numbers of HOUSEHOLD WORDS may be obtained of the publishers. Sets of the work in 8 vols., neatly and substantially bound in cloth, or half cloth, constantly on hand. T. L. McELRATH & CO.,
No. 17 Spruce-st., New-York.

THE ENGLISH ENVOY AT THE COURT OF NICHOLAS FIRST. By Miss JULIA CORNER, author of the "Historical Library," "History of India," &c. This is a powerfully written romance, and illustrates, in a very interesting manner society and manners at St Petersburg.
RIKER, THORNE & CO., Publishers,
No. 129 Fulton-st., New-York.
This is a highly interesting book, the scenes of which, as its title imports, are laid down in the Russian dominions
[*Buffalo Daily Republic.*
A new and very seasonable tale, unexceptionable in its moral tone, spirited in dialogue, and interesting at the present moment from the scene.—*Boston Evening Transcript.*
It will afford much pleasure to the lovers of light literature.—*Commercial Advertiser.*
Well-drawn pictures of the fashionable life of the Russian capital.—*N Y Herald*
This is a clever, interesting and well-written story.
[*Cincinnati Gazette.*
* * A very good novel. * *—*Evening Mirror.*
* * Take it with you, reader, to the woods, the seaside, or Saratoga, and our word for it, you will not repeat the act. * *—*Hartford Republican.*
* * A capital book.—*Republican and Argus.*
* * It possesses considerable literary merit, so much so as to sustain fully the reputation of its authoress. * *
[*Chambs. Transcript.*

BOOKS AT REASONABLE PRICES.—Will be found at EVANS & DICKERSON'S, No. 697 Broadway, below the corner of 4th-st. Those desirous of purchasing the NEW PUBLICATIONS of the day—STANDARD BOOKS, ILLUSTRATED WORKS—CHILDREN'S BOOKS, &c., &c.—will find an extensive assortment at their establishment at prices to suit the times:
CHAMBERS' PAPERS FOR THE PEOPLE. 6 vols. 12mo. $4 50.
CHAMBERS' MISCELLANY OF TRACTS. 10 vols. 12mo. $5.
SCOTT'S WAVERLEY NOVELS. 27 vols. 12mo. $14 50.
SCOTT'S NOVELS. 12 vols post 8vo $10.
ROLLIN'S ANCIENT HISTORY. 4 vols 8vo. $5.
SHAKSPEARE'S WORKS 3 vols. 12mo. $2 25.
IRVING'S WORKS 15 vols. 12mo. $16 50.
WILKIE'S VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD. 8vo.
LAYARD'S BABYLON AND NINEVEH. 2 vols. 8vo. Illustrated. $6
EVANS & DICKERSON, Publishers and Importers,
No. 697 Broadway.

IN PRESS.—A COMPLETE MANUAL FOR THE CULTIVATION OF THE STRAWBERRY, WITH A DESCRIPTION OF THE BEST VARIETIES. Also, brief Directions and Notices of the RASPBERRY, BLACKBERRY, GOOSEBERRY, CURRANT AND GRAPE. By B. G. PARDEE. With a Valuable Appendix, containing the Observations and Experience of many of the most successful Cultivators of these Fruits in our Country.
No one book is more needed by Farmers, Gardeners and Horticulturists than this book. Price 25 cents, and will be sent free of postage. C. M. SAXTON, Publisher,
No. 152 Fulton-st., up stairs.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKS & LIBRARIES FOR SCHOOLS.—HISTORY OF RUSSIA from the earliest period to the present time, compiled from the most authentic sources, including [illegible], Tooke, and Segur, by WALTER K. KELLY. In 2 vols. Vol. I. with fine portrait of CATHERINE II. 5 WORLDS, edited by Sir WALTER SCOTT. Vol. I. containing memoirs of a Cavalier, Adventures of Captain [illegible], &c.
GEOGRAPHY OF STRABO, literally translated, with copious notes, by W. FALCONER, M. A., and H. C. HAMILTON. In three volumes. Vol. I.
NICOLINI'S HISTORY OF THE JESUITS: their Origin, Progress, Doctrines and Designs. With fine portraits of Loyola, Lainez, Xavier, Borgia, Acquaviva, Pere la Chaise, Ricci, and Pope Ganganelli. Complete in one volume.
The above are just received and for sale by BANGS, BROTHER & CO., Trade-Sale Rooms, No. 13 Park-row, New-York.

SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.—To country booksellers and merchants at lowest prices. IVISON & PHINNEY, publishers of *The American Educational Series*, No. 178 Fulton-st.

EXCURSIONS.

AUGUST, 1854.—FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLAND DOCK, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S ROCK, (Middletown,) and RED BANK! From foot of Robinson-st. North River. New and splendid steamboat ALICE C. PRICE, Capt. A. H. HAGGERTY, will leave foot of Robinson-st., North River as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM RED BANK.	
Wednesday	10 A. M.	Wednesday	12 P. M
Thursday	11	Thursday	2½
Friday	11½	Friday	3
Saturday	12½ P. M.	Saturday	4
Sunday	2½ A. M.	Sunday	3
Monday	6	Monday	2½
Tuesday	7	Tuesday	3
Wednesday	7½	Wednesday	4
Thursday	8	Thursday	4½
Friday	8	Friday	5
Saturday	8	Saturday	5 P. M
Sunday	8	Sunday	6
Monday	7	Monday	11 A M
Tuesday	8	Tuesday	11½
Wednesday	9	Wednesday	12½ P. M
Thursday	9½	Thursday	1

ELIAS HAIGHT'S Square stages run in connection with this boat. All freight must be on board half an hour before the time of starting. All persons are forbid trusting this boat on account of the owners.

AUGUST 1854.—For SHREWSBURY, &c.—The new and elegant and commodious river steamer THOMAS G. HAND, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, is now running from the foot of Robinson-st. North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:		LEAVE RED BANK:	
Aug. 14, Monday	12½ P. M.	Aug. 14, Monday	8 A. M
Aug. 15, Tuesday	1 P. M.	Aug. 15, Tuesday	9 A. M
Aug. 16, Wednesday	2 P. M.	Aug. 16, Wednesday	10 A M
Aug. 17, Thursday	3 P. M.	Aug. 17, Thursday	11 A M
Aug. 18, Friday	3½ P. M.	Aug. 18, Friday	6 A M
Aug. 19, Saturday	3½ P. M.	Aug. 19,

NEW-YORK CITY.

Counterfeiting.

Yesterday, morning the preliminary examination of WARREN JUDKINS, on a charge of counterfeiting, was held before R. E. STILWELL of the United States Commissioner's Court.

Eliza Hayward, being sworn on the part of the prosecution, said—I reside at the corner of Thirty-sixth-street and Sixth-avenue; I know defendant; have known him nine years; he lived in the same house with me; we have been living there since February; he was a stage-driver on the Fifth-avenue line; I recognize things now shown as belonging to him; (coin stamps, dies, and a quantity of bogus, amounting to about $250, shown:) I don't know who made the dies; I first saw these things since 4th July; I saw Judkins stamp pieces cut out with the dies; I don't know what he did with them after stamping; I never saw any one in the house at work with him; I never had any talk with him about this business, except frequently to advise him to desist; he made no reply; I told him I thought it would cost him a great deal of trouble, and me too.

Thomas McGuire, sworn: Am a police officer; I found these articles at Mr. Judkins' house, corner Thirty-sixth-street and Sixth-avenue; defendant told me that he helped to make the dies, in conjunction with Prescott, who escaped.

Thomas McParlan, sworn—I am also a police officer; I got information of the defendant three weeks ago; I arrested him on last Monday morning about 9 o'clock, on charge of counterfeiting; he had a considerable quantity of the counterfeit money on his person at the time of his arrest, which he threw away in the sand heaps at the corner of Murray-street, as I was bringing him to this office; they were picked up by a man named Andrew Carroll, who was looking on, and consisted of one quarter dollar, fourteen shillings and eleven sixpences.

Thomas Doulin, sworn: I am a stage-driver, and have known defendant two years; he told me he knew where I could get counterfeit money if I wanted any; he wanted me to use it and I refused: six stamps and dies were produced, two for quarters, two for shillings, and the same for sixpences; the impressions were all foreign, chiefly Mexican and Spanish.

The Officers McGuire and McNarlin who succeeded in so successfully tracing up the proceeding, are of the Reserve Corps and deserve much credit for the steady perseverance with which they pursued the trail. The defendant was committed.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner R. E. Stillwell.

The United States vs. *Warren Judkins*.—This prisoner, who was arrested a few days ago by the police on a charge of making and passing counterfeit coin, was brought up for examination on the following evidence, adduced by Mr. Ridgway on the part of the prosecution:

Eliza Hayward deposed: that she lived in Thirtieth-street and Sixth-avenue in this City; had known the prisoner for the last nine years; he is a stage-driver on the Fifth avenue line; these counterfeit tools now produced, dies and chemicals, witness recognizes as the property of the prisoner; don't know who made the dies; first saw the prisoner use them about the 4th of July last; saw him stamp some of the coins with the dies; witness does not know what the prisoner did with the coins, or if any other person was engaged with him in passing them; witness frequently advised him to desist or he would get himself and her into trouble.

Thomas McGuire, a Police Officer, deposed: that he found the counterfeiting apparatus now produced in the house of the prisoner.

Thomas McFarlen deposed: that he arrested the prisoner on the charge of counterfeiting, and found in his possession one bad quarter dollar, fourteen shillings and eleven sixpences; these he threw away in Murray-street, but they were picked up and identified. (Several dies were produced for Spanish quarters, of the time of Carolus 4th, also 500 blank shillings and 250 sixpences.)

Thomas Devlin, a stage-driver, deposed: that he knew Judkins, and that he had offered to procure some counterfeit money for witness, if he would use it; witness refused to have anything to do with the business.

No further evidence was adduced and the prisoner was committed for trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.

Before Judge Stoteon.

Habeas Corpus Case.—George H. Wheeler was brought up on a writ of *habeas corpus*, he having been committed by a Police Justice as a disorderly person who did not support his wife. It appeared there was an informality in the proceedings which entitled Wheeler to his discharge, and the Judge discharged him accordingly.

List of Patents.

Issued from the United States Patent Office for the week ending Aug. 29, 1854—each bearing that date.

Robert M. Abbe, of Thompsonville, Conn.—For improvement in hog pens.

Wm. T. Bazemore, of the county of Bibb, Ga.—For improvement in cultivators.

Wm. Biddle, of Lafayette, Ind.—For improvement in washing machines.

Gurdiner A. Bruce, of Mechanicsburg, Ill.—For improvement in maize harvesters.

Lebbeus Brooks, of Great Falls, N. H.—For improvement in spirit levels.

E. W. Bullard, of Hardwick, Mass.—For improved window blind holder.

Julius C. Dickey, of Sandy Hill, N. Y.—For improvement in fastening skirts to saddle trees.

Isaac B. Dudrey, of Athens, Ohio.—For stave machine.

Isaac B. Dudrey, of Athens, Ohio.—For improved stave machine.

O. G. Ewings, of Heart Prairie, Wis.—For improvement in plows.

Joseph W. Fawkes, of Christiana, Pa.—For improvement in manure and lime spreaders.

Richard Fanning, of Clarksfield, Ohio.—For improved method of guiding cross cut saws.

Joseph F. Flanders and Jeremiah A. Marden, of Rockingham, Mass.—For improvements in leather splitting machines.

J. F. Fisher, of Cobourg, Canada West.—For improvement in bedsteads for invalids. Patented in Canada Feb. 2, 1854.

Nelson Gates, of Cincinnati, Ohio.—For improvement in cast hinges.

John Gleason, of Northfield, Vt.—For improvement in slide valves for steam engines.

Daniel Hayward, of Providence, R. I.—For improvement in manufacture of India-rubber.

Samuel M. Hackman, of Tours Brook, Va.—For improvement in seed planters.

Abraham R. Hurst, of Harrisburg, Pa.—For improvement in manure excavators.

John H. King, Jr., of Georgetown, D. C.—For improvement in seed planters.

C. R. Landman, of New-York, N. Y.—For improvement in lamp-fillers.

Ezra Hommedieu, of Chester, Conn.—For improvement in dies for making augers.

John G. McCauley, of Stone Bridge, Va.—For improvement in harrows.

John B. Nichols, of Lynn, Mass.—For improvement in binding folder.

Whitman Price, of Goldsborough, N. C.—For improvement in ploughs for planting potatoes.

Wm. Redick, of Uniontown, Pa.—For improvement in seed planters.

Titus H. Russell, of Taftsville, Vt.—For improved saw-mill dogs.

R. L. Sibbet, of Shippensburg, Pa.—For improved method of tennoning spokes.

Andrew J. Smith, of Piqua, Ohio.—For improvement in corn shellers.

Joseph C. Strode, of West Chester, Pa.—For puppet valve for hydraulic rams.

Joshua Stevens, of Chicopee Falls, Mass.—For improvement in chairs for exercising.

Elisha Waters, of Troy, N. Y.—For improvement in breast cups.

Noah Warlick, of Lafayette, Ala.—For improved horse shoeing apparatus.

Chas. P. S. Wardwell, of Lake Village, N. H.—For improved machine for cutting tennons.

Joseph D. West, of New-York, N. Y.—For improved hydraulic ram.

Jesse Whitehead, of Manchester, Va.—For improvement in counter twist speeders.

John Woolton, of Boonton, N. J.—For improvement in nail machines.

Daniel Halliday, of Ellington, Conn.—For improved governor for wind mills.

Thomas C. Vice, of Rochester, N. Y.—For method of furling and unfurling wind mill sails.

Sidney S. Turner, of Westborough, Mass, assignor to Elmer Townsend, of Boston, Mass.—For improvement in sewing machines.

Philemon A. Morley, of Brooklyn, N. Y., assignor to James Bright, of Brooklyn, aforesaid.—For improvement in glass lanterns.

Dexter H. Chamberlain, of Boston, Mass., assignor to William H. Meshural, of New-Haven, Conn.—For improvement in lard lamps.

James E. Crowell, of Salem, Mass., assignor to himself, Edmund Smith, and Charles T. Stickney, of Salem, aforesaid.—For machine for dressing ship timbers.

Thomas Worrall, of Mount Holly, N. Y., assignor to Millis Paul, of Mount Holly, aforesaid.—For multiform moulding plane.

Designs.—Nicholas Muller, of New-York, N. Y. For design for the front of clock cases.

Amos Paul, of Newmarket, N. H.—For design for cooking stoves.

ANOTHER FIVE CENTS SAVINGS BANK.—The "Women Five Cents Savings Bank," chartered by the last Legislature, to be located in South Danvers, has been put in operation. GEORGE OSBORNE, Esq., is President.—*Boston Journal.*

Horrible Affair.

Our town was thrown into considerable excitement on Tuesday evening last, on a report reaching here that Mr. B. F. SHOOT, living on the Elk Fork, some four miles south of town, had, between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, killed his wife by shooting her with a shot gun, and then attempted to destroy himself by ripping open his abdomen with a large butcher knife and letting out his bowels. Medical aid and the coroner were summoned to the spot of the awful tragedy, where a most awful scene met their view. The wife lay dead upon the floor, one arm nearly severed near the wrist, and some twenty or twenty-five shot having entered her left breast, seeming to have caused instant death.

In another part of the house lay the husband, apparently in great agony, his bowels protruding from the wound in the abdomen, and a large portion of the same were out and lying beside him. The physicians replaced the bowels and sewed up the wound—while Coroner GROVE held an inquest over the body of the unfortunate woman; the verdict of the Jury being, in substance, that she came to her death by a charge from a gun in the hands of her husband. On the following day, SHOOT was brought before Justice ABERNATHY, on a warrant issued by said Justice and placed in the hands of Constable SPEED; and after an examination of the case, the said Justice committed the prisoner to jail, refusing to allow him bail, where he now is, and fast recovering from the wound inflicted by his own hand.—JAMES CARR, Esq., acted as counsel for the prisoner. The principal witness in the case is a little girl, some eight years of age, a sister of the murdered lady, who was the only person about the house when the deed was committed; she appears to be a very sprightly girl, as she gave in her testimony before the examining Justice uncommonly clear and free from embarrassment, for one of her age.

As steps are being taken to have the case promptly and properly disposed of, we forbear detailing the evidence in the case. Suffice it to say, that this awful tragedy is traceable to the source from whence spring the most of the horrid as well as lesser crimes that blacken the records of the criminal courts of our country, viz: *the free use of ardent spirits.* SHOOT came to this county from Kentucky, some eighteen months since, and about three months ago married a very young, and quite handsome and respectable girl, the daughter of Mr. ELIAS WALTZ, of this county—for the murder of whom he now stands committed. He has been addicted to habits of intemperance, and his general course of conduct has been such as to give his friends considerable uneasiness and no little trouble, and others who have had knowledge of his manner of life predicted it would lead to some bad result.

This tragedy speaks in tones of thunder to the young as well as the old to beware how they tamper with spirituous liquors—cautioning them to shun it as they would the deadliest poison.

As a natural consequence our citizens were no little excited about this horrible affair, but their law abiding spirit was a sure guarantee against lawless violence—all they ask, and what they expect is, that justice shall be done in the premises.

P. S.—We learn that Judge REESE has determined to hold a special term of the Circuit Court, for this county, on the first Monday in September next for the trial of SHOOT.—*Paris Mercury, 23d.*

Romance in a Railroad Car.

From the Marseilles (France) Paper.

Yesterday one of our railroad cars was the scene of a domestic drama, the circumstances of which were as follows: A very young and pretty girl elegantly dressed, was seated near a young man whose attitude and looks indicated an affection more tender than that of a brother or a cousin. Suddenly they both turned pale and appeared greatly agitated. The entrance of a traveller from a forward car had produced this result. The traveller was no less than the father of the pretty child, who was justly incensed with the flight of his daughter, whom he supposed to be at Marseilles in company with a gallant. He was, however, provided with authority from the Court of Tarascon, impowering him to arrest the fugitive couple wherever he met them, and chance had brought the pursuer and the pursued within a few yards of each other. Chance also brought them face to face, and judging from the explosion which took place the parties recognized each other at once. The loud noise which the motion of the train produced, prevented the whole company from hearing the reproaches which the irritated father heaped upon his runaway daughter. The neighboring passengers had the precaution at first to restrain his gestures. He consoled himself by exhibiting at every station his power to arrest them, which he endeavored to persuade the railroad officers to put in execution. They, however, excused themselves, but when the party arrived at the end of their journey, the gendarmes terminated the drama by putting the illegally loving couple, in a place of security.

BATTLE OF BLADENSBURG.—Forty years ago (yesterday) was fought the battle of Bladensburg, Maryland. The British, on that occasion, from the vast superiority of their numbers, were victorious; but their loss in killed and wounded was 249, while that of the Americans was but 80. The British entered the city of Washington at 8 o'clock in the evening. The troops of Gen. Ross burnt not only the capitol, which was in an unfinished state, but its extensive library, records, and other collections, appertaining not to war, but to peace and civilization. The public offices and the President's house were wantonly sacrificed, together with many private dwellings, the loss amounting to $1,000,000. These same British, however, were signally defeated on the 12th of September, 1814, when they made a desperate attempt to capture the city of Baltimore. It was during the bombardment that FRANCIS S. KEY wrote the soul-stirring, patriotic song of the "Star-Spangled Banner."

[*Washington Sentinel, 25th.*

WIFE SHOT BY HER HUSBAND.—On Wednesday a man by the name of SAMUEL FINLEY, having taken up a notion that his wife was false to him, shot her with a double-barreled pistol. There were several persons in the house at the time, and one witness states that the woman was lying down on the bed at the time, and that he raised a difficulty with her; that afterwards she got up, and while sitting in the chair conversing with him he fired the pistol, the contents of which entered her shoulder. After committing the deed he started and ran across the yard, and his wife followed, overtook him, and knelt at his feet. She, with his assistance, and a young lady who was in the house at the time, raised up and was taken to the house. Although the wound is a severe one, it is not considered dangerous. FINLEY was arrested and had an examination before Justice BERRY, and was committed to jail.—*St. Louis Republican, Aug. 26.*

CURIOUS CASE.—The Coroner yesterday held an inquest on the body of a child named JULIA ENGEL, aged five days, found dead at the house of its parents in the Third District. The jury, after hearing the evidence, returned a verdict of "death from convulsions, caused by its mother having been greatly frightened, and her breastmilk thus poisoned, by her husband." The husband, whose name is THEODORE ENGEL, and who is a notorious character it appears, had assaulted and brutally treated his wife, threatening to kill her, and all that sort of thing. The fright she experienced from these threats, the physician who examined the child stated, had operated as a poison on her milk, which being imbibed by the child, convulsions and death ensued. On the strength of this verdict, ENGEL has been arrested, and awaits an examination on a charge of having caused the death of his own child. The mother, too, is not expected to live.—*New-Orleans Crescent, Aug, 17.*

ANOTHER COUNTRYMAN "DONE."—In Baltimore a countryman was passing down North-street, with his wagon, when one of his wheels came off, and he discovered that his linch-pin was gone. After searching for it some time, he offered the boys who congregated a shilling to whoever would find it. They joined in the search, and in a few minutes one of the boys brought him what he supposed to be the pin. Having adjusted the wheel, he paid the shilling and started off, but had not gone more than half a block, before a wheel on the other side came off, and he found that the young rascal had stolen the pin from one of the other wheels to obtain the reward.

REVIVALS.—For several weeks past there has been a succession of revivals in this circuit. In every neighborhood where there have been meetings, "the good work," as the preachers say, has gone on. Up to the 29th of July there had been 317 conversions and 340 accessions to the M. E. Church South in this circuit. We are informed that five churches are now in progress within the New-Madrid Circuit. This addition will give each neighborhood in the circuit a church, and we trust a school.—*New-Madrid (Mo.) Times.*

GOLD IN VERMONT.—The Woodstock *Age* says that there is gold in Vermont; and says that for the last three or four weeks, from thirty to fifty workmen, under the direction of Capt. IRA F. PAYSON of New-York, have been engaged in digging into and examining the premises of Bridgewater, where gold has been discovered, and that the result thus far has been satisfactory. The *Age* concludes by assuring the public that there is no humbug about this matter, and that the mines will prove among the richest ever discovered.

SUICIDE.—A young man who arrived at Cambridge, Guernsey county, Ohio, from Wheeling, Va., and registered his name at the hotel as "Rev. W. BARNARD, Danville, Va.," was found on the evening of the 17th, in the yard of the hotel, with his throat cut, so that he died in a few hours.

[*Balt. American, Aug. 28.*

LAMENTABLE DEPRAVITY.—A case came to our knowledge at a late hour on Saturday night, which, for heartless and revolting depravity, exceeds anything that has come under our notice for some time. It appears that a young woman residing near Phenixville, married a coal digger named HUTCHINSON, some four years ago, and that after the ceremony, the parties went to live at the house occupied by the girl's parents. The girl's mother was a young and sprightly woman, and an attachment sprung up between her and her daughter's husband which ended in their eloping together and coming to this city. HUTCHINSON got work at the Temperanceville Forge, and his wife remaining ignorant of his whereabouts until one day last week, when she received a letter from the depraved man, telling her that he had abandoned his evil life and was then residing alone. He further told his wife to come and live with him, and expressed the greatest repentence for what had occurred. The unfortunate woman came to this city, accompanied by her two children, one of them an infant only four months old, when she had the extreme mortification of learning that her mother and husband still resided, as man and wife, together. Enraged at his conduct, she made oath before a Justice of the Peace, stating the facts of the case; but before the offenders could be arrested, they had taken the stage for Steubenville, and thus escaped. The broken-hearted woman called on the Mayor at a late hour on Saturday evening, and asked his Honor's advice as to how she would act in the matter. He promised her all the assistance in his power; but up to last evening he had not succeeded in learning any intelligence of the runaways. The poor woman is in a destitute condition, having no means whatever of support.

[*Pittsburg Gazette.*

☞ BILL JOHNSON, the smuggler and patriot, whose exploits on both sides of the St. Lawrence, and in the intricacies of the Thousand Islands, made him famous during the rebellion in Canada, some seventeen years ago, and who, as a consequence of his eccentricities, suffered a long imprisonment in the jail at Albany, now fills the office of lighthouse keeper on Rock Island, one of the above-named group, a short distance below French Creek. The Island is what its name imports, a clump of rocks, almost destitute of natural soil, but JOHNSON has quite a productive garden thereon, his vegetables deriving their sustenance from earth which he had transported from the main land in his boat. The salary of his office is small, either $350 or $400, but he lives frugally, and by picking up something outside of his regular business, by means of fishing and kindred pursuits, he manages to save a considerable portion of the amount every year. He is contented and happy, and fond of seeing visitors, to whom he recounts the romantic incidents of his eventful career, and magnifies the achievements which have given him so much notoriety.

He gives an amusing account of the manner in which he obtained his office, through the instrumentality of Governor MARCY. He went to Washington, without recommendations or credentials of any kind, depending wholly upon his personal character. Obtaining an interview with the Governor, he disclosed his wishes, without ceremony or circumlocution. "I'm BILL JOHNSON," said he, "you know me by reputation, as I do you, if you don't know me by sight. I want the office of lighthouse-keeper on Rock Island, in St. Lawrence. If you can give it to me I shall be thankful—if not, I must try to do without it." "I've heard all about you, BILL, and know you perfectly well. You shall have the place." And a line from the Governor to Mr. Secretary GUTHRIE did the business at once. And if Governor MARCY needs any aid in St. Lawrence County, BILL JOHNSON is the man to render it.—*Buffalo Com. Adv., Aug. 23.*

POOR PROPERTY.—Steamboats to be used for the conveyance of passengers on the Hudson River are becoming the poorest kind of property. Those elegant boats the *Oregon* and *New World*, are lying in the river just below the Esopus Light House, the *Francis Skiddy* is opposite this place in a similar condition, and the *Empire* lies in the creek below Fort Montgomery. Each of these vessels cost a large sum of money, and are still capable of several years good service, but lie idle and useless to rot because it seems there is nothing they can do that will pay. Among night boats running through, we believe the *Isaac Newton* and *Hendrick Hudson*, are the only first class boats remaining, and they are as much devoted to freight as passengers, if not more so. No new passenger boats have been built in four years, and we suppose no more need be looked for.—*Poughkeepsie Eagle.*

A CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.—A correspondent informs us that the only daughter of Mr. BLISS, of Schodac, aged three years and five months, proceeded to the yard early in the morning of the 19th, to see her brothers burn some shavings. While playfully running about, her clothes caught fire, and before the flames could be extinguished she was so badly burned that she died in a few hours.—*Albany Journal.*

THE BURNT DISTRICT IN CAMBRIDGEPORT.—We learn from the Cambridge (Mass.) *Chronicle*, that no decided movement has yet been made which looks like the erection of buildings on the desolate spot laid waste by the recent destructive conflagration in that city. Notwithstanding all the discouraging circumstances attending the fire, the value of the land is rated much higher than it was before the fire.

STOCK SALES AND MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 30

$5,000	Erie 2d Mtge Bds.	95	
4,000	Erie Cvt Bs. '71	83	66½
2,000	Erie Income Bs.	83	72
13,000	Ill. Cent. R R Bs.	62	
6,000	do	62	
5,000	do	30	62
3,000	do	b60	62½
10,000	do	83	62
10,000	do	30	61½
8,000	do	62	
5,000	do	b3	62
5,000	do		61½
5,000	do	30	61½
3,000	do	c	62
5,000	N. Y. C. R. R Bds.		83
100	Canton Company		20
100	do	s3	19½
200	do	b12	19½
50	do	b3	19½
250	do	30	19½
350	do	b60	20
100	do	b60	20
17	Penn Coal Co		57½
24	do		57
100	Nica. Transit Co.	30	20
200	do		20
300	do	s60	19½
200	do	s30	19½
200	do	c	19½
200	do	s30	19½
100	do	c	20
100	do	s7	19½
250	do	b60	20½
600	do	b30	20
100	do	c	19½
350	Cumberl'd Coal Co.	s3	27½
650	do	s50	27½
250	do		27½
200	do	c	27½

SECOND BOARD.

$2,500	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs	62	
5,000	do	30	61½
12,000	Erie Conv. Bds	62	61
15	U. S. Trust Company	96	
50	Nicara. Trans. Co	s3	20½
200	do	b30	20½
100	do	s30	20½
100	Cumberl'd Coal Co.	s3	27½
200	Hudson Riv. R. R	s30	40
50	N. Y. Central R. R		89
50	do	s30	88
50	do		88½
100	Mich. South. R. R		88½
20	do		90
100	Harlem Railroad		32½
100	do	s30	32½
200	Cumberland Coal	b60	28
200	do		s10 27½
300	do		b60 27½
50	N. Y. Central RR	c	89
50	do	c	89½
25	do	c	89
100	do	s30	88
10	Mich Southern RR		89
50	Clev. & Toledo RR	c	69
50	do	s30	69
300	Erie Railroad	s3	36½
100	do	s3	33½
200	do	s30	36½
400	do	s3	36½
100	do	s30	36½
50	do	s30	36½
50	do	s10	36½
50	do	b60	37
100	do	b3	36½
100	do	c	36½
100	do	s15	37½
100	do	b20	37½
100	do	s3	36½
450	do	s3	37
50	do	b20	37½
100	do	b30	37½
100	Harlem Railroad	s3	32½
50	do	c	32½
300	Reading Railroad	c	68½
200	do	s60	68½
200	do	b30	68½
300	do	s30	68½
30	do		69
200	Erie Railroad	s10	37
	do	s3	37½
	do	s30	37
100	Reading Railroad		69
100	do	b30	69½
100	do		69½
200	do	s3	69
100	do	s15	68½
50	Northern Ind. R. R		88
30	Clevs. & Tol R. R	s10	68½
30	do		69
240	Erie Railroad	s10	37
	do	s3	37½
	do	s30	37
100	Mich South Const'n		88
50	Northern Ind. R. R		88
50	Clevs. & Tol R. R	s10	68½
30	do		69
320	bills. were taken, at $12⅝@13 for Country Mess, $13 25 for repacked do. do., $15@$15 25 for City do., $15 75@$16 for repacked Chicago do., and $16 50@$17 for extra do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is rare and nominal. Butter and Cheese are unaltered.		
100	Harlem Railroad	b30	37½

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 30, 1854—6 P. M.

Very few changes of any kind and none for the better, have occurred in the Dry Goods trade, during the past week. The leading domestic Cottons have been pretty freely bought at steady prices; but unseasonable styles of these, as well as most descriptions of American Woolens, and the whole catalogue of foreign fabrics have been sparingly dealt in, privately, and have realized but very irregular, and very ruinous, rates. The arrivals have been generally ample, for this time of the year, and the supplies have not decreased, if they have not increased. Hence, the uneasiness of factors, who seem disposed to believe, that it will be impossible for them to get rid of their supplies, unless on terms that it will be almost equivalent to giving them away gratuitously, and for this reason they are forcing them off through the auction rooms, while yet dealers are willing to purchase them, for some price, even there. It is to this trepidation and rash action, that we may ascribe the present unsettled and disheartening state of the business.

Brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings are pretty active, but not very firm, being more freely offered. Cotton Jeans are rarer, and moderately inquired for at steady quotations. Denims sell readily at old rates. Drills, Duck, and Ginghams, which are in ample supply and fair demand, bring full prices. Lawns and Nankins are unaltered. Osnaburgs are generally inactive and languid. There is not a great deal doing in Printing Cloths, but as these are not in large stock, previous figures are sustained. Prints are in rather slack request at drooping quotations. More inquiry exists for Stripes and Ticks, but these are otherwise unchanged.

Woolens, (as before remarked,) are quite dull and heavy, excepting a few of the most popular makes. Blankets are moderately active and steady in price. Cassimeres sell freely, but at very low rates. A fair business is being done in cloths, but these are tending steadily downwards. Doeskins and flannels are plentier and also sought after at declining figures. Jeans and Linseys seem inactive and languid. Muslin de Laines continue in good demand at well supported prices. The supply is less extensive and is very attractive, considering the large orders for desirable styles that have already been executed. This is more than could be said for any other description of goods, whether home-made or foreign; and it is very creditable to our native manufacturers. We wish they deserved as much praise in the various other branches of the business. Sattinets are slowly bought at unsettled and unprofitable rates. Shawls are becoming more active and remain very firm. Tweeds are quiet and depressed.

Foreign goods are still exceedingly dull and heavy, in private trade. Indeed, here, they scarcely attract any notice, and command but very poor prices, as, in this way, dealers are only purchasing the choicest lots, to complete assortments, mostly secured at extremely low rates in the auction houses, where the bulk of the recent imports are now being offered and sold, regardless of what prices they fetch; for, when once goods are allowed to enter the public salesrooms, nobody thinks upon having them disposed of so as to yield any profits to their owners, because such calculations would be utterly deceptive. The object to be attained by calling in the aid of the auctioneer, is solely a speedy distribution of the articles that are to be sold; and in this pursuit regular importers and jobbers who have imported on their own account—these two classes constitute, at the present time, our principal sellers of foreign productions—are eminently successful. What may be the pecuniary result of their operations in this line, time alone will show. We have, however, too many reasons to believe that it cannot turn out to be to them a satisfactory one. All the good that can be expected from such adventures, is the lesson which, it is hoped, the parties most deeply interested in such, will receive and profit by.

Markets....*Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are salable and firm, at $6 for Pearls, and $7 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs. The quantity here is limited.

BEESWAX—The demand for American yellow is not so brisk, at 29c @29½c. ₱ lb.; but with a moderate stock offering: holders are steady in their claims.

COTTON—Continues quiet and depresseed, buyers having the advantage. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile. and Texas.	New-Orleans
Ordinary, ₱ lb	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
Middling, ₱ lb	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	10¼	10¼	11	11¼
Fair, ₱ lb	11¼	11¼	11¼	12½

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are quite dull and heavy. The speculative demand has subsided, and the trade are buying only what they immediately want. On this account, and because of the increased disposition of owners to realize, prices are drooping, having fallen to-day 12½c.@25c. ₱ bbl. The day's business consists of 3,900 bbls. We revise our quotations:

Sour, ₱ bbl	$7 75 @$8 75
Superfine, No. 2	8 75 @ 9 25
State, common brands	9 50 @ 9 75
State, straight brands	9 75 @10 00
Favorite State	10 00 @10 25
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	10 00 @10 25
Fancy Michigan	10 25 @10 50
Common to good Ohio	10 00 @10 25
Fancy Ohio	10 25 @10 50
Extra Ohio	10 50 @11 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	10 50 @11 25
Fancy Genesee	10 25 @10 50
Extra Genesee	10 50 @11 25

Canadian has not varied much. Southern is plentier, and on the decline, though being in good request. The day's transactions include 2,300 bbls, at $9¾@$9 25 for inferior; $9 50@$10 for mixed to favorite; and $10@$10 50 for fancy, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $6 50@$7 for fine; and $8 25@$8 50 for superfine, ₱ bbl. The supply is light. Corn Meal is scarce, and held at $4 25@$4 37½ for State; $4 37½@$4 50 for Jersey; and $4 50@$4 62½ for Bran and prime, per bbl.

FRUIT—There is but little doing in this line. The day's sales embrace 300 boxes Bunch Raisins at $2 50 @$2 75; and 10 cases Sardines, at 60c.

GRAIN—Wheat is rarer and more inquired for at rising prices. Sales were made to-day of 800 bushels common white Virginia at $2; about an equal amount of good red Southern at $1 87½@$1 90; and 3,600 poor do. do. at $1 70@$1 75. Rye is dull and unsettled. No sales of it transpired to-day. State and Western Oats have been more freely offered and have again declined to 50c @53c. ₱ bushel. They are not very active at the reduction. Corn favors purchasers, the receipts being in excess of the wants of the trade and pressed upon the market. The day's operations comprise 97,000 bushels at 80c @82½c. for unsound, and 83c @86½c. for fair to prime Western mixed, ₱ bushel.

GROCERIES—Have been more active, but at unchanged prices. The day's sales add up 3,600 packages Java Coffee, (by auction,) at 12½c @12½c., averaging 12¾c; 1,239 fair to prime Rio, do., (by do.,) at 9½c.@11c., averaging 10 61-100; 967 common to fair do. do., (by do.,) at 8½c.@10½c., averaging 9 98-100; 100 Rio Coffee, (privately,) at 10c.@10½c.; 50 Laguayra do., at 11c. ₱ lb.; 500 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses, at 19c @24c.; 30 hhds. do. do., at 25c; 100 Cuba do., at 29c. ₱ gallon; 200 hhds. New-Orleans Sugar, at 4½c.@5½c.; and 300 Cuba do., at 4¾c.@5½c. ₱ lb. We have nothing really new to notice in Teas.

HAY—River is rather scarce and wanted at 70c.@75c. for shipment, and 87½c.@$1 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—We have no new feature to notice in this line. The receipts have recently been less extensive, and factors have not pressed them forward upon the market with greater eagerness. Manufacturing tanners have been supported, though the transactions have not been large.

HOPS—Owing to their scarcity and enhanced value, are less active at 32c @36c for last year's crop, ₱ lb.

LATHS—Eastern are almost out of market and are nominal at $2 ₱ thousand. Buyers are in want of them.

LEATHER—Domestic tanned sole is coming forward in smaller quantities; and being briskly inquired for, it commands very full prices. French finished Calfskins are selling more freely, at buoyant rates. English salted Sheepskins are inanimate, being held above the limits of purchasers.

LIME—Rockland is actually sought after at 90c. for common, and $1 29 for Lump ₱ bbl.

METALS—In Copper, we have heard of no important transactions, though former quotations are sustained. For Scotch Pig Iron a fair inquiry exists, at $39 50@$40 50, 6 months, ₱ ton, while other kinds of Iron are rare and quiet. Foreign Lead is in pretty brisk request; 170 tons changed hands to-day at $6 25 for Spanish, and $6 37½ for German, ₱ 100 lbs. Galena Lead has not varied. Nothing of moment has occured, since our last, in Spelter, Steel, or Tin.

NAILS—Cut are moderately dealt in at 5c. ₱ lb.; and Wrought at old rates. The supply is not so large.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is rare, and held at $4 25@$4 50 ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits do. rules quiet and languid, being plentier and less sought after at 50c. @54c. ₱ gallon. Tar is slowly bought at $3 75@ $4 25 ₱ bbl. Resin is salable and firm at $1 85@ $1 87½ for Common Wilmington, ₱ bbl., delivered; and $2 25@$3 75 for Nos. 2 and 1, ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—Crude is in some request at 52c.@56c. for Whale, and $1 45@$1 47 for Sperm; but manufactured kinds are not so brisk at former figures, ₱ gallon. Olive is in better demand—250 baskets realized $3 50 for quarts, and $4 75 for 2 doz. pints, usual terms. Palm has scarcely varied. Linseed is apparently less active—5,000 gallons were disposed of in lots, at 79c.@80c. Whale parcels are not worth over at 77c.@78c. ₱ gallon. Lard is taken as wanted at 80c @85c. for the various kinds, ₱ gallon. Other kinds are unchanged.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET—For the week ending Aug. 28. Sperm—Although considerable inquiry is made for Sperm Oil, the transactions have been limited, owing to the views of holders being above those of purchasers. The transactions since our last consist of sales of 325 barrels, in lots, at $1 45 ₱ gallon. Whale—Quite a brisk demand has sprung up since our last, and sales to the extent of 5,100 barrels have been made—3,100 barrels at 56c., and 2,000 barrels for speculation upon private terms. In Fairhaven, we hear of sales of 1,300 barrels, at 56c. Whalebone—Considerable inquiry, but no sales have come to our knowledge.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States, for the week ending Aug 28, 1854:

	bbls. sp.	bbls. wh.	lbs. bone.
From Jan. to date	61,070	307 484	3 335,477
Same time, last year	71,192	242,315	5 014,150

PROVISIONS—Pork is more inquired for, at yesterday's reduction. The sales of the day include 700 bbls., at $14 50 for Prime Mess, $14 for Mess, $14 for Rumps, and $11 50@$11 62½ for Prime, with 1,000 bbls. Mess, deliverable in all this year, at $15 ₱ bbl. About 150 pkgs. Cut Meats were purchased, at 6½c.@6½c. for Shoulders, and 7½c.@8c. for Hams, ₱ lb. Lard has not varied. 400 bbls. good to prime brought 11½c.@11½c. ₱ lb. Beef is brisker, though not dearer. 320 bbls. were taken, at $12@$13 for Country Mess, $13 25 for repacked do. do., $15@$15 25 for City do., $15 75@$16 for repacked Chicago do., and $16 50@$17 for extra do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is rare and nominal. Butter and Cheese are unaltered.

RICE—Is not so active, but remains firm at $3 75@ $4 37½ for fair to strictly prime, ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Buyers are not so anxious to obtain Clove, and this is now quiet at 11c. ₱ lb. Other descriptions are as last noticed.

SPICES—Are in slack request at 4½c.@5c. for Race Ginger, 10½c for Sumatra Pepper, 16c. for Cloves, 15c. for Pimento, 26c. for Cassia, in mats, 95c for Mace, and 95c.@98c. for No. 1 Nutmegs, ₱ lb. The supplies are fair.

TALLOW—The market is less active but steady for prime at 12½c. ₱ lb. There is rather more offering.

TOBACCO—No change has occurred in this line since our last. The s

AUCTION SALES.

R. C. KEMP, Auctioneer

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, &c.—TO-MORROW (Friday), at 10 o'clock, at No. 19 Nassau-st., near Fulton.—R. C. KEMP will sell at Auction, as above, a very large assortment of Mahogany Furniture, removed for the convenience of sale, and all of which is of good quality, and will be sold without reserve, by order of the Mortgagee, and consists of one elegant piano-forte, rosewood parlor furniture, en suite; rich chiffonier and ten other cut-glass-ware extension dining tables, silver-plated castors, window curtains, mar and oval mirrors, Brussels and other carpets, mahogany sofas and chairs, library and secretary book-cases, oil paintings, marble-top centre and pier tables, mahogany and other bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses, cane-seat chairs, kitchen furniture, &c. &c.

PIANO-FORTES.—At 12 o'clock will be sold ten elegant rosewood piano-fortes, of excellent tone, and particularly worthy the attention of those in want of good instruments. These piano-fortes may be relied upon to give satisfaction, and are warranted by the makers—may be examined before the sale. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND EXTENSIVE SALE OF ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, THREE FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, ONE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, 100 DOZEN CHAIRS, &c. &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday) Aug. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 20 Beekman-st., a very large assortment of rosewood and mahogany Furniture of various kinds. It will comprise several suites of parlor furniture, in crimson, brocatelle, rosewood and mahogany French and Gothic bedsteads, secretaries and bookcases, sofas and tête-à-têtes, Voltaire and gothic chairs, Voltaire do. richly carved, arm and rocking do., rosewood and mahogany marble top centre, side and sofa tables, oak and black walnut dressing and tea do., dressing and plain bureaus, washstands, with tables, couches and couch bedsteads, quartettes, extension tables, three French plate mirrors, oil paintings, hair mattresses, palliasses, silver plated ware, &c. &c. Also one good rosewood piano forte, 6½ octave. Also 100 dozen black walnut and curl maple chairs, 50 cottage bedsteads, suitable for the trade. Also all the secondhand furniture of a family that must be removed immediately after the sale. Catalogues on Thursday morning, and no postponement on any account.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP & SON, Auctioneers.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—STOCK OF HARDWARE, TOOLS, HOUSEFURNISHING ARTICLES, &c.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP & SON will sell on THURSDAY, Sept. 21st, at 10 o'clock, by order of the Receiver, without reserve, at No 16 Bible Buildings, corner 3d-av. and 8th-st., the entire stock contained in the above store, consisting in part of table and small cutlery, a full assortment of best quality tools and builders' hardware, heavy goods and house-keeping articles, &c., all in excellent order. Also, the whole of the store and gas-fixtures, glass cases, &c. Full particulars in catalogues which are now ready. Terms, 60 days; approved endorsed notes for sums of $100 and upwards.

H. H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—EXECUTOR'S SALE.—On THURSDAY, Aug. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 377 East 23d-st., near 3d-av., on the yard of the late M. LARKIN, deceased—Carved marble mantels; plain do.; carts of various kinds; trucks, carpenters' benches, lumber, scaffolding, ropes and poles, hinges, screw-nails, mouldings, &c., together with a variety of building utensils, to be sold without reserve, a full description of which will be found in the catalogue, at the store, No. 19 Nassau-st., on Monday, Aug. 28.

FORT HAMILTON PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—250 LOTS on 3d and United States-avs. will be sold on the ground on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Aug. 29, 30 and 31. Sale to commence each day at 2 o'clock P. M. These lots are no portion of the property sold last year, but is an entire new plot, beautifully situated on and between the two principal avenues. The railroad is to be run directly in front, on 3d-av., and steamboats ply to and from Fort Hamilton eight times a day, thus rendering the property most accessible by land as well as by water. From its second story window of an ordinary-sized dwelling on any portion of the ground, can be seen a full view of the Bay, Narrows, Highlands, New-Jersey, Staten Island, Bath, Coney Island, the Atlantic Ocean and the whole surrounding country—commanding one of the best views in the world. The steamer *Norwich* leaves Pier No. 3 at 10 o'clock A. M., and at 1 o'clock P. M. This is a positive sale. For free tickets, maps, &c., inquire of J. W. BARKER, or J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer, No. 3 Nassau-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A CELESTIAL PIANO—AT OUR WARE ROOM, FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. We also invite attention to our large assortment of superior GRAND ACTION PIANO FORTES, from 6 to 7¼ octaves, which for power, richness and purity of tone have no superiors. Manufactured by ourselves from the best materials, and fully warranted for all climates. Those desiring a rich and pure piano for a moderate price will not find their time or money thrown away by calling upon

BENNETT & CO, No. 361 Broadway
Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange. Pianos to let.

GIGANTIC IMPROVEMENT IN PIANOS.—The Celestial Piano is now fairly in the field, and bids defiance to competition for power, sweetness, breadth, purity and richness of tone. This is the spontaneous testimony of all Pianists who have performed on it. ELY & MUNGER, Sole Manufacturers, No 321 Broadway.

N. B.—New and second-hand Pianos of the ordinary kind for sale at much less than factory prices. Pianos to let.

REMOVAL.—J. & C. FISCHER have removed their Warerooms from No 175 Greenwich-st to their new Manufactory, Nos. 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., New-York, where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of Pianos, with all the most modern improvements made under their own supervision, and warranted to stand any climate. Also, Pianos with the Æolian attachment. Piano-fortes tuned, repaired, or taken in exchange.

ATTENTION.—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES at our new and spacious warerooms, No. 421 Broome-st. (a few doors east of Broadway,) which in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivaled instruments have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODIONS—Of every variety, from $45 to $150, suitable for the parlor, lecture room, lodge room, or small church. Believing them to be better in tone, more durable and better finished than those of any other make, we have accepted the agency, and keep for sale only those manufactured by PRINCE & CO.

WILLIAM HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, opposite the Park, sole agents for PRINCE & Co.'s celebrated Melodeons.

PIANO-FORTES.—Professors and connoisseurs will profit by calling and examining T. GILDEMEISTER'S justly celebrated instruments, which stand unrivalled and unequalled by any in the United States for refinement of tone, durability and elegance of finish. Warerooms, No. 333 Broadway. N. B.—The square "Grand" finished back Pianoforte is ready for exhibition.

PIANO-FORTES.—Persons in want of a good Piano are invited to call at the factory of HAINES, BROTHERS & CUMMINGS, No 116 3d-av., corner 14th-st. Pianos with pearl and ivory keys. Pianos to rent. Also Pianos that have been rented for sale cheap.

A. W. LADD & CO.'S GRAND DIAGONAL PIANO-FORTES, with new grand action, which has no superior in all the points which constitute a perfect instrument. LINCOLN & THOMPSON, sole agents, No. 441 Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

SPLENDID GOLD POCKET CHRONOMETERS, which run without any perceptible variation, from $125 to $250. G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., near Broadway, 3d floor.

ENAMELED WATCHES FOR LADIES, beautiful styles, from $35 to $60, warranted. G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., near Broadway, 3d floor.

JURGENSEN WATCHES, in hunting cases, from $150 to $200, warranted perfect time-keepers. G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., near Broadway, 3d floor.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Having lately made improvements in my machinery for the manufacturing and drying of my Furniture, I am enabled to offer at wholesale and retail good substantial furniture, cheaper than can be bought at any other manufactory in the City. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves, at No. 144 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway

WARREN WARD.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—The subscriber invites the attention of Committees, Teachers, and others, to his improved Desks and Chairs; also Teachers' Desks and Chairs, Tables, Chairs with book-baskets attached, for infant scholars. Bookcases, Draft boards, &c., at his factory, No. 94 Grove-st., N. Y., where he is constantly manufacturing the above articles. Bank and Counting-house Desks made to order.

R. PATON.

ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE.—MATHEWS & STACY, No. 514 Broadway, offer for sale, at very reduced prices, their entire and very extensive stock of enameled cottage and other furniture, (the largest in the City,) from which every variety of taste can be gratified, preparatory to a dissolution of partnership.

SHOW CASES.—SCHMITT & BROTHER, No. 16 North William-st, New-York, near Chatham, manufacturers of Show Cases in metal, brass, rosewood, mahogany, black walnut, and silver. A good assortment kept constantly on hand. Orders promptly executed. Old Show Cases taken in exchange.

DRY GOODS.

NEW FALL GOODS.—J. BECK & CO. would respectfully invite the attention of purchasers to their large and splendid stock of Silks, Shawls, Cloaks, Mantillas, De Laines, Cashmeres, Merinos, Ladies' Cloth, Velvet, Bombazine, Calicos, Linens, White Muslins, Hosiery, Gloves, Embroideries, Laces, &c., &c., which have been selected with great care in Europe at low prices. Also, 1,000 pieces Silks and Merinos, purchased low at the late auction sales, all of which will be sold at a very small advance. Nos. 355 and 357 Broadway.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF SILK GOODS.—The entire stock of ALFRED EDWARDS & CO will be sold within sixty days, at their store Nos 9 and 11 Park-place, FOR CASH, by order of the Assignees. This stock comprises a large importation of the present season of French, English and German goods

A. C. RICHARDS,
NATHAN CHANDLER,
WM. LOTTIMER. } Assignees.

KOHLSAAT BROTHERS, IMPORTERS, No. 45 John-st., offer for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, the choicest assortment of fashionable Paris trimmings, plain peluche and figured velvet, ribbons, guimpure lace, crotchet fringes, galons matlasse and valours, buttons, &c., &c. Also, the most extensive stock of Berlin zephyr worsted.

TO FRINGE MANUFACTURERS.—Fringe Silk Sewings, both in Gum and Colored, for sale, at lowest wholesale cash prices, by

REYNOLDS & LEIGH, No. 53 Dey-st.

HEINRICH & SOMMER.—No 57 John-st., Importers of German Ginghams, Shawls, etc.

ENCAUSTIC TILES for floors of churches and public buildings, and for vestibules, halls, dining rooms, conservatories, and hearths in dwellings. These tiles are of an almost infinite variety of patterns, are very hard and strong, and are used in the best houses in all parts of the country. Garnish chimney tops, suited to every style of architecture, as recommended in Downing's work on country houses, and by architects generally. For sale by MILLER, COATES & YOULE, No. 279 Pearl-st., New York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—For all parts of the world, procured for travelers, issued by J. B. NORRIS, Notary Public, and Commissioner for every State in the Union. No. 14 Nassau-st., corner Broadway. N. B.—Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates.

TO PRINTERS.—The subscribers are agents for the sale of SUPERIOR PRINTING INKS, manufactured by Perkins, Fisher & Co., Lynn, Mass., and keep on hand the finest qualities of Hand-cut and Colored Inks.

R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

COPPER LIGHTNING RODS.—LYON'S Patent Surface Conductor now ready. Models, $1. For full particulars, address AMOS LYON, Worcester, Mass.

REMOVAL.—JAMES McCREERY & CO. have removed from No. 72 William-st. to No. 37 Warren-st., one door west of Church-st.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One hundredth Edition, (800,000.) 18mo, pp. 250. On Fine Paper, Extra Binding, $1. Every complaint to which a woman is subject, from girlhood to womanhood, as also as wife and as mother, are fully described, with the causes, the symptoms, and also proper mode of treatment in a plain, simple, but in the most chaste language, easily understood. And that every woman can discover by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and causes of her complaint; and be assured much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice of the utmost importance to her future health, in respect to which her sensitiveness forbids consulting a medical gentleman, will find such instruction and advice, and also explain many symptoms which otherwise would occasion anxiety or alarm. How many are suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, which undermine the health, the effects of which they are ignorant, and for which their delicacy forbids seeking medical advice! How many suffer from *prolapsus uteri* (falling of the womb,) or from *fluor albus* (weakness, debility, &c!) How many are in constant agony for many months preceding confinement! How many have difficult, if not dangerous deliveries, and slow and uncertain recoveries! Some whose lives are hazarded during such time, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief. How many bitter moments, how much anguish, might have been spared to the sufferer, or her husband, to her relatives, by a timely possession of this little volume. It is impracticable to convey fully the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO. Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) at No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. F. PETERSON, No 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,234, New-York Post-Office.

DR. IVES' AMERICAN CHOLERINE.—It is only at the repeated solicitation of numerous friends that I am induced to place this remedy before the public. After five years' use of it, in private practice in cholera, cholera morbus, diarrhœa, &c., I can confidently recommend it to the public, as the most reliable remedy now in use. With these few remarks, I submit it to the world for their verdict. Try it and live.

Principal Depôt, No. 379 8th-av., cor 41st-st. For sale wholesale by SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO., No. 170 William, corner Beekman-st., and BENJ. LEE, No. 379 Washington-st. Also for sale by the following Druggists: WM. FISHER, No. 311 Bleecker-st.; Dr. PRINCE, corner of Franklin-square and Frankfort-st.; LOINES, corner Spring and Hudson-sts.; ERSKINE corner of 8th-av. and 24th st., INWRIGHT, 3d-av., between 49th and 50th-sts.; G MOSSMANN, No. 27 Bowery; Dr. WRIGHT, No. 67 Canal-st.; C. W STANLEY, No 458 Hudson-st.; CHAS. S NORDQUIST, No 244 Stanton-st.; C. S. HUTCHINGS, No. 152 West Broadway; Dr. WINTERS, corner of 32d-st. and Broadway; and CHAS. ANDREBES, No. 576 Hudson-st; C. B. COX, No 10 8th-av.; Mrs. KIESELE, No. 125 Greenwich-st; Dr. BUDD, corner Atlantic and Clinton-sts., Brooklyn, and by druggists generally.

JOHN IVES, M. D.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition—345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Books sent to any part of the country should consult Dr. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Beade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all these diseases from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 944 New-York Post Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted. *Courier Des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung National Democrat, Day Book* and New-Brunswick *Times*

MRS. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER—Is not a hair dye, and contains no deleterious ingredients. It never fails to restore the hair, however gray, to its original color, and at the same time to strengthen and restore the sight however weak. If applied according to directions, the hair will retain its original color during life. It operates by invigorating the skin, muscles, nerves, blood vessels and roots of the hair; prevents the hair from falling, cures baldness, removes and prevents dizziness, headache, perspiration of the head, dandruff, scald head, or any eruption of the head. Restorer, $1 50 per bottle. Once is generally enough for a year. Balsam, 75 cents per bottle. For sale at the principal depôt, No. 355 Broome-st., corner of Elizabeth-st., No 1893 Bowery, Nos. 165, 192, 273, and 511 Broadway, No. 19 Astor House, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in a good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DR. COBBETT, No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one speciality of the profession, enables him to guarantee speed and permanent cures. His method of treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all case undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—14th edition, 342 pages, with plates, price $1. Sold at No. 121 Nassau-st., No 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No 643 Houston-st. Hours of consultation from 9 to 12 o'clock, A. M., and 6 to 9 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

DR. WARD'S REMEDIES EXCEED EVERYTHING—Speedy and satisfactory.—To be had at the Doctor's depôt, No. 50 Canal-st., one door east of Broadway. Office hours, for advice and treatment, 9 A. M. till 9 P. M., daily.

FINANCIAL.

LOAN FOR $1,250,000 FOR THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE ERIE, THE OSWEGO, THE CAYUGA AND SENECA CANALS, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and for the enlargement of the Locks of the Champlain Canal. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide for the enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego, and the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and to provide for the payment of certain Canal Revenue Certificates, and for other purposes," passed 15th April, 1854, hereby give notice, that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 31st day of August, instant, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July, and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of July, 1873. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and endorsed, "Loan for the Enlargement, &c.," and such as may be entrusted to the Canvassor of the Canal Department, at Albany. The money will be required to be paid ten per cent. on the acceptance of the bid, and the balance on the 12th day of September next, at which time interest will commence on the loan. Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Stockholders residing in the 1st and 3d Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; all other stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Dated Canal Department, Albany, Aug. 2, 1854.

S. E. CHURCH, Lieut. Governor.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.
JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
OGDEN HOFFMAN, Attorney General.
Commissioners of Canal Fund.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—Give notice to the holders of the Scrip Stock of the Bank, that payment of the balance due (fifty per cent.) will be received at any time between this and the 1st day of October together with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, from the 30th of June, the day of payment. Said stock to be entitled to all future dividends. Certificates for the Scrip must be returned to the Bank at the time of payment, when certificates for full stock will be issued.

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.
BANK OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1854.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 26, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of this Company in New-York or Boston.

The Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer; but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

GEORGE BUTLER, GALVESTON, TEXAS—Will attend to the collection of notes, drafts, or accounts, in the State of Texas. Remittances at the current rate of exchange will be promptly made for collections of old drafts.

REFERENCES, BY PERMISSION.—Moses Taylor, Esq., Goodhue & Co., Allen & Paxson, L. M. Wiley & Co., W. C. Langley & Co., E. K. Collins, Esq., F. S. Winston, Esq., J. G. Dudley & Co., F. S. Lathrop, Esq.

TOLEDO AND ILLINOIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—Payment of the last instalment—viz.: 15 per cent., or $7 50 per share—will be required on the 1st of September next, at the office of the Treasurer, No. 56 Wall-st. By order of the Board.

E. WHITEHOUSE, Assistant Treasurer.

LAKE ERIE, WABASH, AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—Payment of the last instalment, viz.: Fifteen per cent, or seven dollars and fifty cents per share will be required on the 1st of September next, at the office of the Treasurer, No. 56 Wall-st. By order of the Board,

EDW. WHITEHOUSE, Treasurer.

ROBERTSON, COLEMAN & CO., Rockford, } Illinois.
ROBERTSON, EASTMAN & CO., Dixon, }
THE DEALERS IN EXCHANGE—Collections made in our vicinity at current rate of Exchange. Refer to Messrs. A. WILKINS & CO.
August 19, 1854.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by PAGE, BACON & CO., of San Francisco, or PAGE, BACON, of St. Louis, on the American Exchange Bank, are requested to present them for payment to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

THE BILLS OF THE LEWIS CO. BANK—Are purchased at ½ per cent. discount by the CARPENTER & VERMILYE, No. 44 Wall-st.

THE BILLS OF THE LEWIS CO. BANK—Are purchased at ½ per cent discount by F. P. JAMES, No. 27 Wall-st.

THE BILLS OF THE LEWIS CO. BANK—Are purchased at ½ per cent. discount, by J. B. TATEM, No. 4 New-st.

THE BILLS OF THE LEWIS CO. BANK—Are purchased at ½ per cent. discount, by E. P. MORRISON & CO., No. 51 William st.

HENDERSON & BURGER, Nos. 72, 73, and 74 West-st, offer for sale in lots to suit,
Common English round square and flat bar iron.
Refined English round square and flat bar iron.
Swedes square and flat bar iron.
Refined English and American horse-shoe iron.
Refined English and common rod and spike iron, assorted, 3-16 to 9-16.
Refined English machinery axle and axe iron.
Coopers' and trunk hoops, band and scrroll.
Oval half-oval and half-round iron.
Norwegian nail rods and shoe shapes.
Sheet, flue, angle, and rivet iron.
English spring, cast, blister, German steel, &c.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—At the Brush Factory, No. 257 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint brushes of superior quality constantly on hand. Machine brushes made to order.

JOHN K. HOFFEL.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK for the quarter ending July 31, 1854:

Assets on hand April 30, 1854, as per last Report.....$2,986,390 88

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

Received for Premiums	$137,512 25	
Received for Interest,		
do. Interest accrued (not due)	40,886 34	
do. Interest due and not paid.		
do. Bills payable and annuities	10,991 24	189,791 83
Total		$3,176,180 71

DISBURSEMENTS DURING QUARTER.

Paid expenses, including Rent, Salaries, Medical Fees, Commissions, Advertising, Exchange, Postage, State and City Taxes	$21,830 34	
Paid claims by Deaths and additions to same	75,790 10	
Paid surrendered Policies, Dividends, reduction of Premiums and Annuities	11,304 13	
Bills payable and Bond and Mortgage	56,750 00	165,754 57
Total		$3,010,346 34

ASSETS.

Cash on hand in Bank and in Trust Company		$15,447 11
Advanced on Policies		4,950 00
Bonds and Mortgages		2,487,114 72
Fire Insurance Account		354 75
Deferred Premium Account		85,592 25
Deposited to meet Taxes		4,187 41
Interest due, unpaid and accrued		32 140 37
Due from Agents		49,559 73
Total		$2,676,346 34
Losses unpaid	$77 500	
Amount at Risk May 1, 1854	$30,469,877 34	
Amount issued since	1,300,550 00	
Total	$31,670,427 34	
Deduct:		
Forfeited	301,750	
Canceled	66,000	
Surrendered	130,500	
Expired	88,750	
Dead	74,000	581,000 00
Total at Risk August 1, 1854	$25,109,427 34	
Number of Policies running May 1, 1854	7,638	
Issued since	407	
Total	8,045	
Deduct:		
Forfeited	87	
Canceled	25	
Surrendered	490	
Expired	22	
Dead	18	211
Total	7,834	
Of which		
Are for Life	6,720	
Are for 7 years	946	
Are for 1 year	39	
Irregular periods	129	
Total	7,834	

Increased for the quarter in amount at Risk.....$839,550
Increase in Policies.....196

I. ABBATT, Secretary. F. S. WINSTON, President.
NEW-YORK Aug 10, 1854.

I have examined the above returns and believe them to be correct. C. GILL, Actuary.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 74 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent per annum, four fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withens,	Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	J. P. G. Foster,	J. M. Waterbury,
D. B. Fearing,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,
A. G. Dowlings,	M. W. Hamilton,	Samuel W. Huffman,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	Deaving Duer,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
George W. Riggs,	John Stuart, Jr.,	Fred. A. Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	James C. Bell,
Chas. H. Russell,	Ed. C. Genter,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred. G. Foster,
Peleg Hall,	Robert S. Hone,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn. And No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their cap tal invested in the most undoubted security, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port and their cargoes upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS:

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martin,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Wetmore,	John R. Briggs,	Charles A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. B. Underhill,	Thos. Tileston,
William Okell,	N. P. Freeman,	Chas. T. Cromwell,
P. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
H. Quackenbos,	Andre Fromont,	Samuel F. Whitney,
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CASH CAPITAL $300,000—Office, No 168 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.—This Company is now prepared to insure buildings, merchandise, personal property, and ships in port and their cargoes, against loss or damage by fire:

DIRECTORS.

James L. Graham,	Daniel Parish,	Evan R. Bobb,
E. Whitehouse,	G. A. Conover,	G. L. Beockman,
J. B. Varnum,	Martin Bates, Jr.,	Joseph M. Strong,
Leonard Appleby,	Isaac N. Taylor,	Lorrin A. Brennan,
F. H. Wolcott,	W. Delano, Jr.,	Edwd Macomber.
Wm K. Strong,	Henry V. Butler,	John La Farge,
Moses Taylor,	B. R. McIlvaine,	Chas. E. Appleby,
Jas O. Sheldon,	Henry Dwight Jr.,	Jeremiah Wilbur.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chardavoyne,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John T Walker,
John R. Wright,	Wm. H. Worrall,	Chas. H. Marshall
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary

BANK NOTICES.

SAVINGS BANK.—Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.—MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, and for the benefit of all classes of persons, OPEN DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., (WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8). This Institution receives deposits from minors and married women. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of Five Hundred dollars and under.

OFFICERS.

Hon JACOB A. WESTERVELT, (MAYOR,) President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, 1st Vice-President. ISAAC T. SMITH, 2d Vice-President. W. H. ELSWORTH, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Hon. J. A Westervelt,	Fran. B. O'Connor,	James D. Fish,
Hon. C. Crolius,	Edward Bridge,	Samuel B. Ashbey,
Philip W. Engs,	Charles L. Vose,	James W. Elwell,
Isaac T Smith,	Hugh Maguire,	Wm. H. Maxwell,
Charles Miller,	E. B. Brooks,	M. L. McCready,
Samuel Leeds,	C. W. Thomas,	N. E. James,
Joseph Jamison,	C. M. Livingston,	G. W. Quintard,
	Jacob Campbell, Jr.	

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Aug. 17, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the SULLIVAN COUNTY BANK, at Monticello, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or that the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the above Bank will be given up to said Bank.

au19-law2yTh DANIEL B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, Aug 7, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to MARTIN G. AUSTIN, an individual banker, BANK OF THE EMPIRE STATE, must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New York, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of such notes will be given up to said banker.

au10'54-law2yTh. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Aug. 25, 1854.—The PINE PLAINS BANK has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the METROPOLITAN BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with the revocation of the appointment of HENRY SHELDEN & CO. as such agents, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to incorporated banks, banking associations and individual bankers," passed April 17, 1851

D. B. ST JOHN, Superintendent.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1854.—An extra dividend of ten per cent on the capital stock of this Bank will be paid on the first day of July next. The capital stock will be increased fifty per cent., or one million dollars, payable one-half, or fifty dollars per share, on the first day of July next, and the other half on the sixth day of November next. The new stock will be distributed to the old stockholders in the ratio of one share of new stock to every two shares of old stock, according to the stock ledger on the morning of the 25th instant. The rights to fractional parts of shares may be transferred and combined so as to obtain full shares. Any stockholder may at any time after the 30th instant, pay in his new shares in full, and be entitled to rebate at the rate of seven per cent per annum, on the moiety, to the 6th November. The latter half of the increased Stock will not be entitled to any portion of the semi-annual dividend in November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th instant to the 1st July inclusive.

C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Semi-Annual Interest falling due in this City on the 1st day of September next, on the following named Securities, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the undersigned, on presentation of the proper coupons, viz.:

THE BONDS OF DELAWARE COUNTY, (Ohio,) issued to the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, 6 per cent.

THE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, Income Bonds, 7 per cents.

THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY, Bonds, guaranteed by the City of Covington, 6 per cents.

THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY, first and second Mortgage Bonds, 6 and 7 per cents. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1854

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1854.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have THIS DAY declared a dividend of three and one half per cent. out of the profits of the Bank, payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th of September next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of September inclusive.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICE FLUSHING RAILROAD COMPANY, FLUSHING, Aug. 28, 1854.—The half yearly interest on the Bonds of this Company, falling due Sept 1, will be paid on and after that day, upon presentation of the coupons at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.

BENJAMIN COX, Treasurer.

CARD—TO THE RESIDENTS OF THE SIXTEENTH WARD AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.—JOHN ODELL respectfully invites all who feel disposed, to visit the premises known during the last three years as

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Lighter Robbery Case.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: I have as yet seen no explanation from or on behalf of Justice BOGART, of the circumstances under which he discharged the man who was apprehended on Mr. FANCHER's affidavit, for having stolen from his lighter six barrels of flour. The Clerk of the Court indeed published a note to you admitting the fact of the discharge by Justice BOGART, but disclaiming for himself any responsibility in the premises.

Perhaps some of your legal correspondents will have the kindness to enlighten us as to the law on this point: whether a police magistrate can, without trial or examination, discharge a party accused of felony on the oath of a citizen of undoubted credit and respectability. Respectfully, &c.,

A MEMBER OF THE COTN EXCHANGE.

AUG. 30, 1854.

Three Persons Run Over by a Cart.

Yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, an elderly lady, in company with a little girl some seven years of age, residing at No. 147 York-street, Brooklyn, while attempting to take a Tenth-avenue stage in Fulton-street, New York, were run over by a cart. The lady escaped with a severe bruise, but the little girl was not so fortunate; her cheek was cut, and her eyelid gashed to such an extent that they had to be stitched up. A lad was knocked down at the same time, and the wheel passed over both his legs, which it was feared were broken. The cartman was exculpated from blame, as his horse had become entirely unmanageable from fright.

Abduction of a Child.

On Monday last an English woman named FANNY MCCALL decamped from the residence of Mrs. BUCKEN, No. 94 Fulton-street, where she had been living, taking with her Mrs. BUCKEN's son, 4 years of age. The child, who calls himself "Jemmy," is described as having large black eyes, light, curly, long hair and a small scar near the corner of his under lip. He wore bluish pants and calico sack apron of brown plaid, and was barefoot. The woman wore a red frock and red sack. She is much addicted to intemperance. It is supposed she has gone to Albany.

Meeting of the Liberal Societies.

A meeting of the Convention of the Liberal Societies was held last evening at their Assembly Room, No. 80 Leonard-street. The business transacted was chiefly fiscal. Several communications from the various branch Associations were received. The meeting adjourned till the 13th proximo, when a full attendance of the delegates is expected, and the Maine Liquor law, in all its bearings, will be discussed.

The Commissioners of Emigration and the Press.

In the Amended By-Laws adopted by the Commissioners of Emigration, at a meeting held yesterday, the following section, making all future meetings open to the press and the public, was introduced:

"In order to dispel all misapprehensions on the subject of the business of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration, the meetings of this Board shall be declared open to the public."

ROBBERY AT THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.—JAMES CAVANAGH, employed as a waiter in the St. Nicholas Hotel, was arrested on Monday afternoon by Captain LEONARD, of the Second Ward Police, for robbing Mrs. NOLAN, of New-Orleans, stopping at the Hotel, of $1,075 in bank notes on the City Bank, consisting of a $1,000 bill, a $50 bill and the balance in smaller notes; also two gold watches, and a diamond pin valued at $150. It appears that on Saturday afternoon, between 5 and 6 o'clock, CAVANAGH entered the room of Mrs. NOLAN, which had carelessly been left open, and abstracted from the bureau-drawer the above amount of money and valuables. He then proceeded to a jewelry store in Canal-street, near Broadway, and exchanged one of the stolen watches for another of more value, giving the proprietor $27 in trade, and at the same time offering the $50 in payment of the amount due. This circumstance coming to the ears of Mr. ACKER—who was determined to ferret out the criminal—he immediately communicated it to Captain LEONARD, who arrested CAVANAGH. On confessing his guilt he was conveyed before Judge STEWART, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and fully committed for trial. The stolen property, with the exception of a few dollars, was recovered.

THE STEAMBOAT ALIDA.—We have received a communication from a passenger on the steamboat *Alida*, stating that the report of her being sunk was somewhat erroneous. He states that, when off Verplanck Point, on her way up the river, on Friday evening, a leak was discovered, and she was immediately headed for shore, and the passengers all landed in safety. The damage was so slight, however, that the boat returned the same evening to New-York for repairs, and on Monday morning was again ready to sail.

COLLISION ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD.—Last evening, about 9½ o'clock, the express train from New-Haven ran into and smashed up two cars, belonging to the Harlem Railroad Company, which had been switched off on the down track, below Yonkers, to allow of a train to pass from New-York. The passengers were a good deal alarmed, but we have not learned that any were injured.

MAN KILLED ON THE ERIE RAILROAD.—A young man named MICHAEL CALIGAN was run over and instantly killed, yesterday by the express train, when near Howell's Depôt, on the Erie Railroad.

MAN DROWNED BY CAPSIZING OF A BOAT.—On Sunday, Capt. Jos. MCKENNY was drowned by the capsizing of his boat. His son and two daughters were on shore and witnessed the accident, but were unable to render him any assistance.

(Advertisement.)

IMPORTANT DECISION IN THE UNITED STATES COURT ESTABLISHING THE VALIDITY OF BLAKE'S PATENT FOR FIRE-PROOF PAINT.—In consequence of the above decision, throwing the whole business into the hands of the patentee, instead of increasing the price, (as many would,) is reducing it very materially, as he can proportionately manufacture a large much cheaper than a small quantity. Every person who buys or uses the Fire-Proof Paint, except BLAKE, will be prosecuted. The genuine article on hand at the General Depôt, No. 119 Pearl-street, New-York, office of the patentee.

(Advertisement.)

☞ ASPINWALL'S TONIC MIXTURE has a reputation for curing fever and ague which its proprietors are prepared to verify by direct references to parties of the highest respectability. It is the only immediate and infallible cure. Prepared from the original recipe by THOMAS & MAXWELL, (successors to JAMES S. ASPINWALL,) No. 86 William-street.

(Advertisement.)

☞ Some highly interesting particulars of the BEALE and SOWERS case in Philadelphia, will be found in the *National Police Gazette*, now ready, together with a large amount of other exciting matter. ROSS, JONES & POUSSY, No. 103 Nassau-street, Agents. For sale everywhere.

(Advertisement.)

☞ IT IS AMUSING TO NOTE HOW THE OLD and worn-out Remedies for FEVER and AGUE have been galvanized into a brief life by the celebrity of DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODICS. These Pills are tasteless and very portable. They will never spoil by age. Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-street.

(Advertisement.)

☞ THE YOUNGEST CHILDREN AND WEAKEST [illegible] safely take DESHLER'S FEVER AND AGUE [illegible] and tone, and create an [illegible] by W. D. CROSBIE, corner [illegible]-street.

[illegible] BEGGARS BANISHED.—An Italian, [illegible] GIO BOTTO CANTE, and his son PEDRO, [illegible] yesterday taken before the Police Court, on [illegible] of leading the life of beggars. The father [illegible] The officer who made the arrest [illegible] at the lodgings of the mendicants, among [illegible] property of theirs, 1,472 cents, 732 three-[illegible] pieces, 254 five cent pieces, 106 ten-cent [illegible], one gold dollar, and about fifteen dollars in [illegible] coin, consisting of fourpences, nine-[illegible], and quarters. The beggars were notified [illegible] they did not leave the city within six hours, [illegible] Correction for [illegible].

LONG ISLAND.

A Boy Stabbed—Rum and Young Vagabonds.

A stabbing affray occurred in Grand-street, near Fobrth, in Williamsburg, about 9 o'clock on Tuesday evening, resulting from a party of vagabond boys (who are in the habit of congregating in that part of the city) ill-treating a German, who was considerably intoxicated. The man, who gave his name as HUGO DAVIT ZELLER, became exasperated in consequence of being molested by a party of boys, and suddenly drawing a dirk-knife stabbed a boy, about 14 years of age, named GEORGE GILL. The knife took effect on the left side; but, fortunately, glanced downward, causing a severe but not dangerous wound. The boy was conveyed to his residence in Grand-street, and ZELLER was arrested by Officer BENNETT, of the Second Ward, and locked up to await examination. As the authorities have been appealed to in vain to dispose of those young vagabonds who loiter about Grand-street, insulting females and others whom they dare, a little summary punishment may result in good. Recently, a returned Californian, while returning from the theatre late at night with his wife, was grossly insulted at the corner of Grand and Fourth-streets, by a party of these overgrown boys. After seeing his wife safely home, he returned with a revolver and cleared the walk, not one of them daring to say a word. Since that time he is allowed to pass unmolested.

Arrest of a Faithless Husband.

Yesterday morning CHARLES WRIGHT was brought before Justice CURTIS, on a warrant, wherein he stands charged with abandoning his wife, and not furnishing her adequate means for support. It appeared that for the past three months he had appropriated very little money for her benefit, and was seldom at home, which impelled her to institute inquiries, which resulted in the discovery that he had been paying attentions to a young lady, and was engaged to be married to her on the coming Friday. The young lady, being made aware of the character of her intended, at once made common cause with the wife, and he was brought up to answer for his conduct. He was held by the Justice to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Assault upon the Police.

A fight occurred at that notoriously rowdy place on the corner of Adelphi-street and Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, between the gang who frequent that corner. Officers VAN VOST and CRAFTS, of the Fourth District Police, interfered, when the rowdies turned upon them, and they were roughly handled. The Police finally succeeded in arresting two of the assailants, named GILBERT WANSLEY and WM. DAY *alias* CHIPPY DAY, who were yesterday morning arraigned before Justice CURTIS, and held to await the action of the Grand Jury. A warrant was issued some time since against this DAY, for assaulting one of the Special Deputy Sheriffs, and stealing from him a pistol; but, for some unaccountable reason, up to his arrest for the present affair, he has been allowed to run at large.

Daring Highway Robbery.

On Tuesday night last, shortly before 11 o'clock, a tea-dealer named THOMAS HERMITAGE, while passing through Columbia street, on his way home in Hamilton avenue, was beset by three or four men, who knocked him down and robbed him of a bag containing three parcels of tea, five pounds in each, and several other parcels as samples. Not content with this, they took his hat also, and then fled. Mr. HERMITAGE repaired to the Police-Office of the District, and related the circumstances; but the assault being so sudden, he thinks he would not be able to identify the parties, if arrested.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon, a laborer employed on a building in Remsen-street, between Clinton and Court-streets, accidentally fell from the third story upon the pavement beneath, and broke one of his arms. His name is Michael Rooney. He was taken to the City Hospital.

NEW-JERSEY.

CELEBRATION OF THE INTRODUCTION OF WATER.—Tuesday, October 3, is the day appointed for the celebration of the introduction of Passaic water into Jersey City—as that work is now completed and in operation. The day will be celebrated by the Fire Department of Jersey City, which will then have its first annual parade. Hereafter, the same event will be celebrated by the firemen's annual parade. A meeting will be held this evening at the house of Hercules Engine Company No. 3, to make arrangements for that event. It will be attented by the Chief and Assistant Engineers, and by one member of each Engine, Hose and Hook and Ladder Company. Arrangements are making for a display commensurate with the importance of the work so successfully accomplished.

LAUNCH.—This day will be launched from the ship-yard of Mr. J. T. CROWEL, at Amboy, N. J., a fine clipper schooner of 3,000 bbls. capacity. She is said to be a very fine model, and is to be called the *Catharine Johnson*, and commanded by Captain EZRA W. CRANMER. She is owned by Messrs. JOHNSON & SLIGHT, and others of this City, and Mr. GEORGE HARRIS, of Wilmington, N. C., and is to be employed in the Southern trade.

THE TURF.

Trotting at the Centreville Course.

A Trotting Match for $1,000 came off yesterday over the Centreville Course, Long Island—mile heats, best three in five. The contest was between a big brown horse called *Joe Husted*, and a beautiful little bay mare named *Jersey Kate*. The former was entered by HIRAM WOODRUFF, and the other by JOHN DOTY. The conditions of the race were for *Husted* to go to a 250 lb. wagon, and *Kate* to a sulkey. There was a good attendance at the track, and before the horses started, *Kate* had the call at $100 to $25, and as they came to the stand, $100 to $20 was taken several times, to abide the result. The nags had a good start from the Judges' stand. To the astonishment of the backers of the mare, *Jos. Husted* won the first heat, trotting the "quarter" in 40 seconds, and the "half" in 1:19. This result, however, did not appear to change the minds of those who staked the long odds on *Kate*, and they remained firm at *three* to *one* on the bay horse. The *second heat* was, apparently, a close contest; but to experienced turfmen, it was evident that the driver of *Kate* could send her ahead of *Husted* at any point in the mile. The mare won the heat with perfect ease, making the "quarter" in 40, and the "half" in 1:18. The next two heats were won by *Jersey Kate* without a struggle. Annexed we give a summary of the time:

Heats.	Time.	Heats	Time.
First mile	2:40	Third mile	2:45
Second mile	2:39	Fourth mile	2:44

The Accident to the Alida.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 29, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I wish to correct an erroneous statement made in to-day's TIMES, by giving a true version of the matter.

The *Alida*, for two Summers past, has been running as a day boat—down in the morning, returning in the afternoon—between Kingston and New-York.

Upon her up passage on Friday last, when a few miles from Peekskill, she was discovered to be in a leaking condition, having struck a spar or something of that sort. With commendable good sense, Capt. MOREY refrained from alarming the passengers by mentioning the fact until he had run the boat ashore at a convenient point. The passengers were conveyed to their several points of destination by the *South America*, which came up shortly after.

The *Alida* returned to New-York the same night, was taken upon dry-dock, thoroughly examined and repaired, and resumed her regular trips on [illegible] day, Saturday, Friday, [illegible]

[illegible] Rev. Dr. Wm. B. LACEY, formerly Rector of St. Paul's Church in this city, now of Jackson, Miss., officiated in that church on Sunday, for the first time, we believe, since the termination of his pastoral connection with it twenty-five years ago.—*Albany Argus, 30th.*

TORNADO.

A Dreadful Calamity.

From the Louisville Democrat.

Twelve o'clock, August 27, 1854, will long be remembered as a terrible epoch in the history of Louisville.

With that hour came death to many persons assembled in the House of God, engaged in worship, and destruction to a vast amount of property in this city.

One of the most violent storms which has ever swept over this section of Kentucky, left its dreadful footprints in the city yesterday. After a severe drouth of many weeks duration, the sky, early in the day, indicated rain. The clouds gathered, and we had what persons, not within reach of the tornado accompanying it, would call a thunder shower. But within the reach of its sweeping breath was the Third Presbyterian Church, corner of Eleventh and Walnut-streets, which it completely wrecked, blowing from a westwardly direction; the entire building fell in, roof, rafters, brick walls, and all, crushing some twenty of the congregation to instant death, and wounding seriously, perhaps mortally, some ten or twelve others.

The scene is described as most heart-rending. Soon a large crowd assembled, and began their search for the victims. A mother and her three children were grouped in death; another presented a father, mother and babe—the father dead, the mother mortally wounded, while their little child, placed beneath them, escaped unhurt, protected by the forms of its parents. In other instances, some of the victims were found terribly bruised and maimed. The catastrophe has stricken consternation into the very heart of the city, and its people are appalled beyond belief. The following is a list of the killed and wounded:

KILLED.

Mrs. Vildabee and three children, residence corner of Tenth and Green-streets. Mr. Taylor and child, residence on Chestnut, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth. Mr. Godfrey, residence on Thirteenth, between Madison and Chestnut. Mrs. Salisbury, wife of Mr. Salisbury, city pump maker, residence on Ninth-street, between Walnut and Chestnut. Miss Headley, aged about 11 years, residence on Fifteenth-street. John McGowan, residence on Market, between Ninth and Tenth. Mr. Sweney, carpenter, residence corner of Eighth and Broadway. Mrs. Martin, wife of John N. Martin, saddler, residence not known. Mrs. Wicks, wife of Capt. Wm. Wicks, residence not known. Niece of Mrs. Martin, residence not known. Mr. Barbour, residence on Ninth, between Magazine-street and Broadway. Mr. McLelland, of the Kentucky Locomotive Works, residence not known. Mr. R. Davies, residence New-Albany. Mr. McBride and child, residence on Walnut, between Eleventh and Twelfth. It is thought that one, or probably two, others were killed, whose names we have not learned.

WOUNDED.

Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. Taylor, who was killed, and child; both severely. Miss Duff, residence on Eighth-street, between Walnut and Chestnut—three ribs broken, and otherwise injured; will probably recover. Mrs. Pennebaker, wife of Mr. Pennebaker, City Councilman from the Sixth Ward—slightly injured Mrs. Morsell, dangerously injured; no hopes of recovery. Miss Morsell, aged eighteen years, severely injured, but will probably recover. Mrs. Hewitt and child, residence on Market-street, between Ninth and Tenth—badly hurt, but will recover Wash. Ragan, of the Eighth Ward Police—seriously injured. Mr. Bradley, bricklayer, had an eye knocked out while efforts were being made to rescue him from the ruins. Miss Cooper, severely injured. It is known that some twenty other persons were injured, but we were unable to ascertain their names.

Coroner Green held inquests upon some of the victims, among whom was Alexander McLelland, a gentleman recently from New-York City, who was engaged at the Kentucky Locomotive Works. Upon his person were found $94 in gold, and a silver watch. Upon the body of Mr. Sweeney, another victim, was found a purse containing $850. A newsboy, who was near the Church at the time, was blown fifty yards against a plank fence, and quite seriously injured. At the time the dreadful accident occurred, there were some ninety persons in the church, about forty of whom, it is thought, were buried in the ruins Up to 8 o'clock last night, nineteen dead bodies had been found. The rubbish has been almost entirely removed, and it is probable that all who were killed have been taken out.

THE STORM.

The storm that passed over the city yesterday was one of the most destructive that ever occurred in the West. It commenced about 12 o'clock, passing over that portion of the city lying between Fifth and Twenty-first-streets, tearing up trees, unroofing houses, and prostrating a large number of buildings.

Capt. Greenlaw's new schooner, *New-Memphis*, lying at the lower city wharf, between Sixth and Eleventh-streets, was almost completely wrecked. The cabin, which was in a forward state of completion, was blown entirely off and fell into the river near Corn Island. The boat was also turned over to the Island, and much injured. It is thought that it will take $5,000 to repair the damage to the boat. This steamer, it will be remembered, made a very narrow escape from destruction by fire, some two or three weeks ago.

The new steamer, *W. W. Farmer*, the *Colbert* and one or two other boats, were blown from their moorings and lodged on the rocks opposite the foot of Fifth-street. They all succeeded in getting off, however, without sustaining much injury.

The splendid block of four-story houses recently erected on the north side of Main-street, between Eighth and Ninth, were completely destroyed, and it is thought that two or three men were buried in the ruins. These buildings were considered to be the most substantial ones in the city, the walls being of great thickness and well put up. They were owned by Robert Beaty, Esq., and Messrs. Wright & Bridgford, and were erected at a cost of $18,000. We learn that the shock produced by the falling of these buildings was fearful in the extreme, and caused great consternation in the vicinity, many supposing that it was an earthquake.

The upper story of the extensive rope and bagging factory of W. A. Richardson & Co., on Magazine-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, was blown down and portions of it carried a distance of several hundred yards. We were unable to ascertain the amount of loss, but presume it will be several thousand dollars.

The new City School House, at the corner of Ninth and Magazine-streets, was unroofed, and portions of the unroofing carried to a distance of three hundred yards. A large piece which looked like it would weigh two or three tons, fell into a yard about two hundred yards distant. The damage to the school house will amount to six or eight hundred dollars.

The roof of the Blind Asylum, on Chestnut, between Eighth and Ninth-streets, was badly damaged.

The Medical College, on Chestnut-street, between Eighth and Ninth, was much injured.

The residence of Mr. Johnston, Flour Inspector, on the corner of Ninth-street and Broadway, was completely unroofed. Damages four or five hundred dollars.

Several houses on Eighth-street, between Magazine and Chestnut, belonging to Mr. Fuller, were unroofed.

The residence of Mr. J. Callahan, on the corner of Ninth and Magazine-streets, was considerably injured.

The beautiful family residence of Col. William Riddle, on Kentucky-street, between Eighth and Ninth, was unroofed.

A large brick building on Kentucky-street, above Eighth, owned by Andrew McKinley, was unroofed.

Another large house in the same neighborhood, owned by Col. Samuel Churchill, was unroofed. The residence of Mr. Joseph Lilly, on Tenth-street, between Magazine and Chestnut, was much injured. A portion of the back part of the building was blown down. Two brick cottages on Eleventh-street, between Magazine and Broadway, were partially blown down. The back part of the German Protestant Orphan Asylum, on Jefferson-street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth, was unroofed. Two small brick houses on Twentieth-street, between Jefferson and Grayson, were unroofed; one belonged to Mr. Short, and the other to Mrs. Nugent. Mrs. Nugent was asleep in her house when the accident occurred, but, singular to say, escaped unharmed. A row of 21 brick cottages, on Kentucky-street, belonging to Messrs. Cochran & Muselman, were all completely unroofed. A boy, whose name we did not learn, was killed by the falling of a piece of timber.

Many other houses were injured, which we have not space to specify this morning. Trees were uprooted in every part of the city, most of them below Sixth-street. We have heard of various estimates of the probable amount of damage done to property in the city by the storm, none of which fall short of $100,000. We are informed, that in Shippingsport and Portland, the storm was very light, and no damage of consequence was sustained. There was a rumor in the city last night, that a church in New-Albany was struck by lightning, and a large number of persons killed; but we could trace the report to no reliable source. We understand that the storm was very severe in Jeffersonville, and that three or four houses were blown down.

Incidents of the Storm.

From the Louisville Courier.

A great many minor incidents marked the progress of the storm. Roofs of small buildings were lifted from the walls and dropped on other buildings already supplied.

The piles of lumber in the yard of Mr. John Graham were scattered on Magazine and Eighth-streets—assortment was mixed quite heterogeniously. It was the work of a minute for the storm, but it will take some time to straighten up matters again in the yard.

The extreme western limit of the ravages of this storm was at the locality of the German Protestant Orphan Asylum, and the eastern was at the store of the Brothers Semple, on the corner of Sixth and Main-streets. Parallel lines drawn from these two points would enclose a space over thirty-five hundred feet in width, but as the storm obeyed that law of meteorology which guides these accelerated currents in a north, north-eastwardly direction, the whole width of the space was not swept by the storm.

The large hemp factory belonging to W. A. Richardson, Esq., was stripped of its entire roof, and it was one of the most substantial in the city. The factory stands on Twelfth-street, near Chestnut. The timbers in the roof were forty feet in length, and were very heavy and substantial. The entire roof was lifted by the storm, carried about one hundred and fifty yards, and deposited bottom upwards in a peach orchard. Inclining north-eastwardly from that point, the storm struck the L's of the building of Mr. Lilly, a fine large suburban dwelling, on the west side of Tenth between Chestnut and Broadway. The roofs of the L's were destroyed, and the walls much injured. The grounds were strewed with leaves of the trees.

It is not in the power of pen or language to describe the varied scenes and incidents of yesterday. Mothers in frantic agony seeking their children, wives their husbands, children their parents, as they wandered through the assembled crowd, filling the air with cries of mourning, causing all to drop the sympathetic tear, and desire to invoke the same vast Power to arise the fallen structures, and restore the dear ones sought. But, alas! each piercing shriek reveals the fact that some new dead form has been brought to light. Here comes a father borne along by friends, who take him from his bed of death; next the mother, then the daughter and two sons—all crushed—mutilated—dead! Truly, this is a house of mourning.

Next comes a flaxen-haired girl, scarce 4 years of age, borne in the arms of a sturdy man, streaming with perspiration, begrimmed with dirt, who had discovered her under a huge pile of timbers, which, falling across a beam, protected her little form from death. As she was brought forth before the people, she looked about with a face full of wonder, which was heightened by the shouts of gratitude that went up from the assembled multitude in praise to her noble deliverer, and thanksgiving that one father and mother's heart was not made desolate by the untimely death of their little one.

We noticed a young wife hurrying with distracted steps through the crowd, rending the air with her agonizing shrieks, seeking her husband, who she thought was buried in the ruins. The husband was also seeking his wife. Hearing her cries, he made his way to her side, and with a shrill cry of joy she rushed into his arms exclaiming, "Thank God you are safe!" All responded a hearty amen, in thanksgiving to God that He restored them to each others arms. Pages would not serve to give all the incidents of this melancholy scene, with so few enlivening features to relieve its terrors, and we can only supplicate that Almighty power which directs all His visitations in unerring wisdom, to support and comfort the bereaved in their great affliction.

The following Proclamation appears in the Louisville papers:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, Aug. 28, 1854.

In consequence of the awful calamity which has befallen us, occasioned by the storm on yesterday, and which resulted in the death of many citizens, I have thought proper to ask respectfully, but earnestly, our citizens to suspend all business on this day, from 10 o'clock A. M., to 4 P. M.

JAMES SPEED, Mayor.

Extensive Swindling.

Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser, Aug. 30.

Last week it was reported that the firm of PINKHAM, ADAMS & Co., commission merchants, No. 5 Central wharf, had stopped payment. It has since been discovered that they have been engaged in extensive swindling operations. It appears that being involved beyond their means of payment, they purchased considerable quantities of flour, liquors, tobacco, cigars, &c., under pretence that the purchases were made for certain parties in New-Bedford, and other places. The firm presented good references, and the goods were delivered to truckmen to be carried to such places as the purchasers directed.

In most cases, the order was given to have the goods delivered at the Providence Depôt, directed to parties in New-Bedford. But one truckman, who was about to take a load of flour directed to a firm in New-Bedford, casually remarked that the orders were to take it to the Lowell Depôt. This led the seller to suspect that all was not right, and he refused to deliver the flour. An investigation was made, which resulted in finding a large quantity of flour purchased by TINKHAM, ADAMS & Co., of other dealers, and directed for New-Bedford, stored in the freight-house of the Lowell Depôt, with the New-Bedford direction obliterated. Some of the sellers were able to identify their property and reclaimed it, but others were less fortunate, the purchases made of them having been sent to parts unknown.

On presenting their bills at the counting room of TINKHAM, ADAMS & Co. the presentees were informed that Mr. ADAMS was out of town, and the bills could not be paid till his return. The whole amount of goods obtained, it is thought will not fall short of $25,000, and perhaps will far exceed that sum.

After the discovery of the fraudulent transactions, the senior partners of the firm were not to be found for a time, but on Monday, Deputy Sheriff COBURN arrested FRANK J. TINKHAM and ANDREW H. ADAMS, on the suit of several of the sufferers, and in default of bail he committed them to jail, but Mr. TINKHAM has since obtained bail. Mr. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, one of the firm, has not yet been arrested.

Since his arrest, Mr. TINKHAM states that he was absent from the city during the transactions referred to, being on a visit to a sick brother, in Buffalo, N. Y.; that his first knowledge of the operations was through a telegraphic dispatch, and that immediately on the receipt of it, he left Buffalo for this city. This statement is not generally believed by the creditors.

On Saturday, a large quantity of imported cigars, purchased in the same manner as the flour, was found stored in Utica street. Among the principal sufferers by these fraudulent transactions, are Messrs. CHENERY & Co., No. 18 Long-wharf, JOHN GRACE & Co., No. 59 Commercial-wharf; WILLIAM THWING & Co., No 14 Central-wharf; B. C. CLARK & Co., No. 63 Commercial-wharf; LARKIN & STACKPOLE, No. 43 Commercial-wharf; FAXON & BROTHERS, No. 9 Commercial-street; WILLIAM E. HUMPHREY & Co., No. 50 Commercial-street; BRADFORD & MACOMBER, No. 132 State-street, and others.

Death of Gen. Downs late Collector at New-Orleans.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

Gen. SOLOMON WETHERBY DOWNS (whose death has just taken place,) has been a man of mark in this State, for a long time. He was a native of Montgomery county, Tenn., and was educated at Transylvania College, Ky. Having been admitted to the bar, he commenced the practice of the law at Bayou Sara, in West Feliciana parish, in this State, and rapidly acquired reputation in his profession. On his accession to a liberal fortune, he removed to Ouachita, and entered into political life as a very decided Democrat, and was elected as such to the State Senate. His service in that body was in very exciting times, and Gen. DOWNS took a leading part in all the current events and on disputed questions

About the same time politics were raging high. The friends of Mr. VAN BUREN were in the ascendancy in the Democratic party in this State, and had nominated electors of President favorable to him. But on the publication of Mr. VAN BUREN'S anti-Texas letter, Gen. DOWNS speedily abandoned and denounced him, and was instrumental at Baltimore in defeating him and securing the nomination of Mr. POLK, for whom he canvassed the State thoroughly.

On the election of Mr. POLK, Gen. DOWNS was appointed Attorney of the United States for this District, and removed to this city, where he practiced law with success. He was next a member of the State Convention which framed the late Constitution, and by the first Legislature, in 1846, was elected to the Senate of the United States for a full term from the 4th of March, 1847, to succeed the late ALEXANDER BARROW.

During his term, the great agitation arose on the Slavery question, which terminated in the Compromises of 1850. The course of Gen. DOWNS on these questions has been a subject of much severe criticism, and led to somewhat angry personal controversy between him and Mr. SOULE, his colleague in the Senate, after their return home. The course of Gen. DOWNS, in finally supporting with great zeal the Compromises which were adopted, was warmly approved in the State by a majority of his party and a large majority of the people, without distinction of party, and created for him an increased popularity. But at the next State election, the Whig party carried a majority in both branches of the State Legislature, and chose Hon. J. P. BENJAMIN United States Senator, to succeed Gen. DOWNS, whose term expired in 1853.

The election of General PIERCE as President brought again into power at Washington the party to which Gen. DOWNS belonged; and, in the distribution of the appointments, the three prominent men on that side in the State found places. Mr. SOULE was taken from the Senate to be sent Minister to Madrid; Mr. SLIDELL was elected to the Senate to succeed Mr. SOULE; and Gen. DOWNS was appointed Collector of this port, which place it is understood that he intended to hold only temporarily, designing to be a candidate for election to the United States Senate again before the next Legislature.

Such, briefly, occur to us as the prominent points in the history of this eminent man, whose death has come upon us so suddenly. He has done the State service, and has many friends, particularly in the region where he lived so long, and which, notwithstanding his removal to this city, claimed him as a North Louisianian. His abilities were good, and in all his public capacities he was a man of application, and therefore a successful one. He did not rank high as a persuasive or eloquent speaker, but he was earnest, zealous and effective. He had generous impulses and warm friendships, and of course was a decided enemy and had decided enemies. His career was, in the main, a successful one—successful as a lawyer, and prosperous as a planter; and in his death a large circle of friends will be deeply grieved.

We do not know precisely his age, but suppose him, by comparison of dates, to be a year or two over fifty.

He leaves a widow but no children. Several years ago the last of his family died of scarlet fever.

Among the incidents in Gen. DOWNS' career is one which he alluded to in the United States Senate, without mentioning himself as a party, on the occasion of announcing the death of Hon. J. M. HARMANSON, of the House. Some years before, Gen. DOWNS fought a duel with Gen. MORGAN, in which the latter shot him through the lungs. The wound was supposed to be mortal, but after lingering awhile he finally recovered. The wad of the gun had remained lodged in the body a long time, when it was forcibly ejected in a fit of coughing, and the wound healed immediately. Gen. DOWNS used to say that Gen. JACKSON saved his life; for the exertion he made to get to a window to see the General pass, brought on the paroxysm which resulted so well.

In announcing the death of Mr. HERMANSON, who was engaged in the affair, Gen. DOWNS illustrated the uncertainty of life, by describing the meeting of these four men—the return of the three with one of them supposed to be dying, and that one surviving to announce the decease of all the rest. He, too, has now passed away from the living.

Yellow Fever in New-Orleans.

From the N. O. Delta, 24th.

As a great deal of interest is felt regarding the present state of the health of our city, we visited the Charity Hospital late yesterday evening, and find that for the last four days—from 5 o'clock last Saturday evening till 5 o'clock last evening—there have been:

Admissions 234	By Yellow Fever 50
Deaths 70	

The persons brought to the Hospital with the yellow fever are generally in a dying condition when they enter, and are, of course, past recovery—a majority of them having been sick for three or four days. The physicians at the Hospital say that in all cases where the fever has been taken in time, it has yielded readily to treatment, and so far they have been very successful in such cases. There is not a great deal of fever as yet in private practice—at least we do not hear of much.

WHEAT CROP DESTROYED BY LIGHTNING.—The entire wheat crop of Mr. JOHN FLOYD, living in Pulaski county, Ky., was destroyed by lightning on Saturday night, the 19th inst. His crop had been thrashed, and was covered up with straw. The lightning struck the stack, which ignited the whole mass instantaneously, and soon wheat and straw had met the same destruction.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Sunday evening, Aug. 13, by Rev. H. O. Schermerhorn, at his residence, Mr. WILLIAM H. HENNING of New-Orleans, La., to Miss H. KATE CAMPBELL, youngest daughter of Geo. Campbell, Esq., of this City.

On Saturday, Aug. 26, by Nathan C. Ely, Alderman of the Seventeenth Ward, Mr. GEO. MANT to Miss ANNA GERTRUDE VOGEL, both of Melrose, Westchester Co.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 30, GEORGE BRADEN, aged 48 years.

His friends, and the friends of the family, are requested to attend his funeral, this day, (Thursday) Aug. 31, at 2 o'clock precisely, from his late residence, No. 9 5th-st., near the Bowery, without further invitation.

In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 29, CATALENA, daughter of W. W. and Sarah Campbell, aged 11 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Thursday,) the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her father's residence, No. 225 West 34th-st.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 29, after a short and severe illness, SARAH M., wife of Alexander H. Grant, and daughter of the late Joseph Girard, in the 33d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 19 West 26th-st., on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 30, AMANDA, wife of Wm. Burtis, oil cloth manufacturer.

The funeral will take place this (Thursday) morning, at 10 o'clock from his residence, Butler, near Franklin-av., Bedford. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Aug. 29, ROSANNA DAVIS, aged 20 years. Funeral from the residence of her father, [illegible]. The body was interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

At Marlborough, Ulster Co., on Tuesday, Aug. 29, JOHN JAY only child of John S. and Mary E. Howell, aged 2 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of James Stewart, No 228 Greenwich st., on Thursday, 31st inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

At Ramapo Works, Rockland Co., N. Y., on Saturday, Aug. 26, at his residence, CHARLES LOWND, some years Manager of the American File Works, and late Manager of the Star File works, Williamsburg, aged 37 years and 3 months

At New-Rochelle, on Wednesday, Aug. 30, of dysentery, DAVID, youngest son of William and Elizabeth George, aged 2 years and 2 months.

☞ Toronto Canada, papers please copy.

In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Aug 30, at No. 20 Grove-st., GEORGINA, daughter of George and Isabella Knox, aged 1 year, 1 month and 15 days.

At Jamaica, L. I., on Thursday, Aug 24, of consumption, Miss MARY E. JAMES, formerly of Brooklyn, aged 27 years, 1 month and 15 days.

At Cairo on Monday, Aug. 28, MARY HEDGES, only child of Nelson and Maria H. Shaurman, aged 3 months.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Markets see Sixth Page.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30—6 P. M.

There was more activity at the Stock Board to-day. Erie stock opened at a decline, but recovered at the Second Board, closing at yesterday's prices; 3,615 shares changed hands. The sales at sellers' option preponderated. Nicaragua Transit shares declined ¼, selling to the extent of 2,900 shares. New-York Central stock was the heaviest on the list, though only 750 shares were sold; the market declined 1 ⅛ per cent. Harlem sells slowly; only 370 shares were sold, at old prices. Cumberland Coal declined ¾; Canton ½; Southern Michigan was firm at 90, as well as Cleveland and Toledo at 69—the two favorite Western stocks. The transactions in the Bonds of the Illinois Central Railroad were considerable, without change in prices—$148,000 were sold. New-York Central bonds declined ¼. Erie Convertible bonds of 1871 again fell to 60½, a decline of ½ per cent., and the Income bonds fell off 3 per cent. Great efforts are making by the two parties to sustain and depress the market, but there is no demand for investment, and fancy stocks are without buoyancy.

The payments through the Clearing House to-day amounted to $15,631,001 42, and the balances to $916,718 22.

From what we can learn respecting Erie, the payment of the interest due on Friday is provided for, but the negotiations with Commodore VANDERBILT and the Banks are not matured. The company have a floating debt of $600,000 to provide for the payment of, in the course of September, and another of $700,000 in October; all the bills payable.

The steamer America sailed from Boston, for Liverpool, to-day, taking $525,000 in American gold and $35,000 in British gold, together $560,000, all sent on from this City.

The quotations of Sterling Exchange are 109¾@109¾; and of Francs 5.11¼@5.13¾. Some of the leading bankers have been large buyers of Exchange. The Importers buy but moderately. The leading drawers of Exchange are all shipping specie this week.

The inquiry for money is on the increase. The amount of Mercantile paper falling due next Monday, the 4th September, will be large. The Disc

New-York Daily Times

VOL. III....NO. 922. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

...NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES,
...EVENING, (Sundays excepted.) One ... at 12 o'clock M., and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. ... mailed by mail or sold at the same rates as the ...

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New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Arrival of the Southern Mail—Letter from General Quitman—Suspicious Looking Craft, &c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 31.

New-Orleans papers of Friday have been received here.

General QUITMAN publishes a long and severe letter in the New-Orleans *Delta*, in reply to Judge CAMPBELL's charge against fillibusters. He denounces the Judge of prejudice and falsehood, and makes an denial of his connection with fillibusters.

The British schooner *Rover*, from Nassau, had arrived at Charleston. The captain reports that, on the 6th inst., while on the voyage from Baltimore to Nassau, he fell in with a suspicious-looking craft, having the appearance of a vessel-of-war. She steered for the *Rover*, as if wishing to communicate with her, but, night coming on, she was lost sight of.

The American bark *Ionic*, Capt. WM. MCCULLOCK, from Portland, Maine, bound for Havana, with a cargo of railroad-sleepers, got ashore on Elbow Cay Reef on the morning of the 19th instant. She was got off by the wreckers, and brought to Nassau. The Chamber of Commerce there awarded the wreckers $2,000 for their services, and then the bark sailed for her destination. Captain MCCULLOCK says, that on the 16th inst., he saw the suspicious-looking fore and aft schooner, with a great number of men on board, bearing down; but, in about an hour, a large ship hove in sight, when the schooner immediately hove about. He thought, on first seeing the schooner, that she might have been a whaler—but, after seeing so many men on deck and aloft, he suspected that she was after no good.

Fine weather at Turks Island had given an impetus to salt operations, and large quantities of ... been gathered.

... of new-crop good middling cotton ... Charleston, and sold ... at ... the last week ... amounted to ... bales.

The Mobile papers say ... the new steamship *Morris* will be put on the line between that port and New-York.

Fires in the Pine Swamps near Hudson, Ohio.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Aug. 31.

The weather is cooler, and there are indications of rain, but none has as yet fallen. In Ohio, the pine swamps west of Hudson have been burning for several weeks. The meadows to the extent of several hundred acres have been burnt out, to the depth of four feet, and will, when the swamp fills with water, become a lake. The fire would commence eating under, whole acres were undermined, when finding vent it would burst out furiously, consuming everything within reach.

President PIERCE, of Hudson College, went to the swamp to view the scene, when he saw several large trees, apparently on solid ground, commence tumbling, as though caused by an earthquake. The fire broke out all around him, and he narrowly escaped with life.

The inhabitants in the vicinity are in a state of the utmost consternation.

The schooner *Hudson*, bound from Milan, Ohio, to Buffalo, with a heavy load of staves, was totally wrecked near Conneaut. Her crew were all saved.

War Kansas—From Lake Superior—Canal Agents Interfering in the Elections.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Aug. 31.

A party of one hundred and twenty-five emigrants from New-England for Kansas went up the Lake last night. They take with them six engines from Rochester, and some patent grist mills from this city. All the party were in good health and spirits.

The Lake Superior *Journal* of Saturday last, says the mining prospects are flourishing. The shipments since Aug. 12 amounted to over 275 tons copper, and 406 tons iron ore.

Complaints are made that the Canal agents are interfering unduly in the coming election.

Free-Soil Convention at Wolfboro', N. H.

CONCORD, Thursday, Aug. 31.

A Free-Soil or Fusion Convention was held yesterday at Wolfboro'. About two thousand five hundred persons were present, embracing persons of all shades of politics. Hon. ICHABOD GOODWIN, of Portsmouth, presided. During the forenoon session, speeches were made by the President, Hon. AMOS TUCK, Hon. JAMES BELL, and Hon. S. P. CHASE of Ohio. The tenor of the speeches was encouraging to a fusion of political creeds in the formation of a great Northern party opposed to Slavery extention. The Nebraska-Kansas bill was severely condemned.

Mr. J. C. GOODRICH, of Massachusetts, Hon. J. P. HALE, Rev. Dr. CLEVELAND and others addressed the meeting in the afternoon. The speeches were all of an Anti-Slavery cast, and denunciatory of the Administration. No resolutions were passed.

Arrival of the Bark Ida from the Coast of Africa.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 31.

Captain FREEMAN, of the bark *Ida*, from the coast of Africa, reports the United States ship *Constitution* at Monrovia July 8, and the United States ship *Marion* at Goree July 15, with all hands well.

The *Marion* was to sail on the following day for Gambia.

The rainy season had set in before the *Ida* left that coast, and it was very unhealthy. Several merchants who had resided at Bissau for many years, had died.

The *Ida* brings letter-bags from the *Constitution* and *Marion*.

Naval Intelligence.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 31, 1854.

A draft of one hundred seamen under command of sailing-master MOORE, leave Charleston Navy-Yard to-day, to join the U. S. ship *Independence* at New-York, now fitting for the Pacific.

The crew of the sloop-of-war *Cyane* will be paid off soon, and probably discharged.

The corvette *John Adams* is fully prepared to receive a crew, and will haul out of dock at once.

The steamer *San Jacinto* will leave for the Baltimore Saturday next. She was thoroughly examined, and the damage to her machinery was found not to be as serious as at first supposed.

The work on the new steam-frigate is progressing as rapidly as the appropriations will allow.

Marine Report.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 31—7 P. M.

There are no square-rigged schooners in ... sight. The ship *Palestine*, and another ... ship and a bark, are out clear of the bar. In the bay are two brigs and a bark, outward bound. The wind is light from the South, the weather hazy.

Great Gathering of Know-Nothings.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 31.

A pic-nic gathering of Know-Nothings, to the number of 4,000 or 5,000, was held in Georgetown yesterday. Several towns in the north part of Essex County were largely represented. Major BENJAMIN P. POORE with others addressed the assemblage. The rapidly growing strength and importance of the new party was the theme of eloquent congratulation from the speakers.

Senator Douglas at Home.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Aug. 31.

Senator DOUGLAS addresses the community on Friday next, (to-morrow.) The papers solicit for him a patient hearing, showing that an interruption is anticipated.

Southern Mail at Baltimore—Count Boulbon probably not Captured.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 31.

The Southern Mail as late as due has been received.

A letter in the New-Orleans *Delta* says that it is probable after all that Count BOULBON was not captured at Guyamas.

Weather in Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 31.

At noon to-day here the thermometer stood at 80, but it has had a rapid fall since. This evening it is quite cool, the wind East, and a heavy fog is gathering, with strong indications of rain.

Yellow Fever in Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Aug. 31.

We have had only one death from yellow fever to-day.

Return of Secretary Dobbin.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 31.

Secretary DOBBIN returned to this city to-day.

The Discharge of an Alleged Thief.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: In your paper of Thursday, Aug. 31, a member of the Corn Exchange says that he has not seen any explanation on the part of Justice BOGART why he discharged the man who was apprehended on Mr. FANCHER's affidavit, for having stolen from his lighter six barrels of flour. Mr. FANCHER's affidavit was duly appreciated, and every attention paid to it. But does not your correspondent know that no Justice can hold a man without sufficient evidence? The writer also says that the clerk acknowledged the discharge of the man, but disclaims for himself any responsibility. What has the clerk to do with the holding or discharging of any accused man? Whoever may require any information upon this matter, let them come to the office of the Justice and they shall have it. CORN CRACKER.

It may be very well to inform the public that by going to the office of Justice B. they can learn why he discharged a party accused on affidavit, of crime. But it would be much more satisfactory, and if the case is a clear one, it would be much ... the facts at once. Until this is done, there will be a very general suspicion that there is something in the case which makes suppression prudent.

FROM MISSOURI.

Col. Benton's Defeat—Indian Affairs—From Kansas and Nebraska—The Drouth.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Aug. 27, 1854.

The final result of the election in this State is now known. On joint ballot in the Legislature the Whigs will have 62, the Democrats 61, and the Benton party 39. The Whigs have a plurality over the Democrats in the House, and the Democrats have a plurality over the Whigs in the Senate, consequently the Senatorial election cannot take place at all without the consent of both these parties.

The defeat of Col. BENTON is overwhelming. His friends here look upon his political career as finally terminated. They have assigned a variety of reasons for his defeat, but the simple fact is the Colonel had not friends enough to elect him. Much has been said about the Know-Nothings and their influence. All this is sheer gammon. The majority of the people were either for or against BENTON. If for him no such organization could cause his defeat, and if against him nothing else could have saved him. The truth is the old man defeated himself by his arrogant and dictatorial temper, his excessive vanity, and the heartlessness of his conduct to his best friends. His name will not be brought forward for the Senate. His partisans in that body, like all partisans in such circumstances, will make haste to abandon him to his fate. The majority of them are already prepared to reunite with the Democratic party.

I received a letter yesterday from Col. ALFRED VAUGHAN, the efficient Indian Agent for the tribes on the Upper Missouri. The Indians are now at peace. The various bands of the Sioux are wandering from stream to stream, living lazily upon the dried meat collected last Winter, and occasionally upon a fresh-slaughtered buffalo or deer, and preparing for the great Fall hunt, which commences in October. The Arricaras and Minnatarees are engaged in attending to the cultivation of their corn and pumpkins. The Blackfeet are upon their Summer hunt in the Rocky Mountains, and now and then recreating themselves by fitting out small war parties to depredate upon the Flat-Heads, and other tribes, on the western side of the mountains. Col. VAUGHAN thinks that there is a good disposition among the Indians to take as many skins as possible the coming season, and that as the traders are well supplied with goods, the returns will be quite large.

From Kansas and Nebraska we have nothing of much interest. The emigrants from the Northern States have not as yet met with any serious impediment, nor will they, unless it is provoked by wanton imprudence on their own part. It is abundantly evident that both the new territories will exclude Slavery, when they form Constitutions, preparatory to admission into the Union. There are only a few slaveholders in this State who desire to remove there with their slaves, and most of these will be deterred from doing so by a knowledge of the fact that the majority must ultimately be against them. This would have been the result under any circumstances. No slaves have been or will be carried to Kansas from other States, for the obvious reason that slave labor is more remunerative farther South.

From New-Mexico and Utah we have nothing of interest. The drouth in this State will destroy near one-half the grain crop, and seriously injure everything else. Farmers are now driving their cattle from the interior to be butchered here, because they foresee that they cannot sustain them through the Winter. There must be, too, a serious revulsion in commercial affairs. The farmers cannot pay their debts to the merchants here, nor the latter to their creditors in New-York and other Eastern cities. I shall not be surprised to hear of failures very soon. Yours, L.

Dangerous Servants.

From the Albany Journal, Aug. 31.

What can be more destructive to the peace and happiness of an interesting family, than the unknown harboring of a lewd and designing female servant. It is said that vile and abandoned females are more dangerous to society than the very lowest and hardened being in the likeness of man. Of this, however, we do not speak from our own knowledge or observation, but merely reiterate the sentiments of one who has passed many a long and tedious hour in the examination of complicated cases, and whose position for several years has enabled him to obtain good knowledge of human nature. No one will deny but that a cunning and designing female can perform that which man dare not undertake, and accomplish it too, without detection, or even a suspicion of guilt. But the most dangerous class of servants are those who instill into the youthful mind a fondness for showy dress, and the false impressions that no female ought to labor with their hands, or even study for the purpose of obtaining what every man, woman and child in a free Government ought to possess, and that is, a good education.

We were led into these reflections from information received but a short time since, in regard to the conduct of a female who had been only ten days in the employ of a citizen. She came to the house well recommended from an Intelligence-office in this city, and when both the head of the family and his wife were prostrated by sickness. The family not being large it did not require much daily labor, and consequently her work mainly consisted in taking charge of a boy and girl, each 11 and 9 years of age respectively. Some days after the father had so far recovered as to walk about the house, dinner was announced, when he called his daughter to accompany him to the table. This she declined doing, and remarked that she preferred eating dinner with MARY ANN. Not being pleased with her reply, and knowing but little of the disposition and habits of his newly-employed servant, he thought he would question his child, to ascertain, if possible, whether it was a childish freak, or whether her youthful mind had been tampered with. While questioning the child, his boy approached him, and in presence of his sister, related to his father a conversation which he had overheard between the servant girl and his sister. They were to leave for New-York the next morning, when MARY ANN had promised that she should dress in silks and satins, do no work, and walk the streets among the greatest ladies of the metropolis. Finding that what his son had related was true, he, like a fond parent, administered to her such chastisement as he thought proper, at the same time giving his child to understand that it was more painful for him than it was for her, and that it was done for her own good.

After discharging this duty, he proceeded to the Police Office and obtained from the Justice a warrant for the arrest of the girl, charging her with an attempt to take his daughter away.

The girl charged with an attempted abduction of the child was brought before Justice COLE, when she gave her name as MARY ANN NORTHROP, aged about 20 years. In justification of her conduct, she alleged that all she had told the child was a mere tale of fiction, and that she had no intention of deluding her away from home. But from her own story she has been leading a wandering life. Her parents reside in Saratoga County, but she has not been home in some time. She went to New-York last 4th of July alone, and returned here sick. When asked if she had not circulated the card of a certain female in New-York, at first denied it, but subsequently admitted that she gave one to a Mr. ——, and that she obtained them on board of a New-York steamer. It not being a case which could be pronounced a criminal offence, Justice COLE administered to her a severe reprimand, and after an admonition she was permitted to leave the office.

The Cholera—A Shadow of a Theory.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: I am one of those who are still of opinion that there is much yet to be learnt of the real nature and origin of that awful epidemy, cholera. I am well aware that the field of battle may be said to be the sixteen or twenty hours premonitory attack of diarrhœa; that on this field proper medical appliance will in general be successful.

I admit that the localities which favor typhus are also most liable to the taint of this epidemy. I am quite satisfied that with proper provision, proper use of the means experience has proved efficacious, this pest may, in the worst scenes of its attacks, be kept much under control. Still, I am not content that we should remain where we at present are, in ignorance of the real active agents of the disease.

The drains, the dirt, &c., which seem to call it into existence at one time exist in all their pernicious detail at other times, and yet the locality shall be free from cholera. Again, there shall be an alley, the sides of which are equally filthy, the dwellings equally crammed, every element provocative of typhus and seductive to cholera equally developed; cholera will whimsically attack one side, and not the other, or take a patch of either side and leave the rest unscathed.

Science has tested dirt of all kinds, gases of every genus and species, the pernicious result of the various genera and species of dirt. We have come to the sound conclusion that health must be infallibly injured by exposure to certain very common filthy emanations, &c.; still, we do know that people do live for very many years scarcely less healthy in the dirt in which they were begotten than people of purer birth and atmosphere. The cholera comes, and they at once begin to die in hundreds.

I have seen something of the working of this disease. I do not believe it can be taken from contact with a diseased person; but I believe, where several patients are found in any one locality, in that locality there is a *something* which only waits a certain condition of body to produce cholera in any number of persons. My belief further is, that *this something* does not continue in any one locality beyond a certain limited time—say some 14 or 20 days; that time, whatever it may be, once past, even diarrhœa may run a severe course, and yet not have one symptom of real cholera. In what, then, are we to find the writing of this doom of so many of our fellow-creatures—what is *this something?* Is it in the air above us, the earth beneath us, or the water we draw from the earth?

I believe it to be a disease acting first as a *poisonous irritant* of the mucous membrane; as such the eyes, the nose, the mouth, all present points of attack. Now, Sir, I apprehend no medical man who has seen much practice will deny but that there are very many persons liable to sudden and severe attacks of a disorder of this membrane from a cause equally mysterious. What is called hay fever is one of these diseases; persons subject to this complaint early in the Spring, in Midsummer and sometimes in the Autumn, though otherwise well in health, find themselves occasionally for days and weeks together, at other times only for a few hours, subject to symptoms similar to those of violent catarrh. The result is often so weakening as to permanently injure the constitution. The attacks are most capricious, but, as the rule, I am satisfied they are always worst where the patient is exposed to the atmosphere of a locality in which vegetation is at the time active.

It is quite true that the dust of a hayfield is to such patients one of the worst of trials; but it is equally true that the vicinity even of a lawn in the course of mowing will produce some of the disease's worst effects. My own experience as a sufferer is, that wherever in the case of grass, hedges, trees, flowers, any active vegitation is in existence, there is *something* in the air which acts as a poisonous irritant, attacking the lining of the nose and mouth, and the glands of the eyes.

Now, I have quite satisfied myself, from experiment, that the air is in these localities loaded with certain particles derived from the things vegetating, that many of these particles are of an irritating nature, and that from their action this festering complaint is derived. Having, I believe, detected the *something* active in this disease, I have begun to suspect there may be an analogous *something* in the case of cholera.

Let me invite those who are interested in the matter to the following simple experiment: There are few large towns in which some one or more persons have not microscopes of modern construction, with objective powers up to 500 linear. Where Cholera has broken out in any locality I suggest this test: Get a few sheets of glass six inches square, thin, but as level as can be obtained; let a glazier run his diamond in parallel lines one inch apart from top to bottom of these pieces of glass, so as to make it easy to break off, when wanted, slides of six inches long by one inch. Place these sheets of glass so ruled, some in rooms where there are Cholera patients, others in the cleft of sticks, projecting into the air outside the windows of houses in infected localities. Take a broad camel-hair pencil and lightly wash over these glasses with a solution of glycerine and *distilled* water, one part of the former to three of the latter; leave them for twelve hours; now remove them, break the said glasses up where ruled with the diamond, and submit the slides to the best microscopic investigation; let it be seen whether in any given number there is amid the dust, insects, &c., easily to be recognized, anything of peculiar character—anything, *he never minute*, of a *fungoid* appearance. If so, let some of the *ejecta* and *dejecta* from choleraic patients be submitted to the same ocular test, and ascertain whether anything of the like character can be found in these. If this is the case, I say you have gained a step, and the step on which I would have men of real science take their first stand in the endeavor to trace out the actual something productive of choleraic symptoms.

Let any one take a piece of glass or two prepared as above, and, by means of cleft sticks, put them up in gardens and fields, only for a few hours, even on a still day, and I think the result will surprise him, for it reveals secrets in the air few suspect. I have on a very small scale discovered the fungi of several well known blights, some of which I know

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These royal speeches—I mean those of the concluding sort, which make no promises, but excuse those that were not kept—have one characteristic merit: they *never tell a direct lie*; they do not affirm things that are false. They are silent on a great many things, but do not speak of things which are not. Ministers may and do talk of grand projects, the bombardment of Sebastopol, the alliance of honest Austria, the coöperation of Sweden, and other such stuff, but they do not force them upon royal lips. As to the pageantry of the occasion, it was very poor indeed. Little crowd and a very lame enthusiasm, except in the evening papers, and their articles were printed *before* the ceremony was over. I was much amused to read, for instance, in the *Globe*, that the weather was cloudy, and threatening with a storm, and so it prevented a better gathering. The "loyal" organ evidently had this article in type in the morning, for, at the time of the procession and throughout the whole day, it was a fine, bright, sunny sky. The Turkish Ambassador, however, was very warmly received, and enthusiastically cheered by the people—and he was evidently much pleased with the demonstration, which he acknowledged by constantly bowing in the most affable manner, and with a smiling countenance.

But if the *lion* of the day was the Sultan's Ambassador, Mr. BUCHANAN had the next share in public curiosity. You will remember that his Excellency has not been present at the opening of the Parliament, from reasons connected with dress. The Cabinet, finding since that it would be most impolitic to insist upon the rules of courtly etiquette in respect to the representative of a Power who is very much wanted to remain strictly neutral in all matters of European importance, has notified Mr. BUCHANAN that he may *dress just as he pleases*. And accordingly, the plain frock-coat of the Republican Minister was, at the House of Lords, the *point de mire* of all the aristocratic lorgnettes and spectacles.

I must not omit to add that the *Daily News*, certainly the most friendly paper to America, commented on that event in a way highly gratifying to our Ambassador as well as to the Republic. And being on the subject, I must tell you that Mr. BUCHANAN certainly merits to be praised, because he has not allowed himself to be turned away, either by false delicacy or dread of ridicule, from the observance of a very sound rule, that ought to be observed by, and, in fact, made obligatory upon, all United States Ministers. I know that my *confrère* in Paris is of a different opinion in this particular respect; and I read with much pleasure his very ingenious and entertaining advocacy of the costume. But I know, also, something of European society, and had, for four years, ample means to become acquainted with all shades of French feeling in matters of politics as well as of conventional costumes; and I may safely assert, that popular, democratic, republican opinion in France, as well as in England and anywhere else, is decidedly not only in favor of, but highly pleased with, America's refusal to become one of the imperial or royal *valetailles*.

America must appear in Europe just as she is at home, or nor at all. There is one thing that ought never to be lost sight of by the States, and this is that they give offence not by the manner of their dress, but by the principles which they represent. And when this *detested* republican principle appears in European public places on State occasions and solemnities, without any *disguise*, and in a manner that makes it conspicuous, it becomes, of course, more detested, because more dreaded. This is the motive why the French Government was so anxious that the American Minister should dress just as other diplomatic servants do. And it succeeded in gaining its ends, while the English attempt to the same purpose, but by different stratagem, has signally failed. And I can tell you that the American Minister most favorably known in both countries is not he who goes in gala-dress to the Tuileries. European Governments, I assure you, are at great pains to show you to their overtaxed and oppressed subjects in the least advantageous light. There is no Royal or Imperial Cabinet that has the least apprehension of your being known and spoken of as mere *slave-dealers*, but they are extremely interested not to allow you to show yourselves in a different position. Such is the moral of the dress question.

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Señor ORENSE made, in 1848, a Republican profession of faith, and was elected *upon that* (I do not remember by what constituency,) to the Cortes. He is an energetic and very popular man, and his figuring as the President of an evidently powerful Club in Madrid, is not the least of the recent good tidings from Spain. There is no doubt that the Monarchists here and in France are very much alarmed, and this alarm is hopeful to the Republicans. Gratifying as this state is, I am still not very sanguine. *The Cabinets will promote civil war* rather han suffer the progress of the Democratic ascendency. The King's brother, Don ENRIQUE, will be set up, on one side, for the eventuality of ISABELLA's abdication. The *Moderados* are excited, on the other, to turn out the Duke DE LA VITTORIA, who is not energetic enough to

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON.

Negotiations for the Evacuation of the Provinces—Letters of the French and Russian Governments.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The United States Mail steamship *Washington*, Capt. J. D. LINES, arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Bremen and Southampton, bringing news from Europe four days later than was received by the *Asia*, but not so late by three days as was received by the *Europa* at Halifax, and published in the DAILY TIMES of yesterday. Our dates from London, by this arrival, are to the 16th August.

The *Washington* brings 230 passengers, and about four hundred and fifty tons of German, French and British goods on freight.

The *St. Louis*, from New-York, arrived off Cowes, and the *Niagara*, from Boston, at Liverpool, on the 13th inst.

The *Pacific* arrived at Liverpool on the 15th.

The new screw steamship *Brandon*, Capt. JUDKINS, chartered by Messrs. CROSKEY & Co., of Southampton, was to leave Havre and Southampton the day after the *Washington*, full of freight and passengers, for New-York.

The cholera was making steady progress in London. Among the deaths was that of Lord JOCELYN, son-in-law of Lord PALMERSTON.

The prorogation of Parliament took place with the usual formalities, on the 12th of August. The Queen's speech, delivered in person, paid a graceful tribute to the bravery of the Turks in the defence of Silistria, and the other military operations on the Danube.

A dispatch is said to have been received in Paris announcing the landing of a body of the Allied forces at Perekop, on the Crimean Isthmus.

Bucharest is now occupied by 10,000 Turks. An Austrian staff officer had been sent to OMAR PASHA's camp to settle the arrangements for the entry of the Austrian troops into the Principalities, which, according to last details, will now be occupied by divisions also of the British and French forces.

Three thousand French troops were landed on the 8th August, and occupied Aland, without any great opposition from the Russians, who burned all the outworks around Bomarsund. The fleet suffered no loss. The Paris *Moniteur* officially announces the landing of this expeditionary corps on the Island Lumpar. A battery of five guns was destroyed by a French and British steamer. Three ships of war attacked the forts commanding Bomarsund, but it was expected several days must elapse before they were reduced.

According to letters from Odessa on the 4th August, Admiral NACHEMOFF, with a great portion of the Russian fleet, appeared on that day in sight of Odessa. A steamer which was sent into the harbor stated that the fleet was to return to Sebastopol the same night.

The precise destination of the expedition from Varna was not yet positively known. It was, however, affirmed in some of the London papers that 90,000 of the Allied Army positively sailed from Varna for the Crimea, on the 13th August. This was communicated by telegraph from Vienna. Marshal ARNAUD issued an address to the French and British troops on the 30th July, apprising them they were about to enter the enemy's country and that they must conquer or never return.

The accounts from Spain were giving great uneasiness, and it was thought that the impeachment of the Queen Mother would speedily lead to the abdication of her daughter. There was some probability of a customs union with Portugal. The French Ambassador having been threatened by a band of the populace headed by RICHETA, who asserted that SAN LUIS was concealed in the Embassy, the Government sent a detachment of troops to protect the Embassy. The foreign diplomatic appointments of the new Government included M. OLOSAGA as Minister to Paris, GONZALEZ to London, MON to Vienna and GONZALEZ BRAVO to Constantinople. On the 10th of August, a regiment of the garrison of Barcelona revolted and movement were shot. General DULEC had arrived assassinated two of its officers. Three leaders of the in Madrid, and it is supposed he would be appointed Captain General of Catalonia. On the 14th, the publication of a decree convoking the Cortez took place. It was decided that the question of dynasty could not be discussed. It was stated that Queen CHRISTINA was to take her departure for Toledo till the assembling of the Cortes. The chiefs of the barricades demanded that a residence should be assigned her.

General State of Affairs in Regard to the Eastern War.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1854.

"Do you know, Sir," asked of me last Saturday evening an honorable member of Parliament, "which was the *best* speech of the session?" "Lord LYNDHURST's, I suppose." "No, Sir, the Queen's this morning, *proroguing* the Parliament." The remark is true, and VICTORIA may boast of being the only one who, in a barren session of seven months, spoke *ad rem* and to the general satisfaction. The members are gone, glad to have at last escaped the cholera and the committees, and Government is left at leisure to conduct the war—that great pretext for not doing anything—after its own fashion and without the annoyance of impertinent questioners. "*De mortuis nihil nisi bonum*," says a perfectly stupid proverb, and so I will not pass judgment on the concluded session. If you wish to know what people here think of it, take up any paper you like and you will find in it a stereotyped expression of strangely unanimous discontent.

I must tell you, however, a few words about the

finale, the royal speech and some of its incidents. This epilogue of the parliamentary drama is usually but a mere excuse for the short-comings of the session. It is never remarkable for what it says, but for what it omits to say,—such was the case now. The lords and the gentlemen of the House of Commons are duly assured of the cordial coöperation with the Emperor of the French; but Austria, though highly praised the day before as an ally, shines only by the complete absence of any mention of her. The Turks are complimented for their heroic achievements, while there is not a single word said about the doings of "our brave troops." As to the war itself, it is made the scapegoat of all failures on the part of the Ministry to carry out long-expected reforms in all branches of public administration, and the few words about the ambitious designs of Russia are the very weakest and vaguest expressions that could have been uttered in the actual state of public feeling, which is thoroughly opposed and hostile to the Aberdeen policy.

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Now that Parliament is prorogued, English journalism will, in all likelihood, be obliged to draw its food from America. The *Times* of this day has already taken a supply, and comes out with a thundering leader against American policy in general, and the last Presidential move in particular. Statesmen and their mouth-pieces here, affect to feel strongly against the American "manifest destiny" on the Transatlantic Continent, but their demonstrations are, in fact, only fears lest you shall mix yourselves with matters nearer home, on *this* side of the water. The English Cabinet is, at this particular time, much afraid of your meddling with Spanish affairs. Mr. SOULE is reproached with an activity which, if true, is very creditable to him.

The last news from that country is certainly most satisfactory. CRISTINA is detained to stand her trial. The Constituent is to form but *one* single chamber, under the name of *Constituent Congress*. The suffrage is to be universal, but the regulations are not yet determined upon. Catalonia is certainly *not yet* pacified, and you will see the accounts from Barcelona. Madrid is more decided, and I see, for the first time, the name of ORENSE, Marquis of Albaida, mentioned in all the papers as the President of the *ultra-liberal*—which means republican—club, *El Circulo de la Union*. I see that the first step of this club has been to ask the Cabinet: 1st, to remove CRISTINA to some safe place, (Seville is mentioned,) from where she might not escape; 2d, to order an inquiry into the conduct of all the previous Cabinets; 3d, to provide for the speedy convocation of the Constituent Assembly.

Señor ORENSE made, in 1848, a Republican profession of faith, and was elected *upon that* (I do not remember by what constituency,) to the Cortes. He is an energetic and very popular man, and his figuring as the President of an evidently powerful Club in Madrid, is not the least of the recent good tidings from Spain. There is no doubt that the Monarchists here and in France are very much alarmed, and this alarm is hopeful to the Republicans. Gratifying as this state is, I am still not very sanguine. *The Cabinets will promote civil war* rather han suffer the progress of the Democratic ascendency. The King's brother, Don ENRIQUE, will be set up, on one side, for the eventuality of ISABELLA's abdication. The *Moderados* are excited, on the other, to turn out the Duke DE LA VITTORIA, who is not energetic enough to

...In consequence of the ... of April, the Queen ... in a state ... positive engagements ... Western Powers, ... alliance means the final evacuation of the Principalities; but in making this engagement Austria could not give up the privilege of choosing the means best calculated for the fulfillment of her obligations, and this would be to place Russia in a condition to proceed to the evacuation with honor and security. The obligation even which she has contracted gives her, on the contrary, the right of insisting that the other powers shall not hinder the success of her efforts by their demands. The same thing holds with respect to the Austrian and German commercial interests, which have been pleaded against the extension of our military enterprises. They authorise the Cabinet of Vienna to make use to the two powers of the same reasons as those which she urges against us; for if the interests of Austria and all Germany suffer for the moment by our operations on the Danube, *a fortiori* they will suffer, and still more heavily, like those of all neutral States, by the condition of things brought on by the maritime operations of France and England in the Euxine, the North Sea, and the Baltic.

Let the Austrian Government then, after weighing these considerations, come to an explanation with us on the subject of the guarantees of security which they can give us, and the Emperor may then, in deference to the wishes and interests of Germany, feel disposed to enter into negotiations touching the precise period of the evacuation. The Cabinet of Vienna may be assured beforehand that His Majesty shares in the same degree as itself the desire of putting, as soon as possible, an end to the crisis which hangs over all European affairs at the present moment. Our august master still wishes, as he always has wished, for peace. He does not wish, we have repeated, and we repeat again, either to prolong indefinitely the occupation of the Principalities, or to establish himself there permanently, or to incorporate them into his states, still less to overthrow the Ottoman Empire. With respect to this he has no difficulty in subscribing to the three principles laid down in the protocol of the 9th of April.

(1.) *Integrity of Turkey.*—This point is only in accordance with all that has been enunciated by us up to the present time, and the principle will not be threatened by us as long as it is respected by those who are now occupying the waters and territories of the Sultan.

(2.) *Evacuation of the Principalities.*—We are ready to begin with this on receiving fitting guarantees.

(3.) *Consolidation of the Rights of Christians in Turkey.*—Setting out from the idea that the civil rights to be obtained for all the Christian subjects of the Porte are inseparable from religious rights—as is stipulated by the Protocol—and would, in fact, become valueless to our co-religionists, if in acquiring new rights they should lose the old, we have already declared, that if this were the case, the demands made by the Emperor on the Porte would be fulfilled, the cause of the dispute done away with, and his Majesty would be ready to give his concurrence to a European guarantee for these privileges. Such being the disposition of the Emperor on the principal points indicated in the protocol, it appears to us, Prince, that it would not be difficult to accomplish a peace on this triple basis, or at least prepare negotiations for it by means of an armistice.

Your Excellency will be so kind as to express a hope of this kind to the Austrian Cabinet, in communicating these dispatches.

NESSELRODE.

M. DROUYN DE LHUYS TO M. LE BARON BOURQUENEY, MINISTER OF THE (FRENCH) EMPEROR AT VIENNA.

PARIS, Thursday, July 22, 1854.

MONSIEUR LE BARON: I have received the dispatches which you did me the honor to write as far as to No. 121, and your telegraphic dispatch of yesterday has also reached me.

Interesting as must be to the Government of his Imperial Majesty the double communication which you announce, I have not had to wait for it in order to appreciate the answer of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, with complete knowledge of the subject. I have already had that document in my possession several days, it having been, as you are aware, remitted by M. ISSAKOF to all the Governments which were represented in the conferences held at Bamberg, and the Emperor had time to examine it, and give me his orders concerning it before he left Paris for Biarritz.

I shall at the outset make but a few words of objection to the dispatch of Count NESSELRODE. Russia persists in casting on the Western Powers the responsibility of a crisis which she alone has provoked; she takes hold of the form of their summons, and sees the determining cause of the war in an act which her own character had rendered necessary. This is forgetting too early the series of long and toilsome negotiations which filled last year; it is to take too little account of the multiplied warnings which France and England gave, under all forms, to the cabinet of St. Petersburg; it is, finally, an unwillingness to admit that from the day that the Russian forces crossed the Pruth, peace was so far compromised that the most loyal and most patient efforts could not save it. This being so, M. LE BARON, I will confine myself to recalling that the dispatch of Count BUOL to Count ESTERHAZY, that very dispatch to which Count NESSELRODE has just responded, reestablishes, as it could not fail to do, the truth respecting the parts which have been played, and that the conference of Vienna in the protocol of April 9, has solemnly recognized the fact that the summons addressed to Russia, by France and England was founded on right. Europe then has pronounced its judgment by its most accredited organs, and for us that is enough.

Now I come to the political part of the Russian communication. That which first strikes me is this, that even looking at the endeavor lately made by Austria and supported by Prussia, simply as a part of German policy, these two powers will not be able to declare themselves satisfied with what they have gained. The dispatch of Count BUOL to Count ESTERHAZY, threw out the following two points into prominency:

First—The necessity of evacuating the Danubian Principalities within a short period; and

Second—The impossibility of subordinating that evacuation, which was requested in the name of interests essentially Germanic, to conditions independent of the will of Austria.

But no limit has been fixed [in reply to that demand] to the occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia, and the conclusion of an armistice in put forward as the condition *sine qua non* of the retreat of the invading army beyond the Pruth. The prejudice which, by the evidence of Austria and Prussia, Russia brings to the Germanic Confederation, by not returning into its territorial limits, consequently subsists in all its entireness, and is aggravated not only by its duration, but by the fact that the just complaints to which it gives rise remain unredressed.

The cabinet of St. Petersburg, it is true, adheres it says, to the principles laid down in the protocol of April 9; but the presence of Russian troops on the Ottoman soil destroys the greater part of the value from this declaration, to which I shall presently advert more particularly. The evacuation of the Principalities is, in fact, the first condition of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire and the fact of their occupation constitutes a flagrant violation of European right. The crisis which now troubles the world—I repeat this the more because it is attempted to contest it—dates its commencement from the passage of the Pruth; and Russia cannot now make that first and precedent reparation of an act which general opinion has condemned, subordinate to the needs of a situation in which she has placed herself by her own act. I cannot understand what Count NESSELRODE means to imply when he announces that the integrity of the Ottoman Empire "Will not be menaced by Russia as soon as it shall be respected by the powers which now occupy the territory and the waters of the Sultan." What parity is there between the invader and the protector? In what respect has the presence of the allied troops, asked for by the Sultan, authorized by a diplomatic act, and the effects of which are to terminate by a common agreement, any analogy whatever with the violent entry of the Russian army on the Ottoman territory?

Further, M. le Baron, the paragraph of Count NESSELRODE's dispatch where he speaks of the situation of the Christian subjects of the Porte, signifies—or I am very much deceived—that the Cabinet of St. Petersburg places among the number of those ancient privileges which the Greeks of the Eastern rite are to preserve, all the consequences, both civil and religious, of the protectorate which it claims over them; and even admitting that this protectorate were to be diluted into an European guarantee, I am at a loss to understand how the independence and sovereignty of the Sublime Porte could coexist with such a system. The Government of his Imperial Majesty assuredly does not mean to say that Europe can show itself indifferent to the fate of the rayas; it thinks, on the contrary, that it ought to cover those populations with its active solicitude, and agree to encourage the benevolent dispositions of the Sultan in their favor, but it firmly believes that the reforms capable of being introduced into the *regime* to which the various communities of Turkey are submitted, must, to be efficacious, proceed from the Ottoman Government, and that if any foreign action at all be compatible with their introduction, it is an amiable action, manifested by a concurrence of good and sincere counsels, and not by an interference founded on treaties which no State can subscribe without abdicating its independence.

This examination of the reply of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg would not be complete were I not to remark that Count NESSELRODE is extremely careful to avoid making the least allusion to that

...Nothing ... as yet been decided ... respect to Queen CHRISTINA. ... incorrect that ESPARTERO had an interview with her the night before last at the Palace. ... very desirous to see him, and sent him two pressing messages while he was there, but he positively refused to see her. This was probably the best course to adopt; not that is likely that ESPARTERO would have been moved by the winning ways and velvet advances with which she has beguiled so many persons and carried so many points. Moreover, her fate was not in his hands, unless, indeed, he could have been prevailed upon to send a division to escort her, with artillery, lance, and bayonet, through the armed and menacing groups that beset the neighborhood of the Palace, and were echoned upon the road for many leagues to the northwards. A regiment would not have sufficed; even a division might, perhaps, have been assailed, and bloodshed and ill-will would assuredly have been produced between soldiers and people. However, CHRISTINA feared to go—at least, without greater protection than could with propriety be afforded to her, and at the Palace she still remains. It is said that it will be decided this day what will be done with her. There is no danger for her while she is at the Queen's Palace; but a perpetual watch will be kept to take care that she does not escape, and a large number of men will be under arms, whom it would be much more desirable to see following their usual occupations. To put an end to this state of things, which has many inconveniences, and to tranquillise the public mind, it is supposed she will be removed from the Palace to some place where she will be under restraint, and where the people will feel convinced that she will not be allowed to escape.

The demand of those who oppose her going (and they are numerous) is that she should be put upon her trial. This would be a very awkward and disagreeable course for the Government to be compelled to adopt. To bring the ex-Queen of Spain to trial for the offences with which she is taxed, some of which are next door to robbery, would cause so prodigious a scandal that, even if the charges were not proved, it might suffice to bring about her daughter's abdication. The question is an exceedingly grave one, and divides attention here with that of the elections. The *Nacion* and the *Tribuno* (which has reappeared since the revolution) daily tax the unfortunate Dawager with all manner of offences. The *Tribuno* of yesterday had a furious article against her, accusing her of having defrauded her daughters in the division of FERDINAND'S property, and to-day the *Nacion* copies it and fans the flame, perhaps somewhat inconsiderately, since it thereby only increases the difficulties of ESPARTERO'S Government, which it is pledged to support.

Nothing, however, that any newspapers can say will have much influence on the situation of affairs in this respect. The nation is furious against the woman whose selfishness and great and scandalous political intrigues it considers to have been the cause of most of the evils it has endured for the last twenty years. The feeling is not confined to Madrid, the chief scene of her peculations and speculations, but extends through all the provinces. Persons who have lately been traveling in various parts of the country assure me of this. The preparations made to receive her all along the road to France are alarming. I remember no instance in modern history of such violent and persevering detestation being manifested by a whole nation towards a woman and a Queen.

The following is a passage from the article above referred to:

"Donna MARIA CHRISTINA DE BORBON is indebted to the State—

24,000,000	which she illegally received as Queen Regent from 1834 to 1840, she having contracted a second marriage soon after her first husband's death.
12,000,000	paid to her on her return from France for the three years she had been out of the country.
35,000,000	difference between the money of Spain and America, for the ten years that she drew pension from the treasury of Cuba.
71,000,000	to the reimbursement of which the public treasury has a right."

Then follows a list of some of the many speculations—mines, railroads, &c.,—in which she has figured, obtaining unduly favorable concessions and various illicit advantages from the Governments of the day, sometimes in return for the support she gave them, and often, as it is positively alleged and generally believed, in consideration of bribes to the Ministers. The item of 35,000 000 above set down requires explanation. The newspapers stated three days ago—and no attempt has yet been made to disprove the statement—that CHRISTINA, having contrived to have her pension assigned to her on the Havanna Treasury, has found means to have it paid in reals of *plate* instead of reals of *vellon*, by which trick she annually received 7,500 000, instead of the 3,000,000 which the Cortes lavishly and unjustifiably allotted to her. If this be true, it is a downright swindle. It is said that JOSE CONCHA was the only Captain-General of Cuba who endeavored to put an end to the fraud. On his arrival at his command he gave orders to that effect, and so earned the hatred of the camarilla, which persecuted him and worked for his removal. According to this statement, (which, however, demands better proof than mere allegations,) Queen CHRISTINA has received for ten years the annual pension of £80,000.

The Spaniards evidently consider that England, a free and constitutional country, must sympathize with the present order of things here, and a very friendly feeling is shown towards England and the English. Lord HOWDEN, on his road from Bayonne to Madrid, was met by several deputations, who went out to welcome him, and on the second night after his arrival, the fine Band of the Engineers gave him a serenade.

It appears that General O'DONNELL, although he may possibly have been occasionally in other hiding-places during the five months that he lay *perdu* in Madrid, was concealed, at least for a part of the time, in the house of General DULCE, in the Calle de la Reyna.

THE WAR.

The Aland Expedition.

The French Government has received dispatches from Admiral PARSEVAL, Commander-in-chief of the French Baltic squadron, dated the 8th inst.

The landing of the expeditionary corps was effected on the morning of the 8th, at 3 o'clock, without resistance, at two points of the Isle of Lumpar, situated to the north of the Archipelego of Aland. A battery of five guns was quickly destroyed by the French steam corvette *Flégeton* and H. M. S. *Amphion*. The guns, which had been covered with the debris of the carriages, and with the earth torn up by the balls, were afterwards spiked by the men of the two ships.

The troops marched on the heights which crown the fortifications. Admiral PARSEVAL was about to establish communications with the General-in-Chief, in order to be able to forward the *materiel* necessary for carrying on operations. Three thousand French infantry and English marines had landed at the north of the island. Two or three ships were attacking the forts which cover Bomarsund with guns of very large calibre.

According to telegraphic advices from Vienna, the Austrian Government addressed on the 11th inst. a new note to the Russian Government. It is said that in this note Austria demands of Russia the guarantees set forth in the note of M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, which we printed on Saturday. But we may safely conclude that had the Vienna Cabinet agreed so far with the Western Powers, the fact would not have been passed over in the notes on the subject which have appeared in the *Moniteur* respecting the notes exchanged "with a certain solemnity" on the 8th.

Marshal St. Arnaud's Address to the Allied Armies.

Marshal ST. ARNAUD issued at Varna the following address to the army on the 30th July:

"SOLDIERS OF THE ALLIED ARMIES: We shall soon advance into the territory of our enemy. I rely on your obedience, on your bravery and steadiness in the fight. The task we have to complete is no light one. The enemy we have to encounter is strong and numerous. The forty years of peace passed by us in promoting commerce, industry and arts, have been spent by him in the study of the art of war, and in military preparations. From your bravery and energy France and England await a victory. The eyes of all Europe are on you. Show yourselves the worthy sons of your brave fathers. We march into the land of our enemy, resolved on victory. As conquerors must we see our fatherland, or never more return."

The Trade of France.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Monday, Aug. 14, 1854.

The trade of Paris has not changed during the week, but there is less discouragement among the merchants, who hope that the abundance of the crops will tend to revive trade, and who anticipate, from the more decided attitude of Austria in the Eastern question, the reëstablishment of peace. The accounts from the manufacturing districts are also more satisfactory. The activity which was beginning to manifest itself last week has made fresh progress, particularly in the North. There is as yet no remarkable improvement in prices, but as the stock of goods on hand is inconsiderable, the buyers must necessarily submit to an augmentation. At Rouen and in Alsace the movement is less marked, but commission agents have lately shown themselves there, and it is confidently expected that they will purchase largely in the course of next month. Lyons and St. Etienne still suffer from the stagnation of business. The

...fall in the price of grain and flour has been arrested in the Paris markets, and a slight augmentation has taken place. This is generally the case at this season. The farmers are too busily engaged gathering in the harvest to bring corn to the markets, which are accordingly indifferently supplied. The harvest is now terminated in the south and centre, it is very forward in the north, and in the east it is progressing most satisfactorily. There being both quality and quantity, a general decline of rates has ensued. The cattle market is still rising, notwithstanding the present high prices. Butchers' meat in Paris, if no remedy be devised, will soon be out of the reach of the inferior classes. The wine trade at Bercy has resumed some activity. Prices, however, continue to evince an upward tendency, in consequence of the unfavorable intelligence received from most of the vine districts. The rain and the *oidium* have done much mischief, and in some places the vintage will be totally unproductive. The price of brandy remains steady at 226f. per hectolitre.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Prorogation of Parliament—The Queen's Speech.

Parliament was prorogued by Her Majesty on Saturday, Aug. 12, with the usual State formalities.

The Queen read her speech as follows:

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: I am enabled, by the state of public business, to release you from a longer attendance in Parliament.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: In closing the session, it affords me great pleasure to express my sense of the zeal and energy you have shown in providing means for the vigorous prosecution of the war in which, notwithstanding my efforts to avert it, we are now engaged. This liberality in granting the supplies for the public service demands my warmest thanks; and, although I lament the increased burdens of my people, I fully recognize your wisdom in sacrificing considerations of present convenience, and in providing for the immediate exigencies of the war, without an addition being made to the permanent debt of the country.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: In cordial coöperation with the Emperor of the French, my efforts will be directed to the effectual repression of that ambitious and aggressive spirit on the part of Russia which has compelled us to take up arms in defence of an ally, and to secure the future tranquillity of Europe.

"You will join with me in admiration of the courage and perseverance manifested by the troops of the Sultan in their defence of Silistria, and in the various military operations on the Danube.

"The engrossing interest of matters connected with the progress of the war has prevented the due consideration of some of those subjects which, at the opening of the session, I had recommended to your attention; but I am happy to acknowledge the labor and diligence with which you have perfected various important measures, well calculated to prove of great public utility.

"You have not only passed an act for opening the coasting trade of the United Kingdom, and for removing the last legislative restriction upon the use of foreign vessels, but you have also revised and consolidated the whole statute law relating to merchant shipping.

"The act for establishing the direct control of the House of Commons over the charges incurred in the collection of the revenue will give more complete effect to an important principle of the Constitution, and will promote simplicity and regularity in our system of public account.

"I rejoice to perceive that amendments in the administration of the law have continued to occupy your attention; and I anticipate great benefit from the improvements you have made in the forms of procedure in the Superior Courts of Common Law.

"The means you have adopted for the better government of the University of Oxford and the improvement of its constitution, I trust will tend greatly to increase the usefulness and to extend the renown of this great seminary of learning.

"I have willingly given my assent to the measure you have passed for the prevention of bribery and of corrupt practices at elections; and I hope that it may prove effectual in the correction of an evil which, if unchecked, threatens to fix a deep stain upon our representative system.

"It is my earnest desire that, on returning to your respective counties, you may preserve a spirit of union and concord. Deprived of the blessings of peace abroad, it is more than necessary that we should endeavor to confirm and increase the advantages of our internal situation; and it is with the greatest satisfaction that I regard the progress of active industry and the general prosperity which happily prevails throughout the country.

"Deeply sensible of these advantages, it is my humble prayer that we may continue to enjoy the favor of the Almighty; and that under his gracious protection we may be enabled to bring the present contest to a just and honorable termination."

The War—Position of Austria.

In the House, on the 12th, Mr. HUME said he should be glad if the noble President of the Council could give the House somewhat more detailed information as to the nature of the communication which had been made by the Austrian Government to the Governments of England and France as to the securities to be exacted from Russia for the maintenance of future peace, and against future aggression on the part of Russia.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that a communication had been made by the Emperor of Russia to the Austrian Government, that it was the intention of Russia to evacuate the Principalities—Moldavia as well as Wallachia. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Austria, however, had intimated to the Ministers of England and France that His Imperial Majesty was ready to proceed with the interchange of notes which had been previously agreed upon, with a view to the securities of future peace, notwithstanding the evacuation of the Principalities. The note of the English and French Ministers contained a statement of the general nature of the securities which would be required for the future peace of Europe against the aggressions of Russia. [Hear, hear.] He need not state further the nature of those securities—they were stated in the very able paper by the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, which had been published by order of the Emperor, in the *Moniteur*, and which his Hon. friend had no doubt seen. The answer of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Austria was so far satisfactory as it showed that the Emperor of Austria would not be satisfied with the restoration of the *status quo*, and that there was a general agreement as to the securities which were demanded by the English and French Governments being the proper basis of negotiations. The Austrian Minister did not go further at present. It remained to be seen whether the Government of His Imperial Majesty would think proper to communicate the interchange of notes which had taken place to the Government of Russia, and whether the armaments which had been made by the Emperor of Austria of late would be put into action, in order to obtain by force, if they could not be obtained by negotiation, those securities to Europe which the English and the French Governments deemed absolutely necessary, and which, he trusted, the German Powers would likewise concur in asking and in insisting upon from Russia.

The Potato in Ireland.

From the London Times.

DUBLIN, Tuesday Morning.

There are but few arrivals from the provinces this morning, and these are quite silent with regard to the state of the potato crop, from which it may be inferred that the disease is not progressing in some districts as rapidly as might have been anticipated from the general tone of last week's advices. In Dublin yesterday there was a heavy thunder-storm between 3 and 4 o'clock, A. M., accompanied by the usual torrent of rain, mixed with hailstones. It, however, speedily blew over, and the remainder of the evening was bright and dry, with a cool atmosphere. No damage was done by the storm.

Mr. Smith O'Brien.

The Limerick *Chronicle* contains the following: "The family of Mr. W. SMITH O'BRIEN received a letter this week from that gentleman, dated the last week in May, from Van Diemen's Land, when he was preparing to avail himself of Her Majesty's gracious pardon, and to leave the Colony for Europe. Mrs. SMITH O'BRIEN and other relatives will meet the liberated exile at Brussels, where it is probable he will reside; and we have the pleasure of informing his countrymen that Mr. O'BRIEN accepted with the best feelings his Sovereign's spontaneous clemency in remission of the penalty for a political offence."

Sudden Death of Lord Jocelyn.

From the London Observer.

We have very great regret in announcing the sudden death of Viscount JOCELYN, M. P. for King's Lynn, which took place at 1½ o'clock on Saturday morning, at the residence of Lord PALMERSTON, in Carlton-Gardens. Lord JOCELYN was, we are informed, attacked with Asiatic cholera during Friday afternoon, while fulfilling his military duties at the Tower, (he was Colonel of the Essex Rifles, now quartered in that fortress;) and the violence of the attack in a few hours overcame alike the efforts of his medical advisers an...

...1855, one month of which ... agreeable volumes called the ... shortly afterwards left the service ... liament. He filled the office of ... India Board during the last couple of ... ROBERT PEEL'S administration. ... votes indicated a more Conservative ... those of the younger of the followers of ... man, and it was said that a dog or two ... break-up of the Derby Government, he was ... and accepted, the office of Secretary ... room of Major BERESFORD, in ... electioneering transactions a Committee ... House of Commons, reported in favor ... dered his resignation a matter of necessity ... break-up of the Ministry which immediately ... lowed, prevented Lord JOCELYN'S actual appointment. A number of families of rank are plunged in mourning by his demise, and one of the seats for King's Lynn is vacant.

The Arctic Search.

The *Diligence* storeship arrived at Woolwich on Sunday afternoon from Disco, where she parted with the *Phœnix* screw steam sloop, Capt. EDWARD A. INGLEFIELD, and the *Talbot* ... to the *Phœnix*, on July 7, the *Diligence* ... turn to England, and the *Phœnix* and *Talbot* ... ceeding up the Winnegat between Disco ... Main, and on their way to Beechey Island ... stores for the relief Sir EDWARD BELCHER'S ... pedition. The last Winter in the North ... the most severe experienced for many years ... the inhabitants of the Danish settlements, ... reports received at them from every quarter ... to the uncommon severity of the weather ... these high latitudes. Capt. INGLEFIELD'S ... tion experienced very boisterous weather ... the passage of the vessels from England to ... and unfortunately the *Talbot* sprung a leak ... damaged about 5,000 lbs. weight of biscuit, ... make up in some degree for the damaged ... the *Diligence* transferred all she could spare ... *Phœnix*. The crews of all the vessels were ... well when they parted, and the use of the ... had been abolished on every part of the ... the officers and men, and the natural hair allowed ... to grow in the fullest luxuriance. No intelligence ... had been heard of any of the ships at present in ... the Arctic regions, but some news of them may be ... expected about the end of September next. The ... *Diligence* had very disagreeable weather during ... her passage home. She is expected to be paid off ... at Woolwich in the course of the present week.

The Harvest in England.

EXETER.—The glorious summer weather of the past week has had a delightful influence on the crops. The corn-fields are most luxuriant, and in many parts of South Devon wheat harvest has been commenced.—*Western Times*.... BANGOR.—Reaping has already commenced in this neighborhood, and there is a prospect of an abundant harvest.—*Chronicle*.... SELBY.—The crops in this neighborhood wear a very promising appearance. Reaping is expected to commence, in the more forward districts, about the end of next week, but it will not be general till the following week. We are sorry to have to say that the potato disease has again appeared, and is committing its ravages, especially in the late planted potatoes.—*Leeds Mercury*.... SWANSEA.—A great deal of corn has been cut in the neighborhood of Swansea, and in the western parts of the country; and we are informed by the farmers around that reaping will be general next week.—*Cardiff Guardian*.... HEREFORD.—A glorious harvest-week has been the present, with the prospect of continued fine weather. The lent grains and the wheats are "coming together," and beans and wheats may now, in all the forward parts of our district, be seen falling under the sickle. The hops have greatly improved, and although the crop in Herefordshire must be very short, it will be much larger than was expected a week ago. We lament to find that the potato disease, in a very virulent form, is fast spreading.—*Hereford Times*.... WAKEFIELD.—The wheat and barley are rapidly changing their color under the influence of settled weather, and promise a fair crop. Potatoes look healthy, and the crop, we ... is upon the whole of good quality, the ... to-day being from 9s to 12s. per pock... are also healthy.—*Wakefield Journal*.... —The harvest has commenced in this neighborhood. The quantity and quality of wheat, oats, peas, and beans, will be larger and ... and a larger bulk of straw than for several seasons. The crops of turnips are generally ... *Oxford Journal*.... READING.—The ... already begun in the lower part of the ... The hay harvest round Chippenham is ... pleted, and some has been stacked in ... dition. The corn harvest is advancing ... wards maturity, and bids fair to produce ... ant crop.—*Berkshire Chronicle*.... NEWBURY. The weather during the week has been favorable for ripening the crops, and from ... Northumberland and Durham we have ... gratifying accounts of the coming harvest. Potatoes with slight exceptions, are sound and abundant.—*Newcastle Journal*.... ABINGTON.—A great stride has been taken in harvest operations during the week in this neighborhood, and there is ample ground for the belief that the crops generally will be carried in such quantity and condition as will make this a noted year in the farmers' calendar for a good harvest.—*Oxford Journal*.... SOUTH WALES.—Except in the localities of the late floods, most of the farmers in South Wales have now completed the securing of their hay in tolerably good condition. The corn crops are everywhere luxuriant and abundant, although in some localities it is stated that the wheat has slightly rusted; yet this is exceedingly partial. The oats present an extraordinarily pleasing appearance, and there will be an exceedingly abundant crop. The potatoes are nearly all affected by the blight, which is the more to be regretted, as an unusually large breadth had been sown with this valuable esculent.—*Carmarthen Journal*.... CARLISLE.—The crops have greatly improved in appearance during the week. Already several fields of barley in the neighborhood have yielded to the sickle; and the other cereal crops are gradually assuming the golden hue of ripeness. The rains of last week have done much less damage than was anticipated.—*Carlisle Journal*.... THE HOPS.—The hops in this immediate neighborhood have much improved during the last week, and are coming generally into bur. From the districts adjacent, our accounts vary considerably. Many parishes in the Weald will grow next to none at all.—*Maidstone Journal*.

Murder of an Infant by a Nurse Girl.

From the Leicester (Eng.) Mercury.

A nurse girl, only nine years of age, has been committed to Warwick Jail, to take her trial for the wilful murder of a baby, a few months old. Her mistress, the wife of the gamekeeper to Mr. BEACH, of Brandon-lodge, had sent the girl to fetch home a few knives and forks that had been lent to some charcoal burners in Brandon-wood, and she took the infant with her in her arms, received the knives and forks, and set out on her return. A scream was heard by the men in the wood, and, proceeding to the spot, they found the baby with its throat cut in the arms of the girl. Her story was, that a man came behind her and tied a handkerchief over her eyes, and told her to leave him the baby and the knives, or he would kill her. She told the man that she durst not, and would rather that he would kill her than the baby; that the man then "trailed" her a distance to a tree, and bade her stop there till he told her to move, and presently the man called her, and she took the handkerchief from her eyes, and went to the baby, and it was breathing its last. On the ground over which the girl said she was "trailed" the grass was undisturbed, as were the brambles, that would have shown traces. One of the knives appeared to have been wiped, but still had marks of blood upon it; and the girl had spots of blood upon her pinafore. Search was made at the time for the man she spoke of, but no one was to be found.

Terrific Powder-Mill Explosion.

An explosion of a disastrous character took place a few minutes before 5 o'clock on Thursday morning, at the Government powder-mills at Herodsfoot, Cornwall, whereby upwards of five tons of gunpowder were destroyed, and damage done to the amount of about £3,000. The explosion is said to have originated in one of the men walking carelessly into the drying-house with his trousers on fire, caused by a spark from the fireplace. The duty which called the workmen into that part of the mill was to ascertain the state of the thermometer. The man first discovered his perilous situation from the ignition of some loose powder on the floor of the drying-house, which, serving as a sort of train to the bulk of the manufactured powder then in process of drying, allowed him time to run for his life. With great presence of mind he ran from the premises, and leapt into a deep trench a short distance off, where he ... with only a few bruises from stones which fell ... him. The drying and packing-houses were entirely blown up; the dressing-house was ... the glass of the windows in the ... was shivered to atoms, and the ... houses in the village of ... injured. The magazine, which ... of a mile from the mill, was ... tion by the force of the ... personal injury was sustained.

[illegible] at about the [illegible] of a case [illegible] with more melancholy interest [illegible] in the north of Ireland [illegible]. We refer to the case of JOHN [illegible], Esq., who was executed on the 18th of December, 1761, for the murder of Miss KNOX. We have been at some pains to ascertain the particulars of that fearful tragedy, and perhaps our readers, many of whom no doubt have heard it, may wish to have a few of the leading facts brought before them. JOHN M'NAGHTEN was born in 1698, at Benvarden, a respectable country residence between Derveck and Coleraine, now in the possession of the MONTGOMERY family. He was descended from Scottish ancestors, who came to Antrim with the M'DONNELLS, and whose posterity continues to maintain a leading position in the county even at the present day.

The father of our hapless hero died when his son was only six years old, leaving him a property which at that time yielded about £500 per annum. Even when a mere boy, it was observed that he cherished a strong propensity for gambling, and among his school companions he was despised for his cowardly demeanor. While he attended Trinity College, Dublin, he came of age, and in addition to the inheritance left by his father, he took possession also of property worth £800 a year, in the County of Tyrone, which had been left to him by an uncle, (Dr. M'NAGHTEN.) During the two years that followed, he took his degree of B. A., and devoted himself to his favorite study—gambling. His debts very soon equalled the value of his estates, but it was remarked that he lost his money with that graceful composure of manner which none but genuine gentlemen can command. Lord MASSAREENE of that day was M'NAGHTEN'S most intimate and useful friend. His connection with this nobleman's family enabled him to retrieve, in some measure, his ruined fortunes; for on his taking a solemn oath that he would renounce the gambling table forever, he was permitted to have Lady MASSAREENE'S sister in marriage. His wife was induced by him, however, after some time, to absolve her husband from this, to him, disagreeable condition, and he returned to his darling pursuit with greater earnestness than ever. She soon had fatal cause to regret her indulgence. Several suits were immediately commenced against him for the recovery of freshly-contracted debts. One night, on his return home (he then resided in Dublin,) he was arrested at his hall-door by certain law-officers who had been lying in wait. A scuffle ensued, and poor Mrs. M'NAGHTEN, who had been confined only a few days before, was so terrified by her husband's violence towards his captors, that she died soon after he was thrown into jail. For a time, he was inconsolable, being, as a husband, tender and affectionate, but he soon plunged again into dissipation, and reduced himself to a state of beggary once more. Through the influence of Lord MASSAREENE, M'NAGHTEN was appointed Collector of Duties for the County of Coleraine, but his expensive habits soon swallowed up his salary, and forced him to appropriate about £800 of the public money. He was thereupon dismissed, and a small portion of his landed property remained was seized to meet his defalcation. In this forlorn condition, Mr. ANDREW [illegible], who had known M'NAGHTEN in happier days, generously invited him to [illegible] until he could be in some way provided for. The family of Mr. KNOX at that time consisted of a son, 18 years of age, and a daughter, who was about 15. M'NAGHTEN gladly accepted his friend's invitation, and had no sooner entered the hospitable mansion of Prehen, than he began to arrange in his own mind how he might retrieve his affairs by marrying Miss KNOX, who, by her mother's settlement, had a fortune of £5,000, besides £1,500 a year, should her brother happen to die without legal issue. The young lady's partiality favored his projects, but she refused to marry him without her father's knowledge and consent. When M'NAGHTEN mentioned the matter to Mr. KNOX, the latter distinctly and absolutely refused to sanction the marriage. His would-be son-in-law did not attempt to change the resolution Mr. KNOX had taken, by expostulation or entreaty. On the contrary, he acknowledged that he had improperly taken advantage of his friend's kindness, and implored Mr. KNOX to spare him the mortification which he must suffer, should his folly be exposed. This was readily promised by his friend, on the solemn assurance of M'NAGHTEN that he would desist from all further attentions to Miss KNOX. But the unprincipled traitor immediately told the young lady, as a profound secret, that her father had consented to their marriage, but requested that no mention should be made of the affair, not even to his daughter, for at least a year, on account of her youth, and the unsatisfactory position of her lover at that particular time. M'NAGHTEN further added, that he could not deny himself the pleasure of telling her the secret, hoping that she would be careful not to betray him by referring to the subject in her father's presence. The young lady was only too happy to be thus deceived. She permitted him to continue his addresses in secret, under the impression that she was thus acquiescing in the arrangements entered into between her father and lover. At length she was prevailed upon, as a solemn evidence of her own consent, and an engagement not to marry another, to read over the marriage ceremony with M'NAGHTEN, in the presence of a young gentleman named HAMILTON, kissing the book as a seal to every promise, but at the same time regularly adding, "provided my father shall consent." He soon afterwards endeavored to persuade her that this contract was a real marriage, but her virtue and her deep sense of filial duty enabled her to repel his solicitations. When his treacherous conduct was discovered, Mr. KNOX commenced proceedings against him in the Ecclesiastical Court of Londonderry, in order first to prove the contract, and then to have it set aside by virtue of a statute recently enacted, which rendered such contracts *ipso facto* void when either of the parties were under age. HAMILTON, the only witness who could prove the contract, was kept out of the way by M'NAGHTEN. From Derry it was removed to the Prerogative Court of Armagh, where this witness was compelled to give evidence. The contract was entirely set aside, and £500 was awarded to Mr. KNOX as damages. A writ was immediately issued to recover this sum from M'NAGHTEN; and as other actions for debt were coming upon him he escaped into England, keeping up a regular correspondence with his associates in Ireland, and adopting certain disreputable means of raising money. On his return, in disguise, he made several attempts to get possession of Miss KNOX, but always failed. At length he heard that Mr. KNOX was to set out for Dublin on the 10th of November, and that he would be accompanied by his son and daughter. M'NAGHTEN immediately reconnoitered the road, to ascertain where he might most conveniently effect his premeditated abduction of Miss KNOX, and eventually selected a place on the lands of Cloughean, where a number of roads met, by any one of which he hoped to be able to make his escape. On the morning of the day above mentioned, he took possession of a cabin at this point, bringing with him a number of associates or dependents, a sack containing fire-arms, and a leathern belt to tie the lady on horseback behind him, should she refuse to accompany him willingly. Between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock in the forenoon, Mr. KNOX'S carriage drove up, containing himself, Mrs. KNOX, Miss KNOX, and a woman servant. Two men servants, armed, rode behind. Without detailing all the particulars of the dreadful scene that ensued, we only mention that eight shots were fired in a few moments. M'NAGHTEN was wounded at the commencement; and, on Mr. KNOX firing on him from the carriage, but missing him, he came forward and deliberately fired into the conveyance, lodging five bullets in Miss KNOX'S side. He intended to shoot her father; but when he discovered that she was the victim he discharged two or three additional shots, with the object, it was believed, of murdering every one in the carriage. In this he was disappointed, as no one else of the party was injured. Miss KNOX was removed from the carriage when her murderer had retired, and died in a farm-house, after four hours of intense suffering. This tragical occurrence took place about three miles from Strabane. M'NAGHTEN was soon afterwards arrested in a hay-loft belonging to a person called WINSLOW, and lodged in Lifford jail. During the period of his imprisonment no one visited him but his brother, who came once before his trial, and once after it, remaining about ten minutes each time, and leaving three guineas with the minister of the place to bury him and his luckless accomplice DUNBAR. On the day of trial he was carried into the court-house, rolled in a blanket, washaven, and having on the bloody shirt in which he was arrested. He was perfectly composed, and spoke in such a strain of natural eloquence as to draw tears from [illegible] who [illegible] his crime, and sincerely [illegible] the fate of the lady he [illegible] that he had no inten-

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Mr. Justice Maule on Murder.

From the Examiner.

A pressure of matter in our last number prevented our noticing a startling doctrine broached by Mr. Justice MAULE upon the trial of TURNER, WALTON, and five others for the murder of Mr. BAGSHAWE. The prisoners had been poaching in a river, the right of fishing in which belonged to Mr. BAGSHAWE, who collected a party of men, and headed them against the poachers. Just before coming to close quarters with the trespassers Mr. BAGSHAWE let loose a bulldog, upon which the poachers fired a couple of guns. There was then a rush of Mr. BAGSHAWE'S party, met by a discharge of fire-arms from the poachers, and a struggle ensued, in which Mr. BAGSHAWE received injuries of which he died in a few hours.

Mr. Justice MAULE instructed the Jury that the prisoners "would not be guilty of murder unless they had reasonable means of knowing that the parties who attacked him did so for the purpose of apprehending them and carrying them before a Justice; and if Mr. BAGSHAW'S party had not really that object, but, as was suggested for the defence, the object of beating them, then their resistance would assume a different character altogether, and the case would not fall within that description of murder to which he had referred. But if they should think that the general nature of the transaction in question was such as to bring it within that description, then they must consider singly the case of each prisoner, and see how far the evidence implicated him."

According to this doctrine, men engaged in an illegal act have all the rights of self-defence belonging to innocent persons, provided they may suppose that persons coming against them intend taking the law into their own hands. It is a corollary, therefore, that it rests with the wrongdoer to judge whether or not he shall submit to arrest, or whether he shall; upon the presumption that a violence beyond the law is meditated, take the life of the man who offers to lay hands upon him.

If this be good law, all men engaged in unlawful enterprizes should go armed, in order that they may be prepared to repel such attacks upon them as may be made, according to their notion, with the intention, not to hand them over to justice, but to subject them to chastisement other than that of law. And remarkable it is that these poachers had so prepared themselves, as if they were all as good lawyers as Mr. Justice MAULE, and had exactly squared their proceedings with the doctrine he laid down.

Were it with any such understanding of the law that the Clonmel jury acquitted CARDEN of the assault on Miss [illegible]'S defender? And, if Mr. CARDEN had shot SMITHWICK, would it have been a valid justification that he had no reasonable means of knowing that SMITHWICK'S attack upon him was for the purpose of apprehending him to be dealt with by law; but, on the contrary, that he conceived the intention to be to beat him for the violence he had offered to the ladies?

If this law be good, certain it is that no one will ever submit to capture except from regular officers of justice, and not always from them.

The circumstance of the case that moved Mr. Justice MAULE to take so indulgent a view of the resistance of the prisoners, was probably Mr. BAGSHAWE'S letting loose the bulldog against them. This certainly was a proceeding beyond the object of a capture, for a bulldog is not very discriminating in his hostilities, and the bite of a dog is to many men more terrible than any penalty of the law for poaching. But the men could not have had any foreknowledge that the dog was to be launched against them, and yet they were provided with fire-arms, shewing that they were prepared to go to the worst extremities in the event of interruption in their illegal enterprise. For what were the men armed, if they did not contemplate the murder for which they were tried, and so unreasonably acquitted? If they had been poachers of game—of pheasants, for example—it might have been supposed that the guns were for the purpose of shooting the birds; but the poachers of fish could be armed with guns for one purpose only—to turn them against the protectors of the rights invaded. If this be not murder, what is it? And let us at least have a new definition of the crime, so that persons may not, with a false reliance on the law, go forth to be killed with impunity for resisting attacks on their property.

Horrible Case of Seduction.

From the Liverpool Daily Times.

Human nature in some people is bad enough, but it is hard to conceive anything so truly revolting as the following case, the particulars of which came from a quarter that places anything like doubt out of the question. If there is no other punishment in this world for such a wretch as we are about to describe, but that of publicity for the purpose of holding him up to the scorn and abhorrence of all mankind, we would be the first to inflict it by inserting his name and all respecting him, but unfortunately such a course would inflict more pain on the victim and her family by the exposure than it would on the head of the demon in human shape who could conceive and afterwards carry out his designs as it appears the ruffian to whom we allude did. Shortly, then, this person, who represents a certain house in Glasgow—we will not say in what position—paid his addresses to the daughter of a person above him in position, but he was admitted as her suitor. Within a month of the present time he called one evening at the house of the lady's father, and obtained permission for her to have a walk with him in the suburbs of Glasgow. On their return he brought her to a hotel, where she had one cup of coffee. She remembered nothing of that fatal cup until she found herself in a strange room. She rang the bell, and to her horror she discovered that she was in a certain hotel in Belfast, having been brought there from on board a steamer by her betrayer, who stated that she was his wife, and was insensible from sea-sickness. He remained all night, but went away in the morning, discharging his bill, saying he would return again. It is needless to say he did not. The unfortunate girl was without any means, having nothing but the clothes she wore, and a gold chain about her neck. This she sold, and procured a passage to Liverpool, On Thursday she was met and recognized by a gentleman in —— street, in this town, (Liverpool.) He being a friend of her father's, she confessed all to him, but expressed the greatest horror at the idea of returning home, although she is in the most wretched state at this moment. The gentleman kindly supported her present pressing necessities, and it is hoped will be the means of restoring her to her friends. But what will her destroyer say when he hears the state to which he has reduced this once happy girl and her distracted family?

French Police.

From Galignani's Messenger.

The police on the 28th of May last, as stated in the *Messenger* at the time, arrested a notorious female pickpocket, who, from her extraordinary skill, had obtained amongst her fraternity the title of the Golden Hand. On Saturday this woman was tried by the Tribunal of Correctional Police. It was stated that she is 67 years of age, that for half a century she has been a regular professional pickpocket, and that the total amount of her thefts is estimated at the enormous sum of 20,000,000f. At the age of 15 she married a man named VERMOUSEN, and shortly after began the career of pocket-picking. Her success was so great that she and her husband lived in grand style, and kept carriages and horses. In 1813 or 1814 she and her husband were condemned at Liege by default to two years' imprisonment for picking pockets, and in 1826 she was sentenced at Ghent to five years' imprisonment for the same offence. In 1831 she purchased a splendid hotel at Lille, but was shortly after arrested for picking pockets at Arras, and was sentenced to four years' imprisonment. About this time her husband, finding that he had no longer the means of indulging in luxury, took life in disgust, and destroyed himself. After her release from jail, she went to Be-

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Rejoicings Over a Released Prisoner.

From the Sussex (Eng.) Express.

On Wednesday Mr. JEREMIAH SMITH returned to his native town, after suffering incarceration for six months. A few days previously, when the information reached Rye that he had been liberated, a council meeting was called, and it was resolved that the Mayor and Town Council should welcome him on his return home, and mark the high estimation in which they still held him by publicly receiving him at the railway station. This was made known throughout the town and neighborhood by means of bills, and a general holyday was determined upon. Business was entirely suspended, the shops were closed, and young and old of both sexes turned out in holyday attire to welcome home their late Mayor. The country around supplied a large addition to the multitude. Between 300 and 400 of Mr. SMITH'S laborers were in readiness to receive their employer as soon as the train should arrive. These were all dressed in their white frocks, and each wore a blue riband and rosette. A large number of farmers came in on horseback and took up a position in the railway yard, which was completely filled by persons anxious to welcome him home with loud huzzas. The whole town presented an appearance of unparalleled gayety; triumphal arches and banners greeted the eye at every turn. Over the entrance gates at the railway station two splendid arches were thrown, the evergreens being beautifully interspersed with flowers culled from the gardens of Mr. SMITH'S friends. The arches were surmounted by a large crown in the centre, and immediately beneath this, on either side, the word "Welcome" was formed in large letters with flowers. At the top of the side pillars the arms of Rye and Winchelsea were placed, and a very imposing effect was produced. Shortly after 1 o'clock the train arrived, the engine gaily decorated with evergreens. Mr. SMITH, who was accompanied by Mr. MACKINNON, the member for Rye, was enthusiastically cheered in his progress to the George Hotel, where he addressed the people from the balcony, and then retired to join a party of above 100 gentlemen at a public entertainment, the Mayor presiding. A number of toasts were drunk and speeches made, and the company then proceeded to a field at the end of the town, where a grand display of fireworks took place.

Miscellaneous.

REMARKABLE OCCURRENCE.—The Liverpool *Mercury* records the following fearful and mysterious occurrence, which happened on Saturday afternoon to a number of persons who were engaged in felling and barking timber at Minwear Wood, situate a few miles from Haverfordwest, on the estate of the Baron DE RUTZEN. It appears that while so occupied fifteen women of the party were suddenly struck to the ground by some unseen force, and that with such violence as to be rendered quite unconscious. Most of them have recovered, but four still lie in a very precarious state, little hope of their recovery being entertained. The strange part of the affair is this, that there was no electric fire or report, and all those affected were the women of the party, while the men, standing indiscriminately near, were untouched. One of the women says she fancied that a mist enveloped her in for an instant. It is strange, too, that the suffe,ers are affected with insanity. Whether any noxious gas could have been so rapidly evolved from the ground or trees, or whether it was a current of electricity arising out of the earth, seems a question worth the attention of those interested in electrical phenomena. It is stated by some that a most unusual smell pervaded the whole place.

A BLIND ROBBER.—A market gardener at Vaugirard was in the middle of Sunday night awakened by the barking of his dog. He got up and seized his gun, but could see no one. The next morning he heard that an old blind man, who had been accustomed to get his living by begging, had been picked up in the street bathed in blood with his shoulder-bone broken, a frightful wound in his head, and other grave injuries. Sent to the hospital Necker, the old man, made a confession which caused some surprise. He had, he said, notwithstanding his blindness, gone into a ropewalk by the side of the garden wall with the intention of committing a robbery. The gardener's dog, which was loose, saw him, and after barking to give an alarm, rushed on him, and bit him most severely. In dismay he took to flight, but in his hurry, he went too near an abandoned quarry seven yards deep. He fell into it, and injured himself in the manner stated. After remaining some time insensible, he managed to crawl out of the quarry, and succeeded after a while in reaching the Grande Rue. There his strength failed him and he could go no further. He accordingly fell in the street and remained until found. The old man's injuries are so serious that his life is despaired of. [*Galignani.*

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.—The Greenock *Advertiser* gives an account of an adventure which befell LACHLAN GRAHAM, of Greenock, a man of forty, who is paralyzed, and has been accustomed to amuse himself with roaming about the shrubbery of the cemetery and looking for birds' nests. In tracking a linnet on the 30th ult. he fell down, and was unable to rise. His voice being also affected by paralysis, he could not make himself heard at any distance, and, owing to the height of the furze, there was no chance of his being seen. He lay there for an entire week, subsisting on a few cherries and beans and the young shoots of the whins, and was at last saved from perishing through the instrumentality of the bird which he had been so intent on securing or plundering; for as he lay near the nest, a mason employed on a tombstone on his way to his work, seeing the linnet fly home, followed, and found GRAHAM, who had been advertised for by his family, and who showed the power of the ruling passion by his first words to the mason—"There's the nest!" After the excitement of the moment, however, he became nearly insensible, but, through medical treatment, he is recovering.

MARRIAGE IN FRANCE.—An application was on Saturday made to the Civil Tribunal to declare null and void a marriage celebrated by the Rev. M. COQUEREL, the Protestant minister, on the 4th of October, 1853, between an Englishman and a Portuguese. Both parties made the demand, and each complained of the other; but as it appeared that the marriage had not been celebrated before a civil officer, by which alone it would be valid according to the French law, that no publication or register of it had been made at the Portuguese embassy, and that the Portuguese laws prohibit marriages between persons of different religions, the tribunal declared it void, and decided that a settlement which had been entered into before the marriage with respect to certain property, should be void also.

DEATH OF AN ACTRESS.—An actress of some celebrity on the Boulevards, Mademoiselle HELEN GAUSSEN, died lately on the passage from Havre to San Francisco. According to common report she had a monomania for misappropriating plate and jewelry. This propensity, however, never got her into serious trouble; but she was addicted to politics of a reddish hue, and by one of the arbitrary decrees after the *coup d'état* was sentenced to transportation. After a lengthened imprisonment this sentence was commuted into a permission to emigrate to California in one of the boats sent out by the proceeds of the Lingot d'or lottery.

GAROTTE ROBBERIES.—Robberies of this description have of late been of frequent occurrence in the neighborhood of Eckington, and the thieves have, in every instance, escaped detection. About a week since a person named HALL, employed at Renishaw Works, was attacked and plundered of a sum of money while walking between Eckington and the railway station. On the previous Saturday night another man had a quantity of provisions stolen from his basket in the same locality; the thieves, in this instance also, preventing re-

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[illegible] in all parts of Europe, Belgium, Germany and Italy. She was always magnificently dressed, and drove about in carriages. She frequented all places of public resort, but principally railway stations, and offices of public vehicles. Informed in May last that she had arrived in Paris, the police took measures for arresting her. Having discovered her residence, which was no easy matter, as she was constantly shifting about from place to place, they on the 28th of that month, set officers to watch her when she went out. She proceeded to the office of the Passy omnibuses, Place du Palais Royal, and there they saw her make attempts to pick several pockets. At length she succeeded in possessing herself of the purse of a lady, and thereupon they arrested her. She loudly asserted that she was the victim of a mistake. To silence her the officers searched her pockets, but to their astonishment did not find the purse. When, however they led her away it fell to the ground. She had slipped it beneath her petticoats with such dexterity that, though they had kept a close watch on her, they had not observed the act. Her lodgings being searched, there were discovered considerable sums in gold and silver, 22 pair of earrings, 8 shirt studs, a watch chain, 8 crosses of different orders, 4 gold buckles, 16 rings, 4 pins, 1 pearl necklace, 1 gold do., and other articles of value. She denied that she was the Golden Hand, but the sister of her first husband, a woman named WEVER, recognized her, and gave a full account of her career. According to this woman, her proper name is BEAUGARD, she having married some time back a railway *employé* of that name at Brussels. Called on for her defence, she vehemently protested that she was not the person she was taken for, and she threw herself on her knees, implored mercy with clasped hands and tried to weep. The tribunal condemned her to five years' imprisonment, and five years' surveillance of the police.

Rejoicings Over a Released Prisoner.

From the Sussex (Eng.) Express.

On Wednesday Mr. JEREMIAH SMITH returned to his native town, after suffering incarceration for six months. A few days previously, when the information reached Rye that he had been liberated, a council meeting was called, and it was resolved that the Mayor and Town Council should welcome him on his return home, and mark the high estimation in which they still held him by publicly receiving him at the railway station. This was made known throughout the town and neighborhood by means of bills, and a general holyday was determined upon. Business was entirely suspended, the shops were closed, and young and old of both sexes turned out in holyday attire to welcome home their late Mayor. The country around supplied a large addition to the multitude. Between 300 and 400 of Mr. SMITH'S laborers were in readiness to receive their employer as soon as the train should arrive. These were all dressed in their white frocks, and each wore a blue riband and rosette. A large number of farmers came in on horseback and took up a position in the railway yard, which was completely filled by persons anxious to welcome him home with loud huzzas. The whole town presented an appearance of unparalleled gayety; triumphal arches and banners greeted the eye at every turn. Over the entrance gates at the railway station two splendid arches were thrown, the evergreens being beautifully interspersed with flowers culled from the gardens of Mr. SMITH'S friends. The arches were surmounted by a large crown in the centre, and immediately beneath this, on either side, the word "Welcome" was formed in large letters with flowers. At the top of the side pillars the arms of Rye and Winchelsea were placed, and a very imposing effect was produced. Shortly after 1 o'clock the train arrived, the engine gaily decorated with evergreens. Mr. SMITH, who was accompanied by Mr. MACKINNON, the member for Rye, was enthusiastically cheered in his progress to the George Hotel, where he addressed the people from the balcony, and then retired to join a party of above 100 gentlemen at a public entertainment, the Mayor presiding. A number of toasts were drunk and speeches made, and the company then proceeded to a field at the end of the town, where a grand display of fireworks took place.

Miscellaneous.

REMARKABLE OCCURRENCE.—The Liverpool *Mercury* records the following fearful and mysterious occurrence, which happened on Saturday afternoon to a number of persons who were engaged in felling and barking timber at Minwear Wood, situate a few miles from Haverfordwest, on the estate of the Baron DE RUTZEN. It appears that while so occupied fifteen women of the party were suddenly struck to the ground by some unseen force, and that with such violence as to be rendered quite unconscious. Most of them have recovered, but four still lie in a very precarious state, little hope of their recovery being entertained. The strange part of the affair is this, that there was no electric fire or report, and all those affected were the women of the party, while the men, standing indiscriminately near, were untouched. One of the women says she fancied that a mist enveloped her in for an instant. It is strange, too, that the suffe,ers are affected with insanity. Whether any noxious gas could have been so rapidly evolved from the ground or trees, or whether it was a current of electricity arising out of the earth, seems a question worth the attention of those interested in electrical phenomena. It is stated by some that a most unusual smell pervaded the whole place.

A BLIND ROBBER.—A market gardener at Vaugirard was in the middle of Sunday night awakened by the barking of his dog. He got up and seized his gun, but could see no one. The next morning he heard that an old blind man, who had been accustomed to get his living by begging, had been picked up in the street bathed in blood with his shoulder-bone broken, a frightful wound in his head, and other grave injuries. Sent to the hospital Necker, the old man, made a confession which caused some surprise. He had, he said, notwithstanding his blindness, gone into a ropewalk by the side of the garden wall with the intention of committing a robbery. The gardener's dog, which was loose, saw him, and after barking to give an alarm, rushed on him, and bit him most severely. In dismay he took to flight, but in his hurry, he went too near an abandoned quarry seven yards deep. He fell into it, and injured himself in the manner stated. After remaining some time insensible, he managed to crawl out of the quarry, and succeeded after a while in reaching the Grande Rue. There his strength failed him and he could go no further. He accordingly fell in the street and remained until found. The old man's injuries are so serious that his life is despaired of. [*Galignani.*

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.—The Greenock *Advertiser* gives an account of an adventure which befell LACHLAN GRAHAM, of Greenock, a man of forty, who is paralyzed, and has been accustomed to amuse himself with roaming about the shrubbery of the cemetery and looking for birds' nests. In tracking a linnet on the 30th ult. he fell down, and was unable to rise. His voice being also affected by paralysis, he could not make himself heard at any distance, and, owing to the height of the furze, there was no chance of his being seen. He lay there for an entire week, subsisting on a few cherries and beans and the young shoots of the whins, and was at last saved from perishing through the instrumentality of the bird which he had been so intent on securing or plundering; for as he lay near the nest, a mason employed on a tombstone on his way to his work, seeing the linnet fly home, followed, and found GRAHAM, who had been advertised for by his family, and who showed the power of the ruling passion by his first words to the mason—"There's the nest!" After the excitement of the moment, however, he became nearly insensible, but, through medical treatment, he is recovering.

MARRIAGE IN FRANCE.—An application was on Saturday made to the Civil Tribunal to declare null and void a marriage celebrated by the Rev. M. COQUEREL, the Protestant minister, on the 4th of October, 1853, between an Englishman and a Portuguese. Both parties made the demand, and each complained of the other; but as it appeared that the marriage had not been celebrated before a civil officer, by which alone it would be valid according to the French law, that no publication or register of it had been made at the Portuguese embassy, and that the Portuguese laws prohibit marriages between persons of different religions, the tribunal declared it void, and decided that a settlement which had been entered into before the marriage with respect to certain property, should be void also.

DEATH OF AN ACTRESS.—An actress of some celebrity on the Boulevards, Mademoiselle HELEN GAUSSEN, died lately on the passage from Havre to San Francisco. According to common report she had a monomania for misappropriating plate and jewelry. This propensity, however, never got her into serious trouble; but she was addicted to politics of a reddish hue, and by one of the arbitrary decrees after the *coup d'état* was sentenced to transportation. After a lengthened imprisonment this sentence was commuted into a permission to emigrate to California in one of the boats sent out by the proceeds of the Lingot d'or lottery.

GAROTTE ROBBERIES.—Robberies of this description have of late been of frequent occurrence in the neighborhood of Eckington, and the thieves have, in every instance, escaped detection. About a week since a person named HALL, employed at Renishaw Works, was attacked and plundered of a sum of money while walking between Eckington and the railway station. On the previous Saturday night another man had a quantity of provisions stolen from his basket in the same locality; the thieves, in this instance also, preventing re-

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[illegible] *From the* [illegible]

The newly appointed [illegible] Police, from the First, Second, Third and Fourth, were sworn into office yesterday afternoon. After the administration of the oath of office, Mayor CONRAD addressed the new officers as follows:

GENTLEMEN: The station to which you have been called is an elevated one, and demands no ordinary merits and qualifications. Its duties are arduous and important, involving the highest interest of society, the property, the peace and security of our fellow-citizens. Its powers are equally momentous, for each officer is, for the time being, the repository of the energies of the law, and each should earnestly realise and conscientiously appreciate the gravity of the trust reposed in him. The responsibilities which attend that trust are, of course, commensurately great, and and suggest considerations which should make any man pause before he lightly assumes the obligation which binds him to the service.

That service demands a moral character, free from reproach; a devotion of the entire energies of the officer to the public, utterly excluding all other business pursuits or employments whatsoever; it requires a diligence that is willing to labor with alacrity and zeal, and without intermission, during all the hours of prescribed service—a courage that will shrink from no duty, however perilous or painful—a temperance that can never be betrayed into forgetfulness—and an integrity that no temptation can corrupt.

You have been selected from many applicants, because you are believed to possess these merits. Attribute to no other cause—to no influence of party nor of friends—to no personal partiality nor private motives—your appointment; for not a single consideration beyond the honor of the service and the interests of the public has been recognized in your choice. In some instances I may have been deceived, though I have no reason to apprehend it; but if so, the triumph of deception will be a brief one.

If any member of the body should prove unworthy the confidence reposed in him—should fail in any of the requisites which I have stated—should exhibit a lack of zeal, courage or fidelity, in the service, or, worst of all, should betray that he is the slave of that master whose service is utter hostility to duty—I mean intemperance—no matter who he may be, or what interests may interpose to shield him, he shall be forthwith discharged. And let it be distinctly understood between us that this shall be more promptly and sternly done than menaced. To every charge, however, all the privileges of vindication shall be afforded—a careful hearing, with witnesses under oath, and a full consideration of the evidence; but, if the offence be ascertained, no plea shall avert the punishment. And let me add that no officer, once discharged, need hope to be reinstated.

It is my duty—due to you, to the public, and to myself—that I should make this declaration; but let me add, that, in confiding to you the trust which becomes yours with this oath of office, I prove that I have no apprehension that so painful a necessity can arise.

I have not a doubt that you will—one and all—do honor to the service by your energy, diligence, devotion and integrity. By such a course you will not merely win my official confidence, my personal esteem, securing a friend that will be proud to serve you in any vicissitude of life, but you will attain a nobler reward—the proud consciousness of merit and the gratitude and applause of your fellow-citizens. The service should, from its own nature, and I trust from the character of its members, be an honorable one; and it shall be my anxious effort, by lifting it to meritorious aims, and by rebuking every action unworthy of it, to render it a proud and noble one. If it has ever been otherwise, the fault has been with unworthy men, incapable of appreciating its real character. That source of reproach shall not exist hereafter. The members of this service—of whom I am proud to be one—are civic sentinels and soldiers—the champions of the laws of their country—the protectors of the feeble—the safeguards of the innocent; and, as such, with duties the most exalted, always performed with arduous toil, and often in the face of peril, they challenge, and, if true to themselves, they will win, the confidence, the gratitude and applause of their fellow-citizens.

Their title will be a proud distinction, and their uniform a badge of honor, recognized as covering gallant and honorable hearts devoted to the loftiest civic duties. This spirit of pride in the corps and devotion to its reputation, it will be your part and your pride to cherish, not only by your own virtues, but by exposing every treacherous dereliction that dishonors it; and it will be my ambition to maintain it, by sustaining and encouraging every officer who shares in this spirit, and by lopping from the service every corrupt and unworthy branch, every member whose lack of zeal or lack of virtue renders him an unfit associate for honorable public servants.

It is understood that in addition to the appointments already announced, the quota of officers from the old city proper has also been selected, and the appointments will be sent into Select Council for confirmation to-morrow afternoon. The officers already confirmed will go upon duty on the 1st of September.

Politics in Westchester County.

SING SING, Wednesday, Aug. 30, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Soft Shell Convention for the First Assembly District of Westchester County, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State and Congressional Conventions, was held at this place yesterday.

The proceedings were exceedingly spirited, the late Hard officers of the Prison having attempted to obtain the ascendancy. They made a failure, however, the following gentlemen being appointed to represent the District in the State Convention: JOHN J. JUNE, GEO. W. MARSHALL, WM. B. SILKMAN and HIRAM P. ROWELL. If the expression is legitimate, I would say that these are the hardest kind of Softs.

AMONG the delegates appointed to the Congressional Convention, I notice the name of Dr. BENJ. BRANDRETH. It will be recollected that the Doctor represented the District in the Hard State Convention. He privately withdrew from that body when resolutions were proposed endorsing the Nebraska bill, and permitted his substitute to do the voting on that measure. His present position implies that his opinions upon this subject have undergone some change. Yours, &c.

American Artists in Italy.

Correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser.

FLORENCE, Friday, Aug. 4, 1854.

We had the pleasure not long since of attending a *soirée musicale* here, which gratified at once the sense of harmony and our national pride; the chief contributor to this "concord of sweet sounds" being an American composer, of remarkable promise, Mr. BOOTH, whose quartette, performed by four of the best instrumentalists in Italy, furnished the rarest regalement of the evening. It is a most praiseworthy composition, free from imitation, indeed quite original—brilliant in some parts, pathetic in others, and effectively harmonious in all. Mr. BOOTH has been at Florence, studying hard, some years; he has composed many small pieces—one of which, including Yankee Doodle as a variation, was also performed on the occasion referred to—and will in time, no doubt, concentrate his talents in some more ambitious effort—perhaps the opera.

Several young American vocalists are now studying here with reference to the stage. Miss PHILLIPS, of Boston, has already made a successful *début* at Brescia; Miss HENSLER, also from Boston, will make hers at at the Royal Theatre of Turin in October next, and then submit herself to the severe ordeal of *La Scala* at Milan—that West Point of musical cadets, whose diploma is a sure passport to future success. Miss HILL, she too, a Bostonian, is preparing to follow, and is said to have as fine natural gifts as either of them. Thus Young America in sending composers and prima donnas to the Old World even to the very home of music, is beginning to pay her long-running musical debt to Italy. May it in time be fully paid, principal and interest!

Ordinary parlor music must, sooner or later, be superceded by the progress of professional training; public taste is becoming too cultivated for mediocrity. Music, in truth, more than any other art, requires the most assiduous cultivation; then the highest natural endowments are necessary, in order to set the sensitive strings vibrating—to produce that melting luxuriance of enjoyment, which is almost the only pleasure not of the forbidden tree—which cheers, as well as subdues, all hearts, as if the glow of some good action, or the grace of some noble principle, had passed over them. It is the only art exempt from the trail of the serpent, which enjoys alone the glorious disability of expressing or inspiring evil—being only a means of vice when speech is added to sound. Even Caliban, lifted above his brutified nature, bears witness to the transforming power:

—— "The Isle is full of noises,
'Sounds and sweet airs that give delight, *and hurt not.*"

Every department of art has now its worthy American representative in Italy. We have just seen a painting executed by Mr. PAGE, our artist at Rome, which might be mistaken for a perfect work of one of the old masters, were it not signalized as modern by being the actual portrait of ROBERT BROWNING; or rather, were it not ROBERT BROWNING *himself*; not sitting up to be painted—not forcing the canvass to say *poet*; but is reality that *very* poet, in life-like repose—straining at nothing, yet indicating the possibility of anything. We had heard many exceptions to Mr. PAGE'S theory of color; but, if such be the results, long live his theory, and long live he to practice it! Indeed, this picture, while unlike any one of the ancient schools, is worthy of either of them; its finish is exquisite, and its tone a pleasant harmony, which lingers as a charm on the senses when the painting is removed from sight. The friends of Mr. and Mrs. BROWNING at Florence, have been much mortified and grieved by an article in the New-York *Home Journal* of July 15, ridiculing their personal appearance and manners. This, though in itself too low and frivolous to merit attention, is noticeable as having been introduced into a paper conducted by a brother poet, and that too, as extracted from the *private* correspondence of an American lady at Rome; thus showing itself as much out of place as the editor was out of good taste and feeling in giving it such unnecessary conspicuity. But what surprises us more, and touches him nearer, is the *home* thrust which he has given his reputation for gallantry, in this double offence against the fair sex, exposing the exterior imperfections of one—and she a woman whom angels might name with reverence—to jeering dolls and sneering fools, and at the same time laying open the private shallowness of another to public view. Nor does his after-hit at "common observers" mend at all his own disabled sense. "Lack of second-sight" indeed must those have who see only in Mrs. BROWNING the frail form, shattered by disease, on which the strong workings of genius and beatings of a true woman's heart have left deep traces in advance of time; or who cannot see in her eye—that fitting outlet of her large and comely soul—the beaming of a moral beauty as far surpassing mere superficial charms, as the beauty of her heavenly countenance will surpass that of the lesser angels—(if angels they should chance to become)—whose puny sneer dared ridicule the plain bodily disguise of one who walked "humbly and softly" on earth, though in reality head and shoulders above all queenly women; whose physical voice was too feeble a medium for the prophet-tone of a spirit which found only utterance through her pen, and echo in truest bosoms. One, too, who never soiled that pen by the venom of malice—who had emphatically "the law of kindness ever in her heart and on her lips," out of which came never cursing, but blessing and love for all. How can we wonder that such spirits shrink from promiscuous intercourse; or, that when they are induced against their will, to go into ungenial society, they should there "answer the fool according to his folly," and be mistaken by such for fellow triflers! Why should the stores of learning which enrich the minds and works of Mr. and Mrs. BROWNING—such universal intelligence, such powers of conversation as he possesses, be cast as pearls before the common herd? Why should not Mrs. BROWNING'S instinctive modesty, or her silence in the presence of babblers, be mistaken by such for stupidity?

Miss HOSMER, the young American sculptress, named also in this *publicly* "private" letter—as "the real lioness of Rome"—is too true a pupil of art not to be modest as she is natural; and she would blush to see herself set up in type—"As bold as a lion," against those whom she reveres as having entered the temples, at whose vestibule as yet she toils and hopes. From what we have seen of her unaffected simplicity and earnestness, we doubt not that she would sit at Mrs. BROWNING'S feet and learn of her, as of one who knows how to make the human soul speak through artistic form. Miss HOSMER has taken a villa for the Summer in the environs of Florence, and will here occupy herself with drawing out compositions to mould later into clay. Her drawings are said to be full of feeling and classically beautiful. She has already made several successful busts; also the study for an ideal statue, which will occupy her next Winter at Rome. Being but twenty-two years of age, what she has done is remarkable and full of promise which cannot fail to be realized, her genius being united to an intrepid will and executive force seld

...of a very ... the Mail does not ... with the Terms of ... we shall commence the publi... the middle of September next of ... WEEKLY TIMES. It will be ... the size of the same size, and in the same ... Daily Times, and will contain all the ... published in the Daily except the advertise... The first number will be issued at the com... of our third year, on the 19th of Sep... It will be sent to subscribers, by Mail, in ... of the United States, or elsewhere, for ... DOLLARS a year, payable in all cases ...

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

A Voice for Peace.

The Baltimore *American*, always sound and judicious, deplores the acrid agitation upon the subject of Slavery which has of late prevailed, and earnestly invokes a return to *peace*. It says:

"We believe the South is fully prepared, by every proper exertion, to do her part in inaugurating the reign of good will. The Nebraska excitement was ... by her efforts; *beyond the mere enunciation of its cardinal principle*, she reaped no benefit from it, and every day is increasing the conviction that the development of her productive capabilities and the encouragement of her industrial ... things which flourish best in times of ... are what constitute her great need. *Tired of agitation, she desires peace, and asks only to be let alone.*

"Why, then, *cannot the North accept the gage of ... and cast out?* The late struggle has been a ... battle—the North, perhaps, coming off the victory securing all the practical advantages—and why may not the old axiom "forget and forgive," ... profitably practiced by sections and States as ... individuals?

"It is impossible to doubt the sincerity of this appeal, or of the views on which it rests. And yet it is difficult to believe that the *American* can be blind to the real influences which have broken the peace that ... until the passage of the Nebraska bill. It is easy to disparage the importance of that bill, now it has passed,—and even to assert that the South has reaped no advantage from it and did not desire its passage. "Beyond the mere enunciation of its cardinal principle," says the *American*, "the South derived no benefit from it." But in that "cardinal principle" is involved the whole controversy between Slavery and Freedom, so far as the action of the Federal Government is concerned. The Slave States have always claimed the right to carry Slavery into the territories of the United States, and have denied the right of the General Government to exclude it. This is the "cardinal principle" which the Free States have resisted. This issue has been at the bottom of the whole contest between them; and the establishment, or as the *American* phrases it, the "enunciation" of this right of the Slave States to plant Slavery in the Federal territories, in spite of the Federal Government, involves nothing less than the complete and final defeat of the principle upon which the Free States have always insisted, as demanded by justice and sound policy. Is it strange that such a result should excite complaint and remonstrance?

"But this result, at which in any case the Free States would feel aggrieved, is infinitely aggravated by the circumstances under which it was brought about. So far as the territory which it embraced was concerned, this contest had been closed, and peace had been restored. The North and South had agreed upon restoring peace,—not by conquest but by compromise. The South claimed the right to carry Slavery into *all* the territory, and sought to exercise it:—the North claimed the right to *exclude* Slavery from all the territory, and sought to exercise it. Both yielded something, and it was covenanted that the right claimed by each should be excluded over part, and waived over part, of the territory in question. On these terms peace was restored, and for years, so far as that territory was concerned, peace prevailed. Last Winter, without a word of warning, to the surprise and amazement of the whole country, without a petition from any corner, or any solitary inhabitant of the Union, the covenant was broken. The Slave States seized *all* the territory.

"The *American* urges that *practically* the Free States have lost nothing by this. This is a mistake. Whatever else they may regain, they have lost, we fear irretrievably, *all confidence in the honor and good faith of the Slaveholding interest.* They found the security into which they had been lulled, used to rob them of all they had saved from the rights they had tried to defend. It is folly to say the scheme did not "originate" with the South. It did originate in the knowledge that the South would welcome and sustain it—and it is quite as base to be tempted into a dishonest act as to commit it without temptation. To prate, at such a time, and after such a wrong, of "desiring peace," of asking only to be "let alone,"—to appeal to the North to "accept the gage of amity thus held out,"—will be much more likely to stimulate indignation than foment good will. It looks like the advice of a highwayman to the victim he has plundered, to "forget and forgive."

"The worst effect of this Nebraska bill, has been the destruction of this confidence of the North in the honor and fair dealing of the South. It has undermined and broken down that public sentiment which made possible the *compromise* of these conflicting claims. It has planted deep-seated and indignant distrust in the mind and heart of the North; and years cannot remove it. This mischief is done, whatever may happen in Nebraska. Whether slavery goes there or not, the slave interest has proved itself treacherous and faithless—regardless of honor and determined at any hazard to establish its iron supremacy over the Federal Government and the Federal Union. We believe the best men of the South appreciate the evil that has been done, and would gladly retrieve it. *Let them restore the Missouri Compromise*, and they may regain the confidence which its treacherous repeal so fatally impaired. But in default of any inclination to take such a step, their appeals to the North for ... peace will be scouted as ... but it cannot be denied.

The News From Europe.

The *Washington* brings some important documents, but no striking accounts from the seats of war. The British Parliament was prorogued on the 19th, by the Queen in person, the royal speech being, as ever, full of nothing. Its silence is characteristic on several points. The defence of Silistra by the Turks is praised, while the English troops are not mentioned at all. The fact is that it would have been very difficult to say anything of armies fighting against the mosquitos of the Dobrudscha, and killing nothing but *time*. The "cordial" alliance of NAPOLEON is slightly touched, but the promised accession of Austrian friendship is passed in prudent silence. No peace prospects, but no war news. A great many bills of internal reform, at all events, have been defeated by the Russians.

While Parliament is gone, the Cholera is arrived. Some people like the change. The legislators will now be at leisure to address meetings where most liberal and energetic views may be uttered without any ill results.

The news from Spain is good. The Queen Mother is to be tried by the Constituent Assembly, which is to form but *one* Chamber, without a Senate. The Republican party is in the ascendant and seems to be very powerful in Madrid. Our files contain copious extracts of interest, and our London Correspondence gives some further information. The state of the Peninsula is evidently critical, and it may be doubted whether ESPARTERO will suffice now for the exigencies of the Revolution. There was hard fighting in Barcelona, which is almost deserted by the population. General MANUEL CONCHA is suspected by some of Republicanism, by others of designs to proclaim PEDRO King of Spain and Portugal. Lord HOWDEN, the English Ambassador, is busy in trying to allay the storm, but he seems to lack Prospero's magic robes.

NAPOLEON has decided not to go to Paris. He wished to visit—so the *Moniteur* says—the Department of the Low Pyrenees. The reply of his Foreign Secretary to Austria, concerning the Russian answers—both of which documents will be found in another column—has more than a retrospective interest. It gives an outline of what pretends to be the conditions on which the Powers will make peace. They must, however, not be taken *au pied de la lettre*. They say more than they mean, or else we are at the beginning of another thirty years' war. As the *first* conditions, they are tame, but as a result to be insisted upon, the Allies must do more than they have done thus far; besides, they are so vague that it would be not worth while to lay any great stress on them, were it not that they may serve as the pretext upon which negotiations will now be carried on. Austria must, to be sure, have felt satisfied being as always a friend to the Allies, and, at the same, assuring Prince GORTSCHAKOFF that it is with no hostile feeling towards Russia that she will enter the Principalities.

The King of Saxony is really dead. His brother John is his successor, and his proclamation is curious. There is such a feudal air in it, it speaks with such evident condescension of the duty of his subjects to obey their sovereign placed over them by God, that we almost think we are living in the ninth century and have the inquisition near at hand. How proud the philosophic Germans must feel! It is said that the incorrigible revolutionary party intends to buy and to make a present of the rebel horse that kicked the late King, first to the Emperor of Austria, then *re bene gesta* to NAPOLEON, and so forth. The late Viceroy of Egypt has come to his death by strangulation. Two Mamelukes murdered him.

The Spanish Revolution.

Whatever the ultimate issue of the Spanish Revolution may be, one distinct feature of the movement is highly gratifying, and promises, if not the immediate, at least the ultimate triumph of those political principles which we regard as alone becoming a nation of freemen. The insurgents may be a disorganized mob, without aim, and in want of chiefs to lead them to any practical purpose. The principal men may be divided among themselves, and irresolute what to decide upon as the best means to assure the future welfare of their country. But all of them—the people as well as the chiefs—are frank in expressing the utter contempt and hatred which the nation at large professes for the Throne, which is seen to be but a seat of iniquity, raised to eminence by popular delusions about Royal sanctity, and maintained by the brute force of mercenary troops. Spain has certainly dearly bought this conviction. Monarchy, in all its shapes, has been fairly tried in the Peninsula, and a steady, rapid decadence is the undeniable consequence of all those experiments. The nation of ancient chivalry—the terror of England—the Empire over which the sun never set—has been sinking from year to year, until it has fallen so low that it can hardly be called a second-rate Power as a State, to say nothing of the level it stands upon, as a body of people occupying one of the finest countries in the world, and in the midst of civilization. The evidence of this national deterioration has, no doubt, a large share in the irresolution of some of the Spanish leaders, and especially in that of ESPARTERO, who are, however, not sufficiently enlightened or patriotic to abjure their monarchical predilections and prerogatives, in favor of universal freedom and equality. They confess readily the crimes and perjuries of their sovereigns, not one of whom has ever governed the country with any other aim but that of plunder and oppression,—still they cling to the *idea* of a King. They admit the truth of MIRABEAU'S words, that "the word even of a King *who were an honest man*, would be a bad guarantee for the acts of his Government;" and still, they are anxious not to repudiate Royalty itself, which is not bad because of the wickedness and profligacy of any *one man* filling the purple seat, but because of its affording the means of a general corruption. This hesitation is, however, a good sign. If the cry of *Viva la Republica* be not yet the rallying ... but actually is the ... most expressive protest against a régime made up of immorality and regime.

These are promising facts, and the recent attitude of the people of Madrid, as well as of the rural populations, holds out still better hopes. The *detention* of CHRISTINA to be tried by a constituent assembly, elected by the universal suffrage of all the insurgent elements that rose against her and in defence of morality, are certainly circumstances authorizing very great expectations. And because there are facts to authorize such expectations, our Government should feel not only bound but encouraged to do all in its power, and to use all its influence, to prevent those expectations from being deceived by counter machinations on the part of those whose interests are opposed to the real freedom of nations in general, and to that of the Spanish people in particular. We may be sure that France as well as England, will not neglect any sort of exertion to prevent the proclamation of the Republic by the Constituent Cortes. They support ISABELLA now, but they will drop her as soon as Royalty can no longer be safely supported in her person. They will then retire behind the cradle of the Princess of Asturias, and offering a Regency to ESPARTERO, or a *triumvirat* of military dictators, will fire red-hot shot of promises as well as of threats on the popular phalanx advancing towards the very citadel of the principle of misrule; and should this phalanx be proof against menace and flattery, then they will sacrifice the whole Royal family. They will have no objection to expel the Bourbon brood, *provided* Monarchy shall not have been abolished. They will not mind the throne should be declared *vacant*, this vacancy presupposing its maintenance, and will be full of advice how to *fill* it.

We need not follow them further in their search of a King, but we may be sure that they will never fail in finding out new devices. It is our duty as well as our right not to remain quiet and inactive spectators of a clandestine transaction, which, in its ultimate consequences, would injure our interests. Non-intervention is a good policy when it is generally adhered to. But to fold our arms, while our enemies are busily engaged in doing all possible mischief, would be folly. The popular party in Spain should be told that there is one Power which has no selfish dynastic interests, no King in reserve to place on their necks, and that this Power, sharing their patriotic wish to establish a rule of freedom and morality, is ready to support them in so proscribing, not the Monarch, but Monarchy—to declare not the vacancy of the throne, but its abolition. The Spaniards should be assured that Republican America would help them to proclaim the Spanish Republic. Such a friendly assurance and encouragement, made in an effective way, would consolidate the tendencies towards Freedom on the Peninsula. As matters stand now, England and France exercise an uncontested influence over the destiny of the country, and the Government, afraid of a war with Imperial France, is sure to fall, and to drag the Nation down with it. The Constituent Cortes is a step in the right direction. Let our Government do its duty, and we may yet announce the cheerful tidings of a Nation having become free, like ourselves, and free through our help.

Lectures and Lecturers.

Americans are fond of Lectures. There can be no debate about that. And they are glad to pay a reasonable price to enjoy them. Our countrymen never seek happiness *gratis*, and hence, they are delighted to show how they can appreciate the best things by a testimonial from their pockets. But it appears to us that the American mind has not yet been rightly moved in this matter. Indeed, it has scarcely been touched below the surface. There is a depth here to be sounded. If we have any strong-lunged divers, they may be sure of Eastern Pearls by taking the pains to secure them. Lecturing is one of the most "presentable" forms of intellect, and every way in keeping with the spirit of the age. It might be made one of the most charming kinds of spoken literature, a beautiful and an inspiring power, to which all classes might resort for instructive words. The usual prejudice on this subject, that Popular Lectures must necessarily be light and superficial, is a mere prejudice. It need not be so. Especially in one thing may they be fully equal to any mental efforts, and that is—strength of thought. The quantum of knowledge is not the desideratum. No form of speaking can give this like books, and books solely ought to be looked to for it. Lectures should keep clear of the province of books. They have their own ground, and it is to set afloat the most expansive, genial, spirited ideas of the times; to organize them for buoyant service to the brains and hearts of men; to infuse soul into what people are thinking about, arresting their vagrant tastes and nucleating them around the central principles of just art and infinite truth. To effect this end, Lectures should work out the original idea belonging to them, and so create a special sphere for their own exclusive occupancy. Never can they become a power until they abandon all sorts of imitation. The pulpit is no model for this type of mind, nor are College discourses, nor are books. Its own integral sentiment, as distinct and definite as an embryo in nature, is to be educed, and then they will assume their position among standard agents of intellect.

What we want is, a class of the best men, who shall pursue Public Lecturing as a business or profession. Such men might afford to elevate it into a noble Art, ministering to our selectest tastes, and enriching our purest enjoyments. Devoted to it in the right way, all their faculties bent to its culture, and a hearty spirit throbbing in their labor, they might surround it with every conceivable grace, and store it with the amplest treasures of wisdom. And particularly might there grow up with it a style of eloquence to which our country is yet a stranger. It is that mode of speaking which is animated, but not vehement—lively, but not eccentric—earnest, but not impassioned—realizing the legitimate idea of the conversational mind, with no strain on itself, and no tax on you—the fluent ... are now ... Presidency already overburdened by Cabinet duties—or a Senator, jaded with Congressional toil—or a Literary man, who lives to feed the insatiate press—and they are harnessed into the work by virtue of a name in some other department of life. Now and then, there is a hit,—a capital evening—but what scores of failures! Lecturing is thus reduced to a mere incidental. If one fails, there is no special mortification. He can rally on his own ground—he has reputation elsewhere to fall back on and comfort himself. But the loss is not repaired to the disappointed hearers, or to the system itself. It might be well to change the present plan altogether. Instead of our prominent Societies getting up Courses of Lectures, and thus virtually assuming the gratification of the public, throw down all the restrictions, have the whole field open, and let every man enter on his own responsibility. Each lecturer would then stand on his independent merit, and if nature had fitted him for it, he would soon become essential to the pleasures of the Winter. By some means or other, let us get the present system thoroughly sifted in the public seive. If we have but a dozen lectures during the next season, let them be first-rate—in matter—in manner—in everything. Audiences are getting weary of mere talent. We need genius—at least for successful Lectures.

Penny-a-Liners.

Reference is frequently made to *Penny-a-liners*, as a class of reporters employed on the Newspaper Press. They belong exclusively to the English Press. In New-York each newspaper has its own reporters; in London each daily journal depends, for a great deal of its local news, upon persons who have no regular engagement with any journal; but, having picked up items of intelligence, write them out, and having manifolded it,—that is, multiplied it by a simple process which produces the required number of copies, traced on tissue-paper,—take it round to each of the daily journals, on the chance of its insertion by some of them. In New-York each paper has its own reporters, who contribute intelligence exclusively to its columns.

There is one department in the London daily papers, in which, from various causes, the New-York journals are as yet inferior. This is the reporting of business before the Police Magistrates. Generally speaking, every daily paper in London has three columns in small type, of "Police Intelligence." No part of the newspaper is read, we believe, with more avidity than this. These reports are very full, at times, and contain the criminal history of London, day by day. In New-York, anything like such fullness of detail is out of the question—as yet. No London Jury, were an action brought for publishing what takes place in a Police Office, would declare such unexaggerated intelligence to be a libel. In this City, on the contrary, the same latitude has not yet been obtained. Consequently, we do not make "a feature" of Police proceedings, as they do in London.

These reports, although "penny-a-lined," are very reliable, and are generally made by men of education and standing. To each of the Metropolitan Police Courts, (two in the City of London, and eleven in Westminster, Southwark, Lambeth, and the suburbs,) *one* regular reporter is attached. His is not an appointment by the Government or the newspapers; but originally was self-undertaken, and is admitted by the newspapers, because any wilful mistake or misstatement in a report, if proved against him, would end in his ceasing to be recognized as reporter of the Court—a recognition in which even the Magistrate joins, sometimes addressing the public, through the reporter, on occasions when he has to make statements or repel charges, and always allowing the reporter free access to documents, &c., which throw light upon any case.

There are only six morning papers in London, (*Times*, *Chronicle*, *Post*, *Herald*, *Advertiser* and *Daily News*,) and these *must* have the police reports. To have a special reporter at each of the thirteen Metropolitan Police Courts, would involve an additional weekly expense of from £60 to £70. Therefore, they are supplied by the self-appointed reporters as aforesaid, at the expense of thirty shillings a column, whereby the cost is diminished fully one half. Each column of the London *Times* contains 240 lines, and thirty shillings for this makes the pay exactly *three* instead of *two* cents a line.

About thirty years ago, this police-reporting was—nowhere. Mr. JOHN WIGHT, who then commenced penny-a-lining for the *Morning Herald*, devoted himself to the Bow-street Police-office, and, possessing much humor and some wit, dressed up the proceedings so ludicrously that, within twelve months, his popular police reports nearly doubled the circulation of the *Morning Herald*. They formed an attractive volume, with admirable illustrations by Cruikshank, published in 1825, and called "Mornings at Bow-street." WIGHT'S success made other journals follow suit, and, on his retirement, the *embellished* system of reporting declined, and was succeeded by the present matter-of-fact and reliable statement of what actually occurs.

The principal police courts are the Mansion-House and Guildhall in "the city," and Bow-street in Westminster. The accredited reporters here must realize large incomes. Each column which they write, at thirty shillings, brings £9 when manifolded for the six morning papers. The four evening journals (*Sun*, *Globe*, *Standard* and *Express*) also publish, but do not pay for these reports. They "convey" them from the morning papers.

However, the Police Reporters are a very superior class of penny-a-liners. The bulk of this class are a poor and not creditable set. Rumor is meat and drink to them. They prowl about for news, and (being paid by the extent of their lucubrations) spin out their details in remarkable tenuity. They are not very particular as to truth, but a piquant narrative, likely to be accepted by the sub-editor, is what they seek to produce. They hurry round with their nouvelette to each newspaper office, and run the chance of insertion. They are prepared for having their articles con... paper must be, and generally is, taken *cum grano salis*. Here in New-York we have a better system. Each journal has its own responsible reporters, and will not insert intelligence supplied by "outsiders" without full assurance of its being genuine. We prefer this system on many accounts, to the London practices above described.

☞ It will be seen by a paragraph in our foreign news that SMITH O'BRIEN has accepted the pardon granted by the British Government, and that his family expect soon to meet him at Brussels. There is probably no likelihood, therefore, of his coming to this country, as it was at one time rumored that he intended to do.

Accommodation for Colored People.

A romancing or waggish letter-writer some time since set on foot a report, that the block of brick houses at the foot of Broadway and facing the Bowling-green, had been purchased by a company of philanthropic speculators, and was about to be converted into a large hotel for colored people. Although it savored sufficiently of humbug for any one not wearing colored glasses to see through it, yet it is still current in some parts of the country, and has called forth an authorized disclaimer from those whose names had been falsely mentioned in its connection.

But seriously, excepting the locality, there was some sense the suggestion. A similar hotel in Paris is respectably conducted for the comfort and sole use of persons of African descent; while, in our entire City, with a larger colored population, there is no suitable establishment of the kind. With all the philanthropy for the African in bondage, there seems to be elsewhere but little, where there is much need of it. Not only is no hotel of respectability open to colored persons, however respectable or intelligent, but even our railroad cars and stages are closed against them, unless they can so fraternize with the driver as to get permission to ride outside. There have been instances when colored men of wealth and character have been outrageously ejected from the cars.

It is but justice to say that the Sixth-avenue road cars are provided especially for colored people, but this, we believe, is an exception to the rule. This is not the case at the South. There gentlemen and ladies, in traveling, are frequently accompanied by their servants, and would resent, as a personal insult, any indignity offered to them from any source.

Some years ago, ex-President BOYER, of Hayti, was traveling in this country, in company with JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. The former was truly a gentleman and accustomed everywhere to the civilities of gentlemen. His surprise can be imagined, when, in this boasted land of republican liberty, and in the territory of a free State, on taking his seat at table, on board a steamboat, he was insulted by several snobs in genteel attire, who abruptly rose from their seats, saying that they would not "sit at the same table with a nigger."

MR. ADAMS, who was present, very quietly requested the Captain to have a table set for him and his particular friend, whom he introduced as President BOYER, of Hayti. The rebuke told, and so effectually that the *gentlemen* (?) who had thus degraded themselves, undertook to apologize, by saying that they regretted it very much, as had they known *who he was* they would not have had the slightest objection. His reply was worthy of an old Roman, "I write favors on marble, injuries on sand!" Who would not rather have been the colored gentleman than one of the white slaves?

There are cases of impudence, which are to be attributed to the constitutional self esteem of the race, and insolent vulgarity on the part of *parvenus*, who are fearful that something will come between the wind and their nobility; but as a general rule, we have found the African and his descendants civil and respectful when properly addressed. Some misguided people in attempting to treat them as equals, do them no good, if they are intellectually their inferiors, which among our native colored population is too often the case, and for which Northern men are responsible in part, for not arousing public opinion to a proper consideration of their condition. All is not done at the North that could be and ought to be done for their good.

To those especially, who are the sincere friends of the Ethiopian, and in fact to every good citizen, we would respectfully command the consideration of more efficient practical means for the comfort and amelioration of our colored population, be it in the form of more comfortable quarters and a better education, and wherever there is competency, higher employment with corresponding remuneration. The result would be higher confidence and respect on the part of the employer and higher dignity and advantage to the employé.

Italian Opera.

CASTLE GARDEN.—The auction sale of tickets for the first night of MARIO and GRISI'S engagement takes place this afternoon at 3½ o'clock. The minimum price has been fixed at $5 and $3; the maximum we shall be able to announce to-morrow.

☞ HARPER'S *Magazine* makes its appearance promptly on the first day of every month. The number for September is issued to-day, and sustains admirably the reputation of the work for literary variety and interest, and for the beauty of its illustrations and typography. A full, spirited history of the "Dutch on Manhattan," abounding in engravings and full of local interest, leads the number. An anonymous writer contests the claim of the English Captain MCCLURE to the discovery of the *Northwest Passage*, and gives a vivid sketch, with illustrations, of his own voyages in that dreadful region;—his adventures exceed in interest those of Captain MCCLURE, and had a different termination. ABBOTT brings NAPOLEON back from Elba, and reseats him on the Imperial throne. The *Newcomes* is continued, and a great variety of literary miscellany, instructive and eminently readable, fills up the number. The Editorial departments are kept up with unfailing spirit. The *Magazine* continues to deserve its unrivalled and constantly augmenting popularity.

The Drouth in Wisconsin.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 31, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The following is an extract from a Milwaukee letter: "I have to take my cattle three miles for water; and then at that, I have to pay 6¼ cents a head. Paid that every day for the last ten days, and for how much longer, God knows, as there's no appearance of rain. You New-Yorkers may look out for dear butcher meat, butter, &c., this Fall. Yours, &c."

Vegetarian Convention and Banquet.

The members and friends of the Vegetarian Society, assembled yesterday morning at the Bible Christian Church, North Third-street, above Franklin-avenue. In the absence of the President, Dr. ALCOTT, Dr. MUSLEY occupied the chair. The Business Committee, consisting of Messrs. GRIMES, DE WOLFE and HOUGH, reported a preamble and resolutions, from which we extract the following:

Whereas, It is well known that there exists in the United States of America, a vast amount of sickness and disease among the people, and it has become the pecuniary interest of a large class of authorized and unauthorized physicians, to prescribe and vend a variety of drugs, patent medicines and other deleterious articles as remedies, and that, in addition to these causes of disease, the flesh of animals, intoxicating liquors, tobacco, &c., are also consumed in large quantities. That owing to the large profits arising from these traffics, although science and experience have proved all such articles to be productive of sickness and death, the trades are still persevered in, greatly to the injury and destruction of the people of the United States. Therefore, be it

Resolved, By the American Vegetarian Society ... and so, the general local news in a Lon... paper must be, and generally is, taken *cum grano salis*. Here in New-York we have a better system. Each journal has its own responsible reporters, and will not insert intelligence supplied by "outsiders" without full assurance of its being genuine. We prefer this system on many accounts, to the London practices above described.

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Resolved, By the American Vegetarian Society ... a visit to our Territory, express ... the luxuriance of the crops raised this season in Minnesota, and declare that they far exceed their most sanguine expectations, and are ... than those in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois or Iowa. The fact is, Minnesota is just getting known as an agricultural region, and ere long her rich lands will be rapidly taken up by the enterprising farmers from the older States, who are anxious to escape fevers and agues, and at the same time secure healthy farms.—*St. Paul's Pioneer*.

PROFITABLE CROP.—The Watertown (Jefferson County) *Democratic Union* says that Messrs. T. A. & A. P. SMITH, of that town, have the greatest crop of hops ever known in the country. It is estimated by competent judges at 30,000 pounds. Hops are worth from 25 cents to 30 cents per pound. This crop grew on 20 acres of land.

☞ JOHN B. GOUGH stated in a late speech in London, that out of 500,000 persons who had signed the temperance pledge in the United States, 499,000 had broken it!

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT OF MORE THAN THIRTY YEARS' STANDING.—While returning thanks for constantly increasing patronage, we invite attention to THE OLD STAND NO. 184 BOWERY, where will be found, as heretofore, a most extensive and varied assortment of Hosiery and Under-garments.
A. RANKIN & CO., No. 184 Bowery.

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK.—JAMES E. RAY, No. 102 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of Hosiery and Under Garments, Wholesale and Retail. All goods shown customers purchased fairly, offered at a small advance on the ... cost, and submitted to the purchaser's unlimited ...

WEST END FASHIONABLE HAT AND CAP EMPORIUM.—Gentlemen, Youths' and Children's Full Fashions for Hats and Caps, now ready. A beautiful article. The special attention of ladies is called to our large assortment of Children's Hats and Caps.
J. W. KELLOGG, No. 128 Canal-st.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE APPLICABILITY OF Steam to Commercial and Manufacturing uses, was not more valuable to the world, than DESHLER'S New Discovery for Fever and Ague is to the invalid. Sold by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.

BEEBE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 156 Broadway, respectfully invite the attention of their customers and the public to the fall fashion for gentlemen's hats and caps.

A CARD.—BY WAY OF ASSISTING ME IN MY business before the people, the croakers—a very numerous and pertinacious tribe—have been for some time past running about the City, shaking their capient heads and reporting I had failed. If I had not been so situated that the rumor could not affect my interests I should have contradicted it long ago, but as the falsehood was harmless I let it pass, as I have permitted hundreds of libels upon me to pass in my lifetime, as not worth the stationery necessary to contradict it. My only excuse for noticing it now is, that it gives me a neat and appropriate opportunity for stating by way of reply, that I have just opened in Wall-st., under the Bazaar, in the St. Nicholas Hotel, and at my Ho...-store, No 214 Broadway, with extensive, costly and varied stocks of new goods, in about a dozen different lines of business connected with ladies', gentlemen's and children's costumes. Not being of opinion that the world will "bust up" in May next, as predicted by the Millerites, and thinking it likely that while it exists clothing will be worn in accordance with the inclinations and requirements as well as in compliance with the statute, I feel quite confident of a busy and profitable season. In the meantime, that comprehensive class who mind other people's business, and draw upon their imaginations for the facts, are respectfully invited (with the rest of the community) to step up-town and down-town and see, where they will have an opportunity of seeing larger and more respectable audiences than it is usually their lot to meet with.
JOHN N. GENIN.

From the Milwaukee Daily Sentinel of Aug 26,
HERRING'S SAFES ALL RIGHT!
MILWAUKEE, Saturday Aug 26, 1854.
Messrs. Editors: I have taken from the ruins of the late fire, *seven* of HERRING'S Safes, and found the contents of the same to be in good order. One yet remains in the ruins, but I am satisfied that this one is "all right." I shall on early day, next week, furnish a statement for publication, in which I shall be able to state the exact situation of each one. And until that time I hope those that have taken the trouble to state that thousands of dollars had been lost in them will keep quiet. I will here state that if any one can show a paper of any description that has been in reality injured in them, I will pay him for the same.
LANSING BOWNELL.
HERRING'S SAFES are for sale at Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—WE ARE NOW RECEIVING our Fall Importations of the following articles, to wit: FRENCH and ENGLISH GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, PENDANTS, &c.
Plain and richly decorated FRENCH CHINA, such as Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets. Vases, &c., &c. Our assortment is larger and more elegant than can be found in any one store on either side of the Atlantic and our prices are warranted to be at the lowest market rates.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., New Marble Stores, Nos. 611 and 613 Broadway.

PIANOS AND MELODIONS.—HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, will sell his elegant and warranted PIANOS and MELODIONS at a large discount from factory prices for cash. His assortment comprises the celebrated Pianos of W. Gilbert & Co., with or without the Æolian; Hallett & Cumston, and Jacob Chickering, the best Boston manufacturers, and those of several of the best New York makers, including Pianos from his own factory. The best Boston, New-Haven, New-York and Buffalo Melodions. Each instrument warranted. Dealers supplied on the very best terms.

SEWING MACHINES.—IT IS A SINGULAR FACT that many persons can be induced to buy what is utterly worthless, because offered at a low price. Thousands of sewing machines called *cheap* have been sold, which could not be used—they were made only to sell. Many such are in the market now. The only kind which have a practical test of experience are SINGER'S, which are everywhere in profitable use. There is no dispute about the right to use these machines, and no machine of any value can be made without infringing our numerous patents.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No 323 Broadway.

NOTICE!—PAPER HANGINGS, DECORATIONS, &c. Wholesale and retail, at our new Warehouse, Nos. 256 and 257 Broadway. THOMAS FAYE & CO.
Having added a large factory, Nos. 123, 125, 127 and 129 West 29th st., to our extensive importing business, the trade at wholesale, as well as consumers at retail, will study their interest and taste by examining the stock and prices at our new location.
THOMAS FAYE & CO., Nos 256 and 257 Broadway, Directly opposite the City Hall.

ÆOLIAN, GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, FROM HALLETT, DAVIS & CO., and other celebrated makers, in every variety of style of superior tone, for sale at the lowest rates. Second-hand PIANOS at $50, $80, $100, $125, $150. Most MELODIONS and REED ORGANS, of extra finish and superior tone, at wholesale and retail, at factory prices. Weekly and monthly payments taken for a portion of the amount.
BERRY & GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

CASHMERE SHAWLS.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS just received from auction a large invoice of splendid Indian pattern Cashmere Long Shawls, which were sold subject to slight imperfections, but the majority of them are warranted perfect. They are well worth $75, but will be sold for $30.
E. H. LEADBEATER, (late Leadbeater & Lee,)
No 347 Broadway cor. Leonard-st.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANTS WILL do well to lay in a supply of the New and Great Discovery for the cure of Fever and Ague. DESHLER'S REMEDY will cure the worst cases. Sold at wholesale by T. & C. ACKERMAN, No. 58 Cortlandt-st.; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.; C. P. KING, corner of John-st. and Broadway; and STERBINS, MORGAN & BUTLER, No. 46 Cliff-st.

WEST END FASHIONABLE H

...ticket was the effective handling of both bat and ball by Capt. WALLACK, was noteworthy. Some ...ding hits were made by BAILEY, who notched 70 runs and carried his bat out both innings. Very excellent fielding was made by Messrs. SHARP and WALLACE; and a good catch by GLYN.

The result was as follows: *Married men*, 145—*Single*, 144—the married men having four wickets to go down when game was called.

A match between the best eleven of the New-York Club, and eleven out of the remainder of the Club will take place on Wednesday next.

THE TURF.

Two Trotting Matches Forfeited.

The two trotting matches which were announced to come off at the Centreville Course yesterday were forfeited, and the spectators left the track quite disappointed. The matches were advertised as follows:

A match for $500, mile heats, in harness. WILLIAM WHEELAN names b. g. *Dan Marble*; H. WOODRUFF names br. m. *Lady Jenkins*.

Match for $400, mile heats, to wagons. JOHN FAGAN names br. m. *Bull's-Head Maid*; P. MARLIN names ch. m. *Little Flora*.

The condition of each race was "half forfeit." At 3 o'clock BILL WHEELAN was on the track with his celebrated gelding *Dan Marble*, but his competitor, entered by HIRAM WOODRUFF, was not present, and the owner paid the $250 forfeit, which was received by Mr. WHEELAN.

The other match between two Bull's Head nags, was also forfeited. The track was in fine order—the weather beautiful; but in consequence of the road being so dusty, the patrons of the turf did not turn out as strongly as usual.

The great race for a purse and stake of $5,000, to come off next Thursday at the Union Course, is now the subject of conversation among turfmen. The particulars of the match were given in the TIMES a few days ago.

MATCHES MADE LAST NIGHT.

Last evening there was considerable excitement among the turfmen of the City, and three additional trotting matches were made, to take place at the Union Course, L. I., as follows:

Mr. SHAW matched *Frank Forrester* against *Joe Husted* for $1,000 a side, to come off at the Union Course on the 20th September. The owner of the latter nag has long bantered *Forrester*, and is now accommodated.

The celebrated horses *True John* and *Pet* were also matched for $500 a side—time and place to be named within one week.

Mr. HALL has matched *Whalebone* against *Don* for $2,000, to come off early in October next.

Conversion of Bishop Ives.

In common with other journals we recently copied from a Paris paper a paragraph concerning Dr. IVES, which Archbishop HUGHES, in a note to the Albany *Evening Journal* thus corrects:

To the Editors of the Albany Evening Journal:

GENTLEMEN: In an article headed, "PARTICULARS OF THE CONVERSION OF BISHOP IVES," and published in your paper of the 26th inst., the following statement occurs: "Before his departure, he (Bishop IVES) placed his retraction in the hands of the Archbishop of New-York, and participated in the sacraments of the Church." Again: More than one conference took place with the Archbishop of New-York, always secretly, so as not to awaken the Episcopal cabal; finally, "in October last the heretic Bishop was reconciled to the Church."

Archbishop HUGHES begs leave to assure you, gentlemen, that these several statements are unfounded. The Archbishop of New-York never had the pleasure of meeting Dr. IVES except once, and then by accident. The interview did not last more than ten minutes. Dr. IVES placed no retraction in the hands of the Archbishop; he received no sacraments of the Catholic Church in New-York. There was no written communication at any time between him and the Archbishop; nor did his conversion, at least so far as entering the Church, take place at the time specified, nor until after his arrival in the city of Rome. Gossip of this kind will often find its way into the newspapers, but the Archbishop thinks it due to the reputation of Dr. IVES, as well as of himself, that this story, at least in these, its injurious particulars, should be contradicted; and he begs of you, in the usual candor which characterizes your journal, to contradict it accordingly.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1854.

THE DROUTH.—A gentleman from Sugar Grove, Pa., informs us that the territory embracing that town and a portion of Busti, in this County, and extending west beyond Columbus and Lottsville, is subject to an unparalleled drouth. Farmers are cutting up their corn for fodder, and, in some instances, feeding their potatoes to their hogs. Oats would not be worth the harvesting. Destructive fires were raging in the swamps, burning off the surface of the ground; and, in some instances, the inhabitants had dug large pits near springs, for the collection of water with which to prevent the flames from consuming their houses.—*Fredonia (Chautauque County) Censor.*

FAMILY JUBILEE.—The descendants of EDMUND RICE, who established himself in Sudbury about 1639, are to have a family gathering at their ancestral home, on the road from Saxonville to Wayland, on the 6th of September. It is stated that his descendants number three or four thousand. This gathering is not incited by news of large estates without claimants in England, but to bring as many as possible of this great family together.—*Boston Journal.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Whooping Cough Cured!**—This distressing disease is thoroughly and quickly cured by DR. McCLINTOCK'S ASTHMA AND WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY. It contains no opium, and can be given to children with perfect safety. A few drops at bed-time quiet the cough all night, and a few doses cure entirely. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 122 Fulton st., and by all Druggists.

☞ **Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.**—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box.**—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and at ZEIBER'S, No. 44 S. 3d-st., Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers.**—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston,
C. H. RING, Broadway, and
all respectable druggists.

☞ **The New and Tasteless Cure for Fever and Ague.**—DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC PILLS is superseding all the old time and ineffectual remedies. Sold by STEBBINS, MORGAN & BUTLER, No. 46 Cliff-st.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Cordial.**—Whence proceed the lassitude, the depression, the debility, the indifference to life, the instability, the continual feeling of illness which it is impossible to define or localize, so common, so hard to bear, and so little pitied by the robust and healthy? We answer—from the stomach and the nervous system, between which there exists the closest sympathy. Want of vital energy, sluggishness in the secretive organs, a general inertia of the system, is at the bottom of all the difficulty. To rouse the whole organization from the torpor, to imbue it with new life, activity and vigor, and to sustain it in that condition, there is no preparation comparable with DR MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL. Other stimuli may excite the dormant physical energies for a time, but like the night-flast of the lightning that leaves behind it a deeper gloom, the exhibition of these exhilerants is followed after the first convulsive effect is over, by a depression of body and mind more profound and paralyzing than ever. The remedy is literally worse than the disease. But the Elixir has a dynamic influence. It not only creates a new condition of the physical organization, but perpetuates it. The animal spirits are not only cheered and elevated by its agency, but kept up to their new level without flagging. A vegetable compound, congenial to the system, it seems to act upon the constitution itself, and to revolutionize it. In chronic diseases of the nerves, the stomach, and the liver, its operation is all but miraculous. The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, six for twelve dollars.

C. H. RING, Proprietor. No. 192 Broadway, New-York.
Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada and the West Indies.

☞ **The Services of the Church of the Pilgrims,** (Brooklyn,) will be resumed in the Lecture Room, on SUNDAY MORNING, Sept. 3. Preparatory Lecture will be Preached on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 1, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Twenty years of Oblivion** has not been the use of DESHLER'S New Discovery for Chills and Fever, as it has been of many others' remedies. Its astonishing cures are already causing for it an unexampled demand. For sale by C. H. RING, corner of Broadway and John-st.

☞ **Veterans of the War of 1812.**—A meeting of the corps will be held at the Star House, No. 64 Lispenard-st., on FRIDAY, Sept. 1, at 7½ P. M. By order,
J. W. JONES, Major Commanding.
AB'M DALLY, Jr., Adjutant.

☞ **INFORMATION WANTED**—Of JAMES LAWSON, who left New-York in February or March, for England, to return in the Spring. If this should come to his notice, he will oblige his friends, who formerly lived in Spring-st., by sending a note addressed to E. H., Broadway Post-Office.

☞ **INFORMATION WANTED**—Of MARY KELLY, who left her home in 33d-st., yesterday afternoon, and has not since been heard of. Had on a brown calico dress, black silk mantilla and green sun bonnet. Information in regard to her, please address Box No. 1,088 Nassau-st. Post-Office.

☞ **Special Notice.**—COMPANY 7 NATIONAL GUARD.—ARMORY, AMERICAN HALL NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1854.—The members of this Company are hereby directed to assemble in citizens dress, at the Armory, on FRIDAY, Sept. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late fellow-member CHARLES F. DURYEE. The usual badge of mourning will be worn on the left arm. Members of the Regiment are respectfully invited to join us on this occasion. By order of J. MONROE, Captain.
C. H. WINANS, Orderly.

☞ **Captain Bradish, of the Ship Ashburton** reports that there were thirty-nine cases of diarrhœa among his passengers on the voyage to New-York. Every case, however, he says, was successfully treated by Dr. GIDDING'S CHOLERA MEDICINE. No deaths occurred. She had four hundred and thirty-nine emigrants on board.—*Daily Times, Aug 29, 1854.*
Prepared by Dr. S. M. GIDDINGS, No. 85 Murray-st., N. Y.

☞ **Notice.**—A FAMILY MEDICINE CHEST:
3 bottles Otards, 1846, Brandy.
3 bottles finest Scheidam Schnapps.
3 bottles London Dock port wine, (10 years old.)
3 bottles fine pale Sherry.
Complete $9—warranted pure.
ARTHUR KENDALL, No. 7 William-st.,
New-York between Beaver and Pearl.

☞ **Notice.**—Public worship will be resumed by the First Congregational Society (Rev. Mr. BELLOWS, pastor,) on SUNDAY MORNING next, Sept. 3, at 10½ A. M., in the University Chapel, Washington-square.

☞ **Mass Meeting.**—All the members, and all those Furriers who are willing to become members of the New-York Furrier Society are requested to attend the monthly general meeting on SATURDAY, Sept 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 55 Forsyth-st. T. FURST, Chairman.

☞ **Free Show.**—The HAPPY FAMILY can be seen at COSTAR'S RAT, COCKROACH, &c., EXTERMINATOR Depôt, (the only effectual article,) No 448 Broadway, New-York, FREE, at the window outside of the store.

PERSONAL.

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WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED.—A lady who is an accomplished house-keeper, would like to take charge of children or superintend the affairs of a household in a gentleman's family. She would accept only liberal terms, and such a position as would give her the entire direction of the children and servants. Address Mrs. S. B., No. 157 Bleecker-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By two respectable young women—one a Protestant, who is desirous of obtaining a place to cook, wash and iron, is a good baker: the other as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and seamstress; both are good fitmadresses; will make themselves generally useful; will go separate or together. Please apply at No. 261 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED.—A respectable young man is desirous of obtaining a situation in an office, or as copying clerk, or any other light capacity. Is willing to make himself useful; no objection to the country. Address D. BROWN, at Mr. Wiggett's, West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook and to wash and iron in a private family, by one; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the Bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—As cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family by one; and as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the Book-store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a thoroughly experienced woman, to do general housework, in the City or country; is a first-rate washer and ironer and a good plain cook and baker. Would be desirous to please in every particular, and will accept a moderate salary. Has good references. Apply at No 223 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—To do general housework or chamber work; is a good cook, first-rate washer and ironer and willing to make herself generally useful. The best of reference can be given. Please call at No. 1½ Rivington-st., for two days.

A GERMAN OR AMERICAN WOMAN—Who understands all the branches of general housework, including the care of a small dairy, will hear of a good situation at the highest wages, by addressing J. C., Box No. 59 Rahway, N. J.

RESIDENT TEACHER WANTED.—Wanted in the city of Philadelphia, on or before the 28th of October, an unmarried gentleman, to assist in teaching a limited number of boys. He will be required to take charge of them in their hours of amusement and study, and to accompany them on Sunday to an Episcopal Church. It is essential that he be a good mathematician, a sound English scholar, and that he write a good hand. A knowledge of French and Drawing will be considered a recommendation. No one need apply, who cannot give satisfactory references, and who has not had some experience in the management of boys. Address (postpaid) L. L. D., West Haverford, Pennsylvania

TO TEACHERS.—A female teacher is wanted as first Assistant in the Female Department of the IIId Ward Public School in the city of Newark, New-Jersey. A Committee of the Board of Education will attend at Library Hall, in the city of Newark, on SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at 10 o'clock A. M., to examine applicants for the situation. Salary, first year, $200; second year, $225; and thereafter $250 per annum.
FREDERICK W. RICORD, Secretary.

TEACHER.—An experienced teacher, from Boston, thoroughly posted up in book-keeping and commercial calculations, a rapid and off-hand penman, a fine elocutionist, and who has acquired the French language as the French, has a few hours that he would devote to ladies and gentlemen in private lessons, or to schools. Can teach other branches, if desired. The best of references given. Address BOSTON TEACHER, office of this paper.

TEACHER.—A young lady, respectably connected, who has some experience, wishes a situation in a private family to instruct young children, or in a Seminary as primary teacher. Employment and a comfortable home more an object than compensation. Please address S. A., Box No. 386 Post-Office, for one week.

TEACHER WANTED TO GO TO MISSISSIPPI—A young lady, competent to teach music French, algebra, and the English branches of education, to assist in a school. Address M., Box No. 1 001, New-York Post-Office.

CONTRALTO SINGER.—A young lady who has had experience in teaching music and singing desires a situation in a Church Choir as a Contralto singer. Satisfactory references will be given. Address (post-paid) ESTELLE, Orange Post-Office, Box No. 74.

AN EXPERIENCED NURSE.—A respectable, highly recommended middle-aged woman can be obtained at the American and Foreign Employment Society's Office, No. 130 9th-st., corner of Broadway. Also, several American girls, as well as foreign. N. B.—No girls are allowed a seat in this Office until their characters have been obtained. Society's Lower Office is No. 27 Greenwich-st.

CHILD'S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS WANTED—Fully competent to take charge of an infant, and willing to make herself useful; the best of City references will be required. No other than Protestant may apply, from 11 to 12 A. M., Friday and Saturday, at No. 120 West 11th-st.

TWO PROTESTANT WOMEN WANTED.—One as waitress and chambermaid, and one as cook and laundress, in a small family a short distance in the country. None but those thoroughly experienced need apply. Call at No 66 South-st.

GIRLS.—Several nice, half-grown girls can be obtained at the office of the Am. & For. Employment Society, No. 130 9th-st., cor. Broadway. Also, domestics of all kinds, male and female help, can be had at the Society's lower office, No 27 Greenwich-st.

TO LAWYERS.—Wanted by a young Attorney acquainted with practice, a seat in an office, where he could give in return his services and receive a slight emolument; latter not so much an object. Address LEX, this office, for five days, stating when and where a conference may be had.

DRUG CLERK WANTED.—An accomplished business apothecary will hear of a most desirable situation by applying by letter to L. L. LEWIS, No. 133 Bleecker-st., stating age and nation, with references—letters prepaid.

JOHN YOUNG, OF THE PROTESTANT AGENCY, No. 7 Carmine st., has opened the Female Servants' Registry, No. 145½ Bowery, to enable him to supply the increasing demand of his friends and the public with servants. Subscribers to either have the advantages of both offices.

HELP OF ALL KINDS—May be engaged at the Offices of the American and Foreign Emig ant Protective and Employment Society, No 27 Greenwich-st Female domestics there and at the upper office, No. 130 9th-st., corner of Broadway.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—In the Undertaking business, a Protestant not over 25 years of age, that understands taking care of horses, a good washer, a man of steady habits and well recommended; none else need apply. He must be willing to make himself generally useful; to such a one good wages and steady employment will be given. My last man has been with me about seven years. Apply at No. 40 Court-st., Brooklyn.
JOSEPH MILLER.

TO STEAMBOATS AND RAILROAD CARS.—A business man from the East wants a situation. A line addressed to G. D., at Lovejoy's Hotel, will be promptly attended to.

BASS SINGER WANTED—For a Church in Brooklyn. Qualifications to be of the best kind. Address Box No. 2,190 Post-Office.

BOY WANTED—From 14 to 16 years old, to attend a Shoe-store at No. 213 8th av.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—A genteel house, furnished, by a good tenant; no children; references will be satisfactory, or not wanted; for six months or one year from October or November next; not above 19th-st. and between 2d and 6th avs. Address Box No. 2,916, Post-Office, stating terms and where situated.

IRON SAFE WANTED.—A good second-hand Safe, of medium size and moderate price. Address C. B. S., (and state the price,) Office of the *Bankers' Magazine*, No. 70 Wall-st., 3d floor.

CLINTON-PLACE INSTITUTE—A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for Misses and Young Ladies, No. 54 Clinton-place, near Washington-square. This institution will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 11. Parents who wish thorough mental discipline to be acquired by their daughters, in accordance with the laws of health and strength, as effected by fresh air, proper exercise, position in study, mode of breathing, etc., are invited to patronize this school. For references, terms, etc., apply personally or by letter at the Institute.
JOEL BLACKMER, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING—And an elegant suite of furnished rooms, on the first floor, consisting of a parlor and two bedrooms with closets. Also, a parlor and bedroom on second and third floors, and rooms for single gentlemen, at Nos. 82 and 84 Lexington-st.

BOARDING.—A few respectable young men can be accommodated at Mrs. BEETS', formerly Mrs. Foster, at No 27 Hudson-st, with good board, single beds, and pleasant rooms. Full board, $3 per week; day boarders, $2 50.

BOARDING.—A large parlor and bed-room on the 3d story, both rooms on Broadway, to let, with board, (rooms unfurnished,) to a gentleman and wife in a private family. Rooms can be seen any time, at No. 806 Broadway.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, may be accommodated with pleasant front rooms at No 1 Willow-place, corner of Joralemon-st, between South and Montague ferries. References required

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two gentlemen with their wives; also, several single gentlemen, may be accommodated with desirable suites of rooms, or pleasant single rooms. Inquire at No. 256 Washington-st. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a small family, within 5 minutes walk from Fulton Ferry. A good opportunity for those desirous of a comfortable home. Address G. H. S., Box No. 713 Post-Office.

BOARD.—Pleasant rooms can be had with board, at No 15 Stuyvesant-st., between 9th and 10th-sts. The best of references given and required.

BOARD WANTED—With two rooms, in a private family, by a gentleman, lady, and two small children and nurse, in the central part of the City, up town. Terms moderate. Communicate Box No. 771 lower Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A gentleman, wife and two children wishes board; East Broadway or vicinity preferred. Reference given and required. Address S. E., Chatham Post-Office.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—Can be had in a private family, residing within the distance of one block from the cars, and convenient to the Wall-st. Ferry. A single gentleman can have a large chamber, with breakfast and tea, and dinners on the Sabbath, for five dollars per week; or two gentlemen, the same, for nine dollars per week. Address E. J. C., at the Office of the New-York *Daily Times.*

BOARD IN A FRENCH FAMILY—Two young gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated with neatly furnished rooms and good board in a private family, where the French language is spoken exclusively. Location. No. 55 Peerry-st., between Bleecker and 4th-sts; 8th-av. cars pass near the premises.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY—Two rooms to let with board; the house is situated near Van Vorst-square, and furnished with all modern improvements; best of references required. Persons with children need not apply.
Jersey-av., fourth door from Wayne.

BOARDING—WEST OF AND NEAR BROADWAY.—Handsomely furnished and pleasantly located apartments can be obtained at the first-class residence, No. 91 Prince st., scrupulous neatness is an important feature of the house. Family small and select, (baths and gas.) References given and required

BOARD DOWN TOWN.—Pleasant furnished rooms with board suitable for gentlemen and their wives. Also, two single gentlemen may be accommodated with rooms and board by calling at No. 136 Chambers-st. References required.

DESIRABLE SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS.—A private family would let a suite of rooms to one or two gentlemen. The house is new, and has all the modern improvements, and is in one of the best localities in the City, convenient to the cars and stages—No. 71 West 14th-st., first house west of 6th-av.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM WANTED—By a gentleman, with breakfast and dinner in his own room. The attendance and cooking must be good. A liberal price will be paid for thorough comfort in the English sense. Situation between Bleecker and 16th-st. Address Box No. 3,162 Post-Office.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED—By a single gentleman; a pleasant and neatly furnished room with partial board, in Brooklyn, near Montague Ferry. Those replying to above will please state terms and particulars to A. C., office of this paper.

BACK PARLOR AND EXTENSION ROOM TO LET.—A third story back room, also a single room, all newly and elegantly furnished, to let to gentlemen. Please call after 3 o'clock, at No. 89 Prince st., Gas, baths.

GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with PLEASANT ROOMS and BOARD at No. 79 SANDS-ST., Brooklyn.

TWO GENTLEMEN wish to make arrangements for residing with a private family in the upper part of the City during the coming Winter. Please address M., Box No. 1,587.

TO GENTLEMEN.—Pleasant furnished rooms to let, large and small, in the house newly fitted up, No. 461 Broome-st., near Broadway, containing all the modern improvements.

ROOMS TO LET.—Suites of handsomely-furnished rooms, in a pleasant locality, No. 36 East 20th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO SHEET-METAL WORKERS.—NOTICE.—One of the most valuable and useful patents that has been granted within the last few years has been awarded to WM. WEBSTER, of Morrisania, N. Y., (letters patent dated March 28, 1854,) for a novel and invaluable machine for making from 3,000 to 10,000 feet (of any kind) SHEET METAL TUBING per day. This machine is now being exhibited between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., in room No. 12, at No. 11 Wall-st., New-York City, where all interested are solicited to call. Towns, cities counties and State rights for sale. All communications (post-paid) promptly replied to in their order.
WILLIAM WEBSTER,
CHARLES MILLER,
Sole Proprietors, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

$1,000 TO $20,000 WANTED.—A manufacturing enterprise subject to far less than usual hazard, starting upon a safe basis, and under good management, and which promises heavy profits on the capital invested, requires some further assistance. Several contract jobs or superintendence will be given to parties investing if desired, providing satisfactory terms can be arranged. For particulars, inquire of R. F. BROWER, at the office of PETER BELYEA, No. 137 Broadway, New-York, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

$20,000 TO $50,000 WANTED—To extend the operations of a highly profitable Foundry and Engine Works. An opportunity rarely offered to a man of wealth to put forward a son who has a taste for engineering of a high order. Address Box No. 2,977, Post-Office, New-York.

$2,500—WANTED—An enterprising business man with this amount, to engage in a cash manufacturing business which will realize $10,000 per annum. For particulars, inquire at No. 257 Broadway, Office No. 3, up stairs, from 10 till 1 o'clock.

ENVELOPES.

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Duncan Brown, Newport, R. L., Wednesday, Aug. 30, 1854.

[illegible] is, and will continue to be, the [illegible] and all-absorbing topic of conversation until that long-expected agony is over. But [illegible] back to first principles," the "somebodies" [illegible] regulate these matters decided that a ball [illegible] be got up—so in compliance with a notice [illegible] might have been seen on Saturday last in various public places, a meeting of those" interested in the getting up of "a Grand Full Dress Ball" was called at the Ocean House reading-room, which ended in the appointment of a list of managers that foots up a modest total of some hundred fashionable names, and quite rivals the "moral law" in length and tediousness. By the way, the Mayor of Newport leads off, and the Governor of Rhode Island follows after, which is what a military man would call the reversed, or "funeral march."

Were we to depend upon "the news" to fill up this article, we should make it of the briefest, for the last four days have brought forth "no facts" (no quote from Mr. Gradgrind,) which could be made available here. But never mind, the ball [illegible] is like Dame Charity, and furnish a cloak for a multitude of sins.

Apropos to the paucity of intelligence, we met the Washington correspondent of one of your large New-York papers here the other day, and this gentleman, with great discrimination, was kind enough to compliment us upon the *quantity*, if not upon the quality of those our most modest epistles from Newport; "for," added he, "the world goes on so quietly here that I should think you would sometimes feel the want of something to write about." Indeed, we should, if we trusted but to that which [illegible] with the tide. Yet it is, after all, not so much the "foam, drift-wood and bubbles" which furnish the "material" to be netted in this our allegorical sea, as the darker depths below. It is to the under-current to which we must trust. It is to those tides of human thoughts and feelings which have their deep well-springs in the workings of the soul. It is to the inner ridges of the maelstrom that we must go down. So pray for our manners and morals till we get back again.

And now to begin again, what shall we say for ourself? We wish—yes, we really wish—the impropriety of the thing aside, that "somebody" would run away with somebody's wife, or "somebody" beat "somebody's" brother, if only to stir us up a little.

The young ladies—said to be distant relatives of John Rogers, the Martyr—came near drowning at the Beach yesterday, or thought they did, which answered just as well, at least. We have the story from the lips of one of the sufferers; so there must be some truth in it. As they depict the scene, the performances of "Young America at Cape May," as exhibited among the comicalities in a recent *Harper*, must have been "nuts and gingerbread" to their "ground and lofty tumbling."

There's been some kind of musical humbug going on at Masonic Hall, all free gratis for nothing, which we didn't hear. By the way, the "humbug" is excepted to by those who say it was "a very respectable programme"—so we leave out our criticism, and only note the fact, as we make it a point in these matters to go with the majority, when—they are right.

The "colored pussons" are going it strong here this year. You can see them during the fashionable hours, blackening the beach, or ducking their fair forms (blue reflecting black) in the white-crested breakers. We hear, too, of a "hop" for naturalized Africans only, which came off a few nights ago. The belle of the evening was, we understand, a "milk and molasses-tinted mulatto," who sported a corn-colored barege, flounced to the waist with white satin trimmings, and a cherry-colored head-dress. She is said to have done the polka-redowa to a turn, by hugging her partner (a thick-lipped gentleman, in the shaving line,) to admiration. Well, this is a land of liberty, and here in Rhode Island a black man is as good as anybody else—and, if he have the dimes, a little better.

Mail time is at hand—so we must e'en "limber up" and close our scribblings. We should have moralized a little to fill up breaks; but there's somebody—probably a young student of Divinity—who does that sort of thing so well in one of your cotemporaries, that we forbear, lest the dear public—your readers—should cry "angels and ministers of grace defend us," or say—and justly, too—if the morality of Newport don't suit your refined sensibilities, why not stay away? Suppose Messrs. Tom, Dick and Harry do rent houses at $600 a year; do drive fast horses; do make ducks and drakes of their money; and don't go to church; do we foot their bills, and keep their consciences? Thank gracious, no. But we'd like to draw their dividends for them—who wouldn't? And now forgive a necessarily brief letter, and permit us to back out as gracefully as we may *pro tem.*

We will endeavor to do the ball justice—but in so doing shall eschew the usual alphabetical list of *Misses*; so that damsels A. B. and C. will look in vain for any laudation of their frills and flounces, among the pencillings of Young America.

P. S.—The ball is to come off at the Ocean House Hall, on Friday evening, and will really be a grand affair. The season is still *in statu quo.*

SPORTING.

Regatta at Stonington.

A regatta is to come off at Stonington, Ct., on Tuesday next, open to vessels of every description under three classifications. The prizes consist of a purse of $100, a valuable telescope, purses of $50, $40, $30, and $20. Distance, 30 miles for the first class; 20 do. for the second and third.

A FOOT RACE FOR $3,000 FORFEITED.

On Tuesday, some of the friends of Grindell stopped at the house of Andrew McMann, in Williamsburg, and the capabilities of Grindell and Barlow becoming the topic of conversation, a match of three miles was proposed, for $3,000, to come off in six weeks. A small sum of money was deposited by the partizans of each man, and it was agreed to meet again the same evening by 8 o'clock, to make the money already down into $500. The evening passed, however, without the Grindell party putting in an appearance, and the Barlow men received forfeit.

TEN MILE FOOT RACE.

A small deposit has been "put up" by the friends of Grindell and Barlow, to make a match for those celebrated pedestrians to run 10 miles. The match is to be made soon.

WALKING MATCH ON UNION COURSE.

On Monday next, 4th inst., the walking match between the "Champion of England," and the North Star, is to be decided on the Union Race Course.

THE "GERMAN STAG" WALKING FOR SIXTY HOURS.

On Thursday, August 26, at 12 A. M., James Whitefield, better known as the German Stag, commenced the extraordinary pedestrian feat of walking 60 consecutive hours, without cessation for rest or refreshment, at the saloon of the North American Hotel in the Bowery. The walking was performed on a plank eighteen inches in width and 120 feet in length. The "Stag" undertook, in July last, to walk 48 hours in succession, at Buffalo, when after walking 43 hours, he was forcibly taken from the platform by those present, a physician in attendance giving it as his opinion that the man could not survive if something was not immediately done for him. The weather at that time was intensely hot, and while he was walking, a friend injudiciously gave him a copious draught of ice water—it was this that caused his distress, and compelled him to relinquish his task. Feeling confident of being able to perform a still greater feat, he undertook this last performance. On starting on Thursday, at 12 M. he appeared in good condition, and confident of success. He completed his task on Saturday night at 12 o'clock.

PRIZE FIGHT IN CINCINNATI.

A prize fight took place on the 17th of August, near Cincinnati, between a man named Tuttle, and John Skivers, of New-York. The fight was for $50 a side, and lasted 31½ minutes, in which 12 rounds were fought. Tuttle having the advantage in reach, and Skivers under the belt; an appeal to foul was made, and the Judges decided that Tuttle lost the battle by hitting a foul blow. Tuttle weighed 150 pounds, and Skivers 154 pounds. The best of order was kept during the battle, and the Umpires and Referee did their duty impartially.

A PRIZE FIGHT AT TROY.

A "mill" took place at Troy, on Wednesday of last week—the combatants being Ganley and Hartwell, (better known as Old Prod and Yankee Dan). They met in the evening at the Fourth Ward House, when they got into a dispute as to the relative fighting qualities of Sullivan and Morrissey, which wound up with Hartwell offering to bet fifty dollars that he could lick Ganley. Old Prod was not to be backed down, but immediately came up with his money, when both prepared for the fight—Prod selecting Bob Taylor as his second, and Yankee Dan took Jim Brady. Although neither of the combatants are posted up in self-defence, the fight was a good one, and a fair stand up fight. The next morning the money was handed to Ganley at the Fourth Ward House, when there was strong talk of another match being made; Ganley offering to bet $500 to $400, but Hartwell said he was not ready.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Grade of Second-avenue.

The Committee on Assessments of the Board of Councilmen met yesterday afternoon, at the chamber of the Board, to hear objections to the confirmation of the assessments for grading sections A, B and C, on Second-avenue.

Councilman J. M. Belden, Chairman of the Committee, presided.

Burtis Skidmore—It has been suggested that the assessors state upon what ground the assessments were made.

W. Silliman—I am owner of a lot on the corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street and Second-avenue; I think that the assessments are disproportioned; I am willing to pay the assessments against me if fairly and properly assessed; I am aware that a ten days' notice has been given to the owners of property, but that notice has been a formal one; considering the importance of the subject, I think that all interested should be notified; I therefore desire that the consideration of this matter be postponed one week.

Pliny Allen—For the same considerations mentioned by Mr. Silliman, I hope the further consideration will be postponed for a day or two, at least.

Jacob Vanderpool—I desire to call the attention of the Committee to a disproportion in the assessment. A lot on the northeast corner of Fifty-ninth-street, 25 feet by 126 feet deep, with two buildings on, was assessed at $212, while a lot on the southeast corner of Sixtieth street, only 47 feet deep, with one building, and much superior, is assessed at $214. The speaker showed similar disproportions in the other assessments.

A. McColtee—I have thirteen avenue and six street lots, between Eightieth and Eighty-first-streets. By the grade the lots, which are very handsome, will be injured so much that it will cost $5,000 to fill them up. I am assessed for this $3,000.

Mr. Gage (Chairman of the Board of Assessors)—I presume that the Assessors have no objection to appear here and state why the assessments have been made as they have, as suggested by Mr. Skidmore.

G. W. Gregory—Section B was assessed at $114,000, while the contract for working it is only $87,000. I think that it is enough for a person to pay the cost of working his own section, without paying the cost of the others.

The Council adjourned to meet on Tuesday next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Imported Cattle for the West.

The ship *Antarctic* arrived at this port a day or two since, having on board a fine lot of stock, imported by the Kentucky Stock Importing Company, and consisting of six cows of the short-horn Durham breed, eight heifers, one calf, fifty-four Cotswold sheep, eighteen swine, five bulls, and one Cleveland bay stallion—the latter a beautiful animal, which is said to have cost over one thousand dollars. Another lot on the same vessel, belonging to Colonel William Alexander, of Woodford County, consists of eight heifers, four cows and three bulls. Taken altogether, this is the best lot of cattle that has been brought to this port for a long time; and it will undoubtedly do much toward improving the stock of Kentucky. The swine are of the improved Yorkshire and Liverpool breed; and the cows and heifers are of a superior variety. No expense appears to have been spared in the provision for the voyage, and the whole stock is in the finest possible condition. It was intended to discharge the stock from the ship, and to forward it to the West by the Erie Railroad; but there was considerable difficulty and delay in procuring a berth, and the vessel did not get up to the wharf, till evening.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Removing Wrecks.

We yesterday saw Captain Thomas Bell, who has the wreck of the *Franklin* in charge. In his opinion, there is at least an even chance of getting the ship off, as there will soon be high tides to favor his efforts. The stern has been moved about fifty feet. A heavy storm would break her up, but with ordinary weather she will hold together. Captain Bell also made several attempts to raise the hull of the *Joseph Walker* (burnt simultaneously with the *Great Republic*,) but which were unsuccessful, owing to the canvas employed to make it water-tight being swept away by the current. He now intends raising the hull by placing canal boats on each side of it, removing it where there is no current, and resuming his former experiments.—*Jour. Com.*

Judge Edmonds.

A note from Judge Edmonds' physician informs the public that the Judge's health is rapidly improving. He is now able to sit up all day, and to take exercise in the open air: and, for the last two or three days, has been engaged in the completion of a second volume of Spiritualism, which he hopes to have in press during the month of September.

Another "Quarry."

A deputation from the two branches of the Common Council has gone into the State of Massachusetts on another voyage of discovery after a quarry of marble for the new City Hall. This is the third expedition of the kind.

The Augusta.

The Savannah steamer *Augusta* is still lying at Quarantine, the Health Commissioners having probably taken no action in the appeal from Dr. Bartlett's order. The passengers, however, have been allowed to go ashore on Staten Island on giving bond not to enter the City within ten days.

Camp Meeting.

The Annual Methodist Camp Meeting of the Eastern District of New-York and Connecticut is to be held at Port Chester next week, commencing on Monday the 4th, and continue till Saturday the 9th of September.

Grisi and Mario.

We learn that these distinguished personages have leased the splendid mansion of J. H. Abbott, Esq., No. 111 West Fourteenth-street, and will proceed at once to occupy it, having just returned from a brief run to West Point.

☞ The name mentioned in our report of the *Hendrick Hudson* meeting should have been T. P. Hatch, instead of *C. B. Hatch.*

Opening of Term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term—Aug. 31.
Present, Oakley, C. J., and Duer and Slosson, J. J.

The Court met pursuant to adjournment. No decisions were rendered. The following order, however, was directed to be entered:

Ordered, that the Calendar of causes for trial at the ensuing October Term of this Court be continued as the calendar of the next November and December Terms respectively, and be taken up at the commencement of those terms respectively, at the place where the Court leaves off at the close of the term immediately preceding.

Causes not noticed for trial at the October Term, and such as are during that term put off for the term, or called, or passed, may be noticed for the November and December Terms; and causes thus put off, called or passed during the November Term, may be noticed for the first Monday of December. The Clerk will place the causes as noticed for November and December Terms respectively, at the foot of the October calendar, according to their respective priority.

Notes of issue are to be filed in the causes last mentioned; in other causes on the October Calendar no notes of issue need be filed for the two subsequent terms; but a notice of trial must be served and filed with the Clerk eight days before the commencement of the first day of the succeeding Term.

The Court then adjourned *sine die.*

Decision in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Aug. 31.
By Judge Betts.

SALVAGE—YELLOW FEVER—DISTRIBUTION OF SALVAGE.

Edward P. Percival, for himself and others, against *The brig Isabella and Dorothy, her tackle, &c., and her cargo.*—This was a case of salvage. The libel was filed by Percival, the second mate of the clipper ship *Wide Awake*, for himself and all others interested. From the testimony taken in the case, the facts seem to be as follows: The *Wide Awake*, a vessel belonging to this port, and bound on a voyage from Singapore to New-York, laden with a valuable cargo of teas, spices and tin, was, on the 13th day of July last, about 300 miles from New-York, in latitude 36° 22' N., and longitude 72° 10' W., in the middle of the Gulf stream. About 9 A. M., a brig was discovered to the leeward, and soon after it was seen that she had a signal flying, which turned out to be a signal of distress.

The *Wide Awake* thereupon hove to, and the brig came under her stern. She proved to be the British brig *Isabella and Dorothy* bound from Havana to Falmouth, with a cargo of white sugar. She sailed from Havana on the 25th of June. On the 5th of July the Captain died of yellow fever, a seaman on the 1st, the second mate on the 6th, and a boy on the 13th, leaving to do duty when she fell in with the *Wide Awake* only the mate, two men and a boy. At the request of the mate, Percival and four seamen went on board of her and took charge to bring her to New-York. The mate of the *Isabella* and two men were also sick, and one died about half an hour after Percival took charge, all of the yellow fever. Percival and the four men took the whole charge of the vessel, and brought her safely into this port, whereupon this libel was filed to recover proper salvage compensation.

The crew of the *Wide Awake* numbered twenty-two.

The parties settled the claim for the sum of $3,750, and the pleadings and testimony were, by consent, submitted to his Honor Judge Betts, to fix the relative amounts to be received by the salvors.

The following decree was this morning made by his Honor:

"The demand of salvage compensation made by the libellants in this action having been adjusted by agreement of parties at the sum of $3,750, and the proctors of the libellants having stipulated in writing to submit to the Judge of this Court to determine the distribution of the said sum among those interested therein as salvors, and the pleadings and proofs having been read and considered—

In consideration of the exposure of the immediate salvors who left the ship *Wide Awake* and assisted in navigating the brig, because of the situation of the brig and her crew, and the malignant disease on board of her, although the actual services and perils of said salvors were not extraordinary; and in consideration of the relative value of the ship, and that she was laden with a valuable cargo, and was coming home from a long and distant voyage, and in consideration that her master consented to give the aid required, and hove to and placed five out of twenty-two of his crew on board the brig for her assistance, although the delay and hazard incurred by the ship thereby was but slight, and the actual services of the master of the ship little more than his assent to the salvage—

And, in consideration that additional duty was imposed upon the remainder of the crew of the ship by taking a portion of them for the relief of the brig,

It is ordered that the said sum of money be distributed amongst the parties aforesaid as follows:

To Edward P. Percival, the mate	$750
To each of the four seamen who went with him from the ship to the brig, and aided him there	250
To the owners of the ship *Wide Awake*	1,250
To Kimball R. Smith, master of the ship	500
To the remainder of the crew of the ship, to be divided equally among them	1,000

For libellants, Messrs. Platt, Gerard and Buckley.

SUPREME COURT—At Chambers.
Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

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Mining prospects, as regards gold and copper, are said to be favorable at Dahlonega, Ga. In some of the veins they have found a rich deposit of malachite or carbonate of copper.

And it is further ordered, that all proofs of service for the General, Special and Trial Terms of this Court, must be filed with the Clerk eight days before the commencement of the first day of the succeeding Term.

The Court then adjourned *sine die.*

Decision in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Aug. 31.
By Judge Betts.

SALVAGE—YELLOW FEVER—DISTRIBUTION OF SALVAGE.

Edward P. Percival, for himself and others, against *The brig Isabella and Dorothy, her tackle, &c., and her cargo.*—This was a case of salvage. The libel was filed by Percival, the second mate of the clipper ship *Wide Awake*, for himself and all others interested. From the testimony taken in the case, the facts seem to be as follows: The *Wide Awake*, a vessel belonging to this port, and bound on a voyage from Singapore to New-York, laden with a valuable cargo of teas, spices and tin, was, on the 13th day of July last, about 300 miles from New-York, in latitude 36° 22' N., and longitude 72° 10' W., in the middle of the Gulf stream. About 9 A. M., a brig was discovered to the leeward, and soon after it was seen that she had a signal flying, which turned out to be a signal of distress.

The *Wide Awake* thereupon hove to, and the brig came under her stern. She proved to be the British brig *Isabella and Dorothy* bound from Havana to Falmouth, with a cargo of white sugar. She sailed from Havana on the 25th of June. On the 5th of July the Captain died of yellow fever, a seaman on the 1st, the second mate on the 6th, and a boy on the 13th, leaving to do duty when she fell in with the *Wide Awake* only the mate, two men and a boy. At the request of the mate, Percival and four seamen went on board of her and took charge to bring her to New-York. The mate of the *Isabella* and two men were also sick, and one died about half an hour after Percival took charge, all of the yellow fever. Percival and the four men took the whole charge of the vessel, and brought her safely into this port, whereupon this libel was filed to recover proper salvage compensation.

The crew of the *Wide Awake* numbered twenty-two.

The parties settled the claim for the sum of $3,750, and the pleadings and testimony were, by consent, submitted to his Honor Judge Betts, to fix the relative amounts to be received by the salvors.

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[illegible] were sitting in their parlors, with some friends, when a ball of bright yellow fire, about eighteen inches in diameter, entered by one door and traversed the room diagonally, passed out by another on the opposite side into the hall, where it burst with terrific violence. Fortunately, all the doors and windows being opened, the electricity was dissipated without any injury being done. A newspaper which was lying on the floor, in the path of the fluid, was torn to fragments, and the inmates of the room were all slightly stunned.—*Phil. Inquirer.*

Walking on Railroad Tracks.—It seems that Mr. Chas. Joy, who was instantly killed upon the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad, near the Junction at S. Berwick, Me, on Monday last, was walking on the track at the time. He was told but a few minutes before the accident that the train was coming, but, as is usually the case when danger is near at hand, he lost his presence of mind. He was 60 years of age, and when the accident occurred was on his return from seeing a sick daughter.

STOCK SALES AND MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 31.

$500	City 5s '60	100	
5,000	Erie Cvt. Bonds '71	60	
1,000	Ill. Cent. R. Bs	b10	62½
1,000	do		62¾
3,000	do		62¾
3,640	do		62¾
6,000	N. Y Cent R. Bs	s3	86
5	Bank Commerce		103½
21	do	s3	103
5	Hanover Bank		87
5	Am. Exch. Bank		106
8	Corn Exch. Bank		92
100	Nic. Transit Co		2¼
25	do		2¾
50	do		2¾
100	Canton Company		19
200	do	b15	19
250	do	b60	19½
100	do		19¾
50	Cumb. Coal Co	b30	28
50	do		27¾
100	do	b60	28¾
200	do	s10	27½
100	do	b60	28
20	N. Y. Cen. Railroad		88¾
5	do		88¾
50	do	s50	87
150	do	c	88
50	do	b30	88
60	do		88
10	do	c	87¾
250	Gold Hill Mine	s3	9¾
130	Ill. C. RR 10 p ct. St.		99
10	Clev. C. & Cin. R. R		103
20	Mich. South R. R		89¾
20	Clev & Tole. R.R.	b30	69
30	do		68½
225	Erie Railroad		37½
10	do		37
100	do	b10	37¾
250	do	s10	37
200	do		37
150	do	b10	37
50	do		36¾
50	do	s3	36¾
50	do		36¾
200	do	b3	36¾
50	do	c	36¾
300	do		36¾
100	do	s3	36¾
100	do	s3	36¾
100	Harlem Railroad	b3	32¾
100	do	b3	32
50	do		32
100	Reading Railroad	s15	69¾
200	do	b10	68¾
100	do	s10	68¾
200	do	s30	68¾
300	do	c	68¾
160	Hud. Riv. Railroad		49

SECOND BOARD.

$10,500	Ill. Cen. B. R. Bs	s10	62½
5,000	do	s30	62¾
50	Bank of Commerce		103
150	Nicara. Trans. Co.	s30	20
50	do		20¼
475	do		20
50	do	s3	20
50	do	s10	20
30	Mich. South. R. R		90
65	do	s3	68
100	Reading Railroad	b8	68
100	do	s3	68
200	do	s30	67½
300	Cumberl'd Coal Co.	s10	27½
100	do	s3	27¾
100	do		27¾
200	do	b60	28
100	do	s10	27¾
50	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R		44
50	Erie Railroad	s10	37½
50	do	s1	35
100	do	b10	35½
100	do		35
100	do	b3	37½
50	do	s10	35¾
300	do	s10	35
300	do		35
50	do	s4	35
300	do	b20	36½
50	do	s3	35
150	do	b3	35
100	do	s30	34½
50	do		34¾
50	do	b30	34½
50	do		34¾

Markets....*Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*
Thursday, Aug. 31—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are inactive, but steady at $6 for Pearls, and $7 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs. The supply continues light.

COTTON—Is very dull and declining. The day's sales have been quite limited within our range:

NEW-YORK STATISTICAL EXHIBIT.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Middling, ₱ lb	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	10¾	10¾	11	11¼
Fair, ₱ lb	11¼	11¼	11¼	12¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are without any essential change. The supply and demand are equally moderate, and prices for desirable qualities are supported. The day's business consists of 4,000 bbls. We quote:

Sour, ₱ bbl	$7 75 @$8 75
Superfine, No. 2	8 75 @ 9 25
State, common brands	9 50 @ 9 75
State, straight brands	9 75 @10 00
Favorite State	10 00 @10 25
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	10 00 @10 25
Fancy Michigan	10 25 @10 50
Common to good Ohio	10 00 @10 25
Fancy Ohio	10 25 @10 50
Extra Ohio	10 50 @11 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	10 50 @11 25
Fancy Genesee	10 25 @10 50
Extra Genesee	10 50 @11 25

Canadian rules quiet and is nominal in price. Southern is unsettled; low grades are plentier and cheaper, while the finer sorts are salable and firm not being so freely offered. The day's transactions comprise 2,100 bbls. at $9@$9 25 for inferior; $9 50@$10 for mixed to favorite; and $10@$10 50 for fancy. ₱ bbl; together with 2,000 bbls. common, to arrive, at $8 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is unchanged. Sales were made of 300 bbls. State and Jersey Corn Meal at $4 25 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat remains scarce and steady, being in good request for home consumption. The day's movements embrace 1,000 bush. Genesee white at a price to be fixed; 600 bushels Southern at $1 87½; and 4,000 bushels smutty Canadian white, *free*, at $1 85@$1 87. Rye is tending downwards; 4,000 bushels river were procured, to-day, at $1 20 ₱ bushel. State and Western Oats are more sought after at 56c.@56c. ₱ bush l. The stock is not so heavy. Corn is less abundant, and in improved request at rather higher prices. The day's transactions reach 65,000 bushels at 80c@83c. for unsound, and 85c.@87c. for Western mixed, ₱ bushel.

GROCERIES—Have not been very brisk to-day, but previous prices have been supported. The day's movements comprise 40 bags Laguayra Coffee, 11c.; 300 bags Rio do. at 9½c@11½c. ₱ lb.; 40 hhds. Cuba Molasses at 23c ₱ gallon; 1,000 hhds. Cuba Sugar at 4¾c@5⅛c.; and 225 New-Orleans do. at 4¾c.@5¼c. ₱ lb. Teas are unchanged. The stock of Sugar on hand to-day consisted of 15,174 hhds. Cuba, 7,374 hhds. New-Orleans, and 4,552 hhds. Porto Rico, with 13 303 boxes Havana. The stock of Coffee was not reported up to a very late hour in the evening.

HAY—River is more inquired for at 70c @75c. for shipment, and 87½c.@$1 for local use, ₱ 100 lb.

HEMP—American is quiet, but very firm. 50 bales Dressed realized $225 ₱ ton. Manilla is in fair demand. 500 bales have been sold at 14c. ₱ lb. The Manilla mails just in, bring reports of an advance in Hemp, caused by advices from London of the high prices ruling there.

HOPS—The market evinces increasing animation, at 33c.@35c. for last year's crop, ₱ lb. There is not much offering.

LATHS—Eastern inanimate and nominal at $2 ₱ thousand, being quite scarce.

LIME—Rockland attracts considerable attention, at 90c. for common, and $1 20 for lump ₱ bbl.

METALS—Copper is moderately active at 30½c.@31c. for new sheathing; 27c. for yellow do.; and 26c. for old do. ₱ lb. Other kinds

...Fire Insurance Company.....$100 each.
...Fire Insurance Company.....$50 each.
...Express Stock.....$100 each.
...Fire Insurance Company.....$50 each.
...Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each.

R. C. KEMP, Auctioneer

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, &c.—THIS DAY (Friday) at 10 o'clock, at No 85 Nassau st, near Fulton—R. C. KEMP will sell at Auction as above, a very large assortment of Household Furniture, removed for the convenience of sale, and all of which is of good quality, and will be sold without reserve, by order of the Mortgagee, and consists of one handsome piano-forte, rosewood parlor furniture, en suite; rich china dinner and tea sets, cut-glassware extension dining tables, silver-plated castors, window curtains, pier and oval mirrors, Brussels and other carpets, mahogany sofas and chairs, library and secretary book-cases, oil paintings, marble-top centre and pier tables, mahogany and other bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses, cane-seat chairs, kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

PIANO-FORTES—At 12 o'clock will be sold ten elegant rosewood piano-fortes, of excellent tone, and particularly worthy the attention of those in want of good instruments. These piano-fortes may be relied upon to give satisfaction, and are warranted by the makers—may be examined before the sale. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

CHARLES W. HOLMES, Auctioneer.

SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, PAINTINGS, &c., at auction.—C. W. HOLMES will sell, THIS DAY, Friday, Sept 1, at 10½ o'clock, the entire contents of the first-class four story house on 26th-st., three doors east of 7th-av., comprising elegant rosewood suite of parlor furniture in satin brocatelle, finely carved mahogany suite in plush, superior rosewood seven-octave piano-forte, in parlor recess; elegant rosewood bookcase finely finished, rosewood escritoire, rosewood etagere, with marble top and oval mirror doors and back; easy and sewing chairs in rich brocade, sofas, parlor chairs and rockers, a fine collection of oil paintings and steel plate engravings, in handsome frames; a large lot of rich China and glass ware, ivory cutlery, elegant vases and mantel ornaments, rich tapestry carpets, rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, with palliasses and mattresses to fit cottage bedsteads, rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, feather beds, quilts, bolsters, pillows, mahogany and walnut extension dining tables, China dinner and tea sets, basement furniture, &c. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock precisely.

WM. IRVING & CO., Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, &c.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the sales room, No. 8 Pine-st.—Aubusson carpets, Brussels and ingrain do., mahogany sofas, in hair, cloth and brocatelle; mahogany chairs in do., Rosewood, &c.; mahogany etageres, marble-top centre and pier tables, card tables, mahogany extension dining tables, black walnut do., tea-tables; china and glass ware, plated ware; mahogany bookcases and secretaries, black walnut and maple cane-seat chairs, rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, bedsteads, marble-top washstands, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, rugs; about 100 specimen stuffed birds. Also, one very handsome elegant French plate mantel and pier glasses extra large, and a number of ornaments, framed pier and bedroom mirrors, engravings oil paintings, &c.

ABSOLUTE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF BUILDING LOTS IN WEST FLUSHING.—On the premises, THURSDAY, Sept. 7, at 10 o'clock P. M., WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Sept. 5, 6 and 7, at 1 o'clock P. M. each day, on the ground. Distance from the City Hall, New-York, only seven miles; time, 25 to 30 minutes. The steamboat ISLAND CITY will leave Fulton Market-slip at 10 and 1 o'clock, on each day of sale, connecting with the Flushing Hunter's Point; returning, the cars will leave West Flushing at 9 and 6½ o'clock P. M. Persons living on the east part of the City can take the 16th-st. Ferry to Greenpoint, or the 23d-st. Ferry to Penny Bridge, and there take the Railroad to West Flushing. Stages also leave Peck-slip and Grand-st. Ferries in Williamsburg every half hour, passing West Flushing. Title indisputable. Terms of sale liberal. For free tickets, for the day of sale, and further particulars, apply to BARKER & ELLIOTT, No. 3 Nassau-st., near Wall-st., New-York; or, in the evenings, from 6 to 9 o'clock, to S. BARKER, No. 77 Orchard-st., or A. P. SMITH, No. 444 8th-av.; MACFARLAN & MERRITT, No. 49 3d-av.; J. L. BURTETT, No. 344 Broome-st., (up stairs;) V. LAINE, No. 90 Bowery-st., New-York; and F. COGSWELL, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn; J. T. RUNCIE, No. 189 Grand-st., Williamsburg, or W. A. VAN HOUTEN, Flushing-av., near Franklin-av., Greenpoint.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A CELESTIAL PIANO—AT OUR WARE ROOM, FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. We also invite attention to our large assortment of superior GRAND ACTION PIANO FORTES, from 6 to 7¼ octaves, which for power, richness and purity of tone have no superiors. Manufactured by ourselves from the best materials, and fully warranted for all climates. Those desiring a really good Piano for a moderate price will not find their time or money thrown away by calling upon

BENNETT & CO., No. 361 Broadway
Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange. Pianos to let.

GIGANTIC IMPROVEMENT IN PIANOS.—The Celestial Piano is now fairly in the field, and bids defiance to competition for power, sweetness, breadth, purity and richness of tone. This is the unbiased testimony of all Pianists who have performed on it. ELY & MUNGER, Sole Manufacturers, No. 321 Broadway.

N. B.—New and second-hand Pianos of the ordinary kind for sale at much less than factory prices. Pianos to let.

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODIONS—Of every variety, from $45 to $150, suitable for the parlor, lecture room, lodge room, or small church. Believing them to be better in tone, more durable and better finished than those of any other make, we have accepted the agency, and keep for sale only those manufactured by PRINCE & CO.

WILLIAM HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, opposite the Park, sole agents for PRINCE & Co.'s celebrated Melodeons.

REMOVAL.—J. & C. FISHER have removed their new Warerooms from No. 178 Greenwich-st. to their new Manufactory, Nos. 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., New-York where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of Pianos with all the best modern improvements, made under their own supervision, and warranted to stand any climate. Also, Pianos with the Æolian attachment. Piano-fortes tuned, repaired, or taken in exchange.

ATTENTION—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES at our new and spacious warerooms, No. 421 Broome-st., (a few doors east of Broadway,) which, in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivalled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

PIANO-FORTES.—Professors and connoisseurs will profit by calling and examining T. H. CHAMBERS'S justly celebrated instruments, which stand unrivalled and highly prized in the United States for refinement of tone, durability and elegance of finish. Warerooms, No. 295 Broadway. N. B.—The square "Grand" finished back 7½ octave is ready for exhibition.

PIANO-FORTES.—Persons in want of a good Piano are invited to call at the factory of HAINES, BROTHERS & CUMMINGS, No. 116 3d-av., corner 14th-st. Pianos with Æolian, and ivory keys. Pianos to rent. Also Pianos that have been rented for sale cheap.

A. W. LADD & CO.'S GRAND DIAGONAL PIANO-FORTES, with new grand action, which has no superior in all the points which constitute a perfect instrument. LINCOLN & THOMPSON, sole agents, No 441 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Having lately made improvements in my machinery, for the manufacturing and drying of my Furniture, I am enabled to offer at wholesale and retail good substantial Furniture, cheaper than can be bought of any other manufacturer in the City. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves, at No. 144 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway.

WARREN WARD.

ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE.—MATHEWS & STACY, No. 514 Broadway, offer for sale, at very reduced prices, their entire and very extensive stock of enameled cottage and other furniture, (the largest in the City,) from which every variety of taste can be gratified, preparatory to a dissolution of partnership.

SHOW CASES.—SCHMITT & BROTHER, No. 16 North William-st., New-York, near Chatham, manufacturers of Show Cases in metal, brass, rosewood, mahogany, black walnut, and silver. A good assortment kept constantly on hand. Orders promptly executed. Old Show Cases taken in exchange.

DRY GOODS.

NEW FALL GOODS.—J. BECK & CO. would respectfully invite the attention of purchasers to their large and splendid stock of Silks, Shawls, Cloaks, Mantillas, De Lames, Cashmeres, Merinos, Ladies' Cloth, Velvet, Bombazine, Calicos, Linens, White Muslins, Hosiery, Gloves, Embroideries, Laces, &c., which have been selected with great care in Europe at low prices. Also, 1,000 pieces Silks and Merinos, purchased low at the late auction sales, all of which will be sold at a very small advance. Nos. 355 and 357 Broadway.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF SILK GOODS.—The entire stock of ALFRED EDWARDS & CO will be sold within sixty days, at their store Nos 9 and 11 Park-place, FOR CASH, by order of the Assignees. This stock comprises a large importation of the present season of French, English and German goods

A. C. RICHARDS,
NATHAN C. HANDLER, } Assignees.
WM. LOTTIMER.

KOHLSAAT BROTHERS, IMPORTERS, No. 48 John-st., offer for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, the choicest assortment of fashionable Paris trimmings, plain paradise and figured velvet, ribbons, guimpure lace, crochet fringes, galons matlasse and velours, buttons, &c., &c. Also, the most extensive stock of Berlin zephyr worsted.

TO FRINGE MANUFACTURERS.—Fringe Silk Bevings, both in Gum and Colored, for sale, at lowest wholesale cash prices, by

REYNOLDS & LEIGH, No. 53 Dey-st.

HEINRICH & SOMMER.—No 57 John-st., Importers of German Ginghams, Shawls, etc.

COAL.

COAL.—Afloat, 900 tons Broad Mountain, range and Chestnut, delivered from boats at $7 per ton. Also, in yards, from most approved mines, a large and select stock of grate, stove, furnace, &c., delivered rescreened, dry and free of impurity, at lowest market rates.

THOS. DYER, No. 119 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

PICTOU COAL MINES.—Purchasers of Coal, as well as owners and masters of vessels, are informed that there are as many vessels at the Pictou Mines as can be loaded during the next two months.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

COAL.—I am selling as usual, at the lowest possible price the best Red Ash for family use. PETER CLINTON, cor. King and Greenwich, and 25th-st. and 8th-av.

HENDERSON & BURGER, Nos. 72, 73, and 74 West-st., offer for sale in lots to suit,
Common English round square and flat bar iron.
Refined English round square and flat bar iron.
Swedes square and flat bar iron.
Refined English and American horse-shoe iron.
Refined English and common rod and spike iron, assorted, 5-16 to 2-3.
Refined English machinery axle and axe iron.
Coopers' and trunk hoops, band and scroll.
Oval half-oval and half-round iron.
Norwegian nail rods and shoe shapes.
Sheet, tire, angle, and rivet iron.
English spring, cast, blister, German steel, &c.

ENCAUSTIC TILES for floors of churches and public buildings, and for vestibules, halls, dining rooms, conservatories, and hearths in dwellings. These tiles are of an almost infinite variety of patterns, are very hard and strong, and are used in the best houses in all parts of the country. Also, Garnish-ik chimney tops, suited to every style of architecture, and recommended in Downing's work on country houses, and by architects generally. For sale by MILLER, COATES & YOULE, No. 279 Pearl-st., New-York.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE PEOPLE'S LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1854:

Assets on hand April 30, 1854, as per last Report.....$2,200,000 00

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

Received for Premiums.....$127,013 25
Received for Interest.....
Rents.....
Int. Interest accrued (not due).....49,000 34
do Interest due and not paid.....
do. Bills payable and annuities.....10,891 34 186,794 93
Total.....$2,785,180 91

DISBURSEMENTS DURING QUARTER.

Paid expenses, including Rent, Salaries, Medical Fees, Commissions, Advertising, Exchange, Postage, State and City Taxes.....$21,230 34
Paid claims by Death and additions to same.....75,730 10
Paid surrendered Policies, Dividends, reduction of Premiums and Annuities.....11,904 13
Bills payable and Bond and Mortgage.....56,750 00 165,754 57
Total.....$2,619,346 34

ASSETS.

Cash on hand in Bank and in Trust Company.....$15,467 11
Advanced on Policies.....4,950 00
Bonds and Mortgages.....2,487,114 72
Fire Insurance Account.....354 75
Deferred Premium Account.....25,592 25
Deposited to meet Taxes.....4,187 41
Interest due, unpaid and accrued.....32,140 27
Due from Agents.....49,559 73
Total.....$2,619,346 34

Losses unpaid.....$27,500
Amount at Risk May 1, 1854.....$30,469,977 34
Amount issued since.....1,900,550 00
Total.....$31,676,427 34
Deduct:
Forfeited.....291,750
Canceled.....65,000
Surrendered.....120,500
Expired.....80,750
Dead.....74,000 561,000 00
Total at Risk August 1, 1854.....$31,160,427 34
Number of Policies running May 1, 1854.....7,638
Issued since.....467
Total.....8,045
Deduct:
Forfeited.....87
Canceled.....25
Surrendered.....49
Expired.....33
Dead.....18 211
Total.....7,834
Of which
Are for Life.....6,720
Are for 7 years.....946
Are for 1 year.....99
Irregular periods.....129
Total.....7,834

Increased for the quarter in amount at Risk.....$230,550
Increase in Policies.....196

I. ABBATT, Secretary. F. S. WINSTON, President.
NEW-YORK Aug 10, 1854.

I have examined the above returns and believe them to be correct. C. GILL, Actuary.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Eleventh edition—345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the new Hygeian and Lesbian treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 323 Broadway, and mailed free for $1. by the author, M. LAMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Beale-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all these diseases from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT to the afflicted. *Courier Des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book* and New-Brunswick *Times*.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease, even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DR. COBBETT, No 19 Duane-st, may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one speciality of the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method of treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest caution. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—16th edition, 342 pages, with plates, price $1, sent to 121 Nassau-st. No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No 643 Houston-st. Hours of consultation from 9 to 12 o'clock, A. M., and 6 to 9 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

DR WARD'S REMEDIES EXCEED EVERYTHING—Speedy and satisfactory—To be had at the Doctor's depôt, No. 50 Canal-st., one door east of Broadway. Office hours, for advice and treatment, 9 A. M. till 9 P. M., daily.

FINANCIAL.

CAUTION.—BEWARE OF PURCHASING RAILROAD STOCK—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing 397 shares of Stock in the WANSFIELD AND SANDUSKY CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, issued to SAMUEL P. OFFICER, Scrip No. 278, and 10 shares of Stock in the COLUMBUS AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, issued to DELANCE BRICE MOORE, Scrip No. 10—the Scrip whereof is now in the hands of P. T. BARNUM, or the Pequonnock Bank, endorsed in blank by the parties to whom the same was issued. As said Stock was unlawfully pledged with P. T. Barnum, the undersigned, who claims to be the legal owner thereof, has filed a bill in the Court of Common Pleas, of Riching County, Ohio, against the said Barnum and the Sandusky Wansfield and Newark Railroad Company, praying the Court to order and decree said Stock to be transferred to himself.

J. W. BRICE.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—Give notice to the holders of the Scrip Stock of the Bank, that payment of the balance due (fifty per cent,) will be received at any time between this and the 1st day of October, together with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, from the 30th of June to the day of payment. Said stock to be entitled to all future dividends. Certificates for the Scrip must be returned to the Bank at the time of payment, when certificates for full stock will be issued.

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.
BANK OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1854.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 26, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company, may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of this Company in New-York or Boston.

The Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer; but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

THE OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY—CINCINNATI, July 3, 1854.—The biennial meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution, prescribed by the By Laws thereof, for the election of Trustees, will be holden at the office of the Company in this City, on SATURDAY, the 30th September next. There will be a special meeting of the Stockholders on THURSDAY, the 28th September, at the same place, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the consideration of particular matters connected with the interests of the Institution. By order,

W. GREENE, Secretary

OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD CO.,
BROOKLYN, Aug 26, 1854.

NOTICE.—An instillment of Five per cent on the capital stock of this Company is required to be paid at the office of the Company, No. 12 Fulton st., on or before the 16th of September next By order of the Board of Directors,

CHARLES C. BEITS, Secretary.

ROBERTSON, COLEMAN & CO., Rockford, } Illinois.
ROBERTSON, FASSETT & CO., Dundee, }
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.—Collections made in our vicinity at current rate of Exchange. Refer to Messrs. A. WILKINS & CO.
August 19, 1854.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by PAGE, BACON & CO., of San Francisco, or PAGE & BACON, of St. Louis, on the American Exchange Bank, are requested to present them for payment to

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

MACHINERY.

SEWING MACHINES.—THE AVERY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY continue to sell their unrivalled machines at No. 351 Broadway. These machines were awarded the first premium at the Crystal Palace Exhibition on account of the durability, beauty and practicability of the stitch as well as of the simplicity of construction, obviating their liability of getting out of repair. For these reasons the French Government have lately purchased one patent for France. Superior inducements as to price is offered to purchasers, and no legal controversy is connected therewith. We also make our machines convertible, so as to sew fine or coarse goods, obviating the necessity of two machines for these purposes, and rendering it a first-rate family machine. Prices with fixtures complete, $30, $50 and $62. Orders punctually attended to. Address THOMAS B. LACEY, President Avery Sewing Machine Co., No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

SEYMOUR'S EXCELSIOR SEWING MACHINE.—The latest and best improvement of the age, is now on exhibition and sale at the splendid show rooms of the Excelsior Sewing Machine Company No. 345 Broadway. This Machine is entirely new in its construction and got up without regard to expense, and is pronounced by expert practitioners the best machine invented. It does better work and with greater ease and facility to the operator. We challenge the world! and defy competition. Price no object to those who want to use them! Licensed by HOWE. No infringement on any other patent.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, having greatly enlarged their works and improved the quality of their product, are prepared to execute orders for their superior Paints. Their White Zinc, which is sold dry or ground in oil, is warranted pure and unsurpassed for body and uniform whiteness. A method of preparation has recently been discovered which enables the Company to warrant their Paints to keep fresh and soft in the kegs for any reasonable time. In this respect their Paints will be superior to any other in the market. Their Brown Zinc Paint, which is sold at a low price, and can only be made from the zinc ores from New-Jersey, is now well known for its protective qualities when applied to iron or other metallic surfaces. Their Stone Color Paint possesses all the properties of the Brown, and is of an agreeable color for painting cottages, depôts, out-buildings, bridges, &c. Dealers supplied on liberal terms, by MANNING & SQUIRE, Agents New-Jersey Zinc Company, removed from No. 45 Dey-st. to No. 163 Washington-st., New-York.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and its most successful competition with the best of foreign, dealers can, with confidence, depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 83 Water-st.

$100 REWARD.—TO THE MANUFACTURERS OF BANK-NOTE PAPER.—The Executive Committee of the Association of Banks for the Suppression of Counterfeiting, hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the best specimen, in the opinion of the Committee, of Bank-Note Paper, of not less than five hundred sheets, which may be submitted to them on or before the 1st day of January next. All paper submitted, except that selected by the Committee, to be returned to the persons submitting the same. J. M. GORDON, Sec.

BOSTON, March 31, 1854.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—For all parts of the world, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner for every State in the Union. No. 14 Warren-st., corner Broadway. N. B.—Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates.

LAUNDRY SOAP.—This rage for article of Soap is manufactured by ALLAN, HAY & CO. expressly for private family use. For sale by the box and delivered in any part of the City free of expense. Works Nos. 39, 41 & 43 1st-av.

FINANCIAL.

FARE REDUCED.—THE GREAT THROUGH LINE OF PASSENGER AND FREIGHT TRAINS OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE—RUNNING THE ENTIRE DISTANCE FROM CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS—NO CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE—Carrying the Great Western United States Through Mail.)—Passengers can be ticketed through to all points West and Southwest, either by the New York and Erie Railroad, Hudson River Railroad, Peoples' Line of Steamboats, or Harlem Railroad, connecting at Buffalo, with the low-pressure steamboats EMPIRE STATE, Capt. WILSON, Commander; SOUTHERN MICHIGAN, Capt. PERKINS, Commander; NORTHERN INDIANA, L. T. PRATT, Commander; and connecting at Dunkirk with the steamboat NIAGARA, Capt. MILLER; KEYSTONE STATE, Capt. RICHARDS; EMPIRE, Capt. MITCHELL; LOUISIANA, Capt. DAVENPORT. Also, connecting at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad; at Cuicago, with the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad and the Chicago and Mississippi—with no change of cars or baggage between Chicago and St. Louis—also with Chicago and Galena Railroads. By calling at the Company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st. New-York.

Freight to go via Buffalo should be marked care Capt. Cleveland Forbes, General Freight Agent Buffalo

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent

L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD—Summer Arrangement, commencing May 15, 1854.

TRAINS FROM NEW-YORK.

For New-Haven.—Accommodation at 7 and 11:30 A. M.; and 4:10 and 5:15 P. M. The 4:10 P. M. train is Express to Greenwich. Express at 8 A. M., 3 and 4 P. M. The 8 A. M. train stops at Stamford and Bridgeport; the 3 P. M. at Stamford, Norwalk and Bridgeport; the 4 P. M. train at Stamford. For Port Chester and Norwalk—Special accommodation trains at 8:45 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. for Norwalk, and 1:30 and 4:20 P. M. for Port Chester. For Boston, via Hartford, Springfield and Worcester—Express at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. Dine and sup at Springfield. For Connecticut River—Express at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Albany and Montreal—Express at 8 A. M. Dine at Springfield. For accommodation train of the New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroad—At 11:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Canal Railroad—At 9 A. M. and 11:30 A. M. For New-Haven and New-London Railroad—Express at 8 A. M. to New-London, Norwich, Stonington and Providence, and 3 P. M. to New London only. For Housatonic Railroad—Express, at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad—Express, at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad—Accommodation at 7 and 8:45 A. M., and Express at 4:10 P. M.

TRAINS TO NEW-YORK

From New-Haven.—Accommodation 5:30, 6.45, and 10.15, A. M., 1 and 4:30 P. M. Express at 9:35 A. M. and 1.10, 1.50, and 9:25 P. M. For Norwalk and Port Chester—Special accommodation trains, from Norwalk at 6 A. M., from Port Chester at 5:30 A. M. and 3:50 P. M. See large bill of advertisement at the Station-Houses and Hotels, Vice-President and Superintendent's Office, No. 37 Canal-st., New-York, Assistant Superintendent's Office, Station-House, New-Haven.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.—New and only direct route now open via CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

Two United States Mail and Express route.

Two daily Passenger Trains (Sundays excepted) leave Chicago (corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts.)

First—St. Louis Day Express.....8.20 A. M.
Second—St. Louis Night Express.....9.30 P. M.

Trains run direct to Alton (2.9 miles) without change of cars or baggage, and connect with the Company's splendid steamers

WINCHESTER AND REINDEER.

(Running in exclusive connection with the Passenger Trains) through to St. Louis (25 miles) without landing.

TIME FROM CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS 14½ HOURS.

The Chicago and Mississippi Railroad passes through Joliet, Wilmington, Springfield and Carlisville to Alton; and the Stock Yarding public will at once see the important advantage of this.

AN AIR LINE ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS,

Over any other route from Chicago to the Southwest.

NOTICE!—IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS.

At Alton—Connections with daily line packet to Keokuk, making this the direct route to Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, and Northeastern Missouri.

At St. Louis—Connections with first-class lines of steamers for New-Orleans and all points on Lower Mississippi, Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee and Arkansas Rivers; and also with steamers for all points on Missouri River, making this the direct route to Kansas and Council Bluffs.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1, 1854. B. P. MORGAN, Jr., Superintendent.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally, also, SANDUSKY, CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS and CINCINNATI—Passengers by this route are not subjected to any expense for transferring themselves or baggage, or the surveillance of Custom house officers. Five daily trains from Cleveland: *First*—6 A. M., Express Train from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Second*—8.30 A. M., Express Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky, Cincinnati, Toledo, Chicago and St. Louis. *Third*—2.30 P. M., Express Mail from Station of C. C. & C. R. R. for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Fourth*—3 P. M., Mail Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky and stations on Mad River Railroad. *Fifth*—4.30 P. M., Express Train, from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo and Chicago. Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND, July, 1854.

GREAT CENTRAL RAILROAD LINE.—CANADA GREAT RAILROAD OPEN FROM NIAGARA FALLS TO DETROIT.—Hudson River Railroad, New-York Central Railroad, Great Western Railway, Michigan Central Railroad Galena and Chicago Railroad Aurora and Illinois Central Railroads, Chicago and Mississippi Railroads are now connected, and form the only direct and continuous line of Railroad from New-York to Chicago and the Mississippi. Passengers going West can now take the NEW SHORT ROUTE, and avoid the long and continuous journey around the South Shore of Lake Erie. The great distance saved, the easy grades and large amount of Air-Line and a direct connection of more than twelve hundred miles, terminating at different points on the Mississippi River, make it the only desirable route to West and South-west. For tickets, containing through, Lake Steamers at mid Hudson River Railroad, at 7 A. M., and 5 P. M. Freight contracted and shipped with promptness to all points West and Southwest. For freight and through tickets, apply at the Offices of Central Railroad Line, No 173 Broad way, New-York. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express at 6 A. M., for Buffalo direct, with out change of baggage or cars. Dunkirk Express at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail at 8.15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Way Express at 1 P. M., for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M. (from foot of Chambers-st.) for Suffern, and intermediate Stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M., Otisville and intermediate Stations. Night Express at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and Emigrant at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate Stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train at 9 P. M. This Express Train connects at Buffalo with first-class splendid steamers on Lake Erie for all ports on the Lake; and at Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago &c. D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Canal-st. daily for Albany and Troy—On and after MONDAY, Aug 14, 1854 the Trains will run as follows: Express Trains 6 A. M. through in four hours, connecting with Worcester and Western Mail Train 8 A. M. Through Way Train 10 A. M. Express Train 4:30 P. M. Accommodation Train at 6:30 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger Trains at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.; and Way Freight and Passenger Train at 1 P. M. For Peekskill at 9 A. M., 3:30 P. M and 5:30 P. M. The Peekskill and Poughkeepsie Trains stop at all the Way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, 14th and 31st-sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS Sail at 9 A. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Way Stations.

OLIVER H. LEE, Vice-President.

NEW-HAVEN AND NEW-LONDON RAILROAD.—This road affords many facilities, which renders it a very pleasant and eligible route for Summer excursions, leaving passengers at Double Beach, Stony Creek Branch, Guilford, Saybrook and Pequot House at New-London, and other delightful watering places along the seashore. It is also the direct way to Newport, as appears from the following table. Passengers can procure tickets in New-York, leaving at 8 o'clock in the morning, and arriving at Newport the same evening. Fare through, $4 50:

Leave New-York.	8 A.M.	Leave Newport....	5 A.M
Leave N Haven..	11:15 A.M.	Leave Providence	7:29 A.M
Leave N London..	1:45 P.M.	Leave Stonington	9:20 A.M.
Leave Stonington.	3:15 P.M.	Leave N London.	11 A.M.
Leave Providence.	6 P.M	Leave N Haven..	1:10 P.M
Arrive at Newport.	8 P.M	Arrive at N York.	4:30 P.M.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—NEW-YORK, EASTON, SOMERVILLE, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing April 10, 1854.—Leave New-York for Easton, &c., at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Somerville (way) at 6 P. M., by steamers RED JACKET and WYOMING, from Pier No 2 North River connecting at Elizabethtown with trains by New Jersey Railroad foot of Cortlandt-st. RETURNING—Will leave Plainsburg (opposite Easton,) at 6:15 and 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Somerville (way,) at 6:30 A. M. NEW-YORK AND ELIZABETHPORT—Leave New-York at 8 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M.; Elizabethtown at 7:45 and 9:25 A. M.; 1:40, 3 and 6 P. M.

GEO. H. PEGRAM, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, VIA NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—UNITED STATES MAIL AND EXPRESS LINE.—Leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7, 8, and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.—THROUGH IN FOUR HOURS. Fare $2 25 in 7; $2 75 in 4, and $3 in 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. The New-Jersey Accommodation Line leaves at 12 M., at $2 stopping at all way-stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati (at $16) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 and 10 A. M., and 6 P. M.

TROY AND BOSTON RAILROAD.—The most expeditious and only through line to Montreal in one day. Leave Hudson River depôt, Chambers-st., at 6 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 1 30 P. M.; Burlington, 4 P. M.; Rouse's Point, 6 P. M., and at Montreal at 9 P. M., the same day. By Way Train, at 10 A. M.—Arrive at Rutland at 9 o'clock, P. M.; Burlington, at 11 30, same evening; lodge and proceed to Ogdensburg or Montreal early next morning. Those leaving at 4 and 5 P. M., will lodge at Troy: leave next morning at 7 o'clock, and arrive at Burlington, Montreal and Ogdensburg, same day.

ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA, AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., No 49 Wall-st., New-York, Aug 15, 1854.—Call for the Eighth Instalment Subscribers to the increased Capital Stock of this Company are hereby notified that a further instalment of TEN PER CENT. has been called, payable at the PHENIX BANK of the City of New-York, on FRIDAY, the 1st day of September, proximo By order of the Board,

WM. E. WARREN, Secretary and Treasurer.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA, from Pier No. 1 North River. Two lines daily at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M. Morning line at 7 A. M. by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by cars to way places and Camden; fare $2. Express line at 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1 75.

THE BOOT AND SHOE STORE FOR TENDER FEET.—The exclusive Boot and Shoe Establishment, where particular attention is paid to the manufacture of Boots and Shoes, for Ladies, Gentlemen, or Leather Cloth Boots and Shoes, for those who suffer excessive pain from corns, bunions, or tenderness of the feet, has just been removed to the northwest corner of Broadway (No. 489) and Broome-st., by Mr. ISAAC E. TATE, who formerly kept his manufactory and store, joining the City Hotel, near Howard-st. Since the change of location, Mr. Tate has associated with him JOHN REED, Esq., the originator of that wonderful article called Panzus Cornum, for making Boots and Shoes which will render the feet cool and comfortable. Its qualities for

...YORK CITY.

...GOVERNMENT REGARDED.

...ensive Case of Smuggling on ... the Steamship Washington—Im... Cashmere Shawls of Diamonds, Watches, ... Rings, &c.—Arrest of Two ...

...considerable excitement was created yes... afternoon in the vicinity of the Custom... in consequence of the arrest of two German ... female, detected by Captain RYNDERS, ... Surveyor of the port, and Custom-House ... J. BROWN, in the act of attempting to ... some $18,000 worth of diamonds ashore, ... the steamship *Washington*, which arrived ... dock, from Bremen and Southampton. ... boarded the steamer off Quarantine, ... circumstances tending against the accused, they ... closely searched his person, and found a ... around his waist, wherein was concealed ... of brilliants. When the prisoner was ... by the officers, he indignantly de... all knowledge of the smuggled property, but ... Brown unbuckled the buckskin belt ... it from his body, his courage failed and ... confessed. The property was deposited with ... RUFFIELD, and further action in the ... will be taken to-day.

Our reporter obtained additional particulars last ... respecting this important seizure, which ... as follows: It seems that certain information ... received by Captain RYNDERS, the Out-door ... of the Port, which led him to suspect ... would arrive, in the steamer *Washington*, ... 10th inst., two individuals, who in all pro... would bring smuggled goods with them; ... so confident was he of the fact, that he dis... Mr. THOMAS J. BROWN, one of the Day ... of the Customs, to the Quarantine at ... Island, to await the arrival of the steamer, ... a bright look-out for the smugglers. Mr. ... performed his duty to the very letter; and ... not long after he boarded the ship that he ... confident that two German Jews, who were ... in the *Washington*, were the men he was ... the look out for. He immediately accused them of ... contraband goods in their possession which ... most strenuously denied, and endeavored to ... it appear that they would not be guilty of ... such a criminal act. Their assertions ... not, however, credited by the officer; he at ... perceiving from the nervous and anxious ap... of the men, that he had "hit the right ... on the head," and insisted on searching them, ... which he proceeded to do, they of course find... themselves in trouble, commenced to remon... and at last offered considerable resistance; ... the officer nothing daunted, went to work in ... earnest. He at first discovered in the ... pocket of one of them four costly gold ... and a number of diamonds, which ... smuggler represented to him to be mere... common glass stones. Under his clothes was a ... belt made of cotton cloth, very similar in form to ... life-preserver, and which was filled with all de... of the most valuable watches, diamond, ... and enameled rings, and and about 300 ca... weight of unset diamonds. On searching his ... companion, a large amount of jewelry was taken ... the legs of his boots. These valuables ... taken charge of by Officer BROWN, and on ... arrival of the steamer at the wharf yesterday ... about 12½ o'clock, he called upon Mr. ... MILLER, also attached to the Revenue ... Department, and they arrested one of the parties.

The smuggled property was conveyed to the Cus... House and deposited in the hands of Surveyor ... The value of the articles seized is es... at from $12,000 to $15,000.

We refrain from publishing the names of the parties ... present, as in all probability other seizures will ... be made, and this very important one may lead to ... new developments.

Captain RYNDERS and Inspector BROWN, de... great credit for the manner in which this ... was accomplished, and it is to be hoped ... their efforts will tend to put an effectual bar to ... many and extensive frauds which have for so ... a time been perpetrated on the Revenue.

How the Buildings go up on Broadway.

Builders and architects have not had so ... a run of business in the City within the pre... year as during the last. ... ... ally the case in reference to ... the remarkable diminution being ... other causes, to the fact of real ... ... to prices which deterred speculators. Never... the taste for "ruins" is decaying; houses ... drooping from the perpendicular have been cleared away in scores, and model specimens of art have taken their places. Nearly every street between Barclay and Liberty, extending to the North River from Broadway, has been improved by the erection of a superior class of buildings; and on Broadway, architects have been leading the public taste in a happy blending of conventional traits and original... The buildings now in course of erection are of the most modern style in structure and design. A reference to a few of the notabilities will illus...

On the northeast corner of Bleecker-street and Broadway a large six story brick building has been erected by Mr. BARTO. The walls are up, and on the inside the work is progressing rapidly. The Lefarge Building on the opposite side, extends one hundred and fifty feet on Broadway. Taking the portion of the work already executed as a fair ample, it will be a magnificent structure. Iron pillars and facings run up the first story, and the front of the upper four stories will be all Sing-Sing ...ble. It it divided into seven concerns, inclu... the Theatre, which latter is expected to be fin... by the 16th September. On the southeast corner of Broadway and Spring-street four lots are built upon. It is intended to give the houses ma... fronts. Two buildings are owned by Mr. LANGDON, another by a gentleman of the same name, and one by Mr. KANE. They are in different stages of progression, from the excava... of the soil to the laying of the first tier. A ... story ornamental style of building on the ... of Houston and Broadway is receiving the finishing touches. The corner store has an exceed... ...gly narrow skimping front on Broadway. Thrown into the adjoining one it would have made a dashing establishment. On the east side of Broadway, between Prince-street and Spring-street, Capt. FRENCH is erecting a large building next to TIFFANY & Co.'s, having a fifty-feet front. It is intended for two stores, to be connected by an arch in case of being required for one concern. It will be completed in February. On the same side, in this neighborhood, J. B. COOK has taken down a two-story and basement, and the work on a five-story building has been commenced—the first story to be of iron, the rest brick.

The substantial and elegant structure "going up" on the southwest corner of Broadway and Chambers, intended for the Central Bank, will be an ornamental feature in that part of the City. The exterior is Danville marble, and the style of the building, modern Italian. It will be five stories high, measuring 81 feet from the pavement to the top of the cornice. The lot is 25 feet 3 inches, by 91 feet 7 inches. The first story will be occupied by the Central Bank, having a circular corner entrance, approached by thirteen steps—the basement and upper stories will be appropriated to offices. The entire will be ready for occupation by the first of May.

The six story group on the corner of Broadway and Cortland are nearly out of the contractor's hands. They are built of American cast iron, of which three hundred and fifty tons are employed. This style is Italian, but the details are mainly original and of native growth. The advantage claimed for buildings of this material is that ornamental work can be obtained at a much less expense—about the same expense as a brown stone front without ornament, and it is said iron ... was selected for this structure in conse... of the difficulty of procuring stone, time be... ...ed with the owner. The ground covers 56 ... Broadway, and runs 106 feet on Cortlandt ...

...ed a coat of white paint within a day or two, which may relieve the monotony in which the building seemed a "funeral pile." Mr. PETER GILSEY, the owner of the premises has something to be proud of.

Autumn Coming.

Old Autumn,—spoken of, so irreverently, by poet and enthusiastic lover of country, that it is almost time to call him by a new name, except that it were unfashionable,—old Autumn, then, is here. September begins with to-day and begins the Fall. Leaves will drop. Nights will keep on getting cool. Mornings will be wet and foggy. But the noondays will be warm and Summer-like as ever:

"To swell the gourd, and plump the hazel shells
With a sweet kernel."

Irish Civil and Military Republican Union.

The regular meeting of this body was held last evening at the Vauxhall Gardens. The attendance was numerous and respectable. Mr. MOLLOY, the Chairman, stated that the principal object of the meeting was to increase the numbers, and establish branch organizations throughout the City. Mr. MASTERSON spoke, and among other topics very much censured Dr. BROWNSON.

Dr. O'HANLON stated that Capt. J. DEVANY, of the Jasper Green Guards, Savannah, and his friend Mr. MCKENNA, called upon him to state that they had watched the proceedings of the Society since its commencement; they and many of their friends in Savannah had approved of its objects, and had determined to form a branch of the Society in that city.

Counselor KERIN next addressed the meeting, strongly urging the necessity of action; that it was useless to assemble and talk of arming, without intending to carry it into effect.

A vote of thanks to the editor of the *Truth Teller* was passed unanimously.

City Churches.

The Summer vacations having ended, the Churches begin to open. The services of the Church of the Pilgrims, (Dr. CHEEVER's,) will be resumed in the lecture-room on Sunday morning next. The preparatory lecture will be preached this (Friday) evening. Hope Chapel will be re-opened for public worship next Sunday. This is the temporary quarters of Dr. ADAMS' congregation (Madison-square Presbyterian.) The Sixth-street Presbyterian Church will open on Sunday. Regular service has been performed during the Summer in the University-place Presbyterian Church (Dr. POTTS'.) The Central Presbyterian congregation, (Mr. WOOD's,) who were burned out a few weeks ago, have resumed regular worship in temporary quarters, and have prepared the following vote of thanks for publication:

Resolved, That this Church and congregation are deeply affected by the sympathy of their sister churches, as expressed in many kind acts and offers of accommodations, while we are deprived of a place of public worship, and that we feel ourselves under special obligations and hereby express our deep gratitude to the trustees of the Grand-street Church, (Rev. JNO. THOMPSON,) to the trustees of the Allen street Church, (Rev. Mr. THACHER,) to the trustees of the Spring-street Church, (Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL,) to Rev. Dr. SPRING, of the Brick Church, and to Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, of the Broadway Tabernacle, for their very kind personal efforts, for our relief and benefit.

Steerage Passengers to Savannah.

The Savannah papers notice the arrival of the steamship *Knoxville* at that port from New-York, with 72 steerage passengers—an unusual number at this season of the year. The whole number were operatives engaged for the Augusta (Ga.) cotton factories, and would go directly to their destination. It is understood that the New-York agents of the New-York and Savannah Steamship Company have been directed not to afford steerage passage to persons wishing to go to Savannah so long as the present epidemic shall prevail there.

Accidents and Loss of Life.

Yesterday morning a young man, named JOHN DELANCY, was run over by a locomotive and freight car in the tunnel on Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth-streets, and so severely injured that he died about five minutes after the accident happened. It was supposed that DELANCY was attempting to walk through the tunnel when he was run over. His body was taken to the railroad depôt in Forty-second-street, where Coroner O'DONNELL held an inquest. It appeared from the physician's testimony that the legs of deceased were nearly severed from his body. The Jury rendered a verdict that exonerated any of the Railway employés from blame. The deceased was a native of Ireland, aged thirty years.

Yesterday morning Coroner WILHELM commenced holding an inquest at the City Hospital on the body of JOHN WILLIAMS, who was run over in Broadway, on Wednesday, by stage No. 969, of the Wall-street line, driven by JAMES DOLAN, a lad, 16 years of age, and severely injured. DOLAN was arrested and locked up in the Third Ward Station-house, and the injured man was sent to the Hospital, where he died early this morning. The prisoner was driving at a reckless rate at the time, and what makes the occurrence still worse for him and his employers, DOLAN had no license. The Coroner will conclude the investigation to-day.

A lad named JAMES RILEY, whose parents reside at No. 34 Troy-street, was drowned while bathing last evening at the foot of Troy-street, North River. His body was recovered shortly afterward, and taken to the above house, where Coroner O'DONNELL held an inquest. Verdict accordingly.

Library of the American Institute.

The Library of the American Institute in this City, now contains about 7,000 volumes. A Committee, consisting of Messrs. JNO. DISHORNELL, R. LOCKWOOD, A. KNOX, R. LOVETT, W. A. WHITBECK, A. NASH, W. HIBBARD and EDWIN WILLIAMS, was appointed at a recent monthly meeting of the Institute, to make exchanges of works of merit with other Institutions in the United States and Canada.

The Institute has published eight volumes of Transactions, from 1846 to 1853; each volume containing upwards of 500 pages. These publications will be freely exchanged with kindred Societies and State Libraries.

Paying Taxes.

The annual payment of Taxes was commenced yesterday, at the new office of the Receiver, in the freestone Court-House in the Park. Tax-payers are always in haste to pay, having before their eyes the fear of the penalties of delay. The business of the office will be heavy this year, the assessment being large. In order to promote dispatch in the settlement of accounts, Mr. HART has appointed twenty or thirty additional Assistants; so that the books will be closed within the specified time.

The Grey Eagle Affair.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* announces the arrest, by United States Deputy Marshal JENKINS, of another of the crew of the *Grey Eagle* in New-York. He is a Swede, named WM. BROWN, was the carpenter of the vessel, and, it is alleged, made the false decks. He was held to testify in the charge now pending in Philadelphia against Capt. DONALD for being engaged in the slave-trade contrary to the act of Congress. There are now five of the crew held as witnesses, all, it is believed, of the crew who are in the United States.

☞ A man, claiming to be a cartman, was arrested this morning by the Twentieth Ward police on a charge of having on the night of the 22d inst. robbed THOMAS MULLIGAN, in the Eighth-avenue, near Fortieth-street. It is alleged that the accused forcibly took $8 50 from MULLIGAN, while an accomplice held the victim. TILTON was taken to the Second District Police Court and detained for examination.

☞ A fire occurred in a sofa manufactory in Sixteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue, between 11 and 12 o'clock yesterday morning. The flames were immediately subdued, and no material damage was sustained.

...Twenty-five hundred head of cattle were ... over the Erie Railroad last week, from ... to this City. The Stock Express trains ... run heavily loaded.

☞ Bishop TIXON, of Buffalo, is in town, so ... aid for the completion of the new Roman ... Cathedral of St. Joseph in his Diocese.

(Communicated.)

Consumption Cured by Inhaling.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 22, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Having seen a communication in your valuable paper of June 13, of a case of Consumption, attended by Hemorrhage of the Lungs, being cured by Inhalation, under the care of Dr. ROBERT HUNTER—a physician of this City, who has attained considerable celebrity by the success of his treatment of Pulmonary Affections—I determined to submit my case to this new remedy. I was then, and had been for several months, laboring under disease of the lungs, attended by spitting of blood, which I feared would ere long prove fatal. I now, at the end of two months, most cheerfully add my testimony to the many who are daily receiving aid—in this terrible disease—from the use of Inhalation, under the judicious administration of Dr. HUNTER. I fully believe that, through Providence, I have been by it restored to health. Hoping this statement may be the means of conveying information that shall do good to others, I am respectfully yours, &c.,

ROBERT GASS, No. 421 Eighth-avenue.

[Advertisement.]

MOSQUITOES! MOSQUITOES! MOSQUITOES!—The demand for HASKINS' newly-invented Canopy and Net, for protection against mosquitoes, still continues, and to answer the numerous inquiries where they can be had, I will here give notice that the Principal Dépôt is No. 84 Cambers-street, up stairs; also, for sale at Nos. 152 and 233 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

INTERESTING TO THE FIRE DEPARTMENT—The *Express Messenger* for this week is now ready. It contains an interesting letter from London, descriptive of the Fire Department of London. Also, the story of "The Avenger," and much other amusing matter. Published at No. 36 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

LADIES' FUR STORE.—J. H. HARLEY, Importer and Manufacturer of European and American Furs, No. 34 John-street, one door from Nassau, would invite the Southern and Western trade to examine his assortment of real Swan and Ermine Trimming, besides many other Fur Goods suitable for their trade.

(Advertisement.)

MOSQUITOS — MOSQUITOS — MOSQUITOS.—The inquiry is so often made by the citizens of Brooklyn, where can HASKINS' newly invented Canopy and Net, for protection against Mosquitos, be had, that I will give notice that a general assortment can be found at

HENRY BERCHUS',
Nos. 29 and 31 Court-street, Brooklyn.

(Advertisement.)

☞ IT IS AMUSING TO NOTE HOW THE OLD and worn-out Remedies for FEVER and AGUE have been galvanized into a brief life by the celebrity of DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODICS. These Pills are tasteless and very portable. They will never spoil by age. Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-street.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—New and beautiful styles of gas fixtures in modern and antique designs just out. Call at the great manufacturing dépôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376, where will be found the largest stock in America, also portable gas apparatus, designed for country residences, churches or manufactories.

(Advertisement.)

☞ THE YOUNGEST CHILDREN AND WEAKEST INVALID may safely take DESHLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS. They restore strength and tone, and create an appetite immediately. Sold by W. D. CROMBIE, corner of Broadway and Fourteenth-street.

LONG ISLAND.

Williamsburg Whig Primary Meetings.

The Whig Primary Meetings, for the purpose of electing members to the Whig General Committee for the city of Brooklyn, as consolidated, were held last evening, with the following result:

First Ward—Henry E. Ripley, Hiram P. Hardcastle, R. H. Huntley, Chas. G. Edwards, J. W. F. Smith.

Second Ward—Joseph M. Brown, David B. Bettes, Giles Smith, Edmund M. Brown, David H. Brown.

Third Ward—Charles B. Smith, Thos. Cotrel, John Montgomery, Samuel Keeler, Wm. Jones.

Fourth (new) Ward—Thomas Eames, D. L. Northrup, Joseph T. Miiler, John W. Hanford, Saml. Smith.

Coal in Brooklyn.

Many of the consumers of coal in Brooklyn have associated themselves together and purchased coal of first hands by the cargo, owing to the enormous prices charged by the retail dealers. In this manner they get their coal for about $5 per ton.

Cholera in Brooklyn.

A man died in a house at the corner of Stewart's-alley and Front-street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, of Cholera, after a few hours' sickness. This is the third death in the same house by that disease within two days. The premises are very filthy and should be attended to by the Health Warden of that District.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

An Irishman whose name could not be ascertained, was run over on the Long Island Railroad near Greenport, a few days since, and had both of his legs broken near the ankles. He was so severely injured that he died soon after his legs were amputated. Deceased, it seems, while drunk, laid down on the track to sleep, and was not discovered by the engineer until it was too late.

KINGS COUNTY HOSPITAL.—Extract from the Report for the week ending Aug. 30:

Remaining in Hospital	462
Received by order of Superintendents	96
Born	1
Total	559
Transferred to Almshouse	11
Transferred to Nursery	2
Transferred to Small-Pox Hospital	1
Discharged	79
Deceased	9
	102
Remaining	457
Deaths by Cholera, 6.	

BURGLARY AT JAMAICA.—A few nights since the house of Mr. H. H. SCHOONMAKER, two miles west of Jamaica village, on the plank-road, was entered by burglars during the temporary absence of the family, and robbed of a variety of clothing.

STOPPED ON THE HIGHWAY.—Mr. JOHN SLUSSIN, of Jamaica, was stopped on the plank-road by two ruffians on Thursday night last, from whom he escaped after knocking them down.

NEW-JERSEY.

Prison Statistics in Jersey City.

One hundred and twenty commitments were made to the Jersey City Prison during the month of August just ended; and the following are the offences for which they were committed:

Drunkenness	77	Violating City Ordinances	2
Drunk and disorderly	5	False Alarms of Fire	1
Disorderly	4	Fighting	6
Stealing	12	Keeping a disorderly house	2
Assault	9	Driving over persons and killing	1
Vagrancy	1		
Total	120		

The nativity of those confined in the Prison for these offences is stated as follows:

Irish	80	Scotch	2
English	15	French	1
Germans	14	Canadians	3
Americans	4	Norwegians	1
Total	120		

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT AT PATERSON.—On Wednesday night, a man named JOHN WEBB, of Danville, Me., who was employed on the New-York and Erie Road, was accidentally killed at Paterson, by being run over by an emigrant train, which was being switched off from the track.

STATEN ISLAND.

Postmasters in Trouble.

In the United States Marshal's office yesterday, Mr. RICHARD MCKENSEY, who has lately been appointed Postmaster at New-Brighton, Staten Island, appeared before Commissioner MORTON to prefer a complaint against his predecessor, BENJAMIN P. BROWN, last in his possession one mail bag adapted for the use of the Post-Office Department, with the intent to unlawfully and improperly use the same." On this complaint the Commissioner issued his warrant for the arrest of the withholding man of letters, and a Deputy Marshal was dispatched to New-Brighton for the due execution of the process.

MARYLAND INSTITUTE FAIR.—From the extensive arrangements which are made by the officers of the Maryland Institute for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts, the approaching Fair promises to be the best ever held in our city. In consequence of neither of the Institutes of New-York, Boston, or Philadelphia holding exhibitions this year, there will be a large number of exhibitors from those sections, with many valuable articles—assurances having been given to this effect. The several lines of transportation will afford the usual facilities for bringing and returning, free of charge, all goods intended for the exhibition. The Parker Vein Steamship Company have made a tender of their vessels for that purpose, in bringing goods from Boston and New-York. Mr JOHN F. MEREDITH, who was last year the Superintendent of the exhibition, has been again selected. THOS. SWANN, Esq., will deliver the opening address, and CHAS. H. PITTS, Esq., and Lieut. M. F. MAURY, will deliver addresses during the progress of the exhibition. The closing address and distribution of premiums will be made by Hon. JOSHUA VANSANT, President of the Institute.—*Balt. Patriot.*

PREVENTING THE RAVAGES OF THE SHIP WORM.—A plan for the preservation of submerged timber from the attacks of the "worm," has been devised by Mr. SWAN, of Shoal Water Bay, N. Y. He claims that it is both cheap and effectual, and has been appointed by the California Academy of Natural Sciences to investigate the matter. A marine railway to which it was applied, remains at the end of eighteen months, perfectly sound, while timber by its side, or the same species of wood, has within that period twice required renewal, having been fairly "riddled" by the Teredo. It is simply the application of a mixture of Asphaltum (one hundred parts,) Sulphur (forty parts,) and Arsenic (twenty parts,) used as a paint, the Asphaltum being melted, the other materials stirred in, and the whole applied hot with a common brush; the wood must of course be dry. If this proves to be as effectual as the trial here seems to promise, the value of the discovery can scarcely be overrated.—*Com. to Bos. Society Nat. His. by Dr. Ayres.*

SLANDER SUIT AGAINST A CLERGYMAN.—For a few days past, a suit for slander has been in progress before the Justices' Court against Rev. WM. T. SMITHETT, Rector of Christ Church, preferred by WM. P. PARROTT, one of the wardens. A misunderstanding arose between the vestry and the wardens relative to certain deeds of pews which the vestry at one of their meetings passed a vote should be signed by the wardens and delivered to persons therein mentioned. Mr. SMITHETT being one of the Committee appointed for the purpose, presented the deeds at a meeting of the wardens on the 29th of June. Mr. PARROTT unceremoniously put the papers in his pocket, whereupon Mr. SMITHETT vented his feelings in the following language, as charged in the complaint: "He [meaning defendant] had committed theft. I will take my oath before Almighty God, that he [meaning defendant] has committed a theft, and has my property." Upon this ground Mr. PARROTT has brought an action of slander against the Rector, laying his damages at $100.—*Boston Transcript.*

DESTRUCTION OF CLARK MILLS' HOUSE.—We heard a rumor on Monday of the destruction of the house of Mr. CLARK MILLS, in which, we understand, he is preparing the castings for his working model of his great statute of WASHINGTON, but had no authentic information of the fact till the present. The whole building, situated about a mile beyond Bladensburg, was prostrated by the storm of Sunday afternoon, not leaving one plank standing. Those who travel in the cars may remember the dark colored edifice, looking like some unique temple as it stood in their view. The interruption to the operations of Mr. MILLS must be quite serious, but the indefatigable artist will no doubt have all things in order again in quick time. As this is the second accident which has happened to the building, it is presumed that Mr. MILLS will try what virtue there is some harder material than wood for a new house.

[*Pittsburg Star*, 30.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT AT WHITEHALL.—As the steamboat train was about to leave the Junction station, Tuesday morning, Mr. T. F. COZZENS, a respectable and highly esteemed citizen of that village, asked the conductor if he could get off in the village. Mr. MATHEWS replied to him that the train *did not stop there*. He, however, got on, and in jumping off, although the cars were moving quite slowly, stumbled and fell back under them, the two hindmost passing over and badly fracturing both his legs. Before the afternoon train left there he died. This is another melancholy instance of the danger of jumping from cars when in motion. Mr. COZZENS was a brother of Mr. GEORGE COZZENS of this village, and had charge of a large grist-mill at Whitehall.—*Saratoga Whig.*

THE RAILROAD TICKET FRAUD,—In consequence of more forged tickets of the New-York Central Railroad having been discovered, the bail of MINER L. RAY, indicted in the Municipal Court of Boston for the same, was yesterday increased from $1,500 to $2.000. He has been in jail since his arrest, being unable to obtain surety.—*Albany Journal, Aug.* 31.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.—The Fall term of this College began on the 24th inst., and opens very auspiciously. Sixty-five have entered the Freshman class—a larger class than usual. Some twelve or fifteen applicants were rejected for not meeting the conditions of admission.

William B. Francis swam the Mississippi, from the Iowa shore to Phelps' wharf, in Quincy, in *eighteen minutes*. Distance, a mile and a half.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 29, by Rev. Richard Horton, Mr. FREDERICK S. GWYER to Miss FRANCES R. NEWMAN, all of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 30, by Rev. Richard Horton, Mr. WILLIAM J. WELLS to Miss MARY E. BEERS, all of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 31, by Rev. James L. Hodge, D. D., W. W. STEWART, Esq., to ANGELINE K., daughter of the late Thomas Bloomer, Esq. of New-York.

In Philadelphia, on Tuesday, Aug. 29, by Rev. T. W. J. Wylie, JAMES HARRISON, Esq., of this City, to Miss MARGARETT SCOLT, daughter of William H. Scott, M. D., also of this City.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 31, WALTER C., only son of C. W. and Sarah M. Brinckerhoff, aged 2 years, 7 months and 29 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, Sept. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 448 4th-st.

AUG 27, REBECCA VAN HISELEN, aged 27 years. The remains were taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens, from New-Brooklyn.

In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 31, of consumption, JOHN C. WINTERS, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the Stanton-st. Baptist Church, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, and also Corinthian Lodge, No. 351, and Lebanon Encampment, No 19, I. O. of O. F., the Exempt Firemen, and the members and ex-members of Second Company Washington Grays, from his late real lence, No. 146 Suffolk-st., on Sunday, Sept. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Thursday morning, Aug. 31, GEORGE SMACK, aged 54 years, 9 months and 17 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 45 Rutgers, corner of Monroe-st., this afternoon, (Friday, Sept. 1,) at 2 o'clock.

In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 31, JOSHUA KENNEDY, son of Andrew and Annabella G. Knox, aged 4 years, 7 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 192 West 19th-st.

In this City, on Thursday morning, Aug 31, of consumption, ALBERT Z BANTA, in the 56th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 34 Troy-st., on Saturday morning Sept. 2, at 8 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Hackensack, N. J., for interment.

In this City, on Wednesday, Aug 30, CHARLES F. DURYEE, son of Jacob Duryee, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, without further invitation, on Friday, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 149 Monroe st.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 29, after a short and severe illness, SARAH M., wife of Alexander H. Grant, and daughter of the late Joseph Giraud, in the 33d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 19 West 26th-st., on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 30, after a long and severe illness, MRS. MARY B. LLOYD, in the 77th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, Sept. 2, at 3½ P. M., from her late residence, No 298 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

At Mohawk, Herkimer Co., N. Y., Aug. 23, MARY J., oldest daughter of Alex J. Henderson, in the 23d year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 164 Madison st., on Saturday, Sept. 2, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

At Hackensack, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 30, Capt. WILLIAM M. P. MOORE, aged 43 years.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, Hackensack, on Friday, Sept. 1, at 12 M., without further invitation. Stages leave Hoboken at 2½ o'clock, A. M.

At New-Rochelle, on Wednesday, Aug. 30, IDA HUNTINGTON, youngest child of Wm P. and E. A. Dana, of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 3 years and 5 months.

Funeral will take place on Saturday, Sept. 2, at 4 o'clock, from No 127 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

In the village of Jamaica, L. I., on Wednesday, Aug. 30, Mrs. MARY DEVEREUX, formerly of New-Brunswick, N. J., aged 77 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at 3 P. M., this day, from the Dutch Reformed Church at Jamaica.

At Greenbush, Westchester Co., on Saturday, Aug 26, suddenly, Mrs. MARIA O. EYON, relict of Daniel F. Eyon, aged 54 years.

At Carmichaels, on Tuesday, Aug. 29, after a long illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, ESTELLA, wife of John Clough, in the 40th year of her age.

She was interred at Athens, N. Y., on the 30th inst.

...Tuesday, Aug. 29, P. M.

The Stock market was more depressed than ever. Erie especially continues to sink in public confidence. At the Second Board it sold down to 34½, a decline of 2½ ₩ cent. since yesterday evening. Over 4,000 shares were sold, and the market closed with a downward tendency. Cumberland Coal fell ½, Reading 1 ₩ cent., Nicaragua ¼ and Canton ½. New-York Central stock also declined 1 ₩ cent. Southern Michigan advanced ½. Harlem lost ½. Erie Convertible bonds receded ½, while Illinois Central Railroad bonds improved ½ and New-York Central ditto ½.

The market has declined, notwithstanding the money advices from Europe prove good. The English and French funds have again advanced; and the Banks of France and England are weekly adding to their specie strength. Confidence is recovering with the prospects of a good European harvest, but our want of appreciation of our securities is the most effectual way of keeping foreigners out of our market.

The demand for money is active. The Banks do not discount all the paper offered, and the brokers consequently have a large and increasing business at 12 to 15 ₩ cent., now their ruling rates.

Sterling Exchange is steady, at 109¾ @109¾ and Francs at 5.11½ to 5.13¾.

The Erie Railroad Company appears to have obtained only $400,000 through Mr. VANDERBILT, who received as security for the same a chattel mortgage. This amount just covers the amount of interest payable to-morrow, on the second mortgage bonds of 1859 and 1883.

The Canal Commissioners obtained the large premium of 12½@16 ₩ cent. for their loan, very much higher than we anticipated.

The United States and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies have agreed to purchase from Commodore VANDERBILT, the steamships *North Star*, running to Aspinwall, and the *Yankee Blade* and *Uncle Sam*, which the Commodore bought recently from Mr. MILLS, and which ran from Panama to San Francisco. These ships are now to form part of the Mail line. The papers, however, are not yet signed. The Panama Railroad Company have no connection with the Steamship Companies. The Nicaragua Company, and the United States and Pacific Mail Companies, have agreed upon a common rate of charges.

The Albany *Journal* of August 31 says, the proposals for a loan to the State of twelve hundred and fifty thousand dollars, at 6 ₩ cent. interest, to be applied to the completion of the Public Works, were opened this day at 12 M., at the Canal Department. The amount offered was three millions six hundred and ninety thousand dollars, and at rates varying from 5.10 to 16 80-100 ₩ cent. premium. The following is a list of the awards made by the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, the rates being from 12 66-100 to 16 80-100 ₩ cent.

Although the United States Government is now redeeming its stocks at 5 ₩ cent. below the rates paid in June, the premium on this loan is but 4 ₩ cent. below the rates at which the June loan was taken.

Names of Bidders.	Amount.	Premium.
Johnson & Atwood	$25,000	16¼
Jonnson & Atwood	25,000	16 25-100
Johnson & Atwood	25,000	16
H. J. Miner	5,000	16 874-1000
Citizens' Bank	15,000	15¼
Johnson & Atwood	25,000	15 78-100
State of New-York Bank	10,000	15¼
State of New-York Bank	10,000	15
Aug. Howland	5 000	15 06-100
T. W. Olcott	10,000	15
T. E. Hart	5,000	15
Conklin Brush	5,000	14 5-100
R. H. King	100,000	14 03-100
Citizens' Bank	15,000	14¼
Aug. Howland	5,000	14 26-100
Aug. Howland	5,000	14 56-100
Aug. Howland	5,000	14 78-100
T. W. Olcott	10,000	14
Thos. Olcott	25,000	14
State of New-York Bank	10,000	14¼
State of New-York Bank	10,000	14 60-100
State of New-York Bank	6,000	14 52-100
James L. Leonard	5,000	13
Conklin Brush	5,000	13 05-100
A. W. Greenleaf	25,000	13 40-100
H. J. Miner	5,000	13 499-1000
S. Van Deusen	10,000	13 07-100
H. W. Howard	5,000	13
John S. Ganson	3,000	13
Oriental Bank	5,000	13¼
T. W. Olcott	10,000	13
L. H. Nichols	5,000	13 01-100
R. H. King	100,000	13 56-100
R. H. King	50,000	13 31-100
R. H. King	100,000	13 03-100
Citizens' Bank	10,000	13¼
H. H. Martin	50,000	13 10-100
M. P. Lampson	12 000	13 05-100
John Sill	10,000	13 88-100
John Sill	10,000	13 08-100
J. R. Noyes	10,000	13
J. R. Noyes	10,000	13¼
George W. Cuyler	10,000	13
George W. Cuyler	10,000	13 07-100
A White	10,000	13 80-100
A. White	10,000	13 70-100
A. White	10,000	13 60-100
A. White	10,000	13 50-100
A. White	10,000	13 40-100
A. White	10,000	13 30-100
A. White	10,000	13 20-100
A. White	10,000	13 10-100
A. White	10,000	13
A. White	10,000	13 10-100
A. White	10,000	13
Daniel Cady	5,000	13 76-100
Daniel Cady	5,000	13 55-100
Thos. Olcott	25,000	13 06-100
Thos. Olcott	25,000	13 56-100
Thos. Olcott	25,000	13 61-100
Eagle Bank	10,000	13 38-100
A. White	10,000	12 90-100
A. White	10,000	12 80-100
A. White	10,000	12 70-100
A. J. Rich	4,000	12 76-100
Geo. W. Cuyler	15,000	12 76-100
H. H. King	100,000	12 80-100
H. H. Martin	50,000	12 96-100
Jno L. Ganson	3,000	12 75-100
R. H. King	27,000	12 66-100
	$1,250,000	

We were present at a meeting of the Stockholders of the Parker Vein Company this afternoon at their office in Trinity Building, Broadway. The meeting was called without consultation with the directors, who, however, were present, and through their legal adviser, Mr. HUTCHENS, informed the meeting, which had been organized with Mr. GENIN, of the firm of GENIN & LOCKWOOD, as President, and Mr. W. G. CLERKE, as Secretary, that they, (the Directors,) would be unable until Monday next to make a full report. They had only come into possession of the principal books, namely, the Transfer and the Certificate books and the Stock Ledger, within the last three weeks. The Cash Book and the General Ledger of the Company are still missing. They had, however, ascertained that the amount of Stock issued was 161,000 shares instead of 30,000; the legal quantity of these, however, 3,500, were charged to Mr. STACEY, reducing the quantity to 157,500. The mortgage debts of the Company were $372,912—of which $181,500 were due, and must be paid within ninety day or foreclosure would ensue. The floating debt amounts to $111,600; making a total indebtedness of $484,512.

The assets consist of 300 bonds of $1,000 each, of the Parker Steamship Company, 95,000 shares Caledonia Coal Stocks, and the coal property, consisting of 5,394 acres of valuable coal lands at Georgia Creek, Jackson, Westernport, &c., and 2,000 acres of poor coal land not worth much of anything. The directors estimate the value of all this property at $842,500, which would give to the Company a surplus of about $350,000; but against this there is a claim of $500,000 for a loan to the

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A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of Two Dollars per annum. Two copies for THREE DOLLARS. Five copies for FIVE DOLLARS will be sent to one address, and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES (pre-paid one year), is as follows:

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RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 923. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

FROM WASHINGTON.

Valuation of Winder's Building—Charges Against Mr. Kendall—The Administration Offended.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 1.

The two officers of the Engineer Corps and the Builder, of Washington, selected by the Secretary of War to value the building known as WINDER'S, have estimated its value at $198,000. Congress passed a law authorizing its purchase at a price not exceeding $200,000. The Government is now paying $21,000 dollars yearly rent for it.

The facetious and winning Dr. REYBURN, of New-Orleans, has been here. He was most cordially entertained by the President.

Charges of neglect of duty have been preferred by the New-Orleans people against Mr. KENDALL. The Postmaster-General is investigating them.

Rumor says the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury here has interfered in Pennsylvania in favor of CADWALLADER against MARTIN, and that his conduct is offensive to the Administration.

MAC.

U. S. Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 1.

The official statement of the U. S. Treasury Department shows that there were $25,028,000 in the various sub-treasuries, subject to draft on the 28th ultimo.

Arrival of the Europa at Boston—Additional from Europe.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 1.

The Cunard steamship *Europa*, Capt. SHANNON, reached her dock here between 11 and 12 o'clock to-day, having been detained by dense fogs.

The mails will be dispatched by the evening train, *via* New-Haven, due in New-York shortly after midnight.

The papers contain but little important news additional to that telegraphed from Halifax.

Lord BEAUMONT had died of cholera in London.

Accounts from Berlin state that Prussia is quite satisfied with the evacuation of the Principalities, and ... ases to assume openly the character of a ...

... Russians report that they have gained a ... victory over the Turks at Bajazid, in Asia, and that the Turks had 3,000 slain.

The Russian guards and reserves are advancing by forced marches towards the Southern frontier.

A letter from St. Petersburg ... that not a word about peace is uttered there, and if any one wishes it, he dare not express his thoughts, as the old Russian war party entirely govern public opinion.

The voluntary contributions do not appear to flow in so plentifully as heretofore.

The Southern Mail—Details of the Mexican News—Count Boulbon Shot.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Sept. 1.

New-Orleans papers of Saturday last, which came to hand this morning, contain the details of the Mexican news to the 22d August.

The Mexican papers assert positively that Count BOULBON was shot.

SANTA ANNA had issued a decree enabling the religious orders to avail themselves of the civil tribunals, to enforce upon the monks and clergy an adherence to their vows.

By the last English packet, a dividend was remitted to the English holders of Mexican bonds.

It is reported that VILLAREAL, ALVAREZ'S next in command, and one of his most able supporters, died at Acapulco from wounds received in a late skirmish.

GOMEZ, ALVAREZ'S secretary, is also reported to have died.

From Salt Lake.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Sept. 1.

The Salt Lake mail arrived to-day.

Peace had been established between the people of Salt Lake City and all the tribes of Utahs—Governor YOUNG having concluded a treaty with all the Chiefs.

The health of the country was good. Rains had been more abundant than ever before, and a much larger quantity of land was under cultivation.

On the 13th of June a heavy storm of rain and hail spread over the greater portion of the valley, and did considerable injury.

Grass was scarce, owing to the large amount of cattle driven over the plains to California—estimated at 150,000 head this season.

Four thousand persons had gone to Salt Lake this season.

Many complaints are made of outrages by the Pawnee Indians. A teamster, named FRENCH WOOD, had been killed in broad daylight, and seven hundred head of sheep driven off.

A great number of horses, sheep and mules, were passed on the road.

From Santa Fe.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Sept. 1.

The Santa Fé mail of the 1st ultimo has arrived, but brings no news of interest.

The crops in New-Mexico were good.

The trains experienced no trouble from Indians. A band of Comanches was met at the crossing of the Arkansas. They sent to the camp for provisions, which they obtained, and departed peacefully.

After passing Fort Kearney, the country showed signs of heat and drouth, and water was difficult to procure.

Buffaloes were numerous all over the Plains.

Whig Congressional Convention at Rockland, (Me.)

ROCKLAND, Friday, Sept 1.

A Whig Congressional Convention from the Third District, met here to-day, and Hon. E. WILDER FARLEY was unanimously nominated by ballot for Congress.

Resolutions were passed denouncing the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, in favor of the Homestead bill, and of the acquisition of the Canadas, and of continuing the organization of the National Whig Party.

Mr. FARLEY addressed the Convention at length on national politics.

Arrival of the U. S. Sloop Saratoga from the Sandwich Islands—Weather, &c.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 1.

The United States sloop *Saratoga*, Commander WILLIAM S. WALKER, last from the Sandwich Islands, arrived here this afternoon.

The *Saratoga* was dispatched with the Japan treaty, by Commodore PERRY, which was received some weeks since *via* San Francisco.

Brevet Major JACOB ZEILIN, of the Marine Corps, is a passenger by the *Saratoga*.

The officers and crew are all well.

The weather continues thick and hazy with an occasional descent of rain.

A Storm at the East—Naval Intelligence.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 1.

A very thick fog set in last night. Rain commenced falling at an early hour this morning, and there are indications of a long easterly storm.

The bark *Stamboul* has been chartered, and will leave the Navy-Yard, Charlestown, in a few days with stores for the Mediterranean squadron. Letters, &c., can be sent by her. About the 1st of October a vessel will be dispatched for Porto Praya, with stores for the African squadron. Letters, &c., for that destination will be conveyed by her.

Postponement of the Ohio State Fair—Lettings of the Western Division of the Erie Canal.

BUFFALO, Friday, Sept. 1.

The Ohio State Fair was postponed until Oct. 17.

The lettings of the Western Division of the Erie Canal took place here, this afternoon, and all of them were let to contractors from the Western part of the State.

Annual Statement of the Cotton Crop, etc.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Sept. 1.

The *Price Current's* annual statements sets down the Cotton crop at 2,930,000 bales, and the year's receipts at New-Orleans, at 1,141,000 bales. The value of the Cotton received, at $54,250,000, and the value of other articles at $60,000,000. The value of the year's exports at $84,000,000.

Seamen for the United States Ship Independence—Maretzek's Opera Troupe, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 1.

Sixty-three seamen for the United States ship *Independence*, left here this morning in the steamer *Delaware* for New-York.

MARETZEK'S Opera troupe have had splendid success. To-night a brilliant audience attended to hear "Lucrezia Borgia."

Quarrel at the New-Orleans Post-Office.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 31.

The Clerks in the Post-Office in this city left in a body, owing to a quarrel with the Postmaster.

The Northrup Kidnapping Case.

SARATOGA, Friday, Sept. 1.

The kidnappers of SOL. NORTHRUP—ALEXANDER MERRILL and JOSEPH RUSSELL—were indicted to-day, but they will not be tried till October or December.

Weather Reports.

BUFFALO, Friday, Sept. 1.

The weather is quite cool here, and we have had light showers at different intervals all day.

CLEVELAND, Friday, Sept. 1.

There has been a heavy storm West all the forenoon accompanied by lightning. It is cloudy here, and the wind is blowing hard.

TORONTO, Friday, Sept. 1.

It has been raining here hard all day. It is now clearing off.

Continuation of the Drouth—Fires still Burning in the Woods—New Ones Springing Up.

BANGOR, Friday, Sept. 1.

The drouth still continues in this vicinity. The weather is fine, but a little warmer. There is no prospect of rain.

The fires are still burning in the woods, extensively so in Hancock and Washington Counties, and new ones springing up.

Church Destroyed by Fire.

SPRINGFIELD, Friday, Sept. 1.

The Congregational Church at East Hampton, which was destroyed by fire last year, and nearly rebuilt, was again burned to the ground last night, together with the adjoining parsonage house. It is believed to have been the work of an incendiary. The loss is about $2,000.

Killed by Lightning.

ALBANY, Friday, Sept. 1.

MRS. JOHNSTON, wife of Mr. JOHN JOHNSTON, of Fayette, Seneca County, while standing between two trees opposite her house, on Wednesday last, was struck by lightning and instantly killed.

The Yellow Fever at Charleston.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Sept. 1.

The deaths by yellow fever at Charleston last week were all foreigners except three.

Extensive Robbery.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Sept. 1.

The United States Express Company was robbed of between thirty and forty thousand dollars, at the Hamilton Railroad Dépôt, last night.

The Texas Pacific Railroad.

The Montgomery *Journal* states that Messrs. R. J. WALKER and T. BUTLER KING passed through that place last Friday on their return from Texas. The same paper informs us that the first meeting of the Directors of the Pacific Railroad will be held in Montgomery on the first Monday of next December.

The Houston *Telegraph*, of August 19, contains the following letter from the above-named gentlemen:

HOUSTON, Thursday, Aug. 17, 1854.

Messrs. James W. Henderson and others:

GENTLEMEN: We have received your letter of this date, requesting us, on behalf of the citizens of Houston, to address them on the subject of the Pacific Railroad. The contract for the construction of this great work through Texas having been made by the Company with which we are associated, and the Governor of your State, we shall proceed with all practicable energy and dispatch until the road is completed. We have caused a complete instrumental survey to be made by a competent corps of engineers, of the whole route, at great expense, through Texas, and westward to the Pacific, and ascertained that the road can be constructed upon easy grades, and but few exceptions, through a rich and beautiful country, to that ocean. We have now several hundred hands at work under another corps of engineers, grading the road from the navigable waters of the Red River, near the eastern boundary of Texas, which force will speedily be augmented in number. We have a large body of paying subscribers, whose number is being augmented every day, and every facility will be offered to the people of Texas to take stock on the same terms as the original subscribers.

Permit us to say that we have entered upon this undertaking, the greatest of any age or country, and which is destined to effect the last revolution in the route of the commerce of the world, with no view to any sale of the charter on speculation, but with a fixed determination to devote our best energies to the actual building of the road, until it shall be completed.

In our letter of July last, to the people of Gonzales, we expressed the opinion, which is confirmed by subsequent observation, that the building of the great Central branch through your State, from the waters of the Mississippi to the Pacific, will lead, necessarily and speedily, to various connections by railway with the Gulf coast, as indispensable to the entire success of the main work.

One of us, Mr. WALKER, is prevented by hoarseness, arising from a severe cold, from complying with your request, and thus renewing his acquaintance with his fellow-citizens of Houston, the place where he had the pleasure of addressing them immediately after the recognition of their independence in 1837; but Mr. KING will address you at such time and place as may suit your convenience, during the day.

Very respectfully, your fellow citizens,
R. J. WALKER,
T. BUTLER KING.

Loss By the Recent Fire in Troy.

From the Troy Daily Times, Sept. 1.

We sum up the total loss by the disastrous conflagration in this city on Friday, Aug. 25, as follows:

Buildings and machinery destroyed	$380,000
Lumber destroyed	300,000
Furniture and other personal property destroyed	100,000
Total loss	$780,000
On which there was insurance in good Companies of	250,000
Loss over and above insurance	$530,000

Which falls mostly upon business men and mechanics in moderate circumstances, and upon large numbers of poor families who have lost their "little all" of the means of living. To add to their calamity, many of the latter have also been thrown out of employment, in consequence of the destruction of manufactories in which they were engaged, and are thus reduced to utter destitution and helplessness. If ever there was an occasion when the helping hand of charity should be extended, both by our own citizens and those of our sister cities, to aid the unfortunate, the present is truly one.

STATE PRISON AFFAIRS.

How Matters are Managed at Sing Sing Outside the Walls.

How a Couple of Affidavits Look Side by Side.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

SING SING, Friday, Sept. 2, 1854.

I notice in the TIMES of Thursday morning, a card from Mr. GEORGE E. STANTON, in which he charges me with having made a false and malicious attack upon his name. I will, for the present, skip over these somewhat harsh expletives, for the purpose of more speedily arriving at the consideration of an affidavit signed THOMAS P. CROFUT, which I find attached to and published in connection with Mr. STANTON'S card. Why Mr. *Thomas P.* CROFUT is called upon to affirm or deny any statements that I have made in these letters, I cannot conjecture, as I have never used his name as authority in any manner whatever. The authority for the developments of Mr. STANTON'S transactions was Mr. GEORGE W. CROFUT—entirely a different person from the deponent whose name is appended to the affidavit made in Mr. STANTON'S behalf.

But no matter. I will not avail myself of this discrepancy—although I might justly and honorably do so—but shall endeavor to answer the deposition of Mr. *Thomas P.* CROFUT, as I find it used, and in the same connection. For that purpose permit me to give the public and Mr. STANTON the benefit of an additional publication of that document:

County of Westchester, ss:—THOMAS P. CROFUT, of Sing Sing, being duly sworn, says, that he has read an article in the NEW-YORK TIMES of the 26th instant, in relation to supplies of flour, &c., furnished by GEORGE E. STANTON, to the Sing Sing Prison; in said article signed "Paul Pry," the name of this deponent is made use of in false, garbled, and fictitious statements and conversations; this deponent further says, that during the period when the bills there referred to were made out in the name of T. P. CROFUT & Co., the said GEORGE E. STANTON *was a partner in said firm—furnished the capital thereof, and directed the whole business of it.* That the supplies of flour, &c., furnished by him to the Prison were *perfectly well understood by deponent* to be on the private account of the said STANTON, although he chose to use the name of the firm; this deponent further says, *that it is entirely untrue that he ever refused the name of the firm to such bills and receipts*, as falsely stated in said TIMES' article.

Deponent further says, that he NEVER EXPRESSED OR ENTERTAINED ANY DOUBTS *as to the correctness of said bills, nor does he entertain any doubt as to the delivery of the articles charged in said accounts of* GEORGE E. STANTON. Deponent further says, that he never exchanged a word with the Agent, General LOCKWOOD, in relation to those supplies, as falsely stated by the said "Paul Pry;" and that all the conversations stated by "Paul Pry" in said article to have taken place between deponent and said Agent, or deponent and G. E. STANTON, are mere inventions and falsehoods. The statement of "Paul Pry," as to Mr. STANTON'S proposing *"to prevent detection by putting the transactions on the books of T. P. Crofut, or T. P. Crofut & Co.,"* this deponent solemnly declares to be a falsehood, without any foundation in truth whatever. And deponent also declares that if said article intends to impute to him any *knowledge or* SUSPICION of said STANTON'S *having in any way or manner got up false bills for the purpose of defrauding the State, the said article as to all such insinuations is a false, base and malicious libel.* T. P. CROFUT.

Sworn before me the 28th day of August, 1854.
JOAKIN URMY, Justice of the Peace.

Omitting all the first portion of this deposition which relates to the statements made by another, and of which the deponent could know nothing, I beg leave to call attention to that portion which affirms that Mr. STANTON was a partner in, and directed the whole business of the firm of T. P. CROFUT & Co.; that the deponent perfectly *well understood* that STANTON furnished supplies to the prison, &c.; that it is entirely untrue that the deponent (T. P. CROFUT) ever refused the name of the firm to the bills and receipts asked for by STANTON; and that he never *expressed* or *entertained any doubt* as to the correctness of said bills, nor does he entertain any doubt as to the *delivery* of the articles charged in said accounts. Let us see what Mr. CROFUT has heretofore had to say upon these subjects, as I find that this is not the first time that he has "taken a swear" in this connection. In July last, when the Committee to investigate the affairs of the State Prisons was in session at this place, Mr. CROFUT appeared before that body and gave testimony, word for word, as I here print it:

TESTIMONY OF THOMAS P. CROFUT BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

Thomas P. Crofut sworn for the State—Resides in Sing Sing, and is engaged in the grocery business, under the firm of Ludlam & Crofut, and is a brother of, and was formerly a partner in business with George W. Crofut, under the firm of T. P. Crofut & Co.

Question—Look upon the receipt now shown you, marked voucher 7, for October, 1851, and state what you know about it. *Answer*—It is a bill of flour purchased of me by George E. Stanton for Mr. I. Lockwood; the flour named in this bill I delivered at the Sing Sing Prison; I made and receipted that bill, and the agent of the prison paid me $150, as is therein stated; it is a true and *bona fide* transaction.

Q.—Look upon voucher No. 10, for February 1852, and state what you know of it. A.—To the best of my knowledge that bill is in the handwriting of R. Barnum, who was at that time bookkeeper for George E. Stanton: it is receipted Thomas P. Crofut, by me, on the 16th day of February, 1852; the bill is dated at the head, Dec. 22, 1851; the last date, Feb. 16, is in George E. Stanton's handwriting; the words "received payment," are in mine; the receipt is for $687 95, error 5 cents; I did not sell or deliver the goods named in that bill to Mr. J. Lockwood, or to anybody else; I never sold those goods to any one; I did not receive any part of the pay for those goods.

Q.—How came you to make and sign that account? A.—Geo. E. Stanton came into my store and said: "Here, Tom, I want you to sign this;" said I, "What is it?"—he laid it on the desk before me; *I* looked at the bill, and said, "*I don't like to receipt that, for it is nothing that concerns me;*" he said it would not make any difference; said I, "*Supposing this bill is ever brought up, the face of it will show that I never sold the goods;*" he said "It could not make any difference—that *the bill would never be seen by any one but Lockwood*," or words of that import, AND, TO OBLIGE HIM, I signed the bill; Stanton had had some difficulty about his Prison business some time previous, so I had heard, and I supposed that he wished to substitute my name for his on that account, and not thinking that there was anything WRONG, *or that the bill would ever be published*, I signed it as I have said; I have never seen nor heard of that bill from the time I signed it until it was now here shown to me; *I have often thought of it*, ESPECIALLY WHEN I HEARD THERE WAS TO BE AN INVESTIGATION, and I HAVE ALWAYS REGRETTED THAT I SIGNED IT, OR TOOK HIS WORD *about a matter of that kind*; Stanton was then manufacturing Hunt's Liniment, and was Agent for Insurance Companies; *he was not engaged in any kind of mercantile or grocery business at that time, on his own account; he sold no such goods to the Prison, to my knowledge;* my store was in his building, and I was familiar with his business pursuits; I SHOULD NOT THINK PROBABLE *that he could have sold and delivered those goods* at that *time without my hearing something about it;* had he purchased the goods in New-York, he would have received a bill with them, and then there would have been no necessity to have procured my signature to this.

Q.—Look upon voucher No. 24, for April, 1852, and state what you know about it? A.—I signed that receipt; the bill was made out by D. B. Shelby, who was then a clerk for Geo. E. Stanton, in the file factory at Sing Sing; Stanton brought that bill to me, and made a similar statement and request that he did when he brought the other; *I* OBJECTED, *but on his solicitation, and on his assurance that there was nothing wrong, and that the bill could only be seen by the Agent of the Prison, as I* UNDERSTOOD IT; I signed that receipt, for $379, on April 28, 1852; T. P. Crofut & Co. never sold or delivered the goods named in that voucher to any one, and we never received any part of the money there receipted for, or any consideration for receipting the same. *I do not consider that a bona fide* NOR AN HONEST TRANSACTION *on the part of Stanton and Lockwood;* Lockwood never spoke with me about the goods which are so receipted for Stanton; the transaction, whatever it was, was between Lockwood and Stanton, and our only participation in it was simply to sign the receipts as a matter of favor to Stanton. Voucher No. 4, for May, 1852, is a correct bill; the goods were sold to the prison by us, and the Agent paid us $14, as we have receipted.

Q.—Look at voucher No. 31, for June, 1852, and state what it is. A.—It is a receipt signed by my brother for T. P. Crofut & Co., acknowledging the payment by the Prison Agent of $269; the whole bill is in my brother's handwriting; *that* BILL IS BOGUS; we never sold those goods to any one, and we never received one cent of the money; I do not recollect of ever having seen the bill until this time, but presume my brother *made and signed it for* STANTON *as an accommodation, the same as I signed those I have already spoken of.*

Q.—Look at voucher No. 26, for July 10, 1852, and state what you know of it. A.—*It is not genuine;* it was signed by Geo. W. Crofut for our firm, and acknowledged the receipt of $1,284 from the Agent of the Prison; we did not sell or deliver the goods therein named to any one, and we received no part or portion of that money, or consideration whatever for signing that receipt; it was signed for Geo. E. Stanton, AT HIS REQUEST *and as a matter of favor to him, as I suppose;* I have no recollection of ever seeing that bill before now; I do not know that Stanton ever sold the prison the goods named in that bill; *I do not think that that amount of flour was ever bought and delivered to that prison at one time, at that time of year;* it was March 4, when navigation has been long closed, the market generally barren of flour and meal, and purchasers of all kinds are compelled to take up with limited supplies; *I consider it a* FRAUD BETWEEN STANTON AND LOCKWOOD TO RAISE MONEY FROM THE STATE.

Q.—Look at voucher No. 28, for July, 1852, and state all you know of that. A.—That voucher was written by my brother, and signed by him with the name of our firm; it acknowledges the payment of $337 50 for seventy barrels of flour at $4 75 per barrel, and $5 cartage, from the agent of the prison; we never sold or delivered the flour named in that bill to any one, nor did we receive any part or portion of the money or other consideration whatever; it was signed for George E. Stanton, as were the others I have named; I never saw the bill until now; *I do not believe the flour was sold to the prison by any one;* THE TRANSACTION LOOKS FRAUDULENT UPON THE FACE OF IT.

Q.—Look upon voucher No. 6, for November, 1852, and state what you know of it. A.—I do not know who wrote the body of that receipt; it is signed by me in the name of our firm; I signed it for Geo. E. Stanton, as I did the others I have named, and under the same circumstances; it acknowledges the payment, by the agent of the prison, of $203 25, for 47 barrels, at $4 25 per barrel, and $3 50 for cartage; we never sold that flour to any one, nor did we receive any part or portion of the money; I WAS DUPED INTO SIGNING THAT RECEIPT BY STANTON, *and* I BELIEVE *the transaction to be* FRAUDULENT.

Q.—Look at voucher No. 18, for December, 1852, and state what you know of it. A.—It is a bill of goods which we actually sold and delivered to the agent of the prison, and for which he paid us $190 84, as we have receipted; it is a true and genuine transaction; I say the same of voucher No. 4 for the same month, which is for $37 74; I say the same of voucher No. 21, for February, 1853, for $21 30; it is correct; we sold the goods and received the money; I say the same of voucher No. 14, for March, 1853, for $18 38; my partnership with George W. Crofut ceased on the 9th of March, 1853, and I have signed no bills for Stanton since.

Q.—During all the time that you were so engaged in occasionally signing receipts for Stanton as for prison sales, do you know of your own knowledge that he ever sold and delivered to the prison a single article, the payment for which you so receipted? A.—*I do not.*

Q.—Did you ever hear of his selling and delivering to the prison any of those goods, except by his asking you to sign your name or that of your firm to those receipts? A.—*I did not.*

Q.—Was not your store in his building, and but a few yards from his Liniment factory, and still nearer to his residence, and were you not in habits of daily intercourse and association with him during all that time? A.—I answer the question affirmatively.

Q.—Did you not know all the teamsters in Sing Sing during that time, and did you not employ the most of them at times? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever hear or know of any teamster in Sing Sing delivering to the prison, during that period of time, any of the goods named in the bills you so receipted for Stanton? A.—*I did not.*

Q.—Were you not as a merchant, about daily supplying Geo. E. Stanton with all the various articles named in those bills as provisions and groceries, or articles of similar kind, from your store, for his family use? A.—His supplies for his family were generally bought at our store.

Q.—Have you been acquainted with the character, habits and conduct of the officers of the Sing Sing Prison, during the past two years,—if so, what is their reputation? A.—Many of them are very intemperate, and I should think unqualified and unworthy their positions; I have seen the agent of the prison intoxicated; I have seen him pretty tight a number of times; I do not go among the officers, and my observation is confined to seeing them occasionally in the village.

THOMAS P. CROFUT.

Is there not in this positive evidence that Mr. STANTON was not a partner in the firm of T. P. CROFUT & Co.—that the deponent has not only *entertained* but *expressed* doubts as to the correctness of the bills to which allusion has been so often made? Is there not positive and unqualified evidence that the deponent had doubts of the delivery of the goods charged for? Is there not positive evidence that the deponent did believe that the transactions were frauds—got up by STANTON and LOCKWOOD to get money out of the State—and that the deponent felt uneasy and dissatisfied with the part which he was playing in the drama, more especially when he heard that the management of the Prison was to be the subject of a Legislative investigation?

But I forbear to comment on these two affidavits, taken in connection. In his card, Mr. STANTON says the affidavit of Mr. CROFUT "speaks for itself." I am willing to go further. *They* shall speak for me, and I leave the public to decide how far they justify Mr. STANTON in charging me with malice, and how far they are a refutation of any charges I may have embodied in these letters.

I have but this moment noticed in the Weschester *Herald*, a card signed "M. I. LOCKWOOD, Agent of the Sing Sing Prison," in relation to these letters and the affairs of the institution under his charge—to which is attached a certificate from the Physician of the Prison, G. J. FISHER, M. D., relating to scurvy. Also, affidavits from AB'M KIPP and CASPER C. CHILDS, Jr., relating to "Dale Cemetery in account with M. I. LOCKWOOD, Agent." To all and each of these I will give full attention in my next.

PAUL PRY.

THE HARLEM RAILROAD FRAUDS.

THE CASE OF ALEXANDER KYLE, Jr.

Mr. Kyle's Answer to the Charges Preferred Against Him.

In the following answer made by ALEXANDER KYLE, Jr., to the complaints preferred against him, in connection with the recent over-issues of Harlem Railroad Stock, will be found *his* version of his conduct in connection with that affair.

The answer was filed in the Superior Court yesterday by Mr. KYLE'S Attorneys, and is sworn to by him. We publish it on account of the general interest felt in the recent Railroad frauds, from which the whole community is at present suffering such serious injury.

SUPERIOR COURT.

THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY *against* ALEXANDER KYLE, JR., INFLEADED WITH JUSTUS EARLE.

The answer of Alexander Kyle, one of the above defendants, answering for himself, says that, in the year 1847, he was appointed Secretary of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, and that, for several years past, he had charge of the transfer-books of stock in the said Company; and that the capital stock of the said Company, under the acts passed April 25, 1831, and the acts amending the same, and March 29, 1848, was as stated and set forth in the complainants' bill of complaint.

And the said Alexander Kyle, Jr., further answering, says that, when entering upon the service of said Company, he was a young man, and mainly dependent upon the salary that he received from said Company for his support and maintenance; but he avers that at the same time he had other resources upon which he relied, and that, by care and economy, he was enabled to purchase the lot of land on which his house was erected in Thirty-first-street, in the City of New-York, the means for the purchase and erection of which were in no way derived from the filling up of blank certificates of the stock of the Harlem Railroad Company, or the sale thereof.

That this defendant, further answering, says and denies that he applied the proceeds of the sale of any stock sold or assigned by him to the purchase of any real or personal estate, of which he is now or has heretofore been in possession; but he says and is prepared to prove that he applied the proceeds of the sale of stock so sold by him, as is charged in the said bill of complaint to *the payment of losses sustained by him in the purchase and sale of stock in Wall street, as well as to advance in cash made by this defendant to Robert Schuyler*, the former President of said Harlem Railroad Company.

And he further answering, says that upon a careful and critical examination of his check-book and other memorandum of his stock transaction, he has discovered, and so asserts the fact to be, that *he has sustained losses by the purchase and sale of stocks within the two years last past to the amount of about eighty thousand dollars, and that the said transactions were principally made of stock of the Harlem Railroad Company, for the joint purpose of aiding in keeping up the price of said stock as well as to aid this defendant by the expected advance of the price of said stock.*

And he further answering, says that *he contributed largely to the supplying of the necessities of Robert Schuyler*, late President of the said Company, in whom this defendant reposed the most perfect confidence, *by issuing certificates of the stock of said Company, as he required the same to enable said Robert Schuyler to procure loans by hypothecating the same or by procuring loans for him upon the said stock*, and that this defendant now holds the notes of Robert and George L. Schuyler for such issues of stock and other advances to the amount of sixty-seven thousand dollars, which he is ready and willing to transfer to the said Company. And he further answering, denies that he has ever admitted to the said complainants, or to either of them, or to any other person, that he had assigned and transfered the number of shares mentioned in the said complaint, as having been fraudulently issued by this defendant without the authority of said Company, or that he converted the proceeds thereof to his own use; but on the contrary thereof, he asserts and is prepared to prove to the satisfaction of this honorable Court, that a *large proportion of the proceeds arising from the sale and hypothecation of said unauthorized certificates of stock were advanced to Robert Schuyler*, late President of said Harlem Railroad Company, and that this defendant now holds the notes of said Robert Schuyler; the said notes being in the name of R. & G. L. Schuyler, which were given by him to this defendant for moneys advanced to him by this defendant upon the hypothecation of said certificates to the amount of sixty-seven thousand dollars, as well as upon the hypothecation of other certificates of stock, accompanied by this defendant's notes, for which he is responsible to the additional amount of over sixty thousand dollars.

That the amount of said advances so made, as aforesaid, to said Robert Schuyler, and for which this defendant holds said Robert and G. L. Schuyler's note, is sixty-seven thousand dollars; and this defendant further says that his *losses* in the purchase and sale of *stocks* in Wall-street, in many instances induced by the advice of some of the directors of the Harlem Railroad Company, is about eighty thousand dollars, making a total loss of about *one hundred and forty-seven thousand dollars.*

This defendant denies that he invested the proceeds of the sale of said certificates of stock, or any part thereof, in the purchase of a house and lot of land in Thirty-first-street in the City of New-York, or in any furniture within the same, or in the purchase of horses or wagons or household furniture, or that he is in possession of money or cash, or obligations, or liabilities of other persons, to an amount equal to one thousand dollars, except as before set forth; but he admits that he was in possession of three horses and two wagons, which were purchased and used for the conveyance of baggage to and from the cars of said Harlem Railroad Company; and he further says that in the purchasing of horses and wagons for the purpose aforesaid, and the expenses attending the same, he has sustained losses to the amount of over two thousand dollars. He further admits that at the time mentioned in said complainant's bill of complaint he was possessed of a certain house and lot in West Thirty-first-street, in the City of New-York, as set forth in said complaint, but that the same was subject to a mortgage to secure the payment of the sum of four thousand dollars with interest. But he admits that on the 6th day of July last, he sold and disposed of said house and lot in Thirty-first street, to Justus Earle, the father-in-law of this defendant, for a full and adequate consideration.

And this defendant further answering, denies that

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Reported Capture of Count Raousset Boulbon.

Movements of the Government Troops—Death of Villareal.

From the True Delta.

The *Orizaba* brings dates from Vera Cruz to the 22d, and from the city of Mexico to the 16th instant.

The Government publishes a dispatch sent by General YAÑEZ to Guanajuato, and thence telegraphed to Mexico, to the effect that Count RAOUSSET BOULBON had landed in Sonora, and succeeded, notwithstanding the efforts of YAÑEZ, in inducing the foreign garrison of Guaymas to revolt. They attacked, to the number of 400, the positions of the Government troops, and were repulsed with the loss of 46 killed and a large number wounded, and 200 taken prisoners; among the last BOULBON himself. The Government forces lost one officer and six privates killed, and a few wounded. The dispatch goes on to say that doubtless one in receipt the Count and the other prisoners had been shot. We merely give the dispatch, without vouching for it. We touch with caution anything official; generally speaking, instead of being accurate, as such things are supposed to be, their true character is the opposite. The Government papers from Mazatlan contain the same account as the above.

The President has rewarded General YAÑEZ and his soldiers with the decoration of merit, for their services on this occasion; it is reported that YAÑEZ will be further rewarded by promotion to a General of Division.

In consequence of the appearance of cholera in the Department of the Queretaro, the Government has issued a decree fixing the price of grain.

The only news we have from the revolution in the South is that a band of rebels (as the papers call them, or are compelled to call them) were defeated by the Government troops in the neighborhood of Tuochitlos. And that Gen. HARO-Y-TAMARIZ and ZAMBOURINO were detained as hostages by ALVAREZ at the beginning of the revolution, but subsequently liberated, had arrived in Mexico.

The only items from the movement in Vucatan, are that *Jauneve, de Cosse* and one or two other small places in Tamaulipas which at first joined the movement, had submitted to the Government, and that the following troops had been sent forward to put down the insurrection: 600 men and four pieces of artillery from San Luis Potosi; 600 men and two pieces of artillery from Monterey; 500 men and two pieces of artillery from Tampico, and an entire brigade from Vera Cruz, which had embarked on two ships of war; these, with the troops heretofore dispatched from Matamoras and Tampico, will make a pretty large force, and we should think, ought to be quite enough to put down what the Government first characterized as the revolt of a village, and as numbering in its cause only some three or four hundred persons.

The frequent desertion of the Government troops in Michoacan has compelled the adoption of the most severe measures of prevention.

An amnesty having been granted to Generals MINON and SAUREZ NAVARRO they have been restored to their former emoluments and rank.

It is reported that VILLAREAL, ALVAREZ'S next in command, and one of his most able supporters, has died at Acapulco of wounds received in a late skirmish. GOMEZ, ALVAREZ'S secretary, is also reported to have died.

General CREPEDES has been appointed second in command of the military division of Mexico, in place of General BETANCOURT.

D. DOMINGO ECHEAGARAY has been promoted to General of Brigade and been appointed Commandant General of Chiapas, in place of D. FRANCISCO CARTAGENA, deceased.

The Government has decreed that the orders of confiscation, promulgated against the rebels, should be put into immediate execution in the Departments of Michoacan, Guerrero, and Tamaulipas.

The Government papers complain that the revolutionists in Michoacan will not come forward to be whipped.

They do not appear to get along very fast with the artesian well at Vera Cruz, it progresses somewhat after the fashion of Penelope's web, the caving in of the earth during the suspension of labor destroying the work of the previous day.

Señor HOLZINGER, whose release by ALVAREZ we noticed above, has been appointed to the command of one of the war steamers recently built in New-York.

The Committee appointed to select from the numerous specimens a National Hymn, have at last made choice of one, having the title, "*Dios y Libertad*," of which D. JAIME NUNO is the author. It has been adopted by a decree through the Minister of the Interior as the National Hymn.

SANTA ANNA has commissioned Capt. D. EMILIO REY, who accompanied the army of the South, as Secretary of the Minister of War, to compile a memoir of that campaign. We look forward with anxiety and much curiosity to the appearance of this work.

A skirmish is reported to have taken place in the South, near Nacaxtlan, in which several revolutionary chiefs, of minor note, were said to have been taken prisoners.

OBITUARY.—We are pained to hear of the death of the Hon. SILAS WALKER, of Moore County. Few purer men have ever lived. For more than 30 years he has been conspicuous for his unquestioned probity, his active patriotism and his unostentatious Christian character. As a Husband, Father, Citizen, Legislator and Judge, he was beloved and respected. Monroe County has not been barren of good men, but none who have gone to their rest have left pleasanter remembrance with those who knew them in all the walks of a busy life.—*Albany Journal, Sept. 1.*

A VISIT TO MARATHON.

ATHENS, June, 1854.

I dismissed from short slumbers just after midnight on the morning of the 18th inst. at 1 o'clock. [illegible] the same good white horse that had carried me to Pentelicus, and on my way, by starlight, to the plain of Marathon. The guide-interpreter I had engaged to accompany me had been taken with the Greek fever in the night, caught at Kephisia on the plain of Marathon in a hot sun the day before, but sent an intelligent young man from the "Seven Islands," who had a tolerable knowledge of English, (think, by the way, we, next to his good looks, the best qualification for [illegible] and, finally, have exchanged it for a [illegible] currency, particularly as I understood [illegible] well enough.) Passing the long, [illegible] walls, built of limestone and [illegible] along the road near the [illegible], till we had left Lycabettus behind [illegible], to the great plain lying at the [illegible] marble mountain Pentelicus, and extending [illegible] Piræus on the other, a warm breeze [illegible] and drove away the chill of the [illegible] thyme and other aromatic herbs [illegible] the plain and feed the famed bees of Hymettus, were never more fragrant than on that morning; and by and by, in the increasing light the delicate blossoms of numerous varieties of flowers could be distinguished, and the sweet matin songs of birds swelled upwards around us. Little companies of peasants—man, wife, and children—riding on patient donkeys, or driving donkeys carrying [illegible] of vegetables or bundles of firewood, passed us on their way to the city. A little to my surprise, the guide struck into a path to the right of Pentelicus, leading between that mountain and Hymettus. I knew, however, that though the path [illegible] is the one pursued by travelers, there is a [illegible] the plain of Marathon to Athens leaving the [illegible] by the sea-side, and coming out between Pentelicus and Hymettus; and I congratulated myself that I was about to explore this comparatively unknown road, and have the opportunity of judging with my own eyes, of its convenience as a passage for the Persian army, if victorious, to the city. But, after we had ridden on the elevated [illegible] for some time, and left the two mountains at a considerable distance behind, the guide inquired of some [illegible] people the road to Marathon, and was informed that we could not reach it by going this side of the mountain, and must, therefore, retrace our steps and take the other path. This disclosed to me the fact that the man who pretended to be my *guide* was as ignorant (as I afterwards found, *more* ignorant) of the way as myself. Was it not that there was so much to occupy my time in the remainder of my visit at Athens that I could not spare another day for Marathon, I should have been inclined to push on, and endeavor to reach the plain by this pass; but the danger of losing my way, or being delayed by obstacles in the untraveled pass, (such as marshes, thickets and fences,) so as to fail of reaching the battle-field altogether, induced me to prefer the certainty of taking the beaten track. And so we rode back, and came out between the two mountains, and then striking over the fields along the side of Pentelicus, now among little bushes, now on plowed ground, and now in the deep, strong bed of a torrent, among high and gorgeous oleanders growing in the dry sand, came to a little village in the midst of olive groves, where we took an old man, whom we found standing in the little yard in front of his cottage, to guide us to the neighboring town of Cephissia. After taking a cup of coffee in front of a little cafinet, in the centre of the village, (which is called Marousi,) I rode on by rich gardens of fruit-trees, watered by rills from the fountain of the Cephissus, which gives its name to the town. The fountain whence this stream takes its rise I visited: in a natural cavity, some ten or fifteen feet square, and about the same number of feet in depth, with its sides protected by a wall which doubtless have sustained some ancient shrine built over the fount, the clear waters of the pure rivulet spring noiselessly from the ground, through the large clean stones which cover the bottom of the pool. The beautiful transparent waters fill their well to the depth of about six feet, and then flow off in sparkling, leaping, silver thread-like streams to fertilize the gardens of the most delightful village of Attica. Cephissia is the Summer retreat of the Athenian Court, the foreign Ambassadors and the wealthier families. Its beautiful gardens are filled with a rich variety of fruit trees, the olive, the fig, the pomegranate, the peach, the nectarine, the mulberry, the plum, the pear and the walnut. In its delightful shades, its greenness, its luxuriance of vegetation, it holds a proud preëminence among the towns in the neighborhood of Athens. I breakfasted in this pleasant town. A noble old plane tree, growing in the middle of a large square, into which the road had widened, spread its broad arms far and wide, and, with its deep foliage, cast a grateful shade from one side of the street to the other. Around its trunk is a level square raised about a foot above the road, and protected by a stone border; here there are a number of benches and tables where quiet citizens were sitting discussing the news and speculating on the chances of war and the future glories of Greece and the new Byzantine Empire, or partaking of coffee and spirits served by waiters from the rival shops on either side of the way. Under the beautiful leafy canopy I seated myself on one of the benches, and here took the welcome refreshment the guide produced from his stores. It was nearly 8 o'clock, and I found we had consumed five hours in wandering off the road,—no pleasant thought, inasmuch as without any such accident, a journey to Marathon and back in the same day with the same horse, is a hard one for both man and beast. We found here, however, an old man among the loiterers, who said he knew thoroughly the road to Marathon, the battle-field, and all the objects of interest to a stranger: he was a hale, active old fellow, though more than seventy winters had frosted his head, and we gladly hired him to guide us. So the old man, in his simple white sheepskin raiment, trudged and trotted merrily on before us, as bold as a youth of twenty. On the north side of Pentelicus the prevailing rocks in our path over the hills were mica slate, the strata upheaved in a large angle. Young pines grow luxuriantly upon these hills, and a great variety of shrubs and flowers, among which I noticed the beautiful shrub cultivated in American grounds under the name of smoke-bush, and the graceful, fragrant clematis. Pinesa, after a few hours, the small village of Stamata, we at length got a fine view from a hill of the sea and shore of Marathon, and descending a long, steep path, in part paved with slippery stones, leading down a mountain, of the little village of Marathona. As we were pushing on towards this village we came upon a large meadow, near whose western end, at our left, stood a high mound to view, apparently of mediæval date. Toward [illegible] old Albanian eagerly began to make his way, pointing, gesticulating and shouting that here was the battle fought, this was the ground which had drunk the blood of the Turks. "The Turks!" said I, "What do I care for the Turks? Let us go to the field where your brave ancestors routed the haughty Persians." "The Persians!" the old man [illegible] never heard of them; the name of MILTIADES was equally strange to his ears; he knew no other battle-field in the neighborhood than this, and all his stories of guiding strangers to the immortal plain, all his boasted familiarity with its localities, were humbug and imposition. I explained the matter to my guide, (for he knew no more of the history of Marathon than the old rustic,) and we indignantly spurred our horses and galloped away from this profitless servant as fast as we could. We came soon to the banks of a little river, (its course dry in this hot weather,) which, coming from among the hills, and washing the village of Marathona, crosses the battle-field, and there empties into the sea. On its sides and in its bed rose countless bushes of oleander, of large size, and their glorious blossoms now in their fullest profusion—the finest specimens I have seen anywhere in Greece. By this flowery hedge we made our way to the town, and, inquiring of an intelligent native the [illegible] road to the field, at once [illegible] to descend to it as rapidly as possible. Our path lay by the side of this river, or in its [illegible] dry bed, covered with sand, and large, round, white stones. [illegible] of about three [illegible] the shore, the mound [illegible] covered the remains of the brave Athenians who fell in the battle, and on one rode towards it, [illegible] the middle of the plain. No house or building of any kind rises in the broad expanse, but here and there cattle were grazing, and I rode over the stubble of corn newly reaped, or plunged through high-standing grain, ripe and awaiting the sickle. The monument, simple, but more eloquent than the proudest trophies of brass or marble, was soon reached. It is a small tumulus, evidently artificial, and of light, crumbly soil. Its height is thirty feet, its circumference six hundred. A part of the soil has been removed or displaced, in a considerable excavation at the top and on one side. Dry, pitiful grass, and a few thin, sickly bushes, are the mound's only covering; bushes, the leaves of which were so blighted and eaten by insects, that it was with a great deal of trouble that I succeeded in finding any sufficiently uninjured to serve as memorials of the spot. A few pebbles, plucked from the soil with which the dust of heroes has mingled, furnished more satisfactory mementos. From this mound, erected on the spot where was the thickest of the battle—for the Athenian heroes were buried where they fell—I had an excellent view of the whole plain, and of the scene of the fight. A little more than half a mile distant is the shore; here the Persians landed, or further to the south, near a marsh which forms a natural barrier to egress from the field in that direction, and is covered with luxuriant reeds and rushes and little shrubs. After lingering as long as the burning heat of the sun would allow, I turned to leave the field by another pass; that which leads by the little hamlet of Vranà. I rode thus across the site occupied by the camp of the Greeks, whether, as is generally supposed, it was pitched so as to cover this pass of Vranà, or whether, as Mr. FINLAY argues, the line was inclined in another direction, so as to cover the pass to Athens near the sea. In every part of the plain, thistles grow in great numbers and variety; some red, some purple, some yellow, and some of a singular white-blue. Indeed, everywhere in Greece this plant is found in great profusion; and an enthusiastic Scotch friend of mine, delighted at seeing so many novel and beautiful varieties of his national emblem, has collected a large number of their seeds to be sown in his native land. Allied to the thistle, but with its beautiful purple and white flowers growing in high spikes, is that acanthus whose graceful leaves suggested the ornaments of the Corinthian Capital. This grows everywhere by the roadsides among its hardly less beautiful cousins. Soon, by the wide, dry bed of another little river, I descried some oleanders with a profusion of gorgeous blossoms, and plucked large branches, from which, when I reached my dining place, I selected little buds and flowers to be pressed and kept. A slight ascent brought us to a khan. A woman, with a number of half-ragged children, occupying the lower rooms, was seated on the ground in front; but she could not give us the key to the travelers' room above. However, I ate my dinner on the steps, and then lay down on the broad upper stones to get a little sleep under the shade of a little roof. Meanwhile my "guide," as he appeased his hunger at the foot of the stairs, was recounting the story of the glorious battle to an old man, who had come up to see the strangers, and the mistress of the house, as he had heard it from my lips while we rode over the field together. His auditors—living as they did almost upon the very ground of the battle—were as totally ignorant concerning it as he had been a few hours before! I could allow little time for rest, and was soon ascending the high hill back of Vranà, but often stopping for a farewell look at the immortal plain, nowhere seen to more advantage than from these heights. And never was scene more magnificent. In addition to its glorious associations, Marathon, with its high, embracing mountains, and its exulting sea, is one of the loveliest pictures of natural scenery that earth can boast. A long, low promontory, whose gentle hills connect themselves with the stately mountains guarding the plain on the north, runs out into the sea with a most graceful curve, and a beautiful beach which, like that of the whole shore, is covered with sparkling white sand. A little group of low trees, and a large marsh clad with deep green vegetation, relieve the monotony of the plain in front of the promontory. Across the blue, bright waves the island of Eubœa stretches far along, a continuous chain of hills and mountains of picturesque forms and varied etherial colors. The field, in about half its length, lies facing this beautiful island, but in its southern part it looks out upon the broad open sea. One could not wish a fairer spot as the scene of the first great victory of Freedom and Civilization.

On our way homeward, my guide's shameful ignorance sent him dashing along in a direction which would lead him to the wrong side of Pentelicon, my great way-mark; and so, after recalling him, I took the lead myself. A little before we reached Cephissia we came up with the old man who had offered to guide us to the battle-field; he fell to crossing himself as soon as he saw us, and protested it was not his fault he had not satisfied our wishes. I assured him I had not thought of letting him go uncompensated for his trouble, and was only waiting to get a piece of money changed at the village, where I had expected to meet him. So by and by under that glorious plane tree I paid the old fellow, who after all was no more ignorant than some of his neighbors; and after a cup of coffee and a pleasant chat with one of the accomplished professors of the Athenian University, I set off for Athens. The drums were beating the nine o'clock tattoo in the street of Æolus as I entered the city, and it was twenty hours after I had set out in the morning when I dismounted at my hotel. The next day when I rang for breakfast, my landlady asked "Would I have the soup now or coffee?" It was nearly three o'clock, and past my usual dinner hour! When I told my friends of my journey, they congratulated me on these prolonged slumbers; for without it, after so fatiguing a ride, on a day when the Sun Demon raged with unusual violence, I could hardly have escaped without the terrible penalty of a Greek fever.

ATTICUS.

The Invalid at Saratoga.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Wednesday, Aug. 30, 1854.

It is astonishing to many how the company at Saratoga is sustained so late in August; but it ought not to be, considering the fine weather this week, and the general truth that the last weeks in August, and first in September, are really the pleasantest season at the Springs, and least attractive in the city. The company is a very changeable one, however, this week. Large departures occur every morning, and a large number of new fans appear, on the arrival of the cars, every afternoon and evening. There is no flagging in the spirit and gayety of the saloons at night—no falling off in the crowds that pass around Congress Spring in the morning. The sun is a bright one, from six to six, and the air pure, and just sufficiently bracing to give zest to out-door exercise. Riding and driving are unobstructed by dust since the generous rain of Saturday, and they are freely availed of by any well enough to be abroad. I saw a curious family turn-out yesterday afternoon. Two dashing girls, daughters of the paternal head of the party, with their gallant on horseback, in front; then, at a distance of some thirty yards, rode with imperturbable gravity, an English-looking man-servant, in blue livery, and after him, at about the same distance, was the family coach with the father, mother and younger children. The fashion of the whole arrangement was remarkable enough. But the policy of that "solitary horseman," moving with measured and steady pace, equally distant between the advance and reserve corps, it would, I think, puzzle G. P. R. JAMES himself to understand. Unless his head were supplied with two pair of eyes, or the one pair divided, front and back, or the head itself placed upon a rotary spring, it would be difficult for the equestrian aforesaid to guard from accident his master and the young ladies at the same time. That he had got the advantage of either position, we can well believe. The rotary spring, we know, was [illegible] for his whole person [illegible] and [illegible] gave an steady an [illegible] station in front of "[illegible]."

A distinguished [illegible] incidentally met in social conversation at the United States the other day, Mr. TYLER, Mr. SEWARD, Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON and Sir FRANCIS GORE—an American ex-President, a United States Senator, an ex-Attorney General and an English Viceroy. The first an example of how little wisdom is required for the Government of this Western World of ours—thanks to the practical good sense of the masses—and with what Republican ease a man may descend from the loftiest station in the world to mingle with and be as one of the people who elevated him to it. Mr. TYLER is said to be a good talker; courteous in private intercourse, and liberal in the expression of his political sentiments. The Jamaica Governor is a burley and very agreeable John Bull and his baronetcy is not suffered to be in the way of his free enjoyment among the Yankees at Saratoga. Mr. JOHNSON is at the head of his profession in Baltimore, and Mr. SEWARD among the first of his peers, in point of ability, at Washington. Senator BAYARD of Delaware is also here, and Rev. Dr. VAN ARSDALE, of New-York, the gallant dominie. Among the business arrivals, not before noticed, are, Mr. KENDRICK of the Bank of Albany; Mr. CHARLES D——N of New-York, and Mr. B——E of Syracuse. Mr. JOSEPH, of the New-York *Express*, is also present. The *Express*, by the way, has a fugitive letter from Saratoga, not by this gentleman, which draws an invidious and somewhat unjust parallel between the principal houses here, founded upon the supposition of a rivalry between them which hardly exists. Saratoga has grown to be a very large place, two months in the year, and it is useless to attempt to keep up the notion that there is but one first-class hotel in the place. The closing admission of the writer in question, as to the relative character of the company at the two, is a negative of his singularly illiberal remarks at the outset.

I have no desire to enter upon controversy, but your reckless neighbor on the corner of Fulton-street may as well be informed that he suffers the writer who makes up his Saratoga items to stretch the truth out of all reasonable shape, to gratify his employer, when he asserts that four times the number of *Herald's* are sold here to any other New-York paper, and that his paper is not to be had half an hour after arrival, while the others are hawked, without buyers, to a late hour in the evening! That *fib* is out of the whole cloth. In the first place, we should say that the number of TIMES' disposed of here is quite equal to the *Herald*. Judging, indeed, from the fact, which we are ready to submit any day to a jury of the newsboys, that the TIMES is generally the first sold out, we would say that the demand is largest.

The present prospect is that the company here will be kept up until the 5th or 10th of September. The arrivals yesterday and this evening, I believe, outnumber the departures. INTERMITTENT.

CANADA.

Fruits of Responsible Government—The Speakership of the House—Electioneering Incidents—The Governorship—Progress of Public Works—The Drouth.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

TORONTO, Wednesday, Aug. 30, 1854.

In watching the course of Canadian politics, at the present time, it is curious to observe the state of feeling now prevalent, and to contrast it with the lamentable state of things in 1839, when Lord DURHAM was engaged in his pacificatory mission. Speaking of the French population, his lordship said: "To the Government and the English they ascribe their wrongs, and nourish against both an indiscriminating and eternal animosity. Nor does there appear to be the slightest chance of putting an end to this animosity during the present generation. Never again will the present generation of French Canadians yield a loyal submission to a British Government." Fifteen years have rolled on, and happily we have seen the predictions of his lordship falsified. The measures he recommended of giving to Canada a constitutional, responsible Government, similar to that of the Mother-Country, and of effecting a legislative union of the two sections of the Province, have exerted a much more speedy and beneficial influence than he himself anticipated, in putting an end to that pernicious struggle of races in the bosom of one Commonwealth, which he so much deplored. Then, according to Lord DURHAM's report, the National feud forced itself on the very senses, irresistibly and palpably, as the origin or the essence of every dispute which divided the community. Now, so wise have been the measures taken to destroy the animosities of race, that diverse nationality is an element scarcely appreciable in the discussion of almost any one of our political questions. We have no French party or English party now in the House of Assembly, but members range themselves in the ranks of Conservatives or Reformers, Ministerialists or Anti-Corruptionists, according to other predilections than those of race. I do not say that the feeling of nationality is extinct, for the French population still delight to speak of Lower Canada as "*notre nouvelle France*," and occasionally in Quebec or Montreal, at a public dinner, when men's passions get heated by wine, old feelings of animosity may be momentarily revived and rudely exhibited. Such outbursts, however, but very rarely occur to disturb the general harmony, and are immediately forgotten. If we have any struggle of races in the Province now, it does not exist between the French and English so much as between the Roman Catholic Irish and other sections of the population, as was very evident during the GAVAZZI excitement of last year.

The Canadian Press is at present almost exclusively occupied with discussing the chances of the Ministry's retaining office, on the meeting of Parliament next week. The first trial of strength between the Government and their opponents will probably be on the question of the Speakership—an office of emolument as well as of honor. The Opposition will support the claims of the late Speaker, the Hon. J. SANDFIELD MACDONALD, whose manly speech to the Governor on the occasion of the arbitrary breaking up of the last Parliament, has won for him golden opinions throughout the country generally. It is of course for this reason that the Ministry dislike him, although their own nominee on a former occasion; and it is said that they will put forward Mr. CARTIER, one of their thick-and-thin French supporters, whose personal qualifications for the office could not for a moment be compared with those of Mr. MACDONALD. It was thought that when Parliament met we should have seen the unusual circumstance of two members of the Government without seats in the House—the Hon. Mr. MORIN, Premier for Lower Canada, having lost his election in Terrebonne, and the Hon. MALCOLM CAMERON, Postmaster General, having been rejected by two constituencies in the Upper Province. Fortunately, however, for Mr. MORIN, the election for the distant County of Chicoutimi took place several weeks after the others, and, inducing the two gentlemen who had announced themselves as candidates to retire, he got elected, a week or two ago, without opposition. The courtesy of these two gentlemen, it is said, has been rewarded by a present of £250 to the one, and a promise of a grant of certain Crown Lands, on favorable terms, to the other. This statement has been contradicted; but even though it were true, it would only be of a piece with other electioneering manœuvres, by members of the Government during the late contest. In Lambton, for example, a gentleman had been appointed, shortly before the election, Postmaster for a new Post-Office in the village of Wardsville. Some time after receiving his appointment, he was informed that he would, of course, be expected to use his influence on behalf of Mr. CAMERON, the Postmaster-General. This he refused to do, and his appointment was immediately rescinded, and conferred on a more pliable personage, who, by instructions from head-quarters, opened the Post-Office under the title of Triumph! The name was given rather prematurely, as, instead of a triumph, Mr. CAMERON received a thorough defeat. Another Postmaster, in the same county, who refused to use his influence on behalf of Mr. CAMERON, was dismissed, and a man [illegible] appointed to succeed him so illiterate that [illegible] could neither [illegible] nor write, and, [illegible] magistrate, has to [illegible] his name with [illegible] Andrew's cross. [illegible] official tyranny are many to [illegible] and the result will not do its duty if it does not [illegible] with its reprobation. Meanwhile, Mr. MALCOLM CAMERON is without a seat in the House, and must wait patiently for a vacancy.

A worse case still of Government interference was that of Missisquoi, where Mr. FERRES, late editor and proprietor of the Montreal *Gazette*, and particularly obnoxious to the Ministry, was a candidate. Hon. Mr. DRUMMOND, Attorney-General, went down to organize a contest, and having met with a few parties who disliked Mr. FERRES, suggested Col. GUGY as the Ministerial candidate. They said GUGY was unpopular, and would have no chance. Mr. DRUMMOND replied, no matter—if there was a contest at all, he would undertake to do his part in the House, and get Mr. FERRES unseated, for some cause or other. But what, they asked, could they say to the electors in favor of Mr. GUGY. "Say!" replied the chief officer of Justice in Lower Canada, "say! why *say money*—they can be bought." The electors of Missisquoi, however, were not so purchasable as Mr. DRUMMOND calculated, and FERRES was elected by a large majority.

It is now a matter of certainty that Lord ELGIN will very shortly exchange the Governorship of the British American Provinces for that of India, and will be succeeded here by Sir EDMUND HEAD, presently Governor of New-Brunswick. The prospect of this change has led to the revival of the question of a native and elective Governor,—that instead of being indebted to England for a peer or baronet to be our ruler, we should elect one of ourselves, whose interests would be identical with our own. The proposition, somewhat strangely, is chiefly advocated by members of the Conservative party, who might be expected to be anxious to preserve every possible link of connection with the mother country.

Public works are rapidly advancing in Canada. Last week the Galt branch of the Great Western was opened amid great rejoicings on the part of the inhabitants of that district. A few days previously, the first section of the Bytown and Prescott Railway, some forty miles in extent, was also opened. The Perth and Brockville line is progressing rapidly. The Grand Trunk is advancing as fast as the labor of 14,000 men constantly employed can carry it, and the section of it from Richmond to Quebec will be opened on the 2d October, bringing the latter city into direct railway communication with Montreal and Portland; the distance in the one case being 172, and in the other, 320 miles. The Chats Canal, a great work undertaken for the improvement of the Ottawa district, has also been commenced within the last few weeks, and, it is said, will be vigorously prosecuted.

From all parts of the country we receive accounts of the calamitous results of the prevailing drouth, which has been felt so severely this season over almost the entire Continent of North America. Both the root and cereal crops will be extremely light in many districts, especially of Lower Canada. In Western Canada, the wheat crop, it is understood, has been considerably more than an average yield, on account of the great breadth of land sown. At St. Remi much damage has been occasioned by fires in the woods, and in the neighborhood of Kingston, and in many other localities, the same calamity has been experienced. The Ottawa River is described as being lower than it has ever been known since the settlement of the country, and it is estimated that in that district alone, at least two millions of cubic feet of pine timber will be kept back from market this season, from want of water to float it over the rapids. E.

LETTER FROM GERRIT SMITH.

Mr. Smith's Review of Congress and Sketches of the Leading Members.

He Objects to Frederick Douglass Going to Congress

From Frederick Douglass' Paper.

PETERBORO, Monday, Aug. 28, 1854.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS—*My Dear Friend:*

I see, in your last paper, your letter to myself. I shall take great pleasure in answering your questions, since you are of the number of those, whose wishes I am especially glad to gratify.

1. As you are aware, I went to Congress with very little hope of the peaceful termination of American Slavery. I have returned with less. I still see no evidence that the North will act effectually for such termination—for I still see no evidence that it will act honestly for it. It is true that I learn of anti-Nebraska indignation meetings all over the North. But this does not greatly encourage me. It is repentance, not indignation, which the North needs to feel and to manifest. It becomes not the North to be angry with the South about the Nebraska bill, or about any other pro-Slavery thing. Her duty is to confess her shame and sorrow that her political, ecclesiastical and commercial influence has gone to uphold Slavery, and to deceive the but-too-willing-to-be-deceived South into the belief that Slavery is right, or at least, excusable. Had there been such confession, there would have been no Nebraska bill to get angry about, or to make party capital of. Had there been such confession, the South would have had no heart to extend Slavery. All her concern would have been to abolish it.

Now, for the North to be honest in the matter of Slavery, is to treat it as they would any other great crime: and, therefore, to deny that there can be a law for it. It is, in a word, to do unto others in that matter, as they would have others do unto them, in it. Do the people of the North believe that they would honor and obey Slavery as a law, should it ever lay claim to their own necks? If they do not, then they are dishonest in acknowledging it to be law when others are its victims.

Is it said that the honesty which I here commend would exasperate the South? I answer that it would go far to conquer the South. Let the North say: "We have sinned against our enslaved brother in acknowledging that the immeasurable crime against him is capable of the obligations and sacredness of law. We will do so no more—whatever Constitutions and statutes may require of us, and however great the losses we may suffer in our trade and in our political and religious party connections." Let the North speak such words of penitence and principle, and the South will listen. When the Northern heart begins to melt, the Southern heart, also, will begin to melt.

It is demonstrations of our honesty, not of our cunning, which are needed to influence and convert the South. The tricks, which Northern Legislatures have resorted to, or threatened to resort to, for the purpose of evading, or nullifying, the fugitive servant clause of the Constitution and the fugitive servant statutes of Congress, can have no tendency to inspire the South either with the fear of us, or the love of us. I need not say it for the ten thousandth time—that my eyes detect no Slavery in the Constitution, and that I utterly deny, that the attempt to smuggle Slavery into it was at all successful. But the great mass of the Northern people widely disagree with me, at this point; and, hence, what is required of them by the spirit of truth and the God of truth is, not to practice indirection and fraud, but frankly to acknowledge, that the South has their bond, and that so wicked is the bond, that conscience constrains them to refuse, at whatever hazard, to fulfill it.

I referred to the fact that my hope of the bloodless termination of American Slavery is less now than it was when I went to Congress. I confess that I did hope to find some Southern men there who are willing to aid in bringing about such a termination. But I found none of them who are willing to lift so much as a finger to this end. A few Southern members of Congress seek, by means of nonsensical and wicked speculations on the nature of the African and on the Divine purposes, to persuade themselves that Slavery is right in itself. As a matter of course, such contend that Slavery should endure forever. But even with the most of these, the case is very little more hopeful. It is true that they admit that Slavery is in itself an evil. But they will do nothing to put an end to it. They had rather satisfy themselves with the [illegible] Colonization will drain [illegible] some other equally great absurdity—if indeed there is, or can be, such a [illegible] of effort. The slave, however, [illegible] of the [illegible] Southern men, the more rational [illegible] than those of them who are the most deeply convinced of the wrongfulness of Slavery, regard the evil as too formidable for their little courage to grapple with. They are cowed in the presence of its magnitude, and they prefer to let it roll on to an indefinite future, and to a posterity which they hope will have more advantages than now exist, for happily disposing of it.

2. You ask if the Anti-Slavery cause has anything to hope for from the present Congress. It has not. What can Liberty hope from a Congress that commits so heinous a crime against her as to pass the Nebraska bill? What from a House of Representatives, not fifty members of which dared to say they were in favor of repealing the Fugitive Slave Act?

3. You wish my opinions of the influence of the Anti-Slavery members of Congress. I had rather give you my opinion of the members; and then you can judge for yourself what must be the character and extent of the influence which they exert. I take it for granted that you mean by Anti-Slavery members, those only who are known as Abolitionists, and who accept the reproach of being Abolitionists.

CHASE is wise, learned, upright. He is an able lawyer and an able statesman. His range of thought and information is wide; and, even without special preparation, he can speak well on the subjects that come before him.

SUMNER is not so ready and versatile as CHASE. But put into his hands a subject which interests his heart—Peace or Freedom, for instance—and give him time to elaborate it—and where is the man who can speak or write better? SUMNER is as guileless and ingenuous as a child; and, hence, my astonishment at the base and ferocious feeling manifested toward him at one period of the Session. CHASE and SUMNER are gentlemen—Christian gentlemen. Great is my love of them; and were I to add, "passing the love of women," I should not be guilty of great extravagance.

GILLETTE has been in the Senate but a short time;—long enough, however, to give evidence that he has a sound head and a sound heart. He loves the anti-Slavery cause, as well as CHASE and SUMNER; and surpasses them in zeal for the no less precious cause of temperance.

To come to the Abolitionists in the House. All know "Old GIDDINGS." An able man is he. His rough, strong common sense is worth infinitely more than the refinement and polish of which so many light-minded men are vain. He is ready and powerful in debate. An honest and fearless man, too, is he. I shall never forget the many proofs which I witnessed of his unflinching devotion to the right and the true. If his severity upon slaveholders is, sometimes, excessive, nevertheless, it is not for them to complain of it. He learned it of them. Or, to say the least, it is a very natural retaliation for the wrongs and outrages which, for a dozen or fifteen years, they have been industriously heaping upon him. Greatly do I rejoice to see that the friends of freedom have taken him up for another election to Congress. They honor themselves in honoring him. There should not be one vote against him.

I must not fail to advert, in this connection, to my great obligations to Mr. GIDDINGS, for the assistance which he so kindly and generously afforded me, in my ignorance of the rules of the House.

We turn next to EDWARD WADE, of Ohio. A stranger, looking over the House, would make no account of that black little fellow, who sits in one corner of it. But let him read EDWARD WADE's remarkably strong speech on the Nebraska bill, or hear one of his pithy five minutes speeches, and he will find that he has another occasion for applying the Savior's injunction, "Judge not according to the appearance." WADE is an eminently conscientious and religious man. I am glad to see that he, too, is nominated for another election to Congress. He should be, as often as he is willing to take the nomination.

Colonel DAWITT, of Massachusetts, was sick much of the Session. All who were so fortunate as to become acquainted with him, were impressed with his good sense, generous disposition, and agreeable manners.

As DAVIS of Rhode Island was chosen by the Democratic party, that party may not thank me for calling him an Abolitionist. Nevertheless, he is one. He has a mother's heart for every human being, and that makes him an Abolitionist. I sat next to him during the whole session: and I esteemed it no small privilege to sit for so long a time by the side of one who is so sincere, so affectionate, so philanthropic. DAVIS is a plain, not forcible speaker. The city of Providence owes him much for his effective speeches in behalf of a large, (perhaps too large) appropriation for building her custom-house.

4. In answer to your fourth question, I would say, that all the members of Congress, who belong to the Whig or Democratic party, are necessarily "supporters of Slavery." Every national party in this country must be pro-Slavery. The South will come into no party, and abide in no party that is anti-Slavery. I cheerfully admit that there is many a Whig, and that there is many a Democrat, earnestly anti-Slavery. Nevertheless, their individual influence *against* Slavery is as nothing compared with their party influence *for* it. As well may a man, with a mill-stone tied to his neck, try to save his drowning fellows, as a Whig or a Democrat try, under his heavy pro-Slavery load, to promote the anti-Slavery cause. His anti-Slavery endeavors, however sincere, are all frustrated by his pro-Slavery party connection; and that connection must be dissolved ere he can give effect to those endeavors. Our national parties, ecclesiastical as well as political, once abolished, and the peaceful death of Slavery would be a speedy event. But the great reason why we are denied the prospect of this happy event, is that the members of these parties love them too well, and are too far under their infatuating influence to consent to their abolition.

5. I proceed to answer your last inquiry. There are in the House a number of gentlemen of remarkable capacity and training for the transaction of business. Conspicuously among them are HAVEN of New-York, and ORR of South Carolina, and PHELPS of Mobile—all three of whom are not only judicious, and clear-headed, but swift, in business. BRECKINRIDGE of Kentucky is, perhaps, behind none of them. He gave us but few specimens of his powers. They were sufficient, however, to prove, that his very keen and vigorous intellect is habituated to business. Judging from the admirable discharge of his duties, as Speaker, BOYD of Kentucky must be, in all aspects, one of the best business men in the House. LETCHER of Virginia, and JONES of Tennessee, are as expert in stopping business, as any members of the House are in doing it: and to stop business is, often times, more meritorious and useful than to do it.

CHANDLER of Pennsylvania is prominent among the scholars of the House. Judge PERKINS of Louisiana struck me as a gentleman of very great refinement, both in mind and manner. F. P. STANTON has a rich and beautiful mind. Its turn is as speculative as R. H. STANTON's is practical. The former of these brothers lives in Tennessee—the latter in Kentucky. With the single exception of RICHARD, who is all facts and figures, the whole STANTON family, in several of its generations, is highly poetical.

The House can boast of wits also. EWING of Kentucky is inferior to none of them.

I could name several members of the House who are decidedly eloquent. Gov. SMITH of Virginia, with his lively mind, smooth and ready utterance, and various other qualities; must be very effective "on the stump." I wish BANKS of Massachusetts, would lay hold of themes worthy of his fine powers of oratory. He would find it easier to be eloquent on them than on inferior subjects. Indeed, a great cause is itself eloquence; and the most, which he, who speaks for it, needs to do, is to stand out of its way, and let it speak for itself.

BENTON, in respect to his remarkable fulness of political knowledge, and, in some other respects also, is, of course, the great man of the House. But he is not the only strong man there. There are more than twenty in that body who deserve to be called strong men. There is no lack of talent in it. I wish I could add that there is no lack of morals and manners in it. But, whilst some of the members are emphatically gentlemen, in their spirit and in their personal habits, there are more of them who use profane language, or defile themselves with tobacco, or poison themselves with rum. I trust that the day has already dawned in which it will not be allowed that *gentlemen* can be guilty of such coarse and insulting wickedness, of such sheer nastiness, and of such low and mad sensuality.

You were a slave, until you reached manhood. Hence, the world is surprised that you have risen into the highest class of public writers and public speakers. It is no less cause of surprise, however, that you are a dignified and refined gentleman. Nevertheless, gentleman and scholar and orator as you are, there are strenuous objections to your taking your seat in Congress. How ludicrous a figure, in the eye of reason, is that member of Congress, (and there are more than fifty such!) who, in one breath, swears that he would not so disgrace himself as to sit by the side of "FRED. DOUGLASS," and who, in the next breath, squirts his tobacco juice upon the carpet!

I became pretty well acquainted with nearly all the members of the House. In very many of them I was much to please me much. Inclined to why my affectionate regards. Nevertheless, I could not be blind to the glaring fact, that Congress pre-eminently needs to witness the achievements of [illegible]

Frederick Douglass, [illegible]
[illegible] Anti-Slavery [illegible]
[illegible]

FREDERICK DOUGLASS—*My Dear Friend:*

I see, in your paper, that you have published the letter which I wrote you from Washington, respecting HANSON.

HANSON is the person who was convicted in Washington, four years ago, of harboring three slaves who had run away from Mr. COLQUITT, of South Carolina. Mr. C. was a member of Congress; and had brought these slaves to Washington. HANSON is a free colored man; and was living at that time, with R. S. COXE, Esq., a distinguished lawyer of Washington.

Heavy fine—some twelve or thirteen hundred dollars, as I understood—was imposed upon HANSON; and he was to remain in jail until it was paid. I did not wish to pay the fine. But so deeply was I interested in the poor fellow, that I determined not to leave Washington without having first seen him at liberty. In behalf of this object I addressed a letter to all the members of our House from South Carolina, and followed it up with personal interviews with them all. They behaved handsomely. Not one of them interposed an objection to his liberation. Governor A. and Mr. ORR took a deep interest in his case. The latter went to the President's House to plead for HANSON's pardon.

HANSON was pardoned. There is credit due to the President for the pardon; but more credit is due for it to the South Carolina delegation. And I must not omit to acknowledge the fact that Mr. COLQUITT himself expressed his entire consent to have HANSON pardoned.

HANSON was no sooner let out of jail than he hastened to my house. A more grateful creature I never saw.

HANSON's case associates in my mind the frequent drafts which Slavery makes upon the pockets of members of Congress. I often was [illegible] called on to aid in purchasing the liberty of slaves who reside in or near the city of Washington. I was called on for this purpose perhaps fifty times. In many cases the amount of help required from me was so great that I had to turn away the broken-hearted applicant. I see by my books that I afforded help in twenty-five instances—another argument that while both Slavery and the capital remain at Washington, the member of Congress needs eight dollars a day. Truly yours,

GERRIT SMITH.

The Reciprocity Treaty to be Carried into Effect.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 30, 1854.

The Secretary of State is still at Berkeley Springs, where his nervous system, so much discomposed by the heat, and by feuds in the Democracy, and the battle of Greytown, will be composed by the soothing baths of that justly celebrated place. It was at Berkeley, last Summer, that the Secretary made the Fishery and Reciprocity Treaty with Mr. CRAMPTON. They agreed, substantially, while at that place, upon the articles of the treaty,—only one having been subsequently added.

I write now for the purpose of stating the important and gratifying fact, that the treaty will be now consummated through the favorable action of the British Provincial Legislatures concerned. A letter has been received here from Mr. MURRITT, stating that the treaty will receive the requisite assent of the Colonial Legislatures by the 15th of September next.

The immediate assent of the Colony of Newfoundland is not required by the terms of the treaty, and I now learn that if New-Brunswick should withhold her assent at present, it will be so arranged that this will not prevent the execution of the treaty in regard to the fisheries, and also in regard to the reciprocity of trade with the other Colonies assenting to it. In other words, we are advised that the British Government intends that the treaty shall be carred into effect.

No difficulty now remains to be settled with Great Britain, except the contemptible one that the present Administration now attempts to raise about the British occupancy of the Belize and the Bay Islands. Every Administration appears to act under the impression that they cannot retain power and place unless upon the condition of keeping up a quarrel with England, and making a text for the abuse of the British Government, the score of rapacity and of interference in the affairs of the American continent.

Mr. BUCHANAN must have made a poor figure in his correspondence, if he was instructed to deny the right of Great Britain to the occupancy of British Honduras, and to demand her abandonment of that territory. Mr. BUCHANAN himself, while Secretary of State, recognized the British jurisdiction there, by the appointment of a Consul to the Belize, and he was duly informed of every step taken by the British Government in regard to Central American affairs, and never found in them any subject of complaint

The directors of Knox Theological Seminary, of Connecticut, to the Presidency of Amherst College, will make vacant one of the most influential pulpits in New England.

Rev. J. A. Granbergenn, for nearly forty years minister of Indianfield, Charlestown, Dutchess co., and Bible Wood Congregational, (German Reformed,) has resigned his pastoral charge.

A new Baptist Church edifice has been dedicated in Exeter, Penn.; and a new Baptist Church has been recognized at Mount Pleasant, Wis., under the charge of Rev. G. R. Patten.

Rev. James B. Ramsey was installed pastor of the New-Monmouth Church in Rockbridge, Va., on the 23d ult., the installation sermon being preached by Rev. Wm. S. White, D. D.

Mr. Richard Metcalf, late of the Cambridge Divinity School, has accepted a call to the Unitarian Church, in Bath, Me.

Rev. S. G. Dorr, late of Milford, Conn., was installed pastor of the Congregational Church in Spencer, Mass., on the 23d ult.

Rev. D. M. Knapen, of Chatham, Mass., has assumed the pastoral charge of the Universalist Society in Ellsworth, Me.

Rev. G. L. Foster has been invited to take the pastoral charge of the Presbyterian Church in Ipsilanti, Mich.

Rev. Wm. Wright, of Chicopee Falls, was installed pastor of the Second Congregational Church in South Windsor, Conn., on the 22d inst.

The First German Presbyterian Church in Dubuque has been received under the care of the Presbytery of Cedar, Iowa.

Several Baptist Churches have lately been organized in the vicinity of Lake Winnebago, Wisconsin:

Rev. Daniel W. Faunce, of Somerville, has accepted the pastorate of the 1st Baptist Church in Worcester, Mass.

Bishop McIlvain, of Ohio, admitted Mr. Peter Neff, Jr., to the order of Deacons, in Gambier, 20th ult.

Rev. Josiah Hatt has resigned the charge of the Baptist Church in Newark, N. J.

Rev. N. Leighton has resigned the pastoral charge of the church in Champlain, N. Y.

Rev. F. A. Fiske, late of Ashburnham, Mass., has received a call to Marshfield, Mass.

Rev. N. Clark, late of Wendell, Mass., has accepted the call of the Baptist Church in Ira, Vt.

Rev. David Pise has accepted a call to the rectorship of St. Peter's Church, Columbia, Tenn.

Rev. W. S. Plumner, D. D., has been released from his pastoral charge in Baltimore.

A new Baptist Church edifice has recently been dedicated in Wilmington, Ohio.

Rev. Chas. Kendall has resigned the Congregational pastorship in Bernardston, Mass.

Rev. S. J. Baird has accepted a call from the Presbyterian Church in Muscatine, Iowa.

Rev. T. A. Haven has accepted a call to the Congregational Church in Dalton, Mass.

Rev. N. Medbury has resigned the pastoral charge of the Baptist Church in Ashland, Mass.

Missionary and Revival Items.

Rev. Mr. Treat, one of the Secretaries of the American Board, has just paid a visit to the Indian missions in the territory of Minnesota, sustained by the Board. The result has been, after careful examination of the premises, and investigations of the results thus far attained, the discontinuance of the Ojibway mission at Crow Wing, where Rev. Sherman Hall was stationed, and who has been for twenty-three years missionary to that tribe. The *Congregational Herald* remarks that as long as the United States Government continues its present policy in dealing with the Indians, all attempts to Christianize them are labor, money and time lost.

Dr. Wentworth, formerly Professor of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penn., together with two recent graduates of that Institution, are soon to embark for China, as Missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The state of that Mission is such as to require some one of large experience and superior practical ability, to attend carefully to the management of the enterprise, and Dr. W. is every way thus qualified.

At a place about fifteen miles distance from Amoy, where Rev. Mr. Burns, of the English Presbyterian Mission, has been laboring for two months, there is said to be a remarkable religious reformation. The people, finding their idols vain sources of help, have begun to use them for fuel, and cook their rice with the wooden images.

In a recent letter from Rev. Dr. Perkins, Missionary to the Nestorians, he expresses the opinion that the present revival, though more silent in its progress than some previous ones, is as beneficial in its influence, and as hopeful in its fruits as any which has been enjoyed, and will be of great importance to the welfare of the mission.

Rev. Wm W. Hall, of Edgartown, has received and accepted an appointment from the Baptist Home Missionary Society, to labor in Kansas Territory for the coming year, and will soon enter upon his duties.

The largest amounts contributed by the different States to the American Mission Board, during the month of July, were, Massachusetts; $7,657 85; New-York, $6,432 57; New Jersey, $1,172 40; Maine, $1,070 93.

Bishop Payne has recently administered Baptism at Cavilla, Africa, to twelve infants, also five youths who had been converted through the ministrations of the missionaries.

General and Personal Matters.

Our down-town churches are fast departing. In 1824 a large house of worship was erected in Grand-street, corner of Mercer, by the Associate Presbyterians; within a few weeks the inside has been cleared out and filled up with stalls, making of it a fine livery-stable. Several old churches on Bleecker, Duane, and other down-town streets are shut up. Two buildings in Nassau-street, which were formerly Baptist and Dutch Reformed Churches, are now used, one as an eating-house, the other as a sarsaparilla dépôt. The burning of the Broome-street church adds another to these ravages of time.

Rev. T. Sale, Vicar of St. Mary's church, Sheffield, England, having read in the service on Sunday morning the passage occurring in the Gospel, "Go out into the highways and hedges, and compel them to come in, that my house may be filled," acted literally upon the injunction so far as to go forth in the afternoon and preach to the multitude in one of the most frequented part of the town, and so far as the number and conduct of his hearers went, the experiment was highly successful.

There are said to be more than one hundred churches of the Unitarian denomination in New-England that were formerly "Orthodox." This result was much aided by legal decisions, which transferred the property of the churches to the parishes and religious societies. In this way, when a majority of the parish called a Unitarian pastor, the church were compelled to secede, and supply themselves, by the help of the minority, with a new house of worship. The societies, in the meantime, set up churches of their own faith.

The number of sects in Scotland is 25. The Established Church, all told, has 1,183 houses of worship; the Free Church, 889; United Presbyterian Church, 465; Congregationalists, 192; the Wesleyans, though divided into four branches, make but a small figure relatively; the Established Church is in a complete minority. The houses of worship belonging to the various bodies of Dissenters number 2,212, while the Establishment has 1,183.

The *British Banner* states, on the authority of Dr. Tinman, that in China alone there are 443 Missionaries, 698 native teachers, and 20,000 Church members; and on the authority of Rev. W. C. Mitre, that their are 51 Missionary openings on the coasts of China, where are more than 70 missionaries, and 41 chapels, with an average attendance of 200 persons; and in connection with these are 23 native assistant teachers.

At the late General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, a resolution was adopted giving the College of Bishops the privilege of presenting their objections to any rule or regulation adopted by the General Conference, which, in their opinion, is unconstitutional, and requiring a subse-

[illegible] qualified form.

The Salem *Gazette* says that the last of Millerites worshipping in that city, who hold that Christ will come to judge the world before the year 1854 expires, have made quite a number of converts and baptised them, within the last few months. A gentleman who has held an important office in that community, lately, was baptised on Sunday last, and this is but one of several instances of the kind.

A clergyman not a hundred miles from Boston, lately preached in his shirt sleeves, and apologized by saying that he pursued the most consistent course—he consulted comfort rather than fashion—and as we endeavored to make ourselves as comfortable as possible on week days, he did not see why the same should not be done on Sundays.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says that Rev. S. Black, a Southern Methodist Minister, lately preached a sermon on Williams' River, in Nicholas County, which was the first ever delivered in that region of country, though it has been settled for 50 years.

The chime of bells lately elevated to the tower of Trinity Church, Cleveland, Ohio, consists of nine, and cost $4,000, with a total weight of 9,931 pounds. Any tune in the key of three or four flats can be played upon them, as written, and by transposition any piece may be performed.

The Unitarian Society in Taunton, Mass., have presented a silver pitcher to Rev. Robert C. Waterston, of Boston, who has supplied their pulpit during the absence of their pastor on a European tour.

Right Rev. Bishop Fitzpatrick, of Boston, has returned from his European tour, and Right Rev. Dr. Reynolds, Bishop of Charleston, has for some time been at Saratoga, for the benefit of his health.

Rev. Dr. Stearns, of Cambridgeport, Mass., has not yet accepted the Presidency of Amherst College, to which he was recently elected, to succeed President Hitchcock, but has the subject under consideration.

About two hundred and fifty Swedish immigrants, all Protestants, bound west, were at Rutland, Vt., Sabbath before last, and, with characteristic reverence for the day, held religious service in the passenger dépôt, forenoon and afternoon.

Rev. T. J. Andrews, pastor of the Methodist church in Canaan, N. H., and a young preacher of much promise, was lately killed by injury received from the kick of a horse.

Rev. Mr. Burnap, for many years pastor of the Appleton-street Congregational Church in Lowell, Mass., died on the 12th ult.

Rev. J. A. Goodhue, of Norwich, Conn., has accepted the appointment of Professor of Languages in the Suffield Institution.

The salaries of the Chaplain to Congress are fixed from the 30th June, 1853, at $750 each.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

Mr. Mitchel's Fourth Letter to Right Rev. John Hughes,

CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP OF NEW-YORK.

At a time when a wide-spread and acrimonious feeling of suspicion, amounting to positive hostility, against Irishmen in America, has taken possession of large masses of the people of this Republic;—and that, mainly, on the ground of their religion: when not even the memory of so much Irish blood poured out to cement American liberties, and flowing this moment through the veins of many of America's best and bravest sons, can countervail the aversion which is powerfully manifesting itself against a large and industrious class of adopted citizens, because they are represented, and by many believed to be more the *subjects* of an Italian clergyman than citizens of the United States of America;—it is surely worth while to inquire how far this dislike and suspicion are justified in fact; or whether they have been excited by an insolent, but purely ecclesiastical pretension, in which the laity feel no concern, and which they are as ready as any other American citizens to repel and repudiate.

Not only worth while, but very incumbent upon us, to inquire into this, and set it at rest: for, if the prevailing impressions of the political tendency of your religion, derived from such writings as yours, and from the Press which you and other bishops inspire, be correct impressions:—if it be true that Catholicism is bound up with the temporal despotisms of the Pope and the other sovereigns, and does require civil power and State establishments for its full development, and does sanction the persecution of heretics wherever "circumstances" permit, that is, wherever Catholics are in the majority;—if all this be true, then, Bishop, we Irish have come to the wrong hemisphere. Our poor Catholic countrymen, hunted from their own land, would find even here no rest for the sole of their foot. Suspicion would dog them: persecution would find them at last: Pariahs and Helots would they be from generation to generation; and their children's children would rue the day when their fathers escaped the British Famine, to find shelter in hospitable America.

Either it is the fact that your religion demands—when circumstances permit—a civil establishment and the penal coercion of heretics: or it is not the fact. If your Grace would but come out and say plainly, over your own proper signature, that no circumstances can justify the civil punishment of men for religion or for irreligion, it would be extremely agreeable to your American fellow-citizens, and more satisfactory than your Grace imagines to your Irish fellow-citizens also. But I assume that you will not do this: and from the examination which I made last week of your reply to Cass, it is too clear that you cannot do it.

Therefore, I separate you from the Catholic Church: I vindicate the Catholic Church against you, Bishop: I say that your political doctrines are no part of it. I set against you on this question, *first*, the whole of the laity (except your hack-writers and a few moon-struck *voteens*;) *second*, a very respectable body of the undignified clergy who are not so successful practitioners of the profession as your Grace; and *third*, at least one Bishop;—Bishop against Bishop,—Dr. Doyle, Bishop of Leighlin and Ferns; and I will make bold to say that "J. K. L." is a name of as high authority as "Philo-Veritas."

As to all the laity and many of the inferior clergy, their aversion to persecuting doctrines is matter of notoriety; and the only thing to be done is that the same be made more notorious and unmistakable. But before quitting this part of the subject, I will cite two or three sentences from Bishop Doyle; sentences to which I solicit the serious attention of Irish-Catholic laymen, and whereon defy the hostile criticism of any Know-Nothing in the land. On the doctrines of *this* Bishop I take my stand, and invite all Irishmen to do the same.

In the "Letters of J. K. L. to a friend in England," page 229, you may read:

"When the State ceases to be a religious partisan; when all men who obey the laws can share equally in their protection; when numberless religionists can start and run in the same course, and contend together for the same prize, without the judge taking cognizance of their creeds—then there will be no cause of jealousy, and all suspicion of injustice will be removed."

What American can ask more than this?

But again, speaking of the office and duty of Popes, the good Bishop makes no account of the balance of dynasties; and betrays no horror of "Red Republicans." He says, page 256, the Pope

"Has nothing to do with the policy of the States. He should not know what forms of civil government prevail in them; or whether the children of Christ live under despotisms, or in republics; whether kings or nobles reign over them:—And it is most preposterous to see him forget that his charge is not of this world—that he has got souls, not Constitutions to take care of."

How preposterous a Pope then is Pius the Ninth!

But the admirable Bishop goes on—

"It is not his business to inquire what dynasty shall reign, what prince shall govern, what Constitution the community adopts or rejects. No, these are concerns of which he should know nothing."

What Know-Nothing can object to this? But the excellent Bishop "J. K. L." not only seems to have no objection to republicanism: he even asserts the right of *revolution*. In page 292 he says:

"With the revolution in England the Popes had no concern: the nation which expelled the Stuarts only enforced its just and lawful rights; and had the British people or the Royal House of Hanover been Catholics, they would have experienced no molestation for defending their liberties and preserving their Constitution. The Popes would have deplored the excesses which occurred, but would not undertake to protect a despot in the un-

[illegible] and if any be proud of such acquaintance, she will only be the more [illegible]

All this might have been written by Thomas Jefferson, as well as by Dr. Doyle; and, taken altogether, it proves this—that, in the opinion of the Irish Catholic Bishop Doyle, any oppressive despotism may rightfully be abolished, and the Pope, the Clergy, and the Church should acquiesce—that the Austrians, for example, might be driven out of Italy and Hungary, and Religion or the Pope suffer no injury;—nay, that the shabbiest and vilest of despotisms—the sovereignty of the Prince of Rome himself—might be overthrown to-morrow by the wrath of a too-long suffering people; and the Pope (I mean the Bishop) would be bound to accept the Republic, and conduct himself therein like a law-abiding citizen, having "no business to inquire what Constitution the community adopts or rejects." Further: it proves that, in the opinion of the said model bishop, civil establishments are an excrescence upon religion which damages its usefulness, and that no heretic or non-conformist ought ever to be punished for his heresy or non-conformity by human law.

And why, Bishop—*why* cannot you also say all this and sign your name to it—or, for the greater authenticity, your two names, or three, adding your title and prefixing the cross? Believe me, it would remove much prejudice against your Grace; and, what is of more importance, it would take out of the mouth of the enemies of Irishmen in America much of the reproach that your covert and timid, yet impudent pretension to clerical authority, has brought upon your flock.

I regard your Grace as an ally of the Know-Nothings; and against you and the Know-Nothings I plead the cause of my countrymen in the United States. I ask Americans to give their Catholic fellow-citizens credit for the justice and liberality of that Irish Bishop, and not to debit them with the crazy presumption of this American one. They are to remember, indeed, that Doctor Doyle was but simple Bishop of Kildare, not an Archbishop; that he never aspired to a red Hat, nor dreamed of red Stockings; and that he was not therefore bound to be in love with the Pope's detective police, nor to protest that the Pope's Inquisitors are a meritorious body of men, or to kiss the blood stained slipper of a Pope who has waded through the carnage of his people, or to kiss the boot of Napoleon's nephew, or the hoof of a rascal Hapsburg. Perhaps, therefore, he could not see quite so clearly as your Grace, to distinguish the true nature of Justice, and Freedom, and Religion.

I have taken good care not to attack the Religion of which your Grace is an unworthy Prelate; because in the first place I respect sincere convictions according to the formula of any religion whatever; and next, because I do not profess to understand that subject. Moreover, I am bound to avow that the persecuting doctrines which your Grace hints and shadows forth, and which your creatures openly proclaim, are not one whit more atrocious than the persecution which Protestant churches have always both preached and practiced wherever they have had the power. The mild and tolerant philosophy of Dr. Doyle is not more abherrent to the Holy Office of Rome than to the penal laws and High Commission Court, and Test Corporation Acts of England; and as to the Church of Scotland, no Popes or Inquisitors in the world could be more intolerant than the Solemn League and Covenant which bound that nation to *permit* no worship but their own;—or the Westminster Confession of Faith, in which we find it laid down, as one of the duties of the civil magistrate, that he is to attend all synods and assemblies for religious purposes, "and to take order that the things therein transacted be according to the mind of God;"—of which mind the civil magistrate, enlightened by the church, is to be the judge. The simple, thorough-going principle of Religious Freedom is a thing that never entered into the minds of churchmen. Neither Luther nor Calvin knew or professed to know anything about it; and the last case of wholesale persecution in Europe, so far as I know, was when the new "Prussian Protestant Church" was created by a Royal edict, and all Lutherans and all Calvinists were compelled, at the point of the bayonet, to use its liturgy, and attend its services;—insomuch that the inhabitants of whole villages were driven, rather than violate their consciences, to leave their houses and their lands, and fly to America. (See Laing's *Notes of a Traveler*.)

Only a few ecclesiastics, of any church, have had strength and liberality enough to rise superior to this inherent vice of churches; and if, in America, there is no such thing as a state church or penal laws for religion, we owe it, perhaps, less to the sound maxims of freedom laid down by the founders of the Republic, than to than happy *balance of power* amongst the several sects which makes, and I trust will for ever make, the attempt at religious domination on the part of any one sect altogether hopeless and ridiculous.

What we are entitled to demand then as matter of plain justice at the hands of Americans is, that they class your Grace, and such as you, with those other benighted churchmen who have a constitutional or professional thirst for the blood of nonconformists; and that the Catholic laity are no more to be made answerable for your clerical pretensions than Presbyterians in America are to be disfranchised for the sake of the fanatics of the Covenant, or Episcopalians on account of the British penal laws in Ireland.

The Constitution of America (which may God long preserve!) happily fixes a bit between the teeth of you all; and clips your claws and draws your fangs. Your High Church doctrines must remain a theory here for ever; and although your Grace should wear a Hat as red as fire, you will hardly in our time preside at an *auto-da-fe* in the Park. Though your stockings be as crimson, you will never, never, wade in the blood of heretics through the streets of New-York.

I remain your Grace's obedient servant,
JOHN MITCHEL.

The Irish Exiles.

The following letter has been received from Mr. Martin, one of the Irish exiles in Australia, dated:

Hobart Town, Wednesday, May 24.

"Last night, after having my trunks packed and my farewells taken, I left Ross and came to Hobart Town by the mail, to meet O'Brien before his departure for Europe by the Overland Mail. You must know that the mail which reached the Colony seven days ago, brought news of a "pardon," or a "conditional pardon," (authorities differ,) having been granted to us by the clemency of the Queen of England—influenced perhaps by *Old Nick*. So we have been receiving congratulations, and considering the comparative attractions of various routes homewards, and winding up affairs in Van Dieman's Land. But lo! when I arrive in the Capital this morning, I learn that *no instructions* have, as yet, been sent from London to these authorities upon the subject of the "pardon." And so O'Brien must wait two months for another opportunity of going to Europe by India; and O'Doherty may return to his potato-planting, and I may return to my pupils. To-morrow morning O'Brien was to have sailed for Melbourne, and immediately thence by the *Madras* for India.

"It is likely O'Doherty and I will not get away so soon as two months hence."

☞ An able letter appears in the Daily Times, of Tuesday, under the head of "Special Correspondence." It is very special indeed; for, though the writer signs himself "Publicist," one may detect in it the pen and the thought of a man who has studied the subject more than any other in Europe. Prætermitting some prefatory paragraphs, we give the letter below.—*Citizen.*

Late from Kansas—Return of a Pioneer.

From the Worcester (Mass.) Spy, Aug., 31.

Mr. Newell Philbrick, of this city, who joined the first pioneer party to Kansas, arrived here yesterday, from the far West. He brings just about the report we should expect from a steady, cool-headed man. He says that the company journeyed up the Kansas River, about forty miles from its mouth, with ox-teams. This he describes, and we should suspect very truly, as the hardest part of the route. They stopped at the location selected by the Emigrant Aid Company, staked out their claims, and commenced building their log-cabins. Two young men, from those who went out intending to remain, became home-sick, sold out and left. All the rest were in good spirits and condition. The agent of the company secured a claim half a mile square for the future erection of a store, receiving house, &c. Back of and around this the pioneers staked out their claims, half a mile deep and a quarter of a mile front. The soil is rich, the climate rather warm. Limestone is near by, and Mr. Philbrick thinks, in consequence of the scarcity of timber, will be much used for building. Some dozen families from the Western States have already got up their cabins, and are settled within a short distance of this location. Mr. Philbrick has staked out his claim, and come back to see if his family will return with him about the first of October. He says it is not an easy place to live in at the present, but nothing but industry and two or three years' time are wanting to secure a beautiful farm to every settler; and we here wish to say that from the first we have anticipated disappointment on the part of those who have gone out with high ideas of sudden and easy wealth. It is a new, wild country. The early settlers for a time must expect to be destitute of many of what would here be counted almost among the necessaries of life. We advise none who are not prepared for this to leave their Eastern homes. But for those who can dare and do, who know how to labor and to wait, we know of no better opportunity to promote a great cause, and, at the same time, their own personal advantage, than by joining those who during the coming Fall, will make Kansas their home.

[illegible] UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner G. W. Morton.

The United States vs. *Chas. F. Marshall.*—In this case the defendant was charged with an assault on Thomas Cotton, with a dangerous weapon, viz.: a loaded cane.

Mr. Ridgway appeared for the United States, and called the following testimony:

Thomas Cotton deposed—That he was on board the ship *Yorkshire*; shipped at Liverpool, July 1, and went on board that day; found Mr. Clyaes, the first officer, on board; saw the Captain in about three hours after; witness was put in irons by the mate; the captain came aft and asked what was the matter; witness made his complaint to the captain; said it served him right, as he thought witness was a loafer; witness made answer that he was not, but that he shipped as cook, according to his discharge; he said he would cowhide witness during the passage; witness said rather than to suffer another such a beating, he would throw himself overboard; the captain then struck witness with a loaded black cane which he held by the small end; the blow took effect on the nose and on the side of the head; the blow disjointed the nose; sometime after the witness was taken out of irons and the captain kicked him; at that time the nose of witness was swelled, and he could not see out of his eye; his head was slightly cut; the effect of the blow remained for about 15 days; the captain put him ashore on the steamer.

By Mr. Hamilton, for defence—Witness is an Irishman by birth; was put in irons in the closet abaft the wheel-house; was there for an hour or more before the captain came; he struck witness twice with his cane when not on the poop deck; it was about 5 or 6 o'clock P. M.; the first mate struck witness three times, but the captain was not present; witness knows the owners of the *Liverpool*, but did not tell them he would settle this case for $20; said he would settle about the loss of his clothes for $20.

George Fulton, deposed—That he shipped on board the *Yorkshire* at Liverpool; saw the last witness in irons, and saw the captain strike the last witness across the face twice, and then kick him with his feet; the captain then put the man on board the steamboat and sent him ashore.

Cross-examined—Was born in Ireland; joined the ship the 1st July; the captain was on shore then; saw the mate put the man in irons, and put him in the wheel-house, forward of the mainmast; the captain stood by the wheel-house when he struck the man twice across the face; it was outside the house he struck him with the knob end of the cane.

This was the case for the Government. Mr. P. Hamilton appeared for the defendant, and called the following witnesses:

William Gay deposed—That he came out in the *Yorkshire* and recollected the difficulty between Cotton and the first mate; Cotton was put in irons in the room abaft the wheel-house; saw the captain come on board and came right to the wheel-house; was present when Cotton was released; the captain did not strike the man; the captain asked the man what was the matter; he replied that the mate had struck him; the captain and the shipping-master talked together and agreed to send the man ashore again; the blows on the man's face were inflicted by the mate before the captain came on board; the captain had his arm in a sling; have seen a small cane in his hand but did not notice the end of it.

On his cross-examination the witness said it was about half an hour after the captain came on board, but he ordered the man to be released and sent ashore.

Alexander Trembell deposed: That he was one of the crew of the *Yorkshire*, and remembers the difficulty with Cotton, who was put in irons in the wheel-house; the captain was not on board then; saw Cotton afterwards come off the poop to go on board the steamboat; the captain was there, but did not see him strike Cotton in any way or at any time; I saw the mate beat the man; he struck him in the face across the nose.

Charles H. Marshall deposed: That he was one of the owners of the *Yorkshire*; Cotton came to their office and said he was the man who was put ashore at Liverpool and lost his clothes, for which he wanted $20; he said he had sued the captain, but supposed the warrant was not served; this witness testified that the man Fulton, if he stood by the cutwater of the boat, could not have seen what took place in the wheel-house.

Wm. B. Wyman deposed—That he was engaged in the office of the last witness; was present when the man (Cotton) came to complain of the ill-treatment and the loss of his clothes; he said he did not wish to make any trouble, if he could get paid for his clothes; he wanted $20.

The case here closed on both sides, and was submitted to the Commissioner without comment.

Commissioner Morton said he would be prepared with his decision in the two cases against this defendant on Monday next.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

Assault at Sea.—John R. Barnard, the first mate of the ship *Minna Shaffer*, was arrested on the complaint of Peter Johnson, the second mate of the vessel, who charges that on the 15th day of July, Barnard made an assault on him while on the last voyage to this port. Barnard was held for examination, which was set down for this day.

Extreme Scarcity of Paper in Great Britain.

From the London Daily News.

We have repeatedly referred to the present extreme and most embarrassing scarcity of paper—a scarcity which involves something more serious than its present enormous and daily rising cost. It is an alarming fact that *paper cannot be obtained for the ordinary needs of our population.* It is not only that it is excessively dear, but that it is unprocurable. In this state of things, the entire facts of the case are sure to come out, as they never would under a less stringent difficulty. For years, everybody has been complaining of the paper duty, for reasons which have caused it to be condemned by Government as well as people. But now something more has come out. Evidence is produced that the duty *must* be removed, in order to enable several trades and arts of life to be sustained at all.

The appeal to the public in general, and to merchants in particular, to bring all the rags that exist into the market has been made, with all possible urgency, through the London and provincial journals. A correspondent told us the other day what a supply we might get from Australia. Rewards are offered for the discovery of fibrous substances which will answer the purpose. But we are not aware that any recent exposure has been made of the amount of impediment imposed by the duty. There is no use in pointing out new fibrous substances, as long as the excise comes in to impoverish every man who tries experiments before he can bring them to the paying point. If our paper-makers were to try such experiments as succeed admirably in America, they would be in the *Gazette* before we could have the benefit of their inventions. In America, where the consumption of paper is 14 pounds per head of the whole population, there is no scarcity. Every ingenious man can try his skill, and the variety in the manufacture is extraordinary. Not only have the Americans got at the sources of our supply of rags, and drained them from us, but they have inexhaustible supplies of other fibrous substances from which they make paper of all colors and all qualities, for all varieties of use—no excise there interfering to discourage enterprise and cut off small profits at the beginning of an invention. We have now become somewhat familiar with that orange-colored paper, made from Indian corn leaves and stalks;—paper which it is scarcely possible to tear, and in which the heaviest books come safe from any distance, while one can hardly receive pamphlets through the post at home without a wonder how they ever arrived in their tattered wrappers. The cane-brake of the Southern States now furnishes papers of very good quality and color for the press: and as for the substances which make a good article but will not bleach, they are exceedingly abundant. It is this fact which made us specify the duty on *colored* paper as one to be removed, if the whole were not. Colored paper is scarcely used at all in England as it is in America—for envelopes and all kinds of wrappers, and for writing on; and there is no inducement to English manufacturers to improve and try to introduce such an article—because the Excise comes in and snatches the duty before the inventor can ascertain whether his venture is likely to pay. Our paper-makers go on sullenly and ploddingly making the white paper which is all that the public knows of—prophesying an enormous further rise in the price, and not at all enjoying themselves a virtual monopoly which is tolerable to the public, while, in the United States, any two, three, or four men who choose to try the venture, can propose a new fabric, and are almost sure to make it answer. No wonder, then, that the consumption of paper there is 14 pounds per head, while in our country it is only 4 pounds. No wonder that while in America there are mills set up on hundreds of streams in the wilderness, as it were, only 400 paper mills are at work in Great Britain, and about 100 are idle. If the American manufacturers had to pay a duty of from 100 to 300 per cent on any new material they have a mind to try, would their supply in any way meet the demand of their people?

Our case is so desperate, that a spirited manufacturer here and there is patriotically making a venture—buying up coarse rushy hay now, and bargaining for next year's damaged hay. We have wood-shavings, like the Americans; we have flags and bulrushes; we have straw, and many [illegible] Americans make really good paper of; and we have the remembrance of the whole linen once worn of what is still called "cotton paper." These [illegible] masses of these materials, while the scarcity of paper is nothing short of alarming. For this apparent apathy in our manufacturers there is another cause than the paper duty. We want a law of limited liability, to enable ingenious men, who have not much to risk, to unite for the purpose of setting their new inventions to work. In the United States, a recent traveler came upon a little mill on a far away water power. It belonged to two humble artisans, who had laid by enough from their earnings to begin making a new kind of paper from straw. They succeeded well enough to be enlarging their concern, and benefiting their neighborhood. Between the law of partnership in this country and the duty on paper, we are deprived, in our great need, of the resource of the ingenuity of our working men—a resource which has never yet failed when bad laws did not intercept the benefit.

Here is a strong case. Let us get rags wherever we can, from New-Zealand to Nova-Zembla; but still the remedy for the scarcity will lie in the hand of Government. That remedy *must be given.* By setting free the manufacture of paper from substances which cannot be bleached, a vast quantity of rags will be thrown into the manufacture of that which must be white. By removing the duty entirely, a vast useless expenditure for dear and bad paper will be saved, out of which some less mischievous tax might easily be paid. It is to be remembered that various manufactures,—as papier maché, paper-hangings, and others—will be emancipated and enlarged by the same measure of release. Again, the law of partnership must be altered in accordance with the conclusions of those who best understand the question, that all existing popular ability may be encouraged to meet every popular need.

Railways in Great Britain.

From the London Daily News.

The new Report on Railways gives us some insight into what the railway system is doing for us. For the last fifty years, each year has added to the facility which Englishmen have enjoyed of transporting themselves from one locality to another. But the last few years have added to that facility in a degree far exceeding that of any of the preceding. The Report tells us that in 1849 the travelers by railway were 49,879,362, and that in 1853 they had increased to the astounding number of 84,212,961, so that there were 11,450 persons traveled a mile in 1849, 14,695 traveled a mile in 1853. This, however, does not give us a full idea of the vast increase in the power of traveling which has been occasioned by the railway system. Formerly the rich only enjoyed the privilege of moving from place to place. Traveling was a costly luxury. The poor were bound to the soil —*adscripti glebæ*—for the sole reason that they had no means of getting away. There was no law to bind them to their birth-place but poverty. This, however, was as powerful as a slave ordinance in Carolina or Russia. See now what the railway has done for these persons. Instead of the rich being the only travelers, the poor now form the majority. Out of 100 travelers in England in the year 1853 in round numbers, 13 traveled by first class, 38 by second class, and 49 by third class. It is impossible to overrate the importance of this remarkable change in the comparative number of travelers. If any one thing more than another added to the importance of the higher class of society it was the enlargement of their ideas, consequent upon their constant change of dwelling-place. They increased the stock of their knowledge, they became more liberal, more tolerant, more developed. The railways have opened this source of education to the poor, who have taken advantage of the opportunity. The vast increase in the total number of travelers is shown by the wonderful augmentation of the receipts. In 1849 the receipts were £5,446,518. In 1853 these amounted to £7,326,106. But if we have augmented our powers of locomotion for the benefit of men in this degree, we have made still greater progress in the power of transmission of goods. Country and town were separated formerly, not merely by distance, but by the want of overcoming the difficulties presented by that distance. We could not get the produce of the country because the cost of transit was so great. The same cause operated against the transmission of our goods to the country. The railway teaches us to make light of these difficulties. The same agency which makes it easy for the plowman to transfer his bodily strength from the country where it is not wanted, to the town where it is in demand, helps us to the produce of the plow and the plowman. The interchange of commodities between town and country, and town and town, is shown by the figures in the Report to be marvelously facilitated and increased by railways. In 1849, the receipts from goods amounted to £4,750,504; in 1853, they had risen to £8,112,477. This, making allowance for the additional miles of railway opened, shows an increase of from £1,090 per mile in 1849 to £1,415 per mile in 1853.

The good sense of our Scotch neighbors is shown in the extraordinary eagerness which the poorer classes have displayed in availing themselves of the facilities offered by the Railway. In 1849 there were 729 first-class passengers per mile, 2,035 second-class passengers per mile, and 6,997 third-class passengers per mile. In 1853 the numbers were: 1,107 first-class passengers per mile, 1,971 second-class passengers per mile, and 8,165 third-class passengers per mile. The manner in which the poorer portions of Scotch society avail themselves of railway opportunities is proved still more clearly by the proportions which the several classes pay per mile. In 1849 the receipts were £149 per mile for first-class, £196 per mile for second-class, and £331 per mile for third-class passengers. In 1853 these proportions were £181 per mile from first-class, £179 per mile from second-class, £345 per mile from third-class passengers. Can any statistics show more clearly the wonderful increase of power, energy and activity, among the "millions," than this? The *tiers-état* in Scotland are the grand support of the great civilizer.

The statistics of danger by railway traveling, reduced from the scientific shape in which they appear in the report, may be exhibited thus in a rough shape. If the whole number of travelers in England were *one hundred millions* in the year, then 14 would be killed and 430 injured, according to the returns of 1849. In 1853 this proportion was slightly increased. But even if this increase had been far greater, the figures would still show that railway traveling is far safer than any other, not even excepting the old fashioned method of locomotion—by the feet.

Suicide after Attempted Murder.—Chiseldon, a village distant a few miles from Bath, has just been the scene of an almost accomplished murder, and a suicide which wanted nothing of completeness. A young man, named Richard Hughes, a groom in the service of W. M. Crowdey, Esq., had, for some time past been enamored of the cook of the same house. His attentions, however, did not appear to be reciprocated by the young woman; and on Sunday last he received a peremptory order not to think of keeping her company any longer. This appears to have had a great effect upon his mind; and, stinging under the failure of his suit, he went into an adjoining town on Tuesday last, when he was told by a relative that the young woman had been walking out in the company of another young man, with whom she was about to be shortly married. Upon this he hastened back to Chiseldon, and entered the kitchen, where he found the cook in front of the fire preparing the dinner. Just as she was leaning over the fireplace to lift something from a saucepan, he rushed behind her, and pulled her head back, and then drew a razor across her throat, inflicting a frightful wound. Previous to his committing the deed the poor girl had time to scream out for help, which brought her master to the spot just as she was falling to the floor. The moment Hughes saw him he started off followed by Mr. Crowdey, but before the latter could overtake him he drew the razor over his own throat. When his master got up to him he was found in the path of the garden belonging to his house, in his last gasp. So completely had he succeeded in the attempt on his own life that death was almost instantaneous. Medical aid was procured for his victim, but little if any hopes can be entertained of her recovery.

[*Devizes Gazette.*

Medical Survey of the Seat of War.—On the first intelligence of war, Dr. Smith, the Director-General of the Army and Ordnance Medical Departments, had Drs. Bumbreck, Linton, and Mitchell dispatched to Turkey, in order to obtain information relative to its climate and the diseases of the country. Dr. Drumbeck's instructions were, to take the course of the Danube, and examine Servia, Bulgaria, &c.; the other two the district south of the Balkan. Dr. Linton was especially directed to travel from Adrianople towards the interior, taking the route which armies advancing towards the Balkan would be most likely to take, and visiting the localities which would most probably constitute halting-places or sites of encampment for such armies; to return to Constantinople by some other route, and to make every effort to ascertain the diseases which occur in those places and their neighborhood, and to note particularly any localities in his route which may be considered peculiar for their unhealthiness or the contrary, and to report thereupon. The three officers, notwithstanding the difficulties they had to encounter from ignorance of the language of the people, performed their task in the very short time allotted to them in a most creditable manner, and have returned three very interesting and important reports.—*Medical Times and Gazette.*

A Man Killed by a Vicious Horse.—On Monday afternoon, as Wm. Parry, aged 45, a carter in the employ of Mr. Ralph Leyland, was putting a bit in the mouth of a horse in the New Quay-yard, Nova Scotia, the animal, notorious for [illegible]

[illegible] stomach, and [illegible] in the shoulder. Parry [illegible] by, screamed out, "O[illegible] some workmen [illegible] ed to drag the unfortunate man from his dangerous position. On this the horse rose, and [illegible] them with great violence around the yard, [illegible] ultimately secured with great difficulty. [illegible] was lifted up, and conveyed to his house in Court, Paul-street, where he died [illegible] day, in great agony, vomiting blood [illegible] of green matter. The cause of this fearful [illegible] is now placed in a stable in Leeds-street, [illegible] carter can be got to go near it. It has been [illegible] years in the possession of Mr. Leyland, who [illegible] sides at Burscough, near Ormskirk, and is said to have worried several other persons before [illegible] tack on its last driver.—*Liverpool Chronicle.*

Treatment of Sailors in the British Admiralty.—There is now in Portsmouth harbor a steam-vessel, on board of which the vilest treatment has been given officers and men for some time. As a specimen of the conduct pursued towards the former, we merely instance a by no means solitary case of one of them, in uniform, on the quarter-deck, having been called a "blackguard" by another officer, and in the presence of the commander and others, who did not interfere; and as regards the latter, between [illegible] five thousand lashes are reported to have been served out during the vessel's commission. One quarterly return, if faithfully made, should contain (we are informed) two thousand or more lashes; some of the crew have had as many as upwards of twelve dozen each; many of the crew deserted, and among them three marines, (an unheard of thing to notice in this loyal and patriotic corps,) one of whom is a general officer now in the royal army in China; another was shot in the ranks of the imperial army in the same warfare. All these belonged to the artillery corps, and their names are Lamburn, Pattison and Shea. The records of these sanguinary inflictions will most probably not appear in the return

...regular circulation of the ... is now over 34,000 copies,—of ... about 22,000 are served by Carriers in this ... Brooklyn and Williamsburg. The extent ... character of its circulation commend it to ... business men as one of the best channels ... which they can present their business pro... to the public at large. Its charges for ... considering its circulation, will be ... as reasonable as those of any other ...

Whig Conventions.

A correspondent remonstrates earnestly against the project which he says is on foot, to secure the election of delegates to the various Whig nominating Conventions some day next week—inasmuch as the election is yet more than two months off. The *State* Convention, he must be aware, is fixed for the 20th of September; and it will, therefore, be necessary that delegates to that should be elected soon. But there certainly is no reason why Congressional, City, County and Legislative delegates should be chosen at the same time and so long before the day of election; and we presume he is mistaken in supposing that there is any intention of doing so. There is every reason why delegates to the Convention for nominating State officers should be chosen by themselves,—without being mixed up with other questions and issues, with which they have no connection. If delegates to the other Conventions should be chosen so long before the day of election, the interval would inevitably be employed in intrigues which would contribute neither to the interest nor the credit of the party. Unless there are concealed under the proposition schemes which look rather to private advantage than the public good, it is not easy to see why any deviation from the ordinary course should be pursued or urged in this case. The State Convention comes first and it is, therefore, necessary that the delegates to that should be chosen at an early day. But for all the other offices nominations will not be made until a short time before the day of election: and it seems, therefore, not only needless but mischievous, to elect delegates upon whom the duty of nominations will devolve, so long before their services can be required.

Secrets of the Prison-House.

Brigadier-General Munson I. Lockwood, of Sing Sing, is a remarkable man. This fact is already thoroughly appreciated within the boundaries of his special and appropriate dominion—the walls of the State Prison located in that borough; and we apprehend it is likely to become tolerably familiar also to the rest of mankind, through the columns and the agency of the Daily Times. Brigadier-General Lockwood is a remarkable man,—not only personally, politically and officially, but financially and miscellaneously. Superficial observers may have supposed that the most remarkable thing about him was his tenacity in holding office, and his facility in so changing his political principles as to remain in office under all parties. But those who look deeper will come to a different conclusion. The State Legislature, for example, which, at its last session, was so profoundly impressed with the fact of his being a remarkable man, as to resort to the extraordinary and expensive process of appointing a Special Committee to inquire into his character and conduct, will be very likely to come to the conclusion that his tricks *in* office, are quite as remarkable as his tricks *to get* office. "Paul Pry," the enlightened and inquisitive special correspondent of the Daily Times at Sing Sing, is evidently under the impression that Brigadier-General Lockwood is a very remarkable man *financially*:—that in buying supplies for the prison convicts;—in obtaining money from the State for supplies that he was *supposed* to have bought;—in having bills made out for suppositious sales of flour and other articles of food;—in inducing the State to build expensive gateways and vaults for the use of the dead;—in so winning upon the affections of the Governor as to elicit from that functionary timely supplies of the choicest brandy;—and in various other modes and particulars which it would be tedious and needless to specify, he is among the *most* remarkable men of our country and our age. Without having formed as yet any fixed and settled opinions on this point, we confess we are strongly inclined to agree with "Paul Pry" in this impression. Unless we are greatly mistaken, it will be shared by a very large proportion of the readers of the Daily Times. And before the whole exploration, of which we have hitherto given only the opening chapters, shall be finally closed, we are inclined to think that Brigadier-General Lockwood himself will be somewhat surprised to find, how very remarkable a man he has become.

Among the remarkable things which General Lockwood has recently done, is a notice which he has given to the public through the columns of that chaste and widely circulated sheet, the Westchester *Herald*, to the effect that he intends to give the Editor of the Daily Times an opportunity to *prove* what he has published concerning him "before a Westchester County jury": "a task," he adds, "from which he *meanly skulked* when summoned upon a former occasion before that tribunal." We have not hitherto been familiar with Brigadier-General Lockwood as a humorist and a joker:—but judging from this specimen of his powers, he must be quite as remarkable in that capacity as he is in every other. We once had occasion to brand Brigadier-General Lockwood, in terms of some severity, for brutality towards the convicts under his care. He summoned us "before a Westchester County jury" to prove our statements. We assured him, and the public, that we should cheerfully comply with his request. As the time for trial drew near, *he proposed* to compromise the case, asking us to publish some explanation and to pay him some damages. We respectfully declined to do either. He finally offered, if we would pay his lawyer's expenses, to discontinue the suit. The sum was first fixed at $100, then $50, and finally $37:—to Scotland, Wales, the Islands in the British Seas, the population of towns was 10,[illegible], the population of villages and detached dwellings of the country was 10,402,389. The difference in numbers is so small that the return may be taken as giving what is called "six of one, and half a dozen of the other."

Female Education.

Why are there no Conventions of Teachers of Female Schools? A large number of accomplished gentlemen in various sections of the country are enthusiastically devoted to this department of education. Ladies, too, by scores, are in the same work. Female education in the United States is rapidly becoming an interest of immense magnitude. It has awakened a vast degree of solicitude, and in some sections of the Union—the Southern States particularly—has well nigh reached the borders of a mania. But so far as we have seen, no organized effort has yet been made to mature the system of female education. That various errors exist, none can doubt. Popular opinion needs very decided correction, and teachers themselves might be much more judicious in their modes of operation. If there were a general interchange among the friends of female education, much might be done towards improving the system. Its wasteful extravagances, enormous prices, foolish exaggerations of light and useless matters, and numerous other points might be considered fully, and a state of sentiment developed that would cure them Looking at female education as one of the most attractive and noble movements of our day, we have often been surprised that nothing was done by means of associated action to promote so good and so great a cause. A few master or mistress spirits, just now, could effect a vast deal of benefit for society, by taking hold of this matter and showing what could be done towards elevating it to its rightful place among the best and purest agencies of modern civilization.

Seizures by Custom-House Officers.

Custom-House, New-York,
Surveyor's Office, Sept. 1, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Dear Sir: I have read, with a great deal of interest, the report in your paper of to-day, of a seizure made by certain officers of the Revenue Department. Its mistakes would not have required notice were it not that this is not the first time that your Reporters have made them. The impression is erroneous which your report occasions, that the duty of detecting frauds upon the Customs is surrendered to the officials which it enumerates. While the superior officers of the Custom-House gladly yield to the subordinates the praise of efficient service, they habitually reserve to themselves the councils, whose decisions they enforce through their Deputies, Clerks and Inspectors. These councils are not unfrequently deranged by the newspaper report, which, by informing the delinquent of his danger, presents him with the opportunity of escape. An application at the Custom-House would in all cases not only avoid this misfortune, but secure to the public more authentic information than that hitherto furnished by your paper. I am, respectfully yours,

JOHN COCHRANE, Surveyor, &c.

We regret exceedingly that we should have been the means of inadvertently depriving Mr. Cochrane, or any other "superior officers" of the Custom-House, of any credit which is their due. Mr. Cochrane's lamentation that the "councils" of these officers should frequently be "deranged" by the newspaper reports, by advising the delinquent that they are after him, is out of place in this instance, inasmuch as the delinquent was in custody before our report of the affair was published. We shall be happy to avail ourselves of Mr. C.'s polite offer, and apply to the Custom-House for "authentic" information, whenever we find ourselves unable to procure it elsewhere.

The Price of Coal.

New-York, Friday, Sept. 1, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Sir: Pressure of business has prevented my addressing a few lines to you before on the high price of coals in this City, and to place before your readers the plan which has been adopted by the citizens of London, not merely to protect themselves against any unjust combination of the coal dealers, but as the cheapest mode by which all classes of the community can be supplied with that necessary of life. Associations are formed in various localities embracing one hundred families and upwards, who, on becoming members, pay down a fee of five dollars, which goes to the fund appropriated to meet all the incidental expenses of the Association. Each member then contributes weekly according to the amount of coals he wishes to have put into his cellar for his Winter's consumption. This is supplied at the regular market rate at this season of the year, viz.: From the 1st of September to the 1st of November, when a general meeting of the subscribers is held, a statement of account is laid before them and instructions are given to the Committee of Management how to proceed for the following year. Whatever profits have been realized on the sale of the coals in one season, each subscriber, according to the amount of his subscription, is credited with his share for the following season. I, for one, should be most happy to join such an Association.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, F. D.

We publish the above at the writer's request. We apprehend, however, from the tenor of this and other communications, that a mistaken notion prevails in regard to the cause of the high price of coal. It is attributed to a combination among the *City Coal Dealers*. We believe this to be a mistake. We know that coal cannot be obtained at the Pennsylvania mines for less than about $4 70 per ton, and that the freight charges are $2 10,—so that the cost of the coal delivered here must be not far from $6 80. The dealers, therefore, are not to blame for the high price of coal, nor can any combination of purchasers, in the manner suggested by our correspondent, effect any considerable reduction. The causes of the increased price of coal are doubtless to be sought, in the increased price of labor at the mines and along the lines of canals and railroads by which coal reaches this market. A paragraph in yesterday's Times conveyed the impression, that by such a combination as our correspondent recommends, parties in Brooklyn are now procuring coal here at about $5 a ton. This cannot be so. Unless their contracts were made early in the Spring, they can save very little, if anything, from the price now charged by dealers.

☞ Gerrit Smith, in a letter to Frederick Douglass, which we publish in another column, gives some very graphic and racy personal sketches of those members of Congress who are known as Abolitionists. He confesses he has no hope that anything will very soon be done to get rid of Slavery, but thinks that the North might "make it unprofitable" [illegible] would only [illegible] not recognize the validity of any Constitution or any law which recognizes the existence of Slavery. The letter is thoroughly characteristic and well worth reading.

☞ John Mitchel's fourth and last letter to Archbishop Hughes will be found in another column.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

Sale of Tickets for Grisi's First Concert.

$250 for the First Choice—A Lady in the Case—Mr. Snooks Speculates.

There was an excellent attendance at Castle Garden yesterday afternoon at the auction sale of tickets for Monday's performance. The majority was, of course, attracted by curiosity only, but a fair sprinkling of bidders served the useful purpose of paying premiums.

No. 600 was the first seat offered, and, although by no means the best in the house, excited considerable competition. From twenty dollars it rapidly rose to one hundred, and in strides of twenty-five dollars went briskly up to two hundred. After two more bids it was knocked down for two hundred and fifty dollars. The purchaser, it is understood, was Mrs. Harris—the celebrated admirer of the fascinating Mario. This lady, it will be remembered, follo wed the illustrious tenor to the shores of the Western World, finding it impossible to exist with an ocean between her and the object of her affections. On her arrival here, she endeavored to obtain Castle Garden entirely for her own use; but, being unable to do so, purchased a seat for the sum specified. She will occupy it from daybreak on Monday morning until the gas is turned off at night. The devotion of this amiable but misguided lady is quite romantic. It will, we fear, be attended with a little unpleasantness, if the seat in which she sits is sold regularly at auction. People *will* look at the occupant. We should be sorry to throw any unjust suspicion upon the perfect accuracy of the representations that have been made concerning Mrs. Harris; but we cannot help being reminded of Betsey Prig's remark to the accomplished Mrs. Gamp, who bored that estimable lady with stories of *her* Mrs. Harris: which was to the effect, that she "didn't believe there wasn't no sich a person."

A touching instance of the warmth of true affection and the coldness of mere friendship was afforded in the immediate depreciation of the next premium. Instead of two hundred and fifty dollars, a gentleman who went in for "facts, Sir," barbarously offered *one* dollar, and after quite an exciting time got his seat for two dollars and fifty cents over the nominated price, being exactly one-hundredth part of what the spiritual Mrs. Harris had paid for a similar privilege. Two other seats went for twenty dollars each; and the remainder were disposed of for sums varying from two dollars to fifty cents.

The best part of Castle Garden, up stairs and down, has been set apart for the five dollar visitors. Those who only pay three dollars will be accommodated on chairs at the sides and back benches. The arrangement does not strike us as a liberal one, although five dollars is little enough to hear such artists as Grisi and Mario if one could only *afford* five dollars. There is certainly no seat in Castle Garden superior to the first seats of Her Majesty's Theatre in London, yet every seat is dearer in the former than in the latter. We hope to see a better provision made for the three dollar patrons. Of the two classes, five and three, we venture to predict the latter will be the larger and most profitable.

We append the account of the sale furnished by our Reporter:

Secured seats for the first appearance of Grisi and Mario at Castle Garden, were sold yesterday afternoon at a premium, by Mr. Henry H. Leeds, of the firm of Leeds & Co., Auctioneers. During the early part of the sales there was a good attendance, and some lively bidding; but towards the close—for which time, too, some of the best seats had been reserved—the competition was confined to Speculators—Hall & Sons, Mr. Jollie, and a Mr. Snooks. All seats commanding a view of the stage were sold at a premium varying principally from $2 to 50 cents.

Mr. Leeds, in announcing the sale, states that the front seats of sections F and G on the gallery (28 in number) were reserved for Governor Seymour and suite; but choice might be had of all others at a premium upon the minimum prices, which were $5 each for two rows of benches on gallery commanding a view of the stage, and for sections on parquette in front; $3 each for all other seats. The purchaser of each choice to have privilege of reserving ten other seats at the same premium.

Seat No. 600, directly in front of the stage, (first choice,) was put up on a bid of $50, and went up rapidly; $75, $80, $90, $100, $125, $150, $175, $200, $225, and finally $250 being bid, at which extravagant amount it was knocked down to the name of "Coutts," the Auctioneer declaring it was a *bona fide* sale, and that he had had a check for £50 sterling on the Bank of Coutts, London, lodged to secure the seat. We subsequently learned that the purchaser is a fair lady, of ample fortune, who has conceived a most ardent admiration for the handsome and distinguished Tenor, which she indulges by following him from city to city and continent to continent, staying at the same hotel, and invariably occupying the front seat or stall at each performance, cost what it may. The lady is now residing at the St. Nicholas, and learning that the choice of seats was to be sold, she sent for Leeds, and deposited a check for £50 sterling in his hands, desiring him to secure the first choice for her at any cost. Report states that the impatient Italian fails to reciprocate the tender feeling, and that the well-known steady glance which never fails to greet his appearance is often the occasion of nervous moments. Doubtless, many a glass will be directed at the occupant of seat No. 600, when Signor Mario first appears on the Castle Garden Stage.

The second choice was purchased by Mr. H. M Wild, Councilman of the 17th District., at a premium of $20.

Auctioneer.—How many seats, Mr. Wild?

Mr. Wild.—I guess I'll go two.

Auctioneer.—What numbers, sir?

Mr. Wild.—Oh! next to "Coutts" by all means. (laughter) Any relation of the Baukers, eh?

Auctioneer.—Can't say, sir. Mr. Jacobs (the Original), bought the third choice—6 seats, at a premium of $2½ each. For the next dozen choices, prices fluctuated at a premium of from $2½ to $1, after which they fell to 50 cts. and 25 cts,—Mr. Snooks buying in about one hundred at the latter prices.

The Astor House, Metropolitan Hotel and St. Nicholas Hotel made large purchases for their guests—the first principally at an advance of from $2 50 to 50 cents on $5 seats, the Metropolitan of $1 75 and $1 50 on $3 seats, and the St. Nicholas 100 $5 seats at a premium of $2 50.

Messrs. Hall & Sons, Mr. Jollie and a Mr. Snooks speculated largely,—the two former at an advance of $1 50, $1 and 50 cents on choice $5 and $3 benches, the last on 50 cents and 25 cents on seats more to the rear.

About two-thirds of the entire number of seats were sold at a premium, and the aggregate will, doubtless, realize a large amount.

CITY POLITICS.

The Whig Young Men's General Committee.

The regular monthly meeting of the Whig Young Men's General Committee was held last evening at the Broadway House. There was a large attendance of delegates. Judge Welsh, the Chairman, was present. The business transacted was of no material importance to the public. The subject of the Primary Elections was reserved for the action of the Executive Committee, which will meet next Monday evening.

Marine.

The trial trip of the steamship *Santa Anna* is again deferred, owing to some alteration which it was found necessary to make in the machinery.

An Infernal Machine in Belgium.

In consequence of the late hour (3 1-2 A. M.) at which we received the *Europa's* mails, we are unable to publish many extracts this morning. The most interesting among the news items, is

The seizure in Belgium of an infernal machine has led to the arrest of several French political refugees. The *Etoile Belge* says:

"Several arrests, which seem connected with politics, have just been effected at Brussels. M. Victor Considerant, well known as the head of the phalansterian doctrine, has been locked up at the Petits Carmes, accused, it is said, of having purchased arms for the purpose of organizing a plot against the Government.

An arrest which surprises us still more is that of M. Van der Elst, who fills a high post on the staff of the railway. It is related of this latter that the police seized at his office a package sent to him from Liege by a French political refugee, and in which it is said an infernal machine and a revolving pistol were found. We have to add that M. Considerant declares that he purchased the arms with a view to sending them to Texas, where it is positive that he has organized a phalansterium; and M. Van der Elst, on his side, affirms that he recived the package only to oblige the refugee who sent it, and who informed him that it contained soap. On the other hand, says the *Indépendance*, we are assured that the person who sent the case to M. Van der Elst is not a French refugee. But, besides M. Considerant, there is another French refugee arrested, as well as the person who sent the package, containing not an infernal machine, but about half a score of small bombs of a particular kind. The manufacturer of these bombs has also been arrested."

In its number of yesterday the *Etoile Belge* adds to the above statement:

"It is said that M. Brunet (de l' Argentière,) formerly an officer in the French army, and who has been living at Brussels for several months, but who is not a political refugee, had ordered from M. Sanders, a manufacturer of arms, certain incendiary tubes. This order is said to have been given in a letter inclosing a remittance of 60 francs on account. In this letter is said to be the following phrase, "As to M. Victor Considerant, I prefer that you should speak to him yourself." This phrase, it appears, is the only indication to connect M. Considerant with the plot, if plot there be."

We read in the *Indépendance* of Brussels, of yesterday:

Fresh but very incomplete information has reached us on the subject of the recent arrests. What is certain is that five persons have been arrested. M. Victor Considerant and M. Van der Elst have already been mentioned. The case or box addressed to the latter, and which was seised at his office, did not contain an infernal machine, but eleven little articles having the same character. They are in the form of small bombs, so constructed as to explode on whatever side they may fall on a hard surface. The other persons arrested are M. Brunet (l'Argientière,) ex-guard of artillery, who is said to have furnished the model of these bombs, Sanders, the maker of them, and Fouadrin, a French tercher, who has been residing at Liege for several years, and who had undertaken to forward the case to M. Van der Elst.

A letter from Rustchuk, in the *Moniteur*, says:—"The following are some details on the subject of the retreat of the Russians and the advance of the Turkish army. On the 27th ult. the Russians abandoned their position at Daya. A first reconnaissance was ordered on the same day by Omar Pasha, and led to the capture of a Russian officer and two soldiers. Shis reconnoissance was pushed on as far as Frateschii. and Daya. The Turks found houses under grouud, which were constructed last Autumn by tht Russians, and in which 20 battalions might be quartered. There were also extensive stables, and a large supply of hay, which the enemy had left behind. On the following day four regiments of cavalry under the orders of Halifu Pasha pushed on as far as Komana, a small village on the banks of the Niajlou.

The Russians had already crossed the river, and afterwards the Argish, a little more to the northward, in order, probably, to direct their march on Bondeschi or Frossniechti, and thus gain the extensive plain of Bouzéo. After crossing these two rivers, the Russians burnt the bridges. On the 28th, 11 Russian cavalry soldiers fell into the hands of the Turks. They said that two days before their departure from Daya, Prince Gortschakoff, in order to revive the drooping courage of the soldiers, caused to be read in the camp a manifesto of the Emperor Nicholas, in which the Czar promised two roubles to each of the soldiers who had taken part in the war beyond the Danube, and announced to them that they were about to recross the Pruth in order to defend their country, which was threatened by three powerful enemies, France, England and Austria.

A letter from Widden, of the 6th, in the *Moniteur*, says:

"A French military intendant has just arrived here from Varna. He has visited Crajova and the neighboring towns, and is very well satisfied with the resources of every kind which the country offers, notwithstanding the heavy burdens it has had to support. The appearance of French uniforms on the left bank of the Danube has produced an indescribable sensation. The intendant and the officers who accompanied him were the object of continual ovations."

We read in a letter, dated Constantinople, 3d inst.: "The great number of shells which have been lately received by the fleet proves that the expedition about to be undertaken is serious. Marshal St. Arnaud, who arrived here on Monday in the *Berthollet*, and left yesterday for Varna, told his wife at parting that probably they would not meet for some time. The Sultan, who admitted the Marshal to a private audience the day before yesterday, presented him with a necklace valued at 400,000 piasters, for his wife. The dragoman of the English Embassy, who brought to the Sultan the first news of the raising of the siege of Silistria, received from His Highness a snuffbox worth 30,000 piasters."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC, OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.—A new and interesting discovery in VEGETABLE MEDICINE, containing no Salt of Calomel, Arsenic, or Quinine. Before asking the confidence of the public, and without making any drafts upon its credulity, the inventor of this medicine asks attention to the following JOINT CERTIFICATE FROM

Hon Wm. A. Newell, M. D., late member of Congress from New-Jersey, and A. D. Newell, M. D., an eminently successful Surgeon and Physician, of New-Brunswick, N. J.

To Physicians and the Public:

"Having extensively used DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC, OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS, in our practice, we take pleasure in stating thus publicly our experience of their efficacy. We have used them in hundreds of cases of Fever and Ague, and have never known a person to have a second chill after commencing with them, and as they contain no Salt of Arsenic or Quinine, the former of which sometimes operates so deleteriously as an accumulative poison, we consider them a safe and valuable remedy, that ought to be within reach of every family that is liable to fever and chills To our professional brethren we deem it proper to say, that we have been made acquainted with the composition of these Pills, and find them strictly a scientific preparation. Moreover, as they all are prepared by an Apothecary of more than twenty years' active experience, we can vouch that they are skillfully compounded. We earnestly commend them to the notice of the profession, and believe they will cure after all usual remedies have failed." WM. A. NEWELL, M. D.
A. D. NEWELL, M. D.

In their own State both these gentlemen have an extensive practice, and enjoy to an enviable degree the confidence of the public. There they would obtain universal credit. But as we desire to prepossess every citizen of the United States with our truthfulness and good faith, we subjoin the following note from a gentleman known and reverenced throughout the Union, Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, L.L. D.

Note from Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen.

"From the professional character and reputation of Drs. Newell, above named, and the esteem in which these gentlemen, with Mr. Deshler, are held in this State, I take pleasure in stating that any representations made by them are worthy of public confidence THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 24, 1854.

Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.; CLICKENER & CO No. 81 Barclay-st., STEBBINS, MORGAN & BUTLER No. 46 Cliff-st., and F. & G. ACKERMAN & MARTIN. No. 58 Cortlandt-st., New-York City, and by GILBERT, WENTZ & CO, No. 177 North 3d-st., Philadelphia, Wholesale Agents; and at retail by RING, corner Broadway and John-st.; CROMBIE, corner Broadway and 14th-st.; GUION, corner Bowery and Grand-st.; SHEDDEN, corner Bowery and 4th-st.; GUSTAV RAMSPERGER, No. 62 Oliver-st.; HUTCHINGS, No 132 West Broadway; BERRIAN, No. 170 Grand-st., Williamsburg; Mrs. HAYES, No 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; JAS. W. SMITH, Court-st., Brooklyn; THOS. J. HAYES, No. 154 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; SAMUEL HAYES, No. 49 Montgomery-st., Jersey City. Orders from the trade may be addressed to C. D. DESHLER, New-Brunswick, N. J.

THE HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT OF MORE THAN THIRTY YEARS' STANDING.—While returning thanks for constantly increasing patronage, we invite attention to THE OLD STAND NO. 104 BOWERY, where will be found, as heretofore, a most extensive and varied assortment of Hosiery and Under-garments. A. RANKIN & CO., No. 104 Bowery

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK.—JAMES E. RAY, No. 160 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of Hosiery and Under Garments, Wholesale and Retail. All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchaser's unbiassed opinion.

WEST END FASHIONABLE HAT AND CAP EMPORIUM.—Gentlemen, Youths' and Children's Fall Fashions for Hats and Caps, now ready. A beautiful article The special attention of ladies is called to our large assortment of Children's Hats and Caps.
J. W. KELLOGG, No. 128 Canal-st.

[illegible] RICH VELVET CARPETS, [illegible]
RICH TAPESTRY do.
[illegible]
RICH Ivory SUPERFINE do. do. do.
And, as [illegible] a very large assortment of [illegible]
INGRAINS of all [illegible] per yard. OIL CLOTHS, STAIR MATTING, MATS, [illegible]
No. 120 BROADWAY, corner Thomas.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE AFRICAN REMEDY—Steam to Commercial and Manufacturing [illegible] and more valuable to the world, than DESHLER'S [illegible] covery for Fever and Ague is to the invalid. Sold by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.

BEEBE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 156 Broadway, respectfully invite the attention of [illegible] customers and the public to the full [illegible] for gentlemen's hats and caps.

DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS.—Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, at No. 120 Arch-st., Philadelphia—Will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, such as constipation, inward piles, fullness, or blood to the head; acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach; swimming of the head; hurried and difficult breathing, fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture; dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head; deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, limbs, &c.; sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil and great depression of spirits. For sale in New-York by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RILEY, No. 30 Warren-st.; DYER & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay st.; OLCOTT, McKESSON & ROBBINS, No. 127 Maiden-lane; Mrs HAYES, Brooklyn; and by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

From the Milwaukee Daily Sentinel of Aug 26,
HERRING'S SAFES ALL RIGHT!

Milwaukee, Saturday, Aug 26, 1854.

Messrs. Editors: I have taken from the ruins of the fire, seven of Herring's Safes, and found the contents of the same to be in good order. One yet remains in the ruins, but I am satisfied that this one is "all right" I shall get early day, next week, furnish a statement for all of my papers to publish, in which I shall be able to give the exact situation of each one. And until that time I refer those that have taken the trouble to state that thousands of dollars had been lost in them will keep quiet. I will here state that if any one can show a paper of any description that has been in reality injured in them, *I will pay him one thousand dollars.*
LANSING BONNELL.

HERRING'S SAFES are for sale at Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

OPENING DAY FOR THE FALL SEASON.—Cloaks, Mantillas, Talmas and Shawls, on Monday, Sept. 4, 1854.—The subscriber respectfully announces that he will open for City retail trade, on Monday, Sept. 4, inst., his importations and manufactures for the present season, embracing an exquisite assortment of novelties in Cloaks and Mantillas personally selected during the past few months from the most distinguished Establishments of Paris. Also some beautiful specimens of India Cashmere Hall Shawls, both long and square, comprising some of the richest goods ever seen in this country. Your inspection is politely requested. GEO. BULPIN.
Paris Mantilla Emporium, No 361 Broadway.
New-York Sept. 1, 1854

SEWING MACHINES.—IT IS A SINGULAR FACT that many persons can be induced to buy what is utterly worthless, because offered at a low price. Thousands of sewing machines called cheap have been sold, which could not be used—they were made only to sell. Many such are in the market now. The only kind which have stood the test of experience are SINGER'S, which are everywhere in profitable use. There is no dispute about the right to use these machines, and no machine of any value can be made without infringing our numerous patents.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No 323 Broadway.

PIANOS AND MELODIONS.—T. GILBERT & CO.'S celebrated Pianos, with or without the much-admired Æolian; Hallett & Cumston's Pianos, of the old firm of Hallett & Co; Jacob Chickering's Pianos and Nunns & Waltz's modern improved Pianos; also, S. D. & H. Smith's Melodions and Melodeons of all other styles and prices, at the great music establishment of HORACE WATERS, No 333 Broadway A large discount made from factory prices for cash Pianos sold on monthly payments Each instrument fully guaranteed. Dealers supplied on the very best terms.

GREEN'S CELEBRATED FURNISHING STORE.—Attention is invited to the superior article in gentlemen's Furnishing Department of GREEN'S Shirt Establishment, No. 1 Astor House The stock includes every variety of Under Shirts, Drawers DeJoinville Ties, Cravats, Dressing gowns, Gloves, Half Hose, Shirt Studs, Sleeve Buttons, mounted and otherwise, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Canes, Umbrellas, Dressing-cases, &c, imported for the Summer, Fall and Winter trade The prices are moderate and the assortment unequaled.

PERSONS WISHING A HOME IN THE COUNTRY, at a convenient distance from the City, in a high and healthy location, accessible at all hours of the day by stage or railroad, being only 30 to 35 minutes from the City, will do well to attend the sale of West Flushing Lots, next Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, Sept. 5, 6, and 7 Every lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder. For maps, free tickets for days of sale, &c., apply to BARKER & ELLIOTT, No. 7 Nassau-st., near Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE!—PAPER HANGINGS, DECORATIONS, &c., Wholesale and retail, at our new Warehouse, Nos. 256 and 257 Broadway. THOMAS FAYE & CO.
Having added a large factory, Nos 154, 156 and 158 West 29th st., to our extensive importing business, the trade at wholesale, as well as consumers at retail, will study their interest and taste by examining the stock and prices at our new location.
THOMAS FAYE & CO., Nos 256 and 257 Broadway, Directly opposite the City Hall.

ÆOLIAN, GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, FROM HALLETT, DAVIS & CO., and other celebrated makers, in every variety of style of superior tone, for sale at the lowest rates. Second-hand PIANOS at $30, $40, $50, $100, $150. Model MELODIONS and REED ORGANS, of extra finish and superior tone, at wholesale and retail, at factory prices. Weekly and monthly payments taken for a portion of the amount.
BERRY & GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

IN UNIVERSAL FAVOR WORN BY EVERYBODY who pretends to taste. KNOX'S HATS are as well known as the City Hall or Trinity steeple—for we might say a good hat is the very spire and steeple of the structure called man. Tasteful, elegant, and durable; of every variety, and happily adapted to the appearance of the wearer, these celebrated Fall Hats are a general favorite. They are to be procured at No. 128 Fulton-st., and No. 333 Broadway.

CASHMERE SHAWLS.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS just received from auction a large invoice of splendid Indian pattern Cashmere Long Shawls, which were sold subject to slight imperfections, but the majority of them are warranted perfect. They are well worth $75, but will be sold for $30.
E. H. LEADBEATER, (late Leadbeater & Lee,)
No 347 Broadway cor. Leonard-st.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANTS WILL do well to lay in a supply of the New and Great Discovery for the cure of Fever and Ague DESHLER'S PILLS will cure the worst cases. Sold at wholesale by T. & E. ACKERMAN, No. 58 Cortlandt-st.; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.; C. B. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway; and STEBBINS, MORGAN & BUTLER, No. 46 Cliff-st.

REMOVAL.—THOS. WILEY, JR., & CO'S EXTENSIVE Tailoring establishment and Cloth store, is removed from the old stand, No. 767 Greenwich-st., to No. 525 Hudson-st., corner of Amos-st., where they will be happy to receive their old customers, and as many new ones as will present themselves, to which they will guarantee satisfaction.
THOS. W. WILEY, JR.
WM. R. BOWNE.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS, FALL STYLES, BIRD, NO. 49 NASSAU-STREET.—Gentlemen's Hats of the Fall Styles will be ready for examination and sale on FRIDAY, Sept. 8. The utmost efforts will be exerted to maintain for the merchandise of this establishment the high rank of superiority and relative cheapness which has hitherto commended it to the approval and preference of gentlemen of taste. BIRD, No 49 Nassau-st., near Maiden-lane.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes, and F. C. COFFIN'S IMPENETRABLE DEFIANCE LOCKS AND CROSS-BARS. Depôt, No 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane; Manufactory, Nos. 60, 62, 64, and 66 Cannon-st.

WINDOW SHADES AND CURTAIN GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.—KELLY & FERGUSON, Nos 359 Broadway and 54 Reade-st., have, of their own manufacture and importation, a large stock of Window Shades, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, Damasks, &c., which they are now offering at extremely low prices.

ESPENSCHEID'S FALL HAT FOR 1854 IS REmarkable for its peculiarly graceful and becoming shape, and is unrivaled in finish it is superior to any dollar hat sold in Broadway, yet the price remains at the old figure, viz.: $3 50 For sale at No. 118 Nassau-st. Call and judge for yourselves.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.—THIS MAGNIFICENT compound is beyond contingency the safest and most reliable Dye in existence; never failing to impart to the hair uniformity of color, nourishes it and elasticity, & adding being the easiest washed off the skin. Sold and applied at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

BARGAINS—CLOTHING SLIGHTLY DAMAGED.—Black Frock and Dress Coats, cost $16, for $8; Figured Cassimere and Doeskin Pants, cost $6, for $3 50; Black Grand Duchesse and Valentia Vests, cost $6, for $3 50; Boys' Vests and Pants, $1 each. GEO. LEVIE, corner of Nassau and Beekman-sts.

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE OF FINE CARPETS! English Medallion Velvets Tapestry and Three-ply Carpets at a wonderful sacrifice; 30,000 yards beautiful Ingrain Carpets at 2s. 6d., 3s., 4s., and 5s. Enormous stock of Oil cloths at about one-half the usual price.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

CHEAP SILKS.—JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION, Rich Brocade Plaid Striped and Plain; also, Black Silks of a superior make, warranted to wear well. All will be sold at great bargains Also, 100 doz. Alexander's Best Kid Gloves at 4s. per pair E H LEADBEATER (late Leadbeater & Lee,) No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

MERCHANTS AND OTHERS FROM THE FEVER and Ague districts of New-Jersey, can be supplied with DESHLER'S new and certain cure for it, at wholesale or retail, by T. & G. ACKERMAN & MARTIN, No. 58 Cortlandt-st.

BOYS' CLOTHING—ELEGANT ASSORTMENT.—ALFRED MUNROE & CO.'S One Price Store, No. 441 Broadway
Also, Men's Clothing, fashionable styles.
Well made goods exclusively.

NEW PAPER HANGINGS.—FALL IMPORTATIONS.—FRANCIS PARES & Co., No. 30 Chambers-st. next to Stewart's, corner of Broadway, have received new designs of all the richest decorations, and every other style and quality in the line. Skilful paper-hangers employed.

ALL INDIANA, ILLINOIS AND WISCONSIN MONEY and notes on the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad Bank, Bank of Carthage, Drovers' Bank of Ogdensburg, will be taken at par in payment for ready-made clothing at H. EVANS' clothing warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

GRISI AND MARIO.—STRANGERS IN THE CITY will find very choice seats for the first Grand Opera with GRISI AND MARIO, at Castle Garden, to be obtained at the Music-store of SAMUEL C. JOLLIE, No. 389 Broadway.

LEARY & CO.'S QUARTERLY FOR SEPTEMBER, 1854.—THIS DAY will issue (new and original) with Gentleman's Dress Hats. LEARY & CO.,
Leaders of Fashion, Astor House, Broadway.

J. SMITH DODGE, No. 27 BOND-ST., HAS REDUCED his price for artificial teeth one-half in all ordinary cases.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ The New-York Young Men's Christian Association.—Arrangements having been made for the use of the Lecture Room, Astor Place, the rooms of the Association will be opened during the week commencing Sept 4. The Lecture Room will be opened on WEDNESDAY EVENING will be open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M. daily. Addresses will be delivered in Chinese Hall, and the library and reading room will be opened on MONDAY, Sept. 11, and will remain open thereafter from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M. daily.
FRANK W. BALLARD,
Chairman of Committee on Rooms.

☞ The Second Unitarian Society of Brooklyn—SAMUEL LONGFELLOW, Pastor.—The religious services of this Society will be resumed on SUNDAY MORNING NEXT, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the Brooklyn Athenæum, corner of Atlantic and Clinton-sts. The communion will be observed at the evening service, commencing at 7½ o'clock P. M. A committee will be in attendance after the morning service, to aid those who may wish to make choice of seats.

☞ The Twentieth-st. Congregational Church, in 20th-st., near the 7th-av., having been painted, recushioned, &c., will be opened TO-MORROW for Divine Service, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ o'clock P. M. Rev. OLIVER CROMWELL, lately a missionary in Syria, will preach in the morning, and the pastor, Rev. JONATHAN CHERRY, is expected to preach in the afternoon.

☞ Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-st.—The regular religious services of this Church will commence on SABBATH NEXT, 3d inst., at Brooke's Rooms, No. 161 Broome-st. Services appropriate to the late dispensation of Providence, (the destruction of their Church edifice by fire,) by the pastor, Rev. A. AUGUSTUS WOOD. Sunday-school at 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

☞ Reopening of Shiloh Presbyterian Church corner of Prince and Marion-sts.—The Shiloh Church will be reopened for public worship on SABBATH, Sept. 3, 1854. ORDER OF SERVICE.—MORNING, 10½ o'clock, Rev. Dr. PENNINGTON; AFTERNOON, 3½ o'clock, Rev. Dr. PENNINGTON; EVENING, 7½ o'clock, usual service.

☞ Laight-Street Baptist Church.—Corner of Laight and Varick sts Preaching by the Pastor Rev. ISAAC WESCOTT, SABBATH EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Attempt others to aim to a great wrong.* Suggested by reading an account in a late periodical of the influence of an evil companion.

☞ The First Freewill Baptist Church, in Sullivan-st., (between Prince and Houston-sts.) having been thoroughly repaired and renovated, will be reopened for divine worship TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) Sept. 3d. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. D. M. GRAHAM in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Trinity M. E. Church.—Rev. H. MATTISON, Pastor. Till the new church edifice now in progress is completed, preaching EVERY SABBATH at Continental Hall, corner of 8th-av. and 34th-st., (entrance from 34th-st.) at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Sabbath School from 2 to 4 P. M. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ The N. W. Protestant Reformed Dutch Church on 20th-st., between the 6th and 7th-avs., (Rev. Dr. HARDENBERGH'S.) The Pastor may be expected to preach to-morrow, Sept. 3, in the morning and evening. Services commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M.

☞ Lexington-avenue Baptist Church—(Corner of Lexington-av. and 30th-st.)—Having been closed during the month of August for cleaning and repair, will be opened again for divine service next LORD'S DAY MORNING, Sept. 3. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. P. F. JONES, recent graduate of Madison University.

☞ Scottish Presbyterian Church.—Public worship, according to the usages of the Scotch and Irish Presbyterian Church, EVERY SABBATH EVENING, Granite Hall, No 94 Myrtle-av., between Bridge and Duffield-sts., Brooklyn, by Rev. WM. HAMILTON. Sabbath School in the Afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Foreign Influence.—A lecture on *The Designs of Foreign Despotism upon American Liberties* will be delivered in the Cannon-Street Church, near Broome, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, by Rev. JOSEPH BANVARD. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Mr. Gordon, who is about starting as Missionary to India, will preach TO-MORROW, in the Second Associate Presbyterian Church, corner of Greene and Houston-sts., at 10½ o'clock in the morning, and 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

☞ What is the World Coming To?—This important question will be answered TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., at Mount Zion Free Church, (Mechanic's Hall,) No. 472 Broadway by the noted Prophetic Preacher, Bishop SNOW. Real Christians are advised to hear him.

☞ Notice.—Public worship will be resumed by the Second Universalist Society in Orchard-st. near Broome, Rev Dr. THOS. J SAWYER, pastor, TO-MORROW, Sunday, Sept. 3, morning and evening. Seats provided for strangers.

☞ To the Tent—To the Tent—Corner of 7th-av. and 13th-st. Rev. Mr. WHEELER will preach at 3 P. M., on SUNDAY, the 3d inst. Temperance meeting in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Messrs A. C. FLANAGAN and EPPS E. ELLERY will address the meeting.

☞ Presbyterian Church, on University-place, New-York, (Rev. Dr. POTTS, Pastor,)—Professor W. HENRY GREEN, of Princeton, N. J., will preach in this Church, Providence permitting, TO-MORROW, Sept. 3, at 10½ o'clock in the morning, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

☞ A Missionary Meeting will be held on SABBATH EVENING Sept 3, at 7½ o'clock, in Rev. Dr. PHILIPS' Church, 5th-av, in reference to the departure of Rev. Messrs NEWTON, BARNES and LEAVITT, and several ladies, for Upper India.

☞ Presbyterian Church, corner of Stanton and Forsyth sts.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. J. SANDERSON, EVERY SABBATH at 10½ A. M and 3½ P. M. Worship conducted as in the Scotch and Irish Presbyterian Churches.

☞ Religious Notice.—Rev. H. B. NYE, having returned from his summer excursion, will resume his usual pastoral duties at the Church of the Restoration, Monroe-place, Brooklyn, TO-MORROW. Services at 10½ o'clock in the morning and 7½ in the evening.

☞ Scotch Presbyterian Church, Williamsburg, corner of 8th-st. and North 1st. Public worship will be conducted, TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. Dr. FISLEY, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. Mr. MCCLELAND.

☞ Second-avenue Baptist Church.—Will be reopened TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. LATHROP.

☞ Notice.—Public worship will be resumed by the First Congregational Society (Rev Mr. BELLOWS, pastor,) on SUNDAY MORNING next, Sept. 3, at 10½ A. M., in the University Chapel, Washington-square.

☞ The Eastern Congregational Church—Rev. GEO. DE F. FOLSOM Pastor, will reopen for public worship TO-MORROW. Hours of service, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3½ o'clock P. M.

☞ Broadway Baptist Church, in 23d-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., will be reopened on SUNDAY NEXT, Sept. 3. Preaching in the MORNING and EVENING by the pastor, Rev. A. D. GILLETTE.

☞ Advent Chapel—7th-av., near 11th-st. J. W. DANIELS will Preach TO-MORROW (Sept. 3) at 10½ o'clock P. M. Subject—APPROPRIATION. *The Blessed Dead.* EVENING—*The End of all things is at hand.* Seats free.

☞ Rev. S. D. Burchard, D. D., will preach TO-MORROW in the 13th st Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th-avs., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 4 P. M.

☞ Rev. Wm. Shadrach, D. D.—Will preach in the Oliver st., Baptist Church TO-MORROW (3d. inst.) at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

☞ The Canal-street Presbyterian Church will be reopened for divine service TO MORROW (3d inst.) at the usual hour. The public are invited to attend.

☞ Church of the Puritans, Union Square.—Rev. Milton P Braman D. D. of Massachusetts, will preach in this Church next Sabbath (Sept. 3,) morning and evening.

☞ Preaching by Z. Campbell, corner of Grand and Elizabeth-sts., SUNDAY, Sept. 3.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Whooping Cough Cured!—This distressing disease is thoroughly and quickly cured by DR. MCCLINTOCK'S ASTHMA AND WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY. It contains no opium, and can be given to children with perfect safety. A few drops at bed-time quiet the cough all night, and a few doses cure entirely. Price 50 cents per bottle Sold by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 122 Fulton-st., and by all Druggists.

☞ Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and at ZEISER'S, No. 44 S. 3d-st., Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers.—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston, C. H. RING, Broadway, and all respectable druggists.

☞ The New and Tasteless Cure for Fever and Ague.—DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC PILLS is superseding all the old time and ineffectual remedies. Sold by STEBBINS, MORGAN & BUTLER, No. 46 Cliff-st.

☞ Dr. Morse's Invigorating Cordial.—Whence proceed the lassitude, the depression, the debility, the indisposition to life, the instability, the continual feeling of illness which it is impossible to define or localize, so common, so hard to bear, and so little prized by the possessor of health? We answer—from the stomach and the nervous system, between which there exists the closest sympathy. Want of vital energy, sluggishness in the secretive organs, a general inertia of the system, is at the bottom of all the disorderly. To rouse the whole organization from the torpor to imbue it with new life, activity and vigor, and to sustain it in that condition, there is no preparation comparable with Dr MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL. Other stimuli may excite the dormant physical energies for a time but like the flight-flash of the lightning that leaves behind it a deeper gloom, the exhibition of these exhilarants is followed after the first convulsive effect is over, by a depression of body and mind more profound and paralyzing than ever The remedy is literally worse than the disease. But the Elixir has a dynamic influence, it not only creates a new condition of the physical organization, but perpetuates it. The animal spirits are not only cheered and elevated by its agency, but kept up to their new level without flagging. A vegetable compound, congenial to the system, it seems to act upon the constitution itself, and to revolutionize it. In chronic diseases of the nerves the stomach, and the liver, its operations are all but miraculous The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, six for twelve dollars.
C. H. RING, Proprietor. No. 192 Broadway, New-York.
Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada and the West Indies.

☞ Second-avenue Assessments.—All persons who are interested in opposing the aggregate assessments for opening the 2d av. from Houston to 125d-sts., are requested to appear before the Committee of Opposition on TUESDAY next, at 8 o'clock P. M. at their chamber, No 17 City Hall. It is highly important that every person owning property between these streets, and streets adjacent, should attend.
BENJAMIN M. TREDWELL,
JACOB VANDERPOOL, Jr.,
WILLIAM LE COUNT,
Committee on behalf of lot owners.

☞ We have given Another Proof of the Wonderful Curative Powers of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1854.
MR. BRYAN:—SIR: Justice to you, and wishing to alleviate the bodily and mental sufferings of dyspeptics, I have, after suffering for three years, and applied to several eminent physicians, but to no relief, at last, when you gave me a bottle of the "BALM," which entirely cured me of that complaint. An old lady a relative of mine, and a resident in my family, has also derived very great benefit from the use of your medicine. THOMAS SPINK,
No. 241 Broadway, Employment Agency.
City and County of New-York.—On this 25th day of August, 1854, before me personally came Thomas Spink, who being duly sworn did depose and say, that the above certificate by him signed is true.
THOMAS A. RICHMOND, Com'r. of Deeds.
No 195 Broadway
See many other original certificates at the Principal Office, No. 197 Broadway, N. Y. Price $1 per bottle.

☞ To the Teachers of the Public and Private Schools of New-York and Vicinity.—The Publisher of MacLaurin's system of Writing would respectfully inform the Principals of all Schools intending to introduce this system, that, on Sept. 1, he will have ready a complete Instruction Book, which will obviate the necessity of a special Teacher for that purpose. Ladies and gentlemen properly qualified, will however be furnished when desired on application to CHARLES B. NORTON, Publisher of the MacLaurin System, No. 71 Chambers-st.

☞ A. P. A.—The Members of Jackson Lodge, No. 5—Waldense, No. 9; Liberty, No. 12; Amity, No. 13, and No Surrender Lodge, No 19, and others intending to unite with Jackson Lodge, No. 5, on the 5th of September, are requested to be punctual in their attendance at the Lodge Room, corner 8th-av. and 29th-st. at 7½ o'clock, to enable the procession to move in good order at 8 o'clock, precisely. SAMUEL COCHRAN, W. M.
JOHN GINTY, R. S.

☞ The Regular Weekly Meeting of the Second South Williamsburg Association, will be held at their rooms, No. 195 Bowery, on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 4, at 7½ o'clock. Every information relating to the Association may be obtained by application at the meeting. JOHN WILSON, President.
CHAS. YOUNG, Secretary

☞ Special Notice.—The members of Brooklyn City Lodge No. 6, A. P. A., are hereby requested to be in attendance at their Lodge room, No. 161 Fulton-st., on TUESDAY MORNING at 7½ o'clock, to proceed to Newark for parade. Punctual attendance is particularly requested. By order of the Lodge.
WILLIAM CUPISS, Recording Secretary.

☞ Phonetic Reform.—The first annual meeting of the Phonetic Association of this State, will be held at Troy, on the 4th inst., (WEDNESDAY NEXT,) at 10 A. M., in Union Hall Those who approve of a reformed method of printing and writing our language, are invited to be present. The meeting it is expected, will be one of considerable interest and importance.

☞ I. O. O. F.—The members of Lebanon Encampment, No. 12, I. O. O. F., are requested to meet at the Encampment room, Odd Fellows Hall, on SUNDAY at 1½ o'clock P. M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late Patriarch. JOHN C. WINTERS.
WM. L. WEMMELL, C. P.
JACOB R. HUDSON, Scribe

☞ Notice.—A FAMILY MEDICINE CHEST:
3 bottles Otards, 1846, Brandy.
3 bottles finest Scheidam Schnapps.
3 bottles London Dock, port wine, (10 years old.)
3 bottles fine pale Sherry.
Complete $9—warranted pure.
ARTHUR KENDALL, No. 7 William-st., New-York, between Beaver and Pearl.

☞ Sixteenth Ward School, No. 11.—The Male Department of this School will be opened in the basement of the Church of the Disciples, in West 17th-st, near 6th-av, on MONDAY, Sept. 4, at 9 o'clock A. M., having been removed from Friendship Hall, in 16th-st., by order of the School Officers of the 16th Ward.

☞ Twenty years of Oblivion has not been the fate of DESHLER'S New Discovery for Chills and Fever, as it has been of many others' remedies. Its astonishing cures are already causing for it an unexampled demand. For sale by C. H. RING, corner of Broadway and John-st.

☞ Free Show.—The HAPPY FAMILY can be seen at COSTAR'S RAT, COCKROACH, &c., EXTERMINATOR Depôt, (the only effectual article,) No 448 Broadway, New-York, FREE, at the window outside of the store.

☞ Post-Office Notice.—The mails for Europe, per United States Mail steamer ARCTIC, will close at this office on SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

PERSONAL.

THE GENTLEMAN who met Dr. BOYD on Tuesday between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, and conversed with him in Mercer-st., would confer a favor by calling at my office, No. 45 William-st. JOHN T. BOYD.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED.—A lady who is an accomplished housekeeper, would like to take charge of children or superintend the affairs of a household in a gentleman's family. She would accept only liberal terms, and such a position as would give her the entire direction of the children and servants. Address Mrs. S. R., No. 157 Bleecker-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook and to wash and iron in a private family, by one; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the Bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—As wet nurse by a fine healthy young woman with a full breast of milk, and who comes well recommended. Call to-day and Monday, at No. 78 6th-av., in the book store.

A GERMAN OR AMERICAN WOMAN—Who understands all the branches of general housework, including the care of a small dairy, will hear of a good situation at the highest wages, by addressing J. C., Box No. 39 Rahway, N. J.

RESIDENT TEACHER WANTED.—Wanted near Philadelphia, on or before the 20th of October, an unmarried gentleman, to assist in teaching a limited number of boys. He will be required to take charge of them in their hours of amusement and study, and to accompany them on Sunday to an Episcopal Church It is essential that he be a good mathematician, a sound English scholar, and that he write a good hand. A knowledge of French and Latin will be considered a recommendation. No one need apply, who cannot give satisfactory references, and who has not had some experience in the management of boys. Address (postpaid) L. L. D., West Haverford, Pennsylvania

TO TEACHERS.—A female teacher is wanted as first Assistant in the Female Department of the IIId Ward Public School in the city of Newark, New-Jersey. A Committee of the Board of Education will attend at Library Hall, in the city of Newark, on SATURDAY, Sept. 9, at 10 o'clock A. M., to examine applicants for the situation. Salary, first year, $200; second year, $225; and thereafter $250 per annum.
FREDERICK W. RICORD, Secretary.

TEACHER WANTED.—A gentlemen well qualified to teach the English branches, (and French and Music would be desirable,) in a private family, about twenty miles from the City, on Long Island Sound. A graduate of one of our colleges, (American only) with undoubted capacity, and high moral qualifications, will address the undersigned, with views in regard to salary, &c. E. L. TREDWELL, Manhasset, L. I.

TEACHER.—A young lady, respectably connected, who has some experience, wishes a situation in a private family to instruct young children, or in a Seminary as primary teacher. Employment and a comfortable home more an object than compensation. Please address, S. A., Box No. 386 Post-Office, for one week.

TEACHER WANTED TO GO TO MISSISSIPPI—A young lady, competent to teach music French, algebra, and the English branches of education, to assist in a school. Address M., Box No. 1 001, New-York Post-Office.

MILLINER WANTED.—An experienced good milliner, in particular, can make up fancy head-dresses, can find an immediate situation at S. M. PEYSER'S, No. 487 corner of Broadway and Broome sts. Only persons understanding the business thoroughly need to call.

CHILD'S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS WANTED—Fully competent to take charge of an infant, and willing to make herself useful; the best of City references will be required. No other than Protestant may apply, from 11 to 12 A. M., Friday and Saturday, at No. 120 West 11th-st.

GIRL WANTED—To do general housework in a small family. A competent Protestant girl can obtain a good situation, by calling at No. 257 Pearl-st., near Fulton st.

NURSE WANTED—An American, French, or English woman of education and experience, to take charge of an infant. Apply No. 149 Grand-st. Also, nurse for Europe.

TWO GOOD GIRLS WANTED.—One to cook and do general housework, and the other as nurse and chambermaid. Apply at No. 142 Madison-st.

MATRON WANTED—In a young ladies' seminary at Flushing, Long Island, a lady thoroughly competent to perform the duties of matron and housekeeper. Unexceptionable references will be required.

CONTRALTO SINGER.—A young lady who has had experience in teaching music and singing desires a situation in a Church Choir as a Contralto singer. Satisfactory references will be given. Address (box-hold) ESTELLE, Orange Post-Office, New-Jersey, Box No. 74.

HELP OF ALL KINDS—May be engaged at the offices of the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, No 27 Greenwich st. Female domestics there, and at the upper office, No. 130 9th-st, corner of Broadway.

EMPLOYMENT—Wanted at No 301 Broadway, 15 (basement,) conductors, school teachers, salesmen, baggagemen and brakemen on railroads, 3 clerks, 2 barkeepers, 3 waiters, 2 porters, 6 men on steamers, 3 men on railroads, 2 coachmen and boys for trades. Also, cooks, chambermaids nurses and scrubbing girls. No charges until places are procured.
DREYER & KAUFMAN, Agents.

TO LAWYERS.—Wanted by a young Attorney acquainted with practice, a seat in an office, where he could give in return his services and receive a slight emolument; latter not so much an object. Address LEX, this office, for five days, stating when and where a conference may be had.

U. S. SCHOOL AGENCY, (1847)—By WILCOX & SONS, No 351 Broadway—A perpetual Introduces, sharing Equal Dividends with Checkbooders, filling all orders and vacancies at one per cent., $5 $10, $15 renewing the check until every dollar procures $100 to the party or his order. No charge to pupils. Teachers' meeting daily, suiting many at first call.

JOHN YOUNG, OF THE PROTESTANT AGENCY, No. 7 Carmine-st., has opened the Female Servants' Registry, No. 1454 Bowery; to enable him to supply the increasing demand of his friends and the public with servants. Subscribers to either have the advantages of both offices.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—In the Undertaking business, a Protestant not over 25 years of age, that understands taking care of horses, a good washer, a man of steady habits and well recommended; none else need apply. He must be willing to make himself generally useful; to such a one good wages and steady employment will be given. My last man has been with me about seven years. Apply at No. 40 Court-st., Brooklyn.
JOSEPH MILLER.

MUSIC.—A lady wishes to form an engagement as teacher on the Piano in a ladies' school. Address R. S. T., Rahway, N. J.

BOY WANTED.—A smart, active, honest boy, aged about 16, in a fun store; one that resides with his parents. Address E. at Alfred Woodham's Sportsmen's Depôt, No 160 Fulton-st.

BOY WANTED—From 14 to 16 years old, to attend a Shoe-store at No. 213 8th-av.

WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC.—Gentlemen and ladies, old or young, may become elegant writers and book-keepers at about half the usual expense, by entering their names this week at DOLBEAR'S Academy, No. 600 Broadway cor. Houston-st. Open DAY and EVENING for calls and lessons. N. B.—Boys learn more of business in one year than in two years at school.

APARTMENTS TO LET—To a small genteel family—a few apartments, two rooms and two bedrooms &c., to each family. Apply at No. 100 East 21st-st.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—A genteel house, furnished, by a good tenant; no children; references will be satisfactory, or not wanted; for six months or one year from October or November; must be above 10th-st., and between 2d and 6th-avs. Address Box No. 2,918, Post-Office, stating terms and where situated.

SECOND-HAND PIANO WANTED—In exchange for the services of a first-class dentist, also some other household furniture. Address DENTIST, Union-square Post-Office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—To Let, in suite or separate rooms, on the second floor, in a modern house pleasantly situated, opposite Chelsea-square. Also rooms for single gentlemen. References given and required. Apply at No. 280 West 20th-st.

BOARDING.—And an elegant suite of furnished rooms, on the first floor, consisting of a parlor and two bedrooms, with closets. Also, a parlor and bedroom on second and third floors, and rooms for single gentlemen, at Nos. 83 and 84 East 23d st.

BOARDING.—A few respectable young men can be accommodated at Mrs. BERTE', formerly Mrs. Foster, at No. 27 Hudson-st., with good board, single beds, and pleasant rooms. Full board, $3 per week; day boarders, $3 50.

BOARDING.—A large parlor and bed-room on the 3d story, both rooms on Broadway, to let, with board, (rooms unfurnished,) to a gentleman and wife, in a private family. Rooms can be seen any time, at No. 806 Broadway.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can obtain board, with a pleasant room on the second floor, at No. 124 Henry-st. Also, one or two single gentlemen.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms, with good board, can be had at No 30 Clinton-place, 8th st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, may be accommodated with pleasant front rooms at No. 1 Willow-place, corner of Joralemon-st., between South and Montague ferries. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two gentlemen with their wives; also, several single gentlemen, may be accommodated with desirable suites of rooms, or pleasant single rooms. Inquire at No. 206 Washington-st. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a small family, within 5 minutes walk from Fulton Ferry. A good opportunity for those desirous of a comfortable home. Address G. H. S., Box No. 713 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A gentleman, wife and two children wishes board; East Broadway or vicinity preferred. Reference given and required. Address S. R., Chatham Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—By a lady and son (partial for the latter) in the upper part of the City, in a good neighborhood—accessible by railroad. Terms to be moderate. Satisfactory reference given. Address C. this office.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—Can be had in a private family, residing within the distance of one block from the cars, and convenient to the Wall-st. Ferry. A single gentleman can have a large chamber, with breakfast and tea, and dinners on the Sabbath, for five dollars per week; or two gentlemen, the same, for nine dollars per week. Address E. J. C., at the Office of the New-York *Daily Times.*

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Most desirable apartments for gentlemen or a family. The house is one of a new block. Is pleasantly located, and contains all the modern improvements. Is only a few minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries. Apply at No. 47 Concord-st., 3d door from Adams.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—Two rooms to let with board; the house is situated near Van Vorst-square, and furnished with all modern improvements; best of references required. Persons with children need not apply. F. M. FUREY,
Jersey-av., fourth door from Wayne.

BOARD.—Board or rooms without board, in suites or single, at No. 25 9th-st. First-class house, newly and finely furnished, modern improvements, &c

HOME WANTED—In a private family where there are no other boarders, by a young gentleman, wife and daughter 4 years old. A good bedroom, furnished or unfurnished, with pantry-room. Good old fashioned plain living, with the comforts of Home—at old fashioned prices. Those having such accommodation can address Box No. 2,390, Post-office.

192 LEXINGTON-AVENUE—Corner of 29th-st., 2 or 3 suites of rooms to let, together or separately, unfurnished with board. House first class, containing improvements. Location most desirable, and accessible to car or stage lines.

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TWO GENTLEMEN wish to make arrangements for residing with a private family in the upper part of the City during the coming Winter. Please address M., Box No. 1,587.

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The above goods are confidently offered to the trade, as embracing the largest stock and best assortment to be found in this country or Europe.
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EAGLE HOTEL LODGINGS.—Gentlemen will do well to remember that they can have excellent LODGINGS, in single rooms, at 25 cents per night, corner of Frankfort and William-sts. Office open all night.

GOURAUD'S MEDICATED SOAP, &c.—This article is the greatest beautifier of the complexion that has yet been discovered." That is a fact. We heard that sentence fall from as pretty a pair of lips as we ever laid our peepers upon, and of a most beautiful complexion. The same pretty mouth told us, also, that six months ago she had "a complexion as ugly as sin; that her face was rough, freckled, and full of blotches. I was disgusted with myself every time I looked in the glass Some good-natured friend advised me to go to GOURAUD'S place, No. 67 Walker-st., close to Broadway. I went, but positively more to kill time than anything else. I persuaded my mother to go with me. I listened to all the pretty, clear-skinned young lady who attended the store had to say about the SOAP, and the LILY WHITE and I made a purchase of both. All I have to say is, look at me now." We did look, and made up our minds that the MEDICATED SOAP had certainly performed a miracle. That said young lady is to marry a most deserving friend of ours before the Pick reaches No. 1 of the third volume, and we know he possesses too good taste to have ever married a young woman with "blotches" or freckles. Consequently our male friend owes Gouraud a considerable debt of gratitude for his Soap, if nothing else, as we presume the young lady paid for the MEDICATED SOAP with her own money. Another lot of pens—Hen Abraham's Daughter—Feather Pens—Hens at Saloon—Bulls and the Bears —Going into the Country.—The Citizen and his Guests —The Abbé and the Artichokes —The Belle and the Billet.—A Suicide.—M. Veron.—Divorce Trial.—The Ambitious Widow.—The Lost Alsatian.—Wedding Advertisements —The American Bonapartes.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.
The Frenchman and his Dog —Old Jacob Barker.—Story of a Dentist.—Working upon the last Chance.—Independent Pauper.—Prepense Quackery.—Distrust of Providence.—Thorpe's Temperance Speech.—Bad Name for a Colt —Jackson's Endorsement —The Old Church.—Watching by the Sick.—A Model Juror.—John Maynard, the true Hero.—Andrew Jackson Allen.—Drops of Comfort —Peter Gray and Lizzbany Quest —Vicarious Punishment —Take Care of your Health —The Shopkeeper done for.—A Brace of Diddlers.—The First Cherokee Execut on.

LITERARY NOTICES.
Books of the Month: Gan Eden —Ballou's History of Cuba.—Armengaud's Practical Draughtsman.—The American Cottage Builder —The Youths of Jefferson.—Nellie's Life.—Yeast in both Hemispheres.—Abbott's Pyrrhus —Puddleford and its People.—English Criticism on Todd's Student's Manual —On Fanny Fern —On Hervey's Rhetoric of Conversation —On Bates's Poems —On Mrs Stowe's Sunny Memories —Female Authors.—Reminescences of Hazlitt.—Gilfillan.—Sonnet to Pickens.

COMICALITIES, ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.
ILLUSTRATIONS —Bad News for the Horse.—Young America, with his Weed —Qualified Admiration.

FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.
ILLUSTRATIONS (*Furnished by* BRODIE *in advance of their appearance.*)—Manteau.—Sleeve —Children's Dresses.

TERMS —The Magazine may be obtained of Booksellers, Periodical Agents, or from the Publishers, at THREE DOLLARS a year, or TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a Number. The Semi-annual Volumes, 1 to 8, completed, neatly bound in Cloth, are sold at TWO DOLLARS each, and Muslin Covers are furnished to those who wish to have their back Numbers uniformly bound, at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS each. Eight Volumes are now ready, bound.
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* * Sister Agnes is no catch-penny work. It bears the marks of sincerity and deliberation —*Boston Post.*
* * A highly interesting work —*Christian Observer, Phil.*
* * The evils of the monastic system and its possible abuses are displayed in this spirited narration with much pathos and vigor.—*Boston Transcript.*
* * We recommend a careful study of it to every young woman who is at all inclined to think favorably of a nun's life in a Convent. * *—*Boston Commonwealth*
* * It will produce a decidedly powerful impression. * *—*[Hartford Courant.*
* * It is Anti-Catholic, Anti-Jesuit, and Anti-Coaxeat.—*[Boston Atlas*
* * The tale is remarkably well written, and deserving of more than a passing popularity. * *—*True American.*
* * A most interesting narrative, giving a vivid description of the wiles by means of which Jesuit teachers worm themselves into the confidence of families. * *—*New-Jersey Journal.*
* * We never takes up this book will not lay it down until it is finished. * *—*Hartford Republican.*
* * We are glad that the publishers have presented it to the community. * *—*Presby. Banner, Phil.*
* * Cannot fail to do its share of good. * *—*N. Y. Mercantile Guide.*

BOHN'S LIBRARIES FOR AUGUST.
HISTORY OF RUSSIA,
From the earliest period to the present time, compiled from the most authentic sources, including Karamsin, Tooke, and Segur, by WALTER K. KELLY. In two volumes. Vol. I, with fine portrait of Catharine II.
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THE CUBAN INVASION.

FROM GEN. QUITMAN.

Opinion of Judge Campbell.

From the New-Orleans Delta, Aug. 25.

This gentleman, (Judge JOHN A. CAMPBELL,) who lately presided in the United States Circuit Court at New-Orleans, appears to have come to the South full of zeal to ferret out some infraction of the neutrality laws.

Upon taking the bench he announced that he would hold his Court open for six months, if necessary, to prevent our people from aiding their neighbors of Cuba to shake off the grinding despotism of Spain. He seemed desirous of correcting the common error into which the best men of our country had fallen—that there was neither crime nor dishonor in individuals advocating and aiding the extension of American institutions on this continent by the same means by which they were established in our country—by revolution. He held that those who contributed money to such a purpose were criminal, and those who, by speeches, "incited insurrection among slaves" to take part in such enterprises, were "most criminal."

Repeated charges were made to the Grand Jury, and when, after diligent inquiry, they reported to the Court briefly, that they could find no infraction of the laws, Judge CAMPBELL sent them back again, with instructions to make a fuller and more detailed report, with a view, as it afterwards appeared, of giving color to his subsequent arbitrary proceedings.

Upon the coming in of the desired report, the Judge, who, throughout, seemed to be familiar with the secrets of the Jury-room, stated that he should direct a copy to be transmitted to the Secretary of State at Washington, and, without any affidavit, charge or accusation of offence against us, ordered Mr. THRASHER, Dr. SAUNDERS and myself, severally to enter into recognizances, with sureties, to observe the laws of the United States in general, and the neutrality laws in particular, for the space of nine months.

Upon my refusal to comply with this illegal demand, I was committed to the custody of the Marshal, and afterwards directed to be imprisoned in the parish jail of New-Orleans for nine months.

After the final adjournment of the Court, I entered into the required recognizance, under the following protest, made before the Clerk of the Court in the presence of witnesses:

I regard the order of Judge CAMPBELL, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, requiring me to give bond and security that I will for the space of nine months, observe the laws of the United States in general, and especially the so called Neutrality act of 1818, as an unconstitutional, illegal and arbitrary exercise of power. I refused a voluntary obedience to it, because I deemed it my duty not to yield, upon a mere demand, my sacred rights as an American citizen. I am now, by the order of the same Judge, a close prisoner in the hands of the Marshal. I yield to this illegal demand only because I have no appeal from a power which, practically, is absolute and irresponsible.

Under duress of imprisonment, and with a solemn protest against the assumption of power claimed by the aforesaid Judge in this case, I am compelled to sign this bond or recognizance. J. A. QUITMAN.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 3, 1854.

Judge CAMPBELL, finding that public opinion condemned his arbitrary and oppressive acts, has recently caused to be published in the *Delta* a written opinion, differing essentially from that orally delivered by him in Court at the time of his demanding recognizances from Mr. THRASHER, Dr. SAUNDERS and myself.

Until the appearance of this posthumous opinion I had no intention of appearing before the public, content to leave the imputations attempted to be cast upon me and many good and patriotic citizens, to the test of time and the good honest sense of the great mass of our countrymen, who, however they may be divided in opinion on questions of temporary policy, will not, on great and interesting questions, fail to distinguish between right and wrong, though timid, time-serving politicians, and pharisaical professors of national morality, with selfish purposes, may conspire to mystify the question and delude the public mind.

Had Judge CAMPBELL in his posthumous opinion—the afterbirth of an uneasy mind—confined himself to the facts as they were, however odious his opinions may have been to every sound idea of constitutional rights and liberty of the citizen, I would have left them to the criticism of an enlightened republican bar, and to the serious reflection of the statesmen of a free people; but I regret to say that his statement of the facts is so entirely destitute of foundation in truth, as to be libellous, and to compel me reluctantly to deny them through the same channel by which they were propagated.

I have said that this posthumous "opinion" differs *in toto* from the oral opinion delivered by the Judges in Court, in my presence, and that of a number of gentlemen in attendance. It is due to myself to say, that, had any of the statements upon which I shall comment been made in my presence, they would have been contradicted on the spot, in as strong terms as my respect for the Court would have permitted.

But inasmuch as this opinion has first recently been brought to light through the press, I have no choice but to expose this judicial manufacture of facts by the same means. I again repeat that I do not now intend to present to the public the side-bar efforts of Judge CAMPBELL to influence the Grand Jury to find bills against the friends of Cuban independence, nor will I comment upon the legal arguments of his opinion, except to say that it is obscure, evasive, and sometimes disingenuous. Its leading feature is a studied effort to show the existence of arbitrary power in a federal judge to imprison citizens at his pleasure—a power which he claims to derive, not from the constitution of the United States, nor the laws thereof, but from the common law of England, and from monarchial precedents. For this I refer to his published opinion. My purpose is to show briefly his perversion and misrepresentation of the facts, and to defend myself against charges and insinuations contained in the published opinion, which were wholly unsupported by the evidence, and are not true.

1. To give dignity and consequence to his assumption of power Judge CAMPBELL heads his publication with the title—"United States of America *vs.* JOHN A. QUITMAN."

Why the heading, unless to insinuate that there was a prosecution pending against me? Now, there was no such a case in Court. No charge—no accusation—no affidavit of any offence. Nothing of the kind on record. The case was made by Judge CAMPBELL. It grew out of his opinion. My name is not even contained in the Grand Jury's report. Judge CAMPBELL alone is my accuser. He made the case and gave it a name.

There was neither charge, accusation, nor complaint against me by the Government. There being no such entitled case, why, unless to convey a false impression, was such title assumed to the published opinion?

2. The first line of the published opinion of Judge CAMPBELL is not true, It recites: "The case originated in a requisition by the Court upon the defendant to show cause why he should not give bond," &c. Now, I assert that no such requisition or rule was ever served upon me. There is none on record—no such rule was ever made. The first order of record in regard to myself was a positive order, requiring me to give a recognizance with sureties, that I would observe the laws of the United States, &c.; and upon my prompt refusal to do so, it was followed by an order of commitment to the custody of the Marshal, and afterwards by an order of close confinement in the parish jail for nine months.

3. The third statement in Judge CAMPBELL's published opinion which I shall notice, may be true, but if so, it exhibits a proceeding not creditable to the dignity and impartiality of a Court of Justice. He says, that "at the time the report was made," my name "was returned with others who had declined to answer the interrogatories of the Jury." I doubt this fact, because it does not appear in the published report of the Grand Jury, and I know of no other report made by them. If my name, then, was returned, I pray to ask, by whom? Was this return secretly made? In writing, or verbally? Was it at the instance of the Court? None of these questions are met in Judge CAMPBELL's published opinion, and no allusion to my name is made in the published report of the Grand Jury. I had not then declined to answer any question. I so stated in open Court. There is some mystery attending these transactions, and unless explained, inference will be drawn not favorably to the impartiality of the Court.

4. The opinion again states "that a printed statement of the facts which had occurred while he (I) was before the Grand Jury has been filed." Filed where?—by whom?—by whose authority? How did a "printed statement" get on file? This important link in the chain of facts—deemed sufficient by Judge CAMPBELL to authorize the imprisonment of a citizen for nine months—deserves some notice. Will the public credit it, that this "printed statement," referred to by him in his labored opinion, was the following *jeu d'esprit* of the accomplished editor of the *Delta*, published in his morning paper of the 30th June?

"Our description of the interview between Gen. QUITMAN, the suspected head and front of the filibuster offence did not do full justice to the scene. We therefore reproduce it, in a fuller and more accurate form. The General appeared before the grand jury on Wednesday afternoon—one of the hottest afternoons ever experienced in New-Orleans—as cool and calm as an Autumnal eve. He was received with great courtesy and consideration. There could not have been a more studied respect and politeness in a coterie of European diplomatists which assembled for purposes the reverse of amicable. As soon as the parties were seated, and the ardor of their mutual admiration and respect had subsided into the requisite gravity and self possession of high officials charged with very important duties, the District Attorney handed to the General a printed circular, which purported to contain a report of a meeting held at some unnamed place, relative to the island of Cuba, and of certain eloquent speeches, delivered on that occasion, by certain enthusiastic gentlemen. The General very coolly inspected this document; after which he was asked if he knew anything about said meeting, which contemplated any expedition or enterprise of a revolutionary character, against the island of Cuba. Thereupon, the General addressed the grand jury substantially as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I have no knowledge of any act or speeches of the character referred to, or of any other contemplating a revolutionary movement in the island of Cuba, in which I have not participated to as great an extent as any other person. I have done nothing, however, which in my judgment is lawless or dishonorable. My conscience is clear on these points. But, after the interpretations that have been recently given to the law, I submit it to your sense of honor, justice and propriety, if I can be expected to answer any questions relating to such movements or purposes? "Certainly not," remarked several of the Jurors. If it is your pleasure, then, gentlemen, I will retire, said the General: "You can go," said the foreman, as if he regretted to part with the General; and thereupon the gallant gentleman bowed himself out. Whether the Grand Inquest will have an indictment on this response of Gen. QUITMAN, will be known when they come into court to-morrow.

This humorous newspaper *morceau*, it appears, was filed by Judge CAMPBELL. Referring to it as a "printed statement," he says, that "it therein appears that after being asked to give an account of the meeting alluded to in the circular, the witness (!) declined to give information, because his answering would criminate himself."

Now, the reader will perceive that the *Delta's* article does not bear out this assertion of Judge CAMPBELL; nor is it true in point of fact. I have never said—I could not say—that my answer to any inquiry would criminate me. Unconscious of any violation of law, or plots to do so, I could not suppose that I would criminate myself before any enlightened and unprejudiced tribunal. My position, according to this newspaper statement, which the Judge had caused to be filed, to give it judicial sanctity, was this: That I was a participator in some acts and designs having reference to a revolutionary movement in Cuba—that those acts and designs were neither illegal nor dishonorable—that if so, they were entirely irrelevent to the the present inquiry into a breach of the laws. But if deemed illegal, which I denied, as a participator in them, I ought not to be questioned about them. The Grand Jury, concurring in this sentiment, asked me no questions. In this particular, therefore, Judge CAMPBELL, in his opinion or indictment against me, states what is neither true by the "printed statements," nor in fact.

5. The Judge further adduces, as testimony against me, the loose and vague charge, that "the report of the Grand Jury is, that his (my) name has figured prominently with the rumored expedition." The report states no such thing. My name is not therein mentioned. Judge CAMPBELL, not under oath, has supplied it.

6. In the next sentence of his opinion he descends from the dignity of a Judge to become the retailer of petty scandal, by supposing that a speech referred to in the printed circular, "perhaps might be attributed to the defendant (myself,) without great injustice, when the fact is ascertained that he would commit himself with an enterprise like that set forth." This language might better become a Solomon Swap in a horse-trade, than the Judge of the Supreme Court, presenting the facts upon which he concluded to deprive an American citizen of his liberty for nine months. His honor's train of argument is this: Supposing it to be ascertained that I would connect myself with some unknown enterprise, then, "perhaps," a certain speech found in a printed statement, might, with some, but not great injustice, be attributed to me. On such inferences and suspicions, presented with an obliquity, leaving a doubt whether they are not said in jest and irony, depends the liberty of a freeman!

7. In connection with this subject Judge CAMPBELL further says: "The defendant confessed the fact of a connection of a kind which rendered it a matter of impropriety for the Grand Jury to press any question upon him relative to the details of the movement." There is a palpable untruth in this insinuation; but it is worthy a place in this opinion, which, throughout, as I have already shown, garbles the facts and mystifies them, when it does not wholly misrepresent them. An honorable mind can find abundant reason why a Grand Jury should not inquire into irrelevant matters which involved private confidence. But the reader will remark that the Judge here admits the fact that no inquiry was pressed upon me, when, in other portions of his opinion, he repeatedly asserts that I refused to answer on the ground "that he (I) would criminate himself."

8. After proceeding with cautious art to cull scraps from the report of the Grand Jury, this posthumous opinion proceeds to say: "They (the Grand Jurors) find from other evidence that an expedition is on foot for the purpose of assisting a Cuban revolution, or of making a demonstration on the Island."

The Judge has evidently critically inspected the report, and it would be uncharitable to suppose that, as a lawyer, he does not know well that the word "find" is a technical word. It means a solemn presentation of a fact. Now the Grand Jurors have found no such thing. They merely use the cautious phrase "strongly incline to the opinion"—they lean that way. They have not found an opinion, much less do they profess to find the fact; and even this inclination of opinion is still further qualified by their positive declaration, that nothing like a military organization or preparation had been brought to their notice. How thoroughly the meaning of the report is perverted by Judge CAMPBELL, in this particular, the public will judge by the following extract from the report of the Grand Jury: "Although the Grand Jury strongly inclines to the opinion that these meetings and collections of funds have for their end the organization of an expedition, either for the purpose of assisting in a Cuban revolution, or making a demonstration upon that island, yet the plan, whatever it may be, seems altogether in the perspective, and aware, as we are, that a great deal has been said and written about the extensive and formidable preparations on foot for the purpose of revolutionizing Cuba, we believe it has been very much overrated and magnified—nothing like a military organization or preparation having been brought to our notice."

9. The opinion goes on to imply that I made an argument. I neither had counsel, quoted authorities, nor made an argument on the legal question, except to refer for my rights as a citizen and witness to the Constitution of the United States. I desired to know whether any charge or accusation had been made against me, and if so, what was its nature and by whom made; and I denied the authority of a Federal Court to exercise any powers but such as were fairly deducible from the Constitution. General WAUL, of the New-Orleans Bar, it is true, at some stages of the proceedings, appeared for Mr. THRASHER and Dr. SAUNDERS.

12. When the Judge, in a subsequent portion of his opinion, says, "The assertion is direct and positive that his answer will implicate him in a prosecution or forfeiture," if he refers to me he states what is wholly gratuitous, and without the least foundation in fact. If intended as a quotation he has strangely omitted the usual quotation marks, which he has studiously preserved, even when disconnected sentences from the report of the Grand Jury, are inserted.

11. The fact stated in the opinion that I had declared my inability, from some undisclosed connection with those engaged, "of affording information of practices involving a breach of the neutrality laws," is also a misrepresentation. I made no such declaration, but more than once declared that I knew of no practice involving a breach of the law.

12. In fine, Judge CAMPBELL, in his manifesto, refers to his leading witness, public rumor, "that brazen-mouthed monster with her hundred tongues."

"Public rumor," says he, "has attached suspicion to the name of the defendant, according to the certificate." This concluding sentence may be considered the summing up or recapitulation of the evidence on which my character is to be assailed by a judicial libel, and my liberty restrained for nine months.

"Public rumor," aided by her fit associate, JOHN A. CAMPBELL, is engaged in trumpeting to the world that suspicion attaches to my name. Suspicion of what? Of being the open advocate of States right's strict construction, free trade, direct taxation, the remodeling of the Federal judicial system, the limitation of the tenure of office of the Federal judges, and their election by the people? Suspicion of having aided and abetted the independence and annexation of Texas, and the conquest of Mexico? Suspicion of never having faltered in the defence of Southern rights and of the equality of the States? Of admiring American institutions and desiring their extension over this Continent? Suspicion of cordially hating the stupid and barbarous despotism of Spain oter the people of Cuba? Of planning, in conjunction with other patriotic citizens, some lawful measures to aid an oppressed people to overthrow a tyrannical and usurping Government, and thus averting from ourselves and our children the dire calamity which would befall us, if the cherished European policy of establishing a hostile negro or mongrel empire on our borders, at the very mouth of the great outlet of the Southwestern States, should be carried into execution? Of doubting the ability or disposition of our common Government, distracted already by the Slavery question, to remedy the impending evil?

If such suspicions attach to my name, before the world I confess myself liable to the honor or reproach which belongs to them. If, however, Judge CAMPBELL means to insinuate that suspicions dishonorable to me attach to my name, he but adds a falsehood to the many misrepresentations of facts contained in his published opinion. Suspicion to my name! The name is Saxon. It means freeman. It has never been disgraced by falsehood, cowardice or base truckling to power. May those who inherit it be ever worthy to bear it, by opposition to all political despotism, and by stern, unyielding resistance to tyranny, whether boldly attempted to be enforced by the bayonet, or slily and stealthily by the perversion of judicial powers.

J. A. QUITMAN.

MONMOUTH, Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1854.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT AT WHITEHALL.—As the steamboat train, which leaves Whitehall at 8½ o'clock, A. M., was about to leave the Junction station on Tuesday morning, Mr. T. F. COZZENS, a respectable and highly esteemed citizen of that village, asked the conductor if he could get off in the village? Mr. MATTHEWS replied to him that the train *did not stop there*. He, however, got on, and in jumping off, although the cars were moving quite slowly, stumbled and fell back under them, the two hindmost passing over and badly fracturing both his legs. An extra engine was immediately dispatched to Castleton for a surgeon, who however pronounced the case hopeless, and before the afternoon train left there he died. This is another melancholy instance of the danger of jumping from the cars when in motion. Mr. COZZENS was a brother of Mr. GEORGE COZZENS of this village, and had charge of a large grist mill at Whitehall.—*Saratoga Whig.*

STOCK SALES AND MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Sept. 1.

$6,000	Ohio 6s, '69....s3..105¾	10	N. Y. Cent. R. R...b3 86
2,300	City 6s, 8d....c 99	100	do.....s7 85¾
3,440	Erie Cvt. Bs. 71..c 88	10	Hud. Riv. Railroad..39
5,000	Ill. Cent. R. Bs b30 63	65	do.....c 33
3,000	do.....63¼	25	do.....34
25	Am. Exchange Bank..105	25	Panama Railroad..b3 85
35	Corn Exchange Bank 98	10	North. Indiana R. R. 89¾
100	N. J. Zinc Co.....s3 54	12	Mich. Southern R. R. 89
50	Nicaragua Transit Co. 21¼	50	do.....90
100	do.....s10 21¼	10	Cleve. & Toledo R. R. 89
200	do.....b15 21¼	300	Erie Railroad.....c 32
100	do.....s30 21¼	450	do.....32
300	do.....s3 22	100	do.....b3 32
350	do.....s10 22	50	do.....s10 32¼
400	do.....b15 23	50	do.....32
200	do.....c 21¼	100	do.....32
100	do.....b15 21¼	720	do.....32¼
50	do.....b15 21¼	100	do.....b10 32
200	do.....c 21¼	50	do.....s10 32¼
350	do.....b60 21¼	300	do.....b10 32
100	do.....b30 21¼	50	do.....s3 32
8	Canton Co.....18	100	do.....b30 32
500	do.....18	200	do.....b40 32¼
50	do.....s3 18	135	do.....32
110	Fire & K. Joint Stock.	50	do.....32¼
100	Cumb. Coal Co.....27	150	do.....b10 32¼
200	do.....s3 27	300	do.....32
100	do.....s15 27	100	do.....b10 32¼
600	do.....s30 27	100	do.....b10 32¼
600	do.....27¼	300	Reading Railroad..s30 67
100	do.....b60 27	200	do.....67
100	do.....s3 27	100	do.....s30 67¼
175	N. Y. Cent. R. R...s3 86¾	200	do.....b3 67¼
100	do.....b30 87	250	do.....b60 68
100	do.....c 86¾	100	do.....s3 67¼
150	do.....86¾	100	do.....c 67¼
50	do.....s10 86¾	50	do.....67
114	do.....86¾	50	do.....b3 67¼
50	do.....s10 86¾	200	do.....b23 67¼
200	do.....86¾	100	do.....s30 67¼
50	do.....c 86	100	do.....s7 67¼
200	do.....86		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	N. Y. & N. H. Bs. '66 85	50	Erie Railroad.....b3 32¾
1,000	Erie Income Bonds 71	50	do.....b10 32¾
1,000	Erie Cvt Bonds 71. 58	50	do.....s3 32¾
2,500	Ill. Cent. R. Bs... 63¾	50	do.....s30 32
400	Flor. & Key. Jt. Stk.	50	do.....32
500	Gold Hill Mine...s90 9¾	100	do.....31¾
25	Canton Company..b60 19	5	Mich. Cen. R. R.....83
150	Nic. Transit Co...b10 21¼	150	Cumberl'd Coal Co..27¾
300	do.....s3 21¼	50	do.....27¾
100	do.....21¼	100	Reading Railroad..s99 67
100	do.....b60 21¼	100	do.....s3 67
150	do.....b20 21¼	100	do.....67¼
50	N. Y. Cen. R. R...s3 85	200	do.....s30 67
10	Clev. & Tole. R. R. b20 68	100	do.....s60 67
100	Hud. Riv. Railroad.. 35		

Markets....*Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

FRIDAY, Sept. 1—6 P. M.

ASHES—Rule quiet, but steady, at $6 for Pearls, and $7 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs. Supply moderate.

COTTON—Is dull and heavy, sales having been made to-day of only 500 bales, at prices ¼@¼cts. ₱ lb under Monday's quotations, which we annex:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb.....	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Middling, ₱ lb.....	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Middling Fair, ₱ lb....10¾	10¾	11	11¼	
Fair, ₱ lb.....	11¼	11¾	11¾	12¼

FISH—Dry Cod are in improved demand at $3 62½@$3 87½ ₱ cwt. Mackerel continue to arrive in larger quantities, and are now obtainable, in lots, at $17 75@$18 for No. 1; $13 50@14 for No. 2; and $7 75@$8 for No. 3 ₱ bbl. Smoked Herring are rare and held above the views of buyers.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are less active and on the decline. The disposition to sell is increasing, but is not met with a corresponding feeling among buyers; hence the languor in the trade. The day's operations consist of 3,800 bbls., within our range:

Sour, ₱ bbl.....	$7 50	@	$8 75
Superfine, No. 2.....	8 50	@	9 25
State, common brands.....	9 62½	@	9 87½
State, straight brands.....	9 87½	@	10 12½
Favorite State.....	10 12½	@	10 25
Common to good Indiana and Michigan..	9 87½	@	10 12½
Fancy Michigan.....	10 25	@	10 37½
Common to good Ohio.....	10 00	@	10 37½
Fancy Ohio.....	10 25	@	10 50
Extra Ohio.....	10 50	@	11 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan.....	10 50	@	11 25
Fancy Genesee.....	10 25	@	10 50
Extra Genesee.....	10 50	@	11 25

Canadian is salable and firm; 600 bbls. superfine, in bond, brought $9 75. Southern tends downwards. The transactions embrace 3,600 bbls. at $8 75@$9 25 for inferior; $9 50@$10 for mixed to good; and $10@$10 50 for favorite to fancy, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is retailing at $6 50 for fine, and $8 50@$8 75 for superfine, ₱ bbl.; 100 bbls. Jersey Corn Meal changed hands at $4 37½ ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive and nominal. The supply is a very poor one. Rye is less abundant, and held with more firmness; 1,200 bushels River found buyers at a slight advance on yesterday's figure. State and Western Oats are selling freely at 50c.@53c. ₱ bushel. There is a fair amount here. Corn is not so plenty, while being in good request, it is more valuable. The day's business includes 32,000 bushels, at 80c @ 86c., mostly at 84c.@85c. for unsound, and 86c @88c for Western mixed, ₱ bushel.

GROCERIES—Sugar even less active, though remaining firm in price. The day's operations consist of 155 bags Rio Coffee, at 10¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.; 250 hhds. Cuba Molasses, for distillery, at an unpublished rate ₱ gallon; 600 hhds. Cuba Sugar at 4¾c.; 300 New Orleans, do., at 4¼c.@5¼c., and 280 Porto Rico, do., at 4¼c.@5¼c. ₱ lb. Teas are more inquired for at buoyant rates; as was evident at the large auction sales this forenoon, which passed off in a spirited manner.

HAY—There were 800 bales River purchased, at 70c. @75c for shipment, and 87½c.@$1 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Messrs. LEWIS S. MORRIS & Co. have furnished us with the following summary of August's business: "We reported the stock of American on the 1st ult at 1,584 bales undressed and 1,388 bales dressed —total, 2,972 bales. There have been received since 793 bales undressed and 684 bales dressed—together 1,477 bales. The month's sales embrace 846 bales undressed at $162½@$160, the greater portion at $170; also, 785 bales dressed at $220 for medium, $230@$235 for fine, and $250@$270 for extra fine and choice, in small lots, leaving a stock in first hands equal to 1,531 bales undressed, and 1,287 bales dressed, in all, 2,818 bales, held at about our outside quotations. In Russian Hemp the operations have been confined to 100 tons slightly and badly damaged by the Brooklyn fire, (by auction,) at $162 50@$48, according to its condition, ₱ ton. In Italian and Sunn Hemp the transactions have been unimportant. The stock of Manilla, on the 1st ult., reached 12,235 bales; the receipts since, 2,930 bales, and the sales 6,235 bales at 14c., 6 months, at which price our present stock (8,930 bales,) is held. June is scarce and held above the views of buyers.

HAIR—Last month's business has been summed up thus: Imports—43 bales and 53 cheques Buenos Ayres, 33 bales Rio Grande. Sales confined to Rio Grande, of which 50,000 lbs. sold at 26c @27c., 1,000 inferior at 23c., 8,000 Hog at 24c. and a small lot of Long at 45c.; 10,000 lbs. Buenos Ayres at 26½c., and 1 bale Caffe at 21c. Manufacturers being well stocked, we have but little inquiry for the past ten days.

HIDES &c.—Mr. WM. M. BROWN informs us that the last month's imports of Hides have embraced: 133,065 foreign direct, and 4 991 coastwise, making a total of 138,056. Of the foreign direct, 5,145 were Buenos Ayres, ex "Margaret Eliza," with part of the cargo of the "Chanticleer," not included last month 75,966 Angostura, ex "Flying Cloud," "Orinoco," "Janus," "Bolevar," "Mathilda," and "Sullivan." 2 637 Porto Cabello, ex "St. Mary." 2 000 Rio Hache, ex "Hudson." 4,812 Tampico, ex "General Taylor." 4,312 Savanilla, ex "Restless" 6,243 Maracaibo, ex "Iliva," and "Cazenova." 2,931 Maranham, ex "Zaza." 8,989 African, ex "Azalia." 2,141 Para, ex "Samuel French." 1,567 West Coast S. A., ex "Winfield Scott." 2,529 West India, &c., by sundry vessels. From Europe we have 3,620 Buenos Ayres, 3,708 African 3 000 various, and 4,125 English. The coastwise comprise 3,267 Truxillo, 489 Mexican and Southern, and about 1,200 dealers' purchases. The import this month shows a falling off as compared with August last year, being 138,956 against 148 960, decrease 9,934, whilst in the first eight months of the year there is an increase of 323,838, as compared with the same months in 1853, the numbers being 1,172,937 this year, against 849,099 last.

STOCK—Our present stock is excessive, exceeding greatly anything before known, amounting as a total to 255,452 hides, of which about 53,600 are Buenos Ayres, 32,600 Rio Grande, 74,600 Angostura, 16,500 Porto Cabello, 6,000 Curacoa and Rio Hache, 1,200 Truxillo, 4,000 West India and Central American, 1,300 California, 8,400 Matamoras and Tampico, 5,000 Southern, Western, Texas, &c., 5,400 Savanilla, 33 700 African, 4,000 English, 1,500 West Coast, 2,400 Para, and 5,000 Various.

DRY HIDES—The state of matters noticed in my last has continued throughout the whole of this month, and holders, as I then anticipated, have had to submit to a decline, which now reaches to fully 2c. ₱ lb below my quotations of last month, and even at these greatly reduced prices very little business is doing, but holders are at present quite firm in anticipation of the Fall demand. This great decline in prices and demand is to be attributed to several causes: in the first place, prices had got to such a pitch as to stimulate sendings from all the Hide countries of the world, which has largely increased our imports, and the same cause has also so advanced the price of Leather as materially to reduce the manufacture of many staple articles for which it is wholly or in part used; then the great drouth which prevails throughout the country generally prevents tanners from getting their stock into work, and there is a general reluctance to make extensive engagements in the present state of our money affairs.

That some of these causes will be stopped from the course of circumstances is true, yet with our excessive stock from accumulated imports, and large expected arrivals, we cannot look for any advance, and should present prices hold their own it is as much as can be expected; should however, the drouth continue, the Fall season will be far advanced before large purchases can be made excepting in anticipation of wants. The sales on the spot this month embrace the following:—1,950 Buenos Ayres, chiefly at 18c.; 5,353 Rio Grande at 18c. at the commencement of the month, down to 16½c at the close; 26,332 Angostura, from 16s down to 14c. from first hands, and 10,566 at 14½c. from speculative purchase made in June last; 3,129 Porto Cabello, 4,284 San Juan, 6,255 Maracaibo, 2,931 Maranham, 1,721 Tampico, 1,080 Pernambuco, 1,705 Minos, 400 Porto Rico, 861 California and 3,000 Southern at prices ₱ tables. Per arrival the sales are 12,000 Angostura, to be here in all September, at 15c. ₱ lb.

SALTED HIDES—The only imports have been from England and West India ports; the latter have been sold at 9½c.@9½c., and a part of the former at 9½c., previous to arrival.

HORSE HIDES—No direct imports; from Liverpool we have 6,000, sold previous to arrival at 3c. ₱ lb., six months; 1,144 on the spot at 4c. In Boston for this market, 3,000 at 3c.; the market closing with considerable inquiry.

EAST INDIA KIPS—No imports. The only sales are 50 bales to arrive at 16c., six months.

HIDES—Usual Selections.—Prices Current, Aug. 31, 1854—at 6 months:

Buenos Ayres, ox and cow	20@24 lbs.	17½@18
Buenos Ayres, ox and cow	14@16 lbs.	18 @19
Buenos Ayres, salted	40@45 lbs.	10 @—
Rio Grande, ox and cow	20@23 lbs.	16 @16½
Rio Grande, cow	15@17 lbs.	17½@18½
Rio Grande, cow, salted	40@45 lbs.	10 @—
Angosatura, dry	19@21 lbs.	14 @—
Porto Cabello, dry, open, as they run	20@22 lbs.	12 @12½
Porto Cabello, booked, as they run	21@23 lbs.	11 @11½
Matamoras	22@23 lbs.	12½@13
Carthagena & Savanilla, as they run	20@23 lbs.	10½@11
St. Juan, as they run	18@20 lbs.	12½@13½
Barcelona, dry, as they run	20@22 lbs.	12 @12½
Maracaibo, dry, selected	20@22 lbs.	12 @12½
Maracaibo, salted	28@32 lbs.	12 @—
Southern and Texas	15@20 lbs.	10 @12
East India kips, slaughter	80@ lbs.	115@125 each.
East India, dry salted	80@ lbs.	110@115 each.
East India, black dry	80@ lbs.	100@110 each.
East India, light and inferior		50@ 75 each.

HOPS—A moderate inquiry exists for last year's crop, at 35@35cts. ₱ lb.

LATHS—Eastern are in demand, at $1 87½@$1 93¾; but are held at $2 ₱ thousand.

LIME—Rockland is selling slowly at previous quotations. There is not much here.

METALS—We have heard of no important transactions in this line, excepting sales of 200 tons of Scotch Pig Iron, at $39@$40 ₱ ton, usual terms.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as previously reported. Spirits Turpentine is extremely quiet and languid. 700 bbls. No. 2 Resin fetched $2 25 ₱ bbl. of 310 lbs.

OILS—A better inquiry exists for Crude, Whale and Sperm, and are very firm. Olive is unaltered. Linseed is not so active, as holders are reluctant to sell it under 78c for whole, and 79c @80c. for small lots, ₱ gallon. No further operations have transpired in Lard.

PROVISIONS—Pork displays no essentially novel feature. The day's operations amount to 600 bbls. at $13 87½@$14 12½, chiefly at the latter rate for Mess; and $11 50@$11 62½ for prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are scarce and wanted, at full prices. Lard is in fair demand, at steady quotations; 600 bbls. good to prime were taken at 11¼c @11½c. ₱ lb. Beef continues about the same,—sales having been made of 250 bbls. at $12@$13 for Country Mess, $13 25 for repacked do. do., $15@$15 25 for City do., $15 75@$16 for repacked Chicago do., and $16 50@$17 for extra do, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is rare and nominal. Butter and Cheese are unaltered. From the official report of the stock of Pork and Beef in the packing yards of New-York and Brooklyn, Sept. 1, 1854, we learn that the stock of Pork reaches 84,651 bbls., embracing 947 bbls. clear, 48 603 bbls. Mess, 2,069 bbls. thin Mess, 864 bbls prime Mess, 533 bbls. flanks, 10,007 bbls. prime, 3,003 bbls. rumps, 11,221 bbls. refuse Pork, and 6,404 bbls. uninspected do; and that the stock of Beef amounts to only 11,054 pkgs., including 455 bbls. City Mess, 31 bbls. City Prime, 2,490 bbls. repacked Mess, 5,159 bbls. repacked Chicago Mess, 48 bbls. Railroad Beef, 952 bbls. refuse Beef, 122 tierces Mess, 1,065 tierces prime Mess, 538 bbls. country Mess, 49 bbls. country prime, and 115 bbls. uninspected Beef.

RICE—Has been in very good request during August, notwithstanding that the export demand has been rather limited. Prices have lately advanced 12½c. ₱ 100 lbs. This was caused by the prevalence of an active inquiry, in part for the trade, and by the reduction of the stock. The amount now here embraces about 1,780 tierces, composed principally of the lower and middling qualities. To-day's sales have been confined to 75 tierces, at yesterday's quotations.

SALT—Sales were made of 2,000 sacks Ashton's Liverpool fine, to arrive, at $1 70 ₱ sack.

SEEDS—Clover is still rather quiet, owing to the high claims of owners. A lot of 560 bushels new Southern Flax was purchased at $1 70 ₱ bushel. This is the first transaction in this line for some time. Timothy has not varied.

SKINS—Mr. BROWN sums up last month's business thus:

GOAT-SKINS—Imports, 140 bales Tampico, 37 Rio Hache and 11 Maracaibo; the sales have been 200 bales Curacoa at 47c @49c., for 6 months; 100 bales Tampico at 33c. ₱ lb, six months; the market closing with but little inquiry from the trade.

DEER SKINS—Arrivals, 213 bales Angostura, 50 pkgs. Western, 51 pkgs. Southern. Sales, 91 bales Angostura at 46c. ₱ lb., 50 pkgs. Western at 31c., 51 pkgs. Southern, Arkansas and Texas at 15c. to 17c., 61 bales San Juan at 41c., all cash—132 bales Angostura in the hands of receivers yet unsold. The transactions in Deer Skins the past month have been limited—the market closes exceedingly dull and with a decided downward tendency in prices; some of the recent arrivals of Angostura Skins have been offered at a reduction in price from last sales, without finding purchasers. Judging from the feeling which exists among dealers and consumers, the indications are, that a material reduction in the prices of all descriptions of Deer Skins will have to be submitted to in order to effect sales at present.

SPICES—A parcel of 350 bags Sumatra Pepper realized 10½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—The day's transactions amount to 100,000 lbs. prime at 13c ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Domestic is brisk and buoyant. Spanish is in moderate demand and firm. The last three days' business includes 400 hhds. Kentucky at 6¼c @ 9½c.; 240 cases Ohio and Connecticut Seed Leaf at 5½c. @13c; 4 do Florida and 265 bales Sagua on private terms; with 225 bales Havana at 22½@37½c. ₱ lb. The stock of Domestic in the Inspection Warehouse consists of 6,292 hhds., including 6,111 hhds. Kentucky, with 181 hhds. Virginia and North Carolina. The total stock of Spanish on hand is 7,707 bales.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 200 bbls. Prison at 38c. cash, and 114 hhds. Drudge at 38½c. cash, and 39c. time, with interest added. ₱ gallon, showing a decided rise, though the market closes in a very unsettled state, owing to the great lack of stock.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool.—the engagements were confined to a few hundred bales Cotton at ¼d. ₱ lb. For Bremen, there were taken 50 bbls Provisions

[illegible]

[illegible] AND $30 PER MONTH.—[illegible] the white marble-front first-class [illegible] No. 154 West 31st-st., near Broadway. Has all the [illegible] improvements. Apply on the premises

CITY LOTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Furnished [illegible] Lots in Harlem; street paved and [illegible] which he will sell cheap on the easy pay[illegible] of 25 per month. Apply to J. PECARE, No. 18[illegible] Broadway.

COTTAGE FOR SALE AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND.—Within 4 minutes' walk of the ferry, a very handsome new Gothic frame Cottage, filled in with brick, built in the best manner, in the English rural style, together with 1¾ lots of excellent land, situated on the private road opposite Robert Centre's estate, near Vanderbilt-av., at Clifton, S. I., and within 4 minutes' walk of Vanderbilt Landing. The house contains a parlor, dining room, six sleeping-rooms and bath-room, marble mantels and grates, kitchen with range, and a good cellar with a well of excellent water.

The garden embraces all kinds of vegetables in abundance, and the grounds around the house are tastefully laid out with grass plots, shrubbery, arbors, &c. In fact the place is all that a gentleman of taste could desire, and as the lots and [illegible] can be purchased at Clifton so convenient to the ferry and containing that amount of land. The [illegible] on the house, which is new and of the best description, will be sold with or without the property, as required. Possession every half hour in Summer and every hour in Winter. Terms easy and title indisputable. For [illegible] as to the premises and full particulars apply to ALBERT H NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st., N. Y.

COTTAGE FOR SALE.—At Yonkers a neat cottage House, with four fullsize on Broadway, about 5 minutes' walk from the Hudson River Depot. House 24x36 with 6 feet wing, as excellent well of water, with pump in for cistern. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to H. F. DEVOE, No. 330 West-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—Known as Chestnut Grove, situated on the Passaic, opposite Belleville, 2½ miles from Newark, and one hour's easy drive from Jersey City, on high ground, commanding fine views of the river and surrounding country. The house is 40 by 45 feet, built in cottage style with balconies and piazza, [illegible] building in the rear, comprising kitchen, [illegible] rooms for the servants. The ground—is all 25 acres—is divided into an extensive lawn, sloping to the river, embellished with a hedge, shrubbery, evergreens, and a variety of ornamental and shade trees. On the sides of the house are a grove and numerous fruit trees; in the rear a nursery, a garden for small fruit and vegetables, and at a suitable distance, barn, carriage-house, poultry-house, &c. Also, several fields in a high state of cultivation. A large proportion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage, or an exchange be made for City property. Apply to H. HOMER MORGAN, No 3 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank Building.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE.—[illegible] acres, with the furniture, stock, and [illegible] thereon. Situated in the town of Ryc, about 4 miles west or the depôt upon the New-York and New-Haven Railroad at Port Chester. The house and out buildings are new, and contain all the modern improvements. The land is beautifully located, free from rock, has been thoroughly underdrained, well manured, and is susceptible of high cultivation, without much additional expense. For particulars inquire on the premises, or of E. H. MORSELEY, No. 49 William-st, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—The spacious dwelling beautifully situated on Mansion-square, the only Park in the city of Poughkeepsie, known as the Mansion House, with out buildings and elegant grounds. It is well built and in good repair; contains over forty finished rooms, and is suitable for a Summer Hotel, a Boarding School, or a splendid private residence. House 50x60, and wing 30x30; barn or carriage house 30x60. Will be sold [illegible] on MONDAY, Sept. 4, at the Courthouse. For particulars apply to L. M. ARNOLD, No. 376 Main-st., Poughkeepsie.

N. B.—A special charter for a Female Academy, and good will of late principal may be had by the purchaser.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—Of 3¼ acres of land on the west bank of Passaic River, on the Bellville road, having a river front and deep water. On the place is a two-story frame house and kitchen, new barn, carriage, cow, wood, poultry and ice houses. The ground is in a good state of cultivation, and contains choice fruit of all kinds in abundance. The flower yard and front yard is tastefully laid out with box borders, evergreens, rare trees and flowers. Price $6,000; terms easy. Inquire of EZRA GOWLD, foot of Inclined Plane, Newark, N. J.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—One mile from the village of Oyster Bay, L. I., consisting of a neat modern built cottage and all the necessary outbuildings. Possession given immediately. For particulars inquire of W. WILSON, builder, No. 5 Lafayette-place.

BEAVERWYCK FARM FOR SALE.—Containing about 350 acres, situated on the road leading from Newark to Dover, in Morris County, New-Jersey, 4 miles from the Morris and Essex Railroad, 4 miles from the Morris Canal, and 16 miles from Newark. The land is of superior quality, and in a high state of cultivation, adapted to grazing and grass crops; about 100 acres of nature [illegible] for pasturage, 150 acres of woodland and timberance in tillable land; on the plain is a large variety of fruit trees in bearing condition a large two-story dwelling house, with a large lawn and shade trees also, a two-story farm house, barns, cow-house, carriage-house, ice-house dairy, &c., in good order; a large garden with a pond adjoining. This section of country is celebrated for health. The terms will be made easy. For further particulars inquire on the premises, of W. H. K. BIRBY Paterson, New Jersey.

THE EVERGREENS FOR SALE.—This attractive country seat, widely known as once the estate of General NATHANIEL GREENE of Revolutionary memory, situated on the Passaic, adjoining the village of Belleville, N. J., 9 miles from New-York, and 3½ miles from Newark. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FARM FOR SALE.—A farm containing 27 acres, situated about a mile from the village of Astoria, with a large house and barns, &c. High rolling ground, with over 2 0 0 feet front on the turnpike, with a splendid view of the East River and Flushing Bay. Apply to JOSIAH M. WHITNEY, corner of Grand-st. and the Crescent, or at the Office near the Ferry, Astoria, L. I.

FARM FOR SALE.—Situated at Newburg, Orange County, on the turnpike, about 2 miles from the town, containing about 100 acres under a good state of cultivation, together with farm stock, tools, and crops, plenty of water, &c. For further information inquire of LEWIS LANG, No. 7 Washington County Market, or on the premises.

$15,000 FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—FOURTEEN TWO STORY COTTAGE HOUSES—Each 18 by 35, lot 100, on high ground, near New Third-av Railroad, in Brooklyn, in perfect order. Apply to E. G. PIERCE, Pine-st, corner of Broadway.

NEWTOWN VILLAGE LOTS—In MYERS' addition, only $99 to $150. These lots are high and beautifully located within the village, and only 30 minutes from New-York *via* Flushing Railroad. For free tickets maps, &c., apply to JOHN B. MYERS, No. 195 Broadway

HANDSOME PHAETON FOR SALE.—It is an English built carriage, and in good order will be sold at a great bargain. Can be seen at HINCHEY'S livery stable, in Columbia-st., between State & Joralemon-sts., near South Ferry, Brooklyn.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.—A six horse engine, with boiler, pump and all the necessary connections complete, in compact form, nearly new, and in excellent running order for sale at a bargain. Inquire at the NEPTUNE IRON WORKS, foot of 8th-st., East River.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET.—A modern-built three-story brick House No. 31 Summit-st., South Brooklyn, with range and hot and cold baths; contains eleven rooms only four minutes' walk from Hamilton Ferry. Premises and location desirable—rent reasonable. Inquire of MARSH & CO., No. 24 Maiden-lane, New-York, or at No. 27 Summit-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE TO LET—From Sept. 1 till May 1, 1856—to a responsible tenant or with security—hat small, genteel dwelling-house, No 52 West 26th-st., three stories above basements, with bath, range, water closets and gas fixtures. Inquire of S D VAN SCHAICK, at No. 90 Broadway, corner of Wall-st.

HOUSE TO RENT—In South Brooklyn. A small handsome new house. The furniture, which has been only a few months in use, will be sold cheap. Possession any time after 15th inst. Apply to THOMAS BARBOUR, No. 22 Dey-st.

TWO NEW BRICK HOUSES TO LET—Situated in 53d-st., between 4th and 5th-avs. They are three stories and basement, marble mantels, with court yards in front and deep yards in rears, and supplied with Croton water; will be let from now till the 1st May next, for $22 each. Inquire of JAMES BULKLEY, No. 131 Broadway up stairs.

COTTAGES TO LET AT ASTORIA, L. I.—Three neat cottages, with 8 lots of land to each. There are 8 rooms in each cottage; besides attic and cellar. They will be rented till the 1st May next, or longer if desired, and cheap to good tenants. Apply to H. L. BIKER, No 150 Nassau-st, N. Y.

STORE TO LET AT WILLIAMSBURG—No 190 Grand-st, one of the best stands for business in the city. It is large and commodious and handsomely fitted up; will be rented low to a good tenant. Also a very large house, containing twenty rooms, one of which is 25x30 feet, well calculated for a public house. Also a very fine basement, completely finished, situated at the corner of Grand and 6th-sts., well calculated for a restaurant. Apply to CLOCK & MILLER, No. 1 Fulton-st., N. Y.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET.—In the Second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st.; most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORES TO LET.—Those handsome new show rooms Nos. 265 Bowery, a few doors below Houston-st., consisting of 1st, 2d and 3d stories; suitable for a carpet or piano-forte warehouse, or other business requiring a full open view from the street. Rent $1 400. Apply of GEO. W. DEAN, on the premises.

STORE TO LET—AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY—Store No 315 Greenwich-st., near Duane, about 44 feet deep; also, the house occupied as a German Hotel and Boarding House No 133 Reade-st. Apply to P. REYNOLDS, No. 51 Liberty-st. 3d story.

STEAM POWER.—Rooms to let, with steady steam power, in the new buildings Nos. 7, 9 and 11 Canal-st. between Centre and Elm, running through to Walker-st. Inquire of J. GAUDU, Engineer, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SONS, No. 108 Cliff-st.

TWO NEW COTTAGES TO LET—Each with ten rooms and garden, three lots on 9th-st., near 5th-av., Brooklyn. Cars run on 3d-av. to the Ferries. Rent $150 to May next. T. H RODMAN, No 37 Wall-st.

WORK SHOP TO LET—22x40 feet, with or without steam-power. Apply on the premises, No. 204 Greene-st., to JOS. S. PAYNE & CO.

ROOMS TO LET—Three rooms on first floor and back and front basement of a house in 13th st. near 5th-av. to a small family without children. Rent, $216 per annum. Apply at No. 182 4th-st., near 6th av., in the grocery.

ROOMS TO LET—No. 689 Broadway, corner of Houston-st., suitable for artists or for offices. Inquire of W DURACK, Room No. 17, or THOMAS H. RODMAN, No 37 Wall st.

MACHINERY.

SEWING MACHINES.—THE AVERY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY continue to sell their unrivalled machines at No. 251 Broadway. These machines have been awarded the first premium at the Crystal Palace Exhibition on account of the durability, beauty and practication, obviating their liability of getting out of repair. For these reasons the French Government have lately purchased our patent for France. Superior inducements as to price is offered to purchasers, and no legal controversy is considered therewith. We also make our machines adapted to sew on coarse or fine goods, obviating the necessity of two machines for these purposes, and rendering it a first-rate family machine. Prices, with fixtures complete, $30, $39 and $42. Orders punctually attended to. Address THOMAS B. LACEY, President Avery Sewing Machine Co., No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE.—By virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage given to us by CHARLES D. MORNING, dated April 4 at 10 o'clock, being the entire furniture contained in house No 78 6th-av., near 14th-st. The furniture is all in superb order, and will be sold without reserve—consisting of splendid 7-octave rosewood pianoforte, finished rosewood, made in Boston—cost $350; velvet, tapestry and three-ply carpets on every room in the house; 2 really French plate pier glasses, 30x84 to match, with slabs and brackets; rosewood etagere, with mirror front and back; one do very elegant, made by Hutchings; reception and Elizabethan chairs; 2 suites rosewood parlor furniture, in crimson satin brocade; French sofas, in plush and hair-cloth; rosewood centre tables; pier do.; sofa do., with a unique and recherché collection of costly mantel ornaments, candelabras, ormolu clocks, &c. Also, a number of beautiful oil paintings, worthy the inspection of connoisseurs and artists, including a magnificent fruit piece—cost $150. Also, a large variety of chamber furniture; rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads with hair mattresses on every bedstead; down beds and bedding, sofas, lounges, rosewood and mahogany bureaus, with marble tops; washstands to match; rich China toilet sets; oval and gilt mirrors; rockers, arm chairs, rich lace curtains and shades, with a large variety of household furniture—extension dining tables, silver ware, rich China, ivory cutlery, cut glassware, oilcloth, 2 large meat safes, &c., embracing everything to be found in an elegant furnished house. Catalogues on the morning of sale. No postponement.

WM. IRVING & Co., Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, &c.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Sept. 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the sales-room, No. 9 Pine-st., Brussels carpets, Brussels and Ingrain do., mahogany sofas, in hair, cloth and brocatelle; mahogany chairs in do., Rosewood, &c.; mahogany etageres, marble-top centre and pier tables, card tables, mahogany extension dining tables, black walnut do, tea-tables; china and glass ware, plated ware; mahogany bookcases and secretaries, black walnut and maple sane-seat chairs, rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, bedsteads, marble-top washstands, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, rugs; about 100 specimens stuffed birds. Also, to pay advances, elegant French plate mantel glasses, superb pier glasses extra large, and a number of ornaments, framed pier and bedroom mirrors, engravings, oil paintings, &c. Also a small assortment of groceries: Teas, spices, wines, wooden ware, tea canisters, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO., THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No 19 Nassau-st., household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of carved rosewood settees in crimson brocatelle, mahogany sofas, chairs and marble top tables; also, one of Needham's patent sofa bedsteads, in first rate order, together with every variety of furniture manufactured.

At 12 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st., by order of the underwriters, for account of whom it may concern, one case of goods, damaged on the voyage of importation, consisting of altar sets, &c. &c., suitable for a Catholic church.

GEORGE W. CLEMONS, Auctioneer

EXPRESS WAGONS, HARNESS, HORSES, &c.—GEORGE W. CLEMONS will sell at public auction, on Monday, the 4th inst., at the corner of 30th-st. and Broadway, a number of Express wagons, horses, harness, sheets, bi skets, nets, &c., &c. Sale positive; commence at 12 o'clock.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, in front of the store No 19 Nassau-st., two splendid bay horses, about 15½ hands high, sound and kind; all harness or under the saddle; one top buggy wagon, in first rate order; one silver-mounted set of double harness.

ABSOLUTE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF BUILDING LOTS IN WEST FLUSHING—On the line of the Flushing Railroad, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Sept. 5, 6 and 7, at 1 o'clock P. M. each day, on the ground. Distance from the City Hall, New-York, only seven miles; time, 25 to 30 minutes. The steamboat ISLAND CITY will leave Fulton Market-slip at 8, 10 and 1 o'clock, on each day of sale, connecting with the Railroad at Hunter's Point; returning, cars will leave West Flushing at 4 and 6½ o'clock P. M. Persons living on the east part of the City can take the 16th-st. Ferry to Greenpoint, or the 23d-st Ferry to Penny Bridge, and there take the Railroad to West Flushing. Stages also leave Peck-slip and Grand-st. Ferries in Williamsburg every half hour, passing West Flushing. Title indisputable. Terms of sale liberal. For free tickets, for the day of sale, with maps and further particulars, apply to BARKER & ELLIOTT, No 3 Nassau-st., near Wall-st., New-York; or, in the evenings, from 6 to 9 o'clock, to S. BARKER, No. 77 Orchard-st., or A. P. SMITH, No. 444 16th-st., or CHARLAM & HERBERT, No 49 Bank-av.; J. L. BURNETT, No 244 Broome-st., (up stairs;) CHARLAINE, No. 90 Roosevelt-st., New-York, or S. F. COGSWELL, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn; J. T. RUNCIE, No. 189 Grand-st., Williamsburg, or W. A. VAN HOUTEN, Flushing-av., near Franklin-av., Greenpoint.

FARMS AT AUCTION.—Two beautiful Farms, of 72 and 86 acres each, will be sold by Auction to the highest bioder, upon the "Fair Ground" of the Jamesburg Agricultural Fair, which will be held on the 27th Sept, close to the Jamesburg Depôt, on the Camden and Amboy Railroad. Half or more of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Further particulars will hereafter appear, and may be had by addressing a line to CHARLES MIDDLETON, Jamesburg, New-Jersey.

FINANCIAL.

CAUTION.—BEWARE OF PURCHASING RAILROAD STOCK.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing 397 Shares of Stock in the WANSFIELD AND SANDUSKY CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, issued to SAMUEL P. OFFICER. Scrip No. 378, and 10 Shares of Stock in the COLUMBUS AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, issued to DUNLAP, BRICE & MOORE. Scrip No. 10—the Scrip, whereof now in the hands of P. T. BARNUM, or the Pequonnock Bank endorsed in blank by the parties to whom the same was issued. As said Stock was unlawfully pledged with P T. Barnum, the undersigned, who claims to be the legal owner thereof, has filed a bill in the Court of Common Pleas, of Fickinq County, Ohio, against the said Barnum and the Wansfield and Sandusky City Railroad Company, praying the Court to order and decree said Stock to be transferred to himself. J. W. BRICE.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—Give notice to the holders of the Scrip Stock of the Bank, that payment of the balance due (fifty per cent.) will be received at any time before this 7th day of October, together with interest at the rate of seven per cent. from the 30th of June to the day of payment. Said stock to be entitled to all future dividends. Certificates for the Scrip must be returned to the Bank at the time of payment, when certificates for full stock will be issued.

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1854.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 26, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company, may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of this Company in New-York or Boston.

The Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer; but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

GEORGE BUTLER, GALVESTON, TEXAS.—Will attend to the collection of notes, drafts, or accounts, in the State of Texas. Remittances at the current rate of exchange will be promptly made for collections.

REFERENCES, BY PERMISSION.—Moses Taylor, Esq., Goodhue & Co., Allen & Parson, L. M. Wiley & Co., W. C. Langley & Co., E. K. Collins, Esq., F. S. Winston, Esq., J. G. Dudley & Co.; F. S Lathrop, Esq.

ROBERTSON, COLEMAN & CO., Rockford, } Illinois.
ROBERTSON, EASTMAN & CO., Dixon, }

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.—Collections made in our vicinity at current rate of Exchange. Refer to Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. August 19, 1854.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by PAGE, BACON & CO., of San Francisco, or PAGE & BACON, of St. Louis, on the American Exchange Bank, are requested to present them for payment to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

FINLEY, KISSAM & CO., Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st.—Collections made on all parts of the United States and Canadas, and prompt returns given, at low rates. Business paper and Loans negotiated. Commission Stocks bought and sold at the Stock Exchange.

STOCKS AND BONDS—Bought and sold, strictly on commission, by A. W. GREENLEAF, No. 3 Wall-s

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A CELESTIAL PIANO—AT OUR WARE ROOM, FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. We also invite attention to our large assortment of superior GRAND ACTION PIANO FORTES, from 6 to 7½ octaves, which for power, richness and purity of tone, and beauty of finish, manufactured by ourselves from the best materials, and fully warranted for all climates. Those desiring a really good Piano for a moderate price will not find their time or money thrown away by calling upon BENNETT & CO., No. 361 Broadway

Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange. Pianos to let.

GIGANTIC IMPROVEMENT IN PIANOS.—The Celestial Piano is now fairly in the field, and bids defiance to competition for power, sweetness, breadth, purity and richness of tone. This is the spontaneous testimony of all Pianists who have performed on it. ELY & MUNGER, Sole Manufacturers, No. 321 Broadway.

N. B.—New and second-hand Pianos of the ordinary kind for sale at much less than factory prices. Pianos to let.

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODIONS—Of every variety, from $45 to $150, suitable for the parlor, lecture room, lodge room, or small church. Believing them to be better in tone, more durable and better finished than those of any other make, we have accepted the agency, and keep for sale only those manufactured by PRINCE & CO.

WILLIAM HALL & SON, No. 233 Broadway, opposite the Park, sole agents for PRINCE & Co.'s celebrated Melodions.

REMOVAL.—J. & C. FISCHER have removed their Warerooms from No. 178 Greenwich-st. to their new Manufactory, Nos. 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., New-York, where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of Pianos with all the best modern improvements, made under their own supervision, and warranted to stand any climate. Also, Pianos with the Æolian attachment. Piano-fortes tuned, repaired, or taken in exchange.

ATTENTION—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES at our new and spacious warerooms, No 421 Broome-st., (a few doors east of Broadway,) which, in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivalled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

PIANO-FORTES.—Professors and connoisseurs will profit by calling and examining T. C. CHAMBERS' justly celebrated instruments, which stand unrivalled and unexcelled by any in the United States for refinement of tone, durability and elegance of finish. Warerooms, No. 385 Broadway. N. B.—The square "Grand" finished back 7½ octave is ready for exhibition.

PIANO-FORTES.—Persons in want of a good Piano are invited to call at the factory of HAINES, BROTHERS & CUMMINGS, No. 116 3d-av., corner 14th-st. Pianos with pearl and ivory keys. Pianos to rent. Also Pianos that have been rented for sale cheap.

A. W. LADD & CO.'S GRAND DIAGONAL PIANO-FORTES, with new grand action, which has no superior in all the points which constitute a perfect instrument. LINCOLN & THOMPSON, sole agents, No. 441 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODIONS—Unrivalled in depth, brilliancy, power and purity of tone. Best in the market. Fully warranted. GEO. F. BRISTOW, MORE & CO., No 423 Broadway.

1854.—NEW FORWARDING ARRANGEMENT.—BY THE AMERICAN "LAKE SHORE LINE."—With speed, safety, and saving of insurance, avoiding cartage across the "Suspension Bridge," and ferry at Detroit. The American "Lake Shore Railroads," having largely increased their freight cars and motive power, are prepared to forward, without any delay, freight in any quantity, to all Western and Southwestern ports, at very low rates. Mark "Lake Shore Line," and send to Hudson River Railroad, New-York and Erie Railroad, Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, Harlem Railroad, or People's Line Steamboats.

P. S.—If shipped by Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, mark "Lake Shore Line *via* Buffalo and New-York City Railroad." For information, price, and bills of lading, apply to TIMOTHY C. DWIGHT, Agent, No 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., or to L. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

INSURANCE.

CHARTER OF INSURANCE CO. OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK for the quarter ending the 1st inst.:

Amount on hand April 30, 1854, as per last Report..... $2,000,000 00

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

Received for Premiums	$197,813 97	
Received for Interest:		
do. Interest accrued (not due)	40,886 24	
do Interest due and not paid		
do. Bills payable and annuities	10,991 34	249,791 60
Total		$2,785,189 91

DISBURSEMENTS DURING QUARTER.

Paid expenses, including Rent, Salaries, Medical Fees, Commissions, Advertising, Exchange, Postage, State and City Taxes	$21,830 34	
Paid claims by Death and additions to same	75,790 10	
Paid surrendered Policies, Dividends, reduction of Premiums and Annuities	11,304 13	
Bills payable and Bond and Mortgage	56,750 00	165,754 57
Total		$2,619,346 34

ASSETS.

Cash on hand in Bank and in Trust Company		$15,447 11
Advanced on Policies		4,950 00
Bonds and Mortgages		2,447,114 73
Fire Insurance Account		254 75
Deferred Premium Account		84,599 25
Deposited to meet Taxes		4,187 41
Interest due, unpaid and accrued		32,140 37
Due from Agents		49,550 72
Total		$2,619,346 34
Losses unpaid	$27,500	
Amount at Risk May 1, 1854	$30,489,877 34	
Amount issued since	1,200,550 00	
Total	$31,670,427 34	
Deduct:		
Forfeited	$91,758	
Canceled	66,000	
Surrendered	130,566	
Expired	98,736	
Dead	74,000	561,000 00
Total at Risk August 1, 1854	$31,109,427 34	
Number of Policies running May 1, 1854	7,838	
Issued since	407	
Total	$8,045	
Deduct:		
Forfeited	87	
Canceled	25	
Surrendered	49	
Expired	22	
Dead	18	211
Total		7,834
Increased for the quarter in amount at Risk		$639,550
Increase in Policies		196

I. ARRAS, Secretary. F. S. WINSTON, President.

NEW-YORK Aug 10, 1854.

I have examined the above returns and believe them to be correct. C. GILL, Actuary.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No 74 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent per annum four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	J. F. G. Foster,	J. M. Waterbury,
D. B Fearing,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm H. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	George T. Ades,
A. C. Dowd,	M. W. Hamilton,	Sam'l V. Hoffman,
Gouverneur Kemmar,	Denning Duer,	John C. Astor, Jr,
George W. Riggs,	John Graham, Jr.,	Wm. A. Duncan,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Jos. Guillard, Jr.,	James C. Bell,
Chas H. Russell,	Ed C. Center,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred. G. Foster.
Peleg Hall,	Robert S Hone,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824—Office No 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martin,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John R. Bright,	Chas A. Jarvis,
John A Keunedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
Wm. Okell,	N. P. Freeman,	Chas T Cromwell,
P H Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T Bruce,
S. Quackenboss,	Andrew Fremont,	Samuel F. Whitney,
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. W. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chardavome,	Hull Clarke,
Wm H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm C. White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley,	Wm H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

SAVINGS BANK.—Corner 3d av. and 9th-st.—MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, and for the benefit of all classes of persons, OPEN DAILY, from 9 A. M., to 2 P. M., (WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8). This Institution receives deposits from minors and married women. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of Five Hundred dollars and under.

OFFICERS

Hon JACOB A. WESTERVELT, (Mayor,) President. PHILIP W. ENGS, 1st Vice-President. ISAAC T. SMITH, 2d Vice-President. W. H. ELSWORTH, Secretary.

TRUSTEES

Hon J. A. Westervelt,	Fred. B. O'Connor,	James D. Fish,
Hon. C. Crolius,	Edward Bridge,	Samuel B. Ashber,
Philip W. Engs,	Charles L Vose,	James W. Elwell,
Isaac T Smith,	Hugh Munro,	Wm. H Hazard,
Charles Miles,	E. S. Brooks,	Neal McCready,
Samuel Leeds,	C. W. Thomas,	N E. Jones,
Joseph Jamison,	C. M. Livingston,	G. W. Quintard,
	Jacob Campbell, Jr.	

BANK NOTICE.—WESTERN BANK, SUFFOLK COUNTY—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 8 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute, in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by T. BAKER, as individual banker, (Western Bank, Suffolk County, late Western Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker, will be given up to him. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

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BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Aug 25, 1854.—The PINE PLAINS BANK has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the METROPOLITAN BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with the revocation of the appointment of HENRY SHELDEN & CO. as such agents, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to incorporated banks, banking associations and individual bankers," passed April 17, 1851

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, June 3, 1854.—An extra dividend of ten per cent on the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid on the first day of June next. The capital stock will be increased fifty per cent, or one million dollars, payable one-half, or fifty dollars per share, on the first day of July next, and the other half on the sixth day of November next. The new stock will be distributed to the old stockholders in the ratio of one share of new stock to every two shares of old stock, according to the stock ledger on the morning of the 25th instant. The rights to fractional parts of shares may be transferred and combined so as to obtain full shares. Any stockholder may at any time after the 30th instant, pay in his new shares in full, and be entitled to rebate at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on the moiety, to the 5th November. The latter will have no increased stock will not be entitled to any portion of the semi-annual dividend in November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th instant to the 1st July inclusive.

C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Semi-Annual Interest falling due in this City on the 1st day of September next, on the following named Securities, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the undersigned, on presentation of the proper coupons, viz.:

THE BONDS OF DELAWARE COUNTY, (Ohio,) issued to the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, 6 per cent.

THE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, Income Bonds, 7 per cents.

THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY, Bonds, guaranteed by the City of Covington, 6 per cents.

THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY, first and second Mortgage Bonds, 6 and 7 per cents. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No, 52 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1854

INTEREST NOTICE—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Interest falling due first Sept. on the 7 per cent Bonds of 1863, of this Company, will be paid on and after that day on presentation of the Coupons at the CORN EXCHANGE BANK.

E. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1854.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1854.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have THIS DAY declared a dividend of three and one half per cent. out of the profits of the Bank, payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th of September next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of September inclusive.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, having greatly enlarged their works and improved the quality of their product, are prepared to execute orders for their superior Paints. Their White Zinc, which is used by the trade in oil, is warranted pure and unsurpassed for body and uniform whiteness. A method of preparation has recently been discovered which enables the Company to warrant their Paints to keep fresh and soft in the kegs for any reasonable time. In this respect their Paints will be superior to any other in the market. Their Brown Zinc Paint, which is sold at a low price, and can only be made from the ores found in New-Jersey, is now well known for its protective qualities when applied to iron or other metallic surfaces. Their Stone Color Paint possesses all the properties of the Brown, and is of an agreeable color for painting cottages, depôts, out-buildings, bridges, &c. Dealers supplied on liberal terms, by MANNING & SQUIRE, Agents for New-Jersey Zinc Company, removed from No. 45 Dey-st. to No. 163 Washington-st., New-York.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and its most successful competition with the best of foreign, dealers can, with confidence, depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 82 Water-st.

**SOLID WROUGH

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

Distribution of Medals, Diplomas, &c.

ADDRESSES OF HORACE GREELEY, ERASTUS BROOKS, AND THEODORE R. TOMLINSON.

The ceremony of distributing the Medals, Diplomas, &c., awarded by the different Juries of the "Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations," took place last evening at the Crystal Palace.

Although but a limited notice was given of the event, yet from five to six thousand ladies and gentlemen assembled to witness the ceremony. The spacious structure was illuminated, and of course the effect upon the interior arrangements of the latter can have no adequate conception. The entire interior has undergone a rearrangement, under the direction of the able Superintendent, Mr. KINGSBURY; and the articles on exhibition are displayed in excellent taste, and with much effect.

During the early part of evening, DODWORTH's Band performed some of their best musical gems, with their usual good taste; and the reverberations of the harmonies through the spacious aisles only heightened the fine effect.

At 8½ o'clock, the President of the Board of Directors, JOHN M. WHITE, Esq., appeared on the platform, accompanied by several prominent citizens. He made a brief and appropriate address, alluding to the history of the Great Exhibition, and the efforts that had been made to render it subservient to the interests of the country. He stated that as the result of the Exhibition, the different juries had rendered over five thousand testimonials of merit to exhibitors. It had fallen to him to distribute one hundred and twenty-five silver medals; over one thousand bronze medals; and over four thousand diplomas and honorable mentions.

Mr. WHITE addressed each of the exhibitors as name was presented. He alluded to the honor that was now bestowed upon unostentatious labor, and the change which was working in the minds of the people in their estimates of labor. He pointed to many of the results of American genius and American labor; to the multiplication of the physical powers of our people, through the instrumentality of machinery—which was an army of itself. He bid them to struggle on—that labor, now honored, might be still further dignified, by incorporating in its results evidences of thought and mind.

Both the silver and bronze medals are made upon one die. On one side, the figure of Justice, elevated upon a small pedestal, is bestowing a wreath of laurel upon Industry, represented by a female figure led by Progress. On the reverse is a wreath, within which are stamped the words, "Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, New-York, 1853." The medals weigh about four ounces each. The designer was Mr. ORRTIL, of Brooklyn. The diplomas are gotten up with equally good taste.

At the conclusion of his remarks, President WHITE introduced HORACE GREELEY, Esq., to the audience.

Mr. GREELEY remarked, that it was very generally said that the Crystal Palace was a failure; but the remark was more common out of New-York than in. A large majority of the American people actually believed that the Exhibition had closed in defeat, or was the same as closed. He desired those present to refute the most unjust imputation, and to state the fact that the Crystal Palace was never more attractive than now, and never more worthy of public attention. They were to-day engaged in receiving large accessions to the articles on exhibition, and by the middle of the month they would have not only the choicest and most tasteful, but the most diversified and largest Exhibition ever presented to the American people. Why was it, then, that as they were about entering upon the two months that were to close this mighty exhibition, this calumny still pursued them? What offence had the proprietors, the directors and the triumphant executors of the exhibition done, that they should be exposed to newspaper detraction and to popular obloquy? It was said truthfully that the stockholders had not made money. But they did not complain of this. They had handed out their money freely and had suffered great sacrifices, and as the result, had brought before the American people the mightiest exhibition they had ever seen. The complaint came not from them, but from those who were careful to keep their money, who are rejoicing over the losses of the others. They had lost nothing. In the fact of pecuniary loss sustained, he drew a different moral from that commonly current among us. He inferred that the enterprise was too vast—too generous—too magnificent for the present state of public opinion. If they had attempted it ten years, or certainly twenty years hence, the stockholders would have made money. It was because they had dared to risk their earnings in a great work like this, that they had lost money in doing the public a service. Should they be reproached for that? Had any class suffered by the loss of stockholders? Had the exhibiters been sufferers? Had they not been afforded an opportunity to exhibit, under the very best auspices, to the choicest minds and clearest intellects of the land, the productions of their genius and skill? He heard no complaint from them. Did the public, who attended the exhibition, complain? He had never heard a complaint; but he had heard many—very many—express a deep surprise that the price of admission had been fixed so low—that for a quarter of a dollar one could see the grandest structure and largest collection of articles ever exhibited upon this side of the globe. No complaint was heard from them. No; it was because in the extent of its cost and the necessary expense of keeping it up, this exhibition excelled the present state of public taste and the public consciousness of its necessity. The footsteps of our mechanics and apprentices did not instinctively turn to this place to study the productions of genius and the great achievements of invention, skill and industry. It was not our fault if their taste had not been educated up to this point. If their wishes and inclinations did not square with their duties and their true interests, it was not our fault. What had been done, had been nobly done—had been done at a sacrifice not only of the time, but of the money of the Directors. This City, which has derived honor and profit from this exhibition, (the City—not we who built it,) will be ashamed if the building be taken down piece by piece, and transported to some rival metropolis. When it shall have disappeared, New-York will not see its rival for the next fifty years.

Mr. GREELEY concluded by adverting to some of the results of the exhibition. Men had sold inventions for large fortunes, which had it not been for the exhibition would now have been in penury. Agriculture, mechanics and manufactures had been alike benefited, and labor had been made more productive.

President WHITE stated that articles for exhibition would be received until Sept. 20, and that at least one evening per week the Crystal Palace would be illuminated.

ERASTUS BROOKS, Esq., was the speaker. He did not regard the exhibition as a failure. If those who had invested their money in Crystal Palace stock had lost, there were other stocks that were somewhat below par. He rejoiced to see the honorable bestowments that had been made by the Association. When he looked upon this edifice and contemplated its beauty—its great magnificence—its interior grace and elegance—its exterior beauty—its happy adaptation to all the purposes for which it was designed, he was constrained to ask himself whether such a building in such a country could truthfully be called a failure. Mr. BROOKS next adverted to the fact that the Exhibitions in Europe had been gotten up under the patronage of the Governments. Was it to be said that Royalty was necessary to insure the success of an exhibition of mechanical arts and industrial pursuits? The subject the speaker dwelt upon with much effect. In the words of BULWER, he would say that "In the bright lexicon of youth which fate reserves for a glorious manhood, there is no such word as fail." This exhibition might be but the pioneer of others, as others learning wisdom from experience, might endeavor to prepare an exhibition which would enlist the sympathies of our people.

After a brief address by THEODORE E. TOMLINSON, Esq., in which he urged that the City, the State, or General Government should purchase and carry on the exhibition, the ceremonies were closed.

CITY TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE.

Nominations for City Officers not made.

An adjourned meeting of the City Temperance Alliance was held last evening, at No. 461 Broadway, to consider the expediency of nominating municipal officers. In the absence of the President, Mr. JOSEPH P. SIMPSON, Vice President, occupied the Chair.

A motion being made for the appointment of a doorkeeper,

Mr. NASH opposed the appointment, as unnecessary; and, upon a show of hands, the motion was declared lost.

The roll was called, when

A member from the Fourth Ward proposed to supply the place of an absent member by appointing another.

It was objected to, and on reference to the Constitution it was decided by the Chairman that the body had no power to create representatives [illegible] a vacancy.

Mr. ASAPHEL BOGART moved to rescind the rule limiting each speaker to five minutes, thinking that too much, he spoke on the motion for the full term allowed, during which he made the rather startling assertion that it was a complaint against Congress that the members did not talk enough.

Mr. HOXIE supported the motion, on the ground that it was impossible for the majority of men to condense their ideas within five minutes.

After some further debate the rule was declared rescinded, by a vote of 28 to 19.

Mr. BOGART, from the Committee appointed at a former meeting, read a report strongly in favor of the expediency of the Alliance making its own nominations for municipal officers, and no longer playing a secondary part to either political party. The Committee recommended the adoption of the following resolutions and nominations:

Resolved, That it is expedient for this Alliance to proceed at once to the nomination of suitable candidates for Mayor and other City officers.

Resolved, That while we make these nominations in good faith, believing that our nominees are well worthy the suffrages of enlightened freemen, and would fill those important offices with honor to themselves, to us, and to our City, we yet declare, that if any political party or parties shall, *in due season*, nominate for any of these offices such other men as are, in other respects, equal to our nominees, and who can be relied on to perform, ably and faithfully, those duties which are demanded by the present emergencies of the Temperance cause; and if there shall be reasonable ground to believe that such candidates, with our help, can be elected, we hold ourselves at liberty to withdraw the nominations we now make.

NOMINATIONS

For Mayor	CHARLES C. LEIGH.
For Recorder	HORACE DRESSER.
For City Judge	S. H. STUART.
For District Attorney	CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER.
For Register	GEO. W. RIBLET.
For Surrogate	A. B. BRADFORD.
For Commissioner of Streets and Lamps	JAMES. W. BUSH.
For Governor of Alms-House	ANSON G. PHELPS.

When Mr. BOGART had reached the second resolution,

Mr. HOXIE moved that any further reading of the report be dispensed with. The Committee, he said, had been appointed merely to report on the expediency or inexpediency of making nominations, and had not to make nominations. He hoped the names, whatever they might be, would not be read to the meeting.

Mr. A. NASH seconded the motion, and commented in severe terms upon the Committee for exceeding their duty in making nominations.

Mr. BOGART defended the Committee. In recommending names to the meeting, they did not presume to nominate. He considered that it was treating the Committee with disrespect not to at least accept their report in its entirety.

Mr. WOODRUFF moved a substitute that the report, including the resolutions, be received, which was carried, and the Committee discharged.

A motion was made to adjourn. Lost.

Counsellor CHILDS moved that the report of the Committee be filed with the papers of this Alliance, and that when the meeting adjourn, it adjourn to meet on the second Friday in October next.

Resolved, That unless candidates for City offices shall then be nominated acceptable to this Alliance, it then be charged with the duty of making nominations.

The resolutions were adopted by a large majority, and the Alliance adjourned.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE SEIZURES.

The Smuggled Jewels—Further Particulars—Attempt to Bribe Officer Brown—Proceedings at the U. S. Marshal's Office.

The particulars of an important seizure of smuggled diamonds and other jewels, published exclusively in the TIMES of yesterday morning, created quite a sensation among the friends and acquaintances of the parties implicated. They beseiged the Government authorities during the day, and made numerous appeals to them to save the accused parties from punishment, but they were of no avail, and the matter was properly disposed of at the U. S. Marshal's Office. Our Reporters have since obtained further particulars of the arrest and seizure on board of the steamship *Washington*. It seems that a regular system of operations to detect persons who are constantly defrauding the U. S. Revenue by smuggling valuable goods from Foreign Ports have recently been adopted by the Collector and Surveyor of the Port. In carrying out this important matter, Captain RYNDERS has been of essential service since his appointment as Deputy-Surveyor of the Port. In regard to this last seizure of contraband goods, one of the Inspectors of Customs, Mr. THOMAS J. BROWN, is entitled to great credit. When Officer BROWN first boarded the ship, he was led to suspect and search three innocent passengers, in consequence of information given by the purser. Finally the Inspector overhauled the right parties, and while searching them in a small state-room, one of them attempted to bribe him with the offer of a buckskin bag, containing doubloons to the amount of $5,000. They then endeavored to intimidate him by flourishing a large dirk. The Officer immediately exclaimed, "What are you going to do with that knife?" The prisoner quickly dropped the weapon by his side, and laughingly, replied, "Oh! I only wish to know if the knife is liable to duty." The Officer answered in the affirmative, and placed it with the other property. As Mr. BROWN cut open the belt containing the valuables, the offer of a bribe was renewed in presence of several waiters. The impudent attempt was again treated with contempt, and the prisoners were detained in custody until the steamer arrived at the foot of Beach-street, North River, when they were conveyed to the Surveyor's Office, at the Custom-House.

Yesterday the three passengers were arrested by Deputy Marshal DE ANGELIS, charged with a violation of the Revenue laws; but the authorities desire not to give publicity to the names of the parties implicated at present. Two of them were admitted to bail in $2,000 each, and the third in $1,000, before United States Commissioner STILLWELL. The Government officials are now engaged in ferreting out numerous other dealers in jewelry, who, it is alleged, have been concerned in defrauding the Custom-House by means of smuggling articles from on board various steamers during the past year.

Emigrants from Italy and the British Ports.

A number of vessels with emigrant passengers arrived at this City on Thursday. They included the ship *Gipsey*, from Tralee, with 330; the bark *Schieffone*, from Genoa, with 73. A large number were females, and there were twenty-two children under 16 years of age. One of the men was dressed out in the Italian brigand costume, and made a strange appearance; while others were half nude. The *J. W. Johnson* arrived with 75 passengers, and the *Lencornia*, from a Scottish port, with 20. In consequence of the loss of time in bringing the passengers on deck when arriving at Quarantine, the Health Officer has issued a request that Pilots boarding these vessels shall notify the Masters to have the passengers muster on deck before the arrival of the vessels at the station, —a regulation which consults dispatch and the convenience of shippers.

Extensive Bank Forgery.

Yesterday morning a forgery of a check on the American Exchange Bank in Wall-street, for the sum of Sixteen Thousand Dollars, was detected, but not in time to secure the perpetrator of the crime. It appears that a middle-aged man, of genteel appearance, calling himself JAMES BISHOP, recently opened an account with the Chemical Bank in Broadway. His deposits were small until the 30th of August, when he made the deposit of a forged check, purporting to be drawn by JOHN THOMPSON on the American Exchange Bank for $16,000, and as being certified by the Bank Clerk. On the same day that he made the deposit he drew the greater part of the amount out of the Bank in $500 Chemical Bank notes. Hence the loss falls on the Chemical Bank. No traces have yet been found of the swindler, but the police are in active search for him. The American Exchange Bank paid the forged check before they discovered it, but subsequently returned it to the Chemical Bank.

This is one of the shrewdest operations in the way of bank forgeries that has transpired in our City since the days of the notorious MUNROE EDWARDS, who died in the Sing Sing State Prison.

IMPORTANT DECISION IN THE UNITED STATES COURT ESTABLISHING THE VALIDITY OF BLAKE'S PATENT FOR FIRE-PROOF PAINT.

[illegible] the Fire-Proof Paint [illegible] the Patentee, [illegible] ing the price, (as many would,) in reducing it very materially, as he can proportionately manufacture it larger much cheaper than a small quantity. Every person who buys or uses the Fire-Proof Paint, except BLAKE, will be prosecuted. The genuine article on hand at the General Depôt, No. 119 Pearl-street, New-York, office of the patentee.

(Advertisement.)

ASPINWALL'S TONIC MIXTURE.—Thousands would at this moment give a large amount to be relieved from Fever and Ague, the most distressing of all intermittents. Yet the means of certain and immediate cure are accessible to all. One, or at the most two bottles of ASPINWALL'S TONIC MIXTURE, drives the disease from the system, tones the stomach, and restores the strength. Manufactured after the original recipe, and put up with full directions by THOMAS & MAXWELL, (successors to JAMES S. ASPINWALL,) No. 86 William-street.

(Advertisement.)

☞ IT IS AMUSING TO NOTE HOW THE OLD and worn-out Remedies for FEVER and AGUE have been galvanized into a brief life by the celebrity of DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODICS. These Pills are tasteless and very portable. They will never spoil by age. Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 140 Chambers-street.

[Advertisement.]

DYSPEPSIA CURED.—Whoever doubts the efficacy of "HEYMANN'S Dyspepsia Elixir," call on Mr. L. GOSLING, well known in this City, at No. 306 Broadway or at his residence, No. 180 West Twenty-fifth-street, and learn of another remarkable cure.

See, also, certificates at Principal Office, No. 197 Broadway. Price $1 per bottle.

(Advertisement.)

☞ THE YOUNGEST CHILDREN AND WEAKEST INVALID may safely take DESHLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS. They restore strength and tone, and create an appetite immediately. Sold by W. D. CROMBIE, corner of Broadway and Fourteenth-street.

(Advertisement.)

☞ Great bargains to be had in Pianos and Melodeons at the music establishment of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Two pure and surpassing performances to-day. In the afternoon, at 3 o'clock, will be performed the comedy of "Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady," and also the fascinating domestic drama of "The Maid and Magpie." The famous United Twins, the Rhinoceros, &c., may all be seen at the same time.

LONG ISLAND.

Navy Yard Affairs.

The keel of the new war steamer was *not* laid yesterday. The constructor was seen at the Yard yesterday. The *Independence* is receiving her stores, and will probably go to sea by the 15th inst. A detachment of seamen, fifty-seven in number, arrived for this vessel from Boston yesterday. Other detachments are daily expected from Philadelphia and Norfolk.

All of the officers ordered to this ship, with the exception of one or two, were reported for duty yesterday, and she will go into commission on Monday.

Everything else about the Yard remains as quiet as usual.

☞ Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER it is announced will occupy his pulpit in the Plymouth Church to-morrow morning and evening as usual.

MARRIED.

At Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 28, Mr. DAVID HALL, formerly of Canada, to Miss MARGARET BLAIR, of the city of Brooklyn.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday, Sept. 1, RICHARD B. MULHALLOND, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 289 West 19th-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Michigan papers please copy.

In this City, on Friday morning, Sept. 1, after a short but severe illness, JOHN I. RUTAN in the 73d year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 156 Franklin-st., to day at 4 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

In this City, on Friday, Sept. 1, of a lingering illness, ESTHER KUMBEL, widow of Hugh McCormick, in the 80th year of her age.

The friends of the family and of her sons, Richard C., William and John are invited to attend her funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 15 12th-st., near 7th-av.

In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 31, WILLIAM Z. S. EGINTON, son of William and Olivia Eginton, aged 9 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 45 Hammerly-st. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery.

In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 31, of consumption, JOHN C. WINTERS, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the Stanton-st. Baptist Church, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, and also Corinthian Lodge, No. 231, and Lebanon Encampment, No. 19, I. of O. F., the Exempt Firemen and the members and ex members of Second Company Washington Grays, from his late residence, No. 146 Suffolk-st., on Sunday, Sept. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M.

At Mohawk, Herkimer Co., N. Y., Aug. 29, MARY J., eldest daughter of Alex. J. Henderson, in the 22d year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father No. 164 Madison-st., on Saturday, Sept. 2, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

At New-Rochelle, on Wednesday, Aug. 30, IDA HUNGTON, youngest child of Wm. P. and E. A. Dana, of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 2 years and 5 months.

Funeral will take place on Saturday, Sept. 2, at 4 o'clock, from No. 127 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 31, of dropsy, PHEBE EVERIT, in the 52d year of her age.

Her funeral will take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her brother, Valentine Everit, No. 80 Clark-st., Brooklyn. Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend. Her remains will be taken to Westbury, for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug 28, WILLIAM R. T. NEXSEN, son of Geo. H. and Catherine M. Nexsen, aged 13 years, 5 months and 1 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his parents No. 21 Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

At Tompkinsville, L. I., on Thursday, Aug. 31, ABRAHAM C. F. RANDOLPH, son of Samuel F. Randolph, aged 13 years.

At Fordham, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Thursday, Aug. 31, AULLEY, wife of John Valentine, aged 62 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, Sept. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the house, and 3½ o'clock P. M., at the Dutch Reformed Church at Fordham. Conveyances will be in readiness at the Fordham depôt, on the arrival of the 2½ o'clock train of cars from the City Hall.

At New-Germantown, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 31, WILLIAM LAMBERT, in the 73d year of his age.

In Boston, Mass., on Tuesday, Aug. 29, Mrs. AUGUSTA LOUISA, wife of Isaac H. Lurgdon, aged 31.

At Middletown Point, on Friday, Sept. 1, CAROLINE M. MAIRS, widow of the late Samuel Mairs.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her father, at Middletown Point, on Saturday, Sept. 2, at 11 o'clock A. M. The steamer *John Hart* leaves foot of Murray-st., at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving in time for the funeral.

At Newburgh, on Saturday, Aug. 26, Rev. JOHN MCLINSEY, D. D., of Crawford, Orange Co., N. Y., aged 82 years and 9 days.

At White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y., on Friday, Sept. 1, of cholera, PETER BROWN PRINCE, aged 38 years.

Further notice of the funeral will be given.

At Yonkers, on Friday, Sept. 1, WILLIAM LYMAN, second son of Wm. L. and Isabella A. Atwater, aged 3 years.

Funeral services will be held on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 2, at 5 o'clock.

At New-Rochelle, on Friday, Sept. 1, WILLIAM LYMAN, second son of Wm. L. and Isabella A. Atwater, aged 3 years 4 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his father, at the above place.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Markets see Sixth Page

FRIDAY, Sept. 1—P. M.

The day has been a disastrous one for the Stock Market, especially for Erie, which sold at 32@31¾, and after the Second at 31 for 300 shares—being a decline of 3½ ₩ cent. since yesterday evening; 4,100 shares changed hands. 2,400 shares Reading were sold, but at a decline, at the close, of 1 ₩ cent. New-York Central declined 2 ₩ cent., with sales of 1,300 shares. Cumberland Coal fell ½ ₩ cent., with but moderate sales. A great falling-off is observable in Hudson River Railroad Stock, though only 100 shares were sold. The decline was 6 ₩ cent. Canton fell off ¾. Nicaragua Transit shares were the only buoyant securities. These rose 1½ ₩ cent.; 3,300 shares were sold. Erie Convertible Bonds, of 1871, fell 2 ₩ cent., and the Income Bonds 1. Illinois Central Railroad Bonds, on the contrary, rose 1½ ₩ cent. Southern Michigan Stock was firm. Jersey Zinc sold down to 5¾. At private sale, 300 shares Berdans Stock sold at 12@12¼. The market closed with a sort of helpless feeling.

The payments through the Clearing House this morning were $14,763,443 40, and the balances $781,909.

The Liverpool steamer to sail hence to-day, will take between $900,000 and $1,000,000.

There has been a good demand for Sterling Exchange at 109¾. The range is 109¾@109¾ Francs are steady at 5.11¼@5.13¾.

There is a greater demand for Money. The offerings of paper with the Banks and at the Brokers are increasing. The supply of money is, however, good for such securities as are fully appreciated. Railroad paper is in the market, but [illegible] quoted at 12 ₩ cent. and upwards. [illegible] and are sold at 7 ₩ cent. discount. Short [illegible] in offering on call full collaterals is placed.

The Dry Goods trade has been rather active during the week, but at declining prices, especially of silks. Foreign cloths are very heavy in price, but there are no forced sales, as of silks. The silk importers have been injuring their own best customers by forcing sales below cost, and much below what their customers bought goods at last season,—many of which are still unsold by them.

The Chemical Bank has been victimized by an adventurer calling himself JAMES BISHOP, who forged the name of JOHN THOMPSON, of No. 1 Wall-street, to a check on the American Exchange Bank for $12,000, and also forging the signature of the Bank Clerk certifying the check. This he deposited with the Chemical Bank and drew the amount out the same day. The Chemical Bank sent the check to the American Exchange Bank who at first passed it but late in the day discovered the forgery, and returned it to the Chemical Bank who will lose the amount. The Police are engaged in looking after the forger.

The interest coupons due this day on the Six ₩ Cent bonds of the City of Peoria, Illinois, are now in course of payment at the office of Messrs. J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 20 Exchange-place.

The Bulls head Bank went into operation yesterday. Its Commencement was made the occasion of a public dinner.

The following is the weekly import of Dry Goods at this port, for the week ending Aug. 30:

	CONSUMPTION ENTRIES. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSE'D. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	1,721	$639,597	504	$190,117	591	$146,750
Man. of Cotton	1,130	489,199	304	87,585	221	73,112
Man. of Silk	721	573,698	668	118,321	179	97,755
Man. of Flax	713	174,891	284	53,563	173	37,475
Miscellaneous	264	112 910	400	22,909	1	329
Total	$4,729	1,990,195	2,156	$472,516	1,175	$354,421

Cincinnati Stock Sales, by KEWSON & HOLMES, at the Stock Board, Merchants' Exchange, and at private sale, for the week ending Aug. 30:

20 shares Ohio and Mississippi R. R. Stock, with int.	60
15 shares Ohio and Mississippi R. R. Stock, with int.	58
30 shares Ohio and Mississippi R. R. Stock, with int.	60
34 shares Marietta and Cin'ti R. R. Stock, with int.	28½
38 shares Marietta and Cin't R. R. Stock, with int.	27
45 shares Cin., Wil. & Zanesv'e R. R. Stock, with int.	42
40 shares Cin., Wil. & Zanesv'e R. R. Stock, with int.	41
60 shares Cin., Wil. & Zanesv'e R. R. Stock, with int.	39
20 shares Cin., Wil. & Zan sv'e R. R. Stock	54
38 shares Columbus & Xenia R. R. Stock	93
80 shares Greenville & Miami R. R. Stock, with int.	18
40 shares Dayton & Western R. R. Stock	30½
16 shares Cin., Ham. & Dayton R. R. Stock	50
50 shares Central Indiana R. R. Stock	50
44 shares Covington & Lexington R. R. Stock, with int.	50
80 shares Little Miami R. R. Stock	96
10 shares Little Miami R. R. Stock	97
50 shares Little Miami R. R. Stock	98
32 shares Little Miami R. R. Stock	99
40 shares Junction R. R. Stock, with int.	14

Messrs. Uhlhorn & Frederickson's Cotton Circular, Sept. 2, 1854.

The transactions in the market since our last circular report of the 19th ult. has been of a limited character. For the week, ending Aug. 26, the sales did not exceed 3,500 bales, market closing in buyers' favor.

For the week closing at date, the operations have been confined to about 2,500 bales, at considerable irregularity in prices, but generally at a full ¼c. ₩ lb. decline from quotations of last week. The continuation of favorable weather in the Cotton regions, together with the absence of encouraging advices from Europe, have tended to stop all inquiry for Cotton until a later period. The *Europa's* accounts were received here (*vid* telegraph) on the morning of the 31st ult., reporting ¼d. ₩ lb. decline—moderate sales, and a general desire to sell. These accounts were not anticipated—in fact some improvement was looked for, and in absence of which our market closes heavy at the quotations above.

The small business doing at the Southern ports is at easier rates, new Cotton comes in quite freely for the season, and is generally of a high grade, with good staple and color.

GROWING CROP.—The weather for the growing plant is of the most favorable character, and picking is going on extensively.

STOCK IN NEW-YORK.—The stock on hand here is now being taken, and will exceed that estimated by 10 to 12,000 bales. The amount on hand being about 27,000 bales. Last evening closed the cotton year for the United States, and so soon as the several returns can be received by mail from the receiving ports, the official statement of the crop for 1853–4 will be declared, which will probably be in time for our next.

	Bales.
Total receipts from September 1, 1853	2 887,000
Total receipts from September 1, 1852	3,214,000
Decrease	327,000
Total exports to foreign ports, 1853	2 290,000
Total exports to foreign ports, 1852	2,528,000
Decrease	238,000

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	New-Orleans. Mobile. and Texas.
Ordinary	7¼	7¼	7¼
Middling	9¼	9¼	9¼
Middling Fair, ₩ lb.	10¼	10¼	10¾
Fair, ₩ lb.	11	11	11¼

The Albany *Journal* of Sept. 1, publishes the following statement of the quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide water during the fourth week in August, in the years 1853 and 1854, as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1853	109,644	401,745	210,925	28,177
1854	14 338	54,654	426.836	14 095
Dec.	95,806	Dec. 847,091	Inc. 215,921	Dec. 14,092

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide water from the commencement of navigation to the 31st of August, inclusive, during the years 1853 and 1854, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1853	1,422,092	2,895,634	1,568,444	207,674
1854	615,547	2,381,421	4,692,674	269,010
Dec.	806,455	Dec. 514,218	In. 3,094,230	Inc. 61,816

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide water from the commencement of navigation to the 31st of August, inclusive, during the years 1852 and 1854, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1852	1,844,467	2,777,764	3,641,231	110,871
1854	615.547	2,381,421	4,692,674	269,010
Dec.	1,228,866	Dec. 890,343	Inc 1,621,383	In 158,139

By reducing Wheat to Flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide water this year, compared with the corresponding period of last year, shows a decrease of 909,297 bbls. of Flour

The following table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide water from the commencement of navigation to the 31st of August inclusive, during the years 1852, 133 days; 1853, 183 days; 1854, 122 days:

Canal opened	April 26, 1852.	April 26, 1853.	May 1, 1854.
Flour, bbls	1,844,467	1,422,602	615,617
Wheat, bushels	2.776.764	2 895,634	2,381.421
Corn, bushels	3,641,231	1,568,444	4,692,674
Barley, bushels	110,871	207,694	269,010
Rye, bushels	145 871	48,146	269 019
Other grains, bushels	2,650,646	1,786,676	2 989,973
Beef, bbls	20,670	25,678	9,816
Pork, bbls	67,731	95,826	129,245
Ashes, bbls	25,744	28,196	15,672
Butter, lbs	875,180	997,955	855,963
Lard, lbs	8,124,858	9,586 852	15,278,663
Cheese, lbs	652 263	348,426	180,736
Wool, lbs	6.078,664	4.971,937	1,581,582
Bacon, lbs	8,267,959	18,635,654	17,018,621

The Albany *Journal* of Sept. 1, says the receipts for the third week in August, 1854, were $87,082. During the same period last year they amounted to $105,771. Decrease, $18,699. The total decrease from last year, $161,780. It adds that the drouth which has prevailed so generally, has had an important influence upon the business of the Canals. Not only have many of the Flouring Mills been unable to run, but the water has been so low, at intervals, that navigation has been seriously interrupted. It is believed, nevertheless, that more than the deficiency from last year will be made up before the close of navigation.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 31.

Our COTTON market is unchanged in price with a moderate demand. The sales to-day were 1,600 bales. FLOUR is firm at $8. The prices for CORN are considerably higher, and it is scarce at 75c.@85c. PORK firm at $15@$15 25.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Sept. 1.

The stock of COTTON here, including shipboard, is 23,450 bales. The sales for the last two days were 500 bales. FLOUR firm, at $7 87@$8. BACON firm; sides quoted at 7¾c.@8c. MESS PORK at $15 25. CORN is unchanged, with a limited business.

The total receipts of the new COTTON crop were 14,000 bales.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Sept. 1.

The COTTON sales for the week were 1,700 bales at prices varying from 6¼c.@10¼c. For Fair there was a decline of ¼c.@¼c. Middling Uplands quoted at 9¼c. The receipts for the week were 4,000 bales. The stock exclusive of shipboard amounted to 14,250 bales.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Friday—First Board*—$500 Long Island Railroad 6s, 64½; $1,000 Wilmington Railroad 6s, 87½; $1,000 Reading 6s, '70 74½; $3,000 Camden and Amboy 6s, ' 75, 97; 100 Reading Railroad, 39½; 400 Morris Canal, 11½; 50 do, 11½; 50 Norristown Railroad, 56½.

Between Boards—50 Pennsylvania Railroad, 44½.

Road, 11½@11¾; Vicksburg and Jackson Railroad, [illegible]; Grand Gulf Railroad, [illegible]; Canton Company, [illegible].

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship *Knoxville*, Ludlow, Savannah—P. D. Mumford, S. Mumford, W. T. Goodwin, J. S. F. Read, E. Carey, H. Silber, Miss Z. Summer, C. C. Casey, F. Nefemann, J. H. Fernand, lady, 2 children and servant, J. F. Cooson, Miss C. A. Condor, J. Rinch and lady, Miss Maria Welsh, Louis Fallignat, Miss Eliza Fallignat, G. N. Carcenter, John J. Butler, Wm. Deady, Miss Ann Luther, Miss Jane Smith, Mrs. D. Learett, James Washburn, lady and servant, Master K. Washburn, Master J. H. Washburn, Miss Barnet, Mrs. Frankenstein, W. Bartnett, M. Briggs, Mrs. J. Savage, Miss Eliza Savage, Misses H. and G. Savage, Miss Nancy Crilly, Mrs. Plumensweig, A. S. Hughes, Mrs. W. N. Habersham, 2 infants and two nurses, Master R. Habersham, Master W. Habersham, Master J. E. Habersham, Miss Anna Habersham, Miss Susan Habersham, R. Fay, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Broughton and child, G. M. Waldberg, J. R. Pelton, G. J. Smith, lady and 2 children, Miss Anna Smith, Miss Laura Smith, Mr. J. C. Pesmarest.

In brig Tornado, from Bermuda—Mrs. Hanbe, D. Hunt, Mrs. Hunt, A. J. Hunt, J. Grunthen, D. McCall, A. E. D. Motzis, C. H. Gibert, M. McGill, H. J. McGill, M. McGill, Q. McGill, G. M. Kemp, D. Duncomb, J. Trawoer, E. Trayner, J. Clark, H. McCarthy, J. McCarthy, J. Ingraham.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5 27 | Sun sets.....6 31 | Moon sets 12 36

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 3 01 | Gov. Island. 2 41 | Hell Gate..... 4 45

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK...FRIDAY, SEPT. 1.

Cleared.

Steamship Arctic, Luce, Liverpool, E. K. Collins.

Ships Windsor Castle, Rogers, Quebec, D. Pilkington; St. Dennis, Eollansbee, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Epaminondas, Swain, Valparaiso, Alfred Ladd; Fidelia, Dixon, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall; Wm. Jarvis, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham.

Barks North Sea, Farrens, City Point, Funche & Meincke; Columbia (Br.), Christie, Hondoraay, A. Leary; Elise, (Hamb.) Brusa, Hamburg, F. Kark; Nord Amerika, (Ham.) G. Rech & Kurnhardt; F. & Cazneza, Webber, Maracaibo, Agrad, Love & Co.; Sir Isaac Newton, Richelieu, Rochfoucho, L. Rumbold & Co.

Brig Oregon, Mathews, Hallowell, F. W. Rome; E. S. Penny, Dapir, St. Jago, (Cuba,) John Thompson; Cornair, (Br.) Bradford, St. John, N. B. Rosmo & Dinviddie; Correo, Goodwin, Crudard,

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 924. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

...Three...
...10 cents.
...20 cents.

NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES,
...Sunday Excepted, (Sundays excepted.) One ... will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock P. ... will be sent by mail or sold at the same rates as the ... Times.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Crescent City.

The United States Mail Steamer *Crescent City*, JOHN MCGOWAN, Commander, left New-Orleans at 8 A. M., of the 29th ult., for New-York, via Havana, at which port she arrived early on the morning of the 29th, and sailed for New-York at 12½ P. M. of the same day, arriving yesterday morning. The *Crescent City* brings 76 passengers, a heavy cargo, and $22,000 in silver specie for this port.

In Havana, the fever had almost entirely disappeared. A Spanish mail steamer, and 3 men-of-war arrived in Havana on the 28th ult., bringing duties from Spain to the 8th, and about 1,000 troops for the Island.

Much gratification was expressed at the appointment of General CONCHA as Captain General, and great preparations were on foot for his reception.

Sugar and Coffee crops were reported as looking finely. Aug. 29, 12 miles N. E. of the Moro, exchanged colors with a French ship, beating up the Gulf. 30, at 8 A. M., off Cape Florida, passed a ship with painted ports, showing a white burgee with dark border and long name, also a French ship with all signals flying, but could not make them out, both ships bound north. Sept. 1, at 1 P. M., 60 miles S. S. W. of Cape Hatteras passed a bark showing white signal with letter O.—*Elizabeth Jay* of Philadelphia from Havana, same day at 4.30 of Cape Hatteras, N. by E. 25 miles, passed bark *R. B. Gamble* and a ship showing a white signal with red centre, both bound north.

Havana Markets.

HAVANA, Monday, Aug. 28, 1854.

Since the 11th inst., date of our last report, there has been less activity in our SUGAR market, partly attributable to continued unfavorable advices from Europe, but chiefly owing to firmness of holders. A sale on contract for 2,000 boxes of inferior quality is reported to have been made at 5 rls. for Cucaruchos, 5½ rls. for Browns, 6 rls. for Yellows, and 7 rls. for Whites. The stock in the city and the Regla Warehouses is estimated to be now about 105,000 boxes against 200,000 boxes in 1853, and 120,000 boxes in 1852, same periods. Prices not having undergone any change, we repeat our last quotations, viz.:

Whites.....	6½@9 rls.	Browns.....	5½@5½ rls.
Fine yellows..	6½@7½ rls.	Cucaruchos....	4½@5 rls.

Good to prime do 6 @6½ rls.

MOLASSES—Has further advanced and cannot now be had under 3 rls. in the harbor, and 2½@3 rls. at outports. Transactions have been small, for want of suitable vessels to carry the article. Exported—1,369 hhds. to Portland; 370 Boston; 214 Providence, R. I.; 150 St. Johns, N. F., and 18 Canary Islands—in all, 2,061 hhds.

COFFEE—Remains at our last quotations. No sales of importance have come to our knowledge.

CIGARS—Of superior brands continue to be in demand at former rates. Exported—2,472 mille to the United States, 918 Hamburg, 641 France, 483 Spain, 427 Antwerp and 130 other ports—in all 5,071 mille.

TOBACCO—Has been but sparingly bought on account of the high pretensions of holders. Exported—85,100 lbs. to Spain, 52,655 United States, 18,714 Hamburg, and 617 Bremen—in all, 157,086 lbs.

EXCHANGE—The demand for Bills since our last report has been very limited. We quote London 13@13¼ ₱ ct. prem.; Paris ¼@1 ₱ ct. prem.; New-York and Boston, 1@1½ ₱ ct. prem.; New-Orleans, short, 2½@2¾ ₱ ct. prem.

IMPORTS—Prices of provisions of all kinds have advanced, owing to the small stock on hand at the date of our last report and subsequent limited supplies. RICE—400 bags Valencia at 11½ rls. arrived, and 350 bags at 11½; 184 casks, 30 halves and 80 bags Carolina, per *Charleston*, at 12½, and per *Somers* 289 casks at 12, and 93 casks, 30 halves and 42 bags at 12½; 226 casks from Philadelphia retailed at 12, 12½, 12½ and 12¾; 100 casks from New-York at 12½, and 100 bags per *Isabella*, from Charleston, at 13. Stock on hand, 600 casks.

FREIGHTS—To Europe are nominally the same, say £2 5s.@£3—nothing doing. For the United States they are more active—$1 50 ₱ box for Sugar, and $3 50 ₱ hhd. for Molasses, is now the going rate.

ADOT, SPALDING & CO.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

SURRENDER OF BOMARSUND CONFIRMED.

THE CHOLERA IN THE EAST.

MELANCHOLY AND INGLORIOUS LOSS OF LIFE.

BLOCKADE OF ARCHANGEL.

Austria Supposed to be about to Occupy Wallachia.

Two Turkish Brigs Destroyed By a Russian Steamer.

Official Documents Relating to the Conduct Of Austria.

The Times and News on the Good Understanding Between the United States and Russia.

KOSSUTH'S SPEECH AT HANLEY.

The English Press on the Reciprocity Treaty.

THE POTATO DISEASE IN IRELAND.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN—ROYAL DECREE.

George N. Sanders's Proclamation to The Swiss Republic.

LETTER TO GARIBALDI.

Vessels Advanced—Cotton and Breadstuffs Declined.

The United States steamer *Pacific* sailed from Liverpool at 11.10 A. M., of Wednesday the 23d ult. She had very heavy west winds the first six days. Saturday 2d, passed ship *Star of the Ocean* bound west. Ten miles east of Fire Island, passed bark *Angela Brewer*, of Rockland.

The *Africa* arrived out at 6½ o'clock, morning of Sunday the 20th.

The news by the *Pacific* is not of extraordinary importance. The intelligence from the War is generally of important movements *about* to be made.

VERY LATEST.

THE WAR.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, 9 o'clock.

Sixty thousand Russians were about to be concentrated on the right bank of the Pruth under General LUDERS, in order to cover the Russian flotilla on the Danube, which would be sacrificed by the evacuation of Galatz.

The report of a defeat of the Turks near Kars is repeated.

The Paris *Moniteur* of Tuesday contains dispatches from Bomarsund. They add nothing new to previous accounts; but allusion is made to the extraordinary results of the fire from the batteries.

Orders are given not to interfere with the trade between the inhabitants of the Norweigan Finmark and those of the coasts of the White Sea, they being a poor and inoffensive population.

The *Times* has a leading article on the cholera in the East. It says, that by the last accounts from Varna, cooler weather was not expected for several weeks; and as it appeared to be thought the worst evil of the two to set sail, even if the expedition was otherwise ready, whilst the cholera was still raging, there was every prospect of the mortality continuing at a nearly equal rate. Ten or fifteen thousand are probably not too high an estimate for the dead and disabled up to the moment of embarkation. The *Times* dwells on the subject of the melancholy and inglorious loss of life, and the extreme discouragement in the camps. It inquires what are we gaining by delay, which is more deadly than battles? The result is worse than if we had lost 10,000 men in capturing Sebastopol a month ago when our arrangements were incomplete, whilst the unfortunate dead have been deprived of the glory of the inscription, "Sebastopol," upon their tombs.

VIENNA, 22d.—The firm of HENRY WETHENSTEIN & SON has suspended payment. Liabilities estimated at five millions of florins.

RUSSIA.

Archangel was effectually blockaded on the 13th inst.

London.

The firm of MORPURGO & Co., general commission merchants chiefly in the Italian trade, have suspended payment. Grain speculation believed to be the cause. Their transactions were connected with Galatz and Alexandria, and they received consignments of cotton. The house in London was of recent date, but the liabilities believed large.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.—Nothing in the shape of Foreign news transpired on Tuesday to influence the market, and the cause of dullness in the morning was chiefly temporary. An increase in the demand for money at the Stock Exchange, consequent partly on the payment of the first installment of the Turkish loan amounting to £300,000.

The last price of Turkish scrip was 7½-½.

Gold is about 018 per cent. dearer in Paris than in London, and 059 per cent. dearer in London than in Hamburg. The exchange at New-York remains ·017 per cent. in favor of England, leaving a trifling profit on the import of gold from the United States.

THE WAR.

The Baltic—Capture of Bomarsund.

Our Liverpool correspondent succeeded in procuring in time to be telegraphed per *Europa*, *vid* Halifax, the earliest intelligence of the surrender of Bomarsund to the allies on the 16th, with its garrison of 2,000 as prisoner of war.

The papers to hand by this arrival confirm the announcement. On Saturday, 19th, the English steamer *Basilik*, and the French steamer *Reine Hortense*, arrived at Dantsic with the intelligence that at 12.30 P. M., on the 16th, the fortress of Bomarsund capitulated, and the garrison, numbering 2,000, was immediately embarked on board the allied fleet. There was little loss of life on either side, the French having lost 120 in killed, and the British only three or four. The round towers behind Bomarsund, named respectively forts Tzee and Nottich, had been previously reduced,—no very difficult task, as they were garrisoned by only one hundred and twenty men each. The handful of artillerymen in Tzee made a stout defence, fifty being killed and only thirty-five taken unhurt. Nottich was carried without loss. Both forts when captured were blown up, and the main assault was then directed on the fortress of Bomarsund itself, of which the walls were badly damaged before the garrison consented to surrender. No other result could have been expected, for it was impossible that 2,000 could long have held out against a besieging army of twelve thousand, supported by a fleet in force. The honor of the victory, such as it is, belongs wholly to the French, and therefore, on Sunday, the 20th, the guns of the *Invalides* announced to the citizens of Paris the first victory of the war.

Our private accounts from Dantsic say that the number of prinoners does not exceed 1,500, and that they have have been sent to Ledsund. It was reported that a considerable proportion of the garrison had succeeded in retiring, and that it was intended entirely to evacuate and destroy the works, but the attack by the Allies prevented this intention from being fully carried into effect. An overwhelming display of force was made on the part of the Allies. No fewer than fifteen sail of the line—of which four ships and four steamers were French—lay with their broadsides within range of the fortress. The Allies claim to have found 100 pieces of cannon mounted and dismounted. Our correspondence does not state whether or not the fleet fired on the fortress, but from the circumstance that the English papers have a list of casualties incurred by the ships *Penelope*, *Heda*, *Termagant* and *Belleisle*, while "under fire at Bomarsund," it is likely they did.

From the circumstance that Admiral NAPIER had issued a notice, warning all vessels to leave the port of Riga before the 10th of August, it was surmised that Riga would be the next point of attack. An account of the Bomarsund affair, from Stockholm, 20th, mentions that a bombardment was kept up from 5 o'clock morning of the 15th till 2 o'clock afternoon of the 16th, and that part of the works were blown up, before proposals were made to surrender. The prisoners will be sent to France on board English ships. Gen. BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS had a narrow escape, a cannon ball having passed between him and the aide-de-camp with whom he was conversing.

Reported Entry of the Austrians into Wallachia.

Dispatches (of doubtful authenticity) announced by last mail that the Austrians had actually began to occupy Wallachia, but later reports from Vienna, Aug. 17, say: "It is expected that the occupation of the Danubian Principalities will take place *very soon*." EDWARD BACH (elder brother of the Minister) will go as Civil Commissioner to the Principalities.

The Paris *Moniteur*, under date Vienna 18th, one day later than the above, says: "The first Austrian corps destined to enter Wallachia, has received by telegraph its orders to march. It is thought the frontier will have been crossed this very day, through the Red-Tower Pass, by the two brigades that set out from Hermannstadt. This movement has been combined between Gen. HESS and OMAR PACHA, in conformity with the Austro-Turkish treaty.

Further Delay in Occupying the Principalities.

Correspondence of the London Times.

THURSDAY, Aug. 17.

A very strange piece of news was yesterday forwarded by electric telegraph as an *on dit*, but its correctness is now placed beyond all doubt. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF has informed the Austrian Government that the Russian troops will retain their positions, as well at Galatz and in Lower Moldavia as at Brailow and its northern environs. The reason given for this is, that Wallachia has been occupied by a hostile Turkish force instead of neutral Austrian troops. It is not known what reply Count BUOL gave to this, but the communication will probably lead to a further delay in the occupation of the Principalities, as the highest military authorities appear to have resolved not to cross the frontiers until the Russians are on the other side of the Pruth. Should this be the case, it need make no change in the arrangements of the Allies, as the Turks are fully able to keep the Russians from crossing the Danube, even if Austria should not feel inclined to interfere in the Principalities. It is reported that a few days since, when the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs announced the approaching occupation of the Principalities to the Russian Minister, he was at very great pains to call his attention to the fact that the measure was not to be considered a hostile demonstration against Russia. The Berlin Cabinet still professes to entertain the same opinions as the Austrian Government in respect to the merits of the Oriental question, but it has suddenly conceived a great respect for the Bund, and declares itself unable to take any step of importance without previously consulting that body. Within the last few days it has become obvious that the two great German Powers have totally different objects in view. If Austria could reckon on the sincere coöperation of Prussia, she would at once openly declare in favor of the Western Powers, while Prussia, if she could gain over Austria to her policy, would lose no time in announcing her resolve to maintain a strict neutrality. The German Bund has always enjoyed the special favor and support of Austria, and, as is but too often the case with *protegés*, it is now intent on displaying its ingratitude to its protector. For a time the other German Courts may be able to make head against Austria on the Oriental question; but public opinion is so tremendously strong—and particularly in Prussia—that they must eventually yield. An Austrian who returned yesterday from the Rhine Provinces assures me that he found the public in Prussia "even more hostile to Russia than it is here." That the understanding between the Austrian and Prussian Courts is not remarkably good is pretty evident from the fact, that although King FREDERICK WILLIAM is well enough to receive M. von HUMBOLDT, the sculptor, RAUCH, &c., Count ESTERHAZY, the Austrian Envoy-Extraordinary, has not yet been admitted to an audience.

German Confederation.

On the 17th inst., Austria and Prussia submitted to the Bund the Russian answer to the Austrian summons, as well as the correspondence with the Western Powers, containing the guarantees of peace required by the latter.

Prussia is arming all her ports.

PRUSSIA.

From Berlin, Aug. 18, we have a semi-official article in the *Prussian Correspondenz*, which says that the evacuation of the Danubian Principalities by the Russians does not, it is true, fulfil all the objects of the alliance of the two great German Powers, but that it grants more than was demanded by the note of Vienna of June 3. The supplementary article on the reciprocal obligations of the two German Powers is therefore completely executed. If other steps were considered necessary for the interest of Germany, fresh conventions must take place between the contracting powers on the subject of a coöperation in the sense of the Austro-Prussian treaty of 20th April last.

Black Sea.

It may be remembered that recently a Russian steamer, supposed to be the *Wladimir*, was cruising at large in the Black Sea, and causing great consternation among merchantmen. It is now said that the steamer was on her way from the United States to Sebastopol. The other day she called boldly at the coaling station at Kosloo, coaled,—destroyed two Turkish brigs there, and made off safely far the open sea.

As usual from the allied fleet we have to report—nothing. The statement is that the expedition to the Crimea is only temporarily deferred until the abatement of cholera and fever among the troops."

The Danube, &c.

No change has occurred in the situation of affairs. Bucharest is quiet in the occupation of the Turks. On taking possession of the city, HALIM PACHA issued the following Proclamation:

"The armies of your sovereign have entered this town for the purpose of maintaining tranquillity and good order, and to respect the established Government. Until it shall please him to alter existing arrangements, let no one take the initiative or turbulently demand any change, for such offenders will be severely punished. In retiring from here the Russians have confided to us the care of the sick whom they could not take with them. We will prove that we merit this confidence, and until we shall have formed hospitals in this town, they will be treated in the hospitals where they now are, with all the solicitude which the love of humanity demands, for these two empires, which are now at war, and to-morrow may be at peace, should mutually respect each other even in time of war. Such are our wishes, and in conforming to them the Wallachians will prove their loyalty and obedience to their all-powerful sovereign.

"BUCHAREST, July 27. GENERAL HALIM."

The sick to whom this proclamation refers are about 40 in number. They consist chiefly of those who were badly wounded at Giuergevo on the 7th of July. The proclamation is in Wallachian and French, and the date corresponds with the 9th of August, according to our calendar.

Beyond this, the news is of no interest.

Cholera has considerably declined at Varna and Shumla, also at Constantinople. The malady had been fearfully destructive among the French—but, at latest accounts, was beginning to abate. It is to this sickness the Emperor refers in his address to the troops—given in another column of this paper.

Considerable excitement existed at Berlin, from the circumstance that boats from the allied fleet had been discovered taking the soundings of the Prussian port of Memel.

The French Government has made contracts at Dantzic for Winter supplies for the French fleet in the Baltic. This indicates the expectation of a protracted campaign.

A "telegraph wagon" is in use in the army in Turkey. It is formed of a large coil of gutta-percha covered copper wire, attached to a self acting plow, which buries the wire a few inches below the surface of the ground. On changing quarters the wire is dug up and again used.

HALE, the "KOSSUTH rocket" man, is not dead at Constantinople, as was reported.

A letter says: "The Grand Vizier, at the instance of the British Ambassador, is organizing a plan to enfranchise all 'Rayahs,' and place them on a complete equality with the Mahomedan population." This probably refers to the negotiations of which we some time since gave full particulars.

BOU MAZA, who has obtained permission from the French Government to serve in the Turkish Army, arrived at Constantinople on the 4th.

ABD-EL-KADER expresses deep interest in the war, but does not seem inclined to take part in it personally.

Marshal PASKIEWITSCH is at Warsaw, and is in continual communication with the Southern army, and with St. Petersburg.

M. STEYER has been appointed French Consul at Batoum.

Mr. STEVENS, British Consul at Trebizonde, has just set out on a mission to Circassia.

ELIAS GEORGIEVITCH, son of GEORGE XIII., the last King of Georgia, died at Moscow on July 4.

A few days since one of the Sultan's wives died at Scutari, and was buried in the mosque at Yesi-Djami, the Ministers and high officials being present at the obsequies.

GREECE.

King OTHO is again becoming contumacious. He now refuses to disband the irregular troops.

ASIA.

The Plenipotentiaries who signed the treaty concluded on Aug. 4, between the Porte and SCHAMYL, were MEHEMET EMIN PASHA, for the Porte, and NEMIN AGA, for his uncle SCHAMYL. This treaty is virtually offensive and defensive. There is nothing late or reliable from the armies at Kars.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Official Documents relating to the Conduct of Austria—No Crop in Ireland—Distressing Accident—General News—The Times and News on the "Good Understanding between the United States and Russia.

The London *Times* copies from the New-York *Herald* an article respecting Dr. COTTMAN'S mission to Washington, and makes it the subject of an editorial, which can only be described as abominably scurrilous. The London *Daily News* has another in the same vein, and the provincial press, taking the cue, as usual, from these two papers, indulges in more than ordinary abuse of America and American institutions. The commercial advantages accruing and likely to accrue to America from the war are a particularly sore subject to the British just at present.

The following is the effusion of the *Daily News*:

No longer ago than the first of the present month we had occasion to exhibit some of the evidence (which has hitherto attracted too little attention) that the Czar is at work in the United States, no less busily than elsewhere, in making mischief for his own purposes. We showed how the outbreaks of Pro-Slavery agitation in America have always, from the Peace till this day, corresponded with the revolutionary periods in Europe; and we offered the evidence which directs attention to the Czar as the intriguer who has always found work for the Americans at home, when their Republican sympathies might be inconvenient to his objects in Europe. Perhaps our readers may remember the adventures of Senator DOUGLAS, and the services which he has rendered the Czar, after being won by the imperial flatteries which await Republicans at St. Petersburg. The New-York papers now report a case—if possible more flagrant—of the bribery on the one side and the puerile gullibility on the other. We are deeply indebted to Dr. COTTMON,—the Republican who licks the dust off Imperial shoes,—for affording so rich and so speedy a corroborative illustration of our recent remarks. We are thankful that he is so thoroughgoing a personage,—enabling us to judge of him, not only by his praises of all the ROMANOFFS, but by his account of our doings since the war began. If he had merely lauded the noble stature, fine face, winning manners, and imposing confidence of the Czar, and the accomplishments of the Royal family of Russia, people on both sides of the Atlantic would have smiled at the new instance of the ancient vulgarity of toadyism,—so very common among fierce republicans and peaceful quakers,—and no inferences might have been drawn but of the quality of that democratic principle which cannot stand an interview with royalty. But as Dr. COTTMAN presents the world with his version of the events of the war, Englishmen are able to show him up as a tool of the Czar, and Americans may haply be induced to inquire in time how it is that the Czar thus attempts to palm upon them news that is not true.

THE despotic element of the American Constitution—the institution of Slavery—gives the Czar, not only an interest in the Constitution, but a power of intervention in American politics which true Republicans in the States must be beginning to recognize with considerable dismay. It is the anomaly of Slavery in a democratic republic which is a capital implement, ready to the hand of the Czar, for breaking upon the most successful republican experiment that the world has ever seen. It was a slaveholder that he got hold of before, in Senator DOUGLAS, who has convulsed his country by driving the Nebraska bill through Congress be ore the nation could rise up to forbid its passage; and the services thus rendered to the Czar is very great, for the Nebraska bill and Fugitive Slave law together have provided such work for the Americans at home that there is no fear of their having any attention or sympathy to spare for the Turks, Poles, or Hungarians, for a long time to come. The Slaveholders and the Abolitionists are running a race for the peopleing of the Nebraska territory—trying which can first fill it with a population that shall claim or repudiate Slave institutions. The better side will win, in the end; but the contest will be long; and meantime the Czar will have no trouble with the transatlantic republicans. Such are the consequences of the Imperial affability to Senator DOUGLAS. More will ensue from the same experiment tried on Dr. COTTMAN.

Dr. COTTMAN, an American surgeon, has been residing for some months at St. Petersburg, where he has been fooled to the top of his bent by all the ROMANOFFS, the majestic aire, the gracious mother, the accomplished sons, and the beautiful daughters. Among them, they have actually made him believe that they are not only as republican as himself (which may easily be,) but as republican as the earlier Presidents, whose portraits, of course, grace the Doctor's walls at home. They lay the blame of their own despotism on the slavish nature of the nation they govern, and thus gratify his national vanity at the expense of their own people.

All this goes down with the Doctor. They have made him believe, somehow or other, that Autocracy is better than free government in Europe; and that it is more successful as to virtue and peace at home, and victory abroad. They have made him believe that Englishmen are brutal and barbarous in comparison with the slaves of despotic rule, and, moreover, that the slaves make the better soldiers and sailors. They have made him believe that the Allies have lost all manner of battles, and gained none; and that at Bomarsund especially, where (he says) there are only a dozen cannon, the English and French have done nothing more than shoot down the apples in the commandant's orchard. When he hears of the surrender of 2,000 Russians, and the real number of their cannon, he will of course cry "Fie!" at the mendacity of free nations. He believes that scarcely anybody in the capital cities of Russia ever heard of Ulea borg and other places in the Baltic Gulfs; and this, which should show him on which side the enlightenment lies, persuades him that these places are (like Bomarsund, we suppose) too small for observation. He was made to believe that the flags which he saw displayed in Russia were those of conquered English ships; whereas, the flag of the stranded *Tiger* (which the Russians fired on only when she defenceless, and which was the only lost ship) was burnt, and the Russians exhibited a forgery instead of it. He was made to believe that the only things we destroyed at Odessa were a few hovels and planks. But this is enough. Dr. COTTMAN was made to belive just what the Czar makes his own subjects believe—those subjects whom he pronounces unfit for free government.

How ridiculous must this silly republican have appeared, all the while, in the eyes of the Imperial family, who were lavishing their graces upon him. The Czar's opinion of mankind is well known. He thinks they are all made for his use; and truly it is no fault of these vulgar pseudo-republicans if he ever grows wiser. He can buy up every one of the DOUGLASSES and COTTMANS as quickly as they can swap niggers. The reason is, that they are slaveowners. Dr. COTTMAN was born in Maryland, and has been since a citizen of Louisiana, and is a planter and slaveowner. Hence his insolence towards a nation wholly free, like our own. Hence his subservience to the most insufferable tyrant of the age. Hence his poltroonery in being made the medium of proposals to steal Cuba in the hour of the distractions of Spain. Hence his bullying and his cowardice—his bragging and his adulation. Hence the smiles with which the Imperial swindler is regarding him, and the blush with which every worthy American admits him to be a citizen of that Republic.

The world will be curious to see how the authorities at Washington receive the Czar's hints about Cuba and overtures about Sitka. The world will be curious to see how often the Americans will submit to have the tub thrown out to them, and turn with docility to spend their energies upon it. The world will be curious to see whether the Czar will try his arts upon any but slaveholding Americans; and, if not, how long the 14,000,000 of citizens in the Free States will allow the 5,000,000 of the Slaves States to overrule their affairs, and make shipwreck of their national character, and admit the Czar into their Government, and expose their once-honored republic to be the comic toy of despots and the ridicule of the world. The Americans have had warning now. They see how the DOUGLASSES and COTTMANS play treason with their national name and fame. A cynic, like NICHOLAS, may find amusement in the vulgarity of Democratic tuft-hunters and Czar worshippers; but all better men will desire that our Republican cousins may become so conscious of their liability to such ridicule and disgrace as their COTTMANS can subject them to, as to devote their best energies to uproot the mischief. When they have no despotic element involved in their Democratic Constitution, it will be in no man's power to pawn their interests to despots or submit their national honor to the ridicule, the compassion, or the bitter regrets of all Europe.

The dispatch to which Lord CLARENDON replied, on July 22, to the last communication made by Russia to the Austrian Government,—also the notes exchanged on August 8 between the English, French and Austrian Ministers, were laid before Parliament on the last day of the session, but have only now been made public. We have already notified the substance of these dispatches, namely: that—Firstly, the Russian protectorate over the Principalities must be given up, and the privileges granted to those provinces by the Sultan be placed under the collective guarantee of Europe. Secondly, that the navigation of the Danube be made free. Thirdly, that the treaty of 13th July, 1841 be revised with reference to the balance of power; and Fourthly, that the Russian claim to a protectorate over the Christian subjects of the Porte must be given up. All of which terms Austria is made cognizant of, and agrees not to treat except on these bases.

We give the documents *in extenso*.

The Earl of Clarendon to the Earl of Westmoreland.

FOREIGN OFFICE, July 22, 1854.

MY LORD: I have to acknowledge the receipt this day of your Lordship's telegraphic dispatch, by which Her Majesty's Government learn that Prussia has declined to attend the conference which Count BUOL proposed to summon for the purpose of communicating the answer to the demands addressed by Austria to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, and that it will in consequence be transmitted by Count BUOL to Count COLLORADO for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

Her Majesty's Government, however, being already in possession of this answer, and having taken it into mature consideration, I shall no longer delay communicating to your lordship the views which they entertain with respect to it.

It is unnecessary to dwell at any length upon the arguments by which Count NESSELRODE endeavors to throw upon the Western Powers the responsibility of the war which Russia alone has provoked. Count NESSELRODE objects to the form of the summons addressed to Russia by England and France, and maintains that this summons, rendered imperative by the acts of Russia, was the true cause of war; but he takes no account of the long series of negotiations during the past year, nor of the repeated warnings which were given to Russia by France and England, and he chooses to forget that it was the invasion of the Principalities by Russian troops which first disturbed the peace of Europe, and which has rendered abortive every effort for its restoration. The dispatch of Count BUOL to Count ESTERHAZY, to which Count NESSELRODE'S dispatch is an answer, points out clearly upon whom the responsibility falls of the present state of things; and in the protocol of the 9th of April the Four Powers have solemnly recorded their opinion that the summons addressed to Russia by England and France was founded in justice.

The opinion of Europe has been pronounced in favor of the course pursued by England and France, and it is needless, therefore, that they should defend themselves against the accusations of Russia. I proceed to examine the other points contained in the Russian answer. In the first place, if the demands of Austria, supported by Prussia, are considered in a purely German sense, it is impossible that the answer of the Russian Cabinet can be considered satisfactory by the two German Powers. The main points put forward in Count BUOL'S dispatch to Count ESTERHAZY were:

1. The necessity of a speedy evacuation of the Danubian Principalities.

2. The impossibilities of making this evacuation, required by the essential interests of Germany, dependent upon conditions which it was out of the power of Austria to insure.

But Russia fixes no limit whatever to the occupation of the Principalities; and she looks upon an armistice as a previous condition *sine qua non* of the withdrawal of her armies beyond the Pruth.

The injury, then, which in the opinion of Austria and Prussia the Russian occupation inflicts upon the Germanic Confederation continues unabated; nay, more, it is aggravated by the refusal of Russia to attend to the just demands of the two German Powers.

Count NESSELRODE professes, it is true, to adhere to the principles laid down in the protocol of the 9th of April; but this declaration is worth little, as long as the Russian troops remain on Turkish soil.

In fact, the evacuation of the Principalities is essential to the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, and their occupation is in itself a flagrant breach of the public law of Europe.

The crisis which disturbs the peace of the world had its origin in the passage of the Pruth; and it is impossible to admit the pretensions of Russia to make the reparation which she owes for an act universally condemned, dependent upon the exigences of a position which she has voluntarily created for herself.

Nor can England and France consent to an armistice upon the vague assurances given by Count NESSELRODE, of the pacific disposition of the Russian Government. After making such great efforts and sacrifices, and engaged as they are in a cause so just, the Allied Powers will not stop in their course without the certainty that they will not again be called upon, after a short interval, to recommence the war. The particular conditions of peace must depend upon too many contingences for it to be possible to lay them down definitively at the present moment. Her Majesty's Government have, however, no hesitation in stating the guarantees which, in their opinion, and in that of the French Government, are essential to secure the tranquillity of Europe from future disturbances. These guarantees are naturally suggested by the dangers to guard against which they are required.

Thus Russia has taken advantage of the exclusive right which she had acquired, by treaty, to watch over the relations of Wallachia and Moldavia with the suzerain Power, to enter those provinces as if they were part of her own territory.

Again, the privileged frontier of Russia in the Black Sea has enabled her to establish in those waters a naval power which, in the absence of any counterbalancing force, is a standing menace to the Ottoman empire.

The uncontrolled possession by Russia of the principal mouth of the Danube, has created obstacles to the navigation of that great river, which seriously affect the general commerce of Europe.

Finally, the stipulations of the treaty of Kutschuk-Kainardji, relative to the protection of the Christians, have become, by a wrongful interpretation, the principal cause of the present struggle.

Upon all these points the *statu quo ante bellum* must undergo important modifications.

Her Majesty's Government cannot doubt that the Austrian Government will admit that these views are in accordance with the principles laid down in the protocol of April 9; and that it would be difficult to restrict within more moderate bounds the inquiry which, by that protocol, the Four Powers engaged themselves to make in common, as to the means best calculated to maintain the Ottoman Empire, by attaching it to the general balance of Europe. But it is remarkable that to this passage in the protocol of the 9th of April—the only passage of capital importance, implying, as it does, the necessity of a European revision of the ancient relations of Russia and Turkey—Count NESSELRODE carefully avoids making the slightest allusion.

In fact, the profession of the Russian Cabinet, that it adheres to the principles laid down by the Conference at Vienna, contains nothing which is of a satisfactory nature.

Her Majesty's Government are at a loss to understand the meaning of Count NESSELRODE'S declaration, that the integrity of the Ottoman Empire will not be menaced by Russia so long as that integrity is respected by the Powers who now occupy the territory and waters of the Sultan. What comparison can be drawn between the invaders and the defenders of the Turkish territory? What analogy can exist between the presence of the allied troops at the invitation of the Porte, under the authority of a diplomatic conviction, and forcible invasion of the Ottoman territory by the Russian armies?

It is unnecessary to say anything further as to the conditions which are attached by Russia to the evacuation of the Principalities; and I come now to that paragraph in Count NESSELRODE'S dispatch which relates to the situation of the Christian subjects of the Sultan.

It amounts to nothing less than this, that the Russian Cabinet includes among the ancient privileges which are to be preserved to the Greek Church, the entire rights which flow from the protectorate, civil as well as religious, claimed by Russia; but it cannot for a moment be supposed that the system established by such a Protectorate, even if it were based upon a European guarantee, could be compatible with the independence and sovereign rights of the Porte.

Her Majesty's Government is very far from saying that Europe can be indifferent to the amelioration of the condition of the Christians in Turkey; on the contrary, they think that Europe ought to take an active interest in the welfare of the Rayah population, and ought to come to an understanding as to the best mode of taking advantage of the generous intention of the Sultan towards his Christian subjects; but at the same time they are firmly convinced that the reforms which are needed in the Government of the various Christian communities in the Ottoman Empire, can only be effectually and beneficially carried out by the Porte taking the initiative with regard to them, and that if such reforms are to be promoted by any foreign influence, it can only be by means of friendly counsel and advice, and not by an interference grounded upon treaty engagements into which no State could enter without abdicating its independence.

In fine, it appears to Her Majesty's Government that the respective situations of the different Powers are in no way whatever changed; they are only more clearly marked out by the answer of the Russian Cabinet. England and France must, therefore, continue in the attitude of belligerents on the other hand, as the Principalities have not been evacuated.

Austria and Prussia will, no doubt, consider that the obligations of the Treaty of the 20th of April, strengthened, so far as Austria is concerned, by her separate engagement with the Porte, subsist in all their force, and that now the time has arrived for their fulfillment.

I have thus fully explained to you the views of

I have the honor to request [illegible]
I waited this evening upon Count [illegible]
ment, and signed the note, (No. 1,) and [illegible]
exchange the note (No. 2) [illegible]
copies of which I have the honor herewith [illegible]
mit to your Lordship.

VIENNA, Tuesday, [illegible]

The undersigned, &c., has the honor to [illegible] to Count BUOL, &c., that he has received from his Government the order to declare, in the [illegible] note, that it appears from the confidential [illegible] sations held between the Courts of Vienna, [illegible] Paris, and of London, in conformity with the [illegible] sage of the protocol of the 9th of April last, by which Austria, France and Great Britain have engaged themselves, together with Prussia, to [illegible] means of again connecting the existence of the [illegible] toman Empire with the general equilibrium of Europe, that the three Powers are equally of opinion that the relations of the Sublime Porte with the Imperial Court of Russia cannot be [illegible] on solid and durable bases—

1. If the protectorate hitherto exercised by the Imperial Court of Russia over the principalities of Wallachia, Moldavia and Servia be not discontinued for the future; and if the privileges conceded by the Sultans to these provinces, dependencies of their empire, be not placed under the collective guarantee of the Powers, in virtue of an arrangement to be concluded with the Sublime Porte, and the stipulations of which should at the same time regulate all questions of detail.

2. If the navigation of the Danube at its mouths be not freed from all obstacle, and submitted to the application of the principles established by the acts of the Congress of Vienna.

3. If the treaty of the 13th of July, 1841, be not revised in concert by the high contracting parties in the interest of the balance of power in Europe.

4. If Russia do not give up the claim to exercise an official protectorate over the subjects of the Sublime Porte, to whatever rite they may belong; and if Austria, Great Britain, France, Prussia, and Russia do not lend their mutual assistance to obtain as an initiative from the Ottoman Government the confirmation and the observance of the religious privileges of the different Christian communities, and to turn to account, in the common interest of their co-religionists, the generous intentions manifested by His Majesty the Sultan, at the same time avoiding any aggression on his dignity and the independence of his Crown.

The undersigned, moreover, is authorized to declare that the Government of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, while reserving to themselves the right to make known, whenever it may be useful, the particular conditions which they may put forward in the conclusion of peace with Russia, and to introduce in the general negotiations above specified such modification as the circumstances of hostilities may render necessary, are decided not to discuss and not to take into consideration any proposition from the Cabinet of St. Petersburg which shall not imply on its part a full and entire adhesion to the principles on which they are already agreed with the Governments of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria and of His Majesty the Emperor of the French.

The undersigned, &c. WESTMORELAND.

VIENNA, Tuesday, Aug. 8.

The undersigned, Minister of Foreign Affairs of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, hastens to acknowledge the receipt of the note which his Excellency the Earl of Westmoreland, &c., did him the honor to address to him on the 5th of this month, and to declare in his turn that it appears from the confidential conversations held between the Courts of Vienna, of Paris, and of London, in conformity with the passage of the Protocol of the 9th of April last, by which Austria, France, and Great Britain have engaged themselves, together with Prussia, to seek the means of again connecting the existence of the Ottoman empire with the general equilibrium of Europe, that the three Powers are equally of opinion that the relations of the Sublime Porte with the Imperial Court of Russia cannot be established on solid and durable bases—

1. If the protectorate hitherto exercised by the Imperial Court of Russia over the principalities of Wallachia, Moldavia and Servia be not discontinued for the future; and if the privileges conceded by the Sultans to these provinces, dependencies of their empire, be not placed under the collective guarantee of the Powers, in virtue of an arrangement to be concluded with the Sublime Porte, and the stipulations of which should at the same time regulate all questions of detail.

2. If the navigation of the Danube at its mouths be not freed from all obstacle and submitted to the application of the principles established by the acts of the Congress of Vienna.

3. If the treaty of July 13, 1841, be not revised in concert by all the high contracting parties in the interest of the balance of power in Europe.

4. If Russia do not give up her claim to exercise an official protectorate over the subjects of the Sublime Porte, to whatever rite they may belong; and if Austria, Great Britain, France, Prussia, and Russia do not lend their mutual assistance to obtain as an initiative from the Ottoman Government the confirmation and the observance of the religious privileges of the different Christian communities, and to turn to account, in the common interest of their co-religionists, the generous intentions manifested by His Majesty the Sultan, at the same time avoiding any aggression on his dignity and the independence of his Crown.

The undersigned is, moreover, authorized to declare that his Government takes cogniz

but, though $10 per ton cheaper, a Nova Scotia cannot land and get a customer for a bale built in John

Our [illegible] appreciate the true [illegible] prosperity which, usually [illegible] on [illegible] sides, may have the effect of throwing our American Colonies into the arms of the United States. The fact is, that our connections with the great American Republic are at this moment in a state of dangerous complication, and the misrepresentations of the *Times* may prove as injurious in the West as they have already proved in the East, the danger in both instances being that these misrepresentations are resorted to, in order to keep the people of this country in ignorance of the truth until the mischief, whatever it may be, is consummated and past reparation.

The Government of America is not playing fair, any more than our own; both Mr. SOULE in Spain, and Captain HOLLINS at Greytown, are understood to have had secret orders to go beyond their public instructions, in the hopes of getting up a row with England when she has the whole Eastern question on her hands. The American press has done much to baffle this attempt of their rulers by denouncing the act at San Juan before the real object of it was known. Whether this was done in ignorance of President PIERCE's intentions, or in sincerity, it is not easy to ascertain.

The *Times* saw all this clearly enough three days ago; but that veracious and consistent organ of Lords ABERDEEN and CLARENDON would appear to have received fresh instructions upon the subject. One thing is certain—that Russian gold is at work in certain quarters in America, and that if England allows herself to be misled by the Coalition and the *Times*, we are likely to awake some fine morning and find that, in addition to our Eastern complications, we are involved in a war with America, either on account of Cuba, or, still worse, by some juggling sale, whereby the whole of the line of the west coast of North America—a belt of thirty or forty miles wide intervening between our possessions and the Pacific—has been transferred to our enterprising cousins. This sale may be effected, notwithstanding the fact that all the harbors on that coast, the occupation of which is absolutely necessary to prevent our vast possessions on that continent being entirely cut off from the sea, are already leased by Russia to the Hudson's Bay Company, such is the real condition of affairs in America under Coalition management.

The Liberal View of the Treaty.

From the London Daily News.

The Elgin Treaty has been ratified by the Senate of the United States, and the Fisheries Dispute is over. The settlement of this treaty is creditable to the good sense, to the liberal views, and the enlightened policy of those who have been concerned in carrying it through. There were many difficulties in the way, fostered by the prejudices of both the parties to the treaty. The English were as much attached to the exclusive privileges of fishing in their own waters, as the Americans to heavy protective duties. There was, it is true, a reciprocal feeling that war was about the most unsatisfactory manner of putting an end to the dispute that could be devised, and this feeling has, very probably, had more influence in bringing affairs to an amicable termination than anything else. But, in spite of this, there was at one time the possibility that the two greatest and freest nations in the world might go to war upon a question of fishing. An imprudent act might have fired a train, the consequences of which might have been felt for the next twenty years. Both nations are sticklers for justice. The Anglo-Saxon father, no less than his son on the other side of the water, "will have his bond." Two disputants of this nature, with the material means for fighting, with all the requisite courage, and with a lingering feeling in their minds that nothing but a contest would decide who is the "beat man," might have found it very easy to quarrel upon a subject of far less importance than the fisheries, or the arrangement of a tariff. But they have not; and this must be taken as a proof that the world, as far as America and England are concerned, is getting a little wiser. We leave it to the despots of the Eastern side of Europe to look upon cannon-ball as the only proper way of settling an account; the two great Anglo-Saxon families on each side of the Atlantic understand, in spite of all their eccentricities, something more of the good time that's coming. Mr. JOHN MITCHEL will, of course, yell with disgust at any treaty which does not inflict loss and dishonor upon the country of his abhorrence; but sensible men both in the United States, in the British Colonies, and in the mother country, will see in the arrangement that has just been concluded, not only a happy means of averting a threatened collision, but a new road opened by which the two countries may make further advances in wealth and prosperity.

The Reciprocity Treaty puts an end, let us hope, to a source of misunderstanding which has existed ever since 1818, and which has within the last two years been on the point of causing open rupture between England and the United States. The limits within which fish are permitted to be caught by American fishermen on the coast of the English colonies were so loosely defined that they were subject to perpetual violation. It was felt that this state of things could not last. So, while a squadron was sent to protect our interests, diplomatists were set to work to concoct a treaty. The result is the complete settlement of the fishery question, and an arrangement of the commercial relations between the United States and British America on the basis of free trade. To British fishermen will be reserved the exclusive privilege of fishing in the river fisheries. Salmon and shellfish are also preserved to the British. With these exceptions, the fisheries are thrown open to the Americans. The Americans on their side open their seas to us. All the coasts on the Eastern side of the American Continent will be henceforward free. Thus much for the fisheries. On the other hand, the question of Free Trade has received a solution. The raw produce of the British colonies will be admitted into the United States free of duty. The trade that may be expected to result from this extension of privilege will be without doubt an immense one, and continually increasing. The United States obtain the privilege of the navigation of the St. Lawrence and of the lake canals.

An impetus will of course be given to Canadian and American commercial enterprise, by this release of trade from the fetters which have hitherto encumbered it. The two nations on either side of the boundary will, instead of fighting for exclusive privileges, make the most of the full liberty which is now the common property of both. Instead of bolstering themselves up with artificial supports, they will now cultivate to the utmost their natural strength. Wealth will be developed at a greatly increasing rate all along the boundary, and the inhabitants of the two nations, thrown more than ever into communion with each other, will learn to admire the natural good qualities of each. The Reciprocity Treaty will thus add not merely to the material wealth of each nation, but tend to bring them into closer union. There will be more frequent intercourse, and a greater community of interests. All this will tend to preserve the peace of the world. The more England and America are bound together by a multiplicity of ties, the more likelihood will there be of the preservation of peace. If the two freest Governments of the world, who are at the same time the most powerful, preserve an *entente cordiale* themselves, the attitude they will be enabled to assume will help to keep the rest of the world at peace.

There is then universal ground for congratulation at the successful termination of the Reciprocity Treaty. The Ministers under whose guidance it has been concluded deserve the best thanks of their countrymen. They have removed a standing source of contention, that might have led at any time to actual hostilities. They have opened new mines of commercial wealth. They have given an impulse to that free communication and intercourse between British America and the United States, which will have the effect of increasing mutual friendship. It is not often that diplomatists have so many reasons to congratulate themselves on the completion of their labors as Lord ELGIN may find in the success of this new treaty between John Bull and Brother Jonathan.

Designs of the United States in regard to Cuba.

From the London Morning Herald.

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 17, 1854.

There is rumor current to-day, which seems to have acquired somewhat earnest attention, that the American Government has at length thrown off the mask, so long and so loosely worn, regarding Cuba, and is resolved, *by hook or by crook, to obtain possession of the island from Spain.* Perhaps the Government may not find the conquest an easy one after all. Troubles at home, and even civil war, do not favour the designs of foreign foes to the extent that might be supposed. The blood of the people is up; and there are few parties who would not find it a relief to have their wasting energies directed against an enemy, whose aggression would unite all in a common cause. It may prove no ill news to the colonists that a corrupt Court, which squandered the resources of an ill-governed country, can no longer continue such mal-practices; and that there is better chance of justice being done them than could follow from conquest by a people with whose prevailing notions they can have no common sympathy. Whatever difficulties ESPARTERO may have to encounter, and they are serious enough, yet would he find none in the way of his taking the most prompt and energetic measures for the defence of this valuable dependency. *Take care that cousin Jonathan may not catch a Tartar.* As for the rumor itself, it is in all likelihood premature. General PIERCE bears

The Tory View of the Reciprocity Treaty.

From the London Morning Herald.

A stronger instance could hardly be given of the baneful influence which the immense circulation of the *Times* enables it to exert upon the public mind than that afforded by the tissue of monstrous misrepresentation put forward by the Ministerial organ in its yesterday's number, with regard to the treaty concluded with the United States by Lord ELGIN, and denominated, in bitter irony, a treaty of reciprocity. The fact simply was, that Lord ELGIN went to Washington to make a treaty; and when he found himself baffled by the superior astuteness of our Western relatives, his vanity would not allow of his departing without appearing to do something—and to that appearance, in strict conformity with the practice of the Coalition, which he typifies, he cannot be held to represent.

The prestige of England in the United States has suffered much, both for honesty, and, what the Americans honor far more, courage or pluck, by the disgraceful manner in which our present rulers slunk from the manly position taken up by our Consul at Charleston upon the question of the colored sailors. A glance at the American press, of any shade of politics, will prove the measureless contempt with which the Yankees regarded the surrender of the rights of British subjects (to the common decencies of humanized intercourse,) in deference to the arrogant pretensions of a small and bigotted community. It was while these feelings of contempt for the rulers of England were predominant, in the States, that the Governor of Canada appeared at the gate of the Capitol as a petitioner for a Reciprocity treaty. The extent to which he was bamboozled may be easily imagined. As we have said, Lord ELGIN's vanity led him to conclude a bad and hurried treaty, for which we are by no means sure that the Canadians will thank him, however it may be received within the bounds of the Union with approbation. Our readers will recollect that the great nursery for American seamen was the illegal fishery, which for many years they carried on, in defiance of all treaties, upon the coasts of our Nova Scotian and Newfoundland Colonies, to the great injury of the fishermen of those districts.

In 1852, upon the representations of our colonial authorities, Lord MALMESBURY put a stop to what was little less than an organized piracy, by the very simple measure of sending a few steamers to protect the coast fisheries from robbery. Loud were the outcries of the Free-Traders at the prospect of a quarrel; but things turned out very differently from their prognostics, for the Yankees themselves seemed to respect us the more for having pluck to take our own parts, and the natural result followed. The supply of sailors for the American navy declined, and, in fact, that navy became well nigh defunct, as was exemplified by the difficulty experienced in manning Commodore PERRY's expedition to Japan. However, as Lord ELGIN has concluded a reciprocity treaty, we may expect to see the United States once more enabled to man their ships, to be, very probably, used against us in Russian interests.

As for the treaty, a very few words will show what and whose its advantages are likely to prove.

The American Government concedes to us, in turn for the finest fishing ground in the world, the right of attempting to catch fish upon their coasts, down to the 36th degree of north latitude—on which line no fish of the smallest value are to be found, except shell-fish, oysters, &c., and these we *may not take.*

We give to America the right of navigating freely our rivers and canals, and in return get—*nothing.* Mississippi already laughs at our beards.

We take their sugar, rum and molasses, rice, cotton, agricultural implements, anthracite coal, and hides—carried from South America—all free.

Our colonies return timber, cattle, agricultural produce, and soft coal.

A Yankee vessel may pick up coal at Cape Breton and sell it at Montreal (both ports being within the limits of our colonies,) while a Nova-Scotian ship cannot break bulk at New-York and San Francisco. We have thrown open our coasting trade; but the Yankee keeps his to himself—like a wise man.

Again, a Nassau man (Bahamas) may buy a Yankee-built ship, and *register her anew* as British;

IRELAND.

Reports concerning the potato rot in the district around Dublin, state that the blight continues to show itself rather generally, but the hope still prevails that with a return of dry weather, its further ravage would be materially checked. In the south, especially in Tipperary, the statements are rather gloomy, but from the northern districts the accounts are more satisfactory; from Monaghan very bad.

The *Dublin Advocate* publishes a communication from a well-informed correspondent, who writes as follows:

The state of the potato seems to be the all-absorbing topic. The accounts are so exceedingly conflicting from every district that, without personal inspection, it is difficult to form an opinion on the subject. This much, however, is manifest to all, that the old disease has made its appearance in all parts of the country; the extent of its ravages, and at what point its progress may be stayed, are questions beyond our reach to divine. The nature of this disease, and the havoc it has made, up to the present, in some districts we have carefully examined, create serious apprehensions that the amount of damage already done far exceeds that of last year, and may prove, from its present type, equally as fatal as it did in 1847. The breadth of land under potatoes being so much greater than in any year since 1847, leads us to hope that we may yet have spared sufficient to leave the crop equal in quantity to the produce of the last season.

The *Dublin Evening Packet*, writing upon the same subject, has the following trite remarks, which perhaps would apply with equal force to the empiricism which prevails with regard to another and more fearful visitation of Providence:

"As to remedies, all that is written on this subject is absolute nonsense, and founded upon notions of the disease purely empirical. The cutting off or pulling up of the stalks is practiced, in entire ignorance of the subject. The amount of information which has been acquired is just sufficient to show us that the causes of, and remedies against, this wonderful disease, are alike inexplicable; and when applying supposed remedies, we are, in fact, often doing a certain and defined amount of injury for the sake of a purely speculative advantage."

Donnybrook Fair passed over very quietly this year.

ERNEST JONES, the Chartist orator, is lecturing in Belfast.

FRANCE.

The Emperor's Address to his Army.

The Emperor has just addressed the following address to his army in the East:

"Soldiers and Sailors of the Army of the East!—You have not fought, but already you have obtained a signal success. Your presence and that of the English troops have sufficed to compel the enemy to recross the Danube, and the Russian vessels remain ingloriously in their ports. You have not yet fought, and already you have struggled courageously against death. A scourge fatal though transitory, has not arrested your ardor. France and the Sovereign whom she has chosen cannot witness without deep emotion, or without making every effort to give assistance to such energy and such sacrifices.

"The First Consul said, in 1797, in a proclamation to his army: 'The first quality required in a soldier is the power of supporting fatigues and privations. Courage is only a secondary one.' The first you are now displaying. Who can deny you the possession of the second? Therefore it is that your enemies, disseminated from Finland to the Caucasus, are seeking anxiously to discover the point upon which France and England will direct their attacks, which they foresee will be decisive—for right, justice, and warlike inspiration are on our side.

"Already Bomarsund and 2,000 prisoners have just fallen into our power. Soldiers! you will follow the example of the army of Egypt. The conquerors of the Pyramids and Mont-Tnabor had, like you, to contend against warlike soldiers and against disease, but, in spite of pestilence and the efforts of three armies, they returned with honor to their country. Sold ers! have confidence in your General-in-Chief and in me. I am watching over you, and I hope, with the assistance of God, soon to see a diminution of your sufferings and an increase of your glory.

"Soldiers! farewell, till we meet again.

"NAPOLEON."

The French Emperor's Absence from Paris.

From the London Morning Herald.

PARIS, Wednesday Evening.

The Emperor of the French, having been congratulated by the Bishop of Bayonne on his *fête*-day, made the following reply:

"MONSEIGNEUR: Custom has willed it that there should be one day in the year for every nation to celebrate the *fête* of its Sovereign. In the presence of this general manifestation, and of the prayers which are addressed to Heaven throughout the whole of France, it is the duty of the Sovereign, in his turn, to deliver himself up to a strict self-examination, in order to ascertain whether he has done everything that depended on him to merit this concert of good wishes and marks of respect. It is his duty, above all, to come to the foot of the altar to implore Divine Providence, by the intercession of the ministers of religion, to bless his efforts, to enlighten his conscience, and to give him constantly strength to do good and to put down evil.

"My presence on this day at Bayonne is a fact which I mention with pleasure, for it proves that France, calm and happy, no longer feels any of those apprehensions which oblige the head of the State to be always armed and on the *qui vive* in the capital; and it proves that France can support a distant war without her internal life ceasing to be free and regular.

"I thank you, Monseigneur, for the prayers which you address for me to Heaven; but be good enough, also, to call down its protection on our armies; for to pray for those who combat as for those who suffer, is still to pray for me."

The reply of the Emperor to the Bishop of Bayonne disposes very satisfactorily of some ridiculous rumors, which ventured to attribute his Majesty's absence from Paris on his great uncle's *fête* day to prudent precautions against some visionary plot.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Convocation of the Constituent Assembly—The Royal Decree.

MADRID, Saturday, Aug. 12.

The question of the convocation of the Cortes was finally decided on at a Council of Ministers held last night, and the *Gazette* contains the following exposition and decree:

"EXPOSITION TO HER MAJESTY.

"SENORA—In the ominous days which preceded the complete triumph of the glorious national rising, the people called for the convocation of Constituent Cortes as the best and only remedy in the painful situation to which they were reduced. The history of our times had shown them this course in the most difficult and dangerous crises. The Constituent Cortes saved the independence of the dynasty, at the same time that they laid the foundations of liberty, in the beginning of this century. The Constituent Cortes saved the dynasty again in 1837, sustained your Majesty's throne, and seated in the broad bases of public liberty and the love of the Spaniards. The Constituent Cortes will be, without doubt, in 1854, a new bond between the Throne and the people, between liberty and the dynasty—objects that cannot be debated—points

[illegible] Cortes, which may assure once and for all Representative Government, with all its legitimate consequences. But in order to make this call there have presented themselves questions grave in themselves and difficult of solution. The Council of Ministers has examined them under all their aspects, and proposes to your Majesty to resolve them in the sense most convenient to the public interests.

"The first of these questions is, whether the Cortes are to be composed solely of the Congress of Deputies, or whether the Senate is to continue as a co-legislative body, in order to form the new constitution. The Ministers are far from doubting the patriotism and high services which the Senate has rendered at a very recent period; they recognize, on the contrary, that this institution has deserved well of the country, and that to it is owing the beginning of the political regeneration which the people and the army have completed; but they cannot on this account be inattentive to the grave conflicts which two co legislative bodies, equal in facilities, might produce in forming the constitution—conflicts which it is now easy to foresee, and which, not avoided opportunely, would lead to lamentable complications, which ought to be cut off in their origin. The Council of Ministers, therefore, has thought that it ought to propose to your Majesty the convocation of the Congress of Deputies alone. In this manner it pays a just tribute of respect to our historical precedents, since the Cortes who formed the constitutions of 1812 and 1837 were one sole body; it seeks the true and genuine expression of the public feeling by suspending participation in the legislative functions to a chamber which represents another state of things and special interests; and it seeks that only your Majesty and the people, by their legitimate representatives, concur in forming the pact between the nation and the Throne. The noble confidence which your Majesty deposits in the mandatories of the country will be appreciated as befits a magnanimous and a generous nation.

"The Council of Ministers, however, does not now express its opinion respecting the grave question whether one or two bodies are to constitute the legislative power, according to the new fundamental law. It limits itself at present to say what it thinks necessary to advise your majesty respecting the Constituent Cortes. It does not restrict the liberty which it has to propose what it may esteem opportune with respect to the ordinary Cortes. This point remains entirely intact for the formation of the Constitution.

"The system which ought to be followed in the election our Deputies is another of the grave points examined in the Council of Ministers. The law of the 18th March, 1846, has produced fatal results; all its defects have been made patent on the touchstone of experience; it would not be politic or opportune. As little have your Majesty's Government thought that in so capital a subject they ought to abandon themselves to their own inspirations, but have sought among the electoral laws made by the Cortes that which has appeared most acceptable—this is the one of 20th July, 1837, which gives the greatest extension to the suffrage, contributes to give a most decided political character to the Parliament, and will cause the great general interests not to be suffocated by the narrow views of locality, of faction, or of family.

"But in adopting this law the Government have thought that they ought not to set aside two useful reforms contained in that of 1846. These are the more impartial mode of forming electoral mesas (boards which receive the votes and make the returns,) and the greater number of deputies—an increase the importance of which is better estimated by considering that Constituent Cortes are convoked, and that the latter are to be composed solely of the Congress. Thus will be attained that all the political eminences of the country may have place in them, and that all interests may be represented, and all opinions heard.

"The election of substitutes gave cause frequently for those appearing to be elected in first line as deputies who ought only to occupy a supplementary place in the intention of the election. For this reason the Council of Ministers has decided to propose that only proprietary deputies be named.

"Last, it is necessary to endeavor to prevent certain abuses which have unfortunately been observed at the elections—abuses which by their publicity and immoral character have served as a fatal example, and have powerfully contributed to the corruption of manners. The Government propose the proper corrective for this effect.

"For these considerations the Council of Ministers have the honor of submitting to your Majesty's approbation the following project of decree.

"Senora, at your Majesty's royal feet.

"The Duke DE LA VICTORIA, President of the Council of Ministers; JOQUIN FRANCISCO PACHECO, Minister of Foreign Affairs; the CONDE DE LUCENA, Minister of War; JOSE ALONSO, Minister of Peace and Justice; JOSE MANUEL DE COLLADO, Minister of Finance; JOSE ALLENDE SALAZAR, Minister of Marine; FRANCISCO SANTA CRUZ, Minister of the Home Department; FRANCISCO LUJAN, Minister of Public Works, &c.

"ROYAL DECREE.

"Attending to the reasons which my Council of Ministers has exposed to me, in accord with its opinion, I hereby decree the following:

"ART. 1. The Cortes of the kingdom, with the character of constituent, and composed solely of the Congress of Deputies, shall meet at Madrid, on the 8th of November of the present year.

"ART. 2. A deputy shall be elected for each 35,000 souls. On this basis each province shall name the number of deputies expressed in the table adjoined to this decree.

"ART. 3. The election of deputies shall be made by the method and conformably to the dispositions of the law of 20th July, 1837, with the variations and modifications expressed in the following articles.

"ART. 4. No suplentes shall be elected, and only proprietary deputies, suppressing all which the said law disposes respecting the proposal of Senators, (candidates for Senators, of which the Crown named one out of three.

"ART. 5. In order to name the president and scrutineer secretaries, each elector shall inscribe on the paper which the law provides the name of the person whom he may design as president, and of other two persons for scrutineer secretaries, he who receives the greatest number of votes remaining elected for the first charge, and for scrutineer secretaries the four who may have also obtained the majority of the vote.

"ART. 6. The voting shall only last three days, in place of the five days assigned by the 28th article of the above mentioned law.

"ART. 7. All the electors present at the time of making the scrutiny both of the votes given for the mesa and of those emitted for the election of deputies have a right to be shown, in whatever state of the scrutiny, the papers contained therein before destroying them.

"ART. 8. Three copies, certified and signed by the president and the four scrutineer secretaries, shall be drawn up of the acts of the election, conformably to what is disposed in the 32d article of the law. The commissioner who has to attend the general scrutiny shall take one of them. The other two shall be remitted by post, one to the Home Ministry and another to the Governor of the province, in letters closed and sealed, and in the envelope of which a note shall be placed expressing the document which it contains, signed by the president, the four secretaries, and the administrator or chargé of the post-office, who shall give a receipt for the said letters, which shall remain joined to the original acts. These letters shall be considered as certified by the post-offices.

"ART. 9. The Governor of the Province, on his responsibility, shall preserve the documents (pliegos) which he receives, in order to present them to the board of general scrutiny, where they shall be opened, comparing the copies of the acts contained in them with those presented by the commissioners; and if there should be any difference, the copy which the sealed document contains shall be cited and held for legitimate.

"ART. 10. The Home Minister shall pass to the secretaryship of the Congress the documents which contain the copies of the acts, and they shall be preserved there until the Cortes meet, passing to the Committee on the returns, which shall proceed to their public opening and examination. If there should appear some difference between the result of the acts contained in the sealed documents and those presented by the deputies elect, the Congress shall resolve what it esteems just.

"Given at the Palace, Aug. 11, 1854.

"Is signed by the royal hand.

"FRANCISCO SANTA CRUZ,

"Minister of the Home Department."

The Madrid *Espana* gives a sad picture of the state of affairs in some of the provinces. At Seville there is great discord; at Lerida there must, it is said, have been something serious, for the Junta of Huesca had sent off forces to aid in the protection of the inhabitants; but it is Barcelona which appears to excite the most uneasiness. The *Espana* publishes the following proclamations:

GENERAL ORDER TO THE ARMY OF CATALONIA.

SOLDIERS: The cause of liberty cannot accept the slightest stain on the standards which defend it. The battalion of Tarragona committed on the 6th a horrible crime by revolting against its officers and assassinating two of them. Orders had been given that the battalion should be decimated, but the submission which it has made, demanding to lay down its arms to implore pardon, has induced me, in interpreting the generous sentiments of the Government and the magnanimous heart of the constitutional Queen, to lessen the punishment. Impunity was impossible, and discipline called imperiously for expiation. Justice has been done. The battalion of Chasseurs of Tarragona has been

[illegible] Soldiers, I have given the Duke DE VITTORIA an assurance that the cause of liberty in Catalonia had the guarantee of the fidelity and discipline of the army. I made that declaration in your honor, and I thank you for having aided me in the task.

Your General-in-Chief,

MANUEL DE LA CONCHA.

SPEECH ADDRESSED BY GENERAL CONCHA TO THE PEOPLE OF BARCELONA.

BARCELONESE!—The enemies of ESPARTERO and O'DONNELL who are now the enemies of public tranquillity, spread calumnies in order to divide the liberals and the army, and to stain the fine page of our rising, and take away their prestige from the illustrious chiefs who are now at the head of the destinies of the nation. Men of bad character introduced among the respectable and industrious working classes, spread alarm in the city and have succeeded in causing an unfounded panic. At these solemn moments the authorities address themselves to you in order to point out a rule for your conduct; blind obedience to the Government of the Duke DE VITTORIA and maintenance of order to the last moment. Let those who think with me place themselves at my side, in order that they may know who are the enemies with whom we have to contend, and restore tranquillity to this fine city.

MANUEL DE LA CONCHA, Captain General.

BARCELONA, 5th.

It appears by the *Espana* that a movement has been got up in favor of universal suffrage. On the 8th, a deputation from the Union Club waited on ESPARTERO with an address, calling for the adoption of that mode of election. The *Diario Espanol* states that on the reiterated application of Don MANUEL DE LA CONCHA to be relieved from his post as Captain General of Catalonia, as soon as tranquillity shall have been reëstablished in Barcelona, the Government has decided on appointing General DULCE in his place, and that General DULCE was to leave Madrid on the 10th for the capital of Catalonia.

Affairs in Madrid—Gen. Prim—Espartero at the Editors' Dinner—Affairs in Barcelona—Cholera—Agitation on the Subject of a Change of Dynasty—Resignation of M. Collado.

Madrid is comparatively quiet, although not altogether tranquil. The work of disarming all citizens, except the National Guard, continues. General PRIM has reached Paris on his return from the East, having hurried back on hearing of the revolution in his native country. It is calculated that the deficit bequeathed by the SARTORIUS Ministry to the Treasury amounts to seven hundred millions of reals. M. COLLADO, the newly appointed Minister of Finance, has resigned.

At a dinner given by the Editors of Madrid, all the Ministry were present,—a most unusual occurrence. ESPARTERO proposed the toast of "Liberty!" to which O'DONNELL hastily added "The Constitutional Queen!" Mr. SOULE was invited, but sent an apology. Several new papers have already sprung into existence.

Letters of the 11th mention that Barcelona was again quiet. About 100 cases of cholera were reported a day, but the malady had assumed a milder form.

An important piece of news is published by the Paris *Patrie*. On 13th, a deputation composed of the leaders of the barricades and of the clubs, waited on ESPARTERO to request him to suppress the article in the decree convoking the Cortes, which lays down that the dynastic question cannot be discussed by the new Constituent Assembly. ESPARTERO at first replied to the deputation that they ought either to share the confidence reposed in him by the nation, or else govern in his place. A long and warm discussion ensued, at the end of which ESPARTERO, in taking leave of the deputation, recommended them to address their petition to the Council of Ministers. The delegates withdrew in great excitement. Notwithstanding these dangerous symptoms the Government is thought to be strong enough to carry out its policy.

The following are the most important passages of the proclamation by Señor SAGASTI:

"ARTICLE 1. Domiciliary visits are prohibited, except in the cases provided by law.

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Large sums have been subscribed for the widows, orphans, and wounded of the revolution.

ITALY.

Letter to Garibaldi.

The adherents of MAZZINI have addressed the following letter to GARIBALDI, relative to his explanation concerning the recent revolt at Parma:

"GENERAL: Your protest, inserted in several Piedmontese journals, has given rise to sinister interpretations. For the sake of your honor, which, having fought under your orders we have a right to defend against malignant comments, we demand of you a frank and straightforward declaration. We have shared with you the perils of war and the sufferings of exile. We have shed together our blood for the triumph of one object,—the independence of Italy. Our adversaries regard your letter as a first step towards a compromise, and an act in direct contradiction with our programme and principles. It behooves you to disabuse the over-credulous and confound the imposters."

SWITZERLAND.

The following letter from GEORGE N. SAUNDERS has been sent for publication to the London *Times*:

George N. Sander's Proclamation to the Swiss Republic.

LONDON, No. 45 Weymouth-street, Portland-place, Aug. 16, 1854.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SWISS FEDERAL CONGRESS:

DEAR SIR: As an American citizen abroad, and a fellow Republican with yourself, I frankly take occasion to present to you the sentiments awakened in my mind by a recent painful intelligence, in which, as good Democrats, every American and every Swiss is deeply concerned.

The Republic of Switzerland is dear to us the emerald oasis in the frightful desert of absolute power on the Continent; her honor, her success, her safety, are as our own. The name of WILLIAM TELL is a sound of music in the ears of every American school-boy. "TELL of the iron heart" is one of the tutelar deities which every American mother sets before the lisping child. I need not, therefore, I am sure, dwell upon the many circumstances which render it a source of intense pain that the Austrian Government should have, or even seem to have, any ground for the rumor rife in the papers, that the Swiss Republic has allowed Austria to dictate to her the suicidal policy of putting herself in opposition to the spread of Republican action on the Continent; even to the delivering up of the hunted liberator, who trusting to a natural, and as one would think, inevitable sympathy from kindred, have sought refuge within her borders. Men who are like ourselves in being Republicans, but only so far less fortunate, and for their noble perseverance and faith, so much the more meritorious than we. I cannot repress a deep solicitude that this intelligence may be untrue. The mere rumor of it has been of immense injury to Swizerland; is injuring her every day with her only sincere friends.

Like our own America, Switzerland, by the very fact of her existence, stands a moral protest against despotism. As, with us, that existence is not a matter of permission or favor, from the absolute Governments. They know very well the expansive force with which the Republican principle is endowed, and they will have no rest, night or day, till that principle is rooted up everywhere, or themselves overthrown. *Their* safety lies in stifling the Republican voice—*our* strength is in giving it breath. We are in a day when every man who has the intelligence to comprehend the spirit of it, finds himself unavoidably on the side of oppression or of protest. There is no middle ground except for barbarism or stupidity.

Switzerland occupying her present solemn responsibility as the only organized Republic in Europe, is the one country that can at this moment vindicate the claims of the European people to self-government, both by the orderly conduct of her own people, and by affording a home to the temporarily unsuccessful patriots of other lands, where at least their exemplary private virtues may have security of development, in justice to them

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Letter to Garibaldi.

The adherents of MAZZINI have addressed the following letter to GARIBALDI, relative to his explanation concerning the recent revolt at Parma:

"GENERAL: Your protest, inserted in several Piedmontese journals, has given rise to sinister interpretations. For the sake of your honor, which, having fought under your orders we have a right to defend against malignant comments, we demand of you a frank and straightforward declaration. We have shared with you the perils of war and the sufferings of exile. We have shed together our blood for the triumph of one object,—the independence of Italy. Our adversaries regard your letter as a first step towards a compromise, and an act in direct contradiction with our programme and principles. It behooves you to disabuse the over-credulous and confound the imposters."

SWITZERLAND.

The following letter from GEORGE N. SAUNDERS has been sent for publication to the London *Times*:

George N. Sander's Proclamation to the Swiss Republic.

LONDON, No. 45 Weymouth-street, Portland-place, Aug. 16, 1854.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SWISS FEDERAL CONGRESS:

DEAR SIR: As an American citizen abroad, and a fellow Republican with yourself, I frankly take occasion to present to you the sentiments awakened in my mind by a recent painful intelligence, in which, as good Democrats, every American and every Swiss is deeply concerned.

The Republic of Switzerland is dear to us the emerald oasis in the frightful desert of absolute power on the Continent; her honor, her success, her safety, are as our own. The name of WILLIAM TELL is a sound of music in the ears of every American school-boy. "TELL of the iron heart" is one of the tutelar deities which every American mother sets before the lisping child. I need not, therefore, I am sure, dwell upon the many circumstances which render it a source of intense pain that the Austrian Government should have, or even seem to have, any ground for the rumor rife in the papers, that the Swiss Republic has allowed Austria to dictate to her the suicidal policy of putting herself in opposition to the spread of Republican action on the Continent; even to the delivering up of the hunted liberator, who trusting to a natural, and as one would think, inevitable sympathy from kindred, have sought refuge within her borders. Men who are like ourselves in being Republicans, but only so far less fortunate, and for their noble perseverance and faith, so much the more meritorious than we. I cannot repress a deep solicitude that this intelligence may be untrue. The mere rumor of it has been of immense injury to Swizerland; is injuring her every day with her only sincere friends.

Like our own America, Switzerland, by the very fact of her existence, stands a moral protest against despotism. As, with us, that existence is not a matter of permission or favor, from the absolute Governments. They know very well the expansive force with which the Republican principle is endowed, and they will have no rest, night or day, till that principle is rooted up everywhere, or themselves overthrown. *Their* safety lies in stifling the Republican voice—*our* strength is in giving it breath. We are in a day when every man who has the intelligence to comprehend the spirit of it, finds himself unavoidably on the side of oppression or

[illegible] Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of [illegible], in the resolutions passed at your previous meeting, you pronounced a favorable verdict in approbation of my views about the true interest and duty of England in reference to the pending war. At the same time, you did me the great honor to declare that I have rendered good service to the people of England, by calling their attention to that true duty and interest. Please to accept my sincere thanks for this honor, and allow me to assure you that should the dispensation of Providence ever afford me occasion to be of any service to your country, I shall never be found wanting in sincere devotion to the people of England, being, as I am, strongly attached to the principle of fraternity amongst all nations, a principle I hold sacred as the key-stone of civilization, and of the kingdom of our Father in Heaven, which we pray to come. I feel also bound, with faithful thankfulness, to the people of England, from gratitude for the signal kindness I have been honored with in my exile, to an extent never perhaps experienced by a stranger, though glittering with all the lustre of worldly power, or conspicuous with merits of which there is nothing in my humble self. This sense of gratitude to the people of England will never be overruled, even by the knowledge of the sad fact that the aristocratic Government of Great Britain is a decided and dangerous enemy to the cause of national freedom on the Continent; consequently, to my country in particular. Gentlemen, I cannot claim the credit of deserving the flattering terms in which your honoring invitation is worded; but one credit I claim, that of sincerity. I know to be just, therefore I profess, that however disadvantageous were the policy of your Government to the particular interest of my own dear country, still if it were to conform to the desideratums of Great Britain's own honor, dignity, and interest, it were not just in me to complain of it, because I must own that an English Government does what it ought to do, if it provides efficiently for England's own honor, dignity, and interest. Consequently, if I condemn your Government's policy, I claim the credit that I condemn it because I in conscience believe that policy to be derogatory to England's honor and disastrous to her interests. Therefore really I feel rather sorrow than satisfaction at being entitled to say, so far as events have progressed, my views stand fully justified, and my anticipations have been borne out to a dreadful extent. I had nothing to evince me but the logic of argument—your Government had the most powerful means of action, to be evinced by them. And yet, I dare appeal to facts—I dare appeal to the opinion of the civilized world. Who has proved to be right? Your Government, in insisting to court, with all the discreditable humiliation of fear, the ruinous alliances of Austria; or, was I right in denouncing that policy as disreputable and unwise? I will not occupy the time now by holding up before your eyes the history of the last 18 months, and bring home to the Western Powers the guilt of pernicious error or ill will by their own accomplished facts, and by what they spoke, and by what they wrote. I will devote the present occasion to the analysis of those newer facts which came to pass since I last spoke publicly before a British assembly. Gentlemen, in the whole series of events since more than a year, there is only one bright spock, upon which the sad eye of humanity rests with satisfaction and joy. It is the glorious heroism of the Turkish soldier, before which cotemporary age and future history must bow with veneration and with praise. One of my Turkish correspondents thus writes to me: "England and France have spun the thread of mischief around us—the Sultan overpowered with intimidation—the Divan a passive instrument in foreign hands—OMER PACHA fettered by the intrigues of diplomacy, duplicity in the camp of our pretended protectors, irresolution in our leaders, disorder in the dispositions, errors in execution; we were brought to the brink of despair. But, Allah be praised! the death scorning heroism of the Turkish soldier restores the balance and gives us hope." Yes, gentlemen, that heroism is shining, like a revelation of Providence, amidst the gloom of an age partly corrupted, partly oppressed. I hail ye, struggling brethren, ye braves on the Danube! I hail ye thrice, ye nameless demigods of Silistria! Go on in your glorious way. Never mind the web of plots by which you are surrounded; break through them, and on! Fight, vanquish, and save the tottering world. Vanquish, and be blessed by the Lord, as you are blessed, exalted, and admired by all who are just on earth! I felt it a bounden duty, gentlemen, to pay this tribute of admiration to the heroism of the Turkish army, because I must confess that, as strange things as was my lot to experience in my tempest-tossed life, on very rare occasions have I felt my heart more revolted than at seeing the disgraceful attempt to strip the Turkish army of the best part of its glory, by claiming a share in the defeat of the Russians to the dispositions of the Western Powers, and even to the treacherous attitude of that Austria which *Punch*, with a noble indignation, branded, in full justice, with the name of the vulture preying but on carcases. It was already a sad view to see English diplomacy arresting OMER PACHA from pursuing his brilliant victory at Oltenitza, and forcing him to retrace his steps across the Danube, when, if allowed to go on, he would have easily chased the Russians home a year ago, being twice as strong on the Danube as they were, before Austrian-England and Austrian-France afforded time to the Czar for sending down two armies to reinforce them. That was already sad enough. But if I were an Englishman or a Frenchman, nothing in the world could give me greater mortification than the recollection of what has passed at Silistria. To stand almost within the hearing of the battering cannons, and not only not to fly to the aid of those glorious braves, but to arrest even OMER PACHA's main army for weeks from rescuing them, though a few hours' march would have sufficed—why, gentlemen, that is so terrible, that I am sure every true English patriot would give much to blot out that dark page from history. Silence and resistance was the only competent part left. And yet, after those heroes of immortal glory, abandoned, sacrificed, like a forlorn hope, still defeated the power of Russia, then instead of repenting silence, to see the satellites of England's terrible policy stepping forth, and claiming a share for England and France, and even for Austria, of glory of having driven the Russians from the Principalities—why, that is a thing of nameless character in my vocabulary; and I can but ask, is there nothing sacred to Cabinet diplomacy? Nothing! Nothing! I hear reechoed by the vaults of history. Yet, I understand the fact, to hand over to perfidious Austria the Principalities—liberated exclusively by Turkish blood, by Turkish gallantry—would have been so shocking to political morality, that the affectation of yonder claim was wanted, in order to cover the turpitude of this most terrible monstrosity of our day. I mean the prearranged occupation of Moldo-Wallachia by Austria. There is a grief, the depth of which is best marked by silence, and these are facts which are most telling in their simplicity. I will but recall to your memory what I have stated in my former speeches in reference to this subject about the policy of Austria; then I will register the facts and leave it to your meditation, to judge whether I have been correct in my anticipations. On the 12th of June I spoke at Nottingham to the following effect: "If there be one man who was not perfectly convinced that Austria is, and will be found every moment, ready to partition Turkey, that man is worthy to be sent to Bedlam—he must be a lunatic." You will find Austria always ready to occupy some Turkish Provinces, where she has not to meet a Russian bayonet. But that is all you can expect from her. Fight Russia with the intention to reduce Russia's power, she never will. She may even promise you to act, should the Russians not recross the Pruth, but if she promise you so much, be sure of it, you are already betrayed and sold. Occupy a Province which the Russians leave, she will; but fight Russia to drive her out from a Province, she never will." And, again, at Glasgow, just about the time when Russia was understood to retreat from, and Austria expected to enter, the Principalities, I thus spoke: "The Turks having beaten the Russians, the most ordinary common sense would have suggested to hurry on your allied 100,000 men up to the Danube, and, combined with OMER PACHA, push on after the retreating Russians, and take Bessarabia, which means the Danube free. Instead of that, what happens? Austria is allowed to save the beaten Russians by stepping between them and the victorious Turks, and allowed to keep Wallachia. Keep it, from whom? from the Russians? But they leave it, therefore, from whom? Why, from those who are entering it, from the Turks. By this trick of Austrian perfidy the Czar, relieved from every danger of being attacked in that quarter, can, and will, now detach such forces hence as he likes, and concentrate them wherever you choose to attack him." "While it was the Czar who acted on the offensive, the inactive neutrality of Austria covered his right wing from the attack. Now that he is reduced to the defensive by the victorious Turks, Austria's interposition covers his retreat, and secures his rear and flank from being

[illegible] views of Lord CLANRICARDE. And what was the answer of the Foreign Secretary to this? Lord CLARENDON informed the peers of the realm that "Austria really did announce her intention to occupy Wallachia, but not as belligerent, she being not at war with Russia." Well, is that not an official confirmation of what Lord CLANRICARDE said, and of which I warned England months ago? And England's people do still permit matters to be carried on as they are. Why, what is this people of England? Is it anything, or is it nothing? Is it fish or flesh? What is it? But, "England did object to that declaration." Yes, she did; and what was the answer of Austria? It was that she would enter to repress anarchy, and once entered would resist by force of arms, the return of the Russians. That was the answer, and England's government felt satisfied with that answer. It is horrible! Repress anarchy! but there is no anarchy. There was anarchy when the Russians were in, and will be anarchy when Austria will be in. But leave the Principalities alone with Turkey, and there will be joy, satisfaction, and tranquillity; but no anarchy. It is Austria which will make it is Austria which will buy anarchy. She will have bought "occupation" by it. And, again, she assures Lord CLARENDON "that she would resist the return of the Russians." Would she, indeed? But the little oversight in the matter is, that if the Russians had thought it possible to return, Austria would not have entered. It is not "returning" which the Russians mean to get now, it is the security that they shall not be pursued on the evacuated territory. That is what they want. Lord CLARENDON has known this quite well when he expressed himself so satisfied with Austria. He was cognizant of the note of Russia to Vienna, wherein this ingenuous confession occurs: "We (Russia) must have securities from Austria, that when we evacuate the Principalities, the allied powers will not remain at liberty to pursue us on the evacuated territory." That's clear enough, I think. Count NESSELRODE means the Turks have beaten us, we can't stand them. Austria step between, cover our retreat, secure us from pursuit, that we may be free to concentrate our forces in another quarter where we may be attacked. And Lord CLARENDON is content with it, and the people of England allow him to be content. Yet, inexorable truth is so glaring, Gentlemen, that though your Government rests perfectly assured that there is nothing more patient and magnanimous in the world than the English nation, absorbed as they are by private pursuits, still the ministerial organs felt compelled to employ the most daring sophistry, to throw dust in the people's eyes about these monstrosities. Instead of feeling revolted at Austria's saving the defeated Russians, and empowering them to meet you anywhere you might attack them, the ministerial organs went so far in hypocrisy as to say, now, at last, all is well, thanks to Austria! Austria is doing our business on the Danube, therefore we, having nothing more to do there, we can now go elsewhere. Now the world shall see what wonderful things we shall do. Just wait a little; we shall take the Crimea together with Sebastopol—nay, between us in confident familiarity, we will do even more. These our dear friends here, the Turks, really begin to become something of a power by their bravery; that cannot suit us—we want them weak, obedient, and recalcitrant—so do you know what we shall make them do? We will send OMER PACHA and his army to the Caucasus, there let him see how he may get on. Why should he not go, the good fellow? Here he has nothing more to do, thanks to Austria; Austria is doing all our business here. Therefore, "hail to the chief who in triumph advances," to eat the game which the Turks have shot. Thus goes the strain. Well, gentlemen, if you think, with Mr. URQUHART, that the chosen business of England is to ruin Turkey, and to save Russia, then the organs of England's policy are perfectly right in saying that Austria is doing your business. But those honest English hearts who think that such should not be the business of England must feel a burning indignation at this. As to that pretended expedition against Sebastopol, I have, in a military point of view, told my mind about it at Glasgow. My opinion is, that it is at Warsaw, by driving the wedge of a Polish insurrection into the very backbone of Russia, that you can be sure to take Sebastopol. For the present, I desire to warn you against a dangerous imposition. The expounders of your government's policy say, "The object of the war is to obtain security for the future against the ambition of Russia, and to reduce her power permanently, so as to make her incapable to encroach upon the liberties of Europe. For this true object of the war, a movement across the Danube would have done very little (Oh, what a disgrace!) The broad policy of the war consists in striking at the very heart of Russia's power—and that heart is Sebastopol." Now, Gentlemen, I proclaim this assertion to be the most contemptible nonsense, or the grossest mystification, which diplomatic malice could invent. Sebastopol is an advanced guard, but not the heart of Russia's power. The heart of Russia's power is Poland. With Poland in the dominion of Russia, the Czar is dangerous at the Baltic as at Sebastopol, at the Caucasus as at the Danube, everywhere—with Poland wrested from his grasp, with Poland free, the Czar is neither dangerous on the Black Sea nor anywhere else. Suppose you take Sebastopol, destroy it, and burn and sink the fleet now sheltered there; what then? Will that deprive the Czar of the power "to bide his time until by the dissensions of the other powers, until by the weakness of some of these powers, he should find a better opportunity of accomplishing his design?" This description of the danger against which Europe is to be secured by this war, is not mine; it is Lord JOHN RUSSELL's. He it is who declared that "the English should be the most silly of mortals, if they were to sign an insecure peace, which would leave it to Russia thus to bide the first better opportunity of accomplishing her ambitious design." Well, can a man in his senses assert that the destroying of his fleet and of Sebastopol, will deprive the Czar of the power of proving you to have been the most silly of mortals in this war, if you are content with such an issue? Besides, what is a fortress and a fleet destroyed? It is a fortress and a fleet to be rebuilt. In three years the Czar may rebuild the fortress on the old, or on some new place—and as to the fleet, he not even wants to rebuild it himself; American and English shipwrights will do it for him. The very moment peace is concluded, a hundred English shipwrights will be found ready to build him a better fleet than he ever had. Oh, but he will want money to do that! Of course. Yet England will give him the money too, and thank him too, for taking it. As long as the City of London exists, and the Czar, being left in the possession of Poland, is left a great power; as long he may count upon England for his treasurer. Banking England's liberality shall never be found at fault in supplying the despots with money for oppressing the world, as long as they have a slip of paper to give for English gold in return. But whether these our Polish friends here can find a thousand pounds all over England to assist them in saving Great Britain in this war, that is, of course, another question. How can liberty aspire to being helped by English gold? Let them fawn on tyranny, and turn into satellites of despotism, and then they may have plenty of it. Yes, gentlemen, the Czar will find England ready to rebuild Sebastopol and his fleets; and yet your Government means to strike at the very heart of Russia's power by striking at Sebastopol. Oh, but they will take good preventive measures against that rebuilding. Will they? How so? Well, by ordering the Czar to fall down on his knees and sign a treaty pledging himself never to cast a brick, and to restrict all his maritime ambition to the membership of the yachting club. All right, gentlemen, all right; nothing wiser in the world than to secure the future by paper treaties with the power left intact to break them at pleasure. Please to accept the assurance of my humble admiration of England's practical wisdom and comprehensive policy. Well, am I then meaning to say that you should not take Sebastopol, and not sink the Czar's ships? No, no, that's not my mind. Do it by all means; you should have done it long ago. Were England what it ought to be, you would have done it immediately after the disaster of Sinope, that ineffaceable stain upon the fair name of England and France. You should have done it then immediately, instead of waiting for four months, even to declare war, and astonishing the world by a most monstrous inactivity for more than another four months. So I say, do it by all means, if it be yet not too late. But what I desire emphatically to recommend to your attention is, to guard yourself from believing that by taking Sebastopol you would strike the power of Russia at her heart, and secure Europe against the ambition of the Czar. Poland is the heart of the Czar's power. There you must strike, if you desire to strike him at heart. If you don't strike there, then I proclaim it aloud to God and to man, those assurances about reducing the power of Russia to innoxious proportions all a humbug. The matter has come out at last, gentlemen. Not in vain have I urged all the time—"Define the aim; precise the object of the war; profess the issue you contemplate." I have seen them writhing to escape that necessity. I have borne in silence the scorn of their sophistry, trusting to the inexorable logic of events; I know they must come out, and they are come out at last. The French Government has fixed the conditions upon which it is prepared to conclude peace. The English Government, always ready to walk in the imperial shadow of BONAPARTE, had accepted them formally, officially; and the British Parliament, the chosen guardian of Great Britain's honor and interests, sanctioned them, in the people's name, with a silent bow, and went a shooting with perfect satisfaction and tranquillity. I have, (excuse my frankness) I have no hope, to see the

[illegible] my will to an English plenipotentiary. Both [illegible] to acquit my conscience by calling on your indulgent attention while I [illegible] these peace-ranged conditions of settlement. The following are the conditions of agreement which England and France have fixed upon as guarantees, securing Europe against Russia: First, that Russia's protectorate over Moldo-Wallachia and Serbia shall be replaced by a common guarantee of the five powers—England, France, Russia, Austria, and Prussia; second, the navigation of the Danube freed from all moral and material obstacles; third, the treaty of 1841—that is to say, the privileged position of Russia in the Black Sea, revised with a view to the European equilibrium, and to a limitation of Russia's power in that sea; fourth, the five powers—Russia included—to lend assistance to each other in obtaining from the Porte religious privileges to the Christian subjects of the Sultan. That is all. That is the great issue for which the world has been put in commotion, England's people driven into a very expensive sham war, and England's prestige in the estimation of the world sacrificed. This draft of agreement is equally remarkable by what it omits, as by what it commits. The public opinion of England cries aloud for the regeneration of Poland. Every man in his senses considers, and you, gentlemen of Staffordshire, have proclaimed, in your previous resolutions, the reconstruction of Poland an indispensable guarantee to the future safety of Europe. Yet Poland, having been not permitted to take part in the struggle, could, of course, not enter in the conditions of settlement. I, for one, know it from the beginning that the government of England is decidedly hostile to that idea. I have known that the very fleets of England and France have been sent to Constantinople with the express purpose of hindering the Turkish Government from affording some facility to the regeneration of Poland and Hungary. If you would read the blue books, you would have known it likewise—there it is avowedly; yet almost nobody in England cares about the blue books, though not to care about them is so much as not to care about England's national interest, honor and dignity. I knew it from the beginning that England's Government will do all in its power to prevent the regeneration of Poland. That regeneration is revolution, and I know that England's aristocratic Government would move heaven and earth, and hell, to oppose revolution, and rather spare and save the enemy of England than do him harm by countenancing a popular movement, though directed against England's enemy. I know, in a word, that England's Government is the great conservator of despotism on the Continent. However, the people of Great Britain continued to cry "Poland." Now you see at last what weight your will and wishes have with what is called your Constitutional Government. The conditions of settlement do not even contain one word about Circassia. I believe, gentlemen, it is an eternal disgrace to the so-called constitutional governments of Europe that they have not recognized, a quarter of a century ago, the independence of that heroic nation, which, always independent by right, has dared, dares, and will dare to defy all the power of that Russia, which all European potentates (England and NAPOLEON included) so much dread. I believe, gentlemen, that SCHAMYL, the hero, and his gallant mountaineers, do not care a bit about your recognition; and the best that I can wish them is, that they shall continue not to care about it, and continue to exclude from their natural strongholds of freedom the pestilence of European diplomacy. However, as to those Circassian tribes near the sea coast, to have visited them, encouraged them, given them arms and ammunition—make use of them, and then not even dare to mention them in the contemplated terms of settlement—why, that may be no mischief, perhaps good luck, to them; but it is certainly a disgrace to England and France. A further very characteristic omission is the utter neglect of any regard for seeing Turkey indemnified for the expenditure incurred by the war. You fetter her hands, you leave her not free to take an indemnity by pursuing her victorious course; and you do not even think to stipulate any sort of indemnity for her. Forsooth, that is a monstrous kind of friendship! I forewarn you from being told that the prearranged conditions do not exclude the addition of some others. No, that is false. Whenever a basis for negotiation is fixed, nothing foreign to that basis can be expected; on the contrary, you may anticipate the particulars of that basis to dwindle away in the course of negotiations. But to see the basis extended, you cannot expect, unless NAPOLEON and your Government, men and policy, vanish like a dream; and leave the place free to other men and other policy. As to the positive conditions of the settlement, the first condition is, the replacement of Russia's protectorate over Moldo Wallachia by a common guarantee of their privileges by the Five Powers. Gentlemen, it is a fact that the Sublime Porte, conspicuous by liberality in its political relations, has retained no other interest in these provinces, than a yearly tribute of six million piastres, equal to about £55,000. The Porte has divested itself from any share of interference in the management of their internal administration; it leaves them free to govern themselves. Nay, that Mahommadan Government against which the hypocrisy of some European governments pretends to protect the Christians, went so far in generous regards for the religious convictions of the Moldo-Wallachians that it perfectly excluded the Turkish religions convictions from their territory. No Mussulman is allowed to settle there, no mosque allowed to be built. A taxation of £55,000 a year, that is all. Now, gentlemen, I would think it as well wise politically, as also concordant with the liberality of the Turkish Government, to say, "Roumains, pay down the capital of those £55,000, and be independent and free." And give me leave to say, gentlemen, whenever irreflexive of the system which rules in the Tuileries and Downing-street, I indulged in musing about what this war could be made instrumental in furthering the paternal designs of a bountiful Providence—the image of five nations rose before my eyes: Poland and Hungary, and Croatia, and the Roumains with Bessarabia restored to them, and gallant Serbia (equally with an indemnity to Turkey) all free, all independent and united in a confederation for external security, and that confederation confederated to Turkey! Oh, my God, what a glorious sight! What millions made happy and free! What glorious seed for the progress of civilization! What security to Europe! What barrier against despotism, and its concomitant curses, barbarism, corruption and slavery! And to think that all this was within the reach of England's hand, and to think of the glory which would have streamed, and of the blessings which would have poured upon England's name, had it had but the spirit to grasp at what has been within the reach of her hands! And to think that all this has been sacrificed—to whom? Why, to the miserable consideration of conserving such a criminal family as the Hapsburgs! Why, gentlemen, these reflections must forsooth bring down the pride of England to the freezing point. However, though the English and French Governments are incapable of raising themselves to a comprehensive policy, they should have at least remembered that they are pledged in honor to their own programme of independence and integrity to Turkey. And I see not only that programme violated, but the Sultan insulted by that condition of settlement. The guarantee—conjointly with Russia, and Austria, and Prussia—the privileges of Moldo-Wallachia, against whom? Against the enemy, Russia? Oh, no; Russia has to remain one of the protecting guarantees; therefore, against whom? Why, against the Sultan. This stipulation of guarantee is a declaration that the privileges of Moldo-Wallachia require to be secured against the Sultan. You, the pretended auxiliaries of the Sultan, erect yourselves into his comptroller, and take Russia for your associate in thus insulting him. You act as if you were auxilaries to the Czar and enemies to the Sultan. But I ask you, ye Governments with whom are ye at war—with the Sultan or with the Czar? It would appear you are at war against the Sultan, as you stipulate against him in favor of Russia. You do not stipulate that the Czar shall not meddle with the privileges of Moldo-Wallachia—you stipulate that the Sultan shall not. And I ask you, has the Sultan encroached upon these privileges? No. Have the Moldo-Wallachians complained against him? No. Have they desired the pestiferous gift of your common protectorate? No. They desired to get rid of foreign protectorates, and not to get the Egyptian plague of five protectorates! Then, who gave you the right to place yourselves between the friendly relations which existed between Moldo Wallachia and its suzerian—between Roumain loyalty and Turkish honesty? Guarantee means protectorate, or it means nothing but an idle insult to Turkey. He who has one protector is already cursed, wo to him who has five. Five protectors! what is that? It is either continual strife and competition in plotting and corrupting, or it is the field left to the most active, and that is, of course, neighboring Russia, which, in the worst case, is sure to be assisted by Austria and Prussia at least, probably by one of the two Western Powers also. Russia would be a fool not to accept that condition—she loses nothing by it. Austria will grasp at it, of course—she gains by it what she never yet could attain, the right of interfering between the Sultan and his subjects. But if Turkey is such a fool as submit to the insult, instead of sending you home with your pernicious guarantees, then Turkey, indeed, would not deserve to exist. And Austrian-England and Austrian-France go further yet. They pretend to impose the same trick upon the Serbians also: upon those Serbians who have officially proclaimed their hatred against Austria, and their determination to rise like one man, should she dare to approach their country with her pestiferous influence. How, in the name of common sense, could it come to your mind to draw Serbia into these tricks? Do you want continuous revolutions

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season for the steamship *George Law*. It will contain a [illegible] and Foreign intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer. Editorial Articles on the current topics; News Items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. Price, wrappers included, 6¼ cents per copy.

The European News.

By the arrival of the steamship *Pacific* we have an account of the capture of Bomarsund, and of a proclamation of NAPOLEON against the *Cholera!* "You have not yet fought," says the Emperor, "and already you have courageously contended with death." The proclamation was made in consequence of a report written by General ARNAUD, giving an account of the state of *health* and *feeling* in the army of the East. The report stated that they were very much disheartened by a redoubtable scourge and by the inactivity which they are condemned to. The *Moniteur* has several times silenced with absolute denial, all the demagogue intimations of other French papers about the terrible mortality in the ranks of the expeditionary corps, but the "Own Correspondents" of English papers are under no such imperial rule, and were reckless enough to propagate an unpleasant truth, which thus could not longer be concealed, even to the good people of France. It was therefore necessary to use a counter-poison, and, as NAPOLEON is notoriously clever, to make a good profit out of a bad cause. A proclamation was published in order to delude the public about the real condition of the allied armies in the East, and to make the armies believe that they have, indeed, "obtained a signal success" against no less a foe than the Cholera. However that may be, the Cholera seems to be as good an ally as Austria, and affords a great many plausible reasons for the successive delays of the expedition against the Crimea, which was to be invaded first on the 8th, then on the 15th, and lately on the 25th of August. But Bomarsund *is* taken, after all, and the smoke which is made about it, by the 101 cannon shots in Paris, gives a seasonable fog to intercept the sights turned towards Sebastopol, while it perfectly covers the Austrian occupation of the Principalities.

We have received by this mail a new speech of KOSSUTH, delivered on the 21st of August, at Henley, which we publish in another part of to-day's TIMES. It was delivered before a meeting called for the purpose of protesting against alliance with Austria; and it is a clear, lofty and eloquent production. But read the speech; it is worthy of its predecessors.

The refusal by Congress to vote the ten millions is spoken of in a very strange way. The general opinion is, according to the *Chronicle* and the *Daily News*, that the money would have been voted, but for the evident purpose of General PIERCE to apply it to the reconstruction of a *personal* credit, ruined by a bad and faithless Administration. The Europeans are very well pleased because FRANKLIN PIERCE did not get the money. Another President, they say, would perhaps have been compelled to interfere in European affairs against his own conviction, but General PIERCE is not *trusted* with the means of doing it.

The Spanish affairs have not yet disappointed good expectations, notwithstanding O'DONNELL is evidently playing false to the cause, and is at work to raise himself to be the sole master of Spain. His *toast* at the Press-banquet, "Constitutional Isabella," was, it seems, a generally remarked defiance to ESPARTERO, who, at the time, was in better odor than formerly. And besides Foreign diplomacy has already gained a considerable ground. The mode of election is one of great victory to it. In accordance with the law of 1837, now replaced in vigor, *every* Spaniard of 25 years of age is an elector, *if* he pays a direct tax of 200 reals ($30), or if he has an income of 1,530 reals ($375), or pays a house rent of 2,500 reals in Madrid and of 1,000 reals in towns with 40,000 inhabitants. *Every* Spaniard may be an elector on the above conditions, and some others besides, all of which are conditions which few Spaniards are able to comply with.

The arrival of Mr. DUDLEY MANN in London caused, it is said, a considerable excitement. His mission, we are informed, has given general offence to the three American Ministers in London, Paris, and Madrid, who were highly surprised to see a sort of general inspector and "universal ambassador" sent to control, and perhaps to supersede, their actions. They are, it is said, resolved to resign their posts,—at least they talk of doing so, unless Mr. DUDLEY MANN be recalled. Political men of all shades and nationality are also much astonished to see a "Special Envoy Extraordinary" of the Cabinet of Washington, sent in time of peace, and over the heads of the regularly accredited Ambassadors, to one or the other place. Mr. SOULE was not long ago dissuaded from resigning, only after great pains taken by Republican Spanish patriots, and the commission of inquiry has hardly left Madrid, when lo, another Man is sent "for like purposes." The reason of these special missions is explained thus: Mr. BUCHANAN has acted ever since his arrival at Court, in a manner very creditable to himself as a liberal minded and sagacious diplomatist, but too much so not to have raised some jealousies, and accordingly some cry of alarm. As to Mr. MASON, he is glad to have his *costume* and somebody to speak French instead of him, and so he is the least shocked at the special mission, although said to be equally in rebellion against the proceedings.

The letter which we publish, addressed to the President of the Swiss Federal Council, by GEORGE N. SANDERS, was written before the appointment of General CAMPBELL was known. It is an energetic appeal to that feeling of republican resolution and stern integrity which has made the name dear and precious to the friends of freedom throughout the world. The transport of some Hungarian refugees to America has been decided upon, the necessary expenses (30,000 francs) having been voted by the Federal Council. Mr. SANDERS' letter is on its way to Switzerland. Unless the Swiss Government shall have changed its mind, it will be received with the same warm welcome as the Hungarian patriots themselves. Mr. SANDERS' proclamation—for such it certainly is—has been translated, and is to be circulated in six or seven different languages. The translators are M. LOUIS BLANC for the French, SAFFI for the Italian, PULSZKY for the German and Hungarian, HERRZEN for the Russian, SULCZEWSKY for the Polish, and a Spanish gentleman, of similar importance, for Spain. These names show sufficiently the view taken of Mr. SANDERS' proclamation by the Republican Party of Europe.

Our commercial reports by this arrival show a decline in Cotton and Breadstuffs, and an advance in Consols to 94 for money, and 94 3-8 for credit.

Spanish Affairs.

It is not easy to predict the result, or to discover the tendency, of the recent political changes in Spain. The Congress of Deputies is to be opened on the 8th of November, and its members are to be elected by a special mode of suffrage, which is not to be *universal*. We can clearly trace in this decision the influence of both the revolution and of diplomacy, as well as the irresolution and fear of the Cabinet to resist either of the two. The *Constituent* and the single chamber are concessions to the Revolution. The *late* convocation and the *limited* suffrage are concessions to the Diplomacy. It is a compromise measure, and will, as compromises generally do, lead to some violent extreme or other.

Spain is certainly in a very peculiar position just now, and in order to form an approximate opinion of present facts and future eventualities, it is necessary to know the advantages as well as the disadvantages attached to her present peculiar position. We all know that the continual battle-field of French and English diplomacy and intrigues is Madrid. This battle-field is now deserted, and the late antagonists reappear *also* there, as apparent friends, resolved alike upon thwarting any efforts to establish a Democratic form of Government. This real or seeming union of French and English diplomacy to combat the Revolution, is the *disadvantageous* part of Spain's actual position. But these reconciled antagonists are, fortunately, engaged in a war, and that against a first-rate power, not to mention his good friend Austria. They have their hands full of work elsewhere, and so they cannot go, as the "saviours of order and the monarchy," across the Pyrenees. No armed intervention is likely to follow in any case. This is an *advantage*. Now, the question is, whether the intrigues of an allied diplomacy alone, without possible means of armed intervention in the background, will suffice to frighten and to discourage the resolution of the people—if it has any—to establish a Republic. ESPARTERO, as we see by his acts, will compromise matters, and makes concessions on both sides. He convokes a Constituent, but he pretends that the question of dynasty will not be discussed. He mutilates the suffrage, but he gives one Chamber. He is for the trial of CHRISTINA, but the national jury that will decide upon her fate is to meet only on the 8th of November. All this shows vacillation, fluctuation and self contradiction. We may safely assert that the Congress, once assembled, will not feel bound by the ministerial promise of *not* treating the dynastic question. It will be a Constituent, or it will be a mere toy. If the first, it will know its power to treat, to discuss and to decide all matters. If the last, the Revolution will be renewed in no distant time.

It is very difficult to calculate upon anything at all. We never know in Spain what persons we have to deal with. There is a confusion of principles, sympathies, antipathies, ambition, jealousy, corruption, and no doubt of patriotism, which, thrown into that indefinite idea of *pronunciamentos*, constitute an aggregate of elements entirely unconscious of their own ends. The Spaniards in London, we hear, hope and fear; but none of them can give, when asked, any explanation as to the materials upon which the Republic or the Monarchy might be firmly seated. Unless the Constituent Congress shall lay aside all fear and hesitation, Spain is on the eve of a Military Despotism, with O'DONNELL, or it may be even with a NARVAEZ, as Dictator. There is ground, however—better hopes, too—and if these should be realized, the coming Winter will bring other wars than that in the East. LOUIS XIV., in a moment of conceived ambition, pronounced the words, "There are no Pyrenees." The *saying*, as meaning conquest, was foolish, and it has been punished. But let the Republic once be proclaimed in Spain, and it will be the Revolution that will exclaim, "There are no Pyrenees."

The In-Coming Autumn.

It is usual for Autumn to receive a much larger share of praise than is given to the other seasons. By the law of the Almanac, it ought to have its fourth, but ordinarily Poets and Editors, anticipating the enjoyment of its bounties, are more liberal in their panegyrical strains. The present Autumn, we apprehend, will have to dispense with the services of eulogists. It must suffer sadly for the bad conduct of Summer. A most severe drouth has prevailed. It has been more general and destructive than we have known for many years, and consequently, the Summer's work has been scarcely half done. Autumn, in the main, is a mere dependence of its predecessor, and it cannot help following in its footsteps. It will have but little to yield us this year. Corn, Potatoes, and other crops must be exceedingly poor. Farmers are in deep affliction, and in a few weeks all our markets will re-echo their groans.

Now is the time to commence preparing for the emergency. Provisions will certainly be high and living very expensive. Begin in good season for the pressure. Retrench at once your unnecessary expenses. Drop off luxuries and save a few dollars per week for the extra demand of the ensuing Winter. You have no idea, if unaccustomed to self-denial, how easily it can be done. The stomach is a most accommodating organ, and it loves to be trusted. Abandon your costly ices and fruits, and you will find that the stomach can be readily reconciled. It will make good blood on less variety, and plain fare will afford you as many substantial ideas as extravagant indulgence. Fortunately we may add that the money in LAFITTE's hands was paid over to NAPOLEON's executors, though not without some difficulties—partly caused by the French Government, who desired that the legacies should *not* be paid, and partly through LAFITTE's own disinclination to take so much money, though he had it only on deposit, out of his banking capital. It was Lord BROUGHAM who, at the request of Lady HOLLAND, with whom LAFITTE's receipt had been deposited, made the banker pay over the money.

But NAPOLEON, besides these 6,000,000 francs, considered himself further entitled to 200,000,000 francs, as his "private domain." This amount he calculated as arising out of about 12,000,000 which he had saved, every year during 14 years, out of his Civil List; also, the furniture of his palaces, not only in France, but in Rome, Turin, and Florence, and personal property (such as money, plate, jewels, &c.,) in Italy. The whole of this "private domain" was bequeathed thus: One-half to the surviving officers and soldiers of France who had fought from 1792 to 1815, and one-half to certain districts and towns which had suffered by either of the two invasions. In the towns of Brienne (where he had been educated) and Méry, 2,000,000 were also left. The disposition of NAPOLEON's personal property to his relatives, though also provided for in this will, need not be particularized here.

On April 24, 1821,—nine days before his death,—NAPOLEON executed a codicil, in which he disposed of 2,000,000 francs, which, he asserted, the Empress MARIA LOUISA had received from him in October, 1814, (when he was at Elba) and still owed to him. Many of his servants were in this new batch of legatees. He also left 300,000 francs additional to his guard at Elba. And, reckoning on two millions more out of his property in Italy, which he hoped that EUGENE BEAUHARNAIS, ex-Viceroy, would pay, he gave other legacies—particularly to the severely wounded at Ligny and Waterloo and his Elba guards. By a third codicil, he claimed five or six hundred thousand francs value of diamonds, his own private property, which the French treasury had taken possession of. This amount he also distributed in legacies, including 10,000 francs to CANTILLON, a French Subaltern, who had been tried and acquitted on a charge of attempting the assassination of WELLINGTON at Paris.

The whole amount bequeathed in separate legacies, was 6,800,000 francs. As none of the hypothetical property was realized—for MARIA LOUISA and Prince EUGENE declined acknowledging themselves indebted. There remained only the six millions in LAFITTE's hands. The legatees eventually agreed to accept payment, *pro rata*, as far as the funds could go. But before this liquidation took place, (and it was very partial and scanty, the fund being much lessened by costs of litigation,) NAPOLEON's will had to be duly administered to, in Doctors' Commons, London, which was done by MONTHOLON and BERTRAND, we believe. Last year, on the request of LOUIS NAPOLEON, the original document, transferred from the Ecclesiastical Court of

Louis NAPOLEON, desirous of standing well with the French army, then appointed a Commission to examine how far his uncle's disposition in their favor could be carried out. The 200,000,000 francs, ($37,500,000,) out of his "private domain," which was to have been distributed among the soldiers &c., was never realized, and there was no property of NAPOLEON's to dispose of. What is now recommended by the Council of State, and ordered by LOUIS NAPOLEON, is that 8,000,000 francs, ($1,500,000,) shall be appropriated out of the public revenue, in the following proportions: 300,000 francs to the officers and soldiers of the battalion of the Isle of Elba, or to their widows and children; 200,000 francs to the wounded at Ligny and Waterloo; 1,500,000 francs to the officers and soldiers who fought from 1792 to 1815 for the glory and independence of the nation; 400,000 francs to the town of Brienne; 300,000 francs to the town of Méry; 1,300,000 francs to the provinces which suffered from the two invasions; or 4,000,000 francs to the private legatees, to their widows and direct heirs.

Such is the disposition in lieu of what NAPOLEON had made. Longer delay, it was urged, would be injurious to the soldiers of the Republic and Empire, who are dying off. The sum of eight million francs is stated to be "a feeble compensation for the 117,000,000 which properly belonged to the Emperor, and which the decree of the 5th of August, 1818, brought into the public treasury, and it is also far from compensating for the 200,000,000 which NAPOLEON I. had appropriated out of his private domain in favor of the victims of the war; but the disasters which the Emperor had then in view have been relieved by time, and the country has already in part repaired them." No doubt the payments now ordered will be acceptable, as money always is.

☞ The *Journal of Commerce* is in the habit of occasionally referring to the *two cent* journals as the *small* papers. In regard to its own expenses it says:

"Paper is extravagantly dear, and difficult to be obtained at any price. We would gladly reduce our dimensions if we could. But we must accommodate the business of the City,—and will do it, so long as advertisers will afford us a living profit. Our two last enlargements have *much enhanced our bills for paper, which now amount to between $40.000 and $50,000 per annum.*"

The *Journal's* sheet is about one-third larger than the DAILY TIMES. Yet our bills for paper for the last *six months* were over $60,000. The reason for this lies in the fact that our circulation is about 35,000, while that of the *Journal* is about 6,000.

Amusements.

CASTLE GARDEN.—To-night GRISI and MARIO make their first appearance before an American audience. For the honor of art, and the sake of our own musical reputation, we hope there will be a good attendance. Those who have not already procured tickets may do so by applying to any of the respectable music stores.

We observe, with some satisfaction, that a limited number of Promenade tickets will be issued at one dollar. This is as it should be. There is no policy so correct as that which caters for all classes.

A typographical error in our remarks on this subject in Saturday's paper may here be corrected. The compositor made us convey the idea that there are no seats in Castle Garden superior to the *first* seats of Her Majesty's Theatre in London, yet they are all dearer in the former than the latter. This is of course erroneous. For *first* should have been substituted the word *pit*.

BURTON'S THEATRE reopens to-night. During the recess the theatre has been freshly painted, and a new and extensive parquet constructed. We rejoice particularly at the improvement, for of all inconvenient and vexatious parquets in the world, BURTON'S old one was surely the worst.

Among the additions to the company we perceive the names of Mesdames KATE SAXON and ANNIE LEE, Messrs. MARCHANT, A. ANDREWS and STODDART. The latter gentleman is, we presume, to be a star. He is announced for *Sir Anthony Absolute* in the "Rivals."

In fulfilment of the promise of last season, Mr. BURTON announces the early production of an original American farce and a new American comedy. This is as it should be.

The performances for to-night will consist of the "Serious Family," with the farce of the "Little Devil's Share." In the latter, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. JOHNSTON and Miss ANNIE LEE will appear.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—"Camille," as we anticipated, has proved a decided success. It was performed every evening of last week to crowded and fashionable audiences, and will be repeated to-night. Those who would see Miss DAVENPORT in one of her very best characters, should certainly not neglect the present opportunity.

WALLACK'S THEATRE will open, it is understood, on Wednesday evening next. We have not yet seen the programme.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—This excellently conducted theatre for the people is still enjoying a large share of public patronage. Mr. J. R. SCOTT is now the star immediately in the ascendancy. There is a most attractive bill for to-night; the "Man o'-War's-Man," the "Honeymoon," and the "Female Forty Thieves."

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—Two large companies—one at No. 444 Broadway, the other at No. 472 Broadway—in full operation and admirable working order, attest the excellence of these entertainments. GEORGE CHRISTY operates at both establishments.

BUCKLEY'S.—The particular attraction here is the admirable burlesque of "Sonnambula." It is one of the best things of the kind we have ever heard.

SANDFORD'S OPERA TROUPE.—Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. On a previous visit to the City, we directed attention to the extreme excellence of this company. It is now in full operation again, and we can fairly repeat our former encomium. Each minstrel company in New-York has its peculiar excellence, so that it is difficult to give anything but praise. SANDFORD'S fully deserves its share.

The New-York Public Schools.

The Public Schools of this City, with one or two exceptions, where the buildings are undergoing repairs and alterations, will commence their Fall term this morning. During the vacation the School houses throughout the entire City have been thoroughly cleaned and renovated, and are now in a very pleasant condition. Very few of our most intelligent citizens fully understand and appreciate the extent of our system of public instruction, while the great majority may be said to know nothing of its working or its practical details. There are at the present time, under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education and care of the School Officers, forty-six Grammar Schools, for boys exclusively; forty-six similar Schools for girls; and one hundred and four Primary Schools, for both girls and boys; also twenty Schools for colored children; making a total of two hundred and sixteen Schools, besides those connected with the Asylums and other corporate institutions. These Schools are entirely free, and the pupils are not subject to any charge whatever, either for fuel, tuition, books and stationery. In fact, the Schools of the City of New-York are provided by the public, and furnished with all the necessary appliances of apparatus, text books, teachers, &c., for this corps of teachers devotes the care and training of all the pupils instituted within our magnificent system of popular education, which has had upon its rolls during the past year the names of over 140,000 children who have received, to a greater or less degree, its beneficts.

But notwithstanding the great number of schools already provided, the Board of Education have, in obedience to the most pressing necessity, organized several new schools, and are now engaged in erecting six new school-houses of the largest class, which, when completed, will afford accomodation for about ten thousand additional pupils. Much care, and wise legislation is required of the Board of Education in the proper management of the educational interests entrusted to its guardianship by the people. A more important subject cannot be presented for the consideration of the public than that of our schools, and it is sincerely hoped that none but men of the highest intelligence and philanthropy will be selected for their managers and directors.

The comparative value of the Public Schools to the community will be better appreciated by an examination of the following statistics of the denominational or parochial Schools, not under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education. There are thirty-six of these Schools, to wit:

Seventeen Catholic, with	5,687 pupils.
Seven Jewish, with	857 pupils.
Three Presbyterian, with	250 pupils.
Two Episcopalian, with	235 pupils.
One Dutch Reformed, with	180 pupils.
Six Industrial Schools, with	721 pupils.
Making a total of	7,880 pupils,

or about one-seventeenth as many as are taught in the Public Schools under the charge of the Board of Education. The Catholic schools participate in the apportionment of the school moneys—the others are sustained by their respective denominations. In the Jewish schools there are thirty-three teachers, and in all the others about seventy, or one-eleventh of the number engaged in the public school system.

The industrial schools serve a very good purpose as pioneers to bring in children from the streets, and create an interest in the subject of education in the minds of their parents; but after a few months the pupils should be promoted to the public schools, because the influences surrounding the children in these industrial establishments or *ragged schools* are necessarily depressing to mental activity.

The Jews, although maintaining their distinctive national characteristics in many respects, have never made any direct opposition to the policy of a Free School System, but have in the main coöperated and availed themselves of its facilities for a good Commercial and English education for their children. Within a few years past there has been a considerable increase in this class of our population, from emigration from various parts of the Old World, and this has led to the increase of their parochial schools, which are supported by a charge for tuition the same as other private schools.

It will appear from the foregoing statements in regard to the Catholic schools, that only a small portion of the children of Catholic parents attend their denominational schools, probably not more than one-eighth of the whole number of suitable age do attend schools. This fact demonstrates either that the great majority of the children of Catholic parents do attend the Public schools and receive the benefits arising therefrom.

From all these considerations it will be easy for the public to perceive the great importance of having faithful, earnest and intelligent men elected to fill the vacancies in the various Boards of School officers, and especially those in the Board of Education, for, upon this body devolves the legislation for the whole system. The appropriation of the money for its support amounting in the aggregate to over six hundred thousand dollars, and must soon amount to a million of dollars a year. This Board has also the responsibility of appointing a corps of superintendents to watch the practical operations of the whole system, and report to the Board upon its efficiency. Much of the success of the system depends upon the faithfulness, devotion and intelligence of the superintendents, who should be able readily to perceive whether the system is accomplishing the grand objects for which it was organized—the education of all the children of the people.

Another and very important feature of our popular educational system is beginning to assume a position that will demand much time, labor and attention from the Superintendents. We allude to our evening schools, of which there are to be, during the coming Fall and Winter, 24 in session, 15 for boys and 9 for girls. These schools commence their sessions on the 2d of October next. In order to develop our evening school system most extensively and usefully, the Superintendents should devise a plan for thoroughly canvassing the various departments of industry throughout the City, where all kinds of operatives are employed, securing information from employers, master-workmen, and all other reliable sources, that would be likely to interest the public mind, all of which should be published, from time to time, in such a manner as to reach the popular attention most effectively.

The September Term.

The members of the legal profession may be expected back daily from fishing, yatching, and the round of Summer travel which they annually indulge in, during the long vacation, from June to the commencement of the Fall; as business will be resumed in some of our Civil and Criminal Courts next week. The Supreme Court Judges, ROOSEVELT, MITCHELL, and CLERKE, will hold a General Term, as also a Circuit Court, on Monday next.

Judge INGRAHAM will open the trial term of the Common Pleas the same day, and continue in session for two weeks; the third week the Court will hold a General Term, to take up the argument calendar.

The Superior Court will not resume business—except having a Judge sitting at Special Term, and for Chamber practice—until the first Monday in October.

In the United States Circuit Court, Judge NELSON is expected to preside in the course of the present month.

The District Court of the United States will be opened next week. A panel of petty jurors has been summoned, and it is probable that Judges BETTS and INGERSOLL will both preside, one in Admiralty and the other to try the criminal causes, of which there is a pretty heavy calendar, not only of prison cases but of defendants who are out on bail.

Judge MORRIS, having partially recovered from his severe indisposition, will probably preside in the Oyer and Terminer on the first Monday in October. The calendar for that Court is very heavy, including about eight murder cases.

We do not anticipate any very interesting trials during the present month, but the ensuing term must prove a very trying one, not merely for judges and counsellors, but also for plaintiffs and defendants. This morning, at 11 o'clock, the Court of Sessions will assemble for the September Term. The calendar—which is unusually heavy—embraces 88 cases. The indictments for grand larceny are 30; burglary, 10; murder, 7; forgery, 7; robbery, 6, felonious assault and battery, 6; receiving stolen goods, 3; embezzlement; 2; attempt to kill, 2; attempt at arson, 2; rape, 1; carrying slung shot, 1; keeping disorderly house, 2; bigamy, 1; attempt at rape, 1; riot, 1.

Arrest of Supposed Hog Thieves.

On Saturday forenoon Officers SHERMAN and COCHEN, of Williamsburg, having received information that a large number of hogs, supposed to have been stolen, were secreted in a piece of woods in the town of Flatbush, proceeded to the above place with a search-warrant for the purpose of recovering some hogs belonging to CORNELIUS NOONAN. The officers proceeded about two miles back in the woods where they came upon an enclosure containing about 150 hogs. Mr. NOONAN had lost 30 hogs, ten of which he found in the enclosure. Three men in charge, named JOHN FOX, MICHAEL and DENNIS MITCHELL, were arrested and brought before Justice BOSWELL, of Williamsburg, who committed them to the cells on a charge of grand larceny. A number of cows and horses were also found in the woods.

Fire at Greenport.

A fire broke out in Greenport, Suffolk County, about 4 o'clock Thursday morning, and before the flames could be stayed, destroyed property valued at $40,000. The sufferers are WELLS & CARPENTER, clothing and ship chandlery; WALTER HAVENS, dry goods and groceries; JENNINGS, grocer; DAVID WELLS, grocer; block makers' shop, and other buildings. The property was only partially insured, and the fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Three men have been arrested on suspicion of having fired the property.

☞ During Saturday night and yesterday, the police of Williamsburg arrested 26 persons charged with being drunk and disorderly.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE APPLICABILITY OF Steam to Commercial and Manufacturing uses, was no more valuable to the world than DESHLER'S New Discovery for Fever and Ague is to the invalid. Sold by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.

BEEBE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, NO. 156 Broadway, respectfully invite the attention of their customers and the public to the fall fashion for gentlemen's hats and caps.

RICH SILKS, MERINOS, SAXONY PLAIDS, &c. M. R. TOWLE & CO., have recently purchased at auction, beautiful brocade Silks, rich Plaid and Striped Silks, new styles, 30 per cent less than they can be imported. Plain colored Silks, choice shades, at less prices than the same kinds can be bought in damaged condition at the time these were purchased at peremptory auction sales for cash.

MERINOS AND SAXONY PLAIDS.

Of the manufacture of Lupin and others, at from 25 to 30 per cent. less the cost of importation. Cashmere Plaids of the newest patterns and colorings. Valencia Plaids of finest quality, at prices which are bargains.

S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO.,
Columbian Hall, No 281 Grand-st.

No 379 BROADWAY

GREAT BARGAINS—CARPETS AT COST—PURCHASED AT REDUCED PRICES—PETERSON & HUMPHREY will now sell off their entire stock of CARPETS, &c., at the lowest prices

RICH VELVET CARPETS,	12s. to 14s.
RICH TAPESTRY do.	8s. to 10s.
RICH BRUSSELLS do.	8s.
RICH 3-PLY do	6s. to 7s. per yard.
RICH heavy SUPERFINE,	4s. to 5s.

Also, on consignment a very large assortment of choice INGRAINS at 3s per yard. OIL CLOTHS, &c. MATTING, MATS, &c., equally low.

No. 379 BROADWAY, corner White-st.

WET SILKS! WET SILKS!—THE CLOSING SALE of wet silks will take place at Messrs. HEARD, CLAPP & CO'S, No 31 Grand-st. On MONDAY, Sept. 4, they will offer a superior lot of rich plain black, gro de rhine, black satin, plaid and heavy watered silks. Also, a superb lot of fancy plaid and chameleon silks; the latter at 50 cts. per yard. The above lots were the choice from the stock of *Franklin*, sold as damaged but warranted perfect. They will also offer 50 pieces all wool plaids, quite perfect, at half their value, together with 50 pieces Paris de laine, slightly injured, at 18 cts per yard, cost 25 cts.

HEARD, CLAPP & CO., No. 31 Grand-st.

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK.—JAMES E. RAY, No. 189 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of Hosiery and Under Garments, Wholesale and Retail. All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and warranted to the purchaser's undoubted satisfaction.

FURTHER TESTIMONY IN FAVOR OF THE GREAT RESTORATIVE.—Hon. C. D. MCKELLER, Mayor of the City of Camden, said: "We have seen many flattering notices of HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, and the source from whence they came induced us to make an inquiry respecting its merits. From inquiry we were persuaded to use it, and must say we found it to be all that the action upon diseases of the liver and digestive organs, and the powerful influence it exerts upon nervous prostration is really surprising. It calms and strengthens the nerves, bringing them into a state of repose, making sleep refreshing. If this medicine was more generally used, we are satisfied there would be less sickness, as from the torpid liver and nervous system the great majority of fatal and incurable disease emanate. Have them in a healthy condition and you can bid defiance to epidemics generally. This extraordinary medicine we would advise our friends who are at all indisposed, to give a trial—it will recommend itself. It should, in fact, be in every family. No other medicine can produce such evidences of merit. One great advantage they possess over other preparations, is that no regard for similar diseases is they do not contain one particle of calomel or any other mercurial preparation."

For sale in New-York by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; HAVILAND, HARNAL & HISLEY, No. 29 Warren-st.; BOYD & PAUL, No. 169 Chambers-st; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st; COLLINS & CO., No. 48 Cliff-st; ACKERMAN & CO., No. 58 Cortlandt-st; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; BOYD & PAUL, No. 169 Chambers-st; C. H. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway; and STERBINS, MORGAN & BUTLER, No. 46 Cliff-st.

SILKS! SILKS!—JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION and will be offered this morning, 8 cases of Striped and Plaid Silks at 44 per yard, three cases at 5s. per yard. Also rich Brocade, Plain and Plaid, also Blacks. The above goods are warranted perfect, and will be sold at a reduction of 50 per cent from their real value.

E. H. LEADBEATER, (late Leadbeater & Lee,)
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

ERIE AND KALAMAZOO RAILROAD BANK, DROVER'S BANK OF ODDENSBURG, BANK OF CARTHAGE, CANAL BANK, LOCKPORT, &c. &c.—We receive the above Banks and on all the Indiana, Illinois Wisconsin and Vermont Banks will be taken at par payment for Ready-Made Clothing at E. EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

HORTON & SONS, NO. 289 FULTON-ST., [illegible] have received from late auction sales some great bargains in Linen Diapers, French Merinos, Plain and Printed Prints, Black Pembazines, Fancy and Black Drap de Chene, French Prints, and all selling at a large reduction from former prices.

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE IS BY FAR the best preparation of the kind it was; it has fairly earned for itself a rivalry in the selling or application of any preparation of the kind in imparting a magnificent black or brown to the human hair. Sold wholesale and retail, and applied at No. 1 Astor House.

GRISI AND MARIO.—STRANGERS IN THE CITY will find very choice seats for the first Grand Opera with GRISI and MARIO at Castle Garden, to be obtained at the music store of SAMUEL C. JOLLIE, No. 300 Broadway.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes, and F. C. COFFEE'S PENETRABLE DEFIANCE LOCKS AND CHROME BARS. Depôt, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane; Manufactory, Nos. 60, 62, 64, and 66 Cannon-st.

ESPENSCHEID'S FALL HAT FOR 1854 IS REmarkable for its peculiarly graceful and handsome shape, and in quality and finish it is superior to any four dollar hat sold in Broadway, yet the price remains at the old figure, viz: $3 50. For sale at No. 118 Nassau-st. Call and judge for yourselves.

MERCHANTS AND OTHERS FROM THE FEVER and Ague districts of New-Jersey, can be supplied with DESHLER'S new and certain cure for it, at wholesale or retail, by T. & G. ACKERMAN & MARTIN, No. 58 Cortlandt-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD HIS REGULAR semi-weekly Auction Sale of STOCKS and BONDS, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column.

NEW PAPER HANGINGS.—FALL IMPORTATIONS.—FRANCIS PARES & Co., No. 30 [illegible] to 32 Ann-st., corner of Broadway, have [illegible] designs of all the richest, choicest and most elegant styles and quality in the line, suitable for [illegible]

HORTON & SONS, NO. [illegible] lish, are now selling [illegible] Prints, Ginghams and [illegible] this season.

BERRY & GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANTS WILL do well to lay in a supply of the New and Great Remedy for the cure of Fever and Ague. DESHLER'S PILLS will cure the worst cases. Sold wholesale by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; BOYD & PAUL, No. 169 Chambers-st; C. H. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway; and STERBINS, MORGAN & BUTLER, No. 46 Cliff-st.

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...The fire was extinguished ... damage.

...evening an alarm was given for the Seventh District, which adjoins Williamsburg. The Fire Department turned out in full force, but found no fire after running several mi es.

About 12½ o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the basement of building No. 650 Myrtle-avenue. The damage done here was also small.

While returning from this fire Engine Companies Nos. 18 and 19 came into collision on Court-street. As usual, stones were thrown, and one struck the Chief Engineer. Warrants have been applied for against some of the principals in the affray.

Engine Companies Nos. 7 and 5 came into collision at the corner of Myrtle-avenue and Bridge-street. Many words passed between them, together with some stones and more blows. An Alderman took the lead on one side and is said to have encouraged his friends to the attack.

Between Engine Companies Nos. 3 and 4 there was a manifestation of hostilities in Fulton-street, near Orange, during which a member of Engine Company No. 4, named CRAWLEY, a stone-cutter, residing in Main-street, was thrown or fell to the street and one wheel of the engine just grazed his head, tearing his scalp nearly off, and he received other severe bodily injuries. The injured man was conveyed to the office of Dr. GILFILLAN, on York-street, near Main, where his injuries were attended to, and he was subsequently taken home.

The Brooklyn Common Council reassembles this evening, and their action relative to the disgraceful disturbances which have occurred in the Fire Department, during the past Summer, is looked forward to with much interest by citizens generally. It is supposed, however, that as usual nothing of a determined character will be done to prevent the recurrence of such disgraceful scenes.

Reopening of the Brooklyn Churches.

Services were held in every Church in Brooklyn yesterday, with one or two exceptions. The Pastors very generally seemed to be much refreshed after their Summer vacation, particularly those who were so fortunate as to have an opportunity and the means to ramble in the country. The day was quite warm, but notwithstanding this, the attendance throughout the city was quite large and the reunion of Church and Pastor was a most welcome one.

At the Plymouth Church (Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S) the pastor took his text in the morning from John 17; 5, "And now, O Father, glorify thou me with thine own self, with the glory which I had with thee before the world was." This, he said, was a part of the prayer of Christ, after he had finished all the mission for which he came to this world, except the last scene of all, the violent death on the cross, and he already looks forward through the door of Heaven with fervent aspirations after the glory He had with the Father before the world was. We know the aspirations of man, how strong they frequently rise after holiness and purity, and if so powerful in man, who is so little acquainted with holiness and so much acquainted with sin, we may imagine, in a faint degree, the feelings of Christ, who was all holy when about to return to His Heavenly home.

The simple act of leaving his state of glory, is not the great sacrifice which he made; what should we think of WASHINGTON, the Father of his Country, if he stopped to complain of every mere bodily inconvenience when the freedom of his country was concerned? We must look higher to find the sacrifice. He had to lay aside, as it were, *himself*—his own attributes. We know how men have to descend from their own elevation when they would teach children, in order to reach their capacities; in the descent of God to this world there was more than this, He had to give up his attributes, because we could not understand them. Let us consider the scope of this prayer of Christ's. Did he simply pray to go back to another state of existence? Now I am going, continued the reverend speaker, to make a suggestion, and I do not say you shall believe it, or you are a heretic, for our understanding on all scripture truths is imperfect, I only state my opinion. I have always believed that Christ himself was God, and that God himself laid aside as much of his glory as was necessary to enable us to understand him. He came here and taught us by experience what could have been known in no other way. He was developed to angels and men as He had never been known before. We cannot see the wisdom and goodness of God but by his works,—then what a new and awful view there must have been taken by the inhabitants of heaven in the incarnation and terrible death, and what a song rose from them when He ascended to heaven.

The work of Christ on the earth was to make men holy. All the agencies of Heaven and earth are devoted to this object, while men think that religion is well enough in its place, so long as it does not interfere with other matters, the interests of states and nations,—I tell you that states and nations would not exist a day, but to carry out the interests of religion.

There is much danger that practical things will take the place of spiritual things. Houses have a relative value, so have lands and other possessions, but they have no right to take the first place in the hearts of men. There is no safety but in piety. Out of one hundred ships approaching the shore on a tempestuous night, let us imagine that but one is provided with a compass and astronomical instruments to guide them; that one will land safely, while the other ninety-nine will in all probability be wrecked. No one is safe who has not religion to guide and direct him. If a man wants to be eminent, it must not be among men, but in those qualities that are pleasing in the sight of God, and clothed in the garments of righteousness, and may God give us all grace to be clothed in this righteousness.

Street-Preaching.

About 150 persons congregated at the Street-Preaching ground's, in Williamsburg, yesterday afternoon, and listened to an address by a German colporteur. The meeting passed off in as quiet a manner as could be desired.

☞ The decided action of the Mayor of Williamsburg in reference to the Sunday law has resulted in much good. It is many years since that Williamsburg has been as quiet and free from drunken men as yesterday.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Whooping Cough Cured!**—This distressing disease is thoroughly and quickly cured by DR McCLINTOCK'S ASTHMA AND WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY. It contains no opium, and can be given to children with perfect safety A few drops at bed-time quiet the cough all night, and a few doses cure entirely. Price 50 cents per bottle Sold by A CUSHMAN & CO., No 122 Fulton st., and by all Druggists.

☞ **Cholera, Dysentery.**—No danger need be feared if you have Dr Mc LINTOCK'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL and CHOLERA PREVENTIVE in the house One teaspoonful will cure. Thousands of cases were cured in the Cholera of 1832 and 1849, and it has never failed. Price 25c and 50c. Sold by A. CUSHMAN & CO., Proprietors, No. 122 Fulton-st., and druggists everywhere.

☞ **Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.**—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box.**—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and at ZEIBER'S, No. 44 S. 3d-st., Philadelphia REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers.**—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN; PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO. Boston, C. H RING, Broadway, and all respectable druggists.

☞ **The New and Tasteless Cure for Fever and Ague.**—DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC PILLS is superseding all the old time and ineffectual remedies. Sold by REDDING, MORGAN & BUTLER, No. 46 Cliff-st.

☞ **Petersville Homestead Association.**—The meetings of this Association are held every MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock at American Hall, corner of Bowery and Grand-st The public are invited to attend, and get maps and circulars giving full particulars. The payments are only 75 cents per week for one-quarter acre, or half an City Lot (10 000 square feet,) making it the cheapest property ever offered by any association The land is high and dry (no swamps,) and commands a fine view of Long Island Sound and the surrounding country. The location (New-Rochelle) is one of the most thriving and populous towns in Westchester County, and accessible by 18 trains daily by the New-Haven Railroad, which run through the land

Persons desirous of securing to themselves a plat of ground for a suburban residence should apply soon as the division of the property will take place at an early day.

F. A. POTTER, President, No. 3 Hanover-st.
W. H. HOYT, Secretary, No. 33 4th-av.

Second-avenue Assessments.—All persons who are interested in opposing the oppressive assessments for sewering the 2d-av from Houston to 123d-sts, are requested to appear before the Committee of Councilmen on TUESDAY next, at 3 o'clock P. M., at their chamber, No 17 City Hall. It is highly important that every person owning property between those streets, and streets adjacent, should attend

BENJAMIN M. TREDWELL, } Committee on
JACOB VANDERPOOL, JR., } behalf of
WILLIAM LE COUNT, } lot owners.

New-York Young Men's Christian Association.—Arrangements having been made for removal to Clinton Hall, Astor Place, the rooms of the Association will be closed during the week commencing Sept 4. The Prayer meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING will be held in Clinton Hall, and the library and reading room will be opened on MONDAY, Sept. 11, and will remain open there after from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M., daily.

FRANK W. BALLARD,
Chairman of Committee on Rooms.

Notice.—A FAMILY MEDICINE CHEST:
3 bottles Otards, 1846, Brandy.
3 bottles finest Scheidam Schnapps.
3 bottles London Dock, port wine, (10 years old.)
3 bottles fine pale Sherry.
Complete $9—warranted pure.
ARTHUR KENDALL, No. 7 William-st., New-York, between Beaver and Pearl.

The Regular Weekly Meeting of the Second South Williamsburg Association, will be held at their rooms, No 193 Bowery, on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 4, at 7½ o'clock. Every information relating to the Association may be obtained by application at the meeting JOHN WILSON, President.
CHAS. YOUNG, Secretary

Sixteenth Ward School, No. 11.—The Male Department of this School will be opened in the basement of the Church of the Disciples, in West 17th-st., near 8th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 4, at 9 o'clock A. M., having been removed from Friendship Hall, in 16th-st., by order of the School Officers of the 16th Ward.

Masonic.—The Quarterly Communication of the M. W. Grand Lodge of the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New-York, will be held at No. 67 Crosby-st., on TUESDAY, Sept. 5, at 7 o'clock P. M.
JAMES M. AUSTIN, Grand Secretary.

New-York Horticultural Society.—The regular monthly meeting will be held at the Society's Rooms, No 600 Broadway, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. SHEPHERD KNAPP, President.
PETER B. MEAD, Recording Secretary.

Twenty years of Oblivion has not been the ate of DESHLER'S New Discovery for Chills and Fever, as it has been of many others' remedies. Its astonishing cures are already causing for it an unexampled demand. For sale by C H. RING, corner of Broadway and John-st.

PERSONAL.

IF MR. LYONS, who was third mate, and Mr. WM. HENRY CARR, who was steward of a ship on a voyage from Liverpool to New-York, in the months of July and August, 1853, or any person acquainted with them will send their address to the office of the Commissioners of Emigration, No. 76 Franklin-st., they will confer a great favor.

DRY GOODS.

FROM THE FRANKLIN.

LYONS & JONES WILL OPEN THIS DAY
20,000 *YARDS OF SILK, SLIGHTLY DAMAGED*
They are very desirable goods—Plaids & stripes, solid colors, and Blacks—and will be sold at
HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
L. & J. will open the same day their Fall importions of SHAWLS, RICH WOOL PLAIDS, MERINOS, PARAMATTAS,
And a general assortment of Dry Goods, to which they respectfully invite special inspection.
Note the name and address LYONS & JONES,
No. 277 Hudson-st., between Canal and Spring sts.

GREAT BARGAINS IN RICH RIBBONS MILLINERY GOODS AND DRESS TRIMMING RIBBONS. M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, No. 99 Bowery, begs leave to inform his numerous customers, that by taking advantage of the extreme pressure in the money market in Europe, he has been enabled to buy to a heavy stock of choice Fall ribbons, millinery and dressmaker's goods, at extraordinary great sacrifices. Merchants, milliners, and the public are invited to call as they will find goods at about half the cost of importation. Just opened, 40 cases of rich feathers, French flowers, silk velvets satins, fancy, dotted, and diamond bonnet velvets.

NEW FALL GOODS.—J BECK & CO. would respectfully invite the attention of purchasers to their large and splendid stock of Silks, Shawls, Cloaks, Mantillas, De Laines, Cashmeres, Merinos, Ladies' Cloth, Velvet, Bonnazine, Calicoes, Linens, White Muslins, Hosiery, Gloves, Embroideries, Laces, &c., &c., which have been selected with great care in Europe at low prices Also, 1,000 pieces Silks and Merinos, purchased low at the late auction sales, all of which will be sold at a very small advance. Nos 355 and 357 Broadway.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF SILK GOODS.—The entire stock of ALFRED EDWARDS & CO will be sold within sixty days, at their store Nos 9 and 11 Park-place, FOR CASH, by order of the Assignees. This stock comprises a large importation of the present season of French, English and German goods
A. C RICHARDS,
NATHAN CHANDLER, } Assignees.
WM. LOTTIMER.

WOOL PLAIDS AND DRESS GOODS.—GEORGE KEYS, No 343 8th av, will open on MONDAY MORNING several cases of wool plaids at 4s. and 5s, the same as were sold last year at 8s and 10s. Also black and plaid silks, French merinos, paramattas and dress goods of all kinds from the late auction sales, and also some wet goods.

KOHLSAAT BROTHERS, IMPORTERS, No. 48 John-st, offer for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, the choicest assortment of fashionable Paris trimmings, plain peruche and figured velvet, ribbons, guimpure lace, crotchet fringes, gallon mallase and velours, buttons, &c., &c. Also, the most extensive stock of Berlin zephyr worsted.

FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.—No. 387 BROADWAY.—MAS TUCKER can produce, at this moment, a stock of costly Flowers and Feathers, perhaps unequalled in the State. The coiffures de bal or truly magnificent, and bridal wreaths suited for the occasion. The above importations are popular, and no ordinary production. No. 387 Broadway, up-stairs.

LINEN GOODS.—Irish Linens, White and Brown Cloths, Napkins, Towels Shirtings, Damasks, &c., at reduced prices Dealers supplied by WM. MATHEWS & CO., Nos. 52 and 54 Catharine-st.

TO FRINGE MANUFACTURERS.—Fringe Silk Sewings, both in Gum and Colored, for sale, at lowest wholesale cash prices, by
REYNOLDS & LEIGH. No 53 Dey-st.

HEINRICH & SOMMER.—No 57 John-st. Importers of German Ginghams, Shawls, etc.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

Republican Sovereigns and Royalty's scions
Have conjointly endorsed those famed Powders of Lyon's.
PRINCE ALBERT AND PRESIDENT PIERCE have given their autograph approvals of LYON'S POISONLESS MAGNETIC POWDERS for the destruction of roaches bedbugs, ants, fleas, plant insects, &c Be on your guard against counterfeits. Insect the signature and medallion engravings on the Label. Central depôt for LYON'S Magnetic Powder and Pills for insects and vermin, No. 424 Broadway

GOURAUD'S MEDICATED SOAP, &c.—This article is the greatest beautifier of the complexion that has yet been discovered." That is a fact. We heard that remarkable fact from as pretty a pair of lips as we ever had our eyes to feast upon, and of a most beautiful complexion. Those same pretty mouth told us, also that six months ago she had "a complexion as ugly as sin, that her face was rough, freckled, and full of blotches I was disgusted with myself every time I looked in the glass. So my good natured friend advised me to go to GOURAUD'S place, No. 67 Walker st., close to Broadway. I went but possessed very little time than anything else. I persuaded my mother to go with me I listened to all the pretty, clear-skinned young lady who attends the store had to say about the SOAP, and the LILY WHITE, and I made a purchase of both. All I have to say is look at me now." We did look, and made up our minds that the MEDICATED SOAP had certainly performed a miracle That said young lady is to marry a most deserving friend of ours before the *Pick* reaches No 1 of the third volume, and we know he possesses too good taste to have ever married a young woman with "blotches" or freckles. Consequently our male friend owes Gouraud a considerable debt of gratitude for his Soap. If nothing else, as we presume the young lady paid for the MEDICATED SOAP when she bought it, at least, as soon as she perceived its wonderful effects upon herself personally. We know of a great many cases that we could tell in favor of our worthy friend the Doctor. He has got one of the nicest little places at No 67 Walker-st, that we know of. Every article in the perfumery line, of a choice character, is to be had there. All the fashionable young and old ladies visit his store, and find their reward in it, or they wouldn't go. Mr. Pick don't go there to get beautified, but he usually drops in of an evening to have a pleasant chat of five minutes, ere he leaves Broadway to cross to Hudson-st.

In the above notice Mr Pick says nothing about the equally celebrated LIQUID BEAUTY, POUDRE SUBTILF, for uproo ing hair from lady's upper lips foreheads, &c.; nor his beautiful LIQUID ROUGE for pale cheeks and lips, or his wonderful HAIR GLOSSINVIGORATOR. Boston Agent, J. L. BATES, No. 129 Washington-st; CALLENDER No. 88 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; CARLETON & CO., Lowell; H. ROBINSON, Portland; McNARRY & BUCK, Hartford; BLISS & HAVEN, Springfield; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Capital $200,000.—Office, No. 6 Broad st., New-York. This Company insures Dwelling-houses, Household Furniture, all kinds of Buildings, Merchandize, Vessels in port, and other property, against loss by Fire.
GEORGE S. DOUGHY, President.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice-President.

HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary. DIRECTORS.

Frederick Pentz,	David S. Mills,	Jacob Little,
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CLASSICAL SCHOLAR AND ENGLISH WRITER WANTED—As general assistant in a school. Apply at No. 456 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls, sisters, one to cook, wash and iron, or would do general housework. The other as nurse and seamstress, or chamberwork and washing, both first-rate housekeepers, are willing and obliging, and can give best City references. To be seen at No. 350 7th-av., till engaged.

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A GERMAN OR AMERICAN WOMAN—Who understands all the branches of general housework, including the care of a small dairy, will hear of a good situation at the highest wages, by addressing J. C., Box No. 59 Rahway, N. J.

RESIDENT TEACHER WANTED.—Wanted near Philadelphia, on or before the 25th of October, an unmarried gentleman, to assist in teaching a limited number of boys. He will be required to take charge of them in their hours of amusement and study, and to accompany them on Sunday to an Episcopal Church It is essential that he be a good mathematician, a sound English scholar, and that he write a good hand. A knowledge of French and Drawing will be considered a recommendation. No one need apply, who cannot give satisfactory references, and who has not had some experience in the management of boys. Address (postpaid) L. L. D., West Haverford, Pennsylvania

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E. L. TREDWELL, Manhasset, L. I.

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HOUSE WANTED.—A genteel house, furnished, by a good tenant; no children; references will be satisfactory, or not wanted; for six months or one year from October or November next; not above 19th-st., and between 2d and 6th avs. Address Box No. 2,946, Post-Office, stating terms and where situated.

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BOARDING.—To Let, in suite or separate rooms, on the second floor, in a modern house pleasantly situated, opposite Chelsea-square Also rooms for single gentlemen. References given and required. Apply at 230 West 24th-st.

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BOARDING.—A large parlor and bed-room on the 2d story, both rooms on Broadway, to let, with board, (rooms unfurnished,) to a gentleman and wife in a private family. Rooms can be seen any time, at No. 806 Broadway.

BOARDING—A few single gentleman can find board and pleasant rooms in a private family on Brooklyn Heights, three minutes' walk from Montague and South Ferries. Apply, for two weeks, at No. 75 Joralemon st.

BOARDING.—Rooms on second or third floors for one or two persons can be obtained in a private family, by applying at No. 18 West 11th-st. House with modern improvements.

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BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms, with good board, can be had at No 30 Clinton-place, 8th st.

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BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a small family within 2 minutes walk from Fulton Ferry A good opportunity for those desirous of a comfortable home. Address G. H. S., Box No. 713 Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two gentlemen with their wives; also, several single gentlemen, may be accommodated with desirable suites of rooms, or pleasant single rooms. Inquire at No. 206 Washington-st. References required.

BOARD WANTED—By a lady, with two small children and servant, between 2d and 14th-sts, and 1st and 3d-avs. Also, board for a gentleman. Two good sized rooms, not above third floor wanted immediately at from $16 to $17 per week for the party.) Address (describing rooms, &c.) A. B. C., this office.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY—Two rooms to let with board; the house is situated near Van Vorst-square, and furnished with all modern improvements; best of references required. Persons with children need not apply. F. M. FUREY.
Jersey-av., fourth door from Wayne.

BOARD IN CHAMBERS STREET.—A large room on the second floor, with bedroom if required may be had, with board, on application at No. 121 Chambers-st. References required.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—Several very pleasant rooms, separately or in suite either furnished or unfurnished, can be had, with board, at No 220 4th-av., opposite Dr Hawks' Church The house is finely located, and has all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

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GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with PLEASANT ROOMS and BOARD at No. 79 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

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...ARY.

...in the WEEKLY REPORT of ... City and County of New-York, ... day of August to the 2d day of Sep... 1854: Men, 163; Women, 140; Boys, ... Girls, 250—Total, 822.

DISEASES.

...	12	Croup, of lungs	7
...	1	Croup, diseases of	1
...	4	Catarrh	1
...	1	Catarrh of the head, malig't	1
...	26	Debility	7
...	1	Delirium Tremens	3
...	1	Diarrhœa	69
...	1	Dropsy	6
...	24	Dropsy in head	24
...	2	Dropsy in chest	2
...	3	Dropsy, ovarian	2
...	1	Drowned	1
...	43	Dysentery	43
...	1	Erysipelas	1
...	1	Eruption, syphilitic	1
...	1	Fever, bilious	2
...	4	Fever, puerperal	4
...	2	Fever remittent	2
...	3	Fever, scarlet	3
...	87	Fever, typhoid	1
...	34	Fever, typhus	6
...	7	Fever, hectic	7
...	43	Fever, nervous	3
...	1	Fever, Panama	1
...	73	Heat, effects of	3
...	2	Heart disease of	2
...	3	Hooping Cough	16
...	1	Inanition	1
...	11	Inflam. of bowels	11
...	28	Inflam. of lungs	12
...	1	Inflam. of stom.	2
...	1	Inflam. of throat	1
...	1	Inflam. of liver	1
...	1	Intemperance	1
...	3	Jaundice	1
Wards.		Wards.	
...	40	XVII	76
...	10	XVIII	58
...	51	XIX	54
...	57	XX	64
...	32	XXI	38
...	46	XXII	43
...	7		
...	46	Total	822

...ow 1 year, 257; 1 to 2 years, 100; 2 to 5, 75; 5 to ... 25; 20 to 30, 75; 30 to 40, 71; 40 to 50, 47; ... 60 to 70, 28; 70 to 80, 13; 80 to 90, 4; 90 to 100, ...

...OF NATIVITY—United States, 534; Ireland, 161; ..., 17; Scotland, 7; Germany, 91; France, 3; Hol... 3; Denmark 1; Sweden, 1; Switzerland, 1; Italy, 1; ... 4; West Indies, 2; Belgium, 1; Norway, 1; China, ..., 6. Total 822.

INSTITUTIONS—Hospital, Bellevue, 7; Fever ..., 7; Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island, 4; Lunatic ..., 3; Ward's Island, 35; Randall's Island, 5; Frank... Hospital, 19; Mott-street Hospital, 2; St. Vin... Hospital, 1; Old Ladies' Asylum, 1; City Hospital, ...; City Prison, 1; Almshouse, Blackwell's Island, 3; ... 4; Colored Home Hospital, 8; Colored Orphan ..., 1; Colored persons, 16.

THOMAS K. DOWNING, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, Saturday, Sept. 2, 1854.

CUBAN LIBERTY.

Third Anniversary of the Defeat of the Cuban Patriots.

On Friday evening the Third Anniversary of the ... of Cuban Liberty was commemorated in the ... Assembly Rooms. In the background of the ... and central were appropriately displayed the Revolutionary Cuban flag, with the inscription "Victima de Cuba" above, and "Lopez" beneath on black ground, on the right the American flag, and on the left the flags of the "Lone Star," and French Red Republicans, all draped in mourning.

The audience was numerous, and highly respectable, all evidently impressed with the solemnity of the occasion.

The proceedings of the evening opened with the following address, delivered by Señor LUIS E. DEL CASTERO, President of the Cuban Committee. He said:

The history of the Cuban Revolution, that we are celebrating to-day, can never be effaced from our memory, because it is written in characters of blood! Between the 12th of August and the 1st of September, a melancholy page is presented—a page, Señors, filled with grief, that has no other consolation for the patriot, than the loss for which he laments.

How many considerations, Señors, are brought to our memory, by this sorrowful day? It is three years, to-day, since NARCISCO LOPEZ ascended the scaffold—three years since he has slept in the noble tomb that despotism wrought for him—and three years, Señors, since we have prepared ourselves to deliver his glorious remains, without having to day, that we will be as fortunate as yesterday.

Señors, you see to-day this flag which the strong arm that no longer exists covered with glory at Cardenas, and at Pas Pozas and Frias. Do you see it? It is without its handle. Its language is noble, but eloquent. It tells us that the man has not yet come who will replace the one we now deplore. It shows the greatness and immensity of the loss we suffer. Three years to-day! Every day that passes, every new hope, every deferred illusion, and every Cuban patriot, know more and more that at the fall of the noble structure of our Revolution, it suffered the most terrible blow that could be struck by fatal destiny, which seems to follow us.

The First of September! Posterity only can appreciate what we have lost on that day,—and you AQUERO, ZAYAS, BETANCOURT, BENAVIDES, ARMENTEROS, HERNANDEZ, ARIES MONTES DE OCA, PEAGRAY, CRITTENDEN, OBERTO, GOTAY, and other braves, have died for the world, but still you live in immortal fame, for history has devoted its most brilliant page to the homage of the most solemn and terrible day that we celebrate. In the depth of our hearts we have sworn to imitate and revenge you. Yes, illustrious martyrs, the way that you have traced for us is too glorious for us to hesitate in following your example.

May it please God that this be the last time far from our beloved and unfortunate Cuba, we should unite to commemorate the greatest episode of our unfortunate revolution—and that at the foot of the statue of the martyrs who commenced it, we may say "VIVA CUBA REPUBLICANA! Viva su independencia!!"

A lengthened address was then delivered by a gentleman who did not wish his name to appear, as the safety of his family would be compromised to a great extent.

Mr. GINGONET, a member of the French Republican Section of La Montagne, next spoke. His address throughout, was received with rapturous applause.

Col. HUGH FORBES, on the part of the "Mountain," spoke next, and was loudly applauded upon presenting himself. He said it was not out of place to glance at the condition of the living, when commemorating the memory of the dead. He hoped that the signal of a general revolution would be given by a Cuban invasion; but now it appears that Europe has raised the watery. To begin with Spain, the trial of the Queen-mother before the Cortes, would be (as the judgment of a sovereign by the people has ever been) the guarantee of a revolution. History furnishes many examples of this fact. The taking off the head of the English Monarch, was the prestige of revolution. The taking off the head of the French King, foreshadowed revolution, and the trial of the Queen-mother forebodes revolution. The so-called present leaders are in dissension, and if the dissolution of a Constitutional Monarchy be avoided, the revolution and the Republic will be safe. He said the Anglo-French alliance could by no means be ascribed to any wish on the part of the allied Powers to befriend the Turk, but to prevent KOSSUTH accepting the invitation of the Sultan, as his presence there would have been the prelude of a universal European revolution. The alliance was to keep down the people. The war has been hitherto conducted on peace principles. Not a shot has been fired by the Allied Armies since the campaign opened in Spring; and during the Winter, every negotiation to procure peace will be entered into, but the Emperor of Russia will be by no means open to terms, as he knows full well that the war was not entered into *bond fide*,—he founds his hopes on revolution. It is also the basis of ours. [Applause.] It will serve his purpose. We will make it serve ours also. We do not mean to serve him. It is our intention to serve ourselves first, and then settle accounts with him. In Spring, if the war continues, the opportunity will arise for revolution. There will never occur such another. Let the people seize it, and there will be a Universal Republic. [Immense applause.]

Señor TOLON was the next speaker, after whom Monsieur GINGONET was again called for, and harangued the audience in French.

Señor TOLON then, on the part of the Chairman, returned thanks to Col. FORBES for the interest he had evinced in their cause.

Col. F. returned suitable thanks, saying he only felt that he considered it every man's duty to do. The meeting then dispersed, with shouts of vivas for Revolution and Liberty.

Impositions upon Emigrants.

On Friday, a complaint was made before the Mayor by a man named CHRISTIAN STEUFFERT, who stated he had arrived in this City from Hamburg on Wednesday last, by the ship *Donau*, and that he had proceeded to the office of Messrs. MUELLER & LOESCHER, at the Hudson River Railroad Company's depôt at Canal-street, and engaged for passages for eight persons to go to Detroit, at $5 each person, and had paid $14 to ... on account of tickets, and had received a receipt, which he was to have returned to the ship. On Thursday morning a steamer came alongside the ship, on board which were two men, who represented they could sell passages to Detroit at $5 each person. ... meeting other persons buying tickets, ... passage was by rail-way, when he was assured it was; and on showing the receipt he had received from Messrs. R. & L., the man said they were the owners of the line, and they alone had authority to sell the tickets, but they were willing to take the receipt of R. & L. in part payment, as they could recover the money from them. On being assured several times that the passage was by railway through, and not by boat, STEUFFERT bought of these persons tickets for eight persons, and gave the receipt and $34, and received a receipt, signed F. W. C. WEDEKIND, and then went back to the ship, where he learned that the ticket was for the Lake passage, and by boat, by what is called the People's line. He returned to the steamer and stated he desired to go by Railroad and not by the Lake route. The men then said if he would go with them he should be satisfied the matter was all right, as they would take him to the German Society. He with some of his friends went with one of the men, and was taken to the office of Mr. WEDEKIND, No. 104 Greenwich-street, when the ticket he had received on board the steamer was exchanged for another ticket, which he was assured was the right one. STUEFFERT then desired to see the President of the German Society, and was told it was too early then, but if he would return at 9 o'clock he should be introduced to him. He and his friends then returned to the ship, when he ascertained that the exchanged receipt was still for the Lake line, and that he had not been to the German Society. He then went to the German Society, when he was told that the ticket he received would not carry him by the Hudson River line, and he was advised to go to the office of the Mayor and complain, which he and others did.

The investigation of the case occupied some two or three hours, when the Mayor decided that STUEFFERT's money, $34, should be returned to him, and to another man $18, which had been obtained under like circumstances. The money was returned and the parties left the office.

Much of the inconvenience and imposition imposed and practiced upon emigrants arises from the competition of the runners of these rival lines, viz.: the Hudson River, of which Messrs. RECHMULLER and LOESCHER are the emigrant forwarders, and the Lake line, of which Mr. WEDEKIN is the emigrant agent, and in the competition the runners do not always adhere to the truth, by which means the names of their employers are involved, and the emigrants imposed upon.

River Robbers—Arrest and Loss of Life.

On Friday morning near 2 o'clock, while Police men COREY and LIBERVON, of the Twenty-first Ward, were patroling their beats near the foot of Thirty-sixth-street, East River, they discovered two men, whom they supposed were river thieves, approaching the shore in a small row-boat. The officers watched them until the boat reached the shore, when the suspected parties immediately commenced to unfasten a valuable boat belonging to Mr. MOSES MCGRATH, with the apparent intention of stealing the same. The policemen saw that there was no time to lose, and pounced upon the thieves, securing one of them, who gave his name as BUTLER. The other jumped overboard, and the policemen think that he was drowned, as they could find no traces of him whatever, although they kept a sharp look out some time after the arrest of BUTLER.

Dispensary Mission.

We are requested to state that at a meeting of the Managers of the Dispensary Mission, held August 16, 1854, a Report was submitted by Rev. Mr. ROBINSON in relation to moneys received from THOMAS CONWAY, formerly Sexton and Collector, and in relation to the disbursement thereof, and that said Report was received and accepted unanimously.

Mr. ROBINSON cautions the public against any applications whatever for public aid for this Mission.

BOLD ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY.—On Thursday night last, an audacious attempt was made to pry open the front door of the residence of A. F. HATFIELD, Esq., No. 78 East Nineteenth street, by means of a "jimmy" or some other implement of burglars. Had the gentlemen burglars succeeded in gaining an entrance, they would have met with a warm reception.

KILLED BY AN OMNIBUS.—Coroner Wilhelm held an inquest on Friday at the New-York Hospital on the body of John Williams, a native of Amsterdam, aged 40 years, who was run over on Wednesday evening by a stage in Broadway, and received such injuries as to cause death. After a brief charge from the Coroner, the Jury rendered a verdict "that he came to his death by having been run over by stage No. 969 (Wall-street line,) said stage at the time being in the charge of James Dolan, a boy 15 years old." The Jury furthermore blame the proprietors of the Wall-street line of stages for allowing their stages to be in charge of such inexperienced persons. On the rendition of the verdict, the Coroner committed Dolan to prison to answer, and who stated on his examination that he was 15 years old on the 6th of January, 1854, and worked at the butcher business.

LONG ISLAND.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—At 4 o'clock on Friday morning, a fire broke out in a block of ten three story brick buildings on Court street, between Church and Mill streets, Brooklyn, recently erected by Mr. WARREN BEMAN. The fire originated in about the centre of the block in the basement story, occupied as a liquor shop by MICHAEL MCNAMARRA. This building was destroyed, and the two on either side were much damaged. Loss on buildings, $6,000, which is nearly covered by insurance. Mr. MCNAMARRA's loss is $600. He was insured for $650, in the New-York City Insurance Company. The origin of the fire is not known.

NEW-JERSEY.

Firemen's Celebration.

The Committee of Firemen which met on Thursday evening to make preparations for celebrating, on the 3d day of October next, the introduction of Passaic water into Jersey city, concluded that they would not enter into their arrangements at once—preferring to await the action of the Common Council and Board of Water Commissioners, before proceeding with their arrangements for a grand parade on that occasion.

☞ Jersey City Lodge No. 5 of the American Protestant Association will be presented with a beautiful banner, this evening, at their lodge rooms.

STATEN ISLAND.

Diseases at Quarantine.

There was a death from yellow fever in the Marine Hospital, at Tompkinsville, on Friday. Other patients with the same disease are under treatment there. The *Augusta* was discharging her cargo at Quarantine, on Friday, and will reload and put to sea from where she now lies.

There was one death from Cholera in Tompkinsville, on Thursday.

FIENDISH OUTRAGE.—From a communication in the Montreal *Herald*, we learn that an affair took place at Clarenceville, the night of Saturday, Aug. 5, of a most shocking character, and which has outraged the feelings of the whole community. A poor inoffensive man by the name of OWENS, having had occasion to go into the village tavern, was allured into drinking by some graceless young men, who, after succeeding in making him partially intoxicated, completely saturated his clothes with spirits of turpentine, and then applied a lighted candle to them. Before the flames could be extinguished, the man's body was literally roasted, and his physician is of opinion that it is extremely doubtful whether he will survive his sufferings, which for the week have been of the most excruciating character. The principal perpetrators of this inhuman act, instead of being immediately arrested and committed to prison to stand their trial, have been allowed full liberty of action.

☞ The firemen of New Orleans recently went in a disorderly procession to the jail, to release some of their members arrested for riot. Nearly the whole police force of the city was, however, concealed in the jail yard, and when the rioters made their appearance they sallied out on them, arrested twenty-six, and dispersed the remainder. A paid Fire Department and steam fire-engines are the correctives for these occurrences, to which all the large cities will be forced eventually to resort. The New-Orleans press call upon the city authorities to introduce these improvements.

STOCK SALES AND MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Sept. 2.

$1,000	Kentucky 6s	105	
1,000	City 5s, '58	99	
3,000	N. Haven 1st Mtg 6s	88	
2,000	Erie Income Bs	71	
2,000	do	71½	
2,000	Erie Cvt Bs '71	59½	
1,000	Ill. Cent. R (Bs	66	
21,500	do	c	66
1,000	do	s15	66½
19,000	do	s10	66
1,000	do	s3	66½
1,000	do	s3	66
3,000	do		66½
5,000	do	s20	66
3,000	do	c	66
5,000	do	s10	65½
1,000	do	c	67
5,000	do	s3	67
23	Bel. & Hud. C'l Co.		110½
75	Canton Co		12½
50	do	b3	18
200	do	c	18½
100	New-Jersey Zinc Co	c	21½
500	do	s3	58
250	Nic Trans. Co	c	21½
200	do	b3	21½
100	do	c	21½
100	do	s30	21½
100	do	s10	21½
100	do	b3	21½
500	do	b60	21½
50	do	c	21½
100	Cumb Coal Co	s60	27
100	do	b60	27½
100	do	c	27½
200	Clev & Tol. R R	s10	68
200	Harlem Railroad	c	39½
60	Little Miami R.R.	b3	98
82	Mich. Cen. R. R.		84

100	N. Y. Central R. R	s10	87½
50	do	s30	88
100	do	s30	88½
50	do	c	88
50	do		89
10	Panama Railroad	s3	94
10	N. York Construction		99
7	Clev. C. & Chi. R. R.		102
100	Erie Railroad	s3	31
100	do	c	31
50	do		30½
250	do	c	30
400	do		29½
50	do	s10	29
50	do	s3	29½
200	do	c	29
200	do		29½
100	do	b3	29½
50	do		29½
510	do	s3	30
100	do	s3	30½
150	do	b3	30
250	Reading Railroad	s3	68
200	do	s10	66½
100	do	b30	67
100	do	s60	66½
450	do		66
400	do		66½
100	do	s10	66
150	do	s5	66½
100	do	b30	66
250	do	s5	65½
100	Hudson R. R. R.	b3	34
300	do	s10	35

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	N. Y. Cent. Bds	s6	87
5,000	Pan. Rs, 1st iss.	b3	81
14,000	Ill Cent R. R Bs		67½
3,000	do		68
100	Nic Transit Co	s3	21½
300	do		21½
100	do	s30	21½
100	do	b30	21½
200	N. Y. Cen. R. R.		88
50	do	s15	88½
50	do	c	88½
200	do	s3	88½
100	do	s60	87
66	do		88½
100	do		88
160	do	s60	87

100	Cumberl'd C'l Co.	s10	27½
95	Phenix Bank		107
100	Ill. Ct. R.R.	10 days	103
80	Clev. & Tole R.R.		68½
50	Erie Railroad	s10	30½
300	do	s3	30½
50	do		30
15	do		30½
50	do	s10	30½
50	do		30
50	do	s3	31½
250	do	s3	31
100	do	s30	31
100	do		31
10	Hud. Riv. Railroad		36
500	Harlem Railroad		29

Exports from the Port of New-York.

Exclusive of Specie, to Foreign Ports, for the week ending Aug 31, and compared with the corresponding week of last year:

	Bbls.	1853. Value.	Bbls.	1854. Value.
Liverpool	6,315	$32 536	1,141	$7,317
London	3,020	15 885	71	497
Glasgow	6,338	34,264	361	2,309
Belfast	1,870	10,285	—	—
Havre	10,354	55 504	—	—
Antwerp	1,160	6,245	—	—
Rotterdam	300	1,500	—	—
Africa	145	1,067	—	—
Dutch West Indies	534	2,997	—	—
Danish West Indies	—	—	250	1 741
British West Indies	862	4 782	647	4,609
British Guiana	1 250	6,875	—	—
British N. America	2,404	17 883	641	4,699
Hayti	435	2,300	436	4,650
Venezuela	—	—	660	6,256
New-Granada	—	—	115	970
Total for the week	35,477	$192 069	4,398	$33,457
Total 3d w'k in Aug	35 477	243 587	4,639	38,176
Total 2d w'k in Aug	35,137	203,452	5,070	38,186
Total 1st w'k in Aug	20,322	112,828	7,945	56,124
Total in July	242,985	1,157 769	99 154	737 523
Total since July 1	363,409	$1,908,689	121,130	$904,030

WHEAT

	Bush.	Value.	Bush.	Value.
Liverpool	65 216	$43 365	2,439	$3,659
London	10,074	13,609	793	1,292
Glasgow	6 102	7,892	2,918	4,729
Belfast	803	1,046	—	—
Havre	25,163	34,443	—	—
Total for the week	107,360	$159 955	6,150	$9,980
Total 3d w'k in Aug	106 178	136 560	—	—
Total 2d w'k in Aug	103,458	128,453	19,084	32,421
Total 1st w'k in Aug	73,642	86,549	39,067	65,439
Total in July	751,796	935,516	199,854	355,393
Total since July 1	1,146 464	$1,437,003	364,955	$463,224

COTTON.

	Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.
Liverpool	3,318	$139 710	8,786	$153,995
Glasgow	250	13,125	837	33,980
Antwerp	129	5,611	—	—
Bremen	—	—	477	21,783
Havre	801	45,222	1,789	60 119
St Petersburg	123	5,728	—	—
Hamburg	918	46,170	200	8,205
Tuscany	—	—	111	4,905
Rotterdam	—	—	135	4,913
Total for the week	5 559	$255 566	7,255	$287 811
Total 3d week in Aug	3 476	184,097	2 343	$97,918
Total 2d week in Aug	3,414	155,136	5,845	225,961
Total 1st week in Aug	2,794	137,658	6 978	295 291
Total 1st week in July	31 224	1 536 835	35,926	1,526,580
Total since 1st July	46,447	$2,269,292	58,367	$2,433 382

CORN.

	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
Liverpool	—	$—	5 961	$4,590
Falmouth	—	—	16,379	13,199
Havre	—	—	100	85
Australia	15,000	1 610	—	—
Venezuela	—	—	1 546	1,591
Cuba	400	540	—	—
Danish West Indies	—	—	200	200
British W Indies	—	—	778	723
British Guiana	100	80	—	—
British N. America	1 560	1 028	—	—
Total for the week	3,550	$3,218	25 204	$20 289
Total previously	22 776	15,787	215 695	168,200
Total since 1st July	26,326	$19,105	240,959	$188,489

CORN MEAL.

	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.
London	—	$—	50	$200
New-Granada	—	—	25	103
Venezuela	—	—	260	1,110
Danish W. Indies	—	—	40	210
Dutch West Indies	65	242	—	—
British W. Indies	43	140	54	262
British N. America	478	1,575	482	2,818
Total for the week	586	$1,957	921	$4 774
To al previously	5 695	15 273	6 264	27,593
Total since 1st July	5,681	$17,230	7,905	$32,337

BEEF.

	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.
Liverpool	100	$ 2,000
Havre	[illegible]	1,769
Brazil	[illegible]	400
Venezuela	7	155
Hayti	20	570
New-Granada	123	2,930
Danish West Indies	5	71
British West Indies	7	155
Total for the week	432	$ 7 771
Total previously	4,530	78,038
Total since 1st July	4,962	$85,804

PORK.

	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.
London	470	$ 7 255
Havre	140	1 970
Brest	1,659	27,301
Venezuela	163	7 278
Hayti	191	2,534
New-Granada	180	2,020
Danish West Indies	29	498
British West Indies	137	1,154
British North America	697	6 625
Total for the week	3,616	$51,265
Total previously	18,676	217,045
Total since 1st July	21 682	$268 310

RECAPITULATION.

	Amt.	Value.
Flour, bbls	4 122	$33,457
Wheat, bush	6 150	9,920
Cotton, bales	7,255	287 811
Corn, bush	25,304	20,289
Corn Meal, bbls. & tcs	921	4 744
Beef, bbls. & tcs	432	7,771
Pork, bbls. & tcs	3,616	51 265
Total Produce		$415,347
Total Miscellaneous		493 813
Total Exports		$911 160
Total Previously		8,773 470
Total since 1st July		$9,684,630

Markets....*Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

SATURDAY, Sept. 2—5 P. M.

ASHES—Appear in moderate demand at old rates—50 barrels brought $6 for Pearls and $7 for Pots ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—This week's operations have not exceeded 3,000 bales, at very irregular prices, these closing at 1c. @1c. ₱ lb. lower than indicated by Monday's, which we annex. "The continuation of favorable weather in the Cotton regions, together with the absence of encouraging advices from Europe, have tended to stop all inquiry for cotton until later in the season. The stock on hand here is now being taken, and will exceed that estimated by 12,000 to 15,000 bales, the amount on hand being about 32,000 bales. Last evening closed the Cotton year for the United States, and so soon as the several returns can be received by mail from the receiving ports, the official statement of the crop for 1853-4 will be declared, which will probably be in time for our next." This is Messrs. UHLHORN & FREDERICKSON's statement.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	7½	7½	7½	7½
Middling, ₱ lb	9½	9½	9½	9½
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	10½	10½	11	11½
Fair, ₱ lb	11½	11½	11½	12½

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is dull and heavy for State and Western brands, which are but sparingly dealt in by the home trade, and not noticed at all by shippers, as these cannot afford to buy at current rates. Hence, prices are falling, having already declined to-day 12½ @15c. ₱ bbl. The day's transactions embrace 4,600 bbls. We quote:

Sour, ₱ bbl	$7 25 @$8 50
Superfine, No. 2	8 25 @ 9 12½
State, common brands	9 50 @ 9 75
State, straight brands	9 75 @10 00
Favorite State	10 00 @10 25
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	9 75 @10 00
Fancy Michigan	10 00 @10 25
Common to good Ohio	9 87½@10 12½
Fancy Ohio	10 12½@10 37½
Extra Ohio	10 50 @11 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	10 25 @11 00
Fancy Genesee	10 25 @10 50
Extra Genesee	10 50 @11 25

Canadian is unaltered. Southern is less active and not very firm. The supply is increasing. The day's business consists of 1,800 bbls. at $8 75@$9 12½ for inferior; $9 37½@$9 87½ for mixed to good; and $10@$10 50 for favorite to fancy, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet and irregular in price. 200 bbls. State Corn Meal were purchased at $4 25 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is not very active. The scanty stock and high claims of owners retard operations. The day's movements have been confined to 900 bush. fair Southern White at $1 90; and 5,500 bush. poor to good Southern red $1 60@$1 75. Rye is still on the advance; No. 1 Very ₱, (Astor House,) and by the bush. The arrivals continue on a very small scale. State and Western Oats are rather plentier and less inquired for at 50c.@53c. ₱ bush. Much of what is here has been but very badly cleaned, and is unsalable, except in a very tardy manner. It would be better for Western farmers and dealers, if they bestowed more care in preparing supplies of this as well of other descriptions of grain for this market. Corn is more abundant and is less valuable, yet the demand is not a brisk one. The day's sales comprise 36,000 bushels, closing at 79c.@84c. for unsound; and 85c.@86½c. for Western mixed ₱ bushel.

GROCERIES—Have not varied much. The day's operations add up 700 bags Rio Coffee at 9c.@10c. ₱ lb: 200 bbls New-Orleans Molasses on terms not made public, ₱ gallon; 125 hhds. do. Sugar at 5c., 175 Porto Rico do. at 5½c.; and 450 Cuba do., part in bond, at 4½c., and the residue, free, at 4½c. ₱ lb. Nothing new has occurred in Teas.

...DAY—Mess, ... barrels ... to-day, ... 10 @ ... 12½ ... 12½ @ ... 13 ... 13½ @ ... 14 ... 14½ @ ... 15 ... 15½ @ ... 16 ... 16½ @ ... 17 ... 17½ @ ... 18 ... 18½ @ ... 19 ... 19½ @ ... 20 ... 20½ @ ... 21 ... 21½ @ ... 22 ... 22½ @ ... 23 ... 23½ @ ... 24 ... 24½ @ ... 25 ... 25½ @ ... 26 ... 26½ @ ... 27 ... 27½ @ ... 28 ... 28½ @ ... 29 ... 29½ @ ... 30 ... 30½ @ ... 31 ... 31½ @ ... 32 ... 32½ @ ... 33 ... 33½ @ ... 34 ... 34½ @ ... 35 ... 35½ @ ... 36 ... 36½ @ ... 37 ... 37½ @ ... 38 ... 38½ @ ... 39 ... 39½ @ ... 40 ... 40½ @ ... 41 ... 41½ @ ... 42 ... 42½ @ ... 43 ... 43½ @ ... 44 ... 44½ @ ... 45 ... 45½ @ ... 46 ... 46½ @ ... 47 ... 47½ @ ... 48 ... 48½ @ ... 49 ... 49½ @ ... 50 ... 50½ @ ... 51 ... 51½ @ ... 52 ... 52½ @ ... 53 ... 53½ @ ... 54 ... 54½ @ ... 55 ... 55½ @ ... 56 ... 56½ @ ... 57 ... 57½ @ ... 58 ... 58½ @ ... 59 ... 59½ @ ... 60 ... 60½ @ ... 61 ... 61½ @ ... 62 ... 62½ @ ... 63 ... 63½ @ ... 64 ... 64½ @ ... 65 ... 65½ @ ... 66 ... 66½ @ ... 67 ... 67½ @ ... 68 ... 68½ @ ... 69 ... 69½ @ ... 70 ... 70½ @ ... 71 ... 71½ @ ... 72 ... 72½ @ ... 73 ... 73½ @ ... 74 ... 74½ @ ... 75 ... 75½ @ ... 76 ... 76½ @ ... 77 ... 77½ @ ... 78 ... 78½ @ ... 79 ... 79½ @ ... 80 ... 80½ @ ... 81 ... 81½ @ ... 82 ... 82½ @ ... 83 ... 83½ @ ... 84 ... 84½ @ ... 85 ... 85½ @ ... 86 ... 86½ @ ... 87 ... 87½ @ ... 88 ... 88½ @ ... 89 ... 89½ @ ... 90 ... 90½ @ ... 91 ... 91½ @ ... 92 ... 92½ @ ... 93 ... 93½ @ ... 94 ... 94½ @ ... 95 ... 95½ @ ... 96 ... 96½ @ ... 97 ... 97½ @ ... 98 ... 98½ @ ... 99 ... 99½ @ ... 100

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AUCTION SALES.

ABBOTT R. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

SHARES AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—ALBERT R. NICOLAY will sell on THIS DAY, Sept. 4, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$20,000 Illinois and Michigan Canal Stock 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds. Interest payable 1st April and 1st October.

$12,000 Galena and Hocking Valley Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds. Interest payable 1st March and 1st September.....$1,000 each.

$5,000 New-York and Harlem Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds. Interest payable 1st May and 1st November.....$100 each.

$1,000 Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent Bonds. Interest payable 1st February and 1st August.

$5,000 New-York and Harlem Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds. Interest payable 1st May and 1st November.....$1,000 each.

$5,000 New-York and New-Haven Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds. Interest payable 1st June and 1st December.

$2,000 Flushing Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds. Interest payable 1st March and 1st Sept...$1,000 each.

$7,000 Flushing Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds. Interest payable 1st March and 1st Sept...$1,000 each.

$21,000 Stock in the Brookeridge Canned Coal Company, incorporated by the State of Kentucky, in three certificates of 70 shares, of $100 each.

150 Shares Galena and Chicago Union Railroad...$100 each.
100 Shares Mercantile Fire Insurance Company...$50 each.
60 Shares Bank of the State of New-York...$100 each.
50 Shares Merchants' Exchange Bank...$50 each.
10 Shares Hanover Bank...$100 each.
60 Shares Commercial Bank of Williamsburg...$50 each.
25 Shares Ohio Life Insurance & Trust Co...$100 each.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent this day, and the balance to-morrow. The scrip and interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

A. R. M. holds regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities every Monday and Thursday, at the Merchants' Exchange.

AT PRIVATE SALE.—A great variety of first class Railroad Bonds, Bank, Insurance and other Stocks. Office No. 4 Broad-st., next to corner of Wall.

SALE AT AUCTION of CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD STOCK.—SIMEON DRAPER will sell at auction on FRIDAY Sept 15 at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at 12½ o'clock, TWENTY-TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIX SHARES of $10 each, in the Capital Stock of the CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, by direction and for account of the Commissioners for the Road

The Capital Stock is.....$3,000,000
Bonds.....2,000,000

The receipts of the road continue to exceed the estimates of the Engineers

The terms of the sale will be 10 per cent. on the day of sale. Forty-five per cent in thirty days. Forty-five per cent. in sixty days with interest and per cent, purchasers having the right to take the Stock at any time before the expiration of the 60 days

Further information may be had of A. C. FLAGG, Treasurer of the Company, corner of William and Beaver-sts., and at the office of the Auctioneer, where the last Annual Report of the Company may be had. S. DRAPER.

No 16 Pine st., corner William.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGH, DOYLE & MELLOR—TO-MORROW (Tuesday,) at 10 o'clock, at No. 442 Broadway, near Grand-st., elegant and costly first class cabinet furniture, being the stock of Mr James Grundy, manufactured under his supervision and warranted in every respect. This sale embraces the largest and very best assortment of cabinet furniture ever offered at auction, and those in want of good furniture can rely upon its giving satisfaction, and as represented. The trade, country merchants, hotel proprietors, and those about replenishing will find it to their advantage to attend this sale. The stock consists in part as follows: Richly carved rosewood parlor furniture en suite, covered with the finest satin brocatelle, plush and hair cloth, magnificently carved sofas and easy chairs, centre tables, wardrobes with mirror doors, parlor secretaries, richly carved, ladies' cabinets, rosewood and mahogany marble top centre and pier tables, tête-à-têtes, sofas, divans and ottomans, Voltaire, easy and rocking chairs, splendidly carved rosewood and oak hall stands, hall chairs, rosewood, oak and mahogany extension dining tables, dining room chairs in morocco and plush, sideboards, library and secretary bookcases, library tables, card do., rosewood and oak reception chairs, new style and designs, Gothic sewing chairs, carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble top dressing bureaus, washstands and commodes to match, painted and enamelled chamber suites with or without marble tops, rush, willow, cane and upholstered seat cottage chairs, fine horse hair mattresses.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, PIANO-FORTES, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, &c., &c F. COLTON will sell by Catalogue on TUESDAY, Sept. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the Auction Rooms No. 59 Beekman-st, a very large and desirable assortment of rosewood and mahogany parlor dining room and bed-room furniture, in two suites of hair cloth, 6½ and 7 octave, by good makers Among the assortment may be found several parlor suites in rosewood and satin brocatelle, mahogany and rosewood French bedsteads, extension dining and tea tables, beautiful mahogany bookcases, rosewood carved mantel-top centre and sofa tables, elegantly carved cottage and French bedsteads, secretaries, mahogany spring seat chairs, carved rockers, tête-à tête, and Voltaire chairs, cottage furniture, carpets and oil-cloths, French plate and oval mirrors, oil paintings, hair-mattresses, marble-top, dressing and plain bureaus, together with every description of household goods silver-plated ware, &c., &c. To those who sale will prove most advantageous to all parties in want, as most of the furniture is the stock of cabinet manufacturers giving up the business Catalogues early on Tuesday morning, and the sale will be peremptory, without regard to weather.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

LARGE UNRESERVED SALE OF RICH HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Rosewood piano-forte, velvet carpets, French pier glasses, &c.—THIS MORNING, Sept. 4, at 10½ o'clock, being the entire furniture contained in house No 72 8th-av near 14th-st. This furniture is all in superb order, and will be sold without reserve—consisting of splendid 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, finished all round, made by Hutchins; cost $350; velvet, tapestry and three-ply carpets on every room in the house; 2 costly French pier glasses, 26x84 to match, with slabs and brackets; rosewood etagere, with mirror front and back; one do very elegant, made by Hutchins; reception and Elizabethan chairs; 2 suites rosewood parlor furniture, in crimson satin lavorade; French sofas, in plush and hair-cloth; rosewood centre tables; pier do.; sofa do., with a unique and recherché collection of costly mantel ornaments, candelabras, ormolu clocks, &c. Also, a number of beautiful oil paintings, worthy the inspection of connoisseurs and artists, including a magnificent fruit piece—cost $150. Also, a large variety of chamber furniture; rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads with hair mattresses on every bedstead; gown beds and bedding, sofas, lounges, rosewood and mahogany bureaus, with marble tops; washstands to match; rich China toilet sets; cut glass ware, in variety; rich China, rich lace curtains and shades, with a large variety of basement furniture—extension dining tables, silver ware, rich China, ivory cutlery, cut glassware, oilcloth 2 large meat safes, &c., embracing everything to be found in an elegant furnished house. Catalogues on the morning of sale. No postponement

CHARLES W. HOLMES, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SALE OF GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Being the entire furniture of a family moving to the country, consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor and chamber furniture. Also 1 piano forte of superior quality, fully warranted; carpets, oil cloth, bedsteads, mattresses and paillasses, &c; mantel clocks, vases, China dinner and tea sets, silver plated ware, and a general assortment of kitchen furniture. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock, at No. 62 West 33d-st.

H. S. BELL, Auctioneer

AUCTION NOTICE.—By BELL & BUSH—THIS DAY, 10½ o'clock in the salerooms, No 27 Centre-st., as fine an assortment of good second-hand furniture and housekeeping articles, piano-forte, &c., as offered for some time. TO-MORROW, 10½ o'clock—Bedsteads, tools, and other arrangements of a manufacturing silversmith. Particulars in time.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—By JOSEPH HEGEMAN on TUESDAY, Sept 5 at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. — Clinton-av., between Myrtle and Park-avs., Brooklyn, carpets, mahogany and other chairs, sofas, tables, mahogany and other bedsteads, mattresses, feather beds, and the usual assortment of kitchen furniture, &c.

ABSOLUTE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF BUILDING LOTS IN WEST FLUSHING—On the line of the Flushing Railroad, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Sept. 5, 6 and 7, at 1 o'clock P. M. each day, on the ground Distance from the City Hall, New-York, only seven miles; time, 25 to 30 minutes. The steamboat WILLIAM CITY will leave Fulton Market-slip at 8, 10 and 1 o'clock, on each day of sale, connecting with the Railroad at Hunter's Point; returning, the cars will leave West Flushing at 4 and 6½ o'clock P. M. Persons living on the east part of the City can take the 16th-st. Ferry to Greenpoint, or the 23d-st Ferry to Penny Bridge, and there take the Railroad to West Flushing. Stages also leave Peck-slip and Grand-st. Ferries in Williamsburg every half hour, passing West Flushing. Title indisputable Terms of sale liberal For free tickets, for the day of sale, with maps and further particulars, apply to BARBER & ELLIOTT, No 3 Nassau-st., near Wall-st., New-York, or in the evenings, from 6 to 9 o'clock, to S. BARKER, No. 77 Orchard-st. A. P. SMITH, No. 444 8th-av.; MACFARLAN & MERRITT, No 49 3d-av.; J. L. BURNETT, No. 344 Broome-st., (up stairs;) V. LAINE, No. 98 Roosevelt-st., New-York, or S. F. COGSWELL, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn; J. T. RUNCIE, No. 129 Grand-st., Williamsburg, or W. A. VAN HOUTEN, Flushing-av., near Franklin-av., Greenpoint.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY—The splendid property, known as the CROMWELL FARM, situated three-quarters of a mile from the Harlem Bridge, opposite McCombs' Dam, and fronting over 5,000 feet on the Harlem River and Cromwell Creek, will be sold at auction in plots varying from 2½ to 3 acres, on MONDAY and THURSDAY, Sept 11 and 14, at 10 o'clock, on the ground Persons desiring to purchase beautiful building sites, convenient to the City, will find it an object to examine this property before locating elsewhere. Full particulars will be given in time. Apply to McGRAW & ALLENDORPH, No. 455 Broadway.

FARMS AT AUCTION.—Two beautiful Farms, of 72 and 86 acres each, will be sold by Auction to the highest bidder, upon the "Fair Ground" of the Jamesburg Agricultural Fair, which will be held on the 27th Sept., close to the Jamesburg Depôt, on the Camden and Amboy Railroad. Each or more of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Further particulars will hereafter appear, and may be had by addressing a line to CHARLES MIDDLETON, Jamesburg, New-Jersey.

EXPRESS WAGONS, HORSES, HARNESS, &c.—GEORGE F. CLEMONS will sell at public auction, on MONDAY, the 4th inst., at the corner of Broadway and 30th-st., a number of express wagons horses, harness, sheets, blankets, nets, &c. &c. Sale positive; commence at 12 o'clock.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GOLD VEST CHAINS.—GOLD CURB VEST CHAINS.....		$9 to $45
GOLD WOVE VEST CHAINS.....		10 to 28
GOLD ADELAIDE VEST CHAINS.....		13 to 36
GOLD JENNY LIND VEST CHAINS.....		13 to 45
GOLD CHASED AND PLAIN VEST CHAINS.....		15 to 35
GOLD OCTAGON VEST CHAINS.....		17 to 43
GOLD WRAHAW VEST CHAINS.....		18 to 38
GOLD SQUARE VEST CHAINS.....		11 to 45
GOLD ENGRAVED VEST CHAINS.....		16 to 36
GOLD CHASED VEST CHAINS.....		24 to 56
GOLD MOSTED VEST CHAINS.....		37 to 76

And all other styles, for sale less than the usual prices, by G. C. ALLEN,

Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., near Broadway, second floor.

GOLD SLEEVE BUTTONS—Of all styles for Gentlemen, for sale very low, viz:

GOLD AND CHASED.....	pair	$2 50 to $12 00
GOLD AND ENGRAVED.....	pair	4 00 to 9 00
GOLD AND SCROLL.....	pair	4 50 to 8 00
GOLD AND ENAMEL.....	pair	4 00 to 10 00
GOLD AND GARNET.....	pair	6 50 to 9 38
GOLD AND MOURNING.....	pair	6 50 to 10 00
GOLD AND AGATE.....	pair	3 00 to 4 50
GOLD AND CORNELIAN.....	pair	3 00 to 5 00

GEO. C. ALLEN, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d door.

SALAMANDER SAFES.—Every person having books, papers, or valuables of any description to preserve, should have a FIRE PROOF SALAMANDER SAFE, of WILDER'S PATENT, with RICH'S IMPROVEMENT. The many trials which these safes have been subjected to have established beyond controversy, the fact that they are unsurpassed by any Safes in the world. They are manufactured only by the subscribers who are also sole proprietors of the celebrated JONES' WORLD'S FAIR LOCK, exhibited at the London exhibition in 1851, resisting every attempt to open it

S. EARNS & MARVIN,
Nos. 144 and 146 Water-st., New-York.
A full assortment of sizes always on hand.

FOR SALE.

CITY LOTS FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.—The subscriber has six Lots in Harlem; street paved and lighted, which he will sell cheap on the easy payments of $10 per month. Apply to J. PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE.—At Yonkers a neat cottage House, with four fastigees on Broadway, about 5 minutes' walk from the Hudson River Depôt. House 24x30 with 6 foot wing, an exc. first well of water, with pump in house for cistern. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to H. T. DEVOE, No. 330 West-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE—Of 55 acres, with the furniture, stock, and farming utensils. Situated in the town of Rye, about 4 mile west or the depôt upon the New-York and New-Haven Railroad at Port Chester. The house and out buildings are new, and contain all the modern improvements. The land is beautifully located, free from rock, has been thoroughly underdrained, well manured, and is susceptible of high cultivation, without much additional expense. For particulars, inquire on the premises, or of E. B. WESLEY, No. 49 William-st, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—The spacious dwelling, beautifully situated on Mansion-square, the only Park in the city of Poughkeepsie, known as the Mansion House, with out buildings and elegant grounds It is well built and in good repair; contains over forty finished rooms, and is suitable for a Summer Hotel, a Boarding School, or a splendid private residence House 50x60, and wing 30x80; barn or carriage house 30x80. Will be sold under a foreclosure, on MONDAY, Sept. 4, at the Courthouse. For particulars apply to L. M. ARNOLD, No. 376 Main-st., Poughkeepsie.

N. B.—A special charter for a Female Academy, and good will of late principal may be had by the purchaser.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Of 3½ acres of land on the west bank of Passaic River, on the Bellville road, having a river front and deep water. On the place is a two-story frame house and kitchen, new barn, carriage, cow wood, poultry and ice houses. The ground is in a good state of cultivation, and contains choice fruit of all kinds in abundance. The flower yard and front yard is tastefully laid out with box borders, evergreens, trees and flowers Price $6,800; terms easy. Inquire of EZRA GOULD, foot of Inclined Plane, Newark, N. J.

SECURE ONE OF THOSE DESIRABLE SLOTS AT CLARENCEVILLE, L. I.—At the low price of only $100, in very easy payments. Clarenceville is, without doubt, the handsomest suburban village of New-York and needs only to be seen to be at once appreciated. The Long Island Railroad runs through the centre of it; it is only five miles from Brooklyn, and accessible to New-York at all hours of the day, in half an hour. The streets are all graded, from 60 to 120 feet in width, and ornamented with beautiful trees; five public pumps, having the purest water, are now on the property; many handsome houses are already built, and others are in course of erection; and this really beautiful village is destined, at no distant day, to be one of the most popular, as it is now the handsomest suburban village of New-York. Title perfect. But a few more lots left A Free Excursion to the property will be made every THURSDAY, at 3½ o'clock, and tickets can be had from the undersigned, at his office, from 7 to 10 o'clock.

JACOB PECARE, Proprietor, No 163 Hester-st.

BEAVERWYCK FARM FOR SALE—Containing about 250 acres, situated on the road leading from Newark to Dover, in Morris County, New-Jersey, 6 miles from the Morris and Essex Railroad, 4 miles from the Morris Canal, and 16 miles from Newark. The land is of superior quality, and in a high state of cultivation, adapted to grazing and grass crops; about 100 acres of natural meadows for pasture, 100 acres of woodland, and the balance in tillable land; on the plain is a large variety of fruit trees in bearing condition. a large two-story dwelling house, with a large lawn and shade trees: also, a two-story farm house, barns, cow-house, carriage-house, ice-house dairy, &c., and a large garden with a never failing pump. This section of country is celebrated for health The terms will be made easy; for further particulars inquire on the premises, of W. H. K. BIBBY, Paterson, New Jersey.

FARM FOR SALE—Situated at Newburg, Orange County, on the turnpike, about 2 miles from the town, containing about 100 acres under a good state of cultivation, together with farm stock, tools, and crops, plenty of water, &c. For further information inquire of LEWIS LANG, No. 7 Washington County Market, or on the premises.

$15,000 FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—FOURTEEN TWO STORY COTTAGE HOUSES—Each 18 by 35, let 100, on high ground, near New Third-av. Railroad, in Brooklyn, in perfect order Apply to R. G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner of Broadway.

NEWTOWN VILLAGE LOTS—In MYERS' Addition, only $90 to $150. These lots are high and beautifully located within the village, and only 30 minutes from New-York via Flushing Railroad. For free tickets maps, &c., apply to JOHN B. MYERS, No. 195 Broadway

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.—A six horse engine, with boiler, pump and all the necessary connections complete, in compact form, nearly new, and in excellent running order, for sale at a bargain Inquire at the NEPTUNE IRON WORKS, foot of 8th-st., East River.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET—From Sept. 1 till May 1, 1856—to a respectable tenant or with security—that small, genteel dwelling house, No 52 West 26th-st; three stories and basements, with bath, range, water closets and gas fixtures. Inquire of S. D. VAN SCHAICK, at No. 90 Broadway, corner of Wall-st.

TWO NEW BRICK HOUSES TO LET—Situated in 53d-st., between 4th and 5th-avs. They are three stories and basement, marble mantels, with court yards in front and deep yards in rears, and supplied with Croton water; will be let from now till the 1st May next, for $222 each. Inquire of JAMES BULKLEY, No. 181 Broadway up stairs.

COTTAGES TO LET AT ASTORIA, L. I.—Three neat cottages, with 8 lots of land to each. There are 8 rooms in each cottage; besides attic and cellar. They will be rented till the 1st May next, or longer if desired, and cheap to good tenants. Apply to H. L. RIKER, No 150 Nassau-st., N. Y.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st.; most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORES TO LET.—Those handsome new show room stores, No. 265 Bowery, a few doors below Houston-st., consisting of 1st, 2d and 3d stories; suitable for a carpet or piano-forte warehouse, or other business requiring a full open view from the street Rent $1,400. Apply of GEO. W. DEAN, on the premises.

STORE TO LET—AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY.—Store No 315 Greenwich-st., near Duane, about 44 feet deep; also, the house occupied as a German Hotel and Boarding House No 133 Reade-st. Apply to P. REYNOLDS, No. 51 Liberty-st., 3d story.

STEAM POWER.—Rooms to let, with steady steam power, in the new buildings Nos. 7, 9 and 11 Canal-st. between Centre and Elm, running through to Walker-st Inquire of J. GAUDU, Engineer, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SONS, No. 108 Cliff-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—A small family will let their entire 2d floor, 3 rooms deep, with pantries bedrooms, gas, bath and use of kitchen, to a genteel family. Also one or two rooms on next floor. House is elegantly furnished, and but one block from Broadway, between 8th-st. and Waverly-place Inquire at No. 10 Nelson-place opposite the Stone Church.

ELIGIBLE APARTMENTS TO LET—In a private house, the parlor floor, three rooms deep, with other privileges, at No 119 10th-st., (Brevoort-place,) between Broadway and University-place. Inquire on the premises

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A CELESTIAL PIANO—AT OUR WARE ROOM, FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. We also invite attention to our large assortment of superior GRAND ACTION PIANO FORTES, from 6 to 7½ octaves, which for power, richness and purity of tone have no superiors. Manufactured by ourselves from the best materials, and fully warranted for all climates. Those desiring a really good Piano for a moderate price will not find their time or money thrown away by calling upon

BENNETT & CO., No. 361 Broadway
Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange. Pianos to let.

GIGANTIC IMPROVEMENT IN PIANOS.—The Celestial Piano is now fairly in the field, and bids defiance to competition for power, sweetness, breadth, purity and richness of tone. This is the spontaneous testimony of all Pianists who have performed on it. ELY & MUNGER, Sole Manufacturers, No. 321 Broadway.

N. B.—New and second-hand Pianos of the ordinary kind for sale at much less than factory prices. Pianos to let.

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODIONS—Of every variety, from $45 to $150, suitable for the parlor, lecture room, lodge room, or small church. Believing them to be better in tone, more durable and better finished than those of any other make, we have accepted the agency, and keep for sale only those manufactured by PRINCE & CO.

WILLIAM HALL & SON, No. 233 Broadway, opposite the Park, sole agents for PRINCE & Co.'s celebrated Melodeons.

REMOVAL.—J. & C. FISCHER have removed their Warerooms from No. 178 Greenwich-st. to their new Manufactory, Nos 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs, New-York, where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of Pianos with all the best modern improvements, made under their own supervision, and warranted to stand any climate. Also, Pianos with the Æolian attachment. Piano-fortes tuned, repaired, or taken in exchange.

ATTENTION—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES at our new and spacious warerooms, No 421 Broome-st., a few doors east of Mulberry-st., which, in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivalled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

PIANO-FORTES.—Professors and connoisseurs will profit by calling and examining T. H. CHAMBERS justly celebrated instruments, which stand unrivalled and unequalled by any in the United States for refinement of tone, durability and elegance of finish. Warerooms, No. 385 Broadway, N. Y. The square "Grand" finished back 7½ octave is ready for exhibition.

PIANO-FORTES.—Persons in want of a good Piano are invited to call at the factory of HAINES, BROTHERS & CUMMINGS, No 116 3d-av., corner 14th-st. Pianos with pearl and ivory keys. Pianos to rent. Also Pianos that have been rented for sale cheap.

A. W. LADD & CO.'S GRAND DIAGONAL PIANO-FORTES, with new grand action, which has no superior in all the points which constitute a perfect instrument. LINCOLN & THOMPSON, sole agents, No. 441 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODIONS—Unrivalled in depth, brilliancy, power and purity of tone. Best in the market. Fully warranted.

GEO. F. BRISTOW, MORE & CO.,
No 423 Broadway.

BEMBE & KIMBEL, FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY.—No. 56 Walker-st, near Broadway. In announcing the opening of these commodious warerooms, Messrs. BEMBE & KIMBEL would apprise the fashionable world and the public generally, that they are connected and in regular communication with A. Bembe's well-known Furniture and Upholstery manufactories in Paris and Mayence, so extensively patronized by the wealth and aristocracy of Europe. Possessing such facilities, they will be enabled to execute all orders at a very short notice and on satisfactory terms. Every novelty in their line produced abroad will be reproduced in their establishment, and the variety of Upholstery Fabrics and of styles of Cabinet Furniture comprised in their stock, will afford the widest field for comparison and choice. KIMBEL, having been for six years designer in Mr. Badoaine's manufactory, brings ample experience to the task; and it is hoped that the foreign and home resources of the firm will be deemed a sufficient guarrantee of their ability to fulfill the expectations of all who may favor them with their patronage. A. BEMBE & A. KIMBEL, No. 56 Walker-st.

$100 REWARD.—TO THE MANUFACTURERS OF BANK-NOTE PAPER. The Executive Committee of the Association of Banks for the Suppression of Counterfeiting, hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the best specimen, in the opinion of the Committee, of Bank-Note Paper, of not less than five hundred sheets, which may be submitted to them on or before the 1st day of January next. All paper submitted, except that selected by the Committee, to be returned to the persons submitting the same. J. M. GORDON, Sec.

BOSTON, March 31, 1854.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK for the quarter ending July 31, 1854:

Assets on hand April 30, 1854, as per last Report.....$2,206,300 86

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

Received for Premiums.....	$137,813 25	
Received for Interest.....		
do. Interest accrued (not due).....	45,066 34	
do Interest due and not paid.....		
do. Bills payable and annuities.....	10,891 34	193,791 03
Total.....		$2,755,100 91

DISBURSEMENTS DURING QUARTER.

Paid expenses, including Rent, Salaries, Medical Fees, Commissions, Advertising, Exchange, Postage, State and City Taxes.....	$21,890 34	
Paid claims by Death and additions to same.....	75,790 16	
Paid surrendered Policies, Dividends, reduction of Premiums and Annuities.....	11,384 13	
Bills payable and Bond and Mortgage.....	56,750 00	165,754 37
Total.....		$2,619,346 54

ASSETS.

Cash on hand in Bank and in Trust Company...	$15,447 11
Advanced on Policies.....	4,950 00
Bonds and Mortgages.....	2,487,114 72
Fire Insurance Account.....	354 75
Deferred Premium Account.....	25,592 25
Deposited to meet Taxes.....	4,187 41
Interest due, unpaid and accrued.....	33,140 37
Due from Agents.....	49,559 73
Total.....	$2,619,346 54
Losses unpaid..... $37,500	
Amount at Risk May 1, 1854..... $30,469,877 34	
Amount issued since..... 1,300,550 00	
Total.....	$31,670,427 34
Deduct:	
Forfeited..... $91,750	
Canceled..... 95,000	
Surrendered..... 130,500	
Expired..... 80,750	
Dead..... 74,000	561,000 00
Total at Risk August 1, 1854.....	$31,109,427 34
Number of Policies running May 1, 1854.....	7,638
Issued since.....	197
Total.....	7,835
Deduct:	
Forfeited.....	87
Canceled.....	25
Surrendered.....	49
Expired.....	23
Dead.....	18 211
Total.....	7,624
Of which	
Are for Life.....	6,720
Are for 7 years.....	946
Are for 1 year.....	39
Irregular periods.....	129
Total.....	7,834

Increased for the quarter in amount at Risk..... $239,550
Increase in Policies..... 196

I. ABBATT, Secretary. F. S. WINSTON, President.
NEW-YORK Aug 16, 1854.

I have examined the above returns and believe them to be correct. C. GILL, Actuary.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No 74 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum four fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	J. F. G. Foster,	J. M. Waterbury,
D B Fearing,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm H. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,
A. C. Dowling,	M W. Hamilton,	Sam'l V Hoffman,
Gazawav B Lamar,	Denning Duer,	John G. Astor, Jr,
George W. Rigrs,	John Stuart, Jr.,	Fred. A. Delano,
Wm. Colgate,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	James C. Bell,
Chas H. Russell,	Ed C Center,	Daniel D Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred. G. Foster.
Peleg Hall,	Robert S Hone,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824—Office No 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martin,	Phineas T Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John Slagg,	Chas A. Jarvis,
John A Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V Fowler,
Wm. Okell,	N. P. Freeman,	Chas T. Cromwell,
P H Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T Bruce,
S. Quackenbos,	Andrew Fremont,	Samuel F. Whitney,
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. W. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1854. This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S Fox.	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chardavoine,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H. Fails,	Ralph Reed,	Wm. C. Wute,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

PEOPLES' BANK OF PATERSON—Notice is hereby given that all claims in favor of this Bank or of the Receivers, will be disposed of by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the office of the Receivers, at Paterson, N. J., on TUESDAY, the 5th day of September next, at 11 o'clock A. M., unless previously settled Catalogues of the claims will be furnished on application to either of the Receivers, during the week preceding the sale.

C. S. VAN WAGONER,
WILLIAM F. DAY,
J. VAN ARSDALE,
} Receivers, &c.

PATERSON, N. J., July 8, 1854.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, May 11, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes of the ASTOR BANK, of the City of New-York, (a Banking Association,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the said notes, will be given up to the said Bank.

my16-law2yM D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—ALBANY, July 6, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to G. W. WESLEY, an individual Banker, (the Hartford Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this Notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to said Banker will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Sup't.

ju10-'54-law2y

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1854.—An extra dividend of ten per cent on the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid on the first day of June next. The capital stock will be increased fifty per cent., or one million dollars, payable one-half, or fifty dollars per share, on the first day of July next, and the other half on the sixth day of November next. The new stock will be distributed to the old subscribers in the ratio of one share of new stock to every two shares of old stock, according to the stock ledger on the morning of the 25th instant. The rights to fractional parts of shares may be transferred and combined so as to obtain full shares Any stockholder may at any time after the 30th instant, pay in his new shares in full and be entitled to rebate at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on the same, up to the 6th November. The latter half of the increased Stock will not be entitled to any portion of the semi-annual dividend in November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th instant to the 1st July inclusive

C. A. MEIGS, Cashier

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Semi-Annual Interest falling due in this City on the 1st day of September next, on the following named Securities, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the undersigned, on presentation of the proper coupons, viz:

THE BONDS OF DELAWARE COUNTY, (Ohio,) issued to the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, 6 per cent.

THE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, Income Bonds, 7 per cents

THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY, Bonds, guaranteed by the City of Covington, 6 per cents.

THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY, first and second Mortgage Bonds, 6 and 7 per cents. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1854

INTEREST NOTICE—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Interest falling due first Sept. on the 7 per cent Bonds of 1863, of this Company, will be paid on and after that day on presentation of the Coupons at the CORN EXCHANGE BANK.

F. C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1854.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1854.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have THIS DAY declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. out of the profits of the Bank, payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th of September next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of September inclusive.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN—Sept. 1, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 5th inst.

HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—DIVIDEND—A dividend of eight per cent. has been declared payable on demand, at the office No. 81 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1854.

THOS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, having greatly enlarged their works and improved the quality of their product, are pr

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

Received up to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Movements of Secretary Marcy—The City Postmaster Threatened.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 3, 1854.

Secretary MARCY and Senator SLIDELL are expected to return to-morrow.

The weather is very hot. There is, however, a slight prospect of rain.

Threats are made to *charivari* Col. BERRETT, the City Postmaster, for decapitating the Know-Nothings.

MAC.

Steamboat Explosion—Upwards of Twenty Persons Killed, and Many Wounded.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Sept. 1.

A few days since, just after the steamer *Timour* No. 2 had landed her passengers at EDWARDS' port, near Jefferson City, Missouri, her boilers exploded, scattering death and destruction around, and leaving the boat a total wreck.

At the latest accounts six persons were lying on the shore dead, and it was supposed that 15 or 16 others were thrown overboard and drowned.

Owing to the confusion and excitement, the exact number of killed could not be ascertained.

About 17 persons were scalded and otherwise injured.

Mr. DIX, the pilot was in a dying state, not having spoken since the explosion.

Mr. BOGGS, the Clerk of the boat, had his family on board, and two of his children were severely injured.

The injured men are principally deck hands.

Two of the boilers were thrown on the Railroad track, and the other into the river.

Many pieces of the wreck were found half a mile from the place where the explosion occurred.

The hull was breaking up and but few of the goods on board would be saved. The entire upper works are destroyed.

The engineers of the boat, CHAS. W. MCCORD and JOHN R. SCOTT, gave bonds in the sum of $4,000 to answer any charge of misconduct or negligence.

Senator Douglas at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Friday, Sept. 1.

The flags of the shipping in our harbor were displayed at half-mast at noon to-day, expressive of indignation at Senator DOUGLAS' opposition to the River and Harbor bill,—and the bells have been tolling all the afternoon.

He speaks at North Market Hall to-night, and there is much excitement throughout the city.

Soft Democratic Convention at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Saturday, Sept. 2.

A Soft Democratic Convention was held here to-day, and Delegates were elected to the Syracuse Convention. It is understood that they are all in favor of the Administration and its measures.

The Dress Ball at Newport.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 2.

The dress ball at Newport came off on Friday evening last. About sixty couple were present.

The Will of Dr. Manning Set Aside, &c.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 2.

The Judge of Probate of Essex County, has declared the will of Dr. MANNING, of Ipswich, invalid. He left the bulk of his property to found a High School in Ipswich, disinheriting his son. The ground of setting the will aside was insanity. Hon. RUFUS CHOATE was counsel for the son.

The weather continues thick, but with very little rain.

Fall of a Bridge—Two Men Killed.

WHEELING, Va., Saturday, Sept. 2.

As much of the bridge now in course of construction for the Hempfield Road, near this city, fell to-day, killing the contractor, Mr. JAMES MCCARTNEY, and one of the workmen.

The Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad Bank.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Sept. 2.

We learn by a letter from Adrian that the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad Bank has redeemed all its bills presented for payment, and that the run on the Bank has ceased.

Another Railroad Accident.

STAMFORD, Saturday, Sept. 2.

As the passenger train on the New-Haven Road was approaching the depôt this morning, a lad named TRUMAN KEELER, who was attempting to get upon the train, fell upon the track, and the cars passed over both his legs, severing them entirely from the body. He lived but a few hours after the sad occurrence.

Loss of the Steamship Lady Elgin, on Lake Michigan.

MILWAUKIE, Friday, Sept. 1.

The steamer *Lady Elgin* struck a rock off Manitowoc on Wednesday night last while on her downward passage, but managed to reach the pier at that place where she sunk. She had three hundred passengers on board, all of whom were saved.

Yellow Fever in the South.

COLUMBIA, Saturday, Sept. 2.

The report that the yellow fever had made its appearance in Augusta is incorrect.

At Savannah two new cases have been reported, but they are now convalescent.

At Charleston the disease appears to be on the increase, six deaths having occurred there on Thursday.

Mortality of Philadelphia—Weather, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 2.

The deaths in this city for the past week, were three hundred and one; of cholera, twenty-three, which is fifteen less than last week.

The thermometer stands at eighty degrees. It has been cloudy all day, but we have had no rain.

Mortality in Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 2.

There were 107 deaths in this city for the week ending at noon to-day. Of the deaths, 12 were from cholera and 18 from dysentery, while 21 were of children under one year of age. The decrease from last week is 28.

Arrival of the Steamship James Adger.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Sept. 2.

The United States mail steamship *James Adger*, Captain S. C. TURNER, arrived at this port at 9 o'clock this morning.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Sept. 2.

The Southern mail, as late as due from all parts, is received, but we find no news worth telegraphing

NEW-JERSEY.

The Public Schools.

To-day the public schools of Jersey City will open for the Winter season. Two or three private schools also commence the Fall term to-day.

A Fire Quickly Extinguished.

The usefulness of the Passaic Water Works for the extinguishment of fires, was proved on Friday night for the first time. At near midnight a fire broke out in some outbuildings connected with a wooden dwelling in South Third-street near Grove-street. One of the hose companies attached their hose to one of the hydrants and put on a stream which almost instantly extinguished the flames and left the spectators in darkness. The firemen and others gave cheers repeatedly at the successful manner in which the feat was performed.

Northwestern Dispensary Report.

The whole number of patients treated at the Northwestern Dispensary, No. 511 Eighth-avenue, during the month was 1,010; number of new patients, [illegible] number treated at their houses, 279; number treated at the Dispensary Rooms, 714.

[illegible]y—Number born in the United States, 361; [illegible]29; England, 21; Scotland, 11; Germany, 6[illegible] Prussia, 5.

[illegible]ber of males, 469; females, 590.

[illegible]ed or relieved, 927; sent to Hospital, [illegible]emoved, —; under treatment, 97.

[illegible]scriptions put up in the Apothecary's [illegible] month was 2,676; greatest number in one day, 5[illegible]

NEW-YORK CITY.

STREET-PREACHING.

Serious Affrays in the Park and at the Battery—One Man Stabbed in the Back—Pistol Shots Fired—The Police Ordered Out.

Another disgraceful Sabbath disturbance occurred in our City yesterday, consequent upon the excitement created by street-preaching. As usual, a crowd of persons assembled in front of the City Hall at 3 o'clock P M., embracing different grades of society and natives and foreign.

The people near the Hall of Records were entertained by a long and tedious discourse delivered by a man named PAUL. The audience at the City Hall steps were entertained with a speech from a young man named MILLS, who spoke on the Sunday previous at the same place. His remarks were anti-Catholic—his aim being to demonstrate that Catholicity and Republicanism were inimical, and that the belief in both by the same individual was impossible; and further, that the Catholic foreigner could not be a true friend of his adopted country. The speaker was listened to with attention, and all passed off quietly, until a panic was created by the announcement that a bloody affray had just commenced at the Battery.

It seems an associate of "Angel Gabriel" held forth at the Battery, near South Ferry, and drew together a large body of longshoremen, boatmen, and others. While the preacher was in the midst of his remarks, a general row broke out, which resulted in a desperate fight and serious consequences. The difficulty is said to have had its origin in the "Wide-Awake" hats, which, if accounts are to be believed, are held in great repugnance by the Irish. A party of young men wearing the prescribed *tile*, while passing by Bowling-green, were assailed by a party of Irishmen, who commenced throwing bricks and paving stones at the "Wide-Awakes." The latter retreated up Broadway for safety. As they reached the United States Bonded Warehouse, they were met by a small reinforcement of friends, enabling them to offer resistance to the assailing party; but they were eventually overpowered, as the Irish greatly outnumbered them.

During the second contest, a young man (American by birth) named JAMES WOOD, was stabbed by an Irishman in the back in a shocking manner with a two-edged knife. The Irishman succeeded in making his escape. The blade of the weapon was thrust between his ribs, near the shoulder blade, to a depth of four or five inches, causing the blood to flow profusely. The sufferer was immediately conveyed to the drug store of RUSHTON & Co., where he received medical aid. He was afterwards taken to the residence of his family, No. 104 Eighth-avenue, in a dangerous condition. Meanwhile, several pistol shots were fired by some of the mob, but we are happy to state that no person was injured by them.

Intense excitement now prevailed, and by the time further reinforcements of the "Wide Awakes" had arrived, the mob had dispersed and the assailants fled.

The announcement of the riot to those assembled in the Park occasioned a row there; but it was quickly checked by the Police, who arrested the ringleaders. Officer LOWREY caught a man named EBENEZER ESQUEL in the act of striking a civil citizen in the back of his head. On searching him, a loaded six barreled revolver was found in his side pocket. Two others, named WM. MARSH and SAMUEL LERON, were arrested by Officers MCPHERSON and LINN, whom they detected in the act of inciting the mob to a riot. The prisoners were all sent to the Tombs and locked up for a further hearing.

A strong Police force from the various Wards were ordered out last evening and kept in reserve at the Hall, in case the rioters should renew their attacks.

City Mortality.

The report of the City Inspector of the deaths during the past week shows a still further improvement of the state of the general health in our City. The moderation of the heat has had the effect to diminish the number of deaths arising from cholera and similar complaints. The number of fatal cases from cholera reported is one hundred and sixteen, against one hundred and thirty in the previous week. A still more favorable result is shown in the deaths caused by cholera infantum, there being only sixty-seven reported—forty nine less than the previous week. The aggregate number of deaths was eight hundred and eighty-two, four hundred and ninety two of which were children under five years of age—the fact showing the deleterious effect upon children of the bad atmosphere and filth of a large City.

Should the heat continue to moderate, we believe that the report of the mortality of this week will speak still more favorably of the general health of New-York.

New Catholic Church—Ceremony of Laying the Corner-Stone.

The corner-stone of a new Catholic Church in Hoboken was laid yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock. There was a large concourse to witness the ceremony. The "Laboring Society" of New-York, numbering some four hundred, were present in their regalia, and music was furnished by MANAHAN'S Brass Band of this City.

In the ceremony of laying the stone Right Rev. Dr. BAILEY, of Newark, officiated. On the stone was an appropriate inscription in Latin. Upon it was placed a map of Hoboken, the leading daily newspapers of New-York, the *Courier des Etats Unis*, the *Freeman's Journal*, the *Universe*, *Journal of Paris*, the *Armonia*, an Italian paper of Turin, the Catholic Almanac of 1854, a medal of the miraculous Lady of Mercy of Rimini, of which there is a copy in the Church of West Hoboken, the likeness of Pope PIUS IX., the likeness of Archbishop HUGHES, and a list of all the subscribers.

The Rev. Bishop remarked at some length upon matters of general interest to the Church. He enforced upon those present earnest devotion in their religious duties, and above all, the high importance of relieving their Church from pecuniary encumbrances.

This Church is to be 53 feet wide and 95 feet long, and will be built of brick, in a plain and substantial manner.

Another Seizure.

On Saturday afternoon, Inspector RIELL of the Custom-House received information to the effect that twelve cases of rich silks and velvets, valued at nearly $16,000, which had been smuggled from Europe, were secreted in the store of Mr. PASTACOLI, a Spaniard, doing business at No. 87 Pearl-street. Mr. RIELL, at once, by direction of the Surveyor of the Porte, went before Justice BOGART, and procured a search warrant, after which he searched the above premises, and succeeded in recovering the twelve cases of silks and satins, as before named. The goods, on being seized, were taken to the Custom-House, and a receipt taken for the same by Mr. RIELL, who was complimented by his superior officers for his success in recovering the property.

Bloody Assaults.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a deadly assault was committed upon a female named SUSAN LYNCH, in Whitehall-street, by another woman with whom she had a quarrel. The poor woman was cut in a shocking manner over the right eye, and she was taken to the City Hospital. ... A man named DANIEL MORAN, was dangerously injured at 1 o'clock yesterday, at a fight at a notorious dance-house, in Albany-street. The injured party was sent to the City Hospital, where he lies in a dangerous condition. ... On Friday evening, a man named JAMES SHIELDS was arrested by Officer HOWAN, of the Eighteenth Ward, on a charge of having committed an indecent assault upon a young girl named CATHARINE GAFFNEY, residing at No. [illegible] East Seventeenth-street, who is only 12 years of age. It appeared that CATHARINE was [illegible] on the floor of the room, during the absence of her mother, when the accused entered, and [illegible] himself upon her, and attempted [illegible] upon her person. He was taken before Justice [illegible] and held for examination.

Arrival of Steamships at this Ports.

[illegible] arrived from [illegible] On Saturday, the *Hermann* from Havre with 368; the ship *Herman Theodore* from Bordeaux with 114; the ship *J. R. Lewis* with 144; yesterday the steam propeller *Brandon* from Havre, via Southampton arrived with 75 steerage and 22 cabin passengers; al, so, the ship *Elisabeth* from Bremen with 246 steerage. The *Crescent City* from New-Orleans and Havana on arriving yesterday was detained at Quarantine. She had no sickness on board and will probably appeal.

Fatal Accidents.

Yesterday morning Coroner WILHELM held an inquest upon the body of a laborer named PATRICK RYAN, who was killed by falling into a ditch, in Forty-first-street, near Fifth-avenue. The Jury rendered a verdict accordingly. Deceased was aged 40 years and was born in Ireland.

An infant was killed yesterday by falling from the upper story window of No. 24 Mulberry-street.

On Saturday night a young man named JOHN REID, residing at No. 85 Twenty-eighth-street, was instantly killed by falling into a sewer near his house.

On Saturday Coroner WILHELM held an inquest at the New-York Hospital, upon the body of DANIEL ABBOTT, lately a cartmen of Messrs. BOARDMAN, soda water manufacturers, of Courtlandt-alley, who came to his death by a fall from his wagon in Watts-street. It appears that the reins got under the horses' feet, when they became unruly and the wagon was upset, and deceased thrown out; the soda water boxes, by falling upon him, injured him fatally, fracturing his left arm and five ribs. He was taken to the New-York Hospital, where he died yesterday morning at 4 o'clock. The verdict was according to the above facts. Deceased was a native of Massachusetts, 45 years of age.

On the same morning about nine o'clock, as THOMAS CAREY, who was at work in the fifth story of the building occupied by J. M. HOAGLAND & Co., No 199 Washington-street, he accidentally stepped back into the hatchway, which was open, and fell to the first floor. He was picked up and taken to the City Hospital, when it was found he was only slightly bruised.

Society of Liberals.

A meeting of the advocates of free opinion was held yesterday afternoon at the Military Hall, Bowery, to arrange the preliminaries necessary to the resumption of their regular meetings. It was decided that the lecturer should occupy the space of half an hour, and be permitted five minutes to respond to any disputant. Nothing else of importance was transacted. The meeting adjourned till Sunday next at 3 P. M.

The City Legislature.

This evening the three branches of the City collective wisdom meet in their several chambers for the dispatch of public business in the September session. The Board of Supervisors meet at 4 o'clock, the Board of Aldermen at 5 o'clock, and those sage, grave men the sixty Councillors, at 6 o'clock.

(Advertisement.)

CHATSWORTH.—There will be a railroad excursion to the above place next Tuesday, Sept. 5. Persons wishing to view this large and desirable property will take the 8:45 A. M. Port Chester train from Canal-street, and will return at 4 P. M., giving ample time to examine this, the celebrated "Monroe Estate," on which is the highest ground in Westchester County, and from which a panorama the most extensive and sublime is presented, limited only by the distant horizon. There is over 500 acres, tastefully laid out into plots from 1½ to 12 acres each. The avenues are all 80 feet wide, and well finished. The drainage completed and dépôt built. Tickets for the excursion can be had of T. DAVIDS, No. 26 Cliff-street; G. R. JACKSON, No. 201 Centre-street, or of BAKER & WEEKS, Auctioneers, No. 1 Metropolitan Bank Buildings. The sale positive on Wednesday, Sept. 6, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 M. 76 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

(Advertisement.)

☞ IT IS AMUSING TO NOTE HOW THE OLD and worn-out Remedies for FEVER and AGUE have been galvanized into a brief life by the celebrity of DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODICS. These Pills are tasteless and very portable. They will never spoil by age. Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-street.

(Advertisement.)

DYSPEPSIA CURED.—Whoever doubts the efficacy of Heymann's Elixir call on Mr. L. GOSLING, well known in this city, at No. 306 Broadway, or at his residence, No. 180 West 25th-st., and learn of another remarkable cure. See, also, certificates at principal office No. 197 Broadway. Price $1 per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—New and beautiful styles of gas fixtures in modern and antique designs just out. Call at the great manufacturing dépôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 375, where will be found the largest stock in America, also portable gas apparatus, designed for country residences, churches or manufactories.

(Advertisement.)

☞ THE YOUNGEST CHILDREN AND WEAKEST INVALID may safely take DESHLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS. They restore strength and tone, and create an appetite immediately. Sold by W. D. CROMBIE, corner of Broadway and Fourteenth-street.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Friday, Sept. 1, by Rev. Dr. Cummings HECTOR MUDRY, Esq., to EMMA C. WILLCOCKS, daughter of the late Lewis Willcocks, Esq., of this City.

At Bridgehampton, L. I., on Thursday, Aug. 31, by Rev. C. H. Edgar, of Easton, Pa., Rev. WM. H. LESTER, of West Alexandria, Pa., and Miss JULIA ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr. Thomas B. Hand.

At Astoria, L. I., on Thursday, Aug. 31, by Rev. Mr. Chipman, EDWIN A. MONTELL, Esq., of Baltimore, and Miss AMELIA B. WHITTEMORE, daughter of Homer Whittemore, Esq., of the former place

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday, Sept 3, of consumption, MARY ADELAIDE HARRISON, late of No. 641 Broadway, aged 20 years, 4 months and 19 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, IT GRIFFIN, No. 68 Marion-st, on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

In this City, on Saturday, Sept 2, of consumption, JOHN WM REDFIELD, in the 31st year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 187 Greene st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 3, THOMAS ROSS, aged 42.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, at 2 o'clock, on Tuesday, from his late residence, No. 64 Cherry-st.

In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 3, MARY C. P. MACOMB, relict of Robert Macomb.

The friends of the family, and of William Foster, Jr., are respectfully requested to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 29 East 13th st., at 10 o'clock A. M., on Monday, Sept. 4, without further invitation.

At Bedford, L. I., on Thursday, Aug 31, CATHARINE MORRIS, aged 21 years. The body was interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Sept. 3, Mrs CHARLOTTE HARMAN, wife of the late Francis S. Harman, aged 43 years.

Her friends and those of her son-in-law, Mr. Edward Annen, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from St. John's Church, corner of Washington and Johnson-sts., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

At Hoboken, on Sunday, Sept. 3, WILLIAM ELLISON, only child of William C. and S. Belle Pine, aged 1 year and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, Sept. 4, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 190 Washington-st., Hoboken.

At Hackensack, on Saturday, Sept. 2, HENRY ADOLPH, only child of Theodore F. and Ellen C. Pruden, of Hoboken aged 3 months and 15 days.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, A. W. Campbell, Esq., this (Monday) morning, at 11 o'clock. Stages leave Hoboken at 8½ A. M.

At Newark, N. J., on Saturday, Sept. 2, of whooping-cough, JAMES P., youngest son of Dennis and Mary Clary, aged 1 year and 11 months.

At Jersey City, on Sunday, Sept 3, Rev. JAMES H. THOMAS, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this afternoon at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his son, Archibald A. Thomas, No. 6 Colonnade-row Jersey City.

At Morristown, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug 30, FRANCIS MACCULLOCH, son of Hon. J. W. Miller, in his 16th year.

At Peekskill, on Friday, Sept. 1, WILLIAM CONCKLIN.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Markets see Sixth Page.

SATURDAY, Sept. 2—6 P. M.

The steamer *Arctic*, which sailed to-day for Liverpool, took the large amount of $1,013,632 06 in specie, mostly bar gold—a small sum of £200 sterling being in English silver.

Monetary affairs are not so satisfactory as is desirable; the great distrust which prevails rendering unavailable, either for sale or hypothecation, a vast mass of Securities—not only those which are denominated Fancy Stocks, but good Railway Bonds. Many Banks even refuse to advance money on Railway Securities; and it is this circumstance, more than anything else, that depresses the Stock market. The Bears operate but lightly, yet that market is essentially weak, and, consequently, in the power of very few—only one or two—operators for a decline. Most of the sales to day were for cash. Erie Stock fluctuated considerably; at the *morning* Board it opened at 31, declined steadily till it reached 29, and then gradually advanced; and at the second Board closed at 31—showing no change since yesterday. The number of Shares sold was 3,815. Reading Stock was very heavy, and declined to 66½, a fall of ½; Hudson River rose 1 ₱ cent., with insignificant sales; New-York Central was very buoyant, advancing 2 ₱ cent., with sales of 1,500 shares; Cumberland Coal improved ½; Nicaragua, ½; Cleveland and Toledo, ½. The greatest advance was in Illinois Central Railway Bonds, being 4½ ₱ cent, with sales of 91 Bonds, at $84,000. The demand for these Bonds has proved. Erie income Bonds also improved ½; but the E-is Bonds of 1871 fell ½. Panama Railroad Stock fell ½, and the Bonds sold as low as 91—a decline of 3 ₱ cent.

The demand for money is great. The amount of bills receivable offering for discount is very large, mostly dry goods paper, but they appear the most current security of the time, as the discount of stocks and bonds is very great. The lowest rates, however, are high, being 12 to 15 ₱ cent. for good endorsed paper. Railroad paper, with good endorsers, is being offered at 18 ₱ cent. without takers. Auctioneers acceptances are 12 to 15 ₱ cent. Single named paper is 15 ₱ cent. Call loans are easy at 7 ₱ cent., but only to first class borrowers. There appears no stint of money, but a very careful use of it. Sterling Exchange closed for the steamer at 109¾ to 109¾, the principal business being at 109¾. Francs at 5.11½ to 5.13¾.

The payments through the Clearing house to-day amount to $16,874,404 52, and the balances to $1,416,101 01.

The Erie Railroad Company have raised the additional $200,000 they were negotiating for, making altogether $600,000. The acceptances for the $200,000 are stated to have the endorsement of DANIEL DREW, and those for the $400,000, secured by a chattel mortgage, to have that of Commodore VANDERBILT. The Banks, after much consideration, have been induced to agree to discount the paper, which is at five months' date, falling due the beginning of February next.

The Directors, we learn, will publish on Monday or Tuesday a statement of the business and income of the Company for the nine months ending the 30th June. The Stockholders want also to know the extent of the outstanding liabilities, and the Company's means to meet them—whether those liabilities are on construction account or not. A satisfactory statement would allay the panic at once. The annual election of Directors will take place in October, when it is proposed to make a partial change, introducing into the Board some new men, of strength and experience, as suggested by a morning cotemporary. The arrangement for the renewal of the Income Bonds, as proposed, will be left, doubtless, to the new Board.

The Bondholders have a far greater interest in the Company's welfare than the Stockholders, yet have no control or influence in the election of the Board of Directors. Some parties (unknown to us) have called, says the *Commercial* of this evening, a meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders for Wednesday next, to meet at the Astor House for consultation on their mutual interests.

The Morris Canal and Banking Co. advertise that they will pay the half-yearly dividend due on their preferred stock on the 15th Sept. at their office in Jersey City. The payment is not to be made in *Cash* but in *Stock*. They assign as a reason for this that they have spent all their earnings is enlarging and improving their works.

The net earnings are stated at	$44,623 58
Stock dividend now added to Capital	36,700 00
Surplus	$7,922 58

They give no particulars of the improvements on which they have expended their earnings.

The same individual that committed the forgery of JOHN THOMPSON'S name, in a check on the American Exchange Bank, has been found to have committed another one for $6,018 50, purporting to be a check on the Continental Bank by Messrs. VERY & GWYNNE, in favor of JAMES BISHOP, and certified by the Bank Clerk. As in the case of the previous forgery, the check was deposited at the Chemical Bank. Messrs. VERY & GWYNNE state that they can identify this JAMES BISHOP, or the man calling himself by that name, as they had refused to pay a draft to this order without proper identification. He had on one or two occasions given them bills for drafts on the Continental Bank, which he had got certified, and so had become acquainted with both their and the Bank Clerk's signatures. He is a man of about 40 years of age, as Messrs. VERY & GWYNNE judge, and of a very rough appearance and manners. Nothing at all flashy about him.

Stock of Cotton.

From the Shipping List, Sept. 2.

Upon a careful examination, the stock of Cotton in this port, 31st ult., was ascertained to be 32,988 bales, as follows:

On hand, unsold, bales	24,535
Sold, but not delivered, bales	2,146
On shipbord, not cleared	6,307
Total	32,988

It will be seen by the statement below that Spinners took but 160,286 bales from this port during the year ending 31st ult, against 181,155 the year before; or 3,082 bales per week, against 3,484 last year, thus:

Stock, August 31, 1853	67,575
Received since	423,695
Making a supply of	521,370
Deduct:	
Export to foreign ports	328,096
Stock, August 31, 1854	32,988
Total	361,084
Leaving the consumption	160,286
Weekly consumption, 1853-54	3,082
Weekly consumption, 1852-53	3,484
Weekly consumption, 1851-52	3,721
Weekly consumption, 1850-51	2,636
Weekly consumption, 1849-50	3,066
Weekly consumption, 1848-49	3,040
Weekly consumption, 1847-48	3,078
Weekly consumption, 1846-47	2,696

The receipts of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad for July were as follows: 1854, $93,608 14; 1853, $88,006 31. Increase, $5,601 83, which is a favorable result, considering that the season was against increase of travel.

The receipts of the Hudson River Railroad for August were $136,042 13; same month 1853, $131,173 10; increase, $4,869 03.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds takes place this day, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

The following are the exports for the week:

Flour, bbls.	4,322	$33 457
Wheat, bush.	6,150	9,980
Cotton, bales.	7,355	267,811
Corn, bush.	25,264	20,263
Corn Meal, bbls. and tcs.	921	4.744
Beef, bbls. and tcs.	432	7,771
Pork, bbls. and tcs.	3,616	51,265
Total produce		$415,317
Miscellaneous		495,843
Total exports		$911,160

Imports (Official) for August, 1854.

Spec. and Bul.	Free Mdse.	Dutiable Mdse.	Cash Duties.
$175,692	$1,304,662	$17,479,992	$4,273,474

Entered for warehousing	4,123,787
Withdrawn from warehouse	3,038,056
	1,115,776
	941,158

Exports (Official) for August, 1854.

Domestic Produce	$4,487,619
Foreign Dutiable Merchandise	515 270
Foreign Free Merchandise	253,857
Specie and Bullion	4,548.320
Total	$9,805,066

The *Pacific*, with four days' later news, has arrived from Liverpool. Cotton is reported 1-16d. to ⅛d. lower than when the *Europa* left four days previously. Wheat had also declined 2d. ₱ bushel, Flour 6d ₱ barrel, and Indian Corn 1s. ₱ quarter. English Consols had advanced to 94 for money, and 94⅜ for account. The steady advance in English Securities is remarkable; and denotes great confidence in a good harvest this year. The first payment amounting to £200,000 sterling on the Turkish loan had been made. The London *Times* of the 22d August, says:

The Continental letters to-day show that, without any marked alteration, the tendency of the Exchanges is less favorable. Money, however, continues to be obtainable in most of the principal cities on terms that must prevent any renewed demand for remittances from this side. The rate of discount at Paris is 3½ ₱ cent., at Amsterdam 3 ₱ cent., in Belgium 2½ ₱ cent., and at Hamburg 2 ₱ cent. From Constantinople the advices present diminished inducements for bullion operations, and some orders for sovereigns which came by the previous mail have been countermanded.

The London *Standard* has the following remarks on the latest returns of the Bank of England:

The official return of the movement of the assets and liabilities of the Bank of England, published in last evening's *Gazette*, for the week ending on the 12th inst., exhibits the following changes as compared with that of the previous week;

In the issue department, the notes in circulation had increased £239,650, which had been produced by an increase of £239,650 in the gold bullion; there was no silver bullion in the issue department.

On the debit side of the banking department, the Rest had increased £6,000, the public deposits had increased £686,888, and the private deposits had decreased £455,768, making the total liabilities £30,179,268.

On the credit side, the Government Securities had decreased £679,890; the other securities had increased £562,647; the reserve of notes had increased £377,605, and the gold and silver coin had increased £22,661, which balances the account.

The bullion and coin in both departments were £13,561,821, showing an increase of £262,311; and the paper in actual circulation was £21,208,309, showing a decrease of £189,515.

The above return presents some considerable and (so far as they go) favorable changes, when compared with that for the week ending on the 5th instant. The public deposits had been considerably increased during the week by the payment of the third installment of 25 ₱ cent. on the Exchequer Bonds, taken by Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & Co., and the increase must therefore be considered as accidental, and not the result of any improvement in the revenue receipts. The private deposits had diminished by £455,769, which had probably been in a great measure occasioned by the payment to account of the Government above noticed. That there was an active demand for money in the commercial world is, however, evidenced, by the increase of £562,647 in the other securities, making a total of about a million absorbed in one way or other by the commercial world during the week. After deducting the sum paid into the Treasury, on account of Exchequer Bonds, the amount is not much above the average trade requirements, and is therefore, of no special import. The decrease of £679,890 in the Government securities held by the Bank is to be attributed to the redemption of deficiency bills deposited to cover the advances made by the Bank, to enable the Chancellor of the Exchequer to get over the quarterly payments. It appears that the Government securities have been in course of diminution weekly since the—

15th July, when the decrease was	£507,000
22d July, when the decrease was	659,854
29th July, when the decrease was	35,000
5th Aug, when the decrease was	415,000
12th Aug, when the decrease was	579,890
Making the total	£2,206,744

which may be considered to represent the amount paid off up to Saturday last, as there has been no symptom of the Bank having been a seller of stock to any extent since the commencement of the quarter.

The other heads of the return present a generally satisfactory appearance, although without particular features requiring more than passing notice.

The increase of £262,311 in the stock of Bullion is a favorable point, but it is evident, from the smallness of the increase as compared with the heaviness of the arrivals, that gold must have been exported to a larger extent than is generally imagined. It is, however, very probable that the increase under that head in the return for the week ending this day will be larger, as there has been a very slight demand for gold for export during the current week. With the large sums that have come to hand within the past month, it is indeed surprising that a larger addition has not been made to the stock of bullion in the Bank vaults than is shown by the return.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

State of Trade.

The accounts from the manufacturing towns of the progress of business during the past week are all satisfactory. At Manchester the transactions have been on a steady scale, although the tendency to dullness in the Liverpool COTTON Market has prevented any upward movement. At Birmingham the pressure of orders on the makers of manufactured iron has been rather less heavy, but, as they have more than they can execute between now and October, this circumstance is regarded rather as an advantage than otherwise. As respects the general business of the place, the activity of the tool trade continues to afford evidence of the prosperity of all departments of mechanical industry throughout the country, while the demand for agricultural machines furnishes similar testimony in relation to the farming interests. Among miscellaneous occupations the rapid increase of electro-plating, and the manufacture of wire for lines of telegraph, home and foreign, is strikingly observable. Government contracts for a supply of arms for the Bashi-Bazouks, intended to be enrolled under English officers in Turkey, have likewise added to the prevalent activity. From Nottingham the advices indicate a marked improvement in the demand for hosiery, chiefly in consequence of the impulse to the home trade from the prospects of the harvest, although the orders for Australia and elsewhere are also very good. In the woolen districts there has been no particular alteration, but prices still tend towards an advance, owing to the confidence generated by the certainty of cheap food for the ensuing year.

The weekly reviews from the Amsterdam and Rotterdam produce markets state, that although business had been limited, quotations generally were well supported. The operations in COFFEE had been wholly confined to orders for consumption, and rates exhibited little alteration. Purchases of raw SUGAR had been made at rather higher prices, but the late advance in refined was not altogether maintained. There was a better demand for INDIGO. The transactions in RICE had been unimportant but quotations showed symptoms of heaviness.

The letters from Rouen mention that the market for manufactures was steady, with a fair amount of business.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Since the date of last report the market has been very dull, with demand limited and supply large. Prices are irregular, and are variously quoted as "rather favoring buyers," "mostly 1-16d. ₱ lb. lower this week," or "flat, and ¼d. ₱ lb. lower than last week." Sales of the three days only 13,000 bales, with 3,000 to exporters; none on speculation.

MANCHESTER, Tuesday evening, Aug 22.—Very little doing to-day, but prices are not generally lower.

Liverpool Provision Market.

From James McHenry's Circular.

BACON has declined 2s.@4s. The demand is good, but there is no fine here, most of our stock having been injured by the Southern route. In BEEF or PORK there is no change; a very large Government contract is announced. SHOULDERS arrive freely and sell slowly. LARD has declined; there are sellers at 53s., but buyers refuse to go on over 50s. TALLOW, depressed, by continued supplies from Russia, contrary to calculation of speculators. RICE quiet.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

There has been a large consumptive demand for FLOUR and WHEAT, of which stocks are much reduced, and finer qualities scarce but with the near prospect of an abundant harvest the business is without animation, and WHEAT is quoted as having declined 3d.@4d. ₱ 70 lbs. FLOUR 6d.@1s. lower. The reported extension of potato disease causes a speculative feeling in INDIAN CORN and all offering at the decline of Friday last (6d.@ 1s.,) say about 35s, finds ready buyers, some orders remaining unexecuted for want of supply. Messrs. ROBERT MAKIN & SON'S quotations are for Western Canal FLOUR 31s @31s. 6d.; Philadelpnia and Baltimore 32s @32s. 6d.; New-Orleans 32s. 6d @33s. 6d.; Ohio 32s. 6d @34. [Messrs. RICHARDSON BROTHERS give all these quotations 6d. under the above figures.] U. S. White WHEAT 10s @10s. 6d.; mixed and red 9s. @9s. 6d.; Yellow INDIAN CORN 35s.@36s.; White 35s. 6d.@36s. 6d.

Brown, Shipley & Co.'s Circular.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 18.

We have to report a dull, heavy COTTON market since the departure of the last steamer, at a decline in price of ¼d. ₱ lb., with a supply far exceeding the demand.

The sales for the week ending last evening are estimated at 37,810 bales, speculators taking 2,500 and exporters 4,900. To day the business is called 5,000 bales at the following quotations: Fair Orleans 6¼d., Fair Uplands 6¼d., Fair Mobiles 6¼d., Middling Orleans 5¼d., Middling Uplands 5¼d., Middling Mobile 5¼d., Inferior and Ordinary 3d.@4¼d. ₱ lb.

The stock of COTTON in this Port is called 930,000 bales, of which 637,000 are American, against a total stock at this period of last year of 851,000 bales and 590,000 American.

Trade in Manchester is quiet, with less demand for YARNS and Goods, but without much change in prices.

The CORN Market is quiet to-day, and prices rather easier, except for INDIAN CORN which is quoted 1s. ₱ quarter higher. Western Canal FLOUR at 31s.@31s.9d.; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 32s.6d@33s.; Canada, 31s. @32s 6d.; Ohio, 33s.6d.@34s.; Sour, 28s.@29s. ₱ bbl. White WHEAT, 9s.9d.@10s.6d; Red, 8s.3d.@9s.6d. ₱ 70 lbs. Yellow INDIAN CORN, 35s.6d.@36s. White, 36s

New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times.

POLITICS OF EUROPE.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

British Opinion—Kossuth's Speeches.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 18, 1854.

Unless the light-footed telegraph should at the last moment supersede my predictions, this Mail will bring you no news of any considerable importance. There are, to be sure, some little rumors, which try to swell themselves into the respectable size of a great fact, but those exertions generally end in a ludicrous failure. I am led to these reflections by the sight of the strenuous efforts of ministerial organs to make out a "glorious feat of arms" and a "most energetic resolution to crush Russian ambition," from that sure and safe and very unimportant capture of the Aland Isles. We may take, as a general rule, that all fortresses are impregnable or unimportant, as long as they are not taken. It serves many purposes to declare them to be so. I do not speak now of the impregnable ones, there being no chance of their ceasing to be so; but as the "unimportant" fortresses are playing a first rate part in this fancy war, I may just mention that they change their character according to the position of the perspective which they are viewed through. The Aland Isles are by this process to be turned now into a "very important stronghold, *à cheval* of the Gulfs of Bothnia and Finland," and are to remain so and to be formidable, until being evacuated they shall lose their fair fame, and shrink back once more to their former inferiority.

Now the fact is, that this whole group of islets is important only in *the hands of Russia*, in time of peace with the Western Powers, or with the Czar's fleet ruling all the Baltic. They are menacing to Sweden, Bomarsund being a battery pointed at the threshold of Stockholm; but they are of no value at all to the Allied Fleets, especially now, when the season has so far advanced that the French Government begins to send Winter coats to the expeditionary corps. It is, of course, only natural and prudent that the Alands should be captured, and there is nothing to be said against this, unless it be the delay experienced even in such an operation; but when such capture, the success of which can be fixed to the minute, is trumpeted as "a severe blow to Russia," and a great deal more, we may be allowed to tell the truth about it. It will be a splendid firework to dazzle the eyesight of common spectators, eager to see, at last, some explosion of bomb-shells. It must be made as much of as possible, in order to silence public opinion clamorously crying for something for gossip. They will have Bomarsund. You will see, by the last accounts, that the principal fort has already been taken, and that the fortress is invested. Next mail will tell you of the "great victory of the Allies over the Russians!—the fall of Bomarsund."

You must be somewhat more patient about Sebastopol. This stronghold was *quite* "impregnable" as late as last May, but since that time popular indignation has rendered it a *little less* so, for Ministerial purposes. The Government, obliged to show some resolution, has considered the matter, reconnoitred the fortifications, and declares that it may be taken, and it will be tried; but it is a hard work, and one which "requires a great deal of time, and prudent, cautious proceeding." And this is true, no doubt; and we always laugh at the martial folly of those sanguine people who, with the *veni vidi vici* of CÆSAR in their minds, and between two cups of tea on their breakfast-table, have stormed, taken, and destroyed the Russian stronghold on the Black Sea. Sebastopol has been deprived of just so much of its renown of impregnability as was necessary to take, or at least to try to take, some deserted beach on the Crimea, or, at the best, to seize upon Anapa.

This will close the campaign in the Euxine, as the capture of the Alands will do the same service in the Baltic, and then let us negotiate. The protocols are already placed, the seats are ready, and the Vienna Conference all but seated. "Prussia *will not adhere* to the Western propositions, but *she will support* them." Such is the last news from that quarter. You will say at once that there is a contradiction in the statements. To be sure there is to common mortals, but there is none to diplomatists. You are free not to understand how people can support something that they do not adhere to; but statesmen do not care to be understood by profane folks. I will, however, enlighten your ignorance.

The last peace propositions of the Western Powers have been found in the *three* Northern Courts, *extremly favorable as a first basis to negotiate upon*. There is, indeed, in those propositions, no mention of integrating Russian territorial integrity. Austria at once caught the advantage to be taken of such a circumstance, and declared herself unsatisfied with the evacuation of the Principalities, and at the same time made some propositions of her own, *nearly* the same as those of the Western Powers. Then the slight alteration in the Austrian proposition, which makes it *not quite the same* as the one it professes to adopt, is just the omission of that ticklish part of M. Drouyn De L'Huys' note, where the diminution of Russian supremacy in the Black Sea is pointed out as one of the vague conditions. I leave it to your own judgment to determine how far this omission alters the meaning of a document, energetic already in nothing but in words.

So far for the part of Austria. Now let us see the part of Prussia. This power, as already said, *supports*, but *does not adhere* to the French proposition. In words more intelligible, Prussia supports for the *first* the Austrian *modification*, and *secondly*, refuses to bind herself for any *adhesion* to even the modified note. Austria could not do more for the Czar, Prussia *did*. You will perceive the steps leading to the Conference-room of Vienna. "We won't go up stairs except on such conditions; they are harmless enough, but we want peace, and we are ready to *accept* it, if offered in the shape which we wish for, to have something in hand to pacify public irritation." So say the Western allies. "So come up, only a step higher, you know that I am yours truly and most sincerely; do let me join you, one single step, it is really not worth while to stay there alone. Come, and Prussia will then come, perhaps, too." So says Austria. "*Distingwo*" falls in this last alluded Power—if you come to Austria, I will help you higher up to the lofty position which I am standing upon, but I do not promise anything else. Just try it,—"there is no harm in trying," as *Hood's* pedler said to the deaf woman: "One step more let you at all events be joined by Austria, and we shall see afterwards."

Such is, I assure you, the situation, only I prefer to give it to you in this way, instead of explaining it with diplomatic dryness. It would be an injustice towards the English people and the great majority of British papers, not to state that this game, though not always seen through, is more than suspected, and that accordingly popular feeling is in a rage against the Cabinet. But of what avail is this impotent, because inactive, rage? None. Lord ABERDEEN does not care a straw for all the *talk* against his honesty and imbecility; and as to *deeds*, nobody seems to stir as yet. People are exceedingly glad to be told by KOSSUTH that the war is a mere sham. They cheer him enthusiastically when he speaks of British selfishness and immoral policy. They are enraptured to hear that the Cabinet is anything but anti-Russian. And when the meeting is over and the Chairman is duly thanked for his patriotic and able presiding over the proceedings of an influential assembly, everything remains in just the same state as before. Such is the "force of public opinion" in England, where it is asserted to rule supreme. Still I am glad that KOSSUTH does not let himself be disheartened by the apparent absence of any practical result from his speeches. It is certainly one, and not the least of his great merits, that after all the deception, and after all the failure of his hopes, based upon a presupposed energy of popular sentiments, he is still hopeful, and has faith in the triumphs of a just cause, and has not become either a misanthrope or indifferent. It is a great thing, now-a-days, to struggle against wind and wave, and still not confess, aye, not even feel exhausted in any way. A man of whom this can be said is certainly one to whom all respect and praise are due.

I thought it well to make these remarks once for all, to people who sneer and wonder "what this eternal talk is good for"—for very much. Each word spoken in defence of truth is sure to bring its fruit sooner or later. We should like, of course, to see that fruit, and so we grow impatient; but reflecting men, who can rise above the level of common aspirations, will be glad to see the grains thrown out, though they may not live to see the harvest. It is KOSSUTH'S *duty* to enlighten public opinion. He is one of the great apostles of freedom, and Providence has endowed his tongue, like those of old, with the power to speak eloquent truths in different languages. He is more than a Magyar revolutionary leader. He is the cosmopolitan orator of enslaved Europe, and by being at liberty to advocate the rights of silenced nations, he shows himself worthy of the position which he is raised to, and fulfils the obligations attached to the lot of an exile of such eminence.

Nor must I omit the fact that, although there is no palpable immediate results from his agitation, his speeches have by no means fallen on barren ground. The gradual enlightenment of public opinion in England in respect to British governmental foreign policy, is chiefly his merit. And the dissatisfaction raised by that enlightenment has already so much power that the Cabinet thinks it *prudent* to make some, if only *sham* concessions to it. We may be sure that not even the Aland Isles would have been acted against, but for the threatening increase of public irritation. And now there is another proof of the influence of that power. It is not too much to assert that the Czar prefers Lord ABERDEEN to any other possible statesman, as the Prime Minister of belligerent England. It is not at all necessary to raise any imputations of dishonesty against his Lordship, to warrant the belief that any other man would be *less* welcome to NICHOLAS than he. It is, therefore, no wonder that Russia wished to strengthen the tottering position of her *least* energetic enemy. I use these same terms purposely, and as her support cannot be given in any other effective way than *by an attack* on him, so we see that Lord ABERDEEN is attacked in the St. Petersburg (official) *Journal*, as a man acting from intense hostility against that Power. You will remember the *successful* self-defence of his Lordship, on the occasion of the debates on the treaty of Adrianopole, which he declared he remonstrated against at that time. Now the Russian Government publishes the answer to that remonstrance of Lord ABERDEEN, who is thus aided by a special attack in a Russian editorial.

The French will not believe that the Emperor remained *out* of Paris because there was no danger in the Capital. You will remark in the Imperial reply addressed to the Bishop of Bayonne, that his Majesty stays at Biaritz to show that he can stay there without Paris raising barricades. What a shrewd way this is of explaining the police reports and the popular belief about a plot, which was or was not to explode on the 18th of August! But if the Emperor did not go to Paris, he sent there a decree which authorizes the Minister of Finance to give eight millions of francs to some old servants of the first Emperor, in order to fulfill his testamentary dispositions. Eight millions, the war, and bathing at Biaritz are not exactly matters to be reconciled with each other. But I will not build any castles in the air.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Annual Session of the Grand Lodge, I. O. of O. F. of the United States.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Sept. 4.

The Grand Lodge, I. O. of O. F., of the United States, commenced its annual session this morning. Present—WILMOT G. DE SANSSURE, Grand Sire, and other officers, from thirty-one States, and from the District of Columbia and Minnesota, numbering in all upwards of one hundred. The session was opened with prayer by the Chaplain *pro tem.*

The morning was occupied in drawing for seats, by the announcement of the Committees, and in hearing the Grand Sire's Report.

Much interest is expressed in regard to the election of Grand Sire, to-morrow. BARNARD COLFAX ELLISON, and ANSEN JONES, are the prominent candidates.

The following are the Chairmen of the various Standing Committees:

On Credentials	Mr. RACE, of La.
On State of Order	Mr. FITZHUGH, of Va.
On Legislative	Mr. STEELE, of N. C.
On Correspondence	Mr. ASKEW, of Del.
On Finance	Mr. KELLOGG, of Mich.
On Petitions	Mr. WILLIAMS, of Ohio.
On Appeals	Mr. ELLISON, of Mass.
On Returns	Mr. SENTER, of N. H.
On Printing	Mr. HODGSON, of Dist. Col.
On Mileage	Mr. HALE, of Southern N. Y.
On Constitutions	Mr. HACKELMAN, of Ind.
On Grand Bodies, not represented	Mr. FOUTE, of Miss.

A recess was then taken.

SECOND DISPATCH—EVENING SESSION.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Sept. 4.

There was but little business done after the recess, except to receive papers which were referred to appropriate committees.

Reports from Lodges in New-York were presented.

A resolution was offered that subordinate lodges be permitted to return to three months terms. It was referred to a select committee of three.

After which the session adjourned to meet again to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Two Days Later from Havana—Arrival of the Cahawba at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Sept. 3.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Cahawba*, from New-York *vid* Havana, which latter port she left on the 31st ult, has arrived at this port.

Her advices are but two days later than those forwarded by the *Crescent City* to New-York, and are of but little importance.

The royal decree removing the Captain General, PEZUELA, had been published. It was reported that PEZUELA would leave Havana in the steamer of the 2d inst.

General CONCHA had not arrived, but was expected during the next week. Six hundred more soldiers had arrived from Spain.

Sugars and Rice were firm, at previous prices, and Exchange on New-York was quoted at 1½ ₩ cent. premium.

Senator Douglas Refused a Hearing at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., Monday, Sept. 4.

The meeting last night to hear Senator DOUGLAS speak on the Nebraska bill was attended by a large concourse of people, and held in the open air. As soon as Judge DOUGLAS ascended the stand a tremendous noise was made, which entirely drowned his voice. His friends made an earnest attempt to restore quiet, but in vain. After several ineffectual efforts to obtain a hearing, about 10½ Mr. DOUGLAS was compelled to leave the stand. Much excitement existed, but no other disturbance occurred, a large majority of those present being opposed to his speaking. He was followed to the hotel by the crowd, which then quietly dispersed.

News by the Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Sept. 4.

New-Orleans papers of Tuesday last have been received, with intermediate papers as late as due.

The boiler of a locomotive on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, exploded on Monday, killing the engineer and wounding one or two others.

The U. S. frigate *Columbia* arrived at Pensacola on the 26th ult., from St. Domingo. General CAZNEAU is not mentioned as on board.

The Savannah papers of Friday report thirteen deaths from yellow fever, and the Charleston papers of Saturday report two deaths. The papers in both cities admit that the fever is on the increase.

[A Charleston dispatch of Sunday gives the deaths of Saturday, by fever, as only two.]

Departure of the San Jacinto—Rows Amongst Irishmen—Several Policemen Injured—Fire in Watertown.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 4.

The *San Jacinto*, Commander STUBLING, sailed from Nantasket Roads for the Baltic yesterday. She left the Navy-Yard on Saturday.

Two or three rows occurred yesterday, caused by the arrest of some drunken Irishmen. In capturing them, several policemen were badly injured. The most serious disturbance was in Sea-street, where 27 of the rioters were arrested.

The Spring Hotel in Watertown was nearly destroyed by fire on Saturday night, with the stables and out buildings. The loss is estimated at $10,000.

Maine Politics.

PORTLAND, Monday, Sept. 4.

The meeting in this place of straight out-and-out Whigs, on Saturday night, to nominate Representatives and throw overboard the Fusion nominees, was broken up by the Morrill Club. Great indignation was felt, and a meeting was called for again to-night. A row was expected when it took place, but all passed off orderly and quietly, and Committees were appointed to nominate Representatives.

Railroad Accident.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 4.

The wife of SAMUEL BELCHER, of East Randolph, was killed on the Fall River Railroad on Saturday, by being struck by the cars at the Assonet dépôt.

Congressional Nomination.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 4.

JOHN LAMBERT was nominated to-day by the Whigs for Congress, to represent them from the fourth Congressional district in this city.

Emigration to Kansas.

CLEVELAND, Monday, Sept. 4.

The Kansas Executive Committee of Northern Ohio, have appointed Mr. A. PLUMB, of Ashtabula, to visit New-York and Boston, and take measures to secure the full cooperation of the Kansas Emigration Societies in the Eastern States.

The Fusion Convention of Loraine County, met at Elyria on Saturday, and nominated a ticket which did not give satisfaction to a portion of the delegates, who have called a new Convention.

Dry Weather—Stoppage of Saw Mills—The Fires not Raging so Badly, &c., &c.

BANGOR, Monday, Sept. 4.

We have had no rain yet in this vicinity, although the indications for it have been strong for a day or two.

Most of the saw mills at Oldtown, Stillwater, and other places on the river, have stopped from the lowness of the water.

The fires are not raging so badly as they have been for some time past.

The contributions for the Waldoboro sufferers in the churches of this city, yesterday, were thirteen hundred dollars.

Fires on the Line of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 4.

The pines on the south side of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad track, about twenty miles from Camden, N. J., are on fire. The flames have extended for a space of almost two miles. The fire probably originated from sparks from the locomotive of a passing train.

Destructive Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Sept. 4—9 P. M.

At 8 o'clock this evening, a fire broke out in S. J. JOHNS' furniture establishment, a large stone building on Fourth-street, opposite the Post-office. It is now 9 o'clock, and the fire continues to rage furiously. JOHN C. HUNTINGTON & Co.'s China store, and MR. FALL'S carpet store are already much damaged. The property is believed to be fully insured, and the fire thus far has been chiefly confined to the building where it first broke out.

The Turnerbund Festival.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 4.

A grand parade of the German Turnerbund or Gymnastic League came off this morning. They marched to Independence-square, where they were ranged under the trees in the Centre-avenue, and introduced to Mayor CONRAD by WILLIAM ROSENTHAL, Esq.. Mayor CONRAD, in eloquent language, welcomed them to the hospitalities of the city.

Death of a Collector of the Port—Health of Governor Stevens, &c.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 4.

JOHN LYNCH, collector of the Port at Richmond, Virginia, died at the Hugenot Springs on Friday last.

Gov. STEVENS, of Washington Territory, is recovering from the sickness which detained him in this city, and will leave for there in the California steamer of the 20th.

Mortality in Baltimore—Cholera—Weather.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Sept. 4.

The deaths in this city for the past week were one hundred and six, sixty-one of which were under ten years of age. Thirteen died of consumption, ten of diarrhœa.

We have no cases of Cholera to report.

The weather is very hot. The themometer stands at 93°.

Mortality at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Monday, Sept. 4.

The deaths by Cholera for the past week, were 30, but two of whom were Americans. The weather is warm, clear, and dry.

Military Visit.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 4.

The City Blues, of Paterson, N. J., arrived here this afternoon, and were received by Capt. PAGE, of the State Fencibles.

FROM HAVANA.

Later Intelligence from the Island of Cuba.

We are in receipt of our correspondence and exchanges from Havana to the 29th of August. We find nothing in our letters, however, to render it worth while to publish them at length.

A decree has been issued by the Captain General, ordering the Governors and Lieutenant Governors of the Island to take measures to prevent the sailing of any vessel whose Captain has not paid in full all demands to the authorities on account of health regulations. This order was issued in consequence of the sailing of the Captain of a brig at Cienfugos, without paying a fine that had been imposed upon him for some violation of the health regulations.

To illustrate the rates of postage that prevail in the Island, our correspondent states that a friend at Havana has taken the *Aurora*, published at Matanzas, during the past year, at the following cost:

Subscription	$11 00
Postage on 313 numbers	39 12½
Penny post	7 82½
Total	$57 95

An audacious robbery was perpetrated on the 21st upon the person of the Bishop, who was seized in his audience-chamber by two robbers disguised as priests, who bound him and his secretary with cords, threatening both with instant death on making the slightest noise, and then robbed the Bishop of about $5,000. Among the plunder taken was a diamond ring from the Bishop's hand. The robbers had not been traced.

The news of Gen. CONCHA'S appointment to be Captain General had been received with great satisfaction. The utmost confidence is felt in his honor and integrity. He will have a cordial reception.

News had reached Havana of the loss of a Slaver near the Isle of Pines, in which several hundred negroes were drowned; the Captain, one seamen and seven negroes were saved.

Four officers have been sentenced to a month's imprisonment for being concerned as seconds in the duel between SARTORIUS and GUMERCIO.

Our correspondent writes that the American seaman who murdered the mate of the brig *Motto*, in the port of Matanzas, some months since, just as the vessel was coming to anchor in that port, has been ordered for delivery there by the authorities to the American Consul, by instructions of the Captain General of Cuba. The acting Consul has declined receiving the sailor, under the plea that the course of justice has been interrupted by the unnecessary intervention of Spanish authority, which could have no jurisdiction in the case, and that possibly, the testimony which was then available for conviction may be now so disposed as to be without the reach of the District Attorney for the United States.

From the Coast of Africa.

Intelligence was received here some weeks since that the bark *S. W. Nash*, owned in this City, had been seized on the Coast of Africa by a British cruiser, and taken into Bathurst, on suspicion of having been fitted out for the Slave-trade. We learn from private sources of information, that after a full and thorough trial in the British Vice Admiralty Court, she has been entirely relieved from suspicion, and restored to her owners *with costs*. The United States brig *Marion*, which was at Goree when she heard of the seizure, went to Bathurst and awaited the result.

The *S. W. Nash* is owned by E. R. WARE, Esq., of this City, and was engaged in legitimate trade in hides, &c., with the Coast of Africa.

The School Funds.

DEAR SIR: The TIMES of this morning, speaking of denominational schools, says, "The Catholic Schools participate in the apportionment of the School moneys, the others are sustained by their respective denominations." The statement is entirely erroneous. There is no distinction between the denominational Schools in relation to the school money—none of them participate in the public funds. It seems to me important to correct the error, for just now it may be made the foundation for many injurious attacks upon our system, which claims to be equal and impartial.

Truly yours, E. C. BENEDICT.

SPORTING.

Return Cricket Match at Newark.

The return match between Williamsburg and Newark was played at Newark yesterday. The day was fine, and a large number of spectators were upon the ground. Williamsburg went to the wicket first, and the last wicket fell for 47 runs. Newark then went in, and, after some cautious play, went out for 69. Williamsburg going in for their second innings, lost 9 of their wickets for only 15 runs. The two last men, Messrs. HORNBUCKLE and BATES, determined to make up for so small a score—and so they did; for, after playing in a slashing, spirited manner, that elicited the loudest applause from all present, they succeeded in raising the score to 50, and even then BATES was tempted out of his ground to a slow ball from JEFFERSON, (who had all along been bowling swift balls,) and was stumped out by WARNER, whose wicket-keeping was much admired. Newark then went in to make 29, and, after losing 6 wickets, they were declared victorious.

On the Williamsburg side the bowling of Messrs. R. PINK and COLEMAN was very good. On the Newark side, Messrs. JEFFERSON and MCNAIR, the latter bowler not having played before this season, was very good, the balls being on the wicket all the time. In fact, the score on both sides will best show how the bowling was throughout the day. There was much kindly feeling among all concerned, and the day will be remembered as one of the most pleasant the season so far has produced.

The score was as follows:

WILLIAMSBURG—FIRST INNINGS.		WILLIAMSBURG—SECOND INNINGS.	
C. Pink b. Jefferson	2	C. Pink b. Jefferson	2
Fox run out	4	Fox run out	3
R. Pink run out	2	R. Pink b. Jefferson	0
Stacy b. Jefferson	0	Stacy b. Jefferson	1
Hornbuckle c. Wheatcroft, b. Jefferson	8	Hornbuckle not out	14
Bates b. Jefferson	4	Bates st. Warner, b. Jefferson	17
Newman c. Warner, b. Jefferson	0	Newman b. McNair	3
Kieling not out	3	Kieling c. Baker, b. Jefferson	6
Coleman c. Wheatcroft, b. McNair	5	Coleman c. and b. McNair	0
Boulden b. McNair	7	Boulden c. Warner, b. McNair	1
Lee b. McNair	1	Lee b. Jefferson	0
Byes	6	Byes	4
Wides	2	Total	50
Leg bye	1		
Total	47		

NEWARK FIRST INNINGS.		NEWARK SECOND INNINGS.	
Warner b. R. Pink	10	Warner b. Coleman	8
Baker b. R. Pink	5	Baker b. Pink	2
R. Jefferson b. Newman	21	R. Jefferson b. Pink	0
Smith c. Pink b. N'man.	1	Smith b. Coleman	11
Wheatereft b. Pink	6	Wurts not out	1
Wurts b. Pink	11	Elverson b. Coleman	3
J. Elverson run out	3	McNair b. Pink	0
McNair c. Kieling b. Pink	6	Hedges not out	1
Van Houton b. Pink	0	Byes	3
Sayre b Newman	0	Total	39
Hedges not out	1		
Byes	5		
Total	69		

Great Walking Match.

Yesterday afternoon a great Walking Match, for a distance of *seven miles*, came off over the Union Course, Long Island. The contest was between a great pedestrian named SEARLES, who has just arrived from England, and the celebrated walker BOYD, better known as "North Star." There was a large audience to witness the sport, and great interest was felt in the match.

As the competitors walked around each mile they were followed by a crowd of men and boys, who materially impeded their progress by jostling against them. A coach, containing the three Judges, was driven around the track beside them, and three gentlemen acted as Time Judges in the stand. Annexed we give the time in which each mile was performed, and also the aggregate of the entire distance—it being accomplished in *one hour five minutes and nine seconds*.

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Miles.	Minutes. Seconds.	Aggregate M. S.
First	8.27	—
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Fourth	9.28	36.23
Fifth	9.40	46.03
Sixth	9.43	55.46
Seventh	9.23	65.09

On the last heat SEARLES came into the Judges stand some fifteen yards ahead of BOYD, but i was immediately claimed by the backers of BOYD that SEARLES lost the race by playing "foul" in persisting in a dog-trot gait, and not walking "square," with heel and toe to the ground. The Judges stated that SEARLES refused to obey them, when ordering him not to run, and they finally awarded the race in favor of BOYD, and he received the stakes, which was $1,000. The backers on SEARLES were numerous, and they lost quite heavily on the result.

After this was concluded, a match for $100, one single dash of a mile, was run by TIM HARRIS, of Engine Co. No. 38, and RICHARD POWERS, of Engine Co. No. 22. It was easily won by HARRIS, and as he returned to the stand he was saluted with cheers.

Foot Race at the Hippodrome.

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The following are the names of those who entered the lists:

J. Milward	Hose Co 44	J. F. Murray	Hose Co 5
W. Hogrneman	Engine Co 34	John Warner	Hose Co 2
W. Hicklefi	Hook & L. Co 8	J. Ritchie, Croton	Hose Co 6
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T. Mathews	Engine Co 44	M. Waters	Hose Co 46
A Joser	Hose Co 39	S. McKinley	Engine Co 34
James Mooney	Engine Co 16	W. Bleauvelt	Hook & L Co 9
H Billings	Colombian Co 16	H Dufraine	Neptune H. 27
George Smith	Hose Co 43	P. Myer	Hose Co 33
John Poos	Hose Co 25	S. McKinley	Engine Co 34
James Coombs	Hose Co 22	M. Wilmar	Engine Co 22

As the contestants took their places they were greeted with most enthusiastic applause. They started quite even. On the tenth round but seven contestants remained. The champions were, most evidently, MCKINLEY and DUFRAINE, and between these the contest was most animated. DUFRAINE on the eleventh round took the lead. On the twelfth round MCKINLEY passed him, and the prize was awarded accordingly. First prize to SAMUEL MCKINLEY, of Engine Company No. 24. Second prize to HENRY DUFRAINE, of Neptune Hose No. 27. The trumpet was duly presented. The time made was 6 minutes 46 seconds.

Lecomte and Lexington—Letter from Gen. Wells, owner of Lecomte.

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LECOMTE TO THE WORLD, AND LEXINGTON IN PARTICULAR.

The readers of the *Picayune* can feel very little interest in a newspaper controversy between the owners of *Lecomte* and *Lexington*; and I shall be brief in what I have to say in reply to Mr. TEN BROECK'S note published in the New-York *Spirit of the Times*, of the 8th of July.

In passing, I must remark to the editor of that paper, that the language he has seen proper to apply to me, in a note appended to my letter, is language he would not have dared to utter, but for the security he feels at a safe distance from me.

In an editorial of his paper of the 27th May, this editor gave an unjust and perverted statement of the race between *Lexington* and *Lecomte*, and in his issue of the 3d June, published a series of "extraordinary challenges" from Mr TEN BROECK, bearing date 30th April, while, as I had a right to believe, he held in his hand a communication from me signed "A Turfman," and of date 12th May, containing a proposition to run *Lecomte* against any horse in the United States, *at any distance*, &c.

In all this I charged that there was collusion be-

Sporting.

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...Paris, Thursday, Aug. 17, 1854.

...have had another St. Napoleon, ...successful scale as the ...respects it was an exact ...fête of last year, with a ...of innovation. While last ...diplomatic relations between ...France were so delicate that it ...ridiculous to offer the public ...spectacle, this year a directly ...motive dictated an exceedingly ...programme. Our nerves were too ...strung then to suffer even the ...ment of Algiers; this time, we had ...of Silistria and the Defeat of ...sion. But to make a consecutive ...I must begin at the beginning.

...the morning the poor were cared ...municipal Soup Societies, and ...distribution of food was made by ...mayors of the twelve wards. ...hours were devoted to this worthy ...I take it for granted that those ...receive the city's bounty are called ...swear fidelity to the Emperor. ...next item upon the programme was ...performance of gratuitous theatricals ...principal theatres, at 2 in the ...Immediately after the break-...given by the Common Council, the ...moved towards the various ...of the drama; for to obtain a good ...it was necessary to be in the line by ...o'clock, and wait there till 1½ o'clock. ...Moniteur had published the fifteen ...a week before, so that the difficult ...of choosing might be intelligently ...The case of a lamplighter is ...mentioned, who hesitated six days between ...and Cenvelli,—"Andromaque" and ...Robert le Diable"—and finally split the dif-...ference by going to the Gymnase. The ...theatres were shut, by order: the ...Government thinking it a poor compliment ...to the balance to give them for nothing ...they could have at any time for ten ...centimes. None of the theatres were ...open in the evening.

The novelty of the day was preëminent-...ly the defence of Silistria at the Champ de ...Mars. The city and fortifications were ...built on one of the embankments of the ...Seine among the trees, presenting its back ...to the street, and its front to the audience. ...In the foreground were the posts occupied ...by the Russians; beyond was the fort of ...Abdel Medjid, and behind the mosques ...and dwelling houses of the city. The fort ...was the size of nature, as viewed from the ...front; in depth, however, it was inferior, ...and was garrisoned by but 800 men. In ...front of the great gate of the fort was an ...open space, serving as a stage, upon which ...was enacted the various scenes represent-...ing the progress of the action. The details ...were scrupulously correct, and were on a ...remarkably grand scale. The works and ...batteries of the Russians, the drawbridge ...and moat, the citadel of Moussa Pacha, the ...uniforms, armor and weapons, were all so ...carefully attended to that the illusion was ...really complete. The audience was 20,000 ...strong, and its running comments supplied ...the place of the absent dialogue in the rep-...resentation, for as you will have supposed, ...the play was a pantomime. Let me briefly ...follow the actors through the two acts of ...the spectacle; the characters being per-...formed by the company of the military ...circus, and the soldiers being furnished by ...the army.

The action commences at daybreak; sen-...tinels are on guard, and patrols are examin-...ing the outskirts of the defences. Moussa ...Pacha appears with his staff, and inspects ...the works and seems to approve of them. ...A lieutenant rushes in very much agitated, ...and after a while relates that he has been ...pursued by Cossacks, who are pillaging and ...ravaging the country. Here the action is ...directed to the space between the forts and ...the audience. A dozen men and women ...are seen flying towards the gate, followed ...by a parcel of mounted Cossacks. Moussa ...Pacha orders a handful of Turkish ...cavalry to gallop to the rescue. The Cos-...sacks make off, one of them capturing and ...capering away with a young woman of ...whom to make his mountain bride. A long ...scene of gratitude to Moussa Pacha now ...follows, and the Governor, though not sure ...that he has provisions enough to stand a pro-...tracted siege, offers them an abundant sup-...ply of refreshments. The Russians now ...appear, protected by an advanced guard of ...sharp-shooters; Gortschakoff traces the ...plan of the siege, and the engineer corps at ...once constructs a battery with which to at-...tack the fort. Several Turkish detachments ...are sent against the advanced guard of sharp-...shooters, but without effect. The battery ...is soon ransacked, and opens its fire. Gort-...schakoff, says the libretto, is furious at ...the ineffectiveness of the attack, and orders an ...escalade. Russians are seen to scale the ...walls, are received in the arms of expectant ...Turks, and at once hide behind the bas-...tions; at the same moment the Turks who ...had received them were seen to be wrest-...ling violently with stuffed figures of Cos-...sacks, which, after a brief contest, were ...buried back to their countrymen. These ...comic interludes elicited three acres of si-...multaneous smiles.

Finally, Gortschakoff proposes an armis-...tice, and sends an envoy to Moussa Pacha. ...The envoy proposes to him to sell the city, ...or if he does not he will be buried in its ...ruins. Moussa Pacha is incensed at the ...proposition; Gortschakoff is disgusted at ...its rejection. More cannonading, more ...bombarding, in the midst of which is a hu-...morous fight between an overgrown Cossack ...and a rather diminutive Wallachian. The ...Wallachian gets the Cossack down, and ...treads on his neck. The Russians fly in ...disorder. The artillery abandons its pieces, ...and the Turks seize upon them. Moussa ...Pacha expresses his satisfaction to his ...troops, and embraces his wife and children. ...An envoy from Omer Pacha, General in ...Chief of the army of the Danube, is announced! The envoy brings a sword of ...honor for Moussa Pacha from Omer Pacha, ...who had heard of the defeat of the Russians ...by electric telegraph! He also announced ...that the Dutch are on their way to the re-...lief of Silistria. (We all remember their ar-...rival there, and their heroic conduct with ...their Allies the English.) The envoy is now ...invited to be seated and witness a ballet in

But the Russians soon reappear, and construct a mine at the foot of the fort. Count Orloff and General Schilder appear in the action for the first time. General Schilder's leg is carried off by a bullet. Another armistice is proposed and accepted, and the surgeons of the two armies collect the wounded and carry them in. Prince Paskiewitch now arrives, acquaints Gortschakoff with his own appointment to the chief command, and determines to take the city, come what may. General melée. Russians utterly defeated. Moussa Pacha struck by a bomb-shell and very much hurt. He calls for a flag, stretches it over his family, indicating thereby his confidence that their country will protect them, and that the Sultan will grant them a pension of 30,000 piastres a year. All the officers of the two nations take off their hats, the standards are lowered over the body—which is now dead—the women wave laurel branches in the air, and the Turks swear to avenge his death. *Tableau.*

Such was the siege of Silistria, performed once at 2½ o'clock, and again at 4½. Between the two representations, the crowd burst into the fortress, and rushed up the entrances, in order to get a view of the interior of the work. They had to be expelled, of course, and who do you think was commissioned to do it? A detachment of mounted Cossacks! The French fled like sheep before them, and the whole Champ de Mars had the side-ache with laughter.

At half-past three, the artists of the Hippodrome gave a series of feats of agility and strength on a stage erected for the purpose, in another part of the field. Never before did rope-dancer rope-dance to such a mighty audience. You may imagine a murmur of surprise or delight arising from such a congregation: and when the man caught the cannon ball on the nape of his neck,—one of the Silistrian cannon-balls from the fortress hard by,—fifteen thousand men, women and children, exclaimed *Mon Dieu!*

The balloon ascension was not upon the scale that the *Moniteur* had at first promised. The four balloons had been reduced to one, and the four allies to three—Austria being postponed for the present. The three hundred pilot balloons, each one bearing the name of some vessel of the allied fleets, were let off successively. They formed a very practicable staircase to the clouds, by which the Titans might have scaled the skies. Some collapsed, others burst, and several, though completely emptied of gas, and mashed up into a wad, went on ascending and actually were lost to view! The *Volney* became entangled in the scaffolding round the new Bellecnasse Church; the *Henry IV.* was snatched at in its premature descent, by two smutty little boys, and was torn asunder amidships. Seventy-five of these balloons fell together within the space of a square mile, at the other extremity of Paris.

I need not repeat what I said last year of the illumination. The 800,000 colored lamps were arranged in precisely the same manner, producing the same gorgeous effect. The principal firework represented a view of the Tuileries and Louvre united, lighting up an equestrian figure of the other Napoleon, with allegorical statues of Peace and War on either side. *L'Empire, c'est la Paix*, or *Conservons la Republique*, would have been appropriate mottos under the circumstances.

There were six stagings for orchestras erected in different parts of the city, all of them models of architectural grace. The two bands of the Champs Elysées were sheltered under light golden lattice work, and were illuminated by the neighboring glories of the Alhambra. The orchestra of the Tuileries was located in the middle of the great pond. The water was drawn off, and a huge circular construction was built in the middle. The water was then let in again, and surrounded it. It looked like a small castle garden in the waters of the Battery. It was completely embowered in flowers, flooded with light and gushing with melody.

I have heard of no contretems or cross purpose that marred the success of this unique festivity. The weather was fine, with a cool breeze. An hour after the multitude had returned to its homes, the floodgates of Heaven were opened, and a shower that had been withholding its deluge was let loose upon the earth. The next day was the first of a new quarter of the moon, and was as cross and ill-humored as if the other quarter had left its rent unpaid. The Emperor's absence, the *Patrie* thinks, was deeply regretted by the people. I saw no signs of any further feeling on the subject, than that the people thought it queer.

I have said nothing of the religious observance of the day, for you will not have forgotten that the St. Napoleon is also the Assumption, and that the Emperor and the Virgin make common cause of the 15th of August. Something was done, I believe, at the churches, and I heard of a Te Deum at the Madeline; but to the naked eye the fête was strictly secular, and the Virgin came off second best.

Once a year it is my pleasing duty to select from the annual list of promotions and admissions in the Legion of Honor, such names as you are acquainted with or might recognize at a pinch. The whole number of this year's laureats is not far from 1,000, they being proposed to the Emperor by the eight ministers and the Chancellor of the Legion of Honor itself. The lion's share of the crosses has fallen to the army of course, and very many candidates in the arts, in administration, and in literature, have been compelled to wait, thus leaving more vacancies for the soldiery. None of these gentlemen are known to you. Among the prefects promoted is he of Marseilles, in reward for his not having fled the city when the plague broke out, and for having removed from office the sub-mayor who did. The three oldest mayors of France, out of 35,000, are made chevaliers of the order; in this way, says the Minister of the Interior, the merit of the whole mayorial corps will be recognized and rewarded in three. Newspaper service of the imperial cause is recompensed in the person of M. Cachenval Clarigny, ex-editor of the *Constitutionnel*, afterwards biographer of John Smith of Virginia, in the *Moniteur*, and now whitewasher and stuc-...

...discharged his duties, for, as you know, a Postmaster General is always an inefficient officer, if we except Amos Kendall. The Minister of State, whose attributes are varied, proposed and carried a very miscellaneous list: one or two senators, half a dozen deputies, a landscape painter, two historical painters, an animal painter, a marine painter, a sculptor, a decorative architect—(I should give the names if you knew them, but you do not;) M. Lefuel, the successor of Visconti in the superintendence of the building of the new Louvre Bellu, one of the government's fête-undertakers; one dramatic author, one theatrical manager, the inspector of the fine arts, and the guardian of the collection at the Louvre. As I said, there are many disappointed applicants: many were culled, and a good many were chosen too.

So much for the fête. I must now hasten to glean from my note book a few items of domestic interest, to conclude. In the first place, my desire lately expressed in your columns that the United States exercise an influence upon some European Bourse, even though it be but for one day, has been accomplished. The *Presse* of last night, in its money article, says that "the speculators talked considerably of a violent article against the United States, in the London *Times*, on the subject of Cuba, and as the American Government had often been accused of designs against the island, the article produced a certain sensation." So my prayer is answered, and we have been talked about at a Continental Exchange. The next time, I hope we shall produce a fall of a half of one per cent., at least.

M. Alexander, the Emperor's grocer, has been tried and fined for using false weights, not that he ever cheated his Majesty, but he gave short measure to the *canaille*.

Dr. Ricord, a native of Baltimore, but a Parisian to all intents and purposes, and the ablest physician in France in his specialty, is not dead, as rumor declared he was. He has not even been sick, or if he was, he cured himself.

M. Clesinger, the sculptor, son-in-law of Madame Sand, inasmuch as he married her daughter, M'lle Dudevant, is suffering severely from the effects of a splinter of marble in his eye. A serious operation will be, it is said, necessary. It is a curious coincidence that the statue, a chip from which caused the accident, was that of Augustine Brohan, whose affection of the eyes lately threatened to end in blindness, but whose miraculous recovery has rejoiced all the admirers of the *grande dame-soubrette*.

The new King of Saxony signs, "Jean, by the Grace of God, &c." This is the usual formula in such cases, I know, but in this particular one, it sounds harsh and unfeeling, for Jean became King by the death of his brother Frederic Augustus, who was kicked in the head by a horse. The formula, therefore, characterizes this event as having proceeded from the Grace of God. Something else ought to be contrived to express the coming to the throne of the legitimate kin, when the previous incumbent was carried off by violent means. Such a dispensation would have been called in other times, and in another land, a "trial," if it had fallen upon one's own kindred, and a "judgment," had it fallen upon outsiders.

The Monaco story has reached Paris from New-York, but not direct. It went down to Italy, was copied into some *Corriere* of Sardinia, and from thence was received into the *Siècle*, and the *Charivari*. The *Siècle* treats the subject as serious, and puts on its usual air of thorough transatlantic posted-upishness, as when it has to speak of its private intelligence from Washington. The vein of the *Charivari* is more suited to so droll a theme. It says that the will of Franklin, which was recently discovered and made public, informed his countrymen that if they could get a foothold in Monaco, they would easily conquer and subjugate the whole of Europe, and then expresses its fear that the Americans will be at Constantinople long before the Russians. It goes on to inform its readers that the United States pretend to have only a dozen ships-of-war, and keep publishing hoaxes about accidents to their machinery and other causes of unseaworthiness. These are all artful dodges to delude European Governments. America has in reality 100 ships of the line, all armed with six-barreled cannon, invented for the purpose by the famous Revolver Colt.

The new Hippodrome, on the outskirts of the Bois de Boulogne, intended to seat 30,000 people, is to be called *Le Sport de Longchamp*. *Sport* is the English word Frenchified, and is pronounced Spaw. The substantive *Turf* has also been adopted for a similar purpose.

There is trouble in the dramatic world, on account of the giving of the privilege of the Theatre Lyrique to M. Perrin, the manager of the Opera Comique. One of the by-laws of the Society of Dramatic Authors and Composers is, that no two theatres shall be managed by one man. To be sure, the Minister of State is not amenable to the statutes of the Dramatic Society, and may give privileges to whom he pleases; but, as managers are dependent upon authors, it is out of the question to transgress their regulations. The principal librettists and composers have memorialized the Minister, and have informed M. Perrin that they shall furnish him no new operas. Now M. Perrin is obliged, by his contract with the Government, to produce 15 acts a year; and if he cannot get these 15 acts, what is he going to do? The authors will never consent to entrust their works to men whose interests are divided between two theatres, and who cannot devote themselves conscientiously and entirely to both. There is dissatisfaction and obstinacy on both sides, and the most obstinate of all is Achille Fould, the Minister. If any man could manage two houses, it is M. Perrin, the most successful administrator of an Imperial Theatre in Paris.

You will read the Emperor's delicious bit of gag from Bayonne. "Pray for our armies also—for to pray for those who fight, and for those who suffer, is still to pray for me!" What can he mean by that?

Dick Tinto.

The Rogersville, Tenn., *Times* says: "Professor Safford has decided that the metal found on Beech Creek, in this country, and supposed by a great many persons to be gold, is brass. Rocky Creek is ahead yet!"

Important from Mexico.

BATTLE WITH THE INSURGENTS.

An American Imprisoned.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Brownsville, Texas, Tuesday, Aug. 22, 1854.

On the 13th inst., not far from Matamoras, the first pitched battle in this vicinity, between the Insurgents and the Government troops, took place. The former were commanded by Macedonio Capistran, and numbered 250,—and the latter 180, commanded by Colonel Cruz. The result was a signal victory for Capistran, who killed five officers and twenty men of his opponents, without sustaining any loss whatever himself. He led Cruz into an ambush, which accounts for the issue of the fight. Cruz, disconcerted by the bold and successful stand of Capistran, returned immediately to Matamoras with about twenty of his command. While entering the town, and smarting under his defeat, it is said a group of Mexican ladies incautiously used the word "runaway," which the Colonel overheard. Immediately on arriving at his quarters he ordered these ladies, who had thus used their weapons against the Government, to undergo penance in the calaboose. The insurgents having no cannon to batter the town, joined their confrères at Victoria. Herewith I send you their address to the inhabitants of Tamaulipas.

I wrote you in my last of a citizen of the United States from Philadelphia—Morton by name—being imprisoned at Monterey. Since then, Ignacio Navarro—a Spaniard—has testified to the facts of the case before our gentlemanly and talented United States Commissioner, F. Cummings, Esq., and the following is briefly his statement: This Geo. W. Morton resides at Sabinas, where he has a farm. About 8 P. M. on the 1st July he was arrested at his house by a captain and twenty-five men, who took him to Ampudia, at Monterey—this Navarro in the meantime accompanying him as friend and interpreter. From that place they were taken to Saltillo, which is the capital of the State of Nuevo Leon. Gen. Cardona, the civil and military Governor of this State, ordered the prisoner to be tried by a magistrate, in whose office affiant saw a United States mail bag, still locked but cut open, and which, *somehow*, had got into Cardona's possession. Here Morton learned his offence, which was, that there papers from the United States were found in this bag directed to him, and *consequently* he might be a fillibuster! These papers were the *Evening Post*, of Philadelphia, which every one knows to be a quiet family newspaper. Delicate indeed must be the conscience of a nation that sees ghosts in such trifles! Nothing could be found against Morton, who was then released On his way home, however, Ampudia, dissatisfied with the decision of the Saltillo functionaries, re-arrested Morton and threw him into prison, where he still was when affiant left. It seems the very presence of an American must be a thorn in the side of this historical general.

It is with pleasure I perceive Congress has increased the pay of the soldier, so that there is a prospect of the skeleton companies on the frontier being filled up to the war standard. The officers were struck out. To be sure this is particularly hard on the subalterns stationed for life on the outskirts of civilization. They are made of blood, flesh and bones like other men, and, unlike other men, are debarred from any trade or traffic. It is true they would like a little beyond what is necessary to keep soul and body together—to educate a child which they ought not to have, or to be kept from want in some vicissitude of life—but hoping for it any longer is like "whistling down the wind." With little more than half the pay of a page—it's a fact—you can imagine how it must be with those who are beyond the Rocky Mountains, or on the confines of New-Mexico or Texas. I have read the recent debate in the House with pain and surprise. Why this prejudice exists, God knows. Officers, indeed, are well abused—charged with this, that and the other—in short, from inactivity down to cowardice. How well these charges could be sustained if they were fairly tried, let those answer who have some little knowledge of the facts. No such charges and studied efforts were made a few short years ago, when war rung its sad note over the land—when the life-blood of these *cowards* conquered the golden country that now but serves to beggar them. To those members who stood by them when they could not answer for themselves, the officers will feel grateful. They spoke honestly, and a few of them from experience, that best of all teachers.

As yet cholera has not made its appearance in this region. So severe was the epidemic of last year, that it is hoped Providence will be pleased to spare us a similar infliction so soon again.

Word has just arrived that a war steamer and two schooners with Government troops and supplies for Gen. Woll, anchored off the mouth of the Rio-Grande yesterday.

Detailed Accounts—Synopsis of the Proclamations, &c.

From the (Brownsville,) American Flag.

The Revolution.—Another Mexican revolution is now in full force along the Northern frontier of our neighbor. On Thursday last, the 10th instant, the proclamation of the leaders of the insurgents accompanied by stirring addresses from the chiefs were issued from their camp at "San Lorenzo de la Meza," and by this time they are doubtless in possession of the arms and munitions of the garrison of Reynosa, which is to be the first point of attack. The primary object of the revolutionists is to obtain arms and munitions for their enthusiastic followers. At Reynosa and Camargo, are deposits of arms, and these points, being the weakest, will be the first attacked by the revolutionary forces. From thence their road will be open for connection with their friends of Victoria, who are already firmly seated and rapidly concentrating.

The following is a synopsis of the documents issued by the insurgents, all of which we publish entire on the Spanish side of to day's paper:

Don Eulogio Gautier Valdomar, Col. M. Capistran and Major-General Guadalupe Garcia, with the other chiefs, officers and privates of the Popular Division of the North, having met at "San Lorenzo de la Meza," E. Gautier Valdomar, after having expressed his thanks for the great trust reposed in him by those present, proceeded to read to the assembly their plan of operations, with a preamble in which a retrospective view is taken of the present condition of the Government, under the existing odious system of government. The following is a condensed view of the thirteen articles of the plan:

1. That since the acquisition of their independence a republican form of Government has been the desire of the Mexican nation. The object of this revolution is to establish such a system, by placing the sovereignty in the people, and declaring that no question shall be resolved unless by the people, and, therefore, the acts of this revolution are submitted to the will of the people.

2. That Committees shall be elected in all the towns in favor of this movement, or occupied by the revolutionary forces, in order to facilitate the expression of public sentiment; that said Committees shall be in proportion with the number of inhabitants.

3. That these Committees will immediately dispose of the public revenue, and will impose equitable imposts on the people for the purpose of organizing a public force to execute the resolutions of the Committees.

4. The officers of these forces will be appointed by the Committees; as also the temporal civil officers, and the said Committees will consult with those of the neighboring towns in all things concerning the public good.

5. The same Committees have the power of nominating public employés, &c.

6. All functionaries are responsible for their acts to the committees, by whom they were appointed.

7. The committees will transfer to the public functionaries the judicial exercise of those powers, reserving the faculties belonging to cities until the establishment of the new Constitution.

8. Fifty hours after the joining of the capital to the revolution, the chief will issue orders for the convocation of a national assembly, composed of one delegate to every 25,000 inhabitants, in order to lay the basis of the social compact of Mexico.

9. The letter of convocation will be couched on the following basis: 1st, every citizen, exercising ...will vote for ... and for secondary electors, called revisers, in proportion of one to every five hundred inhabitants, etc.

10. Three months after the convocation the delegates will be in Mexico, and two-thirds being present, the election of President will take place.

11. The exercise of public power is hereby withdrawn from Don A. L. de Santa Anna and others.

12. The President *pro tem.* will transfer his office to the succeeding President, etc.

13. The chief of the revolution is empowered to do all he thinks fit to restore public spirit, to preserve order and do all other things necessary to carry out this plan. The first President shall have entire faculties.

Then follow some local articles which relate only to the State. Among them the Ceballos tariff, with a reduction of 10 per cent., is declared to be in force; the merchants who shall aid the revolution with means will be paid in duties on importation of their goods, with a discount of 25 per cent.; liberty of emigration; Don Juan J. de la Garza is declared Governor of the State of Tamaulipas, &c.

The Commander-in-Chief, Eulogio Gautier, in a proclamation, eloquently addresses the Tamaulipecos, and exposes the serious offence committed by Santa Anna. He calls upon them to direct their attention to the present dilapidated condition of Mexico; her unprotected frontiers, her army degraded into a horde of slaves, led by a man who has many and many a time deserved the epithet of traiter; a strip of her territory sold to a strange people, at the price and under the conditions which that nation dictated; the eleventh article of the Treaty of Gaudalupe, which assured to Mexico the protection of her frontiers, abrogated, and all this by the whims of one man, by the strength of one arm, by the will of a traitor!

"To arms! Tamaulipecos!" he continues, "rush to the combat! Be not daunted by dangers, by fatigues, by hunger nor by thirst; all these evils will end. Let your motto be respect for the conquered, respect for private property, respect for families, respect for religion and respect for its ministers. By acting thus you will make yourselves worthy of general esteem and your parents proud of your conduct, your sons, your brothers, your friends and even your future wives will point you out, exclaiming, "He belonged to the liberal army of Tamaulipas!"

"Long live the federal system! Long live the Mexican nation! Long live His Excellency, Gen. Juan Alvarez! Down with the tyrants!

The above is followed by another proclamation from the same chief, directed to "the soldiers of the people," in which he appeals to their honor—calling upon them to arm themselves, and, by avenging the wrongs committed on them by a Despotic Government, regain that liberty so dear to a warlike and enthusiastic people.

"Too long," says he, "have ridiculous despots and usurpers of national power abused the generosity and patience of republicans, believing them to be cowardly and torpid. They are deceived! The hour has arrived to give them a warning lesson. They will learn on the battle-field that an oppressed people which silently suffers is not a miserable people, without dignity and strayed from the path of duty. Victoria, the unconquered is a proof of this truth. Matamoros, the heroic Matamoros, by following the example of our capital, will clearly demonstrate to the whole nation, how vain are all the efforts of Absolutism, to extinguish the flame that burns in the breasts of those who never bow beneath the iron rod of despots!"

Then follows an appeal to the people of the frontier, which concludes by declaring that "'Conquer or Die!' will be our motto! 'Liberty or Death!' our watch-word."

Colonel Macedonio Capistran also directs a proclamation to his companions, vindicating the cause of the revolution, by comparing the present evils, brought on Mexico by Santa Anna, to the greater good which they seek to confer on their tyrant-ridden country. He directs their attention to the State of Guerrero, which he says "all the power of Mexico was unable to subdue. On the burning sands of the South was eclipsed the false brilliancy of His Most Serene Highness' sword—the glittering sword of His Highness, who trembled before a handful of braves who defended the fortress of Acapulco." He concludes by demanding "either Liberty, the idol of our hearts, or a glorious death in the struggle for the rights of the people."

In another proclamation from Major General Garcia, he exclaims, "One of the first captains of the world (George Washington,) once addressed his soldiers before the British forces thus: 'Friends, Glory is within a cannon shot—to reach and obtain it we need only discipline and obedience during the contest. Obey the orders of your chiefs with heroism and love, and I answer for the victory!' Beautiful and sublime maxim! suggested by a heart as noble as patriotic! And, in fact, comrades, who can resist the strong and powerful arm of freemen when bared in defence of their most sacred rights? Only God!" He then addresses the faithful defenders of the popular division of the North, his companions in arms, the sons of Matamoros and the riflemen of the frontier, calling them all to arms, "to die or conquer the tyrants!"

There is also a list of articles recommended to the Committees, among which the most important are the abolition of monopoly on the articles of tobacco, powder and salt pits; the abolition of the excise tax; imposts on windows, etc., and the abolition of the ridiculous order of Guadalupe; the establishment of a tariff with moderate duties, founded on Commercial liberty, in order that the ordinary cotton goods and other articles of primary necessity to the lower classes, may be obtained at moderate prices; the reduction of postage on letters to one half of the present rate, and the gratuitous carriage of political newspapers; the propagation of public instruction, by creating schools for trades, professions, &c.

News from Utah—Emigrant Trains, &c.

From the Agrarian.

Yesterday afternoon, the 22d inst, a party of three Apostles of the Mormon Church arrived in this city from Great Salt Lake City, bringing with them the mail for July, which, it will be remembered, did not come to hand in due course, owing to the want of a connection at Laramie. The three gentlemen are Missionaries, and their charge are as follows: Mr. Lunt, from whom we obtain our information, is destined for England; Mr. Snow for St. Louis, and Mr. Orson Spencer for Cincinnati. We will be pardoned, on the score of ignorance, for not giving such ecclesiastical titles as these gentlemen wear at home. The mail contains nothing of especial interest, and such items as we are enabled to furnish are taken down from the lips of Mr. Lunt, whose recollections are strengthened by his journals.

We learn that at the time of leaving Great Salt Lake City, which was on the 7th of July, there was peace between the people of the Territory and all the bands of the Utah Indians. Gov. Young had concluded a treaty with all the chiefs, Walker being at their head, in which the usual protestations of friendship were made, and when presents were exchanged, &c. It was believed that the peace would be permanent, so far as the chiefs were concerned, but it was feared that it would be disturbed by certain wild bands who cannot be restrained by the authority of the generally acknowledged chiefs. The health of the whole country, so far as known, was good. The seasons have been better, and rains more abundant than were ever before known; insomuch that there has been little need of irrigation at any of the settlements. A much larger quantity of land had been cultivated than in any previous year, and the harvest, which had just commenced, was very abundant.

Everything indicated a rapid advancement in wealth and prosperity. The rural population, as far as possible, had been gathered into towns and villages, which were being so walled in as to be impregnable to any assault from Indians. On the 13th June a heavy storm of rain and hail, accompanied by thunder and lightning, spread over most or all of Salt Lake Valley, and into the surrounding mountains. Some crops of wheat and other small grain were entirely destroyed, and others seriously injured, by the hail. In this town one boy was known, and another was supposed to have been drowned; while several other persons narrowly escaped the same fate. They were engaged in herding cattle on the table lands, when the water came down in such impetuous torrents from the mountains as to sweep them into gullies and ravines, whence extrication was very difficult.

From the Lake to Green River, water and grass were abundant; from thence to the upper crossing of the Platte, water was still plenty but grass was scarce, owing to the immense amount of stock which had passed along and literally eaten it up. From what was seen and heard, our informant entertains no doubt that 100,000, and he thinks probably 150,000 head of cattle had been driven to California this season. He met only about 20,000, which, or most of them, would go by way of the Lake; but far the greater number went by the cut-off and Fort Hall. Great numbers of fine horses and mules, and numerous large flocks of sheep are also on the route. As a general rule health was good, and losses from casualty or other causes, rare. The cholera, which prevailed among the Mormon emigrants about the time of departure from our frontier, disappeared as soon as they were fairly on their way; and nothing was heard of the disease among other emigrant trains.

In the train of Eldridge and Pratt, Mormons, a stampede took place on the South Platte, between the upper and the lower crossings, by which a hundred and twenty cattle were lost, about half of which it was supposed might be recovered. As ...

...Mr. Lunt heard many ... the Pawnee Indians on the ... name of French Wood, ... others, in charge of ox teams, ... broad daylight by a party of ... Indians, who had been permitted to ... in ten steps, under the impression ... friendly. Mr. Wood was killed, ... some of the oxen. The other members ... ty then took their guns in hand, upon which ... dians fled. An individual belonging to the ... was lassoed and dragged away, but whether ... or not, was not known. Besides numerous petty ... er thefts of horses, mules, and cattle, seven hundred sheep were driven off in a body, being part of a flock of fifteen hundred belonging to a Mr. ... Cooper.

After passing Fort Kearney, which ... party left on the 11th inst., the country showed ... signs of heat and drought—such as ... here. Water is very scarce and difficult to be ... cured; and the grass, though withered and dry, is still plenty and nutritious.

British West Indies.

We have files of the *West Indian* of Aug. 10. The editor says:

"The disease (cholera) scarcely exists now as an epidemic, though there are cases of it occurring up to the last day or two, and those of frightful rapidity, in which death ensues only after three or four hours' illness. But they are becoming more rare. The Island wears a more cheerful aspect; the people have recovered from their fright and despondency; the laborers are busy at work in the fields weeding the young canes, or planting yams and potatoes; and shops in Bridgetown are thronged again with persons who are anxious to supply their wants. Whatever the number of deaths may amount to, which we are unable to ascertain yet, though we think it may be set down at 18,000 up to the present moment, the loss is not discernible in the business parts of the city."

Less favorable accounts, however, come to us from Grenada, where the epidemic is now raging with a fatality almost as great as that which has been devastating Barbadoes. Up to the 4th of August, the deaths amounted to 3,000, or very nearly the one-tenth part of the entire population, and this within a period of forty-four days.

Letters from St. Vincent, dated Aug. 10, say:

"We are surrounded with Cholera; it is committing sad ravages in St. Lucia. We are very rigid in quarantine regulations, and hope to avoid the disease. Our people have taken the law into their own hands, and forcibly driven an American vessel from the Island, in consequence of her having anchored at Barbadoes, and come down here, and admitted to an entry by the Governor, without riding full quarantine of fourteen days. The captain was attacked by the populace on coming to the beach, and not allowed to land. The police were too weak to afford protection, or the authorities too imbecile to render it."

Buenos Ayres.

Buenos Ayres dates are to the 1st July. The *Packet*, in its news and summary of that date, remarks:

The oscillations in the money market during the past weeks, have been so sudden and extreme as to show that they do not proceed from ordinary causes, but are the effects of panic and immoral speculation. At the same time, some of the remedies suggested as a prohibition to the export of the precious metals, or a heavy tax on their export, besides being unconstitutional, would only depress and derange legitimate commerce, without effecting the objects proposed.

Judging from the arrivals, we would infer that the wholesale markets must be abundantly supplied; but taking the current prices, wholesale and retail, as the criterion, we are driven to the opposite conclusion. Flour is, perhaps, the only article for which the demand is languid and the prospects uncertain; on the other hand, all building materials command exorbitant prices, without any danger of a glut.

The general opinion seems to be that tallow and ox-hides are likely to maintain their present prices; with regard to other articles, there is a glorious uncertainty that appals speculation, and on which we do not presume to offer any opinion, as the causes now in operation are altogether beyond our cognizance and control.

Death of a Votary of Science.

From the Washington Union.

Those who have read the Journal of Col. Fremont will recollect that frequent mention is made of the name of Charles Preuss. It is now our painful duty to announce that the lifeless remains of this estimable gentleman and votary of science were found near Bladensburg, about six miles from the city, yesterday morning. A coroner's inquest was held over the body of the deceased, and the verdict in effect was, that the deceased, being in a deranged state of mind, had taken his life by hanging. This is the melancholy end of a man of superior talents, high scientific attainments, and of great moral worth.

The subject of our notice was a native of Hanover, (Europe,) aged forty-eight, and he leaves a wife and five children residing in this city. The deceased had resided in the United States a number of years. He served with much credit in the coast survey under Professor Hasler. As an engineer and draughtsman he had few equals. Resigning this position he removed to Cumberland, where he acted as engineer and superintendent of a large mining establishment belonging to an English company. Whilst thus engaged, he was selected to ascertain the sources of the Missouri, the drawings of which exhibit the highest skill and taste. Afterwards he accompanied the distinguished Colonel Fremont in the important work of exploring the Rocky Mountains and the route to California. He made four trips to the golden State. The next service performed by him was accompanying Lieut. Williamson, of the Engineer corps, on a survey of a route for the Pacific Railroad. Discharging his duties most faithfully, he returned to the city about six weeks ago, and had commenced making charts of the survey. On one of his trips to California he received a stroke of the sun, from which he slowly recovered, and it is believed that the recent diseased state of his mind was the effect of that illness. He has two brothers captains in the army of Hanover.

The death of Mr. Preuss is a severe loss to the Government, his afflicted family, and to numerous friends who admired his talents and prized his worth. We are pleased to hear that he leaves his family in comfortable circumstances.

The Right Spirit.—The editor of the Geneva *Gazette*, Mr. Parker, thus speaks of his release from the yoke of the present dynasty:

"Yesterday we were relieved from official connection with the National Administration. We 'breathe freer' and feel lighter of heart than ever.

"As our successor has so far recovered from his paralytic stroke as to enter upon official duties, the causes which impelled us to withhold for the time being a few facts in regard to our removal and his appointment no longer exist; and we shall therefore pay our respects to him next week."

The Mormon Emigration.—The Select Committee on Emigrant Ships, of the British House of Commons, in the course of their recent inquiry, examined Mr. Richards, who described himself as "President of the Church of Jesus Christ and Latter-day Saints in Great Britain," and "agent and passenger broker." In the course of his evidence he said: "We have about 60,000 of our community in England, including children. The country is divided into districts, each with its president; and the work of proselytism is proceeding quite satisfactorily. Our converts are more from dissenting bodies than from the Church of England. It is not a condition of conversion that they should leave this country within a certain time, but it is authoritatively advised that they should emigrate and gather to the main body in Utah, where our numbers are between 40,000 and 50,000. I engage vessels for the emigration; I sent 2,700 persons out this year from Liverpool for Utah, but 700 of them were from the continent. The cost is about £20 per head. They pay the cost of their passage if they can, but we have a fund for the emigration of poor persons who can be well recommended as moral characters and industrious people—mechanics who will be qualified to increase and enhance the interests of the community. About £18,000 have been applied this year in assisting emigration; most of the money was supplied from Utah. Those who are aided undertake to repay the advance when their circumstances will ... dominate. They generally go out in ... send them to New-Orleans, where ... agent acting in connection with ... there, providing for their ... are taken up the Mississippi ... There is a temperance ... on board each vessel, ... or a person who has ... that the spiritual care of the ... may."

NEWPORT.

The Grand Full Dress Ball at the Ocean Hall.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

Private Suppers—And, Next Morning Rosalie.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 2, 1854.

The great event is over—the long-expected festivity come and gone, in a word, Messrs. WEAVER & HOLMAN have done their prettiest in making the brilliant affair of last evening what it was; and now, as we "were there to see," it becomes our duty as your most devoted correspondent, to refer to our half-dozen sheets of be-penciled letter paper, that we may gather from those hasty notes a history of "the Ball."

But permit us to apologize by way of preface, for we believe that when we have stated the case fairly, and told "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," we shall be judged most leniently. Our case so far as our humble self is concerned, stands thus. Item, No. 1: We have had just sixty minutes and some odd seconds of sleep in the last nine-and-thirty hours. Item No. 2: We have eaten three suppers at various times from that wishing hour of midnight up to 4 A. M. to-day. The first of which was to please ourself, and the two last to gratify our friends, the results being a furred tongue, a partiality to cold water, and a proud consciousness of having stood up to the rack like a man, "fodder or no fodder" Item third and last: We have at this present writing, a kind of small patent whirley-gig, which keeps rotating in our brain, and ever as it turns, the scenes of last evening's "dissipation" go dancing round, in one inextricable maze of bright eyes, pretty faces, long skirts, low-necked dresses, bouquets, black coats, moustaches, white kids, and all that sort of thing.

You have our excuses; judge, then, between us and our epistle, and don't think, because we have been so very candid, that the Maine Liquor law is growing null and void; for, after all, the exhibition of last evening's choice spirits was but "the feast of reason and the flow of soul," with a little—yea, a good deal—of champagne (iced) to help it.

But what has this to do with the ball—not much we grant—yet as an accessory after the fact, it comes properly into our description.

And now for a fresh start—so whip up good pen and take the road in earnest. At 10½ o'clock P. M., the Ocean House presented quite a lively appearance, the brilliancy within being not a little enhanced by the deep-drizzle "Scotch mist" and old fashioned Rhode Island fog of the weather without. But to do all things in order, let us give you a few pen and ink sketches of particular localities. "The office," in which we might have been seen in sharp pursuit of a pencil which somebody had borrowed and forgotten to return, was at the hour aforementioned, tenanted by accurately got up young gentlemen, whose jockey clubbed "wipes," faultless boots and immaculate cravats, gave evidence of an intention to "go in" and get there money's worth. In addition to these, we observed an individual, who though personally unknown to us, we shall take the liberty of designating as the "fat man,"—*the* fat man *par excellence*. Now this fat man peddles articles for gain, and is ever open for a trade, from an A No. 1, warranted sound in wind and limb, 2:40 thorough-bred, down to "here's your regutable ivory thimble cases, just from Californay, gents." Upon this particular occasion, the fat man was trying to turn an honest penny in the bouquet selling line—of which he was encumbered with a pretty basket full, and the better to attract attention towards these wares, the fat man had made a striking, yet withal somewhat eccentric, toilette—for on either leg he sported an extemporaneous pair of scarlet leggings, which set off those fat pedestals to the very greatest advantage. Nor was his head gear neglected, for his usual black beaver had been metamorphosed (with the assistance of some large military buttons) into a Continental cocked hat. And in this guise does the fat man make his rounds, the observed of all. But the "dodge" takes, and old short and stout's flowers finds purchasers at twelve York shillings a bunch—the fat man making it point to give his customers the worth of their money in such pieces of advice as the following: "Poverty, gentlemen, ain't no disgrace, but it's confoundedly inconvenient,"—which gratuitous of information, being shot off very much as heated corn flies from a hot shovel, produces no little merriment among the bystanders.

So much for the outside of the rail—within stands a literary looking young gentleman with dark hair and pensive eyes, who has come down special to "do the ball" for the Boston Sunday papers—and who turns out upon a better acquaintance to be a clever fellow, who has "seen the world." Near this last mentioned individual stands our friend ORMSBEE, the gentlemanly clerk of the Ocean—who, in his quiet, even tempered ways seems to preserve his equanimity amid any amount of petty vexations—and with all the demand for "ball tickets—list of the dances—carriage if you please, Sir,"—proves himself a small NAPOLEON in the business of the hotel—and goes in, like Mark Tapley, to come up jolly under any amount of aggravation, and preserves his amiability to the last.

And now let us drift out into the Ocean House Hall, which is all on our way to the Ball-room. The dressing-rooms are pouring forth their inmates—and belles and beaux go marching up and down, or rehearse in secluded nooks and corners the programme of the evening's flirtations. But we don't dance and we don't flirt, so we pass the hall with its wide portal, and go down the steps, where we find that a temporary gallery has been erected, through which we pass to the "Colony Porch." Here too the scene is picturesque in its way. The aged policemen, who look as if they might be put in a window and frighten people very much by gas light, are here placed on duty to sentinel the entrance to the enchanted land above. Outside, amid the rain and mist, we catch the forms of juvenile lookers on, while "children of a larger growth" crowd round the barriers which divide the vulgar herd from the pitiless janitors who keep the "golden key of good society"—and we have passed the inner guardian—two flights of stairs—up—up—and we are there—a large, seat surrounded, brilliantly lighted, and best of all, lofty upper chamber, is this same Ocean House Hall—with a floor so light and springy that you do the Polka-Redowa, if it be in your line, and hug your fair partner in the most approved style—yet, scarcely feel the exertion of thus hopping it on the "light fantastic toe."

And now let us visit the gallery, where we find entrance by special favor, and ensconce ourself upon the right of the Germania Band, who stand ready to begin their part. But time is on the wing—the room is filling, and now the "Coronation March" is the signal for a general promenade. And at this point of our narration we enclose a copy of the official programme of dances, with the music played. It was this:

PROGRAMME OF DANCES FOR THE GRAND DRESS BALL, FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 1, 1854.

1. Promenade, "Coronation March,"...*Meyerbeer.*
2. Polka, "Morning," (new,).....*Bergmann.*
3. Quadrille, "Season,".....*Strauss.*
4. Polka Redowa, "Sunset," (new,)..*Bergmann.*
5. Waltz, "Kroll's Ball Klaenge,".....*Lambye.*
6. Quadrille, "Fashion,".....*Strauss.*
7. Polka Redowa, "Matilda,".....*Schultze.*
8. Polka, "Prairie," (new,).....*Zerrahn.*
9. Waltz, "Night Wanderer,".....*Strauss.*
10. Quadrille, "Stradella,".....*Strauss.*
11. Polka Redowa, "Evening," (new,).*Bergmann.*
12. Waltz, "Danc Signale,".....*Strauss.*
13. Quadrille, "Chairvari,".....*Strauss.*
14. Polka Redowa, "Assembly Ball,"..*Bergmann.*
15. German Cotillion; this dance will occupy one hour.

Music by the Germania Musical Society,
Conducter, CARL BERGMANN.

We are certainly the most awkward people under the sun, and there is no better evidence of this uncomfortable failing than the appearance of a large ball-room just before the dancing begins. For the first twenty minutes after the promenade, the ladies folded their arms properly upon their laps, or tried to look brilliant as they talked nonsense to Messrs. A, B or C; while the gentlemen stood in their coats with a highly laudable and exceedingly apparent consciousness of being arrayed in the stiffest possible shirt-collars, and the very tightest pants; and so they stood or sat as it pleased them, (deaf to time, tune and the Germanias, who had a new Morning Polka-waltz way,) with a stiffness of demeanor, which only the Anglo-Saxon race can accomplish. And thus these good people remained looking as genteelly uncomfortable as only very aristocratic "Americans" can, until some adventurous young man, a very MURAT in the fashionable worlds rushed suddenly out with a young lady in tow, and having gained an offing, to speak nautically, began "polking" it as if he meant dancing and nothing else, and didn't care who knew it; and as a bold man will ever find followers, it was not long counting by minutes, ere a moustached gentleman and a lady in pink "followed suit," and then came somebody else, and then other somebodies, until the floor shook, and our poor eyes danced a little private reel of their own as they strove to follow the mazy turnings of the dancers.

We had made up our mind previously to our entering the room, that as we were neither a tailor nor a man-milliner, we should leave the ladies' frills and flounces to those better posted in such matters than ourself. From this, our preconceived intention, we shall deviate but slightly, and so far as dress goes, in favor of but one costume. The lady wore what we should call a "polly flex" on her head, and her dress—the lower part of it at least—was what we call the three-decker style, or, we might have termed it the skirt geometrical; it certainly was a noticeable thing, and somebody—a lady from the "rural districts"—remarked must have cost, "Oh, such a sight of money!"

So much for our paragraph upon dress, which we trust will prove quite as satisfactory to your readers as a half column of Messrs. X. Y. or Z.'s excellences of face, figure and costume.

There is however one, we may say two ladies, to whom we should be glad to pay our tribute of merited compliment. One of them was but a looker-on, and to her we shall allude most particularly. We have seldom (if ever) seen any one whose style is more exquisitely Spanish in eye, hair, walk and manner, than the fair lady to whom we would refer, and better still, we can add to what we have already written, that the charms which grace her countenance are but the fitting index of that nobility of soul which makes woman what she ought to be—the noblest work of the Creator's hands.

We have said that there were two ladies who may claim a mention here—of the first we have spoken, the second bears a name that will go down to posterity among the military chieftains of our land. It seems almost a work of supererogation for us to praise her exquisite and highly-refined taste—her costume is always well chosen. At midnight the dancers entered the supper room, where a magnificent entertainment had been got up in first-rate style by the proprietors of the Ocean. Having done full justice to these, the ball recommenced, and the dancing went on in very spirited style until the approaching dawn warned the ladies that even the purest complexions look jaded when morning peeps in to dim the gas lights—and so the ball was ended. It was probably the best of its kind—the room was sufficiently filled without being crowded, and everybody appeared to enjoy themselves.

After the ball, a number of pleasant little supper parties were got up in various private parlors—among which we should do everybody an injustice were we to forget a gathering of some half a dozen, where MR. BENJAMIN WEAVER gave us a rough idea of his notion of a supper, in a manner that reflected no little credit on his taste and good sense. The *last* little party was at the room of our friend Col. SPARKS, of San Francisco. It is only necessary to mention this gentleman's name to have it recognized by half California,—and to say that you haven't seen SPARKS "turn out" is to confess yourself unknown.

We were not a little amused yesterday morning by a "drag" which was trotted out to catch a purchaser in front of the hotels. It was quite a *puppyish* affair in one sense of the word, consisting of a diminutive but highly finished buggy, drawn by a pair of dogs, who seemed a cross between the Newfoundland and bull terrier. A rather heavy man occupied the driver's seat, but the dogs made very fair time, and seemed remarkably well broken. For the whole concern we understand the owner asks the modest sum of $300. Well, we hope he may get it, but don't feel sanguine.

There are said to be about four and twenty divorce cases to be tried before the Court now in session here. They call it "getting a bill from your wife." Pretty well, this, for the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, is it not? Let California hide her diminished head. And now once more we subscribe ourself

Yours truly, YOUNG AMERICA.

P. S.—Capt. GEORGE DUTTON, a distinguished officer of the U. S. Corps of Engineers, who has been for some time past stationed here in charge of the engineering operations at this and neighboring points, has just been ordered to superintend the operations near your City. He left here to-day for New-York; which will in future be his head-quarters. His departure from Newport is greatly regretted by the many friends whom he has made here.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Personal, Criminal, Legal and Miscellaneous Items.

FROM OUR LATEST FOREIGN FILES.

The Lady and Her Hairdresser.

From Galignani.

A good-looking young man, named LECLERC, of about 20 years of age, a journeyman hairdresser, was some time ago condemned by the Tribunal of Correctional Police to four months' imprisonment, for having stolen some articles of jewelry from a Mme. SALFELD, a German lady of property, whose hair he had been employed to dress. He appealed against this condemnation, and yesterday the appeal was heard by the Imperial Court. In answer to the interrogatories of the President, he made the following statement: "I am employed by M. RICHARD, hairdresser, Rue Laffitte. Some months ago a lady came to the shop and requested that a young man should be sent to her to dress her hair. My master sent me. Some days after she invited me to take tea with her. I went. We were seated near each other. She took my hand and passed it over her face, and said, with a deep look, 'It is hot, is it not? Then she added, still looking at me, 'Do you think I am pretty?' 'Not amiss,' answered I. A few days after she began to make presents. On one day she gave me a watch, on another a ring; and, as the stone in the ring was not pretty enough, she had it changed. She several times made me breakfast with her. One day she said, 'I am rich—let us go and live together far from Paris.' I refused. 'Ah!' said she, 'you do not love me, and that is why you refuse.' 'The fact is,' said I, 'that I cannot give up my employment.' 'Nonsense,' said she, 'I will listen to no objection; you shall come.' When I saw that her resolution on the point was fixed, I resolved to break off with her; I accordingly went to her house no more; and I left word at my own lodgings that if she called, she should be told that I had gone to Lisbon, Bordeaux, Marseilles—no matter where. She came, and sought me everywhere; but, as I was determined to have nothing more to do with her, she went to the Commissary of Police and complained that I had robbed her. She also went to the house in which I lodged and asked if I owed nothing, and had stolen nothing; seeing myself thus persecuted by her, I laid a complaint against her for spreading calumnies calculated to tarnish my reputation." "Have you any means of proving what you say?" said the President. "I can easily prove my *liaison* with her by revealing the peculiar marks on her person. The lady was now introduced. In language so incorrect as to be almost unintelligible, and delivered with a very strong German accent, she said in answer to the President, that she is forty-one years of age; that she is the wife of an extensive land-owner in Germany, and that she is very rich. She had, she continued, engaged the accused to dress her hair, and he came every day at 8 o'clock in the morning, and again at mid-day; but all that she gave him was 20f. a month, instead of the regular price of 15f. "Did he not take tea with you?" asked the President. "A falsehood!" cried the dame. "Everything he says is untrue! I never spoke to him; I always trembled too much!" "Did he never breakfast with you?" "Hairdressers never breakfast with me!" "Did you not give anything to him—for example, a shawl, when he was ill?" "No—I gave him nothing; but he stole my jewels; he took advantage of my absence for a moment!" "Why did you leave him alone?" "I did not distrust him—I am a weak woman; and women are credulous! But, henceforth, I will distrust hairdressers!" "You had intimate relations with him?" "I do not know the *canaille!* You do not know me, Sir! I could name persons to you who would assure you that I am *femme d'ami*. I have children who are married, but they married young." Some witnesses were called, and they swore positively that great familiarity had existed between the complainant and accused; that she had made him take his meals with her, and had given him a watch and ring; also, that she had been seen walking on the boulevards arm-in-arm, with him. "That is false!" cried she. "I belong to a high family, but I am not proud; and one day he met me on the boulevards and offered me oysters, and I took them, but that was all!" Another witness said that one day, when the young man was breakfasting with the lady, she had put a cap on his head, and had said, laughing, "Is he not handsome? Does not the pretty fellow resemble a page?" "Ah!" said the complainant, "I did commit that fault, but——" The Court, without hearing counsel for the accused, quashed the judgment.

The Condemned Murderess at Chester.

Since the departure of Mr. Baron MARTIN from Chester, who before he left declined signing the warrant for the execution of SARAH FEATHERSTON, convicted at the last Assizes of the murder of her child, no communication with reference thereto has been received from the Secretary of State. Soon after her conviction she admitted her guilt to the chaplain, who has been exceedingly kind and attentive to her, and made a statement to the following effect: She says that about the time she took away the child from the nurse, not knowing what to do with it, she turned to her Bible for consolation. She accidentally opened upon a passage in Deuteronomy where it said: "A bastard shall not enter into the congregation of the Lord." Her uninstructed mind applying the words to her own case, became more deeply affected, and as she sauntered along with the child, she was compelled occasionally to sit down and relieve herself by a flood of tears. More sensible than ever of her degradation, she at last formed the fatal resolve of murdering it, and tied the bricks up in its dress, as as related in the evidence. She then plaised it in the pond, and it floated a little and afterwards sunk. Becoming conscious of the awful crime she was committing, she seized a willow branch which lay beside her and attempted to drag the child back to the shore, but it was now out of her reach.—*Chester Courant.*

Alleged Abduction.

A gentleman of high respectability in the city attended before the Magistrate to answer to a summons charging him with committing an assault on a West-end hair-dresser, at the Waterloo Station, and from what transpired when the summons had been applied for, it appeared that the complainant had a sister who was entitled to a considerable fortune, and who had been induced by some interested parties to leave her home and go into the country. Her brother, after some difficulty, traced her to Southampton, and prevailed upon her to return to town with him. On arriving at the Waterloo Station they were met by her guardian (the present defendant) and some members of his family, when a scuffle took place, and during its continuance the young lady was spirited away to where her brother did not know, and could not find out. The defendant came accompanied by his attorney and a counsel learned in law, and the complainant by his man of law also. The case was called on in its usual course, and the complainant was in the witness-box and sworn, when the parties came to an amicable arrangement, the defendant, as executor and guardian to the young lady, having consented to disclose to her brother her present place of residence, and to allow him to correspond with her, and thus the audience in the court and the public were deprived of disclosures alleged to be of a novel and somewhat romantic character. The summons was withdrawn by consent.

An Eastern Tale.

Respecting the death of the Viceroy of Egypt, we read in the *Osservatore Triestino:* "The Viceroy desired to drink. His two attendant Mamelukes presented to him a cup of water, which had been poisoned with diamond-dust; but, fearing that the poison would fail in its effects, they strangled him. They then immediately left the palace, and after five hours' hard riding arrived in the principal square at Cairo. They here went into the shop of a baker, TESTA by name, and, after having refreshed themselves, confessed that they had committed a crime, and offered him a ring of the value of £3,000 and a purse of 300 guineas if he would provide a place of concealment; at the same time remarking that a person of distinction had given them 200 purses (about £750) five days previously. TESTA refused to shelter them. When they found that they could nowhere obtain a hiding-place, they bought two ears, and departed no one knows where. The physicians said ABBAS PACHA died from apoplexy."

Bona Fide Travelers.

On Sabbath last an old man and a lad called for refreshments at a snug country public house. "Are ye a *bona fide* traveler?" asked the mistress. "The Deil's in the woman," replied the old man; "how can a body be bonny at 75?" "Oh, but," said mine hostess, "if you're no *bona fide* ye canna be here." Just as the old man was ready to launch out an angry rejoinder a person on a crutch arrived, and asked for admission and refreshment. "Are ye a *bona fide* traveler?" inquired the landlady. "Ah, a real *bona fide*, a real *bona fide*," replied the new customer; and he was admitted. The old man looked astonished; but observed, at length, that if the chiel on the crutch was a bonny feedie, he and his young friend were bonny fèedies too. In a moment the magic word gained them admittance. The smiling dame remarking, "that *bona fide* travelers were turned a great deal rifer than the auld kind were afore railroads were heard o'."—*Perth Advertiser.*

The Adulteration of Food.

The Paisley *Journal* has been giving some revelations of deleterious compounds in articles of food, and one of its correspondents says: "My impression is, that nine-tenths of the leaves which we buy under the name of tea, even admitting them to have been plucked originally from the tea plant, have had their strength extracted again and again, till they are no more entitled to be considered tea than sucked oranges are to be considered still as oranges, or empty nut-shells as nuts." We believe, says the *Journal*, that a large portion of the green tea sold is simply dyed black tea leaves which had been previously used in families; and we are informed that there is more than one regularly organized manufactory for the villianous purpose in this city, who receive their supplies of used leaves from hawkers, (principally women,) who barter them with the servants in families for whisky or knick-knacks.

New Guano Deposits.

A discovery of guano deposits has been made in the West Indies. A letter dated St. Croix, the 28th July, says: "Her Britannic Majesty's steamer *Devastation* was at Fredericksladt yesterday. I had a visit from Commander DE HORSEY, who mentioned that he had been up to the Isle of Aves, southeast of Saba Bank, and had there found three American vessels with large crews loading guano! It is strange that this valuable deposit has remained thus so long undiscovered." Unfortunately, the writer does not communicate whether the deposit be large or small, nor what the quality of the guano found on that island proves to be as compared with Peruvian.

Testimonial to an Editor.

Some of our readers will recollect that a few months ago we stated that Mr. COX, a surgeon, of Bath, had brought an action for libel against Mr. CARRINGTON, the editor and proprietor of the Bath *Chronicle*. The proceedings terminated a short time since, and Mr. CARRINGTON was cast in damages to the amount of one farthing. His friends now, to show how highly they esteem him as a citizen and journalist, propose giving him a handsome testimonial, which we sincerely believe he deserves.—*Western Luminary.*

A physician of St. Fruttuoso, near Genoa, having prescribed for a cholera patient, a relative went to procure the medicine; but having on his way back broken the bottle by accident, and spilled the liquid over his trousers, the ignorant fellow argued, from the stains it produced, that it was poison. The rumor that the doctor had intended to poison his patient spread like wildfire; the unfortunate practitioner was threatened with death. He, however, managed to escape to his home; but the fright and agitation he had endured were too much for him; he was seized with cholera and died the same night.

A manufactory exists in the department of the Finistere, where a powder, or what may be termed guano, is made from fish. From a communication made to the Central Agricultural Society, it appears that the fish undergoes a kind of cooking by steam, after which it is dried and pulverized. It requires 500 kilos. of fish to produce 100 kilos. of the powder, which forms an admirable manure.

A few days since, as a gentleman residing at Antwerp was sitting in his study reading a letter, the contents of which appeared to exasperate him very much, one of the children entered the room. The father, in a fit of delirium, started from his chair, and, seizing the handle of a press which lay on the table, killed him on the spot. He then went to the Police office and gave himself up for the murder.

A French gentleman has invented a mechanical apparatus which, when fixed on the keel of a vessel, will denote accurately her speed. It is a kind of dial, fitted to the bottom of the ship externally, which corresponds with a similar indication on board. It is about to be tried on one of Her Majesty's steamers.

Three persons have been killed in France by the overturning of a diligence.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE YORKSHIRE CASE.

Discharge of Captain Marshall.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—MONDAY.

Mr. Commissioner MORTON this morning rendered his opinion and decision in the case of the *United States* vs. *Charles A. Marshall*, discharging him from custody on both complaints—assaults with a dangerous weapon, alleged to have been inflicted on two of the crew of the American ship *Yorkshire:*

The United States against *Charles A. Marshall.*—The prisoner, who was master of the American ship *Yorkshire* on her late voyage from Liverpool to New-York, is charged with several offences under the laws of the United States, committed upon two men, Nicholas Cook and Thomas Cotton, being of the crew of said vessel. The offences under the statute which the evidence is offered to prove are (1,) an assault with a dangerous weapon and the infliction of cruel and unusual punishment to wit: By pricking the face of Nicholas Cook with a penknife while on duty at the wheel upon several occasions—flogging with a rope—kicking in the face, and suffering him to be struck with an iron bar—striking with an iron belaying pin. And (2) striking Thomas Cotton over the face with a loaded cane. Cook was no doubt inhumanly treated by some of the inferior officers, who thus far have escaped arrest; and the death of Cook, after the arrival of the vessel at New-York, was caused, as appears by the medical evidence at the Hospital, by injuries to the skull (inflicted by one of the mates) and pulmonary disease. This brutality does not appear to have been at all shared in or brought to the knowledge of Captain Marshall, according to the clear weight of evidence—on this hearing four witnesses having been examined for the prosecution and some thirteen for the defence. All the offences charged against Captain Marshall are alleged to have been committed upon the poop deck, in broad daylight, and exposed to the view of passengers and crew. Each of the four witnesses swears to a separate assault not seen by the other, and unsupported by any other proof; and disproved by some thirteen witnesses who were in the habit of constantly being upon the poop deck and its vicinity, and who negative the possibility of the occurences having taken place. The charge of pricking Cook in the face with a knife would, if made out, come within the statute as an assault with a dangerous weapon, or the infliction of cruel and unusual punishment. A seaman by the name of Watson is the only witness to this; he testifies to its having been committed some ten different times, in a place exposed to general view and notice, and yet not a soul on board corroborates his testimony; the doctor, on the contrary, swears positively that although daily attending the man he could see no scars or pricking on his face. It appears that before leaving Liverpool Captain Marshall had suffered a mutilation and maiming to the extent of destroying his entire left hand, which was in a sling during the home voyage. That frequent and active assaults, &c., would be undertaken by him under such circumstances, is not readily to be received. Captain Marshall is also charged with an assault with a dangerous weapon on a seaman by the name of Thomas Cotton, who, after shipping at Liverpool, had a quarrel with the mate, (for being incompetent,) was put in irons and sent ashore and left. Cotton swears that the mate struck him, blackened his eyes, and otherwise bruised him, and put him in irons, Captain Marshall being on shore; that when Captain Marshall came on board, witness, standing aft at the door of the wheelhouse, explained to Captain Marshall the cause of his being ironed, whereupon Marshall struck him several blows with the loaded end of a cane across the face, dislocating his nose, &c. A sailor by the name of Fulton, who had been turned ashore for incompetency, says he was at the time standing at the stem of the long-boat, at the cut-water, upon the house forward, and saw Capt. Marshall strike Cotton three times with a cane on the face. Cotton swears he struck him twice—once across the nose, and once on the back of his head. The witness Fulton was about 150 feet forward of the wheel-house; the long boat was stowed amidships, and according to the evidence for the defence the witness could not have seen the place of the occurrence aft, unless standing some 7 or 8 feet away from the stem of the boat, in consequence of intervening obstacles. Two witnesses for the defence, who were aft at the time, disprove any assault by Captain Marshall—identify an ordinary cane of the thickness of the little finger—and one of them describes the face of Cotton, after his affray with the mate and before Captain Marshall came on board, as presenting a pair of black eyes and a bruise or cut on the nose, which, if fractured or dislocated, has at this time, "*super virum*," regained its original straight regular form and uninjured appearance. Upon the evidence, as now before me, I regard it wholly insufficient to commit the prisoner for the offences of an assault with a dangerous weapon, or maliciously inflicting cruel and unusual punishment, either upon Nicholas Cook or Thomas Cotton. Captain Marshall is held under heavy bonds to appear at the September term, which will not be affected by this decision, and it remains entirely at the option of the District Attorney, if thinking differently from the Commissioner, or if enabled to procure further evidence, to lay the case before the Grand Jury, which will assemble on Tuesday next. The prisoner is now discharged.

SEAMEN IN MEETING.

Revolt on board Ship Rutledge and Schooner Nickerson.

In the United States Commissioner's Office, yesterday, five sailors, named James McDonald, George Price, Joseph Clark, James Smith and George Smith, who formed part of the crew of the American ship *Rutledge*, and who were arrested on Sunday by the Deputy Marshals Van Houten and De Angeles, were brought up for examination. Mr. Redway appeared for the prosecution, and adduced the following testimony:

William A. Saads deposed that he was the master of the ship *John Rutledge*, now bound to Liverpool; the prisoners all shipped for the voyage; they all said they would go in the ship when the list of the crew was called on Sunday; when the steamboat came alongside, witness ordered the windlass to be manned; Price said he would not do it, and would knock down the first man who attempted to raise the anchor; one man did attempt to raise the anchor, and George Smith knocked him down; the defendants, one and all, refused to raise the anchor, or to do anything towards getting the ship under way; they were very abusive; ten of the crew manned the windlass, the passengers assisting, and the ship was taken down the bay; while going down the defendants said the ship should not go to sea; Price put his hand on his bosom and said he would blow some one's brains out; they also shoved witness about and pushed him on board the tow-boat, so that he deemed it necessary to come to the City for assistance; some of them were then put in irons, and one of them threatened to kill witness and set the ship on fire if he took the defendants out to sea.

Robert McNally, a Sandy Hook Pilot, corroborated the testimony of the captain, and the defendants were all committed for trial, as in answer to a question put to them by the Commissioner, they declined to say anything in answer to the charge, or to give any reasons for their refusal to obey the orders of the captain.

The Grand Jury for the United States District Court is summoned to meet to-morrow, and these cases will doubtless be submitted to them for action at an early day.

Deputy Marshal HELMS arrested three of the crew of the American schooner *F. Nickerson*, charged with making a revolt on board that vessel, and refusing to take her to sea. Their names were JOHN WILLIAMS, second mate, JOHN WRIGHT and JOHN DOER, seamen. The Deputy Marshal brought the prisoners back to the City and locked them up in jail, and the schooner proceeded to sea with a new crew.

Before U. S. Commissioner Stillwell.

JOHN R. BARNARD, mate of the steamer *Minnie Schaffer*, was examined on Saturday on a charge of assaulting PETER JOHNSON at sea, with a dangerous weapon, during the month of August, while the vessel was on a voyage from Galveston to this City. The following evidence was elicited:

Peter Johnson, sworn: I was the second mate of the *Minnie Schaffer* on her last voyage from Galveston to this City; we left Galveston about August 1; Mr. Barnard was first mate; on the 16th of August, while at sea, Barnard struck me on my eye with his fist, which closed it up; he then caught hold of the cook's carving-knife, and cut me in the head in several places; they are all healed up but one; he then took a knife out of my sheath, and stabbed me in my right side. The Captain then came between us and took the knife away from him; he then got a hammer at the tool-chest, which the Captain also took away; he then got an iron winch-handle at the mainmast; that was also taken away from him; I then went forward and laid down, as I was bleeding.

Cross-examined—I do not know whether I was standing or sitting when I was struck with the carving-knife; I did not see the carving-knife in his hand; the steward told me that he had the carving-knife; he was on me when he struck me; could not see him cut me with the sheath-knife, as he had me down, and was standing over me.

Zachariah Taylor sworn: I was steward on board of the vessel when this circumstance took place; about 1 o'clock, on the 15th of August, Mr. Johnson came on deck and sat on the booby hatch; Mr. Barnard said to Johnson, "Never mind the gaff topsails; don't set them;" Mr. Johnson said, "What do you mean by not setting the gaff topsails? I do not understand English very well." Mr. Barnard then said that he had told him to set them or not set them, I do not know which, and that he supposed he (Johnson) would obey the order; Johnson said that as the captain had told him to set the gaff topsails he should do so, and set to work to do what he was ordered; Barnard then struck him on the face with his fist or open hand, I do not know which; they were rolling about the deck then till the captain parted them; I saw, when they were parted, the sheath knife in Mr. Barnard's hand; all the knife I saw him have at any time was my chopping knife; when they were rolling over, I took the chopping knife away from Barnard; there were no more blows that I saw; Mr. Barnard took a winch handle, which the captain took away from him; I saw a cut in Johnson's side after the affair was over; I saw two little chops in his head also; Johnson was off duty for several days afterwards; I saw the sheath knife fall to the deck when Captain Wilson parted them.

Cross-examined—At the time the chopping knife was in Barnard's hands, when I took it away from him, Johnson was on top; I saw Barnard make an attempt to chop Johnson, but his arm was cramped; Johnson was endeavoring to hold Barnard; Johnson's eye was not entirely closed, to my recollection, but it was black; there was no carving knife used; I had used the chopping knife in the morning in making some hash.

Arrest for Opening a Letter—U. S. Marshal's Office.

James Legan was brought up in the custody of an elderly lady and gentleman, and charged with opening a letter. The name of the defendant was John Legan, and from the testimony of the complainant, Widow Elixe O'Leary, it appeared that she was the widow of James O'Leary, and that a letter addressed to her at No. 22 James-street from Cincinnati containing $10 had fallen into the hands of Legan, who had kept it to himself. The U. S. Marshal held Legan to answer.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Mr. Commissioner R. K. Stillwell.

The United States vs. *John R. Bernard.*—This defendant was examined on Saturday, on a charge of assault with a dangerous weapon on board the the ship *Minna Shaffer*. Yesterday morning the Commissioner decided that the defendant was entitled to his discharge.

Important Arrest.

During Saturday morning a highly important arrest was accomplished by Police Officer JOHN M. RUE, of the Halls of Justice. It seems that about the latter part of the year 1851, a down-town merchant, named BANNISTER, was arrested by one of Sheriff CARNLEY'S Deputies, upon the authority of a process issued by the Superior Court, charging the defendant with defrauding several mercantile firms out of goods to the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars, by making false representations as to his solvency. The Court at that time ordered the accused to find bail in a sum, exceeding the amount, which he stood charged with corruptly obtaining from various merchants. In default of bail, BANNISTER was consigned to the care of ROBERT L. RUE, keeper of the Debtor's Jail in Eldridge-street. Some ten days had elapsed, when the prisoner received intelligence that his wife had been suddenly taken ill, and through the kindness of the keeper, RUE, he was allowed to leave the prison in custody of Officer JOHN M. RUE, to visit his sick wife. In the course of two or three days, Mrs. BANNISTER became worse, and the attending physician gave up her case, as one beyond all hopes of recovery. While laboring under this sad affliction, the defendant made affecting appeals to the Sheriff, whose sympathy was so awakened, that he permitted his prisoner to remain with his wife in Fourth-street, during the time she was lying ill, and that was the last the Sheriff or the jailor ever saw of him. Long and tedious searches were made for his capture, but with no success; and proceedings were then instituted by the complaining parties against the Sheriff for the recovery of the several claims, which they held. Meanwhile, the prisoner sailed for California, and after his wife recovered from her illness, she moved out of the City. BANNISTER entered into several speculations which yielded him sufficient funds to start business. He finally thought the "old matter" had blown over, and believing that he could not be recognized by the officers of the law he mustered courage enough to return home about ten days ago. On Sunday, as he was promenading down Broadway, he was observed by officer RUE, who immediately approached him, saying, "Ah, how do you do, Mr. BANNISTER?" He looked up indignantly and in a rough tone replied—"Who are you, Sir? I don't know you." The officer gently took him by the arm and very cooly remarked: "I will conduct you to your old quarters in Eldridge-street, and then I guess you will remember who I am." The accused was finally remanded to his former cell to await further action.

Decision as to the Liability of Insurance Companies to Taxation.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

The New-York City Insurance Company vs. *the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., of New-York.*—HOFFMAN, J.—The plaintiffs compose a mutual insurance company, incorporated in December, 1852, under the act of the 10th of April, 1849. The nominal capital is $500,000, of which only $200,000 has been paid in, in cash. The remaining $300,000 consists of premium notes deposited with the company by parties applying for insurance, and held as pledges against contingent losses, as hereafter explained. The company was taxed for the year 1853 the sum of $6,171 35, upon a capital of $500,000. The assessment-roll was delivered to the Receiver of Taxes, and the necessary steps taken to enforce payment. A petition was presented to the Board of Supervisors for a remission of three-fifths of the tax, as so much improperly assessed—which was refused. The sum of $2,468 54 was paid to the Receiver of Taxes, being two-fifths of the amount assessed, and upon the capital of $300,000. A warrant having been issued for the collection of the residue, the present action is commenced to restrain the defendants from recovering the same; that such tax be stricken from the assessment-roll, and for general relief. The portions of the articles of association, under which the claim of the plaintiffs is made, are as follows: By the 8th section, "The capital stock shall be at least $300,000, consisting of premium notes based upon applications for insurance, and in addition thereto, such sum as may be added under the provisions of article 9 of the charter." The 9th article provides that the Board of Directors may, according to the provisions of the act aforesaid, (act of 1849,) with a cash capital of not less than $50,000, nor more than $300,000, as an additional security to the insured beyond the funds herein before mentioned, and may prescribe the manner in which such capital stock be subscribed, and paid in for the purpose aforesaid. They may also, in conformity to the act aforesaid, determine what interest shall be allowed on said capital, and to what extent the owners shall participate in the profits, and prescribe the liability of the owners thereof. This clause is framed under the 21st section of the act of April, 1849. The articles of association are verified by a certificate of three persons, appointed by the Comptroller of the State, who state "that the company has received, and is in the actual possession of premium notes, based on the applications for insurance to the full extent required by the 5th section of the act entitled, 'AN ACT to provide for the incorporation of Insurance Companies,' passed April 10, 1849, to wit.: the amount of $300,000, and which applications are signed by more than one hundred different individual applicants." Upon this the certificate of the Comptroller required by the eleventh section was given, and the association became only incorporated under that statute. Now the fifth section, providing that "no company formed for the purpose of doing business of marine, fire, or inland navigation insurance, shall commence business, (if located in the City of New-York, or in the County of Kings,) until agreements have been entered into for insurance, with at least one hundred applicants, the premiums on which, if it be marine, shall amount to three hundred thousand dollars, or, if it be fire or inland navigation, shall amount to two hundred thousand dollars; and notes have been received in advance for the premiums on such risks, payable at the end of, or within twelve months from, date thereof, which notes shall be considered a part of the capital stock, and shall be deemed valid, and shall be negotiable and collectable for the purpose of paying any losses which may accrue, or otherwise." Comparing the fifth and twenty-first section of the act, it is plain that the Legislature have defined the premium notes to be given as constituting the main capital, and the cash which may at discretion be raised under the 21st section as additional capital merely. By the first section of the act respecting taxes on corporations, all moneyed or stock corporations deriving an income or profit from their capital, or otherwise, shall be liable to taxation on their capital (1 R. S., p. 14;) and it is fully settled that companies of this description are moneyed corporations. (Mutual Insurance Company *vs.* Supervisors of Erie. 4 Comst., p. 45.) I must assume that the form of the notes which is set forth in the complaint, is in accordance with the fifth section of the act, and was considered by the certifiers, although they are not made payable at the end of or within twelve months. Otherwise I must suppose that the notes, the form of which is given, does not represent the original notes received and certified to. At any rate, I am bound to consider that notes answering the requisition of the section were received, and were held when the assessment was made; and then the act expressly declares that they form a part of the capital stock. But it is urged that these notes are not payable absolutely, but only conditionally, if a loss occurs; and that no profit or income is derived from them. The answer is to be found in the definition, by Justice Gardiner, of what the Legislature means by capital in a similar statute, viz: the fund upon which the incorporation transacts its business, which would be liable to its creditors, and in case of insolvency, pass to a receiver? (4 Comstock, p. 48.) The nineteenth section of the statute declares that notes taken in absence of premiums under the act, are not to be considered as debts of the company in determining whether it is insolvent, but are to

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 5, 1854.

To Advertisers.

The Newspaper regular circulation of the Daily Times is now over 24,000 copies,—of which upwards of 12,000 are served by Carriers in this City, Brooklyn and Williamsburg. The extent and character of its circulation commend it to the business man as one of the best channels through which they can present their business propositions to the public at large. Its charges for advertising, considering its circulation, will be found quite as reasonable as those of any other journal.

The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued on Wednesday Morning, in ample season for the California steamship *George Law*. It will contain a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Editorial Articles on current topics; News Items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. Price, wrappers ready for mailing, 6¼ cents per copy.

The State Democracy.

The *Soft* Democrats hold their State Convention at Syracuse *to-morrow*. They constitute the only party in this State suspected of any inclination to support the National and State Administrations: from this circumstance their transactions derive a good deal of political importance.

We mentioned a few days since a rumor that the Administration at Washington had been devising ways and means to secure a fusion, if not a reconciliation, between the *Hards* and *Softs*, so as to induce a united vote at the coming election. Secretary MARCY was said to be the contriver of the plot; but its shape and details were not specified. An article in the last number of the *Sunday Atlas*, edited by one of the leaders of the Custom-House party in this City, at once confirms the rumor, and throws some light on the specific measures by which the desired fusion is to be accomplished. That paper recommends that the *State Convention adopt at once the platform and candidates of the Hards*,—making GOUVERNEUR C. BRONSON their candidate for Governor, and thus compelling the Hards to unite with them, or back out disgracefully from their own nominations!

The shrewdness of this movement is equaled only by its reckless desperation. And yet we have no doubt that it is just the step which the Administration would be likely to take, simply because they *must* do something, and this is the only movement from which they have anything whatever to hope. If they attempt to nominate a ticket against the Hards, they must also take ground against their principles, the Nebraska bill included; and that would leave the Administration friendless in the State,—while it would also most certainly throw the State into the hands of the Whigs. The Hards endorsed the principle of the Nebraska bill;—the election of their candidates, whoever they may be, could therefore be fairly represented as a triumph, of that principle and of the Administration. The *Atlas* urges forcibly enough that it matters not a straw to the Democratic leaders at Washington what *men* hold State offices in New-York,—so long as their *measures* are sustained at the polls; and that Judge BRONSON having been sufficiently punished for his official contumacy, by official decapitation, the Administration can well afford to let him into the party. Indeed we imagine they begin to suspect they cannot afford to do otherwise. And if the scheme in question shall seem to be feasible,—if there shall appear to be a fair chance of inducing the Soft Convention to adopt the Hard ticket,—we have little doubt that the attempt will be made.

Whether it will succeed or not is another question. The active politicians of the Soft faction are exceedingly anxious to get back into the Democratic party. The leaders have felt that their *escapade* in 1848 was a mistake, and put them, as party men, in a false position. The shameless tergiversations of JOHN VAN BUREN, JOHN COCHRANE and the rest at Syracuse, in abandoning their Free-Soil principles and rushing to the support of the Baltimore platform and of General PIERCE, show conclusively that a speedy return at all hazards to the Democratic ranks, was with them a matter of political life or death. They achieved success and office by the movement, but both are now menaced by the fierce and determined bolt of the Hards; their next move must be therefore to thwart that; and the past proves that to accomplish this end no means will be too audacious or too disgraceful for their hardihood. As the *Atlas* says, if the mountain will not come to Mahomet, Mahomet *can* and must go to the mountain.

The Convention, to-morrow, in our judgment, is not likely to be composed of material which the Custom-House wire pullers can control at their will. We may be mistaken, but we think it much more likely to denounce the Nebraska bill out and out, than to endorse it even by their silence. It is clear, however, that the nomination of the Hard ticket would be a virtual adoption of the Hard platform.

The Whigs, from party considerations, would probably regret such a fusion—as it would put their party success at hazard. We are inclined, however, to hope that it may be effected; because it will furnish an opportunity of testing the actual sentiment of the people of this State *on the Nebraska bill*. We should like an issue on that question. The Administration is entitled to it, and the country needs it. It would contribute essentially to the settlement of the great contest, which the Slave interest is now carrying on for ascendancy over our national councils, if the voice of the State of New-York could be uttered clearly and distinctly upon it.

The Douglas at Home.

Senator DOUGLAS seems to have had poor success in obtaining from his fellow-citizens at Chicago an endorsement of his Nebraska bill. His attempt to enlighten them in regard to its merits, was not fortunate. Possibly they may have deemed themselves already tolerably familiar with the subject, and not in any special need, therefore, of the Senator's illumination. At all events they did not incline to hear him, and when he began to speak, found it so necessary to engage in conversation on their own affairs, as completely to drown his voice. They must have conversed in tones above a whisper, certainly, for the Senator, like the Katy-dids, has a voice much larger than his body and is not easily out-talked or over-bellowed. But in this case the citizens of Chicago were too much for him.

It would not be strange if there should be in Chicago and throughout Illinois, a strong feeling of personal indignation towards the Senator who has so outraged the public sentiment, and so grossly betrayed their interests and misrepresented their opinions. The Clergy of Chicago, we presume, will bear in mind for a long time, the insolence of the censures with which he attempted to rebuke their expressions of opinion concerning the Nebraska bill.

The best thing in our judgment, which Senator DOUGLAS can do, is to keep just as quiet as possible. Every attempt he may make to coerce public sentiment into the support of his views, will only promote an agitation from which he has nothing to hope.

Louis Napoleon's Visitors.

On the sixteenth of this month, as we learn by the latest European Journals, a meeting will take place at St. Omer, in France, between three persons who have been signally favored by fortune. These are LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, Emperor of the French, LEOPOLD of Saxe-Coburg, King of the Belgians, and Prince ALBERT of Saxe-Coburg, husband of the Queen of England. The two last are compelled by Circumstance (truly described by Byron as "the unspiritual God,") which has rendered it politic on their part to present something like the aspect of friendship towards the former. A camp of French troops has been collecting at St. Omer, and the Emperor, the King, and the Prince will meet there, in order to review the troops. In point of fact, NAPOLEON desires to show how he is recognized, as Monarch *de facto*, by Belgium and England.

Prince ALBERT, albeit a Field-Marshal, comes under Iago's description of Michael Cassio, and "has never set a squadron in the field." His military genius, as hitherto developed, lies in a small compass, and chiefly consists in wearing a handsome uniform, in receiving $65 *per diem*, as pay for wearing it, and in making perpetual modifications of the inverted flower-pot, (known to fame, through *Punch*, as "ye Albert hatte.) which he invented twelve years ago, but has not been able to get into use by the British troops.

LEOPOLD of Belgium, also a Field Marshal of England, actually has performed military service in the field, having served against NAPOLEON. At one time, however, with the well-known accommodating habits of the COBURG family, (who are Protestants in England, and Romanists in Portugal.) he was desirous of being taken into NALOLEON'S staff as aide-de-camp, and a fortunate accident prevented his offer being accepted.

LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE has also seen some service, for he was engaged on the popular side in the Italian outbreak of 1831, and actually served in the Swiss army for some time after. With the theory of the art of war, he is said to be as well acquainted as most men in Europe, and has developed his views in his *Considérations Politiques et Militaires sur la Suisse*, while his *Manuel sur l'Artillerié* has been a textbook for many years in the principal military schools of Europe.

Here, then, will meet three men to whom Fortune has been unusually friendly. In 1815, when LEOPOLD occupied a back bedroom in London, his whole princely income amounting to no more than £300 a year, small was his expectation that, a few months after, he would be the husband of the heiress-presumptive to the throne of England, with a life-annuity of £50,000 in the event of survivorship. Death intervened. Then followed his rejection of the crown of Greece, his election to the throne of Belgium, his marriage with LOUISE of France, and lately, the union of his eldest son with a daughter of Austria, whereby his new sovereignty was recognized by the oldest "Legitimacy" in Europe.

Equally fortunate his nephew has been. Married to his cousin, VICTORIA of England, in early manhood, his has hitherto been a calm and happy lot. Until lately, his popularity was considerable, and, even yet, he may regain it, if he will cease to interfere in foreign politics. An annual life-allowance of £30,000, which has been doubled by his wife's giving him various appointments, with large salaries attached, is a wonderful advance on the slender income—some $1,500 a year—which he possessed as a cadet of one of the most petty of the many sovereignties of Germany.

LOUIS NAPOLEON is equally fortunate—but owes much of his present position to himself. As nephew to that NAPOLEON whose memory France has loved so well, his position at starting was singularly promising. His two escapades, at Strasburg and Boulogne, showed much audacious folly and no common sense. Failure taught him sagacity, at last. In 1848, when he lived in London, in such a dubious position, and with such a dubious character that he was unreceived and unreceivable at the Court of VICTORIA and ALBERT, LOUIS NAPOLEON'S greatest feat was to carry a special constable's staff, when the Chartist riots were anticipated. In 1854, he is Emperor of the French, (we need not pause here to ask *how* he obtained this position,) and Prince ALBERT is compelled, in a manner, to visit him at his camp at St. Omer.

No doubt, Queen VICTORIA would very gladly prevent this visit if she could. But this is impossible without severely wounding the *amour propre* of LOUIS NAPOLEON. At this moment, when she boasts, in her speech to Parliament, of her alliance with the Emperor of the French, it would never do to snub him by prohibiting Prince ALBERT from accepting an invitation; it surely was enough that *she* had declined a visit to France. There is something very astute in the manner in which LOUIS NAPOLEON has contrived to insinuate a personal compliment to ALBERT; he invites him rather as military chieftain than as a Prince; well knowing at the time, what a feather-bed Field Marshal his Royal Highness is.

The three "illustrious personages" will meet, will review the troops, will be received with applause, will dine together, will interchange toasts, will talk a little about politics, and will separate. In the end, LOUIS NAPOLEON'S design of exhibiting Queen VICTORIA'S husband as his guest and friend will have been realized, in the eyes of France and the rest of Europe, and the world will marvel, as well it may, at the tact of "the nephew of my uncle."

Rich Men Unawares.

There are thousands of rich men in the world, who think themselves poor. They lament their hard fate, while Fortune has filled their laps. Such are all the dwellers by the side of new railroads, through countries that do not enjoy easy access to market. It is amusing to go along a line of country where a railroad has just opened, and listen to the doleful tales that are unfailingly told;—how the road ran right through Mr. A.'s farm, and put him to the inconvenience of "looking out for the locomotive" every time his team went to and from the hay-field; how Mr. B.'s "interval,"—the finest pasture-ground in all the country,—was cut into narrow strips from one end to the other, to his incalculable detriment; how Mr. C.'s garden, that had been manured to the highest pitch of fertility, was traversed by the track; and Mr. D.'s finest grafted pear-tree, that had borne choice fruit for half a century, was cut down by the Vandal engineers, as if it had been a worthless poplar or a Balm of Gilead; how Mr. E had lost two promising Spring calves already, and Mr. F. had lost a colt, that in three years would have sold for every cent of two hundred dollars! This is the universal experience, and everywhere that a railroad goes, it is an unmitigated curse in the eyes of the people for the first years of its operation. But a locomotive along a track soon burns out such old-time prejudices. It is not many years before the farmer sees that he gets for the produce that used to rot in his granary, or never was deemed profitable enough to raise, a price that astonishes him. The surplus of every crop he turns straight into cash. The garden bed that yielded a peck of vegetables beyond the demands of his kitchen, he converts directly into money. The stock that he cannot winter he exchanges without the trouble of riding to the nearest town, into hard silver. The tree that shaded his corn-field, and which had not been cut down simply because there was no earthly use to make of it, he measures into cord-wood and transmutes into luxuries or comforts as he chooses. He discovers at last that a railroad does something for a place more than by building a wooden dépôt-house, and furnishing to a crippled peanut-vender employment for his time. Before he stops his growling at the "cussed railroad" it has quadrupled the value of his farm, larded all his lean acres, given a price to what had no sort of value before, and marked upon every product that can be turned out on his premises a definite value. We have conversed with scorces of such unwittingly wealthy men during a ramble of a week or two past. There were men whose farms were hardly worth receiving before as gifts, that now tell their worth to thousands every day of the year. There were those who owned large tracts of timber, still growling because locomotives sometimes set woods on fire, who have treasures in their forests that they do not dream of. It is "a day of roads," and it would not do any harm for some of our secular preachers to thunder it in their ears, lest they die thinking themselves poor, while their heirs will take fat legacies from their death-clenched hands.

Fires in the Woods.

All Maine seems to be on fire. The woods are burning in every quarter—in the lowlands and in the highlands—in the valleys, by the clearings, and on the mountain-sides and tops. The papers bring new reports every mail. It is the staple topic of all letter-writers. Destructive as the flames are, we felt that it was wicked not to resist the enjoyment of the spectacle, as we saw "Old Puzzle"—one of the Maine peaks of the White Mountains—capped and encircled, last week, with fire. An immense amount of timber has already been destroyed there, and unless heavy rains are vouchsafed early, far more must be done.

Let not those who are in need of a hemlock board, or a spruce clap-board, however, go into spasms of fear lest lumber will be increased in price by the fires. One would suppose that higher prices could hardly be made to stick to boards, shingles, laths, or lumber of any sort. Owners of the great forests that are yet uncut,—of those on which so many poor speculators were so sadly stuck twenty years ago,—could hardly have the conscience to hope for higher. Then, freights are mortally dear. It costs about half as much to get a load of stuff from Bangor or Brunswick now, as the stuff itself cost in our yards six years ago. The "times," we suspect, can hardly advance it much more, before the spurred ingenuity of men will devise some other material to supply its place and give lumber the go-by.

But these fires, whose smoke hangs over all the northeast—for our comfort be it said—do not most rage in districts where the timber stands ready to be cut, drawn, and fed to the saws. They run through the young growth, and mostly over the "logging grounds," where large quantities of well-dried branches and withered foliage lays like tinder waiting only for a spark to kindle it into very hot fires. In the great tracts of large spruce and hard wood, from which the immediate supplies to the market must come, dry as it is, the fires would hardly run. The settlers along the valleys, while they shake their heads and see bad omens in the thick, smoky air, yet do not fear to run fire over their new clearings to consume the trees already felled, though they outlie the thickest-grown forests. But on an old encampment, or where logs were drawn out last year, the woodman, when he shakes out the ashes of his pipe, kicks away the leaves, and buries them an inch or two deep in damp soil. He is shy of firing into the partridges, though they stand as tame as domestic fowl in his path, and to almost every great bear story he annexes the inevitable statement, that "he hadn't his gun with him," because "the woods are so dry." One good swashing rain, that would get all the springs to running and the rivers to dashing over their dry, stony banks, would make the whole land laugh with the comfort it would bring and the mischief it would check.

The Scourges of Two Summers.

Along our Southern Coast, the Summer of last year will long be remembered. Few instances are there in history of a plague so awful as that which desolated the cities of the Gulf and spread into the interior of the bordering regions. Thousands fell beneath the stroke of the destroyer, and for more than two months the work of death went steadily but violently on. Amid it all, nothing was more significant than the calm and quiet way in which destruction did its office. There ware no unusual signs of nature. There were no attending paraphernalia of woe. Superstition could find no omens. The heavens thing out no signals, and the earth was placid in every landscape. And yet, what a harvest did the grave then gather! And for how many generations will its terrible effects be felt!

We had hoped for a Summer this year of unallayed joy. But other evils have been abroad. Not only has the cholera kept us in constant dread, but the whole country has suffered from an almost unexampled drouth. There is indeed a frequent cry of short crops, that selfishness starts for its own purposes, and the community have become hardened to the false alarm. But in this instance, the distress is genuine. There can be no doubt that our crops of corn, potatoes, &c., will fall far short of the ordinary yield. With our rapidly increasing population and the demands for breadstuffs abroad, the evil will be seriously felt. Thousands will be straitened in their means of living, and thousands more may want for daily bread. The dictate of wisdom is now plain enough. We can lessen the misfortune by taking it in good time. Economy, temperance and care are always cardinal virtues, but this season, they come recommended by the force of sternest necessity. People of moderate means should husband their resources wisely, and as the poor, at such times, never fail to get poorer, they should now practice a little foresight, and guard themselves against impending misery. Common sense and the skill of thrift can do a great deal towards turning the edge of misfortunes, and we hope that in this instance they will use all their wisdom to the best advantage.

A Mexican Revolution.

A fresh Revolution seems to be in full blast on our Southwestern frontier. From our Correspondence from that quarter, published in another column, it will be seen that a battle was fought not far from Matamoras on the 13th ult, between the insurgents and the Government troops, in which the former, commanded by CAPISTRAN and numbering 250, were victorious. His opponent, Gen. CRUZ, lost *five* officers and *twenty* men, out of 180.

The department of Tamaulipas is in a state of insurrection. A proclamation has been issued, deposing SANTA ANNA, ordering the election of local committees, proclaiming a Republic, and declaring that fifty hours after the Capital shall have joined the Revolution, a National Assembly shall be convoked to meet three months afterwards and elect a President. Gen. VALDOMAR seems to be at the head of the movement, which is somewhat formidable.

We copy a paragraph from the *Evening Post* embodying a rumor that Gen. ALVAREZ is in this City, raising men, money and munitions, and chartering steamers to carry on the war against SANTA ANNA, and that he intends to seize the steamer *Santa Anna*, which is soon to start for Vera Cruz. The story is highly improbable and certainly lacks confirmation.

A Very Remarkable Man.

Mr. MARQUESS, of Baltimore, advertises his school in the *Patriot* of that city, and *promises no more than he thinks he can do* WELL. What a man! What a gentleman! What a Christian! The idea, that there was one such man living in these States, never entered our head. A good many things do find their way through eyes and ears into that small receptacle of ours—a good many other matters; but we never dreamed that there was one such worthy person in this land of do-all-you-can, and no matter how it is done. Our boots—don't they burst in a week? Our coats and pantaloons—they rip the first visit to the country. Our books fall to pieces and houses come down over our heads. All this is for the want of MARQUESSES. Would that Mr. MARQUESS lived in New-York! Would that the salt of his example could act on this community! He should educate our children; and if he would take men as pupils, we should send a dozen of our best friends. In fact, we should go to school again ourselves.

☞ *Graham's Magazine* for September is a pretty good number. The illustrated papers are HEADLEY'S *Washington*, and ELE BOWEN'S "*Coal Regions of Pennsylvania*"—both excellent. Mrs. STEPHENS gives two more chapters of "*The Headman's Sacrifice*." The remaining contents are up to the standard.

☞ *Godey's Lady's Book* is for sale by Mr. LONG. It is not so much esteemed for its literary character, as for its abundance of choice patterns for embroidering; its directions for making fancy articles of dress; its needle-work aids; its plain lessons in drawing, sketching, riding, &c., &c.

Death of Mr. F. B. Haberesham.

From the Courier and Enquirer.

Death has come very near to us in taking from our side a valued assistant and very dear personal friend. FRANCIS B. HABERSHAM, who has been in the editorial service of this paper for the last fifteen months, died in Brooklyn yesterday, after an illness of six weeks, from typhoid fever. His age was 26 years. He was born in Georgia, and descended from one of the oldest families in that State. At the age of 15 he was sent to the University of Vermont, but on account of ill-health, was unable to complete the collegiate course. He afterwards graduated at the Medical School in Philadelphia, yet after two or three years of Southern practice, was induced to adopt the editorial profession. He entered our office and labored with efficiency and a noble ambition, until death put a period to his brightening career. It is hard to resign one so pure, so gentle, and so true. He had talent and accomplishment—it was for these we admired him; he had a warm, open, generous, sincere, truthful heart, such as we have never seen excelled—and it was for that we loved him. His daily walk in life was blameless and beautiful; and his end was that of the humble, child-like, prayerful, faith-sustained Christian. Alas, the fond, fond hopes that have perished with him! But there is a hope infinitely transcending them all; and that hope still lives.

CASTLE GARDEN.—No event in the musical history of New-York deserves to be chronicled with more exactitude than the appearance last evening of Madame GRISI and Signor MARIO. Long as the public mind has been prepared for this now realised pleasure, it came even at last as a surprise. For the past ten days only, have we been certain that it would occur. Rumors of the first appearance of MARIO and GRISI were fast becoming part of the standard newspaper literature of the age. At the last moment it was difficult to divest oneself of mere rumor for the substitution of real fact. But it is accomplished. GRISI and MARIO, those glorious exponents of divine art, have played before an American audience, and received a small installment of that admiration so justly their own.

The vocation of a critic is never less facile than when—as in the present case—he has to closely follow in the footsteps of others. Every term of praise—every atom of criticism—has been exhausted on these renowned artists. Repetition is a necessity with those who would speak of them anew. A repetition of praise, however, which we I deserved, is gratifying, and always obtains the suffrages of the public.

Simply, then, GRISI and MARIO *are* what they are said to be—emphatically the greatest artists of the age. It is scarcely necessary, nor indeed is it possible, to say in what their especial excellence consists. Physical perfection is, of course, a main element, but not the only one. Perhaps the most striking—as it is the most gratifying—peculiarity of their performance, is the *intellectuality* that pervades it. On the Lyric stage, it is customary to sacrifice sense to sound. The majority of artists are content if they can give an extraordinary exhibition of florid vocalism. The text is consequently sacrificed, and, in the end, we are impressed only with the dexterity of a lengthy singing lesson. Now, with GRISI and MARIO it is totally different. They are never *going* to sing; they make no demonstrations of song-like propensities, but simply speak with the passion of the moment and the intensity it demands—in song. The wonderfully natural effect this produces, and the singular air of intellectuality it throws in consequence over the performance, must be experienced and enjoyed to be understood. We have had nothing like it before.

Of Mme. GRISI'S performance last evening, perhaps the most effective portion, dramatically and musically considered, was the finale to the opera. There was an agonized intensity about it—a wild grief—that was little else than awful. The finale to the first act, however, appeared to gratify the audience in a greater degree. It was, of course, admirable.

Signor MARIO, with his fine, handsome face, and air of perfect breeding, fairly intoxicated the audience. In the romanza *Di Piscatore Ignobile*, he permitted the narrative meaning of the composer to explain itself, and did not once strive for a vocal effect. He quietly *spoke* an exquisite melody as no other man living could have sung it. The story of his birth was narrated, as we might expect it to be on the suggestion of the moment. Thus much we can say easily of the Romanza; but we lack words to describe our admiration of Signor MARIO in the scena of the second act—*Com' è soave*—and in the famous terzetto—*Guai se ti sfugge un moto*. Our readers must hear for themselves, and know how completely it exhausts praise. Signor MARIO'S acting throughout was quiet and reserved, with occasional touches of dramatic power. The death scene was eminently dramatic.

Signor SUSINI as the Duke *Alfonso* made a triumphant début and received the honor of an encore. This gentleman possesses a fine bass voice, and is certainly a valuable addition to the company. On another occasion we hope to refer to the merits of this gentleman at greater length.

Madame PATTI STRAKOSCH was an excellent *Orsini*, and sang the Brindisi with gusto and correctness.

The conductor, Sig. ARDITI, on his entrance into the orchestra, was warmly welcomed back again to his old post. He is one of the best conductors we have ever had in New-York, and will contribute in no slight degree to the enjoyment of all opera-goers. The orchestra under his command is better balanced than usual, and comprises, we believe, some of the best instrumentalists of the City. We were glad to perceive Mr. APTOMMAS was one of the number. No modern orchestra is complete without a harpist.

Here our encomiums must end. The chorus is bad; the costumes with a few exceptions ridiculous; the scenery disgraceful, and the stage properties, (such as drinking goblets even) the very worst we have ever seen. If the object were to make opera ridiculous, it could scarcely be more effectually accomplished.

We confess we are disappointed in the managerial tact displayed by the speculators in this engagement. With the recent examples of CATHERINE HAYS, ALBONI, and JULLIEN before their eyes, it is inexplicable that they should have chosen a policy calculated to lead to a similar result, and one as fatal in a pecuniary point of view as it will be injurious to art. The artists named failed because they were mismanaged. We greatly fear a similar result awaits the present undertaking. The day is passed—we may rejoice that it is—for grasping speculators to cater only for their own interest.

We were led to expect much from this management. Certain alterations were to have been made in Castle Garden for the benefit of the audience; new scenery and costumes were to be prepared, and unusual regard paid to the *mise en scene*. The fulfilment of these promises was undoubtedly necessary for the proper enjoyment of opera at Castle Garden, and perhaps in consideration of such alterations, the public might have felt justified in paying the large sum demanded for admission. What is the actual state of the case? Not a single alteration of any importance has been made. The Garden remains as of old—a bad place for hearing and a good place for making Italian Opera ridiculous. The public will satisfy its curiosity by going there once, but scarcely gratify the speculators by going there again. A cry will then be raised that GRISI and MARIO are not appreciated; and what should be laid to bad management, will be charged on the public.

The attendance last night was moderately good. Perhaps three thousand persons were present, the majority of whom squeezed themselves in on promenade tickets. The reserved seats up-stairs were thinly occupied, and we should think the speculators made a bad business of their cheap bargains at the auction on Friday last.

The crowd and confusion at the gate, and the disgraceful rattling of tumblers in the bar-rooms attached to the Garden during the performance of the best music, say little for the practical management of the concern. There may, perhaps, be an improvement.

The German Turnerbund—Reception by the Mayor—Parade, &c.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin, Sept. 4.

The grand annual jubilee of the "Turnerbund," or German League, commenced in this city on Saturday evening. The societies and delegates from 61 cities in the Union arrived in this city on Saturday evening, and were received with a torch-light procession formed by their Philadelphia friends. The grand formal reception took place at Sansom-street Hall, where a collation was spread for the guests, and speeches were made and songs of welcome sung.

This morning the strangers formed in procession and with banners displayed, flags flying and music playing, they proceeded to Independence-square, where they awaited the coming of the Mayor. It was designed that the Chief Magistrate of the city should receive the Turners in the Hall of Independence, but that apartment is now dismantled during the operation of giving it a much needed cleansing.

In the square the main body of the Turners formed along the main avenue facing north-wardly, while the flag and banner-bearers formed a semi-circle about the principal entrance to the building. Inside this circle the leaders of the different associations were posted. The Germans, with their insignia and paraphernalia, formed a very showy and striking spectacle.

Mayor CONRAD passed through the State House from the front, and took a position on the Southern steps, where he was introduced to the strangers by W. ROSENTHAL, Esq., and was greeted by them with three hearty cheers. After the performance of a fine air by an excellent band of music, Mr. ROSENTHAL addressed the Mayor in substance as follows:

YOUR HONOR: I have the honor to introduce to you the Chief Officers and Members of the Turnerbund or Gymnastic League of the United States of America, who

[illegible]

"Land of the free and the home of the brave."

Our object, too, is to develope our physical, moral, and intellectual faculties, and to strive to promote, by example and precept, the cultivation of mind and the community in which we live.

We have come, Sir, to this Mecca of all the free born on the face of the globe, to the spot where "Liberty was proclaimed to all the earth and to all the inhabitants thereof." We have come to do homage to the memory of those good patriots, who in the "days that tried men's souls," risked life and fortune to secure that liberty we all now enjoy.

In introducing to you these young [illegible] you will accept, Sir, my thanks, and the warm expression of their gratitude for your kindness, and proceed, promptly, to their request to [illegible]

MAYOR CONRAD'S REPLY.

GENTLEMEN: The [illegible] of the [illegible] yet, of which your chairman has spoken to you and to the city of which I have the honor to be Chief Magistrate. The city greets and welcomes you with a frank and cordial hospitality. Your coming has a spice of this held as peculiar and characteristic of the Germans; and no reception here would be complete or worthy of you, if not justified by the merits of those who receive it. Your organization is one that seeks the most elevated objects of human effort—education, intellectual and moral—the education that will ennoble and improve the immortal part of man while it secures the [illegible] of the body. Nor is it [illegible]

assurance that you will appreciate the claims which the historical associations possess to your veneration, regard and gratitude. Here was raised that altar to liberty, constitutional, law-loving and resistant of the obligations of religion and virtue, which has diffused its light over the world, and drawn you and thousands of others, from their distant homes, to rejoice in the peace, the prosperity and felicity, which, under the influence of our American institutions and the blessings of Providence, we have enjoyed. The descendants of Germans constitute a large and patriotic class of the citizens of Pennsylvania; and their example—in their obedience to our laws and devotion to our institutions, constitutes a noble incentive to those who aspire to the lofty privileges of American citizenship. It is not without pride that I recall the fact that my own ancestors, long before these lofty elms were planted, landed upon this shore from the land that has been that of your birth. Again, gentlemen, I welcome you to our city; and in doing so permit me to beg you to remember, during the festival pleasures of your celebration that joy ceases to be joy when it becomes a stranger to virtue—that to protect the fame that attaches to the German name and the German virtue, Temperance will be the vigilant attendant and guardian of your festivities, and that the pleasant recollection of this visit and reception would be most unhappily marred should any infraction, any forgetfulness of the obligations of law, peace and propriety, leave a blemish upon your celebration. Of this I have no apprehension, and trust that your visit to our city will be long remembered with self-satisfaction, pride and pleasure.

The Mayor was loudly applauded at the conclusion of his remarks, and after three cheers were given for him and for the citizens of Philadelphia, he retired.

The Turners subsequently formed in procession and paraded through the principal streets, over a route previously arranged. The festivities will continue several days.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SHAWLS, SILKS, MERINOS FROM AUCTION.—S & M. E. TOWLE & Co. have purchased, at recent very auction sales, 10,000 yards of Lupin's French Merinos, 30 per cent. less than cost of importation, which they offer at 6s per yard, worth $1 25. Saxony Plaids, new styles, of the choicest colors and combination, 25 per cent. under the cost.

SILKS AND SHAWLS.—2 500 yards of rich plaid silk, harlequin plaid and plain colors worth $1 37½, at 75c per yard. Magnificent broché and brocade silk, at less prices than can be found in the City.

CANTON CRAPE AND BROCHE SHAWLS.—Will be opened to-day 500 richly embroidered Canton Shawls, and 200 plain crape Shawls; extra heavy, at low prices; broché long and square Shawls, recently bought at auction of the newest designs 25 per cent less than they cost to land.

COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 81 Grand st.

No 379 BROADWAY.

GREAT BARGAINS—CARPETS AT COST—PURCHASED AT REDUCED PRICES—PETERSON & HUMPHREY will now sell off their entire stock of CARPETS, &c., at the lowest prices

RICH VELVET CARPETS,	10s. to 14s.	
RICH TAPESTRY	do.	8s. to 12s.
RICH BRUSSELLS	do.	8s.
RICH 3-PLY	do.	6s. to 10s. per yard.
RICH heavy SUPERFINE,		6s. to 7s.

Also, on consignment, a very large assortment of cheap INGRAINS at 3s. per yard. OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, MATTING, MATS, &c., equally low.

No. 379 BROADWAY, corner White-st.

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK.—JAMES E. RAY, No 289 Broadway, Importer and Manufacturer of Hosiery and Under Garments. Wholesale and Retail. All goods shown discreetly, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchaser's unbiassed opinion.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE APPLICABILITY OF Steam to Commercial and Manufacturing uses, was not more valuable to the world than DESBLER'S New Discovery for Fever and Ague is to the invalid. Sold by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 21 Barclay-st.

BEEBE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, NO. 156 Broadway, respectfully invite the attention of their customers and the public to the fall fashion for gentlemen's hats and caps.

From the Milwaukee Daily Sentinel of Aug. 26.

HERRING'S SAFES ALL RIGHT!

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Aug. 26, 1854.

Messrs. Editors: I have taken from the ruins of the late fire, seven of Herring's Safes, and found the contents of the same to be in good order. One yet remains in the ruins, but I am satisfied that this one is "all right." I shall at an early day, next week, furnish a statement for all our city papers to publish, in which I shall be able to give the exact situation of each one. And until the time I have these that have taken the trouble to state that thousands of dollars had been lost in them will keep quiet. I will here state that if any one can show a paper of any description that has been in reality injured in them, *I will pay him one thousand dollars*. LANSING BOWNELL.

HERRING'S SAFES are for sale at Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

THE ÆOLIAN PATENT.—T. GILBERT & CO. BEing owners of the Æolian Patent, can furnish Pianos with this beautiful attachment at a less price than any other house; and persons wishing their celebrated Pianos should call at the sole agency, No 333 Broadway; where also may be found a large assortment of elegant Pianos of other makers among them those of Hallett & Cumston, Jacob Chickering and Horace Waters. S. D. & H. W. Smith's celebrated Melodeons and Melo beons of all other styles and prices. Each instrument warranted. Pianos sold on monthly payments. Dealers supplied on the very best terms. HORACE WATERS.

SEWING MACHINES.—THE FALL TRADE IN clothing, shoes, caps, saddlery, &c., must be supplied, and the only way to complete these manufactures with dispatch, uniformity and unequalled strength and beauty, is to use SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. An investment in a machine now of $110 will secure a profit of $500 by the time the season closes. All suits against SINGER'S Machines are finally settled, and they are the only machines of any value which do not infringe valid patents, and subject the users to suits and damages.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

"GRISI SCHOTTISCH," WITH A FINE LIKENESS of Mme. GRISI, price 38c. The complete Opera of "Lucrezia Borgia," as performed at Castle Garden, Arranged for the Piano Forte, with Italian and English words, price $3. Also the Operas of "Norma" "Don Giovanni" and "Lucia di Lammermoor," just published, and for sale at the Opera ticket-office by BERRY & GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANS WILL do well to lay in a supply of the New and Great Discovery for the cure of Fever and Ague. DESBLER'S CHILL will cure the worst cases. Sold at wholesale by T. & G. ACKERMAN, No. 56 Cortlandt-st.; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 21 Barclay-st.; BOYD & PAUL, No 149 Chambers st.; C. E. WING, corner of John-st and Broadway; and STERBINS, MORGAN & BUTLER, No. 40 Cliff-st.

KNOX FOREVER.—THE HAT MANUFACTURED by our friend KNOX everywhere obtains the credit so justly his due. The amount of the matter is, their hats are more glossy and graceful, beauty of finish and economy of price at once place them where they belong—in the foremost rank. KNOX therefore prospers apace, and his stores, Nos. 128 Fulton-st. and 333 Broadway, are always thronged with customers. Fall style now ready.

REMOVAL.—THOS. WILEY, JR., & CO'S EXTENsive Tailoring establishment and Cloth Store, is removed from the old stand, No. 97 Greenwich, to No. 363 Broadway, corner of Anne-st., where they will be happy to receive their old customers, and as many new ones as will present themselves, to which they will guarantee satisfaction.

THOS. WILEY, JR.
WM. R. SOWLE.

THE GREATEST SALE OF THE SEASON.—OUR readers will please notice that the great sale of lots in West Flushing commences THIS DAY at 1 o'clock P. M., on the grounds. The sale is peremptory, and every lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder. For particulars see advertisement in another column, or inquire of BURKE & ELLIOTT, No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York.

BARGAINS—CLOTHING SLIGHTLY DAMAGED.—Black Frock and Dress Coats, cost $16, for $8; Figured Cassimere and Doeskin Pants, cost $5, for $2 50; Black Cassimere and Velvet Vests, cost $4, for $1 50; Boys' Vests and Pants, $1 each. GEO. LEVIE, corner of Nassau and Beekman-sts.

WINDOW SHADES AND CURTAIN GOODS AT REduced Prices.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 249 Broadway and 56 Reade-st., have, of their own manufacture and importation, a large stock of Window Shades, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, Damasks, &c., which they are now offering at extremely low prices.

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE IS BY FAR THE best preparation of the kind in use. It has fully vanquished all rivalry in the efficacy and harmlessness of its properties in imparting a magnificent black or brown to unsightly hair. Sold wholesale and retail, and applied at No. 1 Astor House.

MERCHANTS AND OTHERS FROM THE FEVER and Ague districts of New-Jersey, can be supplied with DESBLER'S new and certain cure for it, at wholesale or retail, by T. & G. ACKERMAN & MARTIN, No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

NEW PAPER HANGINGS.—FALL, 1854.—THE time.—FRANCIS PARIS & Co., No. 29 Chambers-st., next to Broadway, corner of Broadway, [illegible] designs of all the newest [illegible] and quality in the line.

A CARD.—E. D. COOLEY, [illegible] of the large stock of [illegible] at cost prices. Those who [illegible] should embrace this opportunity [illegible] and examine.

...the Premium of the Crystal Palace in presenting ... Medal (the Highest Premium) awarded to BARNET, GODWIN & CO. for superiority in Fancy Job Printing, and General Productions; and in rendering this ... of their manufacture, the subscribers feel that the ... cherished by them upon the commencement of their enterprise had been fully realized. They felt that it was ... to receive so signal an approbation of ... to advance the Typographic Art, in competition with many of the most celebrated Printers of Europe ... and from a jury eminently qualified to decide ... it was, of many of the most prominent Printers, Publishers, Artists and Critics.

While the subscribers are happy in being able to announce their triumph, they have no hesitancy in stating that they have ever aimed to attain the proud position now awarded them. Since they commenced the practice of the Art, to which they have been long enthusiastically devoted, they have endeavored to improve and elevate its character by the production of the most artistic and finished work; and as their impartially appreciated, a discerning public has re... them in a few years to command an establish... in all the requisites for Neat and Expe... Printing.

☞ The various specimens of Book, Pamphlet, Newspaper, and Plain and Fancy Job Printing, which were so signally honored at the Crystal Palace, have been removed to BARNET, GODWIN & CO.'S Counting Room, and present, perhaps, the finest collection of Typographical beauty ever before shown by any Printing Establishment in the world.

☞ Persons requiring Printing of any kind, FROM A CARD TO A BOOK, are invited to examine these specimens.

☞ ADVANTAGES OF THIS ESTABLISHMENT.—With a location the most public and eligible in the City; with premises unsurpassed for extent and convenience; with EVERY VARIETY OF TYPE, and the largest number of the most approved STEAM PRESSES; the Best Workmen at the Highest Wages, and competent assistants in every department, united with the practical experience and personal supervision of the Proprietors themselves, we confidently invite the attention of the Public generally to the METROPOLITAN STEAM PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, believing that nowhere else can they secure better work, better treatment or better terms.

BARNET, GODWIN & CO., Proprietors; Tribune Buildings, corner Nassau and Spruce-sts., entrance No. 1 Spruce-st.

☞ Whooping Cough Cured!—This distressing disease is thoroughly and quickly cured by DR. McCLINTOCK'S ASTHMA AND WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY. It contains no opium, and can be given to children with perfect safety. A few drops at bed-time quiet the cough all night, and a few doses cure entirely. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 123 Fulton-st., and by all Druggists.

☞ Captain Bradish, of the Ship Ashburton, reports that there were thirty-nine cases of diarrhœa among his passengers on the voyage to New-York. Every case, however, he says, was successfully treated by Dr. GIDDING'S CHOLERA MEDICINE. No deaths occurred. She had four hundred and thirty-nine emigrants on board.—*Daily Times, Aug.* 29, 1854.

Prepared by Dr. S. M. GIDDINGS, No. 85 Murray-st.

☞ Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ Boots for the Million.—Only $3 75 for fine French calf boots, made to order in the most fashionable styles and warranted to fit. Double-soled water-proof boots, $4 50; best French patent leather boots, with spring shanks, $6. A good assortment of patent leather shoes and gaiters for gents, selling off very low, at

A BAKER'S, No. 15 Ann-st.

☞ Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and at ZEIBER'S, No. 44 S. 3d-st., Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ Cholera, Dysentery.—No danger need be feared if you have Dr. McCLINTOCK'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL and CHOLERA PREVENTIVE in the house. One teaspoonful will cure. Thousands of cases were cured in the Cholera of 1832 and 1849, and it has never failed. Price 25c. and 50c. Sold by A. CUSHMAN & CO., Proprietors, No. 123 Fulton-st., and druggists everywhere.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers.—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston, C. H. RING, Broadway, and all respectable druggists.

☞ The New and Tasteless Cure for Fever and Ague.—DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC PILLS is superseding all the old time and ineffectual remedies. Sold by STERRINS, MORGAN & BUTLER, No. 46 Cliff-st.

☞ Phalon's Paphian Lotion, or Floral Beautifier—INFALLIBLE AS A PRESERVATIVE OF THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION, AND AS A MEANS OF ERADICATING OR CURING Pimples, Tan, Pimples, Chapped Hands, Lips and Face, Blotches, Sun Burns, Scalds, Burns, &c., and all Diseases appertaining to the Skin.

PHALON'S PAPHIAN LOTION,

the most brilliant addition to the toilet of the present age has witnessed, was the fortunate discovery of a distinguished physician and Oriental ist, who obtained the knowledge of its ingredients, and the method of combining them, while traveling in India. The receipt or secret, was purchased for $2,500 by EDWARD PHALON, who, in the course of a long series of experiments, has so enriched, improved and perfected the preparation, as to ensure its reception as an indispensable and unequalled article for the toilet throughout the civilized world.

TO DESCRIBE

or even to enumerate, all the instances in which this peerless beautifier may be recommended as an unfailing specific, would occupy a volume: suffice it to state that among its most important properties is the power to improve a harsh, pallid, bronzed, mottled, or otherwise repulsive complexion, and to substitute the appearance of a delicate and dazzling white, alternating with a roseate bloom. Perhaps the blush that beautifies the inner surface of an ocean shell, will give the best idea of the rich transparent tint which it imparts to the cheeks, while no pearl can surpass the exquisite fairness which it confers upon the neck, hands and arms.

ITS EFFICACY

in counteracting all injurious effects arising from exposure to the weather, and change of climate, would be deemed incredible if it were not authenticated by the highest testimony. Neither the freezing blast of the north nor the blasting heat of the south, can destroy or impair the beauty of a complexion protected by the regular application of the PAPHIAN LOTION.

FAIR COMPLEXIONS

are always peculiarly susceptible of inflammatory influences. Over-exertion in warm weather frequently produces those unpleasant and irritating eruptions known as rose-rash, nettle-rash, and prickly-heat on the face, neck, and arms of the most beautiful blonde, and if not properly attended to, may leave a permanent blemish behind. The cooling, healing, and balmy effect of the PAPHIAN LOTION is truly wonderful in cases of this kind. It does not drive in the eruption, but gives activity to the porous system, and causes the inflammatory principle or virus to exhale by insensible evaporation.

LADIES

who, while nursing, suffer from sore or inflamed nipples, will find immediate and unfailing relief from the use of the PAPHIAN LOTION, which from its extraordinary power to allay irritation and cool the mouth, may be truly said to render pleasing and painless, both to mother and babe, the most delightful task imposed by maternal duty. It is not, therefore, to be considered one of the mere conventional appendages of the nursery, but as an article of the first necessity, which the thoughtful parent or guardian of the infant mother will omit from her list of indispensables for her infant and herself.

CHAPPED HANDS AND LIPS.

One of the most painful consequences of severe weather to ladies and children, is the chapping or cracking of the skin of the hands. It is a painful and annoying drawback to the amusements of the gay Winter season, interfering with the enjoyment of many a sleigh ride, and marring the pleasure of many a social evening by the excessive irritation which it occasions. Upon chapped, as also upon all roughness and exfoliations of the skin, occasioned by cold, the PAPHIAN LOTION acts like a charm, soothing and healing the inflamed and abraded surfaces, softening the contracted cuticle, and restoring its flexibility and transparency.

THE NURSERY.

To pass over in silence the peculiar adaptation of this balmy fluid to the use of children and the purposes of the nursery, would be an unpardonable neglect of mothers or our land. As a wash for infants it cannot be too highly recommended. It promotes a healthy tone in the minute capillary vessels, so apt to become torpid in infancy; and has a soothing, cooling effect upon the tender and sensitive skin. Being not only perfectly innocuous, but eminently agreeable in its nature, it may be used by the most delicate lady, or applied to the most feeble child, with perfect confidence in its harmless and salutary effect. It imparts a silky texture to the young and tender skin, and protects it against detriment from external influences.

IT IS BETTER,

however, to preserve intact the smoothness and beauty of the skin, than to reproduce them after they have been partially destroyed by a low temperature; and as the chapping of the hands may be effectually prevented by the use of the Lotion at the morning and evening toilet, it is desirable that ladies about to undertake the ministry of

...Sept. 13.

...N. SANDERS is the American ... but not only does he carry this ... in his pocket, but "in his person" he ... "he carries the rights and duties of the ... Citizen." These Sovereign rights Mr. ... appears to think absolve him from all ... etiquette or decency, which, in his consular ... might otherwise be imperative upon him; ... his Majesty the Sovereign Citizen, finding town ... dull, has amused his leisure by concocting a mani... ...festo, which he has published in London, and which ... reproduces, for the edification of ourreaders, in ... another part of our impression.

It is addressed to the President of the Swiss ... Council, begins with a simple "dear sir," ... characterized by its author as "my plain ... talk." The Sovereign Citizen, who ... thinks his "talk" most captivating, does ... hesitate to challenge a contrast with "the wily ... diplomatic language of kings." It is clear that ... SANDERS considers his talk to be quite an ... event." Says he, "It is men who create events." ... GEO. N. SANDERS, having written down this ... and created his "event," gives reasons for it; ... reasons with him are plenty. "Whenever, in ... times of grave importance," he says, "there is ... one who feels his manhood strong within him, he ... derelict to his destiny, and to the relations by ... which every person is more or less interwoven ... the interests of others, if he fail to act." ... so the "Sovereign Citizen acts and 'talks.'"

Switzerland, Spain, and the law of nations are ... chief themes. As he is addressing the Presi... ...dent of the Swiss Federal Council, however, he ... may as well begin with Switzerland; ... so, with a little gentle flattery, he starts:— ... Republic of Switzerland is dear to us (that ... to the Sovereign Citizen) *as the emerald oasis in ... fruitful desert of absolute power on the Conti...nent.*" No Republican simplicity, mark you, about ... SANDERS' figures of speech. An emerald ... and a desert of absolute power are charming... ...novel. The "oasis in the desert" itself strikes ... as something not quite new; the emerald cer...tainly has an Irish glitter; but "the desert of ab...solute power" was a conception reserved for the ... of SANDERS.

To come, however, to the business of the mani...festo, Mr. SANDERS gently chides the inhabitants ... the dear and emerald "oasis," because they ... provided him with a source of "intense pain," ... having come to his ears that "the Swiss Repub...lic has allowed Austria to dictate to her the suici...dal policy of putting herself in opposition to the ... of Republican action on the continent."

This does not at all suit the Sovereign Citizen, ... delivers to benighted Helvetia the following ... advice: "By making her land the rally...ing ground of the Republican patriots, she adds an ... irresistible strength to her geographical conforma...tion. From that strategical position, so guarded ... morally, she can materially aid the enfranchise...ment of Europe. Once assured of a cordial and ... unflinching friendship, the Republicans would, in ... any assault, fly to her assistance from every part of ... Europe, and make, if need were, every part of the ... Alps a Thermopylæ in her defence."

A very pretty condition that to which Mr. SAN... ...would reduce his unlucky oasis, but then he ... Switzerland would be assured of "the deep, ... though quiescent, sympathy of the American peo...ple." And, as an instance of this, he quotes a let...ter addressed to himself by an American Senator, ... says. "I concur with you in the necessity of ... giving every aid (?) and comfort to the Republi...cans of Europe; and *I am willing to take any steps ... which may be thought best to animate them to strike ... for their liberties*, and to maintain them when ... won."

"Revolution" not "reform" is the cry of those ... persons who, warm-hearted but blind, grasp the ... hand of every lunatic who sees visions of the Uni...ted States of Europe, and "fraternize" with every ... knave that is dubbed a patriot and a Republican.

Have these men not seen that "liberty" in ... France has meant anarchy—that "fraternity" in ... Italy signified assassination—and that "equality" in ... Spain, or in the United States either, is practically ... nonsense? How can persons pretending to com... ...mon sense shut their eyes to the fact that freedom ... is only to be achieved by law, order, and the due ... and irresistible progress of public opinion? We ... will not allow Mr. SANDERS to pretend by his rant ... that he sympathizes more deeply than ourselves with ... every liberal movement, with every aspiration after ... self-government, in its truest sense, in every coun...try of Europe. But we do protest against the ab...surdity that lumps together all Sovereigns—VICTO... ...RIA and NICHOLAS, CHARLES ALBERT and FRAN... ...CIS JOSEPH, King KAMEHAMEHA and the SULTAN—as ... leagued in a big conspiracy to crush "nationalities." ... is all "bosh;" and as much may be said of the ... folly which deifies, not HAMPDEN or WASHINGTON, ... this dirty scum of society, which, having no in...dustry, swindles in taverns, plots in dark corners, ... on opportunity, rises to plunder and massacre.

By virtue of his "Sovereign Citizenship," we ... suppose Mr. SANDERS classes himself among di...plomatists, giving himself brevet rank for the nonce, ... dropping the simple commercial agency of the ... consulship; and thus he delivers himself upon the ... "law of nations"—a law we would wager he never ... has studied:

"I am entirely aware that this individual expression ... opinion on national subjects will be considered a vio... ...lent innovation on the practised diplomacy of Europe, ... is to-day, however, I am a declared enemy in all its ... glamour, and protest especially in that of its subtle secrecy. ... While we recognize as sacred and inviolable the domes... ...tic arrangements of every household and of every na... ...tion, *we have become keenly alive to the effetism, in ma... ...ny points, of the present so-called 'law of nations,'* ... which is really the law of dynasties, written in a day ... when the people were ignored except as the base of ... thrones. There is a lamentable and deeply-felt want of ... a sound public law for the protection of the rights of the ... people."

We should think that Mr. GEO. N. SANDERS is ... just the man who can supply this "deeply-felt ... want." Modesty will not stand in his way, and ... that difficulty overcome, we see no reason why his ... Majesty, the "Sovereign Citizen," should not ... "come out strong" in the character of lawgiver. ... What listeners or what obedience he will obtain is ... another question. Meantime, we condole with the ... President of the Swiss Federal Council on his mis... ...fortune in being selected as the addressed of Mr. ... SANDERS, who, by placing the respected President ... and his compatriots on the horns of a dilemma, au...thoritatively lays it down that "there is no middle ... ground except for barbarism or stupidity."

STOCK SALES AND MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Sept. 4.

$4,000	Ohio 6s, '60	82	106
14,000	Erie 2d Mor., B'ds		93
1,000	do		93¼
2,000	Erie Con. Bds '71		59
20,000	Erie Inc. Bds	s3	72½
14,000	Mut. Couv. Bds	s3	66½
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds	s3	62½
500	do		s3 62½
10,000	do		s60 63
500	do		b60 63½
500	do		s3 63½
500	do		s3 63¾
9,000	N. Y. Cen. R. R. Eds.		86
10	Merch. Exch. Bank		98
10	Bank of Commerce		s3 103
9	Ohio Life & Trust Co.		70
50	N. J. Zinc Co		2½
100	Nic. Transit Co		b30 22
100	do		21½
50	do		s10 21½
50	do		s10 21½
50	do		b10 21½
100	do		s10 21½
1,400	Gold Hill Mine		s30 2½
50	Canton Company		b60 19
100	do		b3 18½
100	Cumb. Coal Co		s3 23½
25	do		s3 23½
20	New-York Cen. R. R.		s3 88
50	do		s30 88
50	do		c 88½
50	do		b3 88½
50	do		s3 88½
50	do		c 88½
150	do		b30 85½

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Ill Cent. R. Bs	s30	63
1,000	N. Y. Cent. R. R. Bs		86
12,000	Erie Bonds, '83		76½
20	Ohio Life & Trust Co.		70
20	Bank of Commerce		103
100	Canton Company		18½
200	Nic. Transit Co		s3 21½
200	Robert's Coal Co		23
200	McClintock Gold		b30 1½
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.		s30 87
100	do		88
100	Mich. Central R. R.		84
50	Erie Railroad		b3 32
130	do		32
150	do		s3 32
200	do		s3 32
20	do		s3 31½
200	do		32
100	do		b14 31
180	Reading Railroad		s30 67½
400	do		67½

Markets....*Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

MONDAY, Sept. 4—5 P. M.

ASHES—Continue in light supply and demand at $6 for Pearls and $7 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—A lot of 1,000 lbs. American yellow realized 29c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Mould Tallow are more in request at 14c. @15c.; while Adamantine are rather scarce and quiet, though being pretty actively sought after at 21c.@25c. 45c. for Patent, ₱ lb.

COAL—Foreign is in reduced stock and nominally worth $13 50 for Liverpool Cannel, $12 for do. Orrel, purchased at $7@$7 50 ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs., from vessels and yards, delivered.

COTTON—Is extremely dull and heavy. The Brokers' Association was dissolved to-day. Before it ceased to exist it published the following as a list of the closing prices:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb.	7¼	7½	7½	7½
Middling, ₱ lb.	9¼	9½	9½	9½
Middling Fair, ₱ lb.	10	10	10	9½
Fair, ₱ lb.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Fine		11	11	11¼

From this it would appear that prices declined ⅛c.@½c. ₱ lb. during the past week, under the depressive influence of unfavorable European accounts and the prevalent very limited demand.

FISH—Dry Cod are in moderate supply and fair request at $3 @$3 87½, mostly at $3 75 ₱ cwt. Mackerel are quiet and languid at $17 75@$18 for No. 1; $13@$14 20 for No. 2, and $8 for No. 3 ₱ bbl. Pickled Herring are retailing at $3 25 ₱ bbl. The quantity in market is very small. Smoked Herring continue in ... demand, with sales of new crop at 6c. ₱ lb., and ... old at 3c. ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are not very active. The receipts are limited and owners are not disposed to make any further material concessions in prices. Hence, the transactions are quite moderate, as buyers take only very small quantities,—such as they cannot do without. The Steamer's advices have made very little impression upon the trade, Shippers have not been for some time, and are not now, purchasing any way freely. The day's business included 4,700 bbls. within the annexed range:

Sour, ₱ bbl.	$7 25	@$8 50
Superfine, No. 2	8 00	@ 9 00
State, common brands	9 50	@ 9 75
State, straight brands	9 75	@10 00
Favorite State	10 00	@10 25
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	9 75	@10 00
Fancy Michigan	10 00	@10 25
Common to good Ohio	9 87½	@10 12½
Fancy Ohio	10	12½@10 87½
Extra Ohio	10	50 @11 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	10	25 @11 00
Fancy Genesee	10	25 @10 50
Extra Genesee	10	50 @11 25

Superfine Canadian is inactive and nominal, at $9 75, in bond, ₱ bbl. Southern is brisker, but not higher. 2,600 bbls. brought $8 75@$9 25 for inferior, $9 50@$10 for mixed to good brands, and $10@$10 50 for favorite to fancy, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is not so actively inquired for, at $6 25@$6 50 for fine, or $8 25@$8 50 for superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal has scarcely varied. 125 bbls. were bought at $4 31½ for State, and $4 31½@$4 37½ for Jersey, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—We have only to record sales of 250 boxes Bunch Raisins, at $2 37½@$2 50; 12 cases Sardines, at 60c.; and a small lot of Languedoc Almonds, at 15½c. ₱ lb. Zante Currants are rare, and held at 25c. ₱ lb. The last transaction in Citron was at the same price.

GRAIN—Wheat is rather more freely offered and is tending downwards. The demand from millers is not very brisk, nor is there any inquiry for shipment. The day's operations comprises 2,700 bushels prime Genesee white at $2 12½; 3,500 very good Southern do. at $1 97; and 600 prime do. red at $1 87. Rye is in meagre stock, and stiffly held at $1 23@$1 25 ₱ bushel; but it is inanimate at these figures. Barley is plentier and easier. The sales and resales since our last consist of 8,400 bushels prime two and four-rowed at 95c @95c. ₱ bushel. These may be deemed the season's opening rates. State and Western Oats are in ample supply and good demand at 49c.@53c. ₱ bushel. Corn is much more freely offered and sought after, but at reduced quotations. The day's movements embrace 128,000 bushels, closing at 78c.@81½c. for unsound, and 82c.@85½c. for fair to prime Western mixed, ₱ bushel.

GROCERIES—Continue as previously reported. The day's sales amount to 1,150 bags Rio Coffee at 9½c.@11½c. ₱ lb.; 30 hhds. Porto Rico Molasses at 28s.; 34 Cuba do. at 24c. ₱ gallon; 300 hhds. Cuba Sugar at 5c. @5½c., and 225 New-Orleans do. at 4c.@5c. ₱ lb. The stock of Rio Coffee on hand is estimated at 19,000 bags.

HAY—River is selling less freely at 70c.@75c. for shipment, and 87½c.@$1 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—We have no change to notice in last year's crop, which brings 32c.@35c. for good to prime, in lots, ₱ lb.

LATHS—Eastern are in improved demand, at $1 87½ @$1 93¾ ₱ thousand.

LIME—Rockland is quoted at 90c. for common, and $1 18 for lump ₱ bbl.; but is quiet at these rates, as there is not much offering.

METALS—Copper is rather dull, though steady at 25½c.@26c. for old Sheathing; 27c. for yellow do.; 30½c. for new do., and 35c. for Bolts and Braziers, ₱ lb. Iron is in slack request to-day at $39@$40 for Scotch Pig, and $85 for common English Bar, ₱ ton, usual credit. Lead is without change. The demand for Steel and Tin is limited; but these articles are firmly held. Sheet Zinc is inactive at 7½c.@8c. ₱ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is extremely scarce and quiet, at $4 25@$4 50 ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine is dull and heavy at 51c.@52c., cash, ₱ gallon. Tar is less abundant, and merchantable qualities cannot now be procured under @3 75@$4 25 ₱ bbl. Resin is very firm, being in rather limited supply and good demand. 1,000 bbls. common Wilmington, to arrive, were taken to-day at $1 87½ ₱ bbl., delivered.

OILS—We notice a moderate degree of animation in the market for Crude, which is worth 54c.@56c. for Whale, and $1 45@$1 47 for Sperm, ₱ gallon. Manufactured kinds are selling, in lots, at 67c.@68c. for refined Whale; $1 66@$1 70 for unbleached Sperm, ₱ gallon. Olive is pretty brisk and steady. 180 baskets realized $3 50@$3 62½ each, usual terms. Linseed displays no further improvement. 4,500 gallons American and English were sold from store, to-day, in lots to the trade, at 79c.@80c. ₱ gallon. Whole parcels are worth about 78c. ₱ gallon. There exists a moderate inquiry for all other kinds, including Lard at 78c.@80c.; Red at 55c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is essentially the same, the demand from the trade being fair at full rates. The day's business includes 700 bbls. at $14 25 for Mess, and $11 25@$11 50 for Prime, (which is the least noticed,) ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are very scarce, and needed, at 6½c.@6¾c. for Shoulders and 7½c.@8c. for Hams, ₱ lb. Lard is less active at former prices. 450 barrels fair to prime realized 11½c.@11½c. ₱ lb. Beef is not freely offered, nor is it in brisk request. Hence it is unchanged in value. There have been 165 barrels purchased at $12@$13 for Country Mess; $15@$15 25 for City do; $15 75@$16 for repacked Chicago do., and $16 50@$17 for extra do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef and Beef Hams are dull and nominal. Butter is moderately active at 14c.@17c. for Ohio, 18c.@21c. for Western New-York, and 22c @25c. for Orange County, ₱ lb. Cheese is obtainable, in lots, at 9c @10½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—sales of 240 tierces very common to strictly prime were effected to-day at $3 50@$4 37½, ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Clover is without change. Buyers refuse to pay over 11c., but holders are reluctant to sell at this price, ₱ lb. Hence the insignificant operations. Rough American Flax is in demand at $1 67½@$1 70; but is held at $1 75 ₱ bushel; and is, in consequence, rather quiet. We have heard of no essential variation in Timothy.

TALLOW—There were 25,000 lbs. Prime reported sold at 13c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Only 37 hhds. Kentucky were disposed of to-day, at 7c.@8c ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Is advancing. The day's operations consist of 460 bbls Ohio and Prison at 33c.@33½c. each; and 75 hhds. Drudge at 40c., time with interest added, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were rather brisker. For Liverpool, the engagements included 300 boxes of Cheese at 11s.; 400 bales compressed Cotton at ¼d. ₱ lb.; 25 tons Guano at 12s. 6d.; 12,000 bushels Corn, in ship's bags, at 2½d.; and (subsequently,) 22,000 bushels do, in bulk, at 3d.,—showing a considerable improvement. For other English ports and for the Continent of Europe, no important shipments transpired. For Australia, the *Flying Dutchman* was about full of measurement goods at 45c. @50c. ₱ foot. This vessel has been advertised to sail on the 11th inst., or a week, hence, in charge of Capt. HUBBARD. For California, measurement goods were being engaged, in lots, at 35c @40c. ₱ foot.

New-York Cattle Market—Sept. 4.

Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.

For Beeves, at ALLERTON'S Washington Drove Yard, corner Fourth avenue and Forty-fourth-street, and at CHAMBERLAIN'S, Hudson River Railroad Head, foot of Robinson-street. For Cows and Calves, Sheep and Lambs, (also for Beeves occasionally,) at BROWNING'S, in Sixth-street, near Third-avenue, and also at O'BRIEN'S Central Bull's Head, (for Cows, Calves, and Beeves only,) No. 9 Sixth-street and at CHAMBERLAIN'S.

AT ALLERTON'S WASHINGTON DROVE YARD.—Offered to-day, 2,800 Beef Cattle; offered during the week, 2,900. Owing to the absence of Mr. ALLERTON at New-Haven, to-day, the reporter could not obtain the official returns, but the figures given here are on good authority. Prices are firm at from $7 to $9 50@$9 75 ₱ cwt. The latter is an improvement upon the prices of the preceding week. Cows and Calves were in fair supply, and went off at prices ranging from $25 to $15@$50. Sheep and Lambs, from $2 50@$7. All sold. Some few extra were reported as high as $10. The bulk of the supplies, this week, came by the Erie and Hudson River Roads. The usual proportion were Southern cattle.

AT BROWNING'S—Offered 523 beef cattle; 74 cows and calves; 64 veals, and 8,319 sheep and lambs. Market firmer. Sales of beeves at from $7@$9 50. Good demand—all taken. Cows and calves ranged at from $25@$45. Left over 12. Veal 4½c.@5c. ₱ lb. Sheep $1 25@$4 50@$6. Lambs $1@$3 50@$5. Left over, 500.

AT CHAMBERLAIN'S—(HUDSON RIVER BULL'S HEAD)—410 beeves, 104 cows and calves, 114 veals, 3,763 sheep and 3,447 lambs. The better qualities of beeves are half a dollar higher, but in other particulars the market remains much as before. Sales at from $5 50@$9 50 ₱ cwt. Cows and calves from $25@50. Veals 4c@4½c. Sheep $2 50@$6 50, and lambs $1 75@$4 50.

AT O'BRIEN'S.—On sale, 213 beef cattle, 81 cows and calves, and 70 veal calves. The price of beef cattle ranged at from $7@$9 ₱ cwt.; cows and calves from $20@$40, and the veals at 5c.@6½c. ₱ lb. All taken.

FINANCIAL.

CAUTION.—BEWARE OF PURCHASING RAILROAD STOCK.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing 397 Shares of Stock in the MANSFIELD AND SANDUSKY CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, issued to SAMUEL P. OFFICER. Scrip No. 278, and 10 Shares of Stock in the COLUMBUS AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, issued to DILLE, BRICE & MOORE. Scrip No. 10—the Scrip whereof is now in the hands of P. T. BARNUM, or the Pequonnock Bank, endorsed in blank by the parties to whom the same was issued. As said Stock was unlawfully pledged with P. T. Barnum, the undersigned, who claims to be the legal owner thereof, has filed a bill in the Court of Common Pleas, of Licking County, Ohio, against the said Barnum and the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company, praying the Court to order and decree said Stock to be transferred to himself. J. W. BRICE.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—Give notice to the holders of the Scrip Stock of the Bank, that payment of the balance due (fifty per cent,) will be received at any time between this and the 1st day of October, together with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, from the 30th of June to the day of payment. Said stock to be entitled to all future dividends. Certificates for the Scrip must be returned to the Bank at the time of payment, when certificates for full stock will be issued.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1854.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 26, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company, may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of this Company in New-York or Boston.

The Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer; but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

GEORGE BUTLER, GALVESTON, TEXAS—Will attend to the collection of notes, drafts, or accounts, in the State of Texas. Remittances at the current rate of exchange will be promptly made for collections.

REFERENCES, BY PERMISSION.—Moses Taylor, Esq., Goodhue & Co., Allen & Parson, L. M. Wiley & Co., W. C. Langley & Co., R. K. Collins, Esq., F. S. Winston, Esq., J. G. Dudley & Co., F. S. Lathrop, Esq.

ROBERTSON, COLEMAN & CO., Rockford, } Illinois.
ROBERTSON, EASTMAN & CO., Dixon. }
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.—Collections made in our vicinity at current rate of Exchange. Refer to Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. August 19, 1854.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by PAGE, BACON & CO., of San Francisco, or PAGE & BACON, of St. Louis, on the American Exchange Bank, are requested to present them for payment to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

$15,000 WANTED.—Wanted on Bond and Mortgage $15,000 on unincumbered Real Estate in this City worth double the amount. Apply to RICHARD GOODMAN, Counsellor at Law, No. 186 Broadway.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE.—The following Circular is issued for the information of the parents and guardians of Brooklyn, under twenty years of age, not in College, on these terms:

The subject to be chosen by the writer.

The whole of the composition to be in his own hand writing, and done in a fair, bold style.

The writer's name to be enclosed in a sealed envelope, opened only in case of success.

The competing articles to contain, each, not more than a thousand words, or to require not over seven minutes for the most effective elocution.

All competitors to be examined by an impartial and highly qualified Committee of not less than three persons.

The prizes preferred by said Committee for award of prizes, to be declared or read with the author's name, at such time and place as the majority of the prizemen, on interview and conference, select, if not later than Christmas or New Year next.

The award to depend on the age of the writer, with the number and merit of the articles submitted.

The prizes are as follows, viz.:

Two first prizes, to the value, each, of		$2
Three second prizes, similarly, of		2
Three third prizes of		1

Compositions prepared for the above honorary distinctions, will be received till Nov 1, by the Librarian of the Brooklyn Athenæum, E. A. DOTY, Esq., or by the Rector of the College Grammar School, L. W. HART, A.M., with whom the funds for the prizes have been courteously placed.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 1, 1854.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE—No. 202 Madison-st., New-York. The sixteenth academic year of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, the 11th of September, 1854. The course of instruction embraces the whole range of a thorough and substantial education—and, as far as practicable, is illustrated by ample apparatus. Pupils in the City are conveyed to and from the Institution at a small extra expense to the parents. Pupils can obtain board in respectable private boarding-houses in the vicinity of the school. Circulars, specifying the course of study and the terms of tuition, may be had at the Institute; or further information may be obtained by addressing the Principal, Rev D. C. VAN NORMAN, No. 158 Henry-st., or any of the following gentlemen, who constitute the Board of Trustees:

ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., President.
E. D. BROWN, Treasurer.
J. W. C. DEVEREUX, Secretary.

Joseph Hoxie,	Thompson Price,	James E. Holmes,
James Hone,	D. B. Keeler,	A. B. Holmes,
Thos. Williams, Jr.	Eben Cauldwell,	Geo. M. Clearman,
John Gray,	Samuel Millbank,	Benj. W. Clapp.

L. DE G. BROOKES' DANCING ACADEMY.—No. 361 Broome-st., between Broadway and the Bowery, will open for the season on TUESDAY, Sept. 5, 1854. The ball room, with reception, dressing and practicing rooms adjacent, possesses great advantages for pupils. Having recently adopted an entire new method of instruction, the pupils are enabled to acquire all the fashionable dances in a very few lessons.

Days and evenings of tuition, (for classes,) TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 3 to 6 P. M., for ladies and misses, and from 7 to 10½ P. M., for gentlemen and lads. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, for children exclusively, from 3 to 6 P. M.

Private lessons EVERY MORNING, also MONDAYS and THURSDAYS throughout the day and evening, and at all times not occupied by classes.

The ladies' primary classes are under the direction of Mrs. BROOKES.

N. B.—The opening soiree on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 13, and continued weekly.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 209 Henry-st., near the South Ferry, Brooklyn, New-York. Madame CRUCY will be ready for the reception of pupils on MONDAY, the 4th of September. The teachers in the English and other departments are the best that can be procured, and no efforts are spared to render this institution, in every respect as complete as can be desired. The French department is under the particular care of one of the Misses CRUCY, who has received a diploma in Paris, and who is, besides, well acquainted with the Spanish language.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—Miss HAVENS continues her residence at No. 81 9th-st., and will resume her School for Young Ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 14. She will be at home from and after Sept. 5. Applications may at any time previous be addressed to her at No. 81 9th-st. Her circulars may be obtained at the office of the Howard Insurance Co., No. 56 Wall-st.; of Messrs. Ketchum, Rogers & Bennett, No. 45 William-st.; of Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; and of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 39 Wall-st.

THE MISSES RAINSFORD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 259 4th-av.—Will, for the future, be conducted by Mdlle. JACOB, who for the last eight years has taken so prominent a part in Misses R.'s establishment.

The institution will not be changed in name only. Able teachers are employed, and the course of instruction will embrace every requisite for a finished female education. The pupils will reassemble Sept. 11.

SCHOOL.—The School at No. 81 East 16th-st., during the last six years under the charge of the subscriber, will resume its exercises on TUESDAY, 12th of September. Application previously may be made to the subscriber, Morristown, N. J. Every endeavor has been and will be made, by the entire devotion of the time and resources of the subscriber, to render this School deserving of confidence and patronage. Terms $100 per year.

J. H. TYNG, A. M.

FRENCH LESSONS.—A well-educated French gentleman, formerly connected with the periodical press, will give private lessons in his native language, in New-York or Brooklyn, or will take charge of a class in a school. The success with which he has already met in teaching inspires him with confidence that he shall be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage. The best references can be given. Address M. D., *Daily Times* Office.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—Rooms, No. 926 Broadway, second story; Gymnasium, fourth story. JOHN GRANT, M. A., B. A. SMITH, M. A., Principals. The next Term commences on MONDAY, Sept. 18. The best of advantages, to a limited number. For circulars or information, apply at the rooms of the Institute.

BERGEN HEIGHTS INSTITUTE—One mile from Hoboken Ferry. The Young Ladies' Department will open Sept. 4, under charge of the most efficient teachers. Terms, $50 per quarter. The Boys' Department will continue, as heretofore, under charge of the Principal. References given and required. Inquire on the premises.

J. & H. M. SMITH.

MR. L. DE GRAND-VAL'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH BOARDING SCHOOL for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Hudson-terrace, Hoboken, N. J.—The scholastic year begins on the 1st of September. Circulars and catalogues at the institution. A special review and furnishing class for advanced pupils. Studies completed in one year.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th st., on Washington-square, (entrance No. 158 Macdougal-st.) GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Principals.—Commences its twelfth school-year on the second MONDAY of Sept., 1854. Pupils from 7 to 20 years of age. Catalogues of Terms, &c., at APPLETON'S and at the Institute.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 825 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 4. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway; EVANS & DICKINSON'S, No. 697 Broadway; and at the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st., near Tompkins-square.

MRS. SKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL will be reopened for the reception of her pupils on TUESDAY, Sept. 12. Applications for admission may be made by letter until the 1st of September, after which time Mrs. S. will be in town. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

THE ADVERTISER TAKES FOUR BOYS under 10 years of age, into his family, to educate at home with his own. Terms $156 per annum. Inquiries from parents desiring to place a son in the country under happy home influences and judicious training, will be forwarded if addressed to Box No. 346 Post-Office, Hartford, Conn.

EDUCATION—A superior education and the comforts of a home are provided for a limited number of young Ladies in the most reasonable terms at No. 115 E. 33d-st., between Lexington and 3d-avs., where all the studies are under the immediate care of an experienced Lady. School will reopen Sept. 4.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY.—The new term begins September 4. Circulars may be obtained at the bookstores of ROE. LOCKWOOD & SON, THOS. J. CROWEN, CHAS. S. FRANCIS, and SAMUEL RAYNOR, or at the University, from the Janitor.

GEO. S. PARKER, Principal.

MISS SPALDING'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Elizabethtown, N. J., will re open on MONDAY, Sept 11. Terms $250 per annum, will be received as an equivalent for board and instruction in English. Extra branches attended with the usual extra charges.

CORNELL'S ACADEMY—No. 102 First-avenue, between 6th and 7th-sts., will reopen Sept. 11. It is limited to a moderate number of pupils, and the long experience of the Principal will enable him to give entire satisfaction.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss JACKSON will be ready for the reception of pupil's on THURSDAY, Sept. 14, at her residence, No. 180 East 23d-st., where circulars may be obtained. Miss JACKSON will be at home to receive applications on and after Sept. 5.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—MONS. AND MADAM BERTEAU'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No 43 Pierrepont-st, will reopen on MONDAY, September 11. Circulars may be obtained at the institution.

REV. MR. TOWELL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—No. 48 East 24th-st, will reopen on MONDAY, 11th inst. Application may be made to Rev. Drs. Hawks, Haight, Spencer, Van Kleek, or the Principal.

REV. HARVEY NEWCOMB'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 90 Orange-st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 4. A limited number of young ladies will find a pleasant home in the family of the Principal.

THE SCHOOL OF THE CLARKE SISTERS—No. 74 5th-av.—will reopen on the 11th of 9th Month September. Provision is made for a daily stage from the eastern part of the City, and also for the conveyance of pupils in stormy weather.

MISS STEELE'S DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 5 East 30th-st., between 5th and Madison-avs., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept 12. The best teachers of French, Music and Drawing are employed. Circulars may be obtained at her residence.

MISS FORBES—No. 22 North Moore-street, respectfully informs her friends and the public that her school will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 11. Circulars may be obtained at the school.

MISSES L. M. AND M. R. GREEN—Will reopen their SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES on THURSDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

CUMMINGS' SCHOOL OF DESIGN—Department of Art of the University of the City of New-York, No. 58 East 13th-st., one door west of Broadway, is now open for the reception of pupils.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for Young Ladies, Nos. 30 and 32 West 15th st., between 5th and 6th-avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 4.

PROF. W. DOD'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No 903 Broadway, will reopen on MONDAY, the 11th of September. Number of pupils limited to 20.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No 32 West 22d-st. near 5th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept 11. An omnibus will be sent for pupils residing at a distance.

VAUCHER INSTITUTE—No. 194 4th-st. This French and English Day and Boarding School, for young ladies, will reopen on the 4th of September. A limited number of young gentlemen, under 12, admitted.

NO. 209 SIXTH-AVENUE—BOARDING AND DAY FRENCH SCHOOL. INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN. This institution will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 14. VERGNES, Principal.

BERNARD & REDFIELD'S English, French, Spanish, and Classical Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, No. 128 2d-av., cor. St. Mark's-place will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 11

MISS ADRIAN'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Jamaica, L. I., will be reopened on Sept. 13.

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will be reopened on THURSDAY, the 14th of September, at No. 24 East 23d-st.

MISSES BREWSTER'S SCHOOL—At No. 10 Waverley-place, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 11.

CHARLES COUDERT'S LYCEUM WILL REopen Sept. 4.

H. PEUGNET'S INSTITUTION, No. 17 Bank-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, the 4th of September.

FOR SALE.

CITY LOTS FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.—The subscriber has six Lots in Harlem; street paved and lighted, which he will sell cheap on the easy payments of $10 per month. Apply to J. PECARE, No. 160 Hester-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE—At Yonkers a neat cottage House, with four fulllots on Broadway, about 5 minutes' walk from the Hudson River Depôt. House 34x36 with a wing, an excellent well of water, with pump in house for cistern. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to H. F. DEVOE, No. 350 West-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE—Of 40 acres, with the furniture, stock, and farming utensils. Situated in the town of Rye, about ½ mile west of the depôt upon the New-York and New-Haven Railroad at Port Chester. The house and out buildings are new, and contain all the modern improvements. The land is beautifully located, free from rock, has been thoroughly underdrained, well manured, and is susceptible of high cultivation, without much additional expense. For particulars, inquire on the premises, or of E. B. WESLEY, No. 49 William-st., between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—The spacious dwel

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published weekly, in pursuance of a law passed by the Legislature of the State of New-York, April 17, 1851.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 136, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,781,875 26
Average amount of Specie	616,646 14
Average amount of Notes	327,307 00
Average amount of Circulation	4,333 325 54
Average amount of Deposits	893,116 77

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. A. MEIGS, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of September, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$331,545 00
Average amount of Specie	21,047 00
Average amount of Circulation	109,423 00
Average amount of Deposits	280,700 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of September, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,360,237 57
Average amount of Specie	809 613 28
Average amount of Circulation, notes of late Bank of America	111,245 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,331,234 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of September, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$7,927,355 47
Average amount of Specie	1,845 753 32
Average amount of Circulation	2,700 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,363,960 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD KING, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. RICHARD KING, Ass't Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of September, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,143,681 93
Average amount of Specie	116,108 21
Average amount of Circulation	194,287 22
Average amount of Deposits	837,316 77

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of September, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of Sept. 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,103,747 66
Average amount of Specie	714,486 39
Average amount of Circulation	268,249 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,566,769 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANTHONY J. HALSEY, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of September, 1854.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,560,398 98
Average amount of Specie	163,389 15
Average amount of Circulation	77,656 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,340 527 67

City and County of New-York ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of September, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of Sept-mber, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,196 379 19
Average amount of Specie	264,680 99
Average amount of Circulation	120,130 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,981,571 05

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of September, 1854.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,919,189 89
Average amount of Specie	649,970 50
Average amount of Circulation	570,900 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,220,453 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WITHERS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of September 1854
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$218,373 68
Average amount of Specie	5,683 54
Average amount of Circulation	20,805 00
Average amount of Deposits	985 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL B. HITCHCOCK, Cashier of the BANK OF THE UNION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HITCHCOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of September, 1854.
THOS VERREN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,109,636 47
Average amount of Specie	66,465 22
Average amount of Circulation	202,016 00
Average amount of Deposits	833,992 04

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BALDWIN, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of September, 1854.
JAS. L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday the 2d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,292,196 95
Average amount of Specie	112 813 23
Average amount of Circulation	302,285 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,015,689 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of September, 1854.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,445,221 57
Average amount of Specie	98 448 04
Average amount of Circulation	57,165 00
Average amount of Deposits	860,434 88

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of September, 1854.
GEO. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CENTRAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$352,047 36
Average amount of Specie	34,690 10
Average amount of Circulation	98 664 00
Average amount of Deposits	212,786 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WALTER OAKLEY, Cashier of the CENTRAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WALTER OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of September, 1854.
GEO. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$636,286 22
Average amount of Specie	130,220 23
Average amount of Circulation	136,393 00
Average amount of Deposits	345,066 22

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES J. SHEPARD, Cashier, pro tem. of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

CHAS. J SHEPARD, Cashier pro tem.

Affirmed before me, this 4th day of September, 1854.
JNO. DRAKE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,270,060 00
Average amount of Specie	258,771 00
Average amount of Circulation	281,010 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,067,589 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. Q. JONES, President.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of September, 1854.
HENRY C. BANKS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$733,798 76
Average amount of Specie	78,342 84
Average amount of Circulation	151,966 00
Average amount of Deposits	568,911 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of September, 1854.
GEO. L. OSBORN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,627 509 29
Average amount of Specie	223,092 44
Average amount of Circulation	935,176 75
Average amount of Deposits	1,194,294 21

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ROBERT STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of September, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,482,212 66
Average amount of Specie	359,741 23
Average amount of Circulation	86,670 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,772,083 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. HOOKER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 4th day of September, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,138,945 68
Average amount of Specie	70 093 37
Average amount of Circulation	89,220 00
Average amount of Deposits	993 113 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. A PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 4th day of September, 1854.
SMITH J. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$538,173 00
Average amount of Specie	36,075 00
Average amount of Circulation	114,070 00
Average amount of Deposits	327,716 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of September, 1854.
THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$117 015 19
Average amount of Specie	14,491 00
Average amount of Circulation	109,778 00
Average amount of Deposits	73 791 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES SANFORD, Cashier of the EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES SANFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of September, 1854.
OSCAR V. DAYTON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EMPIRE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$454,750 91
Average amount of Specie	20 947 57
Average amount of Circulation	164,359 00
Average amount of Deposits	276,190 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, LEONARD H. CHURCH, Cashier of the EMPIRE CITY BANK, being duly sworn, declare and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

L. H. CHURCH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of September, 1854.
ISAAC O. BARNES, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,567,942 57
Average amount of Specie	357,409 79
Average amount of Circulation	156,715 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,339,506 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. J. LANE Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 4th day of September, 1854.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$465,164 72
Average amount of Specie	24,707 85
Average amount of Circulation	189,926 00
Average amount of Deposits	325,385 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of September, 1854.
JAMES HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$629,318 73
Average amount of Specie	93 321 22
Average amount of Circulation	92 575 00
Average amount of Deposits	537,306 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of September, 1854.
JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,304,729 13
Average amount of Specie	517 51
Average amount of Circulation	139,604 00
Average amount of Deposits	677,937 95

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4 h day of September, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$359,736 00
Average amount of Specie	30 983 00
Average amount of Circulation	103 718 00
Average amount of Deposits	158,143 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of September, 1854.
J. S. HALSEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$521,000 95
Average amount of Specie	29 060 22
Average amount of Circulation	136,499 00
Average amount of Deposits	438,455 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 4th day of September, 1854.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE KNICKERBOCKER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$493,979 59
Average amount of Specie	42,519 05
Average amount of Circulation	98,512 00
Average amount of Deposits	383,351 88

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN A. GUNN, Cashier of the KNICKERBOCKER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. A. GUNN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of September, 1854.
WM. DARROW, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,739,929 03
Average amount of Specie	220,591 36
Average amount of Circulation	219,277 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,288,195 96

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of September, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,344,536 31
Average amount of Specie	620,615 72
Average amount of Circulation	458,023 68
Average amount of Deposits	2,866,206 68

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of September, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$892,077 92
Average amount of Specie	72,107 79
Average amount of Circulation	95,583 00
Average amount of Deposits	507,709 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 4th day of September, 1854.
WILLIAM DODGE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,103 486 56
Average amount of Specie	98 651 04
Average amount of Circulation	109,330 00
Average amount of Deposits	880,383 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 4th day of September, 1854,
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,785,853 04
Average amount of Specie	764 703 06
Average amount of Circulation	386,276 10
Average amount of Deposits	3,182,740 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FRANCIS W. EDMONDS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. W. EDMONDS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of September, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,671,499 99
Average amount of Specie	76,342 84
Average amount of Circulation	235,956 00
Average amount of Deposits	749,194 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. CORNELL, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. CORNELL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of September, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$636,283 08
Average amount of Specie	50,971 70
Average amount of Circulation	149,519 00
Average amount of Deposits	401,392 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of September, 1854.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,947,361 00
Average amount of Specie	216,135 49
Average amount of Circulation	107,015 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,294,315 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of September, 1854.
CORNELIUS BOGERT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,893 219 18
Average amount of Specie	1,700,615 80
Average amount of Circulation	250 661 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,001,202 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS G. SULLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. G. SULLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of September, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,491,240 82
Average amount of Specie	615,449 06
Average amount of Circulation	97,447 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,089,891 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr. Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. MEIGS, Jr. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of September, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$934,271 00
Average amount of Specie	69 926 00
Average amount of Circulation	109,369 00
Average amount of Deposits	748,6 3 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of September, 1854.
D. B. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,339,665 62
Average amount of Specie	204,369 03
Average amount of Circulation	125,141 00
Average amount of Deposits	959,2 1 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of September, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$424,060 83
Average amount of Specie	21,067 73
Average amount of Circulation	117,886 00
Average amount of Deposits	97,930 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of September, 1854.
JOHN ANDERSON, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$304 512 82
Average amount of Specie	10,110 11
Average amount of Circulation	91,067 00
Average amount of Deposits	117,719 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of September, 1854.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday the 2d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,090,134 61
Average amount of Specie	78,521 46
Average amount of Circulation	329,012 00
Average amount of Deposits	900,668 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS. Cashier.

Sworn before me this 4th day of September, 1854.
EDWARD N. ROGERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,324,673 09
Average amount of Specie	65,526 73
Average amount of Circulation	120,182 00
Average amount of Deposits	690,803 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHAS. PALMER, Assistant Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHAS. PALMER, Assistant Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 4th day of September 1854
OSCAR W. STURTEVANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$513 265 77
Average amount of Specie	39 423 96
Average amount of Circulation	94,494 17
Average amount of Deposits	300,423 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 2d day of September, 1854.
H K. FROST, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$843 217 08
Average amount of Specie	42,955 88
Average amount of Circulation	111 304 00
Average amount of Deposits	537,685 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. CAMPBELL, JR., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of September, 1854.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$787,395 59
Average amount of Specie	35 194 40
Average amount of Circulation	143,154 00
Average amount of Deposits	507,325 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of September, 1854.
WM. E. SHAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,460,354 37
Average amount of Specie	507,667 92
Average amount of Circulation, (Notes of late Phenix Bank,)	178,730 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,175,817 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PETER M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PETER M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of September, 1854.
WM. J. HUFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$598,402 00
Average amount of Specie	20,571 00
Average amount of Circulation	91,336 00
Average amount of Deposits	293,891 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of September, 1854.
JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,092,176 31
Average amount of Specie	168,320 81
Average amount of Circulation	280,224 00
Average amount of Deposits	603,224 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

CITY POLITICS.

The Fall Campaign—The Whig Joint Executive Committee.

An important meeting of the Whig Joint Executive Committee was held last evening at the Broadway House. The proceedings were of considerable interest. The attendance was large.

General WM. HALL, the Chairman, was present, and in the absence of Mr. CHARLES G. DEAN, the regular Secretary, G. G. BUTLER, Esq., was chosen to act pro tem. It was known among many of the members that a strenuous effort would be made to have only one Primary Election this Fall, thereby uniting together the State and City political matters. The movers of this new project were, however, detected in their operations, and notwithstanding the secret caucuses recently held, their plans were upset and the project defeated by a vote of nearly five to one.

After the meeting had organized, and the regular routine of business was gone through with, the subject of Primary Elections was brought before the Committee by JOHN H. WHITE, Esq., who offered the following resolution:

Resolved—That in the judgment of this committee, it is impolitic and inexpedient to have but one primary election, and that we are in favor of having two primary elections—one to elect delegates to the Syracuse Convention, and the other to elect delegates to the various City Conventions.

E. W. GERRY made a speech in favor of *one* primary election, and was sustained by Mr. FARR, who moved to strike out from letters in the resolution, as it read "politic" and "expedient." The motion was put, and voted down. The original resolution was then carried, and Mr. WM. ALLEN, of the Tenth Ward, offered the annexed:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to draft and report forthwith to this body a call for primary elections in the several Wards of the City and County of New-York, for delegates to the State Convention.

The Resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the Chair announced the following gentlemen as the Committee: Messrs. ALLEN, (Tenth Ward,) WHITE, (Eighteenth,) GURNEY, (Twenty-Second,) RICHARDS, (Fourteenth,) TAYLOR, (Sixth.)

A recess was taken for five minutes, and upon reassembling, the Committee reported as follows

In Democratic Whig Joint Executive Committee.

BROADWAY HOUSE, Monday, Sept. 4.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Whigs of this City to hold their Primary Elections to elect Delegates to the Whig State Convention to be held at Syracuse on the 20th day of September, inst., on Tuesday the 12th day of September, inst., between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock A. M. That two persons be elected from each Ward, one to serve as delegate, and the other as alternate, except in the First and Second Wards comprising First Assembly District. Third and Sixth Wards comprising Second Assembly District. Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards comprising Tenth Assembly District. Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards comprising Fourteenth Assembly District. Each of which Wards shall choose five delegates to meet in Assembly District Conventions, which Conventions shall choose a delegate at large, except the Tenth Assembly District.

The District Conventions will meet on the 14th inst., at 8 o'clock, P. M.

First Assembly District to meet at No. 22 Ames-street.
Second Assembly District to meet at Albany House.
Tenth Assembly District to meet at George B. Owens.
Fourteenth Assembly District to meet at Eutaw House.

A minority report was presented by Mr. GURNEY, both of which were accepted and adopted, substantially as follows:

The several Ward Committees, except in the Seventh Ward, where there are two rival Ward Committees, each claiming to be regular, one having delegates in the Senior Committee and the other having delegates in the Junior Committee, chose three inspectors to hold the election ordered, to be selected from the Whig Inspectors elected to serve at the next general election in the Ward. Also, that the Seventh Ward Committees represented in the Senior and Junior General Committees respectively, each chose one person, and the Joint Executive Committee choose a third person to hold the primary election in the Seventh Ward and make the necessary arrangements therefor.

The Executive Committee unanimously recommended Dr. JOHN IVES of the Nineteenth Ward as the third inspector. This arrangement is in accordance with precedent established in the General Committee on previous occasions where there have been similar difficulties in the Wards, and appeared to give general satisfaction among the large number of prominent Whigs assembled in the saloon below to learn the earliest intelligence of the result of the Executive Committee's deliberations.

The Committee adjourned at 11 o'clock, but will probably soon have a special meeting to arrange the other Primary Elections.

MILITARY.

Reunion of the Independence Guard—A New Feature.

The Independence Guard, Company G, Twelfth Regiment, Lieut. J. A. BOYLE, commanding, left their Armory at the Broadway House yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, for an excursion to Claremont. The Company had originally intended to go to Newport, but owing to the lateness of the season, and the approach of the Fall business, were prevented from doing so. The Company took the Harlem train at the corner of Bowery and Broome-street, and on arriving at Harlem marched up to Major JONES' Hotel, on Claremont Hill.

At 2 o'clock, the Company sat down to a sumptuous dinner, to which they did ample justice, and after the cloth had been removed, the Commandant of the Company, Lieut. BOYLE, rose to make a few remarks concerning the present situation of the Company, and feelingly alluding to the merit of their late Commander, gave—

"The memory of JOHN T. CAIRNS, late Captain of the Independence Guard."

The toast was drunk in silence.

Lieutenant BOYLE next gave the health of Capt. RICHARD FRENCH, of the Lafayette Fusiliers.

Captain FRENCH, on being loudly called for, made a few pertinent remarks, which were greatly applauded.

The health of Lieutenant BOYLE was next drunk with all the honors. The Press, the Guard, and the ladies were toasted; volunteer sentiments were offered; and the Company returned to the City at an early hour.

We understood that an Association of Master Machinists have formed themselves into a Company of Sappers and Miners, to be attached to the 12th Regiment. No commissioned officers have been elected yet. JOHN M. SMITH, Esq., First Sergeant, is at present in command.

Another Murder.

Yesterday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, an affray took place in a porter-house at No. 249 Sixteenth-street, kept by JOHN BERNER, which resulted in the death of one of the parties. It appears that as an Irishman named DENNIS MCAVOY, who resided in Twenty-seventh-street, near Tenth-avenue, was passing BERNER's porter-house, he was accosted by EDWARD MCAVOY, and requested to go in and take a drink, which he did; but on entering the house he observed his cousin, also named DENNIS MCAVOY, with whom he had been on unfriendly terms. He offered him his hand in order to settle the difficulty which existed between them, and on his refusal to take it high words ensued, when MCAVOY was struck by him in the head with a two-pound weight, fracturing his skull in an awful manner, from the effects of which he died in a few minutes. The other MCAVOY made his escape, but was afterwards arrested by Officer GRAHAM, of the Sixteenth Ward—after much resistance on his part—in a house corner of Forty-second-street and Seventh-avenue. The body of the deceased was taken to the Sixteenth Ward Station-house, where Coroner WILHELM will hold an inquest to-day at 10 o'clock.

The Haskin Investigation.

The adjourned Committee of the Board of Aldermen met yesterday, at 2 o'clock P. M., to continue their action in the case of INGRAHAM vs. the Corporation Attorney, Mr. HASKIN. Present, Aldermen BOWE, LORD and KELLY. Mr. INGRAHAM, up to 3 o'clock, (one hour after the time appointed,) did not appear, or inform them Mr. HASKIN, owing to the absence of Mr. BRADY, without whom he did not deem it advisable to proceed, requested that the case would be adjourned till Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, when he said he would be prepared to go on with it, with or without the presence of his counsel. The case was accordingly adjourned.

New-York Horticultural Society—The Agricultural Show.

A regular monthly meeting of the Horticultural Society was held last evening. Mr. JOHN GROSMAN, the Vice-President, occupied the Chair. After the reading of the minutes, Mr. MEAD read a letter addressed by Mr. BRIDGMAN to Mr. WM. KELLY, making inquiries as to the privileges the members of the Horticultural Society would be entitled to on uniting with the State Agricultural Society in their approaching exhibition. The following reply of Mr. KELLY was read:

RHINEBECK, Saturday, Sept. 2, 1854.

ALFRED BRIDGMAN, Esq., New-York:

Dear Sir: I hasten to reply to a note written on behalf of a Committee of the New-York Horticultural Society, making inquiries as to the intention or practice of the State Agricultural Society, in relation to the payment of expenses for bringing articles to the Fair ground, and other matters connected with the ensuing State Fair and Exhibition.

I cannot reply definitely to some of your inquiries, because the minutes of our Executive Committee are not now accessible, being in Albany; and I cannot say exactly what action has been taken towards your Society. This I know to be the understanding with the American Institute. Its members who would be entitled for free tickets at their own shows, are to have free tickets exactly similar to those we give our own paying members—but exhibitors *for premiums* must pay the regular entering fee of one dollar. The expense of bringing articles to the Fair ground to be paid by the Exhibition. Such has been I believe the invariable rule of our State Society, and no sufficient reason has ever been presented for a change of policy.

Our Board will certainly extend the same offers to your Society, if indeed they have not by resolution already done so. We are glad and thankful to have the cooperation of the two great local institutions of New-York, connected with Agriculture and Horticulture, and are anxious to do all that we properly can to meet their views.

Our Executive Committee meets on Thursday next, Sept. 7, at the rooms of the American Institute, when it would gratify us to meet your Committee, or a delegation from your Society, to confer together in relation to proper arrangements for the coming exhibition. We shall be engaged on the subject, from 1 to 2 o'clock on that day.

I am, my dear Sir, your's very respectfully,
WILLIAM KELLY,
President New-York State Agricultural Society.

The Common Council—September Sessions.

The Board of Aldermen, Board of Councilmen, and Board of Supervisors, commenced their sessions for the month of September last evening. No reports were received from Committees of either Board, nor communications from Departments, of any remarkable interest.

The Aldermen adopted a resolution, on motion of Alderman WM. TUCKER, instructing the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies to refuse all contracts hereafter unless accompanied by complete plans and specifications. An ordinance in relation to the butchering of cattle was reported and laid on the table.

In the Councilmen's Board, President BROWN made a few opening remarks in regard to the epidemic that has left us, the approaching State Fair in this City, and the gratification afforded by the view of the harmony and good feeling which exist among the members of the Board.

The Aldermen do not meet again till Thursday; the Councilmen on Wednesday.

Stabbing.

On Sunday night, about 8 o'clock, a dispute commenced in the Porter-house on the corner of One Hundred and Twelfth-street and Third-avenue, between a party of colored men and Germans, which terminated in an affray in which CHARLES HENNER, a German, was badly stabbed in the arm.

An inquest was held yesterday at the Bellevue Hospital, by Coroner WILHELM, on the body of JAMES MCKENNA, a native of Ireland, who was stabbed in the upper part of his left arm by a Frenchman named HENRY GLAD, with whom he had a quarrel on the 22d of last July. It appears that deceased and GLAD worked in the same building at No. 120 East Twenty-eighth-street, and previous to the stabbing had been on bad terms with each other, blows having been exchanged between them. He was taken to the hospital, where he was attended by Dr. CRANE, but profuse hemorrhage having set in, he died on Sunday last. The jury rendered the following verdict, "That he came to his death by loss of blood from a wound inflicted with a sharp instrument in the hands of HENRY GLAD, on the 22d day of July, 1854." Coroner WILHELM issued a warrant for the arrest of GLAD.

Street Assault—Three Against One.

A complaint was made yesterday at the Second District Police-Court, by WALTER JEWITT, of No. 669 Sixth-avenue, against SAMUEL BARKER, DANIEL MANSON, and JAMES NEELY, who were charged with having committed a violent assault and battery on him. It appears from the affidavit of JEWITT, that while he was quietly passing through Sixth-avenue, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-streets, he was assaulted and beaten in a most violent manner by the above named individuals, who threw him down, at the same time striking him several blows with their fists, and while he was in a prostrate position cut and stabbed him in the face with a knife, or some other sharp instrument, inflicting a very severe wound, cutting his nose just below the forehead. He also states that he knows of no cause for their committing such an outrage on him. Judge STUART held the culprits for trial.

Arca Accident.

About 7 o'clock last evening, as a man named JAMES OLIVER was standing near the office of the DAILY TIMES, observing a military company as it passed him, he fell or was pushed down an area in Nassau-street. The steps being entirely unprotected, he fell to the bottom, and sustained very severe injuries. He was taken in charge by the police and removed to the City Hospital, where his wounds were dressed. He was for a time completely insensible. OLIVER was in the employ of BENJAMIN WATERBURY, and declares it as his belief that he was designedly thrown down, but by whom he does not know.

Suicide by Hanging.

Coroner O'DONNELL held an inquest yesterday at the foot of Forty-second-street, East River, on the body of an unknown man, who was found hanging from a beam under a shed in COLYER's ship yard. After hearing the testimony, the Jury rendered a verdict that he committed suicide by hanging himself.

Court of General Sessions.

The September term of the Court of Sessions opened yesterday. The names of persons summoned as Grand Jurors were called but a quorum not being present, the Court was adjourned till to-day at 11 o'clock. Judge BEEBE will to-day give the usual charge to the Grand Jury, after which the regular business of the term will be entered upon. The calendar is heavy, embracing *one hundred and nineteen cases*, and it will doubtless take two weeks or more to dispose of it.

(Advertisement.)

☞ This morning, Messrs. THOMAS & JAMES will open, at their popular Dry Goods Establishments, No. 15 Carmine-street, corner of Bleecker, and No. 141 Spring-street, corner of Wooster, some of the greatest bargains yet offered, comprising very heavy rich black and colored Silks at 6s. per yard; 6-4 wide colored German Merinoes at 2s. per yard; very fine French Merinoes, in all shades, at 6s.; 25 pieces very fine linen Table Damask, 8-4 wide, at 5s. per yard; also, 5 cases splendid English Prints at 1s. per yard. Ladies should make a note of this, and let their first call be to examine these goods, at No. 15 Carmine-street and No. 141 Spring-street.

(Advertisement.)

IMPORTANT DECISION IN THE UNITED STATES COURT ESTABLISHING THE VALIDITY OF BLAKE'S PATENT FOR FIRE-PROOF PAINT.—In consequence of the above decision, throwing the whole business into the hands of the patentee, instead of increasing the price, (as many would,) is reducing it very materially, as he can proportionately manufacture a larger much cheaper than a small quantity. Every person who buys or uses the Fire-Proof Paint, except BLAKE, will be prosecuted. The genuine article on hand at the General Dépôt, No. 119 Pearl-street, New-York, office of the patentee.

(Advertisement.)

A CARD.—A statement having appeared in some of the public papers in relation to a seizure of goods suspected to be smuggled at the store of Mr. MICHAEL PASTACALDI, No. 67 Pearl-street, and we having in person made the seizure of the goods, take great pleasure in stating that Mr. PASTACALDI is not at all implicated in the charge, and that we are entirely satisfied that he innocently received the goods upon consignment without any knowledge of their having been smuggled.

M. W. ODELL, Deputy Collector.
JOHN COCHRANE, Surveyor, &c.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1854.

(Advertisement.)

GAS! GAS!—New and beautiful styles of gas fixtures in modern and antique designs just out. Call at the great manufacturing dépôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway, where will be found the largest stock in America, also portable gas apparatus, designed for country residences, churches or factories.

(Advertisement.)

☞ IT IS AMUSING TO NOTE HOW THE OLD and worn-out Remedies for FEVER and AGUE have been galvanized into a brief life by the celebrity of DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODICS. These Pills are tasteless and very portable. They will never spoil by age. Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-street.

(Advertisement.)

ASPINWALL'S TONIC MIXTURE.—This preparation is the only certain specific for fever and ague. It breaks the chills immediately and invariably, and rapidly recruits the strength. Prepared after the original formula, by THOMAS & MAXWELL, (Successors to J. S. Aspinwall,) No. 56 William-street.

(Advertisement.)

☞ THE YOUNGEST CHILDREN AND WEAKEST INVALID may safely take DESHLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS. They restore strength and tone, and create an appetite immediately. Sold by W. D. CROMBIE, corner of Broadway and Fourteenth-street.

LONG ISLAND.

The Greenport Fire.

The fire in Greenport, of which we have already published accounts, will not, it is hoped, cause quite as much damage as was at first stated. Still it has utterly consumed the block in which the greatest business of the village was done. The sufferers are all men who must feel their losses, though none to the verge of distress. Some of them had already suffered largely from fires, from which it takes years of unabated, steady industry to recover. The largest loser on this occasion is Mr. WALTER HAVENS, whose quiet, unselfish, totally honest habits as a tradesman, have made him a favorite dealer for years. He loses his stock, store, and some $400 of cash. The villagers deplore his loss as if it were their own. WELLS & CARPENTER lost a large stock, but the store they occupied was owned by other parties. WILLIAM JENNINGS, DAVID WELLS and others lose considerable sums. Greenport, it must be remembered, is a place which has grown up *in spite of a lack of capital*. The "oldest inhabitants"—and this fire scorches several of them—were men of pluck, who out of a little coaxed more, and from "more," without the aid of "favorable circumstances," have made themselves comfortable. Hard as the fire is, it won't hurt the place permanently, nor depress those who lose most by it. The rascals who did the mischief have not yet been taken.

CHOLERA REPORT IN WILLIAMSBURG.—Number of cases reported to the Board of Health for the week ending yesterday, 4; no deaths. Cholera Hospital—Received, 10; died, 4; discharged cured, 2; remaining, 4.

NEW-JERSEY.

☞ Capt. WM. A. POLLARD of Jersey City died on Sunday, at Camptown, a few miles from Newark. Capt. POLLARD has, for a number of years past, been a resident of Jersey City, and up to the time of his death has been Commandant of the Jersey City Continental Guard,—a fine military Company which he was principally instrumental in forming. He has also for a number of years been the under-Sheriff of Hudson County. His funeral will take place at Newark, to-day, at one o'clock.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Monday, Sept. 4, by Rev. Isaac Wescott, Mr. JOHN WAKEMAN, of the firm of I. D. Herrick & Co., to Miss CAROLINE W., eldest daughter of Albert W. Smith Esq., all of this City.

☞ Buffalo papers please copy.

In this City, on Thursday morning, Aug. 30, by Prof. S. K. Sweetman, HENRY M. DEAN, Esq., of Long Island, to Miss FRANCES AUGUSTA, youngest daughter of Dr. Johnson, of this City.

At St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, Aug. 29, by Rev. John F. Winslow, JOHN H. DEEMS, of this City, to LAURA V., daughter of George M. Martin, of Baltimore, Md.

In Dublin, Ireland, on Tuesday, Aug. 15, Mr. WM. DALY, of Pittsburg, Penn., to Miss RICHFORD, of Dundrum, near Dublin. Immediately after the ceremony, the happy young couple started for Scotland, to spend the honeymoon and enjoy the romantic scenery there.

DIED.

At Newark, on Monday, Sept. 4, at 9 o'clock A. M., at No. 633 Broad-st., of consumption, Mrs ANN ELIZA SLOAN, wife of Samuel Sloan, printer, of New-York City, and daughter of Mrs Frances Ann Biddulph, of Newark, aged 30 years

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of the Printers' Union, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No 903 Broad-st., Newark, on Tuesday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Monday, Sept. 4, at the residence of his father, Rev. Ira K. Steward, No. 177 Cherry-st., OLIVER STEWARD aged 32

The funeral will be held at the Baptist Mariners' Chapel, this day, at 2½ P. M. His remains will be taken to New-London, Ct.

In this City, on Monday, Sept. 4 of congestion of the brain, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, only child of Richard N. and Henrietta Peterson, aged 1 year and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 50 Dominick-st.

In this City, on Monday, Sept. 4, of dysentery, Mrs. HENRIETTA, wife of Gustavus G. Bowker, aged 38 years

The relatives and friends of the family, and also the members of Mercantile Lodge, No. 417, of O. F., are invited to attend the funeral services on Tuesday, Sept. 5, at 10 o'clock P. M., at her late residence, No. 177 Laurens-st.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 3, of consumption, MARY ADELAIDE DAVIS, late of No. 641 Broadway, aged 20 years, 4 months and 19 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Dr. Griffin, No. 68 Marion-st., on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 3, THOMAS ROSS, aged 42.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further invitation, at 2 o'clock, on Tuesday, from his late residence, No. 60 Cherry-st.

In this City, on Sunday morning, Aug. 3, in the 71st year of her age, ELIZA, relict of the late Dr. James R. Manley.

In South Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 3, MARY ELIZA FOSTER, aged 2 years, 3 months and 1 day.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No 91 Sackett-st., South Brooklyn.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 3, ELIZA GOLD, wife of Benjamin F. Childs, aged 37 years

Her remains will be interred at Greenwood Cemetery, from her late residence, on Atlantic-av., near Bedford-av., at 9 o'clock, this (Tuesday) morning

In Brooklyn on Wednesday, Aug 30, GEORGE BENEDICT HAMMOND eldest son of Samuel and Caroline Hammond, aged 10 years, 9 months and 14 days.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, Sept 5, from their residence, No 17 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn.

At Port Chester, on Monday, Sept. 4, GEORGE SPENCER, aged 2 years and 9 months, son of John and Ann Eliza Brooks.

The funeral will take place at Port Chester, on Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock. There will be carriages waiting at the Canal st dépôt, at 2 P. M., to convey the remains to Greenwood.

In Mapseth, L. I., on Sunday evening, Sept. 3, at his residence, after a severe and lingering illness, SOUTHICK HEBBERD, in the 78th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his sons, Rev. E. S. Hebberd and S. Edgar Hebberd, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, on Tuesday, 5 h inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Grand-st Ferry, Williamsburg at 1 o'clock.

Aug. 31, MARY GARDNER, at No. 178 Navy st, Brooklyn, aged 19 years The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens

At Mastic, L. I., on Sunday, Sept. 3, SARAH T., daughter of Henry Nicoll, of this City, aged 1 year and 4 months.

At Yonkers, on Sunday, Sept. 3, of cholera infantum, STELLA MARIA, only daughter of of Rev. J. R. and Gertrude E. M. Sharpe, aged 10 months and 17 days.

Funeral this (Tuesday) afternoon, from their residence, No. 7½ South 3d st., Williamsburg, at 2½ o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

At the Marine Hospital at Quarantine, on Saturday, Sept. 2, of yellow fever, contracted at Savannah, Ga., JAMES FIELDS, aged 25 years and 6 months, late of this City.

At Fordham, on Monday, Sept. 4, of dropsy on the brain, LOUISE M., only child of Anna L. and John Berrian, aged 11 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends, and those of her grandfather, Henry Miller, are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday Sept. 5, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, Fordham, Westchester Co.

At Paris, France, on Thursday, Aug. 10, of cholera, CLARISSA H. PERKINS, relict of the late James Perkins, of New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Markets, see Sixth Page.

MONDAY, Sept. 4—6 P. M.

The demand for money continues to increase, except for call loans. The amount of Dry Goods paper is increasing on the market. The best grades are taken by the brokers only at 12@15 ₱ cent., and other grades in proportion; but for these there is much difficulty in getting discounts. The supply of money is large, but capitalists are very timid, and do not like to place it out of reach for long periods. Already $200,000 specie in bars are engaged for Wednesday's Liverpool steamer, and some coin is expected to be shipped, as bars are scarce, as well as good Sterling bills. Francs are still more scarce, and rates have an upward tendency. Sterling is quoted 109½@109¾. The principal business rate for bankers' bills to-day was 109¾. Francs 5.11¼@5.12½.

The Morning Stock Board was a lively one, but the Afternoon Board proved dull, gloomy

(Advertisement.)

Before the Board adjourned [illegible] about took place on the subject of the proposed [illegible] of the transfer books of the Parker Vein Coal Stock before the overissues were provided for. A resolution passed the Board recommending the Directors of the Parker Vein Company not to do so; a recommendation which, it will be observed by the report below of the meeting of the Stockholders of that Company, was not attended to by them. The fraudulently issued Stock of Parker Vein appears to be very widely spread. Messrs. JOHN GOURLIE and H. G. STEBBINS addressed the Board very forcibly to persuade it not to countenance any fraudulent proceedings of Stock Companies. The Board of Brokers will probably take further steps in the matter.

The Bank Statement which we publish below, shows an unexpected increase of specie, amounting to $320,000, and a decrease of only $56,000 in the outstanding loans; namely:

	Sept. 2.	Aug. 26.
Loans	$91,391,188	$91,447,075
Specie	14,714,618	14,395,079
Circulation	8,934,632	8,811,360
Deposits	72,856,727	73,331,179

The amount of clearing this morning was $20,091,246 45; and balances $718,339 55.

The Exchanges for the week ending to-day, were $98,483,915
The Exchanges for the week ending 28th Aug 100,054,045
Total to date $5,350,013,772
Balances for week ending 4th Sept $5,344,301
Balance to week ending Aug. 26 5,634,486
Total to date $274,635,963

Mr. NICHOLAS DEAN, who recently investigated the Stock books of the Harlem Railroad Company on behalf of the Committee of Stockholders, has been elected a Director of the Company.

The business of the Philadelphia Mint in August is stated as follows:

GOLD BULLION DEPOSITED.

From California			$2,904,000
From other sources			36,000
Total			$2,940,000
SILVER BULLION DEPOSITED.			
Including Silver purchases			232,000
Total Gold and Silver deposits			$3,272,000
COINAGE EXECUTED—GOLD.			
Double Eagles	$2,277,120	Dollars	$118,793
Half Eagles	245,930	Bars	2,146,947
Quarter Eagles	156,745		
Total			$4,945,585
SILVER.			
Quarter Dollars			360,000
COPPER.			
Cents			3,251 34
RECAPITULATION.			
Gold Coinage	$4,945,585	Copper	$3,251 34
Silver Coinage	360,000		
Total number of pieces			2,107,677
Total value			$5,308,846 34

The entire deposits of gold at the Mint for the first eight months of this and the two past years, were as follows:

GOLD DEPOSITS FOR EIGHT MONTHS.

	1852.	1853.	1854.
January	$4,161,688	$4,962,097	$4,215,579
February	3,010,222	3,548,523	2,514,000
March	3,892,156	7,533,752	3,982,000
April	3,091,037	4,851,321	3,379,000
May	4,345,578	4,365,638	3,506,000
June	6,689,474	4,545,179	4,000,000
July	4,193,880	3,505,331	3,940,000
August	2,671,563	4,512,000	2,940,000
Totals	$32,055,598	$37,823,841	$28,476,579

The adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Parker Vein Company assembled at Trinity Building this afternoon in the Company's office. Mr. GENIN took the Chair. The Directors of the Company presented no report, as was expected from them; nor were they asked for one. A report, however, was presented from the committee of five stockholders nominated at the meeting held last week to confer with the Directors. These gentlemen, Messrs. J. C. GENIN, THOMAS KETCHAM, F. BLANCHET, JOSEPH BRANDON and R. H TALMADGE, reported that the sum total of 127,500 shares were over-issued, as appeared through the accounts of O. P. JEWETT, and that said JEWETT claimed, with apparent justice, the sum of $600,000 for cash which he had paid to the Company. They also reported that there was no stock held in the names of first parties, and that, therefore, the Company was bound to make good the over-issued stock to the holders. In so reporting that no stock could be traced to first hands, they are at direct issue with the report of the Directors, made on Thursday last, who distinctly averred, through Mr. HUTCHINGS, that some of the fraudulent issues could be traced. This point, however, did not attract attention. The Committee further reported in favor of leaving to the Directors the settlement of OTIS P. JEWETT's account with the Company; also, of authorizing them to raise money to settle the floating debt, and retire the over-issues in the best way they can, and, if necessary, to apply to the Maryland Legislature. It was elicited in the course of debate that OTIS P. JEWETT would withdraw his claim for six hundred thousand and odd dollars if the Company would release him from the 127,500 shares of over-issued stock for which he appears liable. He is ready to quit, if the Company will. No censure was cast upon the old Directors, or any one, for this enormous fraud upon the public, but the Stockholders present, with one or two exceptions, appeared to treat the whole matter as an ordinary business transaction. The Company issued the stock and received its value, as reported by the Committee, from O. P. JEWETT. All that was wanted by the assembled body was, to get a day fixed for the opening of the transfer books. A contest ensued, a very noisy one, quite as much so as any political meeting we ever attended. Three resolutions, in conformity with the Committee's report, were presented. The two first, affirming entire confidence in the new Direction, and empowering them to raise money, by sale or hypothecation of the Company's property, to retire the overissues and provide for the floating debt, met with no opposition. The third, which recommended the Directors to fix the 14th of September for the opening of the books, excited fierce contention. The parties who had to receive stock and pay for it, were opposed to these who had to deliver stock and receive money—the former alleging that many outstanding contracts were made by the parties who actually made the over-issues, and contended that some settlement should be made with regard to the over-issues before the books were opened, especially as such issues were illegal.

Many amendments were proposed, but none were received by the Chairman, who said his duty was only to decide whether the resolutions were carried or not.

Mr. GOULD moved that Mr. MARVIN be appointed Chairman in Mr. GENIN's place; but Mr. GENIN did not put the question.

Mr. CHARLES GRAHAM moved as an amendment that the Directors be authorized to appropriate part of the property of the Company to prosecute the parties guilty of the fraudulent over-issue; but he would not receive it; and finally, the resolutions were passed by a large majority of votes by shares.

It did not appear that Mr. OTIS JEWETT accounted for the whole value of the 127,500 shares over-issued, and which he says he sold as Agent of the Company.

The following is a list of the banks and bankers that discounted the five months' acceptances of the Erie Railroad Company, endorsed partly by D. DREW, and partly by C. VANDERBILT:

Union Bank	$25,000	Am. Exchange	$50,000
Bank of New-York	50,000	Mech. & Traders'	5,000
Bank of Mer. York	20,000	Phenix	25,000
Bank of Commerce	100,000	[illegible]	25,000
Manhattan	100,000	[illegible]	25,000
America	25,000	John Ward & Co.	50,000
Total			$300,000

This amount, it is stated, enables the Company to get through their present difficulties.

[illegible] Railroad Company not to do so; a re[illegible] Central rose, also, to 89¼, [illegible] to 88.

[illegible] advanced 1 ₱ cent.; Cumberland [illegible]; Nicaragua declined ¼.

Illinois Central Railroad Bonds rose 1½ ₱ cent., Hudson River Stock 2 ₱ cent., and Erie Bonds, the Income 1½, and the Bonds of 1871, ¼.

Business of all kinds is too dull and confused to admit of much improvement in fancies. Nothing but what yields reliable returns in the shape of interest and dividends commands much attention.

[illegible] The operations of the road during the nine months of the present fiscal year, commencing October 1st, 1853, and ending June 30, 1854, down to which time full accounts are made up, have been as follows:

Transportation Earnings	$3,053,396 42
Transportation Expenses, including interest on the Funded and Floating Debt,	2,236,775 78
Surplus	$816,521 64

Which shows a profit of $816,521 64, equal to 8 ₱ cent. per annum upon the capital of the Company, over and above all expenses *of every kind*, and the interest and commission which have been chargeable upon its entire funded and floating debt.

Notwithstanding the sickly season through which we have just passed, and the depressed state of the business of the country, and the consequent effects upon the business of the Road, the Board entertains the opinion that the returns when rendered for the last quarter of the year will present a nett gain equal to the average of three previous quarters.

This brief statement is now made, in advance of a more full report, in answer to numerous anxious inquiries concerning the business of the road, and in the belief that something of the kind is necessary to prevent timid holders of the stock and the bonds from unnecessarily sacrificing their property.

Published by order of the Board,
HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY sold yesterday:

$5,000 Ohio and Mississippi 2d Mortgage 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds [illegible]
$5,000 Ohio and Mississippi 2d Mortgage 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds [illegible]
$9,000 New-York and Harlem Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds [illegible]
$1,000 Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent Bonds [illegible]
$5,000 New-York and Harlem Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent Bonds [illegible]
$5,000 New-York and New-Haven Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds [illegible]
$3,000 Flushing Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds 61
$5,000 Flushing Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds [illegible]
100 Shares Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad [illegible]
100 Shares Mercantile Fire Insurance Company 50
10 Shares Bank of the State of New-York [illegible]
30 Shares Bank of the State of New-York [illegible]
50 shares Merchants' Exchange Bank [illegible]
10 Shares Hanover Bank [illegible]
50 Shares Mechanics' Bank of Williamsburg 73
25 Shares Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co. 76½

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—SEPT. 2.

Names of Banks.	Av'e am't of L'ns&Dis.	Av'e am't of Specie.	Av'e am't of Circul'n.	Av'e am't of Deposits
Am. Exch. Bank	$4,781,875	$634,646	$307,597	$4,523,329
Atlantic Bank	321,515	21,057	100,488	288,769
Bk. of America	4,350,837	899,612	111,245	4,131 234
Bk. of Commerce	7 927 953	2 245 753	2,760	6,563,949
Bk. Commonwealth	1,143,581	116,108	184,387	1,001,278
Bk. of New-York	3,102 047	714,498	284 249	2,986 789
Bk. of N. America	1,550 598	163,583	77,656	1,340,587
Bk. of the Republic	3,196,379	284 660	130,128	2,981,571
Bk. St. New-York	3,919,189	649,870	570,900	2,820,422
Bk. of the Union	218,373	5,823	29,045	885
Bowery Bank	1,149,636	64 462	22,000	838,000
Broadway Bk	1 232,196	112,818	282,282	1,015,899
Butch. & Drov. Bk	1,445 221	98 448	57,156	980,134
Central Bank	352,047	34,690	98,864	312,786
Chatham Bank	626 286	37,239	136 290	345,006
Chemical Bank	1,270,988	258,771	281,010	1,067,630
Citizens' Bank	733,798	30,593	151,900	583,911
City Bank	1,637,609	223 092	168,174	1,194,294
Continental Bank	2,482 242	359 741	96,672	1,772,023
Corn Exch. Bank	1,138,046	79,046	96,528	880,358
East River Bank	388,172	36,075	114,670	337,716
Eighth-av. Bank	117,015	14,491	102,772	73,791
Empire City Bank	454,750	99,947	164,210	376,190
Fulton Bank	1,567 948	257,409	156,715	1,398,586
Greenwich Bank	485,164	24 782	189,936	385,385
Grocers' Bank	629 318	98,323	92,575	537,306
Hanover Bank	1,304,729	65,817	139,804	977,397
Island City Bank	359,736	30,983	103 718	258,143
Irving Bank	1,521,000	79 000	136,000	638,455
Knickerbocker Bk	493 979	42,519	90,338	399,551
Leather Manuf. Bk	1,799 929	230,501	219,277	1,388,195
Manhattan Co.	4,344,536	630,615	458,923	2,986 306
Marine Bank	682,077	72,107	95,583	567,709
Market Bank	1,163,496	96 651	169,330	998,363
Mechanics' Bank	3,785,853	703,703	326,276	2,188 749
Mech. Bank'g Ass.	1,071,149	78,342	225,956	919,194
Mech. & Trad.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 926. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES,
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.*) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail or sold at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

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RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

OUR STATE PRISONS.

Management and Mismanagement of the Sing Sing Prison.

Cross-Examination of Some of Brigadier-General Lockwood's Witnesses.

INQUIRY INTO THE "NATURE OF THE BEAST."

How Some Fresh Affidavits Look Side by Side.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

SING SING, Monday, Sept. 4, 1854.

As I have heretofore mentioned, there appeared in the *Westchester Herald*, (one of our local papers,) of the 29th ult., a communication from MUNSON I. LOCKWOOD, Agent of the Sing Sing Prison, which I beg of you to publish entire, if for no other purpose but to show the "well of English undefiled," in which the Prison officials dip their buckets. Here it is:

TO THE PUBLIC.

The libeller by trade, who supplies the "*Hudson River Chronicle*" by the year, with falsehoods and scurrility upon the OFFICERS OF THE SING SING PRISON, has lately overflowed into the "NEW-YORK TIMES." That sheet of the 23d instant, has a communication containing an infamous attack upon my official conduct as Agent of the Prison. The extracts below will prove that I have not given them too harsh a name; so far as they are ACTIONABLE, the *Editor* of that paper will have another chance to make good the libelous charges against me before a "*Westchester County jury*," a task from which he *meanly skulked*, when summoned, upon a former occasion before that tribunal. To that same course I ought, perhaps, to confine myself in this instance, as the labor of refuting such libels through the columns of a newspaper, as fast as they can be coined by a man notoriously destitute of veracity, and of all sense of shame, would be most intolerable; but I have thought if one of his most artful and labored falsehoods were branded on his *impudent forehead*, the public would perceive at once "*the nature of the beast*," and pay no further attention to his beastly calumnies.

"*As to the article in the* TIMES," the exposure of his falsehoods is so easy, and the evidence so direct, that it is only necessary to compare these libelous charges with the items in the "ACCOUNT CURRENT," to see that there is not one word of truth in the base attacks on me.

Not only is all the *work, materials, etc.*, regularly charged to the "*Dale Cemetery Association*," but in the charge for "*cut stone*" for the Receiving Vault, there is an alleged overcharge above the price fixed by their *contract*, of from 30 to 35 cents per foot.

The statements of this libeler, as to the "*cases of scurvy*" in the Prison, and as to the supply of *vegetables, fresh meat and fish* to the convicts, are like the rest of his assertions, mere falsehoods. There has not been at any one time confined in the hospital, as will appear from the subjoined letter of the Physician, over *eight patients* with this disease.

The following statement shows the amount of vegetables, fresh meat, fresh fish, &c., consumed by the convicts during the last eleven months:

	Pounds.		Bushels.
Fresh Pork	746	Turnips	612
Fresh Beef	104,444	Beets	84
Fresh Fish	64,733	Parsnips	39½
Fresh Mutton	531	Onions	930
		Potatoes	9744

But it is useless to waste words upon these charges or their author. For his slanders here circulated, steps have been taken already to bring him to an account before a tribunal where he will have something else to do besides inventing falsehoods.

The same measures have been taken against his fellow laborers of the TIMES. The very spotless career of this man as an "Officer of the Prison," gives him no right to concoct libels upon his successors, and none to the TIMES to recommence the publication of such libelous attacks on me.

The story of the "*Time Book*" of KIPP, is an old slander, long since exposed, and trumped up again for want of *fresher material*. It is not necessary to say more at present, than that so far as it refers to me, or any act of mine, it is wholly false.

The annexed accounts and affidavits will show the true character of this "*Dale Cemetery Association*," brought out with such preparation for some *grand explosion*.

The public can form a correct opinion from this, of all the "*Startling Developments*," &c., which are announced from time to time from the same source.

SING SING PRISON, Aug. 26, 1854.
MUNSON I. LOCKWOOD,
Agent and Warden Sing Sing Prison.

P. S.—Since this letter was written, another gross libel has appeared in the TIMES of the 30th inst., which will be attended to in due time. It is of the same stuff with all the rest. M. I. L.

The redoubtable General of the Westchester and Rockland forces is, I fear, charging headlong in the wrong direction. Let him be careful that he do not fall upon a masked battery that will annihilate him, or at most leave but a remnant to mark how and where he fell. Of all the Agent's choice invectives, PAUL PRY finds but one which he can fairly apply to himself,—and so he feels them not, but turns them back again to their author;—he will soon need even his Billingsgate.

That one exception, is the charge that PAUL PRY is malicious—that not the public good, but private hate prompts him to intrude upon the precincts of the prison house and expose its secrets. PAUL begs to regret that his labors meet with no more just appreciation—that all his efforts are to be set down to one of the most base and disreputable motives. Were he the first who has been thus arraigned, he would feel most keenly the misfortune; but a slight knowledge of the gentlemen under Mr. LOCKWOOD'S charge, teaches PAUL that almost all public prosecutors, and not a few judges and jurors, are said to have been actuated by this same motive—so far indulging their malicious resentments, as to stop only when their victims were the inmates of the Prison. Not one of the persons whose names are recorded in the "Lives of the Felons," but what imputes his downfall to the persecution of some malicious individual or other. I believe, to a similar motive may be traced the knowledge of the late over-issues of Railroad stock, violations of trust, forgeries, etc. Ascertaining that so many eminent lawyers—so many learned judges—so many patient juries, and so many enterprising editors have been the victims of this same charge of malice, PAUL feels it almost useless for him to enter any denial—to make any protestations of innocence—but will content himself by assuring the public, that he deals only in such statements as have been duly attested by reliable witnesses—and that he seldom, if ever, goes so far as to make full exposition of what has been thus verified; that however startling may have been some of his developments of prison management, when the full records are published, the public will find therein exhibited still lower depths of infamy, into which he might have followed these gentlemen had he been actuated by malice, or for any purpose have sought their utter annihilation.

The generalities in which the Agent indulges are too vague for minute consideration; but as a complete refutation of two charges preferred against him, he publishes the following certificate from the Physician, Dr. FISHER, and the annexed affidavit from ABNER KIPP, and a statement by the Clerk of the Prison of the "account current" of Dale Cemetery, as it is posted on the Prison books:

THE SCURVY IN PRISON.
SING SING PRISON HOSPITAL, Aug. 26, 1854.
M. I. LOCKWOOD, Agent and Warden—DEAR SIR: In reply to your inquiries in regard to the nature, causes, and extent to which scurvy prevailed in this Prison during the past Spring, I am prepared to make the following statement: That of the whole number of cases which occurred, the mass had previously been afflicted with syphilis, which had been neglected before arriving at the Prison, and still affecting them in the secondary form, which was a powerful predisposing cause of the disease. Several of the cases, not less than ten or twelve, had the scurvy in a few days after their arrival here, and could not be accounted for by any cause operating here. There never was to exceed eight cases in the Hospital under treatment at any one time. Some were so slightly affected as not to interfere with the continuance of their regular employments.
G. J. FISHER, M. D.

DALE CEMETERY.
County of Westchester, ss.—ABRAHAM KIPP, of said county, being sworn, says that the annexed account of the "Dale Cemetery" with the agent of the Sing-Sing prison, is a correct copy from the books of the said prison; that the entries down to Sept. 1851, are in the handwriting of ROBERT LENT, then architect of the prison—and those from Oct 17, 1851, are in the handwriting of JOHN VANDERVOORT, a keeper at that time of this prison, who had charge of the stone-shop book—and the balance of the account from 19th April, 1852, up to the present time, including all of the labor, stone, and other materials furnished for the gateway and vault of Dale Cemetery, are in the handwriting of this deponent, and embraces all that he knows properly chargable to the Dale Cemetery Association up to this time.
ABRAHAM KIPP.
Sworn and subscribed to, this 26th day of August, 1854, before me. JOAKIN URMY, Justice of the Peace.

DALE CEMETERY, (GEO. E. STANTON, Secretary,) in account with M. I. LOCKWOOD, Agent.

1851. DEBTOR.			
June 23—To 1 Garden Reel	$0 50		
June 23—To 1 large Tool Box	3 50		
		$4 00	
July 31—To 1 Grindstone, frame & crank		1 53	
Sept. 30—To 10 stone Blocks, each $4	40 00		
Sept. 30—To Bars and Caps	25 00		
Sept. 30—To 70 feet Coping, 50 cts. ft	35 00		
Sept. 30—To 200 feet Ashlar, 12 cts. ft	24 00		
Sept. 30—To 2 Gate Posts	8 00		
Sept. 30—To 2 Buttress Caps, each $3	6 00		
		138 00	
Total		$143 50	
Oct. 17—To 6 stone Lintels, each $1 50	9 00		
Oct. 17—To 72 Bolts, Nuts and Washers	4 80		
Oct. 17—To 16½ days' convict labor, (carpenters,) each 40 cts	6 60		
Oct. 17—To 2 days' convict labor, (painters,) each 40 cts	80		
Oct. 17—To 30 lbs. Paint, at 6 cts	1 80		
		23 00	
1852.			
Mar. 27—To 1 keg Powder	2 50		
April 2—To 1 keg Powder	2 50		
April 19—To 53 feet Board for Cemetery	1 33		
April 19—To 2 days' work at $1	2 00		
April 24—To 5½ days' work at 60 cts	3 30		
April 27—To 13 lbs. mixed Paint, at 10 cts	1 30		
April 30—To 4¼ days' work, $2 85; 2 lbs. Paint 20 cts	3 05		
April 30—To 1½ lbs. Lath Nails, 8 cts.; 22 lbs. Paint, at 10 cts	2 28		
April 30—To 1 lb. Putty, 6 cts.; ½ day's work, 15 cts	21		
May 3—To 5 lbs. Nails, 25 cts.; 1½ days' work	1 30		
May 5—To 5 lbs. Paint, 40 cts.; 2 days' work, $1 20	1 60		
May 17—To 1 Door-sill for Cemetery Cottage	3 00		
May 17—To 1 keg Powder	2 50		
May 18—To 2 days' work, $1 20; 1 Centre Gate Post, $1	2 20		
May 18—To 2½ days' work	1 50		
May 18—To 2 Irons for Gate Head, each 14 cts	28		
May 22—To ½ day's work, 30 cts.; 19½ lbs. Paint at 10 cts	2 23		
May 24—To 8 lbs. Paint at 10 cts	80		
		33 88	
1853.			
Jan. 19—To 302 feet cut surface stone for Receiving Vault, 6 ft. 6 in. high, and inside arch stone, at 75 cents	294 00		
May 31—To 1 keg Powder	2 50		
		296 50	
Balance due Agent		$353 38	

CREDITOR.	
1851—Sept. 30—By Cash	$143 50

County of Westchester, ss.—CASPAR C. CHILDS, Jr., Clerk of Sing Sing Prison, being duly sworn, says, that the above account appears on the books of said Prison, and that the balance above stated is the balance which appears by said books to be due to the agent thereof.
CASPAR C. CHILDS, Jr.
Sworn before me, the 26th day of August, 1854.
JOAKIN URMY, Justice of the Peace.

M. I. LOCKWOOD, Agent and Warden of the Sing Sing Prison: In your address to the public you say that you "have thought that if my most artful and labored falsehoods were branded on my *impudent forehead*, (I use your own emphasis,) the public would perceive at once '*the nature of the beast*,' and pay no further attention to his beastly calumnies." And you take issue on "How Dale Cemetery got a gateway," and "The Scurvy at the Prison," as the two statements, the refutation of which is to show "the nature of the beast." To "expose the falsehoods contained in those two statements is so easy, and the evidence so direct," that you cannot refrain from breaking silence, especially as you feel confident that by so doing you not only establish your own innocence in those specialties, but utterly annihilate PAUL PRY.

Very good—Agent, Warden, Brigadier-General LOCKWOOD,—let us join issue on this; and that you may not again charge me with malice, I will do nothing more than cross-examine your Messrs. FISHER and KIPP, and borrow for a time the "account current" of the Prison with Dale Cemetery, as you give it from the Prison books. And first as to this

SCURVY STORY.

You give Dr. FISHER'S statement in reply to your inquiries, as a refutation of my assertion that in the three months of April, May and June there had been *one hundred well marked cases of scurvy* in the Prison, and that the prevalence of this disease was owing to the want of proper vegetable food. I reiterate the assertion, and produce in testimony of its truth the following evidence, to which I find annexed the name of G. J. FISHER, who swears that he is the regular physician to the Prison, and the same individual whose name is attached to the certificate which you publish:

DR. GEO. J. FISHER—Resides in Sing Sing, and is surgeon and physician of the Sing Sing prison, and has been since July, 1853.

Question—Since you have been physician to this prison, what has been the state of health of the convicts therein?

Answer—It has varied according to the season, but as a whole it has been good; *the convicts in the male prison have had the scurvy;* THERE HAVE BEEN AT LEAST ONE HUNDRED WELL MARKED CASES OF THAT DISEASE WITHIN THREE MONTHS PAST, but the disease exists in the system for some time before it is developed externally.

Q.—State what, according to your observation and professional knowledge, you deemed the cause of the origin of that disease at that time. A.—The convicts who have been afflicted with this disease have in almost every instance been peculiarly predisposed to it; *I consider the immediate cause of the disease* the INMODERATE LONG CONTINUANCE OF SALT ANIMAL FOOD, AND THE DISPROPORTION OF SUCCULENT VEGETABLE FOOD.

Q.—What kind of salt animal food do you refer to? A.—Principally salt beef.

Q.—Did you examine that beef? if so, what were its character and quality for a daily and protracted diet? A.—I examined the beef as it was brought in in barrels; I found some good and some bad; it was badly cured, and soured; some of it was tainted; it had the appearance of having been ordinary corned beef.

Q.—When you found the beef bad, soured and tainted, as you have said, what course did you pursue in regard to it? A.—I condemned it, and directed that it should not be used; I reported the bad condition of the beef to the clerk and the agent, and also to the mess-room keeper; they did not feed that which I had condemned as bad; I never saw any bad beef on the table; I ATTRIBUTE THE SICKNESS TO THE LONG CONTINUANCE OF THE USE OF SALT MEATS, rather than to bad or spoiled meat.

Q.—Did you ever at any time inform General STORMS, the Inspector in charge, that the use of salt beef had caused that complaint, and would produce a general sickness in the prison if continued? A.—I did not report to Gen. STORMS, but to the agent; *the agent replied that it was not so—could not be so; he said it was all nonsense to attribute it to that cause.*

There, Mr. Agent, is the sworn evidence of your own witness. What "beast" does it show the nature of? Does it or does it not confirm what I have heretofore maintained, and the refutation of which you make such a parade about? I leave the decision to the public, and turn to

THE ACCOUNT CURRENT OF DALE CEMETERY.

I had intimated that the magnificent "Receiving Vault," and the three gates and noble arches by which they are surmounted, were the labor of convicts, and ventured the idea that for these the State had never received a proper remuneration. In reply you publish an "Account current" of the work charged to Dale Cemetery, which you cause to be certified by Mr. ABRAHAM KIPP and Mr. CASPER C. CHILDS. I suppose I may fairly assume that in this account current, you have embraced every item that is charged to Dale Cemetery upon the books of the prison. I do thus assume, and I find that the sum total for wood work, stone, labor and materials furnished, amounts to $496 88—your own figures. This is the grand total of all your column of figures, given at such length, and so fully certified to by your Keeper, Mr. KIPP, and your Clerk, Mr. CHILDS. Permit me, Mr. Agent, to call your attention to the following evidence given by your Mr. ABRAHAM KIPP on the occasion of his examination under oath. You will therein see what he thinks was the value of the work done for Dale Cemetery, which came under his observation.

ABRAHAM KIPP, *sworn for State*—I am a builder by profession, and have been engaged in it for twenty-five years past; I understand all branches pertaining to building; I am 55 years of age, and enjoy good health; I have never been complained of for or on account of any fault in the performance of my duty; I am competent, and have been accustomed for many years past to build buildings of various descriptions in my neighborhood and in the City, and have been accustomed to contract for and perform the same.

Q.—During the time you were the keeper in the stone shop, and before the stone contract took effect, was there any work done for the Dale Cemetery, or any stone, timber, iron or other materials furnished for the Dale Cemetery, and if so, what work and materials, and under whose direction was such work done and materials furnished? A.—*Work was done and materials furnished by the State for Dale Cemetery by direction of the agent, Lockwood, and the work was prepared agreeably to plans and directions of Mr. Daniels, the architect of Dale Cemetery;* there was a lot of stone cut and finished by the State for a receiving vault in Dale Cemetery; the time of the convicts employed on that work under my charge *was not kept or charged by any one, to my knowledge; I would have been the proper person to keep it, but it was not kept; I had no directions to keep it;* that work commenced in 1852 and is not yet completed; at times there have been ten or a dozen stone cutters employed at that work, at others two, three and half a dozen, and sometimes none at all; I think some of the stone cut by the State for that work is still in the yard; it is axed work; *I kept no account of the labor or of the amount of stone,* and therefore cannot safely *estimate its cost, but as a builder* I WOULD NOT CONTRACT TO DO THE WORK AND FINISH THE STONE FOR LESS THAN FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS; but this is only an estimate of citizens' work; *I should say that there has been all of two thousand days' work on that vault under my charge; this would be exclusive of the value of the stone, the quarrying, and the transportation to the Prison from the quarry;* these stone were got out of the prison quarry by State convicts, I presume; I have no doubt of it, although I did not see it; I have seen the marble work at the west entrance of Dale Cemetery, but know nothing about how or by whom it was furnished; I heard that a bridge in Dale Cemetery was built at the prison, but I know nothing about it; I think JOHN CODDINGTON was the keeper in the stone shop before I went there, or VANDEVOORT; *the wooden gateway at the east entrance of Dale Cemetery was made at the prison;* it consists of one large gate at the carriage way, opening under an arch, and two smaller gates on each side, also under arches; they were built by convicts in my shop; the timber and lumber were there; they were put together in the prison and then taken to the Dale Cemetery; I SHOULD WANT A HUNDRED DOLLARS FOR IT, if I should do it; I mean for what was done at the prison, and do not include putting it up; I do not know who owns Dale Cemetery; Dale Cemetery is on land purchased by Agent LOCKWOOD of Mr. J. D. ARTHUR.

There, Mr. LOCKWOOD, is the evidence of your own witness, to show that the work on and the materials furnished for the Dale Cemetery receiving-vault, were worth at least FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS—and the gateway he puts down at another ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS—SIXTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS for these two items alone—not counting at all the lintels, and sills, and caps, and paints, and nails, and putty, that go to make up your $496 88. I think, Mr. LOCKWOOD, that we are getting at "the nature of the beast," and the beauties of your account current.

But still more: To this same point we have something additional. I presume you are acquainted with Mr. ROBERT LENT, and I hope have full confidence in his knowledge of the worth of materials and the value of labor. I say, I hope you have this confidence, for I have heard you express it, and should hate to believe that you were expressing a falsehood. I will beg leave to offer his testimony. Besides answering my purpose, it may avail your as evidence of the value of your improvements at Dale Cemetery, when you want to sell out. Here it is:

ROBERT LENT—Resides in Sing Sing, and now keeps a furniture wareroom; *is a builder, carpenter and joiner, and an architect;* has been about *twenty years engaged in the Sing Sing prison,* in the capacity of keeper, *architect and contractor's agent;* was architect of the prison from Jan. 1848, to about March, 1852.

Q.—Are you acquainted with all branches of building, and have you erected buildings in this place? A.—I am, and have.

Q.—About how many years were you employed in the stone department of the Sing Sing prison? A.—Ten or fifteen years at different times, and am acquainted with the cost and value of stone work.

Q.—*Have you examined the west stone entrance, and the east gates, and the bridges of Dale Cemetery?* A.—I have.

Q.—When and how were they made? A.—They were made at the Sing Sing prison, by convict labor; the west entrance is composed of two marble columns, about 25 feet high, cut round, and are three feet in diameter at the base, and diminish to two feet six inches at the top; they stand upon base stones five feet in diameter, by about two feet deep; they are capped by marble balls, about four feet high including ball base: this ball and base stand as the cap of the column; the whole stands upon a six feet foundation of broken prison stone; both columns are constructed the same; between the columns are two large marble posts upon which the iron gates are hung at the carriage way; *all this work,* except the gates, *was cut and finished at the prison;* there are two buttresses of broken marble, capped with cut stone on each side, and these connect with the wall on either side of the entrance, which wall is capped with cut prison stone; *I should not be willing to finish all that come from the prison for the construction of that wall entrance for less than* ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS. M. I. LOCKWOOD, the agent of the prison, ordered me as the architect of the prison to do that stone work for the west entrance of Dale Cemetery. Mr. DANIELS, the architect of the Cemetery, furnished drawings for the balls; the work was, I think, charged on the prison shop book to Dale Cemetery, by M. I. LOCKWOOD'S directions; *I superintended, as prison architect, the building of a bridge for Dale Cemetery; the stuff and lumber were got out and matched at the prison, by convict labor, and then put up at the Cemetery, where it now stands,* by citizens' labor; I went to the Cemetery and superintended the putting up of that bridge across the stream, by direction of the agent of the prison, while I was still prison architect.

Q.—Have you examined the public receiving vault now being constructed in Dale Cemetery? if so, state where the marble came from, and what, in your best judgment, it is worth? A.—It is in an unfinished state; the marble was cut by convicts in the Sing Sing prison, and was taken from the prison quarries; I *have not seen the plans of the work, but should say that it could not be constructed for less than from* $1,500 *to* $2,000; *I mean the value of the cut marble and broken stone, and do not include the mason work for laying it up.*

Corroborative evidence, Mr. LOCKWOOD, as to the $1,600 estimated by your witness, Mr. KIPP, and an additional item for the massive stone entrance, on the east side, of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS—in all, twenty-SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS' worth of work, and still we have not taken into consideration the little items included in your bill. We certainly must be in a fair way to learn "the nature of the beast," Mr. LOCKWOOD. So much for estimates of what work is embraced in the "Receiving Vault," the "three gates at the west entrance, and the stone gateway at the east entrance." Let me now give you a statement from your own architect, of what work he ordered for your Dale Cemetery. I presume you know Mr. HOWARD DANIELS, and will vouch for his accuracy. He swears:

HOWARD DANIELS, *sworn for the State*—I laid out the Dale Cemetery in Sing Sing three years ago this Summer; I was the architect first engaged on the lodge, or sexton's house, in Dale Cemetery; also, on the public vault, the west entrance and the eastern gateway to the Cemetery; I was the architect on the bridges and all other superstructures belonging to the Cemetery.

Q.—Did you ever at any time order or purchase cut or rough stone from the Sing Sing Prison on your own account? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you order stone for M. I. LOCKWOOD'S two cottages in Claremont, from the prison? If so, by whose direction? A.—*I ordered some by Lockwood's direction, and they should have been charged to him.*

Q.—Where were the wooden gates and bridges at Dale Cemetery made? A.—The stuff was all got out and hewed at the Sing Sing Prison by convict labor, and put up at the Cemetery by free labor; the material for gates and bridges was furnished by LOCKWOOD.

Q.—Did you order that curb? and if so, by whose direction, and on whose account? A.—I ordered it *by direction of M. I. Lockwood,* and, as I supposed, on account of Dale Cemetery; Dale Cemetery was responsible for all that work, and it *should have been charged to Dale Cemetery.*

Q.—By whose direction did you order the stone for the public vault at the Cemetery? A.—I drew the plans for the vault *by direction of M. I. Lockwood, who was the chief man at the Cemetery, and gave me all the directions;* LOCKWOOD furnished the stone for the vault from the Prison—that is, *he gave the direction;* I made out a bill of what stone would be required, in pursuance of the plans, which was sent to the prison with the plans; and the stone was cut in pursuance of that bill; the stone for that vault *should have been charged to Dale Cemetery.*

I regret exceedingly that Mr. DANIELS could not furnish an estimate of what all this work was worth; but I think the public, my dear Agent, will, with the facts before them, be able to come to some kind of a conclusion, and I should not wonder if this were the substance of it:

That the beast is a scurvy beast—sadly given to knavery—prone to misrepresentations—fond of buying from the Prison $3,000 worth of materials and labor, and promising to pay 25 per cent. of its real value—given to paying to his friends State funds for barrels of flour and bags of meal that were never inside of the Prison walls—a drunken beast, indulging in all the immoralities known to the Code—and generally a beast of vicious propensities, bad tastes, and loose morals.

Such must be the inevitable conclusion, and upon a faithful, but not full, development of the beast's own acts.

I shall venture to intrude again shortly, and hope not to be forced, by the publication of any more cards, to digress from the main subject. PAUL PRY.

Cricket.

The match between the best eleven and twenty-two of the remainder of the New-York Club, takes place this morning at Hoboken. The contest promises to be an exciting one, as some of the best cricket players in this country will be engaged in it. Wickets will be pitched at 10 A. M.

TERRIBLE RIOT AND BLOODSHED.

Dreadful Scenes in Newark.

TWO MEN KILLED.

SEVERAL PERSONS WOUNDED.

Parade of the American Protestant Association.

CATHOLIC CHURCH SACKED.

Shots Fired—Brickbats Thrown, &c.

A terrible riot occurred yesterday in the City of Newark, on the occasion of the First Annual Parade of the American Protestant Association of this State.

The Association visited Newark by invitation of Newark City Lodge, No. 4, and united with that body in the celebration of the day.

The occasion of the celebration was the Anniversary of the first sitting of the American Congress, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 5th of September, 1774. A similar celebration took place a twelvemonth since in Philadelphia.

The procession was formed in this City at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The number present in line was between 2,500 and 3,000 persons; all members of the "American Protestant Association," and representing all the Lodges of the Order in the City and State of New-York, from No 1 to No. 21. All the Lodges did not appear with their own banners, but three or four of the younger ones joined with their brethren. Upward of a dozen Lodges, however, appeared in full force and in complete regalia. The procession marched to the Jersey City Ferry, crossed the River, and took the 10 o'clock train for Newark. The members were received in that city by Newark City Lodge No. 4. The line of march was formed at the Newark Depôt at 11½ o'clock, and the body numbered fully *three thousand* persons.

The route of the procession in Newark was as follows: Up Ferry-street to Union, Union to Elm, Elm to Mulberry, Mulberry to Kinney, Kinney to Washington, up Washington to Broad, through Broad to Market, up Market to Military Hall.

The members all appeared in regalia. Their badges are a red scarf, with silver stars emblematical of the Union, and eagles and rosettes. The banners were large and handsome, and decorated with appropriate devices.

The following Lodges were represented:

Washington Lodge of Paterson, with the Paterson Brass Band.

Newark City Lodge of Newark, with Jefferson Brass Band.

No. 1.—Empire Lodge of New-York, with Turl's Band.

No. 2.—Washington Lodge of New-York, with Brass Band.

No. 3.—New-York Lodge of New-York, with Manahan's Band.

No. 4.—Jefferson Lodge of New-York, with Brooklyn Cornet Band.

No. 5.—Jackson Lodge of New-York, with Kidd's Band. This Lodge exhibited the largest turn-out of the day.

No. 6.—Brooklyn City Lodge of Brooklyn, with Baxter's Band.

No. 7.—Olive Branch Lodge of New-York—looked finely.

No. 8.—No turn-out as a Lodge; several members present.

No. 9.—Waldensee Lodge of New-York; joined with Jackson, No. 5.

No. 10.—Henry Clay Lodge of New-York, with Whitworth's Band.

Nos. 11 to 16.—Young Lodges, formed only four or five months; made no distinct parade.

No. 17.—Harmony Lodge of New-York—in a twelve horse omnibus.

Nos. 18 to 21—Joined with their brethren of other Lodges.

Jersey City Lodge, No. 5, with the National Brass Band.

Harmony Lodge of this City, made an especially fine appearance. The members filled an immense twelve-horse stage, of KIPP & BROWN'S line. The stage was dressed with white, red and blue. The company started from No. 197 Fulton-street, rode down Fulton-street to Greenwich, up Greenwich to Barclay, thence down Broadway to Ann-street, down Ann to Nassau, through Nassau to Fulton, down Fulton to Greenwich again, and thence to the Jersey City Ferry, where they crossed to the other side in company with other members of the Association, and afterwards proceeded to Newark by the plankroad. After taking part in the procession, the party dined at the City Hotel in Newark, and returned home in their own conveyance, calling, on their way, upon a Jersey City Lodge.

The display in Newark was very fine. The day was exceedingly pleasant, though rather warm. No disturbance occurred during the whole of the morning. The procession marched from 11½ o'clock A. M. until 2 P. M., and then rested at Military Hall, where an abundant refreshment was provided. At 3 o'clock the line was re-formed, and the procession moved down Broad-street to the City Hotel, which is situated at the corner of Broad and William-streets.

Upon approaching this point, the line turned into William-street, and when in the act of passing a small frame Church occupied for the worship of the German Catholics, the members of the Association were suddenly assailed by shots, stones and brickbats, from the interior of this Church. Up to this time, everything had been perfectly tranquil. The members had walked peacefully through all the principal streets of the city, anticipating no assault, and provoking none. The fine appearance of the body and their quiet demeanor, had produced a favorable impression, and in a short time they would have been prepared to return home. The instant, however, that this attack was made upon them, the line was broken, the Protestants rushed pell-mell upon the church, forced the doors, beat in the windows, tore up the seats, demolished the altar and the emblems, and put the organ very much out of tune, so that it can scarcely be an organ again.

The whole interior of the Church speedily became a mass of ruins. The outer shell of the building is all that remains of it. A building in Shipman-street was also attacked, and the windows broken in. Crowds rushed to the spot from every direction, and intense excitement prevailed, in the midst of which several pistol-shots were fired, and stones and other missiles freely thrown.

Upon breaking into the Church, the Protestants found two men (and report says more) concealed therein. Those men are believed to have been Roman Catholic Priests. They were instantly overpowered, and it is believed that one was killed One man states that he saw an Irishman lying dead near the Church, after the affray was over.

Other accounts say that the riot originated with a party of Irish Catholics, who were gathered at the corner of William and Shipman-streets, and who threw stones at the procession as it advanced at the same time that the shot was fired from the Church. The fact, however, that the principal attack was made upon the Association from the Church, accounts for the vigilance of the assault which was made upon that edifice.

The Marshals and Deputy Marshals strove manfully to preserve order. The Police of Newark were also on hand, but made only two arrests from among the party of the Protestants. The men who were arrested were admitted to bail before the procession left Newark on its return to New-York.

The names of the wounded are unknown. An Irishman named JOHN MCCARTHY, received two balls in the abdomen, causing probably a fatal wound.

The authorities of Newark will institute an examination to-day as to the causes of the riot. It seems to be pretty clear that the attack was made upon, and not by the members of the Protestant Association. The facts, however, must be developed by further investigation.

It is, perhaps, well to add, that this Association is composed of Irish and Americans, Scotch and English. But few Germans are enrolled among its numbers. The sessions are secret; the object of the organization benevolent. But little else has been made by the body until this unhappy event has rendered it suddenly notorious.

ADDITIONAL ACCOUNTS.

Statements of the Newark Press.
From the Newark Daily Advertiser, Sept. 6.

Our citizens have been universally surprised and pleased to-day with the first annual parade of the American Protestant Association Lodges of this State, accompanied by lodges from New-York and Brooklyn, in honor of the first session of the American Congress. The Association has been until recently almost entirely unknown to us, the Newark Lodge having been formed about six months since, and the oldest lodges of New-York only some four or five years ago. The Association is composed almost entirely of foreign born citizens, Germans and Irish, and scarcely any one suspected that a sufficient number of Protestant foreign born citizens lived among us to make so fine a display as we witnessed to-day. The Association is secret and benevolent in its character, and as its name denotes, is founded entirely on Protestant principles. A charge has made that the Irishmen are Orangemen, but we are informed that there are none belonging to the Association

The procession was long and imposing, having numerous bands, banners and flags interspersed. The badges of the members are a red scarf, with silver stars emblematical of our Union, eagles, rosettes, &c. The banners were large and handsome and were decorated with patriotic insignia and the devices of the Association.

The following Lodges, with their banners, were represented in the procession: Washington Lodge, of Paterson, preceded by the Paterson Brass Band; Newark City Lodge No. 4, with the Jefferson Brass Band; Empire Lodge of New-York, with Turl's Band; Washington Lodge No. 2 of New-York, with martial music; New-York Lodge No. 3, with Manahan's Band; Jefferson Lodge No. 4 of New-York, with the Brooklyn Cornet Band; Jackson Lodge No. 5 of New-York, with Kidd's Band; Brooklyn City Lodge, No. 6, with Baxter's Band; Henry Clay Lodge No. 10 of New-York, with Whitworth's Band, Jersey City Lodge No. 5, with the National Brass Band.

The procession was composed probably of 3,000 persons, four abreast. After finishing the line of march, they proceed to Military Hall for a collation, and as we go to press, they are preparing to resume the parade according to the programme for the afternoon.

From the Newark Mercury, Extra.

The American Protestant Association Lodges of New-Jersey had a great parade in Newark yesterday. Lodges from New-York and Brooklyn being present, some 1,500 persons forming the procession in the morning. They marched through several of our main streets, and at noon took dinner at Military Hall. The Newark *Daily Mercury*, in an Extra, gives the following account of a riot and disturbance which occurred in the afternoon:

Upon reforming in line at 3 o'clock, in Market-street, the procession marched down Broad to William-street, and up William-street to High. When the head of the procession reached the corner of Shipman and William-streets, they found Shipman-street crowded with Irish Catholics, but the great body of the Societies passed without any interruption, beyond an occasional shout of derision. As the end of the procession came in view a stone was hurled from the crowd on the corner of Shipman-street, wounding a member of one of the Associations. At the same time one or two shots were fired from the Catholic Church occupying the space between Shipman and High-streets. This was the signal for a general riot, the entire procession breaking its line and rushing upon those who had attacked them, who scattered in every direction. Pistols were fired from the procession into the crowd, and some three or four were severely wounded. The attack from the Church rendered that an especial object of attention, and in less than five minutes from the first difficulty, the church was completely riddled, the doors and windows broken, its seats torn up, its altar dismantled, its organ destroyed, and the whole interior a mass of ruin. A building on the east side of Shipman-street was also attacked, and the windows broken in. During this time the excitement was most intense, and the firing of pistols was mingled with the shouts of excited combatants. Hundreds of citizens rushed to the spot from every direction, and great fears were felt that a serious loss of life would ensue. After much difficulty, the Marshals of the procession succeeded in calling into line the members of the various associations. It is universally allowed that great credit is due to the Marshals and Assistant Marshals for their exertions in endeavoring to prevent an attack upon the church, although they were ineffectual.

When the procession was again in line it marched through High-street to the corner of Market-street, and down Market-street to the dépôt of the New-Jersey Railroad. As intelligence of the riot spread in every direction, thousands of our citizens came out from shops and manufactories, and the sidewalks of Market-street were crowded as the procession passed. At the dépôt an immense crowd assembled, and some difficulty took place, although not of a serious character. The great body of the procession left for Jersey City in the 4½ o'clock train. It is to be regretted that any disturbance marred the festivities of the day, but the universal testimony of those who witnessed the affair imputes the blame entirely to the Irish Catholics gathered at the corner of William and Shipman-streets.

A number are slightly injured by stones, and an Irishman named JOHN MCCARTHY, received two balls in the lower part of his abdomen, from which he will not probably recover. Another Irishman was severely cut with a knife across the neck, but he is not considered dangerously injured. Some three members of the procession were seriously injured and taken home by their comrades.

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Row at the Turnerbund Jubilee—Several Germans Wounded—Police Officers stabbed and beaten.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 5.

The Turnerbund jubilee, at Lemon Hill, attracted a great throng to-day.

The males occupied themselves in gymnastic sports and exercises, while the females amused themselves with dancing.

All was very pleasant and quiet until about the close of the festival, when a quarrel occurred between two Germans, upon the platform where dancing was going on. The Police interfered to separate the combatants, and in carrying off one of the prisoners used him rather roughly, when his friends interfered and a grand row ensued. The Police being hard pressed fired their revolvers, and several Germans were wounded, and many of them were badly beaten with billies. Officer SAMUEL MANSFIELD was stabbed, and Officer JOSEPH PARKER, severely injured from the hard blows he received. The Germans used fence rails in assailing the Offic

THE CONDITION OF THE CLASSES OF ENGLAND.

NUMBER THREE.

THE LONDON LODGING-HOUSES.

A NIGHT'S VISIT.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

A very polite and flexible person, who seemed to have entered almost without our hearing him, introduced himself to us as Mr. Inspector P———, of the Police, "and should be 'appy to show us over the licensed and unregistered lodgin'-'ouses, as Captain H——— had ordered."

A night-cab was called by the Inspector. Our party, four in number, took seats in it, and we started for a long night's search through the worst haunts in London. We drove some three miles through the noisy lanes and streets, until we came to the entrance of a little alley leading from the Strand. Our Inspector was at the door, politely opening it, and then we followed him up the narrow passage. After a few turns, we turned aside—and, passing up a close alley, came to a bar-room, which we entered. A number of boys and men were drinking coffee at tables. The officer went quietly to the keeper of the house and requested a candle to see his house. The man furnished it very promptly, and we went up stairs. "You see that water-closet, gentlemen," said the Inspector—"it was a poisonous hole once, but we hordered a new pipe, and now, by our arrangement of the syphon, they cannot leave it undrained, if they wish. These rooms (as we entered the second story) are for three-penny lodgers. Before the new hact, there were as many boys and petty thieves here asleep as the floor could haccommodate. Now we only allow him thirty square feet for each individual."

"That's about 8 feet by 4?"

"Quite right, Sir; height times four—perhaps, if you please, a little less, Sir; and that when the room is above six feet high. When under, we demand 50 feet surface. We halso require one water-closet for every 20 persons, and if we find any of these vessels in bad horder, (and he used his cane,) we force them to clean them. We have summoned this 'ouse twice. It was so very bad. How many did you 'ave 'ere once, Jennings?" "Three hundred, Sir."

"Oh, yes, and now about a hundred; yes, a hundred, if you please, Sir. You are registered now, I think."

"Yes; you see the card there, gentlemen, over the door. We halso henforced that perforated zinc in the top pane of each window."

"Not a draught, Sir. Let's see, Jennings! Does n't this chimney make a draught?"

"It's the night, if you please, Mr. P.; it's very good generally." "Well, we must see to that, Jennings; we must have a good ventilation. It won't do to have this 'ole stopped up between the rooms. You must take out that glass, you understand?"

All this conversation, and much more, was going on as we passed through several rooms, with people asleep in nearly every bed. The Inspector spoke in the most gentle, soft tones, but the keeper of the house did not lose a word, and was particularly attentive and civil.

"You see, gentlemen," said the Inspector as we went out, "the hact gives us great power over such 'ouses. If he only 'ad one person in a room, we could do nothing with him—for the hidentic words of the hact are, "If there be two or more persons not of the same family occupyin' the same room, the said 'ouse comes under the common lodgin'-'ouse hact;—that 'ouse suffered more 'an any 'ouse we know in the last cholera."

We drove on now to a more respectable lodging-house near "Mile End." Here the price was a shilling a night, or sixpence for a double-bed. We walked through a very decent looking coffee-room, into a kitchen behind, and again, with the same deference, were shown over the rooms. "But where's your ventilation for this room?" said the Inspector to the landlord. "Oh, it's new, Sir—and we meant to 'ave it through this door into the passage."

"No! no! That will never do. The door would alwa's be shut. You must put a perforated zinc into that window, at the top; and then there ought to be some vent out. The air is not good here."

"Couldn't you cut an opening into the passage in some way?" Here an old gentleman rolled uneasily in his bed, as if he questioned whether all this and the bed too were quite worth a shilling a night.

"As it is now, you 'ave really no current of hair either way—a zinc would be the thing."

He took us then to the lower parts, and showed the drainage and holes to the cesspools, and whatever could be needed for the health of the people. A polite "good evening" and we were off, through so many winding lanes that we quite lost trace of locality, at length bringing up at a "brick bording-house," as Mr. P. said. It was late, and the people were in bed; but a few raps from Mr. P.'s little stick brought a dark-whiskered fellow to the door, who seemed to be well acquainted with the Inspector. Candles were lit, and he took us with much noise above. The sleeping-room was a small one, with bunks ranged round the walls and closed each with wooden doors. "We have 'ad more trouble with this man than any other, and if he is summoned again the 'ouse will be broken up. They will not keep anything clean. I believe these forreners are dirtier than the Irish. You see that row of bunks; he used to have three such rows. Twenty-one, wasn't it, Moshur JACKEYNO?—and now only *seven* here!"

"Yes, Sare," and he scowled as if he was having a good internal swearing all the time.

"Perhaps you would like, Sare, to look under the beds."

"No, not now; but how's this? why is this chimney-hole stopped up?" and he poked his cane up the aperture. In the meantime, Monsieur the landlord was carrying on a little game of his own with the lodgers. "Hey—you! *you!* PIETRO! you wish to go to preeson! Wake! wake!" &c.

"Now, Moshur JACKEYNO, for the kitchen—quick—and the court!" and the whole procession of us passed out from among the astonished sleepers into the court below. The Inspector had his stick in one of the new self-cleaning drains and covers for the excess pool: "You see, gentlemen, the gas from the 'ole cannot get out here, because it passes through water—and here the water flows through. None of this court was paved before we hordered it, and it was in the most filthy state."

We passed down into the kitchens. "Perhaps, Sare, you would be kind enough to look through these box of clo'es;" and he pulled out an old box for search. "No, not now;" and in putting his cane against the window, down came a board with a crash. "You shouldn't have that there; you cannot get hair; leave it down." The man said nothing, but looked a similar string of strong Italian oaths.

"We 'ave brought down his numbers just about one 'alf," said Mr. P., as we walked away.

We rode then to various similar houses; going gradually lower and lower down in the condition and respectability of the places. Our inspector never uttered a loud tone; but his word was like law. The police all knew him and passed him with a private sign, and occasionally he would apparently send on a message by them. He appeared to be perfectly acquainted with all the windings and turnings of the city; and every few moments, as we passed some villainous or suspicious-looking character, he would exchange a word with him, as with one he had long known. He was always civil, gentle, quiet; but as if he carried a kind of silent power in himself. He looked kindly too, as if, though he knew so well the vile and dark places and these abandoned characters, it had not worn away his belief that men could be better than they were. We roused up the people generally from their beds, but our inspector was admitted just as readily as if it were day. Such a paternal, or even maternal, care of government was altogether beyond the experience of any of us.

The last house we visited near the line of respectability, was a German *Gast haus* in Wapping. "This 'ouse, gentlemen, is employed by the Germans merely as a place of stoppin'. The boats from Germany gets in very regular on Wednesday; these people sail the next day for the United States. They used to be packed like 'errings on the floor, one after the other, and such fevers as was bred 'ere!"

"This is the bedroom. We hordered each bed to be separated by a partition, that they need not be breathin' into one another's faces. Then we hopened a pane in each window and made a ventilator in the chimney, and finally we put perforated zincs in each top window. We also limited the number by the hact from 300 to 100 lodgers. You will see in the court-yard that we 'ave drained and pured it; and everything down to the closets is made clean. It was some work too. They contested hour power in the Courts, and claimed they was only a 'ouse where people stopped in passin' through, and not a lodgin'-'ouse. But we carried it, and you see it now. We had a physician up 'ere about those openin' panes, and he thought there was danger of catchin' cold; so we haven't made no more."

We drove now to the dark and dangerous lanes of London; passing through some where we could have touched the houses on either side from the carriage windows; then leaving the cab, we followed our guide through still darker and more intricate windings, where every few moments some sharp-faced man, on secret errand, glided almost noiselessly by, or some drunken prostitute stumbled against us. Gloomy, murky, foul alleys and courts; under the dull night-lamps looking still darker and more doubtful, fit dens for never ceasing poverty, and riot and murder. We reached at length a somewhat broader court, where at the other end a number of women were sitting, in night dresses, on the stone flagging, though it was now 1 o'clock. They assailed us with all kinds of witty observations, until we passed through, and the Inspector entered a low door, leading through a narrow passage into a small room. An old woman in night clothes came forward to meet us, and tried to wake a number of sleepers who were lying about the floor; a young woman in one corner who wrapped her face in her rags; some children, and another old hag who scowled and groaned at us. "How's this, mother? Havn't I told you you *must not* take lodgers in here? You'll come to prison! You will!" "Ach, and it's my sister, yer honor, and the childer; they're only here for a night, poor craturs!" "Your sister!" said the Inspector, as he took the candle and walked up stairs. In the climbing one of the party had his pocket picked of a handkerchief, so we turned back. "Now mother, isn't this a shame? A gentleman to be robbed in visiting your house. You're the greatest rascal in this quarter—I know you." "Ach yer honor, ye see it couldn't be me, I was right nixt ye—perhaps he drapped it!" "Ye couldn't suspict *me!* I refer ye to my character!" And she drew herself proudly up. After a good deal of accusation and protestation, to no avail, of course, except to call forth divers derisive remarks of the young ladies outside, we went on.

Every filthy room had its miserable lodgers sleeping in rags and dirt on the floor; and they happened always to be sisters or "my cousins from the country," or "poor craythurs jist for a night"—which speeches generally called forth a mild remark from the officer, that they would all go to prison, certain! he whispering also to us that their being relatives saved them from coming under the hact. One old wretched hag, with her daughter, sat up in her rags, the long, tangled hair falling over a desperate and sullen face: "Yes, now, do tak' me! jist for earnin' me bread wid a lodger! I wish I was in the prison—wouldn't ye tak' me to the workus now? I wish I was there! Do tak' me! Damn ye!"

This house would be soon broken up, the Inspector said; it was one of the centres of the fevers and cholera. From this we went to the thieves' lodging-houses, of which I reserve the account for another letter.

C. L. B.

THE WINE QUESTION.—JOHN M. WOOD had a quarter cask of a very nice article sent to him by a friend from Maderia, for "medicinal purposes." It arrived in Portland, and Mr. WOOD was notified of the fact. But not being troubled with "sickness," he neglected to call for it for more than a year, about eighteen months—when he was again reminded of the fact, sent for the wine, and found that it had been "maliciously tapped and drained!" The cask remained, but the wine was all gone.—*Portland Advertiser, of Sept.* 2.

THE CORN CROP.—The *Worcester Spy* says that the corn crop in Central Massachusetts will be nearly or quite an average one. Potatoes will be quite light.

THE EASTERN WAR

Movements and Events on the Danube Principalities.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sunday, Aug 6, 1854

We have news from Kais up to the 16th of July, which augurs something of importance. On the 12th the Russians, to the number of 22,000 men, crossed the Arpa-Chai, and pitched their tents at Erginé, four hours' distance from the Turkish outposts. On the 14th, Gen. GUYON, by a brilliant manœuvre, managed to get behind them, and took up an excellent position. Here he remained till the 16th, and if the Muchir brings all his forces out of Kais to attack the enemy, there is no doubt but that, from the present position of the latter, they would suffer a defeat. But if the Muchir, who, by the by, is "quite a coward and a fool," to quote the words of an eye-witness, does not advance, Gen. GUYON can do little or nothing with a handful of men, 9,000 in number, and in presence of a superior force.

While I have been penning this news, a letter is laid on my table from an American officer in Gen. GUYON's staff, and dated the 17th.

He says: "The Muchir will not comply in any point with the wishes of Gen. GUYON, and as the latter is much hampered thereby, nothing important has been done. How different would it be if the General had sole command! The day before yesterday, our army advanced for the purpose of attacking the Russians, who were entrenched a short distance from us. KOORSCHID PASHA (Gen. GUYON) behaved very well indeed, and though the Muchir allowed him to advance with his small body of men, he never gave him any assistance, but remained two miles behind with the main army. The Russians, to the number of 12,000 men, also advanced, and had it not been for a heavy shower of hail and rain, which fell just as the armies came within gun-shot, the consequences might have been disastrous to us. Both armies mutually withdrew without firing a single shot.

"The Muchir this morning had proposed to the General that to-morrow he should advance with half the army, while he, the Muchir, with the other half, should remain on the brow of a hill a mile and a half distant. This extraordinary proposal was of course not agreed to, and evinces that the Muchir is a complete *funk*, and, should GUYON be forced to retreat, he would most assuredly bolt with his army.

"The Poles are very troublesome—intriguing, cabaling and murmuring. They report everywhere what is said of one another, and endeavor to foment dissensions for the purpose of turning Gen. GUYON out of office. Earnestly do I hope they will not succeed!"

Such is the state of things as given by an eye-witness; and, judging from what has been said, we have no doubt that a battle will be fought before long, which will probably decide the fate of Kais, and its defenders.

I have also heard that Kurdistan is in open rebellion against the Porte; and the Kurds interrupt the communications almost as far as Trebizonde, so that traveling in safety is almost impossible. It seems that many Kurdish chiefs are confined at present in this place, and they threaten that if not released, the whole nation will rise en masse, and will take Erzeroum, massacre all the Christians, and plunder the city. To prevent this, a strong force should be employed to put them down, or, at least, make some arrangement with them. It is a sufficient evil to have a foreign enemy in the land, but to have the addition of a domestic one, is disheartening in the extreme to those periling their lives in its defence.

The news from the Black Sea and its shores is still unimportant. We can only repeat the capture of a few prizes and the still continued preparations for a grand attack somewhere—Bessarabia, Odessa, the Crimea, or Anapa—those in the secret only know. Each of these points has been fixed upon by the well-thinking Perotes (inhabitants of Pera) as the object and end of the present preparations. The troops were to embark to-day, but we have received no certainty of the fact—indeed, it is more certain that the time has been postponed. The *Inflexible*, having broken her machinery in a race with the *Vesuvius*, by running against a Turkish steamer, had been put into the Turkish arsenal for repairs, and will be ready for sea on the 7th or 8th, when she will immediately proceed to Varna. The other vessels which have been lying here in the harbor for some days, are also to proceed in that direction—one of which is the *Orinoco*, just come from England with a regiment of Rifles; she, however, goes to-day.

From the Danube our information is the same as usual. The Turks are at Giurgevo, and the Austrians have not *yet* entered the Principalities. We have a rumor afloat that 100,000 additional men are marching to join the Russians in Wallachia, and that a new attempt will be made on Silistria, in case the Allies should take their departure for some coast unknown. An officer who has just come from Costendje says that the siege-train of the Allies is not fully complete, and that part of it is on its way here; meanwhile, they intend forming a temporary substitute out of the Turkish train, and will carry it with them. This remark would infer an attack on Sevastopol, and lead us to suppose that a landing will be effected on the Crimea coast, and the preparations completed there for a full attack on the fortress. However, we must hazard no opinions until something further transpires.

In the city everything is quiet, as usual; and, moreover, there seems to be at this moment a greater influx of business, by the great bustle attendant at the shops and *magazins* of our merchants, and the large number of merchantmen in the harbor. Outside of our suburb of Pera we find the French Hospital, originally built for the Medical College, full of invalids and supernumeraries. You will often see them strolling about, as they begin to get better. They still continue to attract the public attention by their free-and-easy manner, while they act as if they were used to admiration all their life.

We have also the pleasure of announcing that the alliance of FATIMA SULTANA and ALI GHOLIB PACHA, the son of RESCHID PACHA, is to be consummated on Wednesday, the 9th of this month, at the new Palace of Balte-Liman, on the Bosphorus, the gift of the Sultan to his well-beloved children. The whole affair will be conducted with due ceremony, and will be attended by all the functionaries of the Government.

Two pirate vessels have been taken opposite Samos by an English frigate, and delivered over to the authorities at that island. The Archipelago is now almost freed from this scourge, which has, I must say, been very much magnified, and become a bugbear to the frightened merchants of our city.

News from Egypt states that all is quiet, and the Government under SAID PACHA is generally favored. The different grades of officers, the Ulemas and the Foreign Consols have all paid their congratulations and homage to the new ruler, and grand *fêtes* have been given in his honor. We have no doubt that his administration will be a popular one.

We have at present no new arrivals here in the garb or name of Americans. Colonel BOBLEN, who has been here some time, has returned to Paris.

BACHE BUDGET.

Newly Discovered Guano Deposits.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your edition of to-day I notice an article on "New Guano Deposits," said to have *been discovered lately*, on "The Isle of Aves," W. I. As to the existence of these deposits *there is no doubt.* I was at several of the "Bird Islands," and "Aves," (which belong to Holland,) situate in the Caribbean Sea, in 1827 and 1828; and then discovered these deposits. They exist to an apparently inexhaustible depth, and the whole of these Islands are similarly filled with Guano, to all appearance equal to the Peruvian article. At that time, and frequently since I have given publicity to these facts; and have on several occasions recommended to ship owners and masters to go and take cargoes of it. I also communicated this fact to the lamented DANIEL WEBSTER, when Secretary of State, in the hope that our Government would "lay the matter to windward" and thus control the trade—but do not know what was taken on the subject. So that the so-called "new discovery" may be robbed of its charm.

Your friend and patron,

J. B. NORES, No. 11 Warren-street.

The Invalid at Saratoga.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Friday, Sept. 1.

August closed on a beautiful afternoon yesterday, but this morning we have clouds and showers, and every sign of a regular "wet spell." The spirits of the company are somewhat dampened for the moment, and there are some appearances of a break up, though these may change with the first returning ray of sunshine. The company is still quite large, though cribbed and confined by the rain. This has been a famous week for drives to the Lake—not Lake George, as one of your cotemporaries miscalled the small but picturesque sheet of water, three miles southeast of the Springs. The principal Lake House used as a pleasure rendezvous is MOORE's. The spot is a beautiful one, highly improved, and the water scene and surrounding landscape delightfuly romantic. The house is noted for its refreshments and game dinners. The latter, however, are fully equaled at AVERY's, near the foot of the Lake—many of the old *bonvivants* of Saratoga say more than equaled in the main article of cooking, to which the good farmer's wife, MRS. AVERY, has given personal supervision for the last twenty years, or more. The Lake bass, and other fish, are delicious, and the woodcock and young partridges, according to the game laws here, in capital season. A country repast made up of such dishes, is a treat not to be slighted. We have one city acquaintance who walks to it nearly every day, but as to walking from it after the dinner is "aboard," it is not to be thought of. He is one of your Cassius-built men, who can play the pedestrian well enough in the forenoon, but who has a good friend, sleek and saucy, to care for him as well as himself, by driving out in his carriage, in advance, ordering the dinner, and driving the party in at 6 in the afternoon. I was challenged the other day to take the walk; a formidable performance for an invalid, but what with very fine weather and agreeable company, it was gone through with in respectably slow time. Mr. SEWARD gives a dinner to fifteen or twenty friends at AVERY's to-day.

The sidewalks of the Broadway, on which the hotels here are located, exhibit for two months the appearance of a continuous fair. Every sort of fancy goods, jewelry, millinery, baskets, bijouterie, &c., is exhibited for sale, and all "from New-York." There are "branch stores" for every imaginable article of merchandise likely to be wanted by Summer visitors. They all branch, too, according to their own signs, from nothing short of "celebrated" establishments. It might puzzle some of your City readers to find the principal dépôts in New-York; but no matter, they are celebrated here. There is a wine and liquor "branch" from some part of Houston-street, and millinery and lace and embroidery "branches" from every part of Broadway, and a few of the cross streets, to make up the number. An optician, above Grand-street, is here in person, warning you, poetically, to

"Mend your eyes,
By M. WISE."

And there is an innumerable number of basket sellers; ladies' shoe sellers; and ornament peddlers, with the accompaniments of hurdy-gurdys, blind Æolian players, newsboys, *et cetera.* "*Harper* for September," was cried by the juvenile booksellers, (I wish our City news-venders would keep themselves as tidy,) this morning, before September had fairly dawned upon Saratoga. There is an old cripple that turns an honest penny by weighing people in front of Congress Hall. His cry has been, for some mornings past, as the visitors go to and from the spring, "*Last chance!*" And truly his occupation, as well as that of the other transient classes we have been describing, is drawing to a "last chance." The bills are already up. "This store will close September 2," "To close September 4." And another, kept by an honest Israelite, we presume, "To close September 3," which happens to be Sunday. The whole scene will shift anon, and be no more heard of until the Summer swallows of 1855 return to gladden the hearts of landlord and *marchand* at Saratoga.

The departures this morning were not unusually numerous, but preparations are making for many more to-morrow and Monday. There are, however, a number of old Knickerbockers, like Mr. LEONARD K——P, who, with their families, remain until the 12th or 15th of the month—appreciating Saratoga most when the principal houses are reduced to 100 or 150 guests each. The rain has continued pretty steady through the day to the present hour—4 o'clock—and is going to do the farmers a great deal of good, late as it has come.

There is some gossip and a little scandal abroad, as the company thins off. I do not believe in the latter, and shall not attempt to repeat it. Were I disposed to do so, I would find more than one witness to asseverate that he saw a married lady, at a leading hotel, pounding her husband—too gallant, of course, to resent it—after a fashion that seemed to show that she meant to give him a good licking. As I said before, I don't believe it, and therefore give the affair no other importance than to add that our informants are surely mistaken. If the fact were as they represent, we have no doubt the gentleman deserved all he got. He had, probably, either been violating the Maine Law, or betting on the Jack at Faro—familiarly called "fighting the Tiger"—of which, I am told, there is good deal done, under cover of the night, in certain establishments fitted up for the purpose. The horse gossip, to-day, is that one of the bad trades, which I noticed in a recent letter, has, happily for the city party concerned, been cancelled, and the money—three times the real worth of the horse—returned.

INTERMITTENT.

The Manning Will Case.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

IPSWICH, Mass., Friday Sept. 1, 1854.

A very important and exceedingly interesting case has been decided here to-day at a special session of the Probate Court for Essex County, Judge S. N. HOWE presiding. The interest of the case depended upon the amount involved—being some seventy thousand dollars—and the peculiar occasion of the form of the will by which the legal heir and only son was deprived of the whole estate, or nearly so. The testator was the late Dr. THOMAS MANNING who died in February last, at the advanced age of seventy-nine years from a cancer upon the right side of the face and head, which produced, as appears from the testimony, an affection of the brain, and tended to create that state of mind which led to the act of disinheriting his son. The evidence of the delusion of the father in respect to the matrimonial engagement of his son was shown, while it was also admitted that the supposed engagement was the cause of the peculiar form of the will.

It seems that the young lady in question was a daughter of a cousin of JOSEPH E. MANNING, Esq., the heir, and that Dr. M. took great offence at the union which was contemplated, and the engagement was accordingly broken off to gratify the father. But no evidence, not even that of the mother of the young lady, who asserted that the engagement was broken off not to be renewed with her consent, could satisfy the diseased mind of Dr. M.; and he accordingly persisted in his purpose to give his property to executors, to be by them held in trust and used in the purchase of interest paying stocks for a period of twenty years, at the expiration of which time it was to be handed over to seven irresponsible trustees, who were to expend it in maintaining a free School in the town of Ipswich for youth of both sexes. The town of Ipswich itself had no control of the fund thus raised in any way, and the trustees had power to fill their own vacancies.

The evidence on the part of the contestant of the will was most satisfactory to show the diseased state of the testator's mind at the time the will was made, which was but about two months before his death, and after he had suffered with the cancer, and a severe urinary complaint also, for several months. This state of mind manifested itself in regard to the one subject of his son's engagement principally, and in regard to that, it was shown to be inveterate [illegible] delusion or monomania. The counsel employed on the part of the executors were Hon. CHARLES ODIORNE and Hon. OTIS P. LORD, and on the part of the executors, GEORGE BEMIS, Esq., of Boston. The executors offered only one witness except those who attested the will, and he could not say that he thought Dr. MANNING's mind was not affected by the cancer. He had been a physician himself thirty-six years, and knew Dr. M. well; and he did not know but he might have stated to some persons that he believed Dr. MANNING's mind was shattered towards the close of his life.

The case is one that has excited considerable interest in this town, and there has been an almost universal feeling of sympathy in favor of the legal heir; and there will be a great degree of satisfaction felt at the result of the decision to-day. Should there be no appeal taken by the executors within thirty days the decision is final.

A fine rain is now falling in this vicinity, and the hearts of the people are rejoicing in that.

The Present Want of Confidence.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your correspondent who signs himself "Restored," asks when "Confidence" will be *like him.* After alluding to Railroads in general, and to the Erie Railroad in particular, he goes on to say "it would appear to be the duty of the Banks, in view of the case," to use their funds in aid of the latter road.

That such a proposition should be entertained by any one "not interested in the stocks or bonds of the Company" is surprising. Your correspondent tells us that the revenues of the road named will amount to *six millions per annum.* If this be true it appears but a poor excuse for the use of artificial means to bolster up the value of the stock.

It may be said in reference to Railroads in general, that the publication of *large earnings* and *no dividends*, is not likely to inspire confidence. Something else than grand promises is needed. The public want to know that there is no *fraud* of any kind in connection with its issue of stocks or bonds. Half-way measures will not do—something is required to show that the array of respectable managers take an interest in the affairs of the Company they represent; a very simple arrangement would inspire the public with entire confidence in this respect. Let every certificate of stock or of bonds be endorsed by every member of the Board of Directors at the time of issue;—and let every one be held responsible for the correctness of the issue which he signs.

Then, in addition to this, it is necessary that some effectual guaranty should be given by the Directors that the receipts and disbursements of the Company will be honestly administered. The public and private character of the Presidents of such concerns should be known to be worthy of implicit confidence. This knowledge should not be superficial and limited to the last few years of apparent prosperity; but it should be thorough; and every act of their lives should be, not only free from the slightest taint of unfairness, but *from even the appearance of it.* How can we expect judicious men to entrust their capital to the management of parties of whom they know nothing? In this term "management," much is included. One branch of its meaning may be appreciated from a single fact. In a town, not 200 miles from New-York, lived a man who held a situation which yielded him $1,200 per annum. He gave up this situation and took one on the Railroad which passed through the place, the salary of which was $500 *per annum.* The duties of the latter situation made it much inferior to the former; and yet no sane man can doubt the existence of sufficient inducement for him to make the change. What that inducement was, can perhaps be understood by the popular definition of the word "stealings." It is in the power of the President of any Railroad to prevent "stealings;" and no man who has ever been known to indulge in, directly or indirectly, or to countenance any such practice, should be thought of for a moment for that office.

The remedy proposed by your Correspondent would only be a continuance of the cause from which the evil has arisen—the loans of the Banks. What comprises the loaning ability of these institutions? Not their capital,—for it bears but a small proportion of their loans. *It is the balances belonging to the parties who keep their accounts in them.* If these balances were kept for the use of the merchants who deal with the Banks there would always be ample accommodations to meet the wants of a healthy business. But, if instead of this, it is loaned to speculators in Railroad Stocks or bonds; or otherwise diverted from the use of the depositors, it will not be available when merchants require it.

There has been too much loaning of Banking facilities for Railroad and other stocks. Merchants ought to refrain from placing their balances with Banks who do it. It is not a legitimate use of their deposits; and has, without doubt, been the primary cause of the destruction of that confidence which your correspondent desires to see "restored." If our Banks will not refrain from the improper use of the merchants' balances it will lead to some united action on the part of the latter which will insure their mutual accommodation at the mere cost of keeping the necessary records. This will not amount to the half of 7 per cent. on the average amount of balances in the hand of one hundred solvent merchants who conduct their respective business within safe limits. Hence there appears no reason why such business men should be made to bear the interest and expenses of costly buildings and extravagant expenditure.

AN OBSERVER.

Arrest and Imprisonment of Victor Considerant.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It is with less surprise than regret that I learn by the late European news, the arrest of VICTOR CONSIDERANT, the distinguished Phalansterian, under some flimsy pretext of political conspiracy.

Faintly as the promulgation of truth in this country may affect the affairs of Europe, crushed by despotism, I deem it well, as being one of CONSIDERANT's affiliates in the business which has exclusively preoccupied and absorbed him during the last fifteen months, to state what I know in the matter, and which renders it morally impossible that the present arrest and accusation, *if persisted in*, can be anything else than a political blind, under which some iniquity is being perpetrated, not only against the person of the accused, but against the interests of the human race.

VICTOR CONSIDERANT is already, by his social faith, his views, his purposes and the very act in which he is engaged, virtually a citizen of the United States. Here lie his hopes, his policy, and his interests. Europe is prospectively dead to him, and any intervention, either open or secret in her State affairs is just what is now and has been for the last year the thing most remote from his conception.

In June, 1853, VICTOR CONSIDERANT traveled in Texas in company with ALBERT BRISBANE and Major MERRILL, of the United States Army, with a view of selecting a site for Phalansterian colonization, which should combine the greatest natural advantages. They were perfectly delighted with Northwestern Texas. CONSIDERANT, on his return to Belgium, opened an energetic correspondence with our friends in France, and drew up a memoir, which was published in Paris, and which laid down the basis of operations on which the colony should be founded. A Texan agency was forthwith opened at No. 2 Rue de Beaune, in Paris, and subscriptions taken for the purchase of lands and other preparations for the first detachment of colonists, which was to reach Texas in the Spring of 1855.

When C. last wrote us, about five weeks since, he was about leaving Brussels for Geneva and London, holding, in different towns near the French frontier, which he could not pass, meetings of friends to discuss the colonization, and to recruit men and means for this enterprise. In his published memoir on Texas, as in his letters, he has ever strenuously insisted on the utter hopelessness of effecting anything now, or for many years to come, in Europe, and bent all his energies to concentrate all the Phalansterian and Socialist force on that free and generous field of [illegible] whose lamps, which America opens to the [illegible] throngs of our age.

In his last letter Mr. BRISBANE had urged CONSIDERANT to make good provision of [illegible] and other weapons of defence, as the pioneer settlers in a wild and isolated district might attract the cupidity of roving bands of Camanches. As CONSIDERANT would, according to his calculations, be about this time preparing to sail for America, it is not improbable that he might have been making this provision at the moment of his arrest.

Respectfully, M. E. LAZARUS.

The Dead-Head System.

From the Tribune.

The action of the Railroad Convention recently held in this City, in reference to free passes in cars and boats, has drawn public attention to the system generally, and will be the means ultimately of shedding light upon the subject. Whether the system be broken up or not, the discussion consequent upon the proposition to do away with it will result in benefit to all parties, and especially to the Press which has heretofore been widely misunderstood and very liberally misrepresented in the premises. The fact that certain editors and reporters are seen flitting about places of public entertainment, here at a concert and there at a theatre, and the general impression that they pay nothing for admission, added to the circumstance that they are known by sight to almost everybody, has given rise to the very erroneous idea that the Press is the great dead-head, the recipient of the lion's share of free tickets, and by consequence the fast friend of the theatre or manager that most liberally dispenses these so-called favors. It is true there are journals whose bearing toward artists and managers warrants such an inference; but, generally speaking, the opinion is the opposite of truth. To the many who seldom enjoy free tickets, these paraphernalia of journalistic life appear to be drops of manna worth any sacrifice to secure; but to those who have them thrust upon their notice daily and hourly, they are a great nuisance, unless the recipient, throwing courtesy out of the question and looking upon them in a business light only, kicks them under the table. Of the tickets, invitations, and free passes sent to the leading daily papers of this City, we think *not one in twenty is used*; and of the dead-heads in general attendance at the theatres and other places of amusement, *not one in ten are legitimate members of the Fourth Estate.*

With regard to free passes on railroads, we have made special inquiries, and have collected reliable data, and we must say, much as we knew before of the facts, we are quite astonished at the extent of the abuse, and wonder that the companies have not long since protected themselves against it. Upon inquiry of the Hudson River Railroad Company, we were informed that they commenced the present year *with the determination to issue no free passes whatever; but the Legislature in a measure compelled them to abandon their position.* No sooner was the Legislature organized than notices were given of intention to introduce certain bills abridging the Company's privileges, putting them to great trouble to answer frivolous inquiries, looking into their arrangements with neighboring companies, and other equally annoying movements. One of these resolutions was aimed at the Harlem Road also, *demanding to know whether there were any mutual arrangements between the two companies for the transmission of passengers and freight.* The drift of these resolutions was apparent, and the representatives of the two roads, well knowing the practice of former years had been to send the members free passage tickets some days before the beginning of the session, prepared an answer to one of the resolutions, *crammed their pockets full of free tickets* to run from the 1st of January to the 1st of May, and thus armed, appeared in the lobbies of the Capitol. Senators, Assemblymen, Clerks and other officers, and reporters got their tickets, and all the notices and bills proposed to defend the people against the terrible Hudson River and Harlem monopolies slept the "sleep that knows no waking" on the general orders calendar. The reports of the two companies were printed and ordered on file, and for the remainder of the session not a whisper was heard prejudicial to the "best managed railroads in the State." Thus about *three hundred and fifty season tickets, free on all trains, were disbursed*—a greater number at one dash than were ever offered to the Press of New-York City since railroads were invented.

But this was not the end. The immaculate Common Council of this City, hearing of the signal success of the Legislative conspiracy, suddenly began to feel a remarkable solicitude about the termini of these roads, how far they should run with steam, and other little local matters; and Committees were sent up to Albany to fix things right. Within a few days *the required number of tickets was forthcoming*—about ninety, if the distribution was fair—the Commitees came back, their report was "satisfactory," and that was the last that was heard in the City Hall about the Railroad nuisance. Whether the Committees charged Railroad fare to the City while traveling on these free tickets we do not know; the Comptroller's report will tell. Aside from these notorious instances, the Hudson River Railroad Company has issued no season tickets this year, except to officers of connecting roads. They have, however, given out trip tickets—passes to go and return within a given period—to the number of one thousand since the 1st of January; and of these, only *thirty-two* have been issued to persons connected with the Press of this City.

On New-York and Erie Road, according to very careful computations, the dead-heads would produce, if they paid regular fare, $160,000 a year—equal to 20,000 through passengers, or nearly 60 per day. A specimen of coolness is recorded in the dead-head archives of this Company which is worthy of immortality. One day not long since the Secretary received a note from an Assistant Superintendent of one of the City Railroads (fare five cents) asking the Erie Company to pass a young man to Dunkirk and back free, and the favor would be reciprocated on the City Road!

On the New-York and New-Haven Road in 1853, there were 8,174 free passes given; thus far this year, 2,065—a reduction in the ratio of 75 per cent. The Norwich and Worcester, Boston and Providence, and Fall River Roads, pass from two to four thousand yearly. These lines formerly passed all freighters, but the practice has been discontinued. The City Railroads issue free tickets to the Mayor, Heads of Departments, Common Council, Police Captains, and from one to three to each of the principal daily papers. The Third-avenue Company will serve as a specimen. *They issue 202 free tickets, of which the Press has 13.*

The figures show the extent of the free ticket system on Railroads, and how far the Press is a recipient. Upon looking over the records, we find the free class to consist mainly of men engaged in the freighting business, hotel keepers and their clerks, members of the Legislature and State officers, City Councilmen and officers, Judges of Courts, clergymen, officers and employés of other roads, and editors. These statements show not merely the free tickets used, but all favors that are sent to the Press. It will be seen that even on the roads at their doors, where free passes would be desirable, if anywhere, *not one per cent.* of the dead-heading business of this City is chargeable to our newspapers. These facts so fully expose the fallacy of the idea that the Press is purchased by free tickets, that further refutation would be idle.

But the entire free admission, or free pass system, should be cut up, root and branch—Legislature, Bar, Pulpit, Press, all at one blow. With the Legislature and Common Council it is little less than open bribery, and should not only be stopped but severely punished. To other parties the favors are seldom of sufficient amount to be of any considerable pecuniary value, while to the Press they are of no consequence whatever. Justice to those who do pay their way is also a powerful reason for the change. Moreover, the additional revenue thus derived on the roads centering in this city would amount to nearly a million of dollars a year—a consideration for the stockholders, as well as for the public, who are asking for reduced prices.

As for places at public entertainments, there seems to be some shadow of reason in admitting critics free; but it is a mere shadow. The better course would be to suppress the whole practice of gratuitous admissions to the Press as well as to others. There would be quite as regular and a much better representation from the Press; at every worthy performance there would be more valuable criticism and less puffing, and the Press itself, as well as managers and actors, would be relieved from the suspicion (which is generally a very gross error) of collusion and dishonesty.

IRISH ROW ON THE SOUTH COVE.—Yesterday afternoon Officer HUNKINS arrested a noisy and disorderly Irishman near the Old Colony depôt, and as he was taking him to the lock-up, he was beset by the clan of the neighborhood, and the prisoner was violently rescued, after a hard and severe fight, in which Mr. HUNKINS was struck in the back of the neck with a brick-bat, knocked down, and bruised and battered generally. About the same time, Officer MOREY was assaulted while conveying a prisoner to the station-house, but after a hard fight succeeded in locking him up. The Irish in the vicinity continued turbulent during the whole afternoon, and about 25 of the most obstreperous were arrested and locked up. The whole force of the Fourth Police station was required to keep the peace in the neighborhood after the first breaking out of the row. Among those arrested was the man who was rescued from Officer CURTISS. The rioters will be examined in the Police Court to-day.—*Boston Chronicle, Monday.*

☞ P. T. BARNUM is to deliver the Agricultural Address before the Dutchess County Agricultural Society in Delhi, N. Y., on the 21st inst.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

FROM OUR LATEST FOREIGN FILES.

Extraordinary Application Against a Roman Catholic Priest.

Shortly before the closing of the Court, Mr. MARTIN, solicitor, attended by Mr. PARKINS JONES, the relieving officer of Fulham, applied to Mr. PAYNTER for a summons against Rev. Dr. FERGUSON, the Roman Catholic Priest of St. Thomas' Chapel, in the Fulham Fields, to show cause why he should not be committed for a felony, for having knowingly and wilfully solemnized a marriage between a young woman named HANNAH SARAH STEEL, of English parents, and a young Irishman named COKELY, in the absence of the registrar of marriages for the district. Mr. MARTIN said the ceremony of marriage, according to the rites of the Roman Catholic religion, was performed in September last, by Dr. FERGUSON, in St. Thomas' Chapel, which was a registered place for the solemnization of marriages, &c. The young woman at that time was pregnant by COKELY, who was one of Dr. FERGUSON's congregation, and it seemed that his client did all that was necessary in giving the proper notices to the superintendent registrar. It further appeared that the notice was given for the marriage to take place in a Roman Catholic Chapel in Kensington, and that COKELY afterwards wished to be married in Fulham-fields Chapel. She then applied to Mr. STROWTHER, the registrar of marriages, to know if she could do so, and she was told that she could not. However, Dr. FERGUSON sent for her and COKELY one night, and offered to marry them at that time, it being 9½ o'clock, but in consequence of their not having the fees it was put off until the following morning, when the marriage did take place in the vestry-room, in the absence of the registrar and only one witness, which was also improper, as two witnesses were required. The witness who was present happened to be the father of COKELY. On the night before the marriage his client told Dr. FERGUSON of the notice having been given for the marriage to take place in Kensington, and he replied that it made no difference, and that he could marry them in the chapel. The marriage turned out a villainous affair, for the husband and his father absconded in a few nights afterwards to America, taking with him all her money which she had saved while in service. She afterwards obtained relief, and was confined in the Fulham union workhouse of a child. She subsequently ascertained that her marriage was null and void, and on Wednesday last she obtained an order before the bench of magistrates at the Kensington petty sessions against the father of the child, and the whole of the magistrates expressed themselves in strong terms upon the improper conduct of Dr. FERGUSON, and offered to assist in a prosecution against him. Mr. PAYNTER observed that it was notorious that the registrar of marriages was required to be present to legalize the ceremony in registered places. Mr. MARTIN said Dr. FERGUSON must have known that he was doing wrong, for he had formerly been a Protestant minister, and curate of Brompton. He also produced a document in the handwriting of Dr. FERGUSON, who had afterwards given the young woman what was termed a certificate of the marriage, and he understood that endeavors had been made to get it back. Mr. PAYNTER said it was important that such a case should be inquired into, and at once granted the summons. Mr. MARTIN afterwards informed the worthy magistrate that several Irishmen had insulted the young woman as she was leaving the Court, and he had taken means to place her away from the neighborhood of Fulham Fields until after the matter had been investigated.

The Late Trial in Ireland for Abduction.

From the Paris Débats.

It is not the fact itself of the attempt at abduction which is the most curious part of this history; after all, adventures of that kind were very common 100 years ago, and were even often seen 50 years ago. This poor Mr. CARDEN only made the blunder of some little time. But what appears to us more serious is the attitude of the public of all classes during the proceedings. He immediately became the lion of the season; had he been free, he would have found himself borne in triumph, and one would have said, that among all the women and young girls of the country, there was only one regret—that of not having been the object of this piquant piece of scandal. For several weeks the journals were filled with details of what was called "The Great Abduction Case." "According as the Assizes approach," said one of them, "the interest increases. Since the trial of SMITH O'BRIEN and the insurgents of 1848, no affair has produced so great a sensation. It is in particular among the fair sex that the greatest curiosity is manifested; wagers are laid on the result; the town is filled with all the principal persons of the county. The friends of Mr. CARDEN are full of hope." As may be perceived, all the compassion is felt for this unfortunate Mr. CARDEN. As to the cruel young girl, who would not allow herself to be carried off, had she appeared in the street she would have been hissed. In every such attempt there must be the culprit and the victim. Here the victim is the lover, who declares his flame with pistols and chloroform, whilst the culprit is the young girl, who would not allow herself to be touched by that passionate demonstration. Add this aggravating circumstance, that one is a gentleman of excellent family in a fine position, whilst the other is a little *bourgeoise*, who ought to consider herself flattered by such an attention. It is so, at least, that the thing is considered in Ireland. How can we be astonished, therefore, that the acquittal of Mr. CARDEN on one of the heads of the indictment, that of an attempt at murder, was received with acclamations? The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and immediately loud applause burst out, and several ladies were seen to agitate their handkerchiefs. As soon as the news was known outside, where an enormous crowd was assembled, three cheers were raised for CARDEN of Barnare. But though acquitted on that head, he was condemned for the attempt at abduction, and will have to undergo two years' imprisonment, with hard labor. But, once more, it is not of him we wished to speak, but of that strange moral state of a society where all the public sympathy is for the guilty party. It would seem as if in the County of Tipperary the young girls only give themselves, as in Sparta, on condition of being carried off. Certainly that is well worth two years' imprisonment; and who is the Irishman that would not give two years of his liberty for the happiness of becoming a lion for a month, of making all the women weep in the court-house, and of being borne in triumph by an enthusiastic population! There is a chance for Mr. CARDEN that he will be forgotten in two years, unless, indeed, he may, in his turn, become the object of an attempt at abduction!

The French Emperor and the Empress in the Mountains.

On Friday last the Emperor and Empress visited Cambo, in the mountains, near Biarritz. They went to the Church, where they were received with great pomp by the clergy, and where the *Domine salvum* was chanted in their presence. A large crowd assembled in and around the sacred edifice, and greeted their Majesties with every mark of respect and affection. After leaving a sum of money for the poor, the Emperor and Empress went to the sulphurous spring and tasted the water. The Emperor made inquiries respecting the qualities of the water, the state of the population in the district, and the yield of the crops. He also inquired why there were such large tracts of land left uncultivated, and was told that the reason was that too great numbers of the population emigrated to Montevideo. His Majesty also inquired why bread made of maize, called *méture*, was consumed by the population, instead of bread from wheaten flour, and was informed that it was necessary to prevent ill effects arising from the constant consumption of bacon and salt fish; and this was done by the bread of maize, which is less heating than that of wheat. Their Majesties subsequently visited another spring, and tasted the water, and then partook of refreshments. Afterwards the Emperor and Empress spent some time in gazing at the magnificent scenery—the Empress seated on a modest bench, the Emperor on the grass. The Emperor seeing a boat on the Nive, jumped into it, and rowed himself and M. LAITY, one of his orderly officers, to the other side, where he again admired the scenery. On his Majesty's return he left with the Empress; but they frequently stopped to admire different points of view. Their carriage was surrounded by a number of young people of both sexes, dressed in the picturesque costume of the country, and they accompanied their Majesties to the limits of the commune. On Saturday the Emperor and Empress took an excursion on board the *Australie*. The sea was magnificent, and the sun shone gloriously. The *Australie* went towards the south, along the coasts of Spain, and examined the mouth of the Bidassoa. She afterwards stood out to sea, and then reentered the Adour, where their Majesties landed. The Emperor then drove the Empress and the Buchess DE ALBA in an open carriage to Gramont. On Sunday the Emperor and Empress visited St. Esprit, and were, on arriving and departing, greeted with enthusiatic acclamations by a large crowd.

A Ruffian Husband.

WILLIAM COOK, a savage-looking mechanic, was charged before Mr. ELLIOTT, in London, with committing a most brutal assault on JANE COOK, his wife. The wife, whose left eye was very black and apparently much injured, and her left cheek and jaw apparently much swollen and discolored, deposed that on that morning, about 1 o'clock, her husband, without any other provocation than her being absent from home at his dinner hour, made a violent attack on her, knocked her down several times with his clenched fist, and while on the ground kicked her with great force on the jaw. So severe were his kicks that for some time she thought her jaw was broken, and she was then laboring under the most excruciating pain from it, as well as the injuries done to her eye; but still she did not want to hurt her husband. Two persons who had been awoke by the screams of the unfortunate woman, and who had witnessed the outrage from their window, described it as the most savage proceeding they had ever seen. The prisoner had been engaged, they said, for full twenty minutes in knocking down and kicking the unfortunate woman, and it was their impression at the time that he had killed her, or at least disabled her for life. In reply to the charge, the prisoner said that on coming home to his dinner on the day before, he found no dinner prepared for him, and his wife out on the drink. On returning home at night she was still absent, and he ultimately found her with a number of her drinking companions in a public house, much the worse for liquor. This exasperated him, knowing that she might be perfectly comfortable but for her drunken propensities. The complainant here said it had not been her intention to say a word against her husband, but to beg him off if she could, but as he thought proper to make such charges against her, she wished to inform his worship that for a length of time she had supported her husband by her prostitution. Mr. ELLIOT observed that but for the profligacy and drinking habits of the wife herself, he should have imposed the utmost penalty; but as it was, he should commit the prisoner to three months' imprisonment and hard labor.

Most Diabolical Outrage.

From Saunders' News-Letter.

On Sunday evening last the neighborhood of Greystone and Delgany, county Wicklow, was the scene of one of the foulest crimes perhaps to be found on record. An aged and respectable woman named EVANS, the mother of a large family, the grandmother of large families, and who might also be a great grandmother to others, now near her 80th year, was entrapped by a wretch who calls himself by the name of BREEN, who has been a short time at the railway works, and having been enticed away to a lonely place, he there perpetrated a felonious assault on her person, and probably the foul deed might have ended in murder, but for the timely interference of a young man, who, in passing by, was attracted by her moans. The foul monster had been in company with a young man who lived in this woman's house, and on his way home he came to her house to light his pipe, at about 10 o'clock. She asked him where the lad was, and he told her he was gone across the fields towards Delgany, and offered to show her where he was. She foolishly went with him, and when he had come to a lonely place he said, "Here he is lying on the ground." The poor woman went to feel for him, when he threw her down, and obtained his wicked purpose. A young man returning home found him, and, discovering who his victim was, would have strangled him on the spot, but that she, through fear, asked him to spare the wretch. He, however, followed him to his lodgings, and instantly gave the alarm to the old woman's son, when three of them went up and surrounded the house, while a fourth, and the man who saved the the old woman, went for the police, who took the villain into custody. Early on Monday morning he was fully committed to Wicklow jail, to await his trial. It is said that he is about 30 years of age, and has a wife and three children. One circumstance is fortunate in the matter, that the four sons of this woman did not themselves take vengeance on the fellow—a fact, perhaps, to be attributed to the influence of that precious Gospel which an hour before they had been hearing at Divine service in their immediate neighborhood.

Dreadful Murder by a Brother-in-Law.

Near the Kirby station, and within a few miles of the spot where the railway accident occurred ten days ago, the following brutal murder has been perpetrated: It appears from what has transpired, that a man named HENRY SHOCKLADY lived with his brother-in-law, HENRY MERCER, a farmer, of Kirby Hill. They were always on the best terms, unless when MERCER drank, when he became violent, and quarrelled with SHOCKLADY. On the day in question, and just after his wife's confinement, MERCER drank excessively, and, under the influence of drunkenness, hurried out of the house armed with a heavy fork, towards a gate where SHOCKLADY was sitting—the latter's sister following MERCER and begging him to return. MARTHA WEBSTER, the sister, seeing that MERCER was making for her brother, called out to him to make off, and asked MERCER if he was going to kill her brother? Without giving an answer, he pursued her brother, who run off, and, coming up with him, dealt him such a blow on the head with the dung-fork that he felled him to the earth, when he twice again struck him. The poor fellow never spoke, and, after a few heavy sighs, expired. Mr. WOODS, surgeon, opened the body, and found a clean cut two-and-a-half inches long at the left side of the head, and another wound an inch long below the left ear, besides a severe wound on the shoulder. The skull was factured to the length of two-and-a-half inches, which produced congestion and effusion on the brain, that caused death. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against HENRY MERCER, who was accordingly committed to jail for trial.

Mr. Carden in Gaol.

From the London Herald.

A statement is passing the rounds of the press purporting to give the position of Mr. CARDEN in gaol, which is not correct. The facts are the sentence of "hard labor" is being carried into execution in the ordinary way. The unfortunate culprit was immediately after his conviction attired in the common geal dress, his head was shaven, and he was set upon the tread-mill for the usual space of time. He is locked up at 6 o'clock every evening, and rises in the morning at 6. This much favor has, however, been granted him by the gaol committee—he is allowed an entire cell to himself, his servant man attends him, and he is permitted to supply himself with food. No wine or spirits of any description are allowed him. He goes on the tread-mill at 10 o'clock, and remains working at it, with the usual rests, until 2. This monotonous and severe toil he goes through without murmuring. He looks very ill, but has not formally complained to the goaler that he is suffering in health. He prefers the long-continued toil at the mill to walking in the geal-yard among the other convicts, and in the order provided by the regulations of the place.

An Alpine Bear.

The *Gazette de Savoie* relates the following somewhat singular adventure, which is said to have taken place in the Commune of Villard (Upper Savoy): "Two shepherds who had charge of a drove of heifers had just laid out their provisions on the ground in order to take their meal, when they were suddenly pounced upon by a large bear, who, after having devoured all the provender he found, threw himself on one of the shepherds and began to tear his clothes to pieces. While the bear was thus occupied, the heifers, 80 in number, formed into a semicircle, and, making a regular charge on the intruder, drove him from the ground and released their keeper from certain death. The other man had taken to flight at the first appearance of bruin, and having climbed a tree, witnessed the whole affair in safety."

Missionary Meeting at Worcester.

WORCESTER, Mass., Monday, Sept. 4, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I was present, last evening, at Rev. Dr. SWEETSER's Church, in this city, which was filled at an early hour. The Evangelical Churches had agreed to unite in a Union Concert of Prayer for Missions. Their ministers occupied the pulpit, and some of them led the devotional exercises.

Messrs. S. S. JOCELYN and LEWIS TAPPAN, of New-York, occupied the principal part of the evening in unfolding the principles of the American Missionary Association—in narrating its history—in giving facts in relation to the Missions, and in inviting the coöperation of Christians in plans for its increased usefulness. The Association has 70 Missionaries in West Africa, Siam, Sandwich Islands, Jamaica and California, and 100 in Canada, the Western States, Kentucky and North Carolina. They are sending Missionaries to labor among the Copts in Egypt, and to our country men fast peopling the new Territories of Kansas and Nebraska.

It was stated that the annual meeting of the Association would be held at Meriden, Conn., the 27th of September.

Rev. Mr. JAMES, of this city, made a forcible address, in which he spoke approvingly of the efforts made by the Association, and in a tone of congratulation that ministers of the gospel were now emulating the course pursued by HOPKINS and the younger EDWARDS, before the Revolution, on the subject of American Slavery, and predicted that the time was at hand when ministers generally would be either the openly-avowed friends of Freedom or the advocates of Slavery.

There were appropriate music and fervent prayer, and the large assembly separated apparently highly gratified with the services.

A VISITOR.

COASTWISE.—The United States Mail steamship *Marion*, Capt. FOSTER, arrived on Tuesday morning, in 58 hours from Charleston. We are indebted for papers to the Purser.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Stolen Baggage—Caution to Travelers.

As an instance of one of the species of fraud and imposition to which travelers are subjected upon reaching the City, and especially ladies traveling alone, we give the following, which occurred last Saturday. A lady living in Macdougal-street, arrived in the City, by the Harlem Railroad, on Saturday morning, and stopped at the Broome-street station. Her baggage comprised two trunks and a basket, which had been checked, and which she wished to be conveyed to her residence. A man of quite genteel appearance offered his services. He represented himself as a hackman, and presented the card of a livery stable in Broome-street. He said the hacks of the stable to which he belonged were specially engaged by the Harlem Railroad Company to carry passengers and their baggage to any part of the City; and that this was done in order to protect travelers from imposition. Such honesty could not be doubted. The lady forthwith delivered her checks; the hackman suggested that he should be engaged in another direction for a few minutes, and as she might not find it very pleasant to wait, and must be desirous to rid herself of the dust and annoyance of travel, if she would allow him, he would assist her to a Spring-street stage, and her baggage should, in the course of an hour, be safely delivered at her door.

The lady took the stage—the hackman took the baggage. Within two or three hours afterwards, however, the lady reappeared at the office in Broome-street, and as the fact gradually revealed itself to her comprehension that she had been duped—that the Railroad Company employed no special hacks, that the hackman was probably no hackman—in short that she had been most sadly cheated, and that the irrecoverable loss of her luggage would be the probable consequence, her surprise and indignation was complete. Mr. MURPHY, an officer employed by the Railroad Company, and Mr. CONKLIN, the baggage master, immediately set to work to discover if any clue could be obtained of the stolen property. They went to the office of the Chief of Police, and Officer DEVOE, of the Fourth Ward Police, joined them in the search. In the course of their inquiries they found one of the stolen trunks at No. 18 Orange-street, a place for the sale of female clothing at second-hand, and kept by a Jew. Unfortunately they were seen coming by the object of their pursuit, and he escaped. It appeared that he represented the goods as belonging to his deceased wife, and offered the trunk and contents (worth $35) for $5. The officers subsequently discovered that he had employed a carman at the corner of Broome and Elizabeth-streets to remove the trunks from the Railroad station. The carman carried them to No. 9 James-street, and was paid three shillings. They were delivered on the pretence of being the property of a captain of a North River sloop. They were taken then to the corner of James and Madison-streets; and it afterwards appeared that after he was seen in Orange-street, he immediately returned and took away the other trunk and basket, after which all trace of him was lost, although the search was continued till late in the night. The other trunk contained a large amount of valuable silk dresses, jewelry, &c., to the value of between $400 or $500.

It is a safe way to demand the cards of the carriage drivers, and to take their name and number, before entrusting baggage to their care. This case is one of the coolest bits of hack swindling we have yet heard of.

The Bowery.

The improvements going on in the Bowery, confined almost entirely to the east side of the street, are worthy of reference. On the corner of Walker-street and Bowery a superior five-story brick building is nearly completed. It is owned by Mr. GULLETT, will be occupied when finished as a druggist's store, and replaces an old two-story house which had been occupied as a porter-house. The premises of W. S. MOODY (No. 75) are undergoing extensive modifications; a large five-story brick concern has been erected in the rear, and the front has been raised a story.

On the corner of Delancey-street Mr. W. SIMPSON is erecting a large building, five-story basement and cellar—brown stone front, and gable end of Staten Island brick. It occupies a twenty-five feet front in the Bowery and extends sixty-five in Delancey. An attractive three-story building with a brown stone front, commenced in May by Mr. NEHEMIAH TOMPKINS, will be finished in a few days. Mr. GEO. DEAN has erected a neat, unique style of building (No. 265,) a marble front, three-story with basement. Some light interior work only remains to be done.

The new German Theatre, on the same side of the way, had any amount of carpenters, painters, upholsterers, gas-fitters, &c., hurrying through during the week to enable the proprietors to open the Theatre on Monday evening. It is built on the site of the old Circus, and happily achieves the aspired union of convenience and embellishment. The stage is 45 feet wide by 60 feet deep, and the space between the floor of the pit and the roof, about 50 feet. It is designed to accommodate two thousand persons. The proprietors are OTTO HOYM and A. SIEGRIST.

Extensive improvements are also going on near the corner of Bayard-street. On Chatham-square, P. C. BARNUM & Co. are putting up a large brown stone building to connect with their present establishment, which adjoins. The premises run clear through to Doyers-street. A short distance below, (No. 78 Chatham-street,) CHAS M. CHURCH has raised his establishment two stories, and has erected a five-story building in the rear.

Grading Second-Avenue.

An adjourned meeting of those opposed to the present assessment for grading the Second-avenue was held on yesterday afternoon in the Councilmen's Chamber, City Hall, to lay before the Committee on Assessments their grounds of objection to the assessment as it now stands.

EDGAR KETCHUM, Esq., read several affidavits setting forth injustice in the amount assessed for alleged excavating and filling in between One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets. The affidavits showed that the only excavating that had been done on the said portions of the avenue was running a plow through to make a gutter at the side and throwing up the earth, turned out towards the middle. He further remarked that to certain parties evident partiality had been shown; that Mr. RHINELANDER was permitted, contrary to the usual principle, to take charge of the grading along the line of his own lots. If this had generally been done very great expense would have been saved to the City.

Mr. SILLIMAN remarked: I own four lots at the southeast corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth street and Second-avenue. These lots were graded in 1838, and I supposed then complete. But from some peculiarly novel process in the way of doing business in the way of grading and assessing, and assessing and grading, he had been deprived of about half of his property in that section. He had received no benefit whatever. He also remarked that a large number of vacant lots, perfectly worthless before the grading of the avenue, but now made valuable, had been taxed by no means their just proportion. They now assessed only $3 12½ per lot, while he was assessed $1 25 per lot.

BURTIS SKIDMORE, Esq., said: He had not had the time he wished to make such investigations touching the facts of grading the Second-avenue, that he thought the case and justice to the property owners demanded. For himself, he wished to lay before the Committee certain public documents which would show the case to the Committee in its truest and proper light. He hoped when the meeting was adjourned, it would be done with this view, to give all parties interested the time requisite to collect, and present in due form, all the facts of the case, and only facts.

WM. B. CROSBY, Esq., remarked: That the matter of grading the Second-avenue, and the interests involved, had been brought to his attention only within a day or two. He would make but one specification, though he had understood many similar ones might be brought. Two lots, of precisely the same extent, and adjoining, and every way similar, had been mentioned to him, upon one of which there was a tax of $1,014, while the other was assessed for $380. He did not know the reason of this disparity, nor had any that he had learned been given. He thought it worth while looking into.

Mr. MCMAHON said: I own three lots on the west side of the Second-avenue, between Seventy-seventh and Seventy-eighth-streets. My lots are a fair average of the lots in that vicinity. The avenue here for the accommodation of the Second-avenue Railroad, is made fifteen feet above the natural grade. The expense of filling up this surplus of depth has cost me or my lots $646. A trifle over two years ago these lots were bought for $675. My lots are likely to cost me much more than I bargained for. I am also charged my proportion of the $53,000 assessed for grading the flats. I was decidedly opposed to the present assessment and thought it unjust, impartial and oppressive.

The Committee adjourned till Friday, 3 o'clock P. M.

J. VANDERPOOL, Jr., hoped that those present, and others interested, would give this matter their undivided attention. He hoped each one would make it a point to get all the facts they could touching the case, and have them ready to lay before the Committee at the next meeting. He gave notice that a meeting of the property holders would be held at Bull's Head, corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street, to morrow (this evening) at 8 o'clock. He earnestly desired there might be a general gathering, and that all the facts and the views of these interested might be made known.

Important to Drivers of Vehicles.

A few days since we published the account of the arrest of the driver of one of STUDLEY's Express wagons, who knocked down Alderman BLUNT in Broadway. The Alderman had him conveyed to the Tombs, and fined $10 for fast driving. He also notified him to appear before his Honor the Mayor, to show if he had a license for driving, when it appeared that he had no such license, and was fined $10 additional. Councilman FRYE appeared in behalf of Messrs. STUDLEY, the owners of the wagon, and appealed from the Mayor's decision—which was in accordance with the following ordinance in relation to carts and cartmen:

Title 1, Sec. 8. "No person shall drive any cart, sled, truck, dray, wagon, or other carriage, for the transportation of any goods, wares, merchandise, firewood, or other thing whatever, within the City of New-York, for hire or wages, without being licensed as a cartman by the Mayor of said City, under a penalty of ten dollars for every such offence."

☞ Rev. Mr. BANVARD, Pastor of the Cannon-street Baptist Church, delivered on Sunday evening the introductory to a series of lectures, to be continued on successive Saturday evenings, in the same place, on *The Designs of Foreign Despotism upon American Liberty.*

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

September Term—Charge to the Grand Jury.

Before Hon. Judge Beebe.

The following Grand Jurors having been sworn:

S. Constant, F'man,	Jas. Bartolomew,	Chas. Forman,
John Hanley,	Wilmot Oakley,	Walter H. Taylor,
Jonathan Wilt,	C. A. Arnaux,	Henry Ball,
N. T. Boyd,	Benj. Beekman,	David Besch,
Wm C. Barnes,	Nat. R. Long,	John A. Luquesr,
Lewis Raoford,	Burnet Solomon,	Andrew Vass.

His Honor briefly charged the Jury. He said: It is a duty of the Court, from term to term, to address a few observations to the Grand Jury, on the nature of their duties, and define for them the laws by which they would be guided in the consideration of those cases which would be brought before them. In cities or country towns, where the amount of crime is comparatively small, the Court is in the habit of defining the law which is to govern each case; but where such an amount of business was to be transacted as the calendar furnished for this term, it would be impossible to attempt entering into detail.

He said since he came on the bench, the charging of the jury with him was a mere matter of form,—as it seemed like a stereotyped thing to repeat over and over the duties of a Grand Jury. For his experience on the bench, the same faces, the same crimes, and the same laws that determine them, have from year to year, and term to term presented themselves.

The Calendar was very heavy, and would take three weeks to travel through it. The Summer vacation was just past, before which no criminal cases were tried, except bailable offences, that necessarily left the calendar a large one. There were sixty-seven prison cases awaiting the action of the Grand Jury, which number does not include any bail cases. In addition, the number of misdemeanors amounted to four hundred. He suggested that they would first take up and dispose of the prison cases, and said he would deem it a great personal favor if they would furnish the Court with business—as in addition to the great necessity of dispatching the business of the term, he reminded them that it was the promptness with which crime was punished which constituted the most effectual means of its suppression, for those who tread in the paths of vice are more startled by the prompt and decisive action of the law, than to allow the popular excitement to subside.

The law requires the Court to call the attention of the Grand Jury to certain statutes, with the view should any violation of them be brought before them, that they would take decisive action. Among them he enumerated lotteries, which the law declares illegal, also the election laws, and finally usury—or the taking or receiving more than seven per cent. for $100 for one year, is a misdemeanor. His Honor said he would unflinchingly punish any such offence that would be brought before him. The law, he said, was passed at a time of great monetary depression, when parties paid away all their substance for the use of a little money.

His Honor further cautioned them against any outside pressure, or the numerous applications and letters they would receive from persons who had real or fancied wrongs. In such cases he would advise them to send all such applicants to the District Attorney, or any one of the six Police Magistrates. His Honor finally enjoined them to observe strict secrecy in all their deliberations.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY WITH INTENT TO KILL.

Sebastian Turner, was indicted for assault and battery with intent to take the life of Francis Clarke, shipwright, with a sword-cane, on the 22d of July last. Clarke stated that upon returning he found the prisoner in the hall of his house carrying off a bundle tied in a handkerchief, which he identified as his property. In the effort made by him to recover his property, and during the scuffle that ensued, the prisoner stabbed him in the side with a sword-cane. The wound inflicted was a dangerous one, four inches deep, the sword having broken in it. Insanity was pleaded. Guilty—sentence reserved. The Court adjourned.

Fire Marshal's Investigation.

BEFORE THE POLICE JUSTICES.

FIRE IN WALKER-STREET.

On the 16th of August, at 11 o'clock P. M., a fire was discovered in the livery stable of HUGH QUINN, No. 23 Walker-street. The evidence before the Marshal showed that EDWARD BROPHEY, a boy in the employ of Mr. QUINN, and two other boys, on the night of the fire, went to bed in a small room partitioned off in the hay loft. Shortly after retiring, they were aroused by the smell of smoke, and on looking out of the room, discerned that the straw and hay directly under the trap door leading to the roof, was in a blaze. The fire spread so rapidly that the boys sleeping in the loft were compelled to escape without their clothing. The firemen were early on the spot, and extinguished the fire, which did not extend beyond the hay loft. The judgment was that the fire was the work of an incendiary, who must have obtained access to the roof of the hay loft from the adjoining building, and set fire to the hay and straw through the scuttle. The damage was but trifling. No insurance.

FIRE IN GROVE-STREET.

On the night of the 16th August a fire also broke out in the stable of Mr. GILBERT HYATT, No. 73 Grove-street. The evidence in this case showed that Mr. HYATT was the last person in the stable before the fire, and that when he left all appeared to be safe. He was not out of the stable three minutes before he discovered a glare of light in the hay-loft. Their were several horses in the stable at the time, which, with the exception of one were all saved. The stable was not entirely destroyed, but only the loft and roof were partially burnt. The fire was judged, beyond doubt, the work of an incendiary, who set fire to the hay through a window from the rear of the stable. A ladder was found standing by this window, no doubt put their by the incendiary. There was not enough shown during the investigation to warrant an arrest. Mr. HYATT sustained a loss of about $150. No insurance.

FIRE IN CHATHAM-STREET.

A fire was discovered on Sunday morning, the 27th of August, about 10 o'clock, in the store of LIONEL JACOBS, No. 92½ Chatham-street. The evidence before the Marshal in this case showed that HENRY JACOBS, clerk of Mr. JACOBS, was in the habit of sleeping in the store. On Sunday morning he left the store to go to his breakfast, locking the door, as usual. About 10 o'clock—on his return from breakfast—he went into the store, and, with a match, lighted one of the gas-burners, and threw the match on the floor behind the counter, without stopping to notice whether the match was extinguished or not. He immediately left the store and went to Mr. JACOBS' other store at No. 102 Chatham-street, and was gone about ten minutes, when the store No. 92½ was discovered on fire. On opening the store the shelving behind the counter where the match was thrown, was discovered in flames. The fire was soon extinguished, with but little damage. The fire was judged to be the result of carelessness in throwing the match behind the counter without knowing it to be extinguished, or extinguishing it. This is the first fire that has ever occurred on Mr. JACOBS' premises. Mr. JACOBS had an insurance of $3,000, equally divided in the Hamilton and Equitable Fire Insurance Companies.

FIRE IN BROADWAY.

On the afternoon of the 29th of August, a fire broke out in the premises of J. & W. GREY, Grocers, No. 719 Broadway, under the New-York Hotel. In this case, the evidence showed that one of the clerks, named JOHN LAIRD, went to the cellar to fill a four gallon demijohn with alcohol, and took with him a lighted tallow candle. He had drawn three gallons of the alcohol, and poured it in the demijohn, and the fourth gallon was full in the measure, when, on stooping down to turn off the faucet in the cask, it appeared a piece of the lighted wick of the candle fell into the alcohol in the measure, setting it on fire. The clerk became alarmed, and endeavored to extinguish the flames by throwing on the measure an empty coffee bag. In doing so he upset the measure and the alcohol ran through a hole in the floor, into an under cellar on a lot of brooms, and carrying the flames with it, set the brooms on fire. The fire in the first cellar was soon extinguished by Mr. GERRY, and at the time he was under the impression that this was the extent of the fire. On the arrival of the firemen the fire in the lower cellar was discovered. The clerk acknowledged that he was in the habit of going into the cellar with a lighted candle without a lantern. It appeared in the evidence, that Mr. GERRY had given positive orders to all his clerks when they had occasion to go into the cellars to use a light in a lantern. This is the first that has occurred on the premises of the above firm since they have been in business, a period of 20 years. Judgment was given in accordance with the above facts. Messrs. GERRY were insured on their stock. $17,000. Their loss by fire and water was about $5,000.

BURGLARY.—The cigar store of Mr. David Pearson, on the Bowery, opposite Bleecker-st., was entered by burglars a few nights since, and cigars to the value of $100 stolen. The thieves gained an entrance by forcing off the two door locks with a "jimmy." They were not detected.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Aug. 23.

Before Judge Mitchell.

PARTITION—SALE—WHEN VALID.

A sale in partition is not invalidated because there was no advertisement for persons having general liens, to present their claims to the referee.

But it does not supersede the power of the Surrogate to order a sale for the payment of the deceased's debts. And a purchaser in partition may refuse to complete the purchase unless he is satisfied beyond all reasonable doubt that there are no debts or liabilities for which the property may be sold.

Hall against *Patridge.*—The facts in this case appear sufficiently in the Opinion, which was as follows:

MITCHELL, P. J.—William Witsell died in this City within about one year since, and left a large real estate and about $3,000 in personal estate. Shortly after his death an action was commenced for the partition of his real estate, and before the year was out it was sold under a judgment obtained in that action. George H. Peck became the purchaser of one of the lots, and objected to complete his purchase. Most of the objections are on account of seeming irregularities in the action. These are now cured, and their previous existence can have no effect, except on the question of costs. Three objections are not of this class. One is that there is a mortgage actually on the premises which is still in force, and that although it is more than twenty years old, it has been ratified by the ancestor by his paying part of the principal. The plaintiff's attorney consents that an order be made that that mortgage be paid and satisfied of record. Such an order may be made and will remove that objection.

The second is, there was no advertisement for persons having general liens by judgment or decree to present their claims to the referee. The counsel for the purchaser insists that without such advertisement there can be no valid order of sale. The question whether an order would be regular in such a case came up before the Chancellor in *Wilde vs. Jenkins* (4 Paige 481, Aug. 1834,) and he said that "as the effect of a sale in partition is to divest the holders of such liens of all claim upon the estate itself such a reference cannot be dispensed with in any case," and added it must therefore be referred to a master in the county of Columbia. (See pp. 492.) The Chancellor was not called on to pass upon the question whether such an advertisement was essential to the validity of the sale, and he did not pass upon it—but only upon the question whether as a rule of practice it would be proper to insist on such advertisement before the court would order a sale. Nor does it appear that the question was discussed before him whether it might not be proper to omit the advertisement if the parties chose to do so, trusting that there were in fact no such liens. This last question was discussed with ability before the Supreme Court in the following February, in *Gardner vs. Lake*, (12 Wend 269.) and that court held that the order for sale might be made without a reference as to such liens, and without the advertisement for them. That case shows that the Revised Statutes, as first enacted, provided that before the order for sale should be made, this order of reference should be made, but that the act of 1830 ch. 320, amended this section of the Revised Statutes so that the order should be made *on the motion of either party*; and the court held that this qualified the law so that when neither party moved for the reference it was unnecessary, and the order of sale could be made without it.

This comports, too, with the intention of the law. The reference and the advertisement were only intended as a means of cutting off certain general liens. If there were none such, there was no use of the advertisement,—and if the parties to the suit knew there were none such, there was no reason why they should be subjected to the expense and delay of a reference and advertisement, which must end in nothing. If the advertisement were omitted, and there were such liens in fact, the purchaser on examining the title would discover them, and decline to take the title until the lien holders were discharged, and so no one would be injured. It would be a dangerous and extraordinary decision to hold that the decree of sale was a nullity when there was no advertisement, if it should appear that no one could possibly be injured by the omission, and that in fact there were no such creditors by judgment or decree. The rule adopted by the Supreme Court is the sound and conservative one, and probably would have been adopted by the Chancellor if the question had been presented as one of title. As, however, judgments and decrees do not cease to be a lien as against heirs at law at the end of ten years, the parties to a suit who choose to omit this ordinary advertisement should produce, at their own cost, regular searches for all judgments and decrees for at least twenty years. That must be done in this case.

The third objection is, that the administrator of the deceased or any of his creditors may obtain a decree of the Surrogate for the sale of the real estate at any time within three years after letters of administration were granted, (2 R. S. 106, sec. 1,) in order to pay the debts of the deceased.

The plaintiff's attorney insists that the sale by order of this Court would supersede the power of the Surrogate to order a sale, and that the purchaser paying his money would be a *bona fide* purchaser, and would be protected, and that as the ancestor could sell without his general creditors having a lien on his lands, the heir can sell in the same way. That death (as he expresses it) gives no additional equity to the creditors. It is not an equity that those creditors would set up, but a *legal* right given to them by statute to enforce a sale for the payment of the debts due to them; they resting, therefore, not on a mere equity, but on a legal right. Those who could not avoid that legal right would gain nothing by setting up a mere equity against them. They claim, too, by a title paramount to that of the heir; the heir claims under the ancestor without any valuable consideration; the creditors claim not under the ancestor but through the power which the law (a higher power than the ancestor) gives them over the lands of the ancestor, even when they pass to the heir; the heir therefore takes the lands subject to the execution of this higher power.

That lands sold by the heirs may afterwards be sold by order of the Surrogate appears from the section directing such lands when sold by the Surrogate, not to be sold until the lands remaining in the hands of the heirs have been first sold. (2 R. S. 103, sec. 20.)

Vice-Chancellor McCann, in Matthews *vs.* Matthews, (1 Edwards, 565,) refused to allow a decree of sale in a partition suit, within a period less than three years after letters of administration were granted, and said (p. 571) that the Legislature "intended whenever such power should be exercised, and a sale become necessary under the authority of the Surrogate, to make it overreach and supersede any sale made or *promised* by the heir or devisee within the three years; and also considered such sales not made in good faith, while debts of the ancestor remained, and a possibility existed of a deficiency of personal assets."

It is enough to say that a purchaser should not be compelled to take a title in opposition to this decision.

The plaintiff's attorney, to show that there are no such debts of the deceased, produces the affidavit of the administrator. The purchaser is not to depend on any one's affidavit: he is entitled to have the fact made out beyond all reasonable doubt, that there are no debts or liabilities of any kind of the deceased for which there is any risk that the property may be sold—whether those debts are his own, or as surety, or contingent. It may be that Mr. Witsell was so methodical a man as to keep an account of all his liabilities of every kind, or that some disinterested person had the agency of his affairs, and such a thorough knowledge of them that there could be no doubt what he owed or might be liable for. Then the purchaser would incur no risk if all those debts and liabilities were first discharged. Risk greater than this the purchaser is not bound to incur.

A reference, therefore, should be taken to Judge Mason, who conducted the sale, to ascertain whether consistently with those views a perfect title, free from doubt, can be given to the purchaser; if it cannot be, the purchaser is to be discharged and repaid his ten per cent. interest. At all events, he is to have his costs on this motion, $10. The question of costs on the reference is reserved. Either party can bring up the matter before the Court again after the hearing before the referee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—TUESDAY.

Before Judge Betts.

The September Term of this Court opened this morning. A Grand Jury had been summoned

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 6, 1854.

To Correspondents.

In spite of our frequent notifications that no attention will be paid to anonymous communications, we are in the constant receipt of articles professing to state important facts, or to correct alleged errors in our own or other papers, without the slightest hint as to the source from which they come. Many of these communications, if duly authenticated, would be valuable and would be published. But without any means of knowing whether they were written in good faith, or for purposes of deception, or whether they come from parties at all familiar with the matters of which they write, or not, we have no choice but to throw them aside. We beg to repeat that any communication, professing to state matters of fact, must be accompanied by the name of the writer, as a guarantee of his good faith and of the truth of his statements.

State Prison Frauds.

We trust the disclosures which are made from time to time through our columns, of gross frauds and corruptions in the management of the State Prison at Sing Sing, attract the attention they deserve. They are, in good part, the fruit of the examination ordered by the Comptroller under a law passed at the last Session of the Legislature, and ought to arrest public attention. Unless witnesses who have been examined have deliberately perjured themselves, (and the character of their testimony as well as of the men forbids such a supposition;) the State Prison Inspectors cannot, with honor, suffer the Prison at Sing Sing to remain under its present management a day longer. Indeed the Grand Jury of Westchester County will find the matter worthy of their notice, and probably of their action.

Senator Douglas at Home.

We copy from the Chicago papers a full account of the speech of Senator DOUGLAS, and of its reception, at Chicago on the 1st of September. The Telegraphic reports misrepresented the proceedings on that occasion in some important respects. According to them, Senator DOUGLAS made no speech,—the meeting refusing to allow him to say anything. According to the authentic reports, now given, he spoke for nearly an hour,—being interrupted only by replies to his direct appeals, or still more direct misstatements,—and was finally silenced only when his remarks had become so offensive, and his manner so insulting, as to test unduly the patience of his auditors.

We copy from his special organ, the Chicago *Times*, an outline of his remarks. It will be seen from this, that he began by vindicating the repeal of the Missouri Compromise on the ground that it *permitted* Slavery South of 36° 30′. He asked triumphantly, whether there was "a man in that crowd, who was in favor of recognizing Slavery South of *any* line." The Missouri Compromise *did* recognize it South of a certain line;—*therefore* its repeal was justifiable. This was the argument which he addressed to the Chicago meeting;—it certainly is not easy to gauge the insolence which could attempt to palm its sophistry upon an intelligent assembly.

Mr. DOUGLAS asserted that all parties at the North had repudiated the Missouri Compromise. He must have known this to be untrue. Even if any party had *attempted* to repudiate it, the endeavor had been thwarted and could not, therefore, be justly made the basis of legislation which should disturb or change it. Mr. DOUGLAS, in this as in all his other speeches, rests the vindication of the bill on the pretext that it committed all legislation, on the subject of Slavery, to the people of the territories. The untruth of this assertion has been so often exposed that further reference to it is scarcely needed. The bill, in the first place, determines who shall be considered "people," and thus limits the popular Sovereignty:—and it then gives the veto power to a Governor, and the dispensing power to Judges, appointed by the Executive of the United States. To pretend that this leaves the people of the territory *free*, is a mockery of common sense.

This demonstration against the Nebraska movement in Chicago, will not be without effect throughout the Union. It shows that Illinois is not so far under DOUGLAS' domination, that he can betray its interests and outrage its public sentiment with impunity.

The Dead-Head System.

We copy from the *Tribune* in another column, an article embodying some interesting facts, concerning the extent to which the system of giving *free tickets* over Railroads has obtained on several of the principal thoroughfares in this section. It is there stated that the Erie Railroad carries passengers free of charge, whose fare if paid, would amount to $160,000 a year! This is almost incredible. If other departments of the business of that road are as badly managed, we wonder its stock sells for anything at all. The New-York and New-Haven road is said to have passed 2,065 free passengers thus far this year. The other routes to Boston pass nearly the same number.

The Hudson River Road made a laudable effort at the beginning of the year to *abolish* the practice altogether; but they say they were "compelled" to abandon it. How? The State Legislature and the City Common Council threatened to pass resolutions of inquiry into their business arrangements:—and they found it easier to *bribe* them not to do so, than it was to answer their questions! The Legislature was even guilty of the enormity of threatening to inquire, whether the Hudson Road paid the Harlem Road for the *privilege* of charging high fares. Such an outrageous piece of impertinence the virtuous managers of the Hudson River road could not tolerate; and to rebuke it, they *bribed* it with a free pass. The confession is as disgraceful as the fact. We believe that the system by which passengers are now *compelled to pay two roads* for riding over *one*, is a flagrant injustice which the Legislature ought to investigate and stop:—and if bribes prevented them from doing this last year, as the Directors of the Road allege, we trust the error will be rectified at the next Session.

But this plea of the Hudson River Road exposes the rottenness of the whole *Free Pass system*. These tickets are never given away by any of the roads; they are not bestowed as charities, nor as marks of personal regard: *value received* is expected in every case. Legislators are expected to pay for them, by abstaining from inquiries which it would be inconvenient to answer. Aldermen are expected to pay for them, by shutting their eyes to the City interests as affected by the roads. Police Captains and Police Justices are expected to pay for them, by neglect of duty when the agents of the road happen to render themselves liable to law. Supreme and Superior Court Judges are expected, in return for them, to interpret law and testimony in their favor, when they happen to be involved in law suits. Hotel-keepers are expected to pay for them, by giving Conductors and other agents gratuitous dinners, and by sending passengers over *their* road in preference to others. The Press is expected to charge less for its advertising, to make announcements for the road gratuitously, to publish their earnings and receipts as items of *news*, to deal gently with their accidents and their stocks, and in sundry other ways to pay for the privilege of figuring as "*dead-heads*" on the Company's books. It is, of course, perfectly absurd to talk about *free passes* under such circumstances. The whole system is simply a device by which the Company pays for some services which would cost *five times* as much in cash, and for others which money could not purchase at all. It is an ingenious and cheap scheme for procuring favors which money might buy, and for bribing public officers to acts which the State Prison ought to punish.

We hope the whole system will be broken up. It is corrupt and demoralizing;—and if the Roads themselves do not abolish it, we hope the Legislature will.

The New City Hall.

Summer, after all, is the time to do business. If a great public work is to be done, noise and even to propose it in Winter stirs up a confusion But in Summer, the world is out of town. The largest undertaking goes quietly along, and nobody makes any fuss about it. It was wise, then, that the Committee appointed by our Board of Councilmen to report upon the construction of a New City Hall, attended to their arduous labors during the Summer vacation, and made its report while the City ruralized. Said Committee was empowered to advertise through the Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies for plans for the New City Hall, and $1,000 were appropriated as a stimulus to builders to furnish the best possible plans. Of this sum, $600 was to be paid to the party that submitted the best plan, $250 to him whose plan should be adjudged next to the best, and $150 to the third.

These plans have been advertised for, and we must stop to render thanks for the quiet, modest way in which it was done. While the cholera threatened us, it was very considerate to avoid giving any exciting topic to the public for its consideration. With equal noiselessness the plans were submitted and acted upon. Messrs. FIELD and CORREJA have taken the $600 for the best, and the other two who most nearly approached theirs in beauty and feasibility of architectural design, we understand have received their rewards. We suspect that not five score of men outside of the circle of City Governors, Committee, Superintendent and lucky designers, knew anything about it. Here is a way of doing business that we cannot do otherwise than commend to the careful imitation of those blusterers, who would not give a contract for raking out a gutter without blowing a trumpet over it.

Not but that it is right enough for the people to keep an eye on the bargains their servants make. Indeed, when a million of money is to be spent, and the taste of every citizen is to be gratified or shocked by their proceedings, it is, doubtless, their dutiful privilege to look into it. So we trust it will offend none that we direct the attention of citizens to the fact, that *to-night is the time when the report of the Committee will come before the Councilmen by special order, for definite action.*

The erection of a City Hall affords an excellent opportunity for our architects to show that we are not deficient in taste,—that we know how to put up a building which shall be an ornament to the metropolis and at the same time afford ample accommodations to the Courts and offices that need it. It is an excellent occasion for us to disprove the suspicion that we cannot do anything that has not been done before, and would not for the world dare to use a material or cast it into a form that had not been used already for a City Hall by somebody. Our people are not niggardly. No one wishes to expend on the object a cent less than is necessary to make the Hall the very best one that we need. We cannot lack curiosity then to know what is the plan which Messrs. FIELD & CORREJA have submitted, and which $600 have already been paid for. We found it in the Commissioners' room. It represents a structure very much after the Fifth-avenue style of architecture—a heavy, massive, three-story block, in almost all respects a copy of the existing City Hall, lacking only all its ornamentation. Built of white marble, its Broadway front would admirably protract the flat, unrelieved dullness of STEWART'S store, and harmonize with the ugliness of the present building. Its dimensions, though it is to be 300 feet long, are not sufficient to accommodate the wants of the City at this time, and its ground plan promises to rival the burnt building that occupied its site, in cramped, ill-ventilated, and every way unsuitable rooms. Really we do not think that so close a copy of the Hall, within its very shadow, was worth $600. By resolution, the plans were to consider an expense of not more than $600,000; we do not really see how so plain a structure of the dimensions given can be made to cost so much. And yet we have seen these things done before, and have no doubt that if our Councilmen promptly adopt the Report, and our other Fathers are equally amiable, in four or five years we may have another grand marble packing-box in the Park, at an expense of not less than *a million dollars*—a costly deformity, of which posterity will be ashamed;—whose interior will need altering every year to make it tolerable to those doing business in it.

Several specimens of building material are on exhibition in the public offices, out of which to select the material to construct the Hall. Decidedly the most promising is a very hard white marble from New-England, of exceedingly fine grain, and taking a beautiful polish. They say that it will not stain on exposure to the weather, nor readily crack off where the parts settle unevenly. A handsome red sandstone is shown, too. But the rear of the present City Hall, with its peeling and well-worn red sandstone, is a very awkward commentary on this article. A specimen of the steatite is also shown. For color, it has no superior; but we fancy that for such a building it is not hard enough. The verd antique has *its* friends, and we believe a cream-colored specimen of marble from Kentucky even has its advocates. It must be remembered that out of the great variety of building-stones, many that answer admirably to face a solid wall of brick-work—to paint or veneer, as it were, a store or a dwelling-house—would be but poorly adapted to furnish the heavy walls of a house to be so hardly-handled as a City Hall.

This work of our Councilmen is indeed one of great importance, as it is of great difficulty. We hope it is not yet too late to do the work well. The times demand that New-Yorkers should build something better than a mean copy of an ugly model which none are pleased with. We want a building that will outlast half a century,—something, too, expressive of our age and of our habits. In our domestic architecture, it is hard always to study taste. In our public buildings, we are unpardonable not to consult it. The building material of our age, *par excellence*, is iron. Experiments on the largest scale have tested its practicability. It is cheaper than stone. The highest style of ornamentation can be adopted with little more expense than perfect plainness. To prepare one column, facilities are furnished to reproduce it innumerably, at the most trifling cost, while the hundredth marble column must be as tediously wrought out with chisel and mallet, as the first. Of an iron building, each pillar may be made a ventilator; its walls, though a foot thick, are as strong as marble of, the thickness of a prison wall. We doubt not that for $500,000, a building erected after the very plan furnished by Messrs. FIELD & CORREJA, could be erected, which in every respect would be superior to one of stone or marble that should cost $1,000,000. And as to the time of construction, an iron building could easily be erected before a second New Year's day; marble or stone would demand three years at the most, and much more likely four—a matter of no small moment when some $36,000 annually are to be paid for rent until the new Hall is completed. The iron building being girded together by a succession of arches, needs a foundation that will cost not more than a third of that required for a stone building. At one-half the thickness necessary for a stone wall, iron ornaments may be very boldly relieved, thus adding to the beauty of the exterior, making a great saving of room, and vastly improving conveniences for ventilation and light. Marble and stone cannot be put up in Winter; iron can be just as well in freezing weather as in Summer. Moreover, iron is the *American* material. It alone—and it does—furnishes the opportunity for the development of a *distinctively national system of architecture.*

At all events, while we commend our Councilmen's Committee for the gentleness and dispatch of their proceedings, we hope the Board will give the subject a thorough investigation, call for other proposals, and fix at last upon a plan creditable to our intelligence, and if possible somewhat indicative of the times in which we live.

Governor Seymour Declines.

The anticipations we have frequently expressed are realized. Governor SEYMOUR declines being a candidate for reëlection in the following letter, which we find in the Albany *Atlas:*

ALBANY, Sept. 4, 1854.

To the Editors of the Atlas:

Some months since, at my request, you stated in your paper that I could not be a candidate for the office of Governor at the next election. I learn this morning, on my return to Albany, that some of the delegates to the Democratic State Convention, which will meet at Syracuse this week, are instructed to present my name as a candidate for reëlection to that office. While I am gratified with these expressions of good will and confidence, I am compelled by circumstances beyond my control, to repeat, what I have at all times stated in my conversation and correspondence during the present year, that I cannot accept a nomination. You are requested to publish this note in your paper this afternoon.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
HORATIO SEYMOUR.

This prepares the way for the Administration scheme supposed to have been concocted at Washington, and will greatly facilitate the nomination of Judge BRONSON, if the temper of the Convention shall seem propitious for such an experiment. The *Atlas* is entirely silent concerning these imputed designs;—but the *Argus* scents the danger, and thus, in advance, rejects the wooing advances of the Administration:

"Whilst the National Democracy are prepared to meet their opponents of the Whig and Administration parties in any form, they deprecate and *will repel* the Custom-House scheme to embarrass and defeat the Democratic ticket, by loading it with an organized Administration favor and support. From such questionable aids *they can and will protect themselves.*"

Night Blooming Beauties.

Editors who are on morning papers, and of necessity do much of their work by night, have some privileges that the manufacturers of evening sheets have not. The very finest of the Cactus family puts forth its blossoms for their special service. Last night there came to our office some 27 specimens of the "Night-blooming Cereus"—all gathered from one plant—the refreshment exhaled from whose purity made the hottest of nights comfortably cool and pleasant. Meditating their spotless whiteness, inhaling their feeble but pleasant fragrance, we felt the need of a shower of such choice terms as the Musical Critics used to describe their delicious sensations on first hearing JENNY LIND. A day-Editor who happened in was compelled into a fit of punning. He pronounced it the finest of the Bloomers, the purest, certainly, and in the best odor in society. Other puns, that will readily recur to all punsters, he perpetrated, and straightway repented his propensity.

This "Night-blooming Cereus," or *Cereus Triangulares*, is a very curious plant. It opens with the first of the evening, surrenders all its beauty to a single night, closes its petals with the morning, and withers. Kept in a dark, cool place, however, the time of its withering may be postponed for a few hours. A melancholy night editor sees in its fate the reflection of his own. His labors, too, are forgotten before noon, and his choicest leaves are thrown aside when the last cup of coffee is pushed aside at breakfast. The flower is very large, being some eight or ten inches long, and across its expanded petals measuring some four or five inches, while its beautiful pistil stands up like a candle for size. If the amiable Glumdalclitch had been an opera-singer, and fancied delicate flowers of snowy whiteness, lined with gold, this is just the article that she would have worn in her bosom at the *début;* nor could she have found anywhere a choicer lot than where ours was selected—out of the conservatory of Mr. A. P. CUMING, of Williamsburg. The plant that bore these is some ten years old, and has been blooming for six years past. May it bloom for a hundred more, or as many as the most liberal Botany will allow!

Theatrical.

BURTON'S THEATRE reopened for the season on Monday evening. It has been materially improved and somewhat enlarged since last season.

To-night there will be a first appearance. The "Rivals" is the comedy, and in it Mr. STODDARD will make his *debut.*

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Mdlle. VICTORINE FRANCK takes a benefit to-night. The programme is exceedingly good.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

FROM WASHINGTON.

Secretary Marcy on the Acquisition of Cuba.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 5.

Secretary MARCY has returned. He looks upon the Greytown affair as unimportant, when compared with our interest in Cuba; and, consequently, he will give the latter his undivided attention. He is ambitious to acquire Cuba, and carefully spells over every word of Mr. SOULE'S dispatches. MAC.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION AT SYRACUSE.

Great Gathering of Office Holders.

Trouble in the Camp on the Nebraska Bill.

PECULIAR PROCEEDINGS.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Sept. 5.

To-day the weather has been excessively hot, the thermometer standing as high as 95°.

The delegates to the Convention are extensively in.

Messrs. COCHRANE, FOWLER and SHEPARD have been here all day. Messrs. CAGGER, PRESTON, KING, ABIJAH MANN and BECKWITH, are also here.

Among the Western and Southern delegations there is apparently great harmony and enthusiasm.

Governors CHURCH and STORMS are here with credentials for nominations.

Some want CHURCH to run for Governor, but SEYMOUR will be renominated of course. It is said if he declines, ERASTUS CORNING will be the man.

Mr. STRONG is to press radical resolutions on Nebraska and the slave law.

The Convention will meet at Wieting, not Market Hall. Delegates, only will be admitted to the floor to avoid confusion.

JAMES W. NYE is talked of to succeed GERRIT SMITH. He was the Free-Soil nominee in 1848. He resides now in New-York.

There is a meeting being held now at the Globe, at which Messrs. COCHRANE, LUDLOW, CASSIDY, CHURCH, RICHMOND and SMITH of Buffalo, are present. They are chatting how to dispose of the Nebraska question. The sentiments prevailing, are to pass resolutions deprecating the reopening of Slavery agitation, acquiescing in the Nebraska and Kansas bill, and approving of the principles of popular sovereignty.

It was intended to make FREEBORN JEWETT temporary chairman, but he is absent by sickness. ABIJAH MANN will probably be chosen.

The Oswego Democrats have nominated a County ticket.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The resolution offered at the meeting of the Globe Hotel, is still under debate.

JOHN J. TAYLOR declared himself in favor of the Nebraska bill.

ABIJAH MANN said it was time to have done with Compromises. If he had lived in Tioga he would not have voted for TAYLOR. He was in favor of SEYMOUR for Governor, but would not support him if not sound. The Convention should speak first on these questions, then nominate.

Mr. BETTS, of Orange, said that the "popular sovereignty" in the proposed resolution would authorize one man or a hundred anywhere to organize a Government and demand to be recognized as a sovereign State.

JOHN COCHRANE sustained the resolution at great length. He said he was a Barnburner, and was still an advocate of the principles of the Buffalo platform.

Mr. COCHRANE, of Schenectady, asked did the principles of the Nebraska bill contravene the principles of the JEFFERSON ordinance of eighty-seven?

Mr. COCHRANE, of New-York, refused to answer, and he, after speaking a few minutes longer, bid goodbye to the meeting and left the room.

Mr. CONGER then made a speech.

The room now began to thin out, and members collected in groups, disputing on the Nebraska bill.

Mr. RICHMOND and others are now locked in ALPHEUS PRINCE'S private room, trying to shape another resolution to get over the difficulty existing.

Messrs. CASSIDY and MANN are in the hall talking about it.

Mr. MANN is taking the radical side.

THIRD DISPATCH

A Caucus is being held at the Syracuse House, which is largely attended. Messrs. COCHRANE of Schenectady, ANDREW YATES, BECKWITH HOVEY, and others spoke.

Each County was called, and the delegates expressed their opinions.

Mr. GALBRAITH of Saratoga, said his district endorsed HUGHES, and also General PIERCE'S Administration, so far as a Democratic course was pursued by them.

Every County represented, but three, opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

One person remarked that the office-holders were at DEAN RICHMOND'S room, and moved that the meeting adjourn over there. Carried.

It has been said that SEYMOUR will not run. In that event, an effort will be made to nominate PRESTON KING.

ABIJAH MANN is to be the permanent President of the Convention.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 5.

The Secretary of War returned to Washington last night.

The President remains at Capon Springs a few days longer.

The amount of the public debt redeemed last week was $260,000.

Capt. Hollins Detached from the Cyane.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 4.

Capt. HOLLINS, of the *Cyane*, has received the following communication:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 1, 1854.

SIR: You are hereby detached from the command of the sloop-of-war *Cyane*, and you will proceed to New-York without delay, and report to Capt. BOARDMAN for the command of the rendezvous at that place.

The President is absent from Washington at present, and, on his return, you will receive an additional communication from the Department, in reference particularly to your recent action at Greytown, for which I regret, on my return to the seat of Government, to learn you have been arrested in New-York.

I cannot forbear, however, in transmitting this order detaching you from the *Cyane*, (requiring repairs,) expressing the assurance that you retain unimpaired the confidence of the Department in your patriotism, gallantry and fitness for the command of a national ship. Yours respectfully,
J. C. DOBBIN.

To Com. GEO. N. HOLLINS, *U. S. Navy, Boston.*

At an inspection of the *Cyane* and *Saratoga* yesterday by Commodore GREGORY, and the officers of the yard, the above communication was read, and Capt. HOLLINS took leave of his officers and crew.

Liquor Law in Washington—Hot Weather.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 5.

A bill to prohit the sale of liquor in Washington, was discussed in the City Council last evening. It was considered by sections. The right of search was stricken out. A final vote will be taken on Monday next. The passage of the bill is extremely doubtful.

To-day was the hottest day of the season by three degrees.

There is no appearance of rain.

Annual Session of the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. of the United States.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 5.

SECOND DAY.

The Grand Lodge, immediately after the opening of its session this morning, proceeded to ballot for Grand Sire, and elected past Grand Master WILLIAM ELLISON of Massachusetts.

There were three ballots, resulting as follows:

FIRST BALLOT.

Whole number votes	96	Sunley	7
Necessary for choice	49	Steele	6
Ellison had	31	Willey	4
Colfax	20	Jones	4
Barnard	15	Griffin	2
Manchester	7		

SECOND BALLOT.

Whole number votes	93	Colfax	22
Necessary for choice	47	Barnard	17
Ellison had	39	All others	15

Permission was then given to withdraw all the names except the leading three.

THIRD BALLOT.

Ellison had	52	Barnard	13
Colfax	30	Blank	1

On the third ballot, GEORGE W. RACE, of Louisiana, was chosen Deputy Grand Sire. The other candidates were Messrs. ROBINSON, VEITCH, and WILLIAMSON.

JAMES L. RIDGLEY, of Maryland, was unanimously reëlected Grand Secretary, and JOSHUA VANSANT, of Maryland, Grand Treasurer.

A recess was then taken.

EVENING SESSION.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 5.

In accordance with the resolution previously adopted to take up amendments to the Constitution each day immediately after recess, the Grand Lodge resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, and proceeded to the consideration of the amendments, Mr. DE LA TORRIE, of South Carolina, in the Chair.

After some hours spent in Committee, it rose and reported progress, and then adjourned.

Vermont Election.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Tuesday Sept. 5.

Scattering returns from Windham, Windsor, Rutland, Addison, Chittenden, Bennington, Washington, Orange, Franklin and Caledonia counties indicate that Judge ROYCE, the Whig and Anti-Nebraska candidate, is elected by the people over CLARK, the Democratic candidate for Governor. A large scattering vote was thrown in consequence of Judge ROYCE'S rather equivocal position on the Temperance question.

RYLAND FLETCHER is elected Lieutenant Governor by a much larger majority, and also HENRY M. BATES as State Treasurer. Both these candidates were on the Whig and Temperance tickets.

In the First Congressional District, Mr. MEACHAM, Whig, is running far ahead of ROYCE for Governor, and is undoubtedly elected.

We have but few returns from the other Congressional Districts, but the indications are the Whigs have elected their candidates.

For Senators the returns are given only in a few towns, but it is evident the Whigs have elected their candidates in Bennington, Windham, Rutland, and Windsor Counties. There are no returns from the other counties.

We give the Whig majorities for Governor in a few of the large towns, as follows: Bennington, 110; Manchester, 63; Burlington, 245; Rutland, 301; Castleton, 102; Poultney, 153; Royalton, 60; Middlebury, 200.

The Union or Anti-Nebraska ticket for Senators is probably elected in Chittenden and Washington Counties.

It is doubtful whether the Democrats have elected a single Senator.

There has been a large gain of Whig Representatives, and there is scarce a doubt but that both branches of the Legislature will have a strong and Anti-Nebraska majority.

Nomination for Congress.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 5.

JOB R. TYSON was nominated by the Whigs this evening, after six ballots to be their representative from the Sixth Congressional District.

Official Statement of the Banks of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 5.

The official statement of the banks in this city is as follows:

Capital	$31,108,085
Specie	2,886,442
Loans and discounts	51,857,522
Deposits	13,132,571
In circulation	7,995,472

The monthly statement of the banks of Massachusetts, out of Boston, is as here given:

Capital	$23,312,000
Specie	939,826
Loans and discounts	42,030,852
Deposits	5,418,375
In circulation	16,087,006

By the Southern Mail.—From Texas—The Yellow Fever at the South—Railroad Accident.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 5.

New Orleans papers of Wednesday have been received.

They contain late advices from Texas by which we learn that the "no license" system was not so generally carried as was at first supposed. Trinity, Anderson, Calhoun and other counties voted in favor of "license."

The New-Orleans *Courier* says that the weather is unfavorable, and that the fever is increasing in that city. The mortality was very great.

The Savannah *Courier* has suspended publication in consequence of the great amount of sickness in that city, and the difficulty of obtaining hands.

A train loaded with lumber, ran off the track of the York and Cumberland Railroad last night. JACOB SMYSER, and JOHN MILLER, of York, Pa., were killed.

Exercises at Brown University.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Sept. 5.

The exercises of Brown University began to-day.

The oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society was delivered by Rev. EDWARD A. PARK, D. D., of Andover, on the relation between Æsthetic Culture and Religion. The poem was delivered by GEO. WM. CURTIS, Esq., of New-York, on The Power of Association.

The oration before the Literary Societies was by FRANKLIN A. DICKMAN, on "Literary Culture as an Element of Practical Life," and the poem by WM. M. RODIN, on "Home and Memory."

Cholera at Geddes—Inspection of Salt—Verdict of a Coroner's Jury.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Sept. 5.

There were four fatal cases of Cholera at Geddes yesterday.

The salt inspected here amounted to one hundred and thirty thousand bushels more than last year.

The Coroner's jury in the case of the two women being killed at Canastota, gave a verdict against the Railroad Company for running at an unwarrantable speed.

Death of Dr. Patterson, of the U. S. Mint.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 5.

Dr. ROBERT M. PATTERSON, late Director of the United States Mint, died in this city to-day. He was President of the American Philosophical Society, and has held professorships in the Universities of Pennsylvania and Virginia.

Yellow Fever at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Sept. 5.

The interments in this city on Sunday were sixteen, seven of which were from yellow fever. On Monday the interments were nineteen, of the fever ten.

The Weather.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 5.

The weather to-day has been oppressively hot and close. The thermometer stood 90° in the shade.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 5.

The heat has been almost intense to-day, the thermometer standing at 89°. This evening it is clear. There are no signs of rain.

The Weather at Detroit.

DETROIT, Monday, Sept. 4.

The thermometer at noon to-day stood at 100° in the shade, and yesterday reached 95°. There has been no rain as yet.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE.—Certain points connected with the organization this Institution having been lately made the subject of legal discussion, we learn that the Court of Common Pleas, sitting as a Court of Equity, has lately given a decision, entirely confirming the rights of the Faculty, claiming under the authority of the parent Institution and their title to the exclusive possession of the College building, in Ninth-street, below Locust. Judge THOMPSON has issued an *injunction* restraining the opposing parties from interfering with the possession of the College property, as now enjoyed by the Faculty, consisting of Professors GILBERT, REESE, BIDDLE, SMITH, ALLEN, NEILL and STILLE.—*Philadelphia Sun.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

We are now receiving our FALL IMPORTATIONS of the following articles, to wit: FRENCH AND ENGLISH GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, PENDANTS, &c. Plain and richly decorated FRENCH CHINA, such as Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets, Vases, &c., &c. Our assortment is larger than can be found in any one store on either side OF THE ATLANTIC; and our prices are warranted to be at the lowest market rates.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Marble Stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

No 379 BROADWAY.

GREAT BARGAINS—CARPETS AT COST—PURCHASED AT REDUCED PRICES—PETERSON & HUMPHREY will now sell off their entire stock of CARPETS, &c., at the lowest prices

RICH VELVET CARPETS,	10s. to 14s.	
RICH TAPESTRY	do.	8s. to 12s.
RICH BRUSSELLS	do.	8s.
RICH 3-PLY	do.	3s. to 10s. per yard.
RICH heavy SUPERFINE,	3s. to 7s.	

Also, on consignment, a very large assortment of cheap INGRAINS at 2s. per yard. OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, MATTING, MATS, &c., equally low.

No. 379 BROADWAY, corner White-st.

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK.—JAMES E. RAY, No. 198 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of Hosiery and Under Garments, Wholesale and Retail. All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchaser's unbiassed opinion.

CARGILL'S PATENT PORTABLE AND SELF-ADJUSTING Mosquito Bar is so well and favorably known that it is only necessary hereafter to keep the numbers before the public. No 192 Fulton-st., west of Broadway, New-York, and No. 19 Court-st., Brooklyn.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE APPLICABILITY OF Steam to Commercial and Manufacturing uses, was not more valuable to the world than DESHLER'S New Discovery for Fever and Ague is to the invalid. Sold by C. V. CLICKENER & CO, No. 81 Barclay-st.

BEEBE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, NO. 156 Broadway, respectfully invite the attention of their customers and the public to the fall fashion for gentlemen's hats and caps.

NEW-YORK TESTIMONY IN FAVOR OF DR. HOOFLAND'S celebrated GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia. The only sure cure for Liver Complaint Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and diseases arising from a disturbed Liver or Stomach.

HENRY C SHELDON, Troy, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1850, said: "From careful observation, I am convinced that your HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS is a better article than H——'s, K——'s, W——'s, B——'s, &c., &c. One gentleman, troubled with Dyspepsia, who has purchased half a dozen of the Bitters, says: 'It is the only article he has found that has afforded him relief.' Now he is in a fair way of recovery."

RUDLONG & SAUNDERS, Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1850, said: "We know from experience, (having used it in our own families,) that Dr. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS are all and more than they are recommended to be."

E. D. BAKER, Jr., Sandy Hill, N. Y. Jan 13, 1851, said: "Every one who uses the GERMAN BITTERS speaks in the highest terms of it."

I. W. FOX, Pulaski, N. Y., Mch 20, 1851, said: "Your Bitters are now well introduced. I have great confidence in it as a remedy and shall seek to enlarge its usefulness in this community."

ANDRUS & FOWLER, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Feb. 25, 1852, said: "The sale of your HOOFLAND BITTERS has been very rapid of late. It has obtained great notoriety."

They are entirely vegetable and free from alcoholic stimulant and all injurious ingredients, mild in their operation, they strengthen the system, and prostrate it.

For sale in New-York by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.; C. H. RING, No 122 Broadway; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, No 20 Warren-st.; BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; OLCOTT, McKISSON & ROBBINS, No. 127 Maiden lane; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn, and by Druggists and dealers of medicines everywhere.

From the Milwaukie Daily Sentinel of Aug 23.

HERRING'S SAFES ALL RIGHT!

MILWAUKIE, Saturday, Aug 26, 1854.

Messrs. Editors: I have taken from the ruins of the late fire, seven of Herring's Safes, and found the contents of the same to be in good order. One safe remains in the ruins, but I am satisfied that this one is "all right." I shall at an early day, next week, furnish a statement for all our city papers to publish, in which I shall be able to state the exact situation of each one. And until that time I hope those that have taken the trouble to state that thousands of dollars had been lost in them will keep quiet. I will here state that if any one can show a paper of any description that has been in reality injured in them, *I will pay him one thousand dollars.* LANSING BOWNELL.

HERRING'S SAFES are for sale at Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

IT BECOMES MY DUTY TO NOTIFY MY MANY friends & patrons, and the public in general, that although my stock of finished and partly finished PIANOS contained in Nos. 163 and 165 West Broadway, was totally destroyed by fire on the 29th August, I have already commenced at No. 3 Clarke-st., and from the 9th of Septe mber will continue at No. 165 West Broadway, to finish the large stock contained in my varnish room and will be enabled to fill my orders by the 15th September. Being fully determined to maintain the high reputation which my PIANOS have heretofore enjoyed, and use every means to even add to their power, sweetness and durability, I hope for the continued patronage of a generous public. ALBERT WEBER.

THE ÆOLIAN PATENT.—T. GILBERT & CO. Being owners of the Æolian Patent, can furnish Pianos with this beautiful attachment at a less price than any other house; and persons wishing their celebrated Pianos should call at the sole agency, No 333 Broadway; where can may be found a large assortment of elegant Pianos of other makers, among them those of Hallett & Cumston, Jacob Chickering, and Horace Waters. S. D. & H. W. Smith's celebrated Melodieas and Melodions of all other styles and prices Each instrument warranted. Pianos sold on monthly payments Dealers supplied on the very best terms. HORACE WATERS.

SEWING MACHINES.—THE FALL TRADE IN clothing, shoes, caps, saddlery, &c., must be supplied, and the only way to complete these manufactures with dispatch, uniformity and unequalled strength and beauty, is to use SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. An improvement in a machine now of $110 will secure a profit of $300 by the time the season closes All suits against SINGER'S Machines are finally settled, and they are the only machines of any value which do not infringe valid patents, and subject the users to suits and damages.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No 323 Broadway.

IN UNIVERSAL FAVOR—WORN BY EVERYBODY who pretends to taste. KNOX'S hats are as well known as the City Hall or Trinity steeples for we might say a good hat is the very spire and steeple of the structure called man. Tasteful, elegant, and durable: of every variety, and happily adapted to the appearance of the wearer These celebrated Fall hats are general favorites. They are to be procured at No. 128 Fulton-st., and No 513 Broadway.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANS WILL do well to lay in a supply of the New and Great Discovery for the cure of Fever and Ague. DESHLER'S PILLS will cure the worst cases. Sold at wholesale by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Cortlandt-st; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; BOYD & PAUL, No 149 Chambers st; C. H. RING, corner of John-st and Broadway; and STERBINS, MORGAN & BUTLER, No 46 Cliff-st

REMOVAL.—THOS. WILEY, JR., & CO'S EXTENsive Tailoring establishment and Cloth store, is removed from the old stand, No. 707 Greenwich-st., to No. 515 Hudson-st., corner of Amos-st., where they will be happy to receive their old customers, and as many new ones as will present themselves, to which they will guarantee satisfaction. THOS. W WILEY, JR.
WM. R. BOWNE.

"GRISI SCHOTTISCH," WITH A FINE LIKENESS of Mme GRISI price 25c. The complete Opera of "Lucrezia Borgia," as performed at Castle Garden, arranged for the Piano-Forte, with Italian and English words, price $2. Also the Operas of "Norma" "Don Giovanni" and "Lucia di Lammermoor," just published, and for sale at the Opera ticket-office, by BERRY & GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

THE GREATEST SALE OF THE SEASON.—OUR readers will please notice that the great sale of lots in West Flushing continues THIS DAY at 2 o'clock P. M., on the grounds The sale is peremptory, and every lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder. For particulars, see advertisem ent in another column, or inquire of BARKER & ELLIOTT, No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celeb

Melancholy Occurrence on Lake Superior.

On the 5th August Mr. REVERE, of Boston, Mr. KERSHON, a clerk, and Dr. PRATT, physician to the Minnesota Mine, left Portage Lake for Eagle River. They left us in high spirits, and with two French *voyageurs* took the Portage route. On reaching Lake Superior they found a severe gale blowing and a heavy sea tumbling in from the lake. Dr. PRATT and Mr. KERSHON having been away some time from home were eager to reach Eagle River in time for the Ontonagon boat, due that evening; and notwithstanding the earnest remonstrances of the *voyageurs*, who pointed out the perils they would encounter, they set out. It was with much difficulty and taking off their clothes they launched the canoe through the surf. But once out, and the wind subsiding somewhat, they ran rapidly and safely before the wind some six miles, but when abreast a bold rocky shore where the reef makes out a mile and a half, and at the same spot where our lamented State Geologist HOUGHTON lost his life, the wind suddenly freshened; a high sea broke over the reef, combing over and instantly swamping the canoe, which at the same moment capsized, throwing all out to some distance. Mr. KERSHON and the younger voyageur, unable to swim, sank immediately. The other three regaining the canoe, clung to its side. Soon Dr. PRATT, a powerful swimmer, thinking he could reach the shore, struck off, but suddenly went down within half a mile of the canoe. Mr. REVERE and ROBISCAULT, the elder voyageur, after clinging two hours to the canoe, regained the shore. To Mr. REVERE's courage and presence of mind is due both his own and ROBISCAULT's preservation, and had Dr. PRATT followed his entreaties, and remained by the boat, he also might have been saved. ROBISCAULT, an old voyageur and an aged man, repeatedly gave up all hopes, and was with difficulty persuaded to maintain his hold, and he says he owes his life to the persuasions and constant assurances of Mr. REVERE that they would reach the land in safety. He narrates that holding on himself to one end of the canoe, Mr. R. grasped the thwarts at the other, and throwing himself on his back, swam the frail bark with rapid and undeviating course to land, distant a mile and a half, and finally dragged him half unconscious upon the beach.

Dr. PRATT and Mr. KERSHON were gentlemen highly esteemed throughout this region, and both were originally from your part of the country, where they are widely connected. It is surmised the intense cold of the lake water—only 8° above zero the year round—produced cramps in the Doctor, rendering him powerless. He leaves a young widow to mourn his loss. The bodies of the three unfortunate men have since been recovered. This is the second fatal accident from coasting in this neighborhood this year. C.

From Utah and New-Mexico.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 30, 1854.

I have received late items of news from Utah and New-Mexico. A party arrived at Independence from Utah some days ago. Among them were three Mormon Missionaries, one destined for St. Louis, another for Cincinnati, and a third for England. When they left the Salt Lake (on the 10th July) peace had been concluded with the principal Chiefs of the Utah bands. This it is hoped will be in good faith and lasting. On the route they found grass enough until they passed Fort Kearney. From thence onward there has been a great drouth. They represent the crops of Utah as the best ever known. The Pawnee Indians have been very annoying to emigrants, in one instance attacking a party in open day and killing one and wounding several others. One party of traders had lost a hundred horses by a stampede. It is believed that upward of four thousand persons have emigrated to Utah this season. Very few have gone to California. The Mormons say that from 120,000 to 150,000 head of cattle, 2,000 horses and mules and 4,000 sheep have been driven across the continent through the South Pass the present season.

The news from Santa Fé reaches us by mail. The party left there on the 2d inst. The Indians were kept quiet. Crops were very abundant. The Indians along the route behaved well. Colonel FAUNTLEROY, with his command, went out on the Raton route *vid* Bent's Fort. Several trains of traders were on the road, and doing well. The great drouth has extended to the Arkansas River. Beyond that rains have been abundant.

Yours, L.

SHARKS AND CRABS.—Several sharks have within the last two or three days been captured in the Potomac, about twenty miles below Alexandria, and crabs are taken between Fort Washington and the city. Owing to the protracted drouth, the water in the river is quite brackish.—*Union.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Captain Bradish, of the Ship Ashburton,** reports that there were thirty-nine cases of diarrhœa among his passengers on the voyage to New-York. Every case, however, he says, was successfully treated by Dr. GIDDINGS'S CHOLERA MEDICINE. No deaths occurred. She had four hundred and thirty-nine emigrants on board.—*Daily Times, Aug.* 29, 1854.

Prepared by Dr. S M GIDDINGS, No. 85 Murray-st.

☞ **Whooping Cough Cured!**—This distressing disease is thoroughly and quickly cured by DR. McCLINTOCK'S ASTHMA AND WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY. It contains no opium, and can be given to children with perfect safety. A few drops at bed-time quiet the cough all night, and a few doses cure entirely. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 122 Fulton st., and by all Druggists.

☞ **Cholera, Dysentery.**—No danger need be feared if you have Dr. McCLINTOCK'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL and CHOLERA PREVENTIVE in the house. One teaspoonful will cure. Thousands of cases were cured in the Cholera of 1832 and 1849, and it has never failed. Price 25c. and 50c. Sold by A. CUSHMAN & CO., Proprietors, No. 122 Fulton-st., and druggists everywhere.

☞ **Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.**—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box.**—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and at ZEIBER'S, No. 44 S. 3d-st., Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers.**—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston, C. H. RING, Broadway, and all respectable druggists.

☞ **The New and Tasteless Cure for Fever and Ague.**—DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC PILLS is superseding all the old time and ineffectual remedies. Sold by STEBBINS, MORGAN & BUTLER, No. 46 Cliff-st.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Cordial.**—Whence proceed the lassitude, the depression, the debility, the indifference to life, the instability, the constant feeling of illness which it is impossible to define or localize, so common, so hard to bear, and so little pitied by the robust and healthy? We answer—from the stomach and the nervous system, between which there exists the closest sympathy. Want of vital energy, sluggishness in the secretions, and a general inertia of the system, is at the bottom of all this difficulty. To rouse the whole organization from the torpor to imbue it with new life, activity and vigor, and to sustain it in that condition, there is no preparation comparable with Dr MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL. Other stimuli may excite the dormant physical energies for a time, but like the night-flash of the lightning that leaves behind it a deeper gloom, the exhibition of these exhilerants is followed after the first convulsive effect is over, by a depression of body and mind more profound and paralyzing than ever. The remedy is literally worse than the disease. But the Elixir has a dynamic influence. It not only creates a new condition of the physical organization, but perpetuates it. The animal spirits are not only cheered and elevated by its agency, but kept up to their new level without flagging. A vegetable compound, congenial to the system, it seems to act upon the constitution itself, and to revolutionize it. In chronic diseases of the nerves, the stomach, and the liver, its operation is all but miraculous. The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, six for twelve dollars.

C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada and the West Indies

☞ **New-York Young Men's Christian Association.**—Arrangements having been made for removal to Clinton Hall, Astor Place, the rooms of the Association will be closed during the week commencing Sept. 4. The Prayer meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING will be held in Clinton Hall, and the library and reading room will be opened on MONDAY, Sept. 11, and will remain open thereafter from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M. daily.

FRANK W. BALLARD,
Chairman of Committee on Rooms.

☞ **Fair and Festival.**—The Ladies of the REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Flushing, L. I., will hold a Fair and Festival during the day and evening of THURSDAY, 7th instant, in the Saloon of Flushing Institute, (Mr. FAIRCHILD's.)

☞ **Twenty years of Oblivion** has not been the fate of DESHLER'S New Discovery for Chills and Fever, as it has been of many others' remedies. Its astonishing cures are already cause for it an unexampled demand. For sale by C. H. RING, Corner of Broadway and John-st.

☞ **No Dust! no Cinders! no Smoke!!!**—The following extract of a letter from a correspondent of the Chicago *Journal* may be of benefit to the traveling public:

Many of your correspondents have alluded, most justly, in flattering terms, to the skillful management of the Southern Michigan and Northern Indiana Railroads, and to the very attractive route they furnish to the traveler. I shall therefore only add my testimony to the facts stated by them, and refer briefly to what I consider above and beyond all other enterprises of the Directors of that road, to ensure cool, moderate and fair sightseeing in the days of dust and heat, the pleasure-seeking traveler, as well as businessmen of all classes, when many modes of conveyance and various routes are offered to his choice, invariably risks that where the greatest comfort and least fatigue is insured. Acting upon this principle, myself, fortunately, or, perhaps I should say, through the kind intervention of Capt. GREY, I secured seats in one of the *Patent Ventilated Cars*, of which they have several now in use on his Southern Road, and enjoyed the most delightful railroad ride I ever had. For the whole distance to the shore of Lake Erie clouds of dust completely enshrouded those who were not able to obtain seats in the ventilated cars, while we enjoyed a refreshing breeze, cool and pure air, and the inexpressible satisfaction of knowing that this enjoyment would attend us the railroad's length. Dr. FOOT, of Buffalo, who has invented this incomparable mode of car ventilation, is now fitting up a large number of cars for the Southern Michigan Roads, enough to enable them to make up full trains of their most luxurious coaches. Only those who have experienced the difference between the ventilated and not ventilated cars, in dusty weather, can appreciate the luxury of the former. If I have said much on this subject, too much for your limited space, it is because I wish others to enjoy what I have, and desire to impress upon other railroad companies the necessity which will force them all to the adoption of Dr. FOOT's invention, sooner or later—the sooner the better.

For through tickets, or any information concerning the routes Westward, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Loy st.

JOHN F PORTER, General Agent.

☞ **The Treasurer of the Children's Aid Society** acknowledges the following receipts from July 31 to Aug 28, 1854:

George G Pompson, (annual subscription), $25; S. T. Pheips, $20; W. P., $12; "Nell Skrats," (annual subscription), $1; Fellows & Co (annual subscription), $10; William Stanton & Son, (annual subscription), $5; William Tilden (annual subscription), $10; Caleb Barstow, (annual subscription), $10; J H., $2; C. B. Conant, $50; L. Tuckerman, (annual subscription) $35; "A. M.," $5; John J S Smith $3; C. A. D., $3; D Kerr Bull, $1; Friend in Litchfield $5; Infant Class Sunday School, Bridge-st Bklyn, South Congregational Church, $8; Mr Gardner, $2; Worthington, Kingsford & Co, (annual subscription), $10; "A Friend," $10; "Few Friends of the Cause," $4. *For Newsboys' Lodging house*—M. Hirschfield, $25; Charles H. Parsons, $2 40—Total. $241 90.

☞ **East New-York Loan and Building Company** are selling houses and lots on easy terms of payment, at prices ranging at $950 for house and 2 lots; $1,400 for house and 1 lot; $1,650 for house and 1½ lot; $2 300 for house and 2 lots, &c East New-York is growing rapidly; and is easy of access at all hours by railroad and omnibus lines at low fares. Apply to CHARLES R. MILLER, No. 195 Broadway, general agent

☞ **To Musical Amateurs.**—A meeting of instrumental amateurs is to be held at VANDERBECK'S music store No 831 Broadway, between 12th and 13th-sts, on THURSDAY EVENING, Sept 7, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a new Orchestral Society A punctual and general attendance of all amateurs is requested, as matters of importance will be discussed.

☞ **New York Young Men's Christian Association.**—The first of a series of popular lectures before this Association will be delivered by Rev. THEO. L CUYLER, on THURSDAY EVENING 7th instant, at 8 o'clock, in the Lecture Room of CLINTON HALL, Astor-place. The public are invited to attend. BENJAMIN LORD, Chairman of Lecture Committee.

☞ **Champagne Wines.**—MOET'S WINES, pints and quarts, landing ex *Rattler* from Havre; RHINE WINES, landing ex *Heinrich der Pilger*, from Rotterdam; PALE SHERRIES landing ex *Charles Birchland*, from Cadiz; INDIA PALE ALE landing ex *American Congress* from London; LEA & PERRIN'S Worcestershire Sauce, landing ex *Manhattan*, from Liverpool For sale by JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway, between Walker and Lispenard-sts.

☞ **Special Notice.**—Fine English turbot and soles will be served up to-day at the Rhinebow Dining-Rooms, Nos. 31 and 33 Beekman-st. From 12 till 4 o'clock.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED.—The body of ADAM McQUEEN, a native of Scotland, but for some years back has resided at Danville, Pennsylvania, was found on the shore of the Hudson River near Catskill, on July 3. His relatives are anxious, but have thus far been unable, to learn how he met with his death. As he left Danville on June 24, they think he must have fallen from one of the Troy or Albany boats between the 25th and 30th of that month. Should any of his acquaintances have seen him on board, or any person knowing about a man having fallen overboard at that time, they will confer a favor by informing ROBERT McQUEEN, Troy Iron Works, New-York, or JAMES GIBSON, corner of Spring and Thompson-st., New-York.

IF MR. LYONS, who was third mate, and Mr. WM. HENRY CARR, who was steward of a ship on a voyage from Liverpool to New-York in the months of July and August, 1853, or any person acquainted with them will send their address to the office of the Commissioners of Emigration, No. 76 Franklin-st., they will confer a great favor.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Board, with a pleasant room and large pantry attached, may be obtained at No. 48 West Washington-place, a short distance from Washington Parade-ground. The house is pleasantly situated, with bath-room, gas, &c., and is convenient to the cars and stages. Apply on the premises.

BOARDING—And an elegant suite of furnished rooms, on the first floor, consisting of a parlor and two bedrooms with closets. Also a parlor and bedroom on second and third floors, and rooms for single gentlemen, at Nos. 82 and 84 East 23d st.

BOARDING.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board in a private family, in a desirable location convenient to the ferries and cars Unexceptionable references required. Apply at No. 233 West 14th-st.

BOARDING.—To Let, in suite or separate rooms, on the second floor, in a modern house pleasantly situated, opposite Chelsea-square Also rooms for single gentlemen. References given and required. Apply at 230 West 20th-st.

BOARDING.—A few respectable young men can be accommodated at Mrs. BEETS', formerly Mrs. Foster, at No. 27 Hudson-st., with good board, single beds, and pleasant rooms. Full board, $3 per week; day boarders, $2 50.

BOARDING.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board, for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen, in a pleasant part of the city Gas and bath in the house. Also a furnished parlor, at No. 44 West Washington place.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms can be had, with board, at No. 15 Stuyvesant-st., between 9th and 10th-sts. The best of references given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Near Montague and Atlantic Ferries. A Lady having two in family, can accommodate two or genteel families, or single gentlemen, with single or suites of rooms and permanent board. House new; modern improvements. A choice of rooms can be had by applying immediately at No. 252 Hicks-st. References required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Delightful location, overlooking one of the largest and finest gardens in the city House about three minutes' walk from the South or Wall-st. Ferries. Married or single gentlemen can obtain furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board Unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 56 State-st, near Henry.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A widow lady having a house pleasantly located with all the modern improvements, would let a parlor and bedroom, on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. References exchanged. Apply at No. 62 Willoughby-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, may be accommodated with pleasant front rooms at No 1 Willow-place, corner of Joralemon-st., between South and Montague ferries. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a small family, within 2 minutes walk from Fulton Ferry. A good opportunity for those desirous of a comfortable home. Address G. H. S., Box No. 713 Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—One or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board and a large front bed-room on the second floor, lighted with gas. House pleasantly located within ten minutes' walk of South Ferry. References required. Apply at No. 20 Bergen-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two gentlemen with their wives; also, several single gentlemen, may be accommodated with desirable suites of rooms, or pleasant single rooms. Inquire at No. 206 Washington-st. References required.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—Two rooms to let with board; the house is situated near Van Vorst-square, and furnished with all modern improvements; best of references required. Persons with children need not apply. F. M. FUREY,
Jersey-av., fourth door from Wayne.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Within five minutes' walk of the Fulton Ferry. Single gentlemen can find desirable accommodation on very moderate terms. No. 65 Henry-st, Brooklyn.

BOARD WANTED—For several hundred single gentlemen. Apply from 7 to 9 o'clock A. M., to CHARLES W. TOLMAN, at the Medical College, No. 107 East 14th-st., near 3d-av.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—Several very pleasant rooms, separately or in suite, either furnished or unfurnished, can be had, with board, at No. 280 4th-av., opposite Dr. Hawks' Church. The house is finely located, and has all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

BOARDING—Gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, with or without partial board. Apply at No 64 Amity-st.

BOARD UP TOWN.—Pleasant rooms, with board, on second floor, can be obtained at No. 15 West 11th-st., seven doors from Broadway. References exchanged.

GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with PLEASANT ROOMS and BOARD at No. 79 SANDS-ST., Brooklyn.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms in a modern-built house, with baths, gas, &c., located at No. 116 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

ROOMS TO LET.—One or two single gentlemen can obtain furnished rooms without board, in Lexington-av., where there are no boarders The house has gas, baths, &c Address LEXINGTON-AVENUE, this office. References exchanged.

ROOMS TO LET.—Rooms, with or without partial board, can be had at No. 101 4th-av, near 11th-st., or part of the house to let to a respectable family.

ROOMS TO LET.—A handsome suite of furnished parlors to let, at No. 14 Leroy-place.

TO GENTLEMEN—Agreeable Rooms to let, large and small, furnished or unfurnished, in suites or separately, with hot, cold and shower baths.

A. R. PLUMLEY, No. 27 Bond st.

IF YOU WANT THICK BEARD AND MOUSTACHES—Or you've no hair, you "must" buy my ONGUENT, for I tell you candidly, it will force it to grow in six weeks, strong and thick, and won't stain or injure the skin. So buy it at once $1 per bottle. $4 50 per half dozen. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No 47 Ann-st., Mrs. HAYS, No 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, J. R. SPALDING, No 27 Tremont-row, Boston.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—Recently built, of cottage form, and wing attached, with out buildings and well water near the same, in the village of Westfield, N. J within 3 minutes' walk of the depot, about 14 hours from New-York, by Central Railroad. For further particulars inquire of N M. DUNHAM, at Depot, or I. H. PIERSON, No. 215 Pearl-st.

THOMAS E. SUTTON, Plain and Ornamental Printer, No 142 Fulton-st between Broadway and Nassau. Checks, Circulars, Receipts, Bill Heads, Bills of Lading, Notices, Price Lists, Custom House Blanks, Merchants Store Bills, Posting and Handbills, together with all other kinds of Job and Card Printing, done in handsome style, at SUTTON'S, No. 142 Fulton-st.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—In the City or country, by a woman of steady habits, as a good cook and to wash and iron, in a private family Makes excellent bread, and understands dairy work perfectly. Call at No. 6 Cornelia-st, near 4th-st., during two days She comes well recommended.

SITUATION WANTED—By a steady, active man; is competent to act as fireman in a hotel or dining saloon; would take a porter's place, or any other situation where a trustworthy man might be required. Best of references No objection to the country. Salary moderate. Please apply at No. 261 Bowery for two days

SITUATION WANTED—By a man and his wife (both Americans and without children,) in some respectable family in this city—the man to act in the capacity of coachman or waiter the woman as chambermaid A letter of inquiry addressed to G. L. B., *Times* Office, will receive immediate attention.

SITUATION WANTED.—A young man, 17 years of age, a good penman, quick at figures, and used to making out bills &c., desires a situation at a reasonable salary. He has been in a coal office for two or three years past. Good references given Call upon or address J F., No. 119 Elizabeth-st

SITUATIONS WANTED—As an experienced seamstress and dressmaker, in a private family, by a very competent girl who makes children's clothing in the neatest manner, and as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress by another. Both come well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook and to wash and iron in a private family, by one; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress, by the other These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av, in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook, and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family, by one; and as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore

SITUATIONS WANTED.—As a very experienced nurse and seamstress by a respectable Protestant woman who can take charge of an infant from its birth, and as nurse or waiter to a tidy girl of 15. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the book store.

SITUATION WANTED.—A lady of many years' experience in teaching, who can bring high attestations of her ability, desires a situation in the English department of a well-established seminary. Address TEACHER, Box No. 1 331 New-Haven, Conn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For an American and French housekeeper, a scotch seamstress, a dressmaker as experienced waiter, a coachman and very experienced gardener. Apply to the Superintendent, E. and S. P. Agency, No. 149 Grand-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as waiter or chambermaid, and to do plain sewing. She can give the best City recommendations. Apply for two days at No. 116 East 21st-st.

SITUATION WANTED.—A young gentleman who has spent several years South desires a situation in a wholesale book store. Best of City reference. Address Box No. 3 762 Post-office.

SITUATION WANTED—As child's nurse and to assist in plain sewing, by a Protestant woman. City references can be given Call at No 9 Degraw-st., Brooklyn, east of Court. A place in Brooklyn preferred.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young Protestant woman with a fresh breast of milk, whose baby is 7 weeks old Can be seen at No. 55 West 18th-st.

SERVANTS.—An excellent choice of servants for every kind of domestic work in hotels, private families, and boarding-houses Also, a few German chambermaids, ladies' maids, and laundresses; and German young ladies for stores, can now be had at No. 22 BOINERS well known establishment, No. 287 Broadway, cor Reade-st, under the Irving House Also, German farmers, gardeners, porters, laborers, at the above, or the branch establishment, No. 102 Greenwich-st.

SERVANTS.—Situations wanted at Mrs. MANNING'S Domestic Agency, No 259 7th-av., for two respectable girls, Protestants, one to cook, wash and iron, the other housework and waiting or laundress. Also an English cook lately arrived from London, and a few girls for housework. All highly recommended. Wages not so much an object as a quiet home.

COOK WANTED.—An experienced cook and to wash and iron is wanted in a small family; one who fully understands her work, and is capable of taking the entire charge of the kitchen department, and who can give satisfactory recommendations. No others need apply A Protestant woman would be preferred. Apply to No. 35 East 29th-st

ALL KINDS OF SITUATIONS—Wanted, at No. 394 Broadway, (basement) conductors, school-teachers, 4 men for stores, 2 porters, 2 salesmen, baggagemen and brakemen on railroads, 4 clerks, 2 bar-keepers, 3 waiters, 4 men on steamers, 6 men on railroads, 2 coachmen, and boys for trades. Also, cooks, chambermaids, nurses and scrubbing girls. No charges until places are procured

DRESSER & KAUFMAN, Agents.

PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTED—To go out of town. She will be required to take charge of two children, do the chamber work, to do no washing and iron for a gentleman, lady and the children, and when not otherwise employed do plain sewing. Wages $6 per month. Address A. B., Box No. 496, Post-Office.

TWO TEACHERS.—Two male teachers are wanted as assistant teachers, in the Male Departments of the 4th and 7th Ward Public Schools, in the city of Newark, N J. A Committee of the Board of Education will attend at Library Hall, in the city of Newark, on SATURDAY, Sept 9, at 10 o'clock A. M., to examine applicants for the vacancies. Salary first year, $400; second year, $450; and thereafter, $500 per annum.

FREDERICK W RICORD, Secretary.

SECRETARY OR TUTOR.—A well-educated gentleman, accustomed to act as private secretary and stenographic amanuensis, would desire an engagement as such for one hour or more daily, or he would devote some of his time to the instruction of one or two youths, receiving board in compensation. Address SECRETARY, *Daily Times* Office.

TEACHER.—Any person desirous of thorough Classical or English instruction, can procure, for two or three hours daily, the tuition of a Graduate of Yale College, experienced in teaching, by addressing ALPHA, Box No. 373 New-York Post-Office.

PRIVATE TUTOR.—A Graduate of the first University in the country, of large and successful experience, wishes to teach a few hours each day, in a private family or school. The best reference given, as to character, intelligence and ability. Address PRIVATE TUTOR, *Times* Office

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY who has some years' experience in teaching, wishes to give instruction in French, Drawing and Music, either in a school or in a private family. The best of references will be given. Address C. H., *Daily Times* office.

U. S. SCHOOL AGENCY, (1847) by WILCOX & SONS, No. 293 Broadway.—A perpetual introducer, sharing equal dividend with Checkholders, filling all orders and vacancies at one per cent.. $5, $10, $15, renewing the check until every dollar procures $100 to the party or his order. No charge to pupils. Teachers' meeting daily, suiting many at first call.

SEVERAL COMPETENT YOUNG MEN WANTED—Of good address, to act as Agents. Those having good references preferred. Apply to SHIPLEY & LOCKLE, No. 261 Broadway, corner Warren-st., entrance on Warren-st., 4th floor.

CLERK WANTED—A competent clerk in BROWER & CO S. cheap store, No. 256 Grand-st, Williamsburg. N. B.—None need apply but those acquainted with the business.

HELP OF ALL KINDS—May be engaged at the offices of the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society No. 27 Greenwich-st French Domestics there and at the upper office, No. 130 9th-st., corner of Broadway.

A PRACTICAL PRINTER, who has, for upwards of twenty years, conducted the business on his own account, is desirous of a situation as Proof Reader, or will take charge of an office in city or country. Unexceptionable reference given. Address PRINTER, *Times* Office.

A LIVE YANKEE WANTED—To attend a store. A Must be a single man, honest in intention, sober in practice, industrious in habit, not afraid to soil his delicate hands, willing to devote his whole time to his employer's business. One answering the above description may expect small wages and steady employment by addressing PLYMOUTH, at this Office.

CONTRALTO SINGER—Of good acquirements wishes a situation in a Quartette or Chorus Choir of a Presbyterian or Congregational Church, up town. Address for one week, Box No. 99, Broadway Post-office.

UPHOLSTERER WANTED TO GO TO ST. LOUIS—One who thoroughly understands drapery work, and can produce good reference; to such constant employment will be given. Apply at No. 83 Water-st., up stairs.

STATE AGENTS WANTED FOR OTIS' IMPROVED PATENT LIGHTNING-RODS—With right to manufacture. A lucrative business, requiring moderate capital. Proprietors LYON MANUFACTURING CO., No. 343 Broadway.

SALESMAN WANTED—In the Upholstery and Furnishing Department. To one fully competent a liberal salary will be given Apply to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway.

JOHN YOUNG, OF THE PROTESTANT AGENCY, No. 7 Carmine-st., has opened the Female Servants' Registry, No. 145½ Bowery, to enable him to supply the increasing demand of his friends and the public with servants. Subscribers to either have the advantages of both offices.

TO LAWYERS.—Wanted by a young Attorney, acquainted with practice, a seat in an office, where he could give in return his services, and receive a slight emolument: latter not so much an object. Address "LEX," this office, for five days, stating when and where a conference can be had.

WOOD ENGRAVER WANTED—One that can do first-rate work; also, an apprentice wanted, one having some knowledge of drawing preferred.

E. BOOKHOUT, No. 118 Nassau-st., New-York.

MUSIC.—A lady wishes to form an engagement as teacher on the Piano in a ladies' school. Address R. S T., Rahway, N. J.

BOY WANTED—In a drygoods importing and jobbing house. Apply to TRACY, IRWIN & CO., Nos. 234 and 233 Broadway.

A BOY WANTED—In a law office. Apply to J. E. STEWART, No 157 Broadway.

GOOD MILLINER WANTED—To go South. Apply at No. 76 Chambers-st., first floor.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—A genteel house, furnished, by a good tenant; no children; references will be satisfactory, or not wanted; for six months or one year from October or November next; not above 19th-st., and between 2d and 6th avs. Address Box No. 2,916, Post-Office, stating terms and where situated.

HOUSE WANTED TO RENT IN BROOKLYN ON A LEASE—By a genteel family without children; a commodious brick dwelling with the modern improvements, pleasantly situated Possession desired immediately and no objection to its being furnished. Address, with particulars, BROOKLYN, Box No. 2,723 New-York Post-Office.

HOUSE WANTED TO HIRE OR LEASE—In the upper part of the City, between Lexington and 6th-avs A small three-story dwelling-house, with gas, range, bath, &c. Address, stating location and price, E. T. F., Box No. 896, Post-Office.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—By a gentleman for himself, wife and servant, part of a house in Brooklyn, near one of the ferries. Rent not to exceed $150 per annum. Address L. D. F., office of this paper.

DESK ROOM WANTED—In Wall-st., address Box No 144 Post-Office.

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CONNYBEARE AND HOWSON'S LIFE OF ST PAUL

PUBLISHED THIS DAY

THE LIFE AND EPISTLES OF ST. PAUL.

By Rev. W. J CONNYBEARE and Rev. J S HOWSON. 2 vols. 8vo., with colored maps and many elegant illustrations.

The publisher, in presenting "The Life and Epistles of St. Paul," by Rev. W. J. CONNYBEARE and Rev J S. HOWSON, needs no apology. During the short interval since its publication in England, it has commanded the admiration of scholars and intelligent readers of the Bible, both in this country and Europe, and has passed through the ordeal of criticism in the leading Quarterlies and Journals of both countries, and received the highest commendation. The expense of the English edition, however, is such as necessarily to limit its circulation in this country, and the desire has been repeatedly expressed that the work should be published in a form and at a price which would bring it within the reach of ministers, students, and intelligent readers generally The present edition, it is believed, will meet the existing want. Though offered at one half of the cost of the London copy, the work has in no way suffered from abridgement, but has been preserved complete in every respect. The notes, cuts, maps plans, and wood-engravings, generally have been retained.

The North British Review, for February, 1854 after a highly commendatory criticism of this work makes the following remarks: "We commend the book to that numerous class, increasing every day, whose early culture has necessarily been defective, but whose intelligence and thirst for knowledge is continually sharpened by the general diffusion of thought around them. And it is from a sense of the great value of the book, that we would earnestly entreat the publishers to supply it in a cheaper and more convenient form."

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WOOD'S PERSONAL RECOLLECTION OF THE STAGE—Wanted, a few competent agents to canvass New-York City for the above very popular volume. Will be published on the 10th of September Address WM. WHITE SMITH, No. 195 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO SHEET-METAL WORKERS.—NOTICE.—One of the most valuable and useful patents that has been granted within the last ten years, has been awarded to WM. WEBSTER, of Morris

LATER FROM TEXAS.

A Home for the Indians—Indian Disturbances —Prospect of a General Indian War.

From the N. O. True Delta.

The steamship *Nautilus*, Capt. THOMPSON, which arrived yesterday, brought dates from Galveston to the 25th inst.

The following are the most important items we find in our exchanges.

The Waco *Era* states that a citizen of that town, just returned from Fort Belknap, where the commissioners for the selection of Indian lands had been engaged in the performance of their duties, reports that:

"The Commissioners, Major NEIGHBORS and Captain MARCY, had selected four leagues of land, below Belknap, and on the Brazos, for the future home of the Ionies, Caddoes, Wacoes, Keechies, and Tahuacanies. The Commissioners had left to explore the country on the head waters of the Brazos and the Big Wichita, to find a suitable location for the Comanches. Their impression was that the lands adjoining the four leagues selected would be better adapted to the wants of the Indians, and place them where they can be more easily controlled. They, however, determined on examining the country above, before making a location. The different tribes manifest a determination to maintain their peaceful relations towards the United States, and express an entire willingness to move wherever the Government may see proper to locate them."

A gentleman writing from Eagle Pass, under date of the 4th inst., states that there had been great excitement on the other side of the Rio Grande, on account of the Lipan Indians. Col. CASTENER gave the Indians permission to run wild cattle in the lower part of Coahuila. These worthies saw proper to take an excursion into Tamaulipas. About that time several robberies were committed by Indians. The Lipans charge it upon the Camanches. They say they had a battle with them, killed six warriors and took two prisoners, which they brought in, besides about fifteen mules and a considerable quantity of money. General WOLL ordered Capt. FRUTAS, with 150 men, to pursue and chastise the Lipans. Col. CASTINA, who is Military Chief in the Department near Presido de Rio Grande, ordered all the people to take up arms in defence of the Lipans. The Colonel also sent an order to Capt. FRUTAS to halt his command until they could communicate further on the subject. Capt. MELIATA, with an escort of fifteen men, met Col. CASTINA at Morales, near San Juan. They had a quarrel, calling each other thieves, burglars and robbers. After this truthful interchange of ideas, Col. C. ordered Capt M. to return and report to his commanding officer.

The general opinion is, that this will stir up a fight between Coahuila and Tamaulipas.

If it be true the Lipans and Comanches did have a fight, the gathering of the latter reported by P. Calhoun, may be for the purpose of crossing into Mexico and avenging the defeat of their braves. A long and deadly hostility has existed between these tribes.

The mail carrier from Hamilton, Burnett County, to Austin, brought a report from the former place, on the 19th, that a number of men had attacked a negro woman belonging to Mr. FABIANS, who lives on the San Gabriel, a few nights before, and attempted to carry her off forcibly. Her cries brought her master to the rescue, who fired upon the rascals and drove them off. The next day, several persons of the neighborhood formed a party and searched the woods for the men. Mr FISH, a youth of some 18 years, being one of the party, rode up to a thicket, examined it, and turned to ride off. Some one from the covert shot him in the back. He is severely, if not dangerously, wounded. The mail carrier says, some forty or fifty young men have banded together for the purpose of scouring the woods and discovering the perpetrators of these acts.

The Austin *Times* of the 19th inst., has the following:

Major JAMES H. DURST and lady arrived in town on Monday evening. The Major looks in good health. He thinks the Indians are determined on a general war: says they have fought with desperation in the late contests, evincing not only bravery, but an improvement in making war. A few days after the fight with Capt. VAN BUREN they attacked and killed four or five men in Major D.'s employ. From appearances the men had fought gallantly, having dismounted, received the charge of the Indians, and died fighting hand to hand with them. One man had even broken his knife in the conflict. The Indians halted on a road, and remained there the best part of two days and left when it suited them.

The Galveston *Journal* of the 24th says: We regret to state that since our last issue, the fever which, up to this time, was confined to a few sporadic cases, has become more epidemical in its character, and perhaps, more dangerous in its type. The weather is extremely unfavorable, cool mornings and evenings with excessively warm days and constant showers. In fact, the state of the weather nearly resembles that of last year, and, if we had the material in the city, we should anticipate equally disastrous consequences. We trust, however, that as the number of unacclimated persons in this city is comparatively small, the disease will soon run its course, and in the meantime we would say to our country friends who are subjects for it, to keep away until it is over.

Terrible Explosion of the Steamer Timour, No. 2.

We gather the following particulars of this terrible explosion, a short account of which we gave a day or two ago, from the St. Louis *Democrat*. The boat was wooding at the time she blew up, at EDWARDS' wood-yard, a short distance below Jefferson City. All three of the boilers exploded at once, scattering death and desolation on all sides, and making a complete wreck of all that part of the steamer lying forward of the wheels. It is impossible to say who or how many were killed. There had been no register of deck-hands kept, and, doubtless, there are some who have been blown into eternity whose names will never be heard again, and whose fate will always remain a mystery with the circle of relatives and friends from which they will be missed.

We have learned that the complement of hands which the boat had at leaving this port was 45 or 47, and that of these but 25 have returned. The following is the list of the dead as far as discovered: WM. KELCHER, EDWARD O'MAHEY, DAN. CONNERS, —— FLEMING, and CHARLES DIX. All but the latter were deck hands. Mr. DIX was pilot of the boat, and a brother to Captain DIX. The wounded are as follows: PATRICK FINNEY, deck hand, badly scalded; EDWARD ROACH, deck hand, scalded; three children of Mr. CHARLES ECKLEY, the second clerk, scalded; Mr. WHITE, a merchant of Roanoak, scalded; the second mate and a striker scalded, and brought down to this city and placed in the Sisters' hospital. Quite a number of others, deck hands, firemen, and passengers, were injured more or less severely, whose names we cannot learn. Fortunately there were but few passengers on board.

The boat was so badly injured that she sunk in seven feet water soon after the explosion, carrying down a valuable cargo, which must all be more or less damaged. The body of the pilot, Mr. DIX, was brought down to St. Charles on board the steamer *Elvira*, and taken off to be interred at Bridgeton. A number of the wounded were taken to Jefferson City where every attention was paid them.

The cause of this most terrible accident has not as yet been explained.

Underground Railroad.

From the St. Louis Republican of Aug. 30.

The facilities afforded by this mysterious conveyance seem to be every day increasing, and it is a matter that demands the calm consideration of every slaveholder in our community. That we have abolition enemies among us tampering with slaves, not only affording them means to escape, but *personally* superintending them in their efforts, is now no longer a matter of doubt. This system of negro stealing, once a matter of so much risk, is now boldly done in our midst, and slaves are taken away in broad daylight and shipped to their place of destination. Steamboats and railroads are ready to convey them, while there are those in the city who, on an emergency, find the means of facilitating their egress by furnishing them with carriages and horses. This wholesale plunder will prove destructive to slave property in St. Louis and the adjoining river counties, unless steps of the most extraordinary kind are taken to prevent it.

We have reason to know that there is a regular agency established in this city, with two branches of the Underground Railroad. It is laid with black rails, but its *conductors* are white men. In other words, there are associations of negroes in the city who are in correspondence with the Abolitionists, who furnish them money and advice, and who are constantly running off slaves. Chicago seems to be the centralization of negro-stealing from this community, and we have the names of some of her citizens who are engaged in it. We have lately seen a letter from a negro woman who ran away from Mr. SAPPY, giving an account of her escape, whereabouts, (Chicago,) and the manner in which it was done. She refers in the letter to other slaves in the city, calling them by name, whom she anticipates will shortly be on, *according to agreement*, and congratulates them upon their speedy release. Before closing her missive to her sable friend, this fugitive pink seems to be in raptures at the contemplated walk she is going to have on the Lake Shore, in the company of some white ladies. The letter was obtained just in time to prevent one or two of the parties from escaping. One of them, an old negro man, had a horse and dray, and was just ready to start for Chicago, when he was nabbed and locked up in jail. A few evenings since, by the same management, several slaves belonging to Mr. Lewis, who resides near Howell's Ferry, on the Missouri River, by the aid of some white rascals, had everything prepared to leave. A skiff was ready to run them to Alton, with a white man to conduct them; but unfortunately an old negro woman, though tempted and almost promising to go, could not give up her home and her kind protectors, and told her mistress, Mr LEWIS being absent at the time, and the thing was frustrated.

We have some other items, and shall revert to this subject again. In the mean time we would advise those who have any interest in this kind of property to be wide awake.

Explosion of a Locomotive Boiler.

From the Mobile Daily Tribune, Aug. 30.

The melancholy news of the explosion of the locomotive Mississippi, with a loss of life, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, reached town yesterday morning. The accident occurred about 12½ o'clock on Monday, near Deer Park. Several persons were severely injured, and at least one killed. Mr. ROGERS, the engineer, was so badly hurt that he died next morning; Mr SEARLES, overseer of one of the divisions of the road, had one leg broken and was otherwise dangerously injured by scalding; B. BUCKLEY was also very badly scalded, and is not expected to live; and another man, by the name of ROGERS, was scalded, but not seriously.

The cause of the catastrophe is not yet explained, and probably never will be, as the person in charge of the engine was the first to lose his life. The locomotive is a perfect wreck, the wood as well as the iron work being broken up into fragments, and scattered in every direction, and, in some instances, to a considerable distance.

Death of Judge Huger.

The Hon. DANIEL ELLIOTT HUGER departed this life on Tuesday, at his residence on Sullivan's Island, at the age of seventy-five. The people of South Carolina, says the *Mercury*, will hear the announcement of the death of this distinguished and revered citizen with universal regret. For nearly half a century he has been, the greater portion of the time, identified with the public service of the State, as a member of the Legislature a Judge, a State Senator, and finally a member of the United States Senate, in all which positions he has never failed to command the most perfect confidence in his integrity and high devotion to his State. In courtesy and dignity of manners, in chivalrous honor, and in perfect truthfulness of character, Judge HUGER was a model of a South Carolina gentleman. In the faithful discharge of all his duties, and in the abundant charities of his life, he was the model of a good citizen and a true Christian. Peace and honored remembrance rest upon his grave!

☞ The Boston *Journal* says: "The city of Portland has grown wonderfully within a few years. It now has a population of about twenty-five thousand, which is double the population in 1840. The increase in the foreign commerce of Portland is no less remarkable. The amount of tonnage entered from foreign ports increased 100 per cent. from 1847 to 1851, and the tonnage cleared foreign increased 50 per cent. The value of the foreign imports in 1847 was $420,405, and of the exports foreign, $684,592. The value of the foreign imports in 1851 was $952,347; and of the exports foreign, $716,868. The statistics for the last fiscal year, when published, will show a larger proportionate increase. It may be mentioned in this connection that in 1785 not a ship was owned in Portland, while in 1853 the tonnage of the district was 404,350 tons."

STOCK SALES AND MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Sept. 5.

$11,800 City 5's, '70	103	125 Hudson River R. R.	b3 37
3,000 Erie 2d Mtge Bds.	93	50 do	b30 37
7,000 Erie Inc. Bonds	73	100 do	s3 37
9,000 Erie Convt Bds. '71	61	30 Cleve. C. & Cin. R. R.	101
2,000 Hud. Convt Bds.	67	35 Cleve. & Pitts'g R. R.	44
23,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds	68¼	550 Erie Railroad	s3 32
5 500 do	68¼	50 do	32
4,500 do	68¾	200 do	s15 32
31 Mechanics' Bank	140	100 do	s20 32
6 Bank of America	106½	100 do	s10 32
43 Am. Exchange Bank	105¾	300 do	b10 32½
75 Del. & Hud. Can'l Co.	c 117	35 do	s10 32
420 N. J. Zinc Co	s3 51	100 do	s30 32½
5 Crystal Palace	5	100 do	s20 32½
200 Nic Transit Co	21¼	450 do	32½
100 do	21½	25 do	32½
100 Cumb. Coal Co	b3 28	50 do	b30 32½
200 do	s30 28	150 do	s30 32½
100 do	c 28½	100 do	s3 32½
650 Gold Hill Mine	s3 2½	335 do	32½
200 do	s30 2½	50 do	s30 32½
50 N. Y. Central RR.	s10 87	600 Reading Railroad	s3 68
90 do	87½	250 do	c 68½
50 do	87¾	200 do	s30 67¼
150 do	s15 87	400 do	s10 68
25 do	c 87½	900 do	s20 68
50 do	s30 87	400 do	s3 68½
50 do	87¼	300 do	68½
174 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	b3 68		

SECOND BOARD.

$500 Ill. Cent. R. R. Bs	68½	10 Northern Indiana R.	87
20,000 do	68¾	10 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	b15 68½
100 Nic Transit Co	b10 21½	15 Panama Railroad	b3 85
150 do	s10 21¾	50 Canton Company	18½
10 do	21¾	100 do	19
50 do	s20 21¾	350 Erie Railroad	s3 33⅓
400 do	21¾	100 do	s3o 33⅓
50 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s10 87½	200 do	s20 33⅓
100 do	b10 88¼	100 do	s15 33⅓
50 do	s3 88¼	300 do	34
100 Cumb. Coal Co	s3 28½	650 do	s10 34
200 do	b30 28¾	200 do	s3 34½
100 do	28¾	50 do	s3 34½
180 do	b30 28¾	150 do	s3 34½
200 Reading Railroad	s3 68¾		

**Markets....*Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times*

TUESDAY, Sept. 5—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in limited supply and request, at $6 for Pearls, and $7 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is quiet, but steady, at the reduced prices noticed yesterday. This day's transactions have been confined to 600 bales or so. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ ₱	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
Middling, ₱ lb	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	10	10	10¼	10¾
Fair, ₱ lb	10¾	10¾	11	11¼

FEATHERS—Prime Western are moderately inquired for at 45c.@46c. ₱ lb. There is but a rather light supply of them here.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands continue in fair demand, mostly for the Eastern and local trade, though to some extent for markets up the Hudson and in other parts of the interior of this State, where there is little or no supply on hand, and where the prices current are above those being paid here, though these are by no means very low. And as the stock is still small, and the receipts are light, previous quotations are pretty well maintained. The day's movements comprise 4,500 bbls. within the annexed range:

Sour, ₱ bbl	$7 25 @ $8 50
Superfine, No. 2	8 00 @ 9 00
State, common brands	9 50 @ 9 75
State, straight brands	9 75 @10 00
Favorite State	10 00 @10 25
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	9 75 @10 00
Fancy Michigan	10 00 @10 25
Common to good Ohio	9 75 @10 00
Fancy Ohio	10 00 @10 25
Extra Ohio	10 25 @11 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	10 25 @11 00
Fancy Genesee	10 25 @10 50
Extra Genesee	10 50 @11 25

Superfine Canadian in bond is more freely offered at $9 75; but is not in active request at this rate. Southern appears pretty brisk and steady. The day's operations consist of 2,000 bbls. at $8 75@$9 for inferior, $9 50@$10 for mixed to good brands, and $10@10 50 for favorite to fancy, ₱ bbl.

Mr. DE LUZE reports, thus, the Wheat Flour clearances from New-York, between Aug. 28 and Sept. 4, inclusive:

	Two prev. bbls.	weeks.		Two prev. bbls.	weeks.
To London	71	——	To W. Indies	370	1,546
To Liverpool	12	1,772	To S. America	1,895	100
To Glasgow	361	——	To Melbourne	——	1,000
To Br. Prov	940	4,148			

Rye Flour and Corn Meal are unchanged in demand and value.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—The sales since our last, include 25 half pipes Cognac Brandy @2 75@$4 50; 15 half pipes Rochelle Brandy at previous figures; 5 pipes Holland Gin $1 30@$1 35; 50 quarter casks Port Wine $1 25@$1 75; 25 Sherry do., 90c.@$1 10; 50 Sweet Malaga do., 62½c., and 20 Red do. 60c. ₱ gallon.

GRAIN—Wheat is less abundant and is firm, though not very brisk. The day's transactions include 3,700 bushels prime Genesee white at $2 15, and 2,700 Southern red on terms not made public. Mr. DE LUZE records, as follows, the Wheat clearances from New-York between Aug. 28 and Sept. 4, inclusive:

	Two previous weeks.		Two prev weeks.
To London, bush	775	To London, bush	——
To Liverpool	——	To Liverpool	2,439
To Glasgow	2,918	To Glasgow	——

Rye is quiet and nominal, being scarce and held above buyers' views. Barley is in fair request, and firm at 95c.@96c. ₱ bushel. State and Western Oats are more sought after at 52c.@55c. ₱ bushel. Corn is still active, but at rather lower prices. The stock is a heavy one. The day's business exceeds 115,000 bushels at 78c.@80c. for unsound; and 80c.@83c. for Western mixed; including 27,000 bushels of the latter, deliverable in October, at 85c. ₱ bushel. Mr. DE LUZE reports, thus, the Corn clearances from New-York between Aug. 28 and Sept. 4, inclusive:

	Two prev. Bushels.	weeks.		Two prev. Bushels.	weeks.
To Liverpool	8,811	5,961	To Havre	100	——
To Glo'ster	7,177	——	To W. Indies	200	116
To Falmouth	——	32,785	To S. Am	900	——
To Lynn, Eng	——	2,587			

GROCERIES—Are moderately active and steady in price. The day's operations add up 150 bags Maracaibo Coffee, at 11¼c.; 2,000 Rio do., at 9¼c.@11¼c. ₱ lb.; 50 hhds. Porto Rico Molasses, at 28c.; 40 Cuba do., at 26c. ₱ gallon; 400 hhds. Cuba Sugar at 4¼c.@5c.; and 250 New-Orleans do. at 5c.@5¼c. ₱ lb. Teas are in fair demand and firm.

HAY—The demand is improving again. River now readily brings 70c.@75c. for shipment, and 87½c.@$1 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—For last year's crop, the inquiry is not brisk, but as owners manifest no eagerness to sell, prices rule firm at 32c.@35c for good to prime ₱ lb.

LATHS—The tendency of the market (this being better supplied,) is still downward for Eastern, which can, at present, be purchased at $1 87½@$1 93¾ ₱ thousand.

LIME—Rockland is selling as fast as it arrives at 90c. for common, and $1 18 for lump, ₱ bbl., the previous figures.

METALS—Copper is unaltered. The sales of Scotch Pig Iron, to-day, have amounted to 200 tons, at $39@$40, usual credit, ₱ ton. This shows a pretty active market for this kind. Lead is dull, but firm. Nothing really new has occurred in Spelter, Steel or Tin.

NAVAL STORES—We have heard of no essential variation in Tar or Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine is quiet and languid, at 49c.@50c. ₱ gallon. Common Resin is rare and needed, at $1 85@$1 90 ₱ bbl., delivered.

OILS—Whale, Sperm, and Olive continued as before reported. Linseed is hardly as firm, being offered with greater freedom, though the demand has not improved. The day's transactions include 8,000 gallons, at 78c.@80c ₱ gallon. Lard Oil is quiet, at old rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork is more in request and is advancing in price; 650 bbls. brought $14 12½@$14 37½ for Mess; $13 for refuse do.; and $11 37½@$11 50 for Prime. We have no change to notice in Cut Meats, which are scarce, and wanted, at former figures. Lard is in fair demand, and firm; 400 bbls. Good to Prime were taken, at 11½c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Beef attracts more attention, at old rates. The day's sales reach 250 bbls., at $12@$13 for Country Mess; $15@$15 25 for City do.; $15 50@$16 for repacked Chicago do.; and $16 50@$17 for Extra do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef and Beef Hams are dull and nominal. Butter is moderately active, at 14c @17c. for Ohio, 18c.@21c. for Western New-York, and 22c @25c. for Orange County, ₱ lb. Cheese is obtainable, in lots, at 9c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—There have been only 120 tierces sold to-day, $3 50@$4 25 for very common to prime, ₱ 100 lbs.

SOAP—We heard that 200 boxes Castile were disposed of at 10½c.@10¾c. ₱ lbs.

SPICES—Sell rather slowly to the trade at 97½c.@$1 for prime Nutmegs, 95c. for Mace, 25c.@26c. for Cassia, in mats; 16c. for Cloves, 14½c. for Jamaica Pimento, and 10½c. for Sumatra Pepper ₱ lb. The supplies are fair. One lot of 4,000 mats Cassia changed hands on private terms.

TALLOW—Prime is pretty actively sought after at 13c. ₱ lb. The stock is not so large.

TOBACCO—Is less active. The high rates claimed checked transactions. The sales since our last include 75 hhds. Kentucky at 7c.@8½c.; 140 cases Ohio and Connecticut Seed leaf at 5¼c.@14c.; and 130 bales Havana at 21c.@39c.

WHISKY—Seems brisker and firmer. The day's transactions comprise 400 bbls. Ohio at 39c. cash; 450 bbls. Prison, part at 40c. time, &c; with 100 hhds. Drudge at the same price and terms, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were not so active. For Liverpool, Corn was offered at 3½d., and would not be taken under 4d. in bulk, ₱ rush; while there were engaged, besides, only 30 bales Sea Island Cotton at 3-16d., and some square bales at ¼d. ₱ lb. For London, there were shipped 500 bbls. Resin at 1s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For the Continent, as well as for Australia and California, the engagements were limited, and rates nominally the same. A Bremen bark was chartered for La Plata on terms not disclosed.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. (Imp & Job.) 112 Broadway.

French, Swiss and German Dry Goods.

AUGUST WEITER (Importer).....19 Broad-st.

Dundee Linens, Sail Duck, &c.

CAMERON & BUIT (Importers).....16 Broad-st.
WM. BRAND & CO (Importers).....42 and 44 Pine-st.

Laces, Millinery Goods, Embroideries and Trimmings.

S. SRAHLHEIM & CO. (Importers).....69 Broadway.

Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Berlin Wool, Fringes' Gimps, Tassels, Buttons &c.

KOHLSAAT BRO'S. (Importers and Jobbers).48 John-st
CHAS. FEICKERT.....37 Dey-st.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

J. M. DAVIES JONES & CO., Imp. & Manf'rs Warren-st.
C. B HATCH & CO., (Impt's and Man's).....97 William-st.

Clothing and Furnishing Goods at Wholesale.

MANFORD & BRO....29 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

French and German Fancy Baskets.

C. ZINN & CO., No. 52 Maiden-lane, Importers of French and German Fancy Traveling Baskets and Manufacturers of Cane and Colored Willow Furniture and Jenny Lind Workstands, &c.

Fancy Goods and Hosiery.

ENGLEMANN & CO., No. 93 William-st., Fancy Goods, Buttons, Cotton and Woolen Hosiery. To cash buyers, only seven per cent. net profit on the importing prices. For your own benefit call and see.

Architects.

F. DIAPER.....49 Wall-st.
JOHN W. RITCH.....643 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

Agricultural Warehouse.

R. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st.

Average Adjuster and Insurance Broker.

WALTER B. JONES, Jr.....90 Wall-st.

Architects.

GEO. CARSTENSEN & CHS. GILDEMEISTER..(City and Rural Architecture.) 348 Broadway.
M. DANIELS (Landscape Gardener).....251 Broadway.

American and Foreign Rubber Goods.

UNION INDIA RUBBER CO., Manufactory 41 John-st.

American Soap Company.

Manufacturers Superior Family Soaps..284 Washington-st.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.

INGERSOLL'S.....250 South-st.
From 200 to 500 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again.

Ballard's Premium Hair Dye.

The cheapest and best. For sale or applied. O. M. BALLARD'S Improved Hair Dye..333 Broadway, up stairs.

Brokers, Bill or Note.

D. M. FARNUM.....6 Jauncey-court, Wall st
GEO. C. SMALLEY.....61 Wall-st.

Bond and Stock Brokers.

WETMORE ROBERT & CO. (Sick Brok's,) 70 Beaver-st.

Booksellers and Publishers.

A. S. BARNES & CO. (National School Series) 51 John-st.

Britannia and Plated Ware, Cutlery, Japannery, &c.

J. & C. BERRIAN (Wholesale and Retail Dealers) 661 Broadway, Cooking Utensils, Silver Plated Ware, Tea Trays, &c.

Blacking and Inks.—Dunlop's Vegetable.

C. G. EVERITT, (sole Proprietor.) Manufacturing Emporium, 36 Gold-st., New-York. Tin boxes and Canisters in endless variety by machinery, superior to the best, cheaper than the cheapest; also Druggists tin ware in general.

Carpetings.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY.....379 Broadway.

Druggists.

KINSLEY & DARLING, (Wholesale Dealers) 62 Vesey-st.

Daguerreotypes.

J. GURNEY.....349 Broadway.
The oldest and most extensive in the United States.

Defiance Salamander Safes, and Goffin's Defiance Locks and Cross Bars.

ROBT. M. PATRICK (Manufacturer).....192 Pearl-st.

Dyeing Establishment.

BARRETTT, NEPHEWS & CO., Staten Island Fancy Dyeing Establishment, 3 John-st., New-York.

Dentistry.

JOSEPH W. VER VALEN..21 St. Mark's-place (8th-st.)

Engravers, (Wood.)

J. W. ORR, (the best work done here).....75 Nassau-st.
W. HOWLAND.....229 Broadway, above Astor House.

Encaustic Tiles and Garnkirk Chimney Tops.

MILLER, COATES & YOULE (Importers)..279 Pearl-st.

Expresses, Shipping Merchants.

EDWARDS, SANDFORD & CO. (Foreign)..36 Broadway.

Engravers, (Card.)

J. N. GIMBREDE..568 Broadway and 8 Metropol'n Hotel.
HICKS & AFFLICK, (late Hyatt & Cornell),..339 Broadway, corner of Walker-st.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD.....120 Water-st.

French Window Glass.

J. H. POILLON & CO. (Importers).....34 Barclay-st.

Fishing Tackle.

J. B. CROOKE & CO. (Impt's and Man's).....50 Fulton-st.

Furs.

C. G. GUNTHER & SONS, (Importers and Shippers,) No. 46 Maiden lane.

Grate and Fender Makers.

W. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 891 Broadway, one door above 19th-st.

Grindstones.

J. S. WHITNEY & CO....4 South, and 56 Washington-st.

India Rubber Shoes, Whips, Clothing, Balls, &c.

NEWARK INDIA RUBBER Manuf. Co., 59 Maiden-lane.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

C. S. LITTLE, (Imp. & General Dealer,) 33 & 34 Fulton-st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.

JOHN S. WILLARD.....440 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

Law Booksellers and Publishers.

BANKS, GOULD & CO.....144 Nassau-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON..132 East 27th. and 149 Nassau-sts.

Insulated Lightning Rods.

LYON Manufacturing Co., Insulate Lightning Conductors for buildings and ships, (Otis' Patent).....343 Broadway.

Lamps and Gas Fixtures.

DEITZ, BRO'S & CO. (Manufacturers)....134 William-st.

Mahogany and Rosewood.

HOUGHTON & BRO..(all Fancy Goods)....96 Walker-st.

Musical Instruments, Strings, &c.

F. ZOBAUM & CO. (Importers).....97 Maiden-lane.
CARGILL & CO. (Impt's and Manuf.)....47 Maiden-lane.
BRUNO & WEISSENBORN & CO., Importer and Manufacturer, 3 Maiden-lane.

Needles, Fish-hooks, and Fishing Tackle.

THOS. H. BATE (Importer and Manuf...35 Maiden-lane.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.

EUGENE ELY.....75 Fulton st., 3d door below Gold.

Paints, Oils, &c.

RAYNOLDS & DEVOE.....168 Water-st.

Glass—Plate, Window and Picture.

F. HOPKINS & BRO'S (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.

Paper Warehouses.

C. W. FIELD & CO, (Wholesale Dealers).....11 Cliff-st.
DUNCAN, LEWIS & BARTOW.....161 William-st.

Pianished Tin and Japanned Ware.

GEO. HODGETTS.....150 William-st.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, &c.

B. M. SEGEE, (Imp. of Manuf.) cor. 12th-st. 829 Broadway.

Sewing Machines.

AM. MAGNETIC SEWING MACHINE CO. 397 Broadway

Ship Bread and Crackers.

ERASTUS TITUS & CO.....283 Washington-st.
EPH. TREADWELL & SONS...275 Washington, and 244 Front-sts.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

J. AHLBORN & CO....54 Maiden-lane, and 29 Liberty-st.
J. W. HOLBERTON (and Fireworks)....43 Maiden-lane.

Window Frames, Doors, Sashes and Blinds.

J. FROTHINGHAM & CO. (Manufact's)..61 Beekman-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals of the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise conspicuously at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

Fatality.

The following good-natured article is from the Meredith Bridge *Gazette*:

"*All Round my Hat.*"—The gross insult offered to the President of the United States, is but one among a series of incidents which but too plainly show that it is a fatality of General PIERCE to be wounded in the *hat*. For, *firstly*, a ball passed *through* his hat during his campaign in Mexico—(some say that the hat was on his head at the time, others declare that it was on a wagon in a train of baggage and ammunition.) *Secondly*, HENRY says that he once saw a hat fall from the General's head, in front of the Cerro Gordo House, now Burnham's Hotel, in this village, owing to the uneasiness of a horse attached to a wagon in which he was about to take a ride. *Thirdly*, GEO. SMITH *sat down* on the General's hat, as it lay where he placed it for a few moments on a seat in a railroad car, in a train passing from Concord to the Wier's Landing, in the Summer of 1852. *Fourthly*, as the President was riding horseback, with his hat held in his hand for a few minutes, in the procession in the streets of New-York, at the opening of the Crystal Palace, a year ago or more, another horse, becoming restive, rushed with its rider up against the General's horse, and so squatted and crushed the top of his hat, that when he hurriedly put it on his head, without observing its condition, it looked "shocking bad," and caused much merriment among the crowd; and *Fifthly*, and lastly, it was knocked off by a boiled egg. If not fatalities, these are at least coincidences, or coinci-*dents* of the General's *hat*.

MURDER AT GREAT FALLS, N. H.—We are informed that on Saturday evening a party of six, (threee men and three women,) went from Salmon Falls to Dover, N. H., to a ball, and after the dance was over they proceeded to Great Falls, and some of the party went to their friends, and stopped. WILLIAM MAXWELL and a man by the name of LOVERING went with the horses to the Mechanics' Hotel to have them put up, and were told by Mr. HODGE, the hotel-keeper, that he was all full and could not put them up. Upon this MAXWELL threw a stone at the hotel door, when HODGE got a club, made at MAXWELL and struck him on the head. He repeated the blow twice, when Mr. LOVERING spoke and asked HODGE not to strike him again. HODGE left MAXWELL on the ground, and made at LOVERING, saying, "D—n you, I'll kill you." LOVERING stepped back, and HODGE struck one of the horses. LOVERING took the horses away, and then went back and inquired after MAXWELL, and was told by HODGE that he had gone off. LOVERING went away in search of MAXWELL, but could not find him. Thinking he might be at Hodge's Hotel, LOVERING and others went up and wanted to go in, but were told they could not. They then got a ladder, entered the house through a window, and found MAXWELL nearly dead. This was about 11 o'clock Sunday A. M. They then raised the alarm, and HODGE was arrested. MAXWELL died about 12 o'clock last night. An inquest is being held to-day at Great Falls, N. H.—*Boston Journal.*

THE CHOLERA IN FALL RIVER.—Up to yesterday, 58 deaths from cholera had occurred at Fall River. In most cases those who died were strongly addicted to the use of ardent spirits. It is also stated by the Fall River papers that a chemical analysis of the liquors freely dispensed from the low groggeries of that place shows that they are adulterated in some cases with sulphuric acid, a virulent poison. The *Monitor* thinks that some of the children reported to have died of cholera, died of actual starvation, having been deserted by their parents in the general panic which prevailed.—*Boston Transcript.*

A "SPIRITUAL HOME" IN BOSTON.—It is stated that the Spiritualists of this city are about forming a company, with a capital of $4,000, for the purpose of buying the furniture and fixings of the Fountain House corner of Beach street and Harrison-avenue, for the purpose of forming a general home for such as may choose to move in spiritual circles.—*Boston Transcript.*

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LAND FOR SALE—A beautiful house and one acre of land with outbuildings, on the banks of the Hudson, in the village of Irvington (late Dearman,) within five minutes' walk of the railroad-station at Irvington, commanding a fine view of the Hudson River and surrounding country. For particulars, inquire of A. C. JEWEL, No. 334 West-st., corner of King.

FARMS—Also two plots containing about seven acres each, south of the village of Irvington, within ten minutes' walk of the railroad-station, with beautiful building sites and river front. Inquire as above.

HOUSES FOR SALE—$15,500 AND $24,500.—Two elegant new first-class houses, viz.: one four-story and basement, high stoop, 25x55, full lot, No 191 West 29th-st, opposite Lamartine Park, and one five-story basement house, 22x70, lot full length, No 32 East 21st-st., near Broadway, proximate to Gramercy Park. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The brown stone front house No 361 West 22d-st., near 9th-av. Apply to GEORGE CLARK, paint store, corner of 9th-av. and 21st-st.

CITY LOTS FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.—The subscriber has six Lots in Harlem; street paved and lighted, which he will sell cheap on the easy payments of $10 per month. Apply to J. PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE—At Yonkers a neat cottage house, with four fulllots on Broadway, about 5 minutes' walk from the Hudson River Depot. Has 6 rooms with 6 foot wing, an excellent well of water, with pump in house for cistern. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to H. F. DEVOE, No. 360 West-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Known as Chestnut Grove situated on the Passaic, opposite Belleville, 3½ miles from Newark, N. J. and one hour's easy drive from Jersey City, on high ground, commanding fine views of the river and surrounding country. The house is 40 by 42 feet, built in cottage style with balconies and piazza, and has an extension building in the rear, comprising kitchen, laundry, bath and rooms for the servants. The ground—on all 25 acres—is divided into an extensive lawn, sloping to the river, embellished with a hedge, shrubbery, evergreens, and a variety of ornamental and shade trees. On the sides of the house are a grove and numerous fruit trees; in the rear a garden, a garden for small fruits and vegetables, and at a suitable distance, barn, carriage-house, poultry-house, &c. Also, several fields in a high state of cultivation. A large proportion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage, or an exchange be made for City property. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No 3 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank Building.

COUNTRY RESIDEN

AUCTION SALES.

THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No 97 Centre-st, near Reade and Duane-sts New and second-hand furniture, marble-top tables, iron bedsteads, carpets, bedding, mattresses and counting-house desks, an invoice of looking-glasses, a lot of fine cigars, and also, to pay advances, two diamond rings, gold chain, &c.

THOMAS BELL, Auctioneer

AUCTION NOTICE—By BELL & BUSH—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No 97 Centre-st, near Reade and Duane-sts New and second-hand furniture, marble-top tables, iron bedsteads, carpets, bedding, mattresses and counting-house desks, an invoice of looking-glasses, a lot of fine cigars, and also, to pay advances, two diamond rings, gold chain, &c.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—BRUGGISTS' GREEN GLASSWARE.—By order of Assignee, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 281 Pearl-st., 500 packages well assorted desirable ware Sale peremptory for cash. Catalogues on the day

ABSOLUTE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF BUILDING LOTS IN WEST FLUSHING.—On the line of the Flushing Railroad, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Sept. 5, 6 and 7, at 1 o'clock P. M. each day, on the ground Distance from the City Hall, New-York, only seven miles; time, 25 to 30 minutes. The steamboat ISLAND CITY will leave Fulton Market-slip at 9, 10 and 11 o'clock, on each day of sale, connecting with the Railroad at Hunter's Point; returning at 4 and 6 o'clock. She will leave West Flushing at 4 and 6½ o'clock P. M. Persons living on the east part of the City can take the 10th-st. Ferry to Greenpoint, or the 23d-st Ferry to Penny Bridge, and there take the Railroad to West Flushing. Stages also leave Peck-slip and Grand-st Ferries in Williamsburg, every half hour, passing near West Flushing. Title indisputable Terms of sale liberal For free tickets, for the day of sale, with maps and further particulars, apply to BARKER & ELLIOTT, No 3 Nassau-st., near Wall-st., New-York; or, in the evenings, from 6 to 9 o'clock, to S. BARKER, No. 77 Orchard-st., or P. SMITH, No. 444 6th-av.; MACFARLAN & MERRITT, No 49 31-av.; J. L. BURNETT, No 344 Broome-st., (up stairs;) V. LAINE, No. 90 Roosevelt-st., New-York, or S. F. COGSWELL, No. 9 Court-st, Brooklyn; J. J. RUNCIE, No. 189 Grand-st., Williamsburg, or W. A. VAN HOUTEN, Flushing-av., near Franklin-av., Greenpoint.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.—The splendid property known as the CROMWELL FARM, situated three-quarters of a mile from the Harlem Bridge, opposite McCombs' Dam, and fronting over 5,000 feet on the Harlem River and Cromwell Creek, will be sold at auction in plots varying from 5 to 3 acres, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Sept. 6 and 7, at 10 o'clock, on the ground Persons desiring to purchase beautiful building sites, convenient to the City, will find it an object to examine this property before locating elsewhere. Full particulars will be given in time. Apply to McGRAW & ALLENDORPH, No 455 Broadway.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF STEEL PENS, HARDWARE, &c.—The subscriber retiring from business in this country, will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, Sept 6, at 10 o'clock, at the auction room, No. 25 William-st., the entire balance of his stock of hardware, &c., consisting in part of 1,500 dozen carving, table knives, pen knives, scissors, shears, razors, &c., 500 dozen waiters, forks, &c Also, 7,000 gross Whyte's celebrated steel pens. The whole will be positively sold without reserve. JOHN WHYTE, Importer.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. By Dr A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women One hundredth Edition, (840,000) 18mo, pp 250. On Fine Paper, Extra Binding Price 25 cents. Every complaint to which the sex is subject, from girlhood to womanhood, as also as wife and as mother, are fully described, with the causes, the symptoms, and also proper mode of treatment in a plain, simple, but in the most chaste language, easily understood And there every woman can discover by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the character and cause of her complaint: and be assured much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice of the utmost importance to her future health, in respect to which her sensitiveness forbids consulting a medical gentleman, will find such instruction and advice, and also explain many symptoms which otherwise would occasion anxiety or alarm. Many many are suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, which undermine the health, the effects of which they are ignorant, and for which their delicacy forbids seeking medical advice? How many suffer from *prolapsus uteri* (falling of the womb,) or from *fluor albus* (weakness, debility, &c?) How many are in constant agony many months previous to confinement? How many have difficult, if not dangerous deliveries, and slow and uncertain recoveries? Some whose lives are hazarded during such time, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief. How many bitter moments, how much anguish, might have been spared to the sufferer, to her husband, to her relatives, by a possession of this little volume. It is impracticable to convey fully the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) at No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publication Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile: also, T. F. PETERSON, No 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States all letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,223, New-York Post-Office.

DR. IVES' AMERICAN CHOLERINE.—It is only at the repeated solicitation of numerous friends that I am induced to place this remedy before the public. After five years' use of it, in private practice, in cholera, cholera morbus, dysentery, &c., I feel confident I can recommend it to the public as the most reliable remedy now in use. With these few remarks I submit it to the world for their verdict. Try it and live

Principal Depôt, No. 379 8th-av., corner 31st-st. For sale wholesale by SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO., No. 170 William-st., corner Maiden-lane; and BENJ. J. LEVY, No. 279 Washington-st. Also for sale by the following Druggists: WM. FISHER, No. 311 Bleecker-st.; Dr. PRINCE, corner of Franklin-square and Frankfort-st.; LOINES, corner Spring and Hudson-sts.; ERSKINE corner of 6th-av. and 24th-st., INWRIGHT, 3d av, between 49th and 50th-sts.; SOMMERVILLE, No. 76 Bowery; Dr. WRIGHT, No. 67 Canal-st.; C. W. STANLEY, No. 455 Hudson-st.; CHAS S NORDQUIST, No 241 Stanton-st.; C. S. HUTCHINGS No 132 West Broadway, Dr. WINTERS, corner of 32d st and Broadway; CHAS CHAMBERS, No. 576 Hudson-st; C. S. COX, No 10 8th-av.; Mrs. KIEBELL, No. 25 Greenwich-st. Dr BUDD, corner Atlantic and Clinton-sts, Brooklyn, and by druggists generally. JOHN IVES, M. D.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Eleventh edition—340 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, in the most faithful reproduction. The afflicted should use this remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases Both married and single should consult it Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LAMOUR, Professor of Anatomy and Surgeon, at the corner of Broadway, where he cures all these diseases from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted Address Box No 814 New-York Post-Office We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT to the afflicted. *Courier Des Etats Unis Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book* and New-Brunswick *Times.*

STRENGTHENING PLASTERS.—The most beautiful thing of the kind is the transparent STRENGTHENING PLASTER spread on Canton flannel, so pliable as to be worn on the joints; prompt in relieving pain. Price 12½ cents

Also SUGAR COATED VEGETABLE PILLS for liver and bilious diseases; 25 cents R. B NEWMAN, M. D., proprietor, No. 303 Hudson-st., and for sale by druggists generally.

HAIR RESTORED OR NO CHARGE—At No. 321 Broadway, Depôt of the SWEDISH HAIR RESTORATOR, where the preparations are applied and no money taken if the hair is ceased to grow. These preparations are brought before the public in the fullest confidence. They have been tried by many, and in no case where they have been properly applied, have they been known to fail producing the hair. For sale by all the principle Druggists. N. B.—Private parlors for ladies and gentlemen.

C. E. HUTCHINSON, Agent.

SWEDISH HAIR CREATOR—Will create a new scrop of hair on bald heads prevent the hair from falling out, and as an article of toilet should be used by every lady and gentleman, as it comprises a beautiful pomade and liquid which in dressing the hair, gives it a beautiful and lasting gloss, superior to the finest pandoline. For sale at the principal drug stores, and at the Depôt, No. 381 Broadway. Price, $1 for the two bottles.

C. E. HUTCHINSON, Agent.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr COOPER No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts, may be consulted with confidence His medicines are applicable to every form of disease, even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours 8 A. M. to 8 P M.

DR. COBBETT, No 19 Duane-st, may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one speciality of the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method of treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor N B.—Dr C is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—14th edition, 342 pages, with plates, price $1 Sold at No. 131 Nassau-st., No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No 643 Houston-st. Hours of consultation from 9 to 12 o'clock, A. M., and 6 to 9 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

DR. WARD'S REMEDIES EXCEED EVERYTHING—Speedy and satisfactory. To be had at the way. Office hours, for advice and treatment, 9 A. M. till 8 P. M., daily.

PERUVIAN GUANO—No. 1, with Importers Brand on each bag.

IMPROVED SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

BONE DUST of three varieties.

For sale at the State Agricultural Warehouse,

LONGETT & GRIFFING, No. 25 Cliff-st.

RAILROAD IRON.—1,500 tons 54@60 pounds, per Railroad yard, T patterns and ready for immediate delivery. For sale by THEODORE DEHON, No. 261 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

CAUTION—PERSONS ON PURCHASING RAILROAD STOCK should examine very carefully against purchasing any Shares of Scrip in the MANSFIELD AND SANDUSKY CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, issued to SAMUEL P. OFFICER. Said No. 278, for 10 Shares of Stock in the COLUMBUS AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, issued to DILLE, RICE & MOORE, Scrip No. 16—the Scrip thereof is now in the hands of P. T. BARNUM, or the Pequonnock Bank, endorsed in blank by the parties to whom the same was issued. As said Stock was unlawfully pledged with P. T. Barnum, the undersigned, who claims to be the legal owner thereof, has filed a bill in the Court of Common Pleas, of Licking County, Ohio, against the said Barnum and the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company, praying the Court to order and decree said Stock to be transferred to himself. J. W. BRICE.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—Give notice to the holders of the Scrip Stock of the Bank, that payment of the balance due (fifty per cent,) will be received at any time between this and the 1st day of October, together with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, from the 30th of June to the day of payment Said stock to be entitled to all future dividends Certificates for the Scrip must be returned to the Bank at the time of payment, when certificates for the stock will be issued.

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1854.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 26, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of this Company in New-York or Boston.

The Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer; but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

THE OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY—CINCINNATI, July 3, 1854.—The biennial meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution, prescribed by the By Laws thereof, for the election of Trustees, will be holden at the office of the Company in this City, on SATURDAY, the 30th September next. There will be a special meeting of the Stockholders on THURSDAY, the 28th September, at the same place, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the consideration of particular matters connected with the interests of the Institution. By order,

W. GREENE, Secretary

$10,000 STOCK FOR SALE—Very profitable stock of a Manufacturing concern, working under the New-Jersey laws, can be had in small amounts if desired, by applying to R. F. BROWER, at the Office of P. RELYEA, No. 137 Broadway, from a to 12 daily.

ROBERTSON, COLEMAN & CO., Rockford, } Illinois.
ROBERTSON, BASTMAN & CO., Dixon, }

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.—Collections made in our vicinity at current rate of Exchange. Refer to Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. August 19, 1854.

OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD CO., BROOKLYN, Aug 26, 1854.

NOTICE.—An instalment of *Five* per cent on the capital stock of this Company is required to be paid at the office of the Company, No. 13 Fulton-st., on or before the 15th of September next. By order of the Board of Directors, CHARLES C. BETTS Secretary.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by PAGE, BACON & CO., of San Francisco, or PAGE & BACON, of St. Louis, on the American Exchange Bank, are requested to present them for payment to DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO.

$15,000 WANTED.—Wanted on Bond and Mortgage $15,000 to one or two encumbered Real Estate in this City worth double the amount to apply to RICHARD GOODMAN, Counsellor at Law, No. 106 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1854.—An extra dividend of ten per cent on the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid on the first day of June next. Increasing the capital to one hundred fifty per cent., or one million dollars, payable one-half, or fifty dollars per share, on the first day of July next, and the other half on the sixth day of November next. The new stock will be distributed to the old stockholders in the ratio of one share of new stock for every two shares of old stock, according to the stock ledger on the morning of the 25th instant The rights to fractional parts of shares may be transferred and combined so as to obtain full shares Any stockholder may at any time after the 30th instant, pay in his new shares in full and be entitled to rebate at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, on the moiety, to the 6th November. The latter half of the increased Stock will not be entitled to any portion of the semi-annual dividend in November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th instant to the 1st July inclusive

C. A. MEIGS, Cashier

INTEREST NOTICE—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Interest falling due first Sept. on the 7 per cent Bonds of 1863 of this Company, will be paid on and after that day on presentation of the Coupons at the CORN EXCHANGE BANK.

F. C LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1854

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1854.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have THIS DAY declared a dividend of three and one half per cent. out of the profits of the Bank, payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th of September next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of September inclusive.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY } OF BROOKLYN —Sept. 1, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual div dend of five per cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 5th inst.

HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF JEFFERSON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 50 WALL-ST.—At a meeting of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, a dividend of THREE DOLLARS per share was declared payable on demand. J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1854.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—DIVIDEND —A dividend of eight per cent has been declared, payable on demand, at the office No. 81 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1854.

THOS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW-YORK —ALBANY, Sept 4, 1854.—The NEW-YORK AND ERIE BANK, Buffalo, has this day filed in this office, a notice of the appointment of THE BANK OF ALBANY, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of HARPENDER & VERMILYE, as such Agents; agreeable to the provisions contained in an act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT STATE OF NEW-YORK. —ALBANY, Sept. 4, 1854.—The MERCANTILE BANK OF PLATTSBURG has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF TROY, in the city of Troy, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the UNION BANK OF TROY, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. D. B ST JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK —ALBANY, Oct. 17, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the MERCHANTS' BANK, of Chautauque County, at Mina, in said County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank. o19,'53-1aw2yW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 17, 1854 —Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to PLATT ADAMS, an individual banker, (New York Stock Bank, Durham, Greene County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Superintendent.

jy19,'54-1aw2yW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

COAL.

COAL.—Afloat, 200 tons Broad Mountain, range and furnace, delivered from boats at $7 per ton. Also, in yards from most approved mines, a large and select stock of grate, stove, furnace, &c., delivered prepared, dry and free of impurity, at lowest market rates.

THOS. DYER, No. 119 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

COAL AND FLOUR—Coal, first quality, nut size, $6 per ton Egg or grate coal $5 75. Flour sold by the single barrel at the wholesale market price, delivered in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg or Jersey City. Apply at the People's Coal and Flour Agency, No. 35 Broadway.

PICTOU COAL MINES.—Purchasers of Coal, as well as owners and masters of vessels, are informed that there are as many vessels at the Pictou Mines as can be loaded during the next two months.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

COAL.—I am selling as usual, at the lowest possible price the best Red Ash for family use. PETER CLINTON cor. King and Greenwich, and 25th-st. and 9th-av.

FURNITURE.

BEMBE & KIMBEL, FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY.—No 56 Walker-st, near Broadway. In announcing the opening of these commodious warerooms, Messrs. BEMBE & KIMBEL would apprise the fashionable world and the public generally, that they are connected and in regular communication with A. Bembe's well-known Furniture and Upholstery manufactories in Paris and Mayence, so extensively patronized by the wealthy aristocracy of Europe. Possessing such facilities, they will be enabled to execute all orders at a very short notice and on satisfactory terms. Every novelty in their line produced abroad will be reproduced in their establishment, and the variety of Upholstery Fabrics and of styles of Cabinet Furniture comprised in their stock, will afford the widest field for comparison and choice. KIMBEL, having been for six years designer in Mr Badouine's manufactory, brings ample experience to the task; and it is hoped that the foreign and home resources of the firm will be deemed a sufficient guarantee of their ability to fulfill the expectations of all who may favor them with their patronage. A. BEMBE & A. KIMBEL, No. 56 Walker-st.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Having lately made improvements in my machinery for the manufacturing and drying of my Furniture, I am enabled to offer at wholesale and retail good substantial Furniture cheaper than can be bought of any other manufacturer in the City. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves, at No. 144 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway

WARREN WARD.

SHOW CASES.—SCHMITT & BROTHER, No. 16 North William-st, New-York, near Chatham, manufacturers of Show Cases in metal, brass, rosewood, mahogany, black walnut, and silver. A good assortment kept constantly on hand. Orders promptly executed. Old Show Cases taken in exchange.

HENDERSON & BURGER, Nos. 72, 73, and 74 West-st, offer for sale in lots to suit,

Common English round square and flat bar iron.
Refined English round square and flat bar iron.
Swedish square and flat bar iron.
Refined Engli h and American horse-shoe iron.
Refined English and common rod and spike iron, assorted, 3-16 to 9-16.
Refined English machinery axle and axe iron.
Cooper's and trunk hoops, band and scroll.
Oval half-oval and half-round iron.
Norwegian nail rods and shoe shapes.
Sheet, flue, angle, and rivet iron.
English spring, cast, blister, German steel, &c.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—For all parts of the world, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner for every State in the Union No. 1½ Warren-st, corner Broadway. N. B.—Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates.

TO PRINTERS.—The subscribers are agents for the sale of SUPERIOR PRINTING INKS, manufactured by Parsons, Fletcher & Co., London, and keep on hand the finest qualities of Wood-cut and Colored Inks.

R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

INSURANCE.

[illegible] Capital [illegible]
Assets on hand April 1, 1854, as per last Report $2,000,000 00

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

Received for Premiums $127,583 35
Received for Interest 40,986 34
do. Interest accrued (not due) 10,891 34
do. Interest due and not paid 10,891 34
do. Bills payable and annuities 180,786 63
Total $2,765,180 91

DISBURSEMENTS DURING QUARTER.

Paid expenses, including Rent, Salaries, Medical Fees, Commissions, Advertising, Exchange, Postage, State and City Taxes $21,230 34
Paid claims by Death and additions to same 75,720 10
Paid surrendered Policies, Dividends, reduction of Premiums and Annuities 11,304 13
Bills payable and Bond and Mortgage 56,750 00
Total 165,754 57
..... $1,619,346 34

ASSETS

Cash on hand in Bank and in Trust Company $15,447 11
Advanced on Policies 4,250 00
Bonds and Mortgages 1,487,114 72
Fire Insurance Account 354 75
Deferred Premium Account 25,592 25
Deposited to meet Taxes 1,117 41
Interest due, unpaid and accrued 31,140 37
Due from Agents 49,559 73
Total $3,616,346 34
Losses unpaid $27,500
Amount at Risk May 1, 1854 ..... $20,469,877 34
Amount issued since 1,200,550 00
Total $21,670,427 34
Deduct:
Forfeited 201,750
Canceled 66,000
Surrendered 136,300
Expired 83,750
Dead 74,000 561,000 00
Total at Risk August 1, 1854 ..... $21,109,427 34
Number of Policies running May 1, 1854 7,638
Issued since 407
Total 8,045
Deduct:
Forfeited 87
Canceled 25
Surrendered 49
Expired 32
Dead 18 211
Total 7,834
Of which
Are for Life 6,720
Are for 7 years 946
Are for 1 year 99
Irregular periods 129
Total 7,834
Increased for the quarter in amount at Risk $289,550
Increase in Policies 196

I. ABBATT, Secretary. F. S. WINSTON, President.
NEW-YORK Aug 10, 1854.

I have examined the above returns and believe them to be correct. C. GILL, Actuary.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No 74 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent per annum four fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the insured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney, John C. Gray, D B Fearing, Wm H. Russell, A C Dowling, Gszaway B Lamar, George W. Rigys, Wm B Duncan, Chas R. Russell, Isaac Townsend, Peleg Hall,
Reuben Withers, J. P. C. Foster, James Warren, Arthur Leary, M. W Hamilton, Denning Duer, John Stuart, Jr., Jos. Guillard, Jr., Ed C. Center, Josiah Oakes, Robert S Hone,
Robert B Minturn, J. M. Waterbury, George Curtis, George T. Ades, Sam'l V Hoffman, John G. Astor, Jr., Fred. A. Delano, James C. Bell, Daniel D. Smith, Fred. G. Foster.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824—Office No 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth, Robert C. Bell, John A. Kennedy, Wm Gkell, P H Williams, H Quackenbos, Geo. Gilfillan,
Theodore Martine, John R Briggs, Isaac V. Fowler, N. P Freeman, Solomon Krip, Andrew Fremont, J. M. Greenwood,
Phineas T. Barnum, Chas A. Jarvis, Jr., Isaac V. Fowler, Chas T Cromwell, John T Bruce, Samuel F. Whiting, John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 61 Wall-st, 4th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S Fox, Rich A Reading, Josiah Macy, Wm. H Falle, Jos W. Corse, John D Wright, Abraham Bell,
C W. Lawrence, Peter S Titus, T. C. Chardavoyne, Ralph Mead, Richard Field, Th. W. Pearsall, Ira Hawley,
Rich. F Carman, Henry H. Barrow, Hull Clarke, Wm C. White, John J Walker, Chas. H Marshall, Wm H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of THOMAS HUNT & CO., in this City, and in the city of Manchester, England, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent Office of liquidation is removed from No. 92 William, corner of Platt, to Nos 30 and 32 Barclay-st The parties are authorized to use and sign the name of the firm for that purpose only.

THOMAS HUNT,
WM. M. RICHARDS.
L. P. ROGERS.
T. D VAILL.
JOS. S. KENDALL.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of RICHARDS, HAIGHT & CO., at Nos 30 and 32 Barclay-st., New-York, and in Manchester, England, for the purpose of conducting a general importing and commission woolen business

WM. M. RICHARDS.
EDWARD HAIGHT.
T. D. VAILL.
J. S. KENDALL.
GEORGE FLAGG.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the style of CHILSON, RICHARDSON & CO., in this day dissolved by mutual consent

The affairs of the late firm in New-York will be settled by H. A. RICHARDSON and N A BOYNTON In Boston by GARDNER CHILSON and FRED. L. GOULD.

GARDNER CHILSON
HENRY A RICHARDSON.
NATHANIEL A. BOYNTON,
FREDERICK L. GOULD.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, and will continue the Air-Warming and Ventilating business under the firm of RICHARDSON & BOYNTON, at their old stand, No. 374 Broadway. HENRY A. RICHARDSON
NATHANIEL A. BOYNTON.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1854.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—MR. PETER N MARIE, heretofore of the firm of DECOPPET & CO. has this day formed a copartnership with Mr RUDOLPH KANZ, (for many years with the banking house of Messrs. L Van Hoffman & Co.,) under the firm of MARIE & KANZ, at No 27 William-st.

Their attention will be devoted to the purchase and sale on Commission of Stocks, Bonds and Foreign Exchanges, and to the negotiation of Business Paper.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1854.

DISSOLUTION.—MR. EDWARD HUGHES has THIS DAY withdrawn from our firm

HUGHES, HAMPTON & CO.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, having greatly enlarged their works and improved the quality of their product, are prepared to execute orders for their superior Paints Their White Zinc, which is sold dry or ground in oil, is warranted pure and unsurpassed for body and uniform whiteness. A method of preparation has recently been discovered in this and unsurpassed Company to warrant their Paints to keep fresh and soft in the keg for any reasonable time. In this respect their Paints will be superior to any other in the market. Their Brown Zinc Paint, which is sold at a low price, and can only be made from the zinc ores from New-Jersey, is now well known for its protective qualities when applied to iron or other metallic surfaces Their Stone Color Paint possesses all the properties of the Brown, and is of an agreeable color for painting cottages, depôts, out-buildings, bridges &c Dealers supplied on liberal terms, by MANNING & SQUIRE, Agents New-Jersey Zinc Company, removed from No. 45 Dey-st. to No. 165 Washington-st, New-York.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and its unsurpassed composition with the best of foreign, dealers can, with confidence, depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 82 Water-st.

MACHINERY.

SEWING MACHINES.—THE AVERY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY continue to sell their unrivalled machines at No. 251 Broadway. These machines were awarded the first premium at the Crystal Palace Exhibition on account of the durability, beauty and practicability of the stitch as well as of the simplicity of construction, obviating their liability of getting out of repair For these reasons the French Government have lately purchased our patent for France. Superior inducements as to price is offered to purchasers, and no legal controversy is connected therewith. We also do our machines contemplate, so as to sew fine or coarse goods, obviating the necessity of two machines for these purposes, and rendering it a first-rate family machine. Prices, with fixtures complete, $30, $50 and $65. Orders punctually attended to. Address THOMAS B LACEY, President Avery Sewing Machine Co., No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

SEYMOUR'S EXCELSIOR SEWING MACHINE.—The latest and best improvement of the age, is now on exhibition and sale at the splendid show rooms of the Excelsior Sewing Machine Company. No. 345 Broadway. This Machine is entirely new in its construction and got up without regard to expense, and is pronounced by expert judges the best machine ever invented. It does better work and with greater ease and facility to the operator. We challenge the world to and defy competition. Price no object to those who want to use them! Licensed by HOWE. No infringement on any other patent.

1854.—NEW FORWARDING ARRANGEMENT.—BY THE AMERICAN "LAKE SHORE LINE."—With speed, safety, and saving of insurance, avoiding cartage across the "Suspension Bridge," and ferry at Detroit. The American "Lake Shore Railroads," having largely increased their freight cars and motive power, are prepared to forward, without any delay, freight in any quantity, to all Western and Southwestern ports, at very low rates. Mark "Lake Shore Line," and send to Hudson River Railroad, New-York and Erie Railroad, Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, Harlem Railroad, or People's Line Steamboats.

P. S.—If shipped by Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, mark "Lake Shore Line *via* Buffalo and New-York City Railroad." For information, price, and bills of lading, apply to TIMOTHY C. DWIGHT, Agent, No 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., or to L. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, STORE FRONTS, ROOFS, &c. &c.—The undersigned are now prepared to furnish solid Wrought Iron Rolled Beams, cut to specified lengths, at a price which enables fire-proof buildings to be erected, at a very moderate advance on the cost of wooden ones. The public are invited to examine the new building of Messrs. Harper & Brothers in Cliff-st., where they have been used. For further information apply to COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Burling-slip.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE VIA NICARAGUA.—The Steamship Company of the Transit Route, Proprietors of the Line of the mail. Only Line giving through tickets, baggage checked, and no detention. The splendid first-class steamer NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt R. L. TRUEHEADEUM, (2,000 tons burden,) will leave from Pier No. 1, North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Puerta Arenas, on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, connecting with the steamship CORTES, (2,000 tons burden,) over the Nicaragua Transit route, having but twelve miles of land transportation, by first-class carriages. These steamers are unsurpassed in their ventilation and accommodations. For information or passage, apply only to

CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS, STOPPING AT HAVANA.—The United States Mail steamship BLACK WARRIOR, Capt JAMES D. BULLOCK will commence receiving freight on TUESDAY, Sept. 5, and sail for the above ports on SATURDAY, Sept 9 at 12 o'clock precisely, from pier at foot of Beach-st., North River. Freight taken for Mobile.

Passengers for Havana must procure passports before leaving port. Goods for the interior will be forwarded free of commissions. For freight or passage, apply to

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents,
No. 31 Broadway.

N. B.—The CAHAWBA, R. W. SHUBELDT, Commander, will succeed the BLACK WARRIOR, and sail MONDAY, Sept 11.

HALIFAX, BERMUDA AND ST. THOMAS.—The Royal Mail steamer CURLEW, W. SAMPSON, Commander will sail from Halifax for Bermuda and St. Thomas, after the arrival of the Royal Mail steamer from Boston, on the undermentioned dates:

Thursday Night ..... 31st August, 1854.
Thursday Night ..... 28th September, 1854.
Thursday Night ..... 26th October, 1854.
Thursday Night ..... 23d November, 1854.
Thursday Night ..... 21st December, 1854.
Thursday Night ..... 18th January, 1855.

Passage money from Halifax to Bermuda $15
Passage money to St. Thomas 70

S. CUNARD & CO., Halifax.

FOR VIRGINIA, CAROLINA, GEORGIA, &c.—The United States Mail Steamship ROANOKE, Captain SKINNER, will Leave Pier No 13, North River, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Sept. 6, at 4 o'clock, for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond. Time to Norfolk about twenty-four hours Passengers arriving there can take the Seaboard and Roanoke, and Wilmington and Manchester Railroads to Augusta, Atlanta, Charleston, &c Passage and fare to Norfolk, $5; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. For freight apply on board, and for passage to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

FARE REDUCED.—GREAT WESTERN M

New-York Daily Times.

DOUGLAS IN ILLINOIS.

Stephen A. Douglas and the Nebraska Bill Repudiated at Home.

DETAILS OF THE CHICAGO MEETING.

From the Chicago Tribune, Sept. 2.

At quite an early hour on yesterday morning, a very perceptible degree of excitement was observable among all classes of our citizens. The certainty of the fact that STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS would attempt, in the evening, to vindicate himself from the charges which the city of Chicago, the State of Illinois, and the whole Northern Confederacy had brought against him; the well-grounded apprehensions entertained of undue and reprehensible means resolved upon to choke the zeal sentiment of the city, and to subdue the expressions of the opinions of her citizens at any cost; the fact of an organization of a body of men under the name of the DOUGLAS' Body Guard, for the purpose of aiding in and perfecting this suppression of the people's rights; and the numerous rumors of every shade relative to the meeting and the course to be adopted there, all aided to swell the tide of excitement. The matter formed the almost exclusive subject of conversation and remark, and although every one appeared determined to resist to the last any attempt to misrepresent the people of Chicago in the eyes of the country, yet so conflicting were the rumors, and so various the opinions, that no definite plan of action, on the part of the citizens, could be determined on. The weather was oppressive to the last degree, the heat being more severe than any we have yet experienced this Summer.

At about four o'clock, reliable information to that effect having been obtained, the following Handbill was issued, and added greatly to the excitement already raging:

IRISH BODY GUARD ORGANIZED!

AMERICAN CITIZENS BEWARE!!

At a meeting held at the office of the notorious Charles O'Mally, on the North side of the river, on last evening, Collector Snowhook acting as Chairman, *Twelve Irishmen* from each Ward were elected to act as a special Body Guard, at the North Market Hall this evening. Shall the voice of the free citizens be stifled in this way.

During the afternoon the Railroad trains brought in some hundreds of DOUGLAS' men from the country which had been sent for in order that their presence might intimidate the citizens. The majority of these persons were from Springfield and that neighborhood.

The flags of all the shipping in port were displayed at half-mast, shortly after noon and remained there during the remainder of the day. There can be no doubt of the feeling entertained toward the recreant DOUGLAS.

At 6½ o'clock the bells of the city commenced to toll, and continued to fill the air with their mournful tones for more than an hour. The city wore an air of mourning for the disgrace which her Senator, was seeking to impose upon her, and which her citizens have determined to resent at any cost.

The DOUGLAS Cabal, up to a late hour yesterday afternoon, issued no public call for their meeting, but did all their work in secret. They worked with that Jesuitical policy for which their leader is so deservedly celebrated, and had all their arrangements well and skillfully perfected. Their last and most effective move was to give the Irish of the city twenty-five cents per head to attend the meeting, and follow the beck and nod of their leader. Towards sundown on last evening the following placard was issued by order of DOUGLAS, which was the only call made for the meeting:

THE HON. S. A. DOUGLAS
Will Address the People of Chicago on the
PRINCIPLES OF THE
NEBRASKA BILL,
AT NORTH MARKET HALL,
THIS EVENING.

As the last sounds of the tolling bells died away, the citizens began to turn their faces toward the North, and the streets were soon lined with an eager and excited crowd hastening toward the North Market Hall, where the long-boasted vindication was to take place.

It appears that, as we intimated on yesterday morning, the courage of the DOUGLAS' Cabal failed them, and they did not dare to put their first plan of packing the hall with their own adherents into execution. They had erected a platform in front of the hall, and the audience gathered quickly and in immense numbers, in the space before and around it. The entire space, extending from Clark to Dearborn-streets, and over the ground just before the hall was crowded, and it is a very moderate estimate to say that there were not less than 8,000 citizens present. We heard some gentlemen, whose opinion in such matters is good, place the number at a large figure, but it could not be less than the number we have stated.

When we arrived upon the ground we found that nothing had yet been done, and we took the opportunity of passing through the crowd, and inspecting its character. We found it to be composed, in a very large degree, of the very best classes of our community; our mariners, shippers, merchants, mechanics, and professional men. They were all in a good humor, willing to listen to what DOUGLAS could say, if spoken in a respectful manner, but determined at every hazard to express their disapprobation of his course, and to prevent him from saying that Chicago had endorsed him.

The platform was filled by the Douglas Body Guard, and by several personal and political friends of Judge DOUGLAS. Among those upon it we noticed THOMAS HOYNE, Esq., U. S. Dist Attorney; ISAAC COOK, Post-master; C. S. CAMERON, Administration toady; WM. BROSS, of the *Democratic Press*; ELI B. WILLIAMS, Receiver of Public Moneys; WM. M. JACKSON, late Receiver of Public Moneys, and would-be Nebraska candidate for Congress for the First District; and JOHN L. PEYTON, Esq., of Virginia, self constituted adviser. There were many other gentlemen occupying similar high positions, but we write in great haste, and they must pardon us if we do not give them equal notoriety with their illustrious compeers.

At a little past the hour appointed for the commencement of the proceedings, Mayor MILLIKEN who was supposed to be the presiding officer of the meeting, appeared on the platform, took of his hat, and said:

"FELLOW CITIZENS: This assemblage have assembled to listen to some remarks by Senator DOUGLAS upon some subjects which have interested us very much. It is expected that those who are opposed to the remarks about to be made, will remain silent and not disturb the meeting."

This oration was received with marks of approbation by the crowd, and then Senator DOUGLAS came forward. He was received in entire silence, and was allowed to speak several sentences before a single word was uttered by the audience.

He commenced by saying that he wished to elucidate the principles of the Nebraska bill. He was satisfied that there was not one among his audience who understood that bill. [Three hearty and indisputable groans here greeted the orator.] The bill had never been published in any of our city papers. [At this most ridiculous and unfounded statement, the audience were convulsed with laughter and groans.] It however had been published that morning in one of our city papers, (his own organ,) and there it might be read! Here the audience became ungovernable, and cries of all description rent the air. "Nobody reads that paper!" "It would be of no use if they did;" "DOUGLAS thinks no one but himself knows anything!" which subsided for a few moments, only to break out again at some fresh insult.

We shall not pretend to give anything like a report of his speech. We do not hesitate to say that a more miserable, sophistical and unsound declamation was ever made by the most ignorant pettifogger. Added to this, it was interlarded with the most insulting epithets which the resources of Billingsgate could furnish, and full of the most unwarrantable and ungrounded accusations against the character of our city and citizens. There was not a show of argument through the whole effort; there was not a position which he advanced but from which the most feeble reasoner could drive him. It was not even as good as his sophistry usually is; his good genius seemed to have deserted him, and he was given up to blindness and defeat.

For the first three quarters of an hour, he was listened to with most remarkable patience and forbearance, considering the circumstances under which it was delivered. It was true that every pro-slavery sentiment that he uttered was received with indignation, and was disarmed with cries of "No," groans, and hisses. But when he did talk, for a moment, sensibly, he was listened to. In a word, the feeling of the crowd evidently was, to listen to reason, but to disown and decry sophistry, and to show DOUGLAS and his clique that they were no longer to be imposed upon.

Throughout the speech, DOUGLAS refused to say one word in defence of his vote against the River and Harbor bill, although he was frequently requested to do so. He probably thought that his course in that matter was wholly indefensible, and that the least he said upon it the better for him.

During his speech he claimed Chicago as his home. The crowd repudiated this claim by groans, and exclamations asserting that he was no longer worthy to be a citizen of the place he had so foully disgraced. The most pertinent and searching questions were frequently put to him by various persons in the crowd, which stripped his pretended logic of its false covering, and showed it in its true light, filling the audience with mingled feelings of disgust and mirth at the person who thus attempted to deceive them. Many of these questions and retorts were of the happiest and wittiest order, and the crowd received them with much zest. DOUGLAS avoided an answer to them, generally, as they were often of such a character to be too dangerous for a reply.

After he had spoken about fifteen minutes, Mayor MILLIKEN again arose and ordered the Police, who were scattered among the crowd, to immediately arrest any person who should throw any missiles. No missiles had been thrown, and the order was generally supposed to only have been given in order to intimidate the crowd from expressing their dissent from the Pro-Slavery sentiments of DOUGLAS. If that was the intention of the order, it certainly failed of accomplishing its object.

After speaking for something more than an hour, and finding that the people regarded him very much as the people of the Revolution would have regarded BENEDICT ARNOLD, had he come among them for the purpose of *vindicating* his treachery; and that they treated him in pretty much the same way as ARNOLD would have been treated, DOUGLAS lost his temper, which up to this time he had preserved pretty well, and began to rave, and at the end of another hour his downfall was complete.

The entire crowd, with the exception of the Body Guard and the Irish backers, who were all present, but who were cowed by the immense numerical superiority of their opponents, were against him, and received his insults, falsehoods and misrepresentations, with most terrific groans and hisses. DOUGLAS soon became perfectly transported with rage, and his face assumed that diabolical and sinister expression so strongly suggestive of the feline race in anger, which is peculiar to him when irritated. He began to address the assemblage as a mob, and declared "that the tone of it was produced and regulated by the influence of that organ of the Whig and Free-Soil parties of the State, the Chicago *Tribune*." At this, three hearty cheers were given for the *Tribune*, and the same number of groans for the *Press* and *Times*—all of which were afterwards frequently repeated.

DOUGLAS now apparently gave up all hope of mollifying the assemblage, and putting on his hat, faced the crowd, and attempted to tire and bully them into silence. Leaning upon the top rail of the platform, he assumed a *B'hoy* air, and attempted every art within his scope to accomplish that purpose, but in vain. THOMAS HOYNE advanced and attempted to speak, but DOUGLAS took him by the shoulders, turned him around, and sent him back again; an illustration, we presume, of his remark in the Senate that this was "his fight," and that he wished for no interference.

Towards the close of the scene, DOUGLAS drew a letter from his pocket and attempted to read it. It purported to be a letter threatening personal violence if he spoke here. It is needless to say that no such letter was ever written, at least by any reliable person here. He denounced the Know-Nothings, for which he received no lack of groans. He again attacked this paper—laid the result of the meeting at our door, (where we are very well content to have it lie,) and denounced us as the organ of the Whig, Free-Soil, and Abolition parties.

All his allusions to the *Tribune* were received by groans, always followed by cheers for the paper. He finally said that as he saw it was useless for him to proceed, he would leave the stand. Cries of *good! good!* He said, however, that he would not give it up so! That he should speak again to the people, and that they should hear him. He would now leave the stand, and resign it to the mob! He went off with his hat on his head, his face distorted with rage, *and shaking his fist at the audience!* His disappearance from the stand was the signal for a renewed outburst of the most terrific cheers and groans we ever heard, which continued for some moments. Apprehensions were entertained that the unbearable insults which he had given the citizens might impel them to inflict upon him some personal violence upon his way to the hotel, but we are happy to say that nothing of the kind was attempted. His body guard formed in close order, placed the Little Giant in their midst, (little enough now,) and lighted by torch bearers, escorted him to his hotel, the Tremont House. The crowd lined the sides of the streets through which the guard passed, and saluted them with heavy groans, and followed them to the hotel. Upon arriving there, "Little Dug" immediately disappeared, and the crowd, numbering even then some thousands, after amusing themselves with groans for DOUGLAS and cheers for the *Tribune*, quietly dispersed. At the time we write, (2 o'clock,) everything is perfectly quiet.

Thus ended the vindication of Senator DOUGLAS before the people of Chicago. It cannot be regarded as anything but a complete and humiliating defeat and overthrow of DOUGLAS and his cabal, and as a most glorious triumph of the people. No skill, no diplomacy, no expense, had been spared to get it up, and to have it result by fair means or foul, in the endorsement of DOUGLAS by Chicago. Weeks of labor have been spent in its arrangement, and hundreds of dollars have been expended in carrying it out. It was all in vain. THE PEOPLE, the people whom we prophesied would rule last night, met, without the slightest preconcerted action, and actuated by one impulse, blew the whole fabric into ruin in an instant.

The news of the defeat of DOUGLAS will go out like wild fire over the length and breadth of the Union. It will carry with it immense power. It will cause the politicians everywhere to tremble in their shoes, and the people everywhere to rejoice. The people have got ahead of the politicians, and they will stay there. The effect of the meeting to-night can indeed be hardly calculated. It can hardly be over-estimated. *It will secure Illinois for Freedom, and as goes Illinois this Fall, so goes the Union!*

We will recur to this subject at a more fitting season at length. We now lay down our pen with one more sentence, and it is one we write with a heart full of joy: CHICAGO TRIUMPHED, AND DOUGLAS IS LAID LOW!

Democratic Account of the Proceedings—What Mr. Douglas Said.

From the Chicago Times (Democratic.)

At the time announced, the Mayor of Chicago called the assemblage to order, and Judge DOUGLAS then addressed the meeting. We have been unable to prepare in time for this morning's paper a full report of what was said:

FELLOW CITIZENS: I come before you to-night to explain to you the provisions of the act of Congress, known as the Nebraska and Kansas act. (Groans and cheers.) If at any time to-night I make any statement which you will ask the authority for, I assure you I will make a kind and respectful response. [Cheers.] All I want is to present that measure in its true light. I know that considerable excitement exists in this city respecting the measure, but I do not know whether you have had any opportunity to read the bill The whole press of this city has denounced the measure, but never till this day has any paper in this city ever published that act.

You have been told that the bill legislated slavery into territory now free by the act of Congress. I will read the 14th section of the bill to you by which you will see that the act itself declares that its true intent and meaning is not to legislate slavery into any territory or to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof free to regulate that subject for themselves. [Cheers and noise.] It is perfectly consistent for those who have denounced and slandered me, to seek to prevent me from being heard in my behalf. [Tremendous cheering.] I say that I have been charged with legislating slavery into free territory. I say that the bill leaves the American people in the territory free to decide that question for themselves. [A Voice—We knew that before.] If you knew that before, then you knew that the charge against me was false. [Great cheering.]

The bill is framed on the great principle of the right of the people to regulate their own government.

Great noise was here made in the crowd, interrupting him for some time. When order was restored, Judge D. resumed by saying that the attempt to prevent him from speaking, indicated a desire that the truth should not be discussed. A good cause needed no violence to defend it. He said he knew his rights, and would not permit them to be violated. He knew that threats of personal violence had been made if he attempted to speak, or to offer any explanation.

After further confusion and remarks respecting it by the speaker, he read the 14th section of the act, that Slavery was not legislated into or excluded from the Territories. He asked was the correctness of that principle denied. [A Voice—We deny it.] Then you deny the right of the people to self-government. That is the principle of the Nebraska bill. The great objection you have is to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. [Cries of "Yes," "Yes."] Well, what was the Missouri Compromise? It was the prohibition of Slavery north of a line, and the recognition of Slavery south of that line. *Was there*, he asked, *a man in this crowd who was in favor of recognizing Slavery south of any line?* [Tremendous cheering.]

He would show that the Abolitionists and Free Soilers in 1848 were pledged to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the candidate who was on the Buffalo platform was pledged for the total prohibition of Slavery in all the territories of the United States, North and South of the line of 36.30, therefore the whole Abolition and Free Soil party who voted for VAN BUREN in 1848, voted for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

Having disposed of the Free Soilers and Abolitionists, he desired to give them company. The Whig party in all the Free States in 1848 were pledged to the WILMOT Proviso, and the exclusion of Slavery in all the territories. Consequently, they too were in favor of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

The Whig party and the Free-Soilers and Abolitionists all having been in favor of its repeal in 1848, the Democratic party nominated LEWIS CASS, who had previously proclaimed that that compromise was unconstitutional, and he received the votes of the Democratic party. Who then, in 1848, was in favor of the Missouri Compromise? Not one of the crowd around him. [A voice: STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.] Well, then, said he, I was the only man in Illinois in favor of the Missouri Compromise. He said that in 1848 he had offered the Missouri Compromise as a settlement of the Slavery question, and it was resisted in the House of Representatives by Northern votes. [A voice: Why did you repeal it?] The reason of its repeal, he said, was because it had been repudiated by the North, and a new settlement was necessary.

He said that in lieu of the Missouri Compromise, was adopted a principle of allowing the people to regulate their own institutions. In 1850, the people of Chicago, by an unanimous vote of the City Councils, endorsed the principles of the Compromise Measures of 1850. The Illinois Legislature endorsed the principles of these measures; and in the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Illinois, resolutions were adopted instructing him to vote to apply the principle of these Compromise Measures to all future Territorial Government on both sides of the line.

That resolution (which he read) was voted by all the Representatives, except four. Not a Representative from Cook County voted against it. He did not understand the justice of the Whig party who voted or dodged on these resolutions of instruction, to complain of his obeying them. After further discussing this point, Mr. DOUGLAS continued his remarks. He said that in answer to the question, why he introduced the Nebraska bill, he did so because it was right; because it was in accordance with the principles of the compromise measures of 1850, and because he had been instructed to do so by the Legislature of this State. He did so, because he desired the people to exclude Slavery or not, both north or south of the line.

A voice asked how much territory was south of the line? To which he responded—territory as large as New-York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois combined.

During thus far of his remarks, he was frequently interrupted by the gang of abolition rowdies, incited thereto by the infamous appeals which for weeks have been made to them by their organ in this city. Whenever he approached the subject of the Nebraska bill, an evidently well-organized and drilled body of men, comprising about one twentieth of the meeting, collected and formed into a compact body, refused to allow him to be heard. They applied to him the most opprobrious and indecent terms, and the most denunciatory language. They kept up this disgraceful proceeding until after 10 o'clock, refusing most determinedly to allow one word he uttered to be heard by the rest of the meeting.

In vain did the Mayor of the city appeal to their sense of order, *they refused to let him be heard.* Judge DOUGLAS, notwithstanding the uproar of these hirelings, proceeded at intervals. He told them that he was not unprepared for their conduct. He had a day or two since received a letter written by the secretary of an organization framed since his arrival in this city, for the purpose of preventing him from speaking. This organization required that he should leave the city or keep silent; and if he disregarded this notice the organization was pledged *at the sacrifice of life* to prevent his being heard.

He presented himself, he said, and challenged the armed gang to execute upon him their murderous pledge. The letter having been but imperfectly heard, its reading was asked by some of the orderly citizens present, but the mob refused to let it be read.

At length, at 10½ o'clock, yielding to the earnest appeals of friends, Judge DOUGLAS withdrew from the stand.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE MURDER IN SIXTEENTH-STREET.

A Man Killed by his Cousin—Confession of the Culprit.

The death of DENNIS MCAVOY, at the hands of his cousin, DENNIS MCAVOY, was announced in yesterday's TIMES. The inquest upon the body was held yesterday, by Coroner WILHELM.

The murder took place at a porter-house situated at No. 249 West Sixteenth-street. MCAVOY, the victim, was an old man of 62 years. Upon the culprit, MCAVOY, being arrested by Officer GRAHAM, he confessed that he had killed the man, but on seeing the body at the Station-house, became frightened and denied all knowledge of the circumstances.

The following testimony was adduced before the Coroner:

Ann McAvoy—Resides at No. 252 Tenth-avenue; I am the wife of the deceased, Dennis McAvoy; I have been married 15 years; some time near 11 o'clock yesterday morning my husband left home to go to the office of Dr. Hunter, in Sixteenth-street; I saw nothing more of him until I saw him lying dead on the sidewalk in Sixteenth-street, between the Ninth and Tenth-avenues; my husband was in the habit of drinking a little, and I never saw him intoxicated but once or twice; he was perfectly sober when he left the house yesterday; he was a quiet and peaceable man, and never quarreled with any person except a distant relative of mine, whose name is also Dennis McAvoy (the same as deceased,) and once he (the prisoner) stole some clothes from my step-daughters (the children of deceased;) it was about one year ago when he did this; the trunks of this man were in the house, and the girls who lost the property obtained the keys of prisoner's baggage, and while he was absent, they opened the trunks and found they contained the stolen dresses and other articles; at this time the brother of the prisoner, named Edward McAvoy, was present, and swore he would take the life of my husband if he ever told that him or his brother had stolen the clothes; the prisoner, Dennis McAvoy, was always led to do just as the brother Edward directed; I also heard Edward McAvoy say *they had already killed a man at Haverstraw, up the North River.*

Julia Brennan sworn, said: I reside at No. 249 West Sixteenth-street, where I keep a boarding-house and small liquor bar for the accommodation of my customers; I have known the deceased about 3 months, and I never saw him in my house but three times; yesterday morning near 11 o'clock the deceased came into my house, and as he crossed the door-sill he was met by Edward McAvoy, who commenced talking with him; they both drank together and seemed to be on good terms with each other; they continued to converse together for half an hour, when the brother of Edward (Dennis McAvoy) came in and stood by them; the deceased offered his hand to DENNIS, to shake his hand, but the latter refused, and some cross words followed; the prisoner (Dennis) then gave deceased a slap or a push; when Edward saw they were in anger he immediately pushed the prisoner into the back room; Edward lived at my house and the prisoner had just arrived from sea. The deceased turned and walked out of the door at my request, Mrs. Jenkins was the only person in the room when the quarrel was going on, except the three men and myself; when the deceased had gone I went into the back room and found Edward there alone, but the prisoner (Dennis) had gone, and I think he must have jumped out of the window into the yard and got into the street through the alley way; Edward did not leave the house; before five minutes had elapsed some person came to my door and cried out that the deceased was murdered; I hastened out and found him lying dead about 75 feet from my store; I know of no provocation that the prisoner had to kill deceased;

Mary Jenkins, sworn, said: I reside at No. 249 West Sixteenth-street; I was up stairs yesterday about 2 o'clock, and heard a scuffling in Mrs. Brennan's room; I came down stairs and looked in this room through the door leading from the hall; I saw the two brothers in contact with each other; I soon after saw the deceased rise up from behind the counter, and, by request of Mrs. Brennan, he went out; Edward was holding the prisoner from getting at the deceased, but when deceased got out into the street he broke away and passed through the back room; I then saw him going through the alley; after I heard the deceased was killed I looked out of the window and saw the prisoner coming towards the house.

Luther R. Simons sworn, said: I reside at No. 88 Tenth-avenue; about 12 o'clock yesterday, while going from the brewery in Sixteenth-street to my dinner, Henry Lamont called my attention by saying, "Only see how they are abusing that old man across the street;" I turned around and saw a man run up behind deceased and strike him a blow in the back of his head, and he (deceased) fell on his left side; I cannot say who it was that gave the blow; he walked off deliberately, and coolly pushed his shirt down the overalls he had on; the man who struck deceased wore a blue over-shirt hanging loose out of his pants; I was off at a distance of 120 feet from the spot where the fatal blow was given; the deceased was walking along quietly, with his head down, when he was assassinated.

Henry Lamont sworn, said: He resides at No. 280 West Sixteenth-street; he was with Mr. Simons, and corroborates his statement in the matter.

John Graham, an officer of the Sixteenth Ward, testified to arresting the prisoner. He said: I found him concealed in a house in Forty-second-street, near the Seventh-avenue; when I approached the prisoner he offered a desperate resistance, and I gave him a black eye in defending myself; when I was coming down Twentieth-street the prisoner confessed to me that he had killed the deceased, but when I showed him the corpse he trembled and denied knowing anything about the matter.

David Uhl, M. D., sworn: I am a physician, and reside at No. 5 Bond-street; I have made a post-mortem examination of the body of Dennis McAvoy, now lying dead at the Sixteenth Ward Station-House; I found a slight abrasion on the nose, also on the chin; there was a contused wound, one inch in length and one and a quarter inches above the middle of the left eyebrow, but no other marks of external violence on any part of the body; on examining the head, a small quantity of blood was found beneath the external mark on the forehead, but there was no fracture of the cranium; the membranes of the brain, and brain itself, very much congested, and there was an effusion of about two ounces of clotted blood at the base of the brain; the brain was somewhat softened, and the lateral ventricles were filled with bloody serum; the other organs of the body were in a healthy condition; the wound on the forehead could have been produced by a stone, weight or club; from the examination of the body, I am of opinion that death was caused by effusion of blood at the base of the brain, which was caused by the injuries received.

Coroner WILHELM charged the Jury, and, after an absence of ten minutes, they returned and rendered the following verdict:

"We, the Jury, find that the said DENNIS MCAVOY came to his death by a blow received from the hands of the prisoner, DENNIS MCAVOY, on the 4th day of September, 1854."

The culprit was arraigned before the Coroner, and, being examined according to law, answered as follows:

Question—What is your name? *Answer*—Dennis McAvoy.

Q.—How old are you? A.—I don't know; I must be over 30 years.

Q.—Where were you born? A.—In Ireland.

Q.—Where do you live? A.—Queens County, New-York.

Q.—What is your occupation? A.—Laborer.

Q.—Have you anything to say, and if so, what, relative to the charge here preferred against you? A.—I have nothing to say at all.

MCAVOY was then fully committed for trial in the Oyer and Terminer next October.

CITY POLITICS.

General Committee—Action of the Executive Committee Confirmed.

The regular monthly meeting of the Old Men's Whig General Committee was held last evening at the Broadway House. The Chairman, ZOPHAR MILLS, Esq., was promptly at his post, as was also the Secretary, CHRISTIAN W. SCHAFFER, Esq.

There was a large attendance and the proceedings were very spirited. The exciting contest respecting the subject of the Fall Primary Elections was renewed, and the Report, as adopted the previous evening by the Joint Executive Committee, was confirmed, after a hot discussion. No other business of importance was transacted and the Committee adjourned for the month.

How to Aid Emigrants.

Among the new Charities which seem to merit attention is the enterprise recently started in this City for the aid of unprotected Emigrants. An Association has been formed, under the title of the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, whose object is to give counsel to the emigrants who arrive here from foreign countries; to afford them information in regard to the nature of the regions which they wish to reach, and to furnish assistance to enable them to leave the City and locate elsewhere. All these objects are so praiseworthy that they deserve to be generally known. The Society has established an Agency at No. 27 Greenwich-street, and have adopted the plan of a Circular for obtaining reliable information. This Circular is addressed to clergymen of all religious denominations, and contains the following-queries, to which answers are requested:

1. Are there within your ecclesiastical bounds, tracts of land, such as you can recommend to emigrants?
2. What number of acres in such tracts, what is the average price per acre, and what are the terms?
3. If timber land, of what kind, and is it first or second growth.
4. What portion of the land is cleared, and is it new or exhausted?
5. Is the surface level or rolling?
6. What is the nature of the soil and subsoil?
7. Has it ever been limed and how long since?
8. Is it near to marl, lime or muck?
9. How many bushels of corn to the acre will it produce without manure?
10. How near to grist and saw mills, or sites for such?
11. What is the distance to the nearest market for produce, and what are the facilities for reaching it?
12. What are the staple articles of produce, and the average prices?
13. What sum would be necessary to purchase farming implements, &c., say for a farm of fifty acres?
14. What department of labor is most in demand in your neighborhood?
15. What are the average wages for farm hands, common laborers and female domestics?
16. What are the average wages given to the following classes of mechanics, viz: Blacksmiths, brickmakers, cabinetmakers, carpenters, coach and wagon makers, hatters, masons, painters, printers, tailors, weavers?

Forgery on the East River Bank.

Yesterday morning information was received by Judge STUART, that a man named REYNOLDS was engaged in fleecing tailoring establishments, and other houses in the lower part of the City, by means of forged checks on various City Banks. A merchant tailor in the Eighth-avenue, shortly after came to the magistrate to say that he had just been imposed upon with a forged check drawn for $55 on the East River Bank, in the name of C. S. WELLMAN. This name was believed to be fictitious. From the description, it was evident that the person of whom Judge STUART had already heard, was the same party. A process was issued, and during the afternoon the accused was brought up by Officer WALLACE. Upon appearing before the Justice, he denied having seen any papers signed in the name of WELLMAN, but became disconcerted when the Judge produced the East River Bank check. He was locked up to await further action. Parties who have been defrauded are requested to call on Judge STUART.

☞ The SPINGLER INSTITUTE, Union Square, as will be seen by the advertisement of this day, will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 14, and not on the 20th, as was accidentally and erroneously announced.

[Communicated.]

Remarkable Cure of Consumption.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 4, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The following description of my recovery from consumption will, I doubt not, be read with interest by many of your readers:

In the month of August, 1853, while sea-bathing at Rockaway, L. I., I became nearly exhausted from having swam out too far from land. On coming from the water I had a chill, which was followed in a few hours by fever, pain in my right side, and a sense of fullness and oppression in breathing. I was confined to bed. In about three weeks an abscess broke in my left lung, discharging a great quantity of very offensive matter. My case was considered desperate; by some it was called consumption, by others gangrene of the lungs. At the end of three months I was able to go about, but continued very feeble. From this time I had many ups and downs until near the close of January, when, by the advice of Dr. YOUNG of Washington, I was induced to confide my case to the care of Dr. ROBERT HUNTER, of New-York, for the purpose of trying the efficacy of *Inhalation*, as employed by him in pulmonary cases. This is my experience. At the end of seven months I am well and strong, free from every symptom of my disease, and able to discharge the most arduous duties in the United States Marine service.

As an act of duty to the afflicted and of justice to Dr. HUNTER, to whom I owe so much, I tender through your columns this earnest tribute.

Yours, &c., P. BANON,
Bay-Tree House, Sixth-street, Philadelphia.

(Communicated.)

OPHELETON FEMALE SEMINARY.—This Institution is located in Easton, Pa., the present terminus of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, from New-York, as also of the Belvidere and Delaware Railroad, from Philadelphia. Passenger trains three times daily between Easton and the above Cities. The town is located at the junction of the Lehigh and Delaware Rivers. The climate is pleasant and healthful. The scenery from the surrounding eminences is most beautiful and imposing. The fitness of the location of the Opheleton Seminary is recognized by every one, being on one of the most prominent of these eminences about Easton. Retired from the confusion and business of the town, enclosed and surrounded by ample grounds for exercise, all appropriate privileges are here afforded. In this way, it is set apart to be what it really is, an Institution for the education of youth. The view from the Seminary is most pleasing and lovely—variety in rich combinations meets the eye in every direction. The characteristic features of the Institution may be said to be, in brief—healthfulness and beauty of location, completeness of arrangements, a thorough and systematic course of education, and decided moral and religious instruction. That which parents desire for their daughters at school—a pleasant home, good associations, the cultivation of correct habits and polite manners—are all here in a state of healthful development. Should these brief statements elicit the interest of any parent or guardian to make more particular inquiries in respect to this Seminary, reference is made to the column of advertisements under the head of "Instruction."

[Advertisement.]

LARGE-SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS.—The attention of the public is called to our new style of Daguerreotypes on paper, taken in all sizes; the life-size far surpassing in depth of tone and brilliancy the most finished painting on canvas. The smaller sizes resembling the most delicate miniature on ivory. As to likeness and durability they are unsurpassed. Perfect likenesses of any sizes can be made by the process from Daguerreotypes. Taken only by J. GURNEY & C. D. FREDERICKS, No. 44 Rue Beau du Ramparts, Paris, and No. 349 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

DYSPEPSIA CURED.—Whoever doubts the efficacy of HETHERINGTON'S DYSPEPSIA ELIXIR, call on Mr. L. Gosling—well known in this City—at No. 206 Broadway, or at his residence, No. 120 West Twenty-fifth-street, and learn of a remarkable cure. See Mr. Gosling's certificate, at the Principal Office, No. 197 Broadway. Price $1 per bottle.

(Advertisement.)

☞ IT IS AMUSING TO NOTE HOW THE OLD and worn-out Remedies for FEVER and AGUE have been galvanized into a brief life by the celebrity of DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODICS. These Pills are tasteless and very portable. They will never spoil by age. Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-street.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—New and beautiful styles of gas fixtures in modern and antique designs just out. Call at the great manufacturing depôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway, where will be found the largest stock in America, also portable gas apparatus, designed for country residences, churches or factories.

(Advertisement.)

☞ THE YOUNGEST CHILDREN AND WEAKEST INVALID may safely take DESHLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS. They restore strength and tone, and create an appetite immediately. Sold by W. D. CROMBIE, corner of Broadway and Fourteenth-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway, reopens his Writing and Book-Keeping rooms this day.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Monday morning, Feb. 20, by Rev. Dr. Berrian, WM. EDGAR KEYS to ELEANOR SARAH, youngest daughter of Wm. Logan, Esq.

In this City, on Monday, Sept. 4, by Rev. Wm S. Baulch, Mr. THOS J. DAVIS, of this City, to Miss MARY A. OAKLEY, of the town of Westchester, N. Y.

In this City, on Sunday evening, Sept. 3, at the Tabernacle, by Rev. J. Thompson, Mr. JAMES GOODFELLOW to Miss MARY ELIZABETH BEAK.

In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 5, by Rev. John Knox, D. D., JOHN ROSS, Esq., of Boston, to ISABELLA, daughter of Andrew Farmer, of New-York.

At South Amboy, on Tuesday, Aug. 3, in the Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Benj Cone, DANIEL D. WESTERVELT, of New-York City, to MARY JANE, daughter of the late Charles Ford, of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 5, JACOB L. SEBRING, infant son of Frederick and Adelaide A. Ziegler.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 7th inst., at 3 P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 69 Horatio-st.

In this City, on Monday night, Sept. 4, after a short and severe illness, PENELOPE AGNES, wife of Thomas W. Marshall, Jr.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, the 6th inst., at 2½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 322 West 24th-st. The remains will be interred in Greenwood.

In this City, on Monday, Aug. 4, SUSAN LA BRUYERE, only child of Alfred F. and Cecilia Neilson Kemp, aged 13 months and 11 days.

Aug 31, CASPAR GLITSCH, at McDougal-st., Brooklyn, aged 34 years. His remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In South Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Sept. 3, FLORENCE, daughter of John H. and Mary E. Backer, aged 1 year and 5 months.

At Yonkers, on Monday evening, Sept. 4, Mrs CAROLINE M., wife of Levi P. Rose, Esq., and daughter of the late Rev. John C. Green, of Brooklyn, L. I., aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, on Wednesday morning, at 7½ o'clock. Her remains will be conveyed to Greenwood. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the boat from Yonkers, at the foot of Jay st., N. R.

At Oyster Bay, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 5, Hon. ELBERT HARING JONES, aged 81 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence at Oyster Bay, L. I., on Thursday, Sept. 7, at 1½ o'clock P. M. Carriages will meet the 10 o'clock train Long Island Railroad from Brooklyn, at Hicksville, returning in time for the 5 o'clock train for New-York.

In Germantown, Dutchess Co., on Monday, Sept. 4, at the residence of her father, Rev. B. Hoff, SARAH L., wife of Frederick Fentz, Jr.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 6th inst., at 3 o'clock, at the residence of F. Fentz, Esq., No. 12 West 18th-st.

In Jersey City, on Tuesday, Sept. 5, JOHN RICHARD IRON BEVAN, aged 3 years and 9 months, only son of Mr. John Bevan.

At Washington, Dutchess Co., N. Y., on Saturday, Sept. 2, OBADIAH TITUS, in the 67th year of his age.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Markets see Sixth Page.

TUESDAY, Aug. 5—6 P. M.

The Money market is unsteady and the Stock market unsettled. Money is steadily appreciating in value and stocks fluctuate without rule or compass; the low prices ruling tempting a fear to purchase, which only brings more sellers. The transactions in Erie are the most exciting. The letter published yesterday from the President of the Erie Railroad Company, gives a little information, as it does satisfaction. It admits the existence of serious difficulties, and promises at an early day to make public its plans of relief. Its large surplus from its transportation account is absorbed by other expenses to which no allusion is made, and the large floating debt incurred is not mentioned.

The sales of Erie at the Board amounted to 4,700 shares. At the First Board it advanced ½, and 2 ₩ cent. more at the Second Board, closing at 34¼ subsequently some Street sales were reported at 34¼. New-York Central advanced ½, Reading ½, Cumberland Coal ½, Nicaragua ½, Canton ½, Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati 1 ₩ cent. Hudson River stock fell ½, and Illinois Central bonds ½. Erie second Mortgage Bonds fell ½; but the Incomes advanced ¾, and the Convertibles of 1871 1 ₩ cent. There was apparently more tone to-day in the market, which is, however, very unreliable. 700 shares of Berdan's stocks were reported sold at private sale at 12¾.

The meeting to-morrow of the Stockholders and Bondholders of the Erie Railroad Co., will take place at 1 o'clock at the Astor House, as per advertisement.

At the First Board of Brokers a resolution was proposed to appoint a Committee of five members to investigate the outstanding contracts of the Parker Vein Coal Stock, in order to ascertain who are the innocent holders of stock sold on contract, and who were aware of the stock sold being fraudulently issued. As in the latter cases, the Board will cancel the contracts, while they will confirm the former.

The resolution was reserved for future action.

Very large shipments of coin will be made to-morrow. There are not many bars here, but Sterling Exchange has risen to 109

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

A VERY LARGE DAILY NEWSPAPER—each number containing Eight Pages, or Forty-Eight columns, and giving more reading matter than any other daily Newspaper in the United States—is published EVERY MORNING—(Sundays excepted,) at No 138 NASSAU-STREET, corner of Beekman, and is delivered to subscribers in New York, Brooklyn, Williamsburn, and Jersey City for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week, payable to the Carrier. Single Copies, TWO CENTS. Mail Subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS a year, SIX months, Two Dollars and a Half; three months One Dollar and a Half; Three Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers.

POSTAGE ON THE DAILY TIMES sent to any part of the United States, paid in advance at the office where delivered—39 cents per quarter, or $1 56 per annum.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES,

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock P M. It will be sent by mail or sold at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of Two DOLLARS per annum. Two copies for THREE DOLLARS. Five copies for FIVE DOLLARS will be sent to one address, and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES sent by mail one year is as follows:

Within the County.....Free.
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THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-Eight columns, made up expressly for circulation in *California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands*, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price 25 cents per copy.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 927. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

New-York Democratic Republican (Soft) State Convention.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Sept. 6.

Caucuses were held last night at the Syracuse House and Globe Hotel, with the object of testing the feelings of the Convention in regard to resolutions.

Capt. RYNDERS was active at the former, and PETE CAGGAR and other Auberners at the latter.

At the Globe Hotel, JOHN COCHRANE proposed a resolution, approving squatter sovereignty, and against any attempt to repeal the Nebraska bill, or saying anything about it, inasmuch as there is a difference of opinion on any matter relative to Slavery, and that it had never been held as a test of Democracy in New-York State.

BENJ. WELCH, Jr., opposed the resolution on the ground that the Democratic Administration having made the Nebraska bill a test of Democracy, it was childish in the Democracy of New-York to shirk the question. The Administration carried the bill through with all its power, and by means of promises—some of which had been fulfilled, and some broken.

T. R. WESTBROOK, much excited, wanted to know if allusion was made to him. If so, it was false.

Affairs now verged upon a general skrimmage, but the storm blew over.

The expressions of both Caucuses are Anti-Nebraska, but the Nebraska men are bold and resolute.

ISAIAH RYNDERS and PRESTON KING are both busy to-day,

The Convention meets at 12 o'clock, and L. B. SHEPPARD will be the temporary Chairman, and W. H. LUDLOW the permanent President.

SEYMOUR's letter declining the nomination, created some dismay and excitement, but he will be nominated. It is looked upon as a BRONSON dodge, and the belief is he will accept when nominated.

At present there is every prospect of a row on the Resolutions.

After holding the Caucus at the Syracuse House, Captain RYNDERS called the New-York delegation and other Nebraska men to a meeting, to be held at the St. Nicholas.

Here it was resolved, that if the Convention endorsed Anti-Nebraska resolutions, the Nebraska men would walk out in a body. Every delegate present pledged himself to this determination.

The arrangements are, that should Anti-Nebraska resolutions prevail, Capt. RYNDERS is to rise and call upon all Democrats to leave the Convention.

COCHRANE was invited to attend this (Hard) Caucus, but was too busy in the Globe Caucus.

RYNDERS is very active to-day among the country Delegates, and all is now in doubt as to the members.

SECOND DISPATCH.

At 11½ o'clock Wieting Hall began to fill. None but delegates and reporters were admitted to the floor.

PETER CAGGAR called the Convention to order, and nominated LORENZO B. SHEPARD for Chairman.

The nomination was carried, and J. M. TOWER of Oneida, W. C. BETTS of New-York, HIRAM P. ROWELL of Westchester, were chosen as Secretaries.

Mr. SHEPPARD thanked the Convention for the honor it had conferred upon him in calling him to preside over the deliberations of a Convention representing all Democratic interests in the State Every proposition which is to endure and result to the advancement of the country's interests, he said, has originated with the Democratic party.

He trusted the deliberations of this body would be in harmony, and the results would then be happy. He alluded to the hope that in the struggle New-York might stand by St. Lawrence in the great battle of the Democracy.

Captain ISAIAH RYNDERS moved the call of the roll. Carried.

He also moved that when no objection was made to the name of a Delegate he be considered a regular Delegate. Carried.

The roll was then called.

Mr. LUDLOW was admitted as a substitute from Suffolk, and he is now talked of for President of the Convention against ABIJAH MANN.

On motion of Mr. WILDER, of Genesee, it was resolved that the Chairman appoint a Committee of two from each Judicial District to nominate permanent officers.

The Chair nominated the following named gentlemen:

First District, A. L. PINNEY, GEO. H. PURSER. Second do., FREDERICK A. BETTS of Orange, JAMES MABETT of Dutchess. Third, PETER CAGGER and E. P. BUSHNELL of Greene. Fourth, ANDREW J. YATES, CHARLES G. MYERS; Fifth, WM. J. PARKHURST, Oneida, and WM. FULLER of Onondaga. Sixth, DANIEL GORDON of Delaware and DANIEL S. JENKS of Tioga. Seventh, B. W. FRANKLIN and F. R. E. CORNELL. Eighth, HIRAM WILBUR, OLIVER PATCH.

On motion of JOHN COCHRANE, the Convention adjourned till 3 o'clock. The Custom-House, thus far, is ahead.

A telegraphic dispatch from Gov. SEYMOUR says he will not run anyhow.

In consequence of an undue prevalence of electricity in the atmosphere last night, the telegraphic wires West could not be operated, and we are, therefore, without anything later than the above from the Convention.

Democratic County Convention at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Wednesday, Sept. 6.

The Democratic County Convention met to-day, and nominated a County ticket and CHARLES SHALER for Congress.

Resolutions were passed, approving of the National and State Administrations, and denouncing the Know-Nothings.

The Convention then adjourned amidst great confusion.

Vermont Election.

MONTPELIER, Wednesday, Sept. 6.

Additional returns received to-day show conclusively the election of Judge ROYCE for Governor, by a large majority.

Twenty-two towns give the following result: ROYCE, Whig, 3,619; CLARK, Dem., 1,250; Scattering, 252.

Altogether, about seventy towns have been heard from.

Mr. SABINE has been reëlected to Congress in the First District by an increased majority.

BURLINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 6.

No doubt exists as to the election of Judge ROYCE, the Whig candidate for Governor, with a handsome Whig majority in the Legislature.

MONTPELIER, Wednesday, Sept. 6—11 A. M.

Been voting all night, and up to this hour, and no choice of Representatives yet.

Anti-Nebraska Nomination for Congress.

MACHIAS, (Me.,) Wednesday, Sept. 6.

At a large and enthusiastic Anti-Nebraska meeting which was held here last night, the Rev. JAMES A. MILLIKEN was nominated for Congress from the Sixth District, in opposition to Mr. FULLER, the candidate for re-election by the Democrats.

The Riot at Lemon Hill.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 6.

There was a large throng of Germans at the Mayor's office this morning, in consequence of the hearing of the persons arrested during the fight at Lemon Hill. From the testimony, it appears that the disturbance would probably have been slight, but for the excitement occasioned by the officers firing revolvers. Most of the prisoners are strangers, and are principally from New-York. Their names are: Philip Pesgel, Max Weigman, Jacob Leibert, Andrew Vetter, Charles Closta, Herman Weitheimer, Henry Houck, Joseph Longbacker, Lewis Gemme, Wm. Ropp, Frederick Myers, Wm. Rominger, Aug. Haudman, Leybold Sield, Ernst Weber, Frederick Ditman, Wm. Kreuser, Charles Fockenbrouck, and Jacob Petrey.

The hearing is still going on, and will probably result in the accused parties being held to bail for good behavior, as the evidence is not conclusive, except in a few cases.

A Case of Kidnapping at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 6.

A case of kidnapping and fraud is imputed to a clerk in one of the Departments, in disposing of a slave left with him as collateral, for the payment of a note. The slave is missing, and it is alleged she has been sold to Southern traders, although restricted to the District of Columbia. The affair is to be investigated.

The drafts upon the Treasury Department for the week ending Sept. 2, amounted to $1,500,000.

Fatal Result of a Duel—Escape of Nine Slaves.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Sept. 5.

A young man named SHORT, clerk in a dry goods store in this city, and a young lawyer named PEACOCK, from Chicago, fought a duel in Kentucky, yesterday. On the second round, SHORT was fatally wounded in the left breast. They fought about a young girl to whom SHORT was engaged.

Nine slaves ran off from Boone County, Kentucky, on Sunday night, and are supposed to be in this city. The owners arrived here this evening, and offer a reward for them.

Annual Session of the Grand Lodge of I. O. of O. F.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 6.

The Grand Lodge of the United States of I. O. of O. F. have been engaged during the morning on the question of the contested seat of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, and on the new Constitution.

No public business will be transacted this afternoon, as the Grand Lodge will be engaged on work of the Order.

Dudley Mann's Visit to Europe—Decision of the Attorney General.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 6.

The *Star* denies that DUDLEY MANN's visit to Europe is of a diplomatic nature.

The Attorney General has decided that enlistment in the Army of aliens and minors, without parents, or whose parents are aliens, is valid.

By the Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept. 6.

New-Orleans papers of Thursday last have been received.

The Postmaster of New-Orleans has withdrawn the objectionable portion of his card, which caused the resignation of his clerks.

The Savannah and Charleston papers say the fever is assuming a more managable form.

At Charleston the deaths of the week were 49, of which 26 were from yellow fever.

At Norfolk the weather was excessively hot, but the public health was good.

The thermometer this noon ranges at 88° in the shade.

Boiler Explosion at Madison, Ind.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Sept. 5.

A boiler in MCQUISTON'S Brewery, at Madison, Ind., exploded this evening, demolishing the building. The boiler ascended a thousand feet, and descending perforated the roof of a shop two hundred feet distant. No one was injured, though several persons narrowly escaped with life.

Arrival of the Steamship Florida.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Sept. 6.

The steamship *Florida* arrived at her wharf here at 7 o'clock this morning, with all on board well.

The Fire at Cincinnati—The Robbery of the U. S. Express Company.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Sept. 5.

The fire last night was confined to the large building in which it originated, of which the upper stories were burned and the lower stories injured only by water. The total loss reached $90,000.

The United States Express Company have found no clue to the robber of their messenger. They have notified the owner of the money that they are prepared to settle.

The weather has been excessively hot to-day, but it is now raining.

The Weather.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 6.

The thermometer reached 94° in the shade, and the day has been very close and sultry. There are now indications of a thunder storm.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 6—9 P. M.

We had a storm this evening, attended with heavy thunder and lightning. But very little rain fell.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, Sept. 6.

The thermometer 94°. There are no signs of rain.

CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, Sept. 6.

At sunrise the thermometer was 76°. This afternoon it reached 96°. This evening it is cooler, with indications of a storm.

Bank Failure.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept. 6.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Kent County, Md., closed their doors to-day.

Interments and Yellow Fever in Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Sept. 6.

There were five deaths in this city yesterday from yellow fever.

The deaths of the week were 49, of which 26 were from the fever.

Yellow Fever in Texas—Arrival of Governor Merriwether at Santa Fe.

GALVESTON, Friday, Sept. 1.

The yellow fever is unabated here. It has broken out also in Houston.

Gov. Merriwether arrived at Santa Fé July 29.

Yellow Fever and Mortality in Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Sept. 6.

In this city the interments yesterday were 23; 13 were from yellow fever.

The interments for the week were 123; 74 from the fever,

Ninety-six stores are closed up, having suspended business.

Deaths by Yellow Fever in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Sept. 4.

The deaths in this city by yellow fever for the past week were 185.

☞ The *Asia* sailed yesterday for Liverpool with 90 passengers, a full freight list, and $1,086,552 in gold.

THE NEWARK RIOT.

Appearance of the Church.

STATEMENT OF THE CATHOLIC CLERGYMAN.

Death of One of the Wounded Men.

CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.

Want of Accommodation for the Jury.

THE COUNTY OFFICERS CENSURED.

Interesting Testimony—Great Excitement.

The investigation into the causes of the riot in Newark was commenced yesterday, and will be continued this morning. The greatest excitement prevails in Newark in relation to this affair. The investigation bids fair to be prolonged even beyond to-day.

At an early hour yesterday morning Drs. GRANT and DOUGHERTY made a post-mortem examination of the body of THOMAS MCCARTHY, who died on Tuesday evening in consequence of the injuries he received in the riot. Two pistol balls were found in the body. They had entered one about two inches above the other, on the lower part of the right side of the abdomen. The lower ball passed through the entrails and entered the substance of the back bone. The upper ball also passed through the bowels and shattered a portion of the right side of the back bone. The balls in their course perforated twenty holes in the entrails, and the wounds of either were sufficient to produce death.

Opinions differ as to the origin of the affray. The guilt of the assault has not been fixed upon any party, and the testimony given before the Coroner's Jury has as yet shed but little light upon this part of the affair.

The Catholic Church which was destroyed by the American Protestant Association, on Tuesday, is situated at the corner of High and William-streets. It presents a truly desolate appearance. The fences are torn down, the windows and doors shattered, the shrubs about the door crushed and broken; and, in the interior, the altar overturned, the sacred utensils and sacerdotal robes strewed around and trampled upon—the organ broken to pieces. The images, consisting of a costly Munich figure of the Madonna, and crucifix corresponding, together with the pictures, altar piece, and a splendid holy water font were also destroyed.

Four or five persons, of both parties, are believed to have been seriously injured, some by pistol shots and others by the knife.

Two persons were arrested at the Market-street dépôt, after the Societies had left, on the affidavit of ROGER DOUGHERTY, as being the ones who first broke open the doors of the Catholic church, and being otherwise engaged in the riot. One of them was named JOHN H. COWAN, of the 17th Ward Police, New-York, belonging to one of the Associations. He was left behind by some means, and, it was said, was arrested merely on suspicion, before any charge had been made. He declared himself entirely innocent, and was held to bail in the sum of $200 by parties in this City. The other person arrested is named EDWARD HALL, also of New-York, but not connected with any of the Societies. An ineffectual attempt to rescue him was made at the dépôt, and he was committed in default of bail.

STATEMENT OF THE CATHOLIC PASTOR.

The following Statement was made to our Reporters yesterday, by Rev. NICHOLAS BALLEIS, Pastor of the Church which was demolished. It gives the Catholic side of the story, upon excellent authority; and will be read with interest:

Mr. BALLEIS states, that in the early part of the day he read in the paper the announcement of the procession, and the route it would take. He thought no more about it, nor made any mention of it till the music was heard, indicating that the party were nearing the Church, at which time he and three other Clergymen—two from Thirty-first-street, New-York, and the other from Brooklyn—were at dinner. He affirms that no person was in the Church before dinner time, and no person could effect an entrance without it being known to himself or either of the two female attendants who were then in the house, in consequence of the Priest's apartments being attached to, and communicating with the Church. He further states, that the first intimation he had of any disturbance was the actual attack on the Church, and the only opposition made in the Church was by an old German woman, who was employed in washing, and who rushed in for the purpose of preventing them from demolishing the pews; one of the assailants of the Orange party presented a pistol at her breast, when she exclaimed "Shoot, I'm only a woman!" whereupon he took one of the altar coverings and threw it over her head, and then assisted in the work of demolition; he further adds, that so far from having any firearms in his possession, there was not a single grain of powder in the building, and that all who first entered the church did so through the windows; and having done so, forced the upper door, the lower one having withstood all their efforts to break it; he says he feels convinced that the riot either originated with the party forming the procession, or by persons hired for the purpose.

He says that there are but few Irishmen connected with his congregation, and that those he saw assembled around the church after the occurrence were of such a class and character as would lead to the belief that they did not meet there for the purpose of creating any disturbance—most of them being women and children; and the men who were present came from the tanneries and factories adjoining, in shirt sleeves, and without any possible means of concealing deadly weapons. He also said that such was the fear of himself and friends that they took off their cassocks and endeavored to conceal themselves.

THE INQUEST.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning, Coroner WM. B. SMITH summoned a Jury to investigate the circumstances connected with the death of THOMAS MCCARTHY. At 9 o'clock, upon the organization being completed, the Jury proceeded to view the body at Rowen's Court, Washington-street, the residence of the deceased. Upon their return to the Court House the inquest was commenced. The following are the names of the Jury:

D. M. Fitzgerald,	Robert G. Henry,
Garret Piere,	Luke L. Westervelt,
Andrew H. Mulford,	Samuel S. Marsh,
Mr. Brower,	Charles Tucker,
Horatio A. Baldwin,	Edward Stewart,
John L. Currie,	George P. Brown,
John Jelliff,	Garrett G. Garrbrunt,
John Hawley,	Theodore Drake,
Samuel M. Howell,	Garrett Ketchan,
Ebenezer Francis,	William A. Cann.

The following testimony was taken:

Ann Gallaghan, sworn: Lives at No. 26 Shipman-street; keeps a beer shop; just as she was shutting her door, about 3 o'clock yesterday, a man came running in; it was Thos. McCarthy; he fell against her and knocked her down, stunning her; heard the report of the pistol when McCarthy fell against the door, shot; can't say whether he got up himself or whether she assisted; a man followed him with a red scarf over his shoulders; heard two reports of a pistol; didn't know whether it was a pistol or a gun; didn't see any pistol, but smelt powder; when she came to, saw McCarthy lying in the yard two or three yards from the door; heard McCarthy ask, "Is the mother of six children killed as well as I?" he alluded to me when he asked this question; he said, "Mrs. Gallaghan I'm shot, send for the doctor;" he was then taken away; the one who followed him had on a red scarf; never saw the man before, and would not know him if I saw him again.

Selden Dickinson, sworn: I live at No. 193 Plane-street; is a japanner, and works for Halsey & Taylor, at the corner of Market and Shipman-streets; between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday went out to the upper end of the yard, toward William-street, to see the procession pass; the yard is about 150 feet from William-street; was sitting on the Shipman-street fence, under the end of the shed; saw a great many stones thrown, but can't say who threw them; first saw a stone thrown out of Shipman-street, which struck the dwelling on the east side of Shipman-street, near the corner of William, and went in the window; saw a man with regalia on throw the stone; saw several stones thrown from the rear of the church, but can't say who threw them; saw a man with regalia on shoot a pistol toward the church; saw a man go into the first brick-house in Shipman-street from William, on the east side, with a pistol in his hand; heard a report in the house; knows Thomas McCarthy, the man that was shot; it was he that I saw run into the brick house; the man with a pistol was following a short distance behind him; didn't see McCarthy again until he was after being taken away; didn't see McCarthy before he saw him running into the house; didn't see McCarthy throw any stones; saw McCarthy several times before he left the shop; didn't hear him make any threats; said nothing in my hearing in regard to the procession; the man that had the pistol was a slim man, and had on blue cloth clothes; don't think he could recognize him again unless under similar circumstances; he saw the man leave the house with a pistol in his hand; thinks the pistol was a six-barrelled revolver; don't know whether McCarthy was opposed to the principles of the Association; didn't see the man shoot; about the same time another man was chased into the wooden building; don't know who threw the first stone or where it came from; a beer house is kept in the brick house; thinks the man with the pistol went into the house.

Robert Richard Haw, sworn: Reside at No. 20 Shipman-street; am a japanner, and work for Halsey & Taylor; saw the row about 1½ o'clock yesterday; saw the origin of it; stood by the bank on the corner of William and Shipman-streets; know Thos. McCarthy; he worked at Halsey & Taylor's; saw him run into the brick house in Shipman-street first door from the corner of William; saw a person following him, and thinks he should know him again; he was a slim man, dressed in blue clothes; saw him fire a pistol in the door of the house, but didn't see whether the shot took effect; saw McCarthy run through the house; saw Mrs. Gallaghan in the beer shop; the man with the pistol stood by the door; he had red regalia on; didn't see McCarthy fall, but saw him lay in the yard; when the shot was fired, witness stood in a bush in the yard of the Catholic church, about one hundred feet from William; the house is about one hundred and fifty feet from William-street; could see as far as the second room in the brick house; heard but one shot fired; McCarthy lay on his left side, about ten feet from the door; heard him speak to Mr. Bayleis, the Catholic clergyman, but don't know what he said; the door was shut when McCarthy went toward the house; witness is an Englishman by birth; the man with the regalia knocked Mrs. Gallaghan down as he entered the house; the man with the pistol had dark hair; thinks he could recognize him if he had his regalia on; the man had a beard on his chin, and thinks he was a man about forty years old.

James Crapnell, sworn: Live in Sussex-avenue; am a shoemaker by trade, but work for Halsey & Taylor; their factory or yard runs to within about 100 feet from William-street, and know Thomas McCarthy, and knows nothing about the case.

Wm. C. Gardner, sworn: Live at No. 4 Catherine-street; work for Halsey & Taylor; know Thomas McCarthy; didn't see him before he left the shop; can't say who threw the stones; when I first saw him he was trying to persuade one man named Pigeon to leave the crowd; they had Pigeon down on his knees in William-street; next saw McCarthy after he was shot in back of the house; didn't hear him speak; saw two other persons down with Pigeon; saw a number of pistols fired in William-street; the procession didn't fire any pistols in William-street until after the row commenced.

The Coroner here adjourned the investigation till 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Inquest was resumed at 2 o'clock, the Coroner presiding. The following witnesses were examined:

John Pulverteft sworn: Lives in No. 49 Bank-street, Newark; is a tinsmith; did not know deceased; was up at the corner of William and High-streets about 3½ P. M.; saw three men, who wore scarfs over their shoulders in the usual way, one of whom was struck with a stone; could not see where it came from; from the effects of the blow he fell; he was struck over the left ear; I stood at the northwest corner of High and William-streets, (Ogden's corner;) I could not swear to the man who threw the stone, but think it came from a party who stood near in their shirt sleeves; I stood with my side towards the church, and think, the stone came from that direction; the man who was struck fell head foremost, and as he raised, fired a pistol in the direction from which the stone came; there were a dozen or eighteen persons on the ground in the direction of where he fired; they were standing about the centre of the street; most of them were in their shirt sleeves, and some of them had red shirts on; I would take them to be laborers; the man whom I supposed shot by the discharge of the pistol was carried off by a strong party of those who were without scarfs; I believe they took him down William-street towards Broad; I did not see any more of that party throw stones, but saw some men with scarfs do so; I saw several stones thrown before the man was struck at the church; did not know McCarthy was shot; first saw the announcement of his death in the *Mercury* this morning.

By a Juror—Whether was the man who was shot in his shirt sleeves or had he his coat on? Witness could not say; did not know previously that there was to be any disturbance; heard no threats made.

Alex. N. Doherty sworn, said: That he held a *post mortem* examination, in connection with Dr. Grant, on the body of Thomas McCarthy, and that deceased came to his death from the effects of two gunshot wounds in the abdomen, and that from the position of the wounds and direction of the balls, was of opinion that the person who fired the shot must have been face to face with deceased. Either wound would have caused death.

Charles Murray (colored) sworn: I live in Springfield-avenue; I work at the Newark Western Institute; I was standing on the corner of William and High about twenty minutes after 3 o'clock P. M.; there was a riot on the corner of Shipman and William, and I went down there; I saw a man named Pigeon, but did not see him throw a stone or have any in his hand; I cannot mention the name of any person who threw stones, but saw stones thrown by some of Halsey & Taylor's men; don't know their names; they were dressed in red shirts and leather aprons; they ran back to the shop; I saw a pistol discharged but did not see any person hit; I do not know Thomas McCarthy; several shots were fired into Taylor's building, but none fired back in return; I saw a man taken away across the corner of Shipman-street; that man was the deceased; I saw him when he was laying on the floor; I saw him when he was lying on the bank by the side of the fence; don't know the man called Pigeon; I saw no shots or stones fired from the church; do not believe there was any person in it; the doors were locked and were broken open with stones; the stones were thrown before any disturbance occurred; did not see deceased throw any stones; I think the men who carried away McCarthy were in their shirt sleeves; I saw one of the members of the procession strike at a man when running into Halsey & Taylor's alley-way with a sword, and was struck on the shoulder; his name is Thos. Lennon; my father was with me and saw all that I witnessed; this occurred while the members of the procession were attacking the church; Halsey & Taylor's men commenced the row; and I think there was no occasion for violence on their part.

John Wilson, sworn: Live in the rear of No. 276 Broad-street; I was in the procession, and walked with the members of Newark Lodge No. 4; it was the second in the procession; I was in William-street about 3 o'clock; I saw no one molest the Catholic Church; did not know there was any row near the Church, till it was all over; saw a stone thrown from Shipman street while we were marching towards the Court-House; did not hear of any one being shot till 9½ o'clock last night.

To a Juror—I was connected and interested with the society which was the cause of the disturbance.

By a Juror—What was your opinion of the entire proceeding? (Overruled by the Coroner, though the same question was asked the colored witness.)

Dr. G. Grant testified: that he was in Shipman-street on the afternoon of the 5th; saw the procession coming up William-street; saw many persons dressed as working-men running very rapidly towards the procession; went into Market-street, and was then informed that there was a riot at the German Catholic Church; returned with Mr. Doremus; into William-street, and there saw the party which composed the procession attacking the Church, throwing stones, shouting &c.; when the disturbance subsided, he entered the Church, where an awful scene of devastation presented itself; upon coming out a person informed him that a man was shot, and requested of him to attend him; he forthwith proceeded to the residence of Mr. Thomas McCarthy, whom he found in a dangerous condition from the effects of gunshot wounds in the left side of the abdomen, either of which wounds was calculated to cause death; the bullet produced was one extracted from the body of deceased. The Doctor also produced the section of the spinal column in which the other ball lodged, which produced great sensation.

Horace E. Shipman sworn: Live at No. 98 Bank-street; work for Halsey & Taylor; knew Thomas McCarthy; he worked in the tan yard of Halsey & Taylor; did not see him that day before the procession came along, but saw him running from William-street, in Shipman, towards a small brick house, with a number of persons after him; saw stones thrown by a number of persons who wore badges; deceased ran into the second house from William-street, on the east side; saw no stones thrown into the brick house by any other persons than those who wore regalia; saw several follow him towards the house, but no person go in after him; did not see any person fire a pistol at him; heard several pistol reports around; saw no stones or pistols fired from the church; one of the party who followed deceased was within six or eight feet of him; about thirty or forty men in working dress stood at the corner of William and Shipman-streets, from Halsey & Taylor's shop; I was with them; saw men dressed in regalia and others firing pistols, pulling down the fence of the church, shouting, &c.; after the disturbance was quiet, went into the church, which presented a scene of complete destruction; a person whom I took to be an officer of the church, told me that a man had been shot, and desired me to go and see him; I found Mr. Thomas McCarthy at No. 26 Shipman-street, in the rear, lying on the ground, on a bed; found two bullet wounds in the lower part of the abdomen, on the left side, both about six inches in depth, of which the deceased gradually sunk and died in the course of the night; made a post-mortem examination this morning in conjunction with Drs. Doherty and Eyrich, and found the bullets now produced; was of opinion that the weapon discharged was very near the person of deceased and that deceased was facing the weapon; that either bullet was sufficient to cause death either by hemorrhage or perforation of the intestines; he left the shop of Halsey & Taylor, where he was employed, to look at the procession; the men in Halsey & Taylor's shop were friendly to deceased; he could not have been shot going into the house without seeing it; don't know who were the first aggressors, and did not see the commencement of the row.

James Ray (colored) sworn; Said he lived in Spruce street; worked for Halsey & Taylor; I knew Thomas McCarthy—last saw him when he was running across the street; there were about half a dozen of the men left the shop with me to see the procession; after one or two of the Lodges had passed, saw some of the members of the procession leave the ranks to speak with Thomas Gormly, and after they had proceeded a little further, one or two more came up and spoke to the same man; he then went away, and the next man he saw in the same place was Patrick Pigeon; some of the members spoke to him, but witness did not hear what was said; saw Pigeon throw off his apron, after which the row commenced; saw stones thrown by the Societies in procession from the street towards the church, but none in the opposite direction; could not say from the appearance or running of deceased that he was wounded; thought he was trying to avoid the row; about the time he started some shots were fired; the door was closed when McCarthy entered the small brick house; did not see any one shoot at him, before he went into the house or afterwards; saw no stones or shots come from the church.

Much cause of complaint was given the Coroner and Jury by the want of proper accommodation—or rather the total exclusion of the Coroner and those summoned to attend the examination from any convenient place in the Court-house wherein to hold the investigation.

Capt. STEWART, with his accustomed obliging disposition, placed at the disposal of the Coroner a large and commodious room at his house, where the inquest was resumed at 2 P. M.

To give effectual expression to their feelings of indignation at the conduct of the County officers, a special committee of three was appointed to draft resolutions to that effect. A meeting of the Jurors and Coroner will be also held this morning.

The Coroner, and some of the jurors, were anxious that the evidence should close at this stage of the proceedings, but at the same time said if any additional evidence could be adduced, the examination would be adjourned from day to day. Dr. SHEEHAN stated that he had under his care a man named MCDERMOTT, who received five stabs, who could furnish important testimony. A young man also volunteered his evidence, which will be this day taken. The Catholics have retained Mr. RUNYON, the City Attorney, as their Counsel in the case, and are prepared to produce four witnesses who can identify the man who shot MCCARTHY, which they allege to have been a deliberate act.

The Coroner is very properly opposed to having any evidence, unless it has a direct reference to the shooting—stating as his reason that the Jury was summoned, not to investigate the causes, but the actual occurrence.

The investigation will be resumed this morning.

The Cholera in New-Brunswick.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of St. John, New-Brunswick, who arrived in this City a day or two since, gives an appalling account of the manner in which the population of that town has been decimated by Cholera. Within a short period a thousand of the inhabitants have been cut off, and seven hundred and fifty orphan children have been left without friends or kindred. These were taken charge of by the Bishop, who in his kind offices received the aid of some benevolent citizens. A lawyer of eminence in the place, who died of the prevailing sickness, bequeathed several thousand dollars in aid of the necessities of these little ones. It is said the disease, the most severe form of Asiatic Cholera, was introduced by emigrants, and so great was the mortality and the apprehension among the inhabitants, that the town was nearly entirely deserted for the suburban districts; and it is worthy of record that though a number of the people belonged to the humbler and poorer class, the houses of the more wealthy, which were left unprotected, were in no instance invaded for plunder. A difficulty was found, from the fear of contagion, of getting sufficient aid to wait on the sick and dying, and country clergymen had to come up from country districts for the purpose.

Trade has been now resumed after several weeks' suspense. The day before Bishop CONNELLY left, the first store was re-opened for business; and a number of masons and other mechanics employed on a new Cathedral being erected by the Bishop, returned to their work. This magnificent structure is built on the highest eminence in St. John, and was designed by a New-York architect, Mr. ANDERSON, of Wall-street; and it might be added, that among those who aided the fund with their contributions a number of Protestants were included, as well as the British authorities residing there and the American Consul.

Sailor in Trouble.

A complaint was made at the Tombs yesterday by WM. SMITH, of No. 26 West-street, against JEREMIAH J. HANIFEN, the keeper of a sailor's boarding-house, whom he charges with inveigling him on board the ship *William Tell*, where he was detained by the first mate, named BOURY, until the vessel left this port for Havre. He also states in his affidavit that HANIFEN received $30 as an advance from BOURY, for his wages; that he did not sign the ship's articles, and also that he was compelled to go to Havre, but on arriving at that place he left the ship, and returned home in another vessel HANIFEN was arrested by Officer CAMPBELL, and fully committed by Judge CLARKE. A warrant was also issued for the arrest of the mate, but as the *William Tell* has not yet returned to this port, it has not been served.]

LETTER FROM GEO. PEABODY.

Another View of the Famous London Dinner.

Serious Charges Against the U. S. Secretary of Legation.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 16, 1854.

To the Editors of the Boston Post:

My attention has been called to an anonymous letter, dated at London, published in your paper of the 21st ult., commenting on the proceedings at a dinner, given by me, at Richmond, in celebration of the 78th anniversary of American Independence, on the 4th July; and I cannot allow such a communication—so wanting in liberality and truth—to pass through the press of my country without notice, particularly as the writer is connected with the American Legation at the Court of St. James; and his conduct, on the occasion of the dinner, stamps him the author of the letter, in the opinion of those present, as truly as would the signature of D. S. SICKLES.

The motive of the United States Secretary of Legation in this ebullition of bad feeling is unknown to me; I shall, therefore, content myself by pointing out the misrepresentations and inconsistencies contained in the letter, and leave the matter to the consideration and judgment of my countrymen, who have ever evinced toward me the utmost kindness; and who, I feel assured, will believe me sincere and truthful in the remarks I am about to make.

I am responsible for all I say in this letter; but not for what has been written by others on the subject of the celebration, and published either here or in the United States, as those communications first reached me through the press; and I immediately expressed my regret that some inaccuracies had taken place in the report: First, in the statement that several gentlemen did not rise when the "President of the United States" was proposed. This was not so, for every one joined in the toast with enthusiasm, and all honor was given to the Chief Magistrate of the people. Secondly, Mr. BUCHANAN's remarks in proposing my health, although highly complimentary, were not as reported; and as I have understood that he has felt annoyed thereby, I most sincerely regret the cause. Having conceded all that truth and candor require, I will now take up the other portions of this letter. The Secretary of Legation says, the facts are briefly these:

"This being an entertainment avowedly given in commemoration of our national independence, the Americans present were greatly surprised to meet a number of Englishmen at the table; and also to observe full length portraits of the Queen and Prince ALBERT, one on each side of a small picture of WASHINGTON, at the head of the table. The absence of any likeness of the President of the United States was noticed. When the toasts were given, what was the surprise of the American portion of the company to hear the Queen proposed with a most servile speech, and this, too, on a national holiday, before the President had been named! The result was, that several gentlemen did not rise either for the toast itself, or when the air of '*Rule Britannia*,' which followed, was performed by the band. The President of the United States was *next* given, with some lukewarm introductory remarks, when the whole company rose, without exception, and drank the toast with all the honors, spontaneously cheering the chief of our Republic."

"*The Americans present were greatly surprised to meet a number of Englishmen at the table.*"

It was well known, among the resident Americans, that English gentlemen were to be present, as they had been on all similar celebrations given by me, and this had been known at the Legation many days before, as also that Sir EMERSON TENNANT would take part in the proceedings, and propose the memory of WASHINGTON.

"*The Americans, also, were surprised to observe full-length portraits of the Queen and Prince Albert on each side of a small picture of Washington.*"

The presence of the two former was entirely owing to the courtesy of the Queen—that of WASHINGTON was a fine half-length picture, and the only one that could, by any exertions, be procured for the occasion; but it seems that it was comparatively *small*. Will the Secretary of Legation call to mind that, in February last, he wrote me a note, stating his great anxiety to obtain a portrait of WASHINGTON, for the use of Mr. BELMONT, for a celebration at the Hague on the 22d; and asking my assistance, as he could not find one in London. I assisted him to obtain *this same portrait*, and he appeared highly gratified and obliged.

"*The absence of any likeness of the President was noticed.*"

If one had been sought it is not likely that it could have been obtained in London, and my patriotism in any assemblage is always satisfied, and I feel that my country and its chief magistrate are honorably represented when a portrait of the Father of his Country is present.

I am accused of proposing the health of the Queen in a "servile" speech, before the President had been named, and the result was that several gentlemen did not rise, either for the toast itself, or when "Rule Britannia," which followed, was performed by the band.

That I proposed the "Queen" in a servile speech, is not true.

That "Rule Britannia" was performed at all, is not true.

That several gentlemen did not rise, from the best information I can obtain, I believe to be untrue, *one* person only continuing in his seat.

That I intentionally proposed the President in a "lukewarm" speech, is not true; but, as I am more a man of deeds than words, the mistake of the Secretary of Legation is not surprising.

In the second paragraph he says: "I ought to add that, having heard that an unusual amount of "toadying" was to be done to the Queen and the English at this dinner, a distinguished American intimated his disapproval of the rumored programme to Mr. PEABODY, in advance of the fact, when he was assured in reply that these rumors were altogether unfounded, and that all honor would be shown to the President."

The whole of this paragraph, so far as it is connected with my name, or any knowledge I have of the circumstances stated, is untrue. Observe the inconsistency also with the remark in the fourth paragraph, respecting English being present.

In conclusion he says—"Need I add that, under such circumstances, I felt it to be my du

FRANCE.

Gossip, Literary, Political and Miscellaneous.

College Commencements—Rope Dancing—Dumas—The Hippodrome.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Monday, Aug. 14, 1854.

You may have been laboring under the idea that the Eastern Question is responsible for the existing breach of the peace of the world. Without going into any details upon this vexed matter, I may say that the *Univers* mentions an impending event which will restore joy and confidence to the souls of believers. This is nothing more than a meeting of delegates from the church establishments of all Catholic countries, to decide the question, at Rome, whether the Virgin Mary was or was not immaculate in her conception. The *Univers* has good reason for knowing that the vote will be of a nature to exonerate the Virgin from blame, and calls upon the faithful to rejoice, in advance, at the result of the deliberations of this Holy Council. I cannot conceive what difference the settlement of this disputed point, granting that it can be settled, can make to practical religion. It seems to me that the princes of the Church would be better occupied in digging clams, or in stocking wine cellars, than in thus holding inquests over the Mother of God, whose title of Virgin, in the popular language of all countries of Christendom, proves that the point is conceded, or at any rate has no further need of discussion and argumentation. However, the *Univers* is so exceeding joyful that I thought it my duty to tell you of it.

M. DE GIRARDIN has been instructed to discontinue his series of articles in the *Presse*, entitled Ruts of Revolution, of which I gave you an extract in my last. The *Siècle* has been reprimanded for finding fault with the Post-office for certain negligences and procrastinations in its service. To impute mismanagement to the Post-office, which is one of the departments of State, is to attack the principle of authority, and to compromise general security. The people must be educated to look upon everything connected with Government as moving upon infallible principles. The King can do no wrong, and so the Post-office can never make a mistake, nor can a mail miscarry or fall behind its time. The *Siècle* has made a sort of apology to the Post-office for having ventured to point out sundry abuses to be reformed.

On Thursday took place the annual exhibition, or in American terms, the Commencement, of the Imperial Lyceum of Paris and the College of Versailles. There are few features of interest in this purely local celebration. I notice, however, that the first prize of Mathematics was given to a Russian named AMORETTI, a native of Moscow. This goes a certain length in repaying the civilities of the Russians to the allied prisoners at Odessa. I notice also that the drums beat to arms as the Minister of Public Instruction entered the Sorbonne—the immortal FORTOUL. He was preceded by a number of *lictors*, each bearing a silver mace, after the traditions of the middle ages. At the request or the pupils (!) the orchestra played *God save the Queen*. Among the company the warlike MAGNAN was conspicuous. This bloody gentleman is given to intrude at literary and artistic festivities, and his presence is anything but agreeable. One feels that he would be better employed in sharpening cutlasses for NAPIER, or being useful in his peculiar walk, even if it were only to set a saw. The Latin oration was not delivered by a scholar, but by a Professor. It was well written but badly pronounced, *um* being of course *oom*, and *tegmine fagi* being *tegminay farjee*. But that is what a dead language must expect. It undergoes a set system of mutilation, like a corpse at the hospital.

The river at the Bois de Boulogne is, and is acknowledged by the engineers to be, a failure. It will not hold water. The lake, which was first filled, was found to be water-tight, and it was supposed the river, whose bed is clayey, like that of the lake, would be equally impervious. Several millions of hogsheads were poured into it, over the cascade, and if the basin had been paved with sponge it could not have drunk it in quicker. There are only two ways of remedying the disaster. The first is to stucco the entire bed of the river. The second is to discover where the leak is and stucco that. The process would be to divide the river into some fifty compartments of an acre each, let the water into them successively, and then caulk the unsound ones. Either process would be very expensive. It is thought best, at any rate, to wait till the Emperor returns, and take his advice. His Majesty, in addition to his other accomplishments, is an authority on mud-puddles, it seems. What must the inner fires of earth's centre have thought when through a hole in the crust there came such a deluge of Seine water? Perhaps some ascending blaze which was commissioned to make a modern Sodom of us, was quenched midway. Perhaps some red-hot knodals, a furlong through, seeking an issue by the crater of the Butte Montmartre, was summarily reduced to liquid impotence. Paris has just become a seaport, its next ambition will be to be volcanic, and to possess a Vesuvius and to introduce lazzaroni.

You remember Madame SAQUI, the rope-dancer of NAPOLEON the First's time, and who two years ago, at the age of seventy-six, resumed the exercise of her profession, being compelled to it by poverty. She had lived longer than she had expected to do, and she had not made provision for so prolonged an old age. However, her twenty ascents of Mount St. Bernard, upon the inclined rope at the Hippodrome, procured her the necessaries of existence for some months. She then engaged to furnish to a writer in a weekly magazine the principal events of her life, which he was to dress up and make into a biography. They were to share the proceeds equally. The memoirs appeared uninterruptedly for some time, in the *Eclair*, and were just beginning to attract attention, and might have become profitable, but just at that moment, the daily journal named *Paris*, of which the *Eclair* was the satellite, was suppressed on account of an unwitting political allusion by ALPHONSE KARR. Both the papers went down together. Madame SAQUI was now without means of existence. There were more reasons than one why LOUIS NAPOLEON should pension her, but she has never obtained any assistance from that quarter. As she was now in danger of starvation, the only resort was the *Mousquetaire*. DUMAS offered any of his old manuscripts for a hundred francs. This sum came in the same evening, and Madame SAQUI had it immediately after. The manuscript, instead of being an old one, was an imprinted one, being the original of a romance, entitled *Le Capitaine Richard*, to appear next week in the feuilleton of the *Pays*. It is no bad operation to obtain a manuscript of an author like DUMAS, for the bagatelle of $20. Think of owning the original of *Monte Christo*, or a chapter of the *Three Guardsmen!* After DUMAS' death, it would be like possessing the "copy" of *Ivanhoe*, or the manuscript of the *Spy*. That furnished by DUMAS has in addition to its other merits, that of being agreeable to the eye. The sheets of paper are of uniform size; the lines are straight and evenly spaced, looking, as the old farmer says in the play, "just as if they was plowed," with neither erasure nor interlineation, caret nor insertion from over the leaf. Madame SAQUI has her hundred francs, and Mr. CHOUTARD the promise of *Captain Richard*, when the printers have done with him.

A portion of the press amnesty, in consideration of the fête of the St. Napoleon, has been granted by anticipation. Several books that were laboring under the ban of interdiction, have reappeared upon the shelves and counters of the publishers. You will admire with me, the singular justice which causes books to be immoral or dangerous in one month, and nutritious and permissible in another. One of the works thus restored is *Les Muvailles Revolutionaires*; containing all the placards, appeals, professions of faith, &c., &c., posted on the walls of Paris after the Three Days of February. A work of rather a retrospective interest,—and perhaps the police wished to do an act of seeming benevolence, without the slightest risk, as the sale of so ancient a collection will not be very considerable, nor its propaganda very alarming.

The *Constitutionnel* has long been famous for its *canards*: and has just given another proof of its partiality for that volatile. The enormity told by the London *Times* about the narrow escape of NICHOLAS in a small steamer off Cronstadt, was not copied by the *Constitutionnel* while it might have passed for reality, but the moment it was proved a hoax, it was inserted as a fact!

The director of one of the principal central prisons, where malefactors undergo their sentence, has put into operation a system of photographic likenesses for all such as are on the point of recovering their liberty. This takes the place of the description, which, as you know, is invariable, and consists of a certain routine of ordinary mouths, ordinary noses, and ordinary eyes. The liberated criminal feels a salutary dread of every gendarme he meets, as he is not sure that he has not his daguerreotype in his pocket. From time immemorial, the passport and the gendarme have been the special protectors of the assassin and the highwayman, and it is quite probable that were the photographic system generally applied, the whole necessity of passports for decent people might be avoided. The director in question made the innovation at his own expense, and has at the present moment one of the most extensive and valuable collections of heads of criminals extant. If engraved, they would form delicious illustrations for any exhausted Old Bailey narrative, of which another edition might be sold, if adorned with authentic portraits.

Certain injudicious shop-keepers have of late adopted a new method of reaching the public eye. Ten Thousand people attend the Hippodrome on Sundays, and the manager has actually sentenced this holiday audience to read huge placards and show-bills of tailors and other applicants for popular support. I am ashamed to say, also, that the drop-curtain of the Varieties is divided into compartments, each of which is an advertisement. This attempt at speculation is likely to be attended with unfortunate results; for people are taking solemn oaths—quite as solemn as that of the three Swiss—never, under any circumstances, to enter an establishment that thrusts itself thus indelicately upon their notice. M. DETOUCHE'S clock-shop is doomed, and the St. Augustine Clothing Warehouse also, if my own feelings in regard to it are shared by the rest who have been forced to contemplate its list of prices. Widow WAHL, the dressing-gown woman, and who really has a capital assortment of loose garments, has estranged more American custom than I can tell, by her persecuting mode of hooking in purchasers. She stands outside her door, dressed like a Spaniard, with an imitation lace fanchon over her head and face, and woe to the person who stops to look at the dressing-gowns in the window. He narrowly escapes being "tried on," on the open sidewalk. As he makes off, she follows behind him, offering to send any number of her elegant articles of apparel to his residence. The same grabbing style of conducting business may offend in advertisements, as in manners at the door. Widow WAHL is notorious in Paris for her pertinacity at the threshold of her establishment, and I remember that her head clerk was once made to suffer for his mistress. At the ball of the Ecole Militaire, two years ago, he asked an American lady of distinction to dance with him. She was not acquainted with his quality, and as these balls are very Democratic and free and easy, she consented. He was in the act of leading her out, when a gentleman who knew the lady, and who had been pestered more than once by Widow WAHL, advanced towards them, and drew the lady from the arm of her partner, telling her aloud, in French, that he was a scrouge of a tailor under the Chinese Baths. He then danced with the lady himself. The discomfited dressing-gown man flared up considerably, and replied tartly, that he had a better right to be there than any foreigner in the tent, as he had paid for his ticket, and they had got in for nothing, with tickets from their Ambassadors!

The Government, with all its desire to popularize the use of postage stamps and to encourage prepayment, has never thought of furnishing the public with stamped envelopes, as is done both in England and America. A private paper dealer, who has invented an envelope of peculiar construction, sells it with the stamps glued into the right hand corner. This first step will probably lead in time to the more simple system of printing them into the very tissue of the paper.

The fourth number of *Les Petits-Paris* is *Paris Lorette*. It contains the authentic history of that famous courtezan whose career furnished the groundwork of the play of "La Dame aux Camelias." Being called upon to sacrifice herself to her lover's advancement by marriage, she conscientiously undertook to annihilate the only passion of her life. She remained faithful to her lover, obtaining the means of subsistence by borrowing and receiving from such persons as knew her circumstances and took pity on her. She even abstracted small amounts from the piles of gold on gambling tables. Gentlemen would see her do it, and from a very natural delicacy, would take no notice of it. She died soon after of a broken heart.

JULES JANIN has encouraged the belief in a late feuilleton, that RACHEL will remain in France and will continue upon the stage. It seems that it required all the arguments and insistance of her friends to dissuade her from renouncing her profession on the death of her sister, to whom she was devotedly attached. It is said that one of the best dramatic poets is engaged upon an adaptation of "Macbeth" for her, although two versions already exist in French. Some years ago RACHEL actually undertook to study *Lady Macbeth* in English, and made a very earnest effort to attain the language in its purity, that she might perform SHAKSPEARE'S characters in the original. It was in vain; the foreign accent clung to her speech to a degree that rendered tragedy impossible. DICK TINTO.

SARATOGA!

A New Lease on the Summer Season.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Tuesday, Sept. 5.

When I wrote last the clouds were lowering, the showers frequent, and the mornings made cold by a northeastern storm. But the intimation was ventured that on the first return of the sunny weather, the company here would be more than content to remain longer, notwithstanding the appearances of a break-up. This has proved true. Sunday was a warm day, yesterday a hot one, and to-day would be quite sultry but for a gentle breeze from the southeast. The arrivals on Saturday were numerous. The number of visitors at the Union Hall the day following was 362; one hundred more than at the corresponding period of last season. Since Sunday there has been some thinning out, but the week promises such warm weather, and the reports of the heat from the city are so discouraging, that a large number of the regular company have extended their day for returning home.

Notwithstanding these facts, we cannot add that the in-door amusements are as lively or stirring as in August. A good many of the young ladies, and with them an equal share of the beaux, have strayed off, some to the North, others to Newport and the East, and a few homeward. There has been an accession of South Carolina, Georgia, and other Southern families. They will be delayed by the prevalence of the yellow fever in the Southern cities. Their way of life here, as well as that of the remaining New-Yorkers, is a quiet one. With the exception of the Lake rides, which are almost as numerous as ever, and certainly as delightful, early in the morning or late in the evening, there is not much appearance of what is known as the height of a Saratoga season. The weather is too sultry. The event of midday is the arrival of the New-York papers. *We*—by which I mean the DAILY TIMES—have a most appreciative audience, both in dress circles and on the galleries. My attention has repeatedly been called, to-day, to the extra demand for our paper. With a modesty not usual to me, I did not seem to notice it, until this and that solid man of New-York would speak of it. There is no sort of mistake about the preference, in this quarter. Leisure-taking people know where to look for the best variety of reading, the latest news, and the most independent criticism upon GRISI and MARIO. I do not know that you will print what I say on this head, but I tell you, Mr. Editor, that there is no stretching the blanket about it—*Herald* fashion.

I am happy to say, as the time draws nigh when leave-taking will be my order of the day at Saratoga, that the gentleman suspected of offences in print toward certain visiters—in that he called them "fast old fogies" and "rare old cocks"—and who was summoned before the High Chancellor of the Union Hall, has been let off on his good behavior, for a twelvemonth, in consideration that he is, or has been an invalid, and in virtue of his fair promise to make one or two apologetic corrections, on the instant, and as many more hereafter as the nature of his alleged offenses may seem to call for. First there are to be no more *Old* Fogies; the prefix fast not being deemed a sufficient qualification of the terms. Secondly, the whole company at Union Hall, who were so largely indebted to the Water-street gentleman for the infinite pains he was at every evening to make the saloons merry with the dance, demand an apology for the libel of converting his raven locks into silver gray, and classing him old who has but just entered upon matrimonial life and learned the zest of social enjoyment. And lastly, the acknowledgment is to be made, that the jolly Scotsman who was said to have been forty-five years in New-York, has only been here forty-four years and eight months, and was brought over a baby in arms! All of which is hereby responded to. And so, I take my leave, until something else turns up. INTERMITTENT.

Medical Items.

Dr. S. S. PURPLE in the September number of his *Journal*, gives the result of some observations on the employment of *Simaba Cedron* as a substitute for quinine. He concludes that it (the *Cedron*) has decided anti-periodic properties—is not so likely as quinine to produce cerebral inconveniences in over doses—produces, if too often administered, diarrhœa—is a tonic—is for intermittent fever not much inferior to quinine, and for yellow fever is only not superior to quinine—may be beneficially employed in chronic affections of the stomach and bowels—and if a demand for it should arise, it might be easily supplied at much less cost than quinine.

Dr. J. C. STONE says, in the New-York *Journal of Medicine*, that of ten cases of amputations of the thigh at Bellevue Hospital, during the past year, four died, and of five cases of amputation of the leg three died. Out of six "primary amputations" of the lower extremities only one lived—a mortality of 83⅓ per cent., and the mortality in the secondary amputations was 22 per cent! Pause, Saw-bones; let us look into the propriety of your further amputations before you come to your next entertainment and our mutilation.

Dr. FRANK H. HAMILTON, in the September number of the *N. Y. Journal of Medicine*, (Dr. PURPLE'S) proposes to cure old ulcers by "anaplasty;" *i. e.*, by grafting over the old ulcer a piece of healthy skin, which should be taken from a remote part or even from another person. The patch grafted on should be somewhat smaller than the surface of the ulcer. He illustrates the propriety of his treatment by cases from his note-book.

Dr. M. L. KNAPP, in the *Journal of Medicine*, advises the treatment of early cancers of the breast by applying a truss upon it. Compression he holds to be the best local treatment, rigid abstinence the best general. The editor claims priority for this suggestion of compression, for Dr. NEIL ARNOTT, who invented an air-cushion to be applied to incipient cancers.

THE IOWA ELECTION.

Results of the Recent Election—Causes and Consequences of the Change.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

IOWA, Thursday, Aug. 31, 1854.

A magnetic telegraph which is out of repair at just the time when some public or private emergency requires its use, is rather a doubtful "luxury of civilization." Such was the condition of the telegraph connecting the south of Iowa with the Illinois River at Peoria, and thence with the rest of the world, toward sunrise, at the time of the late Iowa election, else had THE TIMES received early telegraphic news of the political revolution, which may now be set down as a *fait accompli*. By way of amends I give the most perfect list of the Legislature which has yet been constructed:

SENATE.

	Anti-Neb.	Neb.		Anti-Neb.	Neb.
Lee	—	2	Cedar and Clinton	1	—
Des Moines	—	1	Keokuk	1	—
Wapello	—	1	Du Buque	1	—
Louisa	1	—	Pottawattamie	—	1
Van Buren	1	—	Appanoose, &c.	—	1
Henry	1	—	Jackson, &c.	—	1
Wapello and Monroe	1	—	Whigs holding over	7	—
Muscatine	1	—	Democrats holding over	—	7
Scott	1	—			
Total				16	14

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

	Anti-Neb.	Neb.		Anti-Neb.	Neb.
Jefferson	3	—	Appanoose	—	1
Des Moines	—	4	Marion	—	1
Henry	3	—	Marion, Warren, &c.	—	2
Lee	1	5	Clayton	2	—
Louisa	1	—	Jackson	1	—
Washington	1	—	Jackson and Jones	1	1
Louisa and Washington	1	—	Jones	1	—
Mahaska	2	—	Muscatine	2	—
Keokuk	1	1	Atamakee, &c.	1	—
Keokuk and Wapello	—	1	Delaware, &c.	1	—
Wapello	1	1	Fayette, &c.	1	—
Van Buren	2	2	Clinton	1	—
Johnson	1	—	Poweshiek, Benton, &c.	1	—
Johnson and Iowa	1	—	Monroe	—	1
Linn	2	—	Wayne, &c., probably	—	1
Polk	1	—	Boone, &c. do.	—	1
Davis	1	1	Fremont, &c.	1	—
Scott	1 (1 tie)		Willis, &c.	1	—
Cedar	1	—	Pottawattamie	1	1
Scott, Cedar and Clinton	1	—	Harrison, &c.	—	1
Du Buque	—	4			
Total				40	29

There are in all 31 members of the Senate, and 70 members in the House of Representatives.

Present indications are not altogether favorable to the election of CLARKE (Anti Nebraska Whig) in the First Congressional District. His majority now stands somewhat less than 100, and there are several Counties to hear from, which are likely to be strongly Democratic,—enough to barely defeat him.

A combination of causes has produced this political revolution in Iowa. First of all, the people at large were quite willing to try a new dynasty. The old one had ruled from the beginning with unbroken enjoyment of place, power, and patronage, and they were tired of it. Perhaps there is something in the theory that a change will now and then take place in American politics without any special cause. Variety is the spice of life.

Mr. AUGUSTUS CARSON DODGE—who has been United States Senator from the first, and Territorial Delegate, Land Officer, &c., for an indefinite period before—was perhaps almost as much a test question in the late canvass—in some quarters, at least—as the Nebraska bill. His incumbency was getting monotonous.

Then, again, there *were* special causes for change. The people were ripe for an amendment of the Constitution—particularly in relation to Banks. The Constitution of 1846 has the following provision (Art. 8, Sec. 1):

"No corporate body shall hereafter be created, renewed, or extended, with the privilege of making, issuing, or putting in circulation any bill, check, ticket, certificate, promissory note or other paper, or the paper of any bank to circulate as money. The General Assembly of this State shall prohibit, by law, any person or persons, association, company or corporation from exercising the privileges of banking, or creating paper to circulate as money."

The Convention who framed this Constitution was Democratic, and Mr. BATES, the Democratic candidate for Governor, was Chairman of the Committee on Incorporations, who reported this prohibition. The changefulness and insecurity of our circulating medium, and the well known fact that from a quarter to a half million of dollars is annually realized by foreign banks upon their issues circulated in this State, had prepared the people for a change.

Then, again, the liquor prohibition—of which the Maine Law is the most popular type—had grown in favor. The Code of Iowa itself contains a certain prohibitory enactment on that subject, and the people—especially away from the river towns, were becoming largely in favor of still more advanced and stringent legislation. The general understanding was, that the Democratic party and candidates were hostile thereto, while the Whig State Convention in February last had passed resolves in its favor. Most potent of any cause in respect to principles, however, was the Nebraska bill. The permission of Slavery in the Territories just over the Missouri River, touches the convictions and interests of the people of Iowa. Our railroads will be worth little, if their Western termini connect with slaveholding communities; and our own prospects would suffer disastrous eclipse, if a free immigration and free labor are discouraged in the new regions west of us, and our own fair prairies devoted to slavehunting, and crossed by the under-ground railroads. Then, too, the people of Iowa love the Ordinance of '87, and the prohibitory enactment of 1820. Still another cause, and one quite neglected by the political calculators, is the new immigration. Since the last Democratic victory in the State, from 50,000 to 125,000 people have come in. They are mostly from Northern, I might almost say, Free-Soil, localities—Wisconsin, Northern Illinois, Northern Indiana, Northern Ohio, Michigan, New-York and New-England. The immigrants from the Old World, too, are against Slavery. The largest Whig anti-Nebraska gains were in the counties into which this immigration has gone, especially the Northern ones. Still another cause was, having the right sort of a candidate, and his taking the right course. Governor GRIMES is a Bank man, in favor of the amendment of the Constitution, a well-known friend of the liquor prohibition in the last Legislature, and a firm and trusted opponent of the extension of Slavery. He issued an address to the people early in the canvass, discussing concisely and understandingly the questions mentioned above, and also the Homestead bill and Internal Improvements. He took the stump and spoke in most of the organized counties, arguing these questions in a manner that commended itself as clear, candid, and thorough, on dignified grounds, with out personal abuse, and appealing to the judgment of thoughtful men. The farmers were predisposed to hear him favorably, from his labors in behalf of Agriculture, having founded for their benefit the Iowa *Farmer*, (of which he is still, and it is to be hoped may long continue, the principal editor. What can the Governor of a Western State do better?) He carried the confidence of the entire Free-Soil party of the State, his previous course being unobjectionable on the subject of Slavery. If the election had been simply gubernatorial, and had the Nebraska question been the sole issue, everything indicates that he would have swept the State with an overwhelming majority.

The general result is, that new affinities are operating in our politics. The *status* of old parties is pretty well set aside No new parties may be formed, but men in the old ones will act on the new questions independently. Set down Iowa on the side of the People, Liberty, Protection to the civil and moral interests of the community, and Progress generally.

Crops do not promise well hereabouts. The continued drouth of two months has cut off the corn mostly. Fruit will be comparatively scarce. The intense heat, upwards of 100° every day, still continues. No cholera.

Yours truly, DES MOINES.

Crops in Dutchess County.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

FISHKILL PLAINS, Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1854.

The drouth continues, and is excessive. The wheat and potato crop in Dutchess will not more than equal the seed sown and planted.

Corn and oats are light crops. Hay is well cured, and rather more than a usual burden.

Truly yours, G. W. H.

Spanish Affairs—The Republicans of Spain.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 4, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: By inserting the following lines you will confer a favor on me, and do justice to the Republicans of Spain.

In an editorial article in your paper of to-day, under the caption of "Spanish Affairs," you say:

"We never know in Spain what persons we have to deal with. There is a confusion of principles, sympathies, antipathies, ambition, jealousy, corruption, and no doubt of patriotism, which, thrown into that indefinite idea of 'pronunciamentos,' constitute an aggregate of elements entirely unconscious of their own ends. The Spaniards in London, we hear, hope and fear: but none of them can give, when asked, any explanation as to the materials upon which the Monarchy or the Republic might be firmly seated."

Allow me, Mr. Editor, to reply in the following terms:

The Spaniards in London, as a general thing, are Carlists, residing in that city since the conclusion of the civil war in Spain in 1840, and it is not strange they hope and fear. They hope, only, when they hear the name of "MONTEMOLIN" mentioned in the newspapers as a reviver of their feelings and wishes; but they fear and despair when they realize that they are like a sick man who rises on his elbow with strenuous efforts to bid his friends good by, and falls back never more to rise.

If there is any other body of Spaniards in London who hope and fear, but are unable to tell what they think or what they know about the chances of success either for the Republic or for the Monarchy, it is because they are men whose principles were never formed—men like those who commenced the present revolution in Spain—men whose only wish is power, whose only desire is to put their fingers in the Spanish treasury, and whose only political acts are to crush all who dare oppose and arrest their misdeeds.

The present revolution, you know, was not started by the people of Spain, but by a clique of jealous men, because slighted by the unscrupulous misrulers of that country. Was their proclamation to benefit the masses of the people? Was their rising for a change in the form of government? Was it for a change of principles? Was it anything more than a "mere" change of men? Its sequence gives us the answer.

They never called on the people until their chances of success became too feeble, and to stand alone much longer would have proved fatal to themselves. They called on the people at last as their only hope of salvation; but have you known them to make any plan-arrangement with them, or to make them any concessions? I answer, no. The people joined them, only, be cause they were Rebels, and not with any concocted plan. The people have profited by it thus far, and the new Ministry have had to make concessions that will be of no material good.

I am a Spaniard, residing not in London, or in any part of England, but in "America," and can tell what I think and know, as to the materials upon which the Republic might be firmly seated. It is this: There is a Province in Spain which, at all times, has shown a spirit of independence. That Province is "Catalonia." The people of Catalonia are hardy, untiring, and industrious—and a people that exercise their moral and intellectual faculties in proportion to their physical. This people know their rights, and will have them; but, to obtain them, they have to work with utmost prudence, (as experience has taught them,) and they are doing it. They have a perfect system of operation. There is not a trade in all the larger cities and towns in that Province which is not associated, under one form or another, purporting (as far as the Government is aware) to help one another in case of sickness, but which has in view a far nobler object even than that of administering to their own immediate necessities. They teach one another, and propagate all new ideas of liberty among themselves; and, when there is anything of any political importance which all the trades should know, they call a meeting of presidents, who communicate the news to their respective bodies. Their object is one—their plan an admirable one; their task is arduous, and their organization is such as will baffle all attempts at detection. My information is to be relied on. Their operations are not confined to Catalonia alone: they spread all over Spain, and are seconded by many noble specimens of true "Democracy;" but their numbers are limited as yet, and they know it. They shall open their field of operations not until they are sure of success, for they feel that they are too precious to be lost to their country by premature outbreaks.

The Catalans are ultra-liberals, Democrats; they are republicans. They are not to be likened unto the Catalans of Cuba, for these have become indifferent to their natural principles, and fear a change of institutions lest they should lose the monopoly of the Cuban trade, or have to compete with a people as sharp as themselves or sharper. But I even think, I know, they are affected by national prejudices. Let Spain establish a Republic and they will follow the example, but they will be independent.

Catalonia has always been the first in a revolution when the movement has been a popular one, but they will not do much to help a change of men. The present Government will not be a lasting one, nor its operations of any material improvement. ESPARTERO is an honest man, but he possesses neither statesmanship nor republican principles, nor was he or his ministers called by the people. The people of Spain, and particularly that of Catalonia, is not contented with the result of the insurrection of July. The Monarchy remains, and ESPARTERO himself declares that the dynastic question is not to be discussed by Cortes Constituyentes. That Catalonia is not satisfied, can be ascertained from the fact that it requires an army of 20,000 men to keep from rising again, from the character of the general order given to that army, and from the character of CONCHA'S address to the people of Barcelona, Aug. 5. The enemies of ESPARTERO and O'DONNELL, as he calls them, are those men whose ideas are far more liberal and advanced than those who call them men of bad character; they are the friends of the people, the people themselves; they are the "materials" upon which the Republic shall be firmly seated.

We shall hear from them as soon as circumstances will permit, and hear of a revolution made by the people; not by a few discontented officers, but by men who have abandoned their careers, exhausted their fortunes, and devoted their lives to the welfare of their beloved country. In fine, by the true "materials" of republicanism.

A SPANIARD.

Uniform Measures.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Why do you not advocate the use of standard measures by all dealers in fruit or vegetables, whether in or out of our markets? Potatoes and peaches are now sold by the basket; each dealer has baskets to suit himself. The poor suffer immensely by this mode. In England they are better cared for, dealers must there give full weight and measure. Broadcloths and silks might as well be sold by arm's length, as potatoes by the basket of unknown capacity, the eye can detect the quantity in one as easily as in the other. Coal should be re-weighed in every instance—the seller and consumer dividing the expense. The fair dealer would find this to his advantage. Yours, P.

THE SILENT WOMAN.—Madame RICHTER, the wife of a law officer at Versailles, while talking in the presence of a numerous party, dropped some remarks which were out of place, though not important. Her husband reprimanded her before the whole company, saying:

"Silence, Madame, you are a fool!"

She lived twenty or thirty years afterwards and never uttered a single word, even to her children. A pretended theft was committed in her presence, in the hope of taking her by surprise, but without effect, and nothing could induce her to speak. When her consent was required for the marriage of any of her children, she bowed her head and signed the contract.

FISH MANURE.—A manufactory exists in the Department of the Finistere, France, where a powder, or what may be called a guano, is made from fish. The fish undergo a kind of cooking by steam, after which it is dried and pulverized. It requires 455 pounds of fish to produce 100 pounds of the powder, which forms an excellent manure.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

Protestantism and Persecution—Reply to John Mitchel.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The letter of JOHN MITCHEL, in your paper of Saturday, contains a sweeping and unjust charge against the Reformed Churches, which ought to be refuted, and the rather because it is the reiteration in a specific form, of a slander the foes of Christianity delight to utter, and which has attained a pretty extensive currency among the irreligious and thoughtless, who aim to be considered particularly liberal and impartial. Mr. MITCHEL thus expresses it:

"Moreover, I am bound to avow that the persecuting doctrines which your Grace hints and shadows forth, and which your creatures openly proclaim viz.: 'the persecution, the penal coercion of heretics under a civil establishment, wherever Catholics are in the majority,' are not one whit more atrocious than *the persecution which Protestant Churches have always both preached and practiced whenever they had the power.*" The italics are mine.

This is not true. It cannot be true in any respect of pure religion. Persecution does not belong to her. It was not true at all, of Christ and his Apostles, or of primitive Christianity. It was not true in any general sense of the Reformers, who restored in a great degree the purity of the Christian doctrine and practice. LUTHER maintained the rights of conscience. Though a violent controversialist, and not freed from the darkness of his age, whose common sentiment it was, that the union of State and Church was necessary, he was not a persecutor. His glorious doctrine was, that God would take care of his Church, and he was disinclined to the interference of the temporal arms even for her defence. Neither was ZWINGLE or CALVIN a persecutor—notwithstanding the solitary case of SERVETUS, condemned to death by the Magistrates of Geneva—and in regard to whom the most that can be said with truth against CALVIN, is, that he did not interfere to save him. It may be a reproach on his memory; but the prominence that has been given to this melancholy instance proves it to be exceptional. I challenge Mr. MITCHEL to produce anything in the tenets or history of the Reformed Churches at all analagous to the laws and cruel institutions of Papal Rome. It must be remembered that the people of those days, knew nothing of religious liberty as we understand it. The idea of the total distinction and severance between the Church and the State was yet to be conceived. Certainly it had obtained no hold of the popular mind. Kings and statesmen, priests and people, all alike believed in their union as a necessary thing. They had no conception of a contrary state of society. Under such circumstances the practical unity of the Protestant world is strong evidence of the purity of the Church and its general freedom from a persecuting spirit. But where did religious liberty find her birth-place and her nursery in modern times? Was it in Protestant or in Papal countries? And where does it now exist? Let Mr. MITCHEL answer. Take the protectorship of CROMWELL, a strong and arbitrary Government, and the most perfect example in history of the entire ascendancy of Protestant Religion in the midst of opposing principles, affording full scope for persecution. Yet, what man suffered for conscience sake from CROMWELL'S hand, whose conscience did not lead him to intefere with his Government?

Mr. MITCHEL cites the penal statutes of England under the STEWARTS. But the case is not in point. The Church of England, under that dynasty at least, did not deserve the name of Protestant. Her affinities and sentiments were more near of kin to the Church of Rome, and her conduct naturally corresponded with her instincts. The *jus Divinum* of kings, and the base doctrine of passive submission, well accorded with religious persecution, as they did with the extinction of civil liberty. We may be reminded of the remnant of the dark ages which disfigured the early period of our own history by the burning of witches and butchering of Quakers. While we blush at the reproach, we may be allowed to say that those instances of wrong were comparatively few, and the prevalence of the delusion short. It was adverse to the genius of the institutions established by our fathers, and it soon vanished before their genial influence. We may point to the Puritans of New-England, and the Scotch Presbyterians of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia and the Carolinas—the children of that "solemn league and covenant," and of the "Westminster Confession of Faith," which Mr. MITCHEL so unceremoniously condemns—and not more to the people than to their clergy. No other masses so understandingly, so unitedly and so firmly as they, resisted the encroachments and oppression of Great Britain. They blew the first blast of the Revolution, they devoted themselves to its success and to the establishment of the full scope of religious freedom we now enjoy; and none would be more ready than their descendants to defend it. Let me say, in conclusion, to Mr. MITCHEL, that no right-thinking American imagines that the rights of conscience depend at all upon the multiplicity of our religious sects, any more than that our civil liberty is owing to our political factions. Both the one and the other are the fruits, not the cause of Freedom.

PROTESTANT.

The Grave of Poe.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* thus relates a narrative which he received from a friend, an enthusiastic admirer of POE:

"After I had seen all the relics of the poet, I asked where he was buried, and I was told that his grave was in the Cemetery. So I went there and asked the keeper where I could find the grave of EDGAR A. POE. He said he did not recollect the name, (such is fame,) but he would examine the books. I was sure that he died in December, 1849, but to make sure we looked over the list of interments of 1848, 1849, and 1850, but POE'S name was not among them. He was not buried there. I then recollected that POE had once been insane, and confined for a time in the Asylum; so the next step of my sad pilgrimage was to that establishment. The Superintendent received me most politely, and showed me through the great building. I was told that POE was one of the most terribly uncontrolable patients they had ever had in the Insane Asylum, and well he might have been. When a mind like his fell, it was like the fall of a Lucifer.

I told the Superintendent that I was searching for the grave of POE, but could not find it. He said that I had been misinformed. 'Come here,' said he leading me to the window, 'POE was buried in the corner of that Potter's Field?' I could not believe it, and hurried away in painful doubt. But in the afternoon I met an old resident of Baltimore, who assured me that my informant was correct. 'It is sad to think of it,' said he, "and a reproach to my native city, but it is nevertheless true that our poet is buried in an obscure corner of the Potter's Field.

The coffin containing his remains was brought out of the Almshouse, and placed in the public hearse, and a solitary carriage completed the funeral array. In silence and sadness the little party performed the sad offices, and the tenement of clay which once enshrined a noble soul was left to moulder without a mark to point out its resting place."

Removal of Ink from Paper.

A correspondent, who gives his address, writes: "Having seen in your periodical that the invention of a process by which the printing ink could be effectually removed from paper would be a desideratum in the present critical state of the paper trade, it struck me that this could be effected with ease by a very simple chemical process. I therefore put it to the test of experiment, and found my anticipations fully realized. The inclosed specimen was an octavo leaf, *printed on both sides*, which on being subjected to the process, was reduced to a *clean* pulp; but my not having at command any efficient apparatus for pressing and finishing the paper will account for the coarse texture of the inclosed. This is of no consequence, as any maker would be able to supply this deficiency;—my experiment, however, sufficiently proves that the ink can be removed so as to admit of the paper being reprinted." The sample sent by our correspondent is, as he describes it, free from ink: it may be seen at our office in Wellington-street by those who are interested in the matter.—*London Athenæum.*

COMMENDABLE COURTESY.—We are gratified to be able to record an instance of magnanimity, growing out of the late fire. Our lilliputian friend, Gen. Gifford, having learned that Geo. H. Walker had been so unfortunate as to lose most of his clothes in the United States Hotel, with his usual polite consideration, addressed the colossal Colonel a note, kindly *tendering the use of his wardrobe.* The proffered favor was duly appreciated, but "*circumstances,*" or rather *circumferences*, prevented its acceptance.—*Milwaukee News.*

That reminds us of a story. When Colonel W. was Mayor of Milwaukee, and Hans C. was his "right bower," the two met upon the sidewalk one day.

"Colonel," said Hans, "it is too bad for you, a Mayor of the city, to live in daily violation of a city ordinance."

"Why—how—what," said the Colonel, "what ordinance have I violated?"

"Why, here you are," replied Hans, "going around, *projecting more than four feet over the sidewalk.*"—*Wisconsin Argus.*

☞ The *Christian Advocate and Journal* states that churches for the Swedes in St. Paul and in Chicago are very near completion. The one in St. Paul is to be under the care of Mr. ANDRELIUS, a methodist missionary in that district.

How we Hunted Rattlesnakes in the Kaaterskill Mountains.

Mr. Editor: I like the old Dutch word Katskeel, and shall so call these mountains, if it pleaseth you. And why not? The modern corruptions of names that are honored by time and tradition, are really not among the good features of our civilization. America retains, in her every-day speech, so many of the fine old words of the old English poets and dramatists, that she may well keep, as an honored legacy, a few of those venerable names of places which associate us with our Dutch ancestors. I have—if it is a weakness, I confess to it—a relish for Communipaw, and would not Exchange Tappaan Bay for any other name, however, euphonious.

There were only four of us in the party which set out at 7 A. M., to hunt through the Kauterskill Clove, and if daylight permitted, through the Plauterkill also, for rattlesnakes. These snakes are said to abound in the less frequented parts of the Katskaals, though the stories told about them are contradictory. On the previous night we had numbered seven, and as we sat, by moonlight, in the piazza of the Laurel House, listening to Peter Schutt's stories, we felt eager enough for the exploit. I think we should all have gone on the expedition, if Peter had been alone in the story-telling, for he laughed at the idea of danger, called the snakes poor, sleepy creatures, which would scarcely consent to stir, but would be sure to get out of one's path, and go gliding beneath the rotten leaves of many Autumns, or into holes in the rocks, if they did. "You can kill them," said Peter, "just with no trouble at all; one blow does it, and as for their bite, I have been in these mountains seven and thirty years, and have never known one person die from them." Well, it did seem as if it would be like hunting coons or squirrels—plenty of fun, and no danger, with a great deal afterwards to brag of, when we astonished our city friends with a bag full of skins and rattles.

As I said, if Peter Schutt had been the sole speaker of that meeting, there would probably have been no defection in the party. But a tall, lean, wiry individual, who hailed from Palenville, a small, but smart hamlet, three miles distant, and who had joined our circle while Peter was speaking, burst out with, "Rattlesnakes sleepy! Now, I'll tell ye, call them sleepy, if you please, but just keep out of their way; I have known seven people in these hills, and not two miles from where we're sitting, die of their bite. One was a young lady from York, another was a young man from Connecticut, whose father was worth two millions of dollars, and the others were visitors at the Mountain House, that I don't particularly remember; and if you go a-hunting them to-morrow, as you talk of doing, all I say is, some of ye had better write farewell letters to your friends to-night."

He spoke so earnestly that I had to investigate his countenance. He might possibly be desirous, as a practical joker, of playing upon our fears. I thought I saw a merry twinkle in the corners of his eyes. Our Bostonian friend, who is an artist, said he was good for the adventure, though snakes were as plentiful as frogs. Webb, the Englishman, remarked that if he could always see the reptiles, and keep three or four yards from them, he wouldn't mind pelting them with stones. The rest of the party made no remark, but looked grave and distrustful. We had, none of us, seen a rattlesnake wild in the woods, but we were familiar with them confined in boxes, and exhibited at three cents a sight, in the streets of cities.

"The mischief of the creatures is, that you *don't* see them," continued the wiry individual. "You'll, maybe tread upon them, and get bitten without knowing it. Or, you'll be climbing over a ledge of rock, where they like to lie sunning themselves, and put your hand square upon them before you see them. You may go a-hunting them, but as I value my life, I wouldn't be of your party. Man and boy, I've been on these mountains forty years, and have seen rattlesnakes enough to reach in a straight line from here to York. Don't talk to me—*I* know."

I think our courage had cooled a little, but when we separated for the night, we hinted nothing of the sort. The Englishman put in a few words of precaution. He had heard, he said, that whisky was an antidote for snake-bites, and that a man might drink a quart of it without experiencing any intoxicating effects, so powerful was the snake-venom; but the whisky fought the venom, and always got the day. He proposed that we should carry a prodigious quantity of whisky along with us. The next morning, the Bostonian artist was sick, or so he said, though nobody would have imagined it from his appetite, for he did justice to the good breakfast which the landlord of the Laurel House had provided. We rallied him on his sudden indisposition, when he admitted that he was afraid of his boots. They only reached to his ancles, and he wanted leather to protect his calves. "A snake," he remarked, "strikes about the middle of the calf." Another of our party found that his boots did not reach high enough for protection—moreover, he wished to write letters to his friends. Thus, our party had decreased to five.

If Webb had not insisted on overloading himself with whisky, for the ablution of our snake wounds—he had two gallons of it, in a small barrel, strapped to his back—we should have set out lighter as to our bodies than our hearts. For I don't know how it happened, but even I, who secretly laughed at the fears of the party, had myself an uneasy sinking of the spirits. Snakes are not usually favorites with anybody, and I have a special aversion to them. Things of beauty they may perhaps be, but not joys forever. The poet did not include snakes in his category. I don't like their eyes. A snake's eye! I have seen it in a man's head before now. I don't like their wriggling motion. Some men resemble it in their gait, and they are not good men. I don't like their quick-darting tongue, and their hiss. They remind me of a smooth-spoken villain (I have such a one in my mind's eye now) who *snakes* a man out of a situation and himself into it. When a man reminds you of a snake, or a snake reminds you of a man, beware of that man.

The first man of our party whose courage faltered on the road, was a young Philadelphian. I believe his imagination had pictured a road as wide as Broadway, whereas we had to plunge at once into the woods, and push our way through the thickest underbrush, with daylight half shut out by the pines, hemlocks, maples, and birches, and our feet sinking to our ankles in the rotting leaves. We were all provided with sticks. Webb and I had good flexible whalebones, which would knock a snake to nowhither in no time. Unfortunately they were too limber to be of any service as walking or climbing sticks. Moreover, the underbrush was so thick, there was no room to use them. Our Philadelphia friend beginning to lag behind, we were forced, out of courtesy, to slacken our pace. He would not take a step without first probing the decayed leaves with his staff. He had borrowed the Bostonian artist's stick, which was armed at the end with an iron spike. If the said artist had accompanied us, he would have brought, along with his tall figure and stalking gait, the bowie-knife and pistol which he carried with him in his girdle whenever he went forth, even on a sketching expedition, in the vicinity of the Laurel House. His imagination must have dwelt much on bears, panthers, or outrageously savage Indians, and he thus armed himself to protect his life, his sketches, or his scalp.

The first complaint which the Philadelphian uttered aloud, had reference to the locusts. He wasn't sure he should know the warning rattle of the snake if he heard it, and the locusts kept him in constant dread. He was ever mistaking their song for a snake's rattle. He two or three times cried out in real terror, because close at his ear the gauze-winged insect made the forest vocal; and presently, when we reached a convenient halting-place, he avowed his determination to return. So our party was reduced to four. Webb sweltered under the whisky, and I relieved him of the burden. If not whisky and venom, whisky and water, (let not my Maine law friends be shocked—they have never been rattlesnake-hunting,) for Webb had also provided himself with a gutta percha tumbler. A tedious path to travel. Heavy walking, and sinking through the decayed leaves, lying a

the panic had spread, though I need not say that the rustle even of an innocent garter snake had not caught our ears. *Risum teneatis, amici?*

But few of the Summer tourists who resort to the Katskaals, visit the Kauterskill Clove, and still fewer penetrate the recesses of the Plauterkill. The grandeur and the wildness are beyond language. I do not wonder that Carlyle ridicules, in one of his essays, the mere describers of scenery. Descriptions of mountain scenery, for instance, are mostly sophomorical, grandiloquent only, conveying nothing but a confused idea of trees and rocks, precipices and magnitude. I shall let description alone.

Not meeting with any snakes in the most likely places for their haunts, we gained courage by degrees, and even ventured to express our fears lest the search should prove fruitless. We had nearly put all dread of them at defiance, when we saw Webb give a spring backwards of at least six feet, and amid the withered leaves we heard an ominous rustling. I was embarrassed with the whisky keg, but I flourished my whalebone and prepared myself for action. Webb insisted that he had seen a snake as big as his wrist, and he indicated the direction of the reptile's progress, which was straight towards the spot where Cave Otway, a young Canadian—(his father is in the British army, and allows Cave a pleasant independence, which he expends mostly in traveling)—was standing. Not seeing his way clear for an escape, Cave began to ascend a tree. The rest of us remained timorously still, using our eyes vigilantly. Suddenly the Canadian exclaimed that he saw the snake, and, from the bough to which he had attached himself, pointed to where the creature was uneasily twisting itself about, disturbed by our neighborhood and not knowing what course to pursue. Then I saw it myself,—a huge black-snake,—a species, that whatever tales are told of them, I believe to be harmless. Some noise that we made aroused the reptile afresh, and decided his movements. These black-snakes climb trees with great ease, and are often found twisted around the branches. He was within a few feet of the tree which Cave had ascended, and what was our surprise and Cave's horror when the creature, gliding very rapidly, began to mount the tree. It was a hemlock, partially decayed.

The sense of fun overcame with me every other feeling. The rest of the party, and none more firmly than Cave himself, believed it to be a rattlesnake. He thought the creature was climbing after him. He shrieked in mortal terror, and called upon us to strike at it with our sticks. Getting as far as he could to the end of a branch, which would have borne his weight if it had been as sound as it appeared, down came the branch and Cave Otway together, and the tree being situated on the slope of the hill, he rolled over and over, the loose stones aiding his progress, till he finally brought up some twenty feet from us, a good deal frightened and a little bruised. I could restrain my laughter no longer. Unslinging the whisky-keg, I made a stool of it, and sitting down thereon, fairly gave way to a guffaw. Cave, who had picked himself up, and was clambering up the slope he had so unceremoniously descended, gave me one look. It was a look of utter annihilation. Oh, my friend Cave, will you, when you read this, acquit me of want of feeling? I did laugh at you, but who could have helped it, who knew, as I did, that the black snake was as terrified as yourself, and had not the power to harm you? Rising from my extemporized stool, I aimed a blow at the reptile, and, the flexible whalebone doing its duty, the body of the creature was severed in the middle. The tail-end uncoiled itself and dropped. The head and about three feet of the body held firmly on, in a coil that embraced the branch with a tighter grasp in its agony, and, for aught I know, may be still coiled there, rigidly fastened by cold death.

If anybody spoke for some seconds it was not the Canadian, nor the Englishman, nor myself. I think the remaining member of our party uttered a few words. He was a New-Yorker, who had once seen a garter-snake at Weehawken, but whose knowledge of the living race extended no further. He was familiar, however, with the stuffed serpents in Barnum's Museum. I have an indistinct recollection of his making a proposal to return, but as he might resent such an imputation on his courage, I will not insist upon it. *N'importe.*

Peter Schutt had told us on the previous evening, that during the drouth, (from which, as everybody knows, the country is still suffering, and which was so great at that time in the Katskaals, that the water of the Great Falls had dwindled to a tiny thread,) the most likely place to find the rattlesnakes was on the margin of the water-courses, where they went to drink. So, as the proposition to give up the hunt was voted down, we descended the mountain to the Kauterskill River, which, in the valley, boils and leaps over boulders, some of them of very large size, in the Winter season, but which now stole modestly between those fallen rocks with only a little trickling noise. Occasionally, indeed, when it came to a precipice, it made a gurgling plunge below, forming a pool at the base, of some twenty or thirty feet in depth. Having gained the river, all our alarm vanished, for there were no trees or underbrush to intercept our sight, or entangle our footsteps. The enemy could not take us by surprise, and we were restored to our first bravery. A proposition made by Webb to tap the whisky-keg, was received in a manner that the Carson-League would have disapproved of. The gutta-percha tumbler was speedily in requisition, and even Cave Otway had recovered his equanimity.

There is a pool in the Kauterskill River, a mile above Palenville, called the Dog Hole. It is very deep, and for those who can swim, is an excellent place for bathing. Having leaped from boulder to boulder till we reached it, the day being rather of the warmest, we were not indisposed to a cooling plunge. But prudence forbade an instant immersion, and we sat dallying with time, and chatting pleasantly at the brink. The Canadian unshod his feet and drew off his stockings. Stretching himself at full length he kindled a cigar, and threw up clouds of the best Cuban incense. (I don't believe, however, that his cigars were really imported from Havana, but he said they were.) He told stories between the whiffs, and cracked jokes. Webb produced a short, black cutty pipe, and charged it with tobacco. (Englishmen are given to such habits.) My New-York friend chewed, and I, who abhor tobacco in any shape, removed myself as far as possible from the inhalation of its fumes.

Suddenly, Cave Otway gave a shriek, and from a recumbent position, and at one movement, stood upright, his eyes flaming wildly, his hair erect, his whole being like that of a demoniac. He made a rush forward, hurled his cigar fifty yards from him, and fell prostrate, cutting his temple against a stone. One wild cry burst from him,—a cry of terrible despair, that brought us all to our feet in mingled amazement and dread. What had happened? What could have happened?

His first articulate words were, "Webb, bring the whisky—I am a dead man."

"Are you bitten?" we all asked together.

"Bitten? yes, in my great toe. O my poor father, and my sister Kate! What a fool I was to come rattlesnake hunting! I feel the poison working. It is all over with me."

He sat down and drew the peg out of the whisky barrel. Lifting it to his lips, he drank till he coughed, then stopt and drank again. "Bathe my foot in it," he faintly murmured, and fell back, nearly insensible.

We examined his toe. Yes, there surely was a bite. The marks of very small and pointed teeth were visible, and the blood was slowly oozing, in minute drops, from the wounds. We surveyed each other with blanched faces, Webb stove in the head of the whisky-keg, and thrust Cave's foot in the liquor. It was a fearful time and I wished for the presence of an acute Indian who knew the remedy. We bade him take courage; but either the whisky or the poison was potent, and he could not speak—he could not indicate by a gesture that he heard. We held his foot in the liquor, felt our utter helplessness, and breathed short.

At least, I thought, we will take our revenge on Cave's foe. There was no snake there, but only a huge *bull-frog*. I burst into loud laughter. Webb and the New-Yorker came raining up, and we all three laughed. But we waited till near sundown, before Cave was sober enough to walk home. And so ended our first and last rattlesnake expedition on the Katskaal Mountains.

THE CITY HALL BELLRINGER.

CONJUGAL STATISTICS.

The Conjugal Condition of the People of Great Britain.

Extracts from the Census Report.

The following are the most interesting passages in the Census Report on the "Civil or Conjugal Condition of the People:"

AGE OF HUSBAND AND WIFE.

The average age of the wife in Great Britain is 40.65 years, of the husband 43.05 years of age, or the husband is 2.40 (nearly 2½) years older than the wife. In the ages of the husband and of the wife there is a general accordance; but there are also considerable disparities, which, as they are in many ways important, are elaborately exhibited. The series of cross-tables requires some explanation, for such tables have never before been employed in the analysis of the conjugal condition of the people. These tables enable us to show the ages of every married pair that was enumerated in the same house on the census night; and it is with these pairs alone that we have to deal in the present part of the inquiry into relative ages.

The tables show for each division and county, as well as for England, and Scotland, facts of the same kind for each quinquennial age, namely, the number of husbands in every quinquennial period of life, and the ages of their wives. Thus, in Great Britain, 497,290 husbands of the age of 30 and under 35 are found to be married to wives of the following ages: 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90; numbers—1,084, 34,-908, 152,654, 212,090, 58,609, 14,495, 3,114, 943, 195, 78, 17, 9, 1, 0, 0, 1.

The wives of 152,654 of the husbands are of the age 25 and under 30, while the still greater number, 212,092, have wives of the same age-period (30-35) as themselves, and the wife of one man was of the age of 90 and upwards.

Again, 408,044 wives of the age of 30 35 were found to be married to husbands of the following ages: 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85; numbers—35, 5,843, 59,537, 212,092, 139,622, 53,035, 16,434, 6,991, 2,290, 1,327, 446, 261, 77, 40, 14.

Here 35 wives of the age 30-35 are found to be married to men under the age of 20, 212,092 to men of their own age-period; and 14 to men of the age 85-90.

EQUALITY AND DISPARITY OF AGE OF HUSBAND AND WIFE.

The cases in which the husband and wife are precisely of the same age must be of rare occurrence; but the number of cases in which the husband and wife were born in the same year is considerable; and in 3,202,974 pair the ages of 1,299,008 pairs fall in the same quinquenniad, 1,954,519 in the same decennaid, and 2,574,952 (or four-fifths) in the same vicennaid. Women of the age of 20-40 give birth, probably, to seven in every eight children; and it is seen that of 1,703,475 wives of the age 20-40 there are 1,397,453 married to husbands of that age; 297,045 to husbands of 40 60 while only 1,620 of these wives are united to husbands under 20; and 7,357 to husbands of 60 and upward.

The disparities of age are generally in the direction that popular observation would indicate; for while the age of the husband and wife falls in 1,299,008 instances within the same quinquennaid, the wife belongs in 1,409,275 instances to the earlier ages, and in only 494,691 instances to the ages older than the age of the husband. The degree of disparity differs, and is greatest at the extreme age of either sex.

The disparity of age has a wide range; and the returns show one instance in which a man of 30-35 is married to a woman of 90-95, and four in which men of 95-100 are married to women of 45-50. In one instance it appears in the tables that a girl of 18 is married to a man of 100; but this is an error. There is a certain regularity in the numbers that marry at different ages, and in such a degree as indicates that the acts which appear to result from arbitrary volition and chance are the result of regulated contingencies, which in their course obey laws and follow rules as definite as any that sway the relations of the physical phenomena of inorganic matter. Thus the tables show, that while 124,155 husbands are united to wives of the same age-period as themselves (45-50), there are 38,078, 9,126, 2,488, 618, 157, 46, who are married to women respectively on an average of 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, and 30 years older than themselves. Now, the proportion of the first number to the second is nearly as 3½ to 1; and from 38,078 a series is obtained, on successively dividing by 4, not differing much from the numbers in the actual series. The theoretical series is 38,078, 9,520, 2,380, 595, 149, and 37. If all the numbers are examined of men who are married to women of ages higher than their own, it will be found that, notwithstanding many deviations, a similar series can generally be deduced by dividing the number of those who married wives five years older than themselves successively by the successive powers of a number to which 4 is an approximation. Hence the tendency, whatever it may be, which unites husbands to wives older than themselves diminishes for every five years the excessive age of the wife increases—in the proportions 1, 4, 16, 64, 256, and 1,024. The tendency in marriage is stronger that unites husbands to wives of the same age-period; and it would appear that the reciprocal attractiveness of the sexes diminishes in the distance of age at rates which may ultimately be expressed by some simple mathematical formula.

At every period of life the proportion of wives older than their husbands is much less than the proportion of husbands older than their wives: the ratio of wives at an advance of 10 years over the age of husbands after the first interval, taking one with another, is about 13 to 100. Thus, to 100 wives who are married to husbands 20 years younger, there are 13 wives married to husbands 30 years younger than themselves; and again, to 100 wives who are married to husbands 30 years younger there are 13 wives married to husbands 40 years younger than themselves. The average ratio of cases in which husbands are found to be married to wives older than themselves at the same interval is expressed by about seven at the advanced age to 100 at the age 10 years younger.

Without entering into any further or profounder analysis, it is sufficiently evident that the returns open a new field of philosophical inquiry into a subject which has hitherto been treated lightly; and that the fortune-teller may yet share the glory or the shame of the astrologists and the alchemists, whose success was the evidence of undiscovered truth, as well as of their bold rapacity and of mankind's credulity. The passions and affections of men are governed by laws as certain as those of the heavenly bodies; but it is not true—as the phenomena are complicated—that the acts of particular individuals can always be predicted, and in discarding this notion, we get rid of the vulgar error; but it is true that the acts of numbers of individuals can be predicted with sufficient certainty for practical purposes, for the marriage returns, and these enumerations, in conjunction with the life-table, furnish the means of calculating the chances that a man or woman, young or old, and unmarried, will marry before, in, or after a given age—of calculating the probability of remaining a spinster or a bachelor, or of being in the married state at any given age—the probability of bearing children, or of being a widower or a widow—and these calculations will serve not merely to gratify idle curiosity, but to guide the course of men's lives, to regulate the population, to make provisions for children who marry as well as for those who do not marry, and to direct the establishment and conduct of social institutions which may mitigate the calamities of premature death.

WIDOWERS AND WIDOWS.

As it can rarely, if ever, happen that a husband and wife die in the same instant of time, it may be assumed that, practically, every marriage is dissolved by the death of the husband or the wife separately; whence it follows, as a necessary corollary, that as many widowed persons are left annually as there are annual marriages in a stationary population. The sum of those who become widowers and widows during the year, in such a state, is equal to the sum of the marriages, and to half the sum of the persons married in the same time.

The numbers of the married persons and persons widowed subsisting in a community are not, however, equal; for in a stationary population they are evidently proportional—(1) to the mean duration of married life—and (2) to the mean duration of the life of widowhood after the death of the husband or wife respectively.

It is evident that if all men and women lived through the whole cycle of natural life—whether it were 100 years, or fourscore, or threescore, or twoscore years—whatever the lifetime were, and a man married invariably a wife of his own age, there would be neither widowers nor widows in the world, as husband and wife, descending the vale of years together, would live the same life, and die on the same day. The actual state of things is very different; for while there are 3,391,-271 integral families, as they may be called, there are 1,178,599 families in a state of dissolution by the premature death of the husband or wife—the father or the mother—at their head. This state of things is one of the most deplorable results of untimely death. The existence of 382,969 widowers and of 795,590 widows, some of tender age, in every class of society, and in every part of the country, who have been left—as well as their companions that have been taken—by fever, consumption of our mortality, and our ignorance, negligence and disobedience of the laws of nature, and as memorials, at the same time, we may hope, of the sufferings from which the people may be delivered by sanitary discoveries and observances.

The number of widows who are every year left depends on the mortality of the husbands, and increase to a certain extent in a corresponding ratio. Where the rate of mortality among husbands is doubled, the number who become widows is also doubled. Thus, when the mortality of husbands is 1 in 36, of wives 1 in 36 annually, this happens.

Any diminution in the mortality of men will therefore diminish the relative number of widows; but, under the most favorable circumstances, the number of widows, as well as the number of old people, in the British population, will increase as the age of the present generation advances, and will require a corresponding increase in the provision for their sustenance.

The conjoint life of the husband and wife in England varies accidentally in individual cases, but bears a certain relation to their age at marriage, and at the actual age of marriage continues on an average about 27 years, when the children who survive attain the marriage age; while one or other of the parents lives on an average 47 years.

The proportional number of widows varies in different parts of Great Britain, from various causes, as it depends on the number of marriages, the mortality of husbands and of widows, the greater or less disposition to re-marriage, and the accidental congregation in certain towns of women living on small annuities.

In England and Wales 7 2, in Scotland 8 4, in the islands of the British seas 9.1 in 100 of the female population are widows; and 3.8 in England and Wales, 3.4 in Scotland, and 3.4 in the islands out of 100 males of all ages are widowers. There are proportionally more widows and fewer widowers in Scotland than in England, which may, perhaps, be accounted for, by widowers marrying again more, and widows less frequently in Scotland than in England. At the age of 40-60, 16 in England and 19 in Scotland, out of 100 women of that age are widows; at 60-80, 45 in England and 47 in Scotland are the proportions, which, at 80 100, ascend to 76 in England and to 70 in Scotland, where old widows probably experience a high mortality, as, until lately, the provision for the sustenance of the aged poor was more imperfectly organized in Scotland than in England.

In the counties of Scotland the proportion of widows in 100 women of the age of 20 and upwards, ranged from 11.1 in Selkirk, to 16.8 in Bute; in Renfrew it was 16.3; Lanark, 15.6; Edinburg, 16.2; Forfar, 15.0; Aberdeen, 15.1; Argyle, 15.9; in no other county did the proportion exceed 15.

If, however, we compare the widows with the wives, it is found that in Caithness, in the Orkneys and Shetlands, and in several counties, the wives are to the widows as little more than 3 to 1. In Edinburgshire and Buteshire, the widows are in a still higher proportion.

The whole series of tables deserves to be carefully studied by the inhabitants of the several parts of England and Scotland, as the information it contains is equally interesting and important, touching, as it does, the existence and duration of families.

THE UNMARRIED—BACHELORS AND SPINSTERS.

If all the persons above the legal ages of marriage (14 years in the male and 12 years in the female) who have never married are to be so designated, it will follow that Great Britain contains 3,110,243 bachelors, and 3,469,571 spinsters; or, if this condition is dated from the age of 15, the bachelors in the country are, 2,709,994, the spinsters 2,786,587. We take the age of 20, one year antecedent to the age of 21, as the date applicable to both sexes, and then find at that age and upwards 1,689,116 bachelors and 1,767,194 spinsters. Some subdivision of these large classes is necessary; and if for the moment those of the age of 20 and under 40 years are called "young," and those of the age of 40 and upwards are called "old," it will be found that there are in the kingdom about 1,407,225 "young" and 359,969 "old" maids; 1,413,912 "young," and 275,204 "old" bachelors. The line that separates the two stages of unmarried life is to a certain extent arbitrary; for it is as difficult for scientific purposes to say where the first stage ends and second begins in the general population as it is, in the popular usage, to apply the epithets justly in particular instances. Without pretending to decide or to pronounce an opinion upon the exact turning point of the age, we call attention to the important fact, that, that while there are 1,858,853 wives in this second age, 20—40, we have 1,407,225 spinsters returned who are not and never have been married, against 1,413,912 bachelors of the corresponding period of life.

Of every 100 women in Great Britain of the age of 20–40, 42 are spinsters; while 41 are spinsters in England, and 48 are spinsters in Scotland, out of every 100 women of the same age.

Of 100 men of the age of 20 and upwards, 31 are bachelors in Great Britain; 30 in England and Wales, 35 in Scotland, 31 in the islands in the British seas. Of 100 women of the ages of 20 and upwards in Great Britain, 29 are spinsters; in England and Wales 28, in Scotland 36, in the islands 32.

The proportion of bachelors in 100 men of the age of 20 and upwards is below 25 in the three midland counties of Bedford, (22.9, which is the lowest). Buckingham, and Huntingdon. It is 25 and under 30 in Northampton, Cambridge, Hertford; in all the eastern counties—Suffolk, Norfolk, and Essex; in all the southwestern counties—Wilts, Somerset, Dorset, Cornwall, Devon; in Warwick, Gloucester and Worcester of the west midland counties; in three of the north midland counties—Leicester, Nottingham and Derby—in Chester, and in the West Riding of York. Thus generally, in the midland and in the eastern counties, the proportion of bachelors is much below the average. Upon the other hand, the proportion of bachelors is 33 or more per cent. in Kent, Hants, Salop, Hereford and South Wales; in the three northern counties, Northumberland and Cumberland, and Westmoreland, the proportion exceeds 35, and in Westmoreland is so considerable as 36 per cent. The other counties occupy intermediate places. In Bedford 23, in Westmoreland 36, in 100 men are bachelors; and these are the two extremes of the proportion in England; but upon passing the borders into Scotland, the proportional numbers of bachelors rapidly increase. Only in the Orkneys and Shetlands is the proportion so low as 29; in Fife as 31; in all the other Scottish counties the proportion exceeds 32; it exceeds 36 and approaches 40 in Bute, Dumbarton, Linlithgow, Edinburg, Peebles, among the southern counties; and in Perth, Kincardine, Aberdeen, Elgin, Argyll, Ross, and Caithness, in the northern counties. In Nairs, Inverness and Sutherland, 40 and rather more in 100 men are bachelors.

The distribution of spinsters over the country is, as might be expected, not far different from that of bachelors. The average for England is 28 spinsters in 100 women. Now in seven counties the proportion is less than 25; namely, in Northampton, Huntingdon, Cambridge, Essex, Stafford, Durham, and Monmouth; the proportion 30 is exceeded in Surrey, Sussex, Devon, Somerset; nearly 32 in Gloucester and Cumberland; 32 in London, and 33 in Middlesex (Extra Metropolitan) and Westmorland. In Ayr, Lanark, Linlithgow, and Clackmannan only, of the counties of Scotland, is the proportion of spinsters less than 32 in 100; in Kirkoudbright and Bute the proportion exceeds 40, and several of the southern counties approaches it; over the northern counties of Scotland the proportion of spinsters increases, and exceeds 40; in Perth, Elgin, Nairn, Inverness, Ross, Caithness, and the Orkneys and Shetlands; in Sutherland nearly 46 in 100 women are spinsters.

In the coal and iron districts of the country the spinsters are proportionally few; in London they are numerous, as there is a demand for their services.

Bath, Cheltenham, Brighton, and (in London,) the districts of Kensington, St. George, Hanover-square, St. James, Westminster, Hampstead, Hackney, and the city of London, contain generally, a great excess (forty per cent.,) of spinsters, who, for various reasons and purposes, are congregated in these localities. Bath and Cheltenham, two watering-places, are the only districts in England that have so many as forty one spinsters in every one hundred women; while this proportion is quite common in many counties of Scotland.

The distribution of women over England and Scotland who are now in the married state, but are either widows or spinsters, of the age of 20—40, has been already indicated.

NATURAL FAMILIES AND CHILDREN.

A great number of married people have no children living, and it was shown in the previous report from a limited but perhaps a sufficient number of facts, that about 28 in 100 married pairs had no children residing with them on the census night. From other observations, it may be estimated, however, that not more than 20 in 100 families are childless, and consequently that about 80 in 100 have children living. Of 100 widowers and widows, 59 had children, 41 had no children residing with them.

If the 3,461,524 wives are taken to represent the married pairs, it may be inferred from the above proportions that about 984,100 have no children residing with them, and that 692,305 have no children living. Of the 1,178,559 widowers and widows, about 695,480 have children, and 483,079 have no children residing with them.

The resident sons and daughters, including those advanced in years, of the married pairs, are about 6,766,458, while the children with the widowers and widows are about 1,509,520 in number. These orphans have lost either their father or their mother. The orphans who have lost both parents have not been numbered, and cannot be estimated.

The 6,766,458 sons and daughters residing with the married pairs, are singularly enough nearly equal in number to the 6,923,048 husbands and women, (nearly three children to two parents,) leaving 1,068,900 without children in charge. In like manner, the 1,509,520 orphans were attached to 695,474 widowers, in the proportion of more than two to one, leaving 483,065 widowers or widows without apparent charge.

If it be assumed for the moment that each wife, widower or widow represents a family, then Great Britain has 4,640,083 natural families; of which 3,172,698 have children attached, and 1,467,185 have no children resident, and probably more than a million familes are children.

Upon the other hand, if of the widowers and widows two are taken to constitute one family, the natural families amount to 4,050,804, having resident with them 8,275,978 children, and consisting in the aggregate of 16,377,586 persons, or four to a family. As the nation consists of more than 21,-000,000 persons, including servants, children absent from their parents, bachelors, spinsters, and others—there are rather more than five persons to one such family. Upon this important subject we have thought it right to give these merely approximate results.

WOMEN LIVING IN A STATE OF CELIBACY, AND OF OTHERS.

To complete the view of the conjugal condition of the people in reference to population, the fact must be noticed, that in this, as in every other country, a certain number of the children are the offspring of unmarried women. In 1851, the births of 615,865 living children were registered in England and Wales—573,865 as the children of married, and 42,000 as the offspring of unmarried women; and the census returns show that the women of 15-55 married were 2,553,894; the women unmarried, including widows as well as spinsters, 2,440,669. So that to 100 married women of that age 22 47 living children are born annually, and to 100 unmarried women 1.7 living children are annually born. Upon the hypothesis that, as many unmarried women must *cæteris paribus* be living irregularly to every child born out of wedlock as there are wives to every child born in wedlock, then 186,920, or 1 in 13 of the unmarried women, must be living so as to contribute as much to the births as an equal number of married women. A certain class of cases countenance the belief that the numbers and proportions are under-stated—others, that they are over-stated by such an hypothesis. But as the mothers of so many as probably 7 in 8 children are of the second age (20-40) when 100 married women have 31 children annually, it will follow that 42,000 children out of wedlock may be born by about 136,728 women of that age (20-40,) or by about 9 (exactly 9.129) in every 100 of the 1,248,182 unmarried women. Nearly 1 in 11 may be struck off the list of spinsters by this estimate, which appears, on the whole, to be of the two the nearest approximation to the truth; thus leaving, out of 1,248,182 unmarried women, 1,111,454 living in celibacy in the prime of life (20. 40,) against 1,744,944 women, namely, 1,608,216 wives and 136,728 women who are not wives, who bear children. Now, some conception of the voluntary control that is exercised over the numbers of the population may be obtained by considering that the births are proportional to the number of married women, who at this age may be raised in the proportion of two to three by the simple transfer to their ranks of a portion of the 1,111,454 unmarried; and, further, that an increase of the actual births by one-third part or by one-half would certainly double the rate at which the population has increased for the last half century. For the sake of simplifying the statement, the whole of the births have been here referred to the women of the age of 20-40; but it is well known that in America great numbers of women marry and bear children at the ages under 20, when in Great Britain only 25,607 are wives, and more than a million young women are spinsters.

The Deepest Artesian Well in the World—Its Mysteries Explained.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

We were fortunate enough to direct our steps towards Belcher's immense Sugar Refinery, on Saturday last, for the purpose of making some observations of the great Artesian Well, which is now being bored at that place. Fortunate, we say, for we never spent an hour more to our interest and profit, than the one employed in witnessing the operation of the digging, and in learning the history and progress of the work.

This well was commenced about six years ago by Mr. Belcher, his object being to secure, for the purpose of his large Refinery, a supply of pure water. For six months the operations were continued by hand, and reached a depth of some two hundred feet below the surface, when it was found necessary to employ the agency of steam with suitable machinery.

Since the application of steam the work has progressed steadily and perseveringly until the present time, when the incredible depth of *twenty-two hundred feet* has been reached. This is said to be the deepest artesian well in the world. One of the most important that we now remember of, is that of Grenelle, near Paris, in which operations were continued for eight years, and which was sunk to a depth of *nineteen hundred and sixty-one feet* below the ground. And we believe there is another somewhere in France which numbers about twenty-one hundred and fifty feet; but none have yet reached the distance into the bowels of the earth that this of Mr. Belcher's has.

We do not know that this wonderful enterprise was commenced with any anticipation that so much time and expense would be consumed in its completion; nor are we advised that it was originally proposed upon any geological theory, leading to the belief that the stream of water desired would be found at any particular depth or between any supposed strata of rocks; yet having undertaken the work, the subsequent energy and persistence of labor, reflects the highest credit upon him for whose benefit it is designed. Success in the boring of artesian wells must always be of a problematical kind—even where there is the most accurate knowledge of the geological character of the region of country in which the enterprise may be undertaken, for however certain theory may be regarded, there are yet certain unknown conditions in the formation of the different underground strata which may render success impossible.

In the present instance the most formidable impediments have met the operation. From the surface to the extremest depth, the drill has met with a constant succession of the most stubborn rocky formations, with the single exception, however, of a strata of soft slate-stone about 100 feet in width, at a depth of 1,000 feet below the surface. The formation penetrated by the drill is a yellow sandstone.

What further conditions or impediments are yet to be encountered we are not enough of a geologist to theorize upon, yet, whatever they be, the steady perseverance in the work for a period of six years would seem to warrant the belief that the enterprise will not be abandoned until absolute impossibility meets its operations.

The work, first begun with hands, was carried on by means of a spring pole, with the drilling-rods and the drill attached to one end, and working up and down.

Since the application of a steam engine of about twenty-five horse power, the rods and drills are made to work in a vertical direction, the same as with hands, from the end of a large beam, which has a two or three foot stroke. The width of the bore is five inches. The kinds of drills used are various, some being adapted for pulverizing the rock, others for hooking up soft substances, and then there is an instrument called a rimmer, used for cutting the sides of the bore to make it round and smooth. Tubes are also used, containing valves, which catch the loose particles of rock and carry them to the top of the well. The drilling rods are made of stout oak wood, are about two inches in diameter, and thirty-two feet long, having iron screws and fastenings at the ends, by which a continued rod may be formed of any length.

The presence of one or more persons is constantly required for the purpose of turning the drill around in the bore, as its vertical motion continues. At present the operators are engaged in enlarging the cavity at the point where the soft slate stone occurs, for the purpose of introducing a copper tube to prevent the continual caving in of the soft particles which are constantly sloughing from the sides. We were told that this falling in of the blue slate stone had left a cavity as large perhaps as a good sized house. We believe it is the intention to introduce copper pipes from the top to the bottom of the well, as soon as it is finished, although the hard rocky sides would seem to make it unnecessary. The object to be gained by this is to shut out the various kinds of waters from the sides, so that the pure stream from the bottom may reach the top without any mixture.

At the depth of 700 feet a vein of salt water was struck, and at 1,500 feet an immense vein of sulphur water burst forth, which has been running ever since its discovery in a large stream from the mouth of the well. This water is the same as that of the Blue Lick Springs, in Kentucky, and possesses a purity and freshness of taste quite superior to that which reaches us in barrels and casks. It is carried off by a large sewer, leading to the river. It seems too wasteful that such profuse quantities of this celebrated water should be permitted to flow away, but the Refinery needs the clear, unadulterated element, and it must have it and nothing else. Other medicinal waters have been discovered, we believe, but they have been of little consequence.

☞ A gentleman having occasion to call upon a physician in Cincinnati, the other day, stopped at the door and rang the bell. The summons was answered by a Dutch servant girl, of whom he inquired if the Doctor was in? "No." "Was his lady in?" "Yes." "Was she engaged?" The girl looked at him for a moment, while a curious expression settled on her features, as she replied:—"Why, she is already married!" The gentleman left!

The letter of declination of Mr. Wilson, Liberal candidate for Congress in the 16th district, is curiously in its way and we are loth than gratify our readers with its perusal.

To the Liberal Electors of the First Congressional District:

Whereas, a Convention of Ramrods, Abolitionists, Free-Soilers, &c., of the First Congressional District, was holden at Biddeford, on the 8th inst., and nominated John M. Wood, of Portland, as a candidate for Congress.

And whereas, a Convention of the Liberal electors of said District was holden at Saco on the 16th inst., and nominated me for the same office; and whereas, on the day following, at the same place, a Convention of the old line Democracy was holden, and nominated Samuel Wells of Portland, for the same office—both of us last named Democrats—and as a plurality elects—having satisfied myself that with my friend Wells out I myself both in the field, thereby splitting the vote of the independent electors of said District, it would secure the election of said Wood—which would be a result most obnoxious to my feelings as a citizen, and a friend of the present National Administration—

Therefore, on consideration of the whole matter, without consultation with, or advice from friend, or dictation or threat from foe, I hereby voluntarily and most cheerfully withdraw my name as a candidate for said office, hereby pledging

THURSDAY, SEPT. 7, 1854.

E. P. Ports, Fall River, Mass., is Agent for the Daily Times; from whom the Daily or Weekly can be procured by the single copy, or by the week or month.

SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

In order to suit the convenience of a very large class of readers, whom the Mail does not reach every day, and who desire the TIMES oftener than once a week, we shall commence the publication about the middle of September next of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES. It will be printed on a sheet of the same size, and in the same style as the DAILY TIMES, and will contain all the matter published in the Daily except the advertisements. The first number will be issued at the commencement of our third year, on the 19th of September. It will be sent to subscribers, by Mail, in any part of the United States, or elsewhere, for THREE DOLLARS a year, payable in all cases in advance.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

Our Interest in European Affairs.

Twenty-five years since, a newspaper column per month satisfied the demands of the American people for foreign intelligence. Apart from a few leading merchants and statesmen, nobody cared for this sort of reading. There was a general rejoicing that we were so far off from Europe. Further back, JEFFERSON wished for an "ocean of fire" to roll between us. Our strength and fortunes were thought to be in our remote insulation. Neighborly feelings were considered dangerous. All of us cherished the idea of a respectful distance as a national safeguard. Our continent was to be a kind of Monastery, shut out from European connections, and we were to be the whole world to ourselves. But what a change! Our best newspapers have now twenty or thirty times as much foreign reading. The leading articles of London and Paris presses are republished here. If the London *Times*, *News*, or *Chronicle*, has a stirring editorial or valuable essay on any topic, it is soon given to our home-public. Debates in Parliament are read carefully by thousands of our countrymen. LITTELL'S *Living Age* furnishes its subscribers with the cream of Foreign Literature every week. The prominent Reviews are widely circulated. Our cultivated classes, with scarcely an exception, are well-informed on Transatlantic matters. They take a deep interest in them, and no inconsiderable part of our conversation, in the most intelligent circles, is about them. We are not surprised that foreigners who travel through our country should be astonished at the amount of information our people have on these subjects.

The political relations of this fact are worthy of notice. If our national interests, by means of trade and commerce, are getting to be more and more complicated with European affairs, it is obviously of the first importance that we should have a general knowledge of Transatlantic matters. A Foreign Policy we must have, and it must be dictated by a just regard to our own welfare. The principles that we profess would not allow us to be careless spectators of movements abroad, but beyond this, there are urgent reasons for sympathy with them. We are linked with the good and the evil of the world; we are part and parcel of the family of nations. If not directly, yet indirectly we are involved in the fortunes of others. The competitions of business, the honorable rivalries of Commercial life, the myriad ways, in which we cross one another's paths, all tend to bring us into close connection with the established Governments of Europe; and hence we must have a system of principles for our guidance. In this state of things, it becomes a consideration of importance that our people should possess at least a sufficient acquaintance with Foreign affairs to direct their judgments. The practical working of our political machinery demands this condition of intelligence. We cannot afford to be at the mercy of Statesmen in anything—much less in a matter of such vital magnitude. If our business is getting to be more and more intimately bound up with the progress of Europe, then it is very clear that our business men, our merchants and manufacturers, our planters and farmers, are in one sense parties to its history; and consequently, it is both interest and duty for them all to keep posted in what is doing abroad. In many cases, our Statesmen have to draw upon these men for their data of action. Nor can it ever be otherwise. They have most at stake, and therefore, it is nothing more than the wisdom of necessity for them to be familiar with these subjects.

Recent events have strikingly illustrated the propriety of our being thoroughly educated in the foreign affairs of the world. The advance of civilization, uniting the different branches of the human family in one vast partnership of secular interest, has continually opened new marts of speculation. The ancient walls of exclusive life have been steadily falling. Asiatic nations have made commercial treaties with us. No important nation of the East is now shut against our commerce. Not, indeed, that our footsteps are everywhere marking the advancements of the age, or that all regions are perfectly accessible to our power. But we have entered the great portals of the world. Wherever there are products of industry and skill to be found, wherever nature has been munificent of her gifts, or art perfected her creations of taste, we are known and felt. And this must increase rapidly. Every step we take in the pathway of increasing wealth—every enlargement of our dominion over the forest and prairie—every fresh territory that the West introduces into the theatre of active life—is but another impulse towards the teeming regions of the rising sun. Looking forward to the time when the Mississippi shall be the central stream of the land, and on either side, reaching to both oceans, the whole landscape shall be covered with the triumphs of intelligent labor—our mountains of coal in the service of our mountains of iron—our Lakes wedded to the Gulf—we seem pass from this scene of splendor to the awaiting wonders of the East, when our commerce shall have fulfilled its destiny. None of our men have yet won the title of Merchant Prince. But there is a prophesy in the words, and its accomplishment is not approaching.

Enlarging the Scope of [illegible]

known to the world as the [illegible] and the substantiality of its influence and power over the public mind—we shall endeavor to infuse the energy of new and younger hands; and while faithfully holding up the mantle which our predecessor has never suffered to sweep the ground; we shall probably sport it with more vivacity, inquisitiveness and energy—more after the fashion of "Young America" than would be becoming in our predecessor, whose steps have been sobered by time into the chastened pace of wisdom. The young soldier who has yet to flesh his maiden sword in the career of glory, is pardoned a burst of enthusiasm which would be unlooked for in the veteran who has long since bound his brow with the laurel leaf. To drop metaphor—we intend to take a wider range of discussion than that to which a purely party paper is limited."

The above remarks are taken from the prospectus of the new proprietors of the Mobile *Register*. JOHN FORSYTH, Esq., son of the late Secretary FORSYTH of Georgia, has recently become the editor of that paper. A very spirited, forcible and accomplished writer, he enters on the columns of the *Register* with large views of what a paper ought to be, and earnest purposes to make it an effective sheet.

We make the extract for the reason that it shows the direction in which the best newspaper minds of this country are moving. The old trammels are fast falling off. Few even of the most exclusive party papers are now content to deal only in politics. The intellects of men are interested in all the leading subjects of the day. Everything that bears on human progress and promises to promote the welfare of mankind, whether it have the name of science, literature, trade, economy or religion, is an object of thoughtful consideration. If newspapers are to be a "map of busy life," it is evident that they are now to conform to the standard of the age—to give the world what it wants to-day, and to anticipate what it will want on to-morrow. Journalism is obviously becoming the advance guard in the great battalion of society. It is destined to fight the battles of coming years—to secure reforms—to expose abuses—to stimulate brave endeavors—to start new thoughts, aims, and projects. Its office as a suggestor is important, and quite as much is to be done towards pointing public opinion to what it ought to be as by reflecting its present sentiments. The prominent presses of this country are beginning to get on the right track. They see their work—they are acquiring courage and power to perform it. A good deal of improvident talent is now wasted on them, and we have an abundance of crude matter and unreliable discussion. But the true idea of a newspaper is underneath all these errors and extravagances. It has vitality enough to purge itself from false or pernicious associations, and to elaborate itself in fullness and strength. Newspapers, enlarged in compass, thorough in debate, refined in taste and pure in principle, are bound to be the foremost power in the literature of this country. In developing mental resources, they occupy the same place that railroads do in physical service. In fact, railroads, steamboats and newspapers are the trio of American civilization. They are our significant ideas—the memorials of the past—the prophesies of the future: and by them, we are willing for other nations to judge our pretensions.

Life in the British Army.

A Court Martial recently sat for about a fortnight at Windsor to try sundry charges against a young officer of the 46th Regiment. The reports of its proceedings have occupied daily a large space in the London journals, and have embodied too much matter of very trifling interest to be generally read, at least on this side of the Atlantic. The testimony has at last been closed, although no verdict had been rendered at our last advices. Facts, however, have been elicited of a good deal of interest as illustrating the habits of life and conduct which have prevailed among officers in certain regiments of the British army. The charges against Lieut. PERRY were founded on very trifling matters; the gist of them was that he had made false statements concerning language used by his superior officer, one Col. GARRETT. It seems that Lieut. PERRY had been systematically made the object of those personal annoyances which with a certain class of College students and other silly young men, generally pass for practical jokes:—and that he had made complaint of them to Col. GARRETT. By this course he naturally incurred the enmity of his fellow officers, and he was, moreover, as he asserts, called by his Colonel a *fool* for his pains. The Colonel denied having used this language, and procured a Court Martial on the Lieutenant for having asserted the contrary.

The following extract from Lieut. PERRY'S defence is interesting, as giving a pathetic description of the position of a young, friendless and sensitive young man in the British service:

"When I first joined the 46th I was 20 years of age. It was on the 14th of April, 1853, that I came fresh from my tutor to the barracks. My father was then serving his country as an officer in the Royal Irish Fusileers, in India. I had no friends nor near relations who were interested in me; and I was placed in the regiment to fight my own way in the world, with the limited pay of an ensign, and such slight pecuniary assistance as my father could afford me out of his pay. As officers, you must see that I was not a rich man. I had none of the advantages which wealth commands, and was, therefore, unable to support the character of a fast man, consistently with that of an honorable one. On the contrary, I was necessarily debarred from many pleasures and many comforts which I gladly saw others enjoy. My time I, however, occupied, not in low debauchery, not in drunkenness and riot, not in disturbing the comfort and wounding the feelings of my brother officers by practical jokes, as some have endeavored to insinuate, but in the study of my profession; and during the short period I have been in the regiment I have rendered myself tolerably conversant with fortifications and other branches of the service. I have occupied my leisure hours chiefly in the improvement of my mind, and in the cultivation of music, drawing, and the modern languages; and I did look forward to the time when I might have served my Queen as a brave and able officer. No sooner had I joined the regiment than I became the object of continued indignities and annoyances. I was pulled out of my bed, and on many occasions made to go through the sword exercise in a state of nudity. My shirt was torn from my back; I was beaten with an umbrella; I was compelled by force to get into my tub; and these indignities were practiced upon me, not merely in the presence of officers, but privates in the Regiment were witnesses of the proceedings. I experienced for some time these degradations, and asked the advice of an older officer, who told me to put up with such treatment as well as I could until younger officers joined, when I should be relieved. I was not, however, relieved, [illegible] closefully have submitted to any disturbance of my [illegible] but there is a limit to human forbearance, and to the forbearance of a friendless [illegible]. On the last occasion which occurred I dressed in full uniform, and came down between 2 and 3 in the morning, insisting on seeing Colonel GARRETT, when I was met in the passage, and *threatened even with personal violence if I reported*, and I was prevented from entering the room in which the Colonel and others were regaling themselves. I sent in a written letter, through the Colonel, to the General of the District, reporting the conduct of the officers towards me, the next day. *He called me a d—d fool for reporting anything to my commanding officer*, and added, I was just like a child escaped from my mother's apron strings. But I was earnestly entreated by several of my brother officers to forbear; and I was asked by Colonel GARRETT if I wished the letter to go before the General; and I replied, I did not wish to ruin any man's prospects, and would be satisfied if Colonel GARRETT would give him such a reprimand as would cause all future annoyance to cease. I consulted on many occasions, with Paymaster CORCORAN. He *advised me to put up with the indignities*, and pointed out the course I should pursue in applying to the General of the district. And when I found that the complaint to my commanding officer was treated with scorn, and I was called a fool for my pains, likened unto a child escaped from his mother's apron strings, I felt overwhelmed, and went immediately to Mr. CORCORAN, and told him the reception I had met with from Colonel GARRETT, how I had threatened to report to the General of the district, and how I had consented to forbear. Ever since my determination to resist the personal attack upon me became known, I have been treated with coolness, and my society shunned. I became a marked man thenceforth."

In speaking of the result of the trial, the London *Times* says that the evidence for the prosecution completely broke down, and adds: "The whole trial, however, is too disgusting and disgraceful. The officers of the 46th have contrived to lower the character of a British officer in the public estimation for many years to come. An English barrack seems to be a something between a brothel and a cockpit, as cockpits were half a century ago."

The Weather.

If the superintendent of the weather in good faith offered the premium of a rousing thunder-storm to the day of all the year that should prove the hottest, the 6th of September should have gone out with a terrible squall. The thermometer is an untrusty judge in such matters. It tells only how the mercury is affected by the abundant heat,—telling a very large story in the office of our cotemporary, who prides himself in his high ranges, and a very modest one in a restaurant where a reputation for cool apartments has a cash value. But the oozing sweat from the foreheads of pedestrians, the wet thin coats clinging to perspiring backs, dripping hair, collars deprived of their starch, and the universal sentiment of all the world, cannot, like the agile mercury, tell two stories. People who don't borrow trouble chuckle over the insane calculations of the coal-dealers, and decline to lay in their Winter's supply of Anthracite just yet. We can afford to wait until white suits look unseasonable, and sitting uncoated on the door-steps till midnight is pronounced by prudent people a venturesome thing for folks in feeble health. We believe in providing seasonably for rainy days and blustering weather. But we think it safe to wait a week or two yet before buying up our Winter's fuel. And as to the sharp season ahead that some of our neighbors are predicting, sufficient for the day is its surpassing heat. It is too early to stir up a sympathy for the poor by talking of chill winds and frost. Such things seem now rather inviting.

Pay Your Military Commutation.

Gentlemen who have not paid their military commutation tax will please step to the Captain's office and settle. It is the only way to get over an unpleasant duty and make the least of an unabatable nuisance. Seventy-five cents is the potent charm, that being paid before the 1st of October into the hands of the Receiver in the City Hall, makes the Sergeant, who stops mysteriously, and without a question or a comment thrusts "the warning" into your servant's hands, as harmless as a dove, and his "warning" mere waste paper. But neglect the wise precaution to commute, and these come in quick and sure succession, orders to attend court martial and show cause, orders to be and appear and pay a fine of three dollars, orders to pay costs, and a grim threat of public prosecution, and perhaps imprisonment. There is another way to settle the affair—pay no commutation, but shoulder the musket, wear the uniform, take the *per diem* allowance, make yourself liable to promotion, march in processions on all grand occasions, and so serve your country. There may be need of such some day in our future history, and they do greatly add to the imposing effects of a grand reception or celebration. Of all things, don't be caught with a fine slapped on because you "meant to commute, but didn't."

Mr. Peabody's Letter.

Long faces put on occasionally do not make religious men. The use of jaw-cracking mongrel Greek and Latin words does not make a medical philosopher. Nor do exhibitions of extraordinary disgust at the respectful mention of foreign rulers, and at the observance of ordinary etiquette by Americans abroad, make a republican. On the other hand, hypocrites are the most dismal of men on fast days, quacks rattle off most noisily medical terms and phrases, and bogus patriots make the most pretensions of sensitiveness about toasts to the Queen of England and no portrait of FRANKLIN PIERCE at a Fourth of July Celebration. In another column we republish from the Boston *Post* a letter from Mr. GEORGE PEABODY, our distinguished fellow-citizen in London, rebuking the spirit and language of a letter-writer concerning the celebration at his house, whom he does not hesitate to pronounce to be our Secretary of Legation, D. S. SICKLES.

A STICK.—JOHN S. NAFEW, whom the Hardest Democrats in the State very well know, "caught it" Wednesday night, at the Astor House. Hon. R. D. LIVINGSTON, in behalf of the New-York Pilots, came down upon him with an ebony stick worth $100. Mr. NAFEW is just home from Europe. His friends very well know why he merited the stick.

☞ Hottest day of the season yesterday. There was not a cloud to be seen, nor a cool spot to be found. People thought that Summer had been finished, but they were dreadfully mistaken. The heat is worse than ever.

Theatrical and Musical.

[illegible] ing, and as is usual with that play, attracted a fair audience, notwithstanding the almost insupportable heat of the weather. The Comedy introduced us to a new artist—a Mr. STODDARD, from one of the Scotch theatres.

A word or two about the theatre may appropriately preface our remarks. Since last season Mr. BURTON has effected many improvements in it. The most important in every respect is the construction of an exclusive and exceedingly good parquette. Old visitors at BURTON'S will not fail to remember the singularly vexatious pit that they had to plunge into on crowded nights. It was impossible to sit in it without huddling oneself into a bundle of sharp angles. To effect a change in this unsatisfactory portion of the building, Mr. BURTON has sunk the old flooring some twenty feet, (we should suppose,) and in the acquired space filled up a comfortable and commodious parquette. The appearance of the house is materially changed in consequence; improved in every respect, and made to look larger than any theatre excepting the Broadway. Like the latter establishment, the parquette is entered from the Box lobby.

The "Rivals" has been placed on the stage in a better manner than we remember to have seen any previous thing of the kind at this theatre. Good attention has been paid to the costumes; they are appropriate and unusually good. As there was no boast made of the circumstance, we hail it as a good omen. The fact is daily becoming more significant, that the proprieties *must* be observed. The manager who leads faithfully in this respect, will not be the first to complain of public patronage.

The cast last evening introduced us to many old favorites of the company and some new ones. Among the latter, Mr. STODDARD, to whom we have already referred, made his *début* as *Sir Anthony Absolute*. Why Mr. STODDARD, who appears to be a remarkably mild and amiable gentleman, should have essayed such an impetuous, tornado-like old curmudgeon as *Sir Anthony*, seems a little strange. Neither in voice nor appearance does he convey the most distant idea of that individual. In the soft, benevolent class of old men, Mr. STODDARD will, we think, prove a valuable member of the company. But in characters that require a choleric amount of passion, he will, we suspect, be wanting.

Sir Lucius O'Trigger introduced us to another new member of the company, Mr. MARCHANT. This gentleman possesses a good figure and fine voice, but lacks fire and energy for the character of *Sir Lucius*. He is free however from many vulgar exaggerations which too frequently mar the author's conception of an Irish gentlemen. If he does not satisfactorily represent the Irish adventurer, he does not, at all events, offend us with the verbal vulgarities of a bog-trotter.

Miss KATE SAXON was a distinct, intelligible and pretty *Julia*; saying all she had to say with due emphasis and discretion, but scarcely saying it loud enough. Miss SAXON is the most promising acquisition yet made to the company.

The remaining characters of the comedy were sustained by the old members of the Company. *Bob Acres*, by BURTON—funny and broad as his own person; *Capt. Absolute*, by Mr. JORDAN—well dressed and studied, but lacking the repose and *insouciance* of a soldier; *Falkland*, by Mr. FISHER—admirable in every respect; *Mrs. Malaprop*, by Mrs. HUGHES—also admirable in every respect; and *Lydia*, by Miss RAYMOND—artificial, and therefore good.

Three pieces are in the bill for to-night.

WALLACK'S THEATRE opens to-night. Programme will be found elsewhere.

CASTLE GARDEN.—The Second performance of "Lucrezia Borgia" attracted a thin attendance last evening. Not more than eighteen or nineteen hundred people were present.

Senator Douglas Trying it Again.

By the Chicago papers we have intelligence that Senator DOUGLAS is not yet satisfied. He is resolved to make another effort to vindicate himself. The Chicago *Tribune*, of Sept. 4, says: "He will attempt, for the second time, to force his Nebraska swindle down our throats, at 4 o'clock this afternoon at Dearborn Park. It is given out that he will also attempt, then and there, to excuse his efforts to defeat the River and Harbor bill, and thus prevent the repairing of the piers and our harbor, whereby the lives of hundreds of our mariners are yearly periled. This issue he dodged entirely on Friday night.

With great cunning this second attempt has been appointed at an hour when the heat will be excessive, and when the mechanics and working men of our city will be busy at their several vocations. Nevertheless it will not win! Do not permit this scheme to circumvent you! Leave for two hours your workshops and your labor, and turn out once more to give a final blow to the Traitor. This will be the last struggle! Defeated in this, he will never raise his head again.

The DOUGLAS Cabal, if the crowd at the Park is small, as they anticipate, and their own numbers preponderate, intend to offer a series of resolutions endorsing him to the fullest extent. Citizens and sailors, turn out! Do not permit this to be done! You can prevent it and you will do it."

Four o'clock is an hour when the loafers and grog-shop toadies of the city are quite at their leisure, and is likewise a time when they are apt to be in very good spirits, by means of very bad spirits being in them; but it is also a busy hour with the industrious and working portion of the community. Notwithstanding this, the love of liberty and the honor of our city are more controlling motives with them than consideration of ease or gain, and they will turn out. Let us give the Traitor and his schemes a final *coup de grace*, and he will trouble us no more."

Board of Education.

A stated meeting of the Board of Education was held yesterday at 5 o'clock P. M., at the Hall of the Board, ERASTUS C. BENEDICT, Esq., in the Chair. ALFRED GILBERT officiated as Secretary. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. A report of the Executive Committee of the Free Academy was read embodying the present financial condition of the Academy and matters of general interest pertaining to the same.

An application was read from the School Officers of the Eighteenth Ward, asking an appropriation by the Board of $23,480, to erect a new school-house in Twentieth-street. Referred to the Finance Committee.

An application was also read from the School Officers of the Twenty-first Ward, asking an additional appropriation of $2,300, to build a new school-house in Thirty-seventh-street. It was resolved that the appropriation be made, subject to the same conditions as expressed in the resolutions making the original appropriation.

A communication was read from J. S. RANDALL, City Superintendent, giving, in detail, the result of his recent visits, in connection with the Deputy Superintendent, to some of the Ward Schools of the City. It spoke in terms of high commendation of the present condition of the various schools of the City, the efficacy of the corps of instructors, and scholastic advantages and progress of the pupils. Ordered to be printed.

An application of WILLIAM JONES to fill the vacant clerkship in the Book Repository was read. It was laid on the table.

The Chairman remarked, that the Society of Arts in London closed their Exhibition the first of the present month, and asked the Board what disposition should be made with the articles on exhibition then belonging to the Board. He suggested, that inasmuch as the Society of Arts were taking measures to convert their Exhibition into a permanent Museum, that it would be well to allow the articles to remain. Referred, with power of disposition, to the Committee having sent the articles to the Exhibition.

The following resolutions, offered by Mr. BEADLE, Commissioner of the Fifteenth Ward, were unanimously passed.

Resolved, That we congratulate our President, E. C. BENEDICT, Esq., on his safe return in renewed health from his European tour, and we cordially welcome him to his accustomed position in this Board.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board are due and are hereby tendered to Dr. A. WILLIAMS for the very able and acceptable manner in which he discharged the duties of President during the absence of E. C. BENEDICT, Esq.

The following reports were adopted:

Of the Committee on Repairs, recommending an appropriation of $800 to meet the expense of ex- [illegible] in favor of appropriating $2,000 for support of said colored schools to the end of the current year. Of the Committee on Warming and Ventilation, recommending the introduction of Allen & Lyman's apparatus in Ward School No. 40, in the Twentieth Ward. Of the Auditing Committee, submitting bills to the amount of $631 20 for printing and other expenses of the Board of Education. Of the Finance Committee, recommending an appropriation of $23,480 for the building of a new school house in Twentieth-street, near the Third-avenue.

There being no farther business the Board adjourned.

THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Completion of the Monument to Gallaudet.

INTERESTING CEREMONIES AT HARTFORD.

Convention of the Deaf and Dumb.

The ceremonies consequent on the completion of the monument erected in this city by the Deaf and Dumb of the United States to the memory of their distinguished benefactor, the late THOMAS H. GALLAUDET, LL. D., took place in the open air, on the grounds of the American Asylum, this morning.

A large concourse of persons was present, embracing deaf and dumb from every portion of the Union, who had come to testify their regard for the memory of the man who has done so much to meliorate the condition of that unfortunate class of persons to which they belong.

Many persons of note were also present, including his Excellency Governor DUTTON, of Connecticut, United States Senators TOUCEY and GILLETTE, Hon. JAMES DICKSON, and others.

The day, though somewhat warm, was favorable.

THE CEREMONIES

Were held in the rear of the Institution, and commenced with a prayer by JOEL HAWES, D.D., of Hartford, after which a few introductory remarks, briefly eulogistic of the deceased, and descriptive of the monument to his memory, were made by Prof. LAURENT CLERC, of the American Asylum, Hartford, and formerly colleague of GALLAUDET. The remarks of Prof. C. were read by O. D. COOKE, Esq., of New-York.

Hon. HENRY C. DEMING, Mayor of Hartford was then introduced. His Honor prefaced his remarks by reading a list of the articles, consisting of publication relating to Sign Language; its history in the United States; local publications; names of City, State, and National Civil Officers, &c., &c., to be deposited in the monument, and handing the copper box in which they were encased to H. G. BATTERSON, Esq., of Hartford, the sculptor, who put it in the place designed for it. The Mayor then proceeded to speak of the American Asylum and its identification with the city where located, dwelling eloquently on the labors and self-sacrifices of the immortal GALLAUDET, the pioneer instructor and chief benefactor of the Deaf and Dumb in the United States, and on the services of those men, living and dead, who had assisted him in his philanthropic labors. He alluded also in terms of commendation to those persons who had succeeded in pushing through Congress the bill appropriating land in the State of Alabama to the Institution. The proof of the worth and work of GALLAUDET was plainly visible. The unfortunate deaf and dumb are not now as they were formerly, classed in common law with the insane and idiotic; they are subject to no legal restrictions, for by the genious and noble perseverance of GALDAUDET, the means of expanding the intellect and ennobling the soul have been placed within their reach.

The orator of the day, JOHN CARLIN, Esq., (a deaf-mute,) of New-York, was next introduced, and proceeded to deliver his address in the language of signs, which was simultaneously read by Prof. J. L. PEET, of the New-York Institution. Mr. CARLIN'S address occupied an hour in the delivery, and was listened to with close attention.

The address of Mr. C. was a fine composition, consisting chiefly of a recapitulation of the introduction, rise and progress of the sign language—the good which it has done and is doing,—and the life and services of the man to whose labors its success is owing in the United States. Mr. C. occasionally branched off to other themes indirectly connected with the subject of sign language, showing himself to be a man of general knowledge, a thinker and a lover of the beautiful.

Mr. GALLAGHER of New-York made a few remarks by signs, which were read at the same time by Mr. PEET of New-York. The subject of Mr. G.'s remarks was also on the theme of the day—GALLAUDET.

Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector of St. Ann's Church for Deaf-Mutes, New-York, &c., and son of *the* GALLAUDET, spoke in the language of signs—thanking the mutes in behalf of himself and family, for the honor they had shown the memory of his father, &c. The address was read at the same time by Prof. L. RAE of the American Asylum, Hartford.

Mr. RAE also read a letter from Dr. PEET of the New-York Institution, apologizing for his absence.

Brief extemporaneous addresses were made by other gentlemen, after which a prayer was made by JOB TURNER, Esq., a deaf-mute, and Instructor in the Virginia Deaf and Dumb Institute, after which the exercises were concluded.

THE MONUMENT

is situated in the front lawn, and within about 30 feet of the American Asylum Building. It consists, first, of a plat of Quincy granite 6 feet 10 inches square and 10 inches thick; the base is of Quincy granite, 5 feet 10 inches square and 12 inches thick. The plinth is of marble, 5 feet 3 inches square, 17½ inches thick. The remainder of the monument is also of marble. The die is 4 feet 4 inches square, 2 feet 6 inches high, consisting of 4 pilasters and pannels, with a cap 4 feet and 9 inches square, and 7 inches thick. On the north side of the monument is the name GALLAUDET, in the Manual Alphabet.

On the east side is written the place and date of his birth, (Philadelphia, Dec. 10, 1787,) and the place, year, month and day of his death, (Hartford, Sept. 10, 1851—aged 64 years.) The south pannel contains a *bas relief* composed of a group of figures, personifying the departed GALLAUDET in the act of teaching deaf and dumb children the manual alphabet. The portrait is correct and striking, but the character which the sculptor has imparted to the entire piece is still more successful. A happy and benevolent smile plays upon his features and animates the marble. The west pannel contains the following inscription:

Erected to the Memory of
REV. THOMAS GALLAUDET, LL.D.,
by the
DEAF AND DUMB OF THE UNITED STATES,
as a
Testimonial of Profound Gratitude
to their
Earliest and Truest Friend and Benefactor.

The shaft is 10 feet high, and its base 2 feet 5 inches square. The centre of the shaft is encircled by a wreath of ivy—the type of immortality. Immediately under the ivy wreath and surrounded by radias is the Syriac word "*Ephphatha*," spoken by our Lord when he made the dumb to speak and the blind to see. Garlands of laurel hang upon the upper part of the shaft, and the capital is surmounted by a globe.

The total height of the Monument is 20 feet and 6 inches.

The architect of the monument is Mr. ALBERT NEWSAM, of Philadelphia, a mute. The group of figures is the design of Mr. JOHN CARLAN, of New-York, also a mute. The sculptor is Mr. JAMES S. BATTERSON, of Hartford.

The monument has been erected at an expense of $2,500, every cent of which amount has been collected from the deaf and dumb of the United States—none other being allowed to contribute.

☞ We understand that the *Illustrated New-York Journal*, which has hitherto been principally made up from foreign sources, is about to devote more space to original matter. The number for September, which is before us, contains much good reading matter, and the illustrations are excellently executed. The white appearance [illegible]

STATEN-ISLAND.

Charley Fell in [illegible]

The Fair got up by the ladies of [illegible] of a fund to be appropriated to the building of a Roman Catholic Church on New-York-avenue, opened yesterday, in the large room of the Vanderbilt House. The articles offered for sale embraced a variety of gems from the fancy exhibits of foreign and native artists. Some splendid specimens of needle work by the ladies patronizing the undertaking, were also displayed. A fancy rocking chair, worth $20, very much admired, was sold by Miss LEARY of Broadway; another of a different style, equally handsome, by Mrs. MAHR; also rustic chairs, flower-stands, &c., by other contributors. A collection of children's clothing, perfumery, books, paintings, jewelry, &c., also invited purchasers. Excellent music enlivened the occasion.

Things at Quarantine.

Five of the patients in the Marine Hospital taken from the Savannah vessels, with yellow fever, have died within a few days. Three steamers were lying at Quarantine yesterday; five on the day before.

On the 4th instant, the *Old England* passed up to the City with 67 passengers from Liverpool; and on Wednesday the *Kate Swanton*, from Havre, with 207: also, the bark *Javerland*, from Bremen, with 326. These mostly belonged to the agricultural class, and were a fine, healthy looking set of people.

RAILWAY NEGLIGENCE CONSIDERED WITH REFERENCE TO PARTIES.—On the part of those who are employed to manage railways, so disastrous and often fatal are the consequences of neglecting due precautions for safety, that *every* degree of negligence is justly regarded by the law to be culpable and inexcusable. But, in regard to those who are not managers of the road, a less strict caution is demanded, although any actual negligence on their part would prevent them recovering, in case of injury. In a late case tried at Nisi Prius, in Liverpool, England, the plaintiff was an employé of the Lancashire and York Railroad Company. Defendants were managers of a coal mine, with a privilege of using the road. At about ten miles from Manchester, plaintiff was uncoupling a van, when defendants' coal train suddenly came up and a collision ensued, which cost plaintiff his hand. The defendants urged at the trial that there were no pointsmen on the road to warn them of danger. To this it was replied that there were no *signals* of safety exhibited at the stations, without which they were not justified in proceeding. The Judge deemed defendants liable, and a verdict was rendered in the sum of £100 for plaintiff.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

No 379 BROADWAY.

GREAT BARGAINS—CARPETS AT COST—PURCHASED AT REDUCED PRICES—PETERSON & HUMPHREY will now sell off their entire stock of CARPETS, &c., at the lowest prices

RICH VELVET CARPETS, 12s. to 14s.
RICH TAPESTRY do. 8s. to 12s.
RICH BRUSSELLS do. 8s.
RICH 3-PLY do. 3s. to 10s. per yard.
RICH heavy SUPERFINE, 6s. to 7s.

Also, on consignment, a very large assortment of cheap INGRAINS at 2s. per yard. OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, MATTING, MATS, &c., equally low.

No. 379 BROADWAY, corner White-st.

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK.—JAMES E. RAY, No. 102 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of Hosiery and Under Garments. Wholesale and Retail. All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchaser's unbiassed opinion.

CARGILL'S PATENT PORTABLE AND SELF-ADJUSTING Mosquito Bar is so well and favorably known that it is only necessary hereafter to keep the numbers before the public. No 192 Fulton-st., west of Broadway, New-York, and No. 19 Court-st., Brooklyn.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE APPLICABILITY OF Steam to Commercial and Manufacturing uses, was not more valuable to the world, than DESHLER'S New Discovery for Fever and Ague is to the invalid. Sold by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.

BEEBE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, NO. 156 Broadway, respectfully invite the attention of their customers and the public to the fall fashion for gentlemen's hats and caps.

From the Milwaukee Daily Sentinel of Aug. 23,
HERRING'S SAFES ALL RIGHT!
MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Aug 26, 1854.
Messrs. Editors: I have taken from the ruins of the late fire, seven of Herring's Safes, and found the contents of the same to be in good order. One yet remains in the ruins, but I am satisfied that this one is "all right." I shall get it early in day, next week, and furnish a statement for all newspapers to publish, in which I shall be able to state the exact situation of each one. And until that time I hope those that have taken the trouble to state that thousands of dollars had been lost in them will keep quiet. I will here state that if any one can show a paper of any description that has been in reality injured in them, *I will pay him one thousand dollars.* LANSING BONNELL.
HERRING'S SAFES are for sale at Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

SEWING MACHINES.—IT IS A SINGULAR FACT that many persons can be induced to buy what is utterly worthless, because offered at a low price. Thousands of sewing machines called cheaps have been sold which could not be used—they were made only to sell. Many such are in the market now. The only kind which have stood the test of experience are SINGER'S, which are everywhere in profitable use. There is no dispute about the right to use these machines, and no machine of any value can be made without infringing our numerous patents.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

PIANOS AND MELODIONS.—AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT of pianos and melodeons from the most celebrated manufacturers in the world, including the latest and most improved styles, constantly in store at the great music establishment of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway. Every instrument warranted. A large discount made from factory prices for cash. Pianos sold on monthly payments. Dealers supplied on the very best terms.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANS WILL do well to lay in a supply of the New and Great Discovery for the cure of Fever and Ague. DESHLER'S PILLS will cure the worst cases. Sold at wholesale by T. & G. ACKERMAN, No. 56 Cortlandt-st.; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers st; C. P. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway; and STERBINS, MORGAN & BUTLER, No. 45 Cliff-st.

REMOVAL.—THOS. WILEY, JR., & CO'S EXTENsive Tailoring establishment and Cloth store, is removed from the old stand, No. 767 Greenwich-st. to No. 353 Hudson-st., corner of Ann-st., where they will be happy to receive their old customers, and as many new ones as will present themselves, to which they will guarantee satisfaction.
THOS. W. WILEY, JR.
WM. R. BOWNE.

"GRISI SCHOTTISCH," WITH A FINE LIKENESS of Mme GRISI, price 38c. The complete Opera of "Lucrezia Borgia," as performed at Castle Garden, arranged for the Piano-Forte, with Italian and English words, price $2. Also the Operas of "Norma" "Don Giovanni" and "Lucia di Lammermoor," just published, and for sale at the Opera ticket-office, by BERRY & GORDON, No. 197 Broadway.

LINENS! LINENS!—JUST RECEIVED FROM auction three cases of fine undressed Shirting Linens, which we will offer this morning at 37½ cents per yard, worth 62½ cents. Also, Napkins, Table Cloths, Table Damasks, Linen Sheetings &c. equally cheap.
E. H. LEADBEATER, (Late Leadbeater & Lee,)
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

THE GREATEST SALE OF THE SEASON.—OUR readers will please notice that the great sale of lots in West Flushing continues THIS DAY at 2 o'clock P. M., on the grounds. The sale is peremptory, and every lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder. For particulars, see advertisement in another column or inquire of BARKER & ELLIOTT, No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York.

WINDOW SHADES AND CURTAIN GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.—KELTY & FERGUSON, Nos. 328 Broadway and 54 Reade-st., have, of their own manufacture and importation, a large stock of Window Shades, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, Damasks, &c., which they are now offering at extremely low prices.

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE IS BY FAR THE best preparation of the kind in use; it has fairly vanquished all rivalry in the efficacy and harmlessness of its properties in imparting a magnificent black or brown to undyed hair. Sold wholesale and retail, and applied at No. 6 Astor House.

BELLS! BELLS!—MENEELY'S CELEBRATED Church, Steamboat, School, Ship, Locomotive, Plantation and other Bells constantly on hand at the Works in West Troy, N. Y., and also at the Agency, No. 116 Broadway, New-York.

BANK OF WASHTENAW, BANK OF MILFORD, FARMERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK OF MEMPHIS.—Notes on these Banks will be taken at 50 cents on the dollar in payment for READY-MADE CLOTHING at E. EVILE'S, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st. Other Banks in the Union at par.

MERCHANTS AND OTHERS FROM THE FEVER and Ague districts of New-Jersey, can be supplied with DESHLER'S new and certain cure for it, at wholesale or retail, by T. & G. ACKERMAN & MARTIN, No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

THE BEST HAIR DYE!—BALLARD'S HAS RECEIVED the highest award from the Crystal Palace, which can be seen at his office, No. 233 Broadway, where Ladies and Gentlemen can also see the Dye tested in 5 minutes, upon their own hair, of any shade or color.

NEW PAPER HANGINGS.—FALL IMPORTAtions.—FRANCIS PARES & Co., No. 50 Chambers-st. next to Stewart's, corner of Broadway, have received new designs of all the

SPORTING.

Cricket Match between Eleven of the New-York Club against Twenty-two.

A match was played yesterday on the grounds of the New-York Club at Hoboken; eleven of the best players playing against double that number. Notwithstanding the heavy odds given to their opponents by the increased number of players, which of course gave them eighteen or nineteen fielders against seven or eight, the eleven won, and it seemed easily, upon the first innings—the second not being played out.

According to the terms of the match it was to be decided by one day's play, lasting till sunset.

The day was excessively warm, the thermometer reaching 90 degrees in the shade, and in the open field it was almost insupportable; the players, however, seemed little daunted, though no doubt the heat had its effect in lessening the amount which might have been scored; and very probably accounted for the small number of spectators present. Of those who did attend the ladies were accommodated with seats beneath the welcome shade of the Club's marquees, which were pitched in the usual places, commanding a view of the hollow in which the game was played.

THE FIRST INNINGS.

The Twenty-two went in first, and scored 72. The bowling throughout this innings, particularly that of Messrs. CUYP and MARSH, was of the very first order. The fielding, as will be seen, delivered nearly all the balls, and in sending down 21 wickets, only gave two runs and one wide ball. The following is the score:

	Runs.		Runs.
Shoonard, run out	0	King, c. Sams b. Cuyp	0
Bellaire, b. Marsh	3	Cummings, st. Higham b. Marsh	0
Maxwell, c. Sams b. Cuyp	7	Stacy, c. Marsh b. Cuyp	5
Spivy, c. Higham b. Marsh	13	Lee, b. Cuyp	0
Aiken, c. Clark b. Cuyp	7	Bank, b. Harvey	3
Legal, c. Ranney b. Cuyp	3	Scott, b. Cuyp	0
Richards, c. Burton b. Cuyp	0	Baker, c. Marsh b. Joseph	0
Burton, b. Cuyp	11	Tomson, b. Sharp	4
Harrison, b. Cuyp	0	Dickson, b. Sharp	2
Banning, b. Cuyp	0	Smith (not out)	3
Hilliard, c. Sams b. Marsh	7		72
Porter, st. Higham b. Cuyp	4	Byes 2, wide 1	3
		Total	75

The eleven then went in, and had headed the score, when only six wickets had gone down, in accordance with the terms they played on, and scored altogether, as below stated, 124.

THE SCORE OF THE ELEVEN SIDE.

Sams st. Burton b. Bailliere	25	Sharp b. Fletcher	11
Edwards b. Richards	6	Elliot b. Fletcher	0
Wilson b. Bailliere	2	Davis c. Spivy b. Legal	12
Ranny b. Bailliere	11	Barclay (not out)	1
Cuyp b. Legal	4	Byes 5, Leg byes 1, Wide 14, No Ball 1	21
Marsh b Bailliere	8		
Higham c. Burton b. Bailliere	23	Total	124

The twenty-two side went in for a second innings, but time was called about 6 o'clock, up to which hour they scored 40 in all, including wides and byes, with three wickets down.

Discovery at the National Observatory of a New Planet.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

OBSERVATORY, WASHINGTON CITY, Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1854.

I have the gratification of announcing the discovery at this Observatory of a new asteroid. It was found by MR. FERGUSON on the night of the 2d inst., and he then obtained the following observations of its place:

1854, Sept.	M. T. Washington.		Right Ascension.		Declination.		
	d.	h. m. s.	h.	m.	s.	°	′ ″
2	10	59 2:5	1	52	13:68	2	57 13:8 South
	12	1 2:1	1	52	12:34	2	57 10:5
	13	31 6:6	1	52	11:06	2	57 4:4

These observations, show conclusively the motion of the object, from its planetary nature, and establish MR. FERGUSON'S claim to a genuine and important discovery. It only remains to be seen whether any of the unwearied European hunters have been sufficiently on the alert to have anticipated the American. We hope not. H.

Fire at Haverstraw.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVERSTRAW, Wednesday, Sept. 6, 1854.

Last evening a large barn, belonging to the widow of HENRY GARNER, deceased, took fire, and was entirely consumed, together with its contents. It contained about thirty tons of hay, the property of S. MARKS, present lessee of the premises. The building was amply insured in the Westchester County Insurance Company, but the hay was a total loss.

Being near the extensive Print Works of Messrs. THOMAS GARNER & Co., it was reported that they were on fire, and great excitement prevailed. People from all the surrounding villages and country rushed to the "fire," and before the building was consumed, thousands were on the ground.

The new Hook and Ladder Company, (Rescue No. 1,) of Haverstraw, had their first "run," but found, after dragging their heavy carriage up the hills for two miles, that their services were not needed. They made good time, however, and were on the ground before the frame fell.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Captain Bradish, of the Ship Ashburton,** reports that there were thirty-nine cases of diarrhœa among his passengers on the voyage to New-York. Every case, however, he says, was successfully treated by Dr. GIDDINGS' CHOLERA MEDICINE. No deaths occurred. She had four hundred and thirty-nine emigrants on board.—*Daily Times, Aug. 29, 1854.*

Also his Vegetable Family Medicines, Panacea, the great blood purifier and health restorative, a sure remedy for paralysis, debility, dispepsia, nervousness, scrofula, and all eruptions of the skin. Cough Syrup, for consumption and coughs of all kinds. Liniment, Wild Cherry Bitters, Shakers Extracts and preparations, suited to all diseases.

Prepared by Dr. S. M. GIDDINGS, No. 85 Murray-st.

☞ **Dysentery.**—This severe disease is now prevalent in various parts of the country. It may be wholly prevented, and in the beginning, promptly checked, by Dr. MCCLINTOCK'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL, one of the most astonishing specifics for all Bowel Complaints ever discovered. Thousands of cures have been made during the past Summer, and many lives saved by this medicine—so simple and cheap that every family can procure it. Price 25 cents and 50 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists, and by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 122 Fulton-st., New York.

☞ **Whooping Cough Cured!**—This distressing disease is thoroughly and quickly cured by DR. MCCLINTOCK'S ASTHMA AND WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY. It contains no opium, and can be given to children with perfect safety. A few drops at bed-time quiet the cough all night, and a few doses cure entirely. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 122 Fulton st., and by all Druggists.

☞ **Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.**—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box.**—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and at ZEISER'S, No. 44 S. 3d-st., Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers.**—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston, C. H. RING, Broadway, and all respectable druggists.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Cordial.**—Whence proceed the lassitude, the depression, the debility, the indifference to life, the uneasiness, the unusual feeling of illness which it is impossible to define or localize, so common, so hard to bear, and so little petied by the robust and healthy? We answer—from the stomach and the nervous system, between which there exists the closest sympathy. Want of vital energy, sluggishness in the secretive organs, a general inertia of the system, is at the bottom of all the difficulty. To rouse the whole organization from the torpor, to imbue it with new life, activity and vigor, and to sustain it in that condition, there is no preparation comparable with Dr MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL. Other stimuli may excite the dormant physical energies for a time, but like the night-flash of the lightning that leaves behind it a deeper gloom, the exhibition of these exhilerants is followed after the first convulsive effect is over, by a depression of body and mind more profound and paralyzing than ever. The remedy is literally worse than the disease. But the Elixir has a dynamic influence, it not only creates a new condition of the physical organization, but perpetuates it. The animal spirits are not only cheered and elevated by its agency, but kept up to their new level without flagging. A vegetable compound, congenial to the system, it seems to act upon the constitution itself, and to revolutionize it. In chronic diseases of the nerves, the stomach, and the liver, its operation is all but miraculous. The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, six for twelve dollars.

C. H. RING, Proprietor No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada and the West Indies.

☞ **Fifth Ward Democratic Whig Committee.**—A special meeting of this Committee will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at Riley's Hotel. The members are requested to be in attendance at the hour named as business of importance is to be transacted.

By order. JOSEPH B. TAYLOR, Vice Chairman.

JOHN H. STEEL, J. WOOLSEY BROWN, } Secretaries.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **The New and Tasteless Cure for Fever and Ague.**—DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC PILLS is superseding all the old time and ineffectual remedies. Sold by SEBBINS, MORGAN & BUTLER, No. 46 Cliff-st.

Dyspepsia Cured.

Extracts from certificate of MR. L. Gosling, the famous restaurateur:

I procured a bottle of "HEYMANN'S DYSPEPSIA ELIXIR," and, after six successive days' use of the medicine my constitution became completely changed, and, thank God, I never was better in my life than I am now; and I feel more like a boy of 18 years than an old man of 62.

L. GOSLING.

Call on MR. GOSLING, at his restaurant, or his residence No 189 West 25th st., and hear from his own lips of the wonderful effects of the "Elixir."

See also the original certificate at the principal office, No. 197 Broadway, New-York. Price, $1 per bottle, and can be had of all druggists.

☞ **Grading and Draining of the Village of Wakefield, Westchester County.**—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed propos ls for the above work will be received until the 22d of September, 1854. Profiles and specifications for the same can be seen at the following places: J. F. WELLS, No. 99 Avenue B; J. H. WATTS, No. 9 Thompson-st.; J. R. GREENIN, No. 756 Greenwich-st., or at HENRY B. MILLER'S, Civil Engineer and Surveyor, No. 289 Broadway, Room No. 43. The Association to reserve the right to reject all proposals.

N. B.—Proposals for the same to be addressed to J. ANDREW HANDSHUCH, Secretary of Industrial Home Association No. 3, No. 186 Spring-st.

☞ **East New-York Loan and Building Company** are selling houses and lots on easy terms of payment, at prices ranging at $950 for house and 2 lots; $1,400 for house and 1 lot; $1,650 for house and 1½ lot; $2,300 for house and 2 lots, &c. East New-York is growing rapidly; and is easy of access at all hours by railroad and omnibus lines at low fares. Apply to CHARLES B. MILLER, No. 195 Broadway, general agent.

☞ **To Musical Amateurs.**—A meeting of instrumental amateurs is to be held at VANDERBECK'S music store No 331 Broadway, between 12th and 13th-sts., on THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 7, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a new Orchestral Society. A punctual and general attendance of all amateurs is requested, as matters of importance will be discussed.

☞ **New York Young Men's Christian Association.**—The first of a series of popular lectures before this Association will be delivered by Rev THEO. L. CUYLER, on THURSDAY EVENING 7th instant, at 8 o'clock, in the Lecture Room of CLINTON HALL, Astor-place. The public are invited to attend. BENJAMIN LORD, Chairman of Lecture Committee.

☞ **Arrangements have been made by the UNITARIAN SOCIETY OF WILLIAMSBURG** for holding regular religious services in future. Unitarian notices of the meetings will be held in the large Hall in the Odeon Building, corner of South 4th and 5th sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev J. G. FURMAN, of South Boston, Mass., will preach on SUNDAY NEXT, Sept. 10. The public are invited to attend.

☞ **Special Notice.**—A regular meeting of the TRUCK AND CARTMAN GUARD will be held at No. 90 Perry-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 7, at 8 o'clock. It is expected that every member will be present, as business of the utmost importance will be brought forward. By order of WM. W. WINANT, Secretary.

☞ **New-York Bible Society.**—The regular meeting of the Board of Managers will be held at the American Bible Society's House, on THURSDAY next, at 7½ o'clock P. M. A punctual attendance is requested.—New-York, Sept 6, 1854

JAMES C. HOLDEN, Recording Secretary.

☞ **Fair and Festival.**—The Ladies of the REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Flushing, L. I., will hold a Fair and Festival, during the day and evening of THURSDAY, 7th instant, in the Saloon of Flushing Institute, (MR. FAIRCHILD'S.)

☞ **Twenty years of Oblivion has not been the** ate of DESHLER'S New Discovery for Chills and Fever, as it has been of many others' remedies. Its astonishing cures are already causing for it an unexampled demand. For sale by C. H. RING, corner of Broadway and John-st.

☞ **American Institute.**—A stated monthly meeting of this Institute will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Sept. 7, at 7½ o'clock, at its rooms No 351 Broadway.

HENRY MEIGS, Recording Secretary.

PERSONAL.

IF C. CUENDET, Watchmaker, who came to New-York about a month back, will forward his address to C. LUBBOCK, at Patten's Hotel, Greenwich-st, he will hear of something to his advantage. Any information respecting him forwarded to the above address will be considered a favor.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—And an elegant suite of furnished rooms, on the first floor, consisting of a parlor and two bedrooms, with closets. Also, a parlor and bedroom on second and third floors, and rooms for single gentlemen, at Nos. 83 and 84 East 23d st.

BOARDING.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board in a private family, in a desirable location convenient to the stages and cars. Unexceptionable references required. Apply at No. 233 West 14th-st.

BOARDING.—To Let, in suite or separate rooms, on the second floor, in a modern house pleasantly situated, opposite Chelsea-square. Also rooms for single gentlemen. References given and required. Apply at 220 West 20th-st.

BOARDING.—A few respectable young men can be accommodated at MRS. BERTS', formerly MRS. Foster's, at No. 27 Hudson-st., with good board, single beds, and pleasant rooms. Full board, $3 per week; day boarders, $3 50.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Delightful location, overlooking one of the largest and finest gardens in the city. House about three minutes' walk from the South or Wall-st. Ferries. Married or single gentlemen can obtain furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board. Unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 56 State-st., near Henry.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Most desirable apartments for gentlemen or a family. The house is one of a new block. Is pleasantly located, and contains all the modern improvements. Is only a few minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries. Apply at No. 47 Concord-st., 3d door from Adams.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, may be accommodated with pleasant front rooms at No. 1 Willow-place, corner of Joralemon-st., between South and Montague ferries. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a small family, within 5 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. A good opportunity for those desirous of a comfortable home. Address G. H. S., Box No. 713 Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two gentlemen with their wives; also, several single gentlemen, may be accommodated with desirable suites of rooms, or pleasant single rooms. Inquire at No. 206 Washington-st. References required.

BOARD WANTED—For several hundred single gentlemen. Apply from 7 to 9 o'clock A. M., to CHARLES W. TOLMAN, at the Medical College, No. 107 East 14th-st., near 3d-av.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms in 14th-st. near 7th, with gas Croton water, and all modern improvements. Address C. P. K., Box No. 121, Post-Office.

BOARDING.—Furnished rooms, with gas and bath, can be obtained by applying at No. 63 West 32th-st., one block from Broadway.

BOARDING—Gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, with or without partial board. Apply at No 54 Amity-st.

BOARD WANTED.—Two young men—brothers—wish board in a plain respectable private family, where they can enjoy the comforts of home. Address, stating terms, location, &c., A Y., *Times* office.

GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with PLEASANT ROOMS and BOARD at No. 79 SANDS-ST., Brooklyn.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—Several very pleasant rooms, separately or in suite, either furnished or unfurnished, can be had, with board, at No. 280 4th-av., opposite Dr Hawks' Church. The house is finely located, and has all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms in a modern-built house, with baths, gas, &c., located at No. 116 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—A private family having more room than they require, are desirous of renting the front and back parlors, on the second story, to single gentlemen, without board. Apply at No. 383 Walker-st.

FURNISHED PARLORS—At No. 91 West 16th-st., with bedroom attached, in a private family, with partial board. Full board for a lady if required. Hot, cold, and shower-baths in house.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—(Without Board) in a first-class house in Prince-st. near Broadway. Inquire at No. 95 Prince-st., or of C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway.

ROOMS TO LET.—Pleasant quarters may be secured in a family of very moderate size, by applying early at No. 98 East 16th st., first house east of Stuyvesant-square. House new, furnished handsomely, gas, bath, Croton water, &c. Cars and stages very near, and everything comfortable and convenient. Besides upper rooms, there is a spacious front basement, suitable for a physician—or it will be let to a lodger.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman and wife, two children and servant—a parlor and large bedroom, in or on, or near town—in a pleasant location uptown, in a private family, or where there are but few boarders. For desirable accommodations, a fair price will be paid. Address, stating particulars, location, &c., H. B., Box No. 888, Post-Office.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD.—Gentlemen, with their wives, and single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board in a very pleasant part of the City, in a nice house, very pleasant location and neighborhood, near the 6th-av.; cars and stages pass by the door. Has all the modern improvements in it. Call at No. 51 Green-rich-av.

ROOMS TO LET.—Two desirable rooms, with bedrooms attached, and all the modern improvements, furnished or unfurnished, with meals served in the rooms if required, may be had at No. 18 10th st., between 5th and 6th-avs. Family private. References exchanged.

ROOMS TO LET.—One or two single gentlemen can obtain furnished rooms without board, in Lexington-av where there are no boarders. The house has gas, baths, &c. Address LEXINGTON-AVENUE, this office. References exchanged.

ROOMS TO LET.—Rooms, with or without partial board, can be had at No 101 4th-av, near 11th-st., or part of the house to let to a respectable family.

ROOMS TO LET.—A handsome suite of furnished parlors to let, at No. 14 Leroy-place.

TO GENTLEMEN—Agreeable Rooms to let, large and small, furnished or unfurnished, in suites or separately, with hot, cold and shower baths.

A. R. PLUMLEY, No. 27 Bond st.

$5 REWARD.—Lost in Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 6, a black pocket book containing letters and memorandums of no value except to the owner. Supposed to be dropped in one of the Atlantic and Hicks-street stages, or in Gray's bath house. The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver the same to A. MACKEY, No. 1 Dean st., Brooklyn, or to WILLIAM MURPHY, No. 257 Broadway, New-York, up stairs.

HIGHEST PRIZE—Awarded to LONGWORTH'S SPARKLING OHIO WINES, at the Crystal Palace, on the 1st of September, the Silver Medal; also a Bronze Medal for superior Dry Catawba. FRED. S. COZZENS, Sole Agent, No. 85 Chambers-st., 2 doors from Irving House and Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 6th Sept. 1854.—The Interest Coupons on the Construction Bond of this Company, due October, 1854, will be paid at their Office, No. 50 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Oct. 2. M. B. EDGAR, Treasurer.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—A German about 20 years of age who speaks English and some French, writes a fair hand, and understands bookkeeping by single and double entries, also acquainted with the dry goods, fancy and cloth business, wishes to get a situation either as salesman or bookkeeper in a wholesale manufacturing or banking business. Best reference can be given. Address H H., New-York *Daily Times*.

SITUATION WANTED—A man who can write a good hand, wishes a situation as porter in a dry goods store. Smart work not dreaded, nor small wages much of an objection, as he want the knowledge of marking and the general routine of a porter's work. Call or address, for two days, at Washington Head-quarters, corner of Pearl and Broad-sts., from 10 till 12 o'clock.

SITUATION WANTED—By an industrious, tidy young woman, to do general housework, or chambermaid and laundress; is a very good plain cook, and first rate washer and ironer. Give the best of City reference, and is willing to make herself useful. Please call at No. 14 Rivington-st near Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced young woman, to do general housework in the city or country. Is a good washer and ironer and plain cook and baker. Will do all in her power to please her employer. Salary not so much an object as a respectable place. Has good reference. Please call at No 223 Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook and to wash and iron in a private family, by one; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av, in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook, and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family, by one; and as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as wet nurse; she has just lost her baby, it being only three weeks old, and has a full breast of milk. She can refer to respectable parties with whom she has lived. Can be seen from 10 to 3 each day till suited, at No. 58 7th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced woman, as cook, washer and ironer, will be found to understand her business thoroughly, has lived in some of the first families in this city and country; is a good cook, baker, &c., will be found to please in every particular. Please apply at No 84 3d-av.

SITUATION WANTED.—A young man, 17 years of age, a good penman, quick at figures and used to making out bills, &c., desires a situation at a reasonable salary. He has been in a coal office for two or three years past. Good references given. Call upon or address J. F., No. 149 Elizabeth-st.

SITUATION WANTED.—As Chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing; would like to do the general housework of a small private family. Good references given. Apply at No. 97 12th-st., in the candy store, between the 5th and 6th-avs. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

SITUATION WANTED—As Waiter in a Protestant private family or boarding house, by a careful and temperate man, with good references. Inquire at Mission Rooms No 159 Mulberry st., or Dr TOWELL, No. 48 East 24th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a rapid Penman and thorough Accountant, as book-keeper for a manufacturing company in some pleasant village. Address CLARENCE LINDEN, Kingston, N. Y. Refers to Simeon Fitch No 112 Murray-st, N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl in a small private family, to do general housework. Is a good plain cook, a good washer and ironer, and has good City reference. Call at No. 154 Forsyth-st., in the rear, first floor, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED.—A lady of many years' experience in teaching, who can bring high attestations of her ability, desires a situation in the English department of a well-established seminary. Address TEACHER, Box No 1 331 New-Haven, Conn

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do the housework of a small private family. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 282 9th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

SITUATION WANTED—As child's nurse and to assist in plain sewing, by a Protestant woman. City references can be given. Call at No 9 Degraw-st., Brooklyn, east of Court. A place in Brooklyn preferred.

SITUATION WANTED—As a coachman or gardner. The latter would be preferred, as he has a thorough knowledge. Can be seen for three days at No. 130 Greenwich-st.

SITUATION WANTED—As cook and to wash iron, or as chambermaid and laundress on a private family, by a very experienced girl, with good City reference. Call at No 4 Cornelia-st., near 4th-st., during two days

SITUATION WANTED AS WET NURSE—By a respectable young Protestant woman with a good breast of milk, whose baby is 7 weeks old. Please call at No. 55 West 18th-st

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as wet nurse; she has just lost her baby, it being only three weeks old, and has a full breast of milk. She can refer to respectable parties with whom she has lived. Can be seen from 10 to 3 each day till suited, at No. 58 7th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced woman, as cook, washer and ironer, will be found to understand her business thoroughly, has lived in some of the first families in this city and country; is a good cook, baker, &c., will be found to please in every particular. Please apply at No 84 3d-av.

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SITUATION WANTED—In a small American family, by a young German woman, either to cook, wash and iron, or to do chamberwork. Inquire at No. 336 7th-av.

SERVANTS.—An excellent choice of servants for every kind of domestic work in hotels, private families, and boarding-houses. Also, a few German chambermaids, ladies' maids and laundresses; and German young ladies for stores, can now be had at MORRIS & COHNERT'S well known establishment, No 287 Broadway, cor Reade-st., under the Irving House. Also, German farmers, gardeners, porters, laborers, at the above, or the branch establishment, No. 102 Greenwich-st.

COOK WANTED.—An experienced cook and to wash and iron, is wanted in a small family; one who fully understands her work, and is capable of taking the entire charge of the kitchen department, and who can give satisfactory recommendations. No others need apply. A Protestant woman would be preferred. Apply to No. 35 East 29th-st.

COOK WANTED.—A Protestant woman as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing. One with City references may apply at No 81 East 18th-st., between Irving-place and Railroad, after 10 o'clock.

HELP OF ALL KINDS.—May be engaged at the Office of the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, No 37 Greenwich-st. Female domestics there, and at the upper office, No. 190 9th-st., corner of Broadway.

TEACHER WANTED—At the Female Institute, Washington, D. C., a lady who thoroughly understands and speaks fluently the French language and can give instruction in drawing and painting. A French protestant lady would be preferred, one of experience and who is able to give instruction in English branches also. If she is able to teach all the branches, a higher salary will be given, but she must combine with the French, either drawing and painting, or a knowledge of some English branches to assist in the school room. Some late application, with testimonials, is desired. Address GEORGE G. BUTLER, Principal of Female Institute, Washington, D. C.

TWO TEACHERS.—Two male teachers are wanted as assistant teachers, in the Male Departments of the 4th and 7th Wards Schools, in the city of Newark, N. J. A Committee of the Board of Education will attend at Library Hall, in the city of Newark, on SATURDAY, Sept. 9, at 10 o'clock A. M., to examine applicants for the vacancies. Salary first year, $400; second year, $450; and thereafter, $500 per annum.

FREDERICK W RICORD, Secretary.

GOVERNESS.—A lady whose education has been received in one of the first female seminaries in New-England, is desirous of obtaining a situation as governess in a family. She would not consider compensation so great a requisite as a comfortable and pleasant home. Address W. L. M., Astoria, L. I.

GOVERNESS WANTED—A member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, competent to teach the usual English branches, with French and Music. Written communications, addressed GOVERNESS, No. 33 South William-st., New-York, will be attended to.

A DRESSMAKER—That has worked in the most fashionable establishments, wishes to go by the day to any family that wishes her. Call at No. 176 8th-av., corner of 19th-st.

TO PHYSICIANS, TRUSTEES AND SUPERINTENDENTS.—A liberally educated Physician, graduated in New-York City, and who has been engaged nearly two years in Hospital practice, is desirous of obtaining the post of physician, apothecary, or other responsible station in some public institution or asylum. The best testimonials of character and ability will be furnished. Address Dr W. S. F., *Tribune* Office.

CHURCH CHOIR LEADER WANTED—In an Episcopal Church, in a village within one hour's ride of this City. A class of young persons could be obtained, which, in addition to the salary paid by the vestry, would be worthy of the attention of a skilful musician. Inquire of WM. COXE DUSENBERY Fire Insurance Agent, 11 Wall-st.

SECRETARY OR TUTOR.—A well-educated gentleman, accustomed to act as private secretary and stenographic amanuensis, would desire an engagement as such for one hour or more daily, or he would devote some of his time to the instruction of one or two youths, receiving board in compensation. Address SECRETARY, *Daily Times* Office.

TEACHER.—Any person desirous of thorough Classical or English instruction, can procure, for two or three hours daily, the tuition of a Graduate of Yale College, experienced in teaching, by addressing ALPHA, Box No. 273 New-York Post-Office.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY who has some years' experience in teaching, wishes to give instruction in French, Drawing and Music, either in a school or in a private family. The best of references will be given. Address C. H., *Daily Times* office.

TO HOTEL AND RESTAURANT OWNERS AND BEEKEEPERS.—A gentleman with the best of references and possessing the most thorough qualifications—industry, integrity, intelligence, taste, energy and experience—skilful in catering, systematic and effective in governing, and success and close buyer and a good accountant, is open for an engagement as assistant, principal, or as manager of a first-class hotel, or genteel restaurant. Address X. *Times* Office.

TO MINISTERS OR TEACHERS.—A young man, 21½ years of age, in pursuit of a thorough education, is desirous to enter into some arrangement with any evangelical minister or competent teacher in this City, who would be willing to instruct him either for a small compensation in money, or for two or three hours of the advertiser's services daily. Address EDUCATION, office of this paper.

A LIVE YANKEE WANTED—To attend a store. A Must be a single man, honest in intention, sober in practice, industrious in habit, not afraid to soil his delicate hands, willing to devote his whole time to his employer's business. One answering the above description may expect a liberal wages and steady employment by addressing FLYMOUTH, at this Office.

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SALESMAN WANTED—In a dry goods store located in a pleasant Southern town. A young man that has had some experience as salesman, and also some knowledge of book-keeping. Address for three days, postage paid, Box No. 1,069 General Post-Office.

STATE AGENTS WANTED FOR OTIS' IMPROVED PATENT LIGHTNING-RODS—With right to manufacture. A lucrative business, requiring moderate capital. Proprietors LYON MANUFACTURING CO., No. 343 Broadway.

JOHN YOUNG, OF THE PROTESTANT AGENCY, No. 7 Carmine st., has opened the Female Servants' Registry, No. 145½ Bowery to enable him to supply the increasing demand of his friends and the public with servants. Subscribers to either have the advantages of both offices.

WOOD ENGRAVER WANTED—One that can do first-rate work; also an apprentice wanted, who having some knowledge of drawing preferred. E. BOOKHOUT, No 118 Nassau-st., New-York.

MUSIC.—A lady wishes to form an engagement as teacher on the Piano in a ladies' school. Address R. S T., Rahway, N. J.

GOOD MILLINER WANTED—To go South. Apply at No. 76 Chambers-st., first floor.

IF YOU WANT THICK BEARD AND MOUSTACHES—Or you've no hair, you "must" buy my ONGUENT, for I tell you candidly it will force it to grow in six weeks, strong and thick, and won't stain or injure the skin. So buy it at once $1 per bottle. $4 50 per half dozen. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No 47 Ann-st., Mrs HAYS, No 175 Fulton st., Brooklyn, J. R. SPALDING, No. 37 Tremont-row, Boston.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE WIDE WEST,

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL,

Published by BONESTELL & WILLISTON, San Francisco, California.

A Steamer Edition will be issued per each mail for the Atlantic States.

To Californians who have returned, this arrangement will commend itself by its regularity and cheapness. And those having friends in that section, will find themselves well posted in California matters by subscribing for the WIDE WEST. Each number will contain at least two handsomely illustrated mining scenes and sketches of California characters. We will send the steamer WIDE WEST to any address in the United States, postage free, for Three Dollars a year. Postmasters and others wishing to act as agents can obtain fifty cents on each name forwarded, as a commission for their services. Orders, enclosing the cash, should be addressed to

J. T

NEW-YORK CITY.

American Institute—Farmers' Club.

A regular meeting of the Farmer' Club was held on Tuesday. JAMES G. SAWKINS, Esq., made some remarks upon the general agricultural growth and condition of Australia. Mr. SAWKINS spoke of the New-Zealand flax. He said there was nowhere produced a stronger and better material. The New-Zealanders, he remarked, made all their fishing-lines of flax.

Prof. MAPES directed attention to some very beautiful specimens of Lima Beans. The usual custom, he remarked, was to erect poles of indefinite height and let the vine run around them. His plan was to pinch off the termini of the plant after they had reached an elevation of *five feet*.

ALFRED A. MOSS, of Connecticut, exhibited what he termed a mechanical cow. It was a simple contrivance to obviate feeding calves with milk by substituting in its stead hay tea. It was a sort of a pail holding about ten quarts, with an India rubber teat suspended from a hole in the centre of the bottom, and at the top of the vessel a valve to let in the atmosphere. Mr. Moss said he had experimented at some length with calves and found his contrivance every way adapted to accomplish the ends aimed at. There was no difficulty in getting calves take hold of it, and they thrived finely under the substituted aliment.

Mr. VAN WYCK spoke of the Chinese Yam. It was different, he said, from the East or West India species. It was now being quite extensively cultivated in France. M. MANTIGNY first sent it there from Shanghai. It is highly productive, and with the Chinese forms as leading an article of food as the potato in Europe. Mr. VAN WYCK called the attention of the Club to it as deserving of notice in the event of the necessity, from extensive rot or otherwise, of finding a substitute for the potato.

Dr. WATERBURY wished to make a remark on the potato rot. In 1850, Dr. GREGORY, of Scotland, proposed, as a remedy for the potato rot, that the incipient buds of the vine should be picked or nipped to prevent blossoming. In 1852 he (Dr. W.) tried the plan on an acre of potatoes, and the experiment was most satisfactory. He recommended the same plan to farmers generally, and went into a lengthy explanation of what he thought the philosophy of it.

Prof. MAPES spoke at considerable length upon the best mode of cultivating clayey soils.

The question announced for the next meeting was, "What can be done to avoid the calamity of drouth like the present."

Trouble on Shipboard.

Before Mr. Commissioner R. E. Stillwell.

The United States vs. *James Mills.*—The defendant is the master of the American ship *James Nesmith*, and was charged by Fred. Müller, a German immigrant, with assaulting him with a dangerous weapon—viz., a thick heavy twisted rope—on the 22d of July last, while in the port of Liverpool. It appeared on the examination of several witnesses, that the complainant and other Germans assembled on the quarter-deck, and were ordered by the Captain to go forward. The complainant did not obey, and the Captain took a small rope from the spanker-boom to enforce obedience. The Commissioner dismissed the complaint.

Mere Counterfeiters.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

The United States vs. *James Williams and John Blaire.*—These defendants were arrested by Deputy Marshals Van Houten and De Angelis, charged with passing counterfeit half dollars. The accused were held for examination.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Judge Beebe.

SEPTEMBER TERM—Wednesday, Sept. 6.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.

Sigimun Ehrstein was indicted for receiving sixty pairs of gaiters, valued at $100, the property of William H. Burr, of No. 182 Grand-street, knowing the same to have been stolen. It was proved that the property stolen were unfinished gaiter uppers instead of gaiters, as charged in the indictment. On the ground of this variance between the indictment and the proof the Jury gave a special verdict of not guilty.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

Matthew Rutherford was indicted for embezzling money from his employers, Messrs. Irving & Co., Dry Goods, No. 228 Third-avenue. It was proven by the prosecution, that the prisoner had for some time been suspected of peculations, and that to test the justice of such suspisions, Mr. Irving on the 4th of March last gave a Miss Elliott $6, marked money, with which to make apparent purchases in the store. It was shown that no one was in the store at the time of the purchase but the prisoner and Mr. Irving's wife; and that subsequent to the purchase $2 of the marked money was missing from the drawer. It was contended by the defence that the prisoner upon his arrest submitted willingly to being searched, and that neither the two dollar bill or any property of Messrs. Irving & Co. were found upon his person, or at his residence. It was also shown that the character of the prisoner was good. Verdict of not guilty.

BURGLARY.

Philan Dolan, a boy of 16, was indicted for breaking into the store of Edwin Harrison, No. 159 West-street, on the night of the 24th of March last, and taking therefrom a number of watches, revolvers, rings, &c., valued at $340, the property of Joseph Slavin and Patrick Slavin. The burglary was proved by an accomplice and the officer who arrested the prisoner. Verdict of guilty of burglary in the third degree.

GRAND LARCENY.

Sarah Alexander, a girl of seventeen, was indicted for stealing, on the night of the 28th of August last, from Phillip Clark, while together at a house of ill-fame in Water-street, money, jewelry, &c., in all amounting to $50. The complainant was first mate of the bark *A. H. Kimball*. It was shown that Clark had been drinking freely and was careless in the display of his money. Verdict of not guilty.

Francis McCluskey, keeper of the house, was indicted as being an accomplice of Sarah Alexander in the last case. Verdict not guilty.

The Court then adjourned.

Opening a Letter.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before G. W. Morton, Esq.

The United States vs. *John Lagan.*—This defendant was brought up for examination, charged with opening a letter addressed to the widow of Dennis O'Leary.

Eliza O'Leary deposed: That she had two sisters living at Chicago who were in the habit of writing to her; witness resides at No 97 James-street, and has lived there more than six years; witness has known Lagan about a year; he knows her as Mrs. O'Leary; Lagan was bar-boy for Mr. McGee; the letter now produced, to the best of the belief of witness, is from her sister's daughter at Chicago; first got the letter last Tuesday; Lagan gave it to her boy to give to her; it was unsealed when witness received it, and no money in it; witness went to Lagan right away in a great passion; he said he thought the letter belonged to another Mr. O'Leary—David—and had sent it to him, and had made a mistake; the defendant gave Mr. Walsh a $20 gold piece to give witness $10 out of it; this was in McGee's store.

John Walsh deposed: That on Sunday he was sent for by the last witness who showed the opened letter; went to the defendant and said, "Here you have opened this letter, and I want you to give the money you took out of it;" he said he had opened the letter and taken the money out; he said he would give it back, and gave the witness a $20 gold piece to get change and pay Mrs. O'Leary her $10 back and give him, the defendant, the change, $10.

On his cross-examination by Mr. J. B. Phillips for the defence, the witness denied that he had told the defendant that if he did not give up the $10 he would be sent to the State Prison.

For the defence Mr. Phillips called Jane O'Leary, who deposed that she got a letter on Saturday from the prisoner and opened it, and gave it to a man to read, but it proved not to be for her, and she gave it back to a man to take it to McGee's store; the widow O'Leary came to see about.

On her cross-examination the witness said she had the letter from a little girl, who had it from the prisoner; that there was no money in it; deponent could neither read nor write.

Robert Drummie deposed: That he lived at David O'Leary's house: last Saturday Mrs. O'Leary asked witness to read a letter for her; he said she had a husband, and he, and not witness ought to read it for her; Witness then took it and read some of it, when Mrs. O'Leary said, "My God, it's not for me."

The Commissioner said he did not think there was sufficient evidence, and he should dismiss the complaint.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

PARTNERSHIP ADVENTURE IN COTTON.

Robert Lewis, survivor of Jonathan Ogden & Co. vs. *Thomas J. Stewart and William P. Wright.*—ROOSEVELT, J.—This suit was commenced in the late Court of Chancery, August 1, 1844. It was brought to trial without a Jury in this Court, on the pleadings and proofs. Its object, according to the prayer of the bill, was to compel the defendants, who composed the late firm of Stewart & Wright, to bear one-half of the loss of a cotton adventure to Liverpool, alleged to have been entered into on the joint account of the plaintiffs and defendants. On the 16th of March, 1844, the late firm of Jonathan Ogden & Co., composed of Ogden and Lewis, purchased for shipment, 285 bales of cotton at eight cents per pound, making an aggregate price of $9,090 80. The defendants, who were cotton dealers as well as cotton brokers, hearing of the intended adventure, requested, it is alleged, to be let in, and were admitted, to an equal joint interest, thus creating a particular partnership, with all the rights and liabilities, so far as that single shipment was concerned, incident to partnership transactions. The adventure, it appears, instead of a profit, resulted in a loss of $1,786 44; the whole of which the defendants have left Messrs. Ogden & Co. to bear; one of the defendants, Wright, (who, however, is insolvent,) admitting his liability, the other, Stewart, insisting that Wright had no authority to bind the firm of Stewart & Wright in any such adventure, and that he, Stewart, never consented to take an interest in it, "otherwise than conditionally and upon the inducement of false representations." Without going over the evidence in detail, my conviction is now, as it was on the trial, that the testimony of the witness Joyce in regard to the alleged misrepresentations, is loose and unreliable; that there was no motive in any view of the case for making them, and assuming admitted facts, no probability that they ever were made. Dismissing this point, then, the only question is, was there any agreement between Ogden & Co. on the one part, and Stewart & Wright on the other, to share in the profit and loss of this adventure. Wright not only admits, but, on his examination as a witness, swears there was, and Stewart, in his answer above quoted, makes, in effect, the same admission with this qualification, however, that the agreement to which he assented was conditional. What, then, was this condition? A sample of the proposed shipment, he says, was exhibited, which was of a quality known in the trade as "Fair," and he consented to become interested "if the cotton was equal to that sample, otherwise not." Now cotton of that grade, taking his own statement, "was then worth in the market, nine and a half cents per pound;" in other words, for such is the inevitable dilemma of Stewart's account of the transaction, Ogden & Co. "solicited" Stewart & Wright to purchase of them between one and two hundred (the half of 285) bales of cotton, "at eight cents per pound," which they had only to walk to the Exchange and sell for nine and a half! Unexplained, such an exhibition of commercial generosity, if it took place, was of itself sufficient to arouse suspicion and stimulate inquiry. But Stewart, in his answer, does not pretend that he either entertained the one, or instituted the other; although no motive, he admits, existed—none, at all events, is even suggested for making, in effect, a mere bargain and sale transaction, a present by the one house to the other of about nine hundred or a thousand dollars. That Ogden & Co. paid eight cents a pound for the cotton is not disputed—that their purchase was simultaneous with their agreement with the defendants is also not disputed—and there is no pretence that anything had occurred to induce them to suppose that they had purchased an inferior article, the loss on which they wished, in part at least, to throw on others. Again, is it at all probable that Stewart could have believed that Miller, the owner of the cotton, had sold Ogden & Co., for eight cents a pound—a quality or grade of the article their worth in the market nine and a half!" The whole story, testing it by the most ordinary rules of commercial dealing, is obviously an afterthought, to which the result of the adventure, and not the adventure itself, has given birth. Had there been a profit instead of a loss, nothing would have been heard of the alleged condition. It was the condition of things in Liverpool and not the condition of the contract that has led to this litigation. Falling markets, whether in real estate or in the produce of real estate, are great breeders of litigation, opening the eyes of men to wrongs which their ordinary vision would never have discovered, and imparting to bygone incidents a sort of retrospective coloring, more in accordance with the wishes of the observer than with the actual features of the object. On a review of the whole evidence, including that derived from the pleadings themselves, and even without the aid of Wright's testimony, my conclusion is, as matter of fact, that the defendants did not make the agreement alleged in the plaintiff's bill, and that no such condition was attached to it as is now pretended. The defendant Stewart next insists that such agreements, unless in writing—and this was unwritten—are void by the statutes of frauds and cannot be enforced by the Court. It would be sufficient, perhaps, to say of this objection, that it is not set up in the answer. A party who would avail himself of the statute of frauds, it is laid down, must specially insist on it in pleading, or be deemed to have waived the benefit of its provisions. Story 490, Cooper 256. Paige 177. Instead of doing this, the defendant merely alleges that the agreement was conditional. He joins issue, not upon its being written or not written, but upon its terms. He thereby virtually admits that, if made as set up by the plaintiffs, he is bound and willing to abide by its consequences. Such an admission once made, even by implication, ought not, in favor of a technical defence, to be allowed to be withdrawn, especially in a case where the Court is fully satisfied with the evidence. Had the objection, however, been distinctly taken, and relied on in the pleadings, it would not, I conceive, have been of any avail. The statute says that every contract for the sale of goods for the price of $50 or more, shall be void, unless there be a note or memorandum in writing or a part delivery or part payment. Now the defendant, in his answer, says that when the arrangement in question was entered into, the adventure was spoken of as a shipment which Ogden & Co., "were about to make." The cotton, therefore, we may presume, was not on board the vessel at that time, but was delivered subsequently; and when the captain in the language of the act, "accepted and received the goods," he did so under the contract, and as the agent of the shippers. As matters then stood, the shippers were the plaintiffs and defendants jointly. The delivery, consequently, was as much to the defendants as to the plaintiffs; and it was a delivery, moreover, not of "part" merely, which is all the statute requires, but of the whole number of bales sold. It was a delivery recognised by all parties, and repudiated by none till long after it was made, and after the loss was known. But, in a contract of partnership, neither writing nor delivery, except implied delivery, is necessary. It is not a "contract of sale," within the meaning of the act, 2 Barb. Ch. R. 336. An undivided interest, it is true, passes from the one partner to the other, but, being tenants in common, delivery to one and possession by one are delivery to, and possession by, both. In the nature of things, therefore, the statute cannot apply—or if it do apply, its terms in every case are *ipso facto* fulfilled, there being in every case necessarily a "delivery," or rather an "acceptance," which is the language of the act, by force of the contract itself. And this result it is obvious, follows as much in the case of a special as in the case of a general partnership. A individually sells to A & B jointly, and accepts for the firm of A & B as the agent of both. A is thus both vender and vendee. Every contract of partnership, as soon as formed implies power of attorney or agency from the firm to each member, to act for and represent the whole. Now, an agency even for the sale of real estate may lawfully, I will not say wisely, be created, without writing. No writing, therefore, was necessary to enable Ogden & Co., or the Captain of the ship, or the consignees abroad, to bind Stewart & Co. A mere parole authority, it is true, should be clearly made out, and in this instance I think it has been. Not a doubt rests on my mind that Ogden & Co. were authorized to ship, and, as the invoice expressed it, did ship, these "two hundred and eighty-five bales of cotton, for sale, on account of sundries," that those sundries were Ogden & Co. and the defendants, in equal, undivided shares; and that being entitled, had there been any, to participate equally in the profit, the defendants are in equity bound to contribute equally to make up the loss of the adventure. For greater clearness, I will restate my conclusions in the form of distinct and separate propositions: 1. That Stewart & Wright did, in fact, and without any false or fraudulent inducement, agree to become jointly interested as partners in the shipment in question. 2. That such contracts of partnership, although the subject of the adventure may be over $50 in value, are legally binding, whether reduced to writing or not. 3. That if within the statute of frauds, they are also within its exception validating the bargain if "the buyer shall accept and receive part of such goods." 4. That the seller in such case, being himself also a joint buyer, his acceptance, which is a necessary incident of the contract, is the acceptance of both. 5. That, at all events, the contract in this case having been made while the article was still in Miller's hands, his delivery of the cotton to the captain on board of the *Sterling*, and its acceptance by the latter on behalf of the shippers, was in legal effect the act of all the partners, by their lawfully authorized agents, and tantamount in all respect to a "receipt and acceptance of the goods" by the principals; thus, as a necessary consequence, and by the very terms of the statute, superseding the requirement of a "note or memorandum in writing subscribed by the parties," and rendering the contract binding upon them without that usually indispensable, and always advisable, formality. As the plaintiffs have released the defendant Wright, no decree can be made against him. But that release, since the act of April, 1838, cannot impair the plaintiff's remedies—as against the other joint debtor—nor the right of the latter, after paying the claim, to call on the discharged partner for his rateable portion. Judgment must, therefore, be entered for the plaintiff against the defendant Stewart for the $879 22, with interest and costs.

Appointment of Guardians.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

In re Fish vs. *Ferris.*—DALY, Justice.—I suppose that the provisions of sections 115 and 116 of the Code, for the appointment of guardians, have no application to the Marine Court, but that the power of appointing guardians for infants in suits brought into that Court, whether plaintiffs or defendants, is derived from the 106th section of the act to reduce the laws relating to the City of New-York into one act, (2 Rev. Laws, 382.) and that the appointment is to be made in the manner in which it was done in Courts of Record at the time of the passage of that act. If the plaintiff applied to the Court below to appoint a guardian, and without doing so they rendered judgment against him, it is error in fact of which the plaintiff can avail himself. Whether the plaintiff had a right to serve notice of appeal upon the infant defendant, it is not now essential to determine. He does not apply to appoint a guardian upon whom to serve a notice of appeal, and if he did, I do not think we should have the power of appointing one. He has brought his appeal, whether properly or not, and the regularity or sufficiency of that must be determined at the hearing at the General Term, upon the return, or by motion at the Special Term, if the defendant is in a position to bring such a motion. The motion for the appointment of a guardian in the present state of the case cannot help the plaintiff, and it must be denied—but, under the circumstances, without costs.

LONG ISLAND.

Liberality.

The Brooklyn City Railroad Company have increased the wages of the drivers on their roads to twelve shillings a day, and have increased the wages of the conductors one shilling per day.

A SINGULAR DANGER TO CATTLE.—Our attention was yesterday called to one of the most remarkable dangers attending the pasturage of cattle, in the western country especially, of which we have ever heard. The facts which we will state show the great necessity there is at all times for farmers and others to be most careful and prudent in providing *clean* pasturage for their animals, and for resorting to all precautions for detecting in and excluding from fodder and provender generally, which is to be fed out to or come within the reach of stock, every possible foreign substance. The particular circumstance to which we now refer, as proving this, was the exhibition to us yesterday by JOHN P. WILD, Esq., an entomologist of this city, of two large indigestible balls found in the stomach of a deceased cow. The balls are specimens of thirteen such, taken from the stomach of two different cows that died near Louisville, Ky. —four balls from one and nine from the other cow. The largest of these balls is almost perfectly globular and nearly the size of the mapped globe ordinarily used in the schools, being about 16 to 20 inches in circumference and nine or ten in diameter. The smallest is more of an egg form, and is, in diameter about four inches one way and three the other.

These balls appear to be entirely composed of hogs' bristles or hair, and were taken into the stomach with pasturage from a grass lot where bristles from the hogs killed in a pork-packing establishment were spread regularly for drying. It was not until after one of the cows had died from this cause that the circumstance of their swallowing the bristles was known, or rather that the lodgment in the stomach and gradual accumulation of so indigestible a substance was dreamed of. The compact globular form which the bristles assumed is attributed to the constantly revolving movement of the cow's food during the process of what is commonly called "chewing the cud." In the hog-packing regions of the West, or in the vicinity of curled hair manufactories, where the hair of the hog, &c., is steamed and curled tightly into that form which fits it for cushions and mattresses, it will be seen that there may always be danger to animals from this cause, unless it be duly provided against.—*Baltimore Sun of Tuesday.*

THE USE AND MISUSE OF WORDS.—We take the following striking illustration of the power of words from the essay on the "use and misuse of words," by E. P. WHIPPLE, in the last number of the *North American Review*. "In English literature," says the writer, "the thinkers and rhetoricians of humble life are contemptuously referred to as the vulgar, and young students are pathetically adjured not to catch the infection of their speech; but it seems to us that they hit the true philosophy of rhetoric better than Dr. CAMPBELL directly teaches it, for their words are always things, and the aim of the loftiest creative thinker is, in expression, to give solidity to spiritual facts. Even in the use of tropes they evince a more subtle knowledge of the vital processes of figurative expression than most of the poetasters who sniff at them. 'That horse of yours,' said a friend of ours to a farmer, 'is very handsome.' 'Yes, was the drawling reply, 'but he is—as—slow—as—*cold molasses.*' We doubt if an analyst could find, out of the great poets, a better example than this on which to exercise his skill in giving the genesis of an imaginative analogy. The idea, as BACON would say, is thoroughly 'immersed in matter.'"

[*Boston Transcript.*

STOCK SALES AND MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Sept. 6.

$1,000 Ind. State Fives...	93	60 New-York Cen R R c	93½
4 000 do.....b3	94	10 do.....s10	83½
1,000 Erie Bds. of '63..	77	50 do.....s30	87½
1,000 Ill Cen. RR Bds..	68½	5 Hud. Riv Railroad..	39
14 000 do.....	68½	200 do.....b60	40
500 do.....c	68½	110 do.....b30	40
10,000 do...*.....s30	68	50 Mich Cen. R. R...s10	84
5 000 do.....b3	69½	70 do.....	84½
5,000 do.....s3	68½	10 Mich. So. Railroad..	90
30 Bank of Commerce..	169½	250 Erie Railroad.....s3	35
17 Continental Bank....	99	70 do.....c	35
200 Canton Co.....	16½	207 do.....	35
100 do.....b30	19	1200 do.....s3	34½
50 do.....c	18½	200 do.....s10	34½
150 do.....c	19	50 do.....s10	34½
50 do.....b30	19½	100 do.....c	34½
200 do.....b30	19½	100 do.....b3	35
100 Nicara. Tran. Co..b3	22	50 do.....b15	35
300 do.....c	22	150 do.....c	35½
100 do.....s3	21½	250 do.....s30	34½
650 do.....b30	22	100 do.....b3	34½
10 Harlem Railroad.....	31	100 do.....s15	34½
200 do.....s3	31½	100 do.....s3	34½
100 New-Jersey Zinc Co.	51	100 do.....s3	34½
200 do.....s3	52	50 do.....c	34½
200 do.....s3	51	50 do.....s15	34½
1,100 Gold Hill Mine..s30	2½	100 do.....s10	34½
150 Cum Coal Co.....s3	28	150 do.....c	35
150 do.....b30	28	100 do.....b30	35
100 do.....b60	28½	50 do.....s30	35
100 do.....b60	28½	200 do.....s3	35½
100 do.....b10	2½	300 do.....	35½
100 do.....	28½	100 do.....	35½
40 N. Y Cen. R R.....c	88½	50 Reading Railroad....c	68½
271 do.....c	88½	200 do.....s3	69½
21 do.....c	88½	400 do.....s3	69½
54 do.....s10	88½	100 do.....s10	69½

SECOND BOARD.

$17,000 Ill Cen R R Es	68½	50 Erie Railroad.....s10	34½
100 Nic Transit Co....s3	21½	100 do.....b30	35½
200 Cumb. Coal Co.....	28½	100 do.....b3	35
200 do.....c	28½	50 do.....s30	34½
100 do.....s30	28½	250 do.....s3	34½
50 do.....c	28½	50 do.....b10	35
200 do.....b60	28½	50 do.....s10	34½
200 do.....b30	28½	100 Reading Railroad..s3	68½
1,000 Gold Hill Mine ..s30	2½	100 do.....s3	68½
50 do.....c	2½	150 do.....c	68½
50 Erie Railroad	34½	100 do.....s3	69
150 do.....	34½	50 Clev & Tol. R R..b10	68½
100 do.....s30	34½	100 N. Y Cen. R. R...s10	88
275 do.....s3	34½	50 do.....	88½
200 do.....b3	34½	50 do.....s60	87
100 do.....s3	34½	400 Harlem Railroad	30½
50 do.....s30	34½		

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 6, 1854—6 P. M.

The market for most descriptions of dry goods remains quite heavy and unsettled,—there being but little demand for any other than the most popular articles, which are most abundant; while a large stock of unseasonable productions is being offered,—on which owners are very anxious to realize. This, they cannot do, except through the auction rooms, whither they are still sending considerable portions of their supplies. These are being rapidly distributed by the auctioneers at extremely low and ruinous prices,—though the latter are the best that can be obtained from purchasers,—as these do not want to buy freely, unless they can do so very cheaply and advantageously. In view of all these circumstances, manufacturers and vendors of goods, especially such as do not exactly suit the trade, have very little reason to feel comfortable in their present position, or encouraged by the prospects before them.

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings have attracted a little more attention, but have not improved in value. Bleached goods are inactive and languid, being freely offered. Canton flannels are in slack demand, including low to good styles at 9c@11c. ₱ yard. Cotton Jeans are salable and firm. Denims are moderately active and steady. Drills are in fair request at 7½c.@7½c. for brown, 8c. for bleached, and 9c @9½c. for blue, ₱ yard. Duck sells freely and at full rates. The supply is rather limited. Ginghams are quiet, while Lawns and Nankins appear depressed, at former quotations. Osnaburgs are dull and heavy, the principal kinds being sparingly dealt in at 9c.@10c. ₱ yard. Printing Cloths are a shade cheaper, but not more inquired for. Prints are slowly bought at drooping prices. Stripes and Ticks are in moderate demand at previous figures.

Subjoined is a comparative statement of the exports hence of Cotton Goods during eight months of

	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854
January, pkgs....	1,412	1,716	1,748	1,322	1,825	950
February, pkgs....	1,696	2 613	564	3,270	4,799	783
March, pkgs.....	1 282	3 448	9,013	6 429	1,833	3 754
April, pkgs.....	3 366	3,623	7 305	513	7 864	3,906
May, pkgs.....	2 562	12,488	7 803	6 916	1 160	6,121
June, pkgs.....	4 957	1,198	4,663	6,041	4 453	1,700
July, pkgs.....	3 904	540	269	2,504	384	1,315
August, pkgs.....	439	946	1,967	1 070	977	1,251
Total pkgs....	18 520	25 101	33,339	32,065	25,095	19,090

Woollens continue abundant, and to favor buyers. Blankets are not so active, nor so firm, but we can notice essential change in their value. Cassimeres are rather dull and declining. Cloths are less inquired for and are rather easier. Doeskins appear inanimate and languid. Flannels are quiet and tending downwards. Jeans and Linseys are in slack demand and heavy in price. Moulin Delaines display less activity at last week's quotations. Satinets are sparingly dealt in at the reduced figures before mentioned. Shawls are in improved request and firm. Sheep's Grays are inactive and drooping. Tweeds rule quiet and favor purchasers.

In foreign productions, there is, privately, very little doing; and this only in the choicest descriptions, especially of British goods, which are steadiest in price—being the least freely offered. The bulk of the stock of Continental fabrics here, is unpopular and unsalable, in the regular way. It only meets with buyers in the auction-rooms, where large catalogues are daily offered and sold, at prices that, in most instances, cannot be deemed equivalent to the cost of producing the goods thus disposed of. But the result—gloomy and dispiriting though it be—does not seem to affect sellers, for these are as eager as ever to get rid of what they have on hand, with the utmost dispatch and without regard for anything else. The consequences of this course must prove very injurious, if not absolutely ruinous. Yet it is almost too late now, to try to avert them. All that we can do is to express the hope that after this season, all our intelligent and upright merchants will so exercise the faculties that Heaven has blessed them with, that they cannot but avoid the dangerous practices which have led to such serious and disheartening results as we are now, and doubtless shall be, henceforward till this season ends, called upon to notice.

Markets....*Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6—6 P. M.

ASHES—Continue scarce and quiet, but firm, at $6 for Pearls, and $7 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs. Since January 1 there has been exported 9,156 bbls., of all kinds.

BEESWAX—American Yellow is in moderate supply and demand at 29c.@29½c. ₱ lb. The year's exports, so far, reach 166,950 lbs.

CANDLES—Seem in pretty good request, especially Adamantine, at 21c.@25c., and Mould Tallow at 14c.@ 14c. ₱ lb. Sperm bring, in lots, 40c. for Common, and 48c @ 3½c. for plain, ₱ lb. The last eight months' exports amounted to 37,637 boxes, of all kinds.

COAL—Foreign continues in light supply and nominal in value. The last sale of Liverpool Orrel was made, at $12; and of Sidney, at $8 ₱ chaldron. Anthracite is arriving in smaller quantities,—some miners being inclined to suspend shipments hither, and it is now held at $7 50@$8 ₱ ton of 2 000 lbs., delivered,—at which prices a fair business is being transacted. The last eight months, imports into New-York reached 80,507 tons.

COTTON—During the past three days, there have been sold about 1,500 bales; and shipped from first hands about the same quantity. Prices have continued to tend downwards, and no large customers could now be induced to take hold without owners reducing their claims considerably, which they do not seem as yet willing to do. The exports from the United States embraced, for the year ending with the 1st instant, 2,300,078 bales; Sept. 1, 1853, 2,539,111 bales; Sept. 1, 1852, 2,443,646 bales; Sept. 1, 1851, 1,988,710 bales, and Sept. 1, 1850, 1,590,155 bales. The stock on hand now equals about 32,000 bales; same time last year, reached over 67,000 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O & T.
Ordinary.....	7½	7½	7½	7½
Middling.....	9½	9½	9½	9½
Middling Fair.....	10	10	10½	10½
Fair.....	10½	10½	11	11½

FISH—Dry Cod are not very freely offered, and as the demand for them is pretty brisk, they readily bring $3 62½@3 87½ ₱ cwt. Mackerel are rather more active, at $18 50@$19 for No. 1; $14@$14 50 for No. 2, and $8@$8 25 for No. 3, ₱ bbl., showing a firmer market. Pickled Salmon are scarce, and retailing at $28 @$29 ₱ tierce; and $22@$23 ₱ barrel. Pickled Herring rule quiet, but steady, at $2 12½@$3 25 ₱ bbl. Smoked Herring are very rare and much wanted at 68c @70c. for Scaled, and 37½c.@40c for No. 1, ₱ box. During the last eight months we exported 37,669 cwts. of Codfish; and 10,679 bbls. of Mackerel and other pickled fish.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are not very freely tendered—while being in pretty good request for the Eastern and local trade, they command tolerably full prices. Shippers continue comparatively idle, as they cannot carry advantageously for themselves at prevailing rates. For future delivery, it is easier to secure lots; but there is no great disposition to purchase on such a condition. The day's transactions include 4,600 bbls. within the annexed range:

Sour, ₱ bbl.....	$7 25 @$8 50
Superfine, No. 2.....	8 00 @ 9 00
State, common brands.....	9 50 @ 9 62½
State, straight brands.....	9 62½@ 9 75
Favorite State.....	9 75 @10 00
Common to good Indiana and Michigan..	9 50 @ 9 87½
Fancy Michigan.....	10 00 @10 25
Common to good Ohio.....	9 62½@ 9 87½
Fancy Ohio.....	10 00 @10 25
Extra Ohio.....	10 25 @11 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan.....	10 25 @10 75
Fancy Genesee.....	10 00 @10 50
Extra Genesee.....	10 50 @11 25

Superfine Canadian, in bond, is quiet and languid at $9 62½@$9 75 ₱ bbl. Southern is in fair demand, partly for shipment, but it is hardly as firm. The stock of this description is increasing. The day's movements embrace 2,300 bbls. at $6 87½@$9 25 for inferior. $9 50@ $10 for mixed to favorite, and $10@$10 50 for fancy to extra, ₱ bbl. Besides which, 15,000 bbls. Richmond City, either Haxall or Gallego, it is reported, have been sold recently, deliverable at the mill, for Australia, at or about $9 50@$9 75. Rye Flour is dull and drooping. Small lots fetch $6@$6 25 for fine, and $8@$8 50 for superfine. ₱ bbl. Corn Meal has not varied much, 230 barrels having found buyers at $4 37½ for Jersey, and $4 12½@$4 25 for State, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales were reported to-day of 250 boxes Bunch Raisins at $2 37½@$2 50; 150 half boxes do. at $1 15@$1 20; 20 cases Sardines and 25 bbls. Currants at private bargain, holders asking 62c.@65c. for the former, and 28c.@30c. for the latter; 5 cases Leghorn Citron at 25c.; and 18 bales Languedoc Almonds at 15c @15½c.

FURS—The sale held by Messrs. WILDERMING, HOQUET & HUMBERT, yesterday, was the largest and most important of the season,—the Catalogues comprising about 300 lots, including some very fine and costly articles—and it having been quickly purchased by a numerous and spirited company at quite satisfactory prices. Grisly bear skins brought $7 50@$9; dark Grecian martens, $3 50@$3 65; extra dark stone Grecian do., $2 87@$2 90; extra do. fitch skins, 97½c @ 98c.; dark beau martens, 97c.; do. dark stone do. 33c.@ 34c.; extra do. do., $3 55@3 65; extra beau do. do., $2 82 @$2 85; extra dark Grecian martens, $3 75@3 80; dressed Russia fitch skins, $2 52@—; do. stone marten skins, $2 77½@$2 90; extra dressed do., $2 87; selected Hudson Bay sable marten skins, $12@$14; Hudson Bay sable, tails extra, 62½c.@65c.; opossum cuffs, $1 12@$1 20; Siberia squirrel cuffs, $1 20; do victorines, $3; opossum victorines, $4 25@$5; extra dark opossum cuffs, $1 46@$1 25; opossum victorines, $2 12; extra dark fitch boas victorines, $10; extra dark size skins, fitch do., $9 25; extra dark Grecian stone martens, $22 50; pair cuffs do., $6; extra dark stone marten caps, $22 50; extra do. do. pelerines, $52 50@ $53 50; mink caps, $40; extra do., $42; very fine mink caps, $21 50; extra size beau marten pelerine capes, $38, $41, $44, and $45 each; very fine Hudson Bay sable victorines, $45@$40; two lots of fine do., $22@$28 50; extra Hudson Bay sable pelerine capes, $96@$94; do. do boas, very dark, $50 and $40; do. extra, $57 50; Lake Superior sable boas, $15; pair superior extra dark Hudson Bay sable cuffs, $12; pair dark do., 27c.; real Hudson Bay sable victorines, $7 50 @$11@$16; elegant Hudson Bay sable victorines, $30. Those quotations are for some of the leading and most valuable furs. The sale in the aggregate reached about $40,000.

GRAIN—Wheat is more active, though not essentially dearer. The receipts, especially from the south, are augmenting. The day's movements embrace 7,400 bushels fair to prime Southern white at $1 90@$1 97; and 5,700 inferior to handsome Southern red at $1 75@ $1 87½ ₱ bush. Rye is quiet and nominal at $1 22@ $1 23 ₱ bush. The supply is very small. We have heard of no additional transactions in Barley. State and Western Oats are in good request and steady at 52c @ 55c. ₱ bush. Corn is plenty and heavy—though it is actively sought after. The day's operations comprise 80,000 bush. inferior to prime Western mixed at 80c.@ 84c., closing within the range; with some additional lots of the same kind, deliverable next month, on terms not disclosed. The following is a statement of the exports of breadstuffs from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland during the years ending September 1:

	Flour, bbls	Meal, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
1854.....	1,824 920	40,660	5,918,317	6,215,936
1853.....	1,610,060	683	5 543,460	1,517,087
1852.....	1,410,640	1,310	3,712,122	776 719
1851.....	1,581,762	5,653	1,523,908	2 368,810
1850.....	473,460	6 086	463,015	4,873 445
1849.....	1,118,316	96 058	1,091,385	12,729 626
1848.....	183 533	105 350	251,623	4,5-1,367
1847.....	3,156,689	847 280	4,015 134	17,298,744

GROCERIES—Are not very active, but rule firm. The day's sales include 600 bags Rio Coffee at 8½c @ 10¾; 2,500 do. do., (by auction,) at 9c.@10½, averaging 9½c.@9½c., and showing a decline since the last auction sale, of only about ⅛ ₱ lb; 500 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses at 24c. ₱ gallon; 180 hhds. do. Sugar at 4½@5¼; and 400 Cuba do. at 4¼c.@5c. ₱ lb. We have nothing really

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET, NOW FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The house is situated on one of the most desirable cross streets between the 5th and 6th-ave; is of brown stone and contains all the modern conveniences. Possession 1st October, and will be disposed of at a very low price. This is a rare opportunity for a small genteel family to secure a desirable residence. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 1,351 Post-Office.

HOUSE TO LET—The upper part of the commodious new house corner of Bowery and 1st-st, consisting of 10 rooms, with cellar, Croton water, &c., in a very desirable location for a genteel boarding-house. Will be ready about to May next, with privilege to renew. Apply to H. KILLEU, in the store underneath

HOUSE TO LET—From Sept 1 till May 1, 1856—to a responsible tenant or with security— hat small, genteel dwelling-house, No 52 West 26th-st, three stories above basement, with bath, range, water closets and gas fixtures. Inquire of D. VAN SCHAICK, at No. 90 Broadway, corner of Wall-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—A three-story house in 28th-st., near 4th-av., containing all modern improvements and gas fixtures. Rent $400. Apply to R. C. READ, No. 62 South-st.

COTTAGES TO LET AT ASTORIA, L. I.—Three neat cottages, with 6 rooms and to each. There are 2 rooms in each cottage; besides attic and cellar. They will be rented till the 1st May next, or longer if desired, and cheap to good tenants. Apply to H. L. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., N. Y.

COTTAGE TO LET—A neat cottage in 40th-st., pleasantly situated. Also, a small 3-st. brick brown stone house in 30th-st.; also, the lower part of a brown stone front house, rent $400; also parts of houses in Brooklyn, stored in the 6th-av., &c. Inquire of S. P TOWNSEND, No. 39 Nassau-st., up stairs.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st.; most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos 346 and 348 Broadway.

STEAM POWER.—Rooms to let, with steady steam power, in the new buildings Nos. 7, 9 and 11 Canal-st. between Centre and Elm, running through to Walker-st Inquire of J. GAUDU, Engineer, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SONS, Fo 108 Cliff-st.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—To a genteel family of grown persons, part of a three story house; three rooms on second floor, one on third, and basement, with the usual privileges. Apply at No. 80 West 29th-st.

TWO NEW COTTAGES TO LET—Each with ten rooms and garden, three lots on 9th-st., near 5th-av., Brooklyn. Cars run on 3d-av. to the Ferries. Rent $150 to May next. T. H. RODMAN, No 37 Wall-st.

HOTEL TO LEASE—The large and long-established Atlantic Hotel, No. 5 Broadway, being 50 feet front and four stories, with large dining room in the rear three stories. The lot runs through to Greenwich-st., being about 180 feet deep The above will be leased on very favorable terms to a good tenant. Apply to DUMONT & JENKINS, No. 11 Wall-st.

ROOMS TO LET—At No. 654 6th-av., two fine suites of rooms on the second and third doors, each with a separate kitchen and bath complete. Each suite of rooms has two large rooms and six bedrooms. Apply on the premises, or to J. H. ROGERS, grocer on the corner.

ROOMS TO LET—Three rooms on first floor and back and front basement of a house in 13th-st., near 5th-av. to a small family without children. Rent, $216 per annum. Apply at No. 183 4th-st, near 6th-av., in the grocery.

ROOMS TO LET—No. 609 Broadway, corner of Houston-st., suitable for artists or for offices. Inquire of W DURACK, Room No. 17, or THOMAS H. RODMAN, No 37 Wall st.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on THIS DAY, Sept 7, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$7,000 Illinois and Wisconsin Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds. Interest payable 1st January and 1st July, 1855 ..... $1,000 each.
$10,000 Galena and Chicago Union Railroad 7 per cent. Construction Bonds. Interest payable 1st February and 1st August ..... $1,000 each.
$40,000 Ohio and Mississippi Railroad 2d Mortgage 7 per cent Convertible Bonds. Interest payable 1st April and 1st October ..... $1,000 each.
$5,000 New-York and Harlem Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent Bonds. Interest payable 1st May and 1st November ..... $1,000 each.
$5,000 Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent Convertible Bonds. Interest payable 1st March and 1st September ..... $1,000 each.
$5,000 New-York and New Haven Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds: interest payable June 1 and Dec. 1 ..... $1,000 each.
20 shares St Nicholas Bank ..... 100 each.
40 shares Empire City Bank ..... 25 each.
50 shares Knickerbocker Bank ..... 25 each.
20 shares Bank of the Union ..... 100 each.
20 shares Lafarge Fire Insurance Company ..... 50 each.
25 shares American Express Company ..... 100 each.
1,200 shares Berdan's Gold Quartz Machine Manufacturing Company ..... 25 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent this day, and the balance to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser

A. H. N. holds regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities every Monday and Thursday, at the Merchants' Exchange.

AT PRIVATE SALE.—A great variety of first class Railroad Bonds, Bank, Insurance and other Stocks. Office No. 4 Broad-st., next to corner of Wall.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

SALE AT AUCTION OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD STOCK—SIMEON DRAPER will sell at auction on FRIDAY Sept 15 at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at 12½ o'clock, TWENTY-TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIX SHARES of $100 each, in the Capital Stock of the CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, by direction and for account of the Contractors for the Road. The Capital Stock is $2,500,000
Bonds 2,000,000

The receipts of the road continue to exceed the estimates of the Engineers

The terms of the sale will be 10 per cent. on the day of sale. Forty five per cent. in thirty days Forty-five per cent. thirty days with interest at 7 per cent., purchasers having the right to take the Stock at any time before the expiration of the 60 days

Further particulars may be had of A. C FLAGG, Treasurer of the Company, corner of William and Beaver-sts., and at the office of the Auctioneer, where the last Annual Report of the Company may be had. S. DRAPER, No. 246 Pine st, corner William.

R. C. KEMP, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, CHINA WARE, &c.—TO-MORROW, Friday, at 10 o'clock, at No. 25 Nassau-st., two doors from Fulton, R. C. KEMP, will sell a auction, as above a large assortment of furniture, removed for convenience of sale, and all of which is of good quality, and will be sold without reserve by order of the mortgagee, and consists of one handsome piano-forte, rosewood parlor furniture, en suite; rich china dishes and tea sets; cut glassware; extension dining; sideboard; 4 couches; window curtains, pier and oval mirrors; Brussels and other carpets; mahogany sofas and chairs; library and secretary book cases; oil paintings; marble top centre and pier tables, mahogany and other bedsteads; hair mattresses, paillasses, cane seat chairs; kitchen furniture, &c.

PIANO-FORTE.—At 12 o'clock will be sold 8 elegant rosewood piano-fortes of excellent tone, and particularly worthy the attention of those in want of good instruments. These piano-fortes may be relied upon to give satisfaction, and are warranted by the makers. May be examined at the sale. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE AT FORT HAMILTON AT AUCTION—120 Lots on 3d and United States-avs., will be sold on the grounds on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Sept. 7 and 8. Sale to commence each day at 2 o'clock P. M.

These lots are no portion of the property sold last year, but is an entire new plot, beautifully situated on and between the two principal avenues. The railroad is to be run directly in front, on 3d-av, and steamboats ply to and from Fort Hamilton 4 times a day, thus rendering the property most accessible by land as well as by water From the second story window of an ordinary size dwelling, on any portion of the ground, can be seen a fine view of the Bay, Narrows, Highlands, New Jersey, Staten Island, Sandy, Coney Island the Atlantic Ocean, and the whole surrounding country—commanding one of the best views in the world.

The steamer NORWALK leaves Pier No. 3 at 10 o'clock A. M. and at 2 o'clock P. M.

Title perfect and sale positive. For free tickets, maps, &c., inquire of J W. BAKKER, or J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer, No. 3 Nassau st.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—THIS DAY, (Thursday) at 10 o'clock, at warerooms No 70, 8th-av, a large variety of first class furniture, 20 rosewood and mahogany dressing and plain bureaus, wash stands, rosewood, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, etageres, superior hair mattresses, feather beds, marble top centre tables, rosewood parlor suits, hat stands, rosewood, mahogany and walnut chairs; do. do rockers, 30 maple and cottage bedsteads, carpets, elegant variety of rich china, crockery, and glassware; silver do.; two extension tables, 10 sets maple chairs, &c. Sale positive.

M. P. MASON, No 9 Chambers st.,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

MATTHEW JORDAN, Auctioneer.

BY JORDAN & NORTON—Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, No. 356 Broadway, (up stairs) between Franklin and Leonard-sts.—Auction sale of miscellaneous books, English stationery, silver-plated ware, &c., on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Sept. 7 and 8, 1854, will be sold at the large Book salesroom, No 356 Broadway. An assortment of miscellaneous books. English and American in good condition, containing many finely illustrated works, standard medical books, &c., &c., also a lot of blank books and fancy stationery, and a small invoice of silver-plated ware. Sale to commence at 7½ o'clock, precisely, each evening.

EDWARD SINTZENICH Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF PURE CHEMICALS.—EDWARD SINTZENICH will sell at auction on THURSDAY EVENING, Sept 7, at 7 o'clock, at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, an extensive assortment of the above articles, to which the attention of Chemists and Pharmaceutists is respectfully solicited; also, some extremely valuable apparatus and a complete collection of the vegetable and animal substances of the materia medica, elegantly put up. For particulars, see large advertisement. Catalogues at No. 16 Wall-st.

CHARLES W COLWELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SALE OF GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Being the entire furniture of a family moving to the country, consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor and chamber furniture. Also, one piano-forte of superior quality, fully warranted; carpets, oil cloth, bedsteads, mattresses and paillasses, &c.; mantel clocks, vases, China dinner and tea sets, silver-plated ware, and a general assortment of kitchen furniture. To commence on THIS DAY, Thursday, Sept. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 62 West 33d-st.

ABSOLUTE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF BUILDING LOTS IN WEST FLUSHING—On the line of the Flushing Railroad, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Sept. 5, 6 and 7, at 1 o'clock P. M. each day, on the ground. Distance from the City Hall, New-York, only seven miles; time, 25 to 30 minutes. The steamboat ISLAND CITY will leave Fulton Market-slip at 8, 10 and 1 o'clock, on each day of sale, connecting with the Railroad at Hunter's Point; returning, the cars will leave West Flushing at 4 and 6 o'clock P. M. Persons living on the east part of the City can take the 26th-st. Ferry to Greenpoint, or the 23d-st. Ferry to Penny Bridge, and there take the Railroad to West Flushing. Stages also leave Peck-slip and Grand-st Ferries in Williamsburg every half hour, passing West Flushing. Title indisputable. Terms of sale liberal For free tickets, for the day of sale, with maps and further particulars, apply to BARD ER & ELLIOTT, No 3 Nassau-st., near Wall-st., New-York; or, in the evenings, from 6 to 9 o'clock, to S. BARKER, No. 27 Orchard-st., up stairs; or P. SMITH, No. 444 L BURNETT, No 344 Broome-st., up stairs; J. LAINE, No. 90 Roosevelt-st., New-York, or S F. COGSWELL, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn; J. T. RUNDLE, No. 189 Grand-st., Williamsburg, or W. A. VAN HOUTEN, Flushing-av., near Franklin-av., Greenpoint.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY—The splendid property, known as the CROMWELL FARM, situated three-quarters of a mile from the Harlem Bridge, opposite McCombs' Dam, and fronting over 5,100 feet on the Harlem River and Cromwell Creek, will be sold at auction in plots varying from 1 to 3 acres, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Sept 13 and 14, at 10 o'clock on the ground. Persons desiring to purchase beautiful building sites, convenient to the City, will find it an object to examine this property before locating elsewhere. Full particulars will be given in time. Apply to McGRAW & ALLENDORPH, No. 455 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

CAUTION.—DO NOT PURCHASE ERIE RAILROAD STOCK—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing any shares or part of the WARFIELD AND SANDUSKY CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, issued to SANDUSKY OFFICERS. Scrip No. 279, for 10 Shares of Stock in the COLUMBUS AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, issued to DILLE, BRICE & MOORE. Scrip No. 16—the Scrip whereof is now in the hands of P. T. BARNUM, or the Pequonnock Bank, endorsed in blank by the parties to whom the same was issued. As said Stock was unlawfully pledged with P. T. Barnum, the undersigned, who claims to be the legal owner thereof, has filed a bill in the Court of Common Pleas, of Licking County, Ohio, against the said Barnum and the Pendusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company, praying the Court to order and decree said Stock to be transferred to himself. J. W. BRICE.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—Give notice to the holders of the Scrip Stock of the Bank, that payment of the balance due (fifty per cent.) will be received at any time between this and the 1st day of October, together with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, from the 30th of June to the day of payment. Said stock to be entitled to all future dividends. Certificates for the Scrip must be returned to the Bank at the time of payment, when certificates for full stock will be issued.

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1854.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 25, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company, may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of this Company in New-York or Boston.

The Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer; but may be soon solidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

GEORGE BUTLER, GALVESTON, TEXAS.—Will attend to the collection of notes, drafts, or accounts, in the State of Texas. Remittances at the current rate of exchange will be promptly made for collections.

REFERENCES, BY PERMISSION.—Moses Taylor, Esq., Goodhue & Co., Allen & Paxson, L. M. Wiley & Co., W. C. Langley & Co., E K. Collins, Esq., F. S. Winston, Esq., J. G. Dudley & Co., F. S. Lathrop, Esq.

CHEMICAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1854.—Holders of the Five Hundred Dollar Notes of this Bank, are requested to present them for redemption, in order to facilitate the Bank in the detection of the perpetrators of the fraud committed on the 30th of August, when $14,000 in $500 notes were paid out.

E. B. DESDOITY, Cashier.

ROBERTSON, COLEMAN & CO., Rockford, } Illinois.
ROBERTSON, EASTMAN & CO., Dixon. }
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.—Collections made in our vicinity at current rate of Exchange. Refer to Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. August 19, 1854.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by PAGE, BACON & CO., of San Francisco, or PAGE & BACON, of St. Louis, on the American Exchange Bank, are requested to present them for payment to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

$15,000 WANTED.—Wanted on Bond and Mortgage $15,000 on unencumbered Real Estate in this City worth double the amount. Apply to RICHARD GOODMAN, Counsellor at Law, No. 106 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women One hundredth Edition, (540,000.) 12mo, pp. 250. On Fine Paper, Extra Binding, $1 Every complaint to which a woman is subject, from girlhood to womanhood; also as wife and as mother, are fully described, with the causes, the symptoms, and also proper mode of treatment in a plain, simple, but in the most chaste language, easily understood. And thus every woman can discover by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and causes of her complaint; and be saved much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice of the utmost importance to her future health, in respect to which her sensitiveness forbids consulting a medical gentleman, will find such instruction and advice, and also explain many symptoms which otherwise would occasion anxiety or alarm. How many are suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, which undermine the health, the effects of which they are ignorant, and for which their delicacy forbids seeking medical advice? How many suffer from *prolapsus uteri* (falling of the womb,) or from *fluor albus* (weakness, debility, &c!) How many are in constant agony for many months preceding confinement? How many have difficult, if not dangerous deliveries, and slow and uncertain recoveries? Some whose lives are hazarded during such time will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief. How many bitter moments, how much anguish, might have been spared to the sufferer, to her husband, to her relatives, by a timely possession of this little volume. It is impracticable to convey fully the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage.

For sale by SFRINGER & TOWNSEND, N. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO Astor House, No 9 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings) No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T F. PETERSON, No 96 Chestnut-st, Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A M MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,234, New-York Post-Office.

DR. IVES' AMERICAN CHOLERINE.—It is only at the repeated solicitation of numerous friends that I am induced to place this remedy before the public. After a use of 15 years in private practice, in cholera, cholera morbus, diarrhœa, &c., I can confidently recommend it to the public, as the most reliable remedy now in use. With these few remarks, I submit it to the world for their verdict. Try it and live.

Principal Depôt, No. 579 8th-av., cor 41st-st. For sale wholesale by SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO., No. 170 William, corner Beekman-st., and BENJ J. LEVY, No. 279 Washington-st. Also for sale by the following Druggists: WM. FISHER, No. 311 Bleecker-st.; Dr. PRINCE, corner of Franklin-square and Frankfort-st.; LOUIS HOLT, corner Spring and Hudson-sts.; WILKINS, corner of 8th-av. and 30th-st.; J. W. INWRIGHT, 3d-av., between 49th and 50th-sts.; G. MOSSMANN, No. 27 Bowery; Dr. WRIGHT, No. 67 Canal-st. C. W STANLEY, No. 453 Hudson-st.; CHAS S NORDQUIST, No. 244 Stanton-st.; C. S. HUTCHINGS, No. 132 West Broadway; Dr. WINTERS, corner of 32d st. and Broadway; CHAS. CHAMBERS, No. 576 Hudson-st.; C. S. COX, No. 10 Sheriff-st., Mrs. KIESELE, No. 125 Greenwich-st.; Dr. BUDD, corner Atlantic and Clinton-sts., Brooklyn, and by druggists generally. JOHN IVES, M. D.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Eleventh edition—340 pages, 70 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 322 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LEMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all these diseases from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening. Sundays excepted. Address Box No 844 New-York Post-Office We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted. *Courier, Des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book* and New-Brunswick *Times*.

MRS. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER—Is not a hair dye, and contains no deleterious ingredients. It never fails to restore the hair, however gray, to its original color, and at the same time to strengthen and invigorate the sight, however weak. If applied according to direction, the hair will retain its original color during life. It operates by invigorating the skin, muscles, nerves, blood vessels and roots of the hair; prevents the hair from falling, cures baldness, removes and prevents dizziness, headache, perspiration of the head, dandruff, scald head, or any eruption of the head. Restorer, $1 50 per bottle. One is generally enough for a year. Balsam 50 cents per bottle. Sold at the principal depôt No. 355 Broadway, corner of Elizabeth-st, No 180 Bowery, Nos. 165, 192, 273, and 511 Broadway, No. 10 Astor House, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HAIR RESTORED OR NO CHARGE—At No. 321 Broadway, Depôt of the SWEDISH HAIR CREATOR, where the preparations are applied and no money taken unless the hair is caused to grow. These preparations are brought before the public in the fullest confidence. They have been tried by many, and in no case where they have been properly applied, have they been known to fail producing the hair. For sale by all the principal Druggists. N. B.—Private parlors for ladies and gentlemen.

C. E. HUTCHINSON, Agent.

SWEDISH HAIR CREATOR—Will create a new crop of hair on bald heads prevent the hair from falling out, and as an article of toilet should be used by every lady and gentleman, as it comprises a beautiful pomade and liquid which in dressing the hair, gives it a beautiful and lasting gloss, superior to the finest bandoline. For sale at the principal drug stores, and at the Depôt, No. 321 Broadway. Price, $1 for the two bottles.

C. E. HUTCHINSON, Agent.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr COOPER No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts, may be consulted with confidence His medicines are applicable to every form of disease, even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours 8 A. M. to 8 P M.

DR. COBBETT, No 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty of the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method of treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor N. B.—Dr C is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

DR. JAMES W. POWELL, OCULIST, AURIST, &c.—Receives his patients from 9 to 4 o'clock, daily, at his office, 363 Broadway, where can be purchased his popular "Treatise on the Eye," and his self-acting eye and ear fountains. Artificial eyes inserted without the slightest pain, which move exactly like the natural eye, and resemble it in color and expression.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—14th edition, 342 pages, with plates, price $1. Sold at No. 131 Nassau-st., up 1 pair. Consultations (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No 643 Houston-st. Hours of consultation from 9 to 12 o'clock, A. M., and 6 to 9 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

DR. WARD'S REMEDIES EXCEED EVERYTHING—Speedy and satisfactory.—To be had at the Doctor's depôt, No. 50 Canal-st., one door east of Broadway. Office hours, for advice and treatment, 9 A. M. till 9 P. M., daily.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, having greatly enlarged their works and improved the quality of their product, are prepared to execute orders for their superior Paints Their White Zinc, which is sold dry or ground in oil, is warranted pure and unsurpassed for body and uniform whiteness. A method of preparation has recently been discovered which enables the Company to warrant their Paints to keep fresh and pure in the kegs for any reasonable time. In this respect their Paints will be in any other in the market. Their Brown Zinc Paint, which is sold at a low price, and can only be made from the zinc ores from New-Jersey, is now well known for its protective qualities when applied to iron or other metallic surfaces. Their Stone Color Paint possesses all the properties of the Brown, and is of an agreeable color for painting cottages, depôts, out-buildings, bridges, &c Dealers supplied on liberal terms, by MANNING & SQUIRE, Agents New-Jersey Zinc Company, removed from No. 45 Dey-st. to No. 165 Washington-st., New-York.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and its most successful competition with the best of foreign, dealers can, with confidence, depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 82 Water-st.

BOUNTY LAND AND PENSION OFFICE.—Soldiers of the War of 1812, and of the Indian Wars since 1790, and the widows of those deceased, are informed that the subscriber having taken the office occupied by the late N Haight, will attend to the procuring of land warrants, from muster-rolls on file in his office.

CALVIN W. SMITH, No. 65 Chatham-st.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK for the quarter ending July 31, 1854:

Assets on hand April 30, 1854, as per last Report $2,696,390 88

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

Received for Premiums	$137,823 36	
Received for Interest		
do. Interest accrued (not due) }	40,966 34	
do. Interest due and not paid. }		
do. Bills payable and annuities..	10,991 24	189,781 02
Total		$2,785,169 91

DISBURSEMENTS DURING QUARTER.

Paid expenses, including Rent, Salaries, Medical Fees, Commissions, Advertising, Exchange, Postage, State and City Taxes...	$21,830 24	
Paid claims by Death and additions to same	75,790 10	
Paid surrendered Policies, Dividends, reduction of Premiums and Annuities	11,304 13	
Bills payable and Bond and Mortgage	56,730 00	165,754 57
Total		$2,619,348 34

ASSETS.

Cash on hand in Bank and in Trust Company ...	$15,447 11	
Advanced on Policies	4,850 00	
Bonds and Mortgages	2,487,114 72	
Fire Insurance Account	334 75	
Deferred Premium Account	25,592 25	
Deposited to meet Taxes	4,187 41	
Interest due, unpaid and accrued	32,140 37	
Due from Agents	49,559 73	
Total	$2,619,346 34	
Losses unpaid	$27,500	
Amount at Risk May 1, 1854	$20,469,877 34	
Amount issued since	1,200,550 00	
Total	$21,670,427 34	
Deduct:		
Forfeited	201,750	
Canceled	66,000	
Surrendered	130,500	
Expired	68,750	
Dead	74,000	561,000 00
Total at Risk August 1, 1854	$21,109,427 34	
Number of Policies running May 1, 1854	7,638	
Issued since	407	
Total	$8,045	
Deduct:		
Forfeited	87	
Canceled	25	
Surrendered	49	
Expired	32	
Dead	18	211
Total		7,834
Of which		
Are for Life	6,729	
Are for 7 years	946	
Are for 1 year	30	
Irregular periods	129	
Total	7,834	

Increased for the quarter in amount at Risk $899,550
Increase in Policies 136

I. ABBATT, Secretary. F. S. WINSTON, President.
NEW-YORK Aug 10, 1854.

I have examined the above returns and believe them to be correct. C. GILL, Actuary.

INDEMNITY AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.—THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Philadelphia.

Statement of Assets, $1,525,949, Jan. 1, 1854, published agreeably to an Act of Assembly, being—

First Mortgages, amply secured	$1,199,284 48
Real Estate (present value $110,000) cost	32,139 87
Temporary Loans, on ample Collateral Securities	130,774 24
Stocks (present value $77,170) cost	63,085 50
Cash, &c	50,865 57
Total	$1,525,949 68

PERPETUAL OR LIMITED INSURANCES made on every description of property, in town and country, at rates as low as are consistent with security.

Since their incorporation, a period of twenty-five years they have paid over THREE MILLION DOLLARS LOSSES BY FIRE, thereby affording evidence of the advantages of Insurance, as well as the ability and disposition to meet with promptness all liabilities.

DIRECTORS.

Chas. N Bancker,	Jacob R Smith,	Adolphe E. Borie,
Thomas Wagner,	Geo. Richards,	David S. Brown,
Samuel Grant,	Mordecai D. Lewis,	Morris Patterson.
Isaac Lea,	CHAS. N. BANCKER, President.	

CHARLES G. BANCKER, Secretary.
Office in New-York, No. 67 Wall st.

P. NOTMAN, Agent.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No 74 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to the stock holders, at the rate of seven per cent per annum four fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B Minturn,
John F. C. Gray,	Jas. Boorman,	E. M. Waterbury,
D B Fearing,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm H. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee.
A C. Dowling,	M W Hamilton,	Sam'l V. Hoffman,
Gezawoy B Lamar,	Dennis Duer,	John G. Astor, Jr,
George Briggs,	John Bunde, Jr.,	Fred. A. Delano,
Wm B Duncan,	Rose Gouiard, Jr.,	Isaac C. Bell,
Chas H Russell,	Ed C Center,	Daniel D Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred. G. Foster.
Peleg Hall,	Robert S Hone,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824—Office No 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most unquestioned securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martine,	Phineas T Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John B Briggs,	Chas A. Jarvis,
John A Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V Fowler,
Wm. Okell,	N. P Freeman,	Chas T Cromwell,
P H Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T Bruce,
H Quackenbos,	Andrew Fremont,	Samuel P. Whiting,
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. M. Greene,	John W. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM K. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 24th March, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S Fox.	C W Lawrence,	Rich. F Carman,
Rich A. Reading,	Peter C Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chardavoine,	Hull Clarke.
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm C. White,
Jos W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley,	Wm H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1854.—An extra dividend of ten per cent on the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid on the first day of June next. The capital stock will be increased fifty per cent, or one million dollars, payable one hundred or fifty dollars per share, on the first day of July next, and the other half on the sixth day of November next. The new stock will be distributed to the old stockholders in the ratio of one share of new stock to every two shares of old stock, according to the stock ledger on the morning of the 25th instant The rights to fractional parts of shares may be transferred and combined so as to obtain full shares. Any stockholder may at any time after the 30th instant, pay in his new shares in full, and be entitled to rebate at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, on the money, to the 5th November. The latter half of the increased Stock will not be entitled to any portion of the semi-annual dividend in November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th instant to the 1st July inclusive.

C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.

INTEREST NOTICE—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Interest falling due first Sept. on the 7 per cent Bonds of 1863, of this Company, will be paid on and after that day on presentation of the Coupons at the CORN EXCHANGE BANK.

F. C LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1854.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1854.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have THIS DAY declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. out of the profits of the Bank, payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th of September next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of September inclusive.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY } OF BROOKLYN.—Sept. 1, 1854

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 5th inst.

HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF JEFFERSON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 50 WALL-ST.—At a meeting of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, a dividend of THREE DOLLARS per share was declared payable on demand.

MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1854.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of eight per cent has been declared, payable on demand, at the office No 81 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK Sept 1, 1854.

THOS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

SAVINGS BANK.—Corner 3d av. and 9th-st.—MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, and for the benefit of classes of persons, OPEN DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 2 P M, (WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8). This Institution receives deposits from minors and married women. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of Five Hundred dollars and under.

OFFICERS.

Hon JACOB A. WESTERVELT, (Mayor,) President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, 1st Vice-Pres't. ISAAC T. SMITH, 2d Vice-President. W. H. ELSWORTH, Secretary.

TRUSTEES

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

Meetings Open to the Public and the Press.

The Commissioners of Emigration held a meeting at their rooms in Franklin-street yesterday afternoon; when, in pursuance of a resolution lately passed, their proceedings were, contrary to the course hitherto pursued, open to the public. No business was done beyond receiving reports, if we except the matter of hiring the premises in Anthony-street, which was referred to the Vice President with power.

The Commissioners present were Mr. VERPLANK, President, Captain CRABTREE, Vice President, and Messrs. CARRIGAN, KELLY, PURDY, and WITTHAUS.

REPORTS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The following report was received, read and placed on file:

EMIGRANT REFUGE, WARD'S ISLAND.

Weekly Report from Aug. 27 to Sept. 2, 1854, inclusive:

	Females.	Males.	Total.
Remaining in Institution at last Report	1,013	1,066	2,099
Admitted in Institution since last Report	109	175	284
Born in Institution since last Report	6	4	10
Total	1,128	1,265	2,393
Discharged since last Report	52	133	186
Died since last Report	9	18	27
Total	61	151	213
Remaining in Institution	1,067	1,114	2,181

THE CHOLERA—MORTALITY AMONG THE EMIGRANTS.

To this table is appended a detailed account of the deaths, by which it appears that the mortality is not confined to or prevalent among any particular class, the persons deceased being of various ages, from infancy to 60 years. The complaints are almost as various. Of the twenty-seven, eight are reported as resulting from Cholera, and upon this subject the Resident Physician, Dr. COX, writes the following congratulatory letter:

EMIGRANT REFUGE HOSPITAL,
WARD'S ISLAND, Wednesday, Sept. 6, 1854.

JAMES KELLY, Esq., Chairman:

Dear Sir: I beg to say that the cholera is apparently passing away from our Institution. During the past three days five cases have occurred, and but one death thus far among them. During the last two weeks those attacked have been mostly males, and upwards of fifty years of age; some were over sixty years. There have been, from the inception of the disease, (in the latter part of June,) to the present time, 302 cases of cholera. With the exception of 63 cases, they were all suffering from previous disease,—the majority with diarrhœa, consequent upon other diseases. Many of them, also, had phthisis pulmonalis; the remaining 63, although at the time of attack they were not under treatment, many of them were convalescent from disease; some were of an advanced age, and others were pregnant females. Notwithstanding this condition of the class of patients who have suffered with the cholera, the mortality has not exceeded that in the most favored public Institution; so that we feel there is much cause for thankfulness when we consider the great number of children, as well as of adults, in the Institution—upwards of 2,000 having been under treatment during the whole period over which the disease has extended. I remain, very respectfully,

HENRY G. COX, President.

EMIGRANTS ARRIVED IN NEW-YORK.

The number of emigrants reported as having arrived within the year:

Up to the 30th day of August is	209,414
For the week ending Sept. 6	6,038
Total	215,452

Against 184,163 arrived up to the corresponding period last year. The number now in the Marine Hospital is 264, and in the Refuge on Ward's Island, 2,396. Last year there were in the Marine Hospital 370, and on Ward's Island 2,244.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

The receipts for the year up to the 30th August were	$434,534 90
For the week ending Sept. 6	15,473 17
Total	$450,007 07

The disbursements up to the 30th Aug., were $354,055.

There is due to the various Counties, other than New-York, the sum of $7,126 44, and the claims of the New-York Almshouse, amount to $20,319 35. These are disputed claims, a question having been for some five years past pending between the Commissioners and the Ten Governors, which is yet unsettled. The Commissioners claim that against the claims of the City, they ought to set up one for the support of all the children *born in this country* for the past five years, and which they have maintained, as they could not separate them from their mothers. The Governors deny this, and say they are chargeable on the Emigrant Fund, as long as they cannot be separated from their parents.

CANAL-STREET INSTITUTION.

There have been 283 persons furnished with employment from this Institution, within the past week, viz.: Males, in the City 14, in the country 46; Females, in the City 127, in the country 98.

The Board adjourned to meet again next Wednesday, at Ward's Island.

Grading Second-Avenue.

A meeting of persons owning lots on the Second-avenue and opposed to the present amount assessed thereon for grading, was held last evening at 8 o'clock, at Bull's Head, corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street. J. VANDERPOOL, Jr. was called to the Chair. The object of the meeting, he stated to be to prepare material to lay before the next meeting of the Common Council Committee. We want, he said, to get our facts together, not such as the assessment roll itself shows us, or the inequalities of assessments, but such as do not appear on the roll, or that the work has not been done, or any important thing to show the assessment ought to be confirmed. And it is necessary these facts should be put in shape of affidavits to be presented in tangible shape to the Committee. Our object to-night is to get as large a class of facts together as we can, and the names of parties knowing to them and willing to make corresponding affidavits. Counsel have already been employed who will make out the necessary affidavits. He thought by pursuing this course and laying before the Committee on Assessments the plain facts of the case, that the gross injustice of the present assessment must strike them at once as so palpable and glaring that they could not by any possibility confirm the assessment as it is. This assessment can be stopped, and if those present will do the work required, and make out their affidavits as has been suggested, we shall succeed in effecting a just and most radical change of the present assessment.

DAVID B. SCOTT, Esq., was chosen a Secretary, to take down the names and facts to be sworn to, for presentation to the Assessment Committee, at the meeting on Friday afternoon. A large class of facts were presented, embracing individual specifications in the main, showing what was alleged to be injustice to themselves in the amounts assessed on their property on the avenue. The amount assessed on the whole avenue, as given by Mr. SKIDMORE, and which he gathered from consultation of public papers on file, is $388,519 52. He gave specifications, making up this amount, as follows:

Amount charged, per contract, for grading Section A	$31,522 44
Amount charged, per contract, for grading Section B	87,112 91
Amount charged, per contract, for grading Section C	202,168 87
Amount charged for Surveying	6,340 28
Amount charged for Inspecting	3,634 50
Amount charged for Advertising	150 00
Amount charged for Assessing	7,770 39
Amount charged for Collecting	7,712 98
Amount charged for Sounding Rods	107 15
Total	$388,519 52

This he conceived an enormous amount. When we consider that this avenue is graded for the benefit of the Second-avenue Railroad, and that the burden of expense is thrown on us instead of them—when we see the inequalities and injustice of the assessment, along the entire line of the avenue, to individuals, and when we see that the City does not pay their proportion of the expense of grading this avenue as they have other avenues; in fact, wherever we look, we must see at every turn that the present assessment is altogether illegal and unjust. He hoped every one would bear in mind the suggestions of the President, and do their duty.

At 11 o'clock the meeting adjourned.

"The Last of the Mohicans."

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner O'DONNELL, in Ninety-eighth-street, near Seventh-avenue, on the body of an Indian woman named MARTHA RAY, a descendant of the ancient tribe of Mohicans. She had reached the age of 100, and lived in the neighborhood for some thirty years. She was represented as having been a very temperate and hard-working woman. The jury empaneled on the inquest rendered a verdict that she came to her death from debility and old age.

Embezzlement.

A complaint was made before Judge STUART by WILLARD H. SMITH, of No. 18 Allen-street, charging WM. O. LAWRENCE, a clerk in his employ, with having appropriated to his own use, at different times, some $2,000 belonging to him. Officer GALLIGAN arrested the offender, and he was fully committed for trial.

Robbery.

Officers MANSFIELD and WEBB, of the Lower Police Court, yesterday arrested two men named MICHAEL GORMLEY and WILLIAM KEEGAN, on a charge of robbing JAMES MCCORMICK, while in a porter-house kept by them, of $8. MCCORMICK states in his affidavit that GORMLEY claimed that he was indebted to him in that amount, when he enticed him into his place, locked the door and took the amount from his pocket.

☞ In consequence of the absence of the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, the Board of Councilmen did *not* take up the question of the erection of a New City Hall, last evening. The discussion was postponed until Monday, when the Hall will be the special order.

☞ Mrs. ELIZABETH FISH, widow of Col. NICHOLAS FISH, and mother of Hon. HAMILTON FISH, died at her residence in this City, at the age of 80 years. Her funeral will take place this afternoon.

☞ The Young Men's Christian Association propose to commence a series of *free* popular lectures this (Thursday) evening at Clinton Hall. The first lecture of the course will be by Rev. THEO. L. CUYLER, of this City.

Board of Councilmen.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6.

The President, EDWIN J. BROWN, Esq., presiding. The Board received and referred the following PETITIONS.

Of Daniel Gallagher, for payment on account of contract for grading Second-avenue.

Of New-York and New-Rochelle Railroad Company for permission to bridge the Harlem River at the termination of Second-avenue.

RESOLUTIONS.

Councilman CURRY—To appoint James T. Conhoven Inspector of Elections in First District of Twentieth Ward. Adopted.

Councilman SAMMIS—To flag, curb and gutter sidewalk on Willett-street, between Grand and Broome streets. Referred.

Councilman SLEVIN—To flag sidewalk on the southwest corner of Anthony and Orange-streets. Referred.

PAVING OF BOWERY AND CHATHAM-SQUARE.

Councilman REED—That the Committee on Streets inquire into and report upon the subject of paving Chatham-square and Bowery with granite or material equal thereto. Adopted.

THE CITY GAS BILLS.

Councilman TUTTLE—That the bills for lighting the streets bear such deductions as will cover the time between sunset and 8 o'clock. Referred.

Councilman ELLIOT—To regulate and pave Avenue C, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth-streets. Referred.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Finance—In favor of donating $100 to the New-York Magdalen Asylum. Referred to Committee of the Whole.

In favor of appropriating $20,000 to pay the balance due the State. Committee of the Whole.

Adverse to petition of the Union Congregational Church to be released from tax for the construction of sewer.

Assessments—In favor of confirming the assessment lists. Committee of the Whole.

Sewers—In favor of constructing a sewer in Grand-street, between East River and Lewis-street. Committee of the Whole.

THE NEW CITY HALL.

On the account of the absence of Mr. Purdy, the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, the subject of the New City Hall was postponed, and made the special order for Monday next.

The Board adjourned to Friday, at 4 P. M.

Charge of Smuggling.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner G. W. Morton.

The investigation of the *Washington* smuggling case was continued.

Thomas J. Brown deposed: That he was an Inspector of the Customs, and that he went on board the *Washington*, from Bremen, and found the defendant on board of her; asked him if he was a passenger, or if he had any dutiable goods on board; witness proceeded to search his person, and found some gold watches, chains and other articles; he had three packets in his vest pocket, which he said were imitations of diamonds, but he afterwards said they were diamonds.

The witness was cross-examined, but nothing material elicited except that the trunk of the accused had not been searched at the time these watches and valuable articles were said to have been found in his pocket.

The further examination was adjourned to Saturday.

[Advertisement.]

ASPINWALL'S TONIC MIXTURE.—It is a great drawback on the usefulness of valuable curatives that pretension and fraud occupy prominent places in the advertising columns of the Press. Yet, how can the merits of a preparation which will really relieve suffering and cure disease, be made known, save through this great vehicle of publicity? ASPINWALL'S TONIC MIXTURE has been subjected to the ordeal of twenty years' experience, and in all that time has never been administered in Fever and Ague without accomplishing a rapid and perfect cure. So far as this fact can be verified by references to citizens of the highest standing, the proprietors, THOMAS & MAXWELL, (Successors to JAMES S. ASPINWALL,) are, at all times, ready to verify it.

[Advertisement.]

FREE TO ALL.—On Friday and Saturday, Sept. 8 and 9, there will be an Excursion to Fort Hamilton to attend the continuation sale of 120 beautiful villa sites and building lots. We need not begin to enumerate the many reasons why Fort Hamilton is the most desirable place of residence in the vicinity of New-York. However, we will say that for healthfulness, (which is the greatest of temporal blessings,) eligibility and beautiful scenery, it stands unrivaled. The steamer *Norwalk* leaves Pier No. 3 North River, on the days of sale, at 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M. Sale commencing each day at 2 o'clock. Free Tickets, Maps, and all particulars, can be had of JAMES W. BARKER or J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneers, No. 3 Nassau-street, N. Y.

(Advertisement.)

☞ IT IS AMUSING TO NOTE HOW THE OLD and worn-out Remedies for FEVER and AGUE have been galvanized into a brief life by the celebrity of DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODICS. These Pills are tasteless and very portable. They will never spoil by age. Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-street.

(Advertisement.)

IMPORTANT DECISION IN THE UNITED STATES COURT ESTABLISHING THE VALIDITY OF BLAKE'S PATENT FOR FIRE-PROOF PAINT.—In consequence of the above decision, throwing the whole business into the hands of the patentee, instead of increasing the price, (as many would,) is reducing it very materially, as he can proportionately manufacture a larger much cheaper than a small quantity. Every person who buys or uses the Fire-Proof Paint, except BLAKE, will be prosecuted. The genuine article on hand at the General Dépôt, No. 119 Pearl-street, New-York, office of the patentee.

(Advertisement.)

☞ THE YOUNGEST CHILDREN AND WEAKEST INVALID may safely take DESHLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS. They restore strength and tone, and create an appetite immediately. Sold by W. D. CROMBIE, corner of Broadway and Fourteenth-street.

LONG ISLAND.

A Nice Question of Law—Dogs.

The legal fraternity in Brooklyn have a legal question raised before one of the Justices. It is "whether a dog is property or not." It seems that a man was arraigned before Justice CURTIS charged with stealing a dog, valued by the owner at $100. The counsel for defendant asked for the discharge of the accused, on the ground that dogs, in law, are not recognized as property; while on the other hand, counsel demanded that the accused should be held for trial on a charge of grand larceny, BLACKSTONE to the contrary notwithstanding. The counsel on both sides argued extensively and dogmatically, quoted BLACKSTONE, and referred to decisions supposed to have been made, but not reported, giving BLACKSTONE the cold shoulder. The Judge finally was in doubt, and reserved his decision until such time as he could take advice, and consequently we are all left in the dark as to whether a dog is property or not.

Rioters Arrested.

Two of the persons charged with having been concerned in the attack on the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department and Engine Co. No. 19, on Sunday morning last in Court-street, Brooklyn, were yesterday arrested by officer FROST of the First District Police, and were taken before Justice SMITH, and required to give bail for their appearance for examination on the 8th inst. They gave their names as WILLIAM MCALLISTER and EDWARD O'HARA.

BOILER EXPLOSION.—About 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening, some portion of a steam-boiler at the Williamsburg Distillery exploded, thereby allowing a large quantity of steam to escape. WILLIAM GOAD, who was working about the boiler, was scalded in a serious manner about the head, chest and legs. He was attended by Dr. BRADY.

AN INJUNCTION.—Yesterday an injunction, issued by T. W. CLERKE, Justice of the Supreme Court, First District, was served on Mayor WALL of Williamsburg, temporarily restricting him from prosecuting or entertaining any complaint against Mr. NEVILLE, proprietor of the King's County Hotel, in relation to the conducting of his tavern business. The case will be heard on the 19th inst., at Brooklyn.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 5, by Rev. Spencer H. Cone, ROBERT B. MORRELL, Esq., of Philadelphia, to Miss SALLIE CONE MCCORKLE, of Tacony, Pa., youngest daughter of the late Joseph P. McCorkle, Esq., of Washington City.

In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 6, by Professor Chauncey A. Goodrich, THEODORE D. WOOLSEY, President of Yale College, to SARAH S. PRICHARD, daughter of the late Gillman Prichard, of Boston.

In this City, on Wednesday, Sept 6, at St. George's Church, by Rev. Dr. Tyng, MARTIN GILLETTE, of Baltimore, Md., to JULIA V., daughter of O. C. Osborne, of this City.

In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 5, by Rev. L. Covel, Dr. JARED G. BALDWIN to Miss SUSAN THRALL, daughter of the late Jacob G. Thrall.

☞ Montrose papers please copy.

In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 5, by Rev. Dr. Snodgrass, ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER SNODGRASS to FANNY MARIA, daughter of E. W. Hutching.

In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 5, JACOB L. SEBRING, infant son of G. Frederick and Adelaide A. Ziegler.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 7th inst., at 3 P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 69 Horatio-st.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 6, at St. Mary's, by the Rector, Rev J. W. Shackelford, JOHN A. CROSS, Jr., to ELIZABETH, daughter of Christopher Lyon.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 5, in Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, by Rev. Dr. Vinton, JAMES C. WOODWARD, Esq., to MARIA A., daughter of Walter M. Seymour, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

At Craig Hall, Irvington, Westchester County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Sept 5, by Rev. Dr. Thomson, D. OGDEN MILL, of Sacramento, Cal., to JANE T., eldest daughter of James Cunningham, Esq.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Sept 6, HENRY C., youngest son of Robert J. and Ruth J. Lomas, aged 2 years, 2 months and 6 days.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services this morning, at 9 o'clock, from their residence, No. 131 Norfolk-st. The remains will be taken to the country.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, Sept. 7, ELIZABETH FISH, widow of the late Col. Nicholas Fish, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 5 o'clock, this (Thursday) afternoon, from her late residence, No. 21 Stuyvesant-st.

In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 6, THOMAS M. STONIER, aged 33 years.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral at No. 113 Forsyth-st., at 3 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, Sept 7.

In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Wednesday, Sept. 6, Mrs. MARY PEERS, aged 40 years.

Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this morning, the 7th inst., at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 265 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

At Bellport, L. I., on Tuesday morning, Sept 5, of marasmus, CATHERINE AMELIA, daughter of Edward T. and Ann E. Hackett, aged 10 months and 27 days.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Markets see Sixth Page.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 6—6 P. M.

The steamer *Asia* sailed for Liverpool today with $1,086,552 95 in specie, mostly from the Banks. On Saturday, also, another large amount will be shipped.

The demand for Money continues very active at 12@15 ℘ cent. for good paper; and Railroad paper at 18@20 ℘ cent.; Call loans at 6@7 ℘ cent, mostly at 7, with little opportunity for placing large amounts. Sterling Exchange closed firmly at 109¾@109¾. for the steamer, and Francs at 5.11¼@5.12½. Bills were very scarce.

The Stock market continues to fluctuate. Erie opened at 35, but closed at 34½, which is an advance of ⅜ since yesterday. The sales were large of cash stock, bought by the Bears, who continued to sell readily on time. 6,200 shares, altogether, changed hands, showing an active market. Canton was steady. Cumberland Coal fell ½. New-York Central advanced ¼. Reading fell off ¾. Nicaragua was steady. Illinois Central bonds rose ½. Erie bonds of 1883 declined 1 ℘ cent., and Harlem Stock ½, at the Second Board. Hudson River Stock improved 3 ℘ cent. There have been very large sales of Gold Hill Stock recently, at 2½, seller's option. We have been informed that the sales have been made on the Company's account, preparatory to making the October bimonthly dividend; and that this is the way the Company have been paying dividends. The Directors of the Company are bound to afford some explanation of this charge.

It will be observed that Erie Stock is the only active and buoyant one; occasioned by some speculation excited by the low prices.

We learn that Mr. J. J. PHELPS and Mr. TOLMAN have been elected Directors of the Erie Railroad Companies to fill vacancies.

The Directors of the New-Haven Railroad Company met to day, but adjourned over till tomorrow, to await the arrival of Mr. THAYER of Boston, when the report on the subject of the Overplus will be read, and a day appointed for the meeting of the Stockholders.

The payments to day through the Clearing House amounted to $16,928,619 09, and the balance to $876,603 34.

Though the Harlem Railroad Company have opened the transfer books of the Stock, in which there had been fraudulent issues which the Company assumed, they have not opened the books for transferring the Preferred Stock, as the Directors feel they cannot justly do so, until they set themselves right with the law, which had been violated by an issue of 31,389 shares instead of 30,000. This we are informed they are engaged in doing, and when done will open the transfer books. The following was the actual state of the Harlem Stock issues before the books were opened: Actual issues including the fraudulent ones 77,300; authorized by law 80,000.

	Shares.
Preferred Stock authorized by law	30,000
Issues	31,387
	1,389

to be retired or made legal in some way before the books can be opened.

In like manner the Parker Vein Coal Company should retire, or legalize the over-issued 127,500 shares, before the transfer books can be reopened. The Directors will have to take care, also, that some new over-issued stock might not be transferred in the crowd, if they proceed to open the transfer books before the Company sets itself right in the eye of the law. A large sum has been fraudulently received for over-issues, and the same parties, if care is not taken, might receive another large sum by the hocus pocus of indiscriminate transfer. Those who attempt to make transfers, have to show how they came by the stock.

The meeting which was called originally through the colums of the *Commercial* of Saturday last, of the Stockholders and Bondholders of the Erie Company at the Astor House, to-day, proved to be a hoax. The Directors were in attendance and many other interested parties, but no one knew who called the meeting, and after waiting some time dispersed.

The receipts of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad for August were $32,139 90.

The Chemical Bank has called in all its $500 bills for redemption in order to trace, if possible, those of which it has been defrauded, amounting to $14,000, in 28 bills.

The Export of Breadstuffs from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland for the year ending September 1, 1854, is stated as follows by the *Shipping List*:

	1854.	1853.
Flour, bbls	1,824,900	1,618,000
Meal, bbls	40,060	683
Wheat, bushels	5,918,317	5,543,460
Corn, bushels	6,915,936	1,516,087
TO THE CONTINENT.		
Flour, bbls	791,028	90,535
Corn, bushels		318,883
Wheat, bushels	1,904,893	
Rye, bushels		

Not only is there a great increase in quantity, as compared with the preceding year, but the prices of this year are greatly in advance of those of last.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company will pay, at their office in Wall-street, the Interest Coupons on the Construction Bonds, due on the 2d October next.

We are authorized by the Directors to say that the funds for the interest have been already provided and specially deposited in Bank.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place this day, (Thursday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

We publish, at the request of parties interested, a long article in regard to the affairs of the Reading Railroad Company, copied from the columns of the Baltimore *Sun*. Of course we desire not to be undefstood as expressing any opinion upon the matters in question:

The Reading Railroad Company.

From the Baltimore Sun.

Two communications, purporting to have been written in Philadelphia, and inserted with the money article of the New-York *Herald* of the 24th ult., have attracted considerable attention in certain quarters.

As they are so antagonistic to each other, it would be well, prior to reposing confidence in the entire truthfulness of either, to examine carefully the facts connected with this corporation.

The important questions to be considered are: Have these statements been made with the view to influence the market value of the stock? Was the former written as a beacon-light to warn the too confiding that danger lurks in the path of the credulous? Was the latter written for the comfort and information of the Stockholder, or is it a mere trick to mislead the unwary, and thereby enable unprincipled stockjobbers to palm off an inflated stock, made valueless by the conduct of a self-serving Board of Directors? These questions may be answered by an impartial examination of the various reports of the Company. It is the purpose of the writer to glance at a few prominent points contained in these various reports, and from them endeavor to ascertain how far the reports and estimates have been verified, and by this fair criterion, endeavor to show what reliance should or can safely be placed in statements emanating from the same source.

The report of 1838, the first within reach, estimates the cost of the work when complete at $5,000,000, and the net revenue, after paying all expenses, at $1,004,655, or 20 ℘ cent. on the entire capital. The prostrate fortunes of many an over-confiding victim can answer how these assurances have been realized. In the report of 1839 the above estimate is confidingly referred to and copied as reliable.

The next report in possession is that of 1844. It says, "the Managers have been obliged to raise money at a great *sacrifice*, by the issue of bonds." It may be remarked that this was the commencement of a system of "*sacrificing*," added to that of a magnificent extravagance, which has marked the whole progress of the Company from that date, and which in its result has absorbed all the earnings of the road. (if earnings there ever have been,) represented by the Managers at several millions of dollars, and adding to the cost of the Road at least $10,000,000 over its *present real cash value*. Its present cost being full $20,000,000, and it being conceded by all who are conversant with the subject, that the estimate made by President TUCKER, (in his first official report in 1845, wherein he confidently looked to the completion of the road with an "almost *unlimited capacity*") should have been sufficient for the purpose.

In that report he says, "It may be stated that the cost of the entire work and machinery will not in *any event* exceed $10,000,000," and when it shall become advisable to increase the expenditures to this amount, its capacity for business will be *almost unlimited*; and then he goes on to say: "In conclusion, the Managers congratulate the Stockholders upon the present situation of the Company—*the works are on the eve of completion*."

It may be asked again, what has been the fate in a pecuniary point of view of those who confided in this report, and who invested upon the solemn assertion of these respectable men, it may be, not only their own, but the fortunes of the helpless widow and orphan? Those who relied upon the assurance that the work was then on an "*eve of completion with an almost unlimited capacity*," must have felt themselves sorely duped, when within a few short months subsequent to the issue of the report of 1845, in which the capital is stated to be $9,457,569 64, it was found necessary for the Eastern Stockholders to appoint a Committee of Investigation, the object of which was to "induce the holders of the bonds and stock to make an effort to relieve the Company from the embarrassment of a large floating debt." This Committee, composed of the celebrated ROBERT SCHUYLER and others, report that the expenditures of the Company had on the 31st of July, 1845, reached $10,803,992 15, and *the road yet unfinished*, thus already exceeding the estimate of the Managers over $600,000, and showing an increase of indebtedness from November 30, 1844, to July 31, 1845, of $800, 14 82.

The Committee's report states that the Company, up to this period, had paid for commissions, charges and discounts, the sum of $1,494,046,89, and that the amount of bonds outstanding as collateral security for the floating debt was $1,443,800.

It would repay all who are interested in the securities of this road to peruse carefully this report. A hasty review of their several statements will not permit a proper attention to it in a single article. It was made Dec. 10, 1845.

We are now brought to a hasty glance at the Company's report, issued almost simultaneously with that above referred to, and is dated Jan. 10, 1846.

In the usual plausible style it congratulates the Stockholders that the Managers have made a negotiation with the Share and Bondholders for the issue of bonds and stocks equal in amount to the floating debt, and the statement shows a profit for the past year of $507,394 99, leaving a balance after payment of interest on bonded debt, of $94,460 99, an amount equal to a dividend of 3 per cent. on the capital stock.

At this point the Company are made free from all embarrassments of floating debt.

The report of Jan. 12, 1847, opens with the expression of the pleasure the Managers feel in having it in their power to state, "that the profits of the year ending Nov. 30, 1846, are even greater than predicted at the last meeting—showing increase of revenue $530,490 22," and go on to say that, "therefore the expenditures during the *ensuing year will be small*." They proceed to say: "The Managers for the first time have now the pleasure of calling the attention of the Stockholders to the subject of a dividend," and show that they have a "balance applicable to a dividend of upwards of 12½ ℘ cent., or, in figures, $402,292 29."

They then state that a dividend in money is impracticable, because Stockholders would not take stock at par to provide the necessary machinery. They then suggest the great financeering expedient of modern times—*a stock dividend*—or, in other words, that the poor deluded Stockholder who purchased stock under the assurance (coming from such a respectable source) "that in no event could the road, complete, cost over $5,000,000, under one management; and under another, not over $10,000,000," might be deluded into the belief that he held a dividend-paying investment, when, in fact, the proposition is only to dilute the stock to a percentage equal to the dividend the Company propose to pay. Now, it is not wonderful that the proprietors of the Road should refuse to take the stock at par, in order to obtain a dividend of $1,50 per share, when the market value of the stock at this time was only $29 per share! They then ask such authority upon the "subject of dividends, as will give the Company, (to the extent of the profits,) the means to pay the bonds as they mature," stating "that the policy of making dividends in stock, insures a gradual decrease in the debt." As we proceed in our examination of the statements for subsequent years, we shall see if the bonds are liquidated as proposed, or whether, almost from the date of this Company's birth, the average increase of the debt, per annum, has not been full $1,000,000; and that, too, in the face of almost annual assurances that the capital shall suffer no increase, and that the profits had considerably augmented.

They then assure the Stockholders that the anticipations previously expressed in regard to profits have been *exceeded*—and yet against a total indebtedness on the 1st day of December, 1845, of $10,338,530 91, the report shows an aggregate indebtedness on December 1, 1846, of $11,589,696 67.

The report of 1848 commences with the announcement that the floating debt of the Company has been the only source of embarrassment, and "that after applying the debts due the Company to the reduction of its liabilities, such an amount only remains as can soon be discharged. To attain this result bonds to the extent of $1,400,000, payable in 1856, have been issued"—after announcing a dividend fund for the year of $434,150 04, or 12 per cent. on the stock, which they withhold, and recommend another *stock dividend*.

The capital is now stated to be $12,236,559 58; the floating debt, $507,637 27. Now this last item must be remembered when we read the report of 1849. This report opens with the expression of the Managers' regrets that their anticipations have not been realized, and that circumstances have contributed to produce an increase of capital not previously foreseen. Here is the first admission on the part of the Managers of the fallacy of their previous statements, and on page five of that report, they say, "weighed down by the unfunded portion of the debt, &c., the impossibility of obtaining money from the Stockholders or the friends of the Company, no course was left but for the President to allow some of the bonds, held as collateral security, to be sold." After this comes a most astounding development of an unjustifiable favoritism.

At a meeting of a handful of trained Stockholders most interested in their action upon the subject, they authorized the Managers to refund to the subscribers of the bonds of 1856 the amount of 30 ℘ cent., or in round figures, $420,000. It is a well known fact that the bulk of this allowance went into the pocket of certain well known wire-pullers of this corporation. At the winding up of this exhibit, they state the profits of the year to be $1,123,356.

As before stated, the floating dept of the Company on Dec. 1, 1847, was $507,637 27, which, as above stated in the report now before us, "no course was left the President but to allow the pledged bonds to be sold for its liquidation," and yet, notwithstanding this, the floating debt now (Nov. 30, 1848,) is stated, on page 11, to be $2,202,637 79; entire liabilities, $14,396,458 50. Now it must be remembered that the report of Jan. 12, 1847, shows the whole liabilities to be $11,589,696 67, and whilst assuring the Stockholders that the expenditures must be small in 1848, yet now the liabilities are $14,396,458 50—showing increase of $2,806,761 83.

At this point there seems to have been difficulties to surmount which rendered the aid of other talent beyond that to be found within the limits of the Board. Hence, the call for the services and report of DAVID A. NEAL, Esq.

Appended to this report of Mr. NEAL is the balance sheet of June 30, 1849, stating the whole capital and indebtedness to be.....$16,378,517 50
On Nov. 30, 1848, 6 mos. previous, it was. 14,396,458 50
Showing increase of liabilities within 6 months.....$1,982,059 00

In this report are to be found many salutary recommendations in regard to the future management of the road should be considered. Chief of these is the fact that the value of the stock will depend entirely upon the skill and economy of the management of the road. How far these wise suggestions have been acted upon may be ascertained by reference to the subsequent statements of the Company, or by a trip upon the road, and a visit to their several shops, where extravagance and idleness run riot.

The fatal rock upon which the prosperity of this road has been wrecked, may be traced to the evils pointed out by Mr. NEAL, and, although pointed out, have been suffered to remain unchecked, and without remedy.

Although those who have been the most interested in the inflations of this stock, have uniformly denied that there either have been or are now, any real causes for want of confidence in the value of stock, or in its management, it may be well to refer to a passage or two in the report of Mr. NEAL. He says on page 38: "In investigating the financial operations, there is certainly much to surprise and startle, in the developments that are made. The enormous sums that have been paid to sustain the credit of the Company, the large amount of securities that have been suffered to accumulate in *certain hands* to its *evident disadvantage*, the control that seemed to be exercised by *others* than those to whom it *legitimately belonged*, and the *erroneous impressions of its situation in the annual reports*, may have been, and were, *reprehensible*." He then, by way of softening down these just censures, and perhaps, so that confidence may not be entirely withdrawn from the Managers, says: "Yet there was something in almost every case that could be alleged in extenuation, and *sometimes, perhaps*, they could be defended on the ground of sheer necessity."

Now, this reasoning of Mr. NEAL'S cannot for a moment be admitted as tenable. The managers of a corporation are the delegated trustees of the stockholders; they are placed in their responsible positions not to suppress truth or to publish falsehood, but for the purpose of acting as guardians over the interests of those whom they represent; and why, it may be asked, must the truth be withheld, or the management of a road be transferred from the rightful Directors to one or more of a clique of base, designing and outside operators, on the ground of "sheer necessity," or upon any other ground. If these to whom the management of this road "*legitimately belonged*" found themselves so incompetent as to have rendered it necessary to call in the aid of those to whom this report of Mr. NEAL evidently refers, and to whom the managers must have felt morally certain that no stockholder would scarcely have confided the safe keeping of a dollar, why, we ask, did they not at once surrender their trust to more competent hands? Why, at the suggestion of any evil spirit, publish "*erroneous impressions of its situation in its annual reports?*" Can the proposition be answered upon any grounds other than that the managers had personal interests in these misstatements.

Next in order comes the report of 1850, which says: "The stock, bonds and mortgages now amount to $16,325,032, which may be regarded as the *fixed* amount of the capital and debt."

After so many assurances having failed, the Stockholders at this point certainly had a right to look for steady dividends, out of the large amount the Managers had professed to have earned, and that no increase would again be made to their liabilities.

Let us see how this has been realized—at this point the report shows assets over floating debt of $6,944 19.

In the report immediately following the last referred to of 1851, is the following expression: "The Managers deem it unnecessary to congratulate you upon the position of the Company. The tables they have presented are the most effective proof of its prosperity."

The debt at this time is as last stated $16,335,332. In this report the "profits of the Road are referred to with much satisfaction."

The following report of 1852 shows that the capital, "*fixed*" as above, is again opened, and that the purchase of the State Road for $324,183 43 makes the then capital $16,649,515 43.

The door for increased capital now being opened, its full effect may be seen by reference to the statement of 1853. It states the Company's liabilities now to be $17 141,967 47, or an increase of indebtedness of $816,655 47.

The last statement made by the Company in regular form is that of the present year, in which the capital is set down at.....$17,905,018 77
Liabilities not included, for which an equal amount of assets are said to be on hand of.....$2,054,012 28

and which brings the reader down to the present point of railroad disaster—a crisis brought about, it is said, by the operations of the same "great financier," who some years back, as has been seen, rendered this Company such efficient aid by his investigation and report.

Now, from all these reports, as well as from the circular issued within a few weeks, it is apparent that all the truth has not been told. It is a notorious fact that no one, interested or otherwise, except, it may be those who occupy the position to which Mr. NEAL refers, have been able to ascertain what is the precise amount of the present floating debt; it is universally believed, however, to exceed $2,000,000.

Now the result of the review clearly establishes the fact, that in the face of all its boasted profit of millions, that the Company have declared but a few trifling dividends since its formation—that in face of the assurances of its Manager that the road in "*no event could cost with an almost unlimited capacity*, over $10,000,000," a sum fully equal to its present cash value, that it has cost over $20,000 ℘ mile; that the disaster in the moneyed circles could in no way legitimately interfere with its dividends, as the business of the road has steadily increased at advanced rates, all in cash; but that the glaring fact is, that they have never legitimately paid a dividend, that those paid were not earned, but borrowed at enormous rates of interest; that their reports have in many cases, if not in all, as testified to by Mr. NEAL, given *wrong impressions as to its real position*, and the just conclusion is, that he who reposes any confidence in either the figures or the estimates submitted, incurs great risk of being duped.

The other objectionable feature referred to by Mr. NEAL, remains still without remedy. We mean the "control exercised by others than those to whom it legitimately belonged."

It is an undeniable fact that the present self-constituted meddlers, outside the elected Managers, have quite as much, if not more, to do with the finances and arrangements of the Company, than the Managers themselves.

Why is it, it may justly be asked, is the whole truth kept from the stockholders and the public? Whilst extraordinary means are used to publish each week's receipts, why is it that no less effort is made to conceal each week's expenses? Why is it that none outside the secret session chamber of the Managers and the outside wire-pullers can ascertain the amount of the present floating debt?

In the circular issued by the Managers July 18, 1854, no mention is made of the amount. The fact of the existence of a debt is stated as an apology for failure to pay a dividend, a course only determined upon when the Managers found it impossible

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New-York Daily Times.

SOFT SHELLS IN COUNCIL.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Detailed Report of the Proceedings at Syracuse.

The National and State Administrations Endorsed.

DOUBTS ABOUT THE NEBRASKA BILL.

GOV. SEYMOUR RENOMINATED.

The Baltimore Platform Reaffirmed.

THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Special Report for the N. Y. Daily Times by Roberts & Warburton.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Sept. 6, 1854.

The Delegates, who had arrived in large numbers on the previous day, and were to be seen in anxious conference throughout the evening and morning about the several hotels, assembled, at noon, on Wednesday, in Wieting Hall, a very handsome and commodious building fronting the Syracuse House. Delegates were admitted by ticket, and occupied the body of the hall, while the galleries were appropriated to strangers. Owing to the extreme heat, many of the Delegates divested themselves of their coats and vests—the movement being suggested, however, by cooling rather than pugnacious reasons.

Precisely at noon, the hour appointed, Mr. PETER CAGGER, of Albany, ascended the platform and said: Gentlemen, the hour having arrived for the organization of this Convention, I move its temporary organization by the appointment of LORENZO B. SHEPARD, Esq., of the City of New-York, as Chairman. [Cheers]

The nomination was unanimously carried.

On motion, Messrs. HIRAM P. ROWELL, Westchester; JAS. M. TOWER, Oneida, and WM. C. BETTS, of New-York, were appointed Secretaries *pro tem.*

LORENZO B. SHEPARD, Esq., of New-York, then came forward, and when the cheers that greeted him had subsided, said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I am under deep obligations to you for the unsolicited honor which you have conferred upon me. I am happy to meet so many Democrats, representing all the Democratic interests of this State, and prepared, I fondly hope, to do everything that may be necessary to cement and strengthen the Democratic party. When we look at the history of that party, we find that every great measure of State and National policy—every proposition which has for its object and its result beneficially to direct the future destinies of this country, has originated from Democrats, and been established by the Democratic party. [Cheers.] It is therefore, Gentlemen, in my judgment exceedingly desirous that the members of the party should adhere most strongly to each other, and meet as one man the attacks of their enemies here as well as elsewhere. I do fondly hope, Gentlemen, that all the various views that are represented here, all differences of opinion may be happily harmonized, so that New-York may stand by the side of St. Lawrence, and these by the side of every county in the State. [Applause.] If we should succeed in so happy a result, it seems to be inevitable that within a very short period of time, the natural sovereignty of the Democratic party in the State of New-York will be restored and permanently established; that we shall have no further agitation of those questions which have unhappily divided us, nor be put to the necessity of sustaining defeat and becoming entirely paralysed in the support of all those great Democratic principles upon which we are and always have been united, and in reference to which we have no fear of attack from any other source than our common enemies, the Whigs. [Loud cheers]

Gentlemen, again I thank you, and I trust that the deliberations of this body may be conducted calmly and in a sincere spirit of conciliation; because if they are so the result must be happy, and such a result as will be sustained by the United Democracy of the State. [Loud applause.]

The Chairman having asked the pleasure of the Convention,

Capt. RYNDERS, of New-York, moved that the Delegates present hand in their credentials to the Secretary, which was carried.

A Delegate inquired whether a proceeding calculated to consume so much time could not be dispensed with.

The Chairman replied that the resolution just passed demanded it.

Capt. RYNDERS suggested that the Secretary call the names of Delegates from a printed list before him, and where no objection was made, the Delegates should take their seats; which was agreed to.

Mr. JAS. NABBITT, of Dutchess, moved that in the absence of any Delegates called, the substitute, if present, hand in his credentials. Carried.

Mr. JAS. M. TOWER, one of the Secretaries, proceeded to call over the roll of Delegates, who answered to their names, respectively, and took their seats.

The roll being completed, Mr. WILBER, of Genesee, proposed the following:

Resolved, That the Chair appoint two persons from each Judicial District, as a Committee to report permanent officers of this Convention.

The motion was carried unanimously, when

The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen a COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

1st. A. L. Pinney, Geo. H. Purser.
2d. F. R. Betts, Orange; Jas. Mabbett, Dutchess.
3d. Peter Cagger, Albany; E. P. Bushnell, Greene.
4th. Andrew Yates, Montgomery; Chas. G. Myers, St. Lawrence.
5th. Wm. S. Parkhouse, Oneida; Wm. Fuller, Onondaga.
6th. Samuel Gordon, Delaware; Daniel S. Jenks, Tioga.
7th. B. W. Franklin, Yates; F. R. E. Cornell, Steuben.
8th. Harry Wilber, Genesee; Oliver Patch, Erie.

On motion of Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, New-York, the Convention adjourned, to meet again at 3 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 3 P. M., in an exceeding "flutter," each member being armed with a fan, which he wielded vigorously to "circulate the sluggish air."

The meeting being called to order, the Secretary stated that the roll was not yet perfected, but would be in a few minutes.

A member from Orange moved that the calling of the roll be dispensed with.

Mr. COCHRANE, of New-York, hoped the calling of the roll would not be dispefised with, but postponed.

The member from Orange withdrew his motion.

Mr. ROWELL, of Duchess, moved that the calling of the roll be dispensed with for twenty minutes, which was carried.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 923. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

The Chairman of Committee on Organization reported the following

OFFICERS FOR THE CONVENTION:

For President.—WM. H. LUDLOW, of Suffolk.

For Vice-Presidents.—Wm. Miner, of New-York; Henry Floyd Jones, of Queens County; John Van Buren, of Ulster County; Platt Potter, of Schenectady; Abijah Beckwith, of Herkimer; Stoddard Stevens, of Delaware; Samuel S. Ullsworth, of Yates; Henry J. Sickles, of Orleans.

For Secretaries.—R. A. Parmenter, of Rensselaer; Jas. M. Tower, of Oneida; Charles K. Loomis, of Jefferson; Hiram P. Rowell, of Westchester; J. T. Brodt, of Broome.

The report of the Committee on Organization was received with loud applause, and, on motion of a member, was adopted unanimously, and with cheers.

On motion, Messrs. BLAISDELL of Erie, SMITH of New-York, WINFIELD of Orange, CLARK and DILLAYE of Oneida, MANN and CONNER of Westchester, were appointed to wait upon the President and other officers, and lead them to their seats.

Mr. BLAISDELL presented the Chairman elect and other officers to the Convention. They were received with oud applause, which having subsided,

The President, WM. H. LUDLOW, Esq., addressed the Convention as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I return you my most sincere and heartfelt thanks for the great honor that you have conferred upon me in selecting me to preside over your deliberations. My heart is gladdened at the view of five hundred Democrats meeting in Convention, coming from every district, and representing, as they truly will, the sentiment of the whole Democracy of our State. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, you have come together under circumstances of great and vital interest. Exciting questions may arise among you which will require, and which I am confident will receive, mutual forbearance, conciliation, and good will. It is, gentlemen, my most earnest hope that moderation may guide your councils, and that the ticket and resolutions you here adopt will receive the unanimous and hearty support of all the true Democracy of our State. [Loud applause.] The Convention is now organized, and the officers reported by the Committee who have not already taken their seats upon the platform, will now please to do so.

Mr. COCHRANE, of New-York—I move you, Sir, that the rules of the House of Assembly of this State be adopted as the rules of this body.

The motion was seconded, and on being put was carried unanimously.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Tompkins County, moved that a Committee of two be appointed by the Chairman from each Judicial District, to report resolutions for the consideration of this Convention.

Mr. SKINNER moved to amend, by striking out the words "two from each Judicial District," and substituting "one from each Senatorial District."

Mr. COCHRANE, of New-York—I submit, Mr. President, that such a Committee would be unwieldy. I am sure it is the desire of the Convention that a Committee should be appointed, which would most rapidly perform its business, and present that business most satisfactorily finished to the house. I suggest to the gentleman who made the amendment, whether that will not create a Committee which would be much too unwieldy for practical purposes.

The question was taken on the amendment and lost.

A motion was made for a division, but withdrawn.

The question then recurred upon the adoption of the original motion of the gentleman from New-York, Mr. WRIGHT.

A delegate moved to amend the resolution by inserting "one" from each Judicial District instead of "two."

The amendment was lost.

It was moved by a delegate from Westchester County, that "four" be inserted instead of two. The reason why he made this amendment was that the present Convention was four times larger than it had been on previous occasions, and he would ask the Convention if it were not reasonable that there should be a *pro rata* number upon any important committee. Heretofore it had been customary to appoint two members from each Judicial District when the Convention was small, and now numbering, as it did, five hundred, four was the least that should be appointed. It was these resolutions that brought this vast body here, and he believed that it was but fair that all their constituents should be properly represented upon that important committee.

Another delegate disagreed with the gentleman who had last spoken. If a larger number than two were appointed, the Committee would, in all probability, accomplish nothing.

The question was then put as to whether *four* should be inserted for *two*, and lost.

The question recurred upon the original resolution of the gentleman from New-York, (Mr. WRIGHT,) which was adopted with applause.

The President then announced the following as the COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS:

First District—Messrs. Cochrane and Shepard, of New-York.
Second District—Mesars. Mann, of Queens, and Mabbit, of Dallas.
Third District—Messrs. Cassidy, of Albany, and Carroll, of Rensselaer.
Fourth District—Messrs. Barber, of St. Lawrence, and Clark of Fulton.
Fifth District—Messrs. F. D. Dillaye, of Onondaga, and Miller, of Oneida.
Sixth District—Messrs. Wright, of Tompkins, and McDougal, of Chemung.
Seventh District—S. S. Ellsworth, of Yates, and Tucker, of Wayne.
Eighth District—Messrs. Welsh, of Erie, and Richmond, of Genesee.

A delegate from Jefferson moved the call of the roll for the purpose of correction.

The Secretary stated that it was not yet ready.

Mr. WALSH suggested that the Committee on Resolutions meet at the Globe Hotel.

Capt. RYNDERS—I don't like that. I wish the gentleman to change that place of meeting, as former deliberations at the Globe have resulted rather unhappily for the Democratic party. [Laughter and applause.]

A Delegate believed that the Committee might very well meet in this building, there being two spare rooms where they would be entirely removed from outside influence.

A Member of the Committee stated to the Chair that, in all probability, their deliberations would be short; but he could not assure the Convention as to the exact length of time that would be consumed. He hoped, therefore, that the Convention would permit them, as matter of convenience, to adjourn to one of the Hotel rooms.

A VOICE—Let the Chairman decide the point.

The CHAIRMAN—Then I suggest that the Committee temporarily withdraw from the Convention into a side room, and there arrange among themselves.

The Committee accordingly withdrew.

It was moved and seconded that the Convention take a recess for ten minutes. Lost.

Captain RYNDERS—I do not know what business we have now to transact here, and I think we had better adjourn until 6 or 7 o'clock this evening. The Committee on Resolutions will then be ready to report, and the roll will be completed. Besides, I know that there are several delegates—six or seven at least—who are on their way here from New-York.

A DELEGATE—I oppose the motion, for there are five hundred people here whose time is valuable. There is as good a place for outsiders elsewhere as here.

Capt. RYNDERS—I have no objection, then, to meet at 5 o'clock. It's all the same to me. I am willing to meet the suggestion of any gentleman that seems to be reasonable. I am as anxious to get home as the gentleman who talks about "outsiders," which I do not understand. I will accommodate the gentleman, and move that we meet here at 5 o'clock.

A reconsideration of the resolution that the roll be called was moved.

Capt. RYNDERS insisted that a motion to adjourn had the preference of any other motion.

The CHAIRMAN—That motion is not now in order.

A Delegate begged to inform the Chair that the same rules that governed the Assembly of this State, were now in order in this Convention, and that therefore the motion to adjourn was in order.

The CHAIRMAN—In reply to the gentleman, there are no rules that govern this Convention, except those adopted by itself.

The DELEGATE—We have adopted the rules of the General Assembly. Mr. COCHRANE made that motion, which was carried.

The PRESIDENT (after conferring with the Secretary)—The Chair was, then, in error. The motion to adjourn is, consequently, not a debatable motion. The Chair was under the impression that the rules of the House of Assembly had not been adopted.

Capt RYNDERS—In order to accommodate gentlemen here, I move to adjourn to 5½ o'clock.

A delegate moved 5 o'clock, as an amendment.

Capt. RYNDERS—I will accept that amendment. [Cries of "adjourn for half an hour"—"an hour!"]

Mr. THOMAS, of Clinton, hoped that the gentleman would withdraw his motion to adjourn, which he promised to renew, in order to allow him to make a motion.

Capt. RYNDERS would be happy to oblige him or any other member of the Convention.

Mr. THOMAS moved that a Committee be appointed from each Judicial District to name sixteen persons to serve as the "State Central Committee" for the ensuing year.

An amendment was moved, that the delegates in Convention, from each Judicial District, should select their own members for the Central Committee.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. THOMAS renewed the motion for adjournment.

Mr. GUINNEP, of Chemung, moved that a Committee of five be chosen from each Judicial District, for the purpose of recommending suitable persons for State Officers to the Convention for their consideration, designating the Party to which they belong. [Disapprobation and confusion.]

Mr. COCHRANE, of Schenectady—I—presume, gentlemen, this Convention is not disposed to agitate the question of nomination until a platform is presented and settled; for then we shall have no difficulty in uniting upon such a ticket as we can hope to elect. [Loud applause.] In that view, and in reference, Sir, to the other suggestions of the gentleman, I have to say that, for one, I concur entirely in your Honor's remark, that there is but one Democratic party in the Empire State, and that is represented by this Convention. [Cheers.] And we expect that the candidates who are to be put forward by this Convention will not only receive the support of the Democracy, but will be triumphantly elected. [Loud cheers.] And the men who, without cause, apology, or excuse, have withdrawn themselves from the Democratic fold, and sought to get as remote from it as they could, may go on their way rejoicing, until there is a disposition on their part to return, repenting. I therefore move to lay the motion of the gentleman from Chemung upon the table. The motion to table having been seconded and put, was carried unanimously.

Captain RYNDERS—I understand the roll is here now, and ready to be called. I, therefore, withdraw my motion to adjourn, in order to enable the Secretary to call the roll.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll, when some few corrections were made.

Capt. RYNDERS—I now rise to renew my motion for adjourning. A gentleman has requested me to renew the motion of the member from Chemung, which I will not do to oblige any gentleman; for I am not willing to leave part of our nominations for the Whigs or any other party to fill up. I believe with the Chairman, that this Convention represents the true Democracy of New-York, and I trust upon every occasion when we are called together to utter our sentiments or our principles, that we shall prove to the Democracy of the Union that we are with them upon all principles of integrity. [Applause.] We shall probably present ourselves in 1856, or our Delegates will, for admission into the National Convention; and let us work here to-day, or to-morrow, or whenever it may be, to prove to the National Democracy—(I don't mean the "New-York National Democracy")—to prove to the Democracy of this country that we are true to every national sentiment, and that we are ready to cooperate with them upon every principle founded by the Democratic party which is just and true, from its organization to this day. [Loud cheers.] I hope we shall prove by our works that we are true Democrats, and no man shall gainsay it; and when we come to present ourselves to the Democratic Union, we shall stand on a line with them. I hope, and I have no doubt that the true sentiment of the people will be felt upon every question presented here, and that we shall prove to the world that we are—or rather that this Convention is—the representatives of the true Democracy of the State. I therefore tell my friend that I decline to make his motion. I want no assistance from a man who gets frightened by the sight of an axe. We want no Macbeths here, who tremble at an imaginary dagger; but we have to see the glittering steel to our face, and not our vision, before we run. We don't run at the sight of wooden axes. I, therefore, with these few remarks, renew my motion. I have it from authority, that the Committee will certainly not be ready to report before 7 o'clock. I have it from men that I know; and, therefore, agologizing for the time that I have occupied, I renew my motion that the Convention adjourn to that hour this evening.

A VOICE—Say six.

Capt. RYNDERS—It is of no use.

The motion to adjourn was carried, and the Convention separated.

EVENING SESSION.

At 7 o'clock P. M. the Convention reassembled, when

The President said it would now be in order to receive the report of the Delegates appointed, according to Mr. THOMAS' resolution, to elect the State Central Committee.

The Delegates from the several Judicial Districts reported as follows:

MEMBERS OF THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

First District—Robert Kelly and John Cochrane.
Second District—Charles H. Winfield and Philip H. Crook.
Third District—Peter Cagger and Wm. A. Beech.
Fourth District—Joshua M. Todd and R. G. Stone.
Fifth District—Stephen A. Dellaye and S. Parkhurst.
Sixth District—Horatio Bullard and Hiram A. Beebe.
Seventh District—R. W. Ashley and E. G. Lapham.
Eighth District—Dean Richmond and A. P. Lanning.

The reports were put to the vote separately and adopted unanimously.

After considerable time had elapsed, a delegate suggested to the President the expediency of a Committee being appointed to wait upon the Committee on Resolutions, with a view to inquire what progress they had made. If there were no likelihood of their agreeing, this Convention might adjourn at once; and if they were ready to report, and would do so, then the Convention would know what course to take.

The CHAIRMAN—The Chair would suggest that it has no power to act without the concurrence of the Convention.

Captain RYNDERS—I would state that I think it is unnecessary to appoint any Committee to wait upon the Committee on Resolutions. I am somewhat informed as to their mode of procedure, and the progress they have made; and I will inform the Convention, to the best of my knowledge, that if we wished to adjourn, we might as well do so now as halt an hour hence, as I am informed that they will not be in a condition to report for at least one or two hours.

A DELEGATE—I suggest, Sir, the propriety of a Committee being appointed that gentlemen of this Convention may be in possession of the same amount of knowledge that the gentleman from New-York (Capt. RYNDERS) seems to have in regard to the proceedings of the Committee on Resolutions. It would be no more than fair that all the members of this Convention should receive a report from a Committee appointed by the majority.

The PRESIDENT—There is no motion before the Convention. The gentleman merely made a suggestion.

The DELEGATE—Then I will make the following motion: That by way of testing the sense of this Convention, a Committee of three be appointed by the Chair to wait upon the Committee on Resolutions, to know whether there is any prospect of their agreeing upon the Resolutions, or reporting soon.

The motion was seconded by Capt. RYNDERS, It would not be likely that the Committee would say whether they were in a condition to agree or not. They might, however, say *when* in all probability they would arrive at such a result. I would therefore amend the resolution of the delegate in this manner: That a committee be appointed to wait upon the Committee on Resolutions, to ascertain whether they are ready to report.

The delegate who proposed the original resolution accepted the amendment of Capt. RYNDERS, and accordingly the President nominated the following gentlemen: G. S. GOREHAM, Capt. RYNDERS, and Hon. PRESTON KING.

The Committee thus appointed proceeded to a conference with the Committee on Resolutions, and on their return, made the following report:

"The Committee appointed to wait upon the Committee on Resolutions, have to report to this Convention that there is no prospect of agreeing upon the resolutions to take action to-night. They think in all probability that they will be prepared with the resolutions in the morning."

Mr. LANSING, of Allehany—I move that when we do adjourn, we adjourn until 9 o'clock to morrow morning. [Shouts of "No, No,—9 o'clock—10 o'clock—and great confusion.]

Mr. LANSING—Well. let it be 9 o'clock.

Mr. COCHRANE, of Schenectady—For the purpose of reconciling the members of this Convention to the hour, I move that we adjourn to meet at 9 o'clock. [Cries of "No, no," and "too early."]

Mr. LANSING—I will accept the gentleman's amendment.

The amendment was put and carried.

A motion was then made that the Convention do now adjourn, which was declared lost, amid confusion and laughter.

Mr. FRANK, of Jefferson, moved that the Convention now proceed to nominate State Officers. [Loud applause, clapping of hands, and tokens of disapprobation.]

Mr. SMITH, of Erie—I move, Sir, to lay that motion on the table. [Shouts of "No, no," and much excitement.]

The CHAIRMAN—Gentleman, pray be seated and let me put the motion. It is impossible for me to do so unless order is preserved.

The Chairman then put the question upon the motion to lay upon the table, which was carried. [Loud cheers.]

A DELEGATE—I now move that we adjourn.

SEVERAL VOICES—Let it be to 8, 9, 10 o'clock, &c. [Laughter.]

The CHAIRMAN—I cannot entertain a motion until the Convention is in order; at least, so that the statement of the question may be heard. The gentleman on the right has the floor.

The Delegate on the right moved that the adjournment be to 9 o'clock.

The CHAIRMAN—It has been already decided that when we adjourn it be to 9 o'clock.

The motion to adjourn was put, and declared lost. [Cheering, laughter, and clapping of hands.]

Mr. FRANK, of Jefferson, moved that the Convention now proceed to nominate a candidate for Governor.

Mr. SMITH, of Erie—I believe that that motion was laid upon the table.

The CHAIR—The motion put and laid upon the table was in a more general form. That motion was, that the Convention now proceed to nominate State officers; but that we shall now proceed to nominate a candidate for Governor is a specific motion

Mr. SMITH—Then I move to lay that motion also on the table.

The motion to lay on the table prevailed.

A division was called for, which was being taken amid great confusion, when

A Delegate rose and requested the Chair to restate the question, as he and several others did not understand it.

The President restated the question, and the Secretary proceeded to count the house, amid cries of "Rise! rise!" "Up! up!" and "Down! down!" followed by an attack on the coat-tails of rising members, which bid fair to bring them to their seats relieved of that ornamental appendage.

The question was declared carried by a vote of 208 to 183.

Mr. THOMAS, of Clinton, moved *that the Convention do now nominate Governor Seymour by acclamation.* [Enthusiastic applause, which continued for some moments]

Captain RYNDERS—[rising]—Three cheers for Governor SEYMOUR! [Responded to heartily.]

A VOICE—Wait for the Committee on Resolutions.

Captain RYNDERS—Resolutions or no resolutions—never mind—three more cheers for SEYMOUR! SEYMOUR or nobody! [Loud cheers and laughter]

Mr. CORNELL rose, but in consequence of the confusion, was unable to obtain a hearing.

The CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen, pray come to order—Mr. CORNELL, of Steuben, has the floor.

When comparative quiet had been restored,

Mr. STEUBEN said: Mr. President—I have no opposition at all to the nominaton of Governor SEYMOUR, but on the contrary I freely admit him as our standard-bearer, for with him we can carry the State of New-York; but, Sir, I am a lover of candor and free speech. I am in favor of carrying matters out in decency and in order, and I trust that the Convention will sit like reasonable men, and allow an opportunity to those gentlemen upon the Committee to discharge the arduous duty which this Convention has imposed upon them, of forming a common platform upon which we can all stand. Let them discharge their duty and come in here to assist us in nominating officers. Therefore, Sir, I do hope and trust that this Convention will adjourn without making any nomination until those gentlemen to whom I have referred shall have discharged their duty, and told us upon what platform we can stand. I think that we, at least, should allow them the opportunity of joining with us in a universal acclamation that I trust will commence here, and only end with placing Governor SEYMOUR in the Chair. [Loud cheers] If, Sir, I understand aright, I rise to a point of order—that a motion to adjourn was already before the Chair, before that made for the nomination of Gov. SEYMOUR. I supposed that after this Convention had expressed itself opposed to proceeding with nominations this evening, until the gentlemen on the Committee should have reported, that we were prepared to adjourn and return in the morning, when we might nominate candidates in fifteen minutes. Let them come in and report, and then when they have done their duty, we will discharge [illegible]. In my opinion, the motion to adjourn must have precedence.

The PRESIDENT—The Chair recognized the gentleman from Clinton as having the floor, and, therefore, could have entertained no other motion.

Mr. CORNELL—I move then, that the motion of Mr. THOMAS be postponed until to-morrow morning, in order not to proceed with the nomination until the Committee report, not that I am opposed to Gov. SEYMOUR'S nomination, for I have no doubt that he will be our standard-bearer, and that we all will join hands in uniting to elect him Governor.

On suggestion of some members, Mr. CORNELL altered his motion to one of simple adjournment.

At this juncture several members took the floor, with cries of "Mr. Chairman"—"I move, Sir," amid much confusion and laughter.

Several delegates called for the Yeas and Nays.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll, which occupied considerable time, and the chair declared the motion for adjournment carried—by a vote of 246 to 75.

Loud calls were made from the body of the house and galleries for an address from Hon. PRESCOTT KING, but that gentleman not responding, the Convention separated.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

Nomination of Gov. Seymour and Adoption of a Platform.

[BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.]

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Sept. 7.

The Convention was called to order at 9 o'clock.

Mr. FRENCH moved the appointment of a committee of two to wait on the Committee on Resolutions, to learn whether they were ready to report. Carried, and Messrs. FRENCH and MINER appointed.

It was soon reported that the Committee were ready to report.

Mr. WRIGHT said the action of the Committee on general features was unanimous, but not on one feature. He would now present the majority report.

ABIJAH MANN said there was a mistake. The Committee were not unanimous.

Mr. WRIGHT read the following

MAJORITY RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the Democrats of New-York repeat here the expression of their unchanged devotion to the principles of the National Democracy, as laid down at the Baltimore Convention of 1852, and as approved by the united Democracy of this State in its Conventions since—that we recognize in that platform the only sure foundation of a National party, and the only barrier against the uniting and dangerous agitation of sectionalism on one side, and the insidious encroachments of the federal powers upon the rights of the States on the other, and as the best guarantee that a political organization can give of its fidelity to the Union and the Constitution.

Resolved, That we consider the introduction of the clause in the Nebraska and Kansas bill repealing the Missouri Compromise, as inexpedient and unnecessary; but we are opposed to any agitation, having in view the restoration of that line, or tending to promote any sectional controversy in relation thereto; and we congratulate the country that the results to grow out of that measure are likely to prove beneficial to the people of the Territories; and that while we maintain our position, that opinions in regard to the power of Congress in this matter are not tests in regard to Democracy, we regard the act of renunciation by Congress of the power it has heretofore exercised over the subjects, as the practical surrender of a formidable function on the part of the Federal Government, and the accession of a right on the part of the incipient sovereignties that are to constitute the States of the Union, the exercise of which can in all probability result only auspiciously to the people of the Territories and the peace of the Union.

Resolved, That we recall with pride the vote which the united Democracy of the State put forth on the great contest of 1852 in behalf of FRANKLIN PIERCE and WM. R. KING; that the Administration then inaugurated have displayed great ability and integrity, and patriotic solicitude for the welfare of the people, and the vetoes upon the ungranded legislation of Congress, the course of internal administration and management of public finances, and the attitude assumed in support of the American name abroad, as well as the important treaties with foreign governments, present a series of measures, the influence of which will be stamped upon the history of the country.

Resolved, That cherishing the Union as well as the freedom and independence of the several States constituting that Union, as the fundamental condition of all national existence under the Constitution, and as the means of protection against foreign aggression and domestic strife, we do not hesitate to repeat, that "it must and shall be preserved."

Resolved, That the Democratic party, true to the principles with which they have ever been identified, declare that they regard the doctrine of civil and religious liberty as vital to a Republican system, and that they hold all citizens to be equal before the law, without reference to creed, or the circumstances of birth.

Resolved, That we are in favor of Free Trade upon liberal principles of reciprocity, with a tariff reduced to the point of collecting revenue sufficient only for the necessary wants of a fair and economical administration of the Government, without wasting it in bounties for commercial projects and monopolies, or schemes for River and Harbor improvement of doubtful constitutionality and more doubtful expediency, to the end that our people may be relieved from the burdensome taxation and suffered to enjoy the rewards of honest and honorable labor.

Resolved, That while our Whig opponents have always proved themselves to be bad and unsuccessful administrators of our financial affairs, adopting a prodigal and corrupt system of public expenditures, leading to dishonor and discredit, it behooves us to look well to the preservation of our agencies in that department, and to repudiate and discharge all unfaithful stewards in our household, if any such obtain admittance thereto.

Resolved, That we favor the free distribution of the public lands in limited portions as homesteads, among citizens and other persons who shall have declared their intentions to become citizens, but subject to the condition of inalienableness and occupation; that the opinions which prevailed in the enactment of the Homestead bills of New-Mexico and Oregon, are entertained by us in common with the Democratic masses of the Union, and that we request our State Legislature to instruct our Senators in Congress to advocate the passage of such a measure; and we respectfully invite the Democracy of other States to procure similar action by their State Legislatures.

Resolved, That the Administration of Governor SEYMOUR has been conducted in strict conformity with the principles of the party which elevated him to the position which he has so honorably filled, and that his great talents and large knowledge of public affairs, his integrity and the firmness which he has developed at an important crisis, command our admiration and entitle him to our gratitude.

After the resolutions had been read, ABIJAH MANN offered the following substitute for the resolution on the NEBRASKA BILL.

Resolved, As the sense of this Convention representing the Democracy of this State, that we unqualifiedly disapprove of the repeal, by the present Congress, of the section of the act, commonly known as the Missouri Compromise, whereby Slavery is permitted to extend over unorganized Territories indefinitely, as a violation alike of legislation, good faith, the National honor, the spirit of the age, and the Christian civilization and liberty of which we boast.

Mr. MANN, being asked how many signed the report, said he regretted to say but three, Mr. WELCH, Judge ELLSWORTH, and himself. He regretted to differ from his colleagues, but it was demanded of him to speak to his Southern brethren on this occasion. The language of this resolution was very clear and distinct. The Democracy demanded of us to speak out upon this subject that they might endorse it.

Mr. CORNELL moved to amend the report of the majority by putting into it the resolution reported by Mr. MANN. He wanted to be put right on the record.

Mr. PORTER, of Westchester, seconded the motion. It was the sentiment of the Democracy of Westchester and of the State.

PRESTON KING then took the floor amidst thundering cheers. He concurred heartily in Mr. MANN'S resolution, but it did not mean all that he supposed it did. This was a period of great importance to the country and the Democracy. The Democratic party was national, not sectional. There had been conceived an act in deadly opposition to this. We had now to oppose this measure. What constitutes Democracy? It is the principle the great apostle, THOMAS JEFFERSON, had applied, so it could not be misunderstood, that that only is Democratic which sustains Democratic principles. Where a question vital to the permanent interests of the country is insisted on, we fail in duty if we do not speak out plainly. The decision of this Convention is not final; a large, intelligent people must hear their judgment, and will pass upon it. I have not a particle of doubt on the judgment that the people will pronounce. The stamp of Nebraska will prove its condemnation; they will hold the judgment of the Convention in derision which endorses the Nebraska bill. The county I represent will repudiate everything savoring of such a thing. These resolutions demand us to go back and endorse the Baltimore platform. We are not in the position we were when that platform was adopted. A great wrong has since been done. Hence, there are principles in the majority's report to which I can never consent. The very ability of this Convention to preserve its organization depends on the work of to-day. This body can never carry over the Democracy of the State to the cause of Slavery propagandism.

JOHN COCHRANE repelled the charge that they were leaving the Democratic creed and standing on the quicksands of policy. He stood on the platform now of free soil, free speech and of free men. But there is more than one channel in which those principles flow. Times change—men change with them—but principles change never. They are eternal. The principle which was here enforced was of that platform—the right of the people to govern themselves. This is higher law, better than all organic law. It was better than the Constitution, for the Constitution was based upon it.

Mr. WILKINS SECOR, of Oswego, said he would announce his name for the benefit of the reporters. He was gratified to hear Mr. COCHRANE acknowledge that all men were born free. The contract between the North and South has been violated.

The previous question was now moved and loudly called for.

Mr. CORNELL, of Steuben, wanted to know if this would cut off all amendment.

The President replied that the Convention is to decide it.

The Ayes and Nays being demanded, the roll was called, and the absentees also called for.

An appeal was now made to the Chair, whether he had not differently decided yesterday.

He replied that, under false impressions, he had so decided, but now must do differently.

The absentees were then called.

Mr. BETTS, of Orange, demanded that the roll be again called, so that each man and his vote might be compared.

The result was 233 Yeas, and 177 Nays.

Amidst cheers and hisses at the result, the main question was ordered.

Mr. RATHBUN called for a division on the question.

Mr. RYNDERS moved to strike out all the resolutions relating to the Missouri Compromise. Ruled out of order.

It was then ordered that each resolution be voted on separately.

The first resolution was then adopted. The second resolution was read, and the Yeas and Nays called upon it.

Mr. ABIJAH MANN moved that the resolution be tabled, and the one substituted which he had reported. Ruled out of order.

The Ayes and Noes were then taken. The result was Ayes, 245; Noes, 149. Loud cheers at the result.

The third resolution was then read and adopted with but a few votes in the negative.

P. W. LAWRENCE, of St. Lawrence, said—The second resolution now adopted he totally dissented from, and withdrew from the Convention.

The fourth resolution was read ABIJAH MANN wished to offer an amendment, but was refused. The resolution was adopted.

The fifth resolution was read and adopted. The remainder of the series were also adopted—the ninth with loud applause.

LYMAN B. SMITH moved that this Convention nominate HORATIO SEYMOUR by acclamation. [Applause.]

PRESTON KING said the Convention having adopted the Nebraska bill, he could no longer act with it. [Thundering cheers, again and again repeated.]

ABIJAH MANN wished to offer three more resolutions.

[illegible] was lost, and Mr. MANN was refused liberty to introduce his resolutions.

CHARLES G. MEYERS, of St. Lawrence, now withdrew from the Convention.

Mr. SEACORD, of Orange, said his county would not support a ticket made by this Convention, and he withdrew.

F. J. BETTS should continue to participate in the doings of this Convention. [Cheers.]

The Nebraska bill has not opened their [illegible] to Slavery. The Democracy of New-York would vote against that resolution. What the Convention had done, rendered it painful for him to remain, but he should not withdraw. If months had not been stopped here, not ten would have voted for the Nebraska bill. He hoped they would keep together until another year. A better platform would then be adopted.

C. H. WINFIELD, of Orange, said that he felt the most intense regret at what had transpired, but he would not feel himself warranted in turning his back on the Convention. In regard to the platform, they had been overruled. It was his pleasure, mingled with regret, to act with this Convention in nominating candidates. He should bow to the sovereign wish of the people.

ABIJAH MANN wished to know how SEYMOUR stood on the Nebraska bill.

A member threatened to withdraw if Mr. MANN was not allowed to go through.

Mr. MANN was not allowed to speak.

The vote to nominate SEYMOUR by acclamation was then put. About ten voted in favor and six against it. No applause.

Mr. MANN supposed that this question was open. He was in favor of SEYMOUR'S nomination, but he wanted to know how he stood on the Nebraska bill.

A violent effort was made to choke him down, but it failed.

Mr. MANN continued—If SEYMOUR stood on his platform he would vote for him, but if he was in favor of introducing Slavery into free Territories he was against him. He had no fear of being turned out of the Democratic party. He had been too long a member. He did not sit here in the "receipt of customs." [Applause.] He learned those principles when he said his prayers at his mother's knee.

Mr. B. WELCH wished the minority report to appear in the record. Granted.

Mr. MANN now offered three resolutions, which had been offered in committee.

A motion was then made to adjourn, and lost.

Mr. MANN'S resolutions were then read, and found to be three of the Baltimore resolves of 1852.

The Ayes and Noes ordered, and amid great confusion the Convention adjourned until 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was again called to order at 3 o'clock—the seceding Delegates and other Bumburners absent.

Mr. MANN'S resolutions were read, the question being a motion *to lay them on the table*, on which the Ayes and Noes were ordered.

The first asserts the power of Congress to make all needful regulations for the Territories, and its bounden duty to provide against the extension and establishment of Slavery therein.

The second disclaims interference with Slavery by National Legislation, as it must abide where it exists till our brethren shall wisely discover and apply the proper remedy.

The third declares that in this age of Freedom of thought, opinion, discussion and progress, we cannot assent to the insertion with our political creed that American

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

HOW BOMARSUND WAS CAPTURED.

AUSTRIAN TROOPS IN WALLACHIA AT LAST.

PRUSSIA STILL HALTING.

SPAIN GETS QUIET.

THE TURKS SADLY DEFEATED IN ASIA.

SAN JUAN AFFAIRS OVERHAULED.

THE TIMES ON SANDERS.

LATER FROM CHINA AND INDIA.

HARVESTS ABUNDANT.

Cotton Dull—Breadstuffs Lower—Consols 94 1-8 to 94 1-4.

INTERESTING ITEMS OF MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Cunard steamer *Africa* from Liverpool on the forenoon of Saturday, the 26th ult., arrived at this port early yesterday morning.

The U. S. Mail steamer *Indiana*, from New York August 10, arrived at Southampton noon of Wednesday, 23d; and the Cunard screw-steamer *Alps*, from New-York 12th, arrived at Liverpool at 11 o'clock forenoon of Thursday, 24th. The screw-steamer *Cleopatra*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday morning, 22d.

The news by this arrival is abundant and interesting. We have full particulars of the capture of Bomarsund. The forces of Austria have at length entered into Wallachia, and her Government appears to be acting *bona fide* with the Western powers. Prussia continues undecided, and, beyond sending a special envoy to congratulate LOUIS NAPOLEON on his return from the baths of Biarritz, shows no indication of how opinions are tending. The Turks have suffered a terrible defeat in Asia. The Black Sea fleets are doing nothing; Spain is subsiding into tranquillity. From all parts of Europe come reports of a most abundant harvest.

Liverpool COTTON Market continued dull, at 1-16d.@⅛d. lower. Breadstuffs lower and dull. Money rather easier, and bills having less than 2 months to run can be discounted under 5 per cent. Consols, 94¼d.@94½d.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

VARNA, Sunday, Aug. 13.

A fire supposed to be the work of incendiary Greeks, broke out here on Thursday night, and destroyed a number of houses appropriated as quarters for the troops, together with stores and magazines.

Everything moveable, however, was fortunately saved, except the hay, wine, and some camp utensils.

Several Greeks have been arrested upon suspicion of being the authors of the conflagration.

The cholera is on the decline, but the 1st battalion of Rifles, and the 20th and 23d Regiments, all three in the Bosphorus, have lost men by the epidemic. Officers have gone home invalided from almost every regiment.

Great preparations are making here for embarking the troops, which it is said will take place on the 20th. The bay is filled with vessels, 500 in number, and a fleet of large transports is lying at Baltschick.

Great numbers of flat-bottomed boats for landing troops and heavy guns have also arrived.

We have likewise received the following communication from our correspondent at Vienna, dated Thursday evening:

Athens advices mention that General KALERGI, who had retired to the Piræus, on the King declining to confirm the execution of a Ministerial proposition for incorporating all the irregular troops into the army, had returned to the capital, and been present at a Cabinet Council.

Not a word is known here of certain Russian counter-propositions spoken of at Berlin.

No reply has yet been received to the Vienna note of the 9th, and none is expected until the beginning of September.

We have also received the following from the same correspondent:

ODESSA, Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1854.

A band of Caucasian mountaineers, commanded by a son of SCHAMYL, have made a razzia into the province of Tiflis. They have sacked several places, put some people to death, and carried off a general's wife and a Princess ORBELIAN, her sister. The news caused a panic at Tiflis.

Two Lancer regiments have been sent by forced marches from Odessa to the West.

The *Presse*, under date Orsova, Aug. 22, states that the Cholera had broken out at Rustchuk.

PARIS, Thursday Evening.

Letters from Madrid, of the 20th, state that the city was tranquil. The Union Club, presided over by the Republican Marquis D'ALBAIDA, continued day after day to address memorials to the Government, demanding individual liberty, liberty of conscience, liberty of the press, freedom of labor, and other Democratic objects.

The emigration to foreign countries still continued.

The Three per Cents were done at 33.50.

By Telegraph from London to Liverpool.

The Occupation of Aland.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 26.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 23.—It is reported here that if the pending negotiations for the occupation of Aland by Sweden, with 20,000 Swedish troops, should fail, the fortifications of Bomarsund are to be blown up before the 1st of September.

Monetary and Commercial.

From The Times City Article.

FRIDAY EVENING.—The English Funds have been steady to-day, the continuance of good accounts with regard to the harvest having been sufficient to counteract the effect on the market of a rather full supply of money. Consols remained throughout the day at the prices of last evening. Although the demand for money to-day was active in the Stock Exchange, it was comparatively easy in the discount market. In the foreign exchanges this afternoon the rate upon Hamburg was a shade lower. For bills upon Vienna there was a demand at improved quotations. With regard to other places the business was not extensive.

The last accounts from the Paris Bourse this evening, exhibit a fresh improvement of about ¼ or ⅜ per cent. At Amsterdam, also, there has been a further favorable movement of more than 1½ per cent. in the rate of Exchange, the quotation being now 11.20. The French Exchanges again show considerable firmness, and gold cannot be transmitted from this side without loss. If any of the delayed Australian gold vessels, known to be on their way, were now to arrive, their effect would most probably be felt immediately on the Money market.

A difficulty has arisen in connection with the new Stamp act of this session, (which is understood to come into operation on the 11th of October next,) on the point as to whether it is to apply to Foreign Bills, dated before that date, but payable on or after it.

Naval and Military.

Orders have been sent by telegraph to Plymouth, to prepare the *Caledonia*, 120 gun-ship, now in ordinary at that port with all possible dispatch to receive Russian prisoners.

Yesterday Prince ALBERT proceeded to Portsmouth, and reviewed the Lancashire and two other militia regiments doing garrison duty there.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of yesterday contains a variety of details respecting the Emperor's return journey from Pau to Biarits, from which it appears that His Majesty was received everywhere with the greatest enthusiasm by the whole population; in fact, the journey was one continuous ovation. The Emperor arrived at Biarits at 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening.

The official journal contains no other news.

The accounts received to-day from the harvest from Arras, Little Charleville, Beauvais and other places, are extremely favorable.

Arrest by the Turks of Two Correspondents of London Journals.

The especial military correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*, who was dispatched to the Turkish army upon the outbreak of hostilities on the Danube last October, was arrested by the Turkish authorities at Bucharest on the 13th inst., together with another Englishman (a correspondent of the *Daily News*). The prisoners were released on parole, under charge of the Consul, and 36 hours were given them to consider whether they would voluntarily return to Giurgevo, or submit to be taken there by force. The origin of this event is unknown, and it is therefore premature to discuss it. It is possible that OMAR PACHA may have had some very imperative motive to justify his resorting to so arbitrary an act, and it is better to abstain from commenting upon it until that motive shall be known.

The Baltic.

DANTZIC, Aug. 25.—The *Vulture* left the allied fleets at Ledsund on the 22d.

The troops would probably be reembarked.

HAMBURG, Aug. 25.—A strong division of the fleets has left Ledsund, to act in the Gulf of Finland.

The forts of Aland will be destroyed.

BERLIN, Aug. 22.—General MEDEL has been sent by the King to the camp at Boulogne.

VIENNA, Friday Evening.—Prince GORTSCHAKOFF is said to have received intimation from St. Petersburg that no direct answer will be given to the last propositions forwarded by Austria, but she will be asked what her intentions are. The armaments here are on a greater scale than ever. Two Russian agents who set Varna on fire have been arrested.

BERLIN, Friday.—The French troops at Bomarsund suffer extremely from Cholera, and will probably embark again immediately. It is expected that the fortress will be blown up and abandoned. Several vessels have sailed for Hango.

Troubles are apprehended in Denmark.

INDIA.

BOMBAY, July 20.—The King of Onde has offered to the English Government 12,000 infantry and 100 guns.

Russian agents are in treaty with Cabul.

The White Sea.

H. M. S. BRISK, Saturday, July 29, 1854.

A private communication says: We have had a slight skirmish at Archangel, and destroyed three other places—first, Savlovetski Monastry; second, the Tower of Kio, in Onega Bay; third, a large town on Pouchlathla River. We sail tomorrow morning in company with the *Eurydice*, but to where it was not known. All well on board.

THE WAR.

The Capture of Bomarsund.

The English papers to hand by this arrival are full of glorification over the capture of Bomarsund. They say that "a more gallant and brilliant operation has seldom occurred." The following are the facts of the case:

The first disembarkation of French troops took place on the morning of Aug. 8, at a landing-place selected by the General and Admiral, in a bay about three miles in width, situated to the southwest of the Russian forts, and at a distance of 2,500 yards from the westermost fort, called Fort Tzee. No efficient resistance could be offered by the Russian garrison to the landing of so strong a force, covered by such an imposing strength of ships. From the diary kept by an officer, we are informed that, at 9 o'clock on the evening of the 7th, the whole fleet stretched across the mouth of the Bay of Bomarsund, and brought their force to cover the west shore, on which the landing was to take place. Soon after 9 o'clock, a signal was made to the whole fleet to get out boats. At 10½ the *Termagant*, British steamer, crept silently under the western promontory, and brought up within 200 yards of the shore, but protected by the promontory from shore fire. At succeeding intervals of a quarter of a hour, the steamers *Stromboli* and *Sphynx* likewise crept in, and took up a similar position. At 1 o'clock A. M., Aug 8, the Russians commenced firing from three heavy guns in the earthwork battery, on such boats as passed within range. At 3 o'clock A. M., the *Edinburg*, a British steamer, towing boats, rounded the promontry, followed by the French line-of-battle ship *Duperre*, towing pontoon-boats, containing field-guns and horses. The *Edinburg* threw shells into the woods, to dislodge riflemen. At 4 A. M., the *Phlegethon* (French) and *Amphion* (English) steamed through an intricate passage, and moored west of the earthwork battery, where none of its guns could be brought to bear against them. From this safe position, they threw shells "with beautiful precision" for half an hour, and then sent three boats to spike the guns. On landing, "waving the French and English flags," they found the Russians had saved them the trouble by blowing up the battery. At 5 A. M., the *Stromboli* was sent to clear the bush of riflemen, on which the first round tower and the main fort had an opportunity of throwing shell at the *Amphion* and *Phlegeton*, causing the latter to retire. In the meantime, NAPIER, in the *Bulldog*, came up and assisted the *Stromboli* to engage the round tower, while the troops were being rapidly landed on another part of the beach. By 8 o'clock 11,000 troops had been safely landed, formed, and marched through a pine forest to a village on the heights about two miles distant from the fortress. Eleven o'clock the *Bulldog*, with Sir CHARLES NAPIER on board, ran aground, within range of the forts. Although the Admiral's flag was flying at the fore, the Russians did not fire upon it, which was considered rather "incomprehensible:"—and at 6 o'clock, evening, the ship floated off. The ships at this time in front of the forts were the English (all steam) *Bulldog*, (Admiral NAPIER) *Edinburg*, (Admiral CHADS,) *Hague, Ajax, Blenheim, Amphion, Termagant, Belleisle, Penelope. Sphynx, Gladiator, Valorous, Vulture, Pigmy, Lightning*; transports, *Prince, Julia, Columbia, Cornelius Fox*; cutter, *Sparrowhawk*; yachts, *Mavis, Foam, Esmeralda*. French ships, *Inflexible*, (flagship,) *Breslau, Trident, Tage, Duperre, St. Louis, Algerine*; steamers, *Phlegethon, Darien, Souffleur, Asmodee, Dain, Reine, Hortense*. On the north side of the island were *Leopold, Arrogant, Odin, Hecla, Locust, Porcupine, Otter, Alban*, and *Cuckoo*. During the remainder of the 8th, the small craft were employed in carrying provisions, ammunition, &c., from the ships to the shore;—the *Amphion* moved in front of the disabled battery to prevent the Russians from repairing it;—and Sir CHARLES NAPIER finished the day's work by dining with Gen. BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS.

AUG. 9.—The French, with their usual foresight, appropriated all the horses and draught cattle of the peasantry, in order to transport baggage, &c., to head-quarters; and foraging parties were sent to bring in everything eatable that could be obtained either with or without money. The main body of the army rested on the pretty village of Skarpans, built on an eminence, four miles inland, and one mile and a half distant from the enemy's first tower. Between the village and the tower extended a narrow valley, with a long sheet of water, and beyond there rose an extended ridge of rocks and high land to the height of 200 feet, under shelter of which the advanced body were encamped, consisting of 600 English marines, 600 French marines, and the Twelfth Battalion of Chasseurs de Vincennes. At 2 o'clock P. M., Gen. BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS inspected the encampment, and was cordially received. He is described as a noble-looking old man,—standing firm and erect, although 74 years of age,—and minus a hand, which he lost in the French war against Russia in 1812. By evening of the 9th, a bake-house and a slaughter-house were established,—the vivandieres had opened their tents, and the whole economy of camp life was in active operation. On the shore a pier was built and cranes erected for the purpose of landing the heavy guns.

AUG. 10 was chiefly signalized by the British steamer *Penelope* going ashore just within range of the long fort, which kept up a heavy fire upon her for two hours and a half. Their fire was good, twenty-one shots having struck her in the hull or rigging, out of the total number of one hundred and twenty-one fired. During this affair, the *Edmburg* and *Valorous*, from their previous safe position, continued to throw their shell, from ten-inch guns, into the fort. By evening, 800 men from the ships had succeeded in landing six siege guns.

AUG. 11.—Four hundred sailors harnessed themselves to the six 32-pounders, and, with a band at their head, marched to the advanced camp—the Russians firing from the round tower whenever they caught a glimpse of the procession. Desultory firing continued all day; shells set fire to "a very picturesque village," and burned it to the ground. Men were employed all day in filling sand bags and making gabions. NAPIER says in his dispatch: "There were many instances in the last war of guns being placed in extraordinary positions, but I do not belive that, in any one case, such difficulties were overcome as in the present instance." To-day a Russian, in the garb of a priest, attempted to convey a lady out of the fort. The letter-writer congratulates himself that the priest was fired at, and either killed or wounded, for he fell down in the carriage, and the horse galloped back through the gateway of the fortress.

AUGUST 12.—Some blockheads of the British fired on the French relief picket, mistaking them for Russians—two were killed and five wounded. Two English sailors, killed on board the *Penelope*, were buried by torchlight beneath a pine, on the bark of which their companions carved the words, "Woodman! spare that tree!" During the whole day the Artillery of the Chasseurs were filling shells and building battery. Had 300 or 400 shells ready by evening.

AUG. 13.—At 4, morning, the Russians in the first round for commencing firing on the French. The French had now three mortars and three brass field pieces in battery, (the latter in point blank range,) and after half an hour's practice they found the range of the shells and commenced bombardment in earnest. They kept up a tremendous cannonade for some 12 hours, their shells bursting in the embrasures and over the roof, and their shot destroying the facings of the embrasures at every round. By 4 P. M they had silenced three of the tower's guns, and a flag of truce was hung out from a postbole. Gen. BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS rode to inquire what they wanted. The reply was, "two hours to bury the dead." D'HILLIERS gave them one hour, which the besieged not only used for burial purposes, but also to bring up reinforcements from the fort below, and to obtain a further supply of ammunition. Firing began again with redoubled fury. Then the Russians executed a beautiful operation: The artillerymen in the second or inner fort brought their guns to bear and threw shells completely over the besieged tower into the French camp. The French, however, had the advantage, in a great degree owing to the assistance of their riflemen, who, from the surrounding rocks, poured deadly showers of bullets through the embrasures, and killed many artillerymen at their guns. At 8 o'clock a second flag of truce was hung out, which the French General refused to recognize, because the garrison had not refrained during the previous truce from all work excepting burial of the dead. Bombardment continued all night. Loss of the French this day about 50 killed and wounded.

AUG. 14.—The Russian firing having become very slack, the French, at 9 o'clock A. M., effected a breach, and, and captured the tower. They found only 54 men left alive. The walls were completely knocked to pieces. Immediately on the French and English flag being hoisted, the second tower opened fire upon the first.

AUG. 15.—The English batteries, erected behind a defence of sand bags, ten feet in height, opened on the second tower and kept up a rapid discharge of shot and shell. From the sea the ships-of-the-line, *Edinburg, Ajax, Amphion, Hecla, Valorous, Bulldog, Driver, Arrogant*, and some smaller vessels, with the French ships *Asmodee, Phlegethon*, and *Davien*, joined in the bombardment. A ten-inch gun was brought ashore and mounted on the remains of the earth-work. The Russian shells had set fire to the first fort, (just captured,) and at 11½ o'clock it blew up with a tremendous explosion, and fell a mass of blackened ruin. At noon all the ships dressed with flags and fired a royal salute in honor of the *fête* NAPOLEON I. The ships engaged paid the salute with shotted guns against the enemy. At 1 P. M., it was seen that the tower was becoming shattered, but the ships did not cease firing until 4½ o'clock, by which time the tower could only keep up a dropping fire. At 6 o'clock the besieged hung out a flag of truce, which the besiegers seem to have disregarded, for the account says: "*Whereupon our marines coolly walked up and took all prisoners*"—numbering only 115 men and three officers. It is true, that when the flag offered there was a practicable breach in the walls. The English lost one of their best engineers, Hon. C. WROTTESLEY. At midnight the prisoners were marched to the shore, the commandant, a Colonel of the Russian army, exclaiming bitterly as he passed the ruins of the walls he had so bravely defended—"Oh, England, England, we did not expect this from *you!*"

AUG. 16—The ships commenced to shell the main body of the fort, now much weakened, as well by the great amount of ammunition expended, and shot received, as by the fall of the towers by which it was partly commanded. The earthwork with its ten inch guns, and the Cohorn mortars kept up fire from an early hour of the morning. The former did so much damage to the besieged, that they directed their whole fire upon it. NAPIER seeing its danger, sent the ships *Edinburg, Ajax, Arrogant, Amphion, Valorous, Sphynx* and *Driver*, all carrying ten-inch guns, to give the fort simultaneously a "shot and shell every five minutes." This order was so well carried out that the garrison was soon compelled to hang out a flag of truce. Captain HALL, (of the *Bulldog*,) was sent on shore, and with Admiral PERCIVAL'S aid-de-camp, and two of General BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS' staff formed a deputation to negotiate with the besieged. The garrison, admitting the uselessness of further resistance, agreed to lay down their arms and march out. We are not informed as to the precise terms offered to the prisoners, nor have we any reliable account of the loss of life. One thousand of the prisoners were to be embarked on board the French ships *Cleopatra* and *Syrene*, to be taken to Brest,—the remaining nine hundred are to be sent in English steamers to the Downs, there to await the orders of the British Admiralty. The fortress is very badly damaged. The list of captured arms and stores is not yet published. Sir CHARLES NAPIER in a dispatch to his Government, says, "The fall of this important fortress will be followed by the submission of the Garden of Islands."

The above accounts show incontrovertibly that the allied force was very much larger than the Russian—the former numbering 11,000 land forces and 15 ships-of-war—the latter certainly under 3,000. The Russians, with officers and private men, fought with distinguished bravery and skill. The Colonel-Commandant, before referred to, received two bayonet wounds. The Commandant-in-Chief was Col. BODISCO, brother of the late Count BODISCO, Minister at Washington.

Our latest accounts from Bomarsund are *vid* Hamburg, to August 21. Several British line-of-battle (steam) ships and frigates, with some French ships of the same class, had sailed in a southeasterly direction, as if going to Hango or Sweaborg. There was a rumor that the remains of the Bomarsund fortifications will be blown up and abandoned, but this seems very unlikely. There was another rumor to the effect that the allied fleet will Winter at Stockholm. Thanksgiving had been offered up by the victors in all the churches of islands, not forgetting to pray for VICTORIA and NAPOLEON.

Immediately after the surrender of Bomarsund, Gen. BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, accompanied by Mr. GREY, Secretary of the English Legation, left for Stockholm, with the view, it was supposed, of urging Sweden to declare for the Western Powers. On the 21st, Mr. MAGENNIS, the British Consul at Stockholm, had an interview with the King of Sweden.

Entry of the Austrians into Wallachia.

The Paris *Moniteur* contains the following announcement:

"VIENNA, Aug. 22.—The Austrians entered Wallachia on the 20th. The whole corps of occupation will have passed the frontier by the 23d. Two brigades have marched from Hermannstadt, and another from Kronstadt. Bucharest, Krajova, and Lesser Wallachia will be occupied. The advanced guard will reach Bucharest on the 5th of September. Three brigades of the army of Count CORONINI are preparing for a similar movement into Moldavia."

Count CORONINI is Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Occupation.

There is no truth in the report that the Russians refused to retire from the Principalities, and that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF had communicated that determination to the Austrian Cabinet, after receipt of a new dispatch from St. Petersburg in contradiction to the note of the 8th. No such dispatch had been received by GORTSCHAKOFF, consequently none was sent to Vienna. Matters, therefore, remained precisely as they were in that respect.

It is stated by Vienna correspondence that a circular has been forwarded by the Austrian Government to its foreign diplomatic agents, of which the following is the substance: After alluding to the proposition made by Russia on the 29th June, and by France on the 22d of July, the Austrian Minister observes, that although the position of Austria is considerably changed by the evacuation of the Principalities, the war continues between Russia on the one side, and England, France and the Porte on the other. Secondly, that all treaties between Russia and the Porte have been abrogated by the present war, and have not regained validity by the evacuation of the Principalities. The Austrian Government, in principle, approves the conditions of peace proposed by the Western Powers, and conditionally agrees to them The Austro-Prussian treaty of April 20. is in spirit in accord with the stipulations in question, though not exactly in word. A hope is expressed that the Court of Berlin will not be of another opinion, but should such unfortunately be the case, it will lead to no change in the foreign policy of Austria. For the present Austria will maintain an armed neutrality.

If the above be correctly quoted, it indicates a more straightforward policy on the part of Austria, which cannot be without a considerable influence on the war.

Austria has just proclaimed the Gulf of Cattaro, with its bays and anchoring grounds, a war port. No foreign vessel of war will be permitted to enter, and if any single ship of war is driven in by stress of weather, it must leave within seven days. Austria has now three war ports in the Adriatic, namely, Pola, Lissa and Cattaro.

The Austrian loan has been all taken.

Capture of Bomarsund—Summary of the Military Operations.

From the London Times, Aug. 24.

The dispatches which have now been received from Sir CHARLES NAPIER, and the more ample details furnished by our own correspondents with reference to the capture of the forts at Bomarsund, have doubtless been read with the liveliest interest by all classes of the public. A more gallant and brilliant operation has seldom occurred. The destruction of one of the strongholds by which Russia hoped to secure her dominion over the Baltic, and her ascendancy over Sweden, has been effected with a comparatively small loss of life, and in the short space of three days from the opening of the fire. English and French, soldiers and seamen, engineers and marines of both nations, have joined heart and hand in this enterprise, and we have no doubt that the vigor of their attack and the rapidity of their triumph are an earnest of what the allied armies and fleets will effect under circumstances of greater difficulty, and against a more determined resistance. In a military point of view many of the details of this operation deserve notice, because they are the first practical experiment we have had of the effect of our guns and small arms in the attack of places fortified on the system of the Russian casemated batteries in the North of Europe.

The first point was the disembarkation of the troops, which took place on the morning of the 8th. The landing-place chosen by the General and the Admiral was a bay of about three miles in breadth, situated to the southwest of the forts, and at a distance of 2,500 yards from the western fort, which is that called Fort Tzee. A Russian earthwork, carrying 6 guns, had been placed on the eastern promontory of this bay, facing the sea, but this battery was taken in flank and dismounted by the fire of the *Amphion* and *Phlegethon*. In the meantime the disembarkation was going on, and 11,000 men were landed in the boats of the fleet in the space of three hours and a half. The Russian troops appear to have made no attempt to oppose the landing, though they might have occasioned considerable annoyance to our men by posting their Rifles in woods near the shore. The British and French Marines, 600 of each flag, were conveyed by the *Driver* to the north of the forts, and landed behind them. The next four days were employed by the army in preparing for the attack. The position of the batteries were selected, sandbags and gabions were prepared, and the sailors brought up with great labor some long 32-pounder ship-guns, which were placed in a position 800 yards from the round fort. On the 13th the fire of the French battery opened from the southwest on Fort Tzee, and the bombardment was sustained in the most brilliant manner for 26 hours, with one very short interval. We are not informed at what range this fire was opened, and the distance was probably greater than it would have been if the place had been approached by regular siege operations. The most remarkable fact is, however, that this French battery consisted of only four 16-pounders and four mortars, or, as our own correspondent states, of three mortars and three brass field-pieces—a force quite inadequate to breach a granite tower. Three of the enemy's guns were dismounted through the embrasures, and the fire of the French Rifles on these apertures was so severe that the Russians had difficulty in loading their guns, and suffered most severely in consequence. This circumstance is of great importance, and accounts for the large proportion of the enemy killed and wounded in Fort Tzee. Eventually this part of the work was taken by the French Chasseurs on the morning of the 14th by a *coup de main*, the details of which will doubtless appear in the French dispatches. Meanwhile the British battery under the orders of Gen. JONES was in process of construction—a work of greater time and difficulty, because it consisted of 32-pounder guns dragged up from the ships We are not told by the Admiral of how many guns this battery consisted, nor is its position accurately described; it must, however, have been on the northwest front of the place, and within range of both the round forts; for, as the western fort had been taken before General JONES opened his fire, he turned his guns against the eastern fort with equal effect. This battery was manned by marine artillerymen from the four blockships; their practice was excellent, and in eight hours and a half one side of the tower was knocked in. It is not clearly stated, however, by the Admiral (whose dispatch is not remarkable for military precision) whether this result was caused by the fire of the 32-pounders, or by the explosion mentioned by our correspondent; but it appears from a subsequent passage in our letter that a practicable breach was made by the guns, and that they were three in number. The effect of the breaching batteries erected by General BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS against the principal fort was not tried, because the place capitulated before the attack had been carried to the last extremities. In fact, it was wholly untenable from the moment that the round forts, commanding the rear of the position, were in the hands of the allied armies.

The most obvious inferences to be drawn from the success of his attack is, that the Russian forts, if they are generally constructed on the same principles and of the same materials as those of Bomarsund, cannot withstand for any lengthened time a close fire of heavy guns, even when those guns are very few in number, and that the difficulty of fighting in casemated batteries is greatly increased by the fire of Minié rifles, which can now be directed with great precision into the embrasures. The fire of the ships at the long range at which they were compelled to lie acted chiefly as a diversion in favor of the troops, and produced no decisive effect on the forts; but it still remains to be ascertained what would be the effect of the broadside of a three decker on a fort of this description, and whether the results produced in eight hours and a-half by three 32 pounder guns could not be produced in half an hour, by a fire of greater rapidity and of twenty times that weight of metal. No breaching battery that ever was constructed is at all equal to the fire of a line of battle ship, but, on the other hand, a land battery is far more protected from the fire of the enemy; and the question is whether a ship could float long enough under a severe fire from land batteries to silence and destroy them. In the late operations, although the ships were several times in very critical positions, from running on the ground within range of the enemy's red-hot balls, none of them appear to have suffered materially; and, though the Admiral was compelled to order the *Penelope* to throw her guns overboard, which was done with great presence of mind, he probably relied on the probability of recovering them when the Aland Isles were in our own possession. Upon the whole, this experiment is not only highly satisfactory and honorable to all those who were engaged in it, but it leads us to anticipate more important achievements. The season is still long enough to admit of further enterprises upon the Russian coast; the allied forces are now on the spot, and within a few hours' sail of any point in the Baltic; and we hope to learn that the allied commanders are taking steps to pursue that career of success which has been opened by the fall of Bomarsund.

The Austrian Occupation of the Principalities.

From the London Times, Aug 24.

The long expected and decisive movement of the Austrian army into the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia has at length taken place, and positive information was transmitted on Tuesday last to the French and British Governments by their Ministers at Vienna, that on the 20th inst. the troops began their march across the frontier. This event must have occurred almost as soon as General HESS had rejoined the army at head-quarters. The first division which received orders to advance consisted of three brigades of Archduke ALBERT'S corps in Transylvania; and it is stated—which is at this moment even more important—that three brigades of General CORONINI'S army will enter Moldavia from the Bukovina. These last mentioned troops must, therefore, immediately find themselves placed within a few hours' march of the Russian outposts.

As the Austrian Government displays an increasing determination to act up to its engagement with its Western allies, to give effect to the principles it has long proclaimed, and to take the lead in Germany, without paying an excessive deference to the intrigues of the secondary German Powers, we are not surprised to find that the irreconcilable enemies of that power are availing themselves of every opportunity to misrepresent a policy which has so entirely falsified their predictions and disappointed their hopes. But at the present moment such attempts deserve no notice, for they cannot prevail against facts which are as clear as noonday to all mankind. The Austrian occupation of the Principalities not only does not take place by virtue of any secret understanding or lingering forbearance toward Russia on the part of the Cabinet of Vienna, but *it is the blow which tells most decisively against the pretensions of Russia to hold that "material guarantee;"* it has been fully concerted between the Austrian and Turkish commanders, as well as between the Austrian and Turkish Governments; it is accompanied by the most positive engagement that Austria will keep the Russians out of the Principalities during the war, and will evacuate the Turkish territory herself upon the restoration of peace; and it has been made the subject of explanations and engagements equally satisfactory to the Porte and to its allies.

The immediate advantage resulting from this occupation of the provinces to the cause of the allies is, that by preventing the possibility of another Russian invasion of the Turkish territory, it enables the belligerents, whether Turks, French or English, to devote the greater part, if not the whole of their forces, to those offensive operations of war by which alone we can hope to wring from Russia her assent to the conditions of peace. Those politicians and military critics who have ceased to urge the advance of the allied armies in the direction of the Balkan, who would attack the enemy precisely in those vast plains and marshes where he is least available, appear to have formed a very contracted notion of this war. Do they imagine, because hostilities commenced by the invasion of the Principalities, that the war must be carried on there? Within a year from that invasion the Russians have been compelled to withdraw, and the territory they seized is placed for the present in the holding of a Power altogether friendly to Turkey, and resolved not to endure the reestablishment of that protectorate which Russia had acquired, and long exercised, in those provinces. The legal authorities appointed by the Sultan will be restored, and a fair inquiry will be instituted into their previous conduct. Beyond this, what military or political interest has the Porte in the occupation of the Principalities by an army which has no further reason to dread any enemy in that quarter? But, on the contrary, if OMAR PASHA and his troops are relieved from the necessity of watching the Russian frontier, which it would be madness to attack on the line of the Pruth, the Turkish army of the Danube is now in a condition to throw the weight of 40,000 or 50,000 soldiers, inured to the climate, and already accustomed to victory, upon any point where their services may be most required. They may either form part of the expedition to the Crimea, and effect a division on Kaffa or Eupatoria, while the European forces are principally engaged in the operations against Sebastopol, or they may reinforce the Turkish army in Asia, where such succor is much needed, and where the Russian army might probably be destroyed, if attacked by a general of competent ability and an army of sufficient force. In reality, every Austrian regiment which enters the Principalities sets a portion of the Allied army, and more especially of OMAR PASHA'S troops, at liberty to pursue the enemy in other quarters; and, even if the Austrian occupation were of a strictly neutral character, which it is not, it would tend decidedly to the advantage of the Porte.

But the recent language of the Court of Vienna, in its declarations and engagements both to the Porte and to the Western Powers, by no means warrants the assertion that this Austrian occupation is of a neutral character. *It has been preceded by a declaration that Russia shall never return to those provinces in the character of an exclusive protectress, and that her sway over the mouths of the Danube is also at an end.* These are hostile resolutions, for they tend to exclude and extinguish rights which Russia undoubtedly possessed before the war; and, however far the Emperor NICHOLAS may be disposed to carry his affected endurance towards that Power which he treated as his vassal but a few months ago, it is hardly probable that he has already resigned himself to make these concessions to the just demands of the belligerents. Within the last few days the communications between the frontiers of the two empires have been closed, and we should be in no degree surprised to learn that Count ESTERHAZY had received instructions to quit St. Petersburg after a short interval, in the event of no favorable reply being made to his last communication. The Austrian army is in the highest state of preparation for a campaign. The finances of the Empire have been suddenly relieved from their depressed condition by an immense and unprecedented voluntary national effort, the people of Austria havingly actual subscribed within the last month *forty millions sterling*, to fulfill the floating debt, to resume cash payments, and to relieve the State from its embarrassment. Such an act as this is more expressive than a hundred declamatory harangues as to the true resources of the country, and the confidence of the nation in its present Government. The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH owes this support, which is freely exteaded to him by every class of society and by every part of his dominions, except the Italian provinces, to the conviction that his policy is straightforward, patriotic and unbending. Is it to be supposed that he will forfeit such a position for the sake of any paltry deception of underhand advantage? We do not believe it. The strength of Governments is in their independent action, and as long as Austria holds her way in the course to which she has now openly adhered, her greatness and prosperity will increase with the services she is called upon to render to the alliance of the first States in Europe.

The Danube.

According to Austrian advices, (requiring confirmation.) 45,000 French and English had, to the 13th, embarked at Varna. If so, they had again disembarked, for the expedition against the Crimea is certainly postponed temporarily.

The Turks are concentrating a considerable force on the Jalomitza, but, the Austrians having at length entered the Principalities, it is not likely any battle of importance will be fought. Bucharest is now garrisoned by 8,000 Turkish troops. Mr. COLQUHOUN, the British Consul, has resumed his functions at Bucharest. OMER PACHA had issued a proclamation stating that an Austrian force would enter the Principalities, between the 18th and 25th of August. The Russians still remain on the Sereth and Pruth line. A few regiments have recrossed the Pruth, as have all the sick and wounded. On the 6th the *greuz-sperre* or mutual closing of the frontier began between Austria and Russia.

ASIA.

Razzia by the Circassians—Decisive Defeat of the Turks.

From Odessa, Aug. 15, it is stated that a band of Caucasian Mountaineers, commanded by a son of SCHAMYL, made a razzia into the province of Tiflis They sacked several places, put some persons to death, and carried off a Russian General's wife and her sister the Princess ORBELION. The news had caused a panic at Tiflis.

There is reason to believe that the Turkish army in Asia, has met with a decisive defeat. A Vienna dispatch states, but without date, that Gen. BEBUTOFF had attacked and signally routed the main body of the Turks under the walls of Kars. The Russians say they killed 3,000 Turks, took 2,000 prisoners, including 84 staff and other officers, and captured 15 guns, with an immense amount of military stores. The shattered remains of the Turkish force had dispersed. This is, however, from a Russian source.

ENGLAND.

Government has advertised for enormous contracts for provisions, namely, 24,000 tierces and 12,000 barrels of beef; and 35,000 tierces, and 20 000 barrels of pork.

The 54th Foot, 66th Foot, 71st Reserve Battalion, and 72d Regiment of the line, now in Canada, are ordered home.

Lord HADDO, eldest son of the Earl of ABERDEEN, is elected to the House of Commons for Aberdeenshire.

GEORGE A. BRANDRETH is "approved" as U. S. Consul at Plymouth, and GEORGE BOWEN as Nicaraguan Consul at Liverpool.

The Government contracts for 1,900 tons of hemp have been completed at £65@£67 10s., without discount.

"LILYWHITE," a man who achieved eminence as a professional player of the game of cricket, is dead.

The Times on the San Juan Affair.

From the London Times, Aug. 24.

The Message of the PRESIDENT of the United States, by which Congress was requested to place a sum of $10,000,000 at the disposal of the Executive Government, in order to meet such exigencies of the public service as may arise in the recess, has failed to produce the effect anticipated by Mr. PIERCE and his friends. Congress has adjourned until the month of December, and has refused to give the PRESIDENT the extraordinary vote of confidence which he required. The accounts received from America all concur in stating that this refusal has not arisen from any reluctance on the part of Congress or the people of the United States to take advantage of any and every occurrence favorable to the acquisition of Cuba; but that the last intelligence from Central America, and especially the outrage committed by Captain HOLLINS at Greytown, had excited the strongest distrust of an Administration by which actions so discreditable to the American flag, and so injurious to the positive interests of the country, could be authorized. It is satisfactory to learn that up to the present time no attempt has been made by any party in the United States to justify that unparalleled attack on a defenceless town, known only as a place of passage to traders, and placed, as such, under the especial protection of the American and British authorities. The peculiarity of the case is, that it is not easy to determine to what State in the catalogue of civilized governments the city of Greytown now belongs. In 1847, Lord PALMERSTON laid it down in imperative language that "the right of the King of Mosquito should be maintained as extending from Cape Honduras down to the mouth of the River San Juan, and that Her Majesty's Government would not view with indifference any attempt to encroach upon the rights or territory of the King of Mosquito, who is under the protection of the British Crown." On these grounds, Captain LOCH'S successful expedition to Nicaragua was undertaken, by which the claims advanced by that State to the mouth of the river were extinguished. In point of fact, however, it could not be denied that this government of the King of Mosquito was a myth, and the protectorate, which had to a certain extent been exercised for 200 years under this title, was an onerous obligation on ourselves. The port of San Juan, or Greytown, though included under the protectorate, had long in reality been governed in the name of the titular King of Mosquito by a committee of Americans or Englishmen elected by the people. The British Government, therefore, came to the conclusion that it had no longer the same interest in this country as when it defended the independence of the Mosquito Indians against the exclusive pretensions of Spain, and it only now takes the same interest in the affairs of Greytown as the great naval power possessing authority in that part of Central America. The treaty of the 19th of April, 1850, between Great Britain and the United States expressly declared that neither Power would make use of any protection it afforded or may have afforded to any State or people on the Mosquito coast for the purpose of erecting fortifications, or of assuming and exercising dominion over the same; and the British Government further intimated its desire that Greytown should be a free and independent port, connected with Mosquito only by such terms of friendship and indemnity as might be agreed upon, and that the United States and Great Britain, without formally guaranteeing San Juan del Norte, should be ready to act in concert to defend the independence of the

nating them at the point where this history begins. The fundamental of those times—that ancient Confederation of the middle ages—was destroyed at the close of the last century, and not, as Mr. SANDERS would wish it, perhaps suppose, by the malignant hostility of despotic monarchs, but by the attack of a purely democratic and Republican Government, which invaded its territories, subverted its Constitution, and demolished its political existence. The Switzerland of the present day dates from 1814, when, and in the following year, it was reconstituted under the auspices and guarantee of those very European Powers which Mr. SANDERS thinks must be bent upon its ruin. The terms of this reconstruction were at the same time explicitly defined. The Great Powers of Europe restored to Switzerland its territories, its independence, and its Government, on the express condition of its European *neutrality*—a neutrality to be observed on all occasions, and to be secured by such a strength of internal administration as might effectually curb any turbulence of popular spirit injurious to the neighboring Governments. *These* are the obligations and responsibility of Switzerland, and this is the understanding on which the Republic rests. So far from being bound to political propagandism, it is solemnly engaged to a contrary course. So far from being essentially "antagonistic" to the Governments of Europe, it owes its reconstruction to their hands, after having perished under the hands of a Republic like itself. So far from finding its real safety in democratic activity, it possesses this security on the recorded condition of inoffensive neutrality. The Great Powers of Europe themselves refounded the Swiss Confederation, and undertook to respect its independence and its freedom, but this engagement they assumed on the condition that the general policy of Switzerland should be conformable to its position as a neutral State. If the Government of Switzerland were to adopt such a policy as Mr. SANDERS recommends, it would not only not be fulfilling its proper mission, but would be falsifying its character, and violating the very principles of its Constitution.

With regard to the particular question by which the unlucky disquisition of Mr. SANDERS was suggested, we cannot, as Englishmen, be supposed to disparage the right of asylum. That right has always been maintained in these islands, and it is undoubtedly as sacred in Switzerland as it is here. If the Government of the Confederation simply asserts its independent privilege of sheltering the refugee against vengeance, the resolution will find entire approval in this country; but it can never consist either with reason or with right that the members of a defeated minority should be permitted to conspire against an established Government, under the shelter and by the aid of a neighboring State. The refugee, whether in England or Switzerland, must, if he claims the protection of Swiss or English laws, be bound, for the time, by the same obligations as are incumbent upon Swiss and English themselves. He cannot claim to do under the protection of the Swiss Government what would be permitted to no native Swiss subject. Switzerland has long borne the honorable character of a European asylum, and the interest of all parties and personages in the preservation of such a resort have been so strikingly shown that we need have few apprehensions for its safety; but it is clear that its surest guaranty lies in that neutrality which Mr. SANDERS desires to see exchanged for an active political propagandism.

Sir Hamilton Seymour and Dr. Cottman.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: I feel called upon to point out to the public one, at least, of the inaccuracies into which Dr. COTTMAN has been betrayed in his letter, to be read in the *Times* of the 21st inst. The error is a remarkable one, and is the more worthy of observation, as Dr. COTTMAN gives it to be understood that he speaks upon official authority, and undertakes to correct popular errors and to direct public opinion.

Dr. COTTMAN states that my effects had been sent on board the *Anne M'Alister*, but that, upon its being ascertained that the vessel would be detained till the 1st of May, they were relanded.

The answer to this statement is a very simple one—the goods were never on board the *Anne M'Alister*, and my sole and only complaint against the Russian Government, was founded upon their refusal to permit the shipment of my effects on board the only English vessel which was preparing to leave Cronstadt.

It was signified to me, subsequently, that the Emperor was graciously disposed to order my effects to be sent, at his expense, by land to Prussia; but this offer I respectfully declined, upon the ground of the goods having been packed for water conveyance.

So much for Dr. COTTMAN's volunteer correction of a misstatement,—so much more about a "carpet-bag," respecting which, unlike Mr. WOODIN's, a great deal too much has been said and written.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient, humble servant.
BOURNEMOUTH, Aug. 23. G. H. SEYMOUR.

FRANCE.

The Emperor at the Spring—Exchange of Notes between France and Austria—Reduction of the Tariff—Various Interesting News.

The Emperor and Empress are still rusticating at the baths of the Pyrenees. On the 21st, the Emperor left Biarritz for Pau. He was expected to arrive at Paris on the 28th, and would proceed to the camp of Boulogne on Sept. 1.

The *Moniteur* states that notes were exchanged between M. BOUQUENEY, French Minister at Vienna, and Count BUOL, on the 8th, on the subject of the guarantees which England and France demand as conditions of peace. The notes, which are given in the *Moniteur*, are exact counterparts of those published by the British Government as having been exchanged between Lord WESTMORELAND and Count BUOL. The reference to a limitation of Russian power in the Black Sea as noticed in M. DROUYN DE LHUYS' note of July 22, being (as in them) omitted.

A decree is published in the *Moniteur*, reducing the customs tariff on potash, dyestuffs, marbles, blocks of stone, beetroot, foreign seeds, iron ore, charcoal, stalks of hemp, vanilla, odoriferous woods, bamboos and exotic resins. The rates on potash are: by French vessels from French colonies, 3 francs per 100 kilogrammes; ditto from colonies not in Europe, 6 francs; ditto ditto from bonding warehouses, 10 francs; ditto by foreign vessels, 12 francs. Sand, for manufacture of glass and earthenware, is permitted to be exported free.

Madame SOPHIE SOULT, sister of Marshal SOULT, died at St. Amans, Aug. 13—aged 81.

The Minister of War has appealed to the sisterhood of St. Vincent de Paul, to act as nurses in the hospitals of the army in Turkey. Fifty of these admirable ladies have undertaken the duty, and fifty others will be provided.

The *Pays* has received "warning," for writing in a tone hostile to the Turkish loan and the Turkish Ministry.

M. FORCADE, Consul-General of France, has left Paris to resume his functions at Bucharest.

The Minister of the Interior has sent a circular to the prefects requiring them to send in the necessary documents for payment of the legacies under the will of NAPOLEON I.

VICTOR CONSIDERANT, who was arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the recent plot against the Emperor, has been set at liberty. SANDRS and FOURNIN, who were arrested on the same charge at Liege, are in prison at Brussels.

SPAIN.

All Quiet.

A dispatch from Bayonne, Aug. 21, says the last number of the Madrid *Gazette* contains nothing important. The situation of the capital was, on the 18th, the same as during preceding days. A modification of the Cabinet was considered probable. Queen ISABELLA left the palace on the 18th instant, and drove on the Prado. Few acclamations greeted her. The Republican Union Club, presided over by the Marquis D'ALBAIDA, is extremely active, and is pressing the Administration with memorials demanding freedom of labor and other desirable objects. Emigration continues. MM. MON and COLLANTES have left. Queen CHRISTINA is still concealed in the palace, with the Duke DE RIANZARES. Her children have quitted Madrid—three have already passed through Bayonne, and the others were expected. The Pope's Nuncio has threatened to leave Madrid if the last Concordat shall be either annulled or modified without the concurrence of Rome. The people express themselves as perfectly indifferent whether he goes or stays. It is positively asserted that a Commission will be named to examine the accounts of SARTORIUS and his colleagues, with the view of impeaching them before the Cortes.

ROMAN SANTILLAN, formerly Minister of Finance, is appointed Governor of the Bank of San Fernando.

O'DONNELL's division (of insurgents) was to make a triumphal entry into Madrid in course of a day or two.

Tranquillity prevails throughout Catalonia and the other provinces.

HOLLAND.

The most favorable reports continue to be received respecting the appearance of the cereal crops, which are represented as being remarkable for the beauty and quality of the grain.

ITALY.

Treaties between England and Sardinia—Sardinia and the Porte—Sardinia and Naples—Expulsion of Monks at Turin—Cholera—Weaving by Electricity.

A treaty giving mutual freedom of the coasting trade, (*cabotage*,) has just been signed between Britain and Sardinia, and a similar one between Sardinia and Turkey. The work of closing the monastic establishments of their inmates is rapidly proceeded with at Turin, on the plea of the buildings being required for sanitary purposes. The total number of cases of cholera at Turin has not hitherto been over 150. At Genoa there are still over 100 a day. Naples is still suffering severely from the malady. An agent of the celebrated engineer BORELLI is on the point of starting for the United States to dispose of the patent of his electric loom, which quite supersedes the Jacquard.

On June 28 a Convention was signed at Rome between the Neapolitan and Roman Governments, establishing for eight years a reciprocity between vessels of the two countries in all dues of navigation, anchorage, pilotage, customs, &c., fisheries and coasting trade not included.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The India mail is telegraphed from Trieste, with dates from Calcutta July 14, Madras 21st, Shanghae June 28, Canton July 4, Hong Kong July 6, Singapore July 14, Bombay July 20. There is no particular news. Trade in India is dull. Exchange at Shanghae, 6s 8d.; Canton, 5s 0¼d. The impediments to communication with the interior continued (it is said from Hong Kong) to support prices, and four chops of new Congou had been settled for in Canton at four taels above the opening rates of last year, and at Shanghae 20 chops at two taels. The quality of the new silk is described as very bad, and only 300 bales had arrived. The present steamer has brought only 400 bales of old. The exports to date were 77,000,000 lbs of tea, and 61,500 bales of silk.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Baring Brothers & Co.'s Circular.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 25—5 P. M.

The Colonial and Foreign Produce markets have been steady during the week, without material change in prices. MONEY for short periods is easier. CONSOLS leave off 94¼. DOLLARS 5s. 3¼d.@5s. 3d. BAR SILVER 5s. 1¾d. AMERICAN EAGLES 76s. 3¼d. By telegraph we learn the arrival at Trieste of the overland mail on the 23d inst., with advices to the following dates, viz: Shanghai 28th June; Canton 4th, Calcutta 14th, Singapore 14th, Bombay 20th, Madras 21st July. EXCHANGE at Shanghai 6s. 8d.; Canton 5s. 0¼d.

COCHINEAL—The market is steady. About 500 bags have been offered during the week, and mostly sold at steady prices; Honduras Silver from 3s. 3d.@4s. 2d.; Black 3s. 10d.@4s. 6d; Mexican Silver 3s.@3s. 5d., Black 3s. 11d.; Teneriffe Black 3s. 11d.@4s. 2d.

COCOA—Of 280 bags Trinidad, about half sold from 33s.@34s for middling to good red; 56 bags Granada brought 31s. 6d.@35s.

COFFEE—The market is firm, and at public sale 1,000 casks and 500 bbls. and bags Plantation Ceylon have been offered during the week, and chiefly sold at steady prices; 1,500 bags Native Ceylon, at auction, brought 44s. 6d., and of 2,540 bags Costa Rica, the greater part sold from 56s. 6d.@60s. A cargo of 8,000 bags Rio "Common Firsts" has been sold at 43s. for the Mediterranean.

COPPER—Is without alteration. Tough Cake and Tile, £126; best Selected, £129; Sheating, 14d.; Yellow Metal, 12d.

At the CORN market on Monday there was a fair supply of English WHEAT, comprising about 1,000 quarters of the new crop, which sold from 50s.@68s. ₱ qr.; old English WHEAT brought 1s.@2s. less than on the previous Monday. The last average price of English WHEAT was 64s. on 45,925 qrs. returned. To-day there was scarcely anything doing, and to make sales lower prices would have to be submitted to. The following are our quotations, which, however, must be considered as nearly nominal: White American WHEAT 64s.@70s.; Red 60s.@64s. ₱ qr; American FLOUR of fine quality in demand from 30s. to 34s. ₱ bbl.; inferior sorts very unsalable.

COTTON—The market continues dull, the sales of the week amounting only to 1,590 bales. At Liverpool there is also little doing, and prices are again lower; yesterday's quotation for middling Orleans was 5 3-16d.

DRUGS, &c.—314 cases Castor Oil have been disposed of from 3½d.@4½d. Gum Animi: 10 cases Bombay brought full prices, from £7 12s. 6d.@£11 12s. 6d. Gum Olibanum: 70 cases mostly found buyers from 15s.6d.@42s. Gum Myrrh: 13 cases of mixed sorts went from £4 12s. 6d.@£4 17s. 6d. Gum Damar: 40 cases mid. dark sorts were bought in at 56s. Cardamoms: 19 bags Ceylon brought 10d. for mouldy. Myrabolanes: 170 bags fair quality were bought in from 9s.@9s. 6d. Plumbago: 287 bbls. Ceylon sold from 5s.@8s. 6d. India Rubber: 50 tons Java lump sold at 9¾d. Gambier: of 789 bales of good quality, the sound sold at 26s. Opium 14s. 6d.@15s. Quicksilver 1s. 11d. Cutch 41s.@42s. 440 bags Rangoon Shellac at 20s.@28s. for fair quality.

HEMP—The Government has accepted tenders for about 1,900 tons, at prices ranging from £65@£68 10s., and the market is consequently firm. To-day we quote St. Petersburg Clean £62@£63. Manilla continues quiet; a forced sale of 500 bales has been made at £52, one month prompt. Jute: Of 2,000 bales at auction about 250 sold from £21 10s.@£24 10s.

INDIGO—The market is very firm, and in consequence of the advices by telegraph, confirming the previous accounts of damage by rain to the crops in Bengal, holders have generally withdrawn from the market. The mid. to good mid. qualities of Bengal command from 3d. @4d advance on late rates. 100 serons Guatemala at auction, partially sold from 3s. 8d.@3s.4d. for mid. Cortes to fine Sobres.

IRON—The market for Welsh is steady; rails in little demand, but bars firm at £8 15s.@£9. For Staffordshire the demand is good. Scotch pigs are worth 82s. 6d. for mixed numbers on the Clyde. Swedish is very scarce.

LARD—Firm at 52s.@54s. for Western in kegs.

LEAD—Is dull at our late quotations.

LINSEED—The arrivals into London during the week are 5,870 quarters. On the spot business is very limited, and quotations are fully 1s. lower than last week. For floating cargoes prices are also lower, at 58s.6d.@58s. having been accepted for several Black Sea cargoes; at these rates, however, there are ready buyers.

LINSEED CAKES—Very little doing, as is usual at this season; but the quotations are unaltered.

OILS—In common Fish we have nothing to report. Sperm £104@£105. Linseed has been brought freely on the market, and the value on the spot had declined to 34s.; the trade have bought to some extent, and holders now ask 34s. 3d. For Rape there is a steady demand at 42s. 6d. for Brown, and 45s. for Refined. Palm 44s.@46s. Cocoa Nut 50s.@52s.

RICE—There is a good inquiry for Arracan and common descriptions, while Bengal is very flat, and prices barely supported; 2,450 bags Bengal, at auction, brought 12s. 6d. for good white, and 638 bags cargo Madras, at 10s.@10s. 6d.

SALTPETRE—Very dull, and 6d.@1s. lower; 1,000 bags Bengal, at auction to-day, sold from 23s.@27s., 9½ to 2½ ₱ cent. refr. Nitrate Soda; about 200 tons have been sold from 16s. 6d.@17s.

SPELTER—Firm at £21 15s. on the spot.

SPICES—We note sales of 1,000 bags Malabar Pepper, from 4½d.@4¾d., and 592 bags Singapore from 4¾d.@4¾d.; 563 bags white were nearly all bought in at 7d.@7½d.; 376 bags Pimento, 5¼d.@6d. for fair quality; 77 bales Bengal Safflower, at 35s.@37s. 6d.

SUGAR—With a moderate demand from the trade, the sales of West India for the week amount to 1,530 hhds., at rather easier prices, whilst of 13,000 bags Mauritius and East India offered, about one-half found buyers at previous rates. 440 casks and 250bbls. Porto Rico chiefly sold from 32s.@39s. for low to very fine yellow. 5,000 boxes yellow, and 2,500 boxes white Havana have also been offered at auction, and the greater part disposed of at 30s. 6d.@35s. for the former, and 39s. for the latter. Privately 1,000 boxes white Havana, on the spot, have been sold at 27s., and 800 boxes, afloat, at 28s., deliverable overside at Hamburg. The further sales of floating cargoes are—1,000 boxes (No. 11) at 28s. 9d. for a near port; 2,000 boxes (No 14) at 23s., for Holland; 550 cases and 1,200 bags brown Bahia at 19s. 3d., for Cologne; and 630 cases, 750 bags white at 23s. 1½d., for Gothenburg.

TALLOW—Is quiet at 66s. 9d. on the spot, and 67s. 7d. @67s. 6d. for the end of the year.

TEA—We have no improvement to notice in the market; common Congou continues to be quoted 10½d. ₱ lb.

TIN—In English a fair business doing; common Blocks 114s., bars 115s., Refined 118s. 401 slabs Straits at auction to-day were nearly all bought in at 112s.

TURPENTINE—2,000 bbls. Rough are reported at 10s. 6d. Spirits are dull at 42s. for American, in casks.

Our quotations for AMERICAN STOCKS are almost nominal. United States 6's Boads, 108¼@109; ditto Inscriptions, 107@108. Massachusetts 5's Sterling, 102@104. Maryland 5's Sterling, 92@93. Pennsylvania 5's Bonds, offered at 82; ditto Inscriptions, 78@80. Virginia 6's Dollar Bonds 90@92, offered; ditto 5's Sterling Bonds 92¼, offered. New-Orleans City 6's 78, offered. Pennsylvania Central Railroad, 89@91. New-York and Erie, Convertible 1892, 74@75.

BARING BROTHERS & CO.

A. Dennistoun & Co.'s Circular.

Per Africa.] LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 25, 1854.

COTTON MARKET.—The market has continued very dull during the whole of this week, and prices have further given way 1-16d. ₱ lb. in the middling, and ¼d. in the ordinary qualities. The better qualities are comparatively scarce, but are in limited demand, and the quotations of fair, which were previously too high, are reduced ¼d. ₱ lb.

The Manchester market for Yarns was tolerably steady, though quiet, on Tuesday last. Goods, however, were very dull; and while spinners generally make few complaints of the state of the Yarn market, many of the manufacturers find themselves losing money on all the goods which they produce.

The Money market is rather easier; and Bills having less than two months to run can be discounted under five ₱ cent. The Continental Exchanges are hardly so firm as they were last week. Consols close 94¼ to 94½.

The sales for the week are 33,710 bales, of which 6,510 are on speculation and for export, leaving 27,200 bales to the Trade. The sales to-day are 6,000 bales. Market still flat. We quote Fair Orleans 6¼d., Middling 5¼d.; Fair Mobiles 6d., Middling 5 7-16d.; Fair Uplands 6d., Middling 5d.

CORN MARKET.—The weather has been unsettled during the greater part of the week. Nearly everything is ripe in this neighborhood, but very little has yet been housed. The market continues dull, at a decline in the week of 1s. ₱ bbl. on Flour, and 4d. to 5d. ₱ 70 lbs. on Wheat. Indian Corn is in good demand at barely last week's prices. Western Canal superfine Flour, ₱ bbl., 30s. to 31s.; Baltimore and Philadelphia Flour, do., 31s. to 32s.; Ohio Flour, do., 31s. to 34s.; Sour Flour, do., 25s. to 28s.; white United States Wheat, ₱ 70 lbs., 9s. 6d. to 10s. 4d.; red and mixed Wheat, do., 8s. 7d. to 9s. 4d.; yellow and mixed Indian Corn, ₱ 480 lbs., 33s. to 36s.; white and mixed Indian Corn, do., 34s. to 36s.

ASHES—There has been a fair inquiry, at previous prices.

RESIN—The sales have been about 2,000 bbls, at 4s. 7d. to 4s. 9d. ₱ cwt. for Common American.

TURPENTINE—No sales to report.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Are steady, at 42s. ₱ cwt.

TALLOW—Is in fair demand, at 68s. 6d. to 69s. ₱ cwt. for Y. C.

LARD—Very little doing, and prices remain quiet, at 54s. to 55s. ₱ cwt.

OILS—The sales in Palm Oil are limited to 500 tons, at £44 to £45 ₱ ton on the spot and for arrival. Moderate sales have been made in Seal Oil at £40 ₱ ton, and Rape Oil at 46s. ₱ cwt.

Linseed is in rather better demand, without change in prices.

DYEWOODS—The sales are still confined chiefly to small parcels of Logwood, at £7 to £7 5s. 0d. ₱ ton for St. Domingo, and £6 17s. 6d. to £7 5s. 0d. for Jamaica; 100 tons Spanish Fustic sold at £7 to £7 7s. 6d. ₱ ton, and a parcel of Barwood at £7 to £7 10s. ₱ ton, and 20 tons Cuba Fustic at £9 10s. ₱ ton.

A. DENNISTOUN & CO.

James M'Henry's Circular.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 25, 1854.

PROVISIONS—There continues a moderate demand for Bacon, but prices tend downwards. Beef and Pork, unless of quality unsuited to the market, are now out of importers' hands. Shoulders are a dragging sale. Hams dull. Lard remains unsettled. Tallow closes heavily at a reduction of 1s. to 2s. Nothing doing in Carolina Rice. In Queenstown Bark no transactions are reported. Linseed Cakes are 10s. dearer.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour and Wheat are in consumptive request at about previous quotations. Indian Corn is wanted, at some improvement in price.

COTTON.—There is no abatement in the desire to sell, and the demand being very limited, prices still favor the buyer. In Manchester also, business has become dull. Stock this day, 924,648 bags, of which 632,895 are American. Stock last year, 802,509 bags, of which 540,053 are American. Sales this week, 33,710 bags, including 26,310 American—2,060 bags being on speculation, and 4,450 for export.

JAMES M'HENRY.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The market continued very dull during the whole week, and prices further given way 1-16d. ₱ lb. in middling, ¼d in ordinary qualities. Better qualities are comparatively scarce, but are in limited demand, and quotations of Fair, which were previously too high, are reduced ¼d. ₱ lb. Fair Orleans, 6¼d.; Middling, 5¼d.; Fair Mobiles, 6d.; Middling 5 1-16d.; Fair Upland, 6d.; Middling, 5d. Sales of week 33,710 bales, including 26,310 American, of which 2,060 on speculation, and 4,450 for export. Sales to-day, (Friday,) 6,000, closing flat. Stock 924,648, including 632,895 American.

MANCHESTER.—Business dull.

Liverpool Provision Market.

BEEF shows about average sales, but is firm owing to the large Government contracts. PORK firmer but little done; market cleared of fine qualities, and dealers not inclined to go into stock of Western. BACON—A considerable auction sale at 2s. lower, nothing else done. SHOULDERS move slowly at 1s. decline. LARD quiet, 53s., but to effect large sales 52s. would be taken.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Business has been of a retail nature at 3d. ₱ 70 lbs. on WHEAT, and 1s. ₱ barrel on FLOUR, under last week's quotations. CORN in moderate demand at previous rates. White WHEAT, 9s. 6d., 10s. 4d., 10s. 6d.; Red, 8s. 4d.@9s. 4d. Western Canal FLOUR, 31s.; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 31s. 6d.@32s.; Ohio, 32s.@34s. INDIAN CORN, 36s. Weather fine, and accounts of harvest favorable.

Liverpool Produce Market.

ASHES in fair inquiry, previous rates. BARK—650 bags Quercitron, 7s.@7s 6d. RESIN improved; sales 2,000 bbls. Common at 4s. 6d.@4s. 9d.; Fine 11s. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE steady at 42s.; no sales of Turpentine. LINSEED OIL quiet at former rates. TALLOW in less demand, small sales Petersburg at 68s. 6d @69s., and of North American at 65s.@67s. Ten tons SPERM OIL brought £107@£110 ₱ ton. Moderate sales of SEAL OIL at £40 ₱ ton, and of RAPE OIL at 46s. ₱ cwt. PALM OIL—Sales 500 at £44@£45 on spot and to arrive. In DYEWOODS transactions continue small. RICE—In rather better demand at unchanged prices. SUGAR dull, rather favoring buyers. TEA—Limited business; common Congou, 10¼d @10½d. TOBACCO unchanged.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—Market during week extremely inactive, in absence of inquiry, and prices are nominally unchanged.

MONEY.—Easier for short periods; Consols leave off 94¼. Dollars, 5s. 2¼d.@5s. 3d. Bar Silver, 5s. 1¾d. Eagles, 76s. 3½d. Bullion in Bank of England, £13,701,292, being an increase of £139,471 over previous return.

PARIS.—Closing prices of Friday 25th—Four and half per cent. Rentes 99.90; Three per cent. Rentes 73.35; Bank of France, 2945.

HARVE.—No report

LONDON MARKET.—COFFEE firm. SUGAR, moderate demand and rather easier. TEA unchanged at 10½d. for Congou. TALLOW quiet at 66s. 9d. LARD firm at 52s.@54s. for Western kegs. TURPENTINE—2,000 barrels rough at 10s. 6d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 42s.—American casks. IRON steady. Rails in little inquiry; Bars firm at £8 15s.@£9; Scotch Pigs, 82s. 6d., mixed, on Clyde; Swedish very scarce. COPPER unchanged. TIN, fair business—common blocks 114s., Bars 115s.; Spelter firm at £21 15s. on spot.

Foreign Ship News.

Arrived at Liverpool Aug. 26—Boston Light, Sears, New-Orleans; Kossuth, Dawson, New-York.

Sailed 23th—Cleopatra, (s.) Salt, Quebec; 26th, John Cummings, Adams, Valparaiso; Marathon, Tyler; Ohio, Hutchins; and Massachusetts, Swasey, New-York; Agamemnon, Lawson, Quebec.

Cleared 25th—Constitution, McWilliam; and Chace, White, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS

FROM THE AFRICA'S MAILS.

An Opium Sale in Calcutta.

From the Friend in India.

The sale takes place in a large room of a building called the Calcutta Exchange. This, be it remarked, corresponds in no degree with edifices bearing a similar designation in Europe. It is simply an auction mart, devoted chiefly to haberdashery, furniture, and toys. Passing up a broad flight of stairs, hung with pictorial rubbish, we enter a large room, divided by pillars into three separate aisles. It is ordinarily filled with tables, covered with every description of goods, pleasant to children and their guardians, but on the sale day all this has been removed. In the middle aisle is a large square, railed off for bidders from the remainder of the building, and in this stand the auctioneer's pulpit, a large table, and a variety of benches. There is no other furniture, no goods, and of course no opium visible. No one wants to see the drug. There is the Company's guarantee that it is good, and the most virulent patriot in Calcutta will accept the Company's word for all he is worth in the world. Let us enter the railed space, which is defended by a European constable in a preternatural state of excitement from heat and worry, and from his corner, watch the scene. As soon as we have recovered the confusion produced by the astounding din, the predominant sensation is one of redness. Everything is red. The punkahs are red, perhaps to please the somewhat gaudy taste of the Portuguese and East Indian families, who are the best customers of the Exchange. The very glare in the room, which is excessive, seems tinged with red, and you look around for the cause. It is speedily revealed. The whole place swarms with Marwarries. This name, which is applied in Bombay to a particular caste, is in Bengal used to denote any trader from the west. Active, intelligent, and penurious, they are everywhere the most successful of the money dealers, who have sprung into rank luxuriance under the British rule. They are, if not the largest, the most numerous of the opium dealers, and they swarm outside and inside the barrier, as bidders, speculators, agents, and spectators. Unlike the Bengalees, who in their business dress avoid colors, these men display a marked penchant for red. The mark on their foreheads, which indicates that though Hindoos they are more especially worshippers of Ognee, is made with ochre. Their turbans are of Surat cloth, and its brilliant crimson is scarcely concealed by its excessive filth. These men with their stolid faces, thin moustaches, and dull eyes, occupy every corner. They seem to monopolize the building, and it is not till you have gazed carefully around, that you perceive that almost all other Asiatic races are faithfully represented. On your right stands a sallow, gloomy looking English Jew, his full black eyes alone indicating that he too is an Oriental. In front, seated by the table, are a group of Oriental Jews, in the dress rendered traditional in England by old biblical pictures, their splendid features and sweeping robes, ruddy cheeks, and animated expression, forming a marked contrast to their English co-religionists. They are the stateliest men in the room, the only class who realize the English ideal of the Asiatic. To the left are a dozen Englishmen, large buyers, but all wearing the half amused, half indifferent look, habitual to Englishmen in the midst of a striking scene. Beyond them again, but still nearer the barrier, stand a group who seem strangely out of place. They are fine men, of a deep amber brown, never seen in Bengal, but they look like coolies. They are almost naked, and their faces and breasts are covered with chalk marks, which increase their poverty almost to squalor. They are the Setts from Madras, men of immense transactions, large buyers at the sale, and whose bills for lakhs of rupees would be taken by any European in the room, as readily as bank notes. On the right of the auctioneer, and opposite the spectator, stand half a dozen Parsees, recognized at once by their preposterous head-dress, a sort of puce-colored cocked hat, adapted apparently to afford the maximum of discomfort, and the minimum of protection. These also are large buyers. They have a comfortable contented look, too, very different from that of the Hindoos. Behind them again stands a single Arab with a hatchet face, and a dark burnous, who slips away almost as the sale begins. Lastly, to the left of the pulpit, sits two or three Bengalees, with their fair complexions, keen eyes, and European features, incomparably the most intelligent looking men in the room. A European gazing on the scene for the first time, would pronounce them a generation in advance of the remainder in civilization. He might imagine also that all these classes were singularly impassive, but here also he would be in error. To any one accustomed to watch natives, there is sufficient evidence of excitement in the quick, restless eyes, and shifting forms around him. A native, unexcited, never fidgets. A native at an opium sale is never still for a second. If we add that there is not an important native firm in India without its representative that almost every man there is "good for lakhs," and that the aggregate capital represented would purchase the Bank of England, our English readers may form some faint idea of the scene.

At 11 o'clock the auctioneer takes his place for an hour and a half of the hottest work we ever remember to have witnessed. The firm whom he represents, Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co., receive from Government for this service, we believe, a commission of one-eighth per cent. It yields them about 25,000 rupees a year, and the spectator at first wonders for what service that sum is a remuneration. He is speedily undeceived. The bidding begins, and he expects, of course, that the outrageous din will be a little hushed. Not a bit of it. Everybody is talking at once, everybody is gesticulating, and shooting his fingers into the air for some purpose not immediately apparent, but supposed to be a signal. How the auctioneer obtains the bids is a mystery. Nothing can be heard, there is no nodding, and to the spectator all appears to be reckless confusion. Moreover, on asking a gentleman who sat behind the auctioneer for some months to explain, he professed himself equally ignorant. The only solution was, that the auctioneer had an intuitive perception of a bidder, as some animals have of the presence of a snake. One thing is certain, he does collect the bids, and his average of blunders is one in two years. The building is as antique as its accompaniments. It is not an English auction, where everybody bids for a specified article, and the highest carries off his prize. It is not a Dutch auction, where the auctioneer runs down the price till somebody is contented. The bidder buys a lot of five chests, but he may on the strength of that bid take any number not exceeding 125 chests. In other words, he may at his own option alter the value of his bid to the extent of twenty thousand pounds. This strange privilege, without which, however, the sale would never end, greatly increases the excitement. For instance, the bidding has begun low. The best bidders have not arrived. The astute speculator sees it will go up, sweeps off his 125 chests, and resells them an hour after without stirring from his seat. The auctioneer makes no effort to announce the bids. A peal of thunder would scarcely be heard. The amount is written on a black board, and elevated by a servant. By and by the bidding droops. There is a regular yell outside the barrier. In that open space are congregated the bazarr speculators, all Marwarries, the men who really rule the price of the drug. They have formed time bargains, exactly like time bargains of the Stock Exchange, pledging themselves to deliver so many hundred chests of opium at a fixed price three days after the sale. Perhaps a million and a half sterling has been staked in this manner, and the excitement is proportionate. To-day, the bulls are palpably taken in; the news from Honduras by the *Shanghai* is favorable, and they have speculated on the rise. From some unexplained cause the bidding droops; and the speculators yell accordingly. So large are the stakes and so widely is the passion for this gambling diffused, that the bets are heavier in Bombay a thousand miles off, than in Calcutta, and expresses start every half hour for the Western Presidency. They will beat those organized by Government by two days, though the completion of the telegraph will soon render it necessary to abandon the system. This scene lasts an hour and a half. Four hundred thousand pounds worth of opium have been sold, a million and a half have changed hands, and the motley crowd, exhausted with excitement and heat, moves out of the Exchange. We fear our description has done no justice to a reality which can be reproduced only by the daguerreotype.

Materials for Making Paper.

From the London News, Aug. 25.

If the Excise would allow us, we could easily obtain an ample supply of raw material for paper. So numerous are the substances offered to our choice that we positively labor under the *embarras de richesse*. There are actually between fifty and one hundred different plants or vegetable tissues, all more or less adapted to the purpose, produced in various parts of the world, and submitted to us for selection. Amidst such a variety there is some fear of our choosing wrong—at all events at first. Individual enterprise, to which we must look for the practical development of the new sources of supply, may also be somewhat perplexed and blunted by the extensive assortment of articles from which its cargoes must be selected, and the corresponding chances of loss from selecting the wrong ones. The very principles by which the choice must be guided have also, in great measure, to be determined by experiment. Besides the absolute fitness for the end in view, there are the amount and cheapness of production, the availibility for transport, and sundry other commercial elements to be taken into consideration. Because, for example, a certain plant grows waste as a weed in certain localities, it does not follow that it could be cultivated in the quantity and with the regularity essential for our purposes, except at a cost which would throw it out of the market altogether. It may, therefore, be useful, at the present moment, to review the nature and sources of the chief articles recommended to us upon trustworthy authority, so as to endeavor to form an approximate estimation of their relative values.

The *conditions* of the demand which we have to satisfy are these: In the United Kingdom, during the five years 1830–34 (prior to the reduction of duty to the equalized 1½d. per lb on first-class papers,) the average annual quantity made was about 71,000,000 lbs., or 31,700 tons. In the five years 1849–53, the annual quantity more than doubled, becoming 67,000 tons. Last year there were 79,000 tons of paper, requiring, it is computed, from 110,000 to 120,000 tons of material. Even this vast total ought to be doubled, and would be doubled if the article became abundant and cheap. Not one-third even of our present manufacture is supplied from the home products of every description, including rags, fibres, cotton waste, &c. And not only is the supply thus deficient in quantity, but, as Dr. LYON PLAYFAIR well observes in a "Minute" just published by the Board of Trade, it is a great drawback to have the "raw material of paper-making dependent upon manufactures having no immediate relation to its supply and demand." There will thus be a constant demand for at least 100,000 tons per annum immediately, with the prospect of a rapid increase in that amount of the fibrous material whereof paper can be made, either in a raw state, or manufactured pulp, or in that intermediate condition known as half stuff, or what the French import largely under the denomination of *mi-pâte*. As for the cost of the article, the Lords of the Treasury ventured, in their circular upon the subject to the foreign consuls, on an estimate of 2d. to 2½d. per pound, "when purified or bleached, without reckoning the cost of preparation," as being sufficiently low to answer the purpose in view. Dr. PLAYFAIR, however, states on the authority of many leading manufacturers that this is much too dear, and that to be of any benefit the "roughly-prepared pulp" must be sold not higher than one penny three halfpence per pound. He gives also a list of the damaging properties, the possession of which renders various substances unfit for the designed purpose. Some fibres, he says, require so much cost to bring them to a proper state for the paper-makers, that they cannot compete on the point of economy with rags or with cotton waste. Others lose so much weight under preparation, that they cease to be economical. And others, again, though well adapted by their texture, present so many difficulties in bleaching as to render them unfit for white paper. The Surat "bass," in which the cotton bales imported into this country are generally packed, offers an example of this difficulty.

To fulfill the conditions we have described, the list of substances already discovered and partially tested is very long. The chief items are the following:

Flax is offered to us in abundance from different parts of the world, but especially from India. Our present consumption of this article for textile purposes is 110,000 tons per annum: almost the same as of material for paper. Of this Ireland grows a portion, and might grow more; but the price it commands is £45 per ton, and as it requires from three to four acres to produce a ton of fibre, and that only in one out of a rotation series of crops, it is obviously impossible to use home-grown flax fibre in paper making until it has passed through one stage of utility, and appears in the form of linen rag. The Indian flax, on the other hand, is cultivated to a vast extent solely for its seed, the fibre not being turned to any account. The climate, it is believed, is unsuitable for the production of a long, soft, and flexible fibre; but we are told by Dr. ROYLE that the Indian plant contains abundance of short and strong fibre, easily separable, and excellent for the use of the paper maker, and which is now utterly wasted in incredible quantities.

Dr. ROYLE gives us, moreover, a long schedule of substances, some of which he thinks equally if not more available than the flax plant, and all abundant in India. Various species of the lily and aloe tribe, he says, are exceedingly rich in fibre. Many plants of the Hybiscus tribe are cultivated for food, but have fibrous stalks at present turned to no account. Among the nettle, the bread fruit, and mulberry tribes, are many which seem well calculated to yield material for paper making. Paper, we know, is now made of nettle fibres in Holland, and the Chinese have made it of the mulberry bark. Dr. ROYLE thinks that the refuse cuttings of the bark cultivation of the mulberry in Bengal might be turned to profitable account. Hemp also can be grown abundantly in India, and has a fibre of peculiar tenacity. From experiments tried at the India House, it appeared that while Riga hemp broke with a strain of 160 lbs., the "Mudaror Yercum" fibre, specified as "common all over India," stood up to 190 lbs., while the Kote Kangra hemp did not break with 400 lbs. Transport is, of course, still the great difficulty to be encountered in dealing with an Indian commodity of considerable weight in proportion to its value. It can, however, be evaded in the cases of many, if not all, of the above-mentioned plants, by cultivating them in parts contiguous to the coast or other spots whence their exportation could be cheap and easy.

A plant which not only Dr. ROYLE, but other authorities in the opposite hemisphere, mention as peculiarly available for paper making, is the plantain. This is cultivated to an enormous extent as an esculent both in the East and West Indies. "It has been found," says a well-informed writer in the Jamaica *Standard*, "to supply an admirable fibre of several degrees of fineness, and yet although the plant grows all around us, and is accessible, cut down for the purpose of gathering its fruit, the

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1854.

To Advertisers.

The average regular circulation of the DAILY TIMES is now over 34,000 copies,—of which about 23,000 are served by Carriers in this City, Brooklyn and Williamsburg. The extent and character of its circulation commend it to the business men as one of the best channels through which they can present their business propositions to the public at large. Its charges for advertising, considering its circulation, will be found quite as reasonable as those of any other journal.

The State Democracy.

We give this morning a very full and accurate report of the proceedings of the Democratic (Soft-Shell) Convention just held at Syracuse. That Convention, representing the National and State Administrations, more nearly at all events than any other. A large portion of its delegates were elected under the immediate inspiration of official patronage, and its active leaders were office-holders connected with the New-York Custom-House. There was, however, in the Convention a strong infusion of the Free-Soil sentiment of 1848, represented by PRESTON KING and ABIJAH MANN, Democrats of long standing and decided influence in this State.

The action of the Convention has been less decided than was generally anticipated. The Administration project of uniting with the Hards *nolens volens* and taking up their candidate for Governor, seems to have been given up. The Convention adopted resolutions *reaffirming the Baltimore Platform*, endorsing the Nebraska bill as substantially just, though the repeal of the Missouri Compromise is deemed unnecessary, and condemning all attempts to repeal it or to resist the advancing supremacy of Slavery. The Administrations of Gen. PIERCE and Governor SEYMOUR are endorsed;—the Know-Nothing movement is indirectly denounced;—and the veto of the Maine Law sustained. Governor SEYMOUR was renominated by acclamation, in spite of his emphatic and repeated refusal to run. He will probably be compelled to sacrifice himself to the political emergencies of his party.

The Free Soil portion of the Convention,—those who still adhere to the Free Soil principles of 1848,—made a strong effort to secure a reaffirmation of those principles, and a direct denunciation of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. They were defeated, however, by a very decisive vote. Mr. KING declared that his constituents,—the Democrats of St. Lawrence County, would not sustain the Nebraska bill, and that any attempt to do so would inevitably drive them from the Democratic ranks. For his own part he refused to countenance or support that bill in any form. His warnings, however, were disregarded.

The effect of this action of the Convention will inevitably be, to *weaken* still farther the National Administration in this State.

The telegraphic report of yesterday's proceedings is meagre and unsatisfactory. We shall publish to-morrow, the detailed and accurate account of the closing scenes, from our own Reporters.

The Africa's News.

We are made wiser, to the extent of three days added to European history, by the arrival yesterday of the *Africa*. Her news is interesting but not startling. No new conquests have been made by the allied armies since our previous advices. Indeed, it is perhaps, to our advantage that there have not been. The capture of Bomarsund had encircled the allies with a very highly-colored halo. We wanted time to appreciate its brilliancy, to count its rays, to find out its whole diameter, and when found "to make a note of," that we, as well as posterity, may enjoy history, and get a smack of the flavor of British glory and French honor. In our report may be found a detailed account of that grand exploit—the noble beginning of the end that is to be made of Russian power in the Baltic. It is all set down, how many ships it took of the British fleet, and how many of the French; how many steamers of these great civilizers crept up under cover of jutting promontories, and with beautiful precision launched their shells into the fort; and when the three towers were disabled, how many of the 11,000 land-forces of the Allies were set on shore to meet and frighten out of their wits the 3,000 Russians. It was a glorious victory; though of its importance towards settling the objects of the expedition, the rumor already prevalent that the remaining fortifications would be blown up and abandoned gives us a less satisfactory impression. However, it was a more glorious affair than that of the *Cyane* at San Juan,—the English press agree on that point, and we only hope that our Christian President as he reads our account will not feel his blood boil again as it was wont when he was conquering in Mexico, and yield to the temptation to seek out some new Mosquito Kingdom to ontdo his own valor in storming and punishing.

Austria is alive after all. To the general surprise, she has moved at last her forces into Wallachia. She is a great power,—a very great power, if the converse of the old maxim is as true as its direct proposition, that "Great bodies move slowly." Rumor tells a story that "wants to be confirmed," that 45,000 troops of the Allies had, up to the 13th, embarked at Varna. None but the very faithful dreamed, however, that the expedition against the Crimea has been postponed. The Russians lie still along the Pruth line. The Turks are concentrating a force on the Jalomnitza. They hear bad news, however, of their companions in Asia—defeated under the walls of Kars, 3,000 of them killed—but that is the Russian story—2,000 captured, their whole body dispersed, and panic pervading their holds.

Prussia keeps up her see-sawing yet, and is certainly a very skillful rider of the plank. She has congratulated Emperor NAPOLEON on his health, but done nothing else to commit herself to either party.

In England, the churches resound with lamentations, and they kill the fatted calves and feed the fattest geese in honor of the glorious Commander and victory. Flushed with the excitement of good feeling, she is really amiable while denouncing our San Juan exploits. Gustus Sanctus' blood must have curdled on the 25th, for on that day the *Thunderer* calls him by name, and roars out a rebuke for his late proclamation.

France lies stupid for lack of excitement. The Emperor and his wife are at the Springs, enjoying their baths and leisure, while a slight tinkering of the tariff and an exchange of a note or two with Austria, are the nutriment that keeps alive the newsmongers who cannot go "into the country."

Spain is quiet. Considerable indifference seems to be entertained by the people, as to which of their scandalous rulers they must own. News is not lacking from China and India, but it lacks interest. On the whole, the *Africa's* tidings are good,—quiet and peace generally, glory where the war wages, and a good harvest reported from every quarter.

Dr. Cottman's Visit to the Czar—The Wrath of the London Times.

Among the extracts from our English files received by the *Africa*, will be found a card from Sir HAMILTON SEYMOUR contradicting some of the statements in Dr. COTTMAN'S account of his interview with the Czar of Russia. We have already published the vehement vituperation of the London *Times* on this subject. That paper deems it passing strange that the Emperor of all the Russias should have conversed, and absolutely dined with an American citizen, and is rather inclined to view the whole affair as a gay delusion. No doubt these are days in which men cannot be too incredulous and cautious. It is but a few weeks since we read somewhere, (could it be in the columns of the *Times* itself?) a most circumstantial and detailed narrative of the narrow escape of the Czar, and that "thorough Yankee, CONSTANTINE," from being captured by an English steamer, with many wonderful surmises as to what would have happened if something else had happened, and so forth; all of which, Czar, CONSTANTINE, steamer and surmises, unfortunately turned out to be but "the baseless fabric of a vision." When one so cautious and incredulous as our cotemporary, has been thus shamefully taken in, it behooves us to be on our guard; and yet even with this glaring imposition before us, we venture to assure our English friend that a Yankee physician did absolutely dine and gossip with the Czar.

The matter is after all not one of such startling moment. Great wits have short memories, and the *Times* does injustice to its countrymen when it declares such good things are forbid to them. It is but a few months since, if we remember well, in days when the *Times* itself had other thoughts, and Turkey was with it but the "poor sick man" of the Czar, when ABERDEEN and DELANE and NICHOLAS were true and loving cousins, that one JOE STURGE with two other godly men set out for Russia; and after "theeing and thouing" the Emperor to their hearts' content, entertained the world with a story of their exploits, as far surpassing Dr. COTTMAN'S in admiration of the great qualities of the Czar, as it did in the details of the Empress' *robe de matin*, and the quality of the cake and richness of the sherry. Surely where three drab gentlemen of Huddersfield do not fear to tread, an American citizen may enter. If JOE STURGE is permitted to have a steak with the Czar, why so enraged that COTTMAN and CONSTANTINE should have fraternized over a cobbler?

It is but a few short years since this same NICHOLAS landed upon English soil. Poland then, as now, lay desolate, and Siberia was laden with the sighs of exiles. He was then the same despot of the North, the same merciless tyrant he is represented now—and yet all England poured out to bid him welcome. Her armies were reviewed; her beauty and chivalry gathered to do him honor; and from one end of the island to the other, high and low vied to do him reverence, and bowed in slavish adulation before him. What would not the *Times* have given then for one of those social chats accorded to lucky Dr. COTTMAN? Forbidden such a luxury, it did not yet deem it beneath the dignity of a free press to hang around the Royal dressing-rooms and pantries, to herd with flunkeys and drink in the whispers of chambermaids, wherewith to feed the vulgar appetite of England with news of when the Emperor rose; what he said to his valet, and what his valet said to somebody else. And yet still later, another Emperor, now the saviour of France, the star of rectitude and soul of honor, was denounced, by the same *Times* and a brace of Cabinet statesmen, as a tyrant, a perjurer, and a monster! With trembling hand every glass was pointed to the Channel, and ghastly visions of camps at Boulogne and landings at Dover and invaders at Cheapside, set the hairs of old ladies and old Generals in horror, upon end. What will the next shuffle of the scene bring? Some six years ago and ALBERT "hugged" LOUIS PHILLIPPE; next week he goes to Boulogne to hug NAPOLEON. Who will he hug some six years hence—CAVAIGNAC or HENRI CINQ, CAUSSIDIERE or JOINVILLE? Not even the thunders of the *Times* can crush these memories or solve these riddles.

For ourselves, rejoicing in the blessings of a freedom, which, springing from the great fountain of a *people's* heart and will, rests as a guardian care upon our land and guards the humblest home as with a wall of fire, we naturally long to see all nations gathered, (like our own,) in peace and plenty and liberty, beneath its broad and glorious shield. With struggles for such a freedom blend the prayer and aspiration of every American heart. But of wars for selfish interest and family influence, we take no heed. The war against NAPOLEON was proclaimed by England as a war of Freedom. What nation rose from it happier and freer? What prostrate nationality was lifted? To what captive country did England stretch her hand? It needs no prophet to foretell that this war will end like its predecessors. All monarchs and monarchies have but one nature. If Russia has its Poland, Austria has its Hungary, and England its Ireland! And every tithe of freedom conceded by either has been wrung from it like drops of blood.

We can make, however, allowance for the anger of the *Times*. The British Lion, at this moment, bears an uncommonly sore head. It has met the doom of all vain-glorious beggars. Europe and America are laughing at it, and it knows it. "*Hinc illæ lachrymæ*—when did we say we could beat the Russians and take Cronstadt?" exclaims sulky John, with his finger in his mouth. What, have the glories of the Reform Banquet so swiftly passed away, where Cronstadt was drunk to atoms in a month, and old CHARLEY "hip-hipped" into St. Petersburg! Six months have passed since that memorable night—when, lo! it is at last announced to a weary and expectant world in periods such as were wont of old to speak of Austerlitz or Egypt, that the grand allied armies have combated and withstood—*the cholera*. In reading this glorious proclamation, the feeling stole upon us that without knowing it, we too were heroes. We fancy we have faced this enemy, and that Captain LEONARD might address, *ipsissimis verbis*, his gallant legion of New-York police. Unhappy *Times*! It is not too, by all accounts, without its private sorrows. It has been playing Lawley, and having like that gentle youth acted on information, has met with the same unhappy results. Indeed, unless report speaks strangely false, a confidential member of its establishment has recently done as the honor of landing on our shores, having left behind a land of melancholy brokers to mourn the defalcation of some £30,000. It cannot, however, repair either its loss or its temper by scurrility, or by descending to that last and lowest resort of English abuse, "You're a slave-owner." If a necessity of England's creation compels us to hold slaves, we at least feed and clothe them—we neither allow them to rot like sheep upon their own soil, nor cast them on another shore steeped by centuries of oppression in an ignorance and debasement lower than the lowest slave. If cotton finds its growth in the rich soil of Carolina, it finds its sale in the rich markets of Manchester. Burial clubs have not yet been planted in Alabama! nor when an Englishman writes what we dislike or deem unjust, do we cry out "child murderers," though infanticide is as common on the banks of the Thames as once upon the Ganges; and every file of the *Times* which touches our shore is fouled and blackened with the records of this monster and fiendish crime!

For the rest, we should have thought the *Times* would, in common with the rest of Europe, feel grateful to Dr. COTTMAN for dispelling some of those unpleasant fictions of which the air has been of late so full. It cannot be that a journal of its position would consent to *cook* intelligence to order—or, like the savage of the forest, exult in the personal sufferings of its foe. It must be gratifying to it, then, to learn that all those melancholy tales of the care-worn heart and wasted form of the Czar, so feelingly portrayed by "our own correspondent," are mere rosy fictions. NICHOLAS ROMANOFF, it now appears, is in glorious health and spirit; and that "thorough Yankee CONSTANTINE ROMANOFF," so feelingly described as suffused with "nightly sweats and in a galloping consumption," has been galloping instead around the Cronstadt bars and making merry on mint-julep. For the rest, as we dearly love fair-play, and "our own correspondent" may possibly again inadvertently fall into some similar error, we venture to express a hope that Dr. COTTMAN, or some other equally well-informed correspondent, may, even at the risk of being called slave-owner, and rousing the anger of the *Times*, let us into the secret of *how things really are*.

The Newark Riot.

The investigation before the Coroner's Jury in Newark, in relation to the causes of the riot which took place in that city on Tuesday, was concluded yesterday, and the verdict is published in our columns this morning.

It is worthy of remark that the Jury express no opinion as to the origin of the difficulty. The verdict simply declares that the man McCARTHY, who has died from the effect of gunshot wounds received at the time of the riot, came to his death by wounds inflicted "by a person to the Jurors unknown." No attempt, apparently, has been made to determine which party commenced the assault; no blame is attached to Protestants or Catholics, though one or the other was clearly in the wrong as the assaulting party; the Jury remains entirely non-commital; and, as a natural consequence, no arrests are made, and probably no further examinations will be instituted for the purpose of throwing light upon the affair. This silence is the more remarkable when the circumstances of the case are considered, and when it is known that intense excitement has existed in Newark since the occurrence of the melancholy event of Tuesday.

Cuban Affairs.

Our London Correspondent, who has good sources of information, writes as follows concerning the effect of the Spanish Revolution upon Mr. SOULE'S negotiations for the purchase of Cuba:

MR. SOULE is on pretty good terms with ESPARTERO, but he must have already convinced himself that *Cuba* will *not* be sold by the present Government. The Duke of VICTORY has had frequent interviews with the American Minister for the settlement of the difficulties pending between the two countries, and has openly expressed his views, which may be summed up in the following terms: The United States had grounds of complaint against the late Government of Spain; so had Spaniards also. The United States have a long list of grievances against the Court of Madrid; a still longer list of greater grievances the Spanish nation had to settle with the same Court. The United States made energetic remonstrances against, and required apology for, the past, and guarantees against future injuries; Spanish patriots suffered exile, prison, and death, by the hands of the perpetrators of those injuries. A Revolution has now swept away that brood of malefactors, and a Government rules, against which the United States cannot have any complaint, and the members of which have no intention to hurt or injure the great Republic. This Cabinet will do its best to settle all matters of difference having a pecuniary character, and as to questions of national honor and dignity, the United States cannot expect any greater satisfaction than in the fact that the impeached Government has been driven out by a popular rising. As to Cuba, in particular, there is no Africanization in view, but *no purchase is likely*—the government being confident that, with an honest and liberal policy toward the colonies, they will become more useful and better satisfied dependences of the Mother Country than they have been hitherto.

Such are the declarations of ESPARTERO to Mr. SOULE, and I cannot help finding them reasonable.

As to affairs in Spain, there is nothing new of interest, the situation being still the same. Rumors of ministerial changes are afloat, but they are void of foundation, and are, at all events, premature. You may be pretty sure that the Cabinet will stand as it is until the spirit of the elected majority of the members of the Cortes shall have become known. If that spirit should be more radical than I have hoped for, then, to be sure, some change in the Cabinet is more than probable; but a *loyal* majority would not alter anything.

☞ The *National Intelligencer*, noticing the result of the recent election in Vermont, says that "one of its best results will probably be the restoration to the Senate of the United States of that sterling Whig and sound statesman, Hon. SAMUEL S. PHELPS."

Theatrical.

WALLACK'S THEATRE reopened for the season last evening. The attendance was most gratifying. During the recess the theatre has been repainted, redecorated, and restored in a clean, wholesome manner. Among the improvements, we may refer particularly to the removal of the old unsightly pillars in the parquette, and the substitution of light elegant iron ones.

BOURCICAULT'S clever comedy, the "Irish Heiress," afforded an excellent opportunity for all the principal artists of the establishment to make their reappearance. Mesdames HOEY, CONWAY, BROUGHAM, and Messrs. BLAKE, LESTER, BROUGHAM, BLAND, VINCENT and CHIPPENDALE "brought down the house" in a satisfactory manner all. The receptions, indeed, were of the most genial character, and auger well for the prosperity of the season. Mr. BLAND is new to this theatre, and made his appearance in the character of *Sir William Stanmore*. He is a practiced artist, and evidently knows his business, but *Sir William* is not peculiarly adapted to his powers. We shall doubtless see him to better advantage hereafter.

THE NEWARK RIOT.

CORONER'S INVESTIGATION CLOSED.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

NO PERSON BLAMED.

INCIDENTS OF THE RIOT.

The investigation into the causes of the riot in Newark was concluded yesterday. The Coroner's Jury reassembled at STEWART'S Hotel at 9 o'clock in the morning.

The following additional testimony was adduced:

Thomas Leonart, sworn: *Question*—Where do you live? *Answer*—I live at No. 7 Grand-street.

Q.—What is your occupation? A.—I work for Halsey & Taylor.

Q.—State what you know of the riot which took place on the 5th inst. A.—I did not see anything of the commencement of the row in Shipman-street; I was at work on the afternoon of the riot; I left the workshop with some others of the workmen, to see the procession, about 3½ o'clock.

Q.—Where did you go? A.—I went up Shipman to William-street.

Q.—What then? A.—I stood on the northwest corner of William and High-streets, and remained there about ten minutes, until two of the societies had passed.

Q.—What did you do there after that? A.—Some one called out "come back" from below where I stood; I then ran in the direction of the shop, down High-street, when a man on horseback, with regalia on, chased me and several others with a sword.

Q.—Did you see any stones thrown? A.—I saw saw some of the party who were in the procession throw stones; I received a blow myself on the shoulder, and another on the hip, but do not know who threw the stones.

Q.—Were you alone? A.—No, there was another man named Leonart with me; he rode a gray bob-tail horse.

Rev. Mr. Bailleis stated: that he did not know the deceased, and knew nothing as to the cause of the riot; at the time it commenced he was in the dining-room with some friends, but did not know anything of its origin.

Hugh Gillan sworn: Q.—Where do you live? A.—At No. 171 Washington-street.

Q.—What do you know of the matter under investigation? A.—I was in Washington-street on the afternoon of the 5th, until the procession came up William-street.

Q.—What did you do then? A.—I went up William-street with the procession.

Q.—Why did you do so? A.—My intention was to count them; I went up Shipman-street and turned to the right.

Q.—Did you see anything of the riot? A.—The riot had commenced before I reached Shipman-street.

Q.—Did you know Thomas McCarthy? A.—No.

Q.—Do you know Patrick Pigeon? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you see him on the afternoon in question? and state under what circumstances. A.—I saw two men who were regalia strike him with swords.

Q.—Did you see any shots fired? A.—I saw some fired in Shipman-street, but saw several fired by the procession in William-street.

Q.—Did you see any fired from the Catholic Church? A.—No.

Q.—What did Pigeon do when he was struck? A.—He ran into a frame house in Shipman-street, and was followed by several men.

Q.—What did they do? A.—They smashed in the windows with stones.

Q.—Do you know any of them? A.—I do not, but they all were regalia.

Q.—Are you acquainted with any of Halsey & Taylor's men? A.—The only one I know in their employ is Pigeon.

Q.—Where were you when the procession stopped? A.—I was between Catharine and Shipman-streets.

Q.—What did you see there? A.—I saw Pigeon on the ground, and a man in his shirt sleeves helping him up; that was the first I saw of the row.

Q.—Do you know any more facts in relation to it? A.—I heard some one cry out, "Play up the Protestant Boys," and "Down with the Catholic Church."

Walter Lormey sworn: I live in Chatham-street, over the hill, and am a silver-plater.

Q.—What did you know of the occurrence of the 5th instant? A.—I was on the northwest corner of William and Shipman-streets on Tuesday afternoon when the row commenced.

Q.—What did you see? A.—I walked with the procession up William-street from Broad until it halted at the Catholic church.

Q.—Did the whole procession halt? A.—That part of it which carried the Henry Clay banner.

Q.—What happened then? A.—I saw several persons leave the ranks of the procession, and go towards some men who stood on Shipman-street in their working clothes.

Q.—Did you see any stones thrown? A.—I saw some of the procession throw stones, and heard some one shout out; "Tear the d—d Catholic church down."

Q.—Did you see any of Halsey & Taylor's men do anything to provoke a riot? A.—No; the men, as far as I saw, were doing nothing to create a disturbance.

Q.—Did you see any pistol shots fired, and in what direction? A.—I saw several fired, and towards the Catholic Church.

Q.—Do you know Pigeon? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you see him on Tuesday afternoon? A.—Yes; he stood with his arms folded, looking down William-street.

Q.—Did you hear any threats made? A.—I did, by the members of the procession.

Q.—Did you see any stones thrown? A.—I saw none thrown in Shipman-street.

Q.—Were you molested? A.—One man belonging to the Orange party beat me, and several shots were fired over me.

Geo. B. Seas sworn: I live at No. 256 Plane-street, and am a teacher in the Wesleyan Institute.

Q.—What do you know of this affair? A.—I was in the second story of the Institute on the evening of the riot, in a position where I could see the whole; the procession marched very quietly until the last Association reached Shipman-street; while the procession was marching I saw a number of men coming through Shipman-street with aprons on, whom I supposed to be workmen.

Q.—What took place then? A.—As the last banner reached Shipman-street the crowd was talking loud and gesticulating; I remarked to a boy who was with me, that there was going to be some difficulty; I saw one man with his hat off, very violent; one of the marshals returned, and, as I thought, settled the difficulty.

Q.—What more? A.—After the line was formed there was an onset made on the last banner in the procession by the crowd; the procession then broke their ranks and pursued the crowd with stones; some ran up Shipman-street, and some in the rear of the Catholic Church.

Q.—By what party was the first attack made? A.—By the crowd on the corner of Shipman and William-streets.

Q.—Did you see any shots fired? A.—I saw a great many fired in the direction of the Catholic Church; I also saw some of the procession pursue the crowd and throw stones at them.

Q.—Did you see anything else? A.—I saw a woman with a rifle, or pistol, going from the rear of the Church; could not say whether it was a broomstick; the riot was then partially quelled.

Q.—Did you see any stones thrown from the church? A.—No; but I saw several thrown at it.

Jacob Sheffer sworn: I live in Shipman-street, and work for Halsey & Taylor.

Q.—Where were you on Tuesday afternoon? A.—I was behind a lamp post on the corner, when the row commenced.

Q.—Did you see any stones thrown? A.—I saw a stone thrown at the banner, which was carried by six negroes, from Shipman-street, which went through the banner and struck a man on the hat; the man who threw the stone stood behind me, and wore a white coat.

Q.—Did you see deceased? A.—Yes; he stood by my side.

Q.—When did you last see him? A.—After he was shot lying in the house.

Q.—Did you see the man Pigeon? A.—Yes; I saw a man go up to, and strike him.

Q.—Did you see Pigeon take off his apron? A.—No; I ran away at the time to avoid the stones.

Q.—Did you see or hear anything more? A.—I heard several men belonging to the procession cursing and swearing.

Q.—Did the man who threw the stone at the banner work at Halsey & Taylor's? A.—No.

The testimony here closed.

The Verdict rendered was, That THOMAS McCARTHY came to his death by two gun or pistol shots, fired by a person to the Jury unknown, on the 5th day of September, aforesaid.

After the verdict, the Jurors resolved themselves into a meeting and adopted some resolutions expressive of their feelings at being excluded from the Court House.

Dr. SHERMAN, the physician who is attending MCDERMOTT, entertains but slight hopes of his recovery.

The absence of the City Attorney from Newark on the day of the riot greatly embarrassed the authorities in regard to their action in the matter, and also in the treatment of the parties who were arrested.

Some few weeks ago, in an article on riots, the *Daily Advertiser*, of Newark, stated that the authorities of that city had not the means to quell a riot of any importance; that there was no one who had the right to call upon the military to turn out and fire on the mob but the Governor, who resides at Trenton, and too far off to be either available or accessible. The same fact is admitted by the city authorities of Newark.

It is the current opinion that the police authorities entertained serious apprehensions of a riot on Monday evening, and yet, on Wednesday afternoon, (the day after the visit,) the Mayor of the city acknowledged that all he knew about the disturbance, was what he gathered from the morning papers, and from a negro who had been one of the standard bearers in the procession.

The affair presents no more noticeable features.

USURY LAWS.

Chamber of Commerce.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon at the Merchants' Bank, Wall-street, the President, P. PERIT, Esq., in the Chair.

The terms of office of Messrs. HENRY GRINNELL and MERRITT TRIMBALL, as members of the Committee on Arbitration, being expired, Messrs. A. G. PHELPS and E. E. MORGAN were declared to be duly elected to fill the vacancies.

THE USURY LAWS.

Mr. BARSTOW stated that it had been considered important to open a correspondence with neighboring cities upon the subject of the usury laws of our State, to take early action thereon. So far, nothing effectual has been done. He had prepared a set of resolutions which he would submit to the Chamber.

Mr. BARSTOW proceeded to read the resolutions, as follows:

Whereas, It is especially within the province of this Chamber to express an opinion as to the laws of our country relating to currency; and

Whereas, The present disturbed and greatly embarrassed state of our money market renders the duty particularly imperative upon business men to seek some means of alleviation, be it therefore

Resolved, As the sense of this Chamber, that the *usury laws* of this State greatly aggravate our present financial difficulties, and on that account, and for many other good and substantial reasons, need a radical reform. By the Usury law of 1837, and which law still exists, the lender who receives anything over 7 per cent. per annum for the use of money, forfeits the whole amount lent—is liable also to fine not exceeding $1,000, and to *imprisonment* not exceeding six months. Both borrower and lender may be made witnesses on the civil trial—the *criminal* process being subject to the same rules of evidence as govern in *other criminal* trials.

The law also contains a specific clause, declaring it to be the duty of all Courts of Justice to charge the Grand Jury especially to inquire into any violation of the act.

Resolved, That the faults in this law are too plainly manifest to need any extended argument, every reason assigned, and every declaration that has been made, to sustain the law in its present form, having been repeatedly overthrown and refuted.

The present usury law has been most truthfully pronounced, not only by intelligent and standard writers upon political economy, but by our Courts and Grand Juries, to be "futile in attaining the end proposed, inexpedient relative to public prosperity, unjust towards holders of capital, and oppressive towards the needy borrower.

The law referred to is stigmatized in a public document of one of our Grand Juries, as "highly injurious to public morals, as well as to the lawful business of the people," also as being flagrantly unjust in its operation; is used to defraud honest creditors, and in short, has become so utterly odious as to weaken the general respect for law, and almost make a virtue of disobedience. The law was thus presented, and denounced as a public evil.

The principal reasons urged for sustaining these laws are only two.

First—It is said that money is the creation of government, and derives, some say *all* its intrinsic value—others say its *chief* element of value—from legislative action, and that this imposes upon our civil rulers the duty to determine what compensation the people may agree to allow each other for the use of it.

Second—The advocates of restrictive Usury laws declare that borrowers, especially farmers who borrow upon mortgage, ask for and need the severity in this law, to shield them from the oppressive exactions of lenders.

To note these points in their order, it may, in the first place, be said that money is *not* formed by legislation. As a mere matter of convenience, and as the better mode of the two, the people have invested the Government of the United States, (*not any of our State Governments*,) with authority to stamp certain pieces of gold and silver, carried to them by the people as their own, the people's property, with a device and lettering indicating their value. This is a mere certificate of a fact existing before such certificate was affixed, but of course adds no *intrinsic* value to the metal; indeed, were Congress now to repeal all laws relating to the mint, business men would immediately assemble and agree upon some convenient mode of certifying to the value of the precious metals. Governmental action in coinage is the most convenient mode of the two, but is not indispensable.

The position that the incorporating of institutions for dealing in money invests the giver of such act with a right to govern the *price* of money is, in the opinion of this Chamber, entirely wrong.

A society of men applying for such act; ask for no favor beyond what each individual standing alone already possesses.

In regard to our currency—the only legitimate concern of the Government is to prepare the substance previously determined upon by the people as the one most suitable for a circulating medium.

Government is also under *obligation* to afford every possible aid required by their constituency, in securing the utmost useful efficiency of such circulating medium. But, when our public functionaries suppose that all this gives them the right to fix the *prices* that one neighbor may charge another for lending him some money, they err as much as they would were they to insist upon arranging the *prices* on the fabrics made at an incorporated cotton mill, or the rates of premium in an incorporated Fire and Marine Insurance company.

What is said about the wishes of *borrowers* is summarily overthrown by the plain *fact*, that thousands upon thousands of borrowers are pouring in their names to memorials in favor of free laws as to interest of money, and borrowers upon bond and mortgage can bear testimony, by hundreds, that such extortions were never before known, as have been practiced ever since the enactment of this most extraordinary law of 1837. From 1837 to 1854, we have witnessed in the more prominent avenues of the money market, the most shameful and remorseless extortions that have ever been heard of since the earliest history of commercial civilization.

It is well urged by a recent writer "as a sound principle of jurisprudence, that when the reasons for a law, or its usefulness ceases, the law should cease, and this ought to be absolute and imperative in those cases where a regulation is found not only to fail of the purpose for which it was designed, but is found to produce, in its operation, the very evil it was intended to remedy."

In view of this state of the question be it further

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed, with instructions to prepare a suitable memorial for circulation among our citizens, praying our Legislature, at the earliest moment of the next session, to remove *all* restrictions in our usury laws, except establishing a rate to govern in the absence of a bargain; also, a rate to accrue upon an unsatisfied judgment in law.

Resolved, That the aforesaid Committee be further instructed to prepare and report, at a special meeting of this Chamber, a tract or a circular embracing such arguments and facts as will tend to remove all false impressions now entertained by portions of our fellow-citizens in the interior of our State. The Committee also to open a correspondence with any and all Boards of Trade or Chambers of Commerce in the cities of our State, invoking their hearty aid and support in bringing about the much desired reform.

Mr. OGDEN desired to know how far the repeal was intended to go. If it was intended to remove all restrictions, he did not believe they could obtain a repeal.

Mr. BARSTOW said, that the opinion of leading men was, that it was impossible to make any compromise with reference to the matter. He desired to see all the restrictions removed.

Mr. OGDEN said, that he was entirely in favor of removing the restrictions upon mercantile paper, but to allow no Banks to be the recipients of the benefits of the law, he thought that it was a matter which required great consideration before he could be in favor of it.

Mr. BARSTOW said, that since the free banking associations had been instituted, a great change had taken place in the character of Banks. Banks, he thought, should be as free as individuals. Bonds and Mortgages should be free also.

Messrs. CALEB BARSTOW, GEORGE CURTIS, J. DEPEYSTER OGDEN, ROBERT KELLY, and HENRY H. BOGERT, were chosen a Committee to whom the resolutions were referred for report, at the next meeting of the Chamber.

There being no further business, the Chamber adjourned.

☞ The Highlands were visited on Wednesday night by a fine shower, with vivid lightning and heavy thunder. Much more rain fell than in this vicinity, though far less than is needed.

A NEW CLIPPER.—Yesterday morning, the new clipper-ship *Sunny South* was launched from the yard of Messrs. STEERS, already famous as the builder of the yacht *America*. A numerous assemblage, among whom several ladies were present on the piers and other points of observation to witness the pleasing sight. The *Sunny South* is one of the prettiest specimens of marine architecture it has been our fortune to see, and though the reputation of her builder has necessarily raised very high expectations as to her performances, those expectations will, according to the opinion of competent judges, be fully realized, and it is confidently predicted she will make the shortest passage on record, and beat everything afloat. Her build is of the true clipper style, cut up at the bows something after the form of the American ocean steamers. Her timbers are not heavy, but of great strength, being all diagonally braced with iron, and therefore capable of bearing a great strain.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

We are now receiving our

FALL IMPORTATIONS

of the following articles, to wit:

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, PENDANTS, &c.

Plain and richly decorated

FRENCH CHINA,

such as Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets, Vases, &c., &c.

Our assortment is larger than can be found in any one store on either side

OF THE ATLANTIC;

and our prices are warranted to be at the lowest market rates.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Marble Stores,

Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

NO 379 BROADWAY.

GREAT BARGAINS—CARPETS AT COST—PURCHASED AT REDUCED PRICES—PETERSON & HUMPHREY will now sell off their entire stock of CARPETS, &c., at the lowest prices

RICH VELVET CARPETS, 10s. to 14s.
RICH TAPESTRY do. 8s. to 10s.
RICH BRUSSELLS do. 6s.
RICH 3-PLY do. 5s. to 5s. per yard.
RICH heavy SUPERFINE, 4s. to 7s.

Also, on consignment, a very large assortment of oilcloths, INGRAINS at 2s. per yard. OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, MATTING, MATS, &c., equally low.

No. 379 BROADWAY, corner White-st.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.—Messrs. STEARNS & MARVIN, Nos. 144 and 146 Water-st., continue to make and sell WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, and are the only persons authorized (with the exception of the New-England States) to make and sell the same.

Sept. 8, 1854. B. G. WILDER, Patentee.

NEW-ORLEANS, August 14, 1854.

Messrs. STEARNS & MARVIN, Nos. 144 and 146 Water-st., New-York:

Gentlemen: In the great fire which occurred here on the 5th instant, our store was completely consumed. The flames from the drug store opposite came upon us so rapidly, that we had barely time to lock up our books and make our escape through the back door. Our safe was one of your RIGHT & TOO'S SALAMANDER SAFES, (Wilder's Patent) and although the fire was one of the hottest—there being a large quantity of linseed oil and other merchandise, stowed in the building—yet the books and papers came out uninjured, except the binding was started slightly.

We are perfectly satisfied that "your safes are fire-proof," and we shall procure another of the same kind.

Yours, &c., R. M. DAILY & CO.

A large assortment of the above Safes on hand, and Jones' Impenetrable World's Fair Lock. Dépôt as above.

WEST END FASHIONABLE HAT AND CAP EMPORIUM.—Gentlemen, Youths' and Children's Fall Fashions for Hats and Caps, now ready. A beautiful article. The special attention of ladies is called to our large assortment of Children's Hats and Caps.

J. W. KELLOGG, No. 128 Canal-st.

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK.—JAMES F. RAY, No. 186 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of Hosiery and Under Garments, Wholesale and Retail. All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchaser's unbiassed opinion.

CARGILL'S PATENT PORTABLE AND SELF-ADJUSTING Mosquito Bar is so well and favorably known that it is only necessary hereafter to keep the numbers before the public No 122 Fulton-st., west of Broadway, New-York, and No. 19 Court-st., Brooklyn.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE APPLICABILITY OF Steam to Commercial and Manufacturing uses, was not more valuable to the world than DESHLER'S New Discovery for Fever and Ague is to the invalid. Sold by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.

BEEBE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, NO. 156 Broadway, respectfully invite the attention of their customers and the public to the fall fashion for gentlemen's hats and caps.

SEWING MACHINES.—IT IS A SINGULAR FACT that many persons can be induced to buy what is utterly worthless, because offered at a low price. Twenty sewing machines called *cheap* have been sold, which could not be used—they were made only to sell. Fifty such are in the market now. The only kind which have stood the test of experience are SINGER'S, which are every where the favorite ones. There is no dispute about the right to use these machines, and no machine of any value can be made without infringing our numerous patents.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

BOYS' FASHIONS AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.—EVERY fashion which has become popular abroad for Boys of every age, will be found at the Bazaar, and parents who wish to clothe their sons elegantly, economically, and in a moderate cost, will do well to avail themselves of the advantages offered by this establishment.

GENIN'S BAZAAR, 214, Nicholas Hotel, No. 513 Broadway.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANTS WILL do well to lay in a supply of the New and Great Discovery for the cure of Fever and Ague. DESHLER'S PILLS will cure the worst cases. Sold at wholesale by D. S. ACKERMAN, No. 20 Cortlandt-st.; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; BOYD & PAUL, No. 160 Chambers st.; C. P. KING, corner of John-st. and Broadway; and STEBBINS, MORGAN & BUTLER, No. 46 Cliff-st.

REMOVAL.—THOS. WILEY, JR., & CO'S EXTENSIVE Tailoring establishment and Cloth store, removed from the old stand, No. 707 Greenwich-st., to No. 353 Hudson-st., corner of Jones-st., where they will be happy to receive their old customers, and as many new ones as may present themselves, to which they will guarantee satisfaction.

THOS. W. WILEY, Jr.
WM. R. BOWNE.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—An immense assortment of pianos and melodeons, from the most celebrated makers in the world, at the great music store of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway. Three very fine second-hand Æolian pianos for a very low price. Pianos to rent. A large discount made from factory prices for cash. To suit some purchasers, monthly payments will be taken. Dealers supplied on the very best terms.

"GRISI SCHOTTISCH," WITH A FINE LIKENESS of Mme Grisi, price 38c. The complete Opera of "Lucrezia Borgia," as performed at Castle Garden, arranged for the

LONG ISLAND.

Serious Affair—A Woman's Skull Broken.—About 10 o'clock, on Wednesday night, a man, named PATRICK COX, went into a grocery store at the corner of Raymond street and Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, kept by LOUIS WITPEN, and commenced creating a disturbance, when he was requested to leave the premises, but instead of doing this he went behind the bar, and while Mr. and Mrs. WITPEN were endeavoring to force him out he seized hold of a heavy club and struck Mrs. W. over the head, breaking her skull and otherwise injuring her so that she is not expected to recover. Cox also struck Mr. W. over the head inflicting a severe wound. The affray attracted the attention of the police, and shortly after Captain WRIGHT, of the Fourth District Police, succeeded in arresting Cox while on his way to his residence in Lafayette-avenue, and he was yesterday committed for trial. The accused in this case is connected with one of the worst gangs of rowdies in Brooklyn, and who are in the habit of entering shops, taking what they want without making any payment therefor, and if pay is demanded the shopkeeper is knocked down or otherwise ill-treated.

Brooklyn Citizens' Water Committee.

A delegation from this Committee on Wednesday commenced an examination of the different sources in Kings County, for supplying the city of Brooklyn with water, and we learn that the result of their examinations are, thus far, very satisfactory. Unofficially, we learn that the water found in Flatlands is very pure and good for drinking, and sufficiently soft for manufacturing or washing purposes. The Committee are continuing their investigations.

Mayhem.

Constable MUNDELL, of the Fourth Ward, Brooklyn, yesterday arrested WILLIAM MCDADE *alias* HESTER MCDADE, on a warrant in which he is charged with committing the crime of mayhem, by biting off the ear of DENNIS BREEN, at a dance house in Water-street, one night last week. The accused was committed to answer.

Kings County Court of Sessions.

In this Court in Brooklyn, yesterday, THOMAS SHANNON, indicted for burglary in the third degree, alleged to have been committed at the house of MORRIS SHANNON, March 4, 1853, was tried and acquitted.

THOMAS CONNOLLY, indicted for arson in third degree, was also tried and acquitted.

COLLISION.—Yesterday morning about 5 o'clock, the Peck-slip ferry-boat *Oneota*, in entering the slip on the New-York side, by some mismanagement, came against the float-bridge with such force as to tear up the planks and to displace some of the flagstones outside of the gate. A number of persons on the boat, and two horses, were prostrated, but no person was seriously injured.

KINGS COUNTY HOSPITAL—REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 5.—Remaining in Hospital, 459; received, 119; born, 2—580. Transferred to Almshouse, 5; transferred to Lunatic Asylum, 2; transferred to Nursery, 1; discharged, 108; deceased, 7; eloped, 2—125. Total remaining, 455.

THE CHOLERA.—A farmer, named JOHN SIMMONS, and his wife, residing near Master's Toll Gate, died Wednesday evening, after a few hours' illness.

Later from Port-au-Prince.

From the Philadelphia American and Gazette, Sept. 7.

The bark *Charles E. Lex* arrived at this port yesterday from Port-au-Prince, which place she left on the 18th ult. We are indebted to her master, Capt HENRY HARPER, for the statement of the latest news. It will be perceived that he attributes the uneasiness of the Emperor and his subjects to the diplomatic intrigues of the United States with the Dominican Republic. A letter to the Philadelphia Exchange attributes it to the movements of the French frigate *L'Orient*, which had been sailing around the island for the previous three weeks:

To the Editor of the North American and U. S. Gazette.

SIR: At the time of my sailing from Port-au-Prince, and for several days previous, the inhabitants of that place had been in a state of excitement, occasioned by the extraordinary military preparations that were being made there by the orders of his majesty, the Emperor. The greater part of the shot, shells, powder, lead, and other military stores, which had been kept in the various forts and arsenals in and about the city since the abdication of President BOYER, that they might be under the eye of the Government in case of a revolution, have now been carried into places of safety in the mountains and the interior. To effect this a large number of troops were called into requisition, and the display was quite warlike.

The forts are all undergoing a thorough overhauling. The guns and their carriages are put in good order, and the operations are inspected very frequently by the Emperor in person. It is generally supposed that these precautions are taken on account of the various reports that reach Hayti to the effect that the United States Government has sent a frigate with a Minister on board to make arrangements with the Eastern or Dominican part of the Island, to acknowledge its independence, and also to take them under the protection of the United States.

The reason alleged for this interference on the part of the United States is, I hear, that the Dominicans are a white race, and should be assisted against the assaults of the black Haytiens. This is all a mistake. The Dominicans themselves do not pretend to be white people, and those of them whom I have talked with at Port-au-Prince, say there are few white persons in the eastern part of the Island. All these reports have a most injurious effect on the commerce of this country, completely paralyzing trade. The Haytien Government is now making efforts to pay its debts, by calling in the Government bonds which are in circulation. These debts are by no means very great, and will, in a short time, be all redeemed, if the Haytiens be not troubled by foreign powers. American provisions were not very abundant, but, on account of the unsettled state of the public affairs, the sales were very limited, the produce of the country scarce, and prices high. Coffee very scarce at $176 Haytien currency on board, or about $9 40 Sph. Logwood $80 ℔ thousand lbs. Doubloons $296 to $298 each.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Dysentery.**—This severe disease is now prevalent in various parts of the country. It may be wholly prevented, and in the beginning, promptly checked, by Dr. MCCLINTOCK'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL, one of the most astonishing specifics for all Bowel Complaints ever discovered. Thousands of cures have been made during the past Summer, and many lives saved by this medicine—so simple and cheap that every family can procure it. Price 25 cents and 50 cents per bottle Sold by all Druggists, and by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 122 Fulton-st., New-York.

☞ **Whooping Cough Cured!**—This distressing disease is thoroughly and quickly cured by DR. MCCLINTOCK'S ASTHMA AND WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY. It contains no opium, and can be given to children with perfect safety. A few drops at bed-time quiet the cough all night, and a few doses cure entirely. Price 50 cents per bottle Sold by A CUSHMAN & CO., No. 122 Fulton st., and by all Druggists.

☞ **Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.**—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ **Redding's Russia salve—25 Cents a Box.**—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and at ZEIBER'S, No. 44 S. 3d-st., Philadelphia REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers.**—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston, C. H. RING, Broadway, and all respectable druggists.

☞ **The New and Tasteless Cure for Fever and Ague.**—DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC PILLS is superseding all the old time and ineffectual remedies. Sold by STEBBINS, MORGAN & BUTLER, No. 46 Cliff-st.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Cordial.**—Whence proceed the lassitude, the depression, the debility, the indifference to life, the instability, the continual feeling of illness which it is impossible to define or localize, so common, so hard to bear, and so little pitied by the robust and healthy? We answer—from the stomach and the nervous system, between which there exists the closest sympathy. Want of vital energy, sluggishness in the secretive organs, a general inertia of the system, is at the bottom of all the poor, to imbue it with new life, activity and vigor, and to sustain it in that condition, there is no preparation comparable to Dr MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL. Other stimuli may excite the dormant physiening that leaves behind it a deeper gloom, the exhibit on of these exhilerants is followed after the first convulsive effect is over, by a depression of body and mind more profound and paralyzing than ever. The remedy is literally worse than the disease. But the Elixir has a dynamic influence. It not only creates a new condition of the physical organization, but perpetuates it. The animal spirits are not only cheered and elevated by its agency, but kept up to their new level without flagging. A vegetable compound, congenial to the system, it seems to act upon the constitution itself, and to revolutionize it. In chronic diseases of the nerves, the stomach, and the liver, its operation is all but miraculous The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, six for twelve dollars.

C. H. RING, Proprietor No. 192 Broadway, New-York. Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada and the West Indies.

☞ **Dysentery Cured.**—Extract from certificate of Dr. L. GOSLING, the Black Rock Lunatic Asylum:

I procured a bottle of "HOLLOWAY'S PECTORAL ELIXIR," and, after six weeks' use, have the pleasure to state, my constitution became completely changed, and, thank God, I never was better in my life than I am now; and I feel more like a boy of 18 years than an old man of 68.

L. GOSLING.

Call on Mr. GOSLING, at his restaurant, or his residence No 180 West 25th st., and hear from him own lips of the wonderful effects of the "Elixir."

See also the original certificate at the principal office, No. 197 Broadway, New-York. Price, $1 per bottle, and can be had of all druggists.

☞ **Notice.**—A special meeting of Stockholders of the New-York and New Haven Railroad Company will be held at the Appollo Rooms No 408 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of October, 1854, at 11 o'clock A. M., to take into consideration the fraudulent issue of Stock by ROBERT SCHUYLER, late President and Transfer Agent of the Company, and to take order thereon, and to transact any other business proper for said meeting. By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. W. BOARDMAN, President, pro tem.

☞ **Champagne Wines—MOET'S** wines, pints and quarts, landing ex *Rattler* from Havre Rhine wines, landing ex *Hinrich der Pilger*, from Rotterdam; pale sherries, landing ex *Charles Bernaud*, from Cadiz; India pale ale, landing ex *American Congress*, from London; Lea & Perrin's Worcestershire sauce, landing ex *Manhattan* from Liverpool. For sale by JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway, between Walker and Lispenard-sts.

☞ **Arrangements have been made by the UNITARIAN SOCIETY OF WILLIAMSBURG** for holding regular religious services in future Until further notice, the meetings will be held in the large Hall in the Odeon Building, corner of South 4th and 5th sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev J. G. FURMAN, of South Boston, Mass., will preach on SUNDAY NEXT, Sept. 10. The public are invited to attend.

☞ **Twenty years of Oblivion has not been the fate of DESHLER'S New Discovery for Chills and Fever,** as it has been of many others' remedies. Its astonishing cures are already causing for it an unexampled demand. For sale by C. H. RING, corner of Broadway and John-st.

☞ **Notice.**—The residents of the city of Savannah now in the City of New-York are requested to meet at the Astor House at 8 o'clock THIS (Friday) EVENING, to devise means for the relief of the sick and poor now suffering from the prevailing epidemic in Savannah.

☞ **Umbrella Lost.**—On Monday, 4th instant, a lady's dark green silk umbrella, with ivory handle, was left in a Wall-st. stage, between 3 and 4 o'clock P. M. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at this office.

☞ **Special Notice.**—Dr C. A. PECK, Dentist, has returned to the City, and may be found from 8 o'clock A. M to 6 o'clock P. M., at his old location, No 327 Grand-st.

PERSONAL.

WHEREAS, My husband, PETER HERRICK, has seen fit to advertise me as having left his bed and board without just cause or provocation, and has forbidden all persons to trust me on his account, as he will not pay any contracting, I would say to him that his cautious and declaration are entirely unnecessary; I believe he has never yet been called upon to pay any of my bills. I would also say to him, that my reason for leaving him is this: I prefer to use my own earnings for my own support I am tired of providing for myself and partially for him, and receiving in return, abuse. ELLEN HERRICK.

IF MR. LYONS, who was third mate, and Mr. WM HENRY CARR, who was steward of a ship on a voyage from Liverpool to New-York in the months of July and August, 1853, or any person acquainted with them will send their address to the office of the Commissioners of Emigration, No. 76 Franklin-st., they will confer a great favor.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A gentleman of small family residing up town and living in the European style, having in his house all the modern improvements, baths, gas, furnace, &c., is desirous of taking a gentleman and his wife or others to board. French, Italian and English are spoken. The family are lovers of vocal and instrumental music, in which they are well versed. None but persons of respectability need apply References required. For further particulars address, with real name, ANGELO VIVEZ, Union-square Post-Office.

BOARDING—And an elegant suite of furnished rooms, on the first floor, consisting of a parlor and two bedrooms with closets. Also a parlor and bedroom on second and third floors, and rooms for single gentlemen, at Nos. 83 and 84 East 23d st.

BOARDING.—To Let, in suite or separate rooms on the second floor, in a modern house pleasantly situated, opposite Chelsea-square Also rooms for single gentlemen. References given and required Apply at 286 West 26th-st.

BOARDING.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board, for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen, in a pleasant part of the city Gas and bath in the house. Also a furnished parlor, at No 44 West Washington place.

BOARDING.—A few respectable young men can be accommodated at Mrs. BERTS', formerly Mrs. Foster, at No 27 Hudson-st, with good board, single beds, and pleasant rooms. Full board, $3 per week; day boarders, $2 50

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Near Montague and Atlantic Ferries. A Lady having two in family, can accommodate two gentlemen, or single gentlemen, with single or suites of rooms and permanent board. House new; modern improvements. A choice of rooms can be had by applying immediately at No. 258 Hicks-st. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, may be accommodated with pleasant front rooms at No 1 Willow-place, corner of Joralemon-st, between South and Montague ferries. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a small family, within 5 minutes walk from Fulton Ferry A good opportunity for those desirous of a comfortable home. Address G. H. S., Box No. 713 Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two gentlemen with their wives; also, several single gentlemen, may be accommodated with desirable suites of rooms, or pleasant single rooms. Inquire at No. 206 Washington-st. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A private family have a Room to let with breakfast and tea. Location is convenient for either Wall or Fulton ferries. Apply at No. 219 Adams-st., near Johnson.

BOARD WANTED—For several hundred single Gentlemen. Apply from 7 to 9 o'clock A. M., to CHARLES W. TOLMAN, at the Medical College, No. 107 East 14th-st., near 3d-av.

BOARDING.—Furnished rooms, with gas and bath, can be obtained by applying at No. 63 West 28th-st., one block from Broadway

BOARDING—Gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, with or without partial board. Apply at No 64 Amity-st.

BOARD WANTED.—Two young men—brothers—wish board in a plain respectable private family, where they can enjoy the comforts of home. Address, stating terms, location, &c., A. Y., *Times* office.

BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman, not further up town than 14th-st., and not below Grand. The house must contain a bath, and terms moderate. Address JOHN, at this office, stating terms and location.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED—For a gentleman and lady, in the XVIIIth Ward, with two unfurnished rooms in the second story. Parties having such accommodations may secure desirable boarders, who will appreciate the pains that may be taken to render them comfortable. Address B. D. T, *Times* Office.

GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED With PLEASANT ROOMS and BOARD at No. 79 SANDS-ST., Brooklyn.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—Several very pleasant rooms, separately or in suite, either furnished or unfurnished, can be had, with board, at No 280 4th-av., opposite Dr. Hawks' Church. The house is finely located, and has all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED—With or without board, for a gentleman with his wife, child and servant. In the vicinity of Broadway or 6th-av. preferred. No regular boarding-house keeper need apply, and no answer can be noticed which does not state locality and probable terms Address B. F., *Daily Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—(Without Board) in a first class house in Prince-st near Broadway Inquire at No. 95 Prince-st., or of C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—Suitable for a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman. Inquire at No. 112 Sullivan-st., between Spring and Prince. References required.

ROOMS TO LET.—Pleasant quarters may be secured in a family of very moderate size, by applying early at No. 98 East 16th st, first house east of Stuyvesant-square. House new, furnished handsomely, gas, bath, Croton water, &c. Cars and stages very near, and everything comfortable and convenient. Besides upper rooms, there is a spacious front basement, suitable for a physician—or it will be let to a lodger.

ROOMS TO LET.—A front and back room, second story, one or both, in Amity-st. A few doors from Broadway, with partial board The house has modern improvements, is occupied by the family of the advertiser, and in every way a desirable opportunity for gentlemen wishing comfort, freedom and respectability. Address Box No. 3,427, Post-Office.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD.—Gentlemen, with their wives, and single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board in a very pleasant part of the City, in a nice house, very pleasant location and neighborhood, near the 6th-av.; cars and stages pass by the door. Has all the modern improvements in it. Call at No. 51 Green-st. sh. av.

ROOMS TO LET.—Two desirable rooms, with bedrooms attached, and all the modern improvements, furnished or unfurnished, with meals served in the rooms if required, may be had at No. 18 10th st., between 5th and 6th-avs. Family private. References exchanged.

TO GENTLEMEN—Agreeable Rooms to let, large and small, furnished or unfurnished, in suites or separately, with hot, cold and shower baths

A. R PLUMLEY, No. 27 Bond st.

IMPORTANT MEDICAL NOTICE.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, members of the IXth Ward Police Department, in the City of New-York, take pleasure in recommending to our fellow-citizens and the public generally, a medicine that we use habitually ourselves, and in our families which has been long and favorably known as THE LIFE PRESERVER; or, HUNT'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL, which we consider one of the most valuable family medicines that we have ever known As a strengthening and restoring agent in cases of over-exertion, under exposure to heat or cold, want of sleep or rest, general or partial debility, diseases of the stomach or bowels, internal pains, &c., we have found it infallible. In attestation of the above, we have hereunto subscribed our names, residences, &c:

Abraham Ackerman, Captain Ninth District, No. 878 Greenwich-st

Jacob L. Febring, First Lieutenant Ninth District, No. 628 Hudson-st

Horatio Sanger, No 123 Perry-st, Police Officer,
John Hasfor No 130 Perry-st, Police Officer.
Dewitt C. Clark, No 24 Jane-st, Police Officer.
Clark Knapp, No 148 Charles-st., Police Officer.
John Sharkey, No 97 Perry-st, Police Officer.
Carpenter Brown, No. 5 Patchin place, Police Officer.
Ezekiel Maynard, No 150 West 13th-st., Police Officer.
James B Mead, No 224 Greenwich-st, Police Officer.
Andrew Jackson, No 148 Charles-st, Police Officer.
Samuel Carpenter, No 5 Patchin place, Police Officer.
Ralph Blakelock, No 1 Patchin-place Police Officer.
Luke Pool, No 32 Perry st, Police Officer.
Joseph Harris, No. 110 Bank-st, Police Officer.
James C Pell, No 407 Hudson-st, Police Officer.
John L Van Wert, No 26 Christopher-st., Police Officer.

HUNT'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL DEPOT.
No 532 Hudson-st., nearly opposite Kipp & Brown's old corner, New-York.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES—Can be obtained at No. 33 Myrtle-av, near the corner of Bridge-st, Brooklyn, at an early hour every morning, where JACOB LAWRENCE will receive orders from subscribers for the delivery to their residence.

A LIBERAL REWARD.—Lost on Thursday, 7th, on the corner of Broadway and Grand-st., a black and tan terrier Dog, with a red and black morocco collar. Answers to the name of Rollo. A liberal reward will be paid to the finder. Apply at No. 872 Broadway, cor. of 18th-st.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—A man who can write a good hand, wishes a situation as porter in a dry goods store. Smart work not dreaded, nor small wages much of an objection, as he want the knowledge of marking and the general routine of a porter's work. Call or address, for two days, at Washington Hall Hotel, corner of Pearl and Broad-sts., from 10 till 12 o'clock.

SITUATION WANTED—By a highly respectable Protestant young woman, with most unexceptional references, part country from her last place, where she lived for seven months in a small private Protestant family, to do general housework, chambermaid or waiter, which capacities she has fulfilled faithfully Can be seen for two days if not engaged. Apply at No. 184 Clinton st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook and to wash and iron in a private family, by one; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av, in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing or general housework, in a small private family. Is a good washer and ironer Reference given Apply at the corner of Henry and Poplar-sts —No. 92 Poplar-st., Brooklyn—where she can be seen for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook, and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family, by one; and as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by the other These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a woman of steady habits, as a good cook and to help at the washing and ironing of a private family; makes excellent bread and has a fair knowledge of dairy work; would go in the country. She comes well recommended, call at No. 6 Cornelia-st., near 4th-st., 2d floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By an American just from the country. Was formerly in this City about two years. Is some acquainted with the Hardware business Is sober and industrious, and is not afraid of dirtying his hands. Writes a very fair hand. Please address P. O. M., at this office.

SITUATION WANTED.—A lady of many years' experience in teaching, who can bring high attestations of her ability, desires a situation in the English department of a well-established seminary. Address TEACHER, Box No 1 331 New-Haven, Conn

SITUATION WANTED—In a small American family, by a young German woman, either to cook, wash and iron, or to do chamberwork. Inquire at No. 236 7th-av.

WET NURSE WANTED.—A respectable young woman as wet nurse One that could come well recommended would find a comfortable home, by applying at the store of THOMAS MARTIN, corner of Union-st. and Columbia-st., South Brooklyn

HELP OF ALL KINDS—May be engaged at the Offices of the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society. No. 27 Greenwich-st. Female domestics there and at the upper office, No. 130 9th-st., corner of Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a highly respectable Protestant young woman, with most unexceptional references, part country from her last place, where she lived for seven months in a small private Protestant family, to do general housework, chambermaid or waiter, which capacities she has fulfilled faithfully Can be seen for two days if not engaged. Apply at No. 184 Clinton st.

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SITUATION WANTED—In a small American family, by a young German woman, either to cook, wash and iron, or to do chamberwork. Inquire at No. 236 7th-av.

WET NURSE WANTED.—A respectable young woman as wet nurse One that could come well recommended would find a comfortable home, by applying at the store of THOMAS MARTIN, corner of Union-st. and Columbia-st., South Brooklyn

HELP OF ALL KINDS—May be engaged at the Offices of the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society. No. 27 Greenwich-st. Female domestics there and at the upper office, No. 130 9th-st., corner of Broadway.

SALESWOMAN WANTED—Well experienced and acquainted with dressmaking and all kinds of needlework None need apply unless they can give the best City references. GROVER, BAKER & CO., No 495 Broadway.

GIRL WANTED—From 14 to 16 years of age, to take care of a small child and do plain sewing. The best of references required Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

TEACHER WANTED—At the Female Institute, Washington, D. C., a lady who thoroughly understand and speaks fluently the French language, and can give instruction in drawing and painting. A French Protestant lady would be preferred, one of experience and who is able to give instruction in English branches also. If she is able to teach all the branches, a higher salary will be given but she must combine with the French, either drawing or painting, a knowledge of some English branches to assist in the school room. Immediate application, with testimonials is desired. Address GEORGE G BUTLER, Principal of Female Institute, Washington, D. C.

TWO TEACHERS.—Two male teachers are wanted as assistant teachers, in the Male Departments of the 4th and 7th Ward Public Schools, in the city of Newark, N J. A Committee of the Board of Education will attend at Library Hall, in the city of Newark, on SATURDAY, Sept. 9, at 10 o'clock A. M., to examine applicants for the vacancies. Salary first year, $400; second year, $450; and thereafter, $500 per annum.

FREDERICK W RICORD, Secretary.

TEACHER.—A young lady who has had some experience in tuition, desires a situation as English Teacher in a Female Seminary, or as Visiting Governess. Would take charge of a Select School a short distance from the City Satisfactory references given as to qualifications, &c. Address personally, or by letter, Miss E. S. T., No. 170 Broome-st., New-York

TEACHER.—An English lady of much experience, wishes a situation as teacher, and to take the entire superintendence of children in a family Is capable, also, of acting as housekeeper or directress of affairs, where the lady has an invalid Good reference given. Apply Mt. Olivet Cemetery Office, No 634 Broadway, for 3 days, or by letter, J. W., to same place.

PIANO TEACHER.—A well educated German pianist, of several years engaged in this City as piano teacher, wishes board in a private family, or respectable boarding house where tuition on the piano would be taken as payment (or part payment). Unexceptionable references given. Address "CHROMATIC SCALE," Union-square Post-Office.

MUSICAL.—A person entirely competent to take charge of the singing department in a large school, is wanted. Also a teacher for the guitar. Apply at the Agency for Chickering's Pianos, No. 205 Broadway, on Saturday, at 12 o'clock.

CARD.—H SWIFT, Teacher of Music, would respectfully inform his pupils that he will return to New-York and recommence instruction on the Piano-forte, and in vocal music, on the 11th inst. Mr. S will be able to receive three or four new pupils this Fall Any communication addressed to him and left at the Music Store of WM. HALL & SONS, Broadway, will receive attention.

GOVERNESS WANTED—A member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, competent to teach the usual English branches, with French and Music. Written communications, addressed GOVERNESS, No. 32 South William-st., New York, will be attended to.

TO MINISTERS OR TEACHERS.—A young man, 21½ years of age, in pursuit of a thorough education, is desirous to enter into some arrangement with any evangelical minister or competent teacher in this City, who would be willing to instruct him either for a small compensation in money, or for two or three hours of the advertiser's services daily. Address EDUCATION, office of this paper.

PROOF-READER.—An energetic and strictly temperate man, who possesses a good education and is particularly versed in his orthography, etymology, syntax, and prosody," may find employment as proof reader and assistant in the editorial department of a morning newspaper, where the labor is arduous and the salary moderate, by addressing Box 2,345, Post-Office.

SALESMAN WANTED—In a dry goods store located in a pleasant Southern town, a young man that has had some experience as salesman, and also some knowledge of book-keeping. Address for three days, postage paid, Box No. 1,069 General Post-Office.

SALESMEN WANTED—In the dry goods store, No. 507 Greenwich-st.

PORTER WANTED IN A WHOLESALE STORE—One that is honest, industrious, intelligent, and that can write a fair hand. One acquainted with the clothing business preferred Good references required. Inquire at No. 194 Broadway, up stairs.

WAITER WANTED.—A colored man who understands his business, as waiter in a private family. One who has good recommendations may apply from 10 to 2 o'clock at No 162 Pearl-st.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—A correct accountant, who writes a good hand, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Apply by letter, in own hand writing, through New-York Post-Office, giving references. ABM. R. VAN NEST & CO., No. 222 Pearl-st.

STATE AGENTS WANTED FOR OTIS' IMPROVED PATENT LIGHTNING-RODS—With right to manufacture A lucrative business, requiring moderate capital Proprietors LYON MANUFACTURING CO., No. 343 Broadway.

JOHN YOUNG, OF THE PROTESTANT AGENCY, No. 7 Carmine-st, has opened the Female Servants' Registry, No. 1451 Bowery, to enable him to supply the increasing demand of his friends and the public with servants Subscribers to either have the advantages of both offices.

MUSIC.—A lady wishes to form an engagement as teacher on the Piano in a ladies' school. Address R. S T, Rahway, N. J.

GOOD MILLINER WANTED—To go South. Apply at No. 76 Chambers-st, first floor.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—A genteel house, furnished, by a good tenant; no children; references will be satisfactory, or part would take it for six months or one year from October or November next; not above 19th-st. and between 2d and 6th avs. Add ess Box No. 2,916, Post-Office, stating terms and where situated.

PART OF A NEAT TWO-STORY HOUSE WANTED—By a small family, without children, consisting of two parlors, two bedrooms and a kitchen, either in New-York or Brooklyn—New York preferred. Must be on or near a car route Rent not to exceed $200 Address, stating terms and location, D. W. J., *Times* Office.

HOUSE WANTED TO HIRE OR LEASE—In the upper part of the City, between Lexington and 6th avs A small three-story dwelling-house, with gas, range, bath &c. Address, stating location and price, E. T. F., Box No. 896 Post-Office.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—Consisting of about three rooms, closets, &c, or a small sized house. The neighborhood must be quiet Rent moderate. Address W., this office, with particulars.

DESK ROOM WANTED—In Wall-st., address Box No 144 Post-Office

HOTELS.

BALLOCH HOTEL.—ALEX. WILLIAMSON, formerly of the King's Arms Hotel, Glasgow, Scotland, begs respectfully to intimate to the nobility, gentry, and the public generally, that he has just removed to the well-known BALLOCH HOTEL, situated at the Mouth of Lochlomond, and that he hopes, by strict attention to the business of the hotel, in which he has had great experience, to secure a share of public patronage. Tourists will find Balloch Hotel amply furnished with every requisite for such an establishment, including lock-up coach-houses, and boats for fishing parties. Moderate charges in every department, and a fixed scale for servants.

LODGINGS.—MANHATTAN HOUSE, Nos. 27 and 29 Centre-st, near the Park Strangers will do well to call at this new establishment and examine the superior accommodations before engaging elsewhere. Terms 25 cents per night.

BREVOORT HOUSE, FIFTH-AVENUE CORNER OF EIGHTH-STREET.—This establishment is now ready for the reception of permanent or transient guests.

CARD.—TO THE PUBLIC—On the 15th Aug. there appeared in the columns of the *Daily Times* an advertisement offering a reward for the recovery of certain property stolen on board steamer *Granite State*, as also a caution to the traveling public in regard to moveable property, &c., while upon said boat. Since the appearance of that advertisement, the property, through the indefatigable exertions of Capt. KING and his first steward, has been honorably restored to its owners, and we are bound to express the truth in as public a manner as was the censure cast upon the boat and her officers, that but for false and malicious representations to us, the advertisement would not have appeared We honorably acquit Capt KING and his officers, for any neglect of duty which was, at the time, conceived to be due us as travelers on the *Granite State*.

J. F. & H. G. SAUNDERS, No. 375 South st., New-York.

IF YOU WANT THICK BEARD AND MOUSTACHES—Or you've no hair, you "must" buy my ONGUENT, for I tell you candidly, it will force it to grow in six weeks, strong and thick, and won't stain or injure the skin. So buy it at once $1 per bottle, $4 50 per half dozen. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No 47 Ann-st., Mrs HAYS, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, J. R. SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW AND POPULAR BOOKS

RECENTLY PUBLISHED BY

J. S. REDFIELD, Nos. 110 and 112 Nassau-st.:

I. FIRMILIAN—A "Spasmodic" Tragedy. By T. PERCY JONES. 12mo., cloth, 50 cents.

II. CHRISTOPHER NORTH'S GREAT WORK—THE NOCTES AMBROSIANÆ. By Professor WILSON, J. G. LOCKHART, JAMES HOGG and DR MAGINN Edited, with Memoirs and Notes, by Dr. R. SHELTON MACKENZIE. In 5 vols. Price $5.

III. THE SAME WORK, in Library style

IV. MEMOIRS OF A DISTINGUISHED FINANCIER—VINCENT NOLTE'S FIFTY YEARS IN BOTH HEMISPHERES. 12mo., cloth, $1 25. 6th edition.

Of this remarkable book, which has met with an unprecedented sale, the London *Athenæum* thus speaks:

Romance of war! romance of courts! What are these, compared with the romance of trade? Here is a clerk—a financier—a merchant—whose life contains more of advanture—more of variety in scene and of change in fortune—more of intercourse with celebrated men and women—than falls to the lot of hundreds of those whom the world regards as occupying lofty and romantic places Vincent Nolte, if he tells his story truly, has touched all extremes of life—been one of the wealthiest and one of the poorest of men. He has been a poor clerk in a poor magazine at Leghorn, and a trusted partner in the house of one of the most prosperous firms in Europe. One day he is a commercial magnate, admitted to the friendship of Ouvrard, trusted by the Bateses, the Barings and the Labouchères; another day he is a wanderer and a beggar. Now he is closeted with a minister, and now he is writing squibs for bread. He intrigued with opera girls, and mingled in the schemes of Nicholas Biddle!

On Saturday, Sept. 9,

THE SCOUT; Or, THE BLACK RIDERS OF CONGAREE.

By WILLIAM GILLMORE SIMMS, Esq., author of "Katharine Walton," &c., &c.

With Illustrations by DARLEY. In 1 vol, 12mo Price $1 25.

CONYBEARE AND HOWSON'S
LIFE OF ST PAUL
PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

THE LIFE AND EPISTLES OF ST. PAUL.

By Rev. W. J. CONYBEARE and Rev. J S HOWSON. 2 vols. 8vo., with colored maps and many elegant illustrations.

The publisher, in presenting "The Life and Epistles of St. Paul," by Rev. W. J. CONYBEARE and Rev J S. Howson, needs no apology. During the short interval since its publication in England, it has commanded the admiration of scholars and intelligent readers of the Bible, both in this country and Europe, and has passed through the ordeal of criticism in the leading Quarterlies and Journals of both countries, and received the highest commendation. The expense of the English edition, however, is such as necessarily to limit its circulation in this country, and the desire has been repeatedly expressed that the work should be published in a form and at a price which would bring it within the reach of ministers, students, and intelligent readers generally The present edition, it is believed, will meet the existing want. Though offered at one half of the cost of the London copy, the work has in no way suffered from abridgement, but has been preserved complete in every respect. The notes, coins, maps plans, and wood-engravings, generally, have been retained.

The *North British Review*, for February, 1854 after a highly commendatory criticism of this work, makes the following remarks: "We commend the book to that numerous class, increasing every day, whose early culture has necessarily been defective, but whose intelligence and thirst for knowledge is continually sharpened by the general diffusion of thought and education. And it is from a sense of the great value of the book, that we would earnestly entreat the publishers to supply it in a cheaper and more convenient form."

No. 145 Nassau-st., New-York.

WOOD'S RECOLLECTIONS OF THE STAGE.

Nearly ready for Publication, by Subscription,
PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF THE STAGE.
EMBRACING NOTICES OF
ACTORS, AUTHORS AND AUDITORS,
During a Period of Forty Years.
BY WILLIAM W WOOD,
Late Director of the Baltimore, Washington, and Alexandria Theatres
ILLUSTRATED WITH A PORTRAIT.

In one volume, 12mo—To subscribers, $1 25.

For this interesting volume a very large number of subscribers have been obtained with but little effort; and it is anticipated, from the world-wide reputation of the author, that it will meet with an unprecedented sale. No person now alive has possessed the same opportunities of Mr WOOD for writing such a volume as the present, and as evidence of its entertaining character, it is believed only necessary to mention the names of the following among others, of whom there will be found in the book anecdotes or recollections, viz:

Mr and Mrs Wignell, Mr. and Mrs. Darley, Cooper, Mr and Mrs Blissett, Hodgkinson, Harwood, Mrs Marshall, Mrs Merry, Moreton, Warren, Mr. and Mrs Francis Bernard, Mrs Whitlock, Fullerton, Fennell, Mrs. Oldmixon the Jeffers

UTAH.

TO CALIFORNIA EMIGRANTS.

Brigham Young's Advice to Emigrants Over The Plains.

How to Avoid the Land Sharks of Utah.

FOURTH OF JULY IN SALT LAKE CITY.

The *Deseret News* of July 13 has a manifesto from BRIGHAM YOUNG to emigrants across the plains, which is not bad. We copy *almost* entire:

"On leaving the frontiers, provide yourselves with good wagons, in sufficient number to make each load reasonably light, both for the wagon and teams; and with at least enough animals to fill up the gaps which may be made by disease, fatigue and loss. Then load in such groceries, medicines, plain clothing, &c., as you presume will last you to your *place of destination*. The quantity of each you can readily learn at the different outfitting points, should there be no one in your company who has been through. When your outfit is loaded, if you still have extra room and team, it will pay you well to lay in groceries and light staple articles to sell on the way to those who may need, also to the inhabitants of Utah, should you pass through any of her settlements, and enable you to keep the club in your hands when you meet the land sharks.

The early emigration will be still more independent if each company will fit up two boats about 16 feet long, and so arranged as to be placed upon wheels, and used as wagon-beds when not needed for crossing streams; for Utah has no law against persons ferrying themselves and their effects.

The policy of the course, and the disinterestedness of this advice, will be obvious to all who are familiar with the greatly advanced price of wagons and stock in California, even above the present high rates on the frontier, and have noticed that immense herds are annually driven to that market with great profit, when the stock and sales are managed with prudence. And besides, this market is very fluctuating and uncertain—flour varying from $4 to $50 per hundred, and fat animals being held at enormous rates, when it is supposed they are in necessitous demand.

After you are fairly started upon the ocean plains, with a toilsome journey of some 200 miles before you, it will be highly necessary to bear in mind that *patience* is one of the virtues you will have the most use for, be the oftenest tried in, and the most difficult to retain. Hence, you must use the strongest efforts to keep *cool*. If you can accomplish this effectually, you are as well prepared as your judgment will permit, to fulfil the next most important requirement, viz.: the proper use and care of your animals, upon whose *good condition* so much of your welfare depends. To effect this, it will be well for you to keep in mind, that upon the plains, as in the mountains and deserts, the old adage, "the more haste the less speed," is likely to prove almost invariably true. Therefore you will need be careful that neither weariness, shiftlessness, over anxiety, indolence, nor any other controlable cause incuce you to driving your animals above a reasonable speed and endurance, nor prevent your furnishing them access to the best grass and water the circumstances will admit of, and allowing them sufficient time to graze and rest. And when you are about to cross such places as those between the North Fork of the Platte and the Sweet Water, and the Sink of Mary's river, start on them with your teams in as good plight as possible, take all advantages, and when over, rest a short time on the first good grass.

Among the various classes of society, the following sub-divisions will sometimes be heard, viz.: "the Lord's poor," "the devil's poor," and "poor devils." The two latter classes exist to a certain extent in all communities, and of course it is not reasonable to expect that Utah is able to claim entire exemption; hence, fortunately, or unfortunately, she is reasonably well supplied with that class called "poor devils," in spite of all her efforts to rid her borders of such an annoyance. Inasmuch as "poor devils" are not necessarily, and invariably actually *poor* in this world's goods, but often quite wealthy, to prevent being misunderstood, and carry out our present design plainly, we shall call them "land-sharks," and confine ourselves to the land-sharks of Utah—but those *professing* to be "Mormons," and those who make no profession but to serve themselves.

While the emigration is passing, these characters line the road from the Sweet Water to the summit of the Nevada; and like the wreckers on the sea-board, lie in wait to prey upon the misfortunes, carelessness, and ignorance of the traveler—having no eye to pity, and, unless at the utmost rates of extortion, no disposition to save. Like their namesake of the deep, and like the turkey buzzards and prairie wolves upon land, they note their victims afar off, and hang upon their course with a perseverance worthy of a better cause. The main outfit or stock in trade is raw whisky, and vile beer, varied occasionally by a little money, one or more animals, and now and then a few pounds of butter. Thus equipped they bivouac along the line of travel, constantly on the alert to ply their vocation by driving hard bargains for such animals as have become a little jaded, foot sore, or otherwise temporarily unserviceable.

Successful in the first move, they are on the high road of gain, which they endeavor to aggregate like the rolling snow-ball, by recruiting in a few days many of the animals first secured, and exchanging them for others as good, or better, except for immediate use, at the rate of one for three, four, or half-a-dozen; or one for two or more, with the fair price still further multiplied by cash, groceries, or clothing as boot. When slightly unsuccessful in their cut-throat trade, or when their inordinate thirst for gain with little labor is not fully gratified, many turn stock drivers and herdsmen, with this peculiarity, that the animals they take such good care of are not their own.

As the emigration reaches the settlements they fall into the hands of the hay, grass, butter, cheese, and flour sharks, each of whom has secured, and hoarded larger or smaller quantities with which to bite and devour, and in most cases with the extra characteristic of having withheld their stock in trade from its necessary and proper channels,—thus retarding our public works, weakening the hands of the righteous, and sorely oppressing the honest poor.

One branch of this class practice what they deem a slyer dodge, and one requiring less travel and labor. These buy articles of the emigration at very fair rates, and then extort on the necessities of their brethern. And still another branch, when they have nothing to buy or sell, advise others, who are selling high enough for the hardest conscience, to sell still higher, like a young man in the Seventeenth Ward who undertook land sharking, but had not skill and energy sufficient to make a *fortune* from the *misfortunes* of the emigrants in one season.

From information brought in by the last California mail, the emigration, on leaving Bear River, must prepare to run a still harder gauntlet, for it is reported that a numerous and well-organized band of *white* highwaymen, painted and disguised as Indians, infest several points on the road, and drive off stock by wholesale, and recent murders are rumored from that quarter. It is presumed that the Arkansas murderer, and a large number of associated outlaws and fugitives compose this robber band; men who have heretofore been in the habit of killing Indians, and probably some whites, for the sake of their stock, and a little booty.

The purpose of this article does not permit a minute detail of all the distinguishing characteristics of the class and its branches, or in other words, of all the marks and brands of the animal; but the observation of those interested will readily supply the deficiency.

These miserable wretches are a blight, a steady drawback, and a standing curse in any community; and as yet the precept and example of the virtuous and honorable, and the mild administration of the laws, in the few cases where testimony backed up indictments, are all the influences that have been brought to bear to rid ourselves of this horrible incubus, which taints all well-earned fame, and even threatens the lives of all the upright where it harbors.

In all communities there are crises when forbearance ceases to be a virtue; and the time is now fast approaching when words and *grass* will be laid aside, and sterner methods adopted to clear the moral atmosphere of Utah. And while she is truly grateful to the emigration of this season, for giving the land-sharks so small an opportunity to ply their vocation, she is anxious that future emigration will so profit in their *outfit* and mode of travel, as to be abundantly able to pass all land-sharks with impunity and silent contempt.

To still further enable them to cooperate in the accomplishment of this worthy object, they are recommended to take the Sublette Cut Off, between the Dry and Little Sandys, whenever practicable; and if they pass that, to take McKinney's Cut Off, or the Fort Hall route; and if they pass that point for turning off, and come on to the Weber River, it will be best to deflect northerly, at the head of the Kanyon, to the north of Ogden City.

Should the future emigration conduct as wisely, honorably, and uprightly as the present, and the worthy portion of the inhabitants of Utah be vigilant and united, it is self-evident that our borders will soon be too strait for the mischief and murder seeking land-sharks, scoundrels, and thieves, who do not take the hint, and leave, or reform in season; for their occupation will be gone—and judgment must be laid to the line, and righteousness to the plummet.

BRIGHAM YOUNG."

Fourth of July in Utah.

The Latter Day Saints of Utah had a Fourth of July celebration at Great Salt Lake City, which reads very much like a Gentile gathering of the same sort. The only thing that gave it peculiarity was BRIGHAM'S speech, and that lacked his usual fire and impudence. Spots in it, however, are worth republishing from the *Deseret News*.

About a candidate for the Presidency Gov. YOUNG says:

"We should select the best man we could find and centre our feelings upon him, and sustain him as our President, dictator, lawgiver, controller and guide in a national capacity, and in every other capacity wherein he is a righteous example. Though we find as good a man as there is in the nation, yet we should not lay facilities before him to become evil were he so disposed. Great care should be exercised to guard against placing such a power at the command of any mortal.

"Shall we give him twenty-five thousand dollars per annum and make him superior to any other honest man in the Territory, State or Kingdom, in things pertaining to this world,—or lay inducements before him to become proud, haughty and neglectful of the true interests of the people? No—for if he is capable of ruling the people, and dictating them, he is capable of taking care of himself. If we cannot find a man willing to control and guide us without our pouring the gold and silver into his coffers, and exalting him above the rest of us, then we will take one less capable who will do it for nothing.

"Do you ask why I would recommend this course? I answer, because of the weakness of man. Were we to elect a man to preside over us in this capacity and give him three, four, five, eight, or fifteen thousand dollars a year, the streets would be full of demagogues; you would see them perched upon every ant hill croaking out their stump speeches for this or that man to be our ruler; and the paid lackeys of each candidate for office, in the streets, in the public places, and in the houses of the citizens, would be using their influence for their employers in their respective circles, and wherever they would be listened to.

"Whether such a man as a ruler will do good to the people, is not thought of either by the candidate or by his lackeys; but the one is after the thousands of dollars, and the other after his paltry fee. The welfare of the people they do not consider. As to what will be the best policy to pursue for the good of the people at large, is not in all their thoughts.

"Are there any such in the United States? Yes, plenty of them among all classes of men, though they have little or nothing to say about politics. Many of them are much like one Mr. HOVEY, from Cayuga County, N. Y., that I once asked if he was going to the election? 'No,' he replied, 'I will never give another vote in the United States.' I asked the reason for such a course. 'Why,' said he, 'they will set up the devil as a candidate for the office of President, then set up his apostate brother, who has forfeited his inheritance, and run him in for the sake of opposition.' There are plenty of men who would do that and worse. The nation, however, is not lost yet—there are as many as five righteous men in the city at least."

He speaks freely of the usurpation of rights by the Great Father:

"The President of the United States assumes to himself power to remove a Circuit Judge. I am not a lawyer, but I wish to propound a question: By what law, constitutional or statute, has the President a right to remove a United States Judge, except for illegal conduct or disability? It is, to say the least, a flagrant assumption of power. What business have they thus to remove our judges? What end have they in view? I'll tell you. It is—

'"Tickle me, tickle me, O Billy, do,
And in your turn I'll tickle you.'"

Very bluntly, he concludes:

"I have perhaps detained the congregation too long. May God bless you. Amen!"

Following is the conclusion of the report, as given by the *News*:

Music—"Star Spangled Banner."

Anecdotes by the King's Jester.

A Question and Answer by the King's Jester—Who was the author of folly and fashion? The devil, who introduced tight breeches and short petticoats. VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

BRIGHAM YOUNG—By *vox Dei* and by *vox populi*, the head of Utah.

Utah—The fairest daughter of Uncle Sam; the first in the annals of American history, governed by a *Prophet of the Lord*.

Utah—Among the last though not least in Uncle Sam's family. May she in virtue excel, and in time, among her fair sisters, enjoy a happy UNION.

People of Utah—United we can, divided we can't.

Mormonism—Born in poverty, cradled in storms and reared in hurricanes; *won't* faint in earthquakes.

Deseret—As she is exalted in altitude in the tops of the mountains, so may she be in principle, virtue and power, above the rest of the world.

Utah Land Bill—Give me the wives; I guess I'll get the land somehow. GUMMERIL MOORE.

American Glory and American Freedom—May they ever keep pace with each other.

Signs of the Times!—Christian Europe sustaining plurality of wives in Turkey. Uncle Sam please take notice.

Truth and Freedom—While the first preserves us let us preserve the other.

Constitution of the United States—A shield to the weak, a standard for the strong, and an antidote to tyranny.

Thieves, whoremasters, scoundrels, and murderers, who come among us to screen themselves from justice—You can *hang* around us till death.

Music—"Yankee Doodle," by the Martial Band.

Assembly dismissed by Hon. J. TAYLOR.

The people retired to take refreshments publicly under the arrangements of their respective bishops, or in a family capacity as best suited their wishes, it having been suggested by the committee that they as usual on such occasions, extend their hospitality to the stranger or passing emigrant.

SPORTING.

Regatta at Stonington, Conn.

A correspondent at Stonington sends us the following account of the Regatta which took place at Stonington, Conn., on Tuesday last. The boats started at 11 A. M. from the breakwater. The race was open to vessels and boats of all dimensions, under three classifications, and for two prizes for each class, consisting of a purse of $100 and a valuable telescope for the first class; purses of $50 and $30 for the second: $30 and $20 for the third. Distance to be sailed, 30 miles.

Twenty-four entries were made. Of the *first class* there were *four*, as follows:

1. Napoleon, of Stonington.
2. Jas. J. Dey, of do
3. Washington, of Ston'gton.
4. America, of Philadelphia.

The *second class* consisted of the following *eight*:

1. Wave, of Mystic.
2. Arrow, of Stonington.
3. Nelly Kenzie, of do
4. Fawn, of do
5. Bold Aleck, of Ston'gton.
6. R. F. Loper, of do
7. North Star, of Westerly.
8. Nammeaug, of Greenp't.

The *third class* consisted of the following *twelve*:

1. Little Viper, of Mystic.
2. Shanghai, of do
3. Nat Durfee, of Ston'gton.
4. Capt. Garoner, or do
5. Cygnet, of Mystic
6. Minnie, of Westerly.
7. Wave, of Stonington.
8. Little Madge, of Ston'g'n.
9. Arricula, or Noank.
10. N. C. Breckenridge, of Mystic.
11. Wild Pigeon, of Mystic.
12. Racer, of do

Owing to the regulations the race was to be accomplished in six hours, but the first class boat was beyond that time some 4½ minutes. The *Washington*, built by Mr. FISH, of New-York, was the first to reach the Stake Boat, and was several minutes in advance of the *America*. The *Washington* won the first prize of $100, and the *America* the second, which is a splendid telescope.

On Wednesday the first class boats were to repeat the race, and this is to be done from day to day until the time is made.

The Judges decided the winners of the second class to be the following:

First prize of $50 to the *Nammeang*, of Greenport.

Second prize of $30 to the *R. F. Loper*, of Stonington.

Of the third class the winners were:

First prize of $30 to the *Cygnet*, of Mystic.

Second prize of $20 to the *Little Madge*, of Stonington.

The contest was sharp, and the results were very close. The time of the arrival at the Stake Boat of the second and third class did not vary in all much more than 30 to 35 minutes.

Seven o'clock P. M.—The first class boat race has just been finished, though their course was a different one from yesterday. The Committee have awarded the prizes, viz: First prize of $100 to the *Washington*, of Stonington; second prize of a $50 telescope to the *America*, of Philadelphia. The *Washington*, built as aforementioned by Mr. FISH, is a boat which cannot be easily rivalled. The *America* is likewise a very fast boat, built in Philadelphia under the direction of Captain R. F. LOPER, of Philadelphia, and the difference between the two boats was only five minutes.

A Suggestion.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Will you not say a word with regard to the sweeping out of stores on Broadway in the morning? The cleaning of the streets before six o'clock is of no avail when the filth of the shops is thrown out thereafter. The stores, it strikes me, should be swept over night, as it is unreasonable to expect the porters to begin work as early as street sweepers.

A SUBSCRIBER.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Marine Disaster.

The packet ship *Albert Gallatin*, DELANO for Liverpool, while being towed out of Pier No. 20 by steam-tug *Titan*, came in contact with the flying jibboom of ship *Francis B. Cutting*, lying at the same pier, and carried away the *Albert Gallatin's* maintopgallant-mast close to the cap, yard, sail and everything attached. The *Francis B. Cutting* lost flying jibboom, the only damage sustained.

Another Case of Smuggling.

Capt. L. SERRAY, master of the brig *Ippogrippo*, was arrested on Wednesday by Officer NEVINS of the U. S. Marshal's Office, on a charge of smuggling.

The arrest was made by virtue of a warrant granted by U. S. Commissioner MORTON, on the following affidavit:

Southern District of New-York, ss.—CYRUS RIELL being duly sworn, deposes and says: That L. SERRAY, master of the brig *Ippogrippo*, did, as this deponent verily believes, on or about the 1st of September, inst., knowingly and willfully, with intent to defraud the Revenue of the United States, smuggle and clandestinely introduce into the Port and District of the City of New-York, from Europe, in said brig, a large quantity of silks, velvets, and other articles, of about the value of sixteen thousand dollars, which said goods were subject to duty, and should have been invoiced.

[Signed] CYRUS RIELL, Inspector.

Sworn to before me, this 5th day of September, 1854. [Signed] G. W. MORTON, U. S. C.

Yesterday morning the accused was ordered to find bail in $10,000, and, in default, was committed to the Eldridge-street Prison.

Court of General Sessions.

BEFORE HON. JUDGE BEEBE.

William Monks plead guilty to being concerned in the Eleventh Ward riot in November last. The Court, in consideration of his having been imprisoned three weeks and subsequent good behavior, imposed only a fine of $10.

The Court then adjourned.

Kentucky—Population—Marriage—Deaths.

From the Louisville Times.

The present population of Kentucky may be put down at 850,000 whites, and 230,000 blacks. The average of marriages is about one to every 102 whites. In particular parts of the State, marriages have been much greater than in others. There was one marriage to every fifty in Harrison and Jefferson Counties, while in Simpson and Livingston, the marriages were only one in every 240

It is also a fact that in particular months of the year there are more than double the number of marriages of other months. The principal marriage month is December. In that month there were 750 marriages, while in May the number only reached 270.

Then as to the general period of marriage, we find that 80 per cent. of the females marry under the 25th year, and about 40 per cent. under the 20th year; while among the males about 52 per cent. marry under the age of 25 years. In this matter we think that statistical information will rarely be correct, inasmuch as the general disposition of males and females is to put down their age below the actual fact.

Kentucky and Massachusetts are the only States of the Union that have adopted registration laws of this character.* In nearly every part of Europe they exist. We mention these facts while saying that the births in Kentucky are very large, exceeding Massachusetts, and going far before European statistics. There was, in 1852, one birth to every 38 of the population. Again, we find that December and January are prolific months. The excess of the male births being the best index of the physical condition of a people, we are glad to find Kentucky surpassing Massachusetts as well as Europe. The excess of male births in France and Prussia is about six per cent., in England five per cent, while in Kentucky it is *twelve and half per cent.!* So much does this ratio of excess depend upon the general vigor and healthiness of a population, that among the hard worked and badly-fed laborers of cities, there is no excess of male birth found. When the systems of a population are relaxed by epidemics, it is observed that the births which follow, show the lowest excess of male births, and in the statistics of Kentucky the months of the smallest male births were those where conception had taken place in the months of August and September, when the system is in the most depressed condition from climate and labor.

An important fact is, that though slight, the whites in Kentucky are more fruitful than the blacks. The blacks, too, die in greater proportion than the whites, and at an earlier age. Yet if we take the class of men in the free States who perform the labor and menial employment of the blacks in our Slave States, we find that the blacks in Kentucky are in a much better physical condition and of greater longevity. With an unanswerable argument to the Abolitionist is contained in this attested fact!

The male and female deaths in Kentucky bear a similar proportion. The most fatal months are August, September and October. While in February the deaths were 640, in August they were 1060. The month of March is the only one in which appears an excess of female deaths, and probably it may be owing to the severity of this month upon consumptives. July shows the largest excess of male deaths, which may be attributed to the greater exposure of the males to heat and fatigue during this month.

[*This is a mistake. There is such a law on the statute books of this and several other States. It is, however, a "dead letter."—ED. N. Y. TIMES.]

A Virginian's Account of Female Manners at a Virginian Watering-Place.

From the Richmond (Va.) Examiner.

There are, of course, here, as at every watering-place, a number of broken down *belles*, whose efforts to convince the world that they are not *cracked*, are truly ridiculous and absurd. They are to be pitied, indeed, for the life that they have led, and characters that their minds and dispositions have assumed, render them capable of *ringing* any other peals than those which would be the deathknells of matrimonial peace and happiness. By these none but ardent and sap-headed youths are likely to be troubled;—youths whose moustaches are more abundant than their brains; and whose brains, when not existing in their *heads*, are found to be developed exclusively in their *heels*. These are the youths who can *dance*, but cannot contribute one syllable towards maintaining intelligent and enlivening conversation—a conversation calculated to interest and instruct both the sexes, or to ennoble and purify the mind. However, they perform their part, and could not well be dispensed with; for they are the moving, animated *automata* to whom sensible men allow the privilege of flinging delightful young ladies about in all the attitudes of the amorous fancy dance. This is the kind of dancing to which I alluded, in my first letter, as having horrified old ladies; and not only old ladies but most Virginians. If it does not meet with the discountenance of the *old*, it *should* do so. It allows liberties to be taken with the persons of females that may suit the morals of Paris or New York, or minds that have received a French or Yankee education; but it is not suited to the tastes, habits or education of *Virginians*. I steadily maintain, (and I believe I am backed in my views by the almost unanimous sentiment of our Virginia people) that the *hugging* which *fancy dances* permit, is such as the husband *only* has the right to claim; or at least, as should only be allowed between persons of the same sex, or between blood relations. I contend that such dancing is *demoralizing* in its tendency, and for that reason I desire to see it banished from Virginia society. I am a *Virginian* in every sense of the word, and I do not want to see that purity of manners and morals, which characterizes our State, diseased and corrupted by poisonous importations from Italy, France, New-York, or the *Stege*. It is amusing to a person who takes interest in such matters, to notice the operation of those great rules and principles of human nature that govern and control the fair sex in the spheres of their social intercourse. As is perfectly natural, (and no one can blame them for it) they desire *attention*, and resort to many cunning and pleasing artifices to obtain it. They spread their nets, and do not seem to care what kind of fish they catch, so that they are not disappointed by making a *water-haul*. It matters little to them, whether they find entangled in their seine, an alligator or a moustached minnow. They remind us of fishermen whom we have sometimes known to *bet* on catching the largest *number* of fish. No regard is paid to *quality*, or *size*; the only object is to *count*, and the one who counts highest, whether the fish be large or small, good, bad, or indifferent, wins. Hence, one will often meet with a young Miss, who being attended upon by three or four *ordinary* individuals, has more glory and *eclât* than another who can command at any time the docile devotion of two whole Alligators.

The character of some of the *beaux* who pay attention to the ladies is indicated by the above remarks. There are others, whose audacity and presumption in contemplating matrimony, really surprise us. Of this nature, are some fat, walrus-like old gentlemen, who, if seen bathing in the Arctic ocean, would inevitably be harpooned for *whales*. In fact, should we fall short of candles, there would be no doubt of their being tapped for lamp-oil; pretty much after the manner that a maple tree is tapped for its saccharine matter. I would advise all such old chaps, to address their lady-loves only in the dead of Winter; for smoke purposes in very weather, when they are the weighty centres of heat, grease and perspiration, would insure them a mortifying discomfit. There are other antiques and superannuated individuals, who are just the opposite in every respect, of those just described. They present so cadaverous an appearance, that they resemble about as near as possible, the idea we have of a galvanized ghost.

Chance for Sportsmen—Wild Cat Among Sheep.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, Sept. 5.

For some time past several farmers in Southampton have been missing sheep from their flocks, and in some instances fifteen or twenty have mysteriously disappeared. On searching the woods many of the carcasses have been found drawn into the under brush and covered with leaves, the blood of each having been sucked out through a single wound in the neck. The farmers are now obliged to watch their flocks or keep them within their enclosures. It is believed the authors of this havoc have at last been discovered, as a large catamount or wild cat was seen in the neighborhood last week by a person engaged in making surveys for a new county map. The animal is described as being spotted, with a body four or five feet in length, and a tail three feet in addition. Here is a chance for skillful sportsmen.

RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.—The Report of Railways for 1853 contains some noteworthy facts, illustrative of national progress. The length of the new lines of railway sanctioned by the Legislature during that year was 940 miles: 589 in England, 80 in Scotland, and 271 in Ireland. The length of railways opened up to the end of 1853 is 7,686 miles: 5,848 in England, 995 in Scotland, and 845 in Ireland. Of this number of miles, 6,965 are of the Irish gauge of 5½ feet, 626 of the broad gauge, and 95 of the mixed gauge. The length of single lines of railway is 1,708 miles, 1,135 in England, 132 in Scotland, and 441 in Ireland. The length of railways in course of construction on June 30, 1853, was 682 miles, the men employed on them 37,764. The number of miles open for traffic on that day was 7,512, and the number of men employed 80,409. The number of passengers conveyed in 1852 was 89,135,729; in 1853, 102,286,660; the receipts from all sources, in the corresponding years were £15,710,554 and £18,035,879, the largest proportionate increase being in the receipts from third-class passengers. Looking at these returns from our point of view, this last is one of the most satisfactory of the facts they disclose. In its consequences upon the poorer classes, increased locomotion cannot but be beneficial; and the larger the proportionate financial return from third class passengers, the greater their claim upon railway companies for increased facilities and accommodations.

DR. MANNING'S WILL.—This important trial was to have been resumed on Friday morning last, at Ipswich. As the counsel for the heir at law was about proceeding with the evidence in the case, the counsel for the executors arose and stated that the executors had not anticipated such a case as the heir at law had presented: that he could not avoid saying that a reasonable douht had been thrown upon the insanity of the testator, and he was not prepared before the Judge of Probate to meet the evidence thus offered; and the executors were willing that the case might stop, and such decree be entered as the Judge of Probate saw fit; and if, upon the evidence as it stood, the Court saw fit to disallow the will, it would only remain for the executors to consider and determine, during the thirty days allowed for that purpose, whether their duty to their trust required them to appeal from such decision. His Honor the Judge thereupon stated that, in view of what had been said, and of the evidence in the case, he should order a decree to be entered disallowing the will. This termination, which it may be hoped is final, was entirely satisfactory to all those who had heard the trial, and probably will be universally approved by the public. We understand that there are hardly a dozen individuals in the town of Ipswich, for whose benefit the large estate is given by the instrument thus disallowed as a will, who have any desire that it may be established.—*Salem paper.*

STOCK SALES AND MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 7.

$5,500 Ohio 6s '60	106½	1000 Harlem Railroad	s3 20½
1,000 Erie Income bds	s3 72½	20 do	31
1,000 Hud R. 1st Mtg	102	70 Mich. Cen. R R.	b3 85
1,000 Hud. Convert. Bds.	70	25 do	c 85
7,500 Ill. Cen. RR. Bds	s3 68½	200 do	b10 85
1,000 do	68½	0 Mich. So R. R.	90
5,000 do	s30 68½	100 Hud. R. Railroad	s10 40
5,000 do	s2d0 68½	50 do	b10 40½
3,000 do	68½	50 do	c 40½
1,000 N. Y. Cen RR. Bds	86½	100 do	s10 41
11,000 do	s3 86	20 do	42
5 Bank of America	116½	100 Erie Railroad	c 35
20 Bank of Commerce	113½	250 do	35½
25 Bank of the Republic	102	600 do	s30 35½
5 Bank of N. America	97½	50 do	35½
20 Canton Co	19	100 do	s10 35½
100 do	19½	150 do	35½
25 Nic. Transit Co	21½	50 do	s30 35½
100 do	b3 21½	50 do	c 35½
150 do	s3 21½	540 do	36
350 do	s3 21½	300 do	c 36
200 do, N. Y. Cen. R. R.	89	100 do	s30 36½
300 do	b10 22	150 do	s5 37
10 Pennsyl Coal Co	96	100 do	s3 37½
200 Cumber. Coal Co	b60 29	50 do	s30 37
150 do	28½	100 do	s10 37½
100 do	s15 28½	400 do	s3 37½
100 do	b10 28½	50 do	s30 37½
50 do	s20 28½	250 do	s10 37½
50 do	s30 28½	200 Reading Railroad	c 68
100 do	29	100 do	b10 68½
100 do	s20 29	400 do	s30 67½
100 do	c 29½	100 do	c 68½
200 N. Y. Cen R. R.	s30 88	200 do	s30 67½
100 do	89	200 do	s10 68½
150 do	s60 87½	100 do	c 68½
540 do	s60 88	200 do	s30 68
120 do	c 88½	300 do	s3 68½
50 do	c 89½	32 Northern Ind R. R.	88
100 do	89½	10 Panama Railroad	88

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000 Ill. Cen R. R. Bs	68½	50 Cumb. Coal Co	s3 29½
1,000 do	69	100 do	s60 29½
2,000 do	68½	50 do	29½
9,000 Erie Con. Bds '71	62	100 do	b60 30
4,000 N. Y. Cen. R.R. Bs	86½	100 do	s15 29½
100 Gold Hill Mine	24	185 New-York Cen R R.	90½
100 Canton Company	19½	200 do	90
50 do	s30 19½	50 do	s30 88½
100 do	b60 20½	100 Erie Railroad	37
100 do	b60 20½	250 do	s30 37½
100 Reading Railroad	s60 68	200 do	38
100 Nic Transit Co	b3 22	100 do	b3 38
100 do	s3 22	100 do	b60 39
250 do	22½	150 do	s3 37½
400 do	b30 22½	50 do	b30 38
350 Harlem Railroad	21½	300 do	c 37
50 Mich Cen. R. R.	s30 85	100 do	s30 37
40 Nor. Ind. R R	89	200 do	37½

Markets....*Carefully Reported for the N. Y Daily Times.*

THURSDAY, Sept. 7—6 P. M.

ASHES—Have not varied much. The day's business has been confined to small lots, at $5 for Pearls, and $7 for Pots, ₩ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Rules quiet and languid, though it is not in heavy supply. Only a few small sales transpired today within our range:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&T.
Ordinary	7½	7½	7½	7½
Middling	9¼	9½	9¾	9¾
Middling Fair	10	10	10¼	10½
Fair	10½	10½	11	11½

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are rather more freely tendered, and are in improved demand, principally, if not entirely, for the home trade. Hence, no change has occurred in prices deserving of notice; though lots to arrive can be secured on easier terms, as 3,500 bbls. State, deliverable in October, have been disposed of since our last at some reduction from previous quotations. Besides which, this day's sales of parcels already here, embrace 5,000 bbls. We quote:

Sour, ₩ bbl.....$7 25 @$8 50
Superfine, No. 2.....8 00 @ 9 00
State, common brands.....9 50 @ 9 62½
State, straight brands.....9 62½@ 9 75
Favorite State.....9 75 @10 00
Common to good Indiana and Michigan..9 50 @ 9 87½
Fancy Michigan.....9 87½@10 12½
Common to good Ohio.....9 62½@ 9 87½
Fancy Ohio.....9 87½@10 12½
Extra Ohio.....10 25 @11 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan.....10 00 @10 75
Fancy Genesee.....10 00 @10 50
Extra Genesee.....10 50 @11 25

Canadian is unchanged. Southern is still brisker, though not clearer; 4,200 bbls. were purchased at $8 87½@$9 25 for inferior, $9 50@$10 for mixed to favorite; and $10@$10 50 for fancy to extra, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is deteriorating; 100 bbls. were obtained at $6 for fine and $8@8 25 for superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is moderately active; 250 bbls. changed hands at $4 18½ for State, and $4 37½ for Jersey, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is rather plentier, but being pretty briskly sought after, it remains firm; 8,200 bushels inferior to choice Southern red realized $1 75@$1 90 ₩ bushel. Rye is more abundant and less valuable. The day's business consists of 2,000 bushels at $1 20@$1 25, —chiefly at $1 22@$1 23 ₩ bushel. Barley continues as last noticed. State and Western Oats are in fair supply and demand at 52c.@56c. ₩ bushel, mostly within the range. Corn is still in good request, but being eagerly tendered, it is declining in price. The day's operations embrace 104,000 bushels at 80c.@83c. for inferior to prime Western mixed; and 85c. for round yellow, ₩ bushel.

GROCERIES—Coffee and Molasses are moderately inquired for at former rates; while for sugars a better demand exists at about ¼c. ₩ lb higher prices. The day's movements consist of 1,800 bags Rio Coffee at 9¼c.@11¼c. ₩ lb; 400 bbls. Cuba Muscovada Molasses at 24c.@25c. ₩ gallon; 2,900 hhds. Sugar, chiefly Cuba, at 4¾c.@5¼c. but including some New-Orleans at 4¾c.@5¼c.; and Porto Rico at 5¼c.@6¼c.; with 4,900 bags Manila Sugar and 500 boxes brown Havana do. on private terms; and 600 boxes low grade do. do. at 5¼c. ₩ lb. Teas are not so active, but are stiffly held at previous figures.

HAY—River is less active, at 75c @80c. for shipment; and 87½c.@$1 for local use, ₩ 100 lbs. The supply is moderate; but buyers dislike purchasing freely at these rates.

HOPS—Yesterday's quotations are well supported for both old and new Hops; but these are not in very brisk demand.

LATHS—Eastern are not so plenty, while they are more inquired for, at $1 93½ ₩ thousand.

LIME—Rockland is in limited supply and demand, at 90c. for Common and $1 18 for Lump, ₩ barrel.

METALS—We can notice no change in Copper or Lead. Scotch Pig Iron is in fair stock and moderate request, at $39@$40 ₩ ton, usual credit. Spelter Plates are selling in lots at 5½c.@5½c. ₩ lb. Steel and Zinc rule quiet at old prices. Tin is also in stock demand, at 27½c.@28c. for Straits; 28½c.@29c. for Banca, ₩ lb.; $8 50@$8 75 for I. C. Coke plates, and $10 75@$11 for I. C. Plates, ₩ box.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are in rather scanty supply, and wanted at full previous figures. Spirits Turpentine is in good request, and 400 bbls. sold, at 40c.@42c. for large and 40c.@42c. for small parcels, ₩ gallon. Rosin (all kinds) Common Resin were taken, from the vessel, at $1 80 ₩ bbl.

OILS—No essential variation has occurred in the market for Whale, Sperm, or Olive. Linseed is not so brisk or buoyant, at 78c.@80c. ₩ gallon. Lard is retailing at 76c.@80c. ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is gradually improving. 900 bbls. found buyers, to-day at $14 37½ for Mess, and $11-75@$12 for Prime ₩ bbl. Cut Meats remain scarce and firm, with sale of 100 pkgs. at 7¼c.@8½c. for Hams, and 6½c.@6¾c. for Shoulders ₩ lb. Lard exhibits no really novel feature. The day's transactions comprise 450 bbls. prime at 11¼c.@11½c.; and 200 kegs do. at 11½c. ₩ lb. Beef is in active demand at buoyant rates. The receipts are limited, and the supply is unusually light. The day's operations include 600 bbls. at $12@$13 for Country Mess; $15@$15 25 for City do.; $15 50@$16 for repacked Chicago do.; and $16 50@$17 for Extra do., ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef and Beef Hams are dull and nominal. Butter is moderately active, at 14c.@17c. for Ohio, 18c.@21c. for Western New-York, and 22c.@25c. for Orange County, ₩ lb. Cheese is obtainable, in lots, at 9c.@10½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales of 150 casks fair to prime were effected at $3 75@$4 37½, ₩ 100 lbs.

SOAP—About 150 boxes Castile found buyers, in lots, at 10½c. ₩ lb.

SPICES—There is a little more inquiry making for Sumatra Pepper, at 10½c. Cassia at 25c.@25½, and No. 1 Nutmegs at 97½c.@$1, ₩ lb.; but other kinds are scarcely noticed.

TALLOW—Prime is pretty brisk and steady at 12½c. @13c. ₩ lb. The stock is not large.

TOBACCO—There were only 50 hhds. Kentucky disposed of to-day at 7½c @8½c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Displays no further change. The day's sales include 600 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 38½c.@39½c., cash and short time; with a few small lots of Drudge, at 40c., usual terms, ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Manifested no great improvements. For Liverpool there were engaged 30,000 bush. Corn, in bulk, at 3½d.; 10,000 do. in ships' bags, at 4d. a few hundred square bales of Cotton, ½d. ₩ lb; and 200 tons Logwood, at 15s. For Havre, the shipments were light, at $6@$8 for Ashes, and ½c. for Cotton. For other European ports, as well as for Australia and California, there was not much engaged. A vessel was taken to load with lumber at Miramichi, for Cork and a market, at £6.

INSTRUCTION.

A FOIGNET'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH AND SPANISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 159 12th-st.; School-room, No. 889 Broadway.—In compliance with the desire of many of the

New-York Daily Times, Friday, September 8, 1854.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LAND FOR SALE—A beautiful House and lot one acre of land with outbuildings on the banks of the Bronx, in the village of Irvington (late Dearman), within five minutes' walk of the railroad-station at Irvington, commanding a fine view of the Hudson River and surrounding country. For particulars, inquire on the premises.

A. C. JEWEL, No. 234 West-st., corner of King.

Also, two plots of ground, containing about seven acres each, south of the village of Irvington, within ten minutes' walk of the railroad-station, with beautiful building sites and river front. Inquire as above.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—Recently built, of cottage form, and wing attached, with out buildings and well water near the same, in the village of Westfield, N. J., within 3 minutes' walk of the depôt, about 12 hours from New-York, by Central Railroad. For further particulars inquire of N. M. DUNHAM, at Depôt, or I. H. PIERSON, No. 215 Pearl-st

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The brown-stone front house in West 23d st., near 9th-av. Apply to GEORGE CLARK, paint store, corner of 9th-av and 21st-st

CITY LOTS FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS—The subscriber has six Lots in Harlem; street paved and lighted, which he will sell cheap on the easy pay ments of $10 per month. Apply to J. PECARE, No. 16 Hester-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE—At Yonkers a neat cottage House, with four full rooms on Broadway, about 5 minutes' walk from the Hudson River Depôt. House 24x30 with a shed wing, an excellent well of water, with pump in house for cistern. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to H. F. DEVOE, No. 340 West-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE—Of 48 acres, with the furniture, stock, and farming utensils. Situated in the town of Rye, about ¾ mile west or the depôt upon the New-York and New-Haven Railroad at Port Chester. The house and out buildings are new, and contain all the modern improvements. The land is beautifully located, free from rock, has been thoroughly underdrained, well manured, and is susceptible of high cultivation, without much additional expense For particulars inquire on the premises or of E. B. WESLEY, No. 49 William-st., between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock

SECURE ONE OF THOSE DESIRABLE Lots at CLARENCEVILLE, L. I.—At the low price of only $100, in very easy payments Clarenceville is, without doubt, the handsomest suburban village of New-York and needs only to be seen to be at once appreciated. The Long Island Railroad runs through the centre of it; it is only five miles from Brooklyn, and accessible to New-York at all hours of the day, in half an hour The streets are all graded, from 60 to 120 feet in width, and ornamented with beautiful trees; five pub lic pumps, having the purest water, are now on the property; many handsome houses are already built, and others are in course of erection; and this really beautiful village is destined, at no distant day, to be one of the most popular, and by now the handsomest suburban village of New-York. Title perfect. But a few more lots left. A Free Excursion to the property will be made every THURSDAY, at 3½ o'clock, and tickets can be had from the undersigned, at his office, from 7 to 1 o'clock.

JACOB PECARE, Proprietor, No 163 Hester-st.

BEAVERWYCK FARM FOR SALE—Containing about 250 acres, situated on the road leading from Newark to Dover, in Morris County, New-Jersey, 7 miles from the Morris and Essex Railroad, 4 miles from the Morris Canal, and 16 miles from Newark. The land is of superior quality, and in a high state of cultivation, adapted to grazing and grass crops; has about 100 acres of natural meadows for pasture, 100 acres of woodland, and the balance in tillable land; on the plain is a large variety of fruit trees in bearing condition a large two-story dwelling house, with a large lawn and shade trees also, a two-story farm house, barns, cow-house carriage-house, ice-house dairy, &c., in good order; a large garden, with a pond adjoining. This portion of country is celebrated for health The terms will be made easy; for further particulars inquire on the premises, of W. H. K. SIBBY, Paterson, New Jersey.

IMPORTANT TO MECHANICS AND LABORING MEN.—I am selling lots in Hale's addition to East New-York, at the low price of from $75 to $150, and they may be paid for in monthly installments. These lots are most beautifully located, and will soon sell as high as other East New-York lots, which are now ranging from $300 to $500 each. Persons wishing to secure these cheap and beautiful lots should apply to CHARLES B. MILLER, General Agent, No 195 Broadway.

LINE OF STAGES FOR SALE.—The Graham-Line Line of Stages, Williamsburg to Fulton Ferry through Graham-av. to Bushwick Line. It consists of five stages and 25 horses with harness, &c.; also, a new fire-proof brick stable, with accommodations for 40 horses, The Line has been in operation one year, and any one wishing to give the subject attention to the working of the line, affords a rare opportunity for embarking in the stage business For particulars, apply at No. 292 Houston-st., New-York, or at the Stage Office, Williamsburg.

ENGINES FOR SALE.—One hand complete, or made to order, the following sizes: 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40 and 50 horse power These engines are manufactured of the best materials, of the simplest construction and of extra strength and durability. Also, one log saw-mill, circular, swing scroll and upright splitting saws. Also, for sale, one new and second hand 2 horse power engine and boiler, in good running order. Price $250. T. J. WELLS, 29th-st. and 11th-av.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE—A six horse engine, with boiler pump and all the necessary connections complete, in compact form nearly new and in excellent running order for sale at a bargain Inquire at the NEPTUNE IRON WORKS foot of 8th-st., East River

HYDRAULIC PRESS FOR SALE—Second-handed, 27 inches inside of rods, at A. B. TAYLOR & CO.'S, Hague-st.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The two-story, attic and basement brick house, No. 115 Ludlow-st., between Division and Delancey-sts., to be let and the furniture for sale. House contains eleven rooms, Croton water, bath, &c and is very well adapted for a boarding-house being occupied as such at present. Rent $650 a year. The house will be let, and furniture sold at public auction on the 20th inst., if not previously disposed of. For further particulars inquire on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—The house is situated on one of the most desirable cross streets between the 5th and 6th-avs; is of moderate size and embraces all the modern conveniences. Furniture new last October and will be disposed of at a fair discount. This affords a rare opportunity for a small, genteel family to secure a desirable residence. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 1,251 Post-Office.

HOUSE TO LET.—The upper part of the commodious new house corner of Bowery and 1st-st., consisting of 12 rooms, with cellar, Croton water, &c., in a very desirable location for a genteel boarding-house Will be rented cheap to May next, with privilege to renew. Apply to H. KILLEEN, in the store underneath.

HOUSE TO LET.—A three-story house in 28th-st., near 4th-av., containing all modern improvements and gas fixtures. Rent $400. Apply to R.C. READ, No. 62 South-st.

COTTAGES TO LET AT ASTORIA, L. I.—Three neat cottages, with 8 lots of and to each. There are 4 rooms in each cottage; hard wells and cellar They will be tenanted till the 1st May next, or longer if desired, and cheap to good tenants. Apply to H. L. BIKER, No 150 Nassau-st, N. Y.

COTTAGE TO LET—A neat cottage in 40th-st., pleasantly situated. Also, a small 2-st-ry brown stone house in 36th-st.; to go, the lower part of a new brown stone front house, rent $400; also parts of houses in Brooklyn, stores in the 6th-av., &c Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st., up stairs.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st.; most splendid stores on Broadway, suited for every description of retail or wholesale business No more desirable location to be found on Broadway Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORES TO LET.—Those handsome new Stores and Saloon, Nos. 263 Bowery, a few doors below Houston-st, suitable for many wholesale or retail businesses that require a full, open view from the street. Apply to GEO. W. DEAN, on the premises.

STEAM POWER.—Rooms to let, with steady steam power, in the new buildings Nos. 7 and 11 Canal-st, between Centre and Elm running through to Walker-st Inquire of J. GAUDU, Engineer, on the premises

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms in a new building in Cliff-st Apply to J. C. HULL & SONS, No 108 Cliff-st.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—The second floor and front room on the third floor of house No 383 Broadway; well suited for any neat and genteel business Apply to T. DISCO, No. 383, East 22d st., between 1st 2d and 3d-avs, before 9 o'clock A. M., or from 6 to 8 P. M., or in the store on the premises

PART OF A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—Half of a 21 months, convenient 2 story house, near Washington-square, to a small, quiet family of grown persons. For particulars a dress, with real name, Box No. 675, New-York Post-Office

BUILDING TO LEASE.—The building known as No 361 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., will be leased for a term of years. Apply to ADAMS & LUCKEY, No. 75 Nassau-st.

ROOMS TO LET—At No. 654 6th-av., two fine suites of rooms on the second and third floors, each with a separate kitchen and bath complete. Each suite of rooms has two large rooms and six bedrooms. Apply on the premises, or to J. H. ROGERS, grocer on the corner.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the style of CHILSON, RICHARDSON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent

The affairs of the late firm in New-York will be settled by H. A. RICHARDSON and N. A. BOYNTON. In Boston by GARDNER CHILSON and FRED. L. GOULD.

GARDNER CHILSON
HENRY A. RICHARDSON.
NATHANIEL A. BOYNTON,
FREDERICK L. GOULD.

COPARTNERSHIP—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, and will continue the Air-Warming and Ventilating business under the firm of RICHARDSON & BOYNTON, at their old stand. No. 374 Broadway.

HENRY A. RICHARDSON,
NATHANIEL A. BOYNTON.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1854.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name of C. F. & G. L. OSBORN is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled at their old place of business, in Citizens' Bank Building, No. 127 Walker-st., corner Bowery, either party using the name of the late firm in liquidation. CHARLES F. OSBORN,

NEW-YORK, Sept 1 1854. GEORGE L. OSBORN.

COPARTNERSHIP—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of HARDMAN & OSBORN, for the purpose of conducting a general real estate and mortgage agency business Office in Citizens' Bank Building, No. 127 Walker-st., corner Bowery Satisfactory references as to responsibility and security given if required AARON HARDMAN,

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1854. GEORGE L. OSBORN.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—MR PETER MARIE, heretofore of the firm of DECOPPET & CO., has this day formed a copartnership with Mr RUDOLPH KANZ, (for many years with the banking house of Messrs. L. Von Hoffman & Co.,) under the firm of MARIE & KANZ, at No. 27 William-st.

Their attention will be devoted to the purchase and sale on Commission of Stocks, Goods and Foreign Exchanges, and to the negotiation of Business Paper.

NEW-YORK, Sept 1, 1854.

DISSOLUTION.—Mr RICHARD C. AKERLY has this day withdrawn from our firm.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1854. R. C. AKERLY & CO.

The business will be conducted as usual at the old stand, No. 41 Fulton-st., under the firm of HORTON, ROBERTSON & CO. SILAS HORTON,

JAS W ROBERTSON,
F. HORTON.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between BENJAMIN NEWKIRK, CHARLES HARRISON and THOMAS HOLLEBY, is THIS DAY dissolved, by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be carried on by BENJAMIN NEWKIRK and CHARLES HARRISON.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1854.

DISSOLUTION—MR. EDWARD HUGHES has THIS DAY withdrawn from our firm

HUGHES, HAMPTON & CO.

NEW-YORK, May 1 1854.

AUCTION SALES.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER—Office No. 45 Pine, corner of William st.—FRIDAY, Sept. 8, at the Merchants' Exchange:

$3,000 ten per cent. 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Harlem Railroad Company, redeemable 1871. Interest payable May 1 and November 1, in New-York.....$1,000 each.
51 Shares Third-avenue Railroad.....$100 each.
30 Shares Ocean Bank.....$50 each.
5 Shares Union Iron Company.....$100 each.
40 Shares Empire City Bank.....$25 each.
1 Share New-York Academy of Music.....$1,000

Also, 10 per cent. down, the balance at 6 per cent. October 1, on delivery of stock:

100 Shares New-York and Erie Railroad Co.....$100 each.
200 Shares Reading Railroad Company.....$50 each
50 Shares Cumberland Coal and Iron Company...$100 each.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

SALE AT AUCTION OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD STOCK—SIMEON DRAPER will sell at auction on FRIDAY Sept 15 at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at 12½ o'clock TWENTY-TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIX SHARES of $100 each, in the Capital Stock of the CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, by direction and for account of the Contractors for the Road. The Capital Stock is.....$3 000,000
Bonds.....2,000,000

The receipts of the road continue to exceed the estimates of the Engineers

The terms of the sale will be 10 per cent on the day of sale Forty five per cent. in thirty days Forty-five per cent in sixty days with interest at 7 per cent, purchasers having the right to take the Stock at any time before the expiration of the 60 days

Further particulars may be had of A. C. FLAGG, Treasurer of the Company, corner of William and Beaver-sts., and at the office of the Auctioneer, where the last Annual Report of the Company may be had

S. DRAPER,
No. 45 Pine st, corner William.

F COLTON, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF RICH ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, WILTON, BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS OIL CLOTHS, SUPERIOR PLATE MIRRORS, TWO ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTES, &c.—F. COLTON will sell TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) Sept 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the Auction Rooms No 59 Beekman-st, an immense assortment of rosewood and mahogany furniture being the entire furniture of a large house in the upper part of the City, and in use only since May last. It will comprise in part several suites of rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, in rich brocatelle and hair cloth, beautiful Wilton and Brussels carpets, very rich rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads wardrobes secretaries, gothic and other parlor chairs, Voltaire do, tête-à-tête, and sofas in plush and cloth, Egyptian marble-top centre tables, extension do. carved and plain dressing bureaus, plain and marble bedsteads, couches and divans large and medium sizes mirrors, French plate do, oil-paintings, hair-mattresses, hat-stands; together with every description of household furniture, all of which is in good order, and is sold by virtue of a mortgage There is also two rosewood piano-fortes. Goods can be examined on Friday afternoon, and previous on Saturday morning. N. B—This sale will be very large, and advantageous to all in want, and will be peremptory.

R. C KEMP, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, CHINA WARE, &c.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10 o'clock, at No. 85 Nassau st., two doors from Fulton, R. C. KEMP, will sell at auction as above a large assortment of furniture, removed for convenience of sale, and all of which is of good quality, and will be sold without reserve by order of the mortgagee, and consists of one handsome piano-forte, rosewood parlor furniture, en suite; rich chintz and lace curtains; elegant china dinner and tea setts; china toilet setts; dining table; silver plated castors; window curtains, pier and oval mirrors; Brussels and other carpets; mahogany sofas and chairs; library and secretary book cases; oil paintings; marble top centre and pier tables, mahogany and other bedsteads; hair mattresses, paillasses, cane seat chairs; kitchen furniture, &c.

PIANO-FORTES—At 10 o'clock will be sold 8 elegant rosewood piano-fortes of excellent tone, and particularly worthy the attention of those in want of good instruments. These piano-fortes may be relied upon to give satisfaction, and are warranted by the makers. May be examined at the sale. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE AT FORT HAMILTON—AT AUCTION—120 Lots on 3d and United States-ave, will be sold on the grounds on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Sept 7 and 8. Sale to commence each day at 2 o'clock P. M.

These lots are no portion of the property sold last year but is an entire new block, beautifully situated on and between the two principal avenues. The railroad is to be run direc ly in front, on 3d av, and steamboats ply to and from Fort Hamilton 8 times a day, thus rendering the property most accessible by land as well as by water From the wood state window of an ordinary sized dwelling, nearly a portion of the ground can be seen a full view of the Bay, Narrows Highlands, New-Jersey, Staten Island, Bath, Coney Island the Atlantic Ocean, and the whole surrounding country—commanding one of the best views in the world.

The steamer NORWALK leaves Pier No. 3 at 10 o'clock A. M. and at 1 o'clock P. M.

This is a perfect and safe position. For free tickets, maps, &c, inquire of J. W. BARKER, or J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer, No. 3 Nassau st.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

EDWARD SINTZENICH will sell at auction, on SEPTEMBER 9th, at 10½ o'clock, at the Sales Room, No. 16 Wall-st.: A very choice private stock of wines, liquors and cordials also, about 150 000 prime Havana cigars warranted. The choice stock consists: Pale Dufficho sherry, warranted ten years old; Sherwood, March & Co.'s Marsala, splendid pale Cognac brandy, vintage 1842, a few dozen of very fine old London Port, Regina port, Club House gin, Wolf's Schnapps, Bisuzy and Heidsick champagne, splendid dark Otard brandy, Curacoa cordial, very fine Also, a few cases of Muscatel raisins, French claret, Spanish olives, sardines, &c also a few casks Edinburgh ale and Dublin porter. The cigars consist of the following favorite brands: Figaro, Londres Regalias, La Preferencia, Operas, La Gaumania, La Gota de Agua, Rio Hondo, Union Jack &c. Every article warranted as per catalogue and samples, and to be sold peremptorily for cash.

MATTHEW JORDAN, Auctioneer.

BY JORDAN & NORTON—Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, No. 356 Broadway, (up stairs) between Franklin and Leonard-sts.—Auction sale of miscellaneous books stationery, silver-plated ware, &c., on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Sept. 7 and 8, 1854, will be sold at the large Book Salesroom No 356 Broadway. An assortment of miscellaneous books, English and American in good condition, containing many finely illustrated works, standard medical books, &c, &c., also a lot of blank books and fancy stationery, and a small invoice of silver-plated ware. Sale to commence at 7½ o'clock, precisely, each evening.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. By Dr. A. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women One hundredth Edition, (560,000) 18mo, pp. 250. On Fine Paper, Extra Binding, $1. Every complaint to which a woman is subject, from girlhood to womanhood, as also as wife and as mother, are fully described, with the causes, the symptoms, and also proper mode of treatment in a plain, simple style in the most chaste language, easily understood. And thus every woman can discover by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and causes of her complaint: and be saved much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction advice of the utmost importance for her future health in respect to which her sensitiveness forbids consulting a medical gentleman, will find such instruction and advice, and also explain many symptoms which otherwise would occasion anxiety or alarm. How many are suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, which undermine the health, the effects of which they are ignorant, and for which their delicacy forbids seeking medical advice! How many suffer from *prolapsus uteri* (falling of the womb,) or from *fluor albus* (weakness, debility, &c!) How many are in constant agony for many months preceding confinement! How many have difficult and dangerous deliveries, and slow and uncertain recoveries? Some who read this work are hazarded cases, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, moderation and relief. How many bitter moments, how much anguish, might have been spared to the sufferer, to her husband, to her relatives, by a timely possession of this little volume. It is impracticable to convey fully the various subjects treated of, as they are of a delicate nature, intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings) at No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publication Office, No 129 Liberty-st New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, by PETERSON, No 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.—On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A M MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224, New-York Post-Office.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Eleventh edition—345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 322 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LAMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all these diseases from 9 A M till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening. Sunday excepted Address Box No 814 New-York Post-Office We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT to the afflicted. *Courier Des Etats Unis Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book* and *New-Brunswick Times.*

HAIR RESTORED OR NO CHARGE—At No. 1321 Broadway, Depôt of the SWEDISH HAIR CREATOR, where the preparations are applied and no money taken unless the hair is caused to grow. These preparations are brought before the public in the fullest confidence They have been tried by many, and in no case where they have been properly applied, have they been known to fail producing the hair. For sale by all the principle Druggists

N. B.—Private parlors for ladies and gentlemen.

C. E. HUTCHINSON, Agent.

SWEDISH HAIR CREATOR—Will create a new crop of hair on bald heads prevent the hair fro n falling out, and as an article of toilet should be used by every lady and gentleman, as it comprises a beautiful pomade and liquid which in dressing the hair, gives it a beautiful and lasting gloss, superior to the finest bandoline. For sale at the principal drug stores, and at the Depôt, No. 321 Broadway. Price, $1 for the two bottles.

C. E. HUTCHINSON, Agent.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr COOPER No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts, may be consulted with confidence on diseases. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease, even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours 8 A. M. to 8 P M.

DR. COBBETT, No 19 Duane-st, may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one speciality of the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method of treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor N B.—Dr C is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—144th edition, 342 pages, with plates, price $1 Sold at No. 121 Nassau-st., No 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No 643 Houston-st. Hours of consultation from 9 to 12 o'clock, A. M., and 6 to 9 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

DR. WARD'S REMEDIES EXCEED EVERY THING—Speedy and satisfactory.—To be had at the Doctor's depôt, No 50 Canal-st., one door east of Broadway. Office hours, for advice and treatment, 9 A M. till 8 P. M., daily.

CARD.—DENTAL OPERATIONS WITH SKILL.—Parts supplied true to nature and childrens' teeth regulated, by T. B. KENNEY, No. 101 4th, near 11th-st., New-York.

HENDERSON & BURGER, Nos. 72, 73, and 74 West-st, offer for sale in lots to suit,

Common English round square and flat bar iron.
Refined English round square and flat bar iron.
Beades square and flat bar iron.
Refined English and American horse-shoe iron.
Refined English and common rod and spike iron, assorted 3-16 to 9-16.
Refined English machinery axle and axe iron.
Coopers' and trunk hoops, band and scroll.
Oval half-oval and half-round iron.
Norwegian nail rods and shoe shapes.
Fheet, flue, angle, and rivet iron.
English spring, cast, blister, German steel, &c.

BOUNTY LAND AND PENSION OFFICE.—Soldiers of the War of 1812, and of the Indian Wars since 1790, and the widows of those deceased, are informed that the subscriber having taken the office occupied by the late N. Haight will attend to the procuring of land warrants, from muster-rolls on file in his office.

CALVIN W. SMITH, No. 66 Chatham-st.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK for the quarter ending July 31, 1854:

Assets on hand April 30, 1854, as per last Report.....$2,596,309 23

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

Received for Premiums.....$127,813 25
Received for Interest.....
do. Interest accrued (not due)} 40,008 34
do Interest due and not paid.}
do. Bills payable and annuities.. 19,981 34 188,794 65
Total.....$2,785,100 91

DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE QUARTER.

Paid expenses, including Rent, Salaries, Medical Fees, Commissions, Advertising, Exchange, Postage, State and City Taxes.... $21,230 34
Paid claims by Death and additions to same.....75,700 10
Paid surrendered Policies, Dividends, reduction of Premiums and Annuities.....11,304 13
Bills payable and Bond and Mortgage.....56,750 00 165,734 57
Total.....$2,619,366 34

ASSETS.

Cash on hand in Bank and in Trust Company... $15,447 11
Advanced on Policies.....4,950 00
Bonds and Mortgages.....2,497,114 72
Fire Insurance Account.....354 75
Deferred Premium Account.....35,592 25
Deposited to meet Taxes.....4,187 41
Interest due, unpaid and accrued.....32 440 37
Due from Agents.....40,559 73
Total.....$2,619,346 34
Losses unpaid.....$27 500
Amount at Risk May 1, 1854.....$20,469 877 34
Amount issued since.....1,200,550 00
Total.....$21,670,427 34
Deduct:
Forfeited.....201,750
Cancelled.....66,000
Surrendered.....130,500
Expired.....88,750
Dead.....74,000 561,000 00
Total at Risk August 1, 1854.....$21,109,427 34
Number of Policies running May 1, 1854.....7,638
Issued since.....407
Total.....$8,045
Deduct:
Forfeited.....87
Canceled.....25
Surrendered.....49
Expired.....32
Dead.....16 211
Total.....7,834
Of which
Are for Life.....6,726
Are for 7 years.....946
Are for 1 year.....30
Irregular periods.....129
Total.....7,834
Increased for the quarter in amount at Risk.....$830,550
Increase in Policies.....196

I ABBATT, Secretary F. S. WINSTON, President.
NEW-YORK Aug 19, 1854.

I have examined the above returns and believe them to be correct. C. GILL, Actuary.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No 74 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent per annum four fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney, Reuben Withers, Robert B Minturn,
John A. C. Gray, J. F. G. Foster, J. M. Waterbury,
D B Ogden, James Warren, George Curtis,
Wm H. Russell, Arthur Leary, George T. Adee,
A. C. Dowling, M W Hamilton, Sem'l V Hoffman,
Gazzaway B Lamar, Denning Duer, John G. Astor, Jr.,
George W. Riggs, John Stuart, Jr., Fred. A. Delano,
Wm B. Duncan, Jos. Gaillard, Jr., James C. Bell,
Chas H Russell, Edward Suydam, Daniel D Smith,
Isaac Townsend, Josiah Oakes, Fred. G. Foster.
Peleg Hall, Robert B Hone,
ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandize, vessels in port and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth, Theodore Martine, Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell, John R. Briggs, Chas A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy, J. B. Fitzgerald, Isaac V Fowler,
Wm Bard, N P. Freeman, Chas T Grummell,
P H Williams, Solomon Kipp, John T. Bramhall,
H Quackenbos, Andrew Fremont, Samuel F. Whiting,
Geo. Gilfillan, J. M. Greenwood, John C Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st, 4th M nth, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S Fox, C W Lawrence, Rich. F Carman,
Rich A Reading, Peter S Titus, Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy, T. C. Chardavoyne, Hull Clarke
Wm H Falls, Ralph Mead Wm C. White,
Jos W Corlies, Richard Field, John J Waite,
John D Wright, Th W. Pennell, Chas H Marshall,
Abraham Bell, Ira Hawley, Wm H Macy

GEO. S. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1854.—an extra dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid on the first day of June next. The capital stock will be increased fifty per cent., or one million dollars payable on-half, or fifty dollars per share, on the first day of July next and the other half on the sixth day of November next. The new stock will be distributed to the old stockholders in the ratio of one share of new stock to every two shares of old stock, according to the stock ledger on the morning of the 25th instant The rights to fractional parts of shares may be transferred and combined so as to obtain full shares Any stockholder may at any time after the 25th instant, pay in his new shares in full and be entitled to rebate at the rate of seven per cent per annum on the moneys to the 6th November. The latter half of the increased Stock will not be entitled to any portion of the semi-annual dividend in November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th instant to the 1st July inclusive

C. A. MEIGS, Cashier

INTEREST NOTICE—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest falling due first Sept. on the 7 per cent Bonds of 1863 of this Company, will be paid on and after that day on presentation of the Coupons at the CORN EXCHANGE BANK.

E. C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1854.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1854.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have THIS DAY declared a dividend of three and one half per cent. out of the profits of the year, payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th of September next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of September inclusive.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY } OF BROOKLYN.—Sept. 1, 1854

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 5th inst.

HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 6th Sept. 1854.—The Interest Coupons on the Construction Bond of this Company, due October, 1854, will be paid at their Office, No. 20 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Oct. 2. M. B. EDGAR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF JEFFERSON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 50 WALL-ST.—At a meeting of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, a dividend of THREE DOLLARS per share was declared, payable on demand.

J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1854.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of eight per cent has been declared, payable on demand, at the office No. 81 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK Sept 1, 1854

THOS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK—ALBANY, Sept 4, 1854.—The NEW-YORK AND ERIE BANK, Buffalo, has this day filed in this office, a notice of the appointment of THE BANK OF ALBANY, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the UNION BANK OF TROY, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "an act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT STATE OF NEW-YORK, } ALBANY, Sept 4, 1854.—The MERCANTILE BANK OF PLATTSBURG has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF TROY, in the city of Troy, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the UNION BANK OF TROY, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "an act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK NOTICE.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, April 5, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the NEW-YORK BANK OF SARATOGA COUNTY, Hadley, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.

ap7/54-1awly F D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 9, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the AMENIA BANK, at Amenia, Dutchess County, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.

se8'53-1awly F D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 9, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the FREEMEN'S BANK, of Washington County, at Melrose, Washington county, (an individual bank, must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.

se8'53-1awly F D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Nov. 30, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes of the PRATTSVILLE BANK, at Prattsville, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes of the above Bank will be given up to said Bank.

DANIEL B. ST. JOHN,
Superintendent.

de13-1awly F

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, WALLS STORE FRONTS, ROOFS, &c. &c.—The undersigned are now prepared to furnish solid Wrought Iron Rolled Beams cut to specified lengths at a price which enables fire-proof buildings to be erected, at a very moderate advance on the cost of wooden ones. The public are invited to examine the new building of Messrs Harper & Brothers in Cliff-st., where they have been used For further information apply to COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Burling-slip

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—At the Brush Factory, No. 337 Pearl-st. Franklin-square All articles sold at the lowest fac ory prices. Paint brushes of superior quality constantly on hand. Machine brushes made to order. JOHN K. HOPPEL

RAILROADS.

FARE REDUCED.—GREAT WESTERN MAIL ROUTE.—SIXTY MILES DISTANCE SAVED OVER ANY OTHER ROUTE BY STEAMBOAT ON THE LAKES.—TO CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.—MICHIGAN SOUT

SYRACUSE CONVENTION.

[Continued from First Page.]

be by-gone, and passed a vote of thanks to the officers of the Convention. Carried.

Mr. SHERMAN called for joint concession and [illegible]

Mr. SHERMAN moved that the Committee to confer with Gov. SEYMOUR be invited to continue their powers. Lost.

Mr. WESTBROOK was called out, and he referred to his vote for the Nebraska bill. [Applause.] He then and now believed that that vote was in favor of freedom, free labor and freemen. The question was whether the Democracy should stand by the President in the economical administration of money. He continued speaking for some minutes.

BENJAMIN WELCH was then called for and greeted. He read a paragraph from the New-York *Herald*, in which he was placed with Captain HENDRIX at the head of the Ultra-Nebraska party. [Laughter.] He would relieve the Captain of that responsibility. He was opposed to that bill.

The President then thanked the Convention for the high compliment conferred upon him, at the conclusion of which the Convention adjourned.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Republican State Convention.

Speech of Mr. Sumner.

WORCESTER, Thursday, Sept. 7.

The Massachusetts Republican State Convention met in this place to-day, and was very fully attended from all sections of the State.

J. J. ANDREW, of Hingham, was temporary Chairman, and ROBERT RANTOUL, of Beverly, elected to be the permanent President.

Upon the entrance of CHARLES SUMNER into the hall the Convention rose and received him with great enthusiasm.

Hon. AMASA WALKER then addressed the Convention, saying, among other things, that in the coming contest on the one side would be Slavery, Romanism and rum, and on the other Freedom, Protestantism and Temperance. This was received with great applause. At this point a large delegation from the East came in, and the hall became densely crowded.

Mr. RANTOUL being absent, Dr. MORSE, of Lowell, one of the Vice Presidents, took the Chair.

A Committee on Resolutions having been appointed, Mr. SUMNER, of Boston, came forward and addressed the Convention. He said that he had come from the tainted breath of Slavery to breathe the pure air of Freedom here in Massachusetts. He came not to receive their applause, but to join with them in new vows to do their duty in the coming contest. He proceeded to speak of their duties and how they were to be performed. The two great outrages of the past, he said, had been the Nebraska bill and the surrender of ANTHONY BURNS to Virginia slave-hunters, without Judge or Jury. He said that if the Nebraska bill had not been taken out of its place in the calendar, it would not have been passed. He then proceeded to comment with great severity upon the BURNS rendition, in which he said the Mayor of Boston was but a tool, and the Governor a cipher—that the glory and pride of Massachusetts fell down while the Slave power flourished over them. He alluded to the South in speaking of Cuba, Hayti, &c., as our Southern isles, to be forcibly purchased or taken.

Indemnity for the past and security for the future must be their watchword. They must elect both in the State and National matters, men always and actively in favor of freedom, ready for the contest with Slavery both at Washington and at home, when the Slave hunter enters upon our soil. He spoke of the Democratic party as one from which nothing for Freedom could be expected. As to the Whig party, much of their opposition to Slavery he feared must be attributed to the fact that the Administration was Democratic. Not much could be hoped from that party, which, while in power, had sanctioned the Fugitive Slave law. He then turned to the new party which was christened "Republican," and he hoped by that name they would overthrow the power of Slavery. He then reverted to the finding efficacy of the Fugitive Slave law, saying that he adopted the rule of ANDREW JACKSON, of interpreting the Constitution as he understood it.

This was a position which was not taken hastily, and in which he was sustained by the two ADAMSES. He spurned the idea of the Constitution imposing on him an obligation to return a fugitive from Slavery. He argued the subject at great length, and quoted the case of the English judicial tribunal which sanctioned all HENRY VIIIth's proceedings, from the divorcement of his Queen to the murder of Sir THOMAS MOORE. In conclusion, he bade them to be of good cheer, to take courage, as the times were auspicious, and Slavery and Freedom were at last face to face. To triumph, three things were required. The first was back-bone, the second was back-bone, and the third was back-bone. [Three cheers were here given for back-bones.] With this essential ingredient, he said we would finally triumph.

Mr. SUMNER then sat down amidst the most enthusiastic applause.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the session this afternoon of the Convention, a ballot was taken for Governor, with the following result:

H. Wilson, of Natick	316	Samuel Hoar	38
S. C. Phillips, of Salem.	68	N. P. Banks	5
E. R. Hoar	48	Scattering	5

Mr. WILSON was then declared nominated, only five or six dissenting.

For Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. INCREASE SUMNER, of Great Barrington, Democrat, received nearly the entire vote.

A series of resolutions were adopted of the usual tendency, denouncing the acquisition of Cuba or other territory, unless free; also, denouncing the recent prostitution of the Municipal Government of Boston, during the rendition of BURNS, as deserving the rebuke of the people and the prompt action of the Legislature.

The following was the second resolution:

That the Republicans of Massachusetts in cooperation with the friends of freedom in other States, are pledged to make the question of freedom paramount to all other political questions, and to labor for the accomplishment of the following purposes: To bring back the Administration of the general Government to the national principles of liberty; to repeal the Fugitive Slave bill; to restore the prohibition of Slavery in Kansas and Nebraska; to prohibit Slavery in all territories; to refuse admission into the Union of any more Slave States; to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia; to protect the constitutional rights of citizens going into other States; and to sustain all other constitutional measures of opposition to Slavery.

Among those present were a number of Democrats and Whigs, though the great mass were Free-Soilers.

All the candidates named for Governor are Free-Soilers, except SAMUEL HOAR, who is the person who was so unceremoniously driven out of Charleston when sent there by the State of Massachusetts.

Vermont Election.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 7.

Forty-eight towns in Vermont give the following result: ROYCE, Whig candidate for Governor, 7,989; CLARK, Democrat, 5,021; Scattering, 1,059.

The State Representatives so far are 30 Whigs, 16 Democrats, and 17 Free-Soilers.

First District.—For member of Congress from the First District, five towns give MEACHAM, Whig, 516; JEWETT, Democrat, 332.

Second District.—Thirty towns give MORRILL, Whig, 3,663; PARKER, Democrat, 3,088; Scattering, 631.

Third District.—Fifteen towns give SABINE, Whig, 1,619; HAYWARD, Democrat, 823.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 7.

Windham County complete gives ROYCE, the Whig candidate for Governor, 1,767 majority. Seventy-four towns in other counties give him 11,361, and CLARK, Democrat, 6,300. Sixteen towns report the election of 24 Democrats, and 92 Whigs and Union men.

In Orange, Washington, and Lamoille Counties, strong Democratic counties, the Union ticket prevailed by large majorities.

Nomination to Congress of an Anti-Nebraska Democrat.

MONTROSE, Pa., Thursday, Sept. 7.

Hon. GALUSHA GROW, an Anti-Nebraska Democrat, has received a unanimous nomination in the Fourteenth District, for a reelection to a third term in Congress. There will be no opposing candidate.

Opening of Parliament at Quebec.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 7.

Parliament opened to-day, and Mr. SICOTTI was elected Speaker by a vote of seventy-five against forty.

The vote on Mr. CARTER for Speaker was fifty-nine against sixty-two.

The Royal Speech will be delivered to-morrow.

Closing Exercises of the Turners in Philadelphia—Town Meeting, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 7.

The closing exercises of the German Turner Societies passed off yesterday without disturbance.

The amusements terminated with a grand ball at Sansom-street Hall.

Those charged with riot have been liberated on bail for a further hearing.

Most of the Societies will leave to-day.

The friends of JOSEPH R. CHANDLER, in consequence of the nomination of JOB R. TYSON for Congress by the Whigs in the Second District, have called a town meeting for the purpose of nominating him as an independent candidate.

Destruction of the Engine-house of the New-York Central Railroad at Rochester—Loss $80,000.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Thursday, Sept. 7.

This afternoon, the engine house of the New-York Central Railroad was destroyed by fire. The building is located in the eastern part of the city. It was one hundred and sixty feet in diameter, and four hundred and eighty in circumference, was built of brick, and had an immense dome and roof fixed upon an iron frame-work. Seven locomotives were destroyed, and four or five hundred cords of wood burned. The fire took from the engine of the sawing machine at the wood-pile. The loss is estimated at about $80,000. The passenger trains each way are detained, as they cannot pass the burning building. The fire has also much warped the track.

Arrival of the Southern Mail—Excitement in Augusta against a Telegraph Operator—Departure of Colonel Emory.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Sept. 7.

New-Orleans papers of Friday have been received.

A good deal of excitement occurred at Augusta, in consequence of a telegraphic operator exposing in the streets a huge quantity of old dispatches, which were distributed everywhere about by the wind, and the private matter they contained thus made public.

Colonel EMORY, the Mexican Boundary Commissioner, left Washington yesterday by the overland route for his post.

Marine Disasters.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, Sept. 7.

The following vessels went ashore on the westerly side of Block Island on Tuesday night, between 8 and 10 o'clock, in a thick fog:

Schooner *Trident*, of South Thomaston, from New-York for Thomaston. Part of cargo saved in good order.

Brig *Patriot*, of Frankfort, from Philadelphia for Portland, with timber. Her keel came ashore, but it is thought her cargo will be saved.

Schooner *Eben Herbert*, NICKERSON, Philadelphia for Charlestown, with coal.

Schooner *Madonna*, of Prospect, from Richmond, for Salem, with coal.

Schooner *Statesman*, EMERSON, Norfolk, for Portsmouth, N. H., (stem stove in,) with corn, flour, &c. Some of her corn and 25 barrels of flour were got out on Wednesday.

Schooner *Isabel*, of Machias, with coal. Her crew and boats are missing. The crews of the other vessels are saved. All the vessels will probably be lost. A hermarphrodite brig was ashore on Wednesday morning, ten miles west of Montauk Point. She lay broadside to the beach, heading west, keel off shore, and the sea was making a complete breach over her.

Arrest for Numerous Forgeries of Land Warrants.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 7.

Lieutenant EDMONDS LEWIS, who served with the Pennsylvania Volunteers in Mexico, was arrested on Friday last, charged with numerous forgeries of Land Warrants. He was held in $2,500 bail, to answer. Failing to appear at the hearing yesterday and to-day, his bail has been forfeited.

Death of Hon. Ephraim H. Foster—Yellow Fever, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Sept. 8.

Hon. EPHRAIM H. FOSTER died at Nashville last night.

Yellow fever is reported at Lake Providence, Louisiana.

Falling in of a Church.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Sept. 7.

A church in the course of erection at Wooster, Ohio, fell in with a terrible crash to-day. Twenty to thirty workmen were employed on it, of whom twelve are badly injured.

Weather Reports.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 7.

From 8 o'clock last night until 3 this morning there has been incessant thunder and lightning, with copious rain. The weather continues very warm.

BANGOR, Thursday, Sept. 7.

At noon yesterday the thermometer was 96° in the shade. Towards evening we had tremendous thunder showers, accompanied with hail and strong gales, which continued through the night. This is the first rain we have had for two months, and it will undoubtedly quench the fires as far as it reaches.

THE TURF.

The Great Trot at Union Course—"Mac" Distanced—Five Thousand Persons on the Ground—The Race won by "Grey Eddy"—Intense Excitement.

The great Trotting Match for a purse and stake of $3,000, between several celebrated horses, has been looked for with considerable interest. It was witnessed yesterday by an audience of some five thousand persons, from New-York and elsewhere. From the large attendance at the course, it does not appear that the absence of *Highland Maid* made any material difference to the proprietors. It is claimed that the mare in question was regularly entered for the purse, but one of her owners refused to permit the animal to enter in the race. In explanation of this matter, we here annex the cards of both parties.

"THE TURF—A CARD.—Having seen a notice in the papers which states that *Highland Maid* is to trot in the purse of the 7th inst., I hereby beg to inform her friends and the public, that she is not going to trot, no such arrangements having been entered into by either of her owners. JOHN M. BUTLER."

The proprietors' card is as follows:

"NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—Having seen a card in the papers that *Highland Maid* will not start for the stake and purse to-day, she was legally entered by a responsible gentlemen well known to her owners, and to the trotting turf, and good for her liabilities.

"SHAW & WHITE, Proprietors."

The roads and avenues leading to the track were thronged with every description of vehicle, from a light buggy to a six horse barouche, all of which were crowded to excess, for the heat was very oppressive, and, during the afternoon, a southerly breeze came up, which rendered the track quite unpleasant, as the clouds of dust swept through in every direction, and spectacles were in active demand.

Below we give the announcement of the race, as published by the Proprietors of the Course.

Trotting on Thursday, Sept. 7, for a purse and stake of $3,000—$500 to go to the second best; miles heats, *Eddy*. H. Jones names br. g. *Mac*. W. Woodruff names g. g. names r. g. *Taconey*. J. F. Nodine names b. g. *Highland Maid*.

About 4 o'clock the three former horses appeared and started for the exciting contest. The odds $60, and occasionally $100 to $50. Various bets were, as usual, in favor of *Grey Eddy*, at $100 to were made on *Eddy* against the field; others were staked on time, and we noticed several wagers made on *Taconey* being second in the race.

The judges being elected, and taking their positions on the stand, the horses were called up by Judge CONKLIN, meanwhile lots were cast for the [illegible] and *Taconey* outside.

FIRST HEAT.

The first time the [illegible] made an attempt to start for the heat, the dust was flying in all directions to such an extent that the drivers were scarcely able to see their way. The Judges did not give the word in consequence of the horses not being near enough together. On the second trial to start, *Mac* came up ahead, but owing to *Eddy* making a slight break in front of the stand, no word was given. The third trial was successful, and the nags had a fine start, with *Mac* on the lead; the driver of this horse held him in fine style and passed the quarter pole in 38½ seconds. While going to the half mile pole *Mac* broke up and *Eddy* glided by him, making the "half" in 1 minute and 16½ seconds. *Taconey* was now close to *Eddy*, but *Mac* had fell behind some fifty yards. As the two leading horses turned the home stretch, WM. WOODRUFF urged *Taconey* to his utmost, and many spectators expected he would win the heat, *Eddy*, however, won by a couple of lengths, and *Mac* was nearly distanced. The time made was 2.33.

SECOND HEAT.

The first, second, and third attempts to start on this heat were failures, as the Judges would not give the signal. The word go! was given on the fourth time, and the competitors were head and head. As they sped around the turn, *Eddy* had the pole with the other two horses beside him. He was crowded by *Taconey* at the "quarter," which was made in 38½ seconds.

The contest between *Eddy* and *Tacony* was very close and presented a beautiful sight to the lovers of turf sports. These horses were closely together at the "half," and *Eddy* passed this pole in 1.15, being ahead about one length. In the meantime, *Mac* was lost sight of by the drivers of the roan and gray geldings, and the two steeds sped their way down the home stretch in fine style. When *Eddy* and *Tacony* were at the Judges' stand, *Mac* was in the rear a long distance, and in announcing the time of the second mile, as made by *Eddy*, to be 2.31, the Judge informed the large concourse of people that *Mac was distanced* on this heat.

THIRD AND LAST HEAT.

The horses were allowed twenty minutes to be rubbed down and refreshed, and when called up by the Judge, they glided away from the stand, and *Taconey* led *Eddy* to the quarter pole in 38 seconds. As they left the stand *Eddy* made a bad break within 50 yards of the Judges. He fell behind, and *Taconey* swiftly passed along to the half mile pole in 1:17. As the contestants left the "half," HIRAM urged *Eddy* to his utmost, and when turning the home stretch, he was about 100 yards ahead. Just before the speed of *Eddy* was increased, bets were offered that *Taconey* would win the heat, but to the surprise of the audience, *Eddy* got the lead and kept it to the stand, making the mile in 2:34½.

This was one of the most exciting trots that has taken place on Long Island for many years past, and gave general satisfaction to the immense crowd of persons in attendance.

SPORTING.

Sailing Match—Whitehall against Fulton Market.

A match took place yesterday afternoon between two boats,—one from Whitehall and the other from Fulton Market,—for $20 a side, both being working boats, 18 feet long.

The course was from Thorne's Dock, Brooklyn, round Fort Hamiltoff and back—a distance of 17 miles—which the *S. C. Foote*, from Whitehall, entered by PETER KEEGAN and sailed by J. W. WOODS, accomplished in two hours and four minutes, with the breeze blowing freshly from the northwest,—coming in a winner by about two miles.

Her opponent was the *Prize of the Market*, entered and sailed by THOMAS HAYES.

The *S. C. Foote* was built by a German journeyman, in the employment of WILLIAM DARLING, and is a very pretty craft.

The match excited a good deal of interest among the Whitehall and Fulton Market boatmen, and, we understand, a great many bets were laid upon the result.

NEW-YORK CITY.

FIRE AND EXPLOSION.

One Man Killed—Two Men Injured—The Coroner's Inquest.

Considerable excitement prevailed yesterday in the upper part of the City, in the vicinity of Tenth-street and Avenue C, in consequence of the explosion of a liquor cask, by which an old stage driver named JOHN DAVIS, was so shockingly burnt that he died in a few minutes after the accident occurred. DAVIS was sitting in the grocery and liquor store on the corner of the above streets, when the clerk of the store, who was drawing off some gin, applied a lighted match to a portion of the liquor which had spilled on the floor, it communicating to the cask, an explosion took place. The place was immediately enveloped in flames, and before DAVIS, who was an old man, could be rescued, he was burnt almost to a crisp.

JOHN SASS, the proprietor of the store, was also severely burned about the legs and face, and is now in a very critical situation. The stock of goods was somewhat injured before the fire could be extinguished. The premises were insured for $1,700, in the New-Amsterdam Insurance Company. Coroner WILHELM held an inquest last evening, when the following testimony was adduced:

Thos. J. Davis, sworn: I am the son of the deceased; he had been in the City Hospital for some time, and was laboring under an attack of paralysis, but had left the Hospital about four weeks ago, and has since been living with me; he was as well as usual this morning when he left home; I was told this afternoon by one of the stage-drivers that my father had been burned to death; I immediately repaired to where he was lying and found him dead; he was a sober man, but very helpless.

John P. Quast, sworn: I am employed as a clerk in the store of John Sass, corner of Avenue C and Tenth-street; it is a provision and liquor store; last night one of the hoops on a standing cask of gin was broken off, which caused it to leak; this morning, about 12 o'clock, we commenced drawing the liquor off into another hogshead; while we were so employed, a portion of the liquor was spilled on the floor, and I took a match and ignited it in order to burn it up and dry the floor; the proprietor of the store, the deceased, and myself, were the only persons in the store at the time; after lighting the liquor, the fire communicated to a two gallon measure which I was using, and from that to the cask from which I was drawing the liquor, causing an explosion; I then endeavored to quench the flames and rescue the deceased; Mr. Sass also endeavored to save the deceased, and in so doing was very severely burned; it was impossible to get the deceased out in time to save his life.

George Elliot, sworn: I am a Councilman of the Thirty-second District; about 12 o'clock this morning I heard that there was a fire in Tenth-street; I repaired there and saw the deceased lying on the stoop; his clothes were then on fire; I understood that he had been taken from the store on the corner of Tenth-street and Avenue C; he was then alive; I immediately sent for a doctor, but before he arrived Davis was dead.

Dr Eben Hassell made an external examination of the body, and found very severe and extensive burns extending from his head to his feet, and gave it as his opinion that this was the cause of his death.

After a brief charge from the Coroner, the Jury rendered the following verdict:

"That he came to his death by severe burns received at a fire corner of Avenue C and Tenth-street, said fire having originated by the clerk in said store having applied a lighted match to some liquor. They also exonerate the clerk of any intention of doing any injury thereby."

Personal.

A highly interesting event transpired in a Broadway Church last evening. It was attended by all the paraphernalia that have characterized such occasions, from the time when water was miraculously sweetened at Cana, to the hour that two willing hands were clasped in Grace. It was a great evening for the ladies. They flocked to the Church in crowds that made lone bachelors envious of escort duty. The audience, with the intruders, numbered probably eight hundred or a thousand. The bride, we may venture to state, was Miss ELEANOR JOSEPHINE FLETCHER of Tarrytown; the groom, Mr. NATHANIEL BISHOP. The service of the Episcopal faith, read by Dr. TAYLOR, was heard with deep attention. If it were not trenching too closely upon the privacy of the parties, other particulars of so important a ceremony might be added,—such as the facts that *seven* bridesmaids supported the bride, and *four* groomsmen the groom; that the company was highly fashionable, decorous, and patient, though long waiting to secure seats; that the gentlemen were all attention and the ladies all smiles; and, finally, that, as in duty bound,

"All went merry as a marriage-bell."

City Railroads.

The Sixth and Eighth-avenue Railroads received $42,156 last month. Of this amount, $17,750 50 were taken on the Sixth avenue.

☞ Citizens will learn with pleasure that Hon. JOHN P. HALE has consented to deliver the Annual Address before the New-York State Agricultural Society in this City, early in October.

The project of uniting the various Building crafts into a great Cooperative Union, and to which we had occasion to refer some time ago, is very nearly accomplished. The Carpenters, Bricklayers, Painters and Plasterers have already subscribed to the articles of consolidation, and it is expected that the Masons and Plumbers will give in their adhesion next week. The Stonecutters, we hear, are the only ones who still hold aloof from the movement.

Forgery.

JOSEPH P. SMITH was arrested yesterday on a charge of having passed a forged check purporting to have been drawn by FREDERICK W. SMIDT on the Mechanics' Banking Association. It appears that SMITH was indebted to JOHN RUCASTLE for board, &c., and on the 4th day of July last he presented to him the check in payment, and received $10 in cash. SMIDT pronounced the check to be a forgery, and it was also shown that he did not keep an account in the bank. He was committed by Judge CLARKE.

Suicide.

An inquest was held yesterday at No. 318 East Third-street, on the body of JANE SHARS. It appears from the testimony that she was addicted to intemperance, and was taken ill on Wednesday evening; a physician was sent for who pronounced her to be laboring under the effects of some narcotic. The Jury rendered a verdict "that she commited suicide by taking laudanum."

FIRE IN PLATT-STREET.—An alarm of fire was sounded at 1½ o'clock this morning, for a slight conflagration in the hardware manufactory of THOMAS DOUGLAS, No. 5 Platt-street. The flames were speedily extinguished. The goods were more damaged by water than by fire.

[Advertisement.]

Extract from Troy Budget, Sept. 2, 1854.

HERRING'S SAFE.—The story that has been circulated, to the effect that Mr. C. W. THOMPSON'S books and papers, in one of HERRING'S safes, were lost or injured at the late fire, is, we are authorized to state, entirely without foundation. There were no books in the safe, but some loose papers were in it that were taken out after the fire entirely uninjured, showing that books or anything else would have been unharmed had they been there, though the safe was actually heated to a "white heat." The safe has been placed in front of HEARTT & Co.'s store for the inspection of the curious and those interested in the matter.

S. C. HERRING tenders his acknowledgments to the different editors of papers published at Troy, Milwaukee, Chicago, and other cities, (where extensive fires have prevailed of late,) for the disinterested manner in which they have voluntarily borne testimony to the efficacy of his safes, and defeating the attempts of parties interested in other safes to bring his into discredit.

S. C. H. assures the public that he will continue to manufacture and keep on hand his "HERRING'S Patent Champion Safe," which obtained the medal at the great World's Fair, London, together with second-hand safes of other makers, (which have been received in part payment for his,) and Burglar Proof Chests, Money Boxes, Vault Doors, &c., &c. S. C. HERRING, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, Green-block.

[Advertisement.]

FREE TO ALL.—On Friday and Saturday, Sept. 8 and 9, there will be an Excursion to Fort Hamilton to attend the continuation sale of 120 beautiful villa sites and building lots. We need not begin to enumerate the many reasons why Fort Hamilton is the most desirable place of residence in the vicinity of New-York. However, we will say that for healthfulness, (which is the greatest of temporal blessings,) eligibility and beautiful scenery, it stands unrivaled. The steamer *Norwalk* leaves Pier No. 3 North River, on the days of sale, at 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M. Sale commencing each day at 2 o'clock. Free Tickets, Maps, and all particulars, can be had of JAMES W. BARKER or J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneers, No. 3 Nassau-street, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

LARGE-SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS.—The attention of the public is called to our new style of Daguerreotypes on paper, taken in all sizes; the life-size far surpassing in depth of tone and brilliancy the most finished painting on canvas. The smaller sizes resembling the most delicate miniature on ivory. As to likeness and durability they are unsurpassed. Perfect likenesses of any sizes can be made by the process from Daguerreotypes. Taken only by J. GURNEY & C. D. FREDERICKS, No. 46 Rue Bass du Ramparts, Paris, and No. 349 Broadway, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

☞ IT IS AMUSING TO NOTE HOW THE OLD and worn-out Remedies for FEVER and AGUE have been galvanized into a brief life by the celebrity of DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODICS. These Pills are tasteless and very portable. They will never spoil by age. Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-street.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—New and beautiful styles of gas fixtures in modern and antique designs just out. Call at the great manufacturing depôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway, where will be found the largest stock in America, also portable gas apparatus, designed for country residences, churches or factories.

(Advertisement.)

☞ THE YOUNGEST CHILDREN AND WEAKEST INVALID may safely take DESHLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS. They restore strength and tone, and create an appetite immediately. Sold by W. D. CROMBIE, corner of Broadway and Fourteenth-street.

"FIZZLED OUT!"—The second attempt of DOUGLAS and his cabal to force his Nebraska swindle down the throats of the people of Chicago, fizzled out. It did not come off at all.

DOUGLAS is advertised to speak at the great Whisky and Nebraska Convention, to be held at Indianapolis on to-morrow.

[Chicago Tribune, Sept. 6th.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday evening, Sept. 7, at Grace Church, by Rev. Dr. Taylor, N. C. BISHOP, Esq., of New York, to Miss ELEANOR M. JOSEPHINE FLETCHER, youngest daughter of James Davison, Esq., of Liverpool, Eng., and adopted daughter of Capt. Artemas T. Fletcher, of Tarrytown, brother-in-law of the bride.

☞ Eastern and European papers please copy.

In this City, at No. 122 Bleecker-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 6, by Rev. Prof. Martin, of New-York University, Mr. EDMUND M. ELDREDGE to Miss JANE M. WITHERS, both of New-York City.

In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 5, by Rev. L. Covely, J. G. BALDWIN, M. D., to SUSAN THEALL, all of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 6, by Rev. Joel Parker, Mr. GEO H. WORK of Brooklyn, to Miss CORNELIA A., daughter of James Cleland, Esq., of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 6, by Rev. M. W. Dewart, D. D., WILLIAM E. P. BAYLIS, formerly of Jamaica, W. I., to CATHERINE, youngest daughter of David Davis of Brooklyn.

In East Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 6, by Rev. Mr. Goodsell, D. ALLABE KEYES to Miss JANE H., daughter of John T. Hildreth, Esq., all of the city of Brooklyn.

At Craig Hall, Irvington, Westchester County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Sept 5, by Rev. Dr. Thomson, D. OGDEN MILLS, of Sacramento, Cal., to JANE T., eldest daughter of James Cunningham Esq.

At Lee, Mass., on Tuesday, Sept. 5, by Rev. Mr. Gale, AUGUSTUS BRADLEE, Esq., of New-London, Conn., to NANCIE C. BOSWORTH, of the former place.

On board U. S Frigate *Cumberland*, lying in the harbor of Spezzia, Sardinia, on the 12th of August, Lieut. JOHNSTON BLAKELEY CREIGHTON, U. S. N., to EMMA HURLBUT STRINGHAM, daughter of Commodore S. H. Stringham, commanding U. S. Squadron, Mediterranean.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 7, Mrs. LUCY MACKIE, aged 60 years

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and those of her son Edward, and son-in law, P. H. Noonen, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 1,084, Broadway, between 21st and 22d-st., at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely.

In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 7, after a short illness, HANNAH LOUISA YERBYANCE, the only daughter of John and Mary Yerbyance, aged 3 months and 22 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) morning, at 9 o'clock, from No. 177 16th-av., without further invitation.

In this City, on Thursday morning, Sept. 7, in the hope of a blessed immortality, HANNAH, wife of Joseph Dawson, and daughter of the late Samuel Watrous, of Germantown, Columbia County, N. Y., aged 57 years, 2 months and 9 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 134 West 21st st., corner 7th-av., this (Friday) day, at 1 P. M., for Cypress Hills

At West Point, on Wednesday, Sept. 6, LOUISA, second daughter of the the late Edward C. and Adeline Mayo, aged 17 years.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from her mother's residence, at Elizabethtown, N. J., on Friday morning, Sept. 8, at 11 o'clock.

☞ Richmond, Va., papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 7, JOSEPHINE KISSAM, daughter of Dr. E. Kissam, in the 16th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday the 9th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her father, corner of Henry and Joralemon sts., Brooklyn.

At the residence of her brother, in Windham, Bradford County, Penn., of consumption, on Tuesday, Sept. 5, Mrs. ELEANOR WILLIS, wife of J. B. Willis, and daughter of Mrs. Davis Kingsland, in the 47th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, 8th inst., at 10 A. M., from her late residence, Franklin-st., between E and D-sts., Greenpoint, L. I.

At Marlborough, Ulster County, N. Y., on Sunday, Sept. 3, SARAH AULOUR, widow of Dr. Edward Aulgur, in the 65d year of her age.

At Stormville Putchess County, on Tuesday evening, Sept 5, EZEKIEL HULL, only child of Peter A. Hull and Esther H. Jackson, aged 17months and 22 days.

At Fort Leavenworth Kansas Territory, on Wednesday, Aug. 23, ADELE C., wife of George B. Panton, Esq., and daughter of Dr. Elihu Blake, of this City, aged 34.

At Constantine, Mich., on Sunday, Sept. 3, after an illness of 11 days of bilious congestive fever, Rev. DAVID MCNEISH.

At Rochester, on Thursday, Aug. 31, Mr. WILLIAM WATKINS of this City, in the 77th year of his age.

At Rochester, on Tuesday, Sept 5, Mrs LUCY WATKINS, relict of the above in the 63d year of her age.

On Wednesday, Sept. 6, BENJAMIN BUTLEMAN, aged 1 year. Funeral from No 6 Bleecker-st.

The body will be interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Shipping see Sixth Page.

THURSDAY, Sept. 7—6 P. M.

Monetary affairs wear the same aspect of distrust and difficulty as has prevailed for some time. To a few, money is offered cheap on call, but this does not describe the general market. Good mercantile paper is discounted by brokers readily, only at 12 to 18: 12 for the best endorsed paper, and 15@18 ₱ cent. for ordinarily good names. At these high rates there is a good demand for money. The payments through the Clearing-house this morning were $17,639,225 90, and the balances $923,686 44. Sterling Exchange is steady at 109¼@109¾, with few bills offering, and Francs also scarce at 5.11¼@5.12½. The steamer of Saturday will take a large sum in specie for Europe.

The Stock market was a very active and exciting one. Erie Stock fluctuated greatly, terminating in an advance of 3 ₱ cent. Over 5,000 shares were sold. Some of those who bought at lower prices a day or two ago, resold to-day. The market opened at 35¾, and rose to 37½ at the First Board. Between Boards sales were made at 38@39, but at the Second there was a reaction, and prices closed at 37. Harlem advanced ½; New-York Central, 1½; Cumberland Coal, 1½; Nicaragua, ¾; Canton, ½, and Reading, ½. Illinois Central Railroad Bonds were steady. Erie Income Bonds fell off ½. The market showed a general advance, but closed with a diminished tone as compared with the opening.

Mr J. J. PHELPS declines, we learn, to accept the office of a Director of the Erie Railroad. The four vacancies are created by the resignation of Messrs. WEEKS, MCALPINE, HENRY SHELDEN and GOUVERNEUR MORRIS.

The yearly election for officeers of the Erie Company will take place early in October, when other changes will be made.

As the President of the Erie Railroad in his recent communication omitted to supply an account of the Company's liabilities, we venture to supply the omission, for the benefit of the Stockholders, by giving a copy of the statement furnished by the Directors to certain Banks:

LIABILITIES—DUE IN SEPTEMBER.	
Bills payable	$575,000
Interest account	330,000
Construction account	53,000
Transportation expenses	220,000
DUE IN OCTOBER.	
Bills payable	795,000
Interest account	15,000
Construction account	60,000
Transportation expenses	220,000
Total	$2,268,000
RECEIVABLE IN SEPTEMBER.	
Receipts from Road	$570,000
To receive for Bonds of 1883, sold but not delivered	45,000
Cash in hand	100,000
RECEIVABLE IN OCTOBER.	
From Road	600,000
To receive for Bonds of 1883, sold but not delivered	250,000
Loans from Banks for five months	600,000
Total	$2,165,000

This statement shows a balance of $103,000 on the wrong side, on the 31st of October.

The Erie difficulties call for the appointment of strong men to the office of Directors for the year ensuing. The road is an important one to every interest in New-York, and each should come forward to its assistance.

The Directors of the New-Haven Railroad Company met to-day, and appointed the 2d of October next for the meeting of the Stockholders, to receive the report on the SCHUYLER fraud, and to take some action in respect of the over-issues.

Mr. NICHOLAS DEAN has been elected President of the Harlem Railroad Company.

Mr HENRY MARTIN, formerly President of the Buffalo and Rochester Railroad, has been elected President of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, in place of S. F. VINTON, who has resigned. Mr. MARTIN entered on his duties on the 1st of September. The receipts of this road are rapidly increasing, and promise to be 50 ₱ cent. above those of last year.

The earnings of the New-York and New-Haven road for August, are:

Passengers	$76,856 01
Freight	10,000 00
Total	$86,856 01
Paid Harlem Railroad	5,139 33
Total	81,726 71
August, 1853	84,142 68
Decrease	$2,415 97

The receipts of the Ohio and Pennsylvania road in August, 1854, were $110,238 38
For August, 1853 66,928 28
Increase, 65 ₱ cent $43,310 10

For the first eight months of 1854 $631,473 33
For the first five months of 1853 264,848 86
Increase, 73 ₱ cent $366,624 47

The advices from Europe by the *Africa* show an improvement in the prospects of the harvests. Ireland is afflicted to some extent with the potato disease, but the increased planting this year renders it certain that a larger yield will be obtained this year than last.

The prospect of the harvest has caused the English funds to advance to 94¼ for cash, and 94¾ for account; while Breadstuffs and Cotton continue to favor the buyers.

The Liverpool *Times* of the 26th Aug. informs us:

Business continues to be characterized by a firm and steady feeling, and the promising aspect of the harvest tends to give confidence to commercial operations throughout the kingdom.

The money market is gradually relaxing into a more easy feeling—in proof of which we find the London discount houses proposing to reduce their rate of allowance for money on call from 4½ ₱ cent. (the point maintained since the 11th of May last,) to 4 ₱ cent. The first instalment of the new Turkish loan took place on Tuesday, but exercised very little perceptible effect upon the market. Although the export of gold to the Continent leaves no margin of profit for the shipper, several parcels of gold have been purchased for that purpose, but a large proportion of the late arrivals from Australia and the United States have found their way to the Bank of England.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 19th of August, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£3,891 195	Increase £900,981
Other deposits	10,382,018	Increase 326,719
Rest	3,450,375	Increase 11,939

On the other side of the account:

Govern't Sec'ts	£11,030,473	Increase £350,380
Other Securities	14,740,797	Increase 539,213
Notes unemployed	6,879,820	Increase 211,020

The amount of notes in circulation, is £20,122,935, being a decrease of £41,575, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £13,701,292, showing an increase of £139,481, when compared with the preceding return.

MESSRS. BARING BROTHERS quote American Stocks in London as nominal, as follows:

Our quotations for American stocks are almost nominal. United States 6's bonds 108½@109; do. inscriptions 107@108; Massachusetts 5's sterling 103@104; Maryland 5's sterling 92@93; Pennsylvania 5

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 929. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES,
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.*) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail or sold at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,
A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of Two DOLLARS per annum. Two copies for THREE DOLLARS. Five copies for FIVE DOLLARS will be sent to one address, and no paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES when sent by mail one year, is as follows:

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RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

THE SOFT-SHELLS IN COUNCIL.

Democratic State Convention at Syracuse.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

DETAILED AND ACCURATE REPORT.

The Debate on the Nebraska Bill.

SPIRITED AND EXCITED SPEECHES.

Remarks of Preston King, Abijah Mann, John Cochrane, L. B. Shepard, Capt. Rynders, &c., &c.

NOMINATION OF GOV. SEYMOUR.

BALLOTINGS FOR CANDIDATES.

CLOSE OF THE CONVENTION.

Special Report for the New-York Daily Times,
BY ROBERTS AND WARBURTON.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Sept. 7, 1854.

The Convention reassembled in Wieting Hall, at 9 o'clock, on Thursday. There was not so full an attendance as on the evening previous,—some fifty members from the rural districts having returned home. A good deal of excitement prevailed in reference to the report from the Committee on Resolutions. It was understood that three sets of resolutions would probably be presented—one endorsing the Administration and the Nebraska bill, another denouncing that measure, and a third set, intended to reconcile both parties.

The President, WILLIAM H. LUDLOW, Esq., called the Convention to order at a few minutes past 9 o'clock.

Mr. BETTS inquired if the Committee on Resolutions were ready to report.

The Chair informed the gentleman that he had received no information on the subject.

It was moved, seconded, and carried unanimously, that two members of the Convention be appointed to wait on the Committee on Resolutions, and ascertain if they were prepared to report.

The Chair appointed Messrs. MINOR and BETTS.

Mr. MINOR of Chemung, moved that the roll be called, but withdrew his motion at the request of a member from Orange.

The Committee appointed to wait upon the Committee of resolutions having returned, Mr. BETTS informed the Convention that they would be prepared to report immediately. [Applause.]

The Committee here entered the hall, and Mr. WRIGHT, one of the members, addressed the President as follows: I am instructed, Sir, by the Committee appointed by the Chairman of this Convention to make the following report: The action of the Committee upon the general features of the report was unanimous; but upon one feature of the report there was a disagreement. I present, Sir, the majority report upon that point, and a unanimous report upon all other points. [Applause.]

Mr. ABIJAH MANN—By no means, Sir.

Mr. WRIGHT, without replying to the remark of Mr. MANN, ascended the platform and read the following

RESOLUTIONS.

1. *Resolved*, That the Democrats of New-York repeat here the expression of their unchanged devotion to the principles of National Democracy, as laid down at the Baltimore Convention of 1852, and as approved by the united Democracy of this State in its Conventions since. That we recognize in that Platform the only sure foundation of a rational party, and the only bulwark against the irritating and dangerous agitation of sectionalism on one side, and the insidious encroachments of the Federal power upon the rights of the States, on the other, and as the best guarantee that a political organization can give of its fidelity to the Union and the Constitution.

2. *Resolved*, That we consider the introduction of the clause in the Nebraska and Kansas bill, repealing the Missouri Compromise, as inexpedient and unnecessary; but we are opposed to any agitation having in view the restoration of that line, or tending to promote any sectional controversy in relation thereto; and we congratulate the country that the results to grow out of that measure are likely to prove beneficial to the people of the Territories; and that while we maintain our position that opinions in regard to the power of Congress in the matter are not tests of Democracy, we regard this act of renunciation by Congress of the power it has heretofore exercised over this subject, as the practical surrender of a formidable function on the part of the Federal Government, and as an accession of a right on the part of the incipient sovereignties that are to constitute the States of the Union, the exercise of which can in all probability, result only auspiciously to the people of the Territories and the peace of the Union.

3. *Resolved*, That we recall with pride the vote which the united Democracy of this State put forth in the great contest of 1852 in behalf of FRANKLIN PIERCE and WM. R. KING; that the Administration then inaugurated has displayed great ability, integrity and patriotic solicitude for the welfare of the people; and that the vetoes upon the unguarded legislation of Congress, the course of internal administration and management of public finances, and the attitude assumed in support of the American name abroad, as well as the important treaties formed with foreign Governments, presents a series of measures the influence of which will be stamped upon the history of the country.

4. *Resolved*, That cherishing the Union, as well as the freedom and independence of the several States constituting the Union, as the fundamental condition of our national existence under the Constitution, and as the means of protection against foreign aggression and domestic strife, we do not hesitate to repeat "that it must and shall be preserved."

5. *Resolved*, That the Democratic party, true to the principles with which they have ever been identified, declare that they regard the doctrine of civil and religious liberty as vital to a Republican system; and that they hold all citizens to be equal before the law, without reference to creed or circumstances of birth.

6. *Resolved*, That we are in favor of free trade upon liberal principles of reciprocity, with a tariff reduced to the point of collecting revenue sufficient only for the necessary wants of a fair and economical administration of our Government, without wasting it in bounties upon commercial projects and monopolies, or schemes of harbor and river or railroad improvements, of doubtful constitutionality and more doubtful expediency; to the end that our people may be relieved from burdensome taxation, and suffered to enjoy the rewards of honest and honorable labor.

7. *Resolved*, That while our Whig opponents have always proved themselves to be bad and unsuccessful administrators of our financial affairs, adopting a prodigal and often corrupt system of public expenditure, leading to dishonor and discredit, it behooves us to look well to the preservation of our own agencies in that department, and to repudiate and discharge all unfaithful stewards in our own household, if any such obtain admittance therein.

8. *Resolved*, That we favor the free distribution of the public lands in limited portions, as homesteads among citizens and other persons who shall have declared their intention to become citizens, but subject to the conditions of inclienableness and occupancy. That the opinions which prevailed in the enactment of the Homestead bills of New-Mexico and Oregon are entertained by us, in common with the Democratic masses of the Union; and that we request our State Legislature to instruct our Senators in Congress to advocate the passage of such a measure, and we respectfully invite the Democracy of other States to procure similar action by their State Legislatures.

9. *Resolved*, That the Administration of Gov. SEYMOUR has been conducted in strict conformity with the principles of the party that elevated him to the position which he has so honorably filled; and that his great talents and large knowledge of public affairs, his integrity, and the firmness which he has developed at an important crisis, command our admiration and excite him to our gratitude.

The resolutions were received with loud demonstrations of applause, unmixed by any tokens of disapprobation, with the exception of the second, which elicited some hisses from the Anti-Nebraska members.

Mr. MANN, of Oneida, then ascended the platform, and said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I beg to submit for your consideration the minority report, in one particular only, and with your permission I will read it. It is very brief, and you will be able, I have no doubt, to comprehend it. [Applause.]

Resolved, As the sense of this Convention, representing the Democracy of this State, that we unqualifiedly disapprove of the repeal by the present Congress, of the Eighth Section of an Act commonly known as the Missouri Compromise, whereby Slavery is permitted to be extended over unorganized territories indefinitely, as a violation alike of Legislative good faith, the National Honor, the Spirit of the Age, and the Christian Civilization and Liberty of which we boast. [Loud cheers.]

A DELEGATE.—How many names are appended to that report?

Mr. MANN.—I am sorry to say, gentlemen, with all candor, that the Committee differed with regard to this Resolution most essentially. When we came to vote, there were but three votes in the Committee in favor of this Resolution, and eleven against it. [Cries of "good! good!" and applause.] The three who were in favor of it includes the person who now has the honor to make the report, Judge ELLSWORTH, of Yates, and Mr. WELCH, of Erie. [Cheers.] We three, representing as we supposed, (and perhaps in vain,) a portion of the true and radical Democracy of this State, who never professed anything else but that species of Democracy, were the only persons that were prepared to meet the responsibility which is, as I deem, imposed upon us by our constituents, of expressing our opinions distinctly, clearly and forcibly, so that there shall be no misapprehension; and so that there shall be no room for misinterpretation or doubt as to the position which we occupy in regard to the great question which now agitates this country so deeply. I regret, gentlemen, to be obliged to differ from my colleagues upon every occasion, but I feel as if it were demanded of us in this crisis of our history, that we should speak the language of truth, plainness and soberness to our Southern friends, whether they be State or National, in regard to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which we say and believe to be a violation of the plighted faith of the Congress of the United States—a violation of the honor of the nation—a violation of the spirit of the age, and of that Christian civilization and liberty of which we boast. [Cheers.] We have put it in language very clear and very distinct. [Renewed applause.]

Mr. CORNELL, of Steuben,—I propose to address the Convention, expressive of my views, but I shall do so by a simple motion. I move to amend the report of the majority, by substituting for the second resolution the resolution reported by the minority of the Committee. [Cheers and hisses.] I simply desire to put myself right upon the record, and I wish that my constituents may see that I have reflected faithfully their sentiments, and *they* will reflect them at the polls.

Mr. PORTER, of Westchester—I have the honor, Mr. President, to represent in part Westchester County, and if, I speak the sentiments of that part of the County which I represent, I know they are unanimous in support of the resolutions. [Applause.] It is due to this State, and due to us, that we should be able in a bold manner to proclaim where we stand. We should come boldly up and proclaim to the East and West where we stand upon the measures lately adopted by Congress. They were in conflict with the interests of the free States. In relation to the resolution, I have no doubt that this whole Convention are unanimous. As regards our State policy, we stand where we ever have stood—true.

Capt. RYNDERS—I should like to know what particular reference this resolution has to the State policy.

Mr. PORTER—Everything.

Capt. RYNDERS—That is new to me, but it may be so understood in Westchester County.

Mr. PORTER—Everything, Sir, and my constituents would believe me recreant to my trust if I did not ask the Convention to adopt the resolution read by Mr. MANN. [Applause.]

Hon. PRESTON KING then rose and said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I shall not speak long. I concur, Sir, most cordially in the resolution offered by the minority Committee, which has been presented by my old friend from Queens. It does not, however, express the whole of my sentiments upon this subject. The power of a Convention, so far as it regards nominations of candidates for office presented to a party represented by that Convention, is in my judgment one in which the Convention has the right to bind all who are in it, and who are fairly represented by it. To that extent I recognize the binding authority of a Convention. But so far as regards a pronunciation upon the principles of the Constitution, and so far as it regards pronouncing and defining the powers and liberty of the citizens, I deny it. I deny to any Convention the power to control the private or personal judgment of the citizen. [Cheers.] We have assembled at a period of great importance to the country, and especially to the Democratic party. We have ever denounced sectionality. Democracy is in itself national. A sectional combination of Whigs and Democrats has conceived a measure which violates the plighted faith of the nation, and which stains it with dishonor, by the violation of a compact in favor of freedom, and we are called upon by the majority report to sustain that violation, and to abandon that course of action which has ever distinguished Democrats standing by their principles. It is the only means, Mr. President, by which the rights and interests and liberties of this country are to be maintained. Courage and firmness are the characteristics of Democracy. Without this quality Democracy would be shorn of all its strength and all its beauty, and of that which has commended it to the hearts of the people of this country. What is it that constitutes Democracy? It is the principles which that party have declared as their creed. The great apostle of Democracy, THOMAS JEFFERSON, has presented this in language so clear that it cannot be misunderstood. It was those principles that commended that word Democracy, at first applied to the party as a term of reproach, to the country, and has made it so honorable that all parties claim to be Democrats. That only is Democracy which sustains Democratic principles. [Applause.] We should act with great caution. We should do nothing wildly—nothing rashly. We should entertain great deference and respect for those with whom we act, who differ from us in opinion. That is due to them, respectful to them, and due to ourselves. But where a question vital to the permanent interests of this country is presented to us to act upon, we should be faithless to our obligations to the Constitution and to our country, if we failed to meet it with firmness, and with sincerity express our opinion. Can we now abandon the doctrine which we have ever maintained, and pass over to the support of those schemes developed by the Nebraska bill? [Cries of "No! no!" cheers and hisses.] The report of the majority of the Committee is designed to carry the Democratic party of this State to that position. I cannot assent to that. I cannot do it. Let us understand that the decision of this Convention is not final upon this subject, and it is, perhaps, fortunate for us and for our country that it is not so. A large, intelligent, and patriotic people are to hear the judgment which this Convention will pronounce, and will have to pass upon it. They, gentlemen, we shall be compelled to obey, for it is the people who possess the power to enforce their decision. Gentlemen, let me tell you, as matter of opinion, that I have not a particle of doubt as to the judgment that the people of the State of New-York will pronounce upon that bill. I believe that the stamp of Nebraska upon this Convention will destroy its power and destroy the confidence of the people in it. My desire to sustain the Democracy induces me to say this with candor. I tell you I believe that the adoption of those principles will be met with derision and hostility by the people of the country. I know that the men I represent here will never by their votes at the election ratify a ticket to carry negro slavery over the Continent of America. [Applause.] Gentlemen, upon this subject we are called upon to act with discretion as well as with wisdom and with patriotism. If a mere question of policy were presented, it would not so much matter; but when a question of right comes in, I repudiate the idea of policy. Give me that which is right, patriotic and just, and I am content to take it without asking whether it would be politic. [Loud cheers.] These resolutions ask that we should go back and endorse the Baltimore Platform. Now, the great principle and object of that platform was to put away this Slavery question from us; and the Democratic party acquiesced in the declarations made in that platform, and pledged their faith that there should be an end of the matter. They pledged their faith that we should have no more agitation, and that discussion was to cease; and they now commit an outrage upon the country, violate their pledges, and ask us to go back to that time, to shut our mouths against discussion or speaking upon the subject.

Gentlemen—We are not now in the position that we were when the doctrines of that platform were laid down and assented to. A great wrong has been done, and we are now asked to go behind that and to cease from demanding a reparation. I cannot consent to that, gentlemen. [Cheers.] I cannot consent to have a constitutional right abridged by the Convention or any body else. Freedom of discussion is a Constitutional right. It is inserted in the Constitution. It is a Constitutional right, and I will not consent to surrender it. There are other points in the resolution of the Majority Report to which I cannot give my consent: and upon this subject it is with great pain that I rose to say anything. It is because I am constrained to differ with that report, whatever may be the judgment of the Convention, and for the purpose of presenting my views to the Convention, and to ask them to consider that perhaps the very destiny, the very ability of this organization to preserve itself, will depend upon the position it here takes to-day. The popular judgment has to pass upon its action. Is there any doubt what the sentiment of the State of New-York will be upon this subject? Is there any belief that this Convention can carry the Democracy of the State of New-York over to the Slave propagandism developed in this Nebraska bill? I have no idea they can, and I feel bound, for myself, to say that I cannot, here, or anywhere, aid in carrying out the power of this great Free State to the support of Slave propagandism. [Loud applause.]

JOHN COCHRANE, Esq., of New-York, said:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I have but a few words to address to the gentlemen of this Convention. [Cries of "Platform, platform—go on the platform."] There is no necessity that I should ascend upon it, for I think that we are all now upon the truest platform, [cheers and laughter,] and I will continue to occupy that platform in common with you all—in common with the great Democratic party of the State of New-York and of the Union. [Cheers.] I wish to address, Mr. President, a few brief and deliberate remarks to this Convention, upon the position which we occupy in principle, without adverting to considerations of expediency. We have followed that *ignus fatuus* too long already, for the good of the Democracy of this State. We should now strike home at least this once, for the principles we possess, taking our position upon the platform of Universal Democracy, and announcing such to be the faith of the Democratic Party for the time to come. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, the majority report has announced that determination, and the principles that we state there, are, with considerable success, distinctly and fairly announced; and I propose, in a few brief words, to carry my associate delegates with me along the line of my argument, so that we shall understand the position which we at present occupy, and what will in all probability be our future career. Sir, it has been said by the gentleman who preceded me, (Hon. PRESTON KING,) and for whose opinions I entertain a profound respect, that this report is a departure from principle—a truckling to expediency; that we, in fact, are humiliating ourselves; and that, if these resolutions are carried, sooner or later their policy will ground us upon dangerous sands, and leave us a wreck, who otherwise could move on in the appointed career of our Republic's glory. [Cheers.] Is it true, Sir, that we have abandoned our principles, and become the advocates of a temporary, nonessential expediency? Let us see. At an earlier time, when I acted a humble member of the Barnburner party, I recollect their principles to have been "Free-Soil, Free Speech, Free Men," and I stand upon that platform now. [Loud applause.] And, Sir, if this majority report in any degree affects that position, I must abandon it, and retain my original position with the gentleman from St. Lawrence. [Applause.] But there is more than one channel through which these principles flow, inasmuch as there is more than one description of speech and manner of action among men. I will not, nor will any reasonable man, ever consent that by the force of individual association alone, or of any description of capillary attraction, we should ever direct our course; neither associations nor habits, nor usages, can ever take the place of the thoughts and principles of the man. No, Sir, times change, and men change with them, but principles never. Modes may be changed and the vehicles of principle,—but principle itself is eternal; and I believe that in 1848, when operating for the exclusion of Slavery from the Territories that were free, through the instrumentality of the Wilmot Proviso, we were neither then inconsistent, nor are we now departing from that position, when advocating the universal principle that it is right of all men, everywhere in this country, whether they be in State or Territory, to govern themselves. [Loud cheers.] That, Sir, is the great and prominent feature of the majority report—the right of the people to govern themselves everywhere—the right of the people to the lands which are the public domain,—the lands for the people and the people for themselves! [Applause.] Gentlemen, is there any where in the Heavens a galaxy more brilliant than these star-lit principles which emblazon the banner of our party, under which, as beneath an oriflamme, we shall march to conquer! [Cheers.] The right of every man to govern himself is the true "higher law"—better than all organic law—constitutional or otherwise. It reposes at the the base of our institutions. It is safer than the Constitution itself; for upon it the Constitution rests soundly and secure. But, Sir, when that principle shall be repudiated, and when the right which is conceded to the people in the States is denied to our brethren in the Territories, then, Sir, our distant settlements, which otherwise would lift up their hands to guard the hills and shores of this Republic, will fear us, as was Rome feared of old by dependent Colonies and States, as the tyrant of nations. But should we extend to all our people, whether on the Continent or in the islands of the sea, the privilege of self-government, our Republic will march around this earth with the Sun in his course, and present eventually that unity of government which springs from the unity of race; and America and American institutions proceeding with Christian civilization, will move towards the regeneration of mankind, and the Democratic principles shall vivify the principle which is to restore a world. [Applause.] Sir, this is not inconsistent with our original position. It was this original position that we advocated in the Wilmot proviso. Nay more, when occasion ceased, the principle continued. When the occasion passed, the principle remained to be still applied to other circumstances—under different aspects. How is it with us now? Circumstances have changed. The occasion for a Wilmot proviso has passed. And the times present the principle of the right of self-government for our adoption, and happy should we be that circumstances now allow it to take an enduring stand. [Applause.] Why was it that we united when formerly divided? It was because that the differences of opinion which prevailed upon the subject of the right of Congress to exclude Slavery in a Free Territory were deemed non-essential; and therefore individuals were permitted to occupy positions legitimately in the Democratic party without reference to their opinion on this subject. That was our position then—that is our position now. This is expressed in the majority report; and while uniting in that expression, we go still further, and affirm that the principle of self-government is recognized by the American people, and proclaim that to be the belief of the Democratic party. The bill having become a law of the land, its repeal will not be agitated. This is practical acquiescence. Thus does the resolution affirm the right of self-government in the people of the Territories, by acquiescence in the Nebraska bill, and this, in my estimation, and as its terms only warrant, are the words "inexpedient" and unnecessary so limited in application as to import no censure. I believe, Sir, I believe that principle will stand forever. When it falls, the Democratic party will disappear and shall rise no more. What now in respect to expediency I said what now in respect to that raw and bloody bones of dyspeptic stomachs and diseased imaginations—the Nebraska bill? Are we in this Convention to astonish by feats as ridiculous as those of a Chinese Scaramouch! Are we to bend backwards into the past, that we may the more effectually make a progress into the future? This were an inconsistency of thought, an absurdity in practice, and is not attempted. We declare without reference to former opinions what is our position upon the Nebraska bill. There are terms employed in the resolution, (the second in the series) which are capable of an objectionable construction. These, however, may be limited, and are, in my judgment, properly limited to a restricted sense, and when it is declared that the introduction of the clause into the Nebraska bill repealing the Missouri Compromise, was inexpedient and unnecessary, these terms are to be properly referred to the fact that it is believed that the bill effectually repealed the Missouri Compromise before the introduction of the clause of of repeal which was therefore inexpedient and unnecessary. In this there is no censure upon the authors or supporters of the bill. I believe, gentlemen, that however this act has been disapproved, however the feelings of the people may have been violated, however they think and are impressed with the fact that a bargain has been broken,—yet they are all equally impressed with the truth that it is useless to agitate for its repeal. If useless to agitate for its repeal, if determined not to move in that direction, there is an acquiescence in the bill as a law of the land. These positions are consistent—they are compatible with each other. Now, Mr. President, I do not propose to detain the Convention longer. I have taken the floor simply that I might define the principles which animated me, and my belief that they are thoroughly consistent. I know that various allusions have been made to the official position which I hold, in derogation of the impartiality of judgment which should control action. I will, therefore, avert to the subject with brevity. I, Sir, have not now advocated the right of self-government for the first time. It was no new announcement to me, when first presented through the Nebraska bill. When, in 1851, I was honored with a nomination for Congress in my District, and canvassed it, the position which I took and maintained, was upon the right of the people in the territories to govern themselves. And upon the belief that it was better and safer for us to agitate in that direction rather than in the direction of Congress, the experience of which has been always, and is now, that by reason of the bargaining between Northern and Southern politicians for the candidate for President, Slavery moved along with its black shadow steadily in front of Free-Soil. Thus have we traveled the dreary road all along from the Ordinance of '87. Since then, in reference to the acts of Congress, Slave States have been introduced, and the people of the territories have had no voice in protesting against the evil, which is binding.

Mr. COCHRANE continued to say that for himself he would go for the great and glorious principles, if the power were in the hands of Congress, that the labor of the slave should give place to the horny palm of the pioneer of the Western forest, who, having been taught the lessons of freedom, should transmit that boon to all his children, and impress upon them the principle of their right to govern themselves, and the right to live upon the soil. It was with reference to that right that he connected the principle. It was with reference to the right of the people to the soil that he took his position now; and he contended that if the Democratic party of the North took its position there with him, as he knew that he was taking it with them, the result would be most satisfactory. These were the sentiments of the people of the North. These were the opinions which they entertained, and these the modes by which they proposed to enforce those opinions; and whatever might be the determination of the people, they could, at least, thank God, that with the assent of their brethren, they could remain true to that great principle which would redeem them forever from Slavery. They would not only preserve the Territory free from Slavery, but would throw in an amount of free labor that would drive Slavery even from the Territories which it occupied. No legislation could ever relieve them from the blot of Slavery. Nothing would do it but the advance of civilization—American civilization, laid upon the shoulders of freemen, located in Territories which were their own. This was what they proposed to accomplish, and it was so announced in the report. The principle was afloat under the wide winds of heaven which declared that freedom was on its march, and that Slavery must and would give way forever. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. WILKIN SCOR, of Orange—I feel, Mr. Chairman, a great responsibility. I felt it when I left my place of residence in Orange County, being taught in youth, and holding the practice through life of the fundamental principle that our fathers held when they signed the Declaration of Independence of '76,—"That all men were born free." The gentleman who has just taken his seat has made the acknowledgment, and avowed that all men are born free and equal. Now, Sir, if the majority report is adopted by this Convention, can you expect Orange County to sustain their nomination, let it be as pure as Heaven? Most certainly not. We are responsible, as agents to our God, for our political acts, as well as our private acts. We are responsible to our God to sustain our free institutions, and hand them down to posterity as they have been handed to us. [Applause.]

Mr. MCQUEEN, of Jefferson, moved the previous question upon the adoption of the majority report.

Mr. CORNELL inquired what the effect of the previous question would be.

The Chairman replied, that the previous question would cut off all amendments, and bring the Convention to a direct vote upon the majority report, which was the original motion before the Convention.

The Yeas and Nays were called with the following result—Yeas 233; Nays 177.

A Delegate wished to inquire whether it was in order to ask for a division of the second resolution.

The Chairman replied that the language of the resolution was so connected that it did not bear division.

Capt. RYNDERS—Is it in order to strike out?

CHAIRMAN—It is not.

Capt. RYNDERS—I make a motion to strike out that portion in relation to the Missouri Compromise.

The PRESIDENT—That motion is not in order. By the decision of the Convention, calling for the previous question, all amendments and debate are out of order.

On motion, the resolutions were taken up seriatim.

The first resolution was read by the Secretary, and carried unanimously.

On the second resolution the yeas and nays were called with the following result—Yeas 245; Nays 149.

Loud cheering and other demonstrations of approval hailed the announcement of the result.

The remaining resolutions were then passed separately, without opposition.

Mr. DART, of St. Lawrence—I wish to say to the Convention that I cannot second the resolution. I therefore wish to be excused from further action during its deliberation.

Amid loud laughter and applause the gentleman was allowed to withdraw.

Mr. SMITH, of Erie—Mr. President, if it is now in order, I would move that we nominate HORATIO SEYMOUR as our candidate for Governor by acclamation.

This motion was received by the Convention with the greatest enthusiasm. Round upon round of cheers followed each other, and it was some time before the President procured order.

Hon. PRESTON KING—Mr. President, this Convention in adopting and agreeing to sustain the Nebraska bill, have passed a principle which I cannot sustain. Therefore I shall not participate any further in the proceedings of the Convention. [Applause and cries of "good, good," from the galleries.]

Mr. MANN, of Queen's—I ask the privilege and indulgence from the Chair and from this Convention to offer three additional resolutions.

The CHAIRMAN—I would suggest to the gentleman from Queens, that there is now a motion before the Convention, made by the gentleman from Erie, in relation to the nomination of Gov. SEYMOUR.

Mr. MANN asked the gentleman from Erie to withdraw his motion, for the purpose of allowing him to submit his resolutions. [Cries of "No, no," "Yes, yes."]

Mr. SMITH, of Erie, refused to withdraw his motion, amid tokens of much disapprobation and cries of "Question, question."

Mr. BISSELL, of Oneida, moved that the motion of the gentleman from Erie be laid upon the table, which was lost.

Mr. MANN—I suppose this question is open to debate, but I do not propose to enter into it at any length. I am in favor of the nomination of Gov. SEYMOUR on one condition. I wish to be distinctly informed, if such information can be given in this Convention, what Gov. SEYMOUR's position is, in regard to the Missouri Compromise. I have heard it stated—[loud cries of "Question" and "sit down"]—I have heard it stated that he is in favor of it, and that he is not in favor of it. [Cries of "Question," and several members rising.]

The CHAIR—The Member from Queens has the floor.

Mr. MANN—I will detain you but a moment. I have heard it stated in private conversation that he was against it. If he is against, I am in favor of his nomination. His Administration has been fairly and faithfully conducted. But if he is against us upon the platform which I mean to adopt for myself, I cannot support him—I cannot vote for him—I will not vote for him, if he is opposed to me upon the question of extending Slavery over a country—a country, gentlemen, as large as France and Italy and Spain all put together, each of which in its turn has dominated over the world. I will not be guilty before God and the country of doing any such act. This is my opinion. The Convention have a right to theirs and I have a right to mine. We make a new platform almost every year. I have no fear of being turned out of the Democratic party, for I have been too long a member. I shall adhere to my principles and position, for I know where I stand. I came here for the purpose of having peace. I have nothing to ask or wish from politics. The sun has set too often for me. Alas! Gentlemen, my race is nearly run. I have no favors to ask of the members of the Administration, or of any political assembly whatever. I do not sit in the "receipt of customs"—[Laughter and applause,]—nor have I been brought up at the feet of Gamaliel; for I can give you no rhetorical flourishes nor theatrical performances here by way of amusement. I deal in plain matters of fact. I learned that principle of liberty which my friend from New-York has so eloquently described to-day to you, when I said my prayers at my mother's knee. It is a principle which has been prevalent with me, that in this country we have always had the right of self-government, and always shall have it. I only find fault with the application of that principle. How deeply do I regret that my friend has abandoned the principle which he has so eloquently described. But against the extension of Slavery in the territories I will go. [Applause.] I came here for the first time in fourteen years. The first Convention I ever attended in my life was in Oneida, in 1819 which met in order to nominate Senators. The questions then were the questions of the war. It was a responsible time. The last Convention I attended was in this city, in the year 1840, since which, I need scarcely tell you, I have been withdrawn from active life; and I should have so remained, had it not been for the exigences of this occasion. I am called here to support a principle—a principle that, in my conscience and in my heart, I can never give up. I had hoped that we could unite, and that we should be peaceable. I had hoped that this might have been so, so that when I retired from this Convention I might exclaim, with Simon of old, "Now, Lord, lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvavation. [Loud applause.]

Capt. RYNDERS—Now let us proceed to prayer. [Laughter.]

Mr. MYERS, of St. Lawrence—As representing the First District of St. Lawrence County, I have to say that my constituency, I know, will stand on a platform with none that are in favor of the second resolution. I feel it, therefore, my duty to withdraw from further participation in the acts of this Convention.

Mr. WM. SECOR, of Orange—The Democrats of Orange County, to a man, have instructed their delegates to oppose any such resolution. I will not support the ticket that is made by this Convention—and I respectfully withdraw. [Applause and laughter.]

Mr. BETTS, of Orange.—Mr. President, I have but a few remarks to make to the Convention in regard to my course. I shall continue to participate in the proceedings of this Convention. [Loud cheers.] I was in 1848 what was then called a Free-Soiler, and am so now. [Cheers, and cries of "Good."] I am so still. I believed in 1848 with the eloquent gentleman from New-York, that positive prohibition was necessary to prevent Slavery from passing into those territories. I believe so still. I believe, Sir, that upon the old questions of principle we are bound to stand upon our Platform, and support it by our votes. If I thought, as some gentlemen seem to think, that the second resolution which has been adopted in this case was a reversal of those principles which I have always stood upon, I should participate no farther in this Convention. [Applause.] But, Sir, as it seems to me, the Convention has not gone that length. A portion of that resolution meets my approbation. It does not go so far as I should wish to go, but as far as it does go, I approve of it. [Cheers.] And I do most emphatically say that the introduction of that measure was "unfortunate" and "unhappy," or whatever the terms of the resolution are.

A VOICE—"Inexpedient."

Mr. BETTS—Yes, "inexpedient"—that's the word. I think, however, that the Nebraska bill has not gone quite as far as some of my friends suppose. I think that the Nebraska bill has not yet opened the free territory of the United States of America to human Slavery. [Loud cheers.] I think, also, that it is not only "inexpedient," but that it is a great political wrong. I should have been glad, had our mouths not been stopped by the previous question, to amend that resolution in such a way that the Democracy of the State of New-York might stand upon it. I do not believe that the Democracy of the State of New-York are likely to approve of the proceedings of this Convention in passing that resolution. I have voted against it. [Cries of "Good, good!" hisses and applause.] I ask, gentlemen, is it one question whether we disapprove resolutions which are, after all but endorsements of measures, or whether we approve resolutions which run counter to our convictions of duty. If, as I have already remarked, this resolution went farther; I should have withdrawn from this Convention. The extent to which it has gone only makes it extremely painful for me to act with you, gentlemen, in your deliberations. [Laughter and applause.] It does not drive me from your body. I believe that there are not ten men in this Convention, if their mouths had not been stopped by the previous question, who would have endorsed it as it is. I cannot, therefore, gentlemen, proceed to vote with you, as I intend to do, without putting myself right before my constituents and the country. [Cries of "Question."] I think that my friends are misled in supposing that the resolution is so contrary to their principles that they are obliged to depart from participating in our further proceedings, and I hope that they will at all events act with us now, and keep together until another Convention, and then we can pass resolutions, or make a platform more in accordance with the principles of the Democracy of the State of New-York. [Cries of "Question."]

Mr. C. H. WINFIELD, of Orange, said that he was placed in a peculiar situation by the withdrawal of some of his colleagues from the deliberations of the Convention. He had come thither with the most precise and strong instructions, to oppose not only the passage of the Nebraska and Kansas bill, so far as it served to repeal the Missouri Compromise, but also to ask of the Convention an expression of disapproval of that course of legislation. He had not been disappointed at the course which the Convention had taken, which created in his mind a feeling of intense regret; but he felt himself restrained, from what he knew to be the sentiments of his constituents, to ask for an expression of the opinion which he had already indicated. In his judgment, he believed he would not be warranted in following the example of some of his colleagues, and refuse to participate in the proceedings of the Convention. He was sent there to represent not only the feelings of his constituents in regard to the nominees likely to emanate from the Convention, but also to represent what he believed to be their sentiments in regard to the platform upon which they could stand in support of those nominees. With regard to the platform, he had been overruled, but in relation to the nominees, he claimed a right to participate in the deliberations of the Convention. He intended to use all his influence upon the minds of the people to bring them to the true doctrine upon the subject. Till then he should bow to the sovereignty of the people. [Applause and cries of "Question."]

Mr. WELCH inquired of the Chairman what was the question before the House.

The Chair stated, in reply, that it was upon adoption of the motion of the gentleman from Erie, that HORATIO SEYMOUR be unanimously nominated for Governor by acclamation.

The question was put amidst great excitement, clapping of hands and cheering, when

Mr. MANN and two or three others objected, and the question on "unanimous" nomination was therefore declared lost.

Mr. SMITH then moved that Governor SEYMOUR be now renominated, which was put and carried amidst continued cheering.

Mr. WELCH, of Erie—I desire, Mr. President, to know whether the resolution introduced by the minority will appear as part of the proceedings of this Convention.

The Chairman replied in the affirmative.

Mr. MANN—I now beg leave to offer some additional resolutions.

1. *Resolved*, That we adhere to the principles of the Declaration of Independence, sanctioned alike by the Fathers and the Constitution, which makes ours the land of Liberty for all men who submit to our laws; and all attempts to abridge the privilege of becoming citizens and owners of the soil ought to be resisted. That while Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the Domestic Institutions of the States, such States being the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the Constitution, yet having the power expressly to make all needful rules and regulations for the Government of the territories of the United States, we hold it to be the bounden duty of Congress, in the exercise of this power, to provide by Law against the extension and establishment of Slavery in such territories.

2. *Resolved*, That we will faithfully perform all our constitutional duties and obligations to our sister States, according to the true spirit, meaning and letter thereof, and would not interfere with Slavery, as established and cherished in some of them, if we had power to do so, believing as we do, that it is an evil which admits of no treatment whatever by national legislation, and must be allowed to continue until our brethren, with whom it exists, under the protecting care and control of the all-wise Author of human existence, shall wisely discover and apply a humane and proper remedy.

3. *Resolved*, That in this age of freedom of thought, opinion, discussion and progress, we cannot consent to have inserted in our creeds of political belief, that Human Slavery and its extension into free States and countries, is politically, morally or commercially beneficial to our country, or in conformity with the principles of Christian civilization; nor can we allow our right of free discussion of that with all other subjects to be limited, controlled or abridged.

4. *Resolved*, That cherishing the Union, as well as the Freedom and Independence of the several States constituting that Union, as the fundamental condition of our national existence under the Constitutions and, as the means of protection against foreign aggression and domestic strife, we do not hesitate to repeat "that it must and shall be preserved," and to this end we feel bound to say to our brethren of all classes that we deem ourselves now absolved from all obligations, expressed or implied, (if any such ever existed,) to admit any more Slave States into this Confederacy.

Mr. DUNLAP moved to lay on the table.

Upon the motion to lay on the table, the Yeas and Nays were ordered.

A motion was then made that the Convention take a recess until 3 o'clock, which was carried, and the Convention separated.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 3 P. M., the President in the Chair.

The Chairman stated that the first business in order before the Convention, was the calling of Yeas and Nays on motion to lay Mr. MANN's resolution on the table.

On the call of a delegate, the resolutions were re-read.

The Secretary then called the roll, and announced the following result: 222 in the affirmative, and 106 in the negative. The resolutions were accordingly laid on the table.

Mr. LANNING, Allegany, moved to re-nominate Hon. S. E. CHURCH for Lieutenant Governor. [Loud and repeated cheers.]

The PRESIDENT—I have had a communication sent in to me, as your presiding officer, with instructions that it should be presented as soon as the Convention were prepared to enter into that nomination. It is as follows:

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Sept. 6, 1854.

To the President of the Democratic State Convention:

SIR: My name having been mentioned in connection with the office which I now hold, I desire, in order to avoid all misapprehension on the subject, to state to the Convention in this manner what I have uniformly expressed elsewhere, that I am not a candidate for the office, and that I respectfully decline a nomination.

Allow me to improve this occasion to express my lively sense of gratitude for the generous and successful support which, for two successive terms, I have heretofore received from the United Democracy of the State, and to indulge the hope that the labors of the Convention will result in restoring the permanent ascendancy of Democratic men and measures.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. E. CHURCH.

Capt. RYNDERS—I believe the first business in order is the Nomination

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA

ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST.

Later from Oregon, Washington and Lower California.

LATER FROM CHINA.

THE BRITISH AND FRENCH FLEETS AT HONOLULU.

OVERLAND PARTY'S SURVEY.

NEWS FROM THE MINES.

The Crops on the Pacific Side.

ACCIDENTS AND CRIMES.

CURIOUS IN NATURAL HISTORY.

The Accessory Transit Company's steamship *Star of the West*, E. S. TINKLEPAUGH, Esq., Commander, from San Juan del Norte in 8 days and 6 hours, arrived at her wharf, Pier No. 3, N. R., at 6 o'clock yesterday morning.

The *Star of the West* arrived at San Juan early on the morning of of the 29th ult., and left on the evening of 30th ult at 11 o'clock, bringing 450 passengers and $1,022,000 on freight from San Francisco Aug. 16, at 3 P M. per steamer *Cortes*. The transit across the Isthmus was made in 35 hours. Passengers concur in speaking of the remarkable healthy condition of the Isthmus, and of their journey from ship to ship as a mere pleasure jaunt. The *Star of the West* left at San Juan Her Majesty's schooner *Bermuda*, and the British mail steamer *Magdalena*. At San Juan all remains quiet. There is nothing new of importance from the Isthmus since the sailing of last steamer.

From lat. 35° experienced strong N. E. gales, with heavy sea. Off Bay of Honda Sept. 3, signalized American brig *Julia*, steering North. 50 miles South from Cape Hatteras Sept. 6, at 6 o'clock P. M., saw steamer steering South, supposed to be the *Star of the South*, bound for New-Orleans.

Died at sea, Sept. 7, of congestion of the liver, MOSES WELLS, of Kalamazoo. Among the passengers are Governor DAVIS, of Oregon; Lieut. E. G. BECKWITH, Captain MORRIS, Lieut. BAKER, Dr. SCHEIL, and Mr. SNYDER, of the Central Pacific Railroad Surveying Party; Major HEINTZELMAN, Lieutenant MCLEAN, and Lieut. O'DONNELL, 2d infantry, U. S. A.

An hour previous to the sailing of the *Cortes*, the English clipper ship *North Fleet* arrived at San Francisco, in 44 days from China, bringing the important intelligence of the surrounding of Canton by the rebels, and that the foreign residents had left the city.

The Nicaragua Transit Company's steamer *Sierra Nevada*, arrived at San Francisco two days previous to the sailing of the *Cortes*. Off the Heads, at San Francisco, the *Cortes* met the clipper ship *Star King*, of Boston, bound in.

List of Treasure.

Duncan, Sher. & Co.	$433,000	J Bloomingdale & Co	19,328
Adams & Co.	140,000	Johnston & Lowden	12,773
Wm Here & Co.	138,000	W W Seligman & Co	12,000
Wells, Fargo & Co.	123,700	G Selig & Co.	10,800
Drexel & Co.	84,550	Chas Morgan, Agent	5,175
A. A. Lowe & Bro.	40,000	W. Cummings	2,690

CALIFORNIA.

The Mines—Good News from the Nevada Mines.

The Grass Valley *Telegraph* of Thursday says: We have visited personally many of the claims about Grass Valley during the past week, and feel more than ever convinced not only of the richness, but of the extent and permanency of the mining interest in this vicinity. It is not necessary for our citizens to strike off for other localities, for there is here in our very midst an abundance of work, with sufficient remuneration. Since our last issue, diggings have been struck, large in extent, and rich in material.

FOUST & Co., at Woodpecker Ravine, have got into an extensive lead, where they have rich dirt and plenty of it, and three or four men are now taking out the ore after the rate of two pounds per day.

At Pike Flat, and so up the above mentioned ravine, we found crowds of men at work, all doing well, and singing and laughing amidst the sounds of the windlass and shovel, as if they felt sure in their contentment that their piles lay in the dull heavy earth under their feet. At Pike Flat, Mr. G. MOSEHOUSE found a specimen weighing ten and a quarter ounces, and supposed to contain $25; also took out one pan of dirt that contained $50 12½ on Saturday evening last.

On last week some of our citizens prospecting in the flat, back from Main-street, struck an old lead which was lost in 1851, which paid then, and does now, four bits to the pan. In this lead there is work enough for a large company for two or three years.

The work on the slide is progressing, and we shall soon, no doubt, have astonishing news from that quarter. The Eureka tunnel and other claims in that vicinity are still paying well.

Several of the quartz leads are prospering to a great degree, and to our certain knowledge the Empire Company is receiving large pay, and is working with large prospects.

IOWA HILL.—It is said that on account of the scarcity of water, mining operations at this point are at present somewhat dull. As a matter of course this causes a dearth of business in other matters, and as a consequence of this, people are leaving, to be absent awhile, attending to other and outside business. By all acquainted with this locality, it is, however, conceded that the place will become more lively than ever, so soon as the return of water shall again offer its requisite inducement. It is, however, a matter worth noting, that the Wisconsin Company took last week from a single pan of dirt the sum of $522. This is indeed immense, but not astonishing to any who have heretofore learned the peculiar streaky character of the Iowa Hill leads.

EMBRY CITY.—A friend of ours, lately returned from this famous mining point, informs us that a scarcity of water is also rendering the town less lively than has heretofore been represented. Many companies are, nevertheless, still doing well, and a fair remuneration for labor is received. This village, in its general appearance, most strongly resembles a town of '49. The air of ease and independence which characterizes the people, the freedom with which money is expended; the newness of the buildings, &c., all remind one of the good times gone.

Mining work appears to be plenty and profitable, according to the Shasta *Courier*.

Another boulder, worth about $400, was taken out of the Arcadia Tunnel, at Minnesota, a few days ago.

MINES IN THE NEWLY ACQUIRED TERRITORY.—Mr. FREDERICK FISCHER is at present in this city, engaged in forming a company to work the Copper Mines of Paso Blanco, Sonora, which are situated within the territory recently acquired by the United States from Mexico by treaty. Mr. FISCHER has exhibited a specimen of the ore of this mine, which is of more than ordinary richness. He represents it as situated in the vicinity of the Papagoe Indians, whose labor can be employed at cheap rates. Mr. FISCHER brings letters from Major ROMAN, our Consul at Guaymas, and other gentlemen of note.

MORE GOLD DISCOVERY.—By Mr. JOHN D. WARREN, the gentlemanly and obliging Messenger of ADAMS & Co.'s Express, we are informed that when the steamer *Southerner*, on her last downward trip, stopped at Santa Barbara, the whole town was in a state of excitement, caused by a recent discovery of rich gold diggings in its vicinity. A Mexican, who stopped to water his horse in one of the tributaries of the Santa Clara River, first discovered the shining particles, and communicated the intelligence to one of his comrades. They both repaired to the spot, and in seven days returned for provisions, bringing with them five hundred dollars as the fruits of the labor. Many have since gone and returned, but only to furnish themselves with provisions. We are informed, from a reliable source, that the average amount thus made per day is twelve dollars.—*Los Angeles Star*.

UNION TUNNEL.—This work, carried on by GRANT & Co., in Stockton Hill, is paying well. It has been cut a distance of 900 feet, and pays from five to fifteen ounces per day. There are only three men in the company.—*Calaveras Chronicle*.

BIG LUMP.—A gentleman just down from Forest City, informs the Nevada *Journal* that a few days ago the "Dutch Company" took out a lump of nearly pure gold, weighing 91 ounces, and which at $17 40 per ounce, is worth $1,613 40.

BIG LUMP.—We had the pleasure on Saturday last of *looking* at a fine specimen taken from the drift claim of Messrs. JOHN MARSHAL & Co., on Shirlock Creek, above the Falls.

It is an irregular mass of gold weighing 83¼ oz., and containing, apparently, not more than .$10 of quartz or other impure matter.

It had been thrown among a pile of stone, in removing which it was discovered by its weight alone, its surface being nearly covered with a black mineral substance.

The gold excitement at Santa Barbara is still on the increase. The town is entirely deserted. Men at the mines are averaging $20 per day.

Politics.

The Democratic Primary Election came off on the 9th instant in San Francisco.

There is a prospect that a fourth set of Congressional nominations will be made in the State by the Free-Soil party, who will nominate men opposed to the Nebraska bill, and in favor of its repeal.

A large mass meeting of the moderate men of the Democratic party was held at Sacramento, in front of the Orleans Hotel, on the evening of the 5th instant. Its object was to effect a union of the party throughout the State, if possible.

REFORM CANDIDATES.—The Mariposa *Chronicle* says: In Tuolumne County the people are taking steps to nominate candidates, independent of both the old political parties. A ticket of that kind, having for its watchword "Reform," would, beyond all doubt, succeed in this county.

Accidents, Crimes, &c.

Bidwell was burned down on the 2d of August. The fire broke out in E AN's building, corner of Water and Turner-streets, an swept everything with fearful velocity. Not a single building below the hill on this side of the river was saved. The whole town was consumed in one hour. The *Butte Record* publishes the following list of losses by the fire at Bidwell:

Bancroft & Thompson	$12,000	Pratt's Exchange	$1,500
Hess & Larcomo & ore.	12,000	Brown & Spear	1,500
J. Glukhaut, merchant	10,500	Toner	1,000
Jones, livery stable	2,000	Geo. Russel	200
Fergusen & Co.	6,000	Geo Gould, daguerre	1,000
W. F. Williams	4,000	R T Van Norden	600
Dickinson & Stoombs	3,500	Matheron & Co, hotel	3,500
G. Lamp saloon, &c.	3,000	John Barber, hotel	3,000
Lewis & Harris, office	800	Buckley's buildings	3,000
Newcomb & Co.	2,500	O M Evans	1,500
Carey & Co, butchers	2,000	Cuvalo's store	500
Russell & Dodge	300	J W Dixon	1,600
Shinkle, saloon, &c.	2,500	Rock River House	1,000
Safford & Kerby	3,000	Smith's Bookstore	3,000
Dutton, blacksmith	800	Kelly's House	1,200
Hide & Mrg. Thomas	800	Horton's store	2,500
Wilson, druggist	3,000	Masonic Lodge	500
Slade Hotel, Wiratrom	5,000		
Union House, Fitzger'd	2,000	Total	$102,000

FOUND DEAD.—The body of a man named JOHN DAVIS, formerly of Johnson County, Ill., was found by Mr. JOHN COLSON, on the morning of Aug. 1, on the Walker's River Emigrant Road, near the head of Sugar Pine Creek. A Coroner's Jury, of citizens residing in the neighborhood, held an examination over the body, and found that "deceased came to his death by a gun or pistol shot wound, inflicted in the left side, about the fifth rib, by the hand of some person or persons unknown." He appeared to have been dead about fifteen days, as the body was, when found, in an advanced state of decomposition. The general opinion is that he was killed by Indians.—*Sonora Herald*.

PARTICULARS OF THE HORRID MURDER AT SAN JOSE.—The San Jose *Telegraph* contains the following account of the horrible murder recently perpetrated near that place:

On last Thursday one of those terrible crimes was perpetrated about ten miles North of this city, which makes us shudder with horror at the cruelty and depravity of human nature. Mrs. ANTONIO HIGUERA, taking her two little children, FRANCISCO and CANDELARIA, and a little Indian boy, as nurse, left her husband's house for the purpose of going to a neighboring brook to do some washing. Not returning in a reasonable time, her husband and friends went in search of her, and found the bodies of the unfortunate lady and her children in the branch, with every appearance of having been brutally murdered. The little Indian nurse has been missing, and has not been found.

Another Indian boy, about 12 years old, who lived on the ranch, after being absent for a day or two, being pressed by hunger, came to a neighboring ranch, and stated that the murder had been committed by an Indian youth of about 16 years old, who lived on the ranch of the deceased lady's husband, and who, from some cause, had conceived a bitter hatred towards Mrs. HIGUERA. The boy states that the Indian struck Mrs. HIGUERA with a rock, and knocked her down, and then threw her into the water. The elder child he killed by striking its head against a tree, and the youngest one he drowned. The nurse he carried off with him. The boy who gave this information, says that he remained with the murderer a day or two in the mountains, and that he has gone northward. Large parties are out in pursuit, and there is reason to hope that he will shortly be apprehended. The informant is in custody.

Two convicts, named BRUCE and LAWTON, who recently made their escape from the Sonora Jail, were captured, yesterday, on the Tuolumne.

We learn that a band of robbers has been organized near Sonora, and a part of them have gone on to Marysville for the purpose of murdering and robbing. There are a number of JOAQUIN'S old band with them.

Three Frenchmen were drowned at Rocky Rapids, near Negro Bar, on the 29th July.

There has been a great excitement at the Mission of San Raphael, a report having got abroad that an attempt had been made to desecrate the Roman Catholic church. A large party of Irishmen left this city for that place. Nothing serious resulted.

An Indian fight came off about a mile from Nevada a few days since.

Senora ANTONIA HIGUERA and her two children have been brutally murdered near San Jose, and an Indian boy who was with her is also missing.

On the 1st inst., a man committed suicide by jumping overboard from the ferry-boat at the junction of the Sacramento and American rivers.

The Hock Farm Digger tribe of Indians a few years ago numbered over five hundred; at present there are but fifteen living.

INCREASE OF CRIME.—From present appearances, says the *Record*, crime is on the increase in Butte County. Within the last six months, four persons have been sent to the penitentiary, and there is a well filled docket for the approaching term. Justice is well administered in this county.

A man named JOHN MORRISON, an American, was shot at Los Angeles, about six days since. He created some disturbance in a fandango house, with a woman with whom he had been living, and as he left the door of the house to return home, a Californian on horseback put a pistol to his neck just below the ear, the ball coming out below the other ear, passing directly through his neck. He was not dead when the boat left, but was not expected to recover.

Report of the Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury of San Francisco on the 5th brought in a report. Here are extracts:

"The recent public execution of a criminal has demonstrated, to all classes of our citizens, the demoralizing influences of such spectacles, and the Jury deem it not inappropriate for them to suggest that hereafter criminals be executed in the presence only of the proper officers of the law and such other citizens as may add to the solemnity of the scene.

"They also made the usual tour of inspection of the Public Schools, and were both gratified and surprised—gratified at the proficiency of the scholars and the ability of the teachers, and surprised at the number of children in attendance. Many of the schoolrooms are inconvenient and crowded; but as the Board of Education are doing all in their power to remedy the defects, it is unnecessary to enter into detail.

"The Jury are impelled to remark, that it seems the Common Council and the Board of Supervisors are running a race toward that 'bad eminence' from which the city is to be precipitated into hopeless insolvency. During a year of general depression, in all the branches of business and all the departments of labor, the Common Council have piled upon an over-burdened city an amount of debt which would appall any other people than our own, and as the period of its existence verges to the end, it would seem new sources of expenditures arise. The increasing discount on city warrants is nicely calculated and being added to bills already doubly exorbitant, they are rushed through the Council by a '*unanimous vote*.' The most exhorbitant claims for professional services—rendered, not unfrequently by persons of no eminence in their respective callings—and for labors of the most ordinary description, have been allowed with an easy facility equalled only by the impudence of the demand. From this source alone, the debt of the city has been largely increased."

The Russian.

All yesterday there was a report downtown that a Russian vessel of war had been seen outside the heads, cruising for whom she might devour; and towards evening, Madame Rumor grew more bold, and openly reported that, in the absence of American vessels of war at this port, the Russian man-of-war was coming into some of the wharves to cut out the merchantmen of France and England. Some folks thought she would have a hard time of it. This report is evidently got up for fun, as each party who mentioned it wore a long face, as if to enforce the conviction of truth.

[*Alta Californian*.

The Crops.

The tidings received from every portion of the State under cultivation, are highly encouraging.

THE HARVEST.—We learn from the Sacramento *Union* that throughout the counties of Yolo and Placer, the yellow grain is nearly all cut, stacked, or garnered, and there are few fields that are not already cleared of their this year's crop. The yield in all of these counties is excellent.

THE POTATO CROP.—We learn with sorrow that our farmers are again threatened with misfortune. The potato crops are suffering terribly from the drought of the past Winter, and the quantity will fall short at least one-sixth. Alameda County, although a few of the farmers may realize a rich yield, will not generally prove remunerative to her tillers.—*Alameda Express*.

From private sources we learn that the worm has already made its appearance among the potatoes in Santa Cruz, and fears are entertained that a large portion of the crop will be cut off. In the neighborhood of Tomales and Punta de los Reyes, not more than half a crop is anticipated,—the potatoes, for some inexplicable reason, have not come up well.

WHEAT IN CALIFORNIA.—The *Union* states that since they commenced threshing on the ranch of Messrs. HUTCHINSON and GREEN, on the Putah Creek, Yolo County, the Superintendent, Captain CLARY, measured ten acres, forty rods square, hauled the wheat to the machine, threshed and weighed it. The weight was forty thousand and four pounds, which, at sixty pounds to the bushel, give sixty-six and two-thirds bushels of wheat to the acre. This is a larger yield per acre than we have ever known taken off the same quantity of land.

FAILURE OF THE CROPS IN TULARE.—The wheat crops in Tulare County are spoken of as being extremely light, particularly in the King's River valley—yielding, in many instances, not more than 10 or 12 bushels per acre. Corn, potatoes and garden vegetables have also generally proved complete failures this season, partly in consequence of the swarms of grasshoppers which have devastated that section of county.

FINE ORCHARD.—The *California Farmer* says, that in the orchard of Mr. JESSE BEARD, at the Mission of San Jose, are the following: 1,800 apple trees, 1,000 peach trees, 300 apricot, 200 cherry, 250 plum, 150 pear, 100 quince, 150 fig and grape. There are also very fine currants, raspberries, strawberries, and blackberries, and 6,000 young trees in nursery rows. Connected with this orchard is a farm, containing 50 acres of fine grain, 50 acres of potatoes—the finest we have seen this season; 50 acres of sundry vegetables, corn, peas, beans. Around this orchard and farm there is a fine wire fence of two miles in length, and two miles of Osage Orange; and what has been done, has been well done.

The grape crop is abundant.

The editor of the Nevada *Journal* has been presented with a melon weighing 20 lbs.

United States Exploring Expedition, Etc.

On Thursday evening, Lieut. BECKWITH, of the overland surveying party, arrived in this city from Salt Lake City *vid* the Humboldt and Fort Reading, having left the former place on the 6th of May, and the latter on Tuesday last.

Lieut. BECKWITH with his assistant surveyors and attachés to the corps, consisting in all of sixty souls, arrived at the Great Salt Lake City in November, 1853. In April of the present year, the Lieutenant with his party went eastwards again, as far as the Green River, on a surveying tour.

On the 6th May the company left Salt Lake and struck off due westward, some forty miles to the southward of the regularly traveled California trail. About seventy-five miles this side of the valley the party came upon a solid granite boulder or hill, some fifteen or eighteen hundred feet in height, in which was found a clear cool spring of water. After leaving this point they journeyed on directly to the Humboldt, which they reached in about two weeks, being delayed a day or so in removing obstructions from the road. All along the Humboldt there is the most feasible route imaginable for a railroad, and according to Lieut. BECKWITH'S statement, surveys would be almost superfluous. All the way from Salt Lake to California the party found an abundance of grass and water for their cattle and stock, which arrived at Fort Reading in good condition. The Lieutenant informs us that with his present knowledge of the country, he could lay out a road from California to the Great Salt Lake Valley at least one hundred and fifty miles nearer than any heretofore traveled, with an abundance of wood, water and grass along the entire route, and he would insure the traveler freedom from all annoyances from insects, except perhaps while crossing Mary's River.

After leaving the Humboldt the party of Lieut. BECKWITH struck off to the northward to the Sierra Nevada. No less than five different passes were examined in this range with direct reference to their feasibility for the line of the Pacific Railroad. All of these lie to the northward of Noble's Pass, except the latter, which is included in the number of those examined. After careful surveys, all of the above routes are pronounced to be impracticable with the exception of Noble's Pass, and the one first north of it. Of the superiority of these two, Lieut. BECKWITH is as yet unprepared to express any opinion, but he unhesitatingly declares that none of the passes except Noble's and that adjoining, are or can be adapted to the passage of a railroad. In his report to be submitted to the Secretary of War, immediately after his arrival at Washington, accurate details of the surveys of these various passes, together with all particulars connected with the topography and geography of the country examined, will be furnished.

Lieutenant BECKWITH furthermore informs us that the greatest difficulties of the contemplated route for a railroad are to be encountered in the "foot hills" of the Sierra Nevada, that but for these there would scarcely be any serious impediments to the construction of the road. Lieut. B. also says that the stream usually termed Pitt River in the upper part of this valley is really the Sacramento, and that at the point where he struck what is known generally as the Sacramento, he could easily leap from one to the other bank. The stock and other effects of the party were sold at Shasta by Lieut. B., and brought good prices, being purchased by ranchmen, miners and others. The amount received for this property was in the neighborhood of $5,000.

Lieut. MORRIS of the escort, who accompanied the surveying party, and who was announced by us as having arrived in town some days ago, has returned to Fort Reading for the purpose of turning over the detachment to Col. WRIGHT.

Lieut. BECKWITH, who has been absent on his arduous official campaign for the last four months, returns on the 16th inst. to Washington, in company with his assistants, when he will immediately lay before the Hon Secretary of War the fruits of those laborious and scientific researches, which perhaps are to have no slight influence on the future destiny of the race.—*Sacramento Union*.

Overland Immigration.

Messrs. ALEXANDER and NORTON have arrived in this city, having left western Missouri the 28th April last. Their train, which consists of nine wagons and forty superior horses, are expected to reach the city to-day. The party, with the exception of our informant and his partner, is composed of Germans from Illinois. There are no women or children in the train.

The weather during almost the entire journey has been dry and pleasant. There was no rain experienced on the Platte, and none in fact until within thirteen miles of Fort Kearney. There was a scarcity of water beyond Fort Kearney, but the party suffered little inconvenience, and all came through in the enjoyment of uninterrupted health. None of the stock was stolen or lost, neither did any die of fatigue.

The emigration, our informant says, is by no means as large as usual, and his means of judging of the number on the route are the more correct from the fact that this is the third season that he has crossed the plains.

The Indians gave not the slightest trouble, in fact, comparatively few of them were seen. The stock, when turned out, were all leather hobbled, besides being watched over by a strong guard, but none of them were ever molested by Indians.

The streams were all unusually low. The Big Blue, this side of St. Joseph's usually not fordable at that season of the year, did not come above the horses' knees at the time that this party crossed it.

The bridge across the North Platte is a fine substantial structure, 300 feet in length. The South Platte was fordable.

There was no difficulty experienced in crossing the desert, feed having been laid in at Salt Lake.

Messrs. ALEXANDER and NORTON arrived at Carson Valley on the 29th ult. The amount of stock there was not great. These gentlemen confirmed all our previous advices of the high prices of stock in the Western States. So scarce are mules that but a very few are on their way hither. A fine span of mules will command in Missouri from $500 to $600.—*Sac. Union*.

The Weather.

HOT DAYS AND COLD NIGHTS.—The Nevada *Journal* of August 24 says: "The weather has been very warm from 12 to 3 P. M. the past week, ranging at 103 to 104 in the shade, while the nights have been very pleasant, the thermometer falling as low as 45."

HOT.—The Calaveras *Chronicle* says that the thermometer at Mokelumne Hill during the past week has ranged from 104 to 108 degrees.

Remarkable Spring Discovered.

From the San Francisco Herald.

We have been allowed to make the following interesting extracts from the unpublished Journal of Mr. S. N. CARRALHO, artist, of his journey from Great Salt Lake to Los Angeles, through the Cajon Pass:

MUDDY RIVER CAMP, Sunday, May 28, 1854.

At about 3 o'clock, P. M., the order was given to fill up the water cans, as we were about to commence our journey over the dreaded *Jornado*, of sixty miles, without water or grass. Immediately all hands were engaged in supplying themselves with water—every vessel that could possibly contain liquid being used for that purpose—canteens, bottles, cans, kegs, etc. At 4 o'clock, having harnessed up the horses, and saddled our mules, we were on the road, which led through a loose, sandy and stony ravine. It was very heavy, and tried the mettle of our already wearied animals. We traveled thus for eleven miles, and then gradually ascended the table land on a harder and better road: a cool north wind tempered the heat of the atmosphere, and I continued our journey over this sterile country until midnight, when we halted and refreshed our animals with water from two reservoirs.

After a rest of three hours, we resumed our journey, and by 10 o'clock A. M., we had crossed this dreaded Desert, without any accident to our wagons or animals. We camped on a narrow stream of deliciously cool water, about twelve to eighteen inches wide, which distributes itself about half a mile lower down in a meadow, covered with luxuriant grasses. This camp ground is called by the Spaniards "Las Vegas." Once more we had plenty of grass for our fatigued animals, and we determined to rest here for the day. During our journey we passed a number of deserted wagons, chairs, tables, etc. An ox-train from Little Salt Lake had preceded us about ten days; and it was not difficult to follow their trail, for in the space of one hour I counted the putrid carcasses of nineteen oxen and horses; what a lesson to those who venture on such a journey unadvisedly and unprepared? The strong North wind, which blew all day, raised a cloud of dust which almost blinded me, although I had goggles and a green veil to protect my eyes; however, the delightful and refreshing water of this oasis soon purified me; and I felt now, having crossed the Desert, breakfasted and bathed, much more comfortably, both mentally and physically. The Acacia is the only tree on this stream.

MAY 30.—We remained at camp all day yesterday, and at 10 this morning we were on the road to Cottonwood Springs, some 20 miles distant, where we will find water and grass; and then will commence a journey over another desert of 55 miles. We followed up this little stream for about three miles, when the road turned a little to the right; but I was anxious to see the head of the stream; for, from the appearance of the surrounding country, I judged it to be very near. PARLEY PRATT, several other gentlemen, and myself, continued up the stream, and after a ride of half a mile we came to a large spring, 35 feet wide and 40 long, surrounded by acacias in full bloom. We approached through an opening, and found it to contain the clearest and most delicious water I ever tasted; the bottom appeared to be not more than two feet from the surface, and to consist of white sand. PARLEY PRATT prepared himself for a bathe, and soon his body divided the crystal waters. While I was considering whether I should go in, I heard Mr. PRATT calling to me that it was impossible to sink, the water was so buoyant. I hardly believed it, and to be able to speak certainly, I also undressed and jumped in. What was my delight and astonishment to find that all my efforts to sink were futile. I raised my body out of the water, and suddenly lowered myself, but I bounced upwards as if I had struck a springing board; I walked about the water up to my armpits, just the same as if I had been walking on dry land. The water, instead of being about two feet deep, was over fifteen—the length of the longest test-pole we had along. It is positively impossible for a man to sink over his head in it; the sand on the banks is very fine and white; the temperature of the water is 78 Farenheat. I can form no idea as to the cause of this singular phenomena. Great Salt Lake also possesses this quality, but this water is perfectly sweet. In the absence of any other name, I have called it the Buoyant Spring. I have never heard it spoken of as possessing this quality, and should like some of the savans to explain the cause of buoyancy. We lingered in the spring for fifteen minutes, when we dressed and resumed our ride, highly delighted and gratified by our exploration. I made drawings of this spot and surrounding mountains.

Miscellaneous.

THE FIRST MAN STRUCK BY LIGHTNING IN CALIFORNIA.—"During the thunder-shower last Friday," says the Shasta *Courier*, "Mr. HUGH MACKAY, while standing before his residence, on Dry Creek, was struck by lightning and thrown upon his face with great violence, a distance of some ten or twelve yards from where he was standing. He remained insensible fully an hour after receiving the stroke. He has since almost entirely recovered. This is the first instance of the kind we have ever heard of in California."

RELIGIOUS EDIFICES.—There are at present no less than twenty churches in San Francisco, in all of which divine service is performed regularly every Sunday. There are in the city about nine thousand professed members pertaining to these twenty churches.

The order of Know Nothings is gradually extending throughout the interior counties of the State. They are already quite formidable in Placerville, Downieville and Nevada.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, Aug. 1, the ordinance relative to the construction of a railroad track on Market-street was taken up for consideration.

Miss LAURA KEENE left very abruptly, in the bark *Mary A. Jones*, for Sydney.

The departure of Judge HOFFMAN for the Atlantic States has left the law business of the United States District Court in a condition extremely disagreeable to both attorneys and clerks. The Marshal being unable to act without a Court, has discharged his deputies.

The announcement that the U. S. Land Commissioners were unable to agree upon the city's claim, has had a very injurious effect upon business affairs in this city.

TO MISSOURI IN ELEVEN DAYS.—Mr. BLAXTON, who made the two bets, one for $4,000 and the other for $500, that he would ride from San Francisco to Independence, Missouri, in twelve days, was to have set out yesterday from Oakland. He was to perform the first three hundred miles of the journey with a horse and buggy.

In the Board of Assistant Aldermen, an ordinance has been passed providing for the issuance of City Bonds to the amount of $200,000, to bear interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, and to run for 12 years.

A tri-weekly Spanish paper is to be published in San Francisco, to be styled *La Cronica*.

The corner stone of a Jewish Synagogue was laid, on the 6th inst., in San Francisco.

THE MIRAGE IN CALIFORNIA.—Mr. C. D. GIBBONS, writing from Tulare Lake to the *San Joaquin Republican*, says: We had frequent opportunities of observing the phenomenon in nature called mirage; when at eighteen miles distant, the lake would appear to be almost within a stone-throw, and had we not known the distance, might have been induced, during the exceedingly hot weather in the early part of July, to travel toward it to slake our burning thirst. Trees fifteen miles off would loom up so that they could be seen distinctly in their natural size and state, and immediately under, other trees, but in an inverted position. We also observed horses walking along naturally and inverted.

A Subterranean Pass Discovered Through the Sierra Nevada.

We take the following from the Mariposa *Chronicle* of Saturday. It may all be true, but it has an air of romance:

We publish the annexed extract from a letter received a few days since, written by an old friend, whose explorations in different parts of California have greatly assisted in developing her immense resources. Should this subterraneous pass prove as practicable for a railroad route as our correspondent anticipates, the whole subject will receive an impetus scarcely dreamed of by the most ardent imagination: * * Having heard Maj. S——speak of a very large and long cave that was somewhere near the head of the Yo-Semity Valley, and as the mammoth caves at Marble Springs, formed in the immense marble ledge that traverses the gold region of California, are more or less connected by fissures, it occurred to me that there might be a subterranean pass through the Sierra. The hostility of the Indians prevented my acting upon the idea at the time, but it was not forgotten, and as soon as the beneficent influences of Lord B——'s administration of Indian affairs had extended to that region, stimulated by a desire to render my name as illustrious as some of our distinguished California travelers, and at the same time benefit my country, after amply providing for the undertaking, I commenced my exploration.

I had observed while out against the Indians in 1851, that some Indians we were pursuing disappeared at or near a certain point at the head of the valley, and although we examined every rock and bush in the vicinity, we were unable to obtain any clue to their hiding place. On our return from the expedition the cave was mentioned to me incidentally, and I at once concluded that it was the secret haunt of the Indians. I accordingly directed my attention to this point. After having searched for three days without the slightest prospect of success attending our efforts, I resolved to adopt another plan; but accident, or fortune, accomplished what no plan could have done. Clambering among the mill-dewed and mossy rocks at the base of the lofty cliff, I had become so dusty that it became necessary for me to bathe. The idea of taking a shower bath struck my fancy, and I at once repaired to the fall, which exceeds in height the celebrated fall of the Himalays; ordinarily, one cannot approach nearer than 100 yards of the falling body of water, owing to the spray or mist that hovers over and around "the cauldron;" but at this time there was a strong breeze blowing up the valley, sweeping aside the mist that hitherto had prevented my nearer approach. I was about divesting myself of my garments, when a gust of wind, stronger than any that had preceded it, exposed to my astonished and joyful sight the long-sought cave. My ablutions were forgotten—I hurried back to my party, and made known the wonderful and fortunate discovery. The rest of the day was devoted to the preparation of torches; and on the following morning, after a hasty breakfast, we commenced our exploration of the cave.

We had no difficulty in entering it, although we were thoroughly drenched by the sheet of water, [illegible] book of which, presented by [illegible] open space, large [illegible] sat languidly [illegible] which I was struck upon [illegible] this grand and glowing structure, made by no mortal hands. All that I had read of in Persian romance, all that a vivid and erratic imagination had conceived of a subterranean world was tame and commonplace compared with this sublimely stupendous work of nature. But to proceed: With lighted torches we cautiously commenced our march, admiring the giant stalactites that reflected in magnified rays the light from our torches. We had proceeded but a short distance, when we observed what appeared to be a trail, worn in the rock. We at once decided to follow it. We had followed it but a short distance, when, passing through a bed of dust, we discovered Indian tracks, recently formed. We at first were startled at this discovery, but after a little reflection, we decided that in such a place tracks would remain apparently fresh for years—and then, after our fears had subsided, we were encouraged with the idea that the tracks would facilitate our exploration. We were correct in our supposition, for had we not followed the trail made by the Indians, we would have been left in more than Egyptian darkness. But I anticipate—accordingly, we followed on, cheered by the hope of soon emerging into the broad glare of day. Of one thing we were assured—namely, that there was an inlet as well as an outlet, for a strong current of air was meeting us, and our torches burned bright and rapidly—too rapidly, for our stock of fat pine was diminishing very fast. I thought of sending MIKE back for a fresh supply, when, turning a sharp angle of the passage, we met, face to face, two tall and manly looking Indians. Language cannot express the astonishment and rage that was depicted on their countenances upon beholding us, and had it been in their power, we would have been doomed to inevitable destruction. But after a while, I ascertained that one of them spoke a little Spanish, and with some difficulty I made them understand that we had been directed through the mysterious passage by the Great Spirit. They then told me in broken Spanish, that we were scarcely half way through the pass—that a little further on was an immense chasm, but that it was bridged by logs—which we found petrified—and that there were other passages that led into lakes and rivers, but without any outlet. They said that this pass was only known to their tribe and ourselves; it had been mentioned to Major S——, but had never been shown to him; that they were the great medicine men of their tribe, and were returning from a visit to the white tribe at the eastern end of the pass. They then gave us some of their torches—bid us good bye, and departed. We congratulated each other on our good fortune, and continued our march in high spirits. We found the chasm a yawning abyss, into which had been thrown many victims of savage cruelty, for at the bottom, by the aid of a torch thrown down, we discovered the bones of many human frames. We found nothing more to obstruct our passage except a few massive boulders, which we however passed, and on the morning of the fourth day we entered the village of the white Indians.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

At Rough and Ready, July 26, the wife of Mr. H. C. Collins, of Adams & Co.'s Express, of a son.

In San Francisco, on the 26th inst., the lady of Wm. Wood, of a son.

In Grass Valley, July 25, the wife of Rev. Mr. Hale, of a son.

In San Francisco, Tuesday, July 19, the wife of Mr. Edward Thayer, of a daughter.

On Saturday morning, 29th inst., the lady of E. S. Peck, of the International Hotel, of a daughter.

In San Francisco, July 27, the wife of Wm. P. Bromley, of a daughter.

On the South Fork of Jackson, July 31, the lady of Mr. Jasper Vels, of a son.

In San Francisco, July 24, the wife of Mr. Wicks, of a son.

In San Francisco, July 24, the wife of Col. Henry L. Chittenden, of a daughter.

On the 5th inst., the lady of Mr. Samuel F. Baker, of twin daughters.

On the 4th inst., the lady of Capt. Wm. B. Gardner, of a son.

At the residence of Mrs. Illedge, Honolulu, on the 11th July, the lady of Dr. Broy, of Portland, Oregon, of a daughter.

In Honolulu, June 2, the wife of J. C. Spaulding, of a son.

In Honolulu, June 13, the wife of M. C. Monserrat, of a son.

MARRIED.

On the 27th July, by Rev, Mr. Ingoldsby, Wm. S. Canty to Miss Mary Quinlan, both of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, July 30, at the residence of Mr. J. W. McKee, by Rev. Mr. Scott, Henry Channing Beals, to Miss Mary E. Ward, only child of Dr. E. A. Ward, of New-York City.

In San Francisco, on Sunday, July 16, at the residence of Mr. J. E. Remington, by Rev. A. Woodruff, Mr. Jesse H. Hadley to Miss Remington, all of Sacramento County.

In San Francisco, July 30. by Rev. Mr. Scott, Chas. Wheatleigh, of London, England, to Miss Lucy J. Ansel, of Baltimore.

On the 20th April, Mr. Abner D. Levier to Miss Sarah A. Stringfield, both of Eel River, Humboldt County.

In San Francisco, July 29, by Rev. A. Williams, Mr. Andrews S. Wadleigh to Miss Maria H. Black, both of Sacramento.

In San Francisco, at the First Presbyterian Church, July 31, by Rev. A Williams, William Carman, M. D., of San Francisco, formerly of Suffolk County, N.Y., to Miss Margaret Smith, formerly of Flushing, L. I.

In Sonora, July 23, Mr. Samuel L. Gahan, of Maine, to Miss Mary Kline, of New-York City.

In Sonora, July 27, by Justice L. Lane, John V. Gowen to Martha Ann Manning.

In San Augustine County, Texas, June 21, Mr. J. E. Terrell, of San Francisco, to Miss Miss R. Anne Love.

In Sacramento, July 27, by J. Gaines, Esq., Mr. Robert E. Beasly to Miss Elizabeth M. Baly, all of Agua Frio.

In Springfield, July 22, Mr. Gustave W. Rudorff to Miss Henrietta Schleicher, all of Columbia.

On the 27th July, Mr. John Carson to Miss Elizabeth Talbot, both of Portland.

In Washington County, O. T., on the 18th, John R. Porter to Miss Permelia Ann Leverich.

In Polk County, O. T., on the 12th ult., Mr. Henry T. Harris and Miss America Nichols.

In Lane County, O. T., Rev. Robert Robe and Eliza Ann Walker, both of Lane County.

In Takenar, July 4, Andrew J. Brown to Miss Lucy P. McMillen, both of Salem, O. T.

On the —— inst., by Rev. Mr. Kennedy, Mr. John

considers that few countries furnish better facilities for the raising of sheep than Oregon, and urges the citizens to turn their attention to wool growing. It says: "The stock of sheep in Oregon is very small, although we learn that large numbers are on the way from the States for Oregon and California."

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The latest date from Honolulu is July 29.

Arrival of the British and French Fleet at the Islands.

The *Polynesian* of July 22 says: Our little out of the way town was thrown into quite a state of pleasant commotion on Monday last, the 17th inst., by the appearance off Diamond Head, of a war steamer, which was coming along under easy way, and seemed in no hurry to reach the harbor. All the lookouts were crowded with anxious gazers, and everybody had an opinion about her which everybody expressed and every other body opposed. Sir Oracle thought, nay, was sure it was the American steam frigate *Susquehanna*, from Japan. Another—equally good authority—shook his head most ominously, and evidently did not like to commit himself to an opinion on the subject. But while debate ran high, the public mind was diverted by the appearance of a frigate off the point, and then another and another, until six vessels under sail, besides the steamer, were all seen bearing down for the anchorage; and a splendid sight it was. The British and French flags commingled in the fleet in most beautiful accord, and all the vessels looked neat and trim, and prepared for service as well as display. By 2 o'clock they were all at anchor in a line off the harbor, and turned out to be the British frigate *President*, flag-ship, the *Amphitrite* and steamer *Virago*; the French frigate *Forte*, the *Eurydice*, *l'Artemise* and brig *Obligado*—three English and four French; the English carrying 80 guns, and the French 138. This fine squadron is from Callao, *vid* Nukuhivia, one of the Marquesas islands, and was but fourteen days in making the passage from the latter port. They are, of course, looking for the Russians, but the Russians are somewhere else just now, and they must be hunted up if possible, when warm work will of course take place. At last accounts the people of Vancouver's Island were under much anxiety—daily expecting a visit from the Russian vessels, against which they had no means of defence.

The following is a list of the English ships and chief officers composing the squadron: Frigate *President*, 50 guns, flag-ship of Rear Admiral David Price; Edward H. Howard, Flag Lieutenant; Richard Burridge, Captain; Mathew Connolly, Commander; H. A. Hollingsworth, W. G. H. Morgan, J. H Marryat, George Palmer, Lieutenants; V. G. Roberts, Master.

Frigate *Amphitrite*, 24 guns, Captain, Chas. Frederick; Wm. L. Stainforth, Douglas Walker, E. B. H. Franklin, Lieutenants; Wm. H. Crane, Master; T. J. Jones, 2d Master; Richard K. Wilson, 1st Lieutenant Marines.

Steamer *Virago*, 6 guns, 300 horse-power, Commander, Edward Marshall; Wm. C. Forsyth, Lewis J. Moore, Lieutenants; Geo. H. Inskip, Master.

The following is a list of French ships and officers: Frigate *La Forte*, 60 cannons, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Fevrier des Pointes; Captain de frigate, De Miniac; Lever, J., Lt. de Vaisseau, ad.; Bouillon, G., Lt. de Vaisseau; Rahier, J., do.; Thomas, L., do.; Gauvain, P., Enseign de vaisseau; Coetnempren de Kersaint, do.; Laplanche, do.

Frigate *L'Eurydice*, 32 cannons, Capt. vaisseau, Lagrandier; Massillon, Capt. defr. second; Feissoes, Lt. de vaisseau; Lacombe, do.; Lefebvre do.; Lapasse, do; Bourasser, do.; Jicquel des Touches, Ensign de v.; Castrensen, Off. Danois.

Corvette *L'Artemise*, 30 cannons, Captaine de fr., L'Eveque; Touon, Lt. de V. ad.; Alise, do.; Hardi, Enseign de V., Jicque, Amet.

Brig *L'Obligado*, 16 cannons, Captaine de frigate, Rooxeau de Rosenevat; Waneichoui, Enseiffn de V., second; *Journel*, do.; Jicquel des Etouches, do.

The *New Era and Argus* says: We understand that the French frigate *Alceste*, 52 guns, Capt. Le Guillon de Penarros, is daily to join the squadron, as also the English frigate *Pique*, of 40 guns, Capt. Sir F. Nicholson, which arrived at Callao on the day that the French squadron left.

The arrival of this fleet has created quite a stir in Honolulu. "Wall-street" received an electric shock, and ship stores and merchandise have been in an unusual but pleasant commotion.

On Tuesday the English Admiral's ship exchanged salutes with the shore, and on Wednesday the French.

The steamer *Virago* entered the port on Monday afternoon for the purpose of coaling.

On Tuesday morning (24th July,) at 10 o'clock the squadron took their anchors and stood off to the southwest, but when hull down, altered their course to the west, which course they were steering when they passed out of sight, the *Virago* leading.

The destination of the squadron is not publicly known. From intelligence recently recieved from San Francisco the dispatches were there awaiting the French Admiral, and that he was soon expected, it has been surmised that the squadron may look into that port; others again suppose that they are bound north to the Russian Possessions on the Asiatic Continent, in quest of the Russian vessels supposed to be cruising in that vicinity. However this may be, and whatever their destination, of this we feel assured, that from the efficiency of the squadron, and the character of the officers in command if an opportunity presents, some brilliant achievements will be performed during the cruise on which this squadron has now entered. But time alone can determine the result.

ARRIVALS OF LUMBER.—The *Polynesian* says the arrival of the brigantine *J. B. Brown* has added another cargo to an already well supplied market of lumber. During the past month, cargo after cargo has arrived, until stock has accumulated sufficient for a year's supply of lumber. Oak, joist, timber, spars, pickets, shingles, boards of a coarse quality, and plank are now abundant; and, with the American pine now known to be on the way out, will supply the demand for a twelvemonth to come. But besides these two vessels—the ship *Nile* and bark *Lusika*—sail this week for Puget Sound, for cargoes, which will be added to the quantity on hand within three or four months. No more lumber is needed for a long time.

STOCK OF SHEEP.—We learn that there are expensive sheep now on the islands, and others are on the way out, that will cost over $100 each when they arrive. These are introduced by public spirited and enterprizing gentlemen for the improvement of the breed, and to create an export that will add to the wealth of the country.

THE PRIVILEGE OF ASYLUM TO PRIVATEERS.—In response to the inquiries of the British and French Consuls, Mr. WYLLIE, the Minister of Foreign Relations, communicated a resolution adopted by the King and Privy Council, which declares that the privilege of asylum in the ports of that kingdom is not to be extended to vessels armed, on private account, or to the prizes made by them, whatever may be the flag under which such vessels may sail: Therefore, all privateers and prizes made by them, are prohibited from entering the ports of that kingdom, unless in such circumstances of distress that their exclusion would involve a sacrifice of life, and then, only under special permission from the king, after proof to His Majesty's satisfaction, of such circumstances of distress.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT OF HONOLULU HARBOR.—A Special Committee of the Legislature have reported in favor of an appropriation of $3,000 for a breakwater on the north side of the harbor of Honolulu, and $20,000 for dredging the harbor.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY IN HONOLULU.—The seventy-eighth anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence was celebrated in Honolulu with unprecedented spirit and display. Not only Americans, but residents from other nations, as well as Hawaiians, joined in the demonstration, and participated in the festivities. The day was ushered in by a salute soon after midnight. Early in the morning the Consular flags were raised, and the shipping in port gaily dressed. After other ceremonies, at 12 o'clock all Honolulu was assembled in the vicinity of the Court House, at which hour a salute was fired by the First Hawaiian Guard. A procession—patriotic ode—oration by Hon. DAVID L. GREGG, U. S. Commissioner—Music—a ball and fireworks at night concluded the ceremonies.

COASTERS WANTED.—The *Polynesian* says: Quite a number of coasters have arrived during the week, with the various productions of the Islands. Had the new law, allowing foreign flags to engage in the coasting trade, passed the Legislature—as we hoped it might—there would have been some hope that the large wheat crop now growing on Maui, and other freight, of the more bulky character, would have been brought to market at something like a reasonable rate, and in good season. With the present number of coasters, we are given to understand that it is difficult to charter vessels for wood, etc., at any price that can be paid for their services.

The San Francisco *Herald* says:

"By private advices per *Polynesian*, we learn that the annexation of the Sandwich Islands has been finally determined upon, and that the consent for a cession of the sovereignty of the Islands to the United States has been sent to Washington, and that a reply is expected in ninety days."

FIRST FLOUR MANUFACTURED AT THE ISLANDS.—On Wednesday, the 21st June, the new steam mill in Honolulu commenced grinding wheat, and a fine article was turned out from the crop just harvested. The result, says the *Polynesian*, makes an era in the history of the Islands, and one too of no small magnitude. Through the influence of this enterprise, the Islands can cease the importation of breadstuffs from abroad, while industry and agricultural enterprise will be promoted, and collateral branches of business correspondingly benefited.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

CHARLES SUMNER'S SPEECH,

At the State Convention at Worcester, Mass., Sept. 7.

From the Boston Traveller, Extra, Sept. 7.

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS OF MASSACHUSETTS:—After months of anxious, constant service in another place, away from Massachusetts, I am permitted again to stand among you, my fellow-citizens, and to draw satisfaction and strength from your generous presence. [Applause.] Life is full of changes and contrasts. From Slave-Soil I have come to Free-Soil. [Applause.] From the tainted breath of Slavery I have passed to this bracing air of Freedom. [Applause.] And the heated antagonism of debate, shooting forth its fiery cinders, is changed into this brimming, overflowing welcome, where I seem to lean on the great heart of our beloved Commonwealth, as it palpitates audibly in this crowded assembly. [Loud and long applause.]

Let me say at once, frankly and sincerely, that I have not come here to receive applause or to give occasion for any tokens of public regard; but simply to unite with my fellow citizens in new vows of duty. [Applause.] And yet I would not be thought insensible to the good-will now swelling from so many honest bosoms. It touches me more than I can tell.

During the late session of Congress, an eminent supporter of the Nebraska bill said to me, with great animation, in language which I give with some precision, that you may appreciate the style as well as the sentiment: "I would not go through all that you do *on this nigger question*, for all the offices and honors of the country." To which I naturally and promptly replied: "Nor would I for all the offices and honors of the country." [Laughter and long applause.] Not in these things can be found the true inducements to this warfare. For myself, if I have been able to do anything in any respect not unworthy of you, it is because I thought rather of those commanding duties which are above office and honor. [Cries of good, good, and loud applause.]

And now, on the eve of an important election in this State, we have assembled to take counsel together, in order to determine in what way best to perform those duties which we owe to our common country. We are to choose 11 Representatives in Congress; also Governor, Lieut. Governor, and members of the Legislature, which last will choose a Senator of the United States, to uphold for five years ensuing the principles and honor of Massachusetts. If in these elections, you were to be governed merely by partialities or prejudices, whether personal or political, or merely by the exactions of party, I should have nothing to say on this occasion except to dismiss you to your ignoble work. [That is it, good, good.] But I assume that you are ready to renounce these influences and press forward with a single regard to those duties which are now incumbent upon us in National affairs and also in State affairs.

And here two questions occur which absorb all others. *First, what* are our political duties here in Massachusetts, at the present time; and *secondly*, how, and by what agency shall they be performed. What? and how? These are the two questions of which I shall briefly speak in their order, attempting no elaborate discussion, but simply aiming to state the case so that it may be intelligible to all who hear me.

I. And first, what are our duties here in Massachusetts at the present time? In unfolding these I need not dwell on the wrong and shame of Slavery, or on the character of the slave power,—that oligarchy of slaveholders—which now rules the Republic. These you understand. And yet there are two outrages, fresh in your recollection, which I must not fail to expose, as natural manifestations of Slavery and slave power. One is the repeal of the prohibition of Slavery in the vast Missouri Territory, now known as Kansas and Nebraska, contrary to time-honored compact and plighted faith. The other is the seizure of ANTHONY BURNS, on the free soil of Massachusetts, and his surrender, without judge or jury, to a slave hunter from Virginia, to be thrust back into perpetual slavery. [Shame! Shame!] These outrages cry aloud to Heaven and to the people of Massachusetts. [Sensation.] Their intrinsic wickedness is enhanced by the way in which they were accomplished. Of the first I know something from personal observation; of the latter I am informed only by public report.

It is characteristic of the slave power never to stick at any means supposed to be needful in carrying forward its plans; but never, on any occasion, were its assumptions so barefaced and tyrannical as in the passage of the Nebraska bill.

The bill was precipitated upon Congress without one word of public recommendation from the President, and without a single petition from the people. It was urged by different advocates, on two principal arguments, as opposite and inconsistent as to slap each other in the face. [Laughter.] One being that, by the repeal of the prohibition, the Territory would be absolutely open to the entry of slaveholders with their slaves; and the other being that the people there would be left to determine whether slaveholders should enter with their slaves. With some the apology was the alleged rights of slaveholders; with others it was under the specious guise of "popular sovereignty," the alleged rights of the people. Of course the measure, thus upheld in defiance of reason, was carried through Congress, in defiance of all the securities of legislation.

It was carried, *first*, by whipping in to its support, through Executive influence and patronage, men who acted against their own declared judgment, and the known will of their constituents; *secondly*, by foisting out of place, both in the Senate and House of Representatives, important business long pending, and usurping its room; *thirdly*, by trampling under foot the rules of the House of Representatives, always before the safeguard of the minority; and, *fourthly*, by driving it to a close during the present Congress, so that it might not be arrested by the indignant voice of the people. Such are some of the means by which the Nebraska bill was carried. If the clear will of the people had not been disregarded, it could not have passed. If the Government had not nefariously interposed its influence, it could not have passed. If it had been left to its natural place in the order of business, it could not have passed. If the rules of the House and the rights of the minority had not been violated, it could not have passed. If it had been allowed to go over to another Congress, when the people might be heard, it would have been ended.

Coteniporaneous with the final triumph of this outrage—on the very night of the passage of the Nebraska bill at Washington—another scene, beginning a dismal tragedy, was enacted at Boston. In those streets where he had walked as a freeman, ANTHONY BURNS was seized as a slave—under the base pretext that he was a criminal—imprisoned in the court-house, which was turned into a fortress and barracoon—guarded by heartless myrmidons, whose chief idea of liberty was the license to do wrong—[Loud applause and cries of "That's it!" "That's it!" &c.,]—escorted by intrusive soldiers of the United States, and finally given up to a slave hunter by the decree of a petty magistrate, who did not hesitate to take upon his soul the awful responsibility of dooming a fellow man, in whom he could find no fault, to a fate worse than death. How all this was accomplished I need not minutely relate. Suffice it to say, that, in doing this deed of woe and shame, the liberties of all our citizens, white as well as black, were put in jeopardy; the Mayor of Boston was converted to a tool;—[Applause]—the Governor of the Commonwealth to a cipher;—[Long continued applause]—the laws, the precious sentiments, the religion, the pride and glory of Massachusetts were trampled in the dust, and you and I and all of us fell down while the slave power flourished over us. ["Shame." "Shame," and applause.]

These things, in themselves, are bad—very bad; but they are worse when regarded as the natural emanations of the oligarchy which now sways the country. And it is this oligarchy which, at every political hazard, we must oppose. Already its schemes of new aggrandizement are displayed. With a watchfulness that never sleeps, and an activity that never tires—with as many eyes as Argus, and as many arms as Briareus—the Slave Power asserts its perpetual supremacy; now threatening to wrest Cuba from Spain, by violent purchase or more violent war; now hankering for another slice of Mexico, in order to give new scope to Slavery; now proposing once more to open the hideous, heaven-defying Slave-trade, and thus to replenish its shambles with human flesh; and now by the lips of an eminent Senator asserting an audacious claim to the whole group of the West Indies, and thereby to the whole continent of South America. Already it has obtained the Territory of Mexico, and has been busy to secure the independence of Hayti, and stretches its treacherous ambition even to the distant valley of the Amazons.

In maintaining its power it has applied a new test for office, very different from that of JEFFERSON: "Is he honest? Is he capable? Is he faithful to the Constitution?" None of these things are asked, but simply, "Is he faithful to Slavery?" [Cries of "That's a fact."] With arrogant ostracism it excludes from office all who cannot respond to this test. So complete and irrational has this tyranny become, that at this moment, while I now speak, could WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON and FRANKLIN once more descend upon the earth and mingle in its affairs to bless it with their wisdom, not one of them, with his recorded opinions on Slavery, could receive a nomination for the Presidency from a National Convention of either of the great political parties, nor, stranger still, could he be confirmed by the Senate for any political function under the Government. Had this test prevailed in earlier days WASHINGTON could not have been made Commander-in-Chief of the American Army; JEFFERSON could not have taken his place on the Committee to draft the Declaration of Independence; and FRANKLIN could not have been sent to France with the commission of the infant Republic to secure the invaluable alliance of that powerful kingdom.

In view of these things our duties are manifest. First and foremost the Slave power itself must be overthrown. Lord CHATHAM once exclaimed, in stirring language, that the time had been when he was content to bring France to her knees—now he would not stop till he had laid her on her back. And we must not stop till we have laid the Slave power on its back. And, fellow-citizens, permit me to say, not till then can the Free States be absolved from all responsibility for Slavery, and relieved from that corrupt spirit of compromise which now debases at once their politics and their religion; nor till then can there be any repose for the country. [Immense cheering.] Indemnity for the past and security for the future must be our watchwords. [Applause.] But these cannot be obtained until Slavery is dispossessed of its present vantage-ground, by driving it back exclusively within the limits of the States, and putting the National Government everywhere within its constitutional sphere, openly, actively, and perpetually on the side of Freedom. The consequences of this change of policy would be of incalculable and far-reaching beneficence. Not only would Freedom become national and and Slavery sectional; but the National Government would become the mighty instrument and spokesman of Freedom, as it is now the mighty instrument and spokesman of Slavery. Its power, its treasury, its patronage would all be turned, in harmony with the Constitution, to promote Freedom. The Committees of Congress, where Slavery now rules, Congress itself and the Cabinet also would all be organized for Freedom. The hypocritical disguise or renunciation of Anti-Slavery sentiment would cease to be necessary for the sake of political preferment; and the slave-holding oligarchy, driven from the National Government and despoiled of its ill-gotten political consequence, without ability to punish or reward, would cease to be feared, either at the North or the South, until at last the citizens of the slave States, of whom a large portion have no interest in Slavery, would demand Emancipation; and the great work would commence. Such is the obvious course of things. To the overthrow of the Slave power we are thus summoned by a double call, one political and the other philanthropic; first, to remove an oppressive tyranny from the National Government; and secondly, to open the gates of Emancipation in the Slave States. [Loud applause.]

But while keeping this great purpose in view, we must not forget details. The existence of slavery any where within the national jurisdiction—in the Territories, in the District of Columbia, and on the high seas, beneath the national flag, is an unconstitutional usurpation, which must be opposed. The Fugitive Slave bill, monstrous in cruelty, as in unconstitutionality, is a usurpation, which must be opposed. The admission of new Slave States, from whatsoever quarter, from Texas or Cuba, [applause] that or New Mexico, must be opposed. And to every scheme of Slavery, whether in Cuba, Mexico—on the high seas in opening the Slave-trade—in the West Indies—the valley of the Amazon—whether accomplished or merely plotted, whether pending or in prospect, we must send forth an *everlasting No*. [Long continued applause.] Such is the duty of Massachusetts, without hesitation or compromise.

Thus far I have spoken of our duties in national matters; but there are other duties of pressing importance here at home which must not be forgotten or postponed. It is often said that "charity should begin at home." Better say, *charity should begin everywhere*. But while contending with the Slave power on the broad field of national politics, we must not forget the duty of protecting the liberty of all who tread the soil of Massachusetts. [Immense cheering.] Early in colonial history Massachusetts set her face against Slavery. At the head of her Bill of Rights she solemnly asserted that all men are born free and equal; and in the same declaration surrounded the liberties of all within her borders by the inestimable right of trial by jury. But recent events on her own soil have taught the necessity of new safeguards to these great principles,—to the end that Massachusetts may not be a vassal of South Carolina and Virginia—that the slave hunter may not range at will among us—and that the liberties of all may not be violated with impunity.

But I am admonished that I must not dwell longer on these things. Suffice it to say that our duties, in National and State affairs are identical, and may be described by the same formula—in the one case to put the National Government, in all its departments, and, in the other case, the State Government, in all its departments, openly, actively and perpetually on the side of Freedom. [Loud applause.]

II. Having considered *what* our duties are, the question now presses upon us, *how* shall they be performed?—by what agency, by what instrumentality, or in what way?

The most obvious way is by choosing men to represent us in the National Government, and also at home, who shall recognize these duties and be ever loyal to them; [cheers,] men who, at Washington, will not shrink from the conflict with Slavery, and also other men, who, at home in Massachusetts, will not shrink from the same conflict with the slave hunter appears. [Loud applause, and cries of "Good, good."] But in the choice of men we are driven to the organization of parties; and here the question arises, by what form of organization, or by what party, can these men be best secured?

Surely not by the Democratic party, as at present constituted—[laughter]—though, if this party were true to its name, pregnant with human rights, it would leave little to be desired. In this party there are doubtless individuals who long to do all in their power against Slavery; but, indulge me in saying that, so long as they continue members of a party which upholds the Nebraska bill, they can do very little. [Applause and laughter.] What may we expect from the Whig party? [A Voice—"Resolutions."] If more may be expected from the Whig party than the Democratic party, candor must attribute much of the difference to the fact that the Whigs are *out of power* while the Democrats are *in power*. ["That's the talk," and long continued cheers.] If the cases were reversed, and the Whigs were in power, as in 1850, I fear that, notwithstanding the ardor of individuals and the resolutions of conventions—[great laughter]—made, I fear, too often merely to be broken, the party might be brought to sustain an outrage as great as the Fugitive Slave bill. [Laughter and applause.] But without dwelling on these things—to which I allude with diffidence, and, I trust, in no uncharitable temper or partizan spirit—I desire to say that no party which calls itself National, according to the common acceptance of the word, which leans upon a slave-holding wing—[cheers]—or is in combination with slave-holders, can at this time be true to Massachusetts. [Great applause.] And the reason is obvious. The essential element of such a party, whether declared or concealed, is compromise; but our duties require all constitutional opposition to Slavery and the Slave power without compromise. ["That's it—good, good."] It is difficult, then, to see how we can rely upon the Whig party.

To the true-hearted, magnanimous men who are ready to place freedom above party, and their country above politicians, I appeal. [Immense cheering.] Let them leave the old parties, and blend in an organization, which, without compromise, will maintain the good cause surely to the end. Here in Massachusetts a large majority of the people concur in sentiment on Slavery; a large majority desire the overthrow of the Slave power. It becomes them not to scatter their votes, but to unite in one firm, consistent phalanx, [applause] whose triumph shall constitute an epoch of freedom, not only in this Commonwealth, but through the land. Such an organization is now presented by this Republican Convention, which, according to the resolutions by which it is convoked, is to cooperate with the friends of freedom in other States. [Cheers.] As *republicans* we go forth to encounter the *oligarchs* of Slavery. [Great applause.]

Through this organization we may most certainly secure the election of men, who, unseduced and unterrified, will uphold at Washington the principles of freedom, and who also here at home, in our own community, by example, influence and vote, will help to invigorate Massachusetts. Indeed, I might go further, and say, that, by no other organization can we reasonably hope to obtain such men, except in rare and exceptionable cases.

[illegible] It will not be enough merely to choose men loyal. Other things must be done here at home. In the first place, all the existing laws for the protection of human freedom must be rigorously enforced, [Applause, and cries of "and that shall be done," &c.] and, if need be, additional and adequate, new laws for this purpose, within the limits of the Constitution, must be enacted. Massachusetts might certainly do well in following Vermont, which, by a special law, has placed the fugitive slave under the safeguard of trial by jury and the writ of habeas corpus. But a Legislature, true to freedom, will not fail in remedies. [Applause.] A simple prohibition, declaring that no person, holding the commission of Massachusetts, as a Justice of the Peace, or other magistrate, should assume to decide a slave case, or to act as counsel to any slave hunter, under the penalty of forfeiting his commission, would go far to render the existing Slave Act inoperative. [Applause.] There are not many, so fond of this base work, as to continue in it when the Commonwealth had thus set upon it a legislative brand.

But besides more rigorous legislation. Public Opinion must be invoked to step forward and throw over the fugitive its protecting panoply. A slave-hunter will then be a bye-word and reproach; and all, who volunteer in this business, without any positive obligation of law, will naturally be regarded as a part of his pack. [Laughter and cheers.] A most successful member of the Italian Police, BOLZA, whose official duties involved his own personal degradation and the loathing of others, has left a record of the acute sense which even such a man retained of his shame. "I absolutely forbid my heirs," says this patient official, "to allow any mark of whatever kind, to be placed over the spot of my burial; much more any inscription or epitaph. I recommend my dearly beloved wife to impress upon my children the injunction, that, in soliciting any employment from the Government, they shall ask for it elsewhere than in the *Executive Police*, and not, unless under extraordinary circumstances to give her consent to the marriage of any of my daughters with a member of that service." Thus testifies the Italian instrument of legal wrong. Let public opinion here in Massachusetts once put forth its Christian might, and every instrument of the Fugitive act will feel a kindred shame. [Great applause.]

But it is sometimes gravely urged that since the Supreme Court of the United States has affirmed the constitutionality of the Fugitive act there only remains to us in all places, whether in public station or as private citizens, the duty of absolute submission. Now, without stopping to consider the soundness of their judgment, affirming the constitutionality of this act, let me say that the Constitution of the United States, as I understand it, exacts no such submission. And, in taking the oath to support the Constitution, I have sworn to support it as I understand it, and not as other men understand it. [Loud applause. When it had subsided it was followed by three rousing cheers for SUMNER.]

In adopting this rule, which was first authoritatively enunciated by ANDREW JACKSON, when, as President of the United States, in the face of the decisions of the Supreme Court, he asserted the unconstitutionality of the Bank, I desire to be understood as not acting hastily. Let me add, that, if it needed other authority in its support, it has that also of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. [Great applause.] And here indulge me with a reminiscence. It so happened that, during the last year in the life of this venerable statesman, while he was ill it was my privilege to sit sometime by his bedside. On one of these occasions, I put the question to him directly, whether, in taking the oath to support the Constitution, he assumed any obligation to return a fugitive slave; to which the "old man eloquent" promptly and earnestly replied that according to his interpretation of the Constitution, he assumed no such obligation, and proceeded to assign certain reasons therefor; and he then added in words calculated to produce a profound impression, that "the best thing ever uttered by ANDREW JACKSON was that for which at the time he was so much abused, namely, that in swearing to support the Constitution, he swore to support it as he understood it. [Immense cheering and excitement.] Thus, if any person at this day be disposed to deal sharply with this rule, let him remember that his thrusts will pierce not only the fame of ANDREW JACKSON, but of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS—patriots both of eminent life and authority, who, though differing much on public questions, and at times rivals and foes, yet concurred in this important principle. [Applause.]

But reason here is in harmony with authority. From the necessity of the case I must swear to support the Constitution, either *as I do understand it*, or as *I do* NOT *understand it*. [Laughter.] But the absurdity of hanging on the latter horn of the dilemma compels me to take the former—and there is a natural end of the argument. [Great laughter and cheers.] Is there a person in Congress, or out of it, in the National Government, or State Government, who, when this inevitable alternative is presented to him, will venture to say, that he swears to support the Constitution as he does not understand it? [Laughter and applause.] The supposition is too preposterous. But let me ask gentlemen who are disposed to abandon their own understanding of the Constitution, to submit their conscience to the standard of other men, by whose understanding or conscience do they swear? Surely not by that of the President. This is not alleged. But by the understanding and conscience of the Supreme Court. In other words, to this Court, consisting at present of nine persons, is committed a power of fastening such interpretation as they see fit upon any part of the Constitution—adding to it or subtracting from it—or positively varying its requirements—actually making and unmaking the Constitution; and all good citizens must bow to their work as of equal authority with the original instrument ratified by solemn votes of the whole people. [Great applause.] If this be so, then the oath to support the Constitution of the United States is hardly less offensive than the famous "et cetera" oath desired by Archbishop LAUD, in which the subject swore to do certain specified things with an "&c." added. Such an oath I have not taken. [Good, good.]

For myself let me say that I hold judges, and especially the Supreme Court of the country, in much respect; but I am too familiar with the history of judicial proceedings to regard them with any superstitious reverence. [Sensation.] Judges are but men; and in all ages have shown a full share of human frailty. The worst crimes of history have been perpetrated under their sanction. It was a judicial tribunal that condemned SOCRATES to drink the fatal hemlock, and which nailed the Saviour to the cross. It was a judicial tribunal, surrounded by all the forms of law, which doomed the fair VIRGINIA, in ancient Rome, as a slave; which in modern times enforced the tortures of the Inquisition, amid the shrieks and agonies of its victims, and which compelled GALILEO to declare, in solemn denial of the great truth he had disclosed, that the earth did not move round the sun. Aye, Sir, it was a judicial tribunal in England, surrounded by all the forms of law, which sanctioned every despotic caprice of HENRY VIII, from the unjust divorce of his Queen to the beheading of Sir THOMAS MORE; which lighted the fires of persecution that glowed at Smithfield over the cinders of LATIMER, RIDLEY and JOHN ROGERS; which, after elaborate argument, upheld the fatal tyranny of ship money against the opposition of HAMPDEN; which, in defiance of justice and humanity, sent SIDNEY and RUSSELL to the block; and which persistently enforced the laws of Conformity that our Puritan Fathers persistently refused to obey. And it was a judicial tribunal in our country, surrounded by all the forms of law, which hung witches at Salem, affirmed the constitutionality of the Stamp act, and admonished "judges and jurors" to obey; and which, now in our day, has sanctioned the atrocity of the Fugitive Slave bill. [Long continued applause, and three cheers for SUMNER.]

The judgments of courts are of binding authority upon inferior tribunals and Executive functionaries, whose virtue does not prompt them to resign office rather than aid in the execution of an unjust law. Over all citizens, whether in public or private station, they will naturally exert, as precedents, a commanding influence; this I admit; but no man, who is not lost to self-respect, and ready to abandon that manhood which is shown in the Heaven-directed countenance, will voluntarily aid in enforcing a judgment which, in his conscience, he solemnly believes to be against the fundamental law, whether of the Constitution or of God. [Applause.] Not lightly, not rashly will he take the grave responsibility of open dissent; but, if the occasion requires, he will not hesitate. Pains and penalties may be endured; but wrong must not be done. [Cheers.] "I cannot obey, I cannot suffer," was the exclamation of the author of *Pilgrim's Progress*, when imprisoned for disobedience to an earthly statute. Better suffer injustice than do it. Better be even the poor slave, returned to bondage, than the unhappy Commissioner. [Applause and sensation.]

Fellow-citizens of Massachusetts—Our own local history is not without encouragement. In early colonial days, the law against witchcraft, now so abhorrent to reason and conscience, was regarded as constitutional and binding; precisely as the Fugitive Slave bill, not less abhorrent to reason and conscience, has been regarded as constitutional and binding. The Supreme Court of the Province, with able Judges, whose names are entwined with our history, enforced this law at Salem, by the execution of fourteen persons as witches; precisely as petty magistrates, acting under the sanction of the Supreme Court of the United States, and also of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, have enforced the Fugitive act by the reduction of two human beings to Slavery. The clergy of Massachusetts, particularly near Boston, were for the law. "Witchcraft," shouted COTTON MATHER from the pulpit, "is the most nefarious high treason"—"a capital crime"—even as opposition to the Fugitive act has been denounced as "treason." [Laughter.]

But the law against witchcraft was not triumphant long. The General Court of the Province first became penitent, and asked pardon of God for "all the errors of his servants and people in the late tragedy." Jurymen united in condemning and lamenting the delusion to which they had yielded, under the decision of the judges, and acknowledged that they had brought the reproach of wrongful bloodshed on their native land. SEWELL, one of the judges, whose name is honored by all lovers of liberty for the fidelity of his descendant, (Hon. S. E. SEWELL,) [Applause] and who had presided at the trials, stood up in his place before the congregation, and implored the prayers of the people "that the errors he had committed might not be visited by the judgments of an avenging God on his country, his family, or himself." And now, in a manuscript diary of this departed judge, may be read on the margin against the description of these trials, in his own hand-writing, these words of Latin interjection and sorrow: *Væ, væ, væ.* [Sensation.]

The parallel against the enforcement of the laws against witchcraft and the Fugitive Act is not yet complete. It remains for our Legislature, the successor of that original General Court, to lead the penitential march. [Laughter.] In the slave cases there have been no jurymen to recant, and it is too much, perhaps, to expect any Magistrate, who has sanctioned the cruelty, to imitate the magnanimity of other days by public repentance. But it is not impossible that future generations may be permitted to read in some newly exhumed diary or letter, by one of these unhappy functionaries, words of woe not unlike those which were wrung from the soul of SEWALL. [Sensation.]

And now, fellow-citizens, one word in conclusion: Be of good cheer. ["That's it."] I know well the difficulties and responsibilities of the contest; but not on this account do I bate a jot of heart or hope. [Applause.] At this time in our country there is little else to tempt into public life an honest man, who wishes, by something that he has done, to leave the world better than he found it. There is little else which can afford any of those satisfactions which an honest man can covet; nor is there any cause which so surely promises final success. There is nothing good—not a breathing of the common mind—which is not on our side. Ours, too, are those great allies described by the poet:

"————exaltations, agonies,
And love and man's unconquerable mind."

And there are favoring circumstances peculiar to the present moment. By the passage of the Nebraska bill and the Boston kidnapping case, the tyranny of the Slave Power has become unmistakably manifest, while, at the same time, all compromises with Slavery are happily dissolved, so that Freedom now stands face to face with its foe. The pulpit, too, released from its ill-omened silence, now thunders for Freedom, as in the olden time. [Cheers.] It belongs to Massachusetts—nurse of the men and principles which made the earliest revolution—to vow herself anew to her ancient faith as she lifts herself to the great struggle. Her place now, as of old, is in the van, at the head of the battle. [Sensation.] But to sustain this advanced position with proper inflexibility, three things are now needed by our beloved Commonwealth, in all her departments of government—the same three things which once in Faneuil Hall, I venture to say, are needed by every representative of the North at Washington. The first is *backbone*—[applause]—the second is BACK-BONE—[renewed applause]—and the third is BACK-BONE. [Long continued cheering, and three cheers for "back-bone."] With these Massachusetts will be respected, and felt as a positive force in the National Government—[applause]—while at home, on her own soil, free at last in reality as in name—[applause]—all her people, from the islands of Boston to Berkshire hills, and from the sands of Barnstable to the northern line, will unite in the cry:

"No slave hunt in our borders, no pirates on our strand;
No fetters on the Bay State, no slave upon her land."

At the conclusion of the hon. gentleman's address, nine tremendous cheers were given for SUMNER.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

Postscript to John Mitchel's Letters to the Right Rev. John Hughes,

CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP OF NEW-YORK.

Several persons, who may, for aught I know, be well-meaning, have written to me, expostulating vehemently against my letters to your Grace. They say I am distracting the Irish mind, dividing the Irish strength, injuring the Irish cause, and the like.

Now here, Bishop, I take a distinction. There is no such thing, or, at least, ought to be no such thing, as an "Irish mind," an "Irish strength," or an "Irish cause" in the United States of America. Possibly, there may arise a necessity to concentrate and organize the mind, the strength, and the cause of adopted citizens from all countries in a strictly defensive league against the ungenerous and inhospitable aggressions of Native Americanism. A great misfortune, if it come to pass, and that to both the parties. But as to the Irish in America, the more division and distraction the better; that is, the more fully they are absorbed into existing American parties (always excepting the Know Nothings) and lost among American citizens, the better.

To some persons, indeed, it is profitable to keep the Irish in America a body isolated and distinct—and to perpetuate the anomaly, absurdity, and enormity called the "Irish Vote." Those persons to whom this is profitable, are, first, the grog-shop politicians, who, as I am informed, try to keep together each of them a clique or gang of "Irish" voters, by unmeaning national nonsense and patriotic palaver—and so are in a condition to bargain with candidates for office. Secondly, it is profitable to your Grace; you are thus furnished with a kind of Irish organization, which, for the interests of "the Church," you can and do turn into a Catholic organization,—and wield the same as a politico—ecclesiastical power to influence American politics—not of course to serve any object of personal ambition, (in a Catholic prelate that is "impossible,") but for the advantage of the Church of God. Mysterious are the ways of Providence! See how a Church of God may be benefitted by corner grogshops! Thirdly, it is profitable to the ringleaders of Native Americanism, who are enabled, by pointing to this partnership between Church and grogshop, rowdyism, rotgut and religion, to alarm and irritate decent Americans, make them hate both Irishmen and Catholics, and so give up their political consciences and votes into the keeping of *them*, the Native ringleaders, who are, I presume, the very worst men in America; some of whom are Englishmen or Orange Irishmen in the English interest; and who are at all events playing the English game here.

Therefore I would willingly distract and divide the "Irish mind" of American citizens; I would introduce "disunion" among them, making some of them Democrats, some Whigs, some Hards, some Softs, some Silver Greys, and some, if possible, even Free-Soilers,—anything, in short, but Know-Nothings or Abolitionists. The "Irish Strength"—the "Irish Vote;" I would break up and abolish utterly,—insomuch that never more should prudent Yankee pipe layer know where he may lay a pipe to draw the Irish vote to his platform;—never, never more should priest or bishop undertake (in the interest of the Church of God) to lead his sheep with pastoral crozier into the pleasant pastures of the Hards, or by the still waters of Old Fogyism. Not as Irishmen, not as Catholics, but as *bond fide* American citizens I would have them go about their daily business and exercise their common franchise. Even in death I would separate them. If they go on sleeping together, four deep in that Calvary Cemetery, the simultaneous uprising of so many Irishmen will be enough to arouse Native American spirit at the last day; and the trump of the Resurrection will be signal for the cry of "Wide-Awake!"

But some of my correspondents, who may be, as I said before, well meaning so far as I know, charge me with weakening and distracting, by my replies to the attack of "Philo-Veritas," the cause of Irish revolution—with alienating thousands of Catholic Irishmen, who remember their own country with deep affection, who hate the English power, and who would willingly join in any enterprise to aid our oppress

New-York Daily Times, Saturday, September 9, 1854.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 9, 1854.

☞ Persons in Burlington, Vt., and vicinity, wishing to subscribe to the DAILY TIMES, can do so by applying to our Agent, Mr. J. H. PLATT, Jr., Burlington, Vt.

The Softs and their Capture of a Candidate.

The way the Softs took Governor SEYMOUR at Syracuse reminds one of that ever-memorable capture of Bomarsund. Readers will remember how, first, a British steamer marched up and did all but take it. Then a French steamer crept up and all but took it. Then the sail vessels swept nobly up and placed themselves where they could take it. They took it from the sea, and they went around and set men on shore who took it from the land.

The Softs at Syracuse, First, Mr. THOMAS marched up and nominated Gov. SEYMOUR before any one had warmed into business. Then Capt. RYNDERS steamed up and nominated him by acclamation. Then LYMAN B. SMITH moved his nomination by acclamation, which was applauded. After Mr. MANN had spoken they voted—ten men for acclaiming, six men for not doing any such thing. This was like the men-of-war that came up behind a promontory to take the Russian fort. Then the Captain—RYNDERS, of course, we mean—steamed up again and moved to nominate, but was told that the job was over. The Chairman seemed struck with the thought, and announced that Mr. SEYMOUR *had been* nominated. The Captain a third time steamed up, and wished to go it again by acclamation, but being out of order he fell back out of the range of the enemy's guns. Then "a member" moved to nominate HORATIO SEYMOUR by acclamation, which was carried, a few cheers given, and a negative vote from Mr. MANN. A Committee of three appointed to tell the Governor of his luck, came in soon after, and said that he was not to be found, and would not accept. Then the Captain steamed up again, and nominated Mr. SEYMOUR, "whether or no," and the cheers this time were loud and hearty—if such a word is predicable of politicians. Here was nominating enough to have taken a dozen good Governors—just like the forces that captured the famous fortress, enough to have blown to atoms a dozen as strong as it was.

Again the similarity: Bomarsund, when taken, was found empty. SEYMOUR, when taken, was not to be found in Albany, and did not seem willing to stay anywhere that his friends were.

The allies, after taking the fort, talk of blowing it up and leaving it. We trust it is not so with our good Governor, though it is doubtful if they can keep him.

News Brought by the Star of the West.

Yesterday our readers had by the *Africa*, the news of the lands and waters lying eastward of us until you touch the Flowery Land of the pig-tailed Celestials. This morning, by the light shed from the *Star of the West*,—Accessory Transit Line,—they see how the world looks from the Rocky Mountains westward till the Flowery Land again is reached. The columns of the two days' TIMES girdle the world for our northern latitude; longitudinally, our field of gleanage is not so large.

Starting from the point farthest from us. From China our dispatches say that important news came into San Francisco, by a clipper, just as the *Cortez* was leaving port, to the effect that Canton was encircled by the rebels, and the foreign residents had fled. This happened, by account, before the 4th of July. Our advices from Hong Kong, by the Indian Mail and the *Africa*, were as late as the 6th of July, and they make no mention of such tidings. It may be true, however, for all that.

The Sandwich Islanders were thrown into commotion some six weeks ago, and ship chandlers were made as busy as bees, by the arrival of six ships and a steamer of the loving Allies—France and Britain. They were looking for a Russian, but there was not any Russian there, though we remember there had been one but a little before. If they might catch some Russian cutter as they go cruising, perhaps toward Sitka to see the land the Czar thinks of selling out—perhaps to stop at the Society Islands, where France tried so hard to civilize the natives with "brandy for their complaints"—perhaps to show Jonathan, who is out there whaling in an oily tub, with "cluttered" decks and stump top-gallant-masts, what gallant ships they sail,—we should have some Bomarsunding in the Pacific, and another installment of glory for the Western Powers. As for other matters at Hawaii—they have got more lumber than they can sell in the market, business at the wharves is brisk, the harbor is to be dredged and the breakwater improved; they had a jolly time on the Fourth and a capital speech from Mr. GREGG; they need coasters to meet their present wants; they have got the first grist-mill to running in Honolulu; privateers must not harbor at the Islands, and—this is *special* to the San Francisco *Herald*—the annexation to the United States has been agreed on, and the consent to cede the islands has been sent to Washington and a reply was expected in ninety days.

In Oregon, Gov. DAVIS had resigned, on account of sickness of his family, which is in Indiana. Labor is *very* high—carpenters getting $4 50 a day. The weather was favorable for the crops, and the wheat was turning out beautifully. Apples are worth three York shillings apiece. One good hive of bees, a ten-acre bed of oysters on the Lower Willamette, and a lodge of Know-Nothings, are among the things boasted of as new.

From Sonora there come the old stories of rich mines, and a people crowding up to be found north of the new line that divides us from Mexico—which every man is expected to believe, if he is credulous.

The shade of President WALKER is entirely removed from Lower California. MELENDREZ has captured his enemy CHAVES, and holds him in close confinement.

In our sister State—California Proper—there have been fewer crimes than usual, no more than the usual amount of accidents, and only one great fire—that which utterly consumed the town of Bidwell and did $102,000 damage. People are getting tired of being led by the nose by the politicians. They promise to vote once to suit themselves. An anti-Nebraska ticket will be run this Fall. The weather was propitious and the crops quite satisfactory. The mines yield an average abundance, and the list of births and marriages outgrows the list of deaths.

The European Belligerents.

As there appears some probability, (cholera and Lord ABERDEEN permitting,) that the Anglo-French troops will speedily attack Sebastapol or Odessa, a brief personal notice of the rival armies and their leaders may not be out of place. Campaigns are successful, and victories gained, quite as much by the skill of the generals as by the valor of the combatants. Most of NAPOLEON'S campaigns were as closely calculated as if he had been playing a game of strategy upon the chess-board, and, for the most part, each movement had been resolved upon beforehand, on the chance of certain contingences taking place. The correspondence of JOSEPH BONAPARTE shows this to the letter. In Italy, in Germany, and in Spain, the movements of the French armies had been prearranged by letters from NAPOLEON, so that almost the very hour when certain brigades would meet, or march, or fight, was regulated days before. With telegraphic aid, which did not exist in the last European war, this could be done to a much greater extent, and with more assured certainty, than when NAPOLEON was the terror of Europe.

There are four combatants in the field—England, France, Russia and Turkey. Each of these has a peculiar character in its warfare. The English are cool and steady, obeying their commanders without question or doubt, and this simply because they have been drilled into obedience. It was thus that, on the Peninsula and at Waterloo, by standing their ground, in compliance with orders, they won the victories of which WELLINGTON, as leader, gained the honor and chief reward.

The French, naturally a military nation, appear to have a genius for the art of war. They, also, are obedient to command, but they are curious in examining the reason why such movements may be made. NAPOLEON has himself recorded, in his conversations at St. Helena, that on several occasions private soldiers had stepped out of the ranks, and had respectfully made suggestions; that he had sometimes acted upon them, and that they had invariably been successful. The French, also, have been greatly influenced by Glory. It has been remarked, as strongly individualizing the character of each army, that in his appeals to his soldiers, WELLINGTON always spoke of their *duty*, while, as invariably, NAPOLEON alluded to the *glory* which their valor was to win for France. As combatants, the French are inferior to none in the world. Their deficiency consists in their apparent inability to bear reverses. On the contrary, NAPOLEON often said the English did not known *when* they were beaten. Doubtless it was this obtuseness, well known to WELLINGTON, which made him keep his position at Waterloo until the Prussians were at hand. According to the usual laws of warfare, the English had been beaten four hours before the French made their last and unfortunate charge.

The Russians, when well officered, are good soldiers. Like the English, they will stand a whole day to be mowed down by deadly artillery; like the French, they are terrible—almost irresistible in attack. The Cossacks are particularly noted for their impetuosity of assault. On the other hand, the Russian soldiers are impatient in adversity. In retreat they are very impracticable, and are apt to get disheartened. Once that this commences, they disdain discipline, go in for plunder, and desert.

The present campaign has shown the Turkish soldiers to be men in better discipline than had generally been imagined. The want of discipline—under which want every man was apt to fight for himself—was the chief defect of the Turkish Army in the campaign against Russia, (in CATHERINE'S reign,) and again in the war with NICHOLAS in 1828–9. It is very evident that these troops are in as high discipline now as can be desired. Their valor, constancy, and regulated enthusiasm, have won the admiration of Europe and America.

The leaders of these forces have great responsibilities. Are they equal to them? The English Commander-in-chief, Lord RAGLAN, has mainly won his reputation rather in the bureau of the Horse Guards, at London, (where he was Military Secretary for many years,) than "in the tented field." He was at Waterloo and in the Peninsula, but not in a leading capacity. His recent absurdity in noticing the growth of beards and want of white shirt-collars in his officers, shows him to be a small-minded man. General DE LACY EVANS has had little military experience, except as commander of the British Auxiliary Legion in Spain, nearly 20 years ago. Sir GEORGE BROWN is in command chiefly by seniority. Sir RICHARD ENGLAND has won laurels in India, and has had vast experience during forty years of military life. Lord LUCAN is a nonentity, of whom until now nobody has heard. The Earl of CARDIGAN, (once dismissed the service for tyranny and misconduct,) is chiefly known as a duellest and a disciplinarian, who flogged soldiers on the Sabbath-day. The Duke of CAMBRIDGE, who has never heard one shot fired with hostile intent, is in Turkey because he is Queen VICTORIA'S first cousin, and desires to see some actual service.

The French commanders are fewer still, and equally undistinguished. Marshal DE ST. ARNAUD, the generalissimo, has been the most fortunate of military men. Four and twenty years ago, his questionable conduct sent him, as a sort of exile, to Algeria. Whatever his faults, want of courage was not among them, and he gradually arose to the command of a regiment. Thence, on his return to France, further promotion, until, having sided with LOUIS NAPOLEON, when the best soldiers of France (CAVAIGNAC and LAMORICIERE,) preferred exile to the surrender of the liberties of France, he has become a Marshal of France and Minister of War. Of the other French officers, they are so undistinguished that nothing need be said. Prince NAPOLEON holds command, it is true, but is only a sort of amateur soldier, sent out as a sort of balance against the Duke of CAMBRIDGE.

It is difficult, at this moment, to say *who* is in chief command of the Russian army now combating with Turkey. For a time, Prince GORTSCHAKOFF was supposed to lead,—then we heard of Prince WORONZOFF,—and, lastly, of the veteran PASKIEWITSCH. He it is, we presume, (if the war be not ended by diplomacy, in which

"Policy regains what arms have lost,")

who will actually have leading command. What WELLINGTON was to England and RADETSKY to Austria, old PASKIEWITSCH is to Russia—its veteran general. As the conqueror and pacificator of Poland, he is personally endeared to NICHOLAS. After more than half a century of military experience, no man in Europe can so well manœuvre large masses of armed men. He is master of strategy, also, and is crafty as well as bold. His advanced age is against him, but he is one of the best soldiers in the world.

Lastly, we arrive at OMER PACHA—by far the youngest of the military leaders now in active service. Cradled in the military discipline of Austria, he has long been a soldier in Turkey. Changing his religion, he attained high command, and to him belongs the merit of having completely re-organized the Turkish army. He has made it what it is, and, with the exception of NAPOLEON, who inspired his troops with unbounded personal attachment and devotion, no leader of modern times has so completely had his soldiers bound to him on account of his individual merit. There are many other gallant leaders in Turkey, but OMER PACHA is a type of the whole class, and a man not easily to be defeated.

Such, as we describe them, are the armies and the commanders now battling in Europe. How and when the tragedy will end, is a matter of uncertainty; but it is clear that, even with the present forces now engaged, a deadly warfare can be maintained for a considerable time. Should Prussia and Austria get involved in the contest, the chances of a general European war will be very greatly increased.

Mr. Sumner on Backbones.

Senator SUMNER is an eloquent man; and his speech, made on Wednesday at the Worcester Convention, which will be found in another part of this morning's TIMES, is an eloquent speech. Upon some points connected with the relations of the General Government to Slavery, it goes further than we can; but its leading sentiments are just, and its spirit and temper are such as the times demand. It is manly, bold, energetic and practical.

The most eloquent sentence in this speech,—because it is the truest,—is that in which Mr. SUMNER declares that there are *three* things needed to enable the Free States to resist the incessant aggressions of Slavery;—that the first is backbone,—the second *backbone*, and the third BACKBONE. Truer word was never spoken. The saying of DEMOSTHENES that the three essentials of eloquence were acting, *acting*, ACTING, was not a whit more true. BACKBONE is the one thing needful to the Free States, in their struggle against the steady, menacing encroachments of Slavery. It is what they must have, and it is also what as yet they have not got. Their weakness, their constant defeats, their ignoble prostration under the assaults of the Slave power, are all due to the fact that they do not stand up firmly and boldly to their rights,—that they lack the courage, and the high-toned resolution which are indispensable in such a contest.

Everybody knows that the strength of the Slave interest lies in the steady, indomitable determination of its champions. Its leading representatives in Congress are men of *pluck*. They take their stand with a resolution not to be driven from it. They practice on their opponents all the arts of a bold and energetic warfare. They shrink from no responsibility; they spare no menace. If they cannot coax or convince, they alarm and coerce. As a general thing the Northern members have always given way to them. Some of them have been reached by flattery, by promises, by gilded baits thrown out to their cupidity or their ambition. Others have been alarmed by fears for place, for their own social position, or for the Union. By whatever means will answer their purpose best, the compact, resolute, well-drilled phalanx of Slavery has always managed to divide and subdue the representatives of Freedom. They have succeeded either in making them break or bend. And it has been simply for lack of BACKBONES.

The next Congress ought to contain Backbones enough from the Free States to give strength and impregnable fortitude to the cause of Freedom. Not that much actual legislation will be desirable, or feasible, on the subject of Slavery. It is not this which the country needs just at present. But it does need such a manifest, clear and unmistakable exhibition of firmness, on the part of the Free States, in defence of their own rights, as has not been seen since the days of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. We need men there too sharp to be misled, too honest to be bought, and too bold to be bullied. We wish the prospect of getting such men was better than it seems. The spirit of the people is such as ought to insure us against any others. But, as always happens in such cases, paltry personal ambitions have seized the occasion for their own advancement. The agitation of the public mind has brought to the surface, as candidates for office, a horde of small, selfish, venal politicians, without character or position, and as guiltless of *backbones* as the slimiest worm that serves the angler for bait. We have some hope that a higher order of the animate creation may yet be offered for the popular suffrage.

The Democratic Convention.

We devote a large portion of this morning's TIMES to a full and detailed report of the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention just held at Syracuse. To all who are at all interested in the political movements of the day, this report will abundantly repay a careful perusal. From its relations to the National Administration, the Convention was one of marked importance; and its action will not be without influence on the current political history of the country. We believe it has prepared the way for a more signal defeat of the National Administration than has ever before been experienced under similar circumstances.

The Churchman and its Editor.

"The readers of the *Churchman* may remember that in our prospectus at the beginning of the year it was stated, among other things, that arrangements had been made whereby leading editorial contributions were to be had from Dr. SEABURY, Dr. HENRY, 'and other men prominent in the Church.' By 'other men,' the editor of course understood to be meant such others as the proprietor and he might agree upon. The proprietor, however, understands the arrangement as giving him the right to engage with whom he pleases for such editorial papers, without the editor's knowledge and consent. And in pursuance of that understanding he has solicited and procured such writing to be done against the editor, thus setting the editorial department at strife and controversy with itself. And he claims the same right in regard to anonymous communications. This of course leaves to the editor nothing really pertaining to that office but the name. All which is evidently putting him in a false position; it is such a construction as he did not dream of; and he would never have entertained any proposition of the kind. As the proprietor insists on the point, it only remains for the editor to inform the readers, that from henceforth he is not, and must not, be held responsible for the editorial conduct of the paper; and that he will withdraw from all connection with it as soon as practicable."

We are sorry to find by the forogoing paragraph from the *Churchman* of this week, that Rev. H. N. HUDSON is likely to retire from its editorship. He has given it a character and interest which were rapidly winning attention and influence for it from quarters outside the religious denomination which it represents. His marked ability, decided opinions and great industry, have made their mark upon every department of the paper. We are confident that the readers of the *Churchman* and the public at large will deeply regret his withdrawal from the profession.

☞ Hon. E. H. FOSTER, of Nashville, whose death was briefly announced under the telegraphic head of yesterday, was, for more than twenty years, a prominent and popular politician in Tennessee. In 1829 he was Speaker of the lower branch of the State Legislature. In 1834 he was one of the intrepid and skillful leaders that divided the original JACKSON party of the State between the interests of Mr. VAN BUREN, the favorite of Gen. JACKSON in the discussion, and Judge WHITE, whose friends ultimately went over to the Whigs, and so consolidated their strength as to insure the electoral vote of Tennessee to the Whig candidate at every Presidential election since 1836. In 1837, Mr. FOSTER was made U. S. Senator, but recognizing the doctrine of Legislative instructions, he resigned in 1839, and was subsequently elected to fill out the same term in 1843. In 1845 he was beaten for Governor by less than 1,500 votes,—owing chiefly to the supineness of his party after the defeat of Mr. CLAY for the Presidency the year previous. Since that time the health of Mr. F. has been gradually giving way, and he has necessarily taken little active interest in politics. Of the public men of the State who braved an issue with the popularity of General JACKSON in his palmiest days, none enjoyed a wider or more effective influence with the masses than the subject of this notice.

☞ Having closed his series of Letters to Archbishop HUGHES, Mr. MITCHEL has started a series of *Postscripts*. The first, which is not unlike a woman's postscript, in being the most important part of the epistle, will be found on our third page.

Theatrical.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT arrived in the *Africa* on Thursday, bearer of dispatches to the Government at Washington. He will make his first appearance in a round of successful interpretations on Monday next.

A Day at a Camp Meeting.

Our Methodist brethren have enjoyed a feast of fat things, of "wine on the lees," a time of rejoicing and a season of refreshing. The Camp Meeting which has just closed at Portchester has proved to be a very successful and satisfactory demonstration. We went up on the New-Haven Road yesterday to see the winding up of the week's ceremonies.

The Camp-ground was about a mile and a half northwest from Port Chester—a modest village on the outskirts of Westchester, near the line of Connecticut, and twenty-eight miles from this City. The week has been exceedingly prepitious, the sky unclouded, save by a heavy shower on Wednesday night, which cooled the air, and rendered the woods wherein the tents were pitched pleasantly cool. *One hundred and twenty-seven tents* were pitched—and pitched, it should be added, under the superintendence of ISAAC FOSTER, Esq., who is an old camp-grounder, and an earnest worker. The tents were of all styles, arranged in regular rows, and assorted into "boarding-tents," refreshment saloons, barber-shops, and the "preachers' tent." This latter was an immense funnel of canvas, resting upon the broad end, and pointing heavenwards. Within it were cots arranged in a circle, for the accommodation of 20 preachers. In the middle, resting against the tent-pole, was the general table, whereat sat an elderly brother, gently shaving. The lodging accommodations in the other tents varied. Circumstances influenced the choice of appliances. A considerable proportion of the furniture was material from houses in the vicinity. The tents were generally neat, well kept, and necessarily airy. Ventilation was, if anything, at a discount; certainly, it was not at a premium. In those tents which were set apart for refreshment purposes, long tables were spread, and they were well occupied when the spiritual exercises had been concluded. At a little distance from the body of the tents a rough staging was erected, at which the preaching took place, at the same time that it was conducted in two capacious tents hard by.

Regular hours were assigned for the exercises of each day. At 10 o'clock in the morning, 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and 7 o'clock in the evening, the preaching was regularly conducted. The intervals were occupied with prayer meetings. Many of the converted and the anxiously inquiring prostrated themselves at the altar, and gave evidence of the strength of their emotions. We observed one lady, over whose head twenty summers had scarcely passed, who was evidently most earnestly exercised. She fell into the arms of her female friends, wailing and laughing by turns, clapping her hands in ecstacy, and occasionally undergoing a violent spasm, which gave opportunity for the renewed exhortations of the brethren, and the narration of a remarkable incident by one of the chief exhorters. "My brethren," said he; "the case of this young lady whom, you now see before you, filled with the Holy Ghost, reminds me of a very interesting case, similar in its nature to this, which transpired four years ago at a Camp-meeting which I attended. A young lady was leaning upon the elbow of a gentleman, and was laughing at the scenes before her, when suddenly she was touched by the Divine fire, and began to jump up and down. She jumped three feet straight up in the air, and kept on jumping till it took three men to hold her. This, my brethren, was a remarkable instance of the way that God deals with us."

From another tent, we heard tones of earnest pleading. "Dare you rob God?" said the preacher; "what are you in the sight of God who created you? You are robbing Him; and worse than this, you are giving His property to the Devil. You must bow; you will bow; God will make you bow. Glory to God."

These appeals were responded to with ardor. Many got religion; several experienced a hope; and many were sanctified. The exact numbers of the parties who had experienced conversion we were not able to ascertain. The aggregate conversion of the week will probably reach two hundred.

Fully *five thousand* persons were on the ground on Thursday; and at least *forty-five hundred* were present yesterday. The average daily attendance has been not less than three thousand. Upward of *seventy-five preachers* have taken part in the exercises. The management is under direction of Presiding Elders FLOY and MARTINDALE. Among the preachers from this City we noticed Rev. J. B. WAKELEY, Mr. MATTISON, Mr. COBLIT, Mr. NORRIS, Mr. SEARLES, Mr. REED, Mr. SCUDDER, and the venerable Dr. BANGS, whose vigor at 73 years is as fresh as a score of years ago.

Last night the proceedings came to an end. All the preceding night was passed in prayer and singing. This morning the ground will be deserted. Another Camp-meeting of the African brethren will commence on Monday at the same place. Several of the tents will remain for their accommodation.

A Camp-meeting will be held on Monday, and continue during the whole of next week, in the vicinity of Redding, near Norwalk, Ct.

Altogether, the past week has been not only entertaining, but very successful. The brethren have joyfully joined in singing.

"There's room enough in Paradise—
For all a home in glory,
Oh glory, oh glory, oh glory, oh glory:
If you get there before I do,
Tell them I am coming too:—
Oh glory, oh glory, oh glory, oh glory."

CITY POLITICS.

The "Hards" and "Softs" in Council.

The Hard Shell Committee held a meeting on Thursday evening, at which strong resolutions were presented by GEO. F. ALDEN, of the Second Ward.

The resolutions endorse the action of the Syracuse Convention on the 12th of July, and pledge a full support of the Democratic State candidates. The nomination of Judge BRONSON is hailed as an indication of that fearless spirit of American independence so characteristic of the nominee, and a happy omen of the enthusiastic support which the Democracy will give him in the approaching campaign. The Committee declare that the Democracy enter upon the approaching campaign asking no favor of the General or State Administrations, unwavering in opposition to every attempt of the Administration to promote a fusion of hirelings and spoilsmen with the Democracy, sought for either to shield the Administration from the disgraceful exposure of its weakness, or again to prostitute and destroy the Democracy by the contagion of a foul and destructive coalition.

And it is further declared that this party only can command the confidence of the people; while the Democracy is urged to consider the importance of nominating at the County Conventions those only who will command the confidence of the people by their moral character and tried Democratic principles.

THE SOFT-SHELLS.

The Young Mens' Democratic Union Club met last evening. Resolutions were adopted, declaring that the passage of the "Majority Resolutions" by the Syracuse Convention of Sept. 7, proving, as they do, the soundness of public opinion meets with most cordial approbation; and that the re-nomination of HORATIO SEYMOUR affords the strongest guarantee that the principles of his administration will be indelibly impressed upon the future policy of the State

The nominations are warmly endorsed, and Gov. SEYMOUR is instructed to "stand," as per the following:

Resolved, That whilst we recognize his right to do so, we earnestly and affectionately appeal to HORATIO SEYMOUR to reconsider his desire to withdraw from the public arena. Considering it unwise and impolitic in the extreme, disastrous to the party and an irreparable loss to the State; we ask him once more to sacrifice his private wishes to the public good, and lead us to victory; pledging him as our banner bearer to follow wherever the old flag may lead, and to support him through thick and thin, whatever may be the issue.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. N. S. DICKINSON and AUGUSTUS SCOFIELD were elected members. WILLIAM R. FARRELL was chosen member of the Standing Committee in place of R. JOHNSON, resigned. L. HARRISON, Esq., delegate to the Syracuse Convention from the Fifteenth Ward, entertained the Club with a lively account of the proceedings and results of the Syracuse Convention. A Vigilance Committee comprising one from each Ward, also members of the Club was chosen to make such preparations as might be deemed requisite to secure the most thorough and effective results in the coming campaign.

☞ Mr. HENRY JOHNSON, favorably known to book-buyers from his long connection with the APPLETONS, has recently formed a copartnership with Mr. ROBERT MARTIN of this City, for the purchase of Books on commission. Mr. J. has a very remarkable knowledge of the book-trade, both in this country and in Europe. We commend the new house, (JOHNSON & MARTIN, No. 91 Walker-street,) to the favor of all who are interested in the subject.

Grading the Second-avenue.

The Committee on Assessment met in the Library of the City Hall yesterday, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of hearing any further objections which might be urged against the assessment for grading the Second-avenue.

Mr. SILLIMAN read a lengthened statement, embodying the remonstrances and affidavits of several citizens in the vicinity of the Second-avenue against the assessment, in which it was shown that property has considerably depreciated by the grading of the avenue, and that the Third-avenue, graded at the expense of the City without any assessment, is a more convenient thoroughfare to the City Hall and the business parts of the City than the Second-avenue ever could be. It was further shown that the assessment was entirely disproportionate. The grounds of the assessment were benefit to the owners of the lots. Some property-owners have been assessed at $135, and others at $75, when in reality the value of the latter exceeded that of the former. He stated it was a public grievance, and a measure in which the public had a very great interest. He also stated that the Second-avenue Railroad to a great extent consisted of stolen property, as a vast amount of the earth of which that avenue was composed was taken from the lots of property-holders. The recipients of stolen goods—such as junk-shops—pay only one-half per cent. for the property stolen, but in this case property-holders not only lose their rightful effects, but have to pay taxes in addition. He said that the grading was out of season and illegal; that it was like a Cork bull—all the good which it possessed was at the further end, which was not opened; that if there was a probable chance of having it opened to its full extent, the property-holders might hope that, in time, some benefit might accrue to them, and their property might become valuable to them; but the contrary was the case, for those who have been least benefited have been most highly assessed.

Mr. KETCHUM read the affidavits of John Smith, shipjoiner, and others, against the grading of Second-avenue.

Adjourned till Tuesday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Meeting of Residents of Savannah.

A meeting of residents of Savannah, now present in this City, was held last evening at the Astor House, for the purpose of devising measures for the relief of the victims of the Yellow Fever in Savannah. The Press having been excluded from the meeting, we are unable to afford any information of the result arrived at.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

No 379 BROADWAY.

GREAT BARGAINS—CARPETS AT COST—PURCHASED AT REDUCED PRICES—PETERSON & HUMPHREY will now sell off their entire stock of CARPETS, &c., at the lowest prices

RICH VELVET CARPETS, 10s. to 14s.
RICH TAPESTRY do. 8s. to 12s.
RICH BRUSSELLS do. 8s.
RICH 3-PLY do. 4s. to 10s. per yard.
RICH heavy SUPERFINE, 6s. to 7s.

Also, on consignment, a very large assortment of cheap INGRAINS at 3s. per yard. OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, MATTING, MATS, &c., equally low.

No. 379 BROADWAY, corner White-st.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.—Messrs. STEARNS & MARVIN, Nos. 144 and 146 Water-st., continue to make and sell WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, and are the only persons authorized (with the exception of the New-England States) to make and sell the same.

Sept. 8, 1854. B. G. WILDER, Patentee.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 18, 1854.

Messrs. STEARNS & MARVIN, Nos. 144 and 146 Water-st., New-York:

Gentlemen: In the great fire which occurred here on the 5th instant, our store was completely consumed. The flames from the drug store opposite came upon us so rapidly, that we had barely time to lock up our books and make our escape through the back door. Our safe was one of your RICH & CO'S SALAMANDER SAFES, (Wilder's Patent) and although the fire was one of the hottest—there being a large quantity of liquors oil and other merchandize, stowed in the building—yet the books and papers came out unsinjured, except the binding was slightly

We are perfectly satisfied that "your safes are fire-proof," and we shall procure another of the same kind.

Yours, &c., E. M. DALEY & CO.

A large assortment of the above Safes on hand, and Jones' Impenetrable World's Fair Lock. Dépôt as above.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!—HEARD, CLARK & CO., No. 301 Grand-st., are now offering Rich Brocade, Plain Black Gro de Rhin Chamelion and Plaid Silks, recently purchased at forced (auction) sale, which they are enabled to sell at 40 per cent below the cost of importation. Rich Black Silks, invoiced at 92c. a $1 00c., offered at 75c. a 85c. per yard. Rich Plaid do., invoiced at 50c. a 87½, offered at 50c. a 63c. Rich Chamelions, invoiced at 63c. a 75c., offered at 44c. a 56c., and other Rich Dress Goods equally low.

WEST END FASHIONABLE HAT AND CAP EMPORIUM.—Gentlemen, Youths' and Children's Fall Fashions for Hats and Caps, now ready. A beautiful assortment of Childrens's Hats and Caps.

J. W. KELLOGG, No. 128 Canal-st.

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK.—JAMES E. RAY, No. 198 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of Hosiery and Under Garments. Wholesale and Retail. All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchaser's unbiassed opinion.

CARGILL'S PATENT PORTABLE AND SELF-ADjusting Mosquito Bar is so well and favorably known that it is only necessary hereafter to keep the numbers before the public. No 198 Fulton-st., west of Broadway, New-York, and No. 187 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BEEBE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, NO. 156 Broadway, respectfully invite the attention of their customers and the public to the fall fashion for gentlemen's hats and caps.

GREAT MUSIC ESTABLISHMENT OF HORACE WATERS, No 333 BROADWAY.—As music, through two of its great living representatives, is particularly engaging public attention at this time, and the question is agitating the minds of many where they may best obtain good merchandise as will enable them to practice and enjoy at their homes that which so enchanted them at places of public amusement, Mr. WATERS deems it of utility to all parties to speak in more general terms than customary in a business notice of his great Music Establishment: and in order to give something of a definite idea of the extent and variety of the assortment of music and musical instruments which they contain, will go through the several departments in their order. No. 1, found at the entrance, contains, in the form of sheet music and music books, a choice selection of the most attractive of the gems of the old and modern schools, comprising a collection second to none in the country, and its appropriateness to the season may be judged by finding upon the counter the "Bloomer Waltz," with a beautiful likeness of Madame CAMA upon the title page. No. 2, general salesroom for Pianos, contains a large assortment of finest beautiful instruments from six of the most celebrated manufactories of Boston and New-York, including the rich-toned Gemeau Pianos; also, MARTIN'S unrivalled Guitars, Flutinas, Violins, Music Racks, &c., &c. No. 3, 2d-floor, embraces the celebrations, second-hand Pianos, &c., containing all the varieties of the most celebrated manufacture of the former, and some of the very best, for the price in the market, of the latter. No. 4, Wholesale Music Room, is devoted entirely to this branch of the trade, and the one most interesting to dealers in Sheet Music. No. 5, Select Saloon for Piano-Fortes, is one of the most elegant rooms devoted to this business in the United States, and the Pianos contained therein are unexcelled for beauty of finish or quantities of tone, a large number having carved legs and lyres, and cases mounted with richly carved and pearled keys; two of the number being $1,000 instruments, by GILBERT & Co.'s make, with Æolian attachment, to which was awarded the first prize at the late World's Fair. In a word, No 333 Broadway, is the largest Music House on the American Continent, and the facilities for furnishing supplies of all kinds of Music Merchandize to both wholesale and retail buyers, are not equaled by any other house. A large discount made to Pianos or Melodeons from factory prices for cash. Pianos sold on monthly payments. Pianos and Melodeons to rent.

HYGEIA—BROUGHT HOME TO THE DOOR OF THE MILLION.

Hundreds of cases of cures like the following might be named. One package of HYGEIA has cured me of the Asthma of six years' standing.

JAMES F. KENNEBERY, P. M., of Duncanson, Pa.

I am cured of the Asthma of ten years standing by Dr. CURTIS' HYGEIA.

MARGARET EASTON, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. Paul, of No. 5 Hammond-st., New-York, was cured of a severe case of Bronchitis by the Hygeian.

My sister has been cured of a distressing cough of several years standing, and decided to be incurable by her physicians. She was cured in a few days by the Hygeia.

J. H. GAUBERT, P. M., Richmond, Me.

The Inhaler is worn on the breast under the linen without the least inconvenience—the heat of the body being sufficient to evaporate the fluid.

Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.; C. H. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway; P. H. KNAPP, No. 363 Hudson-st., and 472 Pearl-st.; S. H. PHILLIPS, corner of Wooster and Houston-sts.; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; and RUSSELL B. SCROTT, No 136 Market-st., Philadelphia. Price $2 a package, or four packages for $10; sent free by express.

DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS.—Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, at No. 120 Arch-st., Philadelphia—Will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, such as constipation, piles, fullness, or blood to the head; acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or faintness at the pit of the stomach; swimming of the head, hurried and difficult breathing, fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, limbs, &c; sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil and great depression of spirits. For sale in New-York by A. B. & D. SANDS, No 100 Fulton-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, No. 89 Warren-st.; BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay st.; OLCOTT, McKISSON & ROBBINS, No. 127 Maiden-lane; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; and by druggists and dealers of medicine everywhere.

NOTICE!—PAPER HANGINGS, DECORATIONS, &c., Wholesale and retail, at our new warehouse, Nos. 235 and 237 Broadway. THOMAS FAYE & CO.

Having added a large factory, Nos. 153, 154, 156 and 158 West 26th-st., to our extensive importing business, the trade at wholesale as well as consumers at retail, will study their interest and taste by examining the stock and prices at our new location.

THOMAS FAYE & CO., Nos. 235 and 237 Broadway, Directly opposite the City Hall.

SEWING MACHINES.—IT IS A SINGULAR FACT that many persons can be induced to buy what is utterly worthless, because offered at a low price. Thousands of sewing machines called *cheap* have been sold, which could not be used—they were made only to sell. Many such are in the market now. The only kind which have stood the test of experience are SINGER'S, which are every where in profitable use. There is no dispute about the right to use these machines, and no machine of any value can be made without infringing our numerous patents.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

KNOX ON THE TAPIS.—AT LAST THE WORLD has been gratified by the issue of KNOX'S incomparable Fall style. Such a Hat as it is! Talk of Minerva's helmet—why, all the helmets in the world melted into one, would be mythological, would appear commonplace with this last great work of our friend KNOX. He is, indeed, the prince of hatters; and those who have the necessary savoir faire will at once visit his establishment, No. 128 Fulton-st., and No. 518 Broadway. Vive le chapeau KNOX.

NEW MUSIC.—"THE LAST ROSE OF SUMMER." Introduction and brilliant variations by WILLIAM JECKO. 75c. In this production the musical public is presented with a gem which will be preserved in the libraries of all lovers of choice music. Dealers wishing any kind of music merchandize, or to make arrangements for continued supplies of all new issues published in the United States, will find it greatly to their advantage to call on

HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 333 Broadway.

BOYS' FASHIONS AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.—EVERY fashion which has become popular abroad for Boys of every age, will be found at the Bazaar, and parents who wish to clothe their sons elegantly, fashionably, and at a moderate cost, will do well to avail themselves of the advantage offered by this establishment.

GENIN'S BAZAAR, Ft. Nicholas Hotel, No. 513 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—THOS WILEY, JR., & CO'S EXTENSIVE Tailoring establishment and Cloth store, is removed from the old stand, No. 207 Greenwich-st., to No. 345 Hudson-st., corner of Amos-st., where they will be happy to receive their old customers, and as many new ones as will present themselves, to which they will guarantee satisfaction.

THOS. W. WILEY, Jr.
WM. R. BOWNE.

THE GREATEST SALE OF THE SEASON.—OUR readers will please notice that the great sale of Lots in West Flushing continues THIS DAY at 2 o'clock P. M. on the grounds. The sale is peremptory, and every lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder. For particulars, see advertisement in another column, or inquire of BARKER & ELLIOTT, No 3 Nassau-st., New-York.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS—JUST RECEIVED AND FOR sale at great bargains—Fine Cashmere Long and Square

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ [illegible] Dutch Church, on Bedford av., [illegible] will be opened EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M., until further notice. P. S.—Sabbath-school in connection with the Church will hold its exercises at at 2½ P. M. Children who do not attend Sabbath School are respectfully invited to attend

J. W. SCHENCK, Pastor.

☞ **Presbyterian Church on University Place, New-York.**—Rev. Dr. Potts, Pastor.)—The Rev. W. HENRY GREEN, Professor in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, New-Jersey, will preach in this Church, Providence permitting, TO MORROW 8-pt 10, at 10½ o'clock in the morning, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

☞ **Signs of the Times.**—*Historical and Prophetical Events.*—The first of two sermons on the above topics will be delivered by Prof. S. K SWEETMAN, TO-MORROW (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, Sept. 10, in the Suffolk-st. Church, near Delancey, at 3 o'clock. All classes are respectfully invited.

☞ **Northwest Protestant Reformed Dutch Church**—On 23d-st., between 6th and 7th-ave.—The Pastor, Rev. Dr HARDENBERGH, may be expected to preach TO-MORROW, Sept. 10, in the morning and afternoon, services commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock, P. M.

☞ **Come one and all to the Temperance Tent,** cor. 13th-st. and 7th-av.—The Rev. JOHN MCENANY will preach in the Tent TO-MORROW, 10th inst., at 3 P. M. Temperance meeting in the EVENING at 8½ o'clock. FFPS E. EVERY and other eminent speakers will address the meeting.

☞ **Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-st.**—The regular Religious Services of this Church will be held (until their Church edifice is rebuilt, at "Brothers' Rooms," No. 361 Broome-st. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. A. AUGUSTUS WOOD Services to commence at 10 A. M. and 3½ P. M.

☞ **Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, corner of 30th-st.**—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING Sept. 10, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. S. A. COREY; in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. W. B. ANDERSON, LL. D., President of Rochester University.

☞ **Rev. Mr. Evans,** Rector of the Church of the Holy Evangelists Seaman-st., will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 170 Stanton-st. between Essex and Norfolk-sts. on SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 10. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **The Regular Monthly Meeting of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association** will take place on TUESDAY EVENING Sept 12, at 8 o'clock, at the Lecture Room of the Pierrepont-st. Baptist Church. Per order J. McGEE, Rec. Sec'y.

☞ **The Great Conflagration!**—The Bishop of Jerusalem will preach TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway. Seats free. Subject: *The Time and Manner of the Conflagration of the World.* Mal. 4th chap.

☞ **Rev. H. S. Carpenter** will preach (D. V.) in the 19th-st. Presbyterian Church NEXT SABBATH, the 10th inst. Services at 10½ o'clock in the morning, and 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

☞ **Williamsburg Universalist Church**—Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor. Services TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Morning subject—*Liberal Christianity.* Evening subject—*Temperance.*

☞ **Presbyterian Church, corner of Stanton and Forsyth-sts.**—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev J. SANDERSON, every Sabbath, at 10½ A. M and 3½ P. M. Worship conducted as in the Scotch and Irish Presbyterian Churches.

☞ **Laight-street Church, cor. Laight and Varick-streets.**—The pastor, Rev ISAAC WESCOTT, will commence a series of Lectures to Young Men TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock

☞ **Second Reformed Presbyterian Church.**—Worshipping in Medical College, Crosby-st., near Spring. Preaching TO-MORROW, by the Pastor, Rev. SPENCER L. FINNEY, at 10½ morning, and 3½ afternoon.

☞ **The Mercer-street Presbyterian Church** will be reopened for Public Worship NEXT SABBATH, 10th inst. Services, 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M.

☞ **Rev. John Little** will (D. V.) preach in Westminster Church, 22d-st., on TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

☞ **At a Meeting of the Democratic Whig General Committee,** held at the Broadway House, Sept. 5, 1854, it was

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Whigs of this City to hold their Primary Elections to elect Delegates to the Syracuse Convention on the 12th day of September inst., between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock A. M.; that two persons be elected from each Ward—one to serve as Delegate, the other as Alternate—except in the 1st and IId Wards, comprising the 1st Assembly District; IIId and XVIth Wards, comprising the IId Assembly District; XVIIIth and XXIst Wards comprising the XVIth Assembly District; XIIth, XIXth and XXIId Wards, comprising the IIIth Assembly District; XVIIth and XXth Wards, comprising the XVIIth Assembly District; each of which Wards shall choose Five Delegates to meet its Assembly District Convention, which Convention shall choose a Delegate at large, except the XIth Assembly District Convention.

Ist Assembly District to be held at No 22 Ann-st.
IId Assembly District to be held at G. E. Sherwood's, No 14 Murray st.
Xth Assembly District to be held at G B. Over's.
XIVth Assembly District to be held at the Eutaw House.
XVIth Assembly District to be held at Thompson's Hall.
Resolved, That the call be published two days consecutively in two Whig papers in the City of New-York

ZEPHAR MILLS, Chairman.
JOHN H. STEEL, } Vice
JOSEPH B. VARNUM, } Chairmen.
C. W. SCHAFFER, } Secretaries
F. FRYE, }

☞ **The Whigs of the Second Ward,** pursuant to a call of the Whig General Committee, are requested to attend the Primary Election, to be held on TUESDAY, September 12, 1854, at No. 25 Ann-st., between the hours of 6 and 8 A. M., to elect Delegates to the District Convention, to select a Delegate and Alternate to the State Convention, to be held on the 26th inst. Said election to be conducted by the inspectors selected by the Ward Committee. Delegation to have power to fill vacancies. By order of the Ward Committee

GIDEON CLIFTON, Chairman.
JAMES E. CARTER, } Secretaries.
JAMES GALLAGHER, }

☞ **Third Ward.**—In pursuance of a call of the Democratic Whig General Committee, the Whig voters of the IIId Ward are requested to attend the PRIMARY ELECTION, to be held on TUESDAY MORNING, the 12th inst., between the hours of 6 and 8 A. M., to elect five Delegates to represent the Ward in Assembly Convention, and to select one Delegate and one Alternate to attend the Syracuse Whig Convention. Poll to be held at No. 4 Murray-st.

EDGAR MULLEN,
A. COCHRANE,
JOHN M. COSTA.

☞ **Pursuant to the Call of the Whig General Committee** the Primary Election of the IVth Ward will be held at No. 77 Pearl-st., on TUESDAY MORNING, Sept. 12, from 7 to 8 o'clock, for the purpose of electing Delegates to the Whig State Convention to be held at Syracuse on the 26th of September next. WM H. SPARKS, WM. H. ADAMS, THOMAS J. HOGAN.

D. McLAUGHLIN, Chairman.
I. EDWARDS, Secretary.

☞ **Fifth Ward Whig Primary Election**—In accordance with the recommendation of the Whig General Committee, a Primary Election will be held in this Ward on TUESDAY MORNING, Sept. 12, between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock, at No. 147 West Broadway, to elect a delegate to represent the Fourth Assembly District, (Vth Ward,) with a substitute, in the Whig State Convention to be held in the city of Syracuse on the 26th inst. for the nomination of State Officers THOMAS E SMITH, JOHN HEWETT and THOMAS FLENDER are appointed Inspectors of the Election Breeder.

LEMUEL W. PARKES, Chairman.
JOHN H. STEEL. } Secretaries.
J. WOOLSEY BROWN. }

☞ **Eighth Ward Whig Electors**—Are hereby notified that the election for Delegate to the Syracuse Convention, (for the nomination of State officers,) will be held at No. 64 Wooster st., on TUESDAY MORNING, 12th inst., between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock. By order of Ward Committee. J. M. MURRAY, Chairman.

S. HALL. } Secretaries.
A. BLAUVELT, }

☞ **Tenth Ward.**—The Xth Ward Whig Electors are requested to meet, pursuant to the recommendation of General Committee, at No. 238 Bowery-st., on TUESDAY, 12th inst., between the hours of 6 and 8 A. M., to select a delegate to represent them at the State Convention.

DAVID MILLER, Chairman Ward Committee.
M. S. DUNHAM, Secretary

☞ **Sixteenth Ward Primary Election**—By order of the XVIth Ward Committee, an Election will take place on TUESDAY MORNING, 12th inst., between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock A. M., at the Chelsea Hall, 18th-st., near 8th-av., for the purpose of choosing five Delegates from this Ward to meet five Delegates from the 20th Ward, to select a Delegate to represent this District at the Syracuse Convention. EDW'D BERRIAN, Chairman.

WILLIAM GOOD. } Secretaries.
THOS. J. CHRISTY, Jr. }

☞ **The Whig Electors of the Seventeenth Ward** are hereby notified that an election for one Delegate and one Alternate will be held on TUESDAY MORNING NEXT, from 6 to 8 o'clock, at Kirk's Hotel, corner of Bowery and 6th-st., and the following named persons have been appointed Inspectors of said election—viz.: MATTHEW CHASE, JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, and WILLIAM H. RIBLET.

By order of the Ward Committee

CHAS W. LAURENCE, Chairman.
WILLIAM V. NOE, } Secretaries.
D. B. ANDREWS, }

☞ **Twenty-second Ward**—A primary election will be held at the Union Cottage Broadway, near 49th-st., on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock, A. M., to elect five Delegates to the District Convention.

By order of the Ward Committee,
GEO M. DENNETT,
ALFRED GRIFFIN, } Inspectors.
SAML. WALLACE.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Grading and Draining of the Village of Yonkers, Westchester County.**—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed propos ls for the above work will be received until the 23d of September, 1854 Profiles and specifications for the same can be seen at the following places: J. F. WELLS, No 96 Nassau-st. R. W. WATTS', No. 9 Thomas-st., and S. GREENIN, No 756 Greenwich-st., or at HENRY W. MILLER'S, Civil Engineer and Surveyor, No. 289 Broadway, Room No 43. The Association to reserve the right to reject all proposals.

N. B.—Proposals for the same to be addressed to J. ANDREW HAMSHUCH, *Secretary of* Industrial Home Association No. 2, No 186 Spring-st.

☞ **The Regular Weekly Meeting of the Second South Williamsburg Village Association** will be held at their rooms, No 195 Howard, on MONDAY EVENING, Sept 11, at 7½ o'clock It is particularly requested that every member will attend, as business of importance will be presented. All persons wishing information in reference to this Association are respectfully invited to attend.

JOHN WILSON, President.
CHAS. YOUNG, Secretary.

☞ **Champagne Wines**—MOET'S wines, pints and quarts, landing ex *Rattler*, from Havre. Rhine wines, sherries, landing ex *Charles Birchand*, from Cadiz; pale ale, landing ex *American Congress*, from London; Lea & Perrin's Worcestershire sauce, landing ex *Manhattan* from Liverpool. For sale by JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway, between Walker and Lispenard-sts.

☞ **Arrangements have been made by the UNITARIAN SOCIETY OF WILLIAMSBURG** for holding regular religious services in future. Until further notice, the meetings will be held in the large Hall in the Odeon Building, corner of South 4th and 5th sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Rev. J. G. FURMAN, of South Boston, Mass., will preach on SUNDAY NEXT, Sept. 10. The public are invited to attend.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Capt. Brodish, of the ship Ashburton,** reports that there were thirty-nine cases of diarrhœa among his passengers on the voyage to New-York. Every case, however, he says, was successfully treated by Dr. GIDDINGS' CHOLERA MEDICINE. No deaths occurred. She had four hundred and thirty-nine emigrants on board.—*Daily Times, Aug. 29, 1854.*

Also his Vegetable Family Medicines, Panacea, the great blood purifier and health restorative, a sure remedy for paralysis, debility, dispepsia, nervousness, scrofula, and all eruptions of the skin. Cough Syrup, for consumption and coughs of all kinds Liniment, Wild Cherry Bitters, Shakers Extracts and preparations, suited to all diseases.

Prepared by Dr. S. M. GIDDINGS, No 85 Murray-st.

☞ **Dysentery.**—This severe disease is now prevalent in various parts of the country. It may be wholly prevented, and in the beginning, promptly checked, by Dr. McCLINTOCK'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL, one of the most astonishing specifics for all Bowel Complaints ever discovered. Thousands of cures have been made during the past Summer, and many lives saved by this medicine—so simple and cheap that every family can procure it. Price 25 cents and 50 cents per bottle Sold by all Druggists, and by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 122 Fulton-st., New-York.

☞ **Whooping Cough Cured!**—This distressing disease is thoroughly and quickly cured by DR. McCLINTOCK'S ASTHMA AND WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY. It contains no opium, and can be given to children with perfect safety. A few drops at bed-time quiet the cough all night, and a few doses cure entirely. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 122 Fulton-st., and by all Druggists.

☞ **Notice.**—A. BAKER, No. 15 Ann-st., manufactures Boots to order at the following very low prices: Best French Calf, imitation stitch, with spring shanks, $3 75. Stitch Boots, $4 50; Double-soled Water-proof, $4 50; Best French Patent Leather Boots, from $6 to $7. All in the most fashionable styles and warranted to fit. Patent Leather Gaiters and Shoes for gents selling very low, at A. BAKER'S, No. 15 Ann-st.

☞ **Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.**—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box.**—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and at ZEIBER'S, No. 44 S. 3d-st., Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers.**—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston,

C. H. RING, Broadway, and
all respectable druggists.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Cordial.**—Whence proceed the lassitude, the depression, the debility, the indifference to life, the instability, the continual feeling of illness which it is impossible to define or localize, so common, so hard to bear, and so little pitied by the robust and healthy? We answer—from the stomach and the nervous system, between which there exists the closest sympathy. Want of vital energy, sluggishness in the secretive organs, a general inertia of the system, is at the bottom of all the difficulty. To rouse the whole organization from the torpor, to imbue it with new life, activity and vigor, and to sustain it in that condition, there is no preparation comparable with Dr MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL. Other stimuli may excite the down physical energies for a time, but like the night-flash of the lightning that leaves behind it a deeper gloom, the exhibition of these exhilerants is followed after the first convulsive effect is over, by a depression of body and mind more profound and paralyzing than ever The remedy is literally worse than the disease. But the Elixir has a dynamic influence. It not only creates a new condition of the physical organization, but perpetuates it. The animal spirits are not only cheered and elevated by its agency, but kept up to their new level without flagging. A vegetable compound, congenial to the system, it seems to act upon the constitution itself, and to revolutionize it. In chronic diseases of the nerves, the stomach, and the liver, its operation is all but miraculous The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, six for twelve dollars.

C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 192 Broadway, New-York. Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada and the West Indies

Dyspepsia Cured.

Extracts from certificate of Mr. L. Gosling, the famous restaurateur:

I procured a bottle of "HEYMANN'S DYSPEPSIA ELIXIR," and, after six successive days' use of the medicine, my constitution became completely changed, and, thank God, I never was better in my life than I am now; and I feel more like a boy of 18 years than an old man of 62.

L. GOSLING.

Call on Mr. GOSLING, at his restaurant, or his residence No. 180 West 25th st., and hear from his own lips of the wonderful effects of the "Elixir."

See also the original certificate at the principal office, No, 197 Broadway, New-York. Price, $1 per bottle, and can be had of all druggists.

☞ **Knickerbocker Building Association.**—The regular monthly meeting of the Association will be held at the Continental Hall, corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 11, at 8 o'clock P. M. The members are requested to attend as business of importance will be brought before them. JOHN W. MILLER, Secretary.

☞ **An Improvement has been made** in the Happy Family at COSTAR'S Rat, Cockroach, &c., Exterminator Depôt, No. 448 Broadway. Free show at the window outside of store Where is Barnum?

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF MICHAEL O'BRIEN—Who came from the town of Kilkenny, Ireland, about six years ago. When last heard from he lived in Canada West. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his brother, ANDREW O'BRIEN, No. 54 Orange-st, New-York.

Canada papers please copy.

NOTICE.—If the mother of JAMES DALY, of Sacramento City, Cal., will call at No. 71 3d-av., she will hear from him to her advantage.

LUSH & MOON, No. 71 3d-av.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a man who understands the care and driving of horses in every respect, wishes a situation in any such capacity, and would make himself generally useful otherwise. Call at or address for 2 days, Washington Head-quarters, corner of Pearl and Broad-sts., New-York. Can be seen each day from 10 o'clock till 12.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man from the country, in a store, as porter, clerk, or to make himself generally useful. Is a good penman, and quick in figures. Was formerly in this City about two years Salary no object. Would like the care of a horse Please address BROWN, at this office, stating where an interview can be had.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook, and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family, by one; and as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook and to wash and iron in a private family, by one; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework, in either city or country Understands milking, baking, &c. Will be found to understand her business, and is willing and obliging. Please apply at No. 84 3d-av., near 12th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A man wishes a situation as porter in a store, who can write a good hand and give good City reference Call or address, for 3 days, Washington Headquarters, corner of Pearl and Broad-sts., New-York.

SITUATION WANTED—As Chambermaid, in a private family; can be seen for one day, at her last employer's, No. 132 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

SALESWOMAN WANTED—Well experienced and accquainted with dressmaking and all kinds of needlework. None need apply unless they can give the best City references. GROVER, BAKER & CO., No. 405 Broadway.

WOMAN WANTED—To cook, wash, iron, &c. None but a Protestant need apply, with City recommendations, to No. 51 West 26th-st.

TEACHER WANTED—At the Female Institute, Washington, D. C., a lady who thoroughly understands and speaks fluently the French language and can give instruction in drawing and painting. A French Protestant lady would be preferred, one of experience and who is able to give instruction in English branches also. If she is able to teach all the branches, a higher salary will be given, but she must combine with the French, either drawing and painting, or a knowledge of some English branches, to assist in the school room. Immediate application, with testimonials, is desired. Address GEORGE G. BUTLER, Principal of Female Institute, Washington, D. C.

TO PHYSICIANS, TRUSTEES AND SUPERINTENDENTS OF ASYLUMS—A liberally educated Physician, graduated in New-York City, and who has been engaged nearly two years in Hospital practice, is desirous of obtaining the post of physician, apothecary, or other responsible station in some public institution or asylum. The best testimonials of character and ability will be furnished. Address Dr. W. S. F., *Tribune* Office.

PIANO TEACHER.—A well educated German pianist, for several years engaged in this City as piano teacher, wishes board in a private family, or respectable boarding house, where tuition on the piano would be taken as payment (or part payment). Unexceptionable references given. Address "CHROMATIC SCALE," Union-square Post-Office.

MUSICAL.—A person entirely competent to take charge of the singing department in a large school, is wanted. Also a teacher for the guitar. Apply at the Agency for Chickering's Pianos, No. 395 Broadway, on Saturday, at 12 o'clock.

CARD.—H SWIFT, Teacher of Music, would respectfully inform his pupils that he will return to New-York and recommence instruction on the Piano-forte, and in vocal music, on the 11th inst. Mr. S. will be able to receive three or four new pupils this Fall Any communications addressed to him and left at the Music Store of WM. HALL & SONS, Broadway, will receive attention.

GOVERNESS.—A lady whose education has been received in one of the first female seminaries in New-England is desirous of obtaining a situation as governess in a family. She would not consider compensation so great a requisite as a comfortable and pleasant home. Address W. L. M., Astoria, L. I.

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL EDUCATION—BY THE SEASIDE IN ENGLAND—A select number of young gentlemen, in charge of a gentleman 20 years in the profession, and a member of the Methodist Church. A similar opportunity exists for ladies, if 6 or 8 pupils could be secured, in charge of a married lady of christian principles, accustomed to private tuition in New-York, who would make arrangements to escort them to Europe, and for an annual return visit Eminent references. Address ANGLO-AMERICAN, Box No. 3,393 Post-Office.

GOVERNESS WANTED—A member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, competent to teach the usual English branches, with French and Music. Written communications, addressed GOVERNESS, No. 32 South William-st., New-York, will be attended to.

SALESMAN WANTED—In a dry goods store located in a pleasant Southern town, a young man that has had some experience as salesman, and also some knowledge of book-keeping. Address for three days, postage paid, Box No. 1,069 General Post-Office.

WANTED.

PROOF-READER.—An energetic and strictly temperate man, who possesses a good education and is particularly correct in [illegible] grammar, orthography, and punctuation, may find employment in the proof-room and assistant in the editorial department of a rising newspaper, where the labor is arduous and the salary moderate, by addressing Box 2,965, Post-Office.

CONTRALTO SINGER.—Of good acquirements wishes a situation in a Quartette or Chorus Choir of a Presbyterian or Congregational Church, up town. Address for one week, Box No. 99, Broadway Post-Office.

CONTRALTO SINGER.—Of good acquirements, wishes a situation in a Quartette or Chorus Choir of a Presbyterian or Congregational Church up-town. Address for one week Box No. 99, Broadway Post-Office.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—In a Family Grocery, who understands the business, writes a good hand, and can bring good reference None other need apply. Apply, on Monday forenoon, Sept. 11, to J. B. WARD, corner Columbia and Sackett-sts., Brooklyn.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—A correct accountant, who writes a good hand, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Apply by letter, in own hand writing, through New-York Post-Office giving references. ABM. R. VAN NEST & CO., No. 222 Pearl-st.

STATE AGENTS WANTED FOR OTIS' IMPROVED PATENT LIGHTNING-RODS—With right to manufacture. A lucrative business, requiring moderate capital. Proprietors LYON MANUFACTURING CO., No. 343 Broadway.

GARDENER WANTED—One who understands the culture of grapes and gardening in general None but a Protestant will answer. Address A. P. MARVIN, Brewster Station, N. Y.

GOLD PENS.—Wanted, a thorough workman—one that understands grinding Pens &c Good salary will be given by the year, or he can work by the piece Apply to KENDALL & FAIRCHILD, No 132 William-st.

TO POWER PRESSMEN.—Wanted, a competent, sober and industrious hand to run a double cylinder printing machine in a Southern city. Apply to E. HOE & CO

HEADWAITER WANTED—For a first-class hotel. None need apply but those who can come well recommended. Apply at HENDERSON'S, Nassau-st.

JOHN YOUNG, OF THE PROTESTANT AGENCY, No. 7 Carmine-st., has opened the Female Servants' Registry, No. 145½ Bowery, to enable him to supply the increasing demand of his friends and the public with servants Subscribers to either have the advantages of both offices.

BOY WANTED.—An active boy of 15 or 16 years of age, who resides with his parents, can write a good hand and is willing to be generally useful. Apply to E. S. BAKER & BRO., Nos. 237 and 239 Chrystie-st.

HOUSES, &C. WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—A genteel house, furnished, by a good tenant; no children; references will be satisfactory, or not wanted; for six months or one year from October or November next; not above 19th-st., and between 2d and 6th avs. Address Box No. 2,916, Post-Office, stating terms and where situated.

PART OF A NEAT TWO-STORY HOUSE WANTED—By a small family, without children, consisting of two parlors, two bedrooms and a kitchen, either in New-York or Brooklyn—New-York preferred. Must be on or near a car route Rent not to exceed $280 Address, stating terms and location, D. W. J., *Times* Office.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—Consisting of about three rooms, closets, &c., or a small-sized house. The neighborhood must be quiet. Rent moderate. Address W., this office, with particulars.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A gentleman of small family residing up town and living in the European style, having in his house all the modern improvements, baths, gas, furnace, &c., is desirous of taking a gentleman and his wife or others to board. French, Italian and English are spoken. The family are lovers of vocal and instrumental music, in which they are well versed. None but persons of respectability need apply References required. For further particulars address, with real name, ANGELO VIVEZ, Union-square Post-Office.

BOARDING—And an elegant suite of furnished rooms, on the first floor, consisting of a parlor and two bedrooms, with closets Also, a parlor and bedroom on second and third floors, and rooms for single gentlemen, at Nos. 82 and 84 East 23d st.

BOARDING.—To Let, in suite or separate rooms, on the second floor, in a modern house pleasantly situated, opposite Chelsea-square Also rooms for single gentlemen. References given and required. Apply at 236 West 29th-st.

BOARDING.—A few respectable young men can be accommodated at Mrs. BERTS', formerly Mrs. Foster, at No. 27 Hudson-st, with good board, single beds, and pleasant rooms. Full board, $3 per week; day boarders, $2 50.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms can be had, with board, at No 15 Stuyvesant-st., between 9th and 10th-sts. The best of references given and required.

BOARD WANTED.—A French gentleman, well known in this City, and enjoying good character, would like to find a respectable family where he could obtain boarding lodging and a small salary; for which he can teach the French language and music or the classics. He would pay a part of the day for some out-of-door work. Address Mr. H., at this office.

BOARD WANTED.—A gentleman and wife wish to procure board, on moderate terms, in a private family. This advertisement is addressed to those who have not interested to take boarders, for the applicants will be contented with plain fare Room to be ready furnished. Address R. W. K., *Daily Times* Office, stating terms fully.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, may be accommodated with pleasant front rooms at No 1 Willow-place, corner of Joralemon-st; between South and Montague ferries. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a small family, within 5 minutes walk from Fulton Ferry. A good opportunity for those desirous of a comfortable home. Address G. H. S., Box No. 713 Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Suites or single rooms, with full or partial board, in one of the most convenient localities in Brooklyn—No 69 Court, corner of Schermerhorn-st., within six minutes' walk of the Ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two gentlemen with their wives; also, several single gentlemen, may be accommodated with desirable suites of rooms, or pleasant single rooms. Inquire at No. 206 Washington-st. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with good rooms and breakfast and tea, at No. 101 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, one door west of Smith-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, may be accommodated with Board and pleasant rooms at No. 240 Henry-st., within five minutes' walk of Wall-st. or South Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Gentlemen and their wives, and single gentlemen, may be accommodated with pleasant rooms at No. 93 Fulton-st, opposite Henry, within five minutes' walk from the Fulton Ferry.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A private family have a room to let with breakfast and tea. Location is convenient for either Wall or Fulton ferries. Apply at No. 219 Adams-st., near Johnson.

BOARD WANTED—For several hundred single gentlemen. Apply from 7 to 9 o'clock A. M., to CHARLES W. TOLMAN, at the Medical College, No. 107 East 14th-st., near 3d-av.

BOARDING.—Furnished rooms, with gas and bath, can be obtained by applying at No. 63 West 28th-st., one block from Broadway.

BOARDING—Gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, with or without partial board. Apply at No 64 Amity-st.

BOARD WANTED.—Two young men—brothers—wish board in a plain respectable private family, where they can enjoy the comforts of home. Address, stating terms, location, &c., A. Y., *Times* office.

GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with PLEASANT ROOMS and BOARD at No. 70 SANDS-st., Brooklyn.

DESIRABLE SUITES OF FURNISHED ROOMS.—A private family would let a suite of rooms to one or two gentlemen. The house is new, and has all the modern improvements, and is in one of the best localities in the City, and convenient to the cars and stages. Apply at No. 71 West 14th-st., first house west of 6th-av.

PRIVATE BOARD.—A gentleman and wife, or one or two single gentlemen, can obtain one or two front rooms on second story, in a pleasantly located house in Madison st., with full or partial board. References exchanged Gas, &c. in house. Apply at No. 231 Madison-st., or No. 540 Broadway. No other boarders.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—Several very pleasant rooms, separately or in suite, either furnished or unfurnished, can be had, with board, at No. 230 4th-av., opposite Dr. Hawks' Church. The house is finely located, and has all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO BE RENTED—By a single gentlemen, a furnished bedroom and parlor in a strictly private house with modern improvements, situated in the neighborhood of Broadway, and not higher than 10th-st. Address, with indication of price, Box No. 913, Lower Post-Office, New-York.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Rooms handsomely furnished, in a first-class house containing the modern improvements, desirably located near Broadway, to let to gentlemen only, with or without private breakfast table. Apply at No. 4 Le Roy-place, Bleecker-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—(Without Board) in a first class house in Prince-st, near Broadway. Inquire at No. 95 Prince-st., or of C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway.

ROOMS TO LET.—A front and back room, second story, one or both, in Amity-st., a few doors from Broadway, with partial board. The house has modern improvements, is occupied by the family of the advertiser, and in every way a desirable opportunity for gentlemen wishing comfort, freedom and respectability. Address Box No. 3,427, Post-Office.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD.—Gentlemen, with their wives, and single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board in a very pleasant part of the City, in a nice house, very pleasant location and neighborhood, near the 6th-av; cars and stages pass by the door. Has all the modern improvements in it. Call at No. 51 Greenwich-av.

ROOMS TO LET.—Two desirable rooms, with bedrooms attached, and all the modern improvements, furnished or unfurnished, with meals served in the rooms if required, may be had at No. 13 10th st., between 5th and 6th-avs. Family private. References exchanged.

ROOMS TO LET.—A private family will let some very pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, to single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives. Apply at No 382 Bleecker-st., opposite Van Ness Park. References exchanged.

TO GENTLEMEN—Agreeable Rooms to let, large and small, furnished or unfurnished, in suites or separately, with hot, cold and shower baths.

A. R PLUMLEY, No. 27 Bond st.

THE TREASURER OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT gratefully acknowledges the receipt, through the hands of ALFRED CARSON, Esq., Chief Engineer, of Messrs. WM M. JOHNSONS SONS' Check for $500, as a donation to the Charitable Fund of the Department, which was accompanied by the following communication.

JOHN S. GILES, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1854.

TO ALFRED CARSON, Esq., Chief Engineer of the New-York Fire Department—DEAR SIR: Allow us to present, through their Chief, for the use of the benevolent fund of the New-York Fire Department, the enclosed check for five hundred dollars.

The energetic and well-directed efforts employed last night at the fire in West 16th st., whereby a portion of our works was destroyed, were the means of saving us, as well as the Insurance Companies, a much heavier loss.

In addition to the enclosed, please convey to the Department, individually and collectively, considerations of our highest gratitude and respect. We have the honor to be your friends, WM. M. JOHNSONS' SONS.

CARD.—Rev. JAMES MILLETT, A. M., for many years known in this City as a successful teacher of Latin and Greek, desires to give lessons at his residence, No. 398 Broome-st., to those anxious to make up for lost time. Terms moderate.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE WIDE WEST,

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL,
Published by BONESTELL & WILLISTON, San Francisco, California.

A Steamer Edition will be issued per each mail for the Atlantic States.

To Californians who have returned, this arrangement will commend itself by its regularity and cheapness. And those having friends in that section, will find themselves well posted in California matters by subscribing for the WIDE WEST. Each number will contain at least two handsomely illustrated mining scenes and sketches of California characters. We will send the steamer WIDE WEST to any address in the United States, postage free, for Three Dollars a year. Postmasters and others wishing to act as agents, can retain fifty cents on each name forwarded, as a commission for their services. Orders, enclosing the cash, should be addressed to

J. T. WILLISTON, No. 8 Liberty-place, New-York.

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A BIOGRAPHY FULL OF EXCITING Scenes and Remarkable Incidents.
D. APPLETON & CO., Nos 346 and 348 Broadway,
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED,
CAPTAIN CANOT; OR, TWENTY YEARS OF AN AFRICAN SLAVER; being an Account of his Career and Adventures on the Coast, in the Interior, on Shipboard and in the West Indies.
Written out and Edited from the CAPTAIN'S JOURNALS, MEMORANDA AND CONVERSATIONS.
By BRANTZ MAYER
1 vol 12mo, 448 pages, with Eight Illustrations.
Price $1 25.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the Boston Transcript

The Author has given the narrative of his life with entire frankness, and it certainly opens to the view of the public a most novel career What with his adventures on sea and on shore—his accounts of the machinery of the Slave-trade—graphic descriptions of the different tribes, and other incidental matter, the book is one which cannot fail to excite the most lively interest.

From the Commonwealth.

The Author is a literary gentleman of Baltimore, no Abolitionist, and we believe the work to be a truthful account of the life of a man who saw much more than falls to the lot of most men.

From the Worcester Palladium

A remarkable volume is this; because of its undoubted truth; it having been derived by Mayer from personal conversations with Canot, and from journals which the Slaver furnished of his own life.

From the Boston Atlas.

Altogether it is a most remarkable publication. The authenticity of its statements is not questioned, while its editor has prepared, arranged and combined the incidents of the narrative with singular felicity.

From the Daily Evening Traveller.

The volume introduced to our notice is a remarkable production, at once full of the most stirring and exciting incidents, and containing a great mass of valuable and authentic information. Under one aspect, as the biography of a remarkable man who passed through a singularly strange and eventful experience, it is as interesting as any sea story that we have ever read.

From the New-York Sunday Dispatch.

This work justifies fully the anticipations formed in regard to it. It is in fact just what it professes to be, a journal apparently plain and unexaggerated of the authors' 20 years' sojourn on the Coast of Africa, on the ocean, in command of a slaver, or in Cuba, and amongst the ocean fortresses of the Key of the Atlantic, in slaves or with pirates. Capt. Canot has certainly passed through a life of difficulty, danger and wild daring adventure which has much the air of romance, and still he, or rather his editor, tells the tale with so much straightforwardness, that we cannot doubt its truthfulness. He has had to deal with desperate men of all races, and he has to meet desperate attacks with desperate defence.

From Arthur's Home Gazette.

Captain Canot, the hero of the narrative, is, to our own knowledge, a veritable personage, and resided in Baltimore. There is no doubt that the main incidents connected with his extraordinary career are in every respect true.

NEW AND POPULAR BOOKS

RECENTLY PUB

NEW-YORK CITY.

Destruction of Johnson's Distillery.

The whiskey distillery and swill-milk establishment of WILLIAM JOHNSON'S SONS, in Sixteenth-street, between Ninth and Tenth-avenues, was destroyed by fire last night. The fire originated from the "doubler," a large vessel through which the liquor passes from the still to the worm tub. It is supposed that there was a defect in one of the pipes through which the liquor escaped and communicated with a lighted candle in the hands of one of the employés in the establishment. The fire spread rapidly through the two large buildings known as the "Whisky Distillery," and for a short time the streets for some distance in the vicinity of the establishment were enveloped in a dense cloud of smoke. The alarm was promptly given, but before the firemen of the district arrived, the flames burst forth from the roof, illuminating the whole City. The bright light caused by the burning building drew thousands of people to the ground, among whom, we opine, were very few who lamented the destruction of such an establishment. The firemen labored with considerable energy, but their efforts proved of but little avail, as this portion of the establishment, with its contents, consisting of machinery, stock, &c., was entirely destroyed. Through the exertions of the firemen, however, the large five story brick building contiguous to the distillery, used as a storehouse for liquors, grain, &c., was saved from injury. The greatest alarm prevailed among the residents in the vicinity, and many families hastily packed up their furniture and removed it into the street.

The loss is estimated at about $50,000 on buildings, machinery, stock, &c. The insurances are as follows: Continental Insurance Co. $5,000; New-Amsterdam Insurance Co. $1,500; Home Insurance Company, $5,000; Harmony Insurance Co. Park, $2,500; Commonwealth Insurance Co. $5,000; Lorillard Insurance Co. $2,500, and Clinton Insurance Co. $2,500. The other buildings which escaped injury are insured in about seven other City offices. The buildings destroyed were of brick with slate roofs. The cows stabled at the foot of Sixteenth-street received their food from this establishment.

The Armed Expedition against Mexico—Further Interesting Particulars.

From the Evening Post, "without comment."

A few days ago we stated that rumors were in circulation that several vessels were arming at this port, under the auspices of General ALVAREZ and the revolutionary party in Mexico, one of the first achievements of which was to be the capture of the war steamer *Santa Anna*, just finished at this port, as soon as convenient after her departure for Vera Cruz.

In connection with this movement we may as well mention a rumor which has reached us, that the agents of ALVAREZ borrowed three millions of dollars from individuals in San Francisco for the purchase of ships and munitions of war at this port, designed for revolutionary purposes in Mexico.

Among the vessels bought with this or other money, we are told, were the screw steamer *Benjamin Franklin*, formerly running from New-York to New-Orleans and the bark *Catherine Augusta*. The propeller was altered and fitted up recently by Mr. WM. FERINE, at Greenpoint, Long Island, as a war steamer. Her sides were pierced for ten guns and all the requisite accommodations were made in the interior for powder, guns, &c.

The expedition has been in progress about three months, and the utmost secrecy has been observed by those interested in it.

The bark *Catharine Augusta* took on board powder, gun-carriages and other articles of warfare, at the foot of North Moore-street last week. The bark is now in the North River, off the Battery, ready to clear for "St. Thomas and a market,"—which means anywhere.

The *Benjamin Franklin* is loaded with coal and stores, and a limited quantity of small arms. Her guns and ammunition and an extra supply of coals are on board the *Catharine Augusta*, and will be transferred to the *Franklin* at sea. The *Franklin* is also ready to leave, and will probably clear at the Custom-House for the same destination, or perhaps for Gibraltar.

How soon they will leave will depend, probably, upon the movements of the *Santa Anna*. General ALMONTE, who is probably informed of what is afoot, may detain the *Santa Anna*, in which case the sailing of the *chasseurs* may be indefinitely delayed.

The *Franklin* will carry about 80 men, all told, a majority of whom are said to be citizens of the United States. Her powder magazines are in the forward part of the ship, and four port-holes for guns have been pierced forward of the machinery. The other two port-holes are at the stern.

All the vessels, of both parties, will sail from New-York under the American flag, and every sailor has hired himself for one year, and the engineers for two.

The *Santa Anna* is nearly ready to depart for Vera Cruz. She will take twelve American seamen before the mast. Sixty foreigners have also shipped as seamen, but they will go out as passengers. She is worth $180,000, and if the ALVAREZ party succeed in capturing her, they will get something of a prize, irrespective of the indemnity money which she will probably take.

The *Benjamin Franklin* was bought for the ALVAREZ Expedition by the agent of the revolutionary General and some one else, for $27,000, from Messrs. N. L. MCCREADY & Co, merchants of this city. It is stated that the same parties have fitted out both the vessels for SANTA ANNA and for General ALVAREZ. Even the gun carriages, varying in quality for each steamer—the *Santa Anna* having them made of solid mahogany, and the propeller of live oak—were furnished by the same builders.

Several gentlemen of high standing in the United States and elsewhere are reported to us to be interested in this movement, but we withhold their names until the report receives further confirmation.

STOCK SALES AND MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 8.

$2,000	Erie Con. bds. '71	c 63½	150	Erie Railroad	s3 37
1,000	do	c 65	460	do	c 37⅛
3,000	Erie Con. bds. '62	c 69	100	do	s30 37⅜
20,000	Ill. Cen. RR.	b60 70	50	do	c 38
10,000	do	c 69½	300	do	s3 37
40,000	do	69½	250	do	b10 37⅞
500	do	70	100	do	b60 33⅞
5,000	do	b3 70	150	do	s30 37⅛
5,000	do	s5 70	600	do	s30 38⅛
5,000	do	s90 69½	25	do	c 38⅛
1,000	Hudson Conv. bds.	71	25	do	39
1,000	N. Y. C. R. R. Bds.	86½	400	Harlem Railroad	b60 32⅛
10	Del. & Hud. Canal Co	111	1000	do	b60 32⅛
5	Continental Bank	b3 98½	100	do	b60 32⅛
7	Bank of Commerce	103½	200	do	s3 31⅞
50	Canton Co	b60 26½	200	do	s30 31⅞
200	do	s3 26¼	25	do	31⅝
250	do	c 26¼	200	do	s3 31⅞
130	do	b60 21	400	do	b60 32
10	Clev'd & Tol. R. R.	c 69	200	do	b3 31⅛
250	Nicar Trans. Co.	b30 23½	100	Reading Railroad	b3 68
100	do	b60 23½	50	do	c 58½
400	do	s3 22½	200	do	c 69
400	do	s3 22¾	70	Hudson River R. R.	30
550	Cumber. Coal Co	s30 30½	450	do	b60 45
50	do	c 30⅛	100	do	b30 44½
100	do	b40 30⅜	102	Michigan Cen. R. R.	86
350	do	s30 30¼	10	Michigan So. R. R.	90
100	do	30⅜	45	Panama Railroad	88
150	do	b30 30⅜	21½	Cleve C. & Cin. R. R	105
200	do	b35 30⅜		do	105½
280	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	c 89½	180	Ill. Cen. R. R.	10
40	do	89½	200	do	b3 100
200	do	b6m 90			

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	Ill Cen. R. R. Bs.	70½	100	Nic Transit Co	b60 23
200	Gold Hill Mine	2½	50	Huds. Riv. R. R.	s3 45
100	Canton Company	b15 27	50	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b3 89
20	do	c 26½	50	Erie Railroad	s30 38½
200	Reading Railroad	69	200	do	39
200	do	s3 69	100	do	b15 39½
250	Cumb. Coal Co	31½	100	do	39½
300	do	s30 31	100	do	b15 39½
100	do	b60 31½	150	do	39
300	do	b30 31½	350	do	s3 38½
300	Harlem Railroad	s3 31½	50	do	b30 39
100	do	b30 31½	50	do	38½
200	do	31½	200	do	s30 38½
200	do	b60 32			

Markets....*Carefully Reported for the N. Y Daily Times*

FRIDAY, Sept. 8—6 P. M.

ASHES—Remain in very small stock. Hence, they are quiet, but steady, at $6 for Pearls, and $7 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—American yellow is in fair demand, and firm, at 29c.@29½c. ₱ gallon.

CANDLES—Adamantine are salable and buoyant, chiefly at 21c @25c. ₱ lb. Mould, Tallow and Sperm are less inquired for, at old rates.

COTTON—There has been more doing in this line, to-day, in part for shipment, but prices have not improved. We may quote the various kinds as follows, though it is possible large parcels could be procured under our range:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&T.
Ordinary	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
Middling	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Middling Fair	10	10	10¼	10¼
Fair	10¼	10¼	11	11¼

FEATHERS—Prime Live Geese are less active at 44c.@45c. for Western, and 42c @43c. for Southern, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands appear without any essential change, though, if anything, they favor buyers. These are not willing to operate with freedom at convenient rates, as they anticipate heavier receipts and an easier market. At present there is not a great deal arriving, and as the stock on hand is a very light one, owners are enabled to adhere to their old claims. The day's business consists of 4,900 bbls. within the annexed range:

Sour, ₱ bbl	$7 25 @$8 50
Superfine, No. 2	8 00 @ 9 00
State, common brands	9 50 @ 9 62½
State, straight brands	9 62½@ 9 81½
Favorite State	9 87½@10 00
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	9 62½@ 9 87½
Fancy Michigan	9 87½@10 12½
Common to good Ohio	9 62½@ 9 87½
Fancy Ohio	9 87½@10 12½
Extra Indiana and Michigan	10 12½@10 25
Fancy Genesee	10 00 @10 75
Extra Genesee	10 25 @11 25

Canadian remains about the same. Southern is pretty active, but still unchanged in value. There have been 3,900 bbls. disposed of at $9@$9 25 for inferior, $9 50 @$10 for mixed to favorite, and $10@$10 50 for fancy, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is decreasing in price. 600 bbls. were procured at $6 for fine, and $5@$5 25 for superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal without change. 200 bbls. Jersey realized $4 37½ ₱ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Sales transpired to-day of 25 half pipes Cognac Brandy, at previous figures; 15 half pipes Rochelle do., at private bargain; 70 pipes Holland Gin, at $1 30@$1 35; a small lot of Jamaica Rum at $1 70; 50 qr. casks Port Wine, at $5 37½@$1 75; 50 Sherry do., at $1@$1 50; 25 Madeira do., at $1 75@$2 12½; and 50 Sweet Malaga do., at 62½c.@65c. ₱ gal.

FRUIT—In dried, the day's operations have been confined to 250 boxes Bunch Raisins, part at $2 50; 200 boxes Layer do. on terms not made public; 15 cases Sardines at 62½c.; 30 bbls. Currants at from 25c.@28c., —prime being held at 30c.; and 25 cases Citron, part at 24c.

GRAIN—Wheat is still rather inactive, owing chiefly to the scarcity and high prices of desirable lots. There were 4,100 bushels fair to prime Southern white bought at $1 92@$1 96 ₱ bushel. Rye is less freely offered and is more regular in value; 2,200 bushels River were taken at $1 23 ₱ bushel. Barley is quiet and held at 91c @95c. ₱ bushel. State and Western Oats are actively sought after, at 52c @56c., according to quality, ₱ bushel. Corn is even brisker and a shade firmer. The supply is less extensive and not so desirable. The day's movements include 150,000 bushels, at 80c @ 82c. for unsound; 82½c @84½c. for Western mixed; and 85c. for round yellow, ₱ bushel.

GROCERIES—Display no new feature. The sales of the day comprise 668 bags Rio Coffee at 9½c @10½c.; 60 bags Laguayra do. at 11c.; 30 St Domingo do. at 9½c ₱ lb; 50 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses at an unpublished price ₱ gallon; 50 hhds. New-Orleans Sugar at 5½c.@5½c.; 64 Texas do on private terms; 450 Cuba do. at 4½c.@5½c.; 50 Porto Rico do. at 5c.; and 90 boxes Havana do. at 6c. for brown, and 7½c for white ₱ lb. Teas are in fair request and firm. This day's auction sale was not so extensive as previous ones; but it passed off pretty well, former prices being supported.

HAY—River is in pretty good request, at 75c. for shipment and $1 18 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in moderate supply and demand, at 30c.@35c. for old, and 40c.@43c. for new, ₱ lb.

LATHS—Eastern are still scarce and wanted, at $1 93½ ₱ 1,000.

LIME—There exists a fair inquiry for Rockland, at 90c. for common, and $1 18 for lump ₱ bbl.

METALS—Copper is selling, in lots, at unaltered figures. Scotch Pig has been purchased to the extent of 120 tons, at $39@$40, usual credit, ₱ ton—the previous rates. We can discover no change of interest in the market for Lead, Steel or Tin.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is even rarer, and now held at $4 50@$4 75 ₱ 280 lbs. Crude Turpentine is also doing better, as it is not so freely offered, and is in more demand. Sales have been made of about 450 bbls. at a prices within the range of from 50c.@52c. ₱ gallon. Tar has not varied. 1,000 bbls. Common North County and Wilmington Resin were bought at $1 85@$1 92½ ₱ bbl., delivered.

OILS—A good demand prevails for Whale and Sperm, which are very firm. The transactions in other kinds embrace 150 baskets Olive at $3 50@$3 62½ each, and 4,000 gallons Linseed at 77c @79c ₱ gallon, most owners asking the highest prices. Lard is unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less active, but steady in price. There have been 500 bbls taken at $14 25@$14 37½ for Mess, and $11 75@$11 87½ for Prime, ₱ bbl. But Meats are in scanty stock and moderate request at yesterday's quotations. Lard tends downwards, being plenter and less inquired for. 320 bbls. prime were sold at 11c.@11½c. ₱ lb. Beef is not so brisk, nor so firm. The day's business comprises 250 bbls. at $11 50@$12 for country Mess; $14 75@$15 for City do.; $15 50@$16 for repacked Chicago do.; and $16@$16 50 for extra Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef and Beef Hams are without essential change. Butter is moderately active, at 14c @18c. for Ohio, 18c.@22c. for Western New-York, and 22c.@25c. for Orange County, ₱ lb. Cheese is obtainable, in lots, at 9c @10½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Is not very active, but is unchanged in value. 150 tcs. ordinary to prime were disposed of at $3 62½@$4 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is more active. Sales have been reported to-day of 7,000 sacks Liverpool ground and fine, at about previous rates; and 6,000 bushels St. Ubes, to arrive, on terms not made public.

TALLOW—Prime is not very abundant, while being in fair demand at 12½c.@13c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Is not freely dealt in, but remains very firm. The sales since our last embrace 122 hhds. Kentucky at 7c.@10c.; 80 cases Ohio and Connecticut Seed Leaf at 8c.@12½c.; 292 bales Cuba and Sagua, on private terms; and 133 bales Havana, at 26c.@31c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—The destructive fire in one of our principal City Distilleries has caused much excitement in this branch of trade, and induced some speculative demand. Hence, prices have advanced. The day's sales add up 2,100 bbls. Ohio and Prison at from 40c.@43c.; and 250 bbls. Drudge at 40c @41c., usual terms, ₱ gallon, closing at the highest figures.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were engaged 400 square bales Cotton, at ½d.; 40 Sea Island do., at 3-16d. ₱ lb.; and 50,000 bushels Corn, in bulk, at 3½d. ₱ bushel. For Antwerp, there were taken 100 bales Cotton, at 1c. ₱ lb. For other ports, nothing additional transpired. A vessel was said to have been chartered to load with Corn for a port in Ireland at 6d. ₱ bushel, in ships' bags.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The two-story, attic and basement brick house, No. 115 Ludlow-st., between Rivington and Delancey-sts., is to let and the furniture for sale. House contains eleven rooms, Croton water, bath, &c., and is very well adapted for a boarding-house, being occupied as such at present. Rent $650 a year. The house will be let, and furniture sold at public auction on the 20th inst., if not previously disposed of. For further particulars inquire on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—The house is situated on one of the most desirable cross streets between the 5th and 6th-avs; is of moderate size and embraces all the modern conveniences. Furniture new in October, and will be disposed of at a fair discount. This affords a rare opportunity for a small, genteel family to secure a desirable residence. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 1,251 Post-Office.

HOUSE TO LET.—A three-story house in 28th-st., near 4th-av., containing all modern improvements and gas fixtures. Rent $800. Apply to R. C. READ, No. 62 South-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The upper part of a fine brick house to let, and furniture for sale, if wanted. Possession given on or before the 15th inst. No. 11 Essex-st., near Grand. Apply to C. MARSH, No. 5 Eldridge-st.

HOUSE TO LET—A first-class house, Fulton av., second door east of Franklin-av, Brooklyn. Rent $450. A gentleman and wife would board, if desired.

HOUSE TO LET—In South Brooklyn, with or without furniture. Inquire of G. K. PHILLIPS, No. 55 Cedar-st., New-York, or on the premises, No. 33 Tompkins-place.

UPPER PART OF A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE TO LET—Consisting of second floor, containing five rooms, with Croton gas, and all the modern improvements, together with privileges in bath-room on third floor. The house is new. None but a small, respectable family need apply. Inquire of the owner, who resides on the premises, No. 235 West 28th-st. Rent at the rate of $250 per annum.

TO LET, TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—The furnished Villa and the improved grounds and outhouses of T. J. CROWEN, in the village of Hastings, on the Hudson River, 21 miles from the City of New-York. One of the most healthy spots in the world. For particulars call at the bookstore of T. J. CROWEN, or on Mr. J. S. KELSO, Broker, No. 62 William-st. P. S.—For sale a fine horse, carriage and buggy.

COTTAGES TO LET AT ASTORIA, L. I.—Three neat cottages, with 8 lots of land to each. There are 8 rooms in each cottage; besides attic and cellar. They will be rented till the 1st May next, or longer if desired, and cheap to good tenants. Apply to H. L. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., N. Y.

COTTAGE TO LET—A neat cottage in 40th-st., pleasantly situated. Also, a small genteel brown stone house in 36th-st.; also, the lower part of a new stone front house, rent $400; also, parts of houses in Brooklyn, stores in the 6 h-av., &c. Inquire of S. P TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st., up stairs.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st.; most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORES TO LET.—Those handsome new Stores and show-rooms, No. 265 Bowery, a few doors below Houston-st., suitable for many wholesale or retail businesses that require a full, open view from the street. Apply to GEO. W. DEAN, on the premises.

STEAM POWER.—Rooms to let, with steady steam power, in the new Buildings Nos. 7, 9 and 11 Canal-st. between Centre and Elm, running through to Walker-st. Inquire of J. GAUDU, Engineer, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SONS, No. 108 Cliff-st.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The second floor and front room on the third floor of house No. 383 Broadway; well suited for any retail and genteel business. Apply to J BISCO, No. 154 East 23d-st., between the 2d and 3d-avs, before 9 o'clock A. M., or from 6 to 8 P. M., or in the store on the premises.

PART OF A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—Half of a pleasant, convenient 3 story house, near Washington-square, to a small, quiet family of grown persons. For particulars address, with real name, Box No. 675, New-York Post-Office.

BUILDING TO LEASE.—The building known as No. 364 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., will be leased for a term of years. Apply to ADAMS & LUCKEY, No. 75 Nassau-st.

TWO NEW COTTAGES TO LET—Each with ten rooms and garden, three lots, on 9th-st., near 5th-av., Brooklyn. Cars run on 3d-av. to the Ferries. Rent $150 to May next. T. H. RODMAN, No. 37 Wall-st.

ROOMS TO LET—No. 609 Broadway, corner of Houston-st, suitable for artists or for offices. Inquire of W DURACK, Room No. 17, or THOMAS H. RODMAN, No 37 Wall st.

ROOMS TO LET—At No. 654 6 h-av., two fine suites of rooms on the second and third floors, each with a separate kitchen and bath complete. Each suite of rooms has two large rooms and six bedrooms. Apply on the premises, or to J H. ROGERS, grocer on the corner.

MACHINERY.

SEWING MACHINES.—THE AVERY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY continue to sell their unrivalled machines at No. 251 Broadway. These machines were awarded the first premium at the Crystal Palace Exhibition on account of the durability, beauty and practicability of the stitch, as well as of the simplicity of construction, obviating their liability of getting out of repair. For these reasons the French Government have lately purchased our patent for France. Superior inducements as to price is offered to purchasers, and no legal controversy is connected therewith. We also make our machines convertible, so as to sew fine or coarse goods, obviating the necessity of two machines for these purposes, and rendering it a first-rate family machine. Prices, with fixtures complete, $30, $50 and $65. Orders punctually attended to. Address THOMAS B. LACEY, President Avery Sewing Machine Co., No 251 Broadway, New-York.

EXPRESS WAGON FOR SALE—Very light, with top to take off; made in Boston, in the best manner; nearly new. For sale by CHAS. STARR, JR. & CO., No. 117 Fulton-st.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

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American and Foreign Silks.

BOWEN, MCNAMEE & CO. (Imp & Job.) 113 Broadway.

French, Swiss and German Dry Goods.

AUGUST WETTER (Importer).....19 Broad-st.

Dundee Linens, Sail Duck, &c.

CAMERON & BUIT (Importers).....16 Broad-st.
WM. BRAND & CO (Importers).....42 and 44 Pine st.

Laces, Millinery Goods, Embroideries and Trimmings.

S. SRAHLHEIM & CO. (Importers).....69 Broadway.

Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Berlin Wool, Fringes, Gimps, Tassels, Buttons &c.

KOHLSAAT BRO'S. (Importers and Jobbers).48 John-st.
CHAS. FEICKERT.....37 Dey-st.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

J. M. DAVIES JONES & CO., Imp. & Manf. 22 Warren-st.
C. B HATCH & CO.. (Impt's and Man's).....97 William-st.

Clothing and Furnishing Goods at Wholesale.

HANFORD & BRO....29 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

French and German Fancy Baskets.

C. ZINN & CO., No. 52 Maiden-lane, Importers of French and German Fancy Traveling Baskets and Manufacturers of Cane and Colored Willow Furniture and Jenny Lind Workstands, &c.

Fancy Goods and Hosiery.

ENGLEMANN & CO., No. 93 William-st., Fancy Goods, Buttons, Cotton and Woolen Hosiery. To cash buyers, only seven per cent net profit on the importing prices. For your own benefit call and see.

Architects.

F. DIAPER.....49 Wall-st.
JOHN W. RITCH.....643 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

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R. L ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st.

Average Adjustor and Insurance Broker.

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Architects.

GEO. CARSTENSEN & CHS. GILDEMEISTER..(City and Rural Architecture.) 348 Broadway.
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UNION INDIA RUBBER CO., Manufactory 41 John-st.

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Manufacturers Superior Family Soaps. 284 Washington-st.

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S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.

INGERSOLL'S.....250 South-st.
From 200 to 500 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again.

Ballard's Premium Hair Dye.

The cheapest and best. For sale or applied. O. M. BALLARD'S Improved Hair Dye..333 Broadway, up stairs.

Brokers, Bill or Note.

D. M. FARNUM.....6 Jauncey-court, Wall st
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WETMORE ROBERT & CO. (S'k Br'k's,) 70 Beaver-st.

Booksellers and Publishers.

A. S. BARNES & CO. (National School Series) 51 John-st.

Britannia and Plated Ware, Cutlery, Japannery, &c.

J. & C. BERRIAN (Wholesale and Retail Dealers) 601 Broadway, Cooling Utensils, Tin, Wood and Willow Wares, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, &c.

Blacking and Inks.—Dunlop's Vegetable.

C. G EVERITT, (sole Proprietor.) Manufacturing Emporium, 36 Gold-st., New-York. Tin boxes and Canisters in endless variety by machinery, superior to the best, cheaper than the cheapest; also Druggists tin ware in general.

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PETERSON & RUMPHREY.....379 Broadway.

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J. GURNEY.....349 Broadway.
The oldest and most extensive in the United States.

Defiance Salamander Safes, and Goffin's Defiance Locks and Cross Bars.

ROBT. M. PATRICK (Manufacturer).....192 Pearl-st.

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BARRETTT, NEPHEWS & CO., Staten Island Fancy Dyeing Establishment, 3 John-st., New-York.

Dentistry.

JOSEPH W. VER VALEN..21 St. Mark's-place (8th-st.)

Engravers, (Wood.)

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W. HOWLAND.....229 Broadway, above Astor House.

Encaustic Tiles and Garnkirk Chimney Tops.

MILLER, COATES & YOULE (Importers)..279 Pearl-st.

Expresses, Shipping Merchants.

EDWARDS, SANLFORD & CO. (Foreign)..36 Broadway.

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French Window Glass.

J. H. POILLON & CO. (Importers).....34 Barclay-st.

Fishing Tackle.

J. B. CROOKE & CO. (Impt's and Man's).....50 Fulton-st.

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C. G. GUNTHER & SONS, (Importers and Shippers,) No. 46 Maiden lane.

Grate and Fender Makers.

W. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 691 Broadway, one door above 19th-st.

Grindstones.

J. S. WHITNEY & CO....4 South, and 56 Washington-st.

India Rubber Shoes, Whips, Clothing, Balls, &c.

NEWARK INDIA RUBBER Manuf. Co., 59 Maiden-lane.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

C. S. LITTLE, (Imp. & General Dealer,) 33 & 34 Fulton-st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.

JOHN S. WILLARD.....440 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

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BANKS, GOULD & CO.....114 Nassau-st.

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A. M. QUIMBY & SON...132 East 27th. and 149 Nassau-sts.

Insulated Lightning Rods.

LYON Manufacturing Co., Insulate Lightning Conductors for buildings and ships, (Otis' Patent).....343 Broadway.

Lamps and Gas Fixtures.

DEITZ, BRO'S & CO. (Manufacturers).....134 William-st.

Mahogany and Rosewood.

HOUGHTON & BRO..(all Fancy Goods).....90 Walker-st.

Musical Instruments, Strings, &c,

F. ZORAUM & CO. (Importers).....97 Maiden-lane.
CARGILL & CO. (Impt's and Manuf.)....47 Maiden-lane.
BRUNO & WESSENBORN & CO., Importer and Manufacturer, 2 Maiden-lane.

Needles, Fish-hooks, and Fishing Tackle.

THOS. H. BATE (Importer and Manuf..33 Maiden-lane.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.

EUGENE ELY.....75 Fulton st., 3d door below Dutch.

Paints, Oils, &c.

RAYNOLDS & DEVOE.....160 Water-st.

Glass—Plate, Window and Picture.

F. HOPKINS & BRO'S (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.

Paper Warehouses.

C. W. FIELD & CO., (Wholesale Dealers).....11 Cliff st.
DUNCAN, LEWIS & BARTOW.....161 William-st.

Planished Tin and Japanned Ware.

GEO. HODGETTS.....150 William-st.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, &c.

B. M. SEGEE, (Imp. of Manuf.)cor 12th-st 829 Broadway.

Sewing Machines.

AM. MAGNETIC SEWING MACHINE CO. 397 Broadway

Ship Bread and Crackers.

ERASTUS TITUS & CO.....283 Washington-st.
E. H. TREADWELL & SONS...275 Washington, and 214 Front-sts.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

J. AHLFORN & CO.....54 Maiden-lane, and 29 Liberty-st.
J. W. HOLBERTON (and Fireworks)....43 Maiden-lane.

Window Frames, Doors, Sashes and Blinds.

J. FROTHINGHAM & CO. (Manufact's)..61 Beekman-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals of the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise conspicuously at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Having lately made improvements in my machinery for the manufacturing and drying of my Furniture, I am enabled to offer at wholesale and retail good substantial Furniture, cheaper than can be bought of any other manufacturer in the City. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves, at No. 144 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. WARREN WARD.

SHOW CASES.—SCHMITT & BROTHER, No. 16 North William-st., New-York, near Chatham, manufacturers of Show Cases in metal, brass, rosewood, mahogany, black walnut, and silver. A good assortment kept constantly on hand. Orders promptly executed. Old Show Cases taken in exchange.

COAL.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANA AND WESTERN RAILROAD (and Coal) COMPANY, are now prepared to receive orders for their superior SCRANTON (Anthracite) COAL, to be delivered after the close of canal navigation, at Jersey City, Newburg, and all other stations on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, and its branches, on board of their cars.

The Coal Mines of this Company are located at Scranton, Luzerne County, Pa., between Carbondale and Pittston, and their Coal being prepared by steam crackers and screens, comprises all the various sizes, and is delivered in fine order, free from dust, &c., by way of their Railroad to Great Bend on the New-York and Erie Railroad, and thence to all parts of the State, reached by the broad gauge roads.

Orders may be addressed to Mr. J. J. ALBRIGHT, General Coal Agent, Scranton, Pa., or to the undersigned, at the office of the Company, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

GEORGE D. PHELPS, President.
WILLIAM E. WARREN, Treasurer.

COAL.—Afloat, 300 tons Broad Mountain, range and furnace, delivered from boats at $7 per ton. Also on yards, from most approved mines, a large and select stock of grate, stove, furnace, &c., delivered prescreened, dry and free of impurity, at lowest market rates.
THOS. DYER, No. 119 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

COAL, FLOUR AND BREAD.—Coal, first quality, nut size, $6 per ton. Egg or grate Coal, $6 75. Flour sold by the single barrel at the wholesale market price, delivered in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg or Jersey City. Apply at the People's [Coal and Flour Agency, No. 38 Broadway. Bread, four cents per pound.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—At the Brush Factory, No. 337 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint brushes of superior quality constantly on hand. Machine brushes made to order. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

INSTRUCTION.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE, UNION PARK, New-York—Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 14. Rev. JAMES MEANS, formerly Principal of the La Grange Academy in Groton, Mass., will be associated in the government and instruction. The three departments are designed to conduct the pupils through the successive stages of PRIMARY, ACADEMIC and COLLEGIATE Education. A young lady who completes this course will be entitled to a Diploma.

The endeavor is made to have the pleasant memories, associations and attachments, which make in after years, a brother's Alma Mater so dear to his heart, cluster around the mater's educational course. This element, among the influences of education, and as a preparation for life, is as important and desirable for her as for him.

It is believed that the kind and gentle methods, the thorough mental discipline and instruction, the moral and religious influences of this Institution, commend it eminently to those parents who prize for their daughters, education for immortality as well as time.

A record is kept of the attendance, punctuality, deportment and recitations of each pupil, which is accessible to her parents. The Library, Apparatus, and Courses of Lectures are of the highest character.

Young ladies with satisfactory testimonials from their Pastor and previous Teacher, may be received into the family of the Principal, where they will enjoy the advantages of a home.

A punctual attendance at the opening of the School is exceedingly desirable.

GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

WARWICK INSTITUTE.—Rev. W H. CARTER, A. M., Principal; Miss CLARA H. WAIT, Principal of Female Department; Miss MARIA V. LA MONT, Music Teacher. The Fall Term of this Institute will commence on MONDAY, the 4th day of September, under the instruction of efficient teachers. The Institute is beautifully situated in the pleasant village of Warwick, Orange County, N. Y., nine miles from the Chester Depôt, on the New-York and Erie Railroad, whence a stage runs daily to Warwick. The buildings are new and commodious, and the Institute possesses a new Scientific and Philosophical apparatus, and a well-selected Library. Good board can be obtained, under the supervision of the Teachers, on very reasonable terms. For terms of Tuition or other particulars, apply to the Principal, or to the President or Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

JAS B. WHEELER, President.
WARWICK, Aug. 14, 1854.

METROPOLITAN ACADEMY AND GYMNASIUM—Nos 93 and 95 6th-av, near Washington-square. The attention of the citizens of New-York and vicinity is invited to this Institution. It is believed that when examined with regard to the number and ability of its teachers—the ten years it has been before the citizens of this metropolis, and received their patronage—the desirableness of its locality—or the extent and completeness of its arrangements and course of study—it cannot fail to give satisfaction. Parents wishing to place their sons under favorable influences for physical moral and mental developement, in connection with reasonable terms, are invited to consider the claims of this Institution to their patronage.

N. B.—The Gymnastic or Physical Department, for Ladies and Gentlemen (at different hours) reopens at the same date. STEPHEN J. SEDGWICK, A. M., Sept. 1, 1854. Proprietor and Principal.

LE GRAND BROOKES' DANCING ACADEMY,—No. 361 Broome-st., between Broadway and the Bowery. Having recently adopted an entire new method of instruction, the pupils are enabled to acquire all the fashionable dances in a very few lessons.

Days and evenings of tuition, (for classes,) TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 3 to 6 P. M. for ladies and misses, and from 7 to 10½ P. M., for gentlemen and lads. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, for children exclusively, from 3 to 6 P. M.

...VALUABLE PROPERTY ...RIVER.—TUESDAY and WED... 19th and 20th inst., at half-past ... o'clock on the ground.— ... will sell, as above, the splendid property ... "CROMWELL FARM," allotably located ... private residences, about ½ of a mile from the Harlem ... and fronting over Cromwell Creek. This property ... laid out in villa lots, varying in size from 1 to ... acres, with a special view to meet the wan s of that class of citizens who desire to purchase larger bui ding plots than can be obtained in villages as ordinarily laid out, and who wish to be protected from those objections which exist in every city and village where the property is sold uncontrolled easily. In order to make this village a quiet, pleasant, and desirable place for private residences, the property is all restricted to a neat class of dwellin s, and against nuisances of every kind; and to add to the beauty and the ...

WEST RESIDENCIA more attractive than suburban villages usually are, a portion of it has been laid out upon the Italian or Landscape Garden Plan, with streets and avenues turning and winding to conform to the nature of the ground, which is considered, by persons of taste, far more beautiful where the land is rolling than the ordinary plan of running them at right angles. About 100 Acres of the property in West Morrisania has been already sold to a highly respectable class of citizens and handsomely improved, evidently showing the beneficial results of good regulations.

Persons residing in this place pass to and from the City Hall in one hour, either by railroad or private conveyances, at the same time enjoying all the comforts, pleasures and happiness of a rural life, combined with the advantages of a city business. The balance of the property now offered for sale, being a large portion of it covered with young thrifty cedars and a variety of other shrubbery, and having an extensive water front, and its nearness and convenience of access to the City, being only separated by the river, is more desirable for private residences than any yet offered to the public.

Persons wishing to purchase beautiful building sites at a moderate price in a convenient, pleasant and healthy location, where they may have ample grounds to beautify and embellish with shrubbery, fruits and flowers, in accordance with their own taste, are invited to visit and examine this delightful spot before locating elsewhere.

Title indisputable and terms very favorable. For further particulars apply to McGRAW & ALLENDORPH, No. 455 Broadway, or at the Land Office, Morrisania, opposite the Depot, where a person will be in attendance on the arrival of the cars to accompany parties to the ground, and give all necessary information

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

SALE AT AUCTION OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD STOCK.—SIMEON DRAPER will sell at auction on FRIDAY Sept 15 at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at 12½ o'clock, TWENTY-TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIX SHARES of $100 each, in the Capital Stock of the CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND COMPANY, by direction and for account of the Contractors for the Road. The Capital Stock is.....$3 000,000
Bonds.....2,000,000

The receipts of the road continue to exceed the estimates of the Engineers

The terms of the sale will be 10 per cent. on the day of sale. Forty five per cent. in thirty days Forty-five per cent. sixty days with interest at 7 per cent, purchasers having the right to take the Stock at any time before the expiration of the 60 days

Further particulars may be had of A. C FLAGG, Treasurer of the Company, corner of William and Beaver-sts., and at the office of the Auctioneer, where the last Annual Report of the Company may be had.

SIMEON DRAPER,
No. 46 Pine st, corner William.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF RICH ROSEWOOD MAHOGANY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, WILTON, BRUSSELS CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, TWO ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTES &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Sept 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the Auction Rooms No 59 Beekman-st., an immense assortment of rosewood and mahogany furniture being the entire furniture of a large house in the upper part of the City, and in use only since May last. It will comprise in part several suites of rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, in rich brocatelle and hair cloth, beautiful Wilton and Brussels carpets, very rich rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads wardrobes, secretaries, gothic and other parlor chairs, Voltaire de, tête-à-tête, and sofas in plush and cloth, Egyptian marble-top centre tables, extension do., card tables, mahogany washstands, fine and small bedsteads, couches and divans, large and medium sizes mirrors, French plate do, oil paintings, hair-mattresses, hatstands; together with every description o household furniture, all of which is in good order, and is sold by virtue of a mortgage There is also two rosewood piano-fortes. Goods can be examined on Friday afternoon. Catalogues on Saturday morning. N B—This sale will be very large, and advantageous to all in want, and will be peremptory.

J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE AT FORT HAMILTON AT AUCTION—120 Lots on 3d and United States-avs., will be sold on the grounds on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Sept. 7 and 8. Sale to commence each day at 10 o'clock P. M. These lots are no portion of the property sold last year but is an entire new plot, beautifully situated on and between the two principal avenues. The railroad is to run directly in front, on 3d av, and steamboats ply to and from Fort Hamilton 8 times a day, thus rendering the property most accessible to all parts of the City. From the second story window of an ordinary size dwelling, on any portion of the ground can be seen a full view of the Bay, Narrows, Highlands, New-Jersey, Staten Island, and Coney Island the Atlantic Ocean and the whole surrounding country—commanding one of the best views in the world.

The Steamer NEW YORK leaves Pier No. 3 at 10 o'clock A. M. and at 1 o'clock P. M.

Title perfect and sale positive. For free tickets, maps, &c., inquire of J W. BAKKER, or J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer, No. 3 Nassau st.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

EDWARD SINTZENICH will sell at auction, on SEPTEMBER 9th, at 10½ o'clock, at the Sales Room, No. 16 Wall-st.: A very choice private stock of wines, liquors and cordials. also, about 150 000 prime Havana cigars, warranted. The choice stock comprises: Pale Duff Gordon sherry, warranted ten years old; Sherwood, Mauck & Co.'s Madeira, splendid pale Otard brandy, vintage 1842, a few dozen of very fine old London port, Regina port, Club House gin, Wolfe's Schnapps, Bouzy and Heidsick champaigne, splendid dark Otard brandy, Curacoa convoi, very fine Also, a few cases of Muscatel raisins, French chocolate Spanish olives, sardines, &c. Also, a few casks Edinburgh ale and Dublin porter. The cigars comprise the full wing favorite brands: Figaro, Londres, Regalia, Grefenia, Operas, La Caumartin, La Gota de Agua, Bio Honda, Union Jack, &c., &c. Every article warranted as per catalogue and samples, and to be sold peremptorily for cash.

RUSSELL W WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

RUSSELL W WESTCOTT will sell on MONDAY MORNING, Sept. 11, at the elegant and valuable furniture contained in house No. 72 8th-av., four doors from 14th-st. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock precisely. The entire catalogue will be sold to the highest bidder, offering inducements to housekeepers and others rarely met with, as the house is elegantly furnished with rich and costly rosewood and mahogany furniture, splendid piano-forte, rich carpets, and everything useful and ornamental for the parlor, chamber, and kitchen. Catalogues at house on the morning of sale No postponement on any account. Full particulars see *Courier, Journal of Commerce* and *Herald*.

H. F LEEDS, Auctioneer

BY W. C. ALBERTUS.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—IMPORTANT TO CONTRACTORS, WHEELWRIGHTS, BLACKSMITHS, &c.—W. C. ALBERTUS will offer for sale on MONDAY, Sept 11, at 12 o'clock, at the corner of 8th-av and 71st-st, 6 stages harness, hay-cutting machine, and a lot of wheels; 2 of the stages in complete running order—the others suitable for making the running parts into ice or feed wagons. They are to be had at a bargain. Terms cash.

THOMAS BELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—By BELL & BUSH—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock in the salesroom, No 37 Centre-st., near Chambers. Will be sold a fine lot of furniture, beds bedding trunk of clothing gun made by Harris, Dublin, and various articles of ladies' dresses, &c., left at a Hotel by boarders. Also the paintings, pictures, tables, cigars, liquors, &c., from a fashionable restaurant.

S. M. WELCH, NO 48 MAIN ST., BUFFALO, N. Y., AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, for the sale of all kinds of merchandise.

N. B.—Advances made on consignments, communications confidential. Prompt returns for sales. Satisfactory references given when required.

NOTICE TO GAS CONSUMERS—IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN THE COST OF GAS.—At the present season, when coals are rising in price, and Winter, with its long evenings and dark days, is approaching, gas consumers are little prepared to hear and will doubtlessly be agreeably surprised to learn, that a very great reduction equal to about 50 per cent., is to be made on their gas bills by the adoption of the Governor Gas Economizer, invented by J. FIRMIN of No. 214 3d-av., between 19th and 20th sts., whose success at the largest establishments in this City and in Brooklyn is unexceptionably certain in its results—securing the most perfect light at smallest cost.

At the New York *Daily Times*, where the Gas Regulator had been in operation, there were 50 Gas Burners over of the best and most economical kind;—*where no one had suspected waste of gas.* FIRMIN'S system *has reduced the consumption* from 1,900 *cubic feet, the average nightly quantity consumed, in July and August, to* 1,200 *cubic feet, the average nightly consumption in August and September,—giving a better light at that.* (See Certificates—Editors' rooms, Compositors' rooms and Press room.)

All serve that the light on the new system is fully equal to their wants, while it is equally certain that it costs nearly one-half less. Consumers of Gas will rejoice to learn that this is by no means a singular or exceptional case, but that, on the contrary, a saving of 75 to 100 per cent. on the necessary cost of the Gas is frequently effected.

At one of the largest hotels in this City, also at one of the most extensive establishments in Brooklyn—the Naval Hospital—even greater savings and improvements have been effected; indeed, there is scarcely a Gas consumer who cannot be benefited by this system to a similar extent, the Gas Regulators having been applied, as they had been in all the cases alluded to, forming no exception.

At another large establishment a saving of 50 per cent., equal to about $2,500 per year, has been effected, in addition to a former 50 per cent. saved by FIRMIN'S GAS BURNERS, in conjunction with KIDDER'S GAS REGULATOR, applied about one year since, proving a saving equal to about 100 per cent. on the necessary cost of the Gas, with a cleaner and better light in every respect.

By FIRMIN'S system any quality or quantity of light may be obtained and preserved invariable at any given burner or apartment, without perceptibly influencing any other light in the same premises.

By this system, where the street pressure or supply has been deficient, it has been increased sufficiently to preserve almost perfect uniformity of supply, where all the experiments of gas fitters, gas regulators, patent burner-makers, &c., have failed

This system is not expensive, even at first cost, perfects operation of all burners, which need not necessarily be exchanged; it is cheaper than any other; it allows of no waste whatever, and subjects the consumer to no inconvenience, no blowing off of the gas; *no lights going out through the water-logging of defective regulators; no flickering, sight-destroying lights*; perfection is the thing sought—perfection is the thing secured, so far as science can secure it.

J. FIRMIN, No 214 3d-av.,
between 19th and 20th-sts.

J. F. desires *that it may be distinctly understood that he has now no connection whatever with any gas regulator company*, gas fitter patent gas burner, men, or any others. His system is applicable, and saves where all these have failed.

HENDERSON & BURGER, Nos. 72, 73, and 74 West-st., offer for sale in lots to suit,
Common English round square and flat bar iron.
Refined English round square and flat bar iron.
Swedes square and flat bar iron.
Refined English and American horse-shoe iron.
Refined English and common rod and spike iron, assorted, 3-16 to 9-16.
Refined English machinery axle and axe iron.
Coopers' and trunk hoops, band and scroll.
Oval half-oval and half-round iron.
Norwegian nail rods and shoe shapes.
Sheet, flue, angle, and rivet iron.
English spring, cast, blister, German steel, &c.

ENCAUSTIC TILES for floors of churches and public buildings, and for vestibules, halls, dining rooms, conservatories, and hearths in dwellings These tiles are of an almost infinite variety of patterns, are very hard and strong, and are used in the best houses in all parts of the country. Also Garnki & Co.'s mineral wool tops, suited to every style of architecture, and recommended in Downing's work on country houses, and by architects generally. For sale by MILLER, COATES & YOULE, No. 279 Pearl-st., New-York.

THE UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY—No. 41, John-st., respectfully invite dealers to examine the largest assortments of RUBBER GOODS to be found in the world—embracing all goods made under GOODYEAR'S patent. Common Clothing at wholesale, at very low prices.

PERUVIAN GUANO—No. 1, with Importers Brand on each bag.
IMPROVED SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE DUST of three varieties.
For sale at the State Agricultural Warehouse,
LONGETT & GRIFFING, No. 25 Cliff-st.

FINANCIAL.

GREAT HESSIAN STATE LOAN of 40,734,000 to be reimbursed with 82,500,000. Or 82,500 Thaler. This loan is guaranteed by the Government, & contracted for the present Banking House of Messrs M. A. VON ROTHSCHILD & SONS, in Frankfort-on-the-Main. The following capital prizes must be gained, viz:

1 of	40,000 florins	60 of	1,000
2 of	10,000	60 of	500
24 of	2,000	137 of	300
60 of	1,000	180 of	200

&c., &c. The smallest Prize is $55.

The next drawing will take place in December, 1854.

THE PRICE OF SHARES IS AS FOLLOWS.

1 share for	£1	30 shares for	£20
6 shares for	5	65 shares for	40
13 shares for	10	137 shares for	80

Tickets will be forwarded on receipt of colonial bank notes, bills on Europe &c For the security of the public the prices of the shares have always been fixed at the above rates, and (unlike the former agents) *on payment of the Prizes, the undersigned make no deduction from the amount on any pretence whatever.*

They have great pleasure in announcing that they are now appointed Sole Agents for this distribution for the British Colonies and Foreign Parts, and that during the last twelve years they have paid to successful holders of shares in Great Britain, Prizes amounting to £52,000 free of deduction, which have been distributed in Liverpool, Manchester, London, &c.

After the Drawing, each Shareholder will recieve a list of the winning numbers. The Prizes will be paid in cash at Frankfort-on-the Main, East or West Indies, Canada, Paris, London, New-York, &c

Apply without delay to Messrs. J. A SCHWARZSCHILD & SONS, Bankers, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany; or their House, Messrs A. SCHWARZCHILD & CO., No. 26 Lombard st, London. Remittances which arrive too late will be returned to the sender, or, if he prefers it, shares in the following drawing will be forwarded.

CAUTION.—BEWARE OF PURCHASING RAILROAD STOCK.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing 397 Shares of Stock in the MANSFIELD AND SANDUSKY CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, issued to SAMUEL P. OFFICER, Scrip No. 878, and 10 Shares of Stock in the COLUMBUS AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, issued to DILLE, BRICE & MOORE. Scrip No. 10—the Scrip whereof is now in the hands of P. T. BARNUM, or the Pequonnock Bank, endorsed in blank by the parties to whom the same was issued. As said Stock was unlawfully pledged with P. T. Barnum, the undersigned, who claims to be the legal owner thereof, has filed a bill in the Court of Common Pleas, of Licking County, Ohio, against the said Barnum and the Sandusky Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company, praying the Court to order and decree said Stock to be transferred to himself. J. W. BRICE.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—Give notice to the holders of the Scrip Stock of the Bank, that payment of the balance due (fifty per cent.) will be received at any time between this and the 1st day of October, together with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, from the 30th of June to the day of payment. Said stock to be entitled to all future dividends. Certificates for the Scrip must be returned to the Bank at the time of payment, when certificates for full stock will be issued.

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1854.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 26, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company, may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of this Company in New-York or Boston.

The Bonds have 6 years to run, bearing semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer; but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

THE OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY—CINCINNATI, July 3, 1854.—The biennial meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution, prescribed by the By Laws thereof, for the election of Trustees, will be holden at the office of the Company in this City, on SATURDAY, the 30th September next. There will be a special meeting of the Stockholders on THURSDAY, the 28th September, at the same place, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the consideration of particular matters connected with the interests of the Institution By order.

W. GREENE, Secretary

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1854.

NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company are hereby notified that the Annual Election for Directors of the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in Erie place, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of October next The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M., till 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock, till the day after the election. By order of the Board of Directors.

NATHANIEL MARCH, Secretary.

GEORGE BUTLER, GALVESTON, TEXAS.—Will attend to the collection of notes, drafts, or accounts, in the State of Texas. Remittances at the current rate of exchange will be promptly made for collections.

REFERENCES, BY PERMISSION.—Moses Taylor, Esq., Goodhue & Co., Allen & Paxson, L. M. Wiley & Co., W. C. Langley & Co., E K. Collins, Esq., F. S. Winston, Esq., J. G. Dudley & Co., F. S Lathrop, Esq.

CHEMICAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1854.—Holders of the Five Hundred Dollar Notes of this Bank, are requested to present them for redemption, in order to facilitate the Bank in the detection of the perpetrators of the fraud committed on the 30th of August, when $14,000 in $500 notes were paid out.

E. B. DESDOITY, Cashier.

ROBERTSON, COLEMAN & CO., Rockford, } Illinois.
ROBERTSON & PITTMAN & CO., Dixon, }

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.—Collections made in our vicinity at current rate of Exchange. Refer to Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. August 19, 1854.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by PAGE, BACON & CO., of San Francisco, or PAGE & BACON, of St. Louis, on the American Exchange Bank, are requested to present them for payment to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

$15,000 WANTED.—Wanted on Bond and Mortgage $15 000 on unencumbered Real Estate in this City worth double the amount. Apply to RICHARD GOODMAN, Counsellor at Law, No. 106 Broadway.

FINLEY, KISSAM & CO., Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st. Collections made on all parts of the United States and Canadas, and proceeds returned in New-York. Business paper and Loans negotiated on Commission. Stocks bought and sold at the Stock Exchange.

STOCKS AND BONDS—Bought and sold, strictly on commission, by A. W. GREENLEAF,
No. 2 Wall-s

BANK NOTICES.

SAVINGS BANK.—Corner 3d av. and 9th st.—MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, and for the benefit of all classes of persons, OPEN DAILY, from 9 A. M., to 2 P. M., (WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8). This Institution receives deposits from minors and married women. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of Five Hundred dollars and under.

OFFICERS.
HON JACOB A. WESTERVELT, (Mayor,) President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, 1st Vice-President. ISAAC T. SMITH, 2d Vice-President. W. H. ELSWORTH, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Hon. J. A. Westervelt,	Fran. B. O'Connor,	James D. Fish,
Hon. C. Crolius,	Edward Bridge,	Samuel B. Ashbey,
Philip W. Engs,	Charles L. Yose,	James W. Kilwell,
Isaac T. Smith,	Hugh Munro,	Wm. H. Haszard,
Charles Miles,	E. S. Brooks,	N. L. McCready,
Samuel Leeds,	C. W. Thomas,	N. E. James,
Joseph Jamison,	C. M. Livingston,	G. W. Quintard,
	Jacob Campbell, Jr.	

BULL'S HEAD BANK—NEW-YORK CITY, No. 338 3d-av., near 26th-st.—CAPITAL $300,000. New-England, New-York State, New-Jersey and Philadelphia Bank bills received on deposit at a small rate of discount. Collections made on all parts of the United States and Canada.

DIRECTORS.

R. Williamson.	R. Kelly,	Jas Owens,
Wm. Vogewell,	Wm. M. Baxter,	E N. Bloom,
Daniel Barnes,	Daniel Jackson,	E. S. Mott,
Jas McElvaney,	E. B. Tenett,	J. F. Cunningham
O. B. Fletcher,	E. B. Harned.	Jno. R. Haley.
	B. WILLIAMSON, President.	

C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

BANK NOTICE.—WESTERN BANK, SUFFOLK COUNTY—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 8 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute, in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by S. T. BAKER, an individual banker, (Western Bank, Suffolk County, late Western Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued by the said bank, will be given up to him.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
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BANK DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 4, 1854.—The NEW-YORK ANNEXE BANK, Buffalo, has this day filed in this office, a notice of the appointment of THE BANK OF ALBANY, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of CARPENTER & VERMILYE, as such Agents, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Sept. 4, 1854.—The MERCANTILE BANK OF PLATTSBURG has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF TROY, in the city of Troy, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the UNION BANK OF TROY, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—MR PETER MARIE, heretofore of the firm of DECOPPET & CO., has this day formed a copartnership with Mr. RUDOLPH KANZ, (for many years with the banking house of Messrs. L. Von Hoffman & Co.,) under the firm of MARIE & KANZ, at No 97 William-st.

Their attention will be devoted to the purchase and sale on Commission of Stocks, Bonds and Foreign Exchanges, and to the negotiation of Business Paper.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1854.

DISSOLUTION.—Mr. RICHARD C. AKERLY has this day withdrawn from our firm.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1854. R. C. AKERLY & CO.

The business will be conducted as usual at the old stand, No. 41 Fulton-st., under the firm of HORTON, ROBERTSON & CO.

SILAS HORTON,
JAS. W ROBERTSON,
F. HORTON.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of D. P. & V. CARGILL was dissolved on the 1st inst. by mutual consent. DAVID P. CARGILL will continue the business on his own account, and sign the name of the firm in settlement.

DAVID P CARGILL,
VALENTINE CARGILL.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1854. No. 233 Water-st.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between BENJAMIN NEWKIRK, CHARLES HARRISON and THOMAS BELLEBY, is THIS DAY dissolved, by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be carried on by BENJAMIN NEWKIRK and CHARLES HARRISON.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1854.

DISSOLUTION.—MR. EDWARD HUGHES has THIS DAY withdrawn from our firm.

HUGHES, HAMPTON & CO.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

KINSLEY & DARLING'S DRUG HOUSE—No. 62 Vesey-st., near Greenwich, New-York.—Choice Medicines, Chemicals, Oils, Perfumery, &c., low for cash.

Cream Tartar,	Refined Brick,	Indigo,	
Carb. Soda,	Sal Soda,	Matches,	Camphene,
Castile Soap,	Saleratus,	Spices	Lamp Oil,
Olive Oil,	Arrow Root,	Extracts,	Paints, &c.

for druggists, grocers, bakers, confectioners, dyers, &c.

WIRE ROPE FOR MINES, INCLINED PLANES, SUGAR HOUSES, STEERING PURPOSES—and all other places where much strength is required. Much safer, more durable, and cheaper than the best Hide or Manilla. All sizes from ¾ inch diameter, upwards. Very pliable. CHARLES W. COPELAND, No 64 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA VEAL AND MUTTON,—(received three times a week) with choice and extra Beef, taken from the animals selected by THOMAS F. DE VOE, Nos. 7 and 9 Jefferson Market. N. B.—No direct interest in any other stands in the market.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK for the quarter ending July 31, 1854:

Assets on hand April 30, 1854, as per last Report.....$2,396,309 88

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

Received for Premiums	$127,813 25	
Received for Interest—		
do. Interest accrued (not due)	40,006 34	
do. Interest due and not paid.		
do. Bills payable and annuities..	19,891 34	189,791 93
Total		$2,765,100 91

DISBURSEMENTS DURING QUARTER.

Paid expenses, including Rent, Salaries, Medical Fees, Commissions, Advertising, Exchange, Postage, State and City Taxes	$21,830 34	
Paid claims by Death and additions to same	75,790 10	
Paid surrendered Policies, Dividends, reduction of Premiums and Annuities	11,304 13	
Bills payable and Bond and Mortgage	56,750 00	165,754 57
Total		$2,619,346 34

ASSETS.

Cash on hand in Bank and in Trust Company	$15,447 11
Advanced on Policies	4,950 00
Bonds and Mortgages	2,487,114 73
Fire Insurance Account	354 75
Deferred Premium Account	25,592 25
Deposited to meet Taxes	4,187 41
Interest due, unpaid and accrued	32,140 37
Due from Agents	49,559 72
Total	$2,619,346 34
Losses unpaid	$27 500
Amount at Risk May 1, 1854	$30,469,877 34
Amount issued since	1,200,550 00
Total	$31,670,427 34
Deduct:	
Forfeited	231,750
Canceled	65,000
Surrendered	130,500
Expired	88,750
Dead	74,000 561,000 00
Total at Risk August 1, 1854	$31,109,427 34
Number of Policies running May 1, 1854	7,638
Issued since	407
Total	8,045
Deduct:	
Forfeited	87
Canceled	35
Surrendered	49
Expired	32
Dead	18 211
Total	7,834
Of which	
Are for Life	6,720
Are for 7 years	946
Are for 1 year	39
Irregular periods	129
Total	7,834
Increased for the quarter in amount at Risk	$839,550
Increase in Policies	196

I ABBATT, Secretary. F. S. WINSTON, President.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1854.

I have examined the above returns and believe them to be correct. C. GILL, Actuary.

INDEMNITY AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.—THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Philadelphia.

Statement of Assets, $1,525,949, Jan. 1, 1854, published agreeably to an Act of Assembly, being—

First Mortgages, amply secured	$1,199,284 48
Real Estate (present value $110.000) cost	32,139 87
Temporary Loans, on ample Collateral Securities	130,774 24
Stocks (present value $77,170) cost	63,085 50
Cash, &c	50,865 57
Total	$1,525,949 68

PERPETUAL OR LIMITED INSURANCES made on every description of property, in town and country, at rates as low as are consistent with security.

Since their incorporation, a period of twenty-five years they have paid over THREE MILLION DOLLARS LOSSES BY FIRE, thereby affording evidence of the advantages of Insurance, as well as the ability and disposition to meet with promptness all liabilities.

DIRECTORS.

Chas. N Bancker,	Jacob R Smith,	Adolphe E. Borie,
Tobias Wagner,	Geo. W. Richards,	David S. Brown,
Samuel Grant,	Mordecai D. Lewis,	Morris Patterson.
Isaac Lea,	CHAS. N. BANCKER, President.	
CHARLES G. BANCKER, Secretary.		

Office in New-York, No. 67 Wall-st.

P. NOTMAN, Agent.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 74 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent per annum four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is receivable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B Mintura,
John A. C. Gray,	J. F. G. Foster,	J. M. Waterbury,
D B Fearing,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,
A C. Dowling,	M. W. Hamilton,	Sam'l T. Hoffman,
Gazaway B Lamar,	Denning Duer,	John G. Astor, Jr,
George W. Riggs,	John Stuart, Jr,	Fred. A. Delano,
Wm. B Dunning,	Jos. Guillard, Jr.,	James C. Bell,
Chas H. Russell,	Ed. C Center,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Jonas Bates,	Fred. G. Foster.
Peleg Hall,	Robert S Hone,	
	ROBERT S. HONE, President.	

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martine,	Phineas T Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John R. Briggs,	Chas. A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
Wm. Okell,	N. P. Freeman,	Chas T. Cromwell,
P. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
H Quackenbos,	Andrew Fremont,	Samuel F. Whiting,
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.
	WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.	
	WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.	

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1851.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S Fox.	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chardavoine,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D Wright,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley,	Wm H. Macy.
	GEO. S. FOX, President.	
	SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.	

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1854.—An extra dividend of ten per cent on the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid on the first day of June next. The capital stock will be increased fifty per cent., or one million dollars, payable one-half, or fifty dollars per share, on the first day of July next, and the other half on the sixth day of November next. The new stock will be distributed to the old stockholders in the ratio of one share of every two shares of their present stock, according to the stock ledger on the morning of the 25th instant. The rights to fractional parts of shares may be transferred and combined so as to obtain full shares. Any stockholder may at any time after the 30th instant, pay in his new shares in full, and be entitled to rebate at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, on the moiety, to the 6th November. The latter half of the increased Stock will not be entitled to any portion of the semi-annual dividend in November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th instant to the 1st July inclusive.

C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1854.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have THIS DAY declared a dividend of three and one half per cent. out of the profits of the Bank, payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th of September next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of September inclusive.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN.—Sept. 1, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 5th inst.

HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 6th Sept. 1854.—The Interest Coupons on the Construction Bond of this Company, due October, 1854, will be paid at the Office, No. 50 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Oct. 2. M. B. EDGAR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF JEFFERSON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 50 WALL-ST.—At a meeting of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, a dividend of THREE DOLLARS per share was declared, payable on demand. J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1854.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of eight per cent. has been declared, payable on demand, at the office No. 81 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1854.

THOS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY having greatly enlarged their works and improved the quality of their product, are prepared to execute orders for their superior Paints Their White Zinc, which is sold dry or ground in oil, is warranted pure and unsurpassed for body and uniform whiteness. A method of preparation has recently been discovered which enables the Company to warrant their Paints to keep fresh in the kegs for any reasonable time. In this respect their Paints will be superior to any other in the market. Their Brown Zinc Paint, which is sold at a low price, and can only be made from the zinc ores from New-Jersey, is now well known for its protective qualities when applied to iron or other metallic surfaces Their Stone Color Paint possesses all the properties of the Brown, and is of an agreeable color, for painting cottages, depôts, out-buildings, bridges, &c Dealers supplied on liberal terms, by MANNING & SQUIRE, Agents New-Jersey Zinc Company, removed from No. 45 Dey-st. to No. 165 Washington-st., New-York.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and its most successful competition with the best of foreign, dealers can, with confidence, depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 82 Water-st.

FARWELL'S EXTRA CHERRY BOUNCE AND CHERRY BRANDY—Can be found at No. 295 FRONT-st, up stairs, the only place in the United States where the genuine original article can be had at wholesale. Orders addressed to the undersigned will receive prompt attention. The trade, proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and all in want of the above articles

...Pope.]

...Governor has also been tried, and ... He has proved a faithful man "in ... man's cause." Shall we desert him now? ... No, we won't," and cheers.] Never, never, ... and I expect that when the election shall be ..., and when we shall have passed through this ..., it will be found that HORATIO SEYMOUR is ... ; and WILLIAM H. LUDLOW, the Lieutenant-... of the Empire State. [Tremendous applause.] ... cannot be effected without work and effort, and I trust that every man will leave this Convention determined to do what he can to bring about this result; and for one man I promise you in the coming contest, that I will use my best endeavors to promote the success of the ticket. [Cheers.] And, gentlemen, when we shall sum up Democratic majorities, I propose you that Ulster County will respond from her northern ... with a shout of triumph to her sister States. [Cheers.]

MR. WELCH was called upon and said: Gentlemen of the Convention—I am not a speaker. In response to your call I simply rise to a question of privilege. It would appear that I have done great injustice to our friend Captain RYNDERS—but it was not me, but somebody else. Allow me to read a single paragraph from the New-York *Herald:*

"There are, it appears, three parties upon the Nebraska question,—the out-and-out Anti-Nebraska party, headed by Capt. RYNDERS and BENJ. WELCH, Jr." [Loud laughter and applause.]

I rise for the purpose of relieving the Captain from such an unfortunate association, and to say to this Convention that I am now, as I always have been, opposed to the Nebraska bill, and to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. I wish, further, to say to the Convention, that so far as an humble person like myself may be regarded with any degree of interest here, that if the Captain has been seen with me, I have not seen him. [Applause and laughter.]

HON. WILLIAM H. LUDLOW then addressed the Convention. When, Gentlemen, I resumed my seat I purposed returning you my grateful thanks for the honor conferred on me by your nomination, but do not wish to interrupt the business of the Convention by any personal matter. But now, gentlemen, that you have transacted that business, I cannot part from you or allow you to leave this Hall, without returning you my sincere thanks for the high compliment you have conferred in putting me upon your ticket as Lieutenant-Governor. Gentlemen, I have to return you thanks on another behalf—it is on behalf of the Officers of the Convention to whom you have tendered your thanks for the execution of their duties.

Gentlemen, you have made up a ticket, and a platform which has received the warm support of a large majority of this Convention. Gentlemen, it remains for us now but to return to our homes, and to do our utmost to secure the election of that ticket, with the single exception of Lieutenant Governor. [Laughter and applause, and cries of "No, no."] Let us do our utmost to convince our Whig and sectional opponents that we are determined to beat them. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, no man can tell the result of the approaching campaign. There are so many collateral issues—there has been, and is now going on around us, such a loosening of party ties and discipline, that no certainty can be predicted but the single one that the true Democracy of our State as represented upon the floor of this Convention, will, without looking either to the right or to the left, do their utmost to carry on until 1856 their regular force and organization. To this, Gentlemen of the Convention, we are most solemnly and sacredly pledged.

And now, Gentlemen, I return to you the trust you so kindly reposed in me, and declare that this Convention is adjourned *sine die.*

The delegates then separated.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Administration's Endorsement of the Course of the Consul to Curacoa—The Netherlands Treaty, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 8.

JAMES H. YOUNG, United States Consul at Curacoa, starts for New-York on Monday. Secretary MARCY fully endorses his course, and the entire Administration commend him.

The venerable ELISHA WHITTLESEY has tendered his resignation of the First Comptrollership. He takes to heart the removal of his favorite clerk, and complains of interference with his duties by the Secretary.

The Treaty between the United States and Netherlands is liberal and advantageous to us. It provides for the recognition of American Consuls in Dutch ports.

The Sandwich Islands annexation story is not credited by the Administration.

HARVEY W. WATTERSON, of Tennessee, is spoken of to succeed DAVIS as Governor of Oregon. S.

Arrival of the Southern Mail—Melancholy Picture of Savannah—Yellow Fever, &c.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Sept. 8.

New-Orleans papers of Saturday have been received.

The Howard Association in New-Orleans had commenced taking care of the yellow fever patients.

The Savannah *Georgian* gives a melancholy picture of the health of Savannah.

Immense numbers are sick, half the boarding-houses are deserted, and hotel proprietors are closing up. Business is entirely suspended.

From the 27th of May to the 4th of September, 134 deaths had occurred, 82 of which were from yellow fever.

The liabilities of ROBERTSON, the absconding merchant from Augusta, amounts to thirty thousand dollars.

The Grand Lodge I. O. O. F.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Sept. 8.

The Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. last night discussed the proposed amendments to its Constitution. Among the amendments adopted is one fixing the time of annual meeting on the third, instead of the first, Monday in September. The amendments were finally reported to the house last night, and are being acted upon this morning.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Sept. 8.

The Grand Lodge to-day adopted the Report of the Committee of the Whole on the Amended Constitution, and afterwards adopted the New Constitution by a vote of 86 to 6. The Committee on Credentials reported in favor of Mr. CLARK for the seat from Ohio, but the Lodge, by a vote of 53 to 40, adopted a resolution that neither of the contestants was entitled to the seat, in consequence of alleged illegality in the proceedings. A protest will be entered against the decision.

An Evening Session, of several hours' duration, devoted to the work of the order, commenced at 7 o'clock.

A Family Burned to Death.

ALBANY, Friday, Sept. 8.

On Tuesday night the house of Mr. BALDWIN, at Moriah, Essex County, was burned down, and himself, wife and four children were burned to death.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 8.

The Secretary of the Treasury has approved of the new design for gold dollars, and sent orders to the Mint to commence striking them off.

Among the bidders for the contract for the construction of the six new steam frigates are the following from New-York: Morgan Iron Works, T. & E. FARREN; Allaire Iron Works, PEASE & MURPHY; JOHN E. ERICKSON and J. BURNS, West Point Foundry; and from Philadelphia, Messrs. MERRICK & SONS.

The *Star* asserts that the St. Domingo negotiations refer only to the securing of a West India port for the use of American shipping, where their privileges will be superior to those of all other nations.

The award of the contracts for the new machinery will be made next week. The bidding is quite spirited.

Messrs. ERICKSON and MEAGHER arrived here this morning. The former intends presenting something new in relation to the engines of the new Government steam-frigates.

The kidnapping case already alluded to is creating some excitement. The girl has been traced, and will be recovered.

A violent gale was experienced this afternoon for a few minutes, and was succeeded by a gentle rain for a brief period. The wind was from the southward.

STANLEY, the artist of the Indian Gallery at the Smithsonian Institute, has achieved a great triumph in his Panorama of the Western Wilds, just finished. His Indian Fair has been secured for exhibition at the Mechanics' Fair, Baltimore.

The Soft Convention.

SYRACUSE, Friday, Sept. 8.

The Democrats here take the action of the late Convention coolly. Some say that if PRESTON KING, ABIJAH MANN, and their friends do not take action for an organization, a ticket must be made at the Auburn Anti-Nebraska Convention. The standard hoists the ticket, but will not own the Nebraska resolutions. SEYMOUR is popular here.

Whig Primary meetings were held in all the Wards yesterday, and are said to have worn a Know-Nothing aspect.

Democratic Convention at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Friday, Sept. 8.

The Democratic Mass Convention, held to-day, was large and enthusiastic. Addresses were made by ... Gen. E. PUGH, and Hon JOSEPH LANE, and were well received.

The New State Idiot Asylum.

SYRACUSE, Friday, Sept. 8th.

The corner stone of the new Idiot Asylum was laid at 12 o'clock to-day on the grounds at Geddes, formerly owned by Secretary LEVENWORTH, who did the honors. After prayer by Rev. Mr. ASHLEY, Rector of St. Paul's Church, and music by MILLER's Band, the stone was laid by ALLEN MONROE, in the absence of Gov. SEYMOUR. P. R. WILBUR, Superintendent of the Institution, was the first speaker, and was followed by Hon. WASHINGTON HUNT, who gave a history of the movement. Remarks were also made by Dr. SEGUIN, Mr. CONGER, and others.

Congressional Nominations.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 8.

The Whig Conference of the Tenth Congressional District met at Harrisburg last night, and nominated JOHN C. KUNKEL.

Resignation of the Canadian Ministry.

QUEBEC, Friday, Sept. 8, 1854.

This afternoon Mr. HINCKS made a Ministerial explanation, that when the Ministry was defeated on the Speakership, he concluded it could not carry any of its projects, but had intended to have the addresses debated, and take his course afterward. He changed his determination, however, last night, when he found the Ministers could not obtain from the House twenty-four hours' delay to determine on their course regarding the privilege question raised in favor of the member for Bagot, and now tendered their resignations, which were accepted. No definite progress has been made toward the formation of a new Ministry.

Great Fire at Columbus, Miss.

COLUMBUS, Miss., Friday, Sept. 8.

A destructive fire occurred in this town to-day. Fourteen stores and dwellings were burnt to the ground. The loss is unknown.

Newspaper Suspension.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 8.

The *Daily Evening Register* suspended publication to-day.

Execution of a Murderer.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Sept. 8.

FRANCIS DICK was executed at Dayton to-day, for the murder of his mother-in-law, and brother-in-law. He had previously confessed his guilt.

THE TURF.

The Fall Races on the National Course—Extensive Improvements—Arrival of Blooded Horses—Other Turf Matters.

Great sport in Turf amusements is anticipated at the National Course, near Flushing, L. I., next week. At the commencement of the Fall Races the principal proprietor of this Course, Mr. W. W. BOYDEN, used every effort to render the Northern Turf equal to any in the United States, and during the present Autumn some of the finest running matches will take place that have ever been witnessed at any track. The most extensive improvements have been made at the National. The stands are enlarged with a fine iron balcony extending from end to end. The utmost care has been taken to provide ample accommodations for families, and ladies accompanied by gentlemen. The immense pavillion fronting the Course has been enlarged to such an extent, that some five hundred persons can be accommodated with dinner. There are two elegant piazzas around the hotel, from which a fine view of the races can be had. We are assured that the proprietors are determined to have order preserved on the track during the campaign, and the entire police arrangements have been placed under the control of Judge BOYD, of Astoria.

The first week will be occupied with the matches, a list of which we here annex:

LIST OF THE MATCHES.

Monday, 11th.—Match for $2,000, h. ft., mile heats.
J. B. MILLER names ch. f. Ellen Bateman, by Imp. Glencoe, dam by Eclipse.
W. W. BOYDEN names gr. c. Little Arthur, by Imp. Glencoe, out of Blue Bonnets.

Probably one of the most interesting matches in the programme will be between Garret Davis and Fanny Fern, in whom both parties express the utmost confidence. Garret Davis ran a three-mile heat over the National Course last Spring, in 5:41, beating Little Flea; and at Cincinnati, with the track heavy, he distanced a field of four good ones, in the second heat of two miles, in 3:43—the best time ever made on that course. Fanny Fern is entitled to the credit of making the best two-mile time ever made on the Petersburg course, beating two good ones in 3:43. Though Fanny Fern has never, we believe, ran three-mile heats, her friends think if 5:41, or less, is necessary to take the grit out of Garret, she will do it.

Same Day—Match for $6,000 h. ft. Three mile heats.
W. W. BOYDEN names ch. c. Garrett Davis, by Imp Glencoe, dam by Leelie.
THOS. W. DOSWELL names ch. f. Fanny Fern, by Imp. Glencoe, out of the dam of Monte.

Tuesday, 12th—Match for $4,000, h. ft. Two mile heats.
THOS. W. DOSWELL names b. c. Agitator, by Childe Harold, out of Emily Thomas by Imp. Priam.
W. W. BOYDEN names b. c. Terrifier, by Imp. Sovereign, out of Jane Mitchell by Imp. Leviathan.

Same Day—Match for $5,000, $2,000 ft. Two mile heats.
H. P. MCGRATH names ch. c. Sam Letcher, by Wagner, dam by Medoc.
W. W. BOYDEN names b. f. Madonna, by Imp. Yorkshiree, out of Magnolia.

Wednesday, 13th—Match for $5,000, h. ft., to carry 10 lbs. Two mile heats.
J. B. MOUNOT names ch. c. Logan, by Imp. Trustee, dam by Imp. Priam.
JOHN LITTLE names br. f Maid of Orleans, by Bethune, out of Lexington's dam.

Considerable interest was felt in this match, from the fact that Logan was bred at the North. Though he has not done much thus far, his friends are very sanguine of success; but the admirers of the Maid are ready to take up all the bets offered. A capital race may be anticipated, from the fact that they are considered by good judges to be equally matched.

Thursday, 14th—Match for $4,000, h. ft., three mile heats.
Thomas W. Doswell names gr. g. One-Eyed Joe, by Prince George, out of Register's dam, 6 years, to carry 104 lbs.
W. W. Boyden names ch. c. Garrett Davis, by Imp. Glencoe, dam by Leslie, 4 years old, to carry 104 lbs.

Same Day—Match for $2,000, h. ft., mile heats.
Thomas W. Doswell names br. f. Seline, by Epsilon, out of Beta by Imp. Leviathan.
W. W. Boyden names gr. c. Little Arthur, by Imp. Glencoe, out of Blue Bonnets.

There are now upwards of *fifty* fine blooded horses in training at the National stables. Among the latest arrivals we notice that Mr. H. CHAPPELL has arrived from Detroit with three good ones. Messrs. C. and N. GREEN have brought on John Hopkins and four others—Mr. JOHN BELCHER, Red Eye and Logan—Major BOSWELL and Mr. O. P. HARE, Fanny Fern, One-Eyed Joe, Seline, and Agitator—all from Virginia. Captain MOORE is at the Union Course with Maid of Orleans and McGrath. Mr. R. TEN BROECK is undoubtedly now upon the Course, with Lexington, Arrow, and a Glencoe colt. Mr. GIBBONS has got Granite and three others. On Sunday, Mr. CARTER will probably arrive with six good young ones, from Kentucky, as he reached the city of Baltimore yesterday. We are also reliably informed that WM. H. GIBBONS, Esq. of New-Jersey will attend the New-York Races. Mr. GIBBONS has the following celebrated horses training at his extensive stables; bay filly, Mattie; bay filly, Philo; and a bay filly 4 years old, by Gingaree.

TACONEY MATCHED AGAINST HERO.

The great match of two miles in repeat, to wagons, for $5,000, between the roan horse *Taconey*, and *Hero*, the pacer, is the topic of conversation at present among the patrons of the Turf. The owners of *Taconey* have matched him to go against the celebrated pacing horse *Hero*, who performed several extraordinary feats on the Long Island Turf last year. The conditions of the race are as follows: *Taconey* is to go under the saddle, carrying the weight of 180 pounds, and *Hero* is to go to a wagon, under the reinmanship of Col. JOSEPH HALL, who makes the match on the pacer. The day designated for the contest is the 16th of October next, and the Centreville Course has been chosen. This liberal match will undoubtedly bring out a large concourse of people from the City and abroad. The roan horse has went under the saddle at a speed of 2-27 over the Philadelphia Race Course,—and as the pacing steed is about equal to *Taconey* in point of speed. A very close contest may looked for.

MATCH BETWEEN GREY EDDY AND HIGHLAND MAID.

The celebrated horse Grey Eddy, having recently been the victor in several exciting contests on Long Island, may now be justly styled the Champion of the Trotting Turf. Since he distanced Mac, and beat Toconey three straight heats on the Union Course, his owner has matched him against Highland Maid, who has trotted her mile to harness at the rapid speed of 2:27. We learned last evening that the conditions of this race are mile heats, to harness, for $1,000 a side, to come off in the early part of October next, at the Centreville Course, Long Island. We do not vouch for the entire accuracy of this match, but the above account is substantially the same as was given out last night among the turfmen at their various head-quarters.

SALE OF GRAY EDDY.

During the past two weeks a bargain was made with JAMES MCMANN, by a gentleman, for the purchase of the beautiful gelding Gray Eddy, for a Philadelphian named GRIFFITHS, at the enormous sum of $5,500. Eddy will be kept here till the Fall trotting is over.

TROT FORFEITS.

The trotting match that was to take place yesterday between Tom Thumb and Lady Jenkins, was forfeited by HIRAM WOODRUFF, the owner of Lady Jenkins.

NEW-YORK CITY.

ANOTHER MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

Death of Mr. John F. Brady.

Yesterday morning a talented young lawyer, named JOHN F. BRADY, of the firm of BUSHNELL & BRADY, corner of Broadway and Leonard-street, died at the house of JAMES MCBRIDE, No. 69 Bayard-street, from the effects, as is alleged, of injuries received at a late hour on Saturday night last, by a gang of rowdies assaulting him. He was passing through Mott-street, on his way home, with Mr. MCBRIDE, and reaching the corner of Walker-street, accidentally came in collision with one of a dozen or more rowdies who were standing and lying on the sidewalk. They all showed fight, and a battle was the consequence, by which Mr. BRADY was struck several times in the face and finally knocked down a flight of stone steps, injuring and perhaps fracturing his spine. He was taken to the house of his friend, Mr. MCBRIDE, where everything possible was done for him, but he died as stated above. In the fight Mr. MCBRIDE received a black eye and several cuts about his head. During the afternoon Coroner WILHELM commenced holding the inquiry.

The testimony we have no room to publish: the investigation will be continued to-day.

JUMPING AFTER A FERRY-BOAT.—Last evening about 7½ o'clock, as the ferry-boat *Gowanus* was leaving the New-York side of South Ferry, an unknown man tried to jump on board after the boat was already some distance from the shore. He fell and struck his breast against the stern of the boat. A sailor jumped in after him, but did not succeed in seizing him. A palm-leaf hat with a black silk handkerchief in it, was afterwards picked up and given in charge to the Ferry-master, and may perhaps lead to identification.

A NEW SCHOOL.—The new school house lately erected in Eighty-seventh-street, Yorkville, between Third and Fourth-avenues, will be opened on Monday, 11th September. The opening exercises will commence at 10 o'clock A. M. An address is expected from the City Superintendent.

The French war steamer *Acheron*, Capt. BONA CHRISTAVE, St. Pierre and Miquelon, N. F., nine days, and bound to France, put into this port yesterday for provisions. She has a crew of ninety-one men.

☞ The Church of the Transfiguration, East Twenty-ninth-street, between Madison and Fifth-avenues, will be reopened on Sunday, Sept. 10, when Rev. G. H. HOUGHTON will be instituted Rector.

Board of Councilmen.—FRIDAY, Sept. 8.

The President, EDWIN J. BROWN, Esq. in the Chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

COLD WATER SAFETY STEAM ENGINE.

An invitation was received from EDWARD D. TIBBETT, inventor of the Cold Water Safety Steam Engine, to witness the operation of a model engine, and was on motion accepted.

THE STREETS.

A communication from the Mayor was received, in answer to a resolution of inquiry offered by Councilman MATHER, relative to the orders issued as to the action to be taken in cases of throwing garbage in the streets, and what arrests had been made.

The communication contained the order issued by the Chief of the Police, which order stated that the Policeman or Sergeant whose duty it was to arrest in such cases, where they failed to do their duty, and when in such case they were not suspended, the Captain of the Police should be deemed guilty of a neglect of duty. The communication also showed eight cases which had been brought before Justice CLARKE, six of which had been dismissed, and two only fined $1.

Councilman MATHER stated that he desired to show where the fault laid in these cases—that the order had proved to be a dead letter on account of the failure of Justice Clarke to fine the offending parties.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of B. Healy, for permission to grade a part of his property on Eleventh-avenue, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh-streets.

Of Peter Miller, for drain in Attorney-street.

Of D. B. Morrell, for a well and pump corner of Seventy-seventh-street and Third-avenue.

Of Hose Company No. 56, to have money paid for room refunded.

Of George Jacobs and others, for a fire hydrant on the northeast corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-second-street.

Of William Dunning and others, to be organized as a Hose Company at Manhattanville.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman FRYE—To increase the Police force of the Nineteenth Ward by the addition of three men. Referred.

By Councilman COOPER—To remove pump in Bank-street, between Greenwich and Washington-streets. Adopted.

By Councilman BAXTER—To light Twenty-third-street, between Lexington and Third-avenues, with gas. Referred.

By Councilman KIMBARK—To place a gas-lamp at the foot of Houston-street. Referred. Also, to repair sidewalk between Avenues C and D, on Fourth-street. Referred.

By Councilman NORTH—To lay water-pipes in One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, from Third-avenue to a point 400 feet West. Referred.

By Councilman CURRY—To repair pavements in Twentieth-street, between Sixth and Ninth-avenues. Referred.

By Councilman VARIAN—To reset curb and gutter in Thirty-second-street, between First and Second-avenues. Referred.

TRANSLATION OF OLD DUTCH MANUSCRIPTS.

By Councilman MATHER—That Dr. O'Callaghan be authorized to make translations of seven volumes of Dutch Manuscripts into English, now in the possession of the Clerk of the Common Council—the same being documents of the Corporation from the year 1659 to 1675. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Finance.—Adverse to the petition of Mr. E. Maltby, to annul proceedings by which his lot was sold for a Croton water tax, which tax was assessed to another lot.

Councilman PURDY stated that he had been a sufferer by having his property sold for Croton water taxes unjustly exacted. When he had asked for a correction of the mistake he had been informed that they could give him no relief.

Councilman KENNEDY said that the Croton Water Department was altogether too independent for City officials. They ought to have a separate corporation. He would say, however, that it was not the fault of the Croton Water Department, that the numbers of streets were altered and these alterations tended to create the mistakes referred to.

On motion, the subject was recommitted to the Committee for further consideration.

DISBANDING AN ENGINE CO.

Fire Department.—Concuring with the Board of Aldermen to disband Engine Co. No. 31, on the ground that the said Company has attached to it a gang of rowdies called the "Hounds," and for an attack on Engine Co. No. 54. Also, to extend the fire limits to 100 feet northerly of Forty-third-street, from the North to the East River. Committee of the Whole. Also, in favor of providing a new location and house for Hose Co. No. 41. Committee of the Whole. Also, in favor of providing new location for Hose Co. No. 24.

Roads.—In favor of curbing, guttering and flagging sidewalks on One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, between Third and Fourth-avenues. Committee of the Whole.

THE CITY ADVERTISING.

The reports of the majority and minority of the Committee on Printing came up in the Committee of the Whole, and on motion were made the special order for Wednesday evening next.

THE BRICK CHURCH PROPERTY.

The report of the Committee on Finance upon the subject of the Brick Church property came up in the Committee of the Whole, and was on motion made a special order for Friday evening next.

The Board adjourned to meet on Monday next.

Meeting of the Committee on Streets.

A meeting of this Committee was held yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, in the chamber of the Board of Councilmen, City Hall.

The members of the Committee present were Messrs. FEY, TUTTLE, PURDY and WILD. The object of the meeting was to hear parties interested in the following subjects viz.:

In allowing J. B. Brady to proceed with the contract for paving Eighth-street from Lewis-street to East River.

Widening Theatre alley.

Cutting through Elm-street into Chambers-street, and widening Elm-street.

Extending Crosby to Canal-street. Opening Broome-street, from Laurens to East River. Regulating Fortieth-street, between Second-avenue and East River.

The meeting was not large. Upon the first, in regard to Mr. Brady, no one appeared to make any objections, but the Committee concluded to defer its decision till Alderman BOARDMAN would be present.

Two or three opposed the opening of Theatre-alley.

No objections were raised to the opening of Crosby and Broome-streets.

Upon the last, one or two parties appeared in favor of grading a portion of it.

The Committee then adjourned.

(Advertisement.)

☞ The originator of DESHLER's Anti-Periodic or Fever and Ague Pill is conscious that in introducing to the public a new medicine that promises to cure a disorder which other remedies making like pretensions have failed to cure, he must encounter numerous and well founded prejudices. He is alive to the difficulty of the case, and aware that this very fact, that other remedies have failed, though equally lavish of promises, is a strong argument against confidence in his new discovery. These facts, together with an anxious regard for his reputation, and a repugnance to be classed with the pretenders who have so shamefully deceived the public, has made the inventor averse to publicity. Being at length satisfied of the honorableness of his case, and under the advice of men eminent in public and private life, he has determined to assume the risk, and devote his time and energies to introducing his remedy to the public. Simply declaring, then, that this remedy is in no respect a *quack medicine;* that it does not pretend to cure all diseases, but confines itself to a particular class; and that it is compounded by a pharmaceutist of more than twenty years' active experience, he solicits the attention and the patronage of the public. DESHLER's Pills are sold by E. M. GUION, corner Bowery and Grand-street; by most respectable druggists in the City, and by C. D. DESHLER, New-Brunswick, N. J.

(Advertisement.)

CHESTER, N. C., Friday, Sept. 1, 1854.

Mr. SILAS C. HERRING, No. 139 Water-street, New-York,

SIR: On the 10th March last, my store was again destroyed by fire, and again your Safe preserved my books and papers without damage save the leather bindings a little strained.

Please send me another of your Safes as soon as possible. Send me about a No. 7 HERRING's Patent. I have full confidence in your Safes after two trials, and want no other. Yours respectfully,

W. L. J. REID.

N. B.—A large assortment of the above Safes on hand and made to order on short notice.

S. C. HERRING, Patentee and Manufacturer,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, corner Pine.

(Advertisement.)

☞ The Cholera is dying out, but from all parts of the country we hear that Fever and Ague prevails to an unusual extent. The disease is represented to be more severe than in former years, and the ordinary medicines produce no effect whatever. It is therefore important that the sufferers should be informed of the means which will indubitably cure the complaint, and restore them to health, vigor and activity. ASPINWALL's TONIC MIXTURE, in twenty years' practice, has never failed in a solitary instance to produce this result; and references establishing its efficacy, beyond all question, will be furnished by the proprietors, THOMAS & MAXWELL, (successors to JAMES S. ASPINWALL,) No, 86 William-street.

[Advertisement.]

FREE TO ALL.—On Friday and Saturday, Sept. 8 and 9, there will be an Excursion to Fort Hamilton to attend the continuation sale of 120 beautiful villa sites and building lots. We need not begin to enumerate the many reasons why Fort Hamilton is the most desirable place of residence in the vicinity of New-York. However, we will say that for healthfulness, (which is the greatest of temporal blessings,) eligibility and beautiful scenery, it stands unrivaled. The steamer *Norwalk* leaves Pier No. 3 North River, on the days of sale, at 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M. Sale commencing each day at 2 o'clock. Free Tickets, Maps, and all particulars, can be had of JAMES W. BARKER or J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneers, No. 3 Nassau-street, N. Y.

(Advertisement.)

IMPORTANT DECISION IN THE UNITED STATES COURT ESTABLISHING THE VALIDITY OF BLAKE'S PATENT FOR FIRE-PROOF PAINT.—In consequence of the above decision, throwing the whole business into the hands of the patentee, instead of increasing the price, (as many would,) is reducing it very materially, as he can proportionately manufacture a larger much cheaper than a small quantity. Every person who buys or uses the Fire-Proof Paint, except BLAKE, will be prosecuted. The genuine article on hand at the General Dépôt, No. 119 Pearl-street, New-York, office of the patentee.

(Advertisement.)

☞ OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway, reopens his Writing and Book-Keeping rooms this day.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Agency of CARGILL's PATENT MUSQUITO BARS is removed from No. 19 Court-street to No. 127 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

(Advertisement.)

BARNUM's MUSEUM.—A rare treat is offered here to-day, in the presentation of three pieces of undoubted merit and overwhelming popularity. The favorite "Don Cæsar de Bazan," this afternoon at 3 o'clock, and the amusing "Saint Heart Never Won Fair Lady," and the thrilling "Dumb Man of Manchester," this evening at 7½ o'clock. The United Twins here, are still the greatest curiosity of the age.

STATEN ISLAND.

☞ Over twelve hundred persons have visited the Charity Fair, at Clifton, during the last two evenings. A considerable amount has also been realized by the sales, some of the more expensive articles being raffled for. A splendid engraving worth from $30 to $40, (from a painting by MURILLO, purchased by Marshal SOULT for $20,000,) was won by a gentleman resident on the Island.

☞ There were three cases of Cholera and two deaths in Tompkinsville on Thursday.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 6, by Rev. Edmund Lathrop, Mr. CHAS J. BETTS to Miss CAROLINE E. JENKINS, daughter of WM. Jenkins, Esq., all of this City.

In this City, on Thursday evening Sept. 7, by Rev. Wm. B. Hoyt Mr. BENJAMIN BEATTYS to Miss MARY HOYT, both of this City.

At Hillsdale, N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 6, by Rev. N. McGiffert, EDWARD CROLIUS to ALICE JACKSON, daughter of the late Thomas P. Orton.

At Piscataway, N. J., on Wednesday morning, Sept. 6, by Rev Isaac Smith, WM. N. SMITH, of New-York and MARGARET A., second daughter of the late John Kirkpatrick, of the former place

At Hoboken, on Wednesday, Sept 6, by Rev. J. P. Stryker, Mr. CHARLES MINNERLY to Miss ELIZABETH WALKER, all of Hoboken.

At East Bloomfield, N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept 6, by Rev. Henry Kendall, Mr. RANDOLPH HUNTINGTON, of New-York, to LIZZIE, only daughter of Guy Hayes, of the former place

At Branchville, Somerville Co., N. J., on Thursday morning, Sept 7, by Rev. Wm Pitcher, DAVID THOMPSON, Principal of Holmdel Classical Institute, to JENNETTA, only daughter of Jas. Bowman, Esq., of the former place.

DIED

In this City, on Friday morning, Sept 8, GEORGE H L. SCHIRMER, aged 33 years and 3 months

His friends and acquaintances, and those of his father-in law, Wm A. Burtis, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Saturday, 9th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., from No. 53 Morton st.

In this City, on Friday, Sept 8, FREDERICKA D., youngest child of Theodore F. and Catherine Meyer, aged 1 year and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Sept. 9, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 56 West 41st-st.

In this City, on Thursday, Sept 7, in Leonard st., ANN FERGUSON, aged 50 years, native of County Mayo Ireland.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 7, Mrs. LYDIA RADLEY, relict of the late Bernard Radley, aged 77 years.

Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon at 4 o'clock, from No 68 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

At Lola Cottage, Atlantic Ridge, Staten Island, on Sunday, Sept 3, suddenly the son of Stephen and Elizabeth Brooker, of No. 221 Division-st., New-York City, aged 4 years, 8 months and 5 days.

His remains were deposited at Cypress Cemetery.

At Barrytown, Dutchess Co., N. Y. on Thursday, Sept. 7, Mrs HARRIET LEAVENWORTH, widow of Gen. H. Leavenworth, late of the U. S Army.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Markets see Sixth Page.

FRIDAY, Sept. 8—P. M.

The improved tone of the Stock Market, noticed yesterday, was followed up to-day by a further advance in prices, and the closing bids for Erie, which Stock, as usual of late, leads the speculative list, show a rise of *ten per cent.* since last Saturday. As much as 39½ was paid at the Second Board, and Street sales were subsequently made at 40@40½ ₱ cent. The rise in Cumberland Coal from the extreme depression of last week is 4 ₱ cent., and Hudson River 9 ₱ cent. Harlem also shows considerable activity. On the Bond list there were sales of over $100,000 Illinois Central Mortgages, closing as high as 70¾, and the bids for Erie Convertibles of 1871 were 3 ₱ cent. above the previous transactions. The rapid transitions in prices, particularly for the fancy shares, excite almost as much remark on the Street while on the upward turn, as at present, as they did on the great decline of last week and the week before. The demand for certain Railroad Bonds is undoubtedly the result of more liberal orders than usual this season from Europe; both the English and Continental letters by the *Africa*, as well as by the previous two or three steamers, practically manifesting more confidence in the future of our market than we have exhibited at home. The same remark does not apply strictly to the Railroad Share list; but this has been oversold, at low figures, in several prominent Stocks, and the effect of the upward change is to intimidate some of the parties who have cash deliveries to make, to bid upon each other. The movements at the Board show a little more equality of strength between the *Bulls* and *Bears* than in August; though the latter are still confident the improvement will not be maintained, and offer time contracts accordingly.

Money rates keep up on paper to 12 @15 ₱ cent., while, at call, the Stock Houses are moderately well supplied at 7 ₱ cent. English Exchange continues firm at extreme figures, 109¼@109⅞; French 5.11¼@5.12½. The Bremen steamer to-morrow will not take over half a million in specie; the present positive engagements being considerably under this sum.

The payments through the Clearing House to-day amounted to $14,477,296 76.

The *Star of the West*, from San Juan, has brought $1,022,000 in specie, mostly gold dust. Mining still appears to be pursued in California with the greatest success, and there is not likely to be any falling off in the supplies of the precious metal. The markets of San Francisco are reported unfavorably. Some activity had been obtained at the expense of price, but many holders were waiting in expectation that the setting in of the Fall trade would mend both prices and demand. Money was not easy, and rates as high as from 6 to 10 ₱ cent. ₱ month.

The organization of the Bank of this City is [illegible] Also of the [illegible] existing columns.

Receipts Flour, Grain, &c. at Pike, Whitehall, From the *Albany Journal, Sept. 8.*

The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide water during the 1st week in Sept. in the years 1853 and 1854, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1853	64,182	201,440	125,660	56,961
1854	12,161	43,217	344,996	51,013
Dec.	51,421	Dec. 258,223	Inc. 219,336	Dec. 17,050

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 7th of September, inclusive, during the years 1853 and 1854, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1853	1,466,184	3,197,074	1,705,024	276,595
1854	628,308	2,424,638	5,227,610	320,022
Dec.	837,876	Dec. 772,436	In. 3,522,585	Inc. 43,427

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at this tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 7th of September, inclusive, during the years 1852 and 1854, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1852	1,985,670	3 060,622	2,823,039	116,190
1854	628,308	2,424,638	5,227,610	320,022
Dec.	1,307,362	Dec. 655,984	In. 1,404,554	In. 203,832

By reducing the Wheat to Flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period of last year, shows a decrease of 1,012,863 bbls. of Flour.

The following table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 7th of Sept, inclusive, during the years 1852, 140 days; 1853, 140 days; 1854, 129 days:

	Canal opened	April 30, 1853.	April 30, 1854.	May 1, 1854.
Flour, bbls	1.935,070	1,486,184	628,308	
Wheat, bushels	3 060,622	3,197,074	2,424,638	
Corn, bushels	3,823,059	1,704,024	5,227,610	
Barley, bushels	116,190	276,595	320,022	
Rye, bushels	145.702	50,274	74,614	
Other grains, bushels	2,424,706	1,903,272	3,169,702	
Beef, bbls	20,728	25,688	9,853	
Pork, bbls	67.340	97,579	129,039	
Ashes, bbls	26,613	23,834	15,877	
Butter, lbs	930.321	1,052,490	369,063	
Lard, lbs	8,318,865	9,913,474	15,599,925	
Cheese, lbs	703.574	262,295	293,236	
Wool, lbs	6.502,114	5,114,940	1,884,770	
Bacon, lbs	8.633.124	19,007,755	17,249,511	

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Friday—First Board*—$1,000 Richmond Coupon 6s, 87; $1,000 West Philadelphia 6s, 87; $600 Wilmington Railroad 6s, 87½; 75 Pennsylvania Railroad, 44; 250 Reading Railroad, 34½; 100 do, 34¾; 70 Penn Township Bank, 32; 50 Girard Bank, 114.

Between Boards—100 Reading Railroad, 34½.

Second Board—$1,000 City Railroad 6s, 87½; $1,000 Pennsylvania 6s, 97; $2,000 City Railroad 6s, (Sunbury and Erie,) 87½; $3 800 City Railroad 6s, (Hempfield,) 88; 38 Lehigh Navigation

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,

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RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 930 NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

Custom-House Appointments—Health of Caleb Cushing—The Treaty with the Netherlands.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 9.

JOHN BROADHEAD of New-York, has been appointed a Special Inspector of the Customs at San Juan; and RAN RUNNELS of Texas, Inspector at Panama.

CALEB CUSHING has recovered from his indisposition, and is now attending to the duties of his office.

The *Star* says: BELMONT has not concluded a treaty with the Netherlands, a project of the treaty being merely sent by him.

Important from Fort Laramie—An Entire Detachment of United States Troops Massacred by the Indians.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Sept. 8, 1854.

The following highly important dispatch has just been received in this city, by special express from Fort Leavenworth:

Lieutenant FLEMING states that on the 18th of August a Sioux killed an ox belonging to an emigrant train, close to Fort Laramie. The head chief reported the fact to him, (Lieut. FLEMING,) and offered to give up the offender, whereupon brevet 2d Lieutenant GRATTAN, with the interpreter, Sergeant FAVOR, Corporal MCNULTY, and twenty privates, were sent to receive him. Lieut. FLEMING subsequently learned that the whole detachment were massacred, without exception. How the deed was done, and the immediate cause of the attack, was not clearly known at the time the express left. It however had been ascertained that the Indian chief was among the killed, but the total number killed had not transpired. The Indians are reported to be extremely hostils, and the fort was considered in great danger. Reinforcements have been ordered to Fort Laramie.

Canadian Parliament.

QUEBEC, Friday, Sept. 8.

The House was occupied until this morning on a breach of privilege question. TIMOTHY BRODEUR, returning to office for Ragot, became a candidate, and was elected by acclamation. He was taken into custody by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and placed at the bar of the House, when he was interrogated and discharged. Notice was given of a motion, to day, to declare the election null and void. Three divisions in the question resulted adversely to the Ministry, and they resigned this morning. ALLAN MCNAB, the Conservative leader, has been sent for to form a Ministry.

Arrival of the Southern Mail—Appeal of Savannah Papers—Yellow Fever at Charleston—Contributions to the Washington Monument—Weather, &c.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Sept. 9.

By the arrival of the Southern mail we have New-Orleans papers of Sunday.

The Savannah papers appeal to the citizens abroad for pecuniary assistance in taking care of the indigent sick.

The fever is on the increase in Charleston, having become generally diffused among the population.

The contributions to the Washington Monument for the past month were $2,600.

The weather in this city is cooler. It is quite cloudy. Have had no rain.

Weather in Baltimore—Session of the Grand Lodge of I. O. of O. F.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Sept. 10.

A heavy storm took place here, which lasted from 12 o'clock Saturday night to 8 o'clock Sunday morning, and it has been very cool and cloudy all day to-day.

The Grand Lodge of the United States, of I. O. of O. F, were in secret session all day on Saturday, and did not adjourn until late at night. It will continue in session until Tuesday. A large number of the delegates have left the city, and there is now but a bare quorum left. At the meeting, the motion to abolish the degree of Rebecca was rejected.

Weather in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Sept. 10.

The storm commenced here at 4 o'clock this morning. The wind blew terribly, and the rain has fallen in torrents until this evening. It is quite cloudy now, and the gale continues unabated, and the indications are that we shall have to-night a second edition of last night.

A large store erecting in the upper part of the City was blown down, and many trees have been lain prostrate, but no really serious damage has occurred.

Weather in Washington—Arrival of the President, &c.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 10.

It commenced raining in this city heavily at 12 o'clock last night, and continued doing so for seven hours; and the appearances now are that we are going to have more rain. The weather is very cool.

The President and his family arrived last evening, much improved in health.

A Know-Knothing Victory.

SYRACUSE, Saturday, Sept. 9.

The Convention to elect State delegates to-day, has made choice of GEORGE STEVENS, which is claimed as a Know-Nothing victory.

Death of the Superintendent of the New-Jersey Railroad.

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J, Saturday, Sept. 9.

Capt. GEORGE H. PEGRAM, the Superintendent of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, died at 7 o'clock this morning. He served with distinction in the Florida war as Adjutant of the First Infantry under Col. TAYLOR. He was afterwards Aid to Gen. SCOTT when he had his head-quarters in this place. He has been sick for some time. His disease was consumption.

Mortality of Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 9.

The total mortality of the week is 130, of which 30 were under one year old. Thirteen died of cholera and five of dysentery.

Materials for Paper.

From the Detroit Advertiser.

We were shown a specimen of paper a few days since, manufactured from a weed which grows spontaneously all over the Northern States, and known generally by the name of "White-top." Though possessed of some woody fibre, it still becomes entirely a perfect pulp under the the ordinary bleaching operation. Paper makers state that a fine article of smooth, strong, beautiful paper can be manufactured from it at about ten per cent. discount on paper made from rags. The adhesive qualities of the shrub are so great that no animal matter need be used in manufacturing ordinary printing paper, and it also makes a good surface without sizing. A patent has been secured to the inventor, and he proposes to erect at his residence in Canada East, a large manufactory to be supplied wholly with this material.

THE HARD STATE TICKET.

Correspondence with the Candidates Selected.

JUDGE BRONSON'S ACCEPTANCE.

From the Monticello Watchman Extra.

THE COMMITTEE TO GREENE C. BRONSON.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, July 12, 1854.

Hon. GREENE C. BRONSON—Sir: The undersigned have been appointed by the Democratic State Convention, which has just closed its labors, to inform you of your nomination as the candidate of the National Democracy of the State of New-York, for the office of Governor.

It affords us great pleasure to say to you, that the nomination was made by acclamation, with entire unanimity, and unbounded enthusiasm. It seems to have been the echo of the universal sentiment of the Democratic party of the State.

Although the Convention were aware that you did not desire the nomination, yet you have been known too long and too well by the Democracy to permit them to entertain any doubts of your acceptance. They believe that at the present time, and under existing circumstances, you will cheerfully accede to their ardent wishes, and become to the National Democracy the candidate of their choice, as you are the exponent of their principles.

With sentiments of great respect, we are your friends and fellow citizens,

ARCHIBALD C. NIVEN,
JOSEPH D. MONELL,
WINSLOW C. WATSON,
JOHN MURDOCK,
OLIVER COOK.

Greene C. Bronson to the Committee.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 4, 1854.

GENTLEMEN: In answer to your communication, I respectfully refer to the published proceedings of the State Committee at their recent meeting in this City and need only add, in this more formal manner, that my nomination for the office of Governor by the Democratic Convention of July last is accepted, and my former letter to you on the subject is of course recalled.

My political principles and opinions cannot be unknown to the people of this State, and your letter calls for no avowals; but I will not omit to notice, very briefly, one or two of the exciting topics of the day.

We have, among other things, solemnly agreed to deliver up fugitives from service, and unless we wish to dissolve the Union, the contract should be faithfully performed If any among us regard it as a hard bargain, still so long as we continue to take the benefits which the Constitution confers, common honesty requires that we should bear the burdens which it imposes

I am decidedly in favor of allowing the people of every State and territory to regulate their domestic institutions for themselves, instead of carrying such matters into Congress, where they have already proved a dangerous bone of contention. There is no substantial reason why there should be strife between the different sections of the Union, and all controversy will cease when each discharges its Constitutional obligations to the others, and the people of every section are left to manage their own internal affairs in their own way.

Whether such sentiments are now popular or not, I entertain no doubt that they will ultimately be approved by a great majority of the people of this State. Error and fanaticism may triumph for a time, but reason will prevail in the end.

I have received letters from other sources asking pledges that I will act in accordance with the views of the writers upon several matters, which are not strictly of a political character, and I avail myself of this occasion respectfully to answer, that, while I have no desire to conceal my opinion upon any question of a public nature, I cannot yield to such requests. The practice of giving pledges to suit the views of particular classes of electors is one of recent date, and has, for the most part, been introduced by men of doubtful character. It has often been resorted to as a means of cheating the people; for experience has proved that promises made to catch votes are as readily broken as they are freely made. If the past life of a candidate for office does not furnish a sufficient guaranty for the rectitude of his future conduct, it is much safer to vote against him than it is to trust in promises None of our illustrious Presidents or Governors ever resorted to pledges to further an election, and without presuming to rank myself with them, I think it safe to follow their example.

I am very truly yours,
GREENE C. BRONSON

Messrs. Archibald C. Niven, Joseph D. Monell, Winslow C. Watson, John Murdock, Oliver Cook.

The Committee to Elijah Ford.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, July, 12, 1854.

To Hon. ELIJAH FORD—*Sir*: The State Convention of the National Democracy of this State, have nominated you as their candidate for the office of Lieutenant Governor, and have appointed the undersigned a Committee to communicate the same to you.

It is with much satisfaction that we inform you, that your nomination was made with good feeling and unanimously concurred in.

Selected at the present juncture in our political affairs, it is a token of the high esteem in which you are held by the National Democracy, and we cannot, therefore, doubt your acceptance of the nomination.

With much esteem, we are, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

ARCHIBALD C. NIVEN,
JOSEPH D. MONELL,
WINSLOW C. WATSON,
JOHN MURDOCK,
OLIVER COOK.

Elijah Ford to the Committee.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 27, 1854.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your note, informing me of my nomination by the National Democracy of this State, as their candidate for the office of Lieutenant-Governor.

I gratefully accept the nomination, and trust I am not insensible to the honorable confidence it implies.

The resolutions of the Convention express the convictions of my judgment; and it will ever be my pride and pleasure to aid in establishing and perpetuating, the eminently just and right policy, State and National, which the Convention approved.

I am, very respectfully yours, ELIJAH FORD.

Messrs Archibald C. Niven, Joseph D. Monell, Winslow C. Watson, John Murdock, Oliver Cook, Committee

The Committee to Clark Burnham.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, July 12, 1854.

Hon. CLARK BURNHAM—*Sir*: Your name has been placed in nomination by the National Democratic State Convention, convened this day in this city, for the office of Canal Commissioner, and the undersigned are appointed a Committee to notify you thereof.

The Canals of this State are its proudest monuments, and in placing your name before the people, the Convention have recognized not only your integrity, but your capacity.

We are very truly, your fellow-citizens,

ARCHIBALD C. NIVEN,
JOSEPH D. MONELL,
WINSLOW C. WATSON,
JOHN MURDOCK,
OLIVER COOK.

Clark Burnham to the Committee.

SHERBURNE, Chenango Co., Saturday July 29, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,—Your favor notifying me of my nomination by the National Democratic State Convention, convened at Syracuse, on the 12th inst., for the office of Canal Commissioner, has been duly received.

You will please accept my thanks for the kind manner in which you have notified me of the action of the Convention, and I can only say, that a nomination so cordially and unanimously tendered, is peculiarly gratifying, and leaves me no choice but to accept it.

You will allow me, also, in reply, to say, that I cordially approve of the position taken by the Convention. In relation to the enlargement and completion of our canals, in my opinion, the future prosperity of the State depends upon the speedy execution of that plan of improvement in our canals, which will secure to us the fruits of our enterprise, second to none in the world, and which may justly be regarded as the proudest manument of New-York. It is to be hoped, as it is believed, that the recent amendment of the Constitution has placed this great work beyond a contingency, and that the policy of the National Democracy, in this respect, can no longer be defeated by the enemies of our great public works.

The money that has already been squandered by mismanagement, in departures from the true policy, would ere this perfected, or nearly so, the Erie and lateral Canals, and New-York to-day would have been in the receipt of the ample rewards of her enterprise and wisdom. The people of the State, justly proud of their wise system of internal improvements, have at length taken the matter in hand, and we may now be confident of a steady adhesion to that policy, by which the projectors of the canals and the true friends of their completion, have sought to make them the main source of our prosperity.

I remain, yours very truly,
CLARK BURNHAM.

Messrs. Archibald C. Niven, Joseph D. Monell, Winslow C. Watson, John Murdock, Oliver Cook, Committee.

The Committee to Abram Vernam.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, July 12, 1854.

Hon. ABRAM VERNAM,—*Sir*: The National Democratic Convention which has just adjourned have nominated you for the office of State Prison Inspector, and have appointed the undersigned a Committee to inform you of your nomination.

We are very respectfully,
Your friends and fellow-citizens,

ARCHIBALD C. NIVEN,
JOSEPH D. MONELL,
WINSLOW C. WATSON,
JOHN MURDOCK,
OLIVER COOK.

Abram Vernam to the Committee.

MT. MORRIS, Saturday, Aug. 9, 1854.

MESSRS. A. C. NIVEN AND OTHERS, COMMITTEE,—*Gentlemen*: Yours of the 12th of July, notifying me of my nomination for the office of Inspector of State Prisons, was duly received. In accepting the nomination, permit me, gentlemen, to acknowledge to you, and through you to the members of that Convention, my high appreciation of the honor conferred on me. I can only refer you to my past life for a faithful and unflinching performance of my duty.

With considerations of respect, I remain gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
ABRAM VERNAM.

Secretary Marcy and the Government of New-Granada.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The following is telegraphed from Washington to the papers of this City:

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 8.

JAMES H YOUNG, United States Consul at Curacoa, starts for New-York on Monday. Secretary MARCY fully endorses his course, and the entire Administration commend him.

Will you be kind enough to explain the nature of Consul YOUNG's difficulties with the authorities of Curacoa? For one I am curious to know whether they are akin to those in which his colleagues in Central and South America have involved themselves.

As Secretary MARCY appears to justify the acts of all officials under this Administration, who are amenable to his department, whether sustained by the principles of international law or not, it would be well, perhaps, to enlighten the public as to the nature of Consul YOUNG's difficulties.

The acts of Mr. BORLAND, which have entailed disgrace and an enormous expense upon the Nation, have been fully endorsed by Secretary MARCY. Indeed, the expensive part of the affair—the destruction of property at San Juan, amounting to millions of dollars—was actually *ordered* by MARCY.

Mr. MARCY may be, and doubtless is, a very shrewd *politician*, but the numerous blunders he has committed since he has filled the post of Secretary of State, places him in the lowest rank of Statesmen.

His San Juan blunder may be classed as A No. 1 of official blunders. The letter he wrote to the President of LAW's line of steamers—not generally known to the public—instructing him not to pay the tax levied by the Government of New-Granada, upon the steamers of the Company arriving at and departing from the port of Aspinwall, though not attended with as serious consequences as the destruction of San Juan, is quite as disgraceful as that act, as a brief narrative of facts will show.

The Government of New-Granada, at the commencement of emigration to California, in the spirit of liberality, declared the ports of the Isthmus of Panama on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans *free*. It is needless to say that American enterprise and commerce have been peculiarly benefited by this liberal policy. After the repeal of Import duties, it was found that the revenues derived from other sources were inadequate for the support of Government, and the Provincial Chamber (Legislature) of Panama passed a law assessing a tax upon passenger vessels of all nations, amounting to a given sum for every passenger embarked and disembarked at the port of Panama. This was done to obviate the necessity of reviving the old revenue laws, and received the sanction of the Federal Government at Bogota.

Efforts were made by the Administrations of Presidents TAYLOR and FILLMORE, through the Consul at Panama, and the Chargé de Affaires at Bogota, to have the law repealed, as it was thought to operate oppressively upon the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., whose line of steamers plied between Panama and San Francisco. After a long official controversy upon the subject, the law was modified so as to apply to LAW's line of Steamers, which conveyed passengers to and from the Atlantic ports on the Isthmus—reducing the amount of taxes on the Pacific Steamers just *one-half* of what they had previously been required to pay.

As soon as the local authorities of the Isthmus attempted to enforce the law, as modified, upon LAW's line of steamers, the parties taxed complained to Secretary MARCY, who, without waiting for official information from the United States Government agents accredited to that Government, actually wrote, it is said, a letter to the President of LAW's line of steamers, instructing him *not to pay* the tax. A copy of this letter was sent to the Company's agent at the port of Aspinwall.

Thus sustained, the parties, of course, refused to pay the tax, and the laws of New-Granada—a friendly republic—are set at defiance by the advice of Secretary MARCY!

The local authorities of the ports of Aspinwall and Panama refused, as they had a right to do, clearances to all American vessels subject to the tax when not complied with. The American Consuls at these ports, backed and sustained by Mr MARCY, have delivered to the Masters of vessels their Registers—and thus by the act of Mr. MARCY the Province of Panama has become utterly bankrupt—without a dollar in the Treasury to pay the expenses of Government.

This is one of the many acts of the present Administration that have brought shame and disgrace upon our beloved country, which will take years to wipe out. Shame, eternal shame upon such rulers.

SEPT. 9, 1854. JUSTICE.

Sale of Snag Boats—Effects of Vetoing the River and Harbor Bill.

From the St. Louis Republican, Sept. 6.

On Monday, as we said would be the case, the sacrifice of the United States Snag Boats took place, and a great sacrifice it was. Two of them were sold, with all their tackel, apparel and furniture, and one of them brought $3,900 and the other $4,100. As we understand it, this included everything attached to the boats, and in this manner they were transfered to Messrs. EDDS & NELSON, who are very honorable and worthy gentlemen. They get the boats for about $8,000 cash, or $4,000 each. We have not time to go through the documents to see what has been lost by the Government, but a hasty examination of the accounts shows us that, for four snag boats, the United States paid last year $144,191 35. These boats were built under the superintendence of Capt. RUSSELL, and two of them have now been sold. The original cost of the two was about $72,000, and now, thanks to President PIERCE and a few old flunkies about Washington, this property has been sacrificed, and only some $8,000 will be paid into the Treasury under this proceeding. What has been going on? Can any one tell? Where was the necessity for this sale, when the boats were wanted, when Congress had passed a bill authorizing the appropriation for the fiscal year, and nothing was interposed but the Executive veto? Was there ever such a squandering of property as the giving away of $72,000 for the paltry sum of $8,000?

INTERESTING COMPARISON.—The Commercial progress of our country will be seen at a glance, so far as our Commercial shipping is concerned, says the Washington *Star* of Saturday, in the following statistics, which we obtained this morning at the Treasury Department:

Tonnage of the U. S. in 1789	201,562
Tonnage of the U. S. in 1853	4,407,010
Excess in favor of 1853	4,205,448
Tonnage of the U. S. in 1807	1,942,598
Tonnage of City of New-York, 1854	1,262,801
Excess in favor of New-York	20,305

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Cahawba.

By the steamer *Cahawba* we have later advices from Havana; but they embrace no intelligence of special interest. We have from our correspondent the following items:

HAVANA, Thursday, Aug. 31, 1854.

The Captain General has ordered that the steamer *Fernando el Catolico* shall leave for Madrid the evening of the 2d proximo, on board of which he will probably take his departure, with his family, leaving the marks of his administration upon our social organization that many years of good government will be required to cleanse and heal.

No one objects here to his *honest* labors for suppression of the Slave-trade, but they very much doubt his sincerity even in that, though so strongly represented and sustained by the reports of British officials. The secret order rescinding virtually the registration of slaves, leaves him at the mercy of those who have an interest in that class of property. Under fear of having overworked his conscience through the influence of his desire to recall popular favor, he modified his secret instructions so as to make them applicable *only* to particular localities; but the spirit of his action in bad faith, remains without the power of removal or explanation. The favored localities where registry corrections without restriction by slave owners or holders were to obtain, prove to be in the very seat of the curse and disease; at the South side, embracing Trinidad and its out-port contiguous localities, with some few districts north and in the interior, where persons of elevated rank and his personal friends have interests to be protected. The odium that attaches to PEZUELA and his administration, derives from his constant and unceasing efforts to break down the social, civil and political barriers between the races, white and black, which were necessary for the peace of the whole community, and essential for the safety of the first. His *constructing* and imposing a law permitting marriage between the antagonistic colors, and creating a corps of black soldiery, not justified by necessity for the public safety; and generally, in his legislation for Cuba, showing favor and partiality to the African race, to the prejudice and jeopardy of the whites. It is for these things that people of Cuba can never forget or forgive him, and for which he will leave his post without a sigh of regret from a single individual in the island, not drawing his bread from the treasury through his polluted favor.

The four officers arrested and imprisoned for assisting in the late duel, have been released.

The acting Consul is preparing a mass of documentary evidence in the case of the pirate brig *Grey Eagle*, of Philadelphia, formerly of Robinston, Me., to be used on the trial of Captain DONAND, of said vessel, at Philadelphia, which will embrace many interesting facts, and I have no doubt, for purpose of identity of deeds and parties with the vessel, will be valuable in the examination for the cause of justice.

The Lawyer who made up a case against Gen. CONCHA, when he left this command—relieved by CANEDO, in reward for meritorious service by his ungrateful Queen—not caring to remain here to welcome the triumphant chief, left on the *Crescent City* for New-York. He is no loss to the honest portion of the community, although he would never have been inquired after if he had remained—CONCHA has no weakness of that sort.

In the official gazette of the Government of the 30th, we find an interesting letter from two illustrious Directors—Bishops of Vich and Urgel—of the Religious Library established at Barcelona through their influence, to the most excellent and illustrious Bishop of this Diocese, commending to his patronage for use, the books of their publication, &c., and the order of our Lord Prelate, in conformity with the holy desires of the Holy Fathers.

In same issue published for general information, two clauses of charter privileges, &c., of an "ecclesiastic institution" founded by AMBROSIO DE AGUIRRE in the City of Vittoria, Spain, which gives the right of admission to persons born in Havana, fourth in order of application—if they endure the test of examination required.

The two business days, since my advice, have sustained the reports last forwarded by the Crescent City; but there has been less animation in the market, for want of vessels to carry sugars, &c. Exchanges and the few freights given, are at the rates of last week.

Havana continues in about the same condition of health, but the detachments from Porto Rico, of late arrival, are suffering from yellow fever—taking the same order of acclimation with those drawn directly from Spain. Seven to eight deaths daily—seven hundred men. Most truly,

OCCATOR.

Discourse of J. S. Thrasher, at the Celebration in Honor of the Cuban Martyrs, at Mechanics' Hall, Sept. 1, 1854.

From the N. O. Picayune.

The circumstances under which we meet to-night, my hearers, are such as move the most profound sympathies of the human heart. Cuba mourns her glorious dead!

Cuba mourns her glorious dead, and a land which she cannot yet call by the endearing name of brother gathers the fast-falling tears in her bosom, while the sea-girt home of our brethren still groans beneath the oppression of European despotism. The heroes whom we to-day honor, shed their life currents, and entered the sombre portals of death in their devotion to the cause of Cuban freedom; and the hearts of the sons and daughters of Cuba swell with gratitude to their memories, and every lip utters their names with praise.

Cuba mourns her glorious dead! Her children, who have preferred to drink the bitter cup of exile even to its very dregs, assemble here to-night to do honor to their names; but their brethren, bound by a thousand ties to their native homes, can render a willing homage to their memories only in the deepest recesses of the soul. Their hopes wither and their free impulses are hidden before the ever-present power of the tyrant; but from every Cuban home, from every palace, and from every cottage within her borders, there goes forth to-night a wail for her hero-dead, and thousands upon thousands of heart-breathed prayers ascend to the throne of grace on their behalf. To night every Cuban heart is draped in woe, and upon its every altar burns the bright sacrificial flame in secret, of homage to the martyrs for Cuban freedom.

But it is not the Cubans alone that do honor to their memories. The hearts of the American people lift a grateful incense to their names, and the spectacle that is presented here to-night in the gathering of the freemen of America, in union with the sons and daughters of Cuba, is a living evidence of that great union and sympathy that exists between the aspirations of Free Cuba, and the glorious attainments of our patriot fathers.

The crimson currents that have poured down the hill-sides of Cascorro and Siguanea, of Candelaria and Atares, have flowed from American and from Cuban bosoms, and, uniting in one glorious stream in the plains of Cuba, will continue to flow, bearing the germs of freedom onward, until it unites with that glorious torrent that waters the tree of Liberty in the history of this fair land. In this union of the freemen of America and Cuba, who meet to do honor to those noble bands that have unfurled the banners of liberty upon the hills of the Palm-tree isle—to render a grateful homage to the heroes of a still struggling cause—to renew the memories of heroic deeds that are equally common and equally grateful to both—is but the type, the cheering type, of that great sympathy and union, that common brotherhood, which shall yet exist, and gladden the hearts of nations, who have a separate and different origin, but who are all animated by one common impulse, and who have all one common aim.

When this band of brothers united in life in their glorious and holy effort to elevate the people of Cuba to the great plain of human freedom, and to open for it a career upon the pathway of progress and liberty, they bound free Cuba, at the very moment of her birth, to the heartfelt sympathies of the American people; and, united in their death, their memories shall ever continue to strengthen the bands that should exist between the freemen of either land.

What Cuban heart does not swell with joy and pride as memory recurs to the past, and the scenes of CASCORRA and GÜINIA de MIRANDA, of LOS POZAS and FRIAS, leaping to life upon the living page of history, fill the contemplation with the remembrance of the heroic deeds of those whose names we are here to honor? What Cuban heart does not swell with a burning desire of vengeance upon the myrmidons of Spain as memory recurs to the slaughters of Puerto Principe and Trinidad, of Atares, and the patriot scaffolds of Havana? And in these sentiments, whether they be those of joy or hate, how many American hearts beat in unison with the patriot impulses of Cuba! How many are there, whether they contemplate the noble deeds of that gallant band that drove the serried hosts of the tyrant back, and were overcome only by the elements, or whether they look with horror upon the inhuman butchery on the hill of Atares, who at once exclaim, "I, too, had a friend and brother there!"

It is the union for love or for hate, for glory or for vengeance, that constitutes the true union of the living before the tomb of the glorious dead, and the remembrance of their heroic deeds and united martyrdom shall ever live green in our memories, and perpetuate and endear the bands of our common brotherhood. It is their union in death that constitutes our union in life. When this band of brothers clasped hands to strike a common blow for liberty, and together entered the "dark valley of the shadow of death," they left to us, and to each of us, an immortal legacy, to which it is impossible that either can prove recreant.

The advocates of European conservatism, and the defenders of the divine right of Kings, may inculcate a division of the races; may teach that the descendants of the Saxon and of the Iberian can never entertain any other sentiment towards each other than that of hatred; that the races are intuitively antagonistic, and that they can never meet but in the strife for mutual extermination; but here is the proof, here in this common tomb, and in these common glories, we have the perfect demonstration that the Iberian and the Saxon can unite. Here we learn that, in their great love of liberty, they are animated by the common impulses, and have but one common aim. If we imitate their example, and, doing as they did, lay aside the petty prejudices that would arm us against each other, and contemplate only our mutual love of freedom, there is no antagonism, there is no war of races—but Northern and Southern America would stand united before the world, upon the noblest sentiment that can animate the heart of man—liberty and the elevation of the masses.

This band of heroic martyrs have solved for us the great questions of American progress, and the regeneration and perpetuity of the descendants of the Iberian race upon this continent. It is the only solution consistent with our precepts and their honor, with our interests and their welfare, with our institutions and their aspirations.

A single glance at history is sufficient to demonstrate this great truth. Our forefathers, fleeing from the tyranny of European kingcraft, founded upon these three new social institutions and new political theories, based upon the sacred right of self-government Their children went on subduing the wilderness and cultivating the savage plain, founding new States upon the most perfect political theories the world has ever known, and under their beneficent influences, the intellectual and physical development of man, has surpassed anything that the most civilized nations of Europe can show.

Here man is prosperous, because his enterprise and his labor are untrammeled; here man is happy, because he is free. And is all this prosperity and happiness for mankind to be restricted and walled in by imaginary lines drawn upon paper maps? Are the sacred precepts of that great charter for liberty, the Declaration of our Independence, to remain forever the exclusive right and privilege of this confederacy? Is this influence ended and our mission fulfilled, when there shall be no more wilderness or savage plain within our borders? "No!" shouts every American lip; and "No!" echoes back every American heart. Our example is before them, and our sympathies are with them, whenever a people strive to imitate the labors of our fathers.

They have striven to imitate them. From the Sabine to Cape Horn, the Spanish colonists have hugged those glorious precepts to their hearts, and everywhere have driven the slaves of tyranny from the Continent. Inexperienced in the art of self-government, and unacquainted with its practical working, they have committed many errors, and have suffered and are suffering much. Giving undue heed to the teachings of the despot's minions, they have sedulously avoided the only true brotherhood that possesses any sympathy for them—the brotherhood of the freemen of North America.

For Cuba, the last remnant of the Spanish power in the New World, was reserved the glorious task of avoiding the errors of her elder sisters, and of initiating the true theory of their regeneration and welfare. She has perceived their errors, and wishing to avoid them, invites the brave and lion-hearted among ourselves to aid her in her glorious struggle for freedom. Let us have mutual sufferings and mutual glories, she exclaims. Let us unite in one common blow for liberty, that the memory of our united deeds shall awaken a sentiment of national pride in the Cuban heart, while contemplation of their glorious results shall bring a glow of joy to the American bosom. So shall our children unite in one common brotherhood, and a common pride and a common joy shall destroy the last refuge of the tyrant's precept of a war of the races.

Such was the aim and such the mission of our hero-dead. This is the precious legacy they have left to us. Brothers, shall we carry it out to its glorious end? Or shall we rather, in violation of every precept our fathers bled to establish, deny the right of the people of Cuba to strike for liberty, and recognize no right in the warm and brave hearts of these republics to aid them in their holy cause?

YES! That mission will be carried out. The blood of the martyrs for Cuban freedom has cemented the union of the races. Their brilliant example sheds a new light upon the freemen of this fair land, and in obedience to their desires and their destiny, they will gladly carry the blessings of their free institutions, and the guarantees of their practical experience, not only to the wilderness and the desert, but also to already organized communities that first contemplate, then admire, and finally thirst for the harmonious freedom that we enjoy And when Cuba shall be free, and from her borders the messengers shall go forth bearing the joyful tidings of union and peace, liberty and happiness, to the struggling children of her elder sisters, the glad pæns of regenerated millions shall proclaim: the union of the martyrs was the union of the races.

CANADA.

Parliamentary Proceedings—The Governor General's Speech.

GENTLEMEN: It affords me much satisfaction to meet you. The increase in the members of the Legislative Assembly will, I trust, give additional weight to the deliberations of the Legislature, and afford more ample security than has hitherto existed, for the due representation in Parliament of all interested in the Province.

Subjects of great magnitude and importance will necessarily come under your consideration during the session. The Imperial Parliament has recently passed two acts which impose upon this Legislature responsibilities of a very grave character. One of these acts empowers the Canadian Parliament to alter the construction of the Legislative Council. The substitution of the principle of popular election, for that of nomination by the Crown, in the appointment of members of that body, is obviously a task of considerable difficulty, in the execution of which, little aid can be derived from experience; as Parliamentary Government and ministerial responsibility in the British sense of the term are, for the most part, unknown to the constitutions of countries where the Legislative bodies consist of two elective chambers. In order, however, to give this important branch of the Legislature the weight and influence which it is most desirable it should possess, some changes in its Constitution seem to be imperatively required, and the difficulties to which I have referred will, I trust, be surmounted.

The other act removes the restrictions which have for some time past prevented the Provincial Legislature from dealing with the Clergy Reserves. From an early period in the history of Upper Canada, this provision, which was originally intended for the support of the Protestant faith, has been a source of discord and agitation in that section of the Province. It is most desirable for the interests of religion and social harmony, that a final and conclusive adjustment of this long pending controversy should take place without delay. The subject was distinctly brought before the people at last election, and their opinion upon it expressed in no equivocal manner. I trust, therefore, that you will be able, without difficulty, to agree upon a measure for accomplishing this object which will give general satisfaction.

The condition of properties held under the Seignorial Tenure will also, it may be presumed, engage your attention at an early period, with a view to the determination of certain questions affecting them, which cannot be kept in suspense, without detriment to the interests both of Seigneurs and *censitaires*. You will no doubt see the importance of approaching this subject with caution, and with a due regard to the legal and equitable claims of all parties interested Security of property is an indispensable condition to commercial progress, and persons who invest their funds in property in Canada must look to the justice and moderation of the Legislature for that protection which in a neighboring country is afforded by judicial tribunals.

You may probably take into consideration the expediency of assimilating the municipal institutions of Lower Canada, and so far as circumstances will permit, to the system which, since its introduction, has contributed so materially to the prosperity of Upper Canada. Also of extending to the former section of the province the advantages of the Municipal Loan Fund Act. Statutes and other subjects of importance, necessarily will be submitted for your deliberation.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly: I shall direct the public accounts for the past year to be laid before you, and I rely on your readiness to make the necessary provision for the expenditure of the public service.

Honorable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen: You will probably be of opinion that the progressive state of which Parliament may properly avail themselves to revise the existing tariff, with a view to the reduction of such duties as affect raw materials required for ship-building, and other branches of manufacture within the Province, and to the reduction of duties, to which articles entering largely into the consumption of the people are now subject.

I will lay before you a copy of a Treaty which has been concluded between her Majesty and the Government of the United States. I recommend to your consideration the propriety of such legislation, the act, passed in 1848, for the free admission into Canada of certain articles, the growth or production of the United States, so as to bring it into harmony with the provisions of this treaty. The Government and Congress of the United States have evinced a liberal and friendly disposition in dealing with this subject, and I trust that they will be met in a corresponding spirit by the Provincial Legislature. The removal of duties on the importation of the natural products of Canada into the markets of the United States will, it may be supposed, have a tendency to perpetuate and extend the prosperity which has prevailed of late to an unparalleled degree.

Female Normal School.

The Female Normal School of the Board of Education commenced its Semi-Annual Session at their Hall, corner of Grand and Elm-streets, on Saturday morning last at 9 o'clock—the session being as usual at 2 P. M. The School is divided into five classes, A, B, C, D, E, and sub-divided into fourteen sections, each under the care of a teacher. The number of pupils on Register is 604; the number in attendance on this, the first session after vacation was 448.

At the opening of the school the efficient Chairman of the Executive Committee having charge of the Normal School, Mr. WILLIAM H. NEILSON, announce hat since the close of the last term, two of the pupils, Miss ANNA WITHERELL, of School No. 40, and Miss MARGARETTA KERR, of School No. 29, had both died of the cholera after a few hours' illness. In the announcement, Mr. NEILSON stated that when he last saw Miss WITHERELL she was in the most robust health, and gave promise of great eminence and usefulness in her profession. Miss KERR was also considered a very superior teacher among her companions, and by the school officers of the First Ward who had charge of the school where she was employed.

The Normal School is under the charge of Mr. LEONARD HAZELTINE, Principal, and fourteen assistant teachers. During the past Summer the Board of Education have enlarged and improved the old Trustees' Hall Building by erecting an additional story, remodeling the stairways in front, putting up a new building, and constructing rooms in the rear, with a view to the better accommodation of the Normal School, and to furnish suitable accommodations for the meetings of the Board, the Superintendent, the Executive Department, and the Depository for books and supplies. The Depository is in the basement, the Executive Department, or clerk's office, occupies the room at the right of the main entrance on Grand-street, and the Superintendent's Office occupies the room at the left.

On the second floor is the Hall for the meetings of the Board, together with committee and other rooms for the members; also, a commodiously furnished room for the meetings of the Teachers' Association. On the third floor are eight fine city class-rooms for the use of the Normal School, and on the fourth floor are two class-rooms and a large lecture-room 47x62 feet, which is to be used as an assembly-room for the Normal School, and for lectures on the various subjects connected with the theory and practice of teaching.

This lecture-room is neatly and commodiously furnished with settees and speaker's desk, with lofty ceiling, and is especially adapted to public speaking. The hall for the me

FRANCE.

A New Art.

The Emperor Knows the Taste of Brimstone.

Wheat and Corn Bread.

GOSSIP, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Monday, Aug. 21, 1854.

Homeography is a new art—an art of yesterday, or rather of to-day, for which the inventor makes the following extraordinary claims: Whoever possesses a printed book, possesses the stereotype plates of that book; whoever has an old lithographic stone, a copy of an extinct edition, an impression of a steel engraving, has, by a wonderful process of transfer, the original manuscript, the original type, the original plate, the original block. An octavo of 500 pages can be executed at a trifling cost in two days. Reprints cost but half the price of the first composition; and engravings, other expensive originals, may be made for a few sous. Stereotyping will be done away with; the first edition will be printed from type, and any one copy furnishes the models for all successive editions. Rare editions are annihilated, as one copy may be multiplied to infinity, and that, too, with all the typographical peculiarities of the copy in which it was first printed. Books in foreign languages, in dead languages, in hieroglyphics, in Greek, in Sanscrit, may be reproduced by workmen completely ignorant of them. The following is the history of the process, as described by VICTOR MENNIER, the scientific feuilletonist of the *Presse*.

The inventor, M. EDWARD BOYER, a chemist of Vienna, undertook to solve the problem that the inventor of lithography, SENEFELDER, of Munich, sought in vain to solve—to reproduce upon stone any typographical work, lithograph, or engraving, of which a single copy is in existence—to do it instantaneously, cheaply, without damaging the original, and so exactly that the most practised eye cannot tell the difference, and finally to multiply the copies to infinity. In principle, M. BOYER arrived at a solution in 1844; he has spent ten years in researches tending to simplify, cheapen, and render practicable, the process. He has now succeeded, and stereotypes a quarto page in ten minutes, as he actually did do in presence of M. MENNIER. A cast of the Temptation of St. ANTONY, which lately cost a Paris publisher $280, might have been furnished him by M. BOYER for *two cents and a quarter!*

The process is of course a secret, and will not be disclosed even in specifications for a patent. M. BOYER does not mean to patent his invention; he will control and superintend the business in France, and will sell the secret to foreign countries. If this invention becomes as practicable upon a large scale as it is upon the scale of its present application, the name of BOYER will certainly deserve a place after GUTTENBERG and SENEFELDER. From such specimens of the art as I have seen, however, I should say, that it will be found more useful in reproducing a few copies of old books and old illustrations for antiquaries and libraries, than for yielding large editions to answer a popular demand. It may do very well for Europe, but I do not think it would be vastly successful in America. I am far from sympathizing with M. BOYER, that stereotyping is at its end.

We have very intimate and touching details from Biarritz, on the private life and habits of their errant Majesties. At a sulphur spring, one day, the Emperor tried the water, smacked his lips, and said it tasted of sulphur! The peasants stood aghast at this display of penetration. The Emperor also asked why there were such large tracts of uncultivated land about, and was told that the emigration to Montevideo had been very considerable. Soon after, the Emperor mentioning the fact to the Empress, said he must find means to stop this emigration to Valparaiso, and the next day the Empress asked what could be the reason of this excitement about Concepcion. His Majesty also asked a cattle-breeder why the people there eat maize bread instead of wheat bread, and was informed that maize bread corrected the ill effects of bacon and codfish, and that wheat bread did just the contrary. These digestive details seemed to interest the Emperor highly. He then gazed at the scenery, seated upon a rustic bench, (*sur un banc modeste,*) the Empress sitting upon the grass (*sur le gazon.*) The sea was magnificent, the sun shone gloriously, the landscape was admirable, the crowd was enthusiastic, the clergy were zealous, the authorities were ready and respectful, the costumes were picturesque, the Empress was affectionate, the country was grateful, the Republic had been preserved and the Empire was Roman. These items I take from the *Pays*, and you will perceive from them that a new era of delirium has commenced, and that there is a demand for more fudge.

Another grotesque prefect has revealed himself this week. He instructs the mayors of the communes to establish soup kitchens on a large scale during the period of the harvest. They will collect subscriptions from the well-to-do citizens, and with the proceeds will boil strong beef soup, so that the reapers may take animal food during the labors of the season. With each portion of the soup, a *small fragment* of meat will be given. Each applicant for soup must present his pound of bread, so that the ladleman may be sure that he has got something to eat with it. No one will be allowed to ask for more. Such is the last circular emanated from a departmental prefect, an officer of rank and duties similar to those of a State Governor at home.

The *Presse*, already the most widely circulated Paris paper, and the best daily bulletin of the progress of the war, announces a still farther attraction, in the form of a feuilleton. This is the Memoirs of George Sand, which the authoress is now terminating. The *Presse* pays $20,000 for them—the matter of five volumes of the size of LAMARTINE'S *Girondins*. The publication does not commence till the 4th of October, and will be continued five days out of a week, the feuilleton being devoted on Monday to the drama, and on Wednesday to the minuses, with an occasional Friday made over to book notices.

The railroads had a queer time with the transportation of troops to the ports of embarkment. The road to Lyons underwent a regular military education: not only had the soldiers to conform to the methodical regulations of the companies, but the employés of the lines had to make special arrangements for the reception and handling of bodies of men who only move by manœuvres and proceed by regular processes of drill. The first battalion sent off, consisting of 1,000 men, were three quarters of an hour getting into the train prepared for them, and nearly deranged the whole service for the day. This was because they were left to choose their own seats and had abandoned the word of command. This would not do at all, and ever after, a battalion to depart spent the day before in rehearsing. It was furnished with a train of the proper size in an out of the way part of the station, and took it by assault to the roll of the drum. The time was thus reduced to twelve minutes. The Northern Railroad transported 40,000 soldiers in five weeks,—more than a thousand a day; every military train was an extra, and yet the usual play of the trains out and in was not once interrupted, and no accident occurred. The *Presse* draws from these facts an argument in favor of its favorite plan—the reduction of the army. Where the soldiery are so easily mobilized and transported from place to place, there is certainly less necessity for large bodies of local and permanent troops; 10,000 soldiers, thus rapidly conveyed from one part of the country to another, represent, perhaps, 40,000 traveling on foot, and proceeding by even forced marches. But we are just now rather increasing the army than reducing it.

Two more prefects have removed from office several mayors under their jurisdiction, for deserting their posts on the arrival of—the Cholera, says the decree, but—the plague, says popular belief.

Two gentlemen, one American and the other French, who have been engaged for some months upon a translation of HAWTHORNE'S *Bluthedale Romance*, have given it up in despair. There were whole pages that the American could not render intelligible to the Frenchman, or which the Frenchman, if he understood them himself, could not convey in language to a third person. HAWTHORNE can never hope for acclimation in France. His *Scarlet Letter* was translated eighteen months ago, but had no success whatever. The genius of the French tongue is opposed to the intelligent rendering of the style that Mr. HAWTHORNE has made his own.

The *Illustration* gives us a picture of the bombardment of Greytown by the *Cyane*. It is enough to read of this exploit, without seeing a *fac simile* of it. The officers of the United States Navy do better when left to themselves, than when told to obey instructions. The Captain that follows his own inspirations becomes a world-renowned INGRAHAM; the Captain that follows the orders of his superior becomes an inglorious and unfortunate HOLLINS. Frankly, Mr. RAYMOND, did you ever see a worse Government than ours? Out here we are ashamed of our country.

The increase of salary to the United States Ambassadors to England and France has been received with great glee by those interested in Paris. To the present incumbents of the two offices it is more of a boon than it will be to those who come after them, for they have had their outfits. By the old system, a four years' Ministership in Paris produced $49,500; by the new it produces $60,000—but a slight augmentation after all—$2,500 a year. To those whose term of office partakes both of the outfit of the old system and of the increased salary of the new, it produces $63,000. Add the odd 7 and give the round 70 and the position might be handsomely and creditably filled.

I told you lately of the laborious and out-of-door occupation of women in France, and I may mention *en passant*, that that remarkable article is going the rounds of Europe, in various languages, as if it was something new; I will now say, *per contra*, that my washerwoman is a man! He lives in the Rue Blanc, and anybody may see him up to his elbows in soap suds, or ironing frills and bosoms. His wife is a wood-sawyer. Let's see if they will translate this.

The *Indépendance Belge* says that the Emperor was one day asked if he did not fear that a proclamation of the Republic in Spain might lead to Republican manifestations in France. To which the Emperor replied, that *France communicated the plague, but never caught it!* Which is pretty good, considering that LOUIS NAPOLEON was the Plague's first President. It was in a similar vein of opinion that LEON FAUCHER spoke of the Revolution of '48 as the abyss of February.

People sometimes object to leeches, because they bite. You may have noticed that the moment there *is* a demand for anything, commerce, or speculation, or charlatanry, immediately undertakes to satisfy that demand. There are now leeches to be had which do not bite, and which naturally, therefore, do not draw blood. The vender of them has been arrested and tried for swindling, and the judge said he might be thankful that his offence was no greater, as he might have caused death, and the law would not have held him innocent. He was sentenced to fifty francs' fine and three months' imprisonment.

There is more alarm about the cholera in Paris this season, than was ever known even at the periods of the greatest prevalence of the epidemic. Numerous deaths have been brought about by the frequent use of preventive medicines, and I have seen one case myself of severe indisposition caused by fear. Few persons pretend to be thoroughly and entirely free from all visitations of the disorder. It makes its presence felt in more ways than one: A dies of it, and B feels uneasy after eating; T goes to the hospital, and Z takes a dinner pill.

The great American Hotel in Paris is actually in process of construction. The site is nearly in front of the Palais Royal, and facing the new Louvre,—a most admirable locality. When I tell you that M. LOUBAT of New-York is the principal manager of the scheme, you will feel the strongest confidence that the plan will succeed. There are to be a thousand rooms in the edifice, and all the luxuries and comforts to be had in an American establishment are for the first time to be placed at the disposal of travellers on the continent. The total investment will be twelve millions of francs! The present idea is to call it either *L'Hotel des Etats Unis*, or *L'Hotel Washington*.

One or two incidents connected with the gratuitous theatrical representations of Tuesday are worth mentioning. After the first act of "Robert le Diable" at the Opera, a stout fish-woman, who stood swabbing her face in the lobby, exclaimed, "My eyes! what a voice that M lle RACHEL has got! Han't she, Bill?" The fish-woman had gone to the Opera to see RACHEL, and had taken M'lle POINSOT, the angular sub-soprano of that establishment, for the bassa profunda of the Française. At her own theatre, RACHEL, who is totally unknown to the populace, was received with three times three, in the person of M'lle REINBLOT, RACHEL'S double. The play being "Andromaque," and the entrance of *Andromaque* being announced in the second scene, RACHEL was naturally expected to enter in that character; but her character was *Hermione*, and when she really did appear, she was received in a dead silence. She had not proceeded three lines before the error was recognized; an attempt was then made to retrieve the blunder, but it was too late, as *Hermione* was under way. That the mob was disappointed and bored, is undeniable. To appreciate RACINE without a thorough classic education, is out of the question. Take an American audience of holiday loafers, and give them a magnificent recitation of thirty pages of *Paradise Lost*, and see whether they will be grateful to you for the treat. As a matter of course, the unpaying spectators at Tuesday's dose of Recinian *ennui*, behaved politely, and sat quietly under the infliction: they seemed to think that they were victims of a misunderstanding, but were too courteous to let the performers know it. Happily, MOLIERE'S "Doctor in Spite of Himself" concluded the performance, and the pent up merriment was let off in perfect sluices of laughter. The Government, in requesting RACHEL to play to the Canaille, reasons naturally, but wrongly. It desires to give them the best performers, and to extend to them the most gracious welcome, and of course calls upon RACHEL for a little midday condescension. But it is in vain. You cannot make a sow's ear out of a silk purse. I hope next year the Française will announce a Comedy—something with a possible human interest attaching to it—for no man yet had his sympathies awakened by a French tragedy in verse.

About thirty rods from the Comedie Française is the statue of MOLIERE. As the crowd came out of the theatre, it passed by the monument. Two men in blouses had posted themselves there, and said to each group as it went by, "Gentlemen, behold the author of The Doctor in Spite of Himself!" Every man took off his hat or his cap, and passed the statue of the greatest poet of France uncovered.

The day after the performance, the Minister of State sent M'lle RACHEL a small but valuable picture by DIAZ, with the thanks and acknowledgments of the Government.

At the Porte St. Martin, a nurserymaid, finding herself uncomfortably seated in the second tier, spied an excellent place in the third. How to get there she did not know. A voice exclaimed, "Pass her up!" No sooner said than done. Two vigorous men took her gently by the form, and directing her to make herself as stiff as possible, handed her up to two stout fellows who bent over to receive her. She was deposited in the vacant place, and was a heroine till the curtain rose.

At the Opera Comique, the basso in "Haydée" could not sing his part, and the manager in despair was thinking of changing the play, when an *artiste* from the country, named MARCHAUX, offered to perform the character. He succeeded, and will probably be rewarded by an engagement.

M. ROQUEPLAN has been trying to engage TAMBERLIK for the Grand Opera, but his terms have been found too high. The reason for the failure of the negotiation which is given to the public, is that M. TAMBERLIK pronounces French imperfectly. I did not know that the Opera was a school of pronunciation. The choir of a Baptist Church is not, I know, for *aw-ful*, as uttered in the gallery, has seventeen syallables. Singing is not careful in grammar or sense, witness Crambambulee. M. TAMBERLIK will probably be engaged at the Italians instead.

We are to have the Theatre Rivoli, that is decided. The privilege is already given to M. DEUNERY, a celebrated and very successful dramatist. The house is to be very large, and the prices very low. This latter point is the principal object of M. FOULD in authorizing the untertaking. He is stated to have said, "I want a Theatre with comfortable seats at so low a price that the workman, in putting together the cost of two tumblers of blue wine, may witness a good play and spend his evening well and renumeratively." The building will be erected in the immediate vicinity of the Hotel de Ville.

DICK TINTO.

How it Strikes a Man of Serious Habits.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The prevalence and severity of the drouth is a matter of universal concern and interest at the present time. This morning, at family worship, I read the 147th Psalm. The 8th verse is in these words: "Who covereth the heavens with clouds? Who prepareth rain for the earth? Who maketh grass to grow upon the mountains?" On my way to the City I purchased, as usual, in the cars, a copy of the DAILY TIMES, and at once read your editorial remarks, headed "The Weather."

You say: "If the superintendent of the weather, in good faith, offered the premium of a rousing thunder-storm to the day of all the year that should prove the hottest, the 6th of September should have gone out with a terrible squall." Who *is* "the superintendent of the weather?" But my simple desire is to call your attention to this method of treating such a subject. I have seen still more flagrant instances in at least one City paper, and it had not a little to do with my abandoning it for the TIMES—with its high moral tone and freedom from sundry things which are at least offensive to me. But I dislike to have my *children* read such an editorial as that from which I have quoted. Nothing, probably, could be further from the design of the writer, and yet it really teaches a sort of *practical atheism*, which works insidiously but surely in the direction of infidelity. It treats with levity matters of the most serious moment, and tends to dissociate in the popular mind the agency and the providence of God from that which is intimately connected with the comfort and happiness of man. Let us not, by our thoughtlessness, provoke Him to wrath "who prepareth rain for the earth," but whose frown seems now to rest on withered fields and burning mountains.

A CONSTANT READER OF THE TIMES.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1854.

Republican Organization in Spain.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 8, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: It is but due to the Republicans in Spain, that some of their works should be made known to the world in general, and to "Young America" in particular.

In my communication of the 4th, on "Spanish Affairs," I spoke to you of their system of operation, their object, their plan, their tasks and organization, and in order to give you some details I shall take a retrospective glance of their history, stating facts which I vouch for their accuracy.

In 1839 there was a man, (then Commander of the 3d battalion of the "National Guard" of the city of Barcelona,) who, improving the advantages his position afforded him, at once set himself to the diffusion of knowledge among the members of his battalion, declared to them his passionate fondness for Republican institutions, and having made converts of them, he was not long in declaring himself to the world, openly and manfully, for the Republic. He composed a song, of which the following is the chorus:

The bells resounding,
The cannons bounding,
Ye "tyrants" flee;
We shall be free.

As you will imagine, such ideas, such songs, expressed in a country where they seldom, if ever, were heard, created a sensation and a feeling of inquiry, the effects of which are felt to this day. The battalion was disbanded, its commander transported, and its members, as a party, persecuted thenceforth and forevermore.

When in France, he suffered privations which a patriot alone could endure. When returned to the bosom of his family and of his country, (by the medium of general pardon extended to those exiled from their country,) it was not long before he was again transported, or had to seclude himself in some part of the country to evade the rod of iron. I remember one instance when he had to flee to the fastnesses of the mountains, that, had it not been for the kindness of a young woman who secreted him, who fed him, and devoted herself to his care and preservation, he would have fallen a victim of persecution or of famine. Gratitude was abundant in him, his heart great and noble: how could he pay so much generosity—he knew not. He loved her. How could he not? She loved him; she showed in every look, in every act, in every circumstance. She was uneducated; he educated her. She was rough; he polished her, offered her his heart and his hand; he married her. I know them both. They are a happy couple, sprung up from pure disinterestedness and love.

This man, true to his principles, (and together with other patriots sprung up from the heart of the people,) taught by the book of sad experience, resolved to work in common in propagating democratic principles, and never to attempt at revolution until their numbers were a sufficient guaranty of success. "Are we men without understanding, without common sense?" said they. "Can't we suppress convulsions that would cause us to retrograde, instead of advancing? Shall we perish by premature outbreaks? No. The people perish in too great numbers by wars of Kings, of Despots; by wars, from which the people will not realize the enjoyment of a single right. Are we to fight the soldiery? No. They are our brothers.

We shall make a war, but a war from people to monarch, not from people to people. The people need understand this; let us then, work, and prepare them.

There is "aim" there. There is "purpose" in such a resolution. Any rising but from these men will fail; it must vanish like smoke, because they have no organization, they have no "aim."

The system of organization commenced in Spain 1840, but for the last eight years the progress has been rapid. They commenced, first, by forming associations of trades to help one another when out of employment or sick. The Government first forbade them to help any member except in case of sickness, then dissolved them altogether.

They kept on secretly until a milder Government gave them leave to act publicly, and then they organized themselves so that they began to control their employers, made them give them better prices for their labor, or caused them to shut up their manufactories. Some of them, almost all of them, opened establishments with the funds of their associations, and competed with their former employers.

This could not go on any longer; they were gaining ground, and those who had made their fortunes with the fruits of the people's industry could bear with it no more.

They formed an association of employers, and resolved to put an end to their works. The former resisted, but finally the authorities were bribed, and a new decree put them out of existence. Thence followed oppression, persecution, and their condition was, for a time, worse than before. The seed of reform, however, had been sown in fertile soil, and it sprouted and flowered in spite of all the weeds that tried to choke it. Notwithstanding their unity they saw that the evils they tried to remedy lay principally at the base of the Government, and the associations that once were but social, assumed the character of both it and political. Then was the time for the Republicans; there was a scope for displaying their operations, and there, indeed, did they place themselves, and before many months had elapsed, they had made a sufficient number of converts to encourage them in the task they had undertaken. There was, however, a split among them. Some were republicans from the moment they had an insight of it, others remained bigoted followers of the old fashioned notions of their ancestors, and considerable excitement prevailed. Critical was then the position the people were thrown into by this new event. Will God forsake them in the moment they have most need of him, and give their tyrants a victory by the works of their misunderstanding? No. The republicans, in their good faith, appealed to their reasoning faculties with the following language: Brothers—The works of so many years might be lost to us in a moment if we don't call to our aid our own understandings. Are we men or beasts? Let us dismiss from our minds and hearts any and every feeling of party spirit, and open from this time a perfect freedom of opinion, of speech, and a most unbounded interminglings of ideas among us, bearing always in mind that whatsoever we say, and whatever we do, is, and must be for our mutual benefit; that whichsoever idea or principle be the best shall triumph, and that, while we are seeking after it, we should be possessed of the spirit of friendship, love and union in common cause of the sovereign people. Let every "Junta" be formed of an equal number from either faction, and whatever step or decision be taken, put to vote and the majority rule.

Nothing could be fairer than this proposition, and it was met with a like amount of sincerity and candor from the opposite side. The work of regeneration began; the republicans had an arduous task before them, but they felt sure of success if they could be heard by the members of the opposite party. How to effect this was the most important of all questions. Deprived of the right of assembling, the progress of Democratic principles was slow and tedious, and the imperious necessity of a more rapid one became so apparent, that they at once resolved to adopt such measures as would enable them to effect it. They formed associations called "Hermandades" "Brotherhoods," with such constitutions and by-laws as were compatible with the character of their "mild" an "benevolent" government. The Church had also to give its consent to them, and the character of such associations had to be such as not to offend the God-like simplicity of its ministers. The prosperity of their brotherhood, "they said," did not depend so much on their own exertions as it did on the amount of reliance they placed in, and in the amount of assistance they received from the Church. All the funds they could spare should be given to the Church and they would pray for their success. The brotherhood wanted a school for their children. The "Church" would "dictate" to them the "kind of education" they should bestow upon their offspring.

A party of different opinion, a despotic government, a "hypocritical and jesuitical" Church, and a people kept ignorant of their rights and duties by the two first named; such were the elements the republicans had to contend with, but their courage never failed them.

They had a second constitution for their political guide, and when they made a convert they had to take him clandestinely to make him acquainted with it, and after he had taken his lesson, the book never remained in the same place lest they might have a seizure upon it. They could not meet more than ten at a time; they divided themselves into ten be, thus: ten of the most eminent men, one from each association formed a standing committee to draw plans, resolutions, or whatever circumstances might require. (If the number of associations was larger than ten, they formed more committees.)

Such resolutions or plans are communicated by each member of the standing committee to a committee in each association, each member of which communicated the same to ten members of their respective bodies, and so on till the last. Each man, in return, is required to receive and deliver the votes for or against to the next man, and a majority decides. There are no names written or registered in any place, and all their documents are signed "Plaza de la Union," "Imprenta de la Libertad." Thus, in a few hours 30,000 men are in possession of any news, or might be called upon to stand and assert their rights. This is the case in the City of Barcelona already. Were it so only in one city in every province, I might spare you the trouble of listening to my story.

I shall appeal to your kindness again.

A SPANIARD.

Police! Police!

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: We paid last year about $700,000 to a body of men entitled Municipal Police, in consideration of their services in taking care of our persons and property. A large sum, Sir, which swells to a still greater size when compared with the equivalent in service that we receive for it. We read in Oriental literature of a city, the inhabitants of which were steeped in slumber for the greater part of the year; but as soon as the sun entered a certain sign, they awoke for a brief space, bustled about their streets as if they were the busiest people in the world, until, after a few weeks of activity, the somnolent charm began to work again, and industry gave way once more to slumber. Now, our Municipal Police strongly resemble that somniferous people mentioned by the Oriental historian. They are very energetic, indeed—at times. Their zeal is perfectly wonderful—occasionally. They display vast tact and ingenuity on all occasions—when they aren't wanted. The laws that govern the spasmodic activity of this body are as mysterious as those that preside over the aberrations of comets. We think that if we gave our mind to the question, however, we would arrive at astonishing discoveries. By patient investigation, we have arrived at a couple of initiatory facts on which a very pretty theory may be built. We state them for the benefit of such social astronomers as may be anxious to discover the laws that govern the motions of our municipal stellar system.

Every one familiar with the items department of a daily paper, must have remarked that whenever a large business firm or public bank was either swindled or robbed, the whole body of M. Ps. was agitated. No exertion is spared to follow up the track of the swindler or thief. Officer M. or N., as the case may be, is unrelaxing in his pursuit. He follows the footsteps of the criminal with the dogged perseverance of the sleuth hound—tracks him into low drinking-cellars—haunts him through noisome dens in Water-street—lies out of nights on a cold stoop, in order to arrest him as he is slipping out in the morning, and eventually the arrest is made. Officer M. or N. is mentioned in the newspapers—the business firm, or the bank, make him a handsome present, and the police *corps* is for the time being covered with glory.

A short time afterwards an inoffensive gentleman is going down, say Mott-street, at night. He is jostled by a party of rowdies, who affect to believe him to be the aggressor, set upon him three or four at a time, and pound his face into a jelly, and perhaps thrust a dagger into his side by way of a finish. Now it may strike the common intellect to ask, where is officer M. or N. all this time? The victim of the Mott-street gang shrieks aloud for help, but help comes not. The battle rages for perhaps ten or fifteen minutes—for the gentleman fights like one—and the victim eventually sinks beneath the odds, but officer M. or N. is not there to see. But when the rowdies have fled, and the victim is insensibly bleeding his life away on the stones, officer M. or N. comes by. Bless us, how active he is now! He carries the victim home, and listens with overwhelming gravity to his faintly uttered story. To look at his profound countenance, you would imagine that he was revolving the most deeply ingenious plans for the apprehension of the perpetrators of the assault. He is minute in his inquiries, and takes notes of their personal appearance. Well, one is surprised to find, after the lapse of some weeks, by which time the victim has either died or recovered, that nothing has been done. Officer M. or N. has apparently lost that activity which so distinguished him in the Bank case. He does not devote his whole mind to the ferreting out of the assassins. A man's life is evidently of less consequence than the strong box of a Bank. Some people would feel inclined to argue from this that officer M. or N. is more disposed to work for a rich company, where he has a chance of getting a private present of a couple of hundred dollars if he is successful, than to further the ends of justice in a case where the consciousness of having done his duty would be his only reward. However that may be, the facts are evident to any one who has been in the habit of reading the criminal columns of the daily press.

Now, after paying our $700,000 cheerfully towards the maintenance of officer M. or N. and his brethren, it is not unreasonable in us to expect that one of the body should be always within call. It is what they are paid for, but they never are within call. It is a perfectly safe bet to make, that one man can attack another in any of the side streets at night and make his escape nine times out of ten before an M. P. makes his appearance. It is true that seductive cook-maids and attractive cold joints are not answerable in this country as in London for the mysterious absence of the police in cases of necessity, but this we think only heightens the offence, for love and hunger should excuse many omissions.

Now, if instead of holding indignation meetings about wearing buttons, and meddling in politics, the police were to mind their duty a little more, we should not have to record such murderous assaults as that of which Mr. BRADY has been the victim. Let not the star by which our M. P.'s are distinguished bear so close resemblance to the asterisk of the printer, which is put upon a page merely to fill up a blank.

Yours, PAX.

Paper Made of Straw—Letter from the Manufacturers.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your paper of 31st ult., in an article headed "Paper-making," you state that the Philadelphia *Ledger* is printed on paper made of straw, at a cost of about nine cents per pound, but that it is not white enough to be used as a general substitute. As regards the price, you have been misinformed; as we have not, nor could we, with straw, or any other substance that we know of, make paper suitable for the purpose at that price. Straw paper is worth as much as rag paper, the difference in cost being very little. As regards the color, it can be made as white as from rags. As to quality, we think you will find it stronger and better than the ordinary paper; and we think it can be made into paper of all ordinary qualities for news or book, and we have had samples of very good letter. Enclosed we send a sample of such paper as we are making. This sample is 80 per cent. straw—rather more than usual, and a little better color.

You also state that an article can be sent from Jamaica, at about $10 per ton, which could be used to advantage. We heard the same, and made inquiries concerning it, but it went up from $10 to $100 per ton. You may have reference to a different article. We have tried okra, banana, and everything else that we have heard of, and with our present works can make paper of any fibrous substance; but as yet have found nothing equal to straw. Some of the articles make a better paper, but the difficulty is, to get the quantity. And here is where the many errors are committed. For instance, the okra makes a beautiful paper, but it takes a cart-load to make a ream; and as we make about 140 reams per day, if our mills, and 500 others out of 750, should commence making paper from okra, we think you will admit, with us, that there would be some difficulty in getting supplied. We hope, however, something may be discovered to reduce the price. Making paper from hay is nothing new here. A mill was built for that express purpose, some ten or twelve years since, but did not answer the purpose, although the hay grew all around it, and the only expense to get it, was to cut it and carry it in.

We are still experimenting with straw, and hope to make a paper suitable for all purposes. By referring to the *Ledger* from time to time, you will be able to see how we succeed.

Yours, &c., FEINOM & NIXON.

Departure of Miss Dix for Europe—A Touching Incident.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The public papers have already announced the departure from this port to Europe, of Miss DIX, the philanthropic friend of the insane and the prisoner. Having been a spectator of a very touching incident in connection with her consultations, I venture to communicate it to you, with the conviction that it will interest both you and your readers:

I happened to be in the office of the owner of the American Steam Packets when Miss DIX called to pay her passage. The clerk handed her a receipt, but declined the money, saying that Mr. COLLINS had directed him to request her acceptance of the passage. With much emotion, Miss DIX acknowledged her obligations to Mr. COLLINS, adding that the sum thus returned would enable her to carry into effect a plan she had much at heart. This, I found afterwards, was to have her life insured for four thousand dollars, and to assign this sum, under the Trusteeship of the Governor of the State, to the Insane Asylum at Trenton, New-Jersey. This she accomplished immediately on leaving the office of Mr. COLLINS,—the price of her passage, returned by him, paying the first year's premium on the insurance.

On board the ship, Miss DIX learned that she had yet more for which to thank Mr. COLLINS. He had ordered that no one else should be put in her state-room—thus presenting her, in fact, with two passages.

He was on board when she arrived, and she approached to tender her thanks, but taking her hands in his, with an emotion that did him honor, he said: "The nation, madam, owes you a debt of gratitude which it can never pay, and of which I, as an individual, am only too happy to be thus privileged to mark my sense."

Miss DIX could reply only with tears, for, as was evident to all who saw her, her nervous system is completely prostrated. Could we expect it to be otherwise, in view of her immense labors and her grievous disappointments?

In sixteen States this delicate woman has had the satisfaction to see Asylums for the Insane established under her influence, and still she leaves in the United States 21,000 insane persons, lodged in dungeons or pens, not less loathsome or more comfortable than a pig sty;—21,000 whom she has herself seen, and whose miseries are therefore fully known to her.

It was in behalf of these that she petitioned Congress. After years of earnest toil and patient waiting, she saw her hopes for them on the eve of accomplishment.

The picture of comfortable lodgings, and kind and judicious attendance—restoring them once more to the condition of men—rose before her. She was ready to say—"My work is done—Lord now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace!"

The word of one man has struck down her hopes,—can we wonder that with her hopes, her life has well nigh fallen? Yours, D.

The Newsboys.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It gives us pleasure to mention that a kind-hearted and generous lady at Canandaigua, whose name is unknown to us, has contributed $10 to be expended in the purchase of useful books for the poor Newsboys' Library. The books required were indicated by Mr. TRACY, the active Superintendent, and a man better qualified for such a situation could scarcely be found. Our City readers know what powerful voices the boys acquire by constantly calling out the papers, and Mr. TRACY is taking advantage of this peculiarity by engaging a vocalist to teach them singing. He has also procured music-books of instruction, with two new accordeons and a violin for such boys as have a taste to be instructed; and we think it is very probable that in a few years hence we shall have less occasion for the importation of MARIOS and GRISIS.

We learn from a friend that the $10 given by the lady for books, was at the suggestion of, and remitted here by that indefatigable friend of humanity, WILLIAM WOOD, of Canandaigua—the founder and father of the Mercantile Library, and also the Apprentices'. He has been constantly engaged in such noble works all his long life, but is so modest and retiring in his numerous works of charity as to be almost unknown.

Surely some testimonial ought to be presented to this benefactor of his kind, while he is yet among us, without leaving it to posterity to record his virtues. E. E.

Medical Items.

A correspondent writes us as follows: "I observe in your paper of to-day, under the head of Medical Items, observations of Dr. S. S. PURPLE, on the Simaba Cedron, which I have long wished to see; but not belonging to the medical profession, my remarks to medical men of the superior qualities of this bean have had but little weight.

"I have been for many years a resident of South America, where the Cedron abounds and is in great repute as an antidote to the poison of the rattle and other snakes, and is used as a cure and also a preventive for fever and ague and yellow fever. I have received great benefit from its use myself, and have seen it administered in many cases of both fever and poison with the most flattering results in all cases. In Peru it is administered calcined, but for want of proper authority the profession take but little notice of it.

"I think I could procure it at a little more per pound than quinine costs per ounce. It is taken in smaller doses than quinine, and is much safer to administer.

"I think it well worthy of notice by medical men, and if those who are desirous of ascertaining its properties would only give it due consideration, I have every hope that it would soon become one of the least injurious and most beneficial medicines in the Materia Medica. Yours, &c. A. B."

REMARKABLE CURE OF CHOLERA.—The *Gazette des Hôpitaux* of the 19th, publishes a remarkable cure of cholera by mistake. Dr. ROSAZ (de l'Ore) having been called upon to visit a patient in the worst stage of cholera, prescribed, but with scarcely the slightest hope that it would be efficacious, an emetic of 1½ gramme of ipecacuanha, to be taken in three doses (*prises,*) at intervals of half an hour. The person who was charged to administer the ipecacuanha, seeing the word *prises*, and finding that the medicine was a powder, imagined that it was a kind of snuff, and that the three *prises* meant three pinches. He consequently made the patient sniff up a third. The ipecacuanha thus administered, instead of making the patient vomit, caused him to sneeze with such force, and for so long a time, that a violent reaction took place. Heat returned to the surface, all the symptoms of cholera ceased, and when the physician paid his next visit he found the patient cured.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

TREATMENT OF CHOLERA.—The following treatment is spoken of as highly efficacious at St. Petersburg: The patient, as soon as he suffers from the premonitory symptoms—as soon, rather, as he becomes aware of them—should lie down on his back, warmly wrapped up, should apply a large mustard poultice to the abdomen, keeping it on for a quarter of an hour or 20 minutes; and should drink three or four glasses of hot mint tea. This mild treatment at least can do little harm.

Mr. HELY, a surgeon of Ravenstone in Leicestershire, has been killed by drinking colchicum wine—made of the seeds and roots of meadow saffron steeped in sherry. No label had been placed on the bottle, and Mr. HELY thought it was sherry.

Prof. BARTLETT, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of this City, continues to fill to lecture. Dr. J. M. SMITH will deliver the course on *Materia Medica* next Winter. Prof. CLARK will lecture on Practice as well as Pathology, while Dr. DALTON will give the course on Physiology.

The fifth annual course of lectures in the New-York Medical College will commence on Wednesday, the 18th day of October, 1854, and will continue five months.

GOSSIP.

The Talk of the Literary Circles Abroad.

Ruskin on the Crystal Palace.

The *Athenæum* signals Mr. Ruskin's pamphlet on The Opening of the Crystal Palace. It says:

It may now be laid down as little short of an acknowledged dogma, that Mr. Ruskin can be no more expected to write a page without some allusion to Turner or Venice than Don Quixote could utter three consecutive sentences without a mention of Palmerin of England, or Don Belianis of Greece. This pamphlet of twenty-one pages, contains in fact only two pages about the Crystal Palace, with nineteen on Gothic architecture and a proposed society for antiquarian researches. We are glad to see Mr. Ruskin's opinion of the building at Sydenham somewhat raised since his last work, in which he condemned glass and iron as architectural materials forbidden in Scripture. He is indignant with Mr. Laing because in his opening speech he spoke of the Palace as the beginning of "an entirely novel order of architecture;" whereas he proves it to be nothing but "a magnificent conservatory"—"a mere hall of glass"—"a colossal receptacle or the casts and copies of the art of other nations." He laments that the study of architecture for three hundred years, the curious investigation and earnest discussion of its principles, ends in our exalted and disciplined taste being dazzled by the lustre of a few panes of glass, and a belief that the first principles of architectural sublimity consist in sparkling and in space.

But Mr. Ruskin, who seems born for the opposition side of the House—born to oppose and to be opposed—the Ishmael of Art, the Bedouin of Architecture,—has, in fact, not written the book to eulogize the Palace—which he regards if not with dislike at least with coldness and distrust,—but to accuse the age of two great neglects—England of the first, and Europe of the second. He says:

"In the year in which the first Crystal Palace was built, there died among us a man whose name, in after ages, will stand with those of the great of all time. Dying, he bequeathed to the nation the whole mass of his most cherished works; and for these three years, while we have been building this colossal receptacle for casts and copies of the art of other nations, these works of our own greatest painter have been left to decay in a dark room near Cavendish-square, under the custody of an aged servant. This is quite natural. But it is also memorable. There is another interesting fact connected with the history of the Crystal Palace as it bears on that of the art of Europe, namely, that in the year 1851, when all that glittering roof was built, in order to exhibit the petty arts of our fashionable luxury—the carved bedsteads of Vienna, and glued toys of Switzerland, and gay jewelery of France—in that very year, I say, the greatest pictures of the Venetian masters were rotting at Venice in the rain, for want of roof to cover them, with holes made by cannon shot through their canvas."

And to these charges he adds a third, namely, that while fourteen acres of ground were being covered with glass, the noblest examples of Gothic architecture throughout Europe were being resolutely destroyed by rash and ignorant restoration. In France, the Cathedrals of Rheims, Amiens, Rouen, Chartres and Paris are at this moment being repaired. In the author's own knowledge, the entrance to the north transept of Rouen Cathedral—in his opinion the most beautiful specimen of Gothic architecture he has ever seen—has been entirely ruined by elaborate reconstruction; while the old Norman houses of the same city are being whitewashed and defaced. He sees in the present day among the upper classes of European society a tendency to consider the solemnity of ancient architecture as repulsive. Every city strives to resemble the Champs Elysées—gay promenades, with fountains and statues, appear upon deserted quays, and theatres rise upon the dust of desecrated chapels.

Patmore on Hazlitt.

Mr. Patmore, in his *My Friend*, after a description of Hazlitt's appearance, slight but well formed person, fine head, coal black hair, and elegant features, gives the following account of his demeanor:

All these advantages were worse than thrown away, by the strange and ungainly manner that at times accompanied them. Hazlitt entered a room as if he had been brought back to it in custody; he shuffled sidelong to the nearest chair, sat himself down upon one corner of it, dropped his hat and his eyes upon the floor, and after having exhausted his stock of conventional small talk in the words, "It's a fine day," (whether it was so or not,) seemed to resign himself moodily to his fate. And if the talk did not take a turn that roused or pleased him, thus he would sit, silent and half-absorbed, for half an hour or half a minute, as the case might be, and then get up suddenly, with a "Well, good morning," shuffle back to the door, and blunder his way out, audibly muttering curses on his folly for willingly putting himself in the way of becoming the laughing-stock of—the servants! for it was of *that* class and intellectual grade of persons that Hazlitt alone stood in awe.

Here is Hazlitt's tea sketch of his daily habits:

Hazlitt usually rose at from 1 to 2 o'clock in the day—scarcely ever before 12; and if he had no work in hand, he would sit over his breakfast, (of excessively strong black tea, and a toasted French roll,) till 4 or 5 in the afternoon—silent, motionless, and self-absorbed, as a Turk over his opium pouch: for tea served him precisely in this capacity. It was the only stimulant he ever took, and, at the same time, the only luxury; the delicate state of his digestive organs prevented him from tasting any fermented liquors, or touching any food but beef and mutton, or poultry and game, dressed with perfect plainness. He never touched any but *black* tea, and was very particular about the quality of that, always using the most expensive that could be got; and he used, when living alone, to consume nearly a pound in a week. A cup of Hazlitt's tea, (if you happened to come in for the first brewage of it,) was a peculiar thing; I have never tasted anything like it. He always made it himself; half-filling the teapot with tea, pouring the boiling water on it, and then almost immediately pouring it out; using with it a great quantity of sugar and cream. To judge from its occasional effect upon myself, I should say that the quantity Hazlitt drank of this tea produced, ultimately, a most injurious effect upon him; and in all probability, hastened his death, which took place from disease of the digestive organs. But its *immediate* effect was agreeable, even to a degree of fascination; and not feeling any subsequent reaction from it, he persevered in its use to the last, notwithstanding two or three attacks, similar to that which terminated his life. To the very few who felt a real and deep interest in this extraordinary man, and to whom it was evident that his restless and resistless passions, and his entire, and even willful, subjection to them—added to other points, to be hereafter referred to, in his moral and physical constitution—made him one of the most wretched of human beings, it was no less curious than pleasing to see him luxuriating over his beloved tea, in a state of deep and still repose, that nothing could disturb—not even the intrusion of a mere acquaintance or a dun—events that, at other times, were but too apt to move him from his propriety.

HAZLITT'S HABITS.

The London *Critic* continues the account: "Hazlitt, having at one period indulged in them too freely, became afterwards a total abstainer from intoxicating drinks—a true teatotaller. His chief meal was supper, of hot meat, which he always took at a tavern, having first usually spent some hours in one of the large theatres. The Southampton coffee-house, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, was, for several years his favorite resort, and here he used to sit "till a very uncertain hour in the morning," drinking tea or cold water, *watching* the imbibition of more stimulating fluids, and joining in desultory talk, often protracted till daylight peeped through the window-shutters of the "bare and comfortless coffee-room."

Hazlitt's life was a tragical one. His natural capabilities languishing in indolence and indecision, and distorted by selfishness and passion—without friends, without settled occupation, without content in the present, or hope in the future—existence to him was like a troublous dream, haunted by sad flitting shapes, rising, at rare intervals, into moments of illusive delirium, or sinking, in its most tolerable phase, into a scarcely conscious torpidity. He was a "disappointed man," who blamed the whole human race for his misfortunes, and was (as ever) himself the one person to blame. Yet, catching hints of the social and human kindliness that lurked under this melancholy confusion; of the morbid sensitiveness of his organization, both bodily and mental, and the state of continual suffering in which it kept him; and of the struggle for self-restraint, successful in this steady abstinence from wine, which sometimes "brought tears into his eyes"—it is impossible to withhold one's deep sympathy and compassion for this mortal brother, whose tea and table-talk, and suppers and vexations are now at an end. *Requiescat.* The record can do him no hurt, and may do others good, if they will ponder it.

Napoleon Shaved.

The following scene, as given in the book of M. Chautard from Santini's notes, is at once curious and amusing:

"The *Northumberland* was fifteen days out. We had passed Teneriffe, the heat was becoming oppressive. Cypriani, to cool himself, had asked Santini to cut his hair. While this operation was going forward in the forepart of the ship, the Emperor, followed by General Gourgaud and the Count Las Cases, approached the scene of action. He expressed his surprise, exclaiming, 'Why, here is the old guardian of my portfolio become a hairdresser.' He then turned to Santini, and said to him in Ajaccio *patois*: 'When you have finished with him, you will shave me.' Santini, proud of having a customer still remaining to him, made his best bow, and hastened to his task. When Cypriani went to the Emperor's cabin, he was not without a painful emotion that the Corsican mountaineer placed his hand upon that Imperial head about which the mark of a recently-worn crown still remained—upon that head in which those civilising inspirations had been elaborated which had altered the aspect of Europe. It was with a trembling hand that Santini, knowing nothing of the hairdresser's art, began his task. He had hardly applied the scissors when the Emperor said, with a laugh, to General Gourgaud, "Watch this mountaineer, General, for if he fails to do his work well, we will have him thrown into the sea." Then turning to his *valet de chambre*, who was carefully collecting into a *serviette* the severed hair, he added: "Marchand, look to this new hair-dresser, and tell me he gets on." Although all this was said in a kind and playful voice, the Emperor's words so discomposed Santini that he pinched his master's left ear with the end of the scissors; whereupon the Emperor, turning round, exclaimed in Corsican *patois*: "Brigand, are you going to cut one of my ears off! General, throw this rascal into the sea!" —"Sire! Sire!" exclaimed Santini, pretending to be alarmed, "Sire, I was not here!"—"The brigand was not here when he was cutting my ear!" "No, Sire, my mind had wandered back to Ambleteuse. I saw you surrounded by your army, threatening the coasts of those very English who, against the rights of nations, keep you prisoner now. Then, Sire, England could not foresee a day like this." The Emperor sighed, and his face assumed that deeply melancholy expression which Gros immortalized. "You were thinking of that, were you," said the Emperor seriously; "well, finish cutting my hair;" and the operation was completed without the exchange of another word. When it was over, the Emperor made a sign for all to retire; and they left him alone, looking sad and thoughtful. The scenes that lay between the camp at Ambleteuse and the cabins of the *Northumberland*, were of a nature to make the sternest soul dream sadly."

Jeremy Taylor in his Youth.

A writer in the *Athenæum* says: From various books in the keeping of the College, it may be demonstrated that Jeremy Taylor, after having been educated *per decenarium* at the Grammar School founded at Cambridge by Dr. Stephen Perse, was, at the age of fifteen, admitted, through the Gate of Humility, to Gonville and Caius College as a *pauper scholaris*, or sizar, on the 18th of August, 1626; that after a residence of about two years, he became, by his wisdom and virtue, a scholar on the Perse Foundation, and so continued till, in the latter half of the year 1633, he succeeded to a Perse Fellowship, of which he received the stipend for five half-years; the last dividend he received being that which appears *in computo annum* 1636. It may also be shown that the last night he slept in College was that of the 13th of October, 1635: and that thus he left us, for better and for worse, ten days before the date of Archbishop Laud's letter on his behalf "To the Warden and Fellows of All-souls Coll. Oxford."

It may also be ascertained that he left Cambridge in poverty. The College which had cherished him for more than nine years was poor and populous; there many claimants for support from its funds, as well as for instruction from its teachers,—there were half a score sizars in Taylor's year, besides scholars. The College, too, was full, as is shown by the number of those who took their B. A. degree in the course of a year,—the number in Taylor's was twenty-one. Promotion was slow, but in due course he received a Fellowship, of which the stipend was the same as that of the other Junior fellowships:—the Seniors would have been "passing rich on forty pounds a year." If his stipend was small, this cannot be a reproach, inasmuch as the College gave him all it had to give. It was even generous toward him,—at least, considerate,—for it was content to be his creditor for some years after he had departed through our Gate of Honor.

He gathered moss as he moved about in the outer world. He grew rich after he went to Oxford—or rather, when he left it; for the chaplain of Archbishop Laud resided there but occasionally. He had scarcely been one year a member of All-souls when Bishop Juxon gave the preacher at St. Paul's Cross the Rectory of Uppingham. Another year only elapsed, and he ceased to be a Fellow, becoming the husband of Phœbe Landisdale—the sister, I rather think, of a former pupil at Caius College. Clouds—domestic and political—heavily laden with tears, overshadowed the next twenty years of his life. When the sun shone again upon him, he seems to have turned his grateful eyes to his College and to Cambridge. Although he was removed to Down and Connor, the friends he selected for promotion were invited from this place. Perhaps he remembered former kindnesses, when he obtained for an old Caius man, Francis Marsh, the deanery of Armagh, and chose, by the King's leave, his own dean, George Rush, from among his friends at Cambridge.

Lamb's Ale.

"When Lamb was about to accompany a parting guest half a mile, or half a dozen miles on his way to town, (which was his almost constant practice,) you could always see that his sister had rather he stayed at home; and her last salutation was apt to be—'Now, Charles, you're not going to take any ale?' 'No, no,' was his more than half-impatient reply. Now this simple question, and its simple reply, form the text on which I ask leave to preach my little homily on the imputed sin of an extra glass of gin and water.

"The truth, then, is, that Lamb's excellent sister, in her over-anxious and affectionate care in regard to what she looked at too exclusively as a question of *bodily* health, endeavored latterly to restrict her brother too much in the use—for to the abuse he was never addicted—of those artificial stimuli which were to a certain extent indispensable to the healthy tone of his mental condition. To keep him from the chance of being ill, she often kept him from the certainty of being well and happy—not to mention the keeping others from partaking in the inestimable results of that health and happiness. I have listened delightedly to the intellectual Table Talk of a large proportion of the most distinguished conversers of the day, and have ever found it, as a rule, to be infinitely more deeply imbued with wisdom, and the virtues which spring from wisdom, and infinitely more capable of impressing and generating these, than the *written* words of the same teachers. But I have no recollection of any such colloquies that have left such delightful and instructive impressions on my mind as those which have taken place between the first and the last glass of gin and water, after a rump-steak or a pork-chop supper in the simple little domicile of Charles Lamb and his sister at Enfield Chace. And it must not be overlooked that the afore-named gin and water played no insignificant part in those repasts. True, it *created* nothing. But it was the talisman that not only unlocked the poor casket in which the rich thoughts of Charles Lamb were shut up, but set in motion that machinery in the absence of which they would have lain like gems in the monntain, or gold in the mine.

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"The cup in which *he* indulged was a blessing one, no less to himself than to others, and for both parties 'its ingredient' was an angel."

An African Traveler.

The reported arrival of Dr. Livingston in the province of Angola, after traversing the interior of Africa from the Cape Colony, seems to mark another important step in geographical discovery. In a letter sent to Lord Ellesmere, as President of the Geographical Society, Mr. Gabriel, writing on the 15th of May, at St. Paul de Loando, encloses the following extract from a Portuguese commercial agent at Cassange, dated April 18, 1854: "I must not omit to acquaint you that I have drawn upon you in favor of Dr. Livingston, a subject of Her Britannic Majesty, for 100 milreis, in part payment of a small quantity of ivory which I have purchased from him. This gentleman has just arrived here, having traversed, with the most insignificent resources, the whole of the interior from the Cape of Good Hope, whence he set out on his journey. What he wishes to acquire is, not money, but a good name. He is a missionary, and appears to be a man of much erudition, zealously applying himself to the attainment of a knowledge of the geography of the country. In the maps of the interior of Africa he will make very great and important disclosures." Mr. Gabriel states that Cassange is about 180 miles from St. Paul de Loando, in an easterly direction, and is the seat of a busy trade between the Portuguese and the natives of the interior. He has no doubt as to the correctness of the information communicated as to Dr. Livingston, the success of whose explorations, we trust will soon be confirmed.

Death of Mr. Winterbottom.

The daily papers record the death of Mr. J. E. Winterbottom. He had been traveling for some months in the East, and had visited Upper Egypt, Palestine and Syria, and was making his way from Beyrout to Constantinople, when he was seized at Rhodes with the disease which seems to be now prevailing over the whole world, and died after a short illness. Mr. Winterbottom, though not an extensive contributor to the literature of science, was well known in the natural history circles of London as possessed of a varied and extended acquaintance with the sciences of zoology and botany. In 1846, 1847 and 1848, he traveled in India, and, in conjunction with Capt. Strachey, made a number of valuable discoveries on the natural history of the districts through which he traveled, and brought home an extensive collection of plants. Mr. Winterbottom was the son of the late Dr Winterbottom, of Reading. He was educated for the medical profession, and took his degree of B M. at Oxford, in 1825. He never, however, practiced medicine. He was a Fellow of the Linnæan, Geographical and other scientific Societies of the metropolis.

A Gentleman.

P. G. Patmore's "My Friends," &c., says: 'It used to be the fashion in England to describe George IV. as 'the finest gentleman in Europe;' and the rest of the world seemed half inclined to admit the claim! George IV., who is now pretty generally allowed (even in England) to have been little better, at his best, than a graceful and good-tempered voluptuary; a shallow egotist while young, a heartless debauchee when old, and at all times, young or old, an exacting yet faithless friend, a bitter and implacable enemy, a harsh and indifferent father, a cruel and tyrannical husband; and, as an occupant of the supreme station to which he was called, only praiseworthy as having the good sense to bear in mind that he was the ruler not of Russia, but of England."

Patmore's book extols a foible of poor Lamb that his good sister often grieved over:

Who is Patmore?

Mr. Patmore, says the *Critic*, was whilom—that is, between twenty and thirty years ago—one of the professional litterateurs of this metropolis; wrote in various magazines; was what Mr. Horne terms a "false medium between men of genius and the public," *videlicet*, a publisher's reader; committed a book in his own person, called "Chatsworth, or the Romance of a Week," consisting of certain "tales of the olden time," set in a modern framework; wrote a comedy of the Sheridan school, entitled "Marriage in May Fair," which has very recently been made public; knew something of Charles Lamb, a good deal of William Hazlitt, a little of Campbell; and had a sort of friendship, on the basis of worshiping criticism, with Mr. Plumer Ward, the author of "Tremaine," "De Vere," &c.

Forthcoming.

Among the forthcoming English books announced, is "Historical Memorials of Canterbury," "The Landing of Augustine," "The Murder of Becket," "The Black Prince," by Rev. Arthur P. Stanley, Canon of Canterbury. Also, by the same author, "Sinai and Palestine," in connection with their history. Murray is the publishers. The Rev. Stanley is son of the famous Bishop of Norwich, the naturalist. He is author of "The Life of Arnold. The same man has lately been appointed Prince Albert's Chaplain in Ordinary.

Murray advertises in his list of British Classics, as forthcoming, the works of Addison, with a new life and notes, by Rev. Whitwell Elwin, the editor, if we err not, of the London *Quarterly*.

Mrs. Sherwood.

The *Athenæum* asks itself "Who was Mrs. SHERWOOD?" and answers:—"A pious, kindly woman; an instructress of youth in India and in England, who produced many religious fictions, and who left behind her fifteen closely-written volumes of autobiographical matter, which her daughter,—the authoress of *The De Clifords*, *Robert and Frederic*, and other books,—has condensed and completed."

Items.

The woman Brough, the heroine of the "Esher tragedy," has been tried this week for the murder of her children, and found not guilty, on the ground of insanity. Dr. Winslow gave evidence which produced this result on the jury; and what he says is of general application in all such cases:

"In answer to a question put by Mr. Bodkin, Dr. Winslow expressed an opinion, from what he had heard in the prisoner's case, that her brain was structurally disorganized, and he said this would render it much more disposed to be affected by any moral shock. He went on to say that the mere fact of an enormous crime being committed without any apparent motive would not alone induce him to come to the conclusion that the person committing it was insane; but he said that if he found any one had killed a near relation without any motive, and that it appeared they had, up to the time of the act being committed, been on kind and affectionate terms, he should certainly think that *primâ facie* it was an indication of insanity; but he should not positively come to that conclusion without regarding all the other surrounding circumstances.

"Upon being reexamined, Dr. Winslow said he was of opinion that, at this moment, the prisoner was suffering from disease of the brain."

Mr. Knight, in his recent work entitled "The Old Printer and the Modern Press," refers to the "Catalogue of Books," published in 1666 to 1680, as proving at that time there was an average annual publication of 100 new books. From 1700 to 1757, the average was 93. From 1791 to 1802, 372. From 1700 to 1827, 588. From 1806 to 1851, 1252. In 1828, the new publications numbered 842, comprised in 1,105 volumes; the total cost of one copy of each work was £668 10s.; the average price of each work being 16s., and of each volume, 12s. 1d. In 1853 there were 2,530 new publications, contained in 2,934 volumes; their total cost being £1,058 17s 9d., but the average price per work had fallen to 8s. 4½d., and that per volume to 7s. 2½d.

Mr. Ruskin, in his pamphlet on the Crystal Palace, speaks decidedly: "For three hundred years the art of architecture has been the subject of the most curious investigation; its principles have been discussed with all earnestness and acuteness; its models in all countries and of all ages have been examined with scrupulous care, and imitated with unsparing expenditure. And of all this refinement of inquiry,—this lofty search after the ideal,—this subtlety of investigation and sumptuousness of practice, the great result, the admirable and long-expected conclusion is, that in the centre of the nineteenth century, we suppose ourselves to have invented a new style of architecture, when we have magnified a conservatory."

The Niger-Chadda Expedition has been rather unfortunate. By a former arrival the death of its leader, Capt. Becroft, was announced; and we now learn that the Prussian ethnologist, Dr Bleek, who was sent out to join the *Pleiad*, has been invalided home in the same vessel in which he started from Plymouth a few months ago. Dr. Baikie, R. N., is now the leader of the Expedition; and Commander Miller, of H. M. S. *Crane*, has kindly permitted his second Master, Mr. May, to assist in the navigation up the river.

A letter from Munich of the 4th says: "In the royal establishment of painting on glass in this city, the largest picture on glass executed in modern times, has just been terminated. It is to cover a window in the Church of St. Catherine, at Hamburg, 45 feet high and 14½ wide. It has been painted by M. Fernster, from designs by Overbeck, representing our Saviour teaching the Apostles to pray. The superb work has been executed at the cost of M. Vorbeck, of Hamburg.

Professor Airey, the Astronomer Royal, has visited the Tyne district with a view to making arrangements for taking observations on the pendulum simultaneously at the bottom of a deep coal pit and on the surface of the earth, to determine the weight of the earth and planets. On Saturday he descended the Horton pit, which is 1,260 feet deep. The proprietors have tendered him every assistance in his proposed undertaking.

A set of illustrations copied from Dr. Hobson's Treatise on Physiology have been recently published in China at the expense of the father Yeh Mingchin, the present Governor-General of the Two Kwang. These drawings have been transferred to wooden blocks, and executed in a style that would do credit to a first-rate European artist.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* points out the dirty state of the face of the Queen's statue in the Royal Exchange, and says if expense be the difficulty, allow me to point out that a few inches less of the gold lace on the three-cornered hat of the beadles, or Lord Mayor's coachman, would create a fund amply sufficient.

At the Guildford Assizes, Ann Berryman, a young girl, a dressmaker, has been tried on a charge of concealing the birth of her child, and acquitted. She had been seduced; became pregnant; there was a premature birth of a dead infant, and to hide her shame, she burnt the body and buried the bones!

M. Van der Hoop, a great Dutch capitalist, recently deceased, left by his will his valuable picture-gallery to the municipality of Amsterdam, on condition that it would pay the duty, exceeding £5,000 on the legacy. A public subscription was opened, and that sum has been raised.

It is stated that the Queen intends to erect a monument in the Isle of Wight to the memory of the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Charles the First, who died in captivity at Carisbrook Castle, a year and a half after her father was beheaded, in her 15th year.

"We are happy to learn (says the Edinburg *Guardian*,) that the subscription for the monument to Prof. Wilson progresses most favorably. The subscriptions already exceed £900. The sum required is about £1,400.

The Gray MMS. have been sold: the "Elegy," with its various readings, for £131, to Mr. Wrightson of Birmingham. It is inscibed by Gray, "Stanzas written in a Country Churchyard."

From Hanover we hear of the death of Prof. Gieseler—and from Innspruck of that of the Naturalist King of Saxony, killed by the overturning of his carriage and a kick from a horse.

In Messrs. Low's cheap (London edition of Mrs. Stowe's "Sunny Memories," some of "the most offensive passages" are expunged!

Mr. Routledge, it may be noted, is already printing a popular edition of Prescott's "History of Mexico," in shilling volumes.

The sole custody of Tupper's patents has been again before the Court of Chancery.

☞ A merchant can get along without advertising, and so can a wagon without greasing—but it goes hard.

NEW-YORK CITY.

New-York State Agricultural Society.

Meeting of the Executive Committee—Arrangements for the Annual Fair.

This Committee met on Thursday at the rooms of the American Institute.

Present—WM. KELLY, President.
Ex-President—Lewis G. Morris.
Vice Presidents—John C. Jackson, Jason C. Woodruff.
Executive Committee—Edward G. Faile, Charles Morrell.
Treasurer—B. B. Kortland.
Corresponding Secretary—B. P. Johnson.
From American Institute—Thomas Bell, Judge Haviland, Capt. Schulls.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The President announced to the Board that Hon. JOHN P. HALE, of New-Hampshire, had consented to deliver the Annual Address before the Society at the Fair the first week in October.

Dr. WELLINGTON, P. B. MEAD, Mr. T. HOGG, Jr., Mr. BRIDGMAN, a Committee from the New-York Horticultural Society, being present, were invited to take seats at the Board.

A letter from Mr. BRIDGMAN to the President as to the terms upon which the Horticultural Society's members were to be received, and the President's answer, were read. It was then

Resolved, That the officers of the Horticultural Society be furnished with the same badges of office as the officers of the Society; and that the members of the Horticultural Society be furnished with badges and tickets the same as members of the Society. When persons intend to compete for premiums, they are required to become members of the Society.

Colonel MORRIS, Chairman of Committee of Arrangements, presented the contract made with ROBINSON, LENOX & KILBORN, for the construction of the fancy buildings, &c., for the Fair, to be completed by the 26th of September, instant, which was approved.

Mr. BELL informed the Board that Col. LEWIS MORRIS of Morrisania had very generously tendered to the Society the use of grounds on his farm at Morrisania, for the Plowing and Spading matches. Thanks of the Board were tendered to Col. MORRIS for the same.

The President informed the Board that the following Railroad Companies had agreed to transport stock and articles to and from the Fair free of charge (the freight being paid when shipped, and repaid on certificate furnished of its exhibition):

Hudson River Railroad.
Harlem Railroad.
New-York and Erie Railroad.
Rome and Watertown Railroad.
New-York Central Railroad.
Buffalo and New-York City Railroad.
Troy and Boston Railroad.
Long Island Railroad.
O. and Elmira Railroad.

Mr. MEAD was instructed to issue circulars to the Horticulturists throughout the State and adjoining States, inviting them to exhibit at the approaching Fair.

JORDAN L. MOTT was appointed Superintendent Mechanics' Hall, in place of Judge CORY, of Saratoga, whose official engagements prevented his attendance.

The Board adjourned.

The Fair is to be held at Hamilton-square, in this City, from the 3d to the 7th of October, inclusive.

The address of Hon. Mr. HALL will be delivered on the last day of the Fair, upon the Showgrounds under the Society's large tent.

The indications are that this will prove one of the most interesting Fairs ever held by the Society. The American Institute and the Horticultural Society uniting with the State Society, will add largely to the New-York exhibitors, as well as to the interest of the exhibition.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen....THURSDAY, Sept. 7.
Alderman ELY, President, in the Chair.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Petition of A. K. Morehouse, relative to his claims for contract to build sewer in Forty-ninth-street at Second-avenue, Fifty-third-street, and Third-avenue at Fifty-sixth-street. Of John D. Conklin, to move lumber. Of James Humes and many contractors, praying for an ordinance requiring that the sureties offered by the estimators for public works should in all cases be sworn as to the fact of their being householders or freeholders in the City of New-York, and worth the amount of the security required.

INVITATION.

Of Col. Mencke, of the 3d Regiment, to review the Regiment on the 12th inst., at 4 P. M. Accepted and placed on file.

CLEANING STREETS IN THE SIXTH WARD.

Alderman HOWARD moved a resolution that the Comptroller be and he is hereby notified to inform this Board by what authority he pays from the City Treasury the bills of the street-cleaning contractor of the Sixth Ward, said contractor not having performed or fulfilled his agreement with the City in regard to the cleaning of the streets of said Ward.

After some discussion, in which Alderman HOWARD maintained that the streets in his Ward, which he was daily obliged to see and *smell*, were not properly cleaned, the resolution was amended by striking out the latter part, and inserting "and the same as to the Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards," and as amended adopted.

THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

It was moved that six months from and after the passage of this resolution, the Hudson River Railroad Company be, and they are hereby prohibited, from using steam in propelling cars upon their track below Sixtieth-street.

Alderman COVERT opposed the resolution, as an injustice to the company.

Alderman WAKEMAN contended that as they were already prohibited by the City ordinance from running more than five miles an hour by steam, and could easily make the same speed by horse power, it would really make no difference to them except in expense, which must be trifling. The locality between Thirty-second and Sixtieth-streets had become built upon and populated, and the rights, lives, and safety of the citizens residing there ought to be respected. As population increased steam ought to recede: it would only involve the removal of the station, and the hardship upon the company was more imaginary than real.

Alderman VOORHIS considered the resolution was quite unnecessary. The city of Boston was chequered with Railroads, and the consequence had been that she had taken all the trade from New-York till the Hudson River Railroad was built. They were all much indebted to that Company for the benefits they had conferred on this City. He was not personally interested in the question, either as regarded the Congressional District or otherwise, and he would not go for the resolution. There were very few houses on the line, and most of them were nuisances. And he would further state, and defy contradiction in doing so, that they never killed half as many persons between Sixtieth and Thirty-second-streets as they had done below. There were, moreover, many villages—one containing 12,000 inhabitants—through which Railroad cars passed by steam at full speed, and which had been built up through their means. He hoped it would be referred to the Railroad Committee.

Alderman WOODWARD hoped that it would be referred to a Special Committee, as it had already been before the Railroad Committee for eight months. He moved, as an amendment, it be referred to a Special Committee.

The amendment was put and carried.

Alderman WAKEMAN moved that the Committee be directed to report during this month. Adopted.

The President appointed Aldermen WOODWARD, C. H. TUCKER and DRAKE as the Special Committee.

It was moved that the exterior line of the City on the East River and Harlem River, as laid down on the plans of grades in the Street Department, from Ninety-third-street to the Sixth-avenue, or Harlem avenue, be and they are hereby adopted.

Referred to Committee on Roads.

PAPER CONCURRED IN.

Report of Special Committee in favor of appropriating $40,000 for the purchase of real estate.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM DEPARTMENTS.

The Comptroller reported the following returns as given to him by the Sixth and Eighth-avenue Railroad Companies, as their receipts for the month of August, 1854:

Sixth-avenue Railroad Company	$17,750 50
Eighth-avenue Railroad Company	24,406 27
Total	$42,156 77

The Board adjourned till Monday next.

Run Over by the New-Haven Railroad Cars.

On Wednesday afternoon, as two men, named PATRICK MCINTYRE and ROBERT BAKER, were crossing the Railroad track, at the corner of Forty-fourth-street and Fourth-avenue, in a wagon, they were struck by the locomotive attached to the New-Haven Railroad cars going down. MCINTYRE's hand was completely severed from his arm. He was conveyed to the Bellevue Hospital, and died in about 20 minutes after reaching there. BAKER, although not severely injured, was considerably bruised. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest on Saturday at Bellevue.

A Literary Thief.

On Thursday, a genteel looking man, named JOHN MCCLELLAND, went to the bookstore kept by Wm. C. Lane, under the Everett House, and while the attention of his clerk was occupied, he managed to deposit in a small carpet bag which he had with him, a number of books and some stationery. The clerk missing the articles, suspected MCCLELLAND was the thief, when the property was found in his possession. He was committed by Judge STEWART.

THE FIRE IN PLATT-STREET.—The fire in the store of THOMAS DOUGLAS, No. 5 Platt-street, on Friday morning, resulted in the destruction of property to the amount of $70,000 or $80,000. The fire originated in the fourth story, from causes unknown, but must have been burning some time before discovered. The damage done by fire was trifling. Mr. DOUGLAS supposes it will not reach over $50. The entire damage is by water. The stock is valued at from $60,000 to $90,000. Insured in the following offices:

Astor	$5,000	Etna, Hartford	5,000
Brooklyn	5,000	City Ins. Co.	5,000
Commercial	5,000	Hanover	5,000
Howard	5,000	Jefferson	5,000
Manhattan	5,000	Merchants'	5,000
Mercantile	5,000	North River	5,000
Niagara	5,000	Republic	5,000
Citizens'	5,000	East River	5,000
Clinton	5,000	Total Ins	$85,000

The building is owned by GEORGE BRUCE, Esq., and is very slightly damaged, probably about $500, insured in Firemens' Insurance Office.

A Model Fire Engine.

A move has recently been made by a number of tax payers in the Fifth Ward, to organize a new fire-engine company, to be located in that district. The men who are engaged in the enterprise are of the right stamp, and have already obtained the assent of the City Council Fire and Water Committee, and the matter is now in the hands of the same Committee of the Board of Aldermen, who will no doubt sanction the request. It is proposed that the company shall consist of eighty members, and when legally authorized to act, they are determined to have a model engine with a nine-inch cylinder, having suctions attached of sufficient power to supply two machines with water from the river, in case of fire among the shipping or the warehouses along the East and North Rivers.

The Board of Aldermen should give this matter their earnest attention, as by so doing they will add to the efficiency of the Fire Department. It is the intention of the company to permit no bunk rooms in the building, nor allow any "outsiders" to run with the machine. The engine is to be called "Young America," and among the most prominent members we observe Mr. CHARLES CONANT, formerly of Engine Company No. 14.

Court Calendar.—MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT.—GENERAL TERM.—*First* Non-enumerated motions. *Second*—The first fifteen causes on the August Calendar.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Nos. 636, 652 to 665.

COMMON PLEAS.—Nos. 12, 42, 60, 73, 112, 378, 587, 621, 675, 687, 704, 707, 775, 799, 867.

Whitewashing the Custom-House.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.
Before Judge Greene.

Spencer Burton vs. *Edward Stambury*.—This was an action by a professional gentleman of color, who claimed to recover $41 from the defendant, who is an employé of the Custom-House, as compensation for whitewashing the exterior and part of the interior of that important political edifice. The plaintiff admitted in the pleading that $22 had been paid to him, and called William Mitchell, a colored professor of the art of whitewashing, who testified that the plaintiff was a regular whitewasher of 30 years' standing in the profession, and that he, the plaintiff, with assistance, put four coats of whitewash on the gable end of the Custom House, and had also whitewashed the interior of two rooms, worth $24. The plaintiff also whitewashed the interior of two rooms and a basement, for which he charged $12 50, and for some other small work $4 50, the total making $41; the witness testifying that the charges were all fair and reasonable. On the part of the defence two mechanics, working masons, were called, who proved that they took a survey of the whitewashing done by the colored professors of that art and mystery, and that in the opinion of the witnesses the work on the gable end was worth about $14, and that on the interior about $16. Of this $22 had been paid, and the Judge rendered a verdict for the balance, amounting to $8, which the defendant paid as full and the cost.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.
Before Judge Beebe.
SEPTEMBER TERM—Friday, Sept. 8.

George Miller was indicted for burglariously and feloniously entering the grocery store of Henry Winkie, on the morning of the 11th of August last. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to two years' imprisonment in Sing Sing.

George Klein was indicted for having forged the name of Auguste Martin, his employer, on a check for $25 on the Market Bank, and appropriating the money to his own purposes. The check in question was given to the prisoner by a Mr. Allen, in payment for bread delivered to him by Klein without his employer's knowledge, the defendant having represented himself as Auguste Martin. The check was presented at the Bank for payment, and upon the teller noticing that it was not endorsed, the prisoner wrote upon the back of it the plaintiff's name. Verdict guilty. Sentence deferred.

SENTENCED.

Sebastian Turner, convicted on Monday last for assault and battery on the person of Francis Clarke, with intent to kill, was sentenced to the State Prison for five years with hard labor.

Alexander Shankland, mate of the schooner *Plandome*, convicted of petit larceny, Penitentiary for six months.

Charles Westbrook, petit larceny, Penitentiary six months.

Keenan Dolan, burglary, State Prison for three years.

Hannah Cornell, (colored,) grand larceny, State Prison for two years.

The Court then adjourned till Monday, at 11 A. M.

The Walker Divorce Case.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Judge Woodruff.

In re Catherine P. Walker, by her next friend, Christian S. Sloan, vs. *Wildes P. Walker*.—In this case the attorneys of the several parties, Messrs. Woodbury and Churchill for the defendant, and Martin, Strong and Smith for plaintiff, consented that the controversy should be referred to Hon. Henry Mitchell, to take the evidence and report thereon to the Court.

LONG ISLAND.

Navy-Yard Affairs.

The United States frigate *Independence*, recently fitted out at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, was put into commission on Monday last, and on Thursday she was taken to Magazine Island (Ellis') to receive her ammunition, and will probably sail for the Pacific on Monday next. It is thought she may go to Greytown.

The frigate *Congress*, now lying at the Brooklyn Yard, it is rumored, is to be fitted for sea with all possible dispatch.

The following are the officers attached to the *Independence*:

Commodore—WILLIAM MERVINE.
Captain—JOSIAH TATNELL.
Commander—WM. C. NICHOLASON.
Lieutenants—Guert Ganzevoort, John Mooney, Albert N. Smith, Thomas B. Huger, H. W. Harrison.
Master—William Nelson.
Surgeon—(Not arrived.)
Purser—Lewis Warrington.
Passed Assistant Surgeon—F. M. Gunnett.
Assistant Surgeon—Thomas Turner.
Chaplain—Fitz W. Taylor.
Passed Midshipmen—

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 11, 1854.

To Advertisers.

The average regular circulation of the DAILY TIMES is now over 34,000 copies,—of which about 23,000 are served by Carriers in this City, Brooklyn and Williamsburg. The extent and character of its circulation commend it to the business men as one of the best channels through which they can present their business propositions to the public at large. Its charges for advertising, considering its circulation, will be found quite as reasonable as those of any other journal.

SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

In order to suit the convenience of a very large class of readers, whom the Mail does not reach every day, and who desire the TIMES oftener than once a week, we shall commence the publication about the middle of September next of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES. It will be printed on a sheet of the same size, and in the same style as the DAILY TIMES, and will contain all the matter published in the Daily except the advertisements. The first number will be issued at the commencement of our third year, on the 19th of September. It will be sent to subscribers, by Mail, in any part of the United States, or elsewhere, for THREE DOLLARS a year, payable in all cases in advance.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

A New Plot—Scheme for Nationalizing Slavery.

The Pro-Slavery zealots of the Southern States certainly display an extraordinary energy and fertility in their schemes for advancing the power and securing the permanent establishment of their peculiar institution. We have copied various articles from their organs, urging the restoration of the African Slave-Trade as a matter at once of justice and of expediency. They complain that by the abolition of that traffic, the Federal Government has, in point of fact, been guilty of an indirect expression of opinion concerning the institution itself; and upon this ground, if there were no other, they demand a repeal of the prohibition, and renewed liberty to restore the trade.

Their chances of success as yet do not seem promising;—but this is doubtless due to the fact that the scheme is not yet sufficiently ripe. Let it once be proposed in Congress:—let every representative of the slave-owning interest be told to vote against it if he *dare*:—let the present Administration be convinced that the support of the South can be had on no other terms;—and we shall soon see the patronage of the General Government used to divide the North on that question, and thus to prepare the way for the triumph of the scheme. Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, our Naval Surveyor, who delights to take upon himself the most obnoxious party drudgery, backed by Captain RYNDERS, whose scruples on points of principle are never allowed to interfere with his party efficieney, will undertake the management of the matter in our City and State Conventions:—and hopes might reasonably be cherished of its ultimate success.

But we find a fresh plan broached by the organs of the Slavery Propaganda. They are dissatisfied with the present Fugitive Slave Law. It is not efficient enough. It only embraces the United States in its scope. Too many of their negroes take refuge in the British dominions. The demand is, therefore, made upon the Federal Government, that a *treaty be concluded with Great Britain for the surrender of fugitive slaves*. The Columbus (S. C.) *Times* publishes the following article on this subject, which we find copied into the columns of the Charleston *Mercury*:

FUGITIVE SLAVES—TREATY WITH ENGLAND FOR THEIR RENDITION.—It is the object of Government to protect property. Every Government has a right to define what shall constitute property, and to provide for the redress of all injuries to it. Under these general principles the United States have recognised slaves as property, and provided for their rendition when they escape from their masters. More than this, Great Britain has made compensation for slaves stolen by her troops from American citizens, at the requisition of the Federal Government. Upon the principle recognized in this demand, and the concession to it by Great Britain, *the South ought to insist upon the formation of a treaty with Great Britain by the Federal Government for the surrender of fugitive slaves.* The United States have already formed a treaty with England for the surrender of rogues, thieves, robbers, murderers and all other criminals, the object of which is to protect the lives and property of her citizens; and not the smallest depredation is ever committed upon any other property except slaves, that is not followed by an instantaneous demand for redress. Upon what principle of justice is a difference made by the Federal Government in the property of the North and the property of the South? None that we can see. Yet thousands of slaves are annually spirited across the Canada frontier, and protected by British subjects and laws against the pursuit of their masters.

This subject is the more important to the South, as without such a treaty the provision of the Constitution providing for the surrender of the Fugitive Slaves, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, are a dead letter, and cannot be effectually enforced. If all the Fugitive Slaves stolen from the South were stopped in the Northern States, they would very soon become a nuisance, and the identical men who are now the most fanatical Abolitionists would become the most efficient "Slave catchers." It is well known that the Yankee has, in general, a mortal dislike for the African; he will not allow him to ride in the same carriage, sit at the same table or worship God in the same church with him. His Abolitionism does not spring from love of the Slave, but hatred of his master. As long, therefore, as he can annoy the South without personal inconvenience, he will trade in Negrophobia, but once the Canadas are closed against the African, and Cuffee is forced either to become his neighbor or be sent back to Slavery, all New-England would rise as one man to put him in irons.

As the matter now stands, the Fugitive Slave Law is a positive injury to the South. It drives the African into Canada, and allows the Yankee to indulge his sympathy for the fugitive without any personal inconvenience to himself, or injury to the purity of his Saxon blood. But let England deliver the fugitive slave to his master, and force the Abolitionists either to colonize New-England with runaway slaves, or send them back to the South, and we could afford to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law. The loss that the South annually sustains, by the running of slaves into Canada, is of sufficient importance to justify her public men in *insisting upon some action of the Government of the United States in the premises.* And we confess our surprise that Southern statesmen have submitted with so much patience to the annual robbery of thousands of dollars worth of property to which she has as good right as to the land they cultivate. The time is propitious for the acquisition of all disputed rights from European powers. They cannot afford to break just now with the United States. Let our public men move in the matter, and we question not but that the President and the American Minister at St. James will give the movement a cordial support. Besides, this is a golden moment which may never return. Before we get *another sound man in the Presidential Chair*, peace may be made in Europe, and the European powers become less inclined to look with favor upon the demands of America.

The Washington *Union*, we suspect, is adroitly and energetically preparing the way for some such project as this. Its columns teem, from day to day, with the most furious tirades against Great Britain; and in one of its late numbers we find a very long catalogue of the *scalps* taken by the Indian allies whom the British Government, to its lasting disgrace, employed in its wars with the United States. We think the *Union* must be in this plot, which the Columbus *Times* has boldly revealed, and that it is determined to force Great Britain into the concession of such a treaty while we have a "*sound man* in the Presidential chair," and before "peace shall be made in Europe."

After our late experience in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, we begin to suspect that our own Government can be relied on to do anything for the benefit of the Slaveholding interest which that interest may demand. But we have some lingering doubts whether the expectation of the *Times* that the British Government can be relied on for such a treaty, will be realized even at the hazard of a war with the United States in case it is refused.

Stump Nominations.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your comments on Senator SUMNER's speech conclude with the following:

"The agitation of the public mind has brought to the surface, as candidates for office, a horde of small, selfish, venal politicians, without character or position, and as guiltless of *backbones* as the slimiest worm that serves the angler for bait. We have some hope that a higher order of the animate creation may yet be offered for the popular suffrage."

That this is deplorably true, everybody knows who is at all posted in regard to the political movements of the City. There has not been a time for many years, when bold, able, practical men of character and efficiency were more needed in public office, than at the present moment, in Congress especially, the interests of the whole country, as well as the rights of the Free States, imperatively demand that true and trusty men should succeed those whose places are now to be filled. The same thing is true, to very nearly the same extent, of the State Legislature, and of our various City offices. We need everywhere our very *best men*; and yet we are likely to get none but the very worst. In every ward, (and I speak now exclusively of the City) the wires are already laid for electing Delegates to the various nominating Conventions; and the candidates for all the offices to be filled are selected. I am tolerably familiar with the underground politics of the City, and I agree with you in fearing that as things now stand, we are likely to be called on to vote for *inferior* men in every office.

Now why cannot a remedy be applied to this state of things, by resort to the system of *stump nominations?* That system prevails throughout the Southern and Western States and works well. I am confident it would give us better men than we get now; and it certainly could not give us *worse*. If every candidate for office were compelled to come before the people and discuss the questions on which he will be required to act, they would stand some chance of knowing whether he was qualified for the place or not.

Yours, REPUBLICAN.

We doubt whether the system of stump nominations could be applied to City offices, especially those of an Executive character. But so far as members of Congress, of the Legislature, and perhaps Aldermen are concerned, we have no doubt whatever that the adoption of that system would prove of immense advantage to the City and the country. The simple fact is that the nominations are now made entirely by a small clique of politicians in each Ward,—generally composed of selfish and unscrupulous persons, who work solely for profit, and who consequently push forward those who will pay the best, either in money or in promises of office. These Ward wire-pullers combine with each other, to control several districts,—to gain the ascendancy in Conventions, and thus hold all the nominations in their own hands. It needs no argument to prove that this system is utterly corrupt and vicious, and experience shows that its reformation is hopeless. The men who control it find it for their *interest* to keep it up; and so long as their action is considered binding on political parties, they will have the complete control of our elections, and thus of our State and National legislation.

The *Stump System*, if once started, would work a thorough and effectual change. There might be at the outset half a dozen candidates of the same party; but the system of open, public discussion would soon sift them out, and lead the great mass of the voters to unite on the one whose qualifications should be most conspicuous. And even if a convention of delegates should be deemed desirable, or found necessary, for the sake of securing unity of action, it could be held just on the eve of the election, *after* the various candidates had presented their claims upon the Stump, with a much better chance of making a worthy and acceptable choice.

The public mind seems to be in a favorable mood for such a movement now. There is no lack of interest in political topics. Everybody is impressed with the importance of electing good men, and mere party bonds are less regarded than ever before. Political *principle* is stronger, and mere *partisanship* is weaker, with the mass of the people than they have been for many years. And we have no doubt that, if the right sort of men could be induced to take the lead in this matter this Fall, the movement would be heartily sustained by the people, and prove of decided advantage to the public.

Selling the Markets.

It is proposed to sell or lease the public markets,—to keep one large one on the East and one on the West side of town, where producers or others without the necessity of special license, or any other than wholesome general restrictions, may sell or buy at all hours for a moderate daily rent. It is proposed to leave the selling of pork as open to the people generally as much as the selling of drygoods, and to let who will sell beef, mutton, vegetables, produce of all sorts, just as now Thomas, Richard or Harry sell tea and molasses, and need no license for the privilege. This is the proposition of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen, appointed to report upon the subject, which report may be found in another column of the TIMES to-day.

The reasons given for this proposed departure from old usages, strike us as all-sufficient. The City is a miserable manager. It administers its affairs most sadly. Take ten men, any one of whom would make our City property pay a splendid interest, and set them jointly to manage the same property, and they will leave it a sinking concern. See how the water fronts of the City have been squandered—sold for a quarter of their value, yet sold to a good advantage, since, keeping them, the City fails to get five per cent. on what private citizens get twenty-five or fifty for, with ease.

The City as a landlord has its favorites—its friends, that do its dirty work, who must have the best stalls in the market at the cheapest rates. When the markets are private property, this most odious form of monopoly will pass away.

Our markets now are disgracefully dirty, and inconvenient. In private hands they will assume a more ambitious and inviting appearance. In one year after the contemplated change, the marketman will make his stall as neat as a confectioner's, or as nearly so as the nature of the case will admit. His interest will compel him to cleanliness, or he may as well sell out and pack off to another latitude.

The rent that the City receives for its markets is a mere trifle—compared with what it ought to get for the right kind of accommodations,—and yet it is full enough for the ill-odored, greasy quarters they furnish. There cannot be much doubt that the markets ought to be private property, that some of the enterprise which attends every department of private industry may be infused into them, and competition come in to reduce for us the price of our market materials.

But it will not do to talk of selling City property without a proviso. Let us be sure first that the sale bring all that it should—so much that public sentiment will not demand that they be bought back again for twice their selling price within three years. It is safe to watch our servants, for the precedents are not all in their favor. Then there is a single line in the second resolution with which the Committee close their report, that is suggestive. It speaks of empowering a Committee to see what kind of material will be best for the two market houses that are "to be reserved." What does this mean? Are new committees to be sent traveling from quarry to quarry looking up the superior quality of marble with which to erect new buildings? Is the authority elastic enough to stretch itself over one or two contracts for handsome buildings? It is nothing but our sad experience that makes us so suspicious.

Rooms Wanted in the New City Hall.

To-night again the special order before the Councilmen is the report of the Committee on the New City Hall and the plan by them submitted. It is very natural that the Board should feel anxiety to bring the matter to a conclusion. The rooms are daily needed for use. It is creditable to them to be expeditious. Young America expects generally to make his contracts without much heming or hawing, and to see the contracts fulfilled. But here, we submit, there is good reason for "waiting a little longer." We will not repeat what we have already said about the plans submitted. We have looked at several of them, and appreciate the architectural beauty of some and the bald common-place of others. But none of them, for the most obvious reasons, project such a building as is needed for our City Hall. The advertisements limit the designer to little more than a given number of feet for length, and a given number of dollars to be expended. Unless the architect intuitively knows what the building is designed to accommodate, his specifications must necessarily be the largest generalization, and the fitness of his plan mere guesswork. In one of the "plans" in a building 300 feet long, we found twelve rooms laid down on the first story. Making the same allowance for basement and the two upper stories, his City Hall would furnish not over fifty good-sized rooms for the multifarious duties of the City Officers. Nor from our recollection of the other plans, was this one inferior to them in this respect. But let us see what we want—what accommodations should be furnished, and who are to use these rooms. It is obvious that in the two buildings, the one that now is and that which is to be, we must provide room enough to meet our *present* wants. It would be wise to look out for the future too. It will never do to be renting private parlors down town for Courts, and bed-rooms in hotels for jury-rooms. Such economy would bankrupt the City and defeat all our business arrangements. The new Hall must not be a mere twin for size and room of the existing one.

The present building will accommodate very well the Executive Department. The Mayor, Chief of Police, Sheriff, Common Council, City Marshal, and Health Officer with their departments, will find ample, but not extravagant conveniences in it. All the other departments must look to the new building for their rooms.

There is the Finance Department. It needs one large room, say 50 by 75 feet, for the Comptroller, and two smaller ones for his assistants. The Receiver of Taxes needs three of no less dimensions. The Collector of the City Revenue needs one of the 20 by 35 or thereabouts, and two small ones. The Chamberlain—if the City has a live Chamberlain—a small one, and the Tax Commissioners need one large and three small rooms. The Street Department needs for the Commissioner and Assessors each a large and two small rooms; and for the Collector of Assessments, Superintendent of Wharves and Surveyor, each his large room with one or two each of retiring rooms. The Department of Repairs and Supplies has a Commissioner, a Superintendent of Roads, a Superintendent of Repairs, a Superintendent of Pavements, and a Chief of the Fire Department, neither of whom has decent accommodations without a room of, say 20 by 45 feet, and a retiring-room of 18 by 25. The Department of Streets and Lamps needs a large and a small room each for the Commissioner, and the several Superintendents of Lamps and Gas, Streets, and Markets. The Croton Aqueduct Department—for no one will fancy that the cabin it now occupies will long be left to cumber the ground—wants for the Board, Register, Purveyor and Engineer, at least the speedy transaction of business at all practicable. The City Inspector's Department wants for the Inspector and Coroners twelve rooms, large and small, for its service. The Almshouse Department should have a room for the Board, and two small committee rooms attached, its Business Office with its two small waiting rooms, and a large Reception room, since the doorsteps and halls are no fit places in a Christian City for the Poor to sit on while waiting solemnly their turn to be served and appointed to their charity-homes.

The Law Department,—for the Corporation Council and his assistant, for the Attorney and his assistant, and for the Public Administrator—unless you give them meaner accommodations than what every lawyer in good business in the City deems indispensable, and unless you mean for the Commissioners for opening streets to conduct their delicate duties in the public halls,—must have two large and not less than twelve small rooms. There is a City Miscellany Library which must be cared for. There is the Law Institute, with its $30,000 worth of books, that should find room here. And there are scores of valuable MSS. all wrapped in cobwebs in garret corners of the old Hall, which must be preserved, or the documents that tell our City's history be neglected. The Librarian should have his room, and there should be small rooms for the use of those who consult the Library, and a reading-room for the use of every citizen while he must hang about the Courts waiting the pleasure of Lawyers and Judges.

There ought to be a room for the reception of the City's guests, into which, at least, the majority of a small committee could crowd—a little larger than the Governor's Room, in which this great City now receives its guests, and which very comfortably holds "the guest," the Mayor and Aldermen, but would be suffocating if the Councilmen should enter too; and if it had an additional room or two where the distinguished stranger might put his disordered hair to rights, it would not be extravagant.

The State Courts need to be in a quiet part of the building. They are most shamefully crowded now, and every man who deals with them sees for himself how meanly they are accommodated. The Supreme Court needs three large rooms. It needs three smaller, yet respectable rooms, for Chambers business. It needs three Jury rooms, an office for the Clerk, a Grand Jury room, and such conveniences that jurymen need not necessarily leave the building when there is an urgent case detaining them night and day. The same general arrangement is needed for the Superior Court, the Common Pleas, the Marine and Sessions Courts. There is also required for the United States similar accommodations for the District and Circuit Courts. The United States District Attorney, and City District Attorney, the Recorder and City Judge must have rooms. Four of comfortable dimensions, with eight or nine of less size, are their fair share. The Register's Department needs for the filing away of records, deeds and mortgages, and for business offices, some seven rooms, of which one should be very large,—not less than 50 by 100 feet, will any one say who considers the overwhelming increase of business in this Department. The Surrogate should have for his Court a large room with a couple of retiring rooms, and for the safe keeping of records, wills, &c., one or two more. But we must hold up. Have we been extravagant in our wants? Have we given one inch more than the growing wants of our City require even now? But when we reckon up, we find that not less than 112 large and 77 small rooms are already named as necessary to meet our demand. Is the building then that the Committee have recommended to the Board adequate? Will not Councilmen wait and go into this matter a little more intelligently than they must do if they decide to-night?

Decree of the Supreme Court in the Erie and N. E. Railroad Case.

The difficulties which have existed for several years between the people of Erie and the Erie and N. E. Railroad Company, and which created so much excitement throughout the country in December, January, February and March last, have been before the Supreme Court for adjudication. From it a decree has gone forth, ordering the Company to remove that portion of their road which is built on the streets of Erie and Harbor Creek.

At the time the people of Erie were vexing the traveling public by riotous proceedings, we spoke freely of their conduct—of the injury they were inflicting upon the internal commerce of the country, and the bad effects which their own borough would experience from their violence, and pointed to the courts as the proper authority to decide upon the merits of their case. But they preferred the mob as long as it could rule, and sadly has their borough suffered for their folly.

Their case, not their conduct, has been thoroughly examined by the Court, and it has granted, so far as we know, all they asked. It has been examined with dignity and decorum, and a decree has been rendered. How much wiser and better for all would it have been to have followed our advice, and *voluntarily* placed their rights in the keeping of the legal tribunals at an earlier day. It would have prevented many occurrences which they do not now remember with pleasure. The following is the

DECREE.

This cause came on to be heard before the Supreme Court, on the bill of complaint, on the answer of the defendants, and on the proofs and evidence taken by both parties, and was argued by counsel; and thereupon it appears to this Court, that the defendants have built, and do now use and maintain a certain railroad known as the Erie and Northeast Railroad, of which said railroad a part is within the present limits of the city of Erie, and upon certain streets thereof, and another part is upon the bed of a certain public road known as the Buffalo Road, in Harbor Creek Township, Erie County; and that the said railroad, in those parts thereof, is a public and common nuisance. It is, therefore,

Ordered, adjudged and *decreed*, that the defendants shall, on, or before the expiration of four months from this date, break up so much of their said road as lies upon the said streets, and upon the Buffalo road, and remove the materials thereof, so as to leave the said streets and road in as good condition as they were in before the construction of said Railroad.

And it is further declared and adjudged, that the said defendants are bound to make the borough of Erie with such limits as it had in 1842, the Western terminus of their Railroad. It is therefore decreed four months from this date, [illegible] and constructed of their [illegible] and make their Western terminus at what was the eastern line of the said borough in 1842, or within the same borough. And the said defendants shall reconstruct their Railroad to supply the parts hereby ordered to be broken up, according to plans and specifications, to be by them made, and to be submitted to, and approved by this Court, on full notice to the counsel of the Commonwealth, and not otherwise, and the defendants shall pay all lawful costs, to be taxed by the Prothonotary.

Welcome.

Earth and seas, how it poured! how the windows of the sky seemed again to be opened and the ground to gape for the flood! All Saturday night and all Sunday morning, it came down in torrents. After two o'clock, the clouds held up. They did not seem satisfied, but they slowly mustered and dashed off before the wind, so that by evening, the stars came out clear, and a sudden cold it was that followed.

The streets are clean as need be, except where the bottom has not been stirred for three months,—there the mud is delightfully moist and tenacious. How important the cobble-stones look, sticking their bald heads up,—a goodly company,—and the little boys go along the streets pointing them out to other little boys, who had forgotten that the streets were not Russ-paved, all of them.

The storm was general. We hear from it from most quarters, and where we hear nothing, it is because the wires are down since it was so great. The farmer rejoices,—the croakers look sad. Corn will get a little good from it. Early potatoes will be all the more likely to rot for the soaking. "Garden truck" will be helped. Turnips, where the drouth has not already kept the seed from springing up, will be helped amazingly. Grass will come out green again, and butter ought to be a few cents less the pound. Blacksmiths will be out of business, for they'll have no more tire to set this week. Many mill-ponds will be filled, and we hope the paper-makers will get to work again. So, dear reader, on the whole you need not take back the ejaculation of thankfulness you uttered yesterday morning, when you thrust back the shutter and found it was a Rainy Sunday.

☞ The Whigs hold their Primary Meetings for the Election of Delegates to their State Convention, which meets at Syracuse on the 20th inst., *to-morrow morning*, between 6 and 8 o'clock, at places designated in the advertisement of the General Committee which will be found in another column.

☞ The question of Judge BRONSON's acceptance of the Hard nomination for Governor, is set at rest by his Letter, which, together with the correspondence of the other Candidates, will be found in another column.

Amusements.

CASTLE GARDEN.—BELLINI's masterpiece—the opera of "Norma" will be produced to-night, with the following cast:

Norma.... Mad'e GRISI, | Adalgisa.. Sig'a DONOVANI
Pollione.. Signor MARIO, | Oroveso.. Signor SUSINI.

It is unnecessary to add a single word to the above, Made. GRISI has immortalized herself as much as a singer can immortalize herself—by her rendition of the heroine, and MARIO is intimately associated with her triumph. We expect much from the *Oroveso* of SUSINI; there is some writing in the part, that will bring out the magnificent quality of his voice to great effect. *Adalgisa* will introduce us to a new contralto, Signorina DONOVANI.

SPALDING & ROGERS' CIRCUSES have been established next door to the Opera, and will commence operations this afternoon. The company is a union of two strong traveling concerns, both of which are well and favorably known in almost every section of the Union. Entertainments of this description are always largely patronized by the public of New-York. During the six days that SPALDING & ROGERS intend remaining on the Battery, a little of the patronage may, we think, be advantageously bestowed on them. They have erected a very capacious and convenient arena.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT, an American artist, who for the past seven years has been earning golden opinions from all sorts of people in England, makes his first appearance to-night at this establishment. SHAKSPEARE's tragedy of "Othello" will be produced for the occasion. A new romantic play, in five acts, written for Mr. DAVENPORT by the author of "Civilization" and adapter of "Camille" is also in rehearsal. It is called "St. Marc; or, a Husband's Sacrifice."

On an occasion of so much interest, there will, we trust, be a gratifying and proper attendance.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—A recently imported Comedietta, called "Heads or Tails," will be played here to-night; followed by the three-act Comedy of "Sweethearts and Wives." In the latter Mr. BURTON sustains his tremendous character of *Billy Lackaday*.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—"Heads or Tails" here also, with "Popping the Question" and "A Phenomenon in a Smock Frock." Not the least attraction at this establishment is the dancing of that exquisitely voluptuous *danseuse* Signorita SOTO. To-night she appears in the characteristic dance entitled "El Ole."

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A dramatic version of that popular novel *Fashion and Famine*, will be played here to-night. It is dramatized by Mr. C. W. TAYLOR, a gentleman well versed in his profession, and condenses the whole work into twenty-three scenes. Among the artists who will assist in its performance is the wonderful little CORDELIA HOWARD.

The drama of the "Middy Ashore," and the burlesque of "A-lad-in the Lamp," are also in the bill for to-night.

BUCKLEY'S MINSTRELS.—A comic version of "Lucrezia Borgia" will be given here to-night. Following so closely on the heels of the original at Castle Garden the contrast will be amusing enough, and will, we should fancy, repay a visit.

GEORGE CHRISTY AND WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—This excellent double company offers a splendid programme for to-night.

City Mortality.

The report of Inspector DOWNING will be found in another column. As might have been anticipated, the intense heat during a portion of last week resulted in an increase of the returns of deaths from cholera—though from cholera infantum there is a falling off from the report of last week.

From cholera, 127 deaths are returned—it being an increase of 13 upon the number reported the previous week. From cholera infantum, 60 deaths are reported, against which are 67 of the previous report. From diarrhœa, 51 deaths are reported. In the aggregate number of deaths there is a falling off of nearly 100—the number this week being only 732. As usual, nearly one-half of this number is composed of children under five years of age.

The rain and cold weather of Saturday and yesterday will probably do much to favor the increasing good health of our citizens, and the report of this week we may confidently expect will show a still further decrease in the mortality.

FROM CUBA.—By the arrival of the bark *Mariel*, Capt. WASS, from ZARA, Aug. 22, we learn that that port will be closed on the 1st September, and great excitement prevailed in consequence of the slave trade.

the ship Columbia, [illegible] inst., at sea, of yellow fever. Also, Capt. [illegible] of the brig *Phillies*, from [illegible], on the 30th ult., of J. H. PERINE, steward, 1st inst., from the same disease.

☞ The following is the ticket of the Soft Shell Democrats:

For Governor.....HORATIO SEYMOUR, of Oneida.
For Lieut. Governor....WM. H. LUDLOW, of Suffolk.
For Canal Commmiss'r.JOHN CLARK, of Jefferson.
For State Prison Insp'r.W. R. ANDREWS, of Livingston.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

We are now receiving our
FALL IMPORTATIONS
of the following articles, to wit:
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, PENDANTS, &c.
Plain and richly decorated
FRENCH CHINA,
such as Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets, Vases, &c., &c.
Our assortment is larger than can be found in any [illegible] store on either side
OF THE ATLANTIC;
and our prices are warranted to be at the lowest [illegible] rates.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Marble Stores,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

No. 339 BROADWAY.

GREAT BARGAINS—CARPETS AT COST—PURCHASED AT REDUCED PRICES—PETERSON & HUMPHREY will now sell off their entire stock of CARPETS, &c., at the lowest prices
RICH VELVET CARPETS, 10s. to 14s.
RICH TAPESTRY do. 3s. to 4s.
RICH BRUSSELLS do. 5s.
RICH 3-PLY do. 3s. to 3s. per yard.
RICH heavy SUPERFINE, 6s. to 7s.
Also, on consignment, a very large assortment of cheap INGRAINS at 2s. per yard. OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, MATTING, MATS, &c., equally low.
No. 339 BROADWAY, corner White-st.

A LARGE AND SPLENDID VARIETY OF JET ornaments, just received from Europe, by JAMES PRICE & CO., No 241 Broadway, who are selling them much cheaper than the usual prices. The assortment comprises a very rich variety of
JET BRACELETS,
JET CROSSES,
JET NECKLACES,
JET BROOCHES,
JET STUDS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.
Also a spendid stock of fancy goods and jewelry, selling off at greatly reduced prices
JAMES PRICE & CO., No. 241 Broadway.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!—HEARD, CLAPP & CO., No. 361 Grand-st., are now offering Rich Brocade, Plain Black Gros de Rhin Chamelion and Plaid Silks, recently purchased at forced (auction) sale, which they are enabled to sell at 40 per cent below the cost of importation. Rich Black Silks, invoiced at 95c. a 100c., offered at 75c. a 85c per yard. Rich Plaid do., invoiced at 80c. a 90c., offered at 56c. a 63c. Rich Chamelions, invoiced at 85c. a 90c., offered at 44c. a 50c., and other Rich Dress Goods equally low.

THE HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT OF MORE THAN THIRTY YEARS STANDING.—While returning thanks for constantly increasing patronage, we invite attention to
THE OLD STAND, NO 194 BOWERY,
where will be found as heretofore, a most extensive and varied assortment of Hosiery and Undergarments.
A. BANKIN & CO. No. 194 Bowery.

BREVOORT HOUSE, FIFTH-AVENUE, CORNER OF EIGHTH STREET.—This establishment, conducted exclusively on the European plan, has a restaurant attached for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen not residing in the Hotel. Dinner and supper will be provided at all times, on short notice, either in private rooms or in the restaurant.

HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENT FACTORY AND WAREHOUSE, No. 108 BOWERY.—The largest wholesale and retail establishment in America. An unrivalled stock, furnishing the best goods at the lowest prices. JAMES E. RAY, Manufacturer and Importer, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-st., New-York.

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK.—JAMES E. RAY, No. 108 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of Hosiery and Under Garments, Wholesale and Retail. All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchaser's unbiassed opinion.

CARGILL'S PATENT PORTABLE AND SELF-ADJUSTING Mosquito Bar is so well and favorably known that it is only necessary hereafter to keep the numbers before the public. No. 132 Fulton-st., west of Broadway, New-York, and No. 127 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FURTHER TESTIMONY FROM NEW-JERSEY in favor of Dr. HOOFLAND'S celebrated GERMAN BITTERS:

MENDHAM, Morris County, N. J., June 7, 1851.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—*Dear Sir*: With much pleasure I testify to the extraordinary virtue of your GERMAN BITTERS. Two years ago I was afflicted with Liver Complaint and Nervous Debility; was reduced so low that the physicians and my friends despaired of my ever getting well. I was in that condition for about one year; my hopes of a cure were gone; my attention was called to your advertisement in Boyd's weekly paper; I read it, and believed the Bitters would cure me. I kept for six, took eight bottles, and my belief was verified. I continue well. Since then I have sold many dozen to various persons afflicted with liver complaint, dyspepsia, and nervous debility, and in almost every case it has effected a cure. If you choose, I could procure a great many certificates from persons who have been cured by the Bitters I have sold. Any one wishing information from me relative to this medicine, I will freely communicate with them. I am personally known to all the leading men of this county.

I remain, dear Sir, yours, &c.,
JOHN F. ALLENTINE.

For sale in New-York by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.; C. H. RING, No. 122 Broadway; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, No 69 Warren-st., BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 2 Barclay-st.; OLCOTT, McKESSON & ROBBINS, No. 90 Maiden-lane; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn, and by Druggists and dealers of medicine everywhere.

LADIES' COMPLEXIONS AND COUNTRY AIR.—PHALON'S PAPHIAN LOTION OR FLORAL BEAUTIFIER.—Ladies who wish to preserve the transparency of their complexions unimpaired during a sojourn in the country will find the PAPHIAN LOTION a sure safeguard against the disfiguring effect of sun and wind. Using it regularly at the morning toilet, they will preserve that delicate blooming transparency of the skin so essential to beauty, or produce it where it does not exist. Neither sun-bonnets veils nor sunshades will prevent the skin from bronzing at this season, while the PAPHIAN LOTION will keep it untanned and unfreckled under any circumstances. The rose, air will never roughen the fair cheek to which it is applied, nor will sea-bathing, so destructive usually to the smoothness and fairness of light complexions, have the slightest effect upon the tenderest skin if the LOTION be used before and after the bath. No family about to visit the country should leave home unprovided with this cooling, sooth ng and beautifying preparation. Madame Thillon says of it in a recent letter to the proprietor: "I find it infinitely the most efficacious and agreeable cosmetic that ever graced my toilet." And the brilliancy and clearness of Madame T.'s complexion have certainly never been surpassed. Ladies who wish to avoid the usual effects which travelling, sea-bathing, horseback exercise, boating and other out-door recreations produce upon their external charms, should never be unprovided with PHALON'S PAPHIAN LOTION. Manufactured and sold by EDWARD PHALON, No. 197 Broadway, corner of Dey, and No. 517 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Hotel.) Price $1 per bottle.

SEWING MACHINES.—IT IS A SINGULAR FACT that many persons can be induced to buy what is utterly worthless because offered at a low price. Thousands of sewing machines called *cheap* have been sold, which could not be used—they were made only to sell. Many such are in the market now. The only kind which have stood the test of experience are SINGER'S, which are every where a profitable use. There is no dispute about the right to use these machines, and no machine of any value can be made without infringing our numerous patents.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No 323 Broadway.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER, WHO HAS FOR many years been with Messrs. ALFRED EDWARDS & CO., as cashier and confidential clerk, takes this method of informing his friends throughout the United States that he is now with Messrs STEARNS & MARVIN, N. s. 144 and 146 Water-st., who manufacture and sell the world renowned RICH & CO.'S SALAMANDER SAFES, (Winder's Patent,) where he will be happy to see his friends or to receive their orders.
STEPHEN H. PIERSON.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1854.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES AT GENIN'S BAZARE.—The stock of Laces and Embroideries at the Bazaar, is a complete epitome of all the styles in vogue abroad, from the rarest specimens of Brussels, Mechlin, Honiton and Valenciennes, to the neat and cheaper fabrics more suitable for household wear. Call and examine the sets of Laces, &c., of every known fabric and fashionable pattern.
GENIN'S Bazaar, No 513 Broadway,
Fr. [illegible]

REMOVAL.—THOS. WILEY, JR., & CO'S EXTENSIVE Tailoring establishment and [illegible] store, [illegible] from the old stand, No. 707 Greenwich-st., to [illegible] Liberty-st., corner of Nassau-st., where they will be happy to receive their old customers, and as many new ones as may favor them with their patronage. They will also present themselves, to which they [illegible]

UNOCCUPIED COMPTOIRS AND [illegible] placed in the old established and [illegible] Companies represented by S. G. WALKER, No. [illegible] liam-st.
No other agency elsewhere, and in ten years not a single contested nor payment delayed a single moment.
Rates moderate, no brokerage being allowed.

MERINOS! MERINOS!—JUST RECEIVED, THREE cases fine French Merinos, at 6s per yard; two cases superfine do, 8s., worth 12s.; also, French Wool Plaids, Lace Curtains, Bombazines, Delaines, Shawls &c., all of which will be sold at 20 per cent. less than their cost to manufacture. E. H. LEADBEATER (late Leadbeater & Lee,)
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

REESE & CO., COMBINED WITH THE NEW-YORK DAGUERREOTYPE COMPANY.—The originator of those companies and exclusive proprietor of the Twenty-five Cent Daguerreotype Factory, No. 189 Broadway, with Professor REESE, the German hero of this place, serve the people as usual with splendid works of art—G. K.

BELLS! BELLS!—MENEELY'S CELEBRATED Church, Steamboat, School, Ship, Locomotive, Plantation and other Bells constantly on hand at the Works in West Troy, N. Y., and also at the Agency, No. 115 Broadway, New-York.

DAVIS COLLAMORE, NO. 448 BROADWAY, NEAR Grand-st., invites attention to his stock of CHINA and GLASSWARE of the latest designs, to order and Engraved with Crest or Initial. Fancy Goods, received from Auction, at low prices.

NEW PAPER HANGINGS.—FALL IMPORTATIONS.—FRANCIS PARES & Co., No. 30 Chambers-st. next to Stewart's, corner of Broadway, have received new designs of all the richest decorations, and every other style and quality in the line. Skillful paper-hangers employed.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD HIS REGULAR semi-weekly Auction Sale of STOCKS AND BONDS, THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column.

GAUZE WIRE MOSQUITO ROOMS, WINDOW SCREENS, WINDOW SIGNS, &c.—Manufactured to order, in the best style of art, as usual, by
LEE & CO., No. 309 Bleecker-st.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

☞ An Assembly District Democratic Whig General Committee, held at the Broadway House, Sept. 5, [illegible] was recommended to the Whigs of this [illegible] Primary Elections to elect Delegates to [illegible] one from each Assembly District of the [illegible] the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock A. M.; that two [illegible] elected from each Ward—one to serve as Delegate, the other as Alternate—except in the 1st and IIId Wards, comprising the 1st Assembly District; IIId and IVth Wards, comprising the IId Assembly District; XVIIth and XXIst Wards comprising the XVth Assembly District; XIIth, XIXth and XXIId Wards, comprising the Xth Assembly District; XVIth and XXth Wards, comprising the XIVth Assembly District; each of which Wards shall choose Five Delegates to meet in Assembly District Convention, which Convention shall choose a Delegate at large, except the Xth Assembly District Convention.

1st Assembly District to be held at No 23 Ann-st
IId Assembly District to be held at G. E. Sherwood's, No. 14 Murray st.
Xth Assembly District to be held at G B. Over's.
XIVth Assembly District to be held at the Eatow House.
XVIth Assembly District to be held at Thompson's Hall.

Resolved, That the call be published two days consecutively in two Whig papers in the City of New-York.

ZOPHAR MILLS, Chairman.
JOHN H. WHITE, Vice
JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Chairmen.
C. W. SCHAFFER, F. FRYE, } Secretaries.

☞ The Whigs of the Second Ward, pursuant to a call of the Whig General Committee, are requested to attend the Primary Election, to be held on TUESDAY, September 12, 1854, at No 25 Ann-st, between the hours of 6 and 8 A. M., to elect Delegates to the District Convention, to select a Delegate and Alternate to the State Convention to be held on the 20th inst. Said election to be conducted by Inspectors selected by the Ward Committee. Delegation to have power to fill vacancies. By order of the Ward Committee

GIDEON CLIFTON, Chairman.
JAMES E. CARTER, JAMES GALLAGHER, } Secretaries.

☞ Third Ward.—In pursuance of a call of the Democratic Whig General Committee, the Whig voters of the IIId Ward are requested to attend the PRIMARY ELECTION, to be held on TUESDAY MORNING, the 12th inst., between the hours of 6 and 8 A. M., to elect five Delegates to represent the Ward in Assembly Convention, and to select one Delegate and one Alternate to attend the Syracuse Whig Convention. Poll to be held at No. 4 Murray-st.

EDGAR McMULLEN, A. COCHRANE, JOHN M COSTA, } Inspectors.

By order of the Ward Committee.

GUY R. PELTON, Chairman,
W. H. BEAM, Secretary.

☞ Pursuant to the Call of the Whig General Committee the Primary Election of the IVth Ward will be held at No. 1 Oak-st, on TUESDAY MORNING, Sept. 12, from 6 to 8 o'clock, for the purpose of electing Delegates to the Whig State Convention to be held at Syracuse on the 20th of September next. WM. H. SPARKS, WM. H. ADAMS, THOMAS J. HOGAN.

D. McLAUGHLIN, Chairman.
I. EDWARDS, Secretary.

☞ Fifth Ward Whig Primary Election—In accordance with the recommendation of the Whig General Committee, a Primary Election will be held in this Ward on TUESDAY MORNING, Sept. 12, between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock, at No. 147 West Broadway, to elect a delegate to represent the Fourth Assembly District, (Vth Ward,) with a substitute, in the Whig State Convention to be held in the city of Syracuse on the 20th inst, for the nomination of State Officers THOMAS E. SMITH, JOHN HEWETT and THOMAS FLENDER are appointed Inspectors of the Election. By order.

LEMUEL W. PARKES, Chairman.
JOHN H. STEEL, J. WOOLSEY BROWN, } Secretaries.

☞ Eighth Ward Whig Electors—Are hereby notified that the election for Delegate to the Syracuse Convention, (for the nomination of State officers,) will be held at No. 61 Worcester st., on TUESDAY MORNING, 12th inst., between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock. By order of Ward Committee. J. M. MURRAY, Chairman.
S. HALL, A. BLAUVELT, } Secretaries.

☞ Tenth Ward.—The Xth Ward Whig Electors are requested to meet, pursuant to the recommendation of General Committee, at No 293 Broome-st, on TUESDAY, 12th inst., between the hours of 6 and 8 A. M., to select a delegate to represent them at the State Convention.

DAVID MILLER, Chairman Ward Committee.
M. S. DUNHAM, Secretary.

☞ Eleventh Ward.—Pursuant to the recommendation of the General Committee the Democratic Electors of the Eleventh Ward are requested to assemble on TUESDAY MORNING, the 12th inst., at Union Hall, at the corner of Avenue C and Fourth-st., to choose a Delegate and Alternate to the Syracuse Convention. Poll will be open from 6 to 8 o'clock, A. M. By order of the Ward Committee.

JOSEPH SOUTWORTH, Chairman.
JOSEPH R. THORNE, Secretary.

☞ Twelfth Ward Whig Primary Election.—Pursuant to the call of the General Committee, the Primary Election of the XIIth Ward will be held at the Arbor Hotel, corner of 4th-av. and 125th-st., on TUESDAY MORNING, Sept. 12, from 6 to 8 o'clock A. M., to elect five Delegate to represent the Ward in Assembly Convention, and to select a Delegate to the Syracuse Whig Convention on the 20th Sept inst. WILLIAM OAKLEY, C. W. VAN VOORHIS and W. CECIL are appointed Inspectors of Election. By order of the Ward Committee.

C. W. VAN VOORHIS, Chairman.
P. JORDAN, Jr., Secretary.

☞ The Whig Electors of the Thirteenth Ward are hereby notified that an election for one Delegate and one Alternate will be held on TUESDAY MORNING NEXT, from 6 to 8 o'clock, at the corner of Grand and Cannon-sts., and the following named persons have been appointed Inspectors of said election—viz.: JOHN COOPER, SAMUEL ATKINSON, and G. W GAYLOR. By order of the Ward Committee.

BENJ. HASKILL, Chairman.
ANDREW CRAFT, Secretary.

☞ Fifteenth Ward.—Pursuant to the recommendation of the Whig General Committee the Whig Electors of the XVth Ward are hereby notified that an Election for a Delegate and an Alternate, to represent the XIIIth Assembly District in the Whig Convention, to convene on the 20th day of September inst., at Syracuse, will be held at No 3 Amity-st, between the hours of 6 and 8 A. M. on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at which the following named gentleman will act as Inspectors, viz.: THOMAS C. ACTON, PHILIP H JONAS, and HENRY A. KERR. By order of the Whig Ward Committee.

OTIS D. SWAN, Secretary.

☞ Sixteenth Ward Primary Election.—By order of the XVIth Ward Committee, an Election will take place on TUESDAY MORNING, 12th inst., between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock A. M., at the Chelsea Hall, 18th-st., near 8th-av., for the purpose of choosing five Delegates from this Ward to meet five Delegates from the 20th Ward, to select a Delegate to represent this District at the Syracuse Convention. EDW'D BERRIAN, Chairman.

WILLIAM GOOD, THOS. J. CHRISTY, Jr. } Secretaries.

☞ Eighteenth Ward.—The Democratic Whigs of this Ward, pursuant to the recommendation of the Whig General Committee, are hereby requested to meet at the Alleghany House, corner of 17th-st. and 3d-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 12, 1854, between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock A. M., to select five Delegates to the Convention of the XVIth Assembly District to elect a Delegate to the Whig State Convention, to assemble in the city of Syracuse, on the 20th inst. The Delegates so elected to have power to fill vacancies in their number.

By order of the Whig Ward Committee.

LEIDY BILGER, Chairman.
CHARLES MASON, Secretary.
CHARLES MASON, PERRY DAVIS, M. G. HART, } Inspectors.

☞ The Twentieth Ward Whig electors are requested to meet, pursuant to the recommendation of the General Committee, at No. 359, 7th-av., on TUESDAY MORNING, the 12th inst., between the hours of 6 and 8 A. M., to elect five delegates to represent them in State Convention. By Order of the Ward Committee.

THOMAS CHILDS, Jr., Chairman.
JAMES T. COUNHOVEN, JOHN V. GRIDLEY, } Secretaries.

☞ Twenty-second Ward.—A primary election will be held at the Union Cottage, Broadway, near 49th-st., on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock, A. M., to elect five Delegates to the District Convention. By order of the Ward Committee,

GEO M. DENNETT, ALFRED GRIFFIN, SAML. WALLACE. } Inspectors.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Dr. Morse's Invigorating Cordial.—Whence proceed the lassitude, the depression, the debility, the indifference to life, the instability, the continual feeling of illness which it is impossible to define or localize, so common, so hard to bear, and so little pitied by the robust and healthy! We answer—from the stomach and the nervous system, between which there exists the closest sympathy. Want of vital energy, sluggishness in the secretive organs, a general inertia of the system, is at the bottom of all the difficulty. To rouse the whole organization from the torpor, to imbue it with new life, activity and vigor, and to sustain it in that condition, there is no preparation comparable with Dr. MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL. Other stimuli may excite the torpor at hysterical energies for a time like the night-flash of the lightning that leaves behind it a deeper gloom, the exhibition of these exhilerants is followed after the first convulsive effect is over, by a depression of body and mind more profound and paralyzing than ever. The remedy is literally worse than the disease. But the Elixir has a double influence. It not only creates a new condition of the physical organization, but perpetuates it. The animal spirits are not only cheered and elevated by its agency, but kept up to their new level without flagging. A vegetable compound, congenial to the system, it seems to act upon the constitution itself, and to revolutionize it. In chronic diseases of the nerves, the stomach, and the liver, its operation is all but miraculous. The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, six for twelve dollars.

C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 198 Broadway, New-York.
Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada, and the West Indies.

☞ Hygeana.—Brought Home to the Door of the Million.

Hundreds of cases of cures like the following might be named. One package of HYGEANA has cured me of the Asthma of six years' standing

JAMES P. KEESBERRY, P. M., of Duncannon, Pa.

I am cured of the Asthma of ten years standing by Dr. CURTIS' HYGEANA.

MARGARET EASTON, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. Paul, of No. 5 Hammond-st., New-York, was cured of a severe case of Bronchitis by the Hygeana.

My sister has been cured of a distressing cough of several years standing, and I decided to be incurable by her physicians. She was cured in one month by the Hygeana.

J H GAUBERT, P. M., Richmond, Me.

The Inhaler is worn on the breast under the linen without the least inconvenience—the heat of the body being sufficient to evaporate the fluid.

Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.; C. H. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway; P. H. KNAPP, Nos. 363 Hudson-st, and 472 8th-av.; E. H. PHILLIPS, corner of Wooster and Houston-sts; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; and RUSSELL R. SCHOTT, No 136 Market-st., Philadelphia Price $3 a package, or four packages for $10; sent free by express.

☞ Dyspepsia Cured.—Extracts from certificate of Mr. L. Gosling, the famous restaurateur:

I procured a bottle of "HEYMANN'S DYSPEPSIA ELIXIR," and, after six successive day's use of the medicine, my constitution became completely changed, and, thank God, I never was better in my life than I am now; and I feel more like a boy of 18 years than an old man of 62.

L. GOSLING.

Call on Mr. GOSLING, at his restaurant, or his residence No 180 West 25th st, and hear from his own lips of the wonderful effects of the "Elixir."

See also the original certificate at the principal office, No, 197 Broadway, New-York. Price, $1 per bottle, and can be had of all druggists.

☞ New-York Horticultural Society.—An adjourned meeting will be held at the Society's Rooms No. 640 Broadway THIS (Monday) EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

PETER B. MEAD; Recording Secretary.

☞ Knickerbocker Building Association.—The regular monthly meeting of the Association will be held at the Continental Hall, corner of 34th-st and 8th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 11, at 8 o'clock P. M. The members are requested to attend as business of importance will be brought before them. JOHN W. MILLVE, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Rheumatism and Neuralgia.—Those excruciating diseases are radically cured by either the McCLINTOCK'S RHEUMATIC MIXTURE in doses of a teaspoonful three times a day. We have seen the worst cases relieved by it in twenty-four hours. For external use we have never known so powerful and penetrating an application as Dr McCLINTOCK'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT. For swelled limbs, bruises, internal pains, cramps, chilblains, stiff joints, toothache, and other painful complaints, where we have seen it tried, it acts with magical effect. These remedies are sold at 50 cents per bottle, and may be procured of all the principal druggists in the United States, or of A. CUSHMAN & CO., sole proprietors, No. 122 Fulton-st, New York.

☞ Dr. S. M. Gidding, No. 85 Murray-street.—Cures Paralysis, Dyspepsia, Hip and Spinal Complaints, Scrofula, Eruptions of the Skin, Nervousness, Debility, Female Weakness, Jaundice, Fever and Ague, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood or a disordered stomach, torpid liver and like causes, with his celebrated HEALTH RESTORATIVE Also, Cough and all lung diseases tending to Consumption, with his COUGH PREPARATION. His CHOLERA PREPARATION is a sure specific for all bowel derangements. His LINIMENT is unrivaled, and his CHERRY BITTERS unsurpassed. The above remedies are purely vegetable.

☞ Whooping Cough Cured!—This distressing disease is thoroughly and quickly cured by DR. McCLINTOCK'S ASTHMA AND WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY. It contains no opium, and can be given to children with perfect safety. A few drops at bed-time quiet the cough all night, and a few doses cure entirely. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 122 Fulton st., and by all Druggists.

☞ Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON. Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENEER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and at ZEIBER'S, No. 44 S. 3d-st., Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers.—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO, Boston,
C. H. RING, Broadway, and
all respectable druggists.

☞ I. O. O. F.—The R. W. G. L. of Southern New-York will hold a Special Session, in the room, Odd-Fellows' Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, the 11th inst., at 7½ o'clock, for the admission of new members, the presentation and action on a petition from certain members of the late Polar Star Lodge, No. 349, (expelled,) for reinstatement and restoration to them of the Charter, &c, of said Lodge, and for business relative to the affairs generally of said Lodge. By order

JOHN I. DAVIES, Grand Secretary.

☞ The Temperance Citizens of New York are requested to meet TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING, at St. Luke's Hall, corner of Grove and Hudson-sts., to form a political organization to act during the ensuing political campaign. This meeting is called in pursuance of a resolution adopted at the late "Convention of Temperance Delegates."

NATHAN NISBET, M. McKIMM, JAS. G. SCOTT. } Committee.

☞ The Regular Weekly Meeting of the Second South Williamsburg Village Association will be held at their rooms, No 193 Bowery, on MONDAY EVENING, Sept 11, at 7½ o'clock. It is particularly requested that every member will attend, as business of importance will be presented. All persons wishing information in reference to this Association are respectfully invited to attend.

JOHN WILSON, President.
CHAS. YOUNG, Secretary.

☞ The New-York City Temperance Alliance—By a Resolution requests the Ward Alliances to call a meeting of the Friends of Temperance in their several Assembly Districts, to appoint four delegates from each district, to represent them at the Temperance Convention, called to meet at Auburn, Sept. 27th inst.

C. C. LEIGH, President.
J. WELLSLAGER, Recording Secretary.

☞ The Regular Monthly Meeting of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept 12, at 7½ o'clock, at the Lecture Room of the Pierrepont-st. Baptist Church. Per order J. McGEE, Rec. Secty.

☞ An Improvement has been made in the Happy Family at COSTAR'S Rat, Cockroach, &c., Exterminator Depôt, No. 448 Broadway. Free show at the window outside of store Where is Barnum?

PERSONAL.

IF MR. LYONS, who was third mate, and Mr. WM. HENRY CARR, who was steward of a ship on a voyage from Liverpool to New-York, in the months of July and August, 1853, or any person acquainted with them will send their address to the office of the Commissioners of Emigration, No. 76 Franklin-st., they will confer a great favor.

HOUSES, &C. WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—Wanted to hire, from now till the 1st of May next in Brooklyn, in the vicinity of the City Hall or in South Brooklyn, a small house with furniture; or a part of a house, unfurnished, for a small family of two persons and two children, one of which goes to school and the other a babe. Rent must be moderate, payable in advance if required. Apply to S. O. TAYLOR, Central Railroad Office, Pier No. 2, North River, from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M.

HOUSE WANTED.—A genteel house, furnished, by a good tenant; no children; references will be satisfactory, or not wanted; for six months or one year from October or November next; not above 19th-st., and between 2d and 6th-avs. Address Box No. 2,916, Post-Office, stating terms and where situated.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—Not more than twenty (20) minutes' walk from the City or South Ferries, by a widow lady and family of three children, of the respective ages of 15, 12, and 10 years. Four rooms will be required. Rent not to exceed $150. Address M. W. J., Times Office. N. B.—No Irish families need answer this.

PART OF A NEAT TWO-STORY HOUSE WANTED—By a small family, without children, consisting of two parlors, two bedrooms and a kitchen, either in New-York or Brooklyn—New-York preferred. Must be on or near a car route. Rent not to exceed $200. Address, stating terms and location, D. W. J., Times Office.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—Consisting of about three rooms, closets, &c., or a small-sized house. The neighborhood must be quiet. Rent moderate. Address W., this office, with particulars.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO SHEET-METAL WORKERS.—NOTICE.—One of the most valuable and useful patents that has been granted within the last ten years, has been awarded to WM. WEBSTER, of Morrisania, N. Y., (letters patent dated March 28, 1854,) for a novel and invaluable machine for making from 5,000 to 18,000 feet of (any kind) SHEET METAL TUBING per day. This machine is now being exhibited between the hours of 9 A. M and 4 P. M., in room No. 12, at No. 11 Wall-st., New-York City, where all interested are solicited to call. Towns, cities, counties and State rights for sale. All communications (post-paid) promptly replied to in their order.

WILLIAM WEBSTER, CHARLES MILLER, Sole Proprietors, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—Will be sold at a reasonable price, the stock, fixtures and good-will of a retail drug store, situated in South Brooklyn, and doing a fair business. The proprietor has been many years established in the location, and leaves a large circle of acquaintances. Communications addressed to DRUGGIST, Box No. 1,390, will meet with prompt attention.

TO WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS.—Selling out, the entire stock, or part of it, of watches, jewelry, and silverware; also, lease and fixtures (lease having nearly four years to run,) in one of the best locations in Philadelphia. Selling out on account of ill health. Apply or address LEWIS LADOMUS, No. 302 Chestnut st, Philadelphia.

$600 IN CASH WILL PURCHASE one of the best paying eating-houses and fancy goods stores on the North River. The whole business is connected, and a good tenement in the same building, with all the furniture, stock and fixtures, good will and lease, all for $600. Inquire of F C. M'P. Hudson, New-York; or R. L. GILBERT, Confectioner, No. 32 Vesey-st., New-York.

$500—WANTED—A young gentleman of education and business habits, with a capital of $500, to take an interest in a flourishing publication. For further information address P., Box No. 36 Broadway Post-Office.

GOURAUD'S MEDICATED SOAP, &c.—This article is the greatest beautifier of the complexion that has yet been discovered." That is a fact. We heard that sentence fall from an pretty pair of lips as we ever had corpuscles upon, and of a most beautiful complexion. The same pretty mouth told us, also, that six months ago she had "a complexion as ugly as sin; that her face was rough, freckled, and full of blotches. I was disgusted with myself every time I looked in the glass. Some good-natured friend advised me to go to GOURAUD'S place, No. 67 Walker-st., close to Broadway. I went, but positively more to kill time than anything else. I persuaded my mother to go with me. I listened to all the pretty, clear-skinned young lady who attends the store had to say about the SOAP, and the LILY WHITE, and I made a purchase of both. All I have to say is, look at me now." We did look, and made up our minds that the MEDICATED SOAP had certainly performed a miracle. That said young lady is to marry a most deserving friend of ours before the Pink reaches No. 1 of the third volume, and we know he possesses too good taste to have ever married a young woman with "blotches" or freckles. Consequently our male friend owes Gouraud a considerable debt of gratitude for his Soap, if nothing else, as we presume the young lady paid for the MEDICATED SOAP when she bought it, or at least, as soon as she perceived its wonderful effects upon herself personally. We know of a great many cases that we could tell in favor of our worthy friend the Doctor. He has got one of the nicest little places at No. 67 Walker-st, that we know of. Every article in the perfumery line, of a choice character, is to be had there. All the fashionable young and old ladies visit his store, and find their reward in it, or they would not go. Mr. Pick don't go there to get beautified, but he usually drops in of an evening to have a pleasant chat of five minutes, ere he leaves Broadway to cross to Hudson-st.

In the above notice, Mr. Pick says nothing about the equally celebrated LIQUID HAIR DYE, POUDRE SUBTILE, for uprooting hair from ladies' upper lips for a head, &c.; nor his beautiful LIQUID ROUGE for pale cheeks and lips, or his wonderful HAIR GLOSSINVIGORATOR.

Boston Agent, J. L. BATES, No. 129 Washington-st.; CALLENDER, No. 22 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; CARLETON & CO., Lowell; H. ROBINSON, Portland; McNARRY & BUCK, Hartford; BLISS & HAVEN, Springfield; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

TRAVELING TRUNKS, &c.—JNO. CATINACH, No. 88 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., has now on hand, and is constantly manufacturing a good assortment of superior sole leather Trunks, suitable for American or European travel. Also, Valises, Hat Cases, Carpet and Leather Bags &c., &c., wholesale and retail. All articles bought at this establishment, sent to any part of New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, or Williamsburg free of expense. Orders for the West Indies, South America &c, filled with dispatch.

WHISKERS OR MUSTACHES produced in six weeks by using my ONGUENT, that won't stain or injure the skin. I've been telling you this for a year now and I'm getting sick of it, so if you want Beard or Hair, try it. If you let it alone $1 per box; $4 50 half-doz. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No 67 Ann-st; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; J. R SPAULDING, No 27 Fremont row, Boston,

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For two respectable Protestant girls; one to cook, wash and iron, or to do the entire work of a small private family; the other chamber-work and assist in washing and ironing, or nurse and seamstress. Both highly recommended for industry and capability. Apply at No. 250 7th-av., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as wet nurse in a respectable family, who has lost her baby 5 weeks old. Has no objection to go in the country Inquire at No 418 Tenth-st., third floor, front room, between Avenues D and C.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as good plain cook, washer and ironer No objection to do general housework; willing to make herself generally useful. Good City references can be given. Apply at No 145 10th-av

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl as Chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing. Would do plain cooking in a small, respectable family. Call at No. 148 7th-av.

SERVANTS.—An excellent choice of servants for every kind of domestic work in hotels, private families, and boarding houses Also, a few German chambermaids, ladies' maids and laundresses; and German young ladies for stores, can now be had at MORRIS & CORNERT'S well-known establishment, No 287 Broadway, cor. Reade-st., under the Irving House Also German farmers, gardeners, porters, laborers, at the above, or the branch establishment, No 162 Greenwich-st.

SALESWOMAN WANTED—Well experienced and acquainted with dressmaking and all kinds of needlework None need apply unless they can give the best City references. GROVER, BAKER & CO., No. 495 Broadway.

WOMAN WANTED—To cook, wash, iron, &c. None but a Protestant need apply, with City recommendations, to No 51 West 26th-st.

HELP OF ALL KINDS—May be engaged at the Offices of the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective Employment Society, No 27 Greenwich-st. Female Domestics there and at the upper Office, No. 139 Ninth-st., corner of Broadway.

CARD.—H SWIFT, Teacher of Music, would respectfully inform his pupils that he will return to New-York and recommence instruction on the Piano-forte, and in vocal music, on the 11th inst. Mr. S will be able to receive three or four new pupils this Fall Any communication addressed to him and left at the Music Store of WM. HALL & SONS, Broadway, will receive attention.

TO PHYSICIANS, TRUSTEES AND SUPERINTENDENTS OF ASYLUMS.—A liberally educated Physician, graduated in New-York City, and who has been engaged nearly two years in Hospital practice, is desirous of obtaining the post of physician, apothecary, or other responsible station in some public institution or asylum. The best testimonials of character and ability will be furnished. Address Dr W. B. F., Tribune Office.

PROOF-READER.—An energetic and strictly temperate man, who possesses a good education and is particularly correct in his "orthography, etymology, syntax and prosody," may find employment as proof reader and assistant in the editorial department of a morning newspaper, where the labor is arduous and the salary moderate, by addressing Box 2,365, Post-Office.

GIRL WANTED IN JERSEY CITY.—A Protestant girl, (American preferred,) from 14 to 16 years of age, to assist in doing the work of a family, (man, wife and child.) A good home for the Winter and $4 per month will be given to one that suits Apply next house to the milk depôt in Coles-st, near Newark-av., for two days.

VOCAL MUSIC.—A lady of the highest order of talent desires to form an engagement to lead an vocal performer in the choir of a Church during the coming season Her references are undoubted and unexceptionable. Inquire of M L. J. DESCOMBES, No. 565 Broadway.

CONTRALTO SINGER—Of good acquirements, wishes a situation in a Quartette or Chorus Choir of a Presbyterian or Congregational Church up-town. Address for one week Box No. 99, Broadway Post-Office.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—A clergyman of high credentials wishes employment in some confidential post, or in teaching any branch a few hours daily. Also, a clergyman's wife wants two ladies to board on terms seldom available. Address A. B., Times Office.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—A correct accountant, who writes a good hand, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Apply by letter, in own hand writing, through New-York Post-Office, giving references. ABM. R. VAN NEST & CO., No. 222 Pearl-st.

TO LAWYERS.—Wanted by a young Attorney, acquainted with practice a seat in an office, where he could give in return his services, and receive a slight emolument; at first not so much an object. Address "LEX," this office for five days, stating when and where a conference can be had.

STATE AGENTS WANTED FOR OTIS' IMPROVED PATENT LIGHTNING-RODS—With right to manufacture. A lucrative business, requiring moderate capital. Proprietors LYON MANUFACTURING CO., No. 343 Broadway.

GARDENER WANTED—One who understands the culture of grapes and gardening in general None but a Protestant need answer. Address A. P. MARVIN, Brewster Station, N. Y.

GOLD PENS.—Wanted, a thorough workman—one that understands grinding Pens, &c. Good salary will be given by the year, or the work by the piece Apply to KENDALL & FAIRCHILD, No. 132 William-st.

BOARD WANTED.—A French gentleman, well known in this City, and enjoying good character, would like to find a respectable family where he could obtain boarding lodging and a small salary; for which he can teach the French language and music, or the classics. He would reserve a part of the day for some out-of-door work. Address Mr. H., at this office.

WORK WANTED.—A man wishes to procure work for 2 or 3 or more hours each day, he having that time at his disposal. He is now engaged in Proof-reading, and would prefer something in that line. Address J. P. P., Times Office.

TRAVELING AGENTS WANTED—To introduce a new Magazine in every Commercial port of the Union. Also, City Canvassers for the same work. The most unexceptionable references required. Apply at No. 79 John-st., second floor, from 9 to 11 A. M.

JOHN YOUNG, OF THE PROTESTANT AGENCY, No. 7 Carmine-st., has opened the Female Servants' Registry, No. 145½ Bowery, to enable him to supply the increasing demand of his friends and the public with servants. Subscribers to either have the advantages of both offices.

BOY.—A situation wanted for a smart, active, industrious and intelligent Scotch boy who is well acquainted with the City, in an office or store. He is 16 years age, and his friends would bind him to a good trade where he could board with his employer. He can be seen at the office of W. ROSS, Architect, No. 112 Chambers-st.

BOY WANTED—In a dry goods jobbing house, an active and intelligent lad, about 16 years of age. Apply to CHURCHILL, WALKLEY & JOHNSTON, Nos. 151 and 153 Broadway.

BOY WANTED.—An active boy of 15 or 16 years of age, who resides with his parents, can write a good hand and is willing to be generally useful. Apply to E. S. BAKER & BRO., Nos. 227 and 229 Chrystie-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—And an elegant suite of furnished rooms, on the first floor, consisting of a parlor and two bedrooms, with closets. Also, a parlor and bedroom on second and third floors, and rooms for single gentlemen, at Nos. 82 and 84 East 23d st.

BOARDING.—Board within five minutes' walk of the Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn Single gentlemen desirous of meeting with a comfortable home for the Winter, can be accomodated on very reasonable terms at No. 65 Henry-st. A large front room suited for two friends also vacant.

BOARDING.—A pleasant front parlor and bedroom on the second floor, may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st, near Union-square. Also a single room. The house has all the modern improvements.

BOARDING.—To Let, in suite or separate rooms, on the second floor, in a modern house pleasantly situated, opposite Chelsea-square. Also rooms for single gentlemen. References given and required. Apply at 280 West 20th-st.

BOARDING.—A few respectable young men can be accommodated at Mrs. BERTS', formerly Mrs. Foster, at No. 27 Hudson-st., with good board, single beds, and pleasant rooms. Full board, $3 per week; day boarders, $2 50.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms can be had, with board, at No. 15 Stuyvesant-st., between 9th and 10th-sts. The best of references given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, may be accommodated with pleasant front rooms at No. 1 Willow-place, corner of Jeremon-st, between South and Montague ferries. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two gentlemen with their wives; also, several single gentlemen, may be accommodated with desirable suites of rooms, or pleasant single rooms. Inquire at No. 206 Washington-st. References required.

BOARD WANTED IN A PRIVATE FAMILY—By a gentleman and wife, where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed. Location west of Broadway, below 4th-st Terms moderate. References exchanged. Address C. A. B., Times office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Gentlemen and their wives, and single gentlemen may be accommodated with pleasant rooms at No. 93 Fulton-st., opposite Henry, within five minutes' walk from the Fulton Ferry.

BOARD WANTED—For several hundred single gentlemen. Apply from 7 to 9 o'clock A. M., to CHARLES W. TOLMAN, at the Medical College, No. 107 East 14th-st., near 3d-av.

BOARD UP TOWN.—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen can have board with pleasant apartments, in a family residing at No. 234 10th-st. Gas, bath-room, &c.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—Several very pleasant rooms, separately or in suite, either furnished or unfurnished, can be had, with board, at No. 280 4th-av., opposite Dr. Hawks' Church. The house is finely located, and has all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with PLEASANT ROOMS and BOARD at No. 79 SANDS-ST., Brooklyn.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—In suites or singly, with gas, baths, &c., in house No. 778 Broadway, three doors below Grace Church. To a party of gentlemen wishing to locate for the Winter, the above presents a favorable opportunity. The family is private, and will study the comfort of those who take them.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED—By a single gentlemen, a furnished bedroom and parlor in a strictly private house, with modern improvements, situated in the neighborhood of Broadway, and not higher than 10th-st. Address, with indication of price, Box No. 913, Lower Post-Office, New-York.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Rooms handsomely furnished, in a first-class house containing the modern conveniences, desirably located near Broadway, to let to gentlemen only, with or without private breakfast table. Apply at No. 4 Le Roy-place, Bleecker-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—(Without Board) in a first-class house in Prince-st. near Broadway. Inquire at No. 95 Prince-st., or of C. H. RING, No. 198 Broadway.

ROOMS TO LET.—Two desirable rooms, with bedrooms attached, and all the modern improvements, furnished or unfurnished, with meals served in the rooms if required, may be had at No. 18 10th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. Family private. References exchanged.

ROOM TO LET.—Two gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, can be accommodated with a pleasant room in a pleasant house, with all the comforts of a home, in a private family, by addressing HOME, Box No. 2,972 Post-Office.

TO GENTLEMEN—Agreeable Rooms to let, large and small, furnished or unfurnished, in suites or separately, with hot, cold and shower baths.

A. R. PLUMLEY, No. 27 Bond st.

FANCY GOODS, STATIONERY

ENGLISH AND FRENCH FANCY GOODS STATIONERY, &c.

A large stock on hand and constantly arriving, which dealers are invited to inspect.

RICHARD MOSLEY & CO., Importers,
No. 39 John-st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A BOOK OF RARE BEAUTY AND GREAT INTEREST.

THIRD EDITION NOW READY.

MRS. OAKES SMITH'S NEW ROMANCE.

Bertha and Lily; Or, the Parsonage of Beech Glen.

One elegant 12mo. volume. Price, $1.

The following brief extracts are but the key notes of lengthy reviews. No recent book has received more marked attention from the press:

It compels the reader to linger over its pages.—*Tribune.*

Sparkling thoughts and humane and benevolent feelings. [*Albany Argus.*

More powerfully written than any recent work of fiction.—*New-York Day Book*

Another story of exquisite beauty.—*Phila. News.*

Altogether it is a remarkable book.—*New-York Christian Enquirer.*

No romance more deserves a wide-spread popularity. [*Providence Post.*

We know of one woman who says it is a brave book. [*Boston Commonwealth.*

Altogether it is a remarkable book.—*New-York Christian Enquirer.*

No romance more deserving a wide-spread popularity. [*Providence Post.*

Fragrant with mountain and valley flowers and water lilies.—*New-York Dispatch.*

Womanly genius under its happiest and purest inspirations.—*Albany Atlas*

A romance, but full of life. It has power; it has truth. [*Boston Bee.*

Sure to captivate the reader.—*New-York Atlas.*

The ladies will find it a graceful and fascinating production.—*Phila. City Item.*

Just what might be expected from a brilliant woman. [*Albany Express.*

A female delicacy of taste and perception.—*Ladies' Rep.*

A moral perspective of rare beauty and significance [*Union's Magazine.*

So intensely interesting, we read it at one sitting [*Cleveland Farmer.*

A "prose poem," replete with melody and imagery. [*Boston Chronicle.*

Well vindicated her reputation as a woman of genius. [*New-York Herald.*

True to nature and every-day life.—*Albany Spectator.*

Cant of fail to inspire the reader with noble purposes. [*Christian Freeman.*

Will be eagerly sought for and read.—*Water Cure Jour.*

The style is glowing and impassioned—*Roches. American.*

Its pages leave a very attractive impression—*Salem Gazette.*

Will prove a valuable accession to the home circle. [*Ladies' Enterprise.*

Will be read, and find many enthusiastic admirers [*Bangor Mercury.*

A beautiful creation.—*Boston Transcript*

Not inferior to the best of Lamartine's.—*Ohio Farmer.*

Come before the reader with freshness, earnestness and power.—*Eclectic.*

The book before us is bravely written.—*Providence Una.*

The very best fiction we have read for years.—*Glen's Fall Republican.*

Characters in it worthy of lasting fame.—*Hartford Republican*

All her works bear the impress of genius.—*Olive Branch.*

It is a beautiful story.—*Sandusky Democrat.*

Planned and executed in a masterly manner.—*Worcester Palladium.*

It is a most engaging and attractive volume.—*Ulster Republican.*

Unique in character and elegant in style.—*Saturday Evening Post.*

Possesses a deeper interest than a mere fictitious narrative.—*Hudson Republican.*

It cannot fail to enchain the reader.—*Oneida Sachem.*

Will not be laid aside until the contents are devoured [*Hingham Journal.*

A work of extraordinary merit.—*Kingston (N. Y.) Journal*

The character and interest are well sustained.—*Vernon Transcript.*

It will provoke discussion and elicit admiration.—*Cleveland Herald*

Contains many truths found in life's experience.—*Boston Free

PUBLIC MARKETS.

PROPOSITION TO SELL THEM.

The Monopolies in Danger.

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the annexed resolution, have had the same under mature and careful consideration, and as the result, would submit the following

REPORT:

That the subject matter of the resolution in its recommendations, involving as it does a departure from old customs and established usage in respect to the present system of markets, requires more than usual care in its consideration, as immature and hasty action might be attended with much mischief.

The subject would seem to present itself to your Committee mainly under two aspects—first, as it affects the financial interests of the City Government, and secondly, what would be the effect of so radical a change in our market as would seem to be recommended by the resolution, upon the individual and social interests and convenience of our citizens in general.

On the first of these, respecting its effect upon the financial interests of the City Government, we have much light contained in a report or communication from the Comptroller, made to the Board of Aldermen, May 16th last, forming document No. 41 of the Board, to which the Committee would refer for detailed statements bearing upon the subject.

By statement No. 7 of this document, it appears that the loss to the City Government in 1853, over and above all receipts, exceeded the sum of thirty thousand dollars; add to this the taxes on one million dollars, the valuation of the markets would increase the amount to over forty thousand dollars. In statement No. 4 of the same document, it is shown that the actual loss, founded upon a well digested estimate and actual receipts and expenditures, would be over fifty thousand dollars.

But your Committee are well aware, that even the yearly expenditure of $50,000, to be added to the annual taxes, would be no sufficient argument against the present system of markets, if it could be shown that a corresponding benefit was derived from its continuance; they are, therefore, brought to view the subject in the second aspect proposed, viz., its effect upon the interests of the citizens generally.

The resolution calls on your Committee to furnish the reasons, if any there are, why this branch of trade should be provided with special conveniences and locations at the expense of the Corporation, over every other trade or business, left to the private enterprise and competition of individuals.

Your Committee are constrained, after reviewing the subject in every aspect in which it presents itself, to say, that excepting country markets, they cannot give any reason satisfactory to themselves, on the contrary they believe the best interests of the City would be promoted by leaving the whole system of markets, and the sale of meats, fish, vegetables, &c., to the enterprise and competition of private individuals, with no other restrictions than those general laws and ordinances which the nature of the case would seem to require. In the language of the Comptroller, "Government agency is no more necessary in procuring beef, pork and mutton, than in procuring coffee, tea and molasses. In both cases, is not our reliance and security in the character of the person who furnishes the supplies, whether in the market or out of it? Why not then withdraw the bungling hand of government from the meats which are wanted for the daily consumption of the City, and in this as in other matters, let trade regulate itself."

It is becoming more and more a maxim in legislation, that monopolies are not only odious, but unjust in themselves, and ought not to be resorted to in any case where the object to be attained can be accomplished by individual competition.

Then why should the sale of meats or vegetables in small quantities be restricted to certain licensed individuals and all others be restrained from the privilege, both the seller and the purchaser? Why should not the poor laboring man be allowed to purchase from the farmer, in the market or elsewhere, two or three pounds of meat or a small quantity of vegetables, at prices at which individual competition unrestrained would bring it, regulated only by the laws of demand and supply, the only true standard of value. The poor or rich man who now goes to market, will find that he may travel the whole round and find that both for meats and vegetables a uniform price exists, giving rise to to the suspicion that there is a combination among the sellers to sell at fixed rates, and whether this suspicion is correct or not, it cannot be denied that the exclusive privileges possessed by those licensed have a tendency to place the power in their hands.

Your Committee believe, that in this matter, they may safely appeal to the universal experience of the present age, that any enterprise within the power and scope of private individuals, is not only more cheaply and economically done, but better in every way and more to the satisfaction of the community generally.

In connection with this subject comes up the whole matter of the City Ordinances, granting licences to butchers and others, and imposing numerous restrictions upon the sale of articles in the market, &c., all, or nearly all of which, in the opinion of your Committee, are of evil tendency, calculated to materially advance the price of the necessaries of life, and therefore bearing peculiarly hard upon the poor and laboring classes in this City, and therefore ought to be repealed.

There is not a city in these United States, or perhaps in the world, better situated to obtain supplies at a cheap rate than the City of New York. In addition to an inland water communication of hundreds of miles, our railroads now stretch their arms over thousands of miles of fertile and productive territory—the fertile hills of Goshen and the valleys of the Upper Delaware, as well as the banks of the Hudson, Long Island and New Jersey, for a hundred miles, around, may send daily, and even within a few hours, their supplies of every thing necessary for a luxuriant supply for all our wants, so far as the market needs; and all that is wanted is for the City Government to provide accommodations for an unrestricted trade in all the necessaries of life, leaving to the free competition of the producer, with the necessary accommodation for his convenience, the privilege of supplying all our wants in this respect.

There have been recently great complaints by persons from the country in the habit of attending our markets with vegetables, that they were restricted within certain limits for the sale of their articles, and that they find the privileged space so crowded as to prevent their entrance until the best time for selling is over, and they are then left as they complain, to the tender mercies of middlemen and speculators. There have been frequent and great complaints made against what has been called a class of monopolists, who are said to forestall the market, and in that way keep up the price of the necessaries of life.

Your Committee would not be understood as joining in this complaint, any further than such a monopoly is fostered by the laws and ordinances of the city. It should be the privilege of every man at his own discretion to purchase and sell as he pleases, and if he is not invested with some ordinance calculated to foster his trade into a monopoly, he will be useful, rather than otherwise, to the consumer. There is nothing so potent as free competition, and the laws of supply and demand, to cure all the evils, or supposed evils, to grow out of this system.

Viewing the whole subject, therefore, in its several bearings upon the interests of the City Government, and also upon the interests and convenience of the citizens in general, your Committee have come to the result that it is their duty to recommend that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund be instructed, at their discretion, to sell or rent all the Markets belonging to the Corporation at public auction, in conformity with the provisions of the City Charter.

They would also recommend that, at least, two, if not three (say one on the North, and one on the East River) Markets, of ample dimensions, be reserved for the accommodation of producers from the country, or for any others who choose to occupy them for the purpose of the purchase or sale of all manner of meats, vegetables, or produce of any kind, with convenient stands for articles brought in by vessels, and also for wagons and other vehicles from the immediate vicinity of the City; that no permanent stand or space be let to any one, but that a reasonable and moderate charge be made daily to any one wishing to occupy them, and that the matter of buying and selling be left entirely free to the parties concerned, to purchase and sell in any quantity, or at any price they please, unobstructed by any ordinance of the City Government.

Your Committee, for the above-named reasons, recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund be, and they are hereby directed, on or before the 1st day of ——, to sell, rent, or lease, as they shall think for the best interests of the Corporation, all the Public Markets now belonging to the City, at public auction, in conformity with the provisions of the City Charter.

2. *Resolved*, That it be referred to the Committee on Markets to inquire and report where would be the best and most convenient situation for the two markets recommended in this report, and also the best mode of arrangement for the same, the best material for the building, and in general anything connected therewith tending to carry out the views and principles of the above report.

3. *Resolved*, That the Committee on Ordinances be, and they are hereby instructed, so to revise the present ordinances of the Corporation respecting the markets, the repeal of the license laws, &c., as shall bring them to correspond with the recommendations of the above report.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. CHAUNCEY, } Com. on Finance.
THOS. CHRISTY, }

The New City Hall.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The United States Government are in want of a site for buildings to accommodate the Post-Office and United States Courts, in this City, and our City also needs more room for judicial and other purposes.

Why not, then, instead of disfiguring the upper end of the Park with a long line of barracks, give the United States Government the privilege of finishing the City Hall, and thus providing room for both?

If the Hall should be finished, and a third story added, which would be necessary for artistic effect, the additional story would suffice for the new wants of the City, and the remainder of the new part would be ample for the Post-Office and United States Courts. Our City would receive more than it parted with, and the Post-Office would secure the most proper location in the City. Do save us from having the Park further built up.

MULOROS.

SPORTING.

Pigeon Shooting in New-Jersey.

A match came off on Friday in a field adjoining G. DAY'S Hotel, on the Hoboken and Hackensack Plank Road—the principal prize contended for being a handsomely embossed silver goblet, for which twelve members were entered, each paying $2 entrance fee—previous to which a sweepstakes of $8 was shot for, Messrs. DUGAN and DIBBIN dividing the prize.

The shooting on the principal match (for the goblet,) was exceedingly good, as will be seen by the subjoined score. Each competitor had seven birds, the rise 21 yards, the charge 1¼ oz. of shot, and the bounds 80 yards from the trap.

	Shot at.	Killed.	Missed.
Mr. Dibben	4	2	2
Mr. Blovert	3	0	3
Mr. Kennedy	7	6	1
Mr. Lyon	7	7	0
Mr. Ferguson	4	2	2
Mr. Dugan	2	0	2
Mr. Keyes	6	5	1
Mr. Hughes	4	2	2
Mr. Cooper	2	1	1
Mr. Oscar Sandford	5	4	1
Mr. Blovert	6	5	1
Mr. Robinson	2	0	2

Mr. LYON, of New-York, the winner, put up the goblet a second time and a match was made, but as on this occasion many shot for others, the full score would prove no criterion as to the merits of the parties.

Mr. JORALEMON, of Jersey City, shot for several, and exhibited great skill. At the conclusion, Mr. WILLIAM HUGHES, of New-York, Mr. DREW, and Mr. JORALEMON were found to be equal, and the ties were shot off, each man taking three birds. Mr. HUGHES' opponents each missed two, but Mr. H killed the same number, whereupon he bore away the principal prize.

Mr. DAVID GOW acted as Judge throughout the day, and the sport was in general very good, though it is impossible to give a detailed account of it. The birds, of which there were about 217 shot at, were of an excellent kind, and rose strongly from the trap. Mr. Day has, we understand, an almost unlimited supply of them, and some other matches are in contemplation. One comes off at the house of Mr. OSCAR SANDFORD, on the Newark and Bellevue Road, to-day.

The Commencement at Brown University.

From the Providence *Journal* we condense the following brief account of the proceedings of Tuesday evening and Wednesday.

On Tuesday evening the annual services of the Society of Missionary Inquiry were held in the meeting house of the Baptist Church The address of the occasion was delivered by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, of New-York, from the following text:

Matt. xiii: 31 and 32. Another parable put he forth unto them, saying. The kingdom of heaven is like to a grain of mustard seed, which a man took, and sowed in his field: Which indeed is the least of all seeds; but when it is grown, it is the greatest among herbs, and becometh a tree, so that the birds of the air come and lodge in the branches thereof.

The address was so deeply interesting and eloquent as to hold in rapt attention, for the space of nearly two hours, one of the most crowded audiences ever assembled in the church. It was devoted chiefly to an exposition of the great law of progress in matters pertaining to God's kingdom.

On Wednesday morning a procession was formed in front of Manning Hall, and marched to the church, where the exercises of the graduating class were performed, to the exceeding gratification of a large audience. The following honorary degrees were conferred:

Degree of A. M.—Hon. Calvin Fletcher, Indianapolis, In.: Gideon F. Thayer, Esq., Boston, Mass.; Geo. Wm. Curtis, Esq., New-York.

Degree of D. D.—Rev. Cyrus Kingsbury, (Missionary to the Choctaws,) Class of 1812; Rev. Henry Jackson, Newport, Class of 1817; Rev. James N. Granger, Providence.

Degree of L.L. D.—Hon. Edward Mellen, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, Massachusetts, Class of 1823; Hugh Miller, Edinburg; Samuel H. Taylor, Principal of the Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.

At the conclusion of the exercises in the church, the procession was re-formed, and marched, about four hundred strong, to a spacious tent near University Hall, where a collation awaited them. After all had partaken, Dr. WAYLAND, who acted as presiding officer in the tent, rose, and in a few well chosen words welcomed the children of the University back to the place of their intellectual nurture. Professor GAMMELL read the list of graduates deceased within the year. They were twenty-one in number, exclusive of three honorary graduates. Mr. WAYLAND next offered a sentiment in honor of the State, which was responded to by Gov. HOPPIN. Speeches were also made by Rev. Dr. MILES of Lowell, Dr. CARPENTER of Pawtucket, Hon. LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER, and others. A speech by Rev. Mr. HALE of Worcester, is said to have been *the* speech of the occasion. Mr. CURTIS also, the poet of the Phi-Beta Kappa, responded to a call in a poetical strain of inimitable humor.

The Providence *Journal* says:

At a meeting of the Corporation held on Thursday, Sept. 7, Nathan Bishop, A. M., of Boston, was elected a Fellow in place of Hon. Richard Fletcher, of Boston, resigned. The vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Rev. Robert E. Pattison, D. D., was not filled. Stephen A. Chase, of Salem, Mass., member of the Society of Friends, Rev. Charles W. Flanders, of Concord, N. H., and Hon. Alfred Bosworth, of Warren, were elected Trustees.

The executors of the will of the late Hon. James Talmadge have notified the Corporation of a legacy of $1,000 left by him to the Library of the University.

Fire in Quebec.

From the Quebec Observer.

An alarm of fire was given at 11 1-2 o'clock last night, not without reason. The dry goods store of W. S. MARCHILDON, in Sous le Fort-street, adjoining the old Church of Notre Dame, at Lower Town Market-place, was in one sheet of flame, and threatened with destruction the adjoining properties. The hardware shop opposite, belonging to Mr. SHAW was on fire, and so was the dry goods store at the other corner, in which Mr. MARCHILDON has some interest. For some time there was neither water to be had nor engines on the spot, and a great conflagration was anticipated. Fortunately the engines soon came and they were most efficiently handled. A constant stream of water was kept upon the surrounding property, those on fire being speedily extinguished, and the intensity of the flames in the houses first on fire, materially subdued.

The roof of the church caught, and fire even fell into one of the galleries, but no damage of any consequence was done to it. At 1 o'clock the walls of Mr. MARCHILDON'S house fell down, and no further damage was to be apprehended.

Very little could have been saved from the house in which the fire occurred, and much damage must have been done to the neighboring occupants of houses in the removal of furniture. Mr. SHAW'S house and that at the corner opposite the fire were considerably scorched and narrowly escaped destruction.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—We have dates from Costa Rica to Aug. 19. In that State there was nothing new of importance. From Nicaragua we learn that the Hondurenos auxiliaries of Castellon had lost 150 men in an assault on the position of Chamorro, at Granada; the Hondurene General GOMEZ is also dead, as is reported, of an attack of fever. At San Juan del Sur two small parties of the adherents of Chamorro had been routed and mostly killed in a skirmish. CASHELLON had decreed a general reduction of 15 per cent. in the tariff on foreign imports. Our files of Central American journals contain nothing to indicate that the civil war in Nicaragua has made any decided progress toward a conclusion in favor of either party.

☞ The political parties of Maine consist of Fusion Whigs, Anti-Fusion Whigs, Fusion Democrats, Morrill Temperance Democrats, Nebraska Wild Cat Democrats, Anti-Nebraska Old Line Democrats, Anti-Nebraska Anti-Morrill Democrats, Free Soilers, Fusion Free Soilers, Hook and Ladder Democrats, and many others.

MARKET REPORTS.

Exports from the Port of New-York.

Exclusive of Specie, to Foreign Ports, for the week ending Sept. 7, and compared with the corresponding week of last year:

FLOUR.

	Bbls.	1853. Value.	Bbls.	1854. Value.
Liverpool	38,173	$181,156	12	$100
London	15,627	77 113	—	—
Island of Jersey	475	2,850	—	—
Glasgow	5,349	28,597	—	—
Marseilles	1,636	5,939	—	—
Havre	5,648	31,478	—	—
Africa	40	230	25	158
Hayti	300	1,698	—	—
Brazil	706	4,892	3,730	39,965
Venezuela	—	—	375	3,446
Danish West Indies	250	5,570	—	—
British West Indies	1,381	9,600	195	1,976
British Guiana	—	—	50	500
British N. America	2 954	15 503	3,644	25,810
Total for the week	58 918	$303 718	$8,086	$71,982
Total in August	120 414	750,930	22 130	166,407
Total in July	342,995	1,157 769	99 154	737 623
Total since July 1	422 329	$2 212,467	129,310	$976,012

WHEAT.

	Bush.	Value.	Bush.	Value.
Liverpool	69 296	$67 434	—	—
London	38,408	50,771	—	—
Island of Jersey	9,485	7,277	—	—
Glasgow	5,839	6,435	—	—
Antwerp	7,912	10,070	—	—
Havre	1,983	2 600	—	—
British West Indies	4,005	6,100	—	—
Total for the week	136,929	$172 760	—	—
Total in August	354,678	455,516	65,101	107,831
Total in July	751,786	935,516	199,854	255,393
Total since July 1	1,383,383	$1,609 783	264,955	$463,224

COTTON.

	Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.
Liverpool	3,857	$269 952	5,543	$213,788
Glasgow	58	2 540	—	—
Bremen	80	3 897	—	—
Havre	236	12,540	1,696	77,335
Trieste	—	—	48	1,921
Antwerp	—	—	136	6 067
Hamburg	268	13 012	—	—
Total for the week	4,479	$241 861	7,423	$299 111
Total in August	15,223	732 457	22,381	906,962
Total in July	31 224	1 536 835	35,926	1,526,500
Total since 1st July	50,926	$2 511,153	65,730	$2,732,593

CORN.

	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
Liverpool	2,200	$1,694	9 811	$7,754
Gloucester	—	—	17,177	16,317
Cuba	300	270	—	—
Porto Rico	—	—	100	104
Venezuela	—	—	960	820
Danish West Indies	1 740	1,408	200	200
British N. America	—	—	1,968	1,987
Total for the week	4,240	$3,370	29,157	$26,822
Total previously	26 326	19 105	940 359	189 489
Total since 1st July	30,566	$22,475	269,516	$214,374

CORN MEAL.

	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.
Venezuela	—	$—	63	$278
British N. America	180	610	274	1,154
British W. Indies	775	3,000	409	1,769
Danish W Indies	100	375	—	—
Total for the week	1,055	$3,985	743	$3,141
Total previously	5,681	17,220	7,905	32,337
Total since 1st July	6,736	$21,205	8,651	$35,478

BEEF.

	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.
Liverpool	853	$14,591	—	$—
London	173	2,750	—	—
Glasgow	238	3,779	150	2,450
Island of Jersey	89	1,440	—	—
Havre	50	356	—	—
Africa	8	136	20	104
British W. Indies	67	374	47	822
British Guiana	—	—	75	1,013
Brazil	20	130	40	423
Venezuela	—	—	153	1,862
Total for the week	1 481	$23,556	485	$7,676
Total previously	4,972	62,021	4 962	25,804
Total since 1st July	6,353	$85,577	5,447	$33,480

PORK.

	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.
London	226	$2,400	—	$—
Glasgow	—	—	44	650
Island of Jersey	50	750	—	—
Antwerp	—	—	552	4,176
Africa	16	166	—	—
Cuba	—	—	111	1,659
Hayti	107	1,654	—	—
Porto Rico	55	—	40	580
Danish W Indies	—	756	—	—
British W. Indies	704	8,729	222	2,800
British Guiana	—	—	219	4,230
British N. America	607	6,0.2	1,265	16,512
Total for the week	1,765	$20,487	2,444	$30,625
Total previously	10,042	143 326	21,682	268,310
Total since 1st July	11,807	$163,812	24,156	$298,935

RECAPITULATION.

	1855. Am't.	Value.	1854. Am't.	Value.
Flour, bbls	58,918	$303,718	8 026	$71,982
Wheat, bush	156,919	172,780	—	—
Cotton, bales	4,479	241,861	7,423	299,111
Corn, bush	30,240	3,370	29,157	26,822
Corn Meal, bbls & tcs	1,055	3,985	746	3,141
Beef, bbls. & tcs	1,481	23,556	485	7,676
Pork, bbls. & tcs	1,765	20 487	2,444	30,625
Total Produce		$769,757		$439,417
Total Miscellaneous				771,703
Total Export for the week				$1 211,120
Total Previously				9,680 630
Total since 1st July				$10,391,750

Markets....*Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times*

SATURDAY, Sept. 9—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are moderately inquired for and rule firm. 70 bbls. found buyers to-day at $6 for Pearls, and $7 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Continues dull and heavy, exhibiting a downward tendency. The stock, however, is not large. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&T.
Ordinary	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½
Middling	9	9	9¼	9½
Middling Fair	9¼	9¼	10¼	10½
Fair	10¼	10¼	11	11¼

FISH—The market, being ill-supplied, is quiet, yet steady, for most kinds. Dry Cod are in pretty good demand at $3 62½@$3 75 ₱ cwt. Mackerel appear less active at $18 25@$18 50 for No. 1; $13 75@$14 for No. 2, and $7 75@$8 for large. No. 3, ₱ bbl. Pickled Salmon and Herring are unchanged.

FLOUR AND MEAL—With limited arrivals, a reduced stock and the prevalence of very high prices, the business in State and Western brands is very much restricted. Eastern and local dealers are buying only what they immediately need, while shippers are not making any considerable purchases. Hence, owners find it difficult to sell, without making any concessions. The day's operations have been confined to 4,200 bbls. within the annexed range:

Sour, ₱ bbl	$7 25 @$8 50
Superfine, No. 2	8 00 @ 9 00
State, common brands	9 43½@ 9 62½
State, straight brands	9 62½@ 9 81½
Favorite State	9 87½@10 00
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	9 62½@ 9 87½
Fancy Michigan	9 87½@10 12½
Common to good Ohio	9 50 @ 9 75
Fancy Ohio	9 87½@10 12½
Extra Ohio	10 00 @11 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	10 00 @10 50
Fancy Genesee	10 00 @10 25
Extra Genesee	10 25 @11 00

Canadian remains as last noticed. Southern is less active and less valuable. 2,200 bbls. changed hands today at $9 25@$9 75 for mixed to favorite; and $9 87½@$10 25 for fancy, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are unaltered.

GRAIN—Wheat continues in scanty supply and quiet, though millers are greatly in need of desirable parcels. The day's sales include 2,500 bushels prime Michigan white at $2 25, and 400 bushels Southern red at $1 82. Rye is inactive and nominal at $1 23 ₱ bushel. We have nothing new to notice in Barley. State and Western Oats are pretty freely dealt in, at 52c.@56c. ₱ bushel. Corn is neither so brisk nor as firm as we had occasion to notice in our last. This day's sales do not exceed 82,000 bushels, at 79c @81c. for unsound, and 82c @84c for Western mixed. ₱ bushel

GROCERIES—Have not been very active to-day, yet holders have obtained full prices. The transactions consist of 800 bags Rio Coffee at 9c.@11c.; 150 bags Maracaibo do. at 10½c. ₱ lb.; 40 tierces and 50 bbls. Cuba Honey, free for home use, with 22 tierces, afloat for export, on terms not disclosed. 20 hhds. Porto Rico Molasses at 30c.; 338 Cuba Muscovado do. at a price within the range of from 24½c.@26c. ₱ gallon; 50 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar at 5½c.; some New-Orleans at previous rates; 700 hhds. Cuba do. 5c.@5½c., and 100 boxes brown Havana do. at 5½c. ₱ lb. We can discover no interesting variation in Teas.

HAY—River is being purchased rather slowly at 75c. @80c. for shipment, and 87½c.@$1 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Mr. H. D. HULL informs us that "the receipts this week have been large, consisting principally of Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande. There has been a rather better demand from the trade, but prices continue unaltered. No Orinoco hides are now offered at present rates, and as the receipts from that quarter for the next two months will be scarcely one-half as many as during the two past months, holders confidently expect a change for the better. In Buenos Ayres there is but little doing, as most holders are unwilling to meet the views of the trade. The difference in the value of Buenos Ayres and Orinoco is about 2c. ₱ lb.; but Buenos Ayres are held at 3c.@4c. ₱ lb. above the current rates for Orinoco. The stock on hand in August, 1848, noticed in my last, should have been 250,000, instead of 350,000. Receipts have been as follows: Per *Gleaner*, from Buenos Ayres, 19,132 dry ox and cow, 948 salted cow, and 4,131 salted horse hides; per *John Colby* and *Nibo*, Rio Grande, 15,800 dry, 1,331 salted, and 1,000 salted horse; per *Emma*, Para, 6,418; per *Flask*, Vera Cruz, 3,519; per *Isabella*, Maracaibo, 960; per *Era*, St. Domingo, 690; 616 from Marseilles, and 865 from West Indies and Southern ports; making a total for the week of 49,414 foreign and 865 coastwise. Sales of the week have been

1,400 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22 lbs., at 72½c. cash, less 6 ₱ cent. usual selection to go to Canada, less the duty.
1,000 Dry Buenos Ares, (in bond) 24 lbs. at 17c., 6 months, usual selection.
1,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, 24 lbs. at 17½c., 6 months, usual selection.
500 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21 lbs. at 18c., 6 months, usual selection.
5,962 Dry Orinoco, 20½ lbs. at 14c., 6 months, usual selection.
3,000 Dry Orinoco, (a resale) 21½ lbs. at 14c. 6 months, usual selection.
1,200 Dry Vera Cruz, 18½ lbs. at 13c., 6 months, usual selection.
1,620 Dry Tampico, 23 lbs. at 13c., 6 months, usual selection.
171 Dry Tampico Kip, 11 lbs. at 16c., 6 months, usual selection.
1,600 Dry Porto Cabello, 23½ lbs. at 12c., 6 months, rejecting water damaged.
1,000 Salted Buenos Ayres Cow, 48 lbs. at 9c. 6 months.
300 Salted Bermuda, 48 lbs. at 6½c. cash, less 4 ₱ cent.
200 Salted Buenos Ayres Ox, 50 lbs. at 8½c. 6 months, *via* Liverpool.
75 Bales Calcutta Kips, 7 lbs. at 10½c., 6 months.
5,500 Green Salted Buenos Ayres Horse, (a resale.) 27@28 lbs. at 3½c., 6 months, to go East.

The present stock of Ox and Cow Hides is 277,460."

HOPS—Are more inquired for at 36c.@40c. for new, and 30c.@35c. for old, chiefly within the range. ₱ lb.

LATHS—Eastern come forward slowly, and are freely taken at $1 93½ ₱ thousand.

LIME—Rockland is in fair request at 90c. for common and $1 18 for lump ₱ bbl.

LEATHER—Mr. HULL remarks that the "receipts have been moderate, although they have not been equal to more than one-half the sales, and the stock on hand is much reduced. The market continues firm, and on Orinoco, heavy weights, I advance my quotations 1c. ₱ lb. Should the present demand continue, with light receipts, the market Call. Hides be entirely bare of Leather. Stock on hand comprises 61,000 Slaughter, and 8,567 Oak, and 10 other hides, 8,000 of the former, and 9,779 of the latter. I quote:

Oak Slaughter, good light.....27c. @28c.
Oak Slaughter, good middle.....26c. @26c
Oak Slaughter, heavy.....26c. @26c.
Oak Slaughter, Spanish, all weights.....24c. @27c.
Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., light.....18c. @20c.
Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., middle.....18c. @20d.
Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., heavy.....17c. @19c.
Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., light.....17c. @18c.
Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., middle.....17c. @18c.
Hemlock, Orinoco, &c, heavy.....16½c.@17½c.
Hemlock, Oron. and B. A., damaged, all wts 15c. @17c.
Hemlock, Orinoco & B. A., poor, all weights 11c. @12c.
Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough.....22c. @23c.

On 6 months' credit."

METALS—Copper is unchanged. Scotch Pig Iron is dull and languid at $39@$40, usual credit, ₱ ton. Lead is also quiet, sales having been made of only 50 tons Spanish, at $6 16½, and 75 tons German and English at $6 37½ ₱ 100 lbs. Steel, Tin and Zinc remain as previously reported.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine, are essentially unaltered. 200 bbls. Spirits Turpentine fetched 53c. cash ₱ gallon. The stock of the latter here is estimated at 10,000 bbls., including 3,000 bbls. received to-day.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive are moderately active and steady. Linseed is not very briskly sought after, yet is very firmly held at 78c.@79c. ₱ gallon. Lard is unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork is still on the advance. The day's business includes 700 bbls. here, at $14 50@$14 75 for Mess, deliverable in thirty and sixty days, at $14 50 ₱ bbl. Cut meats are very rare and firm, though quiet; sales having been reported of only 100 packages, at yesterday's quotation. Lard has not varied much. The day's movements embrace 300 bbls., good to strictly prime at 11c.@11¼c.; and 500 kegs prime at 11½c. ₱ lb. Beef is again more active, at buoyant prices; the day's operations reach 650 bbls. at $11 50@$12 for country Mess; $14 75@$15 for City do.; $15 50@$16 for repacked Chicago do., and $16@$16 50 for extra Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef and Beef Hams are without essential change. Butter is moderately active, at 14c.@18c. for Ohio, 18c.@22c. for West@n New-York, and 22c.@25c. for Orange County, ₱ lb. Cheese is obtainable, in lots, at 9c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales of 100 tierces common to prime, were effected at $3 62½@$4 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Mr. HULL sums up this week's business as follows:

"GOAT—The market is steady with a fair demand, and the stock is diminishing, as there are no receipts. I notice sales of 50 bales Tampico at 31c., 6 mos., and 40 bales Curacos at 48c. each.

"DEER—I have neither receipts nor sales to notice; the market is quite dull, although there are but few skins in the first hands. The stock consists of 130 bales Angostura. There are no Southern or Western Skins in first hands."

TALLOW—There were 18,000 lbs. prime sold to-day at 12½c ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Has scarcely varied. The day's operations include 95 hhds. Kentucky at 7c.@8½c., and 30 cases Ohio Seed Leaf at 6c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—There have been 600 bbls. Ohio and Prison disposed of to-day, at 42c.@44c. ₱ gallon,—closing with the highest rate as an asking price.

FREIGHTS—Were less active. For Liverpool there were only shipped a few hundred bales of cotton, at ½d. ₱ lb. For London there have been engaged 1,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 1s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For Havre the engagements were limited, at 66@68 for Ashes, and ½c. for Cotton. For Australia and California we have heard of no further shipments. The latest charters have been an American ship from St. John, N. B., to Liverpool, £4; a British bark from Richibucto to the British Channel, £6 2s. 6d.; an American ship, same voyage, £6 5s.; a ship from St. John, N. B., to the Clyde, £4; a bark hence to Cuba, Sugar Shooks, 10c., and back to New-York, Sugar, $5 50 for hhds. and $1 50 for boxes; ship *Jenny Lind*, to Acapulco, Coal, $13, and back with Guano, $20, without primage; a schooner from Jacksonville to Boston, Ship Plank, $15 50, and resawed Stuff and Flooring Boards, $14 50; a brig, same voyage, $13 and $12; a schooner from Attakapas to New-York, Sugar and Molasses on and under deck, gross gauge, $7; another from Jacksonville to Bristol, R. I., Flooring Boards, $12; a bark hence to Rio and back, and a brig to Cienfuegos and back, on private terms. Bark *F. A. Perley*, 6 years old, built at Jonesboro', Me., 249 tons, has been sold for $6,000; brig *Emeline*, 236 tons, 6 years old, built at Warren, $5,250; ship *Atlas*, 11 years old, built at South Boston, 800 tons, about $30,000; and ship *Euphrasia*, now in Boston, 487 tons, built at Newburyport, to Messrs. C. H. CHURCH & Co., for a Baltimore house, on private terms.

INSTRUCTION.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE.—Rev. J. J. ELMENDORF will resume his School for Young Ladies on TUESDAY, Sept. 12, at his residence, No. 181 35th-st., near Broadway. The best assistance will be provided in every department. The situation is very easy of access from every part of the city, omnibuses and stages, and additional means of conveyance will be secured when desired. Circulars containing terms, &c., can be obtained at Lockwood's, Crowen's, Stanford & Swords' and Miller's, Broadway, or by application, personally or by letter, to the Rector, at his residence.

CLINTON-PLACE INSTITUTE.—A Day and Boarding School for Young Ladies will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 11, at No. 54 Clinton place. Parents who wish thorough mental discipline to be acquired by their daughters in accordance with the laws of health and strength as affected by fresh air, appropriate exercise, position in study, mode of breathing, etc., are invited to patronize this school For references and other information apply personally or by letter at the Institute.

J. BLACKMER, A. M., Principal.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY—No. 59 WEST FOURTEENTH-ST.—Mad. C. DUBREUIL FERRERO and E. FERRERO, beg to announce that they will reopen their School on SATURDAY, Oct 7. Young ladies and Masters' Classes, Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Mondays and Thursdays, at 3½ P. M. Gentlemen's Evening Class, Mondays and Thursdays, at 7 P. M. Saturday evenings for grown persons, at 8 P. M. Private lessons, classes and schools attended. Soirées given as usual.

MISS HAINES begs respectfully to give notice to her friends and the public that her School No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, or at Messrs. C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 252 Broadway; or at Messrs. DOREMUS & NIXON, No. 21 Park-place. Applications for the admission of pupils can be made by letter, addressed to Miss HAINES, at her residence.

SCHOOL.—The School at No. 81 East 16th-st, during the last six years under charge of the subscriber, will resume its exercises on TUESDAY, 12th of September. Application previously may be made to the subscriber, Morristown, N. J. Every endeavor has been and will be made, by the entire devotion of the time and resources of the subscriber, to render this School deserving of confidence and patronage. Terms $100 per year.

J. H. TYNG, A. M.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE.—Having engaged the services of THEODORE IRVING, late Professor in Geneva College, and also in the Free Academy of this City, for the Young Ladies' Institute, No. 38 West 23d-st., Rev. Mr. WARD and Mrs. WARD are prepared to receive, in addition to their ordinary course, pupils of an advanced class in English Literature and in the Modern Languages, to commence Oct. 1.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—Rooms. No. 926 Broadway, second story; Gymnasium, fourth story. JOHN GRANT, M. A., B. A. SMITH, M. A., Principals. The next Term commences on MONDAY, Sept. 18. The best of advantages. No limited number. For circulars or information, apply at the rooms of the Institute.

BERGEN HEIGHTS INSTITUTE—

AUCTION SALES.

SHELL H. NICOLAY will sell on THIS DAY, Sept. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$60,000 Ohio and Mississippi Railroad 2d Mortgage 7 per cent. Convertible bonds, interest payable 1st April and 1st October.....$1,000 each.

$50,000 New York and Harlem Railroad, 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, interest payable 1st May and 1st November.....$1,000 each.

$50,000 Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad, 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, interest payable 1st February and 1st August.....$1,000 each.

50 shares Illinois and Wisconsin Railroad.....$100 each.

100 shares Knickerbocker Bank.....$25 each.

100 shares Empire City Bank.....$25 each.

10 shares Bank of North America.....$100 each.

25 shares St. Nicholas Bank.....$100 each.

50 shares Ocean Bank.....$50 each.

100 shares Suffolk Bank.....$50 each.

50 shares United States Express Co.....$100 each.

125 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each.

100 shares Lafarge Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each.

50 shares Rutgers Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent this day, and the balance to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser

A. H. N. holds regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities every Monday and Thursday, at the Merchants' Exchange.

AT PRIVATE SALE.—A great variety of first class Railroad Bonds, Bank, Insurance and other Stocks. Office No. 4 Broad-st., next to corner of Wall.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

SALE AT AUCTION OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD STOCK.—SIMEON DRAPER will sell at auction on FRIDAY Sept 15 at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at 12½ o'clock, TWENTY-TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIX SHARES of $100 each in the Capital Stock of the CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, by direction and for account of the Contractors for the Road. The Capital Stock is.....$3 000,000

Bonds.....2,000 ,000

The receipts of the road continue to exceed the estimates of the Engineers

The terms of the sale will be 10 per cent on the day of sale. Forty five per cent in thirty days Forty-five per cent in sixty days with interest at 7 per cent, purchasers having the right to take the Stock at any time before the expiration of the 60 days

Further particulars may be had of A. C FLAGG, Treasurer of the Company, corner of William and Beaver-sts, and at the office of the Auctioneer, where the last Annual Report of the Company may be had. S. DRAPER,

No. 46 Pine st, corner William.

W. S MELLOR, Auctioneer

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—WEDNESDAY, Sept 13, at 10½ o'clock Sept 13, at No. 51 Wooster-st, near Broome, mortgagee's and administrator's sale of all the elegant furniture, piano forte, &c., contained in the above four-story house, consisting of rosewood piano forte, richly carved rosewood parlor furniture, covered in satin brocatelle, rich brocatelle and lace window curtains, velvet carpets, three-ply and ingrain do.; rosewood etegeres, mirror doors and back, rosewood marble top centre, pier and side tables, thick French plate pier and mantle glasses, real ormolu and gilt candelabras, oil paintings and engravings, carved rosewood and mahogany marble top, chamber furniture to match in 18 rooms, pure hair mattresses, French, Gothic and cottage bedsteads, sofas, divans, mahogany and other chairs, easy rockers, hair cloth, gilt cloths, velvet and carpet bedding, crockery and kitchen furniture The above is worthy the attention of house keepers and the trade. The furniture is in the very best condition, and been in use about one year. Cost $6 000. Catalogues on Monday, can be obtained at No. 113 Nassau-st Cash deposit required from every purchaser. Sale positive, rain or shine.

RUSSELL W WESTCOTT Auctioneer.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT will sell THIS DAY MORNING, Sept. 11, all the handsome furniture contained in house No. 72 8th-av., four doors from 14th-st. Sale to commence at 10 precisely The entire catalogue will be sold to the highest bidder, offering inducements to housekeepers and others rarely met with, as the house is elegantly furnished with rich and costly rosewood and mahogany furniture, splendid piano-fortes, rich carpets, and everything useful and ornamental for the parlor, chamber, and kitchen. No lodgers in the house on the morning of sale. No postponement on any account. Full particulars see *Courier, Journal of Commerce* and *Herald*.

H. F LEEDS, Auctioneer

BY W. C. ALBURTUS, ASSIGNEE'S SALE—IMPORTANT TO CONTRACTORS, WHEELWRIGHTS, BLACKSMITHS &c.—W. C. ALBURTUS will offer for sale on MONDAY, Sept. 11, at 12 o'clock, at the corner of 8th-av and 21st-st, 6 stages harness, hay-cutting machine, and a lot of wheels; 2 of the stages in complete running order—the others suitable for making the running parts into one or two wagons. They are to be had at a bargain. Terms cash.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—J S H BARTLETT will sell ACA WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, at 10½ o'clock, No. 281 Pearl-st, in lots from the shelves and in cases to suit purchasers—French porcelain rich china vases, large assortment of glassware, earthenware, consisting of white granite, blue, broad edged painted, cc and dpt; also, English yellow ironstone, and gipsey ware, Britania Fariance, Rockm., and yellow ware. Country merchants are directed to the above.

HENRY H LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO., THIS DAY, (Monday) at Sept. 11.—At 10½ o'clock, at No. 47 Cedar-st., on the lower floor. All the counters, shelving, iron railing, sashes, under-grating, &c., in said store, must be removed the day of sale if possible, as the store must be vacated.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The two-story, attic and basement brick house, No. 113 Ludlow-st between Rivington and Delancey-sts., is to let and the furniture for sale. The house contains eleven rooms, Croton water, bath, &c., and is very well adapted for a boarding-house, being occupied as such at present. Rent $650 a year. The house will be let, and furniture sold at public auction on the 20th inst., if not previously disposed of. For further particulars inquire on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET.—A first-class house, Fulton-av., second door east of Franklin-av., Brooklyn. Rent $450. A gentleman and wife would board, if desired.

HOUSE TO LET.—In South Brooklyn, with or without furniture. Inquire of G. K. PHILLIPS, No 86 Cedar-st, New-York, or on the premises, No. 33 Tompkins-place.

CLINTON-AVENUE BROOKLYN.—TO LET—In consequence of the owner's absence in Europe, a fine residence on this beautiful avenue, (between Myrtle and DeKalb-avs.,) with eight lots of ground beautifully laid out with flowers and shrubbery, a fine fruit and vegetable garden, stable, &c, for one or two years. The furniture will be rented or sold in part or whole upon reasonable terms. Possession immediately. Apply at No. 35 Front-st. or No. 170 Water-st.

UPPER PART OF A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE TO LET—Consisting of second floor, containing five rooms, with Croton, gas, and all the modern improvements, together with privileges in bath-room on third floor. The house is new. None but a small, respectable family need apply. Inquire of the owner, who resides on the premises, No. 235 West 28th-st. Rent at the rate of $250 per annum.

TO LET, TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—The furnished Villa and the improved grounds and outhouses of T. J. CROWEN, in the village of Hastings, on the Hudson River, 17 miles from the City of New-York. One of the most healthy spots in the world. For particulars, call at the bookstore of T. J. CROWEN, or on Mr. J. S. KELSO, Broker, No 62 William-st. P. S.—For sale a fine horse, carriage and buggy.

COTTAGES TO LET.—On 125th-st., near 5th-av. Marble mantles, Croton water, best range, &c., all in order. Will be let for $300 a year. Each house has a large lot. Will be sold for $3,500 each and immediate possession given Apply to E. H BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st, from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.; or on 125th-st., near 7th-av., morning and evening.

COTTAGES TO LET AT ASTORIA, L. I.—Three neat cottages, with 3 lots of land to each. There are 8 rooms in each cottage; besides attic and cellar. They will be rented till the 1st May next, or longer if desired, and cheap to good tenants. Apply to H. L RIKER, No 150 Nassau st, N. Y.

COTTAGE TO LET.—A neat cottage in 40th-st., pleasantly situated. Also, a small genteel brown stone house in 36th-st.; also, the lower part of a brown stone front house, rent $400; also, parts of houses in Brooklyn, stores in the 6th-av., &c. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 32 Nassau-st., up stairs.

GENTEEL DWELLINGS AT A VERY LOW RENT.—TO LET, several three-story brick residences in Pacific-st. and Division-av., Brooklyn, for single families. They are pleasantly situated, and within convenient distance from the Ferries. References required. Inquire of GEO. A. SHUFELDT, Jr., No. 80 Nassau-st., New-York

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st.; most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORES TO LET.—Those handsome new Stores and Show-rooms, No. 365 Bowery, a few doors below Houston-st, suitable for many wholesale or retail businesses that require a full, open view from the street. Apply to GEO. W. DEAN, on the premises.

STEAM POWER.—Rooms to let, with steady steam power, in the new buildings Nos. 7, 9 and 11 Canal-st, between a Centre and a Church-st, running through to Walker-st Inquire of J. GAUDU, Engineer, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SONS, No. 103 Cliff-st.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The second floor and front room on the third floor of house No. 388 Broadway; well suited for any neat and genteel business. Apply to J BISCO, No. 154 East 23d-st., between the 2d and 3d-avs., before 9 o'clock A. M., or from 6 to 8 P. M., or in the store on the premises.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET TO A SMALL FAMILY.—The 2d story together with a part of the 3d story of house No. 154 2d-st., consisting of 3 rooms, 3 bedrooms and a garret, with privilege in the bath-room, (Croton water, hot and cold,) in a quiet respectable neighborhood; rent $300.

BUILDING TO LEASE.—The building known as No 361 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., will be leased for a term of years. Apply to ADAMS & LUCKEY, No. 75 Nassau-st.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, having greatly enlarged their works and improved the quality of their product, are prepared to execute orders for their superior Paints Their White Zinc, which is sold dry or ground in oil, is warranted pure and unsurpassed for body and uniform whiteness. A method of preparation has recently been discovered which enables the Company to warrant their Paints to keep fresh and sound in the kegs for any reasonable time, in this respect their Paints will be any erior to any other in the market. Their Brown Zinc Paint, which is sold at a low price, and can only be made from the zinc ores from New-Jersey, is now well known for its protective qualities when applied to iron or other metallic surfaces. Their Stone Color Paint possesses all the properties of the Brown, and is of an agreeable color for painting cottages, depôts, out-buildings, bridges, &c Dealers supplied on liberal terms, by MANNING & SQUIRE, Agents New-Jersey Zinc Company, removed from No. 45 Dey-st. to No. 165 Washington-st., New-York.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to the evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and its most successful competition with the best of foreign, dealers can, with confidence, depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 82 Water-st.

BOUNTY LAND AND PENSION OFFICE.—Soldiers of the War of 1812, and of the Indian Wars since 1790, and the widows of those deceased, are informed that the subscriber having taken the office occupied by the late N. Haight, will attend to the procuring of land warrants, from muster-rolls on file in his office.

CALVIN W. SMITH, No. 65 Chatham-st.

TO PRINTERS.—The subscribers are agents for the sale of SUPERIOR PRINTING INKS, manufactured by Parsons, Fletcher & Co., London, and keep on hand the finest qualities of Wood-cut and Colored Inks.

R. HOE & CO., Nos. 30 and 31 Gold-st.

FINANCIAL.

CAUTION.—BEWARE OF PURCHASING RAILROAD STOCK—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing 397 Shares of Stock in the MANSFIELD AND SANDUSKY CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, issued to SAMUEL P. OFFICER. Scrip No. 276 and 10 Shares of Stock in the COLUMBUS AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, issued to DILLE, BRICE & MOORE. Scrip No. 15—the Scrip whereof is now in the hands of P T BARNUM, or the Pequonnock Bank, endorsed in blank by the parties to whom the same was issued. As said Stock was unlawfully pledged with P. T. Barnum, the undersigned will claim to be the legal owner thereof, has filed a bill in the Court of Common Pleas, of Licking County, Ohio, against the said Barnum and the Sandusky Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company, praying the Court to order and decree said Stock to be transferred to himself J. W. BRICE.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—Give notice to the holders of the Scrip Stock of the Bank, that payment of the balance due (fifty per cent,) will be received at any time between this and the 1st day of October, together with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, from the 30th of June to the day of payment Said stock to be entitled to all future dividends Certificates for the Scrip must be returned to the Bank at the time of payment, when certificates for full stock will be issued.

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1854.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE—ALBANY, July 26, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of this Company in New-York or Boston.

The Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer; but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

THE OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY—CINCINNATI, July 3, 1854.—The biennial meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution, prescribed by the By Laws thereof, for the election of Trustees, will be holden at the office of the Company in this City, on SATURDAY, the 30th September next. There will be a special meeting of the Stockholders on THURSDAY, the 28th September, at the same place, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the consideration of particular matters connected with the interests of the Institution By order,

W. GREENE, Secretary

A MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS, STOCKHOLDERS, AND CREDITORS OF THE BUFFALO AND NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the office of JAS G. KING'S SONS, No 63 William-st, in the City of New York, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of September, at 1 o'clock P. M., on business of much importance to all parties interested in the Road

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
A. W WHITEHOUSE,
DENNING DUER, } Committee.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1854.

NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company are hereby notified that the Annual Election for Directors of the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in Erie place, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of October next The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M., till 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock, till the day after the election. By order of the Board of Directors.

NATHANIEL MARCH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD CO.,
BROOKLYN, Aug 26, 1854.

NOTICE.—An installment of *Five* per cent. on the capital stock of this Company is required to be paid at the office of the Company, No. 12 Fulton st., on or before the 18th of September next. By order of the Board of Directors,

CHARLES C BEITS. Secretary.

CHEMICAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1854.—Holders of the Five Hundred Dollar Notes of this Bank, are requested to present them for cancellation, in order to facilitate the Bank in the detection of the perpetrators of the fraud committed on the 30th of August, when $14,000 in $500 notes were paid out.

E. B. DEDOITY, Cashier.

ROBERTSON, COLEMAN & CO., Rockford, } Illinois.
ROBERTSON, EARTMAN & CO., Dixon, }

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.—Collections made in our vicinity at current rate of Exchange. Refer to Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. August 19, 1854.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by PAGE, BACON & CO., of San Francisco, or PAGE & BACON, of St Louis, on the American Exchange Bank, are requested to present them for payment to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

FINLEY, KISSAM & CO., Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st.—Collections made on all parts of the United States and Canadas, and prompt returns given, at low rates Business paper and Loans negotiated on Commission. Stocks bought and sold at the Stock Exchange.

NOTICE.—A special meeting of the stockholders of the Malden Manufacturing Company will be holden at the Tremont House, in Boston, on FRIDAY, Sept. 15, at 10 o'clock A. M. E. S CONVERSE, Clerk.

STOCKS AND BONDS—Bought and sold, strictly on commission, by A. W. GREENLEAF,
No. 2 Wall-s

BANK NOTICES.

BULL'S HEAD BANK—NEW-YORK CITY, No. 338 3d-av, near 26th st.—CAPITAL $200,000. New-England New-York State, New-Jersey and Philadelphia Bank bills received on deposit at a small rate of discount. Collections made on all parts of the United States and Canada.

DIRECTORS.

R Williamson,	R. Kelly,	Jas Owens,
Wm. L Fogswell,	Wm. M. Baxter,	E N. Bloom,
Daniel Haynes,	Daniel Jackson,	E. S. Mott,
Jas McElvaney,	D B Tenets,	J J. Cunningham
O. B. Fletcher,	E B Harned,	Jno. R Haley.

R WILLIAMSON, President.
C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, May 11, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes of the ASTOR BANK, of the City of New-York, (a Banking Association,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the said notes, will be given up to the said Bank.

my16-law2yM D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—ALBANY, July 6, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to G. W. WESLEY, an individual Banker, (the Hartford Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New York, for payment, within two years from the date of this Notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to said Banker will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Sup't.

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BANK DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Sept. 4, 1854.—The NEW-YORK AND ERIE BANK, Buffalo, has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of THE BANK OF ALBANY, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes together with a revocation of the appointment of CARPENTER & TRIMBLE, as such Agents, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Sept. 4, 1854.—The MERCANTILE BANK OF PLATTSBURG has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF TROY, in the city of Troy, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the UNION BANK OF TROY, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—MR PETER MARIE, heretofore of the firm of DECOPPET & CO., has this day formed a copartnership with Mr. RUDOLPH KANZ, (for many years with the banking house of Messrs. L. Van Hoffman & Co.,) under the firm of MARIE & KANZ, at No 57 William-st.

Their attention will be devoted to the purchase and sale on Commission of Stocks, Bonds and Foreign Exchanges, and to the negotiation of Business Paper.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1854.

DISSOLUTION.—Mr. RICHARD C. AKERLY has this day withdrawn from our firm.

NEW-YORK, Sept 4, 1854. R. C AKERLY & CO.

The business will be conducted as usual at the old stand, No. 41 Fulton-st., under the firm of HORTON, ROBERTSON & CO. SILAS HORTON,
JAS. W ROBERTSON,
F. HORTON.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between BENJAMIN NEWKIRK, CHARLES HARRISON and THOMAS HOLLEBY, is THIS DAY dissolved, by mutual consent.

The business of the late firm will be carried on by BENJAMIN NEWKIRK and CHARLES HARRISON.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1854.

DISSOLUTION.—MR. EDWARD HUGHES has THIS DAY withdrawn from our firm.

HUGHES, HAMPTON & CO.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

NOTICE TO GAS CONSUMERS—IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN THE COST OF GAS.—At the present season, when coals are rising in price, and Winter, with its long evenings and dark days, is approaching, gas consumers are little prepared to hear and will doubtlessly be agreeably surprised to learn, that a very great reduction, equal to about 50 per cent., is to be made to them to be effected by the adoption of the new system of Gas Economics, invented by J. FIRMIN of No. 214 3d-av., between 19th and 20th sts., whose success at the largest establishments in this City and in Brooklyn is unexceptionably certain in its results—securing the most perfect light at smallest cost.

At the New-York *Daily Times*, where the Gas Regulator is not been in operation and where the gas burners were of the best and most economical kind;—*where no one had suspected waste of gas.* FIRMIN'S system *has reduced the consumption* from 1,900 *cubic feet, the average nightly quantity consumed*, in *July and August*, to 1,200 *cubic feet, the average nightly consumption in August and September—giving a better light at that.* (See Certificates—Editors' rooms, Compositors' rooms and Press-room.)

All agree that the light on the new system is fully equal to their wants, while it is equally certain that it costs nearly one-half less. Consumers of Gas will rejoice to learn that this is by no means a singular or exceptional case, but that, on the contrary, a saving of 75 to 100 per cent. on the necessary cost of the Gas is frequently effected.

At one of the largest hotels in this City, also at one of the most extensive establishments in Brooklyn—the Naval Hospital—even greater savings and improvements have been effected; indeed, there is scarcely a Gas consumer who cannot be benefited by this system to a similar extent, the Gas Regulators having been applied, as they had been in all the cases alluded to, forming no exception.

In another large establishment a saving of 50 per cent., equal to about $2,500 per year, has been effected, in addition to a former 50 per cent. saved by FIRMIN'S GAS BURNERS, in conjunction with KIDDER'S GAS REGULATOR, applied about one year since, proving a saving equal to about 100 per cent. on the necessary cost of the Gas, with a cleaner and better light in every respect.

By FIRMIN'S system any quality or quantity of light may be obtained and preserved invariable at any given burner or apartment, without perceptibly influencing any other light in the same premises.

By this system, where the street pressure or supply has been deficient, it has been increased sufficiently to preserve almost perfect uniformity of supply, where all the experiments of gas fitters, gas regulators, patent burner-makers, &c, have failed.

This system is not expensive, even at first cost, perfects operation of all burners, which need not necessarily be exchanged; it is cheaper than any other; it allows of no waste whatever, and subjects the consumer to no inconvenience, no blowing off of the gas; *no lights going out through the water-logging of defective regulators: no flickering, sight-destroying* lights; perfection is the thing sought—perfection is the thing secured, so far as science can secure it. J. FIRMIN, No. 214 3d-av.,

between 19th and 20th-s.

J. F. desires *that it may be distinctly understood that he has now no connection whatever with any gas regulator company*, gas fitter patent gas burner man, or any others. His system is applicable, and saves where all these have failed.

ORNAMENTAL JAPANNING AND INLAID PEARL work of every description done on the most reasonable terms; Pressed Pearl Letters and Shapes in great variety; also, Inlaid Pearl and Gold Clocks for sale GEO. BROWNING, No. 43 Elm-st., New-York.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK for the quarter ending July 31, 1854:

Assets on hand April 30, 1854, as per last Report.....$2,256,300 38

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

Received for Premiums	$127,313 36	
Received for Interest—		
do. Interest accrued (not due)	69,886 34	
do Interest due and not paid		
do. Bills payable and annuities	10,991 34	198,791 03
Total		$2,785,100 91

DISBURSEMENTS DURING QUARTER.

Paid expenses, including Rent, Salaries, Medical Fees, Commissions, Advertising, Exchange, Postage, State and City Taxes	$21,830 34	
Paid claims by Death and additions to same	75,790 10	
Paid surrendered Policies, Dividends, reduction of Premiums and Annuities	11,304 13	
Bills payable and Bond and Mortgage	58,750 00	168,754 57
Total		$2,619,346 34

ASSETS.

Cash on hand in Bank and in Trust Company	$15,447 11
Advanced on Policies	1,950 00
Bonds and Mortgages	2,487,114 72
Fire Insurance Account	354 75
Deferred Premium Account	25,592 25
Deposited to meet Taxes	4,187 41
Interest due, unpaid and accrued	22,140 27
Due from Agents	49,559 73
Total	$2,619,346 34

Losses unpaid:

Amount at Risk May 1, 1854	$30,489,877 34	
Amount issued since	1,300,550 00	
Total	$31,870,427 34	
Deduct:		
Forfeited	301,780	
Canceled	66,000	
Surrendered	130,500	
Expired	88,750	
Dead	74,000	561,000 00
Total at Risk August 1, 1854	$31,109,427 34	
Number of Policies running May 1, 1854	7,638	
Issued since	407	
Total	8,045	
Deduct:		
Forfeited	87	
Canceled	25	
Surrendered	49	
Expired	33	
Dead	18	211
Total	7,834	

Of which

Are for Life	6,720
Are for 7 years	946
Are for 1 year	39
Irregular periods	129
Total	7,834

Increased for the quarter in amount at Risk.....$830,550
Increase in Policies.....196

I ABBATT, Secretary. F. S. WINSTON, President.

NEW-YORK Aug 10, 1854.

I have examined the above returns and believe them to be correct. C. GILL, Actuary.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 74 Wall-st. This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent per annum four fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	J. F. G. Foster,	J. M. Waterbury,
D B Fearing,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm H. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,
A. C. Downing,	Robert Hamilton,	Samuel Hoffman,
Gazaway B Lamar,	Denning Duer,	John G. Astor, Jr,
George W. Riggs,	John Stuart, Jr.,	Fred. A. Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Jos. Guillard, Jr.,	James C. Bell,
Chas. H. Russell,	Ed C Center,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred. G. Foster.
Peleg Hall,	Robert C Hone	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—INCHARTERED IN 1824—Office No 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York. This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martine,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John R Briggs,	Chas. A. Jarvis,
John A Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
Wm. Gkell,	N. P Freeman,	Chas T Cromwell,
P H Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
H Quackenbos,	Andrew Fremont,	Samuel W Whiting,
Geo. Gilfillan,	J M. Fryer,	John C Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st, 4th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S Fox.	C W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich A. Reading,	Peter S Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chardavoyne,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Ely,	Wm C White,
Jos. W. Collins,	Richard Field,	John J Walker,
John D Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley,	Wm H Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1854.—An extra dividend of ten per cent on the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid on the first day of June next. The capital stock will be increased fifty per cent., or one million dollars, payable one-half, or fifty dollars per share, on the first day of July next, and the other half on the sixth day of November next. The new stock will be distributed to the old stockholders in the ratio of one share of new stock to every two shares of old stock, according to the stock ledger on the morning of the 25th instant. The rights to fractional parts of shares may be transferred and combined so as to obtain full shares. Any stockholder may at any time after the 30th instant, pay in his new shares in full, and be entitled to rebate at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on the money, to the 6th November. The latter half of the increased Stock will not be entitled to any portion of the semi-annual dividend in November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th instant to the 1st July inclusive.

C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1854.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have THIS DAY declared a dividend of three and one half per cent. out of the profits of the Bank, payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th of September next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of September inclusive.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company of this City, have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent out of the earnings of the Company, payable to Stockholders on and after the 15th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until that time

STEPHEN C. WHEELER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Sept 11, 1854.

OFFICE OF ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN.—Sept. 1, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 5th inst.

HORATIO DORE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 6th Sept. 1854.—The Interest Coupons on the Construction Bond of this Company, due October, 1854, will be paid at their Office, No. 30 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Oct. 2. M. B. EDGAR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF JEFFERSON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 50 WALL-ST.—At a meeting of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, a dividend of THREE DOLLARS per share was declared payable on demand. M. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1854.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—DIVIDEND—A dividend of eight per cent. has been declared, payable on demand, at the office No. 81 Wall-st—NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1854.

THOS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A CELESTIAL PIANO—AT OUR WARE ROOM, FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. We also invite attention to our large assortment of superior GRAND ACTION PIANO FORTES, from 6 to 7½ octaves, which for power, richness and purity of tone have no superiors. Manufactured by ourselves from the best materials, and fully WARRANTED. For a climate which changes in a really good Piano for a moderate price will not find their time or money thrown away by calling upon

BENNETT & CO, No. 361 Broadway
Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange. Pianos to let.

GIGANTIC IMPROVEMENT IN PIANOS.—The Celestial Piano is now fairly in the field, and bids defiance to competition for power, sweetness, breadth, purity and richness of tone. This is the spontaneous testimony of all Pianists who have performed on it. ELY & MUNGER, Sole Manufacturers, No. 321 Broadway.

N. B.—New and second-hand Pianos of the ordinary kind for sale at much less than factory prices. Pianos to let.

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODIONS—Of every variety, from $45 to $150, suitable for the parlor, lecture room, lodge room, or small church. Believing them to be superior in tone, more durable and better finished than those of any other make, we have accepted the agency, and keep for sale only those manufactured by PRINCE & CO.

WILLIAM HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, opposite the Park, sole agents for PRINCE & CO.'s celebrated Melodions.

REMOVAL.—J. & C. FISCHER have removed their Warerooom from No. 178 Greenwich-st. to their new Manufactory, Nos 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., New-York, where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of Pianos with all the best modern improvements, made under their own supervision, and warranted to stand any climate. Every novelty in their line produced abroad will be reproduced in their establishment, and the variety of Upholstery Fabrics and of styles of Cabinet Furniture comprised in their stock, will afford the widest field for comparison and choice. A. KIMBEL, having been for six years designer in Mr. Badouine's manufactory, brings ample experience to the task; and it is confidently hoped that the foreign and home resources of the firm will fulfill demand for our unrivalled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

PIANO-FORTES.—Professors and connoisseurs will profit by calling and examining T. H. CHAMBERS justly celebrated instruments, which stand unrivalled and unequalled by any in the United States for refinement of tone, durability and elegance of finish. Warerooms, No. 385 Broadway. N. B.—The square "Grand" finished back 7¼ octave is ready for exhibition.

PIANOS SELLING OFF BELOW COST.—HENRY BENARY, Broadway, No. 823, offers for sale a fine assortment of Lights and Newton's pianos and Newhall's celebrated Boston pianos, with some second-hand ones, 25 per cent. lower than they can be bought anywhere else. Please give him a call.

PIANO-FORTES.—Persons in want of a good Piano are invited to call at the factory of HAINES, BROTHERS & CUMMINGS, No. 116 3d-av., corner 14th-st. Pianos with pearl and ivory keys. Pianos to rent. Also Pianos that have been rented for sale cheap.

A. W. LADD & CO.'S GRAND DIAGONAL PIANO-FORTES, with new grand action, which has no superior in all the points which constitute a perfect instrument. LINCOLN & THOMPSON, sole agents, No. 441 Broadway.

CHURCH ORGANS FOR SALE.—One eight-stop Organ with pedals and swell. Also, organs of four to six, constantly on hand. Finished or nearly so, one of two rows keys, pedals, c c c. Also, one parlor organ.

W. H. DAVIS, Organ Builder, No. 67 Macdougal-st.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODIONS—Unrivalled in depth, brilliancy, power and purity of tone. Best in the market. Fully warranted

GEO. F. BRISTOW, MORE & CO.,
No. 123 Broadway.

RAILROADS

CITY.

City Inspector's Office,
The following is the Weekly Return of Interments in the City and County of New-York, from the 3d day of September to the 9th day of September, 1854: Men, 166; Women, 159; Boys, 210; Girls, 269. Total, 732.

Interments.			
Abscess	1	Debility, infant	7
Age, Term of	1	Debility, adult	3
Apoplexy	2	Delirium Tremens	1
Asphyxia	2	Diarrhœa	51
Asthma	2	Dropsy	6
Apoplexy	2	Dropsy in the head	22
Bronchitis	1	Dropsy in chest	3
Burns & scalds	1	Disease of heart	1
Cancer	1	Drowned	7
Cholera infantum	2	Dysentery	39
Cholera	1	Disease of the brain	1
Bleeding from the lungs	1	Disease of the kidneys	1
Bleeding from the nose	1	Disease of the liver	1
Bleeding from the uterus	1	Disease of the spine	1
Bleeding from the navel	1	Disease of the stomach	1
Bleeding from the rectum	1	Disease of the uterus	1
Bleeding from the throat	1	Disease of the bowels	1
Bleeding from the urethra	1	Disease of the bladder	1
Bleeding from the vagina	1	Disease of the throat	1
Bleeding from the veins	1	Disease of the liver	3
Bleeding from the womb	1	Disease of the lungs	1
Bleeding from the ear	1	Disease of the ovaria	1
Bleeding from the piles	1	Disease of the womb	1
Bleeding from the stomach	1	Disease of the urethra	1
Bleeding from the urethra	1	Disease of the vagina	1
Bleeding from the vagina	1	Disease of the veins	1
Bleeding from the veins	1	Disease of the womb	1
Bleeding from the womb	1	Disease of the urethra	1
Bleeding from the ear	1	Disease of the vagina	1
Bleeding from the piles	1	Disease of the veins	1
Bleeding from the stomach	1	Disease of the womb	1
Bleeding from the urethra	1	Disease of the urethra	1
Bleeding from the vagina	1	Disease of the vagina	1
Bleeding from the veins	1	Disease of the veins	1
Bleeding from the womb	1	Disease of the womb	1
Bleeding from the ear	1	Disease of the urethra	1
Bleeding from the piles	1	Disease of the vagina	1
Bleeding from the stomach	1	Disease of the veins	1
Bleeding from the urethra	1	Disease of the womb	1
Bleeding from the vagina	1	Disease of the urethra	1
Bleeding from the veins	1	Disease of the vagina	1
Bleeding from the womb	1	Disease of the veins	1
Bleeding from the ear	1	Disease of the womb	1
Bleeding from the piles	1	Disease of the urethra	1
Bleeding from the stomach	1	Disease of the vagina	1
Bleeding from the urethra	1	Disease of the veins	1
Bleeding from the vagina	1	Disease of the womb	1
Bleeding from the veins	1	Disease of the urethra	1
Bleeding from the womb	1	Disease of the vagina	1
Bleeding from the ear	1	Disease of the veins

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III...NO. 931. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES,
... Evening ... Sunday excepted ... One ... will be sent by mail or sold at the same rates as the ... Price.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.
... Largest Newspaper for the Country, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of Two ... per annum. Two copies for THREE DOLLARS. ... copies for FIVE DOLLARS will be sent to one address, ... the largest clubs continued beyond the time for ... payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES ... year, is as follows:
Within the County ..... Free.
Within the State ..... 13 cents.
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THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA,
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RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

The Production and Consumption of Wheat in the United States.

Cereal Grains—Crops—Deficiencies and Surpluses of the Several States—Home Consumption—Internal Trade.

HIGHLAND PARK, (Ohio,) Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1854.

The relative production of Cereals, or of those plants which serve as the *bread* of Man, is the most important fact in the domestic condition of a country. For what is man without bread? The Cereals are chiefly habitants of the temperate climes. In the Arctics, where fish is the chief food, and in the Tropics, where acid fruits predominate, Man is an inferior being. In both cases, he approximates the inferior animals, and his civilization is of a physical and sensual character. Pure wheat is the standard of food, as it very nearly is of values. The *bread question*, then, is the great question. In our wide country, with its genial climate, rich lands, and numerous rivers, a scarcity is scarcely felt in a generation, and of famine there is no alarm.

Yet, we should remember that in 1837, we imported wheat, and even now our farmers feel anxious about the support of their stock animals. There are those who will tell you the corn is nearly all destroyed; and those who say it is nearly as good as ever, and high prices are the result of speculation. Neither of these views are correct, and truth, as usual, lies in the middle. There is a serious and heavy loss in the corn crop, and a greater one in potatoes. This loss will be felt chiefly in fattening animals for market. Whether it will advance the prices of animal food is an indeterminate problem; for, while the corn will be very dear, the animal to be fatted will be very cheap.

The most interesting problem, however, is the state of the wheat market. A few months since your Rochester millers threatened not to buy wheat till it got lower. The farmers said they had raised an immense crop, and they must bring it in. They would wait. Well, the market wheels, instead of going back, have gone forward with immense rapidity. For this there must be a *cause*,—what is it? The truth lies in this simple fact,—that the United States having no permanent market for breadstuffs abroad, raise but a very small surplus in the best of years. When, therefore, there is a European demand, or a short crop, we immediately find ourselves short, and prices high, only because we have not prepared for that state of things. Both causes operate this year, and we have arrived at a point in which it is the *home market* which determines. The home price is determined by this fact—that each day in the West there *is an inquiry for more flour than there is on hand*. I do not know how long this may last, but it is a significant fact. In the meantime I send you a tabular view—prepared by the best lights to be obtained—of the production, consumption, deficiency, and surplus of each State.

I took the Census crop of 1850, (or rather 1849,) as the *basis*,—but, have corrected it, so as to give each State an *average* crop, and consequently to raise the aggregate very considerably.

In Ohio we know the crops exactly; and in Indiana and Kentucky we can estimate them very nearly. These were the States in which the chief deficiency was found in 1850, caused by the *rust* in June, 1849.

If some one should think he finds an error, by saying (as many do) that the *breadth of land sown* is much greater,—it is a sufficient reply to say that so are the people much more numerous. We add to our people 600,000 per annum, and in 1854 we have 2,400,000 more bread eaters than in 1850. It is only sufficient to say that the table below represents an *average* crop, while the crop of this year is *not* an average:

States.	Bread Eating Popula'n.	Production	Consumption.	Deficiency	Surplus.
Maine	583,813	296,250	5,900,063	2,613,806	.....
Vt.	314,120	535,955	1,570,600	1,034,645	.....
N. Hamp.	317,976	185,650	1,589,880	1,404,232	.....
R. Isl'd	147,545	49	737,725	737,676	.....
Conn.	370,792	41,741	1,851,960	1,810,150	.....
Mass.	994,514	51,211	4,972,570	4,921,359	.....
N. York	3,467,254	12,191,466	17,486,270	5,268,772	.....
N. Jer.	489,365	1,691 199	2,446,825	845,475	.....
Penn.	2,311,786	13,867,681	11,558,930	.....	2,308,751
Delaw.	97,043	482,511	476,210	.....	66,301
Maryl'd	469,230	4,494,586	2,469,396	.....	2,031,350
Virginia	948,129	11,253,618	4,745,645	.....	6,486,961
N. Carol.	580,491	2,198,183	2,902,455	772,333	.....
S. Carol.	308,323	1,068,477	1,417,615	351,338	.....
Georgia	504,363	1,889,534	2,522 515	1,533,981	.....
Alaba'a	428,779	294,044	2,143,895	1,849,851	.....
Miss.	296 648	157,980	1,483,240	1,345,260	.....
Louis.	272,953	.....	1 364 765	1,364,765	.....
Arkan's	163,797	180,630	819,985	614,345	.....
Texas.	154,431	41,689	772,155	730,466	.....
Kent'y	771,424	4,500,000	3,757,120	.....	742,880
Tenn.	763,154	3 500,000	3,815,770	1,315,770	.....
Missou'i	394,624	3,500,000	2,973,110	.....	287,890
Ohio	1,980,437	24,000,000	9,902,185	.....	14,097,865
Indiana	988,416	6,000,000	4,942,080	.....	5,057,920
Illinois	851,470	9,414,575	4,257,350	.....	5,157,125
Mich.	397,654	4,525,880	1,988,270	.....	2,537,610
Wisc'n	305,301	4,236,131	1,529,955	.....	2,765,176
Iowa	199,214	1,500,000	961,070	.....	538,930
Florida	48,135	.....	240.675	240.675	.....
Calif'a	92,597	350,000	462.985	112,985	.....
31 State's	19,987,573	136,796,950	99,991,715	979,601	44,218,728

This table proves the following curious facts:

1. That *nineteen States do not raise wheat enough* for their own consumption.

2. That *eight* States only raise a *substantial surplus*; the other four raising only a nominal surplus. Eight principal *manufacturing* States, ten *planting* States, and one *mining* State, *do not raise their own bread*. California will probably raise its own wheat, and New-York is nearly balanced.

3. The *fifteen Slave States* do not quite raise their own bread, although Virginia and Maryland export largely.

4. The *Exporting Ports* (for breadstuffs) are Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond, Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Milwaukee, Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati,—together usually exporting forty millions of bushels, or equivalent flour. The *Importing Ports* are New-Orleans, Mobile, Charleston, Norfolk, New-York, New-Haven, Providence, Boston, Portsmouth and Portland. Into Boston alone is imported from the West, one million of bushels of flour.

5. Ohio raises as much wheat (in the average) as all the other Northwestern States, and her surplus is nearly the whole surplus of the country. We have the wheat crop of Ohio pretty exactly for four years, and it was as follows:

Crop of 1849, (the Census crop,)	15,000,000
Crop of 1850, (State Assessors' crop,)	35,000,000
Crop of 1851, (State Assessors' crop,)	26,000,000
Crop of 1852, (State Assessors' crop,)	24,000,000
Aggregate	110,000,000
Average crop	27,500,000

I have stated the returns in round numbers, but they are very nearly exact. You will observe there is room for vast differences. There were *twenty millions* difference in Ohio alone, between the crops of 1849 and 1850; and, I have no doubt, the returns were true. In 1849, more than half the fields in the State were destroyed by *rust*. In 1850, there was an enormous crop,—such as was never raised before. Such crops reduce the price to a low point, and it is from that low point we rise to the present high prices. These alternations of the markets it is quite fashionable to charge to *speculation*; but that is sheer nonsense. In the present state of commerce and locomotion, no combination of speculators—though they were ROTHSCHILDS—can command the flour market. As often as they attempt it, they break down. It would be easier to go into Wall-street and corner all the bears, bulls, asses and unicorns there, than to control the grain markets. The world consumes each year about *eight thousand millions of bushels* of grain, of some kind, for human support, and the cost is about *four thousand millions of dollars*,—a sum which, I imagine, cannot be easily handled, even, by a conspiracy of universal Bankerdom.

The fact is, it is NATURE—from whose teeming bosom all things edible come—that causes these alternations; and she begins her work long before she is suspected. And NATURE, what is she?—the machinery of GOD!

In the deep caverns of the North, He prepares the hoar-frosts which freeze the roots, and from the hot sun sends down the beams which rust the stalks of wheat, dry up the corn, and wilt the flower. Let us be content, for in His hands all things are safe; and whether in cold or heat,—in Summer drouths or Winter frosts,—Nature, through all her works, sends up a voice of praise, musical with the melody of a Harmonious Whole.

VIATOR DEL OCCIDENTE.

INTERESTING FROM CHINA.

Progress, Position and Prospects of the Revolution.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

SHANGHAI, Monday, May 8, 1854.

Some delay in the departure of the overland mail, and the receipt of later numbers of the Gazettes, enable me to give you a few additional lines. At this juncture, it is exceedingly desirable that all the revolutionary movements in this empire should be as fully developed—as accurately made known to the Powers of Christendom as possible. None can be more interested than yourselves in all that is transpiring here, and none have a better right to be fully informed. And I wish it were in my power to tell you, in detail, precisely how matters stand at Peking, at Nanking, and throughout the provinces. The fact is, our information from the interior is neither very extensive or very reliable. Such as it is, you shall have it.

Nearly all the particulars that we get, touching the rebels in the *interior* of the empire, come to us through their enemies, the Emperor's officers and their official organ the Peking *Gazette*, and you know how untrustworthy these are, especially when impious rebels and barbarians are the subjects of their reports. The Gazettes received here date to the 14th of April. According to these, the war now extends from Chih-li and Shantung on the north, to Hu-nan and Kwang-si on the south. The number of rebels slain is remarkable—thousands upon thousands—nay, many tens of thousands have been killed in battle, according to official reports.

In the north they entered the province of Chih-li, in the Autumn of last year; and from the south-west, ran like wild-fire quite across the province to Tien-tsin. These and in that vicinity they remained for months, within eighty miles of the capital, resisting the attacks of the Emperor's bravest men. In March they began to fall back; and since have repeatedly been nearly exterminated! Yet, strange to say, according to last accounts, although two thousand had just been killed in one action, these men still held out, and were in possession of towns and cities in both of the above-named provinces, viz., Chih-li and Shantung. One of the large cities on the Imperial Canal, in lat. 36° 57′ north was remaining in their hands, after repeated assaults made on it by the Imperial hosts. Such could hardly have been the case, had "the northern army" of the insurgents been cut up and reduced in the manner, and to the degree reported in the gazettes.

We have here reliable private accounts that, early in April, reinforcements were crossing the Yellow River, moving northward. We know, also, that in February, large bodies of men had been dispatched in that direction from Nanking; and, moreover, that in Peking itself, great alarm and destitution existed among the people, while the usual annual supplies for the Emperor from the south had been entirely cut off.

The large and strong defences seen by the English and the French at Chin-Kiang and Nanking, coupled with the fact that a numerous army had moved northward, had led some persons to suppose that the revolutionary party were doing nothing in those provinces overrun by them in the winter of 1852-3. But it is certain—the *Gazette* itself recognizes the fact—that there are two other armies carrying on their operations—one in Ngan-hwui, and one far up the Great River, now holding numerous cities in Kiang-si, Hu-peh and Hu-nan. All these things taken together, naturally lead to the conclusion that the Emperor's cause is very, *very far* from being prosperous, or his government secure. Anarchy, misrule and oppression fill the land.

Here in Shanghai we are pretty well informed of what is going on immediately around us. Our own eyes see and our own ears hear of the cruelties of these belligerents. It is now more than seven months since this city was taken, without a struggle, by a small band of confederates—men in no way connected with the great revolutionary party. I have, if I rightly remember, already told you of the bad and corrupt character of this local faction; yet bad as it is, that of the Imperial forces is much worse, and they, both officers and men, are more abominable and more to be dreaded, for their evil conduct, than even the outlawed rebels of Shanghai.

The battle of the 4th of April, but for such baseness and wantonness, could never have occurred. On the part of foreigners there may not have been all that prudence and forbearance exercised that could have been wished. There was, however, *a necessity* for strong action. An opinion was prevailing in the Imperial camp, that the soldiers of the great Emperor might do as they list—plundering the property of the people, and ravishing their wives and daughters *ad libitum*. Nor were the properties and the lives of foreigners to be excepted. This evil had been growing for a long time, and the native authorities were warned of its fearful consequences. But it was painfully evident that they either could not, or would not, check it. The foreign authorities deemed it unwise and unsafe to remain so exposed any longer.

The remedy has been effectual, and the like necessity will not probably soon if ever again exist. The Expedition to Japan has cost much—much time and much money—but no blood. Its policy to move with great strength, was good policy. The like should be done in China. Our new Commissioner, Mr. MCLANE, is now here, and I see by the home papers that he has come armed with "all manner of power." So it was with Mr. MARSHALL, *nominally*, but not *de facto*. Unless the U. S. Government can exercise "all manner of power," or enough to protect its people here, better far make no show of authority. I tell you the truth, some of the most essential provisions of the treaty of 1844 are a dead letter, and have been for months, and there is but a faint prospect that they will ever be revived.

Under such circumstances it behoves the United States of America to send full powers, *de facto*, if its citizens are to enjoy any of its protection. We have great reason to be thankful that, under God's good providence, so little loss, and so few annoyances have been experienced.

Nay, so far from being disheartened by these things, I believe they will all work, and are working for the advancement of truth and the good of China. Don't be too sanguine, nor yet too skeptical, about the Christian character of TA-PING-WANG and his royal fraternity. For, as yet, we know very little of those leaders.

Here I must close this short epistle, but if, by any fair means, I can get more knowledge of the revolutionary movements, I shall be most happy to communicate it to you, and you may communicate it to the public, if you think it best so to do. In times like these, the people of God, and especially journalists, who are in some sort the leaders of the public sentiment, have resting upon them great responsibilities.

NEW-YORK CITY.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Semi-Annual Report of the Chief of Police.

Crime in New-York in Six Months.

The Semi-Annual Report of the Chief of Police, Mr. MATSELL, was presented in the Board of Aldermen, last evening. The Report is as follows:

Hon. JACOB A. WESTERVELT—*Sir*: In conformity with the provisions of the Police Law, I herewith present to you a report showing the operations and condition of the Police Department for the six months ending June 30, 1854. You will perceive, by the tables of arrest, that there have been 25,110 persons arrested for criminal offences from the 1st of January to the 30th of June, 1854—being an increase of 2,874 over the previous six months, and an increase of 7,397 over the corresponding period of time in 1853. Of the whole number, there were arrested by the Reserve Corps 3,985—1,035 of which were for violations of the Corporation ordinances; making the whole number arrested for violation of the ordinances 1,117—being an increase of 1,165 over the previous six months. This large increase in the number of arrests does not result from a corresponding increase of crime, but I am pleased to report that it arises from the increased activity and vigilance of the policemen. A comparison of the report of arrests with the report of offences committed, will show at once that there has been a much greater per centage of arrests during the past six months than during the previous six months.

I have added to this report a tabular statement, showing the number of persons accommodated with lodgings for the three months ending June 30, 1854, together with their place of birth, color, profession, and degree of education. This report will be found worthy of an attentive perusal. It appears that during the three months, there were accommodated with lodgings 5,700 males and 3,425 females, making 9,125. Of whom 2,956 were married, and 6,169 were single; 47 were under 10 years of age, 1,148 between 10 and 20, 2,933 between 20 and 30, 2,418 between 30 and 40, 1,555 between 40 and 50, and 1,024 50 years and over: 1,759 were born in the United States, 5,117 in Ireland, 269 in Scotland, 716 in England, 52 in France, 1,010 in Germany, and 202 in other places; 6,680 had trades, and 2,445 had no trades; 6,435 could read and write, 488 could read, and 2,202 could neither read nor write.

Since presenting to you the last semi-annual report of the Police Department, the Commissioners on Rules and Regulations have promulgated a new regulation in relation to the dress to be worn by members of the force when on duty. The new regulation prescribes uniform trowsers, buttons, belt for baton, and an overcoat to be worn in Winter and lighter coats for Summer use. By the previous regulation the Captains of the several districts were empowered to select the material for the Summer coats to be worn by the members of their command, but this regulation was not found to work well in practical operation, as there was no uniformity of appearance, and the force began to assume the same look of negligence in attire that existed previous to the adoption of the uniform coat and cap, and numerous complaints were made by citizens that they could scarcely distinguish a policeman from any other citizen. This new regulation imposes upon the members of the Department additional expenses which in many if not every instance will be found hard to be borne, unless the Common Council make an appropriation to meet the whole or a portion of these additional expenses. It was for the interests of the City, the protection of the lives and property of citizens, and the increased usefulness and efficiency of the department, that the members were required to wear a uniform dress, and as the City receives the benefit, the authorities should be willing, at least, to bear a portion of the expenses. In fact, several of the articles required to be worn should be the property of the City, as under the law, it would be a misdemeanor for any person not connected with the Police Department to wear the same or similar articles, and if a policeman should resign his office, or be dismissed from the Department, the articles he had purchased in obedience to the regulation of the Commissioners would be of no further use to him; whereas, if they were the property of the City, they could be given to the person appointed to fill the vacant place. This principle has always, heretofore, been recognized by the City authorities in the case of the star worn by policemen, and has been found to be both salutary and just. At the present time, the price of living is very high, and many members of the Department having large families to support, find it exceedingly difficult to meet their ordinary expenses, and I have no doubt that citizens would rather defray the whole of this increased expenditure, than to forego the protection they receive from it. The uniform dress has proved to be of incalculable benefit to the Department, in regard to its efficiency and respectability. It is no longer possible for members of the Department to shirk from duty without being detected. Wherever they go they are known, and their authority respected, and in a riot or disturbance their moral power is enhanced in the ratio of two to one. Nor has the usefulness of the Department been impaired as regards the detection and arrest of depredators on property, but on the contrary, it has been increased, and it is well known that in some parts of the City certain descriptions of thefts have been greatly diminished since the adoption of the uniform.

In a former report made to your Honor's predecessor, I embraced the opportunity to urge the propriety, and even the necessity, of an improved style of buildings, used for Station-houses in the several districts; and although several new Station-houses have been erected since that time, yet there have been but slight improvements in the mode of construction either as to the convenience of the houses for the purposes for which they are intended, or as regards the health of the force. It will be seen by the tabular statement, showing the time lost by members of the department, that the City has lost during the past six months, by sickness, the services of forty-one and two-third men per day, equal to 15,048 days in a year, which amounts to $28,869. Under these circumstances, I directed the surgeons of the department to make an examination of the several Station-houses, and report to me their sanitary condition, with the view of ascertaining what portion of the sickness was attributable to the places in which the policemen were compelled to sleep. These reports are herewith annexed, and I would ask you Honor to give them an attentive perusal, as they present a state of facts in regard to the condition of several of the houses that reflect but little credit on the City, and which should be remedied without delay.

The cells in most of the Station-houses are constructed in an improper and insecure manner, and are not calculated for the purposes for which they are intended. During the night time these cells are the only place where prisoners can be confined, and escapes from the cells are of constant occurrence. By an ordinance of the Common Council the different Station-houses constitute a part of the City Prison, and the cells in them should be so constructed that escape from them would be rendered impossible. As they are at present, they are positively injurious to health, being constructed without regard to ventilation, and without water-closets, so that pails or tubs have to be used: the stench from which is almost unbearable, impregnating every part of the house, and thus superinducing disease. The cells at the Sixth District Station-house, which are now nearly completed are badly constructed in respect to ventilation and water-closets, and unless some improvement is made, it will be dangerous to the health of policemen to use them. It sometimes happens that innocent persons are arrested during the night, and have to be detained in custody until their case can be passed upon by a competent magistrate; and to confine innocent persons in such pest-holes, endangering their health and their lives, is absolute cruelty, and yet the officers have no alternative.

I have received several communications from the Captains of Police, in relation to the condition of their Station-houses, from which I make the following extracts. The Captain of the Ninth District, in his communication, says:

"Entrance in Greenwich-avenue by ascending a long flight of stairs landing on a platform, and then by a short turn ascend three steps, which brings you to the main entrance between two rows of cells on the right and left; those on the left being for males and lodgers. The dimensions are 9½ feet long by 3½ feet wide; a platform 6 feet long, 1½ feet high, for the above to rest upon; a small window in the rear, a large double plank door with small hole in the same, are the only means of ventilation. Tubs are used for the deposit of filth, (no vessels with Croton to carry off the filth,) which are emptied in the morning, after remaining all night, by the doorman and lodgers, after causing an intolerable and sickening stench through the whole house, and an every-day complaint by the citizens who have business with the Department. The opposite cells are for females, and are of the same description. By a raise of three steps you then enter a room about 28 feet square, containing the desks, topographic apparatus, &c., where the public business of this Station is conducted. In the rear of the desks, on the Greenwich-avenue side, are two narrow and confined rooms 13 feet long by 8 feet wide, with two beds where the Captain and two Lieutenants endeavor to sleep. No wash-basins, with Croton or conveniences of any kind, attached. On the left of the last named rooms is a small enclosed entrance which brings you to the rear of the building; this contains the fire caps, &c., belonging to the members. Directly behind this entrance is the washroom, 9 feet long by 4½ feet wide, containing two wash-basins, where the whole force of 52 men are allowed alternately the privilege of studying that inestimable blessing, namely, cleanliness; departing from this place you enter a recess or passage-way to the upper loft; to the rear of the recess is the sitting room of the members, 16 feet wide by 16 feet long; the furniture consists of one table furnished by the men, and four benches, where the members congregate for intellectual enjoyment; on the left, and adjoining the last, is a room 16 feet long by 7 feet wide, with a small stove used for drying the clothes of the whole force, after being thoroughly wet while on duty. Last, though not least, is the sleeping room of the men, 52 feet long by 28 feet wide, directly over the market, containing 40 beds. They are placed in rows of two throughout the room, leaving a small space of only a few inches on the sides to admit a person, bringing the men in such close contact as to inhale each other's breath, added to the unwholesome air of the whole place, and the effluvia that arises from and around the market, especially on damp and sultry days, makes it not only disagreeable but highly injurious to health. No doubt many cases of sickness at this station have been caused by this miserable and unfit building which we occupy. Being old and dilapidated, it can never be reconstructed so as to conform to health, comfort, and the conveniences which are essential to a well regulated Station-house."

The Captain of the Sixteenth District in a communication addressed to me says:

"The cells, 10 in number, are in the basement, together with a room intended for a lodger's room, coal room, &c. The cells are badly constructed; the walls separating them could be taken down with a jack knife, and in this respect they are very insecure. The lodger's room is a cold, damp place, never having been fitted with any of the conveniences necessary to render it adapted for the purposes designed. The entrance to this part of the building is by a narrow and crooked stairway, starting from the office, and wholly unfit as an entrance to such a place. In this part of the house the following alterations are very much wanted, viz.: To continue the hall, dividing the cells clear through to the front, then to open an entrance in the front of the house underneath the stoop, communicating direct with the basement, thus securing easy and convenient ingress for dead bodies, sick and wounded persons, and also for drunken persons who have to be carried here, all of whom have now to be brought through the office and down the narrow stairs above named, which is always attended with inconvenience and sometimes with danger. The alteration would, at the same time, very much improve the ventilation and render the cells much more endurable; for, after all, prisoners are human beings, and some reference should be had to their health and comfort. In the second place, we want a lodging room fitted up with some slight reference to comfort, for the accommodation of respectable persons who are frequently compelled to remain here during the night. The alterations and improvements above named have been repeatedly ordered by the Common Council, on petitions from me, but up to the present matters remain as they were. Finally, I would recommend that an additional story be put on the building, thereby giving us a proper drill room, which, in my opinion, is absolutely essential under the present regime and discipline of the Department, because the men would learn more in one month where they had sufficient room to perform the various evolutions and movements than they would or could in twelve months situated as they now are, having no place but a space of about six feet wide between their beds—besides men who are huddled together as we are, need some place for physical exercise and physical training, and by pursuing such a course, endeavoring to render them comfortable so far as the provisions of the City Government are concerned, a spirit of contentment would ensue. Men would naturally be led to devote more time to some healthy exercise and less to bickerings and cavillings, and this course would eventually result in attachment to their duties, and also to the discipline of the Department, and ensure a more ready and faithful performance of the one, and a more cheerful and obedient acquiesence in the other, than what is now evinced when any extra duty is to be performed or any new orders issued."

The Captain of the Twenty-Second District also complains of the inadequate accommodation for the men in his Station-house. Having but one sleeping room the platoon that returns to the Station-house at 12 o'clock, midnight, are compelled to occupy the beds a few minutes previously vacated by the platoon that relieved them.

Such accommodations cannot but be extremely unhealthy for the members of the force, and bad in an economical point of view, and a proper regard for the health of the men, demanded by every consideration of humanity, requires that a remedy should be immediately applied. I would respectfully suggest that two or three eminent architects be invited to draw plans for a model Station-house, and that hereafter all Station-houses be required to be built according to the plan adopted.

Respectfully submitted,
GEORGE W. MATSELL, Chief of Police.

Attached to the Chief's communication are the reports of Drs. HARDENBROOK, JONES, and MCDONNELL, of the Medical Staff of the Department, showing the condition of the various Station-houses. The general tenor of these reports are shadowed in the foregoing. As they are very lengthy, dry and uninteresting, we omit them.

Dr. MCDONNELL, at the close of the report, suggested "that the business of the Medical Staff would be much facilitated if in each Station-house there could be provided a small supply of medicines, bandages, and surgical appliances. As it is, when a physician is called upon in case of sickness during the night, he has no knowledge of what medicine or surgical apparatus it may be necessary to take with him, so that in case of accident sometimes the delay occasioned in returning to his office or rapping up a druggist proves fatal."

Dr. JONES, in speaking of the Station-houses, urges "that greater attention should be paid to the building and location of them. As a matter of economy, if no higher consideration prompts, every means should be taken to secure comfortable and healthful accommodations for the policemen at the Station-houses; otherwise, the City is a great loser by reason of the sickness of the men.

Unauthorized Imprisonment in the Sixth Ward Station-House.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A short time since a communication appeared in the TIMES, signed by Justice CLARK, complaining of the practice of arresting and detaining individuals in Station-houses without excuse or authority. An instance of such detention of two men in the Sixth Ward Station-house was in that communication mentioned.

I wish to direct your attention to a recent similar procedure.

On Wednesday night last, SAMUEL GORMAN and HUGH RILEY were arrested by officers DOWLING and JOURDAN of the Sixth Ward Police. No complaint had been made against them. They were not suspected to have committed any particular crime, but were arrested, as the officers allege, as suspicious characters out at night, by whose arrest the commission of some crime might be ascertained. They were taken to the Sixth Ward Station-house and by order of Captain BRENNAN locked up in the cells.

On Thursday morning the Police Court at the Tombs opened as usual. The Captain returned his arrests for the night. The other prisoners were brought up, but GORMAN and RILEY *were not produced* but left in the cells; they asked wherefore they were arrested and detained, and were denied the information. All day Thursday and Thursday night they lay in close cells apart from each other. Again on Friday morning the Captain brought up his other prisoners but GORMAN and RILEY *were not among them*. Meanwhile their friends missing them commenced inquiries. From some source they finally had their suspicions directed to the Sixth Ward Station-house. They inquired on Friday morning at the Station-house for them and were informed that they were not there.

Counsel was then employed who first waited upon Justice CLARK, and stated to him that he had reason to believe that GORMAN and RILEY were in the Sixth Ward Station-house. Justice CLARK, the sitting magistrate at the Tombs, in which building the Sixth Ward Station-house is, told the counsel to go down stairs and tell the officer in charge, that if such men were in the Station-house they must be brought before him immediately. Counsel went as directed; Capt. BRENNAN was not in; Lieut. FIERTY referred him to Captain BRENNAN, stating that he knew nothing about it. Captain BRENNAN was ascertained to be out of town. Officer MCCLUSKY stated to counsel that "CLARK wished, he supposed, to make another muss." Counsel returned to Justice CLARK, stated above facts, and was told by Justice CLARK to sue out a writ of *habeas corpus*.

This was done. Counsel proceeded to the Station-house to serve the writ, when for the first time it was acknowledged that GORMAN and RILEY were these. Counsel was told he could see them, if he would agree not to serve the writ till 1 o'clock, when it was stated Capt. BRENNAN would be back. This was agreed to. Counsel saw the men, and asked them why they were detained. They could not tell. Counsel asked the officers, but could not procure any information whatever.

Capt. BRENNAN not returning at 2 o'clock the writ was served on Lieut. BINGHAM, the officer in charge. It was returnable forthwith before Judge BEEBE. Lieut. BINGHAM and Officers DOWLING, MCCLUSKY and JOURDAN, without the men, attended before Judge BEEBE, and stated that the men were thieves, that they were arrested because they suspected they had been in some scrape; that when arrested they were taken to the Captain's room, and then to the cells, and that Capt. BRENNAN next morning found in his room $300, which had been left there by some one, and by, as he believes, the prisoners; that they wished the matter postponed.

Judge BEEBE, by the consent of counsel for the men, postponed the matter until 6½ o'clock. The men were then produced. Judge CLARK was present, and demanded of the officers why the prisoners had not been brought before him. He was told that the Mayor had given permission to detain them, and that they were thieves. Judge BEEBE discharged them.

Now, Mr. Editor, no American citizen, whether of good or evil report, can be deprived legally of his liberty without due process of law. Here are two men arrested without warrant or complaint, confined forty-eight hours *without any commitment, temporary or otherwise from any Magistrate!* without *information* even *that any crime has been committed*, without being brought before the sitting Magistrate as the law requires, without being told why they are arrested, although they demand the cause of their arrest or detention. The sitting Magistrate sends for them in vain. Counsel asks for them in vain, and when discharged two days after their arrest, no shadow or pretence for any legal detention is produced. The only apology given is, they are thieves and the Mayor gave permission to detain them. Suppose they are persons of bad repute, has not a thief even rights? Can he be kidnapped and confined without any legal reason? What right has the Mayor to give permission to detain him without evidence? JUSTICE.

Power of Police Justices.

The following instructions from the Mayor and Chief of Police, issued in 1852 and still in force, are relied upon by Captain HOPKINS, of the Third Ward Police, to justify him in refusing to discharge a person from custody under an order from Justice CLARK:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New-York, Aug. 30, 1852.
GEORGE W. MATSELL, Chief of Police:

SIR: You will communicate to the Police Department the accompanying opinion of the District Attorney, N. B. BLUNT, Esq., and direct that in all cases pertaining to persons in custody, members of the Department will act strictly in accordance with said opinion.

A. C. KINGSLAND, Mayor.

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1852.

DEAR SIR: I have already furnished to the Grand Jury my opinion of the illegality of discharges by Aldermen and Police Justices, except by due course of law after individual investigation. I now, at your request, state the result of a compliance by a police officer with such illegal order.

The rule of proceeding on the part of an officer is plain and simple. Police officers, in this City, are in criminal matters vested with the powers of constables at common law. They are, in this respect, substituted by statute for the watchmen and marshals existing prior to the act of 1844, and are clothed with all the authority incident to those officers. They have the power to arrest, with or without warrant, in all cases of felony, and in cases of misdemeanor, breaches of the peace, or disorderly and riotous conduct committed in their view, night-walkers, evil-disposed and suspected persons, and reported thieves. All may be arrested; and by Statute 1, R. S., p. 633, and Laws of 1833, p. 9, sec. 1 and 2, it is made their duty to arrest certain disorderly persons and vagrants. His office is ministerial in obeying warrants and original as a conservator of the peace at common law, or by virtue of particular statutes. When an officer has made an arrest with or without warrant, he is to bring the party as soon as possible before a justice, if by warrant, before the justice who issued the warrant, or in his absence, from his office or inability to act, before some other magistrate, (2 R. S., p. 708, sec. 12,) and if guilty of unnecessary delay, it is a breach of duty. But if the time be unreasonable, as in or near the night, he should detain him until the next day. If the magistrate who issued the warrant be absent, or the warrant be to bring him before any justice, the power of detention is vested in the officer, and not the prisoner, and the former may proceed to any magistrate who has jurisdiction within the county. The same course should be adopted in cases of arrest without warrant. When the arrest has once been made, to an escape on the part of the officer to permit the party to go at large, for which he may be indicted, (2 R. S., p. 684, sec. 18, sub. 4,) and on conviction, punished by fine or imprisonment.

In addition to these general principles of law governing the conduct of constables, the police officers of this City are also controlled by the regulations of the department. These regulations point out the course to be adopted by them in many cases, and especially prohibit discharges of prisoners.

As I have heretofore stated, *no Aldermen or*

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sive has the power, after investigating judicial examination in any case, and in the case of arrests by the night watch, or under the general system of the police, it is questionable whether any Alderman can interfere at all. By the Act of 1845, 2 R. S., p. 354, sec. 76, the exclusive power is given to the Police Justices to examine persons detained by the night watch, and I am not aware of any repeal of that section. I have thus fully reviewed this neglect, and am happy to state that my views meet the concurrence of some of our ablest lawyers, among whom I would especially name Hon. JOHN C. SPENCER, to whom I am indebted for a valuable brief of the authorities bearing upon the question, and in conclusion, I take occasion to state that in every case of violation of the law in this respect, which shall come officially to my notice, I shall place the matter before the Grand Jury.

Your obedient servant,
N. BOWDITCH BLUNT.

Hon. A. C. KINGSLAND, Mayor.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE,
New-York, Aug. 30, 1852.
GENERAL ORDERS.

The Captains of Police will READ to each and every member of their respective divisions the above Order received this day from the Mayor; also, the opinion of the District Attorney, N. B. BLUNT, Esq.

GEO. W. MATSELL, Chief of Police.

THE MURDER IN ALBANY-STREET.

The Coroner's Inquest.

The inquest on the body of Justin Maetzel, who was stabbed and otherwise injured by Christian JAGER in a porter-house in Albany-street, on Wednesday morning, the 2d inst., was held yesterday by Coroner HILTON. The circumstances connected with the case have already been published in the TIMES. The evidence adduced before the Jury empanneled by the Coroner shows very conclusively that JAGER inflicted the injuries which caused death, and also that he had no provocation for so doing.

The following testimony was taken:

James Donnelly, sworn: I reside at No. [illegible] Albany-street place; on last Sunday, the 3d inst., at about [illegible] in the morning, the deceased, John Farley, myself, a Welsh and myself were in company together at a light in the basement occupied by Christian JAGER, in Albany-street, near West; Bushman had the reputation of keeping a house of prostitution; as the deceased was passing in Bushman stood on the inside of the [illegible] door, and in a friendly way tipped each of the others on the chin; there is a bar in the place; there were [illegible] there at the time besides Charles Jager, and another man who calls himself Adolph Stempel; we were in, to get a drink; we were not intoxicated, although we had been drinking; shortly after going in [illegible] Bushman commenced wrestling together, [illegible] in a friendly way; Charles Jager was [illegible] while the deceased and Bushman were wrestling; Bushman said something to Jager in German, which Jager run from behind the bar towards Bushman and deceased, and on getting up to them [illegible] thrust at the left side of the deceased, and immediately ran back behind the bar; I did not see a knife or any other instrument in his hand; John Farley [illegible] to part them, but did not succeed; Bushman [illegible] the deceased up in front of the bar, upon which Jager struck him over the head with two [illegible] and afterwards with a decanter [illegible] during this time Bushman and deceased [illegible] to each other, wrestling in an angry manner; I called to Bushman to let go of the deceased, as he did not come there to make any disturbance; [illegible] ceased was struck with the decanter the [illegible] rated; Welch, Farley and myself took the deceased [illegible] the street, immediately after Jager struck deceased with the pint bottle; Bushman struck him in the face with his fist; this is the only blow I saw him strike; [illegible] took deceased to the First Ward Station-house in [illegible] ity-place, when Dr. Van Lier was sent for and [illegible] his wounds, and directed him to be sent to the [illegible] Hospital; the deceased appeared very weak, but [illegible] were not aware that he was stabbed at that time; [illegible] learned the fact next morning; neither deceased [illegible] of the company offered to make any disturbance with Bushman's; we had no particular acquaintance with Bushman; neither do I know that any of our party ever had any difficulty with him; Adolph Stempel was by while they were wrestling, but I did not [illegible] terfere; both Bushman and the deceased [illegible] each as though they were willing to wrestle; deceased was cut over the left temple, and his left [illegible] blackened; Bushman struck deceased in the face with his fist; the deceased did not strike any [illegible] house, or did he have angry words with any [illegible] the house; I stood near the front door at the [illegible] wrestling was going on, and when the thro

LABOURING ON THE WAR

Russia, if in fact, Europe should permit his monstrous destruction of a Nation by a Nation, Europe certainly has not the pretension of having

vacant chairs one hundred degrees below zero, of climates, of languages, of latitudes, of Territories to be conquered, of Governments to be established, of Nationalities to be destroyed, of Religions to be changed, of Constitutions to be made, of Dynasties to be overthrown, of Crowns to be taken off and put on, of Thrones to be demolished, of Kingdoms to be blotted out, of Republics to be established, of Presidents to be inaugurated, of Ambassadors to be appointed, of Treaties to be negotiated, of Armies to be marshalled, of Navies to be launched, of Forts to be demolished, of Fortifications to be dismantled, of Arsenals to be established, of Ships to be built, of Guns to be cast, of Swords to be forged, of Shells to be filled, of Powder to be manufactured, of Cannon balls to be moulded, of Bayonets to be sharpened, of Shot and Shell to be exploded, of Cities to be sacked, of Towns to be pillaged, of Villages to be burned, of Fields to be devastated, of Farms to be desolated, of Gardens to be destroyed, of Vineyards to be uprooted, of Orchards to be cut down, of Forests to be leveled, of Mountains to be tunneled, of Valleys to be filled up, of Rivers to be bridged, of Lakes to be navigated, of Seas to be swept, of Navigation to be obstructed, of Harbors to be blockaded, of Commerce to be destroyed, of Manufactures to be suspended, of Mines to be worked, of Quarries to be exhausted, of Mints to be established, of Coin to be debased, of Paper Money to be issued, of Loans to be negotiated, of Stocks to be depreciated, of Debts to be repudiated, of Revenues to be collected, of Taxes to be imposed, of Duties to be paid, of Goods to be smuggled, of Contraband articles to be confiscated, of Blockade Runners to be captured, of Letters of Marque to be granted, of Prizes to be taken, of Prize Courts to be established, of Prize Money to be distributed, of Property to be confiscated, of Rents to be distrained, of Houses to be sequestered, of Rights to be violated, of Liberties to be suppressed, of Slaves to be emancipated, of Peasants to be serfs, of Prisoners to be exchanged, of Hostages to be taken, of Spies to be executed, of Deserters to be shot, of Criminals to be hung, of Traitors to be drawn and quartered, of Citizens to be exiled, of Wives to be widowed, of Children to be orphaned, of Families to be driven from their homes, of Men, Women and Children to be slaughtered, of Humanity to be outraged, of Religion to be disregarded, of Justice to be trampled under foot, of Right to be subverted, of Peace to be destroyed, of Order to be disturbed, of Property to be destroyed, of Life to be taken, of Souls to be damned, of Hell to be filled, of Heaven to be depopulated, of Earth to be depopulated, of Creation to be depopulated, of God to be dethroned, of Satan to be enthroned, of Pandemonium to be established, of Chaos to be restored, of Universal Anarchy to be inaugurated, of Universal Ruin to be consummated, of Universal Annihilation to be accomplished, and of Universal Damnation to be perpetuated.

Abdul Medjid had assigned to us an audience in the country, in a little cottage of retreat, where he was pleased to receive far from the noise and pomp of his palace at Stamboul. We copy from our traveling notes a description of the place and the man:

VI.

"After having crossed the desert hills which separate Constantinople from Kiamoura, we leaped from our horses at the bottom of a narrow valley on the bank of a stream, at a wooded-road crossing, formed by three or four tracks traced on the wet sand. We were conducted to the left by the shade of four walls painted in oil, of a gray color, a pavement in mosaic of stones from the neighborhood, a bench (divan,) covered with white cotton cloth, around the room; a large window, half masked by the enormous trunk of one of the willows; a little basin, murmuring under the dr ps of a jet of water in the centre of the mosaic floor,—no furniture, no ornaments; the cottage was embellished by its isolation, its unmown waves and shade. Mussulmans born in the mountains and valleys of Asia, children of shepherds, have brought with them into their palaces, the remembrance of these images, and the passions of their wild, natural country life; they love it the more for its simplicity, and do not exaggerate it.

"A woman, a horse, a gun, a spring, a tree, and you have the five stages of the Paradise of a child of Othman." * * * * * "On entering the kiosk, I looked for the Sultan. He was standing nearly half hidden by the shade between the window and the wall, at the angle of the room the least lighted."

"The Sultan, Abdul Medjid, is a young man of six or seven and twenty years, but of an appearance a little older than his years. His carriage is elevated, elegant, fine. He carries his head with that gracious ease and nobility which the long habit of the Ottoman Empire should disappear—can only be occupied by

VII.

Abdul Medjid had not yet arrived. The peasant keeper of the lodge opened to us a wooden gate, directed us to pass, and conducted us by the garden, brought us before the door of the kiosk. The door was open to admit the fresh air, the breeze or the sound of the murmuring water as it fell into the basin. In passing, we cast a hasty glance into the lodge. It was simply an empty hall, of four walls painted in oil, of a gray color, a pavement in mosaic of stones from the neighborhood, a bench (divan) covered with white cotton cloth, around the room; a large window, half masked by the enormous trunk of one of the willows; a little basin, murmuring under the dr ps of a jet of water in the centre of the mosaic floor,—no furniture, no ornaments; the cottage was embellished by its isolation, its unmown waves and shade. Mussulmans born in the mountains and valleys of Asia, children of shepherds, have brought with them into their palaces, the remembrance of these images, and the passions of their wild, natural country life; they love it the more for its simplicity, and do not exaggerate it.

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"A Turkish gardener inhabits it in his little cabin, at twenty steps' distance from the kiosk of his Sultan. The gardener and his children went at early dawn, through the little alleys traversed by the Sultan, to his work, spade and shovel in hand, dressed in large folds over patent leather boots, a sabre without ornament, with a large belt. His features alone would have betrayed to a crowd. I felt moved, attached, solicited, by the melancholy air in majesty." * * * * * "While I spoke with him, he turned the hilt of his sabre several times, at the same time he looked down like a maiden in her virtue.

"We followed him to the examination * * * about to make of his military youths." * * *

"What a destiny—perhaps the only one in history, to leave with my friends, in the act of federation under the auspices of the Sultan."

The heart of Europe answered to these words, and facts commenced everywhere to answer as well. Visit Smyrna, Constantinople, Syria, the Lebanon—go into the monasteries, hospitals, temples, houses of education of the two sexes, directed by men and women—of all the monastic orders who consecrate themselves to the soothing of human miseries or religious teaching, from the Sisters of Charity to the Lazarites—and ask in these innumerable establishments of piety, if there is any exception to favor, of liberty towards them throughout the Empire, of impartial and benevolent hand of the Ottoman, in the name of the Sultan.

"How many there are who invoke the Master of Kings and Nations, that he will be pleased to diminish to the Christian world, in that tolerance and unity as they are ordinarily united in heart! It is not sufficient, and we, that he should be good and great—he must be King; it is not all to be a Sovereign—he must be young. It is not sufficient to be good, great, sovereign and young—he must be understood, loved, seconded by the age in which he lives. Abdul Medjid *is all these.* May Heaven violate or more favored millions of people, he continents, the seas, the isles, the mountains, the rivers, which depends upon him."

We ask pardon for this extract, but at the moment when we are about to paint the first Sultans who founded this Empire, it is well to paint also the last of the sons of Othman, transformed into a philosopher in Abdul Medjid.

VIII.

Here is a Prince, painless, studious, pacific, whom Asia and Europe admires in his work of civilization, and the facility with which his people, formed by his example to the worthy of him; Russia, by a sentiment which we leave to be judged by every one's conscience, sends to a peaceful, rather than an ambassador, to outrage him in his palace, and to burn up his ships in his outrages, and a fleet to burn up his ships in his ports.

But what is this crime of Abdul Medjid? Here it is: he civilizes his people—he strengthens them—he advances them more and more every year in an alliance more and more intimate with the manners and customs in the West. He makes them feared—he makes them respected—he makes them loved—he makes them prosperous in France and England, by the visit then to be invincible, was driven back to the Lybian Deserts.

V.

But the Sultan Mahmoud was dead under the reproaches of his barbarity and his tortures, and the false policy of France in 1840, while his son received the sublime confidence of his antipathies, his inexperience, and his youth, under the best auspices. The reforms had been carried out, and the bases which a reformer always raises had died with Mahmoud.

No young Sovereign ever seemed more predestined by circumstances, during these eclipses of liberty, to the admiration of the Greek. We were present, with all the rest of the world.

Greece should have been *Federized*, and *protected* and *directed* from the Ottoman Empire, which was the natural counsel of the East and the West from a long interval. The atrocious destruction of the Greek population was a bonfire of joy to Europe, a Warning to the Governments, but Barbarism in the Councils, a place on the Globe of one hundred and twenty square leagues; and politically, in Europe and Asia, a place on the Globe to be occupied by the Russian Empire should disappear,—can only be occupied by Russia, if in fact, Europe permit his monstrous destruction of a Nation by a Nation.

Russia is for Europe and for Liberty.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Lebanon, Tuesday, Sept. 7, 1854.

Smoky Hallelujahs and Rain.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

The excessive heat of the last two days, during which the thermometer has ranged from 90 to 98° in the shade, was terminated last evening by a terrific thunder-storm. The water fell in torrents for nearly an hour, when the storm abated with hail. The stones were of the size of pigeons' eggs, in some farm-houses forty pieces were found in a single square foot. Deposits of water on the yard square of 100 feet, in many places, were equal to 81 pounds, or 10½ gallons. Saturday night, the 9th, and Sunday, the 10th, were days of rain-gauge, was equal to 3½ inches. Monday, the 11th, was a day of rain, the temperature ranging from 60 to 70°. Tuesday, the 12th, was a day of rain, the temperature ranging from 60 to 70°. Wednesday, the 13th, was a day of rain, the temperature ranging from 60 to 70°. Thursday, the 14th, was a day of rain, the temperature ranging from 60 to 70°. Friday, the 15th, was a day of rain, the temperature ranging from 60 to 70°. Saturday, the 16th, was a day of rain, the temperature ranging from 60 to 70°. Sunday, the 17th, was a day of rain, the temperature ranging from 60 to 70°. Monday, the 18th, was a day of rain, the temperature ranging from 60 to 70°. Tuesday, the 19th, was a day of rain, the temperature ranging from 60 to 70°. Wednesday, the 20th, was a day of rain, the temperature ranging from 60 to 70°. Thursday, the 21st, was a day of rain, the temperature ranging from 60 to 70°. Friday, the 22d, was a day of rain, the temperature ranging from 60 to 70°. Saturday, the 23d, was a day of rain, the temperature ranging from 60 to 70°. Sunday, the 24th, was a day of rain, the temperature ranging from 60 to 70°. Monday, the 25th, was a day of rain, the temperature ranging from 60 to 70°. Tuesday, the 26th, was a day of rain, the temperature ranging from 60 to 70°. Wednesday, the 27th, was a day of rain, the temperature ranging from 60 to 70°. Thursday, the 28th, was a day of rain, the temperature ranging from 60 to 70°. Friday, the 29th, was a day of rain, the temperature ranging from 60 to 70°. Saturday, the 30th, was a day of rain, the temperature ranging from 60 to 70°. Sunday, the 31st, was a day of rain, the temperature ranging from 60 to 70°. Monday, the 1st, was a day of rain, the temperature ranging from 60 to 70°. Tuesday, the 2d, was a day of rain, the temperature ranging from 60 to 70°. Wednesday, the 3d, was a day of rain, the temperature ranging from 60 to 70°. Thursday, the 4th, was a day of rain, the temperature ranging from 60 to 70°. Friday, the 5th, was a day of rain, the temperature ranging from 60 to 70°. Saturday, the 6th, was a day of rain, the temperature ranging from 60 to 70°. Sunday, the 7th, was a day of rain, the temperature ranging from 60 to 70°. Monday, the 8th, was a day of rain, the temperature ranging from 60 to 70°. 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[illegible] Convention.

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To Hon. WM. H. ENGLISH, Democratic Candidate for the office of Lieutenant-Governor.

[illegible] (Saturday) Sept. 9, 1854.

DEAR SIR: I had the pleasure of a conversation with you at Syracuse, after your nomination as a candidate for the office of Lieutenant-Governor, you were pleased to say that if I would address a letter to you, asking whether you disapproved distinctly and unqualifiedly of the passage of the Nebraska bill, extending Slavery into that Territory, you would favor me with a reply in the affirmative and thus set yourself right before the electors; and that you held the same opinions and position on that question that you had expressed to me before your nomination, to wit: That you condemned that measure, with all those men who had betrayed their constituents in the Free States by voting for it.

I have now the honor to make the inquiry suggested, and to allude to some other matters seem[illegible] explanation. This conversation was sought on my part in consequence of my surprise concluding that you, and all the friends you could influence among the radical or Barnburner portion of the Democracy, as contra-distinguished from the "Soft" and patronage Hunkers, voted for the resolutions reported by the majority of the Committee, when they simply affirmed that the introduction of the clause in the Nebraska and Kansas bill repealing the Missouri Compromise was inexpedient and unnecessary, and congratulated the country that the results to grow out of that measure are likely to prove beneficial to the people of the territories"—the logic of which seems to be that, having committed an offence against the honor of the nation and the history of our times, we rejoice in the prospective possession of the benefits to be expected from such offence—deprecating any agitation of the subject before the grand inquest of the country, lest any opinions respecting the power of Congress in the matter should become tests of Democracy, and constitute standards by which we might not be willing to be tried before civilized tribunals for like offences, which we expect hereafter to be obliged by our league with the national party to commit.

I had also other reasons for seeking this explanation from you of your course, inasmuch as you had not only avowed to me your opinions against the Nebraska bill, but on my invitation had visited my private room, and had carefully criticised, considered and *agreed to the resolutions* I had hastily prepared that morning, as they now appear in the published proceedings of the convention; and you may well suppose that after you had expressed to me your opinion—having first obtained the views of members of the Convention in your intercourse—that three-fourths, if not seven-eighths of the delegates were decidedly in favor of a firm and distinct disapproval of the Nebraska bill, in language so clear and distinct as to admit of no doubt—my surprise increased to painful astonishment when I found that the Committee on Resolutions selected by you had been packed to produce and report such a resolution in respect to the passage of the Nebraska bill (including its logic) as it now stands out in the political history of the "Soft" Democracy of our State. It has not, within my recollection, but one example, and finds only one justification, and that is the Buffalo platform, sanctioned by the last inaugural, as contained in its tenth resolve, affirming that the resolution contained in the ninth resolution covered and was intended to embrace the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress, when in truth it did not cover or embrace any such thing—whatever was intended. It was simply false and delusive on its face, and has misled not only the President, but all other worshippers at its shrine. Such will probably be the result of this "Soft" resolution of the Syracuse Convention which you voted for. The constitution of this Committee appeared to me remarkable in other respects, for it had a Director and Vice-President of the Central Railroad from its western end, with some of its hopeful beneficiaries from its eastern, filled up, I will not say with free tickets, the efficacy of which is felt in nearly all the departments of the Government, in its centre, but with highly honorable gentlemen, especial friends of the State Administration, wishing to be also considered "defenders of the faith," &c., at Washington. Some of these also professed to be in favor of resolutions which they voted against. The Surveyor of the port of New-York, who assured us he was a Barnburner in 1848, and opposed then to the extension of Slavery into the Territories, and that he still maintained the same opinions, acted very ably and consistently under the friendly advice of the Collector, his superior, who was in attendance and consultation in the adjoining room during the long debate and sitting of the Committee. The Surveyor carries with him an admiration for the doctrine of popular sovereignty, which shows itself eloquently without being "crushed out." In short, there were but three members of the sixteen opposed to the Nebraska bill.

Finding the Committee thus constituted under your auspices, I was led to seek for the reasons which had governed you in the appointment, and for this purpose applied to you directly. You kindly informed me that you had met the *editor of the Albany Atlas*, who was also a delegate and member of the Committee, as well as a particular friend of Governor SEYMOUR, and *who had drawn up the resolution*, which he also submitted to you, and which was adopted by a majority of the Committee with a slight modification, as passed by the Convention, and that he had assured you that the condemnations and congratulations contained it were strong enough to promote the ends in view and the harmony of the party; and to this assurance you had yielded, maintaining still your original opinions as expressed to me, although you voted the other way. You may very well suppose that I was not entirely satisfied by this explanation, from the remark I made in reply, that you must allow me to judge of men by their actions rather than by their language, since language has been said to be an invention of men to conceal their thoughts, rather than the gift of God to express and explain them. I accordingly sought in formation in other quarters, and it is fair that you should be informed of the result, and have a proper opportunity for defence if you deem it "expedient and necessary."

I was informed that you *had agreed, in consideration of a nomination for Lieutenant-Governor, to change your first opinions and adopt those of your new friends*, and appoint such a Committee as would report the absurd resolutions adopted by the Convention, and aid their passage by your vote, under the operation of the previous question, to cut me and others off from the privilege of debate and amendment; and thus assign us all over like "human chattels," to aid the Administration in extending Slavery into all free Territories where it is not now permitted, and secure the nomination of the patriot DOUGLAS as administrator *de bonis non* of General PIERCE'S Administration. As I had no knowledge of any such bargain and arrangement, I could not bring myself to believe it, and therefore, in justice to you and your character, I repelled the allegation as scandalous; yet, I was obliged to admit that such was the necessary result of all your action—a result which, with the aid of the immediate agents and servants of the Government, consisting a large number of the Convention, led on by a notorious character from New-York City, defeated, according to your opinion, as expressed to me, the will of a large majority of the people of this State, including your constituents and mine, within the counties of Long Island, who delegated us to accomplish a very different result.

When the end was, however, attained, and I was called upon to vote upon your nomination, and declined to vote for you on the ground, as I informed you, that you had voted in favor of the Nebraska resolution, although I had been induced before to urge your nomination as Governor, (such was my good opinion of you as a public man,) in case Governor SEYMOUR in reality declined, as it was alleged he would, and as I supposed he intended to do until I saw his letter published before the Convention had acted, when I concluded it was a piece of harmless coquetry in order to increase the zeal of his lovers, some of whom were suspicious of the professions of attachment he was said to have expressed to individuals in favor of free Territories.

I have thus, Sir, alluded briefly to several of the allegations and considerations which were said by many to have controlled the action of the Convention and your nomination, in order to afford you an opportunity in your reply to define your position in respect to the Nebraska bill, and to correct the impressions arising from your having voted so contrary to your previously expressed opinions and determination, and which were so injurious to your character and fame; and I am not permitted to doubt that you will be able to do so consistently with truth and honor.

I am, Sir, respectfully and faithfully, yours,

A. MANN, JR.

Southern Comments on the Action of the Soft Convention.

From the Washington Sentinel.

As for the platform of this Soft Convention, it is altogether unsatisfactory. Candor compels us to say that the most important issue which [illegible] here. They attempt to conciliate both the anti-Nebraska men and the Nebraskamen, to support, and at the same time [illegible] Administration in its course on the Nebraska measure. They express themselves both for and against that measure. To show that these strictures are no unjust, we quote the resolution that relates to this subject, *italicising portions of it*:

Resolved, That we consider *the clause* in the Nebraska and Kansas bill, repealing the Missouri Compromise, as *inexpedient and unnecessary*; but we are opposed to any agitation having in view the restoration of that line, or tending to promote any sectional controversy in relation thereto; and we congratulate the country that the results to grow out of that measure *are likely to prove beneficial to the people of the Territories*; and that while we maintain our position, that opinions in regard to the power of Congress in this matter, *are not tests*, we nevertheless consider that the act of renunciation by Congress of the power it has heretofore exercised over the subject, as the *practical surrender of a formidable function on the part of the Federal Government, and as the cession of a right to the incipient States of the Union, the exercise of which can, in all probability, result only auspiciously to the people of the Territories and the peace of the Union.*

Before proceeding to analyze this resolution, we would remark that the Albany *Atlas*, from which we copy it, has changed the phraseology of the first sentence in a material particular. This difference between the resolution as published by the *Atlas*, and as it passed the Convention, is as follows: "*Resolved*, That we consider the clause," &c., (as in the *Atlas*,) and "*Resolved*, That we consider *the introduction* of the clause," &c., as in the adopted resolution. The *Atlas* omits the two important words "the introduction." That the omission was unintentional we cannot believe. We would believe this of almost any other journal than the *Atlas*. But that paper makes so many intentional misstatements that it does not deserve our charity. But to return to the resolution. It means everything or nothing, as the reader may wish to understand it.

First, the repeal of the restrictive clause of the Missouri Compromise is declared to be "inexpedient and unnecessary," without giving any reason for the declaration. Secondly, it expresses the opinion that it will prove "beneficial to the people of the Territories," and furthermore, that it is a surrender by Congress to the States of an usurped power, and "a cession of a right to the incipient States of the Union, the exercise of which can, in all probability, result only auspiciously to the people of the Territories and the peace of the Union."

Now if the repeal of the Missouri restriction is fraught with so many blessings, and no evil results are specified, how can "the clause" or "the introduction of the clause in the Nebraska bill repealing the Missouri Compromise" be "inexpedient and unnecessary." All the argument in this resolution is against the first opinion expressed in it.

But we understand, or think we understand, the object of the framers of it. They intended it as a trap for "birds of every feather." They thought it would conciliate the Free-Soilers and the Repealers, and at the same time satisfy the Nebraska men. It is a characteristic "Soft" trick. Nor will it be successful, if we may judge by the course of a large portion of the Convention. They were dissatisfied with it, and expressed their dissatisfaction. They saw into it. They understood it, and they will denounce it. Nobody is deceived by it. It is a bald humbug—a transparent trick.

The Softs need not expect success with such a rotten plank in their platform. If they mean to oppose the Nebraska bill, they ought to come out manfully and say so—if they mean to support it, they ought to be equally bold and honest. They cannot do both things at the same time. They cannot blow hot and cold at the same breath.

How the Slavery Propagandists desire Peace—North Carolina Politics.

From the Raleigh (N. C.) Register.

We heartily second the wish of our cotemporary of the *Baltimore American*, that the country possessed some statesman, elevated in patriotism and commanding an influence, whose voice could be heard throughout the land rallying to his aid the conservative majority of all sections, and bidding Northern fanaticism and Southern ultraism, Free-Soil aggression and Pro-Slavery agitation, alike be still. We are tired of this everlasting commotion about Negrodom. *The Southern people are tired of it, and they want peace and quiet, if it can be obtained without the sacrifice of their inalienable rights.* We believe, ourselves, that the present agitation will be settled definitely, one way or the other, by the citizens of Kansas and Nebraska, long before Congress could dispose of it, and that before the Missouri Compromise could be reestablished, or its repeal reaffirmed, the question will be placed beyond the territorial power of Congress. Further agitation therefore by the North can result in no practical good. That is manifest by their own reasoning. Why keep it up, then? All the South asks it to be let alone, and why not let us have peace?

Public Dinner to Hon. John Kerr.

From the same Paper.

YANCEYVILLE, Saturday, Aug. 26, 1854.

Hon. JOHN KERR—*Sir:* The undersigned, in behalf of your fellow-citizens of Caswell, have the pleasure of tendering you a public dinner, to be given at as early a day as may suit your convenience.

Your fellow-citizens, irrespective of party, avail themselves of this means to testify the pleasure with which they greet your return among them for a season—and they desire, also, to give you assurance that they appreciate the zeal, ability and firmness with which you battled *for the Constitutional rights of the South*, in the memorable contest of the past session of Congress, which so agitated that body and the country.

With sentiments of high regard,

Your obedient servants, ALLEN GUNN, THOS. W. GRAVES, A. C. LINDSEY.

Mr. Kerr's Reply.

YANCEYVILLE, Monday, Aug. 28, 1854.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th inst., in which you offer me, on behalf of the citizens of Caswell, a public dinner in token of their personal regard for me, and the approbation of the course which a sense of duty prompted me to pursue in reference to the bill which passed at the last session of Congress for *the organization of the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas.*

I have no language of adequate force to express my feelings of obligation to my friends and neighbors, who, without distinction of party, have joined in this manifestation of confidence and respect, and I feel that it is an honor the more to be appreciated, because it emanates from a community with a large majority of whom it has always been my misfortune to differ in opinion in regard to the general politics of the country. Moreover, gentlemen, as an evidence of popular opinion, it is well calculated to gratify all true lovers of the Constitution and the Union; as it shows that, *in this section of North Carolina, at least, the People are disposed to merge all party differences in an earnest and ardent support of the constitutional rights and the honor of the South.*

Permit me to add, gentlemen, that unless the South shall, in the present juncture, be more united than it has been at any time heretofore, we are again in great danger of being deprived of all the Constitutional guarantees which we have as *slaveholders*—and, with the loss of *these*, we shall forfeit our position of equality in the Union, and shall be reduced to degradation, as the consequence of dependence upon the North. *Let all geographical and sectional divisions be superceded in the regulation of our relations with our Northern confederates, by the great Republican principle that man is capable of self-government*, and we shall once more be a harmonious, as we are, unquestionably, a great and growing nation. This is the principle contained in the bill to which I have referred, as I understand it, and which I am glad to know you so highly approve. Had I withheld from it my support, I should have felt myself justly obnoxious to the charge of *deserting* the priciples of our Revolutionary Fathers, and could not have hoped for the approbation of my constituents.

As I shall be unavoidably absent from the State for some two or three weeks, Thursday, the 28th of September next, is the earliest day which it is compatible with my engagements to designate, for the purpose which my friends have in view; and trusting that this may be equally as convenient to them as to myself, I beg leave, gentlemen, with every assurance of personal respect, to subscribe myself,

Very truly, your friend and obedient serv't,

JOHN KERR.

From the Fayetteville N. C. Observer.

ELKVILLE, N. C., Saturday, Aug. 26, 1854.

MESSRS. HALE—*Gentlemen*:—I last Fall called the attention of your readers and paper manufacturers to the cotton plant as a material for paper. My faith in it is strengthened by the fact which I see going the rounds of the newspapers that the Philadelphia *Ledger* is printed on paper made from wood—the wood of the poplar. This settles the question, and as wood is a substitute for rags, the object should be to select that kind that abounds most in strong fibre, and this is the cotton plant—the root of it in particular. Paper makers and paper consumers, you that print and we that read, are all interested in this subject. Nothing could work so great a change in the paper business as the successful application of the millions of pounds of cotton plants annually allowed to rot, to the manufacture of printing paper. Will not paper manufacturers try it? Yours, very truly,

C. J. COWLES.

The following testimony was elicited on Saturday in the case of CLOTHAR BOSSENGER, one of the men charged with smuggling goods on the steamer *Washington*:

Thomas J. Brown sworn—Mr. Boettcher was a passenger on the *Washington* on the 31st; I examined his baggage; before examining it I asked him if he had any dutiable articles on board; he said he had not; I then proceeded to examine his person, to which he objected; I did not previously ask him his name; I found nothing on his person; I then examined his trunk; I found in his trunk two packages of dutiable goods, which appeared like gold; he said he had another package in another trunk; the other trunk was not searched by me; I heard him say that the third package was his; I then asked him his name; he gave me his card with the name of Boettcher on it; I found no diamonds, watches or pins on him; there was no person in the state-room when I searched him.

Cross examined—I deposited the articles in the hands of John Cochrane, the Surveyor of this Port; I did not examine the packages; one end of one of the packages was torn so that I could see a part of the contents; the packages were about ten inches in length; I found that one which was broken open in the bottom of the trunk, another package was on the top of the things in the trunk; I do not remember of his saying anything about paying duty on the goods; the vessel at this time was between here and the Quarantine, sailing up; I told him first that I wanted to search his baggage; then I asked him before I made the search whether it contained anything dutable; he said no; I did not arrest him at that time; I next saw him at the Custom-House in the Surveyor's office.

William C. Denyse sworn: I am inspector and assistant boarding-officer; in that capacity I boarded the steamer *Washington* on the 31st of August; I saw Mr. Boettcher there; I searched one part of his trunk; Mr. Brown searched another part; the articles I found are the same, or similar to those produced here. (Two small bundles, containing each 180 pieces of gold braid, and a third containing silver spangles were produced. Defendant's counsel admitted that the articles produced were those found in defendant's possession.)

The following evidence was adduced for the defence:

William Neustaedder, sworn: I am an importer of fancy goods; these articles sell here for 12s. per dozen; that price includes the duty paid and the profit; this leaves a profit of about 12 or 15 per cent.; we sell spangles at from $2 25 to $2 50 per pound; I think the duty is about 30 per cent. on the brand, and from 25 to 30 per cent. on the spangles.

Cross-examined: Mr. Boettcher is engaged in the fancy retail business in Richmond, Virginia.

His Honor the Commissioner held the defendant to bail in the sum of $250.

THE CASE OF HEILBUTH AND FURSTNER.

The following evidence in addition was elicited in this case of Semmi Heilbuth and Zacheriah Furstner:

Thomas J. Brown, sworn: Q.—Was Mr. Furstner on the *Washington* at the time of the arrest of Mr. Heilbuth. A.—I met him in the cabin; I had previously made inquiries for him; when I met him in the cabin, he asked me if I wanted to see him; and I said I did; I asked him if his name was Furstner; he said it was; I asked him to step into the state-room; Mr. Heilbuth was present.

After some delay, Mr. Joachimsson, the Assistant District Attorney, announced that the Government was not ready to proceed further with the examination of the case. He asked that the bail of the defendants be increased from $2,000 to $5,000, and that other sureties be given than those attached to the present bond.

A Magistrate and Police Captain in Trouble.

About 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, a serious difficulty occurred at the Third Ward Station-house, between Police Justice CLARK and Captain JAMES A. P. HOPKINS, of the Police Department. The statement of Captain HOPKINS in regard to the unpleasant affair, was forwarded to the Chief of Police. We annex a copy:

During the burning of the store No. 293 Greenwich-street, about 12 o'clock last night, policeman Henry C. Hope arrested and conveyed to the station-house, Charles Eckhart, who was intoxicated and acting in a very disorderly manner. Hope made a complaint against him of intoxication and disorderly conduct, and he was locked up by the Second Lieutenant. After the fire was extinguished by the Fire Department, I returned with the men to the station-house and relieved the Second Lieutenant, who proceeded to visit his platoon. About 10 o'clock A. M. a young man came to the station-house with an order from Justice Clark for the discharge of the prisoner, which I refused to notice, being instructed so to do by General Order No. 353, issued by the Mayor and Chief of Police. He then went away, threatening to have the prisoner discharged in the morning. About 2 o'clock A. M., Justice Clark came to the station-house, accompanied by his two sons and son-in-law, and, striking his fist upon the desk, demanded that the prisoner and complainant be brought before him; I offered to bring the prisoner before him for the Justice to bail him, which I did; he then ordered the man to be released; I refused to release him unless there was a proper investigation; he then told the accused to go; I said he should not go, and ordered the doorman to take him down stairs and lock him up, and proceeded to assist him, when Justice Clark left his seat behind the desk and came in front of the inner railing and violently seized me by the throat, thereby taking the flesh off my neck; his two sons and his son-in-law then interfered and took him away from behind the outer railings; I remained behind the outer railings, and the doorman came towards me with the accused, when Justice Clark again attacked me, seizing me by the throat. I then seized him by the hands, and prevented him from committing any more injury upon me, and held him until his sons again took him off me, and when the accused was proceeding down stairs quietly with the doorman, Justice Clark again attacked me, but was prevented from doing any more injury to me by his sons; Justice Clark stated then, in a very excited manner, that he would remain at the Station-house all night, and take the prisoner with him in the morning, and he also said I was a d—d scoundrel, and he was boss; after remaining about half an hour he came behind the desk and again demanded the accused and complainant before him; I refused again to send for the complainant, but volunteered to make complaint myself, rather than have the Justice annoying myself and the reserve who were sleeping up stairs during the rest of the night; and he, the Justice, took the complaint, and ordered the accused to find bail to keep the peace, and put it in before him in the morning at 10 o'clock, and also reprimanded the accused; I told him I had acted perfectly right; the accused was very impudent to the Justice; when the Justice threatened to lock him up, the accused told him he did not care—he asked no favors of him; the Justice then said to him, "I came here on account of my sons, and they ought to have been home and abed, and I would not have had this trouble; you are drunk yet, and if you had obeyed the Captain or his officers you would not have been arrested, and I know the Captain, and think he would do nothing wrong;" Justice Clarke then left the Station-house, saying he would see me again.

The man ECKHART has since made an assault and battery complaint against Captain HOPKINS, and Justice CLARKE issued his warrant for the Captain's arrest. The matter will probably undergo a rigid investigation before the proper authorities having cognizance of both parties.

Robbery at a Railroad Depot.

On Saturday morning, as the Boston train of cars were about leaving the New-Haven Railroad Dépôt, corner of Canal-street and Broadway, a returned Californian named BARBER PORTER was robbed of a buckskin bag containing $500 in $20 California gold pieces. It appears Mr. PORTER only arrived here from San Francisco the day previous, by the steamship *Star of the West*, and when preparing for a trip homeward, to visit his family at Springfield, Mass., he carried with him $1,000 in gold. In order to avoid the operations of light-fingered gentry, he divided the finances into $500 lots, and placed them in each pocket of his sack coat, with a view of constantly keeping his hands upon the treasure. Mr. PORTER, however, became absent-minded, and when buying a passenger ticket for Springfield at the ticket office, he lifted his hand from the "little bag," and an expert pick-pocket, who stood beside him, instantly slipped his long fingers into the pocket, and before you could say "Pop goes the weasle," abstracted the coin, and, no doubt, passed it to a confederate, who mixed in the crowd, and thereby escaped. Mr. PORTER suddenly missed the heavy weight gone from his pocket, and at once seized hold of a man who stood at his elbow. Officer VELDMAN, of the Detective Police Force, was quickly on the spot, and recognized the individual as being an old offender called WM. OLIVER, who has served out a term of years in Cherry Hill State Prison, and another sentence in the Sing Sing institution, whence he very recently migrated. The victim says that no person stood near his coat-pocket except the prisoner, and, as he has long followed the profession of picking pockets, it is a fair presumption that he perpetrated the robbery. The prisoner was brought to the City Hall Police Office, and fully committed by Judge BEEBE to await the action of the Grand Jury.

[illegible] Court of Appeals [illegible] Wednesday [illegible] Court [illegible] Court [illegible] Wallabout Canal-street case. In that case the opinion of the Special Term was unanimously affirmed. It is probable that the improvements will be immediately proceeded with. It is extremely desirable that something should be done to relieve the property in that portion of the City from the litigation in which it has been involved since 1848.

MR. WM. CURTIS NOYES presented the proceedings of the Bar upon the death of N. BOWDITCH BLUNT, and moved that they be entered upon the minutes of the Court. MR. KIRKLAND seconded the motion in a brief speech, and the Court ordered the entry to be made.

An important and able opinion of Judge CLERKE, at Special Term, upon the legality of a resolution of the Board of Supervisors, providing extra pay for the Police Justices on account of their working on Sunday, will be found in another column. He holds the resolution to be null and void, being in direct contravention of the Act of July 11, 1851.

Court of General Sessions.

SEPTEMBER SESSION—MONDAY, SEPT. 11.

Before Judge Beebe.

A 'RECEIVER" NO RECEIVER.

A German, SUZMAN EPSTEIN, was arraigned on a charge of receiving sixty pairs of gaiter-rubbers, the property of WILLIAM H. BURR of No. 182 Grand street, Williamsburg, knowing the same to have been stolen. This case was tried previously, but fell through in consequence of the defective nature of the indictment, which read "gaiters" instead of "gaiter-rubbers." The rubbers were found, in part, at EPSTEIN'S store in this City, but the testimony failed to establish the fact that he received the goods with guilty knowledge. Verdict "Not guilty."

PORTER-HOUSE BROKEN INTO.

An Irishman, TIMOTHY DONOHUE, was fined for burglariously entering the porter-house of AARON BROWNING, No. 212 South-street, on the night of the 15th January last, and stealing therefrom two watches (one gold and one silver) and money to the value of $4 or $5, together with a shaving box. The gold watch was afterwards found in the possession of a German jeweler in Cherry-street, who had traded it for a silver watch and rings, which were taken by DONOHUE and his wife. DONOHUE'S good character was proved. The charge was burglary in the third degree, but the Court considered that the evidence did not establish this fact, but charged that under such an indictment a verdict of guilty of grand or petit larceny would lie, if the testimony established the fact. Lapse of time would alter circumstances. The Jury returned a verdict of "Guilty of petit larceny."

ANOTHER WATCH GONE.

JOHN BROWN, a moustached German, knowing no English, was accused of stealing from HENRY ANTLER, merchant tailor, No. 313 Houston-street, a gold watch and chain valued at $200, between the 1st and 7th July, 1853, while defendant was in the employ of ANTLER, and was put upon his trial. Witnesses failing to appear, the Jury retired, to give place to another case, which was one relating to

NUTS AND WASHERS.

JOHN DUFFY and ELISABETH DUFFY, and OWEN HAND, were tried as receivers of stolen goods. The goods were six dozen iron nuts and washers, of the value of 50 cents apiece. The boys who stole the goods were produced as witnesses. One young lad, RICHARD LYNCH, swore that he *didn't* steal any nuts or washers. He testified, however, that he saw such things sold by other boys at DUFFY'S place. PATRICK HANN, the second lad, said *he did* take some new iron nuts from the railroad bridge at Harlem. He sold about fifty of them to Mrs. DUFFY, who gave him 8d. for them. This boy's father was HAND, one of the accused. It appeared that the woman, at the time she purchased the goods, desired her husband, DUFFY, to leave the store. Both are parties of respectable appearance. Serious complaints have been made that the Railroad Company are unable to keep any new iron at the Harlem bridge. It is taken from the bridge as fast as it is taken there. It now appears that these boys stole 50 nuts, which were received and paid for at DUFFY'S junk-shop in Harlem. The Judge charged to this effect. The boy HAND was recalled by counsel for defence, and went over his testimony again. The nuts, he said, were new and bright; when he sold them to Mrs. DUFFY, he told her had taken them from the railroad. She said it was "all right." The officer who made the arrest testified that the nuts were in charge of Mr. BAGLEY at the bridge. When he went to make the arrest, Mrs. DUFFY denied *in toto* all knowledge of the nuts.

Counsel for Defence—What do you mean by *in toto*. Let us see if you understand what that means?

Officer—Why, *in toto* means that she denied all knowledge of the boys or the nuts.

Judge—A pretty good definition.

The case rested. Counsel for defence then argued, and the Court charged that the Jury must find a verdict of "Not Guilty," on account of a variance between the indictment and proof; the former reading "JAMES E. BAYLEY," and the latter "JAMES E. BAGLEY." So a verdict of not guilty was rendered; and a case fell through in consequence of the fault of *one letter*.

A motion was made for the discharge of Mrs. DUFFY, on the ground that a man and his wife cannot be indicted for the same offence. Decision reserved.

A WOMAN ASSAULTING A DRINKER.

FRANCES GUY, a woman of thirty, dressed handsomely in black silk dress, white crape shawl and black shirred hat, trimmed with white flowers, was placed on trial on a charge of being an accomplice in the robbery of a man named DAVID MCAVOY. This man, on the night of the 6th of August, had been drinking in the house of MONTGOMERY, in Water-street, where prisoner kept the bar. Subsequently, MCAVOY was attacked at the door of the house by PATRICK MANLY, and was robbed of his watch and breastpins, valued at $32. The woman was charged with aiding the assailant, and with striking MCAVOY. The Court charged that under the indictment for robbery, a verdict of assault and battery might be rendered. Acquitted.

NO ROBBERY.

MARY RYAN was charged with stealing $150 from PATRICK BIRD. MARY boarded with PATRICK, at his house in Cherry-street; witness was a laboring man, and MARY saw his "old woman" go to a chest to get some gold which was stored there. Acquitted.

A GUILTY PROSTITUTE.

MARIA CHILDS met a Scotchman, just arrived, named CORNELIUS MACAULAY; enticed him into a house corner of Catharine and Water-streets; slept with him; and next morning he awoke minus $375. This woman was arrested, and part of the money was found upon her. She declared she had taken it for safe keeping only.

Judge—You saw the "elephant" very early after you got here, didn't you?

Witness—Yes, Sir.

Judge—Were you drunk on that night?

Witness—I was.

Judge—Very drunk?

Witness—Yes, Sir!

The Jury rendered a verdict of "Guilty." Sentenced to two years in State Prison.

Police Justices—Sunday Work—Extra Pay.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPTEMBER.

Before Clerke, J.

Stuart against *Edmonds*.—CLERKE, J.—This is an application made on behalf of Sidney H. Stuart, one of the Police Justices of the City of New-York, for a peremptory mandamus, commanding the Chamberlain, in his capacity of Treasurer of the County, *ex-officio*, to pay him the sum of six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents, for a compensation directed to be paid to him, by the resolution of the Board of Supervisors of the 27th Dec., 1853, for extra services.

The relator was elected one of the Police Justices of the City in November, 1851, and entered upon the duties of his office on the following May, and has ever since continued to discharge these duties.

The question to be considered, is whether the Board of Supervisors had the power to make this allowance for extra services. Under the general power, which they possess by common law [illegible] The services alleged and admitted in the present case have been rendered, in my opinion, to the county, as contra-distinguished from the City in municipal capacity.

The office of Police Justice is not of municipal but common law origin; it is entirely independent of the charter; and, if we were reduced by a repeal of it to the *status* of a mere county, this office would still essentially survive, exercising duties always belonging, according to the general law of the land, to Justices of the Peace.

The Legislature, to be sure, has distributed the duties of the Justices, as far as the City is concerned, and has directed that the civil and criminal business should be discharged by different classes:—one class to be confined exclusively to civil, and the other to criminal business. But this is merely a convenient division of labor; an arrangement which may be adopted with equal benefit, wherever the population or circumstances of any locality render it desirable, whether possessing or not a municipal charter.

Besides, even if this office were purely municipal, and entirely co-existing with, and dependent upon the charter, still, if the services were rendered to the County, the Board of Supervisors had authority to grant compensation for those services, or for County services rendered by any individual, whatever may be his occupation, office, or condition. The services which they intended to compensate by the resolution of 1853, were rendered by the Police Justices on Sundays; which by the common law, no public officer is under any obligation to perform, but which, in a crowded and heterogeneous population, are absolutely necessary to prevent rioting and disorder, and the escape of criminals.

The Board of Supervisors then having the general authority to order this additional compensation, the only question that remains in this stage of the inquiry is, whether they have been restricted or prohibited from doing so by the paramount authority of the State Legislature, or, in other words, has their general power in this respect been curtailed?

In chapter 153, laws 1848, p. 249, in the 9th section of an act in relation to Justices and Police Courts in the City of New-York, passed March 30, 1848, it is provided: "that the Justices shall secure such an annual compensation for their services as shall be fixed by the Common Council, which shall be in lieu of all fees and other perquisites, and shall not be increased or diminished during their continuance in office, and shall receive no other fees or perquisites whatever by virtue of their offices."

Pursuant, probably, to this act, the Board of Supervisors, by a resolution of the 23d of April, 1851, allowed the Police Justices for services rendered by them on Sundays, from the 9th day of May, 1848, to the date of the resolution, "at the same rate of compensation *per diem* as the salaries then paid them for services performed in the ordinary business and legal days of the week;" that is, they increased the salaries one-sixth for those additional services; and this they had, undoubtedly, the right to do.

By an act of the Legislature—passed July 11, 1851, section 6—this 9th section of the law of 1848, above referred to, was repealed, and for the increase of duties created by this act, (including the services rendered on Sundays,) the Board of Supervisors are authorized to increase the salary of the Justices and Clerks elected and appointed under the act of 1848; and the salaries to be thus fixed, are *not to be increased or diminished* during the term for which they are elected and appointed.

According to this act then, the Board of Supervisors, while authorized to increase the salaries of officers elected and appointed under the act of 1848, during the term for which they are elected and appointed are absolutely prohibited after thus increasing and fixing, *from again increasing or diminishing their salaries*. This prohibition applies to the Police, as well as to the Civil Justices, for both are equally appointed and elected under that act,—the 4th, 5th, 6th and 10th sections applying specially to the Civil Justices, and the 7th and 8th to the Police Justices; the other sections applying in common to both.

Pursuant to the power given by the act of 1851, the Board of Supervisors, by a resolution of January 2, 1852, fixed the salaries of the Police and Civil Justices at two thousand dollars per annum, "to be in full for services rendered by them on Sundays, as well as all other duties assigned them."

As we have observed, they had specific power to do this by the act of 1851; but, having done so, they are positively restrained, by the same act and section, from making any further exercise, during the continuance of the term, for which the incumbent has been elected.

The relator was elected in November 1851, his term of office to commence on the following May, for three years.

How, then, in the face of the statute of 1851, could the Board of Supervisors pass the resolution of December 29, 1853, ordering the Police Justices to be paid for extra services at the rate of one-sixth of the compensation they now receive, contemplating evidently extra compensation for the services rendered by them on Sundays; although by resolution of January, 1852, it is expressly specified that the salary of two thousand dollars per annum is to be in full for services rendered by them on Sundays.

This resolution appears to me to be in contravention and violation of the Act of 1851; and although under their general powers, as I have already shown, the Board of Supervisors had full power to allow this remuneration, yet as the Supreme Legislative authority has thus limited those powers, the resolution of 1853 is null and void.

Having arrived at this conclusion, it is unnecessary to consider the points taken by the counsel of the defendant, whether the amount claimed was payable by the Comptroller or Chamberlain, and consequently whether a *mandamus* could be granted against the latter, even if the relator were entitled to the amount which he demands.

It was mentioned on the argument, in support of the relator's claim, that the Police Justices were entitled to a larger salary than the Civic Justices, and that both classes of officers by the resolution of 1852, being placed on an equality in this respect, allowing to both without distinction, $2,000 per annum, the resolution of 1853, giving an increase to the former, was equitable, and should be favorably entertained by the Court. I readily admit, that both in the nature and amount of their labor, the duties of the Police Justices are much more onerous and severe than those devolving on the Justices of the inferior Civil Courts. They have to attend at unseasonable hours, and with little intermission for relaxation or repose;—they are even excluded from the sacred rest of the Sabbath;—they are constrained to witness day after day scenes most revolting to humanity,—scenes calculated to make the hardest heart mourn over the destitution and moral ruin of our race;—they have human nature, perpetually and practically before them, in its vilest and rudest aspects; and the actual physical and mental toil, which those duties impose, must be seriously detrimental to their health.

But, in my opinion, this inequality and inadequacy of remuneration can only be corrected by the intervention of the Legislature,—by the repeal or amendment of the act of 1851.

The application must be denied.

LONG ISLAND.

Escape of a Prisoner Charged with Mayhem.

On Friday last, WILLIAM *alias* HECTOR MCDADE, was brought before Justice DANIEL K. SMITH by Constable MUNDELL on a warrant charging him with biting off the ear of one DENNIS BREEN, at a dance-house in Water-street, under the most aggravated circumstances, a week previous. The accused waived an examination, and application was made for bail which was fixed at $1,500; and while a friend was looking after some person to sign the bail bond, the prisoner was placed in the City Hall cells. A commitment was made out and placed in the hands of the officer, and a short time after Captain KING, of the Second District Police, asked permission to take the prisoner out for refreshments, when he was taken to Montague Hall; and after drinking freely the commitment was placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff FELT, to take the prisoner to Jail. On his way to this institution the prisoner and several friends went into a grocery store at the corner of Hudson-avenue and Willoughby-street to get a drink, and while there the prisoner escaped from custody, and has not since been seen.

Suicide at Sweet Hollow.

DR. RAY, on Thursday last, held an inquest on the body of EDWARD HEUSTIS at Sweet Hollow, who committed suicide the day previous, by shooting himself with a gun. Deceased had been in a desponding state of mind for some time previous, on account of the bad condition of his crops caused by the drouth. A few minutes before committing the fatal deed he was in his home conversing with his wife upon their prospects, when he started out, taking a gun, as he said, to shoot some game. When a short distance from the house, he seated himself upon a box, and placing the muzzle of the gun to his left breast, fired it by means of a stick—the charge passing through his body, lacerating the heart, and fracturing the spine. His death must have been instantaneous. Deceased was 70 years of age, and leaves a family.

[illegible] Track, on Friday last, was THOMAS [illegible] and not THOMAS KNIGHTON, as [illegible] ed, and he was not playing about and jumping upon the cars, as has been erroneously stated, when the accident occurred, but was on his return from Green Point, where his mother had sent him on an errand, and had been ordered by the conductor of the car to stand on the platform while eating a piece of pie, and from this was pushed or fell accidentally to the pavement, while the car was in rapid motion.

Serenaders Arrested.

Late on Saturday night a party of men calling themselves Callathumpians, proceeded to serenade a newly married couple in South Third-street, Williamsburg. Their music being not over-attractive, a posse of the First Ward Police made a descent upon and arrested four of the musicians and locked them up.

Run Over.

On Saturday evening a little boy about [illegible] of age, son of WM. WESSEL, was run over by a butcher's cart in Meserole-street, Williamsburg. The child was conveyed home by Officer THOMPSON, where it was ascertained that one of his legs was fractured and his head badly bruised.

Launched.

The ship *Neuremberg*, of 1,200 tons, was launched on Saturday noon from the yard of Mr. WM. FRIERSINE, at Green Point. She was built for Mr. C. SAGORY for the New-Orleans and Havre trade, and is to be commanded by Capt. L. MILLIGAN.

BURGLARY.—A grocery store at the corner of Dean and Boerum-streets, Brooklyn, kept by Mr. Henry Baker, was entered by burglars on Saturday night last and robbed of $94, a revolver and other property, belonging to the proprietor and his clerk, Mr. Harmon Rode.

SHOP THIEVES.—Patrick Ireland and John Gibbon, two young hopefuls, were arrested Sunday night by the First District Police, Brooklyn, for stealing from the store of Messrs. Williams & Mason, Myrtle-avenue. They were committed to answer.

To

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 12, 1854.

SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

In order to suit the convenience of a very large class of readers, whom the Mail does not reach every day, and who desire the TIMES oftener than once a week, we shall commence the publication, about the middle of September, of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES. It will be printed on a sheet of the same size, and in the same style as the DAILY TIMES, and will contain all the matter published in the Daily except the advertisements. The first number will be issued at the commencement of our third year, on the 19th of September. It will be sent to subscribers, by Mail, in any part of the United States, or elsewhere, for THREE DOLLARS a year, payable in all cases in advance.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

Troubles of the Softs.

Hon. ABIJAH MANN has written a very pungent letter to Hon. W. H. LUDLOW, the newly nominated Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor. It makes some very awkward revelations concerning Mr. LUDLOW's opinions on the Nebraska bill, and the sudden changes which they experienced and the causes thereof.

Mr. MANN alleges that upon the first meeting of the Convention, Mr. LUDLOW visited his room, declared himself decidedly opposed to the Nebraska bill, examined Mr. MANN's resolutions on that subject, and declared his intention to vote for them in Convention. Mr. LUDLOW also expressed the opinion that three-fourths of all the Delegates agreed with him in opinion.

Mr. MANN afterwards found that Mr. LUDLOW made up a Committee which rejected his resolutions, and reported the one adopted by the Convention; that he sustained the previous question so as to cut off all debate; and that he himself voted against the resolutions which he had promised to vote for.

Mr. MANN, upon asking from Mr. LUDLOW an explanation of this remarkable conduct, was told that he had been persuaded by the Editor of the Albany *Atlas*, who was there as the immediate personal friend of Gov. SEYMOUR, to accept the majority resolution in place of the one drawn by Mr. MANN, for which he had promised to vote. But Mr. MANN says he has been informed that Mr. LUDLOW actually agreed to change his action and his opinions on this subject, and to aid the passage of the majority resolutions by his decisions and his votes, *in consideration of a nomination for Lieutenant Governor.*

Mr. MANN's letter is a political document of a good deal of interest. Some striking facts, besides those mentioned above, are brought to light by it. We learn from it that Collector REDFIELD was at Syracuse, and issued his orders in due form through Surveyor COCHRANE,—that the Convention was, to a good degree, controlled by the "immediate servants and agents of the Government, led on by a notorious character from New-York City,—that the Committee on Resolutions was made up, in good part, of officers and beneficiaries of the Central Railroad,—and that Gov. SEYMOUR's letter of declination was only intended for effect.

Mr. MANN expects an explanation from Mr. LUDLOW of his conduct in the particulars noted, and he does not permit himself to doubt that it can be given "consistently with truth and honor." *Nous verrons.*

Lamartine on the War.

Upon our second page this morning will be found a masterly paper from the eloquent pen of LAMARTINE, on the relations of Turkey to the European balance of power, and on the character and importance of the present war. It cannot fail to be read with general interest and admiration, as it not only throws light upon the political relations of the pending war, but shows that the policy to which NAPOLEON III. has now committed France, was really devised and proclaimed by LAMARTINE himself.

The history of this paper is no less interesting than its contents. LAMARTINE has recently written a history of Turkey, of which the directors of the Paris *Constitutionnel* purchased the copyright, at an expense, according to their own statement, of $24,000, and which they intended to publish in the *Feuilleton* of that journal. An introductory paper, designed to act at once as an announcement of the work and a stimulus to public curiosity concerning it, was prepared by LAMARTINE, sent to the office, set in type, and a large edition printed, on the 19th of April—accompanied by an editorial, in which the readers of the *Constitutionnel* are congratulated on their good fortune in being the first to read a production which is certain to excite so much attention. But *Brutus aliter visum.* The Imperial *régime* had made other arrangements. Soon after midnight, an order arrived from the Minister of the Interior, directing the suppression and destruction of the *whole edition.* And thus it happens, that in consequence of the rigorous censorship of NAPOLEON III., this eloquent paper, from one of the most celebrated of the public men of Europe, prepared for the *Constitutionnel*, is to be *first* perused by the readers of the DAILY TIMES.

We learn from M. DE LAMARTINE, through a friend, that the suppression of this paper was ordered because he refused to erase certain expressions which he deemed essential to his argument, but which gave offense to the Government. This, doubtless, refers to the closing paragraphs in regard to the prospects of Liberty in France.

The whole work is soon to be published in Paris in six volumes, and it can scarcely fail to be eagerly received by the literary public. It is probable that important modifications of the text have been made on the requisition of the Government. The preface is given in our columns, as it was originally written and printed in the suppressed edition of the *Constitutionnel*.

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PARIS, Sunday, Aug. 20, 1854.

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[illegible] SEPT. 12, 1854.

[illegible] Burlington, Vt., and vicinity, will [illegible] to the DAILY TIMES, call [illegible] to our Agent, Mr. J. H. PLATT, Jr., [illegible]

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[illegible] published [illegible] from numerous sittings by the poet and statesman. And this work, which is pronounced by LAMARTINE himself, and thousands of his friends who have seen it, as true to nature and a masterpiece of art, will soon be with you in New-York. A more perfectly finished work never left Europe for the Western World—but for the fact that SOLOMAN finishes the second for LAMARTINE himself of equal merit, (a gift to LAMARTINE from personal friends,) before the first will leave his studio, his friends in Paris would be envious of the American friend, who has become the proprietor of the first. But, as LAMARTINE says himself, he would *fain have his portrait where his heart is*, viz., *in America*—his European friends have no right to complain. Yours truly.

Police Affairs.

The affray between Justice CLARK and Capt. HOPKINS of the Third Ward Police, is not calculated to reflect much credit on the City. The statements of the parties are, of course, conflicting, and the precise truth probably cannot be ascertained until the investigation, and perhaps not even then. But the leading facts of the case are admitted. The Police Captain had arrested a Mr. ECKHARD for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, on a regular complaint, and detained him for trial. Justice CLARK states that he *heard* of ECKHARD's arrest in company with his (CLARK's) son-in-law; that "*his friends* proceeded to my residence, "and I, *well knowing* ECKHARD, wrote a line "to Capt. HOPKINS *for his discharge*, and "sent it by my son." Justice CLARK thus admits that without any knowledge whatever of the causes of ECKHARD's arrest except what he had derived from his friends; without seeing or knowing anything of the complaint made against him; without even requiring his attendance on examination; but simply because he *knew* him and had heard that he was in company with his own son-in-law, he *ordered his discharge;* and that, without even taking the trouble to go personally to attend to the matter, he sent the order for his discharge by his son.

We do not know what may have been customary in regard to the discharge of persons arrested by our Police Justices. But it seems to us that on his own admissions, Justice CLARK was guilty of a gross violation of official duty and propriety. It is scarcely worth while to incur the expense of maintaining a Police Department, if Police Justices are thus to set aside their action without even the formality of inquiring into the grounds of it.

Justice CLARK, on being informed of Capt. HOPKINS' refusal to obey the order thus sent, got out of bed and went down to the station-house, and ordering ECKHARD before him, directed him to go. Capt. HOPKINS refused to allow him, and upon this a scuffle ensued;—the result was that ECKHARD was released on bail. The point at issue here was the power of the Justice thus summarily to order the discharge of a prisoner. Capt. HOPKINS claims that he is distinctly and peremptorily forbidden to obey suchorder, by instructions from the Mayor. These instructions will be found in another column. They embody an opinion given by the late District Attorney, N. B. BLUNT, Esq., in which it is distinctly laid down that "no Alderman or Justice has the power to discharge *without judicial investigation* in any case." Under this exposition of the law, it is clear that Captain HOPKINS was right in refusing to obey the order of Justice CLARK.

Attacks on Money.

If Americans are not cured of their excessive love of money, there is no virtue in the arts of instruction, lecturing and rebuking. We have just laid down a leading literary paper that gives us another rasping on this trite subject. A most prolific theme it is, and apparently inexhaustible. Every foreign tourist, review and journal lashes us for the vice, and all the home writers, critics and preachers belabor us heavily for the sin. Does an Editor get out of topics? Down comes the leader of next morning on money. Is the preacher in want of a substantial paragraph? Does the grumbler need something to growl over? Money is the sure resort. No doubt, we are too devoted to making money. But it is not quite so bad as represented. If the Americans were a peculiarly selfish people, hoarding their wealth for wealth's sake, and refusing to use it for generous objects, the wholesale denunciations would be fit and proper. But what people are more free in spending their means! Look at the ten thousands that are annually given for all sorts of benevolent objects—look at the liberal support of Bible, Tract, Sunday School, Missionary, Education, Charitable Associations—look at the millions thus appropriated, to say nothing of what is spent in lectures, concerts and travel. This side of the matter should be considered. There is not much danger of our being enslaved to Mammon so long as the American people show such promptness to aid every good cause, and to pour out their wealth whenever an appeal is made to their generosity. Private property here has to build up Hospitals, Institutions and great Libraries. It has to do everything for the public that is done, and hence we incline to think that, money-getting as we are, there are some redeeming features about it worthy of all praise.

Temperance Pledges Broken.

"DISCOURAGING.—JOHN B. GOUGH, the temperance advocate, stated, in a late speech in London, that out of 500,000 persons who had signed the pledge in the United States, 420,000 had broken it."

There must be a mistake in this calculation. Where are all the old Temperance Societies? Where are the Sons of Temperance with their popular organization? A good many Temperance Societies have been dissolved, but for all that, thousands have never touched the intoxicating drinks, against which they were pledged. Our own observation would lead us to a different conclusion from the statement. We have known instances of defection, but the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

LONG ISLAND.

Incendiary Attempts in Brooklyn.

A block of buildings located on Hamilton-ave nue, near Court-street, owned by Dr. TOWNSEND, were fired yesterday morning in the basement of one of the houses unoccupied, but it was discovered in season to prevent a conflagration.

An attempt was also made yesterday morning to burn premises No. 47 Baltic-street, occupied by E. DOUGLASS BREWSTER, Esq. The incendiaries in this case are supposed to have been boys, who cut through the basement door and stole two silver candlesticks from the parlors, after which they attempted to fire the premises, but fortunately did not succeed in accomplishing their fiendish purpose.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

From the weekly report of the Health Officer, it appears that there were only 140 deaths in Brooklyn during the week ending the 9th inst.; 21 less than reported the week previous. There were only 20 deaths by cholera—being five less than the week previous.

Body Found.

Yesterday morning the Police of the Third District, Brooklyn, found the body of an unknown man floating in the East River at the foot of Warren-street. Deceased was about 5 feet 10 inches high, black hair, with a bald spot on the crown of his head. The clothing consisted of striped pantaloons, blue shirt and coarse boots.

Trial of Beheehan, the Murderer.

ALEXANDER HADDEN, of Brooklyn, has been selected by the Attorney General of the State to conduct the trial of the murderer of the WICKHAM family at Cutchogue.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

☞ **At a Meeting of the Democratic Whig General Committee**, held at the Broadway House, Sept. 5, 1854, it was

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Whigs of this City to hold their Primary Elections to elect Delegates to the Syracuse Convention on the 12th day of September inst., between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock P. M.; that two persons be elected from each Ward—one to serve as Delegate, the other as Alternate—except in the 1st and IId Wards, comprising the 1st Assembly District; IIId and XVIth Wards, comprising the IId Assembly District; XVIIIth and XXIst Wards, comprising the XVIth Assembly District; XIIth, XIXth and XXIId Wards, comprising the XIth Assembly District; VIth and IXth Wards, comprising the XIVth Assembly District; each of which Wards shall choose Five Delegates, to meet in Assembly District Convention, which Convention shall choose a Delegate at large, except the 14th Assembly District Convention.

1st Assembly District to be held at No 22 Ann-st
IIId Assembly District to be held at G. E. Sherwood's, No. 14 Murray-st.
XIth Assembly District to be held at G. B. Over's.
XIVth Assembly District to be held at the Eutaw House.
XVth Assembly District to be held at Thompson's Hall.

Resolved, That the call be published two days consecutively in two Whig papers in the City of New-York.

ZOPHAR MILLS, Chairman.
JOHN H. WHITE, } Vice
JOSEPH B. VARNUM, } Chairmen.

C. W. SCHAFFER, } Secretaries.
F. FETE, }

☞ **Pursuant to the Call of the Whig General Committee** the Primary Election of the IVth Ward will be held at No. 17 Oak-st., on TUESDAY MORNING, Sept. 12, from 6 to 8 o'clock, for the purpose of electing Delegates to the Whig State Convention to be held at Syracuse on the 26th of September next. WM. H. SPARKS, WM. H. ADAMS, THOMAS J. HOGAN.

D. MCLAUGHLIN, Chairman.
I. EDWARDS, Secretary.

☞ **Ninth Ward Whig Electors**—Are hereby notified that the election for Delegate to the Syracuse Convention, (for the nomination of State officers,) will be held at Bleecker-st. House, on TUESDAY MORNING, 12th inst., between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock. By order of Ward Committee. J. A. CREAGIN, Chairman.

N. D. THAYER, } Secretaries.
W. L. GEDNEY, }

☞ **The Whig Electors of the Thirteenth Ward** are hereby notified that an election for one Delegate and one Alternate will be held on TUESDAY MORNING NEXT, from 6 to 8 o'clock, at the corner of Grand and Cannon-sts., and the following named persons have been appointed Inspectors of said election—viz.: JOHN COOPER, SAMUEL ATKINSON, and G. W. GAYLOR.

By order of the Ward Committee
BENJ. HASKILL, Chairman.
ANDREW CRAFT, Secretary.

☞ **The Whig Electors of the Seventeenth Ward** are hereby notified that an election for one Delegate and the Alternate will be held on TUESDAY MORNING NEXT, from 6 to 8 o'clock, at Kirk's Hotel, corner of Bowery and 6th-st, and the following named persons have been appointed Inspectors of said election, viz: MATTHEW H. CHASE, JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, and WILLIAM H. BIBLET

By order of the Ward Committee
CHAS W. LAURENCE, Chairman.
WILLIAM V. NOE, } Secretaries.
D B. ANDREWS, }

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Fever and Ague Cured!**—Not by calomel, quinine, or arsenic, nor by any injurious nostrums, but by the prescription used in the practice of the celebrated Professor McCLINTOCK, late President of the Philadelphia College of Medicine, &c. Dr. McCLINTOCK'S FEVER AND AGUE SPECIFIC has effected thousands of cures where every other medicine has failed, while instead of injuring the constitution, it builds it up, and gives tone and strength to every function. Price $1 per bottle. A. CUSHMAN & CO. proprietors, No. 122 Fulton-st. Sold also by druggists generally.

☞ **Whooping Cough Cured!**—This distressing disease is thoroughly and quickly cured by DR. McCLINTOCK'S ASTHMA AND WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY. It contains no opium, and can be given to children with perfect safety. A few drops administered quiet the cough all night, and a few doses cure entirely. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 122 Fulton st., and by all Druggists.

☞ **Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.**—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON. Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box.**—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and at ZEIBER'S, No. 44 S. 3d-st., Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers.**—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston,
C. H. RING, Broadway, and
all respectable druggists.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Cordial.**—Whence proceed the lassitude, the depression, the debility, the indifference to life, the instability, the continual feeling of illness which it is impossible to define or localize, so common, so hard to bear, and so little pitied by the robust and healthy? We answer—from the stomach and the nervous system, between which there exists the closest sympathy. Want of vital energy, sluggishness in the secretive organs, torpor and inertia of the system, is at the bottom of all the family. To rouse the whole organization from the torpor, to imbue it with new life, activity and vigor, and to reclaim it in that condition, there is no preparation comparable with Dr MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL. Other stimuli may excite the dormant physical energies for a time, but like the night-flash of the lightning that leaves behind it a deeper gloom, the exhibition of these exhilerants is followed after the first convulsive effect is over, by a depression of body and mind more profound and paralyzing than ever. The remedy is literally worse than the disease. But the Elixir has a dynamic influence. It not only creates a new condition of the physical organization, but perpetuates it. The animal spirits are not only cheered and elevated by its agency, but keep up their new level without flagging. A vegetable compound, congenial to the system, it seems to act upon the constitution itself, and to revolutionize it. In chronic diseases of the nerves, the success, and the promptness of relief is all but miraculous. The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, six for twelve dollars.

C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 192 Broadway, New-York. Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada and the West Indies.

☞ **Hygeana.—Brought Home to the Door of Every One.**

Hundreds of cases of cures like the following might be named. One package of HYGEANA has cured me of the Asthma of six years standing.

JAMES F. KEESBERRY, P. M., of Duncannon, Pa.

I can cured of the Asthma of ten years standing by Dr. CURTIS' HYGEANA

MARGARET EASTON, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. Paul, of No. 8 Hammond-st., New-York, was cured of a severe case of Bronchitis by the Hygeana.

My sister has been cured of a distressing cough of several years standing, and decided to be incurable by her physicians. She was cured in one month by the Hygeana.

H. GAUBERT, P. M., Richmond, Mo.

The Inhaler is worn on the breast under the linen without the least inconvenience—the heat of the body being sufficient to evaporate the fluid.

Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.; C. H. RING, corner of John-st and Broadway; P. H. KNAPP, Nos. 363 Hudson-st., and 472 8th-av.; E. H. PHILLIPS, corner of Wooster and Houston-sts; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; and RUSSELL R. SCHOTT, No 136 Market-st., Philadelphia. Price $3 a package, or four packages for $10; sent free by express.

☞ **Dyspepsia Cured.—SEE THE FOLLOWING PERSONS:**

L. Gosling, No. 306 Broadway.
Thomas Spink, No. 341 Broadway.
J. Alexander, No. 176 Broadway.
A. P. Carman, No. 306 Bleecker-st.
H. P. Whitney, No. 82 Nassau-st.
William D. Callahan, No. 34 Carmine-st.
Mrs. E. Gilles, No. 407 Broome st.
Mrs. A. A. Dentzler, No. 8 Cornelia-st.
Mrs. C. H. Grigg, No. 343 Mercer-st.
Miss C. Weltsteed, No 121 Clinton-place, and learn what HEYMANN'S DYSPEPSIA ELIXIR has done. We believe it has not failed to cure in a single instance. Principal office, No. 197 Broadway, New-York, and to be had of all druggists. Price $1 per bottle.

☞ **The Regular Monthly Meeting of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association** will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept 12, at 7½ o'clock, at the Lecture Room of the Pierrepont-st. Baptist Church. Per order J. McGEE, Rec. Secty.

☞ **An Improvement** has been made in the Happy Family at DODGE'S Rat, Cockroach, &c., Exterminator Depot, No. 449 Broadway. Free show at the window outside of store. Where is Barnum?

☞ **Green Turtle Soup and Steaks**—Will be served THIS DAY, at No. 15 Beekman-st., 3 doors East of Nassau-st., by R. C. MONTGOMERY. N. B.—Spoon exercise to commence at 12 M.

☞ **Grading and Draining of the Village of Wakefield**, Westchester County.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals for the above work will be received until the 25th of September, 1854. Profiles and specifications of the same can be seen at the following places: J. P. WELLS, No. 346 Avenue B; J. H. WATTS, No. 9 Thompson-st.; T. B. GREATON, No 750 Greenwich-st., or at HENRY B. MILLER'S, Civil Engineer and Surveyor, No. 220 Broadway, Room No 42. The Association to reserve the right to reject all proposals.

N. B.—Proposals for the same to be addressed to I. ANDREW HANDSHUCH, Secretary of Industrial Home Association No. 3, No. 126 Spring-st.

☞ **Temperance Convention.**—The Temperance Citizens of New-York will meet THIS EVENING, at St. Luke's Hall cor. Grove and Hudson-st., for the purpose of forming a political organization worthy of the confidence and support of the Temperance people. This meeting is called in pursuance of a resolution adopted at the late "Convention of Temperance Delegates

NATHAN NISBET,
M. MCKIM,
JAS. G SCOTT, } Committee.

☞ **Thirteenth Ward.**—A temperance meeting will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at No. 5 Mangin st., to elect four delegates, to meet in Auburn Sept 27 from the XIIth Assembly District, to nominate State Officers for the ensuing election. By order of EDWARD FALCONER, President of the XIIIth Ward Temperance Alliance.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, of genteel address and tidy habits. She understands chambermaid's place, and is a competent waiter; will take care of children, and neat plain sewer. If required, has the best of City reference to all any of these situations. Call or send a note to No. 323 1st-av., first floor, back room, where she remains two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a respectable Protestant woman, as cook, washer and ironer. Makes good bread and pastry. Also, a nice young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress—is a good laundress. Both are well recommended. No objection to the country. Wages not so much an object as a good steady places. Apply at No 261 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook, and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family, by one; and as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook and to wash and iron in a private family, by one; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress, by the other. These girls are very experienced and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable middle-aged woman as infant's nurse. She is fully competent to take charge of a babe from its birth, having acted in that capacity for several years in this City. She comes well recommended. She would like to travel if a chance offers. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a highly respectable and efficient woman, a professed meat and pastry cook, in a gentleman's family; will be found fully competent in her department; knows how to make all kinds of sweetmeats. Can give the best of reference. Apply to No. 393 Broome-st, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as wet nurse in a respectable family, who has lost her baby 5 weeks old. Has no objection to go in the country Inquire at No 418 Tenth-st., third floor, front room, between Avenues D and C.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman to do general housework, or as chambermaid; is willing to make herself generally useful. Has good City reference. Please call at No. 119 West 26th-st., first floor, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, as chambermaid, assisting in washing, also do waiting or take care of children, or would do plain sewing in a nice private family. Can be seen for two days. Please call at No. 101 East 16th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—As a first-class cook in a private family by a girl of much experience; and as seamstress and dressmaker by another, who makes children's clothing nicely. Both come well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and to help as lady dress, in a private family, by a respectable Protestant Girl, with good city reference, and as nurse and waiter by a tidy Girl of 14. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman as a good cook, and no objection to assist in washing and ironing in some respectable family. Can give good City reference Can be seen at No. 150 7th-av., between 20th and 21st-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced woman, who is a member of the Episcopal Church, as housekeeper in a gentleman's family, or young ladies' school in this City. The best of recommendations given. Apply at No. 175 East 13th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a healthy, respectable young married woman as wet nurse, with fresh breast of milk, one month old. Can be seen for two days at No. 161 Mott-st., rear house, first floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or plain sewing. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference. Call at No 81 4th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, in a small private family; good plain cook, washer and ironer; can give the best reference. Call at No. 238 West 17th-st. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid. Has the best City reference. Call at No. 174 Hudson-st., New-York.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as Chambermaid and waiter, in a respectable family Can give good City references. Can be seen at No 97 12th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and waiter by a very competent girl, with good City references. Call at No. 133 Amity-st., in the rear, first floor

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as seamstress, who thoroughly understands her business. Inquire at No. 193 West 16th-st.

SERVANTS.—An excellent choice of servants for every kind of domestic work in hotels, private families, and boarding houses. Also, a few German chambermaids, ladies' maids and laundresses; and German young ladies for stores, can now be had at MORRIS & COHNERT'S well-known establishment, No 287 Broadway, cor. Reade-st., under the Irving House Also German farmers, gardeners, porters, laborers, at the above, or the branch establishment, No. 103 Greenwich-st.

SERVANTS.—Protestant Cooks, Waiter-Girls, Laundresses and Nurses are wanted at No. 149 Grand-st., to fill the very best situations that can possibly be obtained.

WOMAN WANTED—To cook, wash, iron, &c. None but a Protestant need apply, with City recommendations, to No. 51 West 26th-st.

SEAMSTRESS WANTED—A Protestant woman as seamstress and chambermaid. American or English preferred. Apply at No. 155 3d-av., corner of 16th-st.

HELP OF ALL KINDS may be engaged at the Offices of the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, No. 27 Greenwich-st. Female Domestics there and at the upper office, No. 138 Ninth-st., corner of Broadway.

PLAIN COOK WANTED—One that understands perfectly well washing, ironing, and can come well recommended Apply at No. 118 Smith-st. between Baltic and Butler-sts., Brooklyn, L. I.

SALESMEN WANTED.—Three or four first class Salesmen for the City retail dry goods business; those that are well acquainted with the business, and can bring good recommendation may apply at No 137 8th-av.

CARD.—H SWIFT, Teacher of Music, would respectfully inform his pupils that he will return to New-York and recommence instruction on the Piano-forte, and in vocal music, on the 11th inst. Mr. S. will be able to receive three or four new pupils this Fall Any communication addressed to him and left at the Music Store of WM. HALL & SONS, Broadway, will receive attention.

TO PHYSICIANS, TRUSTEES AND SUPERINTENDENTS OF ASYLUMS.—A liberally educated Physician, graduated in New-York City, and who has been engaged nearly two years in Hospital practice, is desirous of obtaining the post of physician, apothecary, or other responsible position in some public institution or asylum. The best testimonials of character and ability will be furnished. Address Dr. W. B. F., *Tribune* Office.

TO LAWYERS.—A young lawyer, who for the last two years has had considerable experience in practice in and doing an extensive business, would like a situation in the office of an older lawyer, or even by paying a portion of the expenses he could have desk room, the use of library, &c; or would form a business connection with a lawyer wishing a partner References entirely satisfactory. Address B., office of this paper.

TEACHER.—A young lady who has had some experience in tuition, desires a situation as English Teacher in a Female Seminary, or as assisting governess. Would take charge of a Select School a short distance from the City Satisfactory references given as to qualifications, &c Address personally or by letter, Miss E. S. T., No. 170 Broome-st., New-York.

TEACHER.—An experienced teacher wants a situation as teacher in a public or private school in this City or in its vicinity, or as private tutor of the English branches. Satisfactory references will be given Address, post paid, JAMES MOORE, *Times* Office, stating salary, location, &c.

MUSIC.—A German lady, highly qualified to instruct on the piano, with a ten years' experience in teaching music, and scholar of the most prominent German Masters, is desirous of obtaining a few more pupils. Apply at No. 4 Poplar-st. Brooklyn, or to G. E. SCHULZE, corner Reade and West-sts, New-York.

MUSIC.—A Lady would be happy to hear of a private family with which she could make arrangements for giving instruction in vocal and instrumental Music, by way of compensation for her board. Address Mrs. C. F. D., *Daily Times* Office.

VOCAL MUSIC.—A lady of the highest order of talent desires to form an engagement to lead as vocal performer in the choir of a Church during the coming season Her references are undoubted and unexceptionable. Inquire of M. L. J. DESCOMBES, No. 345 Broadway.

EVENING EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—A young man, an experienced book-keeper and accountant, having a few leisure hours in the evenings, would be glad to employ them in arranging accounts, keeping a set of books, giving instructions in book keeping, making out bills or copying, for a moderate remuneration. Address B. P., *Courier and Enquirer* office.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—A clergyman of high credentials wishes employment in some confidential post, or in teaching any branch a few hours daily. Also, a clergyman's wife wants two ladies to board on terms seldom available. Address A. B., *Times* Office.

STATE AGENTS WANTED FOR OTIS' IMPROVED PATENT LIGHTNING-RODS—With right to manufacture. A lucrative business, requiring moderate capital. Proprietors LYON MANUFACTURING CO., No. 343 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—A smart, active young man, as assistant book-keeper in a dry goods jobbing house—one who writes a good hand, quick and accurate with figures. Apply at No. 29 Cedar-st., (up stairs)

GARDENER WANTED—One who understands the culture of grapes and gardening in general None but a Protestant will answer. Address A. P. MARVIN, Brewster Station, N. Y.

JOHN YOUNG, OF THE PROTESTANT AGENCY, No. 7 Carmine-st., has opened the Female Servants' Registry, No. 145½ Bowery, to enable him to supply the increasing demand of his friends and the public with servants Subscribers to either have the advantages of both offices.

BOY WANTED.—An active boy of 15 or 16 years of age, who resides with his parents, can write a good hand and is willing to be generally useful. Apply to E. S. BAKER & BRO., Nos. 227 and 229 Chrystie-st.

A GREAT BARGAIN—A very beautiful, 7 octave $300 Rosewood pianoforte for sale for $250, made to order within three months, patent metallic frame, round corners, excellent tone, perfect every way, and fully warranted by celebrated City makers The owner is going to Cuba. It can be seen at No. 151 Chambers-st. from 9 A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—Wanted to hire, from now till the 1st of May next in Brooklyn, in the vicinity of the City Hall or in South Brooklyn, a small house with furniture; or a part of a house, with furniture, for a small family of two persons and two children, one of which goes to school and the other a babe Rent must be moderate, payable in advance if required. Apply to S. O. TAYLOR, Central Railroad Office, Pier No. 3, North River, from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M.

HOUSE WANTED.—A genteel house, furnished, by a good tenant; no children; references will be satisfactory, or not wanted; for six months or one year from October or November next; not above 19th-st., and between 2d and 6th avs. Address Box No. 2,946, Post-Office, stating terms and where situated.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—Not more than twenty (20) minutes' walk from the Fulton or South Ferries, by a widow lady and family of three children, of the respective ages of 15, 12, and 10 years. Four rooms will be required. Rent not to exceed $150. Address M. W. J., *Times* Office. N. B.—No Irish families need answer this

HOUSE WANTED.—Wanted, either in Brooklyn, Staten Island or Jersey City, a house with seven or eight rooms Rent not to exceed $350 per annum. Address X. Y. Z., care of *Times* office.

HOUSE WANTED—Of medium size, well located between 4th and 34th-sts. 3d and 8th-avs. Address Box No. 2,069

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Board within five minutes' walk of the Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn Single gentlemen desirous of meeting with a comfortable home for the Winter, can be accomodated on very reasonable terms at No 65 Henry-st. A large front room suited for two friends also vacant

BOARDING—And an elegant suite of furnished rooms, on the first floor, consisting of a parlor and two bedrooms, with closets Also, a parlor and bedroom on second and third floors, and rooms for single gentlemen, at Nos. 82 and 84 East 23d st.

BOARDING.—A very desirable room or suite of rooms, (unfurnished,) with board, may be obtained by a gentleman and his wife in a private family, by applying at No. 68 Willoughby-st, Brooklyn. House first class. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—To Let, in suite or separate rooms, on the second floor, in a modern house pleasantly situated, opposite Chelsea-square. Also rooms for single gentlemen. References given and required. Apply at 286 West 23th-st.

BOARDING.—Rooms to let for the Winter, with or without board, in a house with all the modern improvements, pleasantly located, No 259 Greene st., between Waverley and Clinton places. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—A few respectable young men can be accommodated at Mrs. BERTS', formerly Mrs. Foster, at No 27 Hudson-st., with good board, single beds, and pleasant rooms. Full board, $3 per week; day boarders, $2 50.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms can be had, with board, at No 15 Stuyvesant-st., between 9th and 10th-sts. The best of references given and required.

BOARDING.—Fine rooms, in 14th-st. near 7th-av., with gas, Croton water, and all modern improvements. Address C P. E., Box No. 131 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and lady, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and rooms at No. 112 9th-st., a few doors west of Broadway

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, may be accommodated with pleasant front rooms at No 1 Willow-place, corner of Joralemon-st, between South and Montague ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two gentlemen with their wives; also, several single gentlemen, may be accommodated with desirable suites of rooms, or pleasant single rooms. Inquire at No. 206 Washington-st. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NEAR FULTON FERRY.—Two single gentlemen can be accommodated with a pleasant room and partial board, by a genteel family, agreeably located. Apply at No. 50 Sands-st

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with good rooms and breakfast and tea, at No 101 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, one door west of Smith st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Most desirable apartments for a family or single gentlemen. The house is one of a new block; is pleasantly located, and convenient to Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries. References given and required. Apply at No. 47 Concord-st., third door from Adams.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—By a gentlemen and his wife and two sisters; partial board for gentlemen Two rooms wanted, one furnished. Location to be near the junction of Fulton and Clinton-sts Terms not to exceed $18 per week for the four. References exchanged. Address, with full particulars, McDONALD, *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED IN A PRIVATE FAMILY—By a gentleman and wife, where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed. Location west of Broadway, below 4th-st. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Address C. A. B., *Times* office

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—A gentleman and his wife and one or two single gentlemen, may be accommodated with desirable rooms and board at No. 22 Tompkins-place, near Clinton-st.

BOARD WANTED—A gentleman and his wife wish to obtain a second-story room and bedroom, with board for the Winter, in a private family. Location must be in a quiet, genteel neighborhood. Address S., Box No. 2,293 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman and lady, in a genteel private family; located between 12th and 20th-sts., and 4th and 6th-avs. Parties having a parlor and bedroom to let with board, on moderate terms, will please address, stating location and price, Box No. 733 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—For several hundred single gentlemen. Apply from 7 to 9 o'clock A. M. to CHARLES W. TOLMAN, at the Medical College, No. 107 East 14th-st., near 3d-av.

BOARD UP TOWN.—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen can have board with pleasant apartments in a family residing at No. 234 10th-st Gas, bath-room, &c.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—Several very pleasant rooms, separately or in suite, either furnished or unfurnished, can be had, with board, at No. 280 4th-av., opposite Dr. Hawks' Church. The house is finely located, and has all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with PLEASANT ROOMS and BOARD at No. 79 SANDS-ST., Brooklyn.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—In suites or singly, with gas, baths, &c., in house No. 778 Broadway, three doors below Grace Church. To a party of gentlemen wishing to locate for the Winter, the above presents a favorable opportunity. The family is private, and will study the comfort of those who take them.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED—By a single gentlemen, a furnished bedroom and parlor in a strictly private house, with modern improvements, situated in the neighborhood of Broadway, and not higher than 10th-st. Address, with indication of price, Box No. 913, Lower Post-Office, New-York.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR TWO GENTLEMEN—With or without partial board, can be obtained in a small private family, where the comforts of a home would be secured, by applying at No. 124 Thompson-st. The house is very pleasant. Terms moderate. Best of references given and required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—(Without Board) in a first-class house in Prince-st. near Broadway. Inquire at No. 95 Prince-st., or of C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway.

MONTAGUE-PLACE, BROOKLYN.—A gentleman wishing an elegant suite of rooms, (four in number) on the second floor of a first-class house, and willing to pay a liberal price for superior accommodations, can secure the same, with board, in Montague-place, by addressing a line to S. C. M., Box No. 57 Brooklyn Post-Office.

ROOMS TO LET.—Two desirable rooms, with bedrooms attached, and all the modern improvements, furnished or unfurnished, with meals served in the rooms if required, may be had at No. 18 10th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. Family private. References exchanged.

ROOMS WITH BOARD.—By immediate application desirable rooms with board may be obtained either by families or single gentlemen House delightfully located with all modern improvements. Enquire at No. 165 East 14th-st., near 3d-av

ROOM TO LET.—Two gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife; can be accommodated with a pleasant room in a pleasant house, with all the comforts of a home, in a private family, by addressing HOME, Box No. 3,972 Post-Office.

TO GENTLEMEN—Agreeable Rooms to let, large and small, furnished or unfurnished, in suites or separately, with hot, cold and shower baths.

A. R. PLUMLEY, No. 37 Bond st.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

Now's the time, and now's the hour
When the bedbug folks devour—
Give them a magnetic shower
Of LYON'S Powder poisonless.
Dead beneath that fatal rain
Roaches, ants, moths, flies remain
Ne'er to bother us again,
On their backs quite motionless.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER—Has received Seven National Medals, the imprints of which will be found on the label of each flask. LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS are instant death to rats and mice. Depôt No. 424 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, PIANO-FORTES, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, &c.—F. COLTON will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, No 59 Beekman-st a very large and desirable assortment of rosewood and mahogany parlor, dining-room and bedroom furniture; two rosewood piano-fortes, 6½ and 7 octave, by good makers. Among the assortment may be found several parlor suites in rosewood and satin brocatelle, mahogany and rosewood French bedsteads, extension dining and tea tables, beautiful mahogany book-cases, rosewood carved marble-top centre and sofa tables, washstands, elegantly carved cottage and French bedsteads, secretaries, mahogany spring-seat chairs, carved rockers, tête-à-tête and Voltaire chairs, superfine furniture, carpets and oil cloths, French plate and oval mirrors, oil-paintings, hair mattresses, marble-top dressing and plain bureaus, together with every description of household goods, silver-plated ware, &c., &c. N B.—The above sale will prove most advantageous to all parties in want, as most of the furniture is the stock of cabinet manufacturers giving up the business. Sale will be peremptory, without regard to weather.

Also, a large lot of second-hand furniture, from a family removing, all of which is in good order.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER.—Will sell on WEDNESDAY THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Sept. 13, 14 and 15, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesrooms, No. 30 Pine and No. 56 Cedar-sts., 150 cases of French, British and German Fancy Goods, Italian Marble Statuary, Cut Glass, &c.; the greater part of which is of the latest importation, and embracing the newest style; consisting in part, of one superb group, "Fidelity," by Carousi; one figure, 'Divine Love," by Nelli: two busts, Cicero and Seneca, by Camici; carved alabaster vases; large mieriobbes on columns; Roman and Etruscan vases in bronze, with relievo pompeiian pitchers, &c; over 100 clocks in bronze, ormolu and marble cases, ornaments, warranted; also, real bronzes by Meas and other celebrated artists; also, richly ornamented and decorated French, China and porcelain vases, with fine vases; white, plain and decorated biscuit ware, various subjects; Bohemian glass, consisting of vases, card receivers, pocals, decanters, &c.; French China dinner, tea, dessert and tête-à-tête sets; also, a large assortment of silver plated ware, salvers, waiters, tea sets, castors, cake baskets, dinner and dessert forks and spoons; the whole forming one of the richest assortment of goods ever offered at public sale.

For other Auction Sales, see Sixth Page.

DESKS—DESKS—DESKS.—Double and Single Counting-house Desks, from 3 to 8 feet; Office Desks of every variety and all prices; Office Chairs, Desk-Stools, Lounges, Office Tables all sizes—For sale at KNOX'S Office, Furniture store, No. 55 Ann-st.

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PUBLISHES THIS DAY,
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Translated by ELBERT PERCE.

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A NEW NOVEL,
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Will be commenced in the November number of DICKENS' HOUSEHOLD WORDS, and will be continued throughout the volume. When complete, it will be issued by the undersigned in one volume, 8vo

T. L. McKLRATH & CO., No. 17

...the public to...
...by P. T. BARNUM's ...Company, at Madison, C. H., ...exhibition at that place. On ...their departure Mr. WILLIAM. T. ...and that his boy WILLIAM, 17 years ...not make his appearance as usual. Upon ...ry of one of his other servants Mr. FOUSHEE was told that WILLIAM had, no doubt, run away, that the showmen had tried to get him to go too. Upon inquiry other servants in the village to the number of five or six testified that the same gang had tried to persuade them off. On this information Mr. FOUSHEE came in pursuit to this place, but did not find his boy. Believing that he was secreted with the Company, he engaged Mr. WHALE to follow on and watch their movements at such hours as they would be likely to think themselves safe in a more unreserved intercourse with this deluded victim. Mr. WHALE followed his instructions, and on yesterday, the 7th, found and arrested the boy at Washington, Rappahannock County, in the act of holding a horse for one of the Company, and ascertained that he had arrived there in one of their wagons.

Judging from their language, most or all of this company are *Yankees*. Not satisfied with setting at defiance the laws of the country and the rights of the South, with unparalleled effrontery they have come into our midst, and while by falsehood and exaggeration they with one hand swindle the public out of large sums of money, they reach forth the other hand and steal from private individuals their most valuable property. Will the community, with these unprincipled wretches in our midst, suffer them to get away unpunished? Is it necessary, to satisfy a morbid sensibility on this subject, to await the slow process of the courts? When we remember that this act was consummated on the very earth that mixes with the ashes of GRAYSON, we dashope that these offenders, if it is possible to ferret them out, will learn by a most impressive lesson, the force of that command—"Thou shalt not steal."

Serious Illness of Gen. Stevens.

From the Albany Argus, Sept. 11.

We regret to learn that Hon. SAMUEL STEVENS is lying dangerously ill at the residence of his father-in-law, in Rochester. The latest advices speak of his condition as extremely critical.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.....*Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

MONDAY, Sept. 11—6 P. M.

ASHES—Tend upward, being scarce and wanted, partly for export. Some 50 bbls. have been sold at $6 12½@$6 25 for Pearls, and $7 for Pots, ₩ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—We heard that 1,000 lbs. American yellow were disposed of to-day at 29c. ₩ lb.

CANDLES—Are less freely offered, and are in improved demand at 15c. for Mould Tallow; 21c.@23c. for Adamantine; 28c.@30c. for plain Sperm, and 40c. for patent do. ₩ lb.

COAL—Foreign is still rare, and somewhat nominal in value. The last sales of it were made at $12 for Liverpool Orrel; $9 for Newcastle, coarse, ₩ chaldron, and $7 50 for Sidney, ₩ do. Anthracite is in fair request, and firmly held at $7 50@$8 ₩ ton of 2,000 lbs., delivered.

COTTON—Since Wednesday last, the market for this staple has been quiet and languid,—the sales not exceeding 1,600 bales, and the shipments from Consignees direct, 1,200 bales. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Mobiles.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary to good, ₩ lb	7¼@7¾	7¼@ 7¾	7¼@ 7¾
Low Middling	8¼@8¾	8¼@ 8¾	8¼@ 8¾
Even	9 @9¼	9 @ 9¼	9¼@ 9¾
Good	9¼@9¾	9¼@ 9¾	9¾@10
Middling Fair, ₩ lb	10 @10¼	10¼@10¼	10¼@10¾
Fair, ₩ lb	10¾	11¼	11¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are more freely tendered,—but are not more sought after either by the Eastern or local trade. Hence the decline in prices noticed underneath. There is some speculative inquiry, but not on terms satisfactory to owners. Shippers do not seem inclined to move, as yet. The day's transactions have been confined to 5,000 bbls.,—including 1,000 bbls. Common State, deliverable next month, at $7 50; and the residue, here, within our revised range:

Sour, ₩ bbl	$7 25 @$8 25
Superfine, No. 2	8 00 @ 9 00
State, common brands	9 25 @ 9 37½
State, straight brands	9 43¾ @ 9 62½
Favorite State	9 62½ @ 9 75
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	9 50 @ 9 75
Fancy Michigan	9 75 @10 00
Common to good Ohio	9 50 @ 9 75
Fancy Ohio	9 75 @10 00
Extra Ohio	10 00 @11 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	10 00 @10 50
Fancy Genesee	10 00 @10 25
Extra Genesee	10 25 @11 12½

Canadian is salable and buoyant; 1,000 bbls. Superfine, in bond, brought $9 75 for good common, and $10 for extra, ₩ bbl. Southern is decidedly plentiar and cheaper, though it is in good request. There have been 2,000 bbls. purchased at $8 75@$9 for inferior; $9 25@$9 75 for mixed to favorite; and $9 87½@$10 25 for fancy, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal appear about the same.

GRAIN—Wheat is without essential change. The supply is limited, and the demand is moderate. Prices of desirable lots are well supported. The day's operations embrace 3,000 bushels prime Genesee white at $2 12½; 800 good Southern do. at $1 95; and 2,400 prime do. red at $1 87½@$1 90. Rye is more active, but not dearer. Sales were reported, in lots, of 8,900 bushels River at $1 21@$1 23 ₩ bushel. Barley has not varied. State and Western Oats are in improved request at 56c.@57c. ₩ bushel. Corn is more abundant and less valuable. Hence, it attracts increased attention. The day's movements add up 125,000 bushels at 78c.@80c. for unsound, and 80c.@82c. for fair to prime Western mixed, ₩ bushel.

GROCERIES—Coffee is in fair demand, but Molasses and Sugars are less active at previous rates. The day's sales include 50 bags Laguayra Coffee at 10¼c.; 2,200 Rio do., at 10¼c.@10¾c. ₩ lb. Small lots Cuba Muscovado Molasses at 24c.@25c. ₩ gallon. 300 hhds. Cuba Sugar at 4¼c @5¼c., and 160 New-Orleans do. at 5c.@5½c. ₩ lb. Teas are unchanged.

HAY—Sales of 800 bales River transpired at 75c.@80c. for shipment, and 87½c.@$1 for local use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—The demand is moderate at 30c.@33c. for 1853's growth, and 35c @38c. for 1854's growth, ₩ lb.

LATHS—Eastern are in light supply and request, at $1 93½ ₩ thousand.

LIME—Rockland is arriving and selling rather slowly at 90c. for common, and $1 18 for Lump, ₩ bbl.

METALS—Copper is quiet, but firm. Only 80 tons Scotch Pig Iron were taken, to-day, at $39@$39 50, usual credit, ₩ ton. Lead, Steel and Tin are inactive, at old prices.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine continue as previously reported. Spirits Turpentine is more active and firmer. There were sold about 1,200 bbls. at 52½c.@53c., cash, and 55c., with 60 and 90 days credit. We have heard of no further important operations in common Resin, which is held at $1 87½@$1 95, ₩ bbl., delivered.

OILS—The market is less active, yet steady for Whale and Sperm. Sales were made to-day of 200 baskets Olive at $3 50@$3 62½, each; and 3,000 gallons Linseed at 78c.@79c., ₩ gallon—the old quotations. Lard has not varied.

PROVISIONS—Pork is not so brisk, but in quite as firm. There were 600 bbls. disposed of at $11 75 for Mess, and $11 87½@$12 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are still very rare and are in demand at full rates. Lard appears about the same,—400 bbls. good to prime having been purchased, to-day, at 11c.@11½c. ₩ lb. Beef is less active, yet steady in price. About 180 bbls. were taken at $11 50@$12 for country Mess; $14 75@$15 for City do; $15 50@$16 for repacked Chicago do., and $16@$16 50 for extra Mess, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef and Beef Hams are without essential change. Butter is moderately active, at 14c @18c. for Ohio; 19c.@22c. for Western New-York; and 23c.@26c. for Orange County, ₩ lb. Cheese is obtainable, in lots, at 9c.@10¼c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Some 200 casks fair to strictly prime, found buyers at $3 75@4 37½ ₩ 100 lbs., showing all active and firm market.

SOAP—There were 150 boxes Castile bought at 10½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—About 15,000 lbs. prime were obtained at 12½c.@12¾c. ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—Sales were made of 150 hhds. Kentucky at 6½c.@9½c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Exhibits less animation at previous quotations. The day's transactions consist of 300 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 43c.@44; and 50 hhds. Drudge at 43c. cash ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were engaged 500 bales compressed Cotton at ¼d. ₩ lb; and 30,000 bushels Corn, in bulk, at 3¾d @4d. chiefly the latter rate, ₩ bushel. For London there were shipped 500 tons Measurement Goods at 17s. 6d. at 20c.; and 100 tons Oilcake at 15s. For other ports we heard of nothing additional. A vessel was chartered to load with Lumber for Buenos Ayres at $16, and 5 ₩ cent primage.

New-York Cattle Market—Sept. 11.

Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.

For Beeves, at ALLERTON'S Washington Drove Yard, corner Fourth-ave. and Forty-Second-st., at Cow-Bay, Harlem, Hudson River Bull's Head, foot of Robinson-street. For Cows and Calves, Sheep and Lambs, (also for Beeves occasionally,) at BROWNING'S, in Sixth-street, near Third-avenue, and also at O'BRIEN'S Central Bull's Head, (for Cows, Calves, and Beeves only,) No. 9 Sixth-street and at CHAMBERLAIN'S.

AT BROWNING'S—Offered 466 beef cattle; 20 cows and calves; the demand for beeves brisk. All sold at from $7 50 to $9 50; a cows and calves from $35 to $45. All sold. 50 veals, also sold at from 4½c. to 6c. ₩ lb. Sheep sold at from $1 50 to $5 50, and lambs at from $1 50 to $3 50. Left over, 200.

AT CHAMBERLAIN'S—(HUDSON RIVER BULL'S HEAD)—604 beeves, 141 cows and calves, 209 veals, 4,392 sheep and 3,741 lambs. The poorer qualities of beeves sold at half a dollar ₩ hundred ower than last week, but the better descriptions are steady at previous prices. The range of the market is from $6 to $9 50 ₩ cwt. Cows and calves are also $5 lower on poorer qualities. We quote from $20@$50. Veals, firm at from 4c. to 6½c. ₩ lb. Sheep $2 50 to $6. Lambs $1 75 to $4 50.

AT O'BRIEN'S.—On sale, 206 beeves, 56 cows and calves, and 40 veals. Beeves are a shade higher. Sales at from $8 to $10. Cows and calves at from $25 to $45. Veals, 5c.@6c. All sold.

AT ALLERTON'S WASHINGTON DROVE YARD.—Offered to-day, 2,800 Beef Cattle; offered during the week, 2,616. The market is steady at from $7 to $9 50 ₩ 100 lbs. Only a few were sold at the latter price. Cows and Calves were in good supply at from $28 to $50. Sheep, from $1 75 to $5; Lambs, $1 50 to $5. There were about 400 hogs on sale at prices corresponding with last week's quotations.

BEEF CATTLE.

Illinois, on cars and foot	500	Ohio, on cars	—
Indiana, on cars	150	N. Y. State, on cars	550
Ohio, on foot	1,100	Kentucky, on cars and foot	100

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE—No. 320 Madison-st., New-York. The eighteenth academic year of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, the 18th of September, 1854. The course of instruction embraces the whole range of a thorough and substantial education, as far as practicable, is illustrated by ample apparatus. Pupils in the City are conveyed to and from the Institute at a small extra expense to the parents. Pupils can obtain board in respectable private boarding-houses in the vicinity of the school. Circulars, specifying the course of study and the terms of tuition, may be had at the Institute; or further information may be obtained by addressing the Principal, Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, No. 158 Henry-st., or any of the following gentlemen, who constitute the Board of Trustees:

ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., President.
E. D. BROWN, Treasurer.
J. W. C. DEVERIDGE, Secretary.

Joseph Hoxie,	Thompson Price,	James E. Holmes,
James Horn,	D. B. Keeler,	A. B. Holmes,
Thos. Williams, Jr.	Eben Candwell,	Geo. M. Clearman,
John Gray,	Samuel Millbank,	Benj. W. Clapp.

NEW BOARDING SCHOOL ON THE HUDSON RIVER—CLAVERACK ACADEMY AND HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—The first Term of this Institution will commence Nov. 1, 1854. It is located in the village of Claverack, three miles from the city of Hudson, accessible from all points by Railroad. The buildings are new, are furnished in the very best style, and will accommodate four hundred Students.

EXPENSES—$25 per quarter of eleven weeks, or $100 per annum, including Boarding, lodging, room rent, rooms furnished and warmed, washing, incidentals, and tuition in common English branches. A moderate extra charge will be made for higher branches, Ancient and Modern Languages, Drawing, Painting, Music, &c.

FACULTY.—The Faculty will consist of 15 Professors and Teachers. The Trustees have selected men and women of experience and ability to fill each department, and feel confident that the School will not be surpassed in excellence by any school in the State.

Those wishing rooms, circulars, or further information, will address Rev. IRA C. BOICE, President.
Claverack, Columbia Co., N. Y.

L. DE G. BROOKES' DANCING ACADEMY, No. 261 Broome-st., between Broadway and the Bowery. Having recently adopted an entire new method of instruction, the pupils are enabled to acquire all the fashionable dances in a very few lessons.

Days and evenings of tuition, (for classes,) TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 3 to 6 P. M. for ladies and misses, and from 7 to 10 P. M. for gentlemen and lads. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS for children exclusively, from 3 to 6 P. M.

Private lessons EVERY MORNING, also MONDAYS and THURSDAYS throughout the day and evening, and at all times not occupied by classes.

The ladies' primary classes are under the direction of Mrs. BROOKES.

N. B.—The opening soirée on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept 13 and continued weekly.

FREDERICK S. LORD'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—FISHKILL, DUTCHESS Co., N. Y.—The next session will open TUESDAY, Sept 19. This School is conducted on the principles of a well regulated family, and is designed to be one of commanding excellence. Students prepared for college or business, for professional or practical life.

Terms—Including board, tuition, furnished room, fuel and lights, $240 per year. Instruction in French and German an additional charge.

REFERENCES.—The Faculty of Dartmouth College; Rev. Dr. CHEEVER; Rev. Jos. P. THOMPSON, New-York.

The Principal will be at the Irving House on the 8th, 9th, 13th and 14th inst., between 12 and 3 o'clo k.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No 209 Henry-st., near the South Ferry, Brooklyn, New-York. Madame CRUCY will be ready for the reception of pupils on MONDAY, the 4th of September. The teachers in the English and other departments are the best that can be procured, and no efforts are spared to render this institution, in every respect, as perfect as can be desired. The French department is under the particular care of one of the Misses CRUCY, who has received a diploma in Paris, and who is, besides, well acquainted with the Spanish language.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL ON THE EAST BANK OF THE HUDSON.—Mrs. E. S. SHAW and Miss E. DAVID having, in May last, opened a school at Dobbs' Ferry, are desirous of receiving into their family a few young ladies, to whom instruction will be given in the ordinary English branches, French, Music, &c., &c. The school is pleasantly situated, about 21 miles from the City; communication 8 or 10 times a day. Terms moderate. They beg to refer to Rev. W. Creighton, D D, Sing-Sing; Rev. G. W. Bethune, D. D., Brooklyn, and others, as per circulars, for which please apply at Mr. Crowen's bookstore, corner Broadway and 4th-st, New-York.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—Miss HAVENS continues her residence at No. 81 9th-st., and will resume her School for Young Ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 14. She will be at home from and after Sept. 5. Applications may at any time previous be addressed to her at No. 81 9th-st. Her School circulars may be obtained at the office of the Howard Insurance Co., No. 49 Wall-st.; of Messrs. Ketchum, Roosevelt & Bennett, No. 45 William-st.; of Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; and of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 39 Wall-st.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 59 WEST FOURTEENTH-ST.—Mad. C. DUBREUIL FERRERO and E. FERRERO, beg to announce that they will reopen their School on SATURDAY, Oct 7. Young ladies and Masters' Classes, Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Mondays and Thursdays, at 3½ P. M. Gentlemen's Evening Class, Mondays and Thursdays, at 7 P. M. Saturday evenings for grown persons, at 8 P. M. Private lessons, classes and schools attended. Soirées given as usual.

SCHOOL.—The School at No. 81 East 16th-st., during the last six years under charge of the subscriber, will resume its exercises on TUESDAY, 12th of September. Application previously may be made to the subscriber, Morristown, N. J., every endeavor has been and will be made, by the entire devotion of the time and resources of the subscriber to render this School deserving of confidence and patronage. Terms $100 per year.

J. H. TYNG, A. M.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE.—Having engaged the services of THEODORE IRVING, late Professor in Geneva College, and also in the Free Academy of this City, for the Young Ladies' Institute, No. 38 West 23d-st., Rev. Mr. WARD and Mrs. WARD are prepared to receive, in addition to their ordinary course, pupils of an advanced class in English Literature and in the Modern Languages, to commence Oct. 1.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 4. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway; EVANS & RICKINSON'S, No. 697 Broadway; and at the residence of the Principal, No. 373 10th-st., near Tompkins-square.

PRIVATE TUTOR.—A highly educated American gentleman, of large and successful experience, wishes to teach a few hours each day, in a respectable private family, for a small board. Would prefer a family in a select school. The best reference given as to character, intelligence, and ability. Address PRIVATE TUTOR, *Times* office.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—Rooms, No. 926 Broadway, second story; Gymnasium, fourth story. JOHN GRANT, M. A., S. A. SMITH, M. A., Principals. The next Term commences on MONDAY, Sept. 18. The best of advantages, to a limited number. For circulars or information, apply at the rooms of the Institute.

BERGEN HEIGHTS INSTITUTE—One mile from Hoboken Ferry. The Young Ladies' Department will open Sept. 4, under charge of the most efficient teachers. Terms, $50 per quarter. The Boys' Department will continue, as heretofore, under charge of the Principal. References given and required. Inquire on the premises.

J. & H. M. SMITH.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS' ENGLISH, FRENCH, CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 7 West 15th-st. near 5th-av. Principal Department—Number of Pupils limited to 22. Primary Department—Number of Pupils limited to 20.—NEW-YORK, Sept., 1854.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 16th-st., below 5th-av. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her School at the above address on THURSDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars may be obtained at her residence, or of Messrs. ROE. LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway.

MISS H. B. HAINES will reopen her School, No. 10 Gramercy-park, on THURSDAY next, the 14th inst. Application for the admission of pupils may be made at her residence. Circulars may be obtained of her, or at Messrs. C. S. FRANCIS & Co's. No. 252 Broadway, or at Messrs. DOREMUS & NIXON'S, No. 21 Park-place.

MRS. SKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will be reopened for the reception of her pupils on TUESDAY, Sept. 12. Applications for admission may be made by letter until the 1st of September, after which time Mrs. O. will be in town. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY.—The new term begins September 4. Circulars may be obtained at the bookstores of ROE. LOCKWOOD & SON THOR. J. CROWEN, CHAS. S. FRANCIS, and SAMUEL RAYNOR or at the University, from the Janitor.

GEO. S. PARKER, Principal

EDUCATION—A superior education and the comforts of home are provided for a limited number of young Ladies on the most reasonable terms at No. 115 E. 23d-st., between Lexington and 3d-avs., where the pupils are under the immediate care of an experienced Lady. School will reopen Sept. 4.

MISS STEELE'S DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 5 East 30th-st., between 5th and Madison-avs., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 12. The best teachers of French, Music and Drawing are employed. Circulars may be obtained at her residence.

MADAME A. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 279 5th-av., corner of 31st-st., was reopened, on MONDAY, Sept. 11. An omnibus is attached to the institution.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss JACKSON will be ready for the reception of pupils on THURSDAY, Sept. 14, at her residence, No. 180 East 23d-st., where circulars may be obtained. Miss JACKSON will be at home to receive applications on and after Sept. 5.

PIANO AND SINGING.—Mr. M. PHILIPPI, Professor of Music, begs to inform his pupils and the ladies of New-York, Brooklyn, &c., that he has returned to town, and will resume his lessons on Sept. 14. Residence, 6th-st., corner of Gardea, Hoboken.

CARD.—The subscriber reopens his Academy THIS DAY for instruction in the art of PENMANSHIP AND BOOK-KEEPING. New pupils will be received daily for class or private instructions.

OLIVER S. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

M. INWRIGHT—PROFESSOR OF MUSIC—Respectfully informs his pupils and the public, that he will recommence instructions on the Piano-forte on the 12th inst. All communications addressed to No 2 Abingdon-place, corner of Greenwich st., will receive attention.

REV. HARVEY NEWCOMB'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 90 Orange-st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept 4. A limited number of young ladies will find a pleasant home in the family of the Principal.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—MONS. AND MADAM BERTEAU'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No 43 Pierrepont-st., will reopen on MONDAY, September 11. Circulars may be obtained at the institution.

ISAAC G. HOBBS' SELECT SCHOOL, No. 181 Macdougal, corner of 8th-st., will recommence on TUESDAY, Sept. 12. Apprentice boys will be received as Boarding or Day pupils in the Junior, Senior, and Finishing Departments.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for Young Ladies, Nos. 30 and 32 West 15th st., between 5th and 6th-aves, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 4.

PROF. W. DOD'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 993 Broadway, will reopen on MONDAY, the 11th of September. Number of pupils limited to 30.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 24 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 11. An omnibus will be sent for pupils residing at a distance.

MRS. SHEPHERDS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 3 Cheever-place, South Brooklyn, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars can be procured as above.

THE SCHOOL OF THE CLARKE SISTERS, No 76 5th-av., will reopen on the 14th inst. Provision is made for a daily stage from the south part of the City, and also for the conveyance of pupils in stormy weather.

MISSES L. AND M. L. GREEN will reopen their SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES on THURSDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 1 15th-av., first door from Washington-square.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 256 4th-st., on Washington-square, (entrance No. 128 Macdougal-st.) GEO W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Principals.—Commences the eighth school year on the second MONDAY of Sept., 1854. Pupils from 7 to 20 years of age. Catalogues of Terms, &c., at APPLETON'S and at the Institute.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF DESIGN—No 463 Broadway—LANDSCAPE SKETCHING and PAINTING from NATURE, in the most finished style, quickly learned.

S. WOOD, Jr., Principal.

NO. 209 SIXTH-AVENUE—BOARDING AND DAY FRENCH SCHOOL INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN. This institution will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 14. VERGNES, Principal.

BERNARD & REDFIELD'S English, French, Spanish, and Classical Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, No. 128 2d-av., cor St. Mark's-place will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 11

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL.—No. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 11.

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will be reopened on THURSDAY, the 14th of September, at No. 24 East 22d-st.

MISS ADRIAN'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Jamaica, L. I., will be reopened on Sept. 13.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No 148 Broadway, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 11.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—Mrs. MACAULAY will reopen her School, THURSDAY, Sept 14, at No. 43 East 31st-st, between Broadway and 4th-av.

H. PEUGNET'S INSTITUTION, No 27 Bank-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, the 4th of September.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE.—A large house, good barn and about 3 acres of land in a healthy location, in the village of West Farms, about one hour's ride from the City, and convenient to four Depôts on the New-York and Harlem Railroad. Terms easy, or would be exchanged for lots in this City, or in Brooklyn or Williamsburg, with or without buildings, and the difference (if any) paid in cash. Also for sale cheap or exchange, a fine farm of 200 acres, 100 acres under cultivation, with good house and out buildings, situated in Green County, with villages near by, and of easy access by plank road to the market towns of Catskill and Coxsackie. Also a beautiful place for sale at Astoria, L. I.; a house and lot for sale in Greenpoint near Canal-st. Terms easy. Inquire at No. 115 and 117 Nassau-st., room No. 15, 2d floor after 11 o'clock.

HOUSES WANTED TO EXCHANGE OR PURCHASE.—Four three story brick houses on Church, near Court-st., Brooklyn, to exchange for one first class three story and attic house with lot. Location to be between State and Cherry-sts and not above Court. Said houses are modern built, and the lower part of two of them finished for stores. They will be sold absolutely, if desired, and any person having a house to suit the advertiser, may find a purchaser (if no exchange can be effected,) by applying to HENRY C. WRIGHT, Counsellor at Law, No. 59 Nassau-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP.—A 3 story, basement and sub-cellar, brick house containing 12 rooms, built in modern style, with 3 marble mantels and grates, ornamental cornices, pantries, range, water, gas, &c., in excellent condition, well situated, about 12 or 15 minutes' walk from South or Wall-st Ferries. Terms easy and possession given immediately. Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, No. 17 Court-st., corner of Joralemon, or Fulton-av., corner of Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A first class house with flower garden and kitchen garden attached, situated at Yonkers, on the banks of the Hudson, within a few minutes' walk of the depôt. The situation cannot be surpassed for beauty of scenery and river view. The house is finished in the best style throughout, and with all the modern conveniences. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st. New-York.

HOUSES FOR SALE—$15,500 AND $24,500.—Two elegant new first-class houses, viz: one four-story and basement, high stoop, 23x55, full lot, No. 194 West 23th-st., opposite Lamartine Park, and one five-story basement house, 22x70, lot full length, No. 23 East 21st-st., near Broadway, proximate to Gramercy Park. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—Recently built, of cottage form, and wing attached, with out buildings and well water near the same, in the village of Westfield, N. J., within 3 minutes' walk of the depôt, about 1¼ hours from New-York by Central Railroad. For further particulars inquire of N. M. DUNHAM, at Depôt, or of I. H. PIERSON, No. 215 Pearl-st

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A three-story brick house with Gas, Bathing-room, Water Closets, &c., all in perfect order, having been occupied only about two years. For terms apply to the present owner on the premises, No. 221 West 27th-st., near 9th-av. Possession can be had in a few weeks, as the owner is about to leave the city.

HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP.—A three story stone-front house, in the upper part of the City, having gas, bath, &c., very desirable for a small genteel family. Possession immediately. Apply to H. BREWSTER, Attorney, No. 111 Nassau-st

COTTAGE FOR SALE.—A very convenient Double Cottage and Four Lots of Ground, situated on Washington-av., between Fulton and Atlantic-avs., Brooklyn House contains two parlors, a dining-room and kitchen, on the first floor six bedrooms, besides pantries and bathroom, on second floor; water on first and second floors; abundance of shrubbery and small fruit on the grounds. Cars pass the corner of Washington and Fulton-avs every five minutes during the day and evening. Terms half cash. Apply on the premises. DANIEL S. DARLING.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE IN RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—On the west side of the Boston Turnpike on the New-Haven Railroad, about half way between the Rye and Port Chester Stations, and about three-quarters of a mile from either. A two-story house, with wing attached, on high ground, with twelve rooms, pantries, closets, hall ten feet wide, back and front stairs, good kitchen and pantry under the wing, large cistern, barn &c., all in good order, well shaded, plenty of forest and fruit trees with 2 acres of good land. Apply to F. WHITHACK, No. 196 Broadway; Dr. J. SMITH DODGE, No 27 Bond-st.; T. P. BURGER, No. 19 Beekman-st., or on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE—Of 40 acres, with the furniture, stock, and farming utensils. Situated in the town of Rye, about 1 mile west or the depôt upon the New-York and New-Haven Railroad at Port Chester. The house and out buildings are new, and contain all the modern improvements. The land is beautifully located, free from rock, has been thoroughly underdrained, well manured, and its susceptible cultivation without additional expense. For particulars inquire on the premises, or of E. B. WESLEY, No. 49 William-st., between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—One mile from the Village of Oyster Bay, L. I., consisting of 30 acres of land, with a new modern built cottage and all the necessary out-buildings. For particulars, inquire of W. WILSON, No. 5 Lafayette-place.

BEAVERWYCK FARM FOR SALE—Containing about 250 acres, situated on the road leading from Newark to Dover, in Morris County, New-Jersey, 4 miles from the Morris and Essex Railroad, 4 miles from the Morris Canal, and 16 miles from Newark. The land is of superior quality, and in a high state of cultivation, adapted to grazing and grass crops; about 100 acres of natural meadows for pasture, 100 acres of woodland, and the balance in tillable land; on the plain is a large variety of fruit trees in bearing condition. A two-story dwelling house, with a large lawn and shade trees: also, a two-story farm house, barns, cow-house, carriage-house, ice-house, dairy, &c., in good order; a large garden with a pond adjoining. This section of country is celebrated for health The terms will be made easy; for further particulars inquire on the premises, of W. H. E. HIBBY, Paterson, New-Jersey.

NEWTOWN VILLAGE LOTS—IN MYERS' ADDITION—ONLY $90 TO $150.—These lots are high and beautifully located in the very heart of this old and flourishing village, which has all the advantages of the City in schools, stores and numerous churches, and only 30 minutes from New-York via Flushing Railroad. For maps, circulars, &c., apply to JOHN B. MYERS, No. 195 Broadway.

THIRTY ACRES OF FIRST RATE LAND FOR SALE—Joining a railroad station. The place is very healthy, and rising fast; there is church and school about 80 to 100 children attending. This land will all sell in building-lots; it is about an hour's ride from New-York; some 8 trains daily. Very little cash required. Title good, and no incumbrance. Address R. S., to Mr. T. Lawrence, No 12 Greenwich-av., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—Situated at Newburg, Orange County, on the turnpike, about 2 miles from the town, containing about 100 acres under a good state of cultivation, together with farm stock, crops, plenty of water, &c. For further information inquire of LEWIS LANG, No. 7 Washington County Market, or on the premises.

DOCK PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN FOR SALE OR TO LET.—40 lots of ground bounded by Kent-st., Clymer and Ann-sts., and 500 feet west of front on the channel opposite the Wallabout, with bulkhead and 9 to 15 feet depth of water; is situated in the most central and rapidly improving part of the city, and very desirable for building materials or coal yards, manufacturing purposes or naval stores, &c. Will be sold or let in parcels to suit applicants; terms easy. Apply to DANIEL S. DARLING, No. 4 Sands-st.

THE EVERGREENS FOR SALE.—This attractive country seat, widely known as once the estate of General NATHANIEL GREENE, of Revolutionary memory, situated on the Passaic, adjoining the village of Belleville, N. J., 9 miles from New-York, and 3½ miles from Newark. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 1 Metropolitan Bank Building.

LOTS FOR SALE—In East New-York, $125 to $300; in Newtown Lots, from $90 to $150; Union-place and Union ville Lots, from $75 to $150. For maps and circulars, give a full description of the property, apply to JACOB LAWRENCE, Real Estate and News Agent, No. 83 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

LINE OF STAGES FOR SALE.—The Graham-av. Line of Stages, Williamsburg, L. I., running from Peck-slip Ferry through Graham-av. to Bushwick Line. It consists of five stages and 25 horses, with harness, &c.; it consists of five stages and 25 horses, with harness, &c.; also, a new fire-proof brick stable, with accommodations for 40 horses. The Line has been in operation one year, and to any one who will give his personal attention to the working of the Line, affords a rare opportunity for embarking in the stage business. For particulars, apply at No. 252 Houston-st., New-York, or at the Stage Office, Williamsburg.

ENGINES FOR SALE.—On hand complete, or made to order, the following sizes: 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 18, 25, 30, 40 and 50 horse power. These engines are manufactured of the best materials, of the simplest construction and of extra strength and durability. Also, one log saw-mill, circular, swing, vertical and upright (slitting, sawing, &c., one second-hand 5 horse power engine and boiler, in good running order. Price $250. T. J. WELLS, 25th-st. and 11th-av.

SORREL PACING MARE FOR SALE—Six years old, fifteen hands high, perfectly sound and gentle; has been used for the last three months under the side; has been used for the last three months under the side; has been used for the last three months under the side

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,059,991 03
Average amount of Specie	562,700 36
Average amount of Circulation	219,543 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,794,569 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,262,206 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. A. MEIGS, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of September, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$515,589 00
Average amount of Specie	33,263 00
Average amount of Circulation	180 956 00
Average amount of Deposits	291,125 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of September, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,199,687 06
Average amount of Specie	815,102 10
Average amount of Circulation, notes of late Bank of America	161,352 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,880,139 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of September, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$7,895 691 29
Average amount of Specie	2,242 800 57
Average amount of Circulation	2,700 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,006 394 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. H F VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of September, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,167,865 19
Average amount of Specie	84,819 10
Average amount of Circulation	104,850 00
Average amount of Deposits	833,593 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS. Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn before me, this 11th day of September, 1854. GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,114,291 15
Average amount of Specie	622,225 52
Average amount of Circulation	259,633 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,549,191 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANTHONY P. HALSEY, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of September, 1854.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,237,629 62
Average amount of Specie	135,747 53
Average amount of Circulation	74,982 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,296,748 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of September, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,221 713 22
Average amount of Specie	323,053 75
Average amount of Circulation	122 765 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,047,666 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of September, 1854.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,893,075 43
Average amount of Specie	835,347 51
Average amount of Circulation	360,450 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,369,790 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WITHERS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of September, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

A. C GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$316,125 95
Average amount of Specie	5,594 54
Average amount of Circulation	18,928 00
Average amount of Deposits	210,374 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL R. HITCHCOCK, Cashier of the BANK OF THE UNION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. R. HITCHCOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of September, 1854.
JAMES S. SANDFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,075,902 47
Average amount of Specie	83,903 37
Average amount of Circulation	199,446 00
Average amount of Deposits	827,719 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of September, 1854.
JAS. L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday the 9th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,297,988 68
Average amount of Specie	149 662 20
Average amount of Circulation	294,875 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,081,863 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of September, 1854.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$15,091 27
Average amount of Specie	5,588 00
Average amount of Circulation	10,486 00
Average amount of Deposits	57,622 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. & VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

C. & VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of September, 1854.
JOS O. BROWN, Commissioner of Deeds.

This Bank commenced business on the first day of this month.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,438,138 20
Average amount of Specie	155 089 44
Average amount of Circulation	59,785 00
Average amount of Deposits	918,504 88

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of September, 1854.
GEO. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CENTRAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$359,582 82
Average amount of Specie	35,663 37
Average amount of Circulation	99,194 00
Average amount of Deposits	210,374 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WALTER OAKLEY, Cashier of the CENTRAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WALTER OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of September, 1854.
GEO. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$809,544 56
Average amount of Specie	22,488 00
Average amount of Circulation	135,730 00
Average amount of Deposits	335,323 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES J. SHEPARD, Cashier pro tem. of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief

CHAS. J SHEPARD, Cashier pro tem.

Affirmed before me, this 11th day of September, 1854.
JNO. DRAKE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,216,626 00
Average amount of Specie	50,000 00
Average amount of Circulation	386,917 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,133,294 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. O. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. O. JONES, President.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of September, 1854.
JAMES M. SWEENEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$720,598 97
Average amount of Specie	49 375 45
Average amount of Circulation	155,558 00
Average amount of Deposits	569,880 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of September, 1854.
GEO. L. OSBORN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,661 059 89
Average amount of Specie	259,231 98
Average amount of Circulation	109,143 08
Average amount of Deposits	1,267,345 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of September, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,149,406 84
Average amount of Specie	75,433 38
Average amount of Circulation	179,010 00
Average amount of Deposits	800,178 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. A PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 11th day of September, 1854.
SMITH J. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$567,376 00
Average amount of Specie	35,418 00
Average amount of Circulation	115,010 00
Average amount of Deposits	325,665 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of September, 1854.
WM. H. RIBLET, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$119,066 03
Average amount of Specie	17,376 05
Average amount of Circulation	99,983 00
Average amount of Deposits	76 275 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES SANFORD, Cashier of the EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES SANFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of September, 1854.
OSCAR V. DAYTON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EMPIRE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$463,119 00
Average amount of Specie	21,963 71
Average amount of Circulation	182,789,00
Average amount of Deposits	234,135 88

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, LEONARD H. CHURCH, Cashier of the EMPIRE CITY BANK, being duly sworn, declare and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

L. H. CHURCH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of September, 1854.
ISAAC O. BARKER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,617,806 29
Average amount of Specie	231 896 99
Average amount of Circulation	149,414 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,372,793 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief. WM. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 11th day of September, 1854.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$474,871 45
Average amount of Specie	19,194 19
Average amount of Circulation	189,588 00
Average amount of Deposits	347,999 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of September, 1854.
JAMES HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$626,911 82
Average amount of Specie	117,690 10
Average amount of Circulation	91 983 00
Average amount of Deposits	555,327 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of September, 1854.
JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,294,765 49
Average amount of Specie	50 538 90
Average amount of Circulation	142 713 00
Average amount of Deposits	675,732 70

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of September, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$355,204 00
Average amount of Specie	32,956 00
Average amount of Circulation	103,197 00
Average amount of Deposits	153,823 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of September, 1854.
J. S. HALSEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$519,599 99
Average amount of Specie	36,392 58
Average amount of Circulation	140,891 00
Average amount of Deposits	445,149 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 11th day of September, 1854.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE KNICKERBOCKER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$429,736 42
Average amount of Specie	23,879 76
Average amount of Circulation	89,641 00
Average amount of Deposits	279,129 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN A. GUNN, Cashier of the KNICKERBOCKER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. A. GUNN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of September, 1854.
WM. DARROW, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,774,389 69
Average amount of Specie	248,162 79
Average amount of Circulation	227,108 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,343,488 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of September, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,367,783 94
Average amount of Specie	617,288 61
Average amount of Circulation	437,878 35
Average amount of Deposits	2,945,528 03

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAS. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of September, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$674,457 49
Average amount of Specie	41,279 49
Average amount of Circulation	95,750 00
Average amount of Deposits	477,189 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 11th day of September, 1854.
WILLIAM DODGE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,110,706 21
Average amount of Specie	98,854 15
Average amount of Circulation	109,660 00
Average amount of Deposits	815,255 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 11th day of September, 1854.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,788,333 96
Average amount of Specie	1,098 469 85
Average amount of Circulation	327,362 20
Average amount of Deposits	3,788,534 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FRANCIS W. EDMONDS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. W EDMONDS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of September, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,942,366 66
Average amount of Specie	1 280,118 93
Average amount of Circulation	246,914 00
Average amount of Deposits	741,35 ..91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. CORNELL, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. CORNELL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of September, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$643,303 90
Average amount of Specie	52,440 14
Average amount of Circulation	143,091 00
Average amount of Deposits	465,543 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 11th day of September, 1854.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,572,448 92
Average amount of Specie	221,906 27
Average amount of Circulation	152,506 00
Average amount of Deposits	971,636 22

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of September, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$423,061 49
Average amount of Specie	21,477 87
Average amount of Circulation	118,223 00
Average amount of Deposits	196,537 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES Cashier, of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of September, 1854.
JOHN ANDERSON, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of September 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$201,455 54
Average amount of Specie	10,283 73
Average amount of Circulation	106,860 00
Average amount of Deposits	115,061 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of September, 1854.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,097,557 66
Average amount of Specie	80,945 22
Average amount of Circulation	228,600 00
Average amount of Deposits	906 442 04

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. B HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 11th day of September, 1854.
EDWARD N. ROGERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,331,978 36
Average amount of Specie	73,510 90
Average amount of Circulation	118 644 00
Average amount of Deposits	759,933 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES S. GIBBONS, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct. J S GIBBONS, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 11th day of September, 1854.
JOHN PHILLIPS Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$539,295 26
Average amount of Specie	39,452 69
Average amount of Circulation	95 124 60
Average amount of Deposits	334,657 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 9th day of September, 1854.
H K. FROST, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$835,231 00
Average amount of Specie	42,696 65
Average amount of Circulation	114,965 00
Average amount of Deposits	586,849 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of September, 1854.
ANDW. ROHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$770,582 71
Average amount of Specie	41,355 85
Average amount of Circulation	146,637 00
Average amount of Deposits	497,501 57

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. DE ANGELIS, Cash'r.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of September, 1854.
WM E. SHAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,517,356 83
Average amount of Specie	582,117 27
Average amount of Circulation, (Notes of late Phenix Bank,)	184,646 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,312,125 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PETER M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PETER M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of September, 1854.
WM. J. HUFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$801,751 00
Average amount of Specie	31,711 00
Average amount of Circulation	52,696 00
Average amount of Deposits	310,389 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of September, 1854.
JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,081,191 71
Average amount of Specie	137,486 84
Average amount of Circulation	205,106 00
Average amount of Deposits	569,457 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER Cashier.

Sworn before me this 11th day of September, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$756,270 00
Average amount of Specie	30,093 00
Average amount of Circulation	117,297 00
Average amount of Deposits	421,763 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. W. A. KISSAM. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of September, 1854.
GEO. F. DAVENPORT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SUFFOLK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$312,964 34
Average amount of Specie	10,150 75
Average amount of Circulation	89,174 00
Average amount of Deposits	180,180 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. W. BUMSEY, President of the SUFFOLK BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. W. BUMSEY, President.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of September, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 9th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,340,543 27
Average amount of Specie	67,676 20
Average amount of Circulation	259,231 00
Average amount of Deposits	792,117 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 11th day of September, 1854.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the day 9th of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,439,158 70
Average amount of Specie	362,000 00
Circulation of the late Union Bank	288,000 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,048,289 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. EBERTS, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. D. EBERTS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of September, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

FOR EUROPE.

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL AND PHILADELPHIA MAIL STEAMERS, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.—Passengers booked through to Liverpool, Londonderry, Glasgow, Belfast, Dublin, Cork, Queenstown, Havre, Bremen, Hamburg, and all parts of Europe. Passage from Philadelphia to Liverpool, Cabin Passage, $100

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Fort Laramie Massacre Confirmed—A Military Post Needed—Anderson Treaty.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 11.

The Secretary of War, Department, received official confirmation from Gen. Commander of the Western Military Department, fully confirms the report of the massacre of Lieut. [illegible] FAYOR, Corporal MCNULTY, and [illegible] by the Sioux Indians, near Fort Laramie. The Fort is in danger, as it is held by only thirty-three men. Two Companies from Fort [illegible] have gone to their relief.

The Treaty, having for its purpose the Annexation of the Sandwich Islands, is understood to have been read in the Cabinet to-day. As its terms were dictated from here several months ago, there probably will be no miss about it now. S.

Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 11.

A Cabinet meeting was held this morning, on important dispatches received from the American Commissioner at the Sandwich Islands, concerning the Treaty between the United States and those Islands.

MAINE ELECTION.

THE FUSIONISTS TRIUMPHANT.

[illegible] Legislature Elected.

PORTLAND, Monday, Sept. 11.

The Fusion ticket for Representatives is elected in this city.

Seven towns for Congress in the First District, including Portland and the Democratic towns of Scarboro', Cape Elizabeth, etc., give WOOD (Fusionist) 2,400 majority, 1,000 of which is given by the towns of Saco and Biddeford. There can be no doubt of his election.

In the Second District, PERRY (Fusionist) is ahead. Bethel, which, at the last election gave MCCLINTOCK (Dem.) 221 majority, now gives PERRY 80 majority.

The Fusionist Senators are probably elected in York and Cumberland Counties.

For Representatives, there is not much change, thus far.

South Yarmouth has overcome the Democratic majority in Scarboro', and elects a Fusionist Representative. In Gorham, the Democrats gain a Representative. In Westbrook, the Whig Representative is elected.

In Waterville, Kennebec County, REED, Whig, had 822; PARRIS, Democrat, 104; CARY, Wild Cat, 36; MORRILL, Fusionist, 364: HANSCOM, Know-Nothing, was elected Representative, receiving 371 votes to 313 for MORE, Democrat.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

Portland—Morrill, 1,794; Reed, 488; Parris, 787; Cary, 41.

Bangor—Morrill, 1,276; Reed, 319; Parris, 555; Cary, 9.

MORRILL is the Fusionist and Maine Law candidate, and appears to have been supported by the Know-Nothings.

The vote in Portland for Representative to Congress was, WOOD, Whig or Fusionist, 2,041; WELLS, Democrat, 953.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The returns from all parts of the State indicate the election of MORRILL by the people for Governor. He will certainly largely lead all other candidates.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

Bath—Morrill 936; Reed, 144; Parris, 147.

Gardiner—Morrill, 525; Hubbard, 651.

Farmington—Morrill 431; Reed 40; Parris, 101.

Belfast—Morrill, 363; Reed, 121, Parris, 197.

Calais—Morrill, 343; Reed, 63; Parris, 147.

These are indications of the vote all over the State. CARY gets but a very few votes, except in a few towns in York County, and his vote will not probably exceed 2,000 in the State. WOOD and PERRY, Fusionists, are elected in the First and Second Districts. KNOWLTON, Fusion, is elected over FARLEY, Whig, and DICKINSON, Democrat, in the Third District. In Penobscot District, WASHBURN, Whig, is elected. In the Sixth District there is but little doubt of the election of MITCHELL, Fusionist, who leads the other candidates [illegible] received.

From the Second District the indications are that the [illegible] will be in a decided minority. [illegible] so far the votes do not indicate the election of a single Democrat. In the House the returns up to Representatives are not full.

The Know-Nothings have elected Representatives in Bath, Hallowell, Bristol, Ellsworth, Calais, Frankfort, and other places. It is stated they generally throw their votes for MORRILL and for WOOD.

In York County, twenty towns gave REED 783; PARRIS 2,580; MORRILL 4,146; CAREY 216.

In Cumberland County, 17 towns gave REED 5897; PARRIS, 1,840; MORRILL, 3,319; CAREY, 271.

PERRY's majority in the Second District will be very large.

The Legislature, without doubt, is Anti-Nebraska, by a decided majority. Further returns make it doubtful if any Senators are elected in York County, though one on the Know-Nothing ticket may be elected.

The opinion seems to be general that MORRILL is elected by the people.

WOOD's majority in the First District is not over 1,000.

Violent Storm at Charleston, S. C.—Great Damage to the City and Shipping, &c.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Sept. 11.

New Orleans papers of Tuesday last have been received.

Two thousand three hundred bales of the new crop of Cotton had been received by the steamer *Princess*, being the first large cargo for the season.

A violent storm commenced at Charleston on Thursday last, and lasted nearly forty-eight hours, doing immense damage to the city and vicinity. All the wharves were injured, and the water overflowed and injured the warehouses and stores. A great amount of merchandise was injured, the loss on the wharves alone being estimated at $250,000. The railing on both sides of the Battery was destroyed, and some wharves were cut down to low water mark.

The following particulars are published in the Charleston *Courier* of Saturday:

We are called upon to record one of the severest and most destructive storms that has been felt at our port for many years. In duration, violence, and extent of damage, we can, indeed, compare the visitation which has just passed over, with nothing that has occurred since the memorable gale of 1804—of which, by a strange coincidence, the present was the semi-centennial anniversary.

All the wharves along on East Bay have suffered more or less. The loss on the wharves generally, is roughly estimated now at $250,000 to $300,000. The city in its corporate capacity has suffered a heavy loss in the damages to the Battery. The woodwork, with a large portion of the stone in the facing of both sides, east and south, has been destroyed. The water formed breaches at the swells of the flood even over the highest points, and the spray was dashed in considerable quantities on the roofs of houses opposite on the west side. The bridge causeway leading to the bathing house off the point, has been carried away, and the house itself considerably damaged.

The causeway at the west end of Tradd-street, which was built a few years ago at a heavy cost, has been utterly destroyed. MILLS' mad machine has been sunk at its place off the wharf, and it is supposed will be lost. There was not a very large amount of shipping in harbor, and, from the careful preparations made in advance, the damages thus sustained have been less than was at first apprehended from the severity of the gale. We briefly state the particulars:

At Union wharf, the barks *St. Laurence* and *Acasta* carried away the wharf posts—the latter being much chafed, while the former escaped injury. At Central wharf, the schooner *Lucy Wetham* parted her bow fasts, and was borne over against the packet *J. N. Muir*—both receiving considerable damage by the shock.

At Atlantic wharf, the steamer *DeKalb* had her cabin roof blown off, with other slight injuries. The brig *Adela* carried off the wharf post with her bow lines, but escaped injury. The schooner *Isabella*, Capt. GILES, left the wharf adrift, and along the battery, striking heavily on the stone work. She was thrown also against the bathing house, which was damaged as above stated, and finally driven outside into Ashley River, and is now a complete wreck near the mouth of Wappoo cut. Several schooners and smaller crafts have been driven on shore in the marsh, near Laurens-street. The ship *Lydia*, at Vanderhorst's wharf, parted her fasts and was drifted against Adger's wharves, but without serious injury up to a late hour of the day. The schooners *Parker* and *Charleston*, both from Georgetown, with shingles, have been sunk—the former at Commercial wharf, and the latter off the Mount Pleasant Ferry wharf.

The anxiety to hear from Sullivan's Island during the greater violence of the storm was painfully distressing. Throughout the day communication was totally interrupted, as no vessel could have effected a landing at the time. The wharf and house of the Mount Pleasant Ferry Company at the foot of Market-street have been swept away, and there is no doubt that the destruction of property at the Island itself has been considerable. In the afternoon the steamer *Aid*, Capt. PAYNE, left the city for the purpose of communication with the Island, but found it impossible, and was forced to seek safe moorings in Ashley River.

At the Moultrie House, the sea on both sides, yesterday afternoon, was making a clear breach through the ground floor, and those in it had taken refuge in the cupola. The majority, however, of the inmates were safely lodged in Fort Moultrie, where, we presume, all who considered themselves in danger had also gone. The Dredge Boat, at 4 o'clock, is said to be perfectly safe. The Island was perfectly deluged, but, as far as we could learn, no reports were current of any loss of life.

The instances of damage by the gale are numerous, but, we trust, will not be found to reach a very large amount.

The storm, if prevailing over any extent to the degree which marked it here, will involve an immense loss, and even in the immediate vicinity, the damages sustained by planters must be most serious. The staple crops, whose promising aspect and encouraging auguries we noticed but a week since, were in a stage that rendered them peculiarly liable, and we have reason to apprehend the hopes previously indulged, on good grounds, by very many of our planters, have been almost utterly blasted. On this point, of course, we must, however, await returns.

INDIAN OUTRAGES.

Important News from Fort Laramie—Indians Attacking the Fort and Destroying the American Fur Company's Station—Carrying off $15,000 worth of Property.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Sept. 11.

F. X. AUBREY, a shinner of the Plains, was killed in a row by Major WEIGHTMAN, at Santa Fé. AUBREY had just made the trip from San Francisco to Santa Fé in twenty-two days. No particulars are given.

Information of an authentic nature had been received at St. Louis that about the middle of August a Sioux Indian killed an ox belonging to an emigrant near Fort Laramie. The Chief of the tribe thereupon sent a messenger to Lt. FLEMING, the commander of the fort, requesting him to send a force, and he would deliver up the offender. Lieut. GRATTON, with twenty men, was detached for this service. How, or at what place, is not stated, but the whole of GRATTON's command was killed, without a single exception. It appeared to be a preconcerted plan on the part of the Indians to waylay and murder the party. The massacre was committed on the 18th of August.

It was also stated, when the express left Laramie, that the fort was surrounded by Indians, and there was reason to fear that it would be destroyed. The garrison numbered one commissioned officer and fifty men. It was further stated, also, that after the battle the Indians attacked the American Fur Company's station, and destroyed it, carrying off goods worth from $10,000 to $15,009.

The Cholera at Columbia, Pa.—Great Mortality.

COLUMBIA, Pa., Monday, Sept. 11.

The cholera is still raging here, the deaths since Friday last numbering fifty-two.

SECOND DISPATCH.

COLUMBIA, Pa., Monday, 10 o'clock P. M.

Passengers from Columbia represent the ravages of the disease as awful. Up to 4 o'clock this afternoon 67 deaths had taken place, and 17 new cases are reported to-day. Just as the cars were leaving, 17 patients were brought in from the Santee Furnace.

The following are additional names of those who are dead: R. S. Spratts, J. Stuckler, H. Lichty, Miss Zeigler, Miss Hippey, Mrs. Reese, Miss Fisher, Mrs. Katon, Mrs. Derrick, S. Hinkle, Mrs. Gilbert, Mrs. Dix, Mrs. Keesey.

The Philadelphia physicians discovered that the reservoir water was the cause of the disease, as those who drank spring-water were exempt from it. It is supposed they will be able to check the spread of the disease. The train this evening took four car loads of citizens with their families down to York and its vicinity.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 11.

Dr. BODDEN SPENCER and Dr. THOMAS C. BUNTING have gone to Columbia from this city to afford aid to the sick from cholera.

The disease commenced there on Thursday, when two emigrants were taken from the cars sick, and died in a short time.

Among the victims are Dr. R. E. COCHRANE, a Whig member of the Legislature, EDWARD A. HOWARD, proprietor of the Green Tree Hotel, FRANCIS BRADLEY, Notary Public, and a number of ladies.

Deaths from Cholera—Whig Ward Meeting—Know-Nothing Triumph—The Trustees of St. Louis Catholic Church, etc., etc.

BUFFALO, Monday, Sept. 11.

The deaths by cholera for the past week were thirty-eight, of which twelve were Americans.

At a Whig Ward meeting held here on Saturday night, in one or two districts where candidates were objectionable, an opposition ticket sprung up, of which nobody appeared to know anything, and carried all before them.

The Trustees of the St. Louis Catholic Church met on Saturday last to consider a proposition for the settlement of difficulties from Bishop TIMON. The Bishop's overtures, however, were rejected unanimously.

The weather is quite cool, and there was a fine frost last night.

The deaths of the Americans by cholera were all confined to one locality, on the lower part of South Division-street.

The New Boston Theatre.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 11.

The Boston Theatre, a new temple of the drama, under the able management of THOMAS BARRY, Esq., opened to-night. The house comfortably seats three thousands persons, and combines every modern improvement and internal arrangement. Every seat was filled, and the lobbies also crowded.

The opening address, written by T. W. PARSONS, of Boston, was delivered by JOHN GILBERT, a member of the company.

The comedy of the "Rivals" and the farce of "A Loan of a Lover," constituted the evening's entertainment, which were enthusiastically received. Many hundreds were unable to obtain entrance into the theatre, the seats all being taken early in the day.

Weather in Boston—Deaths by Cholera and Apoplexy—Shipping, &c., &c.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 11.

Rain fell to the depth of two and a half inches in Boston and its vicinity during a northeast storm of thirty-six hours, ending last night.

The weather to-day is clear and cool. The gale yesterday was severe on the coast, but we hear of no damage occurring to the shipping. The lightship off Minot's Ledge broke from her moorings, but assistance from Cohasset prevented her going ashore.

The wife and one daughter of Hon. NATHANIEL B. BORDEN, of Fall River, died of cholera between Saturday morning and Sunday night.

In Bangor, to-day, Dr. J. B. FISKE, an old and respected citizen, died suddenly in the street from apoplexy.

The New Canadian Ministry.

QUEBEC, Saturday, Sept. 9.

Sir ALLAN MCNAB, who was charged to form a new ministry, has made overtures to the larger party of French Canadians who insist on the secularization of the clergy reserves being made the basis of negotiation, which gives him the support of Upper Canada. The Liberal party has made Mr. JOHN WELSH its leader in the House of Assembly. In any event, Mr. HINCKS does not return to power at present. Postmaster General CAMERON retires from public life.

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CHERAW, S. C., Friday, Sept. 1, 1854.

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Inspection of the Water-Works.

The Board of Water Commissioners having invited the Common Council of Jersey City to accompany them over the route of the Water-Works, the party will go to-day at 12 o'clock to examine the works and view their operation. They will visit the engine-house at Belleville, the reservoirs and other points of interest along the works, and will, it is feared, also test the properties of the water, both as a simple and as a compound beverage.

Report says that Sir ALLAN MCNAB [illegible] to make the secularization of the clergy reserves a Government measure, which gives him the support of Upper Canada. The Liberal party has made Mr. JOHN WELSH its leader in the House of Assembly. In any event, Mr. HINCKS does not return to power at present. Postmaster General CAMERON retires from public life.

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[illegible] Reading [illegible], sold Erie Railroad [illegible] Convertibles held for better rates. They bid for Erie Third Mortgage of 1883 was 78½; the asking figures 80@84. The whole market closed with a steady feeling among the buyers for a rise. The commission brokers are rather better employed for their customers outside of the Street, though some of them still advise great caution until the results of the Fall payments among the merchants, and the course of the specie export are more clearly indicated. In regard to the Dry Goods Jobbers we hear no resh rumors of failure. The Importers are not generally doing a satisfactory business. The large and frequent Auction sales remind us of the Fall of 1851, when the evil of heavy consignments by the European manufacturers was sensibly felt on the Money Market, until it was arrested by the very magnitude of the sacrifices.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $181,000, disbursed $109,033, and held at the close a balance of $7,067,206.

We have seen a private letter, from a source represented to us as strictly reliable, from Chestertown, Md., which attributes the failure of the Bank at that place to the injurious, and at the time groundless, reports against its credit, circulated from New-York. The Directors were compelled to a suspension of payment, which they mean to be but temporary.

A correspondent of the Boston *Courier*, dating from Utica, indulges in a review of the figures and condition of the New-York Central Road, adding, a "main charge against the Directors of lavish expenditure, attributed to the concentration of control in the hands of the Executive and Superintendent." The "amount of floating debt, if any," he says, "does not appear." Allusion is also made to the failure to sell the Convertible Loan of the Company, created for the new work of construction. We have reason to believe that the alleged concentration of control is a mistake. The fidelity or economy of the Superintendent we have not before heard questioned. The railway ability and experience, as well as the high personal character of the President are well known to his constituents. He has the advisory aid and practical assistance, we know, of an Executive Committee of Directors, distributed along the Central and Western sections of the work; the President and Treasurer residing at Albany. There is *no* floating debt, in the sense employed by this writer. The non-sale of the Convertible Loan was owing to a voluntary and very proper determination of the Board *not to be shaved*. They wanted part of the Money, and looked to the whole proprietary of the Road to supply it, by leaving their earnings undivided, until the Loan is duly appreciated at or above par. The mode of declaring the dividend, in this indefinite way, may have been novel and objectionable. It was probably both. But the example of throwing the new Construction upon the support of shareholders was one to be commended, and patterned after. They forced no floating debt upon reluctant creditors. They asked no grace on their engagements falling due. The same course, we have some reason to hope, as suggested yesterday, will be adopted by the great cotemporary Company of New-York, the Erie, in meeting its first maturing Loan next February. The prominent Stockholders of the Road may soon see their interest, as it is their duty, if possible, to save their Board from the last humiliation of appealing to, or begging day from their Income creditors, and to do it without suffering the Road to be shaved a single penny. The Convertible Loan of 1871, into which the Incomes may pass, is just as valuable, relatively, and safer than when both were at par, and the second track of the Road, now completed as far as it is destined to go, was scarcely under way, and when the gross revenues were $3,700,000 a year, instead of $5,200,000. The appreciation of the Erie Convertibles to the market worth of the Incomes, and a demand which may, from the present improvement in the market, soon come for the Convertibles of the Central, would again place both concerns on the dividend-paying footing, from which they have been driven by the general panic in Railway Securities, and the extraordinary distrust in the best of Railway credit. It is the mutual interest of all parties to have these two leading New-York works—both at present employed almost to their utmost capacity in the trade of the West with this City—fully restored to public confidence. Until there is some evidence made apparent, that they are losing their business, and increasing rather than economizing their expenses, they certainly deserve it. They have of late been made the sport of the Bears in the Stock market, for which the Bears are not half so much to blame as the Banks for their sudden withdrawal of confidence, and the wealthy Directors and Stockholders for their want of nerve in resisting the movements of this class of operators, and, may be, lack of discretion in exposing their weak points to attack while the public mind, from the effects of the Schuyler fraud was most susceptible of distrust.

The usual semi-weekly Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds by Mr. DRAPER will take place to-morrow, Tuesday, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—SEPT. 9.

Names of Banks.	Av'e am't of L'ns&Dis.	Av'e am't of Specie.	Av'e am't of Circula'n.	Av'e am't of Deposits.
Am. Exch. Bank	$5,059,001	$362,709	$310.542	$4,734,569
Atlantic Bank	515 500	33,263	100,936	291,125
Bk. of America	4,199,687	815,102	101,333	3,880,150
Bk. of Commerce	7,893,691	2,842,900	0	6,869,294
Bk. Commonwealth	1,167,665	84,919	104,869	933,593
Bk. of New-York	3,114,291	622,225	259,683	2,949,191
Bk. of N. America	1,537,629	135,747	84,982	1,286,748
Bk. of the Republic	3,221,713	323,053	122,765	3,047,666
Bk. St. New-York	3,893 075	895,347	560.401	3,303,790
Bk. of the Union	216,125	5,594	18,920	
Bowery Bank	1,075 902	63,903	199 466	827,719
Broadway Bank	1,297,988	149,662	204,875	1,081,888
Bull's Head Bank	15,041	5,629	10,486	57,602
Butch. & Drov. Bk	1,428,136	155,089	59 785	918,564
Central Bank	359 528	33,663	99,194	210.574
Chatham Bank	809,344	32,488	125,736	332,532
Chemical Bank	1,216,685	390,488	346,817	1,122,234
Citizens' Bank	789,290	49,375	153,553	569,890
City Bank	1,661,050	250,231	104,163	1,367,345
Continental Bank	2,551,319	345 642	87,462	1,939,900
Corn Exch. Bank	1,149 406	75,433	93,978	899,178
East River Bank	387,736	35,418	115,048	325,695
Eighth-av. Bank	119,066	13,774	22,983	76,273
Empire City Bank	462,316	21,302	102,780	291,125
Fulton Bank	1,617,365	231,866	149,414	1,372,752
Greenwich Bank	474,871	19,194	189,582	347,990
Grocers' Bank	626,911	117,090	91,982	555 337
Hanover Bank	1,294,705	50,358	142,713	675,732
Island City Bank	355,304	32,956	103 197	1,858,981
Irving Bank	519,599	36,392	140,891	445,149
Knickerbocker Bk	485,736	23,879	89 641	279,129
Leather Manuf Bk	1,774,389	208,162	227,108	1,343,488
Manhattan Co	4,367,783	617,988	437,878	2,945,528
Marine Bank	674,457	41,279	95,730	477,189
Market Bank	1,110,706	98,856	108 650	813,255
Mechanics' Bank	3,788,333	1,038,469	327,361	3,728,334
Mech. Bank's Ass	1,042 308	109 118	246 914	741,356
Mech. & Trad. Bk	642,303	52 440	143,001	405,543
Mercantile Bank	1,854,565	211,946	106,761	1,194,118
Merchants' Bank	3,871,387	1,637,214	233,627	4,949,772
Merch. Exch. Bk	2,711,673	144,556	197,233	1,858,981
Metropolitan Bank	3,594,533	534,216	93,863	4,018 092
Nassau Bank	913,631	69,924	111,144	788,454
National Bank	1,572,648	221,806	153 306	971,636
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	423,965	21,477	118,828	106,537
N. Y. Exch. Bank	301,455	10,283	100,369	116,061
North River Bank	1,071,557	80,946	228,696	905,443
Ocean Bank	1,251,978	79,310	111,644	789,353
Oriental Bank	530,295	39,458	95,134	334,637
Pacific Bank	635,231	42,606	114,965	586,949
People's Bank	770,508	41,355	146,837	497,581
Phenix Bank	2,517,335	582,117	184,646	2,282,125
Seventh Ward Bank	691,751	23,711	105,686	510,285
St. Nicholas Bank	1,081,191	137,086	305,198	569,457
Shoe & Leather Bk	786,279	30,983	117,297	422,763
Suffolk Bank

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III...NO. 932. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES,

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NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Queen has Ratified the Reciprocity Treaty—The Case of Captain Downing—The Sandwich Islands Treaty.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 12.

The British Government has notified the State Department that the Queen has ratified the Fishing and Reciprocity Treaty; and that orders have been sent to Canada for the immediate admission of our fishermen to the unrestricted freedom of the fisheries, provided for in that instrument.

No project of Treaty with Dominica has been received.

The President approves of the sentence of the Court Martial cashiering Captain DOWNING from the Navy for aiding the escape from Brazil of the traitor, Commodore DOE.

My statement concerning the Sandwich Islands Treaty is denied. Nevertheless, I have undoubted evidence that the terms of the cession are absolutely arranged. S.

Capt. Downing Cashiered—The Sandwich Islands—Henry A. Wise on Slavery, &c.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 12.

Capt. DOWNING, U. S. N., who was recently Court Martialed at Philadelphia, was found guilty on all the charges against him, except that of disobedience of orders, and was sentenced to be cashiered. The sentence has been approved by the President.

The *Star* says that no treaty for the annexation of the Sandwich Islands has been received at Washington.

Information has been received at the Pension Office, that Lieut. LEWIS, of the First Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, who was charged with forging land warrants, has absconded.

The *Union* to-morrow will contain a letter on Slavery from Hon. HENRY A. WISE, answering H. ADAMS, of Massachusetts. Mr. WISE takes an ultra Southern view of Slavery *per se*, but condemns the slave-trade and favors colonization.

The anniversary of the battle of North Point was duly celebrated to-day. A large number of the defenders of Baltimore visited Alexandria, and were entertained by the authorities. The city has been more animated than for weeks past.

A riot having been anticipated, BARNUM's Museum was not permitted to exhibit at Alexandria last night.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

GREAT DEMOCRATIC DEFEAT.

Morrill Elected by the People.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Sept. 12.

In one hundred and seven towns the vote for Governor is—MORRELL, Fusionist, 21,605; REED, Whig, 4,694; PARRIS, Democrat, 10,245; CAREY, Liberal, 1,377.

In the First Congressional District the vote in all but six towns is—WOOD, Fusionist, 4,762; WELLS, Democrat, 3,103; scattering, 102. In 1853 the District gave MCDONALD, Democrat, 3,802 plurality.

In the Second District PERRY, Fusionist, in 22 towns has 3,898; KIMBALL, Democrat, 2,210; scattering, 68.

In the Third District—KNOWLTON, Fusionist, 2,949; DICKERSON, Democrat, 1,773.

In the Fourth District but few returns have been received, but there is no doubt of the election of BRONSON, Whig.

In the Fifth District, BANGOR gives WASHBURN, Whig, about 500 majority; BREWER over 200, and BRONSON 126. There is no doubt of his election.

In the Sixth District, in twenty-one towns, SMITH, Whig, has 477; FULLER, Democrat, 1,124; MALLIKEN, Fusionist, 2,631.

All the Senators elected are either Fusionists or Whigs.

For Representatives, the election of thirty-six Fusionists, six Democrats, and seven Know-Nothings have been heard from.

The *Argus* of this morning, a Democratic paper, says:

The latest news leads us to fear that about everything from Congress down has gone by the Board, and we shall be glad to learn that MORRILL is not elected by the people for Governor.

It ascribes the result in part to the Know-Nothings.

The *State of Maine* speaks of the rout of the Administration as overwhelming, and says the result is mainly attributable to that new order of things in political warfare, the Know-Nothings.

BANGOR, Tuesday, Sept. 12.

Eighteen towns in Penobscot County give MORRILL 3,214; PARRIS, 1,589; REED, 963; CAREY, 60.

In twelve towns in the Fifth Congressional District, WASHBURN, Whig, has 3,205; BLAKE, Democrat, 1,312.

The State Senators in Penobscot County are in doubt. In eleven towns the Coalition ticket has 2,784 votes; the Democratic, 1,447; Anti-Coalition Whig, 729.

The Representatives from the County are, 7 Whig and Democratic Coalitionists, 2 old-line Democrats, 1 anti-Coalition Whig, and 1 doubtful. Dresden has elected a Know-Nothing Representative.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Sept. 12—Noon.

The indications still are that MORRILL is elected Governor by the people, but nothing decisive is known. The belief here is strong that both KNOWLTON and MILLIKEN, fusionists, are elected to Congress, in the third and sixth Districts.

The Democrats give it up, that it is about the worst defeat they ever experienced in this State.

SECOND DISPATCH.

BENSON, Whig and Fusionist, is elected in the Third Congressional District.

In the Fourth District, KNOWLTON, Fusion and Know-Nothing candidate, is chosen.

The Democrats have not elected a single Senator to the Legislature in the whole State. As far as heard from, the Democrats have elected twelve Representatives. All the rest are Anti-Administration.

Only two Administration Representatives are elected in Cumberland County.

MORRILL is elected Governor by the people.

Native American Congressional Nominations.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 12.

The Native Americans of the Second Congressional District nominated, this evening, JACOB L. GOSSLER for Congress.

Mr. Joseph R. Chandler Re-nominated for Congress.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 12.

Hon. JOSEPH R. CHANDLER was nominated for re-election to Congress from the Second District, last night, as the independant Whig candidate. The re-nomination of Mr. CHANDLER will, it is understood, have the effect to concentrate the Know-Nothing vote upon his immediate opponent.

FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE AT CHICAGO. The Slave Catchers in Prison—A Pistol Fired and Citizen Wounded—Great Excitement.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Sept. 12.

Much excitement prevails here in consequence of the attempted arrest of a fugitive slave by three men from St. Louis. The slave was found in one of the principal streets and seized by the men, without the assistance of the officers of the law. The cries of the fugitive speedily drew together a large crowd, and in the confusion he was torn from his captors. They instantly made an attack on the crowd, recaptured the fugitive, and one of them fired a pistol, wounding a citizen. The three were then arrested and lodged in jail. Their examination is now progressing before a Justice of the Peace, and an excited crowd is gathered around the office.

Annual Meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

HARTFORD, Tuesday, Sept. 12.

The Forty-fifth Annual Meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, commenced its session in the Centre Church in this city at 4 o'clock, Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, in the Chair.

After the organization, HENRY HILL, Esq., the Treasurer, read his Report, from which it appeared that the entire expenditures of the Board were $332,141 92, and their receipts $316,009 93. They were in debt $12,042 49. The permanent fund was $8,650 32; for officers $39,840.

Rev. Dr. POMEROY, read the Annual Report, giving a sketch of the operations of the year, and Rev. Mr. WOOD read an abstract of the Presidential Committee's Report, giving a general view of the conditions of the various missions, after which the Board adjourned until this evening.

SECOND DISPATCH.

This evening a very able discourse was delivered by President WHITE, of Wabash College. His text was taken from the sixth chapter of Matthew, 10th verse.

Owing to the numbers who could not be accommodated in the Church, an additional meeting under the care of Rev. Mr. TODD and Rev. Dr. MALTBY, was held in the Lecture room.

A Thrilling Scene—Celebration of the Anniversary of the Battle of North Point, &c.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 12.

In the dancing scene in the "Serious Family," at the Holiday-street Theatre last evening, ELLEN MORANT's dress caught fire and enveloped her in flames. The property man threw his coat around her, and extinguished the flames. She was not seriously burnt, but the accident caused the most thrilling excitement.

The Anniversary of the battle of North Point is being celebrated with great spirit,—military and civic flags are flying everywhere.

India Rubber Suit.

NEWPORT, Tuesday, Sept. 12.

The United States Circuit Court, Judge PITMAN presiding, commenced here to-day, and took up the great India Rubber Case of DAY against HARTSHORN and others. This is a trial for damages, and for an alleged infringement of the CHAPEE patent, being like the case which occupied the Court in New-York so long, and which terminated by the death of a juryman. The whole day was occupied upon a motion of the defendant to postpone the trial, which was not decided when the Court adjourned.

From the African Squadron.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, Sept. 12.

A strong Northeast gale has been blowing since Saturday night, business is dull, and there are but four vessels in port. The U. S. practice ship *Preble* has arrived from Madeira, and reports the grape crop again failed. At the latest advices all on board the African squadron were well. The *Constitution* was expected at Madeira about the middle of September.

Rich Scene in the Temperance Convention at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 12.

A rich scene took place in the Temperance Convention to-day. After SAMUEL HAMILTON had been nominated for Senator, a protest was presented against his nomination, styling him as having been unfaithful to his pledges.

Important from Mexico—Arrival of the Orizaba at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Sept. 11.

The steamship *Orizaba* has arrived from Vera Cruz, bringing City of Mexico dates of the 3d inst.

Several victories by the Government troops over the insurgents, are reported. Some of ALVAREZ's officers had been captured and shot.

Nothing is said concerning the execution of Count BOULBON, while the sentence of the others is commented upon.

The bark *Braziliero* of New-York was totally lost near Vera Cruz on the 1st inst. The crew and part of the cargo were saved. Capt. CAMPBELL came a passenger in the *Orizaba*.

The New Canadian Ministry.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, Sept. 12.

The following new members of the Cabinet are announced: Liberals—Hon. JOHN ROSS, Speaker of the Legislative Council; Mr. SPENCE, Postmaster General. Conservatives—Sir ALLAN MCNAB, President of the Council; JOHN A. MCDONALD, Attorney General; HENRY SMITH, Solicitor General, and Mr. CALEY, Inspector General. There is no change in the Lower Canada section.

Death of Hon. Samuel Stevens.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, Sept. 12.

Hon. SAMUEL STEVENS, formerly Attorney-General, and Adjutant-General of this State, died in this city this morning, of dropsy, aged 56 years.

Arrival of the Southern Mail—Texas Dates—Yellow Fever in New-Orleans Declining—Yellow Fever, etc., etc.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 12.

New-Orleans papers of Wednesday have been received here, and bring us Texas dates to the 1st inst. With the exception of the details of Indian depredations, there is no news of importance in them.

Messrs. WALKER and KING are stumping the State, delivering addresses on the Pacific Railroad.

The yellow fever at New-Orleans was declining.

The deaths in Savannah on Thursday were 29, of which 20 were of yellow fever. Among the sick are the Editors of the *Courier* and the *Georgian*, and the Mayor of the city.

Loss of the Brig Martin Van Buren.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 12.

The steamer *Osprey*, arrived here this morning from Boston, reports, on Monday fell in with the brig *Martin Van Buren*, dismasted and water-logged, and took off the captain and crew, six in number. The brig was bound from Jacksonville, Fla., to Bath, Me.

The *Osprey* spoke the ship *A. B. Thompson*, bound to Baltimore.

Meeting for Relief of Savannah Sufferers.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 12.

A meeting of the merchants of this city was held at noon at the Philadelphia Exchange, to consider means of relief for the Savannah sufferers.

A Committee of thirty was appointed to collect funds for their relief, and the city of Savannah was authorized to draw at once for one thousand dollars to begin with.

Defeat of the Liquor Law in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 12.

The Prohibition Liquor law was defeated in the City Councils last night by three votes.

Cricket Match.

UTICA, Tuesday, Sept. 12.

The Cricket Match between the players of this city and Albany was concluded to-day, and resulted in the triumph of the latter, with three runs to spare.

Deaths by Yellow Fever—An Irish Row—Indians Marching to Attack the Rio Grande Settlements.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Sept. 11.

The deaths by yellow fever for the past week were 287.

A row took place between some Irishmen and Americans. Three persons were shot, but none are yet dead.

Major NEIGHBORS had arrived at Austin, Texas, and he reports that the Indians are marching to attack the Rio Grande settlements.

Cholera at Columbia, Penn.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 12.

The deaths in Columbia from Cholera were caused by parties who carried sheep on the Railroad having thrown their bodies into the reservoir after they had died. The water being drawn off the putrid bodies were found.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Ten o'clock P. M.

The deaths in Columbia up to this morning were seventy-eight. Forty are still under treatment. Seven deaths additional occurred up to 9 o'clock this morning.

Destructive Fire at Brunswick, Mo.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Sept. 11.

A destructive fire occurred on Sunday morning at Brunswick, Mo., consuming nearly the whole of the town. Nineteen houses in the business part of the place were destroyed.

Fire in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Monday, Sept. 11.

A fire broke out this afternoon in SPENCER's bakery, on Lloyd-street, near the Custom-House and Buffalo City Bank. Both these buildings were several times on fire. The loss has not yet been ascertained.

Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 12.

At 12 o'clock, last night, the large drug store of KING, DEXTER & Co., No. 26 India-street, was totally destroyed by fire. The loss is about $50,000—mostly insured. The adjoining stores were slightly damaged.

Fire in St. Stephens, N. B.

CALAIS, Tuesday, Sept. 12.

In St. Stephens, N. B, early this morning, a fire broke out in the barn of WM. CAMPBELL, which rapidly spread to other buildings, destroying ten dwellings and stores in the vicinity. The loss is $35,000.

Marine Disasters.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 12.

A correspondent at Holmes Hole reports three brigs and eleven schooners as driven ashore there during the Northwest gale of Saturday night and Sunday. It was thought most of them would be got off after discharging their cargoes. No lives were lost as far as known.

THE TURF.

Racing at the National Course—Second Day—Great Match for $5,000—The North vs. the South.

The races on the new National Course were continued yesterday. The attendance was not so large as on the previous day, and the track was heavy. The match, for $4,000, between HARE & DOSWALD's b. c. *Agitator* and PELEG BLAKELEY's b. c. *Terrifier*, did not come off, in consequence of the latter paying forfeit, not being in condition to appear on the Course. This created considerable disappointment, as from the reputation of the horses a capital race was to be expected. At 3 o'clock the horses were called up for the Proprietor's Purse, $250. Mile heats. The following were the entries:

PELEG BLAKELEY's ch. c.....*Henry.*
J. M. RIDDLEBURGER's ch. f.....*Emily.*
R. B. CHEATHAM's ch. g.....*McGrath.*
CALVIN GREEN's ch. c.....*John Hopkins.*

The chesnut gelding *McGrath* was the favorite against the field, and a considerable amount was bet even that he would take the purse. The race was most beautifully contested and highly exciting, the horses running well together. *McGrath*, *Hopkins* and *Henry* striving manfully for the victory, and at one time it appeared to be "a toss of a copper" who would wear the laurels.

FIRST HEAT.

Henry drew the track, *Emily* second, *McGrath* third, and *Hopkins* on the outside. The horses got off at the tap of the drum, *Henry* leading, but he was soon passed by *McGrath*. *Hopkins* then made a brush and collared *McGrath* on the back stretch, and looked very much like a winner. He was, however, unable to pass him, although running him very close, and on coming to the score *McGrath* shook him off, and won the heat in 1.54½. *Hopkins* was a good second, having only been beaten about a length.

SECOND HEAT.

McGrath was still the favorite against the field. He cooled off well, not appearing at all distressed by his exertions in the previous heat, which, having won, he was, according to the rules of the Jockey Club, entitled to the inside position. In this heat *Henry* made a brush at *McGrath*, and just before coming to the back stretch *McGrath* stumbled and fell to his knees; his rider, however, maintained his position, and the horse recovered himself immediately, having, however, lost some lengths by the accident. *Henry* took the lead, but was unable to keep it; a short struggle ensued, *McGrath* shook the colt off and came home a winner in 1:54½—*Henry* second, *Hopkins* third, and *Emily* distanced.

The following is a summary of the race:

R. D. Cheatham names ch. g. McGrath, by Glencoe, 4 years old	1. 1.
Calvin Green names ch. c. Jno. Hopkins, by Boston, 4 years old	2. 3.
Peleg Blakely names ch. c. Henry, by Glencoe, 3 years old	3. 2.
Jno. M. Riddleburger names ch. f. Emily, by Gray Eagle, 3 years old	4. dis.

Time—1:54½, 1:54½.

THE $5,000 MATCH.

At 3½ o'clock to-day the match for $5,000 between J. B. MONROE's ch. c. *Logan*, by imported *Trustee*, the sire of the renowned Fashion, and JOHN LITTLE's b. m. *Maid of Orleans*, to be ridden by GILPATRICK, takes place. Large amounts of money have been bet on this race, and no doubt it will be a close contest. *Logan* is a Northern horse, and report says he is very fast. He is to run in the four mile race next week and $1,000 has been wagered that he will beat the celebrated horse *Highlander*, who can run easily in 7:40. *Maid of Orleans* hails from the sunny South. She is a splendid animal and said to be as good a piece of flesh as ever appeared on a track. Both horses are in good condition and fine sport may be expected. The Northern and Southern sportsmen express much anxiety as to the result of this race.

SPORTING.

A New Feature.—A Bull Trot.

A trotting bull has lately arrived in this City, of full Spanish breed, which is offered by his owner to take the field against all trotting nags in the United States, for a wager of one thousand dollars. The bull is described to possess all the running points of a fast beast, is of beautiful symmetry, with jet black tufted hair, and has accomplished 2:40 in harness. He is called *Don Giovanni*, and claims as his sire the famous fighting bull, who acquired such great renown a year ago, by killing a tiger in the *Plaza de los Toros*, Madrid.

Death of Samuel Stevens.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The apprehension expressed a few days since in relation to Gen. SAMUEL STEVENS, is painfully realized by a telegraphic dispatch just received. This distinguished counsellor and estimable citizen died last night at Rochester. Gen. STEVENS has stood in the first rank of the Bar of this State for more than twenty-five years. During this long period probably no other member of the Bar performed more hard mental labor or was engaged in more important causes. It was a peculiarity of his mind to be equally prepared and ready before a Jury or a Bench. Gen. STEVENS was a native of the County of Washington, where he read, and until he removed to this city in 1828, practiced law. His first Legislative service was in 1825. He was eloquent and influential. Gen. STEVENS' death will be deeply regretted. All the remembrances of him will be kindly ones; for his disposition and nature was so generous and genial that all kindred spirits warmed to him.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA AT HALIFAX.

ARRIVAL OF THE ST. LOUIS AT THIS PORT.

The Crimean Expedition to Sail on the 20th of August.

DEFEAT OF THE TURKS NOT CONFIRMED.

Russia Refuses the Austrian Invitation to Negotiate.

Highly Interesting from Bomarsund and the Aland Islands.

Their Fortifications Dismantled and Abandoned.

SWEDEN REFUSES THEM AS A GIFT.

THE CHOLERA STILL RAGING.

TROOPS UNFIT FOR SERVICE.

Affairs in Spain.

Queen Christina's Property Confiscated and she Expelled from the Country.

RESIGNATION OF THE BELGIAN MINISTRY.

BAD NEWS FROM THE VINTAGES.

FINE HARVEST.

Corn Markets Depressed—Cotton Improved.

NEWS BY THE NIAGARA.

HALIFAX TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Tuesday, Sept. 12—10 P. M.

The Cunard steamship *Niagara*, from Liverpool, at 2 P. M. on Saturday, the 2d inst., has just arrived at this port.

The screw steamship *City of Philadelphia* sailed from Liverpool for Philadelphia on the afternoon of the 30th ult.

The screw steamship *Charity*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool at midnight, the 1st inst.

LATEST NEWS.

The Vienna *Lloyds* has authentic news that Marshal ST. ARNAUD was to leave Constantinople on the 2d September, to take command of an expedition, which by that time would have reached its destination.

VIENNA, Friday.—Yesterday Prince GORTSCHAKOFF made a confidential communication to Count BUOL and requested similar explanations. He also notified him that he had communications to make to the Emperor in person.

BERLIN, Friday, P. M.—General BENKENDORFF returned yesterday from St. Petersburg, and will proceed direct to Putbur.

Russia will not accept the Austrian invitation to commence negotiations upon the basis stipulated by the Western Powers.

LONDON, Noon.—Consols 95¼. Nothing later received respecting the war.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, 2 P. M.—No arrivals today. The *Arabia* has not yet been telegraphed.

The Baltic.

France and England have decided to dismantle and abandon the fortifications at Bomarsund and in the Aland Islands. They were so badly damaged, and wanted so large a garrison to hold them against the enemy, that it was not considered expedient to retain them.

It is said they were offered to Sweden, on condition of her declaring against Russia, but Sweden refuses to accept on these terms.

It was doubtfully reported that the Allies made an offer to pay to Sweden a monthly subsidy, if it would join the alliance.

On the 26th ult., NAPIER and Marshal D'HILLIERS proceeded to Hango in the sight of the Russians, blew up the fortifications and retreated to Abo, where there are fifteen thousand men in garrison.

One hundred and twenty-two mounted, and eighty dismounted guns taken at Bomarsund, will be divided between France and England.

A small engagement, without loss of life, occurred at Abo, on the 18th ult., between eighteen Russian gun-boats, and some English steamers.

Black Sea.

Reports continue relative to the Crimea expedition, but to August 21, nothing was known of any embarkation.

The Cholera continues at Varna.

Stormy weather prevailed on the Black Sea.

A private dispatch from Varna dated the 24th ult., says five ships with troops sailed yesterday and six to-day. Destination a secret. Opinions gain currency that the first destination of the expedition will be Anaps, and that the fleets will Winter there.

Marshal ARNAUD will hold a general Military Council at Varna to inquire if the army is fit for service during the present sickness.

The Danube.

The Turks continue to occupy Bucharest, and are strengthening all strategetic positions. They are refortifying Tirwnova, which was ordered. Some rations were to be delivered at Obileschette and Wallachia, and it was reported that the English division would be sent there.

Portions of the Turkish forces are moving upon Galatz and Ibual.

The Russians, on September 2, would be at Jassy. Their head-quarters, August 25, were at Berland. A force still holds Galatz for hospitals, and a depôt for magazines.

SPAIN.

Queen CHRISTINA's property has all been confiscated, and she has been expelled from the country.

COMMEROIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Commercial Intelligence by the Niagara—Private Report from a highly respectable Commercial House, dated:

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Morning, Sept. 2.

Our COTTON market has exhibited more buoyancy during the past week than for some time past, and prices are a turn dearer for all qualities, especially for middling and better grades. We quote the average advance at ¼d. ℔ lb. The sales of the week foot up about 58,000 bales, of which speculators have taken 8,000 and exporters 7,000 bales. We quote New-Orleans Fair at 6¼d., Middling at 5¼d., Uplands, fair, at 6d., middling 5½d.

BREADSTUFFS—Under the influence of exceedingly favorable weather, our Breadstuff Markets have continued very dull, and Wheat and Flour has largely declined during the week. The few sales of Flour made yesterday were from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d., under the current rates at the sailing of the *Africa* on the 26th ult. We quote Philadelphia and Baltimore brands at 28s.@29s., and Western Canal at 27s.@28s., the prices being rather irregular. Wheat has also declined heavily—say from 1s. to 1s. 3d. ℔ 70 lbs.

There has been some speculative inquiry for Indian Corn, and Yellow and White are firm at 34s. ℔ quarter of 480 lbs.

The funds continue to advance and CONSOLS last evening touched 95¾, at which the market closed with much firmness.

Liverpool Cotton Market....SEPT 1.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co. report that favorable weather had strengthened the tone of the COTTON market, and that the lower and middling qualities had advanced ¼ penny, while the better grades remained unchanged, and in moderate demand. They quoted Fair Orleans at 6¼d.; Middlings Orleans, 5¼d.; Fair Mobiles, 6d.; Middlings Mobiles, 5¼d.; Fair Uplands, 6d.; Middlings Uplands, 5¼d.; Ordinary, 4¼d.@4½d.; Inferior, 3¼d.@4¼d.

DENNISTOUN & Co. report the advance at 1-16 to ⅛d., and quotes Middling Orleans at 5 3-16d.; Middling Mobiles, 5¼d.; Middling Uplands, 5-16d

The sales of the week were 57,250 bales, of which 8,300 were to speculators, and 7,125 for export.

The stock on hand, exclusive of shipboard, amounted to 369,450 bales, of which 605,250 bales were American.

Liverpool Grain Market....SEPT. 1.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co.—BREADSTUFFS are considerably lower, with a dull and declining market. They quote the decline at 3d. on FLOUR, and 1s. to 1s. 2d. on WHEAT. CORN is a trifle lower.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co. quote Western Canal FLOUR at 27s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 26s.; Ohio, 29s.@30s.; Canadian, 27s.@28s.; and Sour, 26s.@27s.; White WHEAT, 8s. 9d.; Red, 7s. 9d.; INDIAN CORN, both White and Yellow, 34s.

Liverpool Provision Market....SEPT. 1.

Messrs. GARDNER & Co. quote BEEF unchanged in price, with a limited business. The medium qualities were wanted.

Fine PORK was firm at previous rates, and inferior was unsalable.

In BACON there was a moderate business doing at previous rates.

The market for LARD opened heavy, but improved at the close. The sales of the week were 250 tons, at 52s. ℔ cwt., the market closing quiet but firm.

Liverpool Produce Market....SEPT. 1.

From the Brokers Circular.

ASHES are firm with an upward tendency for both Pots and Pearls.

RESIN is firm with a large business doing; Common is worth 4s. 7d.@4s. 9d.

TURPENTINE—No Crude in market. Spirits 42s.@43s.

TALLOW market flat, 68s.@69s.

RICE dull and lower, and prices yet have a declining tendency.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 1.—The general state of the YARN and COTTON goods market was favorable.

London Markets.....SEPT. 1.

From Baring Brothers & Co.'s Circular.

In COFFEE, a moderate business done at unchanged rates. SUGAR dull, and prices a shade lower. In TEA a limited business transacted at unchanged rates. Common Congou, 10½d. to 10¾d.

TURPENTINE—Sales of 1,200 bbls. of Crude at 10s. 6d. Spirits dull at 42s.

LARD—50s.@53s.

BREADSTUFFS—Are considerably lower and dull.

London Metal Market.

From Barings' Circular.

IRON—Rails are unchanged in price. Bar is firm at £8 15s. Scotch Pig, 82s. 6d.

COPPER—Unchanged in price and demand.

LEAD—Unchanged, with an active business. Pig is worth £21 10s.

SPELTER—Has advanced to £22.

TIN—Remains unaltered.

Liverpool Freight Market....SEPT. 1.

Freights to the United States tend in favor of shippers.

LATEST COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 2.

COTTON market to-day is unchanged, and steady from yesterday's rates. Sales 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Quite unchanged, with a moderate business. The weather continues brilliant.

London Money Market.....SEPT. 1.

Messrs. BARINGS quote Money in demand. Consols 95¼.

The Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £86,000.

PARIS BOURSE.—French Threes 74f. 20. Four-and-a-Halves 100f. 75.

American Securities.

Messrs. BARING & Co. quote American Securities as unchanged in value, and in moderate demand. Massachusetts Sterling Bonds 103@104.

Shipping Intelligence.

Sailed from Liverpool.—2d, Matilda, Theodore and Dreadnaught, for New-York.

Cleared.—Roger Stewart for do. No arrivals.

NEWS BY THE ST. LOUIS.

The U. S. Mail steamer *St. Louis*, ASA ELDRIDGE, Commander, arrived yesterday from Havre and Cowes, with mails, passengers, and merchandise to M. LIVINGSTON. The *St. Louis* left Cowes at 3 A. M. on the 31st August, and arrived at New-York at noon on the 13th September. Passage—12 days, 9 hours. Purser KANE gives us early packages and memoranda. The *St. Louis* brings 162 passengers and 350 tons valuable French and Swiss goods.

Sept. 1, passed ship *Abby Brown*, off the Lizards.

Sept. 8, lat. 46° 20', long. 48°, at 5 P. M., passed two islands of ice.

Sept. 9, lat. 45° 05', long. 53°, at 3 P. M., passed British bark *Cosmo*, bound East.

Sept. 11, lat. 40° 58', long. 67° 55', at 10½ A. M. passed U. S. Mail steamer *Washington*, bound East.

By the United States Mail steamship *St. Louis*, Capt. ELDRIDGE, we have dates from Southampton and London to the 30th ult., and HAVRE and Paris to the 29th.

The United States Mail steamer *Hermann* arrived off Cowes, on her way to Bremen, on the night of the 26th. She had been detained two days in the Channel by being run into by the American bark *Reindeer*, from London, for Boston, which ship she subsequently towed into Falmouth for repairs. The *Hermann*, it appears, had her watch set and all her lights burning at the time of the accident, while the *Reindeer* was without either.

The *Canada*, from Boston and Halifax, reached Liverpool on the 27th ult.

There is no news of great importance by this arrival.

The expedition to the Crimea was appointed to sail on the 20th August, although some reports stated the 30th. It was composed of 70,000 men, of whom 20,000 were Turks. The cholera was rather less virulent. The damage done by the fire at Varna was estimated at half a million sterling, and the allied troops were put to great straits by the destruction of part of their Commissariat.

Dates from Constantinople to the 17th August do not confirm the defeat of the Turks at Kars.

On the 22d, OMAR PACHA, with 25,000 men and 30 guns, entered Bucharest. His reception was enthusiastic.

An official notification of the blockade of the White Sea appears in the London *Times*.

There is no improvement in Spanish affairs. A Royal Decree has been published suppressing the Juntas of safety and armament formed in the Provinces. The Government had obtained a loan of 65 millions of reals, secured on the revenue of Cuba.

The Turkish accounts of the battle of Kars have been received. Its result was undecisive. The loss on both sides was five thousand men. HASSAN PACHA was killed, and MUSTAPHA PACHA wounded in the action. Three Russian Generals were disabled.

The United States Mail steamer *Atlantic* arrived at Liverpool at 6 A. M. on the 30th Aug.

The Royal Mail steamer *Atrato*, with the West India and Mexican mails, and 1,654,000 dollars in specie, arrived at Southampton on the 29th ult.

General View of the Political News by this Arrival.

From our Regular Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 29, 1854.

The following order of the day was read to the garrison of Odessa on the 13th of August:

"His Majesty the Emperor has ordered, in his high wisdom, that the troops who have entered Moldavia and Wallachia shall leave those provinces, and return in a direction where the danger is the greatest. *To protect the Principalities against a Turkish invasion, the ancient ally of His Majesty the Emperor has engaged to occupy them for the time being.* Here you will have to fight a new enemy, who has the criminal intention of attacking us in our own country."

Now I do not pretend to dwell upon the *Russian logic* of this order of the day, which was evidently to be read to the whole army, and which finds it criminal to attack one in his own country; but I cannot help being curious about the reply which Austria will be obliged to give to that insinuation of her "ancient ally." And I may say that this curiosity is pretty general, especially as the last Austrian note to Russia has been made public, and people did not find in it those honest guarantees which they were told to expect, upon the faith of ministerial organs and declarations. Count BUOL wrote to Count VALENTIN ESTERHAZI, the Austrian Ambassador at St. Petersburg, under date of July 9, in reply to the so-called Russian answer, that

"The Cabinet of Vienna regrets very sincerely, that contrary to our observations, the Court of Russia has deemed it necessary to make its adhesion to our proposition dependent on a condition evidently beyond our control. *But, as, nevertheless, the request of Russia has an equitable side,* the Imperial Cabinet will do its utmost to make use of this communication, in respect to the naval pow-

Liverpool Provision Market....SEPT. 1.

Messrs. GARDNER & Co. quote BEEF unchanged in price, with a limited business. The medium qualities were wanted.

Fine PORK was firm at previous rates, and inferior was unsalable.

In BACON there was a moderate business doing at previous rates.

The market for LARD opened heavy, but improved at the close. The sales of the week were 250 tons, at 52s. ℔ cwt., the market closing quiet but firm.

Liverpool Produce Market....SEPT. 1.

From the Brokers Circular.

ASHES are firm with an upward tendency for both Pots and Pearls.

RESIN is firm with a large business doing; Common is worth 4s. 7d.@4s. 9d.

TURPENTINE—No Crude in market. Spirits 42s.@43s.

TALLOW market flat, 68s.@69s.

RICE dull and lower, and prices yet have a declining tendency.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 1.—The general state of the YARN and COTTON goods market was favorable.

London Markets.....SEPT. 1.

From Baring Brothers & Co.'s Circular.

In COFFEE, a moderate business done at unchanged rates. SUGAR dull, and prices a shade lower. In TEA a limited business transacted at unchanged rates. Common Congou, 10½d. to 10¾d.

TURPENTINE—Sales of 1,200 bbls. of Crude at 10s. 6d. Spirits dull at 42s.

LARD—50s.@53s.

BREADSTUFFS—Are considerably lower and dull.

London Metal Market.

From Barings' Circular.

IRON—Rails are unchanged in price. Bar is firm at £8 15s. Scotch Pig, 82s. 6d.

COPPER—Unchanged in price and demand.

LEAD—Unchanged, with an active business. Pig is worth £21 10s.

SPELTER—Has advanced to £22.

TIN—Remains unaltered.

Liverpool Freight Market....SEPT. 1.

Freights to the United States tend in favor of shippers.

LATEST COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 2.

COTTON market to-day is unchanged, and steady from yesterday's rates. Sales 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Quite unchanged, with a moderate business. The weather continues brilliant.

London Money Market.....SEPT. 1.

Messrs. BARINGS quote Money in demand. Consols 95¼.

The Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £86,000.

PARIS BOURSE.—French Threes 74f. 20. Four-and-a-Halves 100f. 75.

American Securities.

Messrs. BARING & Co. quote American Securities as unchanged in value, and in moderate demand. Massachusetts Sterling Bonds 103@104.

Shipping Intelligence.

Sailed from Liverpool.—2d, Matilda, Theodore and Dreadnaught, for New-York.

Cleared.—Roger Stewart for do. No arrivals.

NEWS BY THE ST. LOUIS.

The U. S. Mail steamer *St. Louis*, ASA ELDRIDGE, Commander, arrived yesterday from Havre and Cowes, with mails, passengers, and merchandise to M. LIVINGSTON. The *St. Louis* left Cowes at 3 A. M. on the 31st August, and arrived at New-York at noon on the 13th September. Passage—12 days, 9 hours. Purser KANE gives us early packages and memoranda. The *St. Louis* brings 162 passengers and 350 tons valuable French and Swiss goods.

Sept. 1, passed ship *Abby Brown*, off the Lizards.

Sept. 8, lat. 46° 20', long. 48°, at 5 P. M., passed two islands of ice.

Sept. 9, lat. 45° 05', long. 53°, at 3 P. M., passed British bark *Cosmo*, bound East.

Sept. 11, lat. 40° 58', long. 67° 55', at 10½ A. M. passed U. S. Mail steamer *Washington*, bound East.

By the United States Mail steamship *St. Louis*, Capt. ELDRIDGE, we have dates from Southampton and London to the 30th ult., and HAVRE and Paris to the 29th.

The United States Mail steamer *Hermann* arrived off Cowes, on her way to Bremen, on the night of the 26th. She had been detained two days in the Channel by being run into by the American bark *Reindeer*, from London, for Boston, which ship she subsequently towed into Falmouth for repairs. The *Hermann*, it appears, had her watch set and all her lights burning at the time of the accident, while the *Reindeer* was without either.

The *Canada*

THE TIMES

The Times

Advertisements

The mail of the 26th ult. reached Boston on the 28th ult.

The Queen left Windsor Castle on the 24th ult. The 24th of May will in the present year be celebrated with unusual rejoicings.

Lord Palmerston has been elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow.

Mr. Gladstone has been elected Lord Rector of the University of Aberdeen.

Mr. Disraeli has been elected Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh.

Mr. Cobden has been elected Lord Rector of the University of Dublin.

Mr. Roebuck has been elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow.

Mr. Milner Gibson has been elected Lord Rector of the University of Aberdeen.

Mr. Bright

THE OMNIBUS NEWS.

LATER FROM SOUTH AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA.

The *Empire City* mail steamship, Capt Wm. RAYMOND, arrived Tuesday morning in 9 days 20 hours from Aspinwall, with treasure, mails and passengers from steamship *Oregon*, which left San Francisco Aug. 16. The *Empire City* brings $2,122,169 84 in treasure, and 260 passengers. The gentlemanly purser favors us with early papers, and memoranda. Among the passengers are Gov. WOOD and daughter, of Ohio; Dr. J. WEITMORE, bearer of despatches from Peru; Mr. GUNAN, late Chargé d'Affairs at Bogota; and Gen. JOCHMUS, who has made the voyage from Hong Kong to New-York in 67 days.

List of Specie per Empire City.

[illegible] & Co.	$60,000 00	Duncan, Sherman & Co.	119,000 00
[illegible]	200 000 00	O. W. Pellitt	7,200 00
[illegible] & Co.		John M. Forbes	7,255 41
Co.	200,000 00	Probst & Isenhart[illegible] hagen	8,279 68
Wyckoff & Co.	50,000 00	C. W. Thomas	4,000 00
Prime, Ward & King	5,165 00	Chas. Gay & Heiser	34,625 00
Grinnell & Co.	10,000 00	Peter Edie	2,981 00
Adams & Co.	22,717 73	T. H. Williams	5,072 00
Adams & Co.	961,000 00	Wells, Fargo & Co	124,000 00
Adams & Co.	79,300 00		
Total.			$1,000,786 54

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamship *Oregon*, W. H. HUDSON, commander, sailed from San Francisco on the 16th of August, at 3 P. M., with the mails, passengers and treasure, for Panama; Aug 25, at 5 A. M., arrived at Acapulco, bodied ship, and sailed at 11 A. M., arrived at Panama at midnight on the 31st—15 days and 9 hours from San Francisco. The *Oregon* brought $2,122,000 in treasure, and passengers all in good health.

The steamship *Peytona*, with the steamship *Lot Whitcomb* in tow, arrived at San Francisco, from the Columbia River, a few hours previous to the sailing of the *Oregon*. The American bark *Mermaid*, Capt. SMITH, 44 days from Hong Kong, arrived just before the *Oregon* sailed. She brought important news from China. The rebel party were in possession of two large towns in the neighborhood of Whampoa, and they were expected to attack the city of Canton at every hour. At the request of the American residents in Canton a part of the Surveying squadron was moored before the factories, in company with H. M. sloop *Cormus* for the protection of the latter. The Mandarins had stopped the exportation of rice. Several Chinese merchants, with their families, had removed from Canton to Macao and Hong Kong, owing to the excitement existing. There were large numbers of Imperial troops stationed outside of Canton. July 3, Commodore PERRY's squadron had not arrived from Japan. A report was in San Francisco just as the steamer sailed, of the arrival of the brig *Leavick*, from Hong Kong, with six days later news than that per *Mermaid*, reporting the taking of Canton by the insurgents The *Mermaid* spoke the U. S. store ship *Supply*, Capt. SINCLAIR, among the Loo Choo Islands, 13 days from Jeddo, short of provisions. Supplied her. All well.

Shipping in Chinese Waters.

Flying Cloud, CRESSY, waiting freight; *Valparaiso*, KENNEL, loading for New-York; *Architect*, POTTER, waiting freight; *Amity*, HAYS, waiting freight; *Hindoo*, MILLER, for Calcutta, discharging; *Archer*, just arrived; *Cape Cod*, sailed July 2, for Calcutta; Ship *Medford*, discharging; *Thomas W. Sears*, ANDERSON, from Melbourne for Shanghae; *Stephen Baldwin*, SMITH, loading for San Francisco.

Arrived from Foo-Chow-Foo, July 2, schooner *Mesappa*.—Reported the clipper ship *Gravina*, Capt. SPRAGUE, ashore, in the river Ninus, close to where the *Oriental* was lost, who assisted off with little damage and sailed for London with a cargo of Teas, about the 20th June clipper ship *Samuel Russell*, LIMBURNER, at Foo-Chow-Foo, bound with a cargo of Teas for New-York—to sail soon. Coming out of the harbor of San Francisco saw two frigates, supposed to be part of the French and English Squadrons from Sandwich Islands. No vessels in Acapulco, and everthing quiet.

On the 23d ult., THOMAS DUNPHY jumped overboard and was drowned. His body was recovered but life was extinct.

Sept. 7, off Cape Florida, experienced a terrific hurricane, which lasted 48 hours; ship laying to 16 hours; passed several vessels in the Straits, who, no doubt, had a very severe time of it; have had a succession of gales and thick weather ever since.

On the 9th, at 8 A. M., made a wreck to windward, hauled up for her, and found it to be the bark *Reindeer*, of Baltimore, with all three masts gone short with the deck; hailed her, and found all the assistance she wanted was some spars for jury-masts which we could not supply her with. Not being able to render any assistance, and the captain expressing himself determined to remain by the vessel, kept on our cruise. Saw a bark shortly after bearing down towards her, by whom no doubt she was supplied with spars. The *Reindeer's* hull was in good order and all tight.

11*th*—Passed ship *Brewster* steering N. W.

THE ISTHMUS.

From the Star and Herald, Sept. 1

Since the sailing of the last steamer nothing of importance has transpired on the Isthmus. The Province continues tranquil, and for so far, has been undisturbed by the revolutions in other parts of the Republic. Steps have been taken by the authorities to raise a forced loan on the inhabitants to assist the Government in quelling the existing revolution in the interior.

Beyond the usual steamers there have been no arrivals of importance in the harbor, and the port is now comparatively empty.

Business continues in a very stagnant state, and the prospect of an improvement in trade for some time are not very encouraging. The stock of goods in the city is, however, lighter than usual, and such articles as corn, rice, coffee, flour, &c., command an unusually high price.

The work on the Railroad is progressing as rapidly as could be expected at this season; the Company have, notwithstanding, a great deal to contend against, as the heavy rains have considerably impeded their progress, and a large number of hands have been incapacitated for working.

The immense quantity of rain which has fallen during the past fortnight, has rendered the mule road to the Summit almost impassable, and has placed it in a worse condition than it has ever been in before. The Cruces Road is perfectly good, and passengers should not attempt to travel any other.

Robberies and murders appear to have stopped suddenly, and although we frequently hear of arrests being made, the parties implicated are those engaged in crimes previous to the formation of the BIDWELL's Guard. During the past two weeks we have not heard of a single outrage on the road.

Within the past few days we have experienced the heaviest rains felt this season; at the same time we have been favored with spells of most delightful weather, the rain rarely lasting more than a few hours in the day.

The health of the Isthmus is excellent; in fact the "sickly season" is now becoming obsolete among us, and a case of severe illness is rarely to be met with, unless brought on by imprudence.

On the 14th of this month, ANTONIO DE QUEN was convicted of the crime of manslaughter of EDWARD MAURICIO, and sentenced to the chain-gang at Carthagena, by Judge LEON, of this city.

What has become of the Darien Ship Canal?

From the Star and Herald.

Some months have now elapsed since the different members of this expedition have returned home for the purpose of reporting to their different Governments the result of their observations. Lieut. ST. JOHN, the English Government Commissioner was the first to return to England. Dr. CULLEN followed soon after. Mr. GISBORNE next took his departure, laden with plans and sections and maps of all sorts; and lastly, Lieut. STRAIN and his party reached the United States. From all these gentlemen we were led to suppose that their reports would soon be made public, and the fullest information be given as to the route, its advantages and disadvantages. Up to the present moment we are not aware that anything has been made public, and we are left as much in the dark as ever on the subject. If the work is impracticable, the public should be told so. If it is feasible in the opinions of the engineers who inspected it, the plans and reports should be published. The nation was put to considerable expense in sending vessels of war with the expedition, and the public has therefore a right to know what has been done. As to Mr. GISBORNE, we

FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

From the Lyttelton Courier.

The P. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Lima* arrived at Panama, Aug. 20th, with a considerable number of passengers from Australia, and Chili and Peru: also $238,000 in specie, some $900,000 of which is for Europe, and the balance for the United States.

Among the passengers, were Gov. WOOD and daughter, United States Charge at Valparaiso, Dr. WEITMORE, of the Peruvian Amazon Steamer *Expedition*, Bearer of Despatches from the U. S. Legation at Lima, to the Home Government; Messrs. TAYLOR, BROWN, and others, midshipmen of the U. S. Navy; Captain AYRES, of the ship *Louvre*, which he has recently sold at Melbourne, &c.

The news from Peru is without detail; but the tenor of it, as we learn by private advices, is very unfavorable to the Government, its troops having been badly defeated, near Aracucho, by the forces of CASTILLO. This latter general had sent a message to the ladies of Lima, to prepare for a grand ball, which he would give at the palace of the President, of which he would take possession before a certain day seecified, and not far distant. One of ECHENIQUE'S most prominent colonels had been defeated in the battle aforementioned.

The following American vessels are reported as at Callao, bound for the Chinchas for guano, under the dates assigned:

Aug. 5—Orion, Hussey; Timolean, Clapp. *Aug.* 6—Clarendon, Cook.

The following American vessels are reported as in port at Callao, Aug. 12:

Harriet, Otis; Clarendon, Cook; Timolean, Clapp; Orion, Wilson; Manilla, Gevins; waiting for crews. Kate Hayes, Redman; Probus, Branscom; waiting orders. Bark Kensington, Jacobs.

The following named men-of-war were at Callao on the 12th inst.:

U. S. sloop-of-war Portsmouth, 23 guns; H. B. M. schooner Cockatrice, 6 guns; French frigate Alceste, 50 guns; Dutch Prince Frederick, 60 guns.

Annexed is a list of American vessels that were at Chincha Islands on the 12th of August:

Ships—Wm. Wirth, Cook; Telassar, Mitchell; Arthur, Talbot; Edward, Colby; Buena Vista, Cothrill; Herald of the Morning, Baker; Superb, Hatton; Moncoon, Baker; Lookout, Joyce; Red Rover, Putnam; Sophia, Wilson. Barks—Sarah H. Snow, Leach; Home Sergeant.

The Valparaiso *Herald*, of July 30, gives the following:

VALPARAISO.—The Chile bark *Manuel Martinez*, was lost on the 2d of July, on Point Cocotue, (Punta de Cocotue,) in the islands of Chiloe, near the rock of Poloque. The carpenter, a Manilla boy and two sailors were saved, all the rest, with the vessel and cargo, were lost. She had on board about 150 tons of merchandise for Valdivia.

The steamer *Nueva Granada*, which arrived here on the 17th July, spoke on the 17th July, spoke on the 13th the British bark *Cotfield*, of London, 100 days from Melbourne, for Callao, with one hundred miners, in want of provisions, which were supplied by the *N. G.*

The British bark *Eleanor Russell*, from Chincha Islands, put back from lat. 47° S., leaking, and is now in port.

British bark *Orion*, Chincha Islands, put in damaged.

French ship *Magellan*, from the same place, put in with damaged spars.

FROM CHILI.

We glean the following items from the Valparaiso *Echo* of the 30th ult.:

Chili has declared that in the coming struggle between the East and the West of Europe, she will remain neutral; and has set forth long and weighty reasons for adopting this course. The great Powers will breathe freer now that they are assured of the neutrality of Chile and the Sandwich Islands.

A law has also been passed, fixing a salary for the clergy, to be paid by the State, for the purpose of doing away with the fees now charged for marrying, christening and burying the poor, which are often found to be a heavy incumbrance—and many persons neglect the *rite* of marriage, while they openly assume the functions and responsibilities of that condition.

SNOW.—A gentleman recently returned from the interior, informs us that on the 17th July there was a heavy fall or snow in the province of Colchagua, at the base of the Andes.

WHEAT.—The Company of Millers, according to the last advices from Conception, had lowered the price of wheat to 23 reals per fanega, equivalent to about 4s. 9d., British, or $1 14 cents per English bushel. At the same time, flour was $7 50 per 200 lbs.

CLERICAL IMPORTATIONS.—The French bark *Carioca*, 74 days from Havre, brought to this market, we beg pardon to this *port*, 32 passengers, of whom 23 were French Monks, and one was a Bishop; a part of the clergy are to be reexported to Tahiti, and the remainder are entered for internal consumption—we beg pardon again, we mean that a part go to Tahiti as Missionaries, and the rest remain in Chile for the spiritual edification of the people.

THE SCHOOLS.—Particular attention is paid by the Government to the religious character of the instruction imparted in the schools, both public and private; and no books are allowed to be used, which contain doctrines or criticisms unfavorable to the Roman Catholic Church. We have heard it said that one teacher who had, at considerable expense, imported a supply of PARLEY'S History, (probably the best text book of history for the use of schools ever published,) was advised by a reverend father that it was improper for children to read, owing to its severe comments upon the action of the Roman Church, and it was consequently withdrawn.

HORSES.—A pair of Norman horses, a stallion and a mare, have recently arrived at this port, destined for the improvement of carriage horses in this country. This is a welcome movement, and we wish we could see more such.

The original stock of South American horses was partly Barbary and partly Andalusian—an excellent basis. By long neglect, remaining many generations wild, and, when domesticated, badly fed, never groomed, and cruelly driven, the race has deteriorated somewhat; still, they are hardy, sure-footed, and capable of great and rapid improvement, and we are surprised that this business has not before engaged the attention of foreigners, particularly of our Yorkshire friends, of whom there are a few here.

However, now that stages are about being introduced, and the competition in flour and grain bids fair to make rapid teaming a desideratum, we trust that the unsightly carts and their slow and painful progress will be exchanged for the more scientific, rapid and economical horse teams.

In the interior, while geldings are generally rated at one ounce each, (117.25,) mares can be bought at from $5 to $7, and they are never mounted by any one who can afford to have the former, being considered an inferior class of animals.

AUSTRALIA.

Our Australian files are to the 3d of July. Business was very dull, and the gold escort returns had declined more than one-half. The diggers were disheartened, and many were preparing to leave for other fields of labor. From the Sidney *Empire* of July 25, we extract the following:

A letter from Windsor, dated June 25, states that for some time past rain has fallen almost without intermission, and fears are entertained that a flood will be the result. The river has risen so much that the punt at Wilberforce has been prevented from working for some days. During the church service on Sunday morning, Rev. Mr. STILES, while in the act of offering up prayer before the sermon, suddenly groaned heavily, and fell down in convulsions. He was immediately removed, and at the present time is lying dangerously ill at his residence.

JOHN WEBSTER, against whom death was recorded at the last assizes at Goulbourn, for a rape on a female child of eleven years of age, has received a commutation of his sentence. He is to be worked on the road for ten years, the first six years in irons.

Information has been received of the stopping, by two armed bushrangers, of the Albury mail, near Mulinjanera, on its journey to Goulburn. The robbery was most impudently committed, being effected in the middle of the day, and by two men without any disguise. Nearly £500, besides valuables, were taken from the passengers, and it is believed that a considerable quantity of gold was in the bags, which, of course, were rifled.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.—The commercial intelligence by the *Queen of the South*, though of much importance, has scarcely had time to affect our markets; but as latest advices concur in the opinion that the cost of manufactures must advance, and as many articles of consumption had manifested a decided upward tendency, a consequent rise may be confidently looked for in the colony. On the 3d of April, an advance of 8s. per quarter is noted in wheat, and American flour is quoted at 45s. per barrel. On the same day, insurances on goods shipped to the colony, exclusive of risk by seizure and capture, were effected at 60s.—*Empire.*

At the Water Police Court, Sydney, on the 26th inst., JAMES ROSS, commander, and JOHN DILL, first mate of the *Black Dog* schooner, were brought into Court, charged with having, on the first day of February last, wilfully murdered a native of Lifou, one of the South Sea Islands, named CHARLEY.

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

Hobart-Town papers are to June 27.

THE STATE PRISONERS.—The official notification of the receipt of the dispatches from the Duke

Lieutenant-Governor, in that colony from a subject of regret that such things are liable to arise, and there are some cases where it is difficult to apply a remedy. For instance, the scheme of immigration from Victoria, taken up and prosecuted by the Executive, was intended to be a mutual benefit to the immigrant and the colony. It was supposed that of the thousands daily arriving from Britain,—many of whom, unable to obtain instant employment, were reduced to the necessity of selling their clothes and effects to procure subsistence,—some, at least, would gladly embrace the offer of a free passage to a land whose chief want was labor. Perhaps a few of this class have availed themselves of the facility for removal, but there can be no doubt that the largest part of "immigrants from Victoria" consists of persons of unsettled habits and long resident in these colonies. This must be obvious to any one who attends the depôt for the purpose of engaging servants. Of course every man has a right to make the best bargain he can, but the insolent vulgarity of some of these people could only be acquired by residence in these colonies during their early history. An example will explain. During the last few days a considerable number of people have occupied the depôt. A respectable settler went to hire a farming servant. One (an Irishmen) presented himself, but said he could do nothing but plow; and as a man was wanted who could do farm work generally, no engagement was effected. On returing, the settler was followed by the insolent jeers of several immigrants, such as, "a nice master you'd make," "give him a 'possum," &c. Another man said if he did not get employment on the following day he should be off back to Geelong, to be, perhaps, again brought back for a few days' recreation at the expense of this colony. Now these are abuses which ought not to exist. It was never contemplated that this class of persons should benefit by the liberality of the local Government, and if proper discretion were used in the selection of applicants on the other side, the evil would be considerably mitigated, if not entirely suppressed. But when the agent is paid by a capitation percentage it would not do to be over scrupulous.—*Launceston Examiner, 28th June.*

GAS COMPANY.—The Hobart Town *Courier* says: We are glad to observe that a body of influential citizens have made up their minds our city shall no longer remain in nocturnal darkness, and that the requisite steps have been taken to obtablish a Hobart Town Gas Lighting Company. We believe it is estimated that about £25,000 or £30,000 will be adequate to accomplish the whole in a substantial, perfect, and creditable style, ornamental as well as useful to the city. It is intended, as we understand, to make the subscribed capital £50,000, in shares of £20 or £25 each.

THE WEATHER.—We have now had a month of almost uninterrupted fine weather. There have been severe frosts, however, and the mornings of both yesterday and to-day would not have required a very great stretch of the imagination to have fancied that we lived in Upper Canada, the ground and houses being coated with white.—*Launceston Examiner, June 27.*

NEW-YORK CITY.

CITY EDUCATION.

New School-house in Yorkville—Remarks of S. S. Randall and Others.

The public opening of the new School-house No. 27, in Eighty-seventh-street, took place on Monday. The City Superintendents, Messrs. RANDALL and MCKEEN, Mr. GILBERT, Chief of the Board, Alderman WAKEMAN, ex-Alderman TIEMAN, the school officers, and a large number of visitors, parents and citizens, were present. The children were assembled in front of the old school-house, and with their teachers, under the direction of Mr. BOYCE, principal of the male department, marched in procession to the new building near by. This building, occupies 50x80 feet on the ground, is three stories high, and very nicely furnished. The location is airy, and the class rooms, of which there are four on the two upper floors, with wardrobes and a main room, all very cheerful, light and pleasant.

Mr. RANDALL, City Superintendent, having been introduced by Mr. BROWN, expressed his high gratification in meeting so many of the friends of Education on this interesting occasion. Adverting to the custom of commemorating, by suitable observances, the commencement of all great undertakings, he inquired what undertaking could be of more importance than that of laying the foundation of future character and usefulness, by the rising generation. By an early, systematic, and judicious culture, the moral affections of every child here present might be made to ripen and expand in the warm sunshine of Christian love and charity, embracing within the sphere of its comprehensive benevolence every creature of God, abhorring every impure and vicious thought and act, and increasing, day by day, and hour by hour, in that knowledge of the Creator which leads to life eternal. Whatsoever of knowledge and wisdom, and intellectual research, the archives of past ages and nations and countries contain—whatsoever of beauty and splendor and magnificence the visible universe can unfold—whatsoever of practical power the innumerable agencies of nature in all her departments can supply—whatsoever elements of permanent well-being the inexhaustible storehouse of memory, imagination and consciousness can afford—these and more than these were at the command and within the compass of these expanding intellects; now awaiting the touch of that Ithuriel spear which the true teacher alone can wield. The varied powers and talents of a future FRANKLIN, FULTON and ARKWRIGHT, the self-sacrificing philanthrophy of a HOWARD, an OBERLIN or a WILBERFORCE, the high statesmanship of a WASHINGTON, a JEFFERSON, a CHATHAM or a CLINTON, the brilliant genius of a SHAKSPEARE, a BACON or a COLERIDGE—"some village HAMPDEN—some mute, inglorious MILTON—some CROMWELL, guiltless of his country's blood"—all these may slumber in the undeveloped energies of these little ones, now demanding at our hands that mental and moral culture which shall enable them worthily to fulfill their parts in the great drama of human life.

But there was another and a darker side to this picture. These ingenuous youth, whose countenances are now all radiant with happiness and innocence and high anticipation of future usefulness and eminence, may be permitted to waste their noble energies in indolence, vacuity and sloth; may never be permitted to listen to the still small voice of wisdom and truth, or its heavenly tones may be overborne by the dissonant clamors of passion or the harsh revelings of anger, malice and all uncharitableness. Parents! (continued Mr. R.) it is for you to determine whether the children whom God has given you, and whose welfare is dearer to you than life itself, shall pursue the flowery path of innocence and happiness—shall become good and wise, virtuous and useful,—or whether their lives shall be contaminated by ignorance and guilt, and their existence embittered by the gnawing vultures of remorse and retribution; whether they shall be early taught the duties they owe to themselves, their associates, and their Creator,—seasonably be initiated into the great mysteries of Creation and Providence, and their minds imbued with the exceeding value of knowledge and wisdom, of unwavering integrity, of unsullied truth, of undissembling goodness—whether the face of nature shall continue to wear for them that aspect of beauty and sublimity with which it has been invested by its Creator, and its myriad voices continue to discourse ravishing music to their ears—or whether the gloomy pall of ignorance and vice shall forever shut them out from all high and holy thoughts, from all manly and heroic action, from the glory and splendor of the visible universe, and all those high hopes and anticipations which the good alone can know. The State and City Councils have done all in their power to aid you in bestowing upon them that education which their nature demands; and it only remains for you to improve the opportunities thus afforded you, by strengthening the hands and encouraging the exertions of the Teachers. Bestow on them your entire confidence and regard, and manifest your interest in the school by frequently visiting it, by watching its progress, noting its excellences, and pointing out its defects. Enforce in your own domestic circle the lessons of wisdom and virtue inculcated in the school. If strict and unwavering integrity, purity of thought and expression, habits of order, neatness and punctuality are there inculcated, by precept and example, let not your conduct, your deportment, your habits, be permitted fatally to counteract the salutary lessons of the school-room; nor permit the present and future—it may be the eternal well-being of your children—to be compromised or endangered through that filial reverence which enables you to stand "as in the place of God" to them. By their yet unsullied innocence and purity of heart—by their undoubting, unquestioning, unhesitating confidence in your superior knowledge, wisdom and power—by that precious and invaluable heritage of health and strength, and perfect physical and intellectual power conferred on them by their Creator—by every consideration which can appeal to the heart of a parent, and every motive which can actuate the mind of a Christian, I here solemnly invoke in their behalf, and in behalf of that community of which they are soon to become the citizens, the consecration of

of the temple of instruction in which they stand called upon to obliterate, under no temptations or circumstances or intrigue, the base impulses of human passion with the discipline of Christian instruction. Mr. R. closed his address by a few affectionate and kindly words to the children, exhorting them to be respectful, grateful and obedient to their teachers, seconding and stimulating their exertions by their own efforts, faithfully, cheerfully and diligently put forth; to be kind and affectionate in all their intercourse with each other, realizing as far forth as possible the beautiful spectacle of a united and happy family; to endeavor to acquire knowledge for themselves, and not to depend too much, or too exclusively, upon their teacher. He reminded them it was only through the activity and energy of their own minds that the lessons they would here receive could be made practically beneficial; that their characters must, under Providence, be formed and matured chiefly by themselves, and through the voluntary determination of their own will; that as they now sowed so they would hereafter reap; as they now moulded their principles and habits, and directed their course of life, so would the interminable future develop their destinies for good or for evil, for time and for eternity. While they were occupying the r seats and pursuing their studies here, they were forming future WASHINGTONS for their country's councils or future ARNOLDS for its bane; future philanthropists, patriots, legislators, statesmen and philanthropists, or future demagogues, infidels, vagabonds, and criminals; they would be laying the foundation of honor, usefulness, distinction, greatness and fame, or of infamy, guilt and degradation; they would be laying up for themselves treasures both on earth and in heaven, or preparing a troubled and miserable career of wretchedness here and hereafter. He counseled them, in conclusion, this day to choose whom they would serve, and invoked the blessing of heaven on their decision.

Mr. STUART suggested a remark in relation to the future development of our educational system and enforcing the necessity of a systematic plan of operations which should reach, by visitation or otherwise, every family and child in the City, and secure their attendance in either the day or evening schools.

Mr. MCKEEN said, that if a stranger from some foreign land, who had been only to a very common school, taught by some ancient maiden in a garret, should be passing, he would very likely inquire, What house is *that*, and why was it made so large and elegant? He is answered that it is a schoolhouse for training the children of the neighborhood, that they may become useful men and women. Here the rich and the poor meet together on the same platform, and become equals and rivals in the worthy contest. We bid them God speed.

A few remarks were made by Alderman WAKEMAN.

Mr. RANDALL begged the indulgence of the audience for a moment to an interesting reminiscence of the past, connected with the eloquent speaker who had just sat down. At the Session of the Legislature in 1851, when the fate of the bill to establish Free Schools throughout the State was suspended on the balance of a few votes, and when nearly the entire delegation in both branches, from the City of New-York, were quailing before the storm of indignation which followed the heavy tax imposed upon their constituents for the support of the schools in the interior, three representatives only from the City had the courage to face the storm, and to record their votes in favor of the great principle of Universal Education: HENRY J. RAYMOND, ALBERT GILBERT, now Clerk of the Board of Education, and Gen. ABRAHAM WAKEMAN.

The Baptist Bible House—Opening Ceremonies.

The opening ceremonies at the new (Baptist) Bible House, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-street, took place on Monday evening. These buildings were erected under the auspices of the American and Foreign Baptist Bible Society.

At 5 o'clock the building was thrown open to the inspection of visitors, and many availed themselves of the opportunity of going through the edifice. The buildings are 50 by 100 feet, with marble fronts, and form part of the new row in Nassau-street.

Appropriate and interesting religious services were held in the Managers' room and communicating apartments, to celebrate the opening. Rev. Dr. WELCH, President of the Society, read a portion of Scriptures, after which followed an original hymn, by Rev. S. S. CUTTING, in singing which all present united. The prayer of dedication was offered by Rev. Dr. DAWLING, of Philadelphia.

At the request of the President, the Chairman of the Real Estate Committee, NATHAN C. PLATT Esq., read a statement of the origin, progress and uses of the building, from which it appeared that the ground on which the building stands was purchased in January, 1853, and possession taken in May the same year. The unsatisfactory condition of the building then upon the ground suggested the advantages of a new structure, and the present building was commenced about a year ago. The ground cost $55,000, which has been increased by interest, taxes, and other expenses incident to the purchase, to about $60,000; $37,000 has been received by subscription, and the balance is considered reliable.

Numerous letters were read by the Secretary, from eminent clergymen and others, expressive of regret at their inability to be present and participate in the exercises.

An address occupying over an hour in the delivery, was given by President ANDERSON, of Rochester University. It was an able effort, and showed great logical ability and vast biblical research, and was listened to with marked attention.

Rev. Messrs. SHADRACK, of Philadelphia, and MURDOCK of Hartford, followed with brief and appropriate remarks, congratulating the Society on the final completion of the noble edifice which had risen under their prayers and guidance. Tributes were paid to the Bible and the holy and lofty aims of the Society, its vast means of doing good, and its vast responsibility.

New-York Horticultural Society—The State Fair.

A special meeting of the Horticultural Society was held on Monday.

Mr. THOMAS HOGG, from the Committee of Conference with the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society, reported that they had consented to the following agreement, viz.: Each member in good standing of the Horticultural Society to receive five admission tickets; members intending to become exhibitors to be allowed to do so without the usual payment to the State Society of $1, and an appropriation of $50 by the State Society to defray cartage.

The report was adopted. Mr. MEAD, after urging the members of the Horticultural Society to exert themselves in order to collect a good display of plants, moved that a Committee of three be appointed to solicit contributions.

The resolution was adopted, and Messrs. THOS. HOGG, ALFRED BRIDGMAN and PETER B. MEAD were appointed such Committee.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, the Society adjourned.

New-York Consolidated Stage Company.

This is the title of an association incorporated under an act passed at the last Session of the Legislature. It is composed of *seven* of the prominent lines on Broadway, which have been organized into a Stock Company, with a very large capital, and whose operations are on a scale more extensive than those of any similar Company. The Company have in constant use *thirteen hundred horses*, and give employment directly to over *six hundred men*; so that, making reasonable allowances for families, over two thousand persons are dependent on this Company. The law under which the Association was organized, provides that no new routes shall be established, nor any changes made, without the recommendation of the Mayor, concurred in by the Common Council, so that parties having their capital invested are not at the caprice of any one man, who might with or without cause refused to renew routes upon which tens of thousands have been spent to make them profitable.

The Consolidated Stage Company has been organized since June last, with JESSE A. MARSHALL as President, formerly joint proprietor of the Amity-street Line, and WM. H. PULLIS as Treasurer, of the Broadway and Fourth-avenue Line. Every dollar of the stock was taken by the proprietors of the lines composing the Company. The operations of the Company, thus far, have been entirely successful. This combination of interests, the future prosperity of the Company and the value of the stock are abundantly established. Nor have the Company, while caring for their own interests, forgotten those of the public.

Stringent rules have been adopted for the government of drivers and other employés, and any complaint made at the office, (corner of Broadway

[illegible] will be one of

Action of [illegible] (FRANKEL) the keeper of a house of ill-fame, in Dopper-street, was discovered hanging from the back of her room door, with a handkerchief around her neck, dead. She had of late been in low spirits, and conducted herself in a very strange manner. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest on Monday, and an external examination was made by Dr. O'HANLON, who gave it as his opinion that her death was caused by strangulation. The Jury rendered a verdict "that she committed suicide by hanging herself." The deceased was fifty-six years old, and a native of New-York.

☞ Some of the papers publishing the "deaths at sea," in Monday's edition, said the captain and mate of the brig *Philura*, from Savannah, died 1st NOT of the same disease. It should have been died 1st inst. of the same disease, (yellow fever.)

The Harlem Railroad—Veto of Mayor Westervelt.

The following Veto of Mayor WESTERVELT was sent to the Board of Aldermen on Monday evening. It was laid on the table and ordered to be printed:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Monday, Sept. 11, 1854.

HON. BOARD OF ALDERMEN—*Gentlemen*: I return, without my approval, a report and resolution directing the Harlem Railroad Company to cease the use of locomotives below Thirty-second-street, at the expiration of six months from the passage thereof. The magnitude of the interests involved in the matter have induced me to give it my most careful consideration, and I have also examined, in person, the premises now occupied by the Company at Thirty-second-street, and the proposed new location at Forty-second-street. That the running of locomotives through any part of the City is attended with dangers and inconveniences, cannot be denied by any one familiar with the operation of a railroad doing a business so extensive as that of the Harlem Road, and that, to a certain extent, property is depreciated in the immediate vicinity of a large dépôt, is equally well known. But allowing to the petitioners the full benefit of every argument used by them in urging the removal, and which are ably set forth in the accompanying reports, the questions arise, what benefit will accrue to compensate for the manifest injury done to the company; and is not this compulsory measure an act of great injustice, in view of all the circumstances? If the dépôt shall be removed from its present terminus, and fixed at Forty-second-street, it will undoubtedly have a tendency to affect the value of property at that place, to an extent fully as great as is now felt at Thirty-second-street; so that the parties interested in property at the present terminus would be benefited at the expense of parties owning property at Forty-second-street. Some years since, when the question of removing the dépôt from its present location was brought before the Common Council, a compromise was effected, by means of which the Company was permitted to remain, on condition that they arched over the Fourth-avenue, through the deep cut, and removed their engine house to the east side of the avenue, at the lower end of the arch. In fulfillment of these conditions the Company, at a very great expense, have arched the avenue, rendering property in that vicinity much more valuable than it was before, as all that part of the avenue thus arched has been set apart as a public park. In addition to this, they have widened the avenue at the lower end of the tunnel, having purchased the land for that purpose, in fulfilment of their part of the agreement, and have laid the foundation walls for their engine-house on the East side of the avenue, at Thirty-fourth-street. The Company have, in fulfillment of the condition imposed on them, expended a very large sum of money; and before the improvements which they were required to make are completed, they are now commanded to remove their entire dépôt to another location, which must necessarily involve another large outlay. It seems to me that the faith of the City was measurably pledged to allow the Company unmolested possession of their present location, upon the fulfillment of the stipulations imposed upon them; and there seems to be no reason why that faith should be broken now, except to benefit one set of property owners at the expense of another. If any further reasons were needed, I think one of great force may be found in the fact that the Company is required to make this expensive removal within so short a period as six months; and on this point I have been furnished with a certificate from three competent engineers, alleging that it would be impossible to erect the necessary buildings in that short space of time, but that they would require fully eighteen months. The character of the ground at the proposed terminus, and the necessity for foundations of unusual strength for engine-houses, seem to bear out the correctness of this view. I therefore return the papers for your consideration.

JACOB A. WESTERVELT.

Court of General Sessions.

SEPTEMBER SESSION—TUESDAY, SEPT. 12.

Before Judge Beebe.

ASSAULT WITH A DANGEROUS WEAPON.

A negro named Francis Roe was put on trial, on a charge of assaulting another named John Plate. The evidence was, that on the night of August 20, defendent was engaged in an altercation with a negro named Atherton, at No. 42 Thomas-street; Plate in endeavoring to bring his mother, who was Atherton's wife, from the scene of the fight, was stabbed in his leg by defendant.

Defendant's counsel argued that he was a peaceful, inoffensive and weak man, who would not bring $500 if put up at auction in the South, and that further defendant's name, Roe, which was the name of an inoffensive animal, did not belie his character in the least. The jury rendered a verdict of "Guilty of assault with a dangerous weapon with intent to do great bodily harm." Sentence, 6 months in the Penitentiary.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Sidney Williams, a black man, was tried for highway robbery, in knocking down another negro named John L. Le Grove, on Anthony-street, on the night of the 29th of August, and robbing him of a silver watchand a $5 bill.

The prisoner pleaded his own case, but the eloquence of his speech, consisting of 28 words, failed to convince the Jury. A verdict of guilty was rendered.

The Court, in passing sentence, said:

"Williams, you are connected with a desperate set of vagabonds. It is not unfrequently that I feel a degree of sympathy for prisoners upon trial; but in your case I feel considerable pleasure in ridding the community of you for a long time, even at the shortest. I can send you for ten years or for life. (A long pause.) I don't know but the shortest time will take a big enough slice from your life. I'll give you ten years."

GRAND LARCENIES.

Mary Welsh, a female of Milesian extraction, was put on trial for stealing a gold watch and chain from John McKinley, a man of eccentric tastes and weak lungs. He stated that Mrs. Welsh was a resident of Cross-street, and he was induced to remain in affectionate proximity to her during the night of May 1. As daylight appeared, McKinley discovered that Mrs. Welsh and his watch had disappeared. She was subsequently arrested with the stolen property on her person. Sentenced to two years in the State Prison, in opposition to the expressed wishes of the defendant.

Patrick Sheriden was tried and convicted of stealing a harness from Mr. Mott, on Fourteenth-street. Sentenced to three years in the State Prison.

A RIVER THIEF.

A man named Joseph Byrnes was tried on a charge of attempting to steal 200 bushels of wheat from the sloop *China*, belonging to Mr. Todd, of South-street, of which Byrnes was master.

The evidence went to show that 1,500 bushels of wheat was shipped on board of the *China*, to be conveyed on the 8th of August to Flushing, L. I. On the afternoon of that day the sloop left the foot of Oliver-street, and subsequently anchored off the foot of Twentieth-street. Here a small sloop called the *Sarah Jane* came alongside, to which Byrnes and others had transferred about 200 bushels of the wheat, when Mr. Todd and the police came up and arrested all the parties. Byrnes begged to be released from custody at the time of his arrest on account of his family, offering to transfer the wheat back again to the *China*. The only defence raised was that the prisoner was running the sloop on shares, and being a joint partner in the business he could not be held for grand larceny. The Court overruled the objection, and the Jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

A man named Thomas Mooney, the master of the *Sarah Jane*, who had been jointly indicted with Captain Byrnes for the larceny—but in whose case a severance had been granted—was put upon trial for the same offence.

The evidence adduced was substantially the same as that given in the case of Byrnes. Verdict—Guilty.

PLEAS OF GUILTY.

Albert Brown and Philip Young entered pleas of guilty to indictments charging them with burglary in the third degree, in entering the residence of David Thompson, on Lafayette-place, and stealing therefrom an amount of coin, and several small articles.

SENTENCED.

John Kerns and John McGuire, who had pleaded guilty to attempting to commit larceny, were sentenced to Blackwell's Island for one year each.

A MAN AMBITIOUS FOR BLACKWELL'S.

Charles Kohler, a German, with dirty feet and

[illegible] Blackwell's Island to get some office.

"Prayer of petitioner [illegible] Who advised the [illegible] after his sentence expired.

Commercial Advertiser.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Tuesday.

Before Judge Daly.

LIBEL CASE.

John C. Taylor, Harrison Bishop and Abraham Murdock vs. *Sheldon P. Church.* This was an action for libel, which was tried in the [illegible] Term of 1851, before Judge WOODRUFF and a jury, to recover damages, laid at $10,000, for the publication affecting the character of the plaintiffs, as merchants and confectioners. The jury rendered the plaintiffs $4,000, and the costs, which were taxed at $457 17. The litigation has since proceeded up to the Court of Appeals, where a new trial was gran

...DAY, SEPT. 13, 1854.

☞ B. L. F. should go before the Commissioners, at Police Head Quarters, an affidavit to the facts he alleges. Such a course would secure the punishment of the offender.

The News from Europe.

The steamship *St. Louis* (she takes the place of the *Franklin*, which is yet lying [illegible] in the sands off Moriches,) arrived yesterday from Havre with four days' later news from Europe. And at an early hour this morning we received one week's later by the *Niagara*, at Halifax. The news is interesting, of course;—no courier could come from fields where such grand operations are on foot, though he were simply to announce that nothing new had taken place, but his words would be full of interest;—yet it has no new story of conquest or revolution, and there is little advance furnished us upon the former stock of our positive knowledge. A definite bid has been made for the active alliance of Sweden with the Western Powers, but she declines. It would have been exceedingly convenient if Sweden would have stepped in with a subsidy, and taken Bomarsund off the hands of the victors. But she would not, and, consequently, France and England have decided to dismantle and abandon not only the fortifications, not only at Bomarsund, but also in the Aland Islands. These fortifications have proven to the Allies like the elephant to the lucky man at the raffle. There has been somewhat more of diplomacy,—answers from Austria and Russia to the Nesselrode Note,—but Diplomacy drives a slow coach, and our readers will not dwell with much interest upon that.

The news from Spain is such as was very generally anticipated. Queen CHRISTINA has been expelled from the country, and all her property has been confiscated.

We have China dates to the 6th of July,—the dates brought by the clipper to San Francisco, and to us by the late California steamer, were to the 6th of July from Canton. The troubles at that point prove less serious than they threatened. Skirmishing had been followed up as usual, but there are many hard battles to be fought yet, before the rebels either prove conquerors or are utterly defeated.

The New City Hall and the New Common Council.

We suspect that a portion, at least, of the City Councilmen are not aware of the importance of the action taken by that body in regard to a new City Hall. At their last session an ordinance adopting a particular plan for building it was ordered to a third reading;—and its final passage is expected to-night. Yet in our judgment a more serious injury could scarcely be inflicted on the City, than to fasten upon it a building so entirely inadequate to the objects for which a new City Hall is wanted. We have no fault to find with the plan adopted so far as it goes;—but it does not go far enough. It will not give us what the City wants. Nor is this the fault of those who made the plan, for they knew nothing whatever of the necessities they were required to meet. The advertisement inviting plans said nothing of the number of rooms wanted,—the size required, or the uses to which they were to be adapted. The only thing thought of was to have a *new* Hall built, in place of the old Hall burned. And as a natural consequence the actual wants of the City will be utterly disregarded, if the plan rejected shall be carried out.

Now, without stopping to assign the reasons for this state of things, it ought to be rectified forthwith. Those Councilmen who desire to promote the substantial and permanent interests of the City, ought to insist on a reconsideration of this subject with a view to a reversal, if not a reversal, of the action already taken.

[illegible] a day or two since, it de[illegible] that at least two hundred and fifty rooms are imperatively required for the proper accommodation of the Courts, Juries and other Departments of the City Government. Those who have [illegible] will do well to refer to our article of Monday, or to make the enumeration for themselves. Unless at least that number of rooms is furnished, the City Government must be incommoded, and the City put to large and needless expense to hire suitable accommodations. Now that a new City Hall is to be erected, it ought, on grounds of economy and of taste, as well as of convenience, to be so constructed as to afford these rooms. A building can be put up on the vacant ground, plain, yet neat and even elegant in its appearance, at comparatively small expense, which will give under one roof, and in convenient proximity, ample accommodations for all our Courts of Law, bureaus of administration, and other departments of the City Government. Such accommodations are needed, and a plan should have been called for, which would have afforded them. The number, size, position and uses of the rooms required should have been specified in the advertisement for proposals.

Instead of that, the architect was left entirely to his own observation and imagination for all these details. He saw simply the walls of the old building,—and supposed, naturally enough, that nothing more was wanted than that had afforded. The result is, that a plan has been sent in which will give at the most only some *forty* or *fifty* rooms,—at a cost to the City of at least $600,000,—and with a certainty that six or *eight* buildings of the same sort will be required as soon as they can be built! And the strangest, (or at least the worst,) fact of all is, that the Councilmen, at a single sitting, adopted this narrow, paltry, useless plan.

We hope that its action will be rescinded: or at all events that it will not be perfected. Let the Common Council first decide, after due examination, *what the City needs;* and then let them advertise anew, for some plan *which shall best supply that want.* There will be no difficulty, and there need not be a month's delay, in getting it.

We understand perfectly the various interests which will resist any such revision of the action already taken. The *contracts* are too lucrative, and the distribution of them, already projected, is too tempting, not to render members anxious for the immediate adoption of the specific plan already reported. We trust, however, that there are in the Board members enough who seek solely the City's good, to prevent its being regarded in the pursuit of private gain.

The Councilmen, by a gross and high-handed repudiation of one part of the City Charter, have succeeded in rendering it difficult to hold individual members to that rigid responsibility for their acts, which was the chief inducement for giving the Board its present form. It is made the *duty* of the Common Council *to publish regularly accurate and official reports of all their proceedings, including the yeas and nays on every question.* The Councilmen alone can originate an ordinance for complying with this injunction. Yet up to this time,—nearly the close of their first year,—they have not done it. Their proceedings are not published, and the people have no means of knowing the action taken, or the votes given by individual members. But in spite of this, their action on a matter of so much importance as the erection of a new City Hall, for the permanent accommodation of the City Government, will be closely watched by the whole community.

Women as Teachers.

In the course of his recent address before the American Institute of Instruction, Rev. Dr. WAYLAND remarked that it is a rare thing to find a man who has a gift for teaching, and it is an equally rare thing to find a woman who cannot teach well. We believe that Dr. WAYLAND is right in this opinion. It is "a rare thing" to find men who are peculiarly fitted for this great work. And hence, in every other department of life we have so many more men distinguished for ability and success, than in the profession of teaching. Only a small number of our sex leave any powerful and permanent impression on the minds of their pupils, and even that is ordinarily confined to intellect in its maturing state. They lack the patience, the sympathy, the sensibility, to penetrate the youthful spirit and awaken its dormant faculties. Above all, they are destitute of those minute arts, which are so requisite in the science of instructive training. Where the mind has been disciplined it is certainly better to employ men as teachers, and therefore in the later years of study, in university life, in matters of advanced science, no substitute can be had for them. But in all elementary education, the nature of woman fits her eminently for the task. Outside of the family she is nowhere so much herself as in this position. Whatever she is and has can here be actively and freely employed. Nothing harmonizes better with her character and constitution; nothing affords her more genuine pleasure or yields her a richer reward. She is marked out for this occupation. Did anybody ever know a young mind to be injured, corrupted, misled by a woman? Did any one ever hear of ambition or selfishness subduing their judgment and prompting them to use their influence to prejudice the future progress of pupils by enlisting them in the support of extravagant theories and elaborate follies? Can any man, who was so fortunate as to have an intelligent, noble woman to direct his earliest aspirations, ever charge her with inclining him towards a wrong way or stimulating a morbid passion? Talk as we may, moral power is the great means of first arousing the mind, of calling forth its latent consciousness, of inspiring it to seek the beautiful dignity of intellectual excellence; and in this, women are far superior to men.

We have sometimes felt curious to know how distinguished men have attained elevated places of merit. And so far as our inquiries have extended, we have rarely found a truly great man, who has not owed a large portion of his fame to the agency of women. Nor is this surprising. Women are gifted with an unusual degree of discernment into the secrets of character. They have always been the first to detect genius, to encourage its efforts, to honor its offices. Biography is full of illustrations of this fact. The examples of PLINY, BUFFON, DODDRIDGE, WESLEY, GESSNER, WASHINGTON, JOHN MASON GOODE, and scores of others, are cases in point. If we take the noblest instance of character known to history,—the character of Christ,—who but women clearly apprehended his divine nature and mission—saw through the disguises of his poverty and loneliness—and gave him the welcome of their fireside honors and the glory of their Temple's homage? Men reason themselves into estimates of character, but they trust their instincts and practice wisdom by safer methods. And therefore, if the plan of Providence were faithfully executed, the human soul in its early unfoldings would never be removed from their guardianship. Were this always done, we should hear no complaint of the absence of moral tone in the processes of instruction, nor should we see as many instances of that one-sided development, which now annul the claims of teaching to anything like a high and complete art. The best lessons of human life are invariably taught us by women, and hence, it is unfortunate for the world that they should practically have so little to do with the formation of character. American society just now needs their agency and influence over its growing mind, in a much larger degree that it enjoys. "*Young America*" associates vastly too much with men. If it were kept in the society of true and noble women, in closer communion and for a longer time, its manners and aims would be considerably improved.

From the South Pacific.

The *Empire City* left Aspinwall ten days ago, and yesterday she arrived here with the mails from California to the same dates as were brought by the *Star of the West*. Her Isthmus, Peruvian and Chilian news, however, is fresh. She brings, too, Australian dates to July 3, with a story of antipodal progress that is not very pleasant. The times are dull, and many miners are going home disgusted with their small returns. The details of China news are not as late by a month as those which appear in the *St. Louis'* budget.

☞ It will hardly pay to institute measures for the establishment of an International Fugitive Slave Act for the present. The one we have,—the great "finality" of Mr. FILLMORE's day,—must be rather more thoroughly carried out before we transfer the fight to the boundary line. The Chicago matter, as set forth under our Telegraphic head to-day, should teach "Young Slavery" [illegible] there is work for whipping to be done at home.

Theatricals.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—On Monday evening Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT made his first appearance at this house in "Othello." The attendance, we are informed, was of an extremely satisfactory character, and the *début* eminently gratifying to the friends of the artist.

Last evening Mr. DAVENPORT appeared in the play of the "Lady of Lyons." A work so thoroughly hackneyed defies criticism, and our remarks will be confined to the impression made on our mind by Mr. DAVENPORT as an artist, and not as *Claude Melnotte.*

Mr. DAVENPORT possesses a fine, commanding figure, and a classic face. He is easy in his manner, but slightly impetuous. The character of *Claude* permits and perhaps accounts for this. Stage business he understands too well to make his knowledge apparent—an indication of tact and good judgment. So far as we are capable of judging from a characterization so stereotyped as that of *Claude*, we should take Mr. DAVENPORT to be an eminently intellectual actor. One thing we can commend heartily—his perfect pronunciation and emphasizing of the English language. We have no recollection of any artist who excels Mr. DAVENPORT in this respect.

A play written by the late J. H. WILKINS, and called "St. Marc, or a Husband's Sacrifice," is to be produced to-night. It will afford us an opportunity of speaking more comprehensively of Mr. DAVENPORT.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—The most perfect Shakspearian work ever produced in America, will be revived here to-night. We need scarcely add it is the "Midsummer's Night's Dream."

Among the passengers by the *St. Louis* is Miss NAU, an American lady from the Grand Opera, Paris.

Illness of Col. Benton's Wife.

The following, from a letter of our Washington Correspondent, concerning an event which has occurred since it was written and which then seemed to be impending, will be read with interest:

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 10, 1854.

I have seen it stated in several papers, and it appears to be the general impression, that Colonel BENTON has gone to Missouri to canvass the State. This is an error. The Colonel, not long since, departed from Washington for some watering place, in Virginia, I believe. His health has not been very good this Summer, and he has experienced several chills, for the cure of which the physician's aid has been found necessary. The diathesis indicated by this is very unfavorable in aged persons. And now another and a deep trouble appears to be impending. In his domestic relations Mr. BENTON has always been the most exemplary of men, and deservedly honored and loved by his wife and children. Paralysed a few years ago, his wife has seemed to him but as the youngest and most helpless of children. Her perception of passing events has been but indistinct, and her only positive happiness has been to sit near him, and to be conscious of his presence. While reading or writing in his study, he has ever had her as his companion, silent and almost listless, and yet evidently grateful. When his seat has been at the hall door, in the morning or evening shade, his book was often held in one hand, while her hand was gently clasped in the other. The memory of the happy days of the past, and a consciousness of the presence of him who made them happy, have seemed to make up the sum of her being. But the mild and gentle lamp of her life is fast growing dim, and it is believed that within a few more days at the farthest it will cease to burn. Mrs. FREMONT, with characteristic courage and affection, is ever at her side. The summons that shall recall her husband to his home will be a dirge-like sound, and I trust it may not prove "the beginning of the end" to him also—"the end of earth." S.

The Weather and Crops.

Extract of a Letter, dated

DANBY, N. Y., Monday, Sept. 11, 1854.

We have had a heavy rain for the last three days, and Fall feed is starting finely. The corn crop in this town was never better than it is this season. Potato crop very light, and the rot is already commencing. Our oat crop was harvested in excellent order, and is a full average one. Buckwheat is very light, many fields being hardly worth harvesting. Our grass was not half a crop, but with corn stalks and straw we shall not suffer for fodder. There is not half the usual quantity of butter made in this vicinity, and if our section of the country is to be taken as a criterion, prices must rule high. L. Y. C.

A HANDSOME TESTIMONIAL.—Several of the friends of LEWIS GAYLORD CLARK, the popular Editor of the oldest of our Monthly Magazines, projected a literary scheme for his benefit nearly a year ago, which is approaching completion. They intend to issue, in an elegant octavo volume, to be called the *Knickerbocker Gallery*, a collection of papers contributed by the most eminent American writers, and illustrated by beautiful steel portraits of the authors. The plan has the approbation of IRVING, BRYANT, HALLECK, LONGFELLOW and other men of distinction, and will be executed with taste and ability. The entire profits of the work are to be invested for Mr. CLARK's benefit—and it is hoped and believed that in this way the public which has been so long and largely indebted to him for a large share of its intellectual entertainment, may provide for him in return, and by way of acknowledgment, a neat and comfortable country home. We feel confident that thousands in the community will deem it a pleasure to subscribe for the work which is issued under such auspices, and for such an object. It certainly has our best wishes for its full success.

The work is to be published under the direction of the Committee by SAMUEL HUESTON in Appleton's Building, Broadway.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Opening of Term—Charge to the Grand Jury.

Before Judge Betts.

At the opening of the Court, yesterday morning, the Grand Jury who had been summoned were called, and the following gentlemen were empanneled:

William Denman,	Wm. S. Walcott,	Ezra Ludlow,
Henry C. Sperry,	John Cook,	J. Sher. Brownell,
John C. Baxter,	James Marriner,	R. K. McIntyre,
Abraham Baker,	Chas. L. Parmlee,	Wm. S. Wood,
Charles Corielle,	Edmund Tinsdale,	Jas. Hutchinson,
Joseph B. Collins,	Oliver Hooker,	John Harper,
Henry Early,	Philip Helms,	Theo. A. Ward,
Robert Haydock,	Pat'k McCarthy,	Nelson Wolcott.

The Court then announced that Alderman DENMAN was appointed to act as Foreman of the Grand Jury. Mr. DENMAN rose, and saying that he was not an Alderman, and never had been, requested to be excused; whereupon the Court appointed Mr. SPERRY. The oath having been administered to the Jury, his Honor Judge BETTS proceeded to give them their Charge:

From your experience, gentlemen, there is no necessity of my addressing you as to your general duties. The District Attorney has prepared a list of some fifty accusations, comprehending a hundred persons or upwards, which will be brought before you. Most of them are of no great magnitude, a great many being maritime cases; but some are of higher character, and affect a larger circle of individuals. The maritime cases are mostly against seamen for revolts, &c., but there are some for assaults with dangerous weapons, &c., which are punished by imprisonment at hard labor. There are also cases of smuggling, of counterfeiting, and offences against the Post-Office and Revenue laws.

The Court cannot, of course give you the law which is applicable to each particular case. If, however, you have any difficulty as to any question of law which may arise, you have the right to come into Court and take the solemn direction of the Court upon it. As to the offences of mutiny by seamen, the law has deprived officers of vessels of almost all means of coercing the obedience of seamen, and the only way left to them is to apply to the courts for relief. They can punish by imprisonment, &c., it is true, but this is often only considered as an advantage by the offender, while it imposes additional hardship on the rest of the crew. When cases of revolt are brought before you, therefore, you will be prompt to present them that they may be punished according to law.

Cases of smuggling, or running goods ashore [illegible] Until lately these offences were only punished by forfeiture of the goods, and they have recently been made penal. Any one who lands [illegible] goods without authority so as to do so made liable, and if such business is carried on secretly by any one, it is to be supposed that he meant to commit the offence.

There are also cases for violations of the secrecy of the Post-Office by breaking open letters wrongfully, &c. Government has a strong disposition to enforce the law in these cases. Great efforts have been made to relieve those who have been guilty of such offences, but the Government has generally, I believe, refused to remit, and when they have been convicted, has compelled them to bear the full force of punishment. That is the only way to obtain secrecy. Persons who have letters in charge are exposed to great temptations, and oftentimes yield to them and obtain possession of money or papers of importance. If such cases are brought before you, you will present them for trial. Counterfeiting is also becoming a very serious crime, not only of paper but of small coin, which operates most heavily on the poor, who are less able to guard against it or to bear the loss. These offences deserve your attention.

Another offence which will come before you is that of embezzling the public money. The Government must necessarily carry on its business by means of agents, and if these agents apply Government funds wrongfully, they are liable to punishment. If they have received money for the Government, and have used it either for themselves or for their friends, it amounts to embezzlement and subjects them to severe punishment.

There are also various cases of cruel and unusual punishment, generally by officers of vessels. The language of the Statute on this subject is not so clear as it might be It involves the questions whether there was justifiable cause for the punishment, then what were the motives of the party, and then, what was the character of the act It is not enough that the punishment shall have been merely unusual, if the mode is not incongruous with the end proposed.

There are also very many cases of assaults with dangerous weapons—from 20 to 50 of them. All that is necessary to say is, that it must be shown that a weapon has been used which is dangerous to life or limb; but it is not necessary that a blow should have been actually given. An attempt to strike, is an assault in the view of the law.

These cases will be laid before you by the District Attorney. If other individuals bring matters before you, you may hear them, but the better way will be to hand them also over to the District Attorney, that the evidence may be properly prepared and laid before you.

The Grand Jury then retired.

The Petit Jury were then called, and no business being in readiness for them, were discharged till this morning.

The District Attorney announced that he had been directed by the Government to make report of the condition of all cases occurring within certain periods, and he proceeded therefore to call over a list of persons under indictment. Some of them appeared, and some forfeited their recognizances. The case of Theodore A. Rossi being called, the District Attorney said he was waiting for instructions from the Post-Office Department before determining whether he should be tried for a third time. Processes were then returned and some motions made, and the Court then adjourned till this morning.

Judge Betts announced that should the District Attorney have business for the Jury, a day calendar of Admiralty causes would not be made up, otherwise they would be heard this morning.

The Brooklyn Excise Commissioners.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.....Tuesday.

Before Judges Rockwell and Moore, and Justices Stillwell and Stryker.

John Cavannagh, a member of the Brooklyn Board of Excise, convicted some months ago, of misdemeanor, was this morning arraigned for sentence.

The Court in addressing the prisoner, said that he had been convicted of misdemeanor and willfully violating his official oath—for granting a certain tavern license, contrary to law. Judge Rockwell remarked that he had carefully sought and sentence had been delayed, for mitigating circumstances, to avoid the necessity of passing the severe sentence which the Court intended to inflict, but in this they had failed to find one circumstance in extenuation. He then referred to the number of licenses granted by the Commissioners of Excise the present year, (since the conviction,) and said that the Court did not believe 137 taverns are actually necessary in the city of Brooklyn, and the Commissioners could not have thought so. He considered it one of the most audacious violations of law that it had ever been his fate to witness, and the Court could not help inflicting a severe sentence.

Sentence—John Cavannagh, the sentence of the Court is, that you be imprisoned in the County Jail for thirty days, and to pay a fine of $250, and to stand committed until paid, not exceeding six months.

The Corporation Counseller. N. F. WARING, Esq., appeared with the prisoner, and after sentence had been passed, asked that the Sheriff might be instructed to permit the prisoner to have an opportunity to arrange his business before being incarcerated, when the Court replied that a reasonable time would be granted. The prisoner then left in the custody of a Deputy Sheriff.

Notwithstanding that this sentence meets with the approval of every respectable man in the community, an effort was being made last night to induce the Governor to pardon the prisoner.

Crampton, convicted of the same offence as Cavannah, was not sentenced.

Important to Tavern Keepers and Grocers in Brooklyn.

Yesterday Mayor LAMBERT addressed the following note to JOHN S. FOLKS, Esq., Chief of Police.

SIR: The Board of Excise having finished the granting of Tavern and Grocers' Licenses, you will cause immediate steps to be taken by the Police Department, to arrest any persons who may be found in violation of the Excise laws.

The Excise Commissioners in the discharge of their duties have with commendable wisdom, rejected a large number of applications for license, there being some five hundred less granted this year than last.

Each Policeman will be furnished with a list of all persons licensed in the city of Brooklyn as tavern-keepers or as grocers, and also a list of all persons who have applied for license and have been refused.

The Police will be required to make prompt and diligent efforts in their respective beats to suppress the illegal sale of intoxicating liquors, to see that those who have received grocers' licenses do not sell liquors to be drunk upon the premises, and that licensed tavern-keepers have the accommodations required by law.

In every case where intoxicating liquors are sold without a license, and the fact is known to the Police, an immediate arrest will be made, and the same be reported to the Attorney of the Board through the Chief of Police.

Any Policeman found in the neglect of his duty as required in this order will be immediately suspended.

TERRIFIC HURRICANE.

Immense Destruction of Property.

From the Savannah Republican, Sept. 9.

As we go to press with our Evening Edition, a terrific hurricane, exceeding in violence and the amount of property destroyed anything we have ever witnessed, is sweeping over Savannah from the Northeast. It is appalling to look out upon the streets and listen to the rushing, roaring wind, bearing limbs of trees, pieces of slate and tin and boards, upon its mighty wings, as if they were lighter than chaff. It commenced to blow early Thursday forenoon, and continued to increase in violence until midnight, when it rose to a gale; since which time the wind has become more and more violent up to the time we write—Friday afternoon. We trust it has reached its height, for we cannot see how it can possibly become more violent without prostrating the most substantial edifices in town and causing great destruction of life.

The streets are filled with prostrate trees and branches, and the whole face of the ground is covered with leaves and vegetable matter. When the hot sun shall again pour down upon the now flooded city, the evils arising from the decomposition of this matter will, we fear, furnish additional food to the pestilence now prevailing.

It is impossible to leave our office, so terrific is the storm without, and consequently we are unable to state what damage has been done to the shipping in port, to houses, churches, fences and other structures. We fear, however, the injury to property of all kinds has been fearful.

Unfortunately, our information in regard to the valuable Rice plantations along the river is more extensive and reliable. Looking from the upper story of the Republican Buildings, we find that the whole of Hutchinson's Island opposite the city is submerged, and that the rice fields above and below, both on the Georgia and Carolina side, as far as the eye can reach, are completely inundated. The tide, we are told by some of our oldest citizens, was at 11 o'clock from two to three feet higher, or than it had been in thirty years, and it must have risen much higher later in the day. The water coming down the river, and the hurricane sweeping up, have had the effect of piling up the water, as it were, and of flooding the wharves, lumber yards, rice lands, and everything else in the vicinity of the river.

The loss from the destruction of the Rice and Sea Island Cotton crops, in Georgia and South Carolina, must be immense. Indeed, it can only be estimated by millions! With the rice field flooded, and an angry, terrific hurricane sweeping over them, tearing up the embankments and destroying the work of years, it is difficult to place a limit upon the damage done. We fear there has also been great loss of life among the negroes on these plantations, from the overflowing and washing away of houses, boats, &c.

The shipping on the coast must have suffered terribly, and we have prepared ourselves for the most disastrous accounts.

Just fifty years ago yesterday, as we learn from our [illegible] just fifty years, a day [illegible] that we may never witness [illegible] the power of the Almighty!

The hurricane commenced its fearful violence up to about 3½ o'clock in the afternoon, when the wind shifted gradually to the east and commenced slowly to subside. By 6 o'clock it had abated sufficiently to allow us to get out and take a hasty view of the streets and the shipping in port. The lull was of short duration, however; the gale seemed to rest only for a few minutes as if to gain fresh strength. Never before have we imagined anything so terrible and violent, nor realized so painfully the utter, indescribable insignificance of man, in the midst of such displays of the mighty power and awful grandeur of the Deity. We shall not attempt to convey to the reader even an idea of the might and violence of the tempest,—for it would be impossible adequately to describe it. We would only repeat the prayer, that we may never be called upon to witness again such a terrific war of the elements! It would seem as if the judgments of Heaven were upon us.

The damage to the Rice plantations has been even greater than we supposed when the foregoing account was prepared. It is doubtful whether rice enough will be saved on Savannah River for seed, and the same, we fear, is true of all the rice lands in this State and South Carolina. The embankments and canals are destroyed, as well as the little rice that had been harvested. The lands on both sides of the river are flooded from five to ten feet deep as far as the driving rain will permit the eye to sweep. Hutchinson's Island at nightfall was covered with from eight to twelve feet of water, so that vessels of a large size might have sailed over it without obstruction. Some three or four hundred head of cattle and hogs on the Island, belonging to Maj. STARKE, were lost, and large quantities of lumber lying at the Mills, and other property. Several of the Mills were unroofed and flooded, and otherwise damaged. Late in the afternoon a house was seen floating off from the Island.

Several negroes were taken off the island by one or two courageous men; and one who was at work at the Dry Dock, got into a lighter, cut it loose and drifted across the river to the Iron steamboat wharf, and was saved. Whether any body was left on the island, we are unable to say, as the abatement of the tempest was so short and so near night, that we were enabled to obtain only a few particulars. There is reason to apprehend however, that many lives have been lost on the opposite side of the river, and above and below the city.

The Light House on Fig Island had its upper part blown away.

The Dry Dock broke loose from its fastenings, and drifted across the river, lodging against the market dock. The sloop *Magnolia* had broken from her moorings first, and struck against the Dry Dock. It is impossible to say what is the damage to either.

The steamer *Oregon* was washed and blown on to the wharf.

Murder Trial.

MORGANFIELD, Ky., Tuesday, Aug. 29.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

GENTLEMEN: The trial of PETER ABELL for the killing of WM. BUCKMAN closed yesterday. After a full and fair investigation, he was acquitted and discharged. It was proven on the trial that BUCKMAN was armed with a five-barreled Colt's revolver, in good order, loaded with powder and ball and fresh caps; that he had, on the same road and near the same place where he was killed, a few hundred yards from ABELL's house, made propositions of an improper character to Mrs ABELL, assailing her chastity, and attempted to pull her off her horse. She had resisted and screamed for help, and he had threatened to shoot her if she did not hush. She continued to cry out until she was met by the servant girl and her children. PETER ABELL was absent at the time in a different part of the county. Mrs. ABELL went with her four little children and girl to her mother's, in the immediate vicinity, and found protection there, having been driven from her own home by this outrage.

ROBERT WARING, her brother, an unmarried man, about BUCKMAN's age, was living with his mother. Mrs. ABELL was so overcome by the alarm and fright that they called in the family physician. He stated on the trial that Mrs. ABELL was in a state of high excitement, causing hysteria and spasmodic affections, with occasional aberrations of mind—her pulse at 140 beats to the minute. It was his professional opinion that it was impossible for imagination to produce or for the patient to feign such a situation as Mrs. ABELL's. He was with her an hour or two, and administered antispasmodics to relieve her.

ROBERT WARING was there, and exceedingly indignant at the outrage, and swore by his God that he would kill BUCKMAN on sight.

Dr. HOWARD, who examined the body of BUCKMAN at the instance of the Coroner, stated on trial that BUCKMAN was immediately in front of the person shooting, and the only shot that passed into the cavity of the body entered two inches below the left nipple of the breast, rather to the right of the nipple, and came out three or four inches from the back-bone, parallel with its entrance, striking the left breast in front and going out directly behind; that, from the position of the wound and ball, BUCKMAN was looking in the direction of the person shooting; that instant death was not the necessary consequence of the shooting, but he might have lived several days; the thrust of the knife produced sudden death. BUCKMAN was armed with his Colt's revolver, five rifle barrels, charged, capped, and in order.

These are some of the important facts developed in regard to this unfortunate tragedy. The families are both respectable, and usually law abiding men.

Further from Texas.

The Galveston *Civilian* learns from Capt. CANFIELD, of the schooner *Gov. Bennett*, from Copano, that on the night of the 18th ult. a party of Indians came into Copano and drove off one hundred and fifty horses belonging to different persons there. A party of men went in pursuit and discovered signs of the presence of several parties of Indians, amounting in the aggregate, as they supposed, to about five hundred.

The *Journal* says the yellow fever seems to have been more fatal in Galveston, thus far, than last year, and that nothing but the material is wanting to produce a most fearful epidemic.

On the 21st ult., a meeting was held at Seguin, to take into consideration the inconveniences which result from the relations subsisting between the Mexican and Slave population. The *Mercury* of the 26th, says:

The opinion was clearly expressed that it is incompatible with the security of slave property in this county to suffer the Mexican peons to associate with them. Resolutions to this effect were passed, and a mass meeting of the citizens of this county was called for today, to take the same subject into consideration.

It is thought that these Mexicans, who have no local habitation and scarcely a name, act as guides in conducting runaways to Mexico. A small reward is a sufficient inducement, and in this country a little industry and economy on the part of the negro soon amasses a sufficient sum. The public mind is fully aroused to the necessity of immediate action, and those who take the lead in this affair will be well sustained.

Later from New-Mexico.

The July mail from the United States arrived at Santa Fé on the 23d of that month, without having any accident on the way.

Gov MERRIWETHER, on his return from the United States, arrived at Santa Fé on the 22d July, in good health and spirits. He was accompanied by his son, Mr RAYMOND MERRIWETHER, and Dr. STECK, the newly appointed Indian agent, in the room of Mr. SMITH, deceased.

There is no Indian news. No Indian depredations are recorded, and for the time the war seemed to be at a stand still.

The *Gazette* publishes the following list of officers of the army, on the march for New Mexico, and who are to be stationed in the Territory:

Lieut. Col. Miles, 3d Infantry and family; Brevet Lieut. Col. Eaton, 3d Infantry and family; Lieut. Whistler, 3d Infantry and family; Lieut. Craig, Lieut. Walker, Lieut. Davidson, 3d Infantry; Lieut. Switzer; Major Howe; Lieut. Evans, 2d Dragoons; Lieut. Robinson; Major Dusenbury, Assistant Quartermaster; Col. Fauntleroy, in command of two companies of the 1st Dragoons; Capt. Masten, Assistant Quartermaster; Capt. Gibson, Military Store-keeper; Assistant Surgeon Cooper; Assistant Surgeon Letherman.

Meeting of the Hudson County Bible Society.

On Monday afternoon the Hudson County Bible Society held its regular quarterly meeting in Rev. Mr. DUTCHER's church, at Bergen Point. Rev. Mr. AYRES, President of the Society, presided. Reports were received from the various standing committees of the Society, and the Treasurer, Mr. M. C. MORGAN, reported the affairs of the Society to be in an encouraging and prosperous condition. A committee, consisting of Rev. Dr. TAYLOR, of Bergen, Rev. Mr. STRYKER, of Hoboken, and Rev. Mr. VAN CLEEF, of Jersey City, were appointed to make preparations for the approaching anniversary of the Society. At this meeting measures were also taken towards raising the sum of $1,000 in Hudson County during the present year, for the use of the American Bible Society, as provided for in a resolution offered by Hon. D. S. GREGORY, at the last annual meeting of the Society, and adopted. In the evening there were interesting religious services in the same church, and addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. MCCLURE and Rev. J. R. TAYLOR, of Jersey City.

Railroads in Williamsburg.

At the meeting of the Williamsburg Common Council last evening, a communication was received from the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, asking a grant to lay a railroad track in Grand and First-streets. Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

COURT OF SESSIONS.—This Court met in Brooklyn yesterday, and after the transaction of some business of no particular interest adjourned for the day.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.—Notice is hereby given to the public, that on the 31st inst. Silas C. Herring reassigned to the subscriber all his right to manufacture and sell WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES. The subscriber would therefore give notice to his friends and the public that he is about to establish himself in the manufacture and sale of the same.

B. G. WILDER, Patentee.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1854.

BREVOORT HOUSE, FIFTH-AVENUE, CORNER OF EIGHTH-STREET.—This establishment, conducted exclusively on the European plan, has a restaurant attached for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen not residing in the Hotel. Dinner and supper will be provided at all times, on short notice, either in private rooms or in the restaurant.

ONE OF THE PRINCIPALS OF THE CHERRY Valley Female Academy can be seen between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock A. M., on the 15th, 16th, 18th and 19th insts., at No. 344 Pearl-st., New-York.

[illegible] Just published, and for sale by all the principal booksellers throughout the country, [illegible] THE REVIVAL OF LITERATURE, No. 12 [illegible] By the Rev. CHARLES ADAMS, D. D. [illegible] Also, on consignment, a very large assortment of [illegible] PHOTOGRAPHS of all sizes and kinds. OIL CLOTHS, [illegible] MATTINGS, MATS, &c., [illegible] No. [illegible] BROADWAY.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.—Messrs. STEARNS & MARVIN, Nos. 146 and 148 Water-st., continue to make and sell WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, and are the only manufacturers (with the exception of the Messrs. Herring) licensed to make and sell the same.

Sept. 9, 1854. B. G. WILDER, Patentee.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 28, 1854.

Messrs. STEARNS & MARVIN, Nos. 146 and 148 Water-st., New-York:

Gentlemen: In the great fire which occurred [illegible] 5th instant, our store was completely consumed by the flames from the drug store opposite came upon us in the midst, that we had barely time to look up our books and make our escape through the back door. Our [illegible] one of your RICH & CO'S SALAMANDER SAFES (Wilder's Patent,) and although the fire was one of the hottest—there being a large quantity of [illegible] and other merchandize, stowed in the building—yet the books and papers came out uninjured, except the leading rose started slightly.

We are perfectly satisfied that "your safes are fire-proof," and we shall procure another of them to [illegible] Yours, &c., E. M. DALEY & CO.

A large assortment of the above Safes on hand, and Jones' Impenetrable World's Fair Lock. Depot as above.

CARGILL'S PATENT PORTABLE AND [illegible] Adjusting Mosquito Bar is so well and [illegible] that it is only necessary hereafter to keep the [illegible] before the public. No. 192 Fulton-st., west of [illegible], New-York, and No. 127 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HOSIERY AND EMBROIDERIES FROM AUCTION.
GREAT BARGAINS—GREAT INDUCEMENTS.
A CARD FOR THE LADIES.

MADDEN & STEWART, No. 775 Broadway, [illegible] near Grace Church, will open THIS DAY, a large and magnificent assortment of LADIES' and MISSES' and GENTS' HOSIERY, of the finest quality and most desirable qualities ever offered. Also a beautiful stock of Collars, Chemisettes, Sleeves, Skirts, Infants' Robes, Frocks, &c. &c.

FURTHER TESTIMONY FROM NEW YORK IN favor of DR HOOFLAND'S celebrated GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia, fully proving them to be superior to every other medicine for diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Nervous System, and diseases arising therefrom.

Dr. J. L. Colman, Ellicottville, N. Y. Oct 29, 1851, said: "Your medicine sells well. I have witnessed its good effects in many cases, and would use it in my practice if I knew its composition."

W. Clauson, Carmel N. Y., Dec. 5, 1851, said: "We have used your Bitters in our family, and have derived considerable benefit from it."

E. E. Mors, Rhinebeck, N. Y., April 1, 1852, said: "It is with pleasure I inform you of the good effects produced by the use of two bottles of your Hoofland Bitters upon myself. There are a number of dyspeptics in this town who wish to use it."

W. W. Simmons, Lyons, N. Y., May 15, 1854, said: "My customers are fast learning the value of your Hoofland Bitters. As a medicine it is in high repute with those who have tried it."

S. A. Merriam & Co., Adams, N. Y., Nov 21, 1853, said: "We are entirely out of your truly valuable Bitters. It has earned for itself a reputation not equalled by any other medicine we sell."

Rev. T. Prister, New-Brooklyn, N. Y., April 7, 1853, said: "I am pleased to say that your German Bitters have been of more benefit to the person who has used it, than any other medicine given by the physicians who have been in attendance; their prescriptions had failed in producing any beneficial effect."

For sale in New-York by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, No 59 Warren-st.; BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; OLCOTT, MCKISSON & ROBBINS, No. 172 Maiden-lane; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn, and by Druggists and dealers of medicine everywhere.

HYGEANA.—BROUGHT HOME TO THE DOOR OF THE MILLION.

Hundreds of cases of cures like the following might be named. One package of HYGEANA has cured me of the Asthma of six years standing.

JAMES F KEESBERRY, P. M., of Duanesburg, Pa.

I am cured of the Asthma of ten years standing by Dr. CURTIS' HYGEANA

MARGARET EASTON, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. Paul, of No. 55 Hammond-st., New-York, was cured of a severe case of Bronchitis by the Hygeana.

My sister has been cured of a distressing cough of several years standing, and decided to be incurable by her physicians. She was cured in one month by the Hygeana.

J. H GAUBERT, P. M., Richmond, Va.

The Inhaler is worn on the breast under the [illegible] without the least inconvenience—the heat of the body being sufficient to evaporate the fluid.

Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Ch

POLITICAL NOTICES.

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The Newark Bishop—Letter from Bishop Baylor.

To the Editors of the Church and Enquirer:

As a Catholic Bishop, and particularly as Bishop of Newark, I think I have a right to complain of the tone and substance of your leading Editorial of the 6th inst., charging "the ecclesiastical overseers of the Irish Catholic population of this country with tacit connivance at, if not *assent* to" the alleged attack from a Catholic Church upon a peaceable procession of American citizens."

The disturbance had taken place but the afternoon previous; the causes which led to it had not been examined into, and yet, upon the hasty and one-sided statement of a newspaper of this city, which now frankly admits that it was misled, you not only assume that the whole blame of the disturbance is to be laid upon the Irish Catholics of Newark, but you take occasion from it to arraign their ecclesiastical superiors at the bar of justice and public opinion, and to hold them accountable for all the violence committed, because "the Church permits its thunders to sleep, and the clergy neglect to use their influence to prevent such deeds from being done by those who call themselves its faithful."

If it had been true, as you assume, that "a peaceable procession of American citizens had been fired into by Irish Catholics from a church," I would agree with you that there is no condemnation too severe for such an outrage, and that whatever was afterwards done to that church was right and justifiable. It appears, however, from the sworn evidence before the Coroner's jury, from the unanimous testimony alike of Protestants and Catholics that no stone was thrown or pistol fired by any person in or about the church—that the church, or any person connected with it, had as little to do with disturbing the procession as the Wesleyan Institute on the opposite side of the street. In fact there is no evidence that any person outside of the procession was armed with pistols or other deadly weapons.

But let that pass. I will allow that there is no blame to be attached to the two thousand Protestants (Irish Orangemen,) who marched in the procession, armed with pistols and daggers, displaying odious and banners, and playing tunes most offensive to the eyes and ears of Irish Catholics. I will allow that all the blame attaches to the man who threw a stone at them—I will allow, that on account of this, they were justified in shooting and stabbing persons and sacking the church—that "it is wrong and disgraceful to undertake to divide the culpability." I will allow all this—but I cannot allow, that because this or that man interfered with the procession, that the Catholic Bishops are to be held accountable for it. I cannot allow it, because we possess no such influence over each and every man who passes under the name of Catholic, as is attributed to us. It is entirely imaginary. There are good Catholics and bad Catholics. Over good Catholics—those who practice faithfully the duties of their religion—we possess a good deal of influence; for obedience to Pastors, those who have the rule over them, is regarded by them as a religious obligation. But we possess no such influence over bad Catholics; and, alas! the number in this country is becoming very great. There are many demoralized by herding together in our large cities, who, though they may be called Catholics, never practice any duty of their religion—who do not come near our churches—and are, in fact, entirely beyond our control. We deplore the acts of violence committed by such persons as much as any member of the community, but we have no power of being everywhere present when there is any possibility of a disturbance, to hold back the arms of every drunken, or evil disposed person, who may choose to throw a stone at or otherwise molest either individuals or public processions. It is the Policeman, and not the Bishop, whose duty it is to be at the heels of such characters.

It seems to me that there is another side to this question which it would be well for the American people to reflect upon. The Catholic Clergy are daily insulted in the streets, as they pass along quietly in the discharge of their duties. Every week almost, we read of some violence committed against Catholic property. This certainly is not the work of Irish Catholics—and I believe that there are Bishops and Clergy in the country besides those of the Catholic religion.

But besides all this, and I say it without fear of contradiction, the Catholic Bishops and Clergy have done and are doing their utmost, and no man can do more, from the pulpit and in their confessional, in public and in private, as far as their voice can be heard or their influence reach, to inculcate principles of peace and charity—to teach the "faithful" to return good for evil—to bear with insults and injuries rather than to retaliate. I assure you that you did them a great injustice when you laid the guilt of these violences at their door.

I appeal, therefore, to your sense of right and justice, (and your journal has been hitherto distinguished for its high and impartial character) and to that of the American people to hold us blameless in this unfortunate occurrence. The slips which I enclose from two morning papers of this city, will show you that public opinion is righting itself here. I regret that the coroner's jury did not think it necessary to sift this matter to the bottom, for I am certain that when the whole truth is brought out, all will agree that a gross outrage has been committed, not only upon the Catholics, but upon the whole community of Newark.

†I. ROOSEVELT BAYLEY, Bishop of Newark.
NEWARK, Sept. 8.

The Pacific Railroad Again.

From the Galveston News, Aug. 21.

Heretofore we have been much perplexed to understand the real character of the associates of individuals to whom Governor PEASE has granted the charter of the Pacific Railroad through this State, *on condition* of depositing the $300,000 within the time required by law. It is generally understood that the contract between the State and this association is now consummated and mutually binding. *But this is a mistake,* as there can be no binding contract until the money ($300,000) is deposited, and if it should not be deposited at all, as possibly it may not be, then there will be no contract, no obligation, and no forfeiture. It is of course an absurd misnomer to call this Association, who have thus proffered to take the contract and make the deposit, the New-York Company. That Company is no longer in existence. The present Association embraces only two who once belonged to that Company, while all the balance are citizens of this State, who never had anything to do with the New-York Company. The present association cannot yet be called a company at all, at least, not a chartered company, for they will have no charter until the deposit is made. This association embraces the following gentlemen, namely: Robt. J. Walker, T. Butler King, M. T. Johnson, J. A. Greer, Wm. C. Lacy, S. A. Maverick, C. W. Hancock, John Hancock, James H. Raymond, James B. Shaw, Wm. H. Bourland, H. P. Bee, John W. Harris, Matt. Ward, L. Randall, J. Pinckney Henderson, and E. B. Nichols. These gentlemen are the only persons who have now any interest in the Pacific Railroad charter, and even their interest is entirely dependent on their making the deposit within the required time, and if it is not so made, nothing can be done until the Legislature again meets, and acts upon the subject; for we presume the Governor has now done all that he has any power to do. It must be admitted that the gentlemen composing this association embrace many of the most respectable, talented, influential and wealthy men in Texas, of whom we do not hesitate to say, that we do not believe they would knowingly lend their names to a fraudulent scheme, that is only to result in a mere speculation to themselves, without any reasonable prospect of carrying out the enterprise in good faith towards this State. They may themselves be deceived and disappointed, but there is scarcely a man who knows them, who would believe they would knowingly be instrumental in deceiving others. In the first place, we have no doubt that they have good reasons for believing that the $300,000 will be deposited as the law requires. And in the next place, they have probably such evidence as would satisfy the majority of men, that they will be able to carry out the contract when once secured by the deposit. We stated, a short time since, that the contract for the first fifty miles, in eighteen months, had been consummated with responsible men. *That, we now learn, is not so.* That contract is conditional, but will probably soon be finally concluded with men who will give the highest guarantee for its fulfillment. The directory appointed to make such preliminary arrangements as may be necessary prior to the organization of the company, is composed of the following six gentlemen, namely: Mr. MAVERICK, Judge HANCOCK, General NICHOLS, General HENDERSON, Colonel M. T. JOHNSON and Colonel MATT. WARD. By the charter, the million of dollars, not one dollar of which is yet subscribed, nor indeed have books yet been opened for that purpose. When the books are opened, we are assured, the people of Texas, from the East to the west, and from the seaboard to the mountains, will have ample opportunity of taking stock on a footing of perfect equality with all others. We are also assured that no such imposition will be permitted or attempted, as issuing *paid-up* stock to certain favored parties. The names we have above given are a sufficient guarantee that everything will be done in an honorable manner, and on strictly business principles, as long as they have anything to do with this great enterprise.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SHOOTING A BEAR AND A DEER.—SHERMAN WELDEN, of St. Lawrence County, (says the *Evening Journal,*) was aiming at a deer, when a huge bear hove in sight. He changed his aim, killed the bear and let the deer run. If he had not done this, he would have had to run himself.

The corner stone of the new [illegible] about to be erected in the city of Syracuse was laid on Friday last. It was expected that Gov. SEYMOUR would be present at the laying of the corner stone; but on account of illness he was detained at Albany—that part of the ceremony was performed by Mayor MONROE, of Syracuse. Hon. WASHINGTON HUNT delivered the address; Dr. SEGUIN, of France, Senator CONGER, Rev. Dr. MAY, and Hon. C. MORGAN, of Auburn, each made a few appropriate remarks. Mr. MORGAN closed his remarks, says the *Standard,* by invoking the encouragement and aid of the benevolent in favor of this, the only simon-pure "Know-Nothing" institution ever established. The *Standard* gives the following description of the edifice:

The building will be in the Italian style of architecture, and will cover a space of 70 feet by 153. The front of the building will be broken up by the projection of the wings, and the towers which will be carried to a height of 60 feet, occupying the centre of the building. The ends or wings will be four stories in height, and the centre three stories, with basement and sub-cellar under the whole. The sub-cellar will be used for storage and hot air furnaces. The basement will be divided up into kitchen, dining-rooms, wash and ironing rooms, &c. The principal story will be occupied by school-rooms, reception rooms, and the apartments for the Superintendent. The second, third and fourth stories will be used for dormitory and other purposes. The building is well supplied with bathing-rooms and water-closets, and the system of ventilation is the most perfect that can be devised, each apartment being supplied with ventiducts for the admission of cold air. The exterior of the building will be of pressed brick, with free-stone dressing,—the basement story of rusticated ashlar; and all the angles enriched with quoin-blocks of free-stone. All the windows and doors on the outside will be furnished with free-stone dressings, together with the string courses. The front entrance will be ornamented by a Doric portico; those at the north and south ends, by similar structures.

Fugitive Slaves in Texas.

From the Galveston News.

The *State Times,* referring to the number of slaves who escape from this State into Mexico, intimates that if the CARVAJAL revolution in Mexico had succeeded, this flight of slaves would have been prevented. It states that Carvajal had made an arrangement with his American auxiliaries, by which all fugitive slaves were to be returned to their masters. The *Times* adds:

If CARVAJAL had succeeded, Slavery would have been as secure in Texas as in any State in the Union. Slaves could not have escaped. The result would have been incalculably advantageous to Texas: to Western Texas, in particular. What is it retards the settlement and cultivation of the immense bodies of cotton and sugar lands upon the Colorado, the Guadalupe, the San Antonio, the Nueces rivers and their tributaries? There is but one answer—the insecurity of slave property.

DEATH OF A GOD-DAUGHTER OF DR. JOHNSON.—We find in a London paper of Aug. 22, the following announcement:

"Died on Aug. 12, at Richmond, England, Mrs. JANE LANGTON, last surviving daughter of BENNET LANGTON, Esq., of Langton, Lincolnshire, Mrs. JANE LANGTON was the god-daughter of Dr. SAMUEL JOHNSON. Her birth is mentioned by BOSWELL under the year 1777, and however strange it may seem, she was the correspondent of the great lexicographer who died 70 years ago. In *Boswell,* may be seen a beautiful letter from JOHNSON to his little god-daughter, acknowledging a pretty letter he had just received from her. It begins, 'My dear Miss JENNY,' is full of good advice for a girl of her years, conveyed in words of great simplicity, for the great author, and written withal as BOSWELL tells us in a large round hand, nearly resembling printed characters, that she might have the satisfaction of reading it herself. 'When you are a little older,' (it is thus the great man concludes his letter to Miss JENNY,) 'I hope you will be very diligent in learning arithmetic, and above all, that through your whole life, you will say your prayers and read your Bible,' an injunction Miss JENNY remembered. She was, moreover, proud of showing her illustrious god-father's letter, and kept it framed and glazed in her favorite apartment at Richmond. Mrs. LANGTON is believed to be the last survivor of all the persons mentioned in BOSWELL'S delightful biography."

ANECDOTE OF TOM CORWIN.—Some years ago when TOM CORWIN and TOM EWING were on a political pilgrimage to the Northern part of the State, they were invited to tarry over night with a distinguished local politician. The guests arrived rather late, and the lady of the mansion being absent, a niece undertook to preside on the occasion. She had never seen great men, and supposed they were elephantine altogether, and all talked in great language. "Mr. EWING, will you take condiments in your tea, sir," inquired the young lady, "Yes, Miss, if you please," replied the quondam Salt Boiler. CORWIN'S eye twinkled. Here was fun for him. Gratified with the apparent success of her first trial, at talking with big men, the young lady addressed Mr. CORWIN in the same manner, "Will you *take* condiments in *your* tea, Sir." "Pepper and salt, but no mustard," was the prompt reply of the facetious TOM. Of course, nature must out, and EWING and the entertainer roared in spite of themselves. CORWIN essayed to amend the matter, and was voluble in compliment, anecdote and wit. But the wound was immedicable. The young lady, to this day, declares that TOM CORWIN is a coarse, vulgar, disagreeable man.—*Toledo Blade.*

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

TUESDAY, Sept. 12—6 P. M.

ASHES—Continue in moderate supply and request, at $6 12½ for Pearls, and $7 for Pots, ₩ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is even less active, but is held with greater firmness, within our range:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Mobiles.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary to good, ₩ lb	7¼@7¾	7¼@ 7¾	7¼@ 7¾
Low Middling	8¼@8¾	8¼@ 8¾	8¼@ 8¾
Even	9 @9½	9 @ 9½	9¼@ 9½
Good	9¼@9¾	9¼@ 9¾	9¾@10
Middling Fair, ₩ lb	10 @10¼	10¼@10¼	10¼@10¾
Fair, ₩ lb	10¾	11¼	11¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western have been even more freely offered, and have not attracted any greater attention from the Eastern or local trade. Hence, prices have again declined, and these close with a drooping tendency. The day's movements embrace 5,200 bbls. We quote:

Sour, ₩ bbl	$7 25 @$8 25
Superfine, No. 2	8 00 @ 8 75
State, common brands	9 00 @ 9 25
State, straight brands	9 25 @ 9 50
Favorite State	9 50 @ 9 62½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	9 37½@ 9 62½
Fancy Michigan	9 62½@ 9 75
Common to good Ohio	9 37½@ 9 62½
Fancy Ohio	9 62½@ 9 75
Extra Ohio	10 00 @11 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	10 00 @10 50
Fancy Genesee	9 75 @10 00
Extra Genesee	10 00 @11 00

We can discover nothing new in Canadian. Southern is in good demand, but being abundant, it can be had at reduced prices. The day's transactions comprise 3,300 bbls., at $8 75@$9 for inferior; $9 12½@$9 50 for mixed to good; and $9 62½@$10 25 for favorite to fancy and extra, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal appear about the same. Mr. DE LUZE records thus the Wheat Flour clearances from New-York for the fortnight ending Sept. 9:

Bbls.		Bbls.
To London	76	To West Indies	914
To Liverpool	12	To South America	2,385
To Glasgow	361	To British Provinces	3,510

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Sales have recently been made of 55 half-pipes Cognac Brandy at $4 25@$6 50; 20 half-pipes Rochelle do. at $3 50@$3 62½; 15 pipes Holland Gin at $1 25@$1 35; 10 puncheons Jamaica Rum at $1 50; 25 quarter casks Port Wine at $1 25@$1 87½; 50 Madeira do. at $1 75@$2 50; 25 Sherry at $1 25@$2; and 50 Sweet Malaga do. 60c.@62½c. ₩ gal., with 120 quarter-casks Red do. at 60c.

FRUIT—We have only to report sales for this day of 200 boxes bunch Raisins at $2 37½@$2 50; 125 layer do. at $2 50; 20 cases Sardines at 60c.@62½c.; and 5 cases Citrons at 24½c.

GRAIN—Wheat slightly favors buyers, though both the supply and demand are moderate. The day's operations have been confined to 5,000 bushels prime Canadian White (free) at $2; and 4,000 rather poor Southern Red, at $1 75. Mr. DE LUZE reports as follows the Wheat Clearances from New-York for the fortnight ending Sept. 9:

Bush.		Bush.
To London	775 bus.	To Glasgow	2,918 bus.

Rye is not very brisk, but remains pretty firm. 2,500 bushels Northern were procured at $1 23@$1 24 ₩ bushel. Barley is unaltered. State and Western Oats seem in fair request at 54c.@57c. ₩ bushel. Corn is less active, and a shade easier in price. The day's business consists of 79,000 bushels at 80c.@81c. for unsound; and 81c.@83c. for Western mixed ₩ bushel.

GROCERIES—Are rather quiet though stiffly held. The day's sales include 300 pkgs. Java Coffee at 13c.; 1,000 bags Maracaibo do, on private terms; 50 Rio do. at 10½c.@11c., ₩ lb.; 40 hhds. Muscovado Molasses at 26c. ₩ gallon; 400 hhds Cuba Sugar at 4½c.@5½c.; and 150 New-Orleans do. at 5c.@5½c., ₩ lb. Teas are unchanged.

HAY—River is very scarce and is now being taken, in small lots, at 85c.@95c., for shipment, and $1 12½ for local use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HEMP—About 100 bales dressed American found buyers at $225 ₩ ton.

HIDES—Appear rather inactive and languid. The sales comprise 7,000 Porto Cabello, as they run, at 12½c.; 800 Buenos Ayres, 30 lbs., at 18c.; and 400 do. do., 21 lbs., at 18c. ₩ lb.

HOPS—Remain in limited stock and demand at previously quoted prices.

LATHS—Eastern are in improved request, and are firmly held at $1 93 ₩ thousand.

LIME—Rockland continues scarce and quiet at 90c. for common, and $1 18 for lump ₩ bbl.

METALS—We can notice no alteration in Copper. Scotch Pig Iron is more inquired for, but is not firmer; 170 tons were taken to-day, at $39, 6 months, ₩ ton. Lead is quiet, but is held with considerable steadiness. Steel, Tin, and Zinc remain as previously reported.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is still scarce, and in stock request, at $4 50@$4 75 ₩ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine is quiet, [illegible] ₩ gallon. Rosins are in steady request, at $2 [illegible] for Strained, and $2 62½ for No. 2. Tars are quiet, [illegible] for Wilmington, and $1 [illegible] for Spirits ₩ gallon. We can discern no essential change in manufactured kinds. Olive is quiet at old rates. Linseed is in pretty good demand, from store, at 78c.@79c., cash, ₩ gallon. Lard is wanted at 78c.@80c., but is held higher, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is more active at, however, somewhat irregular prices. The day's business reaches 1,300 bbls., deliverable immediately, at $14 50 for Mess, and $11 87½ for Prime, with 250 bbls deliverable in 30 days (buyer's option), at $12 25 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are salable and firm; 130 casks brought 7¾c.@8¼c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Lard is unchanged; there were 500 bbls. good to prime obtained at 11c.@11¾c. ₩ lb. Beef is rather brisker at previous figures; sales of 300 bbls. were effected at $7 50 for Sour Mess, $11 50@$12 for Country Mess, $14 75@$15 for City Mess, $15 50@16 for repacked Chicago do., and $16@$16 50 for Extra do. ₩ bbl. There have been 100 bbls. Beef Hams disposed of at $18 ₩ bbl. Butter is selling pretty quickly at 14c.@18c. for Ohio, 19c.@22c. for Western New-York, and 22½c.@25c. for Orange County ₩ lb. Cheese is in fair demand at 9c.@10½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—There have been 500 tierces inferior to prime purchased at $3 37½@$4 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Clover is in scanty stock and retail demand at 11½c.@12c. ₩ lb. American rough Flax is likewise rare and held at $1 70@$1 75 ₩ bushel. The last sale of Calcutta Linseed was made at $1 95 ₩ bushel. Timothy is sparingly dealt in at $2 00@$2 2 for mowed, and $2 3@$2 5 for reaped ₩ tierce.

SPICES—Remain rather quiet, yet steady at 4½c. for Race Ginger, 10½c. for Sumatra Pepper, 14½c. for Jamaica Pimento; 16c. for Cloves, 25c. for Cassia, in mats, 95c. for Mace, and 97½c.@$1 for No. 1 Nutmegs, ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Prime is moderately inquired for at 12½c.@12½c. ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—Is in steady request at old rates. The operations include 175 hhds. Kentucky at 6½c.@9c.; 180 cases Connecticut and Ohio Seed Leaf at 6c.@15c.; and 54 bales Havana at 22c @30c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Tends slightly downward. The day's transactions embrace 640 bbls. Jersey, Ohio and Prison at 23c.@25c., and 90 hhds. Drudge at 43c., usual terms, ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were engaged today, 800 bales compressed Cotton at ½d. ₩ lb.; and 12,000 bushels Corn, in bulk, at 4d. ₩ bushel. For other European ports, there were no considerable shipments effected. For California, measurement goods were being taken at 35c.@40c. ₩ foot.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. (Imp & Job.) 112 Broadway.

French, Swiss and German Dry Goods.

AUGUST WEITER (Importer).....19 Broad-st.

Dundee Linens, Sail Duck, &c

CAMERON & BUFT (Importers).....16 Broad-st.
WM. BRAND & CO (Importers).....43 and 44 Pine st.

Laces, Millinery Goods, Embroideries and Trimmings.

S. SRAHLHEIM & CO. (Importers).....69 Broadway.

Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Berlin Wool, Fringes' Gimps, Tassels, Buttons &c.

KOHLSAAT BRO'S. (Importers and Jobbers).48 John-st.
CHAS. FEICKERT.....57 Dey-st.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

J. M. DAVIES JONES & CO., Imp. & Manf. 22 Warren-st.
C. B HATCH & CO., (Impt's and Man'fs).....97 William-st.

Clothing and Furnishing Goods at Wholesale.

HANFORD & BRO.....29 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

French and German Fancy Baskets.

C. ZINN & CO., No. 52 Maiden-lane, Importers of French and German Fancy Traveling Baskets and Manufacturers of Cane and Colored Willow Furniture and Jenny Lind Workstands, &c.

Fancy Goods and Hosiery.

ENGLEMANN & CO., No. 93 William-st., Fancy Goods, Buttons, Cotton and Woolen Hosiery. To cash buyers, only seven per cent net profit on the importing prices. For your own benefit call and see.

Architects.

F. DIAPER.....49 Wall-st.
JOHN W. RITCH.....643 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

Agricultural Warehouse.

R. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st.

Average Adjustor and Insurance Broker.

WALTER R. JONES, Jr.....90 Wall-st.

Architects.

GEO. CARSTENSEN & CHS. GILDEMEISTER...(City and Rural Architecture.) 348 Broadway.
H. DANIELS (Landscape Gardener).....251 Broadway.

American and Foreign Rubber Goods.

UNION INDIA RUBBER CO., Manufactory 41 John-st.

American Soap Company.

Manufacturers Superior Family Soaps..284 Washington-st.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.

INGERSOLL'S.....250 South-st.
From 300 to 500 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again.

Ballard's Premium Hair Dye.

The cheapest and best. For sale or applied. O. M. BALLARD'S Improved Hair Dye..333 Broadway, up stairs.

Brokers, Bill or Note.

D. M. FARNUM.....6 Jauncey-court, Wall st
GEO. C. SMALLEY.....63 Wall-st.

Bond and Stock Brokers.

WETMORE ROBERT & CO. (80's Brok's,) 70 Beaver-st.

Booksellers and Publishers.

A. S. BARNES & CO. (National School Series) 51 John-st.

Britannia and Plated Ware, Cutlery, Japannery, &c.

J. & C. BERRIAN (Wholesale and Retail Dealers) 691 Broadway, Cooking Utensils, Tin, Wood and Willow Wares, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, &c.

Blacking and Inks.—Dunlop's Vegetable.

C. G EVERITT, (sole Proprietor.) Manufacturing Emporium, 36 Gold-st., New-York. Tin boxes and Canisters in endless variety by machinery, superior to the best, cheaper than the cheapest; also Druggists tin ware in general.

Carpetings.

PETERSON & RUMPHREY.....379 Broadway.

Druggists.

KINGLEY & DARLING, (Wholesale Dealers) 62 Vesey-st.

Daguerreotypes.

J. GURNEY.....349 Broadway.
The oldest and most extensive in the United States.

Defiance Salamander Safes, and Goffin's Defiance Locks and Cross Bars.

ROBT. M. PATRICK (Manufacturer).....192 Pearl-st.

Dyeing Establishment.

BARRETTT, NEPHEWS & CO., Staten Island Fancy Dyeing Establishment, 3 John-st., New-York.

Dentistry.

JOSEPH W. VER VALEN..21 St. Mark's-place (8th-st.)

Engravers, (Wood.)

J. W. ORR, (the best work done here).....75 Nassau-st.
W. HOWLAND.....229 Broadway, above Astor House.

Encaustic Tiles and Garnkirk Chimney Tops.

MILLER, COATES & YOULE (Importers)..279 Pearl-st.

Expresses, Shipping Merchants.

EDWARDS, SANDFORD & CO. (Foreign)..36 Broadway.

Engravers, (Card.)

J. N. GIMBREDE..588 Broadway and 8 Metropol'n Hotel.
HICKS & AFFLICK, (late Hyatt & Cornell,)..339 Broadway, corner of Walker-st.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD.....120 Water-st.

French Window Glass.

J. H. POILLON & CO. (Importers).....31 Barclay-st.

Fishing Tackle.

J. B. CROOKE & CO. (Impt's and Man's).....50 Fulton-st.

Furs.

C. G. GUNTHER & SONS, (Importers and Shippers,) No. 45 Maiden-lane.

Grate and Fender Makers.

W. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 891 Broadway, one door above 19th-st.

Grindstones.

J. S. WHITNEY & CO.....4 South, and 56 Washington-st.

India Rubber Shoes, Whips, Clothing, Balls, &c.

NEWARK INDIA RUBBER Manuf. Co., 59 Maiden-lane.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

C. S. LITTLE, (Imp. & General Dealer,) 33 & 34 Fulton-st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.

JOHN S. WILLARD.....440 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

Law Booksellers and Publishers.

BANKS, GOULD & CO.....144 Nassau-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON..132 East 27th. and 149 Nassau-sts.

Insulated Lightning Rods.

LYON Manufacturing Co., Insulate Lightning Conductors for buildings and ships, (Otis' Patent).....313 Broadway.

Lamps and Gas Fixtures.

DEITZ, BRO'S & CO. (Manufacturers).....134 William-st.

Mahogany and Rosewood.

HOUGHTON & BRO., (all Fancy Goods).....90 Walker-st.

Musical Instruments, Strings, &c,

F. ZOBAUM & CO. (Importers).....97 Maiden-lane.
CARGILL & CO. (Impt's and Manuf.).....47 Maiden-lane.
BRUNO & WEISSENBORN & CO., Importer and Manufacturer, 2 Maiden-lane.

Needles, Fish-hooks, and Fishing Tackle.

THOS. H. BATE (Importer and Manuf...35 Maiden-lane.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.

EUGENE ELY.....75 Fulton st., 3d door below Gold.

Paints, Oils, &c.

RAYNOLDS & DEVOE.....160 Water-st.

Glass—Plate, Window and Picture.

F. HOPKINS & BRO'S (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.

Paper Warehouses.

C. W. FIELD & CO., (Wholesale Dealers).....11 Cliff-st.
DUNCAN, LEWIS & BARTOW.....161 William-st.

Planished Tin and Japanned Ware.

GEO. HODGETTS.....150 William-st.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, &c.

B. M. SEGEE, (Imp. of Manuf.) cor. 12th-st. 829 Broadway.

Sewing Machines.

AM. MAGNETIC SEWING MACHINE CO. 397 Broadway

Ship Bread and Crackers.

ERASTUS TITUS & CO.....243 Washington-st.
EPH. TREADWELL & SONS...275 Washington, and 244 Front-sts.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

J. AHLBORN & CO....54 Maiden-lane, and 29 Liberty-st.
J. W. HOLBERTON (and Fireworks)....43 Maiden-lane do., 21 lbs., at 18c. ₩ lb.

Window Frames, Doors, Sashes and Blinds.

J. FROTHINGHAM & CO. (Manufact's)..61 Beekman-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals of the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise conspicuously at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

EVENING DAY SCHOOLS FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF MALES.—Notice is hereby given that EVENING SCHOOLS for the instruction of males, whose ages are over[illegible] will be opened in the following school-houses, and that the day schools will be opened on MONDAY EVENING, October 2, at 7 o'clock, for the reception of pupils in the several wards, to apply to A. B. ROE, Superintendent, No. 1 Park-row, N. Y.

MRS. SKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will be reopened for the reception of pupils on TUESDAY, Sept. 12. Applications for admission may be made by letter until the 1st of September, after which time Mrs. S. will be in town. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY.—The new term begins September 4. Circulars may be obtained at the bookstores of ROE, LOCKWOOD & SON, THOS. J. CROWEN, CHAS. S. FRANCIS, and SAMUEL RAYNOR or at the University, from the Janitor.
GEO. S. PARKER, Principal

MADAME A. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 279 5th-av., corner of 31st-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 11. An omnibus is attached to the institution.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss JACKSON will be ready for the reception of pupils on THURSDAY, Sept. 14, at her residence, No. 180 East 22d-st., where circulars may be obtained. Miss JACKSON will be at home to receive applications on and after Sept. 5.

M. INWRIGHT—PROFESSOR OF MUSIC—Respectfully informs his pupils and the public, that he will recommence instructions on the Piano-Forte on the 12th inst. All communications addressed to No 2 Abingdon-place, corner of Greenwich st., will receive attention.

REV. HARVEY NEWCOMB'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 99 Orange-st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept 4. A limited number of young ladies will find a pleasant home in the family of the Principal.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—MONS. AND MADAM PERREAUX'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No 43 Pierrepont-st., will reopen on MONDAY, September 11. Circulars may be obtained at the institution.

CARD.—The subscriber announces to citizens and strangers, that his elegant rooms are now open for the instruction of Writing and Book keeping. New pupils received daily. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway

ISAAC G. HOBBS' SELECT SCHOOL, No 181 Macdougal, corner of 8th-st., will recommence on TUESDAY, Sept. 12. Approved boys will be received as Boarding or Day pupils in the Junior, Senior, and Finishing Departments

THE CHELSEA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—Will commence its ninth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 4. For particulars see circular, which may be obtained at the Institute, No 230 West 19th-st.
J. H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—Prof. D. LAGROIX, No. 289 Broadway, continues to receive new pupils for thorough instruction in the French language, imparting to them the ability to speak it with fluency and correctness.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for Young Ladies, Nos. 30 and 32 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 4.

PROF. W. DOD'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS. No 993 Broadway, will reopen on MONDAY, the 11th of September. Number of pupils limited to 20.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 21 West 23d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept 11. An omnibus will be sent for pupils residing at a distance.

MRS. SHEPHERDS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 3 Cheever-place, South Brooklyn, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars can be procured as above.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF DESIGN—No 463 Broadway—LANDSCAPE SKETCHING and PAINTING from NATURE, in the most finished style, quickly learned. S. WOOD, Jr., Principal.

NO. 200 SIXTH-AVENUE—BOARDING AND DAY FRENCH SCHOOL. INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN. This institution will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 14. VERGNES, Principal.

BERNARD & REDFIELD'S English, French, Spanish and Classical Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, No. 128 2d-av. cor. St. Mark's-place will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 11

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will be reopened on THURSDAY, the 14th of September, at No. 34 East 22d-st.

MISS ADRIAN'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Jamaica, L. I., will be reopened on Sept. 13.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No 748 Broadway, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 11.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—Mrs. MACAULAY will reopen her School, THURSDAY, Sept 14, at No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

MISSES MEEKER'S SCHOOL—At No. 180 Waverley-place, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 11.

H. PEUGNET'S INSTITUTION, No 27 Bank-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, the 4th of September.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LAND FOR SALE—A beautiful house and one acre of land, with outbuildings on the banks of the Hudson, in the village of Irvington, (late Dearman,) within five minutes' walk of the railroad-station at Irvington, commanding a fine view of the Hudson River and surrounding country. For particulars, inquire of A. C. JEWEL, No. 334 West-st., corner of King.

Also, two plots of ground, containing about seven acres each, south of the village of Irvington, within ten minutes' walk of the railroad-station, with beautiful building sites and river front. Inquire as above.

HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP.—A 3 story, basement and sub-cellar, brick-house containing 12 rooms, built in modern style, with 5 marble mantels and grates, ornamental cornices, pantries, range, water, gas, &c., in excellent condition, well situated, about 12 or 15 minutes' walk from South or Wall-st Ferries. Terms easy and possession given immediately. Apply to A B DAVENPORT, No 17 Court-st, corner of Joralemon, or Fulton-av., corner of Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A pair of very stylish chestnut colored carriage horses, 7 years old, 16½ hands high. Also a gray horse, 8 years old. All warranted sound and kind. Inquire at E. H. BROWN & CO.'S Hosiery Store, No. 34 Liberty-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A good 1½-story house, and 8 building lots, each 25x100, situated at Elizabethport, N. J., near the steamboat landing, on Bond and Wall-sts. Inquire at the residence or the Malleable Iron Foundry, of L. G. BURGESS.

HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP.—A three story store-front house, in the upper part of the City, having gas, bath, &c., very desirable for a small genteel family. Possession immediately. Apply to H. BREWSTER, Attorney, No. 111 Nassau-st

COTTAGE FOR SALE AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND—Within four minutes' walk of the ferry, a very handsome new gothic frame cottage, filled in with brick, built in the best manner, in the English rural style, together with 1½ lots of excellent land, situated on the private road opposite Robert Centre's estate, near Vanderbilt-av., at Clifton, S. I., and within 4 minutes' walk of Vanderbilt Landing. The house contains a par

...AUCTION SALES.

...F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE STOCK OF CABINET FURNITURE AND TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION TO-MORROW (Thursday) at 10 o'clock, at the large warerooms No. 323 Broadway, (late De Forrest's.)—R. D. KEMP will sell at above, the entire valuable stock of oak, rosewood, mahogany and other fine furniture contained in the large warerooms No. 323 Broadway, (De Forrest's building,) all of which has been made in the best possible manner for the Broadway custom trade, and will be sold without reserve on account of removal. This embraces a very favorable opportunity for dealers and the trade to purchase, as the stock is all of the well worthy selection, and consists of elegantly carved rosewood parlor furniture en suite, covered in rich brocatelle satin brocatelle, of various colors, figures and crimson velvets, &c., of the richest designs and styles; elegantly carved rosewood centre and fancy tables; rich rosewood armours, with French plate mirror fronts, beautifully carved; rosewood etageres, with bronze and mirrors; ladies' cabinets and parlor secretaries, rosewood easy chairs, splendidly carved rosewood tables with marble tops, carved mahogany sofas, cane backs, Voltaire and easy chairs, various kinds; mahogany chairs in great variety, rich rosewood bookcases, two-pedestal tables, rosewood, oak, mahogany and black walnut extension dining tables; dining-room chairs, arm chairs, sideboards, lounges rosewood, mahogany and walnut Henry and secretary bookcases; Voltaire chairs, cane-seat arm chairs, &c; elegant carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, dressing bureaus with marble tops and French plate glasses, marble top enclosed washstands and commodes, fine painted and enameled chamber furniture by the best workmen, couches, rush seat cottage chairs, velvet antique furniture, rosewood and other dressing tables, plain mahogany and walnut chamber furniture, sofas, mahogany 5-4 French chairs spring-seat arm and rocking chairs, divans, sewing chairs, hat stands, hall chairs, tables. Also, best South American curled horse-hair mattresses.

Ladies and gentlemen are invited to examine the furniture before the sale. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, PIANO-FORTES, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, &c.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, Sept. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 498 Broadway, North Side, between Spring and Prince sts., a very large and desirable assortment of rosewood and mahogany parlor, dining-room, and bedroom furniture; two rosewood piano fortes, 6¾ and 7 octaves, by good makers. Among the assortment may be found several parlor suites in rosewood and satin brocatelle, mahogany wood top bedsteads, rich rosewood extension dining and tea tables, beautiful mahogany book-cases, rosewood carved marble-top centre and sofa tables, washstands, elegantly carved cottage and French bedsteads, secretaries, mahogany spring-seat chairs, carved rockers, tete-a-tete and Voltaire chairs, cottage furniture, carpets and oil cloths, French plate and oval mirrors, oil-paintings, hair mattresses, dressing and plain bureaus, bedding, together with every description of household goods, silver-plated ware, &c., &c. N. B.—The above sale will prove most advantageous to all parties in want, as most of the furniture is the stock of cabinet manufacturers giving up the business. Sale will be peremptory, without regard to weather.

Also, a large lot of second-hand furniture, from a family removing, all of which is in good order.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MALLOY.—THIS DAY, Sept 13 at 10½ o'clock, at No. 51 Wooster-st., near Broome, mortgagee's and administrator's sale of all the elegant furniture, piano-forte, &c., contained in the above four-story house, consisting of rosewood piano-forte, splendid rosewood parlor furniture, covered in satin brocatelle, rich rosewood lace window curtains, velvet carpets, three-ply and ingrain do.; rosewood etageres, mirror doors and back, rosewood marble top centre, pier and side tables, thick French plate pier and mantle glasses, real ormolu and gilt candelabras, oil-paintings and engravings, carved rosewood and mahogany marble top, chamber furniture to match in 10 rooms, pure hair mattresses, French and Gothic cottage bedsteads, sofas, divans, mahogany and other chairs, easy chairs, window shades, oil cloths, velvet stair carpet, bedding, crockery and kitchen furniture. The above is worthy the attention of house keepers and the trade. The furniture is in the very best condition, and been in use but one year. Cash deposit required from every purchaser. Sale positive, rain or shine.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, IN FINE ORDER AND NEARLY NEW.—At 10½ o'clock, at No. 78 West 21st-st., near 6th-av., the entire furniture contained in the above 2 story house, consisting partly of the following: rich rosewood parlor suit, covered in silk brocatelle, damask, worsted damask window curtains and lace under do., rosewood piano-forte, nearly new, a fine instrument, rosewood chairs, arm and parlor chairs, covered in orange satin damask, dining rosewood chairs covered in worsted brocatelle, beaufet, extension dining table, side and centre tables with marble tops, mantel and pier mirrors, chandeliers and gas brackets, hall rack; oil cloths, Brussels stair carpets, dressing bureaus, bedsteads, mattresses, chairs, do. revolving, in morocco, side tables, wardrobes, washstands, French maroon and Turkey red window curtains, ingrain carpets, cottage bedsteads and chairs, matting with other household furniture —the property of a gentleman removing to the country.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—THURSDAY, Sept. 14, at 10½ o'clock.—The unfinished work contained in 14 houses, viz: Three houses in 35th st., near 5th-av., containing about basins, 16,000 bricks, ladders, masons' horses, scaffold boards, about 12000 Celburg bricks, window frames, mortar boards, about 40 loads of sand and loam, 7 bbls. Thomaston lime, 8 bbls. ground do., iron shovels, &c. Three houses in 36th-st., near of the above, containing 100 feet of brown stone sills, &c., masons' horses, joist, ladders, scaffold poles, wide flooring plank, narrow do., &c. Eight houses on 6th-av., between 35th and 36th-sts., containing mahogany hand rails, balusters, two brown stone landing steps, base for door piers, pilasters, &c., &c.

Also, at 12 o'clock, will be sold the lease of, yard No. 97 East 36th-st., between Lexington and 3d-avs., with carriage houses, stables for eight horses, steaming shop, &c. The yard is 50 feet front and rear, by 174 feet 6 inches deep. Also, a two-story frame building, 50 feet by 20 deep. The lease has eight years to run from November next.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE IN BROOKLYN.—F. COLTON will sell on THURSDAY, Sept. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 251 Fulton-st., near President-st., the entire furniture of the large three-story house. It will consist, in part, of mahogany parlor furniture, in plush and haircloth, tapestries and ingrain carpets, oilcloths, marble-top centre and other tables, feather beds, hair mattresses, bedsteads, bureaus and wardrobes, China and glassware curtains and cornices, table linen, bedroom and kitchen furniture, together with all the furniture of the house. Sale will be peremptory without regard to weather. N. B.—The cars from Fulton Ferry run very near the house.

JOSEPH W. CORLIES, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—DAMAGED COTTON.—JOSEPH W. CORLIES & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, 13th, at 12 o'clock, at the foot of Roosevelt-st., for cash, on account of those concerned, 90 bales of Cotton, saved from the late fire in Water-st., mostly in original sales

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A CELESTIAL PIANO—AT OUR WARE ROOM, FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. We also invite attention to our large assortment of superior GRAND ACTION PIANO FORTES, from 6 to 7 octaves, which for power, richness and purity of tone have no superiors. Manufactured by ourselves from the best materials, and fully warranted for all climates. Those desiring a really good Piano for a moderate price will not find their time or money thrown away by calling upon

HENRY F. MILLER & CO., No. 361 Broadway

Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange. Pianos to let.

GIGANTIC IMPROVEMENT IN PIANOS.—The Celestial Piano is now fairly in the field, and bids defiance to competition for power, sweetness, brilliancy and richness of tone. This is the spontaneous testimony of all Pianists who have performed on it. ELY & MUNGER, Sole Manufacturers, No. 321 Broadway.

N. B.—New and second-hand Pianos of the ordinary kind for sale at much less than factory prices. Pianos to let.

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODIONS—Of every variety, from $65 to $150, suitable for the parlor, lecture room, lodge room, or small church. Believing them to be better in tone, more durable and better in every respect than any other, we have adopted the name, and keep for sale only those manufactured by PRINCE & CO.

WILLIAM HALL & SON, No 239 Broadway, opposite the Park, sole agents for PRINCE & Co.'s celebrated Melodions.

REMOVAL.—J. & C. FISCHER have removed their Warerooms from No. 178 Greenwich-st. to their new Manufactory, Nos 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., New-York, where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of Pianos with all the best modern improvements made under their own superintendence, and warranted to stand any climate. Also, Pianos with the Æolian attachment. Piano-fortes tuned, repaired, or taken in exchange.

ATTENTION—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES at our new and spacious warerooms, No 421 Broome-st., (a few doors east of Broadway,) which, in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivalled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

PIANO-FORTES.—Professors and connoisseurs will find a perfect gratification in examining T. H. CHAMBERS' justly celebrated instruments, which stand unrivalled and unexcelled by any in the United States for refinement of [illegible] Warerooms, No. [illegible]

A [illegible]

[illegible] are invited to call at the Warerooms of THOMAS CHAMBERS & CUMMINGS, No. 116 3d-av., corner 18th-st. Piano with pearl and ivory keys. Pianos to rent. Also Pianos that have been rented for sale cheap.

A. W. LADD & CO.'S GRAND DIAGONAL PIANO-FORTE, with new grand action, which has no superior in all the points which constitute a perfect instrument. LINCOLN & THOMPSON, sole agents, No. 441 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODIONS—Unrivalled in depth, brilliancy, power and purity of tone. Best in the market. Fully warranted.

GEO. F. BRISTOW, MORE & CO., No. 433 Broadway.

LIGHT, ECONOMY, SAFETY.—The subscribers invite the attention of all persons desiring portable Light, to their extensive assortment of Lamps and Chandeliers, embracing a great variety of Phosgene, Burning Fluid, Camphene and Oil Lamps.

They would particularly call attention to JENNING'S PATENT SAFETY PHOSGENE LAMP, as the most desirable portable light ever introduced, being very brilliant, economical and convenient, and in connection with the wire gauze, safety in lamps and fillers, without danger in its use.

The subscribers have sold them largely for eight years past, and have yet to learn that any person has been injured by them. The article now advertised as a new Safety, by a Boston maker, is but an imitation of Jeaning's Safety, patented by him years since.

The subscribers also manufacture Phosgene, (the only genuine,) Burning Fluid and Camphene of the best quality, and sell at wholesale to dealers on the best terms, as well as at retail to consumers.

CHAS. STARR, Jr., & CO., No. 117 Fulton-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—For all parts of the world, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner for every State in the Union. No. 14 Warren-st., corner Broadway. N. B.—Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates.

...DIVIDENDS.

...BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1854.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have THIS DAY declared a dividend of three and one half per cent. out of the profits of the Bank, payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th of September next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of September inclusive.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company of this City, have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and one-half (3½) per cent. out of the earnings of the Company, payable to Stockholders on and after the 15th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until that time.

STEPHEN C. WHEELER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1854.

OFFICE OF ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY } OF BROOKLYN.—Sept. 1, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 5th inst.

HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 6th Sept. 1854.—The Interest Coupons on the Construction Bonds of this Company, due October, 1854, will be paid at their Office, No. 30 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Oct. 2.

M. B. EDGAR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF JEFFERSON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 50 WALL-ST.—At a meeting of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, a dividend of THREE DOLLARS per share was declared payable on demand.

J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1854.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of eight per cent. has been declared, payable on demand, at the office No. 61 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1854.

THOS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

GREAT HESSIAN STATE LOAN Of $6,725,000 To be reimbursed with $16,586,510. Or £2,400,000 This loan is guaranteed by the Government, and contracted by the eminent Banking House of Messrs M. A. VON ROTHSCHILD & SONS, in Frankfort-on-the-Main. The following capital prizes must be gained, viz:

14 of	$40,000	60 of	$4,000
22 of	20,000	80 of	3,000
24 of	12,000	120 of	1,500
60 of	8,000	180 of	1,000

&c. &c. The smallest Prize is $55.

The next drawing will take place in December, 1854.

THE PRICE OF SHARES IS AS FOLLOWS,

1 share for	£1	30 shares for	£20
6 shares for	5	45 shares for	40
13 shares for	10	137 shares for	90

Tickets will be forwarded on receipt of colonial bank notes, bills on Europe, &c. For the security of the public the prices of the shares have always been fixed at the above rates, and (unlike the former agents) *on payment of the Shares, the undersigned make no deduction from the amount on any previous subscription.*

They have great pleasure in announcing that they are now appointed Sole Agents for this distribution for the British Colonies and Foreign Parts, and that during the last twelve years they have paid to successful holders of shares in Great Britain, Prizes amounting to £32,000 free of all charges, which have been distributed in Liverpool, Manchester, London, &c.

After the Drawing, each Shareholder will recieve a list of the winning numbers. The Prizes will be paid in cash at Frankfort-on-the-Main, East or West Indies, Canada, Paris, London, New-York, &c

Apply without delay to Messrs. J. A SCHWARZSCHILD & SONS, Bankers, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany; or their House, Messrs A. SCHWAPZCHILD & CO., No. 26 Lombard-st, London. Remittances which arrive too late will be returned to the sender, or, if he prefers it, shares in the following drawing will be forwarded.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—Give notice to the holders of the Scrip Stock of the Bank, that payment of the balance due (fifty per cent,) will be received at any time between this and the 1st day of October, together with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, from the 30th of June to the day of payment. Said stock to be entitled to all future dividends. Certificates for the Scrip must be returned to the Bank at the time of payment, when certificates for full stock will be issued.

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1854.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 26, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of this Company in New-York or Boston.

The Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest coupons, payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer; but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

A MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS, STOCKHOLDERS, AND CREDITORS OF THE BUFFALO AND NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the office of JAS G. KING'S SONS, No. 63 William-st., in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of September, at 1 o'clock P. M., on business of much importance to all parties interested in the Road

THEODORE SEDGWICK, } Committee.
EDW WHITEHOUSE, }
DENNING DUER, }

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO.} NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1854.

NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company are hereby notified that the Annual Election for Directors of the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in Erie place, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of October next. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M., till 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock, till the day after the election.

By order of the Board of Directors.

NATHANIEL MARCH, Secretary.

THE OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, CINCINNATI, July 3, 1854.—The biennial meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution, prescribed by the By-Laws thereof, for the election of Trustees, will be holden at the office of the Company in this City, on SATURDAY, the 30th September next. There will be a special meeting of the Stockholders on THURSDAY, the 28th September, at the same place, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the consideration of particular matters connected with the interests of the Institution. By order,

W. GREENE, Secretary

OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD CO.} BROOKLYN, Aug 26, 1854.

NOTICE.—An installment of Five per cent. on the capital stock of this Company is required to be paid at the office of the Company, No. 12 Fulton st., on or before the 18th of September next. By order of the Board of Directors,

CHARLES C. BETTS, Secretary.

CHEMICAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1854.—Holders of the Five Hundred Dollar Notes of this Bank, are requested to present them for redemption, in order to facilitate the Bank in the detection of the perpetrators of the fraud committed on the 30th of August, when $14,000 in $500 notes were paid out.

E. B. DESDOITY, Cashier.

ROBERTSON, COLEMAN & CO., Rockford, } Illinois.
ROBERTSON, EASTMAN & CO., Dixon. }

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.—Collections made in our vicinity at current rate of Exchange. Refer to Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

August 19, 1854.

S. M. WELCH, NO. 48 MAIN-ST., BUFFALO, N. Y., AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, for the sale of all kinds of merchandise.

N. B.—Advances made on consignments communications confidential. Prompt returns for sales. Satisfactory references given when required.

GENERAL BROKERAGE BUSINESS—Notes, Insurance, Exchange, Merchandise and Custom-House business, &c., &c. Wanted, a partner of active business habits to join advertiser in above business, who has large acquaintance and facilities. Address, Mr. H., this office.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by PAGE, BACON & CO., of San Francisco, or PAGE & BACON, of St. Louis, on the American Exchange Bank, are requested to present them for payment to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

PLYMOUTH BANK, PLYMOUTH, Indiana.—The notes of this Bank bought at 1½ per cent. discount by A. S. FOSTER. No. 234 Pearl-st.

BANK NOTICES.

BULL'S HEAD BANK—NEW-YORK CITY, No. 2538 3d-av., near 28th-st.—CAPITAL $250,000. New England New-York State, New-Jersey and Philadelphia Bank bills received on deposit at a small rate of discount. Collections made on all parts of the United States and Canada.

DIRECTORS.

R. Williamson,	R. Kelly,	Jas Owens,
Wm. L. Hogswell,	Wm. M. Baxter,	E. N. Bloom,
Daniel Bagnes,	Daniel Jackson,	E. S. Mott,
Jas. McElvaney,	D. R. Tenett,	J. F. Cunningham
O. B. Fletcher,	E. B Harned,	Jno. R Haley.

R. WILLIAMSON, President.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK ALBANY, Oct. 17, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the [illegible] issued by the MERCHANTS' BANK, of Chemung County, at Mina, in said County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 17, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to PLATT ADAMS, an individual banker, (New-York Stock Bank, Durham, Greene County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker, will be given up.

jy19, '54-1aw2w

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW-YORK ALBANY, Sept. 9, 1854.—The BANK OF RONDOUT of this City, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the NORTH RIVER BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes at par, together with a revocation of the appointment of the OCEAN BANK, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An Act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

D. B ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

FARWELL'S EXTRA CHERRY BOUNCE AND CHERRY BRANDY—Can be found at No. 205 Front-st., up stairs, the only place in the United States where the genuine original article can be had at wholesale. Orders addressed to the undersigned will receive prompt attention. The trade, proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and all in want of the above articles, are respectfully invited to call and examine the same.

JOHN I. FARWELL, No. 205 Front st., N. York, formerly of Hartford, Conn.

ENCAUSTIC TILES for floors of churches and public buildings, and for vestibules, halls, dining rooms, conservatories, and hearths in dwellings. These tiles are of an almost infinite variety of patterns, are very hard and strong, and are used in the best houses in all parts of the country. Also Garnkirk chimney tops, suited to every style of architecture, and recommended in Downing's work on country houses, and by architects generally. For sale by MILLER, COATES & YOULE, No. 279 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO PRINTERS.—The subscribers are agents for the sale of SUPERIOR PRINTING INKS, manufactured by Parsons, Fletcher & Co., London, and keep on hand the finest qualities of Wood-cut and Colored Inks.

R. HOE & CO., Nos. 30 and 31 Gold-st.

...

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS—From NEW-YORK to LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From BOSTON to LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; AMERICA, Capt Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Eyre; EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. Lott; CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear White Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 6
EUROPA, Shannon, " Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 13
AFRICA, Harrison, " New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 20
NIAGARA, Leitch, " Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 27
ARABIA, Judkins, " New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 4
AMERICA, Lang, " Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 11
CANADA, Stone, " New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 18

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon carried by each vessel. Freight not to be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

For Freight or Passage, apply to E CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—The British Steamship BRANDON, JAMES JENKINS, Commander, will sail for Liverpool on SATURDAY, Sept. 16, at 1 P. M., from Pier No 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

The BRANDON is a first-class ship, built of iron in the strongest possible manner, and has superior accommodations for passengers.

PRICES OF PASSAGE—First Cabin, $75; Second Cabin, $40; Third Cabin $30. For freight or passage, apply to C. H. SAND, No. 11 South William-st.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE via NICARAGUA—Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, Proprietors. Through in advance of the mail. Only Line giving through tickets, including the Isthmus crossing, to San Francisco, by the splendid double-engine steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. R. L. TINKLEPAUGH, (2,500 tons burden,) will leave from Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Puenta Arenas, on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, connecting with the steamship CORTES, (2,000 tons burden,) owned by the Nicaragua Transit route, having but twelve miles of land transportation, by first-class carriages. These steamers are unsurpassed in their ventilation and accommodations. For information or passage, apply only to

CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH.

HALIFAX, BERMUDA AND ST. THOMAS.—The Royal Mail steamer CURLEW, W. SAMPSON, Commander, will sail from Halifax for Bermuda and St. Thomas, after the arrival of the Royal Mail steamer from Boston, on the undermentioned dates:

Thursday Night	31st August, 1854.
Thursday Night	28th September, 1854.
Thursday Night	26th October, 1854.
Thursday Night	23d November, 1854.
Thursday Night	21st December, 1854.
Thursday Night	18th January, 1855.

Passage money from Halifax to Bermuda.....$25
Passage money to St. Thomas.....70

S. CUNARD & CO., Halifax.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS, STOPPING AT HAVANA.—The United States Mail steamship CAHAWBA, Captain SHUFELDT, will sail for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, Sept 25 at 12 o'clock precisely, from pier at foot of Beach-st., North River. Freight taken for Mobile.

Passengers for Havana must procure passports before leaving port. Goods for the interior will be forwarded free of commissions. For freight or passage, apply to

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents, No. 31 Broadway.

N. B.—The BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. BULLOCH, Commander, will succeed the CAHAWBA, and sail MONDAY, Oct. 9.

FOR VIRGINIA, CAROLINA, GEORGIA, &c.—The United States Mail Steamship ROANOKE, Captain SKINNER, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at 3 o'clock, for Cape Henry, Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond. Time to Norfolk about twenty-four hours. Passengers arriving there can take the Seaboard and Roanoke, and Wilmington and Manchester Railroads to Augusta, Atlanta, Charleston, &c. Passage and fare to Norfolk, $5; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. For freight apply on board, and for passage to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS. No. 82 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The new fruteless steamship KNOXVILLE, Capt. C. D. LUDLOW, is now at Pier No. 4, North River, ready to receive freight, and will leave on SATURDAY, 16th inst. For freight, apply on board, or for passage, to SAM'L L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.

The AUGUSTA, Capt. THOS. LYON; the ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R SCHENCK; the FLORIDA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will follow in turn.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name of C. F. & G. L. OSBORN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled at their old place of business, in Citizens' Bank Building, No. 187 Walker-st., corner Bowery, either party using the name of the late firm in liquidation. CHARLES F. OSBORN,

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1854. GEORGE L. OSBORN.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of HARDMAN & OSBORN, for the purpose of conducting a general real estate brokerage agency business. Office in Citizens' Bank Building, No. 187 Walker-st., corner Bowery. Satisfactory references as to responsibility and security given if required. AARON HARDMAN,

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1854. GEORGE L. OSBORN.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—MR. PETER MARIE, heretofore of the firm of DECOPPET & CO., has this day formed a copartnership with Mr RUDOLPH KANZ, (for many years with the banking house of Messrs. L. Van Hoffman & Co.,) under the firm of MARIE & KANZ, at No. 27 William-st.

Their attention will be devoted to the purchase and sale on Commission of Stocks, Bonds and Foreign Exchanges, and to the negotiation of Business Paper.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1854.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the name of JAMES FROTHINGHAM & CO., is THIS DAY dissolved, by mutual consent. The affairs of the firm will be settled by JAMES FROTHINGHAM, Jr., at No 48 Nassau-st., Brooklyn, L. I. JAMES FROTHINGHAM, Jr.

JAS. H. RAND.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1854.

DISSOLUTION—MR. EDWARD HUGHES has THIS DAY withdrawn from our firm.

HUGHES, HAMPTON & CO.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

FURNITURE.

BEMBE & KIMBEL, FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY, No. 345 Walker-st., near Broadway. In announcing the opening of these commodious warerooms, Messrs. BEMBE & KIMBEL would apprise the fashionable world and the public generally, that they are connected and in regular communication with A. Bembe's well-known Furniture and Upholstery manufactories in Paris and Mayence, so extensively patronized by the wealthy aristocracy of Europe. Possessing such facilities, they will be enabled to execute all orders at a very short notice and on satisfactory terms. Every novelty in their line produced abroad will be reproduced in their establishment, and the variety of Upholstery Fabrics and of styles of Cabinet Furniture comprised in their stock, will afford the widest field for comparison and choice. A. KIMBEL, having been for six years designer in Mr Badovine's manufactory, brings ample experience to the task; and it is hoped that the foreign and home resources of the firm will be deemed a sufficient guarantee of their ability to fulfil the expectations of all who may favor them with their patronage. A. BEMBE & A. KIMBEL, No. 66 Walker-st.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Having lately made improvements in my machinery for the manufacturing and drying of my Furniture, I am enabled to offer at wholesale and retail good substantial Furniture, cheaper than can be bought of any other manufacturer in the City. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves, at No. 144 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway.

WARREN WARD.

SHOW CASES.—SCHMUTZ & BROTHER, No. 16 North William-st., New-York, model and manufacturers of Show Cases in metal, brass, rosewood, mahogany, black walnut, and silver. A good assortment kept constantly on hand. Orders promptly executed. Old Show Cases taken in exchange.

COAL.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANA AND WESTERN RAILROAD (and Coal) COMPANY, are now prepared to receive orders for their superior SCRANTON (Anthracite) COAL, to be delivered after the close of canal navigation, at Jersey City, Newburg, and all other stations on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, and its branches, on board of their cars.

The Coal Mines of this Company are located at Scranton, Luzerne County, Pa., between Carbondale and Pittston, and their Coal being prepared by steam crackers and screens, comprises all the various sizes, and is delivered in fine order, free from dust, &c., by way of their Railroad to Great Bend, on the New-York and Erie Railroad, and thence to all parts of the State, reached by the broad gauge roads.

Orders may be addressed to Mr. J. J. ALBRIGHT, General Coal Agent, Scranton, Pa., or to the undersigned, at the office of the Company, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

GEORGE D. PHELPS, President.

WILLIAM E. WARREN, Treasurer.

COAL, FLOUR AND BREAD.—Coal, first quality, nut size, $6 per ton. Egg or grate Coal, $6 75. Flour sold by the single barrel at the wholesale market price, delivered in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg or Jersey City. Apply at the People's Coal and Flour Agency, No. 36 Broadway. Bread, four cents per pound.

...

...TO CHICAGO AND THE WEST.—The Great Western Express Line, through in 48 hours, via the Great Western Railway of Canada, Detroit and Michigan Railroad, and Michigan Central Railroad. Passengers leave foot of Barclay-st., North River, at 4 P. M., daily, connecting at Buffalo with the splendid passenger steamboats PROPELLER STATES, J. WILCOX, Commander; SOUTHERN MICHIGAN, A. D. PERKINS, Commander; NORTHERN INDIANA, T. PRYATT, Commander; and connecting at Dunkirk with the steamboats NIAGARA, Capt. MILLER; KEYSTONE STATE, Capt. RICHARDS; EMPIRE, Capt MITCHELL; LOUISIANA, Capt. DAVENPORT. Also, connecting at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad; at Chicago, with the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad; and the Chicago and Mississippi—with no change of cars or baggage between Chicago and St Louis—also with Chicago and Galena Railroads. By calling at the Company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Freight to go via Buffalo should be marked care Capt. Cleveland Forbes, General Freight Agent Buffalo

JOHN F PORTER, General Agent.

L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.—New and only direct route now open via CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

United States Mail and Express route.

Two daily Passenger Trains (Sundays excepted) leave Chicago, (corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts.)

First—St. Louis Day Express.....8.56 A. M.
Second—St Louis Night Express.....9.30 P. M.

Trains run direct to Alton (259 miles) without change of cars or baggage, and connect with the Company's splendid steamers

WINCHESTER AND REINDER.

(Running in exclusive connection with the Passenger Trains) through to St. Louis (25 miles) without landing. TIME FROM CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS 14½ HOURS.

The Chicago and Mississippi Railroad passes through Joliet, Bloomington, Springfield and Carlisville to Alton; and the traveling public will at once see the important advantage of this,

AN AIR LINE ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS,

Over any other route from Chicago to the Southwest.

NOTICE!—IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS.

At ALTON—Connections with daily line packet to Keokuk, making this the most direct route to Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, and Northeastern Missouri.

At ST. LOUIS—Connections with first-class lines of steamers for New-Orleans and all points on Lower Mississippi, Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee and Arkansas Rivers; and also with steamers for all points on Missouri River, making this the direct route to Kansas and Council Bluffs.

E. MORGAN, Jr., Superintendent.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1, 1854.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally, also, SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS and CINCINNATI—Passengers by this route are not subjected to any expense for transferring the males or baggage, or the surveillance of Custom house officers. Five daily trains from Cleveland: *First*—6 A. M., Express Train from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Second*—8.30 A. M., Express Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky, Cincinnati, Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Third*—3 P. M., Mail Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky and stations on Mad River Railroad. *Fourth*—3.30 P. M., Express Train, from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo and Chicago. Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND, July, 1854.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily for Albany and Troy, as and after MONDAY, Aug 14, 1854, the Trains will run as follows: Express Trains 6 A. M., through in four hours, connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 8 A. M. Through Way Train 12 M. Express Train 4:30 P. M. Accommodation Train at 6:30 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger Trains at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Way Freight and Passenger Train at 1 P. M. For Peekskill at 9 A. M., 3:30 P. M and 5:

CITY POLITICS.

Nominations of the Whig Primary Elections.

The Whig Primary Elections took place yesterday evening between 6 and 8 o'clock.

With the exception of the First, Second, Third, Sixth, Twelfth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards, (eleven,) each Ward chose a Delegate and Alternate direct. The Wards designated elected five delegates each, to meet in Assembly District Convention, to choose a Delegate at large.

The Assembly District Conventions will assemble on *Thursday evening*, at the following places:

1st Assembly District, at No. 22 Ann-street.
IId Assembly District, at G. E. Sherwood's, No. 1½ Murray-street.
IVth Assembly District, at G. B. Over's.
XIVth Assembly District, at the Eutaw House.
XVIth Assembly District, at Thompson's Hall.

The results of the Election were as follows:

Dist.	Delegates.	Alternates.
IV.	Dennis McLaughlin	Charles Chamberlain.
V.	John Stiles	John Hewitt, Jr.
VI.	John D. Westlake	Ira Buckman, Jr
VII.	T. B. Ridder	George Boyd.
IX.	Robt. A. Cunningham	Wm. H. Albertson.
X.	Stephen R. Thorn	Jeremiah T. Brooks.
XI.	M. A. Southworth	Freeman Hiscox.
XIII.	John H. Briggs	Frederic Fitzpatrick.
XIV.	William S. Wood	Benedict W. Lewis, Jr.
XV.	Jas. B. Varnum, Jr.	Alexander B. Whiting.
XVII.	Joseph Haight	A. G. Williams.

DELEGATES TO CONVENTIONS.

The following are the Delegates elected to the District Conventions:

Dist.	Ward.	Delegates.
1	I.	Thomas H Nesbit F. Cleary J. Diefenbacher Jos. Derrick R. Smith
	II.	A J Williamson Jas. E. Carter Thos. Hillam Jas. Gallagher Gideon Clirsen
2	III.	Sheridan Shook J. S. Seabury R. G. Millard R. W. Sherwood W. J. Atwell
	VI.	J. B. Taylor William Rowe C. J. Conner C. B. Yeots O. W. Brennan
3	XII.	A. C. Judson J. J. Baldwin I. M. Farrington Walter Oakley A. Overheiser
	XIX.	William Swart C. Vanderwater
4	XVI.	Charles Sutton Jonas Gurnee Wm. Myers Peter Fullaer John Barclay,
	XX.	E. H. Read, D. Hoppenstamp D. D. Spoover J Richardson Jas. V. Gridley
5	XVIII.	David Perrin J. M. Thompson Wm. H. Adams G. Buckley S. H. Pastley
	XXI.	Peter G. Sharp Wm F. Jackson J. Van Norden A. W. Smith Wm. H. Browne

The day was very quiet, although opposition tickets were run in several Wards.

Seventh Ward.—In this Ward, after the polls were closed, EBENEZER MORGAN, one of the Inspectors, in carrying the ballot-box to another room where the votes were to be counted, unlocked the ballot-box and let fall out in the hall and on the stairs a large number of votes. After this he left, and no more was seen of him. Dr. IVES and WILLIAM CLARK, the remaining Inspectors, proceeded to count the votes left in the ballot-box, with the result above announced. Among the votes polled were many having enclosed from three to ten minor tickets, printed on very fine tissue paper. All such votes were deemed fraudulent by the Inspectors and thrown on one side.

Eighth Ward.—The contest in the Eighth Ward was spirited, lying between ANDREW BLAKELEY and THOS. B. RIDDER.

The vote taken was 1,080, and Mr. BLAKELEY was beaten by only *six*.

Thirteenth Ward.—In this Ward there were two tickets in nomination, and the voting was very close; the successful candidates having but a few votes in majority.

Fourteenth Ward.—In this Ward there were four tickets in the field.

Sixteenth Ward.—There were two sets of candidates in this Ward also, and the contest between the two parties was carried on with much spirit. The successful ticket averaged 288 votes, and the defeated 93. The delegates chosen are understood to favor the nomination of Judge ANSON J. WILLIS for Governor.

Nineteenth Ward.—It was urged in this Ward that there was false voting to make BEVAN's majority. There was some talk about entering a protest against the election by the IVES party.

The want of unanimity in some of the Wards is to the appointment of Delegates is attributed to Know-Nothingism. In every instance where a division on this ground occurred, the secret organization manifestly triumphed.

THE POLICE JUSTICE DIFFICULTY.

Arrest of Capt. Hopkins—Judge Clark in the Field.

Capt. HOPKINS, of the Third Ward Police, was arrested by virtue of a warrant issued by Justice CLARK, and examined yesterday before Judge BEEBE, in the Court of Special Sessions. The charge which the Captain is required to answer is assault and battery upon the person of GEORGE ECKHARD. Capt. HOPKINS gave bail in the sum of $500; his brother-in-law becoming his surety.

Before the case came on in the Sessions, Justice CLARK went to the Clerk of the Court and requested that when it was called, he should be sent for. His wish was complied with. Justice CLARK then came forward and solicited of the Judge permission to act *as his own Prosecuting Counsel*. Judge BEEBE refused to allow him to act in such capacity, saying it was unusual; rebuked him in emphatic terms for thinking of making such a request, and utterly refused to allow him to interfere.

Three witnesses, CHARLES NUTT, CHARLES ECKHARD, and JOHN BINLEY were examined.

Mr ECKHARD, the complainant in the case, testified that he was narrating to some friends the particulars of the fire in Greenwich-street, and telling them that he first discovered the flames; the conversation took place on the steps of the house adjoining the burned premises; Eckhard was in the act of mentioning his endeavor to break open the door of the premises, and stating the fact that the officers drove him away, when Capt. HOPKINS came up and ordered him to hush his noise. He said he would not, and that the Captain had no right to interfere with him; that he could not arrest him, nor could any of his men do so. He further testified that thereupon Capt. HOPKINS seized him violently by the arm and pulled him off the stoop, and gave him in charge of one of his officers, who took him to the Station-house and charged him with being drunk and disorderly, and had him locked up.

Mr. NUTT, son-in-law of Justice CLARK, corroborated the testimony of Mr. ECKHARD.

Another witness residing in the neighborhood of the fire was also called, and testified to the same.

The Court now adjourned, as Judge BEEBE had to open the Court of General Sessions. This case will be resumed at the next sitting of the Court of Special Sessions, when Captain HOPKINS will commence his defence.

Temperance Convention—Preliminary Political Movements.

A meeting of the friends of the Temperance Cause was held last evening at St. Luke's Hall, cor. Grove and Hudson-streets, in pursuance of a resolution adopted at a recent Convention of Temperance Delegates, held at Columbia Hall, for the purpose of forming a political Convention worthy of the confidence and support of the Temperance people.

NATHAN NESBIT, Esq., was chosen Chairman, and J. L. FRASER officiated as Secretary.

The President stated the object of the meeting to be, not to act antagonistic to any of the present Temperance organizations in the City, but to form an alliance more efficient and thorough, and farther reaching, than any of these. We want, he said, to form a political organization—in a word, to make such nominations for the various City offices that, consistent with our principles as temperance men, we can conscientiously vote for and cordially support.

Mr. FRASER moved that a Committee of three from each Ward be appointed to make nominations for the City officers in the coming campaign.

Mr. MCKENZIE, Esq., moved an amendment, that the Committee be empowered to make nominations for the various Ward as well as City officers.

The ruse, he remarked, laid at the door of Common Council, Board of Aldermen and Common Council. Three thousand unlicensed grog-shops are open in the City, and the fault is theirs and only theirs.

Mr. FRASER replied, that the Committee would be left entirely discretionary with the Committee, which, after some discussion, was accepted. Messrs. McKenzie, Crawford and Fraser were chosen a Finance Committee.

The Convention adjourned, to meet at the same place a week from Thursday evening.

Rebuilding of the Central Presbyterian Church.

During the past week workmen have been engaged in taking down the front wall of the Central Presbyterian Church, in Broome-street, (lately burnt,) and in a fortnight the contractors will begin the rebuilding. A handsome brown-stone front will be put up in place of the old brick one, and the Church will be surmounted by a cupola, not quite as high as the old one. The cost is estimated at $20,000, of which amount $15,000 is covered by the insurance on the building—so that there only remained $5,000 to be raised, which, we understand, has been already done. The building, should no serious obstacles occur, will be finished by the 1st of May.

Government Prosecutions.

Nearly all the maritime cases which will come before the United States Court for trial this month are against seamen, for revolt, assault with dangerous weapons, &c. Several cases of smuggling, counterfeiting, and Post-Office robberies are also upon the calendar. The case of ROSSI, the Post-Office clerk, was called in Court yesterday. The District Attorney stated that, before proceeding to try the cause a third time, he should await instructions from the Post-Office Department.

The Capture of Mexico to be Celebrated.

A meeting of regular and volunteer officers who served in the United States Army during the War with Mexico, was held in the Astor House last evening, to make arrangements for commemorating the Anniversary of the day on which the American Army entered the City of Mexico.

In the absence of Brigadier-General WARD B. BURNETT, of the New-York Volunteers, Col R. WHEAT, of the Tennessee Cavalry, was appointed Chairman. Major FARNSWORTH, of the New-York Volunteers, was elected Secretary.

The Chairman briefly stated the objects of the meeting.

Lieut. SWEENEY, United States Army, hoped an invitation to take part in the celebration would be extended to *all* officers of the Army and Navy.

After considerable discussion, in which Col. RAMSAY, Capt. GRAFTON, U. S. Artilery, Lieut. SWEENEY, U. S. A., and others took part, a Committee of three was appointed to make all necessary arrangements for a dinner, &c., in the Astor House on the 14th instant. The Committee was appointed by the Chair, and consists of Col. JAMES of New-Orleans, and Captains GRAFTON and LEWIS.

On motion the Committee were authorized to invite Maj. General WINFELD SCOTT to be present and preside at the dinner.

General BURNETT, (who had entered the room after the organization of the meeting,) made a few remarks approving of the objects for which the meeting was called, and moved the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to take the necessary steps towards perfecting an organization of the Officers of the several Regiments who served in the war with Mexico; the said organization to have an annual reunion in the City of New-York on the 14th of September.

The resolution of Gen. BURNETT was unanimously agreed to, and Gen. Burnett, Major Farnsworth, Major Kimball, Capt. Grafton, and Lieut. Gaines, were appointed a Committee to carry it into effect. The Committee were empowered to fill vacancies in their numbers from officers resident in New-York.

The meeting then adjourned to meet on the 14th.

The time at which the dinner will take place has not yet been decided upon, but will be announced through the Press.

Bob Sutton Up.

The notorious BOB SUTTON, skillful in burglaries, bank robberies, and prison escapes, was arraigned yesterday in the Court of General Sessions in this City, on a trivial charge, for stealing articles of small value. "BOB" is a hale, hearty man of fifty, with a general aspect that is not at all rowdy-like, but rather respectable. A venerable head of iron-gray hair lends an impressiveness to his appearance quite unknown to any of the other prisoners with him yesterday at the bar. His trial will take place to-day, probably. "BOB" is a little bent in the shoulders, but looks as if he could bear several more terms of imprisonment. In fact, he has become quite accustomed to that sort of treatment. No one would suspect him, at first sight, of being the notorious fellow he is. He holds his age well.

Court Calendar.—WEDNESDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Criminal Cases.

SUPREME COURT.—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 23, 24, 28 to 38, 18, 40, 41.

COMMON PLEAS.—Nos. 873, 918½, 871, 893, 891 892, 949, 949, 954, 1004, 1011, 1018, 1034½, 1061, 1062, 1073.

(Communicated.)

Cure of Confirmed Consumption.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In the Winter of 1852 I contracted a violent cold, which settled upon my lungs, and resisted every attempt to dislodge it. It was accompanied by a racking cough, from which I never recovered.

In the following Summer I was attacked with a slight hemorrhage, and from this time my health failed rapidly, until in January last I had every symptom of Consumption. My cough was very violent, and attended with intense pain through the chest and side; expectorations profuse, yet difficult, and of a dark color, and often streaked with blood. My night sweats were so profuse that it often seemed as though water had been poured upon me, and my appetite was completely gone. In the beginning of May, having received no benefit from the usual treatment, I commenced the Inhalation of Medicated Vapor, as practiced by Dr. ROBERT HUNTER, of this City. I had been, previous to this time, unable to lie down for several weeks, and my feet were much swollen. From the time I commenced the treatment, my improvement was very rapid, and at the end of four months I am entirely well—stronger and better than I have been in several years.

I make this statement of facts because I wish all who have diseases of the lungs to hear of Dr. HUNTER, and his mode of treatment, as I feel sure it is the only cure for Consumption. I will cheerfully give any one who may wish it all the particulars of my case, if they will call upon me at my residence. E. N. PARDEE,

No. 74 Gouverneur-street.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 11, 1854.

(Advertisement.)

☞ A good Phrenologist will prove it to your own consciousness, by delineating your character, talents, and peculiarities far more accurately than your own mother could do. It embodies the only true Science of Mind and Philosophy of Human Nature ever divulged. It analyzes all the human elements and functions, thereby showing of what materials we are composed, and how to develop them. On this point hear Bishop WHATELY, the greatest logician of his time, who says:

"Even if all connection between the brain and mind were a perfect chimera, the treatises of Phrenologists would be of great value, from their employing a metaphysical nomenclature far more logical, accurate, and convenient than LOCKE, STEWART, and other writers of their schools."

HORACE MANN remarks: "I look upon Phrenology as the guide to philosophy and the handmaid of Christianity. Whoever disseminates true Phrenology is a public benefactor."

Professional examinations, with charts and written descriptions of character, given daily, by the Brothers FOWLER, at their Rooms No. 308 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

RETURNING HOME.—Again Broadway begins to be embellished with the beauty that has for the past month or six weeks been lending a charm to Saratoga, Newport, and other fashionable resorts. But beauty generally returns from the country under a cloud. The more glorious the complexion, the more certainly does the envious sun obscure its lustre with freckles and tan, roughening its porcelain smoothness and spoiling its transparency. Ladies who have thus been dealt with by the beams and breezes, will find immediate relief from that cooling and fragrant cosmetic, PHALON'S Paphian Lotion, so warmly recommended by Madame THILLON as a restorer and preservative of the complexion. It may be procured at PHALON'S, St. Nicholas Hotel. Also for sale by all the druggists and fancy stores in the City and country.

(Advertisement.)

BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE CHEAP SYSTEM.—THOMAS & JAMES, having on Monday opened their new stock of rich and fashionable Fall Goods, both of their establishments have been daily crowded by Ladies who, by their patronage, have duly testified to the cheapness and richness of their goods, thereby fully sustaining their well-earned popularity. Among their stock, which would do well to pay an early call on THOMAS & JAMES, No. 141 Spring-street, corner of Wooster, and No. 15 Carmine, corner of Bleecker-street.

[Advertisement.]

LARGE-SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS.—The attention of the public is called to our new style of Daguerreotypes on paper, taken in all sizes; the life-size far surpassing in depth of tone and brilliancy the most finished painting on canvas. The smaller sizes resembling the most delicate miniature on ivory. As to likeness and durability they are unsurpassed. Perfect likenesses of any sizes can be made by the process from Daguerreotypes. Taken only by J. GURNEY & C. D. FREDERICKS, No. 46 Rue Basse du Ramparts, Paris, and No. 349 Broadway, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

ASPINWALL'S TONIC MIXTURE.—This preparation is the only certain specific for fever and ague. It breaks the chills immediately and invariably, and rapidly recruits the strength. Prepared after the original formula, by THOMAS & MAXWELL, (Successors to J. S. ASPINWALL,) No. 86 William-street.

[Advertisement.]

WITHOUT THE KNIFE.—Dr. GILBERT treats Cancers, Tumors, Wens and Ulcers. Twenty years' experience. The only favor he asks of the public is to call at No. 483 Broadway, New-York, and examine for themselves.

[Advertisement.]

☞ At GOLDSMITH'S, No. 362 Broadway, young men are perfected in Writing and Book-Keeping, and after a thorough course of private instruction in that establishment, may confidently assume a position in any counting-house, without the slightest fear of not performing the duties assigned to them.

[Advertisement.]

SPIRITS BEHIND THE CURTAIN.—"The Corsican Brothers" is a highly-poetic elaboration of the spirit-rapping doctrine, and is, therefore, a most mysterious and interesting, as well as touching drama, with all the intensity about it of the French school, to which it belongs. It will be performed both this afternoon and this evening at Barnum's Museum.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Monday, Sept. 11, by Rev. Mr. Conroy, Mr. M. MCELHENEY, Brooklyn, to AGNES, youngest daughter of the late Thos. M'Guire.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

In this City, on Monday, Sept. 11, in the North Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Washington Roosevelt, Mr. BENJAMIN C. THOMPSON, of New-Orleans, and Miss MARGARET ELIZABETH FISH, of New-York City.

☞ New-Orleans and Chicago papers please copy.

In this City, Wednesday, Sept. 6, by Rev. Dr. Pond, GEO. T. NEALE to MARY JANE, daughter of Mr. H. H. Dyar, all of this City.

In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 9, by Rev. Wm. Bannard, ANNA E. MAGINNIS to RICHARD WYNKOOP.

In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 12, by Rev. David Bigler, Mr. J. H. TAYLOR to Miss JULIA A., daughter of C. D. W. Lillienthal, Esq., all of this City.

In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 12, by Rev. Geo. H. Fisher, D. D., Mr. CLARENCE L. VAN ZANDT to Miss MARY E. MILLIKEN, all of this City.

In this City, on Friday, Sept. 8, by Rev. Dr. Henry Miller, of Yonkers Capt. MOSES H. SAWYER, of the ship *Republic*, and Miss MARIE LOUISE Tilden, all of this City.

In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 9, by Rev. Dr. Burchard, Mr. A. D. STORM to ADDIE, youngest daughter of Capt. P. Mattison, of this City, late of the U. S. N.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 12, by Rev. Dr. Spencer, GEORGE B. LLOYD, of Pittston, Pa., to ISABELLA, daughter of the late George Swan.

At Utica, N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 6, by Rev. Dr. Wiley, JOHN P GRAY M. D., to MARY BUCKMINSTER, daughter of Edmund A. Wetmore, Esq., all of Utica.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 12, ELIZABETH ROWE, infant daughter of Abraham B. and Elizabeth Werner.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 44 Grove-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

In this City, on Monday evening, Sept. 11, MARY, daughter of Horatio C. and Sarah M. Welsh, aged 1 year, 7 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 95 Mott-st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 12, ANDREW, only son of Joseph and Mary Jackson, aged 11 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 233 West 26th-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 12, WILLIAM ST. LEGER, aged 25 years.

His friends and relatives, also the friends of his uncle, Mr. William Grant, and the friends of Mr. E. R. Thomas, the New-York Benevolent Association of Bookbinders, and the Baxter Light Guard, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. E. R. Thomas, No. 101 Leroy-st, corner of Hudson-st. New York. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 11, MARY AMELIA REYNOLDS, wife of Cornelius Neefus, Jr., aged 31 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Lexington Chapter, No. 17. O. U. A., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, 14th inst., at 2½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 291 Gold-st., Brooklyn.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, of dysentery, ANTHONY, son of Edwin and Lucinda Moffat, aged 2 years and 2 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Oxford st., between Myrtle and Park-avs., Brooklyn, on Thursday next, at 3 P. M.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 12, WILLIAM BRUCE, aged 1 year, 8 months and 22 days, son of John and Janet White.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also the members of the Thistle Benevolent Society of Brooklyn, are requested to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from No. 13 Smith-st

At Cutchogue, L. I. on Monday, Sept. 11, at the residence of her grandfather, AMELIA OSBORN, aged 19 years, daughter of B. W and Letitia Osborn.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother in-law, Wm H. Stephens, No. 144 Mulberry-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

At Lower Morrisania, on Sunday, Sept. 10, at his residence, PETER H. PATERSON, in the 46th year of his age.

His friends and relatives are particularly invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 13th inst., from the depôt of the Harlem Railroad, 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 1½ o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in readiness to proceed to Greenwood Cemetery.

At South Yonkers, on Tuesday, Sept. 12, of dysentery, CHARLES WILLIAM, only son of William P. and Jane Eliza Majory, and grandson of M. Warner.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 12.

$2,000 Ill. Int. I. S. '47	b3 86	200 Harlem Railroad	b60 31
1,000 Harlem 1st M.	b3 84	do	s30 31
5,000 Erie Income Bds.	73	do	b60 31
3,000 Erie Conv. Bds '71	65	100 do	b3 31
1,000 Hud. Riv. 1st M.	B.101½	100 do	b60 31
7,000 Ill. Cen. R. R.	b3 70	20 Norwich & Wor. R. R.	43
500 do	70	19 Mich. Central R R	96
3,000 do	s10 67½	70 Panama Railroad	s3 90
1,500 do	69½	10 Gal. & Chicago R.R.	95
10,000 do	69½	350 Erie R'allroad	44
2,500 N.Y C R.R Bds.	s3	350 do	s3 44
30 Corn Ex. Bk.	91	250 do	s3 44
5 Continental Bank	98	50 do	b3 44
55 Del & Hud. Can. Co	111	100 do	b10 44½
300 Canton Company	201	300 do	b15 44½
100 N. Jersey Zinc Co.	s3	50 do	s30 43½
100 do	s3	100 do	s20 43½
100 Penn. & Leh. Z'c Co.	1½	50 do	b10 44
600 Flor. & R. J't St'k.	s3 ½	200 do	43½
200 McCulloch Gold	1	250 do	43½
1200 Nic. Transit Co	23½	50 do	c 43½
400 do	s3 23½	50 do	c 43½
100 do	b30 24	100 do	bnw 44
100 do	b60 24	100 do	b15 43½
100 do	s3 23½	50 do	s30 43
300 do	s30 23½	50 do	b3 43½
300 do	b3 24	250 do	s60 43
5 Cumb. Coal. Co	s3 31½	50 do	b10 43½
100 do	s3 31½	645 do	s3 43
400 do	s3 31½	50 do	c 43½
100 do	b60 32	100 do	b30 43½
50 do	b30 31½	200 Reading Railroad	b12 68
100 do	s3 31½	300 do	c 68
100 do	s10 31½	100 do	b3 68
200 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b6m 91	300 do	s10 68
45 do	89	300 do	s3 68
100 do	s30 88½	100 do	s30 68
50 do	c 89½	100 do	stw 68
200 do	s6m 91	100 do	btwk 68
60 Little Miami R. R.	b3 97	100 Ill. Cen R.R.	10 p. ct. ak 100

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000 Erie Bonds of '53.	79½	400 Erie Railroad	45
12,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	69	do	b10 45
4,500 do	70	10 do	44½
20 Pennsylv'a Coal Co	97	50 do	s60 44
150 Cumb. Coal Co	32	150 do	b3 45
100 do	31½	240 do	45
1000 do	32	100 do	s3 45
100 do	b30 32½	200 do	s50 44½
50 Nic. Transit Co	s10 24½	50 do	b60 45½
100 do	b60 24½	250 do	45½
600 do	24½	200 do	45½
200 Flor. & Key. Joint S.	½	25 do	46
500 do	b30 1	50 do	45½
82 N. Y. Cen R. R.	89½	100 do	b3 46
10 Harlem Railroad	31	200 do	46
100 do	b3 31½	50 do	s3 45½
100 Hud. River Railroad	44	200 do	45½
150 do	s30 43	50 do	45½
200 do	b30 44		

TUESDAY, Sept. 12 P. M.

The Commercial accounts by the Havre steamer *St. Louis*, received at noon to-day, contributed to the improved feeling in the Stock and Money Market, and at the second meeting of the Brokers, prices were firmer, and for several Stocks decidedly dearer than yesterday. The closing sales of Erie were at 46@45¾ ⅌ cent.; New-York Central, 89¾; and of Illinois Bonds, at 70; Transit and Cumberland Coal was dull at 24½ for the former and 32 ⅌ cent for the latter. In the forenoon the one of the market was also firm, notwithstanding the rapid, and as some supposed accidental rise of yesterday, on Erie shares. A good portion of the buying is understood to have been done yesterday afternoon and to-day to close up contracts. The Convertible Bonds of the Company, 1871, advanced to 66. The Third Mortgage sold at 79¾, and the Incomes at 75 ⅌ cent. The buyers of New-York Central made contracts at 6 months as high as 91 ⅌ cent., which carry interest, of course.

The purport of the Money news from the other side, is to the effect of a general firmness of demand, and advance in price of the English and French Funds; the harvest prospects in both countries; a check to the export of Gold to the Continent; lower terms of discount in London; The Bank of England has also advanced the rate of discount until late in the day; on the other side adopted of their vault, thinking Amalgamated affairs, they are favorable to continued orders for certain descriptions of Railway Stocks and Bonds. They also speak quite confidently of the improved appearance of business on the other side. The promise of a fine harvest is the chief influence.

The Panama Mail steamer arrived this forenoon, with $1,086,000 in gold on freight. The California accounts are no later than by the Nicaragua packet.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $121,305; disbursed $156,171, and held at the close, $7,932,340. There was no change in Money rates on paper outside of Bank, though the supply of means brought into use for the purchase of mercantile bills at 12@15 ⅌ cent., is on the increase. Lenders at call get only 7 ⅌ cent, from first class Stock Houses, and choice collaterals are occasionally placed at 6 ⅌ cent. The reluctance of the banks, who employ a portion of their cash in this way, to lend on railway scrip and bonds, is gradually giving way, as the tone of confidence reflected from the Stock Exchange improves.

The annual figures of the last Cotton crop of the United States show the following results:

	Bales.
Total crop of 1853-4, received at ports	2,927,608
Against previous crop of 1852-3	2,958,592
Diminished growth	335,974
Total foreign exports	2,319,148
Against previous season	2,598,400
Diminished foreign export	909,252

Of the present export there was taken—

By Great Britain	1,603,750
France	374,058
North of Europe	165,172
Other foreign ports	176,166
	2,319,148
The stock in the ports 1st Sept., 1853, was	125,643
Growth of 1853-4, as above	2,927,608
Total supply in bales	3,063,251
Export of 1853-4	2,319,148
Stock 1st of Sept., 1854	133,856
	2,453,004
Leaving for consumption in United States	610,247
Against consumption 1852-3	671,009
Reduced consumption United States	60,762

The stock on hand in the usual shipping ports, excluding Augusta and Boston, 116,727 bales, against 107,340 last season, and the quantity actually taken for consumption in the United States is stated by the New-York *Shipping List* of to-day to be 606,769 bales.

The Albany *Journal* publishes the following comparative statement of the receipts of the New-York Central Railroad Company of July and August of 1853 and 1854:

	Passengers.	Freight.	Total.
1854, July	$301,637 76	$122,429 90	$423,467 66
1853, "	267,562 91	103,128 49	370,691 40
Increase	$33,474 85	$19,301 41	$52,776 26
1854, August	$317,000 00	$198,174 60	$515,174 60
1853, "	349,125 76	151,285 16	500,410 94
Increase			$14,763 66

This exhibit shows the gratifying fact, that notwithstanding the general prevalence of the Cholera, which had an important influence upon travel, the aggregate earnings of the road are greater than the very large receipts of last year.

Deep River Bank.

DEEP RIVER BANK, Monday, Sept. 11, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Having noticed *continued* unfavorable reports of the Deep River Bank, we feel called upon to state that the Bank is in good condition, is doing a safe and legitimate business, has paid and will continue to pay its liabilities on demand.

And we hereby unconditionally pledge our individual private property as security for the payment of the deposits and circulating notes of the Deep River Bank, of Deep River, Conn., until the next annual election of directors.

ULYSSES PRATT,
SEDLEY SNOW,
SAMUEL P. RUSSELL,
ASA R. SHAILER,
WARREN TYLER,
Directors of the Deep River Bank.

London Money News.

From the London Times, Aug. 30.

The great firmness observable in the English funds during the past week still continues, and they have closed to-day at a fresh advance of more than a quarter per cent. Consols, for money, which left off last evening at 94¼ to ½, opened at 94¼ to ½, and steadily improved to 94½ to 95 for money, and 95 to ½ for the account, remaining without reaction up to the official termination of business. At a later hour the buoyant tendency was further manifested, and transactions took place for the account at 95½ to ½. This is nominally the highest price touched during the present year, although the point reached in June, when Consols were temporarily at 94½, was actually rather higher, making allowance for the circumstance of its being ex-dividend. The state of the weather was again almost the sole cause that influenced the market, no political considerations being likely to produce much effect until news shall arrive regarding the Sebastopol expedition.

From the London Daily News, same date.

The funds continue to show great buoyancy. Prices closed to-day ¼ ⅌ cent. higher than the advanced rates of yesterday. It is a feature of some importance that Consols have now passed 95, without signs of a check, the market remaining strong to the close. Money stock is in good supply, and money was consequently in active demand in the Stock Exchange at 4@4½ ⅌ cent., while the money price of Consols was quoted as much as 3-16 ⅌ cent. lower than that for account. Nevertheless, it is evident that, in spite of general scarcity of business, the tone of the security markets is better throughout, owing chiefly to the easier tendency of the money market, and to the confidence generated by the fine harvest. Discussions as to the probability of a further reduction in the rate of discount by the Bank of England, are becoming more frequent, money being easy in Lombard-street, and first-class bills being readily discounted below the Bank rate. Up to the present time it is certain that the extraordinary elasticity of the national resources has enabled Government to carry on the war without causing any perceptible disturbance of the money market. It is true that the prevalent impression that Government have not raised any loan, is erroneous, as the £4,000,000 loan on Exchequer Bonds testifies, but a sum like this, with the installments spread over a period, is a mere bagatelle for our money market.

The Paris Bourse continues to creep up. The Three ⅌ Cent. Rentes were reported by telegraph to-day as closing about ; ⅌ cent. higher than yesterday. At Vienna, the late improvement is not fully maintained, but symptoms of steadiness are yet observable. The other Stock markets of the Continent are firm, and at Frankfort, Spanish Stocks continue to show a tendency towards a recovery.

From Morning Chronicle, same date.

The market for the English Funded Securities continues to manifest much buoyancy, and it is evident that the very favorable state of the weather, combined with the fall in the price of Wheat, with easier rates for Money, must exercise a powerful influence on the value of our national securities. To-day prices have experienced a further rise of about ¼ ⅌ cent., making ¾ ⅌ cent. since Saturday, or 1¼ ⅌ cent. during the present account, which commenced on the 17th inst. Consols opened with business for Money at 94¼, and they went to 94½. For the account they were dealt in at from 94½ up to 95¼, and closed very firmly at 95¼ to 95½. The Reduced Three per Cents. are 95 to 95½, and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents., 95¼. The Unfunded Bonities are unaltered, the quotations for Exchequer-bills being par to 2s. prem. Bank Stock remains steady at 208 to 210. India Stock is firm at 225 to 230; ditto Bonds, 3s. to 6s. prem. The tendency of Money is to become still easier.

The British Stamp upon Foreign Bills.

Letter to the Bank of England.

INLAND REVENUE, SOMERSET HOUSE,
LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 29, 1854.

"I have laid before the Board of Inland Revenue your communication, putting four questions with regard to the operation of the Stamp Act of the last session, 17th and 18th of Victoria, chap. 83.

"I am directed to state in reply, that all the duties contained in the schedule of the Stamp Act alluded to, (including the duties on foreign bills,) take effect from the 10th of October, 1854,—that is, on the 11th of that month, and not before.

"2. The new Stamp duties will apply to all bills and notes drawn in the United Kingdom, on and after the 11th of October, 1854, and to all foreign bills drawn out of the United Kingdom which shall be presented for payment, paid, endorsed, transferred, or negotiated in the United Kingdom on or after the 11th of October, 1854, without regard to the date of such foreign bills, or the time when they were drawn. The proviso in section 1, does not apply to the last-mentioned foreign bills, and it was not intended that it should do so.

"3. Section 6 applies to foreign bills drawn and payable abroad if negotiated in this kingdom, as well as to foreign bills drawn in this kingdom payable abroad, such bills respectively purporting to be drawn in sets; but it does not apply to bills drawn abroad and payable here. The effect of this section in regard to all the bills to which it applies, is to prohibit the negotiation of one part of a bill unless all the parts are duly stamped and transferred.

"4. The object to be effected by the writing of the name and date on the stamp, is (as expressed in the act.) to cancel it, and the Board think that it will be a sufficient compliance with the law if this be done by a clerk.

Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company.

From the Buffalo Courier.

The change recently made in the Executive Department of this Company, by which one of our most esteemed citizens, HENRY MARTIN, Esq., assumed the responsible position of President, is so much out of the usual routine, in such matters, as to be worthy of more than a brief announcement. The retiring President, SAMUEL F. VINTON, Esq., is among the oldest men of

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.

Tuesday—First Board—$1,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 74; $600 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '72, 90; $600 Lehigh 6s, '70, 94; $200 Camden and Amboy 6s, '22, 96; 20 Minehill Railroad, 60½; 5 do., 60½; 3 do., 60; 5 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, 50; 5 Philadelphia Bank, 134; 100 Reading Railroad, 34½.

Between Boards—100 Morris Canal, 11½; 100 Reading Railroad, 34½.

Second Board—51 Minehill Railroad, 60; 50 Morris Canal, 11½; 3 Lehigh Navigation, 64½; 7 Mechanics' Bank, 30.

After Board—150 Morris Canal, 11½; 50 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 30½.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 117@117½; do., '67, 117@117½; Pennsylvania 5s, 83@84; Reading Railroad, 34@34½; Reading Railroad 6s, '76, 74@75; Reading Railroad 6s, '84, 90@91; Pennsylvania Railroad Stock, 44@44½; Morris Canal, 11½@11¾; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 74@74½; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 22@23½; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 30½@30¾; Long Island Railroad, 11¼@12; Vicksburg Railroad, 10@11; Girard Bank, 11¾@12; Lehigh Zinc, 14@15; Union Canal, 14@16½.

Passengers Ar

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.
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RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 933. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

INTERESTING FROM CHINA.

Important Movement of the American Squadron.

Visit of the U. S. Steamer Susquehannah up the Yang-tze-Kiang.

Visit of U. S Officers to the Rebel Camp.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.
WOOSUNG RIVER, Friday, May 19, 1854.

For the last few days there has been much talk on shore at Shanghai about our ships' probable departure for Woosung, there to await the arrival from the southward of the chartered steamer *Confucius*, with our Commissioner on board, and upon her reaching that point to take Mr. MCLANE aboard of us, and proceed up the Yang-tze-Kiang, probably as far as Nankin. In this we failed last year, with MR. MARSHALL on board—the Commissioner of the United States to China—in consequence of being run on shore by no less than four very highly recommended Chinese pilots. This time, however, we are to be cautious, taking a vessel of light draft along to feel the way up. But all our movements were to have been kept a profound secret,—to be buried in the unfathomable depths of Naval and Diplomatic mystery. But, like all naval secrets and mysteries, our intended departure was known on shore long before the officers of the ship, (the only ones particularly interested,) were aware of it; and were it not that some of them happened to hear of it while on shore one day, no opportunity would have been afforded the purser to settle his accounts, and the rest, otherwise to prepare for a cruise. At 1 o'clock to-day, we got under way, and steamed down to Woosung;—and everybody knew it.

20*th*. The *Confucius* arrived to-day, and after leaving Mr. MCLANE and suite, and our captain who accompanied him on his Southern cruise, with us, went on to Shanghai for coal.

21*st*. We heard that the Viceroy of Keang-nan, the province in which Chin-kiang and Shanghai are situated, sent word to Mr. MCLANE that he would like to meet him at Keun-shan, his present residence. This city is on the right bank of the Yang-tze-kiang. At night the *Confucius* returned from Shanghai.

YANG-TZE-KIANG, 22*d*. Got under way at 10 o'clock this morning, the tender leading. Left the Woosung and proceeded up the Yang-tze, as high as Blonde Shoal, where we ran on shore. Soon backed off, and ran a few miles further up the river, and anchored for the night. It is but justice to the pilot, who is an American, to state that it was through no fault or negligence of his that we grounded. This is the same shoal we struck upon last year.

23*d*. Weighed anchor early in the morning, and following the *Confucius*, as on the preceding day, went carefully creeping along up the river. The doubts that have been frequently expressed as to the practicability of taking this ship all the way up to Nankin did not relate so much to the water she draws as to the difficulty of turning her, on account of her great length, in the numberless short bends which are known to exist in this river. We were, however, satisfied on this day that that difficulty was not to be apprehended, for we passed one as short as any to be found. On first ascending the Yang-tze, the scenery on the banks was unattractive, being low, composed for the most part of marshes and rice-fields. As you advance, this changes to higher, but still low land, apparently well wooded. And some miles back from the right bank we observed verdant hills of no mean elevation.

24*th*. The morning was foggy, but as the sun rose this cleared away. We continued our journey, and anchored in the evening off Keun-shan; but soon ascertained that this was not the place appointed for Mr. MCLANE to meet the Viceroy of Keang-nan, as we had supposed, and that if he would proceed to Tsaou-shan, (the Chinese name for Silver Island,) he might see the Admiral commanding an imperial fleet off there, who could give him information as to where the Viceroy was. We got out of the channel at one time to-day, and struck upon a middle ground not laid down in the chart. We backed off, however, in a very few minutes, and proceeded on our course. The shores of the river presented much the same appearance as on the previous day, occasionally varied by a hill running down to the verge of the river-bank. The trees, too, were somewhat larger, and several of the distant eminences were crowned with temples and high pagodas.

25*th*. We moved up and anchored off Silver Island this morning, where the Admiral of the Imperial fleet visited our ship, and salutes were exchanged. It was here arranged that Mr. MCLANE should see the Viceroy on his return. After this visit we were soon under way again, and had arrived off a fortification of the rebels, just below Chin-kiang-foo, when a shot was fired from one of their guns, which passed over or directly ahead of us. Here we let go our anchor, and Lieut. JOHN K. DUER was sent on shore with a communication from Captain BUCHANAN, announcing the arrival of the ship, and the object of her trip up the Yang-tze kiang, to the Commander-in-Chief of this place, and also to demand from him a verbal apology for the shot that was fired. Lieut. DUER was accompanied by a member of the Legation, Mr. CARR, and two American missionaries, acting as interpreters. They were conveyed from the fort to the residence of Wo, the Commander-in-Chief, a distance of about two miles, on Chinese ponies and through a pelting rain, an immense concourse of people following the whole distance, and were there received with all the Celestial honors of gongs, music, rows of soldiers, and cups of tea, by Wo, to whom the letter was handed, but from whom an apology entirely satisfactory, either from bad interpreting or some other cause, could not be obtained. Wo was quite independent, and by no means nervous in his deportment, but courteous, though emphatic and earnest in conversation. This man was selected from the lower ranks of life to fill an office, and by continued assiduity was rapidly promoted until he reached his present position. This is an important one, and his duties, it is said, are performed in a manner to meet the approbation of the rebel Emperor. After telling him that an apology would be expected in his reply to Captain BUCHANAN'S letter, the party from our ship took leave of the Commander-in-Chief, and returned on board.

26*th*. Early in the morning Lieut. DUER was sent on shore to the fort with a second dispatch from Captain BUCHANAN to Wo, demanding a full and unconditional apology for the shot fired, and stating that severe steps might be taken to procure one, unless this letter should be answered by 11 o'clock. And, further, that the ship would move from her present anchorage at 1 o'clock. In the meantime, a Chinese officer came on board with a reply to yesterday's communication, in which was contained an ample apology for the shot fired. The rebel General knew nothing about national flags, and his soldiers had mistaken us for a portion of the Imperial fleet, as we had just come from holding intercourse with them. He told the party from the ship as much as that at the first intercourse, but said nothing then as to his regret at its having occurred. At 11 o'clock Lieut. DUER was again sent on shore, accompanied by an attaché of the Commissioner, Mr. LE ROY, of New-York, and held a second interview with the Commander-in-Chief. The reception was the same as on the day before, and Wo's manner was the same. He was told that his apology was all that was required, and that there would be no necessity for answering the second communication. He said that he had sent in advance to announce our approach to Nanking, but advised us to await an answer to his letter, as it might possibly contain permission for our Commissioner to enter the city walls immediately on his arrival. The reply to this was, that at 1 o'clock we would change our anchorage, as he had been informed, and that we were not unwilling to wait a reasonable time for any communication he might have to make. He then made a request that all foreign vessels-of-war, bound to Nanking, would anchor just below the rebel lines in the river, and communicate by boat, informing him of their intention to pass his forts, so that no misunderstanding or difficulty of any kind might occur. This request Lieut. DUER promised to make known; and after being presented with some books relating to the rebels and their belief, he left the residence of the General. On their return to the boat, our party was followed by immense crowds in the streets, at one time disposed to treat with rudeness the interpreter, who was a southern Chinese, calling him a short-haired devil, and otherwise amusing themselves, much to his consternation; but they were not permitted to offer him the slightest violence. At 1 o'clock the ship moved up towards a town and fortification on the left bank of the river, called Kurachow, and during the afternoon a large number of rebel officers and soldiers visited us. Among them was the general commanding at the last named place. We were told that a battle was fought on the previous day, at which the loss of the Imperialists was one thousand, and that of themselves but thirty-nine. Towards sunset a letter was sent to Wo, by the captain, informing him that we should leave for Nanking at early daylight. In their religion, the rebels are blasphemous, fanatic, and superstitious, without, I think, being bigoted. They believe, among other things, that the Almighty himself came down and conferred the titles upon their five kings, and that TAI-PING-WANG, the Celestial King, is a son or younger brother of the Deity; our Saviour being the elder brother. He, they say, occasionally visits some of their camps, to encourage them in their good work. The general from Kurachow told us he had seen him. It is only the enthusiasts, however, that have much regard for religion. Drinking to excess and smoking tobacco and opium are crimes, which the masses only seem to regard as such for the punishment they bring with them from the magistrates. Hoping to obtain a little insight into their belief in these matters, I asked some of the people through an interpreter, why they did not get drunk and smoke? The answer was, in all cases, because they would be *bamboo*ed. "And why," said I, "do you not smoke opium?" "Oh!" they replied, "we should be beheaded if we did that." Just as though a man at home had said, (and many might say it with truth, I have no doubt,) "I do not commit murder, because I shall be hung for it." They do not appear to have the slightest idea of moral obligation. Their Sabbath is the same as the Jews', Saturday, and they appear to reverence it very much for the same reason that the children of the old Puritans did theirs—because they are afraid not to. In all the cities and large towns conquered by the Rebels, the women have been put away from the soldiery, until such time as the whole Empire may be brought under their control; and no intercourse is allowed between the sexes. To be seen talking together is punishable with bambooing, and any closer connection, with death. The women have their own ministers of the Gospel, and their own magistrates, and always reside in a separate portion of the town. It is my firm conviction, from the little observation that has been permitted me, that if the just vengeance of Heaven were visited upon the cities of China conquered and held by the rebels, they would share the fate of Sodom and Gomorrah. A high officer came on board at night, with a letter from some one styling himself Imperial Commissioner, whose object it was to obtain the assurance that we were not from the Imperialist fleet, but neutrals and friends. After the communication had been replied to and placed in the hands of this officer, we persuaded him, without much difficulty, into violating his religious instructions so far as to smoke cigars and drink a few glasses of wine. The consequence was, that the fellow got quite jolly before he left the ship.

27*th*. We were under way at daylight, and continuing up the river at a rather more rapid rate than usual, anchored off Nanking at 2 o'clock. The scenery between Chin-kiang-foo and the insurgent capital is more pleasing than any we had passed. The plains and valleys clothed in fresh verdure, are backed by steppes and dark highlands, with an occasional spur from an adjacent hill jutting to the water's edge. We passed several of the mouths of the Grand Canal, some held by the Imperialists and others by the rebels. Shortly after anchoring, Lieut. DUER carried on shore a dispatch very much of the same purport as that delivered at Ching-Kiang, from Captain BUCHANAN to the highest military officer in the city, and placed it in the hands of the general commanding in the suburbs, who promised that it should instantly be sent to its destination, and that an answer would probably be given next day. A member of the Legation also went on shore to arrange preliminaries for our Commissioner's interview.

29*th*. No answer having been sent, on the day intimated, to Captain BUCHANAN'S letter, a party composed of the two attachés of the Legation, six or eight officers from the ship, and part of a boat's crew, under the charge again of Mr. DUER, proceeded to the north gate, where they forced their way in, and a duplicate of the communication sent day before yesterday was handed to an officer here. The people about the gate begged the party not to go further, that they themselves would be severely dealt with if they should,—perhaps beheaded. Upon condition of a promise that the letter should be instantly dispatched, they were told that the party would go no further than the immediate vicinity of the gate. One of the officers, however, who did not hear this, wandered some distance into the city, and did not get back until late at night. After a walk to the top of a neighboring hill and back, some of the officers from the ship returned to the house near the gate, where the duplicate communication was delivered, and there saw a member of the Royal family, an uncle of the guardian or middle King, one of the five under TAI-PING-WANG, the heavenly king. This is the same man, no doubt, whom Mr. MEADOWS, the Interpreter of the English Legation, mistook for the Northern Prince; for TAI-PING-WANG, and the five above alluded to,—the North King, the South King, the East King, the West King and the Middle King,—all reside within the walls of the Tartar city, and not in or close by any suburb. Upon the return of the officers to the ship, and after hearing their report, orders were issued by the Captain to permit no Chinese to visit either steamer until their Government showed a disposition to communicate with us. The outer wall of Nanking does not enclose a densely populated city, as might be supposed, but a country diversified with hill and dale, and studded with villages. The city, properly so-called, is within an inner wall, and its appearance is said to be the same as many others in China of lesser extent.

30*th*. An answer was received to-day to Captain BUCHANAN'S communication. It intimated amongst other things, that an interview might be granted the United States Commissioner by TAI-PING-WANG, on condition that he would approach him according to their own ceremonial. He must prostrate himself in his presence, and acknowledge him King of the World under God our Heavenly Father. That he would expect to receive tribute from the outside state the Commissioner represented, in the shape of gold, silver, and precious stones, as none durst ever come before him without valuable presents. This remarkable document came from two high officers of state. In substance, Mr. MCLANE'S reply to this was that *we could not possibly recognize the rebellious subjects of an Emperor with whom our Government was on terms of peace and amity*, and had formed a commercial treaty, even as equals; and we must, therefore, leave them without further intercourse. Several of our officers, with Western pertinacity, encouraged and advised by Dr. FAHS, the assistant surgeon, succeeded in pushing their way through one of the gates into the city, and visited the celebrated porcelain tower. Immediately after their entrance, objections were made to their proceeding, and at times their path was obstructed. But the perseverance of Dr. FAHS, backed by the determination of his companions, accomplished their object. They were taken before magistrates, but always demanded and obtained their release; they refused to kneel to some very high officer, telling him that they kneeled to God alone, and were finally guided to the river side, where a boat was procured to carry them aboard ship. One of the midshipmen scaled the walls, and after eluding a party of soldiers, who tried to detain him, by knocking one down and jerking suddenly from the rest, was surrounded, taken, and held a prisoner all night, though not unkindly treated. We had all along been refused admission into the city, until a passport could be obtained from the Eastern King; but becoming tired of waiting for this, it was determined to push through some of the gates if we could. After the receipt of the letter from the authorities this morning, in regard to our Commissioner's interview, the Chinese were allowed to visit the steamers again, and permission was given the officers to go on shore, and wander wherever they could get; which led to the adventures narrated above.

31*st*. We left Nanking and steamed sixty miles up the river—forty-five miles further than any other vessel belonging to a Western nation has ever been. The scenery passed was of much the same character as that already described, but the water in the river was of a greater depth than we had before found it. Our lead did not show less than ten fathoms, and seldom as little as that. We passed several cities, and pagodas were numerous, standing back some distance from either shore, and generally situated upon hills. Our chief boatswain's mate, DANIEL MCKINLEY, died this morning.

June 1. Early in the morning buried the boatswain's mate. His grave stands on the brow of a hill running to the water's edge, to which we gave the name of "MCKINLEY'S POINT." We continued our course up the river to the city of Woo-hoo. Here we found the people civil and disposed to be friendly; forming a great contrast with those we met at Nanking. Crowds visited the ship, and we were permitted to go over the city. Woo-hoo is about sixty-five miles from Nanking, and three hundred from the mouth of this majestic stream. It is a large but uninteresting place, and now, like all cities captured by the rebels, most of it lies in ruins. Between Chin-kiang-foo and Nanking, the banks of the Yang-tze-kiang and the mouths of the Grand Canal are occupied sometimes by the Imperialists, and at others by the rebels; but from Nanking to Woo-hoo all are in the possession of the latter, who told us that the country was under their subjection for two hundred miles further up—to Po-yang Lake.

June 2. We left Woo-hoo early in the morning, and, passing Nanking at 10½ o'clock, (having come down the river at the rate of fourteen knots,) let go our anchor off Silver Island at 2 o'clock. After exchanging salutes with the Imperial fleet, (they firing first, as before, of course,) the Admiral visited us, and informed Mr. MCLANE that the Viceroy of Keangnan would meet him at Hwang-Chow, if he desired it.

June 3. We left our anchorage at 6½ o'clock this morning, and stood down the river cautiously. Shoaling our water, near a place called Foo-shan, we stopped and sounded out the channel. Upon crossing a bar, which seems to extend across the stream here, and again reaching deep water, the ship was anchored for the night.

June 4. We got under way before sunrise, and steamed down the river as far as Blonde Shoal, where we anchored for the purpose of making a reconnoissance of it with the small steamer. A channel, of not less than five fathoms, discovered originally by the English war steamer *Hermes*, was found, through which we passed, and, crossing to the mouth of the Woosung, ran up that river, and anchored off Shanghai at sunset. Yours, &c.

SING SING PRISON.

Letter from the State Comptroller on the Extravagant Expenses of the Sing Sing Prison.

The following letter, exhibiting a very marked excess in expenses at Sing Sing over the other State Prisons, has been addressed by Hon. JAMES M. COOK, State Comptroller, to the State Prison In-spectors:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Sept. 2, 1854.

SIR: Three months' accounts of the State Prisons (May, June and July) having been settled by me, under the provisions of Chapter 240 of the Laws of 1854, enables me to arrive at the cost of their maintenance and support.

I deem it my duty to place in the hands of each of the State Prison Inspectors a statement of the same.

The cost of rations for the Sing Sing Prison for the months of May, June and July, was $13,690 46, which is $4 43 per month for each convict in that Prison, estimating their number at 1,030. At Auburn, for the same time, it was at the rate of $3 10 per month for each convict, estimating their number at 730. the total amount being $6,797 95.

At Clinton, for the same time, at the rate of $5 51 for each convict, estimating their number at 200, the total amount was $3,306 52. The total amount of expenditure for the support and safe keeping of each convict, for the three months before mentioned, was

At Sing Sing	$29 76
At Auburn	23 61
At Clinton	58 23

I can fully understand that the isolated position of Clinton Prison, and the few convicts confined therein, must of necessity materially increase the cost of supporting them; and owing to the difficulty of obtaining supplies, and the length of time necessary to enable them to arrive at the Prison after their purchase, the Agent and Warden was allowed for his May estimate nearly double the amount of those for June and July; and I believe, under all the disadvantages of his locality, and expense of freight and carriage of his supplies, that the cost of his rations alone will average for a year less than the present cost at Sing Sing.

The difference between the cost of supporting a convict at the Sing Sing or Auburn Prisons is so large, that I am unable to account for it upon any reasonable grounds satisfactory to myself.

Sing Sing has the advantage of numbers; Auburn somewhat in its locality for the purchase of a portion of its necessary supplies. Why it should cost $24 60 per annum more to support a convict at Sing Sing than at Auburn Prison, I am unable to comprehend.

The expenses and earnings of the respective Prisons present, also, a contrast anything but favorable to Sing Sing.

The total expenses there for 3 months were	$20,651 66
The earnings of the convicts for that time	21,295 91
Making the expenses exceed the earnings	$9,625 95

To sustain the Prison under its present management will require from the Treasury of the State $37,703 80 per annum, taking the cost of May, June and July as the average.

The total expenses for Auburn Prison for the same months were $17,346 39
The amount of its earnings were 18,185 22

Balance in favor of the State $936 83

This, instead of drawing money from the State, would pay into the Treasury $3,747 32 per annum upon the same average.

I have not presented you the earnings and aggregate expenses of Clinton Prison, as I understand that the iron works are not completed for the employment of the convicts under Mr. KINGSLAND'S contract.

I saw a great difference in the May accounts of those Prisons, also in June. A single month might not be a fair comparison of their expenditures, for several obvious reasons; and I have waited for the first quarter of the year to expire since the passage of the law placing the management of the pecuniary affairs in my hands, to present to you a statement of the affairs of the Sing Sing and Auburn Prisons.

You, Sir, have the power, as Inspector, with your colleagues, to examine into the causes of this difference in the expenditure of these prisons, and with you lies the remedy of the evil, if, in your opinion, one exists at Sing Sing Prison.

I have regularly reduced the estimates of the Agent of that Prison largely. Of those presented by the Agent at Auburn, never.

The first invariably spends his entire appropriation, whatever may be the amount, while the latter always finds a balance in his hands to be deducted from his succeeding estimate.

With one or two exceptions, the prices are as high, or nearly so, of the necessary articles for the consumption of each of the Prisons. The difference in the prices of the articles, owing to the different localities of the Prisons, is not a tithe of the difference in the expense of supporting a convict at Sing Sing or Auburn, and even with this difference, painful rumors reach me as to the quality and soundness of the provisions fed in the Prison at Sing Sing! None have been heard of that description from Auburn. I repeat, with you and your associate Inspectors lies the power to change the method of conducting the affairs of that Prison—over that I have no control. I can only reduce the estimate for the support of that Prison to a reasonable expenditure as compared with the others.

This will be done by me. The proper application of the moneys to the support of that Prison rests with you. The Agent and Warden, who is the disbursing officer of the funds drawn from this department, is appointed by the State Prison Inspectors. The results to follow my attempt to reduce the expenses of that Prison by reducing the estimate for its support, rest with the Inspectors. An imperative sense of duty has compelled me to call your attention to the management of Sing Sing Prison. I shall be happy to hear from you personally or by letter. Yours truly,

JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

CONTINUATION OF THE NIAGARA'S NEWS.

THE DANUBE.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Sept. 13.

The hospitals and magazines of the Russians were being removed to Bessarabia.

The movements of the Austrians that have entered Wallachia are not reported.

General CORNOVINI had gone to Bucharest to consult with OMAR PASHA.

In the recent fire at Varna, half a million pounds of bread, equal to two weeks' consumption of the English army, was burned. In consequence of the fire being supposed to have been an incendiarism, a precautionary cordon has been drawn around the powder magazine, and great excitement prevailed against the supposed Russian incendaries.

Transports continued to arrive at Varna from Malta.

The French were beginning to grumble at their long continued inactivity.

The Cholera was abating. Its ravages, both in the fleet and army, were horrible, many thousands having fallen victims.

All was quiet at Constantinople. SAID PACHA, the new Viceroy of Egypt, was visiting the Sultan.

DEVEST PACHA, a skillful diplomatist, has been sent to the Principalities as Turkish Commissioner.

RIZA PACHA was intriguing to have OMAR PACHA transferred to the command of the army in Asia, but the Sultan refuses.

ASIA.

The disasters of the Turks are confirmed.

On the 29th July, SELIM PASHA was defeated and the Russians occupied Bajazid.

On the 7th of August a vaporing display of force by the Turks brought on a general engagement, and a great battle was fought near Kars. The Turks attacked the Russians' entrenched camp at Youronkdere, and also drove in the right wing of the Russian army, but a general charge by the Russian Cavalry swept them back with immense loss. Four thousand Turks were killed. The Russians also suffered severely. The Turks confess that the Russians had the victory. An Armistice of two days was agreed to after the battle.

The Turks retreated into Kars and abandoned their camp, which was occupied by the Russians.

The Russians admit a loss of nearly 1,000. The battle lasted five hours; 40,000 men and 150 guns were engaged in it.

SELIM PASHA is superseded by MUSTAPHA PASHA, who distinguished himself in the Dobrudscha.

GREECE.

Considerable excitement had been caused by the announcement of the French Commander, that as the Piærus is unhealthy he will remove his troops to Athens.

The delay which was granted by the Porte to Greece for the adjustment of her difficulties with Turkey, expired on the 1st of September. No arrangement had been made, but negotiations were pending.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Aug. 31.—New proposals have been made by Russia, which will involve new negotiations. Particulars have not transpired.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The weather continued extremely favorable, and a large proportion of the crops had been secured.

Owing to the Parliamentary recess, no political news was stirring.

T. ARCHIBALD had been appointed member of the Council of NOVA SCOTIA, and NEVILLE PARKER PUSYNE, Judge of New-Brunswick.

The London *Times* has an editorial congratulating itself that the Russians can never invade India.

Punch is distressingly funny on Dr. COTTMAN and American affairs generally.

The *Illustrated News* gives portraits of DAVENPORT the American actor and GOUGH the lecturer.

FRANCE.

The Emperor had returned from Biarritz to Paris, and left for the camp at Boulogne.

The Empress remained at the Baths.

Prince ALBERT is to go on a visit to the Emperor,—so also is the King of Belgium.

The *Moniteur* publishes the official account of the fall of Bomarsund, but it discloses nothing new.

A report was circulated on the Paris Bourse that Sweden and Denmark were on the point of signing a treaty of alliance with the Western Powers, but the report was considered very doubtful.

M. BILLAULT had completed the reorganization of the Ministry of the Interior.

General PAIXHAN, inventor of the Paixhan gun, is dead.

BELGIUM.

The resignation of the Ministry had not been accepted. The cause of the tender was unknown.

SPAIN.

The "Union" Republican Club had been closed by order of the Government, and a detachment of the National Guards ordered to arrest the members if they persisted in assembling. Several smaller Clubs had also been dispersed.

Madrid was profoundly tranquil.

All the provincial Juntas had been suppressed.

The Government had published the defalcations of the previous Ministry, showing a total of thirty millions of dollars, with the revenue of Cuba mortgaged for two years, and all the extra resources of the Kidgdom pledged.

ESPARTERO had raised a temporary loan of two millions of dollars on the Havana customs and bank security.

A decree has appeared confiscating the property of Queen CHRISTINA. Under cover of this measure she had left Madrid for Portugal, with the sanction of the Government, where she will embark for Italy or France. Much of her wealth is safely invested in foreign securities.

Notwithstanding the profound tranquility, private advices report outbreaks at Madrid on the 28th, when it became known that CHRISTINA had escaped. A few barricades were erected, but were pulled down by the National Guards, and the opportune entry of some regiments of Cavalry prevented much mischief.

Saragossa continued restless, and the whole province of Arragon was unquiet. Carlist movements were spoken of in one or two quarters, and there are hints of military disaffection in Gallacia.

NARVAEZ had applied for permission to go to Biarritz. SARTORIUS had arrived at Bayonne. SAN SEBASTIAN is reconstructing the capital city of the province of Guipozoca. GONZALES BRAVO is appointed Minister to Vienna. Don EDWARD SANCHO has been transferred from Brussels to Brazil.

The Government has disbanded the Queen's Guards, as too expensive.

ITALY.

The cholera is abating.

Romagna and the Duchies are in a disturbed state, and many assassinations have taken place.

Seven more persons have been sentenced to death at Parma.

A universal jubilee, long contemplated by the Pope, will be held in November next, and a general convocation of the Church will meet at Rome to settle the Immaculate Conception question.

DENMARK.

M. MORALTKE has been appointed President, and M. BUCHWALD Vice President of the new Council of State.

A strong meeting of the Constitutional Association was held at Copenhagen on the 29th to express distrust of the Ministry.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co.'s Circular says: Fine weather during the last ten days has given more tone to the market, and prices have advanced ⅛ of a penny on low and middling classes, while the better qualities are unchanged. Fair Orleans is quoted at 6¼d.; Middling, 5 3-16d.; Fair Uplands, 6d.; Middling, 5¼d.; Ordinary, 4¼d.@4½d. Messrs. DENNISTOUN & Co. report prices gradually stiffened, enabling holders to realize 1-16d.@⅛d. advance on the quotations of Friday last. We quote Middling Orleans at 5¼d.; Middling Mobiles, 5¼d; Middling Uplands, 5 1-16d. The week's sales have been 57,240 bales, (including 46,670 American,) of which 8,290 were on speculation, and 7,120 for export. Stock on hand 884,400 bales.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

The harvest is progressing, and is very abundant, causing great depression in the market. The principal circulars agree in reporting a decline of 15d. on WHEAT, and 3s. decline on FLOUR. INDIAN CORN is slightly lower, but in pretty good demand.

The quotations by BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co., are—Western Canal FLOUR, 27s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 28s.; Ohio, 29s.@30s.; Canada, 27s.@29s.; Sour, 26s.@27s.; WHITE WHEAT, 8s.@9s.; Red, 6s.@7s. 9d.; White and Yellow CORN, 34s.@35s.; Mixed, 34s.

Liverpool Provision Market.

WM. GARDNER & Co. report rather more disposition to purchase BEEF, but the stock being mostly of fine and ordinary, the trade have not operated largely. Good medium BEEF is wanted. Fine PORK is scarce. Inferior in large supply and unsalable. BACON is in fair consumption, and the demand freely met. Shoulders very slow. LARD—Sales of 250 tons at a reduction of 51s. 6d., but recovered at 52s. Closed quiet but firm.

Liverpool Produce Market.

The Brokers' Circular reports Ashes in better demand. Sales 500 bbls. at full prices, tending upwards. Large business doing in Resin; 5,000 bbls. sold at 4s. 7d.@4s. 9d. for common, and 10s. 6d.@11s. 6d. for fine. No sales of Turpentine had taken place. Spirits quoted at 42s.@43s. Tallow rather flat, 69s. 6d.@69s. Palm Oil in better demand. 1,500 tons sold on the spot at £43 10s.@£44 10s. Moderate business done in Pale Seal at £41. Rape moderate at 45s.@47s. In Dyewoods, a moderate business transacted. Rice very dull and lower. No transactions in Seeds or Bark. Linseed Cake steady.

London Mead Market.

Nothing doing in Rails—quoted at £7 10s.@£7 11s. Free Wales Bars firm at £8 15s. Scotch Pig 62s. 6d. Mixed Clyde Swedish continues scarce. COPPER firm and unchanged. In LEAD a large business done at £21 10s.; Common, $22 10s. Refined SPELTER advanced £22. TIN unchanged.

London Markets.

Messrs. BARING, BROTHERS & Co. report but little activity in Colonial and Foreign Produce. COPPER steady, at previous prices. RICE in fair demand, for East India. SUGAR dull, and rates barely supported. TEA—No improvement to notice. TALLOW steady, at 66s. TURPENTINE—1,200 bbls. sold, at 10s. 6d. SPIRITS dull; American 42s. HEMP flat; Petersburg clean, nominally £60@£61. LARD rather lower; Western kegs 50s.@53s. LINSEED CAKES dull and unchanged. SALTPETRE dull. BREADSTUFFS very heavy, and English Wheat 3s.@4s. lower than on Monday.

London Money Market.

MONEY for short periods is in good demand. CONSOLS closed at 95¼@95½; DOLLARS, 5s. 2d.; Bar SILVER, 5s. 1½d.; EAGLES, 76s. 3½d.; DOUBLOONS, 75s. 6d. The Bullion in the Bank of England has declined to the extent of £66,000.

The Paris Bourse closed on Friday evening at—4½ per Cents, 107.75; Three per Cents, 74.20; Bank of France, 2950.

State of Trade in Manchester.

Rather more has been doing in Yarns and goods at hardening prices, but not amounting to a quotable advance. Goods suitable for the home trade are in demand. Large sales of printing Cloths for India, but at very low prices.

American Securities.

Messrs. BELL & Co. give no statement. Messrs. BARING BROTHERS report a small business, and no change in prices.

Massachusetts Sterling Bonds scarce at 103@104.
Pennsylvania Railroad Sixes, 91@91¼.
Canada Sixes advanced to 108¼@109.

Freights.

From Liverpool to the United States ruled in favor of shippers, and closed dull to New-York, for Earthenware at 7s. 6d.; Hardware and coarse goods, 12s. 6d.; fine goods, 15s.; Passengers, £3@£3 10s. To New-Orleans, coarse goods, 17s. 6d.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived from New-York—Aug. 30, Clara, at the Clyde.
Arrived from Baltimore—Aug. 25, Julius Fides, at Bremerhaven.
Arrived from Savannah—30th, Chesapeake, at Silvertown.
Arrived from New Orleans—28th, Admiral, off Deal.
Sailed for New-York—30th, Shackamaxon, Chas. Thompson, Northern Empire, and Harvest Queen, from Liverpool; Emma, and St. Louis, from Havre; Modern Times, from Pill; 31st, Castrica, from Deal; Roscius, fm. Southampton; Sept. 1, Matilda, from Liverpool.
Sailed for Boston—31st, George, and Leslie, from Deal; Summer, from Liverpool.
Sailed for Charleston—30th, Mickmack, from the Clyde, via Halifax.
Sailed for Savannah—31st, Franklin, from Liverpool.
Sailed for New-Orleans—30th, P. Whitney, from Ostend.

The *Niagara* left Halifax at 5 minutes past 3 o'clock this morning for Boston, where she will be due about noon on Thursday.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 13.

HARVEY M. WATTERSON, of Tennessee, is not an applicant for the Governorship of Oregon.

A very heavy rain was experienced last night. The farmers' apprehensions in this region in regard to preparing the soil for Winter grain, are entirely removed.

The *Star* reiterates its denial that any treaty for the annexation of the Sandwich Islands has been received.

The *Star* also threatens the vengeance of the Government against the Alvarez filibustering expedition, if it exists.

The Prohibited Fishing Grounds to be Thrown Open to Americans.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 15.

The *Union* announces that orders have been received for the withdrawal of the British fleet in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and to throw open the prohibited fishing grounds to Americans.

Maine Election.
BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 13—Noon.

The entire Coalition ticket has been elected in Penobscot County.

The returns indicate the choice of two Coalition Senators in Waldoboro',—two in Washington and one in Piscataquis.

The returns thus far show the election of 50 Anti-Nebraska representatives to 16 others.

In 170 towns, MORRILL, for Governor, has 37,621—PARRIS, 15,175—REED, 7,299—CILEY and scattering, 1,382.

In 54 towns in this Congressional District, WASHBURN, Whig and Coalition, has 7,[illegible], and BLAKE, Dem., 3,936. WASHBURN'S majority will be over 4,000.

Maine—The Sixth District.
Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.
CALAIS, Wednesday, Sept. 13.

The vote in this Congressional District is estimated about 8,000 for MILLIKEN, Anti-Nebraska; 7,000 for FULLER, and 2,000 for SMITH, Whig.

Arrival of the Steamer [illegible] with Yellow Fever, and Report of the Storm in Charleston Harbor.
BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept. 13.

New-Orleans papers of Thursday have been received.

There were twenty-seven deaths [illegible] fever in Charleston for the [illegible] Sunday night.

No lives were lost in Charleston during the late storm. The damage done in the city and to the crops in the surrounding vicinity is [illegible].

At Sullivan's Island the damage is very extensive.

The deaths at Martinsburg, Virginia, from Friday to Tuesday, were 27, including some of the best citizens of the town.

Annual Meeting of the Board of Foreign Missions.
HARTFORD, Wednesday, Sept. 13.

The principal portion of this [illegible] session of the Board of Missions was occupied in reading and considering the annual report.

HENRY HILL, of Boston, who has been Treasurer of the Board for thirty-two years, declined a reelection, and offered a farewell donation of one thousand dollars.

Dr. PORTER introduced a paper on the Divine Instrumentality for the World's Conversion, which was discussed until the hour of adjournment by Drs. LYMAN BEECHER, SKINNER, DEWITT, and a Rev. Mr. TAYLOR of Massachusetts.

At the Afternoon Session, the conclusion of the paper on the World's Conversion, was followed. The discussion was by Rev. Drs. STORRS, PATTON, BACON and PORTER.

Rev. Dr. WOOD then presented a paper on the Sources for Recruiting the Missionary Ministry. Adjourned until evening.

The entire evening was spent in discussing the subject of supplying men for the Missionary Ministry. Remarks were made by Rev. Drs. MATTHEWS, ADAMS of New-York, SCHUYLER, [illegible], BAIRD, Rev. Mr. THOMPSON of New-York, and others, when the Board adjourned till to-morrow morning.

Crowded meetings were also held in the North and South Churches. At the former, addresses were made by returned Missionaries; and in the latter, Rev. Dr. DEWITT, of New-York, preached.

Whig Nominations for the Assembly.
BUFFALO, Wednesday, Sept. 13.

The following Whig nominations have been made: Second Assembly District—[illegible] MAIN for Assembly, and WARREN GRANGER for delegate to the Convention—both Silver Grays. Third District—E. P. GOSLINE for Assembly, and W. HAMBLETON to the Convention—both Woolly Heads.

Political Nominations.
BUFFALO, Wednesday, Sept. 13.

WILLIAM W. WEED has been [illegible] the Whigs for Assembly, in the First District. M. CLAPP, Senate Delegate to the Whig Convention, from the same.

Subscriptions for the Sufferers by the Cholera at Columbia, Pa.
PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 13.

The subscription in this city for the benefit of the sufferers by the recent tremendous storm at Savannah reaches $2,360.

Our citizens have also commenced a subscription for the relief of the sufferers by the flood at Columbia, in this State. Late dispatches from there state the disease to be abating. Cases of collapse, deemed to be hopeless, are now pronounced convalescent.

Philadelphia Money Market.
PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 13.

The rates for Money are about the same. First-class paper is wanted at 1

LETTERS ON THE CHARACTER OF ENGLAND.

NUMBER FOUR.

THE LONDON LODGING-HOUSES.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LONDON, Aug. 15, 1854.

The next visit, in our night journey, after the one described in my last letter, was to a house in a dark street, where, as our officer said, a few years ago no policeman could safely go at night without arms and a comrade. As we came near the door, he whispered to us, "Look about you—this is flat-coiners' and thieves' 'ouse—say [illegible] about 3 o'clock in the night, but a [illegible] are in the tap-room, drinking beer and talking closely together over the table. The landlord at once saluted the [illegible] got a candle at his request to [illegible] over the establishment. The men gave one sharp glance at us and then went on with their talk; the faces, as I watched them a moment, did not seem as bad as one would expect,—perhaps rather keen and [illegible] than very sensual.

Up stairs, we walked up and down a long bed-room. It was a strange sight—the men were sleeping or pretending to sleep; some with dark and brutal faces, most however [illegible] and worn in expression, and occasionally of harsh and violent feature, now [illegible] relaxed and softened by sleep. The officer examined every one, and only once or twice seemed at a loss about a face, and whispered to the landlord. One person alone seemed wide awake. He sat up at the end of the room in his bed and watched us. His face was refined and cultivated in expression; he said nothing—I could get no information about his history. In one bed, a boy of about twelve years was lying. "How's this," said the officer, "how came he here?" The landlord said something about the having strayed in here, at which the [illegible] looked incredulous; and then proceeded to awake him. "What's your name, my boy?" To be awaked out of a sound sleep, and find six men with lights watching you, and be asked such a question, will slightly disconcert some persons. It did not appear to do so in the least with this lad. He was wide awake at once. "Jonas Thompson, Sir!" said he, as glibly as if he were at the bar. "Pooh!" said the Inspector, "That won't do, you know! Where's your father!" "He's dead, Sir." "How long ago?" (Not a second's hesitation.) "Two years and a 'alf, Sir." "Now that won't go, my lad! Where *is* he, I say?" "He's dead, Sir," (calmly.) "How long have you been *here*?" "Two nights, Sir." "What's your business?" (Hesitates.) I—I shops about, Sir; carries parcels for gentlemen, Sir." "*Carries parcels!*" said the Inspector, with an ineffable sneer. "Come now, my boy—don't you want to come out of this? We'll 'elp you—we can get you an honest livin'." The boy made no answer—and after a little questioning we passed on. "Here's another boy. How old are you? Only sixteen? Well, what's your business?" "I follows markets, Sir." "*Follows markets!*" said the Inspector, [illegible] up stairs. "He'll come to the gallows."

"You see those partitions, gentlemen. [illegible] up; the men and women and all used to sleep in one room, together. [illegible] Fairy, who are those in that bed?" "Husband and wife, if you please, Sir." "Oh!" said the Inspector, "don't you know you must not 'ave families in [illegible] rooms!"

As we went out, the Inspector whispered, "Did you see those men down below putting on their boots and clothes? They're a goin' to follow the market-men from the country, and orib from the wagons, as they [illegible] early in the mornin'."

As we went along in the lane, a dark-looking, dirty-looking man met us.

"Oh, Jem, it's you, is it?" said the officer. "Which is mother Jane's, now?" The man turned round and guided us there. "Thieves, the housebreakers and such—and sometimes the petty thieves (pronounced [illegible]) come here. The old woman [illegible] keeps, it takes the boys and feeds them, and sends them out to thieve."

A very decent looking old woman met us, and at once lighted two candles and conducted us up stairs. A long room again, with various sleepers, mostly men of hard [illegible] and brutal faces, with an occasional person quite old; each seemed to sleep, as it seemed, guarded against his neighbor. You felt that in all the crowd, there was not probably one person who cared for or loved his another.

In one bed, again, a boy was lying—and [illegible] the Inspector questioned. No father; no mother; no home—had an aunt in [illegible] lane—turned him out—chopped [illegible] carried parcels—tried to make an honest livin'—he did.

The officer cross-questioned—and finally, as a man who couldn't be humbugged, found the very place where his aunt lived. "Now, my boy, tell me. I want to serve you, and can help you. Have you ever been in trouble? Tell me, honestly." "No, Sir," (not deceptively.)

"Truly, now. Have you been in trouble? Were you never in trouble? Never at all? Never in trouble? No? Well."

"Now, if you choose, I could put you in the way of doing well. Were you ever in a Ragged [illegible]?"

"Yes, Sir." Well, now, wouldn't you like to go to Mr. Nash's, in Westminster? There you can make a good, honest man of yourself, and, perhaps, by and by, go to America. I don't force you, mind. I only want to 'elp you. You can take your choice. What will you be? Say, *now*?" "Say what the kind gentleman says. He'll 'elp you," put in the old woman. The boy looked dubiously a moment; glanced from one to another of us; moved himself more comfortably into his place, and made the great choice, probably for life, then and there. "He didn't want to go." And we walked away.

Who wonders? No friends; no earthly person who cared for him; he himself making a living, even if a hard one, now, by rather exciting means; a vagabond, a rover, a young pirate, an Arab, suddenly to put himself on bread and water probation, within four walls, among repentant, praying, hard-working men and boys, and try to earn what he never was taught to value,—an honest name and character. He chose just what most of us would have chosen in the same circumstances; and he has gone, I suppose, where ten thousand other children in London, just like him, have gone.

As we went out, the officer commended the boy to the old woman. She thanked his honor; it was a poor, friendless craythur; she would try to save him; poor boy! *Good* evening, kind gentlemen!

And the officer quietly informed us, that she would probably have him out to-morrow, dressed in blue cap and with brass buttons, like a gentleman's son, thieving in the city.

We moved about again in the dubious lanes, and came to the door of a vile-looking house. "This is a house only for petty thieves," said the Inspector. We rapped and rapped, and at length the landlord, in his shirt, opened the door; and the moment he saw the officer, admitted us freely. A light was brought, and again we were taken up stairs, without the least grumbling at such an unseasonable interruption. There were various rooms, and in some, men, in others, girls sleeping, and one long room with young men and boys.

All were in the deepest sleep of early morning; and the faces had almost invariably a sad, care-worn look, as if the features now took on the feelings which excitement generally made to be forgotten. Again, you had the sense of isolation to each:—each man and boy going to his desparate end by himself—and yet herding in this strange company. The Inspector whispered to us of a man here, whose two children were being brought up as thieves, and whom a benevolent gentleman had attempted to rescue, thus far in vain. We soon saw one, a boy of 11 or 12 years; he was sleeping by himself. "Has Mr. H. been here lately?" said our friend to the landlord. "Yes: he has, and he says he'll take the children and see 'em brought up—but the old man won't let him." "Where is the father?" He pointed him out. It was a man of 45 or 50; and in his arms lay a little girl, with the sweet round face of early girlhood, sleeping so carelessly and trustfully, the fair little arms thrown out on the bed and the hair falling over the rough bolster. We all gathered around and watched both; it did not awake them.

The old villain, with his long train of vile and bitter memories, and the child bursting out into sweet childhood in this den of thieves and murderers, with dreams, we may hope, yet pure and sunny, slept on quietly together. How long so peaceful, poor weak one, in this great battle of life? Soon the innumerable ranks of the enemies of the poor will gather around thee—aching want, hunger, friendlessness, desperation; thou wilt surely fall, and then without a regret or thought, plunge blindly on. We know not, thank God! thy whole existence; but we are sure the odds have been all against thee here, and thy trial and examination in the great Judgment-Court of life but a farce compared with ours. May it be better with thee *there!*

As we turned away, there was a tear in the officer's eye, and he shrugged his shoulders as he said to the landlord, "We must try to make him 'ear Mr. H. He's a gentleman you can trust to. Too bad! *bad!*"

"Quantities of such places, gentlemen, but this will give you a good idea of the general run of low lodgin'-'ouses."

"Did you notice, by the way, that tall thin man who crept up to bed while we were there? He's a *bell-'anger*—an old thief. I know him. He goes to respectable houses and offers to 'ang the bells, and then pilfers all he can get."

It was now getting on towards the morning, and he said he would only lead us to one den more—a notorious gambling-house. We drove on there, but it was closed in such a way that even the officer could gain no entrance. These gambling hells have been all broken up within a short time, he said. "I was in the party that broke up this, and at the same moment every 'ouse in town was attacked by the police. We battered that door, but could not force it, and I was at last put through the door window, and cut myself badly.

"No; there was no resistance inside. We found an immense lot of money."

We being now pretty nearly knocked up by the night's work, the cab was put towards the West End. When we reached the place the Inspector descended; we shook him cordially by the hand; he bid us good evening in his most polite and graceful manner. A sovereign was dropped as by accident in his hand, "as an expression of our thanks, Mr. T——." "Oh, no, Sir; it's of no consequence." "Certainly, Mr. T——, certainly."

"Thank you. You will please make that statement to the Department of your hopinion of our licensed lodgins—*Good* evening!"

It seemed, as one thought it over in a comfortable bed the next morning, all like a dream—as if one had taken a flight with an Asmodeus through the sinks and haunts of crime of the city; looked in their sleep on the vagabonds and rogues, and the foul animals who feed on human blood and slink away to their dens at early morning, and passed among them unseen. It gave a faithful, hideous impression of the great substratum of London. The innumerable haunts of crime or vice we passed; the sullen and desperate faces; the boys matured, and the women become like the coarsest men; the evidently deserted and ignorant and criminal children, who seemed each to be but a representation of a class. It is awful to think, that every great city rests on such a foundation. Christianity has but begun its mission.

The visit, too, showed me, as I had never at all known before, the thorough operation of the English Government, when it does, (which is rare,) undertake anything. As a general thing, there is less central government here than with us. But in this case the Government has measured and cleaned the man's water-closet and his bed; aired his room, protected his modesty, drained his yard, provided for the number of his household, and sheltered him from infection and bad smells. It has said to the poor, "You cannot take care of your own health; your sickness poisons us and every one else; we will care for you." It may not quite be the *laissez aller* system, or in accordance with the best developed "Free Competition" theory of Society; but it seems quite necessary, at least in London, and quite as legitimate a function of Government as hanging criminals or shooting enemies.

The Board of Health of London has collected some important statistics in this connection.

In one square—Lambeth-square—occupied by a superior class of operatives, in the receipt of high wages, the deaths have risen as high as 55 in 5,000. By the doing away of cess-pools within the houses, and the substitution of water-closets, together with the introduction of tubular self-cleansing house-drains, the mortality has been reduced to 13 in 1,000. In another instance the number of deaths have been reduced even to 7 in 1,000; the average rate of the whole metropolis being 23 in 1,000. [Report of General Board of Health, 1854, p. 28.]

This report presents also to the attention of legislators, a comparision of the number of persons killed by pestilences and by great battles. In 22 years of war, the loss in the British Army and Navy was 19,796 killed, and 79,709 wounded. In the two years, 1848 and 1849, the deaths by cholera and epidemic diarrhœa in England and Wales, were over 72,180. Of these, 34,397 were able-bodied persons. The attacks are estimated at about 144,000; of those attacked, quite as many are supposed to have been permanently reduced in strength, so as to be subject to premature death, as of the wounded in battle.

The loss of British in Waterloo was 1,771 killed, and 5,892 wounded. In Salamanca, 388 killed, and 2,714 wounded; Trafalgar, 449 killed, and 1,214 wounded. In London, alone the loss by cholera and diarrhœa in 1848 and 1849, was 18,036. In Newcastle, in 1853, 1,543 were killed by this disease.

The annual average deaths from diseases, from which a well regulated municipal system usually preserves a town—such as typhus and other zymotic diseases—are estimated in England at 115,000.

If the diminished average of deaths in London, produced by good sewerage, &c., be taken as the average rate which would be gained by improved arrangements for health through England—*i. e.* the rate of 10 in 1,000—the gain in labor preserved to the community, in expenses of funerals saved, &c., is estimated at at least £12,000,000 per annum, or about the *total annual charge* of the entire British Army and Navy.

C. L. B.

Wealth of Nations.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It is frequently said the more one studies political economy the less he understands it. This may be in some respect true, as so many have treated this science in a most bewildering manner, making it to consist merely in some abstract theoretical propositions, with sundry deductions often illogically drawn from them.

Without indicating any preference for any particular system of political economy, we may call attention to certain matters, which all may understand and should understand, as connected with our national and individual prosperity. Whether gold is wealth or not, is a question which may be left to those learned in the science of political economy and matters of finance generally. But a question of some practical importance is the connection of our California gold mines with our national prosperity. Many seem to forget that, in order to get the gold from California we must *buy it*. We can't get that gold without a consideration, and some who have received shipments of gold can testify that it has cost more than it was worth. And now, that California is doing something else besides gold-digging, we shall find it rather more difficult to buy her gold than heretofore. There is good sense and instruction in an article from the San Francisco *Herald*, from which the following is an extract:

"Gold must, for some time at least, be the main stay of California. Upon the yield of the mines we must depend for means of paying for our imports, building railroads and telegraphs, canals and cities. Gold is our great staple, and upon its product depends our prosperity, as much as does that of Georgia upon its cotton crop. The idea has obtained abroad that the yield of our mines is diminishing, because, forsooth, we do not ship quite as many millions per annum as in former years. We have heretofore shown the absurdity of such an inference, and demonstrated that the falling off in the export of gold is, in fact, an evidence of our prosperity. We have not so much to pay for our supplies as formerly—are not compelled to send our dust to the East for coinage—and the surplus, in consequence, remains in the country, adding so much to the disposable capital of the State."

California now don't need our agricultural products; she furnishes her own in abundance. As she has not yet engaged in manufactures, she will, after a while, need more goods, and can buy them with gold; and we can buy the gold with the goods, if we first have the gold ourselves to buy the goods with. If they are domestic goods, the gold will remain in the country; but if foreign goods, the gold must go abroad to pay for them, except what little we can retain as profits on the trade.

It is plain that the Californians are beginning to understand how their gold may be retained at home, and they evidently imagine that there may be an advantage in retaining it. If they are correct in this opinion, are we not very foolish in not adopting some means to prevent the gold we get from running across the Atlantic as soon as it arrives? This point is worthy of some attention.

It has long been the policy of English statesmen to make England the centre of the commercial world. Hence they early saw that they must supply as much of the world as possible with the products of their mines and manufactories. This has made England what she is. In building up her manufactures she promoted commerce and agriculture. She has so arranged the machinery of commerce as to make all the world in debt to London. Hence all over the earth, exchange on London is at a premium. The *means* adopted by British statesmen for the accomplishment of these ends have not always been in accordance with the purest morals; but it is well known that politicians don't often trouble themselves about such small matters in any country. When other means failed, the Chinese were made to buy her opium at the mouth of the cannon. In India, commercial arrangements were carried by means equally proper and effective. Before our Revolution, every possible means was resorted to for the purpose of preventing the American Colonies from manufacturing or producing articles that might come in competition with those of the mother country. Positive laws were passed forbidding certain manufactures here, and it was even proposed to forbid the manufacture of home-made woolens and linens in families. It was in answer to a proposition of this kind that Governor HUNTER wrote a letter to the British "Board of Trade," from New-York, in 1715, from which the following is an extract:

"Few who are able to go to the expense of English manufactures, do now wear homespun, and a law to oblige such as are not able to go to that expense to do it, under penalties, would be equivalent to a law to compel them to go naked."

The same letter states that English goods here, at an advance of 100 per cent. upon cost, were considered very reasonable. Many other papers of the same purport may be found with this in the "Documentary History of New-York," and a statement of the same sort was made in a certain paper called "The Declaration of American Independence," which it would be desirable that more statesmen and politicians would read occasionally, as well as the aforesaid history.

Many suppose that this country became *independent* during the last century. It may be true that some preliminary steps were taken towards throwing off the European yoke, but it yet remains for us fully to accomplish the object. That was mainly a struggle for principle, and that being secured and our honor satisfied, we immediately went to work again in the English harness. England long resisted us from the fear that we would set up for ourselves; but when they found us not inclined to do any such thing, but ready to go on buying more from England than ever, and ready to aid with all our might in increasing English wealth, and making England the glory of the world, of course she chuckled with delight. True, we were a little tenacious about the small matter of electing our own governors and secretaries, but as we were willing to foot the bill, but little more could be asked. The works of ADAM SMITH, which, like many other articles of English manufacture, were made mainly for exportation, were received by us readily, and at once made a text book in our colleges. There was great adroitness manifested in giving the title to that great work, "The Wealth of Nations," and very few saw then what has since been so manifest, that the object of the work was to increase the *wealth* of that particular *nation*, the English nation. English statesmen have generally found but little difficulty in carrying out British policy in this country, through the means they well know how to employ. Whenever that policy has been in danger, the English merchants have found a great portion of our Press, great demagogues and small politicians, quite ready to respond to their wishes. Indeed England has very little reason to complain that we have not continued truly loyal to her interests, notwithstanding our nominal independence. In proof of this view, we copy the following from the London *News* of the 8th ult., which perhaps some American may read without a tinge of shame:

We have no reason to fear the growing development or extension of America. The United States have been infinitely more useful to us since they have been independent than they would have been had they remained under our Government. Had they continued to be dependences of the Crown they would have afforded useful opportunities to the aristocracy for the establishment of their younger sons in governorships and secretaryships; but their great value to us as a commercial nation, opening a vast market for our products, would have been lost. Every new State that the Americans establish supplies England with purchasers for her goods. In their efforts at extension they extend our language, they inoculate populations with the principles of our laws, and open to us new channels of prosperity. The American imports MILTON and SHAKSPEARE into new regions, as well as corn and cotton. The more territory Brother Jonathan obtains—so long as the Republic is not endangered—the better for John Bull.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

Letter from Hon. William Duer, of California.

Reply to an Invitation from the Citizens of Oswego to a Public Dinner.

From the Oswego Times.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Sept. 6, 1854.

GENTLEMEN: I have had the pleasure to receive your letter of the 1st inst., inviting me, on behalf of my old personal and political friends, to a public dinner at such time as may suit my convenience prior to my departure from this place.

I came here, gentlemen, to mingle and converse with my old neighbors and friends, and I have had great pleasure in doing so. You will, I trust, pardon me if I decline the more formal testimony which you tender to me of your esteem. You have already conferred upon me more honors than I deserve, and I need no new proof of your regard, the remembrance of which I shall carry with me wherever my lot may be cast.

You have expressed your approbation of my course as your representative in Congress. It was my fortune, for I will not say misfortune, to represent you at a time when questions were pending—sectional questions, which deeply agitated the passions of men, and affected in the highest degree the welfare of the Republic. I may have erred in the course I pursued; but so far as a man can know his own heart, and I am not unaccustomed to analyze my motives, I am quite unconscious that I was influenced in any degree whatever by passion, prejudice or party feeling, or any personal or selfish object. I acted as seemed to me best for our common country; and there is no part of my life to which now, after an interval of some years, I look back with more satisfaction, or I may say self esteem.

When the Compromises of 1850 were passed, there was at first great dissatisfaction in portions of the North; that dissatisfaction was founded in error, was unseasonable and could not last. If there were ground of complaint anywhere it was at the South, and not at the North. Of the whole country acquired from Mexico, to which may be added that portion of Oregon to which Great Britain relinquished her title by the treaty of Washington, the South obtained no part whatever for her favorite institution. In every inch of that vast territory Slavery was prohibited by positive law; in Oregon by act of Congress; in California by the act of the people in forming their State constitution; and in New-Mexico and Utah by the old Mexican laws, which continued in force till repealed, and which both Houses of Congress expressly refused to repeal. The non-intervention of 1850 was non-intervention with Anti-Slavery laws; laws prohibiting Slavery were put or left in force everywhere, in every particle of the territory of the United States, (the Indian Territory excepted) without the bounds of a State; and it seems to me not an argument, but an insult to the understanding to maintain that the principle of that settlement demands the removal of barriers to the introduction of Slavery. Well, gentlemen, in addition to this a large portion of Texas was ceded to the United States and annexed to New-Mexico, and thus practically converted from slave, into free-Territory. It is true the title of Texas was disputed; take it that it was doubtful, still it was something gained by the North; but it has always been my strong conviction that under the joint resolution of annexation, and the subsequent treaty with Mexico, the title of Texas to the boundaries claimed by her constitution, and running Westward to the Rio Grande, could not be disputed by the Federal Government. But let that pass. To offset this what was there? The Fugitive Slave Law; an ill-considered measure containing some very objectionable features, which I do not approve, which I never approved, but which when passed I thought it better to submit to as a part of the settlement, rather than to reopen agitation upon the subject of Slavery. After all it was no new grant of anything to the South; it was according to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, simply the discharge of a constitutional duty; and so far was it from being any great boon to the South, that I think it would not have been difficult to devise a measure, much more effective in practice, and to which yet no just objection could have been interposed by those who acknowledge their obligations under the constitution.

Gentlemen, when I was in Congress I learnt some things, as I should have been very dull not to, which I did not know before, and among the rest that there was a strong party in several Southern States, not inconsiderable in numbers, but more formidable from their talents, position and untiring perseverance, with whom the dissolution of the Union and establishment of a Southern Confederacy was a darling project. I indeed knew that there were such men before, but I had greatly underrated their numbers and power. Like most Northern men I had thought that the idea of a dissolution of the Union was entirely chimerical. I came to think otherwise and to believe that it was a great and real danger. Although the men to whom I have referred had never succeeded, except in a single State, in rallying a majority to the support of their views, yet there seemed to me probability, that the day might come when they would do so. Indeed, if the quarrel about Slavery was never to cease, the result would be an animosity and at length a sectional hatred, which would make the Union a curse, and dispose all men to seek its dissolution. Such were my opinions, and therefore, being a friend to the Union, I sought to avert this danger. I sought for a settlement of sectional controversies that should be permanent and final; not a mere truce but peace. Seeing that circumstances had determined the controversy in favor of the North, I was willing that in point of form the settlement should be in accordance with the wishes of the South. Therefore, I was willing to waive the Wilmot proviso. I did not wish to push brave men to the wall. I did not wish to wound the pride or hurt the feelings of the South. I desired no Northern victory no Northern supremacy, but that we might live honorably as equals under the constitution, believing that such Union only could be lasting or was desirable. I earnestly desired, I may say, I longed for the restoration of harmony and kind feelings between the members of the confederacy and the citizens of all the States. To attain that result, I was willing to contribute my mite; I was willing to smother resentments, to humble my pride, to expose myself to the assertions of enemies and the misunderstanding of friends. Such a settlement I thought we had obtained. I was not indeed so sanguine as to hope that sectional controversy would *never* be renewed. But I believed we should have peace; a long peace; I was willing to contribute my mite: occasional quarrels, the Union can stand; perpetual agitation on the subject of Slavery, I fear it cannot stand; and that is a trial to which it seems now likely to be exposed.

Gentlemen, you have invited me to address you on "subjects of political and national concern;"—you will not, therefore, I trust, consider me intrusive, if as an old friend, who has no more favors to ask or expect from you, but whose heart is full of gratitude for the past, I offer a few words of counsel and advice. I supposed that I with others North and South, had entered into an agreement to abide by the Compromise Measures of 1850, and to abstain from agitation on the subject of Slavery. I supposed that there was an agreement, a treaty to that effect, between the North and the South, consummated and ratified by the action of Conventions of the great political parties into which the nation is divided. For one, I believe that there is nothing earthly that could have induced me to violate that compact. But the compact is broken, grossly and palpably, and the South is responsible for the breach. Gentlemen, you keenly resent this violation of faith. This does not surprise, me; I cannot blame you. Indeed, I do not see how any Northern man can do otherwise, if he have either the feelings of a gentleman or the spirit of a freeman. I do not ask you to repress an indignation which appears to me as just as it is natural; but I ask you to restrain it within bounds, which may make it effective, and at the same time prevent it as far as possible from doing mischief. You have been advised to abandon the Whig party, and to unite with Abolitionists and such Democrats as may be willing to join you, for the purpose of forming a new party whose only principle shall be opposition to Slavery. Such a party must of course be purely sectional; every Southern State and every Southern man would be necessarily excluded from it. It would be a Union within the Union; a union of the North to govern the South. Now such a party might meet with temporary success; under a first impulse, many men would be ready to give vent to their indignation through almost any channel; but I am confident that its end would be defeat, ruin and disgrace—Let us, however, take the other alternative; let us suppose this new party to be completely successful; that it elects its President and Vice-President, and a majority of members in both branches of Congress, and fills all its offices with anti-slavery men; that it abolishes slavery in the District of Columbia, and in all the territories, arsenals and dockyards of the United States; prohibits the domestic slave trade; refuses to admit any new slave State into the Union; and repeals all laws for the delivery of fugitive slaves;—is there any man in his senses who believes that the Union could stand such measures, under such auspices? If there be I cannot reason with him. Unless then, there has been a provocation, an injury sufficient to call for the dissolution of the Union, I think it better for the present to take the advice of the Father of his country, and abstain from the formation of sectional parties. I have said that the South is to blame, and so I think; but the chief blame is not with the South, but with that which is called "the Democracy." It has been put to such uses as it was capable of being put to. Great is Diana of the Ephesians! As to Southern Whigs, with most of them the fruit has been weakness and want of courage. I know now the value of HENRY CLAY; if he had lived this would not have happened. I can see nothing, my friends, that is wiser or better for us to do, than to adhere to the old Whig party; to the principles, the organization and the name of the National, Constitutional, Whig party of the United States. That is the party to which I have always belonged; I am not ashamed of it; and so long as it has a flag flying I will never desert it.

One word more, and I have done. The Whigs of New-York have been advised (I might use a stronger term) by a Convention recently held at Saratoga, to adopt as a principle, that no more Slave States shall be admitted into the Union. Now, it is, I believe, generally admitted that each State may establish or prohibit Slavery at its pleasure, and that the General Government has no power whatever over Slavery within the several States. But it may be said that Congress has a discretionary power to admit or refuse admission to a new State, and that consequently, having power to reject altogether, it may impose terms as a condition of admission. This argument assumes the right to refuse admission to new States in all cases, and it is, therefore, important to inquire whether Congress possesses such power. Mr. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS was of opinion that it did not. Upon the question of the admission of Arkansas into the Union, he said: "I cannot, consistently with my sense of my obligations as a citizen of the United States, and bound by oath to support their Constitution, I cannot object to the admission of Arkansas into the Union as a slave State; I cannot propose or agree to make it a condition of her admission, that a Convention of her people shall expunge this article from the Constitution. She is entitled to admission as a slave State, as Louisiana and Mississippi and Alabama and Missouri have been admitted, by virtue of that article in the treaty for the acquisition of Louisiana which secures to the inhabitants of the ceded territories all the rights, privileges and immunities of the original citizens of the United States; and stipulates for their admission, conformably to that principle, into the Union." Now, the treaty with Mexico, by which California and New-Mexico were acquired, contains a clause in the very words of that to which Mr. ADAMS refers, in the treaty for the acquisition of Louisiana. There is a similar stipulation, but in language still more explicit, in the joint resolution annexing Texas. Now, without arguing or even expressing an opinion upon this question, I submit whether it be worth while to adopt a principle which would exclude Mr. ADAMS, if alive, from the Whig party, upon the ground of his not being sufficiently anti-Slavery. I should regard the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, and of all fugitive slave laws, as a less ultra and dangerous measure; for the Fugitive Slave law involves, it is true, a constitutional right, but one that is of little practical consequence, while the course proposed involves a constitutional principle of immense value both as respects the rights of property and the distribution of political power. I have no idea that any such principle will or can be practically enforced; and I regard it not only as discreditable, but as a very feeble policy to adopt principles which cannot be carried out, since in such case, the triumph of a party is apt to involve its dissolution or decay. If the North would content itself to adopt as a temporary measure, as a measure of delay, that which it is urged to adopt as a fixed principle, and say, not that it will never admit another Slave State, but that it will postpone such admission until the prohibition of Slavery is restored to Kansas and Nebraska, or make the measures simultaneous by annexing the slavery prohibition to any bill for the admission of a slave State, if, from other territory, it would steer a course which would probably be clear of constitutional objection and successful in practice.

I have been unconsciously led to enlarge somewhat, upon matters to which I intended to hint in the briefest manner. I have had some averseness since I have been among you, to speak or write upon political matters; for political discussions are apt to beget heats and differences, and that is what I have desired to avoid. For I do not know that I shall ever again look upon this country, to which I am strongly attached, where I have passed the best days of my life, and been treated much better than I deserved, and I wish to part in kindness with all. This, so far as I am concerned, I can easily do; for the few differences I have had, have not been bitter; and it is not one of my many faults to retain malice. To you—my personal and political friends, who have stood by me, in some trials when I needed friends, and never failed me in any emergency—I seek in vain for words to express the emotions, with which I bid you farewell.

Your faithful friend, WM. DUER.

Washington Gossip.

Correspondence of the New-York National Democrat.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 9, 1854.

A "war of roses" will soon be declared between Secretary MCCLELLAND and Gen. CASS, his old friend and patron. The Secretary is playing a deep game for the Senatorial succession. Gen. CASS's term expires with the present Administration, and Mr. MCCLELLAND has his eyes fixed upon the United States Senate. How is it to be brought about? At the approaching session of the Michigan Legislature an effort, probably a successful one, will be made to elect Gen. CASS Governor of the State. If elected, he *must* accept, and thus will his Senatorial chair be broken. Mr. MCCLELLAND will not accept the unexpired term, but is wire-working for the regular term. CASS will again be the Democratic nominee, but the Whigs, Free-Soilers and Abolitionists are to be united on Mr. Secretary MCCLELLAND to defeat the old statesman. This scheme Mr. MCCLELLAND is hugging to his bosom with high hopes of success. Having been one of the leading "Wilmot Provisо" men in Congress, he will be entirely acceptable to the Free-Soilers and Abolitionists, and may, by a helping hand from the Michigan Whigs, succeed in reaching the goal of his ambition.

During the temporary absence of President PIERCE, Colonel J. W. FORNEY is his principal representative at the seat of Government. The influence of this gentleman over his Excellency is as great as it is surprising, and is observed by all. A short time since a United States Senator was engaged with the President in a conversation on business, when Mr. F. entered unnoticed. President PIERCE immediately arose, and throwing his arm around him, they promenaded the floor, until the neglected and insulted Senator, chagrined and mortified at the President's rudeness, left the White House in disgust. This same thing is said to have happened with other gentlemen, and in one great reason why the Administration organ will soon have to be set to the popular air of "Jordan is a hard road to travel."

Experiments in Raising Potatoes.

CHARLES SEARS, of the Phalanx Farm, in New-Jersey, has communicated to the *Working Farmer* a detailed statement of the result of sundry experiments he has tried in planting Potatoes, with a view of determining whether it is most profitable to plant *whole seed* or small cuttings. The general conclusions are thus stated:

It will be perceived that the ratio of product to seed is greatest from the smallest cut seed, as might be inferred would be the case; but deducting the quantity of seed in each case, and the net product per acre is uniformly in favor of planting large sized whole seed, when the cost of seed does not exceed a dollar a bushel, and the crop sells for fifty cents or more; the ratio of product per acre of marketable potatoes from whole seed being relatively as 100, 90, 73, and from smallest cut seed as 62, 44, 54. Taking only the first or largest sized potatoes, the ratio of product per acre from whole seed, is as 100, 73, 67.

I have also estimated a money valuation of the crop, and the extreme difference at the prices named between the product of the large sized whole seed, and that of the smallest cut seed, is as $86 76 and $40, the latter figure being 46 per cent. of the former.

This experiment was repeated the following year, and when the potatoes were about half grown a protracted drouth commenced, and the crop did not attain full size; but so far as could be determined by observation, quite similar results were clearly indicated.

In the foregoing estimation of net results, I have not taken account of the cost of culture and marketing, so as to show the actual profit of the crop, because the cost and product differ so greatly in different sections of the country. In this locality, an approximate estimate may be stated as follows:

Allowing the land to be worth $100 per acre, and the current use of manure to be $10 per acre, and that the refuse potatoes are worth the cost of raising them, for feed, and assuming that 150 bushels per acre of marketable potatoes is a fair yield, the cost of culture, including seed is, say 23 cents per bushel, and the cost of marketing 19 cents, making the whole cost of growing and marketing 42 cents per bushel; and if the crop sells for 50 cents a bushel, the clear profit per acre would be $12.

Our usual method of culture is as follows: The ground is plowed, harrowed, and furrowed out, and commonly planted in drills. After the seed is dropped, it is covered from the cart (two men shoveling) with half a shovel of compost or marl, and then with a one horse plow a furrow is turned upon the drill. At the expiration of a week or so, after the weed seeds have germinated, and before the potato sprouts have started much, a plank scraper made with a tongue, two handles, long enough to scrape three rows at once, and drawn by a pair of horses or cattle, is passed over the rows, destroying the first growth of weeds, leaving a clean mellow bed for the potatoes to come up in, and the ground level as when harrowed, so that flat culture can be continued if preferred. The after culture is mostly with plow and cultivator.

Yours truly, CHARLES SEARS.

PHALANX, N. J., August, 1854.

THAT VANDALISM.—Several weeks ago we copied from the London *Athenæum* a paragraph in relation to the destruction of sacred places in Palestine. The following article on the subject is from the New-York *Observer*:

In our paper two weeks ago we volunteered a denial of a statement made by the British Consul at Jerusalem, to the effect that a man named JONES, an American, had been guilty of shocking Vandalism in robbing monuments and venerable ruins in Palestine. We are mortified to be under the necessity of withdrawing our denial, and of leaving our countryman to meet the charges made against him. We have received such evidence on the subject as convinces us against our will, and we now fear that this JONES, an agent of the Society for Meliorating the Condition of the Jews, is no better than the rest of the persons employed in the so called "Agricultural Mission in Palestine"—an enterprise which we do not believe to be entitled to the support of the Christian people of this or any other country. We had hoped to be spared the necessity of going into this subject, but we are abundantly prepared to give our reasons for entertaining this opinion.

THE HARVEST IN UTAH.—The St. Louis *Republican* has a letter from Salt Lake City, dated Aug. 2, which gives the following information as to the crops in the Territory: "The prospects for an abundant harvest have been highly flattering until two weeks ago, when we were visited by clouds of flying grasshoppers, which filled the air like particles of snow in a snow-storm. They came from the cañons in the mountains, and, in a short space of time all the fields of wheat, gardens, and prairies were literally alive with them. Fears were entertained that they would destroy everything in the shape of grain and vegetables. Fortunately, the wheat crops were nearly ready to harvest, and could not be injured. In some places they have destroyed gardens and fields of late wheat and corn, and individuals will suffer considerable loss. However, the damage will not be near so extensive as was at one time feared. Notwithstanding our usual annual increase of population by immigration, there will doubtless be a vast surplus of grain in the Territory, for which we have no market, only the little needed by those passing through to the mines."

WHAT A SAILOR THOUGHT OF MISSIONS.—At the anniversary of the London Missionary Society, Rev. Mr. MCLEOD related the following incident: Twenty-one years ago he had read in the account of some voyage things to the discredit of the Missionaries of this Society. Shortly after, meeting with the captain of a ship that voyaged to the South Seas, I inquired of him, he said, "Do you think that Missions have done much good in the South Seas?" He looked at me and said, "I do not know what you know about Missions, but I will tell you a fact. Last year I was wrecked on one of these islands, and I knew that eight years before, an American whaler had been shipwrecked on the same island; that the crew had been murdered; and no doubt you may judge my feelings, when we anticipated that we should either be dashed to pieces on the rocks during the night, or if we survived to the morning, subjected to a dreadful death. As soon as the day broke, I saw a number of canoes, manned, pulling away between the island and the ship. We prepared for the worst consequences. Judge of our amazement when the natives came on board in a European dress, and spoke to us in English. In that very island I heard the gospel on the Sabbath day, and sat down at the communion table, and sang the same psalm that I sung in Scotland." He added, "I do not know what you think of Missions, but I know what I think of them."

ALARM AT PEEKSKILL.—The people of this quiet village on the Hudson, were considerably startled on Tuesday by the alarm of fire. The smoke was found to proceed from the bluff on the North side of the town, where the woods were on fire, and the flames spreading rapidly. A number of dwellings being on the side of this bluff, in close proximity to where the fire was raging, much uneasiness was manifested by the occupants. The inhabitants of the village turned out, and the engines were put in a position to be ready in case of need. By digging trenches in front of the fire it was stopped before much damage was done. This was certainly a very narrow escape. If the wind had been from the North, the village must have suffered severely.—*Com. Adv.*

☞ REV. F A. MILLS, late Editor of a Western Presbyterian paper has been offered a D. D. by Hanover College. He declines, and in his declension Mr. Mills has assigned several reasons, in the statement of which he makes some sharp thrusts. "Some colleges bid in this way for the support of influential men; and some men, or their friends for them, beg or buy degrees from colleges whose dependent circumstances do not elevate them above the pressure of such touching and moving applications. Some who could not obtain a degree where they are known, secure it by such means where they are not known, and suddenly burst in full dignity on the astonished community."

☞ The Toronto *Colonist* says, "We are informed that no less than eight persons have been admitted into the lunatic asylum in a state of insanity occasioned by consuming quantities of camphor to prevent cholera. Some of them carried it about in their pockets, and kept from time to time eating small quantities of it. Others took it dissolved in brandy. In all cases where it was taken in any quantity it produced insanity. It is a fact well known that a comparatively small quantity of camphor will set a dog mad, and that he will soon afterwards die."

LAUNCHED.—At Port Jefferson, on Saturday, the 9th instant, by JOHN R. MATHER, Esq., a fine schooner of 200 tons, called the *War Steed*. She is owned by her builder and Capt. BENJAMIN H. JONES, her commander, and will be employed in the coasting trade.

☞ The Richmond (Va.) *Religious Herald* says of ANTHONY BURNS, "He is not an ordained minister of the Baptist Church. We have no colored ordained ministers, in Eastern Virginia at least. They are permitted to exhort, but our State laws forbid their being recognized as ministers."

☞ Thirty-nine Freshmen compose the new class at Wesleyan University, Middletown, and ten have entered the other classes. The College is considered to be in a very good and prosperous condition.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

Washington, Monday, Sept. 11, 1854.

At my post again, Mr. Editor, and ready to resume my duties as your correspondent at the seat of Government! True, by some inadvertence, "S." has been credited with a number of dispatches from this point during the last three weeks; but, nevertheless, I have been roving about the country, rusticating, fishing, swimming, etc., during that time,—all of which has certainly done much to restore and strengthen the physical energies exhausted by an eight months' attendance upon the sessions of Congress, and prepared me to fulfill my duties here, I trust, with increased energy and zeal.

I find the Capital quite as dull as when I left it three weeks since; but there are a few points worthy of some little comment. The Sandwich Islands treaty of annexation seems at last to have been brought to a focus; and it is sincerely to be hoped it will stand fast now long enough to give opportunity for its ratification. Of course the terms of this instrument have not yet transpired; but as the subject has been one of much correspondence between the State Department and Commissioner Gregg, and as the Department long ago in effect dictated the terms upon which the cession of the Islands to the United States would be acceptable, there is little doubt that everything relating to the matter is now shipshape. Neither Great Britain nor France will raise any serious objection to this acquisition by us, if those members of the Administration entitled to be the best informed on this subject are to be believed.

"Justice," in to-day's Times, seems to feel very ill-naturedly towards Secretary Marcy. Although the subject of his communication to you is the case of Mr. Young, United States Commercial Agent at Caracas, the burden of his compliant seems to be that Mr. Marcy instructed Mr. Law not to pay the passenger tax levied upon California travelers by the New-Granadian Government. I shall have something of interest to say in reference to Mr. Young's case in my next: but for the present, I would like to ask "Justice" whether it is so very clear that Mr. Marcy's instructions to Mr. Law, referred to, really did constitute a diplomatic blunder? "Justice" is right, I believe, in his statement of facts so far as they go; but his facts don't go far enough, and his comments intimate a great deal too much. It is true that New-Granada was, and is, very much in need of funds; and that a miserably inefficient administration of its Government has brought it to bankruptcy; but that is no reason why she should make "laws" levying taxes upon American citizens,—in violation of express treaty stipulations,—in order to replenish her treasury; and that is precisely what I understand she has done. If my memory is not greatly at fault, the passenger tax attempted to be levied upon the Californian steam lines belongs precisely to the class of exactions from which our treaty with New-Granada exempts our commerce absolutely. Mr. Marcy, consequently, refused to recognize "laws" imposing the tax; and it is evident from the statement of "Justice" that he has succeeded in vindicating the treaty, even at the expense of the local law. If international law, in transactions between nations, is superior to local law, Mr. Marcy certainly is entitled to credit, and not abuse, for having successfully asserted the superior obligation. Our treaty with New-Granada may be an unfortunate one for the Province of Panama; perhaps it is illiberal; and perhaps we ought to consent that a dollar per head should be collected of California travelers for the privilege of transit of the Isthmus;—if so, the matter can be arranged by treaty, and *only* by treaty.

For one, I have a good deal of faith in Mr. Marcy's Administration of the State Department. That serious blunders have been made, which are naturally charged to that Department, will not be denied by me; but I remember that the Secretary of State is only one of *seven* gentlemen comprising "the Administration," and that he cannot be expected at all times to carry out his individual views in the Administration of the business of the Government pertaining more especially to his Department. That he has given greatly increased efficiency to the Department must be clear to every man who will judge the case fairly; and even if he had not, he should not be charged with faithlessness or folly where he has clearly sustained the rights of the United States as defined by treaty stipulations. A Secretary or an Administration is not to be broken down by misrepresentation. On the contrary, the recollection of a dozen errors will be buried in the ruins of a single exploded charge brought against a public officer.

The recent massacre of twenty-three men by the Indians near Fort Laramie, furnishes another occasion to regret the niggardly and disgraceful neglect of Congress to provide the necessary increase of the army asked by the Secretary of War. In 1851 treaties were made at or near Fort Laramie, with about ten thousand savages, of whom the Sioux were the greater number by far. These treaties bound them to peace with the whites; but they have been broken, and there is great reason to fear that at this hour at least three thousand blood-thirsty savages are engaged in the work of massacre on the far Western plains, wherever they can find a white man to murder. Fort Laramie is 700 miles West of Fort Leavenworth, and the number of men stationed at that far distant post prior to the late massacre, to extend protection to the emigrants and maintain the observance of treaties by some ten thousand Indians, was, all told, *seventy-five!* Of course there are now but fifty-two men at the Fort, to protect the public property there. How they are to maintain themselves until succor can reach them, it is difficult to understand, although Lieutenant Fleming telegraphs the War Department that he thinks he can sustain himself temporarily. The nearest post to Fort Laramie is Fort Kearney, on the Platte River, 300 miles from Laramie! But here there is only one company of soldiers, every man of whom is needed to make a show for intimidating the Pawnees. Of course, then, no succor can be afforded from that country; and Fort Laramie, with fifty-two men, must maintain itself against

The world's [illegible] old adobe fort originally erected by the traders, and four long buildings of cottonwood, outside the fort, used for barracks, stables, cattle, guns, &c. The fort is easily defended; but the buildings may readily be destroyed by the Indians, who will, doubtless, find it an easy matter also to run off the cattle upon which the garrison depends in great part for its food. The magazine is also outside the fort, and will be inaccessible to our men if the enemy invests it in formidable numbers. It is not improbable too, that the reinforcements sent from Fort Riley will be compelled to engage the services of a war party of the Pawnees (the deadly enemies of the Sioux,) to escort them through the Sioux country! What a commentary is this upon the contemptible littleness with which Congress has provided for the defence of the country.

If the War Department had the troops at its command, the present would be an excellent opportunity to teach the treaty-breaking Indians a lesson of the consequences of their bad faith, such as would nip in the bud the prolonged Indian war which now seems about to break out. But the service is absolutely without the means to do this; and as the consequence, doubtless, the savages will become utterly regardless of all their treaties, will laugh at our inability to enforce them, will destroy our property and cut the throats of our fellow-citizens, traversing the Plains *ad libitum*. The country should speak out on this subject, and demand of Congress an increase of the Army commensurate with the recent extensions of our borders. S.

THE KANSAS SETTLEMENT.

Interesting Account of the Massachusetts Emigration Company.

Correspondence of the London Times.

Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 16, 1854.

The persons who accompanied the first party of the Massachusetts Emigration Company to Kansas have returned, and made a favorable report of the expedition, and a new party is now about starting to join the colony. It seems that they passed in safety through the dangers of cholera, and the yet greater dangers of railways and steamboats, and after ascending the Missouri River, to the mouth of the Kansas (which is about on the western boundary of the State of Missouri,) ascended the Kansas River some 40 miles, to a spot which struck them as favorable for the foundation of their new city, and proceeded to "locate" their claims, pitch their tents, build their cabins, and settle. I gave in my last letter some account of the reasons which had led to this enterprise, and will now endeavour to state its plan, and the results which it proposes to accomplish. The eyes of the whole country are now fixed upon it with interest.

When the passage of the Kansas bill was made certain, the advocates of free labor over slave labor gave up the question as lost, until this scheme was devised. The Massachusetts Legislature was then in session, and application was made to it for a charter for an incorporated company, to be called the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Company, "for the purpose of assisting emigrants to settle in the West. The Company were authorized to hold capital stock to an amount not to exceed five millions of dollars, to be divided into shares of 100 dollars each, of which not more than four dollars were to be assessed during the present year. The Company met and were organized, and proceeded to operate with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars. They appointed an efficient committee, and marked out a plan of operations, of which the following is the substance:

The last census demonstrated what all persons familiar with America knew before, that there is a double migration going on in this country—the emigration of European peasantry, artisans, and trades people to America, and the migration of native born Americans from the East to the West. The foreign arrivals in the country during the year 1853, amounted to 400,777; the movement of both natives and foreigners during the same period to the West is estimated by the Emigrant Aid Company at over 200,000. I am inclined to think that unless it has been checked from causes unknown to me, it has been still greater. They propose to take both classes, and to plant them in the Territories of the United States, and for this purpose have begun with the native population. The pioneer colony consists of thirty young men, in the prime of life, in good health, and skilled in labor. All population of this kind is necessarily hostile to Slavery, and go out with the purpose of becoming voters, that they may prevent that institution from finding a legal foothold there. To aid them in this object many kindred societies have been formed elsewhere, of which the largest is in New-York, with a capital of $5,000,000, to be distributed in very small shares, to enable every artisan and every opponent of slave labor who chooses to aid in the work. Throughout Western New-York and Ohio, leagues have been formed having in view simply assisting emigrants in getting to Kansas; but the Massachusetts and New-York Companies have larger and more purely business ends in view. They are, as to the emigrants, only a forwarding company. They furnish them with no money or aid; on the contrary, they receive from them pay for transporting them to their new homes, and they have made such arrangements with the railways and steamboat companies as enable them to do that work with greater expedition and cheaper than any other company can do it. They also propose to become a land company, and when any colony transported by them shall "locate" a village, they will at the same time "locate" a section, or a half or quarter section, as the case may be, which they will retain to grow in value as the place shall advance in population. From this cause they anticipate that there will be a return of their money to them—that the philanthropic bread cast upon the waters will return to them in the shape of comfortable dividends. Thus they have in the pioneer Worcester Colony located for themselves the best water-right lands in the projected city, amounting in all to 160 acres, which they think will in a few months become valuable from the numbers that they will bring there. In a month from this time they say they will have placed 1,000 young men in the settlement, and they promise, before snow and ice block up travel, to carry 20,000 to Kansas. Even allowing for exaggeration, the scheme is on a magnificent scale, and would probably never have been called into existence had it not been for excited political feeling. It is rather extraordinary that some of the more prominent men in it were two years since the most violent advocates of the Fugitive Slave Law.

Their plans in regard to foreign emigration are still more extensive. They propose nothing less than to control it. They are building for themselves a line of packets entirely for their use. They then propose to establish agencies throughout Europe in the manner of the present agencies, who shall sell tickets not only for America (as at present,) but for any part of the Western country to which the purchasers may desire to go. Thus, with a ticket obtained at Mannheim, or Hamburg, or Cork, the German or Irish peasant will, as they anticipate, be able to go in comfort and at a reasonable expense from his home in Europe to the farthest West of America, where, planted on land near the possessions of the Company, he will by his industry soon repay more than any possible loss the Company may suffer in his transportation; and they think that when the completeness of their arrangements shall be known, and the emigrants shall be made to comprehend that they are saved from the hands of sharpers during their whole route, the whole movement will fall into their channel. One of the worst features of the present system is the runners who meet the emigrants on their arrival. Their comfort and safety at sea are reasonably provided for by salutary laws; but before leaving, and on arrival, although well watched and guarded by the Emigration Commissioners, and the various national societies, they are undoubtedly subjected to all manner of impositions. This the new company promise to avoid. They will then, they say, take them on arrival, and forming them into Companies of 200 each, will carry them to their new homes. There they will have, at least while the country is in its rough state, boarding-houses ready to receive them, capable of accommodating them till they shall be distributed. They will send forward steam saw and grist-mills, to meet the first wants of the settlement, which will be leased at

[illegible] Meeting of the Working Men's Political Society was held on Tuesday evening at the Laight-street Lyceum.

Dr. Tyler presided, and introduced the father of Vegetarianism in this country, Rev. Dr. Metcalfe, of Philadelphia, who stated that he had practiced Vegetarian diet, and abstained from all fish, flesh and fowl ever since 1809. He had been told by his friends that he should go into a state of rapid consumption, but instead of that he entered the state of matrimony, and had been blessed with five children, who have also entered that happy state, and become in their turn fathers and mothers. A grandson has also married and became the father of two children. The reverend gentleman remarked that he is now 66 years of age, had labored hard mentally and physically, and is still in the enjoyment of excellent health and strength as they could well see. After relating the narrative of his arrival in this country, from England, in 1817, and then referring to the Scriptural, historical and scientific arguments in favor of the system, the speaker invited questions from the audience.

A gentleman present inquired in relation to the health of his children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren.

Dr Metcalfe replied that the children were in the enjoyment of good health, and had never been subject to the cholera or yellow fever, or small-pox, although the disease had raged around them.

Mr. Henry S. Chubb corroborated the state ment in relation to the health of Dr Metcalfe's grandchildren, they being remarkable for the solidity and plumpness of their muscular system.

Chas. H. De Wolfe, of Philadelphia, a gentleman of large muscular proportions, with a fine black beard flowing over a broad, expansive chest, said he thought there might be some difficulty in deciding whether Father Metcalfe could attribute his hale and hearty old age to vegetarianism or to matrimony having gone into both at about the same time. He then proceeded to argue the question in a philosophical aspect, and states it as his opinion that vegetarianism had been mainly instrumental in producing this result.

The meeting was also addressed by several other speakers.

Military Parade.

The Third Regiment New-York State Militia paraded on Tuesday in full force, and made an excellent show in their new uniform, which is of the Hussar style, with the exception of that useless appendage the hanging jacket. They received at the Ferry, as their guests, a Philadelphia company, and, together with them, marched to Madison-square, and thence to the City Park, where the Mayor and Common Council were present by invitation, to receive and review them.

After the review in the Park, being dismissed, many of the visitors took their departure for Hoboken.

New Steamboat.

The new steamboat *Metacomet*, Capt. Jewett, left the wharf foot of Corlears-street, E. R., on Tuesday, for her route between Fall River and Providence. She belongs to the Fall River Company. On her trial trip she proved herself satisfactory to her owners, as well as complimentary to the builders of her engine and boilers, Messrs. Pease & Murphy, of the Fulton Iron Works.

☞ The first annual Target Excursion of the "Allen Guards" took place Tuesday. The Company numbered twenty-five muskets, and went to Port Richmond, Staten Island. The officers are: Captain, J. K. Kassenbrock; First Lieutenant, Peter Conly; Second Lieutenant, James Sweeney; Third Lieutenant, J. W. McDonald; Fourth Lieutenant, Wm. Eskin. The prizes shot for were as follows: A gold watch, won by Chas. Thompson; cake basket, J. W. McDonald; pistols, George Horton; locket, John T. Ives; gold pencil, John Mullins; gold piece, Thos. Hudson; hat, Charles Norton; gold piece, Thos. Johnson; card basket, Thos. Bishop; gold pencil, Wm. Maloney; gold breastpin, Thomas Nahin.

Arrival.—The steamship *Florida* arrived at Quarantine yesterday morning from Savannah. Our obligations to the purser are renewed. When she left Savannah, Dr. Wildman was lying at the point of death, his sickness being the prevailing epidemic.

The Greytown Affair.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.

Before Judge Hoffman.

Calvin Durand vs. *J. N. Hollins, United States Navy.*—Hon. John McKeon, U. S. D. A., applied to the Court for an order to transfer the trial and other proceedings in this cause to the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York—Mr. McKeon having served a notice of this motion, and the other necessary papers, on the plaintiff's attorneys, some days since. It appearing, however, to the Judge that the counsel for the plaintiff was not in town, the Judge ordered that the proceedings should be laid over until the 27th instant.

The Charges of Assault on Board the Ship Yorkshire.

Before George W. Morton, Esq., Sept. 11.

RECONSIDERATION OF THE CASE AND ACQUITTAL OF CAPTAIN MARSHALL.

The United States vs. *Charles A. Marshall.*—The prisoner, captain of the ship *Yorkshire*, was heretofore charged (1) with assaulting one of the crew, Nicholas Cook, with a dangerous weapon, and inflicting cruel and unusual punishment, said to have been committed upon him on some ten different occasions, and exposed to general observation. The offence sought to be proved consisted in pricking with a penknife the face of Cook while at the wheel—(2)—with an assault upon Thomas Colton, also a seaman on board the same vessel. The evidence was considered by the Commissioner wholly insufficient to authorize a committal in either case. Since that decision, the District Attorney has suggested that further evidence might have been offered on the part of the United States, and that the case should be opened so that the Commissioner might make a decision with all the proof before him. The counsel for Captain Marshall assents to this. The superadded evidence consists of the examinations of some twelve witnesses before the coroner. As to the charge against Capt. Marshall for assaulting Thomas Colton, nothing whatever is said by any of the witnesses in any way inculpating the prisoner, and consequently a reconsideration of the Commissioner's decision as to that charge becomes unnecessary. As to the charge of pricking the face of Nicholas Cook with a penknife, William Brennan is the only witness in addition to Andrew Watson, (who was examined before the Commissioner on the part of the United States,) who speaks of this alleged assault. Brennan says: "I have seen the captain prick his (Cook's) face with a penknife." First—Is the evidence sufficient to make out that this act has been committed? Second—If proved, would it constitute an offence contemplated by the statute as an assault with a dangerous weapon, or the infliction of cruel and unusual punishment? 1. The offence, as heretofore observed, as testified to by Watson, was committed some ten times in broad daylight, at the wheel, and exposed to the view of the crew and passengers. Out of fourteen of the crew, Brennan alone corroborates Watson by saying: "I have seen the captain prick Cook's face with the penknife." Thirteen witnesses were examined before the Commissioner, none of whom sustain Watson and Brennan, but contradict them by the strongest circumstantial testimony. Thus out of twenty-five persons on board, crew and passengers, examined, but two testify as to the occurrence having taken place. 2. Supposing the fact proved, is it an assault with a dangerous weapon, or the malicious infliction of cruel and unusual punishment? Would it constitute an attempt to offer to do, or the actual doing, corporal hurt to another with a dangerous weapon? An assault with a dangerous weapon upon the person of a seaman would *prima facie* constitute an offence, and throw upon the prisoner the burden of justifying its use from the emergencies under which he was placed, such as mutiny, &c.; but the weapon must appear to have been used with a hostile intent, or with the design of injuring the person, and where nothing violent or vindictive was inferable from the manner of the prisoner or the pretended use of the weapon, where no injurious consequences resulted, and no injury was inflicted, no offence within the statute can be realized. In the present case, not only is no violence, no complaint from Cook, no blood or mark, no laceration, no mark of injury, &c., alleged by these two witnesses, but that anything of the kind existed is disproved. After a careful examination of the additional evidence, it does not seem to authorize any change in the conclusion before expressed by the Commissioner, which is now reaffirmed—that the prisoner be discharged as to the alleged offences against Nicholas Cook and Thomas Cotton.

Supreme Court—General Term.—Sept. 11.

Present, Mitchell, Roosevelt and Clerke, J. J.

The Court announced that it is their wish not to set down any cause for any day in this Term, unless under peculiar circumstances; but when causes are not ready for argument they may, *by*

[illegible] to be passed to the November Term without

[illegible] Striking against *Story.*—Motion for judgment denied. Plaintiff to comply with order of Oct. 7, 1853, in twenty days. $10, costs of motion to plaintiff, to be deducted from costs required in said order.

Ireland against *Harris.*—Judgment for defendant with costs.

Wilson against *Ferguson.*—Judgment for plaintiff with costs. Receiver to be appointed. Plaintiffs to have a priority to the amount of their claim, and the assignee, Lamount, to deliver over under oath.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Sept. 13.

ENLISTMENT UNDER INTOXICATION.

A very interesting case, though one not at all unusual, came up yesterday in the Superior Court. It was an application made by one John Welch, to be released from the United States Naval service, on the ground that he was intoxicated at the time he enlisted.

James McManus was sworn. He testified: "I know John Welch; have known him five years; he is twenty-three years old; he enlisted on Monday, 17th July; I was in his company at the time; I had been with him from the Friday before; he was drinking almost all the time, except a little while on Sunday morning; he was drunk all the time from Sunday afternoon till he went aboard; when he enlisted they told him at the rendezvous that he must keep quiet or they would not enlist him; I enlisted at the same time; have since been discharged by the Secretary of the Navy.

Joseph B. Peyton: I keep a liquor store; I came into the store Monday morning, about 11 o'clock; had been out attending to some business; I found John Welch in the store; he was very drunk; I went back into the back room and sent my wife out to try if she couldn't pacify him; tried to control him myself, but could not; he wanted me to drink with him, I refused; gave him some soda water; did not want to put him out of the store, for he was a neighbor; he lived directly across the way from my store; all the neighbors looked at him as he went out, and went down the street; I have known him for two years; he was never so but twice; my wife is not here, she is in Philadelphia.

Mr. Brown was then called to the stand for the United States. Just as he began his testimony Mrs. Welch, who was in Court, was taken sick, with what appeared to be a fainting fit. She was taken out of Court into an adjoining room by her husband. Her child, a little tot about four years old, followed much frightened, and crying bitterly. The Crier rapped once or twice with his hammer, but without effect; and a lawyer, sitting at one side remarked that, "She piled the agonies up pretty strong." The examination continued. It was a little difficult in the confusion to hear the witness' answers, but he seemed to be the recruiting officer, and he testified that Welch was perfectly quiet and showed no signs of being drunk when he enlisted.

At the request of Mr. Welch's counsel the matter was postponed till to-day, (the 14th,) for the further hearing, when other witnesses were to be produced. Welch was, therefore, remanded into custody, to be brought again before the Court today at 1 o'clock.

DECREES.

Pomeroy against *Churchman.*—Ordered that the said defendant show cause at Chambers on the 16th inst., at 10 o'clock, why an attachment should not issue against him for his contempt in not obeying the said first mentioned order, and why he should not be forthwith attached for such disobedience.

Fragerton against *Crowell.*—Let the order granted to defendant, Charles Newman, that the plaintiff or his attorney show cause why the said Newman, one of the defendants in the above entitled action, should not be allowed to put in his answer to the complaint of the plaintiff in said action, be returned on Friday, the 15th inst., and in the meantime let all the proceedings therein be stayed.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES—Sept. 11.

Morrison against *Houghton.*—This was a motion made by Houghton to vacate an order for arrest granted under the following circumstances, as alleged by the plaintiff:

Mr. Morrison, the plaintiff, being desirous of raising $5,000 for his business in June last, went to Mr. Houghton to get the money. Mr. Houghton is in Mr. Morrison's establishment, and had on a previous occasion brought him a check for $1,500, drawn by one G. R. Hoyt, on the Eighth-avenue Bank. Mr. Morrison at the same time said that he had been disappointed in getting the money from the Bank of North America, where he kept his account—that he had placed with the latter, as collateral, a bag of foreign gold containing $4,200, but had withdrawn it, and would give it to Mr. Houghton as collateral. Mr. Houghton said he thought he could get the money, and left. Soon afterward he returned himself, or sent some person, with two checks signed by G. R. Hoyt for $1,000 and $5,200, respectively, on the Eighth avenue Bank, Mr. Houghton having previously represented the checks of Mr. Hoyt to be good. Mr. Morrison then handed, as collateral, in exchange the bag of gold of $4,200, which he had directed his managing clerk to put up as stated, for the Bank of North America, also $1,000 in current funds. Mr. Morrison deposited the checks thus drawn in the name of G. R. Hoyt, in the Bank of North America, but they were returned to him next day as worthless, and he then went to the store of Mr. Houghton, who appeared to be considerably excited, and said he had lost $3,000 out of his pocket, and the two went together to the Eighth-avenue Bank, the cashier of which, after conversation with Mr. Houghton, gave his check for $500, and transferred to him sixty shares of the capital stock of the Bank, to the value of $2,400. $150 was got besides on a check. Mr. Morrison then delivered or returned to Mr. Houghton two of these checks.

Such are the principal facts, as stated by the plaintiff, who alleges that there is still due him $2,280 which he alleges was obtained of him by false pretences, Mr. Hoyt being a fictitious personage. Mr. Morrison also states that his clerk, instead of putting up $4,200 in gold, as he was directed, put up only $2,800, but that when the mistake was mentioned to him he immediately rectified it. He asked for and obtained, a short time since, an order of arrest against Mr. Houghton. The present is a motion to vacate this order.

On the part of Mr. Houghton, it was contended that the transaction had been fair and valid; that he is, in fact, duly authorized by Mr. G. R. Hoyt to draw checks in his name, and Mr. M. had received them before, and that the principal cause of the difficulty was the fact of there having been but $2,200 in gold placed with him as collateral instead of $4,200, &c.

Affidavits of Mr. Hoyt showing Mr. H. to be his agent; also his own, showing the transaction to have been in good faith, were put in. An affidavit of the clerk of Mr. Morrison, stating that Mr. M. directed him to put up $4,200 in gold, was given, and one or two others. The Court, after advisement, denied the motion to vacate the order, with $10 costs.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

French Police.

From Galignani's Messenger.

A little man, of rather grotesque appearance, named Perchet, appeared on Saturday before the Tribunal of Correctional Police to complain of his wife for unfaithfulness to him. The wife is a tall strapping woman with fine eyes, and is of very bold bearing; the husband on the contrary seemed timid in the extreme, and spoke in a slight shrill voice. "Do you persist in your complaint?" said the President to the man. The complainant looked in confusion at his wife and did not answer. "Do you not hear what I say?" said the President. "I do nothing else," answered the man in a fright. "Do you persist in your complaint?" Here M. Perchet looked at his wife, and she signed to him to say "No." "Is it no, that I am to say?" said he in a whisper. The defendant nodded her head affirmatively. "Yes," cried Perchet. "But no," said the wife, "You mean no." "Hold your tongue, woman, and let your husband speak. You persist in your complaint?" said the President. "Ugh—yes—no—I demand a separation. "This tribunal," said the President, "does not pronounce separations." Here the accused leaning over the dock whispered, "Civil Tribunal!" "Eh, what?" cried Perchet. "Come, tell us plainly," said the President; "do you persist in your complaint, or do you withdraw it?" "Oh, sir! my wife makes so many signs that she confuses me. But I demand that she shall not be condemned!" "Withdraw the complaint?" whispered the wife. "Well, I withdraw the complaint!" Here M. Perchet looked at his wife, and she nodded approvingly at him. The tribunal, in consequence of the withdrawal of the complaint of the husband, declared the woman acquitted, and ordered her to be discharged. "We are now separated, then?" said Perchet. "No," answered the wife, "those gentlemen have nothing to do with separations." "There—withdraw," said the President. "But, Sir," cried Perchet in great distress, "my wife told me that I could not obtain both a condemnation and a separation; that if I had one I must do without the other. Now, it is a separation that I want. I therefore demand, as we are not separated, that my complaint shall be heard." "It is too late; judgment has been given. Retire." "Separation is the affair of the civil tribunal," said the wife, "so let us go to it." "Well," said the complainant, turning to leave the woman. "I will lay a complaint to the civil tribunal against you for adultery." "But you can't do that," said she. "The civil tribunal has nothing to do with adultery cases." "What!" cried Perchet, breaking from

[illegible] Guard. As matters stand, I declare that we all—all—nothing—Nothing!" The voice of Come, by way of answer, put the Gendarmerie Regiment out of doors.

Gambling in the Last Century.

There is one case recorded of a lady who lost three thousand guineas at one sitting at [illegible] Among the men, Brookes' Club-house is mentioned as more especially the scene of play. Mr. Wilberforce, coming to London a young man of fortune, has related the [illegible] that were used to entangle him as a [illegible] the former, where George Selwyn [illegible] And he adds: "The very first time I [illegible] Boodle's I won twenty-five guineas or [illegible] of Norfolk." Many, in that age, [illegible] tral forests fallied, and the goodly [illegible] of, to gratify this passion—scarcely [illegible] the days of Charles the Second, when [illegible] himself would hold the dice-box, and [illegible] Carnarvon used to say that wood [illegible] cressence of the earth, provided by [illegible] payment of debts! But although [illegible] continued, the games were [illegible] Thus, the terms in Ombre and [illegible] Pope in his *Rape of the Lock*, and Lord Wortley in the *Town Eclogues*, [illegible] familiar, became by degrees almost [illegible] The discovery of a new game in the [illegible] the American war tended greatly to [illegible] spirit of gaming from the higher to [illegible] classes. This was the E. O. table, [illegible] thought to be beyond the reach of the [illegible] not distinctly specified in any statute, [illegible] a bill was brought in providing [illegible] against this or any other new game of [illegible] and the bill, after some debate, passed the [illegible] mons, but in the Lords was lost, owing to the [illegible] ness of the Session, and the pressure of [illegible] at Lord Rockingham's death. In the debate upon this subject, Mr. Bing, as member for Middlesex, stated that in two parishes only of [illegible] minster, there were 296 E. O. tables, and he knew of instances where bankrupts had gained £30,000 by E. O.—*Lord Mahon's History of England.*

The late Lord Tenterden.

In a speech delivered a few days since at the Sherborne Literary Institution, by Mr. Mackenzie, that gentleman said: "The first time I visited Canterbury, I wished, of course, to see the Cathedral. A gentleman there of the name of Austen was surveyor and architect of the building, and he showed me. He had redecorated almost the whole of the interior, and had restored the different parts of the western front. He was the architect of his own fortune, and had raised himself to this position from a state of almost actual destitution; he had formerly been the servant of a friend of mine, and when he reached Canterbury he had not a single crown in his pocket. He directed my attention to everything worthy of notice. It was upon the western front that he stood with me, before which he seemed the site of a small shed or stall, then unoccupied, and said, 'Upon this spot a little toothbrush shop used to stand. The last time Lord Tenterden came down here, he brought his son with him, and it was my duty, of course, to attend them to the Cathedral. When we came to this side of it, he led his son up to this very spot, and said to him, "Charles, you see this little shop; I have brought you here on purpose to show it to you. Such a shop your grandfather used to shave for a penny. That is the proudest reflection of my life. Wherever you live, never forget that, my dear Charles." And this man, the son of a poor barber, rose the Lord Chief Justice of England. For the very reason, therefore, that the chances of such great success are rare, we should say, spare no pains in improving the condition of those whom accident may depress, or fortune may not befriend."

A Good Example.

There seems to be a general idea afloat, that, for employers, it is better to treat those in their pay rather as human beings than as mere machines—rather as fellow creatures, who can appreciate kind treatment, than as steam engines. If excessive toil is not irksome, nor cessation from toil a source of pleasure and comfort. It is [illegible] benevolent feeling, and, withal, wise [illegible] their own interests, that the employers of [illegible] try are now stirring the question of a weekly holiday. *Apropos* to this topic, we have great pleasure in publishing a very liberal and [illegible] act of one of our great city establishments, which has accidentally come to our knowledge. The London Mantle and Shawl Company, who [illegible] their extensive business in the "Royal [illegible] Warehouses," at St. Paul's church-yard, [illegible] timated to the multitude of young men in their employment, their intention to give each of their assistants three days' holiday, to visit the Crystal Palace, and also to defray their expenses on the occasion. This is really a noble instance of mercantile liberality; and we unhesitatingly commend the city on the possession of a firm capable of setting so good an example and doing so generous a deed.—*Wesleyan Times.*

The Cheese Trade.

The trade in old cheeses has been rather more active during the month than for some months past, but very little advance has taken place. The difference between the prices of old and new is much greater at present than has been usual during recent years. For a time during the Autumn of 1852, old and new cheeses came almost on a level; last year the difference was not more than 4s. per stone: at present the difference is as much as 30s. There is not much hope in this circumstance for the speculator holding old cheese, but to the farmer it is rather a cheering prospect for his [illegible] In this quarter old cheeses must [illegible] from 12s. to 12s. 6d. Some twenty [illegible] have changed hands here during the [illegible] stocks are getting into narrow compass. [illegible] new cheeses have been sold—they are [illegible] 9s. to 9s. 6d., but all are holding out for [illegible] very few will be sold for some weeks to [illegible] should this figure not be attained.—*Agricultural*

Thief-Catching by Bloodhounds.

The Sussex *Express*, in noticing a capture of sheep-stealers by police superintendent Smith, of Alton, says: "This is the second capture this active officer has made within the last three months. A few weeks ago the same [illegible] stole a sheep from Mr. Butterworth, of the same parish, and Mr. Smith and his bloodhounds were sent for. The latter ran from the spot where the sheep was killed, through the most [illegible] of the neighborhood, a distance of three miles, causing a great sensation to the guilty party. They ultimately arrived at a cottage occupied by a [illegible] maker, when the gallant huntsman was [illegible] by the paralysed inmate as to what his business was there. He was informed of the nature of his visit. The bloodhounds tried to make [illegible] through the thatch on the roof of the cottage, but, however, was opened, a search [illegible] and a part of the sheep found in the [illegible] prisoners were consequently apprehended and committed for trial.

The American Historian.

Refreshing myself the other day by [illegible] some old numbers of that delightful work, the *Magazine of Natural History*, I stumbled on the following statement as to an alleged luminosity of the American bittern:

"It is called by Wilson the Great American Bittern; but, what is very extraordinary, he omits to mention that it has the power of emitting a light from the throat, equal to the light of a common torch, which illumines the water so as to enable it to discover its prey. As this circumstance is not mentioned by [illegible] ralists that I have ever read, I took some pains to ascertain the truth, which has been confirmed by several gentlemen of undoubted veracity, [illegible] by Mr. Franklin Peale, the proprietor of the Philadelphia Museum."—Vol. ii., p. 66.

Is this a Jonathan, or something better? [illegible] a zoological fact, there may, perhaps, be [illegible] ters of traditional interest, perhaps [illegible] superstition, mixed up with the statements, particulars of which, if obtained in reply, would compensate for the space this Query would occupy.—*Notes and Queries.*

Cheap Light.

With respect to the electric light, [illegible] seems to be solved at Paris. We [illegible] short time since that it was in use to [illegible] works of the Napoleon docks, where [illegible] on by night as well as by day; and that [illegible] was so complete, that for four months it had been steadily burning. Economy is [illegible] recommendation, for the cost per [illegible] been more than 30 francs, which has [illegible] employed, gives 4½ centuries—[illegible] penny per man.—*Chamber's Journal.*

Cork.—In Oxfordshire, when a child overweening fondness for a parent, [illegible] gaining some coveted indulgence, it is [illegible] nominated "cork," or, as it is called [illegible] try people, "cark." "It is nothing [illegible] common expression from parent to child [illegible] of your readers define its origin [illegible] *Queries.*

Complaints having been made of [illegible] of the water in the London Docks, [illegible] the public health in this vicinity, [illegible] authorities have been endeavoring [illegible] evil by allowing portions of the water [illegible] intervals and replacing it from the river [illegible] has failed to make the contents of the [illegible] purer; and the Dockmasters [illegible] point out that the real cause of the [illegible] fact that we have running through [illegible] sewer which we call a river—[illegible] out of the Docks at ebb-tide, equally [illegible] comes in at the flood.

...Daily Times.

...THURSDAY, SEPT. 14, 1854.

Interesting from China.

...foreign advices by the last arrival, ...ntioned that the American Commissioner, ...Mr. McLane, had recently gone up the river ...Nanking, with part of the American ...squadron; but that nothing was known of ...his proceedings. We are able this morning, ...to supply this deficiency. A letter ...from a special correspondent, which we ...publish this morning, gives a very detailed ...account of this expedition, together with ...a report of the communications between ...Mr. McLane and the commander of the ...revolutionary forces.

...This is a very curious and interesting ...document. It seems from its statements ...that Mr. McLane has taken even a more direct and decided stand against the revolutionary movement than Mr. Marshall did. ...Neither the propriety nor consistency of ...these proceedings is very clear. It seems ...that on his way up the river an application was made to the highest military officer among the rebels, who were in possession of Nanking, asking for an interview, and ...a member of the Legation was also ...sent on shore to make arrangements for it. ...After some delay an answer was received, ...agreeing to an interview between the United States Commissioner and Tai-ping-wang, the head of the rebellion,—on condition that the former would do homage and pay tribute to the latter. Under existing circumstances it would have been very desirable that this interview should take place, as it might have elicited much more valuable information concerning this remarkable movement than has yet been procured. But if Mr. McLane had simply refused to comply with the conditions required, on the ground that they were unbecoming the nation he represented, it would have been well enough, and no blame could have been attached to him. But instead of this he replied that he could not *possibly recognize the rebellious subjects of an Emperor with whom his Government was on terms of peace and amity*, and had formed a commercial treaty, even as equals; and that he must, therefore, leave them without further intercourse!

This seems to have been not only a needless breach of the neutrality he had previously professed, but in direct opposition to his own act in requesting an interview and making arrangements for it.

The Government at Washington will, of course, soon be, if it is not already, in possession of an official report of these communications. If they are correctly represented by our correspondent, it will be for the Administration to determine whether Mr. McLane has acted judiciously, in refusing all recognition of a movement which seems destined to obtain complete control of the Chinese Empire.

It will be seen that our correspondent has formed very unfavorable opinions of the character of the rebellion and of the morals of its leaders.

Corporation Advertising.

Words, said one who knew, were made to conceal thoughts. Equally susceptible of proof is it that Corporation advertisements are made to conceal Corporation jobs. Theologians argue from the evidences of design in the material universe, the existence of a designer. We would not willingly do the same with reference to the things we speak of. It is more charitable to presume that all the apparent evidences of design on the part of our jobbing Corporation to conceal their intentions, are tokens of a leathern stupidity, for which nobody is to be blamed.

At divers times and in sundry ways the people have expressed a desire to know how their servants spend their money, and that all contracts that involve large sums be so published that free competition for them may be entered into. Now the people have fallen into a habit of looking to their daily paper for the news. They have come to believe that if they take the best paper, the things not hinted at in it are hardly worth trying to find out. So they are slow to believe that the obliging men they have voted into office would make away with a million or two of money, without their getting a hint of it in some way or other through their great medium of communication with the public their paper. But they have a lesson yet to learn. We will begin a new paragraph, that the lesson may stand out prominently and be well heeded.

As a general rule, the newspaper that has the least circulation and is most in need of advertisements will afford to publish an advertisement at the smallest price. And, inasmuch as half a loaf is better than no bread, and a promise of money a month hence is better than no money and no promise, either now or in the future—such a newspaper can afford to publish an advertisement and wait an indefinite time for the payment. Now, economy is peculiarly a Yankee virtue. Hence our thrifty Corporation reason that Corporation notices must be published in the papers that circulate in the narrowest circle and are read by the fewest.

It was then perfectly in keeping with the two-penny economy which we allow to rule us, that the notice to architects authorized by the Councilmen, inviting designs for a new City Hall, were published in three City papers only,—whose aggregated circulation is exceeded by that of any one of three others. Nor, as we learn, were they continued the full time required in all of these. The terms of payment were such that few "live" papers would consent to deal with such slack paymasters. They must wait some months at least, and take the risk of getting their bills if everybody should be entirely satisfied. Citizens will learn at last to take the papers that have nothing else in them, if they wish to keep posted with the proceedings of the Corporation.

Our eye rested on a very curious advertisement of Corporation emanation shortly since, which illustrated another phase of City economy. It was a notice to all concerned to send in designs "for a granite statue to General Worth," to be erected somewhere in the upper part of the City. The height of the proposed statue was given, if we rightly remember, but nothing else. Whether the General was to be cut on horseback or on the plain pavement, in uniform, or undress, there was no hint. Only, enterprising young sculptors out of a job were to send in their designs. Few would think of giving many of their best labors and serious thoughts to so darkly hinted a design. Yet it is quite possible that somebody who knows the advertiser may present a design, and his being the only one, it must needs be the accepted one; and into his hands undisputed the prize of a fat job may fall. They manage these things better where people have their eyes open.

Sing Sing Affairs.

The *Evening Post* states that warrants have been issued for the arrest of Gen. Munson I. Lockwood, agent of the Sing Sing prison, C. C. Childs, Jr., clerk, and another officer of the prison, upon charges of perjury, fraud, &c., in their official relations, presented by the commissioners appointed at the last session of the Legislature, to inquire into the frauds alleged to have been practiced at this institution. If this is true, we presume that indictments must have been found against them by the Grand Jury of Westchester County.

The readers of the Times are, of course, fully prepared for this intelligence. The statements which have been published in our columns within the last few weeks, concerning the systematic and long continued corruptions practiced in the management of that institution, have shown conclusively that nothing but a most culpable neglect of duty on the part of superior officers, could prevent the prompt punishment of the guilty parties.

The *Post* states that "the Commissioners are now holding their sessions at Sing Sing, and that they have determined to exclude *counsel* from all participation in the investigation." We are inclined to doubt this. At all events it would be a very strange determination. It is impossible for a commission, composed as this one is, of members every one of whom is utterly ignorant of the details of Prison management, as well as of the localities and parties concerned, to direct its inquiries so as to be of any service without the aid of counsel:—and it is equally unjust to cite witnesses against Prison officers, without giving the latter a chance to test the truth of their statements by cross-examination. We hazard little in saying that if the Commission had not employed counsel *at all* in this investigation, they would never have dragged to light the infamous corruptions which are now in a fair way of being properly punished.

The *Post* says, "It is understood that the testimony will show a degree of corruption in the management of the Prison affairs of which the public has no idea." We believe this to be true. But is it supposable that all the State Prison *Inspectors* were equally unconscious of these corruptions?

Virginia Chivalry.

We have been in the habit of crediting South Carolina with all the chivalry, but we were all wrong. In the Old Dominion, on the banks of the Rappahannock, last week, was put in exhibition more of the old-time chivalry than our heart has swelled at the reading of before for many a month. On the sixth of the current month, the visitors at the Fauquier White Sulphur Springs saw a reproduction of the noble tournament, in a style that might well wreathe with smiles the faces of the fair ones present, and make each male member of the oldest families covet the honors and the opportunities of Knighthood.

On another page we give the particulars of the grand display, as set down for the readers of the Richmond *Enquirer*, by the pen of one who must have been inspired to the writing by the memory of some gracious permission to serve the Queen of Love and Beauty. Take time for it, reader; sit down to it with no load upon your hands, and when nothing hurries you. See if you do not feel as we did,—a generous ambition to try your lance with the Knights of the Green Vale and of Orleans. We could take Ivanhoe to our heart, and throw up our best hat, "regardless of expense" or the condition of the pavement, in honor of the Knight of Hazelwood. Those Virginians *are* gallant men; their ladies *are* beautiful women. It repents us that we have stolen their negroes so long, and run away with their mulatto boys. We are almost ready to promise to sell our stock in the Underground Railroad the moment it threatens to fall back to par. Their Chivalrous Entertainments make us proud of our common blood. While ladies of New-York birth are deputed by such consummate judges to drop the flower and laurel wreath upon the temples of Young Virginia, it is all nonsense to dream that New-York and Virginia will ever quarrel. The "Patent Stone Cement" will as soon dissolve in rain water, as the glorious Union in any of our yet discovered political differences. Again we say, nothing so fine has met us in our reading, since with youthful ardor we sat down to the Waverley Novels, and nothing half so inspiriting, (as it must have been,) have we ever seen, if we except the grand Tournament at the Hippodrome on Madison-square.

Public Printing.

The Councilmen last evening took action at last in regard to publishing their proceedings, as required by the City Charter. The majority of the Committee to which the matter was originally referred, reported in favor of advertising in some *half-dozen papers, whose aggregate circulation is not half that of the* Daily Times *alone*, and of paying their "regular rates" therefor. So perfectly absurd a scheme, of course, had no chance of success in a council composed of members who had any regard whatever for the public good. Last night the minority report was adopted, authorizing the Comptroller to advertise for proposals to publish the proceedings—the proposals to be based on the following rules:

1. Bidders to offer by the line, for each time published.

2. Bidders shall set forth, under affidavit as near as possible, their daily circulation in the City of New-York, to City subscribers only, exclusive of the Sunday and extra issues.

3. The award to be made to the newspapers offering to perform the work at the lowest rates per thousand papers so circulated in the City.

It is now nearly a year since the Times presented this as the only basis at once just to the Press and advantageous to the City, for the public advertising. We are confident every one who examines the subject with any attention, will concur in this opinion.

British and American Railroads.

A Parliamentary return just published, furnishes some interesting information in regard to the Railways of Great Britain, and suggests comparisons with the affairs of our own Roads. It appears that the length of new lines of Railway sanctioned in the United Kingdom during the year 1853 was 940 miles. Of these, 589 miles were to be constructed in England, 80 in Scotland, 271 in Ireland. The total length of Railroads authorized to Dec. 31, 1853, was 12,688 miles;—and of this number, 7,686 miles have been already opened for traffic. Five thousand miles remained to be completed, until the compulsory powers of lines amounting to 2,838 miles *expired* without being exercised, and hence so much of the Railroad projects fell through; leaving but 2,164 miles for the construction of which there are any unapplied Parliamentary grants in existence.

The growth of Railroads in Great Britain has been spasmodic. From the year 1843, when there were 2,036 miles in operation, to 1848—a period of five years—the increase was exceedingly rapid. A railway fever was in existence during all this period. Workmen were engaged by hundreds and thousands, in the three Kingdoms. Iron was in demand. Rails were laid down with marvelous celerity. Locomotives shrieked where locomotives were never seen before; travelers exchanged the coach for the cars; speculators, investing heavily, lost heavily; and in 1849 the mania decreased.

The following figures, drawn from the report before us, exhibit the progress of the inflation and the collapse:

Opened in	Miles.	Opened in	Miles.
1844	204	1849	869
1845	296	1850	625
1846	606	1851	269
1847	803	1852	446
1848	1,182	1853	350
Total, 10 years			5,650
Opened previous to 1844			2,036
Aggregate to December, 1853			7,686

We see here a total length of upward of 7,600 miles now in active operation. The division of the lines among the three Kingdoms is found to be as follows: In England, 5,848 miles; Scotland, 995; Ireland, 843. Of the Railways opened during 1853, twenty-five portions, representing a total length of 298 miles, consisted of a single line; and it would appear that the length of single line open at the end of 1853—viz.: 1,708 miles—was between one-fourth and one-fifth of the whole amount of Railway open.

The amount of capital invested in Railways at the end of 1853, is estimated at £281,000,000, ($1,400,000,000,) — against £264,165,680 in 1852. Of present investments, it is calculated that £42,000,000 is preferential capital, and £70,000,000 borrowed on the security of the roads.

The total number of passengers conveyed on British Railways in 1853 was upwards of *One Hundred and Two Millions* (102,286,660.) The aggregate receipts from all sources of traffic were £18,035,879. The passenger lists show an increase over the previous year of upward of Thirteen Millions. The freight increased by the respectable figures of Twenty-three Millions of pounds sterling. The steady progress of the goods traffic is an important feature of these Railways; one upon which Mr. Bull loudly prides himself, and that with justice. The receipts from goods have increased from the rate of a thousand pounds per mile in 1849, to *fourteen hundred pounds (sterling) per mile* in 1853. This, it is to be considered, is in England alone. While Scotland shows figures correspondingly attractive. In the latter country the third-class traffic preponderates.

With regard to Railroad casualties, it appears that of one hundred millions of passengers conveyed in England, Ireland, and Scotland, 305 were killed and 449 injured,—making a total of 754; and that of this number not less than 243 were killed and 369 injured in England alone.

If, now, we offset against England the returns of the State of New-York for the year 1853, the results are interesting. There is not that degree of disparity between these districts that might be supposed to exist. In superficial area, there is but comparatively a small difference. Thus, England has 50,000 square miles of territory, and New-York 46,000. Her greatest length, from Berwick to Land's End, is 430 miles; ours is 335. Her breadth varies from 67 to 320 miles; our maximum is 308 miles. England has forty Counties; New-York has fifty-nine. In population, she exceeds New-York very largely. In railroad accidents we are nearly even with her. The number of miles of railway in this State is nearly 2,500; in England, it is upward of 5,000. Yet the number of catastrophes is exhibited as follows, by a comparison of figures:

1853.	Killed.	Injured.
In England	243	369
In New-York	130	73

We have half the extent of railroads that there is in England, and *kill a little more than one-half the same number of persons*; wounding, however, nearly two hundred less. So that, taken in the whole, the loss of life by railroad accidents in all England and in the State of New-York, is virtually the same. This is a curious fact. The English railways run through a region which is everywhere populated; not through dense woods and long tracts of meadow-land, like our Erie Road and the lines in the northern part of the State. Yet no more lives are lost in England, where one hundred millions of passengers are carried yearly, than there are on New-York roads, which last year carried five and a quarter millions. There is a reason for this fact, of course. Whether it finds any other explanation than the circumstances under which our roads are run, is more than our records say. We are, notoriously, less careful upon our railroads than the English. The roads are not so firmly built, although our cars are more roomy and pleasant and our locomotives quite as powerful. Although there are Fifty-five or Sixty Millions of Dollars invested here in Railroad Stock, we have not so much to show for it as England has, even in comparison. Yet there are two splendid lines competing with each other daily—the Central and the Erie. New-York is brought into close contact by one with Dunkirk, and by the other with Buffalo; and through both with the Great Lakes and the West. The British roads [illegible] have [illegible] late periods from which future enterprises can draw sustenance. Village and Metropolitan custom is the profitable feature of the British Railroad. In our own State, there is a fast-growing district, bordering the great lines of Western travel, whose capacities are quite unknown, but whose population is sturdy, enterprising, and so fully alive to self-interest that their lines of communication with the sea-board must grow yearly with increasing power.

"A Laudation of Trash."

Chambers' *Journal* has recently indulged itself with eight considerable paragraphs in praise of "Trash." It has made an excellent argument. "Praiseworthy and respectable Trash," it regards as a very admirable thing—not bought because it is cheap, but on account of its being adapted to the intellectual state of the purchasing class—affording that class just what it wants to educate its sympathies and tastes, and preparing it to advance on to higher grounds. "It has enabled vast masses of the people to enter upon a course of progress, and has commenced a development of their moral and intellectual powers, which nothing can stop." A good thought follows. "It is as impossible to prevent its readers from rising beyond Trash, as it would have been impossible to lead them on to higher ground without using that as a stepping-stone." These are exceedingly sensible views, and worthy of general consideration.

We have had a great deal of this prejudice against "respectable Trash," in our own country. Orators have declaimed and writers have argued against it. The pernicious and immoral literature of the day has merited all the opprobrium that has been cast upon it. But "wholesome knowledge and as wholesome entertainment" comes under another rule. If the people are not sufficiently educated to appreciate the better and profounder books, they must be neglected altogether or furnished with mental aliment to suit their condition. There is no other alternative. Hence, a department of inferior literature must exist, proposing to conform to the needs of the time, and to benefit its readers on their own ground. To object to this style of literature because it is not to our taste, is to make ourselves the standard for everybody else. It is to ignore all the misfortunes, the poverty, the comparative unenlightenment of others, and to deny them any opportunity of meliorating their mental and moral state. As well might we deny them humble cottages, or even rude huts, because they are too poor to build elegant houses. Our business is to take them as they are, and to make the most of them. If they are not fit for everything, it does not follow that they are not fit for anything. There is a manhood in their souls; and although it may be partially buried beneath evil habits and gross pursuits, yet, speak to it—speak to it tenderly, earnestly, warmly—speak to it in the beauty of truth and the fervor of zeal—and it will respond. Now that this great work has been begun, we have no doubt that it will go on with increasing success. A more auspicious step was never taken. It commenced in the spirit of genuine philanthropy. It had such noble minds as Leigh Richmond, Hannah More and William Cowper, to introduce its claims, and an army of benevolent laborers has imitated their example.

High Price of Coal.

A correspondent of the *National Intelligencer* censures in very severe terms the movements of the coal proprietors of Pennsylvania, to keep the price of coal at so high a point as will inevitably cause great distress among the poor of our cities during the coming Winter. He asserts that he has no doubt they have combined among themselves to *suspend shipments* of coal for a certain period in order to reduce the supply, and thus raise the price. He pronounces the assertion that coal cannot be afforded at less than its present rates, to be perfectly absurd. On this point he says:

It is in vain for the owners of the mines and the dealers in coal to assert that they cannot afford the article at less rates, for the community cannot and will not believe that the recent advance in wages and transportation renders it necessary to add 75 to 100 per cent. on the prices that ruled one or two years since. I am aware that the tolls and freight by the two great lines of supply, the Schuylkill Navigation Company and the Reading Railroad Company, have been advanced somewhere about one dollar per ton over their former charge; but this advance and the increase in the wages to the miners *do not account for one half of the advance in the price of coal*; and if the mine proprietors and dealers in former years obtained, as they no doubt did, a reasonable and fair profit, why should they now demand a greater advance in price than the additional expense they have incurred for wages and transportation, instead of which, *for every dollar of this additional expense* which has been incurred by them, they *have added at least two dollars to the consumers in the price of coal*, thus giving themselves that *additional* profit over and above what they formerly realized, which at the time was satisfactory and rendered large incomes from coal property?

The writer recommends the *repeal of the duty on foreign coal*, as a measure demanded alike by justice and by necessity, to prevent the extortion which is thus attempted.

☞ The Washington *Union* states that Admiral Fanshawe has received orders to withdraw the British fleet, which has been stationed in the Gulf of St. Lawrence to resist the encroachments of American fishermen. Thus, even before the action of the Colonial Legislatures, the lately-prohibited fishing-grounds are opened to American vessels. We have acquired by the late treaty, the full and undisputed enjoyment of the finest fishing-grounds in the world. The new acquisition is a strip no less than three miles in width, and nearly four thousand miles in length. The *Union* adds the announcement, we presume on official authority, that "the *manes* of our fathers who fought to secure the right of fishery for the American Colonies in the old French wars, are at last appeased." This is certainly gratifying intelligence.

☞ Capt. Marshall of the ship *Yorkshire*, as will be seen by the decision of the U. S. Commissioner, published in this morning's Times, has been fully acquitted of all the charges brought against him of cruelty to seamen on board that vessel. The Commissioner fails to find any testimony upon which to hold the Captain, and, after a careful reconsideration of the case, has confirmed his first Opinion and discharged the [illegible] exception to the [illegible] action is based.

☞ The Greytown affair, in its new phase of the arrest of Capt. Hollins, is before the Superior Court in this City. An attempt was made, yesterday, to obtain an order for the transfer of the proceedings to the United States Court. The suit is a civil one, instituted by Calvin Durand against Capt. Hollins, to recover damages for destruction of property at the time of the bombardment.

☞ The Buffalo *Republic*, which is likely to be well informed, states that Gov. Seymour has consented to accept the nomination for reëlection.

Theatrical.

Broadway Theatre.—A singular play called "St. Marc, or a Husband's Sacrifice," was produced here last evening. It is evidently an adaptation (in five acts) from some French melodrama. If not so, Mr. J. H. Watkins, the author, must have been in a peculiarly Frenchy frame of mind when he wrote it.

Anything like a detailed narrative of the plot is out of the question. It is tediously wire-drawn, and spun through five acts where three would have alternated it sufficiently. We will endeavor to give the main idea—the "husband's sacrifice."

St. Marc, a soldier of Fortune, (Davenport,) has wedded a rich lady of Modena, one *Dianora*, (Mme. Ponisi.) This lady, it appears, had previously been wooed by the Prince of Modena, (Gallicher.) Of course the latter illustrious individual does not allow the simple impediment of a marriage to interfere with his devotions. He intrigues, woos and promises marriage. For a time *Dianora* is faithful, but at length makes a confession to *St. Marc* that she once liked the Prince. On the strength of this, *St. Marc*, with unnecessary magnanimity, signs a letter of divorce, and virtually resigns her to the Prince. Immediately after performing this exceedingly silly act, he discovers a plot in which the Prince had endeavored to traduce the character of *Dianora*. One would suppose that on this he would—like Don Cæsar de Bazan—destroy the fatal document. No such thing. He goes to the wars for three acts—reappearing at short intervals to harass the unfortunate Prince. He is thrown into prison at last, from which he is released by a Band of Conspirators, on a promise of taking the Prince's life. He goes to the Palace for the purpose, and arrives there just after the completion of the nuptial ceremonies. A clever—the only clever—piece of stage business, prevents his perpetrating the deed. *Dianora* snatches the dagger from his hand and flings it to the ground. An escaped maniac, who has long been incarcerated for designs on the Prince's life, strolls in at the moment, picks up the weapon, and of course takes the earliest opportunity of sheathing it in the Prince's bosom.

There is nothing in the plot and nothing in the incidents to justify five long acts. The main idea is old as the hills—has been done in a hundred different ways with more or less success, but never so exhaustively as in this play. The probability of the plot it would be absurd to discuss.

The literary merits of "St. Marc" are not of a high order. There is a general amount of respectability in the language, but it is the respectability of age. We listen in vain for a new idea, or a similie that has not before been established. In short, without good scenery, good dresses and "a star," this play would be intolerable; as it is, it drags its length wearily. The dagger incident before alluded to is the only thing that can be praised, and that but faintly.

Mr. Davenport as the Soldier of Fortune gave us a chaste idea of the character, at variance we apprehend with the author's meaning. *Brusquerie* we fancy is a necessity of the character, rather than tenderness. His reading and gesticulation, however, were admirable throughout. He is an intellectual and not a physical acter.

Gismendo, first a fanatic and then a maniac, was effectively rendered by Mr. Conway, and but for occasional physical outbursts, would have been thoroughly good.

A humble character, *Balcastro, Minister of Finance*, (Leffingwell,) is the only other character we can praise. The undemonstrative but careful and earnest manner of Mr. Leffingwell deserves the highest praise.

☞ At the Whig Convention of the first Assembly district, held at Croton Dam, yesterday, William C. Howe, editor of the Hudson River *Chronicle*, was appointed to represent the district in the Whig State Convention.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The regular weekly meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration was held yesterday afternoon, at the Commissioner's office, on Ward's Island. Present—Gulian C. Verplanck, Chairman; Andrew Carrigan, R. A. Witthaus, James Kelly and John A. Kennedy.

The following statements were presented:

Alien emigrants arrived at the port of New-York, liable to bonds, under the acts of April 11, 1849, and April 13, 1853, from Sept. 6, 1853 to Sept. 6, 1854 215,452
Alien emigrants arr. Sept. 6 to Sept. 13, 1854 2,210
Total 217,662
Arrivals from Sept. 13, 1852, to Sept. 13, 1854 195,097
Surplus arr'ls past year, to date, over prev. year 22,565

	Adults.	Parents Chil'n.	Emp'd.	Total.
No. inmates in Ward's I. Hospital.	940	275	96	1,279
No inmates in Refuge Depart'nt.	591	416	120	1,127
Total	1,497	691	216	2,406
No. of patients in Marine Hospital				253
Total				2,659

The following is the report of the Emigrant Refuge from the 3d to 9th September, 1854:

	Females.	Males.	Total.
Remaining in Institution at last report	1,067	1,114	2,181
Admitted since	99	176	275
Born	7	5	12
Total	1,173	1,295	2,468
Discharged since last report	75	160	235
Died since last report	14	28	12
Total	99	188	278
Now remaining	1,083	1,107	2,190

The financial report was as follows:

Aggregate receipts to 6th September		$450,007 07
Aggregate receipts from 6th to 13th Sept		12,861 76
Total		$462,868 83
Aggregate disbursements		373,967 14
Total		$88,901 69
Debtor to counties to August 1, 1854	$13,885 53	
Debtor to Governor Almshouse	22,994 20	37,89 93
Amount on hand		$51,021 76

On motion of Mr. Carrigan, a Committee of three was appointed to confer with the Governors of the Almshouse as to what disposition should be made with orphan children born on the Island. Messrs. Whitthaus, Kelly and Carrigan were chosen as this Committee.

There being no further business, the Commissioners adjourned.

Crystal Palace.

Since the 11th inst. the price of admission to the Palace has been increased to *fifty cents*, in consequence, as the Direction asserts, of the short time that the Exhibition will be kept open, and the great expense incurred in procuring new articles for display. The time of closing is the 31st proximo.

Arrival of the Savannah Steamer.—The United States mail steamship *Florida*, Captain Woodhull, arrived at this port yesterday from Savannah, with 17 passengers. On account of the prevalence of yellow fever at Savannah, the *Florida* was detained at Staten Island Quarrantine ground. The United States mails, however, were sent up to the City.

Under the marine head we publish memoranda from Purser Clarke, in which several disasters at sea of considerable consequence are narrated.

☞ The dinner of American Officers who served in the Mexican War, given in commemoration of the entrance of the American Army into the Capital of Mexico, will take place *this evening* at the Prescott House, instead of the Astor.

[illegible] detention [illegible] cause [illegible] We learn from an official source that the [illegible] battalion [illegible] will [illegible] a case of cholera [illegible] during the voyage. [illegible] another [illegible]

☞ There was a large gathering of [illegible] friends at the burial yesterday in the [illegible] nue Cemetery of the remains of Miss [illegible] Osborne, the daughter of Judge B. W. Osborne, who suddenly died at Cuchogue, L. I., while visiting there for a season. She was but 19 years of age.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

No. 372 BROADWAY.

Great Bargains—Carpets at Cost.—Reduced Prices.—Peterson & Hurlbert will sell off their entire stock of Carpets, &c., at the following prices.

Rich Velvet Carpets,	75c. to $1.
Rich Tapestry do.	62c. to $1.
Rich Brussells do.	62c.
Rich 3-Ply do.	62c. to $1. per yard.
Rich heavy Superfine,	62c. to 75.

Also, on consignment, a very large assortment of cheap Ingrains at 2s. per yard. Oil Cloths, Rugs, Matting, Mats, &c., equally low.

No. 372 Broadway, corner Walker.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.—Messrs. Stearns & Marvin, Nos. 144 and 146 Water-st., continue to make and sell Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes, and are the only persons authorized (with the exception of the New-England States) to make and sell the same.

Sept. 8, 1854. B. G. Wilder, Patentee.

New Orleans, Aug. 26, 1854.

Messrs. Stearns & Marvin, Nos. 144 and 146 Water-st., New-York:

Gentlemen: In the great fire which occurred here on the 5th instant, our store was completely consumed. The flames from the drug store opposite came upon us so rapidly, that we had barely time to lock up our books and make our escape through the back door. We had one of your Rich & Co.'s Salamander Safes (Wilder's Patent) and although the fire was one of the hottest—there being a large quantity of liquors oil and other merchandise, stowed in the building—yet the books and papers came out uninjured, except the binding was singed slightly.

We are perfectly satisfied that "your safes are fire-proof," and we shall procure another of the same kind.

Yours, &c., E. M. Daley & Co.

A large assortment of the above Safes on hand, and Jones' Impenetrable World's Fair Lock. Depôt as above.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.—Notice is hereby given to the public, that on the first inst. Silas C. Herring reassigned to the subscriber all his right to manufacture and sell WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES. The subscriber would therefore give notice to his friends and the public that he is about to establish himself in the manufacture and sale of the same.

B. G. WILDER, Patentee.

New-York, Sept. 8, 1854.

BREVOORT HOUSE, FIFTH-AVENUE, CORNER OF EIGHTH-STREET.—This establishment, conducted exclusively on the European plan, has a restaurant attached for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen not residing in the Hotel. Dinner and supper will be provided at all times, on short notice, either in private rooms or in the restaurant.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—ELEGANT SUITES Chamber Furniture at reduced rates, by the subscriber, at his factory, No. 61 White-st., three doors west of Broadway, and warerooms No. 516 Broadway, Bank Building, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. L. H. WARWICK.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—ELEGANT SUITES Chamber Furniture at reduced rates, by the subscriber, at his factory, No. 62 White-st., three doors west of Broadway, and warerooms No. 516 Broadway, Bank Building, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. L. H. WARWICK.

HYGEANA.—BROUGHT HOME TO THE DOOR OF THE MILLION.

Hundreds of cases of cures like the following might be named. One package of HYGEANA has cured me of the Asthma of six years standing.

James F. Kershberry P. M., of Duncannon, Pa.

I am cured of the Asthma of ten years standing by Dr. CURTIS' HYGEANA.

Margaret Easton, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. Paul, of No 5 Hammond-st., New-York, was cured of a severe case of Bronchitis by the Hygeana.

My sister has been cured of a distressing cough of several years standing, and decided to be incurable by four physicians. She was cured in one month by the Hygeana.

J. H. Gaumert, P. M., Richmond, Mo.

The Inhaler is worn on the breast under the linen without the least inconvenience—the heat of the body being sufficient to evaporate the fluid.

For'd by BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.; G. H. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway; P. H. KNAPP, No. 263 Hudson-st., and 677 Sixth-av.; E. H. PHILLIPS, corner of Worcester and Bowston-sts.; Mrs HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; and RUSSELL R. SCHUPP, No 136 Market-st., Philadelphia. Price $3 a package, or four packages for $10; sent free by express.

KNOX, THE CELEBRATED HATTER, OF NO. 128 Fulton-st., is a remarkable instance of what quiet perseverance and a liberal advertising will do. Here, in his old quarters, he does one of the largest trades in New-York and continually increases it: for where is he not once dealt with KNOX, has never gone anywhere else. There is at once lightness and ease, as well as fashion, in his Hats, which render them universal favorites, and are of the most gossamer texture and elegant shapes, while their price puts them within reach of all classes, from the millionaire to the mechanic. Call at KNOX'S, No. 128 Fulton-st., or No. 333 Broadway.

PIANOS AND MELODIONS.—HORACE WATERS' Pianos celebrated for their great improvement which gives a rich power, brilliancy and firmness of tone, are equaled by any other Pianos in the United States. An immense assortment of Pianos and Melodeons from celebrated manufacturers constantly in store. A large variety of the best second-hand Pianos in the market. Prices $30 $40, $50, $75, &c., to $175. Every instrument warranted. A large discount made from factory prices for cash. To suit some purchasers monthly payments will be taken. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.

GENIN'S LEADING STYLE FOR THE PRESENT Fall and Winter is a brilliant realization of the happiest design that has ever been sent into his workshops to be embodied in a gentlemen's hat. He invites attention to its chaste proportions, its beautiful materials, its peculiar shape. Mark the details, the fitting up as it may be called of the sable fabric. Everything is in keeping. All is pure and classical. Much time and great expense have been devoted to the perfection of this model hat, yet the price remains at the old mark—$4. GENIN,

No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

NEW DRY GOODS.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS SELLing merinos, paramettas, delaines, silks, shawls, sheetings, tablecloths, and damasks, napkins, towellings, bombazines, blankets, quilts, &c., at a discount of 50 per cent below the usual prices. Also, black silks, of a superior make, very cheap. Also, fine French broadcloths 6-4 wide at $2, worth $3 50.

E. H. LEADBEATER, (Late Leadbeater & Lee,)

No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

CLOSE TIMES BRING CLOSE PRICES!—A FACT which all will readily remark by visiting the extensive WINDOW SHADE AND CURTAIN establishment of KELTY, FERGUSON, No. 329 Broadway, and No 24 Meade-st. K. & F. are selling window shades, gilt cornices, bands, gimps, damasks, lace and muslin curtains, &c., most impressively low. They are the largest manufacturers, and are bound to keep their reputation of being the cheapest house in the State.

TABLE LINEN.—JUST RECEIVED, ONE CASE OF 5-4 fine Table Damask, damaged by water, 5s per yard, worth 6s; two cases 4-4 Fine Shirting Linen, 2s 6d and 3s. per yard, also Pillow Linen, Linen Sheetings, &c., equally cheap.

E. H. LEADBEATER, (late Leadbeater & Lee,)

No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

REMOVAL.—THOS. WILEY, JR., & CO'S EXTENsive Tailoring establishment and Cloth store, is removed from the old stand, No. 707 Greenwich-st., to No. 515 Hudson-st., corner of Amos-st., where they will be happy to receive their old customers, and as many new ones as will favor them with their custom. They will guarantee satisfaction.

THOS. WILEY, JR.
WM. R. BOWNE.

NEW PIANOS—JUST BOUGHT FOR CASH, AND will be sold at great bargains. Also, an extensive assortment of second-hand Pianos in good order, at $45, $50, $125 and $150. New Music published daily. "Brin Schottisch," with a fine likeness of Madame Grisi, price 25 cts., and "Little Gipsey Jane," 25 cts., just published by

BERRY & GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

SELLING OFF THIRTY PER CENT LESS THAN Broadway prices, a superb stock of English Medallion, Velvet Tapestry, Aubusson and Ingrain Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c., at ruinous prices. A choice selection of Table and Piano Covers, at

HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

NOTES ON ALL THE BANKS IN THE UNION will be redeemed at par with the exception of Bank of Stafford, Bank of Washtenaw, and Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Memphis, which will be taken at 30 cents on the dollar in payment for ready made clothing at E. RYAN'S, No. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS FROM Auction.—A large lot of Silk, Woolen and Merino under garments is now offered at 25 per cent. below the usual prices at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt Warehouse, No. 102 Greenwich-st., corner of Chambers st., New-York. Shirts made to measure.

TO THE LADIES.—DRESSES ACCURATELY FITTED and made in the best style, at from $2.50 to $5.00. New patterns in dress caps and head-dresses monthly. A large stock of laces and embroideries, at a very small advance on the cost of importation.

NEWMANS', No. 765 Broadway.

BELLS! BELLS!—MENEELY'S CELEBRATED Church, Steamboat, School, Ship, Locomotive, Plantation and other Bells constantly on hand at the Works in West Troy, N. Y., and also at the Agency, No. 116 Broadway, New-York.

SWEDISH HAIR CREATOR WILL CREATE HAIR on bald heads, prevent the hair from falling out, and, as an article of toilette should be used by every lady and gentleman. For sale by the principal druggists and at the Depôt, No. 321 Broadway. Price $1. C. E. HUTCHINSON, Agent.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD HIS REGUlar semi-weekly Auction sale of STOCKS and BONDS, THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars, see his advertisement in another column.

DAVIS COLLAMORE, NO. 447 BROADWAY, NEAR Grand-st., invites attention to his stock of CHINA and GLASSWARE. Sets of Glass Cut to order and Engraved with Crest or Initial. Fancy Goods, received from Austria, at low prices.

NEW PAPER HANGINGS.—FALL IMPORTAtions.—FRANCIS PARES & Co., No. 36 Chambers-st., next to Stewart's, corner of Broadway, have received new designs of all the richest decorations, and every other style and quality in the line. Skilful paper-hangers employed.

PARIS BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS JUST REceived from Paris.—Ladies, Misses and Children's dress Boots to match, Paris, by PECHIER FRERES, No. 68 Nassau-st., third house above Maiden-lane. A large supply constantly on hand.

ONE OF THE PRINCIPALS OF THIS [illegible] Valley Home's Academy can be seen between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock A. M., on the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th inst., at No. 344 Pearl-st., New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Fever and Ague Cured!**—Not by calomel, quinine, or arsenic, nor by any injurious nostrums, but by the prescription used in the practice of the celebrated Professor McCLINTOCK, late President of the Philadelphia College of Medicine, &c. Dr. McCLINTOCK'S FEVER AND AGUE SPECIFIC has effected thousands of cures where every other medicine has failed, while instead of injuring the constitution it builds it up, and gives tone and strength to every function. Price $1 per bottle. A. CUSHMAN & CO. proprietors, No. 123 Fulton-st. Sold also by druggists generally

☞ **Whooping Cough Cured!**—This distressing disease is thoroughly and quickly cured by DR. McCLINTOCK'S ASTHMA AND WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY. It contains no opium, and can be given to children with perfect safety. A few drops at bed-time quiet the cough all night, and a few doses cure entirely. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 123 Fulton st., and by all Druggists.

☞ **Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.**—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON. Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box.**—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and at ZEIBER'S, No. 44 S. 3d-st., Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers.**—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston, C. H. RING, Broadway, and all respectable druggists.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Cordial.**—Whence proceed the lassitude, the depression, the debility, the indifference to life, the irritability, the continual feeling of illness which it is impossible to define or localize, so common, so hard to bear, and so little pitied by the robust and healthy? We answer—from the stomach and the nervous system, between which there exists the closest sympathy. Want of vital energy, sluggishness in the secretive organs, a general inertia of the system, is at the bottom of all the difficulty. To rouse the whole organization from the torpor, to imbue it with new life, activity and vigor, and to sustain it in that condition, there is no preparation comparable with Dr MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL. Other stimuli may excite the dormant physical energies for a time, but like the night-flash of the lightning they recover behind it a deeper gloom. The exhibition they occasion is followed after the first convulsive effect is over, by a depression of body and mind more profound and paralyzing than ever. The remedy is literally worse than the disease. But the Elixir has a dynamic influence. It not only creates a new condition of the physical organization, but perpetuates it. The animal spirits are not only cheered and elevated by its agency, but kept up to their new level without flagging. A vegetable compound, congenial to the system, it seems to act upon the constitution itself, and to revolutionize it. In chronic diseases of the nerves, the stomach, and the liver, its operation is all but miraculous. The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, six for twelve dollars.

C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 193 Broadway, New-York. Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada and the West Indies.

☞ **Paralysis.**—This fearful disease, which has baffled the skill of nearly all the eminent physicians of the world, is successfully treated by Dr GIDDINGS' CELEBRATED PANACEA, the great blood purifier and health restorative. This is a vegetable preparation, which invigorates the whole nervous system, arousing from torpor and the languor all the physical energies of life and activity. It also cures rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia, hip and spinal affections, scrofula, erysipelas, eruptions of the skin, female weakness, jaundice, fever and ague, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, deranged state of the stomach, and an impure state of saliva and other deleterious drugs. Dr. GIDDINGS also prepares his celebrated Cough Syrup for consumption and all kinds of coughs, his Cholera Medicine for diarrhœa, dysentery, and all bowel complaints; his Liniments, Wild Cherry Bitters, and preparations for all diseases, which he has used for the last 15 years with astonishing success. Call at his office, No. 5 Dey-st., New-York, and examine certificates from known and reliable sources, of some of the most remarkable cures upon record.

☞ **Dyspepsia Cured.**—SEE THE FOLLOWING PERSONS:

L. Gooding, No. 306 Broadway.
Thomas Spink, No. 341 Broadway.
J. Alexander, No. 176 Broadway.
A. P. Carman, No. 368 Bleecker-st.
H. P. Whitney, No. 82 Nassau-st.
William D. Callahan, No. 34 Carmine-st.
Mrs. E. Gilles, No. 407 Broome-st.
Mrs. A. A. Dockstader, No. 6 Cornelia-st.
Mrs. C. H. Grigg, No. 3 Ames-st.

Miss C. Weitsteed, No. 121 Clinton-place, and learn what HEYMANN'S DYSPEPSIA ELIXIR has done. We believe it has not failed to cure in a single instance. Principal office, No. 197 Broadway, New-York, and to be had of all druggists. Price $1 per bottle.

☞ **Grading and Draining of the Village of Wakefield, Westchester County.**—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed propos ls for the above work will be received until the 22d of September, 1854. Profiles and specifications for the same can be seen at the following places: J. F. WELLS, No. 98 Avenue B; J. F. WATTS, No. 8 Thompson-st.; J. H. GREENIN, No. 756 Greenwich-st., or at HENRY B. MILLER'S, Civil Engineer and Surveyor, No. 289 Broadway, Room No. 43. The Association to reserve the right to reject all proposals.

N. B.—Proposals for the same to be addressed to J. ANDREW HANDSHUCH, Secretary of Industrial Home Association No. 3, No. 186 Spring-st.

☞ **First Ward.**—We, the Delegates elected, observe in the *Tribune* of this morning that the "Collins Ticket" was elected at our primary election, which is a mistake, as we are not "Collins men" and will not support him in any way, manner or shape. We were elected as anti-Collins men, and go for PRINCIPLES not MONEY.

THOMAS W. HESBIT,
P. CLOSEY,
J. DUFFENBUCHER,
JAMES DERRICK,
H. SMITH.
} Delegates elected at the First Ward primary election.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13, 1854.

☞ **Notice.**—GUARDIAN GUARD ATTENTION!—The members and friends of Guardian Guard, and those who intend going on our excursion to Albany on Monday, Sept. 18, will meet at Thomas Lawrence's, No. 14 Greenwich-av., on MONDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., prior to our departure. Punctual attendance is particularly requested.

By order, GEORGE STARR, Commandant.
JOSEPH SHAW, Orderly.

☞ **Private Hospital.**—Dr EDWARD H. DIXON, Editor of the *Scalpel*, and author of "Woman and her Diseases," and a practical treatise on diseases of the Sexual System, receives patients requiring surgical and medical treatment, at his private hospital in 16th-st., where every arrangement has been made for their comfort. Consultations from 12 to 3 daily, and 7 to 9 evenings, at his residence No. 42 5th-av.

☞ **Irishmen's Universal Civil and Military Republican Union.**—A meeting of this body will be held at Vauxhall Garden THIS EVENING, 14th inst., at 8 o'clock. All Irishmen who wish to join are invited to attend. Also members of the press.

T. C HOLLAND, Secretary.

☞ **An Improvement has been made in the Free Show at COSTAR'S EAGLE COCKROACH, &c., EXTERMINATOR DEPOT, No. 440 Broadway.** The Happy Family increased. Free Show at the window, outside of Store.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—The public are hereby cautioned against receiving two several Promissory Notes, one dated 19th July, 1854, at 4 months, the other the same date, at 95 days, each for the sum of One Thousand Dollars, drawn by THOMAS STACK, to our order, and endorsed by us. The recovery of these notes will be contested by us.

HIXON & DEVOE, cor. 16th-st. and Avenue C.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1854.

LOST.—Left in a Broadway sad 4th-av. stage, on Tuesday afternoon, by a lady who got out at Beaver-st., a black silk umbrella, with iron frame and white ivory handle. As there was only one gentleman remaining in the stage, it is presumed he took charge of it. The finder will confer a great favor by leaving it at No. 5 Beaver-st., (up stairs.)

$25 REWARD.—Will be paid for the recovery of the body of STEPHEN TUFTLE, aged 19 years; about 5 feet 8 inches in height; light hair; supposed to have been murdered or thrown overboard from the sloop *Banner of Brooklyn*. The above reward will be paid for the body at Croton Landing. $5 will be paid for any information of him.

$10 REWARD.—Stolen, from No. 361 South-st, a Gold Patent Lever Watch, No. 1,613. Cooper, maker, Liverpool. Pawnbrokers and others are requested to stop the same if offered.

ISAAC P. WILKINS, No. 341 Cherry-st.

LOST.—On the 4th or 5th of September, 3 certificates of stock, one of 60, one of 20, and one of 5 shares of the Dry Dock South Ferry Steam Company, (of no value to any one, in whose name given in the Company,) and an account book, and some other papers. Any one returning the same to my office will be liberally rewarded. No. 42 10th-st.

E. J. JIMMERSON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That Certificate No. 1,609, for 10 shares of the capital stock of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company, in the name of HIRAM JELLUFF, has been lost, and application has been made to the Company for the issue of a new certificate.

New-York, Sept. 9, 1854.

A LIBERAL REWARD.—Lost on Thursday, 7th, on the corner of Broadway and Grand-st., a black and tan terrier Dog, with a red and black morocco collar. Answers to the name of Rolla. A liberal reward will be paid to the finder. Apply at No. 573 Broadway, cor. of 128th-st.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENT AGENCY.—IMPORTANT TO INVENTORS.—Messrs MUNN & CO., Publishers and Proprietors of the *Scientific American*, continue to prepare specifications and drawings, and attend to procuring patents for new inventions in the United States, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, Austria, Spain, etc., etc. We have constantly employed under our personal supervision a competent board of Scientific Examiners, which enables us to dispatch with great facility a very large amount of business. Inventors are reminded that all matters entrusted to our care are strictly confidential, and hence it is unnecessary for them to incur the expense of visiting us in person. They should first send us a sketch and description of the invention, and we will carefully examine it, state our opinion, and the expense of making an application, if deemed new and worthy of it. Models and fees can be sent with safety from any part of the country by express. In this respect New-York is more accessible than any other city in our country. Circulars of information will be sent free of postage to any one wishing to learn the preliminary steps toward making an application. Having Agents located in the chief cities of Europe, our facilities for obtaining Foreign Patents are unequalled. This branch of our business receives the especial attention of one of the members of the firm, who is prepared to advise with inventors and manufacturers at all times, relating to Foreign Patents. It is very important that trustworthy and competent agents should be employed in securing patents, as great care is necessary in the preparation of the papers, as well as integrity in taking proper care of the case until the inventor is duly invested with his legal rights. Parties entrusting their business in our hands can rely upon prompt and faithful attention. Most of the patents obtained by Americans in foreign countries are secured through us, while it is well known U. S. go through our agency. The office of Messrs. MUNN & CO.'S American and Foreign Patent Agency is at No. 128 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE MISSES ROHR'S YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, No. 134 West 34th-st., will open on THURSDAY, Sept. 14, combining all the advantages and excellencies of a City and Country Home School, meriting public confidence and patronage, being unsurpassed by any in the country as to its teachers, fine edifice among the popular residences of the City, in street 100 feet in breadth, with a healthy situation, air from the fields, the ocean and rivers, and replete with every elegance and comfort. Further particulars may be obtained from the subscribers

E. H. WILCOX & SONS.
U. S. School Agency, No. 293 Broadway.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED.—In a dry goods importing House, wholesale or retail, by a very respectable young man. Has been a book-keeper for some of the best sewed muslin warehouses in Glasgow. Has also conducted a depôt in Ireland, by getting work made up through agents. Wages no object, as a permanent situation. Can give the best of references from last employer. Address DRY GOODS, *Daily Times* Office.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable young woman, as nurse and plain sewer, one that understands the management of children, or chambermaid or nurse. The advertiser is fully competent to fill the above situations in a respectable private family. The highest testimonials can be given from the last employer for capacity, being trustworthy. Call at No. 122 East 19th-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED.—By an experienced young woman to do general housework in the city or country. Is a first-rate washer and ironer, a good plain cook and baker, and would do all in her power to please her employer. Salary not so much an object as a good home. Has good references. Please call at No. 222 Bowery for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—As a good cook and to wash and iron in a private family, by one; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress, by the other. These girls are very experienced and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED.—In the City or country, by a woman of steady habits, as a good cook, and to wash and iron, in a private family. Makes excellent bread, and understands dairy work perfectly. Call at No. 6 Cornelia-st., near 4th-st., during two days. She comes well recommended.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—As cook, and to wash and iron or to do the housework of a private family, by one; and as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By two efficient and highly recommended young women, one to cook, wash and iron, or general housework; is a good baker; the other as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waiter. Is particularly fond of children. Both will be found willing and faithful. Apply at No. 259 7th-av.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a woman, as first-class laundress, understands it thoroughly in all its branches—ladies fine clothes and French fluting, has years of reference from last place; no objection to a hotel or boarding house. Please apply at 84 3d-av. near 12th-st.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a very tidy, respectable, and well-behaved girl, as cook, washer and ironer; or would do general housework; wages not so much an object as a steady home; understands baking, &c. Please apply at No. 84 3d-av. No objection to the country.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable young woman, to do chamber-work and sewing, or waiting, or sewing and taking care of children. Can give good City reference. Apply at No. 18 West 21st-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—At No. 341 Broadway (basement) for clerks, salesmen, bar-keepers, conductors, baggage-men, brakesmen, porters, boys to learn trades. Charges moderate. THOMAS SPINK, Agent.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a young woman as cook, washer and ironer. Good City references. Call at No. 283 6th-av.

SERVANTS.—An excellent choice of servants for every kind of domestic work in hotels, private families, and boarding houses. Also, a few German chambermaids, ladies' maids and laundresses; and German young ladies for stores, can now be had at MORRIS & COHNERT'S well-known establishment, No. 287 Broadway, cor. Reade-st, under the Irving House. Also, German farmers, gardeners, porters, hostlers, at the above; or the branch establishment, No. 103 Greenwich-st.

AN AMERICAN GIRL WANTED.—To do plain sewing and housework and assist in a fancy goods store occasionally. Inquire at No. 4 Division-st., in the store.

GIRL WANTED.—A smart, active girl, to do general housework in a private family; one who understands her business, with good references, can apply at No. 798 Washington-st

GOOD LAUNDRESS WANTED.—To take charge of the washing of a large family out by the dozen. Application can be made at No. 10 Gramercy-park, with best testimonials.

DRESSMAKER.—A young woman who is a good dressmaker, wishes to go out by the day in private families. She can cut and fit to perfection. Call at No. 35 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

SEAMSTRESS WANTED.—A Protestant woman as seamstress and chambermaid. American or English preferred. Apply at No. 155 3d-av., corner of 16th-st.

PROTESTANT NURSE WANTED.—One capable of taking care of a child from its birth. Such may find a good and permanent situation by applying, with suitable references, at No. 48 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

TWO YOUNG GIRLS AND TWO YOUNG MEN WANTED.—About 16 or 18 years of age, either from the City or country, to learn and attend the silk and ribbon business. For good wages and constant employment. Young people leaving school preferred. A handsome bonus to teachers who will recommend such. No. 90 Bowery, corner of Hester-st.

TO PHYSICIANS, TRUSTEES AND SUPERINTENDENTS OF ASYLUMS.—A liberally educated Physician, graduated in New-York City, and who has been engaged nearly two years in Hospital practice, is desirous of obtaining the post of physician, apothecary, or other responsible station in some public institution or asylum. The best testimonials of character and ability will be furnished. Address Dr. W. B. F., *Tribune* Office.

TEACHER WANTED IN BERGEN CO., N. J.—He must be fully competent to teach the branches taught in a Common School, and be well recommended. A young man of studious tastes preferred. Apply at P. S. DEMAREST'S, District No. 1, (near Pond's church,) Franklin Township, or address SCHOOL, Pompton, N. J., this week.

TEACHER.—An experienced teacher wants a situation as teacher in a public or private school in this City or in its vicinity, or as private tutor of the English branches. Satisfactory references will be given. Address, post paid, JAMES MOORE, *Times* Office, stating salary, location, &c.

MUSIC.—A German lady, highly qualified to instruct on the piano, with a ten years' experience in teaching music, and the holder of the most prominent German Masters, is desirous of obtaining a few more pupils. Apply at No. 4 Poplar-st, Brooklyn, or to G. E. SCHULZE, corner Reade and West-sts, New-York.

MUSIC.—A Lady would be happy to hear of a private family with which she could make arrangements for giving instruction in vocal and instrumental Music, by way of compensation for her board. Address Mrs. C. F. D., *Daily Times* Office.

VOCAL MUSIC.—A lady of the highest order of talent desires to form an engagement to lead as vocal performer in the choir of a Church during the coming season. Her references are undoubted and unexceptionable. Inquire of M. L. J. DESCOMBES, No. 565 Broadway.

FRENCH LADY WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Competent to teach French and needlework and assist in the duties of a young ladies' school. Apply to C. S. FRANCIS & CO, No. 252 Broadway.

A YOUNG LADY.—Who is active, intelligent and enterprising, who would like to travel in the South, engaged in a light, genteel and respectable business, under the direction of a gentleman who can give undoubted references as to respectability, &c., can learn of an opportunity and the nature of the business, by addressing a note, stating where an interview may be had, to D. W. SPENCER, *Tribune* Office.

WANTED.—A person to superintend the studies of a young man who is pursuing his Collegiate course. Will be expected to spend the evenings with the pupil. None not thoroughly competent need apply. Apply to R. MCGARTEE, Jr., No. 61 Wall-st., between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

TO HOTEL-KEEPERS.—The advertiser is desirous of an engagement in any respectable hotel, either in this City or elsewhere. Is practically acquainted with the conducting of the business in its every detail. Is an experienced caterer, not only of the ordinary substantials of the table, but also for the taste of the most fastidious epicurean; is thoroughly acquainted with the management of wines; is *au fait* in all that appertains to the kitchen and its economy, and also with devising labor-saving machinery and putting it up. Is of good address, and not extravagant in his expectations of salary. Address, for two weeks, to THOROUGH, at the office of this paper.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—By a young man, (with the best of recommendations from his last employers,) having a few hours of time to spare during the day, employment as book-keeper, copyist, or would post books for firms, merchants or others whose business would not require the entire time of a book-keeper. Address, for one week, L. P. S., Room No. 177 French's Hotel.

EMPLOYMENT.—A young man who is disengaged from four to five hours a day, (the entire of Saturday,) wishes employment in some light out-door business; would prefer the collecting for some mercantile house. A few words addressed to MOUNTAIN, *Times* Office, will be promptly attended to. Reference given.

DRUG CLERK WANTED.—One accustomed to putting up prescriptions and thoroughly competent to take charge of the business, is wanted in a village on the Hudson within thirty miles of New-York. Address TODD, No. 131 Water-st, giving references and stating salary expected.

STATE AGENTS WANTED FOR OTIS' IMPROVED PATENT LIGHTNING-RODS.—With right to manufacture. A lucrative business, requiring moderate capital. Proprietors LYON MANUFACTURING CO., No. 343 Broadway.

CLERKS WANTED.—In the dry goods store No. 507 Greenwich-st.

FOUR MEN WANTED THIS DAY.—With a cash capital of ten dollars, to engage in a business in which they can make from five to seven dollars per day. Inquire at No. 19 Spruce-st., third floor, where all the particulars will be given.

FIVE HUNDRED AGENTS WANTED.—To engage in the circulation of the most popular work of the day. It is new and is going with a rush. Agents are making $5, or $10 a day, and no mistake. Apply to HALL & BROTHER, No. 36 Ann-st.

MAN WANTED.—A good steady man to tend a boot and shoe store—one that has been in the business before, and can come well recommended; no other need apply. May depend on a permanent situation. Inquire at No. 174 Canal-street, corner of Varick.

YOUNG LADY WANTED.—In a first class millinery store, to attend store; she must thoroughly understand her business; to one that can make herself generally useful wages will be no object. City references will be required. Apply at No. 143 Atlantic-st., South Brooklyn. Also 10 good milliners, apply as above.

YOUNG MAN WANTED.—Of good education, as Assistant Bookkeeper. Must write a fair hand and be a good calculator. American preferred. Good references required. Address Box No. 3,368 Post-Office.

BOY WANTED.—An intelligent lad of good address, from 15 to 16 years of age, to attend an office, do errands, &c.; one that can board with his parents; none others need apply. DAWSON, WARREN & HYDE, No. 55 Maiden lane, 3d floor.

BOY WANTED.—In a lawyer's office, who can come well recommended. Address, in applicant's handwriting, stating name and residence, Box No. 217, Lower Post-Office.

JOHN YOUNG, OF THE PROTESTANT AGENCY, No. 7 Carmine-st., has opened the Female Servants' Registry, No. 143 Bowery, to enable him to supply the increasing demand of his friends and the public with servants. Subscribers to either have the advantages of both offices.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

Now's the time, and now's the hour
When the bedbug's folks devour—
Give them a magnetic shower
Of Lyon's Powder poisonless.
Dead beneath that fatal rain
Roaches, ants, moths, flies remain
Ne'er to bother us again,
On their backs quite motionless.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER.—Has received silver National Medals, the imprints of which will be found on the label of each flask. LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS are instant death to rats and mice. Depôt No. 424 Broadway.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A parlor and bedroom, elegantly furnished, to let for the Winter. Rooms large and comfortable; hot and cold water, closets and gas; house new. A small family and a good table. References exchanged. Apply at No. 178 East 19th-st.

BOARDING.—A large room pleasantly situated, with all the modern improvements, suitable for a gentleman and his wife; also two smaller rooms, suitable for single gentlemen, can be had, with board, at No. 484 4th-st., one block from the stages and cars.

BOARDING.—And an elegant suite of furnished rooms, on the first floor, consisting of a parlor and two bedrooms with closets. Also a parlor and bedroom on second and third floors, and rooms for single gentlemen, at Nos. 96 and 64 East 23d st.

BOARDING.—A very desirable room or suite of rooms, (unfurnished,) with board, may be obtained by a gentleman and his wife in a private family, by applying at No. 68 Willoughby-st, Brooklyn. House first class. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—To Let, in suite or separate rooms on the second floor, in a modern house pleasantly situated, opposite Chelsea-square. Also rooms for single gentlemen. References given and required. Apply at 280 West 25th-st.

BOARDING.—Rooms to let for the Winter, with or without board, in a house with all the modern improvements, pleasantly located. No. 259 Greene-st., between Waverley and Clinton places. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—A few respectable young men can be accommodated at Mrs. BERTS', formerly Mrs Foster, at No. 27 Hudson-st, with good board, single beds, and pleasant rooms. Full board, $3 per week; day boarders, $2 50.

BOARDING.—Fine rooms, in 14th-st., near 7th-av., with gas, Croton water, and all modern improvements. Address C. F. K, Box No. 121 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and lady, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and rooms at No. 112 9th-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Most desirable apartments for a family or single gentlemen. The house is one of a new block; is pleasantly located, and convenient to Fulton or Wall-st Ferries. References given and required. Apply at No. 47 Concord-st., third door from Adams.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A few single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with board in a private family who have more room than they want, in a pleasant location. Stages pass the door, and cars within half a block, for Fulton Ferry. Apply at No. 297 Bridge-st, between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, may be accommodated with Board and pleasant rooms at No. 240 Henry-st., between Congress and Amity, within five minutes' walk of Wall-st. or South Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two gentlemen with their wives; also, several single gentlemen, may be accommodated with desirable suites of rooms, or pleasant single rooms. Inquire at No. 206 Washington-st. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NEAR FULTON FERRY.—Two single gentlemen can be accommodated with a pleasant room and partial board, by a genteel family, agreeably located. Apply at No. 50 Sands-st

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, may be accommodated with pleasant front rooms at No 1 Willow-place, corner of Joralemon-st, between South and Montague ferries. References required.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife and one or two single gentleman, may be accommodated with rooms and board at No. 22 Tompkins-place, near Clinton-st.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—Pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, but a few minutes' walk from the Ferry, at Mrs. VALENTINE'S, No. 16 Esser-st.

BOARD WANTED.—A French gentleman, well known in this City, and enjoying good character, would like to find a respectable family where he could obtain boarding lodging and a small salary; for which he can teach the French language and music or the classics. He would reserve a part of the day for some out-of-door work. Address Mr. H., at this office.

BOARD WANTED.—For a gentleman and his wife, infant and nurse, in a plain private family, or where there are but a few boarders. Location west of Broadway, or in Brooklyn, near the Ferries. Please state terms, &c., which must be moderate. Address Box No. 142 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED.—For the Winter in a genteel private family either in New-York or Brooklyn, by a young gentleman, where the comforts of a home can be enjoyed. Unquestionable references given. Address BOSTON, Box. No 2,654 Post-Office, stating terms, &c.

BOARD UP TOWN.—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen can have board with pleasant apartments, in a family residing at No. 234 10th-st. Gas, bath-room, &c.

GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with PLEASANT ROOMS and BOARD at No. 79 SANDS-ST., Brooklyn.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—In a small private family, where there are no other boarders. Please apply at No. 163 Eldridge-st. References given and required.

ROOM WANTED.—A young gentleman wants a furnished room, without board. It must be situated between Bleecker and 14th-sts., near Broadway, and have fire-place and closets attached. Private family preferred. Address Box No. 930, Post-Office, stating terms, which must be moderate.

ROOMS TO LET.—Two desirable rooms, with bedrooms attached; and all the modern improvements, furnished or unfurnished, with meals served in the rooms if required, may be had at No. 18 10th-st. between 5th and 6th-avs. Family private. References exchanged.

ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD.—At No. 141 8th-st., opposite Clinton Hall. A fine suite of rooms to let with board, on the second and third floors.

ROOMS TO LET TO GENTLEMEN.—Desirable bedrooms at No. 7 Bond-st. Also, a large front basement, suitable for a medical office.

TO GENTLEMEN.—Agreeable Rooms to let, large and small, furnished or unfurnished, in suites or separately, with hot, cold and shower baths

A. R PLUMLEY, No. 27 Bond st.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—A genteel house, furnished, by a good tenant; no children; references will be satisfactory, or not wanted; for six months or one year from October or November next; not above 19th-st., and between 2d and 6th-avs. Address Box No. 2,916, Post-Office, stating terms and where situated.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A genteel furnished house for a small family, in a pleasant part of New-York or Brooklyn—latter preferred. Will be taken for six months or longer. The best references given. Address J. E. N., No. 5 Gold-st., up stairs, stating terms, &c.

HOUSE WANTED.—By a family, a small house, or part of a house, in Brooklyn, near Fulton Ferry, or in New-York, within a short distance of the City Hall. Rent must be moderate. Possession the 1st day of October. Address C. B., No. 473 8th-av.

HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—Of moderate size, in a good situation, by a small genteel family. Address, post-paid, G., Box No. 2,442, stating rent and locality.

HOUSE WANTED.—Wanted, either in Brooklyn, Staten Island or Jersey City, a house with seven or eight rooms. Rent not to exceed $350 per annum. Address X. Y. Z., care of *Times* office.

HOUSE WANTED.—Of medium size, well located between 4th and 34th-sts. 2d and 8th-avs. Address Box No. 2,069.

AUCTION SALES.

R. C. KEMP, Auctioneer.

LARGE STOCK OF CABINET FURNITURE TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION THIS DAY, (Thursday) at 10 o'clock, at the large warerooms No. 292 Broadway, (late De Forrest's.) R. C. KEMP will sell as above the entire valuable stock of oak, rosewood, mahogany and walnut furniture contained in the large warerooms No. 292 Broadway, (De Forrest Buildings) all of which has been made in the best possible manner for the Broadway custom trade, and will be sold without reserve on account of removal. This sale presents a very favorable opportunity for housekeepers and the trade to purchase, as the stock is very large and well worthy of attention and consists of elegant carved rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, covered in rich brocade satin brocatelle, of various colors, green and crimson velvets &c., of the richest designs and styles; elegantly carved rosewood centre and fancy tables; rich rosewood amours, with French plate mirrors, fronts beautifully carved; rosewood etageres, with glass doors and mirrors; ladies' cabinets and parlor secretaries, music stands and stools, splendidly carved rosewood tables with marble tops, carved rosewood sofas, tête-à-têtes, Voltaire and easy chairs, various kinds; mahogany chairs in great variety, rich rosewood bookcases, reception chairs rosewood, oak, mahogany and black walnut extension dining tables; dining-room chairs, arm chairs, sideboards, lounges rosewood, mahogany and walnut library and secretary bookcases; Voltaire chairs, cane-seat arm chairs &c.; elegant carved rosewood and mahogany bedstads dressing bureaus with marble tops and French plate glasses, marble top enclosed washstands and commodes, rich painted and enameled chamber furniture in sets, wardrobes, couches, cottage chairs walnut cottage furniture, rosewood and other dressing tables, plain mahogany and walnut chamber furniture, sofas, mahogany 3-4 French chairs, spring-seat arm and rocking chairs, divans, sewing chairs, hat stands, hall chairs, tables. Also, best South American curled horse-hair mattresses.

Ladies and gentlemen are invited to examine the furniture before the sale. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION OF SALE.—JOHN L. VANDEWATER will sell on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Sept. 14 and 15, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesroom, No. 30 Pine and No. 56 Cedar-sts. 150 cases of French, British and German Fancy Goods, Italian Marble Statuary, Cut Glass, &c.; the greater part of which is of the latest importation, and embracing the newest style; consisting in part, of one superb group, "Fidelity," by Carmel; one figure, "Divine Love," by Nelli: two busts, Cicero and Seneca, by Gamici; carved alabaster vases; large miscirobba on columns; Roman and Etruscan vases, urns &c., with relievo-pompe pitchers, &c.; over 100 clocks in bronze, ormolu and marble mountments, warranted; also, real bronzes by Meane and other celebrated artists; richly ornamented and decorated French, China and porcelain vases, with fine vases; white, plain and decorated biscuit ware, various subjects; Bohemian glass, consisting of vases, card receivers, pocals, decanters &c.; French, China dinner, tea, dessert and tête-à-tête sets; also, a large assortment of silver plated ware, salvers, waiters, tea sets, castors, cake baskets, dinner and dessert forks and spoons; the whole forming one of the richest assortment of goods ever offered at public sale.

R. C. KEMP, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, MIRRORS, &c.—TO-MORROW (Friday) at 10 o'clock at No. 85 Nassau-st., 2 doors from Fulton. R. C. KEMP, will sell at auction, as above, a very large and varied assortment. Furniture, purchased for the convenience of sale, and all of which is of good quality and will be sold without reserve and consists of one handsome piano-forte, rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, rich china dinner and tea sets, cut glassware, extensions dining tables, silver-plated castors, window curtains, pier and oval mirrors, Brussels and other carpets, mahogany sofas and chairs, library and secretary bookcases, oil paintings, marble-top centre and pier tables, mahogany and other bedsteads, rich hair mattresses, paillasses, cane seat chairs, kitchen furniture, &c. &c.

PIANO-FORTES.—At 12 o'clock, will be sold ten elegant rosewood piano-fortes, of excellent tone, and some of which are very best artificial and particularly worthy the attention of those in want of good instruments. These piano-fortes may be relied upon to give satisfaction, and are warranted by the makers. May be examined before the sale.

Catalogues on the morning of sale.

For other Auction Sales, see Seventh Page.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—ATTRACTIVE AND BEAUTIFULLY FINISHED SHOW-CASES FOR SALE.—A variety of magnificent show cases of different sizes and designs, suitable to numerous branches of trade. Also, a number of counters and counting house desks, can be obtained at incredibly low prices by applying to SAMUEL BREVOORT, Crystal Palace. Those who necessarily require such articles as the above, should avail themselves of so rare an opportunity.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHRISTOPHER NORTH'S GREAT WORK.
THE NOCTES AMBROSIANÆ.
By Prof. WILSON, J. G. LOCKHART, JAS. HOGG and Dr. MAGINN.
Edited, with Memoirs and Notes,
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CONTENTS.

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Vol. II. Engraved fac-simile of a manuscript page of the Noctes in Wilson's handwriting; a Memoir of Prof Wilson; and Noctes from November, 1824 to July, 1827

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Whose shall have studied these volumes will have made himself conversant with the whole stream of polite learning since the beginning of Walter Scott's splendid literary career.—*Richmond Examiner.*

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Wherever the language is spoken or written; wherever a few solitary men of our common race are gathered together; whether among the Hottentots and Caffres of the Cape, or the Arabs of the Plains; whether in ice-bound ships, risking life and health in search after the lost explorer of the Northern Sea, or sweltering in bungalows in torrid India; wherever his adventurous and nomadic disposition leads him, there the Englishman and his descendants love and revere the name of John Wilson, and look to inimitable "Blackwood" for intellectual gratification.—[*Tribune.*

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They are unlike anything else in our language, and he must be dull and apathetic indeed who cannot enjoy their strong vitality and unfailing flood of geniality and wit.—[*Courier and Enquirer.*

It is now about twenty years since these remarkable papers commenced in the pages of Blackwood, in March, 1822, were completed, and there is not a man of literary taste to whom the pages of this magazine were then accessible, who does not retain a vivid remembrance of their poetic beauty, pathos, keen satire, personal portraiture and deep philosophy.—*Home Gazette.*

The epicures of literature will receive with delight the announcement of the republication of the "Noctes" of Blackwood. The truest pathos, poetry and eloquence are here mingled with the most reckless mirth, satire and personality.—*Courier and Enquirer.*

ON SATURDAY, Sept. 16.

SIMMS' ROMANCES OF THE REVOLUTION.
WOODCRAFT; OR, THE HAWKS ABOUT THE DOVECOTE
By WILLIAM GILMORE SIMMS.
New and revised edition in one vol. 12mo., with illustrations by Darley. Price $1 25.
J. S. REDFIELD, Nos 110 and 112 Nassau-st.

APPLETON'S PUBLICATIONS THIS WEEK.
D. APPLETON & CO., Nos 346 & 348 BROADWAY,
PUBLISH ON WEDNESDAY.
A Novel, Depicting Scenes in Virginia before the Revolution.
THE VIRGINIA COMEDIANS;
*OR OLD DAYS IN TH

VIRGINIA CHIVALRY.

Recent Chivalric Display in the Old Dominion.

Tournament and Coronation of the Queen of Love and Beauty at the Fauquier.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Sept. 6, 1854.

Very brightly dawned the day appointed for the annual Tournament at these delightful Springs. The heat during the preceding week had been intensely oppressive, but, on this morning, a delicious breeze sprung up, to cool the parched and thirsty earth, and fan the heightened bloom on cheeks that hope had flushed, and brows that aspiration for the promised crown had almost fevered. On the day previous to the Tournament, the following programme occupied a conspicuous position in the hall, for the perusal of the assembled guests. It is from the pen of the gentleman who first introduced this chivalric celebration at these Springs and indeed in America:

Programme of the Tournament at the Fauquier White Sulphur Springs, Sept. 6, 1854.

Feats of chivalry, in all ages, have won the admiration of mankind, and especially of the fair, on whose behalf the institution of knighthood, as a distinct order, was first established. Regarded as their peculiar protectors, and worthy of all trust, the ladies have ever bestowed their kindest smiles on knights renowned for generous daring and bold adventure.

Whether in rescuing the fair captive from arbitrary power, or in reclaiming the shrine of the pilgrim from the Saracen, or in managing "the war-horse with thunder in his mane," or the more tractable Bayard, who obeyed "with curving neck and bended head, with glancing eye and quivering ear, as if he loved his lord to hear," the true knight has ever been the object of general admiration. In his presence innocence felt a calm security and smiled at the proud oppressor; his country gloried in his deeds; the painter and the poet shielded his courteous and dauntless bearing, while the historian recorded his name on the rolls of fame.

In reviewing the order and perpetuating the memory of this noble institution, by living representations of its noble, if mimic strife, no community is so distinguished as the visitors at these Springs. Here was the first representation which is known since the fictitious triumphs of the Lady Rowena.

At the summons of beauty, on these inviting plains, knights from the low-lands and the mountains of the Old Dominion, and from rival States (especially from our sister Maryland, whose repeated successes remind us of the numerous triumphs of her revolutionary heroes,) have promptly presented themselves, each ready to do what any other might *dare*, in managing the fiery steed, leaping fences and ravines, or in driving the warlike lance, in full speed, at the centre target. On the present occasion, the following order of proceedings has been prescribed by the ladies, in council, and as a lady's wish is *law* to the knight, it is expected his modesty will submit to the terms.

At the sound of the trumpet the knights will appear on horseback, lances at rest, in front of the Pavilion, at 11½ o'clock, and will be conducted by the herald to the tournament field. They will there be presented to the ladies' judges, who will direct *a* charge to be given them. Each knight will then be called by the herald, in the order of his enrolment on the lists, to name the lady whom he desires to make the Queen of Love and Beauty. He will dismount and conduct the lady to the seat selected for her by the ladies' judges, and will receive from her a badge, which will, doubtless nerve him in the conflict. If more than one knight shall enlist in the cause of one lady, she may present an appropriate badge to each, but her knights can have but one honor between them, whether that be 1st, 2d, 3d or 4th.

The contest will then proceed, according to the rules of that common law which has been established here by immemorial usage.

The following ladies have consented to act as judges, each having a counsellor whom she may consult on questions of novelty and difficulty that may arise.

When the contest shall have closed, the ladies' judges, through the presiding counsellor, will announce the victor, whose skill and merit and prowess have established the right of his lady love to be acknowledged the Queen of Love and Beauty for the evening. They will also announce to whom the 2d, 3d, and 4th honors are awarded.

The victorious knight will dismount, and receive from the presiding lady-judge a wreath of laurel and flowers, which he may at once present to his lady love as the trophy which her approving smile had nerved him to win.

Each of the other victor knights will dismount also and conduct the four ladies to the carriage in attendance for them, which will return to the Pavilion, escorted by the herald and all the knights.

The coronation of the Queen will take place in the ball-room, in presence of all the visitors, when she will receive such homage from her subjects as they may tender.

When she directs the music to commence, and tenders her mace to her knight, he will lead her to the head of the dance, which will be formed by her and her maids of honor and their knights.

After the dance is over, the ceremonies and entertainments of the evening will be conducted in obedience to such orders as the Queen may give.

LADY JUDGES.	THEIR COUNSELLORS.
Mrs. Judge Scott,	J. Marshall,
Mrs. Wedderburn,	Mr. Bacon, Washington,
Mrs. W. F. Ritchie,	Mr. T. Bartles, N. C.,
Mrs. Tate,	Mr. Douglas Gordon,
Mrs. J. M. Bacon,	Dr. Griffin, Ala.,
Mrs. Pant,	Mr. T. Green.
Mrs. James Scott,	Captain Sutherland,
Mrs. Fry,	Mr. Sorrel,
Mrs. Ficklin,	Mr. Alexander Taylor,
Mrs. Patten,	Mr. James Green,
Mrs. W. Fowle,	Major W. T. Taliaferro,
Mrs. Gwathmey,	Colonel H. T. Garnett,
Mrs. Chilton,	William H. Foster,
	Dr. Tate.

The Tournament ground is a smooth meadow greenly carpeted with violet leaves that make you think of the spring-time of Home, when bursting flowers, in their profusion, must give to that fair earth the aspect of some spacious floor of blue mosaic. On one side runs the Rappahannock—its not very crystal-like waters partially hidden by the noble trees that line the banks. On the opposite side rises a hill, upon whose gentle acclivity the seats of the Judges are placed. A cord is extended across the tournament ground and fastened from a tree on the hill-side to a tree on the banks of the river. From this cord a ring, about three inches in diameter, is lightly suspended. The Knight exercise consists in riding at full speed from one extremity of the meadow to the other, and bearing away this ring upon the spear. Each Knight has the privilege of riding three times; the one who wins most frequently is the victor: If several are equal in the contest they continue to ride until one conquers. The other most successful Knights choose the three maids of honor.

At about 12 o'clock the lady judges and their counsellors took their seats. The presiding judge being absent, Mrs. W., the lady next in rank, took her place, and in a composed and dignified manner discharged the duties of her office.

The entrance of the gallant Knights upon the ground, dressed in gay costume—mounted on spirited horses, preceded by their herald, and followed by three young pages—was an imposing sight. Their names were as follows:

Knight of Virginia, Knight of Green Vale, Knight of Orleans, Knight of Ivanhoe, Knight of Roderick Dhu, Knight of Hazlewood. Knight of Red River, Knight of Snowden, Knight of Warrenton, Knight of the Bleeding Heart, Knight of Culpeper, Knight of Little Fork, Knight of Milton.

Herald—Mr. Coyle.

Pages—Master Wedderburn, Master Forale, Master Green.

The trumpet sounded, the herald approached the seat of the Judges, the knights advanced, and were forming into a line, when suddenly the horse upon which the Knight of the Bleeding Heart was mounted, grew restive, and attempted to rush up the hill. Galled by the spur, and not controuled with sufficient power by the rein, he made a leap upon the platform and fell close to the feet of several of the Judges, throwing his rider. After one or two plunges he sprang to the ground again, dragging with him the prostrate rider, whose foot was entangled in the stirrup. In an instant, the hill-side was a scene of a panic-stricken confusion; but, strange to say, and fortunate as strange, the Knight was uninjured, and, almost immediately recovering from the stunning effects of his fall, was able to remount. One gentleman only, who was acting as counsellor, was hurt, and that not seriously.

In an incredibly short period order was restored—the ladies had regained their composure—every trace of the accident had vanished. Once more the herald approached the seats of the Judges—the Knights rode up, accompanied by the three young pages, (whose admirable management of their horses we must not forget to mention,) and ranged themselves in a line facing the platform. The herald presented the Knights. Mr. Bacon of Washington City, the counsellor for the presiding Lady Judge, advanced to the front of the platform, and in a clear, sonorous voice, gave them their charge. His manner was exceedingly animated, and the Knights and auditors listened with profound attention. Mr. B. addressed them briefly as follows:

"Sir Knights, the pleasing duty of charging you, on the commencement of this Tournament, has, by great partiality, devolved on me; my only regret is, that neither by preparation, or the witnessing of similar affairs, am I competent to the task. I would not, however, presume, under this burning sun, to check your ardor for the foray, or to trespass upon the patience of this large audience of beauty and chivalry, by any extended remarks.

"You are the shadow, reaching from its origin far into the distance, of an institution, which at one time assiduously governed and overshadowed christendom—an institution peculiar to the times in which it had its origin and its life, and having a certain duty to perform in the great economy of the World; this done and its vitality fled forever. The Knights of Malta, St. John, Jerusalem, and the Priestly Templars, have left a chapter in the history of the world, which all mind read with admiration and astonishment—their prowess, their daring, their early purity of purpose, all challenge our admiration. (After a few more remarks in relation to ancient Knighthood, Mr. B. continued:) but if you are not now called on to protect and do battle for lovely women; if you are not needed, with armor, shield and spear, in the ented field, as they were, still you can imitate them in their high sense of honor, their truthfulness, their noble courtesy, and their protection of the weak; for in doing this, you become what is now the noblest specimen of our humanity, *Raisned Christian gentlemen*.

"You represent the young men of your noble State, and, as such, you must not forget that her proud reputation will soon be entirely in the hands of those to whose class you belong; practice then the virtues that belong to true Knighthood, and you will have done your duty. My charge is, go forth, and seek to win, by becoming victor in this sport the smile of love and beauty; all may not win, but all must try, for whatever is worth doing, is worth doing well, to the uttermost of our ability."

At the conclusion of the speech, the Knights were requested to choose the Queens for whom they proposed to ride, that they might receive their badges from the hands of the chosen fair ones. Several of the Knights then dismounted, and passing through the crowd, made their obeisance to blushing maidens, who, in return, presented them with bright colored favors. One or two of the Knights requested to be excused from making known the ladies for whom they rode.

Again the Knights backed their steeds and galloped to the farther extremity of the tournament ground. The trumpet sounded—the Herald proclaimed the name of the rider; and the *Knight of Virginia* was seen flying up the course—his spear tightly grasped, his body thrown back, and so firmly placed that horse and rider seemed but one—his eyes fixed on the ring. His horsemanship was particularly fine—success seemed certain—yet, his spear but touched the ring and glanced off. On the previous day this Knight had borne off the ring seven successive times. His failure could only be accounted for by the supposition, that, dazzled by the bright eyes now shedding their full radiance upon him, he forgot the difficulties of his position.

Again the trumpet sounded—the Herald proclaimed the Knight of Green Vale. The gallant Knight spurred his steed, and dashing up the course, bore away the ring! The band struck up a triumphant air—the crowd applauded—the Knight dropped the ring, and with a radiant face rode back to his station. The ring was replaced—and the trumpet sounded again, and the Herald announced the Knight of Orleans. He, without following in the footsteps of either of his predecessors knocked the ring from its position. The Knight of Ivanhoe, rivaling the Green Vale, was cheered by the strains of music. Roderick Dhu then followed, and with a grace well becoming the hero of two triumphs last year, again took the ring, to the gratification of all observers. Hazlewood succeeded with equal success and applause. The representative of the Red River made a beautiful effort; but, like the confident Knight of Virginia, soon learned, the race is not always to the swift. The Knight of Snowden followed with still less success—and he of Warrenton, who was expected by many to crown a beautiful Queen, also failed to take the ring. The Knights of the Bleeding Heart, of Culpeper, of Milton, and the Little Fork, shared the same fate And thus ended the first round.

During the *second* round, the extraordinary fact appeared that the Knight of Hazlewood was the only one of the thirteen who took the ring. Many inquiries, among the uninitiated, were now made, who is to be his Queen: her destiny being thus foreshadowed. in the third round, the Knights of Ivanhoe and Orleans, bore off the ring in gallant style—upon Roderick Dhu's bright fame a temporary shadow was cast, and even the victorious Hazlewood for once trailed in the dust. The Red River rose to its utmost height, on this occasion, but could not get above the general level, except in grace and horsemanship.

It was now manifest, the Knights of Hazlewood and Ivanhoe were exactly even—the one to name the Queen of Love and Beauty, the other the *first* Maid of Honor. The names of the fair soon became known, and eager were the hopes of their numerous friends, eager, not as politicians woo manifest zeal, too often, in prospect of rewards, but as admirers who knew the merits of their friend, and wished them made conspicuous to all in this empire of pleasure. Ivanhoe was announced for the fourth round and bore off the ring amidst shouts from the friends of a fair daughter of Maryland. Hazlewood was called—and many a heart beat high with hopes and fears, till his unerring spear bore off the centre target, and drew forth still louder shouts from friends. In he fifth trial, Ivanhoe's tremulous anxiety dashed the ring high in the air,—when the steady Hazlewood availed himself of the opening in the armor, won the victory in splendid style, and received the cheers and congratulations of all.

It was yet to be determined, who should wear the 3d and 4th honors. After a grave consultation of the Judges and their counsellors it was decided; Roderick Dhu, The Green Vale, and Orleans were the only contestants—Roderick recovered his lost ground, and was entitled to name the second Maid of Honor. The Green Vale appeared, in the eyes of the council, to be entitled to the other. The Knight of Orleans, tenacious of the rights of his Lady Love, made a question about it. When the courteous Green Vale waived his claim and offered to ride over. Again hope and fear were aroused by this sort of pitched battle. The Green Vale tipped the ring only—Orleans was now confident of success, yet met no better fate than his generous rival. The 8th trial closed the contest in behalf of the Green Vale.

The Knights then drew up in front of the Judges' stand, when Mr. B. again briefly addressed them, and announced the victors.

Then came, if not the most exciting, certainly the most interesting portion of the entertainment. The victor Knight was requested to name the Queen. He selected Miss ROSE G——, of Hazlewood, Richmond, Va. The Knight had borne in the contest, the name of her family residence. All eyes were now turned upon the lovely young Queen—who stood with trembling limbs and downcast eyes—her lips quivering with emotion, and the color flying from her cheeks, as though "they put paleness on for a disguise" of her joy—and then rushing back again in the full tide of maidenly bashfulness,

"As o'er her frame each warm emotion spread
Played round her lips and sparkled in her eyes."

Mrs. W., who officiated as presiding judge, rose with the wreath in her hand—the Queen was led to the front of the platform, and her white bonnet removed. The knight received the wreath on his spear from the hands of the chief judge, and presented it to the Queen. Mrs. B. received it, and laying it upon the girlish head, thus addressed the chosen fair one: "It affords me the highest gratification to place this crown of beautiful flowers on your fair brow: and thus, in the presence of these knights and of this large assembly, to crown you 'QUEEN OF LOVE AND BEAUTY.' May the honor thus conferred by your knight, through me, not fade or pale in your memory or your heart with the wasting of the flowers of which this wreath is composed. I congratulate you on your agreeable and honorable position, and feel a personal gratification, as a citizen of New-York, in thus crowning one of the fairest daughters of Virginia."

The other knights now advanced to select the maids of honor. Miss H., of Charles Co., Maryland; Miss G., of Essex Co., Virginia; Miss H., of Charles Co., Maryland, were led to the side of the Queen. A beautiful group they made, as they stood together; for the face of each seemed

——"the mirror of her mind;
Her mind a temple for all lovely things
To flock and inhabit."

The victor knight then conducted his Queen to a handsome open carriage—the maids of honor were handed in by their respective knights. The carriage drove from the ground escorted by all the knights.

The coronation ball took place in the evening. A throne was erected at the further end of the spacious ball-room. Draperies of black velvet and crimson formed the back ground, and above hung festoons of evergreens, interspersed with bouquets of flowers. These decorations were the handiwork of a lady of unexceptionable taste and indefatigable industry. The room was thronged with a brilliant assemblage. At about 9 o'clock the herald appeared, and a burst of music announced the approach of the Queen. She was led in by the victor knight, holding the wreath in his hand. The maids of honor followed, conducted by their knights, and the pages closed the procession. The Queen looked supremely beautiful in her "virginal white vesture" and a rich diadem of jewels encircling her brow. The maids of honor, also clad in white, were not less charming. The Queen ascended the throne—the knight placed the crown flowers upon her head in a manner which did not interfere with the one she already wore. His silent admiration was, perhaps, to the lady herself, as eloquent as the most flowery language, for he was not of those knights who

"——Nor feigning, nor sincere
With secret discourse could charm a lady's ear,
Lie at her feet and on her slipper swear
That none were half so faultless, half so fair."

But none the less valiant for that. The Queen mutely but very gracefully bowed her thanks. The chief counsellor, who had played so important a part in the morning, then addressed her majesty, and reminded her that for that evening she was absolute Queen of all around; that her subjects would bow the knee of fealty to her lightest behests, for they owed her allegiance as Queen—the only queen that the sons of America could ever acknowledge—the Queen of Love and Beauty.

Her youthful majesty then received the homage of her subjects. Her first request was that the band should play, and the Court Quadrille should be danced by the Knights and their ladies. The Herald announced the command "*by order of the Queen.*" Many other orders followed, some of them of a merry and capricious, thoughtless of a very tyrannical character, for her majesty had expressed her intention of using her power mercifully if not wisely. At each royal request, the Herald, whose duties of the day had been very arduous and very ably discharged, hurriedly made the announcement that it was "*by order of the Queen.*" A poem was handed by one of the pages to her majesty, and the Queen gave the order that it should be read aloud by the chief counsellor. We give the lines, which elicited much applause:

TO THE QUEEN OF LOVE AND BEAUTY.

At dewy eve to thee I bring,
Fair Queen, a floral offering,
Sweet simple flowers I offer thee,
Emblems of Virgin purity.

Silent, yet eloquent, the flowers,
From Nature's God they point to ours—
Whilst on their leaves more truth we read
Than e'er was penned in human creed.

Simple! yes, for artless all
Those little flowers on beauty call.
Beautiful! not envious fair,
They crown the Queen of the Parterre.
The floral wreath's without a thorn,
Nor could it grace a fairer form—
'Tis not a jewel—yet a gem—
Nature's own lovely diadem!

The festivities of the evening continued until an unusually late hour. The Tournament—the young Queen—her Maids and her Knights, will long be remembered by those who had the happiness of beholding them. On this evening the grand fancy ball will take place, and from the active preparations we may anticipate a very brilliant reunion.

Wages.

HON. AMASA WALKER, late Secretary of the State of Massachusetts, has delivered a lecture before the Commercial and Nautical Institute of Boston, upon the subject of *Wages*. We extract portions of it:

NOMINAL AND REAL WAGES.

There is often a considerable difference between nominal and real wages, or between the wages of the employé when reckoned in money, or when realized in such commodities as his wants require.

Man does not work for money, but for that which money will buy. It may happen that with high money wages he may get very low merchandise wages; nay more, it may be true that when he has the largest nominal, he will generally have the smallest real wages.

As this question is one of fact, I have taken the pains to ascertain the wages of labor at three different periods, and also the prices of ten different commodities, such as the laborer would naturally purchase at the same periods, and the result is as follows:

	Wages $1 25 per day. 1835.	Wages $1 per day. 1840.	Wages $1 per day. 1854.
One barrel Flour	$6 50	$5 50	$11 75
Twenty-five lbs Sugar at 9c.	2 25	2 00	1 62
Ten gallons Molasses	4 25	2 75	1 80
Half barrel Pork	14 50	8 50	5 00
Fourteen lbs Coffee at 12½c.	1 75	1 50	1 00
Twenty-eight lbs. Rice	1 25	1 00	75
One bushel Corn Meal	96	65	62
One bushel Rye Meal	1 08	83	73
Thirty lbs. Butter at 22c.	6 60	4 80	4 20
Twenty lbs. Cheese at 10c.	2 00	1 60	1 40
Total	$44 14	$28 98	$22 23

Such were the wages of a common laborer in Boston in the years mentioned above, and such the prices of the commodities specified.

It appears, then, that in 1836 it required the labor of 35½ days (omitting in all cases unimportant fractions) to pay for the above commodities; while in 1840 it required only the labor of 29 days, and in 1843 that of only 23½ days to pay for the same; and thus the important fact is disclosed that while the nominal rate of wages was higher by 25 per cent. in 1836 than in 1840 or 1843, yet real wages were 22 per cent. in 1840, and 29 per cent. in 1843, higher than in 1836.

This affords a striking illustration of the difference between money wages and corn wages, as they are sometimes called; or in other words, between the nominal and actual reward which the laborer receives for his services.

We do not say that there would be throughout as great a difference as shown by the foregoing table, because all commodities would not vary perhaps as much within so short a period as those we have selected. Rent and some other charges which the laborer must incur, would not perhaps be as much affected by fluctuations in prices, yet the foregoing undoubtedly affords an approximation to the general fact, and is sufficient not only to establish our principle, but to prove that the subject is worthy the attention of political economists as well as laborers.

Another obvious difference between nominal and real wages arises often from a mere change of location. For example: a carpenter who could obtain but $1 25 in Vermont might, by going to New York City, get $2, or to New-Orleans $2 50; yet it would be found, perhaps, that if all things were taken into the account, if the expenses of maintaining himself and family in health and comfort were well considered, the wages in Vermont might be greater than in New-York or New-Orleans.

PROPORTIONATE RISE AND FALL OF WAGES.

Although wages rise and fall with the general rise and fall of commodities, they do not do so in equal proportion. The fact is one of common observation; but the reason of this variation we don't recollect to have seen stated. It is, however, apparent on a little reflection. For all material products, there is both an actual and a speculative demand—for labor there is only an actual demand. When business begins to be particularly prosperous, and there is a general demand for all kinds of merchandise, prices will gradually begin to improve. This will give rise at once to a speculative demand, for to buy will be to realize an advance; the larger the purchases the greater the profits; for every operation pays. The speculative demand goes on until every article bought and sold as merchandise goes up to its highest limit.

But no one speculates in wages. No one can, if he would, purchase a hundred thousand dollars' worth of labor and hold it for an advance as he can of every article that the laborer consumes. Of course, labor has no advantage from this kind of demand which affects other things, but must rely entirely on that which is immediate and actual. Therefore, a general rise of prices must always operate against the laborer or person employed on salary or wages.

But wages not only never rise so much as other commodities, but never rise so soon. The reason is that the rise of commodities is greatly accelerated by the speculative demand, while labor is not, as before stated, affected by that kind of demand at all. Hence, it does not rise until speculation has engendered a spirit of extravagance and increased consumption, and then wages take an advance about half as great on an average as that of merchandise and other things.

Wages fall sooner, because merchandise may be and is held for high prices, if need be. Its fall is broken by the disposition and ability of the owners to hold on, and as far as possible prevent loss, but the laborer cannot hold on—he must sell his commodity at once for the most it will bring.

It is for this very obvious reason that wages, in times of depression, must fall, not only sooner, but lower than property in general.

This was shown in 1837 and 1838, when the wages of common labor in Boston fell from $1 25 to an average of 92 cents, making a difference of more than 25 per cent., while commodities fell about 5 per cent. Laborers therefore suffered greatly during those years, as will be recollected by those familiar with the events of that period.

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 13—6 P. M.

We have noticed no really new features in the traffic in Dry Goods during the past week. The receipts have been rather less extensive; but the supplies on hand have been fully as ample, and as the local and country dealers have not operated with much greater freedom, prices have scarcely varied—their tendency being still favorable to buyers.

Brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings are moderately inquired for, at about previous rates. Favorite styles of Cotton Jeans are in light supply and fair demand, at buoyant prices. Denims are brisker, but not firmer. Drills are not very active, yet they command pretty full figures. Duck is still freely bought at satisfactory rates. Ginghams are unaltered, as are also Linseys, Nankins and Osnaburgs, all of these being in rather limited request, at unimproved prices. Printing Cloths are quiet and unbettled,—buyers claiming a reduction, which most owners are reluctant to make. Prints are rather more sought after, but have not increased in value. Stripes and Ticks are in better demand and very firm in price.

Woolens have exhibited no encouraging change since last week. Desirable makes of Blankets are salable and steady; while for fancy Cassimeres, Cloths and Doeskins, there exists only a moderate inquiry within our previous range. Flannels attract more attention and are a shade firmer. Jeans appear pretty active at old prices. Linens rate quiet but steady. Mouslin de Laines continue in fair request at former quotations. Satinets find ready buyers, but at rather languid prices. Shawls are more active and buoyant. Tweeds seem about the same.

Foreign fabrics are not very active, or firm, even when they suit the taste of purchasers. The heavy auction sales at low and irregular prices, exercised a very depressive influence upon the market in private. Here, the choicest Continental and British goods alone attract any notice, and these are obtained at rates which afford the jbbers only a very moderate profit. Undesirable articles can scarcely be disposed of in the regular way at all: and, fearing that they might be left upon their hands, owners are sending them into the public salesrooms. Here, they are quickly distributed, but on very unsatisfactory conditions,—so far, at least, as the agents and importers of such goods are concerned. This seriously affects the prosperity of the business.

Markets....*Carefully Reported for the N Y. Daily Times.*

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13—6 P. M.

ASHES—Being very scarce and greatly needed, have advanced to $6 75 for Pearls, and $7 for Pots ₱ 100 lbs.

BEES & WAX—American Yellow has been more sought after at 28c @29c. ₱ lb.

COAL—No change has occurred in foreign, which is rare and nominally quoted at $12 for Liverpool Orrel; $9 for coarse Newcastle, and $7 50@$8 for Sidney ₱ chaldron. Anthracite is salable and firm at $7 50@$8 ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs., delivered.

COTTON—The reported injury to the growing crop, and the hopes that recent rains may enable manufacturers to resume operations, have generated a better feeling in the market for this staple, which, however, has not yet extended beyond holders, who evince greater firmness. Buyers have scarcely done anything more. Since Monday evening there have been sold 1,400 bales, chiefly to speculators; and shipped from first hands about 600 bales. We subjoin a revised list of current rates:

	Uplands	Mobilia.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary to good, ₱ lb	7 @ 7¼	7¼@ 8	7¼@ 8
Low Middling, ₱ lb	8¼@ 8¼	8¼@ 9	8¼@ 9
Strict Middling, ₱ lb	9¼@ 9¼	9¼@ 9¼	9¼@ 9¼
Good Middling, ₱ lb	9¼@ 9¼	9¼@10	9¼@10
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	10 @10½	10½@—	10½@—
Fair, ₱ lb	10½@—	11½@—	11½@—;

The editors of the *Shipping and Commercial List* mention that this year's total crop, as received at the shipping ports, is 2 930,027 bales, against 3,262,882 last year—a decrease of 332,855 bales; the export to foreign ports, 2,319,148, against 2 528,400 last year—a decrease of 209,252 bales; taken for home use at the North, 610,571, against 671,069 last year—a decrease of 58,691 bales; and consumed at the South and West, 105,200, against 90,000 last year—an increase of 15,000 bales. The falling off in the exports are—

	Bales.		Bales.
To Great Britain	133,110	To North of Europe	6 004
To France	52,670	To other foreign ports	17,458
Total, bales			209,252

FEATHERS—Prime Live Geese are quiet and languid at 44c.@45c. for Western, and 42c @43c. for Southern ₱ lb.

FISH—Are plentier and brisker, but not dearer. Dry Cod readily command $3 68½@3 87½ ₱ cwt. Mackerel are in fair request, at $18 25c@18 50 for No. 1; $13 25@13 50 for No. 2; and $8 25@8 50 for large No. 3 ₱ bbl. Pickled Salmon appear in moderate demand, at $22@23 ₱ bbl.; and $28@29 ₱ tierce. Pickled Herring sell freely, at $3 50@3 75 ₱ bbl. Smoked Herring remain in scanty supply and pretty good request, at 6Sc.@7Oc, for scaled, and 37½c.@40c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are rather quiet, and are very unsettled in prices. The news has made an unfavorable impression upon operators. While owners have shown a willingness to sell at 25c.@37½c. ₱ bbl. lower rates, buyers have evinced a reluctance to purchase, except at a heavier reduction in value—hence, the inaction and languor discernible in the market. The receipts are moderate, and the stock is equally so. The day's transactions embrace but 3,200 bbls. within the annexed range:

Sour, ₱ bbl	$7 00 @$8 00
Superfine, No. 2	7 75 @ 8 50
State, common brands	8 50 @ 8 87½
State, straight brands	8 75 @ 9 00
Favorite State	9 00 @ 9 25
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	9 00 @ 9 25
Fancy Michigan	9 25 @ 9 50
Common to good Ohio	9 12½@ 9 50
Fancy Ohio	9 37½@ 9 62½
Extra Ohio	9 75 @10 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 75 @10 25
Fancy Genesee	9 50 @ 9 75
Extra Genesee	9 75 @10 75

Superfine Canadian, in bond, is scarce and wanted; 250 bbls. were purchased at $9 75 ₱ bbl. Southern is dull and lower; 1,800 bbls. changed hands at $8 50@$8 75 for inferior; $9@$9 37½ for mixed to good, and $9 37½@$9 75 for favorite to fancy, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is also in less demand and easier in price: 200 bbls. were procured at $6 for fine, and $7 75@$8 for superfine. ₱ bbl. Corn Meal has not varied much. Sales of 300 bbls. transpired at prices equivalent to $4 25 for good State, and $4 37½@$4 43 for Jersey, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—The transactions in dried have been confined to 200 boxes Layer Raisins at $2 55@$2 70; 150 Bunch do. at $2 50; 25 cases Sardines on private terms; and 25 bbls. Currants in lots at 28c.@30c.

GRAIN—Wheat is sparingly offered and is in fair request, at pretty firm prices. The day's business does not exceed 50 0 bushels Prime Genesee White at $2 12½; 150 Southern do. at $1 95; and 3,000 Inferior do, Red, at $1 50. Rye is inactive and nominal at $1 23@$1 24 ₱ bushel. No change can be noticed in barley. State and Western Oats are in better supply, and not so actively inquired for, at 53c.@56c. ₱ bushel. Corn has arrived in smaller quantities, and has been less extensively dealt in at old rates. The transactions since our last consist of about 40,000 bushels at 80c @81c. for Unsound; 82c.@83c. for Prime western mixed; 85c. for rather warm Western White, received *via* Orleans; and 90c for choice Southern White, ₱ bushel.

GROCERIES—Have been pretty actively sought after at steady prices. The day's movements include 200 pkgs. Java Coffee, at 13c.; 1,000 bags Rio do., at 9½c.@ 10¾c. ₱ lb; 50 hhds. Nuevitas Molasses, at 29c.; 50 Porto Rico do., at 28½c. ₱ gallon: 300 hhds. Cuba Sugar, at 4¾c.@5½c.; and 200 New-Orleans, at 5c.@5½c. ₱ lb. Teas attract more attention and are very firm. This forenoon's auction sale was well attended, and nearly all that was offered found ready buyers at full prices.

HAY—River continues very rare, and is now held at $1c@$1 05 for shipment, and $1 10@$1 11½ for local use. ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—A parcel of 30 bales, American dressed, realized, to-day, $2 25 ₱ ton.

HIDES—Though the stock has not decreased, more has been done in the principal kinds, and previous prices have been supported.

HOPS—Are in rather slack request at 30c.@33c. for last year's, and 36c.@40c. for this year's growth, ₱ lb.

LATHS—Eastern are salable and firm at $1 93½@$2 ₱ thousand. The stock is small.

LEATHER—Domestic tanned sole is still in active demand at buoyant rates, with decreasing supplies on hand. Heavy French calf have been in brisk demand, mostly for the West, and large sales have been made, chiefly 50 lb. and upwards—40@45 lb. brought 83c.@ 77c; 45@50 lb., 77c.@72½c.; 50@60 lb., 72c @70c.; and 70 lb., 65c., 6 mos. English salted sheepskins are dull and heavy at nominally previous quotations.

LIME—Rockland is very, scarce and held at 95c. for common and $1 20 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

METALS—Copper is in moderate request and firm. Scotch Pig Iron is dull and drooping. 150 tons were obtained to-day at $38@$39, usual credit, ₱ ton. Lead is also quiet and languid. The day's sales have been confined to small lots Spanish at $6 12½@$6 18¾; English at $6 25@$6 31½; and Galena at $6 62½@$6 75, ₱ 100 lbs. Spelter and Tin are unchanged.

NAILS—Cut are freely taken at 4¼c.@5c., ₱ lb. cash and short credit. Other kinds have scarcely varied.

NAVAL STORES—We have nothing new to notice in Tar or Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine is quiet, yet steady, at 53c. cash, and 54c.@55c. short credit, ₱ gallon. Common Resin is salable and firm, at $1 85@$1 92½ ₱ bbl, delivered.

OILS—The market is rather inactive, though being steady, for Whale, Sperm, and Olive. Linseed seems in limited demand, at 76c. for large, and 78c.@79c. for small lots. ₱ gallon. Lard is unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork is more sought after, but is not dearer. The day's transactions comprise 1,500 bbls. at $14 37½@$14 50 for Mess; $13 75 for thin and prime Mess; $12 25 for flank pieces; and $11 87½@$12 for Prime, ₱ bbl,; with 1,000 bbls. Mess, deliverable in December, at $13 ₱ bbl. Cutmeats are without variation. Lard is brisk and buoyant at old prices; 550 bbls. good to prime realized 11c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is in fair request and firm; sales having been made of 250 bbls. $11 50@$12 for Country Mess, $14 75@$15 for City Mess, $15 50@$16 for repacked Chicago do., and $16@ $16 50 for Extra do. ₱ bbl. There have been 300 bbls. Beef Hams disposed of at $18 ₱ bbl. Butter is selling pretty quickly at 14c.@18c. for Ohio, 19c.@22c. for Western New-York, and 22½c.@25c. for Orange County ₱ lb. Cheese is in fair demand at 9c @10½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—The reports of the recent storm at the South having seriously injured the growing crop, made a favorable impression upon the trade, here, to-day. Sales were effected of 900 tierces fair to prime qualities at an improvement in prices equivalent to 12½c.@12¾c. ₱ 100 lbs., since we last quoted fair to prime at $3 75@$4 37½ ₱ 100 lbs., these rates being now altogether nominal.

SALT—Liverpool is in moderate supply and demand at unaltered rates. Other kinds are quiet and somewhat nominal.

SOAP—There were 200 boxes Castile taken at 10½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Some 25,000 lbs. prime fetched 12½c.@ 12¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Is dull and drooping. The day's sales embrace 450 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 41½c.@42c. ₱ gallon.

WOOL—This branch of trade is still quite inactive and depressed. There has recently been relatively less of domestic than foreign received; but while the former has been freely offered, the latter has been held with considerable firmness, yet neither kind has attracted much attention. Dealers do not like to operate with spirit, as they cannot calculate upon any ready sale, while manufacturers, discouraged by the expensiveness of the raw materials, and the extreme dullness and languor in the Woolen Goods business, are reluctant to make any important purchases. The week's transactions do not exceed 30,000 lbs. domestic, chiefly fleece, of the common and medium qualities, within the annexed range: American Saxony Fleece at 40c.@42c.; do. full blood Merino at 36c.@38c.; do. common to ¾ blood do. at 26c.@34c.; extra pulled at 38c.@40c.; superfine do. at 33c @35c.; and No. 1 do. at 26c.@28c. ₱ lb. No sales of foreign of any consequence having transpired, we omit quotations for this description.

FREIGHTS—Were less active. For Liverpool, Grain, in bulk, was quoted at 4d. ₱ bushel; while there were engaged 7 tons Beeswax at 20s.; 900 bales Cotton at ¼d. ₱ lb; and 160 chests of Tea at 12s. 6d. For other ports, we heard of no considerable direct shipments. The latest charters have been: A bark, 306 tons, hence for Punta de Arenas, at about $10,000; another from Buenos Ayres to New-York, ¼c. ₱ lb for Dry Hides, and $6 ₱ ton of 40 feet for Wool; another from Havana to New-York, Sugar, $1 25 ₱ box; another from Sagua to New-York, Sugar, $6 ₱ hhd., and $1 50 ₱ box; another, 330 tons, from Norfolk with Hhd. Staves to Sicily, and back to New-York, $5,500; a Br. brig hence to Montevideo, White Pine Lumber, $10, and 5 ₱ cent. primage; a Brig from Jacksonville to Barbadoes, Lumber, $14, and back to New-York from Laguna, Logwood, $10; a Schr., 100 tons, hence to Granada, 62½c. ₱ foot, and home from Rustan, $750; a Schr., to load Corn Meal at Brandywine for St. Croix, 70c. ₱ bbl., and $3 25 ₱ puncheon; a Schr. hence to Brazos, 25c. ₱ foot; another to Tampa Bay, 62½c.; another from Attakapas to New-York, Sugar and Molasses, $5; and a Brig to Alicante and back, on private terms. Brig *Azalia*, 7 years old, built at Eastport, 209 tons, has been sold on private terms.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—For all parts of the world, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner for every State in the Union. No. 14 Warren-st., corner Broadway. N. B.—Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates.

CARD.—Rev. JAMES MILLETT, A. M., for many years known in this City as a successful teacher of Latin and Greek, desires to give lessons at his residence, No. 288 Broome-st., to those anxious to make up for lost time. Terms moderate.

INSTRUCTION.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE.—A large House, good barn and about 2 acres of land in a healthy location, in the village of West Farms, about one hour's ride from the City, and convenient to four Depôts on the New-York and Harlem Railroad. Terms easy, or would be exchanged for lots in this City, or in Brooklyn or Williamsburg, with or without buildings and the difference (if any) paid in cash. Also for sale, cheap or exchange, a fine farm of 200 acres, (100 acres under cultivation,) with good house and out-buildings, situated in Green County, with villages near by, and of easy access by plank road to the market towns of Catskill and Coxsackie. Also a beautiful place for sale at Astoria, L. I.; a house and lot for sale in Greenest near Canal-st. Terms easy. Inquire at Nos 115 and 117 Nassau-st, room No. 15 2d floor after 11 o'clock.

HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP.—A 3 story, basement and sub cellar, brick house containing 12 rooms built in modern style, with 3 marble mantels and 3 grates, ornamental cornices, pantries, range, water, gas, &c., in excellent condition, well situated, about 12 or 15 minutes' walk from South or Wall-st Ferries Terms easy and possession given immediately. Apply to A. B DAVENPORT, No. 17 Court-st, corner of Joralemon, or Fulton-av., corner of Oxford-st, Brooklyn

FOR SALE—Three splendid houses, situated in South Brooklyn—frames, brick and brown stone. Also, Mining and Manufacturing Shares, Railroad Stocks, &c. will be sold or exchanged for unincumbered goods and saleable kinds, to the amount of $15 000 Also, partner with $10,000 wanted in a business which will bring a speedy fortune to an enterprising man. Apply to No. 208 Broadway, room No. 14. BONNER & CO.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A first rate new three story brick dwelling, in South Brooklyn, with gas fixtures, &c Possession given immediately. The occupant is going out of town, and will sell or rent a portion of the furniture. Inquire of GEORGE E. AMERMAN, at the office of T JONES, JR, & Co, Nos. 5 and 7 Tinity Building.

HOUSES FOR SALE—$15,500 AND $24,500. Two elegant new first-class houses, viz: one four-story and basement, high stoop, 25x55, No. 194 West 20th-st., opposite Lamartine Park, and one five-story basement house, 22x70, lot full length, No 32 East 21st-st., near Broadway, proximate to Gramercy Park. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No 1 Pine-st

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A three-story brick house with Gas, Bathing-room Water Closets, &c., all in perfect order, having been occupied only about two years. For terms apply to the present owner on the premises, No. 221 West 27th-st, near 8th-av. Possession can be had in a few weeks, as the owner is about to leave the city.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A pair of very stylish chestnut colored carriage horses 7 years old, 16¼ hands high Also a gray horse, 8 years old All warranted sound and kind. Enquire at E. H. BROWN & CO.'S Hosiery Store, No. 34 Liberty-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A good 14-story house, and 3 building lots, each 25x100, situated at Elizabethport, N. J., near the steamboat landing, on Broad and Wall-sts Inquire at the residence or the Mallesable Iron Foundry, of L. G. BURGESS

HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP.—A three story stone-front house, in the upper part of the City, having gas, bath, &c., very desirable for a small genteel family. Possession immediately Apply to H. BREWSTER, Attorney, No. 111 Nassau-st

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE—Of 40 acres, with the furniture, stock, and farming utensils. Situated in the town of Rye, about 1 mile near the depôt on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad at Port Chester. The house and out buildings are new, and contain all the modern improvements The land is beautifully located, free from rock, has been thoroughly underdrained, well manured, and is susceptible of high cultivation, without much additional expense For particulars apply on the premises, or of E. D. FOSTER LEY. No. 49 William-st, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—One mile from the Village of Oyster Bay, L. I. consisting of 30 acres of land, with a neat modern-built cottage and all the necessary out-buildings. For particulars, inquire of W. WILSON, No. 5 Lafayette-place.

COTTAGE FOR SALE.—A very convenient Double Cottage and Four Lots of Ground, situated on Washington-av., between Fulton and Atlantic-ave., Brooklyn House contains two parlors, a dining-room and kitchen, on the first floor six bedrooms, besides pantries and bath-room, on second floor. Water in the yard, and abundance of shrubbery and small fruit on the grounds. Cars pass the corner of Washington and Fulton-ave. every five minutes during the day and evening. Terms half cash. Apply on the premises DANIEL S. DARLING.

LOTS, LOTS, LOTS, IN THE BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE OF CLARENCEVILLE, L. I., 5 miles from Brooklyn, and accessible to New-York by railroad in half an hour, will be sold cheap and on terms to suit. A liberal discount to those who buy in lots and over. This is decidedly the most healthy suburb of New-York, and bids fair to out-grow them all. Property there is greatly improving in value and will double in less than two years. But a few more lots left Apply to J. PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

TO LAND OWNERS.—A full lot in the City of New-York, with front and rear substantial houses thereon, yielding at present $700 a year, will be exchanged for an improved farm in the Western part of the State of New-York, convenient to railroad communications, or in the States of Illinois, Michigan, or Wisconsin, convenient to Chicago or Milwaukee Cities. For particulars, apply to M R BOURKE, No. 24 N. William-st., New-York.

BEAVERWYCK FARM FOR SALE—Containing about 350 acres, situated on the road leading from Newark to Dover, in Morris County, New-Jersey, 7 miles from the Morris and Essex Railroad, 4 miles from the Morris Canal, and 16 miles from Newark. The land is of superior quality, and in a high state of cultivation, adapted to grazing and grass crops; about 100 acres of natural meadow pasture, 100 acres of woodland, and the balance in tillable land, on the plain is a large variety of fruit trees in bearing condition, a large two-story dwelling house, with a large lawn and shade trees; also, a two-story farm house, barns, cow-house, carriage-house, ice-house dairy, &c., in good order; a large garden with a pond adjoining. This section of country is celebrated for health The terms will be made easy; for further particulars inquire on the premises, of W. H. K. RIBBY, Paterson, New Jersey.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE OR PURCHASE. —Four three story brick houses on Church, near Court-st., Brooklyn, to exchange for one first class three story and attic house with lot. Location to be between State and Clark-sts., and not above Court. Said houses are modern built, and the lower part of two of them finished for stores. They will be sold absolutely, if desired, and any person having a house to suit the advertiser, may find a purchaser (if no exchange can be effected,) by applying to HENRY C WRIGHT, Counsellor at Law, No. 39 Nassau-st., New-York.

DOCK PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN FOR SALE OR TO LET—40 lots of ground bounded by Kent-av., Clymer and Ann-sts, and 500 feet water front on the channel opposite the Wallabout, with bulkhead and 9 to 15 feet depth of water; is situated in the most central and rapidly improving part of the city, and very desirable for building material or coal yards, manufacturing purposes or storage, &c. Will be sold or let in parcels to suit applicants; terms easy. Apply to DANIEL S. DARLING, No. 4 Sands st.

NEWTOWN VILLAGE LOTS—IN MYERS' ADDITION—ONLY $99 TO $150—These lots are high and beautifully located in the very heart of this old and flourishing village, which has all the advantages of the City in schools, stores and numerous churches, and only 30 minutes from New-York via Flushing Railroad For maps, circulars, &c., apply to JOHN B. MYERS, No. 195 Broadway.

THE EVERGREENS FOR SALE.—This attractive country seat, widely known as once the estate of General WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, of Revolutionary memory, situated on the Passaic, adjoining the village of Belleville, N. J., 9 miles from New-York, and 3½ miles from Newark For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

LOTS FOR SALE—In East New-York, $125 to $300; Newtown Lots, from $90 to $150; Union-place and Unionville Lots, from $75 to $150. For maps and circulars, giving a full description of the property, apply to JACOB LAWRENCE, Real Estate and News Agent, No. 83 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

FARM FOR SALE—Situated at Newburg, Orange County, on the turnpike, about 2 miles from the town containing about 100 acres under a good state of cultivation, together with farm stock, tools, and crops, plenty of water, &c. For further information inquire of LEWIS LANG No. 7 Washington County Market, or on the premises.

31 LOTS AT $45 TO $125—AT COLUMBUSVILLE, L. I., 9 MILES from the City—three miles from Williamsburg ferries, beautifully situated, payable by instalments Apply to G. B BRINCKERHOFF, near the above. Stages pass the door

LINE OF STAGES FOR SALE.—The Graham-Lav Line of Stages, Williamsburg, L. I., running from Peck-slip Ferry through Graham-av. to Bushwick Line, consists of five stages and 25 horses, with harness, &c.; also, a new fire-proof brick stable, with accommodations for 40 horses, The Line has been in operation one year, and, to any one who will give his personal attention to the working of the line, affords a rare opportunity for embarking in the stage business For particulars, apply at No. 268 Monroe-st., New-York, or at the Stage Office, Williamsburg.

SECOND HAND STEAM ENGINE—A 20 horse engine with boilers, heater, furnace front, grate bars, steam pipes and safety valve; all in good running order Will be sold very low if applied for immediately to J. LOMAS, Fishkill Landing, N. Y.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET—The new four-story and English basement, brown stone house, No. 113 12th-st., between 5th and 6th-ave.; contains all the modern improvements. To be let with or without the furniture, (new last May,) or for sale. Possession given immediately if desired For terms, &c., apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—A first rate location for a Female Boarding School, about 1 hour's distance from the City. House in the neighborhood. Possession immediately. House well shaded Inquire at Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-st., Room No. 15, 3d floor, after 11 o'clock.

HOUSE TO LET—The desirable two story and attic house, No 225 West 18th-st. Rent low. Inquire of JOSEPH S. MEYERS, No. 62 Broadway.

UPPER PART OF A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE TO LET—Consisting of second floor, containing five rooms, with Croton, gas, and all the modern improvements, together with privilege in bath-room on third floor. The house is new. None but a small, respectable family need apply. Inquire of the owner, who resides on the premises, No. 235 West 36th-st. Rent at the rate of $250 per annum.

COTTAGE HOUSE TO LET—Rent $300—With lease of two years from 1st May next. Occupant is leaving the City and must sell the furniture as it is, amounting to nearly $1 000 in a central location—very convenient for a small family. Possession given immediately. Address, for three days, COTTAGE, Box No. 1,983 Lower Post-Office.

COTTAGES TO LET AT ASTORIA, L. I.—Three neat cottages, with 8 lots of land to each. There are 8 rooms in each cottage; besides attic and cellar. They will be rented till the 1st May next, or longer if desired, and cheap to good tenants. Apply to H. L RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st, N. Y.

COTTAGE TO LET—A neat cottage in 40th-st., pleasantly situated. Also, a small genteel brown stone house in 36th-st.; also, the lower part of a brown stone front house, rent $400; also, parts of houses in Brooklyn, stores in the 6th-av., &c. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st., up stairs.

LEASE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The lease and household furniture of a private dwelling with fine yard, within two blocks of the St. Nicholas Hotel, for sale. Possession given immediately. Inquire at No. 159 Fulton-st.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—To a small respectable family, without children—a part of a modern built house, in complete order, No 125 West 22d-st, consisting of kitchen and laundry, front parlor and three rooms in third story, with privilege in sub-cellar, &c.; remainder occupied by a gentleman and wife. Can be seen after 10 A. M.

COUNTRY HOUSE AND LAND TO LET.—18 miles from this City five minutes' walk from the depôt; where the cars pass every hour; the house is 2½ stories and basement with wing, Gothic built, convenient, and handsomely finished, with plenty of out-buildings and the location pleasant and healthy, 4 miles from a large village, churches, &c., plenty of fruit, and from two to ten acres of fine land can go with the house; the rent will be taken out in board by the owner Possession immediate. Apply at Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, No. 229 Broadway.

TO LET.

GENTEEL DWELLINGS AT A VERY LOW RENT. TO LET, several three-story brick residences in Pacific-st and Division-av., Brooklyn, for single families. They are pleasantly situated, and within convenient distance from the Ferries References required. Inquire of GEO. A. SHUFELDT, Jr., No. 80 Nassau-st., New-York.

NEW STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—No 265 Bowery, below Houston-st., a desirable place for a carpet warehouse, or other business requiring considerable room, and a full open view from the street. Apply to GEORGE W. DEAN, on the premises, between the hours of 10 and 2.

A LITTLE STORY HOUSE TO LET—In West 13th-st., three rooms deep to 2d story, containing all the modern improvements, bath, gas, &c., inquire at No. 2 Warren-st.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET—Of house No 245 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, to a gentleman and his wife, without children or servant. The lady will have no cleaning to do outside of her rooms. Reference required. Possession can be had immediately.

TWO NEW COTTAGES TO LET—Each with ten rooms and garden, three lots on 26th-st., near 5th-av., Brooklyn. Cars run on 3d-av. to the Ferries. Rent $150 to May next. T. H RODMAN, No 37 Wall-st.

ROOMS TO LET—No. 609 Broadway, corner of Houston-st. suitable for artists or for offices. Inquire of W DURACK, Room No. 17, or THOMAS H. RODMAN, No 37 Wall st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st.; most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE AND DWELLING TO LET.—The neat and desirable Store and Dwelling No 476 Broadway, in perfect order. Terms favorable. Will not be let for a por er house. A. P. MANN, No 64 Wall-st.

STORE TO LET.—A fine Store to let low to a good tenant, No 122 Nassau st., between Beekman and Ann-sts., with shelving and fixtures complete. Inquire of H. SHAILER, at SHELDON, LAMPORT & CO.'S, No. 115 Nassau st.

STEAM POWER.—Rooms to let, with steady steam power, in the new buildings Nos. 7, 9 and 11 Canal-st. between Centre and Elm, running through to Walker-st Inquire of J. GAUDU, Engineer, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SONS, No 108 Cliff-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on THIS DAY, Sept. 14, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$30,060 City of Milwaukee 7 per cent. Bonds, issued to and guaranteed by the Green Bay, Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company, interest payable at the Union Bank, 1st March and 1st September.....$1,000 each.
$5,000 Northern Ind. 7 per cent. Bonds, coupon, payable at 1st Mortgage on the Goshen Branch, interest payable in New-York, 1st February and 1st August. $1,000 each.
$15,000 Mineral Point 7 per cent. Bonds, interest payable in New-York, 1st January and 1st July....$1,000 each
$10,000 Saratoga and Washington Railroad 7 per cent. Construction Bonds, dated 20th September, 1851, interest payable in New York, 1st January and 1st July.....$1,000 each.
$18 000 Brunswick Canal and Railroad, of Georgia, 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Construction Bonds, interest payable at their office, in New-York, 1st May and 1st November.....$1,000 each.
1 share Hudson River Railroad.....$190.
10 shares St Nicholas Fire Insurance Company..$25 each.
36 shares Rutgers Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each.
77 shares Reliance Mutual Insurance Co., (ex-dividend).....$100 each.
5 shares Jefferson Fire Insurance Company.....$100 each.
40 shares Broadway Fire Insurance Company....$25 each.
150 shares Knickerbocker Bank.....$25 each
50 shares Island City Bank.....$25 each.
60 shares Island City Bank.....$25 each.
400 shares Island City Bank.....$25 ea h.
5 shares North River Bank, first issue.....$50 each.
10 shares Shoe and Leather Bank.....$100 each.
10 Mechanics' and Traders' Bank of Jersey City..$100 each.
48 shares American Express Company.....$100 each.
1,500 shares Huron Copper Bay Company, £1 sterling each
1 200 shares Isabella Copper Company.....$10 each.
1 300 shares Vermont Copper Mining Company....$5 each.
400 shares North River Mining and Quarrying Company.....$25 each.
13 shares American Stone Dressing Company..$100 each.
And by order of the Executors of John J. Banta, deceased.
30 shares Ocean Bank.....$50 each.
20 shares Merchants' Exchange Bank.....$50 each,
20 shares North River Bank.....$50 each.
51 shares Phenix Bank.....$20 each.
10 shares Bank of the State of New-York.....$100 each.
10 shares Gore Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
15 shares North River Insurance Company.....$25 each.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

A. H. N. holds regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities every Monday and Thursday, at the Merchants' Exchange.

AT PRIVATE SALE.—A great variety of first class Railroad Bonds, Bank, Insurance and other Stocks. Office No. 4 Broad-st., next to corner of Wall.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

SALE AT AUCTION OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD STOCK.—SIMEON DRAPER will sell at auction on FRIDAY Sept 15 at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at 12½ o'clock TWENTY-TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIX SHARES of $100 each, in the Capital Stock of the CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, by direction and for account of the Contractors for the Road. The Capital Stock is.....$3,000,000
Bonds.....2,000,000

The receipts of the road continue to exceed the estimates of the Engineers

The Terms of Sale will be 10 per cent. on the day of sale. Forty-five per cent. in thirty days Forty-five per cent in sixty days with interest at 7 per cent, purchasers having the right to take the Stock at any time before the expiration of the 60 days

Further particulars may be had of A. C. FLAGG, Treasurer of the Company, corner of William and Beaver-sts., and at the office of the Auctioneer, where the last Annual Report of the Company may be had. S. DRAPER, No. 46 Pine st, corner William.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—THURSDAY, Sept. 14, at 10 o'clock. The unfinished work contained in 6 houses, viz: Three houses in 35th st., near 2d-av., containing about beams, 16 000 bricks, ladders, masons' horses, scaffold boards, about 100 Celburg bricks, window frames, mortar boxes at out 40 loads of sand and loam, 7 bbls. Thomaston lime, 30 bbls. ground do., iron lintels, &c. Three houses in rear of the above, containing 60 feet of brown stone sills, &c., masons' horses, joist, ladders, scaffold poles, wide flooring plank, narrow do., &c. Eight houses on 5th-av., between 35th and 36th sts., containing mahogany hand rails, balusters, two brown stone landing steps, bases for door pieces, pillars, scrolls for doors, &c.

Also, at 12 o'clock, will be sold the lease of yard No. 57 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d-avs., with carriage houses, stables for eight horses, steaming shop, &c The yard is 50 feet front and rear, by 174 feet 6 inches deep. Also, a two-story frame building 50 feet by 20 deep. The lease has eight years to run from November next.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

EDWARD SINTZENICH will sell at auction on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Sept. 15 and 16, at 10½ o'clock each day, on the premises, No 88 8th-av, by order of the assignees, a large and well selected stock of stoves, tinware, weighing machines, shop fixtures, &c. The stoves and ranges include Summer ranges, new world, Grecian, invincible, cantreuss, Westchester, Scott's Patent, parlor, air, parlor stoves, wood parlor do., Hall's ironing stoves, tailors' furnaces, circular and oval drum stoves, fretwork do.; a lot of second hand stoves, and a very large assortment of furnishing tin and Britannia ware; also, beer pumps, weighing machines, glass washes, wash kettles, and a very large variety of similar articles; also, horse, wagon, shop fixtures, &c. Terms cash, City funds.

JOHN KESE, Auctioneer.

EVENING SALES OF BOOKS, ENGRAVINGS, STATUARY, &c.—By LYMAN & CO., (successors to Cooley & Keese,) No. 377 Broadway. Consignments of the above, including, also, all works of Art, Fancy Goods, &c., respectfully solicited.

L. & C. have the most desirable lofts for the exhibition of paintings and goods requiring great space and light, which will be sold low while they remain.

N. B.—Next sale on SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 16.

TO LET—Very desirable lofts, rooms, and offices, in the large brown stone store Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., extending back 150 feet to Franklin-place.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE IN BROOKLYN—F COLTON will sell THIS DAY, Sept 14 at 10½ o'clock, at No 395 Henry-st., near President st., the entire furniture of the large three-story house, including, in part, of mahogany parlor furniture, in plush and haircloth, tapestries and Brussels carpets, o'clock, marble-top centre and other tables, feather beds, hair mattresses, bedsteads, bureaus and wardrobes. China and glassware, curtains and cornices, table cutlery, bedroom and kitchen furniture, together with all the remainder of the house No sale will be peremptory without regard to weather N. B.—The cars from Fulton Ferry run very near the house.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN will sell on FRIDAY, Sept. 15, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesroom, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn, a general assortment of House-hold Furniture—Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil cloth, sofas mahogany and other chairs, mahogany and other tables, marble-top centre tables, washstands, bureaus, wardrobes, bedsteads, feather beds, mattresses, &c. Also, one ingrain table. Also, two rosewood cottage pianos, and the balance of the Garden Furniture, consisting of chairs, settees, tables, &c.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

EDWARD SINTZENICH—Will sell at auction, at the salesrooms, No. 16 Wall-st., on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Sept. 14 and 15, at 10½ o'clock each day, by order of assignees, a superb stock of Diamond Jewelry, and recently imported English and French watches by Jurgensen and others; being the entire stock of a fashionable jeweller, manufactured in the most elegant and recherche manner. See large advertisements.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, Sept 15.—At 10 o'clock, at the house No. 55 Sands st., Brooklyn. HOUSE FURNITURE SALE.—By WM. W. SHIRLEY, the entire furniture of a family declining housekeeping, consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Basement and Kitchen Furniture, Piano Forte, &c, all in good order, and sale peremptory for cash, and a deposit required from all purchasers.

THOMAS BELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—By BELL & BUSH, THIS (Friday) at 10½ o'clock, the sale-room, No. 27 Centre-st. Sale by order of Executor, of good household furniture, and other articles. FRIDAY, stock of a London jeweler, watch and clock maker, show cases, counters, &c. Particulars day of sale. SATURDAY, elegant furniture.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, in front of the salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st., a pair of grey horses, about 15½ hands high, 4 and 5 years old, warranted perfectly sound and kind in single or double harness, or under the saddle. They are stylish drivers and can travel together in four minutes.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—TO-MORROW (Friday), at 10½ o'clock, at No. 111 Nassau-st., first Fall trade sale of furniture, pier glasses, paintings, &c. The trade and country merchants are particularly invited to attend. Furniture of every description, piano-fortes, mirrors, and other house-furnishing articles.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.—The splendid property known as the CROMWELL FARM, situated three-quarters of a mile from the Harlem Bridge, opposite McComb's Dam, and fronting over 5,000 feet on the Harlem River and Cromwell Creek, will be sold at auction in lots varying in size from one quarter to three acres, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Sept 26 and 27, at 12 o'clock, on the ground. Persons desiring to purchase beautiful Building Sites convenient to the City, will find it an object to examine this property before locating elsewhere Full particulars in Saturday's papers. Apply to McGRAW & ALLENDORPH, No. 455 Broadway.

WIRE ROPE FOR MINES, INCLINED PLANES SUGAR HOUSES, STEERING PURPOSES—and all other places where much strength is required. Much safer, more durable, and cheaper than the best Hide or Manilla. All sizes from ¼ inch diameter, upwards. Very pliable. CHARLES W. COPELAND, No 64 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1854.—An extra dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank will be paid on the first day of June next. The capital stock will be increased fifty per cent., or one million dollars, payable one-half, or fifty dollars per share, on the first day of July next, and the other half on the sixth day of November next. The new stock will be distributed to the old stockholders in the ratio of one share of new stock to every two shares of old stock, according to the stock ledger on the morning of the 25th instant. The rights to fractional parts of shares may be transferred and combined so as to obtain full shares Any stockholder may at any time after the 30th instant, pay in his new shares in full and be entitled to rebate at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, on the moiety, to the 6th November. The latter half of the increased Stock will not be entitled to any portion of the semi-annual dividend in November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th instant to the 1st July inclusive

C. A. MEIGS, Cashier

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1854.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have THIS DAY declared a dividend of three and one half per cent. out of the profits of the Bank, payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th of September next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of September inclusive.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company of this City, have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. out of the earnings of the Company, payable to Stockholders on and after the 15th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until that time.

STEPHEN C. WHEELER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Sept 11, 1854.

OFFICE OF ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY } OF BROOKLYN, Sept. 1, 1854

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 5th inst.

HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 6th Sep: 1854.—The Interest Coupons on the Construction Bond of this Company, due October, 1854, will be paid at their Office, No. 60 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Oct. 2. M. B. EDGAR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF JEFFERSON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, 30 WALL-ST.—At a meeting of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS held this day, a dividend of THREE DOLLARS per share was declared payable on demand. J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1854.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of eight per cent has been declared, payable on demand, at the office No. 81 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1854.

THOS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—Give notice to the holders of the Scrip Stock of the Bank, that payment of the balance due (fifty per cent.) will be received at any time between this and the 1st day of October, together with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, from the 30th of June to the day of payment. Said stock to be entitled to all future dividends. Certificates for the Scrip must be returned to the Bank at the time of payment, when certificates for full stock will be issued.

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1854.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 26, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of this Company in New-York or Boston.

The Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer; but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

A MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS, STOCKHOLDERS, AND CREDITORS OF THE BUFFALO AND NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the office of JAS G. KING'S SONS, No. 63 William-st., in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of September, at 11 o'clock P. M., on business of much importance to all parties interested in the Road

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
EDW WHITEHOUSE,
DENNING DUER, } Committee.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO. } NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1854.

NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company are hereby notified that the Annual Election for Directors of the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in Erie place, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of October next The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M., till 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock till the day after the election. By order of the Board of Directors.

NATHANIEL MARCH, Secretary.

GEORGE BUTLER, GALVESTON, TEXAS—Will attend to the collection of notes, drafts, or accounts, in the State of Texas. Remittances at the current rate of exchange will be promptly made.

REFERENCES, BY PERMISSION.—Moses Taylor, Esq., Goodhue & Co., Allen & Paxson, L. M. Wiley & Co., W. C. Langley & Co, E. K. Collins, Esq., F. S. Winston, Esq., J. G. Dudley & Co, F. S Lathrop, Esq.

ROBERTSON, COLEMAN & CO., Rockford, } Illinois.
ROBERTSON, EASTMAN & CO., Dixon, }

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE—Collections made in our vicinity at current rate of exchange. Refer to Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. August 19, 1854.

GROCERS' BANK—NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1854.—The Annual Election for Directors and Inspectors of this Institution, will be held at the Banking-House, on MONDAY, 2d of October next, from 12 to 1 o'clock. By order of the Board. SAML. B. WHITE, Cashier.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by PAGE, BACON & CO., of San Francisco, or PAGE & BACON, of St. Louis, on the American Exchange Bank, are requested to present them for payment to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

PLYMOUTH BANK, PLYMOUTH, Indiana.—The notes of this Bank bought at 1½ per cent. discount by A. S. FOSTER No. 234 Pearl-st.

BANK NOTICES.

SAVINGS BANK.—Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.—MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, and for the benefit of all classes of persons, OPEN DAILY, from 9 A. M., to 2 P. M., (WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8). This Institution receives deposits from minors and married women. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of five hundred dollars and under.

OFFICERS.

Hon JACOB A. WESTERVELT, (Mayor,) President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, 1st Vice-President, ISAAC T. SMITH, 2d Vice-President. W. H. ELSWORTH, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Hon J A Westervelt, Fran. O'Connor, James D. Fish,
Hon. C. Crolius, Edward Bridge, Samuel B. Ashley,
Philip W. Engs, Charles L. Vose, James W. Elwell,
Isaac T Smith, Hugh Munro, Wm. H Hazard,
Charles Miles, E. S. Brooks, N. L. McCready,
Samuel Leeds, C. W. Thomas, N E. James,
Joseph Jamison, C. M. Livingston, H. W. Quintard,
Jacob Campbell, Jr.

BULL'S HEAD BANK—NEW-YORK CITY, No. 938 3d-av., near 58th-st.—CAPITAL $200,000. New-England, New-York, New-Haven and Philadelphia Bank bills received on deposit at a small rate of discount. Collections made on all parts of the United States and Canada. DIRECTORS.

R Williamson, R. Kelly, Jas Owens,
Wm. L Cogswell, Wm. M. Baxter, E N. Bloom,
Daniel Ba.es, Daniel Ransom, E. S. Mott,
Jas McElvaney, D. R. Tenett, C. F. Cunningham
O. B. Fletcher, E. B Harned. Jno R Haley.
R WILLIAMSON, President.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Aug. 17, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the SULLIVAN COUNTY BANK, at Monticello, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or that the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the above Bank will be given up to said Bank.

au19-lawtyTh DANIEL B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, Aug. 7, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by MARTIN G AUSTIN, an individual banker BANK OF THE EMPIRE STATE, must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of such notes will be given up to said banker.

au10 '54-lawtyTh. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW-YORK. ALBANY, Sept. 9, 1854.—The BANK OF RONDOUT has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the NORTH RIVER BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes at par, together with a revocation of the appointment of the OCEAN BANK, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An Act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

D. B ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name of C. F. & G. L. OSBORN is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled at their old place of business, in Citizens' Bank Building, No. 187 Walker-st., corner Bowery, either party using the name of the late firm in liquidation. CHARLES F. OSBORN,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1854. GEORGE L. OSBORN.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of HARDMAN & OSBORN, for the purpose of conducting a general real estate and house agency business. Office in Citizens' Bank Building, No. 187 Walker-st., corner Bowery. Satisfactory references as to responsibility and security given if required. AARON HARDMAN,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1854. GEORGE L. OSBORN.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—MR PETER MARIE, heretofore of the firm of DECOPPET & CO., has this day formed a copartnership with Mr RUDOLPH KANZ, (for many years with the banking house of Messrs. L. Van Hoffman & Co.,) under the firm of MARIE & KANZ, at No 27 William-st.

Their attention will be devoted to the purchase and sale on Commission of Stocks, Bonds and Foreign Exchanges, and to the negotiation of Business Paper.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1854.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the name of JAMES FROTHINGHAM & CO., is THIS DAY dissolved, by mutual consent The affairs of the firm will be settled by JAMES FROTHINGHAM, Jr., at No 48 Nassau-st., Brooklyn, L. I. JAMES FROTHINGHAM, Jr.
JAS. H. RAND.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1854.

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name of W & J. G. DUNCAN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. WALTER DUNCAN,
JAMES G. DUNCAN.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1854.

DISSOLUTION.—MR. EDWARD HUGHES has THIS DAY withdrawn from our firm. HUGHES, HAMPTON & CO.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

HENDERSON & BURGER, Nos. 72, 73, and 74 West-st., offer for sale in lots to suit.
Common English round square and flat bar iron.
Refined English round square and flat bar iron.
Swedes square and flat bar iron.
Refined English and American horse-shoe iron.
Refined English and common rod and spike iron, assorted, 3-16 to 9-16.
Refined English machinery axle and axe iron.
Coopers' and trunk hoops, band and scroll.
Oval half-oval and half-round iron.
Norwegian nail rods and shoe shapes.
Sheet, fine, angle, and rivet iron.
English spring, cast, blister,

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

MURDER WITH A SLUNG SHOT.

The Coroner's Inquest.

Yesterday morning, Coroner O'DONNELL was called to hold an inquest at No. 54 Watt-street, upon the body of a carman named JAMES CALLAHAN, who died of injuries received (as supposed) by a blow with a slung shot. The details are substantially as follows:

A man named JAMES CALLAHAN, driver of a beer wagon for Messrs. BALLENTINE & HOWELL, liquor dealers, at No. 134 Cedar-street, was struck under the chin by a weapon supposed to be a slung shot, in the hands, it is said, of JOHN LYNCH, a boy.

It seems that while CALLAHAN was driving through the street, he came in collision with the St. Louis hotel coach, doing some slight damage, at which the driver became angry and followed CALLAHAN to the above number, in Cedar-street. Here a dispute arose between them, and CALLAHAN, who is said to have been somewhat intoxicated, struck some boys with a whip. Among the number was LYNCH's little brother, who cried out the pain, when JOHN LYNCH struck CALLAHAN under the chin with a stone or slung shot, knocking him senseless to the pavement. LYNCH then ran away, and was soon out of sight. CALLAHAN was taken into the place of his employers, where he remained till the hour for closing, when supposing him to be drunk, he was removed to Mr. TWEEDLES' stable in Liberty-street, near West, where he died during the night. The remains of the murdered man were immediately conveyed to the residence of his afflicted family in Watt-street, where the investigation was held.

Michael Lucy was the first witness called, but the Coroner had received certain information that induced him to abandon the idea of putting Mr LUCY under oath, and he was held as an accessory of young Lynch, who stands charged with murder. Under these circumstances, the Coroner committed the prisoner to the Tombs to await farther action.

Isaac Prall, residing at No. 54 Bleecker-street, was sworn, and testified that he was employed as book-keeper for Messrs. Gelsten & Co., No. 134 Cedar-street. The witness deposed that he saw deceased fall on the pavement in a state of insensibility, but he was unable to identify the person who struck him.

Patrick O'Keefe was next sworn, and corroborated the evidence of the previous witness.

John F. Tribekin was sworn, and stated that all he knew of the case was circumstantial.

A *post mortem* examination was held by Dr. O'Hanlon and Dr Uhl, who deposed that they found extravasation of blood between the *dura mater* and the *cranium*, which, they say, was the result of violence that finally produced death.

The deceased was aged thirty years, and leaves a wife and three children.

The Coroner now postponed the further hearing of the case to 10 o'clock this morning. Meanwhile the police received instructions to keep a close watch for young Lynch, who is believed to be secreted in some house in the Second Ward.

New Police Appointments.

We learned last evening that the Police Commissioners had decided upon upwards of *one hundred* new appointments for patrol duty in the Police Department.

Sergeant ABRAM V. DAVIS, an intelligent and efficient officer, who has been attached to the Court of Sessions, as Crier and Sergeant for the last four years, was reappointed, under the new act, to the same office yesterday.

A Steamship Seized.

UNITED-STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

The United States vs. *the Steamer Ben. Franklin.*

—In pursuance of instructions from the authorities at Washington, a process was issued against this steamship, and the U. S. Marshal took possession of her. The nature of the offence did not transpire, but the *on dit* was that her owners or builders had committed some breach of the neutrality laws of the United States.

Board of Councilmen....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13.

THE CITY ADVERTISING.

The Board resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, for the purpose of considering the special order of the evening—which was the majority and minority reports of the Committee in printing relative to city advertising. Councilman HOLDER in the chair.

The reports were then read.

Mr. PINCKNEY moved that the report of the minority of the Committee be accepted in place of a majority report, and the resolution attached to it be adopted.

Mr. PINCKNEY said:

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I think that anybody who can discriminate between right or wrong can see that there is an open, barefaced effort in this majority report to evade the spirit of the charter. The majority report assumes that it is impracticable to do the advertising in accordance with the provisions of 1853, and the very reason they have given in support of their position is one of the greatest reasons why the minority report should be adopted. They say that an inferior paper may under bid a standard paper, and they suggest the propriety of evading the spirit of the charter, and advertise in some few papers that are not standard papers—papers that are hardly ever heard of, with a circulation of from 500 to 5,000, and they suggest further that these papers be paid at the usual rates of advertising. The usual rate in the *Sun* is $4 for twenty-two words for a month—the rate in the *Herald* is ten cents per line, and all of the City papers which have anything like a circulation charge from five to eight cents per line. Now if the advertising be done in accordance with provisions of the majority report, the cost would be per year, in one paper, about $7,737 36, and if the bills were settled monthly, as the report suggests, the amount required would be $642 72 per month. The Comptroller could not, in conformity with the charter, settle the bill, because it is over $250. I am in favor, Sir, of a strict construction of the charter.

After some discussion, the resolution attached to the minority report was adopted with an amendment. The resolution, as amended, read as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for advertising for the Department; the Common Council, and the official reports of the proceedings of the same for the term of one year in at least 7,000 copies; and, also,

Resolved, That the following rules shall be observed:

1. Bidders to offer by the line, for each time published.

2. Bidders shall set forth, under affidavit as near as possible, their daily circulation in the City of New-York, in City subscribers only, exclusive of the Sunday and extra issues.

3. The award to be made to the newspapers offering to perform the work at the lowest rates per one thousand papers so circulated in the City.

4. The Comptroller to report the bid and his award to the Common Council for confirmation.

The Board adjourned to Friday.

Court Calendar.—THURSDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 15 to 24.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Non-enumerations. Nos. 34, 35, 41 to 44, 170, 45 to 52.

COMMON PLEAS.—Nos. 1004, 985, 1074, 1080, 1027, 1066, 1090, 1095, 1097, 1100, 1101, 1102, 1111, 1114, 1139.

(Advertisement.)

It is a fact that has been observed, not only by the medical profession, but by all intelligent persons, that the usual remedies for Fever and Ague prescribed by physicians or sold in the shops, are either quite inefficient or decidedly injurious. This has been frequently lamented by physicians of great eminence. It was therefore a desideratum to discover some remedy that would be effectual, and yet safe. After many years of patient experiment and research as a Pharmaceutist, the inventor of DESHLER'S Anti-Periodic Pills feels confident that he has compounded a pill which exerts a most marked and uniform effect upon this disease. And notwithstanding that vendors of patent medicines have pursued such a course in the papers, and elsewhere, as to render those who embark in the preparation and sale of a really valuable medicine liable to the imputation of imposture, and to the derision of the public, he has concluded to venture upon the undertaking. He believes that he has made an important discovery, which will diminish the actual sum of human suffering, and will be an immense economy to the laboring classes, as well as to those heavy manufacturing establishments that employ large numbers of hands. At the same time, he is free to admit that he hopes from his enterprise an honorable pecuniary recompense, if it can be acquired by a scrupulous attention to those honorable maxims which govern the mercantile community. DESHLER'S Pills may be procured of C. H. RINO, corner of Broadway and John-street, and of C. S. HUTCHINGS, No. 132 West Broadway; also of most respectable Druggists in the City, and of C. D. DESHLER, New-Brunswick, N. J.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION AND WORLD'S FAIR PREMIUM SAFES.—The last mail from California brought the following letter:

SACRAMENTO CITY, Cal., Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1854.

To SILAS C. HERRING, Esq.—Sir: Early in 1853 we purchased at your store, No. 130 Water-street, New-York, one of your Patent Safes, and had some of our valuables and papers preserved in it during the great fire of November 2, 1852, and that, though the Safe stood in the second story of the building and fell through into the cellar, and remained there eight days among the burning ruins of one of the largest stocks of liquors and provisions in this city, (viz., Messrs. MERKER & Co.,) and having thus acquired unlimited confidence in its ability to protect its contents unharmed from *any* conflagration, we accordingly, upon the breaking out of the fire of July 12, 1854, filled it with such of our books, papers and other articles of value as were in our office—such as deeds, mortgages, notes, dental instruments and Daguerrean likenesses—and it proved true to its trust again, for it took its contents through the second fiery ordeal unharmed and uninjured.

The daguerreotypes we threw in simply because, had we not done so, they would certainly be burned, but *not expecting they would come out* (as they have done) *astonished*. Our Safe is now standing in the banking-house of Messrs. B. F. HASTINGS & Co., and excites the wonder and admiration of all who see it. The only damage it has sustained is in its ornaments. Two of the hinge knobs were broken off in its fall, at the first fire, and the ornamental brass plates were also melted; but the lock and other appointments are as perfect as when new.

Feeling grateful for its former services, we have had it painted up, and, should we be again so unfortunate as to need its services, will trust to it implicitly and unhesitatingly. We write this supposing you have never heard of these incidents, and thinking the maker of such safes is entitled to a certificate of their good qualities. Respectfully yours, BOYD & DAVIS.

A large assortment of the same sort on hand at the old Dépôt, Green Block, Nos. 135, 137, and 139 Water-street, New-York. SILAS C. HERRING.

(Advertisement.)

☞ Phrenology teaches the true system of Education. To educate anything we must first know its nature. By analysing all the mental faculties, the science of Phrenology shows how to develop and discipline each separately, and all collectively, into as perfect beings as our hereditary gifts will allow. Indeed, to Phrenology mainly is the world indebted for its modern educational improvements, and most of its leaders in this department are Phrenologists.

It teaches parents for what occupation in life their children are adapted, and in which they can and cannot be successful and happy—a point of the utmost practical importance, that they may be educated accordingly. How many most promising young men drag out a disappointed life for want of this knowledge!

Hon. T. J. RUSK observes: "When a man properly understands himself, mentally and physically, his road to happiness is smooth, and society has a strong guarantee for his good conduct and usefulness."

It also teaches parents the exact characteristics of children, and thereby how to manage them properly; to what motives or faculties to appeal, and what to avoid; and what desires to restrain, and what to call into action.

Examinations, with full written descriptions and advice daily, by Prof. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

PHALON'S PAPHIAN LOTION.—The Summer sun brings a touch of olive to the fairest cheek; but it need not abide there. PHALON'S Paphian Lotion will remove the tinge in a few days. There is no mistake about it, for we have seen the experiment tried repeatedly, and know that neither tan, freckles, morphew, chap, or any ordinary irritation of the skin, can withstand the soothing, clarifying influence of this fragrant cosmetic. PHALON'S perfumery establishment is in the St. Nicholas Hotel; also for sale by all the druggists and fancy stores in the City and country.

(Advertisement.)

Read the *National Police Gazette.*
Read the *National Police Gazette.*
Read the *National Police Gazette.*
Read the *National Police Gazette.*

ROSS, JONES & TOUSEY,
Agents, No. 108 Nassau-street.

(Advertisement.)

ASPINWALL'S TONIC MIXTURE.—This preparation is the only certain specific for fever and ague. It breaks the chills immediately and invariably, and rapidly recruits the strength. Prepared after the original formula, by THOMAS & MAXWELL, (Successors to J. S. ASPINWALL,) No. 86 William-street.

(Advertisement.)

WITHOUT THE KNIFE.—Dr. GILBERT treats Cancers, Tumors, Wens and Ulcers. Twenty years' experience. The only favor he asks of the public is to call at No. 483 Broadway, New-York, and examine for themselves.

MARRIED.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 14, at Grace Church, by Rev. E. A. WASHBURN, M. A., assisted by Rev. Dr. VINTON, Rev. CHARLES TERHUNE BEDFORD, to MARIANNE YOUNG, daughter of Orville Rose, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

At Hoboken, on Tuesday, Sept. 12, in Grace Church, by Rev. Dr. Wyatt, LUCIUS CAMPBELL DUNCAN, Esq., Consul-elect at Cadiz, of New-Orleans, to Miss MARY REBECCA SMITH, daughter of the late Dennis A. Smith, of Baltimore.

At Hell Gate, on Thursday, Sept. 7, by Rev. Samuel Seabury, D. D., ALFRED G. PERRY and ADA A., daughter of Joseph Curtis, Esq.

In Fordham, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 12, by Rev. J. W. Platt, of West Farms, Mr. S. H. ROOSEVELT, of this City, to Miss JANE R. BUTTER, of Fordham.

At Westport, Conn., on Tuesday, Sept. 12, by Rev. Mr. Pervis, Mr. WILLIAM T. KELLEY, of Fort Chester, to Miss MARY C. RUBEY, of the former place.

DIED

In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 13, of a long and tedious illness, ANDREW B. MCCONNELD, formerly of Tralee, County Kerry, Ireland.

Her relatives and friends will attend her funeral to Greenwood, to-day, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No 399 6th-av.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 12, ELIZABETH ROWE WARNER, infant daughter of Abraham B. and Elisabeth Warner.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 44 Grove st. on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 12, of consumption, MARGARET ANN, wife of Edward Lewis, in the 25th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, the 14th, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 39 Eldridge-st., without further notice.

Sept. 12, SUSANNA ROBINSON, aged 44 years. Funeral from No. 266 South 6th-st. Williamsburg. The body was interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 11, MARY AMELIA REYNOLDS, wife of Cornelius Neefus, Jr., aged 31 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Lexington Chapter, No. 17, O. U. A., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, 14th inst., at 2½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 291 Gold-st., Brooklyn.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, of dysentary, ANTHONY, son of Edwin and Lucinda Moffat, aged 2 years and 2 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Oxford st., between Myrtle and Park-avs., Brooklyn, on Thursday next, at 3 P. M.

At White Plains, on Wednesday morning, Sept. 13, Mr. JOHN HORTON, in the 75th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Friday morning at 10 o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance at the depôt in White Plains, to meet the 7 o'clock train from New-York.

At Rahway, N. J., on Tuesday evening, Sept. 12, WILLIAM VAIL, son of the late Isaac Vail, in the 27th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his brother, Walter Vail, and brother-in law, John O'B. Inman, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his uncle, Joseph D Shotwell, Rahway, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Cars leave foot of Cortlandt-st., at 2 o'clock P. M.

At Idia Cottage, Atalanta Ridge, Staten Island, on Sunday, Sept 3, suddenly WILLIAM H. BROOKES, son of Stephen and Elizabeth Brooker, of No. 224 Division-st., New-York City, aged 4 years, 8 months and 5 days.

His remains were deposited in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

At Astoria, L. I., on Wednesday morning, Sept 13 SARAH LOUISA, only child of Arthur and Amelia Donnelly, aged 1 year and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, on Thursday, (this day,) at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

At Manchester Esq., on Tuesday, Aug. 29, after a short illness, HAMILTON MCCALL, of the firm of McCall, Blake & Fairchild, and eldest son of James McCall, of this City.

At Hastings upon Hudson, on Friday, Sept. 9, at the residence of his grandfather, Wm. H. Saunders, Esq., THOMAS S. RICHARDSON, aged 17 months, son of the late Thomas S. Richardson, Esq., of New-York.

At Waukesha, Winnebago County, Wisconsin, on Tuesday, Aug. 22, Mrs. ALLISON JANE MATTESON, aged 34 years, daughter of the late James Duncan, Esq., formerly of New York City.

At Cranesville, N. J., on Sunday, Sept. 10, of bilious pleurisy, Rev. WILLIAM R. DURNETT, recently of Philadelphia.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 13.

$5,500	Indiana State 5s..	90½	430	Cumberl'd Coal Co.	a3 33½
2,000	California 7s, '70..	85½	300	do.	c 33½
15,000	Erie Conv. Bds '71	70	200	do.	s30 33
15,000	Erie Bonds of '83..	80½	547	do.	a3 33
5,000	Ind. Conv. Bds..	72	200	do.	33
26,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. B..	71	100	do.	b3 33
500	do.	c 71½	100	do.	b15 33½
1,000	N. Y. C. R. R. Bds.	86	400	do.	s30 32½
1,000	do.	87	500	do.	b30 33½
10	Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	111	200	do.	b3 33½
200	Canton Company	a3 26½	150	do.	33½
100	do.	b3 21	100	do.	33
200	do.	a3 21	100	N. Y. Central R. R.	c 91
100	do.	b45 21½	5	do.	90½
200	do.	b60 21½	200	do.	c 91½
200	Flor. & K. J. Stk.	a3	200	do.	a3 91½
100	do.	b3	100	do.	b60 91½
100	N. J. Zinc Company	5½	125	do.	c 91½
150	do.	b30 5½	150	do.	91½
10	New Jersey Railroad	106	200	do.	b60 92
100	Reading Railroad..	60	20	do.	91½
100	do.	a3 60½	67	Galena & Chic. R. R.	95
600	do.	a3 60½	160	Cleve. & Toledo R. R.	71½
200	do.	s60 60	200	do.	72
50	Hudson River R. R.	45	200	Erie Railroad	47½
50	do.	a3 45½	25	do.	c 47½
200	do.	b10 45½	260	do.	47½
2845	Nicaragua Transit..	25	100	do.	s10 47½
50	do.	c 25	150	do.	a3 47½
50	do.	a3 24½	300	do.	47½
1300	do.	a3 25	200	do.	c 47½
100	do.	s10 25½	100	do.	b3 47½
50	do.	25½	260	do.	47½
100	do.	s30 25½	50	do.	b30 47½
250	do.	b30 25½	200	do.	b3 47½
100	do.	b60 25½	100	do.	46½
100	do.	a3 25½	250	do.	b3 46½
550	do.	b30 26½	13	do.	46½
100	do.	25½	300	do.	a3 46½
350	do.	25½	450	do.	s60 46½
1,200	Harlem Railroad	a3 31½	50	do.	b30 47½
600	do.	32	50	do.	b30 47
170	Norw. & Wor. R. R.	a3 44½	100	do.	btwk 47
35	Michigan Cen. R. R.	87	385	do.	a3 47
40	do.	87½	100	do.	s10 47
25	do.	87½	150	do.	s60 46½
10	do.	88	50	do.	b30 47½
100	Panama Railroad	a3	50	do.	b15 47½
100	Ill. C. R. R. 10 p. cent.	101	100	do.	b10 47½
100	Little Miami R. R.	90			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. R. b.	87½	50	Erie Railroad	48½
5,000	do.	88	200	do.	b3 48½
5,000	Erie Con. R. 71.560	71	100	do.	s30 48½
4,000	do.	72	100	do.	s60 48
150	Canton Company	22	500	do.	49
100	do.	b60 22	150	do.	s60 48½
200	do.	21½	250	do.	b10 49
100	Nic. Transit Co.	26	350	do.	48½
300	do.	25½	200	do.	48½
200	do.	b10 25½	50	do.	48½
200	do.	26	10	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	56
100	do.	s30 25½	54	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s10 92
100	do.	b30 26	25	do.	92½
400	do.	b3 26	100	do.	s3 92
100	do.	25½	50	do.	b30 92
100	do.	b30 25½	100	Harlem Railroad	32½
150	do.	25½	400	do.	32½
200	do.	b3 25½	100	Reading Railroad	s10 69½
5	Metropolitan Bank	99	600	do.	a3 70
200	Cumb. Coal Co.	b30 33	250	do.	70
100	do.	btwk 33	100	do.	s30 70
100	do.	s30 33½	50	do.	70½
200	do.	b10 33½	100	do.	70
100	do.	33½	100	Hud. River Railroad	77
20	Cleve. & Toledo R. R.	72	50	do.	b60 48
60	do.	72½	50	do.	b30 47½
50	Nor. Ind'a Const'n..	89	300	do.	47

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13—P. M.

There was an unusual degree of excitement in the Stock Market to-day, with a further large advance in prices; nearly the entire list being moved up from 2 to 4 ₱ cent. on Shares, and 2 to 7 ₱ cent. on certain leading Railway Bonds. The gross transactions in the former were over 30,000 Shares, of which 26,500 are recorded on the official list of the Board. These enormous transactions are more generally distributed than for some time past. The leading interest, however, continues to be Erie Railway, the stock of which sold as high as 49 ₱ cent., closing 48 ₱ cent., the rise in 10 days being full *twenty-dollars a share* from the extreme depression of Saturday week. The Bonds of the Company, of 1871, convertible into Stock, advanced to 73 ₱ cent. cash, and 74½ buyer 60 days, being 7 ₱ cent. above the bids of yesterday. The recent depreciation of this Loan was undoubtedly a finesse of the Bears in the Stock, easily accomplished on an extreme panic market, and which the public now begin to understand. The object was to affect the chances of the prompt liquidation of the Income Bonds, which are transferable into the Bonds of 1871, and which there is now some reason to hope will be absorbed in this way, as originally provided. We have before reported that only $2,649,000 Incomes remain to be consolidated with the Loan of 1871; $851,000 of the issue having already been transferred. The present reaction in and demand for the Convertibles bring the market prices of the two Bonds nearly together, as they formerly stood. The transactions in Transit Company shares were over 8,000, and the fluctuations sudden and violent, from 25 to 26½, and back again to 25½. Cumberland Coal advanced to 33 ₱ cent. The printer by mistake of copy made us quote both these stocks as *dull* yesterday, instead of in request, at the reported figures. The rapid upward movement in both commenced on Tuesday. There was a renewed demand for Illinois Central Bonds, and 71 ₱ cent paid for $30,000. The stock of both the Michigan Roads was also in request; Central at 88 and Southern at 90; sales of 250 shares of the latter after the closing of the Second Board list. The rise in New-York Central was 2 ₱ cent. on the six ₱ cent. Bonds, and 3 ₱ cent. on the stock. The July and August receipts which we published this morning are highly encouraging, considering the drawback upon the passenger business by Cholera in the West, and the absence this season of the Crystal Palace excitement. The freight traffic, thus far, for the month of September, on both the Central and Erie, is represented to be at the rate of over $550,000 for the month. The following August returns from the Michigan roads, show that the earnings of the West are steadily sustained, although suffering the drawback of sickness through the country.

1854.	Passengers.	Freight.	Total.
Michigan Southern	$96,267	$53,712	$149,979
Michigan Centre	87,981	63,136	150,041

The returns for August, 1853, were

Michigan Southern	$155,998
Michigan Central	144,738

The earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, for August were $97,641. The earnings for four months were $400,231, of which $283,091 was from passengers. Both the freight and passenger business, we are assured, was much diminished in July and August, in consequence of the cholera and extreme hot weather. The estimated business for September is $120,000. We name these particulars, not only as current Railway news items, but to call attention to the large sale of the Stock to be made by Mr. DRAPER at the Merchants' Exchange on Friday, 2,246 shares being advertised.

The Sub-Treasury disbursed $397,094 to-day, against $244,155 received; reducing the balance to $6,789,403. There was no particular change in the Money market, and nothing done in Exchange after the sailing of the Boston steamer.

The rapid and almost unchecked rise of Erie Stock for the last few days has occasioned a rumor that the Annual Election for Directors early in October is to be contested by a party opposed to the present Administration of the Road. Some of the very large purchases in Wall-street are therefore attributed to the competition for supremacy. We do not hear any well-grounded facts to support this impression. The close connection of part of the present Board with the People's Line of Steamboats, which line is used by the Central Road in its passenger traffic from the West, has been mentioned to us as prejudicial to the Erie, and as affording cause of complaint against these gentlemen. The fight between the rival passenger routes in Ohio from Cincinnati to Lake Erie and Buffalo, which began in May last, brought down the through tickets from Cincinnati to Buffalo to $4, and to New-York to $11 by steamboat down the Hudson, or $12 by the Hudson Railroad, while the charge is $17, when the Lake Shore Railroad, instead of the Lake Boats, (which do not run to Dunkirk,) is used to Dunkirk or Buffalo. The effect is said to be to divert an undue share of the travel from the Erie, terminating at Dunkirk, to the Central. But we have heard no such complaint from the Executive officers or Superintendent of the Erie, simply, we suppose, because the Company have a permanent arrangement with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for ticketing to and from Buffalo, via Hornellsville, where this road connects with the Erie. The lightning express trains of the Erie and Central make the same time to and from Buffalo, the same connections, we suppose, with the Lake boats, morning and evening; if they do not, it would be the duty of the Superintendent of the Erie, who we know to be wide awake to the interest of his road, to correct or expose the disadvantage against him. A specific charge is that the passengers arriving at Buffalo in the morning reach Albany in peculiar season to *miss* the afternoon or evening express trains by the Hudson River Road, and are thus thrown on the People's Line of boats; three or four of the owners of the Line being prominent managers of the Erie, and also of the Hudson River Road, and sanctioning an arrangement which militates against both. The answer to this would of course be that the Erie express train leaving Buffalo on the arrival of the Lake boats from the West, in the morning, would put passengers in New-York the same evening. If there is no such train, or if the Erie managers have suffered the Ohio Roads to play into the hands of the Central and People's Line, then there is some plausibility in the charge.

It is well enough to have this matter looked into on the eve of a new election. Our own observation has been that what is called the old Steamboat clique in the Erie Direction, composed of Messrs. DREW, ROBINSON, WEEKS and others, have labored most faithfully and efficiently for the reforms which have recently taken place in the expenses and general management of the road. They brought about a change in the Superintendency, which no one doubts will prove a wise and economical one. Every one appears to have confidence in the new General Superintendent Mr. MCCALLUM. These gentlemen also took the Hudson River Road out of the partial control of the Central; meeting the latter at the same time, on all reasonable propositions, for a reform of fares and freight charges. We may have misjudged their motives and real purposes, however. It is for the parties immediately interested in the Erie Stock and Loans, to look closely into the facts of the case.

The failure of the Hartford Protection Insurance Company, is a forcible commentary upon the unusual and disastrous character of the losses by fire and water throughout the country the past year. The office was established in 1825, and for more than twenty years has driven an immense business through its agencies, particularly in the West, where the Company were almost the pioneer underwriters on Inland Navigation, as well as large insurers against fire. They also did a heavy business in this City, previous to the great conflagrations of 1835 and 1845, and paid their losses promptly in both cases, when many of the local offices broke up. The concern was ably managed, both at Hartford and Cincinnati, Ohio; the general agency for the West, being at the last named city. The following letter from a neighboring quarter, has been handed to us:

The failure of the Protection Insurance Company of Hartford, which did a large business through its Agent here, has produced much excitement. Draughts for losses in Western cities, accepted by the Company at Hartford, have been remitted to our jobbers in payment of debts; and, as it is feared the Company will make a very small dividend among claimants, it is apprehended much loss will ensue to those who hold policies as collateral security. Doubt and distrust begin to prevail in regard to other Connecticut Companies, which will extend to others of like capital, and substantial Companies will be more sought than heretofore. The advance in premiums, which took place too years since, offended many persons, who withdrew considerable amounts from substantial Companies, and gave them to Connecticut and similar agencies; but I have reason to believe many will gladly pay the advance and return to such institutions as are reliable on account of large and sufficient capital.

It is proper to add to the above that the Hartford papers give every assurance of the solvency of the Ætna and Hartford Companies of that city, both of which have agencies through the South and West.

We gave this morning the general figures of the Annual Cotton Crop statement, which appeared in the *Shipping List* this morning, with some slight corrections from the totals employed in the Cotton Circular for the steamer, made up from its proof slips. We now add the particulars of the growth of the crop, and comparative progress of the growth of past seasons down to 1824–5, and the domestic consumption down to 1827–8.

GROWTH OF 1853-4 AND 1852-3.

	1854.	1853.
New Orleans, bales	1,316,925	1,580 875
Mobile, bales	538,624	545,029
Texas, bales	110,325	85,790
Florida, bales	155,444	179,476
Georgia, bales	316,005	349,490
South Carolina, bales	416,754	463 203
North Carolina, bales	11,594	23,490
Virginia, bales	21,936	25,763
Received at N. Y. by Erie Canal	1,182	...
Received at N. Y. by Erie R. R.	2,558	640
At Balt. and Phil. from Tennessee	8,990	9,100
Total crop of U. S.	2,930,027	3,262,882

GROWTH AND HOME CONSUMPTION OF PAST SEASONS.

Crop of—	Bales.		Bales.		Bales.
1853–4	2,930,027	1842–3	2,378,875	1833–3	1,070,438
1852–3	3,262,822	1841–2	1,683,574	1831–2	987,477
1851–2	3,015,029	1840–1	1,634,945	1830–1	1,038,848
1850–1	2,355,257	1839–40	2,177,835	1829–30	976,845
1849–50	2,096,706	1838–9	1,360,532	1828–9	857,744
1848–9	2,728,596	1837–8	1,801,497	1827–8	720,582
1847–8	2,347,634	1836–7	1,425,930	1826–7	957,361
1846–7	1,778,651	1835–6	1,360,725	1825–6	720,027
1845–6	2,100,537	1834–5	1,254,328	1824–5	569,949
1844–5	2,394,503	1833–4	1,205,394	1823–4	569,158
1843–4	2,030,409				

The quantity consumed by and in the hands of manufacturers North of Virginia for a series of years was as follows:

	Bales.		Bales.		Bales.
1853–4	610,571	1844–5	389,006	1835–6	236,733
1852–3	671,009	1843–4	346,744	1834–5	216,888
1851–2	603,629	1842–3	325,129	1833–4	196,413
1850–1	464,108	1841–2	307,859	1832–3	194,412
1849–50	467,769	1840–1	307,926	1831–2	173,800
1848–9	518,039	1839–40	295,193	1830–1	182,148
1847–8	531,778	1838–9	276,016	1829–30	126,513
1846–7	427,967	1837–8	246,063	1828–9	118,853
1845–6	422,597	1836–7	223,540	1827–8	120,593
		1826–7			103,463

The following is an estimate merely of the consumption South and West of Virginia, but believed to be reliable:

	1854. bales.	1853. bales.	1852. bales.	1851. bales.	1850. bales.	1849. bales.	1848. bales.
N Carolina	29,000	30,000	15,000	12,000	20,000	20,000	15,500
S Carolina	12,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	15,000	15,000	6,000
Georgia	25,000	30,000	25,000	15,000	27,000	30,000	6,000
Alabama	6,000	5,000	5,000	4,000	6,000	7,000	5,000
Tennessee	6,000	5,000	7,000	6,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
On Ohio, &c	30,000	30,000	16,000	12,000	27,000	35,000	30,000
T't to Sep. 1	105,000	90,000	78,000	60,000	107,000	119,000	73,500

The Cunard steamer, which sailed at noon to-day from Boston, carried out $546,000 in gold; principally if not wholly sent over from this City. The mails from Liverpool by the *Niagara* will probably arrive in Boston on Thursday, so as to be delivered here early on Friday. They are looked for with unusual interest by the Bankers concerned in Railway negotiations abroad. Further orders are anticipated for the Bonds and Shares of our leading finished roads.

The Anonymous Railroad Circular.

From the Buffalo Democracy, Sept. 6.

We improve the first opportunity, after the return of the responsible editor of this journal to his post, to pay our respects to an anonymous printed Circular, sent to the *Democracy*, dated in August, and entitled "Finances of the New-York Central Railroad."

Will the author of this piece of composition indulge us preliminarily in the remark, that his medium of communication with the public is not such as an honest or a brave man would adopt. The Anonymous Article has long been held in the Code Journalistic to be cowardly and unfair.

This Circular is aimed at the present Direction of the New-York Central Railroad Company, and we presume presages an effort to supplant the existing management of this great Corporation with new men and perhaps a new policy. Many of our readers are owners of Stock in the Central Road, and it is due to them that the Press should put them in possession of all facts known and material to their interests. So great is the capital invested in this Road, so great is its debt, and so generally along its line as its Stock distributed among women, orphan children, retired merchants, executors and administrators, that questions concerning its management assume the consequence of public questions, and come strictly within the purview of the Press. For this reason we shall now, and on necessary occasions hereafter, treat the interests and the conduct of this Corporation as we do political facts and Government policy. The New-York Central is literally a National Institution.

That portion of the Anonymous Circular which relates to the financial management of the Road, we shall for the present omit to notice. We now deal with the imputation of corruption and spoliation, as directly made, or charged by innuendo, upon the prominent agents of the stockholders of the New-York Central. These are in substance:

1. That an unnecessary number of new cars and engines, have been constructed since the consolidation, for the purpose of giving a large market for iron sold by a mercantile establishment, in which the President of the road is a copartner.

2. That iron has been unnecessarily taken up from the track, and sold below its value to a rolling mill, in which the President is interested, and replaced with new and expensive rails, manufactured by the President and his associates.

3. That the road has been made improperly subservient to the interests of a Spike Factory, of which the President is a part owner.

4. That the Superintendent of the road is interested in the Schenectady Locomotive Works, and is under a continual temptation to crowd new and expensive engines upon the Company.

5. That the Superintendent is interested in the patent right of a Car-wheel, much used upon the road, and therefore finds his profit in selling as many of them to the Corporation as he can.

6. That the President of the road supplies the Iron with which the Superintendent's wheels are made.

7. By inuendo that the Superintendent's brother-in-law, the Paymaster, is dishonest, imprudent and wasteful.

Now these charges and imputations are intended to sustain a general allegation of *extravagance and waste* in the management of the road, which made the payment of the August dividend impossible, and which will hereafter depreciate the true value of its stock. The only material parts of the Circular, so far as the stockholders are concerned, are those which relate to the economy of the management. How is the question of this economy raised? In no true and satisfactory way. It is done by insinuations, and not by statements of fact. To pronounce upon the vital question of the alleged extravagance of the large purchases of Iron from an Albany house, for new cars and new engines, it is necessary to know

New-York Daily Times

VOL. III....NO. 334. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

...TIMES EVENING EDITION, ... (Sundays excepted.) One ... at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock P. ... at the same rates as the ...

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New-York Daily Times.

SING SING PRISON.

A FISH STORY.

Somewhat about Brandy.

A Little about Earnings and Much about Expenditures.

A Bear Incident and a Moral.

SING SING, Thursday, Sept. 14, 1854.

The public, and I trust the Brigadier-General of the Westchester and Rockland Bath, will forgive me for having failed for the week past to furnish any letters upon the management, or rather the mismanagement, of the affairs of the Sing Sing Prison. I can plead in extenuation, a protracted absence from the prison precincts, and promise an uninterrupted progress for the future.

I have especially to solicit the pardon of Mr. Agent LOCKWOOD, for an omission to notice that portion of his lately-published card which relates to the fresh provisions, meats and fish, and the vegetables, fed to the inmates of the Institution under his charge. I shall still have to defer a full consideration of that topic to such a time as I can devote to an analysis of his annual reports, his vouchers, his bills payable, and certain testimony thereunto pertaining. But as a sample of the "nature of the beast," I will cite a few "*facts*, FACTS, Sir!"

In your card, my dear General, you state that among other provisions fed to the convicts, there were dealt out in the past eleven months, 64,733 pounds of fresh fish. As I have already said, the documents which would enable me to test the entire accuracy of this statement are too voluminous to permit of their immediate use—but this fish story of yours has a tail which may fittingly be unraveled here. In your May account, (one of the eleven months,) you return to the Comptroller vouchers which represent that you have paid for 10,464 pounds of fresh fish. You and your clerk *swear* that that number of pounds were received at the prison, and used in that month. Now the books of your prison do not happen to correspond with these sworn vouchers, any more than the actual value of your Dale Cemetery improvements correspond with the prices you charged therefor. On the books of the store-room where you should enter all the articles received for the feeding of the convicts, there are but TWENTY-SIX HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SIX POUNDS acknowledged to have been received, and on the books of the mess-room, in which is entered the amount of each article cooked, there are put down only FORTY-TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHT POUNDS. Comparing your sworn statement of the pounds *paid for* with the account of the pounds *received*, there is a deficiency of SEVEN THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-SEVEN pounds; and compared with the records of what was cooked during the month of May, there is a deficiency of SIX THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIX pounds. As the books of the store-room are kept by a convict, the presumption is that they are kept correctly, and entitled to that weight which is always awarded to disinterested evidence. *He* has no motive for deceiving—he could only steal fish; and of what use to him would be the 7,798 pounds which you swear you paid for, but which he has not recorded as received? This is your fish story, Mr. Agent. If the same discrepancies should be found in your beef and pork and turnips and potatoes accounts, what wonder is it that the scurvy should stalk through prison chambers—why be surprised at cholera visitations—why not rather wonder that death does not take all, and leave your corridors deserted, their silence broken only by the wassails of the board-room, the Agent's parlor and the keeper's hall?

Why for all this fish—these 10,464 pounds—you paid SIX CENTS A POUND, WHEN THE MARKET PRICE WAS BUT THREE TO THREE AND A HALF cents, is, I presume, a question [illegible] for the immediate consideration of the [illegible] than of the public, and I doubt [illegible] will give it that attention which [illegible]. Why people cannot be satisfied with pickings from one end of the public crib; why some cannot refrain from [illegible] the barrel in both heads, is a question that surprises me—*for* I had thought that it was a maxim with plunderers to [illegible] fairness. How a man can deliberately swear that he pays only a fair market price for fish, which the largest and most respectable dealers would have supplied to him *at a discount of forty per cent.*, and why he should do it for the sum that makes up the difference, are problems that the most degraded (confined) within the walls of the prison cannot satisfactorily solve. The animal who could do so is even to them a *rara avis*—a "beast" of the species of which they know nothing, until the law brought *them* within its lair.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE BRANDY.

I notice in the Albany *Evening Journal*, a statement that the editor of that paper is authorized by his Excellency, Governor SEYMOUR, to deny the statement that he ever presented to the Principals of the Sing Sing Institution his New-Year's compliments in five gallons of brandy, enclosed in a demi-john of proportionate dimensions. I had hoped to see that paragraph transferred to the Times, but I presume it has escaped your observation. It was a very small paragraph and semi-official, which I suppose excuses you and imposes upon me the necessity of embodying the denial, which it gives me pleasure to do. Will it be out of place to append thereto one or two questions, which I indulge the hope the same distinguished gentleman will give his careful consideration?

Why, Governor, with a full knowledge of the charges against the prison managers which were current in the capital last Winter, did you, by an exercise of the *veto* power, endeavor to prevent an investigation which should establish or refute those charges?

Why did you complain in the message which accompanied the returned bill, that its provisions contemplated a dangerous encroachment upon the prerogatives of the Executive, and at the same time assert as a reason for refusing your assent, your willingness and determination to institute an Executive inquiry;—and now, when you have before you abundant and satisfactory evidence of the truth of all the charges which impelled the passage of the act notwithstanding your objections—I ask why you refuse or neglect to interpose the power with which you are vested, to prevent a continuation of these frauds and peculations, false returns and false swearing? Were all your earnest remonstrances against infringements upon Executive rights, but so many special pleas for knavery and corruption,—even your profuse expressions of indignation, and your volunteer promises of Executive inquiries, but siren songs to lull suspicions? Was all that veto message only a brazen shield, behind which infamy might find shelter and protection? Frankly, Governor SEYMOUR, the knowledge which *I know you have*, leaves me no alternative but to presume affirmative answers to these inquiries. I know the axiom, that large bodies move slow. I could patiently wait a reasonable time for the starting of the Executive machinery. I know that power should be used with prudence, or it might—it sometimes does—crush the innocent. I could find in this a plea for discreet delay. But since you knew the facts, and must have seen plainly the path of duty wide before you, there has transpired abundant time for all needful preparation and decided action. I leave to you to explain why the machinery is blocked. I might conjecture, but conjectures sometimes prove erroneous, and my own might (?) prove so.

HOW MUCH THEY EARN AT SING SING AND AUBURN, AND HOW MUCH THEY SPEND.

I yesterday forwarded, for publication, a copy of a letter which Comptroller COOK addressed to each of the Inspectors of State Prisons, relating to the difference which is found both in the earnings and expenditures of the Sing Sing and Auburn Prisons. My local pride is flattered not a little by the statements embodied in that letter, showing, as they do, how indifferently we earn, and how regally we spend; and I am happy to state that the returns of the month of August will elevate us to a still higher eminence, and that the Comptroller, as he continues his comparisons, will find that we are as good at a steady pull as we are at a single dash. Unless he is very niggardly, we feel confident of our capacity to drain the State Treasury as dry as it was when he entered the Comptroller's office. In the month of August the convicts at the Auburn Prison, (about 737 in all) earned $6,877 69, and there was expended for their support but $4,976 71—the vulgar plebeians actually earning $1,900 98 more than it cost to keep them. At the Sing Sing prison they (about 915 men, and 108 women—1,023 in all) earned $6,166 16, and there was expended $11,086 03—or $4,919 87 more than was earned. I point, with especial satisfaction to the fact that our 1,023 earned $711 53 less than the 739 at Auburn, as an evidence of our aristocratic indifference to the reward that is said to sweeten labor.

A WORD ABOUT CARDS, AND A BEAR STORY.

I half promised myself that I should not devote any further attention to any "cards" that might emanate from those who felt aggrieved at the charges embodied in these letters, but I find that almost the entire of this epistle is devoted to them. I do not know as it is worth while to make even a half-way promise, that I shall not again digress from the examination of the investigation in progress. Permit me to relate a "bear incident."

In the wilds of Russia, bears are rather more plenty than are fire-arms or ammunition. The peasants, who cannot easily procure the latter, contrive to supply themselves with the delicious fat of the former after this fashion: Bears have as strong a proclivity for honey as do some prison officials for the unclean drippings, and the bear will hunt as long for honey as an agent will for plunder. The hunters, finding a hollow tree in which the bees have been at work, choose a branch of the tree directly above the hole. If there is no such branch, a stout peg is driven into the trunk. To this peg a stout cord is fastened, and to the end of the cord is hung a stone or cannon-ball, which swings about a foot and a half from the ground. The bear in his researches comes upon the coveted treasure—the pendulous barrier obstructs his course. The bear is irritated—all bears *are* irritable. He begins by shoving the weight one side—but it presses against his head, and he gives it a slight knock. It recoils, and he receives a smart tap on the ear. He gets furious—bears will get furious—and with a powerful jerk sends the rock swinging away. The pendulum cannot be the first to tire of this game, *and it is a game in which the blows are felt on one side exclusively. The bear alone suffers;* and the point is that *he suffers as well by the strokes he gives as by those he gets.* He takes double punishment. His very retaliations are all against himself, and for every furious push which makes his skull ache, *he receives an immediate equivalent* which makes it ache again.

The moral of this story, rightly read by the Prison Officials, may relieve me from the necessity of again digressing. I leave it to their option. PAUL PRY.

State Prison Matters.

From the Hudson River Chronicle,

The Commissioners of Investigation have been in session in this village, during the past week. It is pretty generally understood that the farther the investigation proceeds, the stronger and clearer the testimony becomes of the gross and shameless profligacy which has existed in the Prison management for the past three years. Statements have been elicited during the present week, that are, if possible, of a more astounding nature than any yet made public.

HENRY STRAIN and DANIEL LUTHER, two keepers in the Prison, were summoned before the Commissioners a few days ago, as witnesses to some transaction among the higher officers of the Prison; they reluctantly appeared, and as reluctantly answered the questions propounded to them, and *even begged to be excused from testifying*, but it was deemed important that the testimony should be had, and *they were compelled to answer.* What the nature of their testimony was, we are unable to state precisely, but it has called down upon their heads the hostility of the Agent and Warden.

As soon as it was ascertained by that dignitary that STRAIN and LUTHER had told the Commissioners what they knew of certain transactions, *he immediately suspended them from their offices*, and they are now out of employment, for no other reason than that they were *compelled* to perform a duty they owed to the public and the State. Great indignation is felt and expressed at this high-handed piece of persecution on the part of the Agent and Warden towards these keepers, and we understand that the matter will not rest here, for such a course pursued towards witnesses, on behalf of the State, is too monstrous to be allowed to go unnoticed.

The Arrests at the Sing Sing Prison—Acquittal of the Accused.

From the Evening Post.

We learn from Gen. STORMS, one of the Inspectors of State Prisons, that the facts connected with the arrest of MUNSON I. LOCKWOOD, the Agent, and of C. C. CHILDS, the Clerk of Sing Sing Prison, for perjury, yesterday, at Sing Sing Prison, were briefly as follows: Mr. CHILDS has been in the habit, when any of the guard or keepers of the Prison were absent from sickness, or from any other cause were unable to sign their receipts to the pay-roll, *to sign it for them by their request, and to consider it as equivalent to a signature by them.* The other day he *signed the name of one of the guard* who was absent on account of sickness, and Mr. LOCKWOOD, the Agent, looking over the roll and presuming it to be right, *signed it also, and both swore to it and sent it to the Comptroller as usual.*

Both agent and clerk were arrested upon the complaint of Mr. WELLS, formerly clerk and afterwards an inspector of the prison, upon the charge of perjury in making these oaths. They were taken before Justice URMY, of Sing Sing, who issued the warrant, yesterday morning, and an investigation was had which resulted in the acquittal of both accused, they insisting that the guard had authorized them to sign his name.

Mr. STORMS acquits Mr. CHILDS of an intention to disobey the law, but *attributes his course simply to a desire to accommodate the subordinate officers.*

Mr. STORMS has promised a fuller statement of the case for the *Evening Post* to-morrow.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

FROM WASHINGTON.

Appointment.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 14.

WM. W. DRUMMOND, of Illinois, has been appointed Associate Justice for Utah, *vice* GEORGE EDWARDS, resigned.

From Washington—the Reciprocity Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 14.

The *Union* this morning publishes the official ratification of the Reciprocity treaty. The ratifications were exchanged at Washington on the 9th instant.

The time for the sitting of the Mixed Commission at London has been extended four months from the 15th of September.

Capt. R. E. DURESBY, Chief of the Engineering Department at Fortress Monroe, has been ordered to superintend the fortifications at San Francisco.

Election of Delegates in the Canandaigua District.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

CANANDAIGUA, Thursday, Sept. 14.

The largest Whig Caucus ever held in this town has just closed its session. The Seward candidates for the Convention to choose a Delegate to Syracuse were defeated by 70 majority.

Frightful Ravages of the Yellow Fever in Charleston and Savannah—Effects of the Late Storm.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Tuesday, Sept. 12.

The total number of deaths in Charleston during the week ending on Monday last, reached 116, of which 76 were from yellow fever.

In Savannah, on Saturday, there were 33 deaths, and on Monday 46 deaths, from yellow fever. Dr. WILDMAN, and Mr. HILTON, editor of the *Georgian*, were among the victims. The city was being rapidly depopulated. Many physicians were sick, and their brethren from the country were coming to their relief. Nearly every place of business was closed. There were not hands enough to bury the dead, and on Monday ten bodies remained uncovered. The condition of affairs was horrible.

The rice plantations along the Combahee, Ashley and Savannah Rivers, were ruined by the late storm. The loss is immense,—and many wrecks are reported.

A French vessel was wrecked on Bull's Island, and all hands, except four, perished.

The American Board of Missions.

HARTFORD, Thursday, Sept. 14.

At the Board of Missions this morning reports were received from the various Committees to whom had been referred the subject of the state of the different Missions. They elicited many remarks from distinguished gentlemen present. That in reference to the Choctaw Mission called out a very lengthy debate upon the subject of Slavery, the Choctaws having forbidden the education of slaves, and also forbidden Abolitionists to remain in the nation, in any of the Missions. The Committee recommend the Board to refuse to act in accordance with these laws. The debate was very exciting, and was not concluded, but the report was recommitted for some amendments, with instructions to report again this evening.

It was recommended that the Board meet next year in Utica, and that Rev. NEHEMIAH ADAMS be the preacher. Adjourned till this afternoon.

Arrival of the Niagara at Boston—Fatal Railroad Accident.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 14.

The R. M. steamship *Niagara*, Capt. LEITCH, reached her dock at East Boston, at 10½ o'clock this morning, and her mails will be forwarded to New-York by this afternoon's train.

We find no news of importance in our files, not anticipated by the dispatch from Halifax.

Captain BROWN, just arrived at Newburyport from a sea voyage, fell from the platform of the cars on the Eastern Railroad, at that place, yesterday afternoon, was run over and cut in two. He was on his way to Seabrook, where he resided.

Later from Texas and Mexico—Great Battle between the Insurgents and Mexican Troops in Tamaulipas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Sept. 11.

We are in receipt of Galveston dates to the 6th inst., but beyond the fact that the yellow fever was on the increase in that city, we find no news from Texas worth telegraphing.

From Brownsville, the 2d inst., we learn that a battle of three days' duration is reported to have been fought at Victoria, between the Government troops and the insurgents. The latter finally retired with a small loss, while the Government troops are reported to have lost 400 men.

San Louis Potosi had raised the standard of rebellion.

Non-Arrival of the California Steamer at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Sept. 9.

Some anxiety is felt here for the steamer from Aspinwall, which is now four days overdue.

[Judging from the passage of the *Empire City*, which only reached here on Tuesday, the New-Orleans steamer was not due till Sunday last.—ED]

Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Sept. 11.

The number of deaths from yellow fever at the Hospital during the past week has been 125.

The Southern Mail—Maryland Coal Trade.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Sept. 14.

We have no mail south of Charleston this morning.

The Maryland Coal trade last week amounted to 13,360 tons.

A steady rain prevails here this morning.

Cholera at Columbia, Pa.

COLUMBIA, Thursday, Sept. 14.

There have been eighty-three deaths by Cholera since last Friday evening to noon to-day, and six deaths additional since dark last evening to noon to-day. There were four new cases this morning, and there are a number of cases of diarrhœa prevailing.

The Cholera at Columbia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 14.

A private letter from Columbia says that there is great suffering at that place among the poor on account of the prevalence of the Cholera. No work was to be had, business being suspended. Many children were fatherless.

Illness of Governor Bigler.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 14.

Governor BIGLER is very ill with inflammation of the bowels, and it is thought he will not recover.

It has been raining here since 5 o'clock. The weather is warm and sultry.

Marine Disaster—Several Lives Lost.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 14.

The schooner *John Potts*, Captain BROWN, was driven ashore in the late gale, near Cape Fear. All on board, except the second mate, perished. There were three passengers on board besides the Captain's family.

Break in the Chicago Canal.

ALBANY, Thursday, Sept. 14.

A break has occurred in the Chicago Canal near Lasalle, which will take four or five days to repair.

THE TURF.

Racing at the National Course, L. I.—Fourth Day—The Three-Mile Race for $4,000—Virginia vs. Kentucky—$25,000 Staked on the Result—Virginia Triumphant.

Much excitement was manifested, yesterday, to witness the race between Mr. JAMES TALLY'S Virginia gelding, *One-Eyed Joe*, and Mr. W. W. BOYDEN'S Kentucky colt, *Garrett Davis*. The friends of both horses assembled on the National Course in large numbers, anxiously seeking for investments on their respective favorites; but in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, those who generally patronize racing—not so much for the purpose of betting as for the amusement which it affords—were not present on this occasion.

One-Eyed Joe was sired by *Prince John* out of *Register's* dam; six years old, and a well-proportioned gray, and was raised by Mr. JAMES TALLY, of Richmond, Va. When about two years old he was a wild and almost unmanageable colt, and, previous to his being taken up for training, met with numerous mishaps—twice falling into a well on his pasture-ground, injuring himself very severely, and on one other occasion losing one of his eyes by coming in contact with a fence on his owner's farm. But notwithstanding all this he combines all the necessary requisites of the full-blooded racer, possessing both speed and endurance, and has been fortunate in most of his matches. He is a beautiful gray, splendidly put together, and apparently runs without the least exertion. His owner pronounced him in fine order for the match, and appeared confident of success. He is to run in the four mile race on Tuesday next, against *Highlander*, and his backers feel certain that he will vanquish that celebrated horse.

Garrett Davis is a chesnut *Glencoe* colt, four years old; his stock is unexceptionable, and having won a match against *Fanny Fern* on Monday last, it was supposed that he could beat any horse in this neighborhood at three mile heats. He appeared to be in good condition, stripped well, and to the eye of the experienced turfman, looked everything that could be desired to make a fast race.

The match for $2,000 between br. f. *Seline* and the ch. c. *Little Arthur*, did not take place, in consequence of the latter being out of fix—his owner paying forfeit.

THE BETTING.

A larger amount was invested on the results of this match, than on any that has as yet taken place on the National Course—in fact, it was one of the heaviest betting races that has come off in this vicinity since *Fashion* and *Peytona* ran on the old Union Course. The Virginians fell largely on their favorite mare *Fanny Fern*, on Monday last, and on this occasion appeared determined to regain their losses—backing *One-eyed Joe* in a spirited manner, and although *Davis* was the favorite at 100 to 75, they nevertheless eagerly took the odds. Some bets were made of $1,000 to $700, which the friends of the gray gelding were not long in accepting. 35 to 100 was offered that *Joe* would not lead *Davis* after the first quarter; 100 to 300 that he would not win a heat, and 20 to 100 that he would be distanced in the first heat. There could not have been less than $25,000 to $30,000 depending on the result. The visitors from the "Old Dominion" are determined not to be outdone by their Kentucky opponents, and had the betting been at even, no doubt they would have heartily responded to any offers made against their favorite nag. In fact it was Virginia vs. Kentucky,

FIRST HEAT.

The inside was awarded to *One-Eyed Joe*. *Davis* led off, but the gray passed him, and was some lengths in advance on coming to the back stretch, and, in swinging around the turn, increased the distance by about six or seven lengths, running beautifully—passing the stand in 1.56, going at an easy gait. On the second mile, *Joe* still continued to open the gap at every stride, and on the back of the Course was some 50 yards in advance, making the two miles in 3.49½. His rider then pulled him back and allowed *Davis* to lessen the distance; but, going on the third mile, the gray "let out a link." It was now $100 to $10 on *Joe*, who came home an easy winner of the heat in 5.47½, having had it all his own way, without going at his full speed, and not having been headed at any time after he took the lead.

SECOND HEAT.

$100 to $25 was now offered on the gray, but no takers. On stripping for the heat, *Davis* appeared considerably distressed, while on the other hand *Joe* did not appear to feel the effects of his run, but came to the score as fresh as at the commencement of the race. On the first mile the chesnut led some 20 yards before coming on the last turn, when the gray closed up, but did not succeed in passing the stand ahead. Time, 1.54—but on going to the back stretch on the second mile *Joe* made a brush, collared *Davis*, went ahead of him easily, and took the lead, making the two miles in 3.51. *Joe* now made play, and drew away from his opponent, and continued some distance ahead, coming home a winner of the heat and race in 5.50.

The following is a summary:

NATIONAL COURSE, L. I., Thursday, Sept. 14. Match $4,000—3 mile heats.

Thos. W. Duckett, names g. g. Ole-Eyed Joe, by Prince John, out of Register's dam, 4 years old, carrying 110 lbs.	1 1
W. W. Boyden, names ch. c. Garrett Davis, by Glencoe dam, by Leslie, 4 years old, carrying 104 lbs.	2 2

TIME.

First Heat.		Second Heat.	
First Mile	1:56	First Mile	1:54
Second Mile	1:53½	Second Mile	1:57
Third Mile	1:58	Third Mile	2:07
Total Time	5:47½	Total Time	5:58

MATCH FOR $5,000.

On Saturday *Sam Letcher* and *Madonna* contend for a match of $5,000—two mile heats—and on Monday next the regular Fall meeting takes place, which will continue during the week. Large purses and stakes will be contended for at one, two, three and four mile heats, for which some celebrated horses are entered.

CELEBRATION OF THE CAPTURE OF MEXICO.

DINNER AT THE PRESCOTT HOUSE.

Reunion of American Officers of the Mexican Service.

In accordance with a previous arrangement, a reunion of the Officers, now in this City, who served in the War with Mexico, took place at the Prescott House last evening, in commemoration of the triumphal entry of the American Army into the Capital of Mexico. In consequence of the shortness of the notice given, the attendance was comparatively small. About fifty gentlemen sat down at table. Many of them have won fame for themselves on the fields of Mexico.

Of the Volunteers there were present—Brevet Brigadier-General Burnett, Brevet Lieut. Col. Dyckman, Brevet Major Farnsworth, Brevet Major Hall, Capt. Miller, Capt. Turner, Brevet Capt. Cooper, Lieut. Gaines and Lieut. Cooper, of the New-York Volunteers; Lieut. Col. Lally, Major Kimball, Lieut. Whipple, (Adjutant) of the Ninth. Capts. Fester and Lewis, of the Louisiana Artillery; Col. Lewis, Louisiana; Col. Wheat, Tennessee Cavalry; Capt. Miller, Second Pennsylvania Infantry; Maj. Haley, N. J. Battalion; Capt. O'Brien, D. C. Battalion; Capt. Grafton, U. S. A., and Lieut. Sweeney, U. S. A., (formerly of N. Y. Volunteers) and many others.

Everything calculated to render the affair pleasing and successful, was provided. The band from the receiving ship *North Carolina* was in attendance.

The dining hall was neatly decorated. At the upper end of the hall, directly behind the President's table, two large Mexican flags (surrounded by American) were displayed, one of which, known as the garrison flag, was captured from off the convent at the battle of Chapultepec.

Gen. BURNETT (in the absence of Gen. SCOTT, who was detained by indisposition,) acted as President on the occasion, assisted by Lieut. Col. DYCKMAN.

The right of Gen. BURNETT was supported by Maj. Gen. SANDFORD, N. Y. S. M., and on the left by Maj. LALLY.

REGULAR TOASTS.

Our Reunion to-night—May it strengthen the chain of friendship which was joined by us amid the hardships and privations of a foreign war.

The President of the United States.

Winfield Scott—Our present leader and friend.

The Army of the United States.

The Navy of the United States.

The Militia of the United States.

The Gallant Dead who fell in the War with Mexico—Their names are still fresh in the hearts of their comrades and countrymen.

The Survivors of the Officers and Soldiers of the Wars of the Revolution and 1812.

The Press.

Our Companions in Arms.

The Press—Our companion in the campaign in Mexico—the true exponent of truth in peace.

The Ladies.

The first toast was responded to by Col. WHIPPLE. He alluded at length and eloquently to the dangers, privations and glories of the Mexican war, contrasting the circumstances of those present on the 14th of September, 1846, with the present. He was rapturously applauded.

The third toast was responded to by Colonel WHEAT. The Colonel spoke in terms of high laudation of the services of Gen. SCOTT, whom he denominated the Father of the American Army. The sentiments of Col. W. were received with enthusiasm.

Capt. GRAFTON and Lieut. SWEENEY responded briefly to the fourth toast.

The fifth toast was responded by Lieut. LAMBERT, United States Navy.

Major-General SANDFORD ably replied to the sixth toast. He complimented the army of Mexico for their bravery and loyalty, pointed out the value, necessity and efficiency of the Militia, and condemned the policy that confined the regular army to its present small size—a system which made it necessary to divide the regulars on our frontier into squads of 20 men, liable to be massacred at any time by the merciless savages.

The General concluded with the following sentiment:

The Campaign from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico—The most glorious and the most extraordinary in the history of modern warfare.

The eighth toast was drank in silence, the band playing a dirge.

Capt. TUANER responded very appropriately to the ninth toast, amid great applause.

Col. WHEAT replied in a jocund manner to the last toast, to the great edification of the listeners.

At the conclusion of the regular toasts Gen. BURNETT being called upon, said:

"We shall regard this reunion as one that shall be repeated annually in the City of New-York. There are many officers who served in Mexico who can make it convenient to attend on such occasions. The coming reunion will have a year's commencement, and not, like the present, one of two days."

Volunteer toasts complimentary to Gen. FRANK PIERCE, Gen. QUITMAN, Gen. WORTH, Gen. WOOL, Gen. BURNETT, Maj. SCHLESSINGER, and others, were then given, all of which were appropriately acknowledged. Maj. SCHLESSINGER responded to the toast complimentary to himself, in a few neat and brief remarks.

The party continued to enjoy themselves till after midnight, when they parted to meet again in New-York on the 14th of September, 1855.

THE SLUNG-SHOT MURDER.

Coroner's Inquest Concluded—Verdict Against John Lynch—Arrest of the Perpetrator.

Yesterday morning the Coroner's Inquest respecting the murder of a cartman, named CHARLES CALLAHAN, in Cedar-street, was resumed before Coroner WILHELM, at No. 54 Watt-street. Meanwhile the Police arrested the perpetrator of the fearful crime, and brought him before the Coroner and Jury to await the conclusion of the inquiry. The man (LUCY) who was arrested on the previous evening, on a charge of being an accessory, was made a witness, and divulged the entire details of the murderous assault as follows:

Michael Lucy sworn, said: I reside at No. 137 Washington-street; on Wednesday at about 6 o'clock P. M., I was coming from Pier No. 14, N. R., I observed a crowd of men and boys in front of No. 134 Cedar-street; the deceased and a coach-driver had a dispute, the latter soon went away, and deceased then commenced driving off the boys with his whip; a small boy named Lynch came across the street crying, and picked up a stone, which I took away from him; the deceased asked me to drive the boys away and not let them torment him; I told the boys to clear off, and then tried to get the deceased away from the boys and pushed him towards Ballentine's store; when I left deceased, he commenced striking at the boys with his whip; I stood near the deceased when I heard a sound, like that of a heavy blow; previous to this a young man named John Lynch, (the brother of the boy above alluded to,) was pushed off the sidewalk by the deceased; when I heard the blow, I turned around and saw deceased fall to the pavement; at this moment I saw Lynch run away; there was no other person near deceased that could have given the blow; when the prisoner ran off myself and Patrick O'Keefe went pursuing him; the same night, about 9 o'clock, I saw this Lynch at the corner of Cedar and Washington-streets, and asked him "Why he struck that man;" I at the same time told him the man was nearly dead; in reply to this Lynch said, "I don't care, because he struck my brother;" I had no further conversation with Lynch; from what I saw at the time I am positive that John Lynch gave the blow by which the deceased fell; I heard the arm of Lynch whiz by me at the time deceased was struck.

Officer Henry C. Hope, of the Third Ward Police, was next called, and testified to arresting Michael Lucy, whom the witness says, told him the same as sworn to above.

The inquiry was here closed, and the Coroner delivered a brief charge to the Jury; he could find no evidence in the case, &c. After the deliberation of some minutes, the Jury rendered the following verdict:

"We find that the deceased, Charles Callahan, came to his death by compression of the brain, being caused by a blow inflicted by John Lynch, on the 13th day of September, 1854."

The Coroner then committed the culprit to await an examination according to law. The deceased was aged 36 years, and a native of England.

Board of Supervisors.

Supervisor RAY in the Chair.

CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION.

Prior to the minutes being read, Mr. STEVENS, Clerk of the Common Pleas, informed the Board, that the Constitutional Convention, he had appointed as Clerk to that Court, and asking that the Board would make up the salary of the incumbent.

On motion the Board adjourned to Monday.

Court Calendars.

Officer TITUS succeeded in arresting a notorious pickpocket on Wednesday, named WILLIAM HOWARD, on board the steamer *Connecticut*. The circumstances are nearly as follows: Mr. HOWARD was on his way to [illegible] on route. And just before the steamer left the dock, the prisoner relieved the old gentleman of [illegible] in bank notes, one gold lever watch and a costly diamond ring. A portion of the property was found on the deck where the officer found the prisoner, who was arraigned before the Mayor, and gave the name of JOHN GARVEY, and was committed for trial.

Robberies.

Yesterday morning, a colored man named ISAAC ALDIS, was committed to the City Prison, on a charge of stealing bank notes and gold coin to the amount of $38, from Wm. ZIMMERMAN, No. 46 Thomas-street. The prisoner is 30 years of age, a native of New-Jersey, and follows the business of a waiter.

A young man named RICHARD MASON, was brought before Judge STUART, charged with stealing $170 in [illegible] from the residence of DAVID CRESSER, residing at No. [illegible] Mason. The stolen funds were found in the possession of MASON, and he was fully committed for trial.

Admissions to the Bar.

The examination of applicants for admission to the Bar will take place in the Circuit Court room on Tuesday, the 19th, at 3 o'clock. Messrs. Edward S. DODGE, E. H. OWEN and FREDERICK S. [illegible] examiners. Applicants for admission will [illegible] to file their papers with the Clerk of the Court before that day.

Court Calendars—Postponements.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 15, 17, 20 to 22.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 28, 35, 36, 40 to 44, 170, 46, 47, 49 to 52.

The following members of the Bar were appointed Examiners of applicants for admission, to the Bar: Henry E. Dodge, E. H. Owen and Frederick S. Tallmadge, Esqs.

COMMON PLEAS.—Nos. 1027, 1031, 1105, 1106, 1108, 1111, 1114, 1123, 1126, 1127, 1128, 1141, 1142, 1143, 1144.

Preliminary Recap.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Reed & Lathrop vs. Young & Laverty.—This was an action on three promissory notes made by Caffee & Cutter, and endorsed by the defendants, viz., on the 20th of May, 1853, for $612 20; on the 19th of July for $1,494 50; for $393 20 on the 20th of July, 1853. The validity of the notes was not disputed, but it was set up by the counsel for Young that usury had been paid by the endorser, and by the counsel for Laverty that no consideration had been given for the endorsement, and that the plaintiffs were not bona fide holders of the notes, and not entitled to a verdict. The evidence did not sustain the defence, and the jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs for $2,017 70.

LIBEL.

The case of *Taylor and others vs. William P. Church*, for libel, is postponed, on account of indisposition in the family of Hon. Ogden Hoffman, Attorney General.

Enlistment Under Intoxication.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Sept. 14.

Before Judge Hoffman.

The case of John Welch was brought up this morning before the Court yesterday, for a further adjournment. He is brought up on Habeas corpus to be released from the United States' service, on the ground that he was intoxicated at the time of his enlistment. Several witnesses were examined yesterday before yesterday. A full report of the proceedings will be found in yesterday's TIMES. The examination was concluded yesterday.

Elizabeth Field was sworn and testified: "I know John Welch; have known him two years; saw him on the 17th July; he was drunk [illegible] previous to the 17th of July, and was drunk on that day; I live in the same house with him, in Harrison-street; my room is down stairs and his is up; I saw him walking by the house; he spoke to me through the window; seemed to be [illegible] said "Good bye, I shan't see you again;" it was [illegible] about 9 or 10 o'clock."

John Field—I know John Welch; saw him in the month of July, on the 17th; he was [illegible] intoxicated; he could not walk without [illegible]

Mrs. Elizabeth Crook—I know John Welch; saw him during the nine days before he enlisted; he was very tipsy; he seemed to be very [illegible] never himself when he drinks; saw him [illegible] Saturday; he came to my house [illegible]

Martin Crook—I live in the City; know John Welch; saw him in the month of July, [illegible] the 4th to the 15th; he had been drunk [illegible] the time during that period; he did not appear [illegible] wild, but seemed depressed in spirits.

At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. [illegible] testimony being all in, Mr. Peyton [illegible] to the Court.

This gentleman is a liquor dealer, and [illegible] the day before, that John Welch was in his store the 17th, very drunk. He now wishes to explain his testimony.

"Very well," says the Judge, "we will hear your explanation."

So Mr. Peyton goes up in front of the bench, and raising his hand, said, with great solemnity:

"Judge, I swear to you that when that man was in my store that morning he was as drunk as ——"

"That's not an explanation," interrupted the Judge.

He was hushed down and retired muttering that he only wished to explain his testimony.

Mr. Duval is then called for the United States. He testifies, I fitted this man out with clothing; it was the 17th July, according to the date upon my books; it was immediately after his enlistment; he appeared to be perfectly sober; the cause of his own accord; he went aboard the next day.

Cross examined—Am a clothier, doing business in Cherry-street; never saw John Welch before he came to my store.

Mr. Rogers—I was the officer who shipped Welch; have no recollection of his being drunk at the time; have no recollection of the man in particular, except that I know from my books that I was receiving officer when he enlisted.

U. S. Officer—We have no other testimony.

Judge Hoffman—As the evidence is so contradictory in its character, I do not feel prepared to decide without some time for consideration. The man must be remanded till to-morrow at 10 o'clock A. M., when I will render my decision.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge Nelson has sent down to the District Court his decisions in the following cases, which had been argued before him:

Thomas B. Tappen vs. Edward White et al.—This was a motion for an injunction against the defendants to prevent them from infringing the plaintiff's patent for an improvement in saw-mills. A case was tried in this Circuit against one Peter Ernst, some time ago, involving the same patent, in which a verdict was rendered for the plaintiff, and this bill being now filed, the Court granted the injunction according to the prayer of the bill. For complainant, Messrs. Harrington & Dodge; for respondent, Mr. Gifford.

John B. Tappen vs. Jonathan Purdy et al.

The same vs. David L. Young et al.

The same vs. John E. Bliss.

The same vs. James Reed.

These were all motions of a like nature as the same patent, and the like order was made in them all.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

ASSAULT ON THE HIGH SEAS.

Captain TUCKER, of the American ship *Consuro*, was arrested on the complaint of the mate of that vessel, who alleges that whilst on the high seas, the Captain drew a knife and made an assault on the complainant. The accused was held to bail in $1,000.

The Niagara's Mails.

We received our European files of [illegible] at 2 o'clock this morning. They [illegible] any matter of news of importance, [illegible] given in brief by telegraph. Full [illegible] the present mail prospective [illegible] in Europe will be published in a [illegible] of to-day's NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

Consulates Represented by a Stamp.

FRENCH RAILROADS.

Harry, a Boarding-School Girl.

NEW DRAMATIC ENTERPRISE.

RACHEL'S DEBUT.

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 24, 1854.

I am loath to enter upon the field of fault-finding with individuals, and especially with American functionaries in Paris. Personality, this necessity, when it occurs, is disagreeable to me. You may judge, however, from the gravity of the following circumstance, whether I have not done right in making my duty as a correspondent paramount to any considerations of persons.

Mr. [illegible], U. S. Consul in Paris, has been absent from his post. His absence was distant and prolonged. This, perhaps, may not be improper, as permission may be always granted from Washington. Nevertheless, to disguise his absence, he left behind a stamp or stamps, bearing the fac simile of his name, and this was impressed upon the documents brought to the Consulate for signature, verification or legalization. For that portion of the duties of the office which are merely clerical, and which could be done by his clerk, even if the Consul was present, such as the verification of instruments, the legalization of the seal and signature of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, this may be well enough—though it would have been better for the Vice Consul (the clerk is Vice Consul, by the consent of Secretary MARCY) to sign them with his own name. But such papers as are in fact, even with a Vice Consul's signature, surely cannot be sound when bearing nothing but the fac simile of the absent Consul's sign manual. How could a Will, acknowledged before the stamp in question, ever be believed? It is a question whether it could not be broken altogether. And so of Powers of Attorney, transfers of stock, and other documents involving important money considerations. Gentlemen doing business with the office protested against the proceeding; the clerk of course replied that he was following his instructions. An eminent New-York lawyer, now in Paris, characterizes it as an act at once of dubious legality and of dangerous proclivities. At any rate, if the business of the office can be done by a stamp, why appoint a Consul? This is but an instance in a thousand of the manner in which Louis Napoleon's functionaries in Europe discharge their duty. Place is regarded as a personal perk, and the public interest is but a secondary and incidental consideration. If President Pierce were eternal, this would be a direful state of things; but as President PIERCE is finite—very finite, perhaps—we must gather up our courage and wait for the quadrennial deluge. As to any probability of a reform being recommended from Washington, that is out of the question.

I mentioned that in several of the United States, a deed, acknowledged in a foreign country before a United States Vice-Consul, is invalid. The signature of the Consul himself is indispensable. The stamped signature of the Consul would not be accepted, and all documents so stamped would be void. Now if stamped signatures are sent there, what is the hope entertained in so handling them? That they will escape detection, and that the irregularity will pass unnoticed. What must be thought of United States documents which are only executed when the truth is not known, and are vitiated by a knowledge of facts? I have no business to transact with the United States Consulate here, but if I had, I think I should not remain quiet under a system which throws doubt upon its whole proceedings, and which lays open its signature to rejection,—and the property dependent upon its validity, to compromise and perhaps to forfeiture.

The small railroads around Paris are adding a new precaution and a new formality to the already long list. At each station the tracks are bordered by an elevated platform, called a quay, and passengers can only enter a car from this quay. One of the most serious offences a traveller can commit, is to offer to get in from the other side. It is therefore necessary that the passengers be upon the quay before the arrival of the train. When the ticket offices were built the trains kept to the left, and they were located accordingly. A recent change compels the trains to keep to the right, and passengers therefore must cross the track from the office to the quay. This the Minister of Public Works cannot allow for a moment, and the Companies have been notified that they must either put their ticket office on the proper side of the track, or must build a bridge across. The Companies have chosen the latter alternative. A passenger may then cross the track even after the train has come to a stop. Formerly no crossing upon the track was permitted after the engine had whistled. The belated traveler was then shut into an enfenced enclosure, from which he saw the train slacken and stop, the passengers on the lucky side get in, and the baggage stowed into the crate. He heard the signal given for departure, and saw a new momentum acquired. The gate was then unlocked, and he was permitted to retire from off the railroad property. The next time he took care to be a minute before the time, and not ten seconds behind it. On one occasion I saw a man thus enclosed by a diminutive picket-fence, make up his mind that he would not submit to such petty tyranny. The train stopped; he straddled over the fence, rushed at a door upon the wrong side, of course—opened it gently, and was in, in a jiffy. But the guardian of the station had seen the operation, glibly though it had been executed, and immediately gave the alarm. "A man with a straw hat has straddled!" The six conductors of the train at once set to work to discover the guilty intruder. The man with a straw hat was found and immediately ejected. "That 'll teach you not to straddle another time!" said the head conductor. "To-morrow you'll be here in season!" said the second conductor. The man with a straw hat was so angry he could not speak. There was no help for it, so he waited for the next train, which came along in an hour afterwards. Hereafter, by means of the bridge, he may be late if he likes, and yet be able to gain the cars before [illegible].

The [illegible] and inconvenience of the strictness [illegible] under my observation. The train was approaching Paris, when a signal to stop arrested it at the suburban town of Batignolles. A passenger, who dwelt at Batignolles, was glad to seize the opportunity to get out and strike across the fields to his home. Get out he did, and was on the point of jumping over the pickets which separated the railroad from the property alongside, when he was seized by the conductors—"You can't get out here, my man!" "Why not? I live here; I should think I might get out here!" "This is not a stopping-place, Sir, so get in again, if you please." "Well, I never saw the like, by the mother of God." And in again he got. The reason of this procedure was, that the gentleman had a ticket bearing the words, Chartres to Paris, and, consequently, he must go to Paris. Were he to leave the train at an irregular point, where there was no receiver to take back his ticket, the books at the two ends of the line would not balance. So many tickets sold and one less returned. These instances are certainly abuses and exaggerations of method and system, and are only to be mentioned as exceptions. As a whole, the organization of the service of a railroad in France is perfect. Not one sou in a year does a company lose through the dishonesty of its employés, for the reason that dishonesty is impossible. In America the peculation by the conductors amounts to five per cent. at the least—if not ten—of their receipts, for there is no check upon their accounts. The method of correcting such an abuse is simple. Build a ticket office at each station; have the only access to the road lie through it; compel the passengers to buy tickets; take them back at the end of the route, thus holding positive evidence of the number sold. Americans visiting France are the first to admire the method and the detail of the French system; but when they are asked if something of the sort could not be introduced at home, they have one universal and comprehensive reply to make, and but one: "You see, at home, Sir, we are a free and independent people!" Or else: "America is a great country, Sir, a very great country, indeed!"

The *Constitutionnel* is awkward enough in speaking of a new five-franc gold piece, to say that the head of the Emperor is remarkably well done, as it is at the same time like, and distingué. I can conceive that the previous engravers have found if difficult to combine these two qualities. It has been found necessary to sacrifice either resemblance or grace. The new die-cutter has been fortunate enough to mingle the two.

A terribly scandalous trial is going on before the Civil Tribunal, with closed doors. A husband asks for separation, personal and financial, from his wife; as for divorce, that the French law does not permit. The details are so shocking that it is impossible to hint, in the most distant manner, at the cause of the difficulty. The moral I may give without impropriety: "Never marry a girl from a boarding-school." The lady in this case is not twenty years old.

Three dramatic authors lately clubbed together to adapt "*Grandville's Animals*" to the stage. GRANDVILLE is the illustrator of LAFONTAINE'S Fables, and, as you doubtless remember, gave to the talkative beasts and beastesses, the form and dress of men and women, and only the face and features which belonged to them. In this way, both the sense of the original fable, and its application to classes and individuals of society, were shown at a glance. This work, called *The Metamorphoses of the Day*, had an immense success, and has a place in every library. The adaptation has been skillfuly done, all the fables being personated, and all the famous wolves, foxes, goats, sheep and the others being represented by their types in human nature and Paris life. The wolf is a landlord, the model of oppression; the lamb is a sewing girl that cannot pay her rent, and so on. The play has won a fair August success.

Three other authors are working hard for M. BRESSANT, absent on *congé*: Madame SAND, M. SCRIBE and ALEXANDER DUMAS, Jr. Spite of the war, the coming season is to be a gay and active one, both in the fashionable, operatic, and dramatic world; the moment the dog-days and the Cholera are over; six Theatres will reopen at one fell swoop.

The fourth volume of *Dr. Veron's Memoirs*, which is to be published in a few days, contains a long account of the early struggles of RACHEL, and many details of her life and character that I have never before seen in print. Everything relating to the great tragedienne seems to be read with eagerness in the United States; so I abridge from Dr. VERON'S biography what appears more likely to be of interest to you at home.

RACHEL made her *debut* at the Theatre Français on the 12th of June, 1838. There were but five spectators in the orchestra stalls, of whom VERON was one. The spectacle upon the stage excited his astonishment to the highest degree:—an extraordinary forehead and eye, mounted on a frail though not ungraceful body, and all absorbed in a marvelous rendering of the character of *Camille*, in "Horace." He afterwards remembered her as an ill-clad child, whom he had once asked, behind the scenes of the Gymnase, how she spent her time? She replied in a deep voice, "I am pursuing my studies."

VERON at once became a passionate admirer of the actress, whose genius he devined at this early period. He says he spent the Summer in converting people to the new worship; and when, in September, the house was for the first time full, he wiped his forehead and said, with the fly upon the coach-wheel, "We have conquered at last, have Mlle. RACHEL and I." From this period her prosperity and glory dated.

Before her début, she consulted M. PROVOST, then, as now, one of the Stars of the Comedie Française. She was a pale, thin, wretched looking thing, and the actor said to her at once, "My child, you would do better to sell violets!" Six months after, when the curtain had fallen upon *Hermione*, she stooped down, filled her tunic with flowers from the stage, ran to M. PROVOST, and going down on her knees, said, "I have fulfilled your advice, [illegible] violets. [illegible] However I did [illegible] enlightened me with to read [illegible] was so unlike [illegible]

RACHEL now became the pet and the favorite of the grand society of Paris. She received costly presents from the hands of Duchesses, and was the herding of every literary reunion. DUCHATEL, then Minister, gave her a carefully chosen library, containing all the *chef d'œuvres* of the Classics in Philosophy and in Morals. The Duc de NOAILLES, of the French Academy, was only happy when he could pass an evening with RACHEL.

On one occasion, at Mme. RECAMIER'S, RACHEL was reciting a scene from "Polyeucte," to CHATEAUBRIAND. In this play, the herione has to declare her conversion to Christianity, and the line, "I feel, I know, I believe!" is given by RACHEL with tones of inspiration. CHATEAUBRIAND begged her to recite the passage again; she was about to comply, when the Archbishop was announced. RACHEL declined repeating the famous declaration of belief before the prelate, as she thought it would be an act of impiety for her, a Jewess, to exclaim before a man of God, that she believed in Christ. So she substituted a scene of Esther, the Jewess, and thus remained faithful to her creed. When she had concluded, the Archbishop said: "We priests are not often fortunate enough to approach the world's great artists. I have had that pleasure, however, twice; once at Florence, when I took the hand of Madame MALIBRAN, and now at Paris, when I listen to Mlle. RACHEL.

I omit VERON'S "appreciation" of the genius of the tragedienne, as offering nothing with which the world is not already well acquainted. I prefer to skip to his account of her mode of life, and his estimate of her character.

At her house, when surrounded with the persons the most distinguished in literature, in the arts, in administration and science, she makes it a point to be equally polite and attentive to all; she recognizes no difference of position, of fame, of importance. She leaves Gen. CAVAIGNAC, the Duc DE SOTO MAYOR, or M. MEYERBEER, crosses the room to some timid young man hiding himself in a corner, and converses with him for an hour together. Like the Prince DE CONTI, she seeks to win the shoemaker and the lacquey, as well as the minister and the General.

After having played a character which requires all her strength, she finds it impossible to sleep, and she often spends the night in making her servants move her furniture from room to room, or else she drives about Paris till morning in her little close carriage.

Now let me quote, word for word:

"As daughter, sister and mother, Mlle. RACHEL cherishes an ardent love of her family. If she quarrels with her friends, it is only to love them better after making up. The opulent tragedienne seals these frequent reconciliations with the richest gifts, the most royal presents.

"Do not consider Mlle. RACHEL a dangerous woman. She is as graceful in repairing her errors as she is often maliciously happy in committing them. Still, be upon your guard, and do not allow your heart to take fire too easily at the sudden explosion of friendship with which she is apt to greet you. She will not remember her engaging words the next day, and is the first to laugh at the passion she inspires.

"Mlle. RACHEL has more than once been accused of cupidity. Excessive prodigality and excessive calculation succeed and drive each other out in her mind. The first movement is to give you all she has; she brings to you at your house the most unexpected presents; but in her distraction, she will be tempted on the morrow to take back from you more than she gave you. These contrasts are natural in her mobile and changing nature—prodigal benificence, and at the same time business aptitudes—the devotion of an angel, and the malice of a demon—her feverish disposition leads her to exhaust everything, and to abuse everything, for she neither believes in wrinkles nor in adversity.

"I hardly know, in what I have said of Mlle. RACHEL, whether I shall have caused her to be loved or feared,—whether I shall have brought upon her blame or esteem. We must remember her want of education, her privations and sufferings at her start in life; we must remember where she has come from, and the point at which she has arrived. She has traversed a long road, sown with thorns and full of perils; and in her infancy and early youth, she was without guide or support, and even wanted the necessaries of life. By the side of some bad inclinations that she does her best to conquer, and which she does conquer, you find noble instincts, the sentiment of the good and the great, an ardent passion for mental enjoyment, a superior intelligence, an amiable philosophy, and all the seductions of natural elegance and distinction."

To these remarks I may add, that the greatest regret is felt that the dramatic authors of this period are not equal to the task of writing for RACHEL, who is thus forced to confine herself to the classic repertory,—a heavy, mill-stone literature, closely observant of the unities and abounding in choice rhymes, but utterly devoid of action, plot, situation, dialogue, progress, incident.

DICK TINTO.

Phenomena of July, 1854, &c.

The month of July, 1854, has been remarkable for the intensity and duration of heat, for the frequency of thunder storms, the abundance of Arctic ice voyaging towards the Equator, and for the prevalence of the Cholera.

On twenty-seven days of the thirty-one days of the month, thunder storms were active within the field of our research; the only days in that month exempt from thunder storms were the first, third, twelfth and fourteenth. Thirty-seven persons were killed by lightning during the twenty-seven days on which thunder storms were active of that month.

On the morning of July 3, the mountains east of Burlington, Vt., were covered with snow, and in less than sixty hours after, the heat rose to 100° in the shade, at my place of observation.

Icebergs swarmed upon the ocean in July, between the parallels of 48° and 43° north latitude, and 45° and 54° west longitude, being met with by vessels crossing the Atlantic, to and from Europe, on sixteen days of the thirty-one days of that month.

There were eleven days in July that the *maximum* temperature ranged from 90° to 100°, and eleven days from 85° to 88°. Thus it will be seen that neither the thunder storms, nor the icebergs, nor the solar eclipse in May, cooled the atmosphere—and that the Cholera prevailed to an alarming extent, notwithstanding there were but four days in the month reported free from lightning.

Although thunder storms have been so very frequent the present year, yet no accounts are to be met with of death by lightning in a building or vessel furnished with metallic conductors, nor in a steamboat, iron vessel, or iron building, or in a railroad car, or in a warehouse in which iron was stored; and yet this positive testimony of absolute exemption the present year, and of all past years, is not sufficient to induce many persons to raise the metallic protector on their dwellings, to guard their own lives or the lives of [illegible]

[illegible]

RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions—Forty-fifth Annual Meeting at Hartford.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, Sept. 13, 1854.

The venerable American Board, associated with the earliest annals, and most valuable and conspicuous results of Christian Missionary efforts in this country, is now holding its forty-fifth annual meeting in this city. So widely has this organization extended, and so deeply entrenched itself in the affections of the religious community, that its meetings have become so large that no places but cities, and those of most hospitable reputation, are capable of accommodating the throngs that they call together. The streets of Hartford are now filled with clergymen; and the largest churches are incapable of holding the audiences that are thronging every exercise of the meeting. Up to last night the Committee of Arrangements had provided entertainment for nearly two thousand guests; the trains this morning have added no less than a thousand more, for whom bed and board will not be so easily provided. The hospitalities of the city are stretched to their utmost, and the cry is still they come. What is to be done, if this tumult continues, it is difficult to tell.

Promptly at 4 o'clock, Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN took the Chair. There were present three of the four Secretaries of the Board—Rev. Mr. TREAT, Dr. POMROY, and Rev. Mr. WOOD. Dr. ANDERSON, the senior Secretary, is absent on a lengthened tour of inspection to India, China, and the islands of the sea. The Board was constituted by prayer by Rev. Dr. HAWES, after which the names of the corporate and honorary members who were present were called. The Secretaries then read an abstract of the annual report of the Prudential Committee, which contains a summary view of the operations of the Board during the year, and of the general condition of its finances and its missions. The following facts gleaned from this report may be interesting:

Four Corporate Members have deceased during the year, viz.: Rev. LEONARD WOODS, D. D., and Rev. JOSHUA BATES, D. D., of Massachusetts; ANSON G. PHELPS, Esq., of New-York; and NATHANIEL O. KELLOGG, Esq., of Connecticut.

Intelligence has also been received of the death of two missionaries and five assistant missionaries. Of these, one was connected with the Zulu mission, one with the Nestorian, one with the Madras, one with the Micronesian, one with the Assyrian, one with the Armenian, and one with the Canton.

Thirty-four missionary laborers have been sent to the different fields for the first time, and seven have returned to their stations, after having spent some time in this country, making a total of forty-one sent forth. There are ten missionaries and six female assistant missionaries now under appointment, who will take their departure as soon as practicable. The prospect for missionary candidates was never brighter.

210,000 copies of the *Missionary Herald*, 374,892 copies of the *Journal of Missions*, 340,500 copies of the *Youth's Dayspring*, 5,000 copies of the last Annual Report, 3,000 copies of the Annual Sermon, and a considerable number of Tracts and Pamphlets, have been published since the last meeting.

The receipts of the Board from all sources, including a balance of $4,320 64 on hand August 1, 1853, were $310,107 90. The expenditures $322,150 39—leaving a balance of $12,042 49 unprovided for.

Rev. Dr. ANDERSON, the senior Secretary of the Board, and Rev. AUGUSTUS C. THOMPSON, of Roxbury, Mass., a member of the Prudential Committee, sailed for England on the 2d day of August last, on their way to British India, as a Deputation from the Prudential Committee to the missions of the Board in those ancient realms. The reasons for this measure will appear in the Annual Report. On their return they will probably call at Beirut, Smyrna and Constantinople. They hope to reach this country in season to report their doings to the next meeting of the Board, and are affectionately commended to the prayers of the churches.

The following table presents a summary view of the Board's present operations:

MISSIONS.	
Number of Missions	29
Number of Stations	119
Number of Out-stations	48
LABORERS EMPLOYED.	
Number of ordained Missionaries, (9 being Physicians)	161
Number of Licentiates	1
Number of Physicians not ordained	8
Number of other Male Assistants	20
Number of Female Assistants	216
Whole No. of laborers sent from this country	406
Number of native Preachers	43
Number of native Helpers	223
Whole number of native Assistants	266
Whole No. laborers connected with Missions	672
THE PRESS.	
Number of Printing Establishments	11
Pages printed last year	57,650,750
Pages printed from the beginning	1,015,783,226
THE CHURCHES.	
Number of Churches, (including all at the Sandwich Islands)	104
Number of Church Members, (do. do.)	25,846
Added during the year, (do. do.)	2,331
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.	
Number of Seminaries	9
Number of other Boarding-schools	23
Number of Free Schools, (344 supported by Hawaiian Government,)	697
No. of Free Pupils in the Seminaries, (62 do.)	453
No. of Pupils in the Boarding-schools	638
No. of Pupils in Free Schools, (11,771 do.)	22,459
Whole number in Seminaries and Schools	23,550

In the evening a sermon was preached by appointment at the previous meeting, by Rev. Dr. WHITE, President of Wabash College, Indiana, who enjoys a high reputation as a pulpit orator at the West. He is a short, thick-set man, of florid countenance, high retreating forehead, and an open, wandering expression of the eye, that excites the beholder's expectation from the beginning. His discourse was enormously long, but full of animated thoughts, and delivered with an earnestness of manner that removed all sense of weariness. Though not free from a sort of pulpit mannerism, both of style and of elocution, Dr. W. is a forcible and agreeable speaker; and as a specimen of the Western man, did himself undoubted credit. His theme was, *Power belongeth unto God:* all physical, intellectual and moral power ought to be subordinate to the will of the Creator, and would gain infinitely in efficiency, achievement and blessedness by it. His object was to show how Christianity, as propagated by missions, would consecrate, enlarge and utilize the power of Nature and Man. In respect to physical force, it would increase it by rescuing a large portion of it from idleness, and from the debilities induced by vice, and from pernicious and ruinous uses. It would direct those forces to benificent ends, and render them safe. Physical powers uncontrolled are like winds and waters and fires broke loose; detained within their proper Christian bounadaries, they are like the same elements under mastery—a refreshment and bounty and life.

2. In respect to intellectual power, Christianity augments and enriches it by promoting its best education; by rescuing and preserving the mind from waste and error, keeping it from foolish speculation, absurd theories, debasing prejudices and errors; by recovering the mind from its native lethargy and indolence.

3. Christianity refines, intensifies and exalts man's sensitive nature. It restrains the appetites; eradicates the vices of the mind; disarms covetousness, and curbs unholy ambition; provides for the germination and support of all good affections, and kindles the love of excellence, the ever-growing impulse of self-culture. The Apostle Paul exemplifies the effects of religion upon the whole moral nature of man; and very graphically was the career of that man of power depicted.

4. Christianity will establish the most desirable conditions of life; it will work large physical transformations; effect improvements in agriculture, manufactures, transportation, and introduce all the elements of secular civilization at the point of preparation to which centuries of progress have carried them at home. The germs of unnumbered activities—of future spindles, and shuttles, and forges, and rolling mills, and wheels, and boilers, and gas-chambers, are in the sermons and books of the missionary. It will remove a vast amount of silent prejudice, huge falsehood and brooding ignorance; liberaline governments, reform social customs, generate literature, give birth to the arts, call down divine philosophy and evoke the sciences. Above all, it will renew and beautify [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Sept. 1854.

[illegible] Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions—Forty-fifth Annual Meeting at Hartford.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, Sept. 13, 1854.

The venerable American Board, associated with the earliest annals, and most valuable and conspicuous results of Christian Missionary efforts in this country, is now holding its forty-fifth annual meeting in this city. So widely has this organization extended, and so deeply entrenched itself in the affections of the religious community, that its meetings have become so large that no places but cities, and those of most hospitable reputation, are capable of accommodating the throngs that they call together. The streets of Hartford are now filled with clergymen; and the largest churches are incapable of holding the audiences that are thronging every exercise of the meeting. Up to last night the Committee of Arrangements had provided entertainment for nearly two thousand guests; the trains this morning have added no less than a thousand more, for whom bed and board will not be so easily provided. The hospitalities of the city are stretched to their utmost, and the cry is still they come. What is to be done, if this tumult continues, it is difficult to tell.

Promptly at 4 o'clock, Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN took the Chair. There were present three of the four Secretaries of the Board—Rev. Mr. TREAT, Dr. POMROY, and Rev. Mr. WOOD. Dr. ANDERSON, the senior Secretary, is absent on a lengthened tour of inspection to India, China, and the islands of the sea. The Board was constituted by prayer by Rev. Dr. HAWES, after which the names of the corporate and honorary members who were present were called. The Secretaries then read an abstract of the annual report of the Prudential Committee, which contains a summary view of the operations of the Board during the year, and of the general condition of its finances and its missions. The following facts gleaned from this report may be interesting:

Four Corporate Members have deceased during the year, viz.: Rev. LEONARD WOODS, D. D., and Rev. JOSHUA BATES, D. D., of Massachusetts; ANSON G. PHELPS, Esq., of New-York; and NATHANIEL O. KELLOGG, Esq., of Connecticut.

Intelligence has also been received of the death of two missionaries and five assistant missionaries. Of these, one was connected with the Zulu mission, one with the Nestorian, one with the Madras, one with the Micronesian, one with the Assyrian, one with the Armenian, and one with the Canton.

Thirty-four missionary laborers have been sent to the different fields for the first time, and seven have returned to their stations, after having spent some time in this country, making a total of forty-one sent forth. There are ten missionaries and six female assistant missionaries now under appointment, who will take their departure as soon as practicable. The prospect for missionary candidates was never brighter.

210,000 copies of the *Missionary Herald*, 374,892 copies of the *Journal of Missions*, 340,500 copies of the *Youth's Dayspring*, 5,000 copies of the last Annual Report, 3,000 copies of the Annual Sermon, and a considerable number of Tracts and Pamphlets, have been published since the last meeting.

The receipts of the Board from all sources, including a balance of $4,320 64 on hand August 1, 1853, were $310,107 90. The expenditures $322,150 39—leaving a balance of $12,042 49 unprovided for.

Rev. Dr. ANDERSON, the senior Secretary of the Board, and Rev. AUGUSTUS C. THOMPSON, of Roxbury, Mass., a member of the Prudential Committee, sailed for England on the 2d day of August last, on their way to British India, as a Deputation from the Prudential Committee to the missions of the Board in those ancient realms. The reasons for this measure will appear in the Annual Report. On their return they will probably call at Beirut, Smyrna and Constantinople. They hope to reach this country in season to report their doings to the next meeting of the Board, and are affectionately commended to the prayers of the churches.

The following table presents a summary view of the Board's present operations:

MISSIONS.	
Number of Missions	29
Number of Stations	119
Number of Out-stations	48
LABORERS EMPLOYED.	
Number of ordained Missionaries, (9 being Physicians)	161
Number of Licentiates	1
Number of Physicians not ordained	8
Number of other Male Assistants	20
Number of Female Assistants	216
Whole No. of laborers sent from this country	406
Number of native Preachers	43
Number of native Helpers	223
Whole number of native Assistants	266
Whole No. laborers connected with Missions	672
THE PRESS.	
Number of Printing Establishments	11
Pages printed last year	57,650,750
Pages printed from the beginning	1,015,783,226
THE CHURCHES.	
Number of Churches, (including all at the Sandwich Islands)	104
Number of Church Members, (do. do.)	25,846
Added during the year, (do. do.)	2,331
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.	
Number of Seminaries	9
Number of other Boarding-schools	23
Number of Free Schools, (344 supported by Hawaiian Government,)	697
No. of Free Pupils in the Seminaries, (62 do.)	453
No. of Pupils in the Boarding-schools	638
No. of Pupils in Free Schools, (11,771 do.)	22,459
Whole number in Seminaries and Schools	23,550

In the evening a sermon was preached by appointment at the previous meeting, by Rev. Dr. WHITE, President of Wabash College, Indiana, who enjoys a high reputation as a pulpit orator at the West. He is a short, thick-set man, of florid countenance, high retreating forehead, and an open, wandering expression of the eye, that excites the beholder's expectation from the beginning. His discourse was enormously long, but full of animated thoughts, and delivered with an earnestness of manner that removed all sense of weariness. Though not free from a sort of pulpit mannerism, both of style and of elocution, Dr. W. is a forcible and agreeable speaker; and as a specimen of the Western man, did himself undoubted credit. His theme was, *Power belongeth unto God:* all physical, intellectual and moral power ought to be subordinate to the will of the Creator, and would gain infinitely in efficiency, achievement and blessedness by it. His object was to show how Christianity, as propagated by missions, would consecrate, enlarge and utilize the power of Nature and Man. In respect to physical force, it would increase it by rescuing a large portion of it from idleness, and from the debilities induced by vice, and from pernicious and ruinous uses. It would direct those forces to benificent ends, and render them safe. Physical powers uncontrolled are like winds and waters and fires broke loose; detained within their proper Christian bounadaries, they are like the same elements under mastery—a refreshment and bounty and life.

2. In respect to intellectual power, Christianity augments and enriches it by promoting its best education; by rescuing and preserving the mind from waste and error, keeping it from foolish speculation, absurd theories, debasing prejudices and errors; by recovering the mind from its native lethargy and indolence.

3. Christianity refines, intensifies and exalts man's sensitive nature. It restrains the appetites; eradicates the vices of the mind; disarms covetousness, and curbs unholy ambition; provides for the germination and support of all good affections, and kindles the love of excellence, the ever-growing impulse of self-culture. The Apostle Paul exemplifies the effects of religion upon the whole moral nature of man; and very graphically was the career of that man of power depicted.

4. Christianity will establish the most desirable conditions of life; it will work large physical transformations; effect improvements in agriculture, manufactures, transportation, and introduce all the elements of secular civilization at the point of preparation to which centuries of progress have carried them at home. The germs of unnumbered activities—of future spindles, and shuttles, and forges, and rolling mills, and wheels, and boilers, and gas-chambers, are in the sermons and books of the missionary. It will remove a vast amount of silent prejudice, huge falsehood and brooding ignorance; liberaline governments, reform social customs, generate literature, give birth to the arts, call down divine philosophy and evoke the sciences. Above all, it will renew and beautify [illegible]

[illegible] moral character of man [illegible] and light and [illegible] civilization [illegible] Everything [illegible] something to admire [illegible] the [illegible] results of missions. The discourse concluded with a lengthened appeal to all classes of interests, for favor to the missionary cause, as embodying the desires and arriving at the results with which each is identified. It was listened to with unabated interest to the end, and though somewhat declamatory for a staid New-England audience, was well received.

The services of the evening were closed by a prayer from Rev. Dr. CONDIT, of Oswego.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

The exercises of this morning were commenced with prayer by Rev. Dr. DEWITT, of New-York. On concluding the abstract of the Annual Report, Dr. POMROY made some interesting statements respecting the new society which has been formed in London, for the purpose of aiding the Missions of the Board in Turkey. The awakened interest in the spiritual condition of that land has led some of the friends of Missions to seek for the best means of a more effectual diffusion of the Gospel there; and as neither of the great Missionary Societies were ready to occupy the ground, and as there was a general conviction that American Missionaries were better adapted to labor there than any European Missionaries could be, they had concluded to render aid to the American Mission rather than to start one of their own. The Association is presided over by Lord SHAFTESBURY, and embracing the leading friends of Missions of all denominations. Quite a large subscription has already been raised, and measures taken to give the American Missionaries in the Turkish Empire greater facilities than they now enjoy. It is probable that valuable aid will be realized from this quarter.

A letter was read from HENRY HILL, Esq., who has been for thirty-two years Treasurer of the Board, declining a reëlection. The letter touchingly expressed the writer's attachment to the Board, and concluded by offering to its Treasury a donation of two thousand dollars. The event was received with unfeigned emotion by the Board. Chancellor WALWORTH, Judge HUBBARD, Dr. ADAMS, and the venerable Dr. BEECHER, warmly eulogized the character and services of Mr. HILL, and gave many interesting incidents of his ability and fidelity. It was stated that a Cashier of one of the Boston banks, distinguished alike for his piety and his financial skill, has consented to forego the emoluments of his place to accept the post which Mr. HILL leaves.

Dr. POMROY here read, in behalf of the Prudential Committee, a long paper on the "Divine Instrumentality for the World's Conversion," eloquently written, and impressively readered. After showing the inadequacy of art, literature, commerce, education or force, to effect man's spiritual regeneration, the paper went into an elaborate Scriptural argument to prove that oral preaching, the voice of the living messenger, was the divinely ordained means on which all hope of converting the world rested. The great evangelical commission, when properly understood, means the oral proclamation of glad tidings; and nothing else is called preaching in the Scriptures but this. Other agencies are important as preparations and auxiliaries; but the foremost place, the chief dependence, the sole efficient agent in the work, is the preaching of the living minister. The paper thought this fact was too much overlooked; that too much dependence was placed on schools, on the press, on the civilizing influences which the missionary carried in his train. It was time the whole missionary movement should be brought back to the simplicity of the Scriptural plan—the "foolishness of preaching." The paper gave rise to quite an animated discussion, which continued during the sitting. Rev. Mr. TAYLOR was delighted to see the uprearing of such a standard. He regarded it as a rebuke upon a great deal of the preaching of the present day. There was a great lack of gospel simplicity; the people are starved on husks which had but little of the gospel sap. Dr. BEECHER thought the paper struck the right note. He believed there was a fearful lack of doctrinal gospel preaching. He would not characterize the modern ministry as unorthodox; but there is a way to preach orthodox truth so that its effect shall hardly differ from Unitarianism. There is an easy, slippery road to hell over orthodoxy, as well as elsewhere. Rev. Mr. COOK, of the Tract Society, thought that too much prominence might be given to preaching. It was, no doubt, the prime, essential instrumentality in the divine plan; but it was wisely interwoven with other agencies, which could not safely be omitted or obscured. He believed the divine order to be, a living ministry, *with* a sanctified church, not without it; a ministry with the Bible, not without it; a ministry with the press, not without it. The subject exciting considerable interest, it was suggested that it be called up in the afternoon. The Board then took recess for dinner.

The Report of the Prudential Committee, read in the morning, was brought up in the afternoon. Dr. A. D. SMITH thought that there were some misapprehensions respecting it. He thought the Report did not ignore the necessity of the Divine Spirit's agency to give efficiency to preaching; nor was it defective in underrating the importance of subordinate agencies. They were duly recognized, but were assigned their true place. He felt this was a subject of unspeakable importance. The Ministry is, as it has always been, the grand agency of moral progress. Whenever the Gospel encounters opposition, the enemy, with instinctive perception of the real place of power, selects the Ministry for its first and strongest attack. The Ministry is the distinctive feature of the Gospel plan—and the greater the prominence given to it the more efficient the work that will be done.

Dr. BACON agreed with the Report, provided too narrow a definition be not given to the word preaching. In evangelized lands it means the reading of a sermon, not less than thirty minutes long, nor more than an hour and a half. But this implies a Christianized audience; and in heathen lands there are none. In the true Scripture sense, preaching means bringing the truth of the Gospel to bear upon the human mind, in the most effectual way possible; and whether it is by bed-side consolations, or road-side conversations, or public speeches, it answers to the description.

A paper was then read by Rev. Mr. WOOD, Secretary of the Board, on the duty of parental consecration of children to the Missionary work. This was urged by a variety of considerations, and the happy effects of it depicted. After announcing the Standing Committees, and singing the Missionary Hymn, the meeting took a recess till evening.

Rents and Tenements in New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

If supply and demand, the economist's standard of value, are to continue to regulate the rate of rents and the quality of tenements in this City, the one will quickly absorb the bulk of the worker's wages, and the other will become so wretched as to prove fatal to the bodily health and moral purity of himself and his family. The man who will take a walk through those quarters of New-York inhabited by the working population, and inspect here and there some of the dwellings of the poor, need not be a very "keen observer" to perceive that a *little* more is wanted than the declamation of newspaper editors and stump orators about the liberty, the power and the sovereignty of the people in this happy land, to insure to the said people and their wives and little ones, if not moderate rents, the blessing, at least, of healthful and habitable homes. It is all very well, of course, for the poor citizen to have the privilege of going to the ballot-box next November, and depositing therein a vote that will decide whether Whigs or Democrats will rule the roast for the ensuing year, and share the honors and the spoils of office; but it is nevertheless certain that while he acts there as the mere tool of one or the other of these parties, the exercise of this high privilege will tend as little to the redress of those particular grievances under which he suffers as tenant, as it will tend to ease the fetters of those serfs that groan beneath the sway of NICHOLAS.

But high rents, though a great grievance in the estimation of the poor tenant, are not yet the great [illegible] our population of which we have to complain. We [illegible] space for [illegible] however, [illegible] that [illegible] would not have lived as all [illegible] him. Twenty years ago, [illegible] with [illegible] house three stories high, [illegible] was attached a good yard, in which the [illegible] wives had plenty of elbow-room and the [illegible] children plenty of play room. Twenty years ago, the house-owner was content if he could pack half-a-dozen families, [illegible] into this house, and if an old tenant left, he deemed himself fortunate could he procure an equal amount of rent from his successor. But now things are entirely and in every respect changed. The modern house-owner in New-York is quite [illegible] being from what his predecessor of twenty years ago was. On the same sized plot on which his predecessor was content to build *one* three story house, our modern speculator invariably raises *four*, the average height of which must be not less than six stories, and every story of which must contain at least *four* tenements—*every* tenement, be it remembered, paying him a higher rent than twenty years ago the tenant had to pay for twice the complement of house-room. Into each of these houses twenty-four families are packed, who are ready when Summer and cholera enter their appearance, to fall victims to the landlords' rapacity and their own indiscretion. The wretched yard that stands between these two houses, is not large enough for the ladies of the mansion to do their necessary work in, and becomes in consequence the scene of daily encounters—contorted or pugilistic—which are more creditable to the eloquence and valor of the fair belligerents, than to their character as matrons and women. Their children are constant witnesses of these contemptible, disgusting wranglings, and learn from their parents to scold and barge and use opprobrious language; and if not present, are in a school equally fatal to the morals and the purity of youth—the street—where they early become acquainted with every vice calculated to make them bad men and bad citizens. In many parts of this City the houses of the poor are pest-houses, in which bodily health, moral purity, and all those virtues which should adorn the Freeman and the Christian, receive an early and a total blight. High rents then, of a grievance, are not worthy of being classed with that other grievance which arises from [illegible] confined, unventilated tenements, in which the families of the working poor contract physical and mental diseases, that lead too often to degradation, death, and ruin. The evil of which we have here treated is an evil which has increased in New-York, which is increasing in it, and, which ought to be diminished. But the sufferers themselves are unable to combat with it. Rising rents make them put up with every inconvenience, shut their eyes on every danger, and do anything to save at least a port

AMERICAN SLAVERY.

Eloquent and Elaborate Vindication of the System.

Letter from Hon. Henry A. Wise to a Boston Clergyman.

Letter from Rev. N. Adams to Mr. Wise.

BOSTON, Aug. 15, 1854.

DEAR SIR: I have been pastor of a church in Boston for twenty years. * * * I spent the time from March to June last in Georgia, South Carolina, and Virginia. * * * I was greatly interested in many agreeable disappointments which I experienced relating to Slavery. I think I saw its palliations, and had new views of the comfort and happiness of slaves when their relations are favorable. I was persuaded that our Northern friends were under misapprehensions, as I was, upon the subject, and that some things might be said to relieve honest, conscientious people who are distressed about Slavery.

But, chiefly, I was so much interested in the blacks, whom I then saw for the first time, and in looking at the question of their destiny, that it seemed to me we might divert the Northern antagonism to Slavery into a mutual effort with the South to plan for the good of the African race. That so many of them should be hopefully Christians, more proportionally than of any other immigrant race, led me to think whether God has not a plan of mercy for them which is not yet finished; and if so, whether we would not do better to find it out, and fall in with it, than to "divide the Union;" and whether this would not effectually supersede the present bitter Abolition feeling and measures. I am, therefore, preparing a kind, conciliatory statement of my impressions and reflections at the South for publication.

At the South I heard you, Sir, and your opinions spoken of with great respect as representing one side of the subject. It would strengthen me much in my aim to do good to know your opinions on a few points, viz.:

1. What idea have you of the destiny of the slave population of the United States?

2. What is your conviction with regard to the practicability and usefulness to all concerned of the colonization scheme?

3. If a slave asserts his liberty and runs away, do you feel that he ought to be recovered, or has he a natural right to escape if he chooses?

4. Does Slavery west of Georgia and in the Southwest differ much as to severity from that in the eastern and central Southern States?

5. Is emancipation desirable or possible in any view of it, if the blacks are to remain here? Where did JOHN RANDOLPH's slaves find refuge at last, after being driven out by several Free States?

I do not propose to use your name but your views. * * * A few lines from you soon on the foregoing topics would greatly oblige me.

Very respectfully and truly yours, N. ADAMS.

Hon. H. A. WISE.

Reply of Mr. Wise.

ONLY, near Onancock, Accomac Co., Va., Tuesday, Aug. 22, 1854.

DEAR SIR: I received yours of the 15th inst. yesterday. It is a letter which cannot be satisfactorily answered in brief terms. It is so deserving of my respect that I cannot forego a reply to it, and yet its questions are so full of matter as to require more time and labor than I can devote to topics which are so vital that they ought not to be touched at all, unless treated fully enough to comprehend their essential bearings. I must reply, then, in a synoptical view, and sketch a mere skeleton, which you must fill up yourself, and take all the chances of making many wide mistakes. A Northern man—a non-slaveholding man—is sure to make gross mistakes on this "*pons asinorum*" subject of African Slavery in the United States. You first ought to comprehend our feelings as well as our relations in the matter. To make you understand these, you must allow me to "speak right on," like a "plain, blunt man," and to treat the subject in the most natural and unaffected tone in which the ideas relating to it arise in my mind. To the effort, then:

What are you writing to *me* about? *Slavery—African Slavery*—in the Southern States of this Union. A *property*—property by *the law of the States*—property protected by *the Constitution and laws of the United States*—*private* property, held by individual proprietors by the same authority of sovereignties, and of constitutions, and of statutes, as houses, and horses, and ships, and goods, wares, and merchandise of trade are held. *Sacred as property*, because defended by the *moral* as well as *municipal* law, making it *mine*, and *not yours*. Mine, and not yours, it is in the forum of conscience, between me and God alone, and not yours in any sense between you and me in any conceivable relation between us. Mine, and not yours, in any sense of responsibility respecting any relation between me and the slave. What business have *you*, then, to interest *yourself* about it? Why take a thought about benefiting the race of my slave more than about benefiting the race of "my ox or my ass," or anything else that is *mine* and *not yours*? You shall not covet my "man servant or maid servant" more than my "ox or my ass," or "anything else that is mine." Oh! you mean no harm—you merely mean to inquire how to "divert the Northern antagonism to Slavery." The North ern antagonism to it, then, *does* mean harm—*does* mean to assail this property—*does* covet my man servant and my maid servant, and would take away and destroy this property, without regard to law, human or divine. Now, why should it be allowed to do this in respect to *this* species of property any more than in respect to any other kind of property? It is lawlessness let loose upon us; and would you have us compromise with the moral mob so as to bring about a "*mutual effort*" between us to plan for the good of the African race? Before the property-holders can be brought to parley with the brute force which assails their legal rights, the mob must be disarmed and subdued. The sovereign authority of confederated States must be exerted to fulfil the faith of a federal compact of union! Property is gone the moment it recognizes *any right of interference* by any *except those standing in a parity of relation to itself*—it is gone the moment it allows intrusion, especially by an "alien enemy." Northern antagonism *is* "*alien*" and Northern antagonism *is* "*enemy*" to it.

Suppose the *houses* standing this side of Mason and Dixon's line were all assailed by a rude mob, constantly hurling at them fiery torches, missiles lit with flames, just as if they were block-houses on the frontier attacked by Indians armed with arrows burning to light the roofs—that no State laws nor State efforts were made to arrest the incendiary warfare—that one-half the population sided with the mob—that the use of the jails was refused to hold the criminals—that the pulpits were preaching, and the schools were teaching, this to be all right, morally right, and justified by the "higher law" of God—that judges and juries couldn't be found to administer justice to murderers and marauders—that it was more expensive to *seek redress* than to *submit to wrong* under the sectional aggression—that political parties were organized and public officers elected on the ground of obeying the mob law against the faith of confederated States, and against the sanctity of constitutional and statute laws, and the oaths and duty of citizens to support them. Now, how long would you expect us to listen patiently to such mock and must and well-meaning appeals as that you make to me, much more submit to such insults and outrages? You could not expect good neighborhood to exist long between us and our enemies. All common feelings would soon be destroyed—all brotherhood would cease—nothing short of war would soon rage on, to utter ruin of everything precious in the bonds which hold us together as one people. No, the Union don't rest in the bonds of law—it must abide in the minds and affections of patriots. Gangrene their feelings towards each other, and the bonds of the law become fetters—bonds, sure enough. And for the South to *hate* the aggressors and not to *resist* them, would show the South to be not only provincialized and enslaved, but fit to be humbled and trodden upon. Well, Slavery is property as much as the houses are. It is assailed by "Northern antagonism" as dangerously as ever the block-houses of our frontier were by Indians in their most "savage mood." *This* house *is full of combustible materials*. It is a house "not made with hands," and is endowed with human wit and human *passions* more inflammable than gunpowder. It has some reason with which to contrive mischief itself. It can itself aid the enemy. It contains a magazine of ignorance, superstition, and passions and prejudices. Its explosion would be fuller of horrors than fire and concussion could bring to fathers and mothers, and husbands and wives and whole families of kindred, if sleeping in security; and the very least apprehension of that explosion keeps them from sleeping, as they should be allowed by brethren to sleep, in security. The threat of that sedarily makes the aggression really *a civil war*, without the fire and the sword—*not without the horrors!* This is the case. What is the remedy? You propose a *diversion*? Heaven defend us! Is that the best your philanthropy and patriotism can suggest? A diversion into what? A diversion of the mob with the missiles and fiery darts, thus threatening our peace, "into a mutual effort with the South to plan the good of the African race!" Don't you perceive, Sir, the statement of the case refutes the plan? What then? Why, Sir, just let our *property alone, and make your people obey the laws and respect our rights of property*. Go to work at home, in the North—correct the evil there. Teach them that they owe as much at least to their *own* race as to the *African*. Teach them that *they* are not responsible for *our sin*, if Slavery be a moral crime. Teach them that the mode they pursue is not politic towards their own end. Teach them that the first duty is no more owing to the *slave* than to the *master* of the slave; and if they would have us unite in any mutual effort with them, they must show themselves the *friends* of *masters* as well as of *slaves*; that if they would be instrumental in doing good to the latter, they must win the hearts and confidence of the former. If they cannot *do good to both*, let us alone—*just let us alone*. It is safer for us that they should, either for good or for evil, interfere with any other species of our property rather than with this subject of Slavery. So much for the first impulses on reading your letter, before I come to its questions.

You ask first, "What idea have you of the destiny of the slave population in the United States?" None—none in the world but a speculative idea. And why speculate? To what end? To see, as you propose, whether *we* can see and fall into the "ways of God to man?" Why, Sir, the fanatics think already they have optics keener than we have, and more; they imagine that their called and elected part is to *play Providence* to a whole people! Now, Sir, don't let us imitate their example by ingloriously trying to become Little Providences to the African race! For mercy's sake, let us leave a little to God Almighty himself! I say this most reverently. Don't you believe in a special Providence? If so, do you not believe, can you doubt, that God regardeth *both this people and our own race*, in their contact with each other, and in the destiny which He alone foreknoweth and ordaineth? *How* have an idea of their destiny? *I* am very *finite*, and a thousand years is as one day with God. I can't take His heliocentric view of human destiny. History lies like a harlot, and I can't even clearly look back. But we may much better judge righteously in this matter by looking back and "looking up"—especially by the latter mode of looking—than by vainly attempting to see what is not to be seen through the unopened vista of the future. I dare not foretell to myself what will be the terminus of the "stately steppings" of the Almighty on the grand journey of His providence to any portion of the human race. I think I see He acts on *individuals for the eternal responsibility of persons*. I think I see He acts on *nations, castes, tribes, races*, for the *temporal responsibility of people*. I think I see something so huge as to be incomprehensible to me in the dark background of the past, veiled by the lapse of ages. I see the Reformation of the Christian Church and the epoch of the discovery and settlement of new worlds. I am told of the mighty enginery of mind and matter set in motion by these events, and of the human activity and the necessity of human wants begotten in the womb of a total revolution on earth. Before this the world was in *night*, cramped in its old theatres in the midst of thick darkness. Those who held the ark of the covenant were set free by the "glorious light of the liberty of the Gospel," and to that light I give the praise, and the honor, and the glory, and the will forever, *of all the liberty on earth* which men and their children have ever enjoyed. The men of light, of freedom, of liberty, of the law of life, of equality, of doing unto others as they would have them do to them, were sent to a New World, and, blessed be God! that world was North America! Here were the heathen. Africa then was "a dry nurse of lions." Why were the Indians here *not* enslaved? Why did Old England and New-England cross the ocean 3,000 miles in ships of the sea and bring the negro here to be a slave, at great expense and risk, while the copper-colored savage, of the aquiline nose and straight hair, was left to roam? I don't know. Was Africa under a curse? Her lands were waste places—zaharahs. Temples to the living God had all crumbled into dust—sulphur, and salt, and bitter ashes, were strewn upon her soil. Horrid rites were celebrated in her temples, and human sacrifices were burnt upon her altars. Barbarian, and savage, and horrid were her wars; and pestilence, and wild beasts, and poisonous serpents and insects, infested her earth and her air and her waters. Head men and chiefs were kings, and kings were *masters* of the most abject and absolute *slaves*, who lived, and moved, and breathed by the *will alone* of tribal despots, who wielded torture and the power of life and death by a license unlimited and unrelenting. Did the saving of the lives of captives taken in war, who would have been slain but for the cowries which purchased them in the slave trade, add to the curse of the captives? It is idle to say that the trade afterwards begat the wars in which captives were taken. Wars did exist, constantly and universally, before, and wars which exterminated captives. The *trade* wars *saved thousands of lives*. Did removing them, with all the horrors of the middle passage, from the torrid zone of Africa to a temperate climate, discomfort them? Did the unbinding the bands of their African bondage, and putting upon them the easier yoke of a Virginia plantation, make them any the less free? Did the unbinding them from the stakes of superstition, and torture, and death, and bringing them to a land of law and civilization make them any more slaves? Did their migration from a land of Egyptian darkness to a land of Gospel light plunge them still deeper into ignorance and superstition, and fit them less to pursue and enjoy the human happiness of which they were capable? Love of domination, love of gold, lust of every sort, may have been the besetting sins of the *traders*—they were English and Yankees; but I can't see where the original wrong to the Africans was, or, rather, how they were worsted! If any, God, doubtless, put it upon the "spoilers who should be spoiled." But what of it? Here they were brought, bought and sold, and here they have for centuries served as slaves. And that it was the design of Providence that they should be, for some wise end, I have no more doubt than that the Great I AM saw fit repeatedly to subject the Jews to captivity and bondage. And what has come of it? God's angels and ministers—time, climate, and the Christian Church—have been at work, and the result is wonderful to everybody except those Demigods and Little Providences who think the Almighty operates too slow! Two centuries have set free 434,675 descendants of Ethiopian parents who would never have known light or liberty but for that curse we call Slavery in the United States!—made them Christians, civilized, moral agents, many of them, of Gospel truth. (See table 17 of census of 1850:)

In New-England	23,021
Other Free States	173,287
Total Free States	196,308
In Slave States	238,367
	434,675

Time and climate have worked this result, and the Free States, you will observe, have set free no more than the Slave. The Slave States exceed the Free States in free colored population by the number of 42,059. Maryland has 74,723—more than three times the number of all the New-England States. Virginia has 54,333. This county of my nativity, where I am now writing, has 3,295 free colored population, and but 4,987 slaves; near y half the negroes are free. It was not philanthropy d d this. It was no Titmouse Providence of Man. Massachusetts never abolished Slavery by law. Her judiciary did it when the institution had become so insignificant within her limits that the judges might well be indulged in legislation "*de minimis lex non curat*." No, one of God's mightiest ministers did it in the Free States. That king did it there which strips the leaves from the forest's limbs in Autumn—King Jack Frost did it there. North of a certain isothermal line Slavery was found to be unprofitable, and was relinquished just as the cultivation of oranges and pine apples would have been relinquished to a cold climate. Our predecessors were not such asses as to conclude that that should be constitutional on one side of a line of latitude which was unconstitutional on the other side of that line. No, they made no such agreement in 1819-'20, and Virginia assented to no such folly in the ordinance for the Northwest Territory in 1787. They merely conformed themselves to God's laws of Nature—not to raise the question pro, on one side, where Slavery was unprofitable, nor con, on the other side, where its labor could be profitably employed. Virginia was the first State in the Union to set apart a territory to freedom from involuntary servitude. She gave up to freedom, and Union, and equality of States, from the Ohio to the Mississippi, and every free colored man in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan may thank her for his franchise, besides the 54,000 in her own gates to praise her. But this is not half of the result of Slavery upon African destiny.

There are 3,204,313 slave population in the United States, which, for civilization, arts, arms, social and moral blessings, are worth all the principalities, powers and peoples of all Africa, without excepting the Dutch, Portuguese and English settlements there, from the Nile, through Timbuctoo, to the Cape of Good Hope! In the very words I would repeat this proposition a thousand times to emphasize it and show I mean literally what I say: *that the descendants of Africa now here in bondage*, in the United States, *are, en masse, as a whole wealth of people, in bodily comfort, morality, enlightenment, Christianity, and actual personal freedom, worth more than their mother country entire, not excepting the Europeans there combined with the natives!* This is no boast, but a *fact* which challenges comparison! This is an enormous result. Nothing short of the power of God could have effected this prodigious result upon near four millions of human beings in so short a time as that of two centuries. God's churches in the Southern States of this Union have done this, come and all, by operating both upon the masters and the slaves. The Methodist and the Baptist churches have been the great apostles among these Gentiles. And thus I add another proposition, to wit: *that Slavery, American Slavery in the United States, has been the most efficient missionary among the heathen in the last two centuries*. Not by going to Africa and raising altars there at first, but by bringing the fathers here and preparing priests to go back to Africa and bear the Christian torches through the darkness of her night. The black missionary is sent back to black Africa—like to like. And the colony of Liberia, established by slaveholders, coming directly out of Slavery, is another trophy far exceeding that of any known similar moral enterprise of the age. Now, the whole Christian church, by all its separate and combined human efforts, has not Christianized otherwise and elsewhere so many heathen and their descendants, and made them free in the same time, and also posted a colony of civilization, to be a lamp and a guide to freedom in the very land from whence the slaves were first *saved* for this very result, which was never designed by man, but must have been by God from the beginning.

Ye it is not passing strange that at the very moment when this great work was going most bravely on, the two great American churches of Christ—the Methodist and Baptist—should have divided among themselves by north and south lines on this very subject—one that called on them for redoubled union and effort? Not waiting on God, but relying more on man's wisdom, and not relying even on the best of secondary causes, the wisdom and consciences of their own brethren who resided in the South, and were best informed, *a sectional party, fanatically* striking at a cause which was working together for God's glory with the churches, *divided the churches themselves*. So it ever will be with church or State, or man. Division and dispersion *must* come whenever men begin to build Babels—to become gods, and put themselves up in the place of Providence! And will you permit me to say that, if Slavery be the curse of the South, this *Babel-building* is more emphatically the curse of the North. Hence the disappearing of the old faith, and practice of the Puritans; hence your Pantheism, and your "*isms*" of all sorts—your associated man's attempts to play Providence. You are in danger of a confusion of tongues and dispersion!

But, alas! alas! your unco-righteous exclaim. The stripes, the burdens, the sufferings of Slavery! Doubtless, were and have been great; not so great now as they were and have been. But did you ever hear of any plan of Providence to man for his redemption and reformation which did not come through *suffering*—ay, through *blood*? Go to the cross of the great atonement! Go to the Son of Man!

> "The best of men
> That e'er wore earth about him was a sufferer—
> A soft, meek, patient, humble, tranquil spirit;
> The first true gentleman that ever breathed."

His Almighty example was, through *suffering*, to prove that man's chief good was to come *by suffering!* And were the idolatrous heathen to escape the penalties of suffering to redeem their race? Go to the apostles and martyrs! Go to CALVIN and LUTHER and the Reformers! Go to the patriots of our Revolution! Ask all of man's benefactors, as well as sin's victims, how came the good of *any* kind except through suffering—human suffering, and once, for all, Divine! The three millions of Christianized slaves, the half a million of colored freemen—the rate of two thousand per annum freed and civilized in two hundred years—President ROBERTS and his republic of Liberia, recognized by the most potent Christian powers of earth, and seated on a throne of African empire, conquering and to conquer, on the very coast of the slave-trade—are well worth all the sufferings and burdens, and blood and stripes, of African ancestors who were captives of savage wars, and who would have expired without offspring, and without bearing fruits meet for repairing a race and a country, but for the evil out of which has come good enough to justify the ways of God, both to masters and to slaves! The horrors of the coast trade between Africa and Brazil were, only seven years ago, by no ways diminished as compared to what they ever were. I have officially detailed scenes of wrong, and horror, and suffering respecting its traffic, enough to make all humanity shudder in every nerve; outrages perpetrated by English and American captains and crews, in vessels owned from Baltimore to Bangor, loaded with "goods fit for the coast," with the British stamp upon them—nineteen out of twenty-two of them owned north of Baltimore, Wilmington, (Del.,) Philadelphia, cities of New-Jersey, New-York, Boston, Brunswick, (Me.,) Quakers, and even an owner and proprietor of an Abolition newspaper in the North, all implicated in the traffic in slaves, or in furnishing its very pabulum, the "*panos do costa*"—the fabrics of Old and New-England—made expressly to suit the markets of the coast factories, those vulture eyries of Africa which are the depositories of cotton cloths of a peculiar stripe, of gew gaws, of old muskets, gunpowder, and Brazilian hell-fire, the cachacha of their sugar cane, and of manacles for human victims who are stowed in the "bush," first branded, some on the abdomen, and some elsewhere, *as so many parcels marked*, and then packed on shipboard on the tops of water-casks, chained two and two together in holds of vessels, to navigate tropic seas, where the thermometer stands above blood heat, four feet from hips to deck, four feet from hips to heels, and two feet from elbow to elbow, to a man, to become howling demons of mania, the living chained to the dead, and to be relieved only by death dealt in cold blood by the musket of the master!! (See case of the *Kentucky*, in the archives of State at Washington, in my own correspondence as Minister with the Department.) All this, and much more of horror, I have vouched, while I, a slaveholder, have been compelled to rely alone for safety on the power of God, and of powder and cannon-shot, in snatching the flag of the United States from the foul pollution of such a trade, carried on in the face of the combined naval powers of England, France, and the United State, by, I repeat, *Old and New England* people! And yet, I say, if called on to morrow to say as a man of humanity, of honor, of truth, of love for the African race, of hatred to the slave-traders, of fear and love to my own Almighty master, whether the coast trade in human beings should cease, I would advise steps the very contrary of those taken by the civilized world at the present day. I would recommend the repeal of every act to suppress the slave trade. The philosophy of THIERS was true. The contraband increases the horrors of the trade, and don't in the least diminish the number of the victims. That number amounted to 60,000 per annum, at least, when I left Rio in 1847, from the coast to Brazil. The captives are taken far in the interior, thousands of miles, where no white man has ever dared to go to incite slave-trade wars. They pass from tribe to tribe, and territory to territory, incurring a tax in transition, and reach the coast with their price fixed upon them by the tax chiefly which is paid on them. They are on the coast among "*strangers*"—*enemies*—in Africa. If these were liberated and turned loose, they could not return to their tribes, and they could not remain on the coast, owing to the difference of their occupations and the climate. If no price was paid for them they would be put to death. Taken to Brazil, they are landed in a negro heaven—in a country which is a paradise compared with Africa—where they are worked very moderately, are treated, indeed, patriarchically, where they cannot suffer for food and raiment, and where the Catholic faith and discipline are eminently successful in civilizing and Christianizing them, and where they have all the opportunities which they are capable of improving to become amalgamated with the Portuguese race—where they may acquire a right to freedom, to intermarriage, to social equality, and where they do become useful artisans. Among thousands, I assure you earnestly, *I never saw one who was willing to return to the bondage—and worse than bondage—of Africa*; so happy, so contented, and so improved in condition are they in Brazil. And there, too, as well as in the United States, is a grand result—providential on its face—of this much-abused curse of Slavery! There, too, may be seen a well-spring, nearer still, to water the waste places and the deserts of negro fatherland, which has evidently sprung from on High—out of the hard rock of Slavery! Now, who does not see the finger of God in this, and pointing directly to the "*destiny* of the African race," in their own mother country? Here are the United States with near half a million of free colored, and there is Brazil (with how many more I am not prepared to say) ready to pour back a tide of civilization to compensate a thousand-fold for that barbaric horde of heathens who were brought to the New World, in the economy of Providence, to hew away the rocks and to make the rough places smooth for a more chosen and superior race, who in turn for the Slavery, have given to Africa the arts of civilization, and the knowledge and the worship of the only true and living God!

My answer, then, to your first question is:

The destiny of the slave population in the United States is towards Africa. My authority is *God's providence* against all the futile and impious attempts of human Babel-builders on earth. His servants had better be busy about their master's work.

2. Your second question, "What is your conviction with regard to the practicability and usefulness to all concerned of the colonization scheme?" is answered by my reply to your first. Providence has planned the return of these free colored Africans to Africa. It is obliged to be practicable and useful to all concerned. But I have a few more words to add on this topic.

It will take centuries to accomplish the work. Two centuries of the past have but begun it. I have no idea that more than very few of the 421,000 free colored now in the United States are fit for self-government. I have seen the negro from my youth upwards, in almost all circumstances, and I know that his tendency, if left to himself, is constantly back towards barbarism. The colony in Africa or elsewhere must continue to have for a long period of time the care and constraint even of white superintendence and power. The black man must be sent ahead to open the jungle, but the white man must be behind him to press him on, to guide and guard him, and to save him when he flees or falls.

Looking to the ends of ultimate colonization, and to the true policy of the States at home, *I would especially prohibit by law the future emigration of the free colored population from our Slave to our Free States*. Dr. DRAKE was right in his views of our driving away the free negroes to the Free States. *It has been one of the most baneful causes of Abolitionism in the North.*

I agree they cannot remain very long in the Slave States. The end must be that they must accept the terms of colonization, and go on the mission designed for them in Africa or elsewhere. Where else can they go? What else could have been done?

This question brings me to call your attention to *one golden opportunity* which was lost by that very blindness of fanaticism which always betrays itself and defeats its own ends. *California was the theatre for a grand development of this subject.* To have allowed her gold mines to be worked by slaves would have produced a marked revolution. Every corn field in Virginia and North Carolina, in Maryland, Missouri, Tennessee, and Kentucky, would have been emptied of black laborers, and I doubt whether many slaves would have been left to work the cotton and sugar estates of the other Southern plantations. This would *not have added a single slave to the number now in being*. It would *not have diffused slave power*, but would *rather have concentrated the slaves all comparatively in one State, and thus have weakened its federal strength in the Union; and five years of their labor in the gold mines would have enriched masters so that they could more ably emancipate them at the end of that time than they could now sell them for a full market price*; and when emancipated, there was all Polynesia—and the isles of the Pacific—before them for colonization in the pleasantest places for them on earth! Oh! what a mighty opportunity was there lost for the workings of a great philanthropy, for a humanity without harm! And what was gained? Why, the demoralization of hundreds of thousands of whites by the accursed thirst and hunt for gold, such as threatens to bring down ashes from Heaven to mingle with the dust of Mammon! But I, too, perhaps, am impious in thus repining. Such an opportunity, so palpably lost, only proves, doubtless, how weak is man's wisdom—God works in His own way. He meant, may be, that the African should not be demoralized by the *dust-hunt*, but should still be taught to sow and plant, and plow and reap the crops of mother earth, and be trained to the mechanic arts, and be prepared to people *Africa*—Africa, not the isles of the Asiatics—for the African! I console myself with *that*, and that is the best solace—looking to God always, and especially to correct and prevent the mischief of many wrongs done by the violent Californian outrage. Slavery out of the question, our Constitution and form of Government were stricken the most fatal stab ever yet felt in our history, by the military introduction into the Union of that Mammon State. The severest blows at Slavery in the United States which Abolitionists could have given would have been to offer bounties even to masters to take their slaves to the gold mines. But no; they were blind enough to violate the Constitution of the United States, and to justify military usurpation in the acts of Brigadier General RILEY, who, *from the* CAMP, *proclaimed a Territorial government*—who *after* thus *meeting* and *satisfying* the plea of the "*salus populi*," by organizing a *Territorial Government*, backed by a naval and military force of the United States, *went further*, and *from the camp again proclaimed* TIME, PLACE *and* MANNER *of holding elections, prescribed the elective franchise—gave the right of voting* to those who were *not citizens, indiscriminately to Peruvian and Patagonian*, to *Chinese* and *Chilian*, to *Mexican* and *mulatto, and to a member of Congress from Georgia*; and from this promiscuous aggregate of population *en masse—not a people in any organized sense*—exercised the highest attribute of man, next to that of Deity, *the attribute of organizing a convention which was to create, and did create, a State to be inducted into this Union!* All this was done *by a military commander from the camp*, sustained by what was called *Free-Soilism!* God save the Constitution, and the civil from the domination of the military authority! But Abolitionism warring on Slavery resorted to this extreme example to defeat what would have done more for emancipation and colonization in the next quarter of a century, than all the Abolition Societies in Old England and New England can ever do upon earth! Such is the madness and vanity of fanaticism.

3. Your third question shows that your standpoint, Sir, don't enable you to judge correctly at all of the inquiries even to be made respecting Slavery. Thus:

"If a slave *asserts his liberty, and runs away, do you feel that he ought to be recovered*, or has he a *natural right* to escape if he chooses?"

This question proceeds from a general and radical error among political and moral theorists who derive their systems from the worst school of English tories. This system is *absolute*, and not *relative*, and while it pretends to some fictitious *natural* state of man, it contradicts all *nature* and the actual state of his being from the cradle to the grave. Man's *natural* state is the *social* state. The true law of the social state is the law of Christian love. Christianity, in the language of that master critic HAZLITT, "first promulgated the *equality of mankind in the community of duties and benefits*." One set of thinkers at this day run the rule of liberty: "That *all* men are by nature equally free and independent, and have certain inherent rights," &c., into the absurdity of asserting *equality as a fact pertaining* to the PERSON as well as *to the inherent abstract right*; and another set adopt the opposite extreme, that the Declaration of our Independence and our bills of rights are all false, and that Slavery is justifiable on that account. There is no such truth as either extreme, and no such meaning as either ever was intended by any of those sacred charters of our liberty. The equality meant by the law of our liberty, the fountain and foundation of which is the Christian code, is the "equality in a community of duties and benefits." Duties and benefits are relative, obliged to be so in every social community. Every man has an equal *right*, abstractly, to every social benefit, and one of the brightest social benefits is the right to perform the highest duties. But all *persons* are not, by the constitution of their being, equally *capable* of attaining to the *enjoyment* of these *rights*. The grades of mankind, of personal capacities and fitness for enjoyment of rights, are as clearly taught in the Christian doctrines as the law of salvation itself. The natural—that is, the social—relation of Slavery was undoubtedly recognised by Christ and His apostles, and servants were enjoined to be obedient to their masters, according to the law of the flesh. Now, the law here allows my slave to assert his liberty *in the mode which it prescribes*. Here, and in every slave State, the slave may, at any time, and as often as the right is undetermined, sue "*in forma pauperis*" to obtain his freedom. But he may not *run away* to obtain it. Is is against the law of his social state for him to do so. If he flies from my service to another State, the Constitution of the United States guarantees to me his reclamation and extradition. I not only lawfully may, but *ought morally* to recover his services, if I can. The confederacy binds every man, woman and child in the United States, when lawfully called on to do so, to aid me in his recapture; and, whether called on or not, not to oppose the exercise of my right to capture in a lawfull way. If this be not true in regard to our slave laws, the the Anti-Renters in New-York, or the "*isms*," whose name is legion, anywhere, may substitute a lower as well as a higher law for the invasion of any and every description of property. He, the slave, has no natural right to escape; for his social are his natural rights, and the law of his social being forbids his choice to escape. This requires much more elaboration than I can bestow upon it. But Boston needs a lesson on obedience to the laws. A mob has blotted her fair escutcheon. Please leave this question of conscience where the responsibility lies—with the slaveholders—and preach to the people of Boston the absolute necessity of discharging *their* duty, for which they are responsible to the laws which govern this great community of States, on whose union and harmony the hopes of suffering humanity throughout the world rest. I have an abstract right to acquire any amount of property in my power. I may of right become, if I can, owner of your land, and, independent of the social law, may have as much right to it as you; but that don't authorize me to *take* your land *if I choose*. No more has the slave any authority *to take his services from his master if he chooses*. The social law fixes the conventional right, and that is the right which governs the case in either instance. No Babel-builders of them all so insultingly tower towards Heaven as those who set up a *higher law!*

4. As to the treatment of slaves, I am well-informed, and do not hesitate to say that there is not a better provided body of laborers on earth than the negro slaves of the United States. In reply to your question—"Does Slavery west of Georgia and in the Southwest differ much as to severity from that in the eastern and central Southern States?"—I say to you that Slavery nowhere in the United States, at this day, is severe. The slaves are universally fed and clothed well, and are happy and contented. Look at the tables of the increase and their ages of longevity. Look at their religious privileges; come and listen to them preach and pray, and see them dance and "*eat fat meat and lie by de fire!*"—see their masters' love for them, and their love for their masters. With white officers, I would fight a regiment of them against any foreign troops which could land on our shores. They are faithful and they are brave, and more disinterested than the white man. They are joyous in temperament, and patient as their nerves are coarse and strong. The owners love their race and its qualities better than their pseudo friends, the abolitionists, do. Every adult slave around me has half a pound of cured bacon per day, corn meal without stint or measure of allowance, scale fish in season, shell fish nearly all the year, every vegetable and fruit of the season, and an abundance of such as they prefer planted and sown for them. Besides this, they have crops of their own which they sell for their own use. Not one of them who is industrious can fail to have two or three dollars a month to spend. They have no occasion to buy anything but fine clothes. They have their rations weekly of molasses, coffee, and tobacco. They are not allowed to work, and carefully nursed, when sick, and when well don't average ten hours of labor per day. They have their feast days and holidays, and enjoy them more than the whites do. Here they have Easter and Whitsuntide, two days, a week after harvest, a day at August Court, three and four days each during the camp meeting seasons of the Methodist Church, to which they mostly belong, and a week at Christmas, besides the half days of Saturday's in going to see their wives. I believe that they fare *better* in the *Western* and *Southwestern* States than they do in Virginia.

5. "Is emancipation desirable or possible in any view of it, if the blacks are to remain here?" I answer *no*—emphatically *no*. I desire every one of them, for their own sakes as well as for the whites, to remain slaves while they remain here. I have emancipated one, and will never emancipate another. They are at present fit only for the patriarchal state of a Southern plantation. They are capable at present of a state only of pupilage. They can never amalgamate with the whites in this country. The cross is hybrid and against nature. Nature loathes a mulatto as much nearly as she does a mule. It is wicked to encourage a mixture of the races. Contact with the whites and free negroes demoralizes both. *We can free them as fast, and faster, than they can be colonized in some land of better promise to them.*

Do good there, Sir, by setting Boston philanthropy to work in other directions than to aid runaway slaves. Put them at removing the beam out of New-England's eye, of furnishing vessels and cargoes to the Brazilian African Slave-trade. Teach them charity to *masters* as well as to slaves—to men of their *own race and blood*. Teach them to fall in with God's providence in restoring civilization to Africa, by aiding the colonization of the free blacks from the United States at Liberia or elsewhere. Teach them to obey the laws, and not to teach our slaves not to obey their masters. Teach them peace, and to live in harmony with brethren of a common country, who have given to them and to it a political faith whereby they are free, and fathers of that faith, who were slaveholders, whose example and whose labors and sacrifices gave *them* institutions of liberty, of which they prove themselves unworthy whenever they abuse them to a brother's wrong.

I know nothing of the fate of Mr. RANDOLPH's slaves. That was one only of a number of instances I could cite of the folly of emancipation to remain among the whites. They melt away like the Indian tribes the moment they migrate to the northern States.

I trust, Sir, that while I have given you a candid, I have made a decent and respectful reply. My pen has run right on, I repeat, and I am astonished to see how much I have written, and yet how much I have left unsaid. Yours, respectfully,

HENRY A. WISE.

Rev. N. ADAMS, D. D., Boston.

Letter from Edward C. Delavan.

BALLSTON CENTRE, Wednesday, Aug. 30, 1854.

Editors of Albany Morning Express:

GENTLEMEN: I notice the following in your paper of the 27th:

"JOHN B. GOUGH, the well known, devoted and efficient advocate of temperance, stated in a late speech in London, that out of 500,000 persons who had signed the pledge in the United States, 450,000 had broken it."

I conclude Mr. GOUGH must have referred to *reformed drunkards*. It has been estimated that from three to five hundred thousand of this most miserable class have, during the progress of the Temperance Reformation, signed the pledge, with the strong desire of escaping from the destroyer. But the drinking usages of society and the licensed grog-shops of the nation, have been too much for them. These public licensed grog-shops, meeting them at every corner of our streets, and along all our highways, are ever open night and day, and the keepers of them constantly laying in wait to decoy them back to their old habits and final ruin, how can they escape?

It is supposed there are 4,000,000 of individuals in this nation, now pledged or practicing on the great and safe principle of total abstinence. Not a drunkard will ever be found in their ranks, so long as they continue faithful to their principles. I regret the necessity of admitting, that many, not only in the humbler but higher walks of life, have *broken their pledges*, thereby inflicting a deep wound on the cause they have deserted.

I conclude, no fact has had a more powerful influence on the public mind, in bringing it up to the consideration of a prohibitory law, than the helpless condition of the drunkard *without it*.

Yours very truly, E. C. DELAVAN.

Rates of Labor in San Francisco.

From the Shipping List, Aug. 16.

Below we give a table of the rates of labor in San Francisco, which we have compiled with great care and considerable trouble, and which may be relied upon as correct. It is the fullest which has ever been published here, and gives the rate, we believe, of every trade or occupation in which regular journeymen are employed. There are some tradesmen, such as engravers, who work solely by the piece, and for whom we can furnish no regular standard of rates. It must also be borne in mind that for one man employed there are two or three looking for work; and, also, that a good fast workman will obtain a situation at $10 per day, when a poor hand would not get a place at $2:

Blacksmiths, per diem	$6 00
Blacksmiths' Helpers, per diem	4 00
Shipsmiths, per diem	6 00
Shipsmiths' Helpers, per diem	4 00
Turners, per diem	$3@8 00
Coppersmiths, per diem	3@5 00
Brassfounders, per diem	5 00
Lockmakers, per diem	5 00
Gasfitters, per diem	7 00
Boilermakers, per diem	$5 50@ 6 00
Patternmakers, per diem	5 50@ 6 00
Moulders, per diem	5 50@ 6 00
Riveters, per diem	5 50@ 6 00
Finishers, per diem	5 50@ 6 00
Plumbers, per diem	6 00@ 8 00
Gunsmiths, per diem	5 00
Watchmakers, per diem	6 00@10 00
Jewelers, per diem	6 00@10 00
Chasers, per diem	8 00@12 00
Lapidaries, per diem	9 00@10 00
Carriagemakers, per diem	6 00
Wheelrights, per diem	6 00
Harnessmakers, per diem	5 00
House carpenters, per diem	5 00@6 00
Shipwrights, per diem	6 00@8 00
Joiners, per diem	6 00@8 00
Boat builders, per diem	8 00
Caulkers, per diem	8 00
Stone masons, per diem	7 00
Bricklayers, per diem	8 00
Hodmen, per diem	4 00
Plasterers, per diem	7 00
Brickmakers, per month, (and found)	50 00@ 90 00
Brickmoulders, per month, (and found)	75 00@100 00
Brickburners, per month, (and found)	125 00@150 00
Lime burners, per month, (and found)	60 00@ 75 00
Butchers and slaughterers, per month, (found)	100 00
Deck hands, (steamboat,) per month, and found)	60 00
Engineers-in-chief, per month, (and found)	250 00
Engineers, assistants, per month (and found)	150 00
Stokers, per month, (and found)	70 00
Waiters, per month, (and found)	40 00
Mates,

...Daily Times.

...FRIDAY, SEPT. 15, 1854.

...publishing the DAILY TIMES, morning or ...ered at their residences or places of business, ...ed regularly by sending a note to that effect ...through the penny-post to this office.

...W. H. DERBY, No. 145 Main-street, Cincinnati, ...is our authorized Agent. Persons wishing to subscribe to the DAILY or WEEKLY TIMES, or to advertise in them, can do so by applying to him.

...Persons in Burlington, Vt., and vicinity, wishing to subscribe to the DAILY TIMES, can do so by applying to our Agent, Mr. J. H. PLATT, Jr., Burlington, Vt.

To Advertisers.

...The average regular circulation of the ... is now over 24,000 copies,—of which nearly 20,000 are served by Carriers in this ... Brooklyn and Williamsburg. The extent ... of its circulation commend it to ... as one of the best channels through which they can present their business propositions to the public at large. Its charges for ..., considering its circulation, will be found as reasonable as those of any other ...

American Slavery—Remarkable Letter from Henry A. Wise.

In another part of this morning's TIMES will be found an elaborate and very interesting letter from Hon. HENRY A. WISE to Rev. Mr. ADAMS of Boston, upon the subject of Slavery as it exists in the Southern States. The letter is in reply to certain inquiries which Mr. ADAMS had made upon the subject, and is probably *explicit* enough to prove perfectly satisfactory. Mr. WISE is not the man to dodge any question, or to give to it an evasive and conditional response. His reliance in the infallible justice of his own opinions, leads him to put them forth with the utmost distinctness. He evidently regards his utterances as decisive. No room is left thereafter for debate or doubt. When he has spoken "let no dog bark." This conspicuous characteristic of the man's mind, gives to his writings an air of offensive arrogance, which sometimes becomes intolerable. It arises, we doubt not, from the depth and earnestness of his convictions,—aided somewhat by a profound intellectual pride;—but it gives to his argumentations a tone of insult which mars his logic, and which it requires a good deal of forbearance in an opponent not to resent and retort.

In this letter, this fault is conspicuous. Mr. ADAMS, a New-England clergyman, had visited the South, and had formed, from personal observation, more favorable opinions of Slavery than he had previously entertained. He was impressed with the belief that it is not so bad as he had supposed;—that the Abolition crusade against it was unwise, unjust and injurious;—and that some better and more fraternal way might be devised of relieving the country from its evils. He writes, therefore, in a spirit of friendly and respectful frankness, to Mr. WISE, of whose ability and character he had a high opinion—for information and for his views upon the subject. Mr. WISE opens his reply as if he were battering down a hostile fort. What business has Mr. ADAMS to write *to him* about *Slavery*? What right has Mr. ADAMS to say, or do, or think, anything about Slavery at all? Slavery is none of his business! All he and his fanatical brethren have to do is to let it alone. This language, Mr. WISE says, embodies his "first impulses" on reading Mr. ADAMS' letter. We have no doubt he speaks truly; but we think he would have written a wiser letter if he had suppressed his "first impulses," and permitted the suspicion to enter his mind, that there were other honest men in the world besides himself. The defenders of Slavery must abate something of their arrogance, if they hope to make any impression on those who differ widely from them in opinion.

Mr. WISE vindicates American Slavery in its present form, as one of the greatest and most beneficent of the works by which the Almighty has illustrated his wisdom and his goodness, since the creation of the world. God has planted Slavery here;—and Mr. WISE holds it *impious* for men to attempt to get rid of it. He sets this doctrine forth so clearly that his meaning cannot be doubted;—but he does not show why his argument would not forbid every attempt of men to change *any* of the institutions or relations of society, which Providence may suffer to exist. He asserts that those negroes who have been brought hither from Africa, have been infinitely benefited, thereby. "The descendants of Africa," he says with emphasis, "now here in bondage, are, *en masse*, as a whole wealth of people, in bodily comfort, morality, enlightenment, Christianity, and actual personal freedom, *worth more than their mother country entire*, not excepting the Europeans there combined with the natives! "It is not necessary to dispute this statement;—we have no doubt it is substantially true. But its truth cannot establish either the rightfulness of bringing them here originally, or of holding them in perpetual slavery, now that their condition has been so much improved. Those who imported them did not do it as God's servants,—with the conscious, predominant motive of promoting Christianity and improving the condition of the slaves themselves;—nor are these the reasons why they are held in slavery now. Mr. WISE has no right, either moral or logical, to credit *Slavery* with results which Infinite Wisdom and Power may have wrought out through its agency. But he pushes this line of argument, sophistical as it is, so far, as to vindicate the *sufferings* of the slaves, by the plea that those sufferings are necessary for the salvation of Africa, even as CHRIST's sufferings were necessary for the salvation of Man! Waiving all points of reverence and taste in this matter, Mr. WISE should bear in mind that he is seeking to justify the importers, the buyers and the owners of slaves;—to make his analogy pertinent, therefore, he must apply it to those who *inflicted* upon Christ those "stripes by which we are healed,"—upon those who scourged, spit upon and crucified him, and justify *them* by the results that followed their acts. Is he prepared to do this?

We have neither space nor wish to follow Mr. WISE through his argument. It would be interesting and easy to point out its sophisms,—but it is not necessary. Opposition to Slavery in principle is not a matter of logic,—nor does it need logic to support it. The instinct of the human heart, which is more powerful and more truthful than logic, tells every man that a state of Slavery is not a state to which any race of men ought to be perpetually and hopelessly doomed. There may be reasons why they should pass through it;—there may be formidable obstacles in the way of releasing them from it;—it may be wrong to attempt recklessly and without regard to circumstances and social necessities, to free them from it;—but such a wrong sinks into utter insignificance by the side of his, who seeks to *perpetuate* their Slavery as a state of divine and eternal validity.

In strict consistency with his opinions, Mr. WISE is in favor of *repealing all restrictions on the Slave-trade*. Of course if importing negroes and making them slaves is infinitely for their advantage,—and if those who imported the millions already here are to be lauded and canonized for so doing, their example ought to be imitated to the widest possible extent. Mr. WISE thinks that a "golden opportunity" was lost in not permitting Slavery to go to California. He denies the natural right of any slave to escape,—because his *natural* rights are to be measured solely by his *social* rights;—that is, they are simply what the law under which he lives allows him,—a definition that sets at defiance both reason and logic, prostrates every theory of civil and political Freedom, and condemns utterly the principles of the English, American and all other Revolutions. He denies that there is any ill-treatment of the slaves in the Southern States, and denounces all projects for their emancipation.

Mr. WISE's letter is long, but it will abundantly repay perusal. It embodies many facts and positions that are well worth reflecting upon; and the ability and interest by which it is marked will make it generally attractive.

Royalty at a Discount.

ESPARTERO has got rid of one great difficulty—the disposal of CHRISTINA, Queen Dowager of Spain. To have put her upon trial before the Cortes, or any other tribunal, would have involved an immensity of trouble, suspense, and probable dissatisfaction. The principal charges against her did not amount to what would authorize capital punishment, in the event of her conviction. They had been resolved, for the most part, into one great accusation of embezzlement, and of having obtained vast sums from the public Treasury of Spain, under false pretences. As Regent of the Kingdom, from the death of her husband, FERDINAND VII., in 1833, until ESPARTERO replaced her, (during the minority of her daughter,) CHRISTINA had vast sums of public money under her control, out of which, there is no doubt, she made very extensive "pickings." She was married to MUNOZ several years before she avowed it, and was content to be pointed out by the finger of scorn, as his paramour, rather than, by declaring her marriage, forfeit the large jointure of $175,000 per annum, to which she was entitled as widow of the late King. The whole amount of her illegal appropriations has been estimated at no less than $5,000,000.

This is a vast sum,—probably more than the Queen Dowager possibly could refund, for her expenditure, during the last twenty-one years, has been great. Still, a considerable portion of it is believed to have been invested in good securities of England, France, and Holland. Within the last half century, Monarchy has been so insecure in Europe, that the different Sovereigns have usually prepared for "a rainy day," by making pecuniary investments out of the countries which they govern or misgovern. Even the CZAR, until lately, had $50,000,000 in the State securities of France and England, (withdrawn not long ago, when his military plans and movements caused a requirement for money;) LOUIS PHILIPPE had the precaution to provide for his family by investments in this country as well as in England; LEOPOLD, of Belgium, has taken the same precaution; and Queen VICTORIA,—said to be haunted by a foreboding that the British Monarchy will come to a close before her own life terminates,—is very greatly belied by public rumor, if she, also, has not provided against a possible future of private life, by investments in the United States and elsewhere.

The greater part of the realized property of CHRISTINA is believed to be *out* of Spain, though some portion of it remains *in* it. She has some territorial possessions, acquired by purchase, in the country which so long has been dishonored by her presence, and disgraced by her conduct and example. She has a few palaces, also, sumptuously furnished, and rich in plate, adornments, and the glorious treasures of Art. She has shares in some public companies, yielding more or less annual income. The whole value of her real and personal property, actually within the realm of Spain, and attachable under the laws of that country, may be estimated at $1,000,000, or a fifth of her imputed mal-appropriations since her late husband's death. Were she put upon her trial, and even convicted, the utmost power of the law could not force from her anything except what she possesses, tangibly, in Spain. Therefore, avoiding the scandal to ISABELLA, the Queen regnant, of her own mother's public trial, with all the disgraceful disclosures it must involve, ESPARTERO has allowed CHRISTINA to depart in safety, with the total confiscation of all her property in Spain.

Some have said, and more may say, that this is misplaced lenity. But it must be remembered that, *as yet*, ESPARTERO is in favor of the monarchical system in Spain, and sufficiently sagacious to see that the humiliation of Royalty, by the trial of a Queen, necessarily carries with it a lessening of "the divinity which doth hedge a King." In little more than two hundred years, there have been three notorious examples of this, in Europe. First, the trial and execution of CHARLES I. entirely changed the system of government and the principles of political action in England—passing that country, after the brief but vigorous period of the Commonwealth, through the silken profligacy of the Restoration, into the stern sway of WILLIAM of Orange, after the deposition of JAMES STUART. Next, the trial and execution of LOUIS XVI., ending in the Reign of Terror, and the imposition of the glorious tyranny of NAPOLEON—for tyranny it was, though crowned by conquest and renown. Lastly, the trial of Queen CAROLINE, in 1820, which did more to lower the tone of social morality in England, than even the worst and most debasing vices of the Second CHARLES and his vicious Court. What would have been gained, in Spain, by the exposure of Queen CHRISTINA's profligacy? No more punishment, in all likelihood, than what has now fallen—and a heavy one it is—visiting her cupidity. To be sure, imprisonment might have been added to the pecuniary mulct But this bold, bad woman is not without adherents, and while she remained, even in a prison, upon the soil of Spain, the base and the disaffected might have made her a rallying point for plots, treasons and revolts.

It is well that she should literally be turned out of a country in which, so long, she has been a sort of living incarnation of Vice in many phases. No woman of modern times has better realized in her own person, and by her own conduct, the vile character of MESSALINA. In this respect, it is true, CATHERINE of Russia may have equaled her profligacy, but CATHERINE had some generous impulses; whereas, this woman is free from the imputation of even a single redeeming quality. We cannot admit that even maternal affection was a living principle in CHRISTINA's mind:—had it been, she surely would have shewn some solicitude for her daughter's happiness and welfare, by concealing, if she could not conquer, the profligacy which appears to be an innate portion of her temperament and character. On the contrary, she made no concealment of her vices. The result—a very mournful one—is seen in the conduct of her elder daughter—conduct which threatens, ere long, the destruction of monarchical rule in Spain.

On the whole, then, the exile of Queen CHRISTINA may be viewed as prudent and clement policy. Her retention in Spain would probably have caused more evil than can accrue from her banishment. She has money, it is true, should she desire to raise the standard of revolt in Spain, but she has no plausible pretext for doing so, and without even a rag of character to cover her, possesses no influence whatever, in or out of her adopted country, save within the narrow pale of her own vicious companions or followers. At the same time, it may be doubted whether, for her daughter's sake, this banishment does not take place some years too late. The morals of ISABELLA of Spain are ruined beyond reparation, and no nation can be happy under a ruler whom it despises.

Abuse of Women.

Any constant reader of the daily newspapers must have observed that of late there has been an increase in those crimes which find their victims in the gentler sex. We are threatened, indeed, with a new department in our daily press—a column for the disasters of women. There is scarcely a week that we have not to record some outrages on female virtue or life. Trials for divorce, violence, brutal treatment, murder, are becoming common. The public mind is getting fast accustomed to the new style of enormity. Already there are signs of hardening sensibility and growing indifference to the wrongs of the suffering party. The outbursts of indignation that once assailed these abominable acts, are now rarely exhibited, and it is quite enough for us if the law can take its course in the punishment of the offenders. Few seem to be aware how these vices are increasing, and still fewer view them with that alarm which they ought to excite. This is one of the saddest features of the matter. That women should be subjected to such brutal conduct, and yet the community evince so small a degree of feeling, is anomalous in this age of supposed refinement, but still it is true in point of fact.

Various circumstances have doubtless contributed to augment this evil. Women are certainly much more exposed now than ever before. A larger proportion of them occupy public situations. They are thrown in contact with the world in many callings—serving the tables of eating-houses, waiting behind the counters of stores, engaging in mechanical work, as well as performing the greater part of our domestic drudgery. By these means the faculties of temptation have been multiplied. Villainy has been able to accomplish its base ends easily, and hence it has been disposed to use its advantages without scruple. Nothing is more sure to occur than indulgence in passion, if it can be readily gratified. Let vice become a convenient thing, and vice will flourish. Unfortunately for the morals of society, it does not require much trouble to be licentious at the present day, and consequently there are thousands who eagerly embrace the open opportunities all around them to debase their character to the lowest beastliness. The natural power of womanly virtue is a mighty resistance to corruption, but we are not to forget that this power is provided with auxiliary supports. A proper position—a sphere in which delicacy is not worn away by unceasing collision with rude circumstances, and such employment as matures the qualities of a distinct womanly nature, are not to be neglected; for they are of prime importance to women. Nature designs to guard them by the arrangements of life no less than by the force of strong instincts; and, therefore, whenever these extraneous aids are overlooked or sacrificed, they must become much more liable to ruin. Just now this is one of their difficulties—they are exposed, without adequate protection. A multitude of bad men will always exist; but if women are ordinarily preserved from excessive danger, they will not fall an easy prey to the demon arts of destroyers. A new problem in the history of woman is to be wrought out in the midst of these new scenes of social excitement, and every virtuous mind most anxiously awaits the results.

A great deal of this corruption, Law is unable to reach. It is beyond its scope of action. Public opinion, the only hope where Law fails, is almost equally impotent. Neither the Pulpit nor the Press can do much towards arresting its terrible steps. But if the means of positive reform are not within our power, we can command the use of preventive agents. Much can be done negatively. Does not every one know, that the most obscene books and prints are daily circulated through the crowds at Dépôts and Ferries? And how often are there Popular Exhibitions, that tend to inflame gross appetites and passions? Cannot these nuisances be removed? And apart from this, cannot the disgraceful trials for Divorces in our Courts be so managed as to preserve the popular mind from a shocking familiarity with all the ways and resorts of artful villainy? The ends of justice do not require all this formal parade of secret iniquity. Nor should the community tolerate it. There is no interest at stake, that demands this unblushing announcement in open Court of all the particulars of triumphant wickedness, nor would any member of society be the worse off in a single respect, if these low and sickening details were utterly excluded from the public. Newspapers feel obliged to notice these affairs, because, as now conducted, they are public matters. But the evil ought to be cut up by the roots. If men and women will enact their guilty deeds, let their trials be put on a level with private executions in jail-yards. The press can easily give the verdicts, without publishing all the abominable history.

Under Foot.

A rainy day, such as was yesterday—let us be thankful—turns all men's attention to their boots and shoes. Fellow-citizens, in the article of shoe-leather we are most awfully shaved. Our thin boots are quite apt to be made of the flimsiest sort of sheepskin, and if in desperation we buy a pair of immensely heavy ones, nine chances are there out of ten cases, that the pegging or stitching will not suffice to hold the parts together through two waxings and waninga of the moon. Occasionally, we light upon an honest tradesman in this line, whose promise that "the boots will wear till we are tired of them," proves for the most part true; but as in the City most of the work is done by parties not directly responsible to the dealer, we have the pleasant consciousness of knowing quite often, that we have the company of our honest seller in being most shamefully deceived in our purchases.

They tell us that most of the leather of which our cheap boots and shoes are made is spoiled in the tanning, and we know that the manufacturer of cheap boots and shoes is so poorly paid that he cannot afford to make his work durable. If paying a high price would insure a good article, we should know very well the remedy. But it is excessively provoking to pay a price that one's conscience insists is more than it is worth to hide his handsome feet, and find that he has got an article that needs to be sent to the cobbler's after a single week's easy wearing. We hear quite frequently of new processes of tanning. Are none of them feasible? Surely it cannot be bad policy for some few in the city to get leather that is superior in durability to any of our brown paper, and to stick the parts together more strongly than if they only adhered by virtue of gum arabic. We have sometimes suspected that the men of Lee were pouring into our market, by mistake, the cheap slop shoes they intended for Southern slaves. Surely Yankee ingenuity, when it has settled the problems of steam and *stame*, and got its larger machinery into self-regulating order, might devise some covering for our feet that will not utterly fail of its pretensions, while costing no more than our bills for either bread or meat.

The Evening School.

On the evening of Oct. 2, our Evening Schools open. They are entirely free to all, except to those who can attend the Day Schools. They have latterly been well attended, and the orderly appearance they present about 8½ o'clock is good evidence that the scholars are of a class who are bent on making the most of their time. We allude to the system now to urge upon young women who have the evenings to themselves, and upon young men, apprentices of all trades and departments of labor, whose early training has been limited, to become regular evening scholars during the coming Fall and Winter. Shame should deter none; especially should none let their ignorance keep them away. While a large class of grown or half grown persons were in attendance last Winter, and in the lowest classes, there were also those whose progress and attainments were creditable for persons of their years, who had enjoyed all the usual opportunities of youth for attending school. It is an excellent chance, of which none who need a little more schooling to fit them to pass comfortably through the world, should omit to avail themselves.

☞ The proprietor of the *Churchman* in this week's issue, announces the withdrawal of Rev. H. N. HUDSON from its Editorial conduct. He complains of his having made a publication concerning a matter of entirely private arrangement. He says:

The question at issue is one with which the public have really nothing to do. The proprietor of a newspaper, as the party most deeply interested in its success, since it is *his* property that is at stake, may surely exercise the right, without being called to account before the world, of having it conducted in such a way as he may think most conducive to its prosperity, as well as to the advancement of the cause it has in hand. * * When it is asserted that the proprietor "has solicited and procured writing to be done *against* the editor, thus setting the editorial department at strife and controversy with itself," and that "he claims the same right with regard to *anonymous* communications," the proprietor unhesitatingly declares that it is a decided misrepresentation of the case. With regard to the former, the proprietor never intended there should be, nor does he now see there is, anything against the editor; and as to the latter, it is altogether a mistake. If he feels himself, as he complains he does, "in a false position," it is owing to his own conduct.

JULLIEN'S FAREWELL ALBUM.—MR. JULLIEN, the publisher of this excellent collection of JULLIEN's best pieces, explains in a card that it is intended for gratuitous distribution among the subscribers to the gift enterprise announced by him in the early part of the year. The decision of Judge WOODRUFF renders it impossible for him to distribute, as was originally intended, a certain number of piano-fortes. Anxious, however, to divide the profits of the speculation with his patrons, Mr. JULLIEN has got up the present work; the cost of publishing which will exceed the per centage originally designed for the purchase of piano-fortes. We need only add that the pieces of music here given away are worth more than the dollar originally subscribed. It must be remembered, also, that this is the second collection published.

☞ The Trotting Bull's challenge has been accepted. Six horses have entered to trot a half mile heat against him, over the Hippodrome course, on Monday evening next, 18th.

CITY POLITICS.

Whig District Conventions.

The First, Second, Tenth, Fourteenth and Sixteenth Assembly District Conventions, were held last evening for the choice of Delegates and Alternates to the Whig State Convention at Syracuse.

First District.—This Convention was held at No. 22 Ann-street. No delegate was chosen.

Second District.—This Convention met at No 1½ Murray-street, and ROYAL G. MILLARD was appointed Chairman, and C. B. FOOTE Secretary. More than a hundred ballots were cast for delegates at large. Each of the Wards forming this District claim the delegate or eleventh man. At near 1 o'clock A. M., the Convention adjourned, to meet again next Saturday evening.

Tenth District.—This Convention was held at the corner of Third-avenue and Eighty-sixth-street. The Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards were represented by five Delegates each. These stood for the Candidates from their respective Wards; those of the Twelfth, for MARCELLUS ELLS; the Nineteenth, for JAMES BEVINS; Twenty-second, for Dr. IVES, ex-Coroner. The Convention could not agree upon any Candidate, and at 10 o'clock adjourned till this (Friday) evening.

Fourteenth District.—Convention held at the Utah House. Result as follows:

Delegate—GEORGE MERRIT—*Alternate*—JOHN V. GRIDLEY.

Sixteenth District.—Convention held at Thompson's Hall. Result:

Delegate—RICHARD KELLY—*Alternate*—HENRY B. COOKE.

Democratic (Hard-Shell) General Committee.

A meeting of the Hard-Shell General Committee was held last evening at the Stuyvesant Institute, Mr. RICHARD SCHELL in the Chair. The Chairman, in calling the Committee to order, remarked that the reporters in attendance, and other persons not members of the Committee, could not be allowed in the room, according to the by-laws. A motion was then made by a member, to allow the reporters to stay, but objections being made, our reporter withdrew. He learned, however, after the adjournment, that a call had been adopted for a primary election to choose delegates to the Mayoralty and Judicial, and County Conventions. The election is to take place on the 28th. After arranging for inspectors and places of holding the polls, the Committee adjourned to meet on Thursday, Sept. 21.

To Prevent Waste in Gas.

The cost of gas is a topic of great importance to the denizens of all our gas-consuming towns. Gas has long been a necessity in our houses and along our streets, yet whenever the bills are presented, consumers are reminded that it is a very costly necessity. Little care enough for the ultimate cost that gives it so high a price—its waste has very much to do with the matter. The inequality of pressure through so many miles of pipes—the different heights above a given level at which it is to be furnished, different quantities consumed in a locality, make it necessary to furnish such an amount that some must be even wastefully supplied, or others will not get enough. "KIDDER's Regulator" has been in operation some time, and is found to work admirably for the lights on any given level. Its principle, we believe, is simply that when the gas from the street makes more than a desired pressure, that extra pressure closes a valve that thus shuts off the supply. There is no difficulty in its application, and it has saved many dollars to consumers, and by reducing the waste, enables families to get more for their money than they otherwise could. But with one Regulator only the pressure that suffices to feed the first story of a high building like the TIMES Office—since gas is lighter than the air—is not sufficient to give a full, clear light to the sub-basement, while it affords more than can be economically burned in the sixth story. In the vaults a smoky, flickering and unsteady flame, quite painful to the eyes; on the first floor, it might be unexceptionable; while on the upper story, the gas rushes off in a blue, full flame, too rapidly to burn steady or to give a pleasant illumination. This might be remedied by using a regulator for each floor; its cost alone forbids such a measure in small establishments. Mr. FIREMAN has a plan, of which the particulars may be learned in our advertising columns, that seeks to remove this difficulty by placing his "adjustment" *within each burner*, having first learned by experiment just what it needs. It is very simple, and once on, needs no further looking after. Consumers would do well to keep an open eye to everything that promises to improve their gas-light. It is a large item in every household and office account, and there is no doubt that if what is wasted were deducted from the year's bills, it would be a very large saving.

Loss of Ship Shenandoah of Liverpool.

The above ship left Liverpool July 29, loaded with coal and bound to New-York. All went on well till Sunday, the 10th inst., when in lat. 40° 59', long. 67° 43', a strong breeze sprung up from the eastward, which increased to a gale towards night, with a very high sea. The Captain says we took in the top-gallant sails, mizzen top-sail and mainsail. At 8 P. M. they took in two reefs in main and fore topsails. At 11 P. M. the wind increased to a hurricane, with heavy rain and lightning, and a most terrific high broken sea. In hauling up the foresail it blew away. At the same time the main topsail split to pieces, and the furled top-gallant sails and jib blew away. At 11:30 P. M., in a most terrific squall, the ship broached to; the fore topsail and fore top-mast staysail blew away; the cargo shifted to port and laid the vessel on her beam ends; the foremast and mizzen-mast went by the deck, and the main-mast went about 8 feet below the eyes of the lower rigging; the vessel shipping a most tremendous sea at the time, washing overboard the chief officer (who was not seen afterwards;) the gig boat, from the top of the house, forward; spare spars from the deck, bulwarks fore and aft on the port side, and stanchions from the poop to the gangway; splitting the covering board and waterways; breaking the poop skylight to pieces; filling the cabin half full of water, and washing away the after hatches. We sounded the pumps and found four feet of water in the well. Ten hands were immediately set to work at the pumps, the carpenter securing the hatches, and the remainder of the crew were employed in clearing the wreck. At 3:30 A. M. we got the wreck cleared away from alongside; the ship laying with the port covering boards under water, and the sea breaking over her in a fearful manner. The gale continued to blow furiously until noon, when it gradually moderated. The sea was yet breaking fearfully on the lee deck, and the water gaining on the pumps. We got the main trysail set on the stump of the mainmast, which kept the ship's head to the sea.

At noon on Tuesday, we had light winds and high sea, the ship lying on her broadside, and the water washing into the hold fast. We held a consultation with the crew, when it was determined to leave the ship, there being not the slightest chance to save her, she having no spars and the vessel lying on her broadside with seven feet water in the hold. We got out the long-boat and pinnace, and provisions, and left the vessel at 6 P. M., in lat. 39° 48', long. 70° 26'. The same night, at 9 o'clock, we fell in with the bark *Brilliant*, Capt. P. MILLER, who with promptitude backed his yards and took us on board.

Too much praise cannot be given to Capt. P. MILLER, his officers and crew, for their prompt, kind and timely assistance, rendered us in such trying circumstances.

Insulting a Lady—A Man Cowhided by the Brother.

Yesterday morning between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock an exciting cowhiding affair took place at the corner of Greenwich and Robinson-streets. A good-looking young lady named MARY A. DYER, it appears, had received a couple of love-letters from some unknown person, but she suspected they were sent by a young man named JOSEPH B. DYAS, employed as a clerk in Mr. GAVITT's clothing store in Greenwich-street. It is alleged that DYAS had winked at Miss DYER in the street on one or two occasions, and it had somewhat irritated her. She told her brother of the audacity of DYAS and the [illegible] ...ended to the store of Gavitt [illegible] ...stone into the struggling [illegible] ...fell upon him and ...whip, but finally escaped from the [illegible]

All the parties were brought before Justice CLARKE, at the First District Police Court, followed by a large concourse of people. Miss DYER made an affidavit that DYAS used insulting and abusive language towards her to that extent followed her and threatened her life by a letter maliciously written by him. JOSEPH B. DYAS, the injured young man, made a complaint against MARY DYER, the brother of the lady, for the assault. Justice CLARKE committed DYER to prison in default of $300 bail, which he finally procured.

This is the second complaint [illegible] DYAS by the young lady. The first was entered at the Jefferson Market Police [illegible] DYAS is a tall, good looking young man, with [illegible] bushy hair. He wears moustaches and [illegible] rial. His rosy cheeks were marked with [illegible] inflicted by the rawhide.

PEAT.—We learn that the recent "dry time" has been improved in many places by securing large quantities of peat for fuel. In the present state of the market for wood and coal, this is an economical substitute, and well worth attention in the country.—*Taunton (Mass.) Gazette.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

No. 279 BROADWAY.

GREAT BARGAINS—CARPETS AT COST.—PARKINSON & REDFORD PRICE—PETERSON & HUTCHINSON will sell off their entire stock of CARPETS, &c., at the lowest prices

RICH VELVET CARPETS, 10s. to 14s.
RICH TAPESTRY do. 3s. to 5s.
RICH BRUSSELLS do. 5s.
RICH 3-PLY do 2s. to 2s., per yard.
RICH heavy SUPERFINE, 2s. to 2s.

Also, on consignment, a very large assortment of strong INGRAINS at 2s. per yard. OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, MATTING, MATS, &c., equally low.

No. 279 BROADWAY, corner Chambers-st.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.—Messrs. STEARNS & MARVIN, Nos. 144 and 146 Water-st., continue to make and sell WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, and are the only persons authorized (with the exception of the New-England States) to make and sell the same.

Sept. 8, 1854. B. G. WILDER, Patentee.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 16, 1854.

Messrs. STEARNS & MARVIN, Nos. 144 and 146 Water-st., New-York:

Gentlemen: In the great fire which occurred here on the 5th instant, our store was completely consumed, the flames from the drug store opposite came upon us so rapidly, that we had barely time to lock up our books and make our escape through the back door. Our safe was one of your RICH & CO'S SALAMANDER SAFES, (Wilder's Patent,) and although the fire was one of the hottest—there being a large quantity of liquors oil and other merchandise, stowed in the building—yet the books and papers came out uninjured, except the binding was singed slightly.

We are perfectly satisfied that "your safes are fireproof," and we shall procure another of the same kind.

Yours, &c., E. M. DALEY & CO.

A large assortment of the above Safes on hand, and Jones' Impenetrable World's Fair Lock. Depôt as above.

GREAT BARGAINS—CARPETING 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN SPRING PRICES.—Elegant velvet and tapestry carpeting from the recent large auction sales, now selling for less than the cost of importation.

New styles velvet, 10s. to 14s. per yard.
New styles tapestry, 3s. to 11s. per yard.
New styles Brussels, 2s. to 10s. per yard.
New styles 3-plys, 2s. to 10s. per yard.
New styles superfine ingrain, 3s. to 7s. per yard.
Ingrain, 2s. to 4s. per yard.

Also, a large stock of new patterns oil cloths, and all other goods pertaining to the trade equally low.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 43 Broadway, near Grand-st., sheep side.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.—Notice is hereby given to the public, that on the 31st inst. Silas C. Herring reassigned to the subscriber all his right to manufacture and sell WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES. The subscriber would therefore give notice to his friends and the public that he is about to establish himself in the manufacture and sale of the same.

B. G. WILDER, Patentee.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1854.

BREVOORT HOUSE, FIFTH-AVENUE, CORNER OF EIGHTH-STREET.—This establishment, conducted exclusively on the European plan, has a restaurant attached for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen not residing in the Hotel. Dinner and supper will be provided at all times, on short notice, either in private rooms or in the restaurant.

MEALIO, HATTER.

If you wish a superior Hat finished in the best manner, light and durable, call on MEALIO, corner of Broadway and Canal-st.

PREMIUM PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—P. GILBERT & CO'S premium pianos, with or without the Boston, with iron frames, (rendering them to any climate) and elsewhere, from celebrated manufacturers, are always in store. A large variety of the best second hand pianos in the market. Prices, $50, $60, $75, $90, &c., to $175. Every instrument warranted. A large discount made from factory prices for cash. To suit purchasers, monthly payments will be taken. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway N. B.—Pianos to rent.

SEWING MACHINES.—IT IS A SINGULAR FACT that many persons can be induced to buy what is utterly worthless, because offered at a low price. Thousands of sewing machines called cheap have been sold, which could not be used,—they were made only to sell. The best one in the market now is THE SINGER, which can be obtained in profitable use. There is no dispute about the right to use these machines, and no machine of any other kind can be made without infringing our assessors patents.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER, WHO HAS FOR many years been with Messrs. ALFRED EDWARDS & CO., as cashier and confidential clerk, takes this method of informing his friends throughout the United States that he is now with Messrs. STEARNS & MARVIN, Nos. 144 and 146 Water-st., who manufacture and sell the world renowned RICH & CO.'S SALAMANDER SAFE, (Wilder's Patent,) where he will be happy to see his friends and receive their orders. STEPHEN H. PIERSON.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1854.

LADIES' FALL BONNETS AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.—On Tuesday next, Sept. 19, an extensive and unequaled assortment of Ladies' Fall Bonnets, comprising the choicest styles which the Parisian modistes have devised shall be the rage this season, (all forwarded from Havre in advance of their advent abroad,) will be opened at GENIN'S Bazaar. It is believed that the exhibition will surpass in splendor and variety any display of the kind ever made in this City.

GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

WHO GETS THEM UP?—A VERY NATURAL INquiry propounded by strangers when their eyes are dazzled by the splendid hats they see decorating the heads of thousands of people in this and other vicinities. We need not say that the wizard who constructs these beautiful fabrics is KNOX, and Knox's stores are located at Nos. 128 Fulton-st., and 536 Broadway. Gentlemen needing a fall hat for the promenade must not forget that KNOX'S HATS are tip top, and his prices low.

NEW DRY GOODS.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS SELLing merinos, paramettas, delains, silks, shawls, sheetings, tablecloths, and damasks, napkins, towelings, bombazines, blankets, quilts, &c., at a discount of 30 per cent from the usual prices. Also, black silks, of a superior make, very cheap. Also, fine French broadcloths 6-4 wide at $2, worth $3 50.

E. H. LEADBEATER, (Late Leadbeater & Lee,)
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS.—JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE stock of rich cashmere long and square shawls of the newest styles, and will be sold this morning at half the cost to import. The above shawls were sold prior to damage by water on the voyage of importation, but the majority of them will be warranted perfect.

E. H. LEADBEATER, (late Leadbeater & Lee)
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

HOSIERY AND EMBROIDERIES FROM AUCTION.—Great bargains! Great inducements!—A card for the ladies.—MADDEN & STEWART, No. 178 Broadway, West End, near Grace Church, will open THIS DAY, a large and magnificent assortment of Ladies', children's and gentlemen's hosiery, of the finest, cheapest and best quality ever offered. Also, a beautiful stock of collars, chemisettes, sleeves, skirts, infants' robes, frocks, &c.

REMOVAL.—THOS. WILEY, JR., & CO'S EXTENsive Tailoring establishment and cloth store, removed from the old stand, No. 187 Greenwich-st., to No. 215 Hudson-st., corner of Amos-st., where they will be happy to receive their old customers, and as many more as may favor them themselves, to which they will guarantee satisfaction.

THOS. WILEY, JR.
WM. R. BOWNE.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS FROM AUCTION.—A large lot of Silk, Woolen and Merino under garments is now offered at 25 per cent below the usual prices at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt Warehouse, No. 68 Greenwich-st., corner of Chambers-st., New-York. Shirts made to measure.

JET ORNAMENTS.—BRACELETS, BROOCHES, earrings, necklaces, chatelaines, &c., plain, and mixed with jewelry, gold mounted fan chains, and every article connected with the trade, for sale by the case or package at CROCHERON, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S, No. 387 Broadway, under the St. Nicholas Hotel.

HAIR RESTORED, OR NO CHARGE, AT NO. 10 Broadway, depôt of the Jerusalem Hair Growing, whose preparations are applied, and no money taken unless the hair is caused to grow. For ladies' dressing rooms for ladies and gentlemen.

SELLING OFF 20 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADway prices a superb stock of English Medallion Velvet, Tapestry, Axminster and Ingrain Carpets, Oilcloths, &c., of ruinous prices. A choice selection of Table and Piano Covers at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 10 Bowery.

BELLS! BELLS!—MENEELY'S CELEBRATED Church, Steamboat, School, Plantation, Factories and other Bells constantly on hand at the Works in West Troy, N. Y., and also at the Agency, No. 182 Broadway, New-York.

NEW PAPER HANGINGS.—FALL IMPORTAtions.—FRANCIS PARIS & Co., No. 39 Chambers-st., next to Stewart's, corner of Broadway, have received new designs of all the richest decorations, and every other style and quality in the line. Skillful paper-hangers employed.

BOUGHTON & KNAPP, NO. 19 CORTLANDT-ST., have on hand a large stock of men's and boys' clothing for City trade, or Southern and Western markets, at the very lowest cash prices. Purchasers will find a good chance to buy a large stock for a small amount of money.

MILLER'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—THE BEST ARticle for the hair that was ever made. It gives universal satisfaction to all who use it. Sold, wholesale or retail at 2. MILLER'S, No. 206 Bowery.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Consumption Arrested.—Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, as a remedy for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, Influenza, and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs, leading to Consumption, has attained a reputation unparalleled by any other medicine in the world, and a sale commensurate with the importance of the subject. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SON, Proprietors, 138 Washington-st., Boston. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

☞ Dr. Morse's Invigorating Cordial.—Whence proceed the headache, the depression, the debility, the indisposition to talk, the instability, the continual feeling of illness which it is impossible to define or localize, so common, so hard to bear, and so little prized by the robust and healthy? We answer—from the stomach and the nervous system, between which there exists the closest sympathy. The want of vital energy in the secretive organs, a general inertia of the system, is at the bottom of all the difficulty. To rouse the whole organization from the torpor, to imbue it with new life, activity and vigor, and to restore it to that condition, there is no preparation comparable with Dr. MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL. Other stimuli may excite the dormant physical energies for a time, but like the night-flush of the lightning that leaves behind it a deeper gloom, the exhibition of those exhilarants is followed after the first convulsive effort is over, by a depression of body and mind more profound and paralyzing than ever. The remedy is literally worse than the disease. But the Cordial has a dynamic influence. Its only creature is new conditions of the physical organization, but perpetuates it. The animal spirits are not only cheered and elevated by its agency, but kept up to their new level without flagging. A vegetable compound, congenial to the system, it seems to act upon the constitution itself, and to revolutionize it. In chronic diseases of the nerves, the stomach, and the liver, its operation is full of true miraculous. The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, six for twelve dollars.
C. H. RING, Proprietor. No. 192 Broadway, New-York.
Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada and the West Indies.

☞ Hygeana.—Brought Home to the Door of the Million.
Hundreds of cases of cures like the following might be named. One package of HYGEANA has cured me of the Asthma of six years standing.
JAMES D. KERSHNER, P. M., of Duncannon, Pa.
I am cured of the Asthma of ten years standing by Dr. CURTIS' HYGEANA
MARGARET EASTON, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Paul, of No. 5 Hammond-st., New-York, was cured of a severe case of Bronchitis by the Hygeana.
My sister has been cured of a distressing cough of several years standing, and decided to be incurable by her physicians. She was cured in one month by the Hygeana.
H. GAUBERT, P. M., Richmond, Me.
The Inhaler is worn on the breast under the linen without the least inconvenience—the heat of the body being sufficient to evaporate the fluid.
Sold by BOYD & BRO., No. 149 Chambers-st.; C. H. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway; P. H. KNAPP, Nos. 363 Hudson-st., and 472 8th-av; E. H. PHILLIPS, corner of Wooster and Houston-sts; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; and RUSSELL R. SCHOTT, No 136 Market-st., Philadelphia. Price $3 a package, or four packages for $10; sent free by express.

☞ Notice.—The Anniversary of the Entrance of the American Army into the City of Mexico, will be celebrated THIS EVENING at the Prescott House, Broadway, by a Dinner on the occasion, precisely at 6½ o'clock. The Officers of the Army, Navy, and any others who have participated in the late war, are respectfully requested to attend, in uniform, if convenient. By order of the Committee.
Brev. Brig. Gen. BURNETT,
Brev. Lieut. Col. DYCKMAN,
Col JAMES,
Capt. GRAFTON,
Capt LEWIS.

☞ Notice.—A special meeting of Stockholders of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company will be held at the Apollo Rooms, No. 408 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of October, 1854, at 11 o'clock A. M., to take into consideration the fraudulent issue of Stock by ROBERT SCHUYLER, late President and Transfer Agent of the Company, and to take orders thereon, and to transact any other business proper for said meeting. By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. W. BOARDMAN, President, pro tem.

☞ Notice.—GUARDIAN GUARD ATTENTION!—The members and friends of Guardian Guard, and those who intend going on our excursion to Albany on Monday, Sept., 18, will meet at Thomas Lawrence's, No 14 Greenwich-av., on MONDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., prior to our departure. Punctual attendance is particularly requested.
By order, GEORGE STARR, Commandant.
JESSE H. SHAW, Orderly.

☞ Market-st. Church.—Rev. T. L. CUYLER will deliver the first of a series of five discourses to young men, in Defence of the Bible against Infidelity, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Market-st. Church. The public are invited to attend.

☞ An Improvement has been made in the Free Show at COSTAR'S RAT, COCKROACH, &c., EXTERMINATOR DEPOT, No 448 Broadway. The Happy Family increased. Free Show at the window, outside of Store.

PERSONAL.

CATHARINE ARMSTRONG, recently arrived in this City, her husband, a young man died on the passage, since then she has given birth to two lovely boys, both of whom are ailing; the mother is in distressing circumstances, and requires immediate relief. Aid will be thankfully received, and particulars made known at the "Christian Home," No. 614 6th-av. corner 36th-st.

IF MR. LYONS, who was third mate, and Mr. WM. HENRY CARR, who was steward of a ship on a voyage from Liverpool to New-York, in the months of July and August, 1853, or any person acquainted with them will send their address to the office of the Commissioners of Emigration, No. 76 Franklin-st., they will confer a great favor.

FURS.

LADIES' FUR STORE.
EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN FURS.
J. H. HARLEY
Has opened for the season his usual splendid assortment of
FURS,
Consisting of SABLES H. B. MARTIN, STONE MARTIN, MINK MARTIN, ROYAL ERMINE, &c.
Besides every other variety, suitable for LADIES' WEAR.
His assortment of FURS for TRIMMINGS is large and desirable. Also, a fine assortment of
LADIES' AND GENT'S FUR GLOVES, SLEIGH & LAP ROBES, &c.
All the above articles are made in the best style and warranted.
FURS REFINISHED IN THE BEST MANNER.
YOUR ORDERS ARE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.
J. H. HARLEY, No. 34 John-st., New-York.

HOTELS.

THE NATIONAL HOTEL, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., FOR SALE.—The proprietors offer for sale that very valuable property known as the National Hotel, Washington City. This Hotel embraces an area of more than forty thousand feet of ground, and is situated on Pennsylvania-av., in the most desirable and valuable part of Washington. It contains upward of three hundred and fifty rooms, large and small, is well furnished throughout, and has all the conveniences and improvements that have been introduced into modern establishments of the kind. The ground alone, without the buildings, would bring, at the price adjoining lots have sold for, the amount asked for the whole property. The furniture throughout is of the best quality, and would be disposed of to the purchaser if he desired it. Possession to be had at any time, and the terms—which will be very accommodating—to be made known by application to the Proprietors of the National Hotel.
NATIONAL HOTEL, Washington, D. C.

ST. ANDREW'S HOTEL.—ALEX. WILLIAMSON, formerly of the King's Arms Hotel, Glasgow, Scotland, respectfully to intimate to the nobility, gentry, and the public generally, that he has just removed to the well-known BALLOCH HOTEL, situated at the Mouth of Leamond, and that he hopes, by strict attention to the duties of the hotel, in which he has had great experience, to receive a share of public patronage. Tourists will find the house amply furnished with every requisite for comfort, including look-up coach-houses, and other stabling purposes. Moderate charges in every demand, and a fixed scale for servants.

CROCKETT HOUSE ON GRAMERCY PARK.—This splendid hotel, occupying the whole block front, on the north between 20th and 21st-sts., is now completed, and being fitted up in an elegant and rich style, will be opened by any other in this City. It will be opened on the first of Oct. next. A few more elegant suites of rooms are yet disengaged, and an early application may secure them.
HENRY J. DAVID, Proprietor.
CHAS. WRIGHT, late of the La Farge House, Supt.

LODGINGS.—MANHATTAN HOUSE, No. 57 and 59 Centre-st., near the Park. Strangers will do well to call at this new establishment and examine the superior accommodations before engaging elsewhere. Terms 25 cents per night.

SCOTCH GROUSE—Will be served up TO-MORROW, at 1 o'clock, at the Union Hotel, Liberty-st., near No. 217 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; also at 12 o'clock at the Rainbow Hotel, Beekman-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st.—At an Election held on the 12th inst., the following persons were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Walter,	Moses Taylor,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Maxwell,	Francis Skiddy,	F. W. Edmonds,
Bulkley,	J. H. H. Hawe,	George B. Jaques,
Seymour,	John P. March,	J. V. Van Woert,
Crane,	Wm. R. Richmond,	Andrew Mount,
Milbet,	D. A. Bokee,	Chas. Chamberlain,
Whitlock,	Silas Davis,	J. Van Boskerck,
L. Mitchell,	Theodore Victor,	R. Burkhalter,
P. Herrick,	Uriah P. Dudley,	Henry Stokes,
J. Todd,	Dudley B Fuller,	Joseph Stuart.
Joseph Hoxie,	Geo S Robbins,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JOSEPH HOXIE, Esq., was unanimously elected President.
THOMAS L. CHESTER, Secretary.

SEWING.—Family sewing of the following description done at the "Christian Home," No. 614 6th av., corner of 36th-st: Gentlemen's linen made to order in the best style; ladies' and children's under garments of every description, sheets, pillow-cases, and towels. Ladies can have quilts, comforters and skirts quilted in a very superior style.

NICE HOUSE TO LET—Suitable for a small family, with all modern improvements, furnished or unfurnished. It is unusually pleasant and convenient. For particulars, apply at the Christian Home, No. 614 6th-av., corner of 36th-st.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook and to wash and iron in a private family, by one; and as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and waiter, by the other. These girls are very experienced and have excellent City references. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, either to do chamberwork and waiting, and to assist in washing, or to do the housework of a small private family. Good references. Call at No. 100 Gold-st., New-York, third door, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced woman who is a member of the Episcopal Church, as housekeeper in a gentleman's family, or young ladies' school in this City. The best of recommendations given. Apply at No. 175 East 19th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman as nurse, who has been ten years in that capacity; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 149 12th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

SITUATION WANTED—In some mercantile establishment, by a young man 17 years of age, a good arithmetician, and resides with his parents in the City. Address Box No. 2,780 Post-Office.

SERVANTS.—Families supplied with female servants, in every capacity, from the Christian Home, No. 614 6th-av., corner of 36th-st.

GOOD LAUNDRESS WANTED—To take charge of the washing of a large family out by the dozen. Application can be made at No. 10 Gramercy-park, with best testimonials.

SEAMSTRESS WANTED—A Protestant woman as seamstress and chambermaid. American or English preferred. Apply at No. 155 2d-av., corner of 10th-st.

TWO YOUNG GIRLS AND TWO YOUNG MEN WANTED—About 16 or 18 years of age, either from the City or country, to learn and attend the silk and ribbon business. For good wages and constant employment. Young people leaving school preferred. A handsome bonus to teachers who will recommend such. No. 99 Bowery, corner of Hester-st.

HELP OF ALL KINDS—May be engaged at the Offices of the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, No 37 Greenwich-st. FEMALE DOMESTICS there and at the upper office, No. 136 9th-st., corner of Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS WANTED—A Protestant woman who thoroughly understands her business, and is willing to live a short distance from town, may apply for a situation at No 68 South-st.

GIRLS WANTED.—Eight or ten girls wanted to work on mantillas and cloaks. Apply to R. OLDERSHAW & CO., No. 321 Broadway, up stairs.

GIRL WANTED—A respectable Protestant girl from 15 to 17, to assist in taking care of children. Apply at No. 150 Thompson-st., before 1 o'clock.

CONTRALTO SINGER—Of good acquirements, wishes a situation in a Quartette or Chorus Choir of a Presbyterian or Congregational Church up-town. Address for one week. Box No. 99, Broadway Post-Office.

VOCAL MUSIC.—A lady of the highest order of talent desires to form an engagement to lead as vocal performer in the choir of a Church during the coming season. Her references are undoubted and unexceptionable. Inquire of M. L. J. DESCOMBES, No 565 Broadway.

FRENCH LADY WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Competent to teach French and needlework and assist in the duties of a young ladies' school. Apply to C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 252 Broadway.

WANTED.—A person to superintend the studies of a young man who is pursuing his Collegiate course. Will be expected to spend the evenings with the pupil. None not thoroughly competent need apply. Apply to R. MCCARTEE, Jr., No. 61 Wall-st., between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

TO SOUTHERN CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS MERCHANTS—The subscriber, a young man 24 years of age, and having had five years experience in the clothing and dry goods business in this City desires to make an engagement to go out South, either as bookkeeper or assistant, salesman or cutter. He understands the clothing business perfectly. Satisfactory references given. Communications will be received for two weeks, addressed to A. B. M., care of NEILLEY & GRASSFORD. No 89 Cedar-st.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—By a young man, (with the best of recommendations from his last employers,) having a few hours of time to spare during the day, employment as book-keeper, copyist, or would post books for tradesmen or others whose business would not require the entire time of a book-keeper. Address, for one week, L. P. S., Room No. 177 French's Hotel.

SALESMEN WANTED—Two good salesmen wanted, to sell articles wanted in every family; can make $3 to $5 per day; also one to drive a horse and wagon. Call or address No. 317 Bowery.

CLERK WANTED—In a grocery. None but those well acquainted with the business need apply at No. 308 Spring-st.

DRUG CLERK WANTED.—One accustomed to putting up prescriptions and thoroughly competent to take charge of the business, is wanted in a village on the Hudson, within thirty miles of New-York. Address TODD, No. 131 Water-st., giving references and stating salary expected.

STATE AGENTS WANTED FOR OTIS' IMPROVED PATENT LIGHTNING-RODS—With right to manufacture. A lucrative business, requiring moderate capital. Proprietors LYON MANUFACTURING CO., No. 343 Broadway.

AGENTS WANTED—To canvass for ten new and highly useful publications—a ready sale wherever offered; men of good address, energy and perseverance only employed. Address, with reference, MILLER & CO., Box No. 95, Philadelphia Post Office.

TO LAWYERS.—Wanted by a young Attorney, acquainted with practice, a seat in an office, where he could give in return his services, and receive a slight emolument; latter not so much an object. Address "LEX," this office for five days, stating when and where a conference can be had.

MAN WANTED—A good steady man to tend a boot and shoe store—one that has been in the business before, and can come well recommended; no other need apply. May depend on a permanent situation. Inquire at No. 174 Canal-street, corner of Varick.

TWO MEN WANTED—Experienced in business, and of extensive Western and Southwestern acquaintance; also an Office Boy. Call before 10 o'clock, at No. 2 Cortlandt-st.

A YOUNG LADY—Who is active, intelligent and enterprising, who would like to travel in the South, engaged in a light, lucrative and respectable business, under the direction of a gentleman who can give undoubted references as to respectability, &c., can learn of an opportunity and the nature of the business, by addressing a note, stating where an interview may be had, to D. W. SPENCER, Times Office.

GOOD COOK AND A MAN AND WAITER WANTED—Who can produce good recommendations. Apply at No. 89 8th-av. from 10 to 12 o'clock.

YOUNG LADY WANTED—In a first class millinery store, to attend store; she must thoroughly understand her business; to one that can make herself generally useful wages will be no object. City references will be required. Apply at No. 143 Atlantic-st., South Brooklyn. Also 10 good milliners, apply as above.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—Of good education, as Assistant Bookkeeper. Must write a fair hand and be a good calculator. American preferred. Good references required. Address Box No 3,368 Post-Office.

BOY WANTED IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE—A boy of 15 years of age, who can write a good hand; one who can speak French will be preferred. Good references will be required. Apply at No 28 Beekman-st., between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M., and 2 and 4 P. M.

BOY WANTED.—An active and intelligent lad about 15 years of age, who resides with his parents, to do the work in an office. Address Box 1,840 P. O., in hand-writing of applicant, stating references.

JOHN YOUNG, OF THE PROTESTANT AGENCY, No. 7 Carmine-st., has opened the Female Servants' Registry, No. 145½ Bowery, to enable him to supply the increasing demand of his friends and the public with servants. Subscribers to either have the advantages of both offices.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKLYN—Near one of the ferries in a good neighborhood, by a family of four grown persons—parlor, two chambers and kitchen indispensable. A small family wishing to reduce their rent, and with whom unexceptionable references as to respectability and responsibility will be an object, will please address W. A. S., Box 2,082, New-York Post-Office.

HOUSE WANTED.—A genteel house, furnished, by a good tenant; no children; references will be satisfactory, or not wanted; for six months or one year from October or November next; not above 19th-st. and between 3d and 6th-avs. Address Box No. 2,916, Post-Office, stating terms and where situated.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—With a respectable and quiet family, betwe n 8th and 23d-sts., and 5th and 9th-avs., having the modern conveniences, by a small family of two persons, with two young children and a help. Rent, $250 to $300. References exchanged. Address C. L. D., Box No 3,042 Post Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A genteel furnished house for a small family, in a pleasant part of New-York or Brooklyn—latter preferred. Will be taken for six months or longer. The best references given. Address J. E. N., No. 5 Gold-st., up stairs, stating terms, &c.

HOUSE WANTED.—A house in a genteel neighborhood, suitable for boarders, situated between Bleecker-st., and 23d-st., and between the 4th and 8th-avs., near Broadway preferred. Address E. A. R., Times office.

ROOM WANTED—Suitable for a freemason's lodge, above 23d st and below 34th-st., on a lease of not less than five years. Apply to J. D. STEWART, No. 613 6th-av. Must be near Broadway.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

Now's the time, and now's the hour
When the bedbug's folks devour—
Give them a magnetic shower
Of LYON'S Powder poisonless.
Dead beneath that fatal rain
Roaches, ants, moths, flies remain
Ne'er to bother us again.
Then their backs quite motionless.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER—Has received Silver National Medals, the imprints of which will be found on the label of each flask. LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS are instant death to rats and mice. Depôt No. 424 Broadway.

THE UNION POWER COMPANY OF THE UNITED STATES—No. 13 Broad way, New-York, are now manufacturing fourteen sizes GWYNNE'S PUMP, and fifteen sizes GWYNNE'S PUMPING ENGINE. (Pump and Steam Engine combined.) FOR EVERY SITUATION requiring Pumps or Fire Engines, they are peerless in efficiency and permanency. Prices, $30 up to $3,500—one-third of that of other apparatus producing equal results.
Guaranteed for 20 years at 5 per cent. per annum on cost. Send for a list of persons who have them in use.

FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES—Constructed on the most scientific principles, and with the greatest care. They are adapted to every kind of business, and are indispensable for railroads, warehouses, stores, foundries, factories &c.
Upward of seventy different modifications have been got up to meet the wants of every branch of trade. For sale, wholesale and retail, by
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 89 Water-st., New-York.

SPECTACLES GOOD AND CHEAP—Accurately adjusted to vision, by C. S. FRANKS, No. 2 Park-row, opposite the Astor House, and No. 52 Bowery, optic an to the New York Eye Infirmary and Eye Hospital. Exchanged, if not satisfactory. Wholesale and retail.

BLANK BOOKS, PAPER AND STATIONERY—Every style at low prices. Books made to pattern. Diaries for 1855. Copying Presses, &c. Country trade supplied. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 77 Maiden-lane.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Another elegant suite of furnished rooms, on the first floor, consisting of a parlor and two bedrooms with closets. Also, a parlor and bedroom on second floor, and rooms for single gentlemen, at 55m. 2nd 61 Ann 23d-st.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife, or a few single Gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, by applying at No. 44 West Washington-place. Both and gas in the house. Also, a furnished parlor.

BOARDING.—A very desirable room or suite of rooms, (unfurnished,) with board, may be obtained by a gentleman and his wife in a private family, by applying at No. 68 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn. House first class. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—To Let, in suite or separate rooms, on the second floor, in a modern house pleasantly situated, opposite Chelsea-square. Also rooms for single gentlemen. References given and required. Apply at 290 West 26th-st.

BOARDING.—Rooms to let for the Winter, with or without board, in a house with all the modern improvements, pleasantly located. No 259 Greene-st., between Waverley and Clinton places. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—A pleasant front parlor and bedroom on the second floor, may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also a single room. The house has all the modern improvements.

BOARDING.—Excellent rooms with board may be had by early application be made, at No 16 West 11th-st., near Broadway.

BOARDING—An entire second floor, either separately or in suite. Apply at No 59 3d av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A few single gentleman or gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with board in a private family who have more room than they want, in a pleasant location. Stages pass the door, and cars within half a block, for Fulton Ferry. Apply at No. 297 Bridge-st., between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two gentlemen with their wives; also, several single gentlemen, may be accommodated with desirable suites of rooms, or pleasant single rooms. Inquire at No. 206 Washington-st. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, may be accommodated with pleasant front rooms at No 1 Willow-place, corner of Joralemon-st., between South and Montague ferries. References required.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—Pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, but a few minutes' walk from the Ferry, at Mrs. VALENTINE'S, No 16 Essex-st.

BOARD WANTED—With unfurnished or furnished Rooms, for a gentleman and wife, with an infant and nurse. A private house, or where there are few boarders, situated between Bleecker and 23d-sts., preferred—the gentleman will dine out, except on Sundays. Two parlors and a bedroom desired, either in the first or second story; but should there be a family sitting parlor, one of them could be dispensed with although the two parlors would be most agreeable. A single gentleman and a boy 12 years old may also wish rooms in the house. None need apply unless the locality is strictly pleasant. The best of references given and required. Address POST-OFFICE, Box No. 376, stating terms and size of rooms, &c.

BOARD WANTED—By two young gentlemen in a private family. A parlor and bedroom attached, with breakfast and tea, and where there are no boarders. Location must be between 14th and 29th-sts., and 4th and 5th-avs. References given and required. Address Box No. 3413, Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—For a gentleman and his wife, infant and nurse, in a plain private family, or where there are but a few boarders. Location west of Broadway or in Brooklyn, near the Ferries. Please state terms, &c., which must be moderate. Address Box No. 142 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—On Brooklyn Heights, for a private family consisting of a gentleman and wife and two single gentlemen, where there are no other boarders preferred. References given and required. Address ARTHUR, Box No. 623 Post-Office, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED—For the Winter in a genteel private family either in New-York or Brooklyn, by a young gentleman, where the comforts of a home can be enjoyed. Unquestionable references given. Address BOSTON, Box No 2,654 Post-Office, stating terms, &c.

BOARD UP TOWN.—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen can have board with pleasant apartments, in a family residing at No. 234 10th-st. Gas, bath-room, &c.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—Several very pleasant rooms, separately or in suite, either furnished or unfurnished, can be had, with board, on very reasonable terms, at No. 230 4th-st., opposite Dr. Hawks' Church. The house is finely located, and has all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

DESIRABLE APARTMENTS TO LET—TO A SMALL QUIET FAMILY ONLY—The entire second story of a new house, consisting of four rooms and four panelled, together with two rooms and pantry in fourth story, and one of bath and w. c. The house is finished with marble mantels, gas, Croton, &c. Rent $300 per annum. Inquire at 203 10th-av., corner 23d-st.

DESIRABLE SUITES OF FURNISHED ROOMS—A private family would let a suite of rooms to one or two gentlemen. The house is new, and has all the modern improvements, and is in one of the best localities in the City, and convenient to the cars and stages. Apply at No. 71 West 14th st., first house west of 6th-av.

GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with PLEASANT ROOMS and BOARD at No. 79 SANDS-ST., Brooklyn.

ROOMS TO LET TO GENTLEMEN—Desirable bedrooms at No. 7 Bond-st. Also, a large front basement, suitable for a medical office.

TO GENTLEMEN—Agreeable Rooms to let, large and small, furnished or unfurnished, in suites or separately, with hot, cold and shower baths.
A. R. PLUMLEY, No. 27 Bond st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO SHEET-METAL WORKERS.—NOTICE.—One of the most valuable and useful patents that has been granted within the last ten years, has been awarded to WM. WEBSTER, of Morrisania, N. Y. (letters patent dated March 28, 1854,) for a novel and invaluable machine for making from 5,000 to 18,000 feet of (any kind) SHEET METAL TUBING per day. This machine is now being exhibited between the hours of 9 A. M and 4 P. M., in room No. 12, at No. 11 Wall-st., New-York City, where all interested are solicited to call. Towns, cities counties and State rights for sale. All communications (post-paid) promptly replied to in their order.
WILLIAM WEBSTER,
CHARLES MILLER,
Sole Proprietors, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

WHIG NEWSPAPER ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—An old established weekly newspaper, located in an adjoining State, is offered for sale on favorable terms, on account of the declining health of the present proprietor. It is the only Whig office in the county, and has a good subscription, advertising and jobbing patronage. Any one wishing to purchase a country paper, will find this a good opportunity. For particulars inquire at the Daily Times Office, or of HENRY E. B. BETTS, composing room of the Evening Post Office.

LARGE JOB PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE—In the City of New-York, doing a business of about $10,000 per year, and having three Power Presses. (of HOE'S manufacture,) a Hand press, Card press, Standing press, &c., with an endless variety of type and fixtures of all kinds. The presses, with a large quantity of the type, are nearly new, and the whole office is in first rate condition. Will be sold on very reasonable terms. Apply at WILLIAM McDONALD'S Advertising House, No. 102 Nassau-st., New-York.

$1,000 WANTED—On a printing establishment and apparatus, presses, &c., in complete order, and now in use, worth $3,000. Also, for sale a house and lot situated at Westfield, N. J., near the railroad dépôt; splendidly built house every way, and good water and neighborhood; price $1,000; 19 miles from New-York City. Also, a blacksmith shop on Bank st., worth $650. Also, oyster saloon, No 635 6th-av.; splendid place; price $300. Apply at No. 208 Broadway, Room No 14.
BONNER & CO.

PARTNER WANTED—With from $5,000 to $10,000 in a wholesale business, which is established and paying a handsome profit. Business is a pleasant one, and is attended with less risk than most other branches. This is a chance seldom offered. The best of references given and required. Apply at No. 208 Broadway, Room No 14.
BONNER & CO.

$600 IN CASH WILL PURCHASE one of the best paying eating-houses and fancy goods stores on the North River. The whole business is connected, and a good tenement is the same building, with all the furniture, stock and fixtures, good will and lease, all for $600. Inquire of F. CAMP, Hudson, New-York, or R. L. GILBERT, Confectioner, No. 32 Vesey-st., New-York.

GENERAL BROKERAGE BUSINESS—Notes, Insurance, Exchange, Merchandise and Custom-House business, &c., &c. Wanted, a partner of active business habits to join advertiser in above business, who has large acquaintance and facilities. Address, Mr. H., this office.

GOURAUD'S MEDICATED SOAP, &c.—This article is the greatest beautifier of the complexion that has yet been discovered." That is a fact. We heard that sentence fall from as pretty a pair of lips as we ever laid our peepers upon, and of a most beautiful complexion. The same pretty mouth told us, also, that six months ago she had "a complexion as ugly as sin; that her face was rough, freckled, and full of blotches. I was disgusted with myself every time I looked in the glass. Some good natured friend advised me to go to GOURAUD'S place, No. 67 Walker-st., close to Broadway. I went but positively more to kill time than anything else; and persuaded my mother to go with me. I listened to all the pretty, clear-skinned young lady who attends the store had to say about the SOAP, and the LILY WHITE, and I made a purchase of both. All I have to say is, look at me now." We did look, and made up our minds that the MEDICATED SOAP had certainly performed a miracle. That said young lady is to marry a most deserving friend of ours before the Pick reaches No 10 of the third volume, and we know he possesses too good taste to have ever married a young woman with "blotches" or freckles. Consequently our male friend owes Gouraud a considerable debt of gratitude for his Soap, if nothing else, as we presume the young lady paid for the MEDICATED SOAP when she bought it, or at least, as soon as she perceived its wonderful effects upon herself personally. We know of a great many cases that we could tell in favor of our worthy friend the Doctor. He has got one of the nicest little places at No. 67 Walker-st. that we know of. Every article in the perfumery line, of a choice character, is to be had there. All the fashionable young and old ladies visit his store, and find their reward in it, or they wouldn't go. Mr. Pick don't go there to get beautified, but he usually drops in of an evening to have a pleasant chat of five minutes, ere he leaves Broadway to cross to Hudson-st.
In the above notice Mr. Pick says nothing about the equally celebrated LIQUID HAIR DYE, POUDRE SUBTILE, for uprooting hair from ladies' upper lips foreshead, &c.; nor his beautiful LIQUID ROUGE for pale cheeks and lips, or his wonderful HAIR GLOSSINVIGORATOR.

Boston—Sent, J. L. BATES, No. 129 Washington-st.; CALLENDER, No. 28 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; CARLETON & CO., Lowell; H. ROBINSON, Portland; McNARRY & BUCK, Hartford; BLISS & HAVEN, Springfield; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

TO FARMERS.—The subscriber wishes to get one hundred horses kept at hay, from the last of Oct. till 1st May next, within 150 miles of New-York. They may be kept in companies of twenty or more, I furnishing a man to each 20 horses. I wish them to run in the fields in pleasant weather and be well watered. Any one wishing to contract for 100 tons of hay, to be furnished to ten elephants, and to engage for them a building that can be warmed with stoves. Address immediately stating terms.
P. T. BARNUM,
American Museum, New-York.

BLANK BOOKS, PAPER AND STATIONERY.—SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, No. 98 Fulton-st., near William, would invite the attention of buyers to their assortment of Blank Books, Paper, &c., which they offer at reasonable rates. Special attention given to orders for Lithographing Checks, Notes, Drafts, &c. Engraving and Printing in every form. Bill-head Cases, Bankers' do., Copying Presses, Gold Pens, Lead Pencils, Portfolios, Pocket Books, Writing Desks, &c. Blank Books ruled and bound to any pattern.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BLANK BOOKS, PAPER AND STATIONERY—SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, No. 98 Fulton-st., near William, would invite the attention of buyers to their assortment of Blank Books, Paper, &c., which they offer at reasonable rates. Special attention given to orders for Lithographing Checks, Notes, Drafts, &c. Engraving and Printing in every form. Bill-head Cases, Bankers' do., Copying Presses, Gold Pens, Lead Pencils, Portfolios, Pocket Books, Writing Desks, &c. Blank Books ruled and bound to any pattern.

I'M NO DOCTOR, NOR AM I A PROFESSOR—But I'm Old Mr. GRAHAM, who has an Ointment that will force the whiskers and moustaches to grow strong and thick in six weeks, and won't stain or injure the skin. It is $1 a bottle. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 67 Asm-st: ZEIBER, No 44 2d-st., Philadelphia; SPALDING, No. 87 Tremont-row, Boston.

SEWING MACHINE.—A SEWING MACHINE at a bargain, nearly new. Wheeler & Wilson's patent. Price $75—cost $125. Apply at No. 61 East 31st-st., or at Dr. NICHOL'S, No. 339 Broadway.

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THE NOCTES AMBROSIANÆ.
By Prof. Wilson, J. G. Lockhart, Jas. Hogg and Dr. Maginn.
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Whose shall have studied these volumes will have made himself conversant with the whole stream of polite learning since the beginning of Walter Scott's splendid literary career.—Richmond Examiner.

That series of papers which fascinated the readers of Blackwood for years and which have subsequently spread its charm over the whole literary world, until they are almost without a parallel for popularity.—Raleigh Post.

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Wherever the language is spoken or written; wherever a few solitary men of our common race are gathered together; whether among the Hottentots and Caffres of the Cape, or the Arapches of the Plains; whether in loe-beset ships, risking life and health in search after the lost explorer of the Northern Seas, or sweltering in bungalows in torrid India; wherever his adventurous and nomadic disposition leads him, there the Englishman and his descendants love and revere the name of John Wilson, and look to inimitable "Blackwood" for intellectual gratification.—[Tribune.

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They are unlike anything else in our language, and he must be dull and apathetic indeed who cannot enjoy their humor. It is genuine and of a quality rare.—[Boston Transcript.

It is now about twenty years since these remarkable papers commenced in the pages of Blackwood, in March, 1822, were completed, and there is not a man of literary taste to whom the pages of this magazine were then accessible, who does not retain a vivid remembrance of their poetic beauty, pathos, keen satire, personal portraiture and deep philosophy.—Home Gazette.

The epicures of literature will receive with delight the announcement of the republication of the "Noctes" of Blackwood. The truest pathos, poetry and eloquence are here mingled with the most reckless mirth, satire and personality.—Courier and Enquirer.

ON SATURDAY, Sept. 16.
SIMMS' ROMANCES OF THE REVOLUTION
WOODCRAFT; OR, THE HAWKS ABOUT THE DOVECOTE.
By WILLIAM GILMORE SIMMS.
New and revised edition in one vol., 12mo., with illustrations by Darley. Price $1 25.
J. S. REDFIELD, Nos 110 and 112 Nassau-st.

MECHANICS, INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
The Tenth Volume of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN commenced on the 16th of September. It is an ILLUSTRATED PERIODICAL, devoted chiefly to the promulgation of information relating to the various Mechanic and Chemic Arts, Industrial Manufactures, Agriculture, Patents, Inventions, Engineering, Millwork, and all interests which the light of PRACTICAL SCIENCE is calculated to advance.
Its general contents embrace notices of the LATEST AND BEST SCIENTIFIC, MECHANICAL, CHEMICAL, AND AGRICULTURAL DISCOVERIES—with Editorial comments explaining their applications; notices of NEW PROCESSES in all branches of Manufactures; PRACTICAL HINTS to Mechanics; information as to STEAM, and all processes to which it is applicable; also Mining, Millwrighting, Dyeing, and all arts involving CHEMICAL SCIENCE; Engineering, Architecture; comprehensive SCIENTIFIC MEMORANDA; Proceedings of Scientific Bodies; Accounts of Exhibitions—together with news and information upon THOUSANDS OF OTHER SUBJECTS.
Reports of U S PATENTS granted are also published every week, including OFFICIAL COPIES of all the PATENT CLAIMS; these Claims are published in the Scientific American IN ADVANCE OF ALL OTHER PAPERS.
The CONTRIBUTORS to the Scientific American are among the MOST EMINENT scientific and practical men of the times. The Editorial Department is universally acknowledged to be conducted with GREAT ABILITY, and to be distinguished, not only for the excellence and truthfulness of its discussions but for the fearlessness with which error is

NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible] Habeas corpus case came up yesterday morning, before Judge CLERKE, in the Supreme Court. A petition was filed by a lady to have her two children taken from the custody of her husband. The petition stated, briefly, that she had been living for some time past separate from her husband, in consequence of his cruelty and ill-treatment practiced towards her; that in order to vex and harrass her, he had taken her children away from her, and refused to let her see them except in his own company—and that she was afraid to be alone with him on account of his brutal treatment towards her hitherto. This petition was filed on the 8th of September, and a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued.

Yesterday morning the case came up for disposal. The husband then, by way of answer, put in an affidavit, alleging the following facts:

That in May, 1852, he opened a boarding-house in Warren-street, of which his wife took the charge, he himself being engaged as engraver. While keeping this boarding-house a gentleman became a boarder there whom, in the course of a short time, he suspected of being guilty of improper intimacy with his wife, in consequence of which he ordered him to leave the house, and he accordingly did so, providing himself, however, with board near by. In June last, he (the husband) had occasion to go West on business, and left this house on the evening of the 8th for that purpose, but instead of proceeding on his journey, remained in the City for the purpose of watching his wife's movements. On Sunday he and several friends kept a strict watch, and saw her go out of the house about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, accompanied by one of her children. She joined the suspected party at the corner of College-place. Their meeting appeared to be anything but formal, and they walked together to St. John's Park, around which they walked twice. They then went to a house in Thompson-street, where the lady left the child, and then proceeded to the Hamilton Ferry and took the boat for Brooklyn, the husband and his friends still following.

When they arrived in Brooklyn they went to a house in Walcot-street, near Red Hook Point, where they remained for upwards of an hour and a half, and then returned to New-York. The next day (Monday) the husband started for the West, but went no farther than Philadelphia, whence he returned home; and on his return found that his wife and her friend were absent in Hoboken, whither he went and found them.

When his wife discovered that she had been watched, she was at first exceedingly abusive and defiant, but afterwards entreated forgiveness and promised never to associate with her paramour any more. The husband did not, however, trust to her promises, and would not cohabit with her, but having broken up the boarding-house and sold the furniture, he hired apartments for her in Fortieth-street, allowing her the custody of her children and supplying her with the means of support.

Notwithstanding her promise, however, she did not cease corresponding, and a short time after she was thus established in Fortieth-street, the husband discovered in the possession of the "friend" the following letter, in the handwriting of his wife:

"I am incapable of writing, or in fact thinking aright. I suppose our trusty messenger has told you of * being here when we last met. Last night he was here till 9½ o'clock. I did not read your note in time to meet you by route specified. Indeed, I fear to do so, as I think the package was opened. I am sure the outside was anyhow. If they read the contents, * knows by this time, as I hear they passed very impertinent remarks about my indiscretion in walking with you in the absence of my husband. So no more letters to Degraw, an extra caution. We cannot meet before you go; indeed I am afraid to go with this. I hope you will get on well with Charley. Do, dear, give your mind to business; do not let Consuelo have to reproach herself too bitterly; let us try and act worthy of the feelings we profess. Oh, when I think of that devil * trying to sift girls, and then coming up here so sanctified—it would amuse you to see the patronizing air he assumes towards me—really I did hope he meant to let matters drop, and actually reproached myself for my delinquencies in forgetting my duty towards him as I have; but I feel as if I never ought to think I owed him a duty. Oh! ——, what a sad lot is ours. I fear happiness is too far for Consuelo to enjoy it. I covet a place in this world which I know I could fill with credit to myself and all connected; but while * lives I never can hold it; its duties I never could perform, did I not feel proud of my position. I never can hold a place in society where respect was refused me; I would not care so much for its being denied me, but I must feel worthy of it, and my soul's cherished, wildly-worshipped idol must feel proud of me—he must never hang his head when the name of her he now adores is slighted. Oh! could it have been possible to hold a noble place by his side; welcome poverty, riches, rain or shine, so as my heart's treasure could feel *proud* of his Consuelo.

"M——, I try, with danger every time I write, to hear from or see you. Now, did * drop on us, I was undone. To stand a suit were useless, as he, in the presence of so many witnesses, forbade me to see here, &c., &c., you—to leave my dear children. Oh! M——, it would never do to live with you, with them and * alive—impossible. Now, if he gets proof that we still meet or correspond, how am I to do, should he refuse me my children or his support? Had we not better be cautious for a few months, till this is put down, if he will let it die out? M——, one question—think well ere you answer: Could you assist Consuelo, as a sister, if misfortunes thicken around her, by her steadily refusing to live with *, or our correspondence be discovered? Should she try to escape with one child and a female friend, would you act as a brother towards her, and ask no more till time brought freedom? I am yours in soul, truth, and spirit. I may, by refusing to be in body, forfeit for a time a portion of your love, but I will win your respect and have all thy love, too. Dear, dear M——, I tremble at the thought of what may yet be for me to suffer. I am to be postman myself, and shall say adieu for the present. There is never to be good-bye for you or I.

Friday, 1 o'clock.

"I have just returned from the C. P.. wet, weary and sadly disappointed, I was sure I could at least have seen our trusty friend; I hope no mischief is brewing. * was here last evening, but I went out at 8½ o'clock and returned disappointed; what can this mean; I am dreadfully agitated; I fear to put a letter in the post; I fear to give it to any one. * told me he was on your track &c., last evening; he talked a great deal about my improper conduct, and the dreadful loss he sustained by it; told me he would compel me to acknowledge such one he would pardon; told me on my knees, he would make me sue for mercy; I as usual told him I defied him and everybody to say aught wrong of me; he said Jane told him she had heard you call me Annie several times before you left the house; said she told him you gave her a dress; I denied everything; said if the girl said so he had no doubt bribed or threatened her and that I would find out why she told such a lie, as to say you called me by my name of Annie; he said, by the great God, before three months passed you would boast in your barrooms of your favor with me; I told him in terms of indignant contempt that my name would never pass your lips but with proper respect; I also said so for drink you did not indulge in it at present; he said "that is a God d——d lie; he came home twice a week rolling blind drunk;" he said you boasted that every week you had two fresh women, and a great deal of unseemly talk; said he saw you Wednesday night; said it rather significantly, when I told him Jane, Kate or Bridget could tell nothing I cared for, and that he could be examined into and found worthless; he said he would spend one thousand dollars to get information; I am so uneasy I must go down and see Jane."

The husband after discovering this letter removed his children to his mothers house in Pearl-street and afterwards to Staten Island, and his wife left her apartments in Fortieth-street, and went to live with her brother-in-law in Thompson-street. She then applied to her husband to have the custody of the children, to which, as he alleges, he replied, offering to enter into some arrangement by which she should be allowed occasionally to see them. To this, however, she made no answer, but shortly after made application to the Court for a writ of *habeas corpus*.

Such are the facts, as stated by the husband in his affidavit, in answer to the petition. The statement is however only an *ex parte* one, and unsupported, except by the oath of the husband.

The case came up for adjudication yesterday morning, when, by consent of both parties, an order was entered giving the husband the custody and maintenance of the children, and providing that he should pay the wife, for her maintenance, fifty cents a day, and should permit her to visit her children once a week, at times and place convenient for her to enjoy their society.

The Militia "Warnings"—How to Get Clear.

At this season of the year there are a set of very polite gentlemen calling round at the residences of our citizens, and inquiring the names of the several inmates, and in return for the information a printed notice is put into the hands of the servant, notifying Mr. A, B or C, that he is to appear armed and equipped according to law on a certain day, to parade, &c., upon default of which he will be duly fined by a Court Martial. The same mandate also informs the victim that he may procure an exemption by the payment of 75 cents to the Receiver of Taxes.

If, however, a *permanent exemption* is desired, it may be obtained for the moderate sum of 50 cents, by application to Mr. ULYSSES D. FRENCH, Commissioner of Jurors. That officer was quite busy yesterday in attending to applications to be relieved from militia duty—the State Legislature, at its last session, having passed an act empowering the Commissioner of Jurors to grant permanent exemptions from militia duty to all persons who have a legal claim thereto, such as citizens over 45 years of age, aliens and others, thus freeing them altogether from one of the worst of troubles which has beset the citizen, and been for many years a source of vexatious litigation and breaches of the peace innumerable.

As this new regulation is but yet imperfectly understood by those who are legally exempt from militia duty, we take this opportunity of calling attention to one of the most useful local reforms emanating from the last session of the Legislature.

OUR SHIP YARDS.

Ships in Progress—The Number Launched Since Jan. 1, 1854.

The number of vessels which have been launched since the 1st of January, at the New-York ship yards, is very large. Of the craft now in progress of construction we have compiled the following account from data furnished by the builders:

STEAMSHIPS.

Steamship *Pelayo*, 1,000 tons, for B. BLANCO, and is is intended for the Havana.—WEBB.

Steamship *Magnolia*, 1,500 tons, for Com. VANDERLILT. Destination unknown. She is now receiving her machinery.—SIMONSON.

Steamship *Ariel*, for the same owner, 2,100 tons, Will be launched in November.—SIMONSON.

Mr. WESTERVELT has built two war steamers for the Mexican Government, the *Santa Anna* and *Iturbide*, of 400 tons each.

A large steamer of about 2,000 tons, and owned, it is said, by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, is laying on the stocks at SMITH & DIMONS, nearly ready for launching.

PROPELLERS.

Merriman Sandford, 900 tons, for SANDFORD'S Philadelphia Line.—WEBB.

Forest City, 900 tons, to ply between Boston and Portland.—WEBB.

STEAMBOATS.

Steamboat *Joseph Whitney*, 1,000 tons. Will run between Boston and Baltimore, and is owned by a Company in Boston. She will be ready for launching in about three weeks.—JOHN ENGLES.

Steamboat *Plymouth Rock*, 1,100 tons, for the Fall River Line.—SIMONSON.

FERRY-BOAT.

Ferry-boat *Nebraska*, 200 tons, for the Peck-slip Ferry Co.—WEBB.

SHIPS.

Ship *Robt. C. Lane*, of 1,350 tons, built for Messrs. LANE, WEST & Co., for their Havre line of packets. Launched in January.—BELL.

Ship *Confederation*, of 1,400 tons, for the same owners and the same trade. Launched in July.—BELL.

Ship *Adelaide*, (clipper,) 1,800 tons, for THOS. WARDLE'S line of San Francisco packets. She will be ready for launching about the 15th of October, and is to be commanded by Capt. HAMILTON.—BELL.

Ship *Switzerland*, 1,400 tons, for LANE, WEST & Co.'s Havre line. Will be launched about the end of October.—BELL.

A ship for Messrs. EVERETT & BROWN, of 2,000 tons for the European trade. Will be ready for launching about the middle of October.—ROOSEVELT.

A ship for DANIEL B. BACON, Esq., of Boston, of 2,000 tons measurement. Will not be ready for launching before December.—ROOSEVELT.

Ship *Cornelia Lawrence*, 1,560 tons, for Mr. A. M. LAWRENCE, at No. 11 South William-street. She will be commanded by Capt. J. A. PATTEN, and will shortly be launched. She will go into the Liverpool trade.—AARON WESTERVELT.

Ship *Harvest Queen*, 2,000 tons, for CHAS. H. MARSHALL'S Black Ball Line.—WEBB.

Ship *Thornton*, also 2,000 tons, for WILLIAMS & GUION, is also intended for the Liverpool trade.—WEBB.

Ship *Aurora*, 2,200 tons, for CORNELIUS GRINNELL. Liverpool packet, to be launched next week.—WEBB.

Two ships of 2,000 tons each, on account of JAMES FOSTER, Jr., intended for the Liverpool trade.—WEBB.

A ship of 1,000 tons, for STANTON & THOMPSON'S New-Orleans line of packets.—WEBB.

Ship *Cultivator*, 2,000 tons carpenter's measurement, for JAS. C. WARD'S Liverpool line.—WEBB.

BARKS.

Bark *Houston*, 650 tons, for WAKEMAN, DIMON & Co. Texas trade.—WEBB.

A bark of the same dimensions of the *Houston*, already launched, for the same owners.—WEBB.

SCHOONERS.

Schooner *Loyal Scranton*, 400 tons, for Messrs. SCRANTON & TALLMAN'S Savannah line. Launched in AUGUST.—BELL.

Schooner *Louise*, 400 tons, for LANE, WEST & Co.'s Mobile line. Launched Sept. 4.—BELL.

Schooner *John Barton*, 450 tons, for Messrs. SCRANTON & TALLMAN'S Savannah line. Will be launched about Dec. 1.—BELL.

Schooner *Maria*, about 200 tons, for H. K. CORNING; and is intended for the Brazil trade. Will be ready for launching some time in December.—BELL.

Schooner *Penguin*, of 600 tons, for A. A. LOW & BROTHER.—ROOSEVELT.

Schooner *Emily*, 400 tons, for D. C. FREEMAN. Will trade to Wilmington.—ROOSEVELT.

A schooner of 350 tons. Built for sale.—WEBB.

GREENPOINT.

C. PERRINE.

Brig *Bolivar*, 350 tons, for HARBECK & Co., for the South American trade.

Ship *Sunny Side*, 750 tons, for CALVIN ADAMS. London packet.

Ship *John R. Ryerson*, 1,000 tons. Owned by HURLBUT & Co.

Ship *Frances A. Palmer*, 1,700 tons. Same owners.

Ship *Henry Harbeck*, 900 tons, for HARBECK & Co. European trade.

Ship *Muhlenberg*, 1,300 tons, for LAGREE & Co.'s Havre and New-Orleans packet line. There are also on the stocks two ships of the same dimensions for the same owners.

Ship *City of Brooklyn*, for NESMITH & SON, will be launched in two weeks.

A ship of 2,000 tons, for HARBECK & Co., for the general European trade, to be launched Dec. 1.

ECKFORD WEBB.

Bark *Stingaree*, 350 tons.

Also, a bark of the same dimensions on the stocks.

SAMUEL SNEDEN.

Steamboat *Metropolis*, 300 tons, Fall River line.

Steamboat *Nelly Baker*, Boston and Nahant Co.

Steamboat *Metacomet*, 375 tons, Fall River line.

Steamboat *Cuba*, New-Orleans and Mobile packet.

Steamboat *Eagle's Wing*, 425 tons, New-Bedford and Nahant line.

Steamboat *Elm City*, 1,100 tons. Belongs to the New-Haven Steamship Company, and will be launched in two weeks.

Steamboat *Yankee*, 500 tons, for the Canton trade.

The ill-fated clipper *Great Republic*, is also at this yard. The hull of the ship was not much injured by the fire, and was sold to a gentleman of this city a few months ago. Besides other necessary repairs, she is cut down a deck lower.

HOBOKEN.

ISAAC C. SMITH & SON.

Ship *Tejuca*, clipper, 700 tons, for Messrs. NAPIER & JOHNSON, of Wall-street. Is now on her first voyage to Rio Janeiro.

Steamboat *Ocean Wave*, 300 tons, for the Shrewsbury line.

Tugboat *Pilot*, named so after her commander, Capt. THOMPSON, an old and well known pilot. She is owned by WM. DOCKENY, 200 tons.

Sloop *Olympia*, owned by the builders, 200 tons.

Ferryboat *Paterson*, 400 tons, Hoboken Ferry Co.

A schooner on the stocks, 275 tons, for VAN BRUNT, SLAGHT and others. Will be launched Oct. 15.

RECAPITULATION.

	Steamers.	Ships.	Barks.	Schooners.	Steamlts.	Sloops.	Tonnage.
New-York.							
Bell	—	4	—	4	—	—	7,400
Westervelt	2	1	—	—	—	—	2,860
Roosevelt & Joyce	—	2	—	2	—	—	5.000
W. H. Webb	1	7	2	1	—	—	15,800
Smith & Dimon	1	—	—	—	—	—	2,000
John Engles	—	—	—	—	4	—	3,000
Simonson	2	—	—	—	1	—	4,700
Green Point.							
Perrine	—	9	—	1	—	1	10,450
E. Webb	—	—	—	—	2	—	700
Sneden	—	—	—	—	7	—	3,750
Hoboken.							
Isaac C. Smith	—	1	—	—	1	3	1	2,075
11 Builders	6	24	2	1	8	18	1	63,235
Estimating other ship-yards at 12,000 tons								12,000
Aggregate								75,235

An Inebriate Asylum.

The first meeting of the Board of Directors of the United States Inebriate Asylum, (for the reformation of drunkards and inebriate vagabonds,) was held at the Union-place Hotel on Wednesday, September 13. This incorporation, so much demanded in our City and country, was incorporated at the last Session of our Legislature, and may be considered as the birth of one of the most benevolent and moral enterprises of the day. Among the Directors are the following gentlemen: Ex-Governor Hunt, G. P. Parker, Esq., A. G. Phelps, Esq., Hon. E. A. Lambert, Mayor of Brooklyn; J. D. Wright, Esq., Jacob S. Miller, M. D., Rev. N. A. Prince, Hon. Jeremiah Terbell, C. C. North, Esq., Robert C. Embree, Esq., Alfred Brush, Esq., Hon. J. Pratt, Hon. E. B. Morgan, Noah Worrall, Esq., Henry Dubois, Esq., G. B. Alward, Esq., J. Edward Turner, M. D.

Naval Office.

A new bureau has recently been organized in this branch of the Customs Department, the design of which is to keep a correct account of the goods received and discharged in the various bonded warehouses in connection with the Custom-House. Several recent heavy frauds practiced on the Government for want of a proper check have shown the necessity for this department. J. R. BRODHEAD, Esq., the efficient Naval Officer under whom this department has been organized, has selected those judged to be competent for this duty and fitted up a room for their use in the basement of the Custom-House. It will, doubtless, prove a barrier to future similar delinquencies.—*Post.*

Court of General Sessions.

SEPTEMBER TERM—WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 14.

Before Judge Beebe.

ONE HUSBAND TOO MANY.

Susan A. Hubbard, *alias* Smith, *alias* Franklin, a woman with a superabundance of curls and a baby, was placed at the bar, charged with loving *one* husband not wisely, but *two* well. The indictment accused her of having, in March, 1851, united herself in matrimony to Henry W. Smith, knowing at the time that Calvin S. Hubbard, to whom she was married in 1846, was still living.

Rev. Joseph W. Taggart, pastor of the Sixteenth-street, Baptist Church, was sworn for the prosecution. By reference to his memorandum, he was reminded that in the year 1846, he married a Calvin S. Hubbard and a Susan A. Franklin; he *believed* the prisoner was the person he then married. In answer to a question from counsel for the defence, the witness said that without a reference to the memoranda, he had no *positive* knowledge of the marriage in question.

Joseph Barrett, clerk of the Church of which Mr. Taggart is pastor, testified that the defendant called at his store on the night before the first day of May last, and said to him that she had been married by Mr. Bogart to Mr. Hubbard, but, having lost the certificate, desired another.

The deluded Mr. Smith, (a schoolmaster, aged 23,) then took the stand, and deposed to having been married to the prisoner in 1851; she represented herself to him as a widow, saying her husband, Mr. Hubbard, a carpenter, had been killed by a fall from a building in Jersey City.

Counsel for Defence—Mr. Smith, did you not first become acquainted with defendant in a circle—a spiritual circle?

Witness—I have seen her at a circle.

Q.—She was your medium, or were you hers? A.—No, Sir, neither.

Q. But she *has* been your medium, or have you both communicated through the same medium? A.—Neither.

Francis King deposed—That he knew Calvin S. Hubbard, the first husband; first became acquainted with him in 1852, when he (Hubbard) and the defendant lived together as man and wife; have seen Mr. Hubbard in this City several times since.

District Attorney—That is the case.

Counsel for Defence—And a poor case it is. Now, gentlemen of the Jury, I will endeavor to ——

Judge—I will save the counsel that trouble.

Counsel—O, will you? Then I must forego the luxury of a speech; but no matter. My next client will get the benefit of it.

His Honor then charged the Jury that in order to convict the prisoner, they must be satisfied, first, that she connected herself in marriage with Cornelius S. Hubbard, and second, that when she married Mr. Smith, she had not good and sufficient reasons for believing her first husband dead.

The Jury, after a brief deliberation, declared the prisoner not guilty.

The Judge—Susan, you are declared not guilty. Don't marry again within a year. You can go.

Susan looked pleased, shook her head, and—went.

ITALIAN BURGLARS.

Joseph Colvar, *alias* Collagar, a young and good looking Italian, was then placed at the bar, charged with burglary, in breaking into and stealing from the store of John Dolan, No. 96 Spring-street, at an early hour on the morning of the 26th of August, ready made clothing and other articles to the value of between $400 and $500. Mr. Dolan testified to having found his store broken into (the fastenings of the shutters in the rear having been removed by breaking through the window) and the property taken therefrom, which property he subsequently found in the Station-house.

Officer Farley testified to having met the prisoner in the street on the night of the robbery, with a bundle. His suspicions being aroused, he accosted the Italian and attempted to look within the bundle, whereupon he dropped the package and ran. The officer pursued, when the prisoner turned suddenly about and snapped a pistol at him, and then continued his flight to the building No. 6 Jersey-street, which he entered. The officer, with the assistance of others whom he had called to his aid, entered the building, where they found thirteen Italian men. Of this number they arrested nine, including the prisoner, and took them to the station-house. They found at the same time and place, three skeleton keys, $25 in gold, and a large amount of silks, vestings, cravats, ready-made clothing, &c., &c., which they took to the station-house. Of this property, the greater portion was subsequently identified by and given to the owners.

The counsel for defence delivered an eloquent speech on the rights and wrongs of Italy, but the prisoners was found guilty, and after a severe reprimand from the Court, was sentenced to 4 years and 8 months' imprisonment in the State Prison.

Leonardo Petrilli, another of the Italian gang arrested at No. 6 Jersey-street, was then examined on a charge of burglary, in breaking into the store of Abraham Lent, tailor, Broadway, but the charge was not legally sustained, and he was acquitted.

SENTENCES.

James Williamson, convicted of petty larceny, six months in Penitentiary.

Max Rolf, *alias* Hofen, plead guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced to two years in State Prison.

Albert Brown and James Young, jointly indicted for burglary, plead guilty, and were sentenced, Brown to two, and Young to three years, in the State Prison.

Joseph P. Smith plead guilty to forgery in the third degree. Two years in State Prison.

George Williams, plea of guilty to petty larceny, six months in Penitentiary.

THE PINNER CASE.

Lewis Murray, James Murray, George Rohleter, and Elizabeth Rohleter, (the defendants in the famous Pinner case), severally plead guilty to assault and battery. They will be sentenced on Friday.

Important to Storekeepers Who Use the Sidewalk as a Sale Stall.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Phillips and a Jury.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, against *Peter Archdeacon*.—This action was brought to recover $500 for penalties incurred by the defendant for alleged violations of Corporation ordinances against incumbering the public streets and sidewalks of the City. It appears that the defendant keeps a fruit store and cellar in Canal-street, near Broadway, and used the stone platform in front of the store, corner of Broadway and Canal-street, for a fruit stand and soda fountain. This it is alleged, is a violation of the ordinances, 1st. The encumbring the sidewalk. 2d. For placing goods more than 12 inches from the wall of the house, and 3d. For placing goods for sale on the sidewalk.

The complaint was for "violating the ordinances by encumbering the sidewalk at the corner of Broadway and Canal-street, in violation of sections 5, 14, and 26 of the ordinances passed in 1839." It was shown by witnesses that the defendant's stand was about twelve or fifteen feet long, and four feet wide, and had been kept at that place for several months. The defence showed by other witnesses, neighbors, among whom was Councilman Horatio N. Wild, that the sidewalk was in no way encumbered by the defendant; but that the stand was confined to the stoop or platform. The Councilman said he thought that so far from the stand being an obstruction or a nuisance, it was a public benefit.

The Court charged the Jury at length, and left it as a question of fact for the Jury to say whether the facts proved under the complaint brought the defendant within the provision of either section of the ordinance under which the plaintiffs claimed to recover. That if the defendant was guilty under the 5th section, the Jury might find against him for five dollars for each time he had obstructed the sidewalk by placing goods thereon, and five dollars for each day he permitted them to remain there; and if the defendant was guilty under the 8th section then they might mulct him in five dollars' damages for each violation thereof.

The Jury, after a brief consultation, found a verdict for plaintiffs for five dollars only.

The Smuggling Case—The Ippegrippe.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner C. W. Sandford.

The United States vs. L. G. Sorel.—This case came on pursuant to the order of Monday last. Mr. May, on the part of the defendant, recalled Morgan, the cartman, who deposed that the first load he took from the *Ippegrippe* was nine cases of orange flower water, which were paid for by Rockhouse & Co.; saw the Custom-House officer, but do not recollect seeing the captain (the defendant); the cases were on the dock; it was the 24th of August; went again the next day; Brown paid witness for that, and other carting from the brig, $11 75; saw the captain at the vessel always, except two or three times; the cases shown to witness in the Custom-House were the same cases taken from the vessel of the defendant. The case here closed, and Mr May, the counsel for the defendant, contended that no charge had been made out against his client.

The Commissioner, without hearing the District Attorney, decided that there was sufficient evidence to hold the defendant to bail, which was fixed at $5,000. In default, he would stand committed.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

The Petit Jury was called at the opening of the Court Wednesday morning. The District Attorney moved the trial of Mr. and Mrs. Brown, for counterfeiting. An application was made to adjourn the case for a few days on account of the absence of a witness. No other business being ready for the Jury they were discharged. Some motions were made and the Court then adjourned.

Judge Betts announced that the District Attorney had informed him that he should not probably be ready with any cases for trial until the Grand Jury should have taken some action, and a Day Calendar of Admiralty causes would therefore be made up.

LONG ISLAND.

☞ ISAAC CRAMPTON, another of the Brooklyn Excise Commissioners, convicted several months since of misdemeanor in wilfully violating his oath of office, in granting a tavern license contrary to the statute, was arraigned for sentence. The prisoner was then sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment in the County Jail, and to pay a find of $250; and six months' additional imprisonment in default of payment.

ARTESIAN WELL IN CHARLESTON.—The people of Charleston, S. C. deserve a great deal of credit for the enterprise and perseverance they have displayed amid so many difficulties and trials in boring for water. We understand that over 1,200 feet of tubing have already been let down, and the boring is still being conducted, although with great difficulty, through a very hard sandstone, 24 feet of which have already been penetrated.—*Scientific American.*

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

THURSDAY, Sept. 14—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are extremely scarce and much wanted, at $6 75 for Pearls, and $7 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs. We omitted from our last a notice of a sale of 300 bbls. domestic and Canadian, to arrive, on terms not disclosed.

COTTON—The demand is as limited as the supply, while prices remain quite firm. The day's business embraces 600 to 1,000 bales. We quote:

	Uplands	Mobiles.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary to good, ₱ lb	7 @ 7¼	7¼@ 8	7¼@ 8
Low Middling, ₱ lb	8¼@ 8¾	8¼@ 9	8¼@ 9
Strict Middling, ₱ lb	9¼@ 9½	9¼@ 9½	9¼@ 9½
Good Middling, ₱ lb	9¼@ 9¾	9¼@10	9¼@10
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	10 @10½	10½@—	10½@—
Fair, ₱ lb	10½@—	11½@—	11½@—

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are in rather better request for home use, but with a fair amount offering, prices are without any essential alteration. There is nothing doing for shipment to Europe, whither it would be unprofitable to export much, while flour is comparatively so rare and so dear on this side. The day's transactions include about 5,000 barrels. We quote:

Sour, ₱ bbl	$6 75 @$7 75
Superfine, No. 2	7 50 @ 8 25
State, common brands	8 50 @ 8 75
State, straight brands	8 75 @ 9 00
Favorite State	9 00 @ 9 25
Mixed Western	8 87½@ 9 12½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	9 12½@ 9 37½
Fancy Michigan	9 37½@ 9 62½
Common to good Ohio	9 00 @ 9 50
Fancy Ohio	9 37½@ 9 62½
Extra Ohio	9 75 @10 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 62½@10 25
Fancy Genesee	9 50 @ 9 75
Extra Genesee	9 75 @10 75

Towards the close but little could be had at our lowest figures. Superfine Canadian, in bond, is in pretty good demand at full prices. 500 bbls. were disposed of at $9 75. Southern is more active and is steady in value. The day's business consists of 2,400 bbls. at $8 50@$8 75 for inferior; $9@$9 37½ for mixed to good; $9 37½@$9 50 for favorite; and $9 62½@$10 for fancy and extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are unaltered.

GRAIN—Wheat appears inactive. Desirable samples are rare and needed. Common kinds are dull and heavy, at unsettled rates. There were sold, to-day, 1,200 bushels poor mixed Southern, at $1 70; and 600 inferior red do, at $1 52, or thereabout. Rye is quiet, and generally quoted at from $1 20@$1 23, though one lot of 600 bushels was reported as having been sold at $1 25 ₱ bushel—an extreme rate. State and Western Oats are dull, but pretty firm, at 53c.@56c. ₱ bushel. Corn is without any special improvement. The stock is ample, and the Eastern and local demand is good at full prices. The day's sales reach 90,000 bushels, at 81c@82½ for common to prime Western mixed, in the slip; and 89c. for heated New-Orleans, from the vessel, for distilling, ₱ bushel.

GROCERIES—Coffee is quiet, yet steady, pending the auction sale announced for to-morrow. Molasses has not varied. Sugars are more active and very firm. The day's business consists of 200 bags Java Coffee, at 13c. ₱ lb.; 30 hhds. Porto Rico Molasses, at 28½c.@29c. ₱ gallon; and 1,600 hhds. sugar, chiefly Cuba, at 4½c.@5½c.; with some New Orleans, at 5½c.@5½c. ₱ lb.

HAY—Is rare and unsettled—500 bales River were reported as having been procured by shippers, at 90c.@95c. ₱ 100 lbs., but several holders claim $1 for shipping lots, and $1 12 for retail parcels, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—We heard that 18 bales last year's growth found buyers at 31c.@33c. ₱ lb. New have not varied.

LATHS—Eastern are still in scanty supply and lively request at $1 93¾@$2 ₱ M.

LIME—Rockland is rare and nominal at 95c. for Common, and $1 20 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

METALS—We can report nothing new in Copper. About 100 tons Scotch Pig Iron were purchased at $38 50@$39, usual credit, ₱ ton. Spanish Lead is more active and rather firmer. There were sales reported to-day of 400 tons, here and to arrive, within the range of from $6 18¾@6 31½ ₱ 100 lbs. Steel and Tin are as last noticed.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine rules quiet but steady at $4 37½@4 75 ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine is offered at 53c. cash, ₱ gallon, without finding buyers. Tar has not varied. 500 bbls. No. 2 Resin realized $2 12½ ₱ bbl.

OILS—Crude is still in fair demand, at 56c.@58c. for Whale, and $1 45@$1 48 for Sperm, ₱ gallon. No important change has occurred in manufactured kinds. Sales transpired of 150 baskets Olive, at $3 50@$3 62½, each; and 3,500 gallons Linseed, in lots from store, at 78c.@79c., cash, ₱ gallon. Lard appears inactive, being held at 80c.@85c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is on the decline, being offered with greater freedom, while it is in only moderate request. The day's transactions include 1,200 bbls., at $14 25 for Mess, and $11 87½@$11 93¾ for Prime, ₱ bbl. Contracts for 1,000 bbls. Mess, deliverable in all this month, at $14 50 ₱ bbl., were settled to-day by mutual consent; and others, for an additional 1,000 bbls. Mess, deliverable during October, at $14 50 ₱ bbl., were likewise settled, by the buyer paying over 50c. ₱ bbl. to the seller. About 140 pkgs. Cutmeats were taken at 7¾c.@8¼c. for Hams, and 6¼c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard is in pretty fair demand at former rates. There were 500 bbls. good to prime obtained at 11c.@11¼c. ₱ lb. Beef is unaltered. 200 bbls. were disposed of at $11 50@$12 for Country Mess, $14 75@$15 for City Mess, $15 50@$16 for repacked Chicago do., and $16@$16 50 for Extra do. ₱ bbl. Butter is selling pretty quickly at 14c.@18c. for Ohio, 19c.@22c. for Western New-York, and 22½c.@25c. for Orange County ₱ lb. Cheese is in fair demand at 9c @10¼c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Is very scarce, and being held above the views of buyers, is inactive.

SPICES—This day's sales include but 2,000 lbs. prime No. 1 Nutmegs at about $1, and 500 mats Cassia at 28c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Is not so actively inquired for, yet owners are firm. 12,500 lbs. prime were taken to-day at 12¼c @12¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Steadily favors purchasers. The day's business does not exceed 550 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 41c.@42c.; and 50 hhds. Drudge at 43c., usual terms, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The *Niagara's* mails not having been received, but little was done in this line to day. For Liverpool, there were engaged only 600 bales compressed Cotton at ¼d ₱ lb. For Bremen, there were taken 40 tons measurement goods at 10s.; and 25,000 lbs. Whalebone at ½c. ₱ lb. For Havre, the engagements were limited at ½c. for Cotton, ₱ lb.; and $6@$8 for Ashes, ₱ cask. For California, measurement goods were being shipped at 35c.@40c. ₱ foot.

HERRING PATENT
FIRE-PROOF CHAMPION SAFE.

The subscriber continues to manufacture and furnish the public with the above fire defier at his old established Safe Depôt, Nos 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., where can also be had second hand Safes of other makers at reduced prices, having been taken in part payment for the original HERRING'S WORLD'S FAIR PREMIUM SAFE.

SILAS C. HERRING, Patentee.

Green Block, corner of Water, Pine and Depeyster-st.

CHEAP SPRING MATTRESSES, AND HEALTHY ELASTIC PAILLASSES.—These healthy Mattresses are the best and cheapest now made. N. B.—Hard beds altered to spring mattresses, low. Iron bedsteads, all sizes, $13 50 to $60. N. B.—Beaman's celebrated spring beds, &c. Also, patent sewing machines for sale, iron furniture, &c, at the Commisson Wareroom, No 553 Broadway, near Prince-st.

JOHN C. PALMER—ATTORNEY AT LAW, Helena, Arkansas. Particular attention paid to the collection of claims in any part of the State. Refers to W. A. & A. M. White, No. 59 Water-st., New-York; John S. Tappan, No. 46 Wall-st., New-York; Lippincott, Grambo, & Co., Philadelphia; M. C. Johnson, Lexington, Ky.

ORNAMENTAL JAPANNING AND INLAID PEARL Work of every description done on the most reasonable terms; Pressed Pearl Letters and Shapes in great variety; also, Inlaid Pearl and Gold Cloaks for sale. GEO. BROWNING, No. 21 Elm-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

EVENING SCHOOLS for the instruction of children whose parents are unable to pay for their education, will be opened on MONDAY EVENING, October 2, at 7 o'clock, for a term of twelve weeks, in the rooms of the Male Departments of the following-named houses:

1st Ward—School-house No. 22, No. 97 Greenwich-st.
4th Ward—School-house No. 26, James-st., n'r Chatham-st.
8th Ward—School-house No. 44, W. Broome, n'r Varick-st.
9th Ward—School-house No. 42, 83d-st. near Lexington-av.
7th Ward—School-house No. 31, Monroe near Montgomery-st.
8th Ward—School-house No. 33, Clarke near Broome-st.
9th Ward—School-house No. 3, Hudson cor. Grove-st.
10th Ward—School-house No 36, Ludlow n. Delancy-st.
11th Ward—School-house No 39, 9th-st near Av. C.
12th Ward—School-house No. 39, 125th-st., Harlem
12th Ward—School-house No. 46, 156th-st. Carmansville.
14th Ward—School-house No. 13, Orange near Grand-st.
15th Ward—School-house No 35, 13th-st. near 6th-av.
16th Ward—School-house No 45, 24th-st. near 8th-av.
18th Ward—School-house No 40, 20th-st. near 2d-av.
22d Ward—School-house No 28, 46th-st near 8th-av.

FOR THE EDUCATION OF FEMALES.

Notice is also given that EVENING SCHOOLS for the education of females will be opened on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 2, at 6½ o'clock, in the Female Departments of the following School houses:

1st Ward—School-house No 22, No. 97 Greenwich-st.
4th Ward—School-house No 26, James-st., n'r Chatham.
8th Ward—School-house No 44, Clarke-st., n'r Broome.
10th Ward—School-house No 36, Ludlow-st., near Delancy.
11th Ward—School house No. 39, 9th-st., near Av C.
14th Ward—School-house No 21, Marion-st., n'r

FOR SALE.

FIRST-CLASS IRON SAFE, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE MAKE, for sale cheap. Has been but a short time in use, and is in perfect order. Very fireproof, and especially adapted for a Bank. Can be seen at No. 2 Wall-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP, in Hester-st., between Mulberry and Mott-sts., No. 77, a three-story brick house, with basement and back building, containing 10 rooms, in good order, and well calculated for a small family. Possession given immediately. Apply to JOHN C. HULL & SONS, No. 199 Cliff-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE, in Brooklyn, corner of Willoughby and Bridge-sts., a three-story brick house, with basement

NEW-YORK CITY.

Fighting Among the Fighting Men—Attempt to Murder Tom Hyer—One Man Shot—Arrest of John Morrissey.

During the last eight months a feeling of enmity has been raised against the champion pugilist of America, by certain individuals of the same profession. In consequence of some misunderstanding concerning a bet on the Prize fight at Boston Four Corners., JOHN MORRISSEY, as is known, has held a grudge against TOM HYER, and has made repeated attacks upon him at the Union Place Cosmo, and elsewhere. Another one, who claims to be a "sporter," and more or less on the "shoulder," named JOHN LYNG, has also attacked HYER on several occasions. His last attack, however, is one of a most serious character.

In keeping with this spirit, an altercation took place on Wednesday evening between LYNG and a person named EZRA WHITE; but through the immediate interference of friends on both sides, the difficulty was settled without violence. Near 1 o'clock that night—or, more properly speaking, the next morning—LYNG and WHITE again met at the hotel of JOHN PHILLIPS, Nos. 69 and 71 Mercer street, and renewed the difficulty. TOM HYER being in the saloon at the time, LYNG became very abusive, and threatened to whip and shoot him if he would go into the street, saying that he was armed to the teeth and prepared for any emergency. For this abuse LYNG was slapped in the face by HYER, at whom he discharged one barrel from a revolver, but it missed its destination and took effect in the arm of CHARLES LOZIER, a butcher in Clinton Market, causing a severe and dangerous wound. The slug entered the fleshy part of LOZIER's arm and mangled it very much. It is thought amputation will be necessary.

Sergeant GLENROY and Officer WORK of the Eighth Ward Police, who were stationed near the house, in case of a difficulty occurring in it, rushed into the premises on hearing the report of the pistol, and took LYNG into custody. However, before they made the arrest, HYER had knocked LYNG down, and jumped several times upon his head and body. Immediately after the prisoner was taken to the Station-house, Justice BOGART made his appearance, and discharged LYNG, to appear again before him at the Jefferson Market Police Court at 11 o'clock the next morning, for investigation.

At the appointed hour yesterday morning the magistrate was at the Police Court to investigate the case, but Mr. LYNG was not forthcoming. The unfortunate man, LOZIER, appeared before the Justice, and preferred a charge of "assault with intent to kill" against JOHN LYNG. Annexed is the

AFFIDAVIT OF MR. LOZIER.

Charles Lozier, residing at No. 164 Christopher-street, being duly sworn, says: About 2 o'clock this morning, (14th inst.,) he entered the public house of Mr. John Phillips, at Nos. 69 and 71 Mercer-street, and while acting in a quiet and peaceable manner, and without any previous intimation of any hostility or intended attack, was shot in the arm by one John Lyng, injuring this deponent seriously. Deponent further states, that said assault was wholly unprovoked by any act whatever of this deponent; I had held no conversation with the said Lyng, and deponent verily believes that the said assault was made with a deliberate intent to kill this deponent; I have been informed by some friends, about four weeks ago, that the said Lyng had publicly threatened to kill me at some time when he caught me out.

The reason assigned for the non-attendance of LYNG before the Judge, is severe illness. He is said to be badly hurt, and lies in a critical condition. The further hearing in the matter was indefinitely postponed by the magistrate, who refrained from fixing the bail for the present.

NEAREST OF MORRISSEY.

Yesterday afternoon our Reporter learned that the pugilist JOHN MORRISSEY has again been arrested, on a warrant issued by Judge STUART. A few evenings ago MORRISSEY entered the Bank Exchange Hotel of Messrs. POOLE & DEAGLE, corner of Broadway and Howard-street, somewhat under the influence of liquor. He cried out, "Where is POOLE—I came here to see him."

He was informed by Mr. DEAGLE that Mr. POOLE was absent for the evening. The next day Mr. POOLE and his partner proceeded to the Jefferson Police Court, and made complaints against the intruder. Judge STUART having taken the necessary affidavits, at once caused the arrest of MORRISSEY. The defendant was reprimanded by the magistrate for again breaking the peace when he was under $5,000 bail for fighting at the Amos-street dock. There had been no *overt* act committed in this case. Hence the $5,000 bail cannot be forfeited. The Judge held the defendant to bail in this matter in the sum of $2,000, making in all $7,000 security which MORRISSEY has been required to furnish.

Fire in Broadway.

Yesterday morning about 1 o'clock, a fire broke out in the second story of the building No. 705 Broadway, and occasioned considerable damage. The first floor was occupied by EDWARD J. OLSSEN as a tailoring establishment. The stock of clothing was damaged to the extent of about $1,500, on which there is insurance to the amount of $2,000 in the City Insurance Company. The second floor was occupied by BERNARD ACKERMAN, whose wife kept a dress-making establishment. The stock in this store was entirely destroyed. Loss, $4,000; insured for $2,500 in the Hanover Insurance Company. The damage to the building amounted to about $1,000, which is covered by insurance in the National Insurance Company.

Another Volunteer Gone.

JOSEPH CAMPBELL, one of the New-York Volunteers, who has been troubled with disease of the lungs for a year or more, died yesterday. He was a native of this city, and only 27 years of age.

Fatal Accident on the Hudson River Railroad.

We learn from Mr. ALBERTSON, Mail Agent on the Hudson River Railroad, that shortly after the mail train left Troy yesterday morning, a person was discovered walking on the track. The engineer sounded the whistle and the brakes were applied, but the unfortunate man made no attempt to get off the track and he was run down by the locomotive and instantly killed. No blame is attached to the engineer, as he made every effort in his power to warn the man of his danger. The name of the deceased was unknown, but he appeared to be an Irishman.

(Advertisement.)

☞ It is undoubtedly the interest of the community to turn a deaf ear to quackery in every form; but it becomes a question whether, because of the prevalence of pretension, we are not disposed unjustly to class everything that is novel or striking, or that asserts for itself more than usual powers, among the quackish pretensions and humbugs of the day. And this is peculiarly true of discoveries in medicine, and their asserted adaptation to a class or a series of disorders. No matter how much of real merit they may possess, even though they be substantiated by references that in a business point of view should be undoubted, they are all subject to the taint of doubt and suspicion. The many unblushing though successful speculations that have been made in medicine—the base arts of proprietors of valueless preparations that come in competition with a new remedy—the deep interest of many apothecaries in medicines that are established—and the narrow-minded and selfish opposition of some physicians—are the most obvious reasons for this doubt. Still, it is believed that a really good medicine will work its own way, and create a demand. That DESHLER'S PILLS will cure the worst cases of Fever and Ague, is fearlessly asserted and honestly believed. They may be bought of any respectable Druggist in this or the adjoining cities, of C. V. CLICKNER & Co., No. 81 Barclay-street, and of C. D. DESHLER, New Brunswick, N. J.

(Advertisement.)

☞ When the Swedish Nightingale had engrossed the public attention by her magnificent singing, every village and street soon boasted its spurious JENNY LIND. So the reputation of DESHLER'S new discovery for Fever and Ague, and the certainly of its effects, together with its mildness and lack of all odor and taste, has suddenly started into clamorous life scores of remedies that had hitherto failed to establish a reputation, though in use for generations. They have, however, been galvanized into a brief existence only by the celebrity of DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODICS, which make no extravagant pretensions, but simply pretend to be constant in the cure of chills and fever, and engage to [illegible] Depot, 64 Cedar-street, New-York, and by Druggists generally, or Canada.

This new remedy has been in use since last October only, and comes before the public recommended by highly responsible parties. The proprietor has never heard of a failure to cure, and is candid in stating that he believes it will assuredly cure the worst forms of chills and fever.

Sold by C. H. RING, corner Broadway and Johnstreet; BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-street, and by C. D. DESHLER, New-Brunswick, N. J.

(Advertisement.)

☞ THE SCIENCE OF PHRENOLOGY teaches us our fellow men. It discloses the real character; tells us whom to trust and mistrust, whom to select and reject for specific places or stations; enables mechanics to choose apprentices who have a particular knack or talent for particular trades, and who will always bungle; shows us who will and will not make us warm and perpetual friends, and who are and are not adapted to become partners in business. More, it even decides beforehand who can and cannot live together affectionately and happily in wedlock, and on what points differences will arise.

Most of all, it teaches us our own selves; our faults, and how to obviate them; our excellences, and how to make the most of them; our proclivities to virtue and vice, and how to nurture the former and avoid provocation of the latter.

Professional examinations daily by Prof. FOWLER, at the Phrenological Cabinet, No. 308 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

ELECTRICITY TRIUMPHANT!—DRS. A. PAIGE and J. A. MERRILL, No. 754 Broadway, in connection with their new system of employing electricity in the treatment of diseases have discovered a method of detecting the slightest disease, in the human system, by its agency. Tests will be given for the satisfaction of the invalid, or members of the profession, for which no charge will be made unless entirely satisfactory.

A. PAIGE, M. D.,
J. A. MERRILL, M. D.,
No. 764 Broadway, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

A WORD TO SEA-BATHERS.—Many persons, especially ladies, are deterred from sea-bathing by the fact that it roughens and irritates the skin. This difficulty is, however, entirely obviated by the soothing and balmy effect of PHALON'S PAPHIAN LOTION, which certainly has a most marvellous effect in promoting the clearness and beauty of the complexion, and removing every trace of tan, freckles, sallowness, &c., whether engendered by exposure or apparently indigenous. PHALON'S principal establishment is in the St. Nicholas Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

LARGE-SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS.—The attention of the public is called to our new style of Daguerreotypes on paper, taken in all sizes; the life-size far surpassing in depth of tone and brilliancy the most finished painting on canvas. The smaller sizes resembling the most delicate minature on ivory. As to likeness and durability they are unsurpassed. Perfect likenesses of any sizes can be made by the process from Daguerreotypes. Taken only by J. GURNEY & C. D. FREDERICKS, No. 46 Rue Bass du Ramparts, Paris, and No. 349 Broadway, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

☞ At GOLDSMITH'S, No. 362 Broadway, young men are perfected in writing and bookkeeping, and after a thorough course of instuction in that establishment may confidently assume a position in any counting house, without the slightest fear of not performing the duties assigned to them.

(Advertisement.)

ASPINWALL'S TONIC MIXTURE.—This preparation is the only certain specific for fever and ague. It breaks the chills immediately and invariably, and rapidly recruits the strength. Prepared after the original formula, by THOMAS & MAXWELL, (Successors to J. S. ASPINWALL,) No. 86 William-street.

(Advertisement.)

GAS! GAS!—New and beautiful styles of gas fixtures in modern and antique designs just out. Call at the great manufacturing depôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway, where will be found the largest stock in America, also portable gas apparatus, designed for country residences, churches or factories.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Monday, Sept 11, by Rev. Mr. Evarts, Mr. JOHN J. CHALONER, of this City, to ROSINA CHARLOTTE, youngest daughter of the late Mr. John Savage, of Dublin.

In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 12, by Rev. Robert G. Dickson, at his residence, No. 327 East 12th-st., Mr. MARSHALL B. WHITE to Miss MARY ANN FAWCETT, both of this City.

In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 14, at Trinity Church, by Rev. S. H. Weston, Mr. ELISHA L. WALTON, Jr., to SOPHIA E. BRUSH, daughter of David Brush, Esq., all of this City.

In South Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 14, at St. Paul's Church by Rev. J. T. Labagh, LUTHER E. BARKER to FRANCES E. WILLIAMS, all of Brooklyn.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 6, in the Sands-st. M. E. Church by Rev. S. L. Weed, TUNIS H. DURYEA to EMMA A., daughter of Wm. Watson, Esq., of Baltimore.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

At Lexington, on Monday, Sept. 4, HENRY M. SMITH, Associate Editor of the Chicago *Journal*, and Miss HARRIET A., daughter of Hon. Charles Hudson.

In Belfast, on Monday, Aug. 21, at the meeting-house of the First Presbyterian Congregation by Rev. Henry Montgomery, LL. D., CHARLES LORING BRACE, Esq., of New-York, and LETITIA, second daughter of Robert Neill, Esq., Albion-place, Belfast.

At Hackensack, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 13, by Rev. Dr. Warner, Capt. C. BOGERT to Miss FANNIE LEWIS.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 14, of congestion of the lungs, GEORGE H. BUNCE, in the 28th year of his age.

His friends, the friends and relatives of the family, and the friends of his brothers, Oliver S. and Seymour A. Bunce, are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of his mother, No. 181 East 15th-st., on Saturday, the 16th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

In Williamsburg, on Thursday morning, Sept. 14, after a short but severe illness, SARAH, wife of Henry S. Phillips.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 149 South 8th-st., one door below 5th st., Williamsburg, on Friday afternoon, Sept. 15, at 3 o'clock.

Sept. 7, ROSINA PFILZER, at Flushing-av., Brooklyn, aged 54 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

At Cranbville, N. J., on Sunday, Sept. 10, of bilious pleurisy, in the 38th year of his age, Rev. WILLIAM R. DURBETT, recently of Philadelphia.

At Yonkers, on Thursday morning, Sept. 14, AUGUSTA SOPHIA, only child of Charles N. and Sarah J. Brett, aged 5 months and 6 days.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 14.

$5,000	Ohio 6s, '60	106¼	31	Hudson River R. R.	47
5,000	Erie Con. B. '71	b60 75	50	do	46¾
2,000	do	73¼	25	do	46⅝
5,000	do	73	25	do	b3 46
1,000	do	b60 74	50	do	46⅛
3,000	Ind. B. 2d M. Bs.	s3 93½	25	Mich. Central R. R.	89
6,500	Ill. Cen. R. R. B.	s3 71¼	75	do	b3 89
6,500	do	s3 72	50	do	b60 89¼
20,000	do	b3 73	50	Mich. South. R. R.	s3 91
3,560	do	73¼	100	N. Ind. Construction	81
3,000	N. Y. C. R. R. Bs.	98	5	Cleve. C. & Cin. R.	104
5,000	Pan's R. (1st m.)	b60 91½	13	Galena & Chicago R. R.	95
1,000	Harlem 1st M. Bs.	84	100	Cleve & Tol R. R.	b3 73
25	Phenix Bank	107	100	Erie Railroad	b10 47
10	Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	113	70	do	47
100	Morris Canal	b60 11¾	110	do	c 47
100	Canton Company	b60 21¼	250	do	47
150	do	s3 21½	200	do	c3 47
200	do	s3 21¾	50	do	b10 47
100	Nic. Transit Co.	b30 25¼	150	do	b30 47
225	do	25	25	do	46¾
300	do	s30 25	33	do	46⅝
300	do	c 25	200	do	46¾
100	do	b10 25	300	do	46⅝
200	do	b30 25	100	do	c 46⅝
200	do	b60 25	50	do	s2 46⅝
300	do	24¾	50	do	b10 46¾
100	do	24¼	150	do	47
200	do	b60 24¼	200	do	s3 47
400	do	24¼	50	do	s3 47
100	do	b60 24¼	100	do	c 47
300	Flor. & C. Joint Stk.	b3 ½	100	do	b10 47¼
500	Penn. & Leh Zinc Co.	s3 1¾	100	do	s30 47
24	Pennsylvania Coal Co.	98	400	Harlem Railroad	s3 33
100	do	b60 98¼	100	do	s20 33
550	Cumber'd Coal Co.	c 32¼	100	do	s15 33
25	do	s3 32¼	100	Reading R. R.	s60 70
50	do	b3 32¼	200	do	s30 70
100	do	32¼	200	do	70½
350	do	s30 32¼	960	do	s3 70⅝
200	do	s30 32½	1600	do	b60 71
5	do	33	500	do	70¾
100	do	b30 32½	100	do	c 70¾
100	do	b10 33	200	do	s60 70½
100	do	s30 32½	200	do	b3 70⅝
100	do	32½	226	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s3 91½
400	do	b3 33	150	do	b90 92
300	Gold Hill Mine	2¼	50	do	s20 91½
200	do	s20 2¼	20	Norwich & Wor. R. R.	46¼
21	New-Jersey Railroad	116			

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	73	100	Harlem Railroad	b30 34
3,000	do	twk 72½	50	do	b3 33¾
20	Bank of Nor. Amer.	97	200	do	b60 34¼
300	Flor. & Key. Joint S.	½	100	do	b60 33¾
10	Mich. South. R. R.	s3 91½	300	do	33¾
25	do	92¼	100	Cumb. Coal Co.	b60 33
200	Reading Railroad	b3 70	160	Erie Railroad	46½
500	do	s3 70	50	do	46
300	Nic. Transit Co.	24	100	do	45¾
250	do	24¼	50	do	b3 45¾
100	do	b15 24¼	200	do	45¾
50	do	bwk 24¼	200	do	b30 46
200	do	b60 24¼	150	do	s3 45½
100	do	24 24¼	200	do	45¾
25	Cleve. & Toledo R. R.	74			

THURSDAY, Sept. 14—P. M.

The rapid rise in Erie Railroad, Transit Company and some other stocks was checked today, while others which had been comparatively neglected were dearer. The reaction in Erie was 4½ ₩ cent. from the top rate of yesterday. The difference in the closing bids, in the afternoon of Wednesday and to-day, was 3 ₩ cent., say 45 ₩ cent. against 48 ₩ cent. The market opened at 47½; the lowest sale 44½ ₩ cent. Transit shares closed 24½. In the forenoon, the additional inquiry for Illinois Central Bonds carried up the price to 73½ ₩ cent., a rise of 2½ ₩ cent. from Wednesday. They were done at 72⅞ in the afternoon. Michigan Southern Shares rose 2 ₩ cent., Michigan Central 1 ₩ cent. A considerable [illegible] was manifested [illegible] sales of 70@70⅛ cash, and 71 ₩ cent. buyer, 60 days, sold also in Harlem, which rose to 33½ ₩ cent. cash. Cleveland and Columbus, and Cleveland and Toledo Shares were in request. Hudson River and Cumberland Coal fell off a fraction. Erie Convertibles of 1871 again sold in the forenoon at 73 cash, and as much as 75 paid on time. They were offered lower at the close. New-York Central Shares were ½ ₩ cent. lower.

The advanced prices and active speculation in the Stock Exchange cause an improved inquiry for Money at call, but we hear of no serious difficulty in obtaining it by the Stock houses in respectable standing, at 7 ₩ cent. The extreme rates on first-class business paper are scarce ly supported. We quote 10@12 ₩ cent., though much of the fair paper, drawn by jobbers and others, is done at higher interest. Two or three dry goods failures are reported within a day or two, though we do not hear that the amounts involved are important. The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were $141,602, the payments $94,608; balance at the close, $6,025,896. The payments from Washington on account of the public debt, since the recent circular of the Secretary of the Treasury, have been mainly on account of the Stocks of the United States held for the country bankers by the Bank Department at Albany. No less than $852,000 of the new State Canal Loan has already gone into the Department, for the most part to take the place of the Federal Stocks thus redeemed.

The transfers of Stock now made in this City by the Cleveland and Columbus Railroad Company, are registered at the Merchants' Bank, by Mr. Cashier SILLIMAN, who is made the special agent of the Company to countersign the New-York certificates. Mr. JOHN P. STERNS has been appointed Superintendent of the New-Jersey Central Road. The Galena and Chicago Road earned in August $103,000, which amount is ahead of the previous estimate of the Company, and $54,000 over August of last year, before the extension of the work. The auction sale of 2,200 shares Rock Island Road Stock by Mr. DRAPER, takes place tomorrow, Friday, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Mr. HENRY D. BACON, of PAGE & BACON, Bankers, of St. Louis, has been made President of the Western Division of the Ohio and Mississippi Road, which Road is to connect St. Louis and Cincinnati. Mr. JOHN C. HALL, of Cincinnati, is President of the Eastern Division, extending to the Wabash River at Vincennes.

We are requested to notice that the six-day steamship, originally designed to cross the Atlantic from New York to Galway, and recently sold at auction to pay the obligations of the builders, has been placed in the Sectional Dock, foot of Pike-street, by the new owners, and will be finished and put in fine running trim for the Southern trade; probably between New-York and Mobile. She is to be called the *Ocean Bird*.

The duty of the State of Illinois, now that she has grown great in resources and financially prosperous, to provide for the arrears of interest growing out of the suspension of payment on the State Debt in 1841, has recently been made the subject of public discussion. We have received the following communication from an intelligent source, taking ground in favor of provision being made for this default as a measure demanded by justice, and absolutely necessary to save the State of Illinois from the odium of repudiation.

The August receipts of the Pennsylvania Railroad and of the Baltimore and Ohio Road have been published. Compared with the corresponding month of last year, they stand:

	August, 1854.	August, 1853.
Pennsylvania	$305,668	$236,493
Baltimore and Ohio	327,135	147,383

The opening of the new Railroad from Binghamton to Syracuse will take place at an early day. The 1st of October is now mentioned by the Albany *Register*.

The transfer books of the Erie Railroad Company will be closed for the annual election on the 29th inst.

The official proclamation of the President of the United States appears in the Government paper at Washington to-day, of the ratification of the Canada Reciprocity Treaty. Under this Act the following articles, being the growth and produce of the aforesaid British Colonies or of the United States, are admitted into each country respectively free of duty: Grain, flour and breadstuffs of all kinds; animals of all kinds; fresh, smoked and salted meats; cotton-wood, seeds and vegetables; undried fruits, dried fruits; fish of all kinds; products of fish, and of all other creatures living in the water; poultry, eggs; hides, furs, skins, or tails undressed; stone or marble, in its crude or unwrought state; slate; butter, cheese, tallow; lard, horns, manures; ores or metals of all kinds; coal; pitch, tar, turpentine, ashes; timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed and sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part; firewood; plants, shrubs and trees; pelts, wool; fish oil; rice, broom-corn and bark; gypsum, ground or unground; hewn, or wrought, or unwrought burr or grindstones; dye stuffs; flax, hemp, and tow, unmanufactured; unmanufactured tobacco; rags.

Illinois Indebtedness.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I notice a communication in the Money column of one of your cotemporaries, in reference to Illinois indebtedness. The writer is correct in certain positions, but in others he is not consistent with himself. He assumes that Illinois has never *repudiated*, and at the same time condemns her for not allowing interest on bonds issued in 1847, for back interest! If interest be *due and unpaid*, and the debtor, instead of paying the money, gives a new obligation for the amount, but refuses to permit the new obligation to carry interest, why, then, I am unable to conceive of a term which fully expresses this action of the debtor, unless that word or term is *repudiation*. It differs from Mississippi repudiation in *extent* only: if *principal* ought to carry interest, *overdue interest* ought to carry interest—that is, pursuant to the common-honesty ideas of common men. Interest due and unpaid does, in fact, become a part of the principal; and I should like to be *illumined* as to the *quality* of that justice which refuses to pay and yet denies interest!

Then, again, how is it with accrued interest since 1847? Neither paid nor funded! The State is holding on to this money, due and belonging to her creditors, but refuses to allow interest upon it; and still, we are told that Illinois never *repudiated*! I may have a very incorrect idea of repudiation, for, according to unvarnished notions, the very *essence* of it is found in this action of Illinois. If her Governor can make such a fair showing of her resources on paper, why does she not come forward at once and settle honorably with her creditors? Why does she meanly attempt to rob them of their just due? Is it not contemptible and disgusting that a State, with the vaunted resources of Illinois, should manifest a disposition to *steal* (nothing else) a pitiful amount of interest which ought to accrue and be paid to her creditors? Mississippi repudiated flat and above-board; Illinois does the same thing, virtually, to a certain extent, and yet assumes the contrary—asks to be ranked among *honest* States. Repudiation is bad enough; but repudiation and hypocrisy combined, are rather too strong a dose for quiet digestion, even in these degenerate days. Illinois is no doubt abundantly *able* to act honestly and justly—to pay every farthing in any manner due her creditors. Why does she refuse or delay? Why does she not pay accrued interest, or, if unable, why does she not fund it and allow interest on interest? Why, as stated by the correspondent referred to, did she ask her creditors to lose ten years' interest on an amount then due, and past due, and unpaid? Was that honest and creditable? Will it read well in the history of a State, that boasts of her ability to pay off $9,000,000 of her liabilities during the next three years, and her total indebtedness by 1864? Is it, or is it not, *sharp practice* for her to require 7 ₩ cent. of the gross earnings of the Central Railroad Company, and at the same time to refuse to pay interest on her interest Bonds—refuse to pay or fund accrued interest? Do the two things appear well on the same page? Do *all* these things, the statements of the Governor included, satisfy the public that Illinois is *doing her best*—that she is just to her creditors—that she is *anti*-repudiation? Should the Central Railroad neglect or refuse to pay over the 7 ₩ cent. gross earnings as stipulated, would the State demand interest on the amount from the time it was due and unpaid? There is not an earthly doubt of it—*that* would be the *least* of her requirement.

Well, that 7 ₩ cent. is in the nature of interest on her indebtedness; yet, she takes her time to pay that interest, but does not allow interest upon interest.

I can make all due allowance for her former inability, but I cannot witness her *virtual* repudiation, or attempts to screen her, without presenting a protest in the name of [illegible] whose credit [illegible] and whose honor [illegible] MANHATTAN.

The New-York Central Railroad—The Auburnvale Railroad Circular.

From the Buffalo Democracy, Sept. 6.

It is human to hate Corporations. Men love to believe bad stories about them, and to roll up hills of prejudice against them is at all times an easy task. Particularly is this the case with railroads. It is really amazing the facility with which the human constitution will absorb lies, about these admirable and characteristic institutions of this mighty age—absorb them not only, but reproduce them. Take the case of the generally believed statement, that the President of the Central Road owns an interest in the patent for the Thacher Wheel, and for that reason requires it to be used on the Road. Mr. THACHER is known in this city to more than one clergyman—himself having been a college-bred man, and once filled a pulpit. We heard Mr. THACHER on a recent occasion declare, that his wife was the only partner he had in his foundry or his Car Wheel, and the only partner he ever would have.

But take the case of this wheel, as related to all the charges and rumors about the management of the Central Road. It is said to be excellent. *We* ought to believe so; for, without intending ever to sue anybody for an infringement, we claim to be *the* original inventor of the combination of the corrugated and undulating forms of car wheels. Mr. THACHER makes eighty of them a day. They mostly go on to the Central. And why? Because they are *known* to be good. He has put 20,000 of them on to the Road in the past three years—and of this great number not 200 have been returned to him, for all causes put together. And a perfect wheel can be spoiled by misuse of the brakes, it must be borne in mind. Mr. THACHER uses nine different kinds of iron in making his wheels. These cost him delivered in his yard, as follows:

Sterling	$56 25	Cornell Bridge	$50 00
Salisbury	49 50	Five other brands (average)	45 00
Conowingo	52 00		

The average weight of his wheel is 510 lbs. The Central Road pays him $18 for it. Full two-thirds of the mixture of iron used by Mr. THACHER, are of the four expensive brands above-named. Now consider how cheaply the Central buys its wheels. It pays three and a half cents a pound, for what the above statement shows to be, the *costliest* kind to manufacture. Stove plates are sold for four cents a pound, and four and a half and five cents—and castings for store fronts, and the doors and windows of dwellings, into which the meanest and cheapest kinds of iron are put, are freely bought for four and four and a half cents. The public not only, but the Railroad Companies themselves, *should* be willing to pay any price whatever, for reliable car wheels. Human life depends upon their strength, and their tenacity. But, notwithstanding the Central Road pays only three and a half cents a pound for wheels, which are guaranteed to be sound for a year, and to continue even and solid for a twelvemonth under all kinds of misuse, and through frosts twenty degrees below zero, even, there will ever be found men who will characterize their purchase at that figure, not only as wasteful, but as a corrupt and fraudulent arrangement between the President of the Company and the Foundryman.

Nor would all people be satisfied with a demonstration that the iron used in the shops of the Central Road, and bought of CORNING & Co., was purchased cheaper than it could be anywhere in New-York or Boston. There would be fraud and pillage in every bill. We do not know what prices are paid to that house for iron. But we *do* know, that whatever styles, or sizes, or qualities are wanted by the road, can at any moment be got out of its vast stocks; and that throughout the West the very best merchants purchase of CORNING & Co., and couple that house with the great establishment of PRATT & Co., in Buffalo, as possessing the most extensive and the cheapest assortments of metals and hard-ware to be found in America. Our habits of reasoning would be fully satisfied, only with a price list of the irons sold by CORNING & Co. to the Central Road. But in the want of that, with which we could make a proof that would amount to demonstration, we will hazard the statement that the Central's bills of materials bought of CORNING & Co., are lower than those of any other Railroad in North America. We know that its spikes cost less than those consumed by two roads in Massachusetts, and we have no doubt that the same is true of all the other materials.

It is hard for human nature in Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo to regard with equanimity, what seemingly is a vast and unbroken stream of patronage, pouring into one establishment. But it is a question of economy that is raised by the Anonymous Circular. And if the stockholders are convinced, that by concentrating their purchases upon one point, they can obtain better prices and effect large economies, it would be their policy and their duty to *compel* their agents, the Board of Directors, to so purchase. THACHER would make nothing on half a dozen wheels a day. Eighty a day, however, carry him beyond the point where expenses equal the receipts, and profits begin. If the Central Road's purchases of materials were distributed ratably from New-York to Buffalo, every bill would call for the profit that any Wisconsin merchant pays, in any hardware store in this State. Twenty ₩ cent., or fifteen, would be the advance the Road would have to pay, upon the first cost of every article it bought. But bought altogether, or principally at one point, the dealers could well afford upon such vast transactions to be content with a profit of 7 or 8 ₩ cent. Were we large holders of stock in this or any other road, we would labor to establish a policy, which should *compel* the Directors to concentrate their purchases. We would leave them no choice about it. They *should* do it. To be sure, we would have a feeling about the locality where the purchases were to be made. We would prefer Buffalo to any other point. But the interests of stockholders require that a competition between responsible houses convenient to the shops of the road, should be established by the bidding system, and that to the lowest responsible bidder should be given the business of the furnishing materials. If in the absence of the formal parts of this system, the purchases made of CORNING & Co., have really given to the road the benefits of the system, than those purchases have been most properly made, and every stockholder of the road who is not a fool will say so.

There is a gross and discreditable error in regard to this thing of Railroad Patronage. Dealers everywhere claim it as a right! There is no such right. When the Road has received the Rochester man's money, and carried him in its cars as far as he paid for, there is the end of its obligations to him. A Railroad Corporation is a common carrier—and when it has performed its carrying contracts established by law, with the population of Utica, and of Geneva, all claims upon it from those towns instantly cease. Geneva cannot rightfully demand of it to build a great machine shop within her limits—nor can Buffalo demand this, nor Albany, nor Rochester. There is no obligation about the matter. The erection concerns the Stockholders alone—and is purely a question of economy. So it is with Wheels, Cars, and Iron. To be sure, it would be comfortable to have every interest in the State friendly to the Corporation. And if all things considered—prices, quality, convenience, cost of transportation, prompt delivery, easiness of account keeping, and all—the patronage of a great Road could be distributed so as to give all a nibble at it, and yet not prejudice the interest of the Stockholders, that by all means would be the true policy of the Directors. But it is utterly impossible that that should be done. Any Stock will suffer from the attempt, and seriously suffer too.

We shall recur to this subject on a future occasion. It is one of great importance.

New-York Central.

From the Albany State Register.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Sept. 12, 1854.

MESSRS. EDITORS—*Dear Sirs:* I have noticed two articles in your paper, copied from the Buffalo *Democracy*, containing some statements which I desire to correct.

A few days ago the editor of the *Democracy* made several inquiries of me in regard to my car wheel. In the course of the conversation, I stated that I had made about 20,000 wheels in all during nearly three years of business. By some misapprehension he drew the inference that these were all for the N. Y. C. R. R. I might not have been sufficiently explicit in my language, and hence probably the mistake. If I am correctly informed, the N. Y. C. R. R. Co. now own 12,000 wheels, all told. They have not cars enough to require that number—nor have they bought their wheels exclusively of me. They have used a portion of other wheels. The respected editor has made the number of my wheels on the road too large by more than half. I have no doubt he will cheerfully correct the misapprehension. In other respects, his statements in relation to my wheels are substantially correct.

In regard to the malicious and unfounded allegations set afloat by certain anonymous libelers, allow me to say, that so far as these allegations pertain to my wheels, I have it in my power to prove, to the entire satisfaction of all parties, that there is not one word of truth in them. Mr. CORNING is too well known in Albany to require any certificate of character from any body. So is Mr. VIBBARD. But, if any respectable men who do not know them, have been induced to believe these absurd libels, for their satisfaction I will state—

1. That neither Mr. CORNING nor Mr. VIBBARD has any connection whatever with my car-wheel establishment, nor have they ever had. It is mine to all intents and purposes and always has been. I have no partner and never had.

2d. I have never bought a pound of pig iron of E. CORNING & Co., for car wheel purposes in my life. All my purchases have been made directly with the iron manufacturers.

3d. The N. Y. C. R. R. Co. have purchased but a small portion of the wheels I have made. The great bulk of my wheels have been sold to go west of Buffalo, and to the Southern States.

4th. The N. Y. C. R. R. Co. pay me no more for my wheels than other parties do.

5th. No man can pay the prices which I pay for iron, and make a good wheel for a lower price, *i. e.*, and make a living profit.

6th. I will agree to make wheels at as low a price as any wheel maker in the Union, provided the purchasers will allow me to use the *same* class of irons used in low price wheels.

Yours, GEO. H. THACHER.

Thompson's Reporter and Kalamazoo Bank.

From the Tribune, Sept. 13.

The Adrian *Expositor*, and other Western papers, have been censuring Mr. JOHN THOMPSON as the cause of the difficulties of the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad Bank. The annexed letter received by Mr. THOMPSON from the Vice-President will show the injustice of their censures:

ERIE AND KALAMAZOO RAILROAD BANK,
ADRIAN, Mich., Sept. 8, 1854.

JOHN THOMPSON, Esq., No. 2 Wall-street, New-York.—*Dear Sir:* In reply to yours of the 5th inst., asking me if the circumstances of the case did not justify you in dishonoring the drafts of this Bank, I beg leave to reply that our account with you being largely overdrawn—some $40,000—and the names of several of the premisors and indorsers on our collective paper in your hands being under protest, these causes, combined with the stringency in the money market, in my opinion, were sufficient [illegible] that we had at the time on its way to you over one million dollars [illegible] which reached you on Monday afternoon, 21st ult., had not been delayed in its transit, we should have been saved from the unpleasant position we have been placed in.

You ask also if certain new spaper paragraphs in Western papers reflecting upon you emanated from this Bank to which I answer they did not.

I will only add that the Bank has continued to sustain itself at home and has never refused to pay coin at its counter when demanded. The officers of the Bank have entire confidence that it will continue to meet all demands upon it promptly.

Very respectfully yours,
A. NOXON, Vice President.

Albany Lumber Market.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Sept. 13.

The trade for the last week has been quite inactive. Both receipts and shipments have been comparatively small, and no sales of any importance have been made. The stock on hand is large and the assortment good. Prices of tally boards and plank favor the buyer, but other kinds are well sustained. A favorable opportunity now offers to dealers to buy at reasonable rates, and there is no difficulty in procuring vessels for any port.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Sept. 9.

Our COTTON market continues dull. The sales of the past week foot up 5,000 bales, and the receipts of the same period were 9,500 bales. Middling is quoted at 8¼c. FLOUR is dull at $7 75. Cotton FREIGHTS to Liverpool are quoted at ⅝d.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Thursday—First Board*—$1,000 Pennsylvania 6s, '82, 90; $1,000 Camden and Amboy 6s, '83, 85½; $1,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 84; $500 City 6s, (S. C.

A VERY LARGE DAILY NEWSPAPER—containing Evening reports of the Markets, and other matters of interest received by the Morning Mail Trains, and by Telegraph, up to the hour of publication—is published every morning (Sundays excepted), at the Office of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, No. 113 Nassau-street, and in Brooklyn, at No. 2 Pierrepont-street, corner of Fulton, and in Jersey City, at No. 73 Montgomery-street, corner of Grand. Price 1 cent. Subscription, payable to the Carrier, Six Cents per week. Country Subscription, Five Dollars per annum, in advance. Sold by all Periodical Dealers throughout the United States and Canada, and by all Country Newspapers.

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RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 935. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

A Know-Nothing Excitement.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 15.

Considerable excitement was created to-day by the publication of some five hundred names, pretending to be a list of the members of the Know-Nothing Council in the Fourth Ward. The list embraces the names of some of our most influential citizens in the ward, and is probably a malicious forgery.

Dreadful Riot between Americans and Irish at New-Orleans—Six Persons Killed.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Sept. 12.

A terrible riot occurred in this city last night, between large parties of Americans and Irishmen, the former being armed mostly with pistols and the latter with muskets.

A great many persons were shot, and some three or four killed on the spot. The military were called out, but too late to be of any service, comparative quiet being restored before they made their appearance.

It is feared there will be another outbreak to-night.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Sept. 13.

As was anticipated, the riot was resumed last night, but with somewhat less violence. Two persons were, however, killed.

The military were out, and remained on duty all night.

The excitement appears to have subsided, and it is thought no further disturbance will take place.

The American Board of Missions.

HARTFORD, Friday, Sept. 15.

Yesterday afternoon the Board of Missions re-elected the officers of the preceding year with the exception of the Treasurer, who had previously declined; JAMES M. GORDON of Boston was chosen in his stead.

The Lord's Supper was administered in both the Centre and Pearl-street churches.

In the evening, the subject of the Choctaw Mission again came up, and another exciting discussion was had, which continued until between 11 and 12 o'clock, when the Board adopted the report and resolutions of the Committee on that subject, endorsing the principles of Mr. TREAT'S letter of 1848, and refusing to continue the connection with the Choctaw schools under the present law, which forbids the instructing of slaves or slave children, and excludes Abolitionists and those spreading fanatical sentiments, from the Choctaw nation.

The Board again met at an early hour this morning, and a couple of hours were spent in listening to spontaneous addresses from different individuals. Most of the speakers seemed to rejoice that the Choctaw question had been met and decided. At 10 o'clock the Board adjourned *sine die*.

The Sunbury and Erie Railroad—Governor Bigler Convalescent.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 15.

The report to the City Councils in relation to the affairs of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, is published this morning, and confirms the previous impression that installments of the city subscription had been obtained on false representations. The whole amount paid in by the city is $950,000, besides $350,000 paid by the District of Richmond, leaving unpaid by the city $1,050,000. No second installment of any stock has been paid in except by the city, though the terms of subscription were that no installments should be paid until an equal amount was paid by the other subscribers.

A dispatch from Atlantic City, N. J., says that the wreck of a ship or bark came ashore this morning on Great Egg Harbor Inlet. The vessel is supposed to have been loaded with Carolina lumber. No further particulars had been received.

Governor BIGLER, according to the latest dispatches received, is believed to be out of danger. He is at Waverley, N. Y.

Fatal Stabbing Affray between Two Colored Boys.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 15.

During a quarrel last night between two colored boys named ROBERT LANE and JOHN COLE, on the corner of Sixth and Pine-streets, the latter stabbed the former in the groin, causing his death in half an hour. COLE has been arrested and acknowledges the stabbing, but declares he had no intention to kill LANE.

Philadelphia Money Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 15.

Our Money Market exhibits no change. Stocks were firm and rather better at the First Board, with the following sales: Reading Railroad, 37⅞; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45½; Morris Canal, 12⅜; Long Island Railroad, 13; Pennsylvania State fives, 84; Tennessee State fives, 82.

Wreck of a Brig.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 15.

The schooner *Henrietta*, from New-Bedford, reports passing, on the 13th, during a gale, the wreck of a hermaphrodite brig, bottom up. The only letter visible on her stern was the letter S—last letter of the port she belonged to.

Cholera at Columbia—The Southern Mail—Subscriptions, &c.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Sept. 15.

A dispatch received here from W. FISKE, the Secretary of the Relief Committee at Columbia, says there were seven deaths by cholera since 6 o'clock yesterday evening, making ninety-one deaths in all. There were four more new cases reported to-day.

Subscriptions are being made here for the Columbia sufferers.

The Southern Mail passed through here this morning, but was not distributed until this afternoon.

Cholera at Pittsburg—Great Mortality.

PITTSBURG, (Pa.,) Friday, Sept. 15.

Cholera has broken out with great virulence in different parts of the city and vicinity. It is impossible to give the number of cases, but 55 deaths have been reported within the past thirty-six hours. Some well-known citizens have been carried off by the disease, after only three or four hours' illness.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Evening Report.—There were 49 deaths by the prevailing disease to-day.

The Supreme Court has adjourned in consequence of the epidemic.

The weather is milder than for some days past.

Serious Affray.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Sept. 14.

On Lexington Fair ground, to-day, a personal difficulty arose between THOMAS BEDFORD and GEORGE H. THOMAS, when pistols were resorted to. Each party fired four times, and Mr. THOMAS was wounded in the thigh. A colored girl was also seriously wounded, and a man named THOS. FERGUSON was badly cut with a bowie knife during the affray.

Senator Douglas at Home—The Fire at Brunswick, Missouri.

ALBANY, Friday, Sept. 15.

The Chicago *Tribune* states that Senator DOUGLAS addressed the citizens of Morris, Grundy County, on Tuesday last, and was attentively listened to, but upon the conclusion of his remarks the meeting adopted resolutions condemning his course, and the passage of the Nebraska bill.

The loss by the recent fire at Brunswick, Missouri, was about $75,000, and the insurance amounted to from $40,000 to $50,000.

Congressional Nomination.

BUFFALO, Friday, Sept. 15.

At the Whig County Convention, to-day, SOLOMON G. HAVEN was unanimously nominated as their candidate for Congress.

Resolutions were adopted strongly condemning the repeal of the usury laws.

Michigan Democratic State Convention.

DETROIT, Thursday, Sept. 14.

The Democratic State Convention was held here to-day, and made the following nominations: For Governor, JOHN S. BARRY; for Lieut.-Governor, W. A RICHMOND, and for Secretary of State, W. L. BANCROFT. The Convention then adjourned until to-morrow.

Consecration of a Synagogue.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 15.

The second Jewish Synagogue in this city—a neat building—erected by the German Jews, who have seceded from the other Synagogue, which was controlled by Polish Jews, was consecrated this afternoon with the religious ceremonies of that nation. They number sixty members, among whom are some persons of considerable wealth. The sermon was by Rev. Dr. LIENTHAL, of New-York.

The church was densely crowded to witness the interesting ceremonies—the Mayor and other prominent citizens being present.

The Weather in the West.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Sept 14.

Heavy showers of rain fell in this city and vicinity during last night and to-day.

Mess Pork is selling in our market at $13 50.

Marine Disaster.

SANDY HOOK TELEGRAPH-OFFICE, Friday, Sept. 15.

The pilot-boat *A. B. Neilson*, has anchored off this point, from a cruise off shore, in which she encountered the late heavy N. E. gale.

On the 11th, fell in with schooner *Marietta*, from New-Orleans, for New York, (about sixty miles southeast,) leaking badly, foresail split, and her bulwarks gone; while in her company, she (the *M.*) stove part of her deck load to lighten the vessel, and she would probably weather the gale.

On the 12th, a large bald eagle, measuring over six feet across its wings, alighted on the *Neilson's* gaff, apparently exhausted by a long flight, and was captured by MR. BAILEY, one of the pilots, and is now in captivity on board. The nearest land eastward from which the bird must have been blown off was, at the time, over a hundred miles.

SING SING PRISON AFFAIRS.

THE ARRESTS FOR PERJURY.

Letter from C. C. Childs, Jr.—Report of the Examination.

The following card from C. C. CHILDS, Jr., Clerk of the Sing Sing State Prison, appears in the *Evening Post* of yesterday:

SING SING PRISON, Sept. 11, 1854.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

An article appeared in the columns of your paper of yesterday, relative to the arrest of Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD and myself on a charge of perjury. I will now proceed to make a plain statement of facts relative to this whole affair. On the 14th of April last the Legislature passed an act authorizing the appointment of three commissioners to investigate the pecuniary condition, &c., of the several State Prisons. In pursuance of this law James M. COOK, State Comptroller, appointed JOHN BRADLEY, LEWIS BENEDICT, Jr., and ABRAM VERNAM on said commission. About the middle of July they visited the Sing Sing Prison and commenced their duties; witnesses were examined and all testimony taken with closed doors. Knowing full well that political capital was trying to be made, and that without the presence of an officer of the prison they might misconstrue matters, I refused to surrender up the books, but was willing they should examine the same if it was done in my presence. This rather interfered with the arrangement, and they sought by sending for me every few minutes to so embarrass me in transacting my business that I would surrender up the books; but I still refusing to do so, they called in the services of ALEXANDER H. WELLS, formerly a Whig State Prison Inspector, as counsel for the Commissioners, two of that commission being able lawyers and there being no law authorizing the employment of counsel. From this period commenced the malicious persecutions which have for some time past been waged against the prison authorities, although we were not allowed to be present. Articles have appeared in the New-York *Daily Times*, over the signature of "Paul Pry," (the author being too cowardly to appear under his own name,) purporting to be a portion of the facts already elicited by this commission. Does not this show a maliciousness seldom equaled? And now to this charge of perjury: On the 24th or 25th of July, JOSEPH TROTTER, a guard in the Sing Sing Prison, obtained leave of absence on account of sickness. I informed him on his going away that, should he be gone on the first of the month, it would embarrass me in making up my account. He then told me that if he was not present on the 1st of the month *he authorized me to sign his name and draw his money for him.* I did so; and on his return he was paid his money. This is one of the great developments made at the Sing Sing Prison. This is the charge upon which Gen. LOCKWOOD and myself have been arrested for perjury, and our names within one hour after paraded in the public prints. Does not this show a malicious persecution?

An investigation was held at Judge URMY'S office, on Wednesday morning. Witnesses were examined for the complaint, but *no witnesses were called for the defence, when Judge Urmy dismissed the case.* The sum for which it was asserted we had committed perjury was $30.

And now let us take a view of this new law. Under the old law the number of vouchers very seldom exceeded 50 per month; under the new law, the number is very seldom less than 275 per month. Under the old law each officer signed a pay-roll; under the new law a separate voucher is required from each officer, keeper and guard; and convicts sent to that prison for perjury, forgery and every other crime are required upon their discharge, to swear to an affidavit that they received from the agent the sum allowed them by law.

September 15, 1854. CARPER C. CHILDS, JR.

I shall, in a few days, present to the public a statement in regard to the prison from the year 1848, when I may establish some developments by affidavits.

In order that the public may see, not only what degree of credit is to be attached to the statements of Mr. CHILDS when he is not under oath, but also what he swears to in his official capacity, we publish a detailed report of the proceedings on the examination of the complaint against him, as follows:

CHARGE OF PERJURY.

County of Westchester, Village of Sing Sing.—Before JOAKIN URMY, Justice.—*The People* against *Casper C. Childs, Jr.*

CHARGE OF PERJURY—SEPT. 13, 1854.

The defendant was arrested upon a warrant issued by Justice URMY.

Upon his arrest the prisoner was taken before the Justice, on the 12th, who thereupon, without notice to the complainants, fixed 9 o'clock, Sept. 13, as the time for the hearing. The constable gave the defendant his liberty, who, shortly after the time appointed for the examination, appeared with F. LARKIN as his counsel. Mr. LARKIN asked for the complaint, which was handed to him, and then for the warrant, upon which the Justice left the court to hunt up the constable and get the warrant. After some delay, the Justice returned with the warrant, but without the constable.

Mr. LARKIN then moved a postponement, and a half hour was granted—it appearing that JOSEPH TROTTER had not been subpœnaed, although the Justice had given a subpœna to the constable. On motion of Mr. WELLS, DANIEL WORMER, the Marshal of the Commission, was deputized to subpœna TROTTER.

Lewis Benedict, Jr., was then sworn for the people, and testified as follows: I am one of the Commissioners appointed by the Comptroller of the State under Chap. 223, of the laws of 1854; my associates are JOHN BRADLEY and ABRAM VERNAM; we were appointed to investigate and examine into the affairs of the State Prisons of this State, and to report thereon to the Legislature; as such Commissioners, we have been in session at Sing Sing since Monday of last week; we have examined witnesses before us, and on the 11th day of September, inst., JOSEPH TROTTER the Sergeant of the Guard at Sing Sing Prison, was examined before us.

[Prisoner's counsel objects to anything TROTTER swore to before Commissioners being given by the witness in evidence.]

Witness continued—Among the documents in the possession of the Commissioners are the account current of the Agent of Sing Sing Prison, for the month of July, 1854; also, a document called the Abstract of Vouchers for July, 1854, containing a list of vouchers, amounting to $9,424 07; attached to which is the affidavit of M. I. LOCKWOOD, Agent, and CASPER C. CHILDS, Clerk, of the Sing Sing Prison; also, voucher No. 170, referred to in the abstract, purporting to be the voucher of JOSEPH TROTTER, for one month's services as Sergeant of the Guard in July last, for $30; on the back of said voucher is a writing purporting to be an affidavit sworn to by said TROTTER before C. C. CHILDS, Jr., Clerk, in which TROTTER purports to swear that he had actually received the amount of the within bill in money from M. I. LOCKWOOD, Agent.

There is also the account current of M. I. LOCKWOOD as Agent and Warden of the Sing Sing Prison with the people of the State of New-York, for cash received and expended for the general use of said Prison for the month ending July 31, 1854. Attached to which is the affidavit of LOCKWOOD, Agent, sworn to July 31, 1854, before C. C. CHILDS, Jr., Clerk. I will state that I know the handwriting of Mr. CHILDS, and that I believe the signature to the affidavit purporting to be made by JOSEPH TROTTER on the 8th day of August, 1854, and that made by M. I. LOCKWOOD, (whose handwriting I also know,) to this account current, are both in the proper handwriting, as I verily believe, of C. C. CHILDS, Jr. I mean the signature of CHILDS and the handwriting of the attestation to both affidavits are in CHILDS' handwriting.

I also swear that the signatures to the affidavits, made before N. J. GREENE, Esq., July 31, 1854, were made by MUNSON I. LOCKWOOD and CASPER C. CHILDS, Jr.

It is in consequence of the evidence taken before us, by JOSEPH TROTTER, tending to show that he had never signed that voucher, and the facts I have hereinbefore stated, that this complaint was made by the Commissioners. I have no positive knowledge that this voucher (No. 170) is a record or paper belonging to the Comptroller's office.

I wrote to the Comptroller of the State for the Agent's account and vouchers for the month of July, 1854, and those papers were yesterday brought to me by HENRY B. HASWELL, Esq., the confidential clerk of JAMES M. COOK, the Comptroller, and I believe them to be genuine documents, both from that fact and the fact that I knew the signatures of LOCKWOOD and CHILDS, which appear in them.

Q.—State if the sum of $30, contained in voucher No. 170 for July, 1854, to which you have testified, forms a part of the aggregate sum of $9,424 07 in the Agent's account for that month of July, 1854. A.—The document is headed "*Abstract of vouchers for the expenditure of* $9,424 07 *for the general support, etc., of the State Prison at Sing Sing, during the month ending July* 31, 1854." The vouchers are numbered from 1 to 204, both inclusive. In the line of estimate *one* appear the figures, on the left hand side No. 170, followed by JOSEPH TROTTER, and then in figures, $30 00; I have not footed the amount, and cannot say whether $9,424 07 is a correct footing, but I suppose that it is; that voucher No. 170, signed JOSEPH TROTTER, for $30, forms one of the items which appears to be added up in the sum total of the abstract of vouchers.

Cross examination.—Q.—Mr. BENEDICT, have you employed Mr. WELLS as counsel in these proceedings before the magistrate?

Mr. WELLS objects to the question, on the ground first, that it is none of the prisoner's business who appears for the people, and second, that any one of the people, or all of them have a right to appear.

Justice decides that witness may or may not answer the question.

A.—I have not spoken to Mr. WELLS words that I consider amounted to an employment of him as counsel before this Court, but Mr. WELLS has been acting as counsel before the Commissioners during the development of the facts which led to this complaint.

Q.—Did you and your associates make this complaint as Commissioners? A.—The complaint shows for itself; it is in writing and before the Justice; I should not have made it if I had not been a Commissioner, because it is in virtue of my office as Commissioner, that I came in possession of the facts.

Q.—Did you and your associate Commissioners make this complaint as Commissioners, and by virtue of your office as such? A.—I did not make the complaint by virtue of my *office* as Commissioner; but I answer further, that I should not have made it if I had not been Commissioner, as I would not have been possessed of any facts in the case.

Mr. LARKIN objects to Mr. WELLS appearing as counsel on behalf of the people, unless he has been employed by the complainants, or some other person duly authorized to employ him.

The Justice decided that Mr. WELLS may appear without being employed by anybody.

Joseph Trotter sworn for the people—My family live in Yorktown; I board in the village of Sing Sing; I am the Sergeant of the Guard at the Sing Sing Prison, and have been since last October.

Question—Where were you on the 8th day of August last? *Answer*—I was in Yorktown at my house; I was unwell; I went home on the Thursday previous to the 1st of August, 1854, and returned on Saturday, the 12th of August last, I think.

Q.—Look at the paper marked "*Estimate No.* 1, *Voucher No.* 170, *Joseph Trotter, Sergeant of the Guard, July* 31, 1854, $30," purporting to be a receipt for $30, signed with your name, and admitting the receipt of that sum, from MUNSON I. LOCKWOOD, the Agent of the Sing Sing Prison, dated in the margin "July 31, 1854," and at the bottom, "Aug. 8, 1854," and on the back of which there is an affidavit purporting to have been signed by you and sworn to by you before C. C. CHILDS, Jr., Clerk, on the 8th day of August, 1854, which affidavit states "that you rendered the services according to the within bill, that those services were actually rendered to MUNSON I. LOCKWOOD, Agent and Warden of the Sing Sing Prison, and that you had then actually received the amount of the same in money from him, as named in the bill, and state to the Justice if you ever signed either the said bill or the said affidavit; or if you ever took and subscribed the said affidavit before C. C. CHILDS, Jr., the Clerk of the Sing Sing Prison? A.—*That is not my signature to the receipt; I did not put my name there; that is not my hand-writing; that is not my signature to the affidavit; I did not sign it; I did not make that affidavit before C. C. Childs, Jr.*

Q.—Did you ever authorize any person to subscribe your name to that receipt or to that affidavit? A.—*I have no memory of any such thing, as ever authorizing any man to subscribe my name to that paper.*

Q.—Can you write? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—From the Thursday previous to the 1st of August last, when you say you think you left the Sing Sing Prison and went to Yorktown, until the 12th day of August, when you say you think you returned to duty, did you see or converse with C. C. CHILDS, Jr., upon any subject? A.—No; I do not remember of seeing him, or having any conversation with him.

Q.—During the same time specified in the last question, did you see or converse with any officer of the Sing Sing Prison, and, if so, who? A.—No, Sir; I do not remember of seeing or conversing with any officer during that time.

Q.—During all the time that you have been in the Sing Sing Prison, have you subscribed your name to the ——— vouchers for your monthly salary when the same was paid? A.—Yes, I have; I have had no reason to ask any one to do it; *I sign my own name to* receipts and all other papers.

Q.—Do you now remember whether in the whole course of your life, you ever asked any man to sign a receipt in your name? If so, state the man and the occasion. A.—*I do not remember that I ever did.*

Q.—Did you ever authorize any person to receive your salary from the Agent of the Sing Sing Prison, for July last? If so, who was that person, and when, where and for what reason did you so authorize him? A.—*I do not remember of authorizing any person to receive it.*

Q.—Had you received the money for your salary for July, 1854, on the 8th day of August last? A.—*I had not.*

Q.—When you returned from Yorktown, as you have stated, in August, did C. C. CHILDS, Jr., say anything to you in reference to your July pay, and Inspector KIRKPATRICK, if so, where and what did he say, and how came he to say it? A.—I went down in the office of the Prison, Mr. CHILDS told me *not to say anything about my money or about the voucher for July pay, because Mr. Kirkpatrick would make a muss about it, or words to that effect.*

Q.—What pay did CHILDS refer to, or speak of? A.—The pay for the month of July; that was all that passed between him and me at that time.

Q.—When did you next see CHILDS, and what was said by him and you? A.—I cannot give date as to the next time; he told me he was going up to the Bank, and he would pay me my pay for July; he did not pay me.

Q.—When did you next see CHILDS, and what was said upon this subject? A.—I cannot remember that I spoke to him again on that subject previous to my getting my pay.

Q.—When and of whom did you get your pay for July last? A.—I got my pay from Gen. LOCKWOOD; it may have been a day or two after.

Q.—When you received your July pay of Gen. LOCKWOOD, as you have stated, were you required to give, and did you give any receipt for the money? A.—I was not required to give a receipt, and did not give a receipt.

Q.—State if you know why the Agent paid you without taking a receipt? A.—He said he had received a note or request from Mr. CHILDS to pay me that month's pay.

Q.—Where and when was that conversation with Gen. LOCKWOOD? A.—At his desk where he does his business.

Q.—What took you there, and where was CHILDS? A.—I cannot tell what took me to the office; I am back and forward there; I understood CHILDS was in New-York.

Q.—Did you have an interview with CHILDS yesterday; if so, where and when was it, and what took place? A.—I did, at his office; CHILDS said to me something about this voucher; he said *if I had not signed that voucher, that I would sign it now;* he presented me with a voucher for the month of July last, and asked me to sign it; I did sign it; I signed and swore to an affidavit on the back of the voucher.

Q.—What became of the voucher and affidavit which you subscribed and swore to yesterday before C. C. CHILDS, Jr? A.—I do not know; I last saw it in the office with Mr. CHILDS.

Q.—At the time you made that affidavit before CHILDS, yesterday, did you know of the existence of the paper now shown to you, marked voucher No. 170? A.—I did not; I had heard of some such thing.

Q.—Did you know of the existence of the paper marked voucher No. 170, previous to your last examination before the Commissioners, yesterday? A.—No, I did not.

Q.—Did you not make the affidavit yesterday before CHILDS, and sign the voucher in reference to your July pay, as you have said, before you were last examined by the Commissioner? A.—I did.

Q.—Do you know the hand-writing of C. C. CHILDS, Jr.? A.—I have seen it, and am acquainted with it, but could not pick it out of a thousand; I have seen him write; from what I have seen of CHILDS' writing, I think the signature of C. C. CHILDS, Jr., to the affidavit on voucher No. 170, is in CHILDS' own hand-writing; the name of C. C. CHILDS, Jr., to the affidavit attached to the abstract of vouchers for July, 1854, is in CHILDS' handwriting.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13—2½ P. M.

The counsel for defendant moved to dismiss the warrant on the ground *that the affidavit made by C. C. Childs, Jr., the prisoner, was extra judicial, and was not required of him by law.*

The counsel for the people reply that the affidavit made by C. C. CHILDS, Jr., upon which this complaint was founded, was required of him by law to be made; that when he made the same he did so in compliance with his duty and the express provision of law, under which he has acted since he has been the Clerk of the Prison. That he, CHILDS, knew when he made the affidavit that it was a corrupt perjury, and that he made that affidavit for the purpose of wrongfully obtaining money from the State. And the counsel for the people offer to show that said CHILDS did commit said perjury knowingly and wilfully. And in addition to the testimony already offered they proposed to swear other witnesses—HENRY B. HASWELL, N. I. GREENE, &c.

Justice URMY *decided to dismiss the complaint for perjury.*

The complainants then insisted that the proof showed that a forgery of TROTTER'S name to the receipt had been committed, and that the defendant's handwriting and signature to the pretended affidavit on the back of the receipt, was presumptive evidence that he committed the forgery.

The complainants also insisted that the defendant, in falsely certifying that an affidavit had been made before him, had committed an offence, and they demanded that the prisoner be held for those offences.

Justice URMY *decided not to hold him, and discharged the prisoner.*

NEW-YORK CITY.

CONSPIRACY AND PERJURY.

The System of Levying Black Mail—Attempt to Fleece a Fifth-avenue Gentleman—Arrest of a Woman and Two Men.

Yesterday morning, Officer WHITE, of the Seventeenth Ward Police, arrested a pretty young German woman named ANNA KOCH, and two men—FRANCIS RIDER and SIMON RIDER, *alias* BRANDERS and REITERS—upon a charge of committing the crimes of conspiracy and perjury. It seems that these three individuals recently adopted a systematic plan of operations to levy $2,000 or $3,000 black mail on the person of a wealthy young gentleman named PARKER, residing in the Fifth-avenue. The female acted under the directions of the two men, and after living at Mr. PARKER'S house a short period, she caused the arrest of Mr. PARKER, by swearing, before Judge STUART, that he had committed a rape upon her person. On investigating the case, the magistrate immediately dismissed the charge.

Meanwhile, the trio became freightened, and fled to Philadelphia, but are now in safe custody. Mr. BLUMENBERG appeared before Justice STUART, and made a long affidavit against the parties, of which the following is the substance:

Randolph Blumenberg, residing at No. 232 East Eleventh-street, said: I am an umbrella maker, and I know Anna Koch, Francis Rider, and Simon Rider; the two men are known by the *alias* Bendedict Branders and Francis Reiters; Anna Koch obtained a situation in the family of Mr. Parker, on the corner of Fifth-avenue and Fifteenth-street through the influence of one John Adam, who resided with Mr. Parker; Miss Koch told me during a conversation that Francis Rider informed her "that old Parker was rich," and further, that "she must learn Mr. Parker's son games and make money out of him;" also, that she must show herself in such a manner as to induce young Parker to take liberties with her, and then demand from him the sum of $1,000; she further told me that she had been to the Police Office with Simon Rider and sworn against young Parker; I saw Simon Rider and Anna Kock at my house at this time, and both said, "We have now made a good case against young Parker;" they also remarked remarked, "We want you to go with us and give us a good character;" I then told them I could not go, and, if I did, I would give them a bad character; I also said, "You are bad people," and ordered them out of my house; in a few days after Simon Rider informed me they did not go to the Police Court at the time above mentioned, but went to James Parker and told him, "If they would give Anna $100 all would be right;" James Parker threatened to have them put in prison, at which they became frightened, and proceeded to Philadelphia; they afterwards returned to New-York, and Francis Rider told me Lawyer Nagle was going to take the case in hand without any fee, as he said Parker was rich and good enough to him for $200.

A hearing will take place next week.

ANOTHER HORRIBLE MURDER.

A Man Stabbed to the Heart—Escape of the Murderer—The Coroner's Inquisition.

We have to record the details of another awful murder, perpetrated in the upper part of the City. The victim was a contractor named JOHN GRAHAM, and the perpetrator of the deed was BARNEY MAGEE, who worked for deceased.

After a brief recapitulation of the facts by the Coroner, the Jury rendered the following verdict, "That he came to his death by stabs with a knife or some sharp instrument in the hands of BARNEY MAGEE, being engaged in a fight with deceased." On the rendition of the verdict, Coroner O'DONNELL issued a warrant for the arrest of the murderer. HENRY MAGEE and JAMES TRAINOR were discharged from custody. The deceased was 33 years of age and a native of Ireland.

The Hyer Shooting Case.

Last evening, Justice BOGART proceeded to the room of the man JOHN LYNG, at the corner of Broadway and Canal-street, and found him lying very ill from the injuries received at PHILLIP'S Hotel in Mercer-street, by TOM HYER, at whom he shot with a six-barrelled revolver.

The object of the visit, as stated by the Justice, was to ascertain whether the defendant had sufficiently recovered to appear for a hearing in the felony case brought up by Mr. LOZIER, who was shot in the arm by LYNG when he fired at HYER. We understand that a citizen called upon Judge BOGART yesterday, and desired to know why LYNG was not arraigned according to law, respecting the serious charge pending against him on the complaint of LOZIER. The person making this inquiry was informed by the Justice that the defendant was unable to leave his bed. The citizen then replied to the magistrate that he (LYNG) had dealt at a Faro Bank the night before, and should not be favored in such a manner. The Judge has since satisfied himself that LYNG lies in a dangerous condition, under the skillful treatment of Dr. CHALMERS. The hearing will take place at the Jefferson Police Court on Monday.

We have received the following note:

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 15, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Having seen my name mentioned in your paper of this morning, in connection with the affray in Mercer-street, I wish to say that I was not present when LYNG and HYER met; nor did I see any of their troubles. I entered the porter-house after the disturbance was over. Yours, E. WHITE.

More Bank Forgeries.

We learn from reliable authority, that a forgery of a similar character to that perpetrated upon the Chemical Bank a short time since, has been committed upon the Continental Bank of this City. The amount of the forgery was $6,000. Subsequently, another was committed on the American Exchange Bank, for $1,900. These forgeries, with the swindle upon the Chemical, make a total of nearly $17,000.

Fire Department—No Parade.

A special meeting of the Board of Engineers and Foremen was held last evening at Hope Chapel. In the absence of Mr. CARSON, the President of the Board, Mr. WATERBURY, of Engine Co. No. 2, took the Chair. After the reading of the minutes, it was moved to reconsider the resolution passed at the last meeting to have no parade this year. The Yeas and Nays being called for, it was decided in the negative 63 to 30. This action settles the question for this year. The meeting then adjourned.

Board of Councilmen.....FRIDAY, Sept. 15.

THE NEW CITY HALL.

When the resolution relative to the New City Hall came up on a third reading, Councilman NORTH said that he desired to have the whole matter recommitted to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies. He was clearly atisfied that the plan now before us would not embrace sufficient room for the uses of a City Hall. It has been desired by many citizens, that the subject might be recommitted, in order that other plans might be submitted. The present plan would not furnish more than 50 or 60 offices, while there was need of from 150 to 200 rooms. After the building was put up and filled to its utmost capacity, additional accommodation would have to be secured in other buildings around the Park. He did not desire to reflect upon the members of the Committee, for they had done their duty honorably and as excellently as they could under the circumstances. He moved, therefore, that the matter be recommitted to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

Mr. HODGKINSON desired to have the building pushed through as soon as possible as it was now proposed. It would be found in time that the placing of a City Hall in the Park was much behind the age. He did not desire to be any more behind the age, by putting a building of enormous dimensions in the Park. Accommodations would have to be provided up-town in time.

Mr. KENNEDY said that the present plan proposed double the amount of room of the present City Hall. The gentlemen who now desired to have more accommodations than were contained, were the same who when the old Almshouse building burned out, desired to have it again repaired for occupation. He believed that it was an effort to prolong the matter for the benefit of persons who were interested. The gentleman (Mr. NORTH) had been reading the DAILY TIMES evidently, as the information he had given upon the subject of the capacity of the Hall was but a restatement of the ideas published in that paper. As to the truth of the matter, he would state that the person who wrote the article in the TIMES *had never seen the plan adopted*, and he had doubts whether the gentleman (Mr. NOTH) had.

Mr. NORTH—How many rooms is provided for in the plan accepted.

Mr. KENNEDY—When it is necessary I will give the information.

Mr. NORTH said it was a strange matter that Mr. KENNEDY could never rise without indulging in personalities. When arguments failed him he was sure to have recourse to personal reflections. In all of the discussions that we have ever had we never had talked of the capacity of the building wanted.

Mr. CONOVER said this building contained about eighty rooms, a great many of them were 45 by 70 feet. The subject had been before the Board for nine months, and these parties who objected had never before taken pains to say anything about the matter. He had been found fault with for desiring to have the matter postponed some months since, and now these same persons desired to postpone. He wished to show the knowledge of certain parties who was connected with the Press, when they dictated their articles. Mr. CONOVER read an article from the DAILY TIMES, relative to the Worth Monument, which he said was false, and it was that paper which had volunteered its advice upon the subject of the City Hall. The subject of the dimensions and capacity of the City Hall had been discussed. The facts were that the present effort was to open the subject, to enable parties who had been disappointed, to bring forward further plans of his having studied the merits of the plan accepted.

Councilman MATHER said that since the discussion a few evenings since, he had conversed with men of influence, wealth and intelligence, against whom it could not be urged that they were animated by any but motives of a genuine public spirit, who expressed wishes that the matter could be reopened, that a building of greater dimensions could be erected which should be conceived in no niggardly spirit. He would like to see a building erected which should be united with the present City Hall by a wing, forming an angle at each end, having a court in the centre, and forming a harmonious whole. He was not prepared to say that it was politic to further postpone the matter, nor indeed could he say he would vote for it.

The question on recommitment was put to vote and was lost—Councilman MATHER only voting in the affirmative.

THE CITY ADVERTISING.

The resolution upon the subject of the City Advertising came up on a third reading.

Councilman KENNEDY said that there were in the City twelve daily papers, which were entitled to put in bids for the City Advertising; and according to the resolution seven of this number would have to receive the awards, no matter what their prices might be. He desired to reduce the number of papers. He conceived that five papers were enough; and he therefore moved that the matter be referred to a Special Committee, with instructions to amend the resolution by striking out seven and inserting five.

The motion was carried, the report of the Committee was received, and the resolution as amended was passed.

THE BRICK CHURCH PROPERTY.

The Board went into a Committee of the Whole upon the subject of the Brick Church property.

Councilman KENNEDY said that the subject had been so well discussed before the Committee of the Whole, the reports of the Committees of both Boards were so full and explicit, that he presumed that every member was fully acquainted with the merits of the case so well that they might proceed at once to vote. He moved, therefore, that when the Committee rise, they report in favor of accepting the report of the Committee and adopting the resolution.

Councilman CONOVER moved to amend, that the Brick Church property rightfully belonged to the City, and should be held by the trustees of Almighty God. He was opposed to having the City swindled, whether it be by Mr. LOTHROP, or by a Church. [illegible] Church up town.

Councilman LAFFIN said that when the matter came up for discussion, he would press to Committee Common [illegible] that the title of the Society of the Brick Church to the property was perfectly good.

Councilman CONOVER'S motion was withdrawn.

The Board adjourned to Monday.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

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This service we are always prepared to render. Having consecrated our lives to the study and practice of the science of phrenology, we profess to be able to pronounce opinions so accurate and reliable that they may adopt them as "life guides" in the [illegible] development, and perfection of yourselves and children.

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[Advertisement.]

PHALON'S PAPHIAN LOTION.—MOORE says: "There's a

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

THE NIAGARA'S MAILS.

Progress and Prospects of the European War.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

General Summary of the Political News.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 1, 1854.

The fortifications of Bomarsund are to be destroyed; the Aland Isles are to be evacuated! Such is the news given by the official *Moniteur*, and I need not tell you that this resolution signifies the failure of the "persuasive policy" in the North. Sweden, as I told you she would, remains neutral. OSCAR was promised the Isles and several millions of monthly subsidy, if she would join the Western Powers, but he asked *for more*. He wished to see that the guests really a war against Russia, and not a mere plotting of armed diplomatists to re-establish the former balance of the five great Powers, ruling over all the others. The announced destruction of the forts is a sure sign that the guarantees required by Sweden against a future revenge on the part of Russia have not been assented to by the Allies. The evacuation of the Alands is, therefore, a test of the character of the war, and so far it is an important fact.

The question now is, what is to be done with the land troops and the fleets in the Baltic? In this respect I can tell you that the French Cabinet has not yet lost all its hopes about Sweden's *yielding to a genteel pressure*. "You may remain neutral if you like, and we quite understand that you will not compromise that neutrality by occupying a property belonging to, though provisionally wrested from, the Czar; but your convenience is no reason for us to leave the Baltic to the uncontrolled rule of our enemy, who might, by a Winter campaign, overpower your neutrality, and close to our ships the Straits, when Spring shall have opened these waters for further operations. We have no desire to make you a belligerent party *with us*, but we cannot risk leaving you *alone*, and exposed to be made a belligerent, in spite of yourself, *against us*. We, too, want guarantees, barracks and ports for Winter. You may call them hospitals and ports of refuge, if it so please your neutrality, and we are ready to have as many sick as you may possibly get under roof, and our fleets, or part of our fleets, shall remain cruising in the Baltic as long as they shall find themselves shut up *in face* of your harbors; but, at all events, have our guarantees we *must*." Such are the reasons, though not exactly the language, with which the Western Powers try now to attain their ends. And I must say that their success is not improbable.

However that may be, the forts of Bomarsund will be bombarded by all the broadsides, in order to have an *experimental* destruction of the granite walls of Cronstadt. It is really amusing to see a grave leader in the *Times*, persuading the good people of her Majesty's dominions that the capture of the Alands is most profitable, as they offer an opportunity for a trial of the respective efficiency of wooden walls *versus* granite walls. I wonder if there will be no "pleasure trip" to the Baltic, to view the representation of the great sham fight—the complete destruction of the forts at Bomarsund by the *Valorous* and the *Dragoness*," or any other bold-named men-of-war? The managers of Vauxhall and Surrey Gardens might, to be sure, protest against a governmental encroachment on their own grounds of naval warfare, but the public would, perhaps, be glad to have a little change in their programme. And, as Vauxhall Gardens are already closed, there may be, perhaps, some chance for the "unprecedented display of naval fireworks in the Baltic."

I told you, weeks ago, that the capture of the Alands would close the operations in the Baltic. The manner in which this capture has been effected—I mean the part performed in it by the land-troops—is a convincing proof of the justice of my assertion, an invasion of Finland by 10,000 men being out of question. Let us, therefore, turn away from that quarter, not without noticing, however, *en passant*, the fermentation in Denmark, where you may expect, almost certainly, *the outbreak of a Revolution*, entirely unconnected with the question of the war. You will learn from the papers, that the absolutist measures of the Government of Copenhagen have aroused the popular indignation to a degree which may, at any day, reach the point of armed opposition. The allies would, no doubt, favor the popular movement; they, it may be, even stir it up now, in hopes that a change would further their views, but they are perfectly mistaken in their calculations on any Government that is likely to succeed the present one. The Scandinavian policy will, under any changes whatsoever, always remain the same—the policy of expectation, to join only such allies as cannot be suspected of leniency towards Russia.

And now let us leave the tortuous straits of Northern combinations, and descend to that model form of Constitutional Monarchy—*Belgium*. You received by the last mail the news of the resignation of the Cabinet of Brussels, and my brief announcement, then not yet published by any here, but now more or less admitted by all the papers, that the Ministerial crisis is mainly to be attributed to the pressure of NAPOLEON on King LEOPOLD. I will give you now some details. The French Government assisted its Austrian "friend" in *advising* the President of the Helvetic Confederation to give a fair satisfaction to the "powerful neighbor," by expelling such refugees as are obnoxious to the Vienna Cabinet. We saw the effect of this intercession, and Mr. SANDERS' letter stated the shame of the fact. For such good service, Austria, now all powerful with the son-in-law, had to speak a word in behalf of the French pretensions for the expulsion of some exiles particularly disagreeable to M. BONAPARTE—such as Col. CHARRAS, CABET and others. These mutual good services are natural with despotic rulers, and there is nothing in them to be wondered at, except the blind infatuation of some "liberal" politicians, who cannot help having a *good* opinion of the man of the 2d of December. King LEOPOLD, unable to [illegible] openly with Russia, [illegible] of his Protectors, those emissaries [illegible] acts with his supremely ridiculous Protector's *functions*—the House of Autumn. CHARRAS was accordingly expelled, though after much opposition on the part of the principal members of the Cabinet of Brussels. Public opinion was much shocked at the act, but the Ministerial organs contrived to persuade the people that the measure had been strictly legal, the expelled Colonel having been found in active plotting against the security of a friendly Power. Encouraged by such easy success, the French Government asked for more stringent measures against some other refugees, as well as against the hostile tone of certain portions of the Press—especially of the *Nation*. The King, once more advised by Austria, gave a partial assent, and the Government, compromised by a first complacency, committed another wrong and ordered the arrests which you heard of lately. Public feeling accepted, however, this fresh act of servility with far less acquiescence than the first, and M. BROCKERE saw distinctly that unless an instantaneous stop should be put to the exactions of foreign Cabinets, he would not be able to stand in his place for a single day, as soon as the Chambers should have met. So he refused to allow any further steps to be taken, and as LEOPOLD, backed by some of the more unscrupulous members of the Cabinet, gave nothing more than some evasive assurances about the inviolability of the Constitutional enactments, the resignation ensued. I have been shown a letter from Brussels, from a gentleman who thinks that the resignation will not be accepted, and that *no more arrests and expulsions* will take place. NAPOLEON will stop for the moment his pretensions, satisfied with what he has already obtained. The fall of the present ministry is not in his plan. He does not like it, but would more dislike a clerically inspired Cabinet, with its Bourbon-Orleans predilections, and such would needs succeed the BROCKERE administration. So he bides his time, and accordingly LEOPOLD has received the most friendly assurances that the French Government does not mean to press upon the King's Government in any unpleasant way; that in fact it relies on the good feeling and vigilance of the Cabinet of Brussels against such movements of the refugees as might evidently show some dark designs, feeling—on the other hand, perfectly secure against petty plots and helpless schemes of conspiracy, &c., &c. At the same time, King LEOPOLD has been invited to visit the military manœuvres at St. Omer an invitation which he accepted. So far the letter. My own opinion is that the ministry will, at all events, remain as it is till the opening of the session. What is to happen afterwards, it would be not only useless but ridiculous to speculate upon in these days of continual change.

Change! This is indeed the great fact of our times. I have not omitted to inform you, in due time, of the altered state of public feeling in Paris. I recommend now to your attention, the *Daily News* of yesterday, with the correspondence from the French Capital. You will see from it that the *Comedie Française*, the first and most closely watched theatre in Paris, has, on the occasion of a recent representation of BEAUMARCHAIS' celebrated "Marriage of Figaro," presented a scene of such public demonstration against the Government, as to convince even the incredulous about the insecurity of the Imperial throne. The public knows by far too well its *Figaro*, not to have remarked the traces of the censor's scissors. Each omission was accordingly filled up by a general outbreak of ironical cheers, and bravos, and hissing, and even occasional declamation of the suppressed sentences. You must know that in France each revolution had for precursors these demonstrations in the theatres! There is—I cannot help repeating it—a deep fermentation in Paris, and what is more, in the army, which sneers when NAPOLEON speaks of his "children," as if he ever had smelt powder, excepting in the *petites guerres* of the *Champ de Mars*. You will see from all the accounts, that the dissatisfaction at Varna is equally on the increase, and it was formidable at the time when I explained to you the real meaning of the proclamation against the cholera. NAPOLEON has spent now *three* days at Paris, and will spend the whole *month* of September in Boulogne, not to return to the Capital as long as he can avoid it. I state the facts:—it will be time to dwell upon their consequences when time shall have ripened them to a crisis.

In the meantime, they may parade at St. Omer, where Prince ALBERT is to go on next Tuesday. It is, to be sure, a great victory for LOUIS BONAPARTE, the notorious frequenter of the worst purlieus of London, to have the Queen's husband for his guest. The principle of Monarchism admits, it must be confessed, strange friendships. But it is no affair of ours to watch over the dignity of the British Crown. It is, moreover, a necessity which the Government could not escape, NAPOLEON having declared his wish to be the host of the Prince. The Alliance must be paid for by self-debasement. There is a strong moral in all these courtships between parties, that only a short time ago could not express sufficient contempt towards each other. And all this is very good. Nations are educated after the fashion of the Spartans, who taught sobriety to their children by showing to them drunkards. European nations must see Monarchy in all its abject, debased conduct, in order to grow more and more Republican. This is essentially a century of schooling, and the lesson will certainly not be lost on the pupils. We shall have to enregister, no doubt, a great many more failures, but we cannot fail to perceive the great progress of popular tendency towards a dignified self-emancipation from all sorts of oligarchic, priestly and diplomatic oppression. Look at Spain. Even there they begin to talk principle. They had actually no *name* to fight for. They fought for morality. The revolution, to be sure, failed, as I said it would; but I promise you that the *next* will succeed. CHRISTINA is now dismissed without punishment. The next time, Monarchy will be expelled. ISABELLA is now maintained, but she is to be the last of her race.

You well know what opinion I had about these Spanish affairs, and you will see by this mail's news that the [illegible] American [illegible] it was [illegible] you will [illegible] of opportune action.

General PIERCE has given some good instructions and pretty full powers of action to Mr. SOULE and Mr. BUCHANAN, but now it is of little use. Mr. SOULE is to encourage the Democratic party;—but the clubs are already closed, the press is restrained, CHRISTINA saved, the *Ayuntes* dispersed, the people disarmed. Where is Democracy to be encouraged? ESPARTERO might have gone to some length if supported *at the proper time*, but now he is no more the all-powerful; and as he heard no other advice than that of European diplomats, he gave in, and goes with the tide of reaction. The Government of Washington must now look for the next time. I do not say that something may not yet be done by the Constituent, if properly elected—but I have very faint hopes. You must prepare to be ready, and I assure you it is quite time to be so, or you will see the consequences. The affair of Greytown *will not be left to die away*—you may take my word for this. For the present, Mr. MARCY will not receive any stronger remonstrances than those he has already received from the English and French Cabinets; but let *the war in Europe* be over, and we shall see whether the destruction of Greytown will not have been the prologue to a *war in America*. I say only that the feeling in Whig as well as Tory circles is the same, and I have heard from most opposite quarters that the Nicaragua affair must be paid for heavily, sooner or later.

General CAMPBELL and Mr. SICKLES have come by the *Atlantic*. Mr. SANDERS will return to New-York directly after the equinoctial days.

You do not expect, I hope, any news about the Sebastopol expedition. At all events, there is none to give you. The Turks, poor fellows, have been defeated in two great battles in Asia, and I would not wonder to hear of the fall of Erzeroum; but there they *are* to be beaten. In times of old it was said *væ victis*;—diplomacy has reversed the adage, and the Turks may groan *væ victoribus*, in view of the fact that they have expelled the Russians from the Principalities, and now they are to make room for the Austrians. *Sic vos non vobis fertis aratra boves.*

I must not forget to say that the English begin, at last, to murmur also at this mock-heroic procrastination. There was the other day a great meeting at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, presided over by the Mayor. The speeches and resolutions were entirely in the spirit of KOSSUTH'S well known views, and his name was the subject of much enthusiastic cheering, as well as of a resolution to declare sympathy for him and the cause which he advocates. The Cabinet has been denounced most unsparingly, and it is to be hoped the example will be followed by other towns, until the show of public and universal indignation shall have swept away a Ministry, which reduced that great and noble contest to a sham fight of hypocrisy and cowardice. Every liberal-minded man must needs be against Russia, and all that is bad in the policy of that Power; but those who are against Russia from principle, must also wish that Lord ABERDEEN shall cease to conduct the war.

I received yesterday evening some private information about a revolution having broken out in *Palermo*. The person who gave the news is in a position to be well informed on that *special* subject. I see, however, no reports of it anywhere. There was some fermentation in Sicily in consequence of the Cholera—says a conservative paper—which the people attribute to the Government, and not without plausible reasons, to be sure, as the Cholera is by no means the least evil the people have received from King BOMBA; but this short notice is all I found in the papers about the affair in Palermo.

Our latest advices are to the following effect:

The Allies seem to be ashamed, or *l'appetit vient en mangeant*. The following dispatches are the latest:

The Russians blew up the fortifications of Hango, in sight of Admiral NAPIER and General BARAGUAY, (this seems to me very doubtful,) and retired to Abo, where there are 15,000 Russians. *Abo will be attacked by the Allies.* This is good, if true—but now let us see the reverse.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 24.—Marshal ST. ARNAUD will hold a council of war at Varna, *to decide upon the expediency* of the great expedition, considering the state of the health of the troops.

Now, there is little doubt about the decision of a council of war under such circumstances. Storms are, moreover, prevalent in the Euxine. As to Austria, here is a bit also of her.

Letters of the 28th, from Berlin, say that Austria has so far accepted the new propositions of Russia as to have countermanded the further movement of troops; and from Vienna, Aug. 31, we hear that "New proposals have been made by Russia, which will involve new negotiations."

Honest Austrian alliance!

Yours, &c.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Diplomatic Correspondence between Russia, Austria and Prussia.

As the diplomatic correspondence between the various European Powers offers the only authentic record of the progress of the efforts made for the restoration of peace, we continue the publication of the successive notes as they reach us. The following is the answer of the Russian Government to the Prussian note in support of the Austrian summons for the evacuation of the Principalities, which was published in the DAILY TIMES some days since:

ST. PETERSBURG, Friday, 18th (30th) June, 1854.

The Prussian Chargé d'Affaires has handed me the communication which his Cabinet addressed to us under date of the 12th of June in support of the step taken by Austria towards us, for the purpose of prevailing on us to accelerate the conclusion of the present war by refraining from extending our military operations in Turkey, and at the same time withdrawing our troops from the Principalities as speedily as possible.

We are not aware, Baron, how we can answer this communication of the Prussian Cabinet better than by bringing to its knowledge the text of the answer we have addressed to Vienna, here appended. From this it will become apparent that, without sharing the opinions with reference to the occupation of the Principalities as put forward by Austria and participated in by Prussia, we nevertheless, *out of consideration for the special interests of Austria and Germany on the Danube, and the peculiar nature of the obligations which the Courts of Vienna and Berlin have entered into with the Western Powers in the Protocol of April 9*, are prepared, at the same time reserving to ourselves the securities which lead us to abide by our requirement previously to be put in possession of securities in exchange for the voluntary sacrifice which we make to the interests of Austria and Germany in relinquishing our present or future military position in Turkey, we confine ourselves to commending these remarks to the mature deliberation of the Prussian Court, convinced that his majesty the King is too just to demand of us that we should consent gratuitously to weaken ourselves morally and materially, without being certain of obtaining a peace or even a truce. It is, moreover, with satisfaction that we observe that the Prussian Cabinet is itself penetrated with the correctness of this view, since, while expressing the wish that hostilities should be curtailed and circumscribed, it recognizes in advance that this ought to take place on both sides. In pursuance of the pacific inclinations expressed in our answer, it is now put to the Prussian Cabinet to use its interest at Vienna and elsewhere to procure for us the securities so indispensably necessary. We feel that we are so much the more entitled to hope this from that quarter, as it was to it (the Prussian Cabinet) that the Emperor first communicated his intention to consider the firm establishment of the religious and civil rights of the Christians in Turkey, if they can be obtained from the Porte in a form of working efficiency, as an actual satisfaction of the demands we have made on it (the Porte); and that, by the accession to this principle of the protocol, as well as our satisfaction of the two others, which will be seen by our voluntary withdrawal from the Principalities, we henceforth offer Prussia, as well as Austria, a means of fulfilling the obligations which in that document they have entered into *vis-a vis* the Western Powers.

You will, baron, express this hope to Baron VON MANTEUFFEL in the most distinct manner, at the same time that you bring this dispatch to his knowledge. Receive the assurances, &c.

NESSELRODE.

After the receipt of the note corresponding to this, received by Austria, Count BUOL addressed a circular containing instructions to the Austrian Ambassadors in London and Paris, which is also among the documents laid before the Bund. The following is a translation of this circular:

TO M. LE BARON DE HUBNER AT PARIS, AND M. LE COUNT COLLOREDO, AT LONDON.

VIENNA, Friday, July 21, 1854.

I have the honor to send to your Excellency herewith the text of the reply which the Cabinet of St. Petersburg has made, on the 29th of June, to our communication of the 3d, relative to the suspension of the operations of the Russian army on the other side the Danube, and the speedy evacuation of the Danubian Principalities in order that you may submit this answer to the British (French) Cabinet. You will appreciate the impression which this communication, made by Prince GORTSCHAKOFF to the Imperial Cabinet, produced upon us when you shall have become acquainted with the dispatch in which Count ESTERHAZY had been previously charged, on the 9th of this month, to express to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg our regret that, notwithstanding the facts by which we supported ourselves in our dispatches of the 3d of June, that Cabinet declared itself waiting to enter into negotiations as to the time to be fixed for the evacuation only upon conditions the accomplishment of which did not depend upon our will. Under these circumstances we cannot avoid maintaining our demand in the whole extent of the terms in which it was made in the principal dispatch of the 3d of June.

As, moreover, the Cabinet of St. Petersburg has declared that strategetic considerations could not permit the Russian army to quit the military positions which it had taken in the Principalities without having previously received guarantees of safety equivalent to an armistice. the question is shifted to another ground, upon which it was for the belligerent powers to decide in the first instance.

I need not call the attention of your Excellency to the extraordinary importance of the resolutions which these Powers have now taken. You know too well the views which have invariably guided the policy of the Emperor, our august master, in the present crisis, not to be aware of the spirit in which his Majesty desires to see the belligerent Powers accept the overtures of Russia.

Without wishing to prejudge the resolutions which those Governments may definitively take, we nevertheless deem it right to explain to you the point of view from which we regard the present phase of the question, in order to put you in a condition to deal frankly towards the Cabinet of London (Paris) if an opportunity is presented.

What has been the constant aim of the common efforts of the Powers, if it has not been the reestablishment of a solid and durable peace? We understand by this a peace which, by reëstablishing the rights of the Porte, gives to Europe guarantees against the recurrence of perturbations, such as those which disturb it so profoundly at the present moment? The importance of the interests which are associated with the object is so great, that we are convinced that no Power would willingly expose itself to the reproach of having neglected any means whatever likely to bring about a good understanding. Remembering this, the belligerent Powers will no doubt feel it their duty *to examine these questions carefully and conscientiously, in order to see if the redaction of the reply of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg does not contain some germ of conciliation that might lead to the preparation of a definitive pacification.*

Russia makes no difficulty in subscribing to the principles which are contained in the protocol of Vienna of the 9th of April, in this sense—that she declares herself willing to conserve the integrity of the Porte, and to be ready to evacuate the Principalities, on the condition of receiving suitable securities; and lastly, to participate in the consolidation of the rights of the Christians in Turkey, by taking part in the European guarantee under which those rights should be placed according to the views of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg—that is to say, comprehending in it not solely Christians of the Greek rite. This triple basis might, according to the idea of the Court of Russia, serve as a starting point for negotiations for peace, which, however, should be preceded by a general suspension of hostilities.

Besides these three points which Russia has declared herself ready to accept, the protocol of the 9th April contains, in reality, a fourth, by which the contracting Governments have engaged themselves to endeavor to obtain in common the most suitable guarantees for connecting the existence of the Ottoman Empire with the general equilibrium of Europe. The Cabinet of St. Petersburg not having given any explanations on this subject, we cannot tell what are its intentions in this respect. But it nevertheless appears to us indubitable that *the complete and unreserved acceptation of the three first points* would be a great step towards a solution of the question raised by the fourth.

However that may be, if the belligerent Powers feel themselves able to accept the declarations of Russia as the basis of a negotiation by which a durable peace may be attained, we do not doubt that they will be, like us, of opinion that the evacuation of the Principalities must take the first place in chronological order, and be the measure preliminary to any understanding. If this indispensable condition is fulfilled,—if Russia gives her assent to the principle of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire and the protection by Europe of the rights of the Christians in Turkey,—especially if this protection is completely conformable to the stipulations of the protocol of the 9th of April, she will thereby offer, if I am not deceived, some elements of pacification, the importance of which I hope the belligerent Powers will sufficiently appreciate, and which should have great weight in whatever resolutions they may take, for which we wait with much anxiety. (Signed) BUOL.

Prussia also gave instructions to her ambassadors to the Allied Courts, of which the following is said to be a copy:

BERLIN, Monday, July 24, 1854.

Whilst the Cabinet of St. Petersburg has declared itself ready as well for the maintenance of peace as for a preliminary armistice, it has in an equally unexceptionable manner hitherto disclaimed that it has required the occupation of the Principalities by the Imperial armies. It considered them but as a military position, and is ready to retire from them so soon as certain military securities shall be guaranteed it. It does not define the means of these securities, but leaves them to the equity of the Cabinets to which it has replied. The King, our august master, for his part, cannot promise his assent to such proceeding, because it has been apparently suggested, simultaneously, by military prudence and honor; but should he, whilst appearing with the Western Powers as a mediator, transfer to himself the charge of refusing to consider these dispositions of Russia? We cannot bring ourselves to believe he ought, because we are of opinion that however strong the convictions of both sides may be, however advanced the hostile parties may be in the way of warlike operations and military preparations, they must both come precisely to this—which of them will proceed to the end—which of them will accept conditions—which of them will define the required guarantees?

We flatter ourselves also with the hope that the Cabinet of London will consider with calmness and impartiality the late overture of Russia—that it will remember there are sufficient grounds to conclude on its side upon the points before it—and that it may in this manner assist the real intentions of the several governments, which are to make their views clear, and to cast out uncertainty as to the points which are the objects of the war.

We hold ourselves the more entitled to entertain this hope, because [illegible] in so far as [illegible] 28th of April, offered [illegible] Vienna to that of St. Petersburg, which latter leaves no doubt as to the main objects in view, sets up these definite principles—namely, the integrity of Turkey, the evacuation of the Principalities, and the security of the municipal and religious rights of all the Christian subjects of the Porte. Now, these three principles constitute the substance of the guarantees which the protocol, by the care of the Powers, recommends in order to bind the Ottoman Empire with the greater firmness to the European system.

The aforesaid remarks will be sufficient, Herr GRAFF, to show you the exact point from which the royal Cabinet views the late Russian communication. and that from which it would desire to see the Cabinet of London to regard it. Endeavor, therefore, whilst bringing the present dispatch to the knowledge of Lord CLARENDON, to make yourself the organ to his Excellency of the high value which we should attach to a reply which should prove to us that on consideration the course we have prescribed to ourselves has found a corresponding reception in London, in order that the chances of a just and enduring peace may be thereby increased. Receive, &c.

[Signed] MANTEUFFEL.

Terrible Ravages of the Cholera among the English and French Troops.

From the London Times of Sept. 2

No man can have read without the deepest sorrow and regret the painful details transmitted to us from the East, of the ravages inflicted by cholera on the gallant forces which so recently left our shores flushed with expectations of enterprise and victory; for in the dismal and sanguinary annals of war, no page is more affecting than that which relates the fall of men of strength and valor before the breath of an unseen foe, and spends those noble lives, which were freely tendered for the honor of their country, upon the rank air of a pestilent encampment, or the unhealthy coast of some inhospitable land. Many are already the names of those who have sunk in a few hours from positions of the highest promise in the British Army into obscure graves, and the aspect of this disease has done more to depress the spirit of the troops, than the severest perils they could have encountered in the presence of the enemy. Indeed, the dying thought of these brave men that they were perishing witoout having set foot on the shore they had hoped to invade and conquer, added a fresh pang to the lost of life itself, and greatly augments the sorrow with which this intelligence is received throughout their native land. Suffering under this terrible dispensation of Providence, which appears to be as universal in its appearance among us as it is fatal in its effects, we are not disposed to augment the pain occasioned by these events by an attempt to impute blame to the arrangements under which they have taken place. In some instances it is but too evident that places of encampment which had been selected for the luxuriance of the vegetation and the convenience of water about them, have proved eminently fatal. But the ships at sea, the crews of which live by rule and escape the temptations and vicissitudes of diet and climate by land, have suffered as severely as the regiments, and some of them have lost as many as one-tenth of their seamen and marines. Both by sea and land the French forces have suffered in a larger proportion than our own, showing that the diet and natural constitution of an Englishman enable him somewhat better to resist the poisonous influence of the tainted atmosphere, and that the precautions taken in our service for the preservation of health are not surpassed by those of any other country. This curse fell upon our men in a manner which no foresight could avoid, and no skill prevent. Even after the vessels had put to sea to change the air of the coast, one of our correspondents relates that a blast of hot air from the land seemed to have struck them at one particular moment on the afternoon of the 14th of August, after which many of the stoutest hands on board sickened and died, medicine being of no avail. This dreadful trial, however, lasted but a short time. The plague seemed to have passed over them, as it came, in the air, and by the last accounts the sickness was decreasing as rapidly as it had commenced.

The mind is naturally tempted to range in conjectures as to the means by which such a calamity might have been avoided, but it is impossible to say whether, if things had been otherwise, the results might not have been worse. For instance, the army had been compelled to spend at Varna two months in a state of inactivity, which was most irksome and depressing to the men and injurious to the objects we have in view. At the very moment when the expedition was about to embark the cholera breaks out with virulence in the fleet and army, as it also breaks out among the troops at the Piræus, and in other places which had never been attacked before. But will any one contend that this misfortune would have been less severely felt if the army had been on the enemy's territory, threatened by a powerful adversary, harrassed by Cossacks, or engaged in an expedition in which the honor of the country was at stake? Dreadful as this evil has been at Varna, it might have been more extensive and more calamitous if the army had already landed in the Crimea. Nor is this suggestion a mere conjecture. The fate of the French division which most inopportunely and injudiciously moved into the Dobrudscha under Gen. ESPINASSE was infinitely worse than that of any portion of the British army or of the French troops near Varna. These gallant but unfortunate men literally perished by whole ranks. The air they breathed, the water they were compelled to drink, the earth on which they fell, seemed to be alike poisoned by natural exhalations of the soil, by the epidemic disease, and by the passage of the enemy, which had covered the land with putrefaction and ruin. The survivors of the detachment reached Kostendje and other places on the coast to which French vessels of war had been sent to take them off in a state which is too distressing to be described, and will remain one of the darkest pages in the history of this war. But can anything demonstrate more clearly than this lamentable example what would have been the fate of the allied armies if the generals who are responsible for their movements had been induced to march to the Danube, to follow the Russians in their retreat, and spend the Summer in the marshes of the Argish or the Pruth? Yet that was the scheme of operations upon which the whole array of our daily contemporaries wasted their ingenuity and their powers of vituperation. Why, we were asked, day after day, did not the army advance? Why was not Silistria relieved by the allied forces? Why was not the Danube crossed, Giurgevo occupied, and Brailow besieged? Nothing but the habitual treachery of Lord ABERDEEN and his colleagues could account for such a dereliction of duty and such pusillanimous conduct. The truth is now pretty evident, that if the army had so advanced and marched into Wallachia in the rear of the retreating Russians, it would, in all probability, have perished in six weeks, and left but few to relate the history of its destruction. The positions chosen at Varna were selected because they gave OMAR PASHA the moral support of the presence of the allies in Bulgaria, which he had solicited—because the county around Varna was believed to be the healthiest ground for encampment that could be found—and because the harbor and the coast were well adapted to the preparation of the forces for ulterior and more active service by sea and land.

Notwithstanding these advantages, and all the precautions taken, the losses of the army have been severe; but it may fairly be argued that, considering the prevalence of the cholera throughout Europe at the present season, and the danger of exposing men to the trying and capricious climate of Turkey, it is highly probable that these losses would have been even greater if the army had been otherwise placed and employed. In preparing for hostilities, the sanitary condition of the troops is the first consideration, but during actual operations of war even the sanitary condition of the troops must frequently yield to more imperious considerations. The most important point with reference to this painful subject is the effect it may have on the expedition to the Crimea, which ought long ere this to have sailed, and it is stated that Marshal ST. ARNAUD had summoned a Council of War at Varna to determine whether, in the present sanitary condition of the troops, the embarkation of the army should or should not be adjourned. It is, of course, impossible that anything we can say at this distance should exercise any influence on the deliberations of that council, nor can we be in possession of all the facts on which the decision of the Generals must be founded. But we venture to assert that nothing short of a physical impossibility of carrying out the expedition would justify the officers in command in postponing, which means abandoning, for the present year, the duty the have been ordered to perform. Whatever may be the losses caused by disease, and, although they are infinitely too great, yet they do not exceed one-tenth of the strength of the allied forces, and they leave a most powerful armament still untouched. The cholera is said to be rapidly subsiding; the extreme heats of Summer are past; and the prospect of immediate action would at once revive the whole spirit of the forces. This crisis appears to be one of those emergencies, not unfrequent in war, in which a man of genius, boldness, and dauntless resolution, breathes his own spirit into an army, and triumphs the more because he triumphs over serious obstacles. We cannot doubt that every man of note in either camp would rather die than turn aside from an enterprise like that in which they are about to engage, and we most earnestly desire, for the honor of the country, for the health of the army, and to avoid incalculable difficulties hereafter, that we may learn by the next advices that the expedition has sailed.

Cholera in the Army—Letter from a Private Soldier.

The *North British Daily Mail* publishes the following letter, addressed to his mother by a private soldier in the Guards [illegible] service to the East:

"AUG. 6.—The cholera is very bad; we are dying ten or so every day: We cannot, my dear, you may be talking to a fine, healthy young fellow in the morning, and in the evening you are following him to his grave. We have buried two women abut, with the same complaint. We buried some men when we were at Aladyn. Well, you must know they are buried very differently from the way they are buried in England. They are sewn up in a blanket, and put into a hole; and some are left Aladyn, the natives have dug them out on purpose to get the blankets, and have left the bodies stripped to the weather, the wild dogs, and many other animals, such as jackals, &c. The healthiest men seem to go first here. There is a great talk of us sailing for Sebastopol on the 14th of this month, and the sooner the better, for we had better face any kind of foe than the one we have among us at present. But the French army are dying them us a great deal. Poor fellows; they seem to have no life left in them; in fact, out of the whole 60,000 soldiers, (English and French,) there is not one man bears his usual appearance. We are as thin and as weak as we possibly can be. I think every man has had the diarrhœa. I know I have been very poorly; but, thank God, I am now getting a great deal better.

"The Duke of CAMBRIDGE is almost out of his mind about this affair; he rides about alone, looking and talking to any soldier he meets. Our food is really not fit for dogs to eat. The meat is given to the men every day, and they bury it as soon as they get it. But I do not care myself where they take us to, or what they do with us, as long as I can keep my health and strength, for I know I have courage sufficient to go as far as any man. It is an awful sight to see poor fellows going to the grave every hour in the day. I dare say you have heard of a draft of our men coming out to join us. Well, they have come some days ago, and are dying as fast as possible. Poor fellows! the climate is too hot for them. We came to it by degrees, so we are more accustomed to the heat than they are, as they came straight from London. One woman lost her husband yesterday, so I suppose she will be sent back to London the first opportunity; he was a sergeant in the Fusiliers. I have heard many say that foreign service was the best, but I am quite satisfied with the small share I have had of it. If they once get me home again they shall never get me out again. I have a comrade in the 27th Regiment of the French army; he is a corporal, and a very intelligent fellow. He is the regimental clerk, and he is going to teach me to speak his language properly. I certainly have improved myself greatly already under his tuition. I am going to teach him to speak English. His name is JEAN BAPTISTE PETEL. Fancy you see him and me sitting under a shady tree, jabbering away."

State of Affairs in Spain.

From the London Times, 1st.

The last accounts from Spain show a considerable improvement in the state of affairs, and an abatement of those symptoms which excited a few days ago our strongest apprehensions for the future. It is stated by the telegraph that on the 28th ult. Queen CHRISTINA left Madrid without encountering any obstacle, and proceeded on her way to Lisbon, where she will probably embark for Italy or for France. The Government had already resolved some days before to shut up the clubs in the capital, and to put down the Juntas in the provinces. Even the electoral "Circle of the Union," which aspired to be the Jacobin Club of the Spanish revolution, and had invited the First Minister of the Crown to preside over its operations, has been closed; but, although it was positively stated in all the continental journals that ESPARTERO had allowed his name to appear as the President of this anarchical body, our own correspondent distinctly denies this assertion, and affirms that when the club proposed to elect the Duke of VICTORY to be one of its patrons or chief officers, that Minister saw the impropriety of such a proceeding, and declined the honor. The Government had proceeded to publish the state of the public treasury, which is most deplorable. The plunder of the late Ministers even extended to the extraordinary resources to which they had recourse. The contributions obtained under the forced loan have disappeared, and the revenue of Cuba is anticipated for the next two years and a half. The adventurers who had suspended the Constitution and stifled the press, took advantage of their uncontrolled authority to pillage the Treasury, and they leave a deficit of six millions sterling behind them, a sum which it will not be easy to replace in the present condition of Spanish credit. ESPARTERO succeeded, however, in borrowing about £500,000 from the bankers of Madrid, to meet the most pressing demands of the public service; and it may be hoped that measures will now be taken with greater energy to restore the administration to an efficient condition. We learn with great satisfaction that some such proofs of resolution have at last been given, but it remains wholly inexplicable why the Government which was formed on the 28th of July, delayed these essential precautions until the 28th of August, and even seemed disposed to submit to the preposterous demands of the revolutionary party. Reasons of State of the most pressing urgency rendered it desirable that CHRISTINA should be removed as soon as possible from the country, and the Government is perfectly justified in the measures taken for that purpose; but it is exceedingly to be regretted that any Minister should have been weak enough to give a promise to the populace of Madrid that the Queen-mother should not be allowed to depart until she had been tried by the Cortes, which promise, the nature of things and the highest obligations of the Government have caused to be broken. The disturbances which occurred after the departure of CHRISTINA on the 28th appear to have been slight, and were successfully resisted by the National Guard. It is probable, also, that the Government found itself somewhat strengthened by the entry of some of the cavalry regiments into Madrid which had taken part in the revolution. But the materials which have been collected by these political disturbances are too inflammable, and the success of the populace at the barricades has been too recent for us to suppose that the Government will be able to persevere in those measures of necessary resistance without encountering some considerable opposition, and the sooner it ceases to reckon upon its popularity with those classes which are represented by PUCHETA, the bullfighter, the better it will serve the State. The prevailing spirit of the middle and upper classes in Spain is extremely opposed to these demonstrations of popular power. The country is monarchial, in spite of the Sovereign, and the National Guard has shown its readiness to stand by the Government against those bands which were evidently bent on the overthrow of the chief institutions of the kingdom. The only chance of success of the extreme revolutionary party lay in the entire indifference of the mass of the nation. In the South people thought and talked far more of the prevailing epidemy than of a political convulsion which nearly threatened to change the Bourbon dynasty; and in the North of Spain many of the travelers who have recently visited the frontier found it difficult to believe that any serious revolution was occurring in the capital. But the alarm caused by some of the measures and proposal of the Democratic party may, in some degree, have counteracted this apathy, and the Government will undoubtedly gain the respect and good opinion of the nation by a display of greater vigor and determination.

The departure of the Queen Mother relieves the Cabinet of ESPARTERO of one of its greatest difficulties, and no one will condemn the measure which sequestrated the ill-gotten wealth of that personage and her family, while it provided for the safety of her person. A large proportion of the fortune of CHRISTINA and RIANZARES has, however, been invested in foreign countries, and will remain in their possession. But it is of infinitely more importance to the future welfare of Spain to provide a more honest and able Government for the future than to punish and avenge the past. The duration of ESPARTERO'S power, and the services he may render to his country, depend upon the possibility of reforming the whole administration, reducing the tariffs, and establishing a more respectable form of authority than that which has recently fallen under the contempt of the nation. We have ceased to entertain confidence in the effects of free institutions alone on the destinies of Spain; the Spaniard certainly does not belong to a self-governing race, but free institutions are necessary to control the abuse of power, and to entitle the Administration to the confidence of the community which it represents.

THE FIRE AT VARNA.—The fire has done us great harm. In addition to the bread (biscuit) which has been lost, immense quantities of stores have been destroyed. 19,000 pairs of shoes for the soldiers have been burnt, and an immense quantity of cavalry sabres, which have been found fused amid the ruins into the most fantastic shapes. The soldiers plundered a good deal, and outrages of a grave character are attributed to the Zouaves during the fire. Tongues and potted meats, most probably abstracted from poor Mr. GRADY'S stores are to be had in the outskirts of the camp for very little money.—*Times Correspondent.*

DEATH OF CAPTAIN SMITH OF THE SIMOOM.—A letter from Varna of the 19th ult., says: Captain SMITH, of the *Simoom*, died to-day. He dined on board the Admiral's ship yesterday evening, and up to last night he was in the highest spirits, and amused every one by his lively humor. Early this morning he was seized with cramps in the stomach, but for two or three hours he suffered in silence, and would not send for medical aid. When he did so, it was too late. This event has, of course, cast a gloom over the fleet.

HORACE VERNET has returned from Varna, and is at present staying at Therapia. He sails for France in a day or two, having given up all intention of following the army *en artiste*.

FROM OUR FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

APPALLING SHIPWRECKS.

Reported Loss of Nearly Eight Hundred Lives.

The recent overland mail has brought intelligence which has led to a general belief that two very appalling shipwrecks have taken place in the Indian seas, both of which it is feared were attended by a dreadful sacrifice of life. One of the unfortunate vessels is known to have been a large sized brig called the *Hygeia*, of above 450 tons, which had been bought up by some speculators for the purpose of using her as a Chinese passenger or emigrant ship to California. It appears that she was formerly under the Danish flag, and bore a different name. She had been lying at Whampoa the last two or three years, and on her purchase she was sent to Hong Kong in order to be fitted as a passenger ship, and to be surveyed for the English flag. She was rejected by the emigration agent, and she then left, as we understood, for Macao. Whether she went there has not been clearly ascertained; but on the 31st of May she received on board 508 souls, somewhere near the Green Island, and proceeded on her voyage to San Francisco, her crew consisting of eleven hands, under the command of Mr. DRIBBLE, the Captain. Nothing more was heard of the movements of the brig. Last mail brought news of a Chinese emigrant ship, called the *Topaz*, having been wrecked upon a reef known as Pratas Sand-bank, mid way between Formosa and Hong Kong, and that, although most of the passengers were saved, yet they were cast upon a wild, barren, and uninhabited island. Tidings were received at the same time of another vessel having been seen upon the island, but no description or account of her could be given. On the loss of the *Topaz* being made known, and the position of her passengers and crew, a small schooner called the *Victoria*, belonging to Mr. ROBERTS, shipwright of Hong-Kong, was dispatched to the island on the 15th of June. She returned to Hong-Kong on the 23d, and reported that the second vessel which had been seen on the rocks was the brig *Hygeia*, and *that no fewer than* 290 *had been left to perish on the wreck*. It seemed that the *Hygeia*, after beating about the coast for some days, encountered a heavy gale from the eastward, and on the night of Saturday, the 13th, she struck a reef and became a wreck. Capt. DRIBBLE, with some of the crew and passengers, then left the brig, and having reached the island, found upon it a number of those who had escaped from the wreck of the *Topaz*. Some others on board the *Hygeia* succeeded after great difficulty in gaining the land, but twenty-nine poor creatures who had taken to a raft were carried out to sea, and no doubt perished. On the schooner reaching the island she took on board all she could—147 persons. She had only half a dozen casks of water to supply such a large number of famished creatures; her provisions were almost as scanty. However, she did the best under the circumstances to save the greatest amount of life; but the melancholy fact is to be told that *when the Victoria left* 390 *of the emigrants were to be seen on the broadside of the hull of the wreck under a burning sun, without a particle of food or a drop of water to sustain life*. On the authorities at Hong-Kong being informed of the catastrophe application was made to the agent of one of the large steam navigation companies for the dispatching of a steamer to the island, and although several were in the harbor none were forwarded. It is said that the moderate sum of £1,000 was demanded before a vessel would be allowed to leave. By the last accounts, the poor creatures were still left upon the wreck; but little had been done to save them, and it is feared that the next mail will bring tidings of their having been starved to death.

The second melancholy loss is supposed to be that of the British ship *Lady Nugent*, Capt. BANERMAN, chartered by the Governor of Madras, for the conveyance of the staff and head-quarters of the 25th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry for Rangoon. The ship sailed from Madras on the 10th of May, having on board the following officers and men: Lieutenant-Colonel JOHNSON, Lieutenant and Adjutant DALEY, Lieutenant and Quartermaster KING, Lieutenant BUMFORD, Assistant-Surgeon SIMPSON, 1 warrant-officer, 6 native commanding staff officers, 247 rank and file, 33 public officers, and 56 followers. The Brigadier General, Sir S. S. STEEL, K. C. B., was to have accompanied the troops out, but he sailed in the *Oriental* steamer, and has since arrived at Rangoon. The *Lady Nugent* has been overdue for a considerable time, and it is known she must have encountered a terrific monsoon three weeks after her departure. Other ships which have since sailed from Madras with troops for Rangoon have reached that port, and it is feared that the *Lady Nugent* has foundered with all on board. Later dates from Rangoon mention that the Government authorities had dispatched steamers from that port, as also from Calcutta, in quest of the missing ship, but nothing had been seen or heard of her.

English Harvest Prospects—Reasonable Chance for Cheap Bread.

From the London Times, Sept. 1.

A succession of fine days has brought us imperceptibly to the end of August, and we have almost forgotten that at this time of the year it would be no very unusual thing to have storms and wind, an ungenial temperature, and incessant showers. The crops, sometimes nipped, sometimes blighted, sometimes drowned, sometimes shrivelled by drought, sometimes laid by hurricanes, and sometimes wrecked, as it were, in the field within sight of the harvest, have this year grown to their maturity, and been gathered to the rickyard as prosperously and securely as if we had that command of the elements we so often profanely desire. But that we are naturally a complaining, critical race, slow to be satisfied, and never quite content, we should now be overpowered with thankfulness at this very timely blessing. Never was there so large a breadth sown, and never was a good harvest a matter of such importance. We are deeply committed to the most wasteful, devouring, and unprofitable of enterprises—to a war, and that a war with the very country that contributes most to supply the deficiencies of our own harvests. Who can say how much a short harvest, such as that we had last year, or how much a spoilt harvest might affect the condition of the people, and even the popularity of the Russian war? The fate of Europe possibly hangs on the variations of the temperature and the weight of water in the air. Those vast golden scales that the poet saw in the hands of JOVE, and at whose inclination the old destinies of the East sank before the superior genius of the West, may even now be seen aloft in the thunder-cloud, suspended one hour over our heads, and lifted the next far out of our ken. Often and often for the whole of this month a threatening morning has been succeeded by a brilliant afternoon, and a day of foreboding has been followed by a morrow all sunshine and smiles. Still the rain has held off, with the exception of a few showers, rather beneficial than otherwise to the harvest, and greatly needed by our meadows and gardens.

It is scarcely possible to overrate the importance of such a season at this juncture. We derived last year, three millions and a half quarters of grain from Odessa, which we should very seriously miss but for an abundant harvest. But we need not conjecture what the dearth might have been. It is sufficient to take actual prices. From this harvest to the next there can be no doubt that the difference in the price of wheat, compared with that in the previous twelvemonth, will be at least 20s. a quarter in favor of the public, which on the whole consumption, will amount to a boon of £25,000,000 to that public on wheat alone, besides corresponding relief on other grain. Even the cost of the war sinks to a trifle, compared with this bounty from the skies. People have latterly almost given up the national inquiries about the weather, and asked news of the war. They will see that it is really to more purpose to go on as usual—whether the rain will keep off, and to-morrow will be a fine day. One battle, strangely managed by land and by sea, has been really fought in the clouds. There we have conquered and taken a prize, compared with which, a whole fleet of war-steamers would be worthless. We should be the last to urge the prosecution of a war merely on the ground of our having the means, but, after all the lavish expenditure incurred, we now stand better prepared for war by some £20,000,000 than a twelvemonth ago. The combination of agricultural and military statistics is a very old one. HOMER relates that of the vast host that assembled to besiege Troy, according to his reckoning more than a hundred thousand men, only a tenth could be spared to carry on the siege, the remaining nine tenths being employed in the cultivation of the neighboring country, for the support of the actual besiegers, and otherwise foraging for supplies. He adds that, if the whole force had been able to fall at once upon Troy, they must soon have taken it. Taking the story as a fair representation of the usual commissariat in HOMER'S time, it is evident that cities must often have fallen or held out according as the harvests favored the slow operations and scanty provisions of the besiegers, or the long accumulations of the besieged. At this time, even supposing that Russia, to the ruin of her own commerce, attempts to keep her harvests at home, there remains all the rest of the world as the feeding ground of the Western Powers; and, from all accounts, the harvest is as abundant everywhere else as at home.

Let us suppose that the Summer had proved as ungenial as many other Summers in this variable climate, and that, with all articles of food standing long at excessive prices, there had been superadded the devastation of the Danubian Principalities and the detention of the Russian harvests. This combination would have come at a time when money was still abundant, when enterprise was brisk, when our merchants were over head in speculation to all parts of the world, and especially the most distant parts. Money would have been found for any purpose, and money is food. We should have gone on spending and consuming; and the very last thing to be stinted would have been the war. Government, indeed, would have saved from that war. It has already postponed public works of some urgency for the sake of this one great drain; and it is probable that the metropolis will suffer by this war, as it did by the last, in the want of new parks, gardens, galleries, and other requisites for its increasing population. Indeed, the real monument of the late war is that vast unredeemed waste of mean streets, without opening, ornament, or any object of public interest, that stretches north, south, and east of the metropolis.

But, with the exception of public works, nothing else will stand still as long as money is forthcoming, or as long as credit takes its place. A deficient harvest, then, starved both by the heavens and the operations of the war, would have to encounter two aggravated forms of consumption—the war itself, and the still almost unchecked spirit of private enterprise, caused by the comparative abundance of money. Who does not see that, in a year or two, perhaps in a few months, there would result a catastrophe disastrous, not only to trade, but to what depends on trade—the well-doing of the whole industrial population? The calamity would be universal, and, associated as such calamities often have been with political convulsions, nobody can say but what general distress, combined with disappointment at the tardy and possibly unsuccessful course of the war, might have given it a turn very much beyond our expectation on either side of the British Channel. Such is the disaster, and such its natural consequences, from which we are spared for the present. So far Heaven has favored a cause undertaken tardily and deliberately at our own great cost, for no possible good to ourselves, but only for the independence of nations, the liberties of Europe, and the general interests of humanity, justice, and truth. We shall not boast of this boon, but it would be treason not to acknowledge with thankfulness what we have all solemnly and anxiously prayed for.

The New Stamp on Foreign Bills.

From the London Times, Aug. 31.

The correspondence between the Bank and the Government on the intended operation of the new stamp law, has been a subject of discussion to-day, and in addition to the unfairness of its retrospective action, the provision that in each instance of a foreign bill drawn and payable abroad, the entire set must be duly stamped before any one of the set can be negotiated here, has led to particular remark. Bills, for example, from Brazil on Hamburg, or from Vienna on Amsterdam, &c., if drawn in sets, and dealt with in London, must not only be all stamped, but must all be received before they can be used. It will not suffice to stamp one part with the duty imposed on single bills in order to be enabled to negotiate it, and hence, as the different parts of foreign bills are always transmitted by separate conveyances, and are frequently not all sent, the law, it is contended, will not merely create inconveniences that are surmountable, but threatens a serious interference with the course of trade, by requiring what in many cases must prove impracticable.

From the Liverpool Times, Sept. 2.

A very serious and embarrassing question to the commercial world is involved in the operation of the New Stamp act, which comes into operation on the 11th of October next. To the crippling power of the new act the attention of the Board of Inland Revenue, and the reply to the Bank is so far unsatisfactory, that it must, if the law be persevered in, have the inevitable effect of putting to very great inconvenience persons engaged in colonial and foreign trade. Bills, for example, drawn in Australia, which may arrive in England three or four months after date, will have to pay when they arrive in this country a heavy duty before they can be negotiated. This we can understand; it is intelligible enough, although it is greatly to be deplored that the necessities of the Chancellor of the Exchequer should compel him to interfere in this manner with the legitimate operations of trade. But as if this arrangement would not suffice for revenue purposes, the act provides that the *set* of bills, of which the first that arrives forms part, must *all be stamped* before the first instrument that comes to hand can be legally negotiated! The object of these sets of bills is to guard against the dangers of the seas, and to render available the best conveyances of a different kind which may offer to the merchant—bills drawn for the most part against the produce which he has forwarded. This beautifully contrived piece of legislation renders all the bills valueless until all have arrived,—so that if, by the loss of a ship or the loss of a letter, one of the set of bills never reached its destination, the others would be worthless! The Bank of England conceived, naturally enough, that this must have been a mistake—that it could not have been the intention of the framers; but the Board of Inland Revenue coolly say that "the effect of this section in regard to all the bills to which it applies is to *prohibit the negotiations of one part unless all the parts are duly stamped and transferred!*" The monstrous iniquity of this arrangement must strike every man in business who has commercial credit to sustain. There are other most objectionable features in this new Stamp Duties bill; but the one we have pointed out is quite sufficient to render it wholly inoperative. In fact, if not superseded in some way or other, it threatens to throw the commerce of the country into inextricable confusion. Peddling legislation of this kind in former days was submitted to with a very bad grace; but surely in this age it will hardly be attempted to carry out a system fraught with such serious consequences to speculation and enterprise.

A Prima Donna in Trouble—Extraordinary Legal Proceeding.

From the London Daily News, Sept. 1.

Madame CARADORI has had to suffer a penalty which will go far to counterbalance some of the pleasure which she must have experienced at the enthusiasm which she has excited among the listeners to her vocal powers. She has experienced a fate not at all uncommon to a *prima donna* who has anything to do with England. She has been brought under the operation of the sharp and unyielding claws of English law. The position of a *prima donna* in this country is said to be an object of ambition to the whole female musical world of the Continent. Recent events, however, have shown that there is such a possibility, nay probability, of getting into the clutches of English law, as ought considerably to damp the ardor of vocalists whose dreams are of storming the heights of English popularity. A hurricane of bouquets is scarcely a compensation for a couple of writs. A call before the curtain has nothing in it to compensate for a summons to appear before "Our Sovereign Lady the Queen," not at the Queen's Palace, but at the Court of Queen's Bench. And yet these are the perils which ladies of first-rate vocal acquirements have to encounter in their career, and sometimes before entering on their career, in England. JENNY LIND passed through the fire scorched, but not much injured. Fraulein WAGNER was not so fortunate. The law has almost made her an outlaw. Other ladies have been the victims of similar proceedings, and Madame CARADORI comes to close the list,

Poor Madame CARADORI. After spending, it may be supposed, a pleasant festive evening, with the managing director of the company, until 11½ o'clock on Saturday, the 19th, she passed the remainder of the evening and the whole of the Sabbath in a sponging-house. She was arrested at the hour mentioned on a judge's order, for which application had been made during the day. The execution of the order was timed so that no possibility of getting assistance existed. The victim of sharp practice was therefore obliged to submit to her fate, and was kept in durance vile in the unsavory prison until Sunday night. Her attorney stated that she had never heard of the claim made until after she had been locked up in the sponging-house. No account had ever been sent to her. No notice of the proceedings had been given to her. She was hurried off to the place of detention by officers armed with the magical judge's order, and not allowed to depart until the next night, after having paid exorbitant sheriffs' charges, and the whole amount of the claim, the justice of which she denied.

The mode in which the proceedings alluded to are disclosed to the public is in the statements made before the magistrate in the case of Mr. BENJAMIN SLOMAN, carpenter and machinist, charged with perjury. The defendant, it was stated, had made an affidavit at Judge's Chambers, on Saturday, the 19th, in which, amongst other matters, he asserted that Madame CARADORI had informed him of her intention to discontinue singing at Drury-lane, and to return to Germany, specifying the following Monday as the day of her intended departure. Upon this alleged avowal the defendant founded his claim to have Madame CARADORI and Signor PAVESI held to bail in respect of certain debts incurred by them, and of which it was said they were endeavoring to avoid the payment by quitting the country. This was the assertion upon which the accusation for perjury was grounded. The attorney for Madame CARADORI declared that that lady had never entertained any intention of leaving the country; that she only understood English very imperfectly; that she knew nothing of Mr. SLOMAN except from occasionally seeing him at the theatre, and had never had any conversation with him in her life. It was absurd, he said, to suppose that even if Madame CARADORI had any intention of leaving the country, she would have mentioned the fact to the persons most interested in detaining her.

The grand feature of the case, however, is neither the asserted intention of running away on the one part, nor the alleged perjury on the other. Both of these will be decided on their merits. The striking fact is, that in a country where *lettres de cachet* never existed, and where "general warrants" have been abolished, a *person may be deprived of his liberty at a most critical moment without the slightest chance of making any legal resistance to his capture*. Madame CARADORI was seized and flung into prison under a process as arbitrary as that which characterized the old *lettre de cachet* system in France. The judge's order in her case was neither more nor less in substance than a *lettre de cachet*. A person—whether rightly or wrongly is not the question—wished to prevent her departure, and was enabled to do so by means which, however legal, appear to non-legal readers to violate every principle of English law. It is quite certain *now*, that any person has the power of preventing any other person's departure from London, by making an affidavit at Judges' Chambers. Just reverse the circumstances in this case. Suppose that Madame CARADORI had some dishonest reason for wishing to quit London on Sunday, the 20th. Suppose she knew that Mr. SLOMAN had the greatest interest in preventing her departure. She or her agents had nothing to do but to make an affidavit before a judge in chambers that SLOMAN was indebted to her, and without taking the trouble to inform the unfortunate carpenter of her fictitious claim she might have left the country in safety, entrusting the warrant of apprehension to an officer who would have kept his prisoner close confined while the railroad and the steamboat were carrying her far beyond the reach of his just vengeance. This surely is not a creditable state of things. If a person has no claim made upon him he ought surely to be free from arrest. The fact that in England—a country above all others careful in the protection of individual liberty—it should be possible to seize a person at a late hour at night, on a simple affidavit, and lock him up for twenty-four hours, is, to say the least of it, extraordinary. The magistrate—Mr. HENRY—coincided in this view of the case, when he remarked, that neither in his experience in practice, nor as a magistrate, had he ever heard of the sudden apprehension of a person for debt without previous notice of the claim, and he could not conceive any set of circumstances which would make such a course justifiable. He might have added that under such circumstances no Englishman's liberty would be secure. If judges' orders are to be granted upon affidavit, without investigation, no man is secure from day to day. Madame CARADORI, by her insisting upon justice being done in this instance, may contribute as much to the exposition of what is the state of English law as by her singing she has contributed to our enjoyment of the great works of the foreign musicians.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per Niagara.] LONDON, Friday, Sept. 1—5 P. M.

In the Colonial and Foreign Produce Markets little activity has prevailed during the week. SUGAR dull. BREADSTUFFS continue to decline.

MONEY, for short periods, is in good demand. Consols leave off 95¼@95¾; Dollars, 5s 2d.; Bar Silver, 5s. 1½d.; American Eagles, 76s. 3½d.; Doubloons, 75s. 6d.

COCHINEAL—450 bags have been offered during the week, and chiefly sold at steady prices. Honduras Silver from 3s. 3d.@4s. 2d., and Black from 4s.@4s. 7d. Stock 26th ultimo, 4,231 serons, against 8,071 serons last year.

COCOA—In the absence of public sales the market is firm, without much doing.

COFFEE—Firm at late quotations.

COFFEE—Is steady. The quantity of Plantation Ceylon offered at auction has been large, say 1,200 casks, and 1,500 bbls. and bags, the greater part of which sold at previous prices. Native Ceylon is dull of sale, and 1,200 bags in public sale were taken in at 45s., while 2,100 bags Costa Rica realized from 50s. 6d.@56s. for low middling. Privately a cargo of 3,000 bags St. Domingo has been sold at 44s. for Antwerp.

At the CORN market on Monday there was a considerable supply of English WHEAT, chiefly of the new crop, which sold slowly at a decline of about 8s. ₱ qr. on the prices of the previous Monday. The weather has been very favorable for harvest operations. Last week's average price for English WHEAT was 63s. 7d. on 58,555 qrs. returned. To-day the market was again very dull, and English WHEAT 3s.@4s. ₱ qr. lower than on Monday. In Foreign nothing doing, and quotations are quite nominal.

COTTON—The market is steady, the sales for the week amounting to 2,300 bales at full prices. At Liverpool there has also been more activity in the last day or two; yesterday's quotation for middling Orleans was 5¼d.

BRUGS, &c.—The fortnightly sales have gone off steadily; 445 serons and 35 cases Pitayo Bark were bought in at 2s. 4d.@3s. 3d.; 993 pkgs. Carthagena partly sold at 1s.@1s. 4d.; 20 cases Aleppy Cardamoms sold at 8s. Turkey Opium firm at 15s. Cutch, 500 bales Pegue sold from 35s.@36s., being 5s.@6s. cheaper. Jalap 2s. 2d. Shellac, 90 cases sold from 42s.@48s. 6d.

HEMP—Is flat. St. Petersburg Clean nominally £60@£61. 355 bales damaged Manilla sold from £35 up to £53. Jute—1,700 bales were offered, and about 1,000 sold at a reduction of 10s.@20s from £19 10s.@£23.

INDIGO—The quarterly sales are fixed for the 10th October. Holders are very firm, and an advance of 6d@9d. ₱ lb. on the prices of the last sale is generally asked. Stock this day, 28,200 chests against 23,235 last year.

IRON—In Rails there is little doing; we continue to quote £7 10s.@£7 15s., free on board in Wales; Bars firm at £8 15s.; Scotch Pigs, 82s. 6d. for mixed numbers on the Clyde. Swedish contines very scarce.

LARD—Rather lower; Western, in kegs, 50s.@53s.

LINSEED CAKES—Dull of sale, at previous rates.

LEAD—A large business has been done, at £21 10s. for Common Pig, and £22 10s. for Refined.

LINSEED—The arrivals into London during the week have comprised 5,965 qrs. On the spot there is little doing; but in Azov Seed at a distance a considerable business is again reported at 58s.@58s. 6d., and some sales of Calcutta are mentioned at 58s., cost, freight, and insurance, for parcels due the end of the year.

OILS—In common Fish little doing, and prices are without alteration; Sperm £104@£105, Southern £40@£41. Rape is dull at 45s. for Refined, and 42s. for Brown. Linseed steady at 34s. 3d@34s. for prompt delivery; sales for future months have been made to some extent at 35s. up to April next. Palm 44s.@46s. Cocoa Nut 50s.@51s.

RICE—In fair demand at 11s.@11s. 6d. for good mid. Bengal. A cargo of Arracan has been sold at 10s. 9d., for the Continent.

SALTPETRE—Continues very dull; 680 bags at auction to-day were withdrawn, there being no reasonable bid. Nitrate Soda is firm, about 150 tons have been sold from 16s. 9d@17s., short prompt.

SPELTER has advanced to £22 on the spot.

SPICES—160 cases Cailcut Ginger brought from 37s. @55s.; 312 bales Bengal Safflower sold from 25s.@45s. Pepper: 300 bags dusty Penang sold from 4¼d.@4¼d., and 1,300 bags African Ginger at 20s.@20s 6d.

SUGAR—The market has been dull throughout the week, the sales of West India amounting to 2,300 hhds., and previous rates are with difficulty supported; while of 15,000 bags Mauritius and East India offered, about one-half found buyers. The quantity of Foreign at auction has been large, say 10,700 boxes Havana, 7,570 bags Penang, and 214 hhds. Cuba, of which the Penang sold at full prices, but of the Havana and Cuba only a small quantity found buyers. By private contract 9 cargoes Havana have been sold during the week, at prices ranging from 20s. 3d.@22s. 9d. for Nos. 9¼ to 14, of which about one-half for the United Kingdom, and one-half for the Continent.

TALLOW is steady at 66s. on the spot, and 66s. 6d. for delivery at the end of the year.

TEA—We have no improvement to notice in the market. Public sales of 40,675 pkgs. commenced yesterday, and are proceeding with great heaviness, a very small proportion selling, principally "all faults." Common Congou 10d.@10¼d.

TIN without change. Common Blocks 114s., Bars 115s., Refined 116s., Straits 112s., Banca 115s.

TURPENTINE—1,200 bbls. have been sold at 10s. 6d. Spirits dull of sale at 42s for American.

In AMERICAN STOCKS no change, with but little doing. Massachusetts Sterling scarce at 103@104. Pennsylvania Railroad 6's 91@91½. Canada 6's have advanced to 108¼@109.

BARING, BROTHERS & CO.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Per Niagara.] LIVERPOOL, Friday, Sept. 1, 1854.

The fine weather during the past ten days has given more tone to our Cotton Market, and prices have advanced ¼d. ₱ lb. in the low and middling classes, while the better qualities are unchanged.

The business for the week ending last evening reaches 57,200 bales, speculators taking 8,290, and exporters 7,120 bales. To-day the sales are called 8,000 bales, with 6,000 to the trade. Fair Orleans, 6¼d.; Fair Mobiles and Uplands, 6d. ₱ lb.; Middling Orleans, 5¼d.; Fair Mobile, 5 3-16d.; and Uplands, 5¼d. ₱ lb.; Ordinary, 4¼d @4¾d.; Inferior, 3¼ @4¼d. ₱ lb.

The total stock in this port is called 886,000 bales, of which 604,000 are American, against a stock at this period of last year of 815,000 bales, and 584,000 American.

There has been rather more doing at Manchester in Yarns and Goods at hardening prices, but not amounting to a quotation. Goods suitable for the Home Trade are in request, and large sales of printing cloths have been made for India, but at very low prices.

The harvest is progressing fast and promises a most abundant yield—producing great depression in the CORN market. WHEAT has declined ¼d. ₱ 70 lbs., and FLOUR 2s. ₱ bbl. INDIAN CORN having been relatively cheap, better maintains its position and is in fair request at 1s. ₱ quarter below the highest point of the week; White [illegible] FLOUR, 27s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 26s. 6d.; Canada, [illegible]; Mixed and Yellow Jersey Corn, [illegible]; Meal, 24s. ₱ quarter.

Nothing doing in Rosin. Spirits of Turpentine is [illegible]. American RESIN amount to 5,000 bbls. and 4s. 7.@4s. 9d ₱ cwt. for common quality. Yours respectfully,

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Gallaudet Monument—Meeting of Deaf-Mutes.

A meeting of Deaf-mutes on board the steamer *City of Hartford*, was held on Thursday evening. On motion of Mr. P. E. MORHOUSE, of Granville, Washington County, Mr. JOHN CARLIN, artist, of this City, was called to the Chair, and Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET was appointed Secretary. The proceedings of the meeting were, of course, all conducted in the sign language, being interpreted vocally by the Secretary for the benefit of such hearing passengers as were attracted thither by the novelty of the occasion. On taking the Chair, Mr. CARLIN briefly stated that the object of the meeting was to give expression to the sentiments which would naturally arise in their hearts in view of the liberality with which they had been treated by the proprietors of the steamers *Granite State* and *City of Hartford*, and the Directors of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, in reducing the fare on their excursion to Hartford, upon the recent most deeply interesting occasion of erecting a monument to the memory of GALLAUDET. On motion of Mr. MOREHOUSE, votes of thanks were passed to the Steamboat and Railroad Companies just referred to, for the generous manner in which they responded to the application for a reduction in fare, thus enabling large numbers of deaf-mutes from the Middle and Southern States to cluster around their American Alma Mater, and to take part in the long looked for monument celebration. On motion of Mr. W. M. GENET of New-York, a copy of the lithograph of the GALLAUDET Monument, by NEWSAM, of Philadelphia, appropriately framed, was ordered to be presented to each of the steamers from whose officers the deaf-mutes had received so much courtesy, and also to the Camden and Amboy Railroad. On motion of Mr. J. H. BENEDICT, of New-York, a copy of the "Tribute to Galaudet," by Hon. HENRY BARNARD, was ordered to be presented to the Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company and the Camden and Amboy Railroad. On motion of Mr. J. O. OLDS, of New-York, it was resolved that these presentations be made in the name of the "Deaf-Mutes of New-York and Philadelphia." Messrs. Carlin, Genet and Benedict were then appointed a Committee to collect funds and to carry into execution the foregoing resolutions in relation to presents. A vote having been passed that a copy of these proceedings, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, be sent to the Companies above referred to, prayer was offered by the Secretary, and the meeting adjourned.

During the debate which sprung up on several points, Messrs. VAIL, CONKLIN, HOWELL, FITZGERALD, HOMER, RIDER and others took part. There must have been upwards of 120 deaf-mute ladies and gentlemen present at this meeting, all of whom appeared to take a lively interest in its proceedings, and satisfaction with its results. This gathering was a fitting commentary upon the philanthropy of the noble-hearted men who introduced the system of educating deaf-mutes in this country in 1817.

The Seaman's Retreat at Clifton, S. I.

The number of patients now under treatment at the Seaman's Retreat on Staten Island is 170. Accommodations are provided for 375. The affections of the persons who are now in the Retreat include paralysis, consumption, diseases of the eye, fevers, dislocations and fractures of the limbs—a separate location being assigned for each complaint, and the number and peculiar adaptation of the wards admitting of the most convenient system of classification.

Of the wards, fourteen contain eight beds; two have sixteen; four have five beds, and three (generally appropriated to fever patients) have twenty beds. The masters and mates of vessels have apartments separate from those of the ordinary seamen.

In the surgical ward, a mariner from California is now lying with a hip-joint disease; and in the same ward is an Italian who was struck in this City with a slung-shot, and robbed of his money. There is also a case of a young man who broke his leg at sea. He was ordered to go aleft in a storm, was knocked off the yard by the sail, and in his fall struck the hatchway and fractured his thigh. Three weeks afterwards he arrived here with the bone protruding through the flesh. There was a compound fracture, and a consultation took place to determine whether amputation should be resorted to. Ultimately three and a half inches of the shaft of the bone was removed, and a union of the bones effected, with only a two-inch shortening of the leg.

One of the apartments contains a pathological cabinet, in which there are many curious and valuable specimens, collected mostly if not entirely in the Hospital since its establishment in 1831. A large chapel is also in the building, regularly attended by such patients as are able to leave their beds. Some three years ago a Temperance Society was organized within the walls of the Institution, by Capt. JAMES HART, the Superintendent, for the benefit of the seamen. Of the patients brought in within that period upwards of two thousand signed the pledge.

There is a Lunatic Asylum in the grounds under the supervision of the officers of the Hospital. Among the patients, one who was once a wealthy shipowner, is still building ships instead of castles in the air. President PIERCE is going halves with him in a clipper ship shortly to be launched at Baltimore. He is very wrathy at his daughter keeping company with a young rake, as he designs Lord BYRON as a husband for her.

Within view of the Seamen's Retreat stands the Mariner's Family Asylum, a capacious building, in which the widows, daughters and sisters of deceased seamen (incapable of getting a livelihood) are provided for. One-tenth of the income of the funds collected for the Retreat are appropriated for it. It contains thirty inmates. On the first floor is a reception and dining room. A chapel and an hospital are on the second floor; the latter having but one bed in it, and not always an occupant for that—the ladies having pretty good appetites, and relying instead of physic on fresh air and freedom from anxious care.

Things at the Newsboys' Lodging-House.

Mr. TRACY, the Superintendent of the Newsboys' Lodging-House in Fulton-street, narrates the following incidents. We find them in the *Five Points Mission Record*:

"Mrs. R——, living in Greenwich-avenue, called and inquired after her boy WILLIAM H. She gave him a bad character; said he would run away every chance he could get; wouldn't go to school; and they didn't know what to do with him, except to send him to the House of Refuge. The poor woman was much affected; she had been to several Station-houses, to the Juvenile Asylum, and to every place she could think of, where there was any probability of finding him, I inquired what she thought of doing with the boy if she found him? 'Well, she had *threatened* to send him away into the country, and perhaps that was the reason he had left home.' The poor woman went on tell me how much trouble she had had with the boy, to keep him home. She 'had taken his coat, cap and shoes, and locked them up, and then threatened to put him in the House of Refuge, if he was not a good boy; and still he would run away!' The boy afterwards staid here two or three nights; and he is a smart, civil little fellow. One evening that he was here, the lesson was Geography, and he could answer more questions than any other boy present. Had the mother half as much common sense as the boy, I think there would not have been any trouble in this case. One Sunday night during a severe storm, a mother walked two miles through the snow and storm to find her boy. I knew him well; he has sold papers some years, and generally took his money home; is a bright, active boy, and has been actually driven from home by the bad management and unkindness of his parents.

"Two women called one day, in search of their boys, who, they said, had been working very steady until lately. One of them had taken three dollars, his week's wages, with him. On visiting them, I found them idle, dissipated women, living in filth. Their principal dependence to pay their rent was the earnings of these noble but neglected boys.

"These boys, after all, have more respect for their parents than they get credit for; which is easily seen, when they are questioned about their parents or homes; for, as they can't speak well of them, they seem to prefer not to say anything."

Most of the newsboys (adds the *Record*) are reckless and improvident, spending daily all they get in feasting on the best the eating-houses afford, or in gambling. Some, however, lay up their savings in the "Bank" kept at the lodging-house, and have sums now on deposit, of from five to fifteen dollars. A great service to the poor creatures, is to persuade them to save their Summer gains to cover their shivering bodies and frost-bitten feet in Winter.

New-York University.

The University building on Washington-square will be thrown open to the public on Monday evening next. Exercises appropriate to the occasion will be held in the large Chapel. The University being now entirely free from debt, through the unwearied exertion of its excellent Chancellor, Dr. FRANCIS, the interest of citizens in its continued prosperity has become very marked. It is in accordance with a generally expressed desire that the demonstration of Monday has been arranged. A limited number of tickets have been issued, and may be procured of the Janitor at the University.

The Wescott and Sawyer Discussion.

The theological discussion between Rev. ISAAC WESCOTT, of the Laight-street Baptist Church, and Rev. THOMAS J. SAWYER, of the Orchard-street Universalist Church, is to be resumed. The discussion will again take place at the Broadway Tabernacle, commencing on Tuesday evening, 26th inst., and continuing for eight evenings, or until closed by mutual consent. The results of the former debate between these gentlemen, has been given to the world in a substantial volume. The ground to be taken upon the reopening of the controversy, is the same as before; the question being, "Do the Holy Scriptures teach the Doctrine of Endless Misery?"

The Seizure of the Steamship Ben Franklin.

The case of the seizure of the steamship *Ben Franklin*, before alluded to, was heard again yesterday before U. S. Commissioner BRIDGHAM.

The United States District Attorney has filed a libel for the forfeiture of the steamer, her tackle, &c., for a violation of the laws of the United States. The proceding is founded on an affidavit made by RAMON APUARUA of Waverley Place, who alleges under oath, that he has reason to suppose the ship is being fitted out by some person or persons unknown for a military expedition against *the Territory of Venezuela*, with which Country and Government the United States are at peace.

Under this proceeding the U. S. Marshal has taked possession of, and will hold, the vessel in custody until further proceedings.

Court of General Sessions.

SEPTEMBER TERM—FRIDAY, SEPT. 15.

Before Judge Beebe.

BURGLARY.

John McPattan was put on trial on an indictment charging him with having broken into the house of Mr. Lord, No. 59 Irving-place, on the night of the 16th of August, and feloniously taking therefrom wearing apparel to the value of between $500 and $600. The fact of the house having been entered, and property feloniously taken therefrom, was clearly shown, and three police officers testified to having seen the prisoner, and another man named John Munroe, on the steps of the house in question on the morning of the 16th. The Judge, however, charged the Jury to acquit the prisoner, inasmuch as the evidence adduced was not sufficient to warrant a conviction; and he was, therefore, declared not guilty.

The indictment against John Munroe, charged with the same offence as McPattan, was quashed.

Before dismissing the defendants the Court took occasion to say to them:

McPattan and Munree, you are two notorious thieves and burglars.

The Prisoners—O, no, Sir.

The Judge—You need not tell me that; I know you; you may consider yourselves fortunate to have escaped this time. I think your health and the City would be greatly benefited by your absence. You had better emigrate. Now go.

FEMALE FORGERS.

Eliza Flynn, a middle-aged woman, was then placed at the bar, charged with having in her possession on the 20th of March last, a counterfeit bill purporting to be of the denomination of $10 of the Cranston Bank, Rhode Island, with the intention to pass and utter the same as true. The principal witnesses for the prosecution were two females, accomplices of the prisoner, both under conviction. The case occupied the attention of the Court for several hours; many points of law being raised by the counsel for defence. The Jury, after a long deliberation, came in and declared themselves unable to agree—one juryman disagreeing with his fellows. After some instructions from the Court, they again retired, and after some time again returned with a verdict of guilty. The counsel for defence took exceptions, and the prisoner will be again brought up on Monday.

SENTENCES.

Peter Kemp, who was indicted for assault and battery on a little girl, with attempt, &c., put in a plea of assault and battery, which was accepted, and he was ordered to the penitentiary for the term of six months.

Patrick Manley, indicted for robbery in the first degree, plead guilty of assault and battery, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Joseph Burns, convicted of grand larceny, in appropriating to himself goods placed in his charge by his employers, was sent to the State Prison for two years.

His Honor, in sentencing Burns, said he regretted the necessity which compelled him to do so, inasmuch as he (the convicted,) had a wife and family, who would suffer in consequence. The prisoner seemed to feel his position most keenly.

Robert Durkee plead guilty to having a slung-shot in his possession, and to having made threats to use the same. He was sentenced to one year's imprisonment at hard labor in the State prison at Sing Sing.

Dennis McCauley, who was indicted for burglary in the 2d degree, plead guilty to burglary in 3d degree. The plea was accepted, and the prisoner was sentenced to 3 years' confinement in the State Prison. The Judge, in sentencing the prisoner, made some appropriate and feeling remarks. McCauley has been married but a few months. His wife, a young and pretty woman, was present in Court, and seemed deeply affected.

Thomas Delaney made a plea of petit larceny, and was sentenced to 30 days' confinement in the City Prison.

Mary Simpson (an old hand at the business) and Ellen Sullivan, jointly indicted for forgery in the 1st degree, pleaded guilty to forgery in the 4th degree, and were sentenced—Mary to 2 years in the State Prison, and Ellen to 6 months in the Penitentiary.

George Cline, convicted of forgery, was sentenced to 2 years in the State Prison.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Sept. 15.

Before Judge Hoffman.

In the matter of John Welch.—In this case the evidence was fully reported in the TIMES of Thursday and Friday. His Honor Judge Hoffman rendered yesterday morning the following decision.

The evidence on behalf of the enlisting officer, was entitled to such credit that I postponed my decision until this morning. It leaves them at any rate, exempt from any censure in taking advantage of the party's situation.

But there is the testimony of four witnesses, who saw Welch an hour or two before the enlistment, and two of them with full opportunities of judging. They unite in proving that he was too much intoxicated to know the contract he was entering into. I cannot upon this evidence decide otherwise, than that the party be discharged from his det

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 16, 1854.

☞ Persons wishing the DAILY TIMES, morning or evening, served at their residences or places of business, can receive it regularly by sending a note to that effect through the penny-post to this office.

SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The first number of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be issued on Tuesday of next week, Sept. 19. It will be printed on a sheet of the same size, and in the same style as the DAILY TIMES, and will contain all the matter published in the Daily except the advertisements. The Publishers have decided to issue a SEMI-WEEKLY Edition, in order to suit the convenience of a very large class of readers, whom the Mail does not reach every day, and who desire the TIMES oftener than once a week. It will be sent to subscribers, by Mail, in any part of the United States, or elsewhere, for THREE DOLLARS a year, payable in all cases in advance. Single Copies, THREE CENTS.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

State Prison Affairs.

We copied from the *Evening Post* a few days since a notice that Gen. LOCKWOOD, Agent, and CASPER C. CHILDS, Jr., Clerk, of the Sing Sing Prison, had been arrested on a charge of *perjury*. Yesterday we copied from the same paper a paragraph furnished by Gen. STORMS, one of the State Prison Inspectors, stating that both Gen. LOCKWOOD and Mr. CHILDS were *in the habit* of signing the names of other persons to receipts for money, and then *swearing* that the parties referred to had received the money, and signed the receipts themselves. Gen. STORMS volunteered an excuse for these gentlemen, both of whom hold office under his appointment, on the ground that they commit this habitual forgery and back it by habitual perjury, solely "*to accommodate the subordinate officers.*" It is exceedingly pleasant to see such a spirit of accommodation pervading the office-holders in our public institutions. It would seem impossible that there should be divisions, either personal or political, among gentlemen who are "in the habit" of taking such extreme pains to consult and promote each other's convenience. Inspector General STORMS, however, by his frank and high-toned avowal, has piqued a curiosity which we hope he will be kind enough to satisfy. How far does this spirit of "accommodation" extend among the fraternity of office-holders of which he is the distinguished head? It is not to be supposed that Gen. LOCKWOOD and Mr. CHILDS monopolize all the spirit of accommodation which belongs to the body at large: nor that they exercise it exclusively for a certain class of their subordinates. If Gen. LOCKWOOD and Mr. CHILDS "accommodate" the guards and keepers, by signing their names to receipts and swearing that the signatures are genuine, and that the money was received, when neither statement is true, would not the same benevolent emotions induce them to perform the same gracious services for other parties—for *each other*, for example, if occasion should require? And how is it with Inspector General STORMS himself? Is he less "accommodating" to *his* subordinates than they are to *theirs?* If the Agent and Clerk brave the terrors of forgery and perjury to "accommodate" guards and keepers, can the Inspector, with any propriety, be less benevolent towards the Agent and Clerk?

These queries are naturally suggested by the apology which General STORMS has volunteered on behalf of his subordinates. It is his duty as a sworn officer of the State, to hold all his subordinates to a rigid accountability for their acts. When we find him, instead of doing this, rushing into print to excuse their misconduct,—and especially when he permits his zeal so far to outstrip his discretion as to apologize publicly for forgery and perjury, on the ground that they are *habitual*, we cannot help suspecting that his own oath is no sufficient guarantee for the faithful performance of his official duties.

But there is a sequel to this chapter. Gen. LOCKWOOD seems to rest content with the excuse entered on his behalf by Inspector STORMS. Not so Mr. CHILDS. He enters a plea on his own behalf. He publishes a card in the *Evening Post*, which we copy in another column of this morning's TIMES. Mr. CHILDS says in his card that the keeper in question, Mr. TROTTER, *authorized him to sign his name and draw his money;* and he would have it also inferred that Mr. TROTTER authorized him to swear that he had done both himself. We publish, in immediate connection with the card of Mr. CHILDS, a full report of the examination. From that it will be seen that Mr. TROTTER, *under oath, denies having ever authorized* Mr. CHILDS, Mr. LOCKWOOD *or any other person, either to sign his name or to draw his pay*:—and he further testifies that he *had not* received his money when Mr. CHILDS swore he had;—that Mr. CHILDS had never asked him to permit him to sign his name; and that he had been requested, when he *did* receive his money, to say nothing about the matter, as Inspector KIRKPATRICK, one of Gen. STORMS' colleagues, would "make a fuss about it." So much for the statement of Mr. CHILDS.

Mr. CHILDS states in his letter that the Justice dismissed the complaint against him, because false-swearing was not *proved*. The report of the proceedings shows that the complaint was dismissed because the oath of Mr. CHILDS was *extra-judicial*, and therefore not a technical and legal perjury.

Mr. CHILDS, besides attending to his own particular case, takes occasion to express sundry opinions on other topics. He disapproves of the investigation now going on, into the affairs of the Sing Sing Prison. He ought to have mentioned his objections to the Legislature;—perhaps that body would not have ordered it. He disapproves of the employment, by the Commissioners, of A. H. WELLS, Esq., as counsel. He ought to have petitioned them to employ somebody less conversant with the State Prison management, and less competent, or less willing, to detect forgeries and expose perjury;—perhaps they would, at his solicitation, have employed Gen. STORMS in that capacity. Mr. CHILDS indicts the DAILY TIMES;—this is a mild and reasonable sentiment,—one, we fancy ourselves, which he can find nobody to share, unless, possibly General LOCKWOOD, who is doubtless as "accommodating" in his prejudices, as Gen. STORMS says he is in his oaths, may consent to keep him company. Mr. CHILDS has a bad opinion of "PAUL PRY;"—we suspect this sentiment may be reciprocal—it is not a case, in all probability, of "unrequited love." Mr. CHILDS thinks that "PAUL PRY" does not sign his *real* name to his letters because he is "cowardly;"—this is a mistake,—it is simply because he is *modest*. If he desires it, we can easily procure Mr. CHILDS the pleasure of a personal interview with Mr. Pry,—though we cannot warrant him cock-tails *for two*. Mr. CHILDS disapproves of the publication by the DAILY TIMES, of the facts elicited by the State Prison investigation, *in advance* of their presentation to the Legislature. We are not greatly surprised at this difference of opinion between Mr. CHILDS and ourselves. We do not look at the matter from precisely the same point of view. Mr. CHILDS consults appearances, dignity, etiquette. We aim simply at *results*. We are somewhat familiar with the fate of Legislative documents. If nothing had been said in public about the discoveries which the commission is making, until its report shall have been duly presented, printed and read, probably nothing would *ever* have been heard of it. Brigadier-General LOCKWOOD and Mr. CHILDS would have been left to repose in ignoble obscurity. Inspector General STORMS would never have had an opportunity to certify to the world their spirit of "accommodation." They would have blushed unseen—if they blushed at all.

Mr. CHILDS ought not to repay our kindly offices with such unmerited censure. Before we have done with the general subject, we hope to win him to better thoughts.

The New City Hall.

An effort was made last night to *reconsider* the vote by which the Councilmen, at their last meeting, adopted a plan for a New City Hall, in order that the Board might be better informed as to the character of the building required. The effort was not successful—indeed it had no support except the sound reasons and just opinions of Mr. NORTH, who proposed it. Those were not enough. They were powerless against blatant abuse and bullying insolence. Councilman KENNEDY took occasion to vent his arrogant indignation against Mr. NORTH for proposing to reconsider this vote; and amidst sundry other personalities, he brought the charge that Mr. NORTH had been reading the DAILY TIMES. That paper, he triumphantly proclaimed, had urged the same thing,—and supported it on the same general grounds as those presented by Mr. NORTH. Even if this were true, it will be difficult for people of less perspicacity than Mr. K. to see its importance. There is a bare possibility that a project might be good, even if it were advocated in the TIMES.

Mr. KENNEDY, is somewhat notorious for talking a great deal; it probably is not fair, therefore, to expect that he will always talk sense—though he might do it a little oftener than he does without injuring his reputation—or that he will always tell the truth. But he ought to be more judicious in his falsehoods. Mr. KENNEDY asserted last night, that the writer of the article in the TIMES against the plan adopted, *had never seen it*. That statement is untrue—the article was written after a very careful examination of the plan shown to us by the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, as the one adopted. Would it not have been quite as becoming Mr. KENNEDY'S position, to have shown some *defect* in our objections, as it was to excite prejudice against them by inventing and asserting a falsehood?

Mr. CONOVER followed his illustrious predecessor, though at a humble distance, in a tirade against the TIMES. He pronounced our article on the WORTH Monument false, and *therefore* repudiated our objections to the new City Hall. Mr. CONOVER may know how to drive an omnibus, but a stage-horse, afflicted with the staggers, would beat him at drawing an inference. If he will be good enough to point out any misstatement or error in our article on the Monument, or anything else, it shall be cheerfully and promptly corrected. But what that article, right or wrong, has to do with the project for a new City Hall, it is not easy to see.

The plan now goes to the Aldermen. It may be pushed through, without inquiry or hesitation. Probably it will be. The only consolation in the case will be that it is not the first enormous job by which the City has been victimized, nor is there any reason to suppose that it will be the last.

A Contrast—France and England.

Instances are numerous in the French service, under NAPOLEON, of private soldiers having risen to the highest military rank. At this moment we recollect four instances—NEY, JUNOT, MURAT, and BERNADOTTE. The two last became Kings. In the English service, the only person who so rose, to our knowledge, was Sir JOHN ELLEY, who became a General. There are numerous cases, however, in which, when one of NAPOLEON'S private soldiers or non-commissioned officers eminently distinguished himself, promotion took place on the spot. In fact, as one of the French historians remarked, "under the BOURBONS no gallantry or good conduct could raise a private soldier into an officer, unless he were a 'gentleman' by birth," while every man in NAPOLEON'S army fought with a certain knowledge that he could carve his way with his bayonet or sword, and win the *baton* of a Field-Marshal. Indeed, we believe that *all* of NAPOLEON'S Marshals did so rise.

No such incentive to valor, no such reward for good conduct, *can* exist, in their present discipline, in the armies of England. Were a private soldier in the British Army to accomplish a feat by which at once a victory could be won, the Generalissimo could do no more than raise him to the next rank of corporal! Nor, until Sir CHARLES J. NAPIER did it in his dispatches relative to the Indian War, was there mention made by any English General of any private soldier's name, no matter how distinguished his prowess.

An English Lieutenant, named NASMYTH, threw himself into the citadel of Silistria, when lately invested by the Russians. He improved the artillery practice of the besieged, and he was foremost in that deadly *sortie* which caused the defeat of the Russians. His gallantry was so great and his services so distinguished, that by express desire of the Sultan he was reported to Lord RAGLAN, British commandant in Turkey, with a request that the English Government would signally honor him by promotion. This request was complied with, and after some delay, Lord HARDINGE, Commander-in-Chief of the Horse Guards in London, has announced "Her Majesty's most gracious intention of promoting Lieutenant NASMYTH to the rank of Major by brevet, *after* he shall have duly obtained the regimental rank of Captain." That is, if the valorous Lieutenant has money to purchase a Captain's commission, he will have the privilege of being called Major NASMYTH; but if (as is most probable) he cannot purchase his step in the regiment, he must wait until he attain it by a seniority, after one or more death-vacancies. Many years may elapse before this promotion shall occur. In such a case, NAPOLEON would instantly have advanced the subaltern to the rank of Colonel. Old precedent, 'yclept "the rules of the service," prevents any positive reward being given, at once, to this brave soldier.

A singular instance of the way in which "the rules of the service" operate in England, merits publicity. In 1839, when the Anglo Indian army were besieging the fortress of Ghuznee, it was deemed desirable to try and blow open the gates. Captain THOMPSON, a Scotchman, volunteered the perilous task of affixing the fusee to the gates, and accomplished it under a sharp fire of musketry. He was fortunate, also, in escaping just in time to avoid being blown up as the gates were blown in. The army rushed on, captured Ghuznee, (which led to the conclusion of the war,) and thus the gallantry of this officer was most important in its results. For this, he was made Major by brevet, but, becoming thereby "unattached," actually had to quit the regiment to which he belonged. He came home in disgust, and did not return to India.

In February, 1840, (about the time when the intelligence of Captain THOMPSON'S bold exploit reached England,) Prince ALBERT arrived in London to marry Queen VICTORIA. The Captain who commanded the Guard of Honor which escorted him from Rochester, (a distance of thirty miles,) was promoted to the rank of Major for that very remarkable achievement! Thus, in England, the self-same reward for blowing up a fortress at the risk of one's life, and for riding a few miles alongside the carriage of a Prince. Truly, as STERNE said nearly a century ago, "They manage these things better in France."

American Versatility.

The first article in our creed as a people is, that anything can be done. The next is, that we can certainly succeed in some way or other. Put these two sentiments together, and we have the secret of American life. Our disposition is not to wait to be assured, but to find out by experience what are our adaptations. There is, probably, no country in the world where a previous fitness is so little studied. Men rush into this or that opening without examining carefully into their own qualifications. This course of conduct gives a vast deal of activity to our industry, and quickens enterprise beyond any former precedent. But it is at war with true worldly wisdom. We are gifted with faculties for comprehending ourselves—for anticipating suitableness in modes of life; and, hence, whenever we neglect to exercise them, and trust solely to the knowledge of experience, we depart from the genuine methods of nature. A man ought to be able beforehand to tell his own peculiarities of constitution, sufficiently, at least, to guide his judgment in selecting a business. There cannot be a perfect decision in all cases, but if it were practiced oftener, it would be seen that all may approximate to the real facts involved.

Under circumstances of necessity, versatility is an excellent thing. It cannot be valued too highly or praised too warmly, if rightly used. A man's health may fail in one form of business, or other causes may indicate the propriety of a change to another occupation. If he has force of character, he will not hesitate to enter on a new sphere of labor. But this is very different from the restlessness, the eager ambition, the morbid discontent, that prompt so many to try their fortunes in all sorts of effort. False motives frequently induce this excessive instability. Men are anxious to find out some patent plan to accumulate money easily, rapidly and abundantly. They can be happier at something else, and sooner get out of the strife of toil into a quiet cove. If they looked deeply into their own hearts, they would soon see, that a secret hostility to the law of exertion, a dissatisfaction with the appointments of Providence, a passionate desire to escape the fixed conditions of human welfare, lay at the root of this love of change. Such persons will always be disappointed. They will be sure to find the same world everywhere. Care, conflict, sacrifice will meet them in all situations. No matter what is chosen, the law of labor is imperative. It is much more than mere industry. It is perplexity, embarrassment, difficulty, trouble, sorrow. As such, it must be accepted and obeyed. Outside of its dominion, there is a realm of daily joy—opportunities of gladness—soothing satisfactions—inexhaustible blessedness; but the true way to reach them is to submit to our allotted tasks freely. If we want to get rid of our burdens, we must first bear them.

☞ The HOPKINS and CLARK difficulty was settled yesterday by the discharge of Captain HOPKINS. The merits of the case have already been set before the public. It did not appear in evidence that any assault had been committed upon the complainant, ECKHARD; but that that gentleman offered no resistance, and submitted peaceably when arrested. Justice CLARK produced no additional testimony. The Court, finding no cause of complaint, discharged the case.

POLITICAL.—The Whigs of Richmond County held their County Meeting on Wednesday evening, and Hon. HENRY J. SEAMAN was elected Delegate to the State Convention. Mr. SEAMAN represented the District in the Twenty-ninth Congress, and was nominated by the Native American Party and supported by the Whigs at the time of his election. He is Anti-Nebraska

Our Private Schools.

Much is said in behalf of the Public Schools of this City; but no more than they deserve. Yet, the claims of Private Schools should not be forgotten, because they are a prominent feature of the individual enterprise of the times.

Our advertising columns are daily occupied by announcements of the courses of instruction pursued in these establishments. There are probably one hundred schools in the City of New-York, which were started by private parties and are supported by the patronage of families, the heads of which prefer select quarters for their children, in preference to the aggregated masses in the Public Schools. For those who are willing and able to afford it, this course is, in the end, very satisfactory. It remains to be told whether the instruction is more thorough in one than in the other. Painstaking with individuals who are unwilling to commit lessons to memory, is much more practicable in a school of forty or a hundred than in one that numbers eight hundred or a thousand; and hence a dull pupil may make a better show at the end of his third term in a private school than he would have done had he continued in a public one. There *are* cases in which no improvement takes place, for the reason that the lad is so very stupid that no degree of drilling can leave a satisfactory impression upon him. This is a misfortune, not a fault. Considered, however, in a general light, there are advantages to be derived from private instruction, which are not attainable in a great school; and, on the other hand, there are opportunities for gratuitous and comparatively thorough instruction in the institutions supported by the Government, which may be enjoyed by all, and which are open to very few objections. The choice of places lies only in the selection of associates, attention to deportment, and greater care exercised in the instruction of a small number.

Of the establishments conducted by individual enterprise in this City, there are few that do not realize for their owners a very liberal income. The terms of tuition are such as to pay a living profit. The regulations are so strict that the prompt settlement of bills, and the good behavior of scholars, become the leading features of the management. The investment of capital in this way has yielded a handsome per centage, and the number of such Institutions has increased largely, even within the last three years. The older and more generally known schools, each number from one hundred to two hundred pupils. The incomes of the Principals, aside from expenses incurred by the employment of assistants, by the payment of house-rent, and by wear and tear of furniture, do not average less than one thousand dollars a year. And it is safe to estimate that there are at least *fifty thousand dollars* of capital invested in these enterprises, and yielding liberal per centages.

The appointments of these schools are excellent. The rooms are generally well-lighted and thoroughly ventilated. The desks are capacious. The floors are carpeted. The boys are taught good manners. A bow is required as they enter the school-room; another, when they depart. They leave their dusty boots at the foot of the staircase, and ascend in slippers,—embroidered, sometimes, if the mother is proud of her children and admires a handsome outfit; conversation is prohibited, and the prohibition is regularly enforced. Corporeal punishment is rarely resorted to; for a note to the parent generally answers all coercive ends. After the school-hours end, an hour's exercise in a convenient playground, and a swing in the Gymnasium, finishes up the day; the body is exercised and the intellect nurtured.

With these recommendations in their favor, the Private Schools are naturally popular institutions.

The courses of study pursued vary. In the Public Schools, the elementary branches run into the practical. Book-keeping and drawing, and a modern language or two, are the higher grades of instruction. Many of these schools send pupils to the Free Academy already well qualified for business. The other class prepare the lad for college or for business; and, if desired, a course of instruction is begun, which, in the end, qualifies him to enter at West Point. The advantage gained by one is counterbalanced by a corresponding advantage in the other. The two do not clash; and each finds work enough to do.

There is one trouble, however, that always has existed, and probably will continue. A very considerable degree of jealousy frequently exists between rival teachers. They forget the wise observation of my Uncle Toby—"There is room enough in the world for thee and me." The distrust manifested by parties who stand in such relations to one another is not a gratifying symptom. It is, however, a symptom which may work its own cure, because it gives opportunity for the display of extraordinary care; and for the sake of the good results which are found to follow opposition in any trade, we may pardon the rancor which is now quite frequently displayed.

The Lafarge Hotel—Complicated Litigation.

At the time the Lafarge Hotel burnt down, last Spring, it was insured in several companies. The firm of WRIGHT, LANIER & Co., who leased the Hotel, have since failed to make an assignment for the benefit of their creditors. PEYTON & Co., who are among the creditors, claim, under this general assignment, and also as judgment creditors, to be entitled to the insurance. Messrs. PETERSON & HUMPHREY claim under a previous assignment.

Out of these conflicting claims some half-dozen suits have sprung up between these creditors, the owners of the Hotel, Messrs. WRIGHT, LANIER & Co., and all the insurance companies. The companies stand ready to pay the insurance to whoever is entitled to it—wishing, however, to keep clear themselves of the litigation. Some half-a-dozen little motions about this litigation came up for disposal yesterday in the Superior Court, before Judge HOFFMAN, who, after hearing half-a dozen lawyers—each of whom differed in all essential particulars from the rest of his learned brethren—made order in the case. Exactly what it was we could not discover, as the affair was in such a snarl that the half-a-dozen learned brethren could not even determine on the form of the order in less than 24 hours, and it was left to be entered to-day. The upshot of it was, however, that the insurance was to be paid into Court, to await further proceedings.

Frauds upon Immigrants.

Another of the very frequent cases of imposition upon destitute immigrants was brought to light yesterday, at the Mayor's office. Six Germans made complaint against parties engaged in the forwarding of passengers and in a boarding-house for immigrants. Allegation is that these complainants had paid in London for their fare here, and part of their fare to different parts of the Western country; and that they came by the ship *Florida* consigned to Messrs. RISHNELL & LUSNER. That the defendants, on their arrival, instead of allowing them to proceed, detained them at the boarding-house and compelled them to purchase fresh tickets by another line, asserting that those they held were useless. Complaint is further made that on resisting the imposition one of the Germans was severely beaten by a man in employment of the forwarder, and his cheek exhibited an extensive laceration. A warrant was issued and the parties were summoned to attend before the Mayor this day.

The late Gale—Thirteen Lives Lost—Strange Conduct of a Pilot.

Captain CRAWFORD, of bark *Harvest*, from Liverpool, arrived yesterday morning, reports, that on the 13th, between Montauk Point and Block Island, he spoke a pilot boat. The pilot inquired if he wanted a pilot, and on being answered in the affirmative, desired him to round to, and he would run under his lee, which was done; when he asked what water he drew, and being told 14½ feet, he went off and left him. The boat was painted white, had no number in her sails, and appeared to have a round stern.

When the *Harvest* left Liverpool she had 23 passengers on board, 13 of whom were swept from the deck by a single wave.

☞ The steamship *Jamestown* leaves Pier No. 13, N. R., this afternoon, for Norfolk direct. This route is very popular.

CITY POLITICS.

Whig Delegates to Syracuse.

The following delegates are elected to the Whig State Convention at Syracuse from this City:

Dist. Wards.	Delegates.	Alternates.
I.—1 and 2.	No choice of Delegates.	
II—3 and 6	No choice.	
III.—4.	Dennis McLaughlin,	Charles Chamberlain,
IV.—5	John Hewett, Jr.,	John Styles.
V—7*	{ Robert Murray,	Archibald Hall,
	{ John D Westlake,	Ira Buckman.
VI.—8.	Thomas S Ridder	William Forbes,
VII—9.	Samuel A Cunningham,	William H. Atherton.
VIII.—11.	Stephen Thorne.	Jeremiah T Brooks,
IX.—11.	M. A Southworth,	Freeman Hiscox.†
X.—12, 19, 22.	No choice.	
XI—13.*	{ John Cooper,	Benjamin Haskell,
	{ John H Briggs,	Frederick Fitzpatrick,
XII—14	William S Wood.	Benedict Lewis, Jr.,
XIII—15.	Joseph B Varnum, Jr	Alex B. Whiting,
XIV—16, 20.	George Merrit,	John V. Geddes,
XV.—17.	Joseph Hoit,	Aras G Williams,
XVI—18, 21.	Richard Kelly,	Henry B. Cooke.

*Contested.

Three Delegates and Alternates remain to be chosen. The District Conventions meet this evening in the First, Second and Fourth Districts.

In the Tenth District Convention last evening the various delegates continued to stand firm for their respective candidates—those of the Twelfth Ward, for MARCELLUS EELLS; the Nineteenth, JAMES G. BEVINS; the Twenty-second, DR. IVES. There were 24 ballots taken, and with one exception, each man voted for his favorite. Dr. IVES once reached seven votes. At 10 o'clock no decisive results were attained, and the Convention adjourned to meet this evening, corner Third-avenue and Sixty-first-street.

The Kings County Whig Assembly District Conventions met last evening in their respective Districts, and elected the following delegates to the Syracuse Convention.

First District—JOHN L. SPADER, Delegate.
Second District—LUCIEN F. BIRDSEY, Delegate; CHARLES KELSEY, Sen., Alternate.
Third District—JOHN M. PERRY, Delegate; THOMAS A. JEROME, Alternate.

Injunction against King's Hotel.

In the Supreme Court yesterday Alderman WILLIAMSON, Editor of the *Sunday Dispatch*, moved for an injunction against Mr. KING, of King's Hotel, in Ann-street. The complaint alleges that Alderman WILLIAMSON had taken a lease of a house in Ann-street called King's Hotel, and put Mr. KING in possession of it, having expended about $4,000 in fitting it up and furnishing it; that he was security for $1,000 a year, and that Mr. KING was to have executed a mortgage out of the receipts, of which he was to have paid the plaintiff. This, it was alleged, he refused to do. An order was made several days ago restraining him from receiving or paying out any money or selling or encumbering the lease, stock, fixtures, household furniture or effects, and ordering him to show cause why the injunction thus granted should not be made perpetual. This day, in default of cause being shown, the injunction was made permanent.

For the plaintiff, SAMUEL E. OWEN. The defendant made no appearance.

Connecticut Crops.

SALISBURY, CONN., Thursday, Sept 14, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

During the past few days our hearts have been gladdened by copious rains, so we may now safely bid adieu to our long drouth, though I presume we have been much favored in this respect above most parts of our country. The hay crop was good. Oats, middling. Corn, light; and both the Fall feed and root crops bid fair now to do well. Yours, &c., WM. J. PETTEE.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

No. 379 BROADWAY.

GREAT BARGAINS—CARPETS AT COST—PURCHASED AT REDUCED PRICES—PETERSON & HUMPHREY will now sell off their entire stock of CARPETS, &c., at the lowest prices

RICH VELVET CARPETS, 10s. to 14s.
RICH TAPESTRY do. 8s. to 12s.
RICH BRUSSELLS do. 8s.
RICH 3-PLY do. 3s. to 10s. per yard.
RICH heavy SUPERFINE, 6s. to 7s.

Also, on consignment, a very large assortment of cheap INGRAINS at 2s per yard. OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, MATTING, MATS, &c., equally low.

No. 379 BROADWAY, corner White-st.

STATEMENT OF D. DEVLIN & CO. FOR FALL 1854.—On the eve of opening out one of the largest and most desirable stocks of MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING for our CITY FALL TRADE ever offered in this market, and in calling attention thereto, we take the opportunity of presenting a few facts relative to our business, and the advantages it holds out to all purchasers of clothing in this City and elsewhere.

Bearing in mind that this is the Commercial Metropolis of the country, and that no house can maintain a commanding position here unless metropolitan in its scope and character, we have a need to make our extensive warehouse a focal point of attraction to country merchants, as well as to other purchasers throughout the Union. The public mind is by this time pretty well disabused of the idea that cheap prices are incompatible with a central location and extensive premises, and we intend still more to dissipate the delusion. Expenses form but a minute per centage on the sum total of the sales of a concern whose business is spread over a continent.

The rules observed in the manufacture of our stock are extremely stringent. Every article must bear a distinctive mark of superiority in its cut and workmanship, and the rule applies as strictly to the wholesale as to the retail assortments.

The furnishing department for gentlemen and boys comprehends every minor detail of the wardrobe, and is an establishment complete in itself, and forming a suitable adjunct to the other branches of the concern.

The Merchant Tailoring department, which forms an important subdivision of our retail trade, is stocked with a complete assortment of the newest importations of Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., and is in charge of cutters and other workmen of the highest class.

The convenience of an establishment where the head of a family can equip himself and his sons with a complete supply of elegant wearing apparel, at the cheapest rates, and without trouble of delay, can scarcely be over-estimated. To strangers such a resource is invaluable, and to resident citizens, who have but little time to step aside from the whirlpool of commerce to attend to their own personal wants, it is no less a desideratum.

Our large wholesale trade enables us to offer special advantages to retail purchasers, as well as country dealers. The two department's have a mutually beneficial operation upon each other. The wholesale stock necessarily partaking of the fashionable style and character of the articles manufactured for the retail department, and to order, we by averaging the profit on our entire sales, we reduce our scale of retail prices below the mark that any house less extensively engaged in the country trade could afford.

The object of the foregoing plain statement, is to afford the public an opportunity of drawing from a series of facts, their own conclusions. D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.—Messrs. STEARNS & MARVIN, Nos. 144 and 146 Water-st., continue to make and sell WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, and are the only persons authorized (with the exception of the New-England States) to make and sell the same.

Sept. 8, 1854. B. G. WILDER, Patentee.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 16, 1854.

Messrs. STEARNS & MARVIN, Nos. 144 and 146 Water-st., New-York:

Gentlemen: In the great fire which occurred here on the 5th instant, our store was completely consumed. The flames from the drug store opposite came upon us so rapidly, that we had barely time to lock up our books and make our escape through the back door. Our safe was one of your RICH & CO'S SALAMANDER SAFES, (Wilder's Patent,) and although the fire was one of the hottest—there being a large quantity of liquors, oil and other merchandise, stowed in the building—yet the books and papers came out uninjured, except the binding was started slightly.

We are perfectly satisfied that "your safes are fire-proof," and we shall procure another of the same kind.

Yours, &c., E. M. DALEY & CO.

A large assortment of the above Safes on hand, and Jones' Impenetrable World's Fair Lock. Dépôt as above.

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.

The above sentence may be verified at any moment during the day by calling at HEARD, CLAPP & CO'S, No. 301 Grand-st. Rich Gro Grene and Gre de Rhine silks, extra heavy, are selling at 3s, per yard, the actual cost of importation being $1 35; rich chamelion and plaid silks from 3s 6d to 5s. per yard, invoiced at 40 per cent. above those prices; rich French merinos and cashmeres, at a reduction of 40 per cent. on the invoice price; rich plaids, all wool, at 4s. 6d to 5s., invoiced at 80c.@85c. per yard; the most desirable styles of mouseline and cashmere de laines, all wool, at 2s. per yard. Other styles of rich dress goods equally low.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.—Notice is hereby given to the public, that on the 21st inst. Silas C. Herring reassigned to the subscriber all his right to manufacture and sell WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES. The subscriber would therefore give notice to his friends and the public that he is about to establish himself in the manufacture and sale of the same.

B. G. WILDER, Patentee.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1854.

SEASONABLE HOSIERY AND UNDER-GARMENTS.—Those who want the best Goods, at prices often paid for a common article, should call at

NO 194 BOWERY.

Particular attention is invited to the Silk, Merino, and Woolen Goods, of our own manufacture, which, for elasticity and durability, are unsurpassed.

A. RANKIN & CO., Hosiers.

BREVOORT HOUSE, FIFTH-AVENUE, CORNER OF EIGHTH-STREET.—This establishment, conducted exclusively on the European plan, has a restaurant attached for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen not residing in the Hotel. Dinner and supper will be provided at all times, on short notice, either in private rooms or in the restaurant.

WEST END FASHIONABLE HAT AND CAP EMPORIUM.—Gentlemen's, Youths' and Children's Full Fashions for Hats and Caps, now ready. A beautiful article. The special attention of ladies is called to our large assortment of Children's Hats and Caps.

J. W. KELLOGG, No. 128 Canal-st.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—ELEGANT SUITES Chamber Furniture at reduced rates, by the subscriber, at his factory, No. 62 White-st, three doors west of Broadway, and warerooms No. 516 Broadway, Bank Building, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. S. H. WARWICK.

HYGEIANA.—BROUGHT HOME TO THE DOOR OF THE MILLION.

Hundreds of cases of curses like the following might be named. One package of HYGEIANA has cured me of the Asthma of six years standing.

JAMES F. KENNEDY, P. M., of Syracuse, Pa.

I am cured of the Asthma of ten years standing by the CURTIS' HYGEIANA.

MARGARET EASTON, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. Paul, of No. 5 Hammond-st., New-York, was cured of a severe case of Bronchitis by the Hygeian.

My sister has been cured of a distressing cough of several years standing, and decided to be incurable by her physicians. She was cured in two months by the Hygeian.

J. H. GAUDERT, P. M., Rich mond, Va.

The Inhaler is worn on the breast under the dress without the least inconvenience—the heat of the body being sufficient to evaporate the fluid.

Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.; C. W. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway; P. H. EWART, Nos. 363 Hudson-st., and 472 Sixth-av.; M. H. PHILLIPS, corner of Wooster and Houston-sts.; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; and RUSSELL B. SCHOOLEY, No. 136 Market-st., Philadelphia. Price $3 a package, or four packages for $10; sent free by express.

DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS.—Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, at No. 418 Arch-st., Philadelphia.—Will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, such as constipation, loss of appetite, piles, fullness, or blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fulness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried and difficult breathing, fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, limbs, &c; sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil and great depression of spirits. For sale in New-York by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.; C. W. RING, No. 192 Broadway; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, No. 89 Warren-st.; BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers st.; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No 81 Barclay st.; OLCOTT, McKESSON & ROBBINS, No. 127 Maiden-lane; Mrs HAYES, Brooklyn; and by druggists and dealers of medicine everywhere.

PREMIUM PIANOS AND MELODIONS.—T. GILBERT & CO'S premium pianos, with or without the Æolian with iron frames, (adapting them to any climate,) and circular scales. An immense assortment of pianos and melodions, from celebrated manufacturers, constantly in store. A large variety of the best second-hand pianos in the market. Prices, $30, $50, $75, $100, to $175. Every instrument warranted. A large discount made from factory prices for cash. To suit some purchasers, monthly payments will be taken. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway. N. B.—PIANOS to rent.

SEWING MACHINES.—IT IS A SINGULAR FACT that many persons can be induced to buy what is utterly worthless, because offered at a low price. Thousands of sewing machines called *cheap* have been sold, which could not be used,—they were made only to sell. Many such are in the market now. The only kind which have stood the test of experience are SINGER'S, which are every where in profitable use. There is no dispute about the right to use these machines, and no machine of any value can be made without infringing our numerous patents.

I. M. SINGER & CO. No 323 Broadway.

RUPTURE.—MARSH'S PATENT, THE ONLY RADICAL CURE TRUSS.—MARSH & CO have just received the United States letters patent for MARSH'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, that took the sole premium at the late Exhibition in the Crystal Palace. It has received the universal approbation of the medical and surgical profession of this City, and will cure nine out of ten cases of reducible hernia. All persons are cautioned against infringing upon this instrument. Open from 7 A. M. until 9 P. M.

MARSH & CO., No. 64 Maiden-lane.

RICH VELVET AND TAPESTRY CARPETS AT cost:

Elegant Velvet Carpets at 12s. and 13s. per yard.
Elegant Tapestry at 8s. to 10s per yard.
Elegant Three-ply Carpets at 7s 6d to 9s per yard.
Elegant Ingrain Carpets at 3s and 4s per yard.
Elegant Floor Oilcloths 3s. and 4s. per yard.
Elegant Gold Window Shades from 25c. to $3.
50,000 Yards beautiful Ingrain Carpets 2s. 6d., 3s., 4s. and 5s. per yard. HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

CLOSE TIMES BRING CLOSE PRICES!—A FACT which all will readily remark by visiting the extensive WINDOW SHADE AND CURTAIN establishment of KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 323½ Broadway and No. 6 Reade-st. K. & F. are selling window shades, gilt cornices, bands, gimps, damasks, lace and muslin curtains &c., most impressively low. They are the largest manufacturers, and are bound to keep their reputation of being the cheapest house in the State.

"NOW-A-DAYS."—WHO IS THE MYSTERIOUS person putting these words in the advertising columns of the newspapers? We know not, but we half divine that it is our old friend KNOX, who not only makes the most fashionable hats, but is "now-a-days" generally ahead of his confreres, in having them more elegant in shape, more artistic in contour, and lighter and more agreeable in form, than any we know of. At any rate, for a beautiful Fall hat, go to No. 128 Fulton-st., or under the Prescott House, in Broadway.

WEST FLUSHING.—FULL LOTS SELLING IN West Flushing at $65 to $100 each; laid out in plots of 2 and 4 lots each. Distance 40 minutes from Fulton Market by steamboat and Railroad. The Railroad passes directly through the property. Title good, and terms very easy. Free excursions every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 1 o'clock. For Tickets, maps, &c., apply to BARKER & ELLIOTT,
No 3 Nassau-st., near Wall-st.

CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.—$25 PAYABLE IN INstallments, will procure Four Building Lots 25 by 100 feet, situated in a healthy and pleasant location, or a farm of from two to twenty acres—500 shares will be divided among 500 subscribers on the 2d of October, 1854—each shareholder will receive four of the building lots, or one of the farms for only $25 if applied for soon. A few shares left. Apply to CHARLES WOOD, No. 288 Broad

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **First Unitarian Society, Williamsburg.**—The Society was regularly organized at a meeting held on this Society was regularly organized at a meeting held on Tuesday evening last. They have rented the new and commodious hall in Tremor's Academy, on South 5th-st., between 4th and 5th-sts., where religious services will be regularly held. Rev. FISKE HARRETT, of Natick, Mass., will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) and the succeeding Sabbath. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ in the evening.

☞ **New-York Young Men's Christian Association.**—The Regular Monthly Meeting will be held on MONDAY EVENING 18th inst. at 8 o'clock, in Lecture Room of Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Mr. PARDEE will deliver an Essay on "*The Wants of our City Children.*" Every man generally are cordially invited to attend. Young men generally are cordially invited to attend.
JNO. A. CORBETT, Recording Secretary.

☞ **Signs of the Times.**—*Historical and Prophetical Events.*—The first of two sermons upon the above named subjects will be delivered TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) AFTERNOON by Prof. S. K. SWEETMAN, in the Suffolk-st. Church, near Delancey, at 3 o'clock. All classes respectfully invited.

☞ **The State of the Dead.**—Rev. JOHN HURLEY will, by request, preach a sermon TO-MORROW EVENING, at No. 187 Bowery, on *The State of the Dead.* Text—2 Corinthians, v. 1. Services commence at 7½ P. M. Swedenborgians and Spirit-Rappers are especially invited to attend.

☞ **Eighty-fourth-street Presbyterian Church, Bloomingdale.**—Professor W. HENRY GREEN, of Princeton, N. J., is expected to preach in this Church on SABBATH NEXT, 17th inst. Services commence at 11 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

☞ **Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., between Madison and 5th-ave.**—This Church will be reopened and Rev. G. H. HOUGHTON resumed Rector, at 10½ o'clock, SUNDAY MORNING, Sept. 17, the services, as before announced, having been postponed.

☞ **Market-st. Church.**—Rev. T. L. CUYLER will deliver the first of a series of addresses to young men, in Defence of the Bible against Infidelity, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock in the Market-st. Church. The public are invited to attend.

☞ **Prophetic Preaching.**—Bishop KNOX, of Mount Zion, will preach at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M., TO-MORROW, at Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway. Subject for the evening—*The Angel Ascending from the East with the Seal of the Living God.* Rev. vii: 1—3.

☞ **Laight-street Church, corner Laight and Varick.**—Preaching TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Second lecture to young men by the Pastor, Rev. ISAAC W. SCOTT. Subject—*Nature and Importance of Punctuality.*

☞ **Rev. John Brash, A. M.**—From Scotland, will preach (D. V.) in the Presbyterian Church, Jane-st., on SABBATH, 17th inst. Services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

☞ **Rev. Samuel Roosevelt Johnson, D., D.,** will preach in St. John the Evangelist's Free Church, Bleecker-st., corner of Morton, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Service begins at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **L. D. Mansfield** will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. at the Mission Church, No. 39 Forsyth-st., Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Ferris** will preach (D. V.) in the 15th-st. Presbyterian Church next SABBATH MORNING. Service at 10½ o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CLARENDON,
FOURTH-AVENUE, COR. EIGHTEENTH-STREET.

☞ Families or single gentlemen can have choice of table d'hote, or private table. There are seventy-five suites of apartments arranged for families, with baths and all the modern improvements. Also rooms for single gentlemen. The establishment is furnished equal to any hotel in the world, and will be kept in a manner to secure the patronage of the public. Price, $2 50 per day.
O. C. PUTNAM.

☞ **Remarkable Cure of Dyspepsia.**—A Lady in New-Haven was Cured of Dyspepsia of ten years' standing, by the use of one bottle of McCLINTOCK'S DYSPEPTIC ELIXIR. This is but one out of hundreds of cures lately performed by this extraordinary ELIXIR, which is combined from all the most valuable articles in the vegetable kingdom for the cure of Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, and all the unpleasant symptoms of Dyspepsia. Dr. McCLINTOCK'S DYSPEPTIC ELIXIR, the only really scientific medicine ever introduced for this National Disease of America, is sold by the Proprietors, A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 122 Fulton-st., N. Y., and by Druggists generally. Price $1 per bottle.

☞ **Whooping Cough Cured!**—This distressing disease is thoroughly and quickly cured by DR. McCLINTOCK'S ASTHMA AND WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY. It contains no opium, and can be given to children with perfect safety. A few drops at bed-time quiet the cough all night, and a few doses cure entirely. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 122 Fulton-st., and by all Druggists.

☞ **Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.**—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON. Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box.**—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing.—A sure and speedy cure for Burns, Scres, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and at ZEIBER'S, No. 44 S. 3d-st., Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers.**—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston,
C. H. RING, Broadway, and
all respectable druggists.

☞ **Mercantile Library**—ASTOR-PLACE.—The following works are among the additions to the Library during the month, and new publications are constantly added as fast as issued from the press:
Mrs. H. B. Stowe's Sunny Memoirs of Foreign Lands. (32 copies.)
Mrs. Stevens' Fashion and Famine. (35 copies.)
Vincent Nolte's Fifty Years in Both Hemispheres. (20 copies.)
Shakspeare's Scholar. By R. Grant White. New-York. 1854.
Guizot's Abelard et Heloise. Paris. 1853
Chevalier Bunsen's Christianity and Mankind. 7 vols. London. 1854.
Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge. Vol. 5. Washington. 1854.
Whitney's Metallic Wealth of the United States. Philadelphia. 1854.
Daguerreotype and Gildermeister's Illustrations of the Crystal Palace.
Capt. Canot's Twenty Years of an African Slaver.
Jefferson's Writings. Vol. 5.
Baskerville—Poetry of Germany. 1854.
Poetical Works of Gay, Parnell and Tickell. New-York. 1854.
Kitto's Daily Bible Illustrations. 8 vols. New-York. 1854.
Higgins' Anacalypsus. 2 vols. 4to. London. 1836.
Œuvres de Napoleon III. Vols 1 and 2. Paris. 1854.
Gerhard—Gueschische Mythologie. Vol. 1. Berlin. 1854.
United States Statutes at large. 10 vols. Boston. 1850-53.
United States Digest. 14 vols. Boston. 1850-53.
Sir Jasper Carew. By Chas. Lever. (20 copies.)
Katherine Ashton. By Mrs. Sewell. (10 copies.)
Library hours from 7½ A. M. till 9 P. M. The Reading Room continues open till 10 P. M.
Terms—Merchants' Clerks $2; merchants or any others, $5 per annum. WM. H. GILDER, Recording Secretary.

☞ **The Annual Cattle-Show and Exhibition of the New-York State Agricultural society**—Will be held at Hamilton square, in the City of New-York, the first week in October, in connection with the American Institute and the New-York Horticultural Society, at which premiums amounting to $3,000 are offered, to exhibitors from this and the adjoining states.
The grounds will be open on TUESDAY, 3d of October, at 9 A. M., and close on FRIDAY EVENING, the 6th.
The Annual Address by Hon. JOHN P. HALE, of New-Hampshire, will be delivered on the Show-Grounds on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the 6th.
Premium lists and ticks can be had of JANES, BEEBE & CO., No. 336 Broadway, and at the rooms of the American Institute, No 351 Broadway.
Entries by persons intending to exhibit, should be made at JANES, BEEBE & CO'S, as early as practicable, on and after the 15th September. The Treasurer, Mr. KIRTLAND, will be in attendance.
The Secretary, Mr. JOHNSON, will be at the Astor House on and after the 25th of September, and every desired information will be furnished.
Exhibitors should have their articles on the grounds the week previous to the Fair, in the Horticultural Department, which can be brought in on Monday, Oct. 2.
The offices at Hamilton-square will be open the week previous to the Fair.
All applications in reference to the arrangement of articles on the grounds should be made to THOMAS BELL, Esq., who will be in attendance to give directions to exhibiters.
WM. KELLY, President.
B. P. JOHNSON, Corresponding Secretary.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
WM. KELLY, President.
Hon. John A. King, Stephen Knapp, Lewis G. Morris,
John C. Jackson, Edward C. Delafield, Is'c E. Haviland,
Lorillard Spencer, Thomas Bell, B. B. Kirtland.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Cordial.**—Whence proceed the lassitude, the depression, the debility, the indifference to life, the instability, the continual feeling of illness which it is impossible to define or localize, so common, so hard to bear, and so little pitied by the robust and healthy? We answer—from the stomach and the nervous system, between which there exists the closest sympathy. Want of vital energy, sluggishness in the secretive organs, a general inertia of the system, is at the bottom of all the difficulty. To rouse the whole organization from the torpor, to restore it with new life, activity and vigor, and to succeed in the most confirmed cases, there is no preparation comparable with Dr. MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL. Other stimuli may excite the dormant physical energies for a time, but like the night-flash of the lightning that leaves behind it a deeper gloom, the exhibition of these exhilerants is followed after the first decisive effect is over, by a depression of body and mind more profound and paralyzing than ever. The remedy is literally worse than the disease. But the Elixir has a dynamic influence of a new condition of the physical economy. It not only creates a new condition of the physical organization, but perpetuates it. The animal spirits are regularized, but not elevated by its agency, but kept up to their new level without flagging. The vegetable compound, their new level without flagging. The vegetable compound, congenial to the system, it seems to act upon the constitution itself, and to revolutionize it. In chronic diseases of the nerves, the stomach, and the liver, its operation is all but miraculous. The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, six for twelve dollars.
C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.
Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada and the West Indies.

☞ **In Pursuance of the Call of the Whig General Committee**—The Fourteenth Assembly District Committee met at the Utah House, corner of 8th-st. and 8th-av., when Mr. PETER PUTNAM was called to the Chair, and JOHN GRIDLEY appointed Secretary. Whereupon the Committee proceeded to ballot for a Delegate and Alternate, to the Syracuse Convention, to meet on the 26th inst. Mr. GEORGE MERRITT was unanimously elected Delegate, and JOHN V. GRIDLY, Alternate, when, on motion the Convention adjourned *sine die*.
JOHN V. GRIDLY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1854.

☞ **Grading and Draining of the Village of Wakefield, Westchester County.**—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed propos ls for the above work will be received until the 22d of September, 1854. Profiles and specifications for the same can be seen at the following places: J. F. WELLS, No. 80 Avenue B; J. H. WATTS, No. 9 Thompson-st.; J. S. GREENIN, No. 756 Greenwich-st., or at HENRY B. MILLER'S, Civil Engineer and Surveyor, No. 289 Broadway, Room No. 43. The Association to reserve the right to reject all proposals.
N. B.—Proposals for the same to be addressed to J. ANDREW HANDSHUCH, Secretary of Industrial Home Association No. 3, No. 136 Spring-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **The Resurrection of Poland.**—A course of Three Lectures will be delivered on the evenings of TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, 19th, 21st and 23d instants, at 7½ o'clock, at the Tabernacle, by IGNACE ZIEMECKI, in which he will demonstrate that the Liberty of Poland is indispensable to the continuance of free Governments in Europe; that, through its agency and uprising alone is Russia vulnerable; and that the chains of Poland to the sympathies of all liberal men throughout the world, is unquestionable. In the discussion of his subject, Mr. ZIEMECKI will review that part of history and progress which is very little understood. Brig. Gen. WM. HALL, WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT and Hon. HORACE GREELEY will preside.
Tickets for the course, admitting a gentleman and ladies, $1; single tickets, do., 50 cents. To be had at the music store of WM. HALL & SON, corner of Broadway and Park-place. JOHN COMMERFORD, No. 454 Broadway, and at all the principal hotels, or at the doors, on the evenings of the lectures.
M. PYCHOWSKI, the celebrated Polish artist and composer, will perform on the piano forte several compositions of his great contemporary and fellow-countryman, Chopin, and some of his own.
At the first lecture, M. PYCHOWSKI will use a seirée grand piano, bought from Mr. Berry, of this City. At second and third he will perform upon an upright Pleyel's piano-forte, from the establishment of Mr. Descombes, No. 385 Broadway.

☞ **Seventeenth Ward.**—At a meeting of the 17th Ward held at the Station-house last evening, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:
Whereas, "In the midst of life we are in death," words of truth and significance, how fearfully have they been brought close to our hearts; and whereas, God in his mysterious and inscrutable workings, but for his own wise purposes, has stricken down our brother and companion, OAKLEY FARRINGTON; and *whereas*, It being meet and hoved, that we, his brother officers and associates, assembled here together, should render a just tribute of respect to the memory of deceased, expressive of the virtues of the man, and of his remains as an honorable member of the Police Department. Therefore,
Resolved, That by the death of OAKLEY FARRINGTON, the Police Department is deprived of an honest, fearless, and faithful member, and the citizens of this City have lost a trusty and watchful protector of their interests and safety, and that we, his associate officers, will ever miss the presence of a tried companion and confiding brother.
Resolved, That to the wife and family of deceased we tender our warmest sympathies in this, their sad bereavement, and that we mourn with them in their affliction.
Resolved, That a copy of these preambles and resolutions, properly signed and certified, be sent to the family of deceased, and published in the TIMES, *Sun*, *Herald* and *Tribune*.

☞ **The Union Homestead Association**—Will hold a Public Meeting at their rooms, No. 195 Bowery, (next door above Bleecker-st.,) on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept 19, on which occasion it is expected that every member will be present, as business of importance is to be transacted.
This Association has secured a beautiful tract of land, comprising part of what was former y known as the Randell Farm, situated a short distance above the village of Newtown, and directly upon the line of the Flushing Railroad, and within a hundred yards of the dépôt. The land is situated on both sides of Junction-av., and on the Flushing-av. Plank Road Stages pass the property every half-hour, and the cars of the Flushing Railroad twelve times daily. The situation is proverbially beautiful and healthy, and every man who is desirous of obtaining a site for a pleasant suburban residence, that is in every respect convenient and easy of access, will consult his interest by joining this Association. The property has been purchased at a cheap rate and upon good terms, which bring it within the reach of all. Application at the Meeting will put the applicant in possession of many interesting particulars, which the spaceof an advertisement forbids us to disclose. E. W. KETCHAM, President.

☞ **Notice.**—A special meeting of Stockholders of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company will be held at the Appollo Rooms No 408 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of October, 1854, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the take into consideration the fraudulent issue of Stock by ROBERT SCHUYLER, late President and Transfer Agent of the Company, and to take order thereon, and to transact any other business proper for said meeting. By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. W. BOARDMAN, President, pro tem.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Compound Syrup of Yellow Dock Root**—Having been thoroughly tested for the last five years, it has now become a general standard family medicine throughout the country, for the complete cure of dyspepsia, costiveness, headache, liver complaint, scrofula, canker, bilious complaints and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. Prepared by Dr. C. MORSE, the inventor, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York, sole general agent. Quart bottles, price $1.

☞ **South Williamsburg.**—The regular Weekly Meeting of the Second South Williamsburg Association will be held at their rooms, No. 193 Bowery, on MONDAY EVENING, Sept 18, at 7½ o'clock, punctual attendance of the members is particularly requested. Persons desiring to become members may do so by making early application at the meeting, where every information may be obtained.
JOHN WILSON, President.
CHAS. YOUNG, Secretary.

☞ **Notice.**—GUARDIAN GUARD ATTENTION!—The members and friends of Guardian Guard, and those who intend going on our excursion to Albany on Monday, Sept., 18, will meet at Thomas Lawrence's, No 14 Greenwich-av., on MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., prior to our departure. Punctual attendance is particularly requested.
By order, GEORGE STARR, Commandant.
JOSEPH SHAW, Orderly.

☞ **Brooklyn Horticultural Society.**—The Fall Exhibition of this Society will be held at the Athenæum, corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts., on the 19th, 20th and 21st insts. The Exhibition will be opened on TUESDAY, the 19th, from 3 P. M. until 9 P. M., and on the following days from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission to non-members, 25 cents.
M. ARROWSMITH,
Recording Secretary.

☞ **An Improvement has been made in the Free Show at COSTAR'S RAT, COCKROACH, &c., EXTERMINATOR DEPOT, No. 448 Broadway.** The Happy Family increased. Free Show at the window, outside of Store.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF ELIZA DRAKE, 11 years old, from Rathbride Co., Kildare, Ireland, who landed in New-York on the 19th of July last, in the ship *Empire State*, from Liverpool. She left the hospital at Staten Island on the 25th of August, and was hired from No. 2 Canal-st. on the 28th, by Michael McKENNY, No. 53 Frank fort-st., whose place she left two days after. Her father is anxiously waiting for her at the office of the Commissioner of Emigration, in the Park.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook, and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family, by one; and as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by the other. These girls are experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook and to wash and iron in a private family, by one; and as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and waiter by the other. These girls are very experienced and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young married man in some mercantile or other respectable business, where the situation would be permanent. Is a good penman, and can give the best reference as to character and qualifications. Address PUNCTUAL, *Times* Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By two tidy active girls, aged 14 and 16, one as chambermaid and waiter, the other as nurse, and would do other light work; both come well recommended. Call at 72 6th-av., in the book store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework in either City or country. Understands milking, baking, &c. Will accept moderate wages. Apply at No, 84 3d-av., near 12th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as Chambermaid, and has no objection to take care of children in some respectable family. Can be seen at No. 36 Hamersley-st. for three days. Can give good reference.

SERVANTS.—Families supplied with female servants, in every capacity, from the Christian Home, No. 614 6th-av., corner of 36th-st.

GOOD LAUNDRESS WANTED—To take charge of the washing of a large family out by the dozen. Application can be made at No. 10 Gramercy-park, with best testimonials.

SEAMSTRESS WANTED—A Protestant woman as seamstress and chambermaid. American or English preferred. Apply at No. 155 2d-av., corner of 10th-st.

GIRLS WANTED.—Eight or ten girls wanted to work on mantillas and cloaks. Apply to R. OLDERSHAW & CO., No. 321 Broadway, up stairs.

GIRL WANTED—A respectable Protestant girl from 15 to 17, to assist in taking care of children. Apply at No 150 Thompson-st., before 1 o'clock.

MATRON OR HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—To take the motherly superintendence of two little children and the charge over the household of a widower. To a middle-aged American lady of intelligence and refinement, kind, truthful and gentle in her disposition, qualified and accustomed to children this would prove a permanent and agreeable home. Remuneration ample. The very fullest testimonials as to character and ability will be required. Address Box No. 724 Post-Office.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS WANTED—A Protestant young woman, either American or English. Enquire, during Saturday morning or Monday morning, at No. 5 Madison-square, north, third door east of 5th-av.

HELP OF ALL KINDS—May be engaged at the offices of the American and Foreign Emigration Protective and Employment Society, No. 27 Greenwich-st. FEMALE DOMESTICS there, and at the upper office, No. 130 9th-st., corner of Broadway.

TEACHER.—An accomplished and successful female teacher desires to give daily instruction in the higher English branches and French, in schools or families. For circulars with testimonials, terms, &c. apply to Rev. S. A. Corey, Pastor of the 5th-av. Baptist Church; to Stanford & Swords, No 635 Broadway; or to WILCOX'S U. S. School Agency, No. 293 Broadway.

VOCAL MUSIC.—A lady of the highest order of talent desires to form an engagement to lead as vocal performer in the choir of a Church during the coming season. Her references are undoubted and unexceptionable. Inquire of M. L. J. DESCOMBES, No. 385 Broadway.

VOCAL MUSIC.—A gentleman wants an engagement as leader or tenor singer in a Church Choir. Had several years experience in a Protestant Episcopal Church. Address SINGER, at this office.

FRENCH LADY WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Competent to teach French and needlework and assist in the duties of a young ladies' school. Apply to C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 252 Broadway.

TEACHER WANTED—A good teacher and thorough disciplinarian. Salary $300, with prospect of increase. Address, with references, ACADEMUS, New-York *Times* Office.

TO WOOD-ENGRAVERS—Wanted, an assistant who can cut transfers well and has had some practice on drawings. Also, a boy to learn the business. One who has been some time at it preferred. Inquire of O. P. AVERY, No. 46 Beekman-st.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—By a young man, (with the best of recommendations from his last employers,) having a few hours of time to spare during the day, employment as book-keeper, copyist, or would post books for tradesmen or others whose business would not require the entire time of a book-keeper. Address, for one week, L. P. S., Room No, 177 French's Hotel.

SALESMEN WANTED.—Ten good salesmen wanted, to sell articles wanted in every family; can make $3 to $5 per day; also one to drive a horse and wagon. Call or address No. 317 Bowery.

STATE AGENTS WANTED FOR OTIS' IMPROVED PATENT LIGHTNING-RODS—With right to manufacture. A lucrative business, requiring moderate capital. Proprietors LYON MANUFACTURING CO., No. 343 Broadway.

TO STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS.—A gentleman of some experience in the Stock business, a good bookkeeper, and possessing some capital, is desirous of a situation in a Stock Broker's office. Address F. M., Box No. 864, Post Office.

WANTED.

TO PUBLISHERS.—A gentleman of considerable experience, and who has access to a very excellent library of reference, is about to employ his evenings in revising or editing works. A line addressed to M. H. J., office of the *Times*, will receive attention.

GOOD ENGRAVERS ON STEEL AND BRASS WANTED—To go to a pleasant Eastern city; good wages will be given. Apply at No. 58 Beekman-st., third floor.

CANVASSERS WANTED FOR THE GREAT RED DRAGON OR MASTER KEY TO PROSPERITY, and other new and very popular works. Application solicited only from persevering men. Such realize their most sanguine expectations. Exclusive agencies given if desired. Apply to HALL & BROTHER, publishers, No. 36 Ann-st.

AGENTS WANTED—To canvass for ten new and highly useful publications—a ready sale wherever offered: men of good address, energy and perseverance only employed. Address, with reference, MILLER & CO., Box No. 95, Philadelphia Post Office.

COPYIST WANTED.—A person is wanted as a copyist for a few weeks, to assist in getting ready for the press the MSS of a new work. Must have experience and judgment and be able to write a plain, rapid hand. Address Box No. 696, Post-Office, stating terms.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER WANTED—Also a boy in a dry goods jobbing house. Salary moderate. Address C. L. C., *Times* Office.

BOY WANTED—In a Silk Jobbing store. An active and intelligent boy about 15 or 16 years of age, one who resides with his parents and can come well recommended, only need apply at No. 26 John-st.

BOY WANTED.—An active and intelligent lad about 15 years of age, who resides with his parents, to do the work in an office. Address Box 1,840 P. O., in hand-writing of applicant, stating reference.

BOY WANTED—In a Law Office. Apply at No. 179 Broadway, third floor.

JOHN YOUNG, OF THE PROTESTANT AGENCY, No. 7 Carming-st., has opened the Female Servants' Registry, No. 1654 Bowery, to enable him to supply the increasing demand of his friends and the public with servants. Subscribers to either have the advantages of both offices.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—As persons of respectability should know well who they mingle with, and as there are every sort of persons keeping boarders as well as all sorts of boarders; you can find no other medium so sure, so respectable, or convenient as ours. We give every information, and direct boarders to suitable places, free of charge. Strangers as well as citizens will find it greatly to their interest to call. Office Clinton Hall, corner 8th-st. and Lafayette-place.

BOARDING—No. 192 Bleecker-st., arrangements may now be made for board, with furnished or unfurnished rooms for the season; in this above first-class house, newly fitted up, having all the modern improvements to render it a home. References exchanged. Also, the front basement, with board, suitable for a physician's office.

BOARDING.—The new and elegant private mansion, No. 673 to No. 679 6th-av., (Murray Hill,) located for health; high ground, pure air, hotel and private table, extra baths, cheerful company, splendid views, rooms on first floor, charges moderate, cars every three minutes.

BOARDING—And an elegant suite of furnished rooms, on the first floor, consisting of a parlor and two bedrooms, with closets. Also, a parlor and bedroom on second and third floors, and rooms for single gentlemen, at Nos. 82 and 84 East 23d-st.

BOARDING.—A young lady (teacher of music) desires to make an arrangement with some agreeable private family by which she could give instruction in singing and upon the piano as compensation for board. References given and required. Address TEACHER, this Office.

BOARDING.—To Let, in suite or separate rooms, on the second floor, in a modern house pleasantly situated, opposite Chelsea-square. Also rooms for single gentlemen. References given and required. Apply at 280 West 26th-st.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife or two young gentlemen, can be furnished with a large commodious room on the second floor, front, together with board, at No. 30 King-st. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—Rooms to let for the Winter, with or without board, in a house with all the modern improvements, pleasantly located. No. 259 Greene-st., between Waverley and Clinton-places. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING—A lady can be accommodated with board, and a parlor and bedroom unfurnished, in a small family, where there are no other boarders, by addressing Mrs. D——, Broadway Post-Office.

BOARDING.—Fine rooms in 14th-st., near 7th-av., with Gas, Croton-water and all modern improvements. Address C. P. K., Box No 121 Post-Office.

BOARDING—An entire second floor, either separately or in suite. Apply at No. 59 2d-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A few single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with board in a private family who have more room than they want, in a pleasant location. Stages pass the door, and cars within half a block, for Fulton Ferry. Apply at No. 297 Bridge-st., between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Most desirable apartments for a family or single gentlemen. The house is one of a new block; is pleasantly located, and convenient to Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. References given and required. Apply at No. 47 Concord-st., third door from Adams.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, may be accommodated with Board and pleasant rooms at No. 240 Henry-st., between Congress and Amity, within five minutes' walk of Wall-st. or South Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—At No. 56 State-st., near Henry—Large front and rear rooms, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for married or single gentlemen; references exchanged; house located within three minutes' walk of South or Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two gentlemen with their wives; also, several single gentlemen, may be accommodated with desirable suites of rooms, or pleasant single rooms. Inquire at No. 206 Washington-st. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, may be accommodated with pleasant front rooms at No. 1 Willow-place, corner of Joralemon-st., between South and Montague ferries. References required.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—A gentleman and his wife and one or two single gentlemen may be accommodated with desirable rooms and board at No. 22 Tompkins-place, near Clinton-st.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—Pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, but a few minutes' walk from the Ferry, at Mrs. VALENTINE'S, No. 16 Essex-st.

BOARD WANTED—On Brooklyn Heights, for a party consisting of a gentlemen and wife and two single gentlemen, where there are no other boarders preferred. References given and required. Address ARTHUR, Box No. 623 Post-Office, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED—For the Winter in a genteel private family either in New-York or Brooklyn, by a young gentleman, where the comforts of a home can be enjoyed. Unquestionable references given. Address BOSTON, Box No. 2,654 Post-Office, stating terms, &c.

BOARD WANTED—An elderly lady wishes to obtain board at a respectable house, for a moderate price; between Pineapple and Atlantic-sts., Brooklyn. Address M. M., at this Office.

BOARD WANTED—In the neighborhood of the General Theological Seminary, 20th-st., where dinner may be had late in the afternoon. Address STUDENT, *Times* Office.

BOARD UP TOWN.—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen can have board with pleasant apartments, in a family residing at No. 234 10th-st. Gas, bath-room, &c.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—Several very pleasant rooms, separately or in suite, either furnished or unfurnished, can be had, with board, on very reasonable terms, at No. 220 4th-st. (opposite Dr. Hawks' Church.) The house is finely located, and has all the modern improvements. Reference exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—A suite of handsomely furnished rooms on the second floor, consisting of four or five, well calculated for a genteel family. A private table will be furnished if required, at No. 36 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with PLEASANT ROOMS and BOARD at No. 79 SANDS-st., Brooklyn.

TO GENTLEMEN—Agreeable Rooms to let, large and small, furnished or unfurnished, in suites or separately, with hot, cold and shower baths.
A. B. PLUMLEY, No. 27 Bond-st.

FURS.

LADIES' FUR STORE.
EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN FURS.
J. H. HARLEY
Has opened for the season his usual splendid assortment of
FURS,
Consisting of SABLES, H. B. MARTIN, STONE MARTIN, MINK MARTIN, ROYAL ERMINE, &c.
Besides every other variety, suitable for
LADIES' WEAR.
His assortment of FURS for TRIMMINGS is large and desirable. Also, a fine assortment of
LADIES' AND GENT'S FUR GLOVES, SLEIGH & LAP ROBES, &c.
All the above articles are made in the best style and warranted.
FURS REFINISHED IN THE BEST MANNER.
YOUR ORDERS ARE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.
J. H. HARLEY, No. 34 John-st., New-York.

GOURAUD'S MEDICATED SOAP, &c.—This article is the greatest beautifier of the complexion that has yet been discovered." That is a fact. We heard that sentence fall from as pretty a pair of lips as we ever laid our peepers upon, and of a most beautiful complexion. The same pretty mouth told us, also, that six months ago she had "a complexion as ugly as sin; that her face was rough, freckled, and full of blotches. I was disgusted with myself every time I looked in the glass. Some good-natured friend advised me to go to GOURAUD'S place, No. 67 Walker-st., close to Broadway. I went, but positively more to kill time than anything else. I persuaded my mother to go with me. I listened to all the pretty, clear-skinned young lady had to say about the SOAP and the LILY WHITE, and I made a purchase of both. All I have to say is, look at me now." We did look, and made up our minds that the MEDICATED SOAP had certainly performed a miracle. That said young lady is to marry a most deserving friend of ours before the *Pick* reaches No. 1 of the third volume, and we know he possesses too good taste to have ever married a young woman with "blotches" or freckles. Consequently our male friend owes Gouraud a considerable debt of gratitude for his Soap, if nothing else, as we presume the young lady paid for the MEDICATED SOAP when she bought it, or at least, as soon as she perceived its wonderful effects upon herself personally. We know of a great many cases that we could tell in favor of our worthy friend the Doctor. He has got one of the nicest little places at No. 67 Walker-st., that we know of. Every article in the perfumery line, of a choice character, is to be had there. All the fashionable young and old ladies visit his store, and find their reward in it, or they wouldn't go. Mr. Pick, don't go there to get beautified, but he usually drops in of an evening to have a pleasant chat of five minutes, ere he leaves Broadway to cross to Hudson-st.
In the above notice, Mr. Pick says nothing about the equally celebrated LIQUID HAIR DYE, POUDRE SUBTILE, for sprouting hair from ladies' upper lips, forehead, &c.; nor his beautiful LIQUID ROUGE for pale cheeks and lips, or his wonderful HAIR GLOSS INVIGORATOR.
Boston Agent, J. L. BATES, No. 129 Washington-st.; CALLENDER, No. 88 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; CARLETON & CO., Lowell; H. ROBINSON, Portland; MCNARRY & BUCK, Hartford; BLISS & HAVEN, Springfield: Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

SPEAR AND JACKSON'S SAWS—WARD'S EDGE TOOLS, STUB'S FILES, ADDIS' CARVING TOOLS, &c. I have just received a full supply of the above goods, by late arrivals. Also on hand, braces and bits, planes, and a general assortment of the best quality tools.
J. HILL, No. 390 Broadway, near Walker-st.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL.—Parents or Guardians, wishing to place children in a good country school, where the number is limited, may do so by applying to A. A. GOOLD, No. 187 Bowery.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THEODORE HOOK'S CRACK NOVEL.
PUBLISHED THIS MORNING.
NED MUSGRAVE:
OR, THE MOST UNFORTUNATE MAN IN THE WORLD
By THEODORE HOOK. Price, 50 cents.
This delightful novel is the most popular, as beyond doubt it is the best, of all THEODORE HOOK'S admirable works. The author's amusing and graphic style, intermingled with wit and wisdom, greets the reader from the first page to the last. The work is remarkable for its racy humor, its sound philosophy, the felicity of its illustrations, and the delicacy of its satire, the character of the "Most Unfortunate Man in the World" is drawn from life, and throughout true to nature; in whatever position he is introduced, the author's pencil has reproduced the scene with vivid exactness and effect. There is something in the work to suit readers of every humor, and we promise all who peruse "Ned Musgrave" they will find it a world of practical wisdom, and treasury of the richest fun.
Published by STRINGER & TOWNSEND,
No. 222 Broadway, New-York, and for sale by all booksellers.

THE NEW ENGLISH POET.
PUBLISHED THIS DAY,
Poems and Ballads of Gerald Massey,
Printed from 3d London edition, with several new poems now first published. Revised and corrected by the author, by arrangement with the publisher, is paid a copyright on each edition. One 12mo. vol. Price 75 cents.
We open it at random—our eye runs along its closely printed pages—we are at once arrested by a fine thought—a grand image—a rich felicity of language. We go on, spell-bound by the power of him who has cast his whole soul into the fervid lines—we finish the piece, and then we turn to the commencement of the volume—we find the name of Gerald Massey upon the title-page—a few pages of preface, written in a manly tone of modest self-appreciation—and then we go from page to page, admiringly and wonderingly, till we close the volume.—*Dublin University Magazine.*
We may say at once and unhesitatingly, that a new poet has been born to the world in Gerald Massey—a true poet, with a soul attuned to the finest harmonies of nature, with great depth of passion and high sensibility to all that is beautiful and good, and with a power of expression which rarely fails of its mark.—*Edinburg News.*
And now, like "another morn upon mid-noon," fresh, dewy, full of birds breezes and blowing health, has the genius of Gerald Massey burst upon the admiring and rejoicing world. Probably since Burns, there has been no such instance of a strong, untaught poet rising up from the ranks by a few strides, grasping eminence by the very mane, and vaulting into a seat so commanding with such ease and perfect mastery.—*London Critic.*
We would introduce the author to our readers as a young poet, and as something more. As an artist he is not to be despised. The faculty divine is there. In him we have a genuine songster, whose pulse and brains throb musically, whose imagination throws out images in sonorous words each full and fitting to the other perfectly, so that sound and image seem identical.—*London Athenæum.*
They remind us of Keats more than any verses which have been written since that pass

RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

SECOND DAY.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

HARTFORD, Thursday Sept. 14, 1854.

The meetings of the American Board have continued through the day with unabated interest. So large is the attendance that extra meetings have been held in other churches, which have been well filled with those who could obtain no admittance to the house where the regular meetings of the Board are held. Two prayer meetings were held this morning, one at the North Church, Dr. BUSHNELL'S, and one at the South Church, Dr. CLARKE'S, both of which were filled. So large a meeting of the Board has never before been convened.

The proceedings last evening were quite interesting. The Report read by Mr. Secretary WOOD in the afternoon, on the Duty of Consecrating Children to the Missionary Work, was under consideration, and several voluntary speeches were elicited that seemed to strike a sensitive chord. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. TAYLOR, of Bergen; and after singing, Rev. F. W. GRAVES made a few remarks expressive of the great joy and satisfaction with which he had dedicated his children in their infancy to the missionary service. He was followed by Rev. Dr. MATTHEWS, of New-York, at some length. Dr. M. thought the report had hit upon the head the exact nail, which must be driven home before the church would be at all prepared for the exigences coming upon her. He adverted to the stupendous changes now transpiring in those two great Empires, which but recently were the strongholds of Satan—China and Turkey: in one of which Christians were esteemed as outside barbarians, and in the other as dogs. These immense territories have been, or are soon to be, effectually thrown open to the access of the Gospel—all prejudice dissipated, and every wall thrown down. No mind can compute the changes which these altered conditions will effect. Dr. M. dwelt at some length on the necessity of preparing, by an early consecration of children to the work, to meet the demands which would soon be laid upon the Church. Rev. Dr. CHICKERING, of Portland, related a touching incident that had occurred that day, to show how prevalent the spirit of consecration already existed. He had heard a lady say she should not be present at this meeting, saying that the subject was one which had long been settled in her mind. "Would you, then," asked Dr. C., "be willing to spare one or more of your five daughters, for the missionary service?" "My only anxiety is," replied the lady, with humility and tears, "that I shall not be thought worthy of such an honor."

Dr. POMROY read an affecting note, just received from some Christian mother present, asking for the prayers of the friends of missions, for the conversion of a son, who had been dedicated in infancy to missions.

Rev. Dr. ADAMS, of New-York, remarked upon the honor which is put upon a parent in calling his child to such a service—to a fellowship with PAUL, BRAINERD, JUDSON, CARY and others. When he looked upon such a man as Dr. SCUDDER, with his five sons with him in the missionary field, he thought he was more venerable and serviceable than a crowned monarch.

Rev. Dr. TYLER said that he had six sons, all very dear to him, but he believed that not one of them all was so much comfort to him as that one who was laboring as a missionary in Africa, and whose face he never expected to see on earth again.

Rev. Dr. BAIRD mentioned some interesting facts to show the efficacy of prayer in procuring a supply of missionaries.

Rev. Mr. THOMPSON, of New-York followed in a brief and animated speech, illustrating the truth by a touching reference to his own early life and conversion.

Dr. HAWES gave also a most affecting picture of his own trial and pain in parting with an only daughter to go as a missionary. It had cost him a pang to which death, he believed, could add no bitterness. Yet he had found a comfort in the sacrifice which he would not part with for worlds. The meeting terminated fittingly with this address, which was full of that simple pathos that genuine feeling alone is capable of producing.

THURSDAY MORNING.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the venerable Rev. Dr. SNELL of Brookfield, Mass. The Committees to whom the several parts of the Annual Report were referred, made their reports. These reports generally approved the documents referred to them, and in no instance elicited remark except in case of that made by Rev. Dr. ADAMS, in reference to the formation of the New Foreign Evangelical Aid Society, formed in London, to aid the missions of the Board in Turkey. On this, Dr. A. made a few eloquent remarks on the Catholic spirit which had given birth to this Association. He referred to the instances of similar aid tendered by British Christians to our religious undertakings, and thought they urged a unity which, however our political relations might be disturbed, would forever bind these kindred nations together. Dr. COX also congratulated the Board on this auspicious indication of good will. Rev. Dr. WILKES of Montreal, responded cordially, as an Englishman, to these peaceful overtures, and rejoiced in the indications of increasing amity between the two people. After these, Hon. S. H. WALLEY of Boston, made a few very eloquent remarks in the same strain; and ventured the assertion that, in the happy influence which the Board was thus exerting in behalf of international peace and concord were to be found some of its richest points. He believed the movement was about to open a new and enlarged field for the operations of the Board. Resolutions warmly accepting the proffered assistance of this Society, were adopted, and the names of the Earl of SHAFTESBURY, Sir E. N. BUXTON, ARTHUR KINNAIRD, Esq., and Rev. CUTHBERT W. YOUNG, the officers of the New Association, were recommended to be elected as corresponding members.

The report of Dr. DWIGHT on the Choctaw Mission, also called out a warm discussion on the Slavery question. That report stated that the Choctaw Council, the legislature of the nation, had passed a law forbidding the instruction of slaves in any of the public schools. As these schools are conducted by the Board, under a contract with the Choctaw Nation, the report of the Prudential Committee had resolved not to continue them any longer under such restrictions. It was a breach of the contract without the Board's consent, as one of the parties, and the Missionaries unanimously refused any longer to teach. The report approved this decision of the Committee, and recommended the formal adoption of the famous letter addressed to the Choctaws by Mr. TREAT, on the policy of the Board respecting Slavery, in 1848. Dr. DWIGHT followed with some animated remarks, in which he characterized the law forbidding slaves to learn to read as an abomination which no Christian with the fear of God before his eyes, could submit to or obey. The Board could never silently or openly sanction such a monstrous principle.

Rev. Dr. PARKER, of New-York, had acquiesced in the report reluctantly, because he thought it best to leave the matter in the hands of the Prudential Committee. Yet he was not in favor of endorsing Mr. TREAT'S letter, nor of resolving not to teach the schools because we could not teach slaves. It was an abominable law, but it did not prevent our Missionaries teaching the Gospel, which in its silent influence would subvert Slavery.

Rev. Mr. READ, of Richmond, followed in a spirited speech. The real question involved in this report is, have those who own slaves a right to decide who shall teach them, and what they shall be taught? The North acts on this principle of deciding how the education of its population shall be conducted; why may not the South? He contended this was a right the South will never give up. The Choctaws have a right to say what kind of influence shall be exerted on their slaves, and we have no right to interfere with their control of the matter.

Rev. Dr. BACON replied, that this must misstate the real issue. The Board has a contract with the Choctaw Nation to conduct its schools, on certain principles and bases. The Choctaw Council presumes, without asking leave, to alter these conditions, and to restrict the Board in its operations. Now have we not a right to say whether we will continue to render the service any longer under these new terms? This is the whole question. He had no doubt that the Board ought to refuse to participate in so unrighteous a measure. Our missionaries may still preach, and let them do so until expelled or silenced by force, which would not be long. But our teaching function must come to an end until we can teach in a manner consistent with our views of what God and truth require us to teach. The debate became very warm, but was arrested by the approach of the hour of adjournment. The report was finally remanded to the Committee to report in the evening.

Previous to adjournment, Utica, N. Y., was selected as the place for the next meeting, and Rev. NEHEMIAH ADAMS, D. D., of Boston, appointed the Preacher; Rev. Dr. BRAINERD, of Philadelphia, Substitute.

In the afternoon the Lord's Supper was celebrated in the Centre Church and the Pearl-street Church, both houses being crowded to their utmost with communicants.

After the Communion the Board reassembled for business, when the following new corporate members were elected: Rev. J.W. CHICKERING, Portland; Rev. SETH SWEETSER, D. D., Worcester; JAMES M. GORDON, Esq., Boston; Rev. WALTER CLARKE, D. D., Hartford; ANSON G. PHELPS, Esq., New-York; Rev. S. W. S. DUTTON, New-Haven; and Rev. RAY PALMER, D. D., Albany.

The present officers of the Board were reelected with the exception of HENRY HILL, Esq., Treasurer, in whose place JAMES M. GORDON, Esq., of Boston, was chosen.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON—SHOWER OF SALT WATER.—On Sunday afternoon last, as our friend A. J. MCDONALD, Esq., was returning from Skillet Fork he was overtaken by a shower, which, strange to say, was thoroughly impregnated with salt. The opposing clouds seemed to meet directly over his head, when a deluge of water descended for a few moments, by which he was completely drenched. The solution of salt was quite strong. *Salem (Ill.) Advertiser.*

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*
FRIDAY, Sept. 15—6 P. M.

ASHES—Continue very rare and quiet, yet they are stiffly held, at $6 75 for Pearls, and $7 for Pots, ₩ 200 lbs.

BEESWAX—American Yellow is in moderate supply and demand, at 28½c @29½c. ₩ lb.

BRICKS—Hard North River are inactive and languid, at $3 75@$4 ₩ 1,000.

CANLLES—Seem in fair request, at 40c. for patent Sperm, 28c.@30c. for plain do., 21c.@23c. for Adamantine, and 15c.@16c. for Mould Tallow, ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is pretty actively inquired for at buoyant rates. The quantity offering is quite small for the season. This day's sales have equaled yesterday's. We quote:

	Uplands.	Mobiles.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary to good, ₩ lb...	7 @ 7¾	7¾@ 8	7¾@ 8
Low Middling, ₩ lb.....	8¼@ 8¾	8¾@ 9	8¾@ 9
Strict Middling, ₩ lb.....	9¼@ 9½	9½@ 9¾	9¼@ 9½
Good Middling, ₩ lb.....	9¾@ 9¾	9¾@10	9¾@10
Middling Fair, ₩ lb.....	10 @10½	10½@—	10½@—
Fair, ₩ lb.....	10½@—	11½@—	11½@—

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are dull and drooping. But for the requirements of parties who have contracts to fill, it would be difficult for owners to sell large parcels, without greatly reducing their claims. As it is buyers do not take hold with freedom, because they look for an easier market in a short time. We heard that the day's sales amounted to only 4,900 bbls., within the annexed range:

Sour, ₩ bbl.....	$6 50 @$7 50
Superfine. No. 2.....	7 25 @ 8 00
State, common brands.....	8 62½@ 8 75
State, straight brands.....	8 75 @ 9 00
Favorite State.....	9 00 @ 9 25
Mixed Western.....	8 87½@ 9 12½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan..	9 12½@ 9 37½
Fancy Michigan.....	9 37½@ 9 50
Common to good Ohio.....	9 00 @ 9 37½
Fancy Ohio.....	9 37½@ 9 50
Extra Ohio.....	9 50 @10 75
Extra Indiana and Mishigan.....	9 50 @10 25
Fancy Genesee.....	9 62 @ 9 75
Extra Genesee.....	9 75 @11 00

Besides the above, there were contracts settled for about 10,000 or 12,000 bbls. Common State Flour, part at $8 75 ₩ bbl. Canadian is unchanged. Southern is in good request, but at lower rates; 2,100 bbls. fetched $8 50@$9 for inferior to Good, and $9@$9 75 for Favorite to Fancy and Extra, ₩ bbl. There were also contracts for 3,000 or 4,000 bbls. settled on terms not disclosed. Rye Flour is inactive, and somewhat nominal. Some 250 bbls. State Corn Meal realized $4 25 ₩ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are in moderate demand, and firm. Among the sales effected since our last have been 25 half pipes Cognac Brandy, at $4 25@$6; 5 puncheons St. Croix Rum on private terms; 25 qr. casks Port Wine at $1 50@$2 12½; 30 Madeira do., in lots, at $1 55@$1 75; 20 Lisbon do. at 75c.@80c.; 50 Sweet Malaga do. at 60c.@62½c., and 25 Red do. at 55c. @57½c. ₩ gallon.

GRAIN—Wheat remains about the same. There is a scarcity of prime lots, which alone are needed, and which are very firm in price. Other kinds are not in much demand, and are rather languid. The day's transactions consist of 500 bushels handsome Genesee White (by retail) at $2 20; 2,000 prime do. do. at $2 12½; and 4,200 poor to fair Southern Red at $1 65@ $1 70. Rye has not improved in any respect. 1,200 bushels Northern were obtained at $1 23. Barley is quiet and nominal. State and Western Oats attract more attention at 52c.@57c. ₩ bushel. Corn is in lively request at better prices. The day's business includes 94,000 bushels at 81c.@82½c. for unsound; 83c.@85c. for Western mixed; and 86c. for Round Yellow, ₩ bushel.

GROCERIES—Are in pretty good demand at buoyant rates. The day's sales include 100 pkgs. Java Coffee at $13; 200 Rio Coffee, $10 25@$10 50; 3,046 Rio Coffee, (by auction,) $9 50@$11 50, averaging $10 11 ₩ 100 lbs.—an advance of ¼c. ₩ lb. over previous prices, qualities considered; 40 hhds. Neuvitas Syrup at 28c.; 60 Porto Rico Molasses at 26c. ₩ gallon; 450 hhds. Cuba Sugar at 5½c.; and 100 New-Orleans Sugar at 5½c.@5½c. per lb. We have heard of nothing really new in Teas.

HAY—Sales have been reported of 500 bales River, at $1 for shipment, at $1 12½ for local use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HEMP—American has been very active during the week. The sales reach 1,160 bales dressed, chiefly poor qualities, at $220@$225; with 600 bales undressed, at $170@$185, ₩ ton, usual terms—leaving the stocks much reduced, and prices tending rapidly upwards. The accounts from all sections of the West make mention of the deficiency occasioned by the long-continued drouth. Foreign is unchanged.

HOPS—Are still salable and firm, at 30c.@33c. for last year's, and 36c@40c. for this year's growth, ₩ lb.

LATHS—Eastern find very willing buyers, at $1 93½ ₩ thousand; but some owners ask a higher price.

LIME—Rockland has arrived and been sold with greater freedom, at 90c. for Common, at $1 18 for Lump, ₩ bbl.

METALS—The current movements in Copper are light, but evince no change in prices. This day's sales of Iron embrace 200 tons Scotch Pig, at yesterday's quotations. Nothing additional has occurred in Lead, Steel or Tin.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is unaltered. Spirits do. is in demand at 50c.@51c., but is held at 52c. @53c. ₩ gallon. Tar continues quiet, yet steady. The supply is very moderate. Common Resin is in rather better request at $1 85@$1 92½ ₩ bbl., delivered.

OILS—Crude, Whale and Sperm are salable and firm at former rates. Manufactured kinds, too, attract more attention, and rule very firm. Olive is less active; 160 quart baskets brought @3 62½ each. Linseed rules quiet at old prices. Small lots from store command 78c.@79c. ₩ gallon. Lard is in improved demand at 80c.@85c. ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork continues to favor purchasers. The day's sales comprise 1,500 bbls. at $14 12½@$14 25 for Mess, closing dull at the lowest quotations; and $11 75 for prime, ₩ bbl. We can notice no alteration in Cut Meats. Lard is less active, but is steady. 270 bbls. good to prime changed hands at 11c@11½c. ₩ lb. Beef is also rather quiet, though firm. The day's operations do not exceed 180 bbls. at $11 50@$12 for Country Mess, $14 75@$15 for City Mess, $15 50@$16 for repacked Chicago do., and $16@$16 50 for extra do. ₩ bbl. Butter is selling pretty quickly at 14c @18c. for Ohio, 19c @22c. for Western New-York, and 22½c.@25c. for Orange County ₩ lb. Cheese is in fair demand at 9c @10½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Is steadily improving. 1,200 tierces Common to strictly Prime were disposed of to-day at $3 87½@ $5, ₩ 100 lbs.

SOAP—We heard that 150 boxes Castile were sold at 10½c @10¾c. ₩ lb.

SPICES—This day's business consists of 1,100 mats Cassia, in bond, at 21c., and 2,500 lbs. No. 1 Nutmegs at $1 ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Prime remains quiet, but pretty firm at 12½c @12½c., ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—Is brisk and buoyant. The past three days' sales reach 350 hhds. Kentucky at 7c.@9½c.; 284 cases Ohio and Connecticut Seed Leaf at 5½c.@15c.; 9 Florida, and 9 bales Scraps on private terms; 191 bales Yara, same conditions; 357 bales Cuba at 13½c.@17c.; and 134 Havana at 22c.@30c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Has not varied much. The supply and demand are alike moderate. The day's sales embrace 250 bbls. Ohio at 41c.@41½c., cash; 500 Prison at 41½c. bbls. Drudge at 43c., same terms, ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continued quiet. For Liverpool, Corn was nominal at 3½d.@4d. ₩ bush.; and a few hundred bales Cotton were engaged at ¼d.@3-16d. ₩ lb. For other European ports, nothing new transpired. For Australia, the frigate *Bird* had engaged 100,000 feet of Lumber at $40 ₩ M. feet, and Measurement Goods at 45c. ₩ foot. California freights were unchanged.

WIRE ROPE FOR MINES, INCLINED PLANES, SUGAR HOUSES, STEERING PURPOSES—and all other places where much strength is required. Much safer, more durable, and cheaper than the best Hide or Manilla. All sizes from ¼ inch diameter, up. Very pliable. CHARLES W. COPELAND, No 64 Broadway.

SPECTACLES GOOD AND CHEAP—Accurately adjusted to vision, by C. S. FRANKS, No. 2 Park-row, opposite the Astor House, and No. 52 Bowery, opticians to the New York Eye Infirmary and Eye Hospital. Exchanged, if not satisfactory. Wholesale and retail.

PHILADELPHIA VEAL AND MUTTON—(received three times a week) with choice and extra Beef, taken from the animals selected by THOMAS F. DE VOE, Nos 7 and 9 Jefferson Market. N. B.—No direct interest in any other stands in the market.

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Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Berlin Wool, Fringes' Gimps, Tassels, Buttons &c.
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HANFORD & BRO.....20 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

French and German Fancy Baskets.
C. ZINN & CO., No. 52 Maiden-lane, Importers of French and German Fancy Traveling Baskets and Manufacturers of Cane and Colored Willow Furniture and Jenny Lind Workstands, &c.

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Manufacturers Superior Family Soaps. 284 Washington-st.

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From 200 to 300 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again.

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The oldest and most extensive in the United States.

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A. M. QUIMBY & SON..132 East 27th and 149 Nassau-sts.

Insulated Lightning Rods.
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BRUNO & WEISSENBORN & CO., Importer and Manufacturer, 2 Maiden-lane.

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INSTRUCTION.

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EXPENSES—$25 per quarter of eleven weeks, or $100 per annum, including boarding, lodging, room rent, room furnished and warmed, washing, incidentals, and tuition in common English branches. A moderate extra charge will be made for higher branches. Ancient and Modern Languages, Drawing, Painting, Music, &c.

FACULTY.—The Faculty will consist of 15 Professors and Teachers. The Trustees have selected men and women of experience and ability to fill each department, and feel confident that the School will not be surpassed in excellence by any school in the State.

Those wishing rooms, circulars, or further information, will address Rev IRA C. BOICE, President.
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LE G. BROOKES' DANCING ACADEMY.—No 361 Broome-st., between Broadway and the Bowery. Having recently adopted an entire new method of instruction, the pupils are enabled to acquire all the fashionable dances in a very few lessons.

Days and evenings of tuition, (for classes,) TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 3 to 6 P. M., for ladies and misses, and from 7 to 10½ P. M., for gentlemen and lads. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS for children exclusively, from 3 to 6 P. M.

Private lessons EVERY MORNING, also MONDAYS and THURSDAYS throughout the day and evening, and at all times not occupied by classes.

The ladies' primary classes are under the direction of Mrs BROOKES.

METROPOLITAN ACADEMY AND GYMNASIUM—Nos 93 and 95 6th-av., near Washington-square. The attention of the citizens of New-York and vicinity is invited to this Institution. It is believed that when examined with regard to the number and ability of its teachers—the ten years it has been before the citizens of this metropolis, and received their patronage—the desirableness of its locality—or the extent and completeness of its arrangements and course of study—it cannot fail to give satisfaction. Parents wishing to place their sons under favorable influences for physical, moral and mental developement, in connection with reasonable terms, are invited to consider the claims of this Institution to their patronage.

N. B.—The Gymnastic or Physical Department, for Ladies and Gentlemen (at different hours) reopens at the same date. STEPHEN J. SEDGWICK, A. M.,
Sept. 1, 1854. Proprietor and Principal.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—No. 71 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., now in its thirty-fourth year of successful operation, opens on MONDAY, Sept 11, with every advantage for the education of youth. Pupils are received at an early age, and advanced as rapidly as their health and intellectual development will allow, until thoroughly prepared for honorable entrance into college or for business life. The public generally, and especially those who wish to secure for their children the advantages of sound instruction, thorough mental discipline, and correct moral training, are invited to visit this Institution. Circulars, containing names of references, and full particulars as to terms, discipline &c., may be obtained at the book-stores of Messrs. CARTER, CRIE & CO., or at the school building.
WILLIAM FORREST,
G. P. QUACKENBOS, } Principals.

FREDERICK S. LORD'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—FISHKILL, DUTCHESS Co., N. Y.—The next session will open TUESDAY, Sept 19. This School is conducted on the principles of a well regulated family, and is designed to be one of commanding excellence. Students prepared for college or business, for professional or practical life.

TERMS.—Including board, tuition, furnished room, fuel and lights, $200 per year. Instruction in French and German an additional charge.

REFERENCES.—The Faculty of Dartmouth College; Rev. Dr CHEEVER; Rev. Jos P THOMPSON, New-York.

The Principal will be at the Irving House on the 8th, 9th, 13th and 14th inst., between 12 and 3 o'clock.

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—In compliance with the earnestly expressed desire of numerous friends, the University edifices will be thrown open for visitation on MONDAY EVENING next, (the 18th inst.) Very extensive repairs and improvements having been made, through the enterprise of the Janitor, Mr HENRY WILSON, during the vacation, it has a new interest to its friends; and the friends of education and gentlemen with their families are invited to visit and judge for themselves. Out of debt and in complete repair, the University presents new claims to patronage and favor. Several distinguished friends of education have kindly consented to make some remarks on the above occasion. A limited number of tickets will be issued, which may be obtained of Mr WILSON, at the University. The exercises will take place in the large Chapel at 8 o'clock.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 209 Henry st, near the South Ferry, Brooklyn, New-York. Madame CRUCY will be ready for the reception of pupils on MONDAY, the 4th of September. The teachers in the English and other departments are the best that can be procured, and no efforts are spared to render this institution, in every respect, as perfect as can be desired. The French department is under the particular care of one of the Misses CRUCY, who has received a diploma in Paris, and who is, besides, well acquainted with the Spanish language.

DRAWING AND PAINTING ACADEMY, NO. 494 BROADWAY—Instructions arranged as follows: 1st For amateurs in all the agreeable and useful branches of painting and drawing, &c., especially for ladies 2d For pupils wishing to devote themselves to the art. 3d. A SATURDAY class for young persons engaged at school during the week. 4th A class from 7 to 9 in the EVENING, for business men and mechanics who require an acquaintance with drawing, such as carvers, engravers, lithographers, &c., &c. For circulars, &c., address, or inquire of S SCHUSTER Professor.

A BEAUTIFUL ART.—DRAWING AND PAINTING FROM NATURE—By the simple, rapid and beautiful system, with one color, as taught at the American School of Design, No 483 Broadway. By differently tinted grounds, a pleasing variety of effect is produced. Highly finished and beautiful effects are given with great rapidity, it being ten times as rapid as ordinary systems. These desiring it, are thoroughly qualified for teaching. For the Fall course immediate application should be made. Circulars can be had by addressing S. WOOD, Jr.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—Miss HAVENS continues her residence at No. 81 9th-st, and will resume her School for Young Ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 14. She will be at home from and after Sept. 5. Applications may at any time previous be addressed to her at No. 81 9th-st. Her School circulars may be obtained at the office of the Howard Insurance Co., No. 65 Wall-st.; of Messrs. Ketchum, Roberts & Bennett, No. 45 William-st.; of Messrs. Hoe Leckwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; and of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 39 Wall-st.

SCHOOL.—The School at No. 21 East 16th-st., during the last six years under charge of the subscriber, will resume its exercises on TUESDAY, 12th of September. Application previously may be made to the subscriber, Morristown, N. J. Every endeavor has been and will be made, by the entire devotion of the time and resources of the subscriber, to render this School deserving of confidence and patronage. Terms $100 per year.
J. H. TYNG, A. M.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 59 WEST FOURTEENTH-ST.—Mad. C. DUBREUL FERRERO and E. FERRERO, beg to announce that they will reopen their School on SATURDAY, Oct 7. Young ladies and Masters' Classes, Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Mondays and Thursdays, at 3½ P. M. Gentlemen's Evening Class, Mondays and Thursdays, at 7 P. M. Saturday evenings for grown persons, at 8 P. M. Private lessons, classes and schools attended. Soirées given as usual.

READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, BOOK-KEEPING, GRAMMAR, &c.—Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S Rooms, No 173 Greene-st., are open DAY AND EVENING for ladies and gentlemen, who desire to devote their leisure hours to study. Mr. C.'s long experience in teaching those desiring to make amends for previous neglect, enables him so to adapt his instruction to the wants of each student, as to secure the greatest possible improvement for the time devoted to study. Private lessons given when required.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BELLPORT, L. I.—The Fourth Term of the Bellport Classical Institute will commence on the first TUESDAY in November. For circulars apply to WM. KEV

AUCTION SALES.

J. ANDERSON, Auctioneer.

ADDITIONAL SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.—ON THE HAMPTON RIVER—TUESDAY next (WEEK), September 19, at 12 o'clock, on the ground, 3 lots on the north side of and fronting on the splendid new road leading to the Cromwell Farm," charmingly located about three-quarters of a mile from the Hampton River, opposite McCombs Dam, and fronting the Harlem River and Cromwell Creek. The property has been laid out in villa sites varying in size from one-quarter to 3 acres, with a special view to meet the wishes of citizens who desire to purchase large enough for villas than can be obtained in villages at a moderate price, and who wish to be protected from those objections which exist in every city and village where the property is sold unconditionally. In order to make this village a quiet, pleasant and desirable place for private residence for a respectable class of persons, restrictions will be imposed in the deeds, prohibiting the erection of manufactories, tenements, &c., and making the largest and most attractive assortment offered at auction this season. The entire catalogue will be positively sold to the highest bidder. No postponement. Catalogues at home. For particulars, see *Tribune* and *Courier*

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 19 Nassau-st., HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. consisting of sofas, arm and parlor chairs covered in crimson plush, do. brocatelle, sofas in morocco, couches, centre tables with marble tops, carpets, French bedsteads, large and elegant pier glasses, stained hall lamps, bookcases, secretaries, piano-fortes, hat-racks and other articles. Sale without reserve.

WM. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—WM. W. SHIRLEY, AUCTIONEER, GLASS, AND CHINA, SALE, Sept. 19, 10 o'clock, at the store, No. 313 Broadway, near 11th-st, the entire stock contained in the store; dealers and others will find it their interest to attend as every lot will be positively sold for cash and no postponement. To let, three upper rooms, 25x75 feet.

JOHN KERR, Auctioneer.

EVENING SALES OF BOOKS, ENGRAVINGS, STATIONERY, &c.—By LYMAN & CO., (successors to Cooley, Fay, Co.), No. 25 Broad-st. Consignments of the above, invoices, also, all works of Art, Fancy Goods, &c., respectfully solicited

L. & C. have the most desirable lofts for the exhibition of paintings and goods requiring great space and light, which will be sold by daylight.

Next sale on THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 16.

TO LET.—A desirable lofts, rooms, and offices, in the large brown stone store Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., extending back 150 feet to Franklin-place.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF THE ENTIRE ELEGANT FURNITURE OF A HOUSE.—R. W. WESTCOTT will sell on MONDAY MORNING, Sept. 18, at 10½ o'clock, all the rich and costly furniture contained in house No. 72 8th-av., near 14th-st, embracing all the superb arrangements of 18 rooms, in rosewood and mahogany; best hair mattresses in 16 bedsteads, rich carpets, splendid rosewood piano-fortes, pier glasses, rosewood suites, rare and valuable oil paintings, basement furniture, &c; making the largest and most attractive assortment offered at auction this season. The entire catalogue will be positively sold to the highest bidder. No postponement. Catalogues at house. For particulars, see *Tribune* and *Courier*

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

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HOUSE FOR SALE AT AUCTION—ON THE PREMISES—On THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1854, at 3 o'clock P. M., a spacious and convenient house, warmed with hot air, has an excellent cooking range and water in the house, with large bars and stable, cow-house, carriage-house, milk-house, wash-sheds, pig-house, hen-house, &c. A good garden filled with variety and abundance of small fruits, Catawba, Isabella and Scuppernong grapes, quinces, pears, plums, cherries, &c., with an orchard of about 2 acres and a meadow of about 4 acres, with a pretty stream of water, and an excellent spring, where an elegant fishpond may be formed without any expense. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent. for 5 years. This property is 18 miles west of Newark, and within a mile of a surveyed Railroad to New-York. The furniture, stock and implements, with 6 building lots, and 2 wood lots of 10 acres each will be offered.

HENRY B BLAIR, Caldwell, Essex Co., N. J.

COAL.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANA AND WESTERN RAILROAD (and Coal) COMPANY are now prepared to receive orders for their superior SCRANTON (Anthracite) COAL, to be delivered after the close of canal navigation, at Jersey City, Newburg, and all other stations on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, and its branches, on board of their cars.

The Coal Mines of this Company are located at Scranton, Luzerne County, Pa., between Carbondale and Pittston, and their Coal being prepared by steam crackers and screens, comprises all the various sizes, and is delivered in fine order, free from dust, &c., by way of their Railroad to Great Bend, on the New-York and Erie Railroad, and thence to all parts of the State, reached by the broad gauge roads.

Orders may be addressed to Mr. A J. ALBRIGHT, General Coal Agent, Scranton, Pa., or to the undersigned, at the office of the Company, No 49 Wall-st., New-York.

GEORGE D. PHELPS, President.

WILLIAM R. WARREN, Treasurer.

MACHINERY.

SEWING MACHINES.—THE AVERY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY continue to sell their unrivalled machines at No. 251 Broadway. Those machines were awarded the first premium at the Crystal Palace Exhibition on account of their durability, beauty and practicability of the stitch, as well as of the simplicity of construction, obviating their liability of getting out of repair. For these reasons the French Government have lately purchased our patent for France. Superior inducements as to price is offered to purchasers, and no legal controversy is connected therewith. We also make our machines convertible, so as to sew fine or coarse goods, obviating the necessity of two machines for these purposes, and rendering it a first-rate family machine. Prices, with fixtures complete, $30, $50 and $65. Orders punctually attended to. Address THOMAS B LACEY, President Avery Sewing Machine Co., No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

SECOR'S EXCELSIOR SEWING MACHINE.—The latest and best improvement of the age, is now on exhibition and sale at the splendid show rooms of the Excelsior Sewing Machine Company, No. 345 Broadway. This Machine is entirely new in its construction and got up without regard to expense, and is pronounced by expert judges the best machine ever invented. It does better work, and with greater facility to the operator. We challenge the world! and defy competition. Price no object to those who want to use them! Licensed by HOWE. No infringement on any other patent.

FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES—Constructed on the most scientific principles, and with the greatest care. They are adapted to every kind of business, and are indispensable for railroads, warehouses, stores, foundries, factories, &c.

Upward of seventy different modifications have been got up to meet the wants of every branch of trade. For sale, wholesale and retail, by

FAIRBANKS & CO, No. 80 Water-st., New-York.

MILLWRIGHT AND MACHINE WORK.—Mill and Gearing manufactured to order: Steam Engines, Sawmill Machinery of every description, Shafting, Turning, &c., all of the simplest, most approved and substantial construction.

THOMAS J. WELLS,
Corner 29th-st. and 11th-av.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, having greatly enlarged their works and improved the quality of their product, are prepared to execute orders for their superior Paints Their White Zinc, which is sold dry or ground in oil, is warranted pure and unsurpassed for body and uniformity whiteness. A method of preparation has recently been discovered which enables the Company to warrant their Paints to keep fresh and soft in the kegs for any reasonable time. In this respect their Paints will be superior to any other in the market. Their Brown Zinc is very fine, which is sold at a low price, and can only be made from the zinc ores from New-Jersey, is now well known for its protective qualities when applied to iron or other metallic surfaces. Their Stone Color Paint possesses all the properties of the Brown, and is of an agreeable color for painting cottages, depots, out-buildings, bridges, &c. All orders promptly supplied by MANNING & SQUIER, Agents, New-Jersey Zinc Company, removed from No. 45 Dey-st. to No. 125 Washington-st., New-York.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of the White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and its most successful competition with the best of foreign, dealers can, with confidence, depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 12 Water-st.

EXPRESSES.

ADAMS & CO'S U. S. MAIL EXPRESS FOR CALIFORNIA, OREGON, SANDWICH ISLANDS, CALLAO, LIMA, VALPARAISO, and all the principal ports on the West Coast of South America, per United States Mail Steamer NORTH STAR, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Our next regular United States Mail Express, as above, by Panama Route, will go forward on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, per steamer NORTH STAR, for Aspinwall direct, in connection with our own Messengers as usual. Freight received until 12 o'clock, and small parcels until 1 o'clock on day of steamer's departure. No package should exceed 120 lbs. weight, or 3½ feet cubic measurement, and everything should be in waterproof condition, or it will be at owner's risk.

ADAMS & CO., No. 59 Broadway.

ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS FOR CALIFORNIA, OREGON, SANDWICH ISLANDS, &c., per steamer NORTHERN LIGHT, via Nicaragua route, on TUESDAY, Sept. 19.—We shall dispatch our next Express for CALIFORNIA, OREGON, &c., by the steamer NORTHERN LIGHT, via NICARAGUA, on TUESDAY, 19th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., in charge of a Special Messenger, as usual, to destination. Freight received until 12 o'clock, and small parcels and dispatches until 2 o'clock on day of sailing. Particular attention given to the transfer of warehoused goods in bond.

ADAMS & CO., No. 59 Broadway.

KINSLEY & DARLING'S DRUG HOUSE—No. 63 Vesey-st., near Greenwich, New-York.—Choice Medicines, Chemicals, Oils, Perfumery, &c., low for cash. Cream Tartar, Bath Brick, Indigo, Alcohol, Carb. Soda, Sal. Soda, Matches, Camphene, Castile Soap, Saleratus, Spices Lamp Oil, Olive Oil Arrow Root, Extracts, Paints, &c. for druggists, grocers, bakers, confectioners, dyers, &c.

INSURANCE.

INDEMNITY AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.—THE PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY, of Philadelphia.

Statement of Assets, $1,893,295, Jan. 1, 1854, published agreeably to an Act of Assembly, being—

First Mortgages, amply secured	$1,129,324 62
Real Estate (present value $170,000) cost	33,139 57
Temporary Loans, on ample Collateral Securities	130,774 24
Stocks (present value $77,170) cost	63,885 76
Cash, &c.	50,885 57
Total	$1,585,949 56

PERPETUAL OR LIMITED INSURANCES made on every description of property, in town and country, at rates as low as are consistent with security.

Since their incorporation, a period of twenty-five years they have paid over THREE MILLION DOLLARS LOSSES BY FIRE, thereby affording evidence of the advantages of Insurance, as well as the ability and disposition to meet with promptness all liabilities.

DIRECTORS.

Chas. N. Bancker,	Jacob R Smith,	Adolphe E. Borie,
Tobias Wagner,	Geo. W Richards,	David S. Brown,
Samuel Grant,	Mordecai D Lewis,	Morris Patterson.
Isaac Lea.	CHAS. N. BANCKER, President.	

CHARLES G. BANCKER, Secretary.
Office in New-York, No. 67 Wall-st.
P. NOTMAN, Agent.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Office No 74 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent per annum four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	J. F. G. Foster,	J. M. Waterbury,
D. R. Fearing,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,
A. C. Dowling,	M. W. Hamilton,	Sam'l V. Hoffman,
Gazaway B Lamar,	Denning Duer,	John G. Astor, Jr,
George W. Riggs,	John Stuart, Jr.,	Fred. A. Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Jos. Guillard, Jr.,	James C. Bell.
Chas. H. Russell,	Ed C. Center,	Daniel D Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred. G. Foster.
Peleg Hall,	Robert S Hone,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824—Office No 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martine,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John B. Briggs,	Chas A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
Wm. Gkell,	N. P. Freeman,	Chas. T. Cromwell,
P H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
H Quackenbos,	Andrew Fremont,	Samuel F. Whiting,
Geo. Gilfillan,	J.M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 6 Wall-st —At an Election held on the 12th inst, the following persons were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Joseph Walker,	Moses Taylor,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Hugh Maxwell,	Francis Skiddy,	F W. Edmonds,
George Bulley,	J. H. H. Hawx,	George B. Lapsley,
Joel Seymour,	John P. March,	J. V Van Woert,
John J. Crane,	Wm R. Kirkland,	Andrew Mount,
John Milbau,	D. A. Bokee,	Chas. Chamberlain,
B. M Whitlock.	Silas Davis,	J Van Boskerck,
Sam'l L. Mitchell,	Theodore Victor,	R. Burkhalter,
Rich'd P Herrick,	Sarah H Dudley,	Henry Stokes,
Wm. E Tod,	Dudley B Fuller,	Joseph Stuart.
Joseph Hoxie,	Geo S Robbins,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JOSEPH HOXIE, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

THOMAS L. CHESTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st, 4th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S Fox,	C. W Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chardavoine,	Hull Clarke.
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead.	Wm C. White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H Marshall.
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley,	Wm H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RELIANCE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No 63 WALL ST., NEW-YORK. Sept 11, 1854.—DIVIDEND.—At a meeting of the Trustees held this day, a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT on the capital stock, for the last six months, was declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 20 of October next.

JAMES H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women One hundredth Edition. (60,000.) 18mo., pp. 250. On Fine Paper, Extra Binding. $1. Every complaint to which a woman is subject, from girlhood to womanhood, as also as wife and as mother, are fully described, with the causes, the symptoms, and also proper mode of treatment in plain, simple, but in the most chaste language, easily understood. And thus every woman can discover by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and causes of her complaint, and be saved much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice of the utmost importance to her future health, in respect to which her sensitiveness forbids consulting a medical gentleman, will find such instruction and advice, and also explain many symptoms which otherwise would occasion anxiety or alarm. How many are suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, which undermine the health, the effects of which they are ignorant, and for which their delicacy forbids seeking medical advice? How many suffer from *prolapsus uteri* (falling of the womb,) or from *fluor albus* (weakness, debility, &c?) How many are in constant agony for many months preceding confinement? How many have difficult, if not dangerous deliveries, and slow and uncertain recoveries? Some women are hazarded during this time, we will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief. How many bitter moments, how much anguish, might have been spared to the sufferer, to her husband, to her relatives, by a timely possession of this little volume. It is impracticable to convey fully the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) at No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, and at Publishing Office, No. 139 Liberty-st. New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. F. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A M. MAURICEAU, Office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224, New-York Post-Office.

DR. R. & L. PERRY & CO'S EXCELLENT WORK ON DISEASE—THE SILENT FRIEND—In six languages, fiftieth edition, illustrated by one hundred anatomical and explanatory colored engravings, on steel, enlarged to 200 pages, containing the remedy for the prevention of disease, may be had at the office of the undersigned Price $1.

This book ought to be studied by every young man, and every man ought to read it with attention. Those who are afflicted with the disease mentioned therein, will certainly regain their health, increase the animal spirits, invigorate and revive the whole animal machine, by taking as directed Drs R. & L. Perry's Specific Remedies The patient is then sure to get strengthened and arrive to manhood, and the man will find a blessing to himself and his offspring The remedies are:

DR. PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS.—Price $1, $1 50, and $3 50 a box.

DR. PERRY'S CONCENTRATED DETERGIVE ESSENCE. Price $3 50 per bottle, or four quantities in one for $9, by which $5 are saved.

DR. PERRY'S BALM OF SYRIACUM. Price $3 50 and $9 per bottle, as above.

Full directions, as well as "The Silent Friend," being an elaborate description of the various diseases for which the above are the remedies, accompany each bottle.

All communications (postpaid) will be strictly confidential and promptly attended to, and the article ordered will be forwarded to any part of the United States, by express, or otherwise, as may be directed.

B. WEIGERT, Physician and Surgeon, Sole Agent in the United States for the sale of Drs. R. & L. Perry & Co.'s (of London) "The Silent Friend," and their Specific Remedies. Office, No. 174 William-st., N. Y.

MRS. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER—Is not a hair dye, and contains no deleterious ingredients. It never fails to restore the hair, however gray, to its original color, and at the same time to strengthen and restore the sight however weak. If applied according to directions, the hair will retain its original color during life, it operates by invigorating the life of the nerves, blood vessels and roots of the hair; prevents the hair from falling, cures baldness, removes and prevents dizziness, headache, perspiration of the head, dandruff, scald head, or any eruption of the head. Restorer, $1 50 per bottle. One is generally enough for a year Balsam 37½ cents per bottle. For sale at the principal depôt, No. 355 Broome-st., corner of Elizabeth-st., No. 180 Bowery, Nos. 165, 192, 275, and 511 Broadway, No. 10 Astor House, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Eleventh edition—345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author M LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 43 Reade st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M. and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844 New York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted. *Courier Des Etats Unis. Staats Zeitung, National Democrat. Day Book* and New-Brunswick *Times*.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence His medicines are applicable to every form of disease, even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DR. CORBETT, No. 19 Duane-st, may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one speciality of the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method of treatment is the same that practiced by the great Recamier, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—14th edition, 342 pages, with plates, price $1. Sold at No 121 Nassau-st., No 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 643 Houston-st. Hours of consultation from 9 to 13 o'clock, A. M., and 6 to 9 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

DR. WARD'S REMEDIES EXCEED EVERYTHING—Speedy and satisfactory.—To be had at the Doctor's depôt, No. 58 Canal-st., one door east of Broadway. Office hours, for advice and treatment, 9 A. M. till 9 P. M., daily.

CARD.—DENTAL OPERATIONS WITH SKILL.—Parts supplied true to nature, and childrens' teeth regulated, by T. E. KENNEY, No. 161 4th, near 11th-st., New-York.

HERRING PATENT
FIRE-PROOF CHAMPION SAFE.

The subscriber continues to manufacture and furnish the public with the above fire defier at his old established Safe Depôt, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., where can also be had second hand Safes of other makers at reduced prices, having been taken in part payment for the original HERRING'S WORLD'S FAIR PREMIUM SAFE

SILAS C HERRING, Patentee.
Green Block, corner of Water, Pine and Depeyster-st.

JOHN C. PALMER—ATTORNEY AT LAW, Helena, Arkansas. Particular attention paid to the collection of claims in any part of the State. Refer to W. A. & A. M. White No. 175 Water-st., New-York; John S. Tappan, No. 58 Wall-st., New-York; Lippincott, Grambo, & Co., Philadelphia; M. C. Johnson, Lexington, Ky.

ORNAMENTAL JAPANNING AND INLAID PEARL work of every description done on the most reasonable terms; Pressed Pearl Letters and Stanes in great variety; also, Inlaid Pearl and Gold Clocks for sale GEO. BROWNING, No. 23 Elm-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—A MECHANICS' EXCHANGE BANK, New-York, August 24, 1854.—A dividend of three per cent on the capital stock of this Bank will be paid on the first day of June next. The capital stock will be increased fifty per cent., or one million dollars, payable one-half or fifty dollars per share, on the first day of July next, and the other half on the ninth day of November next. The new stock will be distributed to the old stockholders pro rata. The new stock is one share of new stock to every two shares of old stock, according to the stock ledger on the morning of the 25th instant The rights to fractional parts of shares may be transferred and combined so as to obtain full shares. Any stockholder may at any time after the 30th instant, pay in his new shares in full and be entitled to rebate at the rate of seven per cent per annum, on the money, to the 6th November. The latter half of the increased Stock will not be entitled to any portion of the semi-annual dividend in November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th instant to the 1st July inclusive.

C. A. MEIGS, Cashier

THE OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY—CINCINNATI, July 3, 1854.—The biennial meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution, prescribed by the By Laws thereof, for the election of Trustees, will be holden at the office of the Company in this City, on SATURDAY, the 30th September next. There will be a special meeting of the Stockholders on THURSDAY, the 28th September, at the same place, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the consideration of particular matters connected with the interests of the Institution. By order,

W. GREEN, Secretary

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1854.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have THIS DAY declared a dividend of three and one half per cent. out of the profits of the Bank, payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th of September next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of September inclusive.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN.—Sept. 1, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 5th inst.

HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 6th Sept 1854.—The Interest Coupons on the Construction Bond of this Company, due October, 1854, will be paid at their Office, No. 50 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Oct. 2. M. S. EDGAR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF JEFFERSON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 50 WALL-ST.—At a meeting of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, a dividend of THREE DOLLARS per share was declared payable on demand.

J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1854.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—DIVIDEND —A dividend of eight per cent. has been declared payable on demand, at the office No. 81 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1854.

THOS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—Give notice to the holders of the Scrip Stock of the Bank, that payment of the balance due (50 per cent.) will be received at any time between this and the 1st day of October, together with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, from the 30th of June to the day of payment. Said stock to be entitled to all future dividends. Certificates for the Scrip must be returned to the Bank at the time of payment, when certificates for full stock will be issued.

A. H. HALSEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1854.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 26, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company, may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of this Company in New-York or Boston.

The Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer, but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

BUFFALO, CORNING AND NEW-YORK RAILROAD SCRIP.—COMPANY'S OFFICE, LE ROY, September 12, 1854.—Notice is hereby given that the annual election for Directors of the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad Company will be held at Dunn's Hotel, in the village of Avon, Livingston County, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of October next The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from and including the 20th of Sept., until after the day of election F. DAVIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1854.

NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company are hereby notified that the Annual Election for Directors of the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in Erie place, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of October next The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M., till 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock, till the day after the election By order of the Board of Directors.

NATHANIEL MARCH, Secretary.

GEORGE BUTLER, GALVESTON, TEXAS—Will attend to the collection of notes, drafts, or accounts, in the State of Texas. Remittances at the current rate of exchange will be promptly made for collections.

REFERENCES, BY PERMISSION.—Moses Taylor, Esq., Goodhue & Co., Allen & Paxson, L. M. Wiley & Co., W. C. Langley & Co., E. K. Collins, Esq., F. S. Winston, Esq., J. G. Dudley & Co., F. S Lathrop, Esq.

S. M. WELCH, NO. 48 MAIN-ST., BUFFALO, N. Y., AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, for the sale of all kinds of merchandise.

N B.—Advances made on consignments communications confidential. Prompt returns for sales. Satisfactory references given when required.

ROBERTSON, COLEMAN & CO., Rockford, } Illinois.
ROBERTSON, BASTMAN & CO., Dixon, }
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.—Collections made in our vicinity at current rate of Exchange. Refer to Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. August 19, 1854.

AN INSTALLMENT OF FIVE DOLLARS on each share of the Scrip Stock of the Manhattan Gas Light Company is required to be paid at the office of the Company, No. 90 4th-av., on MONDAY, the 2d of October.

S. H. HOWARD, Secretary.

GROCERS' BANK—NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1854.—The Annual Election for Directors and Inspectors of this Institution, will be held at the Banking-House, on MONDAY 2d of October next, from 12 to 1 o'clock. By order of the Board. SAML. B. WHITE, Cashier.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by PAGE, BACON & CO., of San Francisco, or PAGE & BACON, of St. Louis, on the American Exchange Bank, are requested to present them for payment to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

STOCKS AND BONDS—Bought and sold, strictly on commission, by A. W. GREENLEAF,
No. 2 Wall-s

BANK NOTICES.

SAVINGS BANK.—Corner 3d av. and 9th-st.—MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, and for the benefit of all classes of persons, OPEN DAILY, from 9 A. M., to 2 P. M., (TUESDAYS and SATURDAY EVENINGS (from 6 to 8). This Institution receives deposits from minors and married women. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of Five Hundred dollars and under.

OFFICERS.

Hon JACOB A. WESTERVELT, (Mayor,) President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, 1st Vice-President. ISAAC T. SMITH, 3d Vice-President. H. H. AINSWORTH, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Hon. J. A. Westervelt,	Fran. B. O'Connor,	James D. Fish,
Hon. C. Crolius,	Edward Bridge,	Samuel B. Ashley,
Philip W. Engs,	Charles L Voss,	James W. Elwell,
Isaac T Smith,	Hugh Munro,	Wm. H Hazard,
Charles Miles,	E. S. Brooks,	N. L. McCready,
Samuel Leeds,	C. W. Thomas,	W E. James,
Joseph Jamison,	C. M. Livingston,	G. W. Quintard,
	Jacob Campbell, Jr.	

NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK.—CAPITAL $500,000—SHARES $100 EACH.

DIRECTORS.

Dennis Harris,	Frederick Leake,	A. M. Bininger,
David B. Cox,	Dexter D. Bridon,	John Raymond,
Robert L. Mabey,	Isaac B Wellington.	

ROBERT T. CREAMER, Cashier.
FREDERICK LEAKE, President.

This Bank will be opened for business, on, or about the 15th of Oct. next, at the new building, corner of Greenwich and Duane-sts. The Subscription Books will be opened at the Bank on the 25th inst., for such of the Capital Stock as at that time remains unsubscribed for. Prior to that date, subscriptions will be received at the offices of Messrs. A. M. BININGER & CO., No. 329 Greenwich st.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 15, 1854.

BANK NOTICE.—WESTERN BANK, SUFFOLK COUNTY—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 8 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute, in such case made and provided, that the circulating notes issued to S T. BAKER, an individual banker, (Western Bank, Suffolk County, late Western Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker, will be given up to him. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
je19,'54-law2y8

BANK DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW-YORK ALBANY, Sept. 9, 1854.—The BANK OF RONDOUT has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the NORTH RIVER BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes at par, together with a revocation of the appointment of the OCEAN BANK as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

D. B ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name of C. F. & G. L. OSBORN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled at their old place of business, in Citizens' Bank Building, No. 187 Walker-st., corner Bowery, either party using the name of the late firm in liquidation. CHARLES F. OSBORN,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1854. GEORGE L. OSBORN.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of HARDMAN & OSBORN, for the purpose of conducting a general real estate and house agency business. Office in Citizens' Bank Building, No. 187 Walker-st., corner Bowery. Satisfactory references as to responsibility and security given if required. AARON HARDMAN,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1854. GEORGE L. OSBORN.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—MR PETER NIMAN heretofore of the firm of DECOPPET & CO., has this day formed a copartnership with Mr. RUDOLPH KANZ, (for many years with the banking house of Messrs. L. Van Hoffman & Co.,) under the firm of MARIE & KANZ, at No 27 William-st.

Their attention will be devoted to the purchase and sale on Commission of Stocks, Bonds and Foreign Exchanges, and to the negotiation of Business Paper.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1854.

DISSOLUTION.—MR. EDWARD HUGHES has this day withdrawn from our firm.

HUGHES, HAMPTON & CO.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

HENDERSON & BURGER, Nos. 72, 73, and 74 West-st., offer for sale in lots to suit,

Common English round square and flat bar iron.
Refined English round square and flat bar iron.
Swedes square and flat bar iron.
Refined English and American horse-shoe iron.
Refined English and common rod and spike iron, assorted, 3-16 to 9-16.
Refined English machinery axle and axe iron.
Coopers' and trunk hoops, band and scroll.
Oval half-oval and half-round iron.
Norwegian nail rods and shoe shapes.
Sheet, tire, angle, and rivet iron.
English spring, cast, blister, German steel, &c.

TO FARMERS.—The subscriber wishes to get one hundred horses kept at hay, from the last of Oct. till 1st May next, within 150 miles of New-York. They may be kept in companies of twenty or more, I furnishing a man to each 20 horses. I wish them to run in the fields in pleasant weather and be placed under shelter at night. I also wish to contract for 100 tons

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

					Sept. 15.
					c 91
					91
					91
					91
					b30 91
					b3 91½
					90
					89
					89
					b10 69
					s3 69
					b60 70
					b60 70
					s50 69
					b60 70
					b30 43
					c 44
					44
					s30 44
					s10 44
					b30 45
					s3 44
					44
					s3 44
					s30 44
					b3 44
					s3 44
					b60 45
					s3 45
					44
					s3 44
					s30 44
					s3 44
					b3 44
					s3 44
					b60 45
					33
					p3 33
					c 33
					b15 33
					b60 34
					33½
					s30 33
					b60 33
					c 33

SECOND BOARD.

					44
					s12 43
					s3 43
					b60 44
					s30 43
					b60 43
					43
					s30 70
					b3 70
					s30 70
					b15 70
					70
					44
					33½
					92
					92
					43

FRIDAY, Sept. 15—P. M.

The Foreign mails by the *Niagara* at Boston, were delivered here early this morning. Both the newspaper and private accounts from England represent a very cheerful state of trade and money confidence, because of the splendid prospects for a large harvest. The leading London journal, the *Times*, devotes an able editorial to a review of the consequences, socially and commercially, of cheap bread throughout the Kingdom, and the saving of $100,000,000 which was sent abroad last year because of inadequate supplies at home. The Cotton trade was already feeling the effect, and so the London Money Market, though as compared with the previous packet the demand for short term discounts was more active. The Bank return of specie is $68,175,000,—a loss of $334,000. Breadstuffs, with the single exception of Indian Corn, were much depressed. The accounts from the harvest in France and the North of Europe are also favorable. The yield in Russia, on the Black Sea, particularly, promises to be very large; but the surplus is not likely, at present, to find a Foreign market at any price, on account of the War, and the presence of the hostile fleets in the Black Sea. The construction by the English Home Revenue department in regard to the new Stamp Act on Foreign Bills of Exchange, was causing much dissatisfaction, and threatened, if persevered in, serious embarrassment to business, after the act goes into operation in October.

The extent of the orders for Railway Bonds and other Stocks by the steamer is not known. The Continental mails were not all delivered this morning. At the Brokers' Board a further advance, under an apparently strong demand, was had in Illinois Central Mortgages and Erie Bonds of 1883. The latter closed in the afternoon at 84 bid. The amount on sale of this Loan is pretty much confined to the hands of a single house in Wall-street. Erie Convertibles of 1871 sold largely at 72 ₰ cent., and a single thousand dollar Bond of the Income Loan at 77 ₰ cent. There is some talk among a portion of the managers of the Erie of creating a fourth Mortgage Loan for the liquidation of the Incomes next February, but this premature movement receives no favor from the holders of the Incomes, nor would it, we think, be palatable to the creditors and shareholders of the Road generally. If the suspension of one or two half yearly dividends on the Stock will enable the Directors to liquidate their floating indebtedness—as we believe they very recently represented to the Banks would be the case, if temporary aid were granted—the Income Loan can be cared for, without further sacrifice in the way of discount upon other Bonds to take their place. The very *idea* of a FOURTH mortgage is repulsive, and the *reality* of 20 or 25 ₰ cent. discount upon it still worse. The suggestion of a diversion of $400,000 a year from the net earnings of the road, as a Sinking Fund for this loan in order to make it go with the Income holders is also objectionable. It would leave little hope of dividend upon the Stock, and the depreciation of the Stock, in consequence, would most likely carry down nearly every class of Bonds. Besides it is due to the credit of the concern that the Income Loan should be retired without begging day from creditors, or forcing them to a reluctant composition by receiving new Bonds. It is desirable also, that the Road should no longer be *shaved* in its Bonded negotiations. The Stockholders and other friends of the Road deeply interested in its credit, should see that a conversion of the Incomes is made without serious loss to the Road, and without a compromise of its financial honor abroad. It is the first considerable loan of the Company that falls due. Surely there will be no faltering by a $34,000,000 concern, on a debt involving less than half a year's gross income. The least the present Board ought to do, is to leave the subject to their successors, who come into office four months before the debt in question falls due.

We present the following comparative earnings, carefully compiled from the official monthly reports of the New-York Central, and New-York and Erie Railroads, for the calendar year 1853, and also for the first seven months of the present year. The table will be found interesting, as well from the closeness of the parallel between the two works in cost and revenues, as in the increasing magnitude of the business of both:

	1853.		1854.	
	N. Y. Central.	Erie.	N. Y. Central.	Erie.
Steel	$23,625,000	$16,017,000	$23,625,000	$16,017,000
Funded Debt.	10,885,000	23,500,000	12,885,000*	23,500,000
	MONTHLY REVENUES.		MONTHLY REVENUES.	
January	$312,367	$263,598	$328,696	$337,233
February	280,813	287,011	309,649	357,629
March	334 511	363 837	429 069	466,747
April	413,407	412 259	396,021	521,997
May	368,977	350,143	511,888	540,651
June	382 653	336,019	493,733	396,987
July	370,691	316.183	423,468	414,344
August	360,421	4:0,671		
September	388,885	516,019		
October	328,293	539,675		
November	466,276	461,276		
December	431,353	381,263		
Total	$4,963,617	$4,639,714	$3,025,518	$3,963,498

* Of the New Loan, $1,500,000 remains unsold. The August Dividend employed instead.

There is not a heavy Dry Goods Import this week. The total amount entered is $1,359,-084. The following is the official summary:

	CONSUMPTION ENTRIES.		WAREHOUSE'D.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	563	$209,998	177	$ 66 944	502	$190,961
Man. of Cotton	683	163 197	197	41,996	317	69,097
Man. of Silk	635	316.503	219	91,737	139	84 233
Man. of Flax	417	95.743	147	27.159	136	32,158
Miscellaneous	343	94,880	60	23,600	8	3,996
Total	$2,611	1,119,320	803	$348,776	1,181	$370,445
		348,776				1,110 308
Total entered		$1,359,884	Total warehoused			$1,480,753

The Share dealings to-day were somewhat feverish; the market principally influenced by the ups and downs of Erie Stock, the fluctuations of which were from 45 to 42 ₰ cent., closing at 43@43¼ ₰ cent. The terms made between buyer and seller varied nearly every half hour through the day. The lowest sales were made in the Street, between Boards. Harlem continued in request. New-York Central, Nicaragua and Cumberland were done at about the prices of yesterday; a good demand for all of them. Reading closed 69½@70 ₰ cent.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $127,-25; paid $68,215, and held at the close a balance of $6,899,806. The Collins steamer sailing to-morrow will take a large amount of Gold, much of it in American coin. The engagements, up to 3 o'clock, were $1,100,000. The Marinora agency ship a considerable portion of the amount. There is no particular change in the Money market from yesterday. English bills closed at 109¾@109¾; the transactions principally in settlements of credits with the Bankers.

The following is the scale of Stamp duty, under the new act of the British Parliament, on Foreign drawn Bills of Exchange. No bill is negotiable in the Kingdom without the Stamp, and as at present construed at the Home Revenue Office, no bill is to be stamped until all three of the same terms and date, (when drawn in sets) are presented. It is not reasonable to suppose, however, that this arbitrary and embarrassing rule will be persevered in. The act goes into effect 11th October.

		Duty. £.	s.	d.
Not exceeding	£5, and not exceeding	£5.	—	— 1
Exceeding	10 and not exceeding	10.	—	— 2
Exceeding	25 and not exceeding	25.	—	— 3
Exceeding	50 and not exceeding	50.	—	— 6
Exceeding	75 and not exceeding	75.	—	— 9
Exceeding	100 and not exceeding	100.	—	1 —
Exceeding	200 and not exceeding	200.	—	2 —
Exceeding	300 and not exceeding	300.	—	3 —
Exceeding	400 and not exceeding	400.	—	4 —
Exceeding	500 and not exceeding	500.	—	5 —
Exceeding	750 and not exceeding	750.	—	7 6
Exceeding	1,000 and not exceeding	1,000.	—	10 —
Exceeding	1,500 and not exceeding	1,500.	—	15 —
Exceeding	1,500 and not exceeding	2,000.	1	— —
Exceeding	2,000 and not exceeding	3,000.	1	10 —
Exceeding	3,000 and not exceeding	4,000.	2	— —
Exceeding	4,000, and upwards		2	5 —

Cotton Circular.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 16, 1854.

The dull tone of our market, as advised in our last report, under date of 2d instant, continued during the ensuing week, and a decline of ⅛c.@¼c. ₰ lb. on sales of 3,500 bales was submitted to.

For the week closing at date, the downward tendency has been arrested, under the more favorable advices received per *Niagara*, advising a partial advance of ⅛d. ₰ lb., an easier money market, and a decline in breadstuffs—and, together with a demand from our own spinners, who have been enabled to start their mills, owing to the abundance of rain during the past week, a portion of the decline has been recovered, to the extent of ⅛c. ₰ lb. The sales for the week we estimate at 4,000 bales—market closing steady at the above quotation.

Southern markets inactive. The prevalence of yellow fever has caused an almost entire suspension of business at Savannah and Charleston, while a destructive storm along the coast of Georgia and South Carolina has done much damage to the Rice and Sea Island crops.

The crop prospects continue favorable, and the receipts of new Cotton are of a high *grade* and excellent *staple*.

Instead of our usual tables, we publish to-day, for your reference, some statistics in regard to the crop, exports, and consumption of Cotton of the United States.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 9.—Market dull, sales of the week 5,000 bales, receipts of the same period, 9,500 bales. Middling, 8½c. Freights to Liverpool, ½d.

UHLHORN & FREDERICKSON,
Brokers, No. 148 Pearl-street.

The Buffalo and New-York City Railroad Company.

Reported for the New-York Daily Times.

An adjourned meeting of the Bondholders, Stockholders and Creditors of the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad Company was held to-day, 14th inst., at the office of JAMES G. KING'S SONS, No. 53 William-street, when the Committee of Investigation, consisting of Messrs. Sedgwick, Whitehouse and Duer, made the following

REPORT:

The Committee of Investigation into the affairs of the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad Company, appointed at the meeting of the Bondholders, Creditors and Stockholders of the said Corporation, held at the Astor House, in the City of New-York, on the 17th of May, 1854, and which Committee was, by the meeting held at the same place on the 27th of May, continued for the purpose of endeavoring to carry into effect an arrangement, by way of compromise, in regard to the indebtedness of the said Company, as stated at large in their former report, made on the day last mentioned,

Beg leave now further to report, that they have faithfully endeavored to carry into effect the negotiation above referred to; that a considerable number of the Bondholders assented to the terms of said proposition, and signed an agreement in writing to that effect; but that the Stockholders have omitted to comply with the terms of the act passed on the 17th of April, 1854, authorizing them to issue a preferred Stock. Two meetings of the Stockholders have been held: one on the 7th of July, one on the 21st of July, or thereabouts; in each case without the requisite number of Stockholders being present to accept the act referred to; and the issue of the preferred Stock being the basis of the proposed negotiation, the whole arrangement must for the present be considered as having fallen through.

This being the case, your Committee might perhaps be regarded as having fulfilled the duties entrusted to them, and would have only to ask to be discharged; but since the last meeting of the Creditors and Stockholders, various circumstances have come to their knowledge in regard to the condition of the Road, which are believed not to be generally known to the parties in interest, and which at the same time come strictly within the line of investigation for which your Committee was originally raised. They, therefore, consider it their duty to lay these facts before you.

Your Committee supposed when their report was made on the 27th of May last, that it correctly stated everything of moment in regard to the Road, and for this they relied on the information which they had obtained from the President and Directors of the Company, as will be seen by their Appendix to the report in question; but it now appears that on the 8th of May last, two days after your Committee had notified the Board of Directors of the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad Company of their intention to visit Buffalo, and four days before their arrival in that place, a lease of the Road to Mr. A. D. PATCHIN, the President of the Company, was executed, by which Mr. PATCHIN receives, out of the first earnings of the Road, ten per cent. on its gross receipts—a sum which, as near as your Committee can estimate, must amount to about $29,000 or $25,000 per annum. The lease is made for one year, with a right on the part of Mr. PATCHIN to renew it for three years, if he sees fit.

As to the consideration on which this extraordinary instrument is founded, all that can be gathered from the lease itself is, that Mr. PATCHIN is recognized as the owner of the rolling stock, and that he agrees to run and operate the Road in an efficient manner—all the expenses, however, being defrayed out of the earnings of the Road.

The existence of this lease and its terms were first made known to your Committee in the month of July last, as appears by the correspondence which, with a copy of the instrument, is annexed hereto; and it has suggested to your Committee, and will doubtless suggest to your minds, many and important questions—important as to the character of the Direction—important as regards the future prospects of the Road.

What was the inducement for the execution of this lease at the precise time when it bears date? Why should the Board have for the time being surrendered their entire control over the Road? How happened it that the execution of this lease was not communicated to your Committee in May last? What is the reason for giving the lessee a remuneration so entirely disproportionate to any services which he can render as Superintendent? Why should the renewal of the lease be made binding on the Board, and optional with the lessee? These, with many others, are questions which will be asked by every one, and which your Committee are wholly unable to answer. But in the absence of information from those who are alone qualified to give it, your Committee are bound, in justice to themselves, to say that the omission, on the part of the Board, in May last to communicate to your Committee, as the recognized representatives of the Bondholders and Stockholders, the fact of the existence of this lease, which had then been but just executed, is entirely irreconcilable in their minds with what was due from the parties whom your Committee represented, and that, in their judgment, the Directors owe it to themselves to make a full and distinct explanation of the reasons for the execution of this document, and for the omission to make it at once and publicly known.

Your Committee cannot too strongly express their sense of both the inexpediency and impropriety of any secrecy in the management of a corporation of this kind. Our railroads are great public institutions, in the welfare of which the whole community is deeply interested. They are dependent on legislation for their corporate privileges and franchises, and the genius of our system, as well as all the reason and propriety of the case, calls for constant and full disclosure of all their operations. Nothing else, in the judgment of your Committee, can restore confidence to this species of property. So long as its management is secret—so long as stockholders and creditors are not kept fully advised of all the details of its operations, so long will doubt and distrust prevail in regard to it.

Your Committee, in closing their labors, desire briefly to recapitulate the results of their investigations, as disclosed by this and their former report.

First—The first mortgage and the rights and interests of the bondholders have been entirely disregarded in at least one very important particular. The very essential clause contained in that mortgage by which the rolling stock is pledged to secure the first loan, has been treated as a nullity by the Board itself, without any judicial decision on the point,—without any conference with the Trustees or bondholders, it has been assumed by the Directors that this clause is wholly inoperative, and the rolling stock has been mortgaged by the Company itself by a chattel mortgage to other parties.

Second—The President of the Company, who, by virtue of his office, is the agent of all parties in interest, has been permitted to obtain a judgment against the Company, without opposition, for upwards of $150,000, without any legal investigation of the sum due him, and without there being anything on the books to show that his claims have been in any proper way examined by the Board, or by any Committee, or member thereof, before they permitted this judgment to be obtained.

Third—The Rolling Stock, worth half a million of dollars, has been actually sold at a Sheriff's sale, and bought in by Mr. PATCHIN, the President of the Company, in his own name, for a sum utterly inconsiderable. This Rolling Stock now actually stands in his name; he is recognized by the Board as its lawful and absolute owner; and his title up to this moment is not contested in any way by any one.

Fourth—A lease has been executed for one or three years, at Mr. PATCHIN'S option, by which some $29,000 or $25,000 per annum is paid to Mr. PATCHIN before interest to Bondholders or dividend to Stockholders.

Fifth—The Road pays at present neither dividend nor interest. The interest due in May last, on the Buffalo and Attica half of the Road, is in arrears, and that on the Attica and Hornelsville division, due in July, is in the same condition. These arrears already amount to $62,000. Legal steps are being taken by the Trustees to foreclose the mortgages; but it is to be borne in mind that the expenses of this measure will be principal as well as interest.

It is also to be remembered that it does not seem the suits cannot be brought for thirty days after the interest is due; and it is understood that the holders of coupons will be demanded. A Receiver will unlikely take possession in the least familiar with legal proceedings, that for the last the Mortgage Bond Holders are interested, their remedies by foreclosure are expensive and dilatory in a very high degree.

Your Committee were instructed by the third resolution passed at the meeting held on the 17th May, to "report what measures were in their judgment desirable to place the affairs of the Company in a sound and prosperous condition." In conformity with that resolution, your Committee then reported and recommended the plan of a preferred stock, and a compromise of the indebtedness of the Company, which as above stated, has fallen through. In view of this state of the case, and the new facts in regard to the lease of the road which have since transpired, your Committee now take a very different view of the interests and the duties of the creditors and stockholders.

It seems to your Committee very undesirable to continue the present state of things in regard to the this road. By the lease the present Directors have for the time being practically abandoned their power, even if they have not relieved themselves from responsibility in regard to the concerns of the Company; and assuming that the lease is wholly invalid, still it evidently tends to complicate and postpone the settlement of the affairs of the Corporation, inasmuch as it introduces a new party whose manifest interest is delay. In addition to this, the title to the rolling Stock is in a state of entire uncertainty, and there are large claims against the road which require careful and strict adjustment. Your Committee do not consider this state of things desirable for any of the parties in interest.

The Corporation is insolvent in every sense of the word; and your Committee are of opinion that it should be proceeded against as such—that it should be wound up under the laws provided for that purpose, and the value and the title of the property satisfactorily determined. So long as the present posture of affairs lasts, there can be no value whatever to the property.

Though nominally a Corporation, the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad Company has in reality for the time ceased to be so. The Directors have turned over the whole concern to an anomalous functionary, half lessee and half superintendent, who as lessee pays nothing, and as superintendent receives a compensation entirely disproportionate to any service which he can render; and this state of things is to last for one year or for three, at the pleasure of the lessee. In violation of the pledge contained in the first mortgage, the Rolling Stock has been hypothecated to other parties by a chattel mortgage, and the President of the Company claims to be the owner of this same rolling stock, with half a million, or by virtue of a purchase made at a sheriff's sale, for about ten thousand dollars. It is not too much to say that as long as matters are left in this condition, neither stockholders, bondholders, nor creditors can know of what their property consists, nor what it is worth, and your Committee think it better, in every point of view, that this state of things should be brought to an end. The Railroad interest of the country is one of vast amount—it must be judiciously and wisely treated; but nothing is in the judgment of your Committee to be gained by permitting the continuance of a state of affairs like that which now exists in regard to the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad Company.

In making these recommendations, your Committee are by no means indifferent to the interest of the Stockholders, nor have they any wish to sacrifice the Road to secure the rights of any one class of creditors. Your Committee do not believe that any course of this kind would be just or wise; on the contrary, they are clearly of opinion, as stated in their former report, that the co-operation of the Stockholders should as far as possible be obtained, and the rights and interests of all classes of creditors protected.

Your Committee therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

First—That the Report of this Committee now made be printed and circulated among the Stockholders and creditors of the Road.

Second—That prompt and vigorous legal measures should be resorted to, to wind up the affairs of the Company.

Third—That a Committee be appointed to confer with the Stockholders and creditors of all classes to secure their co-operation in these proceedings, and conduct them to a final result.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
EDWARD WHITEHOUSE,
DENNING DUER,
} Committee.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1854.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Sept. 14.

Our COTTON market shows a little more activity, but prices have undergone no change. The sales of the past two days have been 4,000 bales. FLOUR is dull at previous rates. CORN is heavy at 68c.@75c. RICE in moderate demand at 5½c. WHISKY sells at 35c. BACON is firm, at 8c. for sides.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Nashville, from Charleston—Mrs. A. L. Buckmeyer, child and nurse, Miss V. Murden, Mrs. Ross, Miss Ross, Miss Henry, C. Lopez, Capt. Bryant and son, J. M. Stanley, J. Russell, Mrs. Gadsden, Miss Gadsden, Dr. J. C. Cobo, S. H. Benjamin and lady, Master Ross, Miss Holmes, and 2 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	5 40	Sun sets	6 09
Moon rises	10 61		

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	1 36	Gov. Island	2 26
Hell Gate	4 07		

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK..FRIDAY, SEPT. 15

Cleared.

Steamship Baltic Comstock, Liverpool, E K Collins.
Ship Deo Junge Gustave, Meyer, Hamburg, Sech & Kunhardt; Sullivan, Mi chell, Charleston, T. Wardwell; White Falcon, Ryan, New-Orleans, C C Duncan; Kingfisher, Crosby, Mobile Bassett & Bateman.
Barks John (Br.,) Pepperwell, Quebec Barclay & Livingston; Roanoke Taveen, St Jago, Kirkland & Von Sachs; Chas. Cluft, (Br.,) Trocy, St Johns, N. F., Rooms & Dirwiddie; Gilbert Goldsberg, Buenos Ayres, James Wallace & Co; Scotland, Bassett, Boston; Gen. Jacobi, (Brem.,) Bremen Poppet & Co.
Brig Sarah Elien, (Br.,) Morris, Windsor, J. S. Whitney & Co
Schrs G. L., Lovell, Boston, W. T. Herrick; Connecticut, Farra, Newbern, Davis & Holmes; Conquest, Borman, Portland, Prince, Fall River, Gazelle, Ferguson, Providence master; Charles H. Edward, Bowne, Portland, White & Duncan; Cornelia, Young, New-Bedford, master; Pearl (Br.,) Cunningham, Halifax, master; Sarah E. Johnson, Johnson Newbern, Bateman & Rudderow; Medad Platt, Davis, Washington, Bateman & Rudderow; Magnolia, Nickerson, Boston, E. W. Lewis; Hamilton, Hawe, Grenada, C & C. Peters; Wide Awake, Hildreth, Chester, J. H. Havens.
Propeller Cayuga, Robinson, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Arrived.

Steamship Nashville, Berry, Charleston 59 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. 13th inst, at 11 A M, lat 34 56, passed wreck of brig Frontier, lumber loaded and abandoned.
Ship Oliver Putnam, (new, of Newburyport,) Ingraw, Newburyport 8th inst bound for New-Orleans, in ballast. 14th, lat. 39 49, passed wreck of Br. brig Hillow, (before reported 10th inst, lat 40 39, lon. 69, in the Gulf, experienced a heavy gale from E. N. E to E S E, was hove on her beam-ends and laid so for 4 hours, carried away foretopmast and all above, mainmast by the deck, and mizzen by the truss band, lost all sails, shifted ballast, and damaged the hull very much by the spars alongside and under her, causing a leak—had bulwarks stove, &c. Was taken in tow by the steam-tug Levisthan, 70 miles S. of the Hook, at 4 P. M., on Thursday.
Ship J W. Fannier, Ledg, Galveston 30 ds., with cotton &c, and 4 passengers to J. H. Bower & Co. The J W. F. experienced heavy W. S. W to S. E. gales from the 7th to the 11th inst
Ship Undaunted, (of Boston,) Freeman, Liverpool Aug. 15, with mdse, and 71 passengers to master. The U. reports strong W. S W. most of the passage.
Ship Arlington, (of Holiowell,) Regan, Havre 43 ds., with mdse. and 226 passengers to J. O Baker. The A. had 5 deaths and 1 birth. On the 11th inst. experienced the late gale, lost sails, &c.
Ship Empire Zerega, Liverpool 23 ds., with mdse. and 540 passengers to Zerega & Co. Lat 54, lon. 46, saw a large iceberg.
Ship Statira Morse, (packet,) Anderson, Glasgow 44 ds., with mdse. and 39 passengers to Dunham & Dimon. 10th inst., lat. 46 10, lon. 70 20, while lying to in a heavy N. E. gale, lost mainyardmast and all attached, foretopgallant and mizzentopmasts, flying jibboom, forerard sails, &c. Has had 1 birth and 2 deaths on the passage
Ship David Headley Magna, Antwerp and Portsmouth 30 ds., with mdse. and 397 passengers to E. D. Hurlbut & Co., and Post & Ryerson. The D. H has had 2 births and 1 death on the passage.
Ship Mary E. Whittier, (of Bath,) Jones, Newcastle 38 ds, with railroad iron to order.
Bark Rocket, White, Cardiff 37 ds., with railroad iron to master.
Bark Julia Dean, Mallery, New-Orleans 25 ds, with mdse to Lane & West. 7th inst, lat. 29, lon. 79 30, while lying to in a N. W. gale, carried away jibboom, flying jibboom, &c. 8th inst., lat. 28 15, lon. 19, was boarded by a heavy sea, filled the decks, cabin and forecastle with water. Same day saw a number of pieces of wreck, &c. 10th inst, while scudding in a gale, saw a Spanish brig mainmast gone, close reefed foretopsail split and hanging to the yard. Died on the 2d inst, of inflammation of the bowels, John McMillan, seaman.
Bark Harvest, Liverpool 48 ds., with naval stores to Sturges, Clearman & Co.
Brig Mary Sears, Port Lavaca, (Texas,) 26 ds, with cotton to Gudewell & Mohr. The M experienced heavy S. S W. to N E. gales from the 8th to the 11th inst, split sails, stove bulwarks, &c 9th inst., off Savannah, saw a Br. schr. with loss of both foretopmasts and jibboom.
Brig Velocity, (Br.,) Darrell Guayama, P. R., 13 ds., with sugar to Turkett, Leighbourne. Left no Am. vessels. 11th inst, off Cape Hatteras, experienced a heavy gale from S. S. W., no damage.
Brig Esther, (Br.,) Pierce, Cadiz 56 ds, with salt to J. O. Baker. 11th inst., off St. George's Banks, experienced the late gale, which hove the vessel on her beam-ends, stove bulwarks, swept the deck, and strained the vessel so much as to cause her to leak, split sails, &c.
Brig Napoleon, (of Portland,) Davis, from Portland 9 ds, with lumber, shooks, &c., bound to Matanzas, put into this port to repair damages sustained in the gale of the 11th, when in lat. 34 30, lon. 70, having split foresail, foretopsail, carried away foretopmast, &c.
Brig Argo, (of Waldoboro',) Forrest, Philadelphia 8 ds, with coal, bound to Boston. 11th inst., in lat. 40 10, lon. 73, in the gale, had decks swept, lost galley, stove bulwarks, &c. Took into this port principally to land a mutinous seaman, who fell from maintopgallant yard on deck and was hurt.
Brig Condor, (of East Machias,) Chase, Philadelphia 5 ds., with coal, bound to Boston. 11th inst., in lat. 40 20, lon. 73 30, in the late gale, had decks swept of everything movable galley and boats, lost jib, and caused the brig to leak—put in here to repair damages.
Brig Loango, (of Philadelphia,) Roberts, Turk's Island 13 ds., with salt to Middleton & Co
Schr. Blooming South, (of Baltimore,) Tirral, Indianola, (Texas,) 27 ds., with mdse. to master.
Schr. Merchant, Winters, Richmond 5 ds., with flour and tobacco to C. H. Pierson.
Propeller Georges Creek, Gafer, Baltimore, with mdse. to Parker Vein Steamship Co.
WIND—During the day, N. W.

Below.

Ships Jane E Walsh, Thomas, Leghorn July 28; W. B. Travis, Smith, Havre Aug 5, with mdse. and passengers; George William (Prus.), from Bremenhaven Aug. 6, with passengers. Bark American, Hood, from ——. Also 1 ship, 2 barks and 1 brig unknown.

By Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 14—Arr., steamer Satellite, New-York; ship Regulator, do.; schr. Hotchkiss, Boston.
BOSTON, Sept. 15—Arr., ship R. Aymar, Mobile Barks Eutaw, Baltimore; Thetis, coast of Chili.

Spoken, &c.

Aug 2, lat. 47 30, lon. 36 20, was passed ship Sea Lion, stg. E. S. E.
Sept. 7, lat. 41 44, lon. 51 20, bark Delia, Chapin, from Bordeaux, for New-York.
Sept. 7 lat. 39 20 lon. 54 20, bark Pilgrim, 25 ds., from Newcastle, for New-York.
Sept. 8, lat. 40 20, lon. 36 20, Br. ship John Bannerman, 32 ds., from Liverpool, for St. Johns.
Sept. 8, lat. 41 30, lon. 36 30, was passed a ship with loss of foremast, &c.
Sept. 10, lat. 39, lon. 5, was seen a ship with loss of foretopgallantmast.
Sept. 10, off Cape May, was seen ship Sidney, from Liverpool for New-York; also, bark Ashton, do.
Sept. 11, lat. 42 40, lon. 49 45, was seen ship Ocean, from Liverpool for New-York; also, bark Ashton, do.
Sept. 12, lat. 41, lon. 49 30, was seen a bark with loss of topgallant masts, by Br.
Sept. 13, lat. 39 16, lon. 73 00, was seen a ship bearing S. W., with loss of mainmast, foretopmast, mizzentopmast, jibboom, &c.
Sept. 12, exchanged signals with ship West Point, hence for Liverpool.

Foreign Ports.

At Turks' Island, Sept. 2, bark Charm, for New-York in 2 days.

Memoranda.

The pilot boat Moses H. Grinnell, off Sandy Hook, distance 40 miles, fell in with a bark's mizzenmast, and everything attached.

DRY GOODS.

FALL GOODS,

BONNELL, BROWN, HALL & CO.

Nos. 7 and 9 Barclay-st.,
(*Near the Astor House.*)
Have now in store their Fall Stock of

Foreign, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

A full assortment for Clothiers and Merchant Tailors.
LADIES' DRESS GOODS in great variety.
WHITE GOODS AND HOSIERY in all their varieties.
FRENCH MERINOS FROM AUCTION.
We shall be receiving almost daily from the auctions during the season, large quantities of Goods, to which the attention of cash and prompt-paying customers is invited.

HOLMES & CO.,

NO. 711 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

DRESS GOODS FROM AUCTION,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
FRENCH MERINOS AND CASHMERES,
STRIPE, PLAID AND PLAIN DRESS SILKS.
Lace and Muslin Curtains.
SCOTCH MERINO PLAIDS.

Also of their own importation a full assortment of HOUSEKEEPING GOODS: Bath and Whitney Blankets of all sizes; Marseilles, Limity and Toilet Quilts; Barnsley and Irish Linen Sheetings, and Pillow Linens of all widths; Shirting and Furnishing Linens of the best make and warranted pure; Toweings of all kinds; Damask Cloths, Napkins Table Diamonds and Diapers; Woolen Floor Druggets 5 4, 10-4, 12-4 and 16-4 wide.
FLANNELS: Welsh, English Patent, Saxony, Swan Skin and other makes
MENS' AND BOYS' WEAR: Plain and Fancy Cloths and Cassimeres; Silk and Wool Vestings &c
MOURNING GOODS: Bombazines, Merinos, Paramettas, Alpeccas, Mohairs, Canton Cloths, Mous'de Laines, Black Grosde Rhine Silks, Poult de Soie, Armures, &c., of the best manufactures
Colored and Black Cloths for Ladies' Wear, Scotch, Berlin, and American Plaid Wool Shawls, Bajou's best make of Kid Gloves.
H. & CO. would also invite special attention to their assortment of English Hosiery, and Mens', Ladies' and Childrens' Merino Vests and Pants of their own importation, and selected with care.
The above for sale at the lowest market prices.

AUCTION GOODS.

WE HAVE RECEIVED TO-DAY, SEPT. 16,
A lot of FRENCH MERINOS, at 6s, worth 10s.
A lot of PARAMATAS, at 2s 6d, worth 4s.
A lot of WHITE FLANNELS, at 1s 6d., worth 2s. 6d.
A lot of SHAWLS, at $2 50, worth $5.
A lot of DRAPERY, at 1s., worth 2s.
A lot of SILKS, at 6s., worth 6s.
And many other bargains.
F. W & W. F. GILLEY, No. 126 Bowery.

JAMES S. DAVIE & CO.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF HOSIERY, &c.
No. 7 Park-place,
Invite buyers to examine their large and well assorted stock, which will be sold at the lowest market prices.

DRY GOODS—AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. TRACY, IRWIN & CO., Importers and Jobbers, No. 234 and 235 Broadway, opposite the Fountain, invite the attention of cash and time buyers to a large and well selected stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS adapted to the present and coming season. FRENCH CLOTHS, black and colored, for Cloaks and Dresses.
DRESS GOODS—Of all kinds, in great variety, of French, Swiss, German and British manufacture.
FRENCH MERINOS—Fancy Silks, Cashmeres, Blankets, Linens, Cassimeres, Vestings, Hosiery, &c. Large invoices of Foreign Goods daily from auction, for sale at small profits.

NEW CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.—J. BECK & CO. will be prepared to exhibit, at retail, on THURSDAY, the 14th inst., their Fall importation of velvet, satin, silk and cloth Cloaks and Mantillas forming a complete and large assortment of the newest and most distinguished garments. J. B. & CO., invite the attention of the elite to some magnificent Opera Cloaks, which have been manufactured in Paris, expressly for their house, from designs just furnished to the different Courts of Europe. No. 355 Broadway.

NEW FALL GOODS.—J. BECK & CO. would respectfully invite the attention of purchasers to their large and splendid stock of Silks, Shawls, Cloaks, Mantillas, De Laines, Cashmeres, Merinos, Ladies' Cloth, Velvet, Bombazine, Calicos, Linens, White Muslins, Hosiery, Gloves, Embroideries, Laces, &c., &c., which have been selected with great care in Europe at low prices. Also, 1,000 pieces Silks and Merinos, purchased low at the late auction sales, all of which will be sold at a very small advance. Nos. 355 and 357 Broadway.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF SILK GOODS.—The entire stock of ALFRED EDWARDS & CO will be sold within sixty days, at their store, Nos. 9 and 11 Park-place, FOR CASH, by order of the Assignees. This stock comprises a large importation of the present season of French, English and German goods.
A. C RICHARDS,
NATHAN CHANDLER,
WM. LOTTIMER,
} Assignees.

MME. DEMOREST'S PATTERN EMPORIUM—Of Paris, London and New-York Fashions for ladies' and children's apparel, No 473 Broadway; patterns in advance of the published fashions, and much less than the usual prices; Fall fashions now ready. Dress patterns cut, at 18½ cents. Pinking in all its varieties.

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—Cheaper than ever, at J. VANDERBILT'S, 61 Fulton-st. Also, India Rubber Clothing and Furnishing Goods. Garments made to order in style that cannot be surpassed. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—THOMAS WOOD & CO., No. 172 Pearl-st., offer for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, an invoice of very superior fine 4-ply Cotton Carpet Warp.

OPENING DAY—PARIS MILLINERY.—Mrs. H S. JONES, No. 375 Broadway, will open Fall Millinery on THURSDAY, the 21st Sept.

PARIS MILLINERY—Madame FERRERO, No. 5 Great James-st., will open FALL MILLINERY on THURSDAY, the 21st of September.

HEINRICH & SOMMER—No 57 John-st., Importers of German Ginghams, Shawls, etc

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—A genteel house, furnished, by a good tenant; no children; references will be satisfactory, or not wanted; one of six months or one year from October or November next; not above 19th-st., and between 2d and 6th-avs. Address Box No. 2,916,

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

A Cheap Literary Newspaper—each number containing Eight Pages, or Forty-Eight columns, and giving more reading matter than any other Daily Newspaper in the World—published EVERY MORNING (Sundays excepted), at No. 128 Nassau-street, corner of Ann, in the business centre of the city. Subscribers in Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Jersey City get THE TIMES before breakfast, delivered at their residences by carrier. Single Copies of each number, FIVE CENTS. Mail Subscribers, Two Dollars per annum, or a Half Year, One Dollar; Three Months, Fifty Cents. Two Dollars and a Half; Three Dollars in advance unless you try Newspaper re-commend to all exchanges with you try Newspaper re-commend to all exchanges with you try Newspaper re-commend to all exchanges with

FRANCE.

THE FETE-DAY OF ST. FIACRE.

The New Works of Alexander Dumas.

A WARNING TO YOUNG AMERICANS IN PARIS.

Accidents, Gossip, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 31, 1854.

Yesterday was the fête day of ST. FIACRE, the patron of gardeners. This individual was a native of Ireland, came to France in the seventh century, established a Hospital and excelled in ornamental culture. He declined the patron of all persons similarly engaged, and on his death was canonized. Every year the day which the Church has set apart for him, is celebrated by all the gardeners of France. And this is the way it is done in such small suburban towns as the one I inhabit. The gardeners collect together, compose a gigantic bouquet of flowers from their various gardens, place it on a frame, and processionize it through the town. A leaden bust of ST. FIACRE, embedded in the nosegay, has a good effect and serves to indicate the purpose and character of the solemnity. The cortege stops at all the houses of importance, offers the inmates a smell of the flowers, and accepts in return, any gratuity that they may feel inclined to bestow. You will have guessed that this taking up of a collection is the principal object of the ceremony. The fund usually purchases a dinner for thirty at the village *auberge*. Besides this general largesse, you may make a more particular one to your individual gardener, if you have one. My own necessities are so inconsiderable, that a day's work once a week, keeps my plots and parterres in apple pie order, but I am still reckoned as having a gardener, and was reminded last night of the approach of a peculiarly interesting morrow. It was 7 o'clock, dinner was nearly over,—having arrived at that course when a frosted savarin would have furnished an excellent finish to the meal. Nothing of the sort seemed to be forthcoming however. Just then there was a noise of voices at the door, a congratulation, and an expression of admiration were exchanged between voices, one of which I recognized as that of the gardener in question. The servants came into the room bearing aloft a frosted savarin for three! There was a little sugar image of St. FIACRE sunk up to its knees in the cake. All of which was a gentle reminder of the coming festivity. The matter was settled this morning, satisfactorily, I trust to all parties. I forgot to mention the cream of the matter. The cake had been blessed expressly for me, by the curé of the village, at the gardener's request! A joke is hovering over my pen, but as the gardener and the curé were both sincere, and meant well, I exert a little self-denial and repress it. In this way I shall get credit for a very excellent witticism without the labor of writing it.

A newspaper published at Aix has ceased, temporarily, to appear, on account of the Cholera. The editor announces that the absence of the printers, and even of the sub-editor, renders it impossible to continue his issue.

ALEXANDER DUMAS has commenced in the *Siecle*, the publication of a new novel, entitled *Ingenue*. The manuscript of *Capitaine Richard* has also been handed in by him to the *Pays*. The amount of his daily contribution to the *Mousquetaire* is not diminished, in the midst of this terrible drain on his labor from three other quarters. He says he works fourteen hours a day.

Let me warn my young countrymen visiting Paris, and who make the acquaintance of affable young ladies at Mebille, never to yield to their pressing solicitations for a portrait on their departure. A man's vanity is gratified by the expression of a desire for his fac-simile, and in nine cases out of ten he accedes to it. The result is as follows: The lady takes him to a photographist with whom she is in league, and who immediately transfers his features to metal or paper. She always finds the first trial unsatisfactory; the victim pays a large price, and the next day the fair deluder brings the portrait back, returning the frame and the glass, and receiving half the profit. The picture, if a good one, is placed in the gallery, or the show-window—if not, it is destroyed. The features of a very good looking gentleman from New-York, lately returned home, are now to be seen in a frame-work upon the Boulevard des Italiens. I am afraid they came there through the deceptive process I have described. Wherefore, my young countrymen, beware.

Galignani announces in suspicious type, which looks much like an advertisement, the arrival in Paris of MR. HOWARD PAUL, *the American dramatist*. I am glad we have a dramatist, though I am not familar with the name. Perhaps, it should be read backwards, producing a combination—PAUL HOWARD—equally likely to be the distinguished Author in question. Can you name some of his works?

The Havre *Courier* begins to be anxious to know whether JEROME BONAPARTE is to visit the seaside this season, at the period of the regattas. At least, I gather that it is thus anxious, from a paragraph in which it states that Madame DE PLANCEY has arrived at Havre; that Madame DE PLANCEY has still speedily be followed by Monsieur DE PLANCEY, and that, as this gentleman is squerry to his Imperial Highness Prince JEROME, it might be distantly inferred that he was preparing the way for his illustrious employer. The Havre *Courier* is an Imperialistic sheet, and is continually abusing the Havre *Journal*, which is a mild Republican paper, and which dares to have more subscribers and to be better edited than itself.

PISTRUCCI has engraved a medal to commemorate the capture of Bomarsund. On one side is the profile of LOUIS NAPOLEON, who was engaged at the time in taking sulphur baths at Biarritz. However, he has returned to Paris, without the Empress, and seems to be beat on having a good time of it. Immediately on his arrival, he made Le Marquis D'HAUSSONVILLE a Marshal of the Empire; he then went to the Gymnase in the evening; the next evening he attended the Opera, and the next Baron DUCHASSAUX, the Admiral of the Baltic fleet, a grand cross in the Legion of Honor. These two promotions are of course, for the Bomarsund capture, and suggest the inquiry, what more he can find to do for them when they take Cronstadt. The answer evidently is, that they will not take Cronstadt, and moreover, do not mean to try.

The manufacturers of jewelry in Paris have lately made an energetic onset upon the Government, to induce it to lower the standard of purity required in all gold articles. You are aware that there is such a fixed standard, and that all articles offered for sale must bear the stamp and guarantee of the mint. The standard is high, being much above that of Swiss or English gold articles. The manufacturers complain, therefore, that they cannot compete with these rivals who sell cheaper. It is true that the articles thus sold cheaper are less valuable, but it seems that half the purchasers of jewelry consider weight and intrinsic value of secondary importance. The appearance and the work are the features the most considered. The Government, which has not the remotest intention of lowering the standard, has represented to the manufacturers that they misunderstand their own interests; that French gold has a reputation throughout the world that is entirely due to the obligatory stamp certifying its unusual purity, and that it would be injudicious in the extreme, to imperil this reputation by a reduction to the slop-shop standard of other countries. It is an inexpressible comfort when you purchase gold in France, to feel that you are protected and guaranteed by the *poinçon* of the Mint, upon every individual article offered, from a quart tankard down to the most slender wedding ring.

The Encyclical letter of the Pope, "to the patriarchs, primates, archbishops and other ordinaries in grace with the Holy See," on the subject of the rehabilitation of the Virgin Mary," has appeared. I do not see that a day is appointed for taking the vote; the principal recommendation being that light be implored from Heaven, so that the vote may be given conscientiously. Still I may be mistaken, as the letter is in Latin, and as my recollection of that tongue is somewhat blunted by neglect, of late years. The *Univers* is beside itself with joy, and has actually commenced the publication of a series of articles tending to prove beyond the shadow of a cavil, or the hair's-breadth of a doubt, that the Virgin's Conception was Immaculate. The very fact that the Pope of Rome is to lay the question open to a decision by ballot, shows that the Church is sure of an affirmative decision. Just as when LOUIS NAPOLEON submits a point to the yeas and nays of the people, he has made himself certain, beforehand, that the *ouis* will be numerous and the *nons* inconsiderable.

M. LATTEBACH, who has rendered himself, if not famous, at least conspicuous, with his books upon the Gait, upon the Manner of Breathing, upon the way to procure Beauty of Feature at Will, by mere muscular exertion, announces to-day a new work: The Way to obtain Herculean Strength in five minutes. I will forward you this production upon any hint on your part that you desire to see it. The price is but ten cents—a very slight impediment, as M. LATTERBACH justly remarks, in the way of such as are in quest of useful knowledge.

The affair of the terrible accident on the Sceaux Railroad three weeks ago, came before the Correctional Tribunal day before yesterday. The case excited great interest, as the consequences of the collision were fatal to two persons, and as the cause of it—M. ARNANDEAU, civil engineer—is a young man quite well known, on account of his father's literary position. On the day of the accident, he controlled the proceedings of the railroad, as the responsible head was unwell. It seemed as if this possession of authority deprived him of all judgment, and actually drove him mad, for he started on a locomotive, in defiance of the time-table, and ran deliberately into the regular train, at the very spot where that train ought to have been at the moment. He was unhurt, though quite overwhelmed at the consequence of his imprudence. Neither he nor his advocate could find anything to urge in his behalf, and the accusation of neglect, remissness and want of judgment, was in no manner rebutted. He was sentenced to *two years' imprisonment, and* 3,000 *francs' fine*. The railroad was made responsible for the payment of the fine. Everybody rejoices at this verdict, for though examples are not called for in France, yet it is well that the law be severely executed in the rare instances of its infringement.

The *Moniteur* of this morning contains a decree lowering to a nominal point the duty upon foreign ordinary table wines. This is the first measure taken to counteract the probable effects of this year's disastrous grape crop. The means that will be resorted to to increase the supply artificially, are numerous; first and foremost, adulteration, then watering, and finally new and original inventions. Many experiments are now making with all sorts of vegetable products. It is beyond a doubt that we shall drink huge quantities of claret made from beet root. Liquors will be distilled from cucumbers and pumpkins, probably from maize, and perhaps from rice; in fact, attempts are made upon all produce of the kind. The increase in price has been almost unexampled in extent and rapidity; three, four and five hundred per cent. being very ordinary augments. It is a terrible thing, this failure of the vines, for in France, bread, meat and wine are the three staves of life. The people are accustomed to dispense with meat, more or less, but wine is a necessity. Happily the wheat crop is a good one, and this much mooted question is definitively at rest. We shall go without meat and wine, but shall at least have bread, and by adding a jug of water, we obtain the best of prison fare. What would the country have done if there had been a failure in the cereals also?

All over Europe, the authorities are ordering such preservative measures against the Cholera as experience has shown to be of any avail. An Archbishop allows the use of meat on fast days, here, and a Prefect there forbids processions during the warm weather. The physician of the King of Saxony has republished his old recipe against the epidemic: fifty parts of tranquility, ten parts of warmth, five parts of cleanliness, one part of pure air, two parts of good sleep, and twenty-two parts of uniform spare but wholesome diet. In the departments, dread of the disease has grown into a sort of superstitious distrust of the public fountains and wells, which are believed to be poisoned by vagabond vampires. Three individuals, innocent, as persons suspected by mobs usually are, have narrowly escaped being torn to pieces, on the most flimsy grounds imaginable. A few days ago, at Orleans, a stranger to the city was looking for a Mr. HOLGER. He was told that he lived by the great fountain. The stranger asked to be directed to the great fountain, and this excited suspicions, as he had a small parcel in his hand. The parcel was supposed to contain arsenic, and the stranger was speedily pronounced a Ghoul, of the worst species. The Mayor arrived just in time to save him from the vengeance of the tatterdemalions.

A bad accident took place in the Rue de la Paix, this morning. Four men were scraping a house-side, supported on a light but apparently solid hanging scaffolding. The scaffolding broke in halves, and two of the men were instantly killed. It is curious to see the crowd of Paris, on occasions of this sort. It always talks under its breath, mutters deep curses on him that made or suspended the scaffolding, and hopes the Government will take a speedy vengeance. The street was quite encumbered this morning for an hour, and the police let the people group together and vent their dissatisfaction, uninterruptedly; but after that time they quietly cleared it, and allowed no further hushed and vindictive expatiation.

The *Charivari* has a caricature representing the Eagle of Russia as out of employ, and applying to the manager of the Italian Opera for the situation of the *Magpie*, in the domestic lyric drama of "La Gazza Ladra." It has another representing the river-god of the Pruth, sitting on his bank, contemplating the Russians up to their middle in the water, and wondering what on earth their continual passing and repassing of the Pruth can mean.

"Les Mousquetaires, or Twenty Years After," were revived on Tuesday night with all the magnificence of the original performance, when the drama was performed one hundred and fifty-two consecutive nights. It was in the first representation, in November, 1845, that the name of AUGUSTE MAQUET was for the first time announced from the stage, as part author with ALEXANDER DUMAS. The public had been for some time aware of his share, but DUMAS had never allowed the collaboration to be publicly acknowledged before.

M. DENNERY, manager-expectant of the unbuilt Rivoli Theatre, produces this Winter, what he considers his dramatic *chef d'œuvre*—a play in eight tableaux, entitled "Birds of Prey."

The Vaudeville opens to-night, with its new manager, renovated company, and three original plays. The Emperor is to be present—making his third evening in succession at the theatre. I do not fear that this constant attendance at scenes of demoralization will have a dangerous effect upon him; on the contrary, I think him safer there than he would be anywhere else, especially during the absence of the Empress!

DICK TINTO.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Our Relations with New-Granada—Treaty with the Netherlands, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 14, 1854.

I am compelled to defer until my next, the promised review of the recent difficulties between Mr. J. H. YOUNG, U. S. Commercial Agent at Curacoa, and the Dutch authorities at that place. The case is a somewhat curious one, and of considerable interest to merchants trading in that quarter. In the meantime, I may say that Mr. YOUNG's course is *not* sustained by the State Department. To-morrow, however, I shall be in full possession of the details. I ought to say here, in justice to Mr. YOUNG, that I have no reason to believe he has lost any part of the confidence of the Department in his honesty and capability; and, if I mistake not, his disclosures of illegal proceedings at Curacoa, and of a system of fraud and corruption existing there, designed to promote successful frauds upon the Customs of the United States, will be of great service in breaking up these nefarious proceedings.

I was not wrong in supposing that our treaty with New-Granada exempts California passengers from the tax attempted to be collected from them at Panama. The treaty expressly exempts our passengers from all dues and charges of the sort, not exacted by the Government of New-Granada upon its own citizens. The passenger tax which our steamship companies refused to pay is levied by the *Province* of Panama, and clearly conflicts with the stipulation made by the *Republic* of New-Granada. Suppose the United States were to make a treaty with France providing that the citizen of neither country should be taxed for taking out a patent in the other, would it be competent for the State of New-York to make a law imposing such a tax? I think clearly not; and the cases are parallel.

It is not true, as stated by "Justice," that Mr. MARCY ever wrote to Mr. LAW instructing him not to pay the tax. What he did do, probably, was to notify Mr. LAW that our Chargé at Bogota had been, or would be instructed to inform the Government of New-Granada that we should resist this violation of express treaty. That was done, and Mr. GREEN had brought the negotiation on the subject to a point where its favorable termination would have been secured within a day or two when the existing revolution broke out. In the meantime, Panama, evidently satisfied that she could not maintain her tax law in the face of the treaty, has abandoned it, if "Justice" is good authority in this respect, as I take him to be.

The statement recently quite current, that a treaty had been concluded between the United States and Netherlands, by which the United States acquire the right to send Consuls or Commercial Agents to the colonial ports of the Netherlands, and to have them recognized, is erroneous. No such treaty has yet been made, although such negotiations are pending, and there is reason to hope the Netherlands will accede to our wishes in this regard. There is a very nice question of international law involved in the correspondence in this negotiation,—to wit: whether or no our old treaty of 1782 with the General States of the United Netherlands still exists. That treaty stipulates for the permission to each party to have Consuls in the ports of the other. This provision applies to *all* the ports of either country. If that treaty still exists in full force, we have under it the right to Consuls in the colonial ports of the Netherlands; whereas our more recent, and far less general treaties of 1839 and 1851 (or 1852,) limit this consular stipulation to Netherlands in Europe.

It is a little remarkable that this question as to the vitality of so important a treaty, should so long have been permitted to hang without decision. The dispute arises thus: Our Treaty of 1782, was made with the Dutch Provinces. These Provinces subsequently, in 1795, became the Batavian Republic; and in 1806, that Republic became the Kingdom of Holland, with Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON for its king; BONAPARTE having previously overrun the country. In 1810, NAPOLEON suppressed the Kingdom of Holland and it was absorbed in the French Empire. In 1815, the Kingdom of Netherlands was created by the Conferences of Vienna, being composed of the original United Provinces, with whom we treated in 1782, and the Belgic Provinces or Austrian Netherlands.

Still later, the Netherlands were left with precisely the same territorial and political condition they had in 1782. When a country is extinguished, its treaties are extinguished with it: that is clear. The treaty of 1782 was extinguished effectually, then, by NAPOLEON's acts. The question now is whether the treaty was revived by the restoration of the original Netherlands. This question was raised in 1816, when Mr MONROE, in a letter to Mr TEN CATE, the Dutch Minister, assumed that a treaty once dead could not be revived except by a new compact. Such at the time was understood to be the view of both Governments; but subsequently there was discussion between them on the subject, and to this day no definitive understanding has been had in the premises. Here is an interesting topic for legal minds.

It will be remembered that a few months ago, Bird Island, one of the Dutch West Indies, was discovered to contain immense deposits of guano, of superior quality. It is understood that our Government has made overtures for its purchase, or at all events for an arrangement by which our citizens can obtain the privilege of digging it at a reasonable rate. As will be seen by looking on the map, this Island lies almost at our doors; and if we can obtain the fertilizer there, on reasonable terms, the advantage to our agriculturists can scarcely be over-estimated. If Mr. MARCY succeeds in this negotiation, I see no reason why guano should not come down at once to $40 per ton, or even less.

S.

CANADA.

Defeat and Resignation of the Hincks Ministry—The New McNab-Morin Administration—Its Constitution and Promised Policy.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

TORONTO, Wednesday, Sept. 13, 1854.

The events of the last week have introduced a new epoch in the political history of Canada. Mr. HINCKS, who has held the reins of power for the last seven years, has been defeated on six divisions in the new Parliament, and with his colleagues resigned office, and already a new Administration has been formed, with Sir ALLAN MCNAB, the recognized leader of Upper Canada Toryism, at its head. This may appear to be a strange result of the late elections, which were so decisive in favor of Liberal principles—only 15 or 17 out of 65 members for Upper Canada being Conservatives, while in Lower Canada Tories as a party are unknown. The following narrative of the events of the last few days may help to explain this somewhat remarkable circumstance, that the leader of a mere fraction of the House, who could scarcely count upon an eighth of its members as his party followers, should now occupy the position of head of the Government.

When the Hincks Administration was defeated in June last, on the motion of Mr. SICOTTE in the late Parliament, it was understood that the vote of want of confidence embraced condemnation both of the official corruption of the Government and its individual members, and also of their Fabian policy, in delaying to deal with the Clergy Reserves and Seignorial Tenure, until the patience of Reformers generally had become exhausted Instead of resigning then, the Ministry dissolved Parliament, and appealed to the country for their verdict on the two points just named. From the very nature of the case it was almost impossible to obtain a verdict one and indivisable on both of those points. In some constituencies, where Reform principles might have been expected to be most influential, the disgust felt at the corrupt conduct of the Ministry led to the Tory candidate being preferred to the Ministerial Reform. In others, a desire to avoid endangering the safety of Reform measures by the possible return of the Tories to power, resulted in the election of a Ministerial candidate, notwithstanding that the pecuniary misdeeds of the Ministry were as hateful to his constituents as to others. A third class of members returned were the Independent Reformers, who maintained that come what might, Government corruption should be exposed and condemned, and that not even a Tory Administration could be worse than one composed of professed Reformers, who were secretly hindering the passage of measures which they pretended that they were endeavering to advance, and who had brought the very name of Reform into disgrace by the use they had made of their official position to carry on the most unprincipled speculations. This complication of parties arising from the two very different questions of immediate secularization and anti-corruption, entering as the most important elements into the late General Election, made it very difficult to calculate before Parliament met what would be the result as regarded the continued existence of the Ministry. One party, looking at the number of secularizationists elected, predicted that the Ministry would be sustained by an overwhelming majority. Others, looking at the strength of the anti-corruption feeling which had been manifested throughout the country, predicted that they would be ignominiously defeated.

By general consent the great trial of strength took place on the question of the Speakership. The Ministerial nominee was Mr. CARTIER, a French Canadian, who has always shown himself a pliable tool of Mr. HINCKS, and has been rewarded for his services with the Solicitorship for the grand Trunk Railway, at £1,000 per annum. The Opposition was divided as to their nominee. The French *rouges* proposed Mr. SICOTTE, on whose motion the Ministry were defeated in June. The Upper Canada Opposition, both Tories and Radicals were in favor of Hon. J. S. MACDONALD, the late Speaker, who was the most obnoxious to the Ministry that could be selected, on account of his bold and firm protest against their unconstitutional dissolution of the late Parliament. The Speakership was the first question to be decided, even before receiving the Governor's speech, and a full house met to determine it. Of the 130 members who constitute the Canadian Parliament, 121 were present, there being only 7 absentees and 2 vacancies. Messrs. CARTIER, SICOTTE and MACDONALD were successively nominated, and a vote taken in the order of nomination. For CARTIER, there were recorded 59 Yeas, 62 Nays, the Ministry being thus defeated by a majority of 3. The votes were next taken on SICOTTE, whom the Ministry disliked, on account of the want of confidence vote he had formerly carried against them; but MACDONALD they hated still more, and rather than allow the election of the latter, they voted for the former. Their choice, it has been remarked, was between rhubarb and senna. They chose rhubarb, and Mr. SICOTTE was elected by a mixed majority of Ministerialists and French Oppositionists.

The vote on the Speakership was decisive as to the position of the HINCKS administration. The majority of 62, composed of Rouges, Tories, and Radicals, were all decided anti-corruptionists, with one exception—the member for Toronto, Mr. BOWES, the partner of Mr. HINCKS in his very worst "job," but who, to save appearances, voted on this occasion with his fellow-conservatives. The minority of 59 were all that Mr. HINCKS could calculate upon under any circumstances, and included two classes, the out-and-out Ministerial supporters whom no corruption, however gross, could disgust; the remainder consisting of Reformers, who had in various ways condemned the policy of the Administration, but were willing to give them "another trial," in the hope that they would at length heartily set about carrying through a secularization measure. It was evident that the support of this latter class would not long be continued to a tottering Ministry, and the division on the Speakership was therefore hailed throughout the country as the death-knell of the Hincks-Rolph Cabinet. The tone of the Governor-General's speech, delivered on the following day, (Wednesday) sealed its fate. If even at the last moment the Cabinet had shown any real desire to go on with the great measures for which the Reformers have long been struggling, there might still have been some hope for them, but his Excellency, instead of recommending "secularization," a term intelligible to all used the more cautious term *adjustment*, which might mean a division among the various sects, an arrangement much more obnoxious than even that which at present obtains. In reference also to the Seignorial Tenure, His Excellency, instead of recommending immediate abolition, lectured the House about the propriety of the extremest caution in regard to the rights of property. Those who had previously wavered, now saw that no measures of Reform could be expected from Mr. HINCKS and his colleagues, and when the House met on Thursday, the Ministry were out-voted in four divisions, in the attempt to shield Mr. TIMOTHEE BRODEUR, one of their partisans, who, as Returning Officer for the County of Bagot, had returned *himself*, the said TIMOTHEE BRODEUR, as member for the said County of Bagot. On the main motion arising out of this question, the Ministers were defeated by 69 to 45, and on Friday tendered their resignations to the Governor-General.

The natural result should have been that his Excellency hould have sent for Hon. J. S. MACDONALD, who, with the aid of Hon. JOHN YOUNG, Mr. BROWN, Mr. MACKENZIE, Mr. LANGTON, Hon. Mr. MEDRITT and others, from Upper Canada, and the progressive party from Lower Canada, could have formed a strong Reform Administration. Instead of this, Sir ALLAN MCNAB was called in by his Excellency, and on Monday announced to the House a new combidation which has quite taken the country by surprise. The Lower Canada members of the Cabinet remain as before, and Mr. HINCKS having promised his support on condition of two members of his party being taken, the Upper Canada section of the Cabinet consists of Hon. JOHN ROSS and Mr SPENCE, Reformers of the Hincks School, and Sir ALLAN MCNAB, Hon. JOHN A. MACDONALD (of Kingston), Hon. Mr. CAYLEY, and Mr. SMITH, Conservatives, all of whom have been in former Administrations of the rankest Tory character. The basis of union is stated to be "adjustment of the Reserves in the popular sense," abolition of the Seignorial Tenure, an elective Legislative Council—in fact all the measures which the Hincks Administration promised, but failed to carry out. The hand of Mr. HINCKS is so visibly seen in the whole of the new arrangements, that the Cabinet now constructed is generally regarded as simply the old affair with a new face on it. Its policy will be keenly watched, and if it is discovered that Sir ALLAN and his Tory colleagues, while professing to have become converts to the Reform cause, are to deal with Reform measures in the same treacherous manner as the last Administration, its fate will speedily be the same. An opposition has already been organized, consisting of the progressives from both Upper and Lower Canada. Sir ALLAN's present position has been frequently compared to that of Sir ROBERT PEEL, when he broke up his old party ties in order to carry a repeal of the Corn Laws. This distinction, however, has been overlooked, that Sir ROBERT, in the moment of his greatest triumph as the benefactor of the people, lost his position as a party leader, and immediately after inaugurating the Free Trade policy, was driven from office by the hostility which his conversion had aroused on the part of former friends. The apostacy of Sir ALLAN MCNAB from Toryism and State, Churchism on the other hand, is rewarded with office. The distinction is an important one, and Liberals will for some time look with suspicion on the new Reformers, whose conversion has been delayed till it should be paid for by £800 a year, and the immense patronage which members of the Cabinet are in a position to exercise.

Items of German News.

The Prussian Minister resident at Washington is to be promoted to the office of Envoy Extraordinary, in return, as the German papers say, for our having a diplomatic agent of that rank in Berlin. A Secretary of Legation is also to be added to the embassy.

From Stockholm we learn that our Chargé d'Affaires, on the occasion of his advancement to the post of Minister resident, had his first audience with the King of Sweden on *Sunday*, the 20th of August.

From Memel we hear of the detention of about two dozen Russian Jews, who, having smuggled themselves across the boundary, were about to leave the harbor on board of an English steamer, without those troublesome things, passports. What will be done with them is not stated.

The Russian Custom-House officers in Poland have been cautioned against admitting any Austrian newspapers in which packages may be wrapped.

It is noteworthy among the numerous ships up for the United States in Bremen, how many are American. While recently there were hardly any to be found in the Bremen docks, now nearly one-half of those advertised bear the "star-spangled banner."

The Cunard line advertise a steamer from Bremen to Antwerp, for the purpose of bringing goods for their steamers free to Liverpool.

From Silesia we have accounts of serious inundations caused by the sudden rise of the River Oder and its tributaries. Not only have many houses been undermined, but serious damage has been done to the turnpikes and railroads, so that in many places they will have to be entirely reconstructed.

In Southern Germany the cholera is very violent, especially in Bavaria. In Munich it is raging so terribly that the great industrial exhibition is almost deserted, so that although the admission on several days of the week is only 12 kreutzers, about eight cents, there are only a few hundred visitors per diem.

The celebrated German philisopher, SCHELLING, died on the 20th of August, in Switzerland. He was born in the Kingdom of Würtemberg in the year 1775, and already at an early age he published works which soon made his name celebrated throughout Europe as the founder of that School of German Philosophy which bears his name.

The Prussian ports on the Baltic are reaping a rich harvest from the war. Not only do they profit by the exportation of Russian flax, but also from the quantities of English goods which are smuggled into Russia. The value of this latter trade is said to be immense.

Items of Texas News.

Texas now supports 54 newspapers, and they are increasing nearly at the rate of one per month.

The present population of Texas is estimated at near five hundred thousand, and the annual increase at one hundred and fifty thousand.

The triumph of the no retail license vote at the recent election in Texas has encouraged the friends of legal prohibition to strike for the *Maine Law*, which will be presented as an issue in the next election for members of the State Legislature.

While many of the Southern States have made short crops, in consequence of drouth, the great part of the cultivated lands of Texas has been favored with abundant rains, consequently abundant crops have been realized. The corn crop throughout the State was never better. That article can be purchased in abundance at from 30c. to 40c. per bushel. Pork is worth from $2 to $4 per hundred weight; and beef from 2c. to 3c. per pound.

THE BURNT DISTRICT.—We passed round the scene of the late disastrous fire again yesterday, and were glad to see that the task of clearing the ruins, repairing and rebuilding was being prosecuted with all practicable speed and energy. How little can have been done, those who are acquainted with the extent of ground over which the calamity spread, and with the vast mass of materials thrown into confusion and ruin, will readily understand; and they will only the better appreciate it when we state that even yet, as the lower portions of the ruins are opened up, they are found smouldering and smoking, and in some places all but red hot. Still, however, as we reported last week, everything that could be expected to be done under the circumstances, if indeed not more than was to be anticipated, has been done, and evidently under a determination to continue it. We feel fully justified, therefore, in again congratulating our fellow-citizens on the powers of recuperation which New Orleans has manifested under this not light trial.—*N. O. Picayune, Sept.* 6.

FROM THE WEST.

Authentic Details of the Battle at Sarpy's Point—Defeat of the Troops from Fort Laramie—Government Goods Captured—Bordeau's Store Pillaged.

Correspondence of the Missouri Republican.

SARPY'S POINT, Nebraska Territory, Eight miles east of Fort Laramie, Aug. 21, 1854.

SIR: An affair has happened here between the soldiers and the Indians, which ought to be properly noticed by the United States Government. Having been an eye-witness to the battle, I consider it my duty to furnish a strict account of it and its causes. In the first place, on the 17th of August a train of Mormons passed this place. The Indians, who were encamped here waiting for their payment from Government, had no provisions, and were of course anxious for something to eat. As the Mormons were passing, a lame cow, belonging to a man in the rear of the Mormon train, became frightened and ran into the Indian camp. The Mormon left the cow behind, and so one of the Indians, a Minnecosha, shot it down, and with his companions, ate it up. The Mormons then went to the Fort and reported that the Indians had killed one of their cows. On the 19th, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, Lieutenant GRATTAN, with a command of 27 solders, and AUGUSTE LUCIEN, interpreter, arrived here to arrest the Indian who had killed the cow. I accordingly sent for the chiefs to go with the Lieutenant and make the arrest. They accompanied him, but the Indian was not willing to give himself up, saying that he would die first. While the Bear Chief of the Wazazies was standing with three other chiefs, the Little Thunder, the Big Partizan, and the Man who is afraid of his Horses among the soldiers, the Lieutenant ordered his men to fire. They did so, and wounded the Bear Chief and his brother. But one round was fired, when the Indians in turn charged, and succeeded in routing the soldiers and killing all of them, with the exception of one private, who is not expected to recover. Lieutenant GRATTAN and two of his men were killed while standing by their cannon, the Lieutenant receiving twenty-four arrows, one of which passed through his head. As soon as the soldiers saw their commander fall, they took to flight, but were all killed within half a mile of this place. The Ogalallah camp was about one mile distant, and a white man named SEYFROY IOTT was staying there at the time. Being a Sioux interpreter, the chiefs requested him to stay between the camps to prevent the young men from charging on the soldiers, but he could not succeed, and barely escaped with his life.

At my house we were placed in a bad situation. There were with me, Mr. ANTOINE REYNAL and Mr SAMUEL SMITH, with five others, and all we could do was to stay in the house, and try to keep the Indians out. As Mr. R. was standing in the doorway of the house, an Indian rushed on him, and tried to kill him, when another Indian, the Quick Bear, tried to kill the first Indian for rushing on a white man—but some one caught Quick Bear's gun, and its contents went into the wall of the house. By this time a party had collected outside of the house, who tried to force their way in, but some of my friends, the Quick Bear and others, stopped them After the battle, the Chiefs came in my house, and said that as the young men had killed all the soldiers that had come to fight them, they would now go and slaughter the rest of the soldiers at the Fort, burn all the houses, and kill all the whites on the river: but I told the Chiefs to stop them from so doing—assuring them that since the soldiers had commenced the quarrel, it would be overlooked by Government. But they then rushed in the house, and demanded of me to give them everything that they wanted. To save our lives, I gave them everything that I had in my store, to the amount of two thousand dollars.

The next day they went to the post of the American Fur Company, took all the goods that were sent to them by Government, and pillaged the store. The situation of the traders and of Fort Laramie is perilous in the extreme. I was requested by the commander of the fort to bury the dead soldiers, since he had not men enough to detach a party for that service, and I succeeded in doing so.

As far as I know anything about Indians, I think that our Government ought to send five hundred mounted men, veteran troops, to keep the Indians in subjection, and one company of infantry to guard the fort. The Indians, in the recent battle, after killing all the soldiers, broke their cannon to pieces, and carried off their muskets and animals. As for placing the infantry on a prairie to fight with Indians, it is just the same as putting them up as targets to be shot at. There were about one thousand Indians in the battle.

Yours truly, JAMES BORDEAU,
Per SAMUEL SMITH.

Witness that the above is correct, the undersigned being eye-witnesses:

(Signed.)
ANTOINE REYNAL, SAM'L SMITH,
TOFIEL GROPH, PAUL VIAT,
PETER PEW, ANTOINE LAMONE.

Copy of a letter from the commander of Fort Laramie to JAMES BORDEAU:

FORT LARAMIE, Nebraska, Sunday, Aug. 20, 1854.

SIR: Your letter of the 19th has been received by me, and in reply I say that I am unable to take further notice at present of this unfortunate transaction; and I wish you to speak to the Bear and other Chiefs with reference to the matter. Make the best terms with them you can for the present for your own safety and the safety of others likewise unprotected in the country. I wish you to use all means in your power to procure the restoration of the bodies of those who have been killed.

Your obedient servant.
H. B. FLEMING,
Second Lieut. Sixth Infantry, Commanding.
To JAMES BORDEAU, Sarpy's Point, Nebraska.

Smith O'Brien's Pardon.

From the Citizen.

The *Albion* of Saturday last prematurely exults over the editor of the *Citizen*; alleging, on the authority of the Limerick *Chronicle*, that SMITH O'BRIEN had been offered "his sovereign's clemency," had accepted the same, and was preparing to leave Van Diemen's Land. A statement which, if true, would be most gratifying, but which would nevertheless controvert our view of the fraudulent "pardon." Now we can only say once more, that the Limerick *Chronicle* tells what is not true, when it says Mr. O'BRIEN "has accepted" this pardon. No pardon had been even *offered* to him at the date of his letter to his family, on which letter the *Chronicle* relies; therefore it was not accepted. It is true that at that date he was preparing to leave Van Diemen's Land; though he as yet knew nothing of the "pardon" but what appeared in the English papers. And if the writer in the *Albion* were as diligent a reader in the *Citizen* as he ought to be, he would know that it was in the *Citizen*, first of all the papers in America, the announcement was made of Mr. O'BRIEN's preparing to sail—but we added, that the Colonial Government ordered him *not* to sail, and declared it knew nothing about any "pardon" for him. Two or three weeks will clear up the mystery.

Town of Brunswick in Ashes.

Special Correspondence of the Missouri Republican.

BRUNSWICK, Sunday, Sept. 10, 1854.

The town of Brunswick is in ashes. A destructive fire occurred here this morning, between 1 and 2 o'clock, by which nineteen houses were burned. They were situated on Main-street. The loss is estimated at about $75,000; upon which there is insurance to between $40,000 and $50,000. The office of the *Brunswicker* is destroyed.

THE GREAT ABDUCTION.—Miss HONORA WOOD made affida it yesterday that on Tuesday afternoon, between 3 and 4 o'clock, as she was returning from the school in which she was a teacher, on her way to her mother's house, she was pursued by a man named PATRICK RYAN, who was lying in wait for her at the corner of St. Louis and Marais-streets, and she was compelled to seek refuge in a house on said corner to escape from him. This PATRICK RYAN is the same person who was arrested some months since on a charge of having abducted Miss WOOD, placed her forcibly in a carriage, and endeavoured to carry her off to Mobile, but from whom she was rescued by the captain of the steamer on which they took passage. RYAN was arrested, examined, and sent before the First District Court for trial on this charge, and gave bonds for his appearance there, and also to keep the peace in the interim. The latter part of the bond has of course been forfeited by this new offence, and a warrant was issued for his arrest. Miss WOOD states that since the former attack she never went into the streets unaccompanied, being fearful of a renewal of RYAN's attempt, until the day in question, when she for the first time returned from the school unaccompanied by her servant. RYAN should be dealt with in such a manner as to secure the young lady from these annoyances. [*N. O. Picayune, Sept.* 7.

MURDER.—A woman named MCMAHON, residing in North First-street, Troy, was found floating in the river Saturday morning, near the steamboat landing, foot of Albany-street. Upon examination marks of violence were found on the body. She left her house Thursday noon, and undoubtedly was badly beaten and then thrown into the river Friday night. A piece was bitten from her face, and her face and head were badly bruised. The murdered woman was about 24 years of age, and a person of dissipated habits. The Coroner's jury came to the conclusion she had been murdered, and her husband has been arrested on suspicion.

NEW CONVERT TO SPIRITUALISM.—Rev. JESSE B. FERGUSON, of Nashville, Tenn., said to be one of the most eloquent and prominent clergymen in the Christian denomination, has recently declared his firm belief in favor of Spiritualism.

RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

SECOND DAY—CONTINUED.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

HARTFORD, Friday, Sept. 15, 1854.

The Session of the Board last evening was one of the most excited and stormy passages which this good old Society has ever gone through. It is usual to devote Thursday evening to miscellaneous addresses from returned missionaries, accompanied with devotional exercises. The excited interest felt respecting the disposition to be made of the report and resolutions on Slavery, induced the Board to continue its business sittings through the evening. Though stormy and unpleasant, the Church was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the exercises were protracted till after 11 o'clock. The excitement began at high water mark, and kept on increasing till the vote was taken, and the result announced. The resolutions were as follows:

Resolved, That the Board acknowledge with gratitude to God, the wisdom and fidelity which, as manifested in the documents that have been [illegible] to them, the Prudential Committee are observing and directing the missionaries among the [illegible] were principally assembled by them to their correspondence with that Committee, referred to the Board in 1848. [Mr. TREAT's celebrated letter.]

Resolved, That the decision of the Prudential Committee, with the concurrence of the Missionaries, not to conduct the boarding-schools of the Choctaw Nation, in conformity with the principles presented by the recent legislation of the Choctow Council, meets the cordial approbation of the Board.

Resolved, That the commission given by Christ to his disciples to go and teach all nations, and to preach the gospel to every creature, which is the warrant of Christian missions, is to be respected and obeyed in all the operations and by all the missionaries of this Board; and that while our missionaries among the Choctaws are allowed, in fact, to preach the gospel to all persons, of whatever complexion or condition, as they have opportunity, and to preach it in all its applications to human character and duty, they are to continue patiently in their work.

It will be impossible to follow the crooks and turns of the excited debate that arose on these resolutions. It was evident from the outset that many of the older members of the Board were exceedingly reluctant to endorse Mr. TREAT's letter That letter was presented at the meeting of the Board in Boston, in 1848, and then awakened a two days' warm discussion. The differences of views, then much wider and more defined than now, were compromised by passing over the subject without action. It was tacitly allowed that the principles of the letter should govern the action of the Prudential Committee, wherever they should be brought in contact with Slavery, but that the Board should not be required openly to endorse it. So the matter has rested ever since. It has been claimed by the Anti-Slavery portion of the friends of the Board that the TREAT Letter was virtually its Confession of Faith on this subject of Slavery, while the more conservative, or Pro-Slavery section have just as confidently asserted that the Board never sanctioned that letter. This has been very convenient; but now that New-England has got its back up on this subject, the venerable fathers and gray-headed doctors, who, in 1848, were for staving off all action, now are determined to run up the flag, and expressly avow what had been secretly permitted to be the guiding principles of the Board on the subject.

Chancellor WALWORTH opened the opposition by calling in question the interpretation which had been put upon the obnoxious Choctaw statute. He said, as he understood it, the law forbade the instruction of slaves in the schools or academies of the Nation, and did not interfere with private teaching. To this Mr. TREAT replied that no slaves or colored people had ever been admitted to the National Schools; and that all the instruction ever given to slaves had been necessarily private. The missionaries on the ground had understood the law to be aimed at the justice of the teachers instructing slaves in private and in Sabbath Schools.

Dr. BACON led off in favor of the resolutions with one of his clearest and most effective efforts. He criticized the Chancellor's opinion with quite an irreverent freedom, claiming that he too was by vocation an interpreter of laws. He concurred in Mr. TREAT's exposition of the statute. He then went on to remind the Board that they were not sitting in a legislative capacity, nor did they occupy the seats of irresponsible sovereigns; they were the trustees and almoners of the churches. They were placed in office to do the will of their constituents. And who were their constituents, but those who furnished the funds? And where did the funds of the Board mainly come from? Let any one look over the sources of the Board's annual receipts, and he could not long doubt as to what was the will of the great body of their constituents on this subject. Dr. B. concluded his impressive speech by an eloquent allusion to the dignity and safety of doing right. It was always safe to follow the clear dictates of duty; expediency and compromise were but poor guides in such a matter as this.

After Dr. BACON's speech, direct opposition to the resolutions was felt to be impracticable; then commenced a series of efforts to stave off action, as the next best thing. Rev. Dr. TYLER thought the report was good—he approved of it all; it sustained the Prudential Committee; it rebuked the wicked Choctaw law; it approved the conduct of the Missionaries. Why was not that enough? What use of the resolutions? He therefore, moved the elision of the resolutions. Rev. Mr. PATTON thought this was about tantamount to asking a minister to omit the application of his sermon. What the public want, is an explicit avowal of the Board's principles on this subject. We have had inferences enough. It is alleged extensively, that the Board connives at Slavery, and that it holds connections with it. On the other hand, the Anti-Slavery friends of the Board deny this. What is true? Under what flag are you sailing? Run up your colors!—that is the public demand. Something as definite as this resolution is indispensable, if you are going to save the credit of the Board in New-England.

Or at the West either, said Dr. STURTEVANT, of Illinois. He could assure the Board that nothing but straight-out measures would meet the exigences now existing. He had had ample opportunity to ascertain the temper of Western sentiment on the subject.

Dr. RIDDLE, of Pittsburg, thought it was very unfair to take advantage of the excited feeling now existing in New-England on the subject of Slavery, to force the Board to endorse Mr. TREAT's letter, which they had deliberately declined to do in 1848. Dr. POMROY, as Secretary, had visited the whole territory of the Board's operations, and gave it as his decided opinion that nothing less than this resolution would satisfy the public demand. To pass the report and refuse the resolutions, therefore, would not do.

Another tack was then taken. Rev. Dr. ADAMS moved that the whole subject be deferred another year. It was now inchoate; we had not got the whole correspondence; it would be better to wait. Another year the Board could act more intelligently.

To this Rev. Dr. A. D. SMITH replied that though the whole correspondence which has taken place on this subject is not before the Board, Mr. TREAT's letter is; and the principles of that letter we are called upon to adopt or reject. He approved of restricting the proposed endorsement to such of the documents as were known to the Board; but what the public want and what it will be unwise and unsafe to omit is, the full approval of the Board of the celebrated letter. It is not so much a technical review and approval of certain specific acts of the Prudential Committee, but an avowal of sentiments, the utterance of a creed on the subject that is wanted. If we wait till doomsday we shall be no wiser as to the truth or falsehood of that letter. So this way of escape was blocked up. The confusion here became quite sublime. Speakers were claiming the floor, and over the whole house, an animated breeze swept, which, more than all uproar, evinced the intensity of the feeling that existed. After much delay and conversation, the vote on Dr. ADAMS' motion to postpone till next year, was taken by Ayes and Nays. The result, breathlessly waited for, was at length announced—Yeas, 19; Nays, 59! The adoption of both Report and Resolutions was then unanimous. The Choir immediately broke forth with the Hallelujah Chorus, and there was a sudden letting up of the excitement that was as noisy as it was agreeable. The meeting immediately adjourned—it being about 11½ o'clock.

FRIDAY MORNING.

A brief farewell meeting was held on Friday morning. After prayer by Rev. Dr. TYLER, Dr. PARKER rose to express his acquiescence in the action of the last evening. Mr. TREAT followed, with a touching account of a pious old slave among the Choctaws, whose picture, as he sketched it, had quite a family resemblance to Uncle Tom. Speeches were also made by Rev. Dr. TODD, Dr. LYMAN BEECHER, and especially by Rev. ANSON GLEASON, a Missionary to the Seneca Indians who kept the vast audience alternating between laughter and tears, by his quaint anecdotes, his pathetic sketches and fervid appeals.

Hon. W. J. HUBBARD, on behalf of the Prudential Committee, tendered the thanks of the Board to the good citizens of Hartford for their generous hospitality, taking occasion also to say how much he rejoiced in the action the Board had taken on the Slavery subject. Rev. Dr. HAWES responded, with many touching references to the early history of the Board, to his own health and infirmities, and with fervent blessings upon the assembly. Rev. Mr. ADAMS expressed his joy at the peaceful issue of the troubles and anxieties of yesterday, and eloquently alluded to the lamented CORNELIUS, whose last public service was performed in this house, and whose ashes lie in the church-yard near by. The Board were then led in prayer by the venerable Dr. POND, and dismissed with the benediction by Dr. BEECHER.

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Mortality.

The following is the weekly report of deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 9th day of September to the 16th day of September, 1854: Men, 141; Women, 130; Boys, 216; Girls, 194. Total, 681.

DISEASES.

Abscess of gall bladder	1	Catarrh, (suffocation)	2	Jaundice	1
Albumuria (disease of kid.)	1	Debility, infant.	5	Killed or murder'd by a stab in the bowels.	1
Apoplexy	3	Debility, adult.	2	Lockjaw	1
Atrophia	13	Delirium Trem's	3	Liver disease	1
Anemia	2	Diabetes	1	Marasmus, infantile	55
Bleeding from cord	1	Diarrhœa	41	Marasmus, adult	8
Bleeding from stomach	1	Dropsy	4	Measles	3
Bleeding from lungs	2	Dropsy in head.	20	Mortification	1
Burn'd or scalded	2	Dropsy in chest.	3	Mortification, (aged)	1
Bronchitis	3	Drowned	7	Old age	4
Cancer	2	Dysentery	34	Palsy	1
Cancer of breast	1	Enlargement of the heart	1	Poison, by laudanum	1
Cancer of pancreas	1	Erysipelas	2	Premature birth	15
Cancer of liver	1	Fever, intermit.	2	Rheumatism	1
Cancer of kidn's	1	Fever, puerperal	4	Rupture of bow	1
Carbuncle, on the face	1	Fever remittent	1	Scrofula	1
Casualties, by Railroad	1	Fever, scarlet	4	Sprue	5
Casualties, by falls	2	Fever, typhoid	1	Still-born	30
Cholera	128	Fever, typhus	8	Suicide by shooting	1
Cholera Infant.	61	Fever, nervous	1	Suicide by laudanum	2
Cholera Morbus	14	Fever, yellow	1	Suicide by hang'g	1
Consumption	49	Heat, effects of	2	Sunstroke	3
Convulsions, infantile	87	Heart, disease of valvular	1	Scurvy	1
Convuls's, adult	1	Hooping Cough	5	Scirrhus	1
Croup	12	Inanition	3	Soft'ng of stom	1
Cong. of brain.	11	Inflam. of brain.	6	Teething	5
Cong. of lungs	1	Inflam. of bowels	6	Ulceration of intestines	1
Cyanosis	1	Inflam of heart.	1	Ulceration of throat	1
Decay'n of heart	2	Inflam. of lungs	8	Unknown	1
Cirrhosis of the liver	2	Inflam. of stom.	1	Total	681
		Inflam. of throat	1		
		Inflam. of liver	3		
		Intemperance	3		
		Killed or murder'd by blows in the breast	1		

Wards.		Wards.	
I	19	IX	14
II	2	X	12
III	7	XI	30
IV	19	XII	72
V	27	XIII	23
VI	39	XIV	44
VII	27	XV	8
VIII	16	XVI	44
		XVII	43
		XVIII	44
		XIX	43
		XX	60
		XXI	35
		XXII	39
		Total	681

AGES—Under 1 year, 193; 1 to 2 years, 116; 2 to 5, 79; 5 to 10, 20; 10 to 20, 27; 20 to 30, 74; 30 to 40, 73; 40 to 50, 39; 50 to 60, 34; 60 to 70, 16; 70 to 80, 14; 80 to 90, 5. Total, 681.

PLACES OF NATIVITY—United States, 418; Ireland, 146, England, 13; Scotland, 7; Wales, 2; Germany, 81; France, 2; Austria, 1; Switzerland, 1; Italy, 1; British Possessions in North America, 2; Poland, 1; Norway, 1; Unknown, 5. Total, 681.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—Hospital, BeNevue, 8; Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island, 3; Lunatic Asylum, 2; Ward's Island, 33; Randall's Island, 17; Mott-street Hospital, 20; Old Ladies' Asylum, 1; Home for the Friendless, 1; City Hospital, 11; Almshouse, Blackwell's Island, 3; Workhouse Hospital, 2; Colored Home, 1; Colored persons, 16.

THOMAS R. DOWNING, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, Saturday, Sept. 16, 1854

Justice Clarke and Captain Hopkins—Letter from Justice Clarke.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: I have read in your paper, and in the other leading journals of the City, a communication signed by Captain HOPKINS of the Third Ward, relative to a collision between him and myself, at the Third Ward Station-house, on Saturday night last. I have also perused the Editorial comments which have been made upon that communication, and the transaction of which it is the subject. Naturally desirous to place myself correctly upon the record, I address to you this communication. If I have erred, I deeply regret it, and will deservedly be visited with a popular verdict of condemnation. If I have acted conscientiously, and only with an intent to discharge properly my duty, I deserve praise rather than censure. I was informed, when called upon at my house, by his friends, that Mr. ECKHARDT had been arrested by Captain HOPKINS without any cause, and upon no other *pretence*, than that he had been noisy in the streets. I was well acquainted with Mr. ECKHARDT, who was a frequent visitor at my house, and whom I knew to be a young man of industry and respectability. The only charge against him was that of disorderly conduct. My knowledge of the man, as well as the statement made to me, of the truthfulness of which I was convinced, satisfied me that Mr. ECKHARDT had not given occasion for his arrest. In all cases where charges of disorderly conduct are made, their disposition is entirely in the discretion of the Magistrate.

The conviction, if any is had, is summary, and the party is not amenable to any specific penalty, but is required to enter into bonds for good behavior, and to stand committed until such bonds are given. There is no adjudication contemplated, or ever had beyond the magistrate. Neither Special nor General Sessions, nor Oyer and Terminer, have power in the premises beyond that of discharging unfortunate persons, incarcerated in default of the bail, and unable to obtain it, and this power is given to these courts, that persons unable to give the bail may not remain forever in the prison, a burden of expense to the county, and suffering long imprisonment without adequate cause. The nature and extent of the disorderly conduct complained of, and the probability of a recurrence of the offence, the ability of the party to give bail, all are proper subjects for reflection by the magistrate; and in every instance it is in his power in the sound exercise of his discretion, either to discharge *without the bail*, or to require the bail. *The whole judicial investigation of the matter in every case begins and ends with him. The proceedings are summary*, and as in cases of vagrancy, he can determine the matter either upon written testimony or upon oral testimony, or upon confession, or upon view, or upon *ex parte* statements, in which he has confidence, made while the party is in a prison where his commitments and discharges are recognized. I have thus carefully given the conceded legal rights of a magtrate in cases of charges for disorderly conduct, that the *distinction may be seen between cases of felony and misdemeanor where the conviction is not summary—where the statute contemplates of necessity, a judicial investigation, and where, beyond the magistrate, a trial can be had.* This distinction once seen, the whole theory upon which blame has been attached to me in the matter of my discharge of ECKHARDT is exploded; and conceding the correctness of Mr. BLUNT's opinion and its binding force upon the police, concessions which my judgment upon the law negative, the matter in hand is not touched, inasmuch as Mr. BLUNT does not pretend to advance the proposition, that the presiding magistrate cannot, in cases solely resting in his discretion, and *never* going beyond it, exercise complete control any hour of the twenty-four, where the party accused is within his jurisdiction.

And now, Sir, the station-houses are, in a manner, City prisons. Prisoners can only be legally confined in them upon the theory that they are branches of the City prison. At the time of the arrest of ECKHARDT, I was the presiding magistrate at the Tombs. The district most especially under my jurisdiction, included the Third Ward. Every morning, it was the duty of the police captain of that Ward, to bring all his prisoners before me, and at all times it was his duty, as it was that of every one of his men, to bring their prisoners before me *at the first opportunity.* If I am correct in my view of the law, and that I am I have confidence will be conceded by the good criminal lawyer, then in the case of ECKHARDT, *charged only with disorderly conduct*, I had the perfect right to send a written discharge, based upon a statement in which I had confidence, to the *quasi* City prison where he was confined, and which was within, at the time, my own immediate and especial jurisdiction. The matter was within my discretion solely, and so made by the Statute. Even if guilty I could discharge or commit him, in accordance with my view of the course most proper under the circumstances. Many a man may be guilty of being too noisy in the streets, and therefore within the meaning of the Statute, of disorderly conduct, and yet not deserve to be plunged into a dungeon among felons, subjected to the disgrace of imprisonment, and left, poor, and without friends able to bail him, to rot weary days, and perhaps weeks and months in his prison house. But, Sir, I am not obliged to stop here. In the case which is the subject of this communication, I stand, if possible, upon still stronger ground. Captain HOPKINS refused to regard my written discharge, *refused to read it even*, and grossly insulted my son, who brought it. *I then in person repaired to the Station-house.* When there I had all the judicial powers I have when sitting in my usual Court-room. *At any hour of the day or night I can conduct an examination for murder, for arson, for robbery, in any room within the District of my jurisdiction.* Within no particular walls, in no particular room, has a Magistrate only a right to perform his duties. To person a *Court*, clothed with all the judicial powers I have at any time, or anywhere, I ordered ECKHARDT brought before me. *It was done, and then, in a sense resting wholly within my discretion*, as I have shown, I ordered his discharge. If I had no right to discharge *then*, what better right would I have had the next *morning?* I cannot see. My order, that the prisoner be discharged, was disobeyed; and, when he attempted to go in accordance with my direction, he was forcibly stopped by an officer of my Court—a subordinate—and this in my presence. How can this be justified? Captain HOPKINS would have as good a right thus to act at the hands of justice, at any time when I was adjudicating upon a case of disorderly conduct. I had no officers about me to obey me, and I was compelled to personally interfere between the prisoner and the officer.

This, Mr. Editor, is the whole matter. The true origin of the arrest is a matter of veracity between Messrs. ECKHARDT and the two friends with him, and Captain HOPKINS and his officers. I, as a magistrate, have believed the former, and have acted accordingly. Others have a right to believe otherwise. It is, however, but proper to state that three direct and positive oaths were given on Tuesday morning last before Judge BEEBE, sustaining *wholly* the version given in the communication in the *Herald*, signed "An Eye Witness," and showing an unauthorized, groundless, and violent assault upon ECKHARDT by Captain HOPKINS. To-day *his* men will testify, and the question of comparative credibility will be in the hands of Judge BEEBE. For my own part, Mr. Editor, I shall continue to try to do my duty, and in its discharge I shall endeavor to protect the CITIZEN as well as the policeman.

D. W. CLARKE, Police Justice.

SEPT. 15, 1854.

Relief for the Savannah Sufferers—Meeting at the Merchants' Exchange.

In pursuance of a call by a large number of the Merchants of this City, a meeting was held in the afternoon of Saturday last, to concert measures for the relief of the sufferers by yellow fever at Savannah.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. G. B. LAMAR, who proposed JOHN H. BROWER as Chairman, and WILLIAM H. GUION as Secretary. Mr. BROWER thanked them for the honor conferred upon him, and referred to the readiness with which New-York has ever answered to calls made upon her under circumstances like those which called them together, and in his opinion was well worthy to be called the "Good Samaritan City." She did not wait for calls, and he was confident we would do again what we had done before, and testifying our sympathy for the distressed condition of the people of Savannah, as we had done for other neighboring cities. For the better understanding of the sufferings of the people of Savannah he would say that since the story of the 8th inst., the mortality had more than doubled its victims—46 died on Monday, 59 died on Tuesday, and 33 on Wednesday, among them a Methodist Minister and a Catholic Priest. This rate is equal to about 5,000 deaths per day for New-York. Most of those able to go had left the city, the poor were then unprovided for, and were suffering for lack of nurses, medicine, and even the necessaries of life. They had sent to Macon, 190 miles in the interior, for bread. He hoped that our relief might not only be ample but timely.

Mr. GUION then read the following resolutions, which were unanimously carried:

Resolved, That the claims of suffering humanity are second only to the claims of the Creator himself, who said, "Thou shalt love the Lord with all thine heart, and thy neighbor as thyself."

Resolved, That the present condition of our fellow-beings in Savannah is a loud call upon us to put this divine precept in practice.

Resolved, That without wasting time in empty resolutions, this meeting proceed at once to appoint a committee with authority to receive contributions from the benevolent, and distribute the same as in their judgment shall best secure the relief of the suffering in said city; the Chairman to appoint said Committee.

The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen as a Committee:

Stewart Brown,	G. B. Lamar,	David W. Catlin,
Silas Bronson,	B. M. Whitlock,	Geo. M. Clearman,
Albert O Parmelee,	Thos. Dunnam,	Wellington Clapp,
Francis S. Lathrop,	Ben M Sherman,	George D Morgan,
James Bryce,	Oliver Wetmore,	Thos A. Demill,
M Solomons,	Jos. Lawrence,	Saml. L. Mitchell,
James T. Soutter,	Geo. A. Carhart,	Henry A. Smythe,
Wm. C. Taylor,	Francis Skiddy,	G. D. H. Gallespie,
Edward Lambert,	John H. Earle,	Asa S. Porter,
Robert L. Case,	Jno Auchincloss,	James H. Mulford,
J. Cohen, jr.,	N. L. McCready.	

He proposed that their gifts might be as much as possible spontaneous and voluntary, and it would therefore be well to have some place to which persons desirous of giving, might send their contributions. G. B. LAMAR, at the Bank of the Republic, was accordingly appointed to receive them.

In conclusion, the Chairman announced that $3,000 had already been subscribed.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Committee for the relief of the sufferers in Savannah, appointed at the above meeting, are requested to meet in the Directors' Room, Bank of the Republic, this (Monday) morning, at 11 o'clock.

W. H. GUION, Secretary.

Deserters from the U. S. Razee Independence.

Eighteen men have deserted from the U. S. razee *Independence*, which vessel has laid at anchor in the North River for several days past, preparing for a cruise in the Pacific. On Wednesday, the ship's boat, containing thirteen sailors and an officer, Midshipman MILLER, was lying at the side of the *Independence*. Eleven of the men agreed upon a plan of escape. When a favorable opportunity presented itself, they shoved off from the ship and rowed down the river. Midshipman MILLER remonstrated with the men, but he was instantly silenced by one of the rascals, who drew a knife and threatened to kill him if he gave an alarm.

A few minutes after the boat had left, it was discovered by officers on board of the *Independence* that the sailors were deserting. The Navy Yard water-tank vessel happening to be alongside of the ship, and the only boat at hand, she was instantly manned and started in pursuit of the runaway boat. The sailors were aware of the chase, and pulled away at the oars with might and main, leaving the water-tank far behind.

The boat landed at Red Hook, South Brooklyn, when eleven of the sailors took to their heels and escaped. Midshipman MILLER and two of the men returned with the boat to the *Independence*. Two or three of the deserters, have since been arrested. The man who threatened the life of the officer is still at large. A reward of twenty dollars has been offered for the arrest of each of the others. These men received two months pay in advance (thirty-six dollars) when they enlisted for the service.

The only punishment they receive, if arrested, is to be put in irons on the receiving ship *North Carolina* for a certain period. Some of the refractory say they prefer this punishment to duty in the Pacific.

The deficiency in the crew of the *Independence* will be forthwith made up from the recruits on board the *North Carolina*, and the ship will not probably be detained at this port on that account.

State Agricultural Society.

Extensive preparations are in progress for the approaching Fair of the State Agricultural Society in this City. The fact that this is the first time that the State Society has selected New-York as its place of exhibition, lends a peculiar interest to this occasion. The Managers of the American Institute, in order to render the exhibition a suitable display of the productions of this part of the world, have resolved to combine with the State Society, relinquishing for that purpose their own Annual Fair, which is usually held at Castle Garden. The grounds selected for the Show are those of Hamilton-square, the use of which has been granted by the Common Council. Contributions are already promised from different sections of the State, and from adjoining States; and that there will be a variety of good things to be seen it is needless to add, for the State Shows are famous. The day of opening is fixed for the 3d of October. Hon. JOHN P. HALE has consented to deliver the customary annual address.

PLASTERERS' UNION.—The Plasterers' Union held an adjourned meeting at the City Hotel, Brooklyn, on Friday evening, when a large number of new members were admitted, and the organization of the Union was perfected. Addresses were made by different persons, and the meeting adjourned.

A Case of Deliberate Suicide—A Curious Letter.

On Friday morning Coroner WILHELM held an inquest at No. 99 Willet-street, on the body of JACOB STULTZ, a German, 53 years of age, who committed suicide by shooting himself with a pistol. The ball shattered his skull in a horrible manner, nothing being left of it but the lower jaw. The following letters were found in a bureau drawer, written in German. They explain the motives of the unhappy man for committing this act, and are curious productions:

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 13, 1854.

In consequence of the threats of my cousin whenever I asked for the money which I had lent him, and for the goods which I had delivered to him more than six years ago—the amount being always the same—as an examination of my books will show, for by mutual agreement I loaned him the money without any percentage, and gave him the goods at cost price, and in place of interest I was to receive my board and lodging, with the only condition that I should furnish the wine of the table. This condition I have faithfully fulfilled.

The treatment which I received from his wife,—my cousin,—during my last illness, was barbarous and cruel. My money being exhausted, I was obliged to borrow $5 from Mr. SCHAFE to pay for my medicines and food, and even this she wanted to deprive me of by an affectation of great friendship, as soon as the Doctor had left me. To the truth of the above statement, the people in the house can testify, as well as the persons who visited me. Mr. M. KANTZ, the bearer in Essex-street, can prove how much the said —— received from me before I went to live with him, and how much he took to Mr. WIRTH, to redeem some jewelry which he had pawned. The character for honesty of the said —— is well known, as is also that of his beautiful Madonna in Chrystie-street. I remind my many friends and acquaintances of the many pleasant and happy days I have spent with them, and bid them now a last farewell.

J. STULTZ.

P. S.—One hundred and five dollars in gold will be found locked up in a small drawer in my bureau, which I design to pay my funeral expenses.

God forgive my sins, and have mercy on my soul.

J. STULTZ.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 13, 1854.

My shroud lies upon the bed, and I desire that the Coroner shall pay $20 for the kindly services of the person who shall lay me out. If my friend ADOLPHUS SCHAFE, of Suffolk, will perform this office willingly, he shall receive one hundred dollars to be derived from the sale of my effects. I earnestly desire that he shall go to my friends AUGUSTUS FUNKE and W. DIEDRICH of No. 22 New-street, and express to them my last good wishes, for they are acquainted with my misfortunes and can sympathize with me, and will regret this act.

God be merciful to me! My eyes are wearied and my end approaches. Farewell my friends and forgive my weakness! I put an end to my life!—not in a fit of passion or insanity—but because I am urged thereto by the dishonesty of my relations. Farewell!

J. STULTZ.

On hearing the testimony in the case the Jury rendered a verdict "that he came to his death by committing suicide by shooting himself."

The Militia Summons.

A correspondent, writing in relation to the proposal of the Commission of Jurors to furnish permanent exemptions from militia duty, declares that that officer possesses no such power, and adds:

"The law says: All able-bodied white male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 years residing in the State, and not exempted by the laws of the United States, shall be subject to military duty—except: All persons in the United States army and navy, ministers and preachers of the Gospel, persons who have been or hereafter may be honorably discharged from the United States army and navy, and such firemen as are now exempted by all: all militia officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates who have faithfully fulfilled their service to the State according to the militia laws, and have been honorably discharged. These are the persons who are legally entitled to a *permanent exemption*, and no person has any right to demand, nor are they compelled to pay to any person 50 cents for that exemption which is constitutionally and legally their own "inalienable right." *All these persons are exempted by law from serving on any Jury at any time or place within the State.*"

Large Arrivals of Immigrants.

Since Monday morning, 6,096 immigrants have arrived at this port. They came in the following-named vessels:

SHIPS.			
First August, Hamburg	219	Rheim, Hamburg	200
Great Western, Liverpool	841	Florida, London	407
J. L. Bogart, Cork	494	Sylphide, Bremen	291
Chimborazo, Liverpool	400	Undaunted, Liverpool	71
Beethoven, Bremen	149	Arlington, Havre	226
Cambria, Stockholm	888	Empire, Liverpool	506
Zurich, Havre	366	Statira Morse, Glasgow	39
Sarah Jane, Havre	280	David Headly, Antwerp	397
Northumberland, Lond'n	411		
BARKS.			
Gen. Jacobi, Bremen	226	N. H. Wolf, Dublin	211
Linda Clark, Glasgow	19	Etilrena	50
Insa, Bremen	214		
BRIGS.			
Niailis, St. John's, N. F.	8	Shamrock, St. John's N.F.	10
Total			6,096

LONG ISLAND.

UNLICENSED GROGGERIES.—Mayor WALL, of Williamsburg, is about causing the arrest of all unlicensed rum dealers, (about 300,) in this city, who will be dealt with according to law.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Newark Riots.

Gov. PRICE, of New-Jersey, has offered a reward of $600, for such information as may lead to the apprehension and conviction of the murderer of THOMAS MCCARTY, who was killed in the recent riot between the Irish Protestants and Catholics at Newark. He has also offered a reward of $300, for such information as may lead to the apprehension and conviction of the persons aiding or abetting in the destruction of the interior of the Catholic Church on that occasion.

FREE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. STEPHEN DOUGLAS, from Clayville, N. Y., has been called to the pastorship of the Free Episcopal Church of Jersey City. He will preach at his residence in Mercer-street, near Grove-street, until a suitable place is obtained for worship. A Sabbath School connected with this Church, is to be organized on Sunday afternoon.

STATEN ISLAND.

A Little Cholera.

A few cases of cholera have lately appeared on the Island; one of the principal medical officials, under the Emigration Commissioners, recently suffered an attack at Tompkinsville, and is now slowly recovering.

A mariner was brought from the City on Thursday to the Seaman's Retreat at Clifton in the collapsed stage of the disease, and died in a few hours. Others have been taken to the same institution in the same condition. One patient, upon the carriage being opened for the purpose of his removal to the hospital, was found dead by the porters at the gate.

Ferry Boats.

Three of the Staten Island Ferry boats, the *Columbus*, the *Staten Islander* and the *Sylph*, have for the present been withdrawn—some of them undergoing repairs.

Telescopes.

Telescopes are now employed on the hills in looking out for a portion of the French squadron, which sailed from Havana, and put in recently at Newfoundland.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Court Calendar.... MONDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Criminal cases.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term.*—Nos. 41, 43, 44, 170, 46, 47, 49, 50, 52 to 58.

During the rest of this month three Judges in the Supreme Court will sit at Chambers from 9 till 10 every morning. On Saturdays the Special Term Calendar will be divided into three parts, and each of the Judges will sit at Special Term. No contested cases will be heard except on Saturday. The General Term will sit during the rest of this month from 10 o'clock, except on Saturday. The Circuit will meet on the 20th of this month, but it is not probable that any Jury trials will take place before October.

COMMON PLEAS—Nos. 1,101, 1,111, 1,114, 1,133, 73, 621, 1,074, 1,155 to 1,157, 1,159 to 1,162.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge Nelson has sent down to the Clerk of this Court his decision in the following cases, which were heard by him in October last on appeal from the District Court, and which we publish in full:

SUPPLIES—OWNER FOR THE VOYAGE—CHARTER.

Pernell Churchman, et al vs. *the steam propeller City of New-York.*—This suit was brought by the libellants to recover for 120 tons of coal furnished to the steamer. They had sent out the coal to Chagres in the schooner *James R. Bayard*, Captain Thompson, for sale. The propeller having been chartered by Haight & Palmer, of this City, put into Porto Cabello and there purchased the coal of Captain Thompson. The purser paid him for it $1,000 down, and for the balance—$1,000—gave him a draft on Haight & Palmer, who, having failed and absconded, did not pay the draft, and this suit was then commenced against the vessel to recover the balance due. Judge Betts in the District Court held that the sale was not made on the credit of the ship, and dismissed the libel, from which decree this appeal was brought.

Nelson, C. J.—I am strongly inclined to think that Haight & Palmer, the charterers in this case, are to be be deemed owners for the voyage; and, if so, the purser of the ship, who was their agent, was competent to bind the ship for the necessary supply of coal at Porto Bello; and this, although the person furnishing the supplies knew of the charter, and that, according to its terms, the charterers were bound to furnish coal for the voyage.

Upon any other rule; the master or agent of a vessel in a foreign port, in distress, would oftentimes find himself unable to procure the necessaries essential for his relief, the voyage might become broken up for want of supplies, or the ship go to decay in port for want of repair or repairs.

I have found no case when this knowledge on the part of the person furnishing the supplies, or making repairs under the circumstances stated, affect the right of charge upon the vessel as security for the payment. The right to charge the general owner personally, is a very different question.

2. But admitting that the charterers were not owners for the voyage, and but hirers of the use of the vessel to carry passengers and freight, and that the general owners had the possession and navigation of it, the charter party resting in covenant, and not in a letting of the ship, in my judgment, the result must be the same.

The proof shows that the ship was out of coal, and went to Porto Bello, it may be properly said, in distress, for supplies, and without which she could not have performed her voyage. Under such circumstances, I cannot doubt but that the coal, if procured by the master, would become a charge upon the vessel according to the settled maritime law.

It is true the claimants seek to exonerate her upon evidence by the purser, who was the agent of the charterers, that he contracted for the supply of coal, and not the master; on the contrary, that the master repudiated the purchase for himself and the ship. The master has not been examined, the defence in this respect being allowed to rest upon the evidence of the purser. He is contradicted by the captain of the coal ship, who made the sale, and according to whose evidence, all parties were given to understand, expressly, that the vessel would be looked to in case of failure to pay the draft on Haight & Palmer. The purser contradicts himself in several parts of his evidence, and in other respects it is not calculated to inspire confidence. He testifies, in the first place, that Capt. Thompson did not tell him at the time he consented to take the draft, that he should look to the vessel if it was not paid; but afterwards is obliged to admit that he did. He also testifies that he had sufficient funds on board to pay for the coal and for other expenses of the voyage, but afterwards shows that in this he was also mistaken

I think the evidence of Thompson entitled to the most credit, and according to that, the master of the steamer participated, or should be regarded as participating in the purchase.

He was present when the contract was made for the coal, and when the draft for the balance of the purchase money was accepted; and according to the evidence of Captain Thompson, he agreed to accept it only on the condition the ship should be liable if he draft was not paid at maturity. It is true, the Master was silent, but the inference naturally drawn under the circumstances must have been that he acquiesced in the condition.

3. The whole of the proofs show that the sale was made and draft taken, in expectation, on the part of Captain Thompson, that the ship would be liable for the balance of the coal unpaid, if the draft was not paid at maturity. This is not even contradicted by the evidence of the Purser. That evidence seeks to repel the effect by establishing the fact that the Master gave notice at the time that the vessel would not be considered as liable. On this point, in the absence of any evidence of the Master, I think that of Captain Thompson entitled to the most weight, for the reasons already stated, and according to which the credit was given to the vessel

I must, therefore, reverse the decree below, and decree the vessel is chargeable for the balance due for the coal, with reference to the clerk, if necessary, to ascertain the amount.

For libellant and appellant, Mr. Marbury. For claimants and appellees, Messrs. Betts and Donohue.

COLLISION.

Augustus Lord vs. *The steamboat Isaac Newton.*—This libel was filed to recover the value of a cargo of flour and corn on board the schooner *Hero*, which was sunk by a collision with the *Isaac Newton* on the morning of July 17, 1850. The schooner had put out from her wharf early in the morning, but there being very little wind, had made but very little progress and was about three quarters of a mile from the wharf, when the steamer, coming into her berth, struck the schooner and sunk her. Judge Judson, in the District Court, held that the steamer was not in fault, but that the collision was caused by the carelessness of those on board the *Hero*, in placing the schooner in the way of the steamer, and from that decree the libellants appealed.

NELSON, C. J.—1. I am unable to discover from the proofs, any want of skill or diligence in the management of the steamboat, nor any ground for imputing fault to her in coming into her berth; I think it would be unjust to charge her with the consequences of the collision.

2. On the other hand, it seems to me there was a want of prudence and good seamanship on the part of the master of the *Hero* at that hour in the morning, and with the wind as it was, in not looking out sharper for the steamboat, knowing, as he must, that she was expected every moment to arrive from Albany. It seems to me, with proper caution, the schooner need not have been in a position where a collision was unavoidable. I do not think, under the circumstances, the steamboat was bound to see the *Hero* before the former came around the stern of a brig, and was entering between this and other vessels. Decision affirmed

For libellants and appellants, Mr. Benedict and Mr. Van Santvoord. For claimants and appellees, Mr. Cowles.

COLLISION LIGHT—TOW-BOAT.

Isaac P. Rae vs. *The Steam-tug New-York.*—This

New-York Daily Times.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 18, 1854.

☞ Persons wishing the DAILY TIMES, morning or evening, served at their residences or places of business, can receive it regularly by sending a note to that effect through the penny-post to this office.

SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The first number of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be issued on Tuesday of next week, Sept 19. It will be printed on a sheet of the same size, and in the same style as the DAILY TIMES, and will contain all the matter published in the Daily except the advertisements. The Publishers have decided to issue a SEMI-WEEKLY Edition, in order to suit the convenience of a very large class of readers, whom the Mail does not reach every day, and who desire the TIMES oftener than once a week. It will be sent to subscribers, by Mail, in any part of the United States, or elsewhere, for THREE DOLLARS a year, payable in all cases in advance. Single Copies, THREE CENTS.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

Our Birth-Day.

To-day's issue of the DAILY TIMES completes the *third* year of its existence—the *second* of its publication in its present form. It was published for a year on a sheet half its present size and at half its present price:—in that form it reached a circulation of about 26,000 copies. Although it might have been made profitable by diminishing its expenses for news, correspondence and literary assistance, it was thought best to place it in more direct competition with the best journals of the City. Its size and price were accordingly doubled. This change induced a fall in its circulation to about 16,000. During the first year it increased to about 23,000, and during the last year this increase has steadily and constantly continued—varying but little from one week to another, until its regular daily circulation is now **35,000** copies:—and its increase is now quite as rapid as it has been at any previous period. Its advertising patronage has increased in just about the same ratio and with the same steady progress. In spite of depression of business, and a comparative stagnation in trade, our receipts for advertising for the past six months have been fully *thirty per cent. more* than they were during the same period last year.

We enter upon the fourth year of our enterprise with hope and energy naturally stimulated by our past success. We meditate no changes, either in the general conduct and character of the TIMES, or in its mechanical and typographical execution. We shall do all in our power to make it a good newspaper,—prompt and reliable in its intelligence, moderate and judicious in its tone, temperate and respectful towards opponents, though fearless and decided in its political discussions, seeking the advancement of society through the agencies of education and religion, and keeping ever in mind the responsibilities and duties, as well as the powers and privileges, of the profession to which it belongs. We have no reason to doubt that such a course will command public confidence and favor hereafter, as it has done hitherto.

Sing Sing Matters Again.

Brigadier General LOCKWOOD, Agent of the Sing Sing Prison, seems on second thought to have become a little dissatisfied with the apology made on his behalf by Inspector General STORMS. He has written a letter, or at least signed one, to the *Evening Post*—which, in justice to him, we copy in another part of this morning's TIMES. The letter is not a very remarkable document, though the hardihood of some of its statements and the blatant bluster of its general tone, would excite some surprise if they came from any other source. The General's principal point is, the absurdity of supposing that a man of *his* ability and *of his* opportunities would perpetrate a forgery and back it by perjury for the paltry sum *of thirty dollars!* He feels confident that an enlightened community will be "thoroughly satisfied of the contemptible and ridiculous nature" of such a supposition.

Gen. LOCKWOOD conveys the impression that the sum total of the enormous frauds brought to light by the Commission, is this paltry affair of thirty dollars,—though he is very careful not to say so. Of course he knows better,—and so do the readers of the DAILY TIMES, a class which fortunately embraces a very large portion of the intelligent public.

Gen. LOCKWOOD asserts that Mr. TROTTER, the keeper, had authorized Mr. CARLOS to receive his pay, and sign his name. Mr. TROTTER, under oath, says in the most explicit terms that he *had not*.

Gen. LOCKWOOD states that the complaint was "promptly and indignantly dismissed" by the Justice *on the evidence*,—carrying the impression that it was dismissed because it was not sustained by the evidence. In point of fact, as the report which we published on Saturday shows, it was dismissed on the technical ground that the oath was *extra judicial*.

Gen. LOCKWOOD asserts that A. H. WELLS, Esq., is the author of the letters in the TIMES signed "PAUL PRY." The General is mistaken. Mr. WELLS does not write them, has nothing whatever to do with them, and never sees them until he sees them in the TIMES. If Gen LOCKWOOD desires to know the author, he has only to intimate such a wish in the proper quarter.

The General states that no sooner is one of the charges against him in these letters refuted, than another rises up of still larger dimensions. The experiment has not yet been tried. Not one of those charges has yet been refuted. Some of them have been denied, but the denial has only called out the most conclusive demonstrations of their truth. A few specifications may not be out of place.

General LOCKWOOD was charged with having appropriated State property to the use of Dale Cemetery, which he denied, and cited Mr. ABRAHAM KIPP and the books of the Prison as evidence in his behalf. The books showed that he had charged less than five hundred dollars for work, a *portion* of which Mr. KIPP swore was worth $1,600—the remainder being appraised at $1,100 by an excellent judge of its value.

Gen LOCKWOOD asserted that the time-book of the stone shop had never been altered; Mr. KIPP, who kept it, swears that it *was* altered

Gen. L. asserted that the statement made, that there had been one hundred well marked cases of scurvy in the Prison during the months of May, June and July, was false, and that the diet had nothing to do with that disease; in proof he cited a statement from his physician, dodging the point and attempting an explanation. That some physician swore positively that there *had* been one hundred cases of scurvy during the time specified, and that it *had* been caused by the habitual use of salt beef, and the absence of succulent vegetable food.

Gen. L. was charged with ostensibly paying to a firm large amounts of money for goods that the firm *never delivered* to the prison, and which they never sold the agent; that when reminded of this by one of that firm, he attempted to smother the charge by procuring a bogus affidavit from the other partner. We presume he will not claim any particular credit for the manner in which he cleared up that charge.

Gen. LOCKWOOD is proved to have sent to the Comptroller vouchers of the amounts which he swore he paid *in cash;* we have proved that for some of them he gave his own due bills, which to this day remain unpaid.

These are a few of the points which have been established in the course of this discussion. It is quite true that no sooner is one charge *denied*, than others spring up in its place;—and it is also true that they are all established out of the mouths of the very witnesses cited against them.

Perhaps we ought to apologize to our readers for the space we are devoting to the affairs of the Sing Sing Prison. We believe that for years *the management of that Prison has been utterly corrupt and profligate;*—that the State Treasury has been plundered of tens and hundreds of thousands of dollars;—that the convicts have been treated with brutal cruelty, and equally brutal neglect; and that the whole establishment has been in the hands of reckless and unprincipled men, who have used their positions as public officers to promote their private interests at the public expense. We believe that the clue to this labyrinth of villany has at last been found,—and that public justice is now reasonably certain to overtake and punish the guilty parties as they deserve. We believe it to be our duty to do all in our power to aid in bringing about that result;—and that a *public exposure* of these corrupt transactions, in all their details, to the knowledge and indigoation of the community is all that is needed to secure a removal of the evils from which the State has already so grievously suffered. We are glad to know that thus far the event has fully justified these expectations. The excessive exultation of two of the Prison officials, over their discharge on a technical point upon an incidental and comparatively trifling charge, betrays their own conviction that in regard to the main points of the investigation they are likely to be less fortunate. The public will soon have no difficulty in arriving at the same conclusion.

The War in Europe.

By this time, no doubt, (if not before,) the Emperor NICHOLAS has arrived at the conclusion that he is a very clever fellow. An immense military army has been opposed to him—a confederation which brought into the field the combined forces of France, England and Turkey—yet he is not much worse off than he was six months ago. True it is that the petty fortress of Bomarsund has been captured, that his attack on Silistria was defeated, that he has been compelled to retire from the disputed Principalities; but, *per contra*, his opponents have lost as many men by illness as were expended by him in warfare, and, as yet, not only has St. Petersburg escaped an attack, but Cronstadt, Revel and Riga are unassailed; Odessa remains almost unharmed; the Crimea is not yet invaded; Sebastopol has not been visited by a hostile shot. The *prestige* which this exemption from serious reverses gives him among his subjects is immense.

The Fabian policy, pursued alike in the Baltic and the Black Sea by the Anglo-French commanders, has done much injury. One consequence, (and that almost inevitable,) is that, by such delays, even the boldest soldiers in the world are apt to grow disheartened. It is indisputable that such sentiments have begun to operate among the sailors in the Baltic as well as among the soldiers in Turkey and the Black Sea. The only combatants who really have thorough confidence, at this crisis, in themselves and their leaders, are the Turks and the Russians:—the first, because they have been successful, and expect to go in, without much delay, for other battles; and the latter, because they know that their strength will be increased by delay. It is only when acting on the defensive that the Fabian policy is prudent. When *attacking* the Mahratta myriads in India, WELLINGTON made no pause, but dashed boldly at the foe. When secure behind the lines of Terres Vedras, where his plan was to tire out the invaders of Spain, WELLINGTON avoided fighting, and was wise in the avoidance.

Why some great attack was not made, long before this, upon the Russian port of Odessa, or upon the Crimea, or against Sebastopol, is inexplicable at present. It is only now, when the European Autumn has nearly expired, that the British and French commanders in the East are thinking of attempting what ought to have been done in the Spring. Instead of assailing the Crimea, said to be the weakest part of Southern Russia, the Anglo-French army lingered in Bulgaria, where they were visited by a destructive mortality—partly caused by hot weather in an unwholesome locality and climate, and partly increased by inaction and the excesses which it encourages. There was no occasion, it was declared, for the men to risk their lives in marching through and fighting in Wallachia, Moldavia, or Bessarabia—so they were allowed to remain, immersed in dissipation and filth, at Varna, where disease has decimated them. No fewer than 8,000 men have thus been destroyed.

In the Baltic, the destruction of Bomarsund, a fortress with 120 guns of rather small calibre and power, is all that has yet been effected. That exploit was accomplished with comparative ease—the assailants losing only 120 men—the "irresistible granite walls," (as Lord JOHN RUSSELL fearfully called them,) falling into pieces before a brisk cannonade. They were only mud walls, thinly faced with granite. So much easier will it be, if such is Russian fortification, to reduce and destroy Revel, Helsingfors, and even Cronstadt "the impregnable." Next year (for we expect nothing more at present,) perhaps these ports and fortresses may be carried, to be followed by an attack on St. Petersburg. As it is, it would appear as if the allied armies were unwilling to do serious injury to the Czar. What would be said of a pugilist who should decline planting a blow on his antagonist's face, in dread of spoiling his beauty by giving him a black eye? Yet this is the case now—adding that Russia, with no such scruples, strikes wherever he can put in a damaging blow.

How is this borne in England? Very badly. Already, while the additional war taxation is grumbled at and oppressive, public meetings have been held for the expression of popular discontent. At one of these, (at Newcastle-on-Tyne, the capital of the great coal district in the North of England,) it has been unanimously resolved, by 2,000 merchants, shop-keepers, tradesmen, professional men, artisans, and ordinary laborers, that the war with Russia "can be neither trifled with, neglected, nor delayed, by any Government, without betrayal of its trust, nor such delay be suffered by the people without a most grave and perilous dereliction of its duty." In an address to the QUEEN, also unanimous, the meeting expressed its want of confidence in the ABERDEEN Ministry, and asked VICTORIA "whether it has not become necessary to call to your Majesty's Councils, *without regard to party*, men who will act honestly, vigorously, and unanimously, in the present emergency, to carry on the war with Russia in accordance with the wishes of the Nation."

To the ABERDEEN Ministry such words must have a terrible significance. Their strength consists in the fact that, things being in the worst possible condition, neither DERBY nor DISRAELI are likely to undertake the rash and perilous labor of trying to put them right. So much the better for Russia.

Secret Societies and the Churches.

SECRET SOCIETIES.—The Evangelical Lutherian Synod of Ohio and adjacent States has passed a resolution not to admit to Church membership any persons belonging to secret societies.—*Exchange.*

We are sorry to see a statement like the above. No doubt it proceeds from a good motive, but we are well convinced that such a course is founded in partial intelligence and intemperate zeal. Others of our Churches have sometimes given indications of the same spirit, but we remember no case in which ecclesiastical action has not been arrested before it took the form of law. A connection with "*Secret Societies*" is one of those matters, which every member of a Church has a perfect right to decide for himself. As ordinarily constituted, especially in this country, they are nothing more than benevolent institutions, neither dangerous to morality or freedom. There is no sort of reason why they should be made objects of penal displeasure. The principles of the Gospel do not require it, nor does expediency at all make it advisable. On the contrary, it is wisdom and propriety to let these societies alone.

The grounds of Church discipline ought always to be clear and certain. If it confine itself to the plain precepts of the Bible, it will have quite enough to do. Special legislation, particularly in doubtful cases, is the best possible way to impair authority, to weaken the force of truth, and to put Church order at the mercy of every caprice that happens to get started in society. Men will look on all such things with suspicion. Not a few will detest them as tyrannical. The world has not yet recovered from its fear of priestly domination, and hence, it is the part of prudence to avoid exciting the old prejudice against ecclesiastical despotism.

☞ Mr. LUDLOW'S reply to Mr. ABIJAH MANN'S damaging letter, published in the TIMES some days since, will be found in another column. Mr. LUDLOW denies nearly all of Mr. MANN'S statements, and reads him a sharp lecture on the duty of voting for the regular nominees of the Democratic party, without regard to his individual opinions about particular measures.

Sullivan Co. Politics.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

At the Whig Convention held at Monticello on Thursday, Sept. 14, CHARLES B. ROOSA, of Bethel, was appointed the delegate to the State Convention from this county. T. A.

☞ We trust a great many of our readers will be interested in knowing that Madame RUTTKAI-KOSSUTH has returned to the City from Saratoga, and that she has reopened her rooms for the sale of laces and other articles of the kind at No. 130 Ninth-street, one door from Broadway. We believe we only speak the opinion of those best qualified to judge when we say that for elegance and excellence her goods are equal to any sold elsewhere, and we are sure that every generous heart will find in the estimable personal qualities and the touchingly sad position of the lady herself, additional reasons for making of her whatever purchases may be needed in this class of articles. Mad. R. has been compelled to leave a position of wealth and distinction, a home full of comforts and luxuries, a husband and a country inexpressibly dear to her, and to seek in this land of strangers a precarious support for herself and her family,—simply because she is the sister of a man who has braved the extremities of fortune and the utmost cruelties of power to redeem his native land from despotic rule. She is a lady of high cultivation, of most estimable character, and of firm, steady self-reliance seldom equalled in either sex;—but her position is one which cannot fail to command the sympathy of every heart not surrendered to the purest selfishness. We hope that her noble and laborious exertions to obtain a support for herself and the means of educating her children, will not fail of the abundant success which they deserve.

The Maine Law Convention.

A meeting is to be held this (Monday) evening, at the Hall corner of Fourth and South First-streets, Williamsburg, for the purpose of appointing four delegates from this Assembly district to the State Temperance Convention, to be held at Auburn on the 27th inst.

☞ The Special Deputy Sheriffs of Williamsburg, about one hundred in number, who were appointed during the street-preaching excitement, have decided to continue the organization until after the Fall election.

FROM WASHINGTON.

J. H. Young Not Sustained by the State Department—A Recital of His Difficulties.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 16, 1854.

The case of J. H. YOUNG, U. S. Commercial Agent at Curacoa, is a very simple one, and the facts fully bear out my statement, that he was and is not sustained by the State Department. His difficulties at Curacoa may be divided into two classes—the first resulting from the refusal of the authorities to permit American ship masters to deposit their ships' papers with him; and the second from the failure of shippers of dutiable goods to the United States to obtain his certification of their invoices. In connection with his difficulties under the latter head, various communications have appeared in New-York papers, evidently under his authority, charging Curacoa exporters with being complicated in a series of frauds upon our revenue. New-York merchants were necessarily involved in the consequences of these charges, and much ill-feeling on their part as well as on the part of the Dutch authorities at Curacoa is the consequence. The State Department, however, has nothing whatever to do with these questions affecting the revenues; and that branch of Mr. YOUNG'S complaints has been referred by him to the Treasury Department for its action.

Before considering the other branch of this case, it may be interesting as well as useful to understand one or two points pertaining to the position of commercial agents, and the character of their appointments. Before I have done, it will be seen that these points are in some respects important to be understood by American importers everywhere, as well as by those importing from Dutch colonial ports. The recognition of commercial agents by Foreign Governments, although desirable for the facilities such recognition affords, is not necessary. In some instances these agencies are conferred upon persons who are directed to keep secret the trust confided to them. Appointments of this character do not necessarily carry with them a *recognition on the part of this Government of the existing authority* at the places to which they are made. Commercial agents are sometimes appointed, rather than Consuls, for the sole purpose of *avoiding the necessity* of recognizing an authority *de facto* by requesting an *exequatur*, as no applications are made by this Governments for *exequatura* for commercial agents. It will be seen that this statement of fact and custom explode the argument often made of late, that the United States had recognized the Government at Greytown by appointing a commercial agent at that port. Yet this error is fallen into by ninety-nine of every hundred writers on the subject throughout the country.

Again, neither a Consul or Commercial Agent can perform any official acts which are *forbidden* or are not tolerated by the Government of the place to which accredited, and which have reference solely to it and its citizens. That is to say, the *lex loci* can no more be violated by the Consul than by the citizen.

The Government of Netherlands refuses to recognize Foreign Consuls or Commercial Agents in their colonial ports; and whatever may be thought of the expediency of such a policy, the Government of the United States cannot question its right to adopt it. It is a well-settled principle of international law, that no nation is bound to receive a foreign Consul unless it has agreed to do so by treaty; and a refusal is no violation of the peace and amity existing between nations.

To begin, then, Mr. YOUNG was not recognized by the Dutch authorities. He was to them no more than any other foreigner sojourning in their midst. The printed instructions sent to him by the State Department cite for his guidance the act of Congress of 1803, the second section of which makes it the duty of every American shipmaster, on his arrival at a foreign port, "to deposit his register, sea letter, and Mediterranean passport, with the Consul, Vice Consul, Commercial Agent, or Vice Commercial Agent, (if there be any at such port;)" said papers to be delivered up on the presentation by the master of a proper clearance. Mr. YOUNG accordingly demanded of our merchant captains the required deposit of their ships' papers. On the other hand, the Dutch law required their deposit with their own collectors. YOUNG insisted on the deposition being made with him, but the captains yielded to the *lex loci*, and paid no attention to the Commercial Agent. Hence arose the chief of Mr. YOUNG'S troubles; and he demanded the enforcement, by our Government, against the American captains, of the penalty of the act cited above.

It will be seen that this cannot be done. The principle already stated nullifies the United States law in the Dutch Colonies, where the local law requires the deposit of the ship's papers with the Dutch Collectors. If Mr. YOUNG had turned to the act of the 3d of March, 1817, he would have found the clear admission of this principle—the latter act declaring that its own provisions shall not extend to the vessels of foreign nations, in whose ports *American Consuls are not permitted* to have the custody and possession of the register and other papers of American vessels. American shipmasters are relieved from the obligations of the 2d section of the act of 1803, whenever the laws or rules of the port in which they anchor conflict therewith.

But importers of dutiable goods from the Dutch Colonies and elsewhere frequently fall into the error of supposing that if a Commercial Agent is not recognized, he has no authority whatever; and so they neglect to obtain his authentication of their invoices, which is required by the act of 1st March, 1823, in all cases where the goods are owned, in whole or in part, by the manufacturer, and in all other cases where an owner, in whole or in part, does not reside in the United States. This is a great error. Wherever there is a Commercial Agent, his authentication of the invoice is absolutely necessary; and the Treasury Department has issued orders to have this requirement rigidly insisted upon in all cases. Without this authentication, invoices may be fraudulent in an understatement of the valuation of the goods; and where, upon appraisement at the port of entry, the value is found to exceed the invoice by 25 per cent., 50 per cent. additional is added to the *appraised* value, and the duties are reckoned upon this great enhancement.

In a few days, upon the arrival of vessels now due from Curacoa, we shall be able to ascertain whether Mr. YOUNG'S estimate of the extent of the frauds of this sort attempted to be perpetrated are exaggerated, or otherwise. S.

Amusements.

THE NEW-YORK THEATRE, on the site of the old Metropolitan Hall, opens to-night. The performances commence with an original prize address, written by JONAS B. PHILLIPS, and to be delivered by the manager, HARRY EYTINGE. The dramatic company will then be introduced, and sing, with full orchestral accompaniment, the National Anthem. The inaugural ceremonies will terminate with a grand "Pas des drapeaux Nationale," by the sisters ROUSSET.

BULWER'S dreadfully hackneyed play, the "Lady of Lyons," and the old farce of "Mr. and Mrs. Peter White," will then be performed—Miss JULIA DEAN and Mr. EDDY appearing in the principal characters of the former, and Messrs. THOMPSON, MESTAYER, and JORDAN, with Mesdames SKERRETT, WOONWARD, and ANNIE LONSDALE, in the latter.

Between the first and second pieces Monsieur SCHMIDT and Mlle. THERESE appear in a *pas* called the "Paso del Torreio."

It is a little to be regretted that the management of this capacious and elegant theatre have not announced some novelty for the opening. A first impression is everything in any new undertaking. It will be favorable, we have no doubt, so far as the theatre is concerned; but the management can scarcely expect to create a sensation with such threadbare commodities as the "Lady of Lyons," and "Mr. and Mrs. Peter White."

Several novelties are said to be in preparation, and the punctuality with which the theatre has been opened on the day announced, is certainly some excuse for short-comings.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Two old pieces will be presented here to-night—"A Bold Stroke for a Husband," and the farce, "My Wife's Dentist." A new piece is underlined for Wednesday.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—The "Midsummer Night's Dream" will be repeated again to-night, followed by a new and original farce called the "Fillibusters." On Tuesday a domestic sketch, called "Sunshine through the Cloud," will be produced, and on Thursday will be acted an original American play, called "Now-a Days." This is something like going ahead, and assuredly deserves support.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—A new pantomime by JEROME RAVEL, entitled "Asphodel, or the Magic Pen," will be played here to-night, for the first time. It has been prepared at great expense, and will introduce a great variety of new scenery, &c.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. FORREST commences an engagement here to-night in Sir E. L. BULWER'S play of "Richelieu, or the Conspiracy."

NATIONAL THEATRE.—"Fashion and Famine," as dramatized by Mr. C. W. TAYLOR, is having a successful run at this house. It will be repeated this evening, with the drama of "Ugolino," and the petit comedy of "A Devilish Good Joke."

HIPPODROME.—A novel feature will be introduced here this evening. A full-blooded Spanish Bull from the Plaza de los Toros, Madrid, takes the field against any trotting horse that may be brought against him in a half-mile trot. *Don Giovanni*—the name of this respectable animal—is stated to be perfectly gentle in harness, being well trained to lights and noises. The proprietor of the animal is so confident of his good behaviour, that he guarantees to make ample indemnification for any injuries that may be done to the horses entered for the contest.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—One of the best—because one of the most extravagant—burlesques we have seen for some time, is being played here at present. It is an Ethiopian version of "Lucretia Borgia," in three acts, got up with good scenery and dresses. Like the "Somnambula," to which we directed attention some time ago, the music of this opera has been preserved, and is given carefully and in a musician-like manner. In this respect, the BUCKLEYS pursue a judicious policy, which must ensure success. There can be no objection to an operatic burlesque, *so long* as the music is given in an unmutilated manner. We were surprised on Saturday evening, at the very excellent way in which the principal *morceaux* were executed. The difficult trio in the second act received an encore, and deserved it, as indeed did many other pieces. *Lucretia* was sustained by Miss A. ELEANOR—a young lady who improves rapidly, and will become a good operatic singer if she is studious. *Gennaro*, by G. S. BUCKLEY, was good and funny, but not equal to the *Duke Alfonzo* of W. PERCIVAL. This gentleman possesses a fine voice, and can mimic the manner of an Italian artiste perfectly.

The writer of this burlesque has a happy faculty for the splendidly absurd. The dialogue is filled with the broadest kind of humor, that every one can appreciate without a moment's reflection—indeed, it don't admit of reflection. The plot of the original opera is strictly adhered to, except in the last act. Instead of allowing his characters to die by the poison, (which the Duke had previously intimated was "strong enough to kill a cat of nine tails,") the benevolent author brings in a quack doctor, who cures them all.

For a good hearty laugh and some excellent music, we can commend this new burlesque.

GEO. CHRISTY and WOOD'S Minstrels are still doing—and deserve to do—an immense business. At Mechanics' Hall they give the old style of Ethiopian entertainment, whilst at No. 444 they have burlesque operas, scenery, &c., &c.

SANDFORD'S OPERA TROUPE.—SANDFORDS have filled up Stuyvesant Institute and are doing well. They have an excellent company, including R. H. SLITER, who appears in three of his dances every evening.

Fine Arts.

We direct attention to the exhibition of LOCKWOOD'S painting of the "Last Judgment," a work which has occupied the talented artist nine years to execute. It is now on exhibition at No. 596 Broadway, and should be seen by every one having any pride in national art.

Adulteration of Coffee.

It is very true that a person here does not know what he drinks or eats, unless he uses pure Croton for his beverage and buys his meat of an honest butcher. What with the flesh of overdriven and diseased animals, adulterated wines and liquors and coffee and condiments and bread, to say nothing of sham drugs and medicines, the purchasers of cheap articles are the victims of a set of sharpers who have grown up in less favored lands.

Chicory root and roasted acorns are imported and sold to a large amount with ground coffee, which they are made to resemble in color, as they do somewhat in flavor, by being roasted and ground. Chicory is sold by the cask at *four* cents per pound, a price which is richly remunerative at the present prices of coffee. Fortunately it has no injurious effects, but on the contrary, it is said to be a gentle aperient, and probably is less hurtful than coffee itself, which, for nervous and dyspeptic persons, is, though temporarily exhilarating, a perfect bane to the digestive organs and nervous system. The Turks, Arabs, Spanish, French, Spanish Americans and Brazilians, who indulge freely in the use of coffee and tobacco, are particularly subject to bilious and nervous diseases, and we have known invalids addicted to their use restored to perfect health by abstaining entirely from them. The acorn coffee is said to act as a tonic. If we are to use these things at all why, should not grocers advertise and sell them pure as articles of merchandise? Our Government has decided to prevent this spurious traffic by all legal means.

According to Dr. URE, no process in science is simpler, or more certain, than the detection of chicory, or of similar substances, in coffee powder. Ground roasted coffee imparts to cold water a pale sherry color; whereas, when it is adulterated with ground roasted chicory, it communicates a brown color, of greater or less intensity. If three glass tubes, set upright, be charged, respectively, with a few grains weight of, 1, pure coffee, 2, of coffee mixed with a little chicory, 3, of coffee mixed with much chicory; and if, into each of these tubes, a like quantity of cold water be poured, if, after agitation, the tubes be set upright, at rest, the solid particles will soon fall to the bottom, and the transparent liquid in the stems of the tubes will show, by the variable depts of the tinctures, the presence and proportion of coffee or chicory in each of them. An apparatus for making this experiment may be had for a shilling or two, and those who buy ground roasted coffee would find it for their advantage to supply themselves with them.

Arrest of a Fugitive.

On Saturday, a man named JOHN KELLY, from Washington County, Md., was arrested in Williamsburg by officers MURPHY and WARD, on a charge of appropriating the effects of a deceased cousin named BRADY, valued at about $475. The property was claimed by a brother of the deceased, who procured a warrant, and tracing accused to Williamsburg, caused his arrest. He was locked up to await a requisition.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.—Notice is hereby given to the public, that on the 21st inst. Silas C. Herring reassigned to the subscriber all his right to manufacture and sell WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES. The subscriber would therefore give notice to his friends and the public that he is about to establish himself in the manufacture and sale of the same.

B. G. WILDER, Patentee.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1854.

SEASONABLE HOSIERY AND UNDER-GARMENTS.—Those who want the best Goods, at prices often paid for a common article, should call at

NO 194 BOWERY.

Particular attention is invited to the Silk, Merino, and Woolen Goods, of our own manufacture, which, for elasticity and durability, are unsurpassed.

A. RANKIN & CO., Hosiers.

HERRING'S PATENT WORLD'S FAIR PREMIUM SAFES.—For the last fourteen years the manufacture and effort has been to furnish the public with the best Fire Proof Safe in the World, and has offered rewards and premiums to Chemists and others for valuable discoveries or improvements relative to the subject. In 1839, Mr. Spear, a chemist of Philadelphia, made a discovery of a composition which was supposed to be superior to anything then known, (even the composition known as Wilder's Patent, which was then as ever since, owned by many.) For this discovery Mr Spear obtained a patent, and the subscriber, after fully testing the composition, purchased the Right of the whole United States and at once commenced making a few safes, in order more fully to test the effect age might have on the composition, before adopting it as a general thing. A Safe was also made and exhibited at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and was awarded a medal as the BEST FIRE PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD, over about thirty competitors for this prize.

During the past four years tests in accidental fires and furnaces have proved that this composition, (now used for the last four years, known as Herring's Patent,) will resist more heat than any other and also impervious by age—and being fully convinced of the superiority of this discovery, (called Herring's Patent) and having resolved to substitute and use this composit on (in preference to any other yet known) in the manufacture of Safes, I therefore voluntarily returned to Wilder, the patentee, the patent called after his name

To show my confidence in the Herring Patent Safes, the following was embraced in my challenge to Stearns & Marvin, published in the different papers last December, January and February, which remains unanswered and unaccepted to this date:

I propose to furnish you with patterns of my double flange safe for you to make a safe, and fill the same according to Wilder's patent, with Rich's improvement; you and your foreman to make oath that it contains that composition, and no other. I further propose to make for myself a precisely similar safe from the same pattern, to be filled with my composition as applied in HERRING'S PATENT FIRE PROOF CHAMPION SAFE. I and my foreman to make oath that it contains the said composition and nothing else. The filling in the two safes to be of equal thickness. Should any pattern be objected to, I will accept your single flange; or you may select any safe maker in the City to make two skeleton safes, you to fill one, I the other, under the direction of a committee of citizens. I would further propose for the satisfaction of the public that a committee of three one of whom, at least shall be a chemist be selected to superintend the filling of the safes. We to place our respective letters patent in the hands of said committee that they may see and testify that the safes were filled in accordance herewith. Of the committee of three you are at liberty to choose two members. The safes to be tested, publicly by fire under the direction of a committee appointed by us equally, and for that purpose only; the successful competitor to have the barrel safes, and the other party to pay the expenses attending the trial by fire.

The subscriber having been long (and he flatters himself favorably) known in his business, to a discriminating public, presumes that they will not suppose he voluntarily abandoned that on which his reputation as a safe maker and dealer has been founded and sustained so many years, *without having first provided* himself with a *superior substitute*. His aim and exertions ever have been, and still continue, to place his name first among those engaged in the same business and he will continue to make and sell HERRING'S PATENT WORLD'S FAIR PREMIUM SAFES warranted entirely free from dampness, and superior to any other safe known.

All persons are cautioned against making or selling the above safes unless authorized by me. S. C. HERRING, Patentee, Green Block, Nos 135, 137 and 139 Water-st.

GREAT BARGAINS.

CARPETINGS 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN SPRING PRICES.

Elegant velvet and tapestry carpeting from the recent large auction sales, now selling for less than the cost of importation.

New styles velvet, 10s to 11s. per yard.
New styles tapestry, 8s. to 9s. per yard.
New styles Brussels, 8s. to 10s. per yard.
New styles 3-plys, 8s to 10s. per yard.
New styles superfine ingrain, 5s. to 7s. per yard.
Ingrain, 2s. to 4s. per yard.

Also, a large stock of new patterns oil cloths, and all other good: pertaining to the trade equally low.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 456 Broadway, rear Grand-st., cheap side.

BREVOORT HOUSE, FIFTH-AVENUE, CORNER OF EIGHTH-STREET.—This establishment, conducted exclusively on the European plan, has a restaurant attached for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen not residing in the Hotel. Dinner and supper will be provided at all times, on short notice, either in private rooms or in the restaurant.

FURTHER EVIDENCE OF THE GREAT EFFICACY OF DR HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia.

D. E. SYKES, Esq., editor of the *Courier*, Norwich, Conn. said: I have been using your German Bitters for some time, for Dyspepsia, and have found so much relief from them that I have made up my mind to give them a fair trial, editorial endorsement."

The editor of the Boston *Bee* said, Dec 22: "Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters for the cure of Liver Complaint, Jaundice Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, is deservedly one of the most popular medicines of the day. These Bitters have been used by thousands and a friend at our elbow says he has himself received an effectual and permanent cure of Liver Complaint from the use of this remedy. We are convinced that in the use of these Bitters, the patient constantly gains strength and vigor, a fact worthy of great consideration. They are pleasant in taste and smell, and can be used by persons with the most delicate stomachs with safety under any circumstances. We are speaking from experience, and to the afflicted we advise their use."

For sale in New York by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st; C. M. SAXTON, No. 123 Broadway; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, No. 49 Warren-st; ROYD & FAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay st; OLCOTT, MCKINSON & ROBBINS, No. 127 Maiden-lane; MARSAYES, Brooklyn, and by druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere.

RICH'S SALAMANDER SAFES—STOCKS, BONDS, Cash, Notes, valuable papers and Books are perfectly safe in RICH'S IMPROVEMENT on "WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE." Messrs. STEARNS & MARVIN, Nos. 144 and 146 Water-st., continue to make and sell WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, and are the only persons authorized with the above improvements (in the New-England States) to make and sell the same.—Sept 2 1854 B. G. WILDER, Patentee.

A large assortment on hand, fitted to suit Merchants, Bankers, Brokers, with or without JONES'S WORLD'S FAIR LOCK, at the Depot, Nos. 144 and 146 Water-st., New-York. STEARNS & MARVIN.

SEWING MACHINES.—THE FALL TRADE IN clothing, shoes, caps, saddlery, &c., must be supplied, and the only way to complete these manufactures with dispatch uniformity and unequalled in strength and beauty, is to use SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. An investment in a machine now of $100 will secure a profit of $300 by the time the season closes. All sewers against I. M. SINGER'S MACHINE are finally settled, and they are the only machines of any value which do not infringe valid patents, and subject the users to suits and damages.

I. M. SINGER & CO. No 323 Broadway.

LADIES' FALL BONNETS AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.—On TUESDAY next Sept 19, an extensive and magnificent assortment of ladies' Fall bonnets comprising the choicest styles which the Parisian modistes have decreed shall be the rage this season, (all forwarded from Havre in advance of their advent abroad) will be opened at GENIN'S BAZAAR. It is believed that the exhibition will surpass in splendor and variety any display of the kind ever made in this City GENIN'S BAZAAR,

No 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

PIANO-FORTES.—AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT of elegant Pianos and Melodeons for sale or to rent, at a less price than they can be had elsewhere in the market. A large variety of second-hand Pianos. Prices, $30, $65, $90, $50, $75, $100, $125, &c., to $175. Beautiful Pianos, which have been rented for a short time, for sale at great bargains. Every instrument warranted. A large discount made from factory prices, for cash. To suit some purchasers, monthly payments will be taken. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

RUPTURE.—MARSH'S PATENT, THE ONLY RADICAL CURE TRUSS.—MARSH & CO have just received the United States letters patent for MARSH'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, that took the sole premium at the late Exhibition in the Crystal Palace. It has received the universal approbation of the medical and surgical profession of this City, and will cure nine out of ten cases of reducible hernia. All persons are cautioned against infringing upon this instrument. Open from 7 A. M. until 9 P. M.

MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane.

WEST FLUSHING.—FULL LOTS SELLING IN West Flushing at $65 to $100 each; laid out in blots of 2 and 2½ lots each. Distance 40 minutes from Fulton Market by steamboat and railroad. The Railroad passes directly through the property. Title good, and terms very easy. Free excursions every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 1 o'clock. For Tickets, maps, &c., apply to BARKER & ELLIOTT,

No 3 Nassau st., near Wall-st.

CHEAP DRY GOODS.—E. H. LEADBEATER, No 347 Broadway, is selling Silk Mantles, Plaid Cashmere Shawls, De Laines, Linens, Blankets, Quilts &c., at less than they can be purchased for at the manufactories in Europe. They have just received a large lot of ladies' best Kid Gloves, which they will offer this morning at 38 cents per pair.

E. H. LEADBEATER, (late Leadbeater & Lee)
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

HERRING'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—THE subscriber continues to manufacture and sell his Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes at the old established stand, where the largest and most varied assortment of Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, Bank Vaults, Desks, Chests, Powder Proof Bank and Safe Locks in the world are on hand and for sale by SILAS C. HERRING. Green Block, corners of Water, Pine and Depeyster-sts.

REMOVAL.—THOS. WILEY, JR., & CO'S EXTENSIVE Tailoring establishment and Cloth store, is removed from the old stand, No. 207 Greenwich-st, to No. 315 Fulton-st., corner of Amos-st, where they will be happy to receive their old customers, and as many new ones as will present themselves, to which they will guarantee satisfaction.

THOS. W. WILEY,

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CLARENDON,
FOURTH-AVENUE, COR. EIGHTEENTH-STREET.

☞ Families or single gentlemen can have choice of table d'hote, or private table. There are seventy-five suites of apartments arranged for families, with baths and all the modern improvements. Also rooms for single gentlemen. The establishment is furnished equal to any hotel in the world, and will be kept in a manner to secure the patronage of the public. Price, $2 50 per day.
O. C. PUTNAM.

☞ Dr. McClintock's Tonic.—ALTERATIVE SYRUP, for purifying the blood, should be used freely at this season by all who are troubled with skin diseases, tetter or pimples, chronic rheumatism, bilious complaints, piles, headache, lassitude or any complaints arising from vitiated humors in the blood. It is delightfully palatable, and at the same time the most powerful vegetable purifier known to modern medical science. It arouses the liver to action, stimulates the glands, and gives renewed vigor and tone to the whole system. Price $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5. Ask for Dr McCLINTOCK'S Tonic Alterative Syrup. Sold by all druggists, and by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 122 Fulton-st., New-York

☞ Whooping Cough Cured!—This distressing disease is thoroughly and quickly cured by DR. McCLINTOCK'S ASTHMA AND WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY. It contains no opium, and can be given to children with perfect safety. A few drops at bed-time quiet the cough all night, and a few doses cure entirely. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 122 Fulton st., and by all Druggists.

☞ Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address H. M. WATSON. Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ Ladies who Value Clean, Smooth and Delicate Complexion—Should use the BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS, which removes tan, freckles, chaps, pimples, blotches, &c., and imparts a porcelain transparency to the skin. PERRIDGE & CO., Boston,
C. H. RING, No 122 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Dr. Morse's Invigorating Cordial.—Whence proceed the lassitude, the depression, the debility, the indifference to life, the instability, the continual feeling of illness which it is impossible to define? To localize, so common is the word to bear, and so little patied by the robust and healthy! We answer—from the stomach and the nervous system, between which there exists the closest sympathy. Want of vital energy, sluggishness in the secretive organs, a general inertia of the system, is at the bottom of all the difficulty. To rouse the whole organization from the torpor, to imbue it with new life, activity and vigor, and to restore it to that condition, there is no preparation comparable with Dr. MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL. Other stimuli may excite the dormant physical energies for a time, but like the night-flash of the lightning that leaves behind it a deeper gloom, the exhibition of these exhilerants is followed after the first convulsive effort is over, by a depression of body and mind more profound and lingering than before. You feel the worst when the Elixir has a dynamic influence. It not only creates a new condition of the physical organization, but perpetuates it. The animal spirits are not only cheered and elevated by its agency, but kept up to their new level without flagging. A vegetable compound, congenial to the system, it seems to act upon the constitution itself, and to revolutionize it. In chronic diseases of the nerves, the stomach, and the liver, its operation is all but miraculous. The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, six for twelve dollars.
C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 122 Broadway, New-York.
Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada and the West Indies

☞ The Resurrection of Poland.—A course of Three Lectures will be delivered on the evenings of TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, the 19th, 21st and 23d instants, at the Tabernacle, by IGNACE ZIEMENSKI, in which he will demonstrate that the Liberty of Poland is indispensable to the continuance of free Governments in Europe; that, through its agency and uprising alone is Russia vulnerable; and that the claim of Poland to the sympathies of all liberal men throughout the world, is unquestionable. In the discussion of his subject, Mr. ZIEMENSKI will review that part of history and progress which is very little understood. Brig. Gen. WM. HALL, WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT and Hon. HORACE GREELEY will preside.
Tickets for the course, admitting a gentleman and ladies, $1; single tickets, do., 50 cents. To be had at the music store of WM. HALL & SON, corner of Broadway and Park-place; JOHN COMMERFORD, No. 454 Broadway, and at all the principal hotels, or at the doors, on the evenings of the lectures
M. PYCHOWSKI, the celebrated Polish artist and composer, will perform on the piano-forte several compositions of his great cotemporary and fellow-countryman, Chopin, and some of his own.
At the first lecture, M. PYCHOWSKI will use a soirée grand piano, bought from Mr. Berry, of this City. At second and third he will perform upon an upright Pleyel's piano-forte, from the establishment of Mr. Descombes, No. 385 Broadway.

☞ The Union Homestead Association—Will hold a Public Meeting at their rooms, No. 195 Bowery, (next door above Military Hall,) on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 19, on which occasion it is expected that every member will be present, as business of importance is to be transacted.
This Association has secured a beautiful tract of land, comprising part of what was formerly known as the Rasdell Farm, situated a short distance above the village of Newtown, and directly upon the line of the Flushing Railroad, and within a hundred yards of the depôt. The land is situated on both sides of Junction-av., and on the Flushing-av. Plank Road. Stages pass the property every half-hour, and the cars of the Flushing Railroad twelve times daily. The situation is proverbially beautiful and healthy, and every man who is desirous of obtaining a site for a pleasant suburban residence, that is in every respect convenient and easy of access, will consult his interest by joining this Association. The property has been purchased at a cheap rate and upon good terms, which bring it within the reach of all. Application at the Meeting will put the applicant in possession of many interesting particulars, which the space of an advertisement forbids us to disclose. E. W. KETCHAM, President.

☞ Manhattan Engine Co. No. 8.—At a Special Meeting of Manhattan Engine Company No. 8, held at the Engine House on Friday evening, Sept. 15, 1854, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:
Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler to remove from our midst our late fellow member, Mr. JOHN L. REEDS.
Resolved, That with feelings of sincere regret we have received the mournful intelligence of the death of our late associate.
Resolved, That we tender to the friends and relations of the deceased our most profound sympathies, and assure them that we shall ever cherish his memory with the deepest emotions of respect
Resolved, That the Company pay the customary mark of respect to the memory of the departed, and a copy of these resolutions be transferred to the relatives of the deceased.
JESSE W. CHASE, }
ROBT C. BROWN, } Committee.
JAMES HANDEY, }

☞ Ninth Ward Awake.—The friends of Temperance in the IXth Ward are invited to assemble in the Bleecker Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton-sts., on THIS (Monday) EVENING, Sept. 18, to consider the present position of the Temperance cause in this Ward, and to devise further measures to put an end to the illegal sale of liquors. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. J. B. WAKELY, Dr. D. M. REESE, and other distinguished speakers.

☞ South Williamsburg.—The regular Weekly Meeting of the Second South Williamsburg Association will be held at their rooms, No. 195 Bowery, on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 18, at 7½ o'clock, punctual attendance of the members is particularly requested. Persons wishing to become members may do so by making early application at the meeting, where every information may be obtained.
JOHN WILSON, President.
CHAS. YOUNG, Secretary

☞ Notice.—GUARDIAN GUARD ATTENTION!—The members and friends of Guardian Guard, and those who intend going on our excursion to Albany on Monday, Sept. 18, will meet at Thomas Lawrence's, No 14 Greenwich-st., on MONDAY, at 8 o'clock P. M., prior to our departure. Punctual attendance particularly requested.
By order. GEORGE STARR, Commandant.
JOSEPH SHAW, Orderly.

☞ The Twentieth and Twenty-first Ward Temperance Meeting, at Union Hall, No 1,130 Broadway, between 25th and 26th-sts., will open for the season THIS EVENING, Sept. 18 and be addressed by Rev. A. D. GILLETTE, (23d-st. Baptist Church, near 5th-av.), Rev. N. HAVENS, Esq., and LAMBERT S. BECK. The friends of the cause are invited to come and prepare for the approaching struggle.

☞ Brooklyn Horticultural Society.—The Fall Exhibition of this Society will be held at the Athenæum, corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts., on the 19th, 20th and 21st insts. The Exhibition will be opened on TUESDAY, the 19th, from 3 P. M. until 9 P. M., and on the following days from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission to non-members, 25 cents.
M. ARROWSMITH,
Recording Secretary,

☞ Notice.—The quarterly meeting of the New-York Practical House-Painters' Benefit and Protective Association will be held at Convention Hall, Wooster st., THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock. The members are particularly requested to attend. By order,
STEWART S. BANNON, President.
CHARLES A. CLARK, Secretary.

☞ New-York Young Men's Christian Association.—The Regular Monthly Meeting will be held on MONDAY EVENING, 18th inst., at 8 o'clock, in Lecture Room of Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Mr PARDEE will deliver an Essay on "*The Wants of our City Children.*" Young men generally are cordially invited to attend.
JNO. A. CORBETT, Recording Secretary.

☞ Wakefield Industrial Association No. 3.—The members are hereby notified to attend the next regular meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept 22, at 7½ o'clock, as the proposals for the grading and draining will be opened on the above evening. By order of the Association.
JOHN CUMMERFORD, President.
J. A. HARDENBURGH, Secretary.

☞ Gymnasium Now Open—Nos. 93 and 95 6th av., near Washington-square and 8th-st. See picture of the same in the City Directories, under S.

PERSONAL.

HOLMES.—If EDWARD TEBBUTT HOLMES, or his sister ELIZABETH, children of MARTHA HOLMES, afterwards LAMB, and lately deceased, or the personal representatives of them, or such one of them as may be dead, will apply to Messrs. NEWBON & EVANS, Solicitors, Doctors' Commons, London, they will hear of something to their advantage.

C. E. N.—The situation you held on 26th June, 1853, can be yours provided you call forthwith at my hotel, from 8 to 12 forenoon. (I give you two days.) If you do not, I will call for you at 7½ to 8 P M., or write home. I advise you to exert yourself, for it is my last effort to aid you.
J. N.

IF MR. LYONS, who was third mate, and Mr. WM. RICHEY CLARE, who was steward of a ship on a voyage from Liverpool to New-York, in the months of July and August, 1826, or any person acquainted with them will send their address to the office of the Commissioners of Emigration, No. 76 Franklin-st., they will confer a great favor.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

TAKE HEED!
Though advertized in every journal,
Rascals, with impudence infernal,
In LYON'S name vile nostrums vend.
When will these fiends, so dangerous, end?
Pray use your eyes—the labels scan,
On flask and box, and if you can
See upon each four medals traced,
And LYON'S name beside them placed,
Rely upon it that the tin
Holds quick and certain death within
To bed bugs, roaches, ants, rats and mice—
You will not have to dose them twice.
LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER AND PILLS, for rats and mice, No. 424 Broadway.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young girl, of genteel appearance, to assist in the care of children; she is a competent chambermaid and waiter; or as nurse and companion, or to assist in sewing and light housework; she is a good private family. She may be seen at present at No. 235 1st-av., first floor back room, between 19th and 20th-st., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By three competent Spring women: one to cook, wash and iron, one as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit all kinds of children's clothing; one, a Protestant, as chambermaid and wai er, and assist in washing and ironing. Can bring unexceptionable references for capability, integrity, and being respectful. To be seen at No. 359 7th-av. until engaged.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman, as general servant. Is a good cook and a first rate laundress. Has no objection to go in the country. Is willing and obliging, and will try to please in every particular. Has good references and can refer to former employer. Please call or address to No. 84 3d-av., near 16th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a most respectable and well recommended young girl as chambermaid and laundress, or nurse and seamstress. Would have no objection to do general housework; is a first-rate washer and ironer; is capable to please her employer. No objection to the country. Call at No. 223 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, accustomed to all kinds of family sewing, as seamstress. Would do light chamberwork, or assist with the care of children. Would have no objection to go a short distance in the country. Please address by note, SEAMSTRESS, No. 113 West 14th-st., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family, by one; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as waiter, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent city references. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the Bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable young woman as first-class cook in some respectable private family, has no objection to assist in the washing. The best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 139 7th-av., between 20th and 21st-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant man in a clothing store, as light porter, or any other light business, and make himself useful. Has been in City 18 years. Call at No. 240 Water-st., on my boss in the store, for 2 days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, in a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Best of reference given. Call at No 228 17th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs., back room, first floor. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By respectable young girl, as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing, or would take charge of children and do sewing. Can give good reference from her last place. Call at No. 123 13th-st. for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a first-class laundress, or as chambermaid and fine laundress, by a girl of much experience; and as a good cook, and to wash and iron, by another. Both can come well recommended. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young married man in some mercantile or other respectable business, where the situation would be permanent. Is a good penman, and can give the best reference as to character and qualifications. Address PUNCTUAL, *Times* Office

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as Chambermaid, and has no objection to take care of children in some respectable family. Can be seen at No. 36 Hamersley-st. for three days. Can give good reference.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable middle-aged woman as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing. Good City recommendation given. Apply at No. 2 Union-court, University-place, near 13th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl, as good plain cook, and to assist in washing and ironing, in a small private family. Please call at No. 122 7th-av., between 22d and 23d-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—In some mercantile establishment, by a young man 17 years of age, a good arithmetician, and resides with his parents in the City. Address Box No. 2,700 Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young girl, as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing. The best of City reference can be given. Please call at No. 211 3d-avenue, between 13th and 14th-sts.

SERVANTS.—An excellent choice of servants for every kind of domestic work in hotels, private families, and boarding houses. Also, a few German chambermaids, ladies' maids and laundresses; and German young ladies for stores, can now be had at MORRIS & COHNERT'S well-known establishment, No. 297 Broadway, corner of Reade-st., under the Irving House. Also, German farmers, gardeners, porters, laborers at the above; or the branch establishment, No. 102 Greenwich-st.

SERVANTS.—Families supplied with female servants, in every capacity, from the Christian Home, No. 614 6th-av., corner of 36th-st.

GIRLS WANTED.—Eight or ten girls wanted to work on mantillas and cloaks. Apply to R. OLDERSHAW & CO., No. 321 Broadway, up stairs.

HELP OF ALL KINDS.—May be engaged at the Office of the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, No 27 Greenwich-st. FRENCH DOMESTICS there, and at the upper office, No. 130 9th-st., corner of Broadway.

EXPERIENCED SERVANTS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Professed cooks, $12; laundress, $10; waitress, $8; seamstress and Protestant coachman; also, a Scotch man waiter. Apply at 149 Grand-st.

MATRON OR HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—To take the motherly superintendence of two little children and the charge over the household of a widower. To a middle-aged American lady of intelligence and refinement, kind, truthful and gentle in her disposition, qualified and accustomed to children, this would prove a permanent and agreeable home. Remuneration ample. The very fullest testimonials as to character and ability will be required. Address Box No. 724 Post-Office.

TEACHER.—An accomplished and successful female teacher desires to give daily instruction in the higher English branches and French, in schools or families. For circulars with testimonials, terms, &c. apply to Rev. S. A. Corey, Pastor of the 5th-av. Baptist Church; to Stanford & Swords, No. 625 Broadway; or to WILCOX'S U. S. School Agency, No. 293 Broadway.

TEACHER.—A young lady, well experienced in teaching, is desirous of an engagement in a private family, to instruct in Music, French, and all the branches of a good English education, or as Teacher of Music in a school. Best of references. Address S. C., *Episcopal Recorder* office, Pear-st., near 3d, Philadelphia.

TEACHER.—A Teacher (male) qualified to give instructions in the common and higher branches of an English education, also vocal and instrumental music, wishes a situation. Address MUSIC, *Times* Office, stating where an interview may be had.

TRANSLATOR OR COPYIST.—A respectable young man, who is disengaged several hours in the day, wishes to meet with employment as Translator from French to English, or English to French, or to copy writings in either languages. Writes a fine hand. Address H. C. B., New-York *Daily Times* Office.

FRENCH LADY WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Competent to teach French and needlework and assist in the duties of a young ladies' school. Apply to C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 252 Broadway.

TEACHER WANTED—A good teacher and thorough disciplinarian. Salary $500, with prospect of increase. Address, with references, ACADEMUS, New-York *Times* Office

SALESMEN WANTED.—Ten good salesmen wanted, to sell articles wanted in every family; can make $3 to $5 per day; also one to drive a horse and wagon. Call or address No. 317 Bowery.

STATE AGENTS WANTED FOR OTIS' IMPROVED PATENT LIGHTNING-RODS—With right to manufacture. A lucrative business, requiring moderate capital. Proprietors LYON MANUFACTURING CO., No. 343 Broadway.

PRINTER WANTED—To take charge of the composition and making up of a Weekly Paper. Must be fully able to read proof and make up in good taste. Will be paid by the theusand. Good references as to ability and character required before engaging. Address, with particulars, PUBLISHERS, at the *Times* office.

TO STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS.—A gentleman of some experience in the Stock business, as a book-keeper and possessing some capital, is desirous of a situation in a Stock Broker's office. Address F. M., Box No. 864, Post Office.

CANVASSERS WANTED FOR THE GREAT RED DRAGON OR MASTER KEY TO POPERY, and other new and very popular works. Application solicited only from persevering men. Such realize their most sanguine expectations. Exclusive agencies given if desired. Apply to HALL & BROTHER, publishers, No. 36 Ann-st.

AGENTS WANTED—To canvass for ten new and highly useful publications—a ready sale wherever offered; men of good address, energy and perseverance only employed. Address, with reference, MILLER & CO., Box No. 95, Philadelphia Post Office.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER WANTED—Also a boy in a dry goods jobbing house. Salary moderate. Address C. L. C., *Times* Office.

BOY WANTED—In a Silk Jobbing store. An active and intelligent boy about 15 or 16 years of age one who resides with his parents and can come well recommended, only need apply at No. 26 John st.

BOY WANTED.—An active and intelligent lad about 15 years of age, who resides with his parents, to do the work in an office. Address Box 1,840 P. O., in hand-writing of applicant, stating reference.

JOHN YOUNG, OF THE PROTESTANT AGENCY, No. 7 Carmine-st., has opened the Female Servants' Registry, No. 1454 Bowery, to enable him to supply the increasing demand of his friends and the public with servants. Subscribers to either have the advantages of both offices.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—A genteel house, furnished, by a good tenant; no children; references will be satisfactory, or not wanted; for six months or one year from October or November next; not above 19th-st., and between 3d and 6th-avs. Address Box No. 2,916, Post-Office, stating terms and where situated.

ROOMS WANTED—By a gentleman and his wife, four rooms, all the second floor preferred, of a modern house in a good neighborhood in Brooklyn, near one of the ferries. A small family having the desired rooms will hear of quiet tenants giving unquestionable references, by addressing Box No. 2,982 New-York Post-Office.

HOUSE WANTED.—The subscriber is in want of a neat house, with about 8 rooms, situated in Brooklyn, at a convenient distance from the ferries, South Brooklyn preferred. Rent not to exceed $450. Address W. Y., *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A genteel furnished house for a small family, in a pleasant part of New-York or Brooklyn—latter preferred. Will be taken for six months or longer. The best references given. Address J. E. N., No. 5 Gold-st., up stairs, stating terms, &c.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Capital $200,000.—Office, No. 6 Broad-st., New-York. This Company insures Dwelling-houses, Household Furniture, all kinds of Buildings, Merchandise, Vessels in port, and other property, against loss by Fire.
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BOARDING.—Pleasant and eligible private mansion, No. 672 to No. 677 6th-av., (Murray Hill,) located for family, high ceilings, piano-fortes, gas and private baths, open fronts, choicest company, splendid views, rooms on first floor, choice suites, rates every three minutes.

BOARDING.—And an elegant suite of furnished rooms on the first floor, consisting of a parlor and two bedrooms, with closets. Also, a parlor and bedroom on second and third floors, and rooms for single gentlemen, at Nos. 80 and 84 East 23d-st.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife, or a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, by applying at No. 44 West Washington-place. Bath and gas in the house. Also, a furnished parlor

BOARDING.—A young lady (teacher of music) desires to make an arrangement with some agreeable private family by which she could give instruction in singing and upon the piano as compensation for board. References given and required. Address TEACHER, this Office.

BOARDING.—To Let, in suite or separate rooms, on the second floor, in a modern house pleasantly situated, opposite Chelsea-square. Also rooms for single gentlemen. Reference given and required. Apply at 220 West 20th-st.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife or two young gentlemen can be furnished with a large commodious room on the second floor, front, together with board, at No 30 King-st. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—Rooms to let for the Winter, with or without board, in a house with all the modern improvements, pleasantly located. No. 259 Greene st., between Waverley and Clinton-places. Reference exchanged

BOARDING.—A lady can be accommodated with board, and a parlor and bedroom unfurnished, in a small family, where there are no other boarders, by addressing Mrs. D——, Broadway Post-Office.

BOARDING.—Fine rooms in 14th-st., near 7th-av., with Gas, Croton-water and all modern improvements. Address C. P. K., Box No. 121 Post-Office

BOARDING.—An entire second floor, either separately or in suite. Apply at No. 59 2d-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—At No. 56 State-st., near Henry—Large front and rear rooms, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for married or single gentlemen; references exchanged; house located within three minutes' walk of South or Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Within five minutes' walk of the Fulton Ferry. Brothers or two friends, seeking a comfortable home for the Winter, can obtain a double-bedded front room, on very reasonable terms, at No. 65 Henry-st. Also, a single room

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY—Pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, but a few minutes' walk from the Ferry, at Mrs. VALENTINE'S, No 16 Essex-st.

BOARD WANTED—An elderly lady wishes to obtain board at a respectable house, for a moderate price; between Pineapple and Atlantic-sts., Brooklyn. Address M. M., at this Office.

BOARD WANTED—In the neighborhood of the General Theological Seminary, 20th-st., where dinner may be had late in the afternoon. Address STUDENT, *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—For an invalid lady in a plain, quiet family. She will not require any extra attention. Address S. B. C., Box No. 1,456 Post-Office, stating address and terms, which must be moderate.

BOARD UP TOWN.—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen can have board with pleasant apartments, in a family residing at No. 234 19th-st Gas, bath-room, &c.

DESIRABLE APARTMENTS TO LET—TO A SMALL QUIET FAMILY ONLY.—The entire second story of a new house, consisting of four rooms and four pantries, together with two rooms and pantry in fourth story, and use of bath and washroom. The house is finished with marble mantels, gas, Croton, &c. Rent $300 per annum. Inquire at 303 10th-av, corner 23d-st.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—Several very pleasant rooms, separately or in suite, either furnished or unfurnished, can be had, with board, on very reasonable terms, at No. 290 4th-av., (opposite Dr. Hawks' Church) The house is finely located, and has all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

ROOM WANTED—With or without partial board, by a young man, in a house where there will be few other boarders, and where a piano-forte will not be considered a nuisance. Address S. G. S. *Times* Office, stating location and terms.

ROOMS TO LET.—A large room, pleasantly situated, with all the modern improvements, suitable for a gentleman and his wife. Also, two smaller rooms, suitable for single gentlemen, can be had with board, at No. 494 4th-st., one block from the stages and cars

ROOMS WITH BOARD.—One or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with a pleasant room and board at No. 72 2nd-av.

GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with PLEASANT ROOMS and BOARD at No. 79 SANDS-ST., Brooklyn.

TO GENTLEMEN—Agreeable Rooms to let, large and small, furnished or unfurnished, in suites or separately, with hot, cold and shower baths
A. R. PLUMLEY, No. 27 Bond st.

FURS.

LADIES' FUR STORE.
EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN FURS.
J. H. HARLEY
Has opened for the season his usual splendid assortment of
FURS,
Consisting of SABLES H. B. MARTIN, STONE MARTIN, MINK MARTIN, ROYAL ERMINE, &c.
Besides every other variety, suitable for LADIES' WEAR.
His assortment of FURS for TRIMMINGS is large and desirable. Also, a fine assortment of
LADIES' AND GENT'S FUR GLOVES, SLEIGH & LAP ROBES, &c.
All the above articles are made in the best style and warranted.
FURS REFINISHED IN THE BEST MANNER.
YOUR ORDERS ARE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.
J. H HARLEY, No. 34 John-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO SHEET-METAL WORKERS.—NOTICE.—One of the most valuable and useful patents that has been granted within the last ten years, has been awarded to WM. WEBSTER, of Morrisania, N. Y., (letters patent dated March 28, 1854,) for a novel and invaluable machine for making from 5,000 to 18,000 feet of (any kind) SHEET METAL TUBING per day. This machine is now being exhibited between the hours of 9 A. M and 4 P. M., in room No. 13, at No. 11 Wall-st., New-York City, where all interested are solicited to call. Terms, offers, counties and State rights for sale. All communications (post-paid) promptly replied to in their order
WILLIAM WEBSTER,
CHARLES MILLER,
Sole Proprietors, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

WHIG NEWSPAPER ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—An old established weekly newspaper, located in an adjoining State, is offered for sale on favorable terms, on account of the declining health of the present proprietor. It is the only Whig office in the county, and has a good subscription, advertising and jobbing patronage. Any one wishing to purchase a country paper, will find this a good opportunity. For particulars inquire at the Daily *Times* Office, or of HENRY E. B. BETTS, composing room of the *Evening Post* Office.

FOR SALE—Grocery Store, Nassau-st., Brooklyn; splendid store, doing large business, price $750. Also, Spice Mills with machinery in Forsyth-st.; profitable trade, price $450. Also, Bowling Alleys, near the Astor House; spacious saloons. Also, wanted, a Store, between Chamber and Bleecker sts., near Broadway; rent $400. Apply No 288 Broadway, Room No. 14.
BONNER & CO.

TO CAPITALISTS—HARDWARE—A gentleman of long standing in the importing of foreign hardware, and who has the best of friends in Europe, besides knowing all the large dealers in the cities of the Union, desires a partner with some capital, to do a wholesale hardware business. He is an active business man of good standing, and well known in the trade. Would take a general or special partner. Address HARDWARE, *Times* Office.

$600 IN CASH WILL PURCHASE one of the best paying eating-houses and fancy goods stores on the North River. The whole business is connected, and a good tenement in the same building, with all the furniture, stock and fixtures, good will and lease, all for $600. Inquire of F. CAMP, Hudson, New-York, or R. L. GILBERT, Confectioner, No. 32 Vesey-st., New-York.

THE STOCK, TOOLS AND MACHINERY—Of a SHOVEL MANUFACTORY FOR SALE. All of the above tools and machinery are in good order, of recent construction and with the latest improvements, and capable of turning out fifty dozen shovels per day. Reasons for selling made satisfactory upon addressing A. C. D., this office.

HOTELS.

THE NATIONAL HOTEL, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., FOR SALE.—The proprietors offer for sale that very valuable property known as the National Hotel, Washington City. This Hotel embraces an area of more than forty thousand feet of ground, and is situated on Pennsylvania-av., in the most desirable and valuable part of Washington. It contains upward of three hundred and fifty rooms, larger than are found in hotels generally, and has all the conveniences and improvements that have been introduced into modern establishments of the kind. The good will, without the buildings, would bring, at the price adjoining lots have sold for, the amount asked for the whole property. The furniture throughout is of the best quality, and would be disposed of to the purchaser if he desired it. Possession can be had at any time; and the terms—which will be very accommodating—will be made known by application to the Proprietors of the National Hotel.
NATIONAL HOTEL, Washington, D. C.

BALLOCH HOTEL.—ALEX. WILLIAMSON, formerly of the King's Arms Hotel, Glasgow, Scotland, begs respectfully to intimate to the nobility, gentry, and the public generally, that he has just removed to the well-known BALLOCH HOTEL, situated at the Mouth of Lochlomond, and that he hopes, by strict attention to the business of the hotel, in which he has had great experience, to secure a share of public patronage. Tourists will find Balloch Hotel amply furnished with every requisite for such an establishment, including lock-up coach-houses, and boats for fishing parties. Moderate charges in every department, and a fixed scale for servants.

BANCROFT HOUSE ON GRAMERCY PARK—This splendid hotel, occupying the whole block front, facing this park, between 20th and 21st-sts., is now completed, and is being fitted up in an elegant and rich style, unrivaled by any other in this City. It will be opened on or about the 1st of Oct. as a first-class elegant suite of rooms are yet disengaged, and an early application may secure them.
HENRY J. DAVID, Proprietor.
CHAS. WRIGHT, late of the La Farge House, Supt.

LODGINGS.—MANHATTAN HOUSE, Nos. 27 and 29 Centre-st., near the Park. Strangers will do well to call at this new establishment and examine the superior accommodations before engaging elsewhere. Terms 25 cents per night.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—In the 8th-av. stage, on Thursday, Sept. 14, a porte-monnaie, containing a small amount of money. The owner may have the same by applying at No. 178 Front-st., proving property and paying charges.

U. S. PASSPORTS AND CUSTOM-HOUSE BROKERAGE.—Gentlemen going to foreign lands can have their passports procured as below, from the State Department; Custom-House business—entering, bonding, warehousing and forwarding, &c., attended to by the undersigned, for years in the New-York Custom-House.
CHARLES HOTT, No. 2 Nassau-st.,
U. S. Passport and Custom-House Broker.

FRIEND, USE MY ONGUENT—And in six weeks it will force your whiskers, moustaches or hair to grow strong and thick, and won't stain or injure the skin. $1 per bottle; $4 50 per half-dozen, sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No 47 Ann-st.; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; J. R. SPAULDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston.

PEACHES.—Fresh white heath peaches, for preserving, are arriving EVERY MORNING at the new fruit store, No. 8 Fulton-st., New-York.
A. W. PAGE.

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By connecting Surenne's pronunciation with Spiers' vocabulary and definitions, by the addition of notes explanatory of idioms and synonyms, and especially the great improvement in the English-French part, which in former dictionaries was so imperfect as to be almost useless as an aid to French composition, the editor has rendered a service which cannot fail to command the approval and the appreciation of all who are engaged in the study of the French language.
D R GOODWIN.

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Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED
THE STANDARD PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY OF THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES In two parts—I. French and English

LETTER FROM THE POPE.

AN "ENCYCLICAL" TO ALL GOOD CATHOLICS.

Protestant Swindles, Fearful Earthquakes, and Other Direful Calamities to be Cured, Stopped and Prevented by the Performances of the Faithful.

The following is rendered from the authorized version published in the French Catholic paper, *L'Ame de la Religion*, which is of itself a translation from the original Latin in which the document was written:

To Our Venerable Brethren the Patriarchs, Primates, Archbishops, Bishops, and Other Ordinaries in Grace and Communion with the Holy Apostolic See:

PIUS IX. POPE:—

Venerable brethren, health and apostolic benediction! In glancing with the solicitude and the sentiments of our apostolic charity over the whole Catholic world, we can hardly express, venerable brethren, with what profound sorrow we are penetrated when we see Christian and civilized society troubled on all sides in a lamentable manner, tormented, and as it were oppressed, by the saddest calamities. You are not ignorant of the fact that Christian nations are at this moment afflicted and disorganized by civil wars, by intestine feuds, by Protestant maladies, by fearful earthquakes, and by other direful calamities. But what is most to be deplored is, that among so many misfortunes and dire catastrophes to be bewailed, the children of darkness, who in their generation are wiser than the children of light, endeavor more and more, by every kind of devilish artifice, by machinations and conspiracies, to pursue a bitter war against the Catholic Church and its salutary doctrine; to overthrow and to ruin all legitimate authority; to pervert and corrupt everywhere the minds and the hearts of men; to propagate in all places the deadly poison of indifferentism and incredulity; to confound all laws divine and human; to create all foster quarrels, discord, revolts and impious revolutions, stopping at no crime or no evil doing, and not shrinking from any attempt to annihilate—if it were possible—our holy religion, and even to utterly destroy all human society.

Therefore it is, that in the midst of conjunctures so critical we—recollecting that by the special mercy of God we possess the resource of prayer to obtain all the benefits which we require, and to evade all the evils which we dread—have not ceased to raise our eyes towards the high and holy mountains whence we expect all help to come. And we have not, in the humility of our heart, wearied in invoking and in supplicating the God rich in mercy by constant and fervent prayers, that he may deign to make war disappear from one end of the earth to the other; that after having appeased the dissensions existing among Christian princes, he may restore to their peoples peace, concord and tranquillity; that he may inspire these princes themselves with an increasing zeal, more and more devoted to the defence and propagation of the faith and of the Catholic doctrine, which are the chief source of the happiness of nations; in fine, that he may deliver both the sovereigns and the nations from all the scourges that afflict them, and that he may cause them to rejoice by bestowing on them all true prosperity; that he may give to the erring the gift of his heavenly grace to bring them back from the way of perdition to the path of truth and of justice, and to convert them sincerely to their God. Already in our well-beloved city, we have prescribed prayers to implore divine mercy; nevertheless, according to the example of our illustrious predecessors, we have also resolved to have recourse to your prayers and to those of the Church.

It is for that purpose, venerable brethren, that we address to you these letters, to earnestly demand of your eminent and approved piety, that you with all possible zeal and care exhort the faithful confided to your charge, through the motives already expressed, to lay down by a sincere penitence the burden of their transgressions, and to endeavor, by supplications, by fastings, by alms, and by other works of piety, to appease the wrath of God, whom the crimes of men have incensed.

Manifest to the faithful, as your fervent piety and wisdom will inspire you, how abundant are the mercies of God for all those who call upon Him—what power there is in prayer if we close up all access against the enemy of our safety and draw near to the Lord. "Prayer"—to borrow the language of ST. JOHN CHRYSOSTOM—"is the source, is the root, is the mother of countless blessings; the power of prayer extinguishes the flames, curbs the fury of lions, suspends wars, appeases comba's, calms the tempests, puts the demons to flight, opens the gates of Heaven, breaks the bonds of death, cures diseases, drives away misfortunes, strengthens tottering cities: the scourges of Heaven and the attacks of men; there are no evils which prayer does not dissipate."

We earnestly desire, venerable brethren, that while we will be addressing fervent prayers to the Father of Mercies for the causes announced above, you do not cease, according to the wish of our encyclical letters of 2d of February, 1849, dated from Gaeta, to implore, in concert with all the faithful, by supplications and vows more ardent than ever, the bounty of the same father, that He may deign to enlighten our souls with the light of His holy spirit, and that we may thus the sooner come to a decision on the question of the conception of the very Holy Mother of God, the immaculate Virgin Mary, which may be to the glory of God and of that same virgin, our well-beloved mother.

To induce the faithful confided to your care to carry to these prayers a more ardent fervor, and that they may derive more bountiful advantages therefrom, we have been pleased to open the heavenly treasures—the dispensation of which has been confided to us by the Most High—and to dispense them abroad. Therefore, relying on the mercy of the all-powerful God and on the authority of His holy apostles Peter and Paul, and in virtue of that power of binding and loosing which the Lord has given to us, notwithstanding our unworthiness, we, by these presents, grant to all and each of the faithful of your diocese, of both sexes, who within a space of six months, to be fixed by each of you in advance, and to commence from the day to be determined on by each, shall have humbly examined their transgressions, shall have confessed them with a sincere detestation, and purified by sacramental absolution, shall have respectfully received the sacrament of the Eucharist, and devoutly visited three churches designated by you, or one of them at three different times, praying with devotion for some time according to our method for the exaltation and prosperity of our holy mother the church, and of the apostolic see—for the extirpation of heresies—for peace and accord among Christian princes—for the peace and unity of every Christian people, and who besides, in the same interval, shall have fasted once and given alms to the poor, as their piety dictates, an indulgence in form of a jubilee which they may apply in manner of privilege (suffrage) to the souls in purgatory.

Desirous of facilitating the gain of this indulgence to nuns (*religiéuses*) and others living in perpetual seclusion, as well as to those who are detained in prison, or whom corporeal infirmity or other impediment may prevent fulfilling all the works of piety mentioned above, we accord to the confessors the power of commuting those works to other works of piety, or of proroguing in their favor the jubilee for a short time; we also accord to them the faculty of dispensing with the communion of children who have not yet been admitted to the first communion. Therefore, we empower you, on this occasion only, and during the space of three months, to grant to the confessors of your dioceses all the powers conceded by us in the jubilee, made known by our encyclical letter of 21st November, 1851—letters addressed to you, printed, and beginning with these words, "In virtue of our other;" always, however, making the same exceptions as we made in those letters. Besides, we grant you permission to accord to the faithful of your dioceses, as well laymen as secular and regular ecclesiastics, of whatever institution, even though it may not have any special designation, the right to choose as confessor on this occasion whatever priest they wish, whether secular or regular, among the approved clergy, and to accord the same right to nuns, even to those who are exempt from the jurisdiction of the bishop, and to the other women who lead a conventional life. To work, therefore, venerable brethren! you who are called to participate in our solicitude, and who have been constituted the guardians of the walls of Jerusalem. Cease not to pray with us day and night, to join to your constant thanksgivings, with humility and earnestness, your cries and your supplications towards the Lord our God—to implore his divine mercy, that his propitious hand may turn away the scourges brought upon us by our transgressions, and that in perfect clemency it may scatter over all the riches of his bounty. We doubt not that you will be earnest in responding in the most perfect manner to the desires and to the requests which we have just expressed to you. We are fully persuaded, also, that, above all, the ecclesiastics, the monks, and the women, consecrated to God, as well as all the laical faithful, who, in leading a pious life, walk worthily in the way of their vocation, shall uninterruptedly and with the most ardent zeal address their supplicant prayers to God. And that our prayers may find a more easy access to God, forget not, venerable brethren, to invoke the suffrages of those who have already won the crown and the palm of victory; and above all let our prayers be perseveringly addressed to Mary, Mother of God, the virgin immaculate: to her whose intercession is the most favorable and the most powerful before God, to her who is the mother of grace and mercy; let us also demand the protection of the holy apostles Peter and Paul, and of all the saints who reign with Jesus Christ in the heavens. On the other hand, let nothing be nearer to your heart, and consider nothing as more important than the employment of all the efforts of your zeal in continually exhorting the faithful committed to your cares, in giving them your warnings and your encouragements, that they may be daily more and more established in firmness and strength, in the profession of the Catholic Church, that they may with the most anxious care avoid the snares, the ambuscades, and the frauds of men who seek to ruin them, and that they may endeavor to march with an increasing joy in the path of God's commandments, zealously abstaining from crime, which is the source of all the evils that afflict humanity. Therefore, leave nothing undone to stimulate as much as possible the zeal of the curates in particular, that they, performing carefully and religiously the duty of their charge, may not cease to inculcate in the minds of the Christians confided to them, according to their capacity, the holy lessons and prescriptions of our divine faith, of perfecting them therein, of nourishing them carefully by the administration of the sacraments, and of exhorting all the world to embrace the healthful doctrine.

In conclusion, as a pledge of all heavenly gifts, and as an evidence of the very ardent charity that we have for you, receive the Apostolic benediction, which we give you from the bottom of our heart, and with love to you, venerable brethren, to all the clergy, and laical faithful confided to your guardianship.

Given at St. Peter's, at Rome, Aug. 1, 1854, the ninth year of our Pontificate. PIUS IX. POPE.

THE SEAMEN'S HOME BURNT.—The extensive building known as the Seamen's Home, situated on Suzette-street, between Tchoupitoulas and Levee, took fire about 2½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, and was completely destroyed. The fire originated in a two story frame tenement adjoining the Home, which was occupied by some eight or nine families, and communicating to the Home by way of the third story windows, despite the efforts of the fire brigade to stop the further progress of the devouring flames, the splendid edifice in less than half an hour was in ruins. The loss is estimated at about $40,000, and we understand is fully covered by insurance. Jack is houseless now in the wide world, but of course his house will be speedily rebuilt; in the meantime the enterprising and kind-hearted gentlemen who have hitherto taken so deep an interest in his fortunes while ashore, will doubtless provide for him a temporary shelter.—*N. O. Crescent, Sept.* 18.

RAFT OF LUMBER LOST.—A large raft of lumber which left New-York on Friday afternoon, in tow of a steamer, commenced breaking up as it passed to Hurlgate, and the steamer made a harbor, and the raft was reconstructed, as it was supposed securely, but in the storm of Saturday it again began to separate, and when the steamboat arrived at Connecticut river, only three sticks of timber remained attached. The raft consisted of 1,500 sticks, and was valued at from $15,000 to $20,000. It was bound for the steam saw mill of Messrs. GLADWIN & WOOSTER, at Essex.—*New Haven Palladium, Monday.*

MARKET REPORTS.

Exports from the Port of New-York.

Exclusive of Specie, to Foreign Ports, for the week ending Sept 14, and compared with the corresponding week of last year:

FLOUR

	Bbls. 1853.	Value.	Bbls. 1854.	Value.
London	4,286	$30,869	5	$65
Liverpool	1,852	10,174	—	—
Gloucester	1,336	7,468	—	—
Glasgow	1,437	7,894	30	—
Nantz	645	3,709	—	—
Havre	26,145	155,052	—	—
Marseilles	2,867	16 860	—	—
Genoa	1 600	10,500	—	—
Australia	2,500	20,300	—	—
New-Granada	555	3,643	100	994
Venezuela	213	1,278	100	544
Hayti	500	3,713	700	7,770
Dutch West Indies	—	—	217	2,063
British West Indies	258	1,633	151	1,494
British Guiana	—	—	1,000	5,580
British N. America	4,039	24,526	1,613	15,474
Bremen	10	55	—	—
Total for the week	48 913	$297,656	3,976	$36,925
Total 1st w'k Sept.	58,918	303.718	8.026	71,982
Total in August	120 414	750 930	22 130	166,407
Total in July	242,995	1,157.769	99.154	737.623
Total since July 1	471,240	$2 510,073	133,286	$1,012,937

WHEAT

	Bush.	Value.	Bush.	Value.
Liverpool	2c,254	$43,694	—	—
London	31,044	42,362	—	—
Gloucester	15,000	19,500	—	—
Glasgow	11,691	17,537	—	—
Cork	13,026	17,100	—	—
Gibraltar	2,100	3.150	—	—
Havre	16,352	22 676	—	—
Total for the week	125,467	$166,219	—	$ —
Total 1st w'k Sept.	136 919	172,780	—	—
Total in August	394,678	501,487	65,101	107,831
Total in July	751,786	935,516	199,854	365,392
Total since July 1	1,408,850	$1,776,002	264,955	$463,224

COTTON

	Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.
Liverpool	1,331	$67,914	777	$43,751
Bremen	537	34 825	292	16 870
Havre	702	36.102	1,806	76,293
Nantz	251	9,500	—	—
Antwerp	60	2 299	—	—
Hamburg	293	15.000	—	—
Gibraltar	25	1.100	—	—
British N America	2	102	—	—
Total for the week	3,321	$167 122	2,845	$130,919
Total 1st week Sept.	4,479	241,851	7,423	299,111
Total in August	15,223	732,457	22 381	906 932
Total in July	31,274	1 536 535	33,936	1,526,500
Total since 1st July	54,247	$2 678,275	68,575	$2,863,512

CORN

	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
Venezuela	404	$331	—	$ —
French W. Indies	75	50	—	—
British W Indies	—	—	186	182
British Guiana	—	—	100	93
British N. America	—	—	1,800	1,450
Total for the week	479	$294	2 086	$1,725
Total previously	30,566	22.475	269.516	215.371
Total since 1st July	31,045	$22.856	271,602	$217,096

CORN MEAL

	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.
British N. America	1,015	$1,602	700	$3,065
British W. Indies	—	—	67	300
French W. Indies	25	100	—	—
Total for the week	1,040	$1,702	757	$3,455
Total previously	6 736	21,205	8,651	35,478
Total since 1st July	7,776	$22,907	9,418	$38,933

BEEF

	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.
Liverpool	79	$630	—	$ —
Bremen	—	—	210	2,395
Genoa	100	600	—	—
Gibraltar	10	70	—	—
New-Grenada	—	—	652	6,625
Hayti	—	—	62	431
Dutch West Indies	—	—	152	926
French W. Indies	61	601	—	—
British W. Indies	60	436	16	295
British Guiana	—	—	150	2,210
British N. America	50	415	—	—
Total for the week	360	$2,752	1,242	$12,912
Total previously	6 353	85,577	5.447	93,500
Total since 1st July	6,713	$89,329	6,689	$106,412

PORK

	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.
London	—	$ —	350	$1 900
Liverpool	36	500	—	—
Bremen	75	863	20	275
Gibraltar	10	150	—	—
New-Granada	—	—	150	2 423
Hayti	50	650	225	2,944
Cuba	29	467	—	—
British W. Indies	171	2,402	6	88
British Guiana	—	—	529	6,135
British N. America	790	11,343	365	4,391
Total for the week	1,161	$16,560	1,645	$21,161
Total previously	11 867	163,112	24,126	298.935
Total since 1st July	12,968	$180 372	25,771	$320,096

RECAPITULATION.

	1853. Am't.	Value.	1854. Am't.	Value.
Flour, bbls	48,913	$297,656	3 976	$36,925
Wheat, bush	125,467	166 219	—	—
Cotton, bales	3,321	167,122	2 845	130,919
Corn, bush	479	381	2,086	1,725
Corn Meal, bbls & tcs	1,040	1,702	757	3,455
Beef, bbls. & tcs	360	2,752	1,242	12,912
Pork, bbls & tcs	1,161	16.560	1,645	21.161
Total Produce		$632,392		$207,117
Total Miscellaneous				464,939
Total Export for the week				$672,036
Total Previously				10 895 730
Total since 1st July				$11,567,806

Markets....*Carefully Reported for the N. Y Daily Times.*
SATURDAY, Sept. 16—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are sparingly offered and purchased at $6 75 for Pearls, and $7 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs. The Inspection Warehouse contains only 407 bbls. of all kinds.

COTTON—Manifests an improving tendency, being more inquired for at prices ⅛c.@¼c. ₱ lb. higher than those current a week ago. The stock has recently been very light.

FISH—Favor purchasers. Dry Cod are moderately dealt in at $3 62½@$3 81½ ₱ cwt. Mackerel are plentier and obtainable at $16 75@$17 for No. 1; $13@$13 25 for No. 2, and $8@$8 25 for No. 3, ₱ bbl. We have no change of moment to notice in Pickled Salmon or Herring. Smoked Herring attract more attention at 65c @68c. for scaled, and 37½c.@40c. for No. 1, ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands still exhibit a downward tendency, nurtured by the increasing arrivals and by the eagerness of some factors to realize. The Eastern and local demand is moderate. The day's sales embrace 4,200 bbls. within our range:

Sour, ₱ bbl	$6 75 @$7 75
Superfine, No. 2	7 25 @ 8 00
State, common brands	8 62½@ 8 75
State, straight brands	8 75 @ 8 87½
Favorite State	8 87½@ 9 12½
Mixed Western	8 87½@ 9 12½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	9 00 @ 9 12½
Fancy Michigan	9 25 @ 9 37½
Common to good Ohio	8 87½@ 9 25
Fancy Ohio	9 12½@ 9 31½
Extra Ohio	9 25 @10 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 25 @ 9 75
Fancy Genesee	9 12½@ 9 37½
Extra Genesee	9 50 @11 50

We have nothing new to notice in Canadian. Southern is more inquired for, and is rather firmer. There were 2,500 bbls. sold at $8 50@$8 75 for inferior; $8 81½@$9 12½ for mixed to favorite; and $9 25@$9 75 for fancy and extra brands, ₱ bbl. Some owners quoted the latter at $10, but we could hear of no transactions at this rate. Rye Flour and Corn Meal display no particular change.

GRAIN—Wheat continues about the same, there being very little offering, and buyers not being eager to purchase at present rates. The only important sales reported, were of 1,000 bushels Canadian White, free, at $1 95; and 4,000 bushels good Southern White at $1 90@1 95; Rye is advancing, being more sought after; 2,000 bushels River Rye changed at 80c. @81c. for Canal. We notice more doing in Corn and Western Oats at 54c @57½c. ₱ bushel. Corn has continued in active demand at pretty firm rates, though, towards the close, less buoyancy is apparent in the trade. The day's movements include 75,000 bushels at 90c.@91½c. for unsound, 93c.@93c. for Western mixed, and 96c. for round yellow, ₱ bushel.

GROCERIES—Seem unaltered. The day's sales comprise 100 pkgs. Java Coffee at 12½c.@13c.; 400 bags Rio do. at previous prices, ₱ lb.; 50 hhds. Porto Rico Molasses at 28c. ₱ gallon; with 700 hhds. Sugar, including Cuba, at 4½c.@5½c.; and New-Orleans at 5½c.@5½c. ₱ lb. Teas are more in request at full rates.

HAY—River is in fair demand and firm, sales having been made at 95c. @$1 for shipment, and $1 12½ for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—We learn from Mr. H. D. HULL, that "the imports have been more moderate this week, and with a fair demand from the trade, and some inquiry for export Prices are more steady than at any previous period during the Summer, and transactions have been to a considerable extent. Dealers, however, operate with great caution, as the stock in tanneries is known to be considerable, and the demand for the manufactured article, owing to the depressed situation of the boot and shoe interest, is not expected to be so large during the present Autumn and Winter as it has been at some former period. Receipts of the week amount to 21,254 Hides, as follows: per *Comet*, from Sierre Leone, 5,085 Hides; per *Ida and Emma* and *Palmetto*, Buenos Ayres, 8,914 Dry, 516 Salted, and 5,212 Salted Horse Hides; per *Mary Mark*, Savanilla, 675; per *Watchman*, Port-au-Plait, 1,160; per *Brewster*, Central America, 4,893. Sales of the week are

9,200 Dry Rio Grande, 21½ lbs., at 15½c. part 6 mos. and part 5 ₱ cent. off for cash, usual selection, in bond.

4,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, in bond, 20@21 lbs., at 17c. cash less 5 ₱ cent., usual selection.

400 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21 lbs., at 18c., 6 mos., usual selection less the duty.

338 Dry Buenos Ayres, 19½ lbs., at 18c., usual selection.

1,047 Dry Orinoco, 21 lbs., at 15c., 6 mos. usual selection, for a country tanner.

6,500 Dry Porto Cabello, 22 lbs., at 12½c., 6 mos., rejecting bad hides; here and to arrive from Baltimore.

226 Dry Porto Cabello, 22 lbs., at 12½c., 6 mos., rejecting bad hides.

500 booked Porto Cabello, 21 lbs., at 12c., cash, less 5 ₱ cent., rejecting bad hides.

950 Dry Maracaibo, 22 lbs., 12½c., 6 mos., usual selection.

540 Dry Spanish Main, 20 lbs., at 12c., 6 mos., rejecting bad hides.

410 Dry Barcelona, 23 lbs., at 12½c., 6 mos., rejecting bad hides.

1,375 Dry Savanilla, 22 lbs., at 11c., 6 mos., rejecting bad hides.

1,432 Dry Savanilla, 22 lbs., at 11½c., 6 mos., rejecting bad hides.

2,537 Dry Savanilla, 22 lbs., at 11c., 6 mos., rejecting bad hides.

6,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, in bond, 21@22 lbs., at 18c., cash, less 5 ₱ cent., usual selection, for export, less the duty.

1,200 Dry Port-au-Plait, 20 lbs., at private terms.

The present stock of Ox and Cow Hides is 261,600 and there are expected to arrive shortly at this port:

The *Robert Wing*, from Buenos Ayres, with 6,000 hides.

The *Milly and Rachel*, from Entre Rios, with 14,000 Hides, salted.

The *Angostura*, from Orinoco, with 20,000 Hides.

The *Favorita*, from Orinoco, with 12,000 Hides.

The *Carmelita*, from Orinoco, with 6,000 Hides.

The *Putnam*, from Carthagena, with 3,000 Hides.

The *Winthrop*, from Savanilla, with 3,000 Hides.

The *Clara Borgia*, from Porto Cabello, with 3,000 Hides, and others.

HOPS—We notice rather less activity in the market, at 30c.@33c. for last year's, and 38c @40c. for this year's growth, ₱ lb.

LATHS—Eastern are coming forward in larger quantities, and are rather easier in price—$1 87½ ₱ thousand being the present current rate.

LEATHER—Mr. HULL informs us that there has been a fair business doing, at regular prices, which continue unchanged, and the sales slightly exceed the receipts. Over weights still continue very scarce. Buyers for the most part operate only for the supply of their immediate wants. In Oak tanned, I have no change to notice. The sales foot up 52,800 sides Hemlock, and 10,675 sides Oak; and the stock on hand comprises 67,750 sides Hemlock, and 10,550 Oak. I quote:

Oak Slaughter, good light	27c. @30c.
Oak Slaughter, good middle	26c. @29c
Oak Slaughter, heavy	26c. @29c.
Oak Slaughter, Spanish, all weights	24c. @27c.
Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., light	18c. @20c.
Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., middle	18c. @20c.
Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., heavy	17c. @19c.
Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., light	17c. @18c.
Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., middle	17c. @18c.
Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., heavy	16½c.@17½c.
Hemlock, Oron. and B. A., damaged, all w'ts	15c. @17c.
Hemlock, Orinoco & B. A., poor, all weights	11c. @12c.
Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough	22c. @23c.

On 6 months' credit."

LIME—Rockland rules quiet at 90c. for common and $1 18 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

METALS—Copper is in fair demand at 30½c. for New Sheating; 27 for yellow ditto; and 25c.@26c. for old ditto, ₱ lb. Iron is inactive at former figures. There were 250 tons Spanish Lead reported as having been sold, for future delivery, at $6 25@$6 31½ ₱ 100 lbs. Spelter is now worth but 5½c. for plates, ₱ lb. Tin and Zinc are dull and heavy.

NAVAL STORES—We have heard of nothing really new in Crude Turpentine, Spirits, ditto, or Tar, which are all in moderate supply and pretty regular in price. About 500 bbls. Common Resin were sold at $1 85@$1 90 ₱ bbl, delivered.

OILS—Whale, Sperm, and Olive are without essential variation. Linseed is on the decline. Whale parcels are not worth over 74c., while lots from store are obtainable at 77c.@78c. ₱ gallon. Lard remains as last noticed.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in moderate demand at rather steadier prices. The Sales include 900 bbls. at $14@$14 12½ for Mess, and $11 87@$12 for prime, ₱ bbl. Cutmeats rule quiet, but firm. There is but a very small quantity offering. Lard slightly favors purchasers. There have been 450 bbls., good to prime, taken at 10½c.@11½c. ₱ lb. About 1,000 bbls., deliverable in December, were secured at 10c. ₱ lb. Beef is in fair request at well sustained rates. There were 175 bbls. bought at $11 50@$12 for Country Mess, $14 75@$15 for City Mess. $15 50@$16 for repacked Chicago do., and $16@$16 50 for extra do. ₱ bbl. Butter is selling pretty quickly at 14c.@18c. for Ohio, 19c.@22c. for Western New-York, and 23c.@26c. for Orange County ₱ lb. Cheese is in fair demand at 9c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Is very scarce and wanted, but the high rates asked for it prevent buyers from operating with freedom.

SALT—Is not so actively inquired for, but rules firm at 28c.@30c. for Lisbon, 47c @48c. for Turk's Island, ₱ bushel; $1 17½ for Ground Liverpool; $1 47½ for ordinary brands fine do.; and $1 65@$170 for Ashton's do. do., ₱ sack.

SEEDS—Clover has been more freely dealt in, but is now rather scarce and quiet at 11½c.@11½c. ₱ lb. Some owners ask 12c. ₱ lb. American Flax is rare and nominal in price. Timothy appears in fair request at $22@$22 50 for Mowed, and $23@$25 for Reaped, ₱ tierce.

SKINS—Mr. HULL sums up the week's business, thus:

"GOAT—With a fair demand and light receipts; prices remain firm, and the stock on hand is only moderate. Sales are 60 bales Tampico at 30c.@31c.; and a few small parcels of Curacoa 48c.@50c., 6 months. No. 1 Curacoa are held at 50c.

DEER—The market is very inactive, although the stock in the first hands is small. Manufacturers are unwilling to operate at present rates, and quotations are nominal."

TALLOW—There were 10,000 lbs. Prime purchased to-day at 12½c.@12¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales of 320 bbls. Jersey, Ohio and Prison were effected, mostly at 41c.@42c. ₱ gallon,—showing a quiet though steady market.

FREIGHTS—There was but little grain offering for Liverpool, and rates for Corn were nominal at 3¾d.@4d. asked. Engagements of Cotton were made to the extent of 700 to 800 bales, mostly compressed, at ½d. To Antwerp, 3,000 bbls. Resin were reported at 2s. 6d. To Havre, about 50@100 bales of Cotton were taken at ⅛c Bone and Ashes were nominal. To California, rates were dull at 35c.@40c. ₱ foot, measurement.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Saturday—First Board*—$8,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 74; $1,000 do., '72, 78½; $1,500 City R. R. 6s, (S. & E.,) 87; $4,000 Pennsylvania 5s, '62, 84½; 7 Pennsylvania Railroad, 45½; 58 Bank of Pennsylvania Township, 33; 24 Mechanics' Bank, 30; 1 Minehill Railroad, 61½; 50 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 31½; 200 Reading Railroad, 35; 100 Long Island Railroad, 13; 300 do., 13¼.

After Board—100 Reading Railroad, 35; 100 do., 35½; 200 do., 35¾; 100 do. 35¾.

Second Board—13 Pennsylvania Railroad, 45½; 100 Long Island Railroad, 13¾; 50 do., 13¾; 40 Minehill Railroad, 61¾; 19 do, 62; 200 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 31¾; 6 do., 31½; 1 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, 69; 43 do., 69½; 11 Harrisburg Railroad, 55; 150 Morris Canal, 12½; 50 Reading Railroad, 35¼.

After Board—$2 000 Philadelphia 6s, 87½; $10,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 84½; 100 Reading Railroad, 35¾; 100 do., 35¾; 100 do., 35¾; 100 Morris Canal, 12½; 31 Beaver Meadow, 38; 1,000 New Creek Coal 1½.

Closing Prices—United States 6s '68, 117½@117¾; do., '67, 117¾@117¾; Pennsylvania 5s 84@84½; Reading Railroad, 35¼@35¾; Reading Railroad 6s, '70, 75@75½; Reading Railroad 6s '44 80@82; Pennsylvania Railroad Stock 45½@45¾; Morris Canal 12½@12¾; Schuylkill Navigation 6s '82, 74@74½; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 22½@23½; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 31¾@32½; Long Island Railroad, 13¾@13¾; Vicksburg Railroad, 10@11; Girard Bank 12@12½; Lehigh Zinc, 7½@8½; Union Canal, 9½@10½.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GOLD FOB CHAINS—FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE, 3, 4 and 5 strand.....$14 to $35
LONG LINK FOB CHAINS.....10 to 28
BELCHER CHAINS.....17 to 36
FLAT LINK, FANCIED.....16 to 40
FLAT LINK, FILLED.....11 to 32
FLAT LINK, ENGRAVED.....17 to 38
LONG LINK, DOUBLE.....12 to 25
LONG LINK, ENGRAVED.....16 to 30
WOVE FOB CHAINS.....12 to 27
CHASED AND PRESSED FOB CHAINS.....15 to 35

And all other kinds of Fob Chains, Vest and Guard Chains for sale, at retail, at much less than the usual prices.

GEO. C ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor, near Broadway.

GOLD VEST CHAINS.—GOLD CURB VEST CHAINS.....$9 to $45
GOLD WOVE VEST CHAINS.....10 to 28
GOLD ADELAIDE VEST CHAINS.....13 to 26
GOLD JENNY LIND VEST CHAINS.....13 to 45
GOLD CHASED AND PLAIN VEST CHAINS.....12 to 35
GOLD HEXAGON VEST CHAINS.....12 to 42
GOLD WARSAW VEST CHAINS.....10 to 36
GOLD SQUARE VEST CHAINS.....11 to 45
GOLD ENGRAVED VEST CHAINS.....16 to 36
GOLD CHASED VEST CHAINS.....21 to 56
GOLD FROSTED VEST CHAINS.....27 to 70

And all other styles, for sale less than the usual prices, by

G. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., near Broadway, second floor.

GOLD SLEEVE BUTTONS—Of all styles for Gentlemen, for sale very low, viz:

GOLD AND CHASED	pair	$2 50 to	$12 00
GOLD AND ENGRAVED	pair	3 00 to	9 00
GOLD AND SCROLL	pair	4 50 to	8 00
GOLD AND ENAMEL	pair	4 00 to	10 00
GOLD AND GARNET	pair	6 50 to	9 50
GOLD AND MOURNING	pair	6 50 to	10 00
GOLD AND AGATE	pair	3 00 to	4 50
GOLD AND CORNELIAN	pair	3 00 to	5 00

GEO. C. ALLEN, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor.

INSTRUCTION.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, OTSEGO COUNTY, NEW-YORK.—Rev. J. L. G McKOWN, A. M., Principal. Cooperstown, the seat of the above Institution, is one of the most beautiful villages of the State of New-York. It was laid out and adorned on classic ground, and consecrated by the genius of our honored countrymen, the renowned novelist, J. Fenimore Cooper. The retreat of "Leather Stocking," the cave of "Natty Bumpo," "Mount Vision," the home of "Marmaduke Temple," and the "head waters of the Susquehanna," are here realities, and we think, will prove no less attractive to the students, who may find a temporary home in the above Institution, than they were to the veritable "Elizabeth" of "Marmaduke's" halls We hope to make the buildings and seminary grounds no less attractive than the village So that, to those young gentlemen and ladies who may seek the advantages of their Institution, the Trustees hope to offer a fair equivalent for the safety and happiness of the home circle.

FACULTY.

The Faculty will consist of fifteen Professors and Teachers. A native Teacher in the modern languages will be employed And to give greater thoroughness and advancement in French, he will sit with the pupils at meals, and require them to converse in that language. A Professor of Instrumental Music—a proficient in his department—and two first-class assistants, are engaged. The Teacher of Oil Painting is an artist—having devoted ten years to the profession.

THE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

The Collegiate Department will not exist merely in name. The advantages of our colleges, which are denied females, we shall here offer them. A five years' course of study will be prescribed, which will include a full collegiate course. And any student passing a satisfactory examination in the same, will receive a full and formal diploma, without reference to the time occupied. The usual academic diploma will be awarded at the close of the third year. Every facility will be afforded young men preparing for college.

ACCESS AND CONVENIENCES.

Cooperstown is easily accessible, from all parts of the country. It is only twenty-five miles from Fort Plain on the Central Railroad, with which it is connected by plank road. There are a number of daily mails. The New-York mail arrives in twelve hours from the time of its departure; while we are brought in close proximity with distant sections of the country by telegraph to the village.

As a guard against fire, the Trustees have secured living springs of water, which they intend to convey to different points in the building, while the waste water will be conveyed to a large reservoir. A DAY and NIGHT WATCH will also be employed. The stairs (six flights) are also so arranged as to secure easy egress. A fire engine will also be on the ground. There are plaster black boards in every recitation room. There are FOURTEEN MUSIC ROOMS, a large well-lighted room for oil painting, and a fine room adapted to the purposes of a young ladies' Gymnasium. The buildings will accommodate 300 boarders.

NORMAL CLASS.

A Teachers' class will be organized at the commencement of the term—TUITION FREE. The course of study will be that prescribed by the Regents of the University; and as we believe young ladies should be thoroughly educated TO TEACH as to fill any other position in society no "eclectic" or "special" course of study will be prescribed Young ladies may, if they choose, pursue and thoroughly qualify themselves in the ornamental branches; and CERTIFICATES of such qualification will be given them. But to graduate, the thorough academic or collegiate course must be MASTERED. The regular course will include "Agriculture," "Practical Mechanics," and "Domestic Economy."

ADMISSION.

Students who are not known should present a certificate of good moral character. The Trustees wish it expressly understood that parents will be held responsible for ALL damages done to the furniture or buildings, IN ANY MANNER, by their children.

EXPENSES.

Board, including furnished room, washing and fuel, per week, $1 75; Tuition in common English, per term of ten weeks, $3 50; in higher English, $4; in Ancient Languages, including English, $5; incidentals, 25 cents Board, washing, fuel, furnished room, incidentals and tuition in common English, per term of ten weeks, $21 25.

N. B.—ALL MONEYS will BE REQUIR

SHERIFF'S SALES.

ALBERT HOWARD, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, I will sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, the 21st day of September, 1854, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, the following property, viz:

$3,000 Illinois Central Railroad 7 per cent Convertible Bonds, 1st January and 1st July.....$1,000 each.

$3,000 Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad 7 per cent Convertible Bonds, 1st January and 1st July.....$1,000 each.

$3,000 Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad 2d Mortgage 7 per cent Convertible Bonds, 1st January and 1st July.....$1,000 each.

$10,000 Rockaway and Hempstead Valley Railroad, 1st Mortgage 7 per cent Convertible Bonds; interest payable at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, 1st March and 1st September.....$1,000 each.

$10,000 Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad, 1st Mortgage 7 per cent Bonds; interest payable semi-annually, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, 1st February and 1st August.....$1,000 each.

$7,000 New-York City Croton Water, 7 per cent. Stock of 1857; interest paid quarterly by the City Chamberlain, at the Mechanics' Bank, 1st February, 1st May, 1st August and 1st November.

10 shares Flushing Railroad.....$20 each.

40 shares Hempstead Plains Railroad.....$25 each.

100 shares Bullock Bank.....$50 each.

25 shares Knickerbocker Bank.....$25 each.

40 shares Ocean Bank.....$50 each.

30 shares Harmony Fire Insurance Company.....$20 each.

20 shares Park Fire Insurance Company.....$100 each.

25 shares Republic Fire Insurance Company.....$100 each.

25 shares New-York, Albany and Buffalo Telegraph Company.....

20 shares New-York Consolidated Stage Company.....$25 each.

1,212 shares Isabella Copper Company.....$10 each.

250 shares Wyckoff Gold Mining Company.....$20 each.

500 shares Ship Timber Sensing Company, full stock, (hypothecated.).....$5 each.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

A. HOWARD, Sheriff.

A. H. HOLDS regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities every Monday and Thursday, at the Merchants' Exchange.

AT PRIVATE SALE.—A great variety of first class Railroad Bonds, Bank, Insurance and other Stocks. Office No. 4 Broad-st., next to corner of Wall.

W. S MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at No 412 Broadway, the balance of the elegant and costly furniture manufactured by Mr. James Grandy. This sale embraces the largest and very best assortment of furniture offered at auction, and those in want of good furniture can rely upon its giving satisfaction and as represented. Hotel proprietors, the trade, country merchants, and those about refurnishing, will find it to their advantage to attend the sale.

The stock consists in part of rich carved rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, covered in the finest satin brocatelle, plush and hair cloth; magnificently carved etageres, with mirror doors and backs; wardrobes, plate glass doors; parlor secretaries lined with satin wood and richly carved; ladies' cabinets, rosewood and mahogany marble-top centre and pier tables tête-à-têtes, sofas, divans and ottomanas, Voltaire, easy and fancy chairs; rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut bedsteads hall chairs; rosewood, oak and mahogany extension dining tables; dining room chairs in morocco and plush; sideboards library and secretary bookcases, library tables, card de, rosewood and oak reception chairs, new styles and designs; gothic sewing chairs, carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands and commodes to match, painted and enamelled chamber suites, with and without marble tops; trunk, willow, cane and upholstered seat cottage chairs; parochene hair mattresses, &c. Every facility for packing for out of town buyers

WILLIAM IRVING Auctioneer

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. Auctioneers, will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 193 Fulton-st., Household Furniture made by Duncan Phyfe, Brue, and other makers, elegant carved mahogany suites of parlor furniture in hair cloth, carved rosewood arm chairs in velvet, rosewood and mahogany marble-top centre and pier tables, rosewood work and chess tables, boxes, screens, &c., superb French-plate pier and mantel glasses, elegant ormolu and bronze clocks and ornaments, carved mahogany sideboard marble-tops, with cellerets to match, gilt and painted and oil gruel; superbly bound illustrated books, mahogany extension dining tables, arm chairs, oval tables, glassware, china, &c., bookcases and secretaries, marble-top book-stands, elegant rosewood writing tables, carved mahogany bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, elegant carved wardrobes, hard tables, dressing tables, &c., kitchen furniture, family stores, &c. Also, to trade, a large and complete assortment of cabinet makers' tools, materials, &c.

F COLTON Auctioneer

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MIRRORS, PAINTINGS, PIANOS, &c., &c.—F COLTON will sell on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 59 Beekman-st., by order of assignees, a very large and choice assortment of mahogany and rosewood furniture, from a dealer and from a private family. It will comprise every variety of rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, in brocatelle and hair cloths, tête-à-tête and card tables, wardrobes and bookcases, secretaries, sofas and tête-à-tête Voltaire chairs, dress and plain bureaus, sofa bedsteads and couches, French and cottage bedsteads, dressing tables, bookracks and cottage furniture, in suites; hair mattresses, tapestry, three-ply and ingrain carpets, together with every article necessary for housekeeping. Also, three rosewood piano fortes, in good order; also, 30 cases, more or less, of fine Havana cigars, of various kinds; also, about 150 full pieces of oilcloth, of various patterns, all of which will be sold to close an assignment, and will afford a very good opportunity to the trade, as well as all others. Sale will be peremptory and positive without regard to weather.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF THE ENTIRE ELEGANT FURNITURE OF A HOUSE.—R. W. WESTCOTT will sell THIS MORNING Sept 18, at 10½ o'clock, all the rich and costly furniture contained in house No. 57 8th-av., near 14th-st., embracing all the superb arrangements of 18 rooms, in rosewood, mahogany, best hair mattresses in 16 bedsteads, rich carpets, splendid rosewood piano-forte, pier glasses, rosewood suites, rare and valuable oil paintings, basement furniture, &c., making the largest and most attractive assortment offered at auction this season. The entire catalogue will be positively sold to the highest bidder. No postponement. Catalogues at house. Full particulars, see *Tribune* and *Courier*.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF CABINET-MAKER'S TOOLS.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Sept 19, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 193 Fulton-st a large and complete assortment of Cabinet Makers' Tools Patterns, &c., comprising work benches, 9 chests of tools, complete; together with a large assortment of loose tools, calls and patterns, hand screws, cases, assorted screws, iron and wood vises, iron cranks, chopping blocks, brushes; together with a large assortment of brass furniture fixtures.

C W HOLMES, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Will be sold THIS DAY (Monday) Sept. 18, at 10½ o'clock, the contents of the four story house, No. 114 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., comprising a large quantity of rosewood and mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, superb rosewood 7 octave piano forte, superb rosewood bedsteads, rich tapestry, carpets, fine China and glassware, elegant vases and mantel ornaments, extension dining tables, basement and kitchen furniture, &c.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE IN EASTOR-PLACE.—JAMES COLE & SON will sell at auction THIS DAY at No. 2 Astor-place, 5th-st., next to the corner of South 5th-st, Williamsburg, at 10 o'clock, A. M., all the elegant furniture contained in the said house, consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor, bed room and kitchen furniture. Sale positive. Terms cash, in city money. Catalogues are ready.

H F. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE &c. THIS DAY, (Monday,) Sept. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 65 West 22d-st., near Broadway, all the furniture in said house. To be sold without reserve to the highest bidder, rain or shine. House to let. Inquire of J. P. BATTERSON.

WM. WITTERS Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—On MONDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, at No. 187 Canal-st., the entire furniture of a family breaking up housekeeping, including a piano-forte, rich Brussels and other carpets, large mirrors, &c., together with everything necessary for housekeeping.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—STATE ENGINEER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Sept 14, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in obedience to a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, that on Wednesday, the 4th day of Oct. next, at 12 o'clock at noon, will be sold at Public Vendue, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, the following lots and parcels of land, situate in said City, and. The premises formerly mortgaged by JOSEPH W. HOWARD to the Commissioners of the United States Deposite Fund of the City of New-York, and now owned by the State, consisting of eight lots situate in the 3d-av., viz.: Four lots on the northeast corner of 116th-st., and four lots on the northeast corner of 114th-st. and said avenue, the said lots being 25 feet 2½ inches in breadth, front and rear, and 100 feet deep, be the same more or less. The conditions of sale will be, that one-fourth part of the purchase money be paid at or within forty-eight hours after the sale, and the remainder thereof secured by the bond of the purchaser, payable in six equal annual instalments, with interest annually at 7 per cent JOHN T. CLARK,

State Engineer and Surveyor.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT AUCTION—ON THE PREMISES.—On THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at 2 o'clock P. M., a spacious and convenient house, warmed with hot air, has an excellent cooking range and water in the house, with large barn and stable, cow-house, carriage-house, milk-house wagon-sheds, pig-house, hen-house, &c. A good garden filled with variety and abundance of small fruits, Catawba, Isabella and Scuppernong grapes, quinces, pears, plums, cherries, &c., with an orchard of about 2 acres and a meadow of about 4 acres, with a pretty stream of water, and an excellent spring, where an elegant fishpond may be formed without any expense. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent. for 5 years. This property is 20 miles west of Newark, and within ¼ mile of a surveyed Railroad to New-York. The furniture, stock and implements, with 6 building lots, and 2 wood lots of 10 acres each will be offered.

HENRY B. BLAIR, Caldwell, Essex Co., N. J.

AUCTION NOTICE.—The splendid property, known as the "Cromwell Farm," situated in West Morrisania, three quarters of a mile from the Harlem Bridge, opposite McComb's Dam, and fronting over 5,000 feet on the Harlem River and Cromwell Creek, will be sold by S. BAILEY, Auctioneer, in plots varying in size from a quarter to three acres, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26 and 27, at 12 o'clock on the ground. For particulars maps, &c, apply to McGRAW & ALLENDORPH. No 435 Broadway, or of the Auctioneer, No. 3 Nassau-st.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE—On TUESDAY, the 19th of September, inst., at 12 o'clock noon at the Merchants' Exchange, will be positively sold by the Sheriff, the valuable Real Estate situate on the southeast corner of Stanton and Cannon-sts. Lot 25x100 ft., with two substantial brick houses upon it. For particulars, apply to

JAMES W. WHITE, No. 51 Liberty-st.

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS.—We would call attention to the semi-annual sale of the above, to take place on TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., by D. GALE, at the store, No. 225 Pearl-st. About 1,000 cases will be offered to close up a number of invoices, and great inducements to purchasers.

N. B.—A large assortment always on hand for private sale, at lowest rates.

NEW-YORK HORSE BASAAR.—No. 31 Crosby-st., will be sold on MONDAY, 18th twenty-five horses; suitable for all purposes. Also, carriages, harness, bridles, &c., &c. Commencing at 12 o'clock.

JOHN H. GATFIELD, Proprietor.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANA AND WESTERN RAILROAD (and Coal) COMPANY, are now prepared to receive orders for their superior SCRANTON (Anthracite) COAL, to be delivered after the close of canal navigation, at Jersey City, Newburg, and all other stations on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, and its branches, on board of their cars.

The Coal Mines of this Company are located at Scranton, Luzerne County, Pa., between Carbondale and Pittston, and their Coal being prepared by steam crackers and screens, comprises all the various sizes, and is delivered in the order, free from dust, &c., by way of their Railroad to Great Bend, on the New-York and Erie Railroad, and thence to all parts of the State, reached by the broad gauge roads.

Orders may be addressed to Mr. J. J. ALBRIGHT, General Coal Agent, Scranton, Pa., or to the undersigned, at the office of the Company, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

GEORGE D. PHELPS, President.

WILLIAM E. WARREN, Treasurer.

COAL, FLOUR AND BREAD.—Coal, first quality, nut size, $6 per ton Egg or grate coal, $6 75. Flour sold by the single barrel at the wholesale market price, delivered in New York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg or Jersey City Apply at the People's Coal and Flour Agency, No. 38 Broadway. Bread, four cents per pound.

TRUSTEES' SALES.

TRUSTEES' SALE.—By virtue of the power contained in a certain mortgage executed by Stephen Whitney, John A. C. Gray, D. B. Fearing, Wm. H. Russell, A. C. Dewling, Gazaway B. Lamar, George W. Riggs, Wm. B. Duncan, Chas. H. Russell, Isaac Townsend, Peleg Hall, Robert Bowne Minturn, Richard Withers, J. F. G. Foster, James Warren, Arthur Leary, M. W. Hamilton, Deaning Duer, John Stuart, Jr., Jos. Gaillard, Jr., Ed C. Center, Josiah Oakes, Robert B. Minturn, J. M. Waterbury, George Curtis, George T. Ades, SamTV Hoffman, John G. Astor, Jr., Fred. A. Delano, James C. Bell, Daniel D. Smith, Fred. G. Foster, C. A. Meigs, Cashier.

THE OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY—CINCINNATI, July 3, 1854.—The biennial meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution, prescribed by the By Laws thereof, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company in this City, on SATURDAY, the 30th September next. There will be a special meeting of the Stockholders on THURSDAY, the 28th September, at the same place, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the consideration of particular matters connected with the interests of the Institution. By order.

W. GREENE, Secretary

OFFICE OF ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY } OF BROOKLYN.—Sept. 1, 1854. }

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 5th inst.

HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 6th Sept. 1854.—The interest Coupons on the Construction Bond of this Company, due October, 1854, will be paid at their Office, No. 30 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Oct. 2. M. B. EDGAR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF JEFFERSON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 50 WALL-ST.—At a meeting of the POLICY HOLDERS, held this day, a dividend of THREE DOLLARS per share was declared payable on demand. J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1854.

FINANCIAL.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—Give notice to the holders of the Scrip Stock of the Bank, that payment of the balance due (fifty per cent,) will be received at any time between this and the 1st day of October, together with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, from the 30th of June to the day of payment. Said stock to be entitled to a dividend. Certificates for the Scrip must be returned to the Bank at the time of payment, when certificates for full stock will be issued.

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1854.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 26, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company, may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of this Company in New-York or Boston.

The Bonds have 20 years to run, bearing semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer; but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

BUFFALO, CORNING AND NEW-YORK RAILROAD.—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, } LE ROY, September 12 1854.—Notice is hereby given that the annual election for Directors of the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad Company will be held at Dunn's Hotel, in the village of Avon, Livingston County, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of October next. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from and including the 20th of Sept. until after the day of election. F. DAVIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO. } NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1854. }

NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company are hereby notified that the Annual Election for Directors of the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in Erie place, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of October next. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M., till 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 30th inst., at 3 o'clock, till the day after the election. By order of the Board of Directors,

NATHANIEL MARCH, Secretary.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, AND SCOTLAND, for sale We draw on the Union Bank of London. Belfast Banking Company, Ireland. National Bank of Scotland. Payable at sight, and in sums to suit, from £1 upward. TAYLOR BROTHERS No. 76 Wall-st, cor. Pearl.

ROBERTSON, COLEMAN & CO., Rockford, } Illinois. ROBERTSON, EASTMAN & CO., Dixon, }

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.—Collections made in our vicinity at current rate of Exchange. Refer to Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. August 19, 1854.

OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD CO. } BROOKLYN, Aug. 26, 1854. }

NOTICE.—An instalment of *Five* per cent on the capital stock of this Company is required to be paid at the office of the Company, No. 12 Fulton st., on or before the 16th of September next By order of the Board of Directors, CHARLES C. BETTS, Secretary.

AN INSTALLMENT OF FIVE DOLLARS on each share of the Scrip Stock of the Manhattan Gas Light Company is required to be paid at the office of the Company, No. 30 4th-av., on MONDAY, the 2d of October. S H. HOWARD, Secretary.

GROCERS' BANK—NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1854.—The Annual Election for Directors and Inspectors of this Institution, will be held at the Banking-House, on MONDAY, 2d of October next, from 12 to 1 o'clock. By order of the Board. SAML. B. WHITE, Cashier.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by PAGE, BACON & CO., of San Francisco, or PAGE & BACON, of St. Louis, on the American Exchange Bank, are requested to present them for payment to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK of KENT COUNTY, Md.—Notes wanted by C. & E. W. THWING, No. 61 Wall-st.

STOCKS AND BONDS—Bought and sold, strictly on commission, by A. W. GREENLEAF, No. 2 Wall-s

BANK NOTICES.

NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK.—CAPITAL $500,000—SHARES $100 EACH.

DIRECTORS.

Dennis Harris, David B. Cox, Robert L. Mabey, Frederick Leake, Dexter B Bristow, Isaac B Wellington, A. M. Bininger, John Raymond,

ROBERT T. CREAMER, Cashier.

FREDERICK LEAKE, President.

This Bank will be opened for business, on, or about the 15th of Oct. next, at the new building, corner of Greenwich and Duane-sts. The Subscription Books will be opened at the Bank on the 25th inst., for such of the Capital Stock as at that time remains unsubscribed for. Prior to that date, subscriptions will be received at Messrs. A. M. BININGER & CO., No. 329 Greenwich st.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 15, 1854.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, May 11, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes of the ASTOR BANK, of the City of New-York, (a Banking Association,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the said notes, will be given up to the said Bank. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

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BANK DEPARTMENT.—ALBANY, July 6, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the WESLEY, an individual Banker, (the Hartford Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New York, for payment, within two years from the date of this Notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to said Banker will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Sup't.

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BANK DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW-YORK. ALBANY, Sept. 9, 1854.—The BANK OF RONDOUT has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the NORTH RIVER BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, in pursuance with the provisions of the appointment of the OCEAN BANK, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An Act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

D. B ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

SAVINGS BANK NOTICE.—BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Broadway, corner Park-place. Notice is hereby given, that for the greater accommodation of depositors, this bank will be open daily, after 1st of October next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 2 o'clock, P. M. The last of business will remain as heretofore, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 o'clock, P. M. F. P SCHOALS, President,

WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary, pro. tem.

PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

NOTICE TO GAS CONSUMERS—IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN THE COST OF GAS.—At the present season, when coals are rising in price, and Winter, with its long evenings and dark days, is approaching, gas consumers are little prepared to hear and will doubtlessly be agreeably surprised to learn, that a very great reduction, equal to about 50 per cent., is to be made on their gas bills by the adoption of the new system of Gas Economics, invented by J. FIRMIN of No. 214 3d-av., between 19th and 20th-sts., whose success at the largest establishments in this City and in Brooklyn is unexceptionably certain in its results—securing the most perfect light at smallest cost.

At the New-York *Daily Times*, where the Gas Regulator had been in operation and where the gas burners were of the best and most economical kind;—*where no one had suspected waste of gas.* FIRMIN'S system *has reduced the consumption* from *1,900 cubic feet, the average nightly quantity consumed in July and August, to 1,200 cubic feet, the average nightly consumption in August and September,—giving a better light at that.* (See Certificates—Editors' rooms, Compositors' rooms and Press-room.)

All agree that the light on the new system is fully equal to their wants, while it is equally certain that it costs nearly one-half less. Consumers of Gas will rejoice to learn that this is by no means a singular or exceptional case, but that, on the contrary, a saving of 75 to 100 per cent on the necessary cost of the Gas is frequently effected.

At one of the largest hotels in this City, also at one of the most extensive establishments in Brooklyn—the Naval Hospital—even greater savings and improvements have been effected; indeed, there is scarcely a Gas consumer who cannot be benefited by this system to a similar extent, the Gas Regulators having been applied, as they had been in all the cases alluded to, forming no exception.

At another large establishment a saving of 50 per cent., equal to about $2,500 per year, has been effected, in addition to a former 50 per cent. saved by FIRMIN'S GAS BURNERS, in conjunction with KIDDER'S GAS REGULATOR, applied about one year since, proving a saving equal to about 100 per cent. on the necessary cost of the Gas, with a cleaner and better light in every respect.

By FIRMIN'S system any quality or quantity of light may be obtained and preserved invariable at any given burner or apartment, without perceptibly influencing any other light in the same premises.

By this system, where the street pressure or supply has been deficient, it has been increased sufficiently to preserve almost perfect uniformity of supply, where all the experiments of gas fitters, gas regulators, patent burner-makers, &c, have failed.

This system is not expensive, even at first cost, perfects operation of all burners, which need not necessarily be exchanged; it is cheaper than any one thing, is free of no waste whatever, and subjects the consumer to no inconvenience, no blowing off of the gas; *no lights going out through the water-logging of defective regulators: no flickering, sight-destroying* lights; perfection is the thing sought —perfection is the thing secured, so far as science can secure it. J. FIRMIN, No. 214 3d-av., between 19th and 20th-sts.

J. F. *desires that it may be distinctly understood that he has now no connection whatever with any gas regulator company*, gas fitter, patent gas burner men, or any others. His system is applicable, and saves where all these have failed.

ORNAMENTAL JAPANNING AND INLAID PEARL work of every description done on the most reasonable terms; Pressed Pearl Letters and Shapes in great variety; also, Inlaid Pearl and Gold Clocks for sale. GEO. BROWNING, No. 21 Elm-st., New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKETS, NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—The Subscribers, Owners of this Line, are now prepared to issue Certificates to Passengers, by the Steamers from New-York, as follows:

ARABIA, Capt. Leitch, ... AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, ... EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. W. G. Lott, ... CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; ... NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear White Light at main-yard; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

NIAGARA, Leitch, from New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 20
ARABIA, Judkins, " Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 27
ARABIA, Judkins, " New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 4
AMERICA, Lang, " Boston, Wednesday, Oct 11
CANADA, Stone, " New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 18
EUROPA, Shannon, " Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 25
AFRICA, Harrison, " New-York, Wednesday, Nov 1
NIAGARA, Leitch, " Boston, Wednesday, Nov 8

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

For Freight or Passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, W HARRISON, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, the 20th instant A small steamboat will leave the Company's dock at Jersey City to convey the passengers and baggage on board, at 11 o'clock and 12 o'clock, (noon.)

Passengers are requested to be at the dock not later than 11½ o'clock A. M. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE *via* NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, Proprietors. Through in advance of the mail Only Line giving through tickets, including the Isthmus crossing. The splendid double-engine steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. E. L. TINKHAM, (3,000 tons burden,) will leave from Pier No. 1, North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Puenta Arenas, on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, connecting with the steamship CORTES, (2,000 tons burden,) over the Nicaragua Transit route, having but twelve miles of land transportation, by first-class carriages These steamers are unsurpassed in their ventilation and accommodations. For information or passage, apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH.

HALIFAX, BERMUDA AND ST. THOMAS.—The Royal Mail steamer CURLEW, W. SAMPSON, Commander, will sail from Halifax for Bermuda and St Thomas, after the arrival of the Royal Mail steamer from Boston, on the undermentioned dates:

Thursday Night.....31st August, 1854.
Thursday Night.....28th September, 1854.
Thursday Night.....26th October, 1854.
Thursday Night.....23d November, 1854.
Thursday Night.....21st December, 1854
Thursday Night.....18th January, 1855

Passage money from Halifax to Bermuda.....$25
Passage money to St. Thomas.....70

E. CUNARD & CO., Halifax.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS, STOPPING AT HAVANA.—The United States Mail steamship CAHAWBA, Captain SHUFELDT, will sail for the above ports on MONDAY, Sept 25 at 12 o'clock precisely, from pier at foot of Beach-st., North River. Freight taken for Mobile.

Passengers for Havana must procure passports before leaving port. Goods for the interior will be forwarded free of commissions. For freight or passage, apply to LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents, No. 31 Broadway.

N. B.—The BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. BULLOCH, Commander, will succeed the CAHAWBA, and sail MONDAY, Oct. 9.

FOR VIRGINIA, CAROLINA, GEORGIA, &c.—The United States Mail Steamship ROANOKE, Captain SKINNER, will leave Pier No 13, North River, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Sept. 20, at 4 o'clock, for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond. Time to Norfolk about twenty-four hours Passengers arriving there can take the Seaboard and Roanoke, and Wilmington and Manchester Railroads to Augusta, Atlanta, Charleston, &c Passage and fare to Norfolk $3; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price For freight apply on board, and for passage to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS No. 33 Broadway.

EXPRESSES.

ADAMS & CO.'S U. S. MAIL EXPRESS FOR CALIFORNIA, OREGON, SANDWICH ISLANDS, CALLAO LIMA, VALPARAISO, and all the principal ports on the West Coast of South America, per United States Mail Steamer NORTH STAR, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Our next regular United States Mail Express, as above, by Panama Route will go forward on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, per steamer NORTH STAR, for Aspinwall direct, in care of one of our own Messengers as usual. Freight received until 12 o'clock, and small parcels until 1 o'clock on day of steamer's departure. No package should exceed 125 lbs weight, or 5½ feet cubic measurement and everything should be in waterproof condition, or it will be at owner's risk.

ADAMS & CO, No. 59 Broadway.

ADAMS & CO.'S EXPRESS FOR CALIFORNIA, ACAPULCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, &c., per steamer NORTHERN LIGHT, *via* Nicaragua route, on TUESDAY, Sept 19.—We shall dispatch our next Express for CALIFORNIA, OREGON, &c., by the steamer NORTHERN LIGHT, *via* NICARAGUA, on TUESDAY, 19th inst., at 3 o'clock P M., in charge of a Special Messenger, as usual, to destination Freight received until 12 o'clock, and small parcels and dispatches until 2 o'clock on day of sailing. Particular attention given to the transfer of warehoused goods in bond.

ADAMS & CO., No. 59 Broadway.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, having greatly enlarged their works and improved the quality of their product, are prepared to execute orders for their superior Paints Their White Zinc, which is sold dry or ground in oil, is warranted pure and unsurpassed for body and uniform whiteness. A method of preparation has recently been discovered which enables the Company to warrant their Paints to keep fresh and soft in the keg for any reasonable time. In this respect their Paints will be superior to any other in the market. Their Brown Zinc Paint, which is sold at a low price, and can only be made from the zinc ores from New-Jersey, is now well known for its protective qualities when applied to iron or other metallic surfaces. The properties of the Brown and Red are the most perfect imitations have been got up to meet the wants of every variety of purchasers. For sale, wholesale and retail, by

FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Water-st., New-York.

MILLWRIGHT AND MACHINERY DEPOT.—On hand and manufacturing to order: Circular Saw-mill Machinery of every description, Shingle Machines, &c., all of the simplest, most effective and substantial construction. Corner 16th-st. and 11th-av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES, } NEW CITY HALL PARK, }

TAXES—1854.—RATE 1.66-100ths.—Notice is hereby given that the Tax Books of the present year will be open for payment on the 21st day of August next, and that I will be then prepared to receive the taxes charged thereon. All persons paying their taxes previous to the 1st of November next, will receive a deduction of interest at 7 per cent. per annum, calculated from the time of payment to the 1st of December next. One per cent will be allowed on all taxes paid on the 1st of November. Office Hours for receiving Taxes—from 8 A. M to 2 P. M. Bank-able money only received.

HARVEY HART, Receiver of Taxes.

N. B.—Persons can have their bills by applying at office as above, and are requested to give full and accurate descriptions of their property, and thus avoid errors. Also, to examine for personal tax, if any.

The future of Croton Water rents are to be added to the Tax bills, in accordance with a law lately passed by the Legislature, and persons will be required to pay the former with the taxes for the present year.

New-York, Aug. 24, 1854.

All the Daily papers will please copy the above.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York relative to the OPENING OF SIXTY-FOURTH-STREET, from the Eight-avenue to the Ninth-avenue, in the City of New-York.

We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment herein, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and unimproved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First, That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that the persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to WILLIAM SINCLAIR, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 51 Chambers-st. (second story, front room, in this City, on or before the 19th day of September, 1854.

Second, That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment will be heard in opposition to the same before us, at the same place, at 12 o'clock M., on the 21st day of September, 1854.

Third, That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report have been deposited in the said Commissioner's office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 23d day of September, 1854.

Fourth, That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid, are as follows: All those pieces of land, situate in the said City, fronting on both sides of 64th-st. between the North or Hudson River, and the westerly side of the 8th-av., and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of 64th-st to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof; and

Fifth, That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on SATURDAY, the 23d day of September, A. D., 1854, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

WILLIAM SINCLAIR, } JOHN QUINN, } Commissioners. JOHN E. HOLMES, }

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1854.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—DUDLEY PEASLEE, HORACE BROOKS and DANIEL M. FREGIE against HENRY MORRIS and ELISHA DE MORRIS—Summons for money demand on contract (Com. not ser.) To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 71 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seven hundred and seventy-two dollars and twenty-nine cents with interest from the third day of July, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated July 11, 1854. ROBERT GILLEN, Plaintiff's Attorney No. 71 Nassau-st., New-York.

N. B.—The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 7th day of August, 1854.

Au14-law6wM* R. GILLEN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—JOHN HIGHLEY against JAMES KEIGHLEY and THOMAS C. PIERCE.—Summons for a money demand on contract—Com. not served.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has this day been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No 2 Dey-st., in the said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if fail you to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid,

The Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE TURF.

Meeting on the National Course, L. I.—Fifth Day—The Match for $5,000, between Sam Letcher and Madonna.—The Regular Fall Meeting of the National Jockey Club.

On Saturday, according to announcement, a race took place on the National Course, L. I., between the ch. c. *Sam. Letcher* and the b. f. *Madonna, for* $5,000—$2,000 forfeit—two mile heats. The attendance was the smallest that has yet appeared, although the contest between the mags was the most exciting which has yet come off—three heats having been run before a decision could be made. The track was in tolerable condition, although in some places rather heavy, owing to the rain. Should the weather prove propitious, it will be in excellent order for the sports of this week. Neither of the horses (which are both Kentucky bred) were in anything like condition to run a severe race. *Letcher* has been out of sorts for some weeks past, laboring under a disease called the pink-eye, and at one time it was rather a matter of doubt whether he would ever be able to appear again on the Turf. He however recovered, and was put in training for the match, and has been doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances, but, nevertheless, by no means up to the mark. He is a fine-blooded animal, sired by *Wagner*, dam by *Medoc*. At the last Spring meeting, he was handily distanced by *Garrett Davis*, but a day or two afterwards regained his lost reputation, by winning the *Astor* House stake, vanquishing *Little Arthur* and *Wilton*. His opponent, *Madonna*, is by imported *Yorkshire*, dam by *Glencoe*, and had been lame for some time past, but recovered from it, and was considered to be in better trim than the colt. She has won several races on the Southern Courses. The betting commenced even, but afterwards changed to $100 to $80 on the mare, with but a small amount staked.

FIRST HEAT.

The mare won the inside position, taking the lead, which she maintained around the turn increasing the distance some twenty yards, on the back stretch, under a hard pull, and on coming to the stand she continued to lengthen the space; 100 to 20 was now offered that *Madonna* would win the heat. On going the second mile it appeared evident the colt would be "shut out," he being out of his distance on the back stretch, but the rider of the mare, very foolishly as the sequel will show, pulling her back to the horse, who was running poorly. It was the opinion of every one on the stand that *Letcher* must inevitably be distanced, and cries were given by the backers of the mare, for her owner to motion to the Jockey "to let her go," but notwithstanding this the rider very foolishly kept her in hand until it was too late, and she came to the score, almost a distance ahead of *Letcher*—who would have seen "the red flag" had he been a second more behind. The colt appeared very much distressed and it was remarked by the "knowing ones" that his chances to win were about $500 to a cent and that it would be a pity to run him another heat, as he was dead tired. Indeed some of the stakeholders appeared willing to hand over the bets to the backers of the mare. The time of the heat was 3.54.

SECOND HEAT.

Some bets were made of $50 to $5 on the mare, but the impression was that it was like throwing money away to back the colt. They went away, side by side, but on going around the turn the mare shook the colt off easily, and led some five or six lengths, increasing the distance on the home-stretch, apparently under a strong pull, the rider of the mare jerking her head about in an ugly manner, the judges crying to him to pull her steady. After leaving the stand, *Letcher* commenced closing on *Madonna*, and on the back of the track placed his head on a line with her flank. On going a few yards further he collared her, and they were side by side to the turn, where she commenced to make the running and took the lead. The colt rallied again, lapped the mare—who appeared to grow weak—on coming down the stretch, he passed her, and won the heat by over a length, both jockeys plying whip and spur. This was a beautiful and most interesting heat, and at the close loud cheers were given for *Letcher*, and much credit was due to his jockey for the expert manner in which he guided the colt. Time, 3:56¼.

THIRD HEAT.

The backers of the mare now began to look rather "blue," the odds changing to 100 to 20 on the colt, with very few takers. On stripping, both horses appeared to feel sensibly the effects of their exertions in the previous heats, neither being very anxious to renew the contest. At the tap of the drum they got off well together, *Letcher* on the inside leading; but *Madonna* passed him handily on going around the turn, and opened a gap of some 15 or 20 yards, the boy pulling his mare more steadily than before, but she was not able to maintain her advantage, and on going to the second mile *Letcher* commenced closing up, and was soon on the flank, the mare running slow and dead tired. On passing down the back part of the track, *Letcher* made a brush, lapped the mare, shook her off, swinging around the turn ahead, and came home a winner of the heat and race in 4.05¼.

The following is a summary of the race:

NATIONAL COURSE, L. I., Sept. 16, 1854.

Match $5,000—$2,000 forfeit—two mile heats.

H. P. McGRATH names ch. c. *Sam. Letcher* by *Wagner*, dam by *Medoc*, 3 yrs. old..... 2 1 1

G. W. DILLAHUNT, names b. f. *Madonna* by *Yorkshire*, dam by *Glencoe*, 4 yrs. old..... 1 2 2

Time, 3.54, 3.56¼, 4.05¼.

FALL MEETING OF THE JOCKEY CLUB.

To-day will commence the Regular Fall Meeting of the National Jockey Club, which will continue during the week, and some of the best horses on the Turf will contend for large stakes and purses. The proprietors of the Course offer positive assurance that two races will be run on each day. There are now some fifty full blooded racers in training in this neighborhood, and among them Mr. GIBBONS, the son of the owner of the incomparable *Fashion*, has three or four good ones, which he intends to enter. The North will therefore be represented at this meeting. It was expected that *Lexington* would contend to-day for the Astor House stake of two mile heats, but unfortunately he broke his bridle while exercising on his training ground, and running through a field of standing corn, badly bruised his leg; he will therefore not be in a condition to appear on the track this week, but will be kept back for his great match against time, to take place next Spring, when he is to beat *Lecompte's* 7-26, the fastest race on record, at four mile heats. In his place, however, we are to have *Red-Eye*, who has made the quickest four mile race ever run in Virginia. Last Summer his owner issued a challenge to *Lexington*, to run on the National or Union Courses, betting $10,000 against $20,000, which was not accepted, probably on account of [illegible] *Lexington* had to yield. [illegible] has won a two mile race, on the Metairie Course in New-Orleans, in 3:40, 3:37½, 3:38½, will, it is expected, contend for the $2,000 purse on Saturday, [illegible] *Highlander*, *Cue Ball Jr.*, and others. [illegible] Jockey Park will be on hand. The [illegible] by Glencoe by Sir Hal; Mambrino, [illegible] mare herself again, and her friends feel satisfied that she will be favorably heard from during the ensuing week; and will regain her lost laurels. Her owner is satisfied that on that occasion something was wrong, and is determined that when next she comes to the score, she shall be in "tip-top" order. She has made a two mile heat in 3:43. *Selime*, who was never beaten, and who has run her mile in 1:48, starts in the stake to-day against J. B. MONNOT's chesnut colt *Logan*. *Blonde*, who was also entered, will not start. Besides these celebrated horses, there are now in the vicinity of the Course the following racers, viz.:

Terrifier, *Little Arthur*, *Garrett Davis*, *Reube*, *Sam Letcher*, *Wild Irishman*, *Little Flea*—who has made the best three-mile race ever run in America, in 5:33½, 5:36—*Berry*, *Gertrude*, *Little Emily*—the three latter from Michigan. Mr. GIBBONS' *Granite Philo* and another; *Maid of Orleans*, who has won all her races at the North; *McGrath*, *Die Clapperton*, and a Boston colt belonging to Mr. TEN BROEK, together with a number of others.

There will be two races to-day. The first to come off at 2½ o'clock precisely, for the Astor House stake, for 4 year old's, mile heats, $500, entrance $200, forfeit—Astor House to give $500, if two or more start. J. B. MONNOT's ch. c. *Logan* and CALVIN GREEN's b. c. *Nat Blick* will run. *Lexington* and *Blonde* have been withdrawn. The second race will be for the Club Purse, $500, mile heats. THOMAS W. DOSWELL's b. f. *Selime*, J. M. MILLER's *Wild Irishman*, and R. B. CHEATHAM's *MacGrath*, are entered.

[Advertisement.]

☞ It is undoubtedly the interest of the community to turn a deaf ear to quackery in every form; but it becomes a question whether, because of the prevalence of pretension, we are not disposed unjustly to class everything that is novel or striking, or that asserts for itself more than usual powers, among the quackish pretences and humbugs of the day. And this is peculiarly true of discoveries in medicine, and their asserted adaptation to a class or a series of disorders. No matter how much of real merit they may possess, even though they be substantiated by references that in a business point of view should be undoubted, they are all subject to the taint of doubt and suspicion. The many unblushing though successful speculations that have been made in medicine—the base arts of proprietors of valueless preparations that come in competition with a new remedy—the deep interest of many apothecaries in medicines that are established—and the narrow-minded and selfish opposition of some physicians—are the most obvious reasons for this doubt. Still, it is believed that a really good medicine will work its own way, and create a demand. That DESHLER'S PILLS will cure the worst cases of Fever and Ague, is fearlessly asserted and honestly believed. They may be bought of any respectable Druggist in this or the adjoining cities, of C. V. CLICKNER & Co., No. 81 Barclay-street, and of C. D. DESHLER, New Brunswick, N. J.

[Advertisement.]

THE SEASON OUT OF TOWN.—The fashion and beauty of the Metropolis, wherever rusticating, will soon be "at home," in its own elegant domicil. Our [illegible] "Dusky Ivory of the tarnished sun;" [illegible] is the penalty they pay for removed health and spirits. Thanks, however, to our friend PHALON, it is but a temporary infliction. His Paphian Lotion removes the blemish almost as rapidly as the breeze removes the morning mist from the face of the waters. There is no mistake about this article; it is an unfailing remedy for sallowness, freckles, tan, pimples, roughness of the skin, and all blemishes that affect the complexion. Step into PHALON'S, at the St. Nicholas, and ask him to show you Madame ANNA THILLON'S enthusiastic letter on the subject. Also for sale by all the Druggists and fancy stores in the City and County.

[Advertisement.]

LARGE-SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS.—The attention of the public is called to our new style of Daguerreotypes on paper, taken in all sizes; the life-size far surpassing in depth of tone and brilliancy the most finished painting on canvas. The smaller sizes resembling the most delicate miniature on ivory. As to likeness and durability they are unsurpassed. Perfect likenesses of any sizes can be made by the process from Daguerreotypes. Taken only by J. GURNEY & C. D. FREDERICKS, No. 46 Rue Bass du Ramparts, Paris, and No. 349 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Phrenology teaches us our natural capacities, our right and wrong tendencies, the most appropriate avocations, and directs us how to attain self-improvement, happiness, and success in life. It shows each individual wherein he is deficient or excessively developed, and how to cultivate or restrain those faculties necessary to obtain a consistent intellectual, moral and social disposition. Examinations daily by Prof. FOWLER, at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET, No. 308 BROADWAY.—Strangers and citizens will find the Phrenological Museum an agreeable place to visit, as it contains many rare curiosities. Phrenological Examinations, with charts and written descriptions, will be made when desired. Cabinet always open and free to visitors. FOWLERS & WELLS, Practical Phrenologists.

(Advertisement.)

ASPINWALL'S TONIC MIXTURE.—This preparation is the only certain specific for fever and ague. It breaks the chills immediately and invariably, and rapidly recruits the strength. Prepared after the original formula, by THOMAS & MAXWELL, (Successors to J. S. ASPINWALL,) No. 86 William-street.

(Advertisement.)

GAS! GAS!—New and beautiful styles of gas fixtures in modern and antique designs just out. Call at the great manufacturing dépôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway, where will be found the largest stock in America, also portable gas apparatus, designed for country residences, churches or factories.

Marine Disaster.

The bark *Harvest*, Capt. CRAWFORD, left Liverpool July 28, and has experienced westerly winds nearly the whole passage. August 3, lat. 49° 42', long. 10° 30', spoke bark *Aguilla*, from Havana for Plymouth, Eng., 45 days out. August 30, lat. 43° 36', long. 56° 29', passed the wreck of a ship of about 800 tons, dismasted, bowsprit standing, ship painted black with ports, inside cream color, and anchors on the forecastle; did not look as if she had been drifting very long September 11, lat. 40° 20', long. 68° 30', experienced a hurricane from E. N. E. with thunder and lightning and heavy rain; blew away close reefed fore and main topsails and fore-topmast staysail; the ship broached to, shipping a tremendous sea, sweeping the deck of water casks and everything movable, and shifting cargo. In the height of the hurricane, blew away foresail, spanker, spencer, and forstop gallant sail out of the gaskets. Thirteen steerage passengers were washed overboard in trying to get aft after the ship broached to; the remainder were secured and taken in the cabin.

The Yellow Fever in Savannah.

From the Savannah News, Sept. 12.

A GLOOMY SABBATH.—Yesterday was, perhaps, the gloomiest Sunday that most persons in our community have ever spent. The churches were opened, but their congregations were exceedingly thin, and an aspect of anxiety and dejection was visible on every face. The exercises were brief, but solemn and impressive.

The truth was made apparent, if any evidence of it were needed, that the clergy of our City have been worn and wearied down by the faithful and unceasing discharge of pious offices to the sick and dying, as well as by the funeral rites they are daily, or rather hourly, called upon to perform over the dead.

In one of the churches (the Catholic), which has a congregation in times of health and prosperity, varying from 1,200 to 1,600 souls there was an attendance yesterday at the morning service of not more than from 150 to 200 persons, as we are informed; while at another, where the worshipers usually number from 600 to 700, were present only about 30 persons in all.

The pestilence is on the increase, both among the poorest and the better class. Many persons in comfortable circumstances, and natives of the place, are now sick. Several physicians are also down with the fever; it is almost impossible to get nurses, for they are not here to be had.

The ground throughout the City is covered with prostrate trees and decaying leaves, the result of the storm, and everything before us looks gloomier and sadder than ever.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 17, MARY, infant daughter of Gardiner and Mary Spring, of this City, aged 1 year, 9 months and 20 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 118 West 21st-st., this afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 16, MARY, infant daughter of Bart. Thomas and Catharine C. Mallahy, aged 17 months.

The funeral will take place at St. Paul's Church, Glen Cove, L. I., on Tuesday, (to-morrow,) at 10 o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 16, ADELLE LOUISA, youngest daughter of Elizabeth C. and Alexander F. Kimmel, aged 1 year and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 285 West 18th-st., on Monday, the 18th inst., at 12 o'clock.

In this City, on Friday evening, Sept. 15, after a short illness, CLARISSA C. wife of Chas. W. May, aged 36 years.

Her remains were taken to Hartford, Conn., for interment.

At Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, Sept. 16, JOHN P. LOTT, aged 25.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, 18th inst., at 2 P. M., at his late residence, No. 164 Court-st., Brooklyn. His remains will be taken to Flatlands, for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Sept. 14, JOHN ANDREW THOMAS, son of Thomas and Janet D. Vondy, aged 1 year, 5 months and 23 days.

In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Sept. 15, of consumption, Miss SARAH ANN SMITH, (daughter of Thomas B. Smith,) aged 19.

In Williamsburg, on Saturday, Sept. 16, RUBY A., wife of Edwin R Colston, aged 30 years

The funeral will be attended this day, (Monday,) at 2 P. M., from the residence of the family, corner of 4th and South 10th-sts., Williamsburg.

At Sing Sing, on Monday, Sept. 17, JOHN P. TRUESDELL, in the 68th year of his age.

His friends, and the friends of his sons, Edward D., Samuel, and Alonzo Truesdell, are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, 19th inst., at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his son, at Sing Sing. Carriages will be in readiness at the dépôt, to meet the cars from New-York that leave at 7 A. M.

At Hyde Park, Dutchess Co., on Tuesday, Sept. 12, AUGUSTUS T. COWMAN, in the 46th year of his age.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 16.

$1,000	California 7s, 70...	81	493	N. Y. Central R. R..c	91
1,000	Kentucky 6s.....	105½	50	do.....	b30 91
1,000	Ky. large Bonds...	105	150	do.....	s30 91
2,000	Erie 2d Mtg Bonds.	93	900	Harlem Railroad..b60	33½
1,000	Erie Income Bs..s3	77	300	do.....	33½
1,000	do.....s3	77½	350	do.....s3	33
2,000	do.....s3	78	50	Mich. Central R. R.	90½
1,000	Erie Convt Bds. 71.	71½	100	Mich. Southern R. R.	57
500	Hud. R. 1st Mtg. Bds.	100	50	N. Indiana R. R.....	93
1,000	Mich. So. Bonds...	96	30	Erie Railroad.....	42½
10,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	73½	175	do.....	43
1,500	do.....	73½	320	do.....c	43
2,500	do.....b3	74	100	do.....s3	43
1,000	N. Y. Cen R. R. Bds.	87	100	do.....b30	43½
110	Merchants' Ex Bank.	98	100	do.....b30	43½
15	Bk. State New-York.	98½	100	do.....b60	43½
9	Am. Exch'ge Bank....	107	200	do.....b60	43½
5	do.....	107½	150	do.....c	43¾
5	Hanover Bank.....	89	400	do.....s3	43¾
7	Metropolitan Bank....	100	50	do.....s10	42
50	Canton Company..b30	20¾	200	do.....	42
300	do.....	20½	150	do.....s3	41½
22	Continental Bank....	98½	300	do.....s3	41½
5	Corn Exchange Bank.	91	50	do.....b3	41½
300	Flor. & K. Jt. Stk.	b60 1	50	do.....b30	41½
200	do.....s3	1	50	do.....s30	41½
600	do.....s3	1	100	Reading Railroad...c	69¾
50	Nic. Transit Co.....	24½	400	do.....b30	70
250	do.....s3	24½	100	do.....c	67½
100	do.....b30	24½	100	do.....s30	69½
200	do.....b60	24½	50	do.....s15	69½
200	do.....	24½	200	do.....s3	70
100	Penny'l. Coal Co..b60	99	200	do.....s60	70
250	Cumb. Coal Co.....c	31½	125	Ill. C. R. R. 10 per ct. stk	101
100	do.....	31½	125	do.....	100¾
150	do.....s3	31½	20	Clev. & Pitts'g R. R..	54
200	do.....b3	31½	100	Clev. & Toledo R. R..	73
100	do.....	31½	50	do.....b60	73½
75	do.....	31½	25	do.....b3	73
100	do.....	30½	9	Chic. & Rock Is R. R.	80

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Chic. & Rock I. Rs.	86	50	Mich. Cent. R. R. b30	90½
1,000	Erie Con. Bds. '71.	71½	10	do.....	89½
4,000	Erie Con. Bds '63..	72½	50	do.....s3	90
6,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs..	74	700	Reading Railroad.....	71
2,500	do.....	74½	300	do.....s60	71
100	Mechanics' Bank....	141	200	Erie Railroad.....s3	43
10	Corn Exchange Bank.	90½	100	do.....	43
300	Morris Canal.....	12½	50	do.....s10	43
100	Canton Company..	b60 21	50	do.....	43½
75	Mich Southern R. R.	98½	50	do.....	43½
200	Flor. & K. Jt Stk.	b3 1	100	do.....c60	43
50	do.....	b60 1¼	50	do.....b30	43½
100	Nic Transit Co.....	24½	100	do.....s3	43½
250	do.....	b30 24½	100	do.....b60	44
100	do.....	24½	50	do.....s30	42½
150	Cumb. Coal Co.....	31½	35	do.....	42½
100	do.....	b30 31½	50	do.....	42½
100	do.....	b3 31½	5	N. Ind Con. R. R.	93
25	Cleve & Pittsb'g R..	54	150	Ill. Cent R. R.	c. S. 100

MONDAY, Sept. 18—A. M.

The fluctuations during the past week in some of the leading speculative Stocks, particularly Erie Railroad, have been more remarkable than any similar period since the date of the world. The extremes have shown a difference of 8 ₱ cent., while the actual change between the closing bids of Saturday afternoon and Saturday week is scarcely 2 ₱ cent. For the other fancies there has been rather a steady business, and for the higher priced Railroad Shares, and for Bonds, the tone of the market is further improved from the previous week, with very considerable dealings in the latter. The advance in Illinois Central Mortgages was 4 ₱ cent., closing 74½ sales; Erie Third Mortgage rose from 78½ to 84 ₱ cent., and Erie Convertibles of 1871, from 68 to 73 ₱ cent., closing, 71½ ₱ cent. On Friday and Saturday there was a good request for the shares of the Southern Michigan Road, and the amount of stock offering being limited, the rates paid were finally as much as 10 ₱ cent, above those of week before last; sales at 98½ ₱ cent. The Michigan Central also improved, closing at 90 ₱ cent. The Stock and Bonds of the New-York Central have ruled 88½ to 92—the last cash transaction 91½ ₱ cent. Cleveland Toledo shares, 73 ₱ cent., a further improvement during the week of 2 ₱ cent. The market for Erie on Saturday was quite as variable as on Friday, a range of 3 ₱ cent. in as many hours; opening 42½, selling down to 41½, and closing 43¾ ₱ cent. The leaving off prices at the afternoon Board were generally steady.

The receipts of Gold during the week were $1,022,000 from California *vid* Panama. The export, by the *Baltic* for Liverpool on Saturday, the only shipment of the week noted at the Custom House, was $1,255,000; but, in addition to this, $450,000 went overland to Boston, for shipment by the Cunard steamer of Wednesday last. Over one-third of these sums go to London on account of the Mexican Government, whose Agents were among the leading shippers on Saturday. The Bank Averages will of course feel this movement, but this is expected so long as any considerable share of the Mexican deposit remains with the Banks. Sterling Bills closed at full specie rates: 109¾@109¾; Francs 5.12½@5.11½.

The rates of discount on Mercantile and other strictly business paper have receded to 9 ₱ cent. on very prime names; but much of the paper now selling is done at 12@15 ₱ cent. There is a little more confidence in the Fall trade in Dry Goods and Merchandise generally, owing to the appearance of more buyers in the market. The principal hotels have been quite full during the past week, with a good show of Southern and Western merchants. In Wall-street there is a fair offering of Money at call at 7 ₱ cent., and less fastidiousness about certain Railway securities which were put under the ban by lenders two or three weeks ago. In regard to the heavy payments due in the next five or six weeks, on account of engagements growing out of the last Spring's trade, there is still some anxiety, more perhaps than about the future export movement of Specie.

The general, merchandise import of the week was $1,734,237, which, together with the Dry Goods table in our last paper, gives a total of $3,090,321 against $4,381,175 same week last year. The figures since the first of January are $143,070,000, against 144,430,000, to 16th Sept. last year.

The transportation business in Breadstuffs on the Erie Canal this season, with the single exception of Indian Corn, is much below that of 1853. The figures from the opening of navigation to the 15th Sept. of the quantities left at tide water are—

	1854	vs.	1853.
Flour, bbls.....	637,219		1,548,078
Wheat, bush.....	2,444,341		3,526,548
Corn, bush.....	5,648,094		1,779,555

The low water in some sections of the Canal, and the anxiety of Western shippers to make a prompt market, are throwing an unusually heavy freight business on the Erie and Central Roads this month.

The Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad—from Pittsburg to Crestline, where it connects with the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, and also with the Ohio and Indiana Roads—represents an actual Construction cost of $5,368,640. The Company also own $462,500 Stock and Bonds in the connecting Roads; making the total Stock and indebtedness $5,830,140, as follows:

Capital Stock paid.....	$2,224,100 00
Mortgage Bonds.....	1,750,000 00
Income Loan.....	1,675,000 00
Floating Debt, after deducting available means.....	181,010 70
Total.....	$5,830,140 76

In a recent letter to his Bankers in this City, the President of the Company advises that a Sinking Fund of 1½ ₱ cent. a year, or $25,000, has been pledged for the purchase and redemption of the Income Loan, if not converted into Stock, previous to 1st January, 1855, of which, owing to the liberal rate of half-yearly cash dividends paid on the Capital there is a good prospect. The Mortgage Bonds are chiefly held in Europe.

The Sunbury and Erie Railroad of Pennsylvania, the success of which has ever been a doubtful question among Railroad people not blinded by Pennsylvania prejudices, has at length fallen into disfavor in Philadelphia. It appears from a recent report to the Councils that it has already involved the City in a debt of $1,200,000, partly on the assurance of large individual subscriptions which prove to be wholly fictitious or unreliable. One of the leading subscribers was Mr. CRANE, of Boston. Another large sum was set down to a prominent Iron importing firm in this City, from whom the liability was privately transferred to the Montour Iron Company in Pennsylvania. The scheme, it will be remembered, was stimulated last Winter by the bitter feeling growing out of the borough of Erie outbreak. The rioters at that place made the interest of the projected Sunbury and Erie Road the pretext for their war on New-York capital and their outrages upon the traveling public. We then pronounced this Road a myth, and believed the whole scheme impracticable. Now hear what the Philadelphia *Ledger* says of the affair:

"If the private citizens of this metropolis, or of the State at large, are rich enough to build the Sunbury and Erie road, and have the disposition to do it, none will witness the consummation of the enterprise with more pleasure than ourselves. But even in regard to the profitableness of the road, there is not a little delusion afloat. The general impression, started and fostered in designing quarters, is that the road will lay nothing but golden eggs for Philadelphia. What the Reading road has done for the coal region, what the Central for the Western trade of this city, that the Sunbury and Erie, we are told, will do *towards humbling the pride of New-York*, by bringing the Lake traffic here. But such persons forget, *or wickedly ignore the fact*, that beyond Lock Haven the regions to be traversed by this road are almost a wilderness; that consequently they have no local traffic, and cannot have much either for many years; and that, as through freights never sustain a road alone, there will be an annual loss on the working of the line from Lock Haven to Erie, or, to speak in round numbers, for about half the entire length of the road. Given a road built on credit, at an immense cost, half of which is to be worked at a loss afterwards, it is required to know how much dividend there will be for the stockholders, or what price city sixes will decline to, if Philadelphia persists in building this highway?"

The particulars of the New-York subscription referred to, and its subsequent transfer, are thus related in a letter from the President of the Road, Mr. Senator COOPER, to the Philadelphia Councils. The advantage of this transaction to the Road, appears to have been to influence, by the use of a respectable name, as a private subscriber for half million of dollars, the immediate issue of a million of Philadelphia City Bonds. The advantage to the New-York firm, the cash sale of 4,000 tons of Iron:

MESSRS. P. CHOTEAU, Sen., SANDFORD & Co., subscribed on the 10th of February last, 5,000 shares of $500,000 to the capital stock of the Sunbury and Erie Company. The first instalment *was to be paid in iron*, but as they had no suitable iron on hand on that day, they gave their check for the amount, *which was to be returned* as soon as the iron was delivered, provided, (I think,) that the iron was to be delivered in ten days.

Within the time specified 722 tons were deposited with the public storekeeper, and his certificate delivered to us. I think his name was Wetmore. When the iron was thus delivered to us the check was returned to MESSRS. Choteau & Co.

Subsequently, this subscription of $500,000 was assumed by the Montour Iron Company, and Choteau & Co., *released from their obligation to pay the subscription*. This change of parties was to the interest of the Sunbury and Erie Company, the Montour Company, owing to the increase in the price of freights from abroad, being able to deliver their iron on the line of our road as cheaply or more cheaply than the foreign iron would be delivered in this city at the same time. [illegible] Choteau & Co. [illegible] Company, the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company agreed to receive 4,000 tons, which had been ordered previous to the closing of the arrangement. This clause was made before the subscription of the second million by the city, and was expressly referred to in my communication to Councils, when I informed them that the requirements of the ordinance of the 7th of January, had been complied with in respect to the second million. This you will see by referring to my communication."

The following are the exports for the week exclusive of specie.

Flour, bbls.....	3,976	$ 16,925
Cotton, bales.....	2,845	130,919
Corn, bush.....	2,066	1,795
Corn Meal, bbls. and tcs.....	767	2,455
Beef, bbls. and tcs.....	1,342	12,932
Pork, bbls. and tcs.....	1,645	21,161
Total Produce.....		$207,117
Total Miscellaneous.....		464,939
Total Exports.....		$672,056

The Anthracite Coal Trade for the past week, and for the season, from the Schuylkill and Lehigh regions, was as follows:

	Week.	Season.	To date last year.
Reading Railroad....	50,155	1,514,928	1,154,638
Schuylkill Coal.....	39,705	648,066	562,541
Lehigh Coal.....	41,339	419,360	316,961
Total tonnage.....	2,562,194		2,033,140
Cumberland region.....		419,360	315,061

The following are the comparative receipts at New Orleans, from the interior, for the commercial year ending 1st September, of the principal articles of Western and Southwestern Produce.

	1854.	1853.
Cotton, bales.....	1,442,677	1,665,647
Tobacco, hhds.....	48,564	74,650
Sugar, hhds.....	273,564	186,217
Molasses, bbls.....	327,296	240,951
Flour, bbls.....	866,276	788,904
Corn, sacks.....	1,743,614	1,227,946
Pork, bbls.....	347,580	321,963
Pork, bulk, lbs.....	13,500,000	12,800,000
Beef, bbls.....	33,015	62,485
Bacon, hhds. and casks.....	70,158	93,289
Bacon, bbls. &c.....	4,172	5,060
Whisky, bbls.....	130,429	137,214
Hemp, bales.....	16,775	16,407
Bagging, pieces.....	48,115	61,672
Rope, coils.....	104,792	118,393

State Bank and State Conduct of Illinois.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

As there seems to be some discussion in the progress just made of the honesty and fair dealing of the State of Illinois, it is proper that a word should be said then about the State Bank of Illinois, and the conduct of the State authorities connected with it.

The State Bank of Illinois, in 1843, had a capital of fifteen hundred thousand dollars, nearly or quite all, paid in by non-residents of the State, and as good credit as any other Western Institution. At the session of the Legislature of Illinois of that year, a law was passed compelling the Bank to go into immediate liquidation. In 1847, the Legislature of Illinois passed a law in which they required the Bank to pay interest on its notes and certificates, held by School Commissioners and Treasurers. The same act relieved the debtors of the Bank from the payment of interest, and made the Real Estate of the Bank subject to taxation, &c. I hand you herewith a copy of said lands, which you will doubtless think too long for publication, but which I commend to the notice of parties who feel confidence in the honesty and integrity of Illinois. They will also be an object of interest to the curious in such matters.

It is, I believe, notorious to all persons who have looked into the subject, that the State Bank of Illinois, in pursuance of the Acts of the Legislature, turned over property and assets which would now make a snug large fortune over and above paying all its liabilities to creditors and stockholders—but the stockholders were non-residents of Illinois—the State of Illinois got their money and she has kept it. This State Bank liquidation has been a nice thing for the Trustees and their friends. But in connection with the Acts of the Legislature, which I put into your hands, how stands the question under discussion, to wit; The honesty and fairness of the State of Illinois. FAIR PLAY.

The Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad Bank.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

As this Bank was revived about a year since by some of our citizens, associated with several estimable citizens of Saratoga, we have felt considerable interest in its welfare. From the first, there has been an apparently concerted effort to injure its credit; but it was not until about a month since that a "run" was commenced upon it, for the purpose of destroying it. We are happy to hear that the effort failed, although it was persisted in to an extent that would have embarrassed any Bank not substantially based. We presume it will be let alone hereafter.

Railroad Tickets not Property.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

ANDREW DONNELLY was put on trial yesterday, in the Court of Sessions, Judge ROBINSON presiding, on the charge of grand larceny, for stealing sixty Central Railroad Tickets. When the prosecution had closed their testimony, and after an elaborate discussion by Messrs. WHEATON and HARRIS, the Judge took the case from the Jury, by deciding that Railroad Tickets not in the hands of *bona fide* purchasers, were of no intrinsic value, and hence not the subject of larceny. He, therefore, directed the prisoner to be acquitted of the charge for which he was on trial. The Jury accordingly brought in a verdict of not guilty.

Markets by Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, Sept. 16.

Our COTTON market is dull and unchanged. For WOOL the market continues dull, with rather a light stock of fleece on hand. The Sales of the week have been 65,500 lbs. There is more animation in the market at prices a shade lower, the sales reaching 48,700 pieces.

Sailing of Ocean Steamers.

Steamers	Leaves	For	Days.
Atlantic.....	Liverpool.....	New-York.....	Sept. 6
Europa.....	Boston.....	Liverpool.....	Sept. 13
Baltic.....	New-York.....	Liverpool.....	Sept. 13
Africa.....	New-York.....	Liverpool.....	Sept. 20
St. Louis.....	New-York.....	Havre.....	Sept. 23
Glasgow.....	New-York.....	Glasgow.....	Sept. 23

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Baltic, from Liverpool.—Mrs. Jas. King, John H. Elliott, New-York; S. M. Warren, Philadelphia; Henry Yelverton, Mr. Hunigs, Mr. Berry, New-York; J. Kendrick, Philadelphia. Wm. Degroot, Mr. Dale, New-York; Mrs. Hastings and servant maid, F. Vogel, Thos. E. Lee, B. A. Garrett, New-York; Col. Colt, and lady, Mrs. Dickinson, New-Jersey; Mr. Fuller, M. J. Rais Pare, Miss Eastman, 4 children and servant, Mr Santoe, Portugal Mr Fanshaw, Mr Curtis, C. A. Lord, Mr. Wadsworth Count Rossi, Mr. Wheelock, A. J. Eagles, Mr and Mrs Booth, 3 children and servant, Mr. Sharpeteen, New-York; Miss Maule, Miss Upson, Hartford; Mr. Morgan Jr, James M. Morgan, Jas. H. Woods, E. B. Peeby, New-York; Mr. Bernalbina, Venezuela; E. Geyer, Baltimore; Manuel Lopez, Costa Rica; Miss Dunot, Mr. Becher, Mr. Shirley, New-York; Richard Farrer, Costa Rica; John Fisher, Henry Stimson, Frederick Desbrosses, John Carlig, J. B. Leonard, J. Towry and lady, New-York; H. Pastor, E. Tonniers, Germany; A. J. Hasler, Henry Eartochel, Para; Fernando Rodrigues, John Pastor and servant Peru; J. Ancos, E. McCord, Mr. Wilson and lady, infant and servant, Miss L. Racetes, R. C. Wilson, J. A. Wilson, Miss Wilhelmina Wilson, J. B. Phillips, Thos. A Phillips, Frederick Wentworth, A. J. Wentworth and servant, Mr. and Mrs H. J. Fairchild, New-York; Thos Scott, Canada, Miss Feeney, Virginia; A. O Wilcox, J. Buzzo, J. Hemely and daughter, T. and Mrs. Thos. Cartwright, W. Gibbons, Anthony Dey, Jr., bearer of dispatches, John J. Bray, Australia; Mr. and Mrs John White, Mrs. Sneeden, 2 infants and servant, Wm Hyde, Mass; Mm. Inchad, Alez. Webuile, Louis Gieschin, Louis Schroder, Germany; A. J. Campbell, England; W. C. Barnes, Ireland; J. P. Bowles, Mrs. Wilson, C Daly, Miss Ann Daly, Miss Kate Daly, Ohio; Jos Loeb

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV....NO. 937. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER OTTOWA AT QUEBEC.

NOTHING NEW FROM THE WAR.

Decrease of the Cholera.

DECLINE IN BREADSTUFFS.

Consols, 95 7-8.

QUEBEC, Monday, Sept. 18.

The Canadian Steam Navigation Company's screw steamship *Ottawa*, Capt. J. B. ATKINS, arrived at this port at an early hour this afternoon, bringing a full list of passengers and a heavy cargo of goods for the Fall trade. The *Ottawa* sailed from Liverpool on Tuesday, the 5th inst., only one day in advance of the Collins steamship *Atlantic*.

The Liverpool Corn Market opened with a full attendance on Tuesday, but the transactions in Wheat were very limited,—the few sales effected at the opening have been made at a decline, as compared with the current rates of the previous week at four to six shillings per quarter. All other articles were also cheaper at the London Corn Exchange on Monday. English Wheat was selling at prices from 6s. to 8s. per quarter lower—54s. being the top price.

The weather was brilliant, and the harvest was drawing to a close. It continued abundant throughout England.

Consols closed at 95¼.

At the Paris Bourse, on Monday, the funds receded ¼ per cent. from the prices of the previous Saturday.

VIENNA, 4.—The Bourse was languid, and funds are lower.

THE WAR.

Strict orders have been sent to the Austrian Consul at St. Petersburg, not to deviate from the four points laid down in M. DROUHN DE L'HUY's note, nor to admit of any modification in the Russian answer.

A despatch from Vienna says, that Russia rejects, absolutely, the required guarantee that the Principalities should be evacuated and the *Moniteur* of Sunday confirms this despatch. It is said in Vienna that the Emperor added that he would rather sacrifice the last soldier than accept such conditions.

VIENNA, Sept. 2.—Some people will have it that DEMIDOFF has not brought any definite answer from St. Petersburg, but merely a private note from the Czar to the King of Prussia, wherein the four points are interpreted differently, and it is upon this reason that the Czar is willing to enter on fresh negotiations.

Another dispatch says that Baron MANTEUFFEL has received the official answer of Russia to the proposals to commence negotiations upon the basis stipulated by the Western Powers, and that Russia unequivocally declines to accept the propositions, and will maintain the defensive. [This last is probably correct.]

Advices from Bucharest to the 20th ult. state that DERBESH PASHA had arrived in the Capital, and that he had issued a proclamation in favor of the Sultan, stating that the Austrians would provisionally occupy the Principalities as the allies of the Ottoman Porte. All the former privileges of the Principalities would be maintained.

Seventy-one cases of Cholera had occurred in the Turkish Camp.

Gen. CONUT CANROBERT, [probably an Austrian General is meant,] had passed through the Rosenthal pass for Bucharest.

VARNA, Aug. 21. The *Britannia* has sent all her men in transports to Galatz, and has been cleaned and fumigated. This is the vessel which suffered so badly from Cholera.

The Cholera has abated in both armies.

No new movement had taken place, except that the French were embarking fascines and artillery.

DANTZIC, Sept. 1.—Admiral PARSEVAL and Gens. D'HILLIERS and BROWN, have made reconnoiters of the fortresses of Helsingfors and Sweaborg.

The *Times*, in its second edition of Monday, says it is not expected that Austria will declare war against Russia, but probably the Army of Occupation in Wallachia will be raised from 30,000 to 100,000 men. The Russians are concentrating themselves in certain portions of Moldavia, in consequence of the threatening movements of the forces in their rear.

DANTZIC, Saturday, Sept. 2.—The forts at Hango have been blown up by the Russians.

SPAIN.

Madrid dates are to the 29th ult. Tranquillity had been entirely restored without bloodshed.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 5.—The intelligence which has arrived by the journals is not of great importance. The *Oest. Dutchen Post* of the 29th announces that it has received a dispatch stating that part of the Black Sea fleet had quitted the port of Varna, and that that part of the combined fleet now staying at Baltschik is intended to cruise near Odessa. Another version says that the intention is to blockade Odessa.

A letter from Bucharest of the 21st ult. says the Turks are advancing on the Busco Road, on which the Russians have been frequently worsted by the Bashi Bazouks.

The *Ottawa* averaged 270 miles per day for the first four days, after which she experienced very heavy gales from the west, breaking her tiller, and carrying away part of her boiler works.

Another Murder in Troy.

From the Daily Times, Sept. 18.

Another murder in this city took place last evening at the lower terminus of Hill-street, near Kimball's old tavern, (as it is called,) in the Eighth Ward. The particulars of this unfortunate occurrence are not as yet fully developed. As near as we can learn the facts, it appears that a party of four Italians—namely, JOSEPH VARNEY, DOMINICO, PHIRO, JULLIEN ALLOISE and TOMASO VARNEY, were coming down the Hollow-road and up Hill-street into the city, yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock, when they were insulted at the point above designated, by a party of young boys and men, one of whom saluted the Italians with offensive remarks. The Italians, all of whom had been drinking considerably, instantly pitched upon the boys, and a fight ensued between the respective parties.

A young married man, named ELI HURLBUT, butter, whose place of residence the melé was occurring, observing that the son of his employé was engaged in the fight, and was being pretty severely handled, went out and endeavored to rescue the lad from the hands of the Italians. In doing so, he (HURLBUT) was knocked down by some of the party, and while lying upon the ground was horribly stabbed in the fleshy part of the leg, above the knee. The weapon used was a large dirk knife. A terrible wound was inflicted upon HURLBUT. He was taken up by some citizens, carried into his house, where he lived about half an hour. The murdered man bled to death before medical assistance arrived. The Italians were immediately arrested by persons in the neighborhood, and conveyed to the County Jail. JOSEPH VARNEY is the person by whom the wound is said to have been inflicted.

The deceased was a young man 21 years of age. He leaves a wife and one child to mourn his melancholy fate.

We saw the prisoners in jail this morning, and had an interview with VARNEY, the alleged murderer. He stated that he was born in Italy, but claims to be a Frenchman by right of residence in Paris. He denied being the person who inflicted the death wound. The other prisoners unite in saying that VARNEY is the murderer of HURLBUT, and appear to entertain the opinion that no punishment will be visited upon them for being accessories in the affair. VARNEY is by occupation a worker of images in Plaster of Paris, and speaks tolerably good English in his conversation.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Movements of General Stevens.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.
WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 18.

Mr. STEVENS, Governor of Washington Territory, left to-day for the Pacific, *vid* New-York.

S.

The Central American Question.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 19.

The *Star* denies that negotiations in regard to the Central American questions have been transferred to Washington, or that any treaty has been concluded at all.

Great Mass Meeting in Philadelphia.

Celebration of the Adoption of the Federal Constitution.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 18.

A grand Democratic demonstration takes place this evening in Independence Square, to commemorate the adoption of the Federal Constitution. Great preparations are making, and a brilliant display of fireworks is promised. JOHN ROBBINS, Jr., will preside, and among the speakers announced are General WALBRIDGE, R. H. STANTON of Kentucky, Gov. REEDER of Kansas J. ELLIS BONHAM, Messrs. FLORENCE, LUDLOW J. MURRAY, RUSH, CARWALLADER, TYLER, and others.

SECOND DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 18.

There was a tremendous outpouring of numbers at the Democratic gathering this evening, and the proceedings were enthusiastic in the extreme. The delegates marched in processions, with torch lights, banners, &c., from the various Wards to Independence-square, which presented a beautiful appearance—the platform being illuminated by gas-lights, and decorated with flags. JOHN ROBBINS, Jr., presided at the principal stand, and BENJAMIN RUSH at the second stand. The resolutions were read from both stands by J. MURRAY RUSH, and adopted as follows:

Resolved, That the anniversary of the formation of the Constitution of the United States is deemed an appropriate occasion by the Democracy of the Consolidated City of Philadelphia to meet in mass for the celebration of that great event so remarkable in the history of civilized mankind.

Resolved, That the adoption of this great instrument of Constitutional freedom, has secured the blessings of free and equal government to millions of people, whose wonderful progress in all the elements of national power and achievement is without parallel, and justifies the proud hopes of a mighty nation, that the Republic of the United States will live to the oldest age that Divine Providence may allot to human institutions.

Resolved, That the unprecedented growth of the United States, in its wonderful advance from an infant Government to an admitted co-equality with the first Powers of the earth, has been while their public councils were shaped and directed by the great Democratic party.

Resolved, That the cardinal principle and spirit of the Federal Constitution, as understood by the Democracy, is that of equal privileges to all. No geographical lines are recognized as prescribing the limits within which the enjoyment of every political privilege shall subsist. The largest Constitutional rights of the greatest number, perfect freedom of religious opinion, and equal participation in the conduct and administration of affairs by all classes of citizens, whether of native or foreign birth, are essential principles of the Democratic Constitutional creed.

Resolved, That the doctrine which would exclude our fellow-citizens of foreign birth, or any particular religious sect, from all the equal privileges of the American Government, is dangerous to the best interests, glory, and power of the Nation, and it is in violation of the true spirit and intendment of the Federal Constitution.

Resolved, That the administration of *President* FRANKLIN PIERCE, has been directed with a single eye to the true interests of the people; and that the President's enlightened approval of the recent legislation of Congress for the formation of the territories of Nebraska and Kansas, proves him to be a CHIEF MAGISTRATE, imbued with *just principles of* CONSTITUTIONAL FREEDOM, recognizing in its broadest sense THE PRINCIPLE OF SELF-GOVERNMENT, and eminently entitled to the warmest support, and cordial confidence of the United Democracy.

Resolved, That the Administration of Gov. WILLIAM BIGLER meets our entire approbation, and we hail him with pleasure as our standard-bearer in the approaching contest, and we will give him our undivided and warmest support.

Resolved, That, in our candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, JEREMIAH S. BLACK, we present to the people an upright and patriotic citizen, who, in the performance of his judicial duties, has displayed an excellence of private character and professional worth and ability that commands our confidence and support. If his name alone constituted the recommendation of our ticket, it would be sufficient to command the best exertions of the Republican party.

Resolved, That in HENRY S. MOTT, our candidate for Canal Commissioner, we recognize a man of sterling worth, great energy of character, and well qualified to perform the important and arduous duty of managing the public works.

Resolved, That our candidates for Representatives to Congress are men of attainments, honesty of purpose, and purity of sentiment, that their election will secure the services of competent and patriotic officers, who will always be found battling in the van of Democracy for the Constitution and the Union.

Resolved, That we will give our cordial and united support to the whole Democratic ticket as the only means of perpetuating "the great and essential principles of liberty and free Government;" and that a firm and united effort at the approaching election will bear the Democratic banner to a triumphant result.

JAMES R. LUDLOW, Esq., Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, called the meeting to order, and made the following speech:

FREEMEN—CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: We have assembled to night to celebrate the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. Solemn and momentous will be our deliberations when we remember that the business we are about to transact involves the happiness and prosperity of the whole people.

Under the sacred charter of our liberties, our beloved Constitution, the Republic has grown from infancy to manhood. Impious hands, it is true, have from time to time been raised to destroy the Constitution, but the sterling sense of the masses of the community has thus far under a kind Providence averted that melancholy result.

Strong men marching under the banner of Democracy, have from time to time met and successfully overthrown the bigots and fanatics of the land, until we had fondly hoped that the Constitution was placed beyond the reach of another assault.

Astounding as the fact may be, it is nevertheless true that once again our opponents are endeavoring to deprive the Nation of its coming glory—denying the right of popular Government, and proscribing men because of their birthplace or religion. Like the pestilence, this moral epidemic is sweeping over the land—and, it behooves the constitutional Union party, in one word, the Democratic party, to raise its voice as one man against these men and measures, as hostile to the best interests of our country and destructive of constitutional liberty.

It is well for Pennsylvanians to speak forth their sentiments at such a crisis, and upon the adoption of the constitution, and above all, it is most proper for us, the natural guardians of yon Hall of Independence, to announce to the Union our loyalty to the Constitution from this sacred spot.

Several other speeches were made of like sentiment, by the gentlemen named above.

Philadelphia Money Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 18.

There is no change in the rates for Money this morning. The Stock Market has been very active at higher prices, and much firmness is manifested. The business comprised: Long Island Railroad at 14¾; Morris Canal, 13¾; Reading Railroad, 36¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45; Pennsylvania State Fives, 84; Lehigh Navigation, 70¼; Schuylkill Navigation preferred, 32¼.

Arrival of the Ship Grey Eagle from Rio.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 18.

The ship *Grey Eagle* has arrived here from Rio, August 13. She reports Coffee scarce and the port healthy.

Non-Arrival of the New Steamer City of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 18.

There are no signs of the new steamer *City of Philadelphia*, which sailed on the 30th ult., now in her 20th day. Some apprehensions are entertained that her machinery has become deranged.

No Signs of the Steamship Atlantic.

SANDY HOOK TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Tuesday Morning—1½ A. M.

There are no signs of the steamship *Atlantic* up to this time. The wind is south-west, and the weather clear.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Progress of the Revolution.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Sept. 18.

New-Orleans papers of Tuesday last have been received. They contain details of the Mexican news to the 8th inst.

The *Trait d'Union* announces that the colonization from France to Mexico is proceeding rapidly. Four vessels had either already arrived, or were immediately expected at Vera Cruz, with immigrants from Havre.

A body of Spanish troops had arrived at Vera Cruz, and 2,000 Swiss were daily expected.

Don Señor ANGEL ITURBIDE, one of the sons of the late "Liberator," has been named Secretary of the Mexican Legation to the United States. His brother, Col. AUGUSTIN DE ITURBIDE, had been appointed aid-de-camp to SANTA ANNA.

A decree of the 18th ult. suppresses thirteen active squadrons of the army.

A decree of the 19th ult., commutes the sentence of death against the insurgent prisoners of Guaymas to ten years' imprisonment, with the exception of Count RAOUSSET DE BOULBON, and those who excited or headed the revolt. The others will be tried according to the existing laws.

The bark *Brasiliero*, from New-York, while lying off Vera Cruz, got on Gallega Reef and became a total loss. Most of her cargo was saved in a damaged condition.

From the New-Orleans Bulletin, Sept. 12.

The steamship *Orizaba* arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, having left that place on the 8th inst. She brings us Vera Cruz papers to that date, and papers from the capital to the 3d.

We find no news of stirring interest. There is the old story of rebellion and bloodshed, and skirmishes and battles, in which, of course, the Government troops are invariably successful, and probably will continue so till some fine day, when the sudden disappearance of the Government will reveal the truth. The papers claim great victories for the Administration party in Michocan and Guerrero, and also in Tamaulipas. We know exactly what victories have been gained in the latter department, and probably those in the others are of the same kind. Yet it appears that the insurrection is still spreading, and ALVAREZ is yet alive and kicking.

The Count RAOUSSET has not yet been executed, but the decree is issued against him and his companions. One hundred and eighty-seven Frenchmen, captured with RAOUSSET, had arrived at Tepic. They were met by a large crowd of curious, perhaps sympathising persons, who did not exhibit any unbecoming feeling on the occasion. The village of Chilpaneingo, which had pronounced for ALVAREZ, has been destroyed by the government troops.

A number of chiefs of the insurgents who had been captured have been shot.

We continue to find accounts of the devastations caused by the Indians in Durango. They seem to have things entirely their own way there.

Lieut. Col. DON AUGUSTIN DE ITURBIDE, a younger son of the late Emperor, has been named aid-de-camp of H. S. H. the President, and his brother, DON ANGEL DE ITURBIDE, has been named Secretary to the Legation of Mexico in Washington.

The image of the Holy Virgin of Guadalupe, was used as a banner by the Curate Hidalgo, at the time he rose to proclaim the independence of Mexico in 1810. This banner has lately been discovered in a convent of San Juan de Mezquital, and will be sent to the capital by an express order of the Government. It is expected to arrive here before the 16th of September, the anniversary of the independence.

By a decree of the 14th of August, 1854, the Minister of Fomento orders the following rules to be observed for exporting and shipping timber for building, lumber or any other kind of wood, from the ports of the Republic:

1. From the date of this decree, no vessel, either national or foreign, is allowed to export timber without special permission given by the agent of the office of Fomento in the ports.

2. To obtain this permission, a certificate must be presented to said agent signed by the Collector of the Custom-House, that the vessel intended to export timber, has duly discharged her cargo and paid all her dues.

3. The party intending to ship timber will pay for getting the permission, one dollar to said agency, for every ton the vessel may contain according to the certificate given by the captain of the port.

4. Permission can only be granted by the said agents residing in ports open to foreign commerce, to enable vessels to proceed to such ports open only for the coast trade; if the timber is to be loaded there, observing always the rules laid down for foreign vessels in the articles 100 and 101 of the Mexican tariff.

5. In case that foreign vessels wish to export timber from such ports as are only open to the coast-trade, they must previously obtain permission from the agent of the next port open to foreign commerce.

The Late Riot at New-Orleans—Fire at Mobile.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Sept. 18.

The New-Orleans papers to hand this morning mention that the riot in that city originated in a quarrel between the citizens and some watchmen, the latter being mostly Irishmen. Their quarrel was taken up by their fellow-countrymen. An irregular fight, in which muskets and pistols were freely used, was kept up during the whole of Monday night. The American party assembled in front of the City Hall, and marched to the foreign quarter of the city, where the battle raged violently.

The accounts in the papers are very conflicting.

An incendiary fire took place at Mobile on Tuesday last, destroying property to the value of $16,000.

From the Bulletin, Sept. 12.

We regret exceedingly to be compelled to state that the riotous proceedings in Tchoupitoulas-street, in the vicinity of St. Mary's Market, on Saturday night, noticed in our columns yesterday, were renewed an Sunday night, and that very disgraceful scenes transpired. Our city has long borne a character for general good conduct and obedience to the laws, so much so, indeed, as to be pointed to at a distance as almost a noted city in this respect. This was done a short time since by the St. Louis *Intelligencer*. It behooves, therefore, every good citizen to frown sternly and indignantly upon every attempt to earn for us the unenviable reputation of Philadelphia and other cities where mobs and riots have almost become "institutions." In regard to the scandalous enactments in Tchoupitoulas-street on Sunday night, there are, of course, a thousand and one rumors, many of them flatly contradicting each other. To get at the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the "truth," in the premises, would be like bridging chaos. Facts appear to persons differently when received from different points, and a very different impression is left on the mind of a spectator who is cognizant of the whole of a circumstance, from what it would be if a part only had been observed.

We have made inquiry at the most authentic sources, if, indeed, any sources may be termed such, and after making due allowances for the prejudices of some persons and the excited fancies of others, present the following as approaching as nearly to the facts as is possible to arrive at under the circumstances. Sometime last week, somebody fired into the yard of a citizen residing in that section of the city, and wounded his dog. This person was pointed out to a watchman, with a request to arrest him, which he refused to do, having received instructions, we learn from the Recorder, in common with all the watchmen, not to make arrests without warrants, unless for crimes of which they are personally cognizant. The citizen then denounced the watchman and was himself arrested and kept in jail over night. This produced bad feeling, and matters progressed from bad to worse till on Saturday night a number of the friends of the gentleman referred to collected about his residence to protect it. Some demonstration was made upon this crowd, when several watchmen came up and were fired upon by this crowd, when the watchmen dispersed.

During Sunday a great many ridiculous stories were circulated, and, it is thought, by evil-disposed persons anxious to create excitement and perhaps a riot. It was the all-engrossing topic of conversation. On Sunday night groups of persons collected in different places discussing the subject. Orders were given to the police of First District to leave off their "Crescents" and Watchmen's caps, and appear in plain citizen's dress, the better, we are informed, to detect and arrest any persons disposed to create disturbance. This, however appeared to have a contrary effect, for the watchmen, being mostly Irish, were confounded with the others who were inclined to violence. Persons walking along the streets in that section were fired upon from the groggeries and court places. And several were wounded who were in no way connected with the different parties. This is one, in fact an almost invariable, accompaniment of mobs.

The attack on unoffending and peaceful citizens, was extremely brutal. Mr. GRINNELL, of the firm of LEEDS & Co., and Mr. GREEN, a friend of his, were set upon while quietly passing along Annunciation-street, by some ruffians issuing from a grog shop, the former was shot in the mouth severely, and the latter beaten till he was insensible! We are positively assured that these gentlemen had not offered the slightest provocation to the fellows who maltreated them. Recorder SUMMERS repaired to the scene of riot, and at Reilly's Coffee-house he found a large number of Irishmen armed with muskets. He met a watchman armed with a musket, whom he disarmed. He found no other watchman. On passing down Tchoupitoulas-street, four men on the opposite side of the street with guns, leveled them at him, and three of them fired at him, and it is almost a miracle how he escaped death. The fourth was on the point of taking deliberate aim, when he received a blow from the watchman who accompanied the Recorder, which caused him to decamp.

Mayor LEWIS arrived on the ground about 11 o'clock, and ordered the watchmen to resume their proper badges. He met the ex-Chief of Police, STEPHEN O'LEARY, with an armed musket, which he took from the ex-Chief, and requested him to go home. A gentleman who is well posted up, declares that as many as fifty shots were fired, though he knows not by whom. Judge ROBERTSON, of the First District Court, and Deputy Coroner TERRILL, as conservators of the peace, were also on the ground. Mr. TERRILL assures us he narrowly escaped being shot three times! The military, under Gen. TRACY, were in readiness to act, if the crisis had called for it, at a moment's warning. During the night a Mr. GILMERTIER was shot, and it is said cannot possibly survive many days. Another man and also a boy were wounded in the legs. Officers MCMAHON and MONAGHAN were also wounded. The Mayor informed us last evening that he had taken steps to preserve the public peace, and at the time we write all is quiet. We trust these disreputable scenes are over and never to be reenacted in our midst.

The Irish and Know-Nothing Riots at New-Orleans—Mayor's Proclamation.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Sept. 16.

In consequence of the continued ill feeling evinced between the Irish and the Know-Nothings, the Mayor has deemed it prudent to issue his proclamation requesting all well-disposed citizens to enroll themselves as special police, for the purpose of maintaining the laws and protecting property.

[We understand that there were rumors in town last evening, based upon private dispatches from New-Orleans, dated the 15th, to the effect that the riots were renewed on that day, with fatal results. Our daily dispatches of the 14th and 15th have not come to hand, but we presume the rumors alluded to are destitute of truth.—REP.]

Arrival of the Southern Mail—Panic at Augusta—Opinions of the Physicians on the Fever at Savannah—Want of Provisions and Nurses—Deaths at Charleston.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Sept. 18.

The Southern mail, as late as due, has been received.

There was a great panic at Augusta, in consequence of the fever breaking out there. Three deaths took place from it on Saturday.

The physicians at Savannah think that the worst is past. There is a great want, however, of provisions, and also of nurses to attend the sick.

The deaths at Charleston for the last two days were 29. Among the victims is ROBERT L. SOULE, of Freeport, Maine, mate of the ship *Lydia*.

Mr. HILTON, the Editor of the Savannah *Georgian*, has recovered.

Progress of the Yellow Fever in the South.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Sept. 18.

The yellow fever is increasing at New-Orleans. During the week ending on the 10th inst., the total number of deaths was 484, of which 284 were from the fever.

Among the recent victims of the disease at Savannah were Dr. HARRIS and Capt. OLMSTEAD, Cashier of the Marine Bank.

Friday next has been appointed as a day of humiliation and prayer at Charleston.

Marine Disasters.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 18.

The ship *Oliver Putnam*, of Portsmouth, N. H., was spoken on the 14th inst., steering West, with everything gone but the foremast. Also passed brig *Bellow*, abandoned, apparently laden with coal.

Maine Politics—Fall of a Building, and Loss of Life—Irish Companies Disbanded.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 18.

The Portland *Advertiser* of this morning says, that in the Sixth District, the run will be close between MILLIKEN, Fusion, and FULLER, Democrat, with the chances in favor of the former, who, by the returns received, is some nine hundred votes ahead of his opponent. So far MILLIKEN has not received a vote in Arrostook County.

A building fell in, in Lowell, on Saturday afternoon, burying three persons, one of whom DENNIS SHEA, seventeen years of age, was instantly killed. The others escaped with slight bruises. The building had been partially burnt before the accident.

The official order of the Governor, disbanding the Bay State Artillery of this city, appeared in the afternoon papers and caused some excitement. The Company is chiefly composed of naturalized Irish. At the time of the reception of the Montgomery Guards from New-York, a row occurred between three Irish Companies of the city, which led to a reprimand from the Governor. The Bay State Artillery made an impudent rejoinder, and they are now disbanded.

The Sale of the Webster Franklin Estate.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 18.

In regard to the sale of Mr. WEBSTER'S right in the Franklin estate, it is said that it will probably be bought by Mr. PAIGE, one of the trustees, and that no outside competition is expected or desired.

Nominations for Congress—Weather—Decline in Flour.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Sept. 18.

W. S. GROESBECK and GEORGE PENDLETON have been nominated for Congress by the old line of Democrats in this County.

DISNEY was run, but he was defeated.

The opposition will be J. SCOTT HARRISON, Whig, and TIMOTHY C. DAY, Independent Democrat.

The weather is cool, with indications of rain.

Flour has declined to $7.

Marine Disaster.

COLUMBIA, Saturday, Sept. 16.

The schooner *Smith*, bound to New-York, with Naval Stores, has been towed into Georgetown, S. C., with loss of deck load and masts.

Deaths in Savannah by Yellow Fever—The Disease Breaking out at Augusta.

COLUMBIA, Monday, Sept. 18.

The deaths by yellow fever yesterday, at Savannah, were twenty-three.

Passengers from Augusta report that the yellow fever has broken out at Augusta violently, and that the inhabitants are leaving there.

The weather is quite cold.

Cholera at Columbia, Pa.

COLUMBIA, Monday, Sept. 18.

There have been three new cases of Cholera here, and four deaths since Saturday morning.

Cholera at Pittsburg, Pa.

PITTSBURG, Monday, Sept. 18.

There were fifty-three deaths by Cholera to-day, up to this evening. The deaths for the past five days have been two hundred and fifty-three. The interments in the Cemeteries up to Saturday evening were one hundred and seventy-one, of which one hundred and twenty-nine were of Cholera. Great alarm is felt and many persons are leaving the city.

Cholera at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Monday, Sept. 18.

There is no abatement in the ravages of the Cholera in this city. There were forty deaths from the disease during yesterday.

Postmaster Arrested for Robbing the Mails.

ALBANY, Monday, Sept. 18.

Col. NORTH, Special Agent of the Post-Office Department, arrested this day N. C. NELSON, Postmaster of Keeseville, Essex County, N. Y., on the charge of robbing the mail. NELSON was brought to Troy, and will be examined to-morrow before U. S. Commissioner BECOK. He is editor of the Democratic paper at Keeseville, and son of Dr. WOLFORD NELSON, of Canadian Patriot war memory.

Marine Disasters.

NORFOLK, Monday, Sept. 18.

Arrived ship *Golden Eagle* from New-York, bound to New Orleans; lost bowsprit, foremast, and sustained other serious damages. Spoke brig *Commerce*, bound to New-Bedford; in a gale, when twelve hours from Charleston, she was knocked down and both her masts gone. The captain, mate, and four men were washed overboard; took two men off. The vessel is a total loss.

Cholera at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Monday, Sept. 18.

The number of deaths from Cholera in this city during the past week reach 25, including only 3 Americans. This shows a decrease of 13 from the returns of the previous week.

LATER FROM TEXAS.

Indian Movements—The Crops, &c.

From the N. O. Bulletin, Sept 12.

We have Galveston papers to the 8th inst., and a large number of exchanges from other towns in Texas.

The Austin *State Gazette*, of the 2d inst., has the following paragraphs:

In the course of the last two weeks considerable activity has prevailed in the Quartermaster's Department at San Antonio. Up to this time about one hundred wagons have been dispatched from there to the Rio Grande, loaded with provisions and stores for the army.

We have now received from all sections of the State very good information of what we may expect from the growing cotton crop. In consequence of the long continued drouth the plant has matured too rapidly to expect a heavy Fall picking. The general opinion prevails that we shall not have an average crop. In some parts of our lower country the worm has been very destructive, and here the yield cannot exceed one-third.

Major NEIGHBORS arrived at Austin on the 1st inst. from Fort Belknap, which post he left on the 25th ult., and furnished the following intelligence to the *State Times*:

The selection of lands for the settlement of the Indians have been made. Capt. MARCY is making the survey. All the locations are made on the waters of the BRAZOS.

The Little and Big Wichitas were first explored and then the main Brazos. The country on the Little Wichita can be settled. The scarcity of wood and water on the Big Wichita will prevent settlements from being made. The country west of the Brazos is good. The Brazos and the Big Wichita both flow through an immense field of gypsum or plaster of Paris. The latter stream and some tributaries of the Brazos have their sources in immense hills of gypsum. There are strata of this substance 400 feet in thickness. During the sojourn of Major NEIGHBORS he had interviews with the Southern Camanches, the Wacos, Tahuacanos, Ionies, Caddos and Anadarcos. They are making preparations to settle upon the lands set apart for them. JOSE MARIA, chief of the Ionies and Anadarcos, has already broken up his camp for that purpose. The Northern Camanches and the Wichitas are hostile.

EXTENSE and SHANACO, two chiefs of the Southern Camanches, told Major N. that a party of some five hundred Indians, composed principally of Northern Camanches, Kiowas, Arrapahoes, and Cheyennes, passed the heads of the Brazos and the Colorado about the 1st of August. They represented themselves as being determined to revenge the defeat of the Camanches near Chihuahua during the Spring. Many of them are armed with rifles, and they are prepared to make a formidable resistance. They declared their intention to make no prisoners, but to kill all they met, without regard to sex or age. This is doubtless the party reported by Capt. P. CALHOUN not long since. They proposed to cross the Rio Grande at the big bend, near Presidio del Norte. Major N. is of opinion most of the depredations committed on the lower Rio Grande are the work of Indians, who have previously made forays in Mexico, and are returning to their camps.

The health of the country on the Brazos, it is said, is not by any means good. The bilious fever is prevailing.

E. REECY HOWE, formerly editor of the *Pine Knot*, published at Gainesville, in Mississippi, died in Galveston, on the 7th inst., aged 44 years.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Yellow Fever in Savannah—Relief Meetings in this City.

The second meeting of citizens of Savannah, now in this city, was held yesterday morning at the Bank of the Republic. The committee appointed on Saturday called this meeting for their members only.

Mr. G. B. LAMAR was called to the Chair, and Mr. SOLOMON was appointed Secretary.

The Chairman suggested that in order better to facilitate subscriptions and collections, and ensure more thorough cooperation of the General Committee, that that Committee be divided into sub-Committees of three each—the members of these respective Committees to act in concert and in manner deemed by themselves most judicious and effective.

The following gentlemen were appointed as such Committees:

N. McCready,	James Bryer,
O. Wetmore,	Wellington Clapp,
B. V. Willock.	M. Solomon.
S. Bronson,	James F. Soutter,
A. O. Parmlee,	W. C. Taylor,
J. Cohn, Jr.	Samuel S. Mitchell.
O. M. Catlin,	G. D. H. Gillespie,
Edward Lambert,	Thomas Dunham,
Henry A. Smythe.	Rev. M. Sherman.
Stewart Brown,	R. L. Case,
John W. Brower,	James Lawrence,
F. S. Lathrop.	John H. Earle.
George B. Carhart,	John Auchincloss,
W. H. Guion,	George M. Clearman,
Francis Skiddy.	George S. Morgan.
Thomas H. Demill.	A. S. Porter,
	J. H. Mulford.

It was moved that the Secretary advise those gentlemen appointed on the above Committees, not present, of their appointment, and also the necessity of making their collections as speedily as possible, as the present distressed condition of the people of Savannah, and the alarmingly increased rates of mortality render immediate aid more imperative.

F. S. LATHROP, Esq., remarked that this morning's intelligence from Savannah was very discouraging, and that there was everything to call forth human sympathy and energy in behalf of the perishing victims.

A communication was read from the *Courier and Enquirer*, placing the columns of that paper at the disposal of the Committee, for any publications, &c., having reference to the sufferers at Savannah.

Mr. SOLOMON, appointed with Mr. STOTESBURY, at a late meeting at the Astor House, composed of citizens of Savannah, as a Committee to make collections for the aid of their suffering fellow-townsmen, stated that the amount collected by himself and Mr. STOTESBURY were as follows:

Catlin, Leavitt & Co	$50	Churchill, Walkley and Johnson	$20
Lewis B. Brown & Co	50	Cooper & Fellows	25
Edward Lambert & Co	50	Read, Taylor & Co	25
Alex. T. Stuart & Co	100	Francis Tumen & Sons	25
J. E. Jeffreys & Son	100	Lewis S. Fellows & Schell	20
G. B. Lamar	100	Fellows & Co	25
Smith, G'Rouke & Herring	50	Hiram Young	10
Carhart, Brother & Co	50	Emery, Irwin & Co	20
O. & H. Wetmore & Co	50	Elliot, Briggs & Douglass	10
Willock, Nichols & Co	50	Starr, Son & Co	10
Earle, Porter & Co	50	Coleman & Stetson	50
Samuel L. Mitchell	50	Hopkins, Allen & Co	25
Hopkins, Allen & Co	50	Henrys, Smith & Towne'd	25
Henrys, Smith & Towne'd	25	A. E. & D. Sands	25
Fisher, Cushing & Co	10	Cash	10
Townsend, Arnold & Co	25	Jacob J. Moses	10
S. Cochran & Co	20	Stebbins, Morgan & Butler	20
Wm. Bryce & Co	25	Woolfe, Gillespie & Co	10
Cash	25	Barnabetser, Gros	25
Harral, Sprowls & Co	20	Eno, Robert & Co	25
Thomas & Maxwell	25	Reynolds, Halstead & Co	50
Wm. Way & Co	25	Furman & Co	50
Farmer, Bros & Co	25	Dowdill & Co	25
Pelt, Harris, Reg'd & Co	25	Dowdill & Co	20
H. Wesson & Co	25	Thos. E. Bowen & Co	20
Lathrop & Wilkinson	25	Ely, Clapp & Bowen	10
Sherman Brothers	25	Mains, Currier & Sherwood	10
H. E. Dibble & Co	10	Frothingham, Nevall & Co	10
North Sherman & Co	25	Mott, Rose	10
Geo W. & Daniel Rose	25	J. Gardin	10
Candler, Wesler & Co	25	Mortimer & Gurney	10
Haviland, Harrall & Staley	25	W. H. Gibbens	10
Robertson & Hudson	20	Clapp Kent & Bentley	10
Cowling & Shepherd	10	Wm. H. Cary & Co	25
John M. Davis, Jones & Co	20		
Lee, Cone & Co	20		
Total			$1,975

The amount of the above collections, he remark-

ed, had been forwarded to the Mayor of Savannah for distribution.

It was moved that those citizens of Savannah not called upon by any of the Committees, and desirous of giving their aid in the general good work, be requested to send in their subscriptions to C. H. LAMAR, Bank of the Republic.

The Chairman announced that $600 had been handed in during the session of the Committee, but did not give the names of the donors.

It was moved that the moneys on hand, and such sums as shall be hereafter collected, be forwarded for distribution, to the Young Men's Benevolent Society, Savannah.

The meeting adjourned till 11 o'clock Wednesday morning, at the same place, when reports from the various sub-Committees will be given, and such other steps taken for further relief as may be deemed advisable.

The Liquor Traffic.

A meeting was held last evening at Hilton Building, to take into consideration the present state of the liquor traffic as now existing in the Ninth Ward. Dr. JAMES A. MILLER was called to the Chair. The Chairman made some appropriate remarks, and was followed by Dr. [illegible], Rev. J. B. WAKELY, whose address elicited much applause, and Dr. MORAND who is engaged to lecture three evenings this week, in the Methodist Tent, corner of Thirteenth-street and Seventh-avenue.

Resolutions were adopted condemning the rum traffic in the Ninth Ward, extolling the conduct of the Aldermen and Councilmen of that Ward, and that the present incumbents of their offices should receive the support and votes of the citizens of the Ninth Ward. The meeting then adjourned.

New Government Buildings.

The United States Marshal, and the Postmaster, have given notice that proposals will be received at the office of the Marshal up to the hour

FRANCE.

Distribution of Prizes by the French Academy.

The Bivouac Table of the Elder Napoleon for Sale.

French Peanuts and Building Materials.

LITERATURE, THEATRICALS, GOSSIP, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.
PARIS, Tuesday, Aug. 29, 1854.

The French Academy has held its annual meeting, and awarded the various prizes, of which, by the wills of various testators, it has been made the distributor. The poetic prize, $1,000, was awarded to Madame Louise Colet—a lady who has several times won it before; the subject had been given by the Academy—"The Acropolis of Athens." The two prizes of $500 each, for works in the interest of morals, were awarded to the Abbé Gratry, for his "Knowledge of God," and to M. Jules Simon for his "Duty." The prize of $200 was given to M. de Beauchesne for his "Life, Agony and Death of Louis XVII.," of which you have, I think, an American translation. The distribution of the Gobert rewards, for works connected with the history of France, is, according to the testator's directions, made in the following way: Each year's prize is given to the writer who won the last, unless a better history than any has been produced since. Both the last recipients maintain their preëminence—Augustin Thierry and Henri Martin. The Lambert prize, usually given to the widows of literary men, was this year awarded to Madame Emile Souvestre. The $200 prize for courage, was won by a cooper at Havre. The famous Montegon fund, for acts and lives of virtue and devotion, having produced this year $4,300, was divided into two prizes of $300 each, five of $200, and seventeen of $100. The two first were awarded to two old ladies of 72 and 61 years, whose lives have been spent in constant self-sacrifice. M. de Salvandy, the Director of the Academy, drew tears from the audience as he recounted the virtues of the two maiden laureates.

Decisions in railway accidents continue to be a happy mixture of justice and severity. A man was killed some time ago, while working on a railroad bridge. His widow brought an action against the company, for damages for the neglect of the signal man, who did not warn her husband in time. The Tribunal condemned the company to pay the widow $100 down, $40 a year for life, and $20 a year to each of her children, up to the age of eighteen.

Underground telegraph wires are now laid down in the Cemetery of Montmartre. Their purpose is to enable the director to summon to his bureau, from all parts of the grounds, the gardeners, priest and tomb-openers. Formerly, at the arrival of a funeral procession, these very necessary individuals were warned by a shrill whistle, blown at the grand gate. The sad tidings are now conveyed in a manner at once more expeditious and more becoming. Bells are struck by means of the wire, and the mourners are relieved from the impertinent and unseemly whistle.

M. Fremiet, the first sculptor of animals in France, has been charged with a curious work by the Emperor. This is, to carve in marble miniatures of all the corps in the army, both foot and horse. Eight inches is the height of the infantry. The most particular attention is to be paid to the uniform and the accoutrements of both men and horses. The collection when completed will number not far from 100 statuettes. It will, doubtless, be exhibited to the public at the Fine Arts Department in the Exposition of next year.

The bivouac table of the elder Napoleon is announced in *Galignani* as for sale. The advertiser engages to prove it to be genuine. There must be some flaw in the evidence, or the younger Napoleon would have had the table in the Louvre long ago. In the famous picture of "The Night before Austerlitz," the bivouac table has a prominent place.

His Royal Highness Ernest, Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha, is to produce very soon, at the Grand Opera of Paris, his second musical work—"Santa Chiara." Cruvelli is to perform the principal character. It is singular that the first opera accepted by the Civil List should be the production of a reigning Duke.

One of the most promising tenors of Paris, M. Laurent, died suddenly three days ago from the effects of a bath taken too soon after eating. All the remaining tenors immediately became very careful of their diet. The event happened at Chaton, in the environs. M. Laurent's wife, the leading actress at the Ambigu, heard of it between the fourth and fifth acts of "Suzanne." She had left her husband a few hours before, studying a part in a forthcoming opera. She went through with the play, nevertheless, preferring an hour's martyrdom to a public announcement from the stage of the calamity which had befallen her.

I have not spoken of my peanuts lately. They are a foot and a half high, and have bright yellow flowers upon them, which shut at night. I expect soon to have a yield to offer to my friends of French grown Arachis hypogœa. I sometimes wonder that anything grows in France, the tools used in gardening and in agriculture are so uncouth and unhandy. The hoe, an instrument of constant use, has a handle but two feet long, so that the hoer is obliged to bend into the very earth, in order to reach the object of his care. He thus has his back continually horizontal—a position as laborious and painful as it is degrading, for it gives to a man the appearance of a beast of the field, crawling on all fours. The French spade is even worse. The handle is straight, like the American hoe; it is not furnished with a hand-piece at the end, which at home is thought to increase its efficiency two-fold. This tool is a monstrous misapplication of strength to labor, and, as might be supposed, performs very small day's works. In fact, the spade and the shovel are both one, whereas they ought to be as distinct as poker and tongs. The rake, an ornamental instrument at best, is furnished with nails in the place of teeth; but as it is often double, being a rake on both sides, it is a tolerably vigorous utensil. The watering pot, on the other hand, is a superior article. It is constructed on mechanical principles. The two handles—the carrying and the watering handles—are on one handle, passing along the top to the side. The gardener thus shifts his hand from the one position to the other, and may hold a watering pot in each. The wheelbarrow is an ill-built affair, and usually creaks. The mortar used in the construction of stone walls is the best in the world. In two hours it is harder than the stones it cements, and never, at any age, does it crumble to pieces. It is expensive, and even the wealthiest proprietors resort to the following expedient to diminish their consumption of it. At every twenty feet of the wall to be built, a fragment of it—say a portion too feet wide—is made with mortar, the rest is cemented with mud—the commonest mud, made upon the spot, with any earth that happens to be at hand. The whole wall is then faced with mortar, thus assuming a similar appearance in its whole length. The result is a wall that will last for centuries, there being no frosts powerful enough to upheave or disjoint it.

I said the mortar was stronger than the stone. No one who has never seen French building stone, in the neighborhood of Paris, can form even a remote idea of what it is. The masons snip it, shape it, edge it, as if each lump were a pine-apple cheese. I have seen the adze penetrate a block as it would have penetrated a ripe water-melon. This quality, which adds to the facility with which it is adapted, is in no way disadvantageous. The stone will bear any weight, and never splits or chips of its own accord. With time its color changes from a rich cream color to a dingy brown, but a scrape every five years restores it. Its softness is in fact as great an advantage as malleability is to a metal; for while it is as easily fashioned as cheese, it is as durable as granite.

I told you that I once hired an old woman to weed a gravel path and strawberry bed. I am happy to state that this venerable creature is now well provided for. She and her good man are engaged as husbandmen upon a neighboring farm. They work twelve hours a day, steadily, and she performs the same labors, and quite as much labor as he. She digs, weeds, plants, "snatches" potatoes, trains grape-vines, mounts drays, ascends ladders, gets into trenches, sinks wells, like the veriest male of them all. I sat the other day upon a hay-cock of her making. She is richly-bronzed, and her limbs—which she exposes with an agricultural freedom—are gnarled and knotted to a degree quite unusual with the sex. The two are boarded and lodged by their employer, and the wages they get are proportionately reduced. Still the smallness of the figure will astonish you, as it did me. They earn, together, $180 a year—being thirty cents a day for him, and nineteen cents a day for her. They lay by $100 a year, and when they are too old to work, will be able to keep out of the poor-house and avoid the hospital, even though saddled with sickness in addition to poverty.

Nothing that I have told you from time to time, of the sale of canards in the public streets, can have prepared you for an enormity equal to the following. On Thursday last the cries were in a state of great agitation, and indeed the nature of their wares and the contents of their "*bulletin*" were well calculated to make them so. The *boniment* went thus: "Here's the death of the Emperor of Russia, with the detail of his crimes against his people and his army! Oh, it's curious and interesting, and only one sou!" The public was eager and sales were brisk. The Emperor of Russia in question, turned out to be Paul the First, of antique memory, and the canard was a faithful account of his last moments, and of his unworthy Government. It is said that 40,000 of these bulletins were sold in a morning; the receipt was $400, of which the publisher had $80, the stamp office $80, the criers $160, and the expenses $80. The Prefecture is blamed for having *visé* such a wretched hoax, but unjustly I think. The death of Paul I. of Russia is permissible literature, and if people will be deceived by the artful couching of the *boniment*, and the attractive table of contents, one sou is but a very mild fine for the offence. The greater number of purchasers, however, desired merely to see how the promise of the *boniment* was realized by the text, and could not help acknowledging that it was ingenious and well worth the price.

The "Dinner of the Exposition" is advancing rapidly in its preparations for receiving guests next Spring. It converts a diurnal arcade, known as the Passage Lafitte, "where grass used to grow, and kids browsed, and washerwomen hung out linen," into an animated resort for cosmopolites from all quarters of the world. The price is to be one dollar a dinner—thus joining the elevated price of the establishments where the guest dines *à la carte*, to the bill of fare system of the restaurants, *à prix fixe*. The plan is a complete innovation, for all places where the price is now fixed, fix it low. One of the attractions of the Diner del'Exposition is to be the smoking room—the parlor of the "retiring house" of Charles X. of France. The decorations and ornaments of this parlor have been preserved, and in the language of a sort of prospectus just issued, will form an "oasis of nonchalance and of leisure."

The metropolitan cathedral, Nôtre Dame de Paris, is undergoing repairs—indeed, it constantly is. An interesting discovery has been made in an old corridor just laid bare by the demolishers. This is the statue of Ohrist, from which the distances upon all the national and departmental roads of Paris are calculated. Everybody knows that the starting point of the kilometres is at Nôtre Dame, but the precise spot has been hidden for a century or more. The statue is to be restored, and will hereafter remain exposed.

Madame George Sand will be a well occupied woman this Winter. The *Presse* is to publish her memoirs, and though they may be supposed to be completed, yet she will at least have to read the proofs. She has promised three plays—one to the Français, one to the Gymnase, and one to the Ambigu. Two are said to be terminated, and I believe that one is in rehearsal. Then she is to be editor-in-chief of a semi-weekly quarto eight-paged Review, devoted to literature, art, history and agronomy. Rose Chéri has been spending a fortnight with Madame Sand, at Nohan.

The Prefect of Police has destroyed the industry of a class of citizens, known as runners for tombstone and tablet offices. These gentlemen used to tear a list of people likely to die, either from old age or sickness, with their circumstances of *fortune, education and taste*, against each name. When death occurred, they immediately waited upon the survivors, with offers of service and plans of monuments. No affliction was proof against them; they seemed to get in through the key-hole. This was put an end to some time ago. The runners then made the Mayors' offices their centre of operations, and fastened upon individuals coming to make declarations of decease. The Prefect has now stopped this, and marble workers have been informed that they will no longer be permitted to have runners, and that if they desire to extend the circle of their operations, they may advertise in the papers, or unobtrusively recommend themselves by the artistic merit of their productions.

A dancing garden offers a grand September festivity, in which every visitor will have a right to his photograph, taken by a new process!

The efforts of the Mousquetaire, in behalf of Madame Saqui, the Septuagenarian rope-dancer, have resulted in a collection of 405 francs, and the poor old creature has received the amount. It is to be hoped she will die before it is exhausted, as she dreads the Hospital worse than death itself.

Octave Feuillet, dramatic author, has just been created Chevalier in the Legion of Honor. Literature was rather offended at the parsimonious way in which she was treated at the late distribution, and this tardy cross has been added to the list in consequence.

The dispute between the composers and librettists on the one side, and M. Perrin, the manager of the Opera Comique, on the other, on account of his having obtained, in addition to his present theatre, the privilege of the Second Opera Comique, has ended in his throwing up the privilege. The composers had threatened to withdraw from the two repertories all their existing operas, and never to give them any new ones. This blockade was too serious to resist, and M. Perrin returned his commission to the Minister of State. The composers were only enforcing one of the regulations of the Society of Dramatic Authors, which forbids one man being the manager of two establishments. If it were not for the Eastern question, this affair would be the culminating preoccupation of the moment.

The Italian Opera opens early this year,—on the 3d of October. The *impresario*, Col. Rogani, has issued a circular to his former subscribers, detailing his plans and his prospects. Frezzolini, is to be the prima donna assoluta, and a M. Beaucarde, said to be the most successful singer in Italy, the tenor. But I suppose that just now you are too much taken up with your own Opera to care much about ours, and wonder how a programme can be issued without the names of Grisi and Mario.

The Gaité revives Dumas' "Twenty Years After," to-night, with the characters of *Athos, Porthos, d'Artagnan, Aramis, Cromwell, Mordaunt, Charles I.*, and *Henrietta of England*, played by eight of the best artists in Paris.

Dick Tinto.

The Fugitive Slave Case in Chicago.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Sept. 13, 1854.

The examination of the three Slave-catchers who attempted to arrest a Fugitive Slave in this city, on Sunday, the 10th inst., has just concluded, and they have been bound over in the sum of eight hundred dollars each to answer at the next term of the Recorder's Court, to be held in October next, for the crime of an assault and battery with an intent to commit murder, or at least a bodily injury on the person of the negro. The examination has been lengthy, and every effort has been made by the United States District Attorney, Thomas Hayne, Esq., who defended them, to get them acquitted. The evidence, however, showed most conclusively that the three Slave-catchers, whose names are John Buchanan, George Buchanan, and William Grant, came here prepared to commit any outrage that might be necessary, in order to accomplish their purpose. They were each armed to the teeth, with bowie knives and revolvers, and with no other authority than a power of Attorney from the owner, John H. Filburn, of St. Louis, which was made out to George Buchanan alone, and a certificate which was pretended to be executed by one Judge Hamilton, of St. Louis. Under the 10th section of the Fugitive Slave Bill, "they proceeded (to use the language of the United States District Attorney) to exercise the rights guaranteed by the Constitution to Southern gentlemen." They waited until the people of the city had gone to church, and then sallied forth to seize, kidnap, and kill, if need be, the victim of their hellish lust. They had watched their opportunity, and by some means or other came upon their victim while walking upon one of the public streets, but considerably removed from the thickest settled portion of the city, when they pounced upon him and endeavored to bind him and take him away. Being a powerful man, he broke away from them, and while fleeing was shot at and wounded, though not seriously, in the arm.

The proof of the shooting was conclusive, and was sworn to by several witnesses, yet the United States District Attorney contended that it was no offence, because it was a negro, and that a master or his agents had a right to use any force in order to capture him, even to killing him outright if he resisted. This is certainly a new feature of "popular sovereignty," unknown before, and Judge Douglas would do well to correct his bill in this particular, and make murder a justifiable homicide in all cases where the victim is a negro. It is worthy of notice that this Mr. Hayne (the United States District Attorney) is the same individual who rendered himself so notorious in 1848 by running as an elector on the Van Buren ticket, and stumping the State in behalf of the Free-Soil platform. We regret to say that Mr. Hayne so far forgot himself as to set aside the courtesies of his profession in indulging in personal remarks towards Mr. E. Anthony, one of the leading counsel on the part of the prosecution. The public is, however, much indebted to Mr. C. Haven and C. Anthony for the very able and gentlemanly manner with which they conducted the prosecution against so combustible a counsellor as Mr. Hayne. Mr. Higgins was also employed for the defence, and Geo. Manierre, Esq., assisted in summing up the case on the part of the prosecution. A. B.

Buried in a Well at Steubenville.—On Monday last, three men—two named Robinson, the other Spence—were buried alive in a deep well. On Tuesday, Robinson was rescued alive. He remained for twenty-five hours in his narrow prison cell. One of his sons labored like a hero to save him, and wept like a woman when he was relieved, though overcome by his exertions. The two others were below him. About 9 o'clock Monday night he talked with them. On Tuesday evening they were found, but both were dead. Spence had probably been killed by falling with his side upon one of the platforms, as his ribs were broken and his body bore other evidences of injuries. Young Robinson was found at the bottom of the well, in an erect position, the gravel packed closely about him, which had likely smothered him to death in a few minutes after the casualty.—*Cincinnati Courier.*

A GRAND ANSWER.

SORROW ON THE OCEAN.

Mr. Mann's Second Letter to Mr. Ludlow.

SATURDAY, Sept. 16, 1854.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

Gentlemen: Enclosed I send a rejoinder to Mr. Ludlow's reply to my letter, addressed to him on the 9th of the current month, which I desire you to publish in the *Evening Post*.

I am, gentlemen, faithfully yours,
A. Mann, Jr.

Jamaica, Queens County, Sept. 16, 1854.

To the Hon. William H. Ludlow:

Sir: I am possessed of your letter addressed to the editors of the *Evening Post* of this date, in reply to mine addressed to you on the 9th current. You best consulted your self-respect by addressing your reply to my letter to the editors, probably believing you could also escape some responsibility by such circumlocution. I shall best preserve my self-respect, while searching after the truth, by addressing myself directly to the quarter where it should be found; and therefore I shall continue to apply to you, because you know the truth of the most important matters referred to in my letter; and if you have any of the self-respect which you claim, you ought to declare it without any evasion or reservation. You will not be able to escape from this duty by any attempt to make false issues with me as to the propriety of my publishing your declared opinions and then voting against them, since the opinions of public men on public questions are always open, when known, to be examined and canvassed by all to whom they apply for support, as candidates for election to office; and if they change them suddenly, in order to indulge the pitiful vanity of becoming a candidate for inglorious sacrifice instead of election, the world will claim the right to entertain their own notions about the motives and considerations which have produced the change, and to test the integrity and sincerity of them, as well as to discover the vain weakness of the individuals, and their unfitness to hold office and trusts which imply capacity, fidelity, truth and honor.

In your reply to me, you say—

First—Mr. Mann did not report to the Convention any resolution which he had previously submitted to me.

Second—The resolution which he did report was drawn by another gentleman, and was not submitted to me by Mr. Mann.

Third—The resolutions which Mr. Mann did submit to me I did not vote against; but when, subsequently to the adoption of the majority report, they were offered by him individually, I voted against laying them on the table.

In examining these allegations I am willing to abide by the rule familiar in legal maxims, that if I am false in one thing I am willing to be deemed false in all. You will be also subject to this rule.

In view of such a rule and judgment, let me say that these allegations manifest a bold hardihood on your part that would be commendable if they were true; but this is not by any means a new instance in which a weak or frail man, having uttered an untruth, finds it "*necessary and expedient*" to utter many more, in the vain hope of extricating himself from deserved punishment by inducing a confiding people to believe the whole. You cannot have profited much by such lamentable instances, since you choose to imitate them with brazen facility, and you cannot be surprised or offended when I affirm, as I do without reservation, that I did report to the Convention the resolution which I had previously drawn up and submitted to you, disapproving of the Nebraska bill in the precise words which you had approved of, and in which it now appears in the published proceedings of that body. The original draft of that resolution is in the hands of the editor of the *Evening Post*, with its interlineations and amendments, some of which were suggested by you, for the inspection of all persons interested, including yourself.

In your second allegation you declare that the resolution which I did report was drawn by another gentleman. Fortunately, you must have a witness who drew the resolution which you allege that I reported to the Convention, and who can convict one of us of a flat and dishonorable falsehood. I have a right to demand that you shall produce him, as you have the affirmative of this issue, and must know who the gentleman is to whom you refer; but I am bound to tell you plainly that the man does not exist who will utter that falsehood before me, even among the mendacious tenants of the Custom-House. It is, however, true that my friend, Mr. Welch, of Erie, a member of the Committee, copied it at my request, and it was reported to the Convention by me in his hand-writing. It would be too absurd for you even to maintain that he drew it because he copied it.

In your third allegation I am informed that you did not vote against the resolutions I submitted to you, but when I offered them individually, "after the adoption of the majority report, you voted against laying them on the table." The records of the Convention to which you appeal show that the resolutions which I offered "individually," did not include the one I had reported, disapproving of the Nebraska bill, and which was rejected, of course, by your vote in favor of the Nebraska platform, as adopted by the majority. You cannot escape from the record of your votes. You voted to congratulate your countrymen upon the benefits to be derived from the passage of the bill authorizing Slavery to go into that vast territory: I would as soon have voted to congratulate my countrymen upon the revival of the Slave-trade, with all its cruelties and horrors, which, by the laws of most civilized and Christian nations, is declared to be piracy punishable summarily at the end of the yard-arm of any public ship. After your vote it was absurd for you to vote, as you say you did, against laying the other resolutions which I submitted on the table, because that implies that you were in favor of their passage, although they were directly inconsistent with those you had voted for.

You appeal to the records and members of the Convention to sustain you on all points. Neither can help you, for the records do not support your reckless allegations, and the members of the Convention could only know what transpired in their presence or hearing.

I can readily believe that my resolutions, and especially the material one disapproving of the Nebraska bill, made such a slight impression upon your mind that you "*cannot now recall them in substance or detail*," since your memory is so treacherous in respect to other matters not agreeable to your recollection, I have neither the right nor the desire to advise you, but you will allow me to suggest the advantage you would derive by cultivating this important faculty by artificial means better than you appear yet to have done.

You assume that I labored under the difficulty of a predetermined course, and counted upon your aid. I must admit that I had, and still have, decided opinions against the Nebraska bill and the Slave-trade; and that I counted upon your aid after you promised it to me, and that I was disappointed in not receiving it after your nomination was proposed. This disappointment was still greater when I found that a gentleman, qualified by education, position and fortune for public usefulness, and whom I had learned to regard with favor, although I had never before seen him, should so far forget or disregard the good faith due from him as to truckle and traffic with his principles and opinions for a paltry consideration, from which an honorable and patriotic mind should recoil. I have not supposed that you packed the committee, but that you selected one already packed for you by some "master spirits," far superior to you in such matters, to whose use you converted yourself, and, as far as was in your power, all the rest of us who had put our trust in you; and, as I was not called upon at the Convention to approve of your selection of the committee, I do not feel called upon now by your letter to remove your doubts as to my approbation of it if I had been.

I was not aware before that you had undertaken the duty of pronouncing your judgment upon the duties and obligations of those who participate in Democratic Conventions, to be bound in honor to submit to the will of the majority, unless they "manfully withdraw;" and as I did not do that I am compelled to feel obliged to you for your friendly advice to me to submit, as you say you have done, to the will of that majority which nominated you as a candidate, for a sacrifice and peace-offering on the black altars set up at Washington, to the glory of constitutional patronage and Custom-House patriotism; but you have, no doubt through defect of your memory, omitted to set forth in your judgment the conditions and qualifications of the laws creating such obligation, always inserted in the lectures delivered to recusant Democrats upon their trial—to wit, that such Conventions are fairly and honestly conducted without corruption or frauds, and without any bargains such as I learn you made and violated when you were elected Speaker of the Assembly, and without any undue influences, such as may be seen as well about a thoroughly organized Custom-House as upon a well-ordered plantation under the influence of an overseer with this difference, that plantation intercourse and manners are far preferable to those of the Customs.

With these usual provisos and qualifications in the law of which you seem to be the expounder, your conclusions would commend themselves better to the common sense and common honesty of honest Democrats.

I am pleased to learn, also, that your individual views on the Nebraska bill are well known. I feel bound now to admit this, as they are so lucidly and logically set forth in the resolutions which embodied them, and which you voted for in the Convention, that everybody must see clearly that you warmly congratulate the country upon the benefits it is likely to acquire from the passage of the bill and the enlargement of the area of despotism and Slavery. Through my good nature, I added to the conclusion of my former letter that I was not *permitted* to doubt that you would be able to answer it consistently with truth and honor. I was mistaken; and I must beg leave now to withdraw that, and to say that I do not [illegible] any respect to do so.

I am, Sir, your obedient [illegible],
A. Mann, Jr.

AMERICANS ABROAD.

Address by Hon. George P. Marsh on the Opinion held of America Abroad.

From the Burlington Free Press, 14th.

A large and appreciative audience filled the spacious Town Hall, Tuesday afternoon, to hear Hon. Geo. P. Marsh. After a few words of grateful introduction, in which he spoke of the pleasure it gave him to be back once more in his former home, and the comparatively slight changes he found in the village, and especially in the faces of his friends, or in the number of their circle, Mr. Marsh announced that he should speak of *the opinions held abroad of us as a nation*, and some of the questions involved in the great contest now going on in Europe.

In general, abroad, on every question, the Governments entertain one class of sentiments, and the people another; and there, as well as here, the Government is usually less worthy than the people. By the Governments of Europe, then, we are regarded as a daring, unconscientious, and unscrupulous nation. The chief grounds of this opinion are, 1st, *Our rapid extension of territory*. This they believe to have been uncalled for by the necessities of trade or national growth—to have been the result of the submission of the North to the demands of the Southern States, and intended by the South to secure the extension of Slavery. 2d, *The change of tone in public sentiment on the subject of Slavery*, especially among the slaveholders themselves. Instead of confessing, as they used to, that it is an evil, they now defend it as a blessing, and support it as the monarchies of Europe support their thrones, by an appeal to *Divine right*. 3d, *The movements towards annexation* of more territory. It has been declared in this country that our system of extension is to go on indefinitely. This threat of universal dominion, while it has not excited any actual fear lest we should annex to the American Continent the Continent of Europe, has had an unfavorable effect on their opinion of us. 4th, *Our disposition to political propagandism*. They charge us with exciting revolutions wherever we can. 5th, *The position taken with reference to our naturalized citizens*, and those who have declared their *intention* of becoming so. Abroad, some Governments admit the principles of expatriation and naturalization, some do not; but all admit it with limitations. Our Government allows no limitations. It says that he who has declared his intentions to become a citizen, is on leaving the country, clothed with all the rights of a citizen, thus giving him the full rights of an American citizen *without* the limits of our country, before he is entitled to all those rights *within* the country. 6th. *Some circumstances connected with our National Administration*; such as making office a reward of political service to the enormous extent to which it is carried, and which is without a parallel elsewhere; and especially the character of the Ministers and Consuls sent out by our Government. The Administrations of both parties, for the last twenty years, have sent out for the most part, to represent us abroad, persons distinguished only by *ignorance, vulgarity and vice*. They have not been on a par with the average at home, and commonly are ignorant of the language, manners and business relations of the country to which they go, and even of the French, the almost universal language of Europe.

Thus, while as yet no great National harm has followed, we are lowered in the eyes of foreign Governments. They look upon us as a bold, bad people. They regard us as the New-York Dutchmen did the Yankees, with "*great respect and abhorrence*." The people of Europe, however, look upon us with more indulgence. They regard us as the great source from which universal liberty is to flow.

The increasing prominence of the popular element abroad, is worthy of notice. It increases in spite of its reverses. The multiplied means of intercommunication, and the fact that the officials on all public works, especially on the railroads, which on the Continent are Government works, are from the people, tends to increase the direct relations of the people with the Governments, and to bring up the people. The enormous standing armies, now the sole stay of some of the Governments, may finally become so large as to embody a majority of the people, when they will turn on their rulers and become instruments of salvation instead of oppression.

Increased attention is paid to our affairs abroad. They watch closely the new experiments we are trying in legislation, and in England especially, if successful they are adopted. The day is coming doubtless, when Governments of our form will be found scattered throughout Europe.

While France is quiet, Europe is also quiet. Thus far, Louis Napoleon has proved himself a wise ruler. He has built up a personal popularity by multiplying railroads, and by vast improvements in Paris. In the event of his early death, which may be considered probable, as every week witnesses some new attempts at his assassination, all France will be in a blaze and Europe will be shaken.

To the revolution in Spain, Mr. Marsh attached no consequence. Spain is almost as much isolated from the other countries as Japan.

Of Italy he spoke with great interest. He had visited it in its length and breadth, and believed it *better prepared for free institutions than any other country* on the Continent. As evidence of this he instanced the rapid progress of Sardinia in everything good, since it adopted a Liberal Government in 1848. From 1849 to 1853, real estate doubled in value in Genoa. During the existence of the Roman Republic in '48, the private palaces, filled with the most costly objects of art and luxury, were open to the access of the people and not a gem was lost. There was no theft and for a period no crime—strong proof of the high character of the Revolution. All Italians agree as to the cause of their present misery. They tell you universally that it is the *priesthood*, the ecclesiastical tyranny.

Mr. Marsh then went on to speak of the present contest between Russia and Turkey. It is the great *political* question, as Slavery is the great *moral* question, of the day. Our hopes of liberty from the present contest have thus far been disappointed. The reason is that all the Powers of Europe are united in maintaining the *status quo*. No exception can be made in the case of the English Government. Before France suppressed by force the Roman republic, she consulted England and was formally notified that *the English Government had no objection*. Lord Palmerston afterwards stated in Parliament that the whole Cabinet agreed in this sympathy with that most atrocious act of despotism. Thus far the Turks have been left to defend themselves, and they have done it gloriously. France and England wait for Austria, not because they fear her, but because they *sympathize* with her. In this sympathy the English *people* do not share. The English Government could not do a more popular thing than to proclaim the emancipation of Italy.

The Christians of Turkey are mainly of the Greek faith. The Greeks have no idea of nationality aside from unity of faith. Every man of their religion, that is, who abhors graven images and adores painted ones, is a Greek. They look on the Czar as the great head and defender of their faith, and hence every Greek official in Turkey is a Russian Spy. The Greeks, especially those of Greece proper, are the falsest and most bigoted of people. Their religion has no connection with morality. Truth and falsehood are alike only means to an end. Their enmity is strong against both Catholics and Protestants. One great end of the Czar without doubt, is to put a stop to the success of the missions—to put it in the power of the Greeks to persecute and expel all Protestants. His great aim of all is to obtain Constantinople. Master of that he is master of the Mediterranean. In twenty years, Russia, with Constantinople, the first seaport of Europe, perhaps of the world, in the hands of a man like Nicholas, could sweep the navies of England and France from the seas, and dictate laws to Europe. Next he would put down *this* nursery of Freedom. *Now he* flatters us. He would have us on his side in a contest with England. Russian gold has been busy at Washington, and every occasion to stir up jealousy between the countries is improved. But it would be a great mistake for us to quarrel with England. Not that we need fear England, for we, weak as is our navy comparatively, are stronger than she—but because she is after all the great bulwark of liberalism in Europe, for her *people* are right—and with the check on Russia which she interposes removed, Russia might give us trouble. She could never enslave us, but could harass our sea-board and in many ways seriously embarrass our prosperity. Our true policy then is that of Washington. Equal justice to all foreign nations, entangling alliances with none.

Mr. Marsh's remarks were listened to with the deepest interest and were followed by hearty applause. He announced at the close that he intended at some future time to deliver several lectures on the countries in which he has spent the last five years.

The American Pomological Society commenced its session at Boston on Wednesday last. Delegates from nearly every State in the Union were present. The Society was organized some six years ago in Washington, and has flourished beyond the expectations of the most sanguine. The last Convention was held in Philadelphia in 1852. Various fruits—particularly that of the Pear—formed the subject of discussion by the Convention on Wednesday last.

Arrival of [illegible]

[illegible] at Lexington, Mo., of yesterday's date, announces the death of F. X. Aubrey, the [illegible] and enterprising travelers of the age. This dispatch states, that Aubrey had been received there by express, addressed to Edgell, Wampler & Co., from their agents in New-Mexico, stating that F. X. Aubrey was stabbed in a row with Major Weightman, in Santa Fé, about the 20th of August, and died immediately. Aubrey had just made the trip from San Francisco to Santa Fé, for a wager, in twenty-two days. Major Weightman was, two years ago, the Delegate in Congress from New-Mexico, and was an officer in the Army during the Mexican war. Nothing is said of the circumstances which terminated the earthly career of the most intrepid traveler that the world has ever produced.

In 1848, Mr. Aubrey was introduced to our readers as having performed the most remarkable traveling feat upon record. Before that time he was known to us as a merchant of great enterprise, connected with the Santa Fé trade, going to and fro with great promptness and success, but it was not until 1848 that he performed the journey between Santa Fé and Independence, which gave to him his fame for perseverance and personal endurance. On the 12th of September of that year he left Santa Fé with the intention of making a quick trip to the States, and he certainly accomplished it. He made the entire journey of eight hundred miles in *five days and fifteen hours*. If the traveling time only be counted, the exact time was four days and a half!

During this time he slept two hours only, and ate six meals. He broke down six horses, walked twenty miles on foot, and he had to swim creeks and endure the rain for twenty-four hours, and travel nearly six hundred miles of the distance in the mud. By the aid of a steamboat, which he found at Independence landing, he made the whole distance from Santa Fé to St. Louis in a little over ten days—1,200 miles. No one accompanied him over the prairies, and a portion of the land trip was at the rate of one hundred and ninety miles to the twenty-four hours. This journey earned for Mr. Aubrey the *soubriquet* of the "Skimmer of the Plains," and he has worn it ever since, and the passion seems to have been innate, for we find it announced by the telegraph, that he had undertaken, for a wager, to make the distance between San Francisco and Santa Fé in twenty-two days. Supposing him to have performed it then, taking his trip in 1848 from Santa Fé, he may be said to have traveled from San Francisco to St. Louis in thirty-two days.

For a series of years, Mr. Aubrey was engaged in extensive mercantile transactions between Missouri and New-Mexico—sometimes extending his trade to Chihuahua—and again returning to Missouri by the Southern route, through Texas and New-Orleans. His outfits of goods were almost always obtained here, and he was generally successful in disposing of them.

To a man of so much enterprise, to conceive of an expedition from New-Mexico to California, was to execute it. He accordingly, in 1853, we think, resolved upon an expedition to that State, and took with him several thousand head of sheep. By his good management se lost very few, if any of them, and his enterprise was said, at the time, to have rewarded him a profit of $70,000. Mr. Aubrey's spirit of adventure, while it led him to shape journeys for his personal benefit, always had something of public interest connected with it.

Thus, on one of his expeditions between Independence and Santa Fé, he departed from the road usually traveled, in search of a better one, and so nice was his discrimination and observation in this respect, that it was afterward passed over by a Topographical Engineer, and pronounced to be decidedly the best route between the two points. And so, when returning from California to New-Mexico, he determined, upon the strength of his own judgment, to take a new route, and ascertain, if possible, the practicability of a route for a railroad to the Rio Grande. Fitting out an expedition at his own expense, he conducted it from California to Albuquerque, determining in his own mind the entire practicability of the route to that point. His journal, which we published at the time, was full of interest and adventure. Of hard fights with the Indians, and imminent perils and sufferings during his passage through a country then and now so little known, he furnished many thrilling sketches.

Last year, Mr Aubrey again went to California, from New-Mexico, on a business adventure; and, having accomplished his object, he started on his return to Santa Fé. His company consisted of a dozen or more persons, most of them natives of New-Mexico; but we do not recollect any special reference in the California papers to the time in which he was to perform the journey. The wager was probably made afterwards. If executed within the time, it goes far to prove that a railroad to California can be built on the route which he traveled.

Mr. Aubrey was a Canadian by birth—not over, we should judge, 40 years of age—and in person not weighing over 145 pounds. He was quick in all his motions—intelligent and sagacious—and his success in overcoming difficulties of every nature proves how completely he had adapted himself to the life which he loved so well.

Francis Xavier Aubrey.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The experiences of rough, energetic life upon the Grand Prairies and among the Rocky Mountains have given birth to a peculiar class of noble, strong-hearted doers, whose generations are too rapidly passing away. And of all our men of mark among those pioneers, none have received such rich distinction as Williams, Carson, and Aubrey; and of this trio Carson alone remains. By express from Santa Fé to the Boundary, intelligence has just reached us of the fall of the youngest and most enterprising of these Western brothers.

Francis Xavier Aubrey was born in St. Louis, and from boyhood has breathed the pure air of the plains and mountains. Yet under the age of thirty, during the last nine years he has commanded a train of from fifteen to forty wagons. He introduced the use of mules in the trading caravans, which have now almost entirely superseded the slow and less hardy oxen. He was, every Spring, the first with his goods in the Santa Fé market, and the last in Winter to acknowledge himself snow-stead; merchants who could secure his services were esteemed in luck. He is the only one who has carried a drove of American milch cows into Northern Mexico. He was a man of surprising forecast and alacrity. If a report reached the frontier of any especial demand in the marts of the Great Salt Lake City or San Antonio of Texas, the next intelligence was that Aubrey had anticipated it, and was already there. And each succeeding Fair of San Juan found him among the revelers at Chihuahua. No one attempted competition with *him*. Danger could not appal him; unexplored districts were to him as familiar paths; and inclemencies of weather and savage cruelties were virtually laughed off as practical jokes. His spirit became infused into his men, and the emasculate and cowardly grew daring in his companionship. On a bet of three thousand dollars he once performed the journey alone, from Santa Fé to Independence, an almost houseless distance of eight hundred miles, in the incredible short time of less than six days. This won him the title of "The Magnetic Telegraph of the Prairies;" and when he would have repeated the wager on the impossible time of three days, no one had the courage to "take him up," even at such a risk. And he was generous, too, as he was intrepid.

Since the question of a Pacific Railroad has been agitated, he has uniformly, and with characteristic earnestness, urged the eligibility and propriety of the route through Kansas. This led to a personal difficulty between him and Major Weightman. The latter made an unpardonable statement respecting Mr. A. in the *Gaceta de Santa Fé*. On his last visit to New-Mexico, a few weeks ago, Mr. Aubrey met Mr. Weightman in the Plaza of Santa Fé; an altercation ensued, and Aubrey was stabbed mortally.

Both of these gentlemen I have known well. Mr. Weightman formerly held a commission in the United States Army, and was the first Delegate in Congress elected from New-Mexico. He was also the bosom friend and adviser of the lamented Calhoun, the first Civil Governor of the Territory. He has been most happy in an amiable wife, beautiful children, and many friends—in talented, a scholar, and in his bearing a finished gentleman. But the ardent Southern blood in his veins, and living in a land of bowie-knives, have made him quick to resent the shadow of an affront. Seven years since he fought a duel with, and wounded, Mr. Houghton, then Chief Justice of New-Mexico.

As to Aubrey, all who are or have been upon the Plains will hear of his untimely death with a feeling of deep sadness. He has lived [illegible] in the half of one; and his name will be [illegible] ished with the Chesteens, Fremonts, Agnews, Gadeans, Williamses and Carsons, of the Mountains and Prairies.

Max Greene.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Scene on a Jersey City Ferry Boat.

Time: 10 o'clock in the morning. *Plot:* the passengers from the Erie and Philadelphia Roads Going City-wards. *Enter:* two ladies in black; a portly gentleman, well advanced; ladies likewise well on in years.

Gentleman rises gallantly, to make room for first lady, who bows politely and is seated.

Second gentleman rises. Third, ditto.

Observation: (Lady to second gentleman, with withering glance at the third, who is meek, inoffensive and modest:) "You will be able to find accommodations *in the Gentlemen's Cabin*, Sir; these seats are for ladies!" (Muttering, *sotto voce*: "Strange, isn't it, that these rude men *will* persist in occupying the Ladies' Cabin, and keep ladies standing; they should be taught a lesson.")

Two gentlemen are seen retiring discomfited. The door opens. They sink into utter annihilation, under the parting glance of four needles, black in the eye, which sparkle angrily at them.

Moral: Be sure never again to resign your seat, unless you are sure that it is done for a woman who is not *in the masquerade of a lady.* Dress, first impressions and natural gallantry sometimes play antics with good sense, and the result will send your mercury of politeness back to zero with unpleasant suddenness. A *woman* will never be uncivil.

Letter from "Bob" Sutton—Explanatory.

We have received the following note from SUTTON, who is now under a charge of larceny in this City, awaiting his trial before the Court of General Sessions. "Bob," it will be seen, declares that he is now a reformed man; that he has not committed a theft for six years past, and that he is innocent of the accusation now pending.

The letter will be read with interest:

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your issue of the 13th instant I notice an article headed "Bob Sutton up;" which article, at this time, I consider vindictive and malicious, tending to prejudice the public against me. In regard to being arraigned for stealing articles of small value, I wish to say, *I never stole them*; and, furthermore, am confident they never were stolen. And I can solemnly say, I have not stolen anything for six years past, but have lived the life of a reformed man, doing what was upright and just toward my fellow man. In regard to my prison escapes: When I left Albany I went to St. Louis, and there I got into respectable business, and was respected; and when I came from there and was taken to Albany, I brought with me a good moral character from the authorities of the place. I was arraigned on an old offence and sent to prison two years. As for the other time, I was in prison thirty years ago. When STEVENS "roped me in" and made a tool of me, it is unnecessary to go into details about. These are the only times I have been in prison, except when I was arrested here for things I was totally innocent of, and consequently got clear. I have never been in any other prison as a criminal, here or elsewhere. I have been brought up by pious parents, and bred to a mechanical business, by which I was striving to get my living when I was arrested on this false charge. I allow I have been bad enough—but God knows I most bitterly suffered for it. You are misinformed in regard to my age. I was born in 1792, and therefore am 62 years of age. ROBERT SUTTON.

Please insert this in your paper, and don't labor to prejudice any one against the unfortunate. I am not the notorious character you represent me to be.

Military.

The 71st Regiment (American Rifles) will parade to the Red House, Harlem, to-morrow, for the purpose of receiving battalion instruction, and to spend the day in general military improvement. This corps is composed of young men of the City, who desire to do military duty, and to have an American Regiment that will be an honor to New-York, and second to none in point of military excellence. They are commanded by Col. VOSBURGH. The Regiment has a valuable addition to its staff in the person of Adjutant WM. H. ALLEN, formerly adjutant of the Seventh Regiment, whose qualities as a military officer are well known.

☞ The country is much refreshed by last week's rains; grass has taken a sudden start, and pasture is greatly improved. The farmers, especially those who have dairies, had become very sour, like their milk, because of the long-continued heat and drouth; and they have but just become amiable. As a natural consequence of the scarcity of the season, butter and milk have gone up, and much less goes down. The money market is always "tight" with the farmers, when grass fails them. A rain storm has put them in excellent humor. It has come, however, too late to be of benefit to the crops. Corn is pretty generally cut up for fodder; and the amount of live stock to be kept through the Winter will probably suffer a material reduction, in this State. Potatoes are below an average yield, but not by any means a total failure. What there is of them, turns out well; and they are plump and mealy. So with the grains, except, in some sections, with the wheat. After all, the country is not going to ruin.

The Cowhiding Affair in Greenwich-street.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

My attention has been called to an article in the *Herald* of the 15th instant, headed "Singular Cowhiding affair; caution to persons insulting females," and at the request of Mr. DYAS, I have taken the following statement by him, under oath, in order that the public may be set right in the matter; and feeling assured, as I do, of the entire truth of such statement, I shall hereafter, as his counsel, take such other steps as may be necessary to vindicate him from the very unjust and false report alluded to. Yours, &c.,

J. A. STOUTENBURG, No. 74 Wall-street, N. Y.

City and County of New-York, ss.—JOSEPH B. DYAS, of said City, being sworn, says he is the person referred to in the report of the *Herald*, on the 15th inst., as being cowhided at the corner of Greenwich and Robinson-streets, on Thursday morning last. This deponent further says, that the circumstances from which said affair arose were as follows: That at or about 8½ to 9 o'clock, on the morning of the 12th inst., this deponent was sent by his employer, upon an errand, to the house No. 78 Hudson-street; that on his way up there from the corner of Greenwich and Robinson-streets, he met and passed the woman called Miss DYER, also mentioned in said report; that as he passed her, deponent noticed that she regarded him very closely, and from that fact, after he passed her, he turned his head to look at her, when he saw her also turned and looking back at deponent; that deponent went on to the place of his destination in Hudson-street, and when he came out he noticed that said female had followed him and was then on the opposite side of Hudson-street watching the movements of this deponent; that deponent, attracted by her conduct, looked at her somewhat attentively, (but nothing more), and when he had returned as far as Duane-street, finding her still following him, he stopped to ascertain, if possible, the meaning of her extraordinary movements, when he was immediately arrested by Captain ACKERMAN, of the Police, on a charge of insulting Miss DYER in the street, and of sending anonymous and abusive letters to her. This deponent further says that he never, in his life, knew Miss DYER, or had any acquaintance with her whatever; that he never, to his knowledge or recollection, saw her or spoke to her, until after he was arrested, as aforesaid; that he never wrote or sent, or procured to be written, dictated or sent, any anonymous or other letter to her; and that he never, to his recollection, knew of the existence of such a person as Miss DYER. That he did nothing whatever in the street upon the occasion alluded to, intended to insult her, or wound her feelings, and that the only reason why he noticed her more particularly than he would otherwise have done, was from the singular manner in which she regarded and watched this deponent. And that said report in the *Herald* is incorrect and untrue in every material circumstance except the statement that deponent was held to bail, and that he was wantonly and severely beaten and whipped by a person said to be the brother of Miss DYER, accompanied by her. JOSEPH B. DYAS.

Sworn before me this 16th September, 1854.
J. A. STOUTENBURGH Commissioner of Deeds.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen....MONDAY, Sept. 18.

NATHAN C. ELY, Esq., President.

The Board met at the accustomed hour, when the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Alderman HOWARD moved to suspend the order of business, and take up and consider papers from the Board of Councilmen. Carried.

The following papers were then taken up and disposed of:

Petitions of owners of property on the Eleventh-avenue, between Thirtieth and Sixtieth-streets, against the use of steam on the Hudson River Railroad, below Sixtieth-street, and stating depreciation of their property and great loss of life, injury to horses, cattle, &c., and continual dread of accident to themselves and their families. Referred to Special Committee.

Resolution authorizing the Harlem Railroad Company to lay a track for the accommodation of the State Agricultural Fair at Hamilton-square. Concurred in.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of granting permission to Edward Welbitt to remove remains of dead in lots corner of Forty-ninth-street and Fourth-avenue. Referred.

The resolution passed by the Councilmen that the sum of $800 be appropriated for the purchase of 400 copies of "Valentine's History of New-York," for the use of the members of the Common Council, was unanimously concurred in.

The resolution of the Councilmen for appointing five additional policemen in the second and sixth Wards was referred to the Committe on Police.

The Board concurred in a resolution allowing J. E. Purser to exhibit his Fire Escape machine.

Petition of John B. Wordsworth, to be appointed a City Surveyor, was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

It was moved, seconded, and carried, that the Reports from the Committee of the Board of Aldermen be taken up for consideration.

The Report of the Committee non-concurring with the Board of Aldermen to expel A. P. Heath, of No 14 Engine Company, and concurring to suspend Engine Company No. 9, and Valentine McClutchy, of Hook and Ladder No. 2, for 30 days, was referred to the Committee on Fire Departments.

Report of the Committee on Salaries and Offices, in favor of confirming the nomination of A. H. Dusenbury, Henry Davis, Howard Scovell, P. H Jeremiah, A. Verdenburg, Isaac O. Hunt, B. F. Pease and Alexander McLean, as Clerks in the office of Receiver of Taxes for the term of six months from the 31st of August, 1854, at a salary of $3 per working day, was adopted.

The report of the Committee, concurring with the Councilmen recommending ordinance to organize Bureau of Arrears, was concurred in.

The report of the Committee on Repairs and Supplies, concurring to appropriate $1,756 for mason work, and $1,190 for carpenters' work for building house for Engine Company No. 40, and awarding the contract for mason work to J. E. Watson, and for carpenter work to Atkinson & Clerk, was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies, in relation to building a station house for the use of the Eighteenth Ward Police, was concurred in.

A report from the same committee, in favor of purchasing a lot for the Twelfth Police District, was also concurred in.

A report from the same for repairing roof of Croton Water Department, was concurred in.

Report of the Committee of the Fire Department in favor of authorizing the Chief Engineers to place an Engine in the house lately occupied by Engine Company No. 9, and to be placed under his control, was adopted.

Report of Committee on repairs and supplies in favor of concurring to assign a room for the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, was adopted

Report of Committee on Finance in favor of paying Messrs. Bertine and Ryerson $400, being the sum paid by them for licenses subsequently revoked, was concurred in.

MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR.

With a view of fixing definitely the route of the line of stages known as the Fifth-avenue line, which it is alleged has never been permanently established, I recommend that the following route be designated, viz.: Starting from the corner of Forty-second-street and the Fifth-avenue, down Fifth-avenue to Thirteenth-street, through Thirteenth-street to Broadway, down Broadway to Fulton-street, and through Fulton-street to the Fulton Ferry, returning by the same route.

Respectfully, JACOB A. WESTERVELT.

The message was referred to the Committee on Streets.

The Board, after transacting some other unimportant business, adjourned to Thursday next at 5 P. M.

Board of Supervisors.

In the absence of the Mayor and the Recorder, Mr. Supervisor BOARDMAN took the Chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

From the Manhattan Insurance, asking for reduction of assessment from $200,000 to $100,000. Several other petitions for relief from taxes were referred.

BILL REFERRED.

Of Wm. E. & J. Sibell, for furnishing stationery to the Registry office, $198.

Illegal Rise of Salaries.

The Counsel to the Corporation sent a communication, giving it as his opinion that this Board had acted illegally in raising the salaries of the Receiver, Deputy Receiver, and other subordinates in the office of the Receiver of Taxes. This document was ordered to be printed at length on the minutes, and the Board adjourned.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Criminal cases.

SUPREME COURT.—*General Term.*—Nos. 44, 47, 49, 50, 52, 55, 57, 58, 32, 39, 59 to 63.

COMMON PLEAS.—Nos. 1,133, 73, 1,174, 1,153, 1,155, to 1,157, 1,159 to 1,162.

Frauds on Emigrants....Monday, Sept. 20.

Before Alderman Ely.

The case of William Wilson and Jacob Reinhardt, charged with a violation of the laws, relating to emigrants, came up yesterday for examination, at the Mayor's Office, before Alderman Ely.

J. R. Whiting, Esq., appeared on behalf of the State, and A. Oakey Hall, Esq., and Jonas B. Phillips, Esq., on the part of Wilson.

The statute which the defendant is charged with violation, reads as follows:

"Any person who shall, directly or indirectly, by means of false representations, purchase or receive from any occupant passenger, any passage ticket, or who shall procure or solicit any such passenger having a passage ticket, to exchange the same for any other passage ticket, or to sell the same and purchase some other passenger ticket, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by fine and imprisonment."

The witness Roechell was examined. His testimony was substantial as that which was contained in his affidavit published in yesterday's issue. He testified nothing tending to identify the defendant Wilson with the transaction. Wilson acknowledged that the ticket in the possession of defendant was filled up in his handwriting.

At this stage Mr. Hall moved for the discharge of Wilson on the following grounds:

1. That there was no evidence tending to show there was any false representation made by Wilson in the transaction.

2. If there was evidence of a false representation, the law was not extra territorial in its operation, and consequently the present case was beyond the jurisdiction of this magistrate.

3. That these (Roeckell, and Riehmiller, and Loescher) had been guilty of setting on foot a fraud which would take them without the operations of the equities of this State.

Mr. Whiting urged that the act was extra territorial in its operations.

1. Its title was "An Act for the Protection of Passengers arriving at the City of New-York."

2. The act read particularly specified "*any* passage ticket," which would include tickets, either those issued here or in foreign countries.

3. That by the fact of Wilson receiving the profits of the transactions performed by his agent, Reinhardt, he was in the eye of the law *participeps criminis*.

Alderman ELY took the motion under advisement.

The captain of the ship *Florida*, on which Roeckell came as a passenger, was put on the stand as a witness. He stated that no violence was used on board of his ship to induce the passengers to purchase tickets, nor was there any on the steamboat after they were transferred.

The case was continued for further examination to day.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

SEPTEMBER TERM—Monday, Sept. 13.

Before His Honor Judge Beebe.

The Court of General Sessions looked "as clean as a new pin" and "as smiling as a rose" this morning, and fragrant with a fresh paint. A chandelier of neat construction and large dimensions (a much-needed appendage) has been suspended directly above the Counselor's table.

The present, being the last, will be the busiest week of the term. A large number of prisoners were arraigned and the Grand Jury are busy in finding indictments against many others.

EXPENSIVE NUTS.

Mrs. Elizabeth Duffy, who plead guilty to receiving stolen goods—iron nuts, the property of the Harlem Railroad Company—knowing the same to have been stolen, was sentenced to pay a fine of $50, or stand committed until paid. Mrs. Duffy has been in prison awaiting trial two months and some days. Her husband, jointly indicted on the same charge, was dismissed.

GRAND LARCENY.

William Crittenden and John Conlon, two young men without coats, and apparently without friends, were then put on trial charged with stealing a watch valued at $53, and a straw hat valued at 25 cents, from James Sterry, on the night of the 14th of August. Sterry deposed that on the night in question, feeling somewhat "tired," he sat down upon the steps of a store corner of Chambers and West-streets, and fell asleep; he had slept but a short time when he was aroused by the watch, (not his patent lever, but a "guardian of the night,") when he found himself minus his watch and hat.

Charles Delamois testified to having seen prisoners fumbling about the sleepy Sterry for some time, in a suspicious manner, and Conlon was seen to have his (Sterry's) hat in his hand, but Crittenden was shortly afterwards arrested, and Conlon hearing the police were in search of him, said he would save them the trouble by going to the Station-house himself to explain the matter and show his innocence; this he did, when he was at once arrested, and, with Crittenden, has been since confined. Each of the prisoners made some remarks in his own defence, to the Jury. Conlon's story was straight forward and plausible, and seemed to have some effect on the Jury; but after some deliberation, and a few elucidatory remarks from the Court, they determined to find both of the prisoners guilty, and they were each sentenced to two years' imprisonment at hard labor in the State Prison—the shortest term allowed by law for the offence.

No other cases being ready for trial the Court adjourned for the day.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

The case of the *United States* vs. *The steamer C. Vanderbilt*, was taken up this morning. This is an information filed to recover $500 penalty against the steamboat, for not conforming with the provisions of the act for the preservation of the lives of passengers, in not having a life preserver for each passenger carried by her. The facts appeared to be, that an emigrant ship was lying at the foot of Jumeo street, her passengers were to be carried to the foot of Duane street, a block or two above, and the *Catharine*, a row boat in the harbor, was employed to carry their luggage from one dock to the other. It being expected that the passengers would go round by land, but some of them remained by their luggage, and were carried on the steamboat to Duane street, and it is claimed that this is not a violation of the act. For the U. S., Mr. Joachimsson. For claimants, Mr. Bliss and Mr. Morton.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Thompson.

QUESTION OF LAND AGENCY.

Irving vs. *Dudley.*—This was an action to recover $190 as a compensation for the services of the plaintiff, as a land agent or broker, in aiding the defendant in procuring a lease of 100 lots of land owned by Dr. Aymig, in Thirty-eighth-street. It appeared that the plaintiff commenced the negotiation, and introduced the defendant to the owner of the property, but that owing to some misconception or misunderstanding between Dr. A. and the defendant in the suit, the lease was not concluded and the arrangement abandoned. Two Brokers proved that $10 per lot for negotiating a lease was a fair and reasonable charge, although the bargain might not be consummated; and the Judge awarded the plaintiff $190 and the costs.

ANTIQUITY IN ANGER.

George Robinson vs. *George Whelden.*—This was an action for assault and battery. It appeared that the parties were aged but highly respectable and elderly gentlemen of this City, who were in the habit of meeting at one of the restaurants or taverns abutting on Broadway, to pass "The Rosy" and smoke a whiff, and that one hot day in June last, they become suddenly excited in fierce disputation, whereupon the aged defendant struck the aged plaintiff and blackened his eye For the defence a provocation in words spoken was set up, but the Judge ruled the law to have been from time immemorial, that no words will justify a blow. His Honor awarded the plaintiff $51.

LONG ISLAND.

A Warning to Housekeepers.

A burglar entered the house of Mr. RICHARD EAGAN, in Van Brunt-street, South Brooklyn, on Saturday night, and stole money and jewelry to the value of $110. A servant girl in the house is supposed to have been an accomplice of the burglar, and she was yesterday arrested by Officer BLOCHICK, of the Third District, and committed to answer.

Burglary.

The Coal Office of Messrs. HUSSEY & Co., corner of First and South Fourth-streets, Williamsburg, was burglariously entered on Thursday night. The safe-door was blown open with powder plased in the key hole. The burglars did not get any money, but carried away a tin box containing notes amounting to about $12,000.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Report of the Chief Engineer.

The following Report of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department was presented to the Board of Aldermen last evening; laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

To the Common Council of the City of New-York:

The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department respectfully reports the names, residence and occupation of the members, with the affidavit of the Foreman and Secretary of each Company, that each member performs active duty, is a citizen of the United States, and twenty-one years of age.

The annexed schedule states that there are thirty-three engines in good order, seven ordinary, and eight building; forty-three hose carriages in good order, seven ordinary, and six building; nine hook and ladder trucks in good order, two ordinary, and one building. The truck are supplied with all necessary implements. There is in use forty-two thousand five hundred and fifty feet of good hose, and fourteen thousand four hundred feet ordinary, making fifty-six thousand nine hundred and fifty feet, which is insufficient, as fifty-one thousand and two hundred feet will be required; and the wants of the Department imperatively demand that at least twenty-five thousand feet should be made immediately. There are forty-eight Fire Companies, fifty-seven Hose Companies, fourteen Hook and Ladder Companies, and four Hydrant Companies, containing two thousand eight hundred men. If all the Companies were full, there would be four thousand five hundred and fifteen. There have been three hundred and eighty-five fires, with a loss on buildings of eight hundred and twenty-seven thousand and twelve dollars, and two millions seventy-three thousand two hundred and seventy-two dollars on wares. There have been two hundred and twenty-one additional alarms, mostly caused by burning chimneys, spirit-gas explosions, &c., while for the residue no real cause could be ascertained.

This loss is large, as contrasted with former years, but when we consider the dreadful conflagrations that have recently visited other sections of our country, we should congratulate ourselves that we have so fortunately escaped.

Doubtless one-half of the fires in this City is caused by incendiarism, and one-quarter by carelessness. Mr. Peverelly was fortunately caught in the very act, while, if he had applied the match, all evidence of his guilt would have been destroyed. Oftentimes, when fires are extinguished before they have made much progress, there is such palpable evidence of incendiarism that the experienced firemen involuntarily exclaim: "This place must be well insured," which is almost invariably the case. Hence, one or more citizens of energy and integrity should be legally authorized to arrest and try all those suspected of arson.

The Board of Engineers should be the Fire Wardens, with a competent salary, whose practical knowledge of what constitutes a substantial edifice, and their great experience and constant presence at fires preëminently qualify them as Fire Wardens, whose appointment as such would impart more confidence and safety to firemen entering buildings on fire, and also be the means of preserving much property. Those daring men who recently perished at No. 231 Broadway might still have been with us if the Engineers had been the Fire Wardens, who should be legally authorized to condemn and to legibly mark the front of every building which they consider dangerous. The Fire Wardens should also be authorized to prohibit the erection of tenement houses of great height, which have but one narrow entrance and winding stairs. Hundreds dwell in them, many of whom must perish in case of fire commencing in the lower part of the building, as there is no possible means of escape, and as ladders of sufficient length could not be used. The Board of Engineers, in 1849, constituted the Board of Fire Wardens, which was an unpopular measure with the Department. But notwithstanding this, I consider it my duty to recommend their reappointment, and to be invested with these powers.

The plan proposed by Captain Ditchett, of the Fourth Ward Police, should be adopted, that Policemen be stationed with flags by day, and lighted signals at night, at proper distances in the streets leading to fires, and all persons passing, or who persist in remaining within the lines, be arrested, unless they have business there. In adopting this, it will be necessary to procure a badge for the Department, to be worn by members at fires when not in the fire dress, and the passage of a law making it a penal offence for any person to wear the badge, or any other insignia of the Department, except the firemen, which would be a salutary check on rowdies and thieves prowling around fires, and enable the firemen to discharge their duties more effectually.

Rowdies still attack the firemen, and the latter occasionally have collisions with each other.

I trust that when these cases are reported, you will act with promptitude and severity in the punishment of these offenders against the well-being of the Department. If instant and severe examples are made of them, it would not only promote the morals and efficiency of the Department, but the public tranquillity. And companies should be held responsible for the villany of those whom they permit to run with their apparatus, and to congregate around and within their houses. It is unjust that so many well-disposed firemen should be degraded by an association with insubordinate members, who should not be permitted to remain in the Department to demoralize it and drive out and keep worthy men from its ranks. This is the "reorganization" that the Department requires, and not a paid system, which it would oppose almost to a man.

In response to a resolution of the Board of Aldermen, I proposed on the 16th of January last that—

First-class engine companies be allowed sixty men.
Second-class engine companies be allowed fifty men.
Third-class engine companies be allowed forty men.
Hook and Ladder Companies be allowed forty men.
Hose Companies be allowed twenty-five men.
Hydrant Companies (if any) be allowed ten men.

I also recommended in the same communication (as I had done for years to your predecessors) that there be an increased supply of water, by placing additional pipes on High Bridge. In document No. 31 of the 22d of March last in answer to a resolution from either Board of your honorable body, I proposed that steam be applied to fire engines (in this connection I will state that I have been informed that a Special Committee of the Board of Councilmen, of which Mr. Pinckney is Chairman, has visited Cincinnati to examine the steam fire engines in use there, which I also learn will soon be in this city for exhibition, although I have seen no official report from him announcing this as one of the results of their visit to Cincinnati.) I also proposed that fire engines be placed on ferry boats, to be operated by steam, as previously suggested by Alderman Blunt. In connection with my reports of street fights during the present year. I have said that a majority of them occur between companies running out of their districts, especially on Saturday nights and Sundays, and requested the adoption of an ordinance authorizing the Chief-Engineer to designate the districts in which the companies should perform duty. I exceedingly regret that the above propositions have not been adopted, which are so essential to the city's welfare.

The ordinance excluding minors and aliens from the department, will have a powerful moral effect, whom I found to be far more numerous than I supposed, especially in the latter. Even the Foremen and Assistant Foremen of Companies were obliged to obtain their naturalization papers before they could be returned as members of their Companies. But the law should be amended by requiring the affidavit of the candidate himself, instead of the Foreman and Secretary, presenting to the Chief Engineer a certificate of membership from the officers of his Company; the affidavit to be attached on its presentation. I would further suggest that the candidate be required to swear that he intended to perform active duty, and to encourage subordination in the department.

It is a pleasing duty to inform you and the firemen of the fidelity of your Committee on the Fire Department during the present year. The worthy members of the Department require no eulogism from me, who are our reliance in peace, and would prove our soldiers in war, and cannot be too warmly cherished by the great body of our people. ALFRED CARSON, Chief Engineer.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE, Sept. 18, 1854.

☞ It is positively said, we learn, that the Know-Nothings intend, when they come into power, to set apart one day in every week to go a-gunning after Irishmen.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

Trial of a French Printer for Shooting a Catholic Priest.

On the 11th of April last, at 7 o'clock in the morning, the Abbé GAY, filling the distinguished office of Treasurer of the Imperial Chapter of St. Denis, was, while reading a placard describing certain clerical arrangements for the week, near the church of St. Vincent de Paul, shot with a pistol by a jealous husband, who, immediately seized, made no attempt at escape, and was soon known as a respectable compositor, for years employed on the *Siecle* newspaper, of the name of HENRI GAUVAIN. It appears that GAUVAIN, a man of 54 years of age, had been married to his wife for 25 years, by whom he has two children, and with whom he lived on good terms until the Abbé GAY introduced himself into the family as her spiritual director. The acquaintance did not spring up till 1848, and it was not till 1851 that the husband's suspicions became awakened. It will seem strange that, notwithstanding the aroused suspicions of a jealous man, it was not till the 20th of December, 1853, he discovered full proof of the injury inflicted upon him, when on that day, taking advantage of his wife's absence, he searched her drawers, and found two daguerreotype portraits of the "gallant GAY," and a note-book, in which the wife had noted down her *heures de bonheur* with the Abbé GAY. Even this the poor tyrannized man bore with patience, and only broke out in reproaches against the reverend author of his ruin three days afterwards, when, on his arrival home, he found him seated by his wife, who was in tears. What singularly added to GAUVAIN's irritation was the discovery that his wife, who managed a little book-shop, was clandestinely putting money aside, as he believed, according to the advice of her worldly as well as spiritual director. Notwithstanding the effect produced on GAUVAIN's mind, he denied that he had any settled intention of shooting the offender; and what gives coloring to the circumstances is, that the pistol that he fired was charged with that sort of very small shot which is used in cleansing bottles, and if one had not lodged in the brain, the probable object, that of maiming the offender, might have been achieved. GAUVAIN, on his trial, neither attempted to palliate or deny what he had done, nor did he seek to take shelter under the plea of insanity, which the prosecutor would willingly have accepted.

In the course of the examination the Judge said: If you had any complaint against the Abbé GAY, why not have forbidden him the house? Ah, SIR, was the reply, my authority was illusory; since the Abbé entered my dwelling I have counted for nothing with my wife or children. I was tolerated at home as an object of commiseration. When I complained of the Abbé to my wife, she said I was a fool. The Judge asked, And do you now repent of what you have done? The prisoner, in a solemn tone, replied, Monsieur, no man can cause another's death and not regret it, but I did all in my power to get rid of him and put an end to the scandal.

The wife was placed in the witness box, and not only swore that she had never given her husband cause of jealousy, but that he had never remonstrated with her; an assertion which seemed to astonish and afflict the prisoner. Her effrontery, however, disgusted the Court. The Abbé, she said, was the "director of her conscience."

The Abbé ROY, a friend of the Abbé GAY, was called to give evidence against the prisoner, and detailed a scene which took place when one day GAUVAIN forced his way into GAY's house, and reproached him with having robbed him of his wife and his money. On that occasion, after GAUVAIN had been got rid of, the Abbé GAY said to ROY that, apart from his priestly character, the charge was absurd. Her age and ugliness, he says, are enough to acquit him of all suspicion. She has, says the tasteful abbé, "neither youth nor beauty; she is as meagre as a skimmer, and as scottish, foolish, and doltishly-shaped as she is old, ugly, and thin."

But now, says the Abbé ROY, in giving his evidence, I ought to add a fact, and the defence, no doubt, will make the most of it, but this fact is for me a demonstration that Madame GAUVAIN was only a poor, stupid creature, to say no more. After M. GAY's death, continued the Abbé, his servant found in his pocket a letter from Mdme. GAUVAIN, appointing a rendezvous with the Abbé GAY for the Thursday in Passion-week. The style of this letter was quite as compromising as the subject; it was written with an unpardonable frivolity. "Did you keep that letter?" asked the Judge. The Abbé had not kept it; he mentioned it to ease his mind; but the letter, however much it discredited Mdme. GAUVAIN, cast no stain on M. GAY's character. This the Judge could not understand. That which it was dishonoring to Mdme. GAUVAIN to write, it was discreditable in her reverend correspondent to receive. Called on by the Judge to recollect some of the expressions of the note, he remembered the words, "It is a great pity, but the only way for us to save ourselves is to deny everything." Certainly, he continued, it was a very damaging letter for a woman to write.

Judge—M. le Abbé, one word to you; you have either told us a great deal too much or not enough. You are an ecclesiastic, and you must have known at a first reading the import of this letter; why did you not mention it to the examining magistrate?

Abbé Roy—I meant to do so, but I forgot; but, in fact, I could not make up my mind as to the affair. Here the judge said to the wife of the accused, "Madame GAUVAIN, did you ever write a letter of the kind deposed to?" Madame GAUVAIN, boldly, "No." "Madame, you are a liar," replied the Abbé ROY. "It is a great pity," said the judge, "that you did not take care of that letter. Your testimony is no doubt very respectable, but the letter would have been more trustworthy." "Now I think," said Abbé ROY, "this letter was dated from a village, the village of Charonne, and Madame expressed her regret that the Abbé had made default at the first rendezvous and appointed another, and hoped that they should be more fortunate the next time"

The jury acquitted the prisoner after only ten minutes' deliberation.

Trial of a Hermit for Swindling.

From Galignani's Messenger.

The Tribunal of Correctional Police of Toulon has just tried a monk, calling himself "Brother Jean de Matha," but whose real name is PRETEL, for swindling, mendicity, and illegally wearing a costume to which he was not entitled. The evidence given respecting the man was very curious. In the revolution of 1830, when quite a boy, he happened to go with his father to the Place de la Bastille. Fighting was going on at the time, and his father was killed by his side. He was received by some charitable persons, but before long was left to his own resources. After some strange ups and downs he got employment as a shepherd in a farm near Calais. All at once he became smitten with the idea of a monkish life, and entered the monastery of La Trappe as a novice. But its severe regime did not suit him, and he joined the Passionists in Belgium. Hard to please, however, he stopped not long with them, and entered in succession convents of Dominicans, of the Hospitaliers of St. Jean de Dieu, near Lyons, of the Order of St. Francis, and others. Next he figured as a hermit in the Chapel of Ste. Victoire, in the commune of Vauvenargues, near Aix; but he there misconducted himself, and was obliged to fly. He traveled over the greater part of Italy, and went to Rome. At Rome he got letters patent, which constituted him, under the name of Jean de Matha, Superior General in France of the Order of the Holy Trinity. He came to France, and started a scheme for establishing hospitals for the army, to be attended by monks of his order. He addressed himself to several persons of distinction, and even to some foreign Princes, and received every encouragement from them except pecuniary aid, which he was most anxious to get. Having come to Paris, he established a convent of his order in the Rue de l'Arbalète. He caused several persons to enter it, and made them wear white garments, with a blue and red cross on the breast. His convent failed, and, as he committed some acts of swindling in connection with it, he was prosecuted and sentenced to two months' imprisonment. He subsequently went to Grenoble, where, by figuring as a monk, he committed numerous acts of swindling, and was prosecuted, but he was acquitted. On leaving that place he proceeded to Roubignac, in the arrondissement of Lodève, Department of the Herault, and having imposed on the clergy, was allowed to establish himself in a hermitage dedicated to Our Lady. He there announced his intention of establishing a branch of the Order of the Trinity, and got subscriptions for that purpose. But before long his conduct became scandalous. Among other things, he appropriated part of the sums given in charity, and even stole money from the poor-boxes. At length complaints were made to Rome, and the chief of the order stripped him of his letters patent and his gown. On this he took to flight, and carried off most of the things belonging to the hermitage, which he sold. Towards the end of 1853 he went to Toulon. There he gave himself out as a member of the Order of the Holy Trinity, and, by his specious talk, captivated the confidence of an eminent clergyman, and even of the bishop and the authorities. He said that his intention was to establish a convent near the sea, and to support it by boarding aged and infirm persons. Although he had not a farthing in the world, he purchased a quantity of land, and contracted for building a convent on it. He issued pompous prospectuses, in which he placed his establishment under the protection of NOTRE DAME DE BON SECOURS. He engaged a physician for it, and ordered bells to be cast for it. Having got together a sum of money, he caused the building of the convent to be commenced. When it was nearly completed, he got the bishop to consecrate his chapel, and caused a flaming account of the ceremony to be given in the newspapers. He appealed to the public for support, and obtained it; he received five or six aged persons, and, on the promise of keeping them for life, got from them their little property; he purchased on credit 2,000f. worth of iron bedsteads and a quantity of other goods; he got ladies to raise subscriptions for him; and he loudly announced that all the wealthy persons of the neighborhood were supporting him both with their influence and their money. He always appeared in public with his white gown, with the cross on the breast, and called himself "The Father Prior." He persuaded one of his friends, a man named ROUCHETTE, to join him, and made him figure as a monk under the name of Brother ANTOINE. On his leaving he got a man named VINCENT to enter the convent. After a while it became known that no religious services were ever celebrated in the convent; that a woman was admitted into it and dined with him and VINCENT; that he was accustomed to visit his washerwoman at a late hour of the night on pretext of seeking his linen; and that he and VINCENT had been seen drinking in a house of ill-fame. At length he deemed it prudent to decamp, and then it became known that he was nothing better than a swindler and impostor. He was arrested at Marseilles, and taken back to Toulon. The Tribunal condemned him to five years' imprisonment and 3,000f. fine. The man VINCENT was tried with him as his accomplice, but was acquitted.

A Brilliant Prospect for a Smart Youth.

From the Cheltenham Examiner.

A well-educated youth, anxious to do something for his own support, noticed in a London morning journal the other day, an advertisement offering peculiar advantages to such a lad, in excellent business, by the payment of a small premium on apprenticeship. He wrote for particulars, and his father received a letter from a "law stationer," of which we give extracts:

"SIR: In answer to a letter received from your son, requiring further particulars of my advertisement for an apprentice, I beg to inform you that what I require, is a youth of about fourteen years of age, writing a plain hand, and of a willing disposition. He would be provided by me with board and lodging, and his parents or friends would have to find him in washing and medicine. His chief occupation would be writing, the hours of business being from 7 till 9. As he got forward and was able, he might have the option of doing overwork, and for which he would of course be paid. One of my present apprentices sometimes earn as much as a dozen shillings a week in this way. The premium I require is £30."

This is about one of the best things we have seen lately. The coolness with which the man asks five or seven years' service and £30 premium, from a lad who is to work fourteen hours per day, is something truly astonishing. But the cream of the joke is the option to make "overtime," as though fourteen hours at the desk was not enough to tire out the strongest and most industrious quill-driver that could well be found. We wonder how many youths would outlive such an apprenticeship!

Romance in Real Life.

From the Limerick Reporter.

A porter at the terminus of the Waterford and Limerick Railway, a man of respectable character, was a few days ago accosted by a stranger, who inquired his name, the name of his father, particulars regarding his relatives and family, &c. On being told the name, the name of his father, and other circumstances with reference to his relatives and family, the stranger expressed his belief that he, at length, had discovered the person for whom he had been making a long and hitherto a fruitless search; but upon being asked why it was he was so particular in inquiring after these particulars, the reply was, that he came to get information, not to give it. It appears that the father of the porter in question went off several years ago to America, where he is said to have realized a fortune of £14,000; that he had no relative near him, and that the corporation of the city in which he died commissioned the gentleman above referred to, to make search for any children that might be living, and that the porter, to whom he was speaking, is believed to be the son of the man who left this money. His name is LYDDY, a native of Abbeyfeale.

Miscellaneous Items.

A British peer, when dining with the Queen, was challenged by a royal duchess to take wine with her. His lordship politely thanked her grace, but declined the compliment, stating that he never took wine. The duchess immediately turned to the Queen, and jocularly said, "Please your Majesty, here is Lord ——, who declines to take wine at your Majesty's table." Every eye was turned to the Queen, and not a little curiosity was evinced as to the manner in which the total abstainer would be dealt with by royalty. With a smiling and graceful expression her Majesty replied, "*There is no compulsion at my table.*"

One of the latest *on dits* connected with the "PERRY" case, is that this much-commiserated young officer has received as a testimonial of sympathy, a bank note for £500, the envelope of the enclosure bearing simply the words, "From a Lady."

Mr. EDWARD SPENCER TREVELYAN, of Longwitton, Northumberland, has committed suicide by cutting his throat while laboring under mental aberration. He is the younger brother of Sir WALTER CALVERT TREVELYAN.

A notable work is approaching completion at Southampton Docks—the largest graving dock in the world. It will be capacious enough to receive a steamer of 5,000 or 6,000 tons, if necessary.

The report of Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN having arrived in Belgium turns out to be premature. Mrs. S. O'BRIEN is at present in Dublin, and will proceed with her family to Brussels to meet him.

The Bank of England has adopted a new plan of impressing the bank note as well as the checks of that establishment, by very considerable improvements in the machinery.

The *Moniteur* confirms the report that the French corvette *Le Phoque* had captured the Russian vessel *Courrier*, 300 tons, laden with merchandise, off Valparaiso.

A uniform penny postage is to be proposed for ad

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 19, 1854.

The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued TO-MORROW MORNING, in ample season for the mails per steamship *North Star*. It will contain a comp ete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Editorial Articles on current topics; News Items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. Price, in wrappers ready for mailing, 6¼ cents per copy.

Later From Europe.

By the arrival of the Canadian Steam Navigation Company's screw steamship *Ottawa*, at Quebec, we are in possession of three days' later intelligence from Europe. There is nothing new, that is worthy of particular note, from the War districts.

The harvest throughout England was drawing to a close, and continued abundant. In consequence, Wheat was selling at the London Corn Exchange, on the Monday previous to the sailing of the *Ottawa*, at prices from 6 to 8 shillings per quarter lower.

What Shall we Do with our Best Men?

Send them to Congress? Make official servants, unliveried Representatives abroad? Put them up for the Presidential race? Our best men are pretty generally taken with a deep dislike to politics. The whole system, as now managed, fills them with disgust. If they could serve their country at Washington or elsewhere, they might accept office on the principle of sacrifice; but, as it is, the country is better served by talent and virtue continuing at home. They cannot swear, drink, gamble—pander to rowdyism, play the sycophant at cross-roads, and act the snob generally. How, then, be politicians? If a man himself does not stoop to these debasing arts, he must allow his friends to do it for him. But our best men can do neither, and so their worth ostracizes them from the once favorite pursuits of politics.

But there are manifold openings for our best men. Private life is very fruitful in means of power and distinction; public service, outside of the Pontine marshes of politics, is a broad and general field. The various professions, always attractive, are now preeminently so, not only because they are better paid, but that they are serviceable in a higher degree than ever to the interests of mankind. Personal ability never had in them so fine an opportunity for display, success and gratification. Hard work, even to drudgery, they may require, but over it all there is a bright ideal of excellence to animate and encourage. Position in a profession now commands influence, fortune, character. There is great rivalry, but this is all the better. For rivalry acts as a sifter. It passes through the good grain and rejects the worthless trash. If men work their way to eminence through rivalry, it is a sure sign of merit, and hence, whenever they take rank it is never disputed. Among the professions, teaching is certainly one of the most promising. In our country the teacher is practically a State officer. His office allies him to the interests of our institutions. We number him among our first necessities. We cannot dispense with him. Every year we put a higher estimate on his services and reward him more liberally. There is always a larger demand for Teachers than can be supplied, and hence we hear nothing of being overstocked in this department. A few years hence and it will be a most honorable thing to be known as a teacher. Public opinion is fast improving in this respect, and it furnishes one of the best evidences of our progressive civilization. Once the teacher was pretty much of a nurse to take care of children who were troublesome at home; then he was a mere ruler to break bad tempers and teach decent manners; but now he is an accredited gentleman of the purest water—a master of arts both domestic, commercial and national—a dignitary of the front class, who gives more law and politics to the world than all Congresses and Parliaments.

The prospects of Physical Science were never so encouraging in the United States as now. Present tokens are, that it is destined to be the field of our noblest achievements. It offers just the sort of distinction that the American mind loves—a palpable, ostensible thing; that can be seen and felt. Then, again, it suits our tastes and habits; for evidently, we like to operate among such realities as the universe affords. Not only by our blood, but by our training and circumstances, the practical preponderates over the impressional, and our hands stand for very much more than our eyes. All our applied arts, our industry and skill, are constant calls for more science. The humblest workman stands at the back of the *savan* and urges him onward. For we have just advanced far enough for intelligent labor to be a motive-power for Science. The instinct of labor was never before developed, and it now understands that it has royal prerogatives, with all things waiting on it. Men are not satisfied with knowing what the universe is; they must go a step further, and ascertain what they can make out of it. Science is converting Trade and Commerce into the greatest novelties of the day. It is loading ships with new articles of wonder. What are India Rubber, Gutta Percha, Guano, and numerous other things, doing for society? And yet, these are the least triumphs of Science. The very ocean is getting obedient to one of the highest laws of civilization—the law of Time by methods of calculation—and no doubt, ere long, the mariner will find his magnificent highway as fully measured off to his triumphant keel, as if buoys marked every mile. The winds, too, are getting domesticated. Their ancient *hither* and *thither* are caprices no more. Lieut. MAURY and his partners have set up a college in the cave of Eolus, and the old Heathen surrenders without terms. Strange enough, one would think, that Americans should have made such an onset upon the Lightning. But we have shown a scientific passion for electricity, and FRANKLIN, MORSE, HENRY and PAGE have put it under claims for special services to the world. Imagine now, what an American Almanac will be in twenty-five years. Such a wind will blow to-day; a tropical storm at this date; at 12 M., Aug. 20, ship So and So, so many weeks out of New-York, taking water at such an island; corn so high at this time; insurance dangerous this month; storms for certain on Lake Superior about now; and more of other things opposite the daily record. Our best men will find much to do here. Nature is wooing and winning the mind of the world. She has grown tired of her secrets. Nineteen centuries ago, she was redeemed to man—all these winds, waves, stars, suns—all these elements and forces—all these chemical and astronomical glories—but not until lately has the divine message been proclaimed, that bids the race assert its sovereignty over universal matter. We are up and doing at last. The microscope has been turned inwardly, and lo! the matchless wonders. Every drop of blood is a world—every nerve a cord to bind the Sandwich Islands or Cuba to our brain. Muse of Holy GEORGE HERBERT—Phantasy of Sir THOMAS BROWNE—how much we need them now to depict these strange realities!

The Presidency.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Journal*, noticing a proposition of the *Southern Recorder*, a Whig paper, to nominate DANIEL S. DICKINSON for the Presidency, says:

We wish it understood, that we are for MILLARD FILLMORE against the world for the next President. He is our choice because he is worthy of our support, and more worthy than any one we know—DANIEL S. DICKINSON, of New-York, not excepted. 'Twas MILLARD FILLMORE who braved the storm of fanaticism in defence of the Constitution and the rights of the South; 'twas he who sacrificed himself in the discharge of his duty as President of the United States, and it would ill become us to abandon him—a true National Northern Whig—for the purpose of supporting any man, either at the North or at the South, whether of the Whig or Democratic party. We cannot, therefore, accede to the suggestion of the *Recorder*; and we not only *refuse*, but we earnestly *protest* against the adoption of any such policy.

The *Recorder* also suggests the names of several gentlemen, either of whom might be run as a candidate for the Presidency upon the DICKINSON ticket, all of whom are, we believe, good and true men and consistent Whigs, and consequently would not feel very much at home upon a Democratic ticket. But if the *Recorder* is determined to adhere to its policy, and can get one of them to consent to the use of his name as suggested, we of course can have no objection, as we do not wish to be understood as having anything to do with organizing any sort of a Democratic ticket. But we have our mind's eye on a man as a candidate upon the ticket with Mr. FILLMORE—whose name we purpose commending to the support of the Whig party. It is the name of a man who has always been true and firm and reliable, and who, when in the counsels of the nation, attained a high position as a statesman and orator, We allude to Hon. H. W. HILLIARD, a name every way worthy the confidence and support of the country. With the name of MILLARD FILLMORE for President, and HENRY W. HILLIARD for Vice President, we could go forth to battle with an assurance that our cause must triumph over all opposition.

Mr. HILLIARD is widely known throughout the Union as a gentleman of marked ability, and of high cultivation and as thoroughly and truly national in his political views. If the friends of Mr. FILLMORE are seeking for a candidate at the South who will add strength and influence to his ticket, they cannot do better than select Mr. HILLIARD.

Effect of Great Demonstrations.

Within the last few years we have had several popular demonstrations on a scale of considerable magnitude. No one can question that incidental evils have grown out of them. But these are inseparable from all great movements. It matters not what principles may be involved or what objects contemplated. If society is aroused there must be some bad effects. It was so on the advent of Christianity. It was so at the period of the Reformation. Any one who would reject excitements on this ground knows nothing of the laws of human action. The ocean must be purified by agitation. If a few ships are lost by storms, it were better so than that the tempest should never rage. But we must not get into serious philosophy.

We are a people of contagious sympathies, and our ideas seem to need an embodiment in masses ere they can effect much. The democracy of intellect, sentiment, passion, is the strongest form of democracy in our country. It has no federal restraints—no Senate or House to watch its encroachments—no State rights to balance and check its operations. Outside of Constitutional Republicanism, we have the most wonderful Government in the world. Fresh ideas, moving sentiments, novelties in literature, trade or commerce, inventions to multiply muscles or dispatch time, are instantly and widely taken up as essentials. In a little while, everybody marvels how we ever lived without them. Our absorbing power is the amazing feature of the day. The whole country is always ready for something. Its capacity is never full. Give it a new joy, and straightway it needs another. Our enterprise follows up its victories better than HANNIBAL, and our very pleasures provoke appetite by the means that gratify it. All things, indeed, move in resisting media. The stately river cannot escape the laws of friction and gravitation, nor can the lightning fail to compress the air before it. But a good many matters with us move over a "sea of glass." There is a constantly awaiting readiness to receive whatever Nature or Art has to offer. If it comply with American conditions, it is heartily accepted; the rest is taken for granted; and if the crucible of experience give us too large a proportion of dross, we are just as prompt to abandon further pursuit. Widening the "*area of freedom*" is a small part of our business. It is a holiday pastime. The best hours are given to what will enlarge the circle of private power or personal enjoyment. There may be danger of excess, but as yet, the rush, about which so much plaintive, warning, earnest eloquence has been expended, has not hurt us. The gulf that orators threatened has been nothing more than such a gulf as the Mississippi enters. And what of it? Out of its besom, locked on three sides by the warm land and spread out beneath effulgent skies, has flowed the far-famed stream—the wandering tropic of the sea—blessing the colder climes of the North with its gentle heat.

KOSSUTH, the noble exile, came among us. His character was an appeal to our admiration; his history was an eventful drama that awakened our sympathies. If his views, in certain respects, were too ideal for the practical mind of our countrymen, it is not therefore to be concluded, that he did not impress himself profoundly on American convictions. Popular enthusiasm followed him. The thoughts of no recent man have sunk deeper into the heart of the people. But for the splendid applause which his fortunes called forth, the great sentiments of the man would not have so warmly enlisted our National mind. His presence may be considered as having done more to turn our attention to European affairs, to make us feel our obligations to the cause of universal freedom, than any event in our career. But for it, how much interest would have been felt in the case of MARTIN KOSZTA? Abstract principles have no weight with the mind of the masses. It is only when some such hero as KOSSUTH embodies a vast idea and represents a great policy, that the common heart is stirred. The same law holds good in other connections. The general enthusiasm in behalf of JENNY LIND did more to awaken a taste for elevated music among us than any thing else which could have occurred. So likewise, the success of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*—what a literary inspiration has it sent forth into other writers! Our institutions and habits are singularly favorable to the rapid transmission of opinion and feelings. If they can once demonstrate themselves and gain a sufficient momentum, these sentiments and passions must effect a wide triumph. Barriers against thoughts are worse than barriers against rights. Happily there are none here but what truth and wisdom ordain in the breast of every man.

Returning Money.

"A CASE OF CONSCIENCE.—The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown, a few days ago, received a letter through a third person, enclosing seventy-five dollars, which the delinquent stated had been due to that Institution for more than twenty-years. There are, doubtless, thousands of cases in which the conscience might be quieted, by following the example."

The above extract, from an exchange paper, details a fact of frequent occurrence in this country. However much it is to be regretted, that individuals should sacrifice their honesty by purloining money from their employers or banking institutions, it is gratifying to witness so many instances of genuine repentance. It shows very conclusively, that conscience is a strong element of Anglo-Saxon character; and that though it may be violated by yielding to temptation, it often asserts, even amid dishonor, its Divine authority over human conduct. The secret history of these cases is rarely known. If it were, what a lesson in prudence, integrity and watchfulness would be read! How many hours of anguish, of hidden grief, of consuming strife, must such unfortunate persons endure! Through long years, to carry a scorpion like this in the depths of the heart; to feel its piercing stings every time the past recurs; to have pleasure poisoned just in the moment of its fullest bloom; to be incapable of escape by night or day from the reproachful presence, and to wear out the best energies of existence in a fierce struggle with such a devouring sorrow: is, indeed, one of the most painful aspects of humanity. Repentance and reparation may not be able to undo the evil entirely, but it is a most honorable testimony to the desire to compensate for the wrong, and a proof of sincere efforts to recover purity of character.

Cases of this sort are frequently the result of early imprudence and crime. A few such have come within our observation. Young clerks, exposed to the temptations of open money-drawers, have sometimes given way in an evil hour and used the funds of employers. It has been done, perhaps, but once; the fatal act has made them see the enormity of their conduct and prevented any repetition. But their peace has been destroyed, and no joy remains. At last courage is summoned up and the stolen property is restored. No doubt we err greatly in allowing our young sons to have access to money; but it would be difficult to guard fully against such an exposure. The only sure protection must be in the individuals themselves. Young persons cannot learn this too early. A large part of the trials of human virtue in the business of life come from money. Temptations to direct dishonesty ordinarily begin the conflict. If they are successfully resisted, the other forms of evil that trade is too apt to develop, will the more readily be overcome.

DE QUINCEY thinks "that of all European nations, the British suffered most from remorse." Says he,

"When we come to the proofs, from fact and historical experience, we might appeal to a singular case in the records of our Exchequer, viz.: that for much more than a century back, our *Gazette* and other public advertisers have acknowledged a series of anonymous remittances from those who, at some time or other, had appropriated public money. We understand that no corresponding fact can be cited from foreign records." His argument is, that civil liberty and the Protestant religion have "laid the grounds, the very necessities *à priori*, of a superior morality."

There is force in the reasoning. A pure Christianity, teaching the simple distinctions between right and wrong as right and wrong, and grounding them firmly on the authoritative laws of God, must produce these results. There can be no room for sophistry or casuistry where this sovereign law is reverenced. Its purity and dignity stand together. Under such circumstances, men never go to public opinion to find the rules of action. A conventional morality is but one step from vice, and communities can never be worthy of confidence except so far as their integrity rests on the basis of eternal truth.

Fifty years since, the old preachers of the Gospel in this country used to discourse on Restitution, both pungently and often. Zaccheus was a common text. We have frequently heard the "Fathers" allude to this fact. Why is it so rare in the pulpit now? This is a noteworthy change. If the moralities of business were more urgently and repeatedly discussed, there can be no doubt that society would be improved. Apart from the divine authority of the pulpit, thoughts on Sunday are the best and most effective thoughts of the week. They enter the heart more easily on that day. Men are less affected by disturbing influences, and hence it were wise, on merely human grounds, to call attention to the great sentiments of business integrity. But let them be presented on the foundation of revealed religion, and not as matters of worldly expediency. To try to make society better by motives of selfish interest—by such maxims as "Honesty is the best policy"—is about as foolish as to expect to civilize savages by the toys of a girl's baby-house.

Dramatic.

The NEW-YORK THEATRE opened last evening. In consequence of the crowded state of the house and the lack of any kind of provision for the Press, we were unable to see or hear a word. We must await another opportunity for what we have to say about this apparently commodious and excellent Theatre.

Sporting.

The Cricket match between the best eleven of the New-York and St. George's Clubs will take place at Hoboken to-morrow, and, as much friendly rivalry exists between the two Clubs, some fine play may be expected. SAMS, the ground keeper, takes his annual benefit on this occasion.

CITY POLITICS.

Election of Delegates in the Contested Districts.

The contest in the First and Second Assembly Districts terminated yesterday, by the choice of the necessary Delegates and Alternates. The Conventions met at the same places as before, and experienced comparatively little trouble in the selection of their men. In the *Tenth District*, however, the attempt to elect was finally given up as hopeless, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

FIRST DISTRICT.

The First District Convention met at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, at No. 22 Ann-street, and resumed balloting. MR. THOMAS GOADY withdrew from the field to give place to HENRY SMITH, Councilman of the First District. MR. SMITH was thereupon unanimously elected as Delegate to Syracuse. Justice JAMES H. WELSH, of the Second Ward, was chosen Alternate.

The Convention adopted the following resolution unanimously:

Resolved, That the Delegate and Alternate to be chosen by the First Assembly District Convention to the Whig State Convention be, and they are hereby instructed, to use their exertions to secure for the City of New-York a proper representation on the State Central Committee, for the coming year—and to oppose the further placing of political speculators and weathercocks in places of honor among Whigs, to the detriment of the good and true men who have the success of the Whig party at heart, even though they may not be allowed to carry the keys of the money-chest We would especially urge upon our immediate representative, and recommend to the other members of the City delegation to the approaching Whig State Convention, the importance of using their united efforts to secure the placing of men on the Whig State Central Committee who have the sympathies and confidence of the great Whig party, and of the people of our City, in order to secure the triumph of our cherished principles.

SECOND DISTRICT.

The Third Ward Delegates appeared alone in the Second District Convention. The Sixth Ward was entirely unrepresented yesterday. The Delegates who were in attendance finally made choice of EDGAR MCMULLEN as Delegate, and THEOPHILUS BATES as Alternate.

The following Statement has been prepared for publication:

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

At the meeting of this Convention on Saturday evening, the undersigned offered to unite with the Delegation from the Sixth Ward, on two gentlemen who are residents of that Ward, which was objected to by the Sixth Ward Delegation. Mr. JAMES B. TAYLOR, upon Mr. STETSON'S name being proposed as a compromise, stated that Mr. S. was out of town, and would not be in time to go to Syracuse, and that he well knew that Mr. S. would not accept if he was in town.

The Third Ward did elect as delegate last year, Mr. JAMES WOOD, and as alternate, Mr. JAS. B. TAYLOR, and the undersigned are informed upon the most reliable authority that there was an understanding had at the time of said election, that Mr. WOOD was to give way and allow Mr. TAYLOR to represent the District at Syracuse; and there can be produced if necessary, an affidavit to the effect that Mr. WOOD said he did not intend to go if elected; and in addition to all this, TAYLOR himself has admitted that the Third Ward was entitled to the delegate this year, which fact can be clearly established.

The fact cannot be denied that the Sixth Ward has represented the District at Syracuse for the last two years, and, in view of this, the undersigned contend that they are not asking too much or more than the Third Ward is *fairly* entitled to, when they desire that the Ward they represent shall represent the District *once* out of three times at the State Convention.

S. SHOOK,
JOHN S. SEABURY,
ROYAL G. MILLARD,
HORATIO N. SHERWOOD,
W. J. ATWELL,
Delegates of the Third Ward to the Second Assembly District Convention.

TENTH DISTRICT.

At the meeting of the Tenth Assembly District the balloting for Delegates was continued, but with like results as at the meetings heretofore There were 49 ballots taken, but at each ballot the various Wards voted for their respective favorites; the Twelfth for MARCELLUS ELLS; Nineteenth for JAMES J. BEVINS; the Twenty-second for Dr. IVES. Each Ward continued to stand firm, with no prospect of change by withdrawal, compromise, or coalition. The Convention adjourned *sine die*.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

The following is a complete list of City Delegates, except the Tenth District, which failed to elect:

Dist.	Wards.	Delegates.	Alternates.
I.	1 and 2.	HENRY SMITH.	JAMES H. WELSH,
II.	3 and 8.	EDGAR MCMULLEN,	THEOPHILUS BATES,
III.	4.	DENNIS MCLAUGHLIN,	CHAS. CHAMBERLAIN,
IV.	5.	JOHN HEWETT, JR.,	JOHN STYLES,
V.	7.*	{ROBERT MURRAY, JOHN D WESTLAKE	ARCHIBALD HALL, IRA BUCKMAN.
VI.	6.	THOMAS B RIDDER,	WILLIAM FORBES,
VII.	9.	SAM. A CUNNINGHAM,	WM. H ALBERTSON,
VIII.	10.	STEPHEN THORNE,	JEREMIAH T. BROOKS,
IX.	11.	M A SOUTHWORTH,	FREEMAN HISCOX.
X.	12, 19, 22.	No choice.	
XI.	13.*	{JOHN COOPER, JOHN H. BRIGGS,	BENJAMIN HASKELL, FRED FITZPATRICK,
XII.	14.	WILLIAM S WOOD,	BENEDICT LEWIS, JR.,
XIII.	15.	JOS. B. VARNUM, JR.,	ALEX B. WHITING
XIV.	16, 20.	GEORGE MERRITT,	JOHN V. GRIDLEY,
XV.	17.	JOSEPH HAIT,	ARAS G. WILLIAMS,
XVI.	18, 21.	RICHARD KELLY,	HENRY F. COOKE.

*Contested.

Ulster County Whig Convention.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

KINGSTON, Ulster Co. N.Y., Saturday, Sept. 16, 1854.

The Whig County Convention assembled here yesterday. Every town in the county was represented, and the best of feeling prevailed.

The following are the nominees presented by the Convention. They are all good and true Whigs, and will be elected by handsome majorities:

For Assemblymen, THEODORE B. GATES and JAMES G. GRAHAM. For County Treasurer, ELISHA M. BINGHAM. For Special County Judge, FREDERICK L. WESTBROOK.

WILLIAM HULL, Editor of the Saugerties *Telegraph*, and MAURICE WURTS, Esq., were appointed Delegates to the State Convention.

Quite a contest arose in balloting for Special County Judge, the candidates on the first and second ballotings being tied each time, but on the third ballot, Mr. WESTBROOK had a majority of ten over his competitor. Mr. JOHN C. PERRY, Esq., and was of course declared nominated.

The nomination of Mr. WESTBROOK is everywhere hailed with the liveliest satisfaction. His election is considered as certain, and he will bring to the discharge of his official duties legal acquirements and discretionary powers such as very few young men possess.

Old Ulster is alive with the true Whig feeling, and that, together with the popularity of the candidates above named, will cause her to give a Whig majority this Fall that will effectually put at rest the Loco-Foco demagogues and Northern pro-slavery men within her borders. Yours, &c.,
SENTINEL.

ULSTER COUNTY.—At a Whig County Convention held at Kingston, Ulster County, on Friday last, ELISHA M. BRIGHAM was nominated for County Treasurer, FREDERICK L. WESTBROOK, Special County Judge, JARED DODD for Superintendent of the Poor.

For Assembly.—District No. 1—THEODORE B GATES. District No. 2—JAMES G. GRAHAM.

Delegates to State Convention.—District No. 1—WILLIAM HULL. District No. 2—MAURICE WURTS.

☞ DEACON E. SILL has been elected Delegate to the Whig State Convention from Syracuse.

☞ It will be seen by our advertising columns that Mr. WENYSS JOHNSON, of London, author of a "History of the French Revolution," will deliver a lecture on the Secret History and Policy of the English Government, in the *Salon de la Montagne*, No. 80 Leonard-street, on Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.

Opening Exercises of the Term.

The reopening of the New-York University for the Fall Term, was signalized last evening by public ceremonies in the large Chapel of the Institution. Mayor WESTERVELT presided.

The exercises commenced with prayer by Rev. Dr. SKINNER, after which, Chancellor FERRIS made some remarks in reference to the Institution, its past history, its present condition and future prospects. The occasion which had called the audience together, (he said) was a pleasant one. The prospects of the University, he was pleased to say, were cheering. For a long time its efforts were crippled by debt—it was so deeply involved that even its best friends had begun to despair. But thanks to the liberality of many citizens, the amount of its liabilities—$70,000—had been collected, and it had begun to assume the position of an educational institution which its founders desired it to occupy. Of the donations given, three were of $5,000, four of $3,000, one of $10,000, five $2,000, seven of $1,000, one of $1,500, three of $750, eleven of $300, four of $250, nine of $200, and the balance in sums of $100, and a few of less amount It must be remembered, that in addition to this amount, $80,000 had been collected and expended on the American Bible House, $60,000 on St. Luke's Hospital, City Hospital $150,000, Union Theological Seminary $90,000, Princeton Seminary $30,000, Juvenile Asylum $50,000, besides special efforts for the Mercantile Library, for various Colleges, for the erection of churches, &c., &c. This he thought was doing things worthy of our metropolis. These things gave a character to our mercantile interests our merchant princes, of far more value than any palaces they can erect. They will speak for them when the present generation and others after them shall have passed away. The building, he continued, appeared to many of those present in an entirely new dress. It had been in many respects entirely renovated, and altogether much improved. Some time ago a gentleman said to him that the University "looked as if it wanted an owner." But he thought there was evidence to show that it was now in hands which will take care of it. He was told last Winter that a gentleman had left in his will $20,000 to the institution, but believing its affairs to be in a hopeless condition, he called in his attorney and had the amount donated to another institution. He died too soon; had he lived longer, he would soon have seen the clouds that lowered around the University disappear—as they had disappeared, he hoped, forever.

Rev. Dr. HUTTON was then introduced, and spoke briefly of the Institution and its past struggles, and of the efforts of its former managers. He spoke in terms of high laudation of its present Chancellor and of those other persons under whose management it now is, and strongly recommended its sustenance by the citizens of New-York.

Rev. Dr. COX next arose, and made a lengthy and eminently characteristic speech. He congratulated his hearers in seeing what they had seen, and in hearing what they had heard. One great fault in the American system of education was our imitation of the English system of instruction—a system the defects of which he pointed out in a sarcastic manner. Americans should be taught as Americans—their instruction should aim at utility, and not tend to abstractions. This was a necessity of our Institutions, and a state of society different from that of any other country, ancient or modern. He quoted largely from his favorite author, CICERO, and alluded to the necessity of a thorough acquaintance with the ancient languages. The merchants of New-York owed it to themselves to give some of their means to support the Institution.

The reverend gentleman was frequently interrupted by applause.

At the conclusion of the Doctor's remarks, Benediction was said, and the assemblage dispersed.

The usual exercises of the University will commence on Wednesday next, and new pupils will be admitted to-morrow.

A Family of Six.

The Dayton, Ohio, *Gazette*—on the authority of "an eye witness, a lady of character," of that city, "who saw and counted the children, and had the mother's word that they were all hers, at a single birth"—gives an account of six babies that lately passed in charge of their mother, a German woman, through that place, to visit their paternal parent in that vicinity, who had been taken sick at a place where he had been employed at work.

"She had with her in a wagon, snugly propped up in a wine-basket, the six children. They were not much bigger than apple dumplings, but seemed to be wide awake and kicking. They were six months old, all boys, and all as near of a size as possible, except the runt of the party, which is described as being the smallest mortal, of its age, ever seen."

The same paper goes on to say that while there are many well attested cases of five children, there is but one case recorded of six at a birth, and about this there is much doubt. It happened in the day of Dr. PARE, an eminent French surgeon and writer of the year 1590. The mother, who was the wife of Lord MALDEMERE, died after delivery, and but one of the children lived, succeeding to his father's title and estates.

There is a legend that a Guelph ancestress of the present Queen of England had twelve children at one birth, but, although credited by the faithful, this is, of course, not generally believed.

This German woman, with her six simultaneous infants, should visit the "baby show" which was last year appointed to come off at Springfield the present Fall. She would, undoubtedly, take the highest prize if quantity entitle her to it. BARNUM, who has recently turned his attention to remarkable twins, will undoubtedly be ready to become their guardian and protector, while General Tom Thumb would as willingly stand as foster-father to the smallest of the batch.

In Cuba the goats are employed as wet-nurses for infants, evincing much maternal care and affection for the "wee ones" entrusted to their charge—running to them when they cry, leaping upon the bed to give them sustenance, and freely using their horns upon any one that molests them. If the same custom were adopted in some of our American cities, instead of using the milk of diseased and drunken cows, fed on the refuse slops of distilleries, the bills of mortality would show less deaths among our younger population; and we have no doubt that BARNUM, who is an agriculturist and a teetotaller, would cheerfully and shrewdly adopt the suggestion. Lest there should be some difficulty in getting the requisite number of new milch goats, it would, perhaps, be safer for them to remain in the more healthy locality of their birth, where pure milk is to be obtained, till after they are weaned. Till then we hope the Dayton *Gazette* will have an eye to this remarkable brood, while we congratulate the parents upon their promising prospects of having a family.

NAPOLEON, in reply to Madame DE STAEL, said that she was the greatest women who was the mother of the most children, and he would probably have conferred on this mother special honors, and upon the father the order of Legion of Honor. Sir ISAAC NEWTON, at his birth, was so small as to be placed in a pint cup, head and shoulders; and there is no knowing what these little ones may become.

Novelty in a Fourth of July Celebration.

We have received a copy of an interesting address, delivered on the Fourth of July last, at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, by Hon. D. L. GREGG, United States Commissioner. Judging from the frequency of the word "*applause*," it must have been enthusiastically greeted. The whole affair seems to have been highly creditable. "Yankee Doodle" was played. Thirty-two young girls, representing the States and the District of Columbia, were dressed in white, and wreathed with flowers. They wore on the breast the names of the States, and for a guard of honor they had the engine company, "*Young America*." All this reads like a romance. A few years hence, and every quarter of the globe—Continents and Islands—may, perchance, have a steam [illegible], indeed, if it should become the festival of the world; and yet commerce and civilization seem to betoken the fact.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

No 379 BROADWAY.

GREAT BARGAINS—CARPETS AT ONE-PURCHASED AT REDUCED PRICES—PETERSON & HUMPHREY will now sell off their entire stock of CARPETS, &c., at the lowest prices.

RICH VELVET CARPETS, 6s. to 10s.
RICH TAPESTRY do. 4s. to 6s.
RICH BRUSSELS do. 3s.
RICH 3-PLY do. 2s. to 2s. 6d. per yard.
RICH heavy SUPERFINE, 2s. to 2s.

Also, on consignment, a very large assortment of cheap INGRAINS at 2s. per yard. OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, MATTING, MATS, &c., equally low.

No. 379 BROADWAY, corner White-st.

RICH DRESS GOODS FROM AUCTION.—THE LADIES' attention are particularly directed to a beautiful assortment of rich dress goods recently purchased at the forced auction sales by Messrs. HEARD, CLAPP & Co., No. 391 Grand st. Among the most desirable is 300 pieces rich paramattas, containing all the choice Fall styles and colors, which they offer for 25c. per yard. Also, 200 pieces of new style striped cashmere, at 1s. per yard. Also, 100 pieces rich plain and chameleon silks, at 2s. 6d. per yard. Also 250 pieces muslin de laines, all wool, at 25c. per yard. All the above goods are offered at least 40 per cent below the cost of importation. A greater inducement could not be offered to purchasers.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.—Notice is hereby given to the public, that on the 31st inst. Silas C. Herring reassigned to the subscriber all his right to manufacture and sell WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES. The subscriber would therefore give notice to his friends and the public that he is about to establish himself in the manufacture and sale of the same.

B. G. WILDER, Patentee.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1854.

BEEVOORT HOUSE, FIFTH-AVENUE, CORNER OF EIGHTH-STREET.—This establishment, conducted exclusively on the European plan, has a restaurant attached for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen not residing in the Hotel. Dinner and supper will be provided at all times, on short notice, either in private rooms or in the restaurant.

UNION HALL CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.—NEW-YORK, September, 1854.—We take pleasure in informing the public that we have taken possession of our new building, erected on the site of our former premises, which, together with the entire stock (amounting to some $20,000,) was destroyed by fire on the 26th of October, 1853. Our present building occupies a larger space, is much more convenient and commodious, and is stocked with the most comprehensive variety of new and fashionable Fall and Winter Clothing ever offered in this City, and to which the attention of the trade is respectfully invited. Our Boys', Youths' and Children's Department is much enlarged, and now embraces every description of the latest styles suitable for this season. In addition to the above, we have opened a new department for the sale of furnishing goods which is replete with every article pertaining to that line Our warmest thanks are due for the liberal patronage we have hitherto received, and we intend that our future efforts shall show our appreciation of it, both by the superiority of our clothing and the moderation of our prices To buyers for cash, we are offering great inducements P. L. ROGERS & CO., Wholesale Clothiers, Nos 121, 123, and 125 Fulton-st., corner of Nassau.

NEW MUSIC—"I REALLY MUST BE IN THE FASHION"—Song by VAN DER WEYDE. 25 cents. Punch has really tried his hand at music, and although the Professor shall have full credit in originating the air, its arrangement as also the sentiment of the words, certainly must be ascribed to the latter-named gentleman. The title page is embellished with a colored vignette of a young Miss who thinks she must really be in the fashion; and the piece is recommended to all those who entertain similar thoughts HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway. N. B.—Music sent by mail post-paid.

SEWING MACHINES.—THE FALL TRADE IN clothing, shoes, caps, saddlery, &c., must be supplied, and the only way to complete their manufacture with dispatch, uniformity and unequalled in strength and beauty, is to use SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. An investment in a machine now of $110 will secure a profit of $300 by the time the season closes. All cases against SINGER'S MACHINES are finally settled, and there is only machines of any value which do not infringe valid patents, and subject the users to suits and damages.

I M. SINGER & CO., No 323 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES—AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT of elegant Pianos and Melodeons for sale or to rent, at a less price than they can be had elsewhere in the market. A large variety of second-hand Pianos. Prices, $30, $125, $30, $50, $75, $110, $125, &c., to $175 Beautiful Pianos, which have been rented for a short time, for sale at great bargains Every instrument warranted. A large discount made from factory prices, for cash To suit some purchasers, monthly payments will be taken. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

RUPTURE.—MARSH'S PATENT, THE ONLY RADICAL CURE TRUSS.—MARSH & CO have just received the United States letters patent for MARSH'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, that took the sole premium at the late Exhibition in the Crystal Palace It has received the universal approbation of the medical and surgical profession of this City, and will cure nine out of ten cases of reducible hernia. All persons are cautioned against infringing upon this instrument. Open from 7 A M. until 9 P. M.

MARSH & CO., No. 2 Maiden-lane.

WEST FLUSHING.—FULL LOTS SELLING IN West Flushing at $65 to $100 each; laid out in streets of 60 and 70 feet each. Distance 6 miles from Fulton Market by steamboat and Railroad. The Railroad passes directly through the property. Title good, and terms very easy. Free excursion every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 1 o'clock. For tickets, maps, &c., apply to

BARKER & ELLIOTT,
No 2 Nassau st., near Wall-st.

WILD, KNOX, COUTTS.—WHAT A TRIO! BUT the greatest is KNOX. For who ever saw such an unexceptionable hat of the Fall style as he has this Autumn brought before the public? It is a model of artistic grace, standing peerless and alone on the summit of graceful beauty, and like Madame Grisi in her Olympian like attitudes, "the majesty of ideal aspirations!" Go, all ye old men, to No 158 Fulton-st., or under the Prescott House in Broadway, and be rejuvenated; and, ye young men, don a chapeau that will give you a passport to female favor.

FALL CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.—BROOME'S great opening day for the Fall season is fixed for TOMORROW, 20th September, on which occasion he will exhibit for the approval of his fair customers a superb and unusual assortment of novelties in imported and home-made Cloaks and Mantles of Velvet Cloth and Satin, in all qualities, plain and embroidered. Ladies will do well to inspect this magnificent stock before purchasing elsewhere.

GEO. BROOME, Nos. 71 Canal, and 69 Lispenard-st.

HERRING'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—THE subscriber continues to manufacture and sell his Chemical Fire and Burglar Proof Safes of all sizes, which for the last twelve years have stood the most varied assortment of Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, Bank Vault Doors, chargeable Powder Proof Bank and Safe Locks in the world are on hand and for sale by SILAS C. HERRING, Green Block, corners of Water, Pine and Depeyster-sts.

CLOSE TIMES BRING CLOSE PRICES!—A FACT which all will readily remark by visiting the extensive WINDOW SHADE AND CURTAIN establishment of KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 399 Broadway and No 2 Reade-st. K. & F. are selling window shades, gilt cornices, bands, gimps, damasks, lace and muslin curtains &c., most impressively low. They are the largest manufacturers, and are bound to keep their reputation of being the cheapest house in the State.

REMOVAL.—THOS. WILEY, JR., & CO'S EXTENSIVE Tailoring establishment and Cloth store, is removed from the old stand, No. 707 Greenwich-st., to No. 515 Hudson-st., corner of Amos-st., where they will be happy to receive their old customers, and as many new ones as will favor them themselves, to which they will guarantee satisfaction.

THOS. W. WILEY, JR.
WM. R. BOWNE.

EVERY MAN OF THE 35,000 SUBSCRIBERS TO the *Daily Times*, is requested to call at the one price store of ALFRED MUNROE & CO No. 441 Broadway, and supply himself with good clothing well made, well trimmed, and in every reasonable style. A magnificent assortment of goods is now ready for inspection, and for sale at low prices and bags.

CHILDREN MEET AT GENIN'S, NO. 214 BROADWAY, for there are to be found the newest styles of children's fancy hats from Paris and the manufactory of the fall trimmers, and the beauty and novelty of these will charm not only the juveniles but their parents.

GENIN, No. 214 Broadway,
Opposite St. Paul's Church.

BANK AGENCY, NOS. 66 AND 68 FULTON-ST. Note and Kalamazoo Bank, par; Farmers' and Mechanics', Memphis, 50 cents on the dollar; Bank of Commerce, 2½ cents; Notes on these banks will be taken in change at F. EVANS', Nos 66 and 68 Fulton-st., in payment for

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CLARENDON,
FOURTH-AVENUE, COR. EIGHTEENTH-STREET.

☞ Families or single gentlemen can have choice of table d'hote, or private table There are seventy-five suites of apartments arranged for families, with baths and all the modern improvements. Also rooms for single gentlemen. The establishment is furnished equal to any hotel in the world, and will be kept in a manner to secure the patronage of the public. Price, $2 50 per day.
O. C. PUTNAM.

☞ **Whooping Cough Cured!**—This distressing disease is thoroughly and quickly cured by DR. McCLINTOCK'S ASTHMA AND WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY. It contains no opium, and can be given to children with perfect safety. A few drops at bed-time quiet the cough all night, and a few doses cure entirely. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 122 Fulton st., and by all Druggists.

☞ **Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.**—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON. Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ **Dr. McClintock's Cold and Cough Mixture**—For recent Coughs, Tickling of the Throat, Tightness of Breathing, Croup in Children, &c It contains no preparation of Opium, and will relieve a common cold immediately. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists, and A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 122 Fulton st.

☞ **Ladies who Value Clean, Smooth and Delicate Complexions**—Should use the BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS, which removes tan, freckles, chaps, pimples, blotches, &c., and imparts a porcelain transparency to the skin.
FERRIDGE & CO., Boston,
C. H. RING No 192 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Cordial.**—Whence proceed the lassitude, the depression, the debility, the indifference to life, the instability, the continual feeling of illness which it is impossible to define or localize, so common, so hard to bear, and so little pitied by the robust and healthy? We answer—from the stomach and the nervous system, between which there exists the closest sympathy. Want of vital energy, sluggishness in the secretive organs, a general inertia of the system, is at the bottom of all the difficulty. To rouse the whole organization from the torpor, to imbue it with new life, activity and vigor, and to restore it in that condition, there is no preparation comparable with Dr. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL. Other stimuli may excite the dormant physical energies for a time but like the night-flash of the lightning that leaves behind it a deeper gloom, the exhibition of these exhilerants is followed after the first convulsive effect is over, by a depression of body and mind more profound and paralyzing than ever The remedy is literally wrung from the bosom of the earth. It is a dynamic influence. It not only creates a new condition of the physical organization, but perpetuates it. The animal spirits are not only cheered and elevated by its agency, but kept up to their new level without flagging. A vegetable compound, congenial to the system, it seems to act upon the constitution itself, and by revolutionizing it, the chronic diseases of the nerves, the stomach, and the liver, its operation is all but miraculous. The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, six for twelve dollars.
C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.
Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada and the West Indies

☞ **The Resurrection of Poland.**—A course of Three Lectures will be delivered on the evenings of TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, the 19th, 21st and 23d instants, at 7½ o'clock, at the Tabernacle, by IGNACE ZIEMNICKI, in which he will demonstrate that the Liberty of Poland is indispensable to the continuance of free Governments in Europe; that, through its agency and surprising advice in Russia vulgarized, and the claims of Poland to the sympathies of all liberal men throughout the world, is unquestionable In the discussion of his subject, Mr. ZIEMNICKI will review that part of history and progress which is very little understood. Brig. Gen. WM. HALL, WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT and Hon. HORACE GREELEY will preside.
Tickets for the course, admitting a gentleman and ladies, $1; single tickets, do., 50 cents To be had at the music store of WM. HALL & SON, corner of Broadway and Park-place. JOHN COMMERFORD, No. 454 Broadway, and at all the principal hotels, or at the doors, on the evenings of the lectures.

M. PYCHOWSKI, the celebrated Polish artist and composer, will perform on the piano-forte several compositions of his great cotemporary and fellow-countryman, Chopin, and some of his own.
At the first lecture, M. PYCHOWSKI will use a soirée grand piano, loaned from Mr. Berry, of this City. At second and third he will perform upon an upright Pleyel's piano-forte, from the establishment of Mr. Descombes, No. 385 Broadway.

☞ **The Union Homestead Association**—Will hold a Public Meeting at their rooms, No. 193 Bowery, (next door above Military Hall,) on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept 19, on which occasion it is expected that every member will be present, as business of importance is to be transacted.
This Association has secured a beautiful tract of land, comprising part of what was formerly known as the Randell Farm, situated a short distance above the village of Newtown, and directly upon the line of the Flushing Railroad, and within a hundred yards of the depôt. The land is situated on both sides of Junction-av., and on the Flushing-av. Plank Road. Stages pass the property every half hour, and the cars of the Flushing Railroad twelve times daily. The situation is proverbially beautiful and healthy, and every man who is desirous of obtaining a site for a pleasant suburban residence, that is in every respect convenient and easy of access, will consult his interest by joining this Association The property has been purchased at a cheap rate and upon good terms, which bring it within the reach of all. Application at the Meeting will put the applicant in possession of many interesting particulars, which the space of an advertisement forbids us to disclose. E. W. KETCHAM, President.

☞ **Circular.**—HEWIT, COULSON & CO No. 111 Fulton-st. and No. 50 Ann-st., would invite the attention of all purchasers of Clothing to their stock for the Fall and Winter seasons, which for variety and elegance of style, fine and substantial workmanship, and quality of material, is second to none in the City They offer a large assortment of garments of ready-made clothing, very different in the best style, and made in the best manner, adapted to the wants of all residents in, and visitors to, this great metropolis A choice stock of the newest and best styles of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings always on hand, from which garments will be made to order, in the most approved manner, and at the shortest notice. In the getting up of their Clothing they aim to excel, and not having a magnificent and costly salesroom; it is the acknowledged superiority of their Clothing and the very moderate prices at which they are enabled to offer it to which they attribute the rapidly increasing amount of their business. To conclude, they offer a stock of Clothing suited to the wants of all seasons and conditions of men, which, to be appreciated, needs but to be worn.

☞ **Theological Discussion.**—Question—*Do the Holy Scriptures teach the doctrine of Endless Misery?* Affirmative, Rev. ISAAC WESCOTT, pastor of the Laight-st. Baptist Church. Negative, Rev. T. J SAWYER, D. D., pastor of the Orchard-st. Universalist Church. The discussion will commence, in the Broadway Tabernacle, TUESDAY EVENING, the 19th inst. at 7½ o'clock, and continue eight evenings. To pay expenses, tickets for the eight evenings, $1; for a single evening, 25 cts. For sale at W. HALL & SON'S, No 239 Broadway. ROE LOCKWOOD'S, No 411 Broadway. RAYNOR'S, No 76 Bowery, *Ambassador* Office. No 548 Broadway, and at the door on the evenings of the discussion.

☞ **American Protestant Association.**—Mount Vernon Lodge, No 14, A. P. A., will have a Bible presentation THIS EVENING at Eighteenth-street M. E. Church, between 8th and 9th-avs., at 8 o'clock. The Bible will be presented by Rev. Mr. PUSKIN and received by Rev. T. L. CUYLER. NATHAN NISBET Esq will deliver an address upon the *Arms and Objects of the A. P. A.* Singing by Williamsburg Glee Club—Messrs. Brower and Scott, and Misses Rayner and Hendricks. Tickets 25 cents—admit a lady and gentleman—can be obtained at the door.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Compound Syrup of Yellow Dock Root**—Having been thoroughly tested for the last five years, it has now become a great standard family medicine throughout the country, for the complete cure of dyspepsia, costiveness, headache, liver complaint, scrofula, canker, bilious complaints and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. Prepared by Dr. C. MORSE, the inventor, and sold by C H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York, sole general agent. Quart bottles, price $1.

☞ **Brooklyn Horticultural Society.**—The Fall Exhibition of this Society will be held at the Athenæum, corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts. on the 19th, 20th and 21st insts. The Exhibition will be opened on TUESDAY, the 19th, from 2 P. M. until 9 P. M., and on the following days from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission to non-members, 25 cents. M. ARROWSMITH,
Recording Secretary,

☞ **Irishmen's Universal Civil and Military Republican Union**—A meeting of this body will take place at Vauxhall Garden on THURSDAY EVENING, 21st inst., at 7½ o'clock. Counselor KERIN has accepted an invitation to address the meeting Subject—*Ireland a Republic.* Members of the press are invited to attend, as also the public. T. C HOLLAND, Secretary.

☞ **American Institute**—FARMER'S CLUB.—A regular meeting will be held at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at 10 A. M. Subjects—*How to Guard against Drouth.* Some communications and translations are on hand Planners are always especially welcome. Admission free to all.
H. MEIGS, Secretary.

☞ **The Opera.**—Special Notice to the Citizens of Philadelphia and Baltimore: In answer to graphic and telegraphic inquiry, NORMA will be repeated on WEDNESDAY, the 20th, and FRIDAY, 22th inst.

FURS.

LADIES' FUR STORE.
EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN FURS.
J. H. HARLEY
Has opened for the season his usual splendid assortment of
FURS,
Consisting of SABLES H. B. MARTIN, STONE MARTIN, MINK MARTIN, ROYAL ERMINE, &c.
Besides every other variety, suitable for
LADIES' WEAR.
His assortment of FURS for TRIMMINGS is large and desirable. Also, a fine assortment of
LADIES' AND GENT'S FUR GLOVES, SLEIGH & LAP ROBES, &c.
All the above articles are made in the best style and warranted.
FURS REFINISHED IN THE BEST MANNER.
J. H. HARLEY, No. 34 John-st., New-York.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.—Very old and well-seasoned with all the various other qualities of linen and cotton cards made by SAM'L HART & CO., for sale to the trade and club houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

FIRMIN'S CHEAP GAS LIGHTS.—CERTIFICATES.—NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES OFFICE, Sept. 5, 1854 Have just been appointed by Mr. Wesley to examine the Gas Bills for this establishment, and the daily and weekly consumption of Gas before and after the application of FIRMIN'S NEW SYSTEM OF GAS ECONOMICS, I submit the following results of my own personal inspection: On July 31, the Gas bill and the Meter Index showed that the Gas consumed was 75,000 cubic feet. Aug. 1, with Kidder's Regulator and the Unadjusted Burners in use, were consumed per night 1,850 feet; Aug. 2, with Kidder's Regulator and the Unadjusted Burners in use, were consumed per night 1,900 feet; Aug. 3, with Kidder's Regulator and the Unadjusted Burners in use, were consumed per night 1,950 feet. The average working day's consumption per night, before FIRMIN'S system was applied, was therefore 1,900 cubic feet.
Mr FIRMIN commenced on the 4th August, and immediately reduced the consumption to 1,130 feet per night; the average consumption, including Sundays, for the remainder of the month and up to the 4th of Sept., it was reduced by FIRMIN'S Adjustments to an average of 1,183 cubic feet; thus the average nightly saving effected by FIRMIN'S system was upwards of 700 cubic feet of Gas per night.
W. H. MORRIS,

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two efficient young Swedes in City or country; one as cook, washer and ironer or general housework, (makes good bread) the other as an excellent chambermaid and waiter, is a first-rate washer and ironer; both can be highly recommended; wages not as much an object as good places. Please apply at No. 261 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In a private family by two young women, as chambermaid and laundress by one, and as waiter by the other. These girls are quite respectable, and thoroughly understand their business. One has lived 4 years and 6 months in her last place The most satisfactory City reference can be given. Apply in the dry-goods store, No. 453 3d-av., between 33d and 33d-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a smart, steady, clean Girl as child's nurse or to do light housework; would be willing to make herself generally useful in a family where she would find herself at home; has no objection to go a short way in the country Can be well recommended. Please call at No. 193 12th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged

SITUATION WANTED—By a trustworthy middle-aged woman, as nurse; one who understands the care of children, would take the charge of a baby, or assist a lady in housekeeping. Any lady requiring her services, will find her reference highly respectable and character satisfactory Has no objection to the country Please call at No. 120 East 19th st., 3d-av., for three days, in the store.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook, and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family by one, and as nurse and seamstress or as chambermaid and seamstress by the other These girls are experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook and to wash and iron in a private family by one; and as chambermaid and laundress or as chambermaid and waiter by the other These girls are very experienced and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—In the City or country, by a woman of steady habits, as a good cook and to wash and iron, in a private family Makes excellent bread, and understands dairy work perfectly Call at No. 6 Cornelia-st., near 4th-st., during two days. She comes well recommended.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As laundress, or as chambermaid and fine laundress, in a private family, by one, and as a good cook and to wash and iron, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two tidy, active girls, Saged 16 and 14—one as chambermaid and waiter; the other as nurse, and would do other light work; both come well recommended. Call at No. 73 6th-av.; in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable Young woman as first-class cook in some respectable private family, has no objection to assist in the washing. The best of City reference can be given Can be seen for two days at No. 150 7th-av., between 20th and 21st-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant man in a clothing store, as light porter, or any other light business, and make himself useful. Has been in City 18 years. Call at No. 240 Water-st., on my boss in the store, for 2 days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing—is a good plain sewer—in a small, private family. Good City reference can be given. Please apply at No. 192 19th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl as Chambermaid and Waiter or take care of children, in a respectable family, or to do the light work of a small family. She can give the best of City reference. Please call at No. 177 Varick-st. Basement.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl as Schambermaid, and assist in washing and ironing; has lived 3 years in her last place, can give good City references. Apply at No. 119 26th-st., a few doors from the 7th-av. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For a few smart girls to Cook, wash and iron. English, Scotch, German, American and Irish Protestants Also farmers, coachmen and gardeners can be engaged at No. 4 East Broadway, corner of Chatham-square.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young married man in some mercantile or other respectable business, where the situation would be permanent Is a good penman, and can give the best reference as to character and qualifications. Address PUNCTUAL, *Times* Office

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as Chambermaid, and has no objection to take care of children in some respectable family. Can be seen at No. 26 Hamersley-st. for three days. Can give good reference.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable middle-aged woman, as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing. Good City recommendations given. Apply at No. 2 Union-court, University-place, near 12th st.

SITUATION WANTED—In some mercantile establishment, by a young man 17 years of age, a good arithmetician, and resides with his parents in the City. Address Box No. 2,700 Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable Protestant woman, as first rate cook. Good reference given Can be seen for 2 days. Please call at No. 83 Thompson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman as Splain cook, washer and ironer; best of City reference. Can be seen two days at No. 282 9th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a young girl, a situation as chambermaid or waiter in some respectable private family. Can be seen at No. 97 12-st. Can give good reference if required.

SITUATION WANTED—By a good plain Cook, Washer and Ironer. Has good city reference. Can be seen at No. 90 1st-av., corner 1st-av. and St. Mark's Place, in the store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young girl, as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing. The best of City reference can be given. Please call at No. 211 2d-avenue, between 13th and 14th-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young sober man, who understands the bread baking first-rate. Best recommendation given. Apply at No. 47 Rose-st.

SERVANTS.—An excellent choice of servants for every kind of domestic work in hotels, private families, and boarding houses. Also, a few German chambermaids, ladies' maids and laundresses; and German young ladies for stores, can now be had at MORRIS & COHNERT'S well-known establishment, No 287 Broadway, corner of Reade-st., under the Irving House. Also, German farmers, gardeners, porters, laborers at the above; or the branch establishment, No. 122 Greenwich-st.

SERVANTS.—Families should call for the best servants in this City, at FERBE'S long established Domestic Agency of 13 years' standing and experience in furnishing families in the City and country, at No. 97 Duane-st., near Broadway.

SERVANTS WANTED—Protestant servants wanted in a small private family—cook, nurse, laundress, chambermaid, man waiter and coachman. Apply No. 149 Grand-st.

SERVANTS.—Families supplied with female servants, in every capacity, from the Christian Home, No. 614 6th-av., corner of 36th-st.

NURSE WANTED.—A young woman to spend the Fall and Winter in a neighboring city, as nurse to an infant child. To one producing first-rate references as to character and qualifications, a good situation may be obtained, by applying at No. 175 Broadway. A Protestant preferred.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS WANTED—A good trusty Woman, as Nurse and Seamstress, to go 20 miles in the country, on Hudson River. Also, one as Chambermaid and Waiter. Apply on Wednesday at No. 34 East 28th-st., between 4th-av. and Madison av.

MATRON OR HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—To take the motherly superintendence of two little children and the charge over the household of a widower. To a middle-aged American lady of intelligence and refinement, kind, truthful and gentle in her disposition, qualified and accustomed to children this would prove a permanent and agreeable home Remuneration ample. The very fullest testimonials as to character and ability will be required. Address Box No. 724 Post-Office.

MUSICAL.—A lady and gentleman are forming a small musical party to meet weekly at their house, up town, and sing glees, &c., under the charge of a professional leader. The object is only for practice and improvement in reading good music. A soprano, contralto, and about four gentlemen are wanted The expense of leader to be borne by the gentlemen No cost for piano and room. Those who would wish to join a strictly private party are respectfully desired to address A. A. A., *Times* Office. They will be notified or called upon

TEACHER.—A Protestant Frenchman, for many years a Professor of French and German in his country, and who speaks and writes English, would be glad to employ a few leisure hours daily, in giving instruction in these branches and on the piano, to classes in schools or to private pupils. He has ample testimonials of character and capacity. Reference—W. C. BRYANT, Esq., office of the *Evening Post*. Address A. X., No. 284 West 19th-st. second floor, east side, N. Y.

TEACHER.—A young lady, well experienced in teaching, is desirous of an engagement in a private family, to instruct in Music, French, and all the branches of a good English education, or as Teacher of Music in a school. Best of references. Address B. C., *Episcopal Recorder* office, Pear-st., near 3d, Philadelphia.

TRANSLATOR OR COPYIST.—A respectable young man, who is disengaged several hours in the day, wishes to meet with employment as Translator from French to English, or English to French, or to copy writings in either languages. Writes a fine hand. Address H. C. B., New-York *Daily Times* Office.

LADY WANTED.—The ladies of an Episcopal Church, in a pleasant Southern town wish to find a lady who has knowledge of playing the Organ. She would reside in the family of the advertiser as companion to his wife, her expenses paid out and return in the Spring. Unexceptionable references given and required Address any time within seven days, Box No 471 Post-Office.

FRENCH LADY WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Competent to teach French and needlework and assist in the duties of a young ladies' school. Apply to C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 252 Broadway.

SALESMEN WANTED.—Ten good salesmen wanted, to sell articles wanted in every family; can make $3 to $5 per day; also one to drive a horse and wagon. Call or address No. 317 Bowery.

GOOD PRACTICAL TINNER WANTED—One who can come well recommended; constant employment will be given. Apply to A. L. COMSTOCK, No. 38 Canal-st.

OYSTERMAN WANTED—One fully competent. Apply at No. 15 Beekman-st. Also, a pastry cook and a head waiter for a hotel in Charleston, S. C. Apply as above. R. C. MONTGOMERY.

METALLIC PLANING—By a person well acquainted with the business, wishing a permanent situation in or near this City; would have no objection to going South the coming Winter, if sufficient encouragement is offered. Address W., No. 98 Main-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STATE AGENTS WANTED FOR OTIS' IMPROVED PATENT LIGHTNING-RODS—With right to manufacture. A lucrative business, requiring moderate capital. Proprietors LYON MANUFACTURING CO., No. 343 Broadway.

TO STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS.—A gentleman of some experience in the Stock business, a good book keeper and possessing some capital, is desirous of a situation in a Stock Broker's office. Address F. M., Box No. 864, Post Office.

BOY WANTED.—An active and intelligent lad about 15 years of age, who resides with his parents, to do the work in an office. Address Box 1,840 P. O., in hand-writing of applicant, stating reference.

JOHN YOUNG, OF THE PROTESTANT AGENCY, No. 7 Carmine-st., has opened the Female Servants' Registry, No. 145 Bowery, to enable him to supply the increasing demand of his friends and the public with servants Subscribers to either have the advantages of both offices.

FRIEND, USE MY ONGUENT—And in six weeks if it will force your whiskers, moustaches or hair to grow strong and thick, and won't stain or injure the skin. Sent to any part of the country by R. B. GRAHAM, No 67 Ann-st.; Mrs. HAYES, No 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; J. B. SPAULDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.—The Society for promoting the Gospel among Seamen in the Port of New-York, invite proposals for the sale of a plot of ground, in the bounds of the East River, Oliver-st., East Broadway and Pike-st., of dimensions suitable for an edifice for the Mariners' Church, late of Roosevelt-st., with sufficient room adjoining, for light and air, and separation from neighboring buildings, and for a Parsonage; say about one hundred (100) feet square, or if on a corner, eighty (80) by one hundred (100) feet Address by letter, containing a description of the property and the price, to
JACOB L. BALDWIN, Insurance Building,
No 51 Wall-st.

MANY HOUSES WANTED.—Very many applications for houses to rent are daily received by the undersigned at the Union-square Real Estate Office. Owners desirous of letting their houses, will do well to call and leave information concerning their property.
EMERSON W KEYS, No 3 Everett House,
corner of 17th-st. and 4th-av.

HOUSE WANTED.—A genteel house, furnished, by a good tenant; no children; references will be made factory, or not wanted; for six months or one year from October or November next; not above 19th-st. and between 2d and 6th-avs. Address Box No. 1,946, Post-Office, stating terms and where situated

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A genteel Furnished house for a small family, in a pleasant part of New-York or Brooklyn—latter preferred. Will be taken for six months or longer. The best references given. Address J. E. B., No. 5 Gold-st., up stairs, stating terms, &c.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A private family, having more room than they want, wishes to let, to a party of three or four gentlemen, third-story rooms, with partial board The rooms are newly furnished, with all the modern improvements, in a genteel neighborhood a few blocks west of Broadway. References exchanged. Address C. D., this office.

BOARDING.—The new and elegant private mansion, No. 672 to No. 679 6th av., (Murray Hill,) located for health; high ground, pure air, hotel and private table, extra baths, cheerful company splendid views, rooms on first floor, charges moderate, cars every three minutes

BOARDING.—A young lady (teacher of music) desires to make an arrangement with some agreeable private family by which she could give instruction in singing and upon the piano as compensation for board. References given and required. Address TEACHER, this Office.

BOARDING.—To Let, in suite or separate rooms, on the second floor, in a modern house pleasantly situated, opposite Chelsea-square Also rooms for single gentlemen. References given and required. Apply at 288 West 20th-st.

BOARDING—And an extension room on the first floor, furnished as a bedroom, with closets adjoining. Also, a parlor and bedroom on second and third floors, and rooms for single gentlemen, at Nos 83 and 84 East 23d st.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife or two young gentlemen, can be furnished with a large commodious room on the second floor, front, together with board, at No 30 King-st. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—A furnished Parlor and Bedroom, with closets on the first floor, to let with Board, to a Gentleman and Wife Apply at No 19 Ninth-st., between 5th and 6th av. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in a modern house, on moderate terms, at No. 116 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs

BOARDING—ST. JOHN'S PARK—A gentleman and wife or single gentlemen can have board for the Winter, with rooms furnished with gas, water, &c. Apply at No. 56 Varick-st., opposite the Park.

BOARDING.—Rooms to let for the Winter, with or without board, in a house with all the modern improvements, pleasantly located, No 259 Greene st., between Waverley and Clinton places. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING—A lady can be accommodated with board, and a parlor and bedroom unfurnished, in a small family, where there are no other boarders, by addressing Mrs. D——, Broadway Post-Office.

BOARDING.—Fine rooms in 14th-st., near 7th-av., with Gas, Croton-water and all modern improvements. Address C. P. K., Box No 121 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A respectable young man, engaged during the day, wishes to make arrangements for partial board with a respectable private family, where there are no other boarders. A bedroom with gas preferred. The locality to be near South or Wall-st. Ferries. Address, stating situation, terms and other particulars, to H. B., New-York *Daily Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Within five minutes' walk of the Fulton Ferry. Brothers or two friends, seeking a comfortable home for the Winter, can obtain a double-bedded front room, on very reasonable terms, at No 65 Henry-st. Also, a single room.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, may be accommodated with Board and pleasant rooms at No. 240 Henry-st., between Congress and Amity, within five minutes' walk of Wall-st. or South Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with good room and breakfast and tea, at No. 101 Schermerhorn st., Brooklyn, one door west of Smith-st.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—Pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, but a few minutes' walk from the Ferry, at Mrs. VALENTINE'S, No 16 Essex-st.

BOARD UP TOWN.—A gentleman and wife of two single gentlemen can have board with pleasant apartments, in a family residing at No. 234 10th-st. Gas, bath-room, &c.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—Parlor and large bedroom furnished, on the second floor, for one or two gentlemen, in a private family. Rent $3 per week Breakfasts if required by boarders. Inquire at No. 104 Prospect-st., Brooklyn, within ten minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry. Reference required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—In a desirable location. Gentlemen desirous of comfortable rooms at a moderate rent in a house with a small family of three persons, can be accommodated by applying at No. 71 East 16th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—In suites, or separately, to gentlemen only, with breakfast, if required, by applying at No. 141 9th-st., third door from Broadway, and also at No. 6 College-place.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—In a house with all the modern improvements in the upper part of the City, to single gentlemen without board Address Box No. 2,853, Post-Office. References exchanged.

DESIRABLE APARTMENTS TO LET—TO A SMALL QUIET FAMILY ONLY.—The entire second story of a new house, consisting of four rooms and four pantries, together with two rooms and pantry in fourth story, and use of bath and washroom. The house is finished with marble mantels, gas, Croton, &c. Rent $300 per annum. Inquire at 203 10th-av., corner 23d-st.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—Several very pleasant rooms, separately or in suite, either furnished or unfurnished, can be had, with board, on very reasonable terms, at No. 280 4th-av., (opposite Dr. Hawks' Church.) The house is finely located, and has all the modern improvements. Reference exchanged.

ROOMS WITH BOARD—A few American gentlemen can have well furnished large or small rooms with board, where there are few other boarders, in a pleasant location, about 5 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn. Answers to this advertisement directed to A. B., office of the *Times*, will be promptly called for, and answered without delay.

ROOMS WANTED—By a gentleman and his wife. Two or three furnished or unfurnished rooms, with full board for the lady, in a house occupied by a widow or single lady only, and where no other boarders are taken. Situation in or near New-York. Address A., Box No. 1858 Lower Post-Office, New-York, stating terms. References exchanged.

ROOMS TO LET.—A large room, pleasantly situated, with all the modern improvements, suitable for a gentleman and his wife. Also, two smaller rooms, suitable for single gentlemen, can be had with board, at No. 404 4th-st., one block from the stages and cars.

ROOMS TO LET.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished or unfurnished rooms, with partial board, with a small family where a few boarders are taken, by applying at No. 155 Thompson-st., near Houston.

ROOMS WITH BOARD.—One or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with a pleasant room and board at No. 72 2nd-av.

GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with PLEASANT ROOMS and BOARD at No. 79 SANDS-ST., Brooklyn.

TO GENTLEMEN—Agreeable Rooms to let, large and small, furnished or unfurnished, in suites or separately, with hot, cold and shower baths.
A. R. PLUMLEY, No. 27 Bond st.

HOTELS.

THE NATIONAL HOTEL, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C. FOR SALE.—The proprietors offer for sale that very valuable property known as the National Hotel, Washington City This Hotel embraces an area of more than forty thousand feet of ground, and is situated on Pennsylvania-av., in the most desirable and valuable part of Washington. It contains upward of three hundred and fifty rooms, larger than are found in hotels generally, and has all the conveniences and improvements that have been introduced into modern establishments of the kind. The ground alone, without the buildings, would bring, at the price adjoining lots have sold for, the amount asked for the whole property. The furniture throughout is of the best quality, and would be disposed of to the purchaser if he desired it. Possession can be had at any time; and the terms—which will be very accommodating—will be made known by application to the Proprietors of the National Hotel.
NATIONAL HOTEL, Washington, D. C.

F. BLANCARD, PROPRIETOR OF THE PAVILION HOTEL, New-Brighton, and formerly of the Globe Hotel, New-York, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the large and commodious granite building, No 825 Broadway, between 12th and 13th-sts., and adjoining house in 12th st., which he intends opening as a Hotel, on the 1st of October, on the plan of his former Globe Hotel, (dinner *à la carte*,) so favorably known to the traveling public in this country and Europe. The entire establishment has just undergone thorough repairs in every respect, with all the recent improvements in Croton water, baths, &c. This Hotel will be peculiarly adapted to the accommodation of families and single gentlemen wanting suites of rooms either for transient or permanent residence. Families will be provided with a private table if desired. There will also be a *table d'hote* at 3 o'clock. Applications for rooms will be received at the Hotel daily, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

BANCROFT HOUSE ON GRAMERCY PARK.—This splendid hotel, occupying the whole block fronting this park, between 20th and 21st-sts., is now completed, and is being fitted up in an elegant and rich style, unrivaled by any other in this City. It will be opened on or about the 1st of Oct. next. A few more elegant suites of rooms are yet disengaged, and an early application may secure them HENRY J. DAVID, Proprietor.
CHAS. WRIGHT, late of the La Farge House, Supt.

LODGINGS.—MANHATTAN HOUSE, Nos. 27 and 29 Centre-st., near the Park. Strangers will do well to call at this new establishment and examine the superior accommodations before engaging elsewhere. Terms 25 cents per night.

NEW ORNAMENTAL WINDOW GLASS.—200 lights for sale, in one or more lots, of ETCHED, ENGINE ENGRAVED AND BLOCKED GLASS. The sizes are 18x24 and 22x16 inches, suitable for churches, folding doors, &c. The flocked glass forms an entire obscure and excludes the sun's rays, without diminishing the light. The designs are elaborate and highly finished, and for which a medal and two diplomas have been awarded by the Association. May be seen at the Crystal Palace, Northwest Gallery For terms apply to COOPER & BELSHER, Manufacturers, Nos. 189 and 293 Broadway, New-York.

TO DEALERS IN BRITANNIA AND PLATED WARE.—We wish to caution the above parties against buying imitations of our patent design for Vine Tea Service, as we shall certainly defend our patent right.
HATTERSLEY & DICKINSON, Newark, N. J.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—Estimates are required for the erection of a Society Hall at Georgetown, South Carolina. Materials to be brick and stone. Plan and specification may be seen at E. ROBBINS', No. 143 Pearl-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THEODORE HOOK'S CRACK NOVEL.
PUBLISHED THIS MORNING.
NED MUSGRAVE:
OR, THE MOST UNFORTUNATE MAN IN THE WORLD.
By THEODORE HOOK. Price, 50 cents.

This delightful novel is the most popular, as beyond doubt it is the best, of all THEODORE HOOK'S admirable works. The author's amusing and graphic style, intermingled with wit and wisdom, greets the reader from the first page to the last. The work is remarkable for its racy humor, its sound philosophy, the felicity of its illustrations, and the delicacy of its satire. the character of the "Most Unfortunate Man in the World" is drawn from life, and throughout true to nature; in whatever position he is introduced, the author's pencil has reproduced the scene with vivid exactness and effect. There is something in the work to suit readers of every humor, and we promise all who peruse "Ned Musgrave" they will find it a world of practical wisdom, and treasury of the richest fun.
Published by STRINGER & TOWNSEND,
No. 222 Broadway, New-York, and for sale by all booksellers.

SPIERS & SURENNE'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH DICTIONARY,
1,316 pages, royal 8vo.; price only $3.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, have now ready:
I.
A NEW EDITION OF
SPIERS & SURENNE'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH, AND ENGLISH AND FRENCH PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY. Edited by G. P. QUACKENBOS, A. M. 1 large vol., 8vo., of about 1,300 pp neat type fine paper, and strong binding. Price, in sheep binding, $3; half morocco, $3 50.
The cheapest Dictionary of the French language ever published.
THE PUBLISHERS CLAIM FOR THIS WORK,
1. The same is a revision and combination of (SPIERS') the best defining, and of (SURENNE'S) the most accurate pronouncing dictionary extant.
2. That in this work the numerous errors in Spiers' Dictionary have been carefully and faithfully corrected.
3. That some three thousand new definitions have been added.
4. That numerous definitions and constructions are elucidated by grammatical remarks and illustrative clauses and sentences
5. That several thousand new phrases and idioms are embodied.
6. That upward of twelve hundred synonymous terms are explained, by pointing out their distinctive shades of meaning
7. That all the irregular parts of the verbs are inserted in alphabetical order, so that one reference gives the mood, tense, person, and number.
8. That some four thousand new French words, connected with science, art and literature have been added.
9. That every French word is accompanied by an as exact pronunciation as can be represented by corresponding English sounds, and vice versa.
10. That it contains a full vocabulary of the names of persons and places, mythological and classical, ancient and modern
11. That it is the most complete, accurate and reliable Dictionary of these languages published.
From Washington Irving.
As far as I have had time to examine it, it appears to me that Mr. Quackenbos, by his revision, corrections and additions has rendered the Paris edition, already so excellent, the most complete and valuable lexicon now in print.
From Wm H Prescott.
In the copiousness of its vocabulary and its definitions, and in the great variety of idiomatic phrases and synonyms, it far exceeds any other French and English Dictionary with which I am acquainted.
From President of Rutgers College.
From the examination I have been able to make of this work and the later most valuable improvements, I believe the literary community will accord to you the accomplishment of your purpose, in presenting to their favor the best Dictionary of the language
THEO. FREELINGHUYSEN.
From Professor of French in Free Academy, New-York.
I have perused with great interest Spiers and Surenne's French Pronouncing Dictionary, and am much gratified to state, that in copiousness and correctness, as well as in general arrangement, I have found it superior to any other I am acquainted with. P. ROEMER.
From Professor of French in Loyola College, Baltimore.
I have perused in Europe and in this country many dictionaries of the French tongue, and the student in acquiring a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages, and have met with none so satisfactory as Spiers and Surenne's ANTHONY MARENLU, S. T.
From Professor of Modern Languages, Bowdoin College.

To Correspondents.

BY DARE-DEVIL HARRY.

And then are they? Eternal beauty fled
From those wild eyes; all fair and lovely things
Gone like the breeding of remembered wings.
In this respect the living as the dead:
Unconscious of the glory o'er thee shed,
Unconscious of the dawn and noon and eve,
Dark pose around thee like a mantle spread—
Thee of what more could Providence bereave?
Of love and memory and the voice that charms
Away the constant consciousness of pain—
These and the dear support of gentle arms—
All these and more, my friend, for thee remain—
A conscience pure, a light that inly shines
And grows more clear as Life's brief day declines.

The Cholera in Pittsburg.

From the Gazette, Sept. 16.

This mysterious and destructive disease has suddenly visited us. Since its first advent into this country, this city and region have been remarkably exempt from its ravages. It has at no time, except probably in 1832, assumed a general epidemic form. It has broken out suddenly in localities and neighborhoods, and as suddenly subsided. The present visitation is of a general character, the disease being found in every part of the city and environs. Although the visitation is sudden and severe, yet we have reason to expect it will be of short continuance.

The lateness of the season, the coolness of the atmosphere and the general salubrity of the climate lead us to hope the epidemic, if epidemic it can be called here, will soon be over. It is highly probable that the sudden change of the weather from extreme heat and dryness, to coolness and dampness has had something to do in causing the visitation. This suggests the propriety of warm clothing, a careful diet, and above all, a cheerful, hopeful disposition. Many die from panic, from dwelling on real or imaginary horrors. "Trust in God and keep your powder dry," was an apothegm pregnant with meaning, and powerful in its effects. Trust in God and be temperate in all things is a rule of action which may save many lives. The cheerful, faithful discharge of duties, whether of attention to business, or in works of benevolence to the afflicted, with a confiding trust in God, connected with a prudent yet nourishing diet, are the best preventives when epidemic prevail—better than all the nostrums and amulents ever invented by the cupidity or ignorance of man.

Our local columns will keep our readers truthfully informed of the progress of the disease, as far as we can ascertain the facts. We hope the Board of Health will publish daily bulletins while the visitation lasts, in order to prevent exaggerated accounts from producing undue alarm. The virulence of the disease has already subsided, new cases being found more manageable.

The deaths yesterday were very numerous, but they were mostly persons who had been attacked the day before. The cases which occurred yesterday were of a milder type, and more subject to medical control. We are not without hope, therefore, that the worst is over. The weather last night became quite cool.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A CELESTIAL PIANO—AT OUR WARE ROOM, FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. We also invite attention to our large assortment of superior GRAND ACTION PIANO FORTES, from 6 to 7¼ octaves, which for power, richness and purity of tone have no superiors. Manufactured by ourselves from the best materials, and fully warranted for all climates. Those desiring a really good Piano for a moderate price will not find their time or money thrown away by calling upon
WM. KNABE & CO., No. 361 Broadway
Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange. Pianos to let.

GIGANTIC IMPROVEMENT IN PIANOS.—The Celestial Piano is now fairly in the field, and bids defiance to competition for power, sweetness, breadth, purity and richness of tone. This is the spontaneous testimony of all capacity who have performed on it. ELY & MUNGER, sole Manufacturers, No 341 Broadway.
N. B.—New and second-hand Pianos of the ordinary kind for sale at much less than factory prices. Pianos to let.

PIANOS & CO.'S MELODEONS.—Of every variety, [illegible] suitable for the parlor, lecture room, [illegible] church, &c., for sale at the lowest factory prices, [illegible] Pianos, of superior finish, than those of any [illegible] manufactory in the country, and keep for sale [illegible] Pianos.
WILLIAM HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, opposite [illegible] sole agents for Pianos & Co.'s celebrated Melodeons.

REMOVAL.—J. C. FISCHER have removed their Warerooms from No. 178 Greenwich-st. to their new Manufactory, Nos. 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., between 9th and 10th-ave., New-York, where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of Pianos with all the best modern improvements, made under their own supervision, and warranted to stand any climate. Also, Pianos with the Æolian attachment. Piano-fortes tuned, repaired, or taken in exchange.

PIANOS, CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.—Eight Pianos, new an. second hand, of 6½ to 7 octaves, for sale cheap to pay advances. Also, a Harmonium of great power, suitable for a church. Also, Watches, Chains, Cigars, Tunics, Carpet Bags, &c. Cash advances on Pianos, Watches, Dry Goods, Groceries and Merchandise generally.
I. F. JONES, No. 52 Ann-st., 2d floor

ATTENTION—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES at our new and spacious warerooms, No 333 Broome-st. (a few doors east of Broadway), where, in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivalled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons
LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY

PIANO-FORTES.—Professors and connoisseurs will profit by calling and examining T. H. CHAMBERS justly celebrated instruments, which stand unrivalled and unequalled by any in the United States for refinement of tone, durability and elegance of finish. Warerooms, No 333 Broadway, N. Y.—The square "Grand" finished back 12 octaves is ready for exhibition.

A GREAT BARGAIN—A very beautiful, 7 octave $230 Rosewood pianoforte for sale for $230, made to order with all three modern patent metallic frame, round corners, large Bent tone, perfect every way, and fully warranted by celebrated City makers. The owner is going to Cuba. It can be seen at No. 151 Chambers-st. from 9 A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M.

PIANO-FORTES.—Persons in want of a good Piano are invited to call at the factory of HAINES, BROTHERS & CUMMINGS, No. 118 8d-av., corner 14th-st. Pianos with pearl and ivory keys. Pianos to rent. Also Pianos that have been rented for sale cheap.

A. W. LADD & CO.'S GRAND DIAGONAL PIANO-FORTES, with new grand action, which has no superior in all the points which constitute a perfect instrument. LINCOLN & THOMPSON, sole agents, No. 441 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODIONS—Unrivalled in depth, brilliancy, power and purity of tone. Best in the market. Warranted.
GEO. F. BRISTOW, MORE & CO.,
No. 423 Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GOLD VEST CHAINS.—GOLD CURB VEST CHAINS.....$9 to $45
GOLD WOVE VEST CHAINS.....10 to 28
GOLD ADELAIDE VEST CHAINS.....13 to 36
GOLD JENNY LIND VEST CHAINS.....13 to 45
GOLD CHASED AND PLAIN VEST CHAINS.....15 to 35
GOLD HEXAGON VEST CHAINS.....17 to 42
GOLD WARRAW VEST CHAINS.....10 to 36
GOLD SCARF VEST CHAINS.....11 to 45
GOLD ENGRAVED VEST CHAINS.....15 to 36
GOLD CHASED VEST CHAINS.....24 to 56
GOLD FROSTED VEST CHAINS.....27 to 72
And all other styles, for sale less than the usual prices, by
G. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., near Broadway, second floor

INDEPENDENT SECOND WATCHES.—Very fine independent second and quarter-second watches, for timing horses, in gold and silver cases, double and single glass, for sale at less than usual prices, wholesale and retail.
G. C. ALLEN, No. 1, Wall-st., second floor.

PATENT LEVER WATCHES.—Fine English patent lever watches, in gold and silver cases, full jeweled and plain, fine time-keepers, for sale, wholesale and retail, at less than usual prices
G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

CHRONOMETER WATCHES.—Very fine pocket chronometers which run without any perceptible variation, for sale at less than usual prices, wholesale and retail.
G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

JURGENSEN WATCHES.—Splendid Jurgensen watches, levers and chronometers perfect time-keepers, for sale, very low, wholesale and retail.
G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

COOPER WATCHES.—Gold Cooper duplex and lever watches, some in hunting cases, splendid time-keepers, for sale very low, at wholesale and retail, by G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENT AGENCY—IMPORTANT TO INVENTORS.—Messrs MUNN & CO., Publishers and Proprietors of the *Scientific American*, continue to prepare specifications and drawings, and attend to procuring patents for new inventions in the United States, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, Austria, Spain, Russia, &c. They have constantly employed under our personal supervision a competent board of Scientific Examiners, which enables us to dispatch with great facility a very large amount of business. Inventors are reminded that all matters entrusted to our care are strictly confidential, and hence it is unnecessary for them to incur the expense of attending in person. They should first send us a sketch and description of the invention, and we will carefully examine it, state our opinion, and the expense of procuring an application, if deemed new and worthy of it. Models and fees can be sent with safety from any part of the country by express. In this respect New-York is more accessible than any other city in our country. Circulars of information will be sent free of postage to any one wishing to learn the preliminary steps toward making an application. Having Agents located in the chief cities of Europe, our facilities for procuring Foreign Patents are unequaled. This branch of our business receives the especial attention of one of the members of the firm, who is prepared to advise with inventors and manufacturers at all times, relating to Foreign Patents. It is very important that trustworthy and competent agents should be employed in securing patents, as great care is necessary in the preparation of the papers as well as integrity in taking proper care of the case until the inventor is duly invested with his legal rights. Parties entrusting their business in our hands can rely upon prompt and faithful attention. Most of the patents obtained by Americans in foreign countries are secured through us; while it is well known that the largest proportion of patents applied for in the U. S. go through our agency. The office of Messrs. MUNN & CO.'S American and Foreign Patent Agency is at No. 128 Fulton-st., New-York.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, STORE FRONTS, ROOFS, &c. &c.—The undersigned are now prepared to furnish solid Wrought Iron Rolled Beams, cut to specified lengths, at a price which enables fire-proof buildings to be erected, at a very moderate advance on the cost of wooden ones. The public are invited to examine the new building of Messrs Harper & Brothers in Cliff-st., where they have been used. For further information apply to
COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Burling-slip.

ORNAMENTAL JAPANNING AND INLAID PEARL work of every description done on the most reasonable terms; Pressed Pearl Letters and Shapes in great variety; also, Inlaid Pearl and Gold Clocks for sale
GEO. BROWNING, No. 23 Elm-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

NEW BOARDING SCHOOL ON THE HUDSON RIVER—CLAVERACK ACADEMY AND HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—The first Term of this Institution will commence Nov. 14, 1854. It is located in the village of Claverack, three miles from the city of Hudson, accessible from all places by Railroad. The buildings are new, are furnished in the very best style, and will accommodate four hundred Students.
EXPENSES—$25 per quarter of eleven weeks, or $100 per annum, including boarding, lodging, room rent, room furnished and warmed, washing, incidentals, and tuition in common English branches. A moderate extra charge will be made for higher branches. Ancient and Modern Languages, Drawing, Painting, Music, &c.
FACULTY.—The Faculty will consist of 15 Professors and Teachers. The Trustees have selected men and women of experience and ability to fill each department, and feel confident that the School will not be surpassed in excellence by any school in the State.
Those wishing rooms, circulars, or further information, will address Rev. IRA C. BOICE, President,
Claverack, Columbia Co., N. Y.

A. BODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY—No. 386 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ELEVENTH-ST.—Mr. BODWORTH has the honor of announcing to his friends and the public, that the classes for the ensuing season will commence on SATURDAY, Oct. 7, at 3 P. M., for ladies, at 4 for children, and at 7½ o'clock for gentlemen. The elegant establishment has been additionally decorated, the floor relaid, and other improvements made during the Summer months. The improved system of instruction, so successful since its adoption, will be retained in addition, as suggested by experience. Every with slight alterations suggested by experience. Every possible worthy of attention will be introduced, in addition to all the dances in ordinary use—with the same careful attention to the progress and deportment of the pupils, which has been so distinguished a characteristic of this Academy. Circulars containing the days, hours, and terms of instruction, can be had at any time at the Academy, or will be sent by post.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL.—REV. DR. REED'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEAR GENEVA, N. Y.—The instruction embraces a thorough course of English, mathematical and classical studies. The best facilities are furnished for learning French, German, drawing and music. Terms, $240 per annum. The charges for French, German and Drawing is $10 each for a term of 14 weeks, for music, $12.
REFERENCES.—Bishop DE LANCY, Rev. Dr. HALL, Hon. SAMUEL A. FOOT, Geneva; Dr. SAMUEL W. MOORE, No. 118 West 14th-st., H. S. DODGE, Esq., No. 54 Wall-st.
The next Term will open on the 6th of September
GENEVA, July, 1854. THOMAS C. REED.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CITY OF NEW-YORK, Sept. 15, 1854.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until the 1st day of October, at 10 o'clock A. M., for supplying the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education with Books, Stationery and other articles required for the use of said schools during the year ending on the 1st day of August, 1855. A list of the articles will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education, at the corner of Grand and Elm-sts.
WM. P. COOLEDGE, J. W. BUSH,
J. H. RANSOM, L. L. JOHNSON,
LINUS W. STEVENS, Committee on Supplies.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 209 Henry-st., near the South Ferry, Brooklyn, New-York. Madame CRUCY will be ready for the reception of pupils on MONDAY, the 4th of September. The teachers in the English and other departments are the best that can be procured, and no efforts are spared to render this institution, in every respect, as perfect as can be desired. The French department is under the particular care of one of the Misses CRUCY, who has received a diploma in Paris, and who is, besides, well acquainted with the Spanish language.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—Miss HAVENS continues her residence at No. 81 9th-st., and will resume her School for Young Ladies on THURSDAY, Sept 14. She will be at home from and after Sept 5. Applications may at any time previous be addressed to her at No. 81 9th-st. Her School circulars may be obtained at the office of the Howard Insurance Co., No. 66 Wall-st.; of Messrs Ketchum Rogers & Bennett, No 45 William-st.; of Messrs Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; and of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 39 Wall-st.

MADAME H. GIAVELLI—Respectfully announces to the public and her classes, her instruction in dancing, on the 4th of October, at her extensive rooms, No 358 4th-st., corner of Broadway. Days of tuition for young misses and masters, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS; family practicing classes for ladies and gentlemen, every SATURDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock; semi-month ly afternoon soirees for children. Application to be made on and after MONDAY, 25th September, between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

TEACHER.—A Professor, of the highest attainments and respectability, Doctor of the Berlin University is desirous of giving lessons at Universities, Colleges or in private families, in political economy, mathematics, Latin, Greek, Italian, history, geography, German literature and elocution. Good and critical knowledge of English. Terms, two lessons a week, $25 per quarter. He is not disinclined to accept a permanent position. Address Dr. A. STAMM, No. 11 University place, New York.

SCHOOL.—The School at No. 81 East 16th-st., during the last six years under charge of the subscriber, will resume its exercises on TUESDAY, 12th of September. Application previously may be made to the subscriber, Morristown, N. J. Every endeavor has been and will be made by the entire devotion of the time and resources of the subscriber, to render this School deserving of confidence and patronage. Terms $100 per year.
J. H. TYNG, A. M.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 59 WEST FOURTEENTH-ST.—Mad. C. DUBREUL FERRERO and E. FERRERO, beg to announce that they will reopen their School on SATURDAY, Oct 7. Young ladies and Masters' Classes, Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Monday and Thursdays, at 3½ P. M. Gentlemen's Evening Glass Mondays and Thursdays, at 7 P. M. Saturday evenings for grown persons, at 8 P. M. Private lessons, classes and schools attended. Soirées given as usual

MUSICAL ACADEMY, No. 206 ALLEN STREET. M.—PIANO CLASSES—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock; $2 for 24 lessons. VIOLIN CLASSES, THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, for gents, and SATURDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock, for boys. Terms, $1 per quarter. Private instruction, $10 for 24 lessons. Pianos to hire for $3 per month.
L. A. BENJAMIN, Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BELLPORT, L. I.—The Fourth Term of the Bellport Classical Institute will commence on the first TUESDAY in November. For circulars apply to WM. KEVAN, Esq., No 116 Water-st., New York, and for full particulars address JAMES CRUIKSHANK, Principal.
BELLPORT, L. I., Sept. 12, 1854.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., will be opened on MONDAY, 18th inst. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No 411 Broadway; EVANS & DICKINSON'S, No 697 Broadway; and at the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st., near Tompkins-square.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—Rooms, No. 926 Broadway, second story; Gymnasium, fourth story. JOHN GRANT, M. A., B. A. SMITH, M. A., Principals. The next Term commences on MONDAY, Sept. 18. The best of advantages, to a limited number. For circulars or information, apply at the rooms of the Institute.

BERGEN HEIGHTS INSTITUTE—One mile from Hoboken Ferry. The Young Ladies' Department will open Sept 4 under charge of the most efficient teachers. Terms, $50 per quarter. The Boys' Department will continue, as heretofore, under charge of the Principal. References given and required. Inquire on the premises.
J. & H. M. SMITH.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No 218 4th-st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 158 Macdougal-st.) GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Principals.—Commences its twelfth school-year on the second MONDAY of Sept., 1854. Pupils from 7 to 20 years of age. Catalogues of Terms, &c., at APPLETON'S and at the Institute.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No 259 Broadway (west side, second door above 17th-st.).—The Classical, English and Junior Departments of my School will be opened on MONDAY, Sept. 11. Further particulars may be obtained at St. Mark's Rectory, No. 156 2d-av.; or from circulars at the principal bookstores. GEORGE C. ANTHON.

$10—BOOK-KEEPING AND WRITING.—MR. PAINE'S Writing-rooms, No. 267 Grand-st., New-York, and No 166 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are now open for the season. DAY and EVENING. He makes elegant writers and double-entry book-keepers in a short time. As a splendid penman and skillful teacher Col. PAINE has no superior.—*Newport Daily News.*

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 32 West 18th-st. below 5th-av. Mrs LEVEQUE T will reopen her School at the above address on THURSDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars may be obtained at her residence, or of Messrs. ROE. LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will be reopened for the reception of her pupils on TUESDAY, Sept. 12. Applications for admission may be made by letter until the 1st of September, after which time Mrs. O. will be at home. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS' ENGLISH, FRENCH, CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—No 7 West 15th-st., near 5th-av. Principal Department.—Number of Pupils limited to 22. Primary Department.—Number of Pupils limited to 20.—NEW-YORK, Sept., 1854.

MR. L. DE GRAND-VAL'S.—Classical, English, French and Spanish boarding school for young gentlemen, Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J. Circulars and Catalogues at the Institution, and SHEPARD & CO.'S, No. 152 Fulton-st. A special review and finishing class for advanced pupils. Studies completed in one year.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY.—The new term begins September 4. Circulars may be obtained at the bookstores of ROE, LOCKWOOD & SON; THOS. J. CROWEN, CHAS S. FRANCIS, and SAMUEL RAYNOR, or at the University, from the Janitor.
GEO S. PARKER, Principal

MADAME A. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 279 5th-av., corner of 31st-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 11. An omnibus is attached to the institution.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss JACKSON will be ready for the reception of pupils on THURSDAY, Sept. 14, at her residence, No. 189 East 23d-st., where circulars may be obtained. Miss JACKSON will be at home to receive applications on and after Sept. 5.

MR. INWRIGHT—PROFESSOR OF MUSIC—Respectfully informs his pupils and the public, that he will recommence instructions on the Piano-Forte on the 18th inst. All communications addressed to No 2 Abingdon-place, corner of Greenwich-st., will receive attention.

REV. HARVEY NEWCOMB'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 90 Orange-st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept 4. A limited number of young ladies will find a pleasant home in the family of the Principal.

MISS STEELE'S DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 5 East 30th-st., between 5th and Madison-ave., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept 12. The best teachers of French, Music and Drawing are employed. Circulars may be obtained at her residence.

ISAAC G. HOBBS' SELECT SCHOOL, No. 181 Macdougal, corner of 8th-st., will recommence on TUESDAY, Sept. 12. Approved boys will be received as Boarding or Day pupils in the Junior, Senior, and Finishing Departments

MISSES L. M. AND M. R. GREEN—Will reopen their SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES on THURSDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for Young Ladies, Nos. 30 and 32 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 4.

BERNARD & REDFIELD'S English, French, Spanish, and Classical Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, No. 128 2d-av., cor. St. Mark's-place, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 11.

PROF. W. DODD'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No 923 Broadway, will reopen on MONDAY, the 11th of September. Number of pupils limited to 50.

NO. 209 SIXTH-AVENUE—BOARDING AND DAY FRENCH SCHOOL INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN. This institution will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 14. VERGNES, Principal.

H. PEUGNET'S INSTITUTION, No. 27 Bank-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, the 4th of September.

INSTRUCTION.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL.—Parents or Guardians, wishing to place children in a good country school, where the number is limited, may do so by applying to A. A. GOOLD, No. 127 Bowery.

MRS. L. D. WRIGHT—Will commence the instruction of a class of young ladies, on the 2d of October next at No. 29 East 21st-st., near Broadway.

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will be reopened on THURSDAY, the 14th of September, at No. 34 East 23d-st.

MISS ADRIAN'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Jamaica, L. I., will be reopened on Sept. 13.

MISSES MEEKER'S SCHOOL—At No. 100 Waverley-place, will reopen on Monday Sept. 11.

AUCTION SALES.

W. S MELLOR Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—MORTGAGE SALE—TO-MORROW (Wednesday) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 442 Broadway, the elegant and costly furniture manufactured by Mr. James Grundy. This sale embraces the largest and very best assortment of furniture offered at auction, and those in want of good furniture can rely upon its giving satisfaction and as represented. Hotel proprietors, the trade, country merchants, and those about refurnishing, will find it to their advantage to attend the sale. The stock consists in part of rich carved rose-wood parlor furniture, en suite, covered in the finest satin brocatelle, plush and hair cloth; magnificently carved etageres, with mirror doors and backs; wardrobes, plate glass doors; parlor secretaries lined with satin wood and richly carved; ladies' cabinets, rose-wood and mahogany marble-top centre and pier tables, tête-à-têtes, sofas, divans and ottomans, Voltaire easy and rocking chairs; splendidly carved rose-wood and oak hall stands, hall chairs; rose-wood, oak and mahogany extension dining tables; dining room chairs in morocco and plush; side boards, library and secretary bookcases, library tables, card do., rose-wood and oak reception chairs, new styles and designs; gothic sewing chairs, carved rose-wood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands and commodes to match, painted and enamelled chamber suites, with and without marble tops; rush willow, cane and upholstered seat cottage chairs; pure horse hair mattresses &c. The above will be peremptorily sold, by virtue of mortgage, and is well worthy of attention. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 193 Fulton-st., Household Furniture made by Duncan Phyfe, Brussels carpets, elegant carved mahogany suites of parlor furniture in hair cloth, carved rosewood arm chairs in velvet, rosewood and mahogany marble-top centre and pier tables, rosewood work and chess tables, Boston rockers, &c., superb French-plate pier and mantel glasses, elegant ormolu-trimmed lamps and ornaments, carved mahogany sideboard, marble-tops with cellerets to match, oil paintings and engravings; superbly bound illustrated books, mahogany extension dining tables, arm chairs, oval tables, glassware, china &c., bookcases and secretaries, marble-top book-stands, elegant rosewood writing tables, carved mahogany bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, elegant carved wardrobes and tables, dressing tables, &c., kitchen furniture, family stores &c. Also, to the trade, a large and complete assortment of cabinet makers' tools, materials, &c.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, MIRRORS, PAINTINGS, PIANOS, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, Sept. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction-rooms, No. 59 Reckman-st., by order of assignees, a very large and choice assortment of mahogany and rosewood furniture, from a dealer and from a private family. It will comprise every variety of elegant and costly parlor furniture, in brocatelle and hair cloth, marble-top centre and card tables, wardrobes and bookcases, secretaries, sofas and tête-à-tête Voltaire chairs, dress and plain bureaus, sofa bedsteads and couches, French and cottage bedsteads, dressing tables bookcases, and cottage furniture, mantresses, hair mattresses, tapestry, three-ply and ingrain carpets, together with many other necessary articles for housekeeping. Also, three rosewood piano-fortes, in good order; 30 dozen curled maple and black walnut chairs, of various kinds; also about 150 full pieces of oilcloth, of various patterns, all of which will be sold to close an assignment, and will afford a very good opportunity to the trade, as well as all others. Sale will be peremptory and positive without regard to weather.

HENRY H. LEEDS Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20—at 12 o'clock, at Barker's stable, Amity-st., between McDougal and 6th-av., EXECUTORS' SALE OF SPLENDID HORSES, WAGONS, BAROUCHES, HARNESSES, &c., viz: splendid gray mare, long tail, (belonging to the late Mark Levy,) well-known, about 16 hands high, sound and kind, about six or seven years old; 1 bay horse, long tail, about 15 hands high, kind and gentle in all harness, and is a fine shower horse, 15 hands high, warranted sound, kind and gentle in harness and under the saddle; 1 small bay mare, has been used for a farm house, is good and strong; 1 baroueh, sliding-top, four seats inside, drab cloth, and slip lined, very strongly made, in good order, for one or two horses; 1 light buggy, good, double harness; 1 single harness. Also, saddles, bridles, &c., a full description of the above will be given at the sale. Also one very fine short-horned Durham bull, pure breed, can be seen at Mr. Downing's stable between 2d and 3d-ave., in 6th-st. Inquire for Mr. Lansing.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at 10½ o'clock at No. 80 Lexington-av., between 26th and 27th sts.—GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, viz.: parlors, rich tapestry carpets, rugs, fancy rush seat chairs, mahogany card and dining tables, rockers, sharis in hair cloth, etageres, quartettes, arm chairs, lounges, ottomans, one elegant 7 octave rosewood piano, made by G & H Barmore; hall oil cloths, bronze mantels, Brussels carpet, rugs, tapestry and velvet stair carpets, elegant china dinner sets, glass, &c.; bedrooms, Brussels carpet, cottage suits, mirrors, dressing bureaus, beds, mattresses &c., with an assortment of kitchen furniture. Particulars in catalogues on the day before sale.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer

SILVERSMITH'S STOCK, MACHINERY, &c.—COLE & CHILTON will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at 10½ o'clock at the corner of White and Centre-sts., over the Harlem Railroad Depôt, a large assortment of manufactured genuine silver ware, consisting of forks, spoons, table cutlery, &c., together with the machinery of the establishment, being one of the best manufactories in New-York. Also, a large iron safe, made by S. C. Herring, to order, for jeweler's use, being thief and power proof. Also, a set of superior bank scales. Terms cash, in bankable money only.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF CABINET-MAKER'S TOOLS—WILLIAM IRVING & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 193 Fulton-st., a large and complete assortment of Cabinet Makers' Tools, Patterns, &c., comprising work benches, 9 chests of tools complete; together with a large assortment of loose tools, calls and patterns, hand screws, cases, assorted screws, iron and wood vices, iron cramps, mallets, blocks, brushes; together with a large assortment of brass furniture fixtures.

J. & H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—J. & H. BARTLETT will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at 10 o'clock, No. 281 Pearl-st.: 30 crates of earthenware, new shape, granite iron and yellow ware; 200 packages glassware; French, China, Parian, Britannia and silver plated ware, in lots from the shelves and by the package, to suit purchasers. Country merchants are directed to the above. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

THOMAS BELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—By BELL & BUSH, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, in the Salesrooms, No. 27 Centre-st., all the furniture of a family removed from Worcester-st. Also, balance of the nearly new hotel furniture, by chattel mortgage.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—STATE ENGINEER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Sept. 14, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in obedience to a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, that on Wednesday, the 4th day of Oct. next, at 12 o'clock, at noon, will be sold at Public Vendue, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, the following lots and parcels of land, situate in said City, namely, The premises formerly mortgaged by JOSEPH W. HOWARD to the Commissioners of the United States Deposite Fund of the City of New-York, and now owned by the State, consisting of eight lots, situate in the 2d ward, viz.: Four lots on the northeast corner of 116th-st. and four lots on the northeast corner of 114th-st. and said avenue, the said lots being 25 feet 2½ inches in breadth, front and rear, and 100 feet deep, be the same more or less. The conditions of sale will be, that one-fourth part of the purchase money be paid at or within forty-eight hours after the sale, and the remainder thereof secured by the bond of the purchaser, payable in six equal annual installments, with interest annually at 7 per cent.
JOHN T. CLARK,
State Engineer and Surveyor.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT AUCTION—ON THE PREMISES—On TUESDAY, Sept. 21, 1854, at 3 o'clock P. M., a spacious and convenient house, warmed with hot air, has an excellent cooking range and water in the house, with large barn and stable, cow-house, carriage-house, milk-house, wagon-sheds, pig-house, hen-house &c. A good garden filled with variety and abundance of small fruits, Catawba, Isabella and Scuppernong grapes, quinces, pears, plums, cherries, &c., with an orchard of about 2 acres and a nursery of about 4 acres, with a never failing stream of water, and an excellent spring, where an elegant fishpond may be formed without any expense. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent for 5 years. This property is 10 miles west of Newark, and within 1 mile of a surveyed railroad to New-York. The furniture, stock and implements, with 6 building lots, and 2 wood lots of 10 acres each will be offered.
HENRY B BLAIR, Caldwell, Essex Co., N. J.

AUCTION NOTICE.—The splendid property, known as the "Cromwell Farm," situated in West Morrisania, three quarters of a mile from the Harlem Bridge, opposite Mt. Comb's Dam, and fronting over 1,000 feet on the Harlem River and Cromwell Creek, will be sold by S. BARKER, Auctioneer, in plots varying in size from a quarter to three acres, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Sept 26 and 27, at 12 o'clock, on the ground. For particulars, maps, &c., apply to McGRAW & ALLENDORPH, No 455 Broadway, or of the Auctioneer, No. 3 Nassau-st.

SHERIFF'S SALE—On THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1854, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the corner of 47th-st. and 2d-av., the contents of the building known as the New-York Steel Works, consisting of a large quantity of Ingot Steel, finished Cutlery and Saddlers' Hardware, Moulds, Belts, Tools of various descriptions, New Fire Brick, &c., &c. Satisfactory notes will be taken for all amounts exceeding $100. For further particulars, inquire of CLARK & CORNWALL, Attorneys, &c., No. 195 Broadway, N. Y.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE—On TUESDAY, the 19th of September, inst., at 12 o'clock noon at the Merchants' Exchange, will be positively sold by the Sheriff, the valuable Real Estate situate on the southeast corner of Stanton and Cannon-sts. Lot 25x100, with two substantial brick houses upon it. For particulars, apply to
JAMES W. WHITE, No. 51 Liberty-st.

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS.—We would call attention to the semi-annual sale of the above, to take place on TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., by A. D. GALE, at the store, No. 225 Pearl-st. About 1,000 cases will be offered to close up a number of invoices, and great inducements to purchasers.
N. B.—A large assortment always on hand for private sale, at lowest rates.

ENCAUSTIC TILES for floors of churches and public buildings, and for vestibules, halls, dining rooms conservatories, and hearths in dwellings. These tiles are of an almost infinite variety of patterns, are very hard and strong, and are used in the best houses in all parts of the country. Also, Gambrick chimney tops, suited to every style of architecture, and recommended in Downing's work on country houses, and by architects generally. For sale by MILLER, COATES & YOULE, No. 279 Pearl-st., New-York.

U. S. PASSPORTS AND CUSTOM-HOUSE BROKERAGE.—Gentlemen going to foreign lands can have their pass ports procured as low from the State Department. Custom House business—entering, bonding, warehousing and forwarding, &c., attended to by the undersigned, 8 years in the New-York Custom-House.
CHARLES HOTT, No. 2 Nassau-st.,
U. S Passport and Custom-House Broker.

WIRE ROPE FOR MINES, INCLINED PLANES SUGAR HOUSES, STEERING PURPOSES—and all other places where much strength is required. Much safer, more durable, and cheaper than the best Hide or Manilla. All sizes from ¼ inch diameter, upwards. Very pliable. CHARLES W. COPELAND, No 64 Broadway.

SEWING.—Family sewing of the following descriptions done at the "Christian Home," No. 614 6th-av., corner of 36th-st: Gentlemen's linen made to order in the best style; ladies' and children's under-garments of every description, sheets, pillow-cases, and towels. Ladies can have quilts, comforters and skirts quilted in a very superior style.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LAND FOR SALE.—A beautiful house and one acre of land, with outbuildings on the banks of the Hud on, in the village of Irvington, (late Dearman,) within five minutes' walk of the railroad-station at Irvington, commanding a fine view of the Hudson River and surrounding country. For particulars, inquire of A. C. JEWEL, No. 324 West-st., corner of King.
Also, two plots of ground, containing about seven acres each, south of the village of Irvington, within ten minutes' walk of the railroad-station, with beautiful building sites and river front. Inquire as above.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—A first-class brown stone front house and lot for sale, in Boorman-place, 23d-st

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$5,057,567 37
Average amount of Specie.....433,876 95
Average amount of Circulation.....901,693 00
Average amount of Deposits.....4,696,245 14
Average amount of Deposits.....96,683 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. A. MEIGS, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of September, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$540,454 00
Average amount of Specie.....44,480 00
Average amount of Circulation.....100 035 00
Average amount of Deposits.....350,781 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of September, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,125 461 91
Average amount of Specie.....900,874 52
Average amount of Circulation, notes of late Bank.....117,356 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,874,871 45

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of September, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$8,033 250 00
Average amount of Specie.....1,674 471 06
Average amount of Circulation.....2,700 00
Average amount of Deposits.....5,837 245 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of September, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,391,232 38
Average amount of Specie.....69 918 28
Average amount of Circulation.....101,833 00
Average amount of Deposits.....903,143 08

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn before me, this 16th day of September, 1854. GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,686,206 93
Average amount of Specie.....790,519 14
Average amount of Circulation.....237,519 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,151,162 68

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANTHONY P. HALSEY, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of September, 1854.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,572 098 79
Average amount of Specie.....159,716 62
Average amount of Circulation.....75,948 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,401 902 11

City and County of New-York ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of September, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,185 754 26
Average amount of Specie.....316 277 96
Average amount of Circulation.....129,444 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,663,128 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of September, 1854.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,933,385 56
Average amount of Specie.....946,519 22
Average amount of Circulation.....557,919 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,420,589 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R WITHERS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of September 1854
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$813,982 47
Average amount of Specie.....8,494 95
Average amount of Circulation.....17,665 00
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL B. HITCHCOCK, Cashier of the BANK OF THE UNION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

DANIEL B. HITCHCOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of September, 1854.
THOS. VARREN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,059,855 42
Average amount of Specie.....67,221 62
Average amount of Circulation.....300,252 00
Average amount of Deposits.....618,739 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of September, 1854.
JAS. L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday the 16th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,291,140 83
Average amount of Specie.....131,921 18
Average amount of Circulation.....302 686 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,093,358 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of September, 1854.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$45 844 00
Average amount of Specie.....10,561 00
Average amount of Circulation.....23 019 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,283 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. S VANDERHOOF Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of September 1854
STEPHEN M. PURDY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,445,010 48
Average amount of Specie.....118 137 38
Average amount of Circulation.....60,494 00
Average amount of Deposits.....869 031 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of September, 1854.
GEO. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CENTRAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$350,833 11
Average amount of Specie.....35,346 23
Average amount of Circulation.....91 967 00
Average amount of Deposits.....295,868 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WALTER OAKLEY, Cashier of the CENTRAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WALTER OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of September, 1854.
GEO. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$394 623 72
Average amount of Specie.....47,779 63
Average amount of Circulation.....131,375 00
Average amount of Deposits.....250,149 68

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES J. SHEPARD, Cashier, pro tem, of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHAS. J SHEPARD, Cashier pro tem.

Affirmed before me, this 19th day of September, 1854.
T. STUYVESANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,227,457 00
Average amount of Specie.....324,719 00
Average amount of Circulation.....289 957 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,167,985 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. O. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. JONES, President.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of September, 1854.
H. C. BANKS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$717,554 50
Average amount of Specie.....6 339 52
Average amount of Circulation.....157,582 00
Average amount of Deposits.....570 705 68

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of September, 1854.
GEO. L. OSBORN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,679 356 43
Average amount of Specie.....363,198 09
Average amount of Circulation.....109,648 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,283,275 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R STRONG Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of September, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,547,927 94
Average amount of Specie.....343,981 16
Average amount of Circulation.....99,683 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,894,696 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. HOOKER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 18th day of September, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,146,987 65
Average amount of Specie.....89,933 65
Average amount of Circulation.....91,479 00
Average amount of Deposits.....943 694 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 18th day of September, 1854.
SMITH J. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$591,181 00
Average amount of Specie.....34,373 00
Average amount of Circulation.....119,830 00
Average amount of Deposits.....328 675 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. BARLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. BARLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of September, 1854.
THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$119 187 58
Average amount of Specie.....11,063 40
Average amount of Circulation.....98 294 00
Average amount of Deposits.....73,322 70

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES SANFORD, Cashier of the EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief

CHARLES SANFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of September, 1854.
OSCAR V. DAYTON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EMPIRE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$463,872 68
Average amount of Specie.....20,776 63
Average amount of Circulation.....101 959 00
Average amount of Deposits.....295 487 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, LEONARD H. CHURCH, Cashier of the EMPIRE CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

L H CHURCH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of September, 1854.
ISAAC O. BARKER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,547 693 84
Average amount of Specie.....211,774 26
Average amount of Circulation.....145,173 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,305,229 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 18th day of September, 1854
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$487 646 26
Average amount of Specie.....93 698 85
Average amount of Circulation.....185 084 00
Average amount of Deposits.....335,158 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of September, 1854.
JAMES HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$615 443 89
Average amount of Specie.....126,985 59
Average amount of Circulation.....92,197 00
Average amount of Deposits.....550,746 57

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of September, 1854.
JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,278,311 26
Average amount of Specie.....87,570 62
Average amount of Circulation.....144,979 00
Average amount of Deposits.....696,942 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18 h day of September, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$345,841 00
Average amount of Specie.....41,533 00
Average amount of Circulation.....103,146 00
Average amount of Deposits.....162,474 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of September, 1854.
J. S. HALSEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$528,271 17
Average amount of Specie.....41,409 18
Average amount of Circulation.....135,758 00
Average amount of Deposits.....435,223 30

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANL V H BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANL V H BERTHOLF Cashier.

Sworn before me this 18th day of September, 1854.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE KNICKERBOCKER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,068 477 75
Average amount of Specie.....26,172 48
Average amount of Circulation.....89,066 00
Average amount of Deposits.....325,469 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOSEPH W. SAVAGE, President of the KNICKERBOCKER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. W. SAVAGE, President.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of September, 1854.
WM. DARROW, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of September, 1854.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,808,947 24
Average amount of Specie.....265,386 85
Average amount of Circulation.....218,835 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,344,201 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of September, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,303 861 36
Average amount of Specie.....758,615 73
Average amount of Circulation.....430,907 02
Average amount of Deposits.....3,009,679 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of September, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$659,001 37
Average amount of Specie.....77 682 77
Average amount of Circulation.....96,976 00
Average amount of Deposits.....477,233 02

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 18th day of September, 1854.
WILLIAM DODGE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,122,034 77
Average amount of Specie.....106,128 75
Average amount of Circulation.....107,533 00
Average amount of Deposits.....456,050 30

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 18th day of September, 1854.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,738,709 39
Average amount of Specie.....1,455,022 76
Average amount of Circulation.....314,784 27
Average amount of Deposits.....3,834,439 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FRANCIS W. EDMONDS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. W EDMONDS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of September, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,876,135 38
Average amount of Specie.....81,840 26
Average amount of Circulation.....239,254 00
Average amount of Deposits.....748,177 48

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. CORNELL, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. CORNELL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of September, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$644 227 18
Average amount of Specie.....51,228 18
Average amount of Circulation.....138,428 00
Average amount of Deposits.....431,834 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of September, 1854.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,936,575 00
Average amount of Specie.....350,156 00
Average amount of Circulation.....109,976 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,377,638 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. DOUGLAS, President, of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM B DOUGLAS, President.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of September, 1854.
O. E. WESTLAKE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,780 188 61
Average amount of Specie.....1,388,465 96
Average amount of Circulation.....343,185 00
Average amount of Deposits.....4,457,899 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J PALMER, President of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN J. PALMER, President

Sworn before me, this 18th day of September, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,699,243 95
Average amount of Specie.....196,328 45
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank.....193,445 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,999,967 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of September, 1854.
JNO. HEGEMAN Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,600,233 59
Average amount of Specie.....667,615 78
Average amount of Circulation.....95,809 00
Average amount of Deposits.....4,143,172 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. MEIGS, JR. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of September, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$912,663 00
Average amount of Specie.....94 699 00
Average amount of Circulation.....110,183 00
Average amount of Deposits.....779,085 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of September, 1854.
D. S. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,570,347 81
Average amount of Specie.....178 448 29
Average amount of Circulation.....139,551 00
Average amount of Deposits.....937,141 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS GALLATIN, President of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. JAS GALLATIN, Pres't.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of September, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$423 611 71
Average amount of Specie.....21,218 85
Average amount of Circulation.....149,663 00
Average amount of Deposits.....116,895 45

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES Cashier, of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. F T HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of September, 1854.
JOHN ANDERSON, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$192 983 99
Average amount of Specie.....16,544 90
Average amount of Circulation.....103,916 00
Average amount of Deposits.....121,623 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of September, 1854.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16 h day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,085 444 13
Average amount of Specie.....61,657 51
Average amount of Circulation.....227,487 00
Average amount of Deposits.....982,883 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. A B HAYS Cashier

Sworn before me this 18th day of September, 1854.
EDWARD N. ROGERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,351,199 49
Average amount of Specie.....59,004 35
Average amount of Circulation.....115,849 00
Average amount of Deposits.....811,694 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES S. GIBBONS, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

Affirmed before me, this 18th day of September, 1854.
JOHN PHILLIPS Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$531,866 53
Average amount of Specie.....35,572 96
Average amount of Circulation.....92,853 67
Average amount of Deposits.....341,651 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 18th day of September, 1854.
SAMUEL JASSUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$794 189 39
Average amount of Specie.....57,845 00
Average amount of Circulation.....112 776 00
Average amount of Deposits.....453,635 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHEAR AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of September, 1854.
GEO. F. DAVENPORT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SUFFOLK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$301 285 23
Average amount of Specie.....11,425 61
Average amount of Circulation.....65,000 00
Average amount of Deposits.....103,783 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. W. RUMSEY, President of the SUFFOLK BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct

W. RUMSEY, President.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of September, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,536,703 71
Average amount of Specie.....70,916 54
Average amount of Circulation.....254,340 00
Average amount of Deposits.....692,415 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 18th day of September, 1854.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the day 16th of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,446,784 83
Average amount of Specie.....431,198 21
Average amount of Circulation.....283,892 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,194 025 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D EBBETS, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. D EBBETS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of September, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

RAILROADS.

FARE REDUCED.—GREAT WESTERN MAIL ROUTE.—SIXTY MILES DISTANCE SAVED OVER ANY OTHER ROUTE BY STEAMBOAT ON THE LAKE.—TO CHICAGO AND ST LOUIS.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—(Carrying the Great Western United States Through Mail.)—Passengers can be ticketed through to all points West and Southwest, either by the New York and Erie Railroad, Hudson River Railroad, People's Line of Steamboats, or Harlem Railroad, connecting at Buffalo with the low-pressure steamboat EMPIRE STATE, J WILSON, Commander; SOUTHERN MICHIGAN, A. D PERKINS, Commander; NORTHERN INDIANA, A T PRATT Commander; and connecting at Dunkirk with the steamboats a NIAGARA Capt. MILLER, KEYSTONE STATE Capt. BEARDS: EMPIRE, Capt MITCHELL; LOUISIANA, Capt DAVENPORT. Also connecting at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad; at Chicago, with the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad and the Chicago and Mississippi—with no change of cars or baggage between Chicago and St Louis—also with Chicago and Galena Railroads. By calling at the Company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Day-st New-York

Freight to go via Buffalo should be marked care Capt. Cleveland Forbes, General Freight Agent Buffalo

JOHN F PORTER, General Agent.

For Freight or Passage, apply to L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent. E CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.—New and only direct route now open via CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

United States Mail and Express route.

Two daily Passenger Trains (Sundays excepted) leave Chicago, (corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts.)

First—St Louis Day Express.....8.30 A M.
Second—St Louis Night Express.....8.30 P M.

Trains run direct to Alton (25 miles) without change of cars or baggage, and connect with the Company's splendid steamers

WINCHESTER AND REINDEER.

(Running in exclusive connection with the Passenger Trains) through to St. Louis (

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Death of Lucerne Rae.

Every friend of Deaf-Mute instruction in this country will regret to hear of the death of Mr. LUCERNE RAE, of the American Asylum at Hartford. The event took place on Friday, and was remarkably sudden. Mr. RAE had suffered for a considerable time under attacks of nervous debility, and at intervals was disagreeably affected. It is supposed that an aggravated attack of his old complaint hastened his end. He had been engaged as a teacher of the Deaf and Dumb in the Hartford Institution for a period of sixteen years. Before entering upon that field, he occupied the post of Chaplain to the Massachusetts State Hospital; afterward became editor of the *Christian Herald*, in Hartford; wrote quite extensively, and published, anonymously, a small volume of good poetry, under the title of *Test and Contest*. At the time of the establishment of the *American Annals of the Deaf and Dumb*, at Hartford, in 1847, Mr. RAE was unanimously selected as its Editor, and occupied that position, together with that of instructor of the High Class in the Hartford Asylum, until the day of his death. His age was about 43. In all his relations in life, Mr. RAE was highly esteemed. A competent instructor, a skillful reasoner, a pleasant companion, he had gathered about him very many friends, who now lament his loss.

New-York Tract Society.

A regular meeting of the Board of the New York City Tract Society was held last evening. The Secretary's report for September sets forth the following facts: Twenty-seven missionaries are sustained, and these, aided in their efforts by more than eleven hundred visitors, have distributed during the last month, 104,690 tracts, 69 Bibles to the destitute, 126 testaments to children and others. Through their exertions also, 246 volumes have been lent from the Ward Libraries, 67 children gathered into the Sabbath schools, 21 into Public Schools, 19 persons into Bible classes, 123 induced to attend Church, 74 to sign the Temperance pledge, 84 distinct Prayer-meetings held, 10 persons hopefully converted, 6 converts united with Evangelical Churches. Special reports from various Missionaries were read detailing interesting incidents.

Young Men's Christian Association.

A regular monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held last evening. Mr. PARDEE, of the New-York Sunday School Union, read an Essay on the subject of "The wants of our destitute City children." It was shown that there are in the City about 250,000 children and youth—and that of this great number there cannot now be found in all the Sabbath Schools, Protestant or Catholic, leaving no less than 94,000 children in a destitute moral condition.

The Essay was followed by the transaction of the regular business of the Association, in due order; and, after the usual debates and discussions incident to their meetings, the motion to adjourn was made and carried.

How Passengers are Treated.

A correspondent sends a very lugubrious statement, touching the ill-treatment of himself and wife on board one of our City Railroad cars. He says:

"On Saturday night, when proceeding up-town, in Car No. 20, on the Eighth-avenue Railroad, in company with my wife, I tendered the conductor a bill on one of our State Banks, in payment of our fares, that being the only money I had with me; the conductor refused to take it. I then showed it to a gentleman sitting opposite me, who pronounced it perfectly good; yet, in spite of our joint representation of the genuineness of the bill, the conductor peremptorily refused to take it, and actually stopped the car, and ordered me and my lady to get out. At this juncture, a gentleman, a perfect stranger to me, came to our relief by offering to pay our fare, which he did, and this only saved us from being ejected from the car. Surely such treatment as this is not knowingly sanctioned by the Directors of the Road."

The New Fashion.

There is a new thing under the sun. The gentlemen's beavers this Fall have the brims set, underneath, with *white* fur, instead of black. The effect is very startling, for it gives you the idea that every man you meet has either been born with lint-white locks, or has grown prematurely gray. FITZDOODLE says it looks as if a man wore two hats, Jew-Costermonger fashion, instead of one. It is a very curious fashion, and a very new one.

The Counterfeit $100 Bills.

Officer CHARLES W. MERRITT, of the Independent Police, a partner with Officer HAYES, was principally concerned in calling the attention of the brokers to the new and dangerous counterfeit $100 bills on the Shoe and Leather Dealers' Bank of Boston. These bills are altered from 1's, and are so skillfully executed that Bank tellers and brokers were alike deceived when one was handed to them for inspection.

Horticultural.

A Conversational Meeting of the Horticultural Society was held last night. The subject was the "Best Method of Constructing and Heating Greenhouses." Mr. A. HEPP presented three excellent designs for green-houses. Mr. CRANSTON, of Hoboken, exhibited a fine selection of *verbenas* and pears. Without finishing the debate on the subject the Society adjourned.

The Hyer Shooting Case.

Yesterday afternoon JOHN LYNG, the defendant in the Mercer-street shooting case, was arraigned before Judge BOGART, at the Tombs. The prisoner waived all examination, and gave bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer, at the Court of General Sessions, any indictment that may be found against him.

Lectures.

The Lecture Season is opening early. The "Resurrection of Poland" is the title of a series of three discourses, to be delivered at the Tabernacle, this week, by M. PYCHOWSKI. The "English Whigs" form the subject of an introductory with which we are soon to be favored by Mr. WEMYSS JOBSON.

Steamboat Accident.

The steamer *South America*, which left Hudson on Sunday evening for New-York, was run into by a sloop off Cold Spring at about 12½ o'clock, and collapsed one of her flues. One of the hands was injured. The passengers were taken off by the steamer *Manhattan*.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Fall styles of French Millinery will be opened this morning, at No. 493 Broadway. Ladies (strangers) visiting the City are requested to call and examine them. Also, a very great variety of *fancy articles*.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—FOWLERS & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, have all Works Published on this interesting science. Professional Examinations with Charts and written descriptions of character given when desired.

THE TURF.

Racing on the National Course, L. I.—Fall Meeting of the National Jockey Club—First Day—The Two Mile Stake—The Best Mile Race Ever Made on Long Island.

Yesterday was the commencement of the regular Fall meeting of the National Jockey Club, and as two races were positively announced to take place, the attendance on the Course was much more numerous than that of any day last week. The track was in excellent order, although the day was not well calculated for fast time, a strong wind blowing over it and necessarily impeding the speed of the horses. There were four entries for Astor House stake, for 4 year olds, two mile heats, $500 entrance, $200 forfeit, namely, J. B. MONNOT'S ch. c. *Logan* and CALVIN GREEN'S b. c. *Nat Blick*; also the *Lexington* and *Blonde*, who paid forfeit. But the race was rather a slim affair, and the time poor compared with other races which have been run at that distance—the horse *Berry* having performed it in 3:36½ on the Louisiana Course, New-Orleans, which is the fastest heat on record. Neither horses appeared to be in "tip-top" order, although *Nat Blick* was the favorite at $100 to $50. For the Club Purse of $500, mile heats, *Wild Irishman*, *Seline* and *McGrath*, were entered; as good a field of horses as ever made their appearance on a track, and it was not only one of the best contested races ever witnessed, but the quickest that has as yet been run on Long Island. The time of the heats being 1:47¼, 1:49½—only 2½ seconds slower than that made by *Lecompte*, which was 1:45½; and to this day it has never been excelled, taking up a right according to the rules of the track, although *Negira* ran a heat carrying a feather in 1:42. *Wild Irishman* had the call at $100 to $70 against the field. *Seline* was the favorite over *McGrath* at $100 to $75.

THE TWO MILE RACE.

First Heat.—*Logan* was awarded the inside. They had a good start and both went around the turn side by side, but on going to the back stretch, *Blick* made a brush, and led *Logan* some 5 or 6 lengths, keeping that position for a half-mile, but on passing the Judges' Stand on the first mile in 1.57, the chestnut colt gradually decreased the distance, which the Jockey of the brown colt perceiving, he plied the steel and swung around the turn some lengths ahead, which advantage he maintained to the Stand, winning the heat by a couple of lengths in 3.54½.

Second Heat.—The betting was now $100 to $50 on *Nat Blick*. They got off at the tap of the drum, *Logan* leading, running much better than on the previous heat. He was soon passed by *Blick*, who made the first mile in 1.54½, being some lengths in front, and continued to keep that position, although the jockey of *Logan* was using every means in his power to urge him to a faster gait. *Nat* kept the lead to the stand, and won the heat and race in 3 59½.

THE ONE MILE RACE.

First Heat.—*McGrath* won the inside, *Wild Irishman* second, with *Seline* on the outside. *Seline* led around the turn, running splendidly, the *Irishman* well up, *McGrath* a length in the rear. On going to the back stretch, *McGrath* fell off, and was some five or six lengths in the rear. Just before passing the Mansion House, *Irishman* closed up, collared the filly, passed her at the turn, and won the heat by a length, *McGrath* some seconds behind. This was a beautiful heat, and the contest between the filly and the colt was most exciting. The time was 1.47½.

Second Heat.—*Irishman* was now the favorite at $100 to $20. After some time having been consumed starting the horses, the signal was given, *McGrath* leading, and they went around the turn all in a heap, but the mare soon took the lead and *Irishman* the second position, but in a few seconds he went up to her, and lead her some two lengths in the home stretch. *McGrath* then passed *Seline*, but was unable to overtake the *Irishman*, who led home a winner of the heat and race. *McGrath* second. Time 1:49½.

The following is a summary of the Races:

NATIONAL COURSE, L. I., Sept. 18, 1854.

ASTOR HOUSE stake for 4 year olds—two mile heats—$500 entrance, $200 forfeit—Astor House to give $500, i. two or more start.

CALVIN GREEN names b. c. *Nat Blick*, by *Boston*.. 1 1
J. B. MONNOT names ch. c. *Logan*, by *Trustee*, dam by *Priam*..... 2 2
R. TEN BROECK names b. g. *Lexington*, by *Boston*, out of *Alice Carneil*..... paid forfeit
A. J. MINER names ch. f. *Blonde*, by *Glencoe*, dam by *Wagner*..... paid forfeit
Time, 3.54½; 3.59½.

Same Day. Club Purse $500—Mile Heats.

J. B. MILLER names br. c. *Wild Irishman* by *Glencoe*, dam *Mary Morris*, 4 years old 1 1
R. B. CHEATHAM names ch. g. *McGrath* by *Glencoe*, dam by *John Richards*, 4 years old..... 3 2
THOS. W. DOSWELL names br. f. *Seline* by *Eglecon*, dam *Leviathan*, 4 years old..... 2 3
Time—1:47½, 1:49½.

THE RACES TO-DAY.

Highlander, *Little Flea* and *One Eyed Joe* are to contend to-day for the St. Nicholas Hotel Stake for all ages, a single dash of four miles. This it is expected will be a fine race, and all the horses will positively start. *Highlander* is the favorite against the field.

The Prescott House stake for 3 year olds will also come off.

MARRIED.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 18, by Rev. Dr. COX, HENRY D. PECK to MARY E., daughter of John M. Hicks, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, by Rev. J. H. Dillen, Mr. JAMES T. KERNON to Miss SUSAN WILSON, all of the city of Brooklyn.

At New-Rochelle, N. Y., on Thursday, Sept. 14, by Rev. Dr. Morgan, ISAAC L. BLAUVELT, of this City, to Miss MARY E., daughter of Edward B. Richardson, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, Sept. 18, JOHN A. SWETT, M. D., aged 46 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of St. Bartholomew, Lafayette-place, on Thursday, 21st inst., at 11 A. M.

In this City, on Monday Sept. 18, of inflammation of the lungs, GEORGE COOK RUSSELL, son of Israel Russell, in the 21st year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 37 Greene-st., to-day, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

In this City, on Sunday evening, Sept. 17, HIRAM SNOOK, aged 46 years.

His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery. His relatives and friends will please attend the funeral, without further invitation, on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, from No. 181 Stanton-st.

☞ San Francisco, Cal., and Wayne Co., N. Y., papers please copy.

In this City, on Monday, Sept. 18, after a long illness, which he bore with Christian patience, JAMES KENNEDY, of marasmus, aged 27 years, 9 months and 12 days, native of the County Donegal, Ireland.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 1½ o'clock, this day, (Tuesday,) to take place from his late residence, No. 369 Pearl-st.

In this City, on Sept. 17, of consumption, ANNA MARIA, relict of J. H. Servalison, aged 25 years and 9 mos.

The relatives and friends of deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 3 Patchin-place, near 6th-av. and 10th-st., on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at 2 P. M.

Sept. 12, GEO. M. PAINE, aged 2 years. Funeral from No. 174 17th-st. The body was interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 16, suddenly, JAMES ARTHUR, a native of Cuper, Fifeshire, Scotland, aged 62 years, 8 months and 20 days.

His remains were interred in Greenwood.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 18, Mrs. ABBY E., wife of Mr. Charles Miller.

Her funeral will take place from the Union M. E. Church, Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, this Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The friends will please attend, without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 17, ROBERT BAILEY, aged 48 years.

His relatives and friends are hereby respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the house of Mr. Geo. Wade, No. 54 Hicks-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

In Jersey City, on Saturday morning, Sept. 16, EVA, daughter and only child of Wm. H. and Candice H. Wood, aged 2 years and 4 days.

At Newburg, on Monday, Sept. 18, after a long and painful illness, of consumption, ELLEN A. PEIRCE, wife of Henry T. Peirce, in the 36th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral; at her late residence, Newburg, on Wednesday, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

At Lafayette, Ind., on Thursday, Sept. 14, Miss EMMA W. BUTLER, daughter of Col. Comfort Butler, of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 23 years.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 18.

$5,000	Harlem 1st M. B.	b3	85	100	Harlem Railroad	s3	33
2,000	Erie Income Bs.	s3	80	250	do.	s3	33
1,000	do.		81½	600	do.	s3	34
5,000	Erie Conv. Bds. '71		72	50	do.	b60	34
4,000	do.		71¾	100	do.	s60	33¾
5,000	Erie Conv. Bs '63	s3	72	15	Clev. C. & Cin. RR.		105
2'00	do.	s3	72½	32	Galena & Chi. RR.		99
3,000	do.	s3	73	100	Clev. & Tol. RR.		73
4,000	Hud. Con. Bonds.		73½	53	Chi. & R. Island RR.		80
1,000	Michigan So. Bds.		96	50	Erie Railroad		45
21,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.		74	110	do.		45½
4,500	do.		74½	358	do.	s3	45¾
7,500	do.	s3	74	100	do.	b30	45½
11,000	do.	s3	74½	50	do.	b30	45½
5,000	do.	s3	74½	100	do.	c	45½
9,000	N. Y. Cen. R. R. Bds		97½	100	do.		45½
10	Merchants Bank		128	100	do.	s3	45½
100	Flor. & M. R. R.	b3	1	350	do.	b30	46
75	Nicar. Transit Co.	s3	24½	350	do.		45½
100	do.	s3	24	510	do.	s3	45½
100	do.	b3	24½	150	do.	c	45½
50	do.		24½	50	do.	b15	46
50	do.	s3	24½	500	do.	b30	46
100	do.	s3	24½	100	do.	b60	46½
200	do.	b60	24½	100	do.	s60	45½
24	N. Jersey R. R.		117	100	do.	b30	45½
500	Canton Co.	c	20½	200	do.	b15	45½
100	do.	b30	21	75	do.		45½
200	do.	b60	21	200	do.	b10	45½
150	Cumber'd Coal Co.		32	350	do.	s3	45½
100	do.		32½	70	Nor. & Wor. R R.	s3	47
200	do.	s30	32½	200	Reading Railroad		72½
100	do.	s60	32	100	do.	s30	72½
250	do.	s3	32½	100	do.	s30	72½
100	do.	b30	32½	200	do.	s60	72½
100	do.	b60	32½	200	do.		73
150	do.		32½	100	do.	b30	73½
50	New-York Cen. R. R.		91½	300	do.	s3	73
75	do.	s3	91½	300	do.	b60	73½
50	do.	s60	91	13	Hudson River R. R.		46
200	do.	b3	91½	50	do.	s3	45½
50	do.	b3	92	100	do.	b60	45½
200	do.	b6m	93	117	do.	s3	45½
5	Michigan Central RR.		90	100	do.	s60	44½
96	Mich. Southern R. R.		99				

Mr. Thacher's Car Wheels, and N. Y. Central Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It seems to me that the Buffalo *Democracy*, in its answer to the anonymous circular, is lame on the subject Car Wheels, and it is apparent from Mr. THACHER'S letter that he thinks so.

It is evidently absurd to draw conclusions as to the dearness or cheapness of car wheels, from a comparison with stove castings; for the latter might be cheap at five or six cents per pound, while first rate wheels might be dear at three and a half, according to the market supply of iron applicable to either kind of work.

The Directors undoubtedly endeavor to procure the best wheels, as is manifestly their duty. The only matter in dispute is, whether the price paid Mr. THACHER is too high or not. He, of course, says it is not, and it may not be high enough for him to make a fair profit. That depends upon various circumstances over which the Directors of the Road have no control. It depends not only upon the quality of the iron he uses, but upon the distance from his Foundry at which he delivers the wheels. Does Mr. THACHER buy the Company's old and broken wheels? and what price does he pay for them? His profit may depend upon this.

But whether Mr. THACHER can make a profit or not is a secondary matter for the Directors to consider. If he can't, others may be able to. The question for them to examine is this: Can as good a wheel be got elsewhere at a lower rate?

Now, setting aside any advantages which Mr. THACHER may be presumed to have from the proximity of his Foundry to the Company's Road, from the purchase of the condemned wheels, &c., &c., it seems to me that $18 is a high price for a wheel, even of the very best description.

The Foundry of the Atlantic Works is in Brooklyn, but, nevertheless, the concern will contract to deliver at Albany 33 inch car wheels (Washburn's pattern,) made of the very best car wheel iron, carefully selected, at $17 per wheel. They will warrant them equal, if not superior, to any Cast Iron Wheel on the Central Road, and will take their chance of making a living profit on a small order of seven or eight wheels per diem, though both the "*Democracy*" and Mr. THACHER think that none can be made.

This may seem to be a small matter to a great Corporation like the Central Road, but every little helps, and $16,000 a year saved is as good as $10,000 earned.

G. F.

The Railroad Case at Erie.

From the Erie (Pennsylvania) Constitution.

Three material points are clearly decided by the Court—*two* in favor of the Company, and *one* against it. Without reference to order in arrangement they are as follows:

1. The present location of the road and dépôt in the city of Erie were and are wrong—they should have been at or within the boundaries of the old borough before the extension of 1648, the same being Twelfth-street, on the south, and Parade-street, on the east. This is against the Company, but for which error the present Board of Directors, and their Council for the past year, are in no way responsible.

2. The Company have the legal right to extend their road into the city of Erie, and *across and along the streets thereof*, so that the public are not *excluded* from the use of such "streets, lanes, and alleys." This point is made in favor of the Company quite as strongly as was ever contended for them or by their counsel, and in *direct* and *positive opposition* to the ground assumed by the city authorities under the advice of Messrs. BARRETT and MARSHALL, as given in their "legal opinion" last Fall. This, too, the Company have by *virtue of their charter* and not in subordination to the city authorities, who are shown by the Court to be "small potatoes," not having the *power* to *grant* such privilege nor the *right* to *exclude* therefrom.

3. The Court say in the most explicit terms, that the contract between the Erie and Northeast Company and the Buffalo and State Line Company last Fall, (which contract provided expressly for the change of gauge on the Northeast road from six feet to four feet and ten inches,) was strictly legal. This forever *settles* the legality of the "through gauge," and of the action of General REED, JOHN A. TRACY, MILTON COURTWRIGHT, JOHN H. WALKER, SMITH JACKSON, P. METCALF and DEAN RICHMOND with reference thereto. The decision in this respect goes still further. It shows that by this contract the Buffalo and State Line Railroad Company, being a corporation under the laws of another State, acquired a present, positive, interest in the Erie and Northeast Road, and hence under the Constitution and laws of the United States, the Circuit Court of the United States, at Pittsburg, whose venerable Judge was so much maligned by a vandal press here last Winter, was well selected by Mr. PALMER, President of the first-named Company, as the tribunal before which to enter complaint for outrages perpetrated against the latter "at the late railroad war." * *

To vindicate, as all but the corrupt leaders supposed, the unconditional right to a "break of gauge" at Erie, on the present line of road, and to maintain that "break" at all hazards, the power of the city to tear up tracks and burn bridges on or over any of the streets, at will, a war of violence, calumny and outrage was waged against persons, character and property. Aged citizens were driven from their homes in mid-winter, and their families insulted in their absence; and for what? For using their utmost exertions, and the means in their power, according to law, to promote the prosperity of their native city, county and State. But in reference to this we turn with pain from recollections of the past. What is the Judicial result? Read the opinion of the Court—every act done, and every abstract right claimed, by the present Directors and the Board immediately preceding them, is unequivocally sustained—viz: the legality of the contract to change the gauge, and the right of the company to extend their road into the city of Erie and along and across the streets thereof.

What, then, have the city authorities gained?—the removal of the track and dépôt a few rods north or east of their present location, to some point to be chosen by the company, at or within the boundaries of the "old borough." The only point in this connection decided against the company is the original location of their road, being about 60 perches south of what was the boundary line of the borough as extended before the line was located in 1849.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—SEPT. 16.

Names of Banks.	Av'e am't of L'ns & Dis.	Av'e am't of Specie.	Av'e am't of Circula'n.	Av'e am't of Deposits.
Am. Exch. Bank	$5,057,567	$433,876	$301 663	$4,626,295
Atlantic Bank	540,454	44,480	100,626	3 8,701
Bk. of America	4,125 461	900,874	117,356	3,874,871
Bk. of Commerce	8,033,256	1,874,471	2 706	5,837,245
Bk. Commonwealth	1,201 232	69,910	101 822	902,145
Bk. of New-York	790,319	154,493	227 510	3,181,162
Bk. of N. America	1,572,008	159,716	75,948	1,401,092
Bk. of the Republic	3,185,734	316,237	120 444	3,063,128
Bk. St. New-York	3,933 388	946,519	557,919	3,420,589
Bk. of the Union	213,962	8,404	17,665	.....
Bowery Bank	1,859,856	67,821	209 233	818,739
Broadway Bank	1,291,140	131,981	262,688	1,093,238
Bull's Head Bank	45,844	10,361	25,019	71,349
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,445,018	118,137	60 494	869,631
Central Bank	350,833	25 546	98,067	285 868
Chatham Bank	294,033	47,779	131,273	330,149
Chemical Bank	1,227 457	396,719	229,957	1,167,908
Citizens' Bank	717,154	66 329	127,325	570 765
City Bank	1,679,298	263,198	109,648	1,283,276
Continental Bank	2,547,927	342 681	86,025	1,824,488
Corn Exch. Bank	1,146 987	89,932	91,479	842,694
East River Bank	501,181	32,872	115 820	322,675
Eighth-av. Bank	119,187	11,063	23,124	73,532
Empire City Bank	463,872	20,776	61,000	227,917
Fulton Bank	1,547,654	211,779	145 173	1,305,329
Grocers' Bank	487,616	23,508	185,084	335,158
Grocers' Bank	615,443	136,965	92,197	559 746
Hanover Bank	1,272,311	87,670	144,979	696,942
Island City Bank	345,841	41,533	103 144	168,474
Irving Bank	588 271	41,469	135,758	433,225
Knickerbocker Bk.	568 475	98,179	89 255	485,469
Leather Manuf. Bk.	1,808,947	205 389	218 835	1,334,201
Manhattan Co.	4,303,861	758 615	436,807	3,009,579
Marine Bank	559,091	77,682	96,926	477,233
Market Bank	1,129,034	106 122	107,332	856,060
Mechanics' Bank	3,738,760	1,265,122	313,784	3 884,439
Mech. Bank's Ass.	1,076 195	311,840	229,355	1,211,377
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	944 237	51,228	136,428	421,834
Mercantile Bank	1,936 575	250,156	109,870	1,377,033
Merchants' Bank	3,780 168	1,396,465	943,365	4,457,699
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,692,243	190,228	193,445	1,899,967
Metropolitan Bank	3,606,233	667,615	95,059	4,143,172
Nassau Bank	912,063	94,099	110,191	779,086
National Bank	1,570,347	178,448	93,177	1,237,141
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	423,631	21,310	119,603	115,005
N. Y. Exch. Bank	192,981	10,544	103,976	125 623
North River Bank	1,085,444	67,657	227,465	902,885
Ocean Bank	1,351,199	59,004	115,849	811,634
Oriental Bank	531,668	35,572	92,852	341,984
Pacific Bank	794,169	57,648	112,770	522,383
People's Bank	888,464	61,983	140,120	675,852
Phenix Bank	2,489,274	455,205	165,449	2,151,635
St. Nicholas Bank	601 785	46,423	93 394	314,234
Seventh Ward Bank	1,066,749	154,141	200,383	637,268
Shoe & Leather Bk.	788,244	66,057	117,062	453,535
Suffolk Bank	201 225	11,432	65 000	11 2 783
Tradesmen's Bk.	1,326,763	176,016	254,340	931,415
Union Bank	2,446,724	431,108	263,832	2,192,025

FOOTINGS.

Loans	$91,659,782	Circulation	$8,826,609
Specie	14,484,259	Deposits	74,457 701

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

CASH ASSETS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Sept 11	LOANS. Sept 4.	SPECIE. Sept. 11.	SPECIE. Sept 4
Citizens' Bank	2,904,875	2 748,179	1,450 990	1,378 955
Canal Bank	3 325 992	2 157,517	1,443,242	1,322 367
Louisiana	2,788 963	2 434,618	1,695,536	1 778 536
Louisiana State	2,563 689	2,652,589	1 734,834	1,604,104
Mech. & Traders	930,919	951,912	187,320	256,357
Bk of New Orleans	751,194	766,948	342,645	345,491
Southern Bank	625,515	604,868	107,879	113,759
Union Bank	388 775	383,716	199,021	164 813
Total	13,417 857	12,880,028	7,303,097	7 383,314
Increase	$537,829		Decrease	$79,317

CASH LIABILITIES.

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Sept. 11.	CIRCULATION. Sept. 4.	DEPOSITS. Sept. 11.	DEPOSITS. Sept. 4.
Citizens' Bank	1,740 620	1 838,6 0	1,560,743	1,921,022
Canal Bank	1,210,385	1,219,860	782,498	863,367
Louisiana	1,060 934	1,077,204	2,502,380	2,514,329
Louisiana State	1,148,885	1,157,388	2 874,630	2,889,917
Mech. & Traders'	84,880	19,725	810,434	879,138
Bk of New Orleans	469 695	428,585	534,556	588,519
Southern Bank	240,120	250,975	282,662	233,906
Union Bank	294,140	300 555	422,660	436,344
Total	$6 150,978	$6,284 904	9,310,767	10 065,742
Decrease	$133,925		Decrease	$554,975

In addition to the foregoing Cash Assets, the Banks hold Foreign and Domestic Exchange to the extent of the respective figures opposite, as compared with last week:

	Sept. 11.	Sept. 4.
Bank of Louisiana	$197,942	$231,359
Canal Bank	297,102	462,488
Southern Bank	281,688	346,280
Louisiana State Bank	29,755	62,026
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	91,323	110,405
Citizens' Bank	71,730	145,453
Bank of New-Orleans	185 747	332,604
Union Bank	62,362	100,763
Total	$1,216,85]	$1,633,719

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Sept. 18.

Eighteen hundred head of BEEF CATTLE—three hundred were driven Eastward, and twelve hundred sold at prices ranging from $3 50@$3 56. Some extra sold at $3 75@$4 25. There is a large supply of HOGS, and sales were made at $5 25@$7.

Sailing of Ocean Steamers.

Steamers	Leave	For	Days
Atlantic	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 6
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 13
Baltic	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 13
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 20
St. Louis	New-York	Havre	Sept. 23
Glasgow	New-York	Glasgow	Sept. 23

MONDAY, Sept. 18—P. M.

The Official Bank Statement for the past week, which we publish in this paper, shows an increased Specie Average of a few thousand dollars, notwithstanding the export movement of last week. The aggregate sum with the 57 Banks is still $14,484,259. The Deposits this week are also enhanced $636,466. The line of Loans and Discounts not materially varied. Including the Sub-Treasury exhibit of Saturday, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.	Sub Tr'y.
July 1	$82 618 521	$11,139,300	$71,447,304	$3,125,350
Aug 1st	83,738,141	14,468,901	73,570,427	4,854,300
September 2	81,397,198	14,714,818	72,856,727	6,696,000
September 9	81,398 344	14,446,317	73,831,353	6,363,300
September 16	81,639,782	14,484,259	74,467,701	7,463,856

There was a cheerful feeling in Stocks today, and the speculators for a rise had rather the advantage. Erie Shares gave tone to the list, and advanced, at the close, to 46¾. The variations of the day ranged from 45 to 45½; then down to 44½ and up to 46@46¾. There was a rise of full 1 ₱ cent. in Harlem, Michigan Southern, Galena and Chicago, and Cleveland and Columbus Shares, and 2 ₱ cent. on Reading. The sales of Illinois Central Bonds were again liberal, the bids closing 74½ @¾. Erie Convertibles, of 1871, sold at 72, Incomes at 81½, and for the Third Mortgage, of 1883, 84 bid and 88 asked. In regard to the future negotiations of the Erie Company, we have reason to believe that all idea of any new class of Mortgage Bonds, with a view to the removal of the Income Loan due in February, will be abandoned. If the principle of a moderate Sinking Fund should be deemed proper or necessary, it will be applied to the Convertible Loans, of which the Company hold a reserve equal to the outstanding Incomes. The present Board of Directors will probably not feel called upon to act on this subject. The conviction is growing stronger every day that no serious difficulty will be encountered, and no heavy loss by way of discounts incurred in the arrangement of the Debt of the Company.

The inquiry for Foreign Bills for the British steamer sailing direct on Wednesday, opened to-day with considerable appearance of firmness, though not a large business. On London 109¾, and for very choice Bank bills drawn in Canada and with Bank endorsement here, 110 was paid. The engagements for Specie will, from present appearances, amount to $800,000. The leading Wall-street Bankers feel quite strong under the present showing of Specie, and although the export demand may continue large until the middle of October or 1st of November, no serious concern is likely to be felt until the Bank Averages fall below Ten Million dollars. Money outside of Bank is seeking prime paper at 9 to 12 ₱ cent. Lenders at call, are content with 7 ₱ cent. interest when the collaterals are made satisfactory.

Erie Mortgages.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your remarks on the reluctance of the creditors and shareholders of the Erie Road to a fourth mortgage, and an extravagant Sinking Fund applicable to a special loan to get rid of the Income debt due in February, are just. But you might go further, and add, that either step would compromise the implied obligations of the Company, to the Convertible Bond holders of 1871 and 1862. They hold $8,000,000, or thereabouts. When the bonds were taken, only two mortgages were on the Road, $3,600,000 the first, due in 1868, and $4,000,000, the second, in 1859. Their debt coming next in succession, and the Convertible privilege being deemed prospectively valuable, the Bonds of 1871 brought about 90; those of 1862, 87 to 90. The obligation not to put a third mortgage on the Road, without their consent, or without opening the loan under such mortgage to public competition, affording the Convertible holders the opportunity to participate, was certainly implied. I am not sure that strict justice would not have required the Directors to offer these creditors the option of the whole loan *pro rata* at a fixed price, before a public offer. And, Sir, the obligation not to impair the validity of the Convertible privilege, by any act calculated to depreciate the stock by leaving it, for a series of years, without the hope of a reasonable dividend, is a still higher one. Now what has been done, and what threatened or suggested in the premises?

In 1853 a third mortgage for $10,000,000, to override the two Convertible Loans, to the extent of $6.000,000, was privately created, and the $6,000,000 privately negotiated. The absolute sale of the first $3,000,000 was announced with the announcement of the Mortgage, the Convertible creditors not consulted, nor the opportunity given for any participation in the new loan, which I am willing to grant was demanded in some shape by the wants of the Company. The second $3,000,000 was placed after the same fashion, and at a lower price.

You will recollect that the Foreign holders of the Convertibles made complaint of this at the time. The only redress they were afforded was the reopening of the first $3,000.000 by the original takers—not by the Company—at 110 ₱ cent., the first price being par. This of course was not availed of. Even the public tired of the rate before one-tenth the sum was resold, and the takers were ultimate losers by the operation. The wrong intended, however, is not the less to be remarked upon.

Passing by this movement, I come to the immediate plans which have been hinted at, and partially discussed, looking to a second and grosser wrong to the Convertible creditors and stockholders. I am as yet far from believing they will be adopted; I do not think the Directors are quite so reckless as to dare the experiment, but the danger may as well be met at the threshold.

A *fourth* Mortgage, as you remark, is repulsive to all parties, and utterly discreditable to the Road. The very name would blast it, unless accompanied, as a sapient writer in the last *Railroad Journal* suggests, by the other alternative of an enormous Sinking Fund, s

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

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RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

The New-York Whig State Convention.

Caucuses, Candidates, Attendance, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Sept. 19, 1854.

The people must have come up to Syracuse, to represent their own interest, for it appears as if every known Whig in the State was here, besides a great many who have not heretofore been prominent. "It's all a muddle" as yet who will be Governor, or who will be anything else.

The prominent men for Governor out of New-York are:

Mr. Spalding, of Erie.
Mr. Patterson, of Chautauque.
Mr. Myron H. Clark, of Ontario.

Each of these, or their friends for them, appear to be confident of success.

The New-York Delegation, together with the Delegates from Queens, Richmond, Kings, and one from Westchester County, held a Caucus this evening. Mr. Seaman, of Richmond, presided. The last ballot resulted as follows:

Savage	6	Campbell	2
Ullman	6	E. D. Morgan	1
Whitney	4		

Efforts were made to admit to the Caucus both claimants who were there contesting seats, but finally both were excluded.

There appears to be but little strife for this position.

For Canal Commissioner there is an exciting contest, mainly between

A. P. Williams, of Seneca,
Mr. Fitzhugh, of Oswego.

There appears to be as much feeling in reference to this office as on either of the others.

There are a score or two of aspirants for State Prison Inspector—all of them very well qualified, very anxious and very confident that they are just the kind of articles wanted.

A resolution was offered requesting the Chairman of the Convention, in making up the State Central Committee, to take counsel with the delegates from New-York as to who should be placed on the Committee from the City. It was voted down, and the caucus adjourned without having accomplished anything.

For Lieutenant Governor there are mentioned:

H. J. Raymond of New-York.
Jno. A. King of Queens.
Samuel J. Wilkins of Orange.
Joseph Benedict of Oneida.

The Editorial profession appear to have quite a tendency that way, as I know of three in that line whose names are mentioned. It speaks strangely for the profession.

I think Henry J. Seaman, of Richmond, will be appointed temporary Chairman, and Joseph H. Varnum, of New-York, or Simeon Draper, of Rockland, permanent President.

There will be strong anti-Slavery and anti-Fugitive-Slave-catching resolutions offered to the Convention, and I cannot doubt they will be adopted by acclamation.

Of course the Whig Canal policy, so triumphantly endorsed by the people, will be strongly reaffirmed.

The best feeling prevails, and I look confidently to a harmonious and satisfactory termination to the proceedings of the Convention. I hear but one expression, and that is that the Whig party should put up its best and most reliable men, and I notice an ardent intention to judge fairly and decide prudently.

There will be no contested seats except those from New-York. J. B. S.

From our Regular Telegraphic Agent.

Preliminary Gatherings and Gossip—Doubtful Results.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Sept. 19.

FIRST DISPATCH.

There is a good number of Delegates now here. Affairs are in much confusion. Mr. Weed is not present, but is looked for by the next train. A fierce contest seems to be pending between the friends of Spaulding, of Erie, for Governor, and Savage, of New-York. For Lieut. Governor, Littlejohn and Babcock are mentioned.

SECOND DISPATCH.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Sept. 19—9 P. M.

Nearly all the delegates are here. There is also a large lobby in attendance. Warm times expected. The chances of Spaulding, for Governor, are good, though a combination against him is threatened, in favor of Myron H. Clark, of Ontario. The friends of Judge Harris are supposed to be represented by Mr. Weed, Speaker Pruyn, and others, at the Syracuse House. Messrs. A. B. Dickinson, A. M. Clapp, Hollis White, Wedgewood, the Morgans and Raymond are here. It is said that the Silver Grays and Independent Whigs outnumber the Seward Whigs proper. No Convention held for many years has been as doubtful as to results as the present appears to be.

A programme has not yet been made out, but Spaulding is thought to be ahead. Too much management, however, may undo him.

Fitzhugh will not be nominated for Canal Commissioner. A. B. Williams may be the candidate. Samuel P. Russell has a large number of friends here from Chenango Valley, but stands a hard chance. It is not certain, but it is supposed that Nelson J. Beach will get the nomination.

The lobby is full of Canal Contractors, and the fight is hard. There is some talk that Thurlow Weed will adopt Spaulding, so that the Canal Board can be modified.

Swain, Tobey and Brown are in the field for the office of State Prison Inspector.

Raymond stands strong for Lieutenant-Governor. No struggle for that office is yet heard of.

The Convention will meet at Corinthian Hall to-morrow at 12 o'clock. As yet there are no indications of how it will be organized.

There are four contested seats, one of them from Oneida.

County Fair.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Sept. 19.

The County Fair will be held in this place to-morrow, which will continue for three days.

Prohibitory Law Convention—Adjournment of the U. S. District Court.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Sept. 19.

The New-Jersey Prohibitory Law Convention meets in this city to-morrow.

The United States District Court met and adjourned to Tuesday next.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV....NO. 938. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Army Orders.

The following order has just been issued by the War Office:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 13, 1854.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO 16.

Inquiries having been made by several commanding officers in regard to the construction of the act approved August 4, 1854, "to increase the pay of the rank and file of the army, and to encourage enlistments," the following instructions are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. The act takes effect from its date, and increases the pay of the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the army of the United States,) a description which includes all enlisted men except those of the Ordnance Department,) four dollars per month over the rates to which they were entitled by previous laws. One dollar per month of the pay of the private soldier is, however, still to be retained till the expiration of his term of service, in conformity with the fifth clause of the supplementary act of July 7, 1838.

2. Every enlisted soldier in service at the passage of the act, and subsequently receiving an honorable discharge on the completion of his term of enlistment, who shall, within one month thereafter, reënlist in the army, shall be entitled to two dollars per month in addition to the ordinary pay of his grade, for the first period of five years after the expiration of his previous enlistment, and a further sum of one dollar per month for each successive period of five years, so long as he shall remain continuously in the army.

3. Soldiers honorably discharged before the passage of the act, but who reënlisted service within one month after their discharge and the date of the act, are entitled, from the date of such reëntry, to two dollars per month in addition to the ordinary pay of their grade.

4. Soldiers in the army at the date of the act, who have served one or more enlistments, and been honorably discharged, are entitled to the two dollars per month in addition to the ordinary pay of their grade, from the date of the passage of the act.

5. Every non-commissioned officer, musician, or private soldier, who may reënlist into his *company* or *regiment*, under the conditions expressed in the 29th section of the act of July 5, 1838, viz: "within two months before or one month after the expiration of his term of service," is still entitled to the three months extra pay provided by said act. The "three months' extra pay" (bounty) thus allowed, is the ordinary pay of the grade in which the soldier was serving when discharged.

6. The serving out of each enlistment entered into under the 29th section of the act of July 5, 1838, above cited, is to be counted as five years' service within the meaning of the 2d section of the act of Aug. 4, 1854.

7. If an enlistment or reënlistment be made at or in the vicinity of the remote military posts, under the conditions of the 3d section of the act of June 17, 1850, the soldier is also entitled to the bounty provided by that act—the amount to be paid to him in unequal installments at the end of each year's service, and in the proportions fixed by the Regulation of June 22, 1850.

8. Soldiers who received a Certificate of Merit for distinguished services in the war with Mexico, as well those now in the Army as those that may hereafter enlist, are allowed the two dollars per month to which that certificate would have entitled them, had they remained continuously in the service. Where the service has been continuous, the pay commences from the date of the engagement in which the certificate was won; where the soldier has been out of service, but was in the Army at the passage of the law, he is entitled to the extra pay from August 4, 1854, the date of the act; in all other cases, the pay will commence from the date of enlistment.

9. The rule recited in the foregoing paragraph is applicable also to those non-commissioned officers who, under the authority of the 17th section of the act of March 3, 1847, were recommended for promotion by brevet to the lowest grade of commissioned officer, but did not receive the benefit of that provision. A list of the non-commissioned officers embraced in this description will be published hereafter.

10. The 6th section of the act of Aug. 4, 1854, increasing the allowance to soldiers employed at work on fortifications, in surveys, in cutting roads, and other constant labor, of not less than ten days, a substitute for the act of March 2, 1819, on the same subject, which it entirely supersedes. Accordingly the "extra gill of whiskey, or spirits," heretofore allowed to the army when employed on fatigue duty, is discontinued. Enlisted men employed as laborers and teamsters at posts East of the Rocky Mountains, are now entitled to an extra compensation of twenty-five cents per day; and when employed as mechanics to forty cents; at all posts West of those mountains, the corresponding rates are thirty-five cents per day, respectively.

11. It is particularly enjoined on all commanding officers to see that the muster rolls embrace all the data necessary to ensure justice to the soldier, and to guide the paymaster in making his payments. Thus, when men are entitled to the benefits of the 2d section of the act of Aug. 4, 1854, the following remarks should be placed opposite their names: "$2 pr. mo. for former services,"—the expression "former services" being used to designate the *whole series of the soldier's service prior to the date of the act.* If he be entitled to $1 additional for reënlisting subsequent to its date, the remark will then be, "$2 pr. mo. for former services, and $1 for reënlisting;" for a second reënlistment, "$2 pr. mo. for former services, and $2 for 2d reënlistment," &c. For soldiers coming under the provisions of the 3d and 4th sections of the act, note as follows: "$2 pr. mo. for cert. merit;" "$2 pr. mo. for previous services, $9 for cert. merit, and $1 for reënlisting," &c., according to the facts of the case. The bounty of "three months' extra pay" allowed for reënlistments under the 29th section of the act of July 5, 1838, is not to be entered on the muster-roll, as this bounty is paid by the recruiting officer, and not by the paymaster; but installments of bounty due for enlistments made under the provisions of the 3d section of the act of June 17, 1850, will be noted as follows: "1-16, (or ¼, 1-6, or ½, according to its being the installment due for the 1st, 2d, 3d, or 4th year's service,) Ret'd bounty ($——) due—" the regulation amount of the bounty to be specified. The installment for the fifth year's service will be thus noted: "$—— Ret'd bounty ($——) due."

The pay certificates given to soldiers at the time of their discharge must also clearly set forth the extra allowances to which they are entitled.

By order of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER, Adjutant General.

Death of a Land Office Clerk from Cholera.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 19.

John Barnhill, a Clerk, for a number of years, in the Land Office, died here, it is supposed of cholera, this morning. He returned from a visit to Pittsburg a few days since.

The Massachusetts Democratic State Convention.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 19.

The Democrats of this city met in their Wards last night, and elected delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Lowell on the 26th instant. Resolutions approving of the Administration and its measures were adopted in a majority of the Wards, while in others—according to the *Times*, a Democratic paper—such a harmonious spirit prevailed that resolves approving the policy of the General Government were not deemed necessary.

Maine Election—Fire in Canton, Mass.—Accident and Loss of Life on the Fall River Railroad.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 19.

One hundred and four towns and plantations in the Sixth Maine Congressional District give Milliken, Fusion, 4,197; Fuller, Democrat, 2,870; Smith, Whig, 1,463.

No choice for Governor has been made.

In Canton, Mass., last night, the pattern shop of Lyman Kinsley was destroyed by fire, with the shop of E. Sherman, hat manufacturer. Mr. Kinsley loses $40,000, for which he is insured in Boston and Roxbury.

At Bridgewater, on the Fall River Railroad, last night, the train came in contact with a team containing two Irishmen, staving the chaise to pieces, and instantly killing one of the men.

Verdict of a Jury.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 19.

The Jury who for the last month have been investigating the cause of the falling of the Granite Buildings in Broad-st. returned a verdict this afternoon, that the accident was the result of a want of proper precaution on the part of the owners, in not ascertaining the stability of the foundation wall; and also, that Mr. French, one of the owners, when warned of the danger in season, did not take proper measures to avert it. They also declare that proper means should be taken to ascertain the stability of all buildings going up in the city.

Mortality in Charleston—Yellow Fever—Detention of the Steamship Marion.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Sept. 19.

The deaths yesterday from Yellow Fever were seventeen. The deaths for the week were one hundred and sixty, of which one hundred and twenty-seven were from Yellow Fever.

The steamship *Marion* has been detained here in consequence of a heavy sea, and will sail for New-York this afternoon.

Cholera at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Tuesday, Sept. 19.

To-day, up to this evening, there were sixty deaths from Cholera, but the number of new cases have diminished. The rain which has fallen this evening, it is hoped, will prove salutary.

Progress of the Yellow Fever.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 19.

New Orleans papers of Wednesday last are received. They contain Galveston dates to the 10th inst., at which time the yellow fever continued to prevail there.

The Savannah *Georgian* of Sunday expresses its belief that the yellow fever was decreasing in that city. The death of J. W. Harris, of the firm of Harris & Brown, is announced.

Accident to the Steamboat Trenton.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 19.

The steamer *Trenton*, with her passengers, on the downward trip from New-York, was run into by a brig, above Tacony, and struck a few inches aft the starboard boiler. The woodwork in the after part of the steamer was carried away, and the boiler much injured. The passengers were much frightened, but none of them were injured.

Meeting of the Canal Board.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Sept. 19.

A special meeting of the Canal Board is to be held on the 28th inst., to locate the new line of the Erie Canal between Brighton and Macedon.

Policeman Killed by an Irishman.

CHICAGO, Monday, Sept. 18.

An Irishman named Patrick Cunningham, stabbed Police Officer Caspar Hansl, who had arrested him, this afternoon, killing him instantly. Cunningham is in jail.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Sept. 19.

The Cotton Market is unsettled; 900 bales sold at prices ranging from 6@9c.

NEW-YORK CITY.

FIRE IN BROADWAY.

The Metropolitan Hotel Endangered—Loss $80,000.

About 10 o'clock last night an alarm of fire proceeded from the vicinity of Niblo's Garden, on Crosby-street, between Houston and Prince-streets. It was occasioned by the flames bursting forth from the windows of the upper floor of the four story building, No. 598 Broadway, running through to Crosby-street. The building was occupied on the first floor by Mr. John L. Weston, wholesale and retail dealer in French looking-glasses and manufacturer of picture frames; and in the upper floors by Messrs. Vrede, Kamp & Co., manufacturers and dealers in cabinet furniture. It was rumored for a time in the lower part of the City that the Metropolitan Hotel had caught fire, and many thousands of citizens and firemen were quickly at the scene of the conflagration.

The second floor of the building was occupied by Messrs. Vrede, Kamp & Co, as their sales room; the third for the Upholstery, and the fourth for varnishing and finishing departments. The basement in Crosby-street was occupied by J. A. Krugler, a manufacturer of Syrups, &c.

Before the firemen could bring their efforts to bear, the flames had made considerable progress in the upper floor—so much so that it was burned through. The flames then caught in the third floor. Great efforts were made to preserve the adjoining buildings. When the flames burst through the roof, it was feared that the Freemasons' Hall, situated adjoining, would also take fire, when it was discovered that the whole building was in danger. The police and citizens commenced to remove the furniture and looking-glasses from the first and second floors, and succeeded in saving a number of valuable looking-glasses, chairs and sofas, most of which were in an unfinished state, and placed on the sidewalks, under the protection of the police.

Great excitement was caused by the falling of a large iron safe through the floors—which striking against the stairs, was sent into the street. Some persons narrowly escaped. Immediately after which the floors fell through.

The fire is supposed to have had its origin from the stove used on the fourth floor.

The amount of stock of Messrs Vrede, Kamp & Co., is $16,000, on which was an insurance of $12,000. The stock of Mr. Weston was valued at $12,000 on which an insurance of $4,000 had been effected. The entire loss will not fall far short of $80,000.

No. 598 Broadway was owned by Messrs. Spicer and Engleson.

No. 600 Broadway, which was partly damaged by water, was owned by Mr. W. L. Proch.

No. 122 Crosby-street, was owned by Mr. J. Lorillard.

P. S.—As we go to press, (2 A. M.) the City Hall bell is ringing another alarm for the same district, indicating that the fire has again broken out. A high wind prevails.

ACCIDENTS.

During the early part of the fire, two young men, members of Engine Co. No. 4, fell from the third floor of the building in Crosby-street. Their names were Edward Newman and Sanford. The former was badly, though not dangerously injured. The latter escaped with very slight injuries. At midnight the fire was still burning in the lower part of the house; several engines were playing on it.

The Delay of the Atlantic.

The delay in the arrival of the steamer *Atlantic* from Liverpool is accounted for by a note published in the *Commercial* from Lieut. W. A. Bartlett, U. S. N. He says:—

"Her detention at sea has been caused by encountering a gale of unusual severity, in lat. 52° 42', long. 38° West, which, during most of the interval of time between Sunday, the 10th, midnight, to Wednesday, 13th, midnight, barometer falling to 28 in. 25, caused this noble ship a trial of her strength and sea qualities such as can be appreciated best by those who have been at times at sea on vessels not equally well provided with strength and capacity for such encounters. During twenty-one years of trials incident to a sea life, I have not before met a gale of greater severity, and in no instance have I known the wind to blow a *hurricane gale* for so many consecutive hours.

The consequence was that the good *Atlantic* had to contend against a heavy and high *cross-sea*, of the most trying character; and the present condition of her disabled *stem* and wheel-house, though not endangering the safety of the ship, showed to the most casual observer the weight of the blows she received, and how great are the requisites of strength in all steamships, and that they should be like the *Atlantic*—staunch and strong.

For the twelve hours preceding the noon of the 12th, the *Atlantic* made but 55 miles to the West. From noon of the 12th to noon of the 13th, *she did not make a single mile*, although her engines worked beautifully six revolutions per minute—all that could be permitted in such a sea.

A Robbery at the New-York Theatre.

Hon. John M. Botts, of Virginia, now stopping at the Astor House, had his pocket picked of $800 at the New-York Theatre on Monday evening, the opening night. The thief, who gave his name as George Williams, abstracted Mr. Botts's wallet from his pocket in the Theatre; but, as he seized it, he was detected by Officer Allason of the Chief's Detective force. The money ($811,) was in his hand at the time he was arrested. The property was identified by Mr. Botts, and Williams was locked up for trial after examination before the Mayor.

Cholera at Sea.

The ship *St. Petersburg*, Capt. Leverett, arrived at this port yesterday from Havre. She had 360 passengers on board; and had *forty-five* deaths by Cholera on the passage. The *St. Petersburg*, in lat. 42° N., long. 54° 10', saw two large sail on the starboard quarter, under short sail, which made all sail after the ship, and in three hours came near it. They were two English men-of-war, which soon kept off and did not speak the vessel.

The "Mackerels" Out.

The "Mackerel Rangers" passed our office yesterday on their return from a target excursion to Yonkers. They numbered sixty muskets.

Case of Highway Robbery.

Highway robberies are not extinct. Mr. B. S. Osborn, residing in Eighty-third-street, near Third-avenue, was walking through Jones' Wood, in Seventy-third-street, near the Second-avenue, on Monday evening, when he was attacked by two men, who robbed him of $127. They held him in such a manner that he could not see what they looked like. Mr. Osborn had a revolver and a watch upon his person, but the robbers left both, and escaped with the money.

The Cattle Nuisance.

On Monday evening, an ox, from Mr. Chamberlain's stables in Robinson-street, broke loose from his driver in Greenwich-street, and besides doing other damage, gored a little boy seven years of age, named John Farrel. The child was taken to his home No. 345 Greenwich-street, where he received medical attention, but he is not expected to recover. He was on an errand for his parents when he met with the accident. The ox belonged to Bernard Stroup, of Indiana.

The Police Telegraph.

A Special Committee of the Philadelphia Common Council arrived in this City yesterday to inquire into and examine the working of our Fire and Police Telegraph. The Committee received the desired information, and left town in the evening train for Boston.

☞ We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. S. J. Sedgwick's Metropolitan Academy and Gymnasium in Sixth-avenue; establishments which have been opened for the season under favorable auspices.

☞ A young man, named Wm. M. Tuck, was drowned in the Alabama River on Saturday week while on his way from Mobile to New-York. He was bathing at the time, near the mouth of Catoma Creek.

Retail Market Prices.

The unprecedentedly high figure at which all articles for the domestic table have stood for some time past still obtains.

Meats have advanced on last week's quotations about 1c. ₱ lb.; best Cut Beef sells at 18c., Ribs do: 16c., and best Steaks from 10c. to 15c ₱ lb.; Veal 14c., and Forequarters do. 9c. ₱ lb.; Mutton and Lamb at 12½c. ₱ lb. The slight decline in these articles last week was owing to the large arrivals of Cattle in this City. The supply of live stock being much smaller, the prices of Dead Meats have of course advanced. Ham and other Meats about same as last week. Ham, 14c.; Bacon 12½c ₱ lb. Sausages sell at from 10c. to 14c. ₱ lb. These articles are in brisk demand.

In Butter and Cheese prices are a shade lower. The common grades may fall, but the prices, it is thought will maintain the present rates until November, when dairy articles are always more abundant. Pine Apple Cheese sells at 15c @16c.; English Dairy, (imitation) at from 12c.@13c., and the common brand, at 10c.@10½c. ₱ lb. Orange County Butter brings from 28c. to 31c., and Dairy from 20c. to 25c. ₱ lb.

Lard, 11½c. ₱ lb.

The supply of vegetables on hand has been largely increased, the high prices obtained therefor last week having caused the farmers to send a large amount to market; consequently they have somewhat decreased in price. Cabbage, 8c.@10c. ₱ head, and $1 ₱ dozen; Tomatoes, 1 shilling and 8 pence to 2½ shillings the half-peck, and 10 shillings a basket; Philadelphia Tomatoes bring from 6 to 7 shillings ₱ bushel. Pickles however are high, they sell at from 2 shilling 6 pence to 4 shillings a hundred. Potatoes (good mercer) are sold at from $3 50 to $3 75 ₱ bbl, or 4 shillings the peck—a slight decline. Parsley, 2c.@3c. ₱ bunch; Egg plants, $1@10 shillings ₱ dozen; Herbs are scarce and high.

There are at present no Cranberries in the market. The crop for the present season will be unusually good. The drouth has given them a desirable consistency and hardness. A supply may be expected in a few days.

Apples about the same as last week—$3 ₱ barrel 2 shillings half peck.

Poultry unchanged. Turkeys from 6 to 20 shillings a piece. Chickens from 5 to 1½ shillings ₱ pair.

Wild Fowl scarce and dear; Woodcock from $5 to $7 ₱ dozen. Teals 5 shillings ₱ pair.

Fish, salt and fresh is abundant and unchanged in demand or price. Black fish 8c.@1$c.; Cod 6c.; Eels, Halibut and Bass 12½c.; Blue fish 8c., and Lobsters 6c. ₱ lb.

Shell fish is in good demand at unchanged rates. Oysters from 62½c. to $1 ₱ hundred in the shell. Clams from 2 shillings to $1 per hundred.

[Advertisement.]

The Season out of Town.—The fashion and beauty of the Metropolis, wherever rusticating, will soon be "at home," in its own elegant domicil. Our blooming belles are sure, however, to bring back upon their cheeks a little of the

"Dusky livery of the burnished sun;"

it is the penalty they pay for renewed health and spirits. Thanks, however, to our friend Phalon, it is but a temporary infliction. His Paphian Lotion removes the blemish almost as rapidly as the breeze removes the morning mist from the face of the waters. There is no mistake about this article; it is an unfailing remedy for sallowness, freckles, tan, pimples, roughness of the skin, and all blemishes that affect the complexion. Step into Phalon's, at the St. Nicholas, and ask him to show you Madame Anna Thillon's enthusiastic letter on the subject. Also for sale by all the Druggists and fancy stores in the City and County.

[Advertisement.]

Education Complete.—Embracing Physiology, Animal and Mental, applied to the Preservation and Restoration of Health of Body and Power of Mind; Self-culture and Perfection of Character, including the Management of Youth; Memory and Intellectual Improvement, applied to Self-Education and Juvenile Instruction. By O. S. Fowler. Complete in 1 vol. Price $2. Published by Fowlers & Wells, No. 308 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

Aspinwall's Tonic Mixture.—This preparation is the only certain specific for fever and ague. It breaks the chills immediately and invariably, and rapidly recruits the strength. Prepared after the original formula, by Thomas & Maxwell, (Successors to J. S. Aspinwall,) No. 86 William-street.

[Advertisement.]

Musical Wonder.—At the Hipppodrome they have introduced a newly invented musical instrument, called the Apolonicon, that possesses all the power and harmony of a band of sixty first rate musicians. It is played by a musical professor from Holland, Herr Ch. Wuck Sabatie, with tremendous effect.

(Advertisement.)

Gas! Gas!—New and beautiful styles of gas fixtures in modern and antique designs just out. Call at the great manufacturing dépôt of Archer, Warner & Co., No. 276 Broadway, where will be found the largest stock in America, also portable gas apparatus, designed for country residences, churches or factories.

LONG ISLAND.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.

An adjourned meeting of this Board was held yesterday afternoon, at the County Jail, Brooklyn.

A communication from the Superintendents of the poor, asking for an appropriation of $20,000 for the support of the poor, was referred to the Committee on Accounts of Superintendents of the Poor.

Mr. Kalbfleisch presented a remonstrance from citizens of Bushwick, against the bill for making profile map and surveying that town. The petitioners consider the charge exhorbitant. Referred to a Special Committee.

FEVER AND AGUE.

The Penitentiary Committee, to whom was referred a resolution relating to the great number of cases of Fever and Ague at the Penitentiary, Reported, That there has been a large number of cases of said disease among the prisoners since the 1st of July last. In consequence of this the physician is compelled to expend a much larger amount than was anticipated for medicine, and, as it is paid for from his salary, that at the end of the next quarter an additional allowance of $100 be made to said physician to reimburse him for his extra and unforseen expense.

The Committee say that in their opinion the fever is caused by the miasma arising from the numerous ponds and swamps scattered about the neighborhood in the Ninth Ward of the city of Brooklyn. To remove the cause, the Committee recommend that the Board of Supervisors request the Common Council of the city of Brooklyn to take measures to cause said ponds and swamps to be filled with dirt. The report was adopted.

WHAT IT COSTS TO SUPPRESS RIOTS.

A bill of $375 for provisions furnished the military on Sunday, June 11, when called out to suppress the riot on that day, was ordered to be paid. The items of this bill are as follows:

Supper supplied to 160 military at Toynbee's Hotel, at 50 cents	$80 00
Supper supplied to 120 military at Museum Saloon, at 50 cents	60 00
Supper supplied to 400 military at the Armory in Henry-street	200 00
Refreshments supplied to the military at Jail	35 00
Total	$375 00

It appears by the above bill that there were 700 soldiers out on duty Sunday, June 11, besides the Squadron of Horse (4 companies) stationed at the Jail.

Feed for Jurors.—Messrs. Toynbee & Hopkins presented another bill amounting to $182, for meals furnished Jurors from the Court of Sessions and Oyer and Terminer, at $1 per meal, which was ordered paid, but a resolution reported by the Committee was adopted, in which it is declared that 50 cents is sufficient to purchase a meal for a Juror.

Firemen in Williamsburg.

At the last meeting of the Common Council of Williamsburg, a motion was made and adopted, reinstating such of the old members of Engine Company No. 4, in the new company, as have made affidavit that they were not concerned in any riot.

Engine Company No. 7 will take their departure this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, for Hartford, for the purpose of joining in the Firemen's Parade of that city on the 21st inst.

Temperance Delegates.

The following-named gentlemen have been appointed delegates from Williamsburg to the State Temperance Convention to be held at Auburn on the 27th inst.: Messrs. John B. Wells, Lloyd Slade, John Thompson, and J. R. Peacock.

Wealth of Nations.—No. I.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

We are interested in the communication of yours of the 14th inst., because it suggests inquiries which had occurred to us as in our consideration of the general subject, National Wealth.

The writer starts with the suggestion that there is no *science* of political economy. That is a humiliating admission; that the truth in relation to the great economic interest of society, the best mode of augmenting the supply for human wants, is yet to be discovered. This is undoubtedly true, and is evidenced by the contradictory theories extant; but it is a poor compliment to the boasted intelligence of the age.

The questions, how are we to buy the gold of California, and to what use is she to appropriate it, when fully and practically answered, may go far to decide the question whether gold is wealth. It is true that gold is the staple of California, as cotton is of Georgia, but it will not build her canals, her railroads, nor her cities; these can only be built by *labor*. It will also add to the disposable capital of the State; but it must be disposed of to be available, and capital, unless combined with labor, has no value; it will produce nothing.

"The Californians are beginning to understand how their gold may be retained at home;" they will probably discover that, retained at home, it will have no value, and then that will not prove us to be "foolish in not adopting some means to prevent the gold we get from running across the Atlantic as soon as it arrives." It is true the "point is worthy of some attention," and he will elucidate a difficult problem if he will discover and present us the reason for the constant shipment of gold to Europe, while the price of *its use* is double in America. The European can no more obtain gold from us except by *buying it* than we can from California; if we do not want more intensely the commodities the European gives us in exchange for our gold, we are entirely at liberty to reject his proposal for an exchange of our gold for his cloth and hardware; but this we do not do. If "all over the earth exchange on London is at a premium," it can only be because England offers to all the world something which is more esteemed than gold, with which to buy it.

We regret to see your correspondent abusing the present race of Englishmen for what was done by their grand-fathers. British colonial policy, a century since, may have been bad enough, as bad as her present Indian or Chinese policy, but certainly in our *present* intercourse with Great Britain we have nothing to complain of. If we are not competent to take care of our own interests, we should be thankful that we have so intelligent a friend on the other side of the water to look after us, if she is our conservator, which we do not believe to be the case. It is certainly no compliment to our press that British interests control it, nor to our people that Englishmen make our "great demagogues and small politicians quite ready to respond to their wishes." The time was, and not long since, when demagogues and politicians prospered most by the opposite course, by abusing everything English; what has occasioned the change?

We regret also to see the stale charge revived, which was a staple argument a quarter of a century since, that the "Wealth of Nations" was written to favor the policy of free trade, when at the time of its writing and long after, the policy of Great Britain was the very opposite; and Mr. Carey *now* maintains that the principles of Adam Smith are not what have been attributed to him—that he *is* in fact the staunch advocate of the policy of protection. It was undoubtedly the object of Adam Smith to demonstrate the theory by which "to increase the wealth of that particular *nation*—the English nation" If he demonstrates what is *her* true policy, all other nations may avail themselves of the knowledge he has imparted to his countrymen, and by adopting his principles may reach the same result for themselves; and it by no means follows that the wealth of our nation involves, or has any tendency to produce poverty in others; on the contrary, the opposite is true. Where there is freedom to act, all exchanges must be profitable to both parties; if it were not so, it would be impracticable to effect exchanges—the losing party would be sure to decline any intercourse prejudicial to his interest, if competent to discover what his true interests were.

We hope your correspondent will continue his investigation of a subject especially interesting, as there is obviously a screw loose in our affairs.

B.

Sea Wages.—A London magistrate has been lately called upon to decide a question of wages claimed by several sailors of their employers, who refused paying, on the ground that the sailors had been imprisoned at Madras for 12 days, in consequence of desertion, and thereupon discharged from the ship. The counsel for the sailors vehemently complained that the sailors had been unjustly imprisoned by the Madras magistrate, as their alleged desertion was only a demand for the ship's survey, and a refusal to proceed on the voyage unless this was effected. Shipmasters, it was urged, often made tools of magistrates in the Colonies by means of a present of a ham or a cheese.

The Judge refused to inquire into the official acts of the Colonial magistrate, and awarded the sailors wages up to the time of their arrest. Desertion, in the strict sense of that term, usually works a forfeiture of all wages previously earned; but every abandonment of the ship on the part of a sailor is not a desertion. For example: to refuse to proceed on a voyage not designated in the articles—as in the case of many *Guinea* speculations—to leave the ship from want of provisions, or by reason of cruelty, are not what the law deems acts of desertion, and will not work a forfeiture of wages. Nor could it hardly be deemed desertion if a sailor should absent himself from a cranky old ship, because the master refused a survey.

THE DAY-LATER NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

The Full News of Four Days.

REFUSAL OF PEACE TERMS BY RUSSIA.

VISIT OF PRINCE ALBERT TO [illegible]

FLIGHT OF CHRISTINA FROM SPAIN.

Fine Harvests.

Steady Cotton Market—Consols 95¼.

The United States Mail steamer *Atlantic*, from Liverpool Wednesday forenoon, Sept. 6, with 213 passengers, arrived at this port Tuesday morning, Sept. 19, at 7¼ A. M.

The Cunard Mail steamer *Arabia* arrived at Liverpool at 7 o'clock on the evening of Saturday, Sept. 2.

The news by this arrival is not extensive, and was partially anticipated by the *Ottawa*, at Quebec from Liverpool Sept. 5. Russia nominally refuses Austrian interference. No new incident has occurred in the war. Queen Christina has escaped from Spain. Louis Napoleon is enjoying his triumph in the homage paid him by Prince Albert for Queen Victoria, and by the Kings of Belgium and Portugal, all of whom are visiting the camp at Boulogne.

Liverpool Cotton market quiet and steady. Breadstuffs, for the moment, have ceased their downward tendency, although the harvest prospects are magnificent. Consols, 95¼.

THE WAR.

The Austrian Note and the Russian Refusal.

There were various rumors both in Paris and Vienna as to the substance of the reply received by the Austrian Government from the Czar, refusing to evacuate the Principalities. It would seem, however, that the formal reply may not be expected to reach Vienna until Sept. 20. But the document will doubtless be [illegible] give, it is useless, at present, to speculate on what its precise terms may be. Our last accounts indicated that a door was remaining for negotiations. If the following telegraph to the London *Times* be correct, the Czar's refusal is unconditional:

VIENNA, Monday Morning, Sept. 4.—On Friday Prince A. Gortschakoff received a dispatch which was delivered to Count Buol early on Saturday morning. *The Note contained an absolute rejection of the four propositions.*

On Saturday a Cabinet Council, at which the Emperor presided, was held. It is not expected that Austria will declare war against Russia, but probably the army of occupation in Wallachia will be raised immediately from 30,000 to 100,000 men.

It is believed that the Austrian and Swedish Ministers will leave St. Petersburg.

This intelligence is confirmed by the following from the Paris *Moniteur*:

Gen. Benckendorff has arrived at Paris, on the bearer of a dispatch from the Emperor of Russia to the King of Prussia.

The Emperor returns an absolute refusal to the terms lately offered by the Four Powers.

The Austrian Note to Russia.

TO GRAF VALENTIN ESTERHAZY, IN ST. PETERSBURG:

VIENNA, Thursday, Aug. 10, 1854.

In my dispatch of July 9 I had the honor to inform you of the impression produced on the Imperial Cabinet by the communications with which Prince Gortschakoff was entrusted, as well as our [illegible] turn to good account with the maritime Powers, whatever elements these communications may contain that could possibly serve as a basis of negotiation for the attainment of a peace.

While we by no means concealed from ourselves the difficulties of our task, inasmuch as Russia's communications only imperfectly met the demands which we ourselves had been impelled to address to her, we have, nevertheless, felt ourselves called upon to represent to the maritime Powers in what spirit the Emperor, our august master, would wish to see these communications received, at the same time laying special stress on

...the immediate cessation of hostilities on their ...[illegible] is intended as the latter are dependent on too many contingencies for it to be ...

On our urgent application, however, these Powers have at last consented, but with reservation of ...[illegible] and additions that circumstances might make necessary, to state in terms the guarantees which seem to them indispensable for the re-establishment of peace in Europe, and the preservation of the balance of power in Europe on a firm basis, on which occasion they have left it to us, if ...[illegible] to communicate them to Russia in our own name.

These guarantees are indicated in the identical note a copy of which is annexed, which the representatives of France and England have addressed to the Imperial Cabinet. They are the consequences of the principles laid down in the protocols, more particularly in that of April 9, and coincide with our own apprehension of these latter. The Imperial Cabinet threatens in their acceptance on the part of the Russian Cabinet the only practical means of entering on the path of negotiation, and cannot do otherwise than recommend them most warmly for serious and mature deliberation.

I have addressed this dispatch to Count NESSELRODE, and give him a copy of it; at the same time you will put forward with emphasis all the arguments which advocate an unreserved acceptance of the fundamental principles on which alone we believe it is possible to set bounds to the horrors of war, which have already cost so many victims, and which will undoubtedly continue to spread and increase.

In fact, it is in the sincere acceptance of these grounds, which Austria half recognizes as the necessary conditions of a firm peace, that she alone perceives a chance of arriving at a general understanding. If the Cabinet of St. Petersburg acceded to the four guarantees spoken of above, it could reckon on our zeal to address to the maritime Powers the most serious representations for the purpose of prevailing on them to consent to negotiations being opened without delay on these bases, and an arrangement come to for a simultaneous suspension of hostilities.

We again conjure the Imperial Court of Russia to apprehend in its immeasurable importance the decision it is about to take, and we hardly need recommend to you, Herr GRAF, to avail yourself of every means in your power to bring about a decision favorable to the interests of peace.

As the extraordinary importance of the situation will give a criterion of the impatience with which we shall look forward to the answer which shall be given you by the Russian Cabinet, I beg you to forward the same to us as speedily as possible, and gladly avail myself of the opportunity, &c.

BUOL.

Austrian Demands—Russian Refusal.

From the London Times, Sept. 5.

We have not thought it necessary to trouble our readers, whose appetite for diplomatic correspondence has long ago been satiated with blue books and long dispatches, by calling their attention to eleven ponderous communications recently made by the Austrian and Prussian Governments to the Diet of the Germanic Confederation upon the present relations of the European Powers. In addition to the weariness of spirit which the compositions of the Germanic Chanceries are apt to beget in the reader, these documents had almost all the incurable defect of being stale and out of date. All the correspondence anterior to the 8th of August, when the Notes were exchanged between Austria and the Western Powers, may therefore be consigned to oblivion, and the whole political interest of the present time is centred on the last communications, made by Austria on the 10th and by Prussia on the 13th of August to the Russian Government, which we shall presently examine. It is, however, already known with certainty that the Russian answer to these communications, and to the four points recommended by Austria as a basis for negotiation, is a *pure negative rejection*, Russia consenting only to the evacuation of the Principalities, which she adheres to because she cannot help it. The terms in which this refusal has been expressed cannot yet be accurately known; but there is every reason to believe that they amount to a positive refusal to entertain or discuss the abrogation of the treaties, the discontinuance of the Protectorate, or the liberty of the Danube and the Black Sea. We are not in the least surprised at this result, and we never expected that the submission of Russia to these demands would be obtained otherwise than by successful and continued war. To the Western Powers this decision of the Court of St. Petersburg only gives an inducement the more to carry on the contest with a promptitude and vigor which our admirals have not hitherto shown, for we do not hesitate to say that their performances have as yet fallen short of the intentions of the Government, and of what was expected by the country from the magnificent fleets under their orders. But the effect of this refusal by Russia of the terms which the German Powers had adopted and endorsed, places those States in a position of infinite perplexity and ridicule, unless they are prepared to act with decision upon the failure of their own favorite project of pacification. In transmitting these four propositions to Russia on the 10th of August, Count BUOL declared that "it was in the sincere acceptance of these grounds, which Austria herself recognizes as the necessary conditions of a firm peace, that she *alone* perceives a chance of arriving at a general understanding;" and further, he urged "the unreserved acceptance of the fundamental principles *on which alone* we believe it possible to set bounds to the horrors of war, which will undoubtedly continue to spread and increase." Even the Court of Puthus followed in the same strain, and pressed its "august brother-in-law" to open negotiations on these terms, which it attempted to represent by a masterpiece of sophistry, as perfectly compatible with the views already adopted and expressed at St. Petersburg. We never read arguments more puerile or misrepresentations more flagrant than those which occur in this Prussian dispatch; but, absurd as they must appear to all Europe, they serve not the less to constitute a sort of moral obligation (if that expression can be applied at all) upon the King of Prussia. The more he has labored to show that, after all, these terms were matters of very easy acceptance by the Emperor of Russia, the more he stands committed against the pretensions of the autocrat by whom these propositions are contemptuously rejected. In short, the German Powers have made a last attempt to secure an honorable, or, at least, a decent retreat to their former ally. They even held out the hope of an armistice, which was more than they were entitled to offer, for we confidently believe that the Western Powers will listen to no proposal whatever for a suspension of arms until the full preliminaries of peace have been actually signed on terms completely providing for the future security of the East and for the honor of their arms. All, however, has failed; the notes of Austria and the exhortations and prayers of Prussia are flung in their faces, and they are told that, if these are the terms they conceive to be indispensable to the restoration of peace, they may get them as they can.

If we were considering the conduct of two important Governments in any other part of the world than in Germany, or even of Austria and Prussia at any period of their history in the last century, we should feel no uncertainty as to the result of so impotent and insulting a rejection of their good offices. From Austria especially, the Note of the 10th of August had all the characteristics of an *ultimatum*, for she had already entered into a treaty with the principal belligerent Power, and her army stands equipped for immediate action, or has already crossed the frontiers. The first point therefore to be ascertained is whether she intends her Minister to remain at St Petersburg after this positive intimation that Russia will yield upon none of the points which Austria herself has declared to be necessary for the independence of Turkey, for the safety of German interests, and for the restoration of peace. The second is to learn whether her troops, which are now advancing into the Principalities as the allies of Turkey, are to be considered the enemies of Russia. On these points the decision of the Cabinet of Vienna cannot long be doubtful. Count ESTERHAZY is known to have been instructed to require a positive and precise answer to the Note of the 10th of August, which he was not authorized to modify or to discuss; and that answer being received, we presume that the resolution of the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH was taken beforehand on either alternative, for the question is now so simplified as to admit of no further ambiguity or disguise. The course which Prussia will pursue under these circumstances is, unhappily, equally clear: any chink is small enough to enable her to sneak out of danger and to repudiate her obligations to the rest of the world. We can only hope that the course of events, the success of the Western Powers, the more decided attitude of Austria, and the growing indignation of her own subjects will at last stir up a more generous and manly feeling in that abject court, or that Prussia may feel the effects of the calamities which she has contributed more than any other European Power to aggravate and to prolong.

Upon the measures of the Western States, as we have already said, the answer of the Russian Cabinet could in no case produce any important change. There is every reason to believe that on Saturday, the 2d of September, the very day when the Russian dispatch arrived at Vienna, the expedition of the allied fleets and armies sailed from Varna for the Crimea. The French battering-train, which had long been expected, reached the Bosphorus on the 21st of August, and, although the army had suffered materially from sickness, it still remained one of the most powerful bodies of men ever thrown upon the territories of an enemy. At the moment at which we write we may entertain a reasonable hope that the fleet is approaching its destination, and that no long period will elapse before we learn with certainty that the expedition to Sebastopol has effected its landing in the Crimea.

The Baltic.

A paper transcribed from the Transactions of the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences, shows that in fifty years past the average date of the closing of the Neva by ice is the 13th of November. This allows yet two months for operations in the Baltic.

The allied force had not left Bomarsund at the latest accounts. Our news from the fleet is scanty. NAPIER's steamer *Bulldog* arrived at Dantzic Sept. 1, having left the fleet at Ledsund on the morning of Aug. 30. Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS and Gen. JONES, with some steamers, had been reconnoitering Helsingfors and the Finland coast. Abo was found to be strongly fortified, having a garrison of 15,000 men, with fifteen gunboats and some armed ships lying before it. The channel before Abo is so intricate, and the place so strong, that probably no attempt will be made against it. On the steamers nearing Hango Udd, the Russians blew up the fortress of Gustafsvarn, imagining that it was about to be bombarded. This took place on Sunday, Aug. 27.

The Black Sea.

To August 21, no movement had taken place at Varna, excepting that the French were embarking fascines, gabions and artillery. Their artillerymen were exercised daily in ball practice on board boats, and in embarking and disembarking. Cholera is abating in both armies and fleets. It still is an open question with the public whether the expedition is destined against Sebastopol or Anapa. We put no sort of reliance on the statements of the London new-paper correspondents that the expedition will embark on this date, or the other. August 25 was the day they last named.

There is no later news from Asia.

The Danube.

The Russians having retired beyond the Pruth, and the Austrians having entered the Principalities, it is quite unlikely that any further engagement will take place between the Russians and Turks this year. OMAR PASHA is bringing his army up very leisurely. It is now six weeks since the Danube was crossed at Giurgevo, and there are not more than 15,000 troops in Bucharest, only 40 miles distant, and for three weeks the road has been quite clear. He has, indeed, no object to gain in forcing an engagement.

Baron HESS, Austrian Commander-in-Chief, issued the following proclamation when the Austrian troops crossed the frontier:

Inhabitants of Wallachia and Moldavia:

In accordance with a convention concluded between the Emperor, my most gracious Sovereign, and the Porte, the Austrian troops now enter the Principalities. They will remove from you all the evils of war, and bring you the blessings of peace. Receive, then, those who will care for your future peace and security with kindness and confidence, and they will prove worthy of them by their behavior, discipline and subordination.

The privileges granted to you by the Sublime Porte will remain in full force, but I expect from the authorities all proper assistance in providing proper quarters and provisions for the troops, for whose necessities indemnification will always be made. From the people I expect tranquillity and order, for every disturbance, or even a menace of the same by riotous persons or parties, will be punished with the full severity of the law.

All the authorities are now instructed from this day forth—[no date is mentioned]—to apply to F. M. Count CORONINI, who has been appointed by Majesty to the command, under my directions, of all the troops in the two Danubian Principalities, or to the military administration by him nominated.

(Signed) HESS.

A letter from Bucharest August 22, describes at great length the splendid reception given to OMAR PACHA on his entry into that city. The military escorted him through the streets, and the ladies covered him with flowers.

The correspondents of the London *Morning Chronicle* and of the London *Daily News* were arrested by the Bucharest prefect of police, who misunderstood the orders of OMAR PACHA to prevent their leaving the city. On discovering the mistake they were liberated, but they insist on a written apology from OMAR,—which, it is needless to say, they will not get.

SAID PACHA, Viceroy of Egypt, had arrived at Constantinople, for investiture, and was well received by the Sultan.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Visit of Albert to Napoleon at Boulogne—Board of Trade Returns—The Ferry Court Martial—Copper at the Cape—General News.

The English papers, including the London *Times*, are unbounded in their gratulations on the visit of His Royal Highness Field Marshal Prince ALBERT to the camp of the Emperor NAPOLEON at Boulogne. The event, they say, is "of a deep military and political significance." His Royal Highness is accompanied by a brilliant staff, including the Duke of NEWCASTLE, Minister of War, and is escorted by a squadron of the Queen's Life Guards, as becomes his distinguished military position and abilities. (We may remark *en passant* that the Albert hats have been superseded.) Four ships of war and an innumerable fleet of passenger ships accompany the Prince-Marshal on his visit to France. For three days ALBERT is to be the guest of NAPOLEON, and the London papers are convinced that from the nobleness of spirit, the brilliant hospitality, profound political sagacity, and consequently the inextinguishable good-will of the Emperor towards England, the reception of the Prince will be "as cordial as the best friends of the two countries can desire."

The Board of Trade returns for the month ended Aug. 5, indicate a general activity in business. The value of exports shows an increase of £377,105 sterling over the favorable accounts of the corresponding period of last year. Of the total increase, £254,607 is in the article of metals, £38,000 in machinery, £35,000 in hardware, £26,000 in coal, £59,000 in cotton yarn, £37,000 in woolen yarn, and £8,000 in cotton manufactures. Manufactures of woolen show a decrease of £109,000, linen manufactures a decrease of £41,000, linen yarn £19,000, and millinery of £78,550 sterling.

The court martial of Lieut. PERRY, of the 46th Regiment, whose case has excited immense attention, as disclosing the profligate habits of the officers of the army, has pronounced him guilty on two counts, but gives him permission to sell out. The *Times* and other journals comment savagely on the verdict as unjust.

Accounts received from the Cape of Good Hope mention the discovery of large hills of copper in Namaqualand. PRINCE & Co. had advertised to have 1,000 tons removed on August 15, from Concordia to Honde-clip Bay for shipment.

FRANCE.

The Camp at Boulogne—Meeting of Kings and Princes—Various Important Decrees—Miscellaneous News.

The event which excites most interest, is the grand Military display at Boulogne. The camp is now completely organized, and consists of 100,000 men, of all arms. In military parlance this force is called "the Army of the North." It will remain encamped until Spring, and then be drafted as required for active service against the enemy. NAPOLEON, in person, commands the manœuvres. The King of Belgium, accompanied by his son, the Duke of BRABANT, visited the Emperor at the camp, but made a very brief stay in consequence of the difficulty he is placed in by the proffered resignation of his Ministry. PEDRO, the young King of Portugal, with his suite, is also on hand; and Prince ALBERT, representing his wife, VICTORIA. Besides these great ones there are many thousand native visitors from Paris and elsewhere, and 15,000 English excursionists. A flood of honors is to be poured upon ALBERT. On landing (Tuesday) he would be—and no doubt has been—received by the Emperor, and conducted to apartments in the Imperial quarters at Capecure. At night the city and camp were to be illuminated. On Wednesday—the day the *Atlantic* sailed—a public promenade on the Place Daunou. On Thursday would be a grand ball and *fête de nuit*, with illuminations in the Place des Tintelleries, admission one franc, for the benefit of the poor of Boulogne—all the officers of the camp and English lady-visitors are invited. On Friday a grand concert under the direction of the Philharmonic Society of Boulogne. On Saturday Prince ALBERT will take his departure with due ceremonies. These gayeties are independent of the military evolutions, which will be on the grandest possible scale. Austria and Prussia are both to be represented at these reviews. The name of the Austrian envoy has not yet publicly transpired, but he will be accompanied by a large staff of military men. Prussia is represented by Gen. DE WADELL.

The *Moniteur* publishes the report of the Minister of the Interior, on the subject of the Board recently instituted for supplying the poor of Paris with medical attendance. The Board commenced operations on 1st January last. Since then 130 physicians have continued to give advice and medicines gratis, at the dispensatories, and have visited the poor at their domiciles, to the number of 14,330 visits. Within the same period, —namely, 1st January to 30th June—50,000 cases of advice are registered.

Several other decrees are contained in the *Moniteur*. A sum of 100,000 francs is devoted to encourage the manufacture of draining tiles for agricultural purposes in the provinces. A second decree increases the number of military operatives from 1,500 men to 3,000. A third decree promulgates sanitary regulations in Algeria.

The *Moniteur* also contains a notification to the subscribers to the loan of 250 millions francs, that a discount of 4 per cent. will be allowed for prompt payment of all the installments at once.

Official orders are published regulating the fees to which Chancellors of Legations and of Consulates are entitled. Various Judges and other law officers are nominated for the French West India Islands, and new regulations are issued for the Courts of French Guiana and Cayenne.

Gen. D'HAUTPOUL, who is to command the camp in the south of France, has left Paris and will establish his head-quarters at AIX.

The Camp at Boulogne—Royal Visitors.

BOULOGNE, Monday Evening, Sept. 4.

These are great times for Boulogne—an Emperor and a King yesterday—an Emperor and another King to-day—an Emperor and our own Prince Consort to-morrow and the day after, and then—an Emperor at all events every day for a month. Everything is lively, everything gay—the people do walk on their feet, but their heads are nowhere. The review was fixed originally for Tuesday; and although nobody appears to know when it will actually take place, yet, ask what question you may either about that or anything else the answer is sure to be "Tuesday."

In this uncertainty as to forthcoming events, it is well to be able to fall back on actual occurrences. Thus we may allude to the nasty visit of the King of the Belgians as "a bright dream of the past," for after a sojourn of a very few hours, he, as your readers already know, absquatulated. Belgium was going all wrong in his absence, and—poor man!—he was obliged to deny himself the pleasure of witnessing the review.

So much for one King; now for another, who will, it is said, stop for the review. We guarantee nothing—not even where it is to be held; whether on the race-course near Ambleteuse, or at St. Omer, or at Calais, appears to be still a mystery. But the King of Portugal arrived by the railway this morning, at 11½ o'clock, and has certainly no reason to complain of any want of courtesy or inattention on the part of the Emperor. The Imperial Guard, or at least the battalion of that guard (about 800 men) now stationed here, marched to the railway, preceded by a troop of Guides, to meet him on his arrival. A royal salute was fired by the artillery on his arrival, and he was conducted to the Hotel de Brighton at Capécure, where he was received by the Emperor.

The Emperor of France was attended by Major General SCHRAMM, commandant of the 1st *corps d'armée*; General ROLLIN, aide de camp to his Majesty and chef de l'état major; General RENAULT, General COURTEOIS; General GUERVILLA, commandant of the 2d corps; and Generals LAMARAULT and BONELLI. The King of Portugal was attended by the Duc DE TERCEIRA.

The town is, as I have stated, very gay. Decorations are numerous—the union-jack waves in every street, and often mingled with the tri-color. There appears to be a thorough fraternization between the two countries. The seven Guards who came over with Prince ALBERT's horses on Saturday have been made lions of by the military stationed here, who took them to view the several camps in the neighborhood, and showed every disposition to treat them as brothers in one cause.

A similar feeling was exhibited at Folkestone on the embarkation of His Excellency SULIMAN BEY at Folkestone, for Boulogne. Early as it was in the morning, the pier was lined with crowds of people, who were under the impression that it was the Turkish Ambassador who was embarking. The fez-caps of his attendants at once proclaimed his presence, and cheers loud and long-continued were courteously acknowledged by His Excellency.

There are camps at Ambleteuse, D'Houvault, and D'Equiham, the former the most extensive of any, and on the race-course near it, it is said, the reviews will take place. Some say these reviews will take place to-morrow and Wednesday, others, Wednesday and Thursday, and all seem equally confident that they are to be held at places, some of which are twenty miles distant from each other. There is only one thing of which they appear to speak with anything like certainty, and that is the precise hour at which Prince ALBERT is to arrive here, which they say will be 8 o'clock to-morrow (Tuesday) morning; that he is to breakfast at the Hotel du Nord, and thence proceed to the review, wherever it is to be. I have only to add that, from what I have already witnessed, I have no doubt his reception will be a cordial one, of which I shall send you a due notification.

The King of Portugal does not wait for the review. He is just taking his departure for Brussels, from whence, however, his return is expected.

The Emperor yesterday addressed the following proclamation to the Army of the North:

SOLDIERS: Is coming to take the command of that army of the North, a division of which has so recently distinguished itself in the Baltic, I ought already to address you in the language of praise, for you have now for two months gaily supported the fatigues and privations inseparable from a similar agglomeration of troops.

The formation of camps is the best apprenticeship to war, because it is the faithful image of war; but it will not profit all if the reasons of the movements to be executed are not brought within the comprehension of every soldier.

A numerous army is obliged to divide itself in order to subsist—so that it may not exhaust the resources of a country, and yet it ought to be able to reunite itself promptly on the field of battle. Here is one of the first difficulties of a great concourse of troops. "Every army," said the Emperor, "that cannot reunite itself in 24 hours upon a given point is an army badly placed."

Ours occupies a triangle of which St. Omer is the apex, and of which the base extends itself from Ambleteuse to Montreuil. This triangle has a base of eight leagues upon 12 of height, and all the troops can be concentrated in 24 hours upon any point of the triangle whatsoever. These movements can be effected with facility if the soldier is accustomed to march—if he carries with ease his provisions and ammunition—if each *chef de corps* maintains on the march the severest discipline—if the different columns which direct themselves by different routes have well reconnoitred the ground, and never cease to maintain a communication with each other—in fine, if each army does not obstruct the march of the other, notwithstanding the immense dimensions of a great number of horses and vehicles. The troops once arrived at the place indicated, it is necessary that they should understand each other—that they should protect themselves by a military position, and bivouac.

This is what you are about to be called upon to put in practice. Without at present speaking of the engagements and manœuvres of military tactics, you see how all is linked together in the art of war, and how much the most simple detail must contribute to the general success.

Soldiers, the experienced chiefs whom I have placed at your head, and the devotion which animates you, will render the command of the army of the North easy to me. You will be worthy of my confidence, and, if circumstances should exact it, you will be ready to respond to the appeal of our country. NAPOLEON.

BOULOGNE, Sept. 2.

BOULOGNE—Tuesday Morning.

Prince ALBERT is just entering the harbor.

SPAIN.

The Escape of Queen Christina—Attempt at Insurrection—Arrests—Restoration of Order—Progress of Affairs.

Letters from Madrid of the 29th of August give particulars of the riot which occurred on the escape of Queen CHRISTINA. On learning that CHRISTINA had really left the palace *en route* for Portugal, large crowds assembled and succeeded in erecting a few barricades. During the night the National Guard pulled down these defences, the rioters making no resistance. At 3 o'clock A. M., a number of the disaffected made an attempt at a rally near the Union Club, but the National Guards having completely hemmed them in, they quietly surrendered to the number of 300 or 400. Among the prisoners was the Marquis D'ALBARDA, President of the Club. The Marquis had previously headed a deputation to ESPARTERO demanding that CHRISTINA should be brought back for trial.

The meeting of the Club was forbidden by the Government, on which it immediately reconstituted as a scientific association, and resumed its sittings. This led to the arrests. At latest dates, Aug. 30, Madrid was quiet, and is now almost completely disarmed.

Col. GANDARA and the ex-Minister OLEVAN have arrived at Bayonne. Generals LARD and CALLONGE have removed from Bayonne to Bordeaux, in obedience to the orders from the Spanish Government.

CHRISTINA, accompanied by her husband and children, left Madrid on the morning of Aug. 28, for Portugal. They were all inside a traveling chariot, and were accompanied a short distance out of the city by Gen. GARRIGO. A squadron of cavalry was provided as an escort, and the garrisons ahead were notified to see them safely from one station to another. She was permitted to journey by short stages, and would not reach the Portuguese frontier until Sept. 4. Such, at least, was her intention, but we observe that her three daughters and two sons had arrived at Southampton on board the mail steamer *Madrid*. The daughters are grown up, the sons are quite young, and they were registered on the list of passengers as the children of a gentleman named EUGENE DE OCHOAS, who was on board with them, and whom they addressed as "papa." The gentleman is a journalist of Madrid—OCHOAS being an assumed name. One of the daughters has the Bourbon cast of countenance very strongly marked.

The following is the official document of CHRISTINA's banishment, published in the *Gazette*, signed by all the Ministers, and addressed as a circular to the Governors of Provinces. By throwing the document into this shape the Queen was spared the mortification of signing a decree for her mother's expulsion.

CIRCULAR.

The necessity, daily more imperious, that the Queen-Mother, Doña MARIA CHRISTINA DE BOURBON, should not continue to reside in the Spanish dominions,—and also that security should be given for the responsibilities to which at any time her conduct may have given rise, have obliged the Council of Ministers seriously to meditate on the termination that should be given to an affair in which are implicated the national interests and the decorum of the dynasty. These considerations duly examined and weighed, the Council of Ministers has resolved:

1. That the payment of the pension which the Cortes of 1845 allotted to the Queen-Mother be suspended until a new decision of the Constituent Cortes shall fix what is proper in the matter.

2. That all the property in Spain, belonging to the said lady and her family, be detained and put in safety until the said decision be come to, with the view of its delivering for whatever charges may be brought forward and found valid by the said Cortes.

3. That the above-named lady, accompanied by her family, immediately quit the kingdom—the which she shall not return—and await the decision of the Cortes with respect to their future residence. Of which we inform you in order that you may circulate the intelligence, and concur, if necessary, in the fulfillment and execution of what has been ordered.

Signed, &c., by the Ministry.

Queen ISABELLA shed a few tears on parting from her mother. CHRISTINA shed none at all, but took the matter quite coolly, saying to ESPARTERO that she was going to Rome, and recommending her daughter to his care.

Mr. Soule and the Press Banquet.

From the London Times, Sept. 5.

The following letter was addressed by M. SOULE, the United States Minister at Madrid, to the Committee of the Banquet of the Liberal Press, excusing himself from accepting an invitation to be present at it:

GENTLEMEN: It is with deep regret that I find myself prevented, by the extreme delicacy of my health, from accepting the invitation with which you have honored me. But for this you may be assured that I should have heartily taken part in the patriotic banquet, destined to celebrate the invincible constancy with which a part of the press of Madrid has in these latter days known how to unite in the same sentiment, and direct towards the same object the discordant elements of a party which only required to place itself in accord in order to triumph over the shameful despotism, under which a policy as fastidious as abject crushed the freedom of thought and stifled its most legitimate aspirations. I have hailed with profound reflection, and with all the fervor of holy enthusiasm, the result which has worthily crowned such noble efforts; it only remains for me to offer up my wishes that those who have so powerfully contributed to place Spain in the glorious path which has just been opened to her, may continue to be her indefatigable supporters until truth shall be disembarrassed from all the obstacles which may still obstruct it, or only render it little practicable. Spain may, if she wishes, pacifically consolidate, and, in a few months, what persevering England could achieve only at the price of two revolutions, of a war of 20 years, of a despotism of 12, of a change of dynasties, and of a century and a half of internal agitations and struggles. Aid her, gentlemen, in this task, still more difficult than your own, and which it is nevertheless necessary that she should realize, if she wishes to place her liberties, and with her liberties her glory and her future grandeur, out of the reach of the perfidies and the treasons which will be attempted against her by the Sbirri of tyranny, the assassins paid by power. The heart of Young America, be assured, will palpitate with joy and happiness at the warm and perfumed breezes which will waft to it across the ocean the acclamations of enfranchised Spain. Let me be allowed to say that my own heart is intoxicated with felicity at the hope that Europe, apathetic as she may appear, will not allow to weaken and perish the germs of regeneration which the sublime sacrifice of some of your sons has just caused so wonderfully to shoot up for her. Accept, gentlemen, with the expression of my gratitude, the assurance of the high esteem with which I am pleased to call myself your sincere and true friend, PIERRE SOULE.

MADRID, Aug 13.

The following are the observations of the *Assemblée* on the letter of Mr. SOULE:

"This letter is not the only manifestation by which American diplomatists have caused themselves to be spoken of in these latter days. The Swiss journals give a letter, written to the President of the French Council by Mr. SANDERS, Consul-General of the United States at London, relative to the rumor, more or less founded, of concessions which Switzerland had, it was said, made to Austria relative to the refugees. That Mr. SANDERS, in addressing the Swiss Federal Council, should express himself relative to Austria, as he might do in a demagogical meeting in his own country, is not very astonishing. What must astonish is, that the misfortune of the times should have permitted any Government to subsist in the midst of Europe to which the demagogical party of America should have a right to address publicly its fraternal counsels. As to Mr. SOULE'S letter, it is unnecessary to point out what it contains, contrary, we will not say, to the principles of the right of nations, but to the most simple ideas of propriety."

BELGIUM.

M. de BROUCKERE and his colleagues have withdrawn their resignations.

The Emperor NAPOLEON and Prince JEROME are to visit Belgium, and will be met by the King at Tournay, on the 12th September.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market—SEPT. 6.

Since previous report the Market has been quiet, without any change in prices. Sales of the three days 20,000 bales, including 3,000 to 4,000 on speculation and for export. Market closing flatly at last Friday's quotations. [Those were: Fair Orleans 6¼d., Middling 5¾d., Fair Mobiles 6d., Middling 5 3-16d., Fair Uplands 6d., Middling 5¾d.]

Liverpool Breadstuffs—SEPT. 6.

After the sailing of the *Niagara* on Saturday, September 2, for Boston, everything became dull, and the value irregular; but again more steadiness is shown, and the downward progress appears arrested.

A fair amount of business was done in farmers' new WHEAT, with fair supply offering, at 8s @8s. 3d. for white; 7s.@7s. 6d. for red, the quality being mostly prime and condition good. FLOUR has been extensively inquired for, and really fresh qualities of American being scarce, have partially recovered the depression of Friday, but are still quoted 2s. under this day last week. INDIAN CORN meets a slower demand: Yellow, 35s.@35s. 6d.; little doing in White at 35s @36s.; Mixed, 34s. 6d. Quotations are for American white WHEAT, 8s @8s. 6d.; red and mixed, 8s @8s. 4d.; Western Canal FLOUR, 26s. 6d.@27s.; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 28s.; Ohio 28s.@30s.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co.'s report of the market is: "WHEAT, again 6d. lower. White, 8s.@8s. 6d.; Red, 8s. FLOUR in good demand at a decline of 1s. Western, 26s @26s. 6d.: Philadelphia and Baltimore, 27s. 6d. @28s. Less doing in INDIAN CORN at 34s.@35s."

Liverpool Provisions—SEPT. 6.

Mr. JAMES MCHENRY's Circular reports: BACON has further receded, and at the decline of 3s.@4s., now yielded, there is little doing. SHOULDERS are selling at 24s.; BEEF and PORK of suitable qualities are scarce, and in moderate request; some parcels of prime Mess PORK (so called) found buyers, with difficulty, at 40s.@45s. LARD is dearer; sales have been made at 52s. 6d. TALLOW very quiet, prices nominal. Nothing done in RICE. Nothing in MOLASSES or RUM. SUGAR unchanged. COFFEE quiet. TEA continues inactive, holders offering freely.

George Sanders on George Peabody's Fourth of July Dinner.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In a letter from London, published in your journal of 22d August, I am represented as having given my hearty sanction to the programme of the already much discussed PEABODY Fourth of July dinner.

While I did not feel called upon to protest against the order of the proceedings, I don't choose to be represented as approving. I was not consulted either by the Legation or by Mr. PEABODY, and am responsible only for being present at an entertainment which was perfectly in accordance with the antecedents of the host.

I had, it is true, unasked, suggested to Mr. PEABODY the following order of sentiments for the national festival under his auspices. But as they were not accepted, I adopted them substantially for the evening entertainment at my own house:

1. The Fourth of July, 1776.
2. The Constitution of the United States.
3. The Heroes and Statesmen of our Revolution.
4. The Sovereign People of the United States.

After the tribute due to the character of our institutions and the memories of our national origin, I was indifferent to the order of what might follow. But as a matter of etiquette, at a dinner where a large number of liberal Englishmen were present, a feature of the entertainment, which, as a happy mode of starting republican thoughts in the British mind, met my warm approval, I think the "Sovereign of Great Britain" would have with entire propriety followed "The Sovereign Citizens." The Queen holding the same relations to the British nation as the citizens of the United States to the great Republic of America,—while the President is only the First Officer of the Sovereign Citizens. A distinct acknowledgment of the true source of American power should be made at American national celebrations abroad—and should have precedence always, in all honors rendered to the living present.

I regret very much that any bad feeling should have grown out of this one of Mr. PEABODY's many hospitable international entertainments. I am satisfied that whatever errors of judgment may have been committed, his desire was to promote good will between the people of the two countries. The proceedings at the dinner would not in themselves, probably, have provoked reproving criticism. It was the false character given to the conduct of different gentlemen by ill judged reports in several of the London papers, which created all the recrimination which has succeeded the entertainment.

Respectfully, your fellow citizen,

GEORGE N. SANDERS.

CRUIKSHANE'S BOTTLE.—The author of these popular illustrations, says the London *Critic*, sent 15,000 copies of them to America, and paid a duty upon them to the United States Government of £26. One or two New-York publishers got hold of copies and made transfers from them, and thus brought out cheap editions of their own. In consequence of this the 15,000 copies were obliged to be sold for mere waste paper, and the artist not only received no profit, but suffered considerable loss, although the enormous sale of the work in America must have given the publishers there a large return.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Greytown Affair and British Government—Gardiner Frank, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 18, 1854.

Something new, interesting and important is brewing out of the Greytown affair. Mr. CRAMPTON, the British Minister here, has received from his Government dispatches of some sort in relation to the Greytown business, which as well as I can learn, he was instructed to show to our Government. In short, unless I am much mistaken, John Bull has put his foot and finger fairly into this diplomatic pie, in the way of protest or remonstrance, or assertion of the British Protectorate. My word for it, he will be glad to get out of it ere long, and will heartily wish he had *staid* out.

Lord CLARENDON's wily machinations are approaching their culminating point. He has carried his scheme of Central American aggrandizement so far that to fail is disgrace. He had, even after the Greytown bombardment, one chance to get out of the scrape with at least a show of dignity and honor. If he has again urged the miserable British pretensions which I had the honor of exposing before your readers quite recently, he has now no further opportunity for honorable retreat. If he fails at last, his failure will be deep disgrace; and fail he will as sure as there is enough of "pluck" in the American Administration to stand to its guns when loaded to the muzzle with truth and firmly fixed upon the eternal rock of justice. That the President and his Cabinet *will* be firm, I have not a doubt; and you need not be surprised if, at no distant day, you get a document from Mr. MARCY to the British Minister, quite as tart, pungent, forcible and decisive as the celebrated KOSZTA letter. There's fun ahead—but no fight. That we can't get out of Great Britain if we try.

The idea seems to prevail in some quarters that all the provisions of the Fishery and Reciprocity Treaty have gone into effect at once upon the proclamation by the President announcing the exchange of ratifications of that instrument. This is not so, of course. The clauses relating to the fisheries and the navigation of the St. Lawrence, requiring no Legislative act to carry them into effect, go into operation at once. But the clauses providing for Reciprocal free trade in certain products, require legislation to carry them into effect. The American Congress has already passed the legislative act necessary on our part; but the Colonial Parliament has yet to act on their part, before we can participate in the benefits of the proposed free trade, or enjoy the use of the Canadian Canals.

Mr. MCLANE's reported language to the Chinese Rebels is subject of some comment here, and is held to have been perfectly correct, although unnecessarily imprudent, if the facts are stated accurately by your Chinese Correspondent. Our Government certainly could not recognize the rebellious subject of any power with which we are at peace and have treaties. We could not, for instance, have turned our backs upon positive treaties with Great Britain, and recognized her rebellious subjects in Ireland during the Irish Rebellion, however much our sympathies tended in that direction. When a revolutionizing people have succeeded in establishing their independence, they are no longer "Rebels," and we are absolved from any treaty stipulations which until then prevent us from recognizing them as a distinct Government. At the same time, Mr. MCLANE certainly should be careful not to stand up so straight as to lean backwards. His was one of those cases where even truth should not have been told. Silence would have been far better.

Sometime near the close of the late session of Congress, the House of Representatives passed a resolution, referring to the President, I think, the subject of prosecuting the agents and attorneys for the celebrated GARDNER and MEARS Mexican claims, with a view to recovering from them the amounts severally received by them in said cases. The resolution is not imperative, but leaves ample discretion with the Executive to sue or not, as he shall deem advisable. No action has yet been taken in the premises, nor do I believe any will be had. It certainly is very doubtful whether anything could be recovered by a suit at law. How is the Government to prove that the money Mr. A, B or C., received as attorney in the case was *the* money fraudulently obtained? A notorious scoundrel is arrested, tried and convicted of a forgery; he is defended by a lawyer who receives his fee in advance. It is altogether probable that his fee is part of the proceeds of the very crime against the penalty of which he is defending his client; but whoever heard of the lawyer being prosecuted to recover from him the amount he received for his services? S.

The Army.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 18, 1854.

Rumors have been quite current in the army during the past fortnight, to the effect that certain important changes in the commands of several of the military departments are contemplated. It has been said that Gen. WOOL was to be relieved from the command in California, and that Gen. TWIGGS was to relieve Gen. SMITH in the command of the Texas Department. Upon due inquiry I am satisfied that there is no just foundation for these rumors. Gen. WOOL will remain in California. Gen. SMITH, at last accounts had gone to El Paso to establish a fort in that neighborhood. Gen. TWIGGS is on short leave of absence, and has gone to New-Orleans to attend to his private affairs. When he shall have finished his business in that quarter he will return to St. Louis, and resume the command of the Department of the West. The 6th Regiment of Infantry, now distributed at various points in the far Northwest, is being relieved at this time by seven companies of the 2d Infantry, and will concentrate at Jefferson Barracks prior to their departure for California. It is expected that they will be ready to start for the Pacific by the last of November, and that they will proceed down the Mississippi to New-Orleans, and thence to their destination *vid* the Isthmus of Panama. S.

Copying Ideas.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The *Sunday Times* accuses your correspondent (we are told by a friend) of copying its ideas relative to a new City Hall—calls it "impudence." Now this grave accusation involves, either that no two persons can have the same idea, and therefore, that we must have taken it from that paper; or that everybody reads each article in the *Sunday Times*, and therefore we must have seen it there. Now if the first of these alternatives is true, we are entitled to the credit of making the discovery, for long before the new Hall was burned it occurred to us, and without being suggested by any one else; and from our conversation it must gradually have been disseminated until it reached the *Sunday Times*. The second alternative is erroneous, for (we say it with regret) we have not read the *Sunday Times* during the year past, and were utterly ignorant before this morning that it had ever had an article concerning any City Hall, either contemplated or achieved. Originality for such a self-evident plan—one often discussed—we never claimed, and any special property in which we advise the *Sunday Times* not to claim. M.

The Paper Manufacture.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have read with much interest the various articles in your columns respecting the scarcity of paper, and the various substances proposed from which to manufacture it.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

A TREATISE ON THE PRACTICE OF THE NEW-YORK COURT OF CHANCERY. By CLARKSON L. NOTTINGHAM. Second edition. Vol II. BAKER, GODWIN & Co.

Those who have looked for second volume of this work has at length made its appearance. It fulfills what is at present the most complete work on practice that we have. Nominally, this is the second edition of an old work, but to all intents and purposes it is quite new. The first edition was written when the code was yet an experiment, before its operation was well understood, before the numerous and perplexing questions which have since arisen under it were even foreseen, at a time when there were scarcely any judicial decisions upon its then new and frequently ambiguous provisions. At that time Mr. MONNELL could do little more than rewrite the code. He could cut it up into paragraphs and rearrange them. He could even here and there amplify a little, though with caution. He could perhaps write in a style more easy and less statutory than the original from which he copied. This he did, and did well; but this was about all he could well do, at that time. Since then, the code has gone into active operation, and its character and effect have begun to be well understood. Moreover it has undergone much modification and much improvement—directly by legislation, indirectly by judicial decisions. It has grown from a statute into a system. Mr. MONNELL'S work has improved proportionably. He has incorporated in it those judicial decisions which interpret the ambiguous provisions of the code. He has exhibited in it the practical operation of the code. He has increased it from one volume to two. Nor does he confine himself to the principles of practice and pleading under the code, but gives also such parts of the old practice as remain unaltered; the object of the work being to give the whole system of practice in use at the present day in New-York, whether derived from the old rules of practice, from the code, or from the rules and decisions of the Courts.

The work is written in a clear and even interesting manner, which is saying a great deal for a treatise on practice. No work to the student of old was so distasteful to read or so difficult to remember as *Chitty on Pleading*. The rising generation of lawyers have reason to regard the code with favorable eyes, if for no other reason at least for this, that *Chitty on Pleading*, which no one could understand until he had read it over at least three or four times, has given way to such works as *Van Santvoord's Pleading* and *Monnell's Practice*.

We must not omit to mention that the second volume contains a valuable collection of forms in actions and special proceedings, which are remarkably clear from legal verbiage. In the preparation of the complaint, of which he gives us a number of precedents, he shows a deference, unusual in the writers of form books, for that provision of the code which declares that the complaint shall contain "a plain and concise statement of the facts constituting a cause of action, *without unnecessary repetition*." The work deserves the success which it has already met with in the first volume, and which it bids fair to meet with in the second.

PRACTICAL FORMS AND PRECEDENTS. By MONTGOMERY GIBBS. LEWIS & BLOOD.

This is a work very valuable and much needed. We only wish it were more extensive. It is composed almost entirely of practical information for the lawyer, having very little legal theorizing. It is a book exclusively of forms and instructions;—a book of reference, not a book of study. If a client wishes to collect a debt from a Texan debtor, this book will tell the lawyer what are the laws regulating the collection of debts in Texas. If an alien wishes to be naturalized, this book will tell him just what steps to take, and what forms to use to obtain his naturalization. If an inventor wishes to obtain a patent, this book prescribes in regular order, all that he must do, the oath that he must take, the specification that he must send, the drawing and model that he must prepare.

The book contains, first instructions for the execution of deeds throughout the Union, with the different forms used in the different States, next a similar set of forms and instructions for taking depositions in different States. Then follow laws regulating the collection of debts, the exemption laws, the statute of limitations, and the legal rates of interest and penalties for usury in each of the States, together with interest tables six and seven per cent. So much as this is mainly valuable for lawyers having business connections out of their own States. To this are appended, however forms and instructions for procuring patents, prepared under the supervision of the Commissioner of Patents, not the least valuable feature of the book; a digest of patent decisions, and forms and instructions for the naturalization of aliens, for procuring bounty lands, and for the use of Notaries Public, together with a digest of New-York decisions in relation to bills and notes, and the duties of Notaries Public.

The instructions are clear and to the point, a merit in form-books almost as rare as it is valuable. The forms appear to be carefully and accurately prepared. The book will be a useful, almost a necessary addition to the libraries of lawyers, more particularly of Commissioners, Notaries Public, and others who have special need of acquaintance with the laws of other States than their own.

BRITISH POETS. POEMS OF PARNELL AND TICKELL; POEMS OF AKENSIDE, AND POEMS OF GAY. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & Co. New-York: EVANS & DICKERSON.

The publication of this Boston edition of the British Poets proceeds with commendable alacrity. The three volumes named above are the last issued, and, saving the paper-labeled backs of the covers, no word can be said against the elegance or beauty of their getting up. The text of GAY's Works most followed is that of PARK. JOHNSON'S *Life of Gay* prefaces it. Irritable, upright and formal AKENSIDE, whose verses seem specially made to afford quotations for philosophers and essayists, is prefaced with a life by ALEXANDER DYCE. PARNELL, whose spirits were alternately in the clouds and flat on the pavement, has his life most adroitly taken by OLIVER GOLDSMITH. No book can be wanting in value that contains PARNELL'S charming translation of the *Vigil of Venus*, which the critics, in their lack of positive knowledge, compliment CATULLUS as first singing. The life of TICKELL is Dr. JOHNSON'S of course, and in his poems may be found that rendering of the first book of the *Iliad*, which ADDISON pronounced superior to POPE'S, for the very good reason, as POPE professed to believe, that ADDISON himself wrote it.

JAY'S MORNING AND EVENING EXERCISES. New edition, in large type. 4 vols. royal 12mo. Price $1 per volume. New-York: ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS.

The volumes are now completed. They are presented in a form and style well fitted for family use. These much prized "Exercises" were the fruits of the leisure of one of England's most devoted and excellent men. WILLIAM JAY'S name has been for many years familiar in all the churches, and good men of every sect thank him for his aids to devotion. The "Exercises" are short essays, one for each morning and evening of the year, based on a passage of Scripture. There is far less of repetition and common-place than might have been expected in them, when we remember the necessary brevity of each. For many years it was Mr. JAY'S custom to spend a month during each Summer in a neat cottage of his own, at Lynmouth, where, with his family and a few friends, he took his needed recreation, doing, meanwhile, enough at this work—generally two or three of the "Exercises" in a day—to keep in excellent condition a mind that could not endure a lack of occupation. We doubt not that this new edition will find its way into multitudes of families.

ELEMENTS OF AGRICULTURE. By GEORGE E. WARING Jr. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO.

This is an invaluable manual for young farmers, and all the more so for being prepared for the use of schools by questions placed at the foot of each page. It is just what is needed in every town where a ten-acre lot is cultivated. It states Nature's simplest operations on the farm in plain language and without more illustration than is necessary to make it clear. The book is not as well calculated to tempt young farmers into the study of scientific agriculture as to satisfy their awakened curiosity. The subject is treated first, as to the plant; second, as to the soil; third, as to manures; fourth, as to mechanical cultivation, and fifth, as to analysis. The able author has in the hands of the publisher a larger work, *The Earthworker*, not to be issued under a year or more, in which we shall expect a treasure.

ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY. By J. STEVENSON BUSHNAN, M. D. Philadelphia: BLANCHARD & LEA. 252 pages, 18mo.

This is one of the best *popular* treatises on the functions and phenomena of organic life that we remember ever to have met. We should not venture to say so much without having carefully examined it. The author, Dr. BUSHNAN, is the Editor of *Orr's Circle of Sciences*, a series of English books that is doing good service abroad to make science intelligible to the masses. Simple as is the style and unpretending, this manual is well posted in the minutest as in the latest physiological investigations. A large number of wood cuts sufficiently illustrate the text.

CUMMING'S MINOR WORKS. Philadelphia: LINDSAY & BLAKISTON.

The title looks as if at last, the most prolific doctor's pen gave signs of failing. Yet we know not how many or how large his minor works may prove. The quality is not depreciated, and in "The Comforter, "The finger of God" and "Christ our Passover," we recognize the same eloquent and fervent manner that has made Dr. CUMMING a favorite with the religious public.

CONFESSIONS OF A CONVICTED INFIDEL. By Rev. JOHN BAYLEY of the Virginia Annual Conference. New-York: M. W. DODD.

The volume is made up of brief articles, many of which have before appeared in various periodicals,—the one which is named in the title-page occupying but 50 of the 400 pages. They are full of good advice, and no one will be the worse for heeding any of it.

WORK, OR PLENTY TO DO AND HOW TO DO IT. By MARGARET MARIA BREWSTER. Second Series. New-York: A. D. F. RANDOLPH.

The first series proved a favorite with the class for which it was intended. The Second is no less worthy. The topics are Children's, Young Ladies', and Teachers' work, household, country, Sabbath work and the like.

THE HISTORY OF THE DECLINE AND FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE. By EDWARD GIBBON. Vol. 4. London: HENRY G. BOHN

Messrs. BANGS send us the fourth and last volume of their excellent edition, about which so savage a warfare has been waged in literary circles abroad.

HERMIT'S DELL. From the Diary of a Peneiller. New-York: J. C. DERBY.

Pleasant reading for an hour.

Among the books issued by the London publishers, G. ROUTLEDGE & Co., and for sale at No. 18 Beekman-street, are the following: *Mayhew's Dogs—their management*, which is a standard among the veterinarians that attend to the relief of canine affections. It is a capital "doctor-book," well illustrated, and made the more readable by its abundant anecdotes illustrative of the dog's traits! *Gay's Fables*, handsomely illustrated with engravings by DALZIEL from HARVEY, and edited by O. F. OWEN. It sells for 50 cents. *The Marvels of Science*, by S. W. FULLOM, wherein the testimony of Science to Holy Writ is eloquently and clearly set down, valuable illustrations accompanying the volume.

A. S. BARNES & Co. issue a new edition complete in one volume of the *Choice English Extracts*, by BASIL MONTAGU, from the works of Bishops TAYLOR, LATIMER, and HALL; Drs. BARROW, SOUTH, BROWN, and FULLER, and Lord BACON. It is a book of texts, to be taken up when a moment chances to be unoccupied. A text from these glorious old writers is like a lively seed dropped into moist earth. Soon it springs up and grows, overshadowing the whole day, and influencing its history. Would there were more such books.

Martin Merrivale, his Mark, has reached its tenth number, and gains in interest as it goes. It is a beautifully printed and illustrated serial from the press of PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co., Boston; and JAMES C. DERBY, New-York.

Fanny's Fern Leaves, (second series,) published by MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN, Buffalo and Auburn, have reached a sale of the thirtieth thousand; while *Little Ferns*, for Fanny's Little Friends, are now past the thirty-first thousand.

Mr. J. V. H. CLARK'S *Lights and Shadows of Indian Character*, published here by Mr. DERBY, have received very complimentary treatment at the hands of the English critics. They deserve it.

REDFIELD has published new and revised editions of *The Scout*, and *Woodcraft*, uniform in appearance with the other lately issued novels of W. GILMORE SIMS.

BARNES & Co. have published *Rev. Asa Mahan's Intellectual Philosophy*, revised and enlarged from the previous editions. Some of the chapters have been entirely rewritten.

New Music.

We have received the following publications:

FROM WILLIAM HALL & SONS.

The Veteran Polka. By CARL ECKERT. An eccentric and very excellent polka. It is dedicated, we presume, to General HALL. There is an admirable portrait of that gentleman on the cover.

Choice Melodies for the Flute and Piano-forte. By L. DRUET. The arranger of these melodies deserves to be regarded as the father of the flute. In addition to being one of the best living performers on that instrument, he has written for it, arranged for it, and made all sorts of mechanical improvements to increase its capabilities more than any other man in either hemisphere. The present work is one much needed, and judging from the numbers we have seen will not disappoint the most fastidious amateur. The piece before us, *Quando il destrio*, from the "Daughter of the Regiment," is, considering the key, (D,) a masterpiece of effective arrangement, and needs only to be *seen* by a flautist to be appreciated.

Emprisement des Jeunes Pianistes—WM. DRESSLER. We have before spoken of this excellent series of progressive pieces. The present number contains the melody of "Mary Blane," and three variations thereon. Without presenting any distressing difficulties, there is just sufficient of the uncommon to excite the zeal of the student.

Sentiments of Youth—Two characteristic musical sketches. By JOHN PYCHOWSKI. There is no composer in America *more* characteristic in everything he does, than Mr. PYCHOWSKI, nor one better worth understanding. He may present to the unpracticed hand some unusual combinations, but his difficulties are seldom mechanical; they are the difficulties which all must conquer who would arrive at elegance, and relate to style more than dexterity. The two pieces before us depict the sentiments of youth in a girl and boy. They are simple and easy of study, but so full of sentiment, that youth or maturity may play them with equal delight. Other compositions that we have noticed from the pen of this gifted composer, have most frequently required the large grasp of a practiced musician. The present pieces are written for a larger, and, we venture to say, more appreciative class. Mr. PYCHOWSKI is one of the few men who should write *more*, and while we make the suggestion, we would also add, more in this particular vein. We recommend the present work unqualifiedly.

FROM FIRTH, POND & CO.

El Cucuyé—Havana contra-danza. Arranged by GEO. WM. WARREN. A very fierce dance, that cannot be played without a result.

The Sultan's Polka—Par CHAS. D'ALBERT. A Turkish composition with a national melody for the theme. D'ALBERT is one of the best dance composers of the age, and this, like everything else from his pen, is equal to his reputation.

The Warrior Page—Vocal duet. By S. GLOVER. Rather a common-place melody, but harmonized in a popular way.

Love Chase Schottisch—By F. W. BROWER. Very elegant and pleasing.

The Brookside Dance, with Variations—By CHAS. HESS. A capital piece for young players; the elody pleasing, and variation s good.

The New-York Churchman—Letter from Rev. H. N. Hudson.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

MR. EDITOR. In the last issue of the *Churchman* I find a sort of manifesto, from the proprietor of that paper, I suppose, which may be thought to call for some notice from me; though I have to confess myself unable to see how the writer has accomplished anything but damage to his own cause. Doubtless there are divers strong reasons why I should shrink from a personal controversy with Mr. HECKER; and I should be sorry to appear insensible either to their number or their strength. For once, however, I will let valor so far outrun discretion as to hazard a few sentences in reply. And as I by no means feel at liberty to presume that the columns of the *Churchman* would be open to me, I shall be very much obliged if you will give me a little chance to be heard in the TIMES.

The most material passage in the aforesaid manifesto (the most material, I mean, so far as I am now concerned) is the following, where the writer is referring to my announcement in the *Churchman* of the preceding week:

"When it is asserted that the proprietor 'has solicited and procured writing to be done *against* the editor, thus setting the editorial department at strife and controversy with itself;' and that 'he claims the same right with regard to *anonymous* communications,' the proprietor unhesitatingly declares that it is a decided misrepresentation of the case. With regard to the former, the proprietor never intended there should be, nor does he now see there is, anything against the editor; and as to the latter, it is altogether a mistake."

Here, then, I have to meet a charge of "misrepresentation," and of "mistake." To speak first in general terms: Now, in the face of this so confident charge, I do here most positively and unreservedly affirm that every word in my announcement in the *Churchman* of the 9th inst. is strictly and entirely true. As to the charge of "misrepresentation:" When I said the Proprietor had "solicited and procured such writing to be done against the Editor," I of course did not mean, nor did I suppose anybody would understand me to mean that the writing was against the Editor *personally*, but against—that is, to controvert, refute and put down what the Editor had written and published *editorially*. In the *Churchman* of July 29, on page 172, will be found an article, headed "The Motto," signed "C.," and printed as a communication. The article is quite lengthy, and is mostly occupied with controverting what I had written and published editorially, under the heading, "The Doctrine of our Motto." That article was solicited and procured by Mr. HECKER, without my knowledge, for the editorial columns of the paper; he told me so himself;—as such it came to me from him, to be inserted editorially. After he had bespoken the article, and before he had received it, or at least before he had sent it to me, he told me what he had done. I then remonstrated with him against such a course, and told him I did not think it would work well to have the editorial department thus "divided against itself." In the face of this my remonstrance, with a delicacy towards my position and a respect for my feelings which I hope I know how to appreciate, he sent the article to me, as I have said. I advised with Bishop ONDERDONK and Dr. SEABURY touching the matter, and on their advice I concluded to take a middle course, and inserted the article as a communication.

So much for the "misrepresentation;" now for the "mistake." In the *Churchman* of August 5 and August 12, on pages 181 and 186, are two anonymous articles, being part of a series, headed "Our Mother Church of England: by one of her Sons." Those articles were sent to me, accompanied by a private note, written at Mr. HECKER'S request, from Mr. STONEY, the gentleman who keeps the office of the *Churchman* in Trinity Building, saying that the articles were written at Mr. HECKER'S solicitation. That was the first intimation I had of the thing. I knew nothing who wrote the articles, though I have since learned that they were from Mr. RAMSEY, an English gentleman who came to this country something like a year ago I think. I did not consider the articles; I did not read them; because I wished to be ignorant of the merits or demerits of everything that went into the paper on those conditions. Rather than have any trouble, I let the two articles go in, hoping that those who had, or seemed to have, more influence with Mr. HECKER than I had, would be able, by their counsels, to relieve me from the painfulness of the position into which he was driving me. A few days after, there came two or three more numbers of the series. I saw them at the *Churchman* office, and told Mr. STONEY that henceforth anything that came for the paper on those conditions he need not trouble himself to send up to me, as I would not consider it nor have anything to do with it, but leave the whole responsibility of inserting or returning it with Mr. HECKER.

In the case of editorial papers thus obtained, Mr. HECKER left me no judgment nor choice in the matter: he was peremptory that they should go in, be my opinion or wish about them what it might. This particular point I did not state in my announcement of the 9th inst., because I did not think it necessary to my purpose. I merely said that the proprietor "understood the arrangement as giving him the right to engage with whom he pleased for such editorial papers, without the Editor's knowledge and consent;" that "in pursuance of that understanding he had solicited and procured such writing to be done against the Editor;" and that "he claimed the same right in regard to anonymous communications." It is true that these latter, unlike the editorial papers, were nominally submitted to my judgment. But what freedom of judgment could I exercise, or what but pain and distress could I have in exercising it, when thus put to the responsibility of rejecting what Mr. HECKER had expressly solicited and procured to be written? Who does not see that in that case, if I rejected an article, the writer would be angry at me, and would have a right to be? It is enough for an Editor to bear the anger of people at having their articles rejected when written without solicitation from anybody. Besides, a man must know a great deal less or a great deal more of Mr. HECKER than I do, to suppose that in such a case he would really tolerate any exercise of judgment but what should in the end coincide with his own.

There are one or two other points, Mr. Editor, wherein I must beg your indulgence for a few words. In the manifesto aforesaid, Mr. HECKER complains rather bitterly about my announcement as an injury and annoyance to him; and he talks, somewhat facetiously, I think, of the mischiefs that grow when men "debate their private difference loud." Why, I did but set forth, in as few and as calm words as I could, a simple statement of fact. The matter was such as the subscribers of the paper had a right to know, and I had a right to have them know: otherwise they would have been left to lay all the blame of the separation on me. Mr. HECKER, I presume, understands the meaning of the word *interest*; and my interest strongly required that such should not be the case. I have little fear now that the blame will not be laid at the right door.

In the last conversation I had with Mr. HECKER before my announcement, which was on the morning of Tuesday the 5th inst., when he drove his invasion upon me more harshly and doggedly than ever, as if he supposed he had me entirely at his mercy, I at last told him that, on those terms, there could be no further negotiation between us; that I would go right to looking about for something else to do, and that he was free to dispense with my labors whenever he chose; and he replied that I might withdraw from the place whenever it would suit my convenience. Such being the case, it was but justice both to the subscribers and to myself, that the fact of my withdrawal should be stated, together with the reasons of it. This is just precisely what I did; and I do not see how I could have done it in terms more simple and inoffensive. If my stating of the thing injures and annoys him, what effect must his doing of it have upon me? Moreover, the position into which he had been trying to force me, really involved a breach of good faith with the subscribers. As such, I was bound as an honorable man to refuse it, and to let the readers know what I had refused, and why.

With submission, then, I must still think that I was substantially right in making the announcement as I did. It was my only practicable resource against a very hard course of procedure, which I had borne with long enough. I had remonstrated with Mr. HECKER again and again, that I could not and would not work on such a platform as he had devised. Again and again, when I was working beyond my strength and beyond my contract, in order to get the paper done up promptly and well, he had been pursuing and tormenting me with his claim. If Mr. HECKER'S claim had been clearly and unquestionably right, still I cannot but think there was something of inhumanity in his pushing it upon me as he has done, when he must have seen that it was causing me very great anxiety and distress. In short, he was using his power as proprietor to oppress and injure me; and I simply used my power as editor to defend myself. If Mr. HECKER'S claim be really just and right in itself, I do not see how it should *injure* him to have it known.

As to the main question at issue, Mr. HECKER now admits full enough to justify my course. He says: "The Editor's 'knowledge and consent,' in reference to the Proprietor might find it desirable to engage as contributors to his paper, was never contracted for, nor was it by any means necessary." One would think that the writer of this had never heard of such a thing as a *contract*. Why, the Proprietor was under a contract with me, as Editor of the paper; my name was set forth as such to the public; and from this fact it was to be presumed that I had the ordinary powers and responsibilities of that office; and whatever appeared in the paper as Editorial, everybody would presume of course, that it was with my knowledge and consent, that it had my sanction and approval. Besides, my last arrangement with the Proprietor was made in the face of the most explicit written declaration from me, that "I must have all the ordinary powers of an Editor, or none." By his contract with me as the Editor, the Proprietor barred himself from all exercise of the Editorial powers; the contract lodged them entirely in my hands; and for him to invade them or attempt to exercise them, was a plain breach of contract. Nor could there be a more direct and palpable invasion and usurpation of those powers, than is implied in the claim now asserted by the Proprietor, to overrule and ignore me in the department of Editorial writing—to engage Editorial matter without my knowledge, and to insert it without my consent.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I have had a pretty tough Summer of it. For about four months I have been kept in an almost continual tug and strain of effort to avoid the crisis. Of late, Mr. HECKER, with his iron will and his strange superiority to the delicacies of honorable dealing, has been crowding and driving his claim upon me with greatly augmented violence; and it was really impossible for me to postpone the crisis any longer. I have suffered enough from it, I think. It is my lot to have to depend on my daily toil for my daily bread. I believe I have been clear in my office. I have been working hard, very hard,—doing a great deal more than I bargained for or got pay for,—on the faith of a contract. The other party to that contract has got up what I cannot but think a most unreasonable and unfair construction of it; a construction which it would have been very dishonorable in me to submit to, and which it was not honorable in him to propose. He would listen to no compromise; he would admit of no reference; his own private interpretation of the bargain must and should prevail. And now, right in the midst of the year, he has by mere dint of violence crushed me up to the alternative of either standing in a most dishonorable position, or else of being left without anything to do. Mr. HECKER is certainly welcome to his triumph! Still I must say, that I hope I have not deserved such treatment from any man; and least of all have I deserved it from him. I pray Heaven I may never have another such bitter experience how men will sometimes make bargains on one set of principles, and keep them on a very different set.

H. N. HUDSON.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 16, 1854.

NEW-YORK CITY.

American Institute—Farmers' Club.

The Farmers' Club met yesterday, at 12 o'clock, at the Rooms of the American Institute, No. 351 Broadway.

Mr. GEORGE B. RAPPELYEA was called to the Chair.

Judge MEIGS read a communication from Paris, giving an account of the visit of parties to the extensive gardens of the Baron ROTHSCHILD, near Paris. In his conservatories he had grapes in cultivation, the conservatory being heated by hot water conducted through pipes. A dangerous mould, soon after the conservatory was opened, appeared on the vines; but by scattering the flour of sulphur on the hot water pipes, the mould disappeared.

PREVENTION OF DROUTH.

The subject of preventing a drouth, which was made a special order, was taken up.

Prof. MAPES made a brief and excellent address. He said that the deposition of moisture upon the surface of bodies colder than the atmosphere was an acknowledged evidence of existence of moisture in the atmosphere. The fact of a want of moisture in the soil was a sure evidence that there was a superabundance in the atmosphere. Wherever the soils are disintegrated to a sufficient depth, they will be found to be colder than the supernatant atmosphere. When the atmosphere circulates in a free soil, it will deposit moisture in every particle of earth colder than the air. This process, too, was eminently beneficial in another way. It was well known that during the first part of a shower, rain was more beneficial than in the last part, as the ammonia accumulated in the atmosphere, and which was necessary to vegetation, was carried into the ground. During a drouth, the quantities of ammonia and similar elements were much accumulated, and with the atmosphere a greater amount of these additional elements were deposited. The true means, then, of averting the ill-effects of a drouth, were subsoil plowing, deep plowing, and under-draining. On his farm, not a single plant had suffered from the drouth, while nearly all the neighboring farmers had suffered to a greater or less extent. He attributed this result solely to the system of subsoil plowing and underdraining he had pursued.

Mr. H. C. VAIL, of New-Jersey, also addressed the Club. He adduced further facts in support of the ideas of Professor MAPES.

Mr. CROUCH, of England, explained the principles of WILSON'S Digging Machine, lately used with much success in England.

Professor MAPES gave a description of an American invention designed for the same purpose as WILSON'S Digging Machine.

The Club adjourned, to meet again on the first Tuesday in October.

American Tract Society.

The Executive Committee of the American Tract Society, held its monthly meeting on Monday. The receipts of the month were stated at $18,171, and the issues from the Depository for the same period amounted to $26,873. The grants to individuals and associations were 1,323,200 pages.

An application was made by Rev. Mr. RIGGS, of the Dakotah Mission for the publication of a book of Hymns and Tunes in the language of that Indian tribe, and submitting a manuscript. Rev. Mr. SPAULDING of Ceylon, to whom repeated grants of English publications have been granted, requests a resupply for which he wishes to pay, quaintly saying, "I do not come a begging this time, but wish to foot the bill, as I want them to give away. Our Wesleyan and Church Missionaries and others take a great fancy to your books." Rev. Mr. WINSLOW, of Madras, acknowledges a grant of $1,500 for the press at his mission, and states the interesting fact that in a Seminary of 400 boys, a debating society has been formed in English, at which missionaries and others are allowed to speak; and that a newspaper in English, the "*Rising Sun*," though edited by a heathen, takes a high stand on moral questions and is friendly to missions. A letter of thanks from the South Africa Mission for a grant was also received. Rev. Mr. CASTLE, of Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, acknowledges the receipt of $1,000 from the Society for the Christian Press in these Islands.

The domestic work of the Society is in a prosperous condition, though needing the contributions of its friends.

The Grading of Second-Avenue.

The Committee on Assessments of the Board of Councilmen met again, yesterday afternoon, to hear objections to the confirmation of the assessments for the grading of Second-avenue.

Mr. CROSBY, on behalf of Mr. John C. Beekman, presented a written statement of Mr. Beekman's, in which he recites the following reasons why the assessments should not be confirmed: 1. The property on the cross streets was not assessed for the opening of the avenue at the intersection only, but for amounts equal to twelve times the cost of opening and grading the avenue at the intersection. 2. Section C should not be assessed for the cost of opening and grading of Sections A and B. 3. Because the appointment of an Inspector for Section C, which had only to be filled up, and no excavations made, was a useless expense.

Mr. HENRY DAY, in behalf of Messrs. Hamilton Fish, Linus M. Rutherford and Jared Stuyvesant, owners of property on Second-avenue, below Twenty-first street, who are assessed $660 for the grading of Second-avenue, between Forty-second and One hundred and Twenty-third-streets. Mr. Day urged that by the laws and decisions of this State, property should only be assessed for the opening of the streets, in the section in which the property is located. The property below Twenty-first-street had already been assessed for the opening and grading of the avenue through it, and now it was sought to be further assessed for the opening and grading of the avenue through property in which they have no interest. It might be urged by the opening of the avenue above, the value of their property was enhanced; but that proposition was as broad as it was long, for by that opening of the avenue through their property below Thirty-third-street, years since, the value of the property above had been increased, so that the benefits were reciprocal.

Mr. MARCELLUS EELS objected to the confirmation, on the following grounds: 1. There were such discrepancies between the contract and the specifications of section C as to beget great doubts of the leading force of the contract. 2. By a system of partiality, the contract had been awarded at an enormous price. The price to be paid was 74 cents per running foot, whereas the same contractor had taken contracts for grading property no more difficult at 29 and 30 cents per foot. 3. It was recited that the contract was finished, whereas, between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-third-streets, the avenue was not within the property grade by three feet. 4. The assessments were not justly proportioned. Mr. EELS instanced the following: The lots between One Hundred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth-streets were assessed at $125 each, whereas the lots between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth-streets were assessed at $75 each. Further, the lots between One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-streets, which, from their near proximity to the thickly settled portions of Harlem, were worth much more than the others, were assessed at less rates than the lots between One Hundred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth-streets.

Mr. BURTIS SKIDMORE gave a history of the grading of Second-avenue, which was more elaborate than interesting in its details. He adduced no arguments in addition to those already noted.

Mr. DANIEL FANSHAW objected to the confirmation. He said that some years since he had purchased a number of lots on the corner of Second-avenue and Eighty-second-street, for which, in consequence of their fine situation, he had paid a large price. Now, by the alteration of the grade, they were nine feet below the level of the avenue, which of course had much deteriorated their value. For this damage to his property he was assessed to pay $250 per lot. Since the grade had been altered water and filth had unavoidably collected on the lots, and had made the neighborhood sickly, and now he was informed, as an additional comfort, that the Common Council was about to order him to have the lots filled, which, if done at the rates which it cost to raise the grade of the street, would cost about $5,000, which was more than the lots would sell for after the filling in was completed. Under these circumstances would it not be better for him to give up the possession of the lots to the City?

The Committee have held several meetings for the purpose of hearing objections to the assessment. They were attended on each occasion by the counsel to the Corporation, and all were anxious to have light thrown upon the subject, in order that the Committee might arrive at a just conclusion. The only question was whether the assessment was just and equitable, according to the language and intent of the law. This was a very simple question, and admitted almost of demonstration. And, if properly met by the objectors, might have been solved by the Committee without difficulty. But we have seldom seen so much time wasted by frivolous and irrelevant arguments, and so little light afforded by persons directly interested in making their objections valid. The matter is now submitted to the Committee, and they will have for the most part to study the case out for themselves.

The Committee adjourned *sine die*.

The Militia Provisions.

Mr. FRENCH, the Commissioner of Jurors, calls our attention to the provisions of the law relating to Militia duty, in correction of sundry misapprehensions into which a correspondent had fallen. The "Act to Provide for the Enrollment of the Militia," &c, passed by the Legislature of this State April 17, 1854, (sections 62 and 63,) expressly empowers the Commissioner of Jurors to provide a register of all persons exempt from Military duty; to take proofs of qualifications; to grant certificates of exemption, &c. The privilege of issuing exemption certificates, together with the fees to be charged for such service, is specially indicated and secured by section 62.

It is also proper to state that the limit of age for *Jury duty* is 60 years, and not 45; and that Army and Navy officers are *not* exempt from Jury duty, although they are free from the imposition of Military fines.

Death of Dr. Swett.

At a meeting of the Physicians and Surgeons of the New-York Hospital, held at the Institution on the 19th of September, 1854, on the occasion of the death of Dr. SWETT, of which Dr. THOMAS COCK was chosen Chairman, and Dr. BULKLEY, Secretary, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the Physicians and Surgeons of this Hospital have heard, with deep regret, of the death of their colleague, JOHN A. SWETT, M. D., one of the Physicians of the Institution.

Resolved, That we recognize in this dispensation of Providence the removal of one whose life has exhibited exemplary devotedness to his profession, and whose labors and contributions to medical science, and especially to that department with which his reputation is more intimately connected, have done much to elevate its character and usefulness.

Resolved, That in his death we are called to mourn the loss of one endeared to us by many social qualities, whose honorable department and integrity of character have ever commanded universal respect and esteem.

Resolved, That Dr. JOHN WATSON be requested to prepare a memoir and address on the life and services of our deceased colleague, to be delivered at this Hospital at some future time.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

THOMAS COCK, M. D., Chairman.
H. D. BULKLEY, M. D., Secretary.

☞ The packet ship *Yorktown*, from London, is detained at Quarantine, having lost twenty-one passengers by Cholera. She had 630 when leaving London.

Board of Almshouse Governors.

TUESDAY, Sept. 21.

In the absence of the President, Governor TOWNSEND was called to the Chair.

The following are the returns of the inmates from the different Institutions:

Bellevue Hospital, 796; Lunatic Asylum, 523; Almshouse, 1,030; Penitentiary, 503; Penitentiary Hospital, 479; Workhouse, 775; Small-Pox Hospital, 3; Randall's Island, 827; Randall's Island Hospital, 254; City Prison, 293—Total, 5,386.

Admitted since last report, 696; died, 34; discharged, 734; sent to Penitentiary, 105; sent to State Prison, 12.

On motion, $22,000—the amount remaining in the fund of the Almshouse Department—was appropriated to the general fund.

The Board adjourned to Tuesday next.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Court Calendar.—WEDNESDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 32 to 41.

SUPREME COURT—Nos. 52, 56, 32, 39, 59, 60, 62 to 70.

COMMON PLEAS.—Nos. 1111, 1113, 621, 1153, 1156, 1157, 1159, 1160, 1162 to 1165, 1167 to 1169.

Commercial Espionage.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TUESDAY.

Before Judge Ingraham.

LIBEL CASE.

John C. Taylor, Harrison Hale and Abraham Murdock, vs. Sheldon F. Church.—This trial, which was commenced on Tuesday (vide report in DAILY TIMES,) and adjourned on account of the sickness of a juror, was continued yesterday, by consent, before eleven jurors, Hon. Ogden Hoffman summing up for the plaintiffs, and Hon. Benj. F. Butler for the defendant. His Honor charged the jury in accordance with the principles of Law laid down in the decision of the Court of Appeals. The jury retired, and not having agreed at the rising of the Court, a sealed verdict was ordered.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

SEPTEMBER TERM—Tuesday, Sept. 19.

Before Judge Beebe.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.

David Cooney, a junk dealer at the corner of Pitt and Stanton-streets, was tried on a charge of receiving stolen goods, in having purchased from a little boy twelve pounds of iron, knowing the same to have been stolen. The principal evidence for the prosecution was given by a little fellow about nine years of age, who, with tears in his eyes and evidently greatly frightened, deposed to having stolen the iron and sold it to the prisoner. A man named Dillon, an employé of Cooney, was called for the defence, and swore that it was he who bought the iron in question, and not Cooney. It therefore remained with the Jury to decide on the credibility of the witnesses. They remained out in deliberation several hours and finally returned and declared their inability to agree, and they were discharged. They stood ten for acquittal and two for conviction.

CHARGE OF ARSON.

James Turner was placed on trial, charged with setting fire to the building No. 90 Ames-street, on the afternoon of July 3 last, the house being occupied at the time. Turner, with his wife, had occupied a portion of the building No. 90 until the morning of the 24, when they removed. On the afternoon of that day Turner was seen by other residents of the same building to leave the basement, which he had occupied, and shortly afterwards a fire was discovered in that apartment. No witnesses were called for the defence; but the evidence given for the prosecution being merely circumstantial, and no motive for the deed by the accused being shown, the Jury, under instructions from the Court, declared him not guilty.

A PICKPOCKET.

A young man named John Richards was next placed on trial, charged with picking from the pocket of Thos. Robertson, at Biddle's Grove, Staten Island, on the 31st day of July last, a port monnaie containing about $70. Mr. Robertson deposed to having lost a port monnaie at the place and on the time specified, and declared that to the best of his knowledge the money found on the person of the prisoner was that lost by him.

A Mr. Clark testified to having seen the prisoner in the act of picking the pocket of Mr. Coleman.

The defence called Thomas Coleman in the effort to prove that the money found on the prisoner was his; but against Robertson's swearing to the only 10 pieces that had his pocket-book lost or stolen from, he advertised it, and shortly afterwards received, delivered within an envelope, coins of less value, of no value to any one but the owner." He was quite positive the money found on the prisoner was his, and consequently it could not be Robertson's.

Mr. Coleman's story smoked some-what against him, and a somewhat different phrase to the advertisement of the loss, for if they dropped Coleman's evidence entirely, the jury must, of course, acquit the prisoner of the charge of which he was indicted.

His Honor delivered the following charge:

GENTLEMEN: If you believe the prisoner took the pocket-book of Mr. Robertson you will find him guilty, if not you will acquit him.

The Jury without leaving their seats declared the prisoner not guilty, but he was immediately arrested and recommitted on a charge of picking the pocket of Mr. Coleman.

FALSE PRETENCES.

A young man named Horner, plead guilty to indictment charging him with having obtained a lot of cigars under false pretences.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Sept. 20.

Before Judge Betts.

The Petit Jury was called this morning and processes were returned.

The United States vs. One package containing lawns.—This case was taken up and a verdict entered for it by consent condemning the laces and valuing them at $1,000.

The Jury were then discharged until to-morrow morning. A Day Calendar of Admiralty causes was also ordered to be made up for to-morrow, and the Court adjourned.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

Carrying Excess of Passengers—*The United States vs. William Hargrave.*—A process was issued against the Department for carrying an excess of passengers on board the British ship *Gypsey*.

The United States vs. Joseph A. Hathaway.—A similar process was also issued against the master of the American ship *Hortensia*.

MARINE COURT.

All the three Judges of the Court were absent from their professional duties yesterday—sickness was said to be the cause.

The German Students.

From the Irenæus Correspondence of the New-York Observer.

Heidelberg, famed for its University, its

New-York Daily Times, Wednesday, September 20, 1854.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20, 1854.

News for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued THIS MORNING, in ample season for the mails per steamship *North Star*. It will contain a [illegible] Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Editorial Articles on current topics; News Items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Statements, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. Price, in wrappers ready for mailing, 6¼ cents per copy.

The News by the Atlantic.

The War drags heavily. Instead of fresh battles on land and new conquests by sea, the present packet advises another peremptory refusal by the Czar to negotiate on the basis of the recent note of Austria. The note itself, and the well-authenticated telegraphic report of the Czar's reply will be found among our extracts. The next movement, in course, would, from any other than the Austrian Government, be one of challenge and defiance to the Northern power, accompanied by the withdrawal of the Austrian Envoy from the Court of St. Petersburg. But, according to the conclusion of the English press, no such result is anticipated. The armies of Austria are in the Principalities, but not for aggression upon Russia, yet, if ever. The position of the other German States is equally uncertain. Of the movements of the Anglo-French armies and fleets—or rather of their inactivity—our Paris correspondent, under date of Sept. 4, writes:

"You will notice that the English papers, which lately spoke of the united policies of England and France as an alliance, now call it a coalition. This is coming down in the choice of terms. The Holy Alliance has become a "dilatory coalition," an "inactive coalition;" and one writer says it will soon be a "disgraceful coalition." This is because the thing has not succeeded. In a month or so, when its failure will be more manifest, the Alliance will be called a Strike. The *Patrie*, whenever it announces one of these attempts at resistance, invariably concludes its account with this comforting assurance that the ringleaders were arrested. Arrest will hardly be the position of such a promoter of turmoil as LOUIS NAPOLEON; but history will doubtless be called upon to say of him, at this period of his reign, that his designs were baffled, and his intentions frustrated. Is it not getting to be evident that the League, which is drawing to a close, will pass over without the striking of a decisive blow? The expedition to Sebastopol may very probably never sail. The cholera of 1854 is restrain to save Russia as effectually as did the snows of 1812. The Baltic fleet must soon leave these waters, without menacing either Cronstadt or Helsingfors, in spite of the inference that their fortifications would crumble away as easily as did those of Bomarsund. The King of Sweden gives no evidence, as yet, of being sufficiently impressed with the prowess of the allies, to decide in their favor and break with the Czar. Then Austria and Prussia are terribly worked by the cold reply of NICHOLAS that he cannot treat with them on the basis of the four conditions by them to him proposed. I imagine that there is no doubt of the reception of this reply, for the *Moniteur* has a paragraph to that effect this morning. That Prussia is prepared to assume the alternative of his proposition—upon hostilities—is not credible. That Austria will do so, when she sees the hesitation of the allies in the Euxine, and their imbecility in the Baltic, is not probable. Just now, then, the cards are in the Czar's favor.

The Spanish news is interesting, though not important to this country as affecting the Cuba question. The Queen-Mother has been formally banished by decree of the new Government, and has left the country.

There was a great *show* going on at the French camp of Boulogne, when the steamer left. Two Kings and a Prince Marshal, as Prince ALBERT is styled, were paying their respects to the Emperor. The grand parade and these royal visits had attracted no less than 15,000 Englishmen across the Channel.

The harvest news from England continues good, and much cheerfulness is imparted to trade and firmness to the Funds by the prospect of cheap bread.

A letter from Ex-Consul SANDERS on the PEABODY dinner, will be found in another column.

Progress of the Mob Spirit.

The late riot in New-Orleans, one of our most quiet and orderly cities, is another illustration of the fact, that whenever a mob spirit acts abroad though the country, it requires but a slight cause to excite its violence. A dog is shot; a quarrel with the police follows; and thereupon, hundreds gratify their bad passions aroused. In ordinary times such a thing would hardly be noticed; but in seasons of feverish feeling, the least provocation stirs up any amount of angry blood. The mind is then on the constant lookout for grievances, and it is pretty sure to overstate them. There is a morbid state of sensibility along with a very quick fancy; and these two put together are quite potent enough to fan any chance spark into a flame. Mobs are never justifiable, but it must be admitted that they are sometimes provoked into their enormities. Once begun, they are easily repeated. Men soon cease to reason at all. They take offence instantly and seek illegal and ruinous redress without any regard to consequences. A wild, reckless spirit is thus let loose and nobody is safe from its ravages. It is a fight in the dark and all classes are exposed to its fierce and thoughtless vengeance.

Surely, we have had sufficient experience in this terrible evil. Surely, we have had evidence enough to satisfy us that no good can come from it. Nothing can be plainer, than that a riot cannot cure any supposed or real wrong. It is utterly ineffective—it is worse than ineffective—for it feeds the very things that it aims to put down. If it could succeed in accomplishing its objects, it might perchance have a plausible sophistry to recommend it to short sighted and imprudent men. But it has not even this apology. Fruitless—always fruitless except for inquity—it promotes no true principle; it arrests no growing danger; it subserves no end of justice, order or freedom. Here in New-York or elsewhere, we have had abundant proof of this truth. Rowdyism makes rowdyism grow. Fights about street-preaching only put hot coals on the passions of mad zealots. Any sort of social broils magnifies the issue raised, and brings Satan himself, with his infernal court, into the strife. A miserable pacificator is this old serpent, and by no means fit to be a public character in the United States. Certain is he to get the advantage, and to turn matters to his own account. If he had not stirred up a mob in Paradise, he would not have been driven to Perdition. He is not to be trusted. His help is a bitter and a biting curse. Sink him ever so deeply, he is sure to come up and seize the uppermost seat. If men will serve him, let them not disturb their neighbors, frighten women and block up streets. They can have his deceitful pleasures without an extra tax on the peace and comfort of society. Already we pay quite enough to fence us around with protection from his majesty. If necessary, good citizens will give more money to purchase safeguards against his invasions, but in any case, let us be delivered from a revenue system, that pays broken heads and murdered people into the exchequer.

The British in France.

The English have invaded France. Contrary to all (historical) expectation, the French have taken it very kindly, and were preparing, when the last account left, in getting up balls and soirees and reviews, in honor of the invaders. The landing of the English was effected chiefly at the Boulogne-sur-Mer, though detached parties were set on shore at Calais. The invaders made Foulkstone and Dover their ports of departure. Their movements, if not of a filibustering nature, were not made with the *direct* sanction of Queen VICTORIA or Lord ABERDEEN, or Lord JOHN RUSSELL. That is, the invaders were not conveyed in British ships of war; indeed, (probably with the deep design of concealing their ulterior views?) they were taken from England to France in the guise of tourists and travelers and pleasure-seekers, in the peaceful passage-steamers which start from the coast termini of the London and Southeastern Railway. These adventurous thousands appear to have great self reliance in their natural arms (with fists at the end of them,) for the strictest inquiry has not discovered more than the undeniable and undenied fact, that the only approach to weapons in their possession consisted in the circumstance of each person carrying what is called a "pocket pistol," duly charged with *eau de vie*, the contents of which disappeared before the invaders were mid-channel, or "half-seas over."

Fifteen thousand English were in occupation of Boulogne a fortnight ago, and the cry was still "they come." The French made no opposition to their landing, but vehemently cheered "to the echo which doth applaud again," as each fresh steamer poured out its hundreds. These, as they arrived, were escorted to the Custom House, where their carpet bags were examined. This done, the English were allowed to occupy the town, and spread themselves over it with incredible celerity, taking possession not only of the *haute ville*, (so picturesque, with the rampart terrace surrounding it.) but even across the river to Capécure. Two circumstances require notice,—first, that one half the English were of the feminine gender; and next, that the landing took place with a French army of 100,000 men encamped in and between Boulogne and Calais!

That is exactly the point. LOUIS NAPOLEON having formed what he calls The Army of the North, (on the self-same ground where, about half a century ago, his uncle had the invading army of England,) desired that his neighbors should see them. Accordingly, he invited the King of the Belgians, the boy-King of Portugal, and Prince ALBERT. On these invitations being accepted, England commenced sending her thousands of sight-seers to Boulogne. It is by these that France has been invaded in all cordial friendliness. The Prince Marshal himself was on the point of landing at the hour of the latest accounts.

What the French call a *contretemps*, and what we familiarly know as a *hitch*, or a *screw loose*, appears to have occurred early in the proceedings. The King of the Belgians, accompanied by his son, the Duke of BRABANT, arrived at Boulogne two days *before* the time appointed for the grand display. He had a long and apparently cordial interview with LOUIS NAPOLEON, and then—suddenly departed. The young King of Portugal and the Duke of OPORTO, his brother, arrived on the next day (Monday, Sept. 4,) breakfasted with LOUIS NAPOLEON, accompanied him to an inspection of about 10,000 troops, and on his return in the afternoon suddenly announced his intention of departing, and—departed! No clue has yet been given to this double exit of kings. It is said that the Regent of Portugal, afraid of cholera, had recalled his sons; but what could hurry LEOPOLD away remains as great a mystery as a rpel in a bottle, save the rumor of the resignation of his Ministers, who did not resign. However, Prince ALBERT was expected to remain for five days, and the preparations would not be thrown away. Some of the highest of the English nobility were to accompany him, and his reception was to be as magnificent as money and taste could make it.

A few years ago, LOUIS NAPOLEON, who is complimented now by a visit from Queen VICTORIA's husband, was generally spoken of by the British press and public as "a mere adventurer,"—sometimes he was called "murderer," and frequently "miscreant." A little earlier, in London, he was named, if named at all, as "a profligate." Now, head of a great empire, England sends her Sovereign's husband to confirm friendship and proclaim respect. Not that VICTORIA regards the man,—but policy suggests that so powerful and dangerous a neighbor should be conciliated. Within two hours' sail of England's defenceless coasts, and with 100,000 soldiers ready for any warfare, LOUIS NAPOLEON is a man to be dreaded. So rolls the wheel of fortune.

Death of Dr. John A. Swett.

We have already announced the death of this distinguished Physician on Monday last, at the age of forty-five. He was one of the brightest lights of the profession in this City, and was perhaps the best specimen we could point to of a man thoroughly wedded to the department of Science which he cultivated. He was above all cliques, recognizing none of them in his treatment of his brethren. He was courteous in his demeanor to all,—as kind to patients of the lowest degree as he was honest to the highest. For many years he has been recognized as an authority of the first standing, especially upon diseases of the chest, on which subject a volume of his, published some year or two since, has become a most valuable text book.

His private practice was extensive, but he was much more largely known through his connection with the City Hospital, to all one of the most responsible offices in which he was elected about the year 1842. His minute pathological examinations, and their comparison with the diseases illustrated thereby in the living, made him one of the most instructive lecturers that walked the wards of that famous Charity, and his clinical classes were always large.

He held too, at his death, an important Professorship in the Medical Department of the University, (the Fourteenth-street school.) In that institution he lectured with great success on the Institutes and Practice of Medicine. It will be difficult to make up for his loss to the class now about mustering there for the Winter course of lectures. The disease of which he died was that form of kidney complaint known as "Bright's disease." It is long since a more actively useful man, or one who will be more missed, has fallen among us. On our third page may be found the resolutions passed by a meeting held yesterday, of the Physicians and Surgeons of the Hospital. They notice feelingly the labors of their *confrère* and his contributions to medical literature. We are happy to see that Dr. JOHN WATSON, of the Hospital, has been appointed to prepare a memoir and address on his life and services.

A Baby Convention.

If meeting in Convention is a privilege, why should not the babies convene? And as they are not in condition to manage the thing for themselves, why should not the grown-up children be wise and do the thing for them? They—the babies—constitute the class that have our reputation in their keeping. They may, or may not, as they choose, make much of us when our teeth are broken and our muscles wasted.

The Clark County, Ohio, Agricultural Society has thought these things over, and called a Convention—with a poster almost large enough to cover the front of the City Hall—of all the babies in the United States, to meet at Springfield, in that State, on Thursday, October 5, 1854, and to bring their parents and admirers with them. What is to be done, or what business is to come before assembled babydom, does not appear by the poster. Indeed, suspicion may well be awakened, that the main object is to discover how the rising generation looks: perhaps some far-seeing politician has a design that will require the cooperation of the next generation to carry into effect, and wishes to get a look at the persons that will second him, or head him off. But probably the Agriculturists think that by offering premiums to the finest specimens of Buckeye babes, the race may be improved, as beets and turnips have been by Agricultural Shows, and horses by Horse Conventions and "National Race Courses." With this thought, they offer three handsome prizes, as follows:

"1. A grand sweepstake premium of a splendid set of silver plate, consisting of a complete tea set of six pieces, to be given to the finest child not over two years of age.

"2. A similar prize of equal value to the finest child over one and not over two years of age.

"3. A similar prize of equal value to the finest child not exceeding one year of age."

In making the distributions, there will be a difficulty. If it is necessary that whoever would criticise poetry well should himself be a poet, very obviously the man who undertakes to say which of a company of children is the finest, should himself be father of a child. Yet, scarcely does the father live whose child is not the finest in the world. We wish the judges a safe issue to their difficult labors. Moreover, we hope that no riot will be produced by the Know-Nothing feature of the arrangement, which limits competitors within the *natives* of the United States. It would ease the anxieties of some mothers, if the Committee had set down the points of a "fine child"—had sent a circular, saying how the model baby looks and acts. The Committee are "determined to have the strictest order on the grounds," and "for the purpose, a special police of one hundred men has been detailed." We know of a baby, and a "fine" one, too, that would speak its mind on the Clark County Agricultural Grounds, "in order" or out of order, though "*two* hundred policemen" were around. Policemen frighten men, but fine babies do not care a copper for them. However, the "Charlies" will do to keep the old folks from insulting each other, and from imposing upon the young ones. A trembling friend of ours fears that the premium will make the recipient vain, and so do him a harm. We have no such fear. We know the little one who took the silver cup at Yale College last Commencement, by virtue of being the first-born of a late graduating Class, and it shows no signs of vanity. On the other hand, all its energies seemed stimulated by the token to a healthful and harmonious growth. It said "*goo-goo*" a week earlier than most children; it grows like a weed; is fat as a seal; is sweeter than honey; and, indeed, according to its mother's account, is the best baby that ever was born.

Secret Societies and the Churches.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In an article headed as above, the TIMES takes to task the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Obio and adjacent States, for the passage of a resolution refusing admission to Church membership to any person belonging to secret societies. "The principles of the Gospel do not require it, nor does expediency at all make it desirable. On the contrary, it is wisdom and propriety to let these societies alone," says the TIMES.

It is, is it? Let us see. Here is one, calling itself most ancient and honorable, which, in a book upheld by its members, thus teaches: "And I honestly recommend Free Masonry as the most sovereign medicine to free our hearts from all vices; and the Lodge as the seminary where men (in the most pleasant and clear manner) may learn their duty to God; and also to their neighbor." —*Masonic Minstrel, by David Vinton, Providence, R. I.*

Mr. Editor, to those who believe that our Saviour brought to man the means whereby any and every one might come to Him; that He left instructions by which the down-trodden sons of men, without money and without price, might secure those means; that He raised woman from her degradation to an equality in all spiritual advantages; that he commanded man and woman henceforward, as husband and wife, to have no separate interests; that He expressly declared that only through Himself could we find entrance into heaven; to those thus believing it is mockery to talk of the wisdom and propriety of letting alone an institution that puts forward such claims as that quoted above, and yet fixes a price upon entrance into it; thereby virtually saying to the poor, "The pleasantest and cheapest means of learning your duty to God and man are not for you." FAMARIOR the Great, of Prussia, ordained that every member should, per twenty-five rix dollars for the first degree; fifty rix dollars for the second degree, and a hundred rix dollars on his being made a Master Mason; which erects a barrier between the initiated and the uninitiated over which it is death to pass; which divides husband and wife so entirely that through a long life time no word of the mysteries which occupy so much of the mind and time of the one, is ever breathed to the other, and which declares that though these lodges be places where duty to God and man is most pleasantly and clearly taught, Jew, Mahommedan and Pagan meet and have met there without a word of teaching that shall be offensive to any. There is liberalism for you. What do they do with Him who is to the Greeks foolishness and the Jew an offence?

If the Lodges were of God, would they do that which heathenism has always done, and true religion sought always to undo—wrong the poor, and degrade the wife and mother? If they are not of God yet claim to be so, are they not of him of whom all lies are the undisputed offspring? And must not everything calling itself Christian utterly refuse connection with creatures of such undesirable pedigree?

It is strange that earlier notice has not been taken by the ultra-republicans, &c &c., of this exclusive and anti-republican, as well as anti-Christian Association. If other fraternities approximate in principle to this one, then the action of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod is a step in the right direction, which we earnestly pray may not be without successors.

M.

Our lady-friend "M." takes us to task for expressing the opinion, that the Churches ought not to exercise ecclesiastical discipline in regard to the connection of their members with "*Secret Societies.*" She particularly specifies Masonic Lodges, and thinks that they do not come up to the method taught by our Lord, for human improvement. All this may be true. But it does not therefore follow, that they are to be treated as objects of primitive discipline. What form of organization they may choose to assume, is a matter for private taste and judgment. If their secrecy were the secrecy of vice and immorality, they would justly come under condemnation; but using secrecy, so far as the public understand it, only for moral and social ends, we cannot see how that fact simply can render them amendable to church censure. Our fair correspondent also complains of them on the ground that they divide husband and wife. "No word of the mysteries, which occupy so much of the mind and time of the one, is ever breathed to the other." All this is very unsatisfactory to the ladies, no doubt, but still, we apprehend that Church discipline was not instituted to make taciturn husbands reveal private affairs to their wives. We should like all the ladies gratified, and particularly as they have a traditionary and hereditary right to talk over secrets and enjoy them. EVE, it is commonly supposed, started the movement, and certainly her good daughters are entitled to its fullest privileges. Men are very unkind to torment their curiosity in such a tantalizing way, and especially, husbands should never hide anything from their dear wives. But we nevertheless think, that if their gentle partners cannot teach them to do better, the severities of penal discipline will hardly effect it.

Theatrical.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—A perfectly delightful little piece, entitled "Sunshine through the Clouds," was played here last night. It is appropriately called a domestic anecdote, and is redolent of those home affections and tendernesses of which we may not be reminded too often. The bill informs us—with singular conscientiousness—that this piece was first produced at Paris—translated for the London theatres, and now for the first time performed in America.

"Sunshine through the Clouds" can scarcely claim a plot. There is nothing romantic about it; nothing strange or startling. It is essentially an incident which may occur in any family, and which must derive all its interest from those pure, ever flowing home feelings, which, however common in actual life, are seldom successfully mimicked on the stage.

We are introduced to a family mourning the loss of a beloved son—a sailor. He has been away three long years, and the only tidings that have been heard of him are the sad ones that he is dead—killed by savages on a far-off Island. A mother, a sister, a betrothed, a faithful old companion—he can scarcely be called a servant—weep his loss, and try, as the kindhearted always do try, to console each other. Greatest in this effort, and not the least in all this woe, is *Old Sandford*, (FISHER.) He tries to comfort every one, and even battles with his own misgivings. *Frank Cleveland*, he says, cannot be dead; he is not the man to die or be killed. He knows a day will come when he, *Frank*, in his own joyful way, will rush in, and in the genial way of old, clap him on the shoulder with a cordial welcome. Whilst uttering these words, the hero—of course—does rush in, does clap him on the shoulder, and does wish him a hearty welcome.

Here, then, we have the whole plot of the piece; *this* is the incident. The remaining interest of the piece turns entirely on the manner in which the joyous intelligence of the hero's safety is communicated to the remaining portion of the family. If in this "mad[illegible]" the author has used no dramatic ingenuity, he has displayed a rarer gift—the knowledge of those sacred depths from whence human affection and our most enjoyable pathos forever spring. It is human nature appealing to human nature—not man's intellect appealing to man's observation.

The principal characters are *Old Sandford* (FISHER,) *Emily* (Miss KATE SAXON,) *Mrs. Cleveland* (Miss RAYMOND,) and *Harriett Trevelyon* (Mrs. HOUGH.) Mr. FISHER was admirable; quiet, subdued, natural, and thoroughly pathetic without being maudlin. Miss KATE SAXON was good in the opening, but lacked nervousness and sentiment in the scene where she tries to break to her mother the intelligence of her brother's arrival in safety. Miss RAYMOND was not only "got up" in a wonderful manner, but gave to the character of the broken-hearted mother a natural and intense earnestness of which we scarcely thought her capable. Mrs. HOUGH, as the sorrowing but faithful betrothed, had a part peculiarly adapted to her tender, sympathetic voice; and we need scarcely add, made the most of it. There are two other characters in the piece—*Frank Cleveland*, by Mr. MARCHANT, and *Julien Estcourt*, by Mr. HOLMAN. Neither gentleman was more than tolerable.

This little piece was successful, and deserves to be. Without any pretensions to dramatic excellence or literary brilliancy, it possesses elements of vitality which require only proper interpretation to find a response in any audience. It is one of the few pieces on the modern stage which bring us nearer to our home, and its best and holiest influence—a mother's love.

After the comedietta, a farce called "The Filibuster," produced here on Monday evening, was repeated. It is, we are happy to say, original; neither borrowed from the French, nor circuitously stolen from the English. The scene—as the name indicates—is laid in the Island of Cuba. *John Jacobs*, of New-York, (BURTON) has gone there for the purpose of meeting a lady to whom he is about to be married. *John* is sadly perplexed by the Governmental regulations, and is forever being harassed by the authorities for "his papers"—as if he were a newsboy, he says. To provide against any sudden contingency, he carries them in his hat. Simultaneously with *John*, another gentleman makes his appearance—Mr. *Phenos* (HAMBLIN)—not so happily provided. By the stupidity of a Cuban official, he is mistaken for *John Jacobs*; and, as the mistake seems to ensure safety with it, he favors the delusion. Presently *Phenos* is introduced to the real original *Jacobs*, and the introduction draws forth so much politeness from the latter, that an inevitable bow releases the papers from his hat, and *John* walks forth a victim to the first strict official. In the meantime, *Mr. Phenos* perceives the papers lying on the ground and when he finds his own adopted name incorporated therein, he is by no means unwilling to possess them. Immediately after this *contretemps*, a proclamation is issued by the Governor General, announcing that an army of Filibusters has descended on the Island—that in consequence the strictest supervision will be necessary, and that all strangers without papers must be at once executed. *John*, when he reads this proclamation, naturally looks in his hat to see that *his* papers are all right, and, of course, discovers his loss. He is thrown into an awful state of alarm, and consents, at the suggestion of *Phenos*, to dress himself in female attire, to escape fatal consequences. Things reach a climax. *John* exposes himself, and a catastrophe seems likely, when *Phenos* restores to him his papers—his own having in the meantime arrived. In addition to the papers, *John* also receives his bride, and the piece terminates merrily.

This farce may be termed "a rearer;" it is filled with the broadest fun, and situations which will not bear criticism, but do well enough for a farce. The dialogue is not particularly brilliant, but it is sprinkled with local allusions, and has spirit and broad humor in it. The author, we should imagine, could do better things—without petticoats, too. He has evidently tried—and successfully—to avoid fine writing. A certain rapidity of dialogue inclines us to believe that it is not the first work of a new pen. We have not heard the name of the author.

The principal character being sustained by Mr. BURTON, we need scarcely add that the piece was successful. A good run will induce the author, we hope, to essay something better, and we would recommend him in any future work to eschew vulgarity, however funny—and buncombe, however applauded. Neither one nor the other will lay the foundation of a genuine dramatic success.

Musical.

CASTLE GARDEN.—"Norma" will be given this evening, being positively the last night but one of its performance, and the last week but one of the operatic season.

CITY POLITICS.

Delegates to the Auburn Convention.

The Independent Democracy of the City met last evening at No. 396 Broadway, and elected the following Delegates to the Convention at Auburn:

Districts.	Delegates.	Alternates.
1st-	Hiram Ramsey,	John Brown,
2d—	S. E. Church,	Dr. J. E. Snodgrass,
3d—	Samuel Leeds,	Dr. A. S. Salt,
4th—	Wm. E. Whiting,	Lauriston Hall,
5th—	Chas. E. Whitehead,	Chas. Scholey,
6th—	Rev. D. M. Garham,	J. F. Scoman,
7th—	David Marsh,	S. T. Russell,
8th—	Wm. G. West,	Isaac H. Bailey,
9th—	Monroe B. Bryant,	Luman Sherwood,
10th—	Dennis Harris,	Andrew Lester,
11th—	S. Kaufman	J. O. Bennett,
12th—	D. D. T. Marshall,	B. M. Fowley,
13th—	Wm. Jay,	E. A. Sansbury,
14th—	Henry S. Dawson,	Wm. S. King, Jr.,
15th—	Dr. Thomas Ritter,	John Mattison,
16th—	John Fay,	John S. Gilbraith,

Democratic Committee.

We understand the Democratic General Committee meet to-night, at Tammany Hall, with reference to the Primary Elections for City, Congressional and Legislative nominations.

An Editor Killed—Death of Mr. Samuel Nicholls.

Mr. SAMUEL NICHOLLS, Editor of the New-York *Sunday Mercury*, was run over by one of the Third-avenue cars on Monday evening, and so severely injured that he died at his residence in this City yesterday morning. Mr. NICHOLLS was attempting to jump upon the front platform of car No. 19 of the Third-avenue line, near Ninth street, when his foot slipped and he fell underneath the wheels, the car passing over his limbs. The left leg was crushed below the knee, and the right foot was severely bruised. He was immediately taken to a drug store at the corner of Seventh-street, where his wounds were dressed, and he was then conveyed to his residence in Eighty-second-street, near Third-avenue. He lingered for a short time and then died. It is believed that the driver of the car is innocent of any participation in this catastrophe, inasmuch as Mr. NICHOLLS gave no signal to stop the motion of the car, but attempted to jump on board when the forward platform was already crowded.

Mr. NICHOLLS, had been connected with the City Press for about fifteen years. He was a native of Hampstead, near London; was educated to the profession of the Law; and, on his first arrival in this City, was engaged in the law office of JAMES LORRIMER GRAHAM. About that time a new political party started into notice called the "Conservatives," and as every party must have an "organ," the *Evening Star* was purchased and translated into a morning paper, under the title of the *New Times*. Mr. NICHOLLS was appointed as its City Editor and Reporter, and when it proved a political failure, he entered upon the Editorship of the *Sunday Mercury*, which paper in conjunction with E. J. PAIGE, ("Don Juan") soon made a prominent feature in that order of journalism known as the "Sunday Papers"—and although both his earlier associates left in pursuit of other avocations, Mr. NICHOLLS continued at his post until he met with this untimely end. He leaves a widow and seven children. His age was 45 years.

Lecture on the "Resurrection of Poland."

A Polish Exile, IGNACE ZIEMECKI, last evening delivered the first of a series of three lectures on the "Resurrection of Poland." The lecture was given at the Tabernacle, and a very small audience was present.

The lecturer was introduced by HORACE GREELEY, who made a few appropriate remarks, and presided over the meeting.

The war in Europe, said M. ZIEMECKI, is an issue between the whole Sclavonic races with Russia at their head, and the civilized nations of modern Europe. This, he said, may not be the popular opinion, but it is nevertheless true. Nor has there ever been a war upon so grand a scale as this, though it may not at first sight so appear. But it actually embraces the whole circumference of the globe.

The lecturer reverted to the creation of man, showing that the Garden of Eden was in the East Indies, and that from this point all the Nations of the Earth have since emanated. In the first wanderings of mankind they went eastward, for they would not follow the fading glories of the setting sun. Their compacts into tribes, each of which had to maintain its own individually, taught them independence.

The course of the Sclavonic race was traced and the fearless and noble character of its people pointed out; at the same time, the lecturer sketched the origin of most of the prominent nations of Central and Southern Europe, and especially the Roman and German. He instanced the radical differences between the languages of these people, and alluded to the almost quenchless hostility that anciently existed between them. The Romans were enabled to defeat them in battle, but never to effectually subjugate them, for they were continually receiving fresh aid from the nations of the remote North. Of these, the Sclavonian were the first who successfully resisted the power of the Imperial Eagle. The Roman race may be ranked first among those now inhabiting Europe. The second is the German, which, notwithstanding the convulsions to which it has been so long subject, has successfully maintained its existence. The third is the Sclavonic. These three races give character to three different churches; Roman, the Protestant and the Greek. These three principal races are now in strife for the mastery in Europe; and hence arises the anxiety with which mankind is now awaiting the issue.

The whole of the lecture was devoted to such historical general outlines as have been noted, and to the presentation of a comprehensive view of the hostile powers of Europe, from which in the next lecture will be elucidated a series of details that have particular reference to Poland, and to her glorious elevators among the prosperous and powerful nations of the earth.

☞ On our third page we publish a letter from Rev. H. N. HUDSON, well known as late Editor of the New-York *Churchman*, on the affairs of that paper, and the difference between the writer and Mr. HASKIN, its Proprietor. Of course most interested in such matters will neglect to read it

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[illegible] Times for Europe.

[illegible] Times for the Country.

[illegible] Times for Literary Men.

[illegible] Times for Merchants.

[illegible] Times for Mechanics.

[illegible] Times for Lawyers.

[illegible] Times for Physicians.

[illegible] Times for Clergymen.

[illegible] Times for Politicians.

[illegible] Times for Everybody.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Boston, Providence, Dover, Eighteenth-street.**

☞ **Travellers** or private gentlemen can have choice of rooms at Hathaway's private table There are seventy-five rooms elegantly arranged for families, with baths and all modern improvements. Also rooms for single gentlemen. The establishment is furnished equal to any hotel in the world, and will be kept in a manner to secure the patronage of the public. Price, $2 50 per day.
O. C. PUTNAM.

☞ **Fever and Ague Cured!**—Not by calomel, quinine, or arsenic, nor by any injurious nostrums, but by the prescription used in the practice of the celebrated Professor McCLINTOCK, late President of the Philadelphia College of Medicine, &c. Dr McCLINTOCK'S FEVER AND AGUE SPECIFIC has effected thousands of cures where every other medicine has failed, while instead of injuring the constitution, it builds it up, and gives tone and strength to every function. Price $1 per bottle. A. CUSHMAN & CO. proprietors, No. 122 Fulton st. Sold also by druggists generally.

☞ **Whooping Cough Cured!**—This distressing disease is thoroughly and quickly cured by DR. McCLINTOCK'S ASTHMA AND WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY. It contains no opium, and can be given to children with perfect safety. A few drops at bed-time quiet the cough all night, and a few doses cure entirely. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 122 Fulton st., ; nd by all Druggists.

☞ **Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.**—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON. Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ **Ladies who Value Clean, Smooth and Delicate Complexion**—Should use the BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS, which removes tan, freckles, chaps, pimples, blotches, &c., and imparts a porcelain transparency to the skin. FE RIDGE & CO., Boston,
C. H. RING No 1:2 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Dr. Horse's Invigorating Cordial.**—Whence proceed the lassitude, the depression, the debility, the indifference to life, the instability, the continual feeling of illness which it is impossible to define, the despondence, and last the blues? Why, from the stomach and the nervous system, between which there exists the closest sympathy. Want of vital energy, sluggishness in the secretive organs, a general inertia of the system is at the bottom of all the misery. To rouse the whole organization from the torpor, to invest it with new life, activity and vigor, and to promote it to action, there is no preparation comparable with Dr MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL. Other stimuli may excite the dormant physical energies for a time but like the night-flash of the lightning they leaves behind it a denser gloom, the exhibition of these exhilerants is followed after the first convulsive effect is over, by a depression of body and mind more profound and paralyzing than ever The remedy is literally worse than the disease. But the Elixir has a dynamic influence. It not only creates a new condition of the physical organization, but perpetuates it The animal spirits are not only cheered and elevated by its agency, but kept up to their new level without flagging. A vegetable compound, congenial to the system, it seems to act upon the constitution itself, and to revolutionize it. In chronic diseases of the nerves, the stomach, and the liver, its operation is all but miraculous. The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, six for twelve dollars.
C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.
Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada and the West Indies.

☞ **The Union Homestead Association**—Will hold a Public Meeting at their rooms, No. 195 Bowery, (next door above Delmonico's Saloon,) on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept 19, on which occasion it is expected that every member will be present, as business of importance is to be transacted.
This Association has secured a beautiful tract of land, comprising part of what was formerly known as the Rose Hill Farm, situated a short distance above the village of Newtown, and directly upon the line of the Flushing Railroad, and within a hundred yards of the depôt. The land is situated on both sides of Junction-av., and on the Flushing-av. Plank Road Stages pass the property every half hour, and the cars of the Flushing Railroad twelve times daily. The location is unexceptionable for health and healthy, and every man who is desirous of obtaining a site for a pleasant suburban residence, that is in every respect convenient and easy of access, will consult his interest by joining this Association The property has been purchased at a cheap rate and upon good terms, which bring it within the reach of all. Application at the Meeting will put the applicant in possession of many interesting particulars, which the space of an advertisement forbids us to disclose. E. W. KETCHAM, President.

☞ **Circular.**—HEWIT, COULSON & CO., No. 111 Fulton-st. and No. 30 Ann-st., would invite the attention of all purchasers of Clothing to their stock for the Fall and Winter business, which for variety and beauty of style, fine and substantial workmanship, and quality of material, is noted to none in the City They offer a large assortment of garments of various qualities, every garment cut in the best style, and made in the best manner, adapted to the wants of all residents in, and visitors to, this great metropolis A choice stock of the newest and best styles of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings always on hand, from which garments will be made to order, in the most approved manner, and at the shortest notice. In the getting up of their Clothing they aim to excel, and not having a magnificent and costly salesroom; it is the acknowledged superiority of their Clothing and the very moderate prices at which they are enabled to offer it, to which they attribute the rapidly increasing amount of their business. To conclude, they offer a stock of Clothing suited to the wants of all sorts and conditions of men, which, to be appreciated, needs but to be worn

☞ **Theological Discussion**—Question—*Do the Holy Scriptures teach the doctrine of Endless Misery?* Affirmative, Rev. ISAAC WESCOTT, pastor of the Laight-st. Baptist Church. Negative, Rev. T J SAWYER, D. D., pastor of the Orchard-st Universalist Church. The discussion will commence in the Broadway Tabernacle, TUESDAY EVENING, the 26th inst. at 7½ o'clock, and continue eight evenings. To secure places, tickets for the eight evenings $1; for a single evening, 25 cts. For sale at W. HALL & SON'S, No. 289 Broadway; ROE LOCKWOOD'S, No 411 Broadway RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery, *Ambassador* Office, No 548 Broadway, and at the door on the evenings of the discussion.

☞ **Brooklyn.**—The Brooklyn Horticultural Society have obtained specimens of the "Victoria Regia" and "Nelumbium Speciosum; or Sacred Bean of Egypt," from CALEB COPE, Esq., of Philadelphia, which will be exhibited TO-DAY, TO-MORROW and THURSDAY, at the Brooklyn Athenæum. The transportation of this plant is so difficult that it will probably be long before the citizens of Brooklyn and New-York will have another opportunity of seeing it. Several specimens of the much-admired fruit exhibited at the Boston Pomological Congress, held at Boston last week, will also be on exhibition.

☞ **Brooklyn Horticultural Society.**—The Fall Exhibition of this Society will be held at the Athenæum, corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts. on the 19th, 20th and 21st inst. The Exhibition will be opened on TUESDAY, the 19th, from 3 P. M. until 9 P M., and on the following days from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission to non-members, 25 cents. M. ARROWSMITH,
Recording Secretary.

☞ **Dr. James W. Powell, Oculist, Aurist, &c.,** receives his patients from 9 to 4 o'clock, daily at his office, No. 502 Broadway, where can be procured his popular "Treatise on the Eye," and his self-acting eye and ear fountains. Artificial eyes inserted without the slightest pain, which move exactly like the natural eye, and resemble it in color and expression.

☞ **New-York Young Man's Christian Association.**—The second of the series of free popular lectures before this association will be delivered by Rev. SETH BLISS, of Boston, on THURSDAY EVENING, 21st inst., at 8 o'clock, in the Lecture Room of Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Subject—*God's Providential care of our Country.*
BENJ. LORD, Chairman of Lecture Committee.

☞ **Wakefield Industrial Association No. 2.**—The members are hereby notified to attend the next regular meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 22, at 7½ o'clock, as the proposals for the grading and draining will be opened on the above evening. By order of the Association.
JOHN CUMMERFORD, President.
J. A. HANDSCHUCH, Secretary.

☞ **Post-office.**—NOTICE —The Mails for California, &c., per United States steamer NORTH STAR, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of Sept., at 1 o'clock, P. M. ISAAC V FOWLER, Postmaster.

☞ **The Opera.**—Special Notice to the Citizens of Philadelphia and Baltimore: In answer to graphic and telegraphic inquiry, NORMA will be repeated on WEDNESDAY, the 20th, and FRIDAY, 22d inst.

☞ **Special Notice.**—Dr. C. A. Peet, dentist, has returned to the City and may be found at his former locality, No. 327 Grand from 8 A. M., to 6 P. M.

☞ **Gymnastum Now Open.**—Nos. 93 and 95 6th av., near Washington-square and 9th-st. See picture of the same in the City Directories, under S.

PERSONAL.

IF MR. LYONS, who was third mate, and Mr. WM. HENRY CARR, who was steward of a ship on a voyage from Liverpool to New-York, in the months of July and August, 1853, or any acquainted with them will send their address to the office of the Commissioners of Emigration, No. 76 Franklin-st., they will confer a great favor.

FURS.

LADIES' FUR STORE.
EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN FURS.
J. H. HARLEY
Has opened for the season his usual splendid assortment of
FURS,
Consisting of SABLES H. B. MARTIN, STONE MARTIN, MINK MARTIN, ROYAL ERMINE, &c.
Besides every other variety, suitable for
LADIES' WEAR.
His assortment of FURS for TRIMMINGS is large and desirable Also, a fine assortment of
LADIES' AND GENT'S FUR GLOVES, SLEIGH & LAP ROBES, &c.
All the above articles are made in the best style and warranted.
FURS REFINISHED IN THE BEST MANNER.
J. H. HARLEY, No. 34 John-st., New-York.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

TAKE HEED!
Though advertized in every journal,
Rascals, with impudence infernal,
In LYON'S name vile nostrums vend.
Whom will these frauds, so dangerous, end?
Pray use your eyes—the labels scan,
On black and box, and if you can
See open each four medals traced,
And LYON'S name beside them placed,
Rely upon it that the tin
Holds quick and certain death within
To bed bugs, roaches, ants, rats and mice—
You will not have to dose them twice.
LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER AND PILLS, for rats and mice, No. 424 Broadway.

SPECTACLES GOOD AND CHEAP—Scientifically adjusted, with accuracy to every defect of sight, by E. S. FRANKS, Opticia n by diploma to the New-York Eye Hospital, and Eye Infirmary, No 2 Park row, opposite the Astor House, and at No. 53 Bowery, New-York.

COSTAR'S EFFECTUAL RAT, COCKROACH, &c., EXTERMINATOR—Depôt, No 448 Broadway, New York Notice genuine unless signed by HENRY R. COSTAR. For sale by all the principal Druggists.

PEACHES.—Fresh white heath peaches, for preserving are arriving EVERY MORNING at the new fruit store, No 8 Fulton-st., New York. A. W. PAGE

CORNER STORE TO LET—NO. 202 WILLIAM-st.—Possession immediately. Apply on the premises.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED AS TEACHER.—A lady, a native of France, speaks French fluently, and has an ordinary English branches, is desirous of obtaining the situation of Assistant in an institute, or governess in some private family. Has not the slightest objection to the country, and can give excellent city references. Address J. P., No. 171 West 15th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young women (Protestant): one to cook, wash and iron, or housework—is a good baker; the other as chambermaid and waitress or to assist in washing and ironing. Can give the best of city references A good home preferable to high wages. To be seen, until engaged, at No. 359 7th-av., near 37th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook and to wash and iron in a private family by one; and as chambermaid and laundress or as chambermaid and waiter by the other These girls are very experienced and have excellent City reference. Call at No 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two young girls, Protestants, to go South or to California—one as lady's maid and seamstress: understands dressmaking; the other as seamstress or to take care of children. Best of City reference given. Please address a note to M. A. F., No. 465 6th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable woman, as first-class cook; understands meat, pastry, and preserves, in all their branches: no objection to a hotel or boarding house, or would do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family. Best of City references. Please call at or address No 84 3d av, near 12th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a most respectable girl, to do general housework In a first rate washer and ironer, and a good plain cook and baker Can produce the best of recommendations from her last employer. Will be found willing and obliging Salary not so much an object as a good home. Please call at No. 223 Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook, and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family by one, and as nurse and seamstress or as chambermaid and seamstress by the other These girls are experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at at No. 72 6th-av, in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By an industrious, tidy young woman to do general housework; is a very good cook and first rate washer and roner; can give the best of City reference; is willing to make herself useful; a steady home is more than wages to her. Call at No. 14 Rivington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a most respectable woman, in a first class family. She is a first rate plain cook and baker, and willing to assist with the washing and ironing The best of City reference can be procured. Call at No 222 West 25th-st, between 8th and 9th-avs. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young married man in some mercantile or other respectable business, where the situation would be permanent Is a good penman, and can give the best reference as to character and qualifications. Address PUNCTUAL, *Times* Office

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as chambermaid, waiter, and to assist in washing and ironing or would be willing to take care of children. Can be seen for two days at No 4 Horatio st., cor. 6th-av., Room No. 13, J. B.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress, in a private family, by a very experienced girl who comes well recommended Call at No. 97 West 15th-st, the residence of her late employer, where she has lived four years.

SITUATION WANTED—As a good cook in a private family, by a respectable Protestant woman who has had many years' practice in the city of London England, and who can give good city reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av, in the Bookstore

SITUATIONS WANTED—For English, Scotch, American, Irish and German girls, as chambermaids, cooks, housekeepers, &c; also, gardeners, coachmen and farmers, may be engaged, at No. 4 East Broadway, corner of Chatham-square.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable middle-aged woman, as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing. Good City recommendations given. Apply at No. 2 Union-court, University place, near 12th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid or waiter Has good City reference from her last place Can be seen for two days if not engaged Call at No 8 Marion-st

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man, in any employment where he can make himself useful. He is active, writes a good hand, and understands figures. Address W. R., at the office of this paper.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man, an American, as farmer or gardener; has five years experience, and can come well recommended: would be willing to act as coachman. Address S. R., *Times* Office.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a young girl, a situation as chambermaid or waiter in some respectable private family. Can be seen at No. 97 12-st. Can give good reference if required.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman as plain cook, washer and ironer Best of City reference. Can be seen two days at No. 52 4th-av, near 9th-st.

SERVANTS.—Families should call for the best servants in this City at FERRE'S long established Domestic Agency of 13 years' standing and experience in furnishing families in the City and country, at No. 97 Duane-st., near Broadway.

SERVANTS.—Servant girls for all kinds domestic service now waiting for situations at the old established office No. 7 Carmine st., and at the Female Servants' Registry, No. 145½ Bowery. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

SERVANTS.—Families supplied with female servants, in every capacity, from the Christian Home, No. 614 6th-av., corner of 36th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS WANTED—A good trusty Woman as Nurse and Seamstress, to go 20 miles in the country, on Hudson River. Also, one as Chambermaid and Waiter. Apply on Wednesday, at No. 34 East 28th-st., between 4th-av. and Madison av.

COOK WANTED.—An American or English Protestant cook, who is very neat thoroughly understands her business, and who has no objection to go to the country. Apply at No. 31 West 17th-st., for three days.

MATRON OR HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—To take the motherly superintendence of two little children and the charge over the household of a widower. To a middle-aged American lady of intelligence and refinement, kind, truthful and gentle in her disposition, qualified and accustomed to children this would prove a permanent and agreeable home Remuneration ample. The very fullest testimonials as to character and ability will be required. Address Box No 724 Post-Office.

TEACHER.—An accomplished and successful female teacher desires to give daily instruction in the higher English branches and French, in schools or families. For circulars with testimonials, terms, &c. apply to Rev. S A. Corey, Pastor of the 5th-av. Baptist Church; to Stanford & Swords, No 635 Broadway; or to WILCOX'S U. S. School Agency, No. 293 Broadway

TO TEACHERS.—Wanted, in a classical school of convenient access to the City, an assistant teacher. Communications stating qualifications, terms &c., may be addressed to AUGUSTUS R. MANN, New-York.

LADY WANTED.—The ladies of an Episcopal Church, in a pleasant Southern town, wish to find a lady who has knowledge of playing the Organ. She would reside in the family of the advertiser as companion to his wife, her expenses paid out and return in the Spring. Unexceptionable references given and required Address any time within seven days, Box No 471 Post-Office.

CANVASSERS WANTED FOR THE GREAT RED DRAGON OR MASTER KEY TO POPERY, and other new and very popular works Application solicited only from persevering men Such realize their most sanguine expectations. Exclusive agencies given if desired. Apply to HALL & BROTHER, publishers, No. 36 Ann-st.

CARD.—C. MASON presents his compliments to the Housekeepers of New-York and vicinity, and begs to say that he has now at his offices, No. 14 6th-av and No. 145 Bowery, a large and complete assortment of SERVANT GIRLS Many are well recommended. Also, men and boys qualified for any respectable employment

MALE AND FEMALE HELP OF ALL KINDS may be engaged at the offices of the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, No. 37 Greenwich-st. and No. 130 9th-st., corner of Broadway.

SALESMEN WANTED—Ten good salesmen wanted, to sell articles wanted in every family; can make $3 to $5 per day; also one to drive a horse and wagon. Call or address No. 317 Bowery.

SALESMAN WANTED—For the retail Dry Goods line. Those that can come well recommended from last place may call at No. 219 3d-av.

MUSIC.—Wanted, a Chorister, who can play on a Seraphine, and also render services in a religious capacity in a Mission Church in the upper part of the City, for a moderate compensation Address HARMONY, New-York *Times*.

METALLIC PLANING—By a person well acquaint ed with the business, wishing a permanent situation in or near this City; would have no objection to go South the coming Winter, if sufficient encouragement is offered. Address W., No. 86 Main-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STATE AGENTS WANTED FOR OTIS' IMPROVED PATENT LIGHTNING-RODS. With right to manufacture. A lucrative business, requiring moderate capital. Proprietors LYON MANUFACTURING CO., No. 343 Broadway.

BOY OR YOUNG MAN WANTED—In the office of a weekly newspaper to keep books, write wrappers, fold and mail papers, and take care of the office. One residing with his parents, with unexceptionable references as to character, will hear of a good situation by addressing (stating age and experience) in his own handwriting PUBLISHER, at the *Times* office.

BOY WANTED.—An active and intelligent lad about 15 years of age, who resides with his parents, to do the work in an office. Address Box 1,840 P. O., in hand-writing of applicant, stating reference.

JOHN YOUNG, OF THE PROTESTANT AGENCY, No. 7 Carmine-st., has opened the Female Servants' Registry, No. 145½ Bowery, to enable him to supply the increasing demand of his friends and the public with servants. Subscribers to either have the advantages of both offices.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.—The Society for promoting the Gospel among Seamen in the Port of New-York, invite proposals for the sale of a plot of grounds, in the bounds of the East River, Oliver-st., East Broadway and Pike-st., of dimensions suitable for an edifice for the Mariners' Church late of Roosevelt-st., with sufficient room adjoining, for past and six feet separation from neighboring buildings, and for a Parsonage; say about one hundred (100) feet square, or if on a corner, eighty (80) by one hundred (100) feet. Address by letter, containing a description of the property and the price, to
JACOB L. BALDWIN, Insurance Building,
No 51 Wall-st.

HOUSE WANTED.—A genteel house, furnished, by a good tenant; no children; references will be satisfactory, or not wanted; for six months or one year from October or November next; not above 19th-st., and between 3d and 8th avs. Address Box No. 2,916, Post-Office, stating terms and where situated.

HOUSE WANTED TO RENT—By an unexceptionable party, a modern three-story House between 4th and 40th-sts and 3d and 6th-avs, at a rent say from $660 to $1,600 per annum. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 94 Merchants' Exchange, central entrance on Wall-st, first floor.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A genteel furnished house for a small family, in a pleasant part of New-York or Brooklyn—latter preferred. Will be taken for six months or longer The best references given. Address J. E. N., No. 5 Gold-st., up stairs, stating terms, &c

NOTICE TO ARTISTS AND ARCHITECTS.—Propositions from Artists for the Monument on Plymouth Rock, will be received till Nov 1. $300 will be given for the plan adopted. It is proposed to erect a Monument to cost from $75,000 to $100,000. Full information will be given to applicants, by RICHARD WARREN, President Pilgrim Society, No. 20 Broad-st., or 9 Clinton-place.

CARD.—The subscriber announces to citizens and strangers, that his elegant rooms are now open for the instruction of Writing and Book-keeping. New pupils received daily. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH,
No. 362 Broadway.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife, or a single gentleman, can be accommodated with a comfortable room on the second floor, with board, in a private family. House has all the modern improvements, and is pleasantly located. Please apply at No. 40 West 20th-st., a few doors West of Broadway.

BOARDING.—To Let, in suite or separate rooms, on the second floor, in a modern house pleasantly situated, opposite Chelsea-square Also rooms for single gentlemen. References given and required apply at 220 West 20th-st.

BOARDING.—And an extension room on the first floor, for a gentleman as a bedroom, with closets adjoining. Also, a parlor and bedroom on second and third floors, and rooms for single gentlemen, at Nos 82 and 84 East 23d st.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife or two young gentlemen can be furnished with a large commodious room on the second floor, front, together with board, at No 30 King-st. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—A furnished Parlor and Bedroom, with closets on the first floor, to let with Board, to a Gentleman and Wife Apply at No 19 Ninth-st., between 5th and 6th av. References exchanged

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in a modern house, on moderate terms, at No. 116 West 16th-st, between 6th and 7th-avs

BOARDING.—Rooms to let for the Winter, with or without board, in a house with all the modern improvements, pleasantly located. No 229 Grosse st., between Waverley and Clinton-places. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—A suit of rooms unfurnished (three in number) on the second floor of the house, No. 284, West 23d st House contains all modern improvements

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Two or three gentlemen can have pleasant rooms with partial board, in a small family lately removed to No 35 Willow place, between Wall and South ferries. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—For a gentleman and his wife, an unfurnished second story room, with room adjoining preferred, in a private family, or where there are but few boarders taken, below 16th-st, on the east side of the City Address D O., at the office of this paper

BOARD WANTED—IN BROOKLYN—For a gentleman and his wife, in a genteel English private family, where there are no other boarders; location respectable, and within five minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry Please address J. H R., *Times* Office stating terms and location.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Within five minutes' walk of the Fulton Ferry. Brothers or two friends, seeking a comfortable home for the Winter, can obtain a double-bedded front room, on very reasonable terms, at No. 65 Henry-st. Also a single room.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, may be accommodated with Board and pleasant rooms at No. 240 Henry-st., between Congress and Amity, within five minutes' walk of Wall-st. or South Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Within three minutes' walk of South or Wall-st. Ferries; house pleasantly situated Rooms suitable for married or single gentlemen. Apply at No. 56 State-st.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY—Pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, but a few minutes' walk from the Ferry, at Mrs VALENTINE'S, No 16 Essex-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, can obtain a pleasant room with board at No. 33 Pacific-st., near South Ferry.

BOARD UP TOWN.—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen can have board with pleasant apartments, in a family residing at No. 234 16th-st Gas, bath-room, &c

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—In a desirable location. Gentlemen desirous of comfortable rooms at a moderate rent in a house with a small family of three persons, can be accommodated by applying at No. 71 East 16th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—In suites, or separately to gentlemen only, with breakfast, if required, by applying at No. 141 9th st., third door from Broadway, and also at No 6 College-place.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—For one or two single gentlemen without board. Apply at No. 85 Murray-st

PRIVATE BOARDING WANTED—By a gentleman and his wife—two furnished or partly furnished rooms, with full board for a lady in a small private family, where no other boarders will be taken A permanent location in a genteel family is looked for, and a plain substantial table and moderate attention Satisfactory references given and expected. Address J. W RELIANCE, Broadway Post-Office

DESIRABLE SUITES OF FURNISHED ROOMS.—A private family would let a suite of rooms to one or two gentlemen in Pacific-st now, and has all the modern improvements and is in one of the best localities in the City, convenient to the cars and stages. No. 71 West 14th-st, first house west of 6th av.

MURRAY HILL.—Several rooms, in a strictly private family, are just vacated by a family leaving for Europe. First-class boarders either a family or single boarders, will find a home at No 42 East 35th-st., near Madison av. Satisfactory references required.

ROOMS WITH BOARD—A few American gentlemen can have well furnished large or small rooms with board, where there are few other boarders, in a pleasant location, about 5 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, and to thus advertisment directed to A. S., office of the *Times*, will be promptly called for, and answered without delay.

ROOMS WANTED—By a gentleman and his wife. Two or three furnished or unfurnished rooms, with full board for the lady, in a house occupied by a widow or single lady only, and to which no other boarders are taken. Situation in or near New-York Address A., Box No. 1858 Lower Post Office, New-York, stating terms. References exchanged.

ROOMS TO LET.—A large room, pleasantly situated, with all the modern improvements, suitable for a gentleman and his wife. Also, two smaller rooms, suitable for single gentlemen, can be had with board, at No. 404 4th-st., one block from the stages and cars.

ROOMS TO LET.—A gentleman and his wife can obtain a front room or suite of rooms (unfurnished) with board in a private family, residing near the ferries. Apply at No. 68 Willoughby st., Brooklyn. House, first-class. References exchanged.

ROOMS WITH BOARD.—One or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with a pleasant room and board at No. 72 2nd-av.

GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with PLEASANT ROOMS and BOARD at No. 70 SANDS-ST., Brooklyn.

TO GENTLEMEN—Agreeable Rooms to let, large and small, furnished or unfurnished, in suites or separately, with hot, cold and shower baths.
A. R. PLUMLEY, No. 37 Bond st.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished, containing from thirty-five to forty rooms, in the lower part of the City, in an eligible location, having the modern improvements. Would be desirable for a private hotel Apply to J. J. J., *Herald* office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO SHEET-METAL WORKERS.—NOTICE—One of the most valuable and useful patents that has been granted within the last ten years, has been awarded to WM. WEBSTER, of Morrisania, N. Y., (letters patent dated March 28, 1854,) for a novel and invaluable machine for making from 5,000 to 18,000 feet of (any kind) SHEET METAL TUBING per day. This machine is now being exhibited between the hours of 9 A. M and 4 P. M., in room No. 12, at No. 11 Wall-st., New-York City, where all interested are solicited to call. Towns, cities, counties and State rights for sale. All communications (post-paid) promptly replied to in their order.
WILLIAM WEBSTER,
CHARLES MILLER,
Sole Proprietors, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

$600 IN CASH WILL PURCHASE one of the best paying eating-houses and fancy goods stores on the North River. The whole business is connected, and a good tenement is the same building, with all the furniture, stock and fixtures, good will and lease, all for $600. Inquire of F. CAMP, Hudson, New-York, or R. L. GILBERT, Confectioner, No. 32 Vessy-st., New-York.

RARE CHANCE—For an industrious couple, where money may be made, selling confectionery, fruit, tea, coffee, dining oysters and temperance refreshments with pork and sausages; furniture and everything; a bargain at $400; in the country, 9 miles from the City; rent for store and four rooms $200. Address B. W H., at the hat store, No 354 Pearl st.

$150 AND $3,000 WANTED—On bond and mortgage, upon improved real estate in the VIIth Ward, (two houses and lots;) also, in Brooklyn, two splendid houses and lots, worth three times the amount wanted. Also, drug store for sale, in 1st-av, near 34th st. worth $450 Also farm of 4.272 acres land, and good buildings, at Livingston, N. J., for $3,200. Apply at No 208 Broadway, room No. 14. BONNER & CO.

GOOD INVESTMENT.—Partner wanted in an ale and chop house, with moderate capital An active man will find it profitable investment, being in a public thoroughfare, doing a good business and under a rent. Only from $600 to $1 000 capital, if applied for this week. Apply immediately to HOWES & THOMPSON,
No. 81 Nassau-st., room No. 7.

PARTNER WANTED WITH $5,000 TO $10,000, in a wholesale business which is established and pays a handsome profit, and is attended with less risk than most other branches. This is a chance seldom offered. Best references given and required Apply at No 208 Broadway room No. 14. BONNER & CO.

WANTED—To form a connection with a person just ent ring into or already established in business, by a young man 29 years of age, who has an extensive and general knowledge of shipping, commission business, &c, and is also a practical book-keeper of the first class. Address H. E. C. at this office.

THE STOCK, TOOLS AND MACHINERY—Of a SHOVEL MANUFACTORY FOR SALE. All of the above tools and machinery are in good order, of recent construction and with the latest improvements, and capable of turning out fifty dozen shovels per day. Reasons for selling made satisfactory upon addressing A. C. D., this office.

MATERIA MEDICA.—FOR SALE—A complete and valuable collection of the above, put up in Paris, and suitable for a Medical College. Will be sold at a great sacrifice. For particulars, address B., Box No. 383 N. Y. Post-Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—On Monday, Sept. 18, in going from Smith's Factory, No. 233 Bleecker-st, or in stopping in Mr. Quinn's candy store, No. 236 Bleecker-st; up Bleecker to Cornelia, through Cornelia-st. across the 6th-av., down 4th-st. to Macdougal, a shell back comb. If any one has picked it up anywhere on that route, if they will send information to Macdougal-st., third door from 4th-st. where it can be had, or leave it there, they will receive a suitable reward and the thanks of the owner.

LOST OR STOLEN.—The following Certificates to the Capital Stock of the New-York Consolidated Stage Company: Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20 and 30, each for forty shares. Said Scrip was drawn to James W. Foshay, and the transfers for the same signed in blank and witnessed by D. D. Colover. The public are cautioned against negotiating the above. If found, a suitable reward will be paid by leaving them with J. H. CORNELL, Cashier of the Mechanics' Banking Association.

FOUND—In the 8th-av stage, on Thursday, Sept. 14, a porte-monnaie, containing a small amount of money. The owner may have the same by applying at No. 178 Front-st, proving property and paying charges.

ARRIVAL OF THE MYSTERIOUS CLAIRVOYANT—MADAME MAIN is the most wonderful Clairvoyant in the world She is at liberty to be consulted at No 395 Bowery, upon past, present and future events. Also as regards managers, absent friends, business matters, &c. She will, while in the trance, describe the nature and locality of diseases, and prescribe for the same. She is also a wonderful spiritual medium, and will communicate with departed friends. Also instructions by astrology.

OH, MY BEARD! IT WONT GROW.—WONT it, then why don't you use my ongount; for that will force your whiskers, mountaches, or hair to grow strong and thick in six weeks; and it will not stain or injure the skin. Try it, you'll find it so. 91 per bottle—sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No 47 Ann-st. HAYES No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THEODORE HOOK'S CRACK NOVEL.
PUBLISHED THIS MORNING.
NED MUSGRAVE:
OR, THE MOST UNFORTUNATE MAN IN THE WORLD
By THEODORE HOOK. Price, 50 cents.

This delightful novel is the most popular, as beyond doubt it is the best, of all THEODORE HOOK'S admirable works. The author's amusing and graphic style, intermingled with wit and wisdom, greets the reader from the first page to the last. The work is remarkable for its racy humor, its sound philosophy, the felicity of its illustrations, and the delicacy of its satire, the character of the "Most Unfortunate Man in the World" is drawn from life, and throughout true to nature; in whatever position he is introduced, the author's pencil has reproduced the scene with vivid exactness and effect There is something in the work to suit readers of every humor, and we promise all who peruse "Ned Musgrave" they will find it a world of practical wisdom, and treasury of the richest fun.
Published by STRINGER & TOWNSEND,
No. 222 Broadway, New-York, and for sale by all booksellers.

MECHANICS, INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

The Tenth Volume of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN commenced on the 16th of September It is an ILLUSTRATED PERIODICAL, devoted chiefly to the promulgation of information relating to the various Mechanic and Chemic Arts, Industrial Manufactures, Agriculture, Patents, Inventions, Engineering, Millwork, and all interests which the light of PRACTICAL SCIENCE is calculated to advance

Its general contents embrace notices of the LATEST AND BEST MECHANICAL, CHEMICAL AND AGRICULTURAL DISCOVERIES —with Editorial comments explaining their application; notices of NEW PROCESSES in all branches of Manufactures; PRACTICAL HINTS on Machinery; information as to STEAM, and all processes to which it is applicable; also Mining, Millwrighting, Dyeing, and all arts involving CHEMICAL SCIENCE; Engineering, Architecture; comprehensive SCIENTIFIC MEMORANDA; Proceedings of Scientific Bodies; Accounts of Exhibitions —together with news and information upon THOUSANDS OF OTHER SUBJECTS.

Reports of U S PATENTS granted are also published every week, including OFFICIAL Copies of all the PATENT CLAIMS; these Claims are published in the Scientific American IN ADVANCE OF ALL OTHER PAPERS.

The CONTRIBUTORS to the Scientific American are among the MOST EMINENT scientific and practical men of the times. The Editorial Department is universally acknowledged to be conducted with GREAT ABILITY, and to be distinguished not only for its thorough and truthfulness of its discussions but for the fearlessness with which error is combated and false theories are exploded.

Mechanics, Inventors, Engineers, Chemists Manufacturers, Agriculturists, and PEOPLE IN EVERY PROFESSION IN LIFE, will find the SCIENTIC AMERICAN to be of great value in their respective callings. Its counsels and suggestions will save them HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS annually, besides affording them a continual source of knowledge, the experience of which is beyond pecuniary estimate

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is published once a week; every number contains eight large quarto pages, forming annually a complete and splendid volume, illustrated with SEVERAL HUNDRED ORIGINAL ENGRAVINGS.

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Letters should be directed (post-paid) to
MUNN & CO., No. 128 Fulton st., New-York.
☞ For List of Prizes see Editorial page.

A NOVEL
DEPICTING SCENES IN VIRGINIA IN 1763
D. APPLETON & CO., NOS 346 AND 348 BROADWAY,
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED
THE VIRGINIA COMEDIANS;
OR, OLD DAYS IN THE OLD DOMINION.
Edited from the MSS. of C EFFINGHAM, Esq.
2 vols. 12mo. Paper Covers, $1. Cloth, $1 50.

Extract from Preface.

That strange Virginia of 1765, with its passions, humors, and anomalies of every de-cription, afforded a broad field for dramatic narrative, and the author has endeavored to embody some of its peculiarities in this rapid and shifting panorama The period was one of transition. England was attacking—the Colonies were resisting. The Stamp Act hung over American like a gathering cloud, and men's minds were agitated by the breath of a coming storm—that storm which was to swell into the hurricane of the Revolution.

EXTRACT FROM TABLE OF CONTENTS.
An interview with Portraits.
Something like an Adventure

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Horticultural Society.

The Fall Exhibition of the Brooklyn Horticultural Society opened yesterday afternoon, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, corner of Atlantic and Clinton streets. The Society have on exhibition a select variety of fruits, vegetables, plants, &c.

Mr. CALEB COPE, of Philadelphia, has on exhibition two leaves of the *Victoria Regia*, each five feet in diameter—also, a living plant, two leaves and flowers of *Nelumbium Speciosum*, or Lote, of Egypt, from a plant in bloom in his aquarium. This is an open air erect, and does not mature in this climate. The Exhibition is well worthy a visit.

The Exhibition will continue until Thursday evening.

The Courts of Kings County.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer and Circuit Court convened in Brooklyn yesterday, but there not being sufficient jurors present, the Sheriff was ordered to summon fifty additional jurors, when the Court adjourned to this day. Judge STRONG will hold the Circuit in the Governor's room and will take up the first fifteen causes to-day. There are 462 cases noticed on the calendar.

The Court of Sessions yesterday was occupied in the trial of Sunday rioters—there were six convicted and two were acquitted. Thursday has been set apart for passing sentences.

AMERICAN DOCTORATES.—We hear, says the St. Louis *Presbyterian*, a great deal said in disparagement of American literary titles, and of the view taken of them in the Old World. We are of opinion that a great mistake prevails on that subject, Drs. Claudish and Cunningham of Scotland, Drs. Grandpierre and Danbigne of Switzerland, and Dr. Hamilton of London, all got their titles from Princeton College; and Drs. Cooke and Stewart of Ireland, Drs. John Brown, Shaw and Fraser of Scotland, Dr. Gaussen of Switzerland, and Dr. Monod of France, all got their titles from Jefferson College; besides many others conferred by these and other colleges. Nor do we see that any titles conferred by any European University sound louder, look bigger, stick faster, or last longer, than those conferred by our American Colleges on the aforenamed European divines, however much some Europeans may affect to despise them, as well as everything else American.

Trade and Commerce of Cincinnati.

From the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, Sept. 8.

We publish in full the annual report of the Trade and Commerce of Cincinnati for the commercial year ending Aug. 31, as prepared for the Chamber of Commerce.

The traffic on the river shows a slight falling off in the number of steamboat arrivals, but this is attributable to the protracted drouth, which has caused an almost entire suspension of navigation for nearly two months past Owing, however, to the fact that a greater proportion of the boats constructed during the last three years, were larger in size than formerly, the tonnage arrived within the year shows an increase, though the number was only 3,867 against 4,058 in 1853 and '53. Three hundred and fourteen different boats arrived during the year, with an aggregate tonnage, according to Custom-House measurement, of 540,265 tons, and an actual capacity of 190,399 tons. In our river trade there had been a steady increase, notwithstanding the rapid progress of railroads, and the heavy through freight business transacted thereon. Railroads, however, have created as much business for the river as they have taken from it. The actual tonnage of the different boats that arrived in 1850 and '51 was 73,870 tons, while the past year it was 190,399. Most of these boats arrived more than once, so that the number of *arrivals* during the year reached 3,867, the aggregate Custom-House tonnage of which was 994,972 tons, and the actual tonnage 1,492,458 tons. In 1851 and '52 the Custom-House tonnage was 845,250 tons, showing an increase in two years of 149,722 tons.

The value of imports and exports have largely increased. The following are the aggregates:

Years.	Imports.	Exports.
1851-2	$41,265,199	$33,224,896
1852-3	51,230,644	39 366,108
1854-5	65,730,029	45,439,799

These figures show an increase in two years of over *fifty per cent.* But the aggregates fall far short of the actual value of our trade, as large amounts of produce, merchandize and manufactures are received and shipped, of which, owing to the manner in which a portion of this business is transacted, no reliable account could be obtained, and no attempt has been made to supply this deficiency in the tables by an estimate.

The reports of the leading railroads centering at this point are very favorable, and show that we have our full share of the few dividend paying roads in the United States.

In nearly all of the different branches of business a large increase is shown. Owing to excessive imports of Molasses and Coffee, in 1852-3, and a consequent heavy stock at the commencement of the last year, the receipts have fallen off, but in the aggregate there has been an increase. The Dry Goods and Hardware trades have increased largely, but the goods being necessarily classed in the import tables as "sundry merchandize," we are not able to present any figures that would show the extent of either branch of business.

The trade in hogs and hog products is enormous. The total value of the receipts for the year, was $9,371,588, namely: Hogs, $5,252,730; Hog products, $4,118,853; Total, $9,371,583.

The Beef Cattle disposed of at this port, are not reported. This is an important branch of our trade, but as the largest portion of the cattle are driven to market, it would be difficult to collect reliable statistics of this business.

The aggregate value of Flour and Grain received during the year, is set down at $3,801,542, against $2,-[illegible],784 in 1852-3.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets,...*Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*
TUESDAY, Sept. 19—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are inactive and languid at $6 25c.@$5 Kilo. for Pearls, and $7 for Pots ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—There has been less doing in American Yellow, though this has been pretty freely offered at 26c.@29c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—More inquiry has been made for Sperm at 28c.@30c. for plain, and 40c. for patent; as well as for Adamantine at 21c.@24c.; and Mould Tallow at 13c.@16c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Remains in fair demand at steady prices. The steamer's news has increased the confidence of owners. We quote:

	Uplands.	Mobiles.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary to good, ₱ lb...	7¼@ 7¾	7¼@ 8	7¼@ 8
Low to Middling, ₱ lb.....	8¼@ 9¾	8¼@ 9¾	8¼@ 9¾
Good Middling, ₱ lb.....	9¼@10	9¼@10	10 @10¼
Middling Fair, ₱ lb.....	10¼@10¾	10¾@11	11¼@11¾

FEATHERS—Prime Live Geese are in moderate request, at 44c.@45c. for Western, and 42c.@43c. for Southern, ₱ lb. There is not a large quantity offering.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands still favor purchasers; though, from their temporary scarcity, common kinds are rather firmer—they are not actively sought after. Medium and finer descriptions are plentier, and a trifle lower, yet inactive. The Steamer's accounts have not occasioned any improvement in the export demand. The day's business embraces 4,800 barrels. We quote:

Sour, ₱ bbl	$6 75 @$7 75
Superfine, No. 2	7 25 @ 8 00
State, common brands	8 62½ @ 8 75
State, straight brands	8 75 @ 9 00
Favorite State	9 00 @ 9 12½
Mixed Western	8 75 @ 8 87½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 87½ @ 9 12½
Fancy Michigan	9 12½ @ 9 25
Common to good Ohio	8 75 @ 9 00
Fancy Ohio	9 00 @ 9 25
Extra Ohio	9 25 @10 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 25 @ 9 75
Fancy Genesee	9 12½ @ 9 37½
Extra Genesee	9 50 @10 75

Canadian appears unchanged. Southern is dull and lower. Sales of 2,700 bbls. transpired at $8 50@$9, for inferior to very good; $9@$9 25 for favorite; and $9 37½@$9 75. for fancy and extra, ₱ bbl. There has been very little done in Rye Flour, though it is obtainable at $5 75a$6, for fine, and $7@$7 50 for superfine, ₱ bbl., in a material reduction. Corn Meal is quiet, but stiffly held at $4 37½ for State, and $4 50@$4 62½ for Jersey, ₱ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have recently been less extensively dealt in. The sales reported since our last include but 25 half pipes Brandy, chiefly Cognac, at $4 25@$6; 10 pipes Holland Gin at $1 25@$1 30; 8 puncheons Jamaica Rum at $1 62½@$1 70; 20 quarter casks Port Wine at $1 25@$1 62½; 25 quarter do. Madeira do. at $1 75@$2; 20 Red do. at 60c.; and 50 Sweet Malaga do. at 65c.@70c., ₱ gallon.

FRUIT—We have only to notice sales of 200 boxes Bunch Raisins at $2 37½@$2 50; 35 cases Sardines at 60c.@62½c.; and 10 bbls. Currants, in lots, at 28c.; with 5 cases Citron, on private terms.

GRAIN—Wheat is still in poor stock and fair demand at pretty uniform rates. The day's transactions consist of 800 bushels good Southern, White at $1 90@$1 94; and ditto mixed at $1 77; 4,100 inferior to fair ditto Red at $1 70@$1 80; and 1,000 bushels Canadian White, free, at about $1 90 ₱ bushel. Rye has again become rarer and dearer. There were 3,000 bushels River disposed of to-day, partly at $1 21 ₱ bushel. Barley is also scarce, but it is nominal in price. Oats are in good request at 51c.@54c for State, and 55c.@57c. for Western, ₱ bushel. Corn is abundant and active at 104,000 bushels at 70c.@80c. for unsound; and 80c.@82c. for Western mixed, ₱ bushel.

GROCERIES—We can report no essential variation in this line. The day's movements include 300 pkgs. Java Coffee, at 12c.; 100 Rio do., at 10½c @11½c.; 50 Laguayra do., at 11½c.; 150 tierce do. do. at unpublished rate, ₱ lb.; 50 hhds. Porto Rico Molasses, at 28c. ₱ gallon; 500 New-Orleans Sugar, at 5½c @5¾c.; and 300 Cuba do., within our previous range, ₱ lb. Teas are salable and steady.

HAY—River is very bare, and is now held at $1 a $1 06½ for shipment, and $1 12½@$1 18½ for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.,—but these high prices check transactions.

HEMP—Since our last sales have been reported of 100 bales dressed American at $235; 200 undressed do. at $185; and 50 Jute, in Boston for this market, at a price equal to $125, ₱ ton, usual credit.

HOPS—Continue to bring in small parcels, 30c.@33c. for *old*, and 38c @40c. for new, ₱ lb.

LATHS—Eastern are pretty freely taken at $1 87½ ₱ thousand.

LIME—Rockland is not very brisk at 90c. for common, or $1 18 or Lump, ₱ bbl.

METALS—Copper is less active, though firm. Sales were made to-day of 120 tons Scotch Pig Iron at $38 50 @$39, usual credit; and by auction 1,000 tons Railroad do., in bond, at $32@$33 ₱ ton; with 150 tons Spanish Lead at $6 37½@$6 75 ₱ 100 lbs. Other articles are unchanged.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine continues quiet at $4 87½@$4 75 ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits do., is still held at 51c., cash, ₱ gallon; but is met with good demand at this price. 2,000 bbls. arrived here to-day. Tar is inactive, but firm. About 1,000 large barrels common Resin found buyers at $1 65 delivered.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive are moderately inquired for at previous quotations. Linseed is brisker, but not firmer. Since our last there have been sold 15,000 gallons, English at 74c.; and 4,500 gallons American and English, in lots from store, at 76c.@78c. ₱ gallon. Lard is in fair request at 80c.@85c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is more active, and rather better; 1,600 bbls. were purchased, at $14 25 for Mess, and $11 87½@$12 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats have not varied; 100 pkgs. brought 7½c.@8½c. for Hams, and 6c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard is in improved demand, at higher rates. The day's sales consist of 500 bbls. Prime, at 11b @11½c., and 100 kegs do. at 11½c. ₱ lb. Beef displays no alteration of importance; 185 bbls. were taken at $11 50@$12 for Country Mess, $14 75@$15 for City Mess, $15 50@$16 for repacked Chicago do., and $16@$16 50 for Extra do., ₱ bbl. Butter is selling pretty quickly, at 14c @16c. for Ohio, 19c @22c. for Western New-York, and 23c.@26c. for Orange County, ₱ lb. Cheese is in fair demand, at 9c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales were made to-day of 175 casks fair to good, at $4 63½@$5, prime being held at $5 25, ₱ 100 lbs., showing a further rise of about 12½c. ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—We heard that 8,000 bushels Isagua were disposed of, but could not learn the details of this movement.

TALLOW—There have been 50,000 lbs. prime bought, at 12½c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Is not so brisk. The past three days' operations include 120 hhds. Kentucky, &c., at 7c.@9c.; 184 cases Ohio and Connecticut Seed Leaf at 6c.@14c.; with 21 Florida and 60 bales Havana on terms not disclosed.

WHISKY—The day's business comprises only 380 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 41c @41½c. cash: with 50 hhds. Drudge at 43c., time, &c., ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Rates to Liverpool continued dull. About 800@900 bales of Cotton were engaged at ¼d @ 5-32d. for compressed and uncompressed; 200 bbls. Pork at 18d.; 500@600 bbls. Resin at 9d., with about 7,000@800 bushels Corn, in lots, at 2d.@2½d., part in ship's bags. For London, 100 tierces Beef were taken at 3s. For Havre, Cotton and Bone were 1d., while rich Ashes and Bark were nominal. For California, rates were dull at 35c.@40c. ₱ foot measurement.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.
BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. (Imp. & Job.) 112 Broadway.

French, Swiss and German Dry Goods.
AUGUST WETTER (Importer).....19 Broad-st.

Dundee Linens, Sail Duck, &c
CAMERON & BUIT (Importers).....16 Broad-st.
WM. BRAND & CO (Importers).....42 and 44 Pine st.

Laces, Millinery Goods, Embroideries and Trimmings.
S. SHAHLHEIM & CO. (Importers).....69 Broadway

Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Berlin Wool, Fringes Gimps, Tassels, Buttons, &c.
KOHLSAAT BRO'S. (Importers and Jobbers).48 John-st.
CHAS. FEICKERT.....37 Dey-st.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO., Imp. & Manf.s 2 Warren-st.
C. B HATCH & CO.. (Impt's and Man'f's).....97 William-st.

Clothing and Furnishing Goods at Wholesale.
HANFORD & BRO.....29 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

French and German Fancy Baskets.
C. ZINN & CO., No. 32 Maiden-lane, Importers of French and German Fancy Traveling Baskets and Manufacturers of Cane and Colored Willow Furniture and Jenny Lind Workstands, &c.

Fancy Goods and Hosiery.
ENGLEMANN & CO., No. 93 William-st., Fancy Goods, Buttons, Cotton and Woolen Hosiery. To cash buyers, only seven per cent. profit on the importing prices. For your own benefit call and see.

Architects.
F. DIAPER.....49 Wall-st
JOHN W. RITCH.....643 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

Gold Leaf and Gold Foil.
J. L. WAUGH.....No. 112 Franklin-st

Agricultural Warehouse.
R. L ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st.

Average Adjustor and Insurance Broker.
WALTER R. JONES, Jr.....90 Wall-st

Architects.
GEO. CARSTENSEN & CHS. GILDEMEISTER..(City and Rural Architecture.) 348 Broadway.
H. DANIELS (Landscape Gardener).....351 Broadway.

American and Foreign Rubber Goods.
UNION INDIA RUBBER CO., Manufactory 41 John-st.

American Soap Company.
Manufacturers Superior Family Soaps..284 Washington-st.

Advertising Agents.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.
INGERSOLL'S.....250 South-st.
From 200 to 500 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again.

Ballard's Premium Hair Dye.
The cheapest and best. For sale or applied. O. M. BALLARD'S Improved Hair Dye..333 Broadway, up stairs.

Brokers, Bill or Note.
D. M. FARNUM.....6 Jauncey-court, Wall st
GEO. C. SMALLEY.....63 Wall-st.

Bond and Stock Brokers.
WETMORE ROBERT & CO. (S'k Brok's.) 70 Beaver-st.

Booksellers and Publishers.
A. S. BARNES & CO. (National School Series) 51 John-st.
Britannia and Plated Ware, Cutlery, Japannery, &c.
J. & C. BERRIAN (Wholesale and Retail Dealers) 601 Broadway, Cooking Utensils, Tin, Wood and Willow Wares, Refrigerators Meat Safes, &c.

Blacking and Inks.—Dunlop's Vegetable.
C. G EVERITT, (sole Proprietor.) Manufacturing Emporium, 36 Gold-st., New-York. Tin boxes and Canisters in endless variety by machinery, superior to the best, cheaper than the cheapest; also Druggists tin ware in general.

Carpetings.
PETERSON & RUMPHREY.....379 Broadway

Druggists.
KINSLEY & DARLING, (Wholesale Dealers) 62 Vesey-st.

Daguerreotypes.
J. GURNEY.....349 Broadway.
The oldest and most extensive in the United States.

Defiance Salamander Safes, and Goffin's Defiance Locks and Cross Bars.
ROBT. M. PATRICK (Manufacturer).....192 Pearl-st.

Dyeing Establishment.
BARRETTT, NEPHEWS & CO., Staten Island Fancy Dyeing Establishment, 3 John-st, New-York.

Dentistry.
JOSEPH W. VER VALEN..21 St. Mark's-place (8th-st.)

Engravers, (Wood.)
J. W. ORR, (the best work done here).....75 Nassau-st.
W. HOWLAND.....229 Broadway, above Astor House.

Encaustic Tiles and Garnkirk Chimney Tops.
MILLER, COATES & YOULE (Importers)..379 Pearl-st.

Expresses, Shipping Merchants.
EDWARDS, SANDFORD & CO. (Foreign)..36 Broadway.

Engravers, (Card.)
J. N GIMBREDE..358 Broadway and 8 Metropol'n Hotel.
HICKS & AFFLICK, (late Hyatt & Cornell,)..339 Broadway, corner of Walker-st.

Lithographers.
GEORGE HAYWARD.....120 Water-st.

French Window Glass.
J. H. POILLON & CO. (Importers).....34 Barclay-st.

Fishing Tackle.
J. B. CROOKE & CO. (Impt's and Man'f's).....50 Fulton-st.

Furs.
C. G. GUNTHER & SONS, (Importers and Shippers.) No 46 Maiden lane.

Grate and Fender Makers.
W. H. JACKSON. (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 891 Broadway, one door above 19th-st.

Grindstones.
J. S. WHITNEY & CO.....4 South, and 56 Washington-st.

India Rubber Shoes, Whips, Clothing, Balls, &c.
NEWARK INDIA RUBBER Manuf. Co., 59 Maiden-lane.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.
C. S. LITTLE, (Imp. & General Dealer,) 33 & 34 Fulton-st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.
JOHN S. WILLARD.....440 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

Law Booksellers and Publishers.
BANKS, GOULD & CO.....144 Nassau-st.

Lightning Rods.
A. M. QUIMBY & SON..132 East 27th. and 149 Nassau-sts.

Insulated Lightning Rods.
LYON Manufacturing Co., Insulate Lightning Conductors for buildings and ships, (Otis' Patent).....343 Broadway.

Lamps and Gas Fixtures.
DEITZ, BRO'S & CO. (Manufacturers).....134 William-st.

Mahogany and Rosewood.
HOUGHTON & BRO., (all Fancy Goods).....90 Walker-st.

Musical Instruments, Strings, &c.
F. ZOBAUM & CO. (Importers).....97 Maiden-lane.
CARGILL & CO. (Impt's and Manuf.).....47 Maiden-lane.
BRUNO & WEISSENBORN & CO., Importer and Manufacturer, 2 Maiden-lane.

Needles, Fish-hooks, and Fishing Tackle.
THOS. H. BATE (Importer and Manuf..35 Maiden-lane.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.
EUGENE ELY.....75 Fulton st., 3d door below Gold.

Paints, Oils, &c.
RAYNOLDS & DEVOE.....160 Water-st.

Glass—Plate, Window and Picture.
F. HOPKINS & BRO'S (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.

Paper Warehouses.
C. W. FIELD & CO., (Wholesale Dealers).....11 Cliff-st.
DUNCAN, LEWIS & BARTOW.....161 William-st.

Planished Tin and Japanned Ware.
GEO. HODGETTS.....150 William-st.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, &c.
B. M. SAGEE, (Imp. of Manuf.) cor. 12th-st. 829 Broadway.

Sewing Machines.
AM. MAGNETIC SEWING MACHINE CO. 397 Broadway

Ship Bread and Crackers.
ERASTUS TITUS & CO.....283 Washington-st.
EPH. TREADWELL & SONS.....275 Washington, and 244 Front-sts.

Toys and Fancy Goods.
J. AHLBORN & CO.....54 Maiden-lane, and 29 Liberty-st.
J. W. HOLBERTON (and Fireworks).....43 Maiden-lane.

Window Frames, Doors, Sashes and Blinds.
J. FROTHINGHAM & CO. (Manufact's)..61 Beekman-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals of the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise conspicuously at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

**It has long been a desideratum in the adaptation of fine art to the refined wants of daily life, as well as for purposes of science, that works of sculpture should be capable of being produced at a cheap rate. Many processes have been tried to render plaster solid, but none has hitherto proved in every respect successful, the requisite degree of transparency not having been obtained. Dr. EMIL BRAUN has at length succeeded, we are told, in the production of a material adapted to plastic purposes, which affords the same sharpness of outlines as plaster of Paris, is scarcely inferior in whiteness to the finest statuary marble, and even surpasses it in impermeability of surface, being perfectly impervious to wet, and capable of resisting all inclemencies of weather. The inventor has already exhibited several busts and statues of this composition, which have been viewed by the sculptors and artists of Rome, who are unanimous in their opinion as to the beauty and value of the material, the fracture of which even presents a crystalized structure. This material is as well adapted for the most delicate objects as for works of colossal size; the former exhibiting the utmost refinement of execution, whilst the latter proves that it is capable of resisting any degree of weight arising from the bulk of the objects themselves. In this material fac-similies of the most beautiful monuments of ancient or modern times, architectural ornaments, &c., may be reproduced at a price not greatly exceeding that of plaster casts. Thus not only houses and museums, but also gardens and parks, and all open court-yards or spaces destined for decorative purposes, may be adorned with the finest works of sculpture which the world affords.—*Builder.*

INSTRUCTION.

EVENING FREE SCHOOLS FOR THE EDUCATION OF MALES.—Notice is hereby given, that EVENING SCHOOLS for the education of apprentices or others, whose ages or avocations prevent their attending the day schools, will be opened on MONDAY EVENING, October 2, at 7 o'clock, for a term of twelve weeks, in the rooms of the Male Departments of the following School-houses:

1st Ward—School-house No. 29, No. 97 Greenwich-st.
4th Ward—School-house No. 26, James-st, Chatham-st.
5th Ward—School-house No. 44, N. Moore c. Varick-st.
6th Ward—School-house No. 23, Elm near Leonard-st.
7th Ward—School-house No. 31, Monroe near Montgomery-st.
8th Ward—School-house No. 39, Clarke near Broome-st.
9th Ward—School-house No. 3, Hudson cor. Grove-st.
10th Ward—School-house No. 28, Ludlow n. Delancy-st.
11th Ward—School-house No. 36, 9th-st near Av. C.
12th Ward—School-house No. 39, 125th-st., Harlem
12th Ward—School-house No. 46, 156th-st. Carmansville.
14th Ward—School-house No. 32, Orange near Grand-st.
15th Ward—School-house No. 35, 13th-st. near 6th-av.
16th Ward—School-house No. 45, 34th-st. near 8th-av.
18th Ward—School-house No. 48, 20th-st. near 2d-av.
22d Ward—School-house No. 38, 46th-st. near 8th-av.

FOR THE EDUCATION OF FEMALES.

Notice is also given that EVENING SCHOOLS for the education of females will be opened on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 2, at 6½ o'clock, in the Female Departments of the following School houses:

1st Ward—School-house No 29, No. 97 Greenwich-st.
4th Ward—School-house No 26, James-st., n'r Chatham.
8th Ward—School-house No 38, Clarke-st., n'r Broome.
10th Ward—School-house No. 20, Ludlow-st., near Delancy.
11th Ward—School house No. 36, 9th st., near Av C.
14th Ward—School-house No 21, Marion-st., n'r Prince.
15th Ward—School-house No. 35, 13th-st., near 6th av.
18th Ward—School-house No 40, 20th-st., near 2d-av.
22d Ward—School-house No 38, 46th-st., near 8th-av.

A School for Colored People (both male and females) will also be opened at the School-house in Laurens st., between Grand and Broome-sts., at the same time

Experienced teachers have been engaged, and every thing provided that will be required to conduct those schools, and afford thorough instruction to the pupils, free of charge.

Applications for admission must be made at the school rooms as soon as the schools are opened. An additional term of nine weeks will commence on the 2d day of January, 1855.

WELDON FELL, H. H. BARROW,
WILLIAM S. DAWISON, ALEXANDER S. JONES,
HENRY P. WEST, JOSEPH BLACKBURN
JAMES C. RUTHERFORD
Committee on Evening Schools

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
NEW-YORK, September, 1854.

SIGNET'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH AND SPANISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 158 12th-st.; School-room, No. 809 Broadway.—In compliance with the desire of many of the friends and patrons of his school, that he should form a select limited boarding school, in connection with his day school, established in New-York since 1843, Mons. POIGNET would inform the public in general that he has made arrangements in his family to receive ten or twelve boys as boarders; any of his friends, guardians or heads of families, who consequently wish to avail themselves of the advantages thus afforded, and who may object to large institutions of that description, may by this accommodation, insure to their sons an opportunity of perfecting themselves in the French, which is the language of Mons. P.'s family.

In continuing his establishment under its new auspices, Mons. POIGNET avails himself of this occasion to say, that boys will be received at any stage of their education, and thoroughly prepared for college or business. The pupils will be limited in number and select.

The French Language is spoken in the school, and taught three hours daily. The instruction is practical, and the most untiring efforts are made to render scholars perfectly at home in every branch of French education

In the English department, all the studies deemed essential to a solid and practical English education will be pursued, and those desiring a complete classical education will enjoy every advantage which any other classical school in the City can offer.

The instruction is designed to be thoroughly practical. The discipline is parental, but firm; and while every effort will be made to secure the esteem of the pupils, they will be required to observe habits of diligence, industry and self-control, and to yield a ready submission and cheerful obedience to the regulations which may be imposed for their common advantage. The school will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 4. For terms, &c., &c., see circulars with Messrs. J. MILHAU, No. 183 Broadway; PELOT, CO., Nos. 581 Broadway, and 250 4th-av.; O. H. MILLER, No 649 Broadway; at the School-room, No 809 Broadway; and at M. POIGNET'S residence, No. 160 12th-st.

METROPOLITAN ACADEMY AND GYMNASIUM.—Nos 93 and 95 6th-av., near Washington-square. The attention of the citizens of New-York and vicinity is invited to this Institution. It is believed that when examined with regard to the number and ability of its teachers—the ten years it has been before the citizens of this metropolis, and received their patronage—the desirableness of its locality—or the extent and completeness of its arrangements and course of study—it cannot fail to give satisfaction. Parents wishing to place their sons under favorable influences for physical, moral and mental developement, in connection with reasonable terms, are invited to consider the claims of this Institution to their patronage.

N. B.—The Gymnastic or Physical Department, for Ladies and Gentlemen (at different hours) reopens at the same date. *Daily and Annual Average, to 1,200 cubic feet, the average nightly consumption in August, to 1,900 cubic feet, the average nightly consumption in August and September,—giving a better light at that.* (See Certificates—Editors' rooms, Composition rooms and Press-room)

All agree that the light on the new system is fully equal to the Argands, and Dr. Chilton is equally certain that it costs nearly one-half less. Consumers of Gas will rejoice to learn that this is by no means a singular or exceptional case, but that, on the contrary, a saving of 75 to 100 per cent on the necessary cost of the Gas is frequently effected.

At one of the largest hotels in this City, also at one of the most extensive establishments in Brooklyn—the Naval Hospital—great savings and improvements have been effected; indeed, there is scarcely a Gas consumer who cannot be benefited by this system to a similar extent, the Gas Regulators having been applied, as they had been in all the cases alluded to, forming no exception.

At another large establishment a saving of 50 per cent., equal to about $2,500 per year, has been effected, in addition to a former 50 per cent. saved by FIRMIN'S GAS BURNERS, in conjunction with KIDDER'S GAS REGULATOR, applied about one year since, proving a saving equal to about 100 per cent. on the necessary cost of the Gas, with a cleaner and better light in every respect.

By FIRMIN'S system of gas burning a quality of light may be obtained and preserved invariable at any given burner or apartment, without perceptibly influencing any other light in the same premises.

By this system, where the street pressure or supply has been deficient, it has been increased sufficiently to preserve almost perfect uniformity of supply, where all the experiments of gas fitters, gas regulators, patent burner-makers, &c., have failed.

This system is not expensive, even at first cost, perfects operation of all burners, which need not necessarily be exchanged; it is cheaper than any other; it allows of no waste whatever, and subjects the consumer to no inconvenience, no blowing off of the gas; *no lights going out through the water trapping of defective regulators, no flickering, sight-destroying lights*; perfection is the thing sought—perfection is the thing secured, so far as science can secure it.

J. FIRMIN, No. 211 3d-av.,
Between 18th and 19th-sts.

J. F. desires that it may be distinctly understood that he has now no connection whatever with any gas regulator company, gas fitter patent gas burner men, or any others. His system is applicable, and saves where all these have failed

Certificates from the New York Daily Times Compositors' Rooms.

Our gas lights or the Compositors' Floor operate entirely to our satisfaction. There are no complaints among the workmen of deficiency of light. M. F. GALE.
Aug. 28, 1854.

The gas lights around the presses, the engines, and about the Press Room generally, were so bad, flickering and unsteady that it was quite painful to work by them, indeed the effect would have been utterly destructive to the sight of the workmen, if the cause—this unsteady light—had been continued.

Firmin's system has removed the difficulty,—the lights are now just as they should be—uniformly sufficient, steady and pleasant, they are equal to our wants, better and steadier than they were before the change.
Aug 28, 1854. WM. P. CLAWSON.

HENDERSON & BURGER, Nos. 72, 73, and 74 West-st., offer for sale in lots to suit,
Common English round squares and flat bar iron.
Refined English round square and flat bar iron.
Swedes square and flat bar iron.
Refined English and American horse-shoe iron.
Refined English and common rod and spike iron, assorted, 3-16 to 9-16.
Refined English machinery axle and axe iron.
Coopers' and trunk hoops, band and scroll.
Oval half-oval and half-round iron.
Norwegian nail rods and shoe shapes.
Sheet, flue, angle, and rivet iron.
English spring, cast, blister, German steel, &c.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CITY OF NEW-YORK, Sept. 15, 1854.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until the 1st day of October, at 10 o'clock A. M., for supplying the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education with Books, Stationery and other articles required for the use of said schools, during the year ending on the 1st day of August, 1855. A list of the articles will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education, at the corner of Grand and Elm-sts.

WM. P. COOLEDGE, J. W. BUSH,
J. H. RANSOM, L. L. JOHNSON,
LINUS W. STEVENS, Committee on Supplies.

ENCAUSTIC TILES for floors of churches and public buildings, and for vestibules, halls, dining rooms, conservatories, and hearths in dwellings. These tiles are of an almost infinite variety of patterns, are very hard and strong, and are used in the best houses in all parts of the country. Also, Garnkirk chimney tops, suited to every style of architecture, and recommended in Downing's work on country houses, and by architects generally. For sale by MILLER, COATES & YOULE, No. 379 Pearl-st., New-York.

KINSLEY & DARLING'S DRUG HOUSE—No. 62 Vesey-st., near Greenwich, New-York—Choice Medicines, Chemicals, Oils, Perfumery, &c., low for cash.

Cream Tartar,	Bath Brick,	Indigo,	Alcohol,
Carb. Soda,	Sal Soda,	Matches,	Camphene,
Castile Soap,	Saleratus,	Spices	Lamp Oil,
Olive Oil	Arrow Root,	Extracts,	Paints, &c.

for druggists, grocers, bakers, confectioners, dyers, &c.

ORNAMENTAL JAPANNING AND INLAID PEARL work of every description done on the most reasonable terms; Pressed Pearl Letters and Shapes in great variety; also, Inlaid Pearl and Gold Clocks for sale.
GEO. BROWNING, No. 23 Elm-st., New-York.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—Estimates are required for the erection of a Society Hall, at Georgetown, South Carolina. Materials to be brick and stone. Plan and specification may be seen at E. BOBBINS', No. 142 Pearl-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—Rooms, No. 698 Broadway, second story; Gymnasium, fourth story. JOHN GRANT, M. A., E. A. SMITH, M. A., Principals. The next Term commences on MONDAY, Sept. 18. The best of advantages, to a limited number. For circulars or information, apply at the rooms of the Institute.

BERGEN HEIGHTS INSTITUTE.—One mile from Hoboken Ferry. The Young Ladies' Department will open Sept 4, under charge of the most efficient teachers. Terms, $30 per quarter. The Boys' Department will continue, as heretofore, under charge of the Principal. References given and required. Inquire on the premises.
J. & H. M. SMITH.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No 218 4th st., on Washington-square, (entrance No 156 Macdougal-st.) GEO W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES P. FANNING, A. M., Principals.—Commences its twelfth school year on the second MONDAY of Sept. 1854. Funds from 7 to 20 years of age. Catalogues of Terms, &c., at APPLETON'S and at the Institute.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No 626 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept 4. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway; EVANS & DICKINSON'S, No 697 Broadway; and at the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st., near Tompkins-square.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No 659 Broadway (west side, second door above 17th-st.)—The Classical, English and Junior Departments of my School will be opened on MONDAY, Sept. 11. Further particulars may be obtained at St. Mark's Rectory No. 156 2d-av.; or from circulars at the principal bookstores. GEORGE C. ANTHON.

$10—BOOK-KEEPING AND WRITING.—Mr. PAINE'S Writing-rooms, No. 247 Grand-st., New-York, and No 466 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are now open for the season. DAY and EVENING. He makes elegant writers and double-entry book-keepers in a short time. As a splendid penman and skillful teacher Col. PAINE has no superior.—*Newport Daily News.*

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BELLPORT, L. I.—The Fourth Term of the Bellport Classical Institute will commence on the first TUESDAY in November. For circulars apply to WM. KEVAN, Esq., No 135 Water-st., New York and for full particulars address JAMES CRUIKSHANK, Principal.
BELLPORT, L. I., Sept. 12, 1854.

MRS. SKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will be reopened for the reception of her pupils on TUESDAY, Sept 19. Applications for admission may be made by letter until the 1st of September, after which time Mrs. O. will be in town. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos 8 and 10 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

MR. L. DE GRAND-VAL'S—Classical, English, French and Spanish boarding school for young gentlemen, Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J. Circulars and Catalogues at the Institution, and SHEPARD & CO.'S, No. 152 Fulton-st. A special review and finishing class for advanced pupils. Studies completed in one year.

MR. BINGHAM'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL—American Bible House, entrance in 3d-av., will reopen on

AUCTION SALES.

VALUABLE FARM OF FIFTY ACRES, BEAUTIFUL VILLA SITES, &c.—THE FARM OF THE late Mr. Bradhurst, containing about fifty acres, situated at Yonkers, on the Hudson River, and within a short distance of Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Sleepy Hollow, Sunnyside, Irvington, Dunderberg, Tappan Zee, Nyack, Piermont, Palisades, Fort Lee, Weehawken, Hoboken, Jersey City, Bergen Point, Staten Island, Sandy Hook, Coney Island, Rockaway, Long Branch, Barnegat, Cape May, Cape Henlopen, Cape Charles, Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Newport News, Yorktown, Gloucester Point, West Point, Fortress Monroe, Hampton Roads, Hampton, Sewall's Point, Craney Island, Lambert's Point, Pig Point, Sewell's Point, Willoughby Spit, Lynnhaven Bay, Cape Henry, Cape Hatteras, Ocracoke Inlet, Beaufort, Cape Lookout, Cape Fear, Smithville, Fort Caswell, Bald Head, Frying Pan Shoals, Georgetown, Charleston, Port Royal, Tybee Island, Savannah, Fernandina, St. Augustine, Mosquito Inlet, Cape Canaveral, Jupiter Inlet, Key Biscayne, Key West, Tortugas, Havana, Matanzas, Cardenas, Cape San Antonio, Cape Corrientes, Cape San Lucas, Cape Mendocino, Cape Blanco, Cape Disappointment, Port Townsend, Victoria, Esquimalt, Nanaimo, Fort Rupert, Queen Charlotte's Island, Sitka, Kodiak, Unalaska, Behring's Straits, Cape Prince of Wales, Point Barrow, Mackenzie River, Fort Simpson, Fort Vancouver, Astoria, Columbia River, Portland, Oregon City, Fort Hall, Fort Bridger, Fort Laramie, Fort Kearney, Fort Leavenworth, Independence, Kansas City, Westport, Fort Scott, Fort Gibson, Fort Smith, Little Rock, Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez, New Orleans, Galveston, Corpus Christi, Brazos Santiago, Tampico, Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Campeachy, Sisal, Belize, Omoa, Truxillo, Port Cortez, Belize, Isle of Pines, Kingston, Port Royal, Morant Point, Port Antonio, Navy Island, Port Maria, Ocho Rios, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River, Port Morant

THE TURF.

The Second Day of the Meeting of the National Jockey Club, yesterday, was the best attended of any that have as yet taken place, although only one race was run, but which was closely contested and well worth witnessing. There could not have been less than 5,000 persons on the stands, and the field was well filled with every description of vehicle. The contest was for the St. Nicholas Hotel stake, for all ages,—a single dash of four miles, four year olds and over, to carry 100 pounds, $400 subscription, $200 forfeit. The St. Nicholas Hotel to give $500 if two or more start. The entries were Thos. W. Doswell's gr. g., *One Eyed Joe*, 6 years old, J. B. Miller's b. g., *Little Flea*, 6 years old, and P. S. Fowler's ch. c. *Highlander*. The distance was performed in the quick time of 7:35, which is one of the best four miles ever run at the North, the best heat having been made by *Fashion* in 7:32½ in her great match against *Boston* in the Spring of 1842, although she took up more weight than was carried on this occasion. The betting commenced at even, but subsequently changed to $100 to $80 on *Highlander* against the field. *One Eyed Joe* was marked as second in the race, and had the call over *Little Flea* at $100 to $75, with but a very small amount invested on the stake. All the horses appeared to be in fine condition, although it was rumored among the "knowing ones" that *Highlander* had been somewhat out of sorts last week, but notwithstanding this the owner appeared confident that he would carry off the silken bag suspended from the Judges' stand, in which the subscription money was placed. Some time bets were made that the heat would be run in 7:30. *Little Flea* was ridden by that experienced jockey, Gilpatrick, and much credit was awarded to him for the skillful manner in which he guided the little gelding, who may now be placed on the running calendar as one of the best 4 mile horses at present on the turf, and if he is entered for the Club Purse of $2,000, to be contended for next Saturday, one of the fastest races ever made may be expected.

The Prescott House Stake for 3 year olds, mile heats: $250 entrance, $100 forfeit, did not take place. The b. g. *Terrifier* galloped around the course, and received the forfeit. A number of thorough-breds were to be offered at auction to the highest bidder, but the sale was postponed until Thursday next.

THE FOUR MILE RACE.

Joe was awarded the inside position, *Highlander* second, with *Little Flea* on the outside. On going around the turn *Joe* "let out a link" and opened a gap of some twenty yards between himself and *Highlander*, *Flea* about two lengths in the rear, and all going at a killing pace. They came through the first mile in the same position in 1:52½. On leaving the stand *Highlander* made play, but was unable to regain his lost ground, *Flea* well up to him, which appeared to cause his rider considerable uneasiness; but he was unable to shake him off, both riders using the spur. *Joe* maintained his advantage to the stand in the second mile, leading and making the two miles in 3:44. On entering the third mile *Highlander* commenced closing up and leaving *Flea* some three lengths in the rear, *Joe* keeping his ground; but, on swinging around the turn to the home stretch, they were closer to each other, and, on passing the score, they were all in a heap, each rider urging his horse to his utmost speed. The three miles were accomplished in the rapid time of 5:36. The struggle now commenced for the mastery, the last mile testing the endurance of the horses. *Flea* was seen to take the lead on the turn, and, before going a quarter of a mile, was seven or eight lengths ahead, *Joe* next. *Highlander* not being able to keep so rapid a gait, was rapidly falling in the rear. *Flea* came in on the home stretch some lengths in advance, and won the race in 7:35, amid tremendous cheering.

The following is a summary:

National Course, L. I., Sept. 19, 1854.

St. Nicholas Stake for all ages, a single heat of 4 miles, 4 years old and over to carry 100 lbs. $500 subscription, $200 forfeit.

J. B. Miller names b. g. *Little Flea*, by *Grey Eagle*, dam by imp. *Acteon*, 6 years old 1
Thos. W. Doswell names gr. g. *One-Eyed Joe*, by *Prince George*, out of *Register's* dam, 6 years old.. 2
P. S. Fowler names *Highlander*, by *Glencoe*, dam *Castanet*, by *Monarch*, 5 years old 3
Time—7:35.

Same Day.—Prescott House Stake for 3 year olds, mile heats. $250 entrance, $100 forfeit. $250 added by Prescott House if two or more start.

P. S. Fowler names b. g. *Terrifier*, by *Sovereign*, dam *Jane Mitchell*..... Rec'd forfeit
Green & Williamson names b. c. ——, by *Regent*, dam by imp. *Rowton* ..... Paid forfeit
Calvin Green names br. f. *Augusta*, by *Ainderby*, dam *Princess Ann* ..... Paid forfeit
P. S. Fowler names gr. c. *Little Arthur*, by *Glencoe*, dam *Bonnets of Blue* ..... Paid forfeit

THE RACES TO-DAY.

Six of the best horses in the United States—namely, br. f. *Maid of Orleans*, gr. c. *Granite*, (owned by Mr. Gibbons,) *Wild Irishman*, *Red-Eye Berry*, and *Garrett Davis*—are entered for the $1,000 purse which will be contended for to-day. All the horses will probably start; and, as the Course is in good order, one of the fastest races ever run may confidently be expected. The Irving House stake for all ages, $250 subscription, in which there are four entries, will also come off.

TROTTING.

A trotting match will take place to-day on the Centreville Course, for $2,000, between *Frank Forrester* and *Joe Huested*. Mile heats—wagons and drivers to weigh 395 pounds.

LONG ISLAND.

KINGS COUNTY COURT-HOUSE.

Opinion of Hon. Greene C. Bronson.

Judge Bronson has delivered an elaborate Opinion on the subject of providing a suitable Court-house in which to hold the Courts of Kings County. The opinion is given in compliance with the request of a Committee of the Board of Supervisors of that county.

Judge Bronson says:

Formerly the Court-House of the County of Kings was at *Flatbush*, and the County Courts were by law held at that place. In 1826 it was enacted that thereafter the Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace, should be held alternately "at the *Court-House* at Flatbush, and at the *Apprentices' Library* in the village of Brooklyn." (*Stat.* 1826, *p.* 79.) In 1829 the Board of Supervisors were authorized to levy taxes "for the purpose of purchasing a lot or lots of land in the village of Brooklyn, and of erecting a suitable building thereon, &c., for the accommodation of the Courts of the said county, when the same or any of them may be held in the said village of Brooklyn." (*Stat.* 1829, *p.* 355, *s.* 1.) Subsequent sections of the act provided for the appointment of Commissioners, borrowing money, and doing other things to carry the law into effect. The 6th section was in these words: "All notices required by law to be put up or fixed upon the outward door of the Court-House in any county, shall, in the said county of Kings, be still put up or fixed upon the outward door of *the Court-House in Flatbush*; and it shall not be necessary to put up any such notice at the Court-House hereby authorized to be established in the said village of Brooklyn."

Nothing was done under this law, and it is only important by way of proving that the site of the Court-House of the County, as established by law, was still at Flatbush, though a part of the terms or sittings of the Courts were to be held in Brooklyn. After this time, and prior to 1833, the Court-House at Flatbush was destroyed by fire, and in the latter year it was enacted that "a Court-House and Jail in and for the County of Kings, shall be erected in the Village of Brooklyn," and three Commissioners were appointed "to purchase or procure a suitable site or sites in said village for the same." (*Stat.* 1833, *p.* 308, *s.* 1.) When the Court-House should be so far completed as to be prepared for use, a declaration of the fact was to be made by the first Judge of the County, and thereafter all the terms of the Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace were to be held, and all writs and process were to be returnable at such Court-House. (*S.* 4.) Until such declaration should be made and published, all writs, process, and proceedings which were then by law returnable at the Court-House in Flatbush, were to be returnable at the *Apprentices' Library* in Brooklyn, at which place the April and October terms of the Courts were to be held. (Sec. 5.) By the act of 1826 (already cited) those two terms were to be held at Flatbush, and the two other terms at Brooklyn; so that after the passing of the act of 1833, all of the terms of the County Courts were to be held at the *Apprentices' Library* in Brooklyn. That part of the act took effect immediately, but nothing was done under the provision for procuring a site and erecting a new Court-House.

The act of 1833 was amended the next year, (Stat. 1834, p. 12,) but without affecting the present inquiry.

By the 7th section of an act passed in April, 1835, (Stat. 1835, p. 166) the Judges and Supervisors of the County of Kings, whenever they should deem "the present Court Room in the Apprentices' Library" unsafe or inconvenient for the purpose of holding Courts therein, were authorized, from time to time, to designate such other place in the City of Brooklyn as they should think proper, whereupon a rule of the Court should be made for that purpose, "*and such other place shall become from that time, for all legal purposes, the Court-House of the said County*, until a new Court-House shall be completed. But nothing herein contained shall be construed to invalidate notices posted at the *Apprentices' Library*, or any other place to be designated as aforesaid, previous to such rule of the Court for changing the place of holding courts being made." By the 8th section of this act, the Board of Supervisors was authorized to sell "the lot of land on which the Court-House and Jail at Flatbush, lately destroyed by fire, was situate."

In pursuance of this act, the Judges and Supervisors, in March, 1843, designated the County *Jail* in Brooklyn as the place for holding the Courts of the County. The resolution adopted on that occasion recites that a room in *Hall's Exchange Building* had been theretofore legally designated as aforesaid, and was then used for holding Courts in the County; but I have not been unable to find any resolution making such designation,

[illegible] the Court-House at the said [illegible] Court-House shall be completed." [illegible] the question remained down to the year [illegible] general law of 1843 "to vest in the Board of [illegible] certain legislative powers." (*Stat.* 1843, [illegible] 279, 287, 4th Ed.) By the 4th section of that act, the Board of Supervisors of the several counties were authorized to purchase real estate.

Next in the order of time follows the act of 1853, the second of which [illegible] the Board of Supervisors of Kings to select a site for a new Court-House in the City of Brooklyn as the site for a new Court-House, and directed the issuing of bonds for the payment of the purchase money. But there was no previous notice signed by twelve freeholders; the site is said to be more than one mile from the jail, and the resolutions of the Board on the subject were neither signed nor recorded as the 7th section of the act of 1849 requires. The Board proceeded on the ground that the act of 1853 gave them all necessary powers for the attainment of the object, and that those powers were not restricted nor qualified by the general law on the subject.

There is no ground for saying that the Act of 1853 repealed the general law of 1849, so far as it relates to the County of Kings, for there was no repeal in terms, and several of the provisions of the general law are entirely consistent with the Act of 1853. The general law was modified in some particulars; but in other respects it was left wholly untouched. Under the general law the sum to be raised by tax on the County for the erection of public buildings must not exceed five thousand dollars in any one year, and the money borrowed to pay for the site and buildings must be raised by tax on the County within ten years from the date of the loan.—(4 4). The sum borrowed cannot, therefore, exceed fifty thousand dollars. But under the Kings County Act one hundred thousand dollars may be borrowed, a greater sum than five thousand dollars may be raised by taxes in any year, and the time of repaying the loan may be postponed beyond ten years. In these respects the special act has superceded or modified the general law in the particular case.

The case does not fall within the power conferred by the Act of 1849, "to fix upon and determine the site of any such [county] buildings, *where they are not already located*;" for the site of the Court-House in Kings had already been located by law. In 1843 the Judges and Supervisors, in pursuance of the Act of 1835, designated the County Jail as the place for holding the Courts, which, in the language of the statute, thereupon became, "*for all legal purposes*, the Court-House of the said county." The Jail was the Court-House, and the site of the one was the site of the other: both had been "located."

If it could be successfully denied that the Court-House had already been located, the action of the Board would still be subject to the objection that the resolution which was passed, was neither signed by the chairman and clerk of the Board, nor recorded in the book of miscellaneous records of the county, as was required by the 7th section of the Act of 1849. The section applies, in terms, to every resolution of the Board passed in pursuance of the act, and it is a most salutary provision.

It was highly important that the acts of the Board in such matters should be carefully verified, and that a record of them should be made for the information of all classes of persons.

When a special authority like this is conferred by the Legislature upon a select body, to be exercised in a particular manner, the authority must be strictly pursued, or the act attempted to be done under it will not be valid. In this case I regard the manner of fixing the site as part of the authority, and consequently that it was not enough to adopt a resolution without also signing and recording it as the law directs. As that was not done, the action of the Board was only inchoate, and nothing was accomplished.

But, as I have said before, the Court-house had already been located by law, and consequently the Board was acting under the authority "to *remove* or designate a *new site* for any County building;" and then the act was illegal for several reasons.

If the removal did not exceed one mile from the old site, the proceedings are open to several objections.

1. The change of location could not be made until after a notice signed by at least twelve freeholders had been published for six weeks, and no such notice was given. (*Act of* 1849. *Sec.* 4, 6.)

2. On the 30th of August the Board passed a resolution authorizing a special Committee consisting of three members of the body to enter into a contract for the purchase of one or two specified sites for the new Court-House. The Board could not thus delegate its power to fix the site, even though narrowed down to an election between two places.

3. The resolutions of the Board were neither signed nor recorded as the law requires.

If the removal was to a distance exceeding one mile from the old site, as I am informed was the fact, the proceedings are open to all of the foregoing objections, and to the additional one, that the matter has not been acted upon by two successive Boards of Supervisors at their annual meeting. (Sec. 6.)

I have something to add on a question which has already been considered. The Act of 1853, which the Supervisors treated as conferring all necessary powers, does not profess to authorize a change in the site of the Court-House, nor does it make any regulations on the subject. It merely gives authority to borrow money, "and to expend the same in the purchase of a site and erection of a building;" and thus, evidently, leaves the manner of fixing the site to the influence of the pre-existing law. The special enactment was only necessary for the purpose of increasing the sum which could be borrowed under the general law, adding to the amount which might be raised by taxes in any year, and allowing the repayment of the loan to be postponed for more than ten years. This is all that the Legislature attempted to do; and I cannot suppose that they intended to give the Supervisors an unlimited and unregulated license to act their pleasure in relation to a site for the new building.

If the Supervisors of Kings are right in deriving all their authority in the premises from the act of 1853, none of these regulations need be regarded. A majority constitutes a quorum of the Board, and a majority of the quorum may fix the site or change the location of the county buildings at pleasure; and this may be done without any verification or record of the proceedings. This could not have been intended by the Legislature. They gave such new powers as were thought necessary in the particular case, and left the rest to the influence of the general law.

I do not for a moment entertain the thought that the Supervisors intended to act improperly in any respect; but I am of opinion that they made a mistake concerning the law of the case, and that their action in the premises cannot be supported.

If these views are correct, it follows that the Board has not fixed or established any site for a Court-House in Kings. It also follows that no money can properly be expended for the erection of a Court-House on the property purchased from Mrs. Plympton.

The Board of Supervisors have no general power to buy lands, but only a special and limited authority to acquire lands for certain specified purposes. The Board was in this instance acting under such a power.

The next question proposed for my consideration is, "what remedial measures can now be taken?" If the resolution of the Board should now be signed and recorded, I am inclined to think that it would not help that branch of the case. The validity or invalidity of the contract of purchase must depend on the facts which existed at the time the purchase was made.

If the want of a verification and record could now be supplied, the other objections which have been mentioned would still remain, and could not be cured without beginning anew. *I see no remedy short of an application to the Legislature to confirm what has been done.*

Only one other question remains to be considered. The act of 1835 authorized the Judges and Supervisors of Kings, from time to time, to designate a place in the city of Brooklyn for holding the Courts until a new Court-House should be completed; and as no new Court-House has yet been completed, I see no reason why the power may not still be exercised. The general law of 1849 had regard to a permanent site and building, while the act of 1835 was designed to serve only a temporary purpose. The two statutes are entirely consistent with each other; and it seems quite proper that the special power should remain until the general one has been executed. It is true that the place designated by the Judges and Supervisors becomes, "for all legal purposes, the Court-House of the said County:" but it is only such "until a new Court-House shall be completed."

Some of the questions which have been considered are not free from difficulty, and it is possible that other counsel may differ from me in opinion. But I think all will agree, *that it is not the dictate of prudence to go on with the proceedings which have been commenced* until they have either been sanctioned by the Judiciary or confirmed by the Legislature.

GREENE C. BRONSON.

New-York, Sept. 15, 1854.

Repeal of the Sunday Law.

At a meeting of the Common Council of Williamsburg on Monday evening, Alderman Maerz, of the Third Ward, moved that "section 13 of the ordinance to prevent evil practices be rescinded, as it conflicts with the statute." Carried. Ayes—Aldermen Smith, Linsey, Woodruff, and Maerz, 4. Nays—Aldermen Pink, Eames and Baker, 3.

NEW-JERSEY.

Ravages of the Cholera in Jersey City.

The Cholera has greatly increased in Jersey City within two or three days past, but to what extent is not known, on account of the deplorable indifference manifested by the Common Council during the past season relative to the health of the city—it having neither provided the proper information to guide them in contending with the ravages of disease, nor have they taken measures, thoroughly, for the protection of the lives and health of citizens. During Sunday and Monday, as was yesterday ascertained, no less than eight persons died in one neighborhood—Railroad-avenue, above Coles-street. Several of these were in McGee's tenant-houses, in that locality. The deceased are Bryant Nolan, his wife and daughter, Patrick Nolan and Mary Coyle—all of one family. A man named James Kaley, a woman named Ann Cuddy, and a man whose name was not reported, were among the dead in that neighborhood.

All of the above cases except the last mentioned one, were interred at the public expense, under the superintendence of Mr. Whitley, Superintendent of the Poor. He also gathered ten children, rendered homeless and friendless by the decease of the above parties, into the Almshouse, to be taken care of until otherwise provided for. They were placed in the Almshouse Hospital, to undergo a brief quarantine before being introduced among the inmates of the Almshouse. The neighborhood in which these cases have occurred is exceedingly filthy, although it is a newly built portion of the city. The houses are occupied by Irish people, and their condition is sickening and disgustingly dirty.

A meeting of the Common Council was called last evening, at which a resolution was adopted authorizing the Committee on Health and the Street Commissioner to abate the nuisances existing in the locality where the cholera has renewed its ravages, and to take such measures as will prevent the increase of the disease.

Jersey City Water Celebration.

The Joint Committee of the Common Council, Water Commissioners, Fire Department, and citizens of Jersey City, met at the Lyceum last evening to advance their arrangements for the celebration on the 3d of October, of the introduction of Passaic water into Jersey City. Dr. J. M. Cornelison was appointed Grand Marshal for the occasion, and other preparations were discussed. It is quite certain that an ox will be roasted whole in the public Square on that occasion.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday Sept. 19, at the Prescott House, by Rev. Dr Thomson, Housman De Haun to Miss Allier J. Hartley, both of Paterson, N. J.

☞ Paterson papers please copy.

In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 19, by Rev. Dr. Krebs, Mr James A. McCreary to Hannah Maria, daughter of Capt. J. Raynor.

In this City, on Monday, Sept. 18 by Rev W. W. S. Balch, at the Bleecker-st Church; Daniel P. Hill to Frances Eliza daughter of Thomas Fenton, Esq., all of this City.

At Hartford, Conn., on Monday, Sept. 18, by Rev. Dr. Turnbull, Asa B. Randolph, of New-York, to Miss Mary Rowe, of the former place.

At Glen's Falls, Warren Co., N. Y., on Wednesday morning, Sept. 13, by Rev. O. B. Meeker, Marvin H. Peck, M. D., to Marcia Louisa, only daughter of Thos. H. Remis, Esq., of this City.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 19, Samuel Nichols, aged 44 years, 5 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also National Lodge, No 30, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 23d-st., between 2d and 3d-ave., to-morrow (Thursday) morning, at 11 o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, of congestion of the brain, Katharine R., only child of John and Loretta Randolph

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this day, at 10 o'clock, at No 291 West 36th-st., between 9th and 10th ave., without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Plainfield, N. J., for interment.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, Sept 19, of consumption, Hannah F., daughter of the late Abraham M. Pardy, aged 19 years.

The funeral services will take place on Wednesday, 20th inst, at 5 o'clock P. M., at her late residence, No 19 Delancy-st., where the relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Her remains will be taken to White Plains for interment.

Sept 12, Susan B. Robinson, aged 44 years. Funeral from No 208 South 6th st., Williamsburg. The body was interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In Williamsburg, on Tuesday, Sept. 19, suddenly, Mrs. Mary Ann Nostrand, in the 70th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No 111 South 2d-st. Williamsburg, on Thursday afternoon, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock.

At East Hampton, L. I., on Monday, Sept. 18, Hon. John B. Scott, aged 65 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 426 4th-st., (No. 11 Albion-place,) this day, at 4 o'clock P. M.

At West Point, N. Y., on Saturday, Sept. 16, Louisa Elizabeth, only daughter of Lieut Quincy A. and Mary O'Maher Gillmore aged 1 year, 7 months and 18 days.

At Woodbridge, N. J., on Monday, Sept. 18, John Hawley, aged 46 years, of this City.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Sept. 19.

$2,000	Erie Income Bds.	85	250	Erie Railroad	b3 45½
4,000	Erie Con Bds.	73	250	do	46
3,000	do	s3 72	100	do	46
1,000	do	s3 72½	450	do	s60 46
5,000	do	s3 72½	100	do	s30 45¾
5 000	do	73	250	do	b3 47
6,000	Erie Con. Bs '62 s3	73¾	300	do	s3 46
1 000	do	s3 74	50	do	c 46
40,000	Erie Bonds of '83 s3	85	100	do	b60 47
15 000	do	s12ms 80	100	do	b30 47
2,000	do	80	100	do	s3 46½
5,000	Harlem 1st M. B.	s3 85	300	do	b10 46½
41,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	74½	25	do	46½
34 000	do	74	65	Ill. Cen R 10 per ct stk	100
4,000	do	74½	10	Cleve. & Pittsburg R.	55
92	Phenix Bank	106	100	Harlem Railroad	34
5	Bank of Commerce	104	620	do	s3 34
34	Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	113	50	do	b60 34
250	Canton Company	21¾	300	do	s3 34
100	do	21½	300	do	b3 35
100	Flor. & K. Joint Stock	1	50	do	35
400	do	b30 1	100	Reading Railroad	b3 73
46	Penn. Coal Co	s3 99	100	do	s3 73
10	do	99	200	do	s3 73½
150	Cumberland Coal Co.	32½	400	do	73¾
50	do	b60 32½	200	do	s60 73
200	do	32½	100	do	s10 73½
150	do	s30 32¾	100	do	s30 73½
100	do	c 32	300	do	b3 73½
100	Nicaragua Transit Co.	24½	400	do	73¾
400	do	24½	100	do	74
1150	Gold Hill Mine	s30 2	100	do	73½
26	N. Y. Central R. R.	b3 92	100	Hudson River R. R.	b60 45
40	do	s3 92	50	do	s30 44
50	do	c 92½	100	do	c 45
100	do	s3 92	100	do	b60 45½
50	do	s10 92½	5	North Indiana R. R.	96
94	do	s3 92½	25	do	97
58	Chicago & R. I. R. R.	80	28	Galena & Chi. R. R.	99½
35	Cleve. C. & Cin. R. R.	105¾	10	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	73

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	74½	400	Harlem Railroad	b10 35
5,000	Parlem 1st M. Bs	84½	200	do	35½
5,000	Erie Con. B. 72 s7	73	400	do	b3 35½
25	Corn Exchange Bank	99½	600	do	b60 36
360	Nic Transit Co	24½	150	do	35½
100	do	24½	250	Erie Railroad	c 47½
100	Canton Company	21½	200	do	b60 48
400	Flor. & K. Jt Stk	b30 1	250	do	s3 47½
300	do	1	100	do	b10 47½
200	Cumb. Coal Co	32½	50	do	b60 47½
100	do	bnwk 32½	35	do	47
100	do	b30 32½	100	do	s3 47
100	New-York Cen. R. R.	93	100	do	s60 46
5	do	93½	100	do	b60 47
400	Reading Railroad	b3 73¾	500	do	b60 47½
100	do	73½	150	do	46
100	Gold Hill Mine	b30 2	100	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	b3 72

Tuesday, Sept. 19—6 P. M.

The Collins steamer *Atlantic* arrived early this morning, from Liverpool September 6. The trade and financial accounts are again favorable from England, owing mainly to the influence of continued bright harvest weather. The Funds were less firm at the closing on Tuesday, 5th September, than the day previous; there were some heavy sales of Consols, by real holders, at the advance, and the rates gave way to 95@95¼, after touching 95⅞ ₱ cent. The demand for Money was active on the Stock Exchange, though discounts were without alteration, and a reduction of interest by the Bank of England was still looked for. The receipts of Specie in London the previous week were $3.500,000, of which $1,300,000 were from this country. A further sum of $1,100,000 had just arrived in the *Arabia* from New-York. The Cotton trade was steady. The export of Cotton manufacturers from the Kingdom for the month of July amounted in value to $11,-115,000, against $10,835,000 in July, 1853, when the business was deemed unusually prosperous. A London paper suggests that the excess in bulk this year, is even more flattering than the difference in value, the raw material being lower, and the cost of goods proportionably cheaper. The prices and sales of Cotton at Liverpool ruled steady. The market for Breadstuffs is much below that of New-York, except for Indian Corn. The Bank Note circulation of the Three Kingdoms made up officially, to August 5, amounts to $182,-845,000, of which $102,000,000 is supplied by the Bank of England. This is a small increase, $1,045,000, over the July return. The average of Specie in the Bank was $1,215,000 below the previous month. The whole Specie reserve in the English, Scotch and Irish Banks is $3,395,000 ahead of same period last year. From Paris the advices are of a steady market for the Funds; 4½ Per Cents 100¼ ₱ cent. The Government offers to allow 4 ₱ cent. interest to the subscribers of the late loan, who may elect to anticipate the installments.

In regard to American interests, and the general state of confidence in England and on the Continent, the private letters by this opportunity are much more cheerful than the advices from this side—to about 22d August—to which they reply. The practical proofs of this feeling are found in the orders which are being filled in this market, running chiefly on the Bonds of such of the leading Railroads—Erie and Illinois Central the most prominent—as seemed to be unduly depressed at home. These orders are not extravagant in amount, but are mostly filled with promptness at the limits, and the packet sailing to-morrow will carry out, in various American Stocks, from $400,000 to $500,000, as near as we can ascertain. A London banking firm already representing a very large sum in the Bonds and Stock of the New-York and Erie road writes as follows in regard to the late panic in its credits on this side:

London, Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1854.

Your letter of the 22d, with enclosures, came duly to hand. In noticing our remarks about the Erie finances you rather infer that we recommend an issue of 7 ₱ cent. Preference Stock at a discount, certainly not, this issuing securities at a discount is going far to ruin American Railway Companies. To our apprehension nothing is easier than to right the Erie finances. With the present receipts, the surplus revenue after paying interest on the Bonds of all kinds, cannot be much less than $1,000,000 a year. This [illegible] ... Well, the Lundy [illegible] ... works and to purchase only [illegible] ... the works had better be left undisturbed. The system of spending money before it is raised, and giving bills at short dates for the amount, is one that cannot be too strongly condemned. Why make Railways in such an awful hurry—at such an awful cost? Nothing is clearer to us than this fact: Give us such a Railway as the Erie in England, costing, say $35,000,000 and bringing in over $5,000,000 a year revenue, and the shares would soon be at 50 ₱ cent. premium, and the bonds at a 5 ₱ cent. price, [i. e. the currency of a 7 ₱ cent Bond would be as high as to pay only 5 ₱ cent. interest.] With such a revenue, to have brought the company into the present mess reflects, we think, the greatest discredit on all concerned.

Another Banker's letter from London remarks on the general appearance of business as follows:

We are inclined to believe that considerable orders have gone out from this for purchase of various American Railroad Bonds, and if these do not have some effect in restoring confidence with you, we shall begin to fear that there must be more real cause for distrust than meets the eye. Money here has been in very active demand during the last week, but on the broad view of the question there is no doubt that it will become easier, and that ere long the Bank must reduce the rate of discounts. Our harvest, owing to the late unprecedentedly fine weather, far exceeds expectation, and another fortnight of such weather will secure the bulk of the crop. Grain has already fallen very much, and though there may be some reaction, the abundant crops throughout Europe will secure the downward tendency. We fear in some branches of commerce difficulties will arise from heavy losses—and on both sides of the water we expect failures—but the public have been growing rich, and not having invested much of their surplus capital for the last six months, as soon as the Bank reduce below 5 ₱ cent. they will make investments very rapidly.

Some of our Joint Stock Banks have last week given notice that they will only allow 3½ ₱cent. on deposit, &c. There would be a good demand for American Stocks here if holders were disposed to meet the views of purchasers by selling at American prices.

Our own Stock Market to day opened with considerable buoyancy, and a large business was done both in Bonds and Shares. The advance in the former was 1 to 3 ₱ cent., and on the latter 1 to 2½ ₱ cent., though the rise was not in all instances sustained at the close, Erie stock leaving off at 46½, after touching 47½. Harlem and Reading were both dealt in with apparent confidence at the advance, and the transactions in Erie and Illinois Central Bonds ran up to nearly $200,000. The Erie 1883's sold at 85½, cash, while a Bear contract was made to deliver in 12 months at 80 ₱ cent. The Incomes rose quite suddenly to 85@86 ₱ cent., and the Convertibles of 1862 and 1871 were in request at 1 and 2 ₱ cent. over the previous sales. Galena and Chicago, and Southern Michigan shares have nearly touched par, after a depression of two months. Both works are doing a large business. Cleveland and Columbus sold at 105½, and Rock Island at 80. There is an active speculation going on at the Philadelphia Board which contributes to the demand for Reading here. At the close of business, the rise in Foreign Exchange to 110 ₱ cent., and the export movement in Specie by the *Africa*, which will reach nearly or quite $1,000,000, were used to some extent by the party operating for a decline, as against the influence of the Bank Averages published in the morning, and the tenor of the Foreign news. Money, at call, was readily had at 7 ₱ cent., by the Stock houses, and the tendency of rates on paper, outside of the Banks, is to less extravagant terms for the borrower. The range is 9 to 12 ₱ cent. on well known names.

The Banking circulars which go out by the *Africa* to-morrow, will furnish a more cheerful response to the manifestations of continued confidence on the part of European dealers in our securities. Messrs. Canman & Co. say to their English correspondents:

"Among the causes tending to produce the partial restoration of confidence, of which the improved quotations herewith furnish undeniable proof, is the evidence of a disposition on the part of the Directors of the different Roads to correct the errors in their management, now so apparent, and to which their present embarrassments are mainly attributable. Considerable progress, it is believed, has already been made by many in the liquidation of their floating debts, and all expenditures for improvements not absolutely necessary, are suspended. Added to this is the fact, that notwithstanding the prevailing sickness in many parts of the country, the returns for August, contrary to general expectation, show in every instance an increase over last year, which, although not so large as was realized in the preceding months, is still considered very satisfactory.

The Continental circular of Messrs. De Coppett & Co. is to the same general purport. They notice the proposition of the Pennsylvania Central Company for a second mortgage to the amount of $5,000,000, reimbursable in 1874, and bearing 6 ₱ cent. interest, and the Convertible Loan, 7 ₱ cent. of the New-York Central Company, now held at par, and below which terms, we understand, the Bonds will not be sold. It is not impossible, that through their Bankers in this City, Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., a transfer Agency for the Stock and Bonds may be established in London, where there is already a considerable interest held in the concern.

The United States Treasury Drafts paid to-day at the New-York Office, include $240,000 for the reimbursement of the Public Stocks, under the recent terms offered by the Secretary. Most of this goes to domestic creditors, the Foreign holders not being possessed of the late circular, and evincing little disposition to part with their Stocks at easier rates than the previous offers of the Government. The Sub-Treasury balance is $6,825,274.

To the Stockholders of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company.

From the New-Haven Journal and Courier, Sept. 18.

We, the undersigned, representing a large interest in the Stock of this Company, have noticed with a great deal of regret, that the present management, for reasons best known to themselves, have put off, from time to time, the report we have so long and anxiously looked for, and as there appears to be no disposition to make the Stockholders acquainted with the position of the Company's affairs, or afford those interested any satisfaction regarding the over-issue of Stock by the late President, it is deemed necessary that something should be done to remove the painful suspense under which we all labor, and take such measures as may be required to place the affairs of the Company in a more satisfactory condition.

It is now more than two months since the frauds of Mr. Schuyler were first discovered, and we are just as ignorant of the extent and effect of his defalcations, as far as the interests of the Stockholders are concerned, as we were the day after the *denouement*.

Nothing has in that time been officially made known, and there appears to be no disposition on the part of those whose duty it is to give all the necessary information, to make any report.

A meeting of the Directors was called a few days since, for the purpose of presenting a report relative to the over-issue of stock, and for the consideration of other matters, but in consequence, as it is stated, of the absence of a member of the Board, no meeting was held, and no report made.

We all feel the truth of the old adage, "that hope deferred maketh the heart sick," and it is our opinion that some determined effort should be made to take care of our own interests.

Under the management of the present Board of Directors, our property is rapidly depreciating in actual value. They have long since depreciated its market value most materially, and that which was worth par a few months since would not now bring fifty cents on the dollar.

Unless something is done speedily and effectually, we shall find nothing of our once prosperous, productive road but a few old broken down locomotives, and a few dirty, dingy, shaky cars.

The whole line is rapidly decaying, and the earnings rapidly decreasing.

Instead of being one of the best paying roads in the country, it is now the poorest. For the truth of our statement, we have only to refer to the returns for August. It is not too late to remedy all these difficulties. We have the power, and if we do not use it we deserve to suffer. We want a full representation of the Stockholders for the purpose of consulting the best interests of all. We want the smallest as well as the largest Stockholders present in person, or by proxy, and a bold, determined expression of opinion.

We want things called by their right names, and we want to show the present management that the property of the Stockholders has been used long enough for private purposes and personal aggrandizement. We want to feel that in getting rid of Schuyler, we have got rid of the mill-stone that was dragging the road to utter bankruptcy and ruin.

We want, in fact, to place the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company where it ever should have been, in the front rank of dividend paying Corporations.

It is therefore suggested by the undersigned, that there be a meeting of the Stockholders of the New-Haven Railroad Company at the Metropolitan Hotel, in the City of New-York, on Thursday evening, Sept. 21, 1854, at 8 o'clock, for the consideration of such matters as the interests of all may require, and for the adoption of such measures as will place the management in the hands of those whose administration will be for the greatest good of the greatest number. It has been a close corporation long enough.

Stock speculators and Wall-street financiers have had too much power in the direction of all our Railroad Corporations, and [illegible] ... Stockholders [illegible] ... Left no Am. vessels.

[illegible] ... Hartford, Conn.
Penny Lovejoy ... Hartford, Conn.
William Tuller ... Hartford, Conn.
A. Loveland ... Berlin, Conn.
Sarah W. Hills ... Windsor, Conn.
Jeffrey O. Phelps ... Simsbury, Conn.
Watson Wilcox ... Simsbury, Conn.
Rush Tuller ... Simsbury, Conn.
George Dickenson ... Saybrook, Conn.
Sumner Bull ... Saybrook, Conn.
James F. Bull ... Saybrook, Conn.
R. E. Pratt ... Saybrook, Conn.
Henry Hart ... Saybrook, Conn.
Samuel Ingham ... Essex, Conn.
Henry G. Taintor ... Hampton, Conn.
Isaac Roberts ... Middletown, Conn.
J. G. Baldwin ... Middletown, Conn.
Elihu Spencer ... Middletown, Conn.
Henry D. Smith ... Middletown, Conn.
Robert H. Osborn ... New-Haven, Conn.
Willis M. Anthony ... New-Haven, Conn.
John North ... Norwalk, Conn.
A. E. Beard ... Norwalk, Conn.
Thomas C. Hanford ... Norwalk, Conn.
Henry R. Morgan ... Norwalk, Conn.
Sands Seely ... Stamford, Conn.
Royal L. Gay ... Stamford, Conn.
E. S. Holley ... Stamford, Conn.

And one hundred and fifteen others.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia—*Tuesday—First Board*—$1,000 United States 6s, '68, C. & P., 117½; $1,400 Pennsylvania Coupon 5s, 89½; $4,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 97; $1,500 City 6s, (S. O.,) 87; 130 Vicksburg Railroad, 10; 50 Schuylkill Navig

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE DAILY NEWSPAPER—each number containing Eight Pages, or Forty-Eight columns, and giving nearly twice as much matter than any other Daily Newspaper in the United States—is published EVERY MORNING—(Sundays excepted) at No. 130 NASSAU-STREET, corner of Ann-street, and is delivered to subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Jersey City for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week, payable to the Carrier; SIX CENTS a Copy. Two CENTS. Mail Subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS a year, six months, Two Dollars and a Half; three months, One Dollar and a Half. Three Dollars in advance includes all exchanges with Country Newspapers.

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RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

New-York Whig State Convention.

STRONG ANTI-NEBRASKA RESOLUTIONS.

Myron H. Clark for Governor.

Henry J. Raymond for Lieut. Governor.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Sept. 20.

The ticket is about settled, and will probably be as follows:

Governor—GEORGE W. PATTERSON.

Lieutenant Governor—JOHN A. KING.

Canal Commissioner—NELSON J. BEACH, but may be ALEX. P. WILLIAMS, of Wayne.

State Prison Inspector—Mr. GOULD, of Columbia, but not certain.

The SAVAGE and SPAULDING parties will fight like tigers.

Unsuccessful attempts were made to combine upon CLARK, and the talking was very loud.

Some Free Democrats are here, trying to bring forward names which will insure their support.

The New-Yorkers declare that Anti-Slavery resolves shall not be passed.

The delegates are mostly new men in the political world.

The strife is as to whether central or circumference influences are strongest, and the different parties are still confident.

The attendance is very full.

It is rumored that the Convention will adjourn over till to-morrow, without transacting any business. *SECOND DISPATCH.*

Five seats were found to be contested.

It was moved that the New-York delegation be appointed the Committee to settle the question of New-York contested seats.

An amendment was moved that a Committee of five be appointed. Carried.

Motion was made that the Committee retire at once.

Objection made. It was said it would take them two or three days to settle the matter.

The Convention was called to order by STEPHEN TARROW, on whose motion HENRY J. SEAMAN, of Richmond, was appointed Chairman.

He then returned his thanks for being elected to this post by so intelligent a body of respectable and wealthy Whigs as composed this Convention. It was no small honor. He would call attention to the counsel of the "Farther of his Country," remembering that "united we stand—divided we fall." The ticket now made out would, he trusted, receive a majority unexampled in the history of this State. He further exhorted the Convention to unity.

The Chair appointed the following Secretaries: W. C. HOWE, of Westchester, and D. H. LITTLE, of Otsego.

A. M. CLAPP, of Erie, moved that a committee of eight be appointed—one from each Judicial District—by the Chair, to report permanent officers.

A motion was made to amend, by substituting two instead of one. Lost.

CLAPP's resolution was carried.

J. B. VARNUM moved the appointment of a Committee to examine credentials.

No action was taken on this motion.

The roll was then called.

The Know-Nothings so far are ahead.

A motion to submit the contested seats in the First District of Oneida to the same Committee, was lost.

It was resolved to refer the Oneida contested seats to a Committee of three, as follows: Roscoe Conkling, O. D. Lake of Livingston, and George Merritt of New-York.

The following is the Committee on the New-York contested seats: John A. Cook of Queens, Luther Baxton of Erie, John O. Mott of Saratoga, E. W. Bottom of Wayne, and Henry Budois of Rochester.

Committee on Organization—First District—Mr. Cunningham, of New-York; second, Spaver, of Kings; third, Van Santvoord, of Albany; fourth, Mitchell, of Montgomery; fifth, Clark, of Jefferson; sixth, Steward, of Delaware; seventh, Martindale, of Monroe; eighth, Clapp, of Erie.

The Convention adjourned till 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

A. M. CLAPP, from the Committee on Organization, reported for President, SAMUEL G. ANDREWS, of Monroe, and for Vice-Presidents: Henry Smith, of New-York; Henry Dubois, of Westchester; P. H. Sylvester, of Green; James Gibson, of Washington; Roscoe Conklin, of Oneida; Lewis Kingsley, of Courtland, and John L. Dox, of Ontario. For Secretaries: Levi C. Turner, of Otsego; Peter V. Huested, of Suffolk; Benedict E. Lewis, Jr., of New-York, and Bloomfield Usher, of St. Lawrence.

The report was adopted.

The President was then conducted to the Chair amid considerable applause, and said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I return you my thanks for the honor of being called to preside over this noble Whig Convention of the State of New-York. It shall be my endeavor to discharge my duties with impartiality. We are clothed with profound responsibilities which we are bound to meet, and we must if necessary yield all minor considerations. There is enough of patriotism here to meet these responsibilities, to promote harmony, to satisfy our constituents, our consciences, and to promote the great Whig principles of justice, temperance and freedom.

Mr. THORNE, of New-York, moved that the Committee on Resolutions be appointed from the members of each district.

It was then amended to select two from each district, and carried, many dissenting.

A motion was made to reconsider.

Mr. LAURENCE hoped the motion would not prevail. He did not wish to separate this Convention into eight parts.

Mr. HENDERSON said they came to represent their constituents, which could not be done without the mode was adopted, which the resolution directed.

The Ayes and Noes were about to be called, when Mr. CLAPP objected, saying that no rules of order had been adopted.

The President said there were contested seats upon which no order had been taken.

Mr. MERRITT, of N. Y, said he wanted some order. He came from New-York where they had fifteen thousand against them, and as many more in favor. He did not want to be one of a hundred that got up when a thousand were up.

Mr. STEWART moved to lay the vote to reconsider upon the table. Carried.

Mr. THORN moved that a committee of five be appointed to report resolutions.

This was decided on the question that the vote to table the motion tabled the resolution.

Mr. HENDERSON moved that two members from each judicial district be appointed by the respective delegations.

Ruled out of order, and the whole subject tabled.

A motion was then made to adjourn and lost.

Mr. LAKE, from the Committee on the Oneida contested seat, reported in favor of PALMER and KELLOGG. Carried unanimously.

Mr. SMITH, the Alternate of D. M. PRESCOTT, then announced himself the contestant. Ruled out of order.

Mr. MERRITT said that the question had been referred to the Committee to save time, but if the thing must come up here, the appointment was supererogatory, besides being, in the second place, manslaughter in the second degree [Laughter.] He did not want to be thus guilty.

Mr. SMITH attempted to speak but was silenced, and the report adopted.

It was resolved on motion of Mr. COLE, of Steuben, to appoint a Committee of one from each Judicial District to report resolutions.

The Committee was announced as follows: Seventh District, Mr. COLE: First, VARNUM; Second, MILLER, of Putnam; Third, COOK, of Greene; Fourth, FOOTE, of St. Lawrence; Fifth, KELLOGG, of Oneida; Sixth, HERMON CAMP, of Tompkins; Eighth, CLAPP, of Erie.

Mr. CONKLIN then moved a recess till 7 o'clock, to allow the Committee on New-York contestants to report. Carried.

MATTESON's opponents are in great glee.

KELLOGG's success adds greatly to JOSEPH BENEDICT's chances for the nomination of Lieutenant-Governor.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Sept. 20—6½ o'clock P. M.

Mr. SPAULDING's name was first on the slate this afternoon, but that of MYRON H. CLARKE for Governor, and H. J. RAYMOND for Lieutenant Governor, now stand first on the list.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 7 o'clock.

On calling it to order the President asked for the report on the New-York contested seats.

Mr. COOKE reported that neither claimant for any contested seat was entitled to the same. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr MITCHELL moved that an informal ballot be taken for Governor. Carried.

Messrs. HOWELL, of Westchester, and MARTINDALE, of Monroe, were appointed tellers.

Mr. HINKLEY, of Chautauque, stated that it was reported that PATTERSON's name was dropped. It was not so. It was true, he was not backed by a large lobby, but if outsiders were to settle these questions, it was better for the Convention to adjourn. He hoped that members disposed to vote for PATTERSON would do so.

The voting then commenced, and the result was as follows: CLARK, 18; SPAULDING, 36; SAVAGE, 19; HARRIS, 14; ULLMAN, 11; WHITNEY, 3; PATTERSON, 17; CAMPBELL, 17; J. B. WILLIAMS, 8; HUNT, 1.

A formal ballot was then taken with the following result: CLARK, 31; SPAULDING, 15; SAVAGE, 19; ULLMAN, 10; CAMPBELL, 15; HARRIS, 12; PATTERSON, 19; WHITNEY, 1; WILLIAMS 2.

As the name of CLARK was called, cheers were given.

The Convention then proceeded to another ballot, in which CLARK received 30; SAVAGE, 21; ULLMAN, 1; CAMPBELL, 10; HARRIS, 3; PATTERSON, 15; WILLIAMS, 4; WHITNEY, 1.

On the third ballot CLARK received 82; SAVAGE, 19; SPAULDING, 7; PATTERSON, 9; CAMPBELL, 6; WHITNEY, 1.

MYRON H. CLARK was then nominated unanimously for Governor, amid loud cheers.

Those in the lobby now rapidly retired.

An informal ballot was then taken for Lieutenant Governor, and the result was as follows: RAYMOND, 58; WILKIN, 13; SAVAGE, 26; BENEDICT, 18; WEDGWOOD, 1; VARNUM, 4; C. E. CLARK, 1.

Mr. BIRDSEYE of Kings, withdrew the name of SAVAGE.

A motion was then made to adjourn and lost.

After which HENRY J. RAYMOND was nominated for Lieutenant Governor by acclamation, amidst thundering applause.

HENRY FITZHUGH, of Oswego, was nominated Canal Commissioner, and a series of resolutions were read strongly denouncing the Kansas-Nebraska bill and expressing clearly the views of the Whig party on the Slavery question.

Mr. NORWOOD BOWNE was elected State Prison Inspector.

[Full particulars will be found in another edition.]

Congressional Nomination.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Sept. 20.

HENRY C. GOODWIN has been nominated by the Whig Congressional Convention to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of GERRIT SMITH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 20.

The attempt to reorganize the democratic party upon the basis of opposition to the Know Nothings has served to relieve the monotony existing here. To-night a mass meeting was held at CARUSI's Saloon, consisting of some five or six hundred persons. Postmaster BARRETT was appointed President, with a large number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. The Committee on Business presented a preamble and resolutions, of which the following is the spirit:—That,

Whereas, The Democratic party has ever striven to maintain the guarantees of the Constitution in purity, and whereas a certain organization has sprung up having for its object the curtailment of the rights of adopted citizens, therefore

Resolved, That the Democratic party will wage unceasing war upon the secret organization of Know-Nothings, and for that purpose will form a National Democratic Association; that we will forget political antecedents, and cordially invite Whigs and all others to join us in our efforts; that we have confidence in the wisdom and integrity of President PIERCE's Administration; and that all Know-Nothings be removed from place under the Administration, &c.

Upon taking the vote on the resolutions, the negatives were decidedly in the ascendant, but notwithstanding, they were declared passed.

Mr. FLORENCE of Philadelphia was then introduced, and was received with groans and cries of "Water." He waited some minutes but no disposition being exhibited to hear him speak, some of the speakers on the stand pitched into the Know Nothings in violent style.

After considerable sharp-shooting between a portion of the crowd and the speakers on the stand, both being indiscreet, the meeting adjourned to Friday afternoon, nothing having been done beyond the appointment of officers, and the passage of the resolutions.

This meeting is a matter of much importance, as from all the movements connected with it, appointment of officers, resolutions, &c., it has the favor of the administration, and is the commencement of the rolling of the Democratic Presidential ball.

The disturbance was created by not exceeding thirty persons, and could not be considered a party movement of those politically opposed to the object of the meeting.

Another death by cholera is reported.

Attorney-General CUSHING is preparing to carry the BOOTH case, in which the Wisconsin Supreme Court decided against the Constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave law, up to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Treasury Department has commenced a suit against BEVERLEY C. SANDERS, late Collector at San Francisco, for an alleged balance due to the General Government of $20,000.

The New-Orleans Riots—The Yellow Fever.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept 20.

New-Orleans papers of Thursday last have been received. The riots were not finally repressed on Tuesday, as has been reported. Early on Wednesday morning a party of Americans visited a coffee house kept by TIM DUFFY, which they completely demolished. JOHN KANE was dragged out of the house by the mob, and is believed to have been murdered, as his body could not be found. JAMES PORTER, an Irishman, was shot dead in the street by a concealed assassin, and BARNEY BOYLAN was wounded. The military were under arms while this took place, but the mob had done its work before they could be brought to the scene of action. The papers strongly condemn the Mayor and Police for the continuance of the riot. On Wednesday night up to a late hour all was quiet.

The New-Orleans *Courier* says that the yellow fever is increasing in malignity; that a greater number of persons were dying at the Charity Hospital, and that the mortality was increasing in private practice. The deaths at the Hospital for three days numbered 95.

We have nothing later from Charleston, and the Savannah papers at hand contain no news of interest.

The Trade of Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept. 20.

Our city is full of strangers from the South and West. The hotels are crowded beyond all precedent, and there is a large business doing.

United States Universalist Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 20.

The General Convention of Universalists of the United States assembled this morning at the Lombard-street Church, and organized by the election of Rev. GORDON F. MASON, of Pennsylvania, as Moderator; A. R. ABBOTT, of Rhode Island, Stated Clerk; RICHARD EDDY, of New-York, Assistant.

Delegates are present from Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New-York, Massachusetts, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Maryland.

The Convention adjourned at 10 o'clock to the Musical Fund Hall, where the Occasional Sermon was preached by Rev. T. B. TAYLOR.

The afternoon session of the Convention was occupied in hearing reports from the various States, and in discussing the new Constitution.

No Tidings of the Steamer City of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 20—10 P. M.

The rumor in New-York of the arrival below of the steamer *City of Philadelphia* is incorrect. She is now in her twenty second day from Liverpool, and much anxiety is felt for her safety, especially since the publication of Lieut. BARTLETT's letter, describing the frightful weather experienced by the steamer *Atlantic*.

The State Prohibitory Law Convention at Trenton, N. J.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, Sept. 20.

The State Prohibitory Law Convention met today in this city. The meeting was not so large as that held last year, but was composed of a large number of influential citizens of different parts of the State.

JOHN W. HAZELTEN, of Gloucester, was Chairman, assisted by a Vice-President from each county represented.

A Committee of one from each county was appointed on resolutions, who reported a series of resolves urging united and energetic action in favor of the prohibition.

One was offered recommending independent political action in the several counties in the State, in the selection of candidates for the Legislature. It was debated at length, and finally modified so as to allow such counties as deemed it expedient to adopt a different policy.

A mass meeting was held this evening, at which Rev. J. B. WAKELEY and Rev. T. L. CUYLER, of New-York, and several other gentlemen made speeches.

One thousand dollars was raised for the cause.

Parliament at Quebec.

QUEBEC, Wednesday, Sept. 20.

The debate on the Governor-General's address was to have closed by agreement last night, but the Opposition persisted and the House sat all night, and now at noon to-day is still sitting.

The test vote on the amendment to the paragraph relating to "Clergy reserves" stood 80 for Ministers, and 33 against them.

The address in answer to the Royal speech was passed, and the Ministers sustained on every division by overwhelming majorities.

Lord ELGIN is not likely to leave Canada until he gives the Royal assent to the Clergy reserves secularization bill.

Severe Thunder Storm—House Nearly Torn to Pieces.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 20.

A short but severe thunder storm was experienced at Newburyport this morning. The house of MOSES CURRIER was struck and nearly torn to pieces. One of the inmates was injured, but no one was killed.

Death of an Eminent Lawyer.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 20.

TIMOTHY G. COFFIN, an eminent lawyer of New-Bedford, and the oldest member of the Bristol County Bar, died at New-Bedford yesterday.

The Presidency of the Vermont Central Railroad.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 20.

GEORGE M. DEXTER has been elected President of the Vermont Central Railroad, in place of EDWARD CRANE.

Serious Railroad Accident.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Sept. 20.

As the eleven o'clock train from Dayton, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad, was running round a heavy curve near the dépôt in this city, the two hindermost passenger cars run off the track and fell down an embankment, a distance of ten feet, into the canal, resting bottom upwards. No one, as far as ascertained, was killed; but upwards of thirty persons were badly injured.

Explosion of a Fire-Work Magazine—Two Men Killed.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Sept. 18.

This morning, between 2 and 3 o'clock, a building temporarily occupied as a magazine for the fire-works, was struck by lightning and a tremendous explosion immediately ensued. The building was entirely destroyed, with all its contents, and two men who were sleeping on the premises were instantly killed. The loss of property is about $2,500.

Mechanics' Exhibition at Portland.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, Sept. 20.

The mechanics' exhibition opened this afternoon in this place. It occupies the City and Lancaster halls, which are connected by a temporary bridge. The exhibition is well filled, although many articles are still to arrive, and large quantities of things are not yet arranged. It makes a fine appearance, and is well attended.

Death of John W. Taylor.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Sept. 20.

The Cleveland *Herald* of last evening announces the decease in this city of JOHN W. TAYLOR, in the 71st year of his age. He was formerly of Saratoga County, N. Y., and at one time Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Nomination of an Anti-Nebraska Whig—Steamboat Accident, &c.

DETROIT, Wednesday, Sept. 20.

WILLIAM A. HOWARD, an Anti-Nebraska Whig of this city, was nominated by a Whig Congressional Convention at Ann Arbor to-day.

The steamer *Illinois* is reported as having run on the rocks at Thunder Bay.

The Maine Election.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, Sept. 20.

Returns from remote towns in the State have been gradually reducing MORRILL's supposed majority for the Governorship, and it is now thought that he will lack about a thousand votes of election by the people.

Call for an Independent Democratic Convention in New-Hampshire.

CONCORD, Wednesday, Sept. 20.

The Independent Democrats of New-Hampshire have called a State Convention, to meet at Concord on the 26th of October.

Cholera at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Wednesday, Sept. 20.

There have been fifty-six deaths by cholera since 8 o'clock last night.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Arrival of Two French Men-of-War.

The French frigates *Iphiginie*, Commodore MAZERES, and *Penelope*, Post Captain FOURNIER, arrived last night, in 22 days from St. Pierre, N. F., (where they have been to protect the Fisheries,) and anchored off the Battery. The former mounts 60 guns, and has a crew of 510 men; the latter 40 guns, and has a crew of 300 men. The following is a list of officers of the *Iphiginie:* Commodore Mazeres, Chef d'Etat Major Lefraper, Flag Lieut. Dusseutre, Secretary de Rougeinout, Commander Longueville; Lieutenants Simon, Durande, Domegon, Brossolet, Lasmurie, Dore, and M. Michelin; Midshipmen Desouche, Bories, Arrge, Pouzols, Bourgae, Lyon, Thomas, de Ramourt; Surgeon-in-Chief de Comleras; 2d do. Clinchaud; 3d do. Dufe; Purser (1st) Cartier; Assistant do. Cartier.

The officers of the *Penelope* are as follows: Post Captain Fournier, Commander Le Bobinnec; Lieutenants de Kerinel, Bleudever, Chapuzot, Poulleir; Midshipmen de Lais, Deueny; 1st Surgeon Pellarin; 2d, Calhauaru; Purser Du Chaylor.

A New Fire Escape.

Yesterday a number of persons were drawn together in the Park, in front of the new Court-House, to witness the trial of a newly invented Fire Escape.

The apparatus consists of a very strong canvas receptacle, furnished with a sheet-iron rim, through the centre of which passes a brace of the same material, which at the same time serves the occupant to hold on by, and preserve his equilibrium, as also to have a rope attached by means of which, connected with a wooden bar and pulleys, placed in a horizontal position across a window, enables the besieged persons to descend. A number of flat wooden bars easily fitting into each other, with a hook on top, affords the means of sending the Fire Escape to any height.

The exhibitor undertakes to have it in readiness and in operation within two minutes, and proposes that each Police Station be supplied with and become accustomed to the use of it.

Convention of Liberal Societies.

Last evening the semi-monthly meeting of the Liberal Societies was held at No. 80 Leonard-street, in the apartments of the French section *La Montagne.*

The attendance was large. In the absence of the President, Dr. AHANBREMER, the Chair was taken by Mr. HESSER, of the Democratic *Bund.*

THE LICENSE LAW.

A report was presented from the Democratic *Bund*, on the proposed License Law, taking decided ground against any license law as opposed to and inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, which guaranties every individual freedom of trade. It recommended instead, a good educational system, example, and inspection of articles sold, to secure good quality.

The *Bund* also reported in favor of the proposed Provision law, suggesting investigation should be had only on a special requisition. The vote of the Convention being taken, the License law was rejected, and the report of the Democratic Bund was accepted and put on record, as expressing the opinion of the Convention.

A Committee of three was appointed to collect and report to the Convention on all existing Prohibitory laws of the United States.

The Provision Law was put to the vote, and carried without modification, with only one dissentient voice.

A Committee of three was appointed to have the law put in form and presented to the Legislature.

Colonel FORBES inquired if any step had been taken to answer the appeal of VICTOR HUGO in favor of Republican refugees

Mr. WIECHEL, one of the Committee, said he knew of no sympathy for foreign refugees in this country. No action was taken thereon.

It was moved and seconded that the Convention meet every Wednesday till after the election.

The Convention then adjourned.

Kansas Emigration Society.

Kansas Leagues and Emigration Societies are springing up plentifully around us. We have three of these organizations in the City, all of which are in a prosperous condition. The youngest of them, the "Western Emigration Society," was only organized last week, and has already twenty-five members. JOSEPH N. GRAVES is its President, and DANIEL B. AMES, Secretary. The Society held its second regular meeting last night, at No. 5 Chatham-square. No business of importance was, however, transacted, and the Society adjourned at an early hour.

Funeral of Ex-Recorder Scott.

The funeral of Ex-Recorder SCOTT, a notice of whose death will be found on our third page, took place yesterday afternoon, from his late residence, No. 11 Albion-place. His remains were deposited in the Second-street Protestant Episcopal Cemetery's receiving vault. Rev. Messrs. SEABURY, D. D., and NEVILLE were the officiating clergymen. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Mr. M. M. QUACKENBUSH, Consul EUSTAPHIEVE, Dr. WAGSTAFF, Rev. Dr. BERRIAN, Mr. JOHN ANTHON, Hon. Judge OAKLEY, Mr. MURRAY HOFFMAN.

Children Going West.

About forty children, boys and girls, started from this City yesterday afternoon to find homes in the West. They are sent out by the "Children's Aid Society," in charge of Mr. E. P. SMITH. Most of them are orphans, gathered out of the streets of this City, required a faithful application of soap and water and clean comfortable clothes before starting on their journey. This is a good opportunity for farmers and others on the central route through Michigan to get boys or girls, and aid this Society.

French Celebration.

To-morrow is the anniversary of the Declaration of the Republic in 1789, by the French Convention, and the French Republicans residing in New York intend to celebrate the day by an excursion in a steamer, from Pier No. 3, North River, at 2½ o'clock P. M. The foreign Republicans continue to celebrate these anniversaries, notwithstanding the untoward appearance of events in Europe; hoping thereby to keep in view the great events of past years. The French Democrats will be happy to see among them, on this occasion, their fellow exiles and Liberals of all nations.

Board of Education.

The usual weekly meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening. ERASTUS C. BATES, President in the Chair.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From the School officers of the Fourth Ward, nominating Mr. Chas. H. Colloday as Trustee, and Mr. Chas. H. Lyons as Inspector, of said Ward. Referred.

From the School officers of the Sixteenth Ward, expressing their disapprobation of the proposed examination of the teacher of that Ward. Referred.

A report of the City Superintendent relative to the uniformity of the system of education pursued in the various schools, and the classification made in the different departments by him was read. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. CURTIS—That the Planetarium now in the Free Academy, be transfered to the Hall of the Board of Education for the use of the Normal School. Referred.

By Mr. CURTIS—That the Chairman on the Committees on the Free Academy, on Normal School, on Finance, on Repairs, on Supplies, be a Committee to inquire whether the employés of this Board, are discharging their respective duties with ability and promptness. Adopted.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

From the Executive Committee on the Free Academy in favor of an appropriation of $10,000 for the support of said institution. Adopted.

From Committee on Elections and Qualifications, on nomination of Wm. V. Leggett as Commissioner of Twenty-second Ward; C. J. Dougherty, Trustee for the Fourth Ward, and James T. Brennan, Trustee of Seventh Ward. Adopted.

From the Finance Committee, recommending the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That $80,966 78 be and the same are hereby appropriated for the support of the Ward Schools for 1854.

Adopted.

TEACHERS' SALARIES.

The Board then went into Committee of the Whole on the salaries, qualifications and classification of Teachers, upon which subject much discussion ensued, without, however, arriving at any satisfactory conclusion, inasmuch as the members of the Committee had not taken sufficient action in the matter.

The Committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

RESOLUTION.

That it be referred to the Finance Committee to prepare and submit to this Board the necessary papers for the Board of Education to make application to the Common Council for further appropriation for school purposes for the year 1854. Adopted.

The Board adjourned to meet on Wednesday next.

NEW EQUESTRIAN ENTERPRISE.—The celebrated Southern troupe of Circus performers, from Louisiana, Florida and Georgia, is moving in this direction; and it is said will make this City their Winter quarters. It is probable that an arrangement will be made with the proprietors of the Hippodrome, by which both companies will perform together.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

SEPTEMBER TERM—Wednesday, Sept. 20.

Before Judge Beebe.

The Court met at 11 o'clock, and proceeded to take up the Calendar.

ARSON.

Martin Shipton was put on trial on a charge of setting fire to rear of house No. 147 East Twenty-eighth-street.

William Earl testified that the prisoner had occupied said house till about the 1st of August; the 3d of July, had given him notice to leave, to which Shipton replied, he would not go till he got ready; he was drunk and disorderly, and said he would put a knife into witness; also that he would have satisfaction, and would set fire to the house before he left; the house was partially burned on the 1st of August, the day after prisoner had removed his property from the premises; the fire commenced in the wall in a bedroom, the same which the prisoner had occupied; rags were stuffed in through an aperture between the laths and fire set to them; witness was with the officer when Shipton was arrested, on the evening of the day the fire occurred in the same bedroom.

Cross-examined—Witness was agent of the owner of the premises; did not take hold of Shipton when he called on him; did not leave immediately when he ordered me to do so; did not order him to leave the house because he did not pay the rent, but because he was disorderly.

Mary Riley deposed: I know Shipton; live in the same house; saw him in the forenoon of the day the house was fired; he was in his own room lying on the floor. I said he had better leave quietly; he said he would not, but would pay Earl wrong for wrong; did not see him again till 11½ o'clock the same day; was passing his room, the door was ajar, and I saw him standing in the middle of the room, with rags in his hand. On the Friday preceding he came to my room to light his pipe; told him I feared he was going to fire the house; he said he would put a match to it before he left, and wished me not to speak of it.

No witnesses were examined for the defendant. The Jury rendered a verdict of guilty of arson in the second degree.

POCKET PICKING.

Geo. Williams was tried, charged with taking $811 from the pocket of Hon. John M Botts, of Virginia, at the ticket office of the Metropolitan Theatre, on Monday evening last. Mr. Botts testified to having lost his pocket-book containing the money while in the crowd, and Mr. Alison, of the detective police, deposed to having caught the prisoner in the act. The Jury, without retiring, rendered a verdict of guilty.

MANSLAUGHTER.

Francis Graham was charged with having, in May last, caused the death of Henry Lake, a boy 8 years old, by giving him brandy. The prisoner worked in the blacksmith shop of his brother, John Graham, where the boy had come with his father to have a horse shod. Wm. Read and others, who had come there for the same purpose, sent for three gills of brandy, and after each of five had drank, the prisoner offered the remainder, about two tablespoonfulls, to young Lake, which he drank. The father was at this time absent. The boy was taken sick and died the same evening. The Jury returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree, with a recommendation to the mercy of the Court.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.

Francis Pfeiffers, a German, a keeper of a junk-shop at No. 278 Second-street, was tried charged with having bought old iron of some boys, knowing it to have been stolen. Verdict not rendered.

SENTENCED.

Martin Shipton, convicted of arson in the second degree, was sentenced to ten years in the Sing Sing Prison. George Williams, convicted of grand larceny, sentenced to four years. Francis Myers, charged with burglary, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three years and eight months' imprisonment. Richard Malone pleaded guilty to stealing $10, and was sentenced to two years at the same place.

DEATH OF HON. JOHN B. SCOTT.

Mr. JONAS B. PHILLIPS announced the death of Hon. JOHN B. SCOTT, Ex-Recorder of this City, and passed a high eulogium to the memory of the deceased. He was followed by District-Attorney SHEPARD and Judge BEEBE, who also did justice to the memory of the deceased in some appropriate remarks.

[Advertisement.]

☞ When the Swedish Nightingale had engrossed the public attention by her magnificent singing, every village and street soon boasted its spurious JENNY LIND. So the reputation of DR. SHELER's new discovery for Fever and Ague, and the certainly of its effects, together with its mildness and lack of all odor and taste, has suddenly started into clamorous life scores of remedies that had hitherto failed to establish a reputation, though in use for generations. They have, however, been galvanized into a brief existence only by the celebrity of DR. SHELER'S ANTI-PERIODICS, which make no extravagant pretensions, but simply pretend to be ONE CURE FOR ONE DISEASE, and engage to cure Fever and Ague without the use of any salt of Arsenic, Mercury, or Quinine.

This new remedy has been in use since last October only, and comes before the public commended by highly responsible parties. The proprietor has never heard of a failure to cure, and is candid in stating that he believes it will assuredly cure the worst forms of chills and fever.

Sold by C. H. RING, corner Broadway and John street; BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-street, and by C. D. DRESLER, New-Brunswick, N. J.

[Advertisement.]

PHALON'S PAPHIAN LOTION.—MOORE says: "There's a beauty forever unchangingly bright." The poet was mistaken. The sun and sea-air never fail to change the brightness of beauty by darkening the skin, and, if fair, by freckling it. Ladies who have spent the Summer in the country, will find the lustre of their charms more or less obscured on their return, and those of them who are well posted as to the best means of restoring the clearness of their complexions will send at once to PHALON'S, St. Nicholas Hotel, for his famous Paphian Lotion, which Madame THILLON endorses as a cosmetic unequaled in the world. Although usually skeptical in such matters, we feel bound to say that this preparation fulfills the promises of the inventor and proprietor. Also for sale by all the druggists and fancy stores in the City and country.

[Advertisement.]

LARGE-SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS.—The attention of the public is called to our new style of Daguerreotypes on paper, taken in all sizes; the life-size far surpassing in depth of tone and brilliancy the most finished painting on canvas. The smaller sizes resembling the most delicate miniature on ivory. As to likeness and durability they are unsurpassed. Perfect likenesses of any sizes can be made by the process from Daguerreotypes. Taken only by J. GURNEY & C. D. FREDERICKS, No. 46 Rue Basse du Rampartz, Paris, and No. 349 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Phrenology Proved, Illustrated, and Applied, accompanied by a Chart, embracing an Analysis of the Primary Mental Powers in their various degrees of Development, the phenomena produced by their combined activity, and the location of the phrenological organs, with a view of the Moral and Physical Bearing of the Science. By O. S. and L. N. FOWLER. Price $1. Examinations daily at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

ASPINWALL'S TONIC MIXTURE.—This preparation is the only certain specific for fever and ague. It breaks the chills immediately and invariably, and permanently recruits the strength. Prepared under the original formula, by THOMAS & MAXWELL, (Successors to J. S. ASPINWALL,) No. 86 William-street.

[Advertisement.]

THE BEST HAIR DYE.—BATCHELOR'S new and greatly improved received the premium at the World's Fair, which can be seen at his office, No. 233 Broadway, where positive proof will be given in five minutes of any shade or color upon your own hair.

LONG ISLAND.

Kings Temperance Convention.

In compliance with the State call, a Mass Meeting was held last evening in Brooklyn, to nominate delegates to represent the Second and Third Assembly Districts of Kings County at the State Temperance Convention, to be held at Auburn on the 27th inst. The meeting was held at the Brooklyn Institute, the large lecture room of which was crowded to excess.

The meeting was called to order at 7½ o'clock, when ANDREW FITZGERALD was called to the Chair, and RUFUS R. BELKNAP was appointed Secretary. A prayer was then offered up by Rev. J. S. INSKIP.

The call for the meeting was then read, when on motion of JOHN C. SMITH, Esq., a Committee of five was appointed to select delegates, and to submit resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. Messrs. J. C. SMITH, ACKERSON, WHEATON, MC CUTCHEN, CAMPBELL and ISMELL, were appointed said Committee.

The Committee retired, when ex-Mayor BOAL said that in anticipation of this meeting he had visited the various public institutions of this city, and had collected a few facts which he thought would be interesting and would show how the large amount of money raised by tax was used. From this statement it appears that during the past year, there were 564 persons imprisoned in the Penitentiary of Kings County at Flatbush; 177 of these were Americans—many of these are children of foreign parents, brought up under the baneful influence of the rum traffic. During the same period of time there were imprisoned in the County jail 2,757; 480 of these are put down as Americans. There are, at the present time, 1,350 inmates of the Poorhouse.

For the support of these persons in the Penitentiary and Poor house, the County Treasurer had paid to the Superintendents of the poor, during the past year, $169,240 60. Inmates of the Jail $25,496 32. This does not embrace the salaries of officers at these institutions or the expense incurred in the arrest of the criminals. The whole swelling the amount to $212,226 61.

Mr. HALL said that there were about 2,000 grog shops in Brooklyn, and that a large proportion of these were kept by the lowest class of foreigners, and that in the opinion of the officers of the prisons, and it was his own also, a very large majority of this expense is caused by the rum traffic.

The conviction and imprisonment of two of the Excise Commissioners was alluded to, and Mr. HALL concluded by remarking, that of the whole number of licenses granted the present year, the Chairman of the Board of Excise had signed only forty, and he had about arrived to the conclusion that it would not be safe for him to give his assent to more, as there are six more Commissioners yet to be tried.

Mr. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL then offered the following resolution, which was received and adopted with the most unbounded applause.

Resolved, That by his untiring and self-sacrificing efforts in the great cause in which we are engaged, by his zealous exertions for the welfare of his fellowmen, by his past services in responsible positions in our State Government, and as its chief Executive officer, and by his honesty and fearlessness in the discharge of his duty, and in his independence of character, Gen. STRONG has endeared himself to us, and is eminently entitled to the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens, and that we look to him as one of the ablest and firmest champions in the noble cause of Legal Prohibition.

The Committee reported the following delegation to Auburn and accompanying resolutions:

Second Assembly District—Rev. John Marsh, S. W. Kelly, Dr. Rutland, Geo. Hall.

Third Assembly District—Joel Brown, Alexander Campbell, Josiah McCutchen, Herbert T. Mann.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the great principles upon which we have entered the field of our action as friends

MEXICO.

Its Political History and Resources—Present Position.

Mexico, from its geographical position, growing importance, and recent treaty with the United States, has at last begun to attract much attention for the reading public. Heretofore its internal history and domestic condition were less known to us than those of the petty principalities of Germany; its literature and arts less studied than the ancient Grecian; and its future welfare less regarded than the cause of civilization in Central Africa. The romance thrown around the narrative of its conquest by the Spaniards; the statistical information of its internal resources at the commencement of this century, and the history of the late war with the United States, comprise the whole fund of information which is generally possessed of a neighboring Republic. Yet, PRESCOTT'S History of the Spanish Conquest describes the country only as it existed more than three hundred years ago. HUMBOLDT gave us statistics, now a half century old, and consequently of little value for practical purposes at this time, while the histories of our military operations, more recently, do not attempt to portray in any manner the civil condition of the Mexican people. Recent events, however, have given a renewed interest to the affairs of Mexico, which interest is daily increasing, until very soon, not only will the schoolar, but the man of business, blush to avow his ignorance of a nation whose destinies are becoming interwoven with our own.

A common error has for many years prevailed that Mexico in its Government, in its resources, in its moral and physical condition, and in fact in all things, has been on the decline. Never was an error more general and more unfounded. During the Spanish Government, under the despotic and oppressive rule of a suspicious dynasty, and the no less avaricious and jealous grasp of a commercial monopoly, the country was kept in abject subjection, but gradually grew more robust under a load of exactions which only Mexico could have borne. In any other portion of the globe, or in any other climate, a dependent people similarly governed would have sunk into poverty and oblivion. But under skies so genial, soils so fertile and mines so rich, the country stood forth at the beginning of this century as the most prosperous and wealthy Colony that ever had been planted in the old or new world. This property still progressed until 1809, when $26,172,982 in gold and silver were coined in that year in the mint of Mexico. Soon after that period the desolating war of Independence broke out, in which the various private as well as public interests were seriously affected, especially the mining property, which was for a time annihilated. For some fifteen years the working of the silver mines was paralyzed, when a new impetus was given, and since then this branch of industry has been steadily increasing in importance.

Again the mines have recovered their former richness, and yield an annual estimate of some forty millions of dollars. By the last printed official report which has emanated from the Mexican Capital, the coinage of the precious metals is given for each year, from which it appears that from the year 1690 to 1852 the mints of Mexico produced the enormous sum of three thousand five hundred and sixty-two millions, two hundred and four thousand, eight hundred and ninety-seven dollars. Of this amount some eight-tenths were in silver, and the remainder in gold. The same report estimates that of all this coinage, only one hundred millions remain in the country.

It would take up too much space to attempt an exhibit of similar advancement in commerce, in manufactures and in agriculture since the Mexican Independence. The restrictions, regulations, prohibitions, monopolies and vexations of all kinds under the Spanish Government, had crushed every interest which could interfere with the trade of the mother country. Foreign ships and foreign goods (except Spanish) were excluded, domestic manufactures forbidden, many species of grain denied cultivation, and many other agricultural productions were in monopolies. The vine, the mulberry, and the olive, were rooted up wherever found planted, while flax, cotton, tobacco, &c., were tolerated only in particular districts, under a load of restrictions. Certain roads were pointed out for public travel, and only the cities of Vera Cruz and Acapulco were open as seaports, while thus the production of the articles of commerce was stinted, traffic in them when produced was further embarrassed by regulations paralyzing commerce at every step. Tithes, taxes, transit duties, alcavalas, passports, and permits for merchandise, &c., were so onerous and multifarious, that an article in many instances would not bear the cost of removal from its parent earth.

These evils were partly swept away in the Revolution, and a corresponding improvement has ever since been visible in the national prosperity. But enough of the old system of vexations still prevails to retard, if not destroy, some branches of business. The revenues are collected from the same sources and in the same mode as formerly. None of the axioms of the modern science of political economy have been introduced, for it is still a universal belief in Mexico that doubling the duty on an article will double the amount of revenues collected from that article. Prohibitions are imposed on certain foreign manufactures so as to encourage home fabrics, and the manufacturers in turn are almost ruined by the taxes levied on them for the protection, and by the contraband trade which can take the risk in consideration of the high prices paid. It is time that tithes had been abolished, but SANTA ANNA recently desired to restore them to please the clergy, and would have made the corresponding decree had not public opinion been aroused against such an outrage. He has, however, doubled the tolls on the roads, reëstablished the interior custom houses to collect transit dues, and restored the Alcavala at the gates of the cities to tax all articles that enter. The absurdity of these imposts upon commerce does not strike the financial mind of the present Government.

The root of all the troubles in Mexico is the vicious system of the public finances, and the want of public credit. These produce the same results that have been produced from similar causes in all civilized countries known in history, from the times of Carthage and of Rome down to the days of the Spanish colonies in America. In Mexico almost every revolution has originated in the fact of the Government being without funds and credit, which state of things has prompted the imposition of certain onerous taxes. These having operated injuriously on the commercial and other classes, were soon felt by all. As such grievances are not long borne by any people when understood, means were soon devised to overthrow the Executive creating them. Money could always be found among the merchants to pay troops, and a chief easily found to head the movement. If none of the regular army could be enlisted, some regiments of the National Guard were selected for the occasion. Hence it will be seen that Mexican revolutions do not differ from others elsewhere. The people are aggrieved, merchants furnish the funds, and armed troops overthrow the Government.

An impression prevails that the Mexicans are a turbulent people, hard to govern by just and equitable laws. But those who know them more intimately assert that they are a peaceable, quiet and law-abiding nation, prompted by gross wrongs to take arms against their oppressors. It is moreover imagined that the army is a sort of Pretorian guard, putting up the chief magistracy at auction to the highest bidder, and always willing to revolt. On the contrary, we have shown that the army is impelled by popular impulses, and furnished with funds from the very class of citizens which is supposed will suffer most from a state of civil war. One of the singular phases of Mexican life is that a revolutionary movement is generally hailed as the harbinger of better times by the merchants, who carefully watch its progress with strong feelings in its favorable result.

The embarrassment in the public finances must always render the Executive unpopular, as it is an evidence of incapacity. A revolution is the only remedy for such mismanagement and want of ability. But as the new government installed is as infatuated and stupid as the last, its popularity soon wanes, and finally turns to hatred, to be succeeded by the same scenes which preceded its inauguration.

In another aspect Mexico does not differ from other Nations, in having public opinion divided into two classes or parties—the Conservative and the Liberal. But the line of argument pursued by both does not apply to the best system of Government in general, but as to which is the better for Mexico. A Conservative will assert, we must have a strong Government, with an Executive of energy and decision to make wholesome laws, with an army to enforce them and to suppress all mutinous outbreaks. A Liberal will declare, we must have a popular and economical Chief Magistrate, consulting public opinion, making useful and not vexatious laws, without an army to pay and propitiate in order that the people will not rise from necessity in rebellion. So far the weight of reasoning is in favor of neither party. The most important point or principle of how they will conduct the Government, is not a plank in either platform. Each is a structure of bare poles,—one talks about the army and the other about the people, while the army and the people are the same thing. There is no need of an army except when the citizens are discontented, and then only are the troops discontented also. An army is worse than useless, for it becomes dangerous in proportion as difficulties increase.

Whenever a man attempts to enforce a law which the people believe interferes with the interests of all, an impossibility is undertaken unless sustained by foreign bayonets. This proposition is as applicable to Russia, or France, or England, as to Mexico. Now it generally happens that the whole system of Mexican revenue laws are oppression to the people, and their individual interests make them alive to the fact; therefore as soon as they lose all hopes from the promises of reform, they rebel and overthrow the Government. It is said, by way of excuse for this unwise mode of taxation, that the Mexicans will not bear any of the burdens of State, and will not submit to any taxes. The truth is, they will submit like any other nation, to whatever is reasonable, equitable and just. But their revenue laws are neither of these, and until common sense is adopted, which some acquaintance with the system of other countries might teach, the people will continue to rebel. When coarse cottons and other needful fabrics are taxed twice as much as their first cost, and kid gloves, silks, &c., only 20 per cent.; when foreign wines pay 25 per cent., and common domestic beverages 100 per cent., we can perceive that the rich are protected at the expense of the poor. The wealthy classes, including the Church, are carefully spared, as direct taxation on real property, incomes, &c., is very light; and indirect taxation or duties on articles of consumption is very heavy.

One foolish or oppressive law is seen the parent of another. Whenever a law is enforced which injuriously affects every interest, another soon follows restraining personal liberty in some way to prevent the inevitable consequences of the first act. Thus two evils exist side by side instead of one, and the complaint of tyranny is heard in addition to the cry of oppression. In fact the restraints on personal liberty are a species of insult added to the original injury, and sooner give rise to hot blood.

The present and preceding Administrations in Mexico are fair samples of the practical working of the liberal and conservative systems. ARISTA belonged to the liberal party, and urged upon his Congress to reform the Revenue laws so as to retrieve the finances without oppressing the people. But Congress would not act, or if partially acting at all, it was in the old beaten track, in which every predecessor had stumbled, to the utter disgust of the Nation. A revolution followed, proclaiming the abolition of a Constitution that tolerated such imbeciles, which movement was popular throughout the Republic. Discriminating, however, between Congress and President ARISTA, the capital offered the Dictatorship to the latter, which he declined, and sent in his resignation of office. SANTA ANNA was soon after recalled from exile, because he was not a Liberal, but, on the contrary, a strong Conservative. No one will accuse him of inaction or want of vigor. But, unfortunately, he has gone faster and further in the same road that leads to destruction, following up his errors of a financial character with others equally as unpopular from their seriously affecting the liberties of the people. Consequently he has become four fold more odious than the former Administration, and particularly to those who desired his recall.

ARISTA possessed excellent administrative talents, but was thwarted by an imbecile Congress, while SANTA ANNA has no administrative qualities whatever. ARISTA desired to govern through a legislative department of government, and therefore failed. But SANTA ANNA has rejected all legislative bodies, and therefore has always failed. We constantly hear it asserted that Mexico requires a strong government of the bayonet to keep down all turbulent movements; that SANTA ANNA only understands the nation; and that he only can govern such an unquiet people. How far these assertions are contradicted by past history need not be further stated, but it will be seen that the bayonet has brought weakness and unpopularity whenever employed; sustaining SANTA ANNA only a few months at a time, in power, as often as he has been at the head of affairs; his acts, in the meanwhile, leaving no fame to him or fortune to his country, from which we are inclined to imagine that it is easier for us to understand the Mexican character than for SANTA ANNA to learn the first rudiments in the science of government.

The present system of taxation which has prevailed since the Revolution, miserable as it is, has, nevertheless, always brought into the treasury more than twelve millions of dollars annually. In some years the revenues have, owing to certain causes, exceeded twenty-five millions, and at this time the unusual estimate is fourteen millions, of which one-half is derived from the maritime Custom-houses. A liberal tariff, such as is proclaimed by Gen. ALVAREZ, the hero of the present revolution, would easily produce sixteen millions. No doubt it will ultimately be established over the whole Republic, as it is the first which has ever been formed on correct principles. Notwithstanding this large amount of revenue collected, still the credit of Mexico is low in the money markets, because her rulers seem to have been ignorant of its value. With a foreign debt of only fifty millions, bearing 3 per cent. interest, with an annual expenditure of thirteen millions, a sum ample enough at all times, yet the national credit has been suffered to be dishonored from tampering with revenues and expenses.

The revolutionary party, which will soon be in power, seem at last to understand the true source of the evils of their country. This party, moreover, embraces by far the greater portion of the talents and influence among the people, and it has established as a basis of action the correction of organic errors. Several of its leaders have recently visited the United States and Europe to examine the financial systems abroad with the honest intention of reforming their own. When such gentlemen of intelligence as ARISTA, COMONFORT, CAVALLOS, ROBLES and ALMONTE—for the last, although minister to this country, belongs to the Liberal party—return to Mexico, we can reasonably hope that past misfortunes will teach not only the necessity for radical reforms, but the best mode also by which they may be introduced.

ENGLAND.

The War—The Stubbornness of the Czar—The Royal Visits to France—Case of Lieut. Perry—Society of Arts.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1854.

The peace-makers are again at their wit's ends. Russia is obdurate as ever, and will have nothing to do with them or their propositions. Say what folk may of our friend of the North, he has the merit at least of "sticking to his text." To-day it is announced that the Czar has given an absolute refusal to the four points submitted by Austria and supported by Prussia. He has indeed turned a deaf ear to the wheedling of one and to the bleating of the other; he disdains the covert and tortuous policy which those more timid accomplices would make him adopt. This refusal was pretty well expected in England, where common sense suggested that the propositions were such as he could not accept without compromising his honor, and even his life, for the fourth proposition required a distinct retraction of the Mentschikoff demand, to concede which, renouncing the protectorate of the Christian subjects of Turkey, would be to outrage the religious prejudices of the Russian populace, the only feeling they can be said to have in common with their tyrant, and to exhibit him stripped of all claim to sympathy of any kind, as the author of all the calamities the Empire is suffering. These calamities are doubtless great. Commerce extinguished, the national revenue reduced by three-fourths, the demands upon the military services of the miserable peasantry exceeding any former example, the Imperial armies beaten back, the fortresses of the Baltic in part reduced, in part destroyed by their own garrisons, and in part menaced by irresistible fleets. The effect of such calamities upon the popular mind is manifested in the measures which it is found necessary to adopt to guard against insurrection in the metropolis of the Empire, for according to the latest accounts from St. Petersburg, the quays and streets are all enfiladed by artillery and the city crowded with troops. Is it reasonable to suppose that NICHOLAS can afford to cast off his last hold on the allegiance of the populace, their superstition. He must give to the war the character of a religious war, or he will find more in Russia to protect him from the clamorous of those who suffer by the material miseries it inflicts. Whether the fanaticism of the nation will still support him, notwithstanding the heavy burden of the war, yet remains to be seen. The state of St. Petersburg, garrisoned against its inhabitants, would seem to intimate that fanatical zeal waxes faint in that city, as we all know is most likely to be the case in great commercial communities; but St. Petersburg does not really represent Russia, which is much more faithfully reflected by Moscow,—and who knows but that Moscow may be once more the last asylum of Russian power.

To-day, then, we have another assurance that Russia will fight on, and if we except the Peace Congress, probably there are but few who wish it otherwise, seeing that the good of humanity may be best served by it. His decision is exactly what all intelligent and sincere friends of national independence, of the self-government of peoples of progress and civilization, have been anxiously praying for. Had he conceded ever so little, the despotic States of Central Europe would have made it a pretext for recommencing the spinning of protocols, and some of our Western statesmen would gladly, and with open eyes, have walked into the palpable trap. His obstinacy has at least saved Europe from this danger. His dogged refusal to adopt the last propositions of Austria and Prussia is welcomed by the popular feeling of England and France, and will doubtless have struck dismay into the red-tapist diplomacy of Vienna and Berlin. Every effort was made by these two Powers to induce him to assent to the four guarantees insisted upon by Austria, and approved of by England and France, as the basis for reopening negotiations for peace, in proof of which, a letter is published written by MANTEUFFEL, the Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs, to Baron DE WERTHER, Minister of that Court at St. Petersburg, desiring him by command of his Majesty to use all means in his power to obtain such consent. The jugglery therefore of Austria and Prussia is again at a non-plus; they must shuffle the cards again, and see what other scheme can be set on foot. With a peremptory negative given their last attempt, they will probably cut out some new road altogether for the next expedient.

With this boldness and seeming intrepidity on the part of the Emperor, there is little yet to show of actual doing on the part of the allies. Sebastopol is just situated as before on the map, the Russian fleet folded snugly within its bosom. The season for action is fast passing away without any attempt to destroy the fleet of Lord ABERDEEN'S friend of forty years' standing. Meanwhile the pusillanimity or incompetence which has caused this waste of time, is exposing the cause for which the war was undertaken, to imminent danger, evidenced pretty distinctly by the Turks' acceptance of Austria's scarcely equivocal overtures. The *Times* this morning comes forward and announces for the second time that the expedition against Sebastopol has set out. On or about this very day, it says, the great strong-hold has been beleaguered. Some believe, others doubt; the majority, however, incline to the conviction of the truth of the declaration. I may say that there is a general impression that the real heavy fighting has ere this set in. The large French guns are known to have arrived out. Previous delay with these has all along been given out as a main reason for the expedition not starting. Doubt and uncertainty must soon be dissipated in so far as the actual setting out of the expedition is concerned; a few days more must bring us something confirmatory or otherwise.

Amid this suspense, the Emperor NAPOLEON is entertaining his *fête* of Kings and King Consorts, at the Camp of Boulogne, where he holds entented a prodigious army of well-trained soldiers. Within the last day or two he has there been visited by LEOPOLD of Belgium, the young King of Portugal, and the Dukes of OPORTO and TERCEIRA. To-day, the husband of the Queen of Great Britain landed on the French shores, the visitor to the now acknowledged Regal one who resided so many years in comparative obscurity in London. Prince ALBERT landed this morning, having passed over the Straits in truly royal marine splendor. Thus we see that the present NAPOLEON has succeeded in realizing that alliance which, nearly forty years ago, his distinguished uncle affirmed to be a natural alliance, and one indispensable for the security of the independence of Europe. Who doubts but that the elder NAPOLEON was a man of the deepest reflection, and of profound acquaintance with the special interests of the Governments and nations of Europe? The nephew seems equal to the uncle in the depth and comprehensiveness of his views, and in the vigor and promptitude and untiring energy with which he carries his designs into effect; he seems to be gifted with that calm imperturbable temper which is the element of so much that is good and great in all conditions of life, and the want of which led NAPOLEON the First into many of his errors. Fifty years ago NAPOLEON proudly rode over the sand hills of Boulogne, surrounded by about as many soldiers as the present Emperor reviews this day or to-morrow on the very same scene. The host collected in 1805 was destined for the invasion of England—the host collected to-day stands there the ally of England. Yes, that alliance which, even in his prison island of St. Helena, smarting under the hardships and ill treatment of the European Governments, NAPOLEON declared to be necessary to the prosperity of both France and England, and to the security of the independence of Europe, seems now to be perfected.

Some excitement has been manifested in London to day by reason of an adverse decision of the Court Martial on Lieut. PERRY, a case entered into in my former communications. He has been sentenced to quit the service, though permitted to sell out. The Commander-in-Chief approves, therefore we may presume the Queen herself will confirm the decision. Truly is it said that since the days of the infamous JEFFREYS, in England there has been nothing like this trial. Revolutionary France, with FOUQUIER TINVILLE as prisoner, might no doubt show plenty of analogous cases, but vainly should we seek for such elsewhere. In no other court could such a verdict have been obtained on such testimony.

On Saturday last the first Educational Exhibition of the Society of Arts, held in St. Martin's Hall, London, was brought to a close. The object proposed to be had in view in forming it, and in instituting the series of lectures delivered in the Hall during the progress of the exhibition, was to instruct school teachers in the methods best adapted to impart substantial and useful knowledge, and to give them the opportunity of inspecting such material aids as are used in the best schools in this country and abroad, for educating the children of the poor. Doubtless the movement has been productive of great good, especially in stirring up a spirit of inquiry, and by throwing doubt on the imagined perfection of the routine of school education as generally practiced. The Society of Arts, it will be borne in mind, led the way to the formation of the Great Exhibition, and of its offspring the Sydenham Crystal Palace. They seem to have entertained the notion of establishing some other exhibition of a more practically useful kind, on a scale of magnitude somewhat proportionate to those colossal structures. St. Martin's Hall is an immense building. It was engaged by the Society apart from their legitimate institution, to be devoted to the display of the material helps to education and to the delivery of lectures in rapid succession during the holidays. Accordingly the exhibition comprised an assemblage of all sorts of things that could be either directly or indirectly applicable to purposes of education in the most comprehensive view of its requisites. Publishers, hydrographers, mineralogists, naturalists, philosophical instrument makers, fire stove manufacturers, artists' colormen, stationers, modelmen, and numerous other trades were invited to contribute towards the occupation of the ample space required to be filled, and by these means there were gathered together a vast number of articles from which schoolmasters might select those that suited their purposes and their funds. Within the two months that St. Martin's Hall has been opened, there have been upwards of sixty lectures, delivered by fifty different lecturers. The lectures which attracted the most crowded audiences were Dr. WHEWELL'S Inaugural Address on the Material Helps of Education, Cardinal WISEMAN'S on the Home Education of the Poor, and Rev. Mr MITCHELL'S on the Study of the Fine Arts. As a whole, the Exhibition has been as successful as its objects were good.

Looking over the Specifications for Patents of the week, I find a very important one by Mr. GEORGE EDWARD DERING, having reference to the Electric Telegraph. Mr. DERING'S invention is applicable to submarine telegraphs, and also to the means of communication by underground or overground wires. Heretofore, in constructing electric telegraphs, where the whole circuit has been made of metal, and also where the conducting property of the earth has been employed as a part of the circuit, it has been considered necessary to cause the wires to be thoroughly insulated each from the others and from the earth; the consequence of which has been that the expense of laying down electric circuits for electric telegraphs has been very great, particularly where the same have crossed the sea or other waters, where not only have the wires been insulated one from another, and from the water or earth, but, in order to protect the insulating matter from injury, great expense has been caused by the use of wire rope, or other means of protection. The present patentee has discovered that a metallic circuit, formed of wires, either wholly uninsulated, or partially so, may be employed for an electric telegraph, provided that the two parts of the circuit are of such a distance apart that the electric current, or a portion of it, would meet with more resistance in passing from one wire to the other, by the water or the earth, or by imperfect conductors which the wires may be attached to or suspended from, than in following the wire. For this purpose he causes the two wires, (which may be of plain galvanized iron, either uninsulated or partially insulated by a coat of varnish or otherwise,) of which a circuit of an electric telegraph is to be formed, to be placed in the water or earth, at a distance apart proportionate to the total length of the circuit. These wires he insulates where they approach one another, to communicate with the instruments and battery or source of electricity, or with a continuation of conductors for carrying on the current, in order to prevent the current passing through the diminished space between the wires. And in the case of intermediate stations, the wires are insulated in each direction from the instruments, in order to insure the current making the circuit of the instruments, and not passing in a large proportion through the earth or water, or other conductors, between the insulated parts of the wire on each side of the station. By these means the cost of the laying down of electric telegraphs, whether submarine or otherwise, is by means of this invention of employing distance between the conductors as a means of insulation, reduced to little more than the mere cost of the conductors for the current, together with that of an insulated wire at each end of the line to complete the circuit between the extremities of the insulated conductors; and the numerous difficulties which attend the insulation of long lengths of wire are avoided, as also the chances of the communication being interrupted by accidents to the insulation

TALK OF THE LITERARY CIRCLES ABROAD.

Extracts from New Books and Magazines.

SPIRIT OF THE LITERARY PRESS.

From Byrom's Journal.

Dr. Parkinson has published the Private Journal and Literary Remains of John Byrom, who, in his day enjoyed great reputation as a literary man. He was a physician, a book collector, a poet—the ifventor of a system of shorthand, upon which he mainly rested his hope of descending to posterity; he was a member of the Royal Society when Sir Isaac Newton was President, and he associated with men whom, to have known, is in itself a reflected fame; and he seems to have exercised a singular influence over all who approached him. But his own assumed named of "John Shadow," was emblematic of his fate. There was scarcely any language, the literature of which was of any value, that he did not master, and he entered heartily into all the questions agitated in his day. The English literary sapers have many pleasant clippings from this work. Here is a testimonial to some men's capability in the old times:

Dr. Ogden dining with Lord Hardwicke, the butler by mistake helped his Lordship and the Doctor to pale brandy instead of champagne. His Lordship discovered the mistake, and withdrew his lips in haste. The Doctor also found out the mistake, but emptied his glass. "I felt it my duty," he explained, "to take whatever your Lordship thought proper to offer me, if not with pleasure, at least in silence."

"Upon another occasion, when the mistress of the house asked him his opinion of a dish of ruffs and reeves (which were *rather under-done*,) he replied, 'They are admirable, Madam—*raw*; what must they have been had they been roasted!'"

Byrom had a very old-fashioned notion of the folly of melancholy. Said he, "I thought I would put down every day some thought or other; what occurred to me this day was, that it was the best thing one could do to be always cheerful, and not to lose any happiness which might result from an easy, cheerful temper, but to have a good heart at all times."

The following concerns the famous debate between Sir R. Walpole and Mr. Pulteney, on the state of the National Debt, in March, 1728:

"I was at the House of Commons t'other day, and wrote shorthand from Sir R. Walpole and other famous speakers, for which I was told I had like to have been taken into custody; but I came away free."

There are several notices of going to hear Henley—"Orator Henley." On one occasion the Doctor took notes of his sermon, which disturbed the orator much, and he sent to request him to desist. The Doctor refused to comply; and poor orator Henley had nothing for it but to begin reading as fast as possible, fairly advancing the Doctor.

Here is a glimpse of a notorious mad: "Yesterday Mr. Ward, of Hackney, stood in the pillory, a prodigious mob, but he was guarded by a great number of hired constables, &c.; I was going by towards Mr. Whitworth's as he was coming from his station, he took into the first tavern he could." This was John Ward, of Hackney, M. P., who being convicted of forgery, was first expelled the House, and then sentenced to the pillory, February, 1727. Pope alludes to him—"As thick as eggs at Ward in pillory." Dr. Byrom went to the Old Bailey to hear the trial of Jonathan Wild, and on the 24th of May, 1725, he notes in his journal: "Jo. Clowes called on me about 11 to go see Jonathan Wild, who went by to be hanged to-day. I stood at Abingdon's coffee-house door. Jonathan sat in the cart between two others, in a nightgown and periwig, but no hat on, a book in his hand, and he cried much, and the mob hooted him as he passed along." In a letter to his wife, Byrom further says: "He (Wild) took opium to poison himself last night, as they say, but it did not quite take effect. He was very loath to be hanged when it came to't. The mob pelted him at the very gallows."

Extracts from James Hannay on Satirists.

THE FOOL.

I fear that in those days the satirist was not a dignified character. The humbler satirist and wag was a professed buffoon; and he represented the comic element, for many generations, in the capacity of fool. I have said before, that that figure deserves some investigation: who and what could these men have been who have lived in this world on that footing? Was he tinctured with insanity; and did he derive his intellectual light from what we popularly call a crack in his skull? Shakspeare has drawn him, and so as to make him a prominent personage. Holbein has painted him as part of the family group of one of the greatest and wisest men of his time. Surely there must have been some amusing quality about Harry Patenson, if he could interest the leisure of such a man as Sir Thomas More? It is a difficult subject; but it seems only too clear that the poor fool's position was a very dubious and questionable one; he went loose about the court-yard of the castle like a pet hound, and was summoned when he was wanted. He might say truth now and then; but he had to invest it in some such form that it looked as if he had tumbled on it by accident; and he cannot have seriously set up for a wise man, or he would have interfered too much. It was humor in livery; satire going about in a mean form, like an oriental prince under enchantment. From the names of fools, it seems pretty certain that they were of the lower orders. I suppose, that when a wag was born on one of a baron's manors, the news came in time to the château—where, you may be sure, the old existing official said that the young beginner was an over-rated fool, and had no real talent as a wag. However, this species of reviewing could not be long successful. Lady Mabel would hear of the younker's merry conceits. In brief, here was a kind of career, at all events, for many a poor fellow born naturally a small wag; while he behaved himself all went well; and if he misbehaved himself, he was whipped.

THEODORE HOOK.

"We see the artfulness of the man, who studies to wound with the air of a superior being. In serving up slander and scandal, the same dramatic dignity is preserved; *he would have you believe that the mud he flings at you fell from heaven.* This theatrical side of the Junius character is very curious and peculiar, and makes him cut a figure half-Roman and half-French, and look like the ghost of Brutus uttering quotations from a lampoon.

THOMAS MOORE.

Moore's talents and gifts are to be recognised; and there is no difficulty in doing that—they lie on the top; and "he who runs" may admire. He is a brilliant man; a melodious, ornamental, glittering genius; a genius like an Eastern dancing-girl, with bells at the ancles, and bells at the waist, ringing with lively music, and bright with holiday-color in the sunshine. All very graceful and pretty, no doubt. But the fancy, rather than the heart, is touched by the spectacle; and sometimes seriously-disposed persons had better keep in doors when the performance is going to begin. Wit, and that species of fancy which is akin to wit, was Moore's greatest and most striking gift. You see it in his love-songs, and melancholy songs, and in his descriptions, equally. He never wrote a love-song to compare with Shelley's. Nature is not his quality. *Lalla Rookh* is a tissue of brilliant construction—as fine as glass-blowing; but the heart of the Eastern life is not there at all; only the ornament, the gaiety, the exterior of it: what you would see of it in a ballet, in fact. How tawdry is all that beauty compared with Wordsworth or Keats! I doubt if it ranks above *virtu*.

THEODORE HOOK.

He began (we are told) his satirical career with the Queen's trial, and with songs and ballads of the comic description, but full of ill-nature, against Caroline of Brunswick. He made great fun of those who attended her court, representing them as "grummers from Wapping," and ladies from "Blowbladder Row." This is the kind of pleasantry which fills his novels, and which made his fame. He was the most eminent man of that school, the leading principle of which is, or was, that no good can come out of Bloomsbury; that good wine, and good cookery, and good manners, are confined to certain regions of the West (where the Satirist, of course, is to be found), and to the inhabitants of which, comic narratives of the way fish is served, and wine handed round, in more unfortunate neighborhoods, are to be perpetually supplied by dint of functionary. * * * Ultimately he ruined his heart, his circumstances, and (what was a still greater loss) his stomach; and so died. The biographer above mentioned observes, that his funeral was ill attended by his great friends. But we need not wonder at that. A funeral is a well known "bore;" and, besides, the most brilliant wag cannot be amusing on the occasion of his own interment.

Books Most Read by the English.

The following were among the books issued to readers at the Mary-le-bone Library, in the past six months, and were delivered out the number of times specified in each instance; London Journal, 910; Illustrated London News, 600; Arabian Nights, 561; Chambers's Journal, 475; Robinson Crusoe, 310; Bleak House, 291; Oliver Twist, 225; Valentine Vox, 242; Nicholas Nickleby, 190; Wild Sports of the West, 183; Macaulay's History of England, 178; Don Quixote, 177; Half Hours with the Best Authors, 170; Pendennis, 156; Shakspeare, 152; Barnaby Rudge, 155; Bonaparte's Napoleon, 150; Southey's Life of Nelson, 150; Thiers's French Revolution, 147; Penny Cyclopædia, 153; Uncle Tom's Cabin, 147; Chambers's Miscellany, 145; Naval and Military Sketch-book, 144; Paul Clifford, 140; David Copperfield, 139; Grote's History of Greece, 127; Goldsmith's Animated Nature, 136; Jack Hinton, 128; Collection of Travels, 126; Ivanhoe, 125; Pelham, 115; Thorpe's Yule-Tide Stories, 119; Old Curiosity Shop, 113; Tom Burke, 112; Scott's Pirate, 110; Rob Roy, 105; Shipwrecks of the Royal Navy, 101; Layard's Nineveh, 96; Hume and Smollett, 91; Byron's Poems, 90; Fireside Journal, 86; Working Man's Friend, 78; Martin Chuzzlewit, 77; Strickland's Queens of England, 67; Colonies of Australia, 77; Handbook of London, 63; Bancroft's America, 62; M'Culloch's Geographical Dictionary, 59; Waverley, 57; Boswell's Johnson, 54; My Novel, 55; Cartons, 58; Rudiments of Painting, 56; Russell's Modern Europe, 50; Turner's Geometry, 45; Life of Wellington, 42; Gulliver's Travels, 42; Goldsmith's Greece, 40; Chaucer, 39; Humboldt's Cosmos, 29; Bacon's Essays, 33; Lardner's Steam Engine, 30; Hood's Poems, 30.

Case of Love at First Sight.

The first time Mr. Opie saw his future wife was at an evening party. Some of those present were eagerly expecting the arrival of Miss Alderson, but the evening was wearing away, and still she did not appear; at length the door was flung open, and she entered, bright and smiling, dressed in a robe of blue, her neck and arms bare, and on her head a small bonnet, placed in somewhat coquettish style sideways, and surmounted by a plume of three white feathers. Her beautiful hair hung in rich waving tresses over her shoulders; her face was kindling with pleasure at sight of her old friends; and her whole appearance was animated and glowing. At the time she came in Opie was sitting on a sofa beside Mr. F., who had been saying from time to time "Amelia is coming; Amelia will surely come. Why is she not here?" He was interrupted by his companion eagerly exclaiming "Who is that? Who is that?" and, hastily rising, he pressed forward to be introduced to the fair object whose sudden appearance had so impressed him. He was evidently smitten, charmed at first sight; and, as she says, "almost from my first arrival Mr. Opie became my avowed lover."

In due time the lover was married, and seems to have passed the nine years of "wedded bliss" more happily than most people. Mr Opie was a thoroughly domestic husband, and his quiet and studious habits were rarely disturbed except now and then by the gadding propensities of his wife; on such occasions he was wont sometimes to be querulous.

Sewers.

Sewers seem in various ways amongst the best friends of antiquarians and historians. The excavation of one at Gloucester, which lately produced some remains which were exhibited at the Society of Antiquaries, has since brought to light a part of the foundations either of Holy Trinity Church, removed about a century and a half ago, or of its tower. A stone ring, supposed to have once formed the upper part of the font, also turned up. In laying down the drainage-pipes in some of the streets, the workmen came upon several examples of Roman tesselated pavement, in excellent preservation, at about 10 feet below the surface. An encaustic tile floor is spoken of as having been discovered in Westgate-street.—*Athenæum.*

Copyright.

Paying five shillings and filling up a printed form at Stationers' Hall, secures the copyright of an English book for forty-two years, or for seven years after the death of the author. Four copies of the complete work must also be sent to Stationers' Hall, and one copy to the British Museum. Copyright is personal property, and may be transferred, leased or rented.

A Weak Stomach.

On one occasion the Vice-Chancellor, Dean Miller, said to me very abruptly, "You have been looking at me some time; I know what you are thinking on; you think that I eat a confounded deal!" "No, Sir," I said; "I am surprised that you eat of such a variety of dishes." "The truth is," said he, "I have a very weak stomach, and when it has digested as much as it can of one kind of food, it will set to work and digest some other." I observed to him, "That the weakness of his stomach resembled that of Dr. Topping, a physician at Colchester, who, when a gentleman with whom he was dining expressed some dissatisfaction at his not taking claret, which had been provided expressly for him, answered: "I have no objection to take a bottle, or a couple, of claret, but I have so weak a stomach, I am obliged to drink a bottle of port first!"—*Cunning's Reminiscences.*

Subjects for Sculpture.

Says an Art Critic "The modern sculptor has still a thousand unattained ideals. Subjects never treated, and subjects never treated successfully. Both these then are untrodden paths for rising genius that may lead from obscurity to fame. An ideal attained is henceforward unworthy the aspirations of the great. The fiery chariot that bore Elijah to Heaven descended no more to earth,—certainly never to be driven for hire through the streets of Jerusalem. Yet, in spite of the dozens of second hand Venuses that meet the eye, the Andromedas bound to rocks with watch-chains, and the Nymphs ballet-dancing and posture-making, too self-conscious to be modest or too obtrusively modest to be virtuous,—in spite of men enervated to womanhood and women fit only for the "Bower of Vain Delights," the old mythology is not yet exhausted and Scripture is scarcely touched. We have never yet seen a sculptor attempt to represent Pandora newly animated or Pandora kneeling to open the casket. Pan mourning for Syrinx, and Daphne pursued by Apollo, are subjects which an imagination that required no guide would rejoice in.

The Weekly *News* says: "In the above book a good deal of talent is thrown away upon a worthless plot. Few things in literature are so ridiculous, and in the end so objectionable, as the attempt to get up a fashionable novel of the antique English or modern French stamp, out of the materials of American society,—dressing up American heroes and villians in the cast off fopperies or rags of European Brummels or Sheppards. We all lose by this, for if the writers were but a little less fascinated by European scenes, they would find on their noble continent innumerable phases of life and nature waiting to be caught and made to charm the world in new and beautiful forms of fiction. Even for purposes of effect, Mrs. Stephens errs in choosing that which is vicious in English aristocratic society,—to that which is the disgrace of the wealthier classes in her native land. *She had better have been national, even in her vulgarity.* But though she makes this foolish mistake with human character, we must do her the justice to say that she does seem to be aware that America has natural scenery, rivers, forests and landscapes of her own, and consequently we have a few striking pages. When away, also, from the main story, there are passages of a comic kind, smacking of the soil is one." The italicised sentence is a fine one for a critic's.

Dogs of Old Actæon's Breed.

In Mr. Christma's *Sultan*, he speaks of the dogs of the East. They are, as we said, a fierce race, but if unmolested will not attack you, in Constantinople at least, though dangerous to meet in the open country, if you have no stick to defend you, but from a stick or a stone they will fly, has given the effect of both by experience. An English traveler, some years ago, had strayed from the city where he was—either Adrianople or Constantinople,—and was enjoying his classical stroll exceedingly, when he found his progress suddenly interrupted by a pack of dogs, all barking at once, and making a dead set at him; he quickened his pace, and they tore after him; he stopped and faced them, then they halted too, and then again the pursuit recommenced until, quite exhausted, he sunk on the ground to rest for a moment; the dogs immediately sat down in a semi-circle before him, left off barking, and patiently awaited his rising, and then the hunt recommenced until he sat down again, when his canine foes very gravely did the same. Provoking as it was, he could not help laughing, as it recalled a similar circumstance in the *Odyssey*, which he had regarded as a poetical fiction; however, most luckily for him, a shepherd came in sight, who, seeing his dilemma, called off the dogs, and told him how dangerous they were; indeed, as he justly observed, the story of Actæon, who was devoured by his own dogs, might well be a fiction.

Reported for the New-York Daily Times.

GENTLEMEN OF THE MARYLAND INSTITUTE:

The exhibition of the Maryland Institute are already beginning to be viewed with interest beyond the limits of our own State. The central position of the city of Baltimore invests with a more than local interest these periodical displays of domestic skill and industry. Accessible to all parts of the Union, it is not without the prospect of an honorable, if not a laudable notoriety, that the successful inventor embraces the opportunity held out to him, to make known the triumphs of his genius. He stands there in the midst of a competition from all the States. This toward is of the whole Union. National in its tendencies, this noble institution, while its more particular purpose has been to stimulate home industry, will always present attractions to the public at large which cannot fail to increase as our country goes on to expand in population and wealth.

There is nothing in the character of this wonderful age more remarkable than the world has been called to witness at any former period, which has exercised a more controlling influence over the affairs of men, in every country, under every phase of political power and progress, than the successful development of the mechanic arts. In peace and invoke in the profitable direction of labor, and the multiplication of all those important inventions which have contributed in so many forms to the well being of society, and in the creation of those plans and elements of destruction which may be almost said to have rendered conflicts between nations even less frequent, because of the terrific and formidable consequences to which they lead, we behold the genius of the age most strikingly illustrated. Human skill and invention have regarded nothing as impossible within the limits of rational speculation. The world has not unfrequently stood amazed amidst the dazzle and splendor of its own achievements, and men begin to wonder what new discoveries are still to be proclaimed in that seemingly exhausted field, which has already been so prolific of its fruits.

Surrounded by the display which it has been the good fortune of the Committee to spread before you, with the modes and facilities of intercommunication upon which they have drawn so liberally in their contributions from distant States, it may not be inappropriate to mention, as illustrative of a period in our early history, not very remote, that in 1759—not a century ago—Gen. WASHINGTON, then engaged in agricultural pursuits in Virginia, wrote to his agent in London, to supply him with such articles of manufacture as in the then limited growth of the mechanic arts in this country, it was found inconvenient or impracticable to command at home. In the list enumerated by him, are agricultural implements, silk, woolen and cotton fabrics——wearing apparel; and indeed most of the leading articles which serve to swell the catalogue of your present exhibition.

At a still later period in the life of this great man, he had occasion to attend the meeting of the first Continental Congress in Philadelphia. The distance from Mount Vernon was something short of *one hundred and fifty miles*. The undertaking was one of no common magnitude; and we gather from his diary, that on the *fifth* day of his departure, he succeeded in accomplishing his long looked-for destination, in the city of Brotherly Love.

How full of instruction as well as interest are these scraps of early history! Before and around you to-night, in this spacious and brilliant hall, are the exclusive products of American industry, wrought into every useful and profitable shape, by the skill of those whom the free institutions which that illustrious man contributed so largely to establish, have since called into being. What country so prosperous that does not find a competitor here, in all those characteristics of intellectual power and physical adaptation, which make up the measure of practical excellence? Where has the human mind in so brief a space displayed itself in so many forms of usefulness, or striven more diligently in the great work of human advancement? Trammeled by no hereditary drawbacks; borne down by no weight of oppression, it has gone forth in its original and unrestrained power, and its impress is everywhere to be seen. We have reached a period when this country may well proclaim her independence of all foreign aid. She wants no support from beyond her own limits. England, upon whose mechanical skill she was compelled to throw herself, as we have seen, in the infancy of her progress, can furnish nothing at this time which is not within the range and compass of her own industrial pursuits: she has lived, in fact, to reciprocate, in no small degree, the benefits heretofore extended to her, by the introduction into that proud country, of the works of her own production and manufacture. Whether of utility or luxury, we behold here to-night the evidences of a progress, if not in many instances matured perfection, which cannot fail to command attention, while it gives earnest of a yet more glorious future.

Nor must I omit to notice the fact, in connection with the incidents to which I have called your attention, that within the hearing of my voice on this occasion, there may be those who, little more than an hour ago, left their homes in the Federal City to participate in this brilliant reunion; and still more worthy of note, within the brief space of eighteen hours, in defiance of barriers which were long deemed to be insurmountable, have been transferred from the shores of the Ohio to the Chesapeake—a distance of nearly *four hundred miles*, by improvements which owe their origin to your own capital and enterprise.

The early history of this country has been marked by characteristics, in which we have reason to feel an elevated pride. Descended from an ancestry whose liberal principles and successful courage maintained for them, through so many centuries, the mastery of the Old World, the Founders of our Constitution brought with them the amplest qualifications for the mission of freedom in which they were embarked. They had studied the causes which had marked the progress and downfall of nations, and they were fully prepared to profit by the errors which the world's history had spread before them. The influence of Free Government no sooner diffused itself under their wise auspices, than a new era immediately dawned. Our republic, founded on principles of equality, imparted activity to every department of industry within its limits. The arts flourished—literature extended the circle of its attraction—freedom of action and opinion predominated in the remotest corner, and the effect of this system gave a fresh impetus in the development of faculties, which had been long dormant under the restraints of more absolute dominion. The genius of the age, which had been stimulated by the causes to which I have referred, burst forth in a sublimity which could not fail to attract the attention of the civilized world. It was the pride of our early history that the establishment of our Government found us prepared to enter at once upon that proud career which has since distinguished our progress—a career which, in the lustre of its achievements—in the combination of its deeds of daring and of valor—of wisdom and of virtue—may claim to have taken precedence of the stirring events of the present, as well as of past centuries.

It has been a reproach, heretofore, that the empire of letters in this country had given birth, in its early stages, to no works of original merit, and that our annals abounded in fewer specimens of genius than those of any other people. To this charge, Mr. JEFFERSON has replied with becoming spirit, in an answer to the Abbé RAYNAL. He repudiated the idea advanced by that learned man, and in a triumphant vindication of our just pretensions, he claimed for us no small share of the applause which the world bestows upon such as have labored successfully in the field of useful discovery. It was not contended that we had attained the celebrity of England, or France, or Germany, nor was it anticipated that such results could have been realized in the few years comprised in our annals as an independent nation. But it was not to be denied that we had gone forth in the morning of our existence, and had labored well and faithfully; that our labors had redounded to the benefit of mankind, and had aided philosophy by ingenious developments, and enlarged the sphere of mechanical research; and added new blossoms to the already brilliant chaplet of literature. "In war," said Mr. JEFFERSON, "we have produced a WASHINGTON, whose memory will be adored while liberty shall have votaries—whose name will triumph over time, and will in future ages assume its just station among the most celebrated worthies of the world. That wretched philosophy shall be [illegible] would have arraigned him among the degenerate of nature. In physics we have [illegible]KLIN, than whom no one of the [illegible] made more important discoveries, [illegible] philosophy with more, or more [illegible] of the phenomena of nature. [illegible] Mr. RITTENHOUSE second to [illegible]ing; that in genius he must be [illegible] self-taught. As in philosophy [illegible]overnment, in oratory, in the plas[illegible] show that America, though but a child [illegible] has already given general proof as well of the higher kind, which arouse the best feelings of man, which call him into action, which subordinate his freedom and conduct him to happiness, as of the subordinate, which serve to support him only."

The influence of this admirable system of gov-

If there is any principle connected with human government on which the God of Nature has stamped the impress of infallibility, it is that which establishes the right of self-rule—that right which, although down-trodden and baffled in its progress of political revolution, is still fixed and unshaken in its eternal application. The power of the usurper cannot extinguish or control it. It is beyond adventitious influence; it is destined to sustain through all ages the free spirit of man, in his struggles against arbitrary power and lawless dominion.

We have abundant reason to congratulate ourselves on the encouraging results of our happy institutions. Forced by political persecution to seek a footing in this favored land, we have founded a Government which has continued to increase in power until the eyes of the civilized world are being attracted toward the secret of its success. It has braved the sneers of the political skeptic; it has defied the power of formidable combinations to break down and destroy it; it has established the practicability of representative government on the basis of equality; and its shining example is fast dissipating the clouds which have so long hovered over the march of free principles. The success of this great experiment has attracted the attention of the oppressed in every quarter of the globe. They see here its triumph in the rapid strides we are making to power and greatness—in the astounding results of human labor when left free and untrammeled; and in those developments of intellectual power and resources which have had no parallel in the history of nations.

To this, gentlemen, and this alone, are you indebted for the prosperity which marks every department of labor within your limits—for the elevation of your national character—for the extraordinary stimulus which has been given to your mechanical pursuits—and for the attractive display which the Maryland Institute is enabled to spread before you on this occasion—creditable, not only to the State of Maryland, but to the whole Union.

The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

...Conventions.

The Whig Convention at Syracuse last evening nominated MYRON H. CLARK, of Canada, at present a member of the State Senate, for Governor of New-York, HENRY J. RAYMOND, of New-York, for Lieutenant Governor, HENRY FITZHUGH, of Oswego, for Canal Commissioner, and NORWOOD BOWNE State Prison Inspector. The nominations were made unanimous.

A series of resolutions were read which it does a body's heart good to read. There are no "inexpedient benefits" in them. They are emphatic in their denunciation of the Kansas-Nebraska bill and all who aided its passage, and explicit on the Slavery question. Read them.

The New-York Weekly Times.

This week's issue of the NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES commences the *fourth* year of its publication. During the first year its circulation was larger than that of the first year of any other secular paper published in the City, and during the last year it has steadily and rapidly increased. It is now in point of circulation, a most desirable medium for those who wish to advertise their wares to the people of the country. As to its claims as a Family Newspaper, we have only to say that we meditate no change, either in its general conduct or character, or in its mechanical and typographical execution. We shall do all in our power to make the WEEKLY TIMES, the best family and general newspaper issued in this City,—prompt and reliable in its intelligence, moderate and judicious in its tone, temperate and respectful towards opponents, though fearless and decided in its political discussions, seeking the advancement of society through the agencies of education and religion, and keeping ever in mind the responsibilities and duties, as well as the powers and privileges, of the profession to which it belongs. We have no reason to doubt that such a course will command public confidence and favor hereafter, as it has done hitherto.

English Publishers and their Competition.

Political John Bull has recently enlightened publishing John Bull in a remarkable manner. The time consumed in the passage of a sunbeam to the earth is measured by science. The rate at which sound travels is accurately known. But not before have we had such full data for estimating the speed with which a decision in the House of Lords could reach all the great printing presses of England. The ancient personage that has to be seized by the forelock lest he escape altogether, has had a long arm extended to his tuft of hair. Publishers have made him a prisoner, and put him to hard service. Nor do we wonder. For it is not in us to wonder at John Bull. His smartness is our daily expectation. Shrewd enough for any emergency, and bold to venture if assurance pave the way, the quiet old gentleman never fails to turn the changes of things to his account.

The late decision in the "Lords" has opened foreign books to active competition in the publishing trade. Such a stir has rarely been witnessed. No copyrights stand between eager booksellers and distant authors: the great breakwater has been thrown down, and the mighty waves, long kept back in sullen restraint, have rushed in with fury unchecked. It is quite an era for manufacturers of paper. Publishers date a new epoch. Domestic writers are stunned. Reviewers rub their eyes and take in the vision. English troops may be slow in the Russian war, but the book-men are thoroughly alive to the grandeur of the sudden occasion. Indeed, appearances are alarming. We fear that they may "bite and devour one another." We fear that competition may produce collision. The last form of free-trade is such an arousing novelty that a rupture of blood-vessels is to be apprehended. There is, however, a slight comfort. "The attack"—(see that military word!)—the attack, says the Publishers' Circular of London for Sept. 1, "has been promptly met by the original publishers of the authors' editions." Matters, then, are not in the final stage of terribleness. There is always hope where an "*attack*" is met. Promptness is a virtue—never more so than among belligerents.

We have a private bulletin on the state of affairs. It declares, "Such is the stagnation in our literary world, that we do little beyond emulating you in the reprint of our neighbors' works. The tables seem in reality to be turned. Our printing and publishing are now for the multitude, and chiefly consisting of American works." Says the Publishers' Circular: "The following is a summary of the different editions that have come under our notice of their (the reprinters') last new books: PRESCOTT'S, 2 or 3; 'Sunny Memories,' 7; 'Lamplighter,' 7; 'Flower of the Family,' 3; 'Convent and Manse,' 2; 'Fashion and Famine,' 3; and each fresh announcement only seems to emulate another." The above looks like a formidable start in the new race, and we hope that, like the ancient runners, John Bull has laid aside everything that would fetter free motion. Only on one point are we at all troubled. John Bull used to be extremely conscientious on this subject. It was the "apple" of his intellectual and moral eye. His most sensitive nerve was right there. The cheap publishing in America sorely grieved his sense of right and wrong, and he did everything to reclaim us. He expostulated; he almost wept over his incorrigible cousin. On our account, he ate less roast beef; for our sake, he bowed his head among the bulrushes. But it was of no avail. Trade would be trade. Sad and sorrowful over his guilty relative, he, at last, receives a decision from the Lords of the Realm, and straightway consoles himself. That authority is not to be disputed. The casuistical question is settled; and dear John Bull is forever relieved of any pangs of conscience as to the morality of stealing. Let a day of thanksgiving be proclaimed. Things are not so bad as they seem. England is abreast with a progressive age. ALMS-HOUSES and LONDON POOR may very properly rejoice. Conservatives and Radicals may shake hands, and a general tea-...

...Already the glad prophecy by the abolition of Corn Laws and monopolies, with better tables and more abundant food, what a millennium of books now awaits them! CHAMBERS may indite a fresher and fuller article on "Laudation of Trash," and Lord MORPETH may lecture with a braver heart before Mechanics' Institutes.

The New English Stamp Act.

Naturally anxious to raise "the supplies" for the war in which England is now engaged, Mr. GLADSTONE, Chancellor of the Exchequer, lately bethought of a new subject for taxation. The principle upon which British legislation deals with the taxes is extremely simple. A tax becomes unpopular, and a movement is got up to obtain its diminution or repeal. The Minister of Finance resists as long as he possibly can, but generally yields in the end. The obnoxious impost is diminished or abolished, and the anti-tax agitators are in a paroxysm of delight—probably relieving itself by a public dinner and a suitable amount of self-glorification and mutual admiration speeches. But the Chancellor of Exchequer cannot dispense with the money which the diminished or repealed tax has brought into the public treasury. He looks out for another source of income, and finding or making it, obtains the desiderated money out of that. The process, on the whole, is not much unlike that of the ingenious personage whose blanket was inconveniently short, or whose legs were unreasonably long. With an originality of genius above all eulogy, he cut six inches from the bottom of the blanket, and sewed the strip on the top of it. After all, he complained that the blanket was no longer than at first. So with reduction or repeal of a tax in England—as the money must be had, what is removed from one source is applied to another, and (as the blanket became no longer,) the taxation becomes no less than before. The whole process is as plain as a demonstration in Euclid, or as A B C in a child's alphabet.

Mr. GLADSTONE, now the Financial Minister of England, has made a few slight changes in some of the taxes, by which certain classes have been more or less relieved. Anything like *bona fide* extensive reductions are out of the question, just now, when ten millions sterling have already been sunk in the abysm of an unfathomable war. On the contrary, Mr. GLADSTONE looked about for an opportunity of putting on a new tax. He found it, and has brought the screw to bear upon it—with a vengeance!

In the New Stamp Act, passed in the last session of the British Parliament, it is ruled that all Foreign Bills of Exchange, negotiated in England, shall be duly stamped. Hitherto, such documents have been exempt from such a tax. The operation may be described in a very few words. A merchant in New-York, we will say, sends a Bill of Exchange to England, representing such or such an amount. In future, before that commercial instrument is negotiated or negotiable, a stamp must be affixed to it, in England. The amount of this stamp varies (by the new act) from two cents upon a bill of Five Pounds and under, to Two Pounds Five Shillings, where the value of the Bill is £4,000, or upwards. From £750 to £1,000 the duty is ten shillings, British.

This is likely to be a profitable import, though mercantile men, in and of England, complain of the high rate of the stamp. All, under ordinary circumstances, that could be done is, to submit to the impost. But Mr. GLADSTONE has drawn up his Act of Parliament so loosely and clumsily that its operation will throw the entire foreign trade of England into inextricable confusion.

Bills of Exchange from the Colonies or foreign countries, are frequently, indeed generally, drawn in sets of *three*, for security and convenience. Generally, also, the separate bills composing each set are sent to England by different ships. They are worded particularly, so that the bill which may first come to hand shall be duly honored, "second and third bills" of same amount and date being unpaid. By the new Stamp Act, which comes into operation on October 11, a stamp must be placed upon *each* bill of the three, although no use whatever is made, or can be made, of two of them, so that if the amount be from £750 to £1,000, for example, instead of using *one* ten shilling stamp, *three* must be paid for. Any thing more closely resembling swindling, (for it does not arrive at the bad dignity of being open robbery,) has never disgraced the financial legislation of a great nation.

Bad as this is, it is not all, nor is it *the worst*. The Bank of England drew the attention of the Board of Inland Revenue to this exaction, seeking information, if not relief. The Board has replied, very curtly, that there is no remedy, that there can be none, and that the Bank has not arrived at the bottom of the case. It seems that not only must *all* the bills of exchange be stamped, at a heavy rate, to give them validity, but no single one can be negotiated unless all three have duly arrived in England and have been as duly stamped. This operation must lead to many and important inconveniences. For instance, A forwards produce to England, from America or France, or any British colony, and draws on B, the consignee. He sends his bill and its duplicate to England, by three different ships. Two of those vessels arrive, the third is unhappily delayed or lost. The third bill has been kept back or destroyed by such delay or loss. The sagacious "Board" in England declares that neither of the two bills, which duly arrived, can be negotiated, as all three must be present for simultaneous stamping. Let a ship be lost, let a letter be lost, and the two bills which are in hand become utterly valueless! The Bank of England naturally conceived that this utter absurdity was accidental. The Board of Inland Revenue (it used to be called the Board of Excise, but they got ashamed of the name,) replies, most distinctly, that the effect of the section referred to "is to prohibit the negotiation of one part unless all the parts are duly stamped and transferred."

The obnoxious statute can be repealed; of course it can. But Parliament will not meet, at the earliest, until November—probably not until February, for Ministers want to avoid Legislative action at present, while, will unquestionably not be the letter of the New Stamp Act for some months. The foreign and colonial trade of England will be greatly inconvenienced during that period, be it of short or long duration. Perhaps what is called an Order in Council, may be issued in the interim, suspending the operation of the section complained of. But it is a very dangerous exercise of power, rarely resorted to, for the Queen in Council to nullify an Act of Parliament. The whole affair reflects little credit on Mr. GLADSTONE's ability as a legislator and minister. How his father (the late Sir JOHN GLADSTONE, of Fasque,) would have been indignant, as a great merchant, at such blundering law-making as this!

The "Snarl" at Boulogne.

Considerable curiosity has been raised by the abrupt retreat of the King of the Belgians, and after him, the King of Portugal, from the hospitalities of the child of fortune who calls himself "Emperor of the French." In the following letter, (from the editor of a London daily paper to a friend in this City,) will be found a few facts and some speculations which throw some light upon the subject:

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1854.

The visit of King LEOPOLD to LOUIS NAPOLEON having terminated so very abruptly as to create a belief that there had sprung up a coolness between them, you may wish to know the facts. Here they are, as far as we yet know: LOUIS NAPOLEON's great aim, at present, is to parade his alliance with England. Therefore he invited our Prince ALBERT to visit him in his military capacity, at the camp at St. Omar, which now consists of 100,000 men. There was some demur here, both at Court and in the Cabinet, whether ALBERT should be allowed to accept the invitation. LEOPOLD of Belgium was consulted, and is said to have urged the importance of keeping NAPOLEON in good temper. Then came the question, how long should the visit cover, and in what manner it should be paid. The decision was that ALBERT should leave on Monday, (yesterday) and remain until next Saturday. Also, that he should be attended with as much display as possible. To do this last, Lord HARDINGE, our Commander-in-Chief, was to attend him, as well as a staff of officers of high rank, and the Duke of NEWCASTLE, Minister of War.

NAPOLEON also invited LEOPOLD of Belgium and the young King of Portugal. Here were three Coburgs.

Just as LEOPOLD was about leaving Brussels, his Ministry showed symptoms of resigning—a feat which they speedily accomplished. He telegraphed to NAPOLEON that he wished to see him, but was unable to spare the time. He added that, if NAPOLEON could meet him at Calais, he would run into that port, were it only to take the hand of "His Imperial Majesty" in his own. On this intimation, NAPOLEON intimated his assent, and proceeded to Calais where he arrived at noon on Saturday. At 2, on the same day, LEOPOLD arrived, with his eldest son, the Duke of BRABANT, and drove on to DESSIN's, (the hotel mentioned in STERNE's "Sentimental Journey,") where NAPOLEON received him with open arms. They walked together, rode together, dined together, and, above all, *talked* together. Early next morning the Imperial and Royal party drove on to Boulogne, where, however, the great heat prevented any military evolutions. That afternoon (Sunday) LEOPOLD and his son embarked at Boulogne, for Ostend, as a Cabinet Council was to be held at Brussels at noon next day, at which the King was to preside.

In this detail you find the brevity of LEOPOLD's visit naturally accounted for. But the King of Portugal, with the Duke of OPORTO, (his brother,) who arrived at Boulogne at mid-day yesterday from Paris, and met with a cordial reception from NAPOLEON, took it into his head, after inspecting the camp, suddenly to go off to Brussels by railway the same afternoon, actually without waiting to partake of the dinner prepared for him with the Emperor at the Imperial Hotel at Capicure. No one seemed to know what this meant, but it came close after a confidential convention with NAPOLEON on their return from the camp. There is a report that the Portuguese princes, with the Duke of BRABANT will return from Brussels before the departure of ALBERT. But no one quite believes that. ALBERT, by the way, arrived this morning at Brussels and has had a brilliant reception.

There is a prevalent belief here that NAPOLEON and the young King of Portugal had a serious talk on Spanish affairs, and that on PEDRO's intimating the expediency of having the Peninsula under one monarch (as formerly) instead of its being divided into the two realms of Spain and Portugal, he was met with a decided rebuff from NAPOLEON, who said that he would not interfere in favor of such a transaction, nor permit any other power to do so either. On this, it is said, the King of Portugal, with the petulance of his boyish years, declared that he must return to his relations at Brussels.

Of course, this presumed conversation must be chiefly guess-work, though there may have been some difference of opinion between the Emperor and the King. In our political circles here, it is firmly believed that the King of the Belgians, Prince ALBERT, and the Duke of SAXE COBURG are determined, if they can, to obtain the crown of Spain for their young relative, the King of Portugal,—that Queen CHRISTINA, though her own daughter must then be deposed, is willing to assist, that she may punish Spain, (you will notice that she fled to *Lisbon*,—that the Coburg gathering at Boulogne was to win NAPOLEON's consent,—that he is decidedly opposed to foreign interference with the internal affairs of other nations,—and that the young King of Portugal has prematurely spoiled the whole scheme by broaching it too soon.

A few days will show whether this be the case. LEOPOLD will probably try to set things aright. But I am in doubt whether any inducement can make LOUIS NAPOLEON abandon his avowed principle of non-intervention."

☞ Sugar has been made from the pumpkin, and it is said to be quite as profitable for that purpose as the beet. There will be no necessity in Yankeedom, as on previous occasions, to postpone Thanksgiving for want of sweetening, and the next invention in this line we expect to see will be some way of making pumpkin pies, those indispensable requisites for the observance of that time-honored household festival, sweeten themselves.

Political.

Hon. DAVID T. DISNEY, of Ohio, the present Democratic Member of Congress for the First Congressional District, part of Hamilton County—city of Cincinnati—has been thrown out of nomination by his party. The preliminary election resulted for

GEORGE H. PENDLETON	1,596
DAVID T. DISNEY	1,266

There appears to have been great irregularity in the Thirteenth Ward, and a heavy, if not fraudulent vote thrown. Had the Ward been thrown out, DISNEY's majority would have been 32. But the result was affirmed by the County Convention. For the Second District, WILLIAM S. GROESBECK was put in nomination. Both the districts stand a good chance of being carried by the Whigs at the October election.

In the Columbus District of the same State, a hard fight is going on between Dr. OLDS, the present member, a Nebraska Democrat, and SAMUEL GALLOWAY, old line Clay Whig and Anti-Nebraska. The candidates are *stumping* the District together, Kentucky and Tennessee fashion. The chances against OLDS.

The Pennsylvania contest for Governor is growing interesting. Governor BIGLER, Nebraska Democrat, is opposed by Mr. POLLOCK, of Northumberland, once a Whig member of Congress, and an estimable man, opposed to Nebraska, and not obnoxious to the Know-Nothings, who control a vast majority in the City and County of Philadelphia. Pennsylvania is generally a strong Democratic State, hard to carry in a popular election by the Whigs; but they did in 1840 and in 1848, and will make a vigorous, and we hope successful, fight in October.

...Committee was held this evening at Tammany Hall, Mr. D. B. STEARNS in the Chair.

The Committee was principally occupied with appointing the time and places and Inspectors of the Primary Elections. After a lengthy debate Tuesday evening, Oct. 3, was determined upon.

The following resolution was offered and adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee of one from each ward be appointed to take the necessary steps for a Ratification Meeting to be held at Tammany to respond to the action of the Syracuse Convention.

The Committee then adjourned.

Amusements.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.—Last evening the play of "The Wife" was given here—the leading characters by Miss JULIA DEAN and Mr. E. EDDY. It is the policy of "stars" of course to produce those pieces in which they most excel, but if they were all of "The Wife" stamp it is scarcely likely that that policy would tally with the interest of the management. A more cold and cheerless performance than that of last evening we have seldom listened to. The patient look of endurance with which the audience sat out the five acts was more threatening than satisfactory, and must have been observed by the keen eye of the manager with a feeling different to hopefulness.

Of the performances of last evening we have little to say. Miss JULIA DEAN as *Mariana* is too well known in that character to draw forth any useful remark. Her conception is pure, womanly, and modest, and her reading good, but intoned too much. In Mr. EDDY we recognise a valuable addition to the few good actors we have in New-York. As *St. Pierre* he was admirable, and we are glad to say appreciated. Some portions of his performance were better than we have ever heard before; such for instance as the description of his Swiss home, and in the fourth act where he obtains the confession. In person, in voice, and in that great secret of stage success, repose, Mr. EDDY possesses great advantages. He is judicious, quiet, and eminently picturesque; in a word, he is good, and we are glad to welcome him to a sphere where his talents will be appreciated and rewarded.

It would be an ungrateful task to speak particularly of any other characters in the play. Excepting the gentleman who played the Friar they were all bad. Judging from our experience of last evening we should say the stock company of the New-York Theatre requires strengthening, in nearly every department.

The scenery is wretched; the dresses tawdry and common; the stage furniture inappropriate and flashy. Perhaps some amount of allowance should be made for these short-comings, in consideration of the hasty manner in which the theatre has been constructed and opened. We should feel disposed to make this allowance were it not for the uniform badness of company, scenery, dresses and properties. In view of that uniformity, we are constrained to believe there is something radically wrong, which unvarnished and stern truth alone can remedy.

A word or two about the theatre may not be out of place. In an architectural point of view, it reflects great credit on the builder, J. M. TRIMBLE; the design is at once elegant and convenient. Compared with NIBLO's new theatre, it is perhaps, the best of the two, although in minute particulars of ornamental work, NIBLO's has the advantage, and unquestionably so with regard to gas fixtures, &c. The strong point of the New-York is the dome. This is elaborate in conception, carefully studied, and exquisitely executed. The proscenium is also very fine, although the heads of the Caryatides appear to be disproportionately large.

The general seating of the house is arranged as follows: The parquette has sofas, covered with crimson cloth, surrounded by a tier of open boxes, on a level with the stage, furnished with a sofa and six chairs each, and a succession of sofas extending back to the entrances from the vestibule. There are two galleries, with circular seats extending around to the proscenium, so arranged as to enable the spectator to see every part of the stage with the greatest facility. The house will comfortably seat from 3,000 to 3,500 persons, and is so substantially constructed that the most perfect safety is assured, however great the crowd.

The acoustic properties of the theatre are decidedly good for operatic purposes. Every sound can be heard, *that is a continuous sound*. It comes to us pure and unbroken. As there does not appear to be any double, or echo, the qualities of the building will be admirable for musical purposes. This fact was sufficiently illustrated by the orchestra, whose performance of the overture to "Zampa" afforded us a good opportunity of catching all the contrasts in the best possible manner. The orchestra, by the way, is a good one, and worth listening to, except in the divertisement music.

For dramatic purposes the acoustic peculiarities are rather objectionable. Unless the artist is distinct and deliberate in his enunciation, the mere tone of his words, and not their syllables, predominates. We have before referred to Miss JULIA DEAN's customary intonation. Ordinarily this produces rather a pleasant effect, and compensates in a most satisfactory manner for larger physical effort. This intonation, however, is totally unsuited for the New-York Theatre. Several times last evening, Miss JULIA DEAN appeared to be singing to the audience; her words were indistinguishable, nothing but a melodious and continuous sound could be heard. Mr. EDDY was the only artist whose method seemed to be improved by this quick transmission of sound.

The Potato Disease.

NEWARK, N. J., Monday, Sept. 19, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Long time ago, how long I do not remember distinctly, a prediction in the form of a query on a stray page of a periodical, termed the *Register*, edited by the notorious WM. COBBETT in London, arrested my attention, and suggested inquiry which the present state of the potato question has renewed: "*What will the poor in Ireland do when, as in a few years will inevitably be the case, the dirty root will cease to be a dependence?*"

COBBETT was quite an agriculturist, but upon what data he ventured his prediction, he did not inform his readers. In thinking upon the probable cause for the effect he ventured to foretell, it has occurred to my mind that as the potato is a plant, bearing seed of sufficient vitality for reproduction, propagation from the root is not the normal mode; that continued reproduction from the root must naturally in the course of time exhaust vitality—hence the universal failure of crops.

In plants, as in the human and animal frame, it takes a long time for proximate causes to operate in preparing the way for those manifestations of disease occasioned by present atmospheric changes. Deterioration is a forced state, strange to unabused nature. It is slow, but sure. It is truly a wonder to those best acquainted with the laws of vegetation, that sufficient vitality should be concentrated in the eye on the skin to continue so perfect a reproduction for so long a time as it has, and it is self evidently a lack of vegetating vitality which is manifested in the present form of the disease.

Imperfection of organism permits rapid decay, and this lack is not caused, but developed and manifested at the present time.

Supposing the cause to be here developed, the question will naturally recur, What in that case must be the remedy? the answer to which must be an echo of the voice of nature, *Hope lies in the seed*. It has not escaped notice that the balls upon the vines for many years have been neither so numerous nor so perfect as in by-gone years. It will of course take many successive reproductions from such deteriorated seed in the balls as now only can be obtained, before we can again have a fair start in reproducing from the root. Many years will of necessity elapse before we can reasonably expect again to enjoy the potato in its perfection.

All are liable to mistakes, and we may be mistaken in our opinion in the case in hand, but at any rate there is plausibility enough to induce farmers to make the experiment. Having left ...

...publication, to take my own theory by question, or [illegible] there done, to bring venturing to say in favor, before the public. Let the scientific Horticulturist candidly examine, and the practical farmer test the theory, and possibly they may prove benefactors to mankind by restoring to them in its perfection this important article of diet. WM. M. GOODING,

Newark, N. J.

Arrival from Havana.

The United States Mail steamship *Philadelphia* left New-Orleans on the 11th, and arrived at Havana on the 14th inst. After landing mails and passengers, she left again the same day. She brings 29 passengers and a cargo of flour and merchandise.

She experienced stormy gales of wind from the southeast during the whole passage.

Sunday, 17th, at 9½ P. M., 160 miles southwest from Cape Hatteras, passed a ship with all her masts carried away below the tops. She had a sail set on the stump of her foremast, and was steering westward. Passed within hailing distance of her, but she did not seem to require any assistance.

The *Philadelphia* arrived at Quarantine this morning. Mr. Purser PULTZ obliges with early favors.

Commissioners of Emigration—Letter from Secretary Marcy.

The Board held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon, Messrs. VERPLANCK, WITTHAUS, CRABTREE, KELLY, PURDAY and DUNLOP being present, with Mr. VERPLANCK, the president in the chair.

The following letter from Dr. BARTLETT, the Health officer at the Quarantine, was presented.

"The arrival of a number of emigrant vessels having had cholera on board, makes it my duty to use every precaution to prevent that disease from being carried into the City and interior from them. In doing so I wish to protect the Emigrant Fund against any expenditures with which it is not justly chargeable. I am willing to do all in my power with safety under the law, to compel payment for the maintenance of emigrants, while here, by parties legally bound.

I fear, as cholera is now prevailing at several of the European ports, that we shall have much of this disease here; and it is desirable that some understanding should be had in the matter at once. I should be glad, if it is agreeable to the Commissioners, to confer immediately with them upon the subject."

Dr. BARTLETT was instructed to have a conference with the Board at 11 o'clock this forenoon.

As regards the question of law alluded to in the above letter, the following is the opinion of the counsel of the Board, Mr. C. DEVLIN, given in a letter to Capt. CRABTREE:

DEAR SIR: In answer to your inquiry whether, in my opinion, the Commissioners can collect bills for feeding well passengers at Quarantine after the ship has been released, without any order from the captain or his consignees, I would say that there is no law authorizing *well* passengers to be received at Quarantine. As a consequence, their expenses cannot be collected by law; but if they are only apparently well, and the Health Officer has directed them to be received as "affected with any contagious or infectious disease," the amount of their expenses may be legally collected, after their departure, from the owner or consignees of the ship from which they were landed.

REPORTS.

EMIGRANTS' REFUGE, WARD'S ISLAND; WEEKLY REPORT FROM SEPT. 10 TO 16, 1854.

	Female.	Male.	Total.
Remaining in the Institution at the last report	1,083	1,107	2,190
Admitted since	101	170	271
Total	1,193	1,309	2,473
Discharged since last report	92	162	254
Died	11	16	27
Total	103	178	281
Remaining in Institution	1,089	1,102	2,191
Children under 12 years of age, 696.			

SUMMARY STATEMENTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 20, 1854.

Alien immigrants arrived up to 13th, 217,662; since arrived up to 20th, 9,474; total, 227,136. Total to Sept. 20 of last year, 202,343. Patients in Marine Hospital, 177; Nurses in do., 68; Adults in Ward's Island do., 934; Children in do., 277; Persons employed, 96. Total in Ward's Island, 1,307. Adults in Refuge Department, 561; Children in do., 490; Persons employed, 120. Total in Refuge Department, 1,100.

RECAPITULATION.

And a statement of the statistics for the same date of the year 1853:	1854.	1853.
Marine Hospital	245	240
Emigrants' Refuge	2,407	2,293
Total	2,652	2,533

RECEIPTS—DISBURSEMENTS, &c.

Aggregate receipts to 13th September	$402,866 83
Received since to 20th	25,234 00
Total receipts	$428,093 83
Disbursements up to 13th September	$373,967 14
171 bbls. of Flour	1 694 38
Aggregate disbursements	$375,661 52
Balance in Mechanics' Bank, Sept. 20, 1854.	$112,431 31
Due Counties to Aug. 1, 1854	13,895 53
Due Governor of Alms-House	23,934 20
Total amount	37,829 73

The President of the Medical Board stated that only 3 cases of cholera had occurred since the 12th instant. The condition of the Hospital was satisfactory. The Monthly Report for August shows that 2,565 persons were treated in the Hospital during that month, and that there were remaining on the 1st instant 1,174 patients. In the Lying-In Department there were 65 births. Also, 321 women and children were treated, of which number two women died.

The following letter from the U. S. Secretary of State to the Board of Commissioners was read:

E. CRABTREE, Esq.: *Sir*—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th inst, informing the Department that a regular system has been recently adopted by the various German Governments of clearing out their prisons by granting pardons to the convicts on condition of their shipping to the United States; and suggesting, as nearly all such persons are shipped on board of vessels bound to New-York, that the U. S. Consuls on the Continent, and especially in Germany, should be instructed to advise the Commissioner of Emigration of the intended embarkation of such parties, their names and a description of their persons, the vessels in which they are embarked, the date of sailing, &c., so that they may be enabled to take the necessary legal steps in the premises.

In reply, I have to inform you that this Department will cheerfully cooperate with the proper authorities in New-York, by giving such instructions to the United States Consuls in Europe as will facilitate them in the enforcement of the police regulations of that State, in respect to emigrant passengers.

I should be glad to receive from you copies of the laws of New-York, in respect to this subject, for the purpose of being transmitted to the aforementioned United States Consuls, with instructions from this Department. In the event of the actual shipment of paupers or criminals to the United States from Europe, I will thank you to furnish me with such specific information as you are able to obtain, in regard to all the facts in the case. I am, Sir, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

WM. L. MARCY.

The Board adjourned, to meet on Wednesday next, at the Marine Hospital, Staten Island.

The Illness of Bishop Wainwright.

Dr. WAINWRIGHT, who has been for the last week lying at the point of death, is, we are happy to be able to announce, supposed to have passed the crisis which his numerous friends have been awaiting with painful anxiety. It was thought that if he withstood his disease till last night his recovery might be expected with tolerable certainty. He was comparatively easy during the whole of yesterday; and a hope is indulged that his valuable life will be spared from this attack. It is now about three weeks since he was first taken sick, and his complaint was then the bilious intermitting fever, occasioned by an over-exertion in the discharge of his official duties at Haverstraw, North River. It has since changed to typhoid, and assumed a very threatening character. He is now attended constantly by his physicians, Drs. HOSACK and WILKES, and has been during the most part of his dangerous illness. The report current yesterday and the day before in some of the City papers, to the effect that he has been given up by his physicians, is entirely unfounded. This intelligence of a long-protracted and malignant fever finally giving promise of happily though gradually terminating, cannot fail to be received with pleasure by all who have a regard for the life of so estimable a man and so devoted a Christian.

The Firemen's Parade at Hartford.

Neptune Engine Company No. 7, of Williamsburg, went to Hartford yesterday with their machine, to attend the annual parade. They went 42 strong, and were accompanied by SHELTON's Band.

...Adjourned Meeting of the Committee of Arrangements.

The Committee to whom was referred the matter of obtaining relief for the sufferers from the late yellow-fever at Savannah, Ga., met yesterday at the Bank of the Republic. Mr. LANIER in the Chair.

Total	$3,100
Amount previously received and forwarded	1,000
Total	$4,100

In addition to the above, the following donations were handed to a gentleman from Savannah, and forwarded by the Committee of Savannah, otherwise to the Mayor of that city:

Arnold, Constable & Co.	$100	Truman & Bright	$25
J. Cochran & Co.	20	J. Rock & Co.	10
Pyrrl & Hall	25	T. Dowdney & Co.	100
Halstead, Wrenshaw & Co.	20	Hope, Grayden & Co.	25
Butler & Winter	20		
Total			$245
Aggregate			$4,345

The Committee agreed to meet again at the Bank of the Republic on Saturday morning.

The Steamer Benjamin Franklin.

The steamer *Benjamin Franklin*, which was seized on the 13th inst., by order of the Government, on suspicion of being fitted out on an expedition in violation of the Neutrality Laws, was bonded on the 19th, Mr. CHARLES O'CONNOR becoming the surety in the sum of $20,000; and consequently the vessel has been discharged from arrest.

The conditions of the stipulation entered into are such that the stipulator, JOHN N. OGDEN, shall at any time, upon the interlocutory or final order or decree of the said District Court, or of any Appellate Court to which the above named suit may proceed, and upon notice of such order or decree to B. F. DUNNING, Esq., Proctor for the claimant of said steamship, abide by and pay the money awarded by the final decree rendered by the Court or the Appellate Court; if any appeal intervene, then this stipulation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.—Notice is hereby given to the public, that on the 31st inst. Silas C. Herring reassigned to the subscriber all his rights to manufacture and sell WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES. The subscriber would therefore give notice to his friends and the public that he is about to establish himself in the manufacture and sale of the same.

B. G. WILDER, Patentee.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1854.

BERGOOT HOUSE, FIFTH-AVENUE, CORNER OF EIGHTH-STREET.—This establishment, conducted exclusively on the European plan, has a restaurant attached for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen not residing in the Hotel. Dinner and supper will be provided at all times, on short notice, either in private rooms or in the restaurant.

SEWING MACHINES.—IT IS A SINGULAR FACT that many persons can be induced to buy what is utterly worthless, because offered at a low price. Thousands of Sewing Machines called cheap have been sold, which could not be used—they were made only to sell. Many such are in the market now. The only kind which have stood the test of experience are SINGER'S, which are everywhere in profitable use. There is no dispute about the right to use these machines, and no such use of any value can be made without infringing our numerous patents. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.—AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT of elegant Pianos and Melodeons for sale or to rent, at a less price than they can be had elsewhere in the market. A large variety of second-hand Pianos. Prices, $25, $35, $38, $50, $75, $100, $125, &c., to $175. Beautiful Pianos which have been rented for a short time, for sale at great bargains. Every instrument warranted. A large discount made from factory prices, for cash. To suit those purchasers, monthly payments will be taken. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

RUPTURE.—MARSH'S PATENT, THE ONLY RADICAL CURE TRUSS.—MARSH & CO. have procured the United States letters patent for MARSH'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, that took the sole premium at the late Exhibition in the Crystal Palace. It has received the universal approbation of the medical and surgical profession of this City and will cure nine out of ten cases of reducible hernia. All persons are cautioned against infringing upon this instrument. Open from 7 A. M. until 9 P. M.

MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane.

WEST FLUSHING.—FULL LOTS SELLING ON West Flushing at $85 to $100 each; laid out in plots of 8 and 2½ lots each. Distance 40 minutes from Fulton Market by steamer and Railroad. The Railroad passes directly through the property. Title good, and terms very easy. Free excursions every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 1 o'clock. For Tickets, maps, &c., apply to

BARKER & ELLIOTT,
No 3 Nassau-st, near Wall-st.

CLOSE TIMES BRING CLOSE PRICES!—A FACT which all will readily remark by visiting the extensive WINDOW SHADE AND CURTAIN establishment of KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 239½ Broadway and No. 2 Reade-st. K & F. are selling window shades, gilt cornices bands, gimps, damasks lace and muslin curtains &c., most improved style low. They are the largest manufacturers, and are bound to keep their reputation of being the cheapest house in the State.

HERRING'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—The subscriber continues to manufacture and sell his Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes at the old established stand, where the largest and most varied assortment of Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, Bank Vault Doors, Chamberlain Powder Proof Bank and Safe Locks in the world are on hand and for sale by SILAS C. HERRING, Green Block, corner of Water, Pine and Dover-sts.

KNOX.—WHEN IN THE COURSE OF HUMAN events, stranger, it becomes necessary for you to discover the union between you self and the shocking bad Hat that now disgraces your temples, a decent respectable article of manhood will induce you at once to visit KNOX'S establishment, No. 128 Fulton-st., then and there to select one of his unapproachable ties. KNOX leads the van in the production of Hats. Call on him.

REMOVAL.—THOS. WILEY, JR., & CO'S EXTENSIVE Tailoring establishment and Cloth store, is removed from the old stand, No. 707 Greenwich-st., to No. 305 Hudson-st., corner of Amos-st., where they will be happy to receive their old customers, and as many new ones as may present themselves, to which they will guarantee satisfaction.

THOS. W. WILEY, JR.
WM. R. BOWNE.

EVERY MAN OF THE 25,000 SUBSCRIBERS TO the *Daily Times* is requested to call at the one price store of ALFRED MUNROE & CO. No. 441 Broadway, and supply himself with good clothing well made, well trimmed, and at very reasonable prices. A magnificent assortment of goods is now ready for inspection. All sizes for men and boys.

LADIES' AND INFANTS' WARDROBES AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.—In this department the summer demand is large. Nothing is wanting in beauty and elegance to the infants' outfit and ladies' complete sets of underwear, &c., kept constantly ready for immediate use at this establishment can be found elsewhere in New-York.

GENIN'S Bazaar, No 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

SILK! SILK!!—JUST RECEIVED RICH PLAIN Silk at 75, 87½ and 100 Rich Brocade from 87½ to $2 per yard Also, Rich Black Silk, all of which will be sold at 50 per cent under their real value.

E. H. LEADBEATER, (late Leadbeater & Lee,)
No. 357 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

SWEDISH HAIR CREATOR.—THESE PREPARATIONS are before the public in full confidence, having been tried, and never failed to produce hair when carefully applied For sale at the principal druggists, and at the depôt, No, 221 Broadway. Price $1

C. E HUTCHINSON, Agent.

C. F. BARTHOLOMEW WILL OPEN PARIS Mourning Millinery and Cloaks on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday the 20th, 21st and 22d of September, New Mourning Store, No 551 Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan hotels

J. H THOMPSON, FROM PARIS, PHRENOLOGICAL Hair Cutter, is to be found at No. 6 Warren-st 3 doors from Broadway. He is the only Artist in New-York who thoroughly understands cutting the hair to suit the formation of the head. Call and try his skill.

MADAM GRISI'S NEW OPERA SKIRT.—100 of those magnificent garments, will be opened this day, at $5 50 each—worth at least $12 No lady should miss the opportunity of securing one of the above as the quantity is limited. JOHN MADDEN, No. 373 Broadway.

BOUGHTON & KNAPP, NO. 19 CORT

FURS.

LADIES' FUR STORE,
BROADWAY AND AMERICAN PUBS.
J. H. HASLER
Has opened his usual splendid assortment of
FURS,
Consisting of SEALS, H. B. MARTIN, BROWN MARTIN, SIBER MARTIN, ROYAL ERMINE, &c.
Sealskin Sacques, Mantles, and Caps for
LADIES' WEAR.
His assortment of Furs for Trimming is large and desirable. Also, a fine assortment of
GENTS' FURS.
Has every description of Furs usually sold in a first class Fur Store. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

HOUSES WANTED—A genteel house, furnished, by a family of three adults; rent above 1200—not over $1,500. Address, stating location, &c., J. H. HASLER, 205 Broadway.

HOUSE WANTED—A good house; furnished, by a private family; rent above 1200—not over $1,500. Address, stating location, &c., J. H. HASLER, 205 Broadway.

FURNISHED COTTAGE WANTED TO RENT—For the months of June and July, in the vicinity of New-York; must be convenient to a railroad depot. Address, stating location, &c., J. H. HASLER, 205 Broadway.

LADIES, and others, will find at HASLER'S, 205 Broadway, corner of Cedar-place, a large assortment of FURS, of the latest fashion, and at reasonable prices.

FURS.—Ladies and gentlemen can purchase Furs of every description, at the lowest wholesale prices, at the Fur Depot, 205 Broadway, corner of Cedar-place

Death of General Shumacher.

MICHAEL MOLLENHORST, one of the men who was wounded in the recent riot in Newark, died at his residence in that city on Sunday last.

MOLLENHORST, it will be remembered, received several contusions on the back, one of which, the most severe, was one-third of an inch in width, and penetrated obliquely to the depth of an inch between the spinous processes of the eighth and ninth vertebræ, but without entering the spinal cavity, or in any way injuring its contents.

Since the time of the injury the deceased has been confined to his house, but appeared to be in no danger of dying, though laboring under an attack of irritative fever.

On Friday he was attacked with symptoms, evidently of cholera, and died, as before stated, on Sunday.

Drs. DOREMUS and GRANT, at the request of Coroner BALDWIN, made a *post mortem* examination of the body. A portion of the vertebræ column was removed from the body, and the spinal cord and its membranes carefully examined, and no evidence of fatal injury or disease was found; and the physicians united in assigning cholera as the cause of his decease.

Some dissatisfaction being felt by the friends of McDERMOTT, at the decision of the examining physicians, a jury was called by the Coroner, who had previously ordered the body disinterred, with a view to a further examination into the case.

The Jury met at Stewart's Hotel, and proceeded thence to the Catholic Cemetery, but as some of the friends of the deceased present objected to the disinterment, it was, after some consultation, considered advisable not to urge it. The Jury then returned, and after hearing the evidence in the possession of the Coroner, and having also his opinion that the deceased came to his death from cholera, they resolved to proceed no further in the investigation.

McDERMOTT was employed as watchman in a large trunk manufactory in Market-street. He was a married man, and leaves a family.

The excitement consequent on the riotous proceedings of the 7th has subsided, and the attack on the German Catholic Church is now very generally condemned by the citizens of Newark.

The damage done the Church is being rapidly repaired, and we understand it is the intention of the Trustees to sue the Corporation for the injury which has been sustained.

Cholera in Jersey City.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

YOUR Reporter states that the interments of the bodies of BRYANT NOLAN, and others, who died of Cholera in Jersey City, were at the expense of the public, under the superintendence of Mr. WHITLEY. As far as relates to the cost of the burying ground, it is not the fact that the public have paid for those interments, nor has any case been paid for at the public expense for the poor interred in St. Peter's Cemetery, of which there were [illegible] for the year ending the 31st day of July, [illegible]

Respectfully, T. McCARTHY,
Secretary of St. Peter's Cemetery.

[illegible]ITY, Sept. 20, 1854.

A VISIT TO KOSSUTH.

Personal Incidents, Conversation, Exiles in England, &c.

From the Independent.

[illegible]ard thing to be a refugee in London, with small means, who has failed in [illegible] the miserable efforts of "those foreigners" to [illegible]arty, is not respectable. He may be a [illegible] of high accomplishments and of good [illegible] have given up his youth and manhood [illegible] of honor and ease in struggles for the [illegible] which the SYDNEYS and WASHINGTONS [illegible] of history have offered themselves [illegible] to appear, he cannot keep a footman, he lives [illegible] and looks careworn, and in consequence [illegible] "respectable," comfortable, well-fed, and [illegible] portion of the community are very [illegible] him. He becomes one of those [illegible]ly, suspicious foreigners, whom a [illegible] English gentleman had better have [illegible]

[illegible] KOSSUTH stands above this usual [illegible] all, in the tone of the great journal, and [illegible] of an English ministry, known as [illegible] honor, toward him, there has been the [illegible] *emblem* peeping out.

We [illegible] the highest degree the capacity and [illegible] *Times* editors. But for a great journal [illegible] the opinion of the world, to condescend [illegible] meanness and personality of attack [illegible] individual, himself an exile and outlaw [illegible] a generous sentiment, is most unworthy [illegible] disgraceful. This hounding at a defenceless [illegible] with petty attacks, this misrepresentation [illegible] able historic facts, these innendoes [illegible] and discolorings, this ungenerous [illegible] tone of insult toward a man whose [illegible] even in conservative eyes, could [illegible] too much to the noble sentiment [illegible] nature! Speak of our American [illegible] blackguard tone in the press! [illegible] itely rather have its honest [illegible] base, ungenerous stabbing [illegible] aracter of a friendless and [illegible] than that an English minister [illegible] the door of this man, open [illegible] papers, countenance the [illegible] after having treated him as [illegible] common criminals are treated, [illegible] is proved a miserable blun- [illegible] the English authorities, and a [illegible] the part of the enemies of [illegible] utter a word of apology or [illegible] public, is again something [illegible] worthy of a gentleman, and [illegible] deal of aristocratic honor and [illegible]

[illegible] in England, not inferior in [illegible] would hold it an honor to [illegible] leader at their table, and who [illegible] y in this poor way to express [illegible] sincere respect for his great [illegible] freedom. CORDEN and BRIGHT, [illegible] Radical party, and many of the [illegible] and of science, who always lead [illegible] may be numbered among the [illegible] and his cause. It will be cer- [illegible] his friends in America to know that one [illegible] founders of science here, Sir CHARLES [illegible] warm in his sympathies for him, [illegible] whatever is liberal and noble. KOSSUTH, [illegible] does not respond to private attentions, [illegible] to his dignified poverty and seclusion.

I found him [illegible] simple little house near Regent's Park, [illegible] looks in better health than when in America, [illegible] the marks upon his face of his many [illegible] and troubles. The same large, poetic eye, [illegible] passionate voice, thrilling even in common [illegible] as it were, with the noble sentiments which [illegible] so often strung its tones; manner simple and [illegible] affected, with a very manly authority and dignity.

We did not [illegible] at all of what I have written above; but I could not but see how he must feel this treatment [illegible] English better classes. Of America he [illegible] that he has not the slightest expectation of [illegible] lifting a finger for the Liberal cause in Europe; [illegible] that there is no chance of her ever acting [illegible] European struggles, except from egotistical [illegible] motives, and that these cannot, except [illegible] through Cuba, ever lead her to interfere. Of individuals he said, of course, he knew there [illegible] thousands who deeply sympathized in his [illegible], and would gladly pledge their Government [illegible] help the right; "but for the political parties, [illegible] *for this Administration!*" he shrugged his shoulders. And as for England, they had no more [illegible] of her; she would only act for selfish advantage [illegible] anywhere. They were determined now, in Hungary and Italy, *to fight their own battles.*

He has evidently constant communication with Hungary, and knows the tone of the people. From his few words, and all that I learn from the refugees, it is plain the [illegible] feeling is not materially different from [illegible] in 1851. The people look with unchanging [illegible] to deliverance. A silent, sullen determination has spread, which grows deeper with time, and more intense under the new burdens and shame of Austrian tyranny. Fortunately for ultimate freedom, the Austrian Government has not known how to be generous. They have degraded and trampled on the people; new [illegible]

* * "Usener, who was the witness for the Government in the [illegible] affair, being a convicted felon, just out of [illegible], was discharged without giving his testimony.

"A few [illegible] he was arrested in Brussels as a suspicious [illegible] and money and papers were found upon him, [illegible] which he confessed to have received as a reward [illegible] proposed testimony.

"Two [illegible] confession were taken down, and sent, one to [illegible] and the other to the Austrian embassy in [illegible]

Portrait of Kossuth, Bohn's Library.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

AUCTION SALES.

By ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF SIXTY BEAUTIFUL VILLA SITES, varying in size from a ¼ to 10 acres.—Also, **A SUBURBAN HOUSE**, with about 3 acres of land, situated at Hudson Park, in the town of Yonkers.—**ALBERT H. NICOLAY** will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, **SIXTY** beautiful villa sites, varying in size from ¼ of an acre to 10 acres, situate at Hudson Park, in the town of Yonkers, within 10 minutes' walk of the railroad depôt, at Smyten Duyvel Creek, between Smyten Duyvel and Riverdale, within 3½ miles of the village of Yonkers, and about 2 miles from Fordham, Westchester County, N. Y., and only 40 minutes' ride by the Hudson River Railroad, and 12 miles from the City of New-York. A number of these desirable and valuable cottage sites are covered with handsome forest trees. The romantic and picturesque scenery of the locality is unsurpassed, which can only be appreciated upon a personal examination as it is considered the greatest panoramic view in the world. This property has been laid out expressly for private residences, being connected by broad avenues, rendering every part easy of access, and extensive improvements are in contemplation; the deeds are to contain a restriction against nuisances and the erection of buildings of an inferior class, in order to make Hudson Park, if possible, the leading village in Westchester County

TERMS.—30 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for 3 years at 6 per cent, and a printed abstract of the title (which is unquestionable) will be furnished to each purchaser free of cost.

Also, a very beautiful new 2½ story and basement first-class frame house, filled in with bricks, 68 feet front by about 40 feet deep, built in the very best manner, without regard to cost, expressly for the owner, and contains, on the 1st floor, a sitting-room, library and parlors, with elegant marble mantels and grates; the ceilings and walls of the library, halls and parlors handsomely frescoed by Ferrero, an artist, and were executed by Heinsig, the celebrated European artist, at an expense of over $800. On the 2d floor, there are five rooms, with marble mantels and grates, bath-room, with water closets, and hot cold and shower baths. 3d floor, 3 rooms. The house is warmed by hot air—speaking tubes and bells through the house and abundance of closets. Dining-rooms supplied with dumb-waiters; also an excellent kitchen, cellar, &c., &c. There is also a well-built carriage house and stable on the premises, with every convenience necessary, and a room above for coachman and gardener's use, together with about 3 acres of excellent land, having a front of about 500 feet on the Hudson River

TERMS.—$12,500, can remain on bond and mortgage for 3 years at 6 per cent. Cards of admission to view the premises, with lithographic maps and full particulars, can be obtained by applying to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st., N. Y.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO. on SATURDAY, Sept. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at No 33 St. Mark's-place, ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, contained in the large three-story house as above, consisting of very rich carved rosewood suites, tête-à-têtes, vis-a-vis's and parlor chairs, covered in rich silk brocatelle, elaborately carved sideboard, statuary marble centre, oval and pier tables, superb French plate mantel glasses in rich frames, carved rosewood cabinet de quartette statuary marble group the Graces, carved gothic centre table, statuary marble top, one parlor suite in crimson and white satin damask, cushion backs, with slip covers; étagere, lined satin wood, plate glass back; superb rosewood grand piano-forte, cost $1,000, splendid crimson and white satin moreen lambrequins with drops, rich gilt painted China vases very valuable oil paintings in gilt frames, Chinese vases, crimson and gold silk brocatelle window curtains with heavy tassels and cord lace under curtains, rich Bohemian vases, elegant velvet carpets, ornamented gas chandeliers, &c

DINING ROOM.—White ash chairs, rosewood extension table, a large assortment of costly china and glassware, dinner set, sofas, divans card tables, fine screw sewing table, French plate glass, ormolu gas chandeliers, pier glasses, Turkey curtains

Also, bookcases, with a large assortment of rare and valuable standard books, &c. with other valuable furniture.

Also bedroom furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, looking glasses, bureaus and dressing do, cottage furniture, washstands beds, mattresses, pillows blankets, &c., Turkey curtains, French bedsteads, divans, elegant mahogany wardrobes, double-curtained fowling pieces, elegant rosewood marble top dressing bureau with oval glass; engravings, clocks large French plate pier glass, embroidered ottomans, rosewood swing mirror, guitar, oil-cloths, hat-racks, and a large assortment of other valuable furniture. Sale to commence with kitchen wares

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HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—THURSDAY, Sept. 21 at 10½ o'clock, at No. 323 East 12th-st., near 3d-av. GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—**H. H. LEEDS & CO.** —Consisting of rich velvet carpets, ombro dored curtains, carved cornices, mantel glasses, sofas, chairs, &c., covered in hair cloth, mantel glasses, oval pier glass, card and centre table, marble tops, soft do, encoignaer, rich cut glass Sevres lamps, clocks and candelabras, vases, virdeau, heavy solid silver edged waiters, rich gilt China dinner, dessert and tea sets, cut glass gas chandeliers and brackets, Japanese China, vases, &c., upright piano-forte, one do horizontal, nearly new, cost $350, and other fine furniture.

Also, bedroom furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, curtains, cottage and black walnut furniture, glasses, mattresses, bedding, bureaus, dressing-glasses, washing and engravings, large oil cloth, entry do., hall rack, &c., with the kitchen furniture.

The four-story house to let with the privilege of the lease two years to run, rent $750, which is very low. Finished in modern style. Immediate possession given.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—On THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1854, at 11 o'clock, at the gallery over the salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st.—**LARGE SALE OF BOOKS**—Comprising the whole library of Moses O'Larkie, Esq., lately deceased, and furnishing an opportunity for our friends and the public for purchasing the most valuable literary works at auction prices—they amount in all to about two thousand volumes, and comprises many of the most interesting and reliable standard works of the times, viz: Encyclopedia, Rees' Cyclopedia, consisting of 45 large volumes and forming the most complete work of the kind extant; also, the works of Swift, Irving, Scott and Cooper, in superb bindings; also, Don Quixote, History of the United States by Hildreth, Lingard's History of England, Gillie's History of Greece, in full calf, Moore's Poetical Works, Byron's Poetical Works, Cooper's Naval History, History of the Church of England, Catholicism and Protestantism Compared, Schiller's Works, &c. They are now on exhibition at our store, with catalogues.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—On FRIDAY, Sept. 22, 1854, at 12 o'clock, in front of the store, No 19 Nassau-st.—Executor's sale of splendid horses, carriages, harness, &c., viz.: one splendid gray mare, long tail, (belonging to the late Mark Levy,) well known; about 16 hands high, sound and kind, about six or seven years old. One bay horse, long tail, about 15 hands high, kind and gentle in all harness, and is a fast horse. One dun horse, about 15 hands high, warranted sound, kind and gentle in all harness and single or double. One small bay mare, has been used as a farm horse, is good and strong

Also, one barouche, sliding top, four seats inside, drab cloth and slip lined, very strongly made, in good order, for one or two horses; one single set of harness. Also saddles, bridles &c. A full description of the above will be given at the sale. Also, one very fine sheet-lined Durham bull, pure breed; can be seen at Mr. Downing's stable, between 2d and 3d-ave., in 6th-st. Inquire for Mr. Larking.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on FRIDAY, Sept 22, at 10½ o'clock precisely, at the four story house No 32 Bond-st., the entire furniture, which is nearly new and made to order, consisting in part of suites of elegant rosewood parlor furniture, covered with rich brocatelle and plush; marble top centre, and side tables, etageres, French plate oval pier glass in rich carved frame; rosewood pianos, 6½ octaves of Pirsson's celebrated make; dining room furniture, Brussels tapestry carpets, black walnut, rosewood and enamel ed chamber suites, bookcases, wardrobes, bureaus, curtains, shades, mahogany sofa and chairs in hair-cloth; lounges, easy chairs curled hair mattresses best quality; bedsteads, &c. &c. Terms cash, in bankable money, and a deposit required from every purchaser not known to the auctioneer Catalogues can be obtained on applying at the office of ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

S BARKER, Auctioneer

AUCTION NOTICE.—HARLEM RIVER PROPERTY.—S BARKER will sell on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26 and 27, at 12 o'clock on the ground, one hundred beautiful villa sites, containing from a quarter to three acres, embracing the splendid property known as the "Creswell Farm," in West Morrisania. This property is situated about three quarters of a mile from the Harlem Bridge, opposite McGrath's Inn, and fronting over 5,000 feet on the Harlem River and Cromwell Creek, and only one hour's ride from the City Hall, either by railroad or private conveyance Full particulars in Saturday's papers For maps, description of the property, &c., apply to McCRAW & ALLENDORPH, No. 455 Broadway, or of the Auctioneer, No. 3 Nassau-st.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WM. IRVING & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at No 274 Ninth-st., near Tompkins'-square, a handsome parlor suite, in hair cloth, parlor and arm chairs to match, marble-top centre and pier tables, mirrors, window curtains and shades, French bedsteads, cottage do., and washstands hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, linen and muslin sheets and pillow cases, blankets, quilt and counterpanes, oil cloth, hat-stands, mahogany dining-tables, cane-seat chairs, crockery and glassware, kitchen ware, &c. Also, a general assortment of kitchen furniture with which the sale will commence.

F COLTON, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—F COLTON, will sell on FRIDAY, Sept 22, at 10 o'clock, at No. 486 Broome-st, by virtue of a prize in part mahogany and rosewood furniture, lace window curtains, French plate mirrors, sofas, tête-à-tête, dining, china and glass ware, tapestry, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, dining and tea tables, basement and kitchen furniture, together with every article in the house. Sale peremptory. Also all the gas fixtures in the house.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.

150 HORSES AT AUCTION.—JAMES COLE & SON will sell on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the stables corner of Kent and Flushing-avs., East Brooklyn, 150 horses, being part of those used by the various omnibus lines in Brooklyn. Will be sold for want of use. They can be seen at any time by applying to T. J. COCHRAN, on the premises. Terms at sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—On THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1854, at 10 o'clock A M, at the corner of 47th st and 2d-av, the contents of the building known as the New-York Steel Works, consisting of a large quantity of Ingot Steel, finished Octagon and Square Scrap Steel, Ingot Moulds, Bolts, Tools of various descriptions, New Fire Brick &c., &c. Satisfactory notes will be taken for all amounts exceeding $100. For further particulars, inquire of CLARK & CORNWALL, Attorneys, &c., No. 195 Broadway, N. Y.

S BARKER, Auctioneer

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STATE STOCKS.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—STATE ENGINEER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, June 14, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in obedience to a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, that on Wednesday, the 4th day of Oct. next, at 12 o'clock at noon, will be sold at Public Vendue, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, the following lots and parcels of land, situate in said City, namely: The premises formerly mortgaged by Joshua W. Howard to the Commissioners of the United States Deposite Fund of the City of New-York, and now owned by the State, consisting of eight lots, situate in the 3d av., viz: Five lots on the northeast corner of 116th-st. and said avenue, the said lots being 25 feet 9 inches in front, from rear to rear, and 100 feet deep, be the same more or less. The conditions of sale will be, that one-fourth part of the purchase money to be paid at or within forty-eight hours after the sale, and the remainder thereof secured by the bond of the purchaser, payable in six equal annual installments, with interest annually at 7 per cent.

JOHN T. CLARK,
State Engineer and Surveyor.

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS.—We would call attention to the semi-annual sale of the above, to take place on TUESDAY, the 19th inst, at 10 o'clock A. M., by A. D. GALE, at the store, No 285 Pearl-st. About 1,000 cases will be offered to close up a number of invoices, and great inducements to purchasers

N. B.—A large assortment always on hand for private sale, at lowest rates.

FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—All the furniture contained in the second story attic and basement brick house, No. 115 Lodlow-st, will be sold on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at 10 o'clock A. M., at auction.

INSURANCE.

INDEMNITY AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.—THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Philadelphia.

Statement of Assets, $1,525,949, Jan. 1, 1854, published agreeably to an Act of Assembly, being—

First Mortgages, amply secured	$1,199,284 48
Real Estate (present value $110,000) cost	32,139 87
Temporary Loans, on ample Collateral Securities	130,774 24
Stocks (present value $77,170) cost	63,085 50
Cash, &c.	50 86 57
Total	$1,525,949 66

PERPETUAL OR LIMITED INSURANCES made on every description of property, in town and country, at rates as low as are consistent with security.

Since their incorporation, a period of twenty-five years they have paid over THREE MILLION DOLLARS LOSSES BY FIRE, thereby affording evidence of the advantages of Insurance, as well as the ability and disposition to meet with promptness all liabilities.

DIRECTORS.

Chas. N. Bancker,	Adolphe E. Borie,
Tobias Wagner,	Geo. W. Richards,
Samuel Grant,	David S. Brown,
Isaac Lea,	Mordecai D. Lewis,
	Morris Patterson.

CHAS. N. BANCKER, President.
CHARLES G. BANCKER, Secretary
Office in New-York, No. 67 Wall-st.
P. NOTMAN, Agent.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No 74 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent per annum four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B Minturn.
John A. C. Gray,	J. F. G. Foster,	J. M Waterbury,
D. D. Lord,	Samuel Wetmore,	George Martin,
Wm. H. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,
A. C. Dowling,	M. W. Hamilton,	Sam'l V Hoffman,
Gazaway B Lamar,	Denning Duer,	John G. Astor, Jr
George W. Rigrs,	John Stuart, Jr.,	Fred. A. Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Jos. Guillard, Jr.,	James G Bell,
Chas H. Russell,	Rob C. Cornell,	Daniel D. Smith,
Chas Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred. G. Foster.
Peleg Hall,	Robert S Hone,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—INCORPORATED IN 1824—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st, Brooklyn, No. 8 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st, New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martine,	Phineas T Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John R Briggs,	Chas A. Jarvis,
John A Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V Fowler,
Wm. Gkell,	N. P Freeman,	Chas T Cromwell,
P H Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
H Quackenbos,	Andrew Fremont,	Samuel M Whiting
Geo. Gillilan,	Henry Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 6 Wall-st.—At an Election held on the 12th inst., the following persons were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Joseph Walker,	Moses Taylor,	Chas H Marshall,
Hugh Maxwell,	Francis Skiddy,	F W Edmonds,
George Bulkley,	J. H. H Haws,	George R Jaques,
Joel Seymour,	John P March,	J. V. Van Woert,
John J. Crane,	Wm R. Kirkland,	Andrew Mount,
John Mullins,	D. A. Bokee,	Chas. Chamberlain,
B M Whitlock,	Silas Davis,	J Van Boskerck,
Sam'l L. Mitchell,	Theodore Victor,	R. Burkhalter,
Rich'd P Herrick,	Uriah H Dudley,	Henry Stokes,
Wm J. Todd,	Dudley B Fuller,	Joseph Stuart.
Joseph Hoxie,	Geo S. Robbins,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JOSEPH HOXIE, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
THOMAS L. CHESTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st, 4th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. Leverich,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chardavoine,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm C. White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J Walker,
John D Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One hundredth Edition, (500,000.) 18mo., pp. 250. On Fine Paper, Extra Binding, $1. Every complaint to which a woman is subject, from girlhood to womanhood, as also as wife and as mother, are fully described, with the causes, the symptoms, and also proper mode of treatment in a plain, simple, but in the most chaste language, easily understood. And thus every woman can discover by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and causes of her complaint: and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice of the utmost importance to her future health, in respect to which her sensitiveness forbids consulting a medical gentleman, will find such instruction and advice, and also many symptoms which otherwise would occasion anxiety or alarm. How many are suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, which undermine the health the effects of which they are ignorant, and for which their delicacy forbids seeking medical advice! How many suffer from *prolapsus uteri* (falling of the womb,) or from *fluor albus* (weakness, debility, &c.) in consequence of neglect during the critical months preceding confinement! How many have difficult, if not dangerous deliveries, and slow and uncertain recoveries! Some whose lives are hazarded during such time will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief. How many bitter moments, how much anguish, might have been spared to the sufferer, to her husband, to her relatives, by the timely possession of this little volume. It is impossible to convey fully the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO, Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, Tribune Buildings, No. 3 Astor Place, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st, New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. F. PETERSON, No 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A M MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,294, New-York Post-Office.

DR. R. & L. PERRY & CO'S EXCELLENT WORK ON DISEASE—THE SILENT FRIEND.—In six languages, fiftieth edition, illustrated by one hundred anatomical and explanatory colored engravings, on steel; enlarged to 250 pages, containing the remedy for the prevention of disease, may be had at the office of the undersigned Price $1.

This book ought to be studied by every young man, and every man ought to read it with attention. Those who are afflicted with the disease mentioned therein, will certainly regain their health increase the animal spirits, invigorate and revive the whole animal machine, by taking as directed Drs. R. & L. Perry's Specific Remedies The patient is then sure to get strengthened and arrive to manhood, and the man will find a blessing to himself and his offspring The remedies are:

DR. PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS.—Price $1, $1 50, and $3 50 a box.

DR. PERRY'S CONCENTRATED DETERGIVE ESSENCE. Price $3 50 per bottle, or four quantities in one for $9, by which $3 are saved.

DR. PERRY'S BALM OF SYRIACUM. Price $3 50 and $9 per bottle, as above.

Full directions, as well as "The Silent Friend," being an elaborate description of the various diseases for which the above are the remedies, accompany each bottle

All communications (postpaid) will be strictly confidential and punctually attended to, and the article ordered will be forwarded to any part of the United States, by express, or otherwise, as may be directed

B. WEIGERT, Physician and Surgeon,
Sole Agent in the United States for the sale of Drs. R. & L. Perry & Co.'s (of London) "The Silent Friend," and their Specific Remedies. Office, No. 174 William-st., N. Y.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Eleventh edition—345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author M LAMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all these diseases from 11 A. M. till 3 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 1442 New-York Post Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT to the afflicted. *Courrier Des Etats Unis. Staats Zeitung, National Democrat. Day Book* and New-Brunswick *Times.*

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr COOPER No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence His medicines are applicable to every form of disease, even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DR. COBBETT, No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one speciality of the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method of treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

DENTISTRY.—Ether safely administered, and teeth extracted without causing pain. Teeth filled and warranted for years; artificial teeth inserted, which for natural life-like appearance, ease and comfort in wearing, and utility in mastication and articulation, are unsurpassed. H G. LUTHER, Dentist, No. 426 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—14th edition, 342 pages, with plates, price $1. Sold at No. 151 Nassau-st., No 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No 643 Houston-st. Hours of consultation from 9 to 12 o'clock, A. M., and 6 to 9 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

CARD.—DENTAL OPERATIONS WITH SKILL.—Parts supplied true to nature, and childrens' teeth regulated, by T. R. KENNEY, No. 101 4th, near 11th-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

GRAND GENERAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—$40,000 Gift.—Under the immediate patronage and authority of the Government of Cuba. Only 50,000 tickets will be issued. The following capital prizes must be gained, viz.:

1 of	$40,000	is
1 of	20,000	is
1 of	10,000	is
10 of	2,000	are
20 of	1,000	are
&c.	&c.	&c.

The smallest prize is $25

The next drawing will take place in December, 1854.

THE PRICE OF SHARES IS AS FOLLOWS:

1 share for	$1	20 shares for	$20
5 shares for	5	45 shares for	40
25 shares for	20	187 shares for	160

Tickets will be forwarded on receipt of coin or all bank notes, bills on Europe, &c. For the security of the public the prizes of the shares have always been fixed at the above rates, and (unlike the former agents) *on payment of the Prizes, the undersigned make no deduction from the amount* or any pretence whatever.

They have great pleasure in announcing that they are now appointed Sole Agents for this distribution for the British Colonies and Foreign Parts, and that during the last twelve years they have paid to successful holders of shares in Great Britain Prizes amounting to £52,000 free of deduction which have been distributed in Liverpool, Manchester, London, &c.

After the Drawing each Shareholder will receive a list of the winning numbers The Prizes will be paid in cash at Frankfort on-the-Main East or West Indies, Canada, Paris, London, New-York, &c.

Apply without delay to Messrs. J. A SCHWARZSCHILD & SONS, Bankers, Frank fort-on-the Main. German may, or their House, Messrs. A SCHWARZSCHILD & CO., No. 26 Lombard-st., London. Remittances which arrive too late will be returned to the sender, or, if he prefers it, shares in the following drawing will be forwarded.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—Give notice to the holders of the Scrip Stock of the Bank, that payment of the balance due (forty per cent,) will be received at any time between this and the 1st day of October together with interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, from the 30th of June to the day of payment Said stock to be entitled to all future dividends Certificates for the Scrip must be returned to the Bank at the time of payment, when certificates for full stock will be issued.

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1854.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY July 26, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent Convertible Bonds of the Company may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of this Company in New-York or Boston.

The Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest warrants payable in New-York They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer, but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order. JOHN V. L. PEUYN, Treasurer.

BUFFALO, CORNING AND NEW-YORK RAILROAD.—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 12 Exchange, September 18, 1854.—Notice is hereby given that the annual election for Directors of the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad Company will be held at Dunn's Hotel, in the village of Avon, Livingston County, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of October next The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A M. until 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from, and including the 20th of Sept, until after the day of election F DAVIS, Jr Secretary.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO. } NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1854.

NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company are hereby notified that the Annual Election for Directors of the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in Erie place, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of October next The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M., till 2 o'clock P M. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock till the day after the election. By order of the Board of Directors.

NATHANIEL MARCH, Secretary.

GEORGE BUTLER, GALVESTON, TEXAS—Will attend to the collection of notes, drafts, or accounts, in the State of Texas. Remittances at the current rate of exchange will be promptly made for collections.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. Thurston Taylor, Esq., Goodhue & Co., Allen & Paxson, L. M. Wiley & Co. W. C. Langley & Co., E. K. Collins, Esq., F. S. Winston, Esq., J. G. Dudley & Co., F. S Lathrop, Esq.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, AND SCOTLAND, for sale We draw on the

Union Bank of London
Belfast Banking Company, Ireland.
National Bank of Scotland.

Payable at sight, and in sums to suit, from £1 upward.
TAYLOR BROTHERS No. 76 Wall st, cor. Pearl.

ROBERTSON, COLEMAN & CO., Rockford, } Illinois.
ROBERTSON, BARTMAN & CO., Dixon }
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.—Collections made in our vicinity at current rate of Exchange Refer to Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. August 19, 1854.

BANK AGENCY, NO. 66 AND 68 FULTON-ST.—Erie and Kalamazoo Bank, par; Farmers' and Merchants' Bank Wyandotte, 50 cents; Bank of Washtenaw, 50 cents; Bank of Milford, 50 cents; Cochituate Bank, 75 cents All other Banks in the Union taken at par for ready made Clothing at E. EVANS', No 66 and 68 Fulton st.

AN INSTALLMENT OF FIVE DOLLARS on each share of the Scrip Stock of the Manhattan Gas Light Company is required to be paid at the office of the Company, No. 40 4th-av, on MONDAY, the 2d of October. S H. HOWARD, Secretary

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GROCERS' BANK—NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1854.—The Annual Election for Directors and Inspectors of this Institution, will be held at the Banking-House, on MONDAY, 2d of October next, from 12 to 1 o'clock. By order of the Board SAML. B. WHITE, Cashier

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PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by PAGE, BACON & CO. of San Francisco, or PAGE & BACON, of St. Louis, on the American Exchange Bank, are requested to present them for payment to DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO.

BANK NOTICES.

SAVINGS BANK.—Corner Murray and 9th-st.—MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, and for the benefit of all classes of persons, OPEN DAILY, from 9 A M. to 2 P M., (WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8). This Institution receives deposits from minors and married women. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of Five Hundred dollars and under.

OFFICERS

Hon JACOB A. WESTERVELT, (Mayor,) President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, 1st Vice-President. ISAAC T. SMITH, 2d Vice-President. W H ELSWORTH, Secretary.

TRUSTEES

Hon J A Westervelt,	Fras. B. O'Connor,	James D. Fish,
Hon. C. Orolius,	Edward Bridge,	Samuel B. Ashbey,
Philip W Engs,	Charles L Voss,	James W Kiwell,
Isaac T Smith,	Hugh Munro,	Wm H Hazard,
Charles Miles,	E S Brooks,	N. L. McCready,
Samuel Leeds,	C. W. Thomas,	N E James,
Joseph Jamison,	C. M Livingston,	G. W. Quintard,
	Jacob Campbell, Jr	

NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK.—CAPITAL $500,000—SHARES $100 EACH

DIRECTORS.

Dennis Harris,	Frederick Leake, A. M. Bininger,
David B. Cox,	Dexter B Bristow, John Raymond,
Robert L. Maloy,	Isaac B Wellington

ROBERT T. CREAMER, Cashier.
FREDERICK LEAKE, President.

This Bank will be opened for business, on, or about the 15th of Oct. next, at the new building, corner of Greenwich and Dey-sts. The subscription Books will be opened at the Bank on the 25th inst., for such of the Capital Stock as at that time remains unsubscribed for. Prior to that date, subscriptions will be received at Messrs. A. M. BININGER & CO., No 239 Greenwich-st.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 15, 1854.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Aug. 17, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the SULLIVAN COUNTY BANK, at Monticello, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or that the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the above Bank will be given up to said Bank.

au19-lawtyTh DANIEL B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, Aug 7, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by MARTIN G AUSTIN, an individual banker, BANK OF THE EMPIRE STATE, must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of such notes will be given up to said banker.

au19-lawtyTh. D. B ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

SAVINGS BANK NOTICE.—BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Broadway, corner Park-place. Notice is hereby given, that for the greater accommodation of depositors, this bank will be open daily, after 1st of October next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 2 o'clock, P. M. The nights of business will remain as heretofore, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 o'clock, P. M.

WADE B WORRALL

...$1,000

...were advertised to take place yesterday ...the National Course, Long Island. The first ...the Irving House stake, $250—$100 forfeit, with ...—to which was entered b. c. *Wild Irishman*, ch. f. *Ellen Bateman*, ch. g. *McGrath* and b. f. *Madonna*, ...Ellen Bateman receiving forfeit. The second trial for the Club purse of $1,000—two mile heats—twenty per cent. to go to the second best horse. The entries were b. f. *Maid of Orleans*, gr. c. *Granite*, b. m. *Wild Irishman*, b. h. *Red Eye*, b. g. *Berry*, and ch. c. *Garret Davis*. All of these horses came to the post ...and probably a better field of two mile racers were never seen on a track. They were from six different States, viz.: *Granite* from New-Jersey, *Red Eye* from Virginia, *Berry* from Michigan, *Maid of Orleans* from Louisiana, *Garret Davis* from Kentucky, *Wild Irishman* from South Carolina. The race was well contested, although won handily by *Wild Irishman*, who distanced four of the horses in the contest—but notwithstanding this, it was well worth witnessing. The time made was good, and the winner may be considered one of the best horses at one and two mile heats at present on the turf. Mr. GIBSON'S *Granite* favorably disappointed his warmest friends, in the beautiful manner in which he made his appearance on the Course. His style of running is fine, and he was a good second in the race. The gelding *Berry* who has made the best two miles as yet run in United States, accomplishing the distance in 3:38½ in New-Orleans, was distanced in the first heat, as was also *Garret Davis*. In the second heat *Red Eye* and *Maid of Orleans* shared the same fate. Before the start, *Wild Irishman* was the favorite, at $30 to $100 against the field. The betting on *Maid of Orleans* and *Red Eye* about even. Some small bets were made that the former would be better in the race than *Wild Irishman*. *Berry's* name was not mentioned, he not being in "tip top" order; *Davis* and *Granite* was considered as mere "outsiders" and not worthy of mention. The track was not in first-rate order, being rather heavy and dusty, and not calculated for a "slashing" race. The attendance was by no means as numerous as on the previous day, it being almost an impossibility for those who patronize the sports of the Turf, to spare sufficient time to witness racing for two weeks in succession, and many preferring trotting matches to running ones, considering them more conducive in bringing out horses which can be applied to the ordinary uses, not only of the Turf but the road. At 3½ the word was given to saddle up for the

FIRST HEAT.

They came to the score in the following order: *Orleans* on the inside; *Granite*, second; *Irishman*, third; *Red Eye*, fourth; *Berry*, fifth, and *Davis* on the outside.

After an ineffectual attempt to start they got off well together—*Red Eye* leading—the others well up. The appearance when making the first turn, of so large a field of thorough-breds was very beautiful. The gay dress of the riders, and the variety of colors of the horses presented a pretty spectacle. *Red Eye* maintained his position through the first mile—*Maid of Orleans* well up—*Granite* running well, and *Davis* some lengths in the rear; they passed the stand in 1:50; but soon after leaving it, *Irishman* rushed ahead, passed *Red Eye*, and took the lead, opening a gap of some six or seven lengths between himself and his opponents. *Red Eye* and the *Maid* were going side by side, with *Granite* a length behind; *Berry* and *Davis* almost out of their distance; *Irishman* maintaining his advantage, apparently running easily under a strong pull, and was first to the score on the second mile; *Red Eye*, second; *Granite*, a good third; *Maid of Orleans*, fourth; *Berry* and *Davis* distanced. The time of the heat was 3:47.

SECOND HEAT.

The betting was now *Wild Irishman* against the field at 100 to 30. *Red Eye* led around the turn with the gray well up, *Irishman* and the *Maid* going side by side. On rounding the turn the gray took the first position, closely followed by *Irishman* and *Orleans*, the latter leading to the stand on the first mile in 1:50½; but she was unable to keep her place, and was soon in the rear of both *Granite* and *Irishman*. On the back part of the Course, the jockey of *Irishman* put spurs to him, and he was soon the leading horse, having collared and passed *Granite* with perfect ease, but who was soon again on his flank and as soon shaken off. *Irishman* now had it all his own way, and came home an easy winner. *Granite* second. *Red Eye* and *Orleans* had the red flag dropped in their faces, and were accordingly declared distanced. Time 3:44.

The following is a summary:

NATIONAL COURSE, L. I., Wednesday, Sept. 20, 1854.

Club Purse, $1,000. Two mile heats 20 per cent. to go to the second best horse.

J. E. MILLER names R. P. FIELDS b. c. *Wild Irishman*, *Glencoe*, dam *Mary Morris*, 4 years old..1 1
W. H. GIBSON names gr. c. *Granite* by *Polydore*, dam *Andrewetter*, 4 years old.....4 2
JOHN BELCHER names b. h. *Red Eye*, by *Boston*, dam by *Priam* 8 years old.....2 dis
R. B. CHEATHAM names b. f. *Maid of Orleans* by *Bertrand*, dam *Alice Carneal*, 5 years old.....3 dis
JOHN L. CASSIDY names W. F. HARPER'S b. g. *Berry* by *Sovereign*, dam by *Glencoe*, 6 years old.....dis.
B. J. CARTER names ch. c. *Garrett Davis* by *Glencoe*, dam by *Sir Leslie*, 4 years old.....dis.

TIME.

First Heat.		*Second Heat.*	
First mile	1:50	First mile	1:50½
Second mile	1:57	Second mile	1:53½
Total time	3:47	Total time	3:44

SAME DAY.

Irving House stakes for all ages. Mile heats $250—subscription $100—forfeit $250—added by the Irving House if two or more start.

J. E. MILLER names ch. f. *Ellen Bateman* by *Glencoe*.....received forfeit.
J. E. MILLER names b. c. *Wild Irishman* by *Glencoe*.....paid forfeit.
JOHN LITTLE names ch. g. *McGrath* by *Glencoe*.....paid forfeit.
G. H. DILLHUNT names b. f. *Madonna* by *Yorkshire*.....paid forfeit.

THE RACES TO-DAY.

To-day at 2 o'clock, the Metropolitan Hotel Stake for $500, ($200 forfeit,) $500 added if two or more start, is to be contended for. The entrees are b. c. *Agitator*, ch. c. *Sam Letcher*, gr. c. *Little Arthur*, b. c. *Terrifier*, and a *Glencoe* colt. The second race will be for the Proprietor's Purse of $300, two mile heats, four year olds and over, to carry 100 pounds. The b. g. *Berry*, b. m. *Gertrude*, and ch. g. *John Hopkins*, will come to the post.

TROTTING ON THE UNION COURSE.

A match for $2,000, between H. JONES' b. g. *Frank Forrester*, and H. WOODRUFF'S b. g. *Joe Husted*. Mile heats, best 3 in 5; wagons and drivers to weigh 395 pounds, was contested for on the Union Course, yesterday. The betting previous to the start was $100 to $50 on *Forrester*, who won the race in three heats. He took the lead in each mile, and kept it throughout, although closely followed by his opponent.

The following is a recapitulation:

UNION COURSE, L. I., Sept. 20, 1854.—Match $2,000—mile heats, best 3 in 5; wagon and driver to weigh 395 pounds.

H. JONES names b. g. *Frank Forrester*.....1 1 1
H. WOODRUFF names b. g. *Joe Husted*.....2 2 2

Time.....2:44 2:44 2:43

THE NEW-ORLEANS RIOTS.

More Blood Shed and Property Destroyed.

From the True Delta, Sept. 14.

THE STATE OF SIEGE.

Our streets have assumed the aspect of a camp; the ordinary modes for preserving its peace, and the security of the persons and property of its inhabitants, are admitted by the conduct of its constituted authorities to be insufficient for the repression of outrage, violence and bloodshed; life and property are safe only under the shadow of the bayonet. This condition of affairs has not been unexpected by us; a portion of the press has not been found unwilling to fan the flame of ill-feeling, national antipathies and sectarian animosity, and as a natural consequence, a pretext was easily found for the social conflagration. The whole Union is in agitation; a war of sectaries has commenced, and scarcely a paper we take up that has not much of its space devoted to details of collisions between Protestants and Catholics, under the name of American and Irish, in which the latter are represented as uniformly the aggressors as well as the sufferers.

The Irish Catholic, in addition to his obnoxious religion, is a violent political partizan of Democracy, and in the Northern States is peculiarly disliked on these accounts, but especially by adverse religionists and Free-Soilers, against the movements of the latter of whom his vote hitherto has invariably been cast. That, taking advantage of a lull in national politics, the distractions of party, and a weak, irresolute and equivocal Administration, an effort should be made either to detach the Irish Catholics from the support of the Democratic party, or to nullify their political influence by a crusade against their religion, does not surprise us; nor ought it to surprise any man who has observed the tendency of parties throughout the Union for the last two or three years. These opinions and views we have stated over and over again in conversation with friends within the time we have named; and since the Presidential election of 1848, they have been growing stronger daily, in our mind.

In the contest that then took place, when the Democratic party in New-York State was so nearly equally divided between VAN BUREN and CASS, it is safe to say that not one hundred Irish votes were cast for the former, while probably of the entire vote given for Cass, two-thirds were those of Irish Catholics. In this state of parties, it was not difficult to perceive that an effort would be made by the Northern Whig party or the mixed elements of which it is composed, and the Free-Soil Democrats, to break down an opposition which, so long as it continued, must be fatal to

...Citizens of any intelligence will readily comprehend how easy it is, with such an organization as is known to exist, to set a community by the ears, and will have no difficulty in understanding that, whether it in an altercation between two citizens about a dog or some other paltry matter of individual dispute, when the elements of disorder abound, and are organized for mischief, little is wanting to stimulate them to outrage and disregard of the laws.

That we are unfortunately in that state of unpreparedness which places the persons and property of all decent citizens at the mercy of any two or three hundred vagabonds who may choose to take the city and its control into their own hands, we are constrained to admit. Indeed, the utter disregard and contempt in which the City Government is held was strikingly manifested every night during the riots, for one party of belligerents actually organized for operations under the very eyes of the authorities, and as if in defiance of its powers; while, in another section, a band of men were permitted to arrange in order of battle for an anticipated attack.

Complaints are general of the inefficiency of the police, as if any police can be efficient or submissive to authority, when they are taught by example to insult it. The police, as the Recorders now manage it, will only be formidable to decent citizens. Besides, it is all nonsense to expect a police, armed with batons only, to disperse mobs of ruffians, conscious of impunity for their crimes, and armed to the teeth with murderous weapons. It is certainly creditable to our city that things are not worse; that families are not driven from their homes, and property is not destroyed; for, after all of three nights of uninterrupted saturnalia, the whole number of people slain will only reach some ten or twelve!

From the Evening True Delta, 14th.

We had hoped, and indeed were confident, that we would not be again called upon to chronicle details of riot and bloodshed, for some time, at least, but we were unfortunately mistaken. The assassin's knife and the murderous bullet have again been employed, and hearts which were but yesterday beating with the warm pulsations of manhood, are now cold and still in death!

About midnight, a portion of the disorderly crowd that had assembled about the City Hall and Lafayette Square during the early part of the night, were "rallied" and started off for the Coffee house, No. 58 New Levee, kept by one TIM DUFFY, and known as the "Old Alabama House." An attack was at once made upon the establishment, and bottles, glasses and decanters were smashed with a vigor worthy of a better cause.

But this was not all—for a number of shots were fired, and six or eight bullets passed through a glass door which connects the bar-room with the rear portion of the building. In the *melée*, it is said that a man named JOHN KANE, who but a few hours before had arrived from Louisville, was severely wounded. The story is, that KANE was dragged out by the crowd, and that subsequently he was killed outright.

Certain it is that after the crowd left the coffee house a number of shots were fired, and that blood can yet be traced for a square and a half along the banquette, terminating in front of JOHN CORBETT'S coffee house, at the corner of Lafayette and Fulton-streets. There the wounded man seems to have fallen, and where he was taken to subsequently cannot be ascertained. He has not since been heard of by any of his friends. Another man named BARNEY BOYLEN, was shot through the leg by the discharge of a pistol in front of CORBETT'S.

About the time that the crowd was engaged in sacking DUFFY'S coffee-house, a quiet and unoffending citizen was shot through the head and immediately killed while passing along Tchoupitoulas-street, near Suzette. The deceased, when found, alone and dead, was conveyed to the Robin-street Watch-house, where an inquest was held on his body.

It was ascertained that his name was JOHN PORTER, and that he had been employed as a clerk in the stave-yard of GAVINO LECKLA & Co., at the corner of St. James and Levee-streets. He was about twenty-five years of age, and was a native of Dublin, Ireland. His residence was on St. Mary's-street, Fourth District.

MARRIED.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 14, by Rev. E. M. JOHNSON, Mr ANTHONY CRISTADORO, of Savannah, Ga., to Miss CAROLINE M., second daughter of John Rendell, Esq., of Brooklyn.

☞ Savannah papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 19, by Rev. J. W. Sarles, Mr. DANIEL W HARRINGTON, formerly of Cambridgeport, Mass., to Miss SARAH KNOWLES, formerly of Charlestown, R. I.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 20, by Rev. Dr. Armitage, of this City, Mr. BENJAMIN M. SMITH, of New-York, to Miss ANNA E., daughter of Mr. E. Fitch, of Brooklyn.

At Bridgeport, Conn., on Wednesday, Sept. 20, by Rev. Dr. Hewitt, CHARLES AVERIGO, of Brooklyn, to Miss JULIE E., daughter of W. D. Ellsworth, Esq., of the former place.

At Utica, N. Y., at Trinity Church, on Thursday, Sept. 14, by Rev. P. A. Proval, D. D., Dr. SAMUEL GARDNER WOLCOTT to CAROLINE, daughter of Hon. Thomas H. Hubbard.

At Baltimore, on Tuesday, Sept 19, in Grace Church, by Rev. W. E. Wyatt, D. D., JOHN A. BARTON, of New-York, to MARY W., youngest daughter of Charles F. Singleton, Esq., of the former city.

DIED.

At Providence, R. I., GEORGE P. KELLOGG, in his 23d year.

EIGHTH NATIONAL GUARD.—The painful duty devolves upon the Commandant of this company to announce to the members the death of our late associate, George P. Kellogg. A special meeting will be held at the Armory on Thursday evening, 21st inst., at 8 o'clock.

C. B. BOSTWICK, JR., Orderly.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, Sept. 20, MARGARET O'NEILL, youngest daughter of Jas. and Sarah Oneill, aged 9 months and 3 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 2½ o'clock P. M., from No. 287½ Bowery.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 20, JANE ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of Alexander and Hannah Lytle, aged 2 years and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 161 Monroe-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, Sept. 20, suddenly, of croup, EDWARD W., son of James and Helen KAY, aged 1 year and 10 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at No. 12 West 31st-st.

Sept. 19, WILLIAM HENRY MARKS, at No. 76 16th-st., aged 4 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

At Hartford, Conn., on Wednesday, Sept. 20, WILLIAM P. DONALDSON, eldest son of the late James Donaldson, of this City.

His friends and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at 3 o'clock, from the house of his mother, No. 62 7th-st., without further invitation.

At his residence, Portland-place, Clapham Road, London on Saturday, Sept. 2, after a very short illness, WASHINGTON LEE, Esq., brother of Mrs. James Lee, of this City.

At Boston, on Monday, Aug. 28, JOHN ODIN, Esq., aged 80 years.

At Brompton, London, on Sunday, Sept. 3, BERTRAM P. CORUGER, of this City, in the 31st year of his age.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 20.

$3,500 Ohio 6s, '78	106½	100	Erie Railroad	s3	46½
2,000 Erie Income Bonds	83	300	do	b15	45
5,000 City Bds, '71	73	150	do	c	45
7,500 Cen. R. R. Bs	74⅞	220	do	s3	45
1,000 N. Y. Cen. R. R. B.	87	50	do	b3	45
5,500 do	86½	50	do	b15	45
9,000 S. & Sack. H. R. R. bds	84½	100	do	b30	46
11,000 do	83	300	do	c	45½
24 Bank N. York script	106	150	do	b15	45½
10 Am. Ex. Bank	s3 107	100	do	s30	44⅝
10 Metropolitan Bank	100	550	do	s3	45
10 Am. Ex. Bank script	103	50	do	b15	45
200 Nicaragua Tran. Co	s3 2½	100	do	b30	45½
150 Canton Co	s3 26	300	do	b10	45
100 N. Jersey Zinc Co.	s3 5	100	do	b3	45
400 do	s3 5	200	do		45
100 do	b30 5	50	do	s3	45
100 Flor. & K. Joint Stock		200	do	b30	45½
50 Gold Hill Mine	s15 2	100	do	c	45
150 Cumberland Coal Co.	31	50	Panama Railroad	b60	90
100 do	b60 32	100	Harlem Railroad	s30	34½
200 do	b60 31½	250	do	b60	35
600 do	c3 31½	100	do	b3	34½
100 do	b60 31½	400	do		34½
200 do	b60 31½	10	do		35
100 do	s60 31	100	do		34½
100 do	31½	25	Norwich & Wor. R. R.		47
9 N. Y. Central R. R.	s3 92½	1200	Reading Railroad	s3	73½
150 do	s3 92	400	do	s60	72½
50 do	c 92	100	do	b60	73
25 Hudson River R. R.	44½	100	do	c	73
25 do	44	100	do	s30	73
50 Mich. Cen. R. R.	3d 90	100	do	s3	73½
50 do	b20 90	500	do	s60	73
10 Cleve. C. & Cin. R. R.	s3 105	200	do		73½
10 Cleve. & Toledo R. R.	72	500	do	s3	73½
50 Ill. C. R. R. 10 per ct. stk	102½	300	do	b60	74
350 do	100				

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Sar. & S. H. R. R. Bs	85½	50	N. Y. Central R. R.	s30	91½
48 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	115	20	Nor. & Wor. R. R.		46
200 Nic. Transit Co.	24½	50	Harlem Railroad		34
100 Flor. & K. Joint Stock	5	400	Reading Railroad	s10	74
50 Canton Company	26½	150	do		74
50 do	s30 32½	100	do		74
150 do	32½	100	do	s3	74
150 do	32½	100	do	b60	74½
500 Cumb. Coal Co.	b60 31½	350	Erie Railroad		45½
100 do	31½	100	do	s30	45
50 do	s30 31½	25	do	s3	45½
100 do	31½	200	do	b15	45½
100 do	s60 36½	5	do		45
200 do	31½	100	do	b30	45½
100 Hudson River R. R.	b60 45	100	do	b30	45½
50 do	44	100	do	b7	45½
100 do	s30 44	350	do	s3	45
20 do	44½				

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20—6 P. M.

There was a falling off both in prices and the amount of business at the Stock Board to-day. The spirit of the buyers was less decided except for Reading Road, which has the support of the Philadelphia market. The rates for Erie stock fell from 46½ to 45½@45 in the forenoon, and over 4,500 shares changed hands at the decline through ...ing of ... There was also a falling off in Canton, Cumberland Coal, Harlem, Panama, Hudson River, Illinois Central, and Michigan Southern, from the transactions of yesterday, and 10½ in New-York Central shares. The feeling for Bonds was less animated after the selling of the stocks, though prices ruled steady. In regard to the Saratoga and Sackett's Harbor Bonds, introduced to the Board list to-day, the following memorandum has been handed to us:

The bonds of the Sackett's Harbor and Saratoga Railroad Company, which have recently been introduced upon the books of the Brokers' Board, are selling in small lots. These bonds were disposed of last Autumn by the Company to the contractors and to capitalists. They run twenty-five years at 7 ₩ cent. interest, payable semi-annually. They are secured not only by a lien upon the road and all its fixtures, but by a lien upon 500,000 acres of timbered lands along its line granted by the State and individuals. Each one thousand dollar bond carries the right to three shares of the ultimate issue of the stock.

The shipment of specie by the *Africa* amounted to $1,232,000, which large sum, without causing any immediate change in the Money market, is regarded by some of the Stock operators as pointing to a less favorable state of things with the Banks in October. The rates for foreign bills closed firm at 109¼@110 on London, and 5.11½ on Paris.

The reply of Mr. A. D. PATCHIN, late President and present lessee of the Buffalo and New York City Railroad, to the report of the Committee of Investigation of the affairs of the road, will attract attention. The publication of the report, and the somewhat extraordinary condition of the lease of Mr. PATCHIN, which it revealed, caused a very unfavorable impression in regard to the manner in which the creditors of a defaulting road, in the great State of New-York, were likely to be treated; and it is some relief to know that Mr. PATCHIN is prepared to surrender any legal rights he may have acquired, whenever the general creditors and the public can be better served by other parties. He also expresses confidence that his management of the work will enable the Company to pay a portion of the back interest on the Bonds, as early as November next. In regard to the points of difference in the controversy between Mr. P. and the highly respectable Committee of the creditors, the public will draw their own conclusions.

The regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds, by Mr. A. H. NICOLAY, takes place to-morrow, Thursday, at 12½ o'clock.

The New-Haven and some other stockholders of the New-York and New-Haven road have invited a general meeting of the shareholders at the Metropolitan Hotel to-morrow (Thursday) evening. It is desirable, we presume, that *all* the holders of Stock should attend. The ostensible purpose is to reform, if possible, the present management of the road. We do not understand that the report of the examining Committee on the SCHUYLER fraud is to be anticipated by resolves designed to compromise or prejudice the rights of one class of stockholders, in order to screen from responsibility another, but it would be as well for all interests to be represented. If REPUDIATION is to be the order in this unfortunate affair, let it not be shadowed in a *quasi* form.

Buffalo and New-York City Road—Letter from Mr. Patchin.

Communicated to the New-York Daily Times.

BUFFALO, Monday, Sept. 18, 1854.

To Messrs. Theodore Sedgwick, Edward Whitehouse and Denning Duer, Committee of the Creditors of the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad.

GENTLEMEN: I have just noticed in the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES of Saturday, 16th inst., your report to an adjourned meeting of the Bondholders, Stockholders and Creditors of the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad Company, on the 14th inst.

As the report is an *exparte* statement, and evidently made under a misapprehension or want of information as to several important circumstances, I will undertake to state a few facts which should be understood, in order to a correct appreciation of the transactions alluded to in the report.

It is true that the Stockholders have had two meetings without a requisite number being present to accept the act of 17th April, 1854, but I am not aware that any one of them voted against accepting the act, whereas a large number of the creditors refused to sign the proposed arrangement, in consequence of which the plan proves a total failure. The responsibility rests with the Creditors, not Stockholders, as your report would indicate.

On the 21st March last the rolling stock was sold under several executions, subject to a chattel mortgage of $86,000. The property, when new, cost some $275,000, and was worth a great deal less when sold, and not $500,000, as stated in your report. Under so large an incumbrance no one but myself was willing to pay the small amount you report me to have paid. I have paid $46,000 on the chattel mortgage and expect to pay the balance.

One of the executions was in favor of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company. They directed the Sheriff to take immediate possession of the property and sell it, so that there was no alternative except a sale of the property to somebody for payment of the debts, which latter the Company was unable to embrace.

The Company at that time was indebted to its employés and could not pay them. A large number, including all in the machine shop, refused to work without their pay. I paid the laborers on the track and in the shops their wages due them up to 1st March, out of my own means, leaving the conductors, station agents, and other employés, unpaid to this day.

After purchasing the rolling Stock, I notified all the employés that I would run the Road on my own account and be personally responsible to pay them their wages promptly and as often as they required it. Under this assurance a part resumed their work, others would not. The Road could not be run another day by the Company for want of funds.

By Reports in your possession, it appears that from March 21 to July 1, the receipts exceeded the expenditures only some $3,000; and I submit to you that few persons would have ventured to assume the great responsibility involved in my undertaking to protect the interests of the Stockholders and Creditors, or even to protect their own.

The Company owning the track, and unable to run the road, it was absolutely necessary that some arrangement should be made by which the running of the road could be continued, or the public must be subjected to the great inconvenience to arise from stopping up a very considerable thoroughfare, and the interests of the stockholders and general creditors must be wholly sacrificed, and those of the holders of the mortgage bonds greatly jeopardized. Matters stood in this way; I was using the rolling stock and other moveable property, to which I had acquired the title in running the road and standing personally responsible to the operatives and other employés of the road, without any lease having been executed—when early in May, a preliminary injunction was obtained by a party in Wall-street, claiming to be the owner of $500 worth of the stock of the Company, upon grounds entirely frivolous, and which contained prohibitions in effect, putting an entire stop to the operations of the Company. It was quite apparent that some other motive besides that arising from the alleged ownership of the $500 of stock, and other parties than the nominal plaintiff, instigation these hostile proceedings. Though who those parties, and what their motive were, were not distinctly to be seen. It was entirely obvious, however, that this indication of a design on the part of some parties in Wall-street or elsewhere to put a stop to the operations of this Road boded no good to the public interested in that line of communication—to the Stockholders—to the general creditors, or even to the generality of the Bondholders. On the 18th of May that injunction was dissolved in the City of New-York. On the 29th of May the lease you refer to was executed, and its execution was neither suggested by, nor had it any connection with, or reference to the approaching visit of your Committee.

There was no understanding whatever that the existence of that lease should not be disclosed to you; but it was not deemed essential to be known as an element in the investigation undertaken by you, with a view to an arrangement such as would enable the Company to continue its operations, because the directors had no doubt but that on any such arrangement being consummated I would instantly surrender the lease; and I have now to say that although under no legal obligation to do so, I stand ready to surrender the lease at any moment when any arrangement shall be made which will enable the Company itself to operate the road.

The chattel mortgage for $86,000 was given by the Directors to aid in removing sundry judgments and executions against the Company, amounting in all to about $150,000, the judgments having been obtained about the 1st of December last, and the executions being in the hands of the Sheriff. Had not this arrangement been made, the interest due last January could not have been paid. You refer to the fact that a judgment obtained by me against the Company was not resisted. Resistance on the part of the Company was impossible. They were then indebted to me beyond all dispute or cavil, as was well known to the officers, for actual cash advances to a much greater amount than was included in the judgment. And I am ready at any time to have the basis of that judgment submitted to the most vigorous investigation, upon principles of both law and equity, and shall not take any advantage of the omissions of the Company to make what would have been a mere wanton defence, as of itself evidence of the amount to which I am entitled. The Directors of the Company prevailed on me to delay the entering of my ...

...Frauds on the Revenue.

From the Washington Globe, Sept. 19.

Several notices of recent seizures at New-York having appeared in the current papers, on inquiry into the facts at the Treasury Department we learn that proceedings at law have been directed by the Collector of that port in the following cases:

Against one case of embroideries entered at £119 8s. 6d.—appraised by the United States appraiser at £301 7s. 10d.

Against fifty-two cases containing eight hundred thousand cigars—for undervaluation.

Against one case of jewelry, entered at 400.11 francs—appraised value 1,297.57 francs.

Against bark *Ipp gringpa* and her master, for landing goods on which duties had not been paid, and against the goods so landed—being twelve cases silks and velvets, valued at $3,196 41; eleven cases oil of bergamot, valued at $617 20; and thirty-nine cases sheynths, valued at 702 francs.

Against the bark *Flash* and her master, for landing twelve cases of specie, amounting to about fifteen thousand dollars, without permit.

Seizure from the persons of three passengers per steamer *Washington*, of gold, jewelry, and diamonds, valued at $12,488 12, which were concealed about their bodies and in their boots.

Boston Banks.

From the Boston Advertiser, Sept. 20.

A comparison of the footings of the weekly Bank Statement of the Boston Banks, published this morning, with those of the statement for the previous week, exhibits the following results:

	Sept. 11.	Sept. 18.		
Capital	$31,190,025	$31,306,675	Inc.	$76,640
Loans and Discounts	50,182,496	51,759,995	Dec.	342,593
Specie	2,582,481	2,266,158	Dec.	269,329
Due from other Banks	3,919,725	7,922,923	Dec.	91,143
Due to other Banks	6,950,376	6,633,725	Dec.	316,651
Deposits	14,799,639	13,464,337	Dec.	336,282
Circulation	5,633,771	5,504,365	Dec.	119,406

The increase of capital consists in $68,640 addition to the Blackstone Bank, $2,000 to the Eliot, and $5,000 to the National Bank.

The decrease in all the other items is observable.

Cambridge Cattle Market.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 20.

At the Cambridge Cattle market, in consequence of the absence of Western Cattle, the market was quick for Beef at 50c. advance. There were 2,500 head of Cattle at the market.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA—*Wednesday—First Board*—$1,000 City 6s, (S. O.,) 86½; $30,700 City Railroad 6s; (Sunbury and Erie,) 94; $2,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 74½; $1,175 Lehigh 6s, '79, 94½; $700 City Railroad 6s, (N. Penn.) 87; $100 Wilmington Railroad 6s, 87½; 20 Beaver Meadow, 38; 300 Union Canal, 10½; 50 Vicksburg Railroad, 18½; 20 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 25; 100 Long Island Railroad, 14½; 100 Morris Canal, 13; 400 do., 13¼; 100 do., 13⅝; 400 Reading Railroad, 36½; 100 do., 36⅝; 100 do., 36¾; 100 Union Canal 10½.

Between Boards—10 Pennsylvania Railroad, 45½; 50 do. 45; 100 Long Island Railroad, 14½; 50 Morris Canal, 13⅜; 240 Reading Railroad, 36½; 140 do., 37; 100 do., 37½.

Second Board—$2,000 City 6s, new, $10,000 Susquehanna Canal Bonds, 61; $30,000 City Railroad 6s, 86½; 300 Morris Canal, 13⅜; 25 Reading Railroad, 37; 32 do., 37½; 150 Morris Canal, 13⅜; 200 do., 13½; 400 Little Schuylkill Railroad, 14½; 100 Reading Railroad, 37⅞; 100 Morris Canal, 13½; 10 Pennsylvania Railroad, 45½; 5 Bank North America, 148; 125 Union Canal, 10½; 20 Penna Iowana Railroad, 45½; 50 Long Island Railroad, 14½; 100 Union Canal, 10½.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 117½@117¾; do., '67, 117½@117¾; Pennsylvania 5s, 84@85; Reading Railroad, 37½@37¾; Reading Railroad Bonds, 76¼@77; Reading Railroad 6s, '44, 81@83; Pennsylvania Railroad Stock, 45@45½; Morris Canal, 13½@13¾; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 74½@74¾; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 24@25; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 33@33½; Long Island Railroad, 14¼@14½; Vicksburg Railroad, 10½@11; Girard Bank, 12@12½; Lehigh Zinc, 14@14½; Union Canal, 10½@10¾.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Africa, for Liverpool—Mr. Campbell, Mrs. Maxwell, W. Strange, Miss Eliza Penzer, Kingston, C. W.; Mrs. Charlotte Wright, Wm. Bennet, New-York; Rev. Chas. F. Hoffman and wife, New Jersey; Henry Smith and wife, England; Geo. Sumner, (bearer of dispatches,) Boston; Mr. Cliff, Jas. Clews, Mr. Rontin, England; Pietro Neri Baraldi, Italy; Mr. Biarell, Thos. H. Ball and Col. Ball, New-York; Rev. Peter B. O'Flanigan, Ireland; Thos Amley, New-Orleans; J. W. McIntosh, W. Langdon, Glasgow; W. A. Fritze, Germany; J. Miller, New-York; John Reaty, Ireland; Richard Beck, A. Carse, B. Fagenheim, New-York; A. Carse, B. Raymerson, England; H. Mochring, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt, Germany; Mr. Hennemann, London; Mr. De Anzelis, New-York; Antonio Mendosa, Havana; Geo. Maris, London; I. Meeks, New-York; John H. Fenholm, Washington, D. C.; Mrs E. Darling and child, England; Jose Calzeighs, Spain; Miss S. Martin, Mrs. Beck, England; Tibus Prevost, France, and others.

In steamship Roanoke for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—Wm F. Costin, N. Kramer, C. H. Baird, Robert Irvine, F. Mingesaumer, M. E. Wright, J. E. Bowden, C. Byington, Mrs Lanheim and child, J. A. Barker, T. Stannard, M. S Santos, lady and child, Miss M. W. Nash, Mrs. Cowardin, Miss Howard, J. P. Hutchinson, C. H. Wellborn, J. J. Gough, Chas. Hazlitt, Miss M. Potter, M. C. Babcock, W. Laenier, C. S. Hassell, T. G. Fox, Morris Alvord, Wm A. Walters, John J. Gitner, M. S. Harlow, Wm. H. Bingley, G. Gronck, Jos. Kelog, Henry Howe, Mrs M. C. Minor, B. C. Beam, J. Lillistan, A. Spring, and 38 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived

In Steamship Philadelphia, from New-Orleans and Havana—Rev. P. Neil and lady, Mrs. Daniel Foote, F. Wetzel, P. Misguell, Chas. Grager, Dr. John Styles, Theo. Wagner, J. C. Gillingworth, Mrs. Alexander and daughter, Master Thomas Thornton, F. C. Haines, John Frank, G. Conrad, Stephen Kelsey and lady, Miss Alice Oliver, H. Sullivan, Mrs. Dart and 2 daughters, Chas W. Wilson, Joseph Clark, John Adley, Robert Bourss, John Franklin, Elias Whitney, E. Queint.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	5 46	Sun sets	5 29
Moon sets	5 30	Sandy Hook	8 05
Gov. Island	8 55	Hell Gate	10 36

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK...WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.

Cleared.

Steamships Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants; Pelayo Reiser, Havana, B. Blanco; North Star, Warneck, Aspinwall, M. O Roberts.

Ships Parama, Raven, Bremen, Hennings, Muller & Gosling; Admiral Blvens, Havre, M. Livingston; St. Patrick, Kenny, New-Orleans, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Hortensia, Hathaway, New-Orleans, T. J. Merriam; Jessie Munn, Josiin, Mobile, D. Pillington & Co.

Barks Jenny Lind, Cole, Mobile, Earle & Hazard; Eagle, (Br.,) Quarrie, Sheduac, H & F. W. Meyer.

Brigs Mary (Br.,) Young, Lynn, (Eng.,) J. McArthur; John'n, (Germ.,) Kehn, Bremen, G. J. Bechtel; Emily, Davis, Charleston, Dunham & Dimon; Hibbert, (Br.,) Loram, Montevideo, ——; Josephine, (Br.,) Beers, St. Johns, T. F. McArthur; E. W. Farnum, Boston, W. Elwell & Co.; Beaton, (Br.,) Reese, Quebec, J. O. Baker.

Schrs Margaret, Woglom, City Point, J. Hunter & Co; Richmond, Harris, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; Scioto, Delisle Jacksonville, Peck, Church & Co.; Lotus, Clark, Attakapas, C. & E. J. Peters; Piper, McClure, St. Mary's, R. P. Buck & Co; E. S. Myers, Weeks, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; E. Crowell, Griggs, Elizabeth City, master; Martha Maria, Small, Salem, E. W. Ropes; C. Perkins, Folsom, Georgetown, Brown, De Rosset & Co.

Propellers Michigan, Nichols, Phila., J. & N. Briggs; Thos. Swann, Johnson, Baltimore, J. P. Sm

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI...NO. 940. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES.

[Another edition.] One Dollar per annum.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

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RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Dates From Santa Fe—Arrival of United States Troops at Fort Union—Cause of Aubrey's Death—Arrest of Weightman—Indians Quiet.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Sept. 21.

By the arrival of the Santa Fé mail yesterday at Kansas Independence we learn that a body of United States troops arrived at Fort Union on the 2d of August last, having lost sixty horses and forty mules. Their headquarters will be at Santa Fé.

The Indians were quiet, and the officers and non-commissioned officers at Fort Leavenworth were ordered to leave for the States, and will depart about the middle of September under the command of Colonel COOKE.

AUBREY's death was the result of an altercation with WEIGHTMAN as to an article published in the *Amego del Pays*. The lie was frequently exchanged, when AUBREY drew a revolver, and while in the act of raising it one barrel prematurely discharged. WEIGHTMAN drew a bowie knife and stabbed AUBREY in the abdomen, causing his death in ten minutes. WEIGHTMAN then surrendered himself, and was held in two thousand dollars bail. He regrets the occurrence very much.

The Universalist Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 21.

The Universalist Convention adopted this morning the new Constitution reported by the Committees, after striking out the provision requiring its approval by the Ten State Convention before going into effect—instead of which it must be reaffirmed by the next General Convention.

The Slavery question was introduced by resolution from the Business Committee, renewing opposition to the sin of American Slavery, and deploring the violation of the Missouri Compromise by Congress in the passage of the Nebraska bill.

Rev. Mr. FLANDERS, of Baltimore, objected to the first clause in the resolution, not as a defender of Slavery, but because nothing could be accomplished, and therefore 'twas impolitic as interfering with the individual exertions of Universalists in the South, and preventing the spread of their principles.

A spirited debate ensued, when the resolution was adopted.

After some further business the Convention adjourned to meet next September, at Middletown, Conn. Rev. Mr. SAWYER, of New-York, was appointed to preach on the occasion.

Democratic Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 21.

The Bridgeton, N. J., Democratic Convention of the First Congressional District, nominated today THOMAS W. MULFORD, of Camden County, for Congress.

A resolution requiring candidates to pledge themselves against KNOW-Nothingism was laid on the table by a majority of five.

A Fugitive Slave.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 21.

The Bath (Me) *Mirror* of Sept. 20 states that there has been some excitement in that city relative to a fugitive slave on board the bark *Franklin* at that port, from Jacksonville. The *Franklin* put into Holmes' Hole on the 19th, and notified the Customs that he had a fugitive slave on board. The authorities at Jacksonville were notified by telegraph, and the authorities at Washington also. Whereupon the revenue cutter *Caleb Cushing* appeared at Bath harbor and remained there until Tuesday morning. She disappeared soon afterwards, when the *Franklin* passed up the river.

The crew of the *Franklin* state that the slave escaped while the vessel was lying at anchor at Holmes' Hole.

When the *Franklin* arrived at the port of Bath, twelve citizens, including a member of the Boston Vigilance Committee, boarded her, determined to have the slave at all hazards, but he was not to be found.

At a meeting of the North Baptist Church in this city to-day, a letter from the Twelfth African Church was read, stating that the Church had lost many of its members, who had fled from the City alarmed at the return of ANTHONY BURNS into bondage.

From New-Brunswick.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 21.

St. John, New Brunswick, papers of the 19th inst. are received.

The *New-Brunswicker* states that Sir EDMUND HEAD, the new Governor General of Canada, will leave St. John on the 28th September for Boston, and, after conferring with Hon. Mr. SUTTON, the new Lieutenant Governor of New-Brunswick, will proceed to Quebec.

The St. John *Courier* says that the New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia Legislatures will not probably meet before February next, to ratify the Reciprocity Treaty. The *Courier* adds that there is no doubt both provinces will accept what will no doubt prove a great advantage to them, and introduce a state of prosperity far greater than ever before experienced.

KEENAN, relict of the late THOMAS O'BRIEN; a native of South Carolina, who emigrated to New-Brunswick in 1763, died at Mispeck on the 11th inst., at the great age of 113 years.

The orders for the embarkation of "72d Highlanders," and a company of Artillery from Halifax, have been countermanded.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 21.

The bark *Octavia* arrived at this port to-day from Matanzas, and reports that, on the 9th instant, in lat. 23°, long. 79°, while a gale was blowing from the south, the brig *Orient*, supposed to belong to South Carolina, was seen dismasted; and the crew, four or five in number, were on the house aft, and wanted to be taken off, but owing to the gale, the *Octavia* could render them no assistance; and, from the condition of their vessel, it is supposed they all perished.

Suspension of the "Commonwealth" Newspaper.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 21.

The last number of the *Commonwealth* Free-Soil paper of this city, appeared to-day. The publishers announce that it don't pay, and that they have sold out to a firm who are soon to issue a new evening paper to advocate Anti-Slavery, Temperance and Protestantism, but not in a partisan manner.

Check to Canal Receipts.

ALBANY, Thursday, Sept. 21.

The receipts of produce by the Erie Canal were unpleasantly checked by a sunken boat in the canal near Schenectady.

Whig Nomination—County Fair—Union of Whigs and Free Democrats.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Sept. 21.

A. Z. MCCARTY, of Richland, was nominated for Congress in the Madison and Oswego Districts for the long term, by the Whig Convention of Onondaga County.

The Fair being held here is largely attended, and the exhibitions are of a superior character. It will close to-morrow.

The Whigs are confident, and the Free Democrats, who contemplate a union with them, pronounce their resolutions too velvet-footed. MILLIKEN's resolution, and its summary treatment, is noted particularly by them. FITZHUGH's opponents are very sore.

Firemen's Celebration.

HARTFORD, Thursday, Sept. 21.

A great firemen's celebration and trial of the power of their engines took place in this city today.

Twenty companies were present from abroad, and contested for the prizes, which were three trumpets, valued at $300.

The Pacific Company, of Chicopee, Mass., took the first prize, playing one hundred and seventy-four feet high. Holyoke Company, No. 1, of Holyoke, took the second prize, playing one hundred and seventy-two feet. Deluge, No. 2, of Northampton, took the third, playing one hundred and sixty-three feet. The Williamsburg Company, upon reaching one hundred and twenty-eight feet, burst her hose.

The trial was entirely confined to companies from abroad.

Our own companies will contest for two pitchers to-morrow.

Arrival of Southern Mail—Quiet Restored at New-Orleans—Mortality of Savannah—Yellow Fever, &c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Sept. 21.

By the arrival of the Southern Mail, New-Orleans papers of Friday have been received.

The riots at New-Orleans had entirely ceased. The body of JOHN KANE, one of the men who it was supposed had been murdered, has been found. He was shot four times, but it is thought he may recover.

There were forty-four deaths at Savannah on Sunday and Monday, twenty-nine of which were by yellow fever.

By the Southern Mail—Abatement of the Fever at Charleston, &c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Sept. 21.

We have no mail this morning from beyond Charleston.

Capt. JOHN BONNELL, the oldest shipmaster in Charleston, died on Saturday.

The papers speak confidently of the abatement of the fever.

Most of the cargo of the ship *Delia Maria* has been saved, in a damaged state. The vessel is going to pieces.

The Maryland Coal Trade.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Sept. 21.

The Maryland Coal Trade last week amounted to 13,000 tons.

The New Creek Coal Company has suspended operations, owing to difficulties with regard to the ownership of their mines.

Navigation on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is still interrupted.

Death of a Catholic Bishop by Cholera at Savannah.

SAVANNAH; Thursday, Sept. 21.

FRANCIS XAVIER GARTLAND died yesterday of cholera. He was the first Catholic Bishop of Savannah, and was formerly Pastor of St. John's Church, Philadelphia. He was born in Dublin in 1808. His remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment during the ensuing Winter.

Carriage Manufactory Destroyed by Fire.

PORTLAND, Thursday, Sept. 21.

The carriage manufactory on the corner of Preble and Cumberland-streets, owned by LIBBY, FLAGG & HODGKINS, was burned at noon. The loss and amount of insurance has not been ascertained.

The Great India Rubber Case.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, Sept. 21.

The law case of DAY against HARTSHORN and other India rubber manufacturers, is now being argued before the United States Court.

Among the eminent counsel engaged by the defendants, are CHARLES O'CONOR and JAMES T. BRADY, of New-York.

The argument affects the merits of the case, and will probably occupy the attention of the Court for a week.

Cholera at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Thursday, Sept. 21.

There have been sixty deaths by cholera for the past twenty-four hours. To-day generally has been observed as a day of humiliation and prayer.

THE TURF.

Racing on the National Course, Long Island—Fall Meeting of the National Jockey Club—Fourth Day—The $300 Purse—The Metropolitan Hotel Stake.

By far the best racing which has taken place on the National Course came off yesterday. The first race was for the Metropolitan Hotel stake, two mile heats, for three year olds—$500 subscription, $200 forfeit, $300 added by Metropolitan Hotel. The entries were b. c. *Agitator*, ch. c. *Sam Latcher*, gr. c. *Little Arthur*, b. c. *Terrifier*, and a Glencoe colt. The two latter, however, did not come to the post. *Little Arthur*, who had the call in the betting at $90 to $100 against the field, has lost every race which he has contended for at the North. He came here with the reputation of being one of the best colts of the produce of Glencoe in the United States; but he has been very unfortunate, and whenever entered for a stake, purse or match on the new Course, was doomed to meet with defeat. He is a well-proportioned gray, and runs in good style, but requires a dry track, in order to bring out his full speed. *Sam Letcher* has frequently made his appearance on the new Course, and has won two or three races, although distanced last Spring. *Agitator*, the other entry, is a stranger here, and from his manner of running, did not leave a very favorable impression. His name was not mentioned in the betting, which was all between the gray and *Letcher*, who was offered at $20 to $25 against the former. The second race was decidedly the most interesting and exciting which has as yet been witnessed. Three closely contested heats were run, in good time. It was for the Proprietors' Purse, $300. Two-mile heats. Four year olds and over to carry 100 pounds. The b. g. *Berry*, b. m. *Gertrude*, and ch. g. *John Hopkins*, were the contending horses. The latter was the favorite at $100 to $90 against the field, and the mare had the call over *Berry*, who having been distanced the day before, and not being supposed to be in good condition, was considered as having a slim chance to be declared the first horse in the race, although enjoying the reputation of being one of the best horses at two miles in the country. The result of this contest shows most conclusively how little dependence can be placed in the opinions of those who pretend to be *au fait* in everything relating to Turf matters. The attendance on the Course was small, and the track in tolerable order, but rather dusty.

THE METROPOLITAN STAKE.

First Heat.—*Little Arthur* was awarded the inside position, *Letcher* the centre, with *Agitator* outside, who took the lead and maintained it to the back stretch, opening a gap of some 7 or 8 lengths on *Arthur*, with *Letcher* half a length behind the gray. They passed the judges' stand on the first mile in 1:44. *Arthur* now began to make play, went up to *Letcher*, collared him on the back part of the track, passing him handily. *Agitator*, far in the rear, and almost out of his distance, having been completely used up by his exertions in the first mile. The jockey of *Arthur*, after having obtained the lead, kept his colt in hand, and came home under a strong pull 15 yards in advance of *Letcher*, *Agitator* just saving his distance. Time 3:50½.

Second Heat.—It was now generally conceded that, barring accidents, the gray must win the race, therefore there was no betting done. On coming up for the heat, *Agitator* appeared considerably distressed, and the impression was that he would be "shut out." He, however, went off with the lead, but the gray overtook him as rounding the turn, apparently without an effort, and opened a gap of some seven or eight lengths, running under a strong pull, it being almost as much as his jockey could do to hold him back. The first mile was made in 1.52. *Agitator*, taking advantage of the slow time that the grey was running in, made a brush, which the rider of the gray perceiving, let his colt have her head, and he went around the last turn continuing to increase the distance between them. *Letcher* and *Agitator* were side by side on the home stretch in the last mile, but the former soon took the second place, and maintained it to the score. *Arthur* passed the stand an easy winner of the heat and race—Time 2.58½.

THE SECOND RACE.

First Heat.—*Hopkins* took the lead. *Gertrude* second, *Berry* last. The mare went up to *Hopkins*, and they went side by side down the back stretch, *Berry* some distance in the rear. They passed the stand on the first mile in 1:49, all together, *Hopkins* half a length in advance; but he soon shook the mare and *Berry* off and maintained the first position, although *Gertrude* kept him to his work, and all the jockeys using every exertion to force their horses ahead; but *Hopkins* had too much speed and was first to the score; the mare half a length in the rear, with *Berry* well up. This was a finely contested heat and very exciting. *Hopkins* kept the lead from the start, closely followed by the mare, and on going around the turn all three horses could have been covered with a blanket, and it appeared to be anybody's race; no one dared to name the winner. Time, 3:46½.

Second Heat.—*Hopkins* was now the favorite against the field, at $60 to $100, the friends of the mare eagerly taking the odds, they considering, from her fine style of running the previous heat, that her chances were fair for taking the purse. Neither of the horses appeared distressed by their exertions, but all of them stripped well. At the tap of the drum *Gertrude* led off, but, on going around to the back stretch, *Hopkins* went up to her and took the inside of the track, *Berry* some lengths in the rear. The mare soon collared *Hopkins*, but he not liking her to come in such close quarters with him, he opened a gap on her, and led through the first mile in 1.50½, apparently going easy, his trainer motioning to the rider to pull him hard; but they had hardly left the stand, when *Berry*, who was some eight or nine lengths in the rear, made one of the most tremendous flights of speed ever seen on a Course, running like a quarter-horse, and, in four or five seconds, went up to *Hopkins* and passed him as handily as if he had been standing still, leaving the mare far in the rear. A beautiful contest now took place—*Hopkins* striving manfully to regain his lost advantage, but his efforts were of no avail, and *Berry* beat him out about half a length—*Gertrude* 20 yards in the rear. Time—3.46½.

Third Heat.—*Berry* now had the call at two to one against the field. *Hopkins* was off first, *Berry* second, the mare last. *Hopkins* led through the first mile some five or six lengths, passing the stand in 1:54. On the back stretch *Berry* took the lead and came home a winner of the heat and race in 3:50½—*Gertrude* second, *Hopkins* some three lengths behind.

The following is a summary:

NATIONAL COURSE, L. I., Thursday, Sept. 21, 1854.

Metropolitan Hotel stake for 3 year olds. Two mile heats. $500 subscription—$200 forfeit—$500 added by Metropolitan Hotel

P. S. FOWLER names Col. GLASSOCK's gr. c. *Little Arthur* by *Glencoe*, dam *Blue Bonnets*. 1 1

A. J. MINOR names ch. c *Sam Letcher* by *Wagner*, dam by *Medoc*. 2 2

THOS. W. DOSWELL names b. c. *Agitator*, by *Childe Harold* dam *Emily Taonas*. 3 3

P. S. FOWLER names b. c. *Terrifier* by *Sovereign*, dam by *Sam Mitchell*. paid forfeit.

R. W. FIELD names —— by *Glencoe*. paid forfeit.

TIME.			
First Heat.		*Second Heat.*	
First mile	1:54½	First mile	1:52
Second mile	1:56	Second mile	2:00½
Total time	3:50½	Total time	3:52½

SAME DAY.

Proprietors' Purse, $300.—Two mile heats—Four-year-olds and over, to carry 100 lbs.

JOHN L. CASSIDY names W. F. HARPER's b. g. *Berry* by *Sovereign*, dam by *Glencoe*, 6 years old. 3 1 1

CALVIN GREEN names *John Hopkins* by *Boston*, 4 years old. 1 2 3

R. B. CHEATHAM names b. m. *Gertrude* by *Chorister*, dam *Black Maria*, aged. 2 3 2

TIME.			
First Heat.		*Second Heat.*	
First mile	1:49	First mile	1:50½
Second mile	1:57½	Second mile	1:56
Total time	3:46½	Total time	3:46½
Third Heat.			
First Mile	1:54	Second mile	1:56½
Total Time	3:50½		

THE RACES ON SATURDAY.

There will be no running on the National Course today; but on Saturday three races will take place at two, three and four mile heats. The g. h. *Granite*, ch. g. *McGrath* and b. f. *Seline*, are entered for the two mile Purse; b. f. *Ellen Bateman*, ch. h. *Henry*, c. h. Col *Grayson* and ch. g. *Arrow* will contend at three mile heats; and for the four mile race, b. g. *Little Flea*, ch. h. *Highlander*, b. h. *Red Eye*, ch. g. *Rhesbe* and gr. g. *Oke-Eyed Joe* will positively start. A larger field of horses than have ever appeared on any Course in the United States.

Opinion of the Attorney General—Enlistment of Alien Minors.

The following opinion of Attorney-General CALEB CUSHING's, relative to the validity of the enlistment of alien minors, will be read with interest by military men and the legal profession. Although written two months ago, it is now promulgated for the first time:

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, July 19, 1854.

Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, *Secretary of War*:

SIR: I have received your letter of the 7th inst., and considered the questions therein propounded.

The question is, whether the Secretary of War is required by law to discharge persons from the Army who, when enlisted, were minors, and then having parents or guardian, who "were aliens and not residing in the United States at the time of enlistment?"

The Constitution of the United States is framed upon the principle that native allegiance is not perpetual, but may be renounced.

The laws of the United States authorize recruiting officers to enlist aliens, minors, and apprentices, into the Army; and, upon enlistment, each and every recruit is required to take an oath "to bear true allegiance to the United States of America," &c. That is to say, the law of the United States has conferred the capacity upon minors within the United States to enlist and to take the oath of allegiance to the United States.

The act of 20th of January, 1813, (2 Stat. at Large, p. 792. chap. 12, sec. 5,) enacted "that no person under the age of twenty-one years shall be enlisted by any officer, or held in the service of the United States, without the consent, in writing, of his parent, guardian, or master, first had and obtained, if any he have."

The act of 10th of December, 1814, (3 Stat. at Large, p. 146, chap. 10,) enacts that the recruiting officers are authorized to enlist into the army of the United States "any free, effective, able-bodied man, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, which enlistment shall be absolute and binding upon all persons under the age of twenty-one years, as well as upon persons of full age."

SEC. 2. That the recruiting officer shall not deliver any clothing, or pay any bounty to a recruit under twenty-one years of age, or in any manner restrain him, for four days next after his enlistment, during which time the recruit may withdraw his enlistment.

SEC. 3 repeals so much of the act of January 20, 1813, "as requires the consent, in writing, of the parent, guardian, or master, to authorize the enlistment of persons under the age of twenty-one years," and in case of an enlisted apprentice, divides the bounty and the pay of the apprentice between him and his master in certain proportions and rates, graduated by the length of the unexpired time of the apprentice's service.

The act of 25th [28th] September, 1850, (IX. Stat. at Large, p. 507, ch. 78, section 5,) makes it the duty of the Secretary of War "to order the discharge of any soldier of the army of the United States who, at the time of his enlistment, was under twenty-one years of age, upon evidence being produced to him that such enlistment was without the consent of his parent or guardian."

These acts, being *in pari materia*, are to be taken and construed together, to find the intention of the Legislature.

Attorney-General Crittenden, in his opinion of 28th March, 1851, (vol. 5 of Opinions, p. 313,) decides that the Secretary of War is not bound by said act of 1850 "to discharge a minor who, at the time of enlistment, had neither parent nor guardian;" that the minor having a parent or guardian, and enlisting without consent, is not entitled during his minority, to make proof and claim his own discharge. The parent or guardian must concur in the application to discharge the minor. The minor, as a soldier, is fed, clothed, and paid by the United States. He is in lawful service, without expense to his parent or guardian, and the law gives the enlisted minor himself no capacity during his minority to revoke the enlistment so lawfully entered into.

The question propounded to Attorney-General Crittenden did not lead him to discuss the case of a minor enlisting within the United States, who had at the time a parent or guardian who was an alien not residing in the United States, and whose authority, as parent or guardian, over the minor above eighteen years, but under twenty-one years of age, depended upon a foreign law.

The question now stated relates to minors enlisted into the army of the United States under the authority of our own laws, but who are said to have had, at the time of enlistment, parents or guardians, respectively, who are aliens, and not residing in the United States.

The privileges and disabilities of persons arising from their age, are to be determined by the particular laws of the place or nation where the business is transacted.

The laws of every country belonging to the great Christian commonwealth of nations, are considered as having, in general, force within its limits, and all persons within the limits of such Government are considered as subject to its laws, whether their residence there is permanent or temporary.

The laws of no nation have force directly and *proprio vigore* within the territory of another nation of Christendom. Whatever effect is allowed to the laws of one Christian people within the territory of another Christian people is *ex comitate* not of right, and that comity is never extended so far as to occasion a prejudice or inconvenience to the rights of the Government or its citizens, of whom such comity is asked.

It is true that no Christian Government allows its people to be subject to the municipal jurisdiction of Governments not Christian. For instance, citizens of the United States in Turkey, or in China, are wholly exempt from the local jurisdiction, and are amenable only to the minister or other authorities of the United States.

But the local jurisdiction prevails among all the nations associated by the combined ties of the Greek and Roman civilization, and the Christian religion, except only in certain limited cases of extra-territoriality under the *jus gentium*, which are not material to the present question.

By our own laws, persons under the age of twenty-one years, if of the age of eighteen years, may lawfully be enlisted into the army of the United States, and such contract of enlistment was absolute and binding upon those under the age of twenty-one, as fully as upon the recruits over twenty-one years of age by the act of 10th December, 1814.

The act of Sept. 2, 1850, directs the Secretary of War to discharge soldiers who, at the time of their respective enlistments, were under twenty-one years of age, upon the production of evidence that such enlistment "was without the consent of his parent or guardian." Taking the acts of 1813, 1814 and 1850, together, as being in *pari materia*, and as explanatory of the meaning and intent of the Legislature, the fair construction and proper conclusion seem to be that, at the time of the enlistment, the minor must have had a parent or guardian, whose authority as such over the person of the enlisted minor was known and recognized as valid by the law of the place where the enlistment was made, and who, as parent or guardian, had authority to consent or to forbid, and to whom the recruiting officer might have applied within the United States for his assent, in writing, to the proposed enlistment of such minor.

How can the inhabitants of the United States ascertain the condition, privileges, and disabilities of persons dwelling among them, if they are to be determined, not by our own laws and institutions, but by reference to foreign laws; to the place of birth, or to the place in which the father, or the mother after the death of the father, may have acquired domicils other than the birthplace of the enlisted soldier, acquired before he came to the United States or afterwards, and before enlistment in the army of the United States?

By the civil law, full age was not attained until the age of twenty-four years. By the old French law, full age was twenty-five; by the Spanish law, full age is twenty-four. Full age, in some parts of Germany is attained at eighteen; in others, twenty-one; in others, at twenty-five. In England, Scotland, and Ireland, full age is attained at twenty-one. (Story's Conflict of Laws, sec. 51, note 2, p. 65.)

There is much diversity of law in different countries as to the powers and authorities of a parent over his child, modified also by the questions whether the child is legitimate, illegitimate, or legitimated; and as to the powers and authorities of a guardian over his ward, and how long the powers and authorities of the parent or of the guardian over the child or the ward shall continue, and under what circumstances, and at what age, they shall cease; and the status of the minor is to be determined in each case by the particular laws of the country of the birth, or of the domicil acquired by the father, or by the mother after the death of the father, in a country other than the birthplace, or of the particular country whereby the child or ward may be residing.

How are the inhabitants of the United States, the recruiting officers and the Secretary of War to determine the powers and authorities claimed by the parent or guardian of an enlisted soldier, if they are to be ascertained by foreign laws?

I conceive that the law of 1850, before cited, must be understood as alluding to the authorities and powers of parents and guardians of the minor and enlisted soldier, as known to and recognized by the laws of the State, or territory of the United States, where the contract of enlistment was entered into. For, in such cases, to give effect to foreign laws would be attended with great inconvenience and prejudice to the rights of the Government of the United States and its citizens.

Parents and guardians who, by virtue of the laws of the country of their domicil, claim rights, powers, and authorities over the persons and actions of their children or wards, must keep them within the jurisdiction of the country of such domicil. If they suffer their children or wards to come into the United States, to seek livelihood by personal exertions, they remaining at their domicil in foreign countries, they must be considered as having emancipated such children or wards. If such emancipated children or wards enlist in the army of the United States, or are bound to service as minors and paupers, or contract any other engagements which the laws of the place of their sojourn authorize, such engagements are not to be broken up at the will of a parent or guardian, desiring to resume a power, authority or right which he has so released.

What the law protects it may regulate.

An alien within the United States is under the protection and regulation of the local law of the place where he sojourns, and of the laws of the United States.

If a foreigner sends his property within a jurisdiction different from that of his domicil, he submits it to the laws, rules and regulations of the country wherein he places it. (Oliver *vs.* Townes, XIII Martin's Loui. Rep., pp. 97 to 103; Lamb *vs.* Durant, XII Mass. Rep., p. 54; Lanfear *vs.* Sumner, XVII Mass. Rep., p. 10; Norris *vs.* Mumford, IV Martin, p. 20-25: Thuret *vs.* Jenkins, VII Martin, p. 353; Price *vs.* Morgan, VII Martin, p. 767.)

If the person of the child or the ward be in one country, and the parent or guardian remains at his domicil in another country, the parent or guardian cannot claim to extend the law of the foreign domicil into the country in which the child or ward is resident, by whose laws he is protected, and to whose laws he is subject, when by such extension, the laws, policy, and interests of the latter Government would be infringed. For example: By the laws of the ancient Romans, the father had the power of life and death over his children. Suppose a Roman father had sent his child to a country not subject to the Roman law—to Germany—the father could not have gone into Germany and there exercised the power of putting his child to death, for the Roman law had no force in Germany, and the child there would be under the protection and regulation of its laws, and not those of Rome.

The claims of powers and authorities by parents and guardians, by virtue of the laws of foreign countries where in they are domiciled over their children or wards, who are in the United States, are of no more force than the claims of foreign administrators to property within the United States, in opposition to the claims of the domestic administrators.

Over and above the perplexities, ungertainties and inconveniences which the Secretary would have to encounter in attempting to administer the various foreign laws in such cases of enlistments, the door would be opened to aliens residing out of the United States to send their minor children or wards into the United States, or to suffer them to come here to enlist in the Army of the United States, in order to receive the bounty, the rations, the clothing and pay, until the foreign guardians or parents should think fit to claim the enlisted soldiers as being enlisted without their consent, "in writing," or until the enlisted soldiers themselves, after attaining their full ages, respectively, should apply to be discharged, because enlisted without the consent, "in writing," of their respective alien parents or guardians, so domiciled out of the United States.

The nature and extent of the powers and authorities of foreign parents and guardians over the persons of their children or wards, and over their property and acquisitions, are subjects of perplexity, difficulty, and uncertainty, about which eminent jurists disagree. (See Story's Conflict of Laws, sections 25 and 26, p. 36, 37, and section 455, p. 760.)

When we refer to foreign laws for the power of a guardian over the person of his ward; how the guardianship shall be appointed or constituted, and when it ceases, we are involved in still greater difficulties and perplexities, and conflicting opinions of jurists. (Story's Conflict of Laws, chap. XII, sec. 494, p. 835, to sec. 566, p. 855.)

In the diversities of human affairs and jurisprudence many laws must exist in one country which are the result of local or peculiar circumstances, and are unfit to be introduced into the institutions or usages of another nation. The Jurists of Europe have, with labor, skill and acuteness, endeavored to collect principles which ought to be carried into execution everywhere by all nations. But they have failed to agree. They have attempted to define and fix that which, in the nature of things, cannot be defined and fixed. The extent to which the comity of one nation towards other nations can be permitted is, and ever must be, uncertain. No nation can be expected to suffer the laws of another nation to interfere with her own to the prejudice of her citizens and the rights and policy of the Government.

There is one general rule about which there is no controversy; the laws of every country have direct obligation within the limits of the Government, but not beyond those limits; any extra territorial effect must be of courtesy only.

Resting on this general and undoubted principle, we should be led to understand the act of Congress, which directs the discharge of any soldier, who, at the time of his enlistment, was under the age of 21 years, upon evidence "that such enlistment was without the consent of his parent or guardian," as having reference to a parent or guardian then domiciled in the United States, and deriving his powers and authorities from our own laws and institutions, State or Federal, and not from and under foreign laws.

Foreign laws are not judicially noticed. They are facts to be proved and ascertained by juries, with the assistance of the Court. Commissions to take proof of a foreign law may be granted by the Court in a pending controversy. Then the interests and vigilance of the adverse parties will act as safeguards against imposition and false testimony. The Secretary of War cannot send commissions and agents for the taking and for supervising the taking, of proof of foreign laws in relation to the powers and authorities of parents and guardians, and whether the children were born in lawful wedlock, or legitimated, or are illegitimate. If he is to depend upon *ex parte* proof of foreign laws offered to obtain the discharge of soldiers as having been enlisted into the army of the United States without the consent of their parents or guardians, domiciled in foreign countries, and deriving their powers and authorities over the persons of the enlisted soldiers under foreign laws, the Government of the United States would be subjected to great inconveniences, and exposed to losses by falsehoods and frauds.

Viewing the several acts of Congress in *pari materia* as explanatory of the intention of the Legislature, and considering the very great inconveniences and losses to which the Government of the United States and its citizens would be exposed, if the act of Congress of 1850 should be construed as implicitly adopting, in relation to the powers and authorities of parents and guardians over the persons of their children and wards, the laws of every foreign nation on this globe from which an emigrant shall come into the United States, and there enlist into the army, my opinion is that, in order to the exercise of the rights conferred by that act, the parent or guardian must be domiciled in the United States at the time of the enlistment of the soldier, deriving the powers and authorities of a parent or guardian from our own institutions and laws, either State or Federal, as the case may be, and not from foreign laws.

Alien parents and guardians not residing in the United States, and willing to enlist in the army, cannot be, and are not required to be, consulted by the recruiting officers for assent, in writing, to the proposed enlistment. I am, very respectfully, C. CUSHING.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

Mr. Soule and the Spanish Insurrection.

SLOW PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

Rejection by the Czar of the Last Overture.

THE TERMS OF HIS NOTE.

Withdrawal of his Troops from the Principalities.

New Negotiations.

Cotton Steady—Grain and Flour Partially Recovering.

FINE HARVEST WEATHER.

Consols 95 1-8.

The Cunard steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool on Saturday morning, 9th instant, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon.

Russia rejects the propositions of the Four Powers,—retires behind the Pruth and there awaits the course of events. New proposals are hatching in the Germanic Confederation, which, it is hoped, may produce peace. Part of the Crimea expedition is embarked and has proceeded to the rendezvous at Baltschik. Gen. GUYON is put in command of the army of Asia. From the Baltic and the Principalities there is nothing new.

Liverpool Cotton market is steady, but the large quantity on sale keeps down prices. Breadstuffs have advanced, in consequence of small arrivals. The harvest is mostly housed throughout France and Britain, and the yield is at once good and abundant.

A return just issued of the population of Ireland shows that the number of inhabitants has fallen off *two millions* in the past five years. In the year 1805 the population was over five millions; in 1814, six millions; in 1824, seven millions; in 1837, eight millions; in 1846, 8,386,940; and in 1851, only 6,551,976.

A Submarine Telegraph has just been completed from Holyhead to Howth, Ireland.

The following appointments are made for Prince Edward's Island: GEORGE COLE, Colonial Secretary; JAMES WARBURTON, Treasurer; JOSEPH HENSLEY, Attorney-General; DENNIS O'MEARA, Solicitor General; WM. SWABEY, Registrar.

"Bread riots" have occurred at Nottingham and Kidderminster. The military were called out.

Archdeacon WILBERFORCE, a man of some standing in the English Church, has resigned in consequence of his scruples to recognize the Queen as the head of the Church Spiritual.

From the camp at Boulogne we have a flood of accounts of dashing military manœuvres executed by the troops in presence of the Emperor and Prince ALBERT.

Gen. BODISCO, late Commandant of the fortress of Bomarsund, has arrived with his family at Havre, along with some other Russian prisoners.

Preparations are being made at Brussels for reception of the Emperor NAPOLEON on a visit to the King of the Belgians.

The steamship *Hanse*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on Friday morning, 8th.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

The Reply of Russia.

The reply of the Czar was sent in duplicate to Austria and Prussia. Each of the points insisted on by the Western Powers is duly set forth, refused, and reasons given for the refusal. Further, the Czar says that he has withdrawn his troops from the Principalities in deference to the interests of the German Powers; that he will recall his forces across the Pruth, and then await either hostile attacks or pacific overtures, as may be.

The Position of Austria.

It is stated that at a Cabinet Council, held at Vienna on the 6th inst., the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH presiding, it was decided that the rejection of the guarantees required by Austria and the Western Powers did not amount to a *casus belli* against Russia, but that Austria would persevere in supporting these conditions, and would maintain her neutral position, while she awaits the result of the attack by the allied powers upon Sebastopol.

Attitude of Prussia.

The following is published from Vienna. It, however, rests on no better authority than a newspaper letter:

"Since the receipt of the answer of the Emperor NICHOLAS to the Western Powers, Prussia appears anxious to reenter the European concert, from which it had to a certain degree withdrawn. With that view, she is said to have offered to sign a new protocol, in which the note of Vienna of the 8th of August should be embodied, as was the treaty of April in a former document drawn up and signed by the Conference."

The Germanic States—A New Basis of Negotiations.

An additional article, of which the contents are as yet secret, is proposed to be added to the Austro-Prussian treaty of April 20. The proposed alterations and additions to the treaty will be made with the cognizance of the Germanic Diet. At all events, the first paragraph of the Convention, mutually guaranteeing the territories of the contracting parties, will remain unchanged.

A surmise, formed on the above circumstance, has excited some attention. The Bund, it is supposed, will, on meeting after its short recess, proceed at the invitation of Austria and Prussia to pronounce the treaty of April 20 lapsed as regards its additional articles. Then taking under consideration the engagement that Austria has made with the Western Powers, a new scheme will be drawn up on this basis for a peace, which it is believed Russia *will accept*.

Poland and the Pope.

Active secret negotiations have been going on for some time between NICHOLAS and the Pope. It now transpires that the Czar holds out a prospect of a change towards the Roman Catholics in Poland, and of concessions to the Latins at Jerusalem. He is thus intriguing against the French. According to the *Corriere Italiano*, the Czar has the intention to declare his third son, NICHOLAS, King of Poland, and as he is a member of the Greek Church, it was considered necessary to give the Pope some tranquillizing assurances respecting the Polish Catholics.

The Baltic.

All the Bomarsund forts have been destroyed and the troops reembarked. A few steam-frigates remain cruising among the islands. Generals BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS and NIEL were at Dantsic on the 7th. There is nothing else in the shape of news.

Black Sea—The Crimea Expedition.

Constantinople letters of August 30 mention that the British Guards, and 28th, 42d, 44th, 79th and 93d Regiments, had embarked at Varna, and the light Division and Lord CARDIGAN's were under orders. Lord RAGLAN was to embark on board the *Cavadoc* on September 2, at Varna. The expedition is to rendezvous at Baltschik, at which place, and at Bourgas, the French are to take ship. The strength for land service of the expedition is 25,000 English, 26,000 French, and 20,000 Turks. Gen. Sir JOHN BURGOYNE has arrived to take a command. Prince NAPOLEON and the Duke of CAMBRIDGE have gone to Varna to join their regi

[illegible] Pacha, [illegible] Russians [illegible] Sebastopol [illegible] Pacha [illegible] Omar Pacha [illegible] Russian [illegible] Bessarabia [illegible] Austrians [illegible] Pacha [illegible] Danube [illegible] Russians [illegible] Pacha [illegible] Omar Pacha [illegible] Pacha [illegible] Russian

Intelligence at the Admiralty.

From the London Gazette, Sept. 8.

The Baltic the last Campaign of 1854 has been the most glorious to the British Arms.

Admiralty, Wednesday, Sept. 6.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, have been received from Vice-Admiral Sir CHARLES NAPIER, K. C. B., Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's ships and vessels employed in the Baltic:

Off Cronstadt, 5th August, 1854.

SIR,—I have the honor to state that in pursuance of your orders, dated the 16th of August, I proceeded with her Majesty's ships *Odin*, *Albion*, *Orlando*, *Ruby*, *Arrow*, and *Dragon*, and the island of Ilmark, to the eastward of the Gulf of Finland, and on the 18th I joined the Russian fleet of 26 sail of the line, 10 steam frigates, and 10 steamers of inferior force, under the command of Admiral Berens, off the island of Nargen, and proceeded with them to the anchorage off Seskar, where the fleet remained at anchor.

2. On the 19th I proceeded with her Majesty's ships *Edinburgh*, *Blenheim*, *Amphion*, *Leander*, *Cruiser*, *Hogue*, *Miranda*, *Esk*, *Lightning*, *Bulldog*, *Snake*, *Dasher*, *Beagle*, *Desperate*, *Driver*, *Hecla*, *Valorous*, *Vesuvius*, *Basilisk*, *Merlin*, *Magicienne*, *Phlegethon*, *Penelope*, *Firebrand*, *Lynx*, *Conflict*, *Wrangler*, *Boxer*, *Forester*, *Recruit*, *Skipjack*, *Gorgon*, *Porcupine*, *Stromboli*, *Ardent*, *Fury*, *Hawke*, *Devastation*, *Odin*, *Arrow*, *Dragon*, *Ruby*, *Albion*, *Orlando*, *Locust*, *Alecto*, *Lucifer*, *Rosamond*, *Ripon*, *Princess Royal*, *Tribune*, *Arrogant*, *Exmouth*, *Majestic*, *Nile*, *Rodney*, *Duke of Wellington*, *Prince Regent*, *Royal Adelaide*, *Edgar*, *Ajax*, *Hogue*, *Cressy*, *Aboukir*, *Sans Pareil*, *Hannibal*, *Monarch*, *Immortalité*, *Impregnable*, *Blenheim*, *Princess Royal*, *Leander*, *Amphion*, *Cruiser

ENGLAND.

The Camp of Boulogne—The Terrible Triangle—The Emperor won't be Frightened—What of Sebastopol?

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1854.

Affairs grow decidedly grave. The camp of Boulogne has taken up a most menacing attitude. NAPOLEON III., Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the North, has just proclaimed his intention to put himself at the head of his "children." The proclamation, to be sure, looks like a lecture on the science of warfaring, and displays a sergeant like erudition in explaining to common soldiers how the troops occupy a triangle, of which St. Omer is the apex, and of which the base extends itself from Ambleteuse to Montreuil," and how "this triangle has a base of eight leagues upon twelve of height," and how "all the troops can be concentrated in 24 hours upon any point of the triangle whatsoever," according to the views of NAPOLEON the Great, who said that "every army that cannot reunite itself in 24 hours upon a given point, is an army badly placed." Thou mayest feel proud, oh St. NAPOLEON! of thy nephew, and perfectly quiet about the safety of the "Army of the North," which is by no means "badly placed." Sad, indeed, are the prospects of poor Russia, and we almost feel a pity for her head, doomed to destruction by that living triangle of eight leagues' base, and an apex reaching St. Omer. What a great man this "NAPOLEON the Little" is! He fights and writes, like CÆSAR, and will tell you that that camp of Boulogne is the "faithful image of war." True, very true, with the sole additions, that at Boulogne more powder is to be consumed, though the result will not be greater, than on the real scenes of the war. The "Prince Consort" set out yesterday evening to contribute the English contingent of war steamers, and mighty-booted life-guards, who are wanted to be kissed over and over again by a people bent to fraternization, and standing, no doubt, on tip-toes of expectation to embrace such a tall set of allies. NICHOLAS has to rouse all his Russias to stand the shock of a close alliance between a red-hot-shot life-guard and a dark blue *Chasseur d'Afrique*—not to speak of the cordial "bows" of Emperors, Kings and Princes, all of whom have, no doubt, irrevocably resolved upon declaring war against the Czar, as soon as they go home. King LEOPOLD has already done so—I mean that he has gone home—very warlike, to be sure, but his hands somewhat tied by the resignation of his Ministers, who are not quite so eager "to carry out the views of the powerful neighbor." The fact is, that the *manner* in which this visit of LEOPOLD has been *paid*, (a good word that,) is highly characteristic. He came to Calais, and from there he was forced to go to Boulogne, but did not remain in all longer than a day the guest of his Imperial Majesty; but this one is not so easily to be satisfied. If he cannot keep the father, he must have at least the son. It is highly desirable to impress the youthful mind of the Duke of BRABANT with salutary specimens of absolute rule. So the boy-King of Portugal has been dispatched to Brussels, to fetch the Crown Prince, and his Duchess too, who is, as you know, an Austrian, and what is not the least reason why she should be wished to come, a very beautiful woman. She is, of course, invited to visit the Empress, who will leave Biaritz for Boulogne in a fortnight or so, but she may come earlier if she likes—there are plenty of apartments in the Imperial Hotel. A charming Austrian Archduchess cannot be the arch-enemy at any time, though belonging to a treacherous family of fiends. I know her quite well—by sight of course—though nothing hinders me to say that I know her also personally. It would give me an air of importance in the reader's opinion, and would furnish me with sundry anecdotes of court scandal and palace amours, a subject for which the House of Hapsburg does certainly present ample materials; without that, one should be obliged to take inspiration from calumny, which as BASILIO says, "*e un venticello*"—is a genteel breeze, gradually blowing itself up to a fearful storm. No, kind reader, you shall not be treated to inventions, though your amusement may suffer by my scruples. We must expect the Duchess of BRABANT to the camp, but without giving her, beforehand, to any "sweethearts." I used to respect women, even if they be Princesses, Queens and Empresses, if even they should be respectable in spite of their high position. And I write this, because I know quite well enough how usual it is to write "interesting correspondences" by contaminating the good reputation of a royal lady, and telling spicy stories about her *rendezvous* at midnight hours, in some secret *boudoir*, built for the purpose by a lively imagination, not embarrassed to create discreet messengers of love and silent pages of honor. For not writing to you merely what you may find in other papers, I do not think I am obliged to tell you stories. So much as a not untimely remark to the expected though not yet announced arrival of the at all events invited "Duchess of BRABANT and gentleman" to the camp of Boulogne.

This camp seems, strange to say, not to terrify the Emperor of Russia. He refuses to be frightened by the triangle of which St. Omer is the apex, and dares to laugh at the troops that can be concentrated, in the short interval of 24 hours, on a base extending itself from Ambleteuse to Montreuil. He will, I dare say, be even reckless enough to sneer at the praises bestowed on the Army of the North, for the fatigues endured with martial energy during a two months' encampment. NICHOLAS refuses to treat upon the base of the four propositions, and says that the Allies will, by and by, change their minds. Is it not wonderful, unheard of, extravagant, and worthy of all the epithetonic ejaculations of a Madame DE SEVIGNE? Only think of such a failure to make peace! The Western Powers were so conciliatory, they asked for the little, and even this in such vague terms as to show how eager they were to conclude this abnormal state of war between good friends and gentlemen, made to like, love, and to protect one another. Is it not a dark ingratitude in the Czar to have thwarted such schemes to secure perfect idleness through the Winter? I told you at the time when those four propositions have been dispatched that the Emperor of Russia would reject them, in spite of their extreme tameness, as the *maximum* of what the allies required to form the base of further negotiations. And the refusal is perfectly intelligible. NICHOLAS never wished for peace, knowing, as he does, how much peace is wanted by England and all other States, excepting, perhaps, *Imperial* France, which finds her equivalent in war-dreading Imperial Austria. It was useful and expedient for him to be smooth and conciliatory in words during the Summer; but now the hot days are over and he may fairly be allowed to grow sulky, and a man of disagreeable intercourse in words not less than in action. The restraint may now be dispensed with. Austria is in the Principalities and the equinoctial storms approach in the Euxine, while the Baltic is already cleared by all the French troops, who, having accomplished what they have already begun, to blow up the "Great Conquest of Bomarsund," will enter their homeward campaign and join, perhaps, the "Grand Army of the North" and its twelfth league high triangle. There is evidently no reason why the Czar should *not* refuse to treat on any proposals whatsoever, but I am curious, I must confess, how Austria will contrive to back out from her last forward position. The Cabinet of Vienna, fully convinced, as it seems, that Russia cannot be but perfectly willing to accept the four propositions so evidently harmless in their loose-worded vagueness and so absolutely detrimental to the Sultan's authority, which was to be protected by a coalition and so open the waters of the Empire to all ships of war, has ventured to express opinions and hold out promises that will prove very difficult indeed to evade. I have, however, a higher opinion of Austrian shrewdness than that I should doubt, for a moment, its success to give a "satisfactory explanation" of her to-be-continued neutrality to the Western Cabinets. The "connivance or credulity" of British statesmanship will, to be sure, help her out, where her cunning should fall short from vindicating her unaltered though not acted upon intentions. We shall see whether Count ESTERHAZI will obtain even a *leave of absence* from St. Petersburg. It may be that some such "more decided attitude" will be held to give some satisfaction, and to maintain accordingly the friendly position of Austrian premises on the course of the war. You received and receive quite an archive of diplomatic correspondence, published by that machine to retard business, called the Diet of Frankfort. I do not advise you to peruse these papers. We live in times of cholera, where it is necessary to take care of our digestion. You may look at them through a pair of spectacles as we rise to look on the inert mass of sleeping boas and cobras, half hidden under the folds of a blanket, in a case of solid glass, but do not try to touch them. *I*, did, and feel not the betting for it. Thanks to Heaven, that my judgment has escaped from being bitten to a lethargic imbecility. Not even the *Times* did dare affront the danger of commenting upon the contents of that heap of waste paper, but discarded them very cautiously to the land of oblivion. This much, however, I can say, that the papers communicated by Austria to that august assembly of soporific nonentities, do not contain anything favorable to the Western Allies; and the silence of the London *Times* on the subject is mainly to be attributed to the total absence of any substance from which even a seeming proof of HAPSBURG honesty might be coined. But I recommend, on the other hand, to your attention the *Berlin Correspondence* in the to-day's number of the said paper, published on an unusually prominent place—the leader page. You will find there the views taken by the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES on Austria's and Russia's policy, asserted and adopted in terms most energetic in words as well as in logic.

But what of Sebastopol? ask you. Well, the expedition was to sail on the 2d of Sept. This is the last date, but it hardly will be the last. They will do something, at all events. Of this I am pretty sure. I know that stringent orders have been sent to the respective commanders to attempt whatever it may be, and I was even told by a gentleman connected with the Cabinet, that Odessa is to be attacked. The talk about Sebastopol was but a *ruse de guerre*. OMER PACHA is to invade Bessarabia, and so push forward if he can, but, in any case, to engage the Russian troops stationed in the Delta of the Danube and in Ismail. I give you this news as I received it, without guaranteeing its correctness, though the source be good. It would be too much of an out of the way activity in the Allies to undertake such a common sense dictated enterprise. Their past feats do not authorize us to suppose any such acts of energy on their part. I shall be glad to report that I was mistaken, for, it is really no pleasure to me to have not to write but censures on the actions against a Power, which it would be gratifying to see humbled, reduced and destroyed. If I am continually writing *against* the western policy it is by no means from predilection in favor of Russia; on the contrary, it is from a feeling of indignation, that those who pretend to be the enemies of that Power are so utterly incapable or unwilling to do what they profess to have an intention of doing. I desire nothing more than to be able to praise the Western policy, but then, what is there to be praised as yet? Is the foul domination of the Czar at all diminished? Are the now rejected proposals of peace at all worthy of serious attention, not to speak of satisfaction? Really, if we do not rejoice at the fall and ruin of a Muscovite rule it is no fault of ours. But how to expect good results from people courting Austria and letting the armies rather to be decimated by disease, than to send them to fight. We wish the war were one of civilization against barbarism—but what, then, are Hapsburg diplomats to meddle with and to impede in the progress of civilization? How can we believe in the struggle of right against wrong, when those who are most wronged are not called upon to rise in defence of justice and freedom? The view presented to our sight is, alas, very different from being satisfactory. These friends of progress and humanity managed, while *talking* against the Czar, so admirably the affairs in Spain, that the people of Madrid was almost massacred by the order of the very Government which it helped to power. The release of CHRISTINA, the dissolution of all political circles, suspension of papers, disarmament of the people—such is the news from Spain. You will allow me but to dwell upon these facts. I foretold them, and had no illusions about the issue—still they are too sad to be commented upon. It is consolatory to find that Mr. SOULE uttered a manly declaration. It is a letter addressed to the Press. It will not be lost, you may be sure of this, to exercise a lasting influence on the popular mind. It was good that America, at least, should say the true word of the situation. You will find the letter in the papers. The French organs of reaction are, to be sure, raving against it, as well as against that of Mr. SANDERS,—but, then, their injuries are praises. However bad Spanish affairs may look now, you can rely upon one thing, and this is that the *failure* of this Revolution has created the Spanish Republican party. There were Republicans in Spain even until now, but there was no party organization. Now there is one. You know that the Union Club has been closed—it is, however, not extinct. It subsists still as a *literary and scientific* institution, under the name of "Patriotic Union," and ORENSE is more than ever its President. I doubt whether the Government has gained anything by transforming a *public* society into a *secret* one. The fact is that ORENSE is looked upon in Madrid, as well as abroad, as a man who has to play a prominent part in the coming events. And it is certainly a good fact, even for Spain, that there is, at last, a man who represents a true *principle*, and is not merely a partisan leader of some dynastic faction. ORENSE made, in 1848, an open statement of his Republican convictions, and was, upon the faith of that principle, sent to the Cortes as the member for Teruel. Proscribed by the ensuing reaction, his principles became more solid, while his views grew more wide. Exile made of him an enlightened Republican statesman, who knows that Spanish liberty cannot be realized but in connection with other nations' emancipation. It is indeed a mistake to suppose that one people can be free without its neighbors being so, although despotism has more chance of existence even in the immediate vicinity of illuminated free institutions.

We consider the present revolution in Spain as the forerunner of the one that is to redeem the nation from the inborn, original sins of monarchy. We looked upon the present movement in no other expectation than that it will prepare the way for Spain too, toward the great and common aim of European nations; the republic, Democratic Self-Governments; for we have no illusions about the possibility of a consolidated subsistence of *isolated* Republican States in the midst of great monarchical Powers. There might be for some months or even years in France, as well as in any other country of the old Continents, such Democratic form of Government; but we know quite well enough how long those pompous resolutions, proclamations and constitutions, shaped and intended to last "forever," may live, if the venom of absolutism has not, first of all, thoroughly been expunged from the whole body of European popular life. *Single* Republics, however healthy and vigorous, cannot subsist in the poisonous shade of the death-exhaling Upas-tree of Despotism. The nations beyond the water must become linked together in fraternal equality of similar free institutions. They must constitute themselves into the "*United States of Europe*" before there could be any reasonable hope of their real emancipation from Kingcraft. It is consolatory to state that the people are not less conscious of that necessity of common action, than their leaders, to whom exile has been a salutary school of mutual enlightenment and reciprocal friendship. Now Spain was very far behind, indeed, all the other nations, to understand this essential and *sine qua non* condition of success. Shut up between her high range of mountains and stormy bays, she lived a life apart, and sank always deeper and deeper in demoralisation, misery and ignorance, the three vital parts of monarchic rule, the highest conception of honor and patriotism being expressed by that very elastic word *Chevalerie*. That Don Quixote and Don Juan are the chief characters of the national Romance literature is a most eloquent exposition of what the nation has been, systematically called to. The Cid is also there to be sure, but Tizona might weigh fully up the scale poised down by the national hero; and while the people are always to be discovered at *auto da fés* and bull-fights, the sack of Saragossa is rather a curiosity.

1843 brought forth great changes for the better in Spain, and *hopes* were emerging which have now been disappointed, and accordingly exasperated. It is, perhaps, even good that the recent movement turned out to be a failure. The idea of the Republic becomes by it more familiar and sacred in the people's mind. There is, at all events an organization of the party. They have also an organ. The Club had a paper which changed its name every day in order to evade the press laws and the caution-money. Its last title was *Clamor de las Barricadas*, and it is under this name that it has been definitively stopped, to reappear like the *Circulo*, in the regular form of a daily paper, under the significant name of *The Revolution*, and with the epigraph: "Freedom, Morality, Economy." The caution-money has been paid down, and not without causing a great deal of emotion. The spirit of this paper may be judged by the following introductory lines of its first article:

"We are few, and miserably so, of BRABANTERS, but we are more fond of progress. As long as the man will march as the embodiment of the idea, we shall proclaim him in the manner as we did on the barricades. In the improbable case, however, of a divorce between the man and the idea, our choice will be for the idea, and we shall drop the man. Such is to be the rule of our conduct. The base of our thoughts is, 'Independence by law.'"

It enters also into the grave question of finance, and proposes the reduction of the army to 25,000 men, a proposition surely most sound, especially with a deficit in the finances of $36,000,000. It is a good thing to know that the republican party is thus organized and has an organ. The people will be *ready* to ask the next time. It is to be wished that America shall be so too.

We have nothing new *in* England, excepting the *verdict* of the Windsor Court-Martial upon Lieutenant PERRY, who is *dismissed* from Her Majesty's service. So much the better for him. He is fit for better company. I must say that public indignation is at its height against the "gentlemen and officers," but you will see the *feeling* on this subject from the leader of to-day's *Times*, which seizes upon such occasions of unmitigated atrocity to retrieve the blots on its own character by a wholesome castigation, *cum unguibus et rostris*, of the culprits.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

THE POEMS OF THOMAS DAVIS. With an introduction by JOHN MITCHEL. New-York: P. M. HAVERTY.

These are the true unhindered utterances of a brave young Irish heart. Exceedingly unequal, at times sinking to common-place, at times eloquent and full of fire, they are all genuine images of the days that lowered or lighted the life of one whom "Young Ireland" is near worshipping.

THOMAS DAVIS was one of the "Cork lads." He was born in 1814, reared among the Munster hills, educated at Dublin, but never suspected there of any superior intellectual ability, never wrote for the public till he was near thirty years old, yet died having written much and made a lasting mark at the age of 31. His poems first appeared in the *Nation* newspaper. We cannot give a better idea of his political position and general influence than by quoting from JOHN MITCHEL'S Preface to the volume. He says:

It is not detracting from any man's just claims to assert, what all admit, that he, more than any one man, inspired, created, and moulded the strong national feeling that possessed the Irish people in '43, made O'CONNELL a true uncrowned King, and

"Placed the strength of all the land
Like a falchion in his hand."

The "Government," at last, with fear and trembling, came to issue with the "Repeal Conspirators" in the law courts. Well they might fear and tremble. One movement of O'CONNELL'S finger—for only he could give the signal—and within a month no vestige of British power could have remained in Ireland. For O'CONNELL'S refusal to wield that power, then unquestionably in his hands, may God forgive him! He went into prison on the 30th of May, 1844, stayed there three months—came out, in a triumph of perfect paroxysm of popular enthusiasm, stronger than ever. Yet from that hour the cause declined; nothing answering expectation, or commensurate with the power at his command, was done or attempted. "Physical force" was made a bugbear to frighten women and children; priests were instructed to denounce "rash young men" from their altars; and "Law"—London law, was thrust down the national throat.

DAVIS saw this,—vainly resisted it, and made head against it for a while. He labored in the *Nation* more zealously than ever; but his intimate comrades perceived him changed; and, after a short illness, he died at his mother's house, Baggot street, Dublin, on the 16th of September, 1845.

We will let his poetry speak for itself. The following is a favorite with his admirers:

OH! FOR A STEED.

I.
Oh! for a steed, a rushing steed, and a blazing scimitar
To hunt from beauteous Italy the Austrian's red hussar
To mock their boasts,
And strew their hosts,
And scatter their flags afar.

II.
Oh! for a steed, a rushing steed, and dear Poland gathered around,
To smite her circle of savage foes, and smash them upon the ground;
Nor hold my hand
While, on the land,
A foreigner foe was found.

III.
Oh! for a steed, a rushing steed, and a rifle that never failed,
And a tribe of terrible prairie men, by desperate valor mailed,
Till "stripes and stars,"
And Russian czars,
Before the Red Indian quailed.

IV.
Oh! for a steed, a rushing steed, on the plains of Hindustan,
And a hundred thousand cavaliers, to charge like a single man
Till our shirts were red,
And the English fled,
Like a cowardly caravan.

V.
Oh! for a steed, a rushing steed, with the Greeks at Marathon,
Or a place in the Switzer phalanx, when the Mersmen swept on,
Like a pine-clad hill
By an earthquake's will
Hurled the valleys upon.

VI.
Oh! for a steed, a rushing steed, when BRIAN smote down the Dane,
Or a place beside great AODH O'NEILL, when BAGENAL the bold was slain,
Or a waving crest
And a lance in rest,
With BRUCE upon Bannock plain.

VII.
Oh! for a steed, a rushing steed, on the Curragh of Kildare,
And Irish squadrons ready to do, as they are ready to dare—
A hundred yards,
And Holland's guards
Drawn up to engage me there.

VIII.
Oh! for a steed, a rushing steed, and any good cause at all,
Or else, if you will, a field on foot, or guarding a leaguered wall
For freedom's right;
In flushing fight
To conquer if then to fall.

And here is one on the native question:

NATIVE SWORDS.

I.
We've bent too long to braggart wrong,
While force our prayers derided;
We've fought too long, ourselves among,
By knaves and priests divided;
United now, no more we'll bow,
Foul faction, we discard it;
And now, thank God! our native sod
Has Native Swords to guard it.

II.
Like rivers which, o'er valleys rich,
Bring ruin in their water,
On native land, a native hand
Flung foreign fraud and slaughter.
From DERMOD'S crime to TUDOR'S time
Our clans were our perdition;
Religion's name, since then, became
Our pretext for division.

III.
But, worse than all, with Lim'rick's fall
Our valor seem'd to perish;
Or o'er the main, in France and Spain,
For hopeless vengeance flourish.
The peasant here, grew pale for fear
He'd suffer for our glory,
While France sang joy for Fontenoy,
And Europe hymned our story.

IV.
But now, in view, our hardihood,
The Rhine and Volga shudder,
Who [illegible]
Can only wake our wonder.
Religion's creed, when union's [illegible]
And "royal [illegible]
But now, thank God! our native sod
Has Native Swords to guard it.

We have room for a single ballad more.

THE GREEN ABOVE THE RED.

I.
Full often when our fathers saw the Red above the Green,
They rose in rude but fierce array, with sabre, pike and skean,
And over many a noble town, and many a field of dead,
They proudly set the Irish Green above the English Red.

II.
But in the end, throughout the land, the shameful sight was seen—
The English Red in triumph high above the Irish Green;
But well they died in breach and field, who, as their spirits fled,
Still saw the Green maintain its place above the English Red.

III.
And they who saw, in after times, the Red above the Green,
Were withered as the grass that dies beneath a forest screen;
Yet often by this healthy hope their sinking hearts were fed,
That, in some day to come, the Green should flutter o'er the Red.

IV.
Sure 'twas for this Lord EDWARD died, and WOLFE TONE sank serene—
Because they could not bear to leave the Red above the Green;
And 'twas for this that OWEN fought, and SARSFIELD coldly bled—
Because their eyes were hot to see the Green above the Red.

V.
So, when the strife began again, our darling Irish Green
Was down upon the earth, while high the English Red was seen;
Yet still we hold our fearless course, for something in us said,
Before the strife is o'er you'll see the Green above the Red."

VI.
And 'tis for this we think and toil, and knowledge strive to glean,
That we may pull the English Red below the Irish Green,
And leave our sons sweet Liberty, and smiling plenty spread
Above the land once dark with blood—*the Green above the Red!*

VII.
The jealous English tyrant now has banned the Irish Green,
And forced us to conceal it like a something foul and mean;
And yet, by Heavens! he'll sooner raise his victims from the dead
Than force our hearts to leave the Green, and cotton to the Red!

VIII.
We'll trust ourselves, for God is good, and blesses those who lean
On their brave hearts, and not upon an earthly king or queen;
And, freely as we lift our hands, we vow our blood to shed
Once and for ever more to raise the Green above the Red!

WALDEN; OR, LIFE IN THE WOODS. Boston: TICKNOR, REED & FIELDS.

The author of this book—Mr. HENRY D. THOREAU—is undoubtedly a man of genius. It is not possible to open twenty pages without finding plentiful indications of that fact. Unfortunately, however, he is an erratic genius, thoroughly impracticable, and apt to confuse rather than arrange the order of things, mental and physical.

Mr. THOREAU, it will be remembered, was one of the earliest contributors to EMERSON'S remarkable transcendental publication, the *Dial*. His eccentricities constituted one of the features of that very eccentric journal, and were well suited to it. Subsequently he published a volume called a *Week on the Concord and Merrimac Rivers*, A great deal of observation and quaintness were incorporated in the latter work, and obtained for it some popularity here and in Europe. Influenced by a peculiar philosophy of his own, Mr. THOREAU abandoned literature in 1845. He was probably disgusted with social life, and thought an experience of its savage phase might be agreeable. With this idea he "borrowed an axe" and went down to Walden Pond, in the vicinity of Concord, with the intention of building a house and living in it. The Cabin was constructed, and Mr. THOREAU occupied it for two years. Why he returned to society after that period he does not inform us. The present book was written in solitude, and occupied those spare moments when the author was not more profitably engaged in the labors of the field.

As a contribution to the Comic Literature of America, *Walden* is worthy of some attention, but in no other respect. The author evidently imagines himself to be a Philosopher, but he is not. He talks constantly of "vast cosmogonal themes," but narrows them all down to the nearest line of self. The mere fact of existence seems to satisfy Mr. THOREAU. He wonders why men aspire to anything higher than the cultivation of a patch of beans, when by that they may live—perhaps grow fat. Mr. THOREAU has been accused of communistic principles. This is his idea of communism: "I would rather sit on a pumpkin, and have it all to myself, than be crowded on a velvet cushion. I would rather ride on earth, in an ox cart, with a free circulation, than go to Heaven in the fancy car of an excursion train, and breathe a *malaria* all the way."

This is one of Mr. THOREAU'S "vast cosmogonal themes:" "While civilization has been improving our houses, it has not equally improved the men who are to inhabit them. It has created palaces, but it was not so easy to create noblemen and kings. And *if the civilized man's pursuits are no worthier than the savage's—if he is employed the greater part of his life in obtaining gross necessaries and comforts merely—why should he have a better dwelling than the former?*" In other words, why should he not live like a savage, to save the trouble of living like a Christian?

Mr THOREAU denounces everything that indicates progress. Railroads, telegraphs, steam-engines, newspapers, and everything else which the world values, offend him. There is nothing estimable in his eyes but a log hut and a patch of beans. On the latter he dwells with infinite delight. It is one of the few things that does not disgust his philosophical mind. Ascetics who have a taste for beans will find comfort in this volume.

Mr. THOREAU is a good writer, possessed of great comic powers, and able to describe accurately many peculiar phases of nature. But the present work will fail to satisfy any class of readers. The literary man may be pleased with the style, but he will surely lament the selfish *animus* of the book.

THE GEOGRAPHY OF STRABO. Literally translated with notes. The first six books by H. C. HAMILTON, Esq., the remainder by W FALCONER, Esq., of Oxford. In 3 vols. Vol I., London: HENRY G BOHN. Sold in New-York by BANGS & BROTHERS.

Mr. BOHN has not done a better job for many a month—and his months are prolific of good works—than when he set about publishing the works of the great Geographer of Antiquity. For, curious and valuable as STRABO'S narrative is, quoted as it has been almost from the opening of the Christian era, English readers have not often had the liberty of seeing his pages face to face. The tough structure of the Greek in which he conveyed his geographic knowledge to his cotemporaries has forbidden the uncertain wrestlings with it of moderate scholars, and the almost insurmountable difficulty of identifying the places he describes have frightened away the swarms of translators.

But here we have the famous work well translated and sufficiently elucidated by notes, and furnished in a style equally excellent and cheap. This first volume is divided into seven books; books the first and second are introductory, arguing the consistency of philosophy with geographical investigations,—who now would think of such a necessity?—and criticising the geography of HOMER, ERAZTOSTHENES and HIPPARCHUS. The remaining books treat of Spain, Gaul, Italy and Germany. They are not dry; they have not the cold, unornamented style of the Enclycopædia but they seem rather like the production of a gossipping but entirely trustworthy traveler, who will not fail of telling a good story he has heard, though he should be under the necessity of denying its truth at both the beginning and the end. Poetical quotations are frequent, and there are many extracts from writers the larger portions of whose works are no longer extant. We have read the hundred-times-repeated stories of the makers of books of travel through these same lands, but none of them with the interest which is attached to the perusal of the writings of this, their first father.

STRABO had not a very good opinion of our mother-country. Now that some of our brethren are putting on airs, it may not be unprofitable to quote what he says of Britain. It is found in the 4th book and 5th chapter:

"The greatest portion of the island is level and woody, although many tracts are hilly. It produces corn, cattle, gold, silver, and iron, which [illegible] the village [illegible] like Attic, and always [illegible] for hunting; the Kelts use them as [illegible] guarding sheep, for the purposes of war. The Britons are taller than the Kelts, with their disposition; their size diminishes in their progress [illegible] as an instance of their height, we ourselves saw at Rome some youths who were taller than the tallest there by an inch or half a foot, but their legs were bowed, and in other respects they were not symmetrical in conformation. Their manners are in part like those of the Kelts, though in part more simple and barbarous; inasmuch that some of them, though possessing plenty of milk, have not skill enough to make cheese, and are totally unacquainted with horticulture and other matters of husbandry. There are several states amongst them. In their wars they make use of chariots for the most part, as do some of the Kelts. Forests are their cities; for having enclosed an ample space with felled trees, they make themselves huts therein, and lodge their cattle, though not for any long continuance. Their atmosphere is more subject to rain than to snow; even in their clear days the mist continues for a considerable time, insomuch that throughout the whole day the sun is only visible for three or four hours about noon."

And this account of the island lying parallel to Britain, and towards the north, which he calls *Iuvna*, but which MELA called *Juverna* and DIODORUS called *Iris*, but CÆSAR called it Hibernia, would if written to-day be deemed exceedingly violent and abusive:

"We have nothing certain to relate, further than that its inhabitants are more savage than the Britons, feeding on human flesh, and enormous eaters, and deeming it commendable to devour their deceased fathers, as well as openly to have commerce not only with other women, but also with their own mothers and sisters. But this we relate perhaps without very competent authority."

CRUDEN'S CONCORDANCE TO THE HOLY SCRIPTURES. New-York: M. W. DODD.

No library is well-stocked without this book. It is a complete index to the sacred writings, and so admirably arranged, that by the remembrance of any material word,—noun, adjective or verb,—the passage containing it may be instantly found. Another department has an Alphabetical arrangement of Scriptural proper names, and a third furnishes an index to the Apocrypha, which, though of less constant value, will be very grateful to all who in their youth were accustomed to pore over and enjoy these curious interpolations between the Testaments in the old Family Bible. It is a royal octavo of 856 pages, and sells for $3 50 per copy.

SABBATH MORNING READINGS ON THE OLD TESTAMENT. Book of Exodus. By Rev. JOHN CUMMING, D D. Boston: J. P. JEWETT & Co. New-York: SHELDON, LAMPORT & BLAKEMAN.

ORGANIC CHRISTIANITY; OR, THE CHURCH OF GOD. With its officers, and its divisions and variations, both in ancient, mediæval and modern times, embracing a thorough exposition and defence of Church Democracy By LEICESTER A. SAWYER. Boston: JEWETT & Co. New-York: SHELDON, LAMPORT & BLAKEMAN. 455 pages. 12mo.

LIFE OF CHRISOSTOM. Based on the investigations of MEANDER, NEANDER and others. By F. M. PEOTRER. Translated from the German by ALVAH FORD and DAVID B. FORD. Boston: JEWETT & Co. New-York: SHELDON, LAMPORT & BLAKEMAN.

The titles sufficiently explain the character of these books. Dr. CUMMING'S is a popular commentary on Exodus, and is supplied with a full index. CHRYSOSTOM'S Life will be welcome to all theological students.

THE CAPTAINS OF THE ROMAN REPUBLIC: as compared with the great modern strategists; their campaigns, character and conduct, from the Punic wars to the death of CÆSAR By HENRY WILLIAM HERBERT. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER.

This book, dedicated to C. C. FELTON of Harvard, is a continuation of the "System of Works" of which *The Captains of the Old World*, published some two years ago by Mr. HERBERT, was the first. SCIPIO AFRICANUS, FLAMINIUS, ÆMILIUS PAULLUS, MARIUS, SYLLA and CÆSAR, are the subjects of these pages, which are written in a quiet, unpretending style, gathering into a small compass the authentic facts of their lives, and presenting them in a readable shape.

LADY WILLOUGHBY; OR, PASSAGES FROM THE DIARY OF A WIFE & MOTHER IN THE 17TH CENTURY. From the Second London Edition. New-York: A. S. BARNES & Co.

A work of pleasant fiction, written and printed in the style of the 17th century. In the first London edition, no intimation was given but that it was in reality an old-time production. It is full of simple womanly feeling and piety. It describes with unaffected delicacy the domestic life of a lady living in the troubled days of the civil wars. It has none of the air of a fiction about it, and the impression it leaves, after a careful perusal, is that of a genuine record of personal experience. This issue is from the plates used a year or two ago by Mr. PUTNAM.

A MANUAL FOR PRACTICAL SURVEYORS. By E. W. BEANS, Morristown, Pa. Philadelphia: J. W. MOORE.

Written to supply a want felt by young practical surveyors. The author highly commends GUNNERE'S, DAVIES', and FLINT'S "Surveying" for students, but thinks there still was wanting a more minute detail of expedients employed in the field, for the use of those who are at work. It is a thin handbook of 106 pages, that can be pocketed without inconvenience. For sale by D. BURGESS & Co.

THE CALCULATOR'S CONSTANT COMPANION: FOR PRACTICAL MEN, MACHINISTS, MECHANICS AND ENGINEERS. By OLIVER BYRNE. Philadelphia: J. W. MOORE.

The author says that "this table, the result of 100,000 calculations, is only second to a table of logarithms as a mental labor-saving machine. By the use of it, I was enabled, during the past 20 years, to make more calculations than any one man that has gone before me." For sale by D. BURGESS & Co.

HERODITI ORIENTALIA ANTIQUORA—Comprising mainly such portions of HERODOTUS as give a connected history of the East to the fall of Babylon and the death of CYRUS the Great By Prof. M. M. JOHNSON. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

The plan of the book is sufficiently explained by the title page. The Professor gives ample notes for the use of learners. The growing interest of Christendom in the regions indicated may have created a desire on the part of some to see in the original what the staunch old Republican historian thought of the East.

THE RUDIMENTS OF BOOK-KEEPING, DESIGNED FOR SCHOOLS AND SELF-INSTRUCTION. By JAMES NIXON, Accountant. New-York: F. J. HUNTINGTON and MASON BROTHERS.

A successful attempt to give the reasons as well as the rules for the processes common to counting-houses, and which generally seem like a most mysterious and unreasonable method of preserving accounts between tradesmen and their customers. It is concise, simple and satisfactory.

ENGLISH LAW AND EQUITY REPORTS. Vol. 22. LITTELL, BROWN & Co., Boston

This volume of these reports is confined to cases in the common law, admiralty and ecclesiastical Courts, and contains one hundred and thirty-nine cases upon various matters, railroads, bills of lading, gaming, husband and wife, &c., &c. Among others, we notice several criminal cases involving interesting questions of criminal law.

SEQUEL TO THE NEIGHBOR'S CHILDREN. From the German. By Mrs. SARAH A. MYERS. Philadelphia: LINDSAY & BLAKISTON.

This little volume purports to illustrate the value and effect of early religious training, and the harm that comes of the neglect of such training. Those who read the *Neighbor's Children* will wish to read this, of course. For sale by Mr. DERBY.

THE HOME IN THE VALLEY. By EMILIE CARLEN. From the original Swedish by ELBERT PERCE. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER.

Another of Mrs. CARLEN'S charming novels, filled with pleasant pictures of home delights, though often enough for "wholesome shading," showing the outlines of some sorrow stalking past the hearth.

AN ELEMENTARY TREATISE ON MECHANICS. By I W. JACKSON. Schenectady: G. Y. VAN DEBOGERT

Messrs. APPLETON & Co. send us the second edition of Prof. JACKSON'S elaborate work. We are happy to notice the increasing demand for books of this character.

FREAKS OF FORTUNE. By J. B. JONES. Philadelphia: T B. PETERSON.

BUNCE & BROTHERS send us a copy. Its hero NED LORN, is a Philadelphian, and he goes through a variety of incidents, and turns many short angles in his course of life. The book is handsomely published.

BOHN'S BRITISH CLASSICS.—DE FOE'S Works, Vol. II.—Memoirs of a Cavalier. Memoir of Capt. CARLETON, DICKORY CRONKE, &c. Everybody's business is nobody's business.

The admirers of DE FOE,—and who is not one?—will find here a new set feast of excellent preserves.

OUR FOLKS AT HOME. By EDWARD THOMPSON. Philadelphia: C. G. HENDERSON & Co. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

An attractive book for the young folks, being composed of brief tales of a healthful sort.

ALICE SEYMOUR. By Mrs. GREY. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON.

A twenty-five cent novel received from A. HUNCE & BROTHERS.

FITZ HAROLD; OR, THE TEMPTATION. By the Optimist. By ABRAM A. MYERS. New-York: ROBERT CARTER.

A pleasant tale, handsomely illustrated.

RELIGIOUS BOOKS.

From EVANS & DICKERSON we receive *The Bible and its Story*—a narrative for the young, prepared on occasion of the jubilee of the British and Foreign Bible Society, with the introductory prefaces, by Rev. Dr. PHILLIPS, which [illegible] McMILLAN, of Philadelphia, have issued [illegible] some style, with appropriate illustrations. This is the first American from the *eleventh* London edition of what must prove a popular book with the [illegible] In a pleasant style, the [illegible] Bible is [illegible] and its [illegible] In the second part, the Bible Society, its [illegible] its appurtenances, is described. In the third [illegible] gives the rise, progress, and present [illegible] of the Society—making altogether a most [illegible] and instructive narrative.

GOULD & LINCOLN, of Boston, and [illegible], LAMPERT & BLAKEMAN, of this City, [illegible] *The Better Land; or, The Believer's Heart and Future Home*, by AUGUSTUS [illegible] of the Eliot Church, in Roxbury. Most [illegible] sists of thoughts and illustrations [illegible] Heaven and Heavenly-mindedness, [illegible] by [illegible] publication by his people, who had heard them from his lips, in view of a voyage that he [illegible] with Rev. Dr. ANDERSON, to a distant land.

Mr. DODD has published for bible class and family instruction, *The Westminster Shorter Catechism*, with analysis, scriptural proofs, explanatory and practical inferences, and illustrative anecdotes, by Rev. JAMES A. BOYD. It is a [illegible] volume of 280 pages. Mr. DODD has [illegible] "A *Manual of Bible Evidence* for the people, [illegible] Christianity from God?" from the [illegible] pen of Rev. Dr. CUMMING, of Scotland, [illegible] THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN writes a brief introduction.

Mr. DODD sends us Dr. CHARLES WORDSWORTH'S twelve lectures *On the Inspiration of the Holy Scripture; or on the Canon of the Old and New Testament, and on the Apocrypha*, which have been published by HERMAN HOOKER, of Philadelphia, in a large 8vo. volume of 286 pages. These are the Hulsean lectures of 1847 and 1848, and they have been through several editions in England.

PATRICK DONAHOE, of Boston, publishes *Love and Gain; or, The Story of a Convert*, by JOHN HENRY NEWMAN, which was issued in England in 1848. The tale purports to describe the change of thought and state of mind which issues in conviction of the divine origin of the Roman Catholic religion.

CARLTON & PHILLIPS send us the *Friendships of the Bible*, a neat book embellished with wood engravings, which tells the stories of David and Jonathan, of Joseph, Ruth, John, the sisters of Bethany and of others, whose friendships are dwelt upon in the Sacred Word.

ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS have published *Gratitude; an Exposition of the 103d Psalm.* By Rev. JOHN STEVENSON, author of the *Lord our

[illegible]

We have been promised the advantageous [illegible] during the last ten months, and only a [illegible] since we were told by all the great and small organs of Anglo-French ministerial policy that the time *had come*, when Austria would show that she meant always honestly with the allies. Four conditions had been laid down by the Western Cabinets as the only ones which negotiations could be renewed upon. Austria not only accepted these four conditions as her own, but even entered into a sort of convention and exchanged notes to this effect with the Cabinets of England and France, not to make peace unless it were placed on those four granite columns of Western diplomatic statuary. Nay, she gave even to understand that she was dissatisfied with *so little*, and that she would not unlikely decide on *more* guarantees. To crown such an "energetic attitude," Count ESTERHAZY, the Austrian Ambassador at St. Petersburg, was instructed to call most impressingly to the mind of the Russian Government, that grave complications would arise if the four propositions should not be accepted *without reserve and alteration*. In short, war was proclaimed in all but the real word, by the Court of Vienna, except in the exclusive case of due, unreasoning, explicit and immediate submission of Russia to the Austrian dictations of peace. And there was a great day in the Israel of Western diplomacy: the elders rubbed their hands in "imperceptible water and with invisible soap," as TOM HOOD has it—and Lord ABERDEEN was seen to smile. There was a sneer of ironical commiseration at the poor skeptics who could entertain any doubts about the sincerity of the Vienna Court. KOSSUTH and morality were at a discount in the share-market of public opinion, with the stock-jobbers of popular feeling. Austrian honesty, on the contrary, and Hapsburg faith rose almost one per cent., and some bold speculators did even venture to buy it at the entire nominal value of emission. It was a grand day. Diplomacy has, after all, and in spite of scoffers, succeeded in accomplishing a masterpiece of cleverness and difficulty. The Coalition Cabinet was to surround itself with music, and "all the talents" were to crown their wellwise heads with flowers and evergreen glory. Statesmanship had to be vindicated against the sarcasm of all comers, and secret correspondence was to justify its existence by a palpable result *au grand jour*. The Pope and his late announced *jubilee* for the ultimate declaration of the Virgin's immaculate conception, were hardly noticed in the proximity of Lord ABERDEEN's immaculate conception of an Austrian alliance. There were, to be sure, some reckless anarchists and incredulous demagogues, who shook their heads and laughed most inconveniently in the midst of psalm-singers and hosannahs *in majorem diplomatiæ gloriam*. They even seemed to find a reason for distrust in the very hostile posture of Austria towards her saviour. And—Heaven may forgive our sins—we must confess to having been of the number of these cavilers, and we remember, with due contrition of having said, within the last few days, that while "it would be a mistake to assert that Austria is expected to remain faithful to the Czar under all circumstances," and not to kick him, "as did the ass the dying lion of Æsop, if only struck down first," we see as yet "no signs of such an agony" of Russia as would embolden Austrian hind-legs to strike, in all safety, the forehead of Nicolas. Aye, we have not even been ashamed to talk thus (August 21):—"Let only Sebastopol and Cronstadt be destroyed, the Russian fleets burned, Crimea and Bessarabia invaded and occupied, &c.," and we shall see how courageous Austria will be to join the Western Powers. Well, the *Arabia* has brought us the great news, and here it is, in the form of a telegraphic dispatch dated Vienna, Sept. 6:

"A Cabinet Council was held to-day, at which the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH presided. It was decided that the rejection by Russia of the guarantees required by the Western Powers through Austria, does not amount to a *casus belli*. Austria, however, will persevere in supporting the said guarantees, as necessary for the restoration of peace, and in the meantime she will await the results of the operations undertaken by the Allied Powers against Sebastopol. Austria, for the present, is satisfied with having maintained a strict neutrality."

Now, we might certainly be allowed to indulge a hearty laugh at the strangely discountenanced faces of the poor traders in Austrian honesty, and the considerable heaviness in the Hapsburg scrip. But we must try to keep up our *sérieux*, though the scene be extremely comical to look at. There, we see the London *Times*. This language and this determination on the part of the Cabinet of Vienna do not surprise it at all, "in the existing posture of affairs." To be sure it does not. The organ of Printing House Square knows as well, if not better than any one else, the "execrably *good* taste" of Austria. Its readers, who were continually told to rely upon the assurances of the said Cabinet, had certainly some reasons to be astonished at this lack of sur[illegible] on the part of their cousin,—but this is no business of ours! We may even be not permitted to repeat what we have so often given as the reasons for our disbelieving in a coöperation of Austria with the Western Powers, unless it be "in a different posture of affairs." We might, no doubt, ask how the absolute refusal of certain conditions presented for Russian acceptance as the *only* basis of possible peace, does not amount to a *casus belli*?—but there is no necessity of arguing about questions which involve Austrian honesty, which we beg leave to dismiss as inadmissible. Still we hear so much about "the interest of Austria on the Danube and in the Principalities," that we may just as well profit by this occasion to state the true policy of Viennese diplomacy towards Turkey. Austria never thought, and is never to think, of strengthening Turkey. Her constant exertion, on the contrary, has been always directed towards weakening the Porte to that degree of imbecility in which self-reliance and consciousness of inward strength are deemed points out of question. The spirit of the Divan, as well as of the whole Ottoman population, during the eventful years of 1848-9, gave too much anxiety to the Vienna Cabinet, even in the then generally supposed state of helplessness of the Sultan's Government, for the HAPSBURGS to forego dread on the subject, and consequently they would impede, by all means, the increase of vigor and force in a Power historically and naturally the ally of popular insurrections against the House of Austria.

Progress of International Law.

The world may take a little encouragement. It may draw, at least, one breath of comfort, and fill its contracted lungs. International law begins to show some signs of returning life. It would really appear to recognize its existence in the nineteenth century, and to be amenable to the bar of a righteous public opinion. Surely it must have a mission; surely it is yet to be one of the cardinal authorities of national virtue. Satires have been levelled at it and scoffers have taunted it unmercifully. Kings have sported with its wisdom, and admiralty courts have shaped its decisions to the ambitions of the hour. But it has begun to enter on a new career. It repents past errors. It confesses itself guilty of many misdemeanors. Its outrages on the sea have a resurrection, and from the deep caves there suddenly confronts it a multitude of fierce witnesses.

Acknowledged at last—"*Free Ships make Free Goods.*" To be sure it is a circumstantial admission, and not yet fully incorporated into the Law of Nations. But we have the entering wedge. A good deal has been gained for this great American doctrine. Neutrals are to be neutrals, and flags are to be something more than poetic symbols. Ships of non-belligerents are to be really considered as portions of national territory, and they are to suffer no more the horrors of invasion because they happen to be under the worthless shield of peace. Civilization, then, is advancing. There is no mistake about it. Men are getting to be wiser, and cannon, bayonets, swords, are more amiable things than formerly. What may we not hope, when Mars is taken with misgivings! What may we not indulge in the way of glad visions, when commerce is voted by diplomacy to be exempt from the butchery of Moloch, and its red-hot arms are no longer to embrace a cargo of innocents! Three cheers for Lord CLARENDON!

It has required the world a long time to reach the height of this endeavor. Two generations have particularly witnessed the hard struggle. Along the path of progress, what orders in Council—what acts of the Consulate in "*Conseil des Prises*"—what autobiographical wonders from M. BERYER—what endless jealousies and collisions—have been found! But we have reached better times. A new power, springing up in the West, has rapidly grown into greatness. Its favorite sentiments have worked their way into the heart of Europe, and statesmen forego their cherished prejudices to render them a most polite and respectful homage. No doubt it is their selfish interest to do so. But no matter. The motive is not important. If we have carried our principle, that is sufficient. If we can now advance on other worn-out prejudices of this oldest of old Fogies—International Law—a still nobler end may be attained. We have got this feather in our cap. Now for a few more. And let us hope to see the day when International law and International morality will be united in the same system of justice and equal rights to all nations.

A Household Art.

The beauty of having a copious supply of fruits and meats in the markets is not that we may stuff ourselves with some of all sorts at every meal, or pander with a new dish to a properly fainting appetite; but that when the price of one runs up above the line where economy can follow, another should be adopted. One paper quaintly advises that when butter costs more than two shillings, we should eat "apple-sa'as;"—capital advice, which, doubtless, many families will proceed to adopt, so far as the hired girls, boarders and children are concerned. Fortunately, things are so ordered that it is hard for the "speculators" to get possession of everything eatable at once. When beef goes up to eighteen pence, it is a thing to be thankful for that hams are thirteen cents the pound. And mutton, lamb and veal seldom reach their maximum before the saving *R* slips into the month and brings oysters, clams, and the world of shell-fish to supply their costly places. Fish begin to abound just when we come to wonder how we shall manage to buy meats; and of the vegetables, their times and seasons are so apportioned that a skillful housewife will manage to find in the market a cheap and good dinner, of abundant variety, the very day that all the papers unite in agreeing that almost everything has risen. A hint to the wise is all that is necessary to suggest the important fact that the wages of several hours can often be saved by spending half an hour of the morning at the family market. And in the household a facility for substitution is the latest art learned by the most accomplished.

Remarkable Things in Our Country.

A few days since we published the account of a very remarkable cat in Virginia. Is there "sich another" in the world? But this cat is only a small specimen in our gallery of wonderments. We have had some remarkable dogs and horses; and in jackasses, we defy Europe, Asia, and Africa, combined, to approach us. Only look, too, at some of our Shanghai chickens. They are very remarkable; and as an old woman said the other day, the "*Poking*-Chinas are very miwaculous." The boy in St. Louis, who could calculate so marvelously, is another prodigy; and the negro, who learnt Greek and Hebrew by rude lessons given on the door of his blacksmith's shop, is in the same category. Then, too, we are equally remarkable in the way of rat-traps. If these inventions continue their triumphs, we shall soon have to import rats to keep up their business. Is it any wonder that we are such a proud people—a boasting people—an "audacious" people? We have not named Niagara and Mammoth Cave, as these did not grow up under our institutions. But we claim credit for the cat and the rest. These are proofs of what a free nation can do; and we challenge the whole earth to equal them.

Measures of Coal.

It is a good thing that some are urging that there be appointed Surveyors of Coal in the City, as there are of wood, to see that for the enormous price we pay we get a true ton of coal. When the grocer shaves us out of an ounce or two in his pound packages, we weigh the article at our homes and have the privilege of telling the delinquent of his knavish tricks to his face before a crowd of customers at least. But our coal is dumped into our cellars and we know not whether the chest was of a hundred pounds, or two; nay we have not the comfortable assurance when we deal with honest men. It is but decent that our municipal authorities interpose to prevent imposition.

Death of Bishop Wainwright.

Right Reverend JONATHAN MAYHEW WAINWRIGHT, Provisional Bishop of the Diocese of New-York, died at his residence in this City at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The event, although not unexpected, will cause a general expression of sorrow among the many warm personal friends of the Bishop.

Dr. WAINWRIGHT was born at Liverpool, during a temporary visit of his parents to that city, in the year 1793. His father was an Englishman by birth, but became an American citizen immediately after the Revolution. His mother was a Miss MAYHEW, a daughter of the distinguished Dr. MAYHEW, who was the descendant of Sir THOMAS MAYHEW, the first Governor of Martha's Vineyard and one of the earliest settlers in America. It is a circumstance worthy of notice that the grandfather of Dr. WAINWRIGHT was a staunch opponent of Episcopacy.

The Bishop's parents remained in England for a considerable time after his birth; having previously, however, been permanent residents of this country, and intending their sojourn in England only as a visit. Dr. WAINWRIGHT, therefore, could scarcely have been termed an Englishman by birth, from the fact that his parents were American citizens. The young JONATHAN spent several years at school in Ruthin, in South Wales, an establishment of the persuasion of the Church of England. At the age of eight years, he came to the United States, in company with his parents, and completed his preliminary courses of instruction at Sandwich Academy in Massachusetts, under the tuition of Rev. ELISHA CLAPP, a distinguished New-England divine. By this gentleman, JONATHAN was fitted for College, and presently entered at Harvard, whence he graduated in 1812. He afterwards filled the situation of Proctor and Instructor in Rhetoric in that venerable Institution; and in the performance of these duties gave high satisfaction. In his choice of a profession, he early fixed upon the Ministry.

Ordained as Deacon by Bishop GRISWOLD in St. John's Church in Providence, R. I., he was soon called to the Rectorship of Christ Church in Hartford, Conn., where he was ordained by Bishop HOBART. He afterward became Assistant Minister to Trinity Church, Hartford, and thence removed to the parish of Grace Church in New-York. From this City, he was transferred to Trinity Church in Boston, and was subsequently recalled to New-York to become an Assistant Minister of Trinity Church. About this time, he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity, first from Union College, and afterward from his *Alma Mater* at Cambridge. The University of Oxford, (Eng.,) also conferred upon Dr. WAINWRIGHT the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law.

A few years since, Dr. WAINWRIGHT made an excursion to Egypt and the Holy Land, and the results of his observations were embodied in a handsome volume published by the APPLETONS. He also edited a work entitled *The Women of the Bible*, and contributed very frequently to Church publications. The controversy between Dr. WAINWRIGHT and Rev. Dr. POTTS, of this City, upon the question of a "Church without a Bishop and a State without a King," has become very celebrated. That long discussion originated in a remark of RUFUS CHOATE, when orator of the New-England Society in this City. Mr. CHOATE held that the Puritans had planted here a Church without a Bishop and a State without a King. At the Annual Dinner of the Society, Dr. WAINWRIGHT questioned the possibility of the existence of a Church *without* a Bishop, and was answered by Dr. POTTS. The controversy was afterwards resumed in print, and was continued during several months, in the columns of the *Courier and Enquirer* and the *Herald*. The interest of the community was strongly enlisted in this discussion, and the papers were eagerly read. Opinions varied as to the force of the arguments adduced on either side; Dr. WAINWRIGHT having throughout represented the so-called "High Church" body of the Episcopalian persuasion, and Dr. POTTS sustaining the Old School Presbyterian side of the question.

Dr. WAINWRIGHT was elected Provisional Bishop of this Diocese in the Fall of 1852. A contest between rival candidates for this office took place at the previous Convention of the Diocese, in 1851, at which time no election took place, in consequence of the utter inability of the Clerical and Lay Delegates to unite upon any one candidate. Each division of that Convention held to a favorite, and neither yielded; so that after a great number of ballots, the Convention adjourned without making a selection, and the Diocese remained without a Bishop for another year. The incompetency of Bishop ONDERDONK to hold office, by reason of his suspension from Ecclesiastical functions, rendered a choice absolutely essential, and in the succeeding year the election of Dr. WAINWRIGHT was accomplished by a unanimous vote. The supporters of Rev. Dr. VINTON, of Brooklyn, contested the election warmly; but finally united with the WAINWRIGHT party. The choice gave much satisfaction to the Church.

In the performance of the functions of his Bishopric, Dr. WAINWRIGHT was indefatigable. Since the period of his election he has known but little rest. In fact, the origin of the disease which caused his death is attributed, in part, to the irregularities of diet rendered necessary by his rapid and constant journeys from point to point. We have frequently seen him, wrapped in an ample cloak, awaiting, in severe storms, the arrival of conveyances to take him to and from the City. The clergy respected him; the laity supported him; his friends loved and honored him.

In person, Dr. WAINWRIGHT was tall and robust. The seventy Winters which had silvered his hair had not weakened his frame. He remained hale and hearty, and possessed of a commanding presence, until within a few days of his last attack. An illness of about a month terminated his career. His family and friends will deeply lament his loss.

The funeral of the Bishop will take place at Trinity Church, at 1 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

THE SCHUYLER SWINDLE.

Affairs of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company.

Meeting of Stockholders at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Interesting Proceedings, Resolutions, &c.

Agreeably to a call which had been issued in the New-Haven *Courier* of the 18th inst a large number of Stockholders met last evening at the Metropolitan Hotel. There was a large representation from the country, in addition to which Wall-street turned out a large number interested in the proceedings.

The meeting was called for 8 o'clock. At 8½ o'clock a gentleman present called over the names of several of the gentlemen who had been instrumental in calling the meeting together. None of them responded, however. On motion, Colonel DWIGHT MORRIS, of Bridgeport, was called to the Chair. The President, on taking his seat, stated the object of the meeting, which was, he said, to devise means to save a portion of their stock from taking a downward track, when so large a portion had gone already, and to take preliminary action to the meeting which is to be held on the 2d of October.

Mr. BUCKLEY of Danbury, said that before they took any action it would be necessary to ascertain who were Stockholders and who not. He moved the appointment of a committee to decide this point.

Mr. MAXWELL said that he had anticipated this difficulty before the meeting assembled. He said there were no less than five different classes of persons present. These were the holders of the original Stock, the holders of the SCHUYLER Stock recalled, others who were interested through trusts or stocks placed on deposit, others who have had spurious Stock pass through their hands, and for which, in case of a reaction, they might be responsible, and there was another class who had no interest. [Laughter.] If there were 50 of each class, then the 50 holders of unpaid Stock would be voted down if all were allowed to vote.

Mr. BUCKLEY said that the meeting was a meeting of Connecticut Stockholders.

Mr. MAXWELL said that of the twenty-eight gentlemen whose names were signed to the call, nineteen owned original Stock, five owned Schuyler Stock, and five owned no Stock at all. [Laughter.]

Mr. CLEVELAND, of Hartford, said he had attended Railroad meetings before, and he knew the motives of gentlemen in bringing their objections. He was willing to put the members upon the ground that they had come to reason together, and he did not deem it important that any definite action should be taken by the meeting. The call was not for Stockholders from any particular State.

Mr. MAXWELL asked how it would be possible to tell the certificates of the false Stock from that of the genuine.

Mr. BUCKLEY said that he had had no difficulty in ascertaining the fact on an application to the Directors and on examination. Wall-street was very largely interested in the matter. It was better, he thought, that they should not act at all if they did not act in a rational way.

Mr. GEO. W. BLUNT moved that every person who voted should give the amount of stock they represented, which was carried.

The question was then put on Mr. BUCKLEY's motion to appoint a Committee, and was carried.

The Chair constituted Gen. SANDS, SEELY and Mr. J. C. BUCKLEY such Committee.

A GENTLEMAN—Who is to decide what stock is spurious and what good?

The PRESIDENT—I do not believe it can be determined.

It was suggested that it was not important to hold the present meeting. They could not divide the members present; and their action would go forth as the action of the holders of genuine and spurious stock together. He moved that the meeting adjourn.

Mr. CLEVELAND had no objection to the adjournment, but he hoped that the Connecticut Stockholders would remain.

Mr. BLUNT said that the delay of the Directors was such that he desired a Committee to be appointed to look into the affairs of the Company.

Mr. BUCKLEY said that for one as holder of original stock, if they could not reach this matter by a fair vote, they considered it injunctive as they had the highest legal authority in support of the idea that the stockholders could not take any action upon the premises without the unanimous consent of the stockholders.

The motion to adjourn was lost.

Mr. BUCKLEY said that he had been to the headquarters of the Company with a view of ascertaining certain facts. He had been kindly furnished with whatever information he asked for. It gave some interesting qualifications of gentlemen who were directors.

The stock owned by the Directors was as follows:

	Genuine.	Spurious.
Wm. W. Boardman, New-Haven	60	—
Jonathan Sturgess, New-York	41	50
Morris Ketchum	21	—
Ketchum, Rogers & Co	—	365
A. Blackstone, New-York	19	—
Wm. Worthin, New-York	10	—
J. E. Thayer & Co., Boston	5	—
Wm. B. Burrill, Bridgeport	45	—
John C. Sanford	—	20
Total	201	435

Mr. CLEVELAND said that at the last meeting Mr. BURRILL held one share, and that was transferred to him by Mr. BISHOP for the purpose of making him a Director. [Laughter.]

Mr. BUCKLEY said that the President told him that he had transferred five shares of his stock to a public man in order to make him a Director. [Renewed laughter.]

After much discussion, in which it was found impossible to vote otherwise than *viva voce*, and amid much confusion, on motion of Mr. WM. M. HALL, a Committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting upon the conduct of the Railroad Directors.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Wm. M. Hall, John M. Eager and J. C. Buckley such Committee.

During the absence of the Committee an exciting discussion took place between several gentlemen.

The Committee reported a preamble and series of resolutions which were adopted in the following form:

Whereas, It has been represented to this meeting, upon the authority of the President of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, that the aggregate amount of spurious Stock held by the Board of Directors is larger than the amount of the genuine Stock held by them, therefore

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that said Directors should resign.

Resolved, That this meeting appoint a Committee of five to prepare and publish, in such form as they may deem most expedient, such an *exposé* of the proceedings of said Company, from its incorporation to the present time as shall place within the knowledge of the stockholders any matters of interest to them which may have been transacted by the present or any former Board of Directors.

Resolved, That this meeting, as a matter of right, call upon the Directors to furnish to said Committee, upon request, any and all books, vouchers, contracts, and other papers as may be within the scope and authority of said Company.

Resolved, That said Committee be requested to recommend such course as may be necessary in order to protect the interests of those holding the genuine stock.

Resolved, That the action of said Committee be reported to an adjourned meeting of the stockholders, to be held at Brewster's Hall, in the city of New-Haven, at such time as they shall deem proper, giving due public notice thereof.

Mr. HALL offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting hereby recommend to the Directors of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, to offer a reward of $5,000 for the delivery to the proper authorities of ROBERT SCHUYLER, late President of said Company.

A vote of thanks was passed to Messrs. LELAND, for the use of the room in which the meeting was held, after which the meeting adjourned.

Marine Disasters.

The Bremen steamship *Germania*, NIEBERG, of Bremen, 23 days, arrived yesterday with 402 passengers. The *G.* has experienced for ten days nothing but heavy gales from N. W. to S. W., and a heavy sea. On Thursday, 14th, fell in with a boat containing five men belonging to the French fishing bark *Harmonie*, which had foundered. After wearing the vessel twice, succeeded in getting them all on board, notwithstanding there was a very heavy sea on at the time. An hour after passed a boat bottom up, supposed to belong to the same vessel. Sept. 20, latitude 40° 15', longitude 70° 10' passed Bremen bark *Silphide*, hence bound east.

Theatrical.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—A pleasant two act trifle was produced here last evening, called "My Cousin German." It is from the pen of JOHN BROUGHAM, and being founded on a German legend, as its name intimates, has an agreeable dash of *diableris* in it.

Baron Bluffenbach, (BLAKE) a greasy old curmudgeon, has a ward to whom, in consideration of her fortune, he offers his hand. *Angela* (Mrs. STEPHENS) is surprised at the proposition, and completely overcome—with laughter. Twice rebuffed, the Baron determines to seek in the Black Art a means for compelling *Angela* to reciprocate the tender passion.

In the meantime *Albert Chronstein*, (LESTER) the Baron's nephew, returns secretly from the University. He has not seen *Angela* for many years, and when he now beholds her in all the pride of womanhood, is, of course, desperately smitten. *Angela* tells him of his uncle's passion, and the probability that he will not, as guardian, consent to her marriage with any one but himself. In this emergency *Albert* hears of his uncle's necromantic studies, and sees on the table a black letter volume with the page turned down on the chapter which treats of the method of raising devils. He learns also that some mysterious preparations are being made for that night. On these hints he determines to act.

Presently the Baron, intent on superhuman assistance, begins a grand incantation scene. He calls on the Prince of Darkness to appear, and at the second command that potentate obeys. It is of course *Albert* in disguise. A bargain is struck between the two. *Baron* to have youth and beauty for a hundred years, Prince to be residuary legatee of Baron's immortal soul. A paper is produced written in Latin, which the *Baron* don't understand, but signs. In exchange therefor the Prince produces a bottle of the rejuvenating liquid. The document is, of course, a consent to the nuptials of *Albert* and *Angela*, and the fluid a tolerably good dose of laudanum.

In the next act we have the *Baron* tricked out in rich garments of a particularly juvenile character. None of his servants recognise him as the *Baron Bluffenbach*, but bamboozle him into the idea that he is some gay, dashing cavalier, on a bridal expedition to carry away the fair *Angela*. The lady herself enters in bridal array, and beseeches the speedy consummation of the nuptials. After a little natural confusion the *Baron* persuades himself that the devil has kept his word very satisfactorily, and proceeds to lead *Angela* to the priest. He is stopped on his way, however, by the Prince, who informs him that his life will be the penalty of him who marries *Angela*. He determines in consequence to marry by proxy, so that if any one is carried away it will not be him. Whilst he is cogitating who shall be his proxy, his nephew *Albert* introduces himself *in propria persona*. Now, as he wishes to permanently dispose of this nephew, the opportunity is peculiarly felicitous. He asks him to act as his proxy. He does, and when the ceremonies have been completed, the *Baron* learns that he has been bamboozled.

There is a good deal of ingenuity displayed in this little piece, and some of the effects introduced are new and well-timed—such, for instance, as the dancing of the chairs and tables at the word of the Spirit of Darkness. It is placed on the stage in Mr. WALLACK's usual careful manner, and will doubtless have a run. The *tag* at the end is one of the best and most original things of the kind we have ever heard. It produced roars of laughter.

The three principal characters were excellently played. Mr. LESTER's Mephistophilian laugh and attitudes were excessively droll.

Mr. BROUGHAM was loudly called for, and after some little delay made his bow amid a hurricane of applause.

Musical.

CASTLE GARDEN.—"Norma" will be performed to-night for the last time. No one should miss the opportunity of seeing GRISI and MARIO in this great work.

Correction.

In our notice of the "Veteran Polka," published by Messrs. HALL & SON, we alluded to a portrait of General HALL on the title page. It seems we were in error, and that the particular veteran intended was old Gen. TAYLOR. There certainly is a similarity between the two veterans, and as the portrait was a particularly modest one, we ascribed it unhesitatingly to General HALL. Whilst we differ with the latter gentleman as to the impropriety of publishing his own portrait if the composer desired it, we recognize the delicacy which detects some amount of egotism in so doing, and cheerfully make this correction. The manes of the departed ZACH will also please accept the explanation and be appeased. The mistake was an amiable one, of which neither one nor the other need be ashamed.

SPORTING.

Regatta at Hoboken.

The regatta which was to have come off yesterday, from the Atlantic Hotel, Hoboken, for purses of $75, $40, and $20, and intended as a trial of skill between the boat-builders of New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City, and Westchester County, had unavoidably to be postponed, owing to lightness of wind. The conditions of this regatta stipulated 20 miles sail and return, to be accomplished in five hours. Several fine boats had entered, and waited over three hours, hoping a favoring breeze. No sufficiently favorable symptoms manifesting themselves, the sail was deferred till the 28th inst., to come off from the same place.

In consideration, however, of the number that had gathered to witness the sport, to prevent entire disappointment, Mr. A. BARKER, of the Atlantic Hotel, offered a purse of $25 to boats present that might wish to enter, irrespective of length, to sail ten miles, no time of return given, but the boat soonest in to take the stake. The following boats were entered:

Name.	Length.	Owner.
Gipsey	23½ feet	Captain W. SMITH.
Bill	21½ feet	GILBERT BARKER.
Flirt	20 feet	LAFAYETTE TOMPKINS.
C. V. Clickener	27 feet	WILLIAM ACKER.
C. Pool	28 feet 3 in.	JOHN BARTON.

The course to be sailed was to a stake-boat in Buttermilk Channel, thence to a stake-boat foot of Leroy-street, and back to place of starting. The boats started even, but there being scarcely a perceptible breeze, they lagged along heavily. It could scarcely be called a sail, but mainly a test of the different boat's floating qualities. The tide favored in going out and on return. The time made was:

Gipsey	3 42	*C. V. Clickener*	3 58
Bell	3 45	*Pool*	4 02
Flirt	3 49		

☞ We are requested to notice that Mr. T. B. THORPE, late of Louisiana, now resident in this City, will be prepared, on invitation, to deliver public lectures before the Literary Associations of the country, during the Fall and Winter season. Mr. T. is a gentleman of literary ability and made reputation, by his graphic and humorous description of Southwestern Life, under the title of the "Bee Hunter." He is also the author of the recent contributions to *Harper's Magazine*, on the Cotton and Sugar culture.

News from the Brazil Squadron.

The Navy Department have advices from the United States ship *Savannah*, the flag-ship of the Brazil squadron, Commodore W. B. SALTER, dated 10th August last, at Rio. All were well in the squadron. The *Savannah* was to sail in a few days for Montevideo. The *Bainbridge*, Lieut. (Alvarado) HUNTER, was at Montevideo. The *Germantown*, Commander LYNCH, was daily expected at Rio, from a cruise.—*Wash. Star.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Sept. 23.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE—The Production and Consumption of Wheat in the United States.

FROM WASHINGTON—Special Correspondence relative to the Case of J. H. Young, U. S. Commercial Agent at Curacoa.

MISCELLANEOUS CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM LONDON—No. 4 of Letters from C. L. Brace on the Charities of England.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS—Special Correspondence relative to the Progress and Prospects of the Eastern War.

FROM FRANCE—A Letter from Paris.

FROM CANADA—The Position of Political Parties there.

FROM HAVANA—Intelligence of the Slave Trade, &c.

THE NEWS.

The Latest News from all parts of Europe.
Progress of the Revolution in Mexico.
Indian Movements, Crops, &c., in Texas.
The Riots in New-Orleans.
Address of Hon. George P. Marsh on the opinions held of the American Board.
The New-York Whig State Convention, Nominations, Resolutions, &c.

EDITORIALS.

American Slavery—Remarkable Letter from Henry A. Wise—Heavily as a Discount—American Verbocity—Abuse of Women—The War in Europe—Secret Societies and the Churches—Our Birthday—The New-York Weekly Times—What shall we do with Our Rich Men—The News by the Atlantic—Progress of the Bible Spirit—A Baby Convention—Effect of Grace Church Destruction—Death of Dr. John A. Swett—Adulteration of Coffee.

A careful summary of events in the United States and correct reports of occurrences in the City.

COMMERCIAL—A fully prepared Review of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statement of the Banks of the City of New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturday, at the low price of Two Dollars per annum, in advance. Two copies for $3; Five copies for $5 will be sent to one address. Single copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers ready for mailing, at 4¢ cents each.

☞ The postage on this paper to any part of the United States is 26 cents per annum, and within the State of New-York is 13 cents. Published by RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. 129 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT BARGAINS.

CARPETINGS 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN SPRING PRICES. Elegant velvet and tapestry carpeting from the recent large auction sales, now selling for less than the cost of importation.

New styles velvet, 10s. to 14s. per yard.
New styles tapestry, 8s. to 11s. per yard.
New styles Brussels, 6s. to 9s. per yard.
New styles 3-plys 5s. to 6s. per yard.
New styles superfine ingrain, 5s. to 7s. per yard.
Ingrain, 2s. to 4s. per yard.

Also, a large stock of new patterns oil cloths, and all other goods pertaining to the trade equally low.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 436 Broadway, near Grand-st., three doors.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.—Notice is hereby given to the public, that on the 21st inst. Silas C. Herring reassigned to the subscriber all his right to manufacture and sell WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES. The subscriber would therefore give notice to his friends and the public that he is about to establish himself in the manufacture and sale of the same.

B. G. WILDER, Patentee.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1854.

BREVOORT HOUSE, FIFTH-AVENUE, CORNER OF EIGHTH-STREET.—This establishment, conducted exclusively on the European plan, has a restaurant attached for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen not residing in the Hotel. Dinner and supper will be provided at all times, on short notice, either in private rooms or in the restaurant.

WEST END FASHIONABLE HAT AND CAP EMPORIUM.—Gentlemen's, Youths' and Children's Fall Fashions for Hats and Caps, now ready. A beautiful article. The special attention of ladies is called to our large assortment of Children's Hats and Caps.

J. W. KELLOGG, No. 128 Canal-st.

SEWING MACHINES.—IT IS A SINGULAR FACT that many persons can be induced to buy what is utterly worthless because offered at a low price. Thousands of Sewing Machines called cheap have been sold, which could not be used—they were made only to sell. Many such are in the market now. The only kind which have stood the test of experience are SINGER'S, which are everywhere in profitable use. There is no dispute about the right to use these machines; and as much use of any value can be made without infringing our numerous patents.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES—AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT of elegant Pianos and Melodeons for sale or to rent, at a less price than they can be had elsewhere in the market. A large variety of second-hand Pianos. Prices, $20, $25, $30, $50, $75, $100, $125, &c., to $175. Beautiful Pianos, which have been rented for a short time, for sale at great bargains. Every instrument warranted. A large discount made from factory prices, for cash. To suit some purchasers, monthly payments will be taken. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

RUPTURE.—MARSH'S PATENT, THE ONLY RADICAL CURE TRUSS.—MARSH & CO. have just received the United States letters patent for MARSH'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, that took the sole premium at the late Exhibition in the Crystal Palace. It has received the universal approbation of the medical and surgical profession of this City, and will cure nine out of ten cases of reducible hernia. All persons are cautioned against infringing upon this instrument. Open from 7 A. M. until 9 P. M.

MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane.

WEST FLUSHING.—FULL LOTS SELLING IN West Flushing at $65 to $100 each; laid out in plots of 2 and 2½ lots each. Distance 40 minutes from Fulton Market by steamboat and Railroad. The Railroad passes directly through the property. Title perfect. Terms easy. Free excursion every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 1 o'clock. For Tickets, maps, &c., apply to

BARKER & ELLIOTT,
No. 9 Nassau-st., near Wall-st.

HERRING'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—The subscriber continues to manufacture and sell his Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes at the old stand, 251 Water-st., where the largest and most varied assortment of Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, Bank Vault Doors, chargeable Powder Proof Bank and Safe Locks in the world are on hand and for sale by SILAS C. HERRING, Green Block, corners of Water, Pine and Dover-water-sts.

KNOX.—WHEN IN THE COURSE OF HUMAN events, stranger, it becomes necessary for you to dissolve the union between your self and the shocking bad Hat that now disgraces your temples, a decent respect for the opinion of mankind will induce you at once to visit KNOX'S establishment, No. 128 Fulton-st., then and there to select one of his unapproachable tiles. KNOX leads the van in the production of Hats. Call on him.

REMOVAL.—THOS. WILEY, JR., & CO'S EXTENSIVE Tailoring establishment and Cloth store, is removed from the old stand, No. 707 Greenwich-st., to No. 325 Hudson-st., corner of Amos-st., where they will be happy to receive their old customers, and as many new ones as may favor them with their patronage, to which they will guarantee satisfaction.

THOS. W. WILEY, JR.
WM. R. BOWNE.

WHAT IS THE HAIR?—'TIS A MERE EXCRESCENCE, which, without due care, decays earlier than other portions of the animal structure. Perpetuate, then, the vital principle at the roots, and preserve the beauty of the fibre unimpaired, by keeping on your toilet and frequently applying MILLER'S Hair Invigorator, 25 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists generally. Depôt, No. 385 Broadway.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!—JUST RECEIVED AND FOR sale, at great bargains, rich Cashmere Long and Square Shawls. Plain and Printed Talbot do. Very fine and Scotch do. Plain and Embroidered Crape do., Black Cashmere Long and Square do.

E. H. LEADBEATER (late Leadbeater & Lee,)
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

EVERY MAN OF THE 35,000 SUBSCRIBERS TO the *Daily Times*, is requested to call at the one price store of ALFRED MUNROE & CO. No. 441 Broadway, and supply himself with good clothing ready made, well trimmed, and at very reasonable prices. A magnificent assortment of goods is now ready for inspection. All sizes for men and boys.

SWEDISH HAIR CREATOR. AN EXQUISITE POmade and liquid, imparting to the hair a soft and beautiful lustrous appearance. It is prepared in elegant large sized bottles. For sale by the principal druggists, and at the depôt, No. 321 Broadway.

C. E. HUTCHINSON, Agent.

WINTER UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS FROM AUCTION.—A large lot of Winter undershirts and drawers will be exposed for sale at very low prices TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) Sept. 23 by A. T. MASON, at the Excelsior Shirt Store, No. 262 Grand-st., near Allen. Now is the time to buy while this opportunity is offered.

NOTHING CHEAPER. NOTHING BETTER. NOTHing larger for the money than the first class, large size, colored daguerreotypes, with handsome embossed case, preserver, &c., complete for 50 cents. Obtainable at No. 285 Broadway, cor. of Howard-st. J. GARRANATI, the Artist.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS FROM AUCTION.—A very large assortment of Lambs' Wool, Cashmere, Merino, Cotton and Silk Undershirts and Drawers

C. C. TURNER

Throats, and Hoarseness, are beginning to [illegible] MCCLINTOCK'S COLD AND COUGH [illegible] Price 25c. For chronic bronchitis or consumption, the M'CLINTOCK'S PECTORAL SYRUP seems [illegible] wonderful cures. It contains no morphine, [illegible] with the most delicate patient. It is [illegible] and is sold, together with all Dr. [illegible] celebrated family medicines, by Druggists [illegible] and by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 138 [illegible] st., New-York.

☞ Whooping Cough Cured!—This distressing disease is thoroughly and quickly cured by DR. McCLINTOCK'S ANTHELA AND WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY. It contains no opium, and can be given to children with perfect safety. A few drops at bed-time quiet the cough all night, and a few doses cure entirely: Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 138 [illegible] st., and by all Druggists.

Shrubs and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—[illegible] everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Shrubbery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ Ladies who Value Cleah, Smooth and Delicate Complexion—Should use the BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS, which removes tan, freckles, chaps, pimples, blotches, &c., and imparts a porcelain transparency to the skin. PERRIDGE & CO., Boston,

C. H. RING, No 192 Broadway, New-York.

☞ 5,000 First Quality Red Antwerp Raspberry Plants—For sale. Apply to

C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway.

☞ Dr. Morse's Invigorating Cordial.—Whence proceed the lassitude, the dizziness, the debility, the indifference to life, the instability, the continual dwelling of illness which it is impossible to define or localize, so common, so hard to bear, and so little pitied by the robust and healthy! We answer—from the stomach and the nervous system, between which there exists the closest sympathy. Want of vital energy, sluggishness in the secretive organs, general inertia of the system, is at the bottom of all the disorders. To restore the stomach and nervous functions to vigor, to infuse it with new life, activity and vigor, and to maintain it in that condition, there is no preparation comparable with Dr MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL. Other stimuli may excite the dormant physical energies for a time, but like the night-dash of the lightning they leave behind them a deeper gloom, the exhibition of which in sufferers is followed daily by a more complete prostration over, by a depression of body and mind more profound and paralyzing than ever. The remedy is literally worse than the disease. But the Elixir has a dynamic influence. It not only creates a new condition of the physical organization, but perpetuates it. The animal spirits are not only aroused and elevated by its agency, but kept up to their new level without flagging. A vegetable compound, congenial to the system, it seems to act upon the constitution itself, and to revolutionize it. In chronic diseases of the stomach, the stomach, and the liver, its operation is all that is miraculous. The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in flat bottles. Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, six for twelve dollars.

C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 192 Broadway, New-York. Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada and the West Indies.

☞ Circular.—HEWIT, COULSON & CO., No. 111 Fulton-st., and No. 50 Ann-st., would invite the attention of all purchasers of Clothing to their stock for the Fall and Winter, now ready, which for variety and cheapness of style, fine and substantial workmanship, and quality of material, is second to none in the City. They offer a large assortment of garments of various qualities, every garment cut in the best style, and made in the best manner, adapted to the wants of all residents in, and visitors to, this great metropolis. A choice stock of the newest and best styles of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings always on hand, from which garments will be made to order, in the most approved manner, and at the shortest notice. In the getting up of their Clothing they aim to excel, and not having a magnificent and costly salesroom; it is the acknowledged superiority of their Clothing and the very moderate prices at which they are enabled to offer it, to which they attribute the rapidly increasing amount of their business. To conclude, they offer a stock of Clothing suited to the wants of all sorts and conditions of men, which, to be appreciated, needs but to be worn.

☞ At a Meeting of the Faculty of Science and Letters of the University of the City of New-York, held Sept. 20, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God, in his inscrutable wisdom, to remove from this life our colleague, Prof. JOHN A. [illegible]RETT, M.D., of the Medical Faculty,

Resolved, That we, deeply condoling with the family of the deceased, mourn in his death the loss of an able instructor and an esteemed friend, while his profession has been bereft of one of its most accomplished members.

Resolved, That, as a token of respect for the deceased, the exercises of the Literary and Scientific Department of the University be suspended until after the funeral ceremonies. By order of the Faculty of Science and Letters.

HOWARD CROSBY, Secretary.

☞ Theological Discussion.—Question—*Do the Holy Scriptures teach the doctrine of Endless Misery?* Affirmative, Rev. ISAAC WESCOTT, pastor of the Laight-st. Baptist Church. Negative, Rev. T. J. SAWYER, D. D., pastor of the Orchard-st. Universalist Church. The discussion will commence, in the Broadway Tabernacle TUESDAY EVENING, the 26th inst., at 7½ o'clock, and continue eight evenings. To pay expenses, tickets for the eight evenings $1; for a single evening, 25 cts. For sale at W. HALL & SONS, No 239 Broadway, ROE LOCKWOOD'S, No 411 Broadway RAYNOR'S, No 76 Bowery, Ambassador Office, No. 348 Broadway, SLOTE & JANES', No. 96 Fulton-st., and at the door on the evenings of the discussion.

☞ Brooklyn.—The Brooklyn Horticultural Society have obtained specimens of the "Victoria Regia," and "Nelumbium Speciosum; or, Sacred Bean of Egypt," from CALEB COPE, Esq., of Philadelphia, which will be exhibited TO-DAY, TO-MORROW and THURSDAY, at the Brooklyn Athenæum. The transportation of this plant is so difficult that it will probably be long before the citizens of Brooklyn and New-York will have another opportunity of seeing it. Several specimens of the much-admired fruit exhibited at the Boston Pomological Congress, held at Boston last week, will also be on exhibition.

☞ Special Notice.—I. O. of O. F., CONTINENTAL LODGE No 117.—In consequence of the late destructive fire at No. 208 Broadway, the members of the above Lodge are requested to meet at Odd Fellows Hall, (Gothic room,) corner Grand-st. and Bowery, on FRIDAY EVENING, 22d inst., at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Punctual attendance is required, as business of importance will come before the Lodge.

N. B.—Persons having any property in their possession belonging to the above Lodge, will please leave it at the Secretary's Office, Odd Fellows Hall. By order of Trustees.

☞ Temperance Delegates to Auburn.—The electors of these Assembly Districts who are in favor of a law prohibiting the traffic in alcoholic poisons, and have not appointed Delegates to attend the State Temperance Nominating Convention, to be held at Auburn on the 27th inst., are requested to meet THIS EVENING, in Clinton Hall, at 7½ o'clock, to appoint four Delegates each to attend said Convention.

ROB LOCKWOOD, A. B. WETMORE,
T. M. WOODRUFF, R. N. HAVENS,
ABRM. LENT, THOS. DENNY,
JOEL BLACKMER, and others.

☞ Notice.—A special meeting of Stockholders of the New-Haven Railroad Company will be held at Chancery Rooms, No. 488 Broadway, City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 26 day of October, 1854, at 11 o'clock A. M., to take into consideration the fraudulent issue of Stock by ROBERT SCHUYLER, late President and Treasurer Agent of the Company, and to take order thereon, and to transact any other business proper for said meeting. By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. W. BOARDMAN, President, pro tem.

☞ Button up your Coat, it is Cold in the Mornings and Evenings.—Genuine Tailors are very useful just now. I must buy a Broadway Overcoat, Frockcoat, Vest, Pantaloons and Business Coat. FOX, GEORGE P. FOX, No. 231 Broadway, is the man tailor of my choice; he always fits me correctly, from his stock of Ready-Made Clothing. P. FOX is the only tailor that keeps really fine suits fit for a gentleman to wear that wishes to pay respect to society that dwells on 34th-av. and 14th-st.

☞ Irishmen's Universal Civil and Military Republican Union.—A meeting of the Branch for the 1st, 2d and 3d Wards will be held THIS EVENING, the 23d inst. at 8 o'clock, at King's Hotel, No 22 Ann st. All Irishmen are invited to attend, that they may take active measures to accomplish the object of the Union. Members of the Press are invited to attend.

T. F. MAGEE, Secretary.

☞ Dr. James W. Powell, Oculist, Aurist, &c., receives his patients from 9 to 4 o'clock, daily at his office, No. 502 Broadway, where can be procured his popular "Treatise on the Eye," and his self-acting eye and ear fountains. Artificial eyes inserted without the slightest pain, which move exactly like the natural eye, and resemble it in color and expression.

☞ Masonic Notice.—The members of Henry Clay Lodge No. 577 of Free and Accepted Masons, are hereby summoned to attend at the Lodge-room, No. 228 Chamry-st., at 7½ o'clock on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 27, as business of importance will be brought before the Lodge. By order of WM. HARRIGAN, W. M.

[illegible], Secretary pro tem.

☞ Mechanics' Industrial Association No. 2.—The members are hereby notified to attend the next regular meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 22, at 7½ o'clock, as the proposals for the grading and draining will be opened on the above evening. By order of the Association.

JOHN CUMMERFORD, President.
J. A. HANDSCHUCH, Secretary.

☞ To Freemasons and Odd Fellows.—TO LET—A large room on 3d floor, of new building, No. 825 Broadway, corner 13th-st., capable of being formed into two commodious Lodge Rooms, with Ante-Rooms, &c. &c. A lease may be had if desired. Apply to A. WIGHT, 3d floor, front room.

☞ Special Notice—IMPORTANT.—For sale 300 feet [illegible], admirably calculated for chain fence or railing. Also, a number of counting-house desks, counters and shelving. Apply to SAMUEL BREVOORT, Crystal Palace.

☞ S. U. A.—An Executive Committee of O. U. A., City of New-York, will be held at Chancery Rooms, on MONDAY EVENING, 25th inst., to consider matters of immediate importance. Members will be punctual. By order of G. Ex. Committee. J. C. HULSE, Secretary.

☞ The Opera.—Special Notice to the Citizens of Philadelphia and Baltimore: In answer to graphic and characteristic inquiry, NORMA will be repeated on WEDNESDAY, the 20th, and FRIDAY, 22d inst.

☞ Chambermaids Now Sewing—Nos. 63 and 65 6th av., corner of Jefferson-square and 11th-st. See picture of the same in New-York Directories, under S.

PERSONAL.

JESSE HOYT, who was third mate, and Mr. WM. HENRY CARTER, who was steward of the ship on voyage from Liverpool to New-York, in the months of July and August, 1854, or any persons acquainted with them will send their address to the Commissioners of Emigration, No. 76 Franklin-st., they will confer a great favor.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—For all parts of the world, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. ROMAIN, Notary Public and Commissioner for every State in the Union, No. 14 Warren-st., corner Broadway, N. B.—Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates.

SITUATIONS WANTED—A neat, active girl, of [illegible] years of age, who has lived in the best families, and can be highly recommended, wishes a situation as chambermaid and waiting-maid, or to assist in the care of children. She is willing to make herself generally useful, and would not object to go a short distance from the City. Inquire for two days at No. 25 Ann-st., back house, 2d floor, front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant young women, sisters, one as chambermaid and plain sewer, the other as laundress or waiting on grown children, or as nurse to a child; understand waiting on a lady. Would be glad to live in any family; good references given. Call at No. 119 Mott-st., between 3d and 4th-sts. Call for two days.

SITUATION WANTED AS TEACHER.—A lady, Scotchwoman by birth, French, Spanish, Drawing, and the ordinary English branches, is desirous of obtaining the situation of assistant in an institute, or governess in some private family. Has not the slightest objection to the country, and can give excellent city references. Address J. J., No. 171 West 18th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant young women, the one as lady's maid. She would like to travel with a lady. The other as chambermaid. She has no objection to do a little fine washing. Good city reference can be given from their last places. Please to call at No. 125 West 12th st., for 2 days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As chambermaid and waiter or as chambermaid and laundress, in a private family by one, and as a good cook and to wash and iron by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the book store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a neat, tidy young girl, to do chamberwork and to assist in washing and ironing, or to take care of children and do plain sewing, or would do general housework in a small private family. Best of city reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 380 Seventh avenue.

SITUATION WANTED—As coachman, or porter in a store, or to do most any kind of work, by a willing man, who can produce the very best of references from his former employers. Address P. IRWIN, *Daily Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For English, Scotch, American, Irish and German girls, as chambermaids, cooks, houseworkers, &c; also, gardeners, coachmen and farmers, may be engaged, at No. 4 East Broadway, corner of Chatham-square.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, as chambermaid, and to wash, iron, and do the housework of a small family. The best of City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 783 Washington-st., (entrance in Jones-st.)

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two very competent girls with good City reference; one as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; the other as cook and to wash and iron, or to do all the housework of a private family. Call at No 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—As wet nurse by a respectable young woman with a full breast of milk. She has been only one month confined, and has lost her babe. She can give satisfactory reference to a doctor's family in which she has lived. Call at No. 58 15th-st., cor. 7th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, as nurse and chambermaid. Would be willing to make herself generally useful. Good City reference given. Please call at No. 163 9th-st., between 3d and 4th-av., room No 7.

SITUATION WANTED—As waiter in a respectable family. Would prefer living with a single gentleman. Character and ability undeniable. Any commands please call at No 54 4th-av., corner of 9th st., or address ARCADE, this office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young girl, as dressmaker and seamstress, in a respectable family. Would like to go South, or travel with a family. Address ROSE, at this office, or call at No. 173 6th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, to do chamber work and waiting, or chamber work and to assist in washing and ironing. Best of reference. Inquire at No. 52 4th-av., near 9th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, to do the housework of a small family. The best of city reference given. Can be seen at No. 93 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, in a small private family, as nurse, or as chambermaid and waiter. Good reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No 82 Essex-st.

SERVANTS WANTED—At No 394 Broadway, (basement,) clerks, porters for stores and hotels, barkeepers, waiters, men on steamers and railroads, men on farms, and boys for trades. Also, 2 first-rate cooks, (American,) plain cooks, chambermaids and scrubbing girls. Places procured on short notice. DREYER & KAUFMAN, Agents.

SERVANTS WANTED—A Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress; also a Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress. Inquire at No 61 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. None need apply but those who can give good City reference.

SERVANTS.—Servant girls for all kinds domestic service now waiting for situations at the old established office No. 7 Carmine st., and at the Female Servants' Registry, No. 143½ Bowery. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

MATRON OR HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—To take the motherly superintendence of two little children and the charge over the household of a widower. To a middle-aged American lady of intelligence and refinement, kind, truthful and gentle in her disposition, qualified and accustomed to children this would prove a permanent and agreeable home. Remuneration ample. The very fullest testimonials as to character and ability will be required. Address Box No. 724 Post-Office.

WOMAN WANTED—A respectable, experienced English or American woman, to take the entire charge of a very young infant. To one who can bring unexceptional references as to character and capability, the highest wages and a permanent situation will be given. Apply between the hours of 10 and 1, at No. 46 East 21st-st.

NURSE WANTED.—A middle aged Protestant woman as nurse; one capable of plain sewing, with City references, can call at No 21 East 18th st., between Irving-place and 4th-av., after 10 o'clock.

MALE AND FEMALE HELP—Of all kinds, may be engaged at the Offices of the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, No. 27 Greenwich-st. and No. 130 9th-st., corner of Broadway.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—A lady of respectability, widow of a physician of this City, with a son ten years of age, is desirous of obtaining some genteel employment, in the way of teaching, giving music lessons, etc., as a compensation for board, or by which she might realize a small income. Any person having a suitable situation to offer, either in the City or a short distance from it will please address, with particulars, through the Post-Office, Mrs. B. C. W., Haddam, Conn.

TO JEWELERS.—A young man of undoubted capacity, energy and perseverance, wishes to form a connection with some first-class house, as permanent or traveling salesman; has a large trade in the South and West, having a horse before traveled a portion of the time. Can give the best of reference as to capacity and character, &c. Address JEWELER, *Times* office, for two days.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—In a family where there are young children. Apply at No. 19 Bond-st.

TEACHER.—A Protestant Frenchman, for many years a Professor of French and German in his country, and who speaks and writes English, would be glad to employ a few leisure hours daily, in giving instruction in these branches and on the piano, to classes in schools or to private pupils. He has ample testimonials of character and capacity. Reference, W. C. BRYANT, Esq., office of the *Evening Post*. Address A. X., No. 234 West 19th-st. second floor, east side, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.—A gentleman who is thoroughly competent to teach French, Spanish, German and the Classics, is desirous of securing a limited number of pupils, and teach them at their residences. Satisfactory references can be given. None but parties of the highest respectability will be treated with. Address ALBERT DEEN, *Times* Office.

GOOD TEACHER WANTED—To take charge of the school department of a public institution in this City. Address Box No. 240, General Post-Office, with references.

CLERK WANTED—For the Wholesale Tailors' Trimmings Trade; one of experience preferred. Also, a Boy, about 16, who can write a fair hand. Both must be active and honest. Apply at No. 36 Liberty st., up stairs.

CANVASSERS WANTED FOR THE GREAT RED DRAGON OR MASTER KEY TO POPERY, and other new and very popular works. Application solicited only from persevering men. Such realize their most sanguine expectations. Exclusive agencies given if desired. Apply to HALL & BROTHER, publishers, No. 24 Ann-st.

READERSHIP.—The advertiser wishes an engagement in a Book or Newspaper office, the former preferred. Can read first and second proofs. Salary less an object than a respectable situation. Address MARSH, at the *Times* Office.

CARD.—C. MASON presents his compliments to the Housekeepers of New-York and vicinity, and begs to say that he has now at his offices, No. 14 6th-av and No. 145 Bowery, a large and complete assortment of SERVANT GIRLS. Many are well recommended. Also, men and boys qualified for any respectable employment.

SALESMEN WANTED.—Ten good salesmen wanted, to sell articles wanted in every family; can make $3 to $5 per day; also one to drive a horse and wagon. Call or address No. 317 Bowery.

METALLIC PLANING.—By a person well acquainted with the business; wishing a permanent situation in or near this City; would have no objection to going South the coming Winter, if sufficient encouragement is offered. Address W., No. 23 Main-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STATE AGENTS WANTED FOR OTIS' IMPROVED PATENT LIGHTNING-RODS—With right to manufacture. A lucrative business, requiring moderate capital. Proprietors LYON MANUFACTURING CO., No. 343 Broadway.

JOHN YOUNG, OF THE PROTESTANT AGENCY, No. 7 Carmine st., has opened the Female Servants' Registry, No. 143½ Bowery, to enable him to supply the increasing demand of his friends and the public with servants. Subscribers to either have the advantages of both offices.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.—The Society for promoting the Gospel among Seamen in the Port of New-York, invite proposals for the sale of a plot of grounds, in the bounds of the East River, Oliver-st., East Broadway and Pike-st., of dimensions suitable for an edifice for the Mariners' Church, late of Roosevelt-st., with sufficient room adjoining, for light and air, and separation from neighboring buildings, and for a Parsonage; say about one hundred (100) feet square, or if on a corner, eighty (80) by one hundred (100) feet. Address by letter, containing a description of the property and the price, to

JACOB L. BALDWIN, Insurance Building, No 51 Wall-st.

HOUSE WANTED.—A genteel house, furnished, by a good tenant; no children; references will be satisfactory, or not wanted; for six months or one year from October or November next; not above 19th-st., and between 2d and 6th avs. Address Box No. 2,916, Post-Office, stating terms and where situated.

FURNISHED COTTAGE WANTED TO RENT for not less than one year in the vicinity of New-York, and accessible by railroad. Parties may have a good tenant by addressing E. Z., Box No. 3,480 New-York Post-office, giving location, description and terms.

HOUSE WANTED—A small cottage, containing five or six rooms, or the lower part of a house, for a very small family, of retired habits, in Brooklyn, one mile from Fulton Ferry. Address No. 320 Gold-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE WANTED.—A medium sized house, pleasantly situated on West side Broadway, not above 24th-st. Rent moderate. Address B., box No. 3,571 New-York Post-Office.

HOUSE WANTED—In a genteel neighborhood in the upper part of the City, with all the modern improvements, suitable for a small family. Address J. C. H., Box No. 2,916, Post-Office.

BOARDING.—Gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board in a pleasant front room with privacy, in a genteel private family. Also, single rooms for two or three young gentlemen, at No. 7 Cherry-st., opposite Franklin-square.

BOARDING.—To Let, in suite or separate rooms, on the second floor, in a modern house pleasantly situated, opposite Chelsea-square. Also rooms for single gentlemen. References given and required. Apply at 306 West 26th-st.

BOARDING.—Also an extension room on the first floor, suitable for a bedroom, with closets adjoining. Also, a parlor and bedroom on second and third floors, and rooms for single gentlemen, at Nos 23 and 24 East 22d st.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife or two young gentlemen can be furnished with a large commodious room on the second floor, front, together with board, at No 30 King-st. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in a modern house, on moderate terms, at No. 116 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs

BOARDING.—Rooms to let for the Winter, with or without board, in a house with all the modern improvements, pleasantly located, No 250 Greene st., between Waverley and Clinton-places. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING AT NO. 599 HOUSTON ST.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, singly or in suits, with all the modern improvements, near Broadway and the Hotels.

BOARD WANTED.—A widow lady of the highest respectability is desirous to obtain a parlor and bedroom, on second floor, in a private family, in one of the cross streets, between 15th and 23d sts and east of Broadway, nor west of 6th-av. The dinner hour must be 1 or 2 o'clock, and the meal punctually served. Board about $20 per week. References exchanged, and communications mutually confidential. Address AGNES, care Box No. 941 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—Partial board in Brooklyn is required by a single gentleman. A private family, in the neighborhood of the Wall-st. or South Ferries, preferred. Address, stating terms and other particulars, X., Box No. 86 New-York Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—For a gentleman and his wife, an unfurnished second story room, with room adjoining, preferred, in a private family, or where there are but few boarders taken, below 16th-st, on the east side of the City. Address D. O., at the office of this paper

BOARD WANTED—For a lady and four children; the location must be between Amity and 14th-sts, and the 6th and 4th-avs. Address Box No. 1,585 Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Within three minutes' walk of South or Wall-st. Ferries; house pleasantly situated. Rooms suitable for married or single gentlemen. Apply at No. 56 State-st.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—Pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, but a few minutes' walk from the Ferry, at Mrs. VALENTINE'S, No 16 Essex-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, can obtain a pleasant room with board at No. 33 Pacific-st., near South Ferry.

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MURRAY HILL.—Several rooms, in a strictly private family, are just vacated by a family leaving for Europe. First-class boarders, either a family or single boarders, will find a home at No 48 East 35th-st., near Madison-av. Satisfactory references required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—In suites, or separately, to gentlemen only, with breakfast, if required, by applying at No. 141 9th st., third door from Broadway, and also at No. 6 College-place.

ROOMS WITH BOARD—A few American gentlemen can have well furnished large or small rooms with board, where there are few other boarders, in a pleasant location, about 5 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn. Answers to this advertisement directed to A. S., office of the *Times*, will be promptly called for, and answered without delay.

ROOMS WANTED—By a gentleman and his wife. Two or three furnished or unfurnished rooms, with full board for the lady, in a house occupied by a widow or single lady only, and where no other boarders are taken. Situation in or near New-York. Address A., Box No. 1850 Lower Post Office, New-York, stating terms. References exchanged.

ROOMS WITH BOARD.—One or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with a pleasant room and board at No. 72 2nd-av.

ROOMS TO LET—NO. 85 WARREN-ST.—Agreeable furnished rooms, large and small, in suites or separately, to single gentlemen.

HOME.—Two gentlemen and wives, or a party of four or five adults, desiring the conveniences and comforts of a permanent home in every desirable sense, with a private family, where they would be the only boarders, may inquire at No 139 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, near the City Hall, and six to ten minutes from either ferry.

DESIRABLE APARTMENTS TO LET—TO A SMALL QUIET FAMILY ONLY.—The entire second story of a new house, consisting of four rooms and four pantries, together with two rooms and pantry in fourth story, and use of bath and washroom. The house is finished with marble mantels, gas, Croton, &c. Rent $300 per annum. Inquire at 303 10th-av, corner 23d-st.

GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with PLEASANT ROOMS and BOARD at No. 79 SANDS-ST., Brooklyn.

TO GENTLEMEN—Agreeable Rooms to let, large and small, furnished or unfurnished, in suites or separately; with hot, cold and shower baths.

A. B. PLUMLEY, No. 27 Bond st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Without board, to gentlemen only. Apply at No. 4 Bond-st.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished, an eligible house in the lower part of the city, containing from thirty-five to forty rooms, with modern improvements. Address by note, J. J. J., *Times* office.

FURS.

LADIES' FUR STORE.
EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN FURS.
J. H. HARLEY
Has opened for the season his usual splendid assortment of
FURS,
Consisting of SABLES H. B. MARTIN, STONE MARTIN, MINK MARTIN, ROYAL ERMINE, &c.
Besides every other variety, suitable for
LADIES' WEAR.
His assortment of FURS for TRIMMINGS is large and desirable. Also, a fine assortment of
LADIES' AND GENT'S FUR GLOVES, SLEIGH & LAP ROBES, &c.
All the above articles are made in the best style and warranted.
FURS REFINISHED IN THE BEST MANNER.
J. H. HARLEY, No. 24 John-st., New-York.

Fresh Imported
DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS,
Now landing from the ship *Edward Everett*, from the celebrated Nurseries of
R VAN DER SCHORT & SONS,
At Haarlem, in Holland,
Comprising a choice and beautiful assortment of
Hyacinths, Tulips, Jonquilles, Crown Imperials, Narcissus, Lilliums, Iris, Crocus, &c., &c., &c.
For sale, on commission, by the case, (containing nearly 2,000 bulbs, in great variety,) by
A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, No. 94 Broadway.

GOURAUD'S MEDICATED SOAP, &c.—This article is the greatest beautifier of the complexion that has yet been discovered." That is a fact. We heard that sentence fall from as pretty a pair of lips as we ever laid our peepers upon, and of a most beautiful complexion. The same pretty mouth told us, also, that six months ago she had "a complexion as ugly as sin; that her face was rough, freckled, and full of blotches. I was disgusted with myself every time I looked in the glass. Some good-natured friend advised me to go to GOURAUD'S place, No. 67 Walker st., close to Broadway. I went, but positively more to kill time than anything else. I persuaded my mother to go with me. I listened to all the pretty, clear-skinned young lady who attends the store had to say about the SOAP, and the LILY WHITE, and made a purchase of both. All I have to say is, look at me now." We did look, and made up our minds that the MEDICATED SOAP had certainly performed a miracle. That said young lady is to marry a most deserving friend of ours before the *Pick* reaches No. 1 of the third volume, and we know he possesses too good taste to have ever married a young woman with "blotches or freckles. Consequently our male friend owes Gouraud a considerable debt of gratitude for his Soap, if nothing else, as we presume the young lady paid for the MEDICATED SOAP when she bought it, or at least, as soon as she perceived its wonderful effects upon herself personally. We know of a great many cases that we could tell in favor of our worthy friend the Doctor. He has got one of the nicest little places at No. 67 Walker-st, that we know of. Every article in the perfumery line, of a choice character, is to be had there. All the fashionable young and old ladies visit his store, and find their reward in it, or they wouldn't go. Mr. Pick don't go there to get beautified, but he usually stops in of an evening to have a pleasant chat of five minutes, ere he leaves Broadway to cross to Hudson-st.

In the above notice, Mr. Pick says nothing about the equally celebrated LIQUID HAIRDYE, POUDRE SUBTILE, for uprooting hair from ladies' upper lips foreshead, &c.; nor his beautiful LIQUID ROUGE for pale cheeks and lips, or his wonderful HAIR GLOSSINE VIGORATOR.

Boston Agent, J. L. BATES, No. 139 Washington-st.; CALLENDER, No. 28 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; CARLETON & CO., Lowell; H. ROBINSON, Portland; MCNARRY & BUCK, Hartford; BLISS & HAVEN, Springfield; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

FRIEND, USE MY ONGUENT.—And in six weeks it will force your whiskers, mustaches or hair to grow strong and thick, and won't stain or injure the skin. $1 per bottle; $4 50 per half-dozen, sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 47 Ann-st.; MRS. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; J. B. SPAULDING, No. 57 Tremont-row, Boston.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife or two young gentlemen, can be furnished with a large commodious room on the second floor, front, together with board, at No 30 King-st. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in a modern house, on moderate terms, at No. 116 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs

BOARDING.—Rooms to let for the Winter, with or without board, in a house with all the modern improvements, pleasantly located, No 250 Greene st., between Waverley and Clinton-places. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING AT NO. 599 HOUSTON ST.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, singly or in suits, with all the modern improvements, near Broadway and the Hotels.

BOARD WANTED.—A widow lady of the highest respectability is desirous to obtain a parlor and bedroom, on second floor, in a private family, in one of the cross streets, between 15th and 23d sts and east of Broadway, nor west of 6th-av. The dinner hour must be 1 or 2 o'clock, and the meal punctually served. Board about $20 per week. References exchanged, and communications mutually confidential. Address AGNES, care Box No. 941 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—Partial board in Brooklyn is required by a single gentleman. A private family, in the neighborhood of the Wall-st. or South Ferries, preferred. Address, stating terms and other particulars, X., Box No. 86 New-York Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—For a gentleman and his wife, an unfurnished second story room, with room adjoining, preferred, in a private family, or where there are but few boarders taken, below 16th-st, on the east side of the City. Address D. O., at the office of this paper

BOARD WANTED—For a lady and four children; the location must be between Amity and 14th-sts, and the 6th and 4th-avs. Address Box No. 1,585 Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Within three minutes' walk of South or Wall-st. Ferries; house pleasantly situated. Rooms suitable for married or single gentlemen. Apply at No. 56 State-st.

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, NATHAN C. ELY, presiding,

this usual preliminaries, the Board proceeded to the transaction of business.

THE NEW CITY HALL.

The following communication from John ..., Esq., United States District Attorney, to the Mayor, was received by the Board and referred to a Special Committee:

Sir: Under the authority of the Act of Congress, approved August 2, 1854, steps have been taken by the United States Marshall and Deputy ... procuring a suitable site on which ... in this City, a building for the accommodation of the United States Courts and Post-...

... which the President makes for ... are required to be made subject to the approval of Congress, and plans and estimates are to be submitted to Congress at its next session.

... observed by the public prints that the City ... have now under consideration the expediency of erecting additional buildings in the ... If they conclude so to do they might be willing for a suitable contribution by the United States towards the cost of the building, so to extend it as to provide for the accommodations required by the United States.

I beg to invite your attention to this subject to the end that the President may, if he deem it expedient, submit any proposition you might make ... at its next session, in connection with such plans and estimates as may be prepared pursuant to the act referred to.

I have the honor to be respectfully yours,
JOHN McKEON.

The annual report of the Comptroller required ... be made two months prior to the Charter election was submitted, and was on motion laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The Board adjourned to Monday next.

Deaf Mute Marriage.

The interesting ceremony of a Deaf Mute Marriage transpired yesterday afternoon in the Chapel of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in Fifty-fourth street and Fourth-avenue. The parties were Mr. MOORE, a resident of Elmira, and Miss ... HILLS, who for the past fifteen years has been connected with the Institution, where both had received their education. The ceremony was performed by the honored President, Dr. PEET, in the presence of the professors, teachers, and pupils of the Institution, and a few invited guests. After receiving the usual congratulations, the company separated.

Yellow Fever at Sea.

The British schooner *Wave*, of Nova Scotia, Capt. MCALLISTER, arrived at this port yesterday morning from St. Domingo. The master of the vessel, Capt. ROACH, was left at St. Domingo, sick with the yellow fever. Two of the crew, named JOHN CONKLE and ANDREW PALMER, died on the passage, from the same disease. CONKLE died on the 4th inst. and PALMER on the 6th. Both these men were from Halifax. Yellow fever was prevailing among seamen at St. Domingo to an alarming extent. The mate and one seaman of the *Wave* are still lying very ill.

Funeral of Dr. Swett.

The remains of the late Dr. SWETT were interred yesterday at Greenwood Cemetery. The funeral procession proceeded from St. Bartholomew' Church, where the service was read by Rev. Dr. SPENCER, assisted by Rev. Drs. COOK and CROSWELL. Besides a large number of the immediate friends of the deceased, there was a large attendance of the medical and surgical societies. Drs. BULKLEY, BUCK, POST, VAN BUREN, DUNOIS, METCALF, BRADLEY, and Hon. AUGUSTUS MCBELL, acted as pall bearers.

Illness of Rev. Dr. Lewis.

We regret to learn that the venerable Dr. LEWIS is now lying dangerously ill, at his residence in Seventeenth-street. He has been for several days failing, and is now considered past all hopes of recovery. This announcement will fall heavily upon his very numerous friends in this City and vicinity.

Slave Trade out of the Port of New-York.

Yesterday, in consequence of further information, the United States District Attorney caused warrants to be issued for the arrest of other persons said to be implicated in violating the United States prohibiting the Slave trade. Up to the close of the Marshal's office last evening, no further arrests had been made.

Kansas Emigrants.

The party which left this city August 19th for Kansas arrived there in good health and spirits, in twenty days from Albany.

Board of Supervisors.

The Supervisor of the Seventeenth Ward in the Chair.

The Mayor and Recorder were absent, but a majority, numerically, being present, the Clerk proceeded to read the minutes of the last meeting, which were, on motion, approved.

The following papers were referred: Bill of the *Daily National Democrat*, $6; bill of the *Morning Star*, $6.

The Board then adjourned to Monday.

The Bank Forgeries.

EAST RIVER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 21, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your paper of this morning, under the head of "Bank Forgeries" and of the several Banks that have had heavy forgeries perpetrated upon them, you name the *East River Bank* as one of them. I sincerely regret that you included the East River Bank as one of the sufferers. I am pleased to say that no check forged on this Bank has as yet been paid, nor do I know of any forged check ever having been presented for payment. Please correct the error. Yours, respectfully,

W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—No Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Non enumerated motions and argument Calendar.—Nos. 69, 40, 71, 72, 73, 75 to 85.

CIRCUIT PLEAS—Nos. 1156, 1157, 1159, 1160, 1162, 1163, 1164, 1165, 1167, 1168, 1172, 1174, 587.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Sept. 21.
Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

Chesebrough against *House*.—This action is brought by Chesebrough the assignee of Smith, under the following circumstances: Smith was a ... dealer, and in the course of his business sold a large quantity of furniture to House, which was to be paid for in instalments. Before the instalments were all paid in, Smith assigned his claim to Chesebrough, together with a chattel mortgage on the furniture in question. This action was first commenced by a complaint in the nature of a bill in equity, praying for an injunction to prevent House from disposing of the furniture. The mortgage has since been foreclosed and the furniture sold. The plaintiff now seeks to recover the balance of instalments, which he claims to be due. The defendant sets up counter claims of his against Smith, the assignor. The case has been upon trial nearly all summer, before Judge Hoffman, having been adjourned from day to day, and tried a good deal by piecemeal. The summing-up was concluded yesterday. Decision reserved.

For the plaintiffs—Messrs. Reid, Judson and Rowland; for defendants—Mr. Niles.

DECREES.

Vanauld against *Diflot*. Motion denied without costs.

Cammann against *Adams*. Motion to discharge order of arrest denied, with $10 costs.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

Cushman against *Martens*. Ordered that all that part of the answer preceeding the statement of the set-off or counter-claim be stricken out as irrelevant.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

SEPTEMBER TERM—Thursday, Sept. 21.
Before Judge Beebe.

GRAND LARCENIES.

Herman Jacobs, a youth of 17 years, was indicted for grand larceny in stealing from William Morgan a pocket book containing $45, on the 25th July last. The witness stated that on the day in question he went into the store of Peter Shull to get some refreshments, where several persons crowded around, and defendant violently forced from him a purse containing the above amount. Highly respectable witnesses were called on the part of the defence, who testified to the good character of the accused, and contradicted the statement of Morrison in every particular. The prosecution abandoned the case, and His Honor was of opinion that Morrisch was insane. Verdict, "Not guilty."

The prisoner was acquitted.

Another genteel looking middle aged man was indicted for grand larceny, in picking the pocket of Barber Portis, a returned Californian, of $300, on the 9th inst., at the New-Haven depôt. On the sole evidence of Porter, the prisoner was found guilty.

Mary Milburn pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny in having stolen a trunk of clothes from the store of Pierson & Dunn, No. 21 Bowery, on the morning of the 31st September.

Sentenced to two years in the State Sing Sing State Prison.

Robert Gopsill pleaded guilty to having falsely represented to Lovell Hall that he was authorized by Henry McShardt to receive from him the sum of ten dollars and fifty cents.

REFERENCE.

Thomas Mooney, found guilty of having stolen 200 bushels of wheat from on board a vessel in the East River, was sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

Anthony Ruff, found guilty of burglary. State Prison, three years.

John McDonnell, on conviction, by confession, of grand larceny, in stealing the property of the Third-avenue Railroad Company, was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

The Court adjourned till 11 A. M., this day.

LONG ISLAND.

Destructive Conflagration in South Brooklyn.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a large four story brick building at the corner of Van Brunt and President-streets, South Brooklyn, owned by Mr. E. GOULARD, which was destroyed, together with a brick house adjoining, owned by the same person. The corner building extended on Van Brunt-street one hundred feet, and was erected for a banking-house and hotel, but neither had been occupied. Several other buildings adjoining the two destroyed were slightly damaged, but were saved through the exertions of the firemen. The loss is estimated at $20,000, which amount is covered by insurance in the following offices: Ætna, Hartford; United States and Arctic, New York; and the Long Island, of Brooklyn.

In returning from this fire, Engine Companies Nos. 6 and 11 had a fight in Myrtle avenue, but it was speedily stopped by the police, and a member of No. 6, named COX, was arrested, and a few hours after was taken before Justice SMITH, when he was tried and sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

The Sunday Rioters Sentenced.

Twelve of the persons, convicted the present term of this Court, for participating in the riot in Brooklyn on Sunday June 4th last, were arraigned yesterday in the Court of Sessions and sentenced as follows:

William McNamara, 1 year Penitentiary; Thomas Kane, 9 months do.; John Slane, 5 do. do; Christopher Burns, 5 do. do.; Thomas Fitzgerald, 2 do. do.; Patrick Larkin, 2 do. do.; Martha Martin, 2 do. do.; John Ennis, 4 do. do.; Francis Mack, 30 days County Jail; Thomas Jackson, 10 do. do.; Daniel Orr, convicted of riot and having a "slung shot" in his possession, was sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing for one year.

Court Calendar.

Brooklyn Circuit Court Calendar for Friday, (this day): Nos. 3, 69, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22.

City Court Calendar for Friday, (this day): Nos. 74, 75, 78, 79. 80, 81, 82, 83 to 100, inclusive, and all other undisposed-of cases.

NEW-JERSEY.

Project of the Fire Alarm Bell.

The resolution recently passed by the Common Council providing for a fire alarm bell, has been vetoed by the Mayor for financial reasons. He recommends a temporary arrangement by which fire alarms can be given from one of the church steeples. The veto was sustained.

☞ No more instances of death by cholera were reported Wednesday, and it is now probable that by due vigilance on the part of the authorities the ravages of cholera will not be further heard of in the city.

Mr. F. X. Aubrey.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In the biographical notice of the trader, Mr. F. X. AUBREY, which, simultaneously with the announcement of his murder, appeared in the columns of the St. Louis *Republican* of the 11th inst., and which was copied into the TIMES of yesterday, it is instanced, in proof of his adventurous spirit, that Mr. A. explored and decided upon part of a route, much shortening the original distance of travel between Independence and Santa Fé; and that said "cut-off" was subsequently passed over and approved by the Topographical Department connected with the Western Section of our Army.

The truth is, Mr. AUBREY, early in the Spring of 1851, availed himself of the permission of the Topographical Engineers, then at El Paso, New-Mexico, to copy a fragment of the Territorial Map, then projecting, and since published by authority of Government. This copy, which I saw in his hands at Santa Fé, was of the region extending from the Cimarron to the Arkansas River, now included in Southwestern Kansas. It exhibited a more direct way of reaching the Arkansas from what is known as the Cold Spring—the route being traversed by numerous rivulets and marked with fertile "stampedes." As this would enable him to avoid the *Jornado* of fifty-nine miles without grass, wood, or water, Mr. AUBREY determined to try it; and, so much confidence did he put in his map, that he left the beaten trail at Cold Spring, striking due Northward, his mules jaded and without a supply of Water, in the hope that he might rest and refresh at Buttermilk Creek. But Buttermilk Creek was in the Moon—he never found it. Without a mouthful of anything but withered grass and prickly cacti, that misled train was out six days, beneath the blazing sun, upon the baked floor of the desert. Some of the men went mad with thirst and died. Mules dropped exhausted in the traces, and were dragged to the nearest lagoon of fœted water, and left to their fate upon

"A gloomy shore
Sky-lark never warbled o'er."

When at last the forlorn party staggered to the brow of the bluff over-looking the placid Arkansas, men and animals were seized with a frenzy of strength, and, plunging forward, stood breast-high in the clear, broad wave and drank.

The last time I met Mr. AUBREY, at the Planters' Hotel, in St. Louis, in the Summer of 1851, he was emaciate and feverish yet from that ill-fated experiment. Mixture of cast-iron and guttapercha as "mountain men" are, this terrible misadventure had almost borne him down. He closed his narration to me, quietly saying, what my own journeyings in the wild West had taught me: "There is no suffering like that for water.

As emigrants are, of late, wending thitherward, it is well to correct this mistake of the *Republican*, else too much confidence in that Government map may give more victims to the horrible charnel-house of the desert. Otherwise, I should have read this travestied statement deeming it a harmless illustration of the lawyer's clincher in the fable,—"But, farmer, it was your bull that gored my ox."

In the deep sorrow occasioned by the death of a friend of the olden time, when coupled with such a blundering obituary, a sense of the grotesque will somehow mingle and bring to the quivering lip an unbidden smile. MAX. GREENE.

The Whig Resolutions.

From the Evening Post, 21st.

In another part of this sheet we place an account of the final proceedings of the Whig State Convention assembled at Syracuse to nominate a Governor of this State and other officers. The most important of these proceedings are the series of resolutions which the Convention adopted.

With the views expressed in the resolution approving the policy of extravagance and debt which the Whigs have pursued and are determined to pursue hereafter, so far as is possible, in the public works of this State, we need not say that we wholly disagree. Equally contrary to our opinions is the denunciation of Mr. PIERCE's veto of the River and Harbor Bill, contained in another of the resolutions. But that portion of them which relates to the Nebraska act will command the hearty assent of an immense majority of the people of New-York from Suffolk to Chautauque. It is no doubt true that hostility to Mr. PIERCE's administration has given a keener edge to their censure; but to whatever cause it may be owing, we are rejoiced to meet with so full and faithful an expression of the public feeling, adopted in an assembly of citizens from every part of the State. The contrast which it forms to the pusillanimous mention of the Nebraska bill in the resolutions adopted at the late Democratic Convention in this State is a sad one for the Democratic party, and we allude to it with shame. Had the resentment felt by the people at the great wrong done to the North been expressed with half the completeness, half the manly energy which we find in the Whig resolutions, the triumph of Democratic principles, the preservation of Democratic ... would have been secured, and the ... of the Democratic Party ... [illegible] ... and timid disciples of the Democratic Convention rejected that support and incorporation of thousands of earnest-minded men, for the sake of securing the votes of a handful of office holders and their friends, who would in no case have ventured to vote for any other nomination but that of the Convention.

Vote of Thanks.

The following is the vote of thanks addressed to WENDELL PHILLIPS for his services at the last Commencement. It was signed by the Committee:

To WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: At a regular meeting of the Adelphic Society of Union College, held Sept. 15, 1854, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to tender you the sincere thanks of all its members, for both the generosity so unostentatiously manifested towards them in your donation to their Library, as also for the excellent and universally admired production with which you, their *invited Orator*, were pleased to favor them on last Commencement.

Committee { M. J. FRANKLIN, C. J. CAMPBELL, J. P. HARDING.

UNION COLLEGE, Sept. 19, 1854.

Calendar of Court of Appeals.—SEPT. TERM.

The Calendar numbers 237 cases. The Court opens on the 26th instant.

The first thirty cases are as follows:

1. Hill against The Board of Supervisors of Livingston County.
2. Dunham and wife against Watkins and others.
3. Stewart against Anderson and others.
4. Reynolds and another against Davis and another.
5. Reynolds and another against Davis and another.
6. Smith, Administrator, &c., of Crist, against New-York Dry Dock Company.
7. The Mayor, &c., of New-York, against Price.
8. Freeman against Spalding.
9. Everts and another against Palmer.
10. Bayley against Peddie and another.
11. Miller against Church.
12. Giles against Halbut.
13. Delany, Administrator, &c., against Hays.
14. Barnes and others against Perrine.
15. Blanchard and others against Thayer, Administrator, &c.
16. Brazill against Isham and another.
17. The Rensselaer and Washington Plank Road Company against Barton, &c.
18. Mabbett against White and others.
19. The People *ex rel.* Mygatt against the Supervisors of Chenango County.
20. Marvine against Stewart and others.
21. Taylor against Cadwell and others.
22. Webb against Cochran and others.
23. Hope against Hart and others.
24. Evans, petitioning creditor, &c., against Coates.
25. Dana and others against Fielder.
26. Dorsch against Beller.
27. Munroe and another against Cook and another.
28. Brandeth against Sandford.
29. Lockwood against Dykers.
30. Bumstead against the Dividend Mutual Insurance Company.

COURT OF APPEALS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Monday, Sept. 18, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times.

Herewith I send you the titles of the first thirty causes on the September Calendar of the Court of Appeals.

The calendar numbers 237 causes. Court opens the 26th instant. Respectfully yours,

B. F. HARWOOD, Clerk.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*
THURSDAY, Sept 21—6 P. M.

ASHES—Appear in better demand, but on improved rates. The sales of the day include 200 barrels Pearls at $6 25, and 50 bbls. Pots at $7 ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—There has been less doing to-day in American Yellow, yet this is pretty stiffly held at 28c.@29c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Continue in fair request at 15c.@16c. for Mould Tallow; 21c.@25c. for Adamantine; 28c.@30c. for plain Sperm, and 40c. for patent do., ₱ lb.

COTTON—Exhibits no essential alteration. There were 500 bales, or thereabouts, sold to-day within our range:

	Uplands.	Mobiles.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	7¼@ 7¼	7¼@ 7¼	7¼@ 8
Light Stained, ₱ lb	7¼@ 8¼	8 @ 8¼	8 @ 8¼
Good Ordinary, ₱ lb	8¼@ 8¼	8¼@ 8¼	8¼@ 8¼
Low Middling, ₱ lb	8¼@ 9	8¼@ 9	8¼@ 9
Even Middling, ₱ lb	9¼@ 9¼	9¼@ 9¼	9¼@ 9¼
Good Middling, ₱ lb	9¼@ 9¼	9¼@ 9¼	9¼@10

FEATHERS.—Prime Live Geese are in slightly improved demand, at 44c.@45c. for Western, and 42c.@43c. for Southern. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western brands still favor purchasers, who, however, are operating with very little spirit, as they anticipate a further reduction in prices, which will enable them to buy all they shall need on much easier terms than they could at present. This day's movements include 4,300 bbls. We quote—

Sour, ₱ bbl	$6 75 @$7 75
Superfine, No. 2	7 25 @ 8 25
State, common brands	8 68¾@ 8 81¼
State, straight brands	8 87½@ 9 00
Favorite State	9 00 @ 9 12½
Mixed Western	8 75 @ 8 87½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 87½@ 9 00
Fancy Michigan	9 00 @ 9 12½
Common to good Ohio	8 75 @ 9 00
Fancy Ohio	9 00 @ 9 12½
Extra Ohio	9 25 @10 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 00 @ 9 50
Fancy Genesee	9 00 @ 9 25
Extra Genesee	9 25 @10 50

Canadian is dull and nominal. Southern is on the decline; 2,300 bbls. changed hands to-day at $8 50@$9, for inferior to very good; and $9@$9 62½ for favorite to fancy and extra ₱ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are without variation.

GRAIN—Wheat is unchanged in demand and value. There is but a very poor supply here. Hence, the limited nature of the transactions, which, for this day, comprise 2,300 bushels good Genesee, white, at about $2 02 or $2 03; and 3,000 prime Michigan do. at something under $2 ₱ bushel. Rye is doing better, being rare and wanted. There were 1,500 bushels River purchased, to-day, at $1 25@$1 26. Barley is even less abundant and is more sought after. Hence, it is dearer; 1,200 bushels handsome two-rowed brought, to-day, $1 12½ ₱ bushel. State and Western Oats are brisk and buoyant, at 52c.@57c. ₱ bushel. Corn is unsettled and lower, being in heavier stock and freely offered. The home demand is animated; but there scarcely exists any export inquiry. Prices close with a decided downward tendency. The day's business consists of 105,000 bu hels. at 78c.@79c. for unsound; and 80c.@81c. for Western mixed, ₱ bushel.

GROCERIES—Have not varied much. The scarcity of Coffee checks business in this article. Molasses and Sugars are quiet, but firm. Yesterday, there were sold by auction, 4,100 bags Rio Coffee at 10¾c.@12¾c—averaging 11¼c. ₱ lb. This day's business includes only 300 bags Rio Coffee at 10¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb; 25 hhds. Porto Rico Molasses at 28c; 50 Neuvitas do. at 27c.; 100 bbls. New-Orleans do. 23c.@25c. ₱ gallon; and 650 hhds. Sugar at 5¼c.@5¾c. for Cuba, and 5¾c.@5¾c. for New-Orleans, ₱ lb. We have no change to notice in Teas.

HAY—Sales were reported to-day, of 1,500 bales River at $1@1 05 for shipment, and $1 12½@$1 25 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in but moderate demand at 30c @33c for old, and 38c @40c. for new, ₱ lb. The supply is light.

LATHS—Eastern rule quiet and languid, at $1 87½ ₱ thousand.

LIME—Rockland sells regularly, on arrival, at 90c. for Common, and $1 18 for Lump, ₱ bushel.

METALS—Copper has not varied. Scotch Pig Iron is in very slack request, at $38@$39, usual credit, ₱ ton. Lead, Spelter and Steel, are quiet, but firm. Tin is not active, but is pretty stiffly held, at $11 for 1x Plates, $8 50 for I. C. Coke, ₱ box; 28½ for Banca, and 27½ for Straits, ₱ lb.

NAVAL STORES—We have nothing really new to notice in Tar or Turpentine. Sales were made of 1,200 bbls. common Rosin, part to arrive, at $2 ₱ bbl. of 310 lbs., delivered.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive, remain about the same. Linseed is quiet, but steady at 74c. for large, and 76c @78c for small parcels, ₱ gallon. Lard rules pretty brisk and firm, at 66c @65c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is gradually increasing in demand and value. Some 900 bbls. were taken to-day, at $14 37½@$14 50 for Mess, and $11 93¾@$12 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats have not varied; 114 pkgs. found buyers at 7¾c.@8¼ for dry-salted and pickled Hams, 7c. for smoked Shoulders, and 6c.@6¾c. for dry-salted and pickled do., ₱ lb. Lard is not quite so active or so buoyant. About 400 bbls. fair to prime were obtained at 10¾c.@11¼c. ₱ lb. Beef is inanimate, yet firm; 200 bbls. were disposed of to-day, at $11@$12 for Country Mess, $14 75@$15 for City do., $15 50@$15 87½ for repacked Chicago do., and $16@$16 50 for extra do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is dull and nominal, at $20@$25, according to quality. ₱ tierce Beef Hams are scarce and wanted, at $18@$20 ₱ bbl. Butter is selling pretty quickly, at 14c @18c. for Ohio, 19c @22c. for Western New-York, and 23c.@26c. for Orange County, ₱ lb. Cheese is in fair demand, at 9c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—There were 125 casks Fair to Good sold to-day, part to arrive, at $5 12½@$5 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is in moderate demand, at 28c.@30c. for Lisbon; 52c. for Turk's Island, ₱ bushel; $1 20 for ground Liverpool; $1 47½ for ordinary brands fine do., and $1 70 for Ashton's do. do., ₱ sack.

TALLOW—Prime is less active, and rather languid, at 12½c @12¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Displays no very novel feature. The day's movements include 500 bbls. Jersey, Ohio and Prison at 40¾c.@42c, and 50 hhds. Drudge at 43c., usual terms, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 12,000 bushels Corn, in bulk, at 2½d., and 2,000 bales Cotton, at ⅛@5-32d. ₱ lb. For London and Havre, there are no important shipments reported. For Rotterdam, there were taken 800 bbls. Resin, at 2 5-9d. For other ports, we heard of nothing new.

NOTICE TO ARTISTS AND ARCHITECTS.—Propositions from Artists for the Monument on Plymouth Rock, will be received till Nov 1. $300 will be given for the plan adopted. It is proposed to erect a Monument to cost from $75,000 to $100,000. Full information will be given to applicants, by RICHARD WARREN, President Pilgrim Society, No. 30 Broad-st., or 9 Clinton-place.

M. VAN WAVEREN & SON—Hillegom, near Haarlem.—A supply of fine Bulbous Roots in small cases of the above-mentioned firm, just arrived per *Cheshire*, from Rotterdam, and for sale by R. W. BURLAGE, No. 133 Pearl-st.

THE FIXTURES AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—Contained in the AMERICAN HOTEL, corner of Nassau and Ann-sts. A lease of the premises will be given. Apply: o JOSEPH H. TOONE, No. 32 Beekman-st.

ORNAMENTAL JAPANNING AND INLAID PEARL work of every description done on the most reasonable terms; Pressed Pearl Letters and Shapes in real variety: also, Inlaid Pearl and Gold Clocks for sale. GEO. BROWNING, No. 32 Elm-st., New-York.

EVENING SCHOOLS! The subscriber will be at liberty [illegible] ... will commence on the 1st of October, and continue [illegible] ... the Winter season. Applications may be made at the residence of the subscriber, No. 2 Abingdon-place, corner of Green-wich st., will receive attention.

REV. SAMUEL HAWORTH'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 99 Orange-st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept 4. A limited number of young ladies will find a pleasant home in the family of the Principal.

ISAAC G. HOBBS' SELECT SCHOOL, No 181 Hudson-st., corner of 8th-st., will recommence on TUESDAY, Sept 12. Approved boys will be received as Boarding or Day pupils in the Junior, Senior, and Finishing Departments

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for Young Ladies, Nos. 30 and 32 West 15th st., between 5th and 6th-avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept 4.

BERNARD & REDFIELD'S English, French, Spanish, and Classical Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, No 129 2d-av., cor 8t Mark's-place will reopen on MONDAY Sept. 11

PROF. W. DOD'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No 993 Broadway, will reopen on MONDAY, the 11th of September. Number of pupils limited to 20.

NO. 209 SIXTH-AVENUE—BOARDING AND DAY FRENCH SCHOOL. INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN This institution will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept 14. VERGNES, Principal.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL.—Parents or Guardians, wishing to place children in a good country school, where the number is limited, may do so by applying to A. A. GOOLD, No. 127 Bowery.

DANIEL P. BACON'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No 228 4th-st., recommenced on TUESDAY Sept. 12. There are vacancies in the Primary Department.

MISS ADRIAN'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Jamaica, L. I., will be reopened on Sept. 13.

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will be reopened on THURSDAY, the 14th of September, at No. 24 East 22d-st.

MRS. L. D. WRIGHT—Will commence the instruction of a class of young ladies, on the 2d of October next at No. 29 East 21st-st., near Broadway.

MISSES MEEKER'S SCHOOL—At No. 100 Waverley-place, will reopen on Monday Sept. 11.

H. PEUGNET'S INSTITUTION, No 27 Bank-st. will be reopened on MONDAY, the 4th of September.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A CELESTIAL PIANO—AT OUR WARE ROOM FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. We also invite attention to our large assortment of superior GRAND ACTION PIANO FORTES, from 6 to 7½ octaves, which for powerfulness and purity of tone have no superiors. Manufactured by ourselves from the best materials, and fully warranted for all climates. Those desiring a really good Piano for a moderate price will not find their time or money thrown away by calling upon

BENNETT & CO., No. 361 Broadway
Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange. Pianos to let.

GIGANTIC IMPROVEMENT IN PIANOS.—The Celestial Piano is now fairly in the field, and bids defiance to competition for power, sweetness, breadth, purity and richness of tone. This is the spontaneous testimony of all artists who have performed on it. SLY & MUNGER, 8ole Manufacturers, No 333 Broadway. N. B.—New and second-hand Pianos of the ordinary kind for sale at much less than factory prices. Pianos to let

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODIONS—Of every variety, from $45 to $150, suitable for the parlor, lecture room, lodge room or small church. Believing them to be better in tone, more durable and better finished than those of any other make, we have accepted the agency, and keep for sale only the one manufactured by PRINCE & CO

WILLIAM HALL & SON, No 333 Broadway, opposite the Park, sole agents for PRINCE & Co.'s celebrated Melodians.

REMOVAL.—J. & C. FISCHER have removed their Warerooms from No. 178 Greenwich-st. to their new Manufactory, Nos. 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., New-York, where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of Pianos with all the best modern improvements made under their own supervision, and warranted to stand any climate. Also, Pianos with the Æolian attachment. Piano-fortes tuned, repaired or taken in exchange.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF PIANO-FORTES, TOOLS, PATTERNS &c.—The stock of NUNNS & CO. will be sold at the Warerooms of MCDONALD & BROTHER, No 292 Bowery, at a great sacrifice for cash. The stock comprises an assortment of grand diagonal and horizontal 6½, 6¾ and 7 octaves, in plain and carved cases. Also, several second-hand pianos, from $50 to $125, fully warranted; by order of WM. WAKE, Assignee.

ATTENTION—Is respectfully invited to our extensive Assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES at our new and spacious warerooms, No 421 Broome-st., (a few doors east of Broadway,) which, in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivalled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

PIANO-FORTES.—Professors and connoisseurs will profit by calling and examining T. H. CHAMBERS justly celebrated instruments, which stand unrivalled and unequalled by any in the United States for refinement of tone, durability and elegance of finish. Warerooms, No. 385 Broadway. N.B.—The square "Grand" finished back ⅓ octave is ready for exhibition.

A GREAT BARGAIN—A very beautiful, 7 octave $300 Rosewood pianoforte for sale for $230, made to order within three months patent metallic frame, round corners, excellent tone, perfect every way, and fully warranted by celebrated City makers. The owner is going to Cuba. It can be seen at No. 151 Chambers-st. from 9 A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M.

PIANO-FORTES.—Persons in want of a good Piano are invited to call at the factory of HAINES, BROTHERS & CUMMINGS, No. 146 3d-av., corner 14th-st. Pianos with pearl and ivory keys. Pianos to rent. Also Pianos that have been rented for sale cheap.

A. W. LADD & CO.'S GRAND DIAGONAL PIANO-FORTER, with new grand action, which has no superior in all the points which constitute a perfect instrument. LINCOLN & THOMPSON, sole agents, No. 441 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODIONS—Unrivalled in depth, Brilliancy, power and purity of tone. Best in the market. Fully warranted.
GEO. F. BRISTOW, MORE & CO.,
No 423 Broadway.

HERRING PATENT
FIRE-PROOF CHAMPION SAFE.
The subscriber continues to manufacture and furnish the public with the above fire defier at his old established Safe Dépôt, Nos 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., where can also be had second hand Safes of other makers at reduced prices, having been taken in part payment for the original HERRING'S WORLD'S FAIR PREMIUM SAFE.
SILAS C. HERRING, Patentee,
Green Block, corner of Water, Pine and Depeyster-st.

NOTICE TO GAS CONSUMERS—IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN THE COST OF GAS.—At the present season, when coals are rising in price, and Winter, with its long evenings and dark days, is approaching, gas consumers will be little prepared to hear of a considerable reduction. They will be agreeably surprised to learn, that a very great reduction, equal to about 50 per cent., is to be made on their gas bills by the adoption of the new system of Gas Economics, invented by J. FIRMIN of No. 214 3d-av., between 19th and 20th sts., whose success at the largest establishments in this City and in Brooklyn is unexceptionably certain in its results, securing the most perfect and uniform light at the smallest cost. At the New York *Daily Times*, where the Gas Regulator had been in operation and where the gas burners were of the best and most economical kind;—*where no one had suspected waste of gas*. FIRMIN'S system *has reduced the consumption from 1,900 cubic feet, the average nightly quantity consumed, in July and August, to 1,300 cubic feet, the average nightly consumption in August and September,—giving a better light at that* (See Certificates—Editors' rooms, Compositors' rooms and Press-room.)

All agree that the light on the new system is fully equal to their wants, while it is equally certain that it costs nearly one-half less. Consumers of Gas will rejoice to learn that this is by no means a singular or exceptional case, but that, on the contrary, a saving of 75 to 100 per cent on the necessary cost of the Gas is frequently effected.

At one of the largest hotels in this City, also at one of the most extensive establishments in Brooklyn—the Naval Hospital—even greater savings and improvements have been effected. Indeed, there is scarcely a case conceivable which may not be benefited by this system to a similar extent, the Gas Regulators having been applied, as they had been in all the cases alluded to, forming no exception.

At another large establishment a saving of 50 per cent., equal to about $2,500 per year, has been effected, in addition to a former 50 per cent. saved by FIRMIN'S GAS BURNERS; in conjunction with KIDDER'S GAS REGULATOR, applied about one year since, proving a saving equal to about 100 per cent. on the necessary cost of the Gas, with a cleaner and better light in every respect.

By FIRMIN'S system any quality or quantity of light may be obtained and preserved invariable at any given burner or apartment, without perceptibly influencing any other light in the same premises.

By this system, where the street pressure or supply has been deficient, it has been increased sufficiently to preserve almost perfect uniformity of supply, where all the experiments of gas fitters, gas regulators, patent burner-makers, &c. have failed.

This system is not expensive, even at first cost, perfects operation of all burners, which need not necessarily be exchanged; it is cheaper than any other; it allows of no waste whatever, and subjects the consumer to no inconvenience, no blowing off of the gas; *no lights going out through the water-logging of defective regulators: no flickering, eight-destroying* lights; perfection is the thing sought —perfection is the thing secured, so far as science can secure it.

J. FIRMIN, No 214 3d-av., between 19th and 20th-sts.

J. F. desires *that it may be distinctly understood that he has now no connection whatever with any gas regulator company*, gas fitter, or patent gas burner men, or any others. His system is applicable, and saves where all these have failed *Certificates from the New York Daily Times Compositors' Rooms.*

Our gas lights on the Compositors' Floor operate entirely to our satisfaction. There are no complaints among the workmen of deficiency of light. M. F. GALE.
AUG. 28, 1854.

The gas lights around the presses, the engines, and about the Press Room generally, were so bad, flickering and unsteady that it was quite painful to work by them, indeed the effect would have been utterly destructive to the sight of the workmen, if the cause—this unsteady light—had been continued.

Firmin's system has removed the difficulty,—the lights are now just as they should be—uniformly sufficient, steady and pleasant, they are equal to our wants, better and stronger than they were before the change.
AUG 28, 1854. WM. F. CLAWSON.

HENDERSON & BURGER, Nos. 72, 73, and 74 West-st., offer for sale in lots to suit
Common English round square and flat bar iron.
Refined English round square and flat bar iron.
Swedes square and flat bar iron.
Refined English and American horse-shoe iron.
Refined English and common rod and spike iron, assorted, 3-16 to 9-16.
Refined English machinery axle and axe iron.
Common English round trunk hoops, band and scroll.
Oval half-oval and half-round iron.
Norwegian nail rods and shoe shapes.
Sheet, flue, angle, and rivet iron.
English spring, cast, blister, German steel, &c.

SILVERSMITHS' AND JEWELERS' TOOLS AND MACHINERY—Will be sold at auction, by COLE & CHILTON, on THURSDAY, Sept 21, 1854, on the premises, corner of White and Centre-sts., all the Tools and Machinery of one of the largest manufactories of silverware in the City, together with a quantity of genuine silver spoons, forks, &c. Also 1 superior, fire, powder and-ball proof safe, made to order, with 32 drawers, space for books, &c.; 2 pairs of beat scales, with weights; 2 office desks, clock, &c., &c.

JOHN C. BENCH, COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS FOR NEW-JERSEY, NEW-YORK AND MICHIGAN—No. 29 Barclay st., corner College-place. Office Columbia Fire Insurance Company.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN GUTTENBERG, STREET BROOKLYN—[illegible] ... av. Railroad, and about 34 min

HENRY H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VERY BEAUTIFUL VILLA SITES, varying in size from a ¼ to 10 acres.—Also, COUNTRY HOUSE, with about 3 acres of land, situated on the line of the town of Yonkers.—HENRY H. NICOLAY will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the above villa sites, varying in size from a ¼ of an acre to 10 acres, situate at Hudson Park in the town of Yonkers, within 10 minutes' walk of the railroad depot, at Getty's, Duryea's Creek, between Stephen Duryea and Riverdale, within 34 mile of the village of Yonkers, and about 9 miles from Fordham, Westchester County, N. Y., and only 9 minutes' ride by the Hudson River Railroad, and 15 miles from the City of New-York. A number of these desirable and valuable cottage sites are covered with fine forest trees, the romantic and picturesque scenery of the noble Hudson, for miles around, and the country, is unsurpassed, which can only be fully appreciated by a personal examination, as it is considered the greatest panoramic view in the world. This property has been laid out expressly for private residences, every part connected by broad avenues, rendering every part accessible, and extensive improvements are in contemplation, the deeds are to contain restrictions against the erection of buildings of an inferior class, in order to make Hudson Park, if possible, the leading village in Westchester County.

Terms.—8 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for 3 years at 6 per cent, and a principal portion of the title (which is unquestionable) will be furnished to each purchaser free of cost.

Also, a very beautiful new 2½ story, and basement first-class cottage house, filled in with bricks, 42 feet front by about 40 feet deep, built in the very best manner, without regard to cost, expressly for the owner, on the 1st floor, the entrance hall, library and parlors, with elegant marble mantels and grates; the ceilings and walls of the library, halls and parlors, are hand-somely frescoed and gilded, and were executed by Heinsig the celebrated European artist, at an expense of over $800. On the 2d floor, there are five rooms, with marble mantels and grates, bath-room with water closets, and hot and cold shower baths. 3d floor, 3 rooms. The house is warmed by hot air—speaking tubes and bells throughout and abundance of closets. Dining-rooms supplied with dumb-waiter; also, an excellent kitchen, cellar, &c., &c. There is also a well-built carriage house and stable on the premises, with every convenience, and a room attached for coachman, and gardener's house together, with about 3 acres of excellent land, having a front of about 500 feet on the Hudson River.

Terms.—$12,500, can remain on bond and mortgage for 3 years at 6 per cent. Cards of admission to view the premises, with lithographic maps and full particulars, can be obtained by applying to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., N. Y.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY R. H. LEEDS & CO. on SATURDAY, Sept. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 19 Nassau-st., the PLANT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, contained in the large three-story house as above consisting of very rich carved rosewood suites, tête-à-têtes, vis-à-vis arm and parlor chairs, covered in rich silk brocatelle, elaborately carved sideboard, extension tables, marble top centre and card tables, superb French plate mantel glasses in rich frames, carved rosewood bedsteads, marble quarter-top marble mantel clocks, Girandoles, carved gothic centre table, elegant suite in top, one parlor suite in crimson and white satin damask, cushion backs, with slip covers; etagere, lined satin wood, piano stool back; superb rosewood grand piano-forte, cost $1,000, splendid crimson and gold piano covers, candelabras with drops, rich gilt painted china vases, very valuable oil paintings in gilt frames, Chinese vases, cramp and gold silk brocatelle window curtains with heavy tassels and cord lace under curtains, rich Bohemian vases, elegant velvet carpets, ornamented gas chandeliers &c.

DINING ROOM—Wilton carpets, rosewood extension table, a large assortment of costly china and glassware, dinner set, sofas, dressing tables, side boards, extension table, French plate glass ormolu gas chandeliers, pier glasses, Turkey curtains; a lot of superb silver and silver-plated ware, consisting of salvers castors, baskets, spoons, knives, forks, &c.

Also, bookcase, with a large assortment of rare and valuable standard books, &c. with other valuable furniture.

Also bedroom furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, looking glasses, bureaus and dressing do, cottage furniture, washstands, beds mattress's, pillows, blankets, &c., Turkey curtains, bronze stoves, dining, elegant rosewood amoir-a Glace, satin lined; elegant rosewood marble top dressing bureau, with oval glass; engravings, clocks large French plate pier glass, embroidered ottomans, rosewood swing mirror, guitar, oil-cloths, hatracks, and a large assortment of other valuable furniture. The commencement will be at 9 o'clock A. M. and will be open for exhibition one day before the sale. Catalogues can be had by applying at our office. The house is to rent; possession given immediately—$4,512.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer

BY R. H. LEEDS & CO.—On FRIDAY, Sept. 22, 1854, at 12 o'clock in front of the store, No. 19 Nassau-st.—Executor's sale of splendid horses, wagons, barouches, &c. viz: one splendid gray mare, long tail, (broken to the late Mark Levy, well known, about 16 hands high, warranted sound, kind and gentle in all harness, and is a fast horse. One dun horse, about 15 hands high, warranted sound, kind and gentle in all harness and under the saddle. One small bay mare, has been used as a farm horse, is good and strong.

Also, one handsome sliding top, four seats inside, drab cloth and slip-lined, very strongly made, in good order, for one or two horses; one single set of harness. Also saddles, bridles, &c. A full description of the above will be given at the sale. Also, one very fine short-horned Durham bull, pure breed; can be seen at Mr. Downing's stable, between 34 and 35th-sts., in 6th-st. Inquire for Mr Larking

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on FRIDAY, Sept. 22, at 10½ o'clock precisely, at the four story brick house No. 66 East 13th-st., the entire furniture, which is nearly new and made to order, consisting in part of suites of elegant rosewood parlor furniture, covered with rich brocatelle and plush; marble top centre and side tables, etageres, French plate oval pier glass in rich carved frame; rosewood pianos, 6½ octaves, of Pirsson's celebrated make; dining room furniture, Brussels tapestry carpets, black walnut sofas, chairs and tables, mahogany sofas, book cases, wardrobes, bureaus, curtains, shades, mahogany stands and chairs in hair-cloth; lounges, easy chairs, curled hair mattresses best quality; palliasses, &c. &c. Terms cash, in bankable money, and a deposit required from every purchaser not known to the auctioneer. Catalogues can be obtained on applying at the office of ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

S. BARKER, Auctioneer

AUCTION.—HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY.—S. BARKER will sell on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Sept 26 and 27, at 12 o'clock on the ground, one hundred beautiful villa sites, containing from a quarter to three acres, embracing the splendid property known as the "Cromwell Farm," in West Morrisania. This property is situated about three quarters of a mile from the Harlem Depot, opposite McC'Nall's Dock, and fronting over 5,000 feet on the Harlem River and Cromwell Creek, and only one hour's ride from the City Hall, either by railroad or private conveyance. Full particulars in Saturday papers. For maps, description of the property, &c., apply to McGRAW & ALLENDORPH, No. 435 Broadway, or of the Auctioneer, No. 3 Nassau-st.

C. W. HOLMES, Auctioneer.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE &c.—C. W. HOLMES will sell THIS DAY, Friday, Sept. 22, at 10½ o'clock, the rich and elegant furniture in the house on 26th st., three doors east of 7th-av comprising rosewood and mahogany suites of parlor furniture, carved rosewood bookcase, marble-top, centre and side tables, ladies' escritoire, elegant rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, rich tapestry carpets, a fine assortment of china and glassware, handsome rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, best hair mattresses, enamelled suites of chamber furniture, mahogany extension dining table, basement and kitchen furniture &c. Also, TO-MORROW, Saturday, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 64 6th-av., new and second-hand furniture, crockery and glassware, &c.

F. COLTON Auctioneer

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, Sept. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 488 Broome-st, by virtue of a mortgage, the entire furniture of the house. It will consist in part mahogany and rosewood furniture, lace window curtains, French plate mirrors, sofas, tête-à-tête French bedsteads, book cases, paillasses feather beds, bedding, china and glass ware, tapestry, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, dining and tea tables, basement and kitchen furniture, together with every article in the house. Sale peremptory. Also all the gas fixtures in the house.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY R. H. LEEDS & CO.—On SATURDAY, Sept. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the Salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st.—EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of three elegant suits of carved rosewood parlor furniture in crimson figured silk brocatelle; rosewood secretary and book case, mahogany wardrobes, French bedsteads, feather beds, mattresses, mahogany chairs, marble-top tables, ormolu and ormolu chandeliers, large and elegant pier glasses, mattresses, royal tapestry and other carpets, extension dining table, dining room chairs and other furniture, mostly belonging to the estate of M. Larkin, deceased.

MATTHEW JORDAN, Auctioneer.

BY JORDAN & NORTON, Auction and Commission Merchants, No. 256 Broadway, (up stairs.)—FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 22, 1854, auction sale of a large collection of miscellaneous books, in every department of literature, all in good order, and comprising many valuable works; also, an invoice of steel pens, of superior quality. P. S.—Sale of books and stationery on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 26.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN—SATURDAY, Sept 23, (Rain or Shine) A. M., at No. 336 Hicks-st., near Degraw, Brooklyn, a general assortment of parlor, chamber and dining room furniture, carpets, oil cloths, bedsteads, bedding, chairs and glass ware, mahogany sofas, &c. Also, an excellent rosewood piano, 7 octaves. Catalogues at the salesroom on Friday.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY R. H. LEEDS & CO.—On FRIDAY, Sept. 22, at 11 o'clock, in our new gallery, No. 19 Nassau-st., between Fulton and Cedar-sts., ONE PAINTINGS, comprising an assortment of ancient and modern Oil Paintings, some of which are very choice and desirable, both with and without frames. Sale without reserve.

GEO. W. JENKINS, Auctioneer.

DURHAM & JENKINS will sell at auction on the National Course, in front of the Judges' stand, on SATURDAY, the 23d inst., at 2½ P. M., a lot of blooded stock, the property of E. Van Brocklin, Esq. For particulars see "National Course" advertisement.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY R. H. LEEDS & CO.—On SATURDAY, Sept. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 19 Nassau-st., the entire furniture, consisting in part of silver-plated patent lever, detached lever, cupi-x, &c., gold fob and vest chains, gold and silver pen and pencil cases, and other jewelry; one of Herring's iron Salamander safes.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY R. H. LEEDS & CO.—A fine bay pony, a fine lady's saddle horse, warranted sound and kind, will be sold immediately, as the owner has no further use for him.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—STATE ENGINEER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Sept 14, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in obedience to a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, that on Wednesday, the 4th day of Oct. next, at 12 o'clock at noon, will be sold at Public Vendue, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, the following lots and parcels of land, situate in said City, namely, The premises formerly mortgaged by JOSEPH W. HOWARD of the City of New-York, and now owned by the State, consisting of eight lots, situate in the 2d av., viz.: Four lots on the northeast corner of 116th-st.; and four lots on the northeast corner of 115th-st. and said avenue, the said lots being 25 feet 2½ inches in breadth, front and rear, and 100 feet deep, be the same more or less. The conditions of sale will be, that one-fourth part of the purchase money be paid at or within forty-eight hours after the sale, and the remainder thereof secured by the bond of the purchaser, payable in six equal annual installments, with interest annually at 7 per cent.

JOHN T. CLARK,
State Engineer and Surveyor.

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS.—We would call attention to the semi-annual sale of the above, to be held at No. 347 A. D. GALE, at the store, No. 225 Pearl-st. About 1,000 cases will be offered to close up a number of invoices, and great inducements to purchasers.

N. B.—A large assortment always on hand for private sale, at lowest rates.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1854.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 26, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of this Company in New-York and Boston.

Payable at sight, and in sums to suit, from £1 upward. TAYLOR BROTHERS No. 76 Wall-st, cor. Pearl.

ROBERTSON, COLEMAN & CO., Rockford, } Illinois.
ROBERTSON, EASTMAN & CO., Dixon, }
LOANS AND EXCHANGE IN EXCHANGE.—Collections made in our vicinity at current rate of Exchange. Refer to Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. August 19, 1854.

BANK AGENCY, NO. 66 AND 68 FULTON-ST.—Erie and Kalamazoo Bank, par. Farmers and Merchants' Bank, Memphis, 50 cents; Bank of Washtenaw, 50 cents; Bank of Milford, 50 cents; Cochituate Bank, 75 cents. All other Banks in the Union taken at par for ready made Clothing at E. EVANS', No 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

AN INSTALLMENT OF FIVE DOLLARS on each share of the Scrip Stock of the Manhattan Gas Light Company is required to be paid at the office of the Company, No. 86 4th-av., on MONDAY, the 2d of October. S. H. HOWARD, Secretary.

GROCERS' BANK—NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1854.—The Annual Election for Directors and Inspectors of this Institution, will be held at the Banking-House, on MONDAY, 2d of October next, from 12 to 1 o'clock. By order of the Board. SAML. B. WHITE, Cashier.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by PAGE, BACON & CO., of San Francisco, or PAGE & BACON, of St. Louis, on the American Exchange Bank, are requested to present them for payment to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BANK NOTICES.

NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK.—CAPITAL $500,000—SHARES $100 EACH.

DIRECTORS.

Dennis Harris, Frederick Leake, A. M. Bininger,
David B. Cox, Dexter B. Bridson, John Raymond,
Robert L. Mabey, Isaac S. Wellington,
ROBERT T. CREAMER, Cashier,
FREDERICK LEAKE, President.

This Bank will be opened for business, on, or about the 15th of Oct. next, at the new building, corner of Greenwich and Duane-sts. The Subscription Books will be opened at the Bank on the 25th inst. for such of the Capital Stock as at that time remains unsubscribed. Prior to that day, subscriptions will be received at Messrs. A. M. BININGER & CO., No. 329 Greenwich st.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 15, 1854.

BANK NOTICE.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, April 5, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the NEW-YORK BANK OF SARATOGA COUNTY, Hadley, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Bank Department in New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.

ap7/'54-1aw2yF D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 9, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the AMENIA BANK, at Amenia, Dutchess County, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes of the above Bank will be given up to said Bank.

s16 '53-1aw2yF D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Nov. 30, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes of the PRATTSVILLE BANK, at Prattsville, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes of the above Bank will be given up to said Bank.

DANIEL B. ST. JOHN,
d2 '52-1aw2yF Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 20, 1854.—The ONONDAGA BANK, Syracuse, having this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the ALBANY CITY BANK, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1854.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

SAVINGS BANK NOTICE.—BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Broadway, corner Park-place. Notice is hereby given, that for the greater accommodation of depositors, this bank will be open daily, after 1st of October next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock, P. M. The nights of business will remain as heretofore, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 o'clock, P. M.

F. P SCHOALS, President,
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary, pro. tem.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st., next to the corner of Greenwich-st.

Interest at Six per cent. will be allowed on all sums not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars.

Office open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M., and from 4 to 7 o'clock P. M.

CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUSTON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1854.—An extra dividend of ten per cent on the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid on the first day of June next. The capital stock will be increased fifty per cent., or one million dollars, payable one-half, or fifty dollars per share, on the first day of July next, and the other half on the first day of November next. The new stock will be distributed to the old stockholders in the ratio of one share of new stock to every two shares of old stock, according to the stock ledger on the morning of the 25th instant. The rights to fractional parts of shares may be transferred and combined so as to obtain full shares. Any stockholder may at any time after the 26th instant, pay in his new shares in full, and be entitled to rebate at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, on the moiety, to the 6th November. The latter half of the increased Stock will not be entitled to any portion of the semi-annual dividend in November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th instant to the 1st July inclusive.

C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, BROOKLYN, Sept. 1, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 5th inst.

HORATIO DOBB, Secretary.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1854.—The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of Four (4) per cent, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 10th of October next. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of October. W. A. KIRSAM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 6th Sept. 1854.—The Interest Coupons on the Construction Bond of this Company, due October, 1854, will be paid at their Office, No. 50 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Oct. 2. M. B. EDGAR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF JEFFERSON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 50 WALL-ST.—At a meeting of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, a dividend of THREE DOLLARS per share was declared payable on demand. J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1854.

LIGHT, ECONOMY, SAFETY.—The subscribers invite the attention of all persons desiring portable Light, to their extensive assortment of Lamps and Chandeliers, embracing a great variety of Phoegene, Burning Fluid, Camphene and Oil Lamps

They would particularly call attention to JENNING'S PATENT SAFETY PHOSGENE LAMP, as the most desirable portable light ever introduced, being very brilliant, economical and convenient, and in connection with the wire gauze, safety in lamps and fillers, without danger in its use.

The subscribers have sold them largely for eight years past and have yet to learn that any person has been injured by them. The article now advertised as a new Safety, by a Boston maker, is but an imitation of Jenning's Safety, patented by him years since.

The subscribers also manufacture Phoegene, (the only genuine,) Burning Fluid and Camphene of the best quality, and sell at wholesale to dealers on the best terms, as well as at retail to consumers.

CHAS. STARR, Jr., & CO., No. 117 Fulton-st.

FINE ARTS.—A beautiful collection of FINE OIL PAINTINGS, richly framed, in extent and variety second to no other in the United States, and worthy the examination of purchasers, resident and strangers, are now offered for sale, at moderate prices, by

JOHN CRUMBY, No. 17 Cedar-st., corner of Broadway, up stairs.

A GOOD LIVING FOR ANY MAN IN ANY POPULATED CLIME.—To be paid for $50, the recipe for the manufacture of PRINTING INK of the best quality. The subscriber will, if approved of by the purchase., conduct the manufacturing department for a private salary. Address by letter only, pre-paid, to VERIDICUS, No. 51 Monroe-st., New-York.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No 74 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent per annum four fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash, whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert E Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	J. F. G. Foster,	J. M. Waterbury,
D B Fearing,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm H. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	George T. Hope,
A. C. Dowling,	M W. Hamilton,	Sam'l V. Hoffman,
Gezawvy B Lamar,	Denning Duer,	John G. Astor, Jr
George W. Riggs,	John Stuart, Jr.,	Fred. A. Delano,
Wm B Duncan,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	James C. Bell,
Chas F Russell,	Ed C Center,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred. G. Foster.
Peleg Hall,	Robert B Hone,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824—Office No 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martine,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John R Briggs,	Chas A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	A. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V Fowler,
Wm. Okell,	N. P. Freeman,	Chas T Cromwell,
P. H Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
H Quackenbos,	Andrew Fremont,	Samuel F. Whiting,
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a PAID UP CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich A. Reading,	Peter S Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. Chardavoine,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H. Wells,	Ralph Mead,	Wm C. White,
Jos W. Cerlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Wilker,
John D Wright,	T. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One hundredth Edition, (840,000.) 18mo, pp. 250. On Fine Paper; Extra Binding, $1. Every complaint to which a woman is subject, from girlhood to womanhood, as also as wife and as mother, are fully described, with the causes, the symptoms, and also proper mode of treatment in a plain, simple, but in the most chaste language, easily understood. And thus every woman can discover by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and causes of her complaint; and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice of the utmost importance to her future health, in respect to which her sensitiveness forbids consulting a medical gentleman, will find such instruction and advice, and also explain many symptoms which otherwise would cause her anxiety or alarm. How many are suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, which undermine the health, the effects of which they are ignorant, and for which their delicacy forbids seeking medical advice! How many suffer from *prolapsus uteri* (falling of the womb,) or from *fluor albus* (weakness, debility)! How many are in constant fear during the months preceding confinement! How many have difficult, if not dangerous deliveries, and slow and uncertain recovories! Some whose lives are hazarded during such time, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief. How many bitter moments, how much anguish, might have been spared to the unmarried, to her husband, to her relatives, by a timely possession of this little volume. It is impracticable to convey fully the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) at No. 3 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No. 139 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. F. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,234, New-York Post-Office.

DR. R. & L. PERRY & CO'S EXCELLENT WORK ON DISEASE—THE SILENT FRIEND.—In six languages, fiftieth edition, illustrated by one hundred anatomical and explanatory colored engravings, on steel, enlarged to 200 pages, containing the remedy for the prevention of disease, may be had at the office of the undersigned. Price $1.

This book ought to be studied by every young man, and every man ought to read it with attention. Those who are afflicted with the disease mentioned therein, will certainly regain their health, increase the animal spirits, invigorate the whole animal system, and restore the vigor as directed Drs. R. & L. Perry's Specific Remedies. The patient is then sure to get strengthened and arrive to manhood, and the man will find a blessing to himself and his offspring. The remedies are:

DR. PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS.—Price $1, $2 50, and $3 a box.

DR. PERRY'S CONCENTRATED DETERGIVE ESSENCE. Price $3 50 per bottle, or four quantities in one for $9, by which $5 are saved.

DR. PERRY'S BALM OF SYRIACUM. Price $3 50 and $9 per bottle, as above.

Full directions, as well as "The Silent Friend," being an elaborate description of the various diseases for which the above are the remedies, accompany each bottle.

All communications (postpaid) will be strictly confidential and promptly attended to, and the article ordered will be forwarded to any part of the United States, by express, or otherwise, as may be directed.

B. WEIGERT, Physician and Surgeon,
Sole Agent in the United States for the sale of Drs. R. & L. Perry & Co.'s (of London) "The Silent Friend," and their Specific Remedies. Office, No. 174 William-st., N. Y.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Eleventh edition—345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should see no remedy before learning from this valuable work of the superiority of the author's plans and the success in the treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 228 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all these diseases from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 3442 New York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted. *Courier Des Etats Unis, Stants Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book* and New-Brunswick *Times*.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr COOPER No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease, even the weakest frame with perfect ease of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DR. CORBETT, No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one speciality of the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method of treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—14th edition, 348 pages, with plates, price $1. Sold at No. 131 Nassau-st. No. 3 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 663 Houston-st. Hours of consultation from 9 to 12 o'clock, A. M., and 6 to 9 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

CARD.—DENTAL OPERATIONS WITH SKILL.—Teeth supplied true to nature, and children's teeth regulated, by T. R. KENNEY, No. 161 4th, near 11th-st., New-York.

TO NEW-ENGLANDERS.—The Pilgrim Society have finally decided to commence at once the erection of the Monument on Plymouth Rock, to commemorate the spot where the Pilgrims first landed—where New-England first began; from whence has flowed for two centuries the principles that alone can make any country truly great. The "Rock" is no longer private property; and hereafter it shall be seen by all, not as the pathway for carts to go over, but as a consecrated spot. Money enough has not yet been raised to carry out the full designs of the Society. Is there a New-Englander that can say he would not give at least five dollars to complete the monument? Many there are are who would give hundreds and thousands. Let then, every one as he reads this, sit down and enclose to me, and send it through the Post-office, such amount as he pleases to give, and the work is done, and done at once. This will save the expense of collecting. Descendants of the Pilgrims, respond to this call now, and the 22d of next December will be more gloriously celebrated than any preceding one has been. RICHARD WARREN,
President of the Pilgrim Society, No. 36 Broad-st.

ARRIVAL OF THE MYSTERIOUS CLAIRVOYANT—MADAME MAIN is the most wonderful Clairvoyant in the world. She is at liberty to be consulted at No. 359 Bowery, upon past, present and future events. Also as regards managers, absent friends, business matters, &c. She will, while in the trance, describe the nature and locality of diseases, and prescribe for the same. She is also a wonderful spiritual medium, and will communicate with departed friends. Also instructions by astrology

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE via NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, Proprietors.—Through in the space of one month.

First, Those who have engaged passage, and paid the amount, and those who have engaged passage and will pay thereby, and who may be expected to do so, are hereby notified to call at their collections in writing, duly verified by affidavit, at SINCLAIRE, Esq., our Collector, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 51 Chambers-st. (opposite the City Hall), in this City, on or before the 25th day of October, 1854.

Second, That any parties or persons not yet paid up, and who consider themselves aggrieved by said Assessment, and who desire to be heard in opposition to the same, will be heard in opposition to the same before the Commissioners, at the same place, at 12 o'clock M., on the 26th day of October, 1854.

Third, That the Abstract of the said Assessment, together with our report, is now completed, and open for inspection at the office of the Collector, and that we have completed the duties assigned us in making our report, have been discharged by the Commissioners, and have delivered the same to the Commissioner's office of the City and County of New-York, and have ceased to act as such Commissioners, and have left the said City and County of New-York, and have no intention of returning to the said City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 23d day of September, 1854.

Fourth, That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid, are as follows: All those pieces or parcels of land in the said City fronting on both sides of 8th-av., from the southerly side of 34th-st. to the middle of the blocks on either side between 34th and 35th-sts., extending on the northerly side of 35th-st. to the middle of the blocks on either side between 8th and 9th-avs.

Fifth, That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on SATURDAY, the 23d day of September, A. D. 1854, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard thereon, at the opening of the Court on said day, and that application will be made that said report be confirmed.

WILLIAM SINCLAIRE,
JOHN QUINN,
JOHN P. HOLMES,
Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1854.

HARVEY HAIT, Secretary.

N. B.—Persons can have Hait's Map of the Assessment aforesaid, on application to the Secretary, at his office, and are requested to give full and correct information to the Commissioners of the value of their property, and the benefit it will derive from the opening of Central Park.

The Supreme Court of Civil Appeals, at the late session of the Legislature, and previous, will be remembered by many persons with the views of the Commissioners in relation to the Park, as at present proposed.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1854.

All the Daily papers will please copy five times.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York relative to the OPENING OF FOURTH-STREET, from the Bowery to the East River.—We, the Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, to ascertain, hereby give notice to all persons interested in the premises aforesaid, or occupants, of all houses and lots, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, viz:

First, That we have completed the assessment and estimate required by us to be made in the matter aforesaid, and that we have filed the same, with the maps and profiles relating thereto, and also our report in the premises, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at City Hall, City and County of New-York, where they will remain for the inspection of all persons interested, for the space of ten days from the 21st day of August, 1854.

Second, That any person or persons aggrieved by said assessment, are required to present their objections in writing, duly verified by affidavit, to us, at our office, No. 157 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this notice upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eleven thousand eight hundred and eighty-two dollars, besides the costs of this action.—Dated August 28, 1854.

VAN BUREN & ROBINSON,
s1-1aw6wF Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF NEWBURGH against NELSON J. ELLIOTT and RAY BOYNTON and others.—In pursuance of an order of this Court, made in the above entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of August, 1854, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for money, at the store of Nelson J. Elliott and Ray Boynton, in the village of Marlborough, in the County of Ulster, on the 30th day of September, 1854, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, the following described property, to wit: All the stock in trade, consisting of dry goods, groceries, hardware, crockery, boots and shoes, and all the fixtures in the store of the said Nelson J. Elliott and Ray Boynton, in the village of Marlborough, in the County of Ulster, and State of New-York, and all the property of the said Nelson J. Elliott and Ray Boynton, in the said store, and all the property of the said Nelson J. Elliott and Ray Boynton, in the said village of Marlborough, in the said County of Ulster, and State of New-York

New-York Daily Times.

Cuban Items.

From the Havana, we learn from *La Aurora*, published at [illegible], in some to be lighted by gas. *La Aurora* [illegible] much advice to the (to them) new improvement, and says that rich and poor will equally share its benefits.

Captain P. Pontaux has been appointed British Commercial Agent at Matanzas, during the absence [illegible] Consul Frederick Cozea.

The new Italian Opera Company comprises among others Signora Sanctidi, prima donna, and the famous Badiali and Mapingoni. The citizens of [illegible] themselves a highly successful season.

The *Diario de la Marina* publishes the programme [illegible] made for the reception of Gen. [illegible].

Lt. Pinillo, an officer of the regiment of Barcelona, died on the 11th inst. at Matanzas. His remains were escorted to the grave by all the officers of the garrison, and the principal citizens.

Protest Societies and Wives.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It was very good of you, dear Times, to publish our animadversion upon your lecture to the Lutheran Evangelical Synod, but very bad of you, (or of our penmanship,) to mis-punctuate and [illegible] us, as to make Frederic the [illegible]

[illegible] you have left the fine gestalt him and his, and so [illegible] us from the illogical appearance your [illegible] to do to this make us present?

As for the tone in which you speak of the "dear [illegible] we consider that added proof of our [illegible] that whole secret associations of the [illegible] with the respect which [illegible] belong to her. If our first mother's fault gave man a right to ridicule and scorn her daughters, surely the virtues of the mother of Jesus should reflect something of her sanctity on her sisters. Did not Bethlehem remove what Paradise [illegible]?

M.

Information Wanted.

[illegible]: Some three or four months [illegible] Washington papers, with a great [illegible] of trumpets, commenced the publication [illegible] of the names of the 3,050 New-England clergymen who signed the celebrated anti-Nebraska memorial, and urgently called for aid to determine how many of that long list of names were real, and how many surreptitious—the Editor seeming to [illegible] himself that very many must come under the latter head! Now, if the investigation was conducted fairly, we hold the enterprise to have been very proper, and desire to know how the research was. Can you, Mr. Times, inform us?

FAIR PLAY.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE TRADES.

The Bricklayers—Building Trades' Union.

A regular meeting of the Bricklayers' Protective Union was held last night at Murphy's Union Hall. An election for new officers resulted as follows:

President—R. C. Neill.

Vice-President—James Russell.

Secretary—John Ryan.

Mr. Farrenbrast, from the Building Trades' Union Committee, reported that the Building Trades' Union had taken the necessary steps to secure Spring-street Hall as the future place of meeting for the different trades; and also that they contemplate having a ball and banquet in the course of a few months for the benefit of the Society. An invitation was read from the Carpenters' Union, inviting the members to attend a lecture in Spring-street Hall next Monday evening.

The Society then adjourned.

The Cambrian Association.

The Cambrian Association, composed mainly of the Welsh residents of New-York, Brooklyn and Williamsburg, held a meeting last evening at St. David's Hotel, No. 242 Walker-street. Mr. Thomas Lewis was called to the Chair. The object of the meeting was to make the necessary preliminary preparations for the annual ball of the Association. By the Treasurer's report, which was read, it appeared that the proceeds of the last ball, after advertising expenses, were $212 32. This amount was given to the St. David's Benevolent Society for appropriate distribution. Messrs. Thomas Lewis, Wm. C. Jones, Thomas R. Jones and Geo. Morgan were chosen a Committee to confer with Mr. Niblo for the use of his Saloon, and Mr. Dodworth for the services of his band at the coming ball, and report results at the next meeting. The benevolent purpose of this Association, and the good it effects and the peculiarly urgent necessities of the class aided thereby, place it in a highly commendative light to the public. The meeting adjourned to the first Tuesday of October next.

Gas from Wood.

A new process of making gas from wood is now in operation at the Manhattan Gas Works, corner of West Seventeenth-street and Tenth-avenue, in this City. It is based on a discovery made about eight years ago, in Bavaria, by Prof. Pettinkofer, a colaborer of the celebrated Liebig. The facility of Pettinkofer's discovery, however, was not practically demonstrated until 1851, when the process of which we speak was invented. It consists of generators and condensers, seemingly simple in design and construction, requiring, compared with the coal gas apparatus, very little space. The light given by the gas manufactured in this manner is more brilliant than that made from coal, (with which it readily unites,) but its principal merit is claimed on the ground of economy, particularly in localities where wood is scarce and coal dear.

(Advertisement.)

The Season out of Town.—The Fashion and beauty of the metropolis, wherever rusticating, will return to "at home," in its own elegant domicil. Our [illegible] ladies are sure, however, to bring back upon their cheeks a little of the

"Tenty livery of the burnished sun;"

for the penalty they pay for renewed health and spirits, Thalia, however, to our friend Phalon, it is but a temporary infliction. His Sephian Lotion removes the [illegible] almost as rapidly as the breeze removes the [illegible] mist from the face of the waters. There is no [illegible] about this article; it is an unfailing remedy for [illegible], freckles, tan, pimples, roughness of the [illegible] and all blemishes that affect the complexion. Step [illegible] Phalon's, at the St. Nicholas, and ask him to show [illegible] famous Anna Thillon's enthusiastic letter on the [illegible]. Also for sale by all the druggists and fancy [illegible] in the City and country.

(Advertisement.)

Look and Read This.—The cure of Dyspepsia guaranteed—was there ever such a thing known before! Heyman's Dyspepsia Elixir is warranted to cure, and has never been known to fail in a single instance.

The strongest proof of the above can be shown by calling at the principal office, No. 197 Broadway, N. Y., where this valuable medicine can be had at only $1 per bottle.

(Advertisement.)

Aspinwall's Tonic Mixture.—This preparation is the only certain specific for fever and ague. Invades the chills immediately and invariably, and rapidly restores the strength. Prepared after the original formula, by Thomas & Maxwell, (Successors to J. S. Aspinwall,) No. 86 William-street.

(Advertisement.)

Gas! Gas!—New and beautiful styles of gas fixtures in modern and antique designs just out. Call at the great manufacturing dépôt of Archer, Warner & Co., No. 276 Broadway, where will be found the largest stock in America, also portable gas apparatus, designed for country residences, churches or factories.

[Advertisement.]

The New and Tasteless Cure for Fever and Ague.—Dessler's Anti-Periodic Pills are superseding all the old time and ineffectual remedies. Sold by Sterling, Morgan & Butler, No. 46 Cliff-street.

(Advertisement.)

Fowlers & Wells, No. 308 Broadway, have all works on Phrenology, Physiology, Phonography, Hydropathy, and the Natural Sciences generally. Professional examinations daily by Prof. Fowler.

Ship [illegible], Cook, at [illegible] from Liverpool, coal and 32 passengers to [illegible].

Ship Victoria, [illegible], hence for Liverpool, with [illegible] cargo, at Gravesend 7th inst., [illegible] having experienced very heavy weather.

Bark Pilgrim, (of Yarmouth, [illegible]), [illegible] do., with coal to order. Aug. 17, [illegible] experienced a severe gale from W. [illegible] cargo split sails, &c. Aug. 7, John [illegible] Haa burg, died of dysentery.

Bark Wm. Wilkinson, (of Scotland,) [illegible] and 52 dr from Gibraltar, with salt to order.

Brig Tavernier, (of Key West,) [illegible] do., with salt to P. L. Mairtard. No date. [illegible] 77 45, spoke bark Como, of Charleston, [illegible] had 3 feet of water in her hold—wanted to [illegible] The N. has experienced heavy weather during [illegible]

Brig Setha, (new, at East Machias,) [illegible] do., with lumber to Mac'kew, Talbot & Co.

Brig Masonic (Br.,) Hisbaens, Liverpool, 30 da., [illegible] and 112 passengers to Lagra & Collins.

Schr. Wave, (Br., of Nova Scotia,) [illegible] Rosch, who was left at St Domingo city, Aug. 17, [illegible] ver.) St. Domingo 10 da., with mahogany and [illegible] er & Biera.

Ship Tarolinta, Kearney, Baltimore 5 da., with [illegible] the Gas Works.

Brig Robert Stephenson, (Br.,) Robson, [illegible] with indse. to J B Sardy. 11th inst., [illegible] from N. W. split fore and mainsail, [illegible] spencer, and received other damage.

Schr. Edward Smith, Ellsworth 6? da., with [illegible] laid leth to C. Peters.

Schr. Mary E Gage Crawley, Addison, Me., 6 da., with lath to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Wave, Iron, Addison, Me., 6 da., with lath to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Benj. F. Brown, Rogers, Boston 3 da., with sales, to master.

Schr. Adventurer Chappell, Waretown, with wood.

Schr. Sterling, Grimmell, New-Haven, [illegible] to master.

Schr. Star, Jones, Rockland, with lime.

Below.

Br brig South Durham, 115 days from Rio Janeiro, to Wellington & Abbott; in short of provisions, was [illegible] by pilot boat A. B Neilson, No 21. Also, 2 other vessels.

SAILED—Steamship Polaye, (Span.) Reimer, Havana.

WIND—Sunrise, N E: meridian, do; sunset, do.

Disasters.

The schr. Sarah Frances, of Boston, was wrecked on the coast of St. Domingo, about Aug. 20—sails, rigging, anchors, chains, and part of cargo of mahogany saved. Vessel a total loss.

Whalers.

Aug. 20, lat. 37 56, lon. 34 20, whaling-ship Lagoda, of New-Bedford, 25 do out, with 30 sperm whales—brow all well.

Aug. 25, lat. 37 24, lon. 34 44, was spoken Ansel[illegible], whaling bark, steering East, showing a blue signal, with a red border, and the letters R. L. B.

Spoken, &c.

July 29, in Gibraltar Bay bark Seine, of New-York, Korsted, for Boston, all well.

Sept. 5, lat. 29, lon. 50, Br. brig Kossuth, from Bristol for Sidney, C. B.

Sept. 6, lat. 44 45, lon. 43 30, bark Norway, of London, from Sydney for London—all well.

Sept. 10, off the Isle of Sable, Br. brig Clair, from Ardrossan, (Scotland, for Providence.

Sept. 14, 15 miles S of Cape Hatteras, was [illegible] steamship Falcon, bound S.

Foreign Ports.

At St Domingo City, Aug. 28, bark Kezia, Howe, of and for Boston, to load on the coast, ready in about 20 da.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Sept. 21.

$3,000	Ohio 6s, '60	106¾	
10,000	Erie Bs of '82 s12ms	90	
15,000	N. J. C. R. R. Bds	91	
5,000	do	s3	91
12,000	Ill Cen. R. R. Bds.	74	
3,500	do	s3	74½
7,000	N Y Cen. R R B	86¾	
1,000	Chic. & R I R. B.	88	
900	Sackets Harbor&Saratoga R. R Bonds	s3	90
25	Shoe & Leather Bank		98
20	Merchants Ex. Bank		98
10	Continental Bank		97
166	Canton Co	b3	29
100	do	s3	20
200	do		19½
100	do	c	19½
50	do		19½
300	Flor & R. Joint Stk. c		½
100	Phœnix Mining Co		2
50	N. Jersey Zinc Co	s3	5½
100	Nic Transit Co	b60	23½
100	do	b60	24
25	do	c	24
200	do		23½
100	do	s3	23
350	Cumberl'd Coal Co		30½
50	do		30¾
100	do	s30	30
300	do	s3	30¾
50	do	b60	30¾
300	Penn & Lch. Zinc Co.		1¼
1000	Gold Hill Mine	s30	2½
60	N Y Central R R.		91
184	do		90½
56	Hudson R Railroad		43
50	Michigan S th'n R R.		98
7	North'n Indiana R R.		93

SECOND BOARD.

200	Nic Transit Co		23½
100	do	b60	23½
50	do		23¾
100	do	s30	23½
100	do	s60	23½
50	Cumb. Coal Co		30½
50	do	s30	30
100	do	b30	30½
400	do		30
150	do	b60	30½
100	do	s20	30
50	Canton Company		29
50	N. Y. Central R R		90½
200	do	s30	90
20	Cleve & Toledo R. R.		69
10	Clev. C. & Cin. R.R.		104
80	Ill Cen R. R per ct stk.		100
8	Galena & Chicago R.		99
20	Chicago & R. Isl. R R		79½
10	Cleve & Toledo R. R.		69½
150	Erie Railroad	s3	42½
100	do	s3	42
300	do	c	42
150	do		42
300	do	s3	42
365	do	c	42
100	do	b8	42
200	do	b9	42
50	do	b10	42
100	do	s30	41½
100	do	s30	41
150	do	b10	42
150	do	s3	42
200	do	s30	42
50	do		42
50	do	s30	42½
60	do		42
50	do		42
225	Harlem Railroad		33
700	do	s3	33½
180	Reading Railroad	c	74
200	do	s30	73
400	do		73
100	do	b60	74
500	do	b60	74½
100	do	s10	74
750	do	b3	74
300	do		74
150	do	b60	74½
100	do	b3	73½
100	do	s30	73½
75	Harlem Railroad		33
70	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.		115
100	Reading Railroad		73½
200	do		73½
100	do	s60	73½
100	do	b60	74
200	Hudson River R.R.		43½
150	do	b60	43
10	Pennsylv'a Coal Co.		100½

THURSDAY, Sept. 21—P. M.

The Foreign mails by the *Arabia* at this port, from Liverpool, September 9, were not delivered until a late hour this evening, and we are not able to speak advisedly of the tone of the private Commercial letters. The circulars represent a steady demand for Cotton, but with an eagerness on the part of the large holders to sell that prevents any present improvement in prices. Indeed easier terms, by 1-16th of a penny, were submitted to. The Stock of American Cotton in Liverpool is 594,300 bales against 569,700 same time last year. The Manchester trade was looking well. The Woolen districts doing only a moderate business. Railroad iron dull at £7 15s. The fine harvest weather continued, but low prices and diminishing stocks of American and other Foreign Flour and Grain in Liverpool had induced speculation to some extent, and the quotations come over improved by 1s. on Flour and 3d. on Wheat. Indian Corn not so firm. Provisions quoted firm for Beef, Bacon and Lard. Pork dull. The Money news is without material change from the last packet. Discounts range 4 to 5 ₩ cent. Consols 95½. The Bank of England did not reduce the rate of interest at the weekly meeting of the Managers. The Bank report shows a loss of $835,000 specie. The quotations for American Stocks show more activity; though many of them are still nominal because holders refuse to sell at prices corresponding with the very low figures quoted in August from this market. Thus Erie Convertibles of 1862 are quoted 70@73 in London, sterling money, while sales have been making here at 60@65; Second Mortgage 90@91, and Pennsylvania Centrals at 90@91. The circular of Baring it will be seen quotes an improved inquiry for United States and some of the State Stocks. Another circular, Anthony & Co., remarks:

"In American Securities transactions have been more numerous within the last few days, and some considerable amount of American Bonds have changed hands at very low prices. Sales of New-Orleans City Bonds have been made as low as 76. There is more disposition on the part of a few who are usually timid to purchase, as they anticipate a rally from the present low price in America before the close of September. The demand is very irregular. Some considerable orders have gone forward by this steamer, and with any symptoms of a rally in America, the number and amount of the orders would be greatly increased."

There was a further decline in Stocks to-day; affecting more particularly the speculative Railroad and Coal shares. Erie, which closed on Tuesday at 46¼, after selling at 47½, and on Wednesday at 44½, after selling at 45½, receded to-day to 42, but closed at 43 ₩ cent. Cumberland sold down to 30; Nicaragua 23⅜, and Hudson River 42½. The decline in New-York Central was 1¼ ₩ cent., and in Reading ¼ or ⅜ ₩ cent. On the Bond list there was not an active business, though it somewhat improved in amount from yesday. A second sale, at 12 months' option to the seller, was made in Erie Third Mortgage 1883's at 80 ₩ cent. The Bonds for prompt delivery are at the same time held for 85 and 86 ₩ cent. There were some transactions in New-Jersey Central Bonds at 91 ₩ cent. The market this afternoon closed on a slight improvement. In the early part of the day, an unfavorable impression was created by the report of the New-York and New-Haven examining Directors, which we publish in this paper. The *ex parte* legal opinion of Mr. Wood and Mr. Noyes, which is brought in to support the conclusion that Schuyler's misdeeds, as Transfer Agent, impose no liability on the Company either to assume the fraudulent Stock, as part of the Capital, or to repay the money, which under color of his Agency, he caused innocent third parties to pay for his false certificates, is not considered tenable in commercial *practice*, however plausible in legal *theory*. The whole report, though not powerless for mischief in unsettling public confidence, will, we apprehend, have very little influence in the final settlement of the overissue. Some party will be held responsible for every certificate bearing the name of the regularly authorized Agent of the Company. On this point there is not much difference of feeling in this community and still less difference of purpose among the holders of the Stock. If at the end of a tedious contest at law, during which neither old or new shares will be suffered to be transferred, and neither be permitted to be used as a basis of value or security, the "old" stockholders should escape the honest obligation of assuming the certificates of the "new," in their corporate capacity, they will not be suffered to escape individual liability, and the Directors, especially, who have made themselves parties to the fraud of Schuyler by neglect of duty; neglect of ordinary prudence, and commending the stock to public confidence a few days before the discoveries, under promise that all had been looked into and all found right, will be pursued on this liability with a step as unfaltering as the march of time. Threats of repudiation, therefore, or denying the justice of the constituted [illegible] various certificates into heavy compositions—or to a surrender of their rights. The magnitude of other Railway interests involved in the question, and the integrity of all financial business where Agents or Treasurers are necessarily employed to sign and issue its evidences of Debt or Stock, cannot permit such a precedent at this day.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $150,363; disbursed $80,944, and held at the close $6,789,502. There was no marked change in Money affairs. Preparations are making for further shipments of Specie by the Havre packet *St. Louis*, on Saturday. The *Arabia's* news was not known until after 'Change hours.

The earnings of the New-York and Erie Railroad for the month of August were $473,416, against $410,671 the corresponding month of last year. The Rock Island Road earned, during the first week in September, $27,298.

At the Auction Sale of Mr. Nicolay, this forenoon, a parcel of $15,000 Sandusky and Mansfield First Mortgage Bonds sold at 59 ₩ cent. and interest. The lot of $27,000 Great Western of Illinois 10 ¼ cents was withdrawn; having been previously disposed of at private sale, at 80 ₩ cent. The regular Semi-Weekly Auction Sale of Mr. Draper will be held to-morrow (Friday).

The Shoe and Leather Bank has declared a half yearly Dividend of 4 ₩ cent.

The proceedings of the informal meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York and New-Haven Road, at Metropolitan Hotel this evening, resulted in the adoption of certain resolutions looking to a reform of the present management, and emphasizing the peculiar rights of the old or "genuine" Stockholders. There was not much unanimity or harmony at the meeting, nor were the objects of the Connecticut party, who called it, very plainly defined. In taking the vote upon the different questions of the evening, the palpable absurdity of attempting to separate or classify the certificate holders was made much more manifest. A like difficulty, it is fair to presume, would come up at any special or stated election to change the managers; so that if the Company is thrown into Court, the present Board, with all its abuses, is likely to hold over a good many years.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

We are indebted to Capt. Judkins for the following latest intelligence by the *Arabia*.

Monetary and Commercial.

From the London Times City Article.

London, Friday Evening.—The English funds opened at a further decline of one-eighth, and for a time showed a continued tendency to heaviness. Some speculative purchases at the end of the day caused a recovery, and the final prices were one-eighth above those of yesterday. The demand for money in the Stock Exchange was very active, and was increased by the payment of an installment of 20 ₩ cent. on the first £2,000,000 of Exchequer bills issued in April last.

Turkish Scrip exhibited greater firmness, but the operations were unimportant.

In the foreign exchanges this afternoon the rates were the same as by the last post, except in the case of Vienna, in which there was a further advance.

The last accounts from the Paris Bourse this evening exhibit an improvement of one quarter per cent.

At Amsterdam the market is flat without much variation, and at Vienna the renewed growth of distrust which has become strongly observable since the recent announcement of the determination of the Austrian Government not to declare war, still continues. The rate of Exchange on London has experienced another advance of a half per cent.

The mercantile advices from the Continent today were wholly uninteresting. The rates of Exchange show generally no alteration.

At Hamburg money has again become abundant, at 2½ per cent.

The bank returns show a decrease in the stock of bullion of £267,053 when compared with the preceding return.

Illinois State Faith.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Some person addressed you of late on the subject of the debt of the State of Illinois, and complained of the injustice of not allowing interest on arrears of interest due.

I think most of the holders of Illinois Stock would be very glad to receive the interest due since 1847 on the principal of the Stock, not only without compound interest, but even at a considerable discount.

Of the interest due for the last 7 years from July, 1847, to July, 1854, at 6 ₩ cent.—$42—the State paid only $10 20-100, leaving $31 80-100 (more than three-quarters of it) unpaid, as will appear from the following Specification, which it may be well for some of your readers and stockholders to look at, viz.:

Half-yearly interest paid on $1,000.			Balance due.
1846	January	$6 00	$24 00
—	July	6 00	24 00
1849	January	4 75	25 25
—	July	5 00	25 00
1850	January	5 75	24 25
—	July	6 00	24 00
1851	January	6 00	24 00
—	July	7 00	23 00
1852	January	7 00	23 00
—	July	8 00	22 00
1853	January	8 50	21 50
—	July	10 00	20 00
1854	January	10 00	20 00
—	July	12 00	18 00
Paid in 7 years		$102 00	Remaining due $318 00

This looks bad enough for a rich and productive State like Illinois.

S. S.

New-York and New-Haven Road.

The Report *of the Directors of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, to the Stockholders, to be presented at their Special Meeting, October* 3, 1854.

REPORT.

The Directors of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company submit to the stockholders the following report, in relation to the issue of fraudulent stock by their late President:

Robert Schuyler was first appointed the President of the Company on the 19th day of May, 1846, and by successive and uninterrupted elections, he has held the office up to the 3d day of July last, when he sent to one of the members of the Board a letter resigning his office. During that period of eight years, and up to the discovery of his recent frauds, he had sustained the highest reputation for intelligence and integrity, and was particularly distinguished for his experience and skill in the construction and management of railroads. An abundant evidence of this is found in the eagerness with which his services and advice were sought on these subjects, and the numerous lucrative and responsible railroad offices he has held during that time, and the powerful influence he has always exercised in their Government.

While President of this Company he was of course its chief executive officer, exercising the principal powers of the Corporation, enjoying the full confidence of the Company and of the Directors, who never had, until the recent discovery, the slightest doubt of his perfect integrity and honor.

As some evidence of the estimation in which Mr. Schuyler was held by the stockholders, we refer to the following resolution, passed unanimously at a meeting of the stockholders held in November, 1849:

Resolved, That the stockholders have entire confidence in the President and Board of Directors, believing them to have executed the important trust committed to them not only with zeal and fidelity, but with high intelligence.

It is apparent from the repeated and unanimous votes by which Mr. Schuyler has been constantly reelected that his conduct as President has met the approbation and confidence of the stockholders.

Mr. Schuyler was also the Transfer Agent of the Company from the commencement of its operations. The Company being a Connecticut Corporation, its principal office was necessarily in that State.

The principal part of its business, however, was transacted in the City of New-York,—its offices were practically there. Its principal stock account was kept there, and Mr. Schuyler, when acting in that capacity, exercised the office and duty usually entrusted to one of the highest officers of all such Corporations.

The provision for the Transfer of Shares in New-York was such as obtained generally in that City, except the greater security that the Transfer Agent was a Director and President of the Company, possessing its unlimited confidence and that of its stockholders, and was not a mere clerk or agent employed at a salary. His duties and powers as such were clearly marked out by the By-Laws of the Company. No greater guards could have been thrown afound the execution of his duties, unless they were such as to imply entire unfitness for any position of trust; and his fall struck the Directors, as it did the community, with profound astonishment.

The large sales of the Company's stock had attracted the attention of one or two of the Directors as early as the 29th of June, but no suspicions were entertained by any one of Mr. Schuyler's integrity, or that anything was wrong in the management of the Company, until the forenoon of the 3d of July, 1854, when a member of the Board met Mr. Schuyler's legal adviser, on his way, as he said, to deliver a letter to the Board, inclosed in a sealed envelope addressed to another Director, who was then out of town; the bearer of the letter intimated that it contained some information in regard to an over-issue of stock, but declined delivering the letter, and it was not received by the person to whom it was addressed until the next day. The Director with whom this conversation was had took immediate possession of the stock ledger, and with several other Directors spent the 4th of July in examining them. The fraud was then discovered, and notice given of it on the morning of the 5th of July, upon the [illegible] of Directors of the N. Y. and N. H. R. R. Company, which [illegible] this morning, it has been made apparent, on a hasty examination of the stock books, which have been kept by the late President, Robert Schuyler, as Transfer Agent in New-York, that by means of false entries, erasures, and other similar practices, an issue of illegal and fraudulent stock has been made within a few months past, to the amount, as nearly as can now be ascertained, of nearly twenty thousand shares, or two millions of dollars. A rigid examination will immediately be made, by order of the Directors, of the books and papers, and the result, when accurately ascertained, will be made public.

"In the meantime the transfer books are closed, by order of the Board.

"By order of the Board of Directors,

"W. W. BOARDMAN, President, *pro tem.*

"New-York, July 5, 1854."

The Directors also took legal advice as to the duty devolving upon them in the emergency, in pursuance of which they appointed a Committee to examine the stock accounts of the Company, to ascertain precisely the amount of capital stock then outstanding, and how much of the same had been fraudulently or improperly issued, and make a report as soon as possible. As soon as proper assistance could be procured, the Committee entered upon the discharge of their duties, and the result of their investigation is contained in the Report herewith submitted. By this it appears that the genuine capital stock of the Company consists of 30,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, amounting in all to 3,000,000 dollars. That Mr. Schuyler has issued false certificates, purporting to be certificates of stock to the firm of R. & G. L. Schuyler, of which he was a member, and also has fraudulently issued other like false certificates to other persons whose names appear in the Report, amounting in the whole, between the 18th October, 1853, and the 3d July, 1854, inclusive, to 17,732 shares. Besides which there are outstanding certificates in the name of R. & G. L. Schuyler, covering 1,648 shares, and in the name of R. Schell & Co., 160 shares. The stock which these last certificates originally represented, has been transferred by R. & G. L. Schuyler, and Schell & Co., without surrendering the original certificates, and the persons holding these certificates have no such stock to their credit on the books of the Company. Of the fraudulent stock, 9,263 shares now stand upon the books of the Company, in the names of parties to whom they were transferred and issued by R. & G. L. Schuyler. Of the outstanding certificates in the name of R. & G. L. Schuyler, 872 of the 1,648 shares, were issued after they had overdrawn their account, which first occurred October 18, 1853. And those in the names of R Schell & Co., 160 shares were all for spurious stock. Much time has been consumed in this investigation, but it could not have been done in a shorter period. The Directors believe that the results are accurately ascertained, and that the report presents the facts as they now exist.

An exceedingly important question arises from these facts. Are the holders of these false certificates of shares to be regarded and treated as stockholders of the Company? Upon this subject and the other matters connected with it, the Board submits herewith the opinion of their counsel. They say that no power short of the Legislature of the State of Connecticut, with the assent of the Stockholders, can increase the capital stock. And that the fraudulent acts of an officer, so grossly transcending any power conferred upon him, or which the Directors or the Company could confer upon him, do not bind or implicate the Company in any way.

With these facts and opinions before them, the Directors have called a Special Meeting of the Stockholders, at the earliest moment the by-laws would allow, to ask their advice and assistance.

The questions arising are so intersting and important, and involve so great an amount of pecuniary interests that the Directors, whatever may be their individual views as to the duties and obligations of the Company, decline to make any decision, or to express any opinion in regard to them, for independent of any doubt of their power in the premises, and of any validity to be accorded to their determination, whatever they may believe justice and equity to require, they feel themselves concluded, by the opinion already referred to, from taking any direct action upon the subject, and they submit the whole matter to the action of the stockholders.

Upon one point, however, which is in the nature of a preliminary question, and which must be settled before the others can be legally taken up, there appears to be no reason for a difference of opinion. A meeting of the stockholders must be legally constituted. Hence, who are the legal members of the Corporation and entitled to vote at its meeting, is an important inquiry, and must be answered before the meeting can be properly organized. The charter describes the members as holders of the shares of the capital stock, and this capital stock it limits to 30 000 shares. It then declares that "each share shall entitle the holder thereof to one vote."

It seems therefore that none but the holders of the original 30,000 shares and their successors, can be members of the Corporation, and authorized to vote at its meetings. The Charter and the By-Laws of the Company direct how the stock shall be transferred, and how a person may, by such transfer, become the successor of an original stockholder. A certificate of stock is only evidence. It is not the stock itself, and if improperly or illegally issued, whatever other effect it may have as against the Company, it does not constitute the holder a member of the Corporation or entitle him to vote at its meetings. The proceedings of the Corporation would be vitiated by the admission of those who are not actual corporators to the privilege of voting, and the Directors therefore have been compelled to express the opinion, which they and their counsel entertain, that none but the original stockholders and their legal successors can vote at the contemplated meeting. They do not intend however to give or intimate any opinion as to the absolute or equitable rights of those who hold the spurious certificates, but simply, for the guidance of the presiding officer, in organizing the meeting, and for that purpose only, to determine that only the holders of the original capital stock and their successors, as they appear on the books of the Company, and by the investigations already referred to, can be admitted to vote. The Directors also wish it to be distinctly understood, that they do not design to express or intimate any opinion as to the course proper to be pursued by the Corporation relative to the fraudulent issue of stock. That is a question, the determination of which, belongs to the stockholders collectively.

The unfortunate defection of Mr. Schuyler induced the Board to institute an immediate and careful examination into the pecuniary affairs of the Company. With the assistance of a skillful bookkeeper the accounts of the Treasurer have been carefully examined and found to be correct, and properly vouched for. The Bond account has also been examined, and it is found that for all the Bonds issued by the Company the Company has received the proper consideration in money, except for a small amount, which were hypothecated as security for a note given to raise funds to meet other Bonds, which note will be paid at maturity and the Bonds returned. With the exception of the fraudulent issue of stock already mentioned, the Directors have not been able, upon careful examination, to discover anything wrong, or any attempt at fraud on the part of Mr. Schuyler in the affairs of the Company, with the exception of two acceptances of $10,000 each, purporting to have been drawn by R. & G. L. Schuyler on the Company, and accepted by R. Schuyler as President. These were not transactions of the Company, and the avails of the drafts were never realized by it, and as the transaction was out of the common course, and he had no authority to accept for the Company, or to pledge its credit as security for his firm, the Directors have ordered their Treasurer not to pay them, and will resist their collection if it should be attempted. In view of the great interests involved, and of the probable consequences suspended upon the proceedings of the approaching meeting, the Directors beg leave to urge upon every one entitled to take part in its proceedings to be present, in order that the course which wisdom and justice shall require may be adopted.

By order of the Board of Directors,

WM. W. BOARDMAN, President, pro. tem.

New-York, Sept. 13, 1854.

OPINION OF COUNSEL.

Our opinion has been requested by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, as to their liability for the excessive and unauthorized issue of stock by Robert Schuyler, its late President and Transfer Agent in New-York.

The facts, as detailed to us, are substantially these: The Company was incorporated by the Legislature of the State of Connecticut, in May, 1844. The charter contains this clause:

Sec. 2. That the capital stock of said Company shall be two millions of dollars, with the privilege of increasing the same to three millions of dollars, and to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each; which shares shall be deemed personal property, and be transferred in such manner and at such places as the by-laws of said Company shall direct.

Immediately after the organization of the Company, the following rules were adopted by the Board of Directors, under this section, regulating the transfer of its shares:

"The principal Transfer office shall be in the city of New-Haven, but Transfer agencies may be established in the cities of New-York and Boston by resolutions of the Board of Directors, and all transfers of stock at any office shall be made under and in compliance with such rules and regulations, and by such instrument of assignment and transfer (which need not be under seal) as may from time to time be made, ordered, and appointed by the Board of Directors. Certificates of stock shall be in such form and issued under such rules and regulations as the Board of Directors may from time to time appoint and direct; but when a certificate of stock has been issued to any stockholder, no second or duplicate certificate shall be issued, and no transfer shall thereafter be made or permitted without the surrender of said certificate, *unless* the same shall be lost or mislaid, and then only on special resolution of the Board of Directors, and in compliance with the rules and regulations, conditions and stipulations as to the renewal of certificates lost and mislaid, which may be adopted, imposed and required from time to time by the Board of Directors."

Schuyler, being the President of the Company, was appointed the Transfer Agent in New-York; similar agencies being established in New-Haven and Boston. Soon afterwards the capital was increased to three millions, as authorized by the section already quoted; the whole of which was paid in, and scrip certificates issued for the shares to the respective owners. The capital has thus stood at three millions, beyond which it could not be increased without an act of the Legislature of Connecticut, for nearly ten years. In the Autumn of 1853, and subsequently, Schuyler, acting as Transfer Agent, having blank certificates of stock in his possession, for the purpose of transferring existing [illegible] with his own name, and the countersigns of R. Campbell, Clerk, [illegible] that, passed a steamship bound West, probably the Philadelphia; same time, passed ship Lochinvar, steering W. Steamship Germania, Nieburg, Bremen 23 da., with [illegible]

Passengers Arrived

In steamship Arabia, from Liverpool—Mr. Keer and lady, 2 children and 2 servants, Miss Thomas, Mr. Mills and lady, Mr Stinde and lady, Mr. Leders and lady, 4 children and 2 servants, Mr. Mellor and lady, Miss S. Baillie, Mr. Parker and lady, 2 children and nurse, Mr. Rose and lady, Mr. Everett, Miss Temple, Mr. Escher and lady, Mrs Hazled, Mrs. Walker and son, Mrs. Taillon, Mr. Mason, Mr. Schamanger and lady, Mr. Brierly, Lieut. Pekellick and lady, Mr. Phades, Mr. Wyker, W. Aminck, Mr. During, Mr Urquhart, Miss Cannerman, 2 Misses Devring, Miss Dabruen, Mrs Doorreaux, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Reid, Mr. Moffatt, Miss Boyd, Mr. Field, lady and son, Mr. Cochrane, Mr. Oliver, Mr. Lamson, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Arnemeit, Mr. Brigham, Mr Westinhoim, Mr. Haitraker, Mr. J. Slocter, Mr Orrington, Mr. Sheppard, Mr. Chapin, Herr, Mr. James, Mr. Marrin, Mr. Scrabner, Mr. Ducanmann, Messrs Derom, Barton, Colby, Bennett, Despret, Vorris Tricant, Stanton, Schuyler, Lavy, Stephens Jacot, Peele, Martindale, Wallace, Heyman, Janson, Muxey, Holmes, Bingham, Cesta, Albers, Thompson, Hackett, Holcrup, Dufenhamon, Mr. Ewzs, lady and child, Mr. Lear, lady and child, Miss Lear, Messrs Schmidt, Chapin, Herr, Mr. Barson, Haskell, J. Feany and lady, Metcalfe, Fullerton, Mibert, Mr. Cockerry, lady and 2 children, Mr. Pannahill Mr Sallers and lady, Mr Packer and lady, Mr. Roez and lady, Mrs Montader, Mrs. Chamenite, Mr Lambert, lady and children, Messrs Elliott, Cock, Corgas, Musson, Wigeway, Mr. Newman, lady 3 children and servant, Mr Edmonds, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Dickinson, Mr Lovatt, Mr. Major.

In steamship Germania, from Bremen—Louis Malkstein, Rudolf Schlicknechdt, Wilhelm Johnson, Herr Hulmann, Ludwig Schlesmann, Louise Beger, Johann Scheidler, Wilhelm Schaffer, Idune

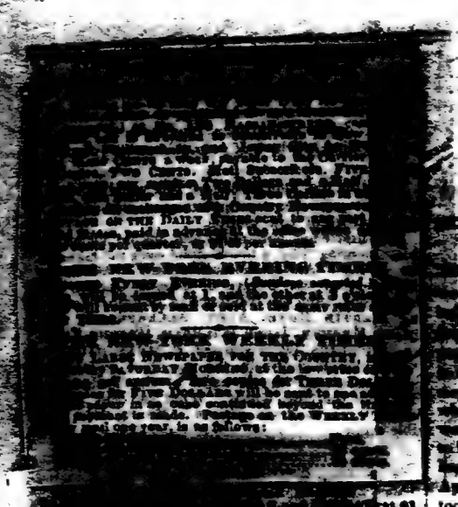

TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

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RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

FROM WASHINGTON.

Baltimore—Maryland Institute—George W. P. Custis—The Meeting against the Know-Nothings.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 20, 1854.

I have just returned from Baltimore, whither I went last evening to attend the inauguration of the Seventh Annual Exhibition of the Maryland Institute for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts. The occasion was an exceedingly interesting and gratifying one, evidencing that the city of Baltimore is behind none of her sisters in her regard for the working man, and in her determination to encourage, by every legitimate means, the advancement of American mechanic art, the elevation of the mechanic, and, through these agencies, the increase of prosperity and happiness of the country.

The Maryland Institute has been in existence, I believe, about seven years; and, at this day, it presents itself clearly as the most flourishing society of its kind within the Union. As is known to very many of your readers, it is the proprietor of the largest Assembly-room in the country—a room which I should suppose to be at least two hundred feet long by thirty-five in width, finished in a neat and substantial manner, abundantly lighted in the day time by numerous large windows on either side, and brilliantly illuminated at night by means of chandeliers pending from the centre of the ceiling, and several hundred lesser lights arranged in a double row of bracket burners, tastefully displayed in groups along the front of a narrow gallery which hangs some fifteen feet above the main floor, and extends entirely around the hall. Besides this great hall, there are numerous smaller rooms, occupied by the Trustees, Committees, a School of Design, and for offices, &c., &c. During the Winter season a course of practical lectures is furnished the public by the Institute, and it is but just to say that in the selection of lecturers and the choice of subjects, this Association has given evidence of a proper appreciation of the popular necessity, and has been exceedingly fortunate in ministering thereto. It is not difficult to see that in all this an excellent and meritorious work has been done, for which the founders and conductors of the Maryland Institute deserve well of their countrymen.

The ceremonies of last week opened very appropriately with a few congratulatory and encouraging remarks by Hon. Joshua Vansant, of Baltimore, himself a working-man, who in the days of his prosperity finds his pleasure and recreation in devoting not a little of his time and money for the advancement of the city, in which he has risen from the artisan's bench to wealth and influence. At the conclusion of his remarks, he introduced the orator of the evening, Hon. Thomas Swann, who, in a thirty minutes' speech, gave a comprehensive glance at the progress of America, especially in the mechanic arts; examined its main springs of success, and presented the motives and elucidated the principles under the influence of which our industrial classes must certainly continue in an onward and upward career of usefulness and honor.

A brief, pointed and highly interesting speech from George Washington Parke Custis, of Arlington, closed the public exercises. This venerable gentleman is now 73 years of age, yet his mind seems as vigorous and his memory as faithful as though the frosts of many Winters had not left their seal upon his brow. The marvelous accuracy and precision of his language, and the exceeding good taste he displays in the choice of terms in which to present his vivid recollections of by-gone days, are topics of universal remark. Long may he yet live to tell us of events of which there are now few living historians.

The exhibition of works of American mechanism and art to which the Institute invites public attention this year, is certainly very creditable. To particularize would be tedious, and it must suffice to say that manufacturing skill has found apt scholars in this part of the country of late years; and, as a consequence, this section is no longer dependent upon the Eastern States for scarcely any article of ornament or use. The chief embellishments of the exhibition consist of a great variety of needle and worsted work—products of the fair fingers of the Baltimore ladies—and Stanley's Gallery of Indian Paintings, taken over from the Smithsonian Institution, in this city, expressly for this occasion. Stanley's paintings alone are well worth a visit, presenting as they do, faithful portraits of numerous of the most prominent Red men of the last and present generations, and a number of scenes descriptive of aboriginal life and customs.

In closing reference to this subject, I must be permitted to express my acknowledgments to Wm. Prescott Smith, Esq., one of the earliest and most earnest members of the Institute, for many attentions, which have seemed to render my professional duty easy and agreeable.

We have had quite an excitement here to-night. A meeting of Anti-Know-Nothings was called at Carusi's Saloon. At the appointed hour, the largest assemblage ever congregated in this city was present; and the moment the proceedings commenced, it was evident that the Know-Nothings knew "all about it," and didn't intend to learn anything from speeches to be made by the Anti's. Our worthy and capable Postmaster, Colonel Brenner, was called to the Chair amid great confusion; and when Hon. Thomas B. Florence of Philadelphia took the stand and attempted to speak, he was completely drowned in the stentorian cries of "water, water," "you had better stay in Philadelphia, Tommy," &c., &c. It is not to be supposed that the audience was especially thirsty; indeed, according to all accounts, there were freely already—but not of water, truly. But last Winter, at about the time when the appropriation for the water-works for this District was before the House of Representatives for consideration, it began to be evident that the Know-Nothings were to have their own way in the municipal election, much to "Tom's" mortification and annoyance, as he is an Administration man, and goes strong for "the party." In an unguarded and rather petulant moment, Tom's good nature and good genius unfortunately forsaking him at the same instant—he declared that if a secret, irresponsible set of men, like the Know-Nothings, were to control the district, he'd see 'em in Topbet before he'd give 'em water, or anything else—confound 'em! This ebullition got into the newspapers; and the recollection of it is evidently fresh in the memories of the misguided, overwhelming majority here, (the Know-Nothings, you know,) who avenged themselves to-night by throwing cold water on Tom's patriotism and speech. It is due to him, however, to say that he repented him of his hasty remarks, and voted for the Water-Works Appropriation all the time, and worked hard for it too.

If we may judge from the ominous and not very cautious whisperings in various little groups which embellished the hotel lobbies of the Avenue after the meeting dispersed to-night, there is likely to be doleful music in some of the Government Departments to-morrow, as Mr. Dobbin, and Mr. Davis, and Mr. Guthrie, etc., are to be informed that Mr. So-and-so, who makes his daily bread by labor in some capacity or other under the Government, was prominent in ignorantly persisting in the refusal to hear "our Tom" from Philadelphia. The probability is, that some of these gentlemen will have to walk. Serves 'em right! What business has a laborer *at the arsenal* or anywhere else under Government, to take a dollar a day for ten hours' hard work to support himself and a dependent family, —what right, I say, has such a man to have a soul or mind of his own? Don't he sell out his privileges of American citizenship when he takes the place? and isn't he bound to stand still and choke down just as many speeches as his employers choose to have made in his presence, and swear it's all gospel? The thing is to be managed better next time, as the meeting adjourned to an early day, at 3 o'clock P. M. The hour is exceedingly well chosen, as all the Government Clerks will be at leisure then, and the "vulgar mechanics" and "laborers at the arsenal," and all that sort of men, must be hard at work to make that dollar, and won't be able to interfere with the programme; and "our Tom" (who by the way, is a right clever, good looking fellow,) won't be greeted with a flood which even a cold-water man as he is can't stand. Success to the mid-after-noon meeting, say I, and so say all, save—the Know-Nothings. s.

The Attempted Reorganization of the Democratic Party at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 22.

The meeting to organize a Democratic Association in opposition to the Know Nothings, was held this afternoon at Carusi's Saloon, agreeably to adjournment on Wednesday night. The Hall was crowded to overflowing, and there were large numbers outside.

Messrs. Florence and Carrigan, of Philadelphia, and Stanton, of Kentucky, addressed the meeting, and there was no disturbance beyond the usual interruptions of such promiscuous gatherings.

The theme of each speaker was laudations of the Democratic party, and bitter denunciation of the Whigs and Know-Nothings. It was apparent from the first, that the audience was composed of three-fourths opponents to the stated objects of the meeting, and the fact was demonstrated when the regularly organized body dissolved, in the forming of a counter-meeting of those opposed to the proceedings. When the meeting dissolved, the opposition moved for the stand, and something of a rush occurred in the efforts to keep them off, of indiscreet sympathizers with the objects of the regular meeting. Order was however restored in a few minutes, by Postmaster Berrett's stating that the regular meeting had dissolved, and there was opportunity for those to be heard who dissented from the views of the preceding speakers. He was greeted with hearty cheers, and the counter-meeting was quietly and orderly organized. It was addressed by Capt. Cutter, of Kentucky, and Capt. Carrington, of Washington—whose remarks were received with much enthusiasm. There appeared to be but little diminution in the number in the hall during the last meeting; and after voting to adjourn to Tuesday evening, the vast crowd quietly retired.

On this occasion there can be no complaint on either side that liberty of speech was abridged in the least. As a demonstration, the effort in this quarter of the Democracy against the Know-Nothings must be set down as a complete failure, notwithstanding the distinguished talent engaged, and the favorable auspices which seemed to smile over it. The great number of Government employés present and appointed as officers gave it the appearance of being an Administration move, and contributed much to defeat it.

There was an error in the number stated in the notice of the first meeting, arising from the darkness and attendant circumstances, as at the meeting to-day there were probably one thousand persons.

The New Steam Frigates.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 22.

The Secretary of the Navy has given the following names to the steam frigates now in course of construction: *Roanoke* and *Colorado*, at Norfolk; *Minnesota*, at Washington; *Wabash*, at Philadelphia; *Niagara*, at New-York; and *Merrimack*, at Boston. The Naval Board have awarded the contracts for their machinery, and reported the results to the Secretary of the Navy.

The Riots in New-Orleans, &c.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Sept. 22.

New-Orleans papers of Saturday last are received.

During the renewal of the riots on Friday night, an armed gang paraded the streets, and attacked a coffee-house kept by Mike Foley, completely demolishing it. Three men were seriously wounded, also a Mrs. Adams, by a shot supposed to have been fired at her husband.

Great excitement existed throughout the city.

The Howard Association of New-Orleans had sent $1,000 for the relief of the sufferers in Savannah.

Over 6,000 bales of new Cotton were received at New-Orleans during Friday.

The Yellow Fever at Savannah.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Sept. 22.

There were 24 deaths in Savannah on Tuesday last, including 18 from yellow fever. The disease was increasing in the Eastern part of the city.

Over $20,000 had been received in Savannah for the relief of the sufferers.

One Day Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Sept. 19.

The steamship *Black Warrior*, from New-York *via* Havana 15th instant, has arrived at this port. Her advices are one day later than those by the *Philadelphia*, which left Havana for New-York 14th instant.

Great preparations continued to be made for the reception of Gen. Concha.

Sugars remained firm at the rates last reported.

The Yellow Fever at New-Orleans—The City Quiet.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Sept. 19.

The deaths by Yellow Fever in this city for the past week were 340.

The city is quiet to-day, and there are no apprehensions of any further riots.

Arrest for Causing an Abortion—Trial of one of the English Deserters.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 22.

Dr. Horace Stacey, a regular physician of this city, and Mrs. Dr. Rohilla Worcester, of this city, were arrested this afternoon, on a charge of causing the death of Mrs. Louisa Kimball, of Bullard, Vt., by procuring an abortion. Mrs. Kimball was a married lady, and her husband was present when the deed was perpetrated. In default of $10,000 bail, they were committed to jail for examination next week.

One of the English deserters from Sydney, C. B., W. Pritchard, was tried in the Municipal Court to-day, on the charge of larceny, in robbing the Queen's Treasury of $700. The counsel for the defence argued that it was not competent to try a person in this country for an offence committed in a foreign country. The accused was found guilty, but the case will go to the Supreme Court on the law point.

Disaster of the Steamer Empire State—Frost in the East.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 22.

The steamer *Empire State* on her passage from New-York to Fall River, last night, broke her walking beam. After a delay of about one hour, the passengers were taken off by the steamer *C. Vanderbilt*, of the Stonington route.

There was quite a heavy frost in this vicinity last night. At Rowley the thermometer indicated 1° below freezing point.

The Reciprocity Treaty Confirmed by the Canadian Parliament.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 22.

A dispatch just received from Quebec says that the Reciprocity Treaty was confirmed by the Canadian Parliament on Wednesday last, and adds that Mr. Sidney Webster, Private Secretary to President Pierce, was on the floor of the House when the vote was taken.

A New Ship Destroyed by Fire.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 22.

At Somerset, last night, a new ship of about 2,000 tons, on the stocks in the yard of James M. Hood, was destroyed by fire, together with the dwelling of Mr. Hood. The loss is estimated at $60,000.

Disaster to the Mexican War Steamer Santa Anna—Yellow Fever at the Philadelphia Quarantine.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 22.

The new Mexican war steamer *Santa Anna* was at Delaware Breakwater this morning, repairing her machinery, which became deranged the same day that she left New-York.

The steamship *State of Georgia*, from Savannah, has been at quarantine here for nearly two weeks, on account of the prevalence of yellow fever among the crew and passengers. Eight deaths are said to have occurred on board.

The *Santa Anna* will come to Philadelphia for repairs.

The Yellow Fever in the South.

COLUMBIA, Thursday, Sept. 21.

The yellow fever prevails in Savannah as bad as ever, the deaths yesterday reaching 28. It is estimated that of the white population only about 1,600 are now in the city.

A perfect stampede has taken place at Augusta; the stores and hotels are all closed, and the neighboring villages are quite overrun with visitors.

At Charleston, on Tuesday, there were twenty-seven deaths.

Arrests for Stealing.

CLEVELAND, Friday, Sept. 22.

The Marshal of this city yesterday arrested a man named Cohen, from New-York, and another named Freehart, with about four more who reside here, for stealing valuable silks from several stores. They appear to be part of a gang that belong to New-York and Cincinnati. The stolen goods had been sent to Cincinnati by express, but the bills of lading were recovered. Both the prisoners above named are English Jews.

The Canadian Parliament.

QUEBEC, Friday, Sept. 22.

A bill to bring the laws of the Provinces into harmony with the Reciprocity Treaty was read for the first time in the Assembly last night, and will probably receive its final passage to-day.

The Legislative Council has appointed a Committee to inquire into the charge of undue speculation by some of the late Ministers.

The Governor of Kansas.

EASTON, Friday, Sept. 22.

Governor A. H. Reeder left here for Kansas, *via* New-York, this afternoon. He was escorted to the dépôt by a large number of citizens headed by a band of music. E. J. Joy, on the part of the citizens, made an eloquent farewell address. Governor R. remains in New-York till Tuesday next.

Maine Election.

BANGOR, Friday, Sept. 22.

The votes in all the towns in Maine except three are received, and Morrill lacks about 900 votes of election as Governor by the people.

The Cholera at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Friday, Sept. 22.

The *Dispatch* extra of this afternoon reports 74 deaths from cholera during yesterday, and to-day, up to noon, 22 deaths. The total number of deaths from the disease since its first appearance, 8 days since, reaches 500.

PITTSBURG, Friday, Sept. 22.

There were 60 deaths from cholera to-day.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD FRAUD.

Charge of Forgery against Robert Schuyler.

CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS.

A WARRANT FOR THE FUGITIVE.

Flight of Schuyler to Europe.

BEFORE JUSTICE STUART.

For a long time past, Justice Sidney H. Stuart, of the Second District Police Court, has been actively engaged in devising means to ferret out and capture Robert Schuyler, late President of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company.

The Stockholders and Directors of the Road became suspicious that Schuyler was secreted in some lonely place within the United States, or in the Canadas. Accordingly the Directors consulted with Messrs. Wm. Curtis Noyes and Geo. Wood, their counsel, and finally determined to commence criminal proceedings. It was unanimously decided by the Board to select Judge Stuart as the magistrate to be entrusted with the important duty of determining whether or not the acts of the absconding President of the Company amounted to an offence against the criminal law of the land, and if so, to issue warrants for his apprehension, upon a charge of whatever crime had been perpetrated. Accordingly, a large number of affidavits by the Officers and Directors of the Company, and by Brokers, and the principal officers of a number of Banks, containing all the facts and circumstances of this most unparalleled fraud, were prepared and placed in the hands of the magistrate, who, after a full examination of the whole matter, in connection with Mr. Blunt, the late District Attorney, and his able assistant, Mr. Hall, came to the opinion, in view of the statutes of our State and the general principles of criminal law, having reference to the charter of this Corporation, and the relation and character which, as President, Schuyler held to the Company, that every certificate of Stock issued by him over and above the amount of three millions of dollars, without the knowledge of the Company, and without authority to their creation under the charter, are not only of no value whatever, but utterly false and fictitious, and being made for fraud, the fabrication of them is clearly a forgery.

Warrants were at once issued for the arrest of Schuyler, and placed in the hands of Sergeant Elder, who, with officer Gallagher, aided by criminal officers and authorities in almost every State in the Union, as well as Canada, have scoured the entire country in every direction, and resorted to every means and expedient in their power to find and arrest the accused, but up to this time have failed to discover anything indicating his whereabouts with any degree of certainty; neither exertions nor means for his arrest have been spared, but as yet with no success. We publish a copy of the warrant for his apprehension, that it may be everywhere the more certainly known that he is a fugitive from justice from New-York, and as such is liable to be taken wherever he may be found. Any communication or information from abroad relative to this matter, if addressed to Justice Stuart, will receive immediate attention.

The proceedings were kept silent, and after a careful consideration of the case, Judge Stuart issued a warrant for the apprehension of Robert Schuyler, on a charge of forgery.

The warrant was in the following language:

State of New-York, City and County of New-York:

To any Constable or Policeman of the City of New-York.

Whereas, complaint on oath has been made before the undersigned, one of the Police Justices in and for the said City, by Elijah F. Abernethy, Secretary of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, (said Company being a corporation under the laws of said State of New-York,) and certain other persons being Directors of said Company. That at the City of New-York in the State of New-York, one Robert Schuyler did, on or about the 1st day of November, 1853, with an intent to cheat and defraud the said Company, and the Directors and Stockholders thereof, as well as other persons, feloniously forge and utter one certain certificate of stock, in the said New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, which said certificate of stock purports to be for one hundred shares of the stock of the said New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, of the value of one hundred dollars per share, and which was and is utterly false, fraudulent and fictitious; and further, that the said Robert Schuyler did and has in the said City, from time to time, and at various times, from and since the said 1st day of November, 1853, feloniously forged and uttered with intent to cheat and defraud as aforesaid certain other certificates of Stock in the said New-York and New Haven Railroad Company, to the amount of *Two Millions of Dollars*, or thereabouts, all, each and every one of which said certificates of Stock are false, fraudulent and fictitious, and the making and uttering of them by the said Schuyler, was, and is in violation of the Statute against counterfeiting and forgery.

These are, therefore, in the name of the People of the State of New-York, to command you the said Constable and Policeman, and every one of you to apprehend the body of the said defendant, and forthwith bring him before me or some other justice for the City and County of New-York, at the Police Court, Second District, in the said City, to answer the said charge, and to be dealt with as the law directs. Given under my hand and seal this 14th day of July, 1854.

S. H. STUART, Police Justice.

The process, together with a full description of the fugitive, was then placed in the hands of the above named attachés of the Court.

The following is the description of Robert Schuyler, as furnished to the officers:

Height—Five feet ten inches.

Hair—Reddish brown, thin and long, and little bald on the top of his head.

Whiskers—Short and thick.

Eyes—Mild blue (the whites yellowish.)

Shoulders.—Square shoulders.

Features.—Straight nose and sharp countenance, sallow face, long natural teeth, coughs a good deal on exertion or when excited, as he is subject to pulmonary disease.

Personal appearance.—Very affable in manners and polite; long arms and long fidgers and looks rather skeletony; his age is about 50 years.

In connection with the indefatigable efforts of Justice Stuart and his officers to trace the fugitive, we would state that the officers watched his house for several nights in succession; it having been supposed he was secreted there awaiting an opportunity to reach an ocean steamer. The Directors were quite certain that Schuyler was unable to take a voyage to England in consequence of his lungs being seriously affected.

Notwithstanding this, our Reporter was informed last evening by a reliable source, that *within six weeks a gentleman residing in this City, was in Southampton witnessing a great Yacht Race, and saw Robert Schuyler among the spectators*. It is now, beyond a reasonable doubt, that Schuyler crossed the ocean shortly after his gigantic frauds were detected.

We also learn, that since the fugitive was known to have gone abroad, it has been ascertained that his (Schuyler's) confidential friend (a lawyer) also sailed from this port a few days ago, for Bremen and Southampton. This fact alone indicates that the intelligence of Schuyler's flight to the Old World is quite correct.

RED REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION.

Celebration of the 22d September.

Speech of Canrobiere—A Look at the French Men of War.

The accidental presence in this port of three French vessels-of-war on the Anniversary of the Abolition of Royalty in France, by the Convention of 1792, determined the members of *La Montagne* upon a more than usual celebration of the occurrence.

The steamboat *Laura Knapp* was chartered by the Association, for a sail up and down the Bay yesterday afternoon. Nothwithstanding the short notice given, there were over a hundred persons on board at 3 o'clock. The *Laura Knapp* carried the red flag at the fore, and the American at the stern. A red flag was also displayed on the upper deck, with the words "*Egalité, Fraternité, Liberté* and *Solidarité*," in the corners, and "*Union Socialiste*" in the middle. The flag of *La Montagne* was inscribed, "*22d September*, 1792."

Starting from Pier No. 3, the *Laura Knapp* first paid a visit to the *Iphigenie* steamer, then to the *Penelope* frigate, and lastly to the *Acheron*, in front of each of which the band on board the steamboat struck up the *Marseillaise*, and all the "Mountain" men singing the verses. Then came cries of "*Vive la République Universelle*," "*A bas Bonaparte*," "*Mort au Tyrant*," and many others. A pistol was even discharged by one man, in excess of joy, but the act was disapproved by nearly every one on board. The sailors on the men-of-war, had they dared, would have responded to these expressions of their compatriots, as we noticed two or three did who were out of the reach of their officers. Next, the *Independence* was visited and saluted, the band striking up "Hail Columbia," which was responded to by hearty cheers from all on board.

The boat now shaped her course to Staten Island, all hands being "piped on the upper deck" to witness a dance, which engrossed everybody's attention until Townsend's landing was reached. Half an hour was given here for refreshments, the band and most of the Company marching up to Mr. M. Franke's Hotel.

M. B. St. Gaudens, President of La Montagne, being loudly called upon to make a speech, said that the citizens of the French Republic celebrate to-day the anniversary of Equality. This day, nearly 60 years ago, the aristocracy at France had been crushed. Though the present was gloomy for Freedom, and Liberty had been destroyed by Louis Napoleon, a brighter future was dawning, and France would ere long redeem herself. In conclusion he gave as a sentiment, "The Universal Republic," which was drunk amid loud applause.

On returning to the boat, the company assembled in the cabin, and Citizen Caussidiere, ex-Prefect of Paris, was introduced. He said:

Citizens, Brethren!—Yes, indeed, we are all brethren—the day which we celebrate first gave us liberty—that liberty which we prize more than anything on earth. The French frigates around which we have sailed contain brothers also—compatriots they are, forced though they be to fight under an Emperor. We have seen them standing at their guns, and they would have greeted us with joy, but they are enchained. We are free. Have you understood what I have said? We are free, and will be so as long as we stand by the Republic. If you ask what has produced the change in France, I answer, it is Jesuitism. There are Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish Jesuits. They adapt themselves to all circumstances, all laws, all countries. You find them everywhere. They fight for Despotism against Liberty. Look at Cardinal Wiseman in England and Hughes and Bedini in America. France owes its ruin to Jesuits, and they must be freed from her soil, ere she be herself again. He alluded then to the comparative happy lot the exiles and fugitives from despotism had here, and paid a high compliment to the free institutions of America. He concluded amidst vehement cheers.

The French vessels being now in sight, the band again struck up the *Marseillaise*, accompanied by the voices of all on board, and loud cries of "*Vive la République Universelle*," "*A bas l'Aristocratie*," &c.

On disembarking, *La Montagne* marched to their head-quarters in Leonard-street, where several speakers addressed the assemblage, which then separated, highly delighted with their excursion.

Serious Charge of Seduction against a New-York Shipmaster.

A case of alleged seduction has recently been developed in this City, in which a New-York shipmaster figures conspicuously. It seems, according to an affidavit by a young lady, who states her age at 23, that five years ago she became acquainted with the Captain of a New-York packet ship, who succeeded, after endless protestations of fidelity, in enticing her away from his home, and to become his mistress. From that time to the present, she has followed him around the world; nursed him while sick at San Francisco, and breathing the unwholesome air of the Chincha Islands. She says he treated her like a slave; grew tired of her, and thinking she would be powerless, abandoned her away from her home; leaving her without friends or means. The woman besought him to think of the sacrifices she had made for his sake, and succeeded in getting a small amount of money. On her telling him that if he would aid in securing a passage to California, she would never trouble him again, he took her violently by the throat and dragged her into a room, where she was assaulted by the Captain and another man, who kicked and choked her, and nearly depriving her of the use of one eye.

Judge Slosson, before whom the complaint was made, issued an order for the apprehension of the accused parties, with directions that they be held to bail in a sum of not less than $5,000.

Frauds on Emigrants.

During the week, Alderman Ely has been trying several persons on charges of defrauding emigrants. One emigrant runner by the name of Williams, he bound over to take his trial at the Sessions. Wm. Wilson, a forwarder of passengers, who was charged by some passengers who arrived by ship *Florida*, with fraud, was ably defended by A. Oakly Hall and Mr. Phillips. On the part of complainants was J. R. Whiting. After a full hearing, the magistrate discharged Wilson.

The complaint made by passengers by same ship against Jacob Reinhart, of fraudulently exchanging their passage tickets, was closed to-day so far as the testimony and the arguments of Mr. Whiting for complainants, and Mr. Phillips for defendant, are concerned, and the decision will be rendered on Saturday.

In case of Wilson, Alderman Ely gave a written opinion.

The Death of Bishop Wainwright.

The Clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of New-York, are requested to attend a meeting of their body, in Trinity Church Vestry Room, this day, (Saturday,) at 12 o'clock, to express their feelings of respect for the memory of their late Bishop, and their sense of bereavement under the afflictive dispensation which has removed him from the church.

Rev. Evan M. Johnson, of Brooklyn, being the oldest resident clergyman of the Episcopal Church in the County of Kings, has invited his associates in the ministry to assemble at his house on Monday next, to express their deep regret at the death of Bishop Wainwright.

The Knife Again in Use.

Yesterday morning a serious quarrel occurred in Market-street, between two seamen named John Benson and James Bell. After hard words had passed, the parties came to blows, and the former drew a sheath-knife with which he inflicted a dangerous wound in the breast of Bell, who fell senseless. The assailant was immediately taken into custody by officer McMahon, of the Seventh Ward Police, and brought before Judge Wood, at the Essex Police Court, where he was committed to answer.

Altered Bank Notes.

Yesterday morning officer McCabe arrested John McCue upon a charge of passing a spurious note, altered from $1 to $10, on the Plymouth Bank, of Indiana. The accused was sent to the Tombs, and committed.

☞ Samuel Nichols, the late Editor of the *Sunday Mercury*, was buried yesterday at Greenwood. His remains were followed to their last place of rest by his family and a number of theatrical and literary gentlemen of the City. The verdict of the Coroner's Jury in this case was as follows:

We find that the deceased, Samuel Nichols, came to his death by a fracture of the left leg, by being accidentally run over by one of the Third-avenue Railroad cars. Further, we respectfully request the passage of an ordinance that chains or other means may be used to prevent persons getting off or on the car platforms of City Railway cars.

☞ We call the attention of our readers to the sale of blooded stock to take place at the National Course, at 12 o'clock to-day.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Notice.

Members of the Bar residing out of the City of New-York, are hereby notified, that it is impossible for the Judges of this District to answer communications as to the progress of actions. Decisions, as soon as announced by the Court, will be found in the daily papers of this City. Sheriffs of other Counties are requested to send their returns to Attachments, to the County Clerk, and not to the Justice issuing the warrant. By Order of the Court

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY,
Clerk Supreme Court.

Court Calendar....Saturday.

United States District Court—Motions.
Supreme Court—Special Term—Motions.
Common Pleas—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

SEPTEMBER TERM—FRIDAY, Sept. 22.
Before Judge Beebe.

THE PEVERELLY ARSON CASE.

Charles A. Peverelly and his young brother, Theodore, appeared in Court, attended by *four* counsel. Mr. John Graham made application to the Court for an adjournment of the case until the October Term. The Court demurred, desiring to dispatch business. Counsel for defence made a speech, declaring that the panel of Jurors would be peremptorily challenged. Under this declaration, a special panel became necessary, and the Court consented to the postponement. The case accordingly went over to a week from Monday, and the witnesses were discharged until again subpœnaed.

A "KNOW-NOTHING" MANSLAUGHTER CASE.

The next cause was very interesting. A young man, John McIntyre, was arraigned for trial on a charge of Manslaughter, in causing the death of one James Clohessy, by a blow which felled him to the sidewalk.

The Court-room was crowded early in the day, in anticipation of the trial of this case. It appeared that McIntyre was an Irishman by birth, but had avowed that he was "an American" in principle, and the defiance had insulted him by calling him a "*d—d Know-Nothing Irish son of a b—h*," declaring at the same time that he could and would "lick him."

The case derived peculiar features from the fact that the District Attorney and counsel for the defence mutually agreed to produce in testimony the evidence adduced before the Coroner's Jury. The verdict rendered by that jury was that the deceased came to his death in consequence of a fall produced by a blow from the prisoner; that the blow was given in retaliation for "repeated and justifiable assaults;" and the homicide was "justifiable." The present jury instructed to the same opinion; and acquitted McIntyre.

The culprit who was no culprit, left the Court, rejoicing.

A WOMAN IN TROUBLE.

One Bernard Rooney, an Irishman of 40, was put on his trial to answer a charge of felonious assault upon Maria White.

Maria White, (a plain and elderly Irish woman,) deposed that she was a married woman, residing at No. 518 Twelfth-street. On the night of the 17th of this month (September,) she was going down Eleventh-street, from Avenues D to C, and was followed by the prisoner and another man, named Purcell. As she turned to go up Avenue C, these men ordered her, forced her into an entry, and [illegible] Rooney placed her face against the [illegible] and committed the offence. She [illegible] and screamed, and after she was [illegible] the police entered.

On cross-examination, some additional facts were developed. The woman testified that she had drunk part of and a glass of beer in a liquor-store, which she entered in company with the accused. She denied that they two sat in the bedroom of the wife of the liquor-seller of that place at [illegible] the latter was purchased and drunk; that the witness had come alone from [illegible] without the knowledge of her husband; and that she had left home at 7 o'clock that night; she said Purcell left this place separately, and that the prisoner remained two hours there together.

Counsel—Were you drunk or sober? [illegible] sober, Sir!

Q.—Sure! A.—Yes, Sir, almost sober.

Q.—Yes, and the glass of beer! A.—Yes, Sir! Yes, Sir!

Counsel—Ah!

The prisoner was acquitted.

PETIT LARCENY.

Benjamin Yaggerstine, indicted for [illegible] having stolen a horse and cart and [illegible] which had been [illegible] of petty larceny, [illegible] sentenced was [illegible] intention of [illegible] the Penitentiary [illegible].

Simon Finnigan, indicted for [illegible] by a bill from this [illegible] smiths, was examined, and [illegible] vestigation, pleaded guilty [illegible].

John Williams, a [illegible] Africa, indicted for [illegible] over a man with [illegible] was also [illegible].

Eliza Flynn, convicted of [illegible] grel, was sentenced to the State Prison for [illegible].

Louis and Jerome Hardy, [illegible] with, indicted for robbery [illegible] guilty to assault and battery, [illegible] and the prisoners were sentenced to pay a fine of $400.

Henry Logan, guilty of an assault [illegible] was fined $50.

Mary and Bridget Murphy, convicted of [illegible] terfeit money, and who were used as witnesses against other people, were ordered to be confined in the City Prison until they received their pardon.

The Court then adjourned for the day.

Account Books as Evidence.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.
Before Judge Green.

Wm. Passage vs. George W. Hoyt and Thomas Grimes.—In this suit the plaintiff [illegible] for work and labor done on a sign painting, leaving a balance due him of $35 50.

The plaintiff called a witness to prove [illegible] had been painted by order of the defendant, [illegible] charged the work to him; but the plaintiff [illegible] to prove its value by cost-testimony; [illegible] out his case, he called a witness to prove [illegible] or that shop was employed by the [illegible] certain books produced were his account [illegible] plaintiff also produced three other witnesses [illegible] employed him to paint signs for them, and [illegible] that he was generally correct in his accounts, [illegible] always paid his bills—a few trifling errors [illegible] but neither of these could prove the [illegible] settled from the identical account-book upon [illegible] as evidence before the Court. The [illegible] then offered the book in evidence, and wished [illegible] the charges made therein against the defendant. [illegible] sel for the latter objected, on the ground that [illegible] had been produced to show that the plaintiff kept [illegible] correct and honest accounts.

His Honor, Judge Green, sustained the objection of the defendant's counsel, and decided that before the charges could be read from the book as evidence, it was necessary for the plaintiff to prove, to admiration of the fact that the work was done, and that other persons had testified a agreement with him, upon that basis, and that was formally found the entries therein to be fair, correct and honest. On this decision the plaintiff's counsel discontinued the suit.

Commission.

COMMON PLEAS.
Before Judge Ingraham.

Geo. Cotten vs. Fred'k L. Gratz.—This was an action by an attorney of this City to recover from the defendant 2½ per cent. on $35,000 as a compensation for services in negotiating and [illegible] Richmond Co., S. I. On the part of the defence it appeared that attorneys could not legally charge for [illegible] that moreover the plaintiff had been paid $700 [illegible] as his compensation for this and other [illegible] had been employed to transact for the defendant. To this it was replied that the $700 was as a gratuity for other services of a professional nature, and did not include the purchase of the farm.

The Court charged adverse to the claim of the plaintiff as an attorney to be paid a per centage on [illegible] but left it as a question of fact for the jury whether the $700 was for professional services prior to the purchase of the farm; and if so, to give the plaintiff a reasonable compensation for any other professional services he had rendered as an attorney, but not as a broker.

The Jury retired and found for the plaintiff, damages $500, and costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.

Before Hon. Judge Sandford.

PRACTICE PLEADING—COUNTER CLAIM.

Cockle against Underwood.—This is an action by Cockle against Underwood, to recover a commission for selling Railroad Bonds. The defendant puts up a counter claim. The plaintiff now moves to dismiss it, or for payment of costs; and the motion is [illegible] ground that no reply was put in, the counter claim is admitted of record.

Bosworth, J.—This action is [illegible] the plaintiff is entitled, [illegible] paying the [illegible] of the action, to such an order as he moves [illegible] as a matter of course. Under the old system [illegible] same rule in the book of common [illegible] the action on payment of costs; such [illegible] at law, could be entered at any time [illegible] out an application to the Court. (Graham's *Pr.* [illegible] 238.)

In the Court of Chancery the complainant [illegible] to dismiss his own bill with costs, as a matter of [illegible] at any time before the decree. (Hunt. Ch. Pr., [illegible] 238.)

The practice of the Courts on [illegible] under the code took effect, continues with the [illegible] tinued subject to the power of the Courts [illegible] ify or alter the same. (Code § [illegible].)

Sections 149 and 150 allow a defendant [illegible] counter claim and recover upon it, if [illegible] ing to reply to it, or on proof of it, if [illegible] (§§ 108 and 274.)

If the action of the plaintiff arises on [illegible] the defendant may set up as a counter claim, any cause of action arising on contract, whether the damages are liquidated or not. This could not have been done under the code. The defendant may notice the [illegible] prove his claim when the cause is reached, or [illegible] ment for it if admitted by the pleadings. (§ [illegible] this respect the practice in suits at law has been changed. The object of the code seems to be that [illegible] sued on contract and having causes of action against the plaintiff arising on contract, may litigate them in that action, and have a judgment if entitled to it. The costs of an independent trial are avoided, one claim may be used to satisfy another to the extent that each is [illegible] one having the larger claim may have a judgment for the excess, each party is made an actor, and they bring their action to trial.

There would seem to be no reason for requiring a plaintiff to discontinue, on the mere ground of the declination to proceed further in his action, [illegible] a counter claim has been set up in the [illegible] or a reply has been made, and no liberty to amend or [illegible] Cases may occur which would justify a court in making such an order, but which cannot [illegible] grounds to justify the inference that the [illegible] suffer some substantial prejudice if the order [illegible] granted.

On the other hand it is obvious that [illegible] such an order might deprive a defendant of a [illegible] right. If a counter claim should be [illegible] date of such an order, it would be [illegible] grant it. Other cases readily suggest themselves in which it would be improper to grant such an order, as a matter of course. It is unnecessary to enumerate or state any rule by which all applications may be [illegible] mised. It is sufficient to say, that after a [illegible] claim has been set up and admitted of record, the Court will not allow the plaintiff to discontinue his action as a matter of course. Special grounds must be shown in favor of the application. They must make a case, rendering such an interference proper, to prevent a plaintiff from being inequitably prejudiced in his rights or remedies, and which at the same time will not work any practical wrong to the defendant.

The motion must be denied.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Sept. 22.

Before Mitchell, P. J., Roosevelt and Clerke, J J.

DECREES.

Rusher against *Morris*.—Motion to str

FRANCE.

NEW BOOK.

LITERATURE AND ART.

Gossip of Paris.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1854.

Mr. SOULE's letter to the banquet of the Madrid press, though nearly a month old, has but just found its way into France. It is commented upon in a tone of indignation that, I must say, I can easily comprehend. The *Assemblée* says that Spain must have fallen very low, for an Ambassador to dare to write such language for the public eye. The *Pays* thinks Mr. SOULE profoundly ignorant of diplomatic proprieties, and of the commonest courtesies of life. The *Débats* declined reproducing the letter, for the reason, as one of its editors remarked, that it had too much self-respect. The *Univers* is as violent as usual, when it has an American subject to treat. The *Presse*, which does not easily see faults in the conduct of the United States, considers the conduct both of Mr. SOULE and of Mr. CRAMPTON as highly reprehensible. Neither the *Siecle* nor the *Charivari* have found a word to say in our defence, whence you may conclude that the case is a desperate one indeed!

An edict has been sent to all the tobacco sellers in France, making it obligatory for them to be supplied with postage stamps, and exposing them to a fine for each instance of failure to satisfy a demand. They are to have a commission of two per cent. upon all they dispose of. The Government is determined to popularize the employment.

The deaths by cholera in Paris are run down to 70 a day; the whole mortality in France during the Summer from the same cause, has been, according to positive statistics, 70,000! This is exclusive of the losses of the French army in the East, which will not so easily determine. It is not under 7,000, and may very probably be over 10,000.

Where did you learn that Madame SAND was to retire to a convent? The story was a pure canard, utterly unfounded on fact, and even on rumor. She is just now overwhelmed in very secular literature—her own memoirs, three comedies, and a fine art journal. The telegraphic agent at Halifax ought to be instructed that France is not a synonym for Varna, and that to say that St. ARNAUD has returned to France is vastly different from asserting that he has returned to Varna.

The first French critique upon Mrs. STOWE's *Sunny Memories* has appeared in the *Presse*, where it occupies five columns. It will give the authoress no pleasure to read it, especially if she take it as the key note of all reviews upon her book to be passed upon this side of the water. The critic thinks the volumes will grievously disappoint all who may have the curiosity to read them; that better things might have been expected of the authoress of *Uncle Tom*, both as regards the manner and the matter; that while Mrs. STOWE wrote with her heart she produced a *chef d'œuvre*, but in undertaking a subject which required taste, tact and education, she falls from her pedestal to the level of blue-stockings of the English school. Still, when a question of social interest presents itself, the reviewer acknowledges that she shows herself what she really is—a superior woman—and that she can treat a subject with simplicity of style, precision of idea, and elevation of sentiment. The critic concludes thus his first article, promising a second:

"Madame STOWE now arrives at London. Hereforth she is not recognizable, and we are inclined to believe that the really *sunny* part of her memories commences at this date. Invitations from the aristocracy rain down upon the pious abolitionist, and she seems to multiply herself in order to attend in person the various parties made for her. Her time is so occupied, that she appears at no more meetings for philanthropic purposes. But, in compensation, she gratifies us with numerous criticisms upon art, and observations upon English high society. When she finds herself at the house of a lord, she experiences overwhelmings like those of the Indian who sees, for the first time, a corner of the civilized world."

In his second article, the reviewer gives to Mrs. STOWE the merit of a singular conciseness in drawing portraits, but considers them worthless, nevertheless, and thinks "they will obtain a success of astonishment and laughter in England." The opinions on pictures, and her appreciations of painters, are those of a person not fitted by education and habit to express them. I translate the finale, textually:

"From London, Mrs. STOWE came directly to Paris, and from this moment her memories cease to be sunny; they present a very slight interest, indeed. She seems to have left all her enthusiasm in the sumptuous dwellings of English aristocracy. The fact is, the faubourg St. Germain did not make the slightest advance to her; the French people was very indifferent about her, and our political celebrities did not bestow a thought upon her. So Mrs. STOWE is out of humor in her rare and sorry visits to France and the French. After having visited the Louvre, Versailles and *Mabille*, (!) she languidly hands her pen over to the Reverend BEECHER, her brother, who sweats blood and water to spin out the second volume, by the aid of compilations made at hazard, and a few innocent views of his own.

"Let us, then, say adieu, without regret, to Mrs. STOWE, and respectfully advise the authoress of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* to abandon her Sunny Memories of Europe, and give us a worthy match to the admirable work by which all hearts were so keenly moved."

You will understand that the edition thus reviewed is the American one, no translation of the work having been published, and none I think being intended, in Paris.

An engine-driver has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment, for having carelessly run over a man and killed him. The company were sentenced to the costs only, as they showed that they had made provision for the victim's widow. Another precaution that the railroads are taking now, is to cause the "signals to stop," which are moved from a distance, to stretch over into the very track itself. In the day time, these signals are large round colored targets; in the night time, they are red, blue and green bulls' eyes. Formerly, the signal stood outside the rails, and the train went by without touching it; by the new method, the train cannot pass it, when turned, without smashing it. Its destruction will prove, in case of denial, that warning was given to stop. The three roads, from Havre, St. Germain and Versailles, come into Paris at one station, each one with a double track to itself. The late opening of the Bois de Boulogne line, which also enters the city at the same point, will render necessary the construction of a new tunnel, under the suburb of Batignolles, that it may have two new tracks to itself. At present its trains run from Paris to its point of divergence—a quarter of a mile at least—upon the same rails with the Versailles trains! This is considered to be perilous by the passengers, and reprehensible by the Minister of Public Works, and the company is willing to acknowledge that it is a hazardous complication. Happily it is but temporary, for the new tunnel is begun.

ALEXANDER DUMAS has just received from an admirer in Russia the most precious talisman known in Europe—a fragment of a hanged man's rope. This admirer was formerly, according to his own story, the most unlucky being alive; but no sooner was he in possession of the rope than his uncle died, and left him a large fortune, by which he was enabled to marry a lady with whom he was in love, and who has just given him an heiress, the image of herself. Learning that DUMAS was still poor, spite of his fourteen hours of labor a day, he determined to cut him off a piece of his rope and endeavor to reinstate him in the good graces of the blind goddess. The way the Russian himself came into possession of the rope was singular. The father of the lady with whom he was in love was governor of a city, and upon his daughter's imploring him to obtain for her a suicide's rope, he summoned the warden of the political prisons, and acquainted him with the young lady's desire. The warden said that there was certainly a great deal of hanging and suicide going on, but it was usually done with an old cravat or a pocket handkerchief, not in a state to be presented to a lady. Besides, the superstition is explicit—the instrument of suspension must be a rope. The Governor told him to pretend to drop a rope in the way of the prisoners, some one of whom would, doubtless, put the occasion to profit. This direction was followed, and the young lady was soon in possession of an elegant new rope, from which had dangled an enemy of the State. She sent it to her lover, who was soon enabled by it to marry her. The piece sent to DUMAS is three inches long. He says he hopes it will have an effect upon the quarter's subscription to the *Mousquetaire*, for if it does not he shall throw it into the fire.

A country mayor has made himself immortal by a speech that has traveled up from the provinces to Paris, and that will be in America when this letter is in print. He has an invalid son for whom he has paid very large physicians' bills, and a great many of them. One night, in the midst of a municipal gathering, he said, speaking of his son, "Thus far ALFRED has cost me just 519 francs a pound!" This mayor is said to be a very worthy man, nevertheless.

One of our faded Aspasias has a servant girl to whom she gave warning yesterday. The immediate cause of this step was a reply she gave to a gentleman visitor. The Aspasia in question, be it known, paints a portrait daily upon her wan and time-worn features, and the operation requires time. "Is your mistress in?" said the gentleman. "Yes, but she's busy at her toilet." "Then I'll wait." "You'll have to wait a while, I guess, *for she's got to dry* yet!" However, I have had as bad as that myself in America. "Is Mrs. HACKMETAC in, MARGEY?" "Yes, Sir; but ye can't see her, Sir, she's up stairs *claning herself!*" To *clane* is a vigorous and suggestive verb, equivalent to scrub, at least, and when uttered with an Irish brogue, expressing much more than the person of any lady by the name of HACKMETAC could justify or excuse.

The manager of the Gymnase—Empress' Theatre—who is a successful and skillful director, lately thought that he might raise his prices, and that the public would neither grumble nor protest. But the Minister of State declined authorizing the advance, and the Minister of State did right. A dollar for an orchestra stall is enough—not too much, nor yet too little—a fair price,—a remunerating one both for the theatre and the spectator.

After sixty-five successive and uninterrupted performances of *Schamyl*, MELINGUE found himself tired, and, for the moment, sick of heroism and mountaineer Caucasian grandeur. So the play is suspended for a week. It is to see thirty-five more nights, and then gives way to AUGUSTE MAQUET's "Madame de Maintenon." The country papers, imposed upon by a false report, are lamenting over the premature death of MELINGUE, cut off in the midst of his usefulness by the reigning epidemic!

RACHEL, it is again positively asserted, has resisted all overtures and seductions, and remains determined to visit the United States, professionally, after her six months are paid to the Comedie Française, and then to retire from the stage.

Night before last, in the last scene of "Les Mousquetaires," where the frightful villian, *Mordaunt*, is in the water, imploring *Athos* and *d'Artagnan* to rescue him and take him into their boat, a spectator in the pit, who had read the novel, and knew that he was only laying a trap for *Athos*, cried out in agony, "Kill him! kill him!" The audience hardly laughed at the simplicity of the advice, so nearly was it of the opinion itself, that to kill him was the safest thing to do. DUMAS has written a letter of thanks to LACRESSONNIERE, for his performance of *Charles I.* in the same play, in which he says that he believes in the transmigration of souls, and feels sure that he—LACRESSONNIERE—was *Charles I.* himself, in one of his previous existences, to such a degree is he every inch a king.

The saloon of the Opera was, on the night of the reopening, the scene of a revolution and a conspiracy. The feuilletonists had received no invitation to attend the performance, but supposed it was the result of error. On presenting themselves at the door in the evening, they were refused admittance unless they bought their own tickets, which they did. A decision had been come to to refuse the free list, and it had been done with an unsparing hand. The critics held a meeting and agreed never again to mention the Opera in print! It was evident that if the whole Paris press were silent upon the opening, the success, the performances of the great Lyric Institution, the world would very soon forget that there was such a thing as an Opera in France, and the ambition of the Government to render it the first musical temple in Europe would be pretty effectually crushed. It was felt on all hands that the mode was not only ungrateful, but impolitic if not suicidal. The fees like needed expurgation, but there was no propriety in sacrificing the critics with the dead-heads. Five days have elapsed, and not a word has been breathed in any paper of the opening of the Opera. The two theatrical gazettes are silent upon the subject, as well as the political and literary sheets. Such a state of things cannot endure, and I expect to be able to say in my next, that the breach has been healed and an armistice signed. It is quite generally supposed, though I believe inaccurately, that the Government, which has hushed the press on all political topics, wished also to choke it off in the matter of music, now that the civil list pays the Opera's debts. But I have reason to know that the manager only is to blame, having gone too far in executing Mr. FOULD's instructions to reduce the free list.

DICK TINTO.

ENGLAND.

The War News—Spain and Soule—Archdeacon Wilberforce—Prince Albert and Napoleon—The Cholera in London.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday Night, Sept. 8, 1854.

At last all the world, an I especially this Metropolitan world, believes that the long talked-of expedition against Sebastopol is no longer a "myth," but a downright up and go at 'em fight. The telegraph from Paris informs us that letters from Constantinople of the 30th August announce that Prince NAPOLEON and the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, together with the English Rifles and several other Regiments, have gone from Venice to Varna, and that Lord RAGLAN was to embark at Varna in the *Caradoc* on the 2d inst. and the expedition was to rendezvous at Baltschik. Intelligence from Varna of the 29th ult. date, states that Her Majesty's Guards and the 28th, 42d, 44th, 79th, and 93d British Regiments had positively embarked, and that the light division was under orders to embark; that Lord CARDIGAN's Division was also under orders to embark at Varna; that a great portion of the French force was to embark at Bourgas and Baltschik, and that the whole expedition against the Russian stronghold is composed of 25,000 British, 26,000 French, and 20,000 Turks. General Sir JOHN BURGOYNE had arrived at Varna; the cholera had almost entirely disappeared, and the troops are described as animated with great enthusiasm. Marshal ST. ARNAUD is stated to have issued an order expressing a conviction that Sebastopol would be taken and held as a guarantee of peace. The entire *materiel* for the attack was shipped off Varna, and all provisions for the Allied forces were to be sent to the Crimea after the 1st inst.

Amid all this talk, threatening and fuming, it is not a little interesting, though shocking to abhorrers of bloodshed, to watch the extreme impatience and anxiety of the public to learn of the actual setting out of the expedition. The old folks are at a loss to guess why the custom of a long peace should cause a natural impatience for warlike intelligence, but we must think that the wonderful additions that the last 40 years have made to the means of rapid locomotion, and almost unlimited capacity of conveyance in that rapid locomotion, as well as the miraculous power of instantaneous communication of intelligence or orders, ought to render such enterprises as the allies are now embarked in, not more, but less tardy of execution than similar enterprises were half a century ago. It is not forgotten that on the 12th of July, 1808, Sir ARTHUR WELLESLEY's expedition, which had been some time detained by adverse winds, there being no steamers in those days, sailed from the Cove of Cork. The voyage to Portugal was tedious, occupying nearly three weeks, and it was not before the 1st of August that the British force commenced its disembarkation. On the 21st, the victory of Vimeira was won; in a day or two the city of Lisbon was surrendered, and the whole kingdom of Portugal evacuated by a formal agreement on the part of the French General. Thus, in the days of no steamers, no electro telegraph, none of the vast improvements of modern war, was a kingdom with its capital won by some 20,000 men within two months. Now, really it cannot be called an ignorant impatience which compares this result with the case of 100,000 men six months standing positively idle, or if employed, engaged only in the sad service of burying the multitudes of their dead stricken down by pestilence. Certain it is that however great successes may attend the allied expedition against Sebastopol, the Governments at home who have controlled it and tied up the hands of its officers, can never be charged with burning anxiety for rapidity of action.

It is also announced to-day by telegraph on the authority of a Vienna paper, that a Greek conspiracy to destroy Lord RAGLAN and the Omer chiefs of the allied army, has been discovered at Galatia, and that the conspirators have been arrested; also that in Asia, SCHAMYL with 20,000 Circassians had made an incursion into Georgia, defeated the Russians and carried off some important hostages.

Concurrently with these important announcements to-day, news is brought that at a Cabinet Council held in Vienna on the 6th, at which the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH presided in person, it was decided that the rejection of the guarantees required by Austria and the Western Powers did not amount to a *casus belli* against Russia, but that Austria would persevere in supporting those conditions, and would maintain her neutral position while she awaits the result of the attack by the Allied Powers on Sebastopol. It therefore appears that, as Russia has not thought fit to resent, by any overt measures, the conduct of Austria in allying herself to the Sultan, Austria determines that it has not at this moment a sufficient inducement to give a more hostile character to its attitude, and in short to invade the Russian territories, which must have ensued had not war been declared between the two Empires. It is to-day wisely argued that Austria, more than any other State, is interested in preventing the extension of hostilities on a field so close to herself, and that she bases her present seeming policy on the hope that the success of the allied forces in the Crimea may render both parties more anxious to settle the rumpus. Austria, therefore, is supposed to infer that if Sebastopol falls, the one party will be sufficiently satisfied with its success, and the other with its defeat, to render a renewal of negotiation not only possible but more than probable, and that the Great Bear will eagerly embrace offers he has hitherto so imperiously rejected. This is all very fine, so far as paper hopes and expectations go; but then we all know that by the latest communications exchanged between Austria and Prussia, Master NICHOLAS was further than ever from yielding to terms; and it is also known that he had full intelligence of the intended attack on Sebastopol; and, unless he be worse than an idiot, must have maturely calculated its power of resistance.

The news received to-day of the actual movement of the expedition against Sebastopol, is however sadly dampened in its effect on the public, by the announcement that in reality and effect the campaign in the Baltic has closed for the year. It is announced that General BARRAGUAY D'HILLIERS, with his staff, arrived on the 7th inst. at Dantzic, and immediately left overland for Paris. So we may consider the game as up in that quarter. The fleets unsupported by land forces can only cruise about, frightening the Russian men-of-war into their cowardly holes. The extreme shallowness of the waters prevent the large ships of war of the Allies going near them. In about a couple of months, therefore, the fleets must be making way from the Baltic, if it is not intended that they shall be frozen in there for the Winter. During their absence the Czar will probably have time and opportunity to repossess himself of the Aland Islands, and reentrench himself there if he desire. From that advanced post it is feared he may threaten Stockholm until the tardy return of a Baltic Spring enables the Allies to reappear in the waters of that Russian Lake. The dismounted [illegible] stations of Bomarsund invite him to return with such vengeance on the inhabitants for the loyalty they have shown towards the Allies as will effectually prevent any of his Finnish subjects from committing themselves by similar overt acts in future. These matters afford subject of grave consideration, and have been the prominent topics of discussion to-day in London, and people begin to regard Sir CHARLES NAPIER's account of the narrow and shallow crooks of water leading to the Russian Baltic strongholds, and of the Russian defensive arrangements at those places, as meaning that they cannot be attacked from the sea. It is also sadly evident that the Admirals of the Allied fleets have not been provided with steamers and gunboats of sufficiently shallow draught for such undertakings; and to risk men-of-war would be madness. It now only remains to be seen whether the fleet of gunboats now fitting out in England, and which are armed with guns to throw 84lb. shot and shell a distance far beyond anything before seen, can get to the Baltic in time for this season's work. The rapidity and earnestness with which these vessels are being pushed on, leads to the belief that the Government have such intentions and expectations, so that although friend NICHOLAS may seem to be in a fair way of having business for a time all his own way in that quarter, it may yet turn out very differently.

SPAIN AND SOULE.

Spain, SOULE and Cuba, run together. Anyhow the Spaniards have made up their minds that the pistols-and-coffee American Minister is in league with all fill bdstero expeditions past and present, and moreover that he is concocting mightier ones to grace the future. Something is evidently in the wind. SOULE has cleared out from Madrid and all the Dons hope and wish he may not favor them with his presence again. Domestic troubles do not seem enough for these worthies, so the spirit of SOULE is made to rise up in judgment against them. Little sympathy do the Spaniards find in England, the whole world having resolved that nothing of any good can come from Spanish rule anywhere; that faithlessness is the national characteristic, its talked of pride meaning nothing better than atrocious falsity and duplicity. Whatever may befall Spain or its Cuban possession she will look vainly to the English Government for help. Lord PALMERSTON's exposure of his observance of treaties has settled that much. Mr. SOULE, the Spaniards say, is gone to the Pyrences, and that he has no intention of returning to Madrid. That they have evidence of his being connected directly with parties intending another descent on Cuba, and that he has used his official position to advance and aid the objects of the expedition. Some of the Spanish papers go further than this. They declare that President PIERCE sent him to Madrid for the purpose; that he was picked out specially, and then they delightfully refresh the minds of doubters by calling to their recollection that good Mr SOULE was serenaded by the New-York fillibusters when on the eve of setting out from New-York to honor Madrid with his presence; and moreover on the occasion referred to he threw up his hat for fillibusterism and avowed himself an out and outer.

In so far as its home affairs are concerned the Spanish Government seems to be rapidly settling down into the saddle, after a rather rough ride to power over the barricades. ESPARTERO has got rid of a real difficulty in aiding or wiaking at the flight into Portugal, of the wicked old Queen Mother. She has saved his life, but seems likely to lose her pension. No human being seems to have any sympathy for her; in being quit of the embarrassments of having to try and perhaps destroy the mother of the sovereign, however, the seemingly promising revolution escapes from a serious dilemma. The easy way in which the Government has succeeded in abolishing the revolutionary clubs, shows the great confidence of the public in ESPARTERO.

ARCHDEACON WILBERFORCE.

There is renewed commotion in the English religious world. Another son of the great and good WILBERFORCE shows more than symptoms of an immediate junction with Romanism. An elder brother, a most excellent and good man, a clergyman of the Church of England, it will be remembered joined the Romish Church some few years since. Archdeacon WILBERFORCE, who I now refer to, has just resigned his dignity and divested himself of all his trusts and preferments ecclesiastical, "putting himself as far as possible into the condition of a lay member of the Church," as he says. The resignation has been accepted by the Archbishop without any limitation. The Bishop WILBERFORCE, or as he is termed "Slippery Sam" is the only member of the family now really left in the Established Church, but as he has more substantial *liaisons* to the Church than either of his brothers, folks do not expect him hastily to quit the ship.

PRINCE ALBERT AND NAPOLEON.

Prince ALBERT and LOUIS NAPOLEON have been reviewing the French Legions, and hob-nobbing together in grand style at Boulogne. As the Frenchmen say, it has been "one most grand affaire." The papers are filled with details of the pageant. Good effects cannot fail to result from the Prince's visit to the Emperor. At such a moment as the present it is especially well timed.

THE CHOLERA IN LONDON.

London just now is quite in a ferment about the Cholera, but I am inclined to believe that much of the excitement results from the earnest labors of the new Government Board of Health in driving at the root of pollution and disease, and thereby laying bare the truth of the case, than from any actual large increase in the number of cases. We know now that every cholera death and case is faithfully made public. We know also of the deadly existing causes. Within the last two days the Board have actually stopped the traffic of numerous streets. This is carrying things with a high hand. The object is to effect thorough cleansing and purification of existing known nuisances, so numerous and disgusting in these barricaded localities as to make their being closed up necessitous. Of course the shopkeepers in them are frenzied, but we all know that loss of profits will do much in making them assist in cleansing. The bad name also attached to all tabooed quarters is a grand incentive to avoid the dread denunciation. Among the streets stopped up is the celebrated Wardour-street, wherein congregate the vendors of all sorts of curiosities and pretended antiquities, dealers in pieces of the Holy Cross, teeth of apostles and martyrs, and such like marvels. These worthies are in perfect dismay. The Board of Health report shows a large increase, not certainly to be wondered at, looking at what I state. I am told, however, by physicians in the great public Hospitals, that for every one patient who has died of the disease two have died of frighe; and certainly this effect of panic seems peculiarly well established in regard to Cholera. Then, again, the innumerable infallible specifics which have of late been pressed upon a gullible public in the public prints, and by private circulation from hand to hand, are in themselves enough to account for a large increase in the weekly mortality, even though there had been no epidemic in the case. It has been truly said that a new category of disease ought to be added in the Registrar's returns: "Died of an infallible remedy." If this applies to London, how much more so does it to New-York, where quack medicines are in rampant ascendancy. All the old women in London believe that the plague is again among us. Nothing but the plague, so direfully chronicled by DEFOE, can impel the necessity of blocking up public thoroughfares. At the end of the streets so banned by lawful authority, you may all day long see crowds of people gaping with consternation; and from the looks of many it is not unreasonable to expect that they must be Cholera subjects ere many hours. Panic is written on their faces.

Death of a valuable Public Officer.

From the Washington Star.

We are pained to announce the sudden death of Mr. JOHN L. BARNHILL, one of the principal accountants of the General Land Offices, which took place about 1 o'clock last night, at his residence in this city. He returned yesterday morning from a flying visit to the Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, and other points in the Northwest, whither he was dispatched on official business. He was at his office at 11 A. M., [illegible] gives a large circle of admiring friends; for being very widely known in this community, has many admirable qualities, and the fact that he was notoriously one of the very best clerks under the General Government, rendered him an unusual favorite. He was unmarried. It should not be concluded from this case that there is any cholera in this city. Mr. B. contracted the disease in traveling through the region in which it prevails. It is the only case that has occurred here this season, except the one growing out of over-eating soft crabs, and over drinking bad brandy, some months since.

THE FUTURE OF SPAIN AND CUBA.

Letter from Ledru Rollin.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 1, 1854.

As you know the connections I have with the leaders of the Spanish Democracy, you request me to express my personal impression upon the future prospects of the revolutionary movement in that country.

According to my views, there is no doubt but that it will terminate in the proclamation of the Republic.

Whether that republic will be proclaimed within a few days, or within a few weeks, that may depend on circumstances; but certainly it is not the less in the main the desire of the country. In effect, what signifies the shout uttered from one end of Spain to the other of *Viva la Moralidad*, if not "Down with the dilapidations, the extortions, the lewd caprices, and the debauches of monarchy?" It is in Spain, principally, that monarchy has been tried under all its forms, all its colors, all its shades, from the most tyrannical to the most moderate. Under all these attempts without exception, perjury, robberies, *cynicism* of immorality have been driven to an excess.

How, and wherefore, should a trial so many times renewed, and ever unprofitably, begin afresh? Thus, logically the people of this country must conclude to self-government, that is to say to a Republic, so no hesitation can be allowed as to the aim. But will they march directly with one bound, towards this aim, or will they go through the temporizations and preliminaries of civil war to reach it? This is the only serious question, and America can do much in this question.

Here, I will not speak of principles. * * * * Let us then speak of interest—palpable and real interest.

(After discussing the various modes of acquiring Cuba, M. ROLLIN continues.) Would it not be greater and more legitimate to assist Democracy in the mother-country herself?

Believe me, it is in that noble and official assistance that resides the solution of the problem, a legitimate, honest, incontestible solution, the only one worthy of mighty America. In the midst of the pretenders who are on the point of disputing for the Empire, in the midst of the European Governments who, by their influence, will essay to weigh down the balance in favor of any restoration whatsoever, America has, in effect, her part already traced. It is to declare, by a solemn resolution of her Congress, that she offers her good wishes in behalf of the republican cause; that she is ready to assist it with her vessels and sword. That would be sufficient to cause the Republic to be proclaimed, or if already proclaimed, to protect it against its enemies of the morrow—the greatest and most serious danger.

By thus serving the general cause of liberty, America will have served her own cause. For in the very name of the sovereignty of the people proclaimed in the mother-country, Cuba, if really in affinity with America, will be able spontaneously, without violence, without possible reclamation, to unite to that America to which it is so contiguous, and towards which it is attracted by her youth, her force, and the course of things.

By following that large and fertile method, the question is elevated and dignified. It is not only the conquest of one small place more upon the globe, but it is the conquest of an imperishable place in the records of history.

Who is able to restrain America while she is faithful to Democracy on both continents? She who possesses an exuberance of life and force—who alone in the world holds treasures in reserve which permit her to rush into the chances of a generous struggle without overtaxing her citizens; she, in a word, who must feel, that were Democracy once vanquished and enchained perhaps for long in Europe, she herself would become the aim of despots who would attack her sail floating under all winds, her immense commercial relations, her ever new and increasing extension.

Let her understand that by helping Democratic Spain she will assist at the same time all Democracies, (for they are brotherly united,) and she will defend herself. Besides in the midst of her (illimited) prosperities, is not her conscience ever troubled at the idea that the patriots who sigh under oppression beyond the Atlantic, are the sons of those who contributed to conquer her own independence?

Is the heart of the nation less faithful to memory than the frail canvas? For a commemorative picture is still suspended to the walls of the Capitol, the picture of the battle of Yorktown, in which the fate of the rising nation was decided, and where the American army commanded by LAFAYETTE, and the French army commanded by VIOMENIL, mingled their blood under the fire of the English batteries for the holy cause of Liberty.

Since nearly 80 years this picture is waiting for its counterpart in history..... Will it at length be given by the good genius of America?

I wish it sincerely for her own glory, and hope, dear citizen, my thought will be understood through my bad English, as the heart will make its way notwithstanding the language.

Yours truly, LEDRU ROLLIN.

To GEORGE N. SANDERS.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

John Mitchel's Second Postscript to the Right Rev. John Hughes,

CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP OF NEW-YORK.

From the Citizen, of Sept. 23.

Your Grace treats the communications which I have taken the liberty of addressing to you, with "silent contempt." But it is too late, Bishop. If that was to be your policy, you ought not to have set on "Philo-Veritas" to abuse me at so shocking a rate. If General CASS' great speech, as you boast in your reply, could so little disturb your *nycticorax in domicilio*, that not a featheret of the little bird's wings was ruffled, you can hardly say the same now in my case. Your night-bird was at least once ruffled on his perch; nay, the neighbors thought they heard him scream like a scolding cockatoo. Now he is as dumb as one of those night hawks that Æ ltinus shewed to Pantagruel on the Ringing Island, so dull and silent among all the chattering priest-hawks and pope-hawks of that singular country.

But I attribute your Grace's silence rather to that same deliberate caution and circumspection which kept JOHN DE LA CASSE, Archbishop of Benevento, near forty years of his life composing his *Galatea*; "and when the thing came out, it was not above half the size of a Rider's almanac." You took three weeks to reply to the Senator—I will allow you a year.

And truly, however, insignificant I may be accounted (being, as you say, only "the same JOHN MITCHEL,") yet the topics I have urged do seem to call for some notice at your Grace's hands. I have shown, out of your own mouth, that you are hostile to religious freedom, except where Catholics are the weaker party: that you and all your order are also hostile to Republicanism, both in Europe and in America; that, more especially, the whole power of the Church is exerted in Ireland to sustain even British dominion rather than let the Irish become Republican;—that your intolerant and ultramontane principles are repudiated by as good Catholic Bishops as your Grace;—and that here in America you are bringing your flock into discredit as Republican citizens, by the dissemination (however, covert and cunning) of doctrines only befitting Austrian serfs. And yet you do not think all this worthy of an answer! I cannot believe it. Be[illegible] and all doubt you are preparing a [illegible] and are only inviting the deliberation of the Grace of Benevento, weighing your words, [illegible] the "orders of language" you deem to employ, and deciding in which of your characters you will appear.

Awaiting the appearance of this work of art, I proceed to consider some points connected with the temporalities of your church.

And first what portentous and fearful vision is this, looming like a black cloud over the lakes of the North? An excommunication! "Given in the Feast of the Octave of Corpus Christi, 23d June, 1854, from our residence in Buffalo," declaring MARTIN ROTH, ALEX. ALEXANDRINE, MICHAEL MESMER, JACOB WILHELM, GEORGE FISHER, NICOLAUS OTTENTOT, J. P. BERNARDINER, "excommunicated with the major or greater excommunication," in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost. What had they perpetrated, these accursed sinners? Surely some horrible crime.

Mos parentis erubescens vel
Frugisse servicem, et pauperibus
Sparsisse necessaria erbere
Harpitis——.

No such matter, the poor men have only embraced the damnable heresy, "that temporalities have nothing to do with spiritualities." (See their letter to the Buffalo *Comercial Advertiser*,) and acting upon that opinion they have refused to violate the act of incorporation of St. Louis Church, by giving up their trusteeship and handing over (in violation of the terms of that trusteeship,) the whole Church property to Bishop TIMON.

I have inquired with some curiosity into the circumstances of this controversy, and, I find that shortly after your Grace last returned from Rome, where you were consulting for the welfare of the Church, (but where it is *impossible* that you could have been trying to secure a Cardinal's Hat,) there was, in the year 1852, a great National Council of Bishops at Baltimore, whence issued a Pastoral expressly laying down the doctrine of Church property, as follows:

Whatever is offered to God, and solemnly consecrated to his service, whether it be the material temple in which his worshippers assemble, or the ground set apart for the interment of those who repose in God's field awaiting the promised resurrection, or property, real or personal, intended for the purposes of Divine service, or for the education, support and maintenance of the clergy,—every such thing is owned and belongs to *the Church*, and cannot be withdrawn from the service of God without the guilt of sacrilege. *The donors or donors of such gifts can exercise no right or ownership over them.* With these temporal things, thus separated from common purposes and set apart for the service of the sanctuary, the Church cannot allow any interference *that is not subordinate to her authority.* The Bishop of each diocese is the representative and organ of that authority, and, without his consent, no arrangement, however in itself *of a purely temporal nature*, that has reference to religious worship, has, or can have, force or validity. * * * * * * And we further declare that whenever the Bishop of a diocese sanctions such arrangements, or acquiesces in them, those charged with the care of church temporalities, whether laymen or clergymen, are bound *to render an account of their administration to the Bishop*, agreeably to the rule prescribed in such cases by the Holy Council of Trent.

And even this was only a reaffirmation of Article 4 of the decrees of the Baltimore Provincial Council held in 1849.

"The fathers ordain, that all churches and other ecclesiastical property, which have been acquired by donations or the offerings of the faithful, for religious or charitable use, belong to the Bishop of the Diocese; unless it shall be made to appear, and be confirmed by writings, that it was granted to some religious order of monks, or to some congregation of priests for their use."

Ever since your Grace's return from Rome, as aforesaid, strenuous exertions have been used by the Bishops to get hold of the absolute title to ecclesiastical property, and put an end to those simple arrangements which the people who built the churches and created the property had made for their temporal administration; simple arrangements which the Baltimore Pastoral calls

"Attempts to apply to the Catholic Church in the administration of the temporalities belonging to her, principles and rules foreign to her spirit, and irreconcilable with the authority of her Pastors."

Catholic Churches in America were built, it seems, usually by the contributions of the people, and in many places the most liberal contributors were American Protestants. Lay Trustees were appointed, and in them vested the legal title for the benefit of the Catholics of the place. This very plain and satisfactory system the Pastoral treats as an *an exercise of the right of ownership by the donors* over what they had given for pious uses. The Trusteeship your Pastoral calls an "interference." And forthwith all the Bishops proceed, armed with these articles and Pastorals, to frighten, persuade, coerce or curse the Trustees out of their responsible office. In a circular of yours, dated March, 16, 1852, I find that even then "the Bishops of New-York, Albany and Buffalo were legally the owners in the fee simple of nearly all the religious and charitable property existing within their several ecclesiastical jurisdictions"—a circumstance which, unsatisfactory as it may be to the Catholic laity, and still more to the Protestant contributors, at least enables you and your brother Prelates to exercise the greater power over your flocks, and facilitates the turning of their franchises to political account, not of this Republic, but of Holy Church.

However that may be, you have the lands, churches and cemeteries in fee-simple. None of the Boards of Trustees so far as I have been able to inform myself, have held out against you, except these excommunicated men of Buffalo; and although there are still Trustees of one of the New-York churches, in whom also the legal property of Calvary Cemetery is vested, yet they are your Grace's creatures and servants; and, according to the principles of the Pastoral, render their accounts to you.

This system brings the church not only great power, but also much money. There are pew rents in all the churches; the cemeteries alone are a source of vast revenue; and there is a natural curiosity to know what becomes of it. It is not devoted to the religious colleges, such as Fordham, for they support themselves by students' fees, nor to the repairs of churches; for if a pane of glass or a staircase is broken in any church of New-York, contributions are begged from the parishioners. Bishop TIMON, of Buffalo, who is in actual possession, "in fee simple," as you say, of every church and burying-ground in his diocese, except one, has been craving the faithful for money to establish an hospital. The inferior clergy are paid by their "dues" on marriages and baptisms, and also receive something out of the pew-rents; but on the whole, your Grace and the other Bishops must be in receipt of a very large revenue out of church property.

I do not mean to charge you or them with squandering it in personal expenses. It were better that you did so. But you would not know how to spend so much money upon yourselves—as any richly-paid Protestant clergy are so skilful. Having no families, you have no bills to pay for the cigars and gambling losses of your sons; neither have you bevies of daughters to dress through Broadway, or dance the *Schottische* at Newport. The ordinary channels of worldly extravagance are closed against you; and I presume there are few Catholic clergymen guilty of the crime of *rapine*, or robbery of the poor, for the supply of their own luxury. Most undoubtedly you expend these revenues for pious purposes; but, then comes the question, what are pious uses? Judging from the tenor of your writings, and those of Dr. BROWNSON, and the rest of the Catholic Press, one may well imagine that no expense could be more sanctified, in your opinion, than (for instance) a judicious outlay in Europe for the aid of the Pope and his allies against the "infidel" Red Republicans—the powers of the earth and the air, that have banded themselves together for the subversion of thrones, and altars, and all things sacred.

Beyond question, the Pope wants money, as you must have had occasion to remark when last in Rome. Your Grace, for the advancement of religion, wants a Scarlet Hat. A ghastly thought it would be to many a republican Irishman in America, if he could conceive it possible that he may be christened, married, buried here, for the benefit of PIUS the Ninth, and to maintain the Inquisitors in the Holy office. Many a man who sleeps in Calvary could not lie quiet in his grave if it should turn out that the price of his long home goes to pay his Holiness' guards and the Detective Police of Rome.

If this, or the like of this, were the pious use to which those moneys are applied, most laymen will be of opinion that they had been better expended in the payment of gambling debts, or the dressing of fashionable daughters. Once for all, Bishop, will your Grace vouchsafe to reveal, and the other citizens of the Republic, why it is that such plums have been taken to get all this property into the hands of priests, and what is done with the proceeds thereof?

There is a great struggle impending between the Despotisms and the People. That your Grace and the church are firmly allied with the Despotisms, and against the People, is plain enough; and I believe the latter will soon tire of keeping up out of their honest earnings a powerful and wealthy clerical corporation to fight against them.

In this country the only real division amongst Irishmen is that between thoroughgoing Republicans, and those who are too genteel-ridden to dare be Republicans. The Republican party is every day growing stronger, more resolute, and more red. If the Church have indeed finally resolved to stand or fall with the tyrants,—then, down goes the Church.

JOHN MITCHEL.

☞ The Montgomery *Advertiser* says of HARPER'S and PUTNAM'S monthlies:

"Our people would not for a moment scruple to hang as abolitionists who should come among us, and preach such doctrines as these magazines are disseminating in our midst, and for which we PAY a large sum of money."

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

Church Intelligence.

Geo. Keene Warner, A. M., has been admitted to the order of Deacons in the Diocese of Maryland; and Dr. John C. Eccleston has received recommendation to the same office in the Diocese of Pennsylvania; Rev. James Philleo has been admitted to the order of the Priesthood in the Diocese of Mississippi; Rev. James De Koven has accepted a call to the Episcopal Church in Delafield, Wis.; and Rev. Hugh Miller has accepted the pastorship of St. John's Church, Portage, Wis.

Rev. D. W. C. Loop has accepted the charge of the Episcopal parishes of Christ Church, Quakertown, and St. Peter's Church, Oxford, Conn.

Rev. Mr. Hobart has resigned the pastoral charge of St. Paul's (Methodist Episcopal) Church in Fall River, Mass.

Rev. N. Merriam has resigned the Baptist pastorship in Ashland, Mass., for want of sufficient support.

Rev. J. T. Smith, of Montville, Mass., has accepted the call of the Baptist Church in Bristol, Conn.

Rev. Robert Reed has been installed pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Brookland, by the Pittsburg (Penn.) Presbytery.

Rev. Dr. Nevins, of Cleveland, Ohio, has accepted the pastoral call of the Second Congregational Church in Walpole, Mass.

Rev. T. C. Moulton, late of the Meadville Theological Seminary, has been ordained at Austinburg, Western Reserve, Ohio.

Rev. D. C. Eddy, of the First Baptist Church in Lowell, Mass., has declined all the calls extended to him from other churches.

Rev. William A. Stearns, D.D., has resigned the pastoral charge of the Congregational Church in Cambridge port, Mass.

Rev. Archibald Geikie, of Edinburg, and late of Toronto, Canada, has taken the pastoral charge of the Church in Colebrook, Conn.

Rev. George H. Houghton has been instituted rector of the Church of the Transfiguration, this City.

Rev. W. E. Sorrence, of Philadelphia, has received a call to the Presbyterian Church of Lancaster, Penn.

Rev. Richard Temple has resigned the rectorship of Christ Church, in Brownsville.

A new Baptist Church has been organized in Southport, and received ecclesiastical recognition.

Rev. J. T. Goodrich has become pastor of the Universalist Church, in Reading, Penn.

Rev. Mr. Brigham has been dismissed from the Congregational pastorate in Enfield, Conn.

Rev. A. D. Mayo, of Gloucester, Mass., has accepted a call to labor in Cleveland, Ohio.

A new Roman Catholic Church edifice is to be erected in Springfield, Mass, at a cost of $25,000.

Rev. Dr. Anderson has declined the pastoral charge of the Church in Chilicothe, Ohio.

Rev. Horace Stringfellow has resigned the rectorship of St. Paul's Church, Petersburg, Va.

Rev Francis B. Wheeler, of Brandon, Vt., has received an invitation to settle in Saco, Me.

Rev. Maltby Gelston, of Rushville, N. Y., has resigned his ministerial charge in that place.

Rev. Wm. T. Brantly has resigned the pastorship of the First Baptist Church in Philadelphia.

Missionary and Revival Items.

The whole field occupied by the Western Asia Missions of the American Board, extends from Constantinople to Mosul, and from the Caucasus and Ararat to Lebanon. The total number of missionary laborers in these countries, male and female, American and native, is 136. In fifty places there are stated congregations, and 160 Bible classes. Bibles, books and tracts, have been circulated, during twenty years, by the American Mission, to the extent of 109,000,000 pages. 450 books and tracts have been issued from their presses, and 250 more from other missionary presses in the Levant, making, in all, 700, chiefly in Armenian, Armeno-Turkish, Arabic and Greek.

The sum of £56,000 was expended by the London Propagation Society, last year, for the maintenance, in whole or in part, of 447 missionaries, and 700 catechists, schoolmasters and theological students. Though, for upwards of a century, this Society's operations have virtually been limited to the North American and West India Colonies, yet within the last thirty or forty years they have been extended to India, Van Dieman's Land, New-Zealand, South Africa and Borneo; and within the same period 25 additional Colonial Bishoprics have been founded, the Society having missionary stations in 21 of these.

Dr. Bectleben—a pious physician, who has for eight years resided in the island of Loo Choo—is about to visit Hong Kong, in one of the vessels of the United States squadron, for the purpose of taking measures, with the Bishop of Victoria, for printing his Japanese and Loo Chooan versions of the Holy Scriptures. In the pure Japanese, the four Gospels and the Acts, and in the Loo Chooan—a variety of the Japanese—St. Luke, St. John, the Acts, and the Epistle to the Romans, are ready for publication.

The Committee on Missions and Education of the Episcopal Church, in the Diocese of Ohio, has made it a special duty of its agent to look out and encourage young men in the ministry. He is authorised to pledge all needed assistance for twenty weeks, as a trial term, in the preparatory, the collegiate, or the theological department of Kenyon College, to as many as he may find and judge deserving.

Within six years and a half from the arrival of the missionaries of the Church Missionary Society in Abbaokuta, West Africa, hundreds of the natives have been baptised, and there are now three hundred and thirty-three candidates for baptism, three hundred and fifty adult Sunday-school teachers, and two hundred and thirty-three communicants.

Rev. Mr. Jost, who is in charge of the German Missions, makes a very favorable report of the same, and especially of the happy results of a recent camp meeting held on Long Island, when 16 Missionaries were present. Among other incidents, mention is made of the conversion of a young Jew, and his baptism before a large congregation.

The wife of Rev. Mr. Nutting, missionary in Syria, died at Aintab, July 9, the wife of one year, the mother of one week. She was formerly of Geneva, N. Y., her maiden name being Hodges.

Revivals of religion are reported in the Baptist Churches in Peekskill, N. Y., and Staunton River, Va.

The *Southern Presbyterian* mentions revivals of religion in a large number of the churches in Georgia, aided by the labors of Rev. Dr. Baker.

The Soldiers' Friend Society, of England, has sent out two missionaries to the seat of war in the East.

A Chinese missionary, of the Roman Catholic Church, has arrived in San Francisco, to labor among his countrymen.

General and Personal Matters.

A curious fact, not generally known, is related of Rev. Seth Noble, for some years pastor of the Congregational church in Montgomery, Mass., viz: that his fondness for the tune "Bangor" was the cause of that name being bestowed upon that city in Maine. He was preaching at that point when the town was incorporated, and went to Boston in behalf of the people to present their petition for incorporation. The petitioners wished the name to be "Sunfield," but he struck out that word and inserted the name of his favorite tune, Bangor, and Bangor it remains. Mr. N. died in Ohio, in 1807.

The *Christian Inquirer*, in an article on Harvard University, expresses its satisfaction that a theologian is again at the head of that Institution, but says that the Theological School needs more strength and number in its faculty and its students, and that the churches and the clergy are in the main responsible for the present state of things. It also regards the Corporation of the College as not nearly so mindful of the religious welfare of the College or the dignity of sacred studies, or of other matters much nearer the Price-Current and the Cotton Market.

President Lord, of Dartmouth College, New-Hampshire, one of the most talented divines in New-England, is the author of a pamphlet recently published, entitled "A Letter of Inquiry to the Ministers of the Gospel, of all denominations, on Slavery, by a Northern Presbyter." It is a quiet defence of Slavery from an unexpected source, and will doubtless elicit an important discussion. The pamphlet is ably written, but shows the author's mind to be at a singular distance from the minds of all his contemporaries in respect to the matter discussed. The "Letter" may be said to be a sort of "second treble" to Professor Stuart's "Conscience and the Constitution."

Street-preaching, in some of the Scotch cities, has been practiced of late, with very encouraging success. One writer raises the inquiry whether street-preaching might not, with advantage, be introduced into the pulpit. He thinks the peculiar effect of preaching in the streets comes from a peculiar manner which preaching assumes when it attempts to gather crowds in the streets; and that if preachers would, in their pulpits, assume that peculiar manner, and preach as they would in the streets, they would soon fill their houses with the same kind of hearers.

The Boston *Puritan Recorder*, alluding to the probable application of Utah for admission into the Union, with *its* "peculiar institution," hopes that the effort will be thoroughly resisted and defeated. It says, with reference to Mormon polygamy: "That which Christianity and our laws have made to be crime, now claims protection under the name of a Religion; and the principles of religious toleration are appealed to, in support of the morals of Sodom. The fallacy of this shallow and injurious pretence needs to be exposed."

A writer in *Blackwood's Maagazine* says that, with the exception of Spain, Belgium is probably the most complete Roman Catholic sovereignty in Europe. Its peculiarity in this respect is one of the first things noticed by a stranger at Brussels. Upon a Sunday, for example, he sees the shops open on every side; priests in their long gowns everywhere in the streets; people of all ranks crowding to mass; the mechanical crossings of the Catholics in the remotest places where the tinklings of the church bells can be heard,—all tell of the fact.

At the last meeting of the New School Assembly there was a deficiency of $22,000 needed to make up the hundred thousand proposed to be raised for Church Erection. A day was appointed—viz.: the last Sabbath in July—for collections to be taken by those churches that had made no collections for the object. This appointment, however, seems to have been in a great degree unproductive—reports of collections having been received by the Committee from only nine churches, out of the many hundreds appealed to.

The General Association of the Congregational and Presbyterian Churches of New-Hampshire, recently assembled at Derry, was the largest meeting of that body ever held. The reports from the various district associations exhibit a state of outward religious prosperity, and though no powerful revivals have taken place, still the conversions during the year amount to about 1,200. The death of two aged ministers was mentioned in the reports, viz.: Rev. Dr. Robinson, of Stoddard, and Rev. Mr. Hill, of Mason.

The Connecticut Universalist State Convention, just held at Granby, was largely attended Resolutions were adopted in favor of a Prohibitory Liquor law, denouncing the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise as a daring violation of solemn compact, declaring the restoration of the ancient landmark of Freedom as the first and most important duty of Congress, and claiming the unconditional repeal of the Fugitive Slave law as imperatively demanded by Christian right and justice.

In the new Episcopal Church in Burlington, N.J., is a bishop's pastoral staff made up of the old oak found in the ruins of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, at the time when it was restored to the Church and rebuilt as a Missionary College. It is shod with metal, has an *Agnus Dei* carved in the floriated head, and is adorned with color and gilding. It was presented several years ago to Bishop Doane, by Mr. Hope, the munificent founder of St. Augustine Missionary College.

Among the most costly church edifices already erected, or in process of building in San Francisco, are, the First Congregational Church, cost $60,000; the Catholic Cathedral, $200,000; Jewish Synagogue, $40,000; two Baptist Churches, $100,000; Calvary Church, $60,000. Recently the First Congregational Church have paid off a mortgage debt of $32,000 on their house of worship.

The Unitarian Association have just issued a book containing two discourses; one on the "Evil of Sin," by Rev. Dr. Channing, and another on the "Law of Retribution," by Dr. Dewey. These discourses, being issued under the sanction of the Association and with its endorsement, may be taken as showing the present type of Unitarianism on these two points.

The Livingston *Journal* records the decease of Rev. Abraham Foreman, an old resident of Geneseo. He was sixty-five years of age, and for more than thirty had lived in that place, for some of the time pastor of the Presbyterian Church. For many years past he lived quite secluded, being rather eccentric, though highly esteemed by the entire community.

The Committee to select a site for the Methodist Book Concern at Nashville, have purchased a piece of ground for $30,000. It is a very eligible spot, and is immediately adjacent to the City Hotel.

A Special Convention, for the election of a Bishop, has been ordered by the Standing Committee of Rhode Island, to meet on the 26th inst.

CITY FINANCES.

Annual Report of the Comptroller.

The following Report was received by the Board of Aldermen on Thursday night, and ordered to be printed:

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, No. 5 Hall of Records,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1854.

To the Common Council:

The twentieth section of the Charter of 1830 provides as follows:

Sec. 20. "It shall be the duty of the Common Council to publish, two months before the annual election of Charter officers in each year, for the general information of the citizens of New-York, a full and detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Corporation, during the year ending on the first day of the month in which said publication is made; and in every such statement, the different sources of City revenue, and the amount received from each; the several appropriations made by the Common Council; the objects for which the same were made, and the amount of moneys expended under each; the moneys borrowed on the credit of the Corporation; the authority under which each loan was made, and the terms on which the same was obtained, shall be clearly and particularly specified."

This report is intended to embrace the financial operations of the City Government for twelve months, commencing on the 1st day of July, 1853, and extending to the 1st of July, 1854, thus covering six months of the year 1853, and the same number of months of 1854.

The information required by the preceding section to be published "two months before the annual election of Charter officers in each year, for the general information of the citizens of New-York," may be classed under the following heads, viz.:

1. "The different sources of City revenue, and the amount received from each."
2. "The several appropriations made by the Common Council."
3. "The objects for which the same were made."
4. "The amount of money expended under each."
5. "The moneys borrowed on the credit of the Corporation."
6. "The authority under which each loan was made, and the terms on which the same was obtained."

Statement No. 1, annexed to this report, shows the amount of revenue received by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the payment of the City Debt, the sources from which it was derived, and the application of the same.

This statement shows a balance on hand, July 1, 1853, of $206,894 50
Received during the year ending June 30, 1854 ..... 1,001 918 00
Total $1,208,812 50

Of this amount there was invested as follows:

In City Stocks	$262,741 00	
In Revenue Bonds	860,000 00	
Paid on account of advertising and other expenses	1,758 33	
		$1,154,499 33
Cash balance in hand July 1, 1854		$54,313 17

Statement No. 2 shows the receipts and expenditures for the year ending on the 30th of June, 1854, on account of the Sinking Fund for the payment of interest on the City debt.

The amount of cash on hand July 1, 1853, was $306,040 62

The receipts during the year have been as follows, viz:

Croton Water Rents for the year	$596,782 99	
Arrears of Croton Water Rents	8,760 33	
Rents of Real Estate	292,302 48	
Revenue Bonds	200,000 00	
Sundry other items of revenue (see statement No. 2)	173,854 07	
		$1,271,690 87
Total		$1,577,740 49
The sum paid for int. for the year is	$767,268 96	
Invested in Revenue Bonds	300,000 00	

Amount of permanent debt, viz:

Stocks, bonds and mortgages, (see statement above)	$9,190 79	1,897,670 75
Cash balance in hand, July 1, 1854		$405,330 74
Add investment in Revenue Bonds		860,000 00
Actual balance July 1, 1854		$860,330 74

Statement No. 3 shows the amount of the permanent City debt on the 1st of July, 1854, and also the amount of stocks and other securities held by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the payment of this debt.

The total amount of the debt is $12,980,886 00

The Commissioners have purchased from time to time, and now hold as an investment, a portion of the identical stock which forms part of the debt, equal to $4,240,980

They also hold bonds and mortgages and other securities, equal to ..... 972,961— 5,212,551 07

Debt unprovided for $8,748,304 93

Although no part of the principal of the permanent debt has been paid off during the year ending 1st July, 1854, yet the funds for its redemption have been increased $377,512 85, and the principal portion of this increase has been invested in the bonds constituting the debt, as shown in the schedule No. 4.

Statement No. 5, shows the amount of debt created for the erection of public buildings, the construction of docks, slips, &c. The several laws authorizing this debt to be created, make provision for its reimbursement by annual taxes, generally fifty thousand dollars in each year. The present amount of this debt is $1,054,000. Last year the total was given at $355,000. There has been paid on account of this debt during the year from the avails of taxation fifty thousand dollars, Feb. 1, 1854, on account of building stock No. 2, and Nov. 1, 1853, the sum of $5,000, being the last payment for the construction of the railing around Washington-square.

During the same period the debt payable from taxation, as shown in schedule No. 5, has been increased $154,000, as provided in chapter 201 of the laws of 1853, requiring that sum to be borrowed to pay up the mortgages on the school houses of the "Public School Society of the City of New-York." The corporate property of that Society, valued at $606,221 85, has been surrendered to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty within the year for which this report is made. The particulars respecting this transaction are detailed in the annual report from this department, dated January 30, 1854, pages 13 to 15, and reference to that report renders a repetition in this unnecessary. At the time of the surrender there were liens on a portion of the real estate amounting to $150,000. The interest generally on these mortgages was six per cent, but there was one of $40 000, on which the interest was 6½ per cent. The law authorized a loan at 5 per cent, in order to clear the property from incumbrances, to be reimbursed in twenty years by annual taxes. The amount of the loan is $154,000. The annual interest is $7,700, and there is required to be raised annually $4,657 36 to establish a sinking fund to reimburse the principal in twenty years. The total sum added annually to the taxes will be $12,357 36. There was a considerable accumulation of interest on the mortgages before the loan was effected, and this was paid from the treasury, as authorized by the law, with the exception of $56, being the interest for one year on a lien of $800, part of the purchase money of a lot in Forty-seventh-street. This sum was paid out of a check of $401 39, handed over by the Public School Society, as balance of cash on hand, payable to the order of the Mayor, which he endorsed and placed in the hands of the Comptroller. The balance of this check, $345 39 was paid into the City Treasury, and to that extent reduced the deficiency of interest payable on the mortgages from the City Treasury, and to be reimbursed by taxation

After deducting the above sum of $345 39, the sum necessary to reimburse the treasury for its advances on account arrearages of interest is $3,434 92, which sum was put in the tax levy of 1854 for this purpose

Statement No. 6 shows the whole amount of appropriations for the calendar years of 1853 and 1854; also, the expenditures for six months of the year 1853, from July 1 to December 31 and six months of the year 1854, from January 1 to July 1; also, in the last column the total sums expended under the various heads for the 12 months preceding July 1, 1854. The total sum expended for the 12 months, is $3,706,593 88. To wit:

In six months of 1853	$1,582,987 89	
In six months of 1854	2,123,605 99	
		$3,706,593 88

The following is a comparison of some of the prominent items of expenditure as shown in the report made in September, 1853, and in the 12 months embraced in the present report, viz.:

	1853.	1854.
Alms-House	$440,000	$490,000
Cleaning Streets	332,571	*319,480
Lamps and Gas	295,145	282,881
Police	613 540	720,987
Printing	74,798	77.765
Repairs and Supplies	87,581	159,985
Street Expenses (Department of Repairs and Supplies)	194,153	190,186
Salaries	284 212	280,904
Docks and Slips (new work)	168,043	182,294
Dock Repairs	43 500	27.500

*This includes $84,632 expended by the Board of Health, under the City Inspector and Sanitary Committee of 60.

The street expenses have been distributed as follows, viz.:

For Russ pavement	$130,985 05
Cook & Co., for Belgian pavement	35,164 00
Repairing pavements in street by the Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies	94.202 50
Total	$260.351 55

Statement No. 7 shows the appropriations made in 1853 and 1854 on account of trust funds and special accounts; also, the sums paid out of the Treasury on account of these funds for six months in 1853, and six months in 1854. This table embraces the large sums which pass through the Treasury, by borrowing on revenue bonds, in anticipation of the annual tax, and in paying those bonds when the taxes are realized; it also embraces those which are borrowed on what are denominated assessment bonds. These bonds are issued to borrow money in anticipation of the collections by assessments for opening, grading and paving streets, building sewers, &c. This is done to get money in anticipation of the collection of assessments, to enable the Treasury to pay the contractor on the work as soon as his labor is done.

The total sum which has passed through the City Treasury on account of "Trust Funds," for the 12 months preceding the first of July, 1854.

Amounts to		6,436,606 91
Being for 6 months of 1853	$3,371,294 73	
Being for 6 months of 1854	3,065,312 18—	6,436,606 91

Of this amount, about $3,300 consists of payments on account of revenue and assessment bonds. There has also been paid to the State Treasury on account of direct taxes for the support of the State Government, the large sum of $456,646 11. In addition to this sum the County of New-York has paid to the State a direct tax for the maintenance of free schools in the State at large of $74,742 55 beyond the sum apportioned to the City from the State School Fund. These severe exactions are imposed on the City, in addition to the annual levy on the property holders and inhabitants of $686,257 59 for the support of a system of free schools which makes complete provision for the gratuitous instruction of every child in the City, which can be persuaded to accept the boon. The amounts of the two items of opening and grading streets, amounting together to over $1,300,000 are raised by an assessment on the property benefited by such improvements.

Statement No. 8 shows the amount of revenue bonds issued for the 12 months preceding the 1st of July, 1854. The total amount is $4,103,167, of which sum $1,693,350 was issued in 1853, and $2,409,817 in 1854. The large sum of $1,426,817 has been borrowed at 7 per cent., and notwithstanding the offer of this high rate of interest, the City Treasury has borrowed from the sinking fund and the bank at one time, to the amount of half a million of dollars, during the 12 months embraced in this report, (below.)

Statement No. 9 shows the amount of assessment bonds issued and paid in the twelve months preceding July 1, 1854. The sum issued is $100,000, and the amount paid $284,925. "Assessment Bonds" are issued under a special act of the Legislature, passed in 1852, (chapter 397,) and an ordinance of the Common Council, passed Oct. 12, 1852. The object of issuing assessment bonds is to anticipate the money which is assessed on the property of individuals, for opening, grading and paving such streets as are paid for by assessments. Revenue bonds have been paid to the amount of $3,014,996.

Statement No. 10 shows the sum expended on account of building stock No. 3.

In 1850-1, among other financial contrivances to keep down the rate of taxation for the time being, without diminishing the amount of money to be expended, application was made to the Legislature for authority to borrow half a million of dollars, to be expended in constructing and repairing docks, and half a million for the erection of public buildings. Out of this million of dollars about $800,000 had been expended prior to 1853. The whole sum, with interest thereon, is to be assessed on and collected from the inhabitants of the City by the successors of those who borrowed and spent the money. The City has received in substantial value probably not more than half of the worth of the money thus applied in 1851-2 to the docks and public buildings. Of the $500,000 borrowed for docks and slips, the sum of $300,000 was expended in 1851, and about $200,000 in 1852.

When the wants of commerce are so pressing as to make it necessary to borrow half a million of dollars, and tax the inhabitants for its reimbursement, why should not individual owners of property be permitted to construct piers opposite their property? Every species of business of this kind which can be transferred from the unskillful management of Government to the hands of skillful individuals, is advantageous to the inhabitants at large as it is beneficial to commerce and all the interests of trade connected with it.

In 1853, when application was made to the Common Council for the privilege of constructing, at the expense of the owner of the upland, two substantial piers opposite the Moore property near Twenty-third-street, the application was denied. Yet the same Common Council, in the same year, passed a resolution to construct two piers, one at the foot of Twentieth, and the other at the foot of Twenty-second-street, and the job of doing the work was given to Jacob Sharp. Here was an admission that commerce required the accommodation which Mr. Moore offered to afford without cost to the City.

Statement No. 11 shows the sums borrowed and expended by the Governors of the Almshouse for the erection of a Workhouse. The sum expended is $53,000.

Statement No. 12 shows the sum borrowed and the amount of stock issued in April last, on account of "Public Education Stock of the City of New-York," under the act, chapter 301, of the laws of 1853, as explained in another part of this report, and the annual report from this department in January last. This issue of stock apparently adds to the City debt, payable by taxation, the sum of $154,000. The operation is simply the removal of a lien on property surrendered to the City, valued at half millions of dollars, by the substitution of 5 per cent. bonds in lieu of mortgages bearing interest at the rate of 6 and 6½ per cent.

Statement No. 13 is a full exhibit of the receipts in detail of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, on account of the redemption of the City debt.

There have been no payments within the preceeding twelve months on account of the principal of the permanent debt. For payments from this fund see statement No. 1.

Statement No. 14 shows the receipts for twelve months by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, on account of the fund set apart by the ordinance of 1844, for the payment of interest on the City debt.

The expenditures on account of the fund for the payment of interest, are given in detail in statement No. 8.

CLEANING STREETS.

The expenditures for cleaning streets, as shown in table No. 6, are, for the twelve months of 1853, $319,117 60; and for the same period in 1854, $151,480 69, being a total of $470,598. This does not cover the whole expenditure in 1853 by a very large sum. The Board of Health, which, now, consists of the sixty Councilmen and twenty-two Aldermen, with the Commissioners of Health, on the —th day of ——, 1853, decided that from the condition of the streets, there was imminent danger of pestilence, and hence they determined to cleanse them by the Board of Health, and resolved themselves into a Sanitary Committee of eighty, to superintend this purification of the City, and thus preserve the health and protect the lives of their constituents from "the pestilence which walketh in darkness."

In five weeks preceding the 8th of April, the Board of Health expended $74,560 21. For this sum, which could only be provided for by taxation, there was no authority obtained from the Legislature to levy the tax, and hence the amount could not be provided for by a curtailment of the expenditures in other items; else it must come into account of arrearages for 1855.

If this sum of $74,560 21 expended by the Board of Health be added to the amount charged for cleaning streets in table 6, it makes a total expenditure in twelve months of $300,558 26.

Mr. Glazier, the successor of Mr. Arcularius, took possession of the streets on the 8th of April, and from that time to the 1st of July—twelve weeks—he expended $83,305 24.

The following statement shows the amount expended by Henry Arcularius, Jr., for the eight months preceding March 1, 1854, with the sum paid into the Treasury by him for manure during the same time; also, the sums expended on the streets, and paid for manure in March and April by the Street Inspector, and by Mr. Glazier, from the 8th of April to the 1st of July, 1854, viz.:

Payments made by Harry Arcularius, Jr., from July 1, 1853, until the Board of Health commenced cleaning the streets—March 8, 1854:

	Cleaning Streets.	Manure
Eight months	$121,362 81	$13,917 53
T. K Downing, 2 months and 24 days	74 990 21	4,808 56
Geo Glazier, 2 months and 24 days	83,305 24	1 684 94
Total	$309,528 26	$20 411 03

The interesting question whether Broadway could be effectually cleaned, has been satisfactorily decided in the course of last year by the energy of Mr. Genin. By the aid of a voluntary subscription he commenced this useful work, and by the judicious application of a small force effectually cleaned Broadway, while the thousands who daily throng that crowded street were refreshing themselves in sleep. This was accomplished by the employment of two gangs of sweepers, say 20 in each gang, who commenced work at midnight. These gangs were followed by about six carts and four large wagons, by means of which the dirt was taken up after the sweepers and removed, so that by 5 or 6 o'clock the whole street was cleaned, from Union-square to the Battery.

The person employed to remove the dirt was Wm. Dryer, who usually accomplished it with four large wagons and six carts. His wagons would carry about five cart loads each—not Corporation cart loads of from six to eight bushels, but cart loads of fifteen bushels. For his wagons he had $4 a night for each wagon, and $2 25 for each cart. The men were paid $1 per night. When Mr. Glazier took possession of the streets he continued Mr Dykes on the same terms.

The inhabitants of the City who are accustomed to travel through Broadway, are under great obligations to Mr. Genin for his enterprise and skill in demonstrating what before was involved in doubt, namely, that Broadway can be kept as clean as the farmer's barn floor, without interrupting in the slightest degree the travel in that crowded thoroughfare

The expense was probably about $70 a day—equal to $420 per week—and was continued for about six weeks by voluntary subscription.

LAMPS AND GAS.

Statement No. 21 shows the expenditures on account of "Lamps and Gas" for six months of 1853, and six months of 1854:

The half year of 1853 amounts to	$149,760 45
The half year of 1854 amounts to	133.121 95
Making a total expense for 12 months of	$282,881 80

This shows a gain in the last six months over the six months of 1853 of $16,639 10, notwithstanding the large increase occasioned by lighting the gas lamps during the whole night, which commenced March 15, 1854, and which from that time to the close of this year will add $65,000 to the expense of lighting the streets with gas. This is done under a resolution passed by the Common Council of 1853

The head-quarters of the Bureau of Lamps and Gas has been for several years at the "Oil House," No. 129 Mercer-street. The expenditures were unaccountable, and no satisfactory reason could be given for some of the items. There was an expenditure, as stated in the report of 1853, for "regulating public lamps," $12,672 37. This sum was paid on the report and oath of the Superintendent and the requisition of the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps; but after diligent inquiry for a year the Comptroller has obtained no satisfactory explanation in regard to the equivalent received by the City for this large expenditure. This item has been sadly disturbed by the contracts which took effect at the commencement of the present year. It will be seen by referring to Statement No 21 that the expenditure for "regulating" lamps in six months of 1853 was $5,119, whereas under the contract for the last six months the expenditure is only $1,309, for "painting and regulating" Furnishing oil and lighting the oil lamps for six months of 1853, as seen by No. 21, cost $41,375, whereas under the contract made with Mr. Bellows, and which did not go into effect until ——, the cost for oil and lighting the lamps has been only $26,314 83. Here is a gain of $15 060 69 in six months on these two items, equal to $30,000 for a year.

The item of "lamp-irons" shows an expenditure of $638 in 1853, and $145 in 1854; and even the small sum paid in 1854 was not required by the present head of the Bureau but was on a contract made by his predecessor. Mr. Allen, who is now Superintendent of Lamps and Gas, informs the Comptroller that he found 500 lamp-irons on hand, and a contract for 1 000 more the delivery of which has commenced. He states further, that there was no urgent necessity even for the 500 on hand, provided care was used in saving the old irons when the lamp-posts were changed. This very faintly illustrates the economy which prevailed at the "Oil-House" in times past

The injunctions of the amended charter, in regard to contracts, were disregarded some six or eight months as to lamp-lighting, on the patriotic pretence that the lighting of the oil lamps, and other work connected with this Bureau, was utterly impracticable. Bids, however, were invited, and a short time before his resignation Mr. Arcularius gave a contract for furnishing oil and lighting the oil-lamps to Mr. Bellows, for the sum of $52,700 per annum. This is some $2,000 less than was paid in 1853 for the oil alone; while some $40,000 in the same time were paid for lighting the lamps. Mr. Bellows commenced work on the 7th of March last, and thus far his duties have been well performed, and it is not known that any ground of complaint has existed.

The following statement is made for the purpose of showing what it cost under the old system, as shown in the report of last year, (page 67,) in contrast with the expense of the same work for a year, under the contract system, viz.:

STATEMENT *showing the Expense of Lighting the Public Oil Lamps, the keeping of the Public Lamps in Repair, Lighting and Extinguishing the Gas Lamps in the various Markets Public Buildings &c. Also, the furnishing of the Fire Department with Oil, for the year 1853. Which Statement is made up from the Report of the Comptroller for that year, and comprises the following items, all properly chargeable to the account of Oil Lamps:*

Ladders	$1,201 00
Lighting the Oil Lamps	39,619 50
Lamps, Wick, Turpentine, &c	560 82
Labor at the Oil House	1 074 46
Oil per contract	54 348 67
Regulating and Repairing Lamps	7,582 86
Tubes, Cups, &c.	1.058 69
Total amount for Oil Lamps, 1853	$105.446 00

STATEMENT *showing what the same work costs under the Contracts which have been made for the year 1854, viz.:*

Contract for Lighting, Keeping clean and Furnishing the Oil for Public Lamps, Lighting and Extinguishing the Gas Lamps in the Markets and Public Buildings. Also, for furnishing the Oil for Fire Department	$52,700
Contract for Regulating Public Lamps	3.000
Contract for Caps and Tubes	1,200
Total	$56,900
In favor of Contracts	$48,546

There is also a saving of several thousand dollars on artificial items, which were available for drawing money from the Treasury, but which were not found sufficiently tangible to form the basis of a contract. For instance, the item of $12,000 paid for "regulating public lamps" would have been continued if there had been the requisite ingenuity to prepare suitable specifications for the contract. Then there is a saving of $1,700 on "sundries," a very objectionable phrase to be used in this report, which purports to give detailed statements for the general information of the citizens. But the particulars are not in the finance department. It may be safely estimated that the saving in lighting and furnishing oil for the public lamps in one half, or at least $40,000.

The Manhattan Gas Company, in March last, had fifty-six persons to light 5,738 lamps, averaging a fraction more than 102 lamps to each man. In 1853 eighty men were employed to light 3,150 lamps, averaging nearly 47 to each man. The Gas Company also get active men for 25 or 30 per cent. a month less than is paid from the Treasury for Corporation men, although the excess may not in all cases reach the hands of the laborer.

REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES.

Statements Nos. 22, 23, 24, and 25, are for expenditures by the Commissioners of Repairs and Supplies. These embrace the construction and repair of public buildings and those for the Police and Fire Departments; the repairs of street pavements and of roads, and the construction and repair of fire apparatus.

The expenditures in this department for 12 months are as follows:

On account of repairs and supplies (No. 23)	$159,985 18	
For street expenses and paving, including sums paid for Russ and Belgian pavement (No. 24)	190,136 55	
On account of roads and avenues (No. 24)	35,180 27	
On account of fire department (No. 25)	85,784 52	
Total	$471,013 52	

The expenditures in the Fire Department are $18,000 less than the sum stated in the report corresponding with this for last year, while the expenditures for repairs and supplies are $72,000 more than for the twelve months ending Aug. 1, 1853.

POLICE.

Statement No. 26 is an exhibit of Police expenditures. The total sum for twelve months is $720,987 07
The corresponding statement of last year was 613,440 20
Increase $107,446 77

This is an increase made by the Common Council of 1853, by adding to the salaries and increasing the number of Policemen. The whole of this increase, as may be seen by referring to Table No. 26, is within the last six months. The actual annual increase of the cost of the Police by the resolution referred to exceeds $200,000.

CONTRACT FOR STATIONERY.

In August, 1853, sealed bids were invited for stationery for the Common Council, Board of Supervisors, the Board of Health, and the Departments, Bureaus, and Officers of the Corporation. Printed lists were furnished to each bidder, in which an enumeration was given of the various articles of stationery necessary for the several departments. It was, in fact, a copy of the articles attached to the stationery contract of 1850, which was made for one year, but had continued until August, 1853. The annexed list, marked No. —, is an exact copy of the articles enumerated in the printed form prepared for bidders, and the prices opposite each article are those put in by the persons who obtained the contract—Messrs. W. H. Arthur & Co. It will be seen that this bill foots up $16 47 as the total sum for which the bidder would furnish one of each item enumerated in the list, that is, they would furnish one ream of blue-laid post-plain or ruled, for one cent; one ream plain letter at one cent, but ruled at 1½ cts.; the other bids were made at the same time; and, in order to ascertain which bid would be most conducive to the interests of the City, in case the stationery used corresponded with that of the preceding year, an account was taken of the kinds of stationery used in the different offices during the preceding year, and then the total cost of these articles was ascertained by the estimate of each bidder. The result was as given below. The first column shows the footing of the several bids, and the second column the total cost for the year, provided the kind and quantity of articles were used which had been furnished to the several offices in the year preceding August, 1853, viz:

	No 1.	No 2.
Francis & Loutrel	$872 55	$9.031 15
Collins, Bowne & Co	86 51	5.997 24
J Brandegee	199 06	13.123 27
Rich & Loutrel	122 00	5 513 05
W. A Wheeler & Co	37 76	11.946 86
O. Bowne & Co	122 75	0.083 79
Wm. H. Arthur & Co	16 47	2 158 86

The bid of Arthur & Co. was much the lowest on either mode of computation. A contract, therefore, was made with them for one year, from and after the 1st of September, 1853.

In order that the heads of departments might have a full view of the character of this contract, under which each was to make requisitions for stationery, copies of the bid of the contracting party was made out and printed, in which the price for which it was proposed to furnish each article was given. (See doc No. —) Accompanying this statement, the Comptroller addressed a circular to the several heads of departments, calling their attention to the terms of the contract and requesting them to select suitable persons to make out the requisitions and take charge of the stationery in their respective departments. A copy of this circular is annexed and marked No. —. In addition to this a list of the articles to be supplied under the contract was printed, leaving out the prices. This list was put on pasteboard and prepared with a loop for hanging one of them up in each Department and Bureau, in order that the person who filled up the requisitions might have ready access to the precise records of the articles embraced in the contract; and to remove all ground of controversy between the contractor and the Auditor, the circular requests that the requisition be made in the exact words of the item in the printed list. Printed forms of requisitions were also furnished to each Department and Bureau.

Thus equipped, the several departments, bureaus, clerks of courts, &c., &c., commenced the work of drawing warrants on the Treasury, through the stationery contract, which, by the tests before stated, according to its terms, was to require only $2,158 86, and according to the highest bid, was to have cost not exceeding $13,133 27.

It will be seen by reference to document No. 6 that the sum audited and paid for stationery for six months of 1854, is $12,628 28; add at the same rate for the other half year, and instead of $2,158 86, we have total expenditure for stationery in one year under the contract of $27,256 76. This is only $2,000 less than the expenditure in 1852, and is about $2,000 more than the expenditure for the calendar year of 1853.

Those who are called on to pay this large sum will naturally ask by what process so large an expenditure has been made, under a contract apparently so favorable? This reasonable question, from those who have a right to ask it, should be fairly answered. The Finance Department, therefore, has expended a large amount of labor to place this whole matter before the Common Council, the departments, and the citizens of New-York, as fully as it can be done from the facts which it possesses.

Statement No. 39 shows the sums expended for stationery in each department for twelve months preceding July 1, 1854. The total

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK...SATURDAY, SEPT. 23, 1854.

W. B. DINSE, No. 145 Main-street, Cincinnati, is our authorized Agent. Persons wishing to subscribe for The Daily or Weekly Times, or to advertise therein, can do so by applying to him.

The Revolution in Spain.

The more we meditate Spanish affairs, the more complicated they grow. There is a gordian knot of contradictions which we are afraid will be cut through by a sword of some Alexander of the Palace. Espartero, known as an honest but irresolute man, has once more testified the correctness of that appreciation of his political character. Too patriotic and liberal to do what he is whispered to by foul-tongued diplomacy, he lacks moral courage to act entirely in the popular sense. He is destitute of that acute perception peculiarly needed in a revolutionary leader to find out the main current of popular feeling in a flood of storming elements. He takes each turbulent wave for the one that menaces the bark of State with shipwreck, and afraid to sail out to the wide—wide sea, of all-embracing, thorough-going reform, he is manœuvering with uncertain hand, in the perilous channel of expedients. His peculiarity of temper led him, moreover, to commit most serious faults. Forbearance, very praiseworthy in a man and a private person, may, at times, prove most disastrous to the public weal, if made the key-stone of a revolutionary policy. The great fault with all the modern revolutions in Europe, was their extreme leniency. Popular rage against detested systems and persons was speechified down by Lamartinian phrases of rosewater celebrity. A false doctrine of humanity was inculcated in the people's mind, to spare his jailors and executioners, when forced to temporary abstinence from their wonted profession of wholesale tyranny. "Not to stain the popular standard" with the blood of depredators, was the formula invented to insure the return of oppressors. "Death to the tyrants!" was the very moral motto, and cried upon, and inscribed upon all the barricades; and while common pickpockets were hung at the next lamp-post, great criminals—the thieves of royal blood and monarchic descent, were placed under protecting arms. And the consequence was, that Napoleon III. is Emperor of the French, Francis Joseph rules over Austria, and the nations are chained down to their prison floor.

This lesson, so recent and so terrible, seems not to have profited Spain, in spite of Ferdinand VII. and his worthy successors, Isabella and the throne are to be saved, lest Spain should be deprived of the benefit of future enslavement. Popular exasperation is to be smoothed down, by all means, lest it should ruin all the hopes of a return to subjection. The barricades of Madrid must not bar the way to escaped malefactors, ready to reappear whenever it be safe again. There is a sad mistake in Espartero's policy, and one, too, which will bring the crisis to a violent outbreak, by the very measures taken to prevent it. In strict necessity we would have understood a policy of thorough conservatism. There is a great deal of seeming reason and admissible pretexts against the establishment of the Republic of Spain, the people of which have been studiously maintained in the most abject state of ignorance and superstition. Sophistry or narrow-minded philosophy may argue that people must be educated in the school of Monarchy, before set free to manage their own affairs! We must admit not the argument's sense, but the plausibility of its sequence, and, accordingly, we should not have been astonished to see that Espartero made up his mind to continue the farce of a constitutional Monarchy, nothing less, but also nothing more. The regular convocation of the *legislative* Cortes, according to the regulations of the letter of existing law, with the ordinary powers to improve whatever may be defective, obsolete and dangerous in the public administration of the kingdom, the constitutive basis of which should have been left unquestioned, would not have struck us as anything like an inconsequence. We would have stated the subject of the revolution, but we would not have had to state any contradiction between the Governmental measures "to restore order and the normal state of society in Spain." This course would have been intelligible, though not up to our wishes. But what is the spectacle which we are presented with? A *Constituent* Assembly is called together, and accordingly a revolutionary act of the highest order is done, the people being told to re assume its *whole* sovereignty, and to sit in the entire possession of all its rights, in the Supreme Council of a body constituent. All what the Government had, *after this act*, to do, was to grant every possible facility, entire freedom and unlimited latitude to the impersonification of that sovereign will of the nation, in a Constituent Congress. But no, the "Saviors of Spain" seem to have invented a theory of their own about the attributes of sovereignty. Their Constituent Assembly is to have full powers to decide upon all questions save those kept back by the Executive. It must be confessed that if the theory be absurd, it has, at least, some merits of novelty, although the French Constituent with Louis XVI., on the throne, may, in some, but not in all respects, be taken as a precedence. This Spanish Constituent, forming one single chamber, which is equally an act of revolutionary *form*, is to be elected by whom? The case is yet pending, but there is already a *negative* reply, placing the universality of suffrage out of question, the excuse being, of course, the hackneyed ignorance of the masses. Well, the electors being a selected body, intelligent and pure, purged of all corruptible elements and giving thus a real expression to the supreme will of the educated and enlightened parts of the nation, have to constitute an assembly, sovereign on all matters *laid before them* by the Ministers of the Crown. They have full powers to touch, to discuss and to decide all questions save those of real sovereignty. Was there ever such an assemblage of nonsense and contradiction? But we know quite well what the "saviors" aim at. They are ambitious to have a constitution of their own, made "to order" by a sovereign Congress of their own invention. This is very clear. The patriotic Cabinet cannot be expected to violate the letter and the spirit of an *old* constitution. They are too good Hidalgos to wear all "second-hand" charters; they must have one that shall fit them to discard it whenever they should feel that they or their successors are not at their ease in it. No *Pronunciamento* can escape martial law or the treadmill of Constitution-making. It is a terrible alternative, but Spaniards are an adventurous race. The Espartero-O'Donnell pronunciamento having escaped the martial law, must needs indulge in the luxury of the other. Such is the key to the single chamber of the Constituent Cortes, expected to meet on the 8th of November, and "to save the monarchy" by framing a new life-boat for freedom and the dynasty, "objects which cannot be brought into question—*points on which the Government will admit neither doubt nor discussion.*"

Far be it from us to expect any great energy from a Spanish Congress elected under some restrictive electoral law. Still we venture to say that the points thus pointed out *will* be discussed, and the discussion will be brought forward by that very precursory prohibition of a Government, which presumes to dictate laws to a body called together to be sovereign judge of the nation. The *de facto* Cabinet will be first of all, shown and censured for its having overstepped its powers, by trying to restrict the limits of an assembly supreme to all, and called together to be so. And once the discussion about the presumptive interference of ministers to regulate the debates shall have been entered into, the "forbidden points" will *eo ipso*, be *doubted*, questioned and *discussed*. With what result? This is a different question. As far as our knowledge of Spanish affairs and men goes, we do not expect any great things. The honorable members will make the new suit of constitutional full dress, with plenty of breeches-pockets, and we doubt not with that solemn assurance of political tailors that "it will last forever." Constituent assemblies are, however, very delicate bodies, and may at times turn out different from what they are expected to be, by fear or hope. Louis Capet and Charles Stuart are, like "the dreaded name of Demogorgon," standing by the throne of revolutionary Chaos.

We must, moreover, see the events of the next three months, before speculating on the doings of a Congress which may even never meet. Three months of insurrectionary interval in a country of pretenders, office-holders and office-seekers, diplomatic intrigues and democratic effervescence, is a time to do and to undo the most startling things. We have reasons to think that Anglo-French diplomacy disappointed with Espartero, who neither wished nor dared to go the whole length of the "friendly advices," placed its whole hope in O'Donnell, and we would not wonder if this man should play a trick to his colleagues as well as to the nation. What we know of his past political life is not at all of a sort to make confidence, and raises, on the contrary, well supported suspicions that this unprincipled, revengeful, rapacious, intriguing, bold and ambitious soldier will have no scruples to seize on any opportunity to create himself a Dictator over Spain. The only fact that gives some sort of real guarantee against the perpetration of a *coup d'état* is the appointment of General Dulce to the Governorship of Catalonia; this province, with the Democratic inhabitants of Bayonne, and the prevalence of republican feeling through that part of the country, being under the command of Dulce, a great check to any reactionary enterprise. But even Dulce himself is, as to the extent of his political principals and his consistency, an unknown man. He is considered to be the chief of the Republican party, and would be, if he be really that, most admirably fitted for that place of importance, but we must know more of him before valuing his services. He has, at all events, the great advantage in his favor, that he cannot be blamed for anything, and must be admired for the manly vigor and patriotic disinterestedness displayed in his recent actions, and above all, in his splendid declaration. But the true state of Spain is sadly illustrated by the necessity, which we find ourselves in, to seek, like Diogenes, where to find a *man*.

Literary Criticism in the United States.

Literary criticism as an art does not seem to be very flourishing among us. Our people evince no taste for literary organs of opinion. Whatever may be their merits, they are suffered to languish. Neither the *North American* nor the *Southern Quarterly*, the two prominent representatives of sentiment in different sections of the country, has ever succeeded in reaching the cultivated mind of the nation, nor have they been able, in any considerable degree, to act upon popular taste. The most of our magazines, if they venture into the higher departments of thought, confine themselves to general discussions. There can be no doubt that this suits the genius of our people better than the former style of reviewing. It wants to comprehend subjects, to obtain large and satisfactory views, to be informed rather than to be initiated into the mysteries of elegance, or be entertained with microscopic pleasures. Give an American an idea of a book, and it is sufficient for all his purposes. He will do his own judging. Beauty of finish and completeness of execution are afterthoughts, and will come among the recreations of leisure. Energy of intellect is our obvious characteristic. The demand is for stamina of brains, and mere sensibility exerts no commanding sway.

The tendencies of popular literature are always adverse to criticism. Whatever may be the elevated idea of criticism in the abstract, it is certain to create a class-censorship, that sooner or later becomes revolting to general taste. It is an aristocratic privilege. And though it may shelter itself under the aspects of a professed public guardianship, and really subserve the interests of intellect, nothing can save it from the assaults of a Democratic age. As the domain of literature widens, readers become more of a power. The appeal is directly to them. And hence, in the same proportion that authors and readers interact on each other, critics lose their authority, and with it the strong stimulus of their craft. The reputation of writers is now independent of professional revisers; the mighty *reputo* is broken; publishers and newspapers introduce the candidate for fame and fortune to the world, and the critics have to stand by silently and watch the undulations of the popular sentiment. Such a course may have its evils, but what are they beside its advantages? The genius of a man is permitted, at least, to come into an open field and announce its aims. There is no club of Hercules to batter its brains—no fear of an intervening party. Relieved of this terror, once so formidable to aspiring merit, it can consult its own ideas and bring them forth boldly. A part of its force is not drained off in apprehensions. It can calculate on success if it reveal the right sort of merit. Despise it as we may, the commercial value of literature is not without benefit. Many abuse it by pandering to low passions. But it is not a wholesale vulgarism. Its main sentiment, that the people have the first and greatest interest in their books, and that they must be addressed in such forms as suit their capacity, changes the standard of literature to a new ground. But it does not necessarily depreciate it. Nor is there any inherent corruption in this exercise of a direct popular judgment. No man, destitute of faith in the people, would write a volume for the people. Final arbiters they must be, and hence there is a better chance for them to define the worth of a writer at once, and by virtue of their intelligence, without waiting to accept the verdict of criticism. The present plan of reporting books to the public must inevitably improve the reading class. By not being too much anticipated in opinion, they naturally fall into the habit of reading to judge. they act the reviewer, and in turn have their faculties sharpened for the next occasion of exercise.

Our own opinion is that the highest class of newspapers have it in their power at the present time to confer lasting advantages on the popular science of criticism. The range of these newspapers has now been widened so as to embrace all the interests of society. They are media of thought, taste, refinement, as well as of general current intelligence. They represent the growth of intellect, the spread of learning, the progress of art and science, as well as the transactions of every day life in business and statesmanship. Thousands of readers resort to them for culture no less than momentary gratification. Once, the newspaper was read in an interval of leisure, but now it is a study. And hence it opens a field for the best writing. A few years hence, and these once humble organs of a few thoughts will command universal attention by their masterly reviews and elaborate essays. By every such change the public will gain. Everything that tends to cheapen knowledge and place its advantages within the reach of all classes, must promote the welfare of the world. No fears need be entertained that wisdom will be corrupted or science degraded by being made serviceable to general wants. Christianity has not suffered by being a religion for the people, nor Republicanism by being their politics. The same law will hold good in Literature. Newspapers alone can become a great instrument for popular education, and in this work we expect them to be triumphantly successful.

Napier's Return.

If the last London papers are to be believed, Sir Charles Napier has found his way back to England long before this. There was a rumor, a short time since, that Queen Victoria was personally displeased with the small and unprofitable results of the naval expedition to the Baltic, and had intimated an opinion on the propriety of placing another Admiral in command. This is far from probable. The fault, whether it be, rests not with the Admiral, and, of all the naval commanders England possesses, the country and the sailors think highest of "Old Charley Napier." Whatever the failure, England is highly dissatisfied, and rather blame Napier for not having long since captured Cronstadt.

Before his departure for the Baltic, which took place with a great flourish of trumpets, (the Queen herself going to Spithead to see the old Admiral depart, and bid him "God speed.") Sir Charles Napier is said to have said, in his usual and energetic manner, that, within forty-eight hours after he reached the Gulf of Finland, he would be "either in Cronstadt or"—the place unnamed to ears polite. He has not gone to Cronstandt, and, as yet, has not gone to the other place. He boasted, without having a due knowlege of what lay before him. When he came so near Cronstadt that he could examine its position and defences, he found that the channel was too shallow for even his steamers to run through (to say nothing of heavy men-of-war); that Art had assisted Nature in rendering the place almost unapproachable; that a naturally good situation has been fortified so as to be nearly impregnable; and that, in a word, there was no getting up to the place, at a propinquity within which shot could *tell*. It is very fine, on the part of Lord John Russell and others, to complain that "the Russians shelter themselves behind granite walls, and will not come out and fight." Amiable Lord John, of whom Sydney Smith reported that he would take the command of the Channel Fleet at a moment's notice, evidently would treat the Russians as Susan the cook did the ducks, when she coaxingly scattered food in the farm-yard. and called out, in a persuading manner: "Dilly! Dilly! come and be killed." But the Czar does not want to expose his men to slaughter and his ships to destruction, when he can avoid it, and keeps them safe and sound behind the granite walls.

Supposing that Cronstadt was inaccessible—which it would not have been had the English Admiralty provided the necessary vessels adapted for traversing shallow waters—there were other points of attack, nearly as important, which Napier has unaccountably allowed to remain unassailed, and even unthreatened. There was Riga, one of the greatest commercial ports of Russia in the Baltic; there was Revel, within whose harbor even yet rides a Russia fleet, unable to get out, from the fear of capture. Either, or both of them, might have been assailed. Instead of this, the petty fortress of Bomarsund was attacked and destroyed—the assault being delayed until the French cooperated. The issue is that France claims the chief merit of the victory. Its fruits are—nothing. Sweden, to whom the Aland Isles were offered, has declined accepting them, and therefore the Anglo-French fleet cannot calculate on being allowed to winter in any Swedish ports. In five weeks the winter will commence in the Baltic, and, shortly after, all ships there will be frozen up. Where will the Anglo-French fleets winter?

To obtain an answer to and decision on the question, may be assumed as the chief reason why Napier returns to England. If the Ministry have common sense, they will order the fleet home to Portsmouth and Plymouth, to return to the Baltic (perhaps) next Spring. At present they have been traversing the Baltic "with better hope than fortune."

But Sir C. Napier must be prepared, while he questions, to reply. The question will be put—Why did not you attack Revel and Riga? What if he should allege that he had secret orders to damage Russia as little as he could. Thousands believe that he has held back under such orders. As matters now stand, Napier and the combined fleets of England and France, the finest armament ever seen, perhaps, appear likely to return home, without having accomplished more than the destruction of a petty fortress. To the mighty preparations by which this combined fleet was sent to warfare, a "most lame and impotent conclusion." England must not brag again of her "wooden walls"—they may be defensively useful along her insular shores, but are powerless before the Czar's granite. Nicholas, like the old man in the spelling book, finds that there is great virtue in stones.

American Faults and their Censors.

Line upon line—precept upon precept—used to be sufficient, but it is so no longer. The maxims of the world will have to be rewritten, and a new philology must define again the vices of obduracy and stupidness. Americans—"We, the People"—have been told their pernicious habits and bad vices very often, but they show no symptoms of improvement. The fact is that we are determined not to profit by any such suggestions. Americans will not be amenable to the laws of advice. No matter how courteous it may be—how disinterested—how conscientious—it is all one in the way of intolerableness. Let a foreigner berate us for squirting tobacco-juice, for using mantels for footstools, for eating hot bread, and the volume is no sooner circulated here, than any one may see an instantaneous increase of saliva puddles, and count more boots than ever four feet from the floor. Two things are very dear to Americans; these are to work out their own destiny, and to indulge their own habits. The Monroe doctrine shelters them, and foreign interference will not be suffered. We will show the world something yet, unless, perchance, we are martyred on the big pronoun I.

The last work touching our character and characteristics is a huge French mirror, formed of the purest glass and graced with the best gilding. Miss Bremer is an amiable woman, and she executes her office in an amiable manner. Her soul overflows with good things. America is almost an ideal land; but alas! these hot rolls for breakfast—these preserves at supper—this miserable dyspepsia—these abominable dinners from 6 to 9 o'clock, without a single comfort, except Dr. Hawes' fine voice—and the manifold other things that spoil the face and consume the stomach of this El Dorado. The dear woman is sorely troubled, and well she may be—Americans are above advice!

Let us be serious. The truth is, that a great many Americans value their Republicanism, Great Lakes and Rivers, Clipper Ships, George Washington and Andrew Jackson, so much that they don't care to value anything else. The one idea fills them, and nought is but Democracy. But Miss Bremer and the other ladies have found out that there is something else in the Universe. Our habits and manners need correction in certain points. Democracy is very good, but hot stoves and publishing girls' compositions are bad. We should amend. There is no appeal from women—*the* women—in such cases. The pen is mightier than the broomstick, and an army of cambric needles is not to be met on any field of battle. Rutgers Institute must hasten to reform itself. New-York dwellings must be heated with moist air, or "manifest destiny" will be idle words—the Model Republic will fall from the firmament—and Europe will catch a lap full of sure-enough larks.

The Comptroller's Report.

The Annual Report of Comptroller Flagg, which is published in full in the Times this morning, will be read with peculiar interest, from the fact that it is the first Report which has issued from that Department since the advent of the existing City Government. Citizens will naturally be anxious to compare results with previous years, and to draw their own conclusions.

One or two facts are particularly noticeable. The bills for Street-cleaning, amounting to a total of $234,648 for the year, have been very large; partly in consequence of the Cholera season, and partly from the fact that the Contract system has been subject to various contingencies which were entirely unforeseen. We have not space, this morning, to enter into the details of these matters. The expenditures for the Streets of the City, large as they are, do not cover *the whole cost* for the year by a very large sum. The Comptroller expatiates at considerable length upon this point, and in the course of his remarks, takes occasion to compliment Mr. Genin, placing the figures of expense for his private street-cleaning enterprise at *seventy dollars per day*.

The expense of lighting the City during the twelvemonth has been upward of $282,000. An exhibit is made strongly in favor of the Contract system.

The sum paid for pay and carriage-hire of members of the Common Council reaches the very considerable figure of $27,061 50. In the old Board of Aldermen, says Mr. Flagg, there were eight members who did not ride at the expense of their constituents. In the present Board, there are *thirteen*. This is an economy equal to *five*. Twenty-six Councilmen have had no carriage-hire whatever during the year; leaving *thirty-four* who have enjoyed the privilege of locomotion at the public cost, "reductions of expense." Coroners' fees (four officers,) were $13, the Mayoralty fees, $150; Police, $720,987; Repairs and Supplies, $159,000; Salaries, $280,000; Russ Pavement, upward of $70,000; and the Almshouse, $490,000, or nearly a Half-Million of Dollars.

The document is carefully prepared, with the proper comparisons between the expenditures of the old and new Boards. It is well, while perusing it, to bear in mind the fact that an Ordinance is now under consideration, in the Council, providing for additional appropriations of $90,000 for the Department of Repairs and Supplies. This is to be added to the expenditures of 1854.

Local Historians and Historical Societies.

All the world honors the historian who takes great countries in hand, and tells the story of their growth truly and philosophically. But we bespeak honor for historians of a humbler sort;—for the compilers of facts worth preserving out of moth-eaten manuscripts, charred relics of town-house fires, old church session records, parish registries, and Family Bibles;—for those who rescue from wreck and ruin the *Elements* of History. Many such are laboring with excellent devotion where there is no hope of remuneration for their services, and unsupported by the encouragement of others engaged in like pursuits. They give the best of their days and infinite eyesight to rescue from oblivion and perishable archives their notes of local history, and, by the agency of the press, treasure them in fire-proof libraries for future use. Out of these various collections a master hand commands the appearance of philosophy that teaches by example, as out of the compacted rills the river runs. We hail every new local history with pleasure, and when the work is well done, are disposed to rate the author as of more service to the world than many a successful cultivator of other departments of literature. With returning Winter, we trust the young men and women of the country will look to the establishment, at all points where no such associations now exist, of County, Town, and Parish Historical Societies. There should not be a town in the land but has its written history.

CITY POLITICS.

Young Men's Democratic Union Club.

A regular weekly meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Union Club was held in their new room, at the Chinese Assembly Rooms, last evening.

H. P. Carr, Vice President of the Club, occupied the Chair. Cornelius Carnes, Secretary. New members were balloted for.

On motion the Club resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to devise the best means of action to be taken by the Club during the present campaign, and Mr. A. R. Herrick took the Chair.

Mr. H. P. Carr thought the best and easiest plan to secure the success of their gubernatorial candidate would be to organize Seymour Clubs in all the wards of the City.

Dr. Sleight approved warmly of the suggestion of Mr. Carr. He felt confident it was an excellent plan. In regard to the Fourth Ward, he could say confidently that it was sure for Seymour.

Mr. James L. Benedict was pleased to hear what the Fourth Ward was going to do, and he would now say what the Seventeenth Ward had done. It had already organized a Seymour Club, and although but one meeting had been held, it numbered two hundred and fourteen members.

Mr. S. W. Cone decidedly approved of the organizations in the different wards; but he thought some plan ought to be adopted enabling the different clubs to act in concert.

Mr. L. F. Harrison approved of the suggestion of Mr. Cone, and offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Vigilance Committee, of one from each ward, and the members of the Club generally, make it their duty to organize "Seymour Clubs" in their respective wards immediately, and that the officers of all such clubs are respectfully invited to meet with us every Friday evening, at the Chinese Building, Broadway.

The Committee then rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

No other business of interest was transacted.

Delegates to the Auburn Temperance Convention.

A meeting of the friends of a Prohibitory Law was held last evening at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, for the purpose of electing Delegates to the Temperance Convention at Auburn.

The meeting was organized by calling Mr. A. R. Wetmore to the Chair. Mr. Thomas M. Woodruff was elected Secretary.

Mr. C. B. Wheeler made some remarks in relation to the instruction of Delegates.

The following Delegates were chosen:

First District—Hiram Barney, George W. Piercy, Horace Greeley, Charles Hoover.

Second District—Wm. B. Smith, Isaac Brett, Noah Worral, Geo. Walker.

Third District—Dr. Thomas Ritter, Barton Wood, James Harper, J. W. Oliver.

Fourth District—Wm. G. West, R. T. Trall, Joseph W. Kelly, Jacob La Wall.

Fifth District—Ira Buckman, Jr., Jos. Hoxie, Jos. W. Barker, Lewis Chichester.

Sixth District—J. B. Cornell, Wm. Tucker, Wm. Westerfield, J. P. Simpson.

Eighth District—Thos. R. Whiting, Jeremiah T. Brooks, E. E. Lappam, J. W. Lester.

Ninth District—Daniel Willis, Jno. P. Conklin, Isaac P. Shaats, W. H. Armstrong.

Eleventh District—Edward Falconer, James M. Boyd, John Martin, Wm. Mackrell.

Twelfth District—Geo. T. Hall, Wm. M. Allen, Wm. B. Humbert, Geo. Bacon.

Thirteenth District—Richard Reed, Charles Warren, S. P. Townsend, R. Pardee.

Fourteenth District—J. P. Cumming, J. S. Fountain, Andrew Lester, J. O. Bennett.

Fifteenth District—R. V. Havens, Roe Lockwood, A. E. Davies, Samuel Lees.

Sixteenth District—E. L. Snow, Charles P. Hatch, Wm. E. Dodge, R. B. Lloyd.

On motion it was resolved:

That it is the sense of this meeting that the State Convention do not nominate any person for office who is not known to be a Temperance man, and in favor of a prohibitory law.

Democratic Mass-Meeting in the Fourth Ward.

A mass-meeting of the Democratic electors of the Fourth, Sixth, and Fourteenth Wards, was held last evening at the Shakspeare Hotel, for the purpose of renominating, and adopting such measures as may be calculated to secure the election of John McGrath, their candidate, of the Sixth Ward, for the office of Police Justice.

The meeting was very numerously attended. The Chair was taken by Mr. John Devyer. It was resolved:

That we do most cordially and unanimously tender to Mr. Jno. McGrath, of the Sixth Ward, the nomination of Police Magistrate of this District, and we pledge ourselves, one and all, to use our best endeavors to secure his election by all legal and honorable means.

The Presidents of the various Societies addressed the meeting, warmly advocating the nomination and election of Mr. McGrath.

Mr. Williams, President of the Longshoremen's Society, stated that Mr. McGrath calculated on the support of both wings of the Democratic party.

Justice McGrath being loudly called upon, remarked that all he could say was, that his career had been before the public for nearly thirty years; and on the merits of his efforts and intentions he trusted in the forthcoming election.

Vigilance Committees were appointed for the three Wards, with power to extend their numbers indefinitely.

☞ Rev. Dr. McJimsey, pastor of the Graham Church, Associate Reformed, near Walton, Delaware County, N. Y., died on the 26th ult., at the advanced age of 82 years. He had been pastor of the Graham Church sixty years, and was able to perform his pastoral duties until within a month of his death, and on the Sunday previous to the one he traveled ten miles to fulfill an appointment.

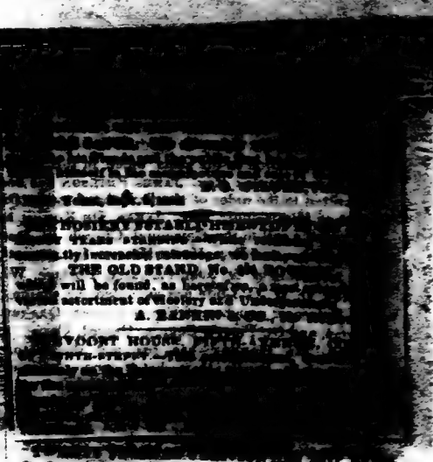

the fate of DESHLER'S New Discovery for Chills and Fever, as it has been of many others' inventions. All astonishing cures are already coming for it as unsolicited demand. For sale by C. H. RING, corner of Broadway and John-st.

WEST END FASHIONABLE HAT AND CAP EMPORIUM.—Gentlemen's, Youths' and Children's Fall Fashions for Hats and Caps, now ready. A beautiful article. The special attention of ladies is called to our large assortment of Children's Hats and Caps.
J. W. KELLOGG, No. 128 Canal-st.

NORTH AND SOUTH.—A NEW AND BRILLIANT romance under this title, by the popular author of "Dorcas, the Dressmaker," will be commenced in the SUNDAY COURIER, TO-MORROW. To be had at No. 15 Spruce-st., and of all news agents.

DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS.—Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, at No. 120 Arch-st., Philadelphia.—Will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, such as constipation, flatulency, piles, fullness, or blood to the head; acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fulness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach; swimming of the head, hurried and difficult breathing, fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, limbs, &c.; sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil and great depression of spirits. For sale in New-York by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.; C. H. RING, No. 122 Broadway; HAVILAND, MARSHALL & BISSELL, No. 110 Maiden-lane; CROSBY & PAUL, No. 149 Chatham-st.; C. C. CLARK & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; OLCOTT, McMURRAY & BURBINS, No. 127 Maiden-lane; and MAYER, Brooklyn; and by druggists and dealers of medicine everywhere.

SEWING MACHINES.—IT IS A SINGULAR FACT that many persons can be induced to buy what is utterly worthless, because offered at a low price. Thousands of Sewing Machines called cheap have been sold, which could not be used—they were unfit for use. Only such are in the market now. The only kind which have stood the test of experience are SINGER'S, which are everywhere in profitable use. There is no dispute about the right to use these machines, and no machines of any value can be sold without infringing our numerous patents. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.—AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT of elegant Pianos and Melodeons for sale or to rent, at a less price than they can be had elsewhere in the market. A large variety of second-hand Pianos. Prices, $50, $60, $70, $80, $75, $100, $125, &c., to $175. Beautiful Pianos, which have been rented for a short time, for sale at great bargains. Every instrument warranted. All new instruments made from the set, prices, for cash. To suit those purchasers, monthly payments will be taken. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

RUPTURE.—MARSH'S PATENT, THE ONLY RADICAL CURE TRUSS.—MARSH & CO. have just received the United States letters patent for MARSH'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, that took the sole premium at the late Exhibition in the Crystal Palace. It has received the universal approbation of the medical and surgical professions of this City, and will cure nine out of ten cases of reducible hernia. All persons are cautioned against infringing upon this instrument. Open from 7 A. M. until 9 P. M.
MARSH & CO., No. 2 Maiden-lane.

RICH VELVET AND TAPESTRY CARPETS AT COST
Elegant Velvet Carpets 12s. to 23s. per yard.
Elegant Tapestry Carpets, 5s. to 10s. per yard.
Elegant 3 ply Carpets 7s. 6d. to 9s. per yard.
Elegant Ingrain Carpets, 3s. to 6s.
Elegant Floor Oilcloths 3s. to 6s per yard.
Elegant Gold Window Shades 25s. to $3 per pair.
50,000 yards beautiful Ingrain Carpets 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s. and 3s. per yard. HIRAM ANDREWS,
No. 59 Bowery.

CLOSE TIMES BRING CLOSE PRICES.—A FACT which all will readily remark by visiting the extensive WINDOW SHADE AND CURTAIN establishment of KELTY & PENGUSON, No. 261 Canal-st. and 59 & 61 Beade-st. K. & P. are selling window shades, gilt cornices, bands, gimps, damasks, lace and muslin curtains, &c., most impressively low. They are the largest manufacturers, and are bound to keep their reputation of being the cheapest house in the State.

CHILDREN'S FASHIONABLE CLOTHING AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.—The new fashions in Boys' Clothing brought out the 1st September, in Paris, have all been received at the Bazaar. The Fall styles in Children's Dress are exceedingly becoming. School Suits as well as Dress Suits furnished at the briefest notice. Prices as above.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

HERRING'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—The subscriber continues to manufacture and sell his Chilled Plate and Burglar Proof Safes, of the most approved kinds, where the largest and most varied assortment of Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, Bank Vault Doors, Changeable Powder Proof Bank and Safe Locks in the world are on hand and for sale by SILAS C. HERRING, Green Block, corners of Water, Pine and Depeyster-sts.

KNOX.—WHEN IN THE COURSE OF HUMAN events, strangers, it becomes necessary for you to determine the union between your self and the shocking bad Hat that now disgraces your temples, a decent respect for the opinion of mankind will induce you at once to visit KNOX'S establishment, No. 128 Fulton-st., Opp. and there to select one of his unapproachable Hats. KNOX leads the van in the production of Hats. Call on him.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.—THE MOST desirable place in the City to find the richest goods for men's wear, is at W. P. HOLL'S, No. 469 Broadway opposite the Apollo Rooms. He has a very extensive assortment of Silk, Cashmere and Merino underwear, both for ladies and gentlemen; and is constantly receiving the newest styles of Paris Cravats, Ties, &c. Ladies' and men's Kid Gloves and Hosiery in great variety.

REMOVAL.—THOS. WILEY, JR., & CO'S EXTENsive Tailoring establishment and Cloth store, is removed from the old stand, No. 97 Greenwich-st., to No. 352 Division-st., corner of Anne-st., where they will be happy to receive their old customers, and as many new ones as will present themselves, to which they will guarantee satisfaction.
THOS. WILEY, JR.
WM. R. BOWNE.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!—JUST RECEIVED AND FOR sale, at great bargains, rich Cashmere Long and Square Shawls, Plain and Printed Thibet do., Say State and Scotch do., Plain and Embroidered Crape do., Black Cashmere Long and Square do
E. H. LEADBEATER (late Leadbeater & Lee,)
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN VISITING THE CITY, wishing their family supply of Boots and Shoes for the coming season, can find the largest, handsomest, and best assortment of all the various styles, excellent in quality and moderate in price
J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 124 Canal-st.
N. B. Wholesale and retail.

EVERY MAN OF THE 25,000 SUBSCRIBERS TO the *Daily Times* is requested to call at the new price store of ALFRED MUNROE & CO. No. 441 Broadway, and supply himself with good clothing well made, well trimmed, and at very reasonable prices. A magnificent assortment of goods is now ready for inspection. All sizes for men and boys.

FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.—MOLYNEUX HALL, No. 56 Canal-st., will make a public display of his Fashions in Cloaks, Mantillas and Talmas for this season, on MONDAY, Sept. 25. As it will be an instructive occasion to the Ladies, they no doubt will honor with their presence generally.

JET ORNAMENTS.—BRACELETS, BROOCHES, Ear-Rings, Necklaces, Chatelaines, &c.; also, Jet and Gold Jewelry, Gold-mounted Jet Canes, Breastpins and Ear-Rings, comprising the largest assortment in the City, may be found at OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S, No. 347 Broadway, under the St. Nicholas Hotel.

FALL STYLE OF HATS.—THE MOST ORNAMENtal portion of a Gentleman's dress, is the hat, and to those who are desirous of being brilliantly ornamented we would say, call upon HOBWELL & BREWSTER, of No. 11 Park-Row, who have turned out a style of Hats perfectly incomparable.

BOUGHTON & KNAPP, NO. 19 CORTLANDT-ST., have on hand a large stock of men's and boys' clothing for City trade, or Southern and Western markets, at the very lowest cash prices. Purchasers will find a good chance to buy a large stock for a small amount of money.

1,000 DOZEN OF THE "CELEBRATED WEBSTER Shirts," of the finest material and workmanship, warranted to fit, also a superior assortment of other furnishing goods, for sale at wholesale and retail, at the old established store of L. HYATT & CO., 136 Fulton-st.

BANK OF MILFORD, WASHTENAW, FARMERS and Merchants' Bank, Memphis, notes on the above banks taken at 50 cents on the dollar; Ohio other banks in the Union at par.
EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

IRON BEDSTEADS AND FURNITURE OF EVERY variety, manufactured and for sale at No. 9 Canal-st., by the Hoboken Iron Works and Pox dry. Plain and ornamental bedsteads from $4 to $20. Hair-cloths, cheaper than. Also, iron railing and all kinds of iron work for buildings.

PARIS BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS JUST RECEIVED from Mr. Mrs. Messrs. Millies and Mme. Pavie, Rue de Miell, Paris, by EUGENE FERRIS, No. 69 Nassau-st., third house above Maiden-lane. A large supply constantly on hand.

SWEDISH HAIR CREATOR WILL CREATE HAIR on bald heads, prevent the hair from falling out, and be an article of toilette to be used by every lady and gentleman. For sale by the principal Druggists, and at the Depot, No. 321 Broadway. Price $1. C. E. HUTCHINSON, Agent.

J. H. THOMPSON, FROM PARIS, PERUKE AND Hair Cutter, is to be found at No. 9 Nassau-st., 2 doors from Broadway. He is the only Artist in the City who thoroughly understands the art of fitting bald heads, and the formation of the head. Call and try his skill.

HATS, FALL STYLE.—THE NEW HAT CO., Nos. 128 and 130 Nassau-st., Tribune Buildings, wholesale price. Hats for Three Dollars equal to any $5 hat sold in the City. One price and no deviation.

JUST RECEIVED FOR GENTLEMEN, IN BLACK, drab and brown cassimere pants, of the most superior manufacture, made at Paris, and for sale at GEO. LEVY'S, No. 257 Broadway.

BANKING HOUSE OF

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CLARENDON,
FOURTH-AVENUE, COR. EIGHTEENTH-STREET.

☞ Families or single gentlemen can have choice of table d'hote, or private table. There are seventy-five suites of apartments arranged for families, with baths and all the modern improvements. Also, rooms for single gentlemen. The establishment is furnished equal to any hotel in the world, and will be kept in a manner to secure the patronage of the public. Price, $2 50 per day.
O. C. PUTNAM.

☞ Cheap Gas Light.—By using KIDDER'S GAS REGULATOR a saving of full twenty-five per cent. can be made, with a greatly superior light. The machine is now in general use in the factories of the East and the hotels of the Union. It has also been successfully adopted by many thousand private families, and has accomplished all the advantages claimed. With it in use, servants cannot waste gas; and it prevents all escape of gas that cannot be possibly consumed—thus securing a healthier atmosphere in dwellings. The following extracts show what the machine has done in the most prominent places in New-York:

The gas bills of the Hippodrome, for the four weeks ending July 29, averaged $140 47 per week; but the fixtures of the Gas Regulator Company were now applied, and the bills of the same concern, for the four following weeks, closing last Saturday, averaged $101 10 per week—the saving being $39 37 per week, or over 30 per cent. As the evenings were longer (or the daylight shorter) in August than in July, there must have been less, and fully as much as is expressed by the above figures.—*Tribune, Aug.* 30.
KIDDER'S GAS REGULATOR.

This economical machine has been in operation in our office for some time and proves to be a perfect Regulator of our lights. We cannot, as yet, show by our bills the per centage saved, but no one who examines the evidence in the hands of the Gas Regulator Company can resist the conclusion that the average saving is at least 25 per cent. The bill at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s for seven months, without the Regulator, were $736 16, against $546 25 with the machine in use, in corresponding months. Still more favorable results are shown in other quarters, and it seems to us no merchant desiring the best light at the lowest cost, will do without the Regulator after examining it. One of the machines can be seen in operation at this office, No. 130 Pearl-st.—*New-York Shipping List and Price Current, April* 19, 1854

A PRACTICAL INVENTION.

One of the most useful, scientific and easily managed improvements in the City, is "Kidder's Patent Gas Regulator." It is affixed to the ordinary gas metre with very little trouble, and regulates the pressure in such a manner as invariably to secure the best light with the least consumption of gas. Its certain and efficient action is testified to by the highest chemical authorities of the metropolis; while all who have used it, proprietors of all the largest hotels, Stewart's in Broadway, and nameless numberless more, have given their "hards and seals" to the fact, that besides affording the very best light, it lessens their gas bills more than twenty-five per cent. We can "bear testimony" to the same effect, having had one of the Regulators for some time in use, and thoroughly tested its excellent qualities and infallible action.—*Knickerbocker Magazine.*

The REGULATOR can be fully examined at the office of the New-York Gas Regulator Company, No. 262 Broadway, where orders can be left.

Several capable canvassers can find steady employment, at a liberal commission. Applications to be made personally, at the office, between 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.

☞ Coughs, Hoarseness, Sore Throats, and various affections of the lungs and throat, are beginning to prevail. For fresh colds and croup, a safe and rapid cure is PROFESSOR McCLINTOCK'S COLD AND COUGH MIXTURE, price 25c. For chronic bronchitis or consumption Dr. McCLINTOCK'S PECTORAL SYRUP accomplishes the most wonderful cures. It contains no morphine, and never disagrees with the most delicate patient. It is put up in pint bottles at $1, and is sold, together with all Dr. McCLINTOCK'S celebrated family medicines, by Druggists everywhere, and by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 122 Fulton-st., New-York.

☞ Whooping Cough Cured!—This distressing disease is thoroughly and quickly cured by DR. McCLINTOCK'S ASTHMA AND WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY. It contains no opium, and can be given to children with perfect safety. A few drops at bed-time quiet the cough all night, and a few doses cure entirely. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 122 Fulton-st., and by all Druggists.

☞ Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—Furnishing everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON. Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ Ladies who Value Clean, Smooth and Delicate Complexions—Should use the BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS, which removes tan, freckles, chaps, pimples, blotches, &c., and imparts a porcelain transparency to the skin. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston,
C. H. RING, No 192 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Piano-Fortes.—JOHN P. WAKE & CO., Manufacturers, No. 58 Barclay-st.—A fine assortment now on hand, at a large discount for cash.

☞ 5,000 First Quality Red Antwerp Raspberry Plants—For sale. Apply to
C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway.

☞ Dr. Morse's Invigorating Cordial.—Whence proceed the lassitude, the depression, the debility, the indifference to life, the instability, the continual feeling of illness which it is impossible to define or localize, so common, so horrible to bear, and so little pitied by the robust and healthy? We answer—from the stomach and the nervous system, of which that stomach is the closest sympathizer. Of all general remedies for these diseases in the primary stage of general inertia of the system, is at the bottom of all the difficulty. To renew the whole organization from the torpor to restore it with new life, activity and vigor, and to support it in that condition, there is no preparation comparable with DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL. Other stimulants may excite the dormant physical energies for a time, but leave the night-fiend of the lightning that leaves behind it a deeper gloom, the exhibition of these excitements is followed after the first convulsive effort is over, by a depression of body and mind more profound and paralyzing than ever. The remedy is literally the opposite of this—as the Elixir has a dynamic influence. It not only creates a new condition of the physical organization, but permanently invigorates it. The animal spirits are not only cheered and elevated by its agency, but kept up to a healthy level without flagging. A vegetable compound, congenial to the system, it seems to act upon the constitution like it, and to revolutionize it. In chronic diseases of the stomach, the stomach, and the liver, its operation is all but miraculous. The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, six for twelve dollars.
C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.
Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada and the West Indies.

☞ Circulars.—HEWIT, COULSON & CO., No. 111 Fulton-st. and No. 50 Ann-st., would invite the attention of all purchasers of Clothing to their stock for the Fall and Winter seasons, which for variety and elegance of style, fine and substantial workmanship, and quality of material, is second to none in the City. They offer a large assortment of garments of various qualities, every garment cut in the best style and made in the best manner, adapted to the wants of all residents in the interior. To this great emporium A choice stock of the newest and best styles of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings always on hand, from which garments will be made to order, in the most approved manner, and at the shortest notice. In the getting up of their Clothing they aim to excel, and not having a magnificent and costly salesroom; it is the acknowledged superiority of their Clothing and the very moderate prices at which they are enabled to offer it, to which they attribute the rapidly increasing amount of their business. To enumerate, they offer a stock of Clothing suited to the wants of all sorts and conditions of men, which, to be appreciated, needs but to be worn.

☞ Notice.—A special meeting of Stockholders of the New York and New Haven Railroad Company will be held at the Apollo Rooms, No. 409 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of October, 1854, at 11 o'clock A. M., to take into consideration the fraudulent issue of Stock by ROBERT SCHUYLER, late President and Transfer Agent of the Company, and to take order thereon, and to transact any other business proper for said meeting. By order of the Board of Directors,
WM. W. BOARDMAN, President, pro tem.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

☞ Advent Mission Church, Forsyth-street.—Rev. J. W. DANIELS will preach in this Church on SABBATH MORNING 30th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M.; N. N. WHITING at 3 o'clock P. M., and Elder T. J. COX, at 7½ o'clock EVENING.

☞ What is Truth?—Pure Bible truth will be preached by Dr. SNOW, TO-MORROW, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M., at Metropolitan Hall, No. 473 Broadway. Evening subject—*The Great City Divided into Three Parts.* Rev. [illegible] to him.

☞ First Unitarian Society Williamsburg.—Rev. [illegible] BARRETT, of Scituate, Mass., will preach at the Lecture Room in Tenor's Academy, South 8th, between [illegible] 5th, Williamsburg, TO-MORROW (Sunday.) Services at 10½ A.M. and 7½ in the evening.

☞ West Twenty-third-st. Presbyterian Church.—Rev. [illegible] in this church between 7th and 8th avs., TO-MORROW EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock. By ordering by the pastor, Rev. FREDERICK G. CLARK.

☞ Rev. Dr. Lipscomb, of Alabama, will preach in Rutgers-st. Church, (Rev. [illegible]'s church,) at 10½ o'clock, A. M., TO-MORROW MORNING, and Rev. Dr. [illegible], of Ohio, (lately returned from Europe,) at 7½ o'clock EVENING.

☞ Knight-st. Church, corner Knight and Van Brunt-sts.—Preaching TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor Rev. ISAAC WESCOTT. The third lecture to young men. Subject—*Mental Culture.*

☞ Rev. James Richards, D. D., of New-Orleans, will preach (D. V.) in the 15th st. Church, near Irving-place, NEXT SABBATH.—Services at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 3½ o'clock, P. M.

☞ Church of the Ascension, South Brooklyn, corner of Court and Sackett-sts. Divine service will be held in the church on SUNDAY, the 24th inst., at 10½ o'clock, and 7½ P. M.

☞ Mercer-street Church.—Rev. T. L. CUYLER will deliver the second of his course of five sermons in defence of the Bible, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited.

☞ Rev. W. W. Everts will Preach in the Oliver-st. Baptist Church TO-MORROW (24th inst.) at [illegible] o'clock, A. M., and Rev. C. S. HORTON at 3½ o'clock, P. M.

☞ J. W. Daniels will preach at the Advent Chapel, 7th-av., near 14th-st., TO-MORROW, at 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Prayer meeting at 10½ A. M. Seats free.

☞ Rev. Dr. Bethune, of Utica, will preach in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Fifth-av. and 21st-st., TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Rev. Dr. Osgood will preach in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Rev. Dr. Hawks will preach in Grace Church, Broadway, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

☞ Rev. Dr. Bethune will preach in the Reformed Dutch Church, Fifth-av. and 21st-st., TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

☞ Rev. Dr. Cheever will preach in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

☞ Rev. Dr. Spring will preach in the Brick Church, Fifth-av. and 37th-st., TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

☞ Rev. Dr. Potts will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, Lexington-av., TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

☞ Rev. Dr. Adams will preach in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

☞ Rev. Dr. Tyng will preach in the Church of the Holy Trinity, 42d-st., near 5th-av., TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

☞ Rev. Dr. Hutton will preach in the Church of the Annunciation, Fifth-av., TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

☞ Rev. Dr. Vinton will preach in the Church of the Holy Communion, 6th-av., TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

☞ Rev. Dr. Taylor will preach in the Church of the Ascension, Fifth-av., TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

☞ Rev. Dr. Cox will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, Lexington-av., TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

☞ Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach in the Church of the Messiah, Broadway, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

☞ Rev. Dr. Chapin will preach in the Church of the Divine Paternity, 5th-av., TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

☞ Rev. Dr. Osgood will preach in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square,

...Hamilton was held at ... evening, Mr. Mal... ...ted from J. C. ... Central Democratic Association ... Civil Department; and urging ... in ... history, the Militia system, the intentions of ... two efficient drill masters, viz.: Messrs. BUSER and MULHOLLAND.

Death of John W. Taylor.

From the Cleveland Herald.

We record in our paper to-day the death of Hon. JOHN W. TAYLOR, for many years a leading and prominent statesman of New-York.

Mr. TAYLOR was born in Saratoga County, in 1784; his father was a zealous actor in the scenes of the Revolution, and the son partook of the spirit of patriotism and love of liberty which distinguished the heroes of that day. Mr. T. was a ... of the late ABRAHAM VAN VECHEN, of ... In 1811 he was elected a member of the ... of New-York, and while thus a member, was elected to Congress, and was continued a ... of the House of Representatives for 20 successive years. Mr. T. took an active part in the "Missouri Question," and his speech on that question is one of the ablest and most luminous expositions of the "true principles of our Government" on record. After the settlement of the Missouri question by the passage of the "Compromise," Mr. TAYLOR was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives; and in that election had no warmer friend and supporter than the ac... CHARLES FENTON MERCER, of Va., who yet lives. The election of Mr. TAYLOR as Speaker, who was one of the most uncompromising opponents of the admission of Missouri with Slavery, was evidence that a Representative in Congress in 1822-'4 could oppose Slavery, and be a patriot and friend of his country.

Mr. TAYLOR was an admirable presiding officer; ever calm and collected. Mr. CLAY, in his speech on the Compromise of 1850, spoke of him "as a Speaker of unfortunable gravity." The effective and impetuous CLAY could not disturb him. Mr. TAYLOR was an excellent parliamentary tactician, and wielded great influence in the House.

During the campaign of 1840, Mr. TAYLOR was an active participant, and presided at the memorable Saratoga Convention, at which Mr. WEBSTER made one of the most able and eloquent speeches of his life. In 1841 he was a member of the Senate of New-York, and in November of that year was attacked by paralysis, from the effects of which he never recovered. In September, 1843, Mr. TAYLOR removed to this city, and has resided with his son-in-law, Mr. W. D. BRATTIN, where the evening of his life has been made pleasant as possible by every kindness and attention.

Although enfeebled in body, Mr. TAYLOR retained his mental powers, and no one felt a deeper interest in the exciting questions of the day. His mind was a store-house of facts, and until within a few weeks, his memory was retentive of all the exciting and important scenes through which he had passed. Of those who bore a part in the discussions of the "Missouri Question" in the House, but two survive him. Thus one by one the active men of other days are "passing away." May we be instructed by the lessons of patriotism which they taught; may our lives be influenced by their virtuous examples, so that we, like them, may do our duty, and nothing but our duty, to our country.

New School Law of Connecticut.

The Norwich *Examiner* calls attention to the new School Law of the last Legislature, and gives a synopsis.

Its chief idea is the consolidation of all the school districts in a town into one,—abolishing both the district and school society system at one stroke. But instead of being compulsory, like the preceding act, this is left for the adoption of the towns, in town meeting assembled, under warrant of the selectmen. Next, all the powers necessary to establish, improve and perfect the schools of the district or town, are committed to them in their united capacity. One board of officers is appointed to manage the schools and the whole school system—aside from the clerk, treasurer and collector—instead of their being in the hands of three sets of officers, who are liable under the old law, soon to fail of being coworkers together, and often to embarrass each other. This is also to be a permanent board, or one-third of their number is to be chosen annually; which is an admirable feature of their organization. They do all the work of all the three classes of officers—the society committee, the district committee and the board of visitors, appointing or calling to their aid, if they wish, the best men in the town to examine teachers and visit schools. It is not necessary, in this place, to enumerate their separate powers, or the various duties assigned them. A fixed and uniform day is named, when all such consolidated districts shall hold their annual meetings. New sites for school-houses are to be fixed by a two-thirds vote of the district or town, or at their request, by the board of education, who are the committee of the district. The deficiency in State, and town and invested funds appropriated for each year in supporting the schools, is to be made up by the usual rate bill wholly, or by taxation on the polls and ratable estate of the town wholly, or partly by rate bill, and partly by such tax as the town or district shall direct. These are the principal new features of the law. Several other provisions are substantially those of the old law, and several of its sections are specified as still in force.

We believe that the main features of this law present us a great improvement on our old system. Without specifying these the present week, we simply wish to call the attention of the friends of common schools to the study of the law, and to be prepared in due time to take action in their several towns upon its adoption. Each town must adopt it by a formal vote on an article in the warrant of a town meeting to that effect; or else the old school society system must go on.

MAKING THE MOST OF HIS LAND.—We noticed, on our trip to Springfield, on Wednesday, in a little village near Worcester, a small two story house, without a garden. The occupant, evidently with the next Thanksgiving before his eyes, has planted a pumpkin vine at the side of his residence. But not having real estate enough, wherewith to indulge the wide spreading propensities of the vegetable, he had twined it up the side of the house, and there upon the sloping roof lay a dozen or so of the large golden coated pumpkins, as could be wished. Truly, this man can be said to live "under the shadow of his own pumpkin vine."—*Boston Times.*

MARKET REPORTS.

Monday...Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.

FRIDAY, Sept. 22—6 P. M.

ASHES—Some 60 bbls. were purchased at $6 25 for Pearls, and $7 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.—the previous rate.

COTTON—Is quiet, and rather languid within our range:

	Uplands.	Mobiles.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	7½@ 7¾	7½@ 7¾	7¾@ 8
Light-Stained, ₱ lb	7¾@ 8¼	8 @ 8¼	8 @ 8¼
Good Ordinary, ₱ lb	8¼@ 8¼	8¼@ 8¾	8¼@ 8¾
Low Middling, ₱ lb	8¾@ 9	8¾@ 9	8¾@ 9
Even Middling, ₱ lb	9¼@ 9¼	9¼@ 9¼	9¼@ 9¼
Good Middling, ₱ lb	9¼@ 9¼	9¼@ 9¼	9¼@10

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are dull and declining. The arrivals are increasing—while the Western and local demand is very tame. Hence, the longer in the trade. The day's operations embrace 7,000 bbls. We quote:

Superfine, No. 2	$6 50 @$7 75
Superfine, No. 1	7 25 @ 8 25
Common to fancy State brands	8 00@8 75
Extra State, straight brands	8 75 @ 8 87½
Round Hoop Ohio	8 87½@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	8 50 @ 8 62½
Superfine to good Indiana and Michigan	8 62½@ 8 75
Fancy Michigan	8 75 @ 8 87½
Superfine to good Ohio	8 62½@ 8 87½
Fancy Ohio	8 87½@ 9 00
Extra Ohio	9 00 @10 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 87½@ 9 25
Fancy Genesee	9 00 @ 9 12½
Extra Genesee	9 25 @10 50

Canadian has not varied. Southern is plentier, and 12½c.@25c. ₱ bbl. cheaper. 2,000 bbls. were obtained to-day at $8 25@$8 50 for inferior; $8 50@8 87½ for mixed to very good; and $9@$9 75 for favorite to fancy and extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive at $5 75@$6 for fine, and $6 75@7 for superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is also quiet, but is firmly held at $4 62½ for Jersey, and $4 87½ for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Since our last, sales have transpired of 25 half pipes Cognac Brandy, at $4 25 @$5 75; 20 Champagne and Rochelle do., at $3 50@$4; 10 pipes Holland Gin, at $1 15@$1 25; 25 puncheons St. Croix Rum, at 85c.@87½c; 10 Jamaica do. at $1 50@$1 62½; and 140 qr. casks Wines, at $1 37½@$2 for Port, $1 62½@$1 87½ for Madeira, 75c. for Lisbon, 65c. for Malaga, and 75c.@$1 12½ for Sherry, ₱ gallon, usual terms.

FRUIT—There were sold to-day 200 boxes layer Raisins, at $2 95@$3 70; 250 bunch do., at $2 37½@$3 50; 15 cases Sardines, at 60c.@62½c., and 12 boxes Currants, at 26c.@28c.

GRAIN—Wheat is less in request and is tending strongly downwards. The day's transactions do not exceed 3,000 bushels prime Genesee White, to go to Troy, at $2; 2,800 bushels very good do. do., at a price within the range of from $1 95@$1 98, and 800 bushels Canadian do. at $1 92½@$1 95. Rye is quiet and languid, at $1 22@$1 23 ₱ bushel. Barley is rare and nominal. State and Western Oats are less active, at 51c.@56c. ₱ bushel. Corn is still more freely offered and is a shade easier in price. Yet a good Eastern and local demand prevails. The day's movements comprise 95,000 bushels, at 77½c.@80c. for inferior to prime Western mixed, closing within the range; and 84c. for round yellow, ₱ bushel.

GROCERIES—Are unaltered. The day's sales consist of 75 mats old Government Java Coffee, at 14c.; 40 bags Porto Rico do., at 11½c.; 300 Rio do., at 10½c.; 60 Maracaibo do., at 10½c. ₱ lb.; 70 hhds. Porto Rico Molasses, at 28½c.@29c. ₱ gallon; 700 hhds. Cuba Sugar, at 5½ @6½c.; and 500 hhds. New-Orleans do., at 5c.@5½c. ₱ lb. Teas are in fair request, and steady.

HAY—River is still scarce and wanted, at $1@$1 06½ for shipment; and $1 12½@$1 25 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Sales were made of 6,500 Buenos Ayres, 21 ... in Salem, for this market, at 18c.; and 5,000 Rio Grande, also in Salem, to arrive here next month, on ... not disclosed. The stock continues large, and prices are very freely sustained.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS...

...Wednesday was ... ...ton, for Liverpool, ...ton, and 1 Ba... ...thus end... ...ton.

LIME—Rockland is in moderate request, at 80c. for Common, and $1 10@1 25 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

METALS—We omit no new changes in Copper or Iron, the transcontinental being small at old rates. 50 tons English Lead were procured at $6 85 ₱ 100 lbs. Steel and Tin are unaltered.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin and Tar remain as last noticed. Crude Turpentine is scarce and wanted at $4 62½@$4 87½ ₱ 280 lb. Spirits Turpentine is selling to lots at 53c. cash ₱ gallon, but is not actively inquired for at such a price.

OILS—Nothing really new has occurred in Whale, Sperm, or Olive. Sales were reported of 18,000 gallons Linseed at 72½c.@74c., chiefly at 73c.; 4,000 do. in lots, from store, at 75c.@77c.; and 120 bbls. Lard at 83½c.@85c ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS.—Pork has not varied much. The day's sales embrace 1400 bbls. at $14 25@14 50, chiefly at the former rate, for Mess, $12 for Prime and $11 for Rump ₱ bbl. Cutmeats are quiet but steady. Lard is decidedly brisker and rather firmer. Sales of 1200 bbls. Prime were reported at 11c.@11½c. ₱ lb. Beef is also in better demand at steady prices. The day's business include 470 bbls. at $11@$12 for Country Mess, $14 75@$15 for City do, $15 50@$16 for repacked Chicago do., and $16@$16 50 for extra do, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is dull and nominal, at $20@$25, according to quality, ₱ tierce. Beef Hams are scarce and wanted, at $18@$20 ₱ bbl. Butter is selling pretty quickly, at 14c.@18c. for Ohio, 19c.@22c. for Western New-York, and 23c.@26c. for Orange County, ₱ lb. Cheese is in fair demand, at 9c.@10½c ₱ lb.

RICE—There have been 150 tierces fair to prime disposed of at $5 12½@$5 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Among the day's sales were 250 bags Race Ginger, at 5½c., 15 bales Pimento and 15 Cloves, at 15c., with small lots of Nutmegs, at 98c.@$1 ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Is still pretty active and steady. The sales of the last three days include 250 hhds. Kentucky, at 6½c.@9c; 540 cases Ohio and Connecticut Seed Leaf, at 5½c.@11c.; 193 bales Cuba, on private terms; and 161 Havana, at 10c @40c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Displays more activity and firmness. The day's operations comprise 600 bbls Ohio and Prison at 41½c.@42c; and 50 hhds. Drudge at 43c., usual terms, ₱ gal on.

FREIGHTS—Were less active. For Liverpool, the engagements included 5,000 bushels Corn, in ship's bags, at 3d.; 400 bales Cotton at ½d. ₱ lb.; and several tons Scrap Steel at 10s. For London, there were taken 100 tons Oil Cake at 12s.6d.; and 50 bbls. Pork at 2s.6d. For Antwerp, there were shipped 500 bbls. Rosin at 2s.6d. For other ports, we heard of nothing really new.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. (Imp & Job.) 112 Broadway.

French, Swiss and German Dry Goods.

AUGUST WETTER (Importer).....19 Broad-st.

Dundee Linens, Sail Duck, &c

CAMERON & BUTT (Importers).....16 Broad-st.
WM. BRAND & CO (Importers).....42 and 44 Pine st.

Laces, Millinery Goods, Embroideries and Trimmings.

S. SRAHLHEIM & CO. (Importers).....69 Broadway.

Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Berlin Wool, Fringes, Gimps, Tassels, Buttons &c.

KOHLSAAT BRO'S. (Importers and Jobbers).46 John-st.
CHAS. FEICKERT.....37 Dey-st.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO, Imp. & Manf. 32 Warren-st.
C. B HATCH & CO., (Impt's and Man's).....97 William-st.

Clothing and Furnishing Goods at Wholesale.

HANFORD & BRO.....29 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

French and German Fancy Baskets.

C. ZINN & CO., No. 52 Maiden-lane, Importers of French and German Fancy Traveling Baskets and Manufacturers of Cane and Colored Willow Furniture and Jenny Lind Workstands, &c.

Fancy Goods and Hosiery.

ENGLEMANN & CO., No. 93 William-st., Fancy Goods, Buttons, Cotton and Woolen Hosiery. To cash buyers, only seven per cent. net profit on the importing prices. For yourown benefit call and see.

Architects.

F. DIAPER.....49 Wall-st.
JOHN W. RITCH.....643 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

Gold Leaf and Gold Foil.

J. L. WAUGH.....No. 112 Franklin-st.

Agricultural Warehouse.

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INGERSOLL'S.....250 South-st.
From 200 to 500 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again.

Ballard's Premium Hair Dye.

The cheapest and best. For sale or applied. O. M. BALLARD'S Improved Hair Dye..333 Broadway, up stairs.

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C. G. EVERITT, (sole Proprietor.) Manufacturing Emporium, 36 Gold-st., New-York. Tin boxes and Tasteful Labels variously printed by machinery, superior to the best, cheaper than the cheapest; also Druggists tin ware in general.

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The oldest and most extensive in the United States.

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Doors, Sashes and Blinds.

N. P. KIMBALL, (Wholesale and Retail) 78 Beekman-st.

French Window Glass.

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Fishing Tackle.

J. B. CROOKE & CO. (Impt's and Man's).....50 Fulton-st.

Furs.

C. G. GUNTHER & SONS, (Importers and Shippers,) No. 46 Maiden-lane.

Grate and Fender Makers.

W. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 891 Broadway, one door above 19th-st.

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J. S. WHITNEY & CO.....4 South and 56 Washington-st.

India Rubber Shoes, Whips, Clothing, Balls, &c.

NEWARK INDIA RUBBER Manuf Co., 59 Maiden-lane.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

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Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.

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BANKS, GOULD & CO.....144 Nassau-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON...132 East 27th and 149 Nassau-sts.

Insulated Lightning Rods.

LYON Manufacturing Co., Insulate Lightning Conductors for buildings and ships, (Otis' Patent).....343 Broadway.

Lamps and Gas Fixtures.

DEITZ, BRO'S & CO. (Manufacturers)....134 William-st.

Mahogany and Rosewood.

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Musical Instruments, Strings, &c.

F. ZORAUM & CO. (Importers).....97 Maiden-lane.
CARGILL & CO. (Impt's and Manuf.)....47 Maiden-lane.
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Needles, Fish-hooks, and Fishing Tackle.

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Paper in Rolls and Reams.

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Paints, Oils, &c.

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Glass—Plate, Window and Picture.

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Sewing Machines.

AM. MAGNETIC SEWING MACHINE CO. 397 Broadway

Ship Bread and Crackers.

ERASTUS TITUS & CO.....283 Washington-st.
EPH. TREADWELL & SONS...275 Washington, and 244 Front-sts.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

J. AHLBORN & CO....54 Maiden-lane, and 29 Liberty-st.
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☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTINGILL & CO, No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals of the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise conspicuously at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

NEW-YORK FEMALE ACADEMY, on the Hudson River—CLAVERACK ACADEMY AND HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—The Autumn Term of this Institution will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 14, in the village of Claverack, three miles from the city of Hudson, and one hundred and forty miles from the city of New-York. The buildings are new, are furnished in the most modern style, and will accommodate four hundred students.

TERMS—$25 per quarter of eleven weeks; or $100 per annum, including boarding, lodging, room rent, room furnished and warmed, washing, incidentals, and tuition in common English branches. A moderate extra charge will be made for higher branches, Ancient and Modern Languages, Drawing, Painting, Music, &c.

FACULTY.—The Faculty will consist of 15 Professors and Teachers. The Trustees have selected men and women of experience and ability to fill each department, and feel confident that the School will not be surpassed in excellence by any school in the State.

Those wishing rooms, circulars, or further information, will address Rev. IRA C. BOICE, President.
Claverack, Columbia Co., N. Y.

THE GLEN HOUSE SCHOOL.—RAY-ST., NEWPORT, R. I.—Winter Term begins on first Wednesday of November. Expense, $150 for term of five months (two quarters), including tuition, board, room, fuel and light. The undersigned proposes to open at the above time and place, a Select School for Young Ladies, where they will enjoy every facility for obtaining a thorough and complete education. The pupils will be select in character and so limited in number as to insure particular attention to the peculiar bent of each mind. The course of study will be elevated and well defined; and the methods of instruction both critical and comprehensive.

Circulars containing a fuller statement of the plan of the School and other particulars, may be had at C. S. FRANKLIN & CO.'s, or will be sent to any address on application to the Principal at Newport.

REFER to Hon. Geo Bancroft, Hon. Edward Everett, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Jared Sparks, LL.D., Jas Walker, D. D., Pres. of Harvard College, Prof. C. C. Felton, Cambridge, Mass.; Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., Prof. Andrews Norton, and Prof. Agassiz.

THE WINTER TERM OF THE FOUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL will commence on the first WEDNESDAY in November next. This school, which has enjoyed such a large patronage for eighteen years, was never in a more healthful condition than it is now. In its pupils enjoy the greatest facilities for acquiring a solid, extensive, useful and polished education. Instructors of distinguished ability are employed in its various departments. The French, German and Spanish languages are taught by native teachers. Its government is strictly parental. Its healthfulness is without a parallel in this or any country. But two deaths have occurred in eighteen years, and the average number of pupils during that time has been [illegible]

For Circulars, Terms, &c., address [illegible]
Poughkeepsie, Dec. 9, 1854.

A DANCING ACADEMY.—MR. DODWORTH has the honor of announcing to his friends and the public, that the classes for the ensuing season will commence on SATURDAY, Oct 7, at 3 P. M., for ladies, at 4 for children, and at 7½ o'clock for gentlemen. The elegant establishment has been additionally decorated, the floor relaid, and other improvements made during the Summer months. The improved system of instruction, so successful since its adoption, will be retained with slight alterations suggested by experience. Every novelty worthy of attention will be introduced in addition to all the dances in ordinary use—with the same careful attention to the progress and deportment of the pupils, which has been so distinguishing a characteristic of this Academy. Circulars containing the days, hours, and terms of instruction, can be had at any time at the Academy, or will be sent by post.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—No. 71 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., now in its thirty-fourth year of successful operation, opens on MONDAY, Sept 11, with every advantage for the education of youth. Pupils are received at an early age, and advanced as rapidly as their health and intellectual development will allow, until thoroughly prepared for honorable entrance into college or for business life. The public generally, and especially those who wish to secure for their children the advantages of sound instruction, thorough mental discipline, and correct moral training, are invited to visit this institution. Circulars, containing names of references, and full particulars as to terms, discipline &c., may be obtained at the book-stores of Messrs. CARTER, SHEPARD & CO., or at the school building. WILLIAM FORREST, } Principals.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, }

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES No. 209 Henry-st., corner Pierrepont, Brooklyn, New-York. Madame CRUCY will be ready for the reception of pupils on MONDAY, the 4th of September. The teachers in the English and other departments are the best that can be procured, and no efforts are spared to render this institution, in every respect, as perfect as can be desired. The French department is under the particular care of one of the Misses CRUCY, who has received a diploma in Paris, and who is, besides, well acquainted with the Spanish language.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—Miss HAVENS continues her residence at No. 81 9th-st, and will resume her School for Young Ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 14. Her School will be limited to Sept. 5. Applications may at any time previous be addressed to her at No. 81 9th-st. Her School circulars may be obtained at the office of the Howard Insurance Co., No. 66 Wall-st.; of Messrs Ketchum, Rogers & Bennett, No. 45 William st.; of Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; and of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 38 Wall-st.

SCHOOL.—The School at No. 81 East 16th-st, during the last six years under charge of the subscriber, will resume its exercises on TUESDAY, 12th of September. Application previously may be made to the subscriber, Morristown, N. J. Every effort will be made to merit, by the entire devotion of the time and resources of the subscriber, to render this School deserving of confidence and patronage. Terms $100 per year.
J. H. TYNG, A. M

WHALE AND DAUGHTER'S DANCING CLASSES will commence at Metropolitan Academy, Nos 93 and 95 6th av., TUESDAY, Oct. 10; at Gothic Hall, Adams-st., Brooklyn, MONDAY, Oct. 9; at Union Hall, Court-st., corner of Sackett, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 11. For particulars see circulars, to be had as above, or at No. 67 6th-av. Mr. D. teach on the most improved and scientific principles.

MUSICAL ACADEMY, No 206 ALLEN STREET.—PIANO CLASSES—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock; $5 for 24 lessons. VIOLIN CLASSES—THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, for gents, and SATURDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock, for boys. Terms, $1 per quarter. Private instruction, $10 for 24 lessons. Pianos to hire for $3 per month.
L. A. BENJAMIN, Principal.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 18th-st, below 5th-av Mrs LEVERETT will reopen her School at the above address on THURSDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars may be obtained at her residence, or of Messrs. ROE, LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—Rooms, No. 928 Broadway, second story; Gymnasium, fourth story. JOHN GRANT M. A. B. A. SMITH, M. A., Principals. The next Term commences on MONDAY, Sept. 18. The best of advantages, to a limited number. For circulars or information, apply at the rooms of the Institute.

BERGEN HEIGHTS INSTITUTE—One mile from Hoboken Ferry. The Young Ladies' Department will open Sept. 4, under charge of the most efficient teachers. Terms, $50 per quarter. The Boys' Department will continue, as heretofore, under charge of the Principal. References given and required. Inquire on the premises
J. & H. M. SMITH.

NEW WRITING AND BOOKKEEPING ACADEMY—Is now opened by Messrs. BROWN & POND, No. 423 Broadway. D. F. BROWN took the only silver medal for writing at the World's Fair. D. F. POND is a thorough accountant and practical teacher. Here are unequaled facilities for acquiring both a good business, writing and a thorough knowledge of accounts.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 1 59th st., on Washington-square, (entrance 58), 158 Macdougal-st.; GEO. W. CLINTON, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Principals—Commences its twelfth school-year on the second MONDAY of Sept., 1854. Pupils from 7 to 20 years of age. Catalogues of Terms, &c., at APPLETON'S and at the Institute.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept 4. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway; EVANS & DICKINSON'S, No. 697 Broadway; and at the residence of the Principal, No. 873 10th-st., near Tompkins-square.

$10—BOOK-KEEPING AND WRITING.—MR. PAINE'S Writing-rooms, No. 267 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 106 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are now open for the season, DAY and EVENING. He makes elegant writers and double-entry book-keepers in a short time. As a splendid penman and skillful teacher Col. PAINE has no superior.—*Newport Daily News.*

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BELLPORT, L. I.—The Fourth Term of Bellport Classical Institute will commence on the first TUESDAY in November. For circulars apply to WM. KEVAN, Esq., No. 116 Water-st., New-York, and for full particulars address JAMES CRUIKSHANK, Principal.
BELLPORT, L. I., Sept. 18, 1854.

MRS. SKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will be reopened for the reception of her pupils on TUESDAY, Sept. 12. Applications for admission may be made by letter until the 1st of September, after which time Mrs. O. will be in town. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, 8th-st

MR. E. BRANDEIS—Professor of the Piano—begs to inform that he is now ready to resume his professional duties. The instructions imparted at choice, in French, Italian, German, or English. Applications for lessons to be directed to No. 200 Bowery, or personally, from 1 to 2 or 6 to 7 P. M.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY.—The new term begins September 4. Circulars may be obtained at the bookstores of ROE, LOCKWOOD & SON THOS. J. CROWEN, CHAS. S. FRANCIS, and SAMUEL RAYNOR, or at the University, from the Janitor.
GEO. S. PARKER, Principal

CARD.—The subscriber announces to citizens and strangers, that his elegant rooms are now open for the instruction of Writing and Book-keeping. New pupils received daily. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.
No. 362 Broadway.

MADAME A. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 279 5th-av., corner of 31st-st., was reopened, on MONDAY, Sept. 11. An omnibus is attached to the institution.

MORE NEW CLASSES.—L. DELY BROOKES, No. 3 Bond-st., is now forming two new classes for TUESDAYS. Ladies meet at 3 o'clock; gentlemen at 7½ P. M. Also a new class for children on WEDNESDAYS at 3½ P. M. All the fashionable dances taught in one course of lessons.

MISS STEELE'S DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 5 East 30th-st., between 5th and Madison-avs., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept 12. The best teachers of French, Music and Drawing are employed. Circulars may be obtained at her residence.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss JACKSON will be ready for the reception of pupils on THURSDAY, Sept. 14, at her residence, No. 129 East 23d-st., where circulars may be obtained. Miss JACKSON will be at home to receive applications on and after Sept. 5.

MR. INWRIGHT—PROFESSOR OF MUSIC—Respectfully informs his pupils and the public, that he will recommence instructions on the Piano-Forte on the 12th inst. All communications addressed to No. 2 Abingdon-place, corner of Greenwich st., will receive attention.

REV. HARVEY NEWCOMB'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 90 Orange-st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept 4. A limited number of young ladies will find a pleasant home in the family of the Principal.

INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO-FORTE—GUITAR, AND ACCORDION, in a scientific, easy, and modern style, by Miss BROWN, on reasonable terms. No. 198 Canal-st., between Varick and Hudson. Apply any Monday or Thursday.

INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO-FORTE.—Senorita MARIA AMILLA KNAPP, from the Academia de la Reina, Salamanca, gives private lessons to ladies on moderate terms at her residence No. 165 Essex-st. English spoken fluently.

ISAAC G. HOBBS' SELECT SCHOOL, No 181 Macdougal, corner of 8th-st., will recommence on TUESDAY, Sept. 12. Approved boys will be received as Boarding or Day pupils in the Junior, Senior, and Finishing Departments.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for Young Ladies, Nos. 30 and 32 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 4.

PEIRCE'S PUBLIC AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL will reopen on MONDAY, the 11th of September. Number of Pupils limited to 60.

NO. 200 SIXTH-AVENUE—BOARDING AND DAY FRENCH SCHOOL INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN. This institution will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 14. VERGNES, Principal.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL.—Parents or Guardians, wishing to place children in a good country school, where the number is limited, may do so by applying to A. A. GOOLD, No. 167 Bowery.

MISSES L. M. AND M. R. GREEN—Will reopen their SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES on THURSDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

MR. AND MRS. KIDDER'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 121 Clinton-place, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept 11.

MISS ADRIAN'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Jamaica, L. I., will be reopened on Sept. 13

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will be reopened on THURSDAY, the 14th of September, at No. 24 East 22d-st.

MRS. L. D. WRIGHT—Will commence the instruction of a class of young ladies, on the 2d of October next at No. 29 East 21st-st., near Broadway.

H. PEUGNET'S INSTITUTION, No 27 Bank-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, the 4th of September.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

DIAMOND CLUSTER RINGS.....$25 to $300
DIAMOND SINGLE STONE RINGS..... 10 to 300
DIAMOND CLUSTER PINS..... 30 to 350
DIAMOND SINGLE STONE PINS..... 15 to 1,000
DIAMOND CROSSES..... 25 to 800
DIAMOND SHIRT STUDS..... 37 to 150
DIAMOND SCARF PINS..... 12 to 100
At less than usual prices.
GEO C. ALLEN, Importer.
Wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor.

GENTLEMEN'S CALIFORNIA DIAMOND BREASTPINS.—With chains attached, equal to the finest Jewelry, at one-fifth the price. Also, more of those plated watches at $15; ladies' diamond watches very low; magic compasses, patent lever hunting watches, unusually low, at A. D. JACOBS, No. 497 Broadway.

SPECTACLES GOOD AND CHEAP—Accurately adjusted to vision, by C. S. FRANKS, No. 2 Park-row, opposite the Astor House, and No. 52 Bowery, optician to the New York Eye Infirmary and Eye Hospital. Exchanged, if not satisfactory. Wholesale and retail.

SPECTACLES GOOD AND CHEAP—Scientifically adjusted, with accuracy, to every defect of sight, by E. S. FRANKS, Optician by diploma to the New-York Eye Hospital, and Eye Infirmary, No. 2 Park-row, opposite the Astor House, and at No. 52 Bowery, New-York.

PATENT LEVER WATCHES.—Fine English patent lever watches, in gold and silver cases, full jewelled and plain, fine time-keepers, for sale, wholesale and retail, at less than usual prices.
G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor

JURGENSEN WATCHES.—Splendid Jurgensen watches, levers and chronometers, perfect time-keepers, for sale, very low, wholesale and retail.

AUCTION SALES.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC SALE On SIXTY THURSDAY, Oct. 5, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, in the village of Yonkers, Westchester County, a magnificent estate, containing a fine range of 10 acres—also, about 3 acres of land, situated on the Hudson River, in the town of Yonkers.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, as beautiful villa sites, very near to and from 1 to 2 of an acre in size, situate on Blake's Park, in the town of Yonkers, about 12 minutes' walk from the railroad depôt, at Yonkers, distant 10 minutes' walk from the steamboat landing on the Hudson River. Duyvil Creek, between Spuyten Duyvel and Kingsbridge, Duyvil Creek, between Spuyten Duyvel and Riverdale, within 3½ miles of the village of Yonkers, and about 3 miles from Fordham, Westchester County, N. Y., and only 40 minutes' ride by the Hudson River Railroad, and 10 minutes from the City of New-York. A number of these desirable and valuable cottage sites are covered with handsome forest trees. The romantic and picturesque scenery of the noble Hudson, for miles around, and the surrounding country is unsurpassed, which can only be appreciated upon a personal examination, as it is not considered the greatest panoramic view in the world. This property has been laid out expressly for private residences, being intersected by broad avenues, rendering every part easy of access, and extensive improvements are in contemplation; the deeds are to contain no restrictions against any building or erection of buildings on the inferior class, and to be made Human Park, if possible, the handsomest village in Westchester County.

TERMS.—50 per cent of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for 3 years at 6 per cent, and a printed abstract of the title (which is unquestionable) will be furnished to purchasers at the day of sale.

Also, two brand new 3½ story and basement first class dwelling houses, filled in with brown, Philadelphia front by about 40 feet deep, built in the very best manner, without regard to cost, respectively for the owner, on contains, on the 1st floor, a sitting room, library and parlors, with elegant marble mantel pieces, grates, &c., and the second and third floors, five handsome bed rooms, finished and painted, and papered with rich and elegant papers, showing the beneficial results of good regulations. Twenty-four trains of cars run to and from the City Hall daily, stopping at this place, at a commutation fare of $37 per annum. Title indisputable and terms very favorable. The day attending the sale will take the trains which leave City Hall as 9:24 and 10:15 A. M., stopping at Melrose Station, opposite the property. For maps, &c., apply at the office of ALLENDORPH, No 455 Broadway, or W. A TAYLOR, No. 163 Bowery, or of the Auctioneer, No. 3 Nassau-st., near Wall.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION ALSO MIRRORS, PIANOS, CARPETS, &c. &c. F. COLTON will sell on MONDAY, Sept 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 20 Beekman-st, a very large assortment of rosewood and mahogany furniture of every description, together with beds, bedding, mattresses, carpets, all kinds, oil cloths, mirrors, pianos, oil paintings, cottage furniture, second hand furniture, &c., &c.

ON TUESDAY, Sept 26, at 10½ o'clock, all the furniture of a boarding house at the cor. of Ludlow and Broome-sts.

ON WEDNESDAY, Sept 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, MORTGAGE SALE OF CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, FURNITURE, &c., &c. This sale will embrace a very large and very beautiful assortment of rich Wilton tapestry, Brussels three-ply and ingrain carpets, stair do.

Window rugs, tapestry do; oil cloths in great variety. Dealers and all others interested will find this a very favorable opportunity to provide their requirements, as the stock is large and varied and will be sold in lots to suit. There is also in this sale a large lot of cabinet furniture of every description, both for parlor and bedroom. Can be examined early on the morning of sale.

S. BARKER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—HARLEM RIVER PROPERTY.—S. BARKER will sell on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY Sept 26 and 27, at 12 o'clock, on the ground, one hundred beautiful villa sites, containing from a quarter to three acres, embracing the splendid property known as the "Cro'nevil Farm," in West Morrisania. This property is situated about three quarters of a mile from Highbridge, opposite McComb's Dam, and fronting over 3,000 feet on the Harlem River and Cromwell Creek, and only one hour's ride from the City Hall, either by railroad or private conveyance. Full particulars in Saturday's papers. For maps, description of the property, &c., apply to McGRAW & ALLENDORPH, No 455 Broadway, or of the Auctioneer, No. 3 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO., On SATURDAY, Sept. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the saleroom, No. 19 Nassau-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Consisting of three elegant suits of carved rosewood parlor furniture in crimson figured silk brocatelle; rosewood secretary and bookcase, mahogany wardrobes, French bedsteads, card and centre tables, mahogany chairs, marbleized iron tables, bronze and ormolu chandeliers, large and elegant pier glasses, mattresses, royal tapestry and other carpets, extension dining table, dining room chairs, and other furniture, mostly belonging to the estate of M. Ewen, deceased.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 25.—At 10½ o'clock, at the 4th av., 4th door from 14th-st, all the elegant household furniture contained in the above 4-story house, consisting of splendid 7 octave rosewood piano-forte, 15 inch centre, plate glass mantel, rosewood parlor furniture, beautiful oil paintings, rich Dresden vases, with a most complete and costly assortment of rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, best hair mattresses, bedding, &c. Also, a large quantity of valuable basement furniture, extension table, rich china dinner and tea set, &c. Every article is to be sold, positive to be removed immediately. Catalogues now ready; no postponement on any account.

C. W. HOLMES, Auctioneer.

C. W. HOLMES will sell THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Sept. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the saleroom, No. 64 6th-av., a large assortment of second hand furniture, china, crockery and glassware, three rosewood chamber furniture, French cottage bedsteads, mattresses, bedding, wardrobes, washstands, spring seat chairs and rockers, decorated china tea sets, tin vases, watches, jewelry, &c., &c.

THOS BELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—By BELL & BUSH.—The attention of merchants and others is requested THIS DAY to our auction sale, at No. 79 Canal-st, at 10½ o'clock, of a superior assortment of furniture. Numerous walnut and mahogany counting house desks, writing tables, showcases, wardrobes, bookcases of the best descriptions, most of which were made for the Crystal Palace. Sale positive.

GEO. W. JENKINS, Auctioneer.

DUMONT & JENKINS will sell at auction on the National Course, in front of the Judges' stand, on SATURDAY, the 23d inst, at 2½ P. M., a lot of blooded stock, the property of E. Ten Broeck, Esq. For particulars see "National Course" advertisement.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—On SATURDAY, Sept. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the saleroom No. 19 Nassau-st, by order of the executors, gold and silver watches, patent lever, lepine, hunting lever, duplex, &c., gold fob and vest chains, gold and silver pencil and pencil cases, and other jewels; one of Herring's iron Salamander safes.

TO FARMERS AND CITY MERCHANTS.—Two beautiful farms will be sold by auction, and without reserve, at 2 o'clock P. M., upon the Fair Ground of the Jamesburg agricultural Fair, which will be held on the 27th of September, close to the Jamesburg Depôt, which may be reached about 9 o'clock A. M., from either New-York or Philadelphia by the 7 o'clock morning train of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, thus giving time to examine the farms, attend the sale, see the Fair, and be back in either city before 7 o'clock, P. M.

One of these farms is situate within a mile of said Depôt, and contains 72 or 92 acres (as may be preferred,) of excellent land, 20 of which are in wood. The house is in good repair, and contains nine rooms besides attic and cellar. There are one thousand Peach trees in bearing order; a number of choice and neatly laid out; grounds tastefully ornamented by shrubs and vines trained on trellis work; an orchard of choice fruit trees adjoining the house, and a well of as pure water as is possible to be found. The out-buildings are large, commodious, and entirely new within the past five years.

The other farm contains 98 acres of excellent land, 12 of which are in wood, part of it large timber, chiefly oak and hickory, and is situate in Woodbridge Township, New-Jersey, within seven minutes' walk of Uniontown Depôt, on the New-York and Philadelphia Railroad, eight miles from New-Brunswick and 21 from New-York. Trains pass and stop at said Depôt seven times each way, daily, affording speedy and a running stream are on this farm, and being natural to grass, it is well calculated for a dairy farm. Half or more of the purchase money on each, may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.

Further particulars may be had by addressing a line to CHAS. MIDDLETON, Jamesburg, N. J.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—STATE ENGINEER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Sept 14, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in obedience to a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, that on Wednesday, the 4th day of Oct. next, at 12 o'clock at noon, will be sold at Public Vendue, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, the following lots and parcels of land, situate in said City, namely. The premises formerly mortgaged by JOSEPH W. HOWARD to the Commissioners of the United States Deposite Fund of the City of New-York, and now owned by the State, consisting of eight lots, situate on the 2d av., viz.: Four lots on the northeast corner of 116th-st., and four lots on the northeast corner of 116th-st. and said avenue, the said lots being 25 feet 2½ inches in breadth, front and rear, and 100 feet deep, be the same more or less. The conditions of sale will be, that one-fourth part of the purchase money be paid at or within forty-eight hours after the sale, and the remainder thereof secured by the bond of the purchaser, payable in six equal annual instalments, with interest annually at 7 per cent JOHN T. CLARK,

State Engineer and Surveyor.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOOKSELLERS AND AUCTIONEERS.—On SATURDAY, Sept. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the saleroom, No. 19 Nassau-st, will be sold, by order of the executors, the entire stock in trade of the late firm of S. W. WELCH, NO. 48 MAIN ST., BUFFALO, N. Y., AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, for the cash of all kinds of merchandize.

N. B.—Advances made on consignments communications confidential. Prompt returns for sales. Satisfactory references given when required.

INSURANCE.

INDEMNITY AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.—THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Philadelphia.

Statement of Assets, $1,325,949, Jan. 1, 1854, published agreeably to an Act of Assembly, being—

First Mortgages, amply secured	$1,199,291 46
Real Estate (present value $110 000) cost	32,739 67
Temporary Loans, on ample Collateral Securities	190,774 94
Stocks (present value $77,170) cost	63,085 50
Cash &c	50 86 57
Total	$1,525,949 67

PERPETUAL OR LIMITED INSURANCES made on every description of property, in town and country, at rates as low as are consistent with security.

Since their incorporation, a period of twenty-five years they have paid over TWELVE MILLION DOLLARS LOSSES BY FIRE, thereby affording evidence of the advantages of Insurance, as well as the ability and disposition to meet with promptness all liabilities.

DIRECTORS.

Chas. N Bancker, Jacob R Smith, Adolphe E. Borie, Tobias Wagner, Geo. W. Richards, David S. Brown, Samuel Grant, Mordecai D Lewis, Morris Patterson, Isaac Lea, CHAS. N. BANCKER, President.

CHARLES G. BANCKER, Secretary

Office in New-York, No. 67 Wall st.

P. NOTMAN, Agent.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Office No 74 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent per annum four fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B Minturn.
John A C Gray,	J. F. G. Foster,	J. M Waterbury,
D B Fearing,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm H. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,
A J Bowling,	M W. Hatfield,	Benj'n Hoffman,
Gerard B Lamar,	Denning Duer,	John G. Astor, Jr,
George W. Riggs,	John Stuart, Jr.,	Fred. A. Delano,
Wm B Duncan,	Jos. Guillard, Jr.,	James C Bell.
Chas R Russell,	Ed C Center,	Daniel D Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred. G. Foster.
Peleg Hall,	Robert G Hone,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824—Office No 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st, Brooklyn, and No 49 Merchants Exchange, Wall-st, New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martine,	Phineas T Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John R Briggs,	Chas A. Jarvis,
John A Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V Fowler,
Wm Okell,	N. P. Freeman,	Chas T Cromwell,
P H Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
H Quackenbos,	Andrew Fremont,	Samuel M. Whiting.
Geo. Griffiths,	M. Greene Wood,	John C. Smith, &c

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st, 4th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S Fox,	C W Lawrence,	Rich. F Carman,
Rich A Reading,	Peter S Titus,	Henry H. Barrow
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chardavoine,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm C. White,
Jos W Collins,	Richard Field,	John J Walker,
John D Wright,	Th W. Pearsall,	Chas. H Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women One hundredth Edition (560,000) 12mo, pp 250. On Fine Paper, Extra Binding $1. Every complaint to which a woman is subject, from childhood to womanhood, as also as wife and as mother, are fully described, with the causes, the symptoms, and also the proper mode of treatment in a plain, simple, but in the most chaste language, easily understood. And thus every woman can discover by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and causes of her complaint: and be scared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice of the most delicate nature, and also her health in respect to which her sensitiveness forbids consulting a medical gentleman, will find such instruction and advice, and also explain many symptoms which otherwise would occasion anxiety or alarm. How many are suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, which undermine the health, the effects of which they are ignorant, and for which their delicacy forbids seeking medical advice! How many suffer from *prolapsus uteri* (falling of the womb,) or from *fluor albus* (weakness, debility, &c!) How many are in constant agony for many months preceding confinement! How many have difficult, if not dangerous deliveries, and slow and uncertain recoveries! How many are hazarded during the time which will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief. How many bitter moments, how much anguish, might have been spared to the sufferer, to her husband, to her relatives, by a timely possession of this valuable volume. It is impracticable to convey fully the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage.

For sale by SPRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 225 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO. Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings) at No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office No. 129 Liberty-st. New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, by F. PETERSON, No 96 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A M MAURICEAU, Office No 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,294, New-York Post-Office.

DR. R. & L. PERRY & CO'S EXCELLENT WORK ON DISEASE—THE SILENT FRIEND—In six languages, fiftieth edition, illustrated by one hundred atomical and explanatory colored engravings, on steel, enlarged to 200 pages, containing the remedy for the speculation of disease, may be had at the office of the undersigned. Price $1.

This book ought to be studied by every young man, and every man ought to read it with attention. Those who are afflicted with the disease mentioned therein, will certainly regain their health increase the animal spirits, invigorate and revive the whole animal machine by taking as directed Drs. R. & L. Perry's Specific Remedies. The patient is then sure to get strengthened and arrive to manhood, and the man will find a blessing to himself and his offspring. The remedies are:

DR. PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS.—Price $1, $1 50, and $2 50 a box.

DR. PERRY'S CONCENTRATED DETERGIVE ESSENCE. Price $3 50 per bottle, or four quantities in one for $9, by which $5 are saved.

DR. PERRY'S BALM OF SYRIACUM. Price $3 50 and $9 per bottle, as above.

Full directions, as well as "The Silent Friend," being an elaborate description of the various diseases for which the above are the remedies, accompany each bottle.

All communications (post paid) will be strictly confidential and promptly attended to, and the article ordered will be forwarded to any part of the United States, by express, or otherwise, as may be directed.

DR. R. & L. PERRY, Physician and Surgeon, Sole Agent in the United States for the sale of Dr. R. & L. Perry & Co.'s (of London) "The Silent Friend," and their Specific Remedies. Office, No. 174 William-st., N. Y.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Eleventh edition—345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 128 Broadway, where he cures all these diseases from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 8 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 840 New York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted. *Courrier Des Etats Unis. Staats Zeitung, National Democrat. Day Book* and *New-Brunswick Times.*

DR. TAYLOR'S PHOSPHOROZED BALSAM OF LIVERWORT WILL CURE CONSUMPTION.—Since this great improvement its effects are most wonderful. We have ample testimony where cases have been despaired of, now are well to speak for themselves. Physicians attest to its efficacy in different parts of the country. It cures coughs, colds, spitting of blood, night sweats, pain in the breast and side at once. Buy of LEEDS & HAZARD, No. 121 Maiden-lane.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr COOPER No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts, may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease, even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DR. COHBETT, No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one speciality of the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His system of treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—14th edition, 348 pages, with plates, price $1. Sold at No. 129 Nassau-st., No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author, DR. HALPIN, M. D. No 643 Houston-st. Hours of consultation, from 9 to 12 o'clock, A. M., and 6 to 9 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

CARD.—DENTAL OPERATIONS WITH SKILL.—Charts supplied free to nature, and children's teeth regulated, by E. E. KENNEY, No. 181 4th, near 11th-st., New-York.

COAL.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANA AND WESTERN RAILROAD (and Coal) COMPANY, are now prepared to receive orders for their superior SCRANTON (Anthracite) COAL, to be delivered after the close of canal navigation, at Jersey City, Newburg, and all other stations on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, and its branches, on board of their cars.

The Coal Mines of this Company are located at Scranton, Luzerne County, Pa., between Carbondale and Pittston, and their Coal being prepared by steam crackers and screens, comprises all the various sizes, and is delivered in fine order, free from dust, &c., by way of their Railroad to Great Bend, on the New-York and Erie Railroad, and thence to all parts of the State, reached by the broad gauge roads.

Orders may be addressed to Mr. J. J. ALBRIGHT, General Coal Agent, Scranton, Pa., or to the undersigned, at the office of the Company, No 49 Wall-st, New-York.

GEORGE D. PHELPS, President.

WILLIAM E. WARREN, Treasurer.

COAL, FLOUR AND BREAD.—Coal, first quality, nut size, $5 per ton Egg or grate coal, $6 75. Flour sold by the single barrel at the wholesale market price, delivered in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg or Jersey City. Apply at the People's Coal and Flour Agency, No. 38 Broadway. Bread, four cents per pound

ARRIVAL OF THE MYSTERIOUS CLAIRVOYANT—MADAME MARIN is the most wonderful Clairvoyant in the world She is at liberty to be consulted at No 350 Bowery, upon past, present and future events. Also as regards marriages, absent friends, business matters, &c. She will, while in the trance, describe the nature and locality of diseases, and prescribe for the same. She is also a wonderful spiritual medium, and will communicate with departed friends. Also instructions by astrology

FINANCIAL.

GREAT HEALTH STATE LOAN OF $2,725,000 To be reimbursed with..... $10,000,000

Or..... $5,000,000

The last loan is guaranteed by the Government, and negotiated by the eminent Banking House of Messrs. M. A. VON ROTHSCHILD & SONS, in Frankfort-on-the-Main. The following capital prizes must be gained, viz.:

1 of	$40 000	50 of	$2 000
23 of	20,000	90 of	1,000
24 of	12 000	120 of	1,500
60 of	5,000	180 of	1,000

&c. &c. The smallest prize is $55

The next drawing will take place in December, 1854.

WHOLE PRICE OF SHARES IS AS FOLLOWS:

1 share for	$1	50 shares for	$30
6 shares for	5	85 shares for	40
13 shares for	10	187 shares for	80

Tickets will be forwarded on receipt of coin or bank notes, bills on Europe, &c. For the security of the public the prices of the shares have always been fixed at the above rates, and (unlike the former agents) on *payment of the Prizes, the undersigned make no deduction from the amount on any pretence whatever.*

They have great pleasure in announcing that they are now appointed Sole Agents for this distribution for the British Colonies and Foreign Parts, and that during the last twelve years they have paid to successful holders of shares in Great Britain Prizes amounting to £52,000 free of deduction which have been distributed in Liverpool, Manchester, London &c.

After the Drawing each Shareholder will receive a list of the winning numbers. The Prizes will be paid in cash at Frankfort-on-the-Main East or West Indies, Canada, Paris, London, New-York, &c.

Apply without delay to Messrs J. A SCHWARZSCHILD & SONS, Bankers Frankfort-on-the Main. Gordon or their House Messrs. A SCHWARZS CHILD & CO., No 26 Lombard-st., London. Remittances which arrive too late will be returned to the sender, or, if he prefers it, shares in the following drawing will be forwarded.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—Give notice to the holders of the Scrip Stock of the Bank, that payment of the balance due (fifty per cent,) will be received at any time between this and the 1st day of October, together with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from the 30th of June to the day of payment. Said stock to be entitled to future dividends. Certificates for the Scrip must be returned to the Bank at the time of payment, when certificates for full stock will be issued.

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1854.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 20, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of this Company in New-York or Boston.

The Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer; but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer

BUFFALO, CORNING AND NEW-YORK RAILROAD—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, LE ROY, September 12 1854.—Notice is hereby given that the annual election for Directors of the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad Company will be held at Dunn's Hotel in the village of Avon, Livingston County, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of October next. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M., until 3 o'clock P M. The transfer books will be closed from, and including the 20th of Sept, until after the day of election F DAVIS, Jr. Secretary.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO. } NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1854. }

NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company are hereby notified that the Annual Election for Directors of the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in Erie place, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of October next. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M., till 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock till the day after the election. By order of the Board of Directors.

NATHANIEL MARCH, Secretary.

GEORGE BUTLER, GALVESTON, TEXAS—Will attend to the collection of notes, drafts, or accounts, in the State of Texas. Remittances at the current rate of exchange will be promptly made for collections.

REFERENCES, BY PERMISSION.—Moses Taylor, Esq., Geohres & Co., Allen H. Ferson, M. Wiley & Co., W. C. Langley & Co., E. K. Collins, Esq., F. S. Winston, Esq., J. G. Dudley & Co., F. S Lathrop, Esq.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, AND SCOTLAND, for sale. We draw on the

Union bank of London.
Belfast Banking Company, Ireland.
National Bank of Scotland.

Payable at sight, and in sums to suit, from £1 upward.

TAYLOR BROTHERS No. 76 Wall st., cor. Pearl.

TRADESMEN'S BANK—The Stockholders of this Bank who have not made their subscriptions to the Stock under the articles of Association, and who desire to do so, are requested to call at the Bank for that purpose, on or before the 1st of October next, and at the same time to surrender their old certificates.

RICHARD BERRY Cashier.

ROBERTSON, COLEMAN & CO., Rockford, } Illinois
ROBERTSON, EASTMAN & CO., Dixon. }

BANKERS AND BROKERS, 11 EXCHANGE—Collections made in our vicinity at current rate of Exchange Refer to Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. August 19, 1854.

BANK AGENCY, NO. 66 AND 68 FULTON-ST. Erie and Kalamazoo Bank, par; Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Wayne, par; Bank of Washtenaw, 50 cents; Bank of Milford, 50 cents; Cochituate Bank 75 cents All other Banks in the Union taken at par for ready made Clothing at E. EVANS', No 66 and 68 Fulton st.

AN INSTALLMENT OF FIVE DOLLARS on each share of the Scrip Stock of the Manhattan Gas Light Company is required to be paid at the office of the Company, No. 60 41½ Wall-st, on MONDAY, the 2d of October. S. H. HOWARD, Secretary.

GROCERS' BANK—NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1854.—The Annual Election for Directors and Inspectors of this Institution, will be held at the Banking-House, on MONDAY, 2d of October next, from 12 to 1 o'clock. By order of the Board SAML. B. WHITE, Cashier.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by PAGE, BACON & CO., of San Francisco, or PAGE & BACON, of St. Louis, on the American Exchange Bank, are requested to present them, for payment to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO

$8,000 STOCK IN A VERY VALUABLE first class manufacturing establishment for sale in part or whole. For particulars, inquire of H. A SPAFFORD, No 50 Wall-st.

STOCKS AND BONDS—Bought and sold, strictly on commission, by A. W. GREENLEAF No. 7 Wall-s

BANK NOTICES.

SAVINGS BANK.—Corner 3d av. and 9th st.—MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, and for the benefit of all classes of persons, OPEN DAILY, from 9 A. M., to 2 P. M., (WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8). This Institution receives deposits from minors and married women. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of Five Hundred dollars and under.

OFFICERS.

Hon JACOB A. WESTERVELT, (Mayor,) President. PHILIP W. ENGS, 1st Vice-President. ISAAC T. SMITH, 2d Vice-President. W. H. ELSWORTH, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Hon. J. A Westervelt,	Francis Spencer,	James D. Fish,
Hon. C. Crolius,	Edward Bridge,	Samuel B Ashbey
Philip W. Engs,	Charles L. Vose,	James W. Elwell,
Isaac T Smith,	Hugh Munro,	Wm H Hazard
Charles Miles,	E. S. Brooks,	N. L. McCready,
Samuel Leeds,	C. W. Thomas,	N E James,
Joseph Jamison,	C. M. Livingston,	G. W. Quintard,
	Jacob Campbell, Jr.	

BANK NOTICE.—WESTERN BANK, SUFFOLK COUNTY—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 8 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute, in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to S. T. BAKER, as individual banker, (Western Bank, Suffolk County, late Western Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker, will be given up to him. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

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BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Sept. 20, 1854.—The ONONDAGA BANK, Syracuse, has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the ALBANY CITY BANK, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1854. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

SAVINGS BANK NOTICE.—BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Broadway, corner Park-place. Notice is hereby given, that, for the greater accommodation of depositors, this bank will be open daily, after 1st of October next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 2 o'clock, P. M. The nights of business will remain as heretofore, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 o'clock, P. M. E. P. SCHOALS, President.

WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary, pro. tem.

PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st., next to the corner of Greenwich-st.

Interest at Six per cent. will be allowed on all sums not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars.

Office open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M., and from 4 to 7 o'clock P. M.

CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1854.—An extra dividend of ten per cent on the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid on the first day of June next. The capital stock will be increased fifty per cent., or one million dollars, payable one-half, or fifty dollars per share, on the first day of July next, and the other half on the sixth day of November next. The new stock will be distributed to the stockholders in the ratio of one share of new stock to every two shares of old stock, according to the stock ledger on the morning of the 25th instant. The rights to fractional parts of shares may be transferred and combined so as to obtain full shares. Any stockholder may at any time after the 30th instant, pay in his new shares in full, and be entitled to rebate of the rate of seven per cent. per annum, on the money, to the 6th November. The latter half of the increased Stock will not be entitled to any portion of the semi-annual dividend in November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th instant to the 1st July inclusive.

C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN.—Sept. 1, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 5th inst.

HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RELIANCE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Sept 11, 1854.—DIVIDEND.—At a meeting of the Trustees held this day, a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT on the capital stock, for the last six months, was declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 20 of October next.

JAMES H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 6th Sept. 1854.—The Interest Coupons on the Construction Bond of this Company, due October, 1854, will be paid at their Office, No. 30 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Oct. 2. M. B. EDGAR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF JEFFERSON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 39 WALL-ST.—At a meeting of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, a dividend of THREE DOLLARS per share was declared payable on demand. J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1854.

KINSLEY & DARLING'S DRUG HOUSE—No. 67 Vesey-st., near Greenwich, New-York.—Choice Medicines, Chemicals, Oils, Perfumery, &c., low for cash.

Cream Tartar,	Bath Brick,	Indigo,	Alcohol,
Carb Soda,	Sal Soda,	Matches,	Camphene,
Castile Soap,	Saleratus,	Spices	Lamp Oil,
Olive Oil	Arrow Root,	Extracts,	Paints, &c.

for druggists, grocers, bakers, confectioners, dyers, &c

WIRE ROPE FOR MINES, INCLINED PLANES SUGAR HOUSES, STEERING PURPOSES—and all other places where much strength is required. Much safer, more durable, and cheaper than the best Hide or Manilla. All sizes from ¼ inch diameter, now on hand. Very pliable. CHARLES W. COPELAND, No 64 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

FARE REDUCED.—THE NEW-YORK AND WESTERN EXPRESS COMPANY, (CAPITAL $500,000,) OVER THE GREAT LAKES, BY STEAMBOAT ON THE LAKES TO CHICAGO AND MILWAUKIE—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD LINES—(Carrying the Great Western United States Through Mail.)—Passengers can be ticketed through to all points West and Southwest, either by the New York and Erie Railroad, Hudson River Railroad, People's Line of Steamboats, Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, connecting at Buffalo with the low-pressure steamboats EMPIRE STATE, WILSON, Commander; SOUTHERN MICHIGAN, A. D. PERKINS, Commander; NORTHERN INDIANA, I. T. PRATT, Commander; and connecting at Dunkirk with the steamboat MAGARA, Capt. MILLER; KEYSTONE STATE, Capt. RISDON; EMPIRE, Capt. MITCHELL; LOUISIANA, Capt. DAVENPORT. Also, connecting at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad; at Chicago, with the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad and the Chicago and Mississippi—with no change of cars or baggage between Chicago and St. Louis—also with Chicago and Galena Railroads. By calling at the Company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Day-st. New-York.

Freight to go via Buffalo should be marked care Capt. Cleveland Forbes. General Freight Agent Buffalo.

JOHN F PORTER, General Agent.

L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.—New and only direct route now open via CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

United States Mail and Express route.

Two daily Passenger Trains (Sundays excepted) leave Chicago, (corner of Van Buren and Sherman sts.)

First—

...COOPER immediately proceeded to the First ... Police office and reported the occurrence, but says he could obtain neither satisfaction nor assistance there.

But the outrages of the night did not stop here. Sergeant THOMAS, of the First District Police, reports that at 10 o'clock he found a man named MICHAEL HYDE, at the corner of Magazine and Girod-streets, with a terrible gash in the abdomen, inflicted by some parties unknown.

About the same time a man named DOWNEY was found on the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Girod-streets, badly cut in the head and stabbed in the right side of the abdomen. These men were doubtless assailed by the same party. Both were sent to the Charity Hospital.

We also heard of a Frenchman having been stabbed on Gravier-street, but of this we have no authentic information. One informant told us that the wounded man had been carried off by his friends, and that no one appeared to know the assailants.

About 10 o'clock, Sergeant KEARNEY, of the First District Police, having occasion to visit the upper station on Robin-street, mounted a horse, and as he passed the Annunciation Market he was fired upon by a party of men concealed in the upper end of the Market. Fortunately, neither himself nor his horse was hit, and the latter, frightened by the report, rapidly bore him away.

We make no comment on the above mentioned transactions. The utter powerlessness of the police has been shown, and the only remedy lies with the citizens of New-Orleans. Will they act, and at once?

NEW-YORK CITY.

☞ The following letter has been handed us for publication:

No. 94 South Fourth-street, Philadelphia, July 6, 1854.

MY DEAR SIR: You ask me to give you a statement of the facts within my knowledge with reference to your success in the treatment of the disease to which you direct your attention.

Shunning publicity, as becomes a gentleman, still I think that you are entitled to ask me to make so slight a sacrifice; and if so that it has fallen to my lot to know what induces anyone to confide in you, I shall be content to have rendered this little service.

It is within my knowledge that a patient, somewhat advanced in years, was afflicted with a disease, pronounced by two of the *most eminent medical gentlemen* of this city to be *cancer* and *to be incurable*; that the relatives and friends of the sufferer were informed that though life might be spared for some months, or possibly years, yet that a restoration to health and activity could not be hoped for, and that recovery was impossible.

By accident, your success in such diseases came to my knowledge, and I made personally, by letter, and through the intervention of friends, rigid inquiry, not only, permit me to say, with reference to your ability to cure the disease, but also into the trustworthiness of your persons, character.

Satisfied by these inquiries, that you were not one of those who profess to cure *all cases*, and that your success had been as brilliant as your character was spotless and reliable, by my own request you visited this city, and at once pronounced your ability to cure the disease. The patient was removed to New-York, and remained there under your care for nine or ten weeks, the progress of the treatment having been somewhat delayed by your severe illness; though, permit me to say, your place was in some degree filled by your faithful and intelligent son, Dr. SILAS T. GILBERT.

At the expiration of the period I have mentioned your patient returned to his home and family well and cured, and now, in the full enjoyment of life and health, looks back on to-a dream upon the months of suffering that you alone were able to alleviate. The restoration to health of one thus pronounced to be *inevitably doomed*, claims the gratitude of a family, and it is given to you without stint.

I have delayed for some weeks, since the return of your patient, to reply to your request, that I might see and know if this result has been attained; and each day has but confirmed the truthfulness of the opinion that you expressed upon your first visit, that you could and would extirpate the disease.

My own unobtrusive course through life will, I know, give to my statement but little influence; I shall, however, at all times be happy if any one hesitating to secure your aid, will address me, satisfied that you promise nothing you cannot perform, and that you can perform that which others cannot *even promise*.

I may add, that the facts I have stated are also known to Hon. R. J. WALKER, who, participating in my interest in your success, was intimately acquainted with your progress and success.

I am faithfully yours,
ST. GEORGE T. CAMPBELL.

[Advertisement.]

From the Mining Chronicle.

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE PROOF PAINT.—It is with pleasure that we bring this valuable article before the public generally, and particularly to the notice of the readers of this paper, as it is, in our opinion, just the article that every manufacturing establishment, especially from establishments, ought to use very largely. It has now been tested about eight years, and was the other day proved in the United States Court, by several witnesses from Ohio, that the paint applied eight years since was now as permanent as a year after put on; that the weather seems to have no other effect upon it than to turn it *to slate or stone*, protecting whatever it covered, from fire, water and weather. All other paints are held on by the oil with which they are applied, and as soon as the oil is destroyed by the action of the weather, the paint is left in dry powder, and will wash or rub off; but this has a cohesive power within itself, a cementing quality, and as the oil leaves it, it forms a perfect *slate*, upon which the weather seems to have no effect. They are now manufacturing large quantities of school slates from the article, by painting thin boards, and after it gets hard it is rubbed down even with pumice stone. The marbleized iron is made from it; the iron is cast into beautiful mantles, table tops and other various articles, and covering of this put over, and after it hardens is rubbed down and polished in the same manner as ordinary marble. The coating, after it becomes slate, renders whatever covered fire-proof, as the coating itself will not burn, therefore no air can get to the wood underneath, and where there is no air there can be no combustion. The wood will char before the coating will give way. It has been found upon trial to stand more heat than tin, or zinc. At a great fire in Akron, Ohio, it was tested; after which all the insurance companies in that city published the following card:

"AKRON, (Ohio,) May 22, 1850.

"This may certify that we have been acquainted with BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE PROOF PAINT, for some years, and are well assured that it is really what its name indicates—FIRE PROOF. We consider it a better fire proof than TIN or SPAR, and will insure buildings covered with it at a much lower premium than those covered with the above mentioned metals.

"E. K. SMITH, Sec'y Summit Mutual Fire Ins. Co.;
"DAN'L S. LEE, Agent of Medina Co. Mut. Ins. Co.;
"D. B. HADLEY, Agent of Stark Mut. Ins. Co.;
"B. F. CORBIN, Agent Port's and Farm.'s Ins. Co.;
"J. A. BEALER, Agent Portage Ins. Co.;
"WHEELER, LEE & Co., Col. Ins. Co."

We are aware that there is considerable prejudice among the painters, in consequence of the coarseness of this paint, as formerly manufactured, which rendered it difficult to spread: but, since the decision sustaining the patent, Mr. B has been to great expense in erecting new and improved machinery, so that he now turns out the paint as fine as the finest white lead, and is as easily applied. We have just seen certificates of more than fifty of the officers of different railroads, stating that they use this kind of paint on all their structures that they wish to protect from fire or weather, and prefer it to anything they have yet discovered. It has just been awarded the highest premium at the World's Fair, and for the last four years received from the American Institute their highest awards. Since the decision sustaining the patent, throwing the whole business into Mr. BLAKE'S hands, he has reduced the price nearly one half, as he can sell a large quantity much cheaper proportionately than a small amount. The powder is sufficiently fine to mix with the oil without further grinding: and we will now state to the iron manufacturers particularly, that we believe it would be greatly to their interest to send to Mr. BLAKE'S, No. 119 Pearl-st., and get a quantity of this cheap paint, and cover their buildings, both roofs and sides—as he has colors suitable for both—and in a few months you will have a coat of mail over your entire buildings that will protect them not only against fire, but against the weather. We speak particularly to our iron manufacturers, as their business generally produces a large quantity of sparks and burning cinders, which are very liable to ignite when they light upon combustible materials. But it is, in our opinion, worthy the attention of all who have wooden structures that they wish to protect either from fire or weather.

(Advertisement.)

☞ There is very little doubt that the great majority of "broken constitutions" so called, may be traced to protracted attacks of Fever and Ague, and to the use of the powerful remedies prescribed for that dis-

...tressing complaint. Those who have witnessed the disorder, have noticed that it destroys bodily vigor, prostrates the energies of the mind, and that its after effects are in many cases hypochondriasis, dyspepsia, nervousness, fainting, neuralgia, dizziness, and a long train of ailments. The peculiarity of DR. HOSTETTER'S Pills consists in their remarkable anti-periodic and tonic properties. They almost instantly break up the periodic and constantly recurring attacks that characterize Chills and Fever. And those who have taken them uniformly remark that they immediately increase the appetite, steady the nerves, restore strength, and invigorate the system in a most agreeable and permanent manner. As a general rule, the Fever and Ague will cease from the first dose; though in some obstinate cases there have been several chills before the complaint was finally broken. DR. HOSTETTER'S Pills are sold by W. D. CROMBIE, corner of Broadway and Fourteenth-street; JAMES W. SMITH, corner Court-street and Montague-place, Brooklyn, and C. D. DR. HOSTETTER, New-Brunswick, N. J.

(Advertisement.)

PHALON'S PAPHIAN LOTION.—MOORE says: "There's a beauty forever unchangingly bright." The poet was mistaken. The sun and sea air never fail to change the brightness of beauty by darkening the skin, and if fair, by freckling it. Ladies who have spent the Summer in the country, will find the lustre of their charms more or less obscured on their return; and those of them who are well posted as to the best means of restoring the clearness of their complexion, will send at once to PHALON'S, St. Nicholas Hotel, for his famous Paphian Lotion, which Madame THIBRON endorses as a cosmetic unequalled in the world. Although usually sceptical in such matters, we feel bound to say that this preparation fulfills the promises of the inventor and proprietor. Also for sale by all the druggists and fancy stores in the City and country.

[Advertisement.]

LARGE-SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS.—The attention of the public is called to our new style of Daguerreotypes on paper, taken in all sizes; the life-size far surpassing in depth of tone and brilliancy the most finished painting on canvas. The smaller sizes resembling the most delicate miniature on ivory. As to likeness and durability they are unsurpassed. Perfect likenesses of any sizes can be made by the process from Daguerreotypes Taken only by J. GURNEY & C. D. FREDERICKS, No 46 Rue Base du Remparts, Paris, and No. 349 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

DYSPEPSIA CURED.—We say that HEYMANN'S DYSPEPSIA ELIXIR will *cure Dyspepsia*. No dyspeptic uses it without avail. As to proofs we can ask no more. Every day persons enter the office to tell us they have been cured. We have the names of many of these persons, and will be happy to refer any one who may favor us with a call. Principal office at No. 197 Broadway, New-York, and to be had of all druggists. Price $1 per bottle.

(Advertisement.)

ASPINWALL'S TONIC MIXTURE.—This preparation is the only certain specific for fever and ague. It breaks the chills immediately and invariably, and rapidly recruits the strength. Prepared after the original formula, by THOMAS & MAXWELL, (Successors to J. S. ASPINWALL,) No. 86 William-street.

[Advertisement.]

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF DESIGN, No. 483 BROADWAY.—This school is now open for pupils. The most beautiful and finished style of drawing from nature is quickly and thoroughly taught. Those desiring tuition are invited to the gallery, free of charge; others, 25 cts.

(Advertisement.)

THE BEST HAIR DYE.—BALLARD'S new and greatly improved received the premium at the World's Fair, which can be seen at his office, No. 333 Broadway, where positive proof will be given in five minutes of any shade or color upon your own hair.

[Advertisement.]

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—ROOT, the Daguerreotypist, has taken a splendid crystallotype picture of the Catskill Mountain House. Call and see it. Copies for sale at his gallery, No. 363 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

SELF-IMPROVEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT should be life's first and greatest business. This involves that self-knowledge which a Phrenological examination by Prof. FOWLER furnishes. No. 308 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

LAST TIME OF THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.—This afternoon and this evening at BARNUM'S Museum. The new French drama of "Eustache" is produced on Monday at BARNUM'S, in splendid style.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Navy-Yard Affairs.

The works at the Navy-Yard begin to assume a more busy aspect. Several hundred men were taken into the Civil Engineer's Department last Monday, to work on the new timber shed, driving piles, paving, &c. Also a number were added to the work on the new pier to the Dry Dock.

Several officers from the French ships-of-war in port visited the Yard yesterday, accompanied by the French Consul at New-York, and were received on board the *North Carolina* with a salute of nine guns.

A Court-Martial is now holding on board the *North Carolina*, to try the sailors who deserted from the razee *Independence*, in the North River, last week. On Wednesday morning last, two seamen confined in the guard-house, one under a sentence of six months' and the other for one year, made their escape by throwing lime into the eyes of the sentinel on duty. One was retaken the same day, but the other named WILLIAMS, is still at large. These men were sent home from the Brazil station under sentence of a Court-martial held on board the frigate *Savannah*.

The steamer *Princeton* is receiving her stores and making other preparations for sea. Her destination is not yet known, but *it is* supposed that she will be added to the Home squadron.

A Highway Robber Convicted.

In the King's County Court of Sessions, held in Brooklyn, yesterday, before HENRY A. MOORE, County Judge, and Justices STILWELL and STRYKER, the case of JOSEPH JONES, indicted with another, for robbery committed last Saturday night in President-street, South Brooklyn, which had occupied the attention of the court for two days, was brought to a close—the jury rendering a verdict of guilty. This summary manner of doing business will undoubtedly strike terror to the hearts of the evil disposed in that portion of the city. The evidence was conclusive, and it was evidently a premeditated robbery. In the same court, JAMES O'BRIEN, another of the 4th of June rioters, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to twenty days imprisonment in the County Jail. PATRICK HAWKINS pleaded guilty to an indictment for illegal voting at the Water Election in Brooklyn on the 1st of June last, and was sentenced to two month's imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

An Insurance Company at Law.

In the Circuit Court in Brooklyn, yesterday, before Judge ROCKWELL, the case of J. S. BURR and others, against the Broadway Insurance Company, of New-York, was concluded. The case has occupied the Court for several days. The Jury rendered a *verdict for plaintiffs*, in the sum of $3,543 66. The action was brought to recover the amount of a policy of Insurance for $3,000, effected on property of plaintiffs, destroyed by fire, located on the corner of First street and South Eighth, Williamsburg. The defence set up, was that the property destroyed by fire was not that described in the policy of Insurance. For plaintiffs, Messrs. LOTT and MEEKER. For defendants, J. M. VAN COTT and S. CLIFT.

Daring Adventure.

As the steamboat *Hartford*, on board of which was Engine Company No. 7, of Williamsburg, was going up the East River on Wednesday evening, when opposite Hudgate, ROBERT CLINCH, one of the members of No. 7, offered a wager that he would jump overboard and swim ashore. Some person accepted the wager, when CLINCH unexpectedly sprung overboard and commenced swimming for shore. The steamboat was stopped and a small boat was sent out, but he refused to be taken on board. One of the Blackwell's Island boats also came out, and although CLINCH declined their assistance, he was taken on board and landed on terra firma.

Fatal Accident.

As a number of men were engaged on Wednesday in hoisting one of the cylinders lately in the *Ericsson*, at her dock, foot of North Eighth-street, Williamsburg, the tackling swayed around, and two men—one of them named BELL—were crushed between the cylinder and the dock. BELL was instantly killed, and the other man had his thighs crushed, and was taken to his home in New-York. It is doubtful whether the latter can recover.

Liquor Selling in Brooklyn.

Mayor LAMBERT of Brooklyn, has given orders to the Police to arrest all persons found selling liquor without license. The President of the Board of Excise has signed only 40 licenses, and consequently all others will be arrested. Five or six arrests were made yesterday.

Brooklyn Court.

☞ Circuit Court Calendar, (Brooklyn,) for Saturday, this day.—Nos. 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36.

Brooklyn City Court Calendar, for Tuesday, 26th inst.—Nos. 83, (on trial,) 85, 87, 88, 96, 97, 98, 99, and all other cases undisposed of.

NEW-JERSEY.

Fire Arms Dangerous.

At Stanhope, N. J., a young man named PHILANDER S. SMITH, a clerk in EARLE & Co.'s store, Jersey City, lost his life accidentally, while out gunning, and his body was discovered Tuesday of the present week, lying where he had fallen. It was evident that one of the barrels of his gun had discharged while he was loading it, and the charge entered his neck, killing him instantly. His body was found in the woods, about half a mile from the hotel at which he was stopping.

New School.

The appropriation for the erection of a school building in the Fourth Ward of Jersey City, in accordance with the plans recommended by the Board of Education, not being equal to the estimates for its erection in accordance with these plans, the Common Council has submitted other plans to the Board of Education, according to which a building can be erected with the money appropriated.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 20, at the Church of the Puritans, by Rev. Dr. Cheever, RICHARD M. JEWIT, of this City, to ANNIE SMITH, daughter of the late Aaron Beach, of Newark, N. J.

In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 21, by Rev. Thomas H. Skinner, Jr., Mr. WILLIAM LEE to Miss FREDERICA, daughter of Isaac H. Archer, Esq., all of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 20, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. Dr. Lewis PILKIN B RICE, M. D. to FANNIE E., daughter of Geo Deming, all of Brooklyn.

At Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 18, by Rev. Dr. STOTT, CHARLES W. RICH, Esq., of St. Albans Vt., to JULIA ELIZABETH, second daughter of John G. Parker, Esq.

At Hoboken, on Wednesday, Sept 20, by Rev W. S. Balch HENRY W. E ACKERSON, of New-York, to Miss CATHARINE LUDECHENS, of the former place.

At Brattleboro', Vt., on Thursday, Sept. 21, by Rev. Geo. Draper, of Harlem THOS H. WALTER, of the City of New-York, to JULIA B., daughter of Wells Goodhue, Esq., of Brattleboro'.

DIED

In this City, on Friday, Sept. 2, ALANSON LOSEE, in the 30th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Sunday next, from his late residence No. 280 Delancy st.

In this City, on Friday, Sept. 22, aged 2 years and 10 months, CECELIA only daughter of Theodore Magnus.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her father's residence, No. 156 Christopher-st., on Sunday, 24th inst., at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 21, after a short illness, Lieut. CATHARINE HADDEN, aged 69 years.

His friends and those of her sons, Reuben Hadden, and son-in-law Wm. H. Devroe, are invited to attend her funeral this A. M., at 8 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 84 Carmine-st.

In this City, at the City Hospital, on Thursday, Sept. 21, at 12 M., JAMES DIKSON, a native of Scotland, in the 34th year of his age.

His friends will take place from his late residence, No. 121 Court-st. Brooklyn, on Saturday, 23d inst., at 2½ o'clock. His friends are invited to attend, without further notice. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 21, JAMES W WALSH, in the 27th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his father, Walter Walsh and his brother, John T. Walsh, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No 193 5th-st., on Saturday, at 3½ o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to St. Bridget's Church, where divine service will be held at 9 A. M.

At Morrisania, on Wednesday, Sept 20, EDWARD M., infant son of Henry M. and Georgia E Morris, aged 2 years and 3 weeks.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 22.

$1,000 United States 6s, '67	117½	300	Cumberd Coal Co.. s3
1,000 Arkansas 6s	100	100	do. s60
1,000 Virginia 6s	108	500	do. s30
1,000 Kentucky 6s	b5 103½	100	do 30½
5,000 Erie Conv Bs. '71	72½	400	Gold Hill Mine. s30
3,000 do	72½	100	do. s15
2,000 Erie Conv Bs. '83	77½	162	Cleve & Toledo R R. s
1,000 Hud R 1st M Bds	101½	23	do. s
1,000 do	10½	15	Cleve. C. & Cin R R.
10,000 Hud. Con. Bds.	s3 75	60	do. b3
35,000 Ill Cen R R Bds	s3 74½	27	N. Y Central R R. s
10,000 do	s60 74½	159	do. s3
3,000 N Y Cen. Bds	s3 86½	75	do. s3
1000 Ch & R I. R R Bds	86½	20	do. 90
10 Ill Cen R R Bds	86½	200	Erie Railroad. s3
1000 do	89	100	do. s10
1000 do	90	200	do. b60
25 Hanover Bank	88	50	do. b10
5 Gal & Chicago R. R.	99	150	do. s30
175 Metropolitan Bank	98	50	do. c
200 Merch. Exchange Bk.	98	50	do. b3
200 Del. & Hud Canal	s3 116	100	do. c
200 Pf & Key. J. St'k	b3 ½	100	do. b10
100 Canton Co	s3 20	100	do. 42
50 do	b60 21½	50	do. s30
50 Nic. Transit Co	b5 23¾	200	do. s10
400 do	s3 23¾	300	do. s3
100 do	c 23¾	40	Harlem Railroad. 32
200 do	23¾	550	Reading Railroad. c
100 Penn Coal Co	s3 101	100	do. b60
50 do	s3 80½	100	do. b30
50 Mech. Con Rail	b3 88½	200	do. s60
25 do	b3 90	25	Hud. Riv. Railroad
50 St. C. RR. 10 p ct	b3 140	29	do.

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 Ill. Cen. R. R Bds	74½	16	Niagara Ins. Co.
3 000 do	74½	100	Erie Railroad.
1,000 Erie Bonds of '83	85	150	do.
2,000 N. Y. Cen R R B	87	100	do. s3
100 Harlem Railroad	b3 33½	200	do. b60
50 do	b60 33½	50	do.
25 do	32½	200	do. b60
250 Cumberd Coal Co	30½	50	do.
1000 do	s30	100	do.
100 do	30½	250	do.
100 do	b60 31	150	do. s60
100 Nic. Transit Co	23½	200	Reading Railroad. b7
100 do	23½	100	do. b60
100 do	b10 23½	200	do. s3
150 do	23½	200	do. s60

FRIDAY, Sept. 22—P. M.

The day was a dull one on Wall-street. Although the French packet sails to-morrow, there was not much business done in Foreign Bills, neither the supply nor demand being large. The rates rule fully up to Specie point—109½@110 on London, 5.11½ on Paris—and some engagements, amounting altogether to half a million of dollars, are reported in Specie. The Bank averages are expected to suffer to the extent of one and a half or two millions, because of the exports of last Saturday and Wednesday, and the shipments to-morrow, and the absence of the California packets. The disbursements from Bank include a further considerable sum on account of the Mexican deposit, and this source of demand is now well nigh exhausted. The Bank of America and Merchants' Bank had nearly or quite settled the amount before the report of averages last week. The Bank of Commerce, on the next report, will include only about half a million of Mexican money.

There was a steady tone in the Stock market at the close of business, and the decline of yesterday recovered on Erie shares, which continue to attract most attention. The orders for Bonds by the British packet are liberal in amount, but many of them are limited according to the low rates sent from this country about the 26th August, and this retards business in several descriptions of Railway Bonds. The remittances by the *St. Louis* to-morrow will be to a fair amount, nevertheless. The August earnings of the Erie Road swell the eleven months of the financial year of the Company to $4,930,658. It will require $569,342 for September—which it is believed will be received—to realize the estimate made at the commencement of the year by the Board of Directors, of $5,000,000. When this large sum was ventured upon by the Board as the probable result of the new year's traffic, the Stock was selling at 87 ₰ cent. Since then two dividends of 3½ ₰ cent. have been paid, and the Stock closes this afternoon at only 44½ ₰ cent.

The Import of Dry Goods this week is again moderate. The entries amount to $1,107,738; against $2,585,950 the same week last year. The following is the summary:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSE'D. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Man of Wool....	652	$182,209	90	$ 42,587	522	$185,814
Man of Cotton..	368	75 310	71	15,681	264	55,856
Man of Silk....	809	454,962	64	44,104	363	99 836
Man. of Flax....	437	109 514	126	22,577	77	18,233
Miscellaneous..	323	132,799	91	16,355	125	13,193
Total.....	$2,331	954,794	442	$142,944	1,291	$346,128
		142,944				964 794
Total entered...		$1,107,738	Total marketed....			$1,310,922

The annual meeting of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Co. was held at Hartford on Wednesday, when the following statement of the receipts and expenditures for the year was read:

From Passengers	$476,174 38
From Freight	343,643 02
From Mails, expresses, rents, &c	57,834 21
	$877,651 61
Repairing road and bridges	$81,765 20
Wood, coal and oil	75,373 06
Materials and labor on engines and cars	44,092 45
General expenses, including taxes in sources, &c	34,687 08
Salaries, labor and transportation expenses	93,675 67
Lost and damaged goods, gratuities, &c.	4,539 12
Station repairs	9,309 16
Engines and cars paid for	86,257 32
Interest on bonds, &c	52 444 66
	$451,204 56
Net receipts	$390,447 05

THE TURF.

...RACES—NATIONAL COURSE—...ING.—Great attraction.—Two fine ... over the Race-Course in one day.—THREE ... ON SATURDAY.

FIRST RACE.

Purse $200; two mile heats, for beaten horses. To come off at 1 o'clock.

W. H. Gibbons names g. c. Granite, by Polydore, dam ... 4 years old. Dress blue and white.

Southern names John Little's ch. g. McGrath, by ... dam by John Richard, 4 years old. Dress fancy.

W. Dore all names br. f. Selima, by Epsilon, dam ... 4 years old. Dress red and red.

SECOND RACE.

Club Purse $1,500; three mile heats. To come off at 2 o'clock.

J. B. Miller names ch. f. Ellen Bateman, by Glencoe, dam by Trustee, 4 years old. Dress red and red.

Peleg Elsbely names ch. c. Henry, by Glencoe, dam Musidora 3 years old. Dress blue and red.

R. B. Cheatham names H. Chappell's ch. h. Colonel Grayson, dam Ann Bell 4 years old. Dress blue.

R. Tan Brock names ch. g. Arrow, by Boston, dam Jeanneteau, 5 years old. Dress black and blue.

THIRD RACE.

Club Purse $2,000; four mile heats. To come off at 3 o'clock.

J. B. Miller names b. g. Little Flea, dam imported, by Actæon, 6 years old. Dress blue and white.

S. J. Carter names ch. h. Highlander, by Glencoe, dam Castanet, 5 years old. Dress blue and drab.

John Belcher names b. h. Red Eye, by Boston, dam by Priam 5 years old. Dress blue and blue.

E. W. White names ch. g. Reube, by Trustee, dam Minstrel, aged. Dress fancy.

Thos. W. Doswell names g. g. One-Eyed Joe, by Prince George, out of the dam of Regulus, 6 years old. Dress blue and black.

The above entries comprise a better array of fine horses than has ever appeared on the American Turf in any one day. Assurances have been given that every horse entered will unquestionably run, and that there will be no disappointment in that respect; and the horses will start positively at the time announced.

Badges for the day, $5; to the Grand Stand and Field, $1. Persons visiting the Course will take steamboat at Fulton Market, connecting with the Flushing Railroad at Hunter's Point direct to the Track. Also, Houston, Grand and Tenth st. Ferries. Stages run from Williamsburg at all hours to the Course, or connect with railroad at Hunter's Point.

A fine Band of Music will be in attendance.

S. J. CARTER & CO.

NATIONAL COURSE.—There will be sold at auction in front of the Judge's Stand, on the NATIONAL COURSE, on SATURDAY, Sept. 23, (the 4-mile day,) at 12 o'clock M., for cash, to the highest bidder, the following blooded stock, the property of R TRAIN BROOCK, Esq.:

Ch. m. Sally Ward, by Boston, dam by Grymes; (the dam of Levi Ham," out of "Lisbon Maid,") in foal to "Cracker," (he by "Boston," out of a Lance mare.) Also her produce—viz.:

A 4 year old g. m., by "Glencoe."
A yearling ch. g. by "Glencoe."
A sucking ch. f., by "Glencoe."
Also, ch. m. "Nanny Rodes," 12 years, by "Wagner," dam, by "Sumter."
Also, a yearling ch. g. by "Glencoe," out of the above mare.

"Sally Ward" and "Nanny Rodes," when on the turf, were repeated winners, and are as fashionably and finely bred as any stock in America.

Also "Madonna," "Little Arthur," and "Terrifier," the property of Mr. Hare.

HIGHLANDER.
WILD IRISHMAN,
GARRETT DAVIS.

JUST PUBLISHED—Portraits of the above celebrated running horses, from the original paintings, by R. A. CLARK, in possession of the National Jockey Club, N. Y. Size 24x30. Price $2 each.

N. CURRIER, No. 152 Nassau-st.

HOTELS.

ANDERSON'S HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,
No. 30 Reade-st., near Stewart's store.
W. C. ANDERSON,
Late of the Atlantic Hotel.

THE NATIONAL HOTEL, WASHINGTON CITY, D C., FOR SALE.—The proprietors offer for sale that very valuable property known as the National Hotel, Washington City. This Hotel embraces an area of more than four thousand feet of ground, and is situated on Pennsylvania-av., in the most desirable and valuable part of Washington. It contains upward of three hundred and fifty rooms, larger than are found in hotels generally, and has all the conveniences and improvements that have been introduced into modern establishments of the kind. The ground alone, without the buildings, would bring at the prices adjoining lots have sold for, the amount asked for the whole property. The furniture throughout is of the best quality, and would be disposed of to the purchaser if he desired it. Possession can be had at any time; and the terms—which will be very accommodating—will be made known by application to the Proprietors of the National Hotel.

NATIONAL HOTEL, Washington, D C.

F. BIANCARD, PROPRIETOR OF THE PAVILION HOTEL, New-Brighton, and formerly of the Globe Hotel New-York, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the large and commodious granite building, No 325 Broadway, between 12th and 13th-sts., and adjoining house in 13th-st., which he intends opening as a Hotel, on the 1st of October, on the plan of his former Globe Hotel, (dinner *à la carte*,) so favorably known to the traveling public in this country and Europe. The entire establishment has just undergone thorough repairs in every respect, with all the recent improvements in Croton water, baths, &c. This Hotel will be peculiarly adapted to the accommodation of families and single gentlemen wanting suites of rooms either for transient or permanent residence. Families will be provided with a private table if desired. There will also be a *table d'hote* at 5 o'clock. Applications for rooms will be received at the Hotel daily, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

EVERETT HOUSE, UNION-SQUARE.—This establishment is conducted entirely on the European plan. Families engaging rooms will have their meals served in the dining-room attached to their apartments. Each family are as private as though living in their own establishment. Single gentlemen can take their meals in the restaurant, or in the small dining-rooms expressly for that purpose. The proprietor will be happy to show parties the suites of apartments, who wish to engage for the Winter season. HAWLEY D CLAPP.

EAGLE HOTEL, corner of Frankfort and Williams-sts., only one block from the City-Hall, containing 250 excellent Lodging Rooms, where gentlemen can have single Rooms, at 25 cents per night, or secure rooms on favorable terms for the Winter.

LODGINGS.—MANHATTAN HOUSE, Nos. 27 and 29 Centre-st., near the Park. Strangers will do well to call at this new establishment and examine the superior accommodations before engaging elsewhere. Terms 25 cents per night.

EXCURSIONS.

SEPTEMBER, 1854.—FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLAND DOCK, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK (Middletown), and RED BANK! From the foot of Robinson-st., North River. New and splendid steamboat ALICE C. PRICE, Capt. A. H. HAGGERTY, will leave foot of Robinson-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Sept. 15, Friday	9½ A M	Sept. 15, Friday	1 P.M.
Sept. 16, Saturday	10½ A.M.	Sept. 16, Saturday	2 P.M.
Sept. 17, Sunday	11 A.M.	Sept. 17, Sunday	3½ P.M.
Sept. 18, Monday	12 M	Sept. 18, Monday	3½ P.M.
Sept. 19, Tuesday	1 P.M.	Sept. 19, Tuesday	4½ P.M.
Sept. 20, Wednesday	1 P.M.	Sept. 20, Wednesday	4½ P.M.
Sept. 21, Thursday	6½ A.M.	Sept. 21, Thursday	4½ P.M.
Sept. 22, Friday	7½ A M	Sept. 22, Friday	3½ P.M.
Sept. 23, Saturday	8 A.M.	Sept. 23, Saturday	4½ P.M.
Sept. 24, Sunday	8½ A.M.	Sept. 24, Sunday	5 P.M.
Sept. 25, Monday	6½ A M.	Sept. 25, Monday	10 A.M.
Sept. 26, Tuesday	7 A M	Sept. 26, Tuesday	11 A.M.
Sept. 27, Wednesday	8 A.M.	Sept. 27, Wednesday	11 A M.
Sept. 28, Thursday	8½ A.M.	Sept. 28, Thursday	12 M.
Sept. 29, Friday	9½ A.M.	Sept. 29, Friday	1½ P.M.
Sept. 30, Saturday	1½ P.M.	Oct. 2, Monday	2 P.M.

ELIAS HAIGHT'S Squad stages run in connection with this boat.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TO THE HEAD OF THE SOUND, TOUCHING AT COLLEGE POINT, WHITESTONE, NEW-ROCHELLE and GLEN COVE.—The new and splendid steamer GEORGE LAW, Capt. ALBERT F SHAW, will make an Excursion to the above places EVERY SUNDAY during the season. Leaving Fulton Market slip at 8½ A. M.; Delancy-st. 9 A. M.; 12th st., 9½ A. M.; 23d-st. 9½ A M. Returning, leave Glen Cove at 3 P. M. Fare—To College Point, 12½ cents.; Whitestone, 25 cents; New Rochelle, 25 cents; Glen Cove, 25 cents, each way. On Sunday the 24th of September, will be the last Excursion of the season.

EXCURSION TO ST. RONAN'S WELL AND FLUSHING.—The steamer ENOCH DEAN, Capt. W H. REYNOLDS, will leave Fulton Market-slip EVERY MORNING at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.; returning will leave Flushing at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M. Making one of the most delightful excursions out of New-York, at the low fare of 15 cents.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—The steamer ISLANT CITY leaves Fulton Market-slip daily, (Sunday's excepted,) at 6, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 5.30 P. M., connecting with the cars of the Flushing Railroad from Hunter's Point, stopping at Penny Bridge, Winfield, Newtown, West Flushing and National Race Course.

E. T. DUDLY, Superintendent.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

TAKE HEED!
Though advertized in every journal,
Rascals, with impudence infernal,
In LYON'S name vile nostrums vend.
When will these frauds, so dangerous, end?
Pray use your eyes—the labels scan,
On flask and box, and if you can
See upon each four medals traced,
And LYON'S name beside them placed,
Rely upon it that the tin
Holds quick and certain death within
To bed bugs, roaches, ants, rats and mice—
Then will not have to close them twice
LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER AND PILLS, for rats and mice, No. 424 Broadway.

FANCY GOODS, STATIONERY.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH FANCY GOODS STATIONERY, &c.
A large stock on hand and constantly arriving, which dealers are invited to inspect.
RICHARD MOSLEY & CO., Importers,
No. 39 John-st., New-York.

BOOKS, PAPER AND STATIONERY.—The undersigned begs leave to call the attention of Country Merchants and others to his stock of Blank, Toy and Miscellaneous Books, Fancy and Staple Stationery, Writing, Letter and Note Paper, Gold Pens, Porte-Monnaies, Pocket Books, &c., of every description which he offers as low as any in the trade. A call is most respectfully solicited. F. W. SONNEBORN,
Blank Book Manufacturer and Jobber in Books and Stationery, No. 94½ Fulton-st., wholesale and retail.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION, NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1854.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE MASON AND CARPENTER WORK of a three-story brick building, on Ward's Island, will be received by the Commissioners of Emigration, at their Office, No 76 Franklin-st., where plans and specifications may now be seen, until WEDNESDAY, the 4th of October

...NEWS, and contains all the reading

...TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

...NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-Eight ... expressly for circulation in *California*, ... *Sandwich Islands*, and containing only news ... to readers in those sections of the country, in ... the departure of every Mail steamer. Price ...

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI...NO. 942. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the United States at New-Orleans.

The George Law en route for New-York, with $1,900,000.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

ALVAREZ MARCHING ON THE CAPITAL.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Sept. 23.

The steamship *United States* has arrived at this port from Aspinwall, with the California mails and ...ates of Sept. 1.

She reports that the steamship *George Law* was to have sailed from Aspinwall on the 17th inst. for New-York, with the California mails and $1,900,000 in specie on freight.

The California news is unimportant.

Acapulco dates of the 5th September are to hand by this arrival. ALVAREZ is reported to have entered the city of Uyntla, and was passing forward through the Guerrer, intending to march upon the City of Mexico.

The Insurgents had had two unsuccessful engagements with the Government troops, who were retiring on the City of Mexico.

The *George Law* has eight hundred passengers brought down by the *Stephens*.

Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1.—FLOUR was improving in value; Gallego being quoted at $12 50. BACON was worth 13½c. MESS PORK, quoted at $13 50. LARD, 12c. @13c. WHISKY had declined to 20c.

The Black Warrior—The Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Sept. 24.

The steamship *Black Warrior* sails to-morrow for Havana and New-York, with a freight of 1,000 bales of cotton and $150,000 in specie.

The deaths by fever at the Hospital last week reached 150.

From Washington—New Light-Ships to be Built—Maine Election.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 23.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided to construct several large Light-ships, for the United States Light service. They will be built at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. To Hon. THOMAS B. LAWRENCE is to be attributed the credit of the consummation of this important addition to the protection of our coast.

Letters from Maine, received by a Cabinet officer, state that T. J. D. FULLER, Democrat, is positively elected to Congress in the Sixth District, instead of MILLIKEN, Fusionist, as reported.

[This must be incorrect, as the latest returns from the District alluded to show a majority of 401 for MILLIKEN.—REP.]

The Riots in New-Orleans—Yellow Fever at Savannah and Augusta.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Sept. 23.

The Southern mail as late as due from all points is received.

New-Orleans remained quiet, but the Mayor had sworn in a large special police force, to act in the event of any further outbreak.

The Savannah *Republican* speaks hopefully, as to the statement of yellow fever in that city.

There were five deaths of yellow fever at Augusta, on Monday and Tuesday last.

The Sunbury and Erie Railroad—Senator Cooper the Challenger of an Editor.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Sept. 24.

A sharp personal correspondence has occurred between United States Senator COOPER, of this State, and MORTON MCMICHAEL, Esq., editor of the *North American and United States Gazette*, in consequence of articles published in that paper, reflecting on the city subscription to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, as having been obtained by false pretences and malversation. Mr. COOPER addressed a note, asking Mr. MCMICHAEL if the language applied to him. Mr. MCMICHAEL, in reply, denied the right to question him, but said he was legally, morally, and personally responsible for that, as for everything that appeared in the *American*.

Mr. COOPER sent Hon. W. CAST JOHNSON, of Maryland, to act as his friend, and as the bearer of a challenge to Mr. MCMICHAEL, who asked two days for consideration. At the termination of that time Mr. MCMICHAEL declined the meeting, on the ground that it was his duty as a public journalist to animadvert upon such transactions, and he could not therefore be held personally responsible. It is intimated that the correspondence will be published in case of any fresh attack in the *North American*. By provision of the State Constitution, the sending of a challenge is made a misdemeanor, to be punished with fine and imprisonment, and makes the challenger incompetent to hold any office of trust, honor, or profit.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 23.

At the last Board this morning, Stocks were very dull. Pennsylvania State Fives sold at 85, Morris Canal 12½, Long Island Railroad 13½. Money is unchanged. First class paper scarce.

Fatal Accident on the Georgia Railroad—Progress of the Yellow Fever.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Saturday, Sept. 23.

The up passenger train on the Georgia Railroad ran into the down freight train last night, killing the engineer and fireman of the passenger train, and one of the passengers. Three others had their legs broken.

The accident on the Georgia Railroad occurred near Crawfordville. Mr. BALDWIN, the engineer, was not killed, but cannot recover. No passengers were hurt. Three cars were smashed.

The interments at Savannah on Thursday were only 16, including 12 from yellow fever. This is a very gratifying decrease. The deaths during the week were 189, of which 130 were from fever.

At Charleston on Thursday and Friday there were 37 deaths from fever.

Progress of the Yellow Fever in the South.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Saturday, Sept. 23.

Nearly the whole population of Augusta have quitted the city, and the country for miles around is covered with tents. The Fever was increasing. The Post-office was closed, and the mails delayed, there being no one to distribute them. No Southern papers have been received here since Monday.

The people of Jacksonville fired into the steamer *Welaka*, from Savannah, on the 17th, while she was passing up the river, on account of their dread of the fever.

Embarkation of British Troops—Royal Assent to the Reciprocity Bill.

QUEBEC, Saturday, Sept. 23.

The 71st Regiment have been withdrawn from here, and embarked for Liverpool to-day, and are not to be replaced. Other troops will soon follow.

The Reciprocity bill has received the Royal assent.

The Reciprocity Bill.

QUEBEC, Saturday, Sept. 23.

The Reciprocity bill passed both Houses of Parliament last night, and will receive the royal assent to-day. The Governor-General will issue a proclamation, declaring the treaty in force as regards Canada, whenever the President of the United States will take the responsibility of doing the same.

The Destruction of Greytown Endorsed.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 23.

At a meeting of the Democrats of SWAMPSCOTT, on Thursday evening, presided over by SAMUEL C. FITMAN, it was unanimously resolved, that the destruction of Greytown, and the breaking up of that horde of robbers and assassins, receives our approbation, and is proof to the world that the Administration is determined to uphold the honor of our flag in every quarter, and to protect our citizens from injury and insult.

Destruction of a Seminary by Fire.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 23.

On Friday morning the Free-Will Baptist Seminary in North Parsonfield, Me., was entirely destroyed by fire. No insurance.

Whig and Anti-Nebraska Conventions at Rome.

UTICA, Saturday, Sept. 23.

The Anti-Nebraska County Convention at Rome to-day was organized amid much confusion. DOLPHUS SKINNER was nominated for Congress by one organization, and O. B. MATTESON by the other, which apparently was the most regular.

The Whig County Convention at the same place had two organizations in the same room at the same time. The first and regular organization nominated O. B. MATTESON, of Utica, for Congress, and WOODMAN KIMBALL, of Rome, for County Treasurer. The second organization nominated B. N. HUNTINGTON, of Rome, for Congress, and U. H. KELLOGG, of Utica, for County Treasurer. Great confusion prevailed.

Important to Maine Law Advocates.

ALBANY, Saturday, Sept. 23.

A correspondence has taken place between Judge BROWNSON, the Hard Shell candidate for Governor, and Mr. E. C. DELEVAN, the great Temperance leader, upon the liquor traffic. It has been withheld from the public. The Judge, in his letter, is for amending the license laws, but is decidedly against any prohibitory law.

Serious Accident.

SPRINGFIELD, Sunday, Sept. 24.

JONATHAN L. WELLS and wife, of New-York, and ALFRED WELLS, of Greenfield, were all badly injured at Greenfield, on Friday after noon, by being thrown violently out of a carriage, in consequence of the horse running away. Mrs. J. L. WELLS, it is feared, is fatally injured.

Powder Mill Explosion.

HARTFORD, Saturday, Sept. 23.

One of Messrs. HANMERS & FORBES' powder mills in East Hartford, was blown up this morning, killing JOHN MCCANN, lately from Dover, Mass. The mills contained about one hundred kegs of powder, when the explosion took place. The cause is unknown.

Loss of the Brig Marcellus.

NORFOLK, Friday, Sept. 22.

The brig *Marcellus*, from Alexandria, with coal, bound to New-Bedford, went ashore yesterday on the Rip-Raps, and it is supposed she will prove a total loss.

The French War Steamer Chimere.

NORFOLK, Saturday, Sept. 23.

The French war steamer *Chimere*, sailed this morning for New-York, to join the squadron there. Good health now prevails on board.

The Knoxville at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Friday, Sept. 22.

The steamship *Knoxville* from New-York, arrived at this port on Thursdry morning, all well.

Cholera at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Saturday, Sept. 23.

There were forty-five cholera deaths to-day, being a considerable decrease since yesterday. The weather is favorable for the health of the city.

Steamboat Collision.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Sept. 23.

Early this morning the steamer *Northern Indiana* ran into the propeller *Oliver Cromwell* twenty miles below the Detroit River, sinking the propeller instantly. No lives were lost. She was loaded with wheat, and now lies in twelve feet water.

Death of an Eminent Lawyer and Politician.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Sept. 23.

H. K. SMITH, of this city, a personal friend of Gov. MARCY, and an eminent lawyer and politician, died this afternoon.

Fire Marshal's Investigation.

Before Justice STUART.

FIRE IN SIXTH-AVENUE.

This fire, an account of which was published at the time, broke out about 1 o'clock on the morning of the 17th inst., in the grocery-store of JAMES D. RYNUS, No. 189½ Sixth-avenue. From some circumstances connected with it, suspicions were aroused against Mr. RYNUS, the proprietor, as having set fire to the same to secure an insurance policy of $800 effected on the stock. Lieut. CARGILL, of the Ninth Ward Police, arrested him on such complaint, and he was held in custody to wait the result of the investigation. A large number of witnesses were examined as to the probable origin of the fire from appearances evinced at its disvovery, but nothing definite was shown. The fire was accounted for in several ways. It was shown that Mr. RYNUS returned to his house as usual on the night of the fire. Two witnesses testified to his going to bed, but did not know of his leaving his bedroom at all during the night, which they thought he could not have done without their knowledge of the fact. Testimony at considerable length was taken as to Mr. RYNUS' character, which was shown to be fair and good. The stock in the store at the time of the fire was shown to be worth between $300 and $400. The insurance policy of $800 on the same, was shown to be a transferred policy, and it was not clear that Mr. RYNUS knew whether it was worth that amount, or in fact any amount.

Justice STUART thought the facts of the case as elicited in the investigation insufficient to warrant the further detention of Mr. RYNUS, and he was accordingly released from custody.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER EMPIRE STATE.—We learn by a gentleman who came passenger by the steamer *Empire State*, from New-York, on Thursday night, that when off Stratford, the engineer was admonished by a slight jarring of the machinery that some disarrangement of the same was probable, and immediately stopped the engine, when upon examination it was found that the crosshead was partially broken. The whistle was immediately blown, when the steamer *C. Vanderbilt*, of the Stonington line, which was close behind the *Empire*, came along side, and at the request of Capt. BRAYTON took off their passengers and conveyed them to Boston *vid* Stonington. The accident is of such a nature as to require a week's time to remedy it, during which time we learn that the steamer *State of Maine* will take the place of the *Empire State* on the Fall River line. It is a little remarkable that the majority of accidents of this kind occur during calm weather, a circumstance that has elicited considerable inquiry among engineers. Much praise was awarded Capt. STONE, of the *C. Vanderbilt*, for his courtesy on the occasion. The accident is one of that kind that no human foresight can prevent, as we learn that the engineer had examined every portion of the machinery (as he always does after a passage,) on the day of leaving New-York.—*Providence Post, Sept.* 23.

THE LATE BISHOP WAINWRIGHT.

Large Meeting of the Clergy.

Funeral at Trinity Church—Discourse of Rev. Dr. Higbee.

On Saturday last Trinity Church presented a scene of grief and mourning such as it has seldom witnessed. Within its walls were assembled thousands of those who came to pay their last tribute to the virtues of a great and good man, who for years had adorned every position he had sustained in society, whether bishop, pastor, or citizen. Those who were present will not soon forget the deep anguish that depressed the spirits of all, from the aged to the young, evincing as it did the appreciation of the worth of him by whose death they had sustained an irreparable loss.

At an early hour in the morning the body of the late Provisional Bishop was conveyed to the North Vestry room of Trinity Church, where it laid in state. It was encased in a plain mahogany coffin. On the silver plate was engraved the following words, briefly stating the name, position and age of the deceased:

THE RIGHT REVEREND
J. M. WAINWRIGHT, D. D., D. C. L.
PROVISIONAL BISHOP
OF THE DIOCESE OF NEW-YORK.
Died Sept. 21, 1854.
Aged 62 years 6 months and 26 days.

At 11 o'clock large numbers of citizens and ladies, many of whom had been in past years members of Dr. WAINWRIGHT'S flock, passed through the vestry-room to look for the last time upon the features of the deceased. By 12 o'clock the greater portion of the Church was filled, except the pews in the centre, which had been reserved for the clergy. Long before 1 o'clock, the hour announced for the obsequies to commence, all of the available space in the church was occupied.

MEETING OF THE CLERGY—RESOLUTIONS.

At 12 o'clock a meeting of the Clergy took place in the vestry-room of the Church. Rev. Dr. HAWKS moved that the meeting be organized by calling Rev. Dr. CREIGHTON to preside. Rev. CHAS. D. JACKSON was appointed Secretary.

Rev. Dr. HAWKS said that the meeting had been called in consequence of an interview between some of the elder Clergy of this City, with a view of expressing by resolutions the sense of the loss they had sustained in the death of their Provisional Bishop. With this view he had prepared the following:

Whereas, God has been pleased in his wise providence to remove from among us by death, our spiritual father, the late Right Rev. JONATHAN M. WAINWRIGHT, Provisional Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the diocese of New-York, we, the clergy subject to his jurisdiction, bowing in submission to the will of our Heavenly Father, desire to render publicly this our sad tribute to his memory, and therefore do resolve—

First—That the expression of our heartfelt sympathy be tendered to the bereaved relict and family of our late Provisional Bishop.

Second—That we of the clergy cannot but deeply feel the loss of one whom we had fondly hoped God in his providence had designated as qualified by his love of peace, his amiable and conciliatory disposition, his uniform courtesy and gentleness, and his zealous labors in the discharge of his official duties, to preside over us under circumstances of peculiar difficulty, and to knit together the members of our communion in the bonds of Christian love and unity.

Third—That we should be ungrateful did we withhold the expression of our opinion that no man could have more assiduously toiled than did our departed father for the harmony and prosperity of the diocese, and that the sickness which has sent him to the grave has in a great degree resulted from his untiring labors and ceaseless devotion to the duties of his office; we will therefore affectionately cherish his memory as that of one who, as a good soldier, fell at his post and with his armor on.

Fourth—That in testimony of our respect we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Fifth—That the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting be a committee to convey to Mrs. WAINWRIGHT and her family a copy of its proceedings, duly certified by their signatures.

Sixth—That a copy of these resolutions be published.

Rev. Dr. HAWKS moved the adoption of the resolutions. Rev. Dr. VAN KLEEK seconded the motion of Dr. HAWKS. He said that he could not let the opportunity pass without adding his testimony to the eminent merits of the character of the deceased. For years he had been intimately connected with him, and under his pastoral care had been superintendent at the Old Poor Church Sunday School.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The meeting then adjourned, preparatory to

THE OBSEQUIES.

The appearance of the interior of the edifice indicated that death had called together the congregation of many bereaved hearts. The desk and pulpit were dressed in deep mourning, and a catafalque occupied the centre of the aisle before the desk. The tears that moistened the eyes of large numbers of the congregation were but an unerring evidence of the inward grief that reigned in the minds of all present. The bell tolled the funeral knell, which only added to the deep solemnity of the occasion. The Clergy, to the number of nearly two hundred, mostly in their robes, took their position in the centre of the Church.

At 1 o'clock, a procession of divines, consisting of Bishops DOANE and WHITEHOUSE, and Rev. Drs. BERRIAN, HIGBEE, HAIGHT, and HOBART, in their ecclesiastical robes, moved from the Vestry room to the portals in front, led by the sexton, Mr. LYON, who held in his hand the badge of his office draped in mourning. There the body was received and brought forward to the catafalque, followed by the pall-bearers, consisting of the following divines:

Rev. Dr. CREIGHTON,	Rev. Dr. MUHLENBERG,
Rev. Dr. MCVICKAR,	Rev. Dr. ANTHON,
Rev. Dr. HAWKS,	Rev. Dr. TYNG,
Rev. Mr. JOHNSON,	Rev. Mr. RICHMOND.

One or two members of the family of the deceased Bishop, and several relatives, occupied seats in the centre of the Church. Mrs. WAINWRIGHT was unable to be present.

As the body was being brought forward, Rev. Dr. BERRIAN read the sentences. Bishops DOANE of New-Jersey, and WHITEHOUSE of Illinois, took their positions at either end of the Communion table.

The Choir sang the Chant prescribed in the Church service, after which Bishop WHITEHOUSE read the Lessons.

Rev. Dr. HAIGHT then announced the hymn for the occasion, which was the last three verses of the 13th selection of the Psalms.

After the hymn had been sung, Rev. Dr. HIGBEE was conducted to the pulpit by the sexton. He proceeded to deliver the following

FUNERAL DISCOURSE.

Brethren, in endeavoring to obey the request made of me, or rather the command laid upon me yesterday, I cannot help saying that I feel a burden is laid upon me heavier than I can bear. My own spirit has not yet been schooled to the weight of this affliction. How then can I speak as your preacher, your comforter? Could personal grief and anguish be suppressed—could I for a time forget that my faithful and affectionate friend, my associate and companion for many years, lies there upon the bier—could the mind be aroused and occupied alone by the great public calamity that has befallen us, by the bereavement of the Church in the death of the Bishop, still, so unexpected and so crushing has been the blow, that it must needs benumb and paralyze the strongest heart. In attempting to prepare this address I have felt myself utterly unable to collect my thoughts, or to give them any fit expression. As one suddenly hurled from some high cliff into the sea, I only hear the confused, mournful sounds of death amid the waves, except as the sounds ever and anon are overborne by God's awful voice, saying to all human hearts and to all human tongues, "Peace! be still."

Brethren, pardon me if my words are few; and, oh! above all, pardon these few words when you find them all inadequate to the scene and to the occasion. How utterly vain, this day, seem all human plans, and hopes, and expectations! Even in the best days, when the aims and the motive seem true and wise, as when faithful men and charitable men earnestly and conscientiously devise good for humanity, for religion, for the Church, how often does a higher power mysteriously interpose, confounding all their counsels, apparently bringing to naught all their purposes, and teaching them that God alone reigneth. Two short years ago, this Diocese of New-York, deeply afflicted for a long time by having been deprived of the services of her chief pastor and head, succeeded in electing one of her most prominent Presbyters to the office of Provisional Bishop. Sound in the faith of Christ, of godly conversation, true to the principles of the Church, of indefatigable self-sacrificing habits, of gentlest, most courteous manners, of the kindest, most conciliating, most charitable spirit, an accomplished scholar and gentleman, tried by the test of time, proved worthy by the good report of those who had best known him from youth to age—JONATHAN MAYHEW WAINWRIGHT was chosen to his office, amid the congratulations of the Church at large, not only in the United States, but in England, and with the highest anticipations on the part of the great body of the clergy and laity of this Diocese for the prosperity and peace of the Church, which, under the divine blessing, would be the result of his labors. His nearest friends knew that, humanly speaking, these anticipations were well founded. They believed in his disposition and his will to devote his best strength to the services of his high calling. They knew his powers of labor and of endurance. They knew his habits of parochial diligence. They had marked in him that constant devotion to his duties which would seem likely, even in early life, to have borne down the bodily, if not the mental strength, of any ordinary man.

True, he was known as a social man, kind and cheerful and genial to the friends who delighted to gather around him, in his hospitable home, and elsewhere; and this often led to a mistake of his character and of his habits, on the part of strangers to him, for in the social hour he did not disfigure his face that he might appear unto men to fast. He did not ostentatiously detail to every social circle the varied weary labors of the preceding and of the succeeding hours, the punctual discharge of every public duty, the rising to toil before the dawn, the midnight vigils of business, of study and of devotion, the intervening visits in sunshine and in storm, far and near through the streets and lanes of the city, to the cellars and the garrets of poverty, misery, sickness and death. His nearest friends and associates, together with the objects of his care, alone knew of this. They alone knew of the thoroughness with which he made the duties of his ministry the business and the pleasure of his life.

Again they knew also his views of the relations which the Church bears to the advancing prosperity of this new country, and of the duties of the Church arising out of these relations. He claimed and sought for the Church the same progress which distinguishes our land at large; and it was a part of the patriot's duty which he thought himself called upon to fulfil, to aid in that progress. He favored no empirical ideas of progress, such as would set aside or change established principles or divine institutions; but his favorite theme was that of progress which was to keep ever in mind the spirit, the temper, the disposition of the times and of the people; and he would adapt his administration of the unchangeable principles and unchangeable divine institutions, to that temper and that spirit, as far as it might be consistently done. That progress which would keep the truth of Christ Jesus ever in the van of civilization, which would answer the resounding axe of the hardy pioneer with Christian praises and thanksgiving with the morning and the night, was what he sought to promote; while the rich men of the world are changing field and forest into great cities, he would overshadow these cities with the spirit of the Gospel; he would plant therein, in every square and street, schools and hospitals, and refuges of charity, and Churches consecrated to the living God. He advocated a progress which aims at the extension of the Christian religion to the utmost limits of the human race. In short, the people and clergy of his diocese believed him to be a missionary in spirit and in truth. Above all, they believed him to be one who did neither theoretically nor practically separate the doctrines and institutions of Christ from charity of Christ. Naturally kind and benevolent, these excellent gifts of nature were exalted into Christian principles. He understood, and he acted on the understanding, that the doctrines and ordinances and discipline of the Gospel were given for humanity's sake—were given for peace and never for strife, for edification and not for destruction; to make men gentle and forgiving and forbearing; to stay discord in families; to satisfy the poor with bread; to raise up the fallen, and not to crush him into a lower depth; to reform the erring, and not to become an instrument of persecution to him; to restore the sinner to forgiveness and peace, and not to bind him hopelessly over unto death. He preached Christ—bear me witness, people of this congregation—he preached Christ, not as calling down fire from Heaven on offenders, whether in faith or in practice, but was all the day long stretching forth his hands to the disobedient and gainsaying people. A steadfast defender of the institutions of the church, he yet remembered that these institutions are given unto us only for the good of humanity; and therefore he cherished and defended and applied them never in a sectarian spirit, or in a sectarian manner, but in their true catholic meaning as they were fitted to heal, to comfort and to save. His disposition was to be no man's enemy on account of difference of opinion or even of faith. He treated no man harshly or bitterly, or vindictively, because he deemed him a bad churchman or even a bad Christian, but patiently, kindly, tenderly, considerately, that he might lead him, through the grace of God, to become a better Christian and a better man. We saw him in this light, and we believed him to be a true servant of Him who came for the redemption not the condemnation of the world, who doth not willingly afflict nor grieve the children of men. We believed him to be a true minister of the faithful and compassionate high priest who was touched with a feeling for our infirmities, and a true missionary of him, who came to seek and to save the lost. We believed that the charity of Christ—the end and aim, and substance and reward of the religion of Christ—was in his heart, and that for the implanting of that charity far and wide in the heart of the church, he would labor unto the death. And oh, brethren, has it not been so? Have not these anticipations been more than fulfilled? I seek not to portray him to you in his labors in the diocese, bringing to those labors his whole life and soul, yet in meekness and humility. The record of his toil during the two years of his episcopacy is known to you all; and the fruits of his labor will remain in the hearts of thousands of the young, the old the rich, the poor, clergymen and laymen of this city, and this diocese. And there (pointing to the pier) is the result to him. He did labor unto the death. But no; thank God, that is not the result to him, for "They who are wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament; and they who turn men to righteousness as the stars for ever and ever."

One of the morning papers of this City, yesterday, in announcing his death, used the following touching words: "Since the period of his election he has known but little rest; we have often seen him wrapt in an ample cloak, waiting in severe storms the arrival of conveyances to take him to and from the City. The clergy respected him; the laity supported him; his friends loved and honored him." Waiting; waiting in severe storms! Aye; in every part of the diocese has he been at times seen—waiting in the Summer's heat and in the Winter's cold. No, not waiting; but everywhere, on the great highways and aside from the thoroughfares of travel, in lonely vales and along bleak hills, braving the inclement seasons, and wet with the unhealthy dews of the night, he has been constantly seen pursuing his way by any conveyance which might be presented to him, from one distant point to another, to visit the populous town or the humble country church, or the obscure school-house, hastening to bestow his blessing, whether on the great congregation or on the poor three gathered together in God's name. No consideration of personal convenience or comfort; no mere weakness and languor and pain; no private interests or social invitation; no anxious remonstrance from his friends—and they have been many—were allowed to interfere with his duties, from the least to the greatest. My last words to him were a remonstrance, in case of his recovery, against this so excessive labor. His reply told me that he was unconscious of any excess; and then his mind ran off on past and prospective duties. Among the minor duties of his position, the last—I believe—performed by him was his attendance at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Sunday School Union. His mortal sickness had even then seized upon him. But, though in fever and pain, he refused to leave his place, though the session continued till midnight. For the following evening there was an adjournment of the same Committee. His illness having increased he was unable to leave his room. He therefore sent a request to the Committee, as he was anxious to meet them, to come to his house. They did so, and there, almost in his chamber of death, he gave his last counsels to that institution of the Church. "Feeds my lambs" seemed therefore to be almost the last words that we have heard from his dying lips.

Alas! our master is taken from our herd to die. The field misses the strong laborer. The shield of the warrior is pierced in the battle. Alas! my brethren. Alas! but not for him. His toil, his pain, his conflicts are over. The rough toil, the weary way, the heat and cold, are past. The tempest no more breaks over his head, and the rude wind is still. The good soldier has fallen "with his face to the foe," and with his armor on. The faithful laborer has gone upward—not deserting the harvest, but bearing his sheild with him. My brethren, we are the desolate; his bereaved family, they are the desolate. Lord of the widow and of the fatherless, do thou comfort them! We, his flock, are the desolate; we are left to wander and mourn, and tremble under the chastisement of the Almighty. Brethren, I am not here to interpret for you the full meaning of the bereavement; but, oh! certainly it teaches us, in terms not to be mistaken, the sovereignty of God—the sovereignty of God alone. It warns us against reliance upon arms of flesh; it teaches us to resign ourselves, our plans, our hopes, our fears, our all, most entirely, most absolutely into the hands of Him who fulfilleth his own gracious purpose in his own way and in his own time. And, certainly, it teaches us also to leave everything to the play of one's own heart: to search out—not for his neighbor, but for himself, and in himself—the sin which, peradventure, God would rebuke; and in dust and ashes, under the rod, to plead for pardon, to plead for grace, to amend every sinful habit and every wrong disposition, every thought and feeling and action which is not in harmony with the righteousness and truth and charity of the master whom we serve. And now, brethren, as we are about to perform the last offices for our beloved friend and bishop, what more fitting memorial should we offer to honor his closing tomb—can we better honor him, better honor his memory; nay, brethren, can we better honor his Lord and ours, and secure our own well-being—than by resolving, this day, that we will, with united fraternal hands, plant deep upon his grave the heavenly fruits of charity and peace, and brotherly love? that we will henceforth, day by day, and year by year, tend and cherish the heavenly plant, till it shall take root and fill the land, and till it is grown and matured to everlasting life? And oh, pardon me this hope, that if there exist in any heart a remnant of party feeling or of party strife, or any unfraternal feeling, I pray you this day let it be blotted out in the darkness of death; let it be for ever hidden in the dust and ashes of the past. And now to God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost, be all honor, glory, might, majesty and dominion forever and ever. Amen.

At the close of the sermon Mrs. BOSTWICK, who for years had enjoyed the warmest personal friendship of Dr. WAINWRIGHT, sang HANDEL'S great composition, "I know that my Redeemer liveth."

The remainder of the services were performed by Bishop DOANE and Rev. Dr. HAIGHT.

The body was conveyed to Trinity Cemetery near Manhattanville, for interment. The hearse was accompanied only by the family, a few relatives of the deceased, and Drs. MUHLENBERG and HIGBEE.

THE TWO MILLION DEFALCATION.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

Disclosures against Robert Schuyler.

BEFORE JUSTICE STUART.

In our last issue we published the brief details of criminal proceedings recently instituted before Judge STUART, at the Second District Police Court, against ROBERT SCHUYLER, late President and Transfer Agent of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company. Our Reporter has since obtained a copy of the most important of the evidence on record at the Police Court against SCHUYLER. It will be read with attention, in view of the great interest felt by the community in regard to these extensive frauds.

THE TESTIMONY.

City and County of New-York, ss.—ELISHA S. ABERNETHY, of Bridgeport, in Connecticut, being duly sworn deposed and said: That the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company is a Corporation incorporated by the Legislature of the State of Connecticut, and that he has been Secretary of the said Company since the month of September last, and now is such Secretary; that a true copy of its charter passed at the May session of the said Legislature in 1844, and of an act amending the same, passed May 11, 1846, are hereunto annexed; that the said Corporation has been recognized as an existing and valid Corporation by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed May 11, 1846, entitled an act to authorize the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company to extend their Railroad from the Connecticut line to the New-York and Harlem Railroad, as by the said acts will appear; that the capital stock of the said Company has been increased under the said charter and amounts to the sum of three millions of dollars and no more; that the said Company for more than a year past has had an office and place of business in the City of New York, (as well as in New-Haven,) and that its books were kept and its principal business conducted in the said City of New-York, where its President lived and transacted its principal business; that soon after the said Company was organized, and on the 9th day of July, 1846, the following by-laws were adopted in relation to the transfer of its Stock, as appears by the book of minutes of the Directors of the said Company, viz.:

"The principal transfer office shall be in the City of New-Haven, but transfer agencies may be established in the cities of New-York and Boston by resolution of the Board of Directors, and all transfers of Stock at any office shall be made under and in compliance with such rules and regulations and by such instrument of assignment and transfer (which need not be under seal) as may from time to time be made, ordered and appointed by the Board of Directors.

"Certificates of stock shall be in such form and issued under such rules and regulations as the Board of Directors may from time to time appoint and direct; but when a certificate of stock has been issued to any stockholder, no second or duplicate certificate shall be issued, and no transfer of the Stock shall thereafter be made or permitted without the surrender of said certificate, unless the same shall be lost or mislaid, and then only on special resolution of the Board of Directors, and the compliance with the rules and regulations, conditions and stipulations as to the renewal of certificates lost or mislaid, which may be adopted, imposed and required from time to time by the Board of Directors."

That the said by-laws always have been and still are in force; that they appear to have been adopted when Robert Schuyler, hereafter named, was present, and, deponent believes, were well known to and were proposed and concurred in by him. That the said Company has never attempted to increase, or in any way authorized an increase of its capital stock beyond the said three millions of dollars; nor is there any law which authorized its increase beyond that sum, to the knowledge or belief of this deponent.

That on the 3d day of February, 1847, the said Robert Schuyler, late of the City of New-York, then being the President of the said Company, was appointed clerk or servant of the said Company, to act as the transfer agent of the stock of the said Company in the City of New-York, by proceedings and resolutions contained in the minutes of the Board of Directors of the said Company, of which the following is a copy:

"On motion, *Resolved*, That the following instalments be laid upon the capital stock of the Company:

"The first instalment of five dollars on each share payable on the 22d day of February instant.

"The second instalment of ten dollars on each share payable on the 22d day of March next.

"The third instalment of Ten Dollars on each share, payable on the 22d day of April next.

"That the payments from the Stockholders residing in New-Haven be received by J. E. Sheffield, Esq., at the City Bank of New-Haven.

"From those residing at Boston, be received by Messrs. J. E. Thayer & Brother, at their office in Boston.

"From those residing at New-York and elsewhere, be received at the office of the Company, No. 8 Hanover-street, New-York.

"That any Stockholder may pay all the above instalments, or make full payment of the Stock at either of the dates named for the payment of the instalments.

"Certificates of Stock to be issued on payment of the three instalments above named, or on full payment of the Stock. For the first and second instalments, receipts on scrip certificates to be issued.

"No transfer of Stock permitted, except of shares upon which not less than the three above instalments have been paid.

"Receipts and certificates of Stock on the book at New-Haven, to be signed by J. E. Sheffield, as Transfer Agent.

"At Boston, to be signed by J. E. Thayer & Brother, as Transfer Agents.

"At New-York, to be signed by Robert Schuyler, as Transfer Agent."

That he has ever since acted as such servant and transfer agent in the City of New-York, until about the second day of July 1854, under the said resolution and appointment, having no other powers than such as were thereby conferred; that on the third day of the said month of July, the said ROBERT SCHUYLER wrote a letter to the Directors of the said Company, dated on that day, a true copy of which is hereto annexed, and which is in his own proper handwriting; that the said letter contained the first intimation that anything was wrong in the conduct of the said ROBERT SCHUYLER as such transfer agent, or as an officer of the said Company in any way, and that upon examining the stock-ledger of the said Company referred to in his said letter, which was kept under his superintendence and direction by ABRAHAM J. T. VANDEVENTER, who was employed by him, it was found and thereby appeared, and now appears that the said ROBERT SCHUYLER as such transfer agent, since the 1st day of October 1853, has falsely and fraudulently made and issued as such transfer agent certificates of shares of stock of the said Company to about the amount of one million nine hundred thousand dollars over and above the said three millions, the true amount of the capital stock of the said Company; that it appears by the said Stockledger that entries originally made in the said books in the ordinary course of business have been erased, and that under date of the 17th day of October 1853, the following entry has been falsely and fraudulently made over said erasure: "1853, October 17, ROBERT SCHUYLER, transfered against (120) 5,000," and that under date of the 3d of February 1854, is another false and fraudulent entry made over another erasure in these words: "1853, February 3, ROBERT SCHUYLER, transferred against (120) 5,000," and that this deponent is informed and believes that each of the said entries were made by the express direction of the said ROBERT SCHUYLER by the person who kept the said Stockledger under his direction as aforesaid, that five thousand shares thereof appear to have been passed to the credit of Robert Schuyler, Transfer Agent, and afterwards issued by him to the firm of Robert and Geo. L. Schuyler, of which he was a member, and to other persons to whom he or they transferred the same; and five thousand other shares credited in the same way and issued in the same manner to the said firm, or to other persons, to whom he or they transferred the same, the particulars of which cannot be ascertained until all the certificates issued therefor by him are returned and examined, which up to the present time has been found impracticable; and that the remaining five thousand shares appear to have been issued by him since that time in various amounts, in some cases under pretence of an actual transfer of the original valid shares, but without cancelling or surrendering the old certificates, and selecting those old certificates to be again reissued, or leaving them outstanding in the hands of persons to whom they belonged; and that all said false and fraudulent issues appear to have been made for the benefit of the said Robert Schuyler, or the said firm; that the form of all the said false and fraudulent certificates, as deponent believes, is like one of the said certificates hereto annexed, and that all the said certificates were issued without the knowledge, consent or approbation of the said Company, or any of its officers or directors, except the said Robert Schuyler and the said clerk whom he employed to keep the transfer books, as deponent also believes; that the said certificates of stock so falsely and fraudulently issued, were, as deponent is informed and believes, disposed of by the said Schuyler for his own benefit, or that of his said firm, with blank powers of transfer annexed thereto, and the proceeds received by him or said firm, and that he has received thereon and appropriated to his own use, or to the use of the firm, a sum of money which exceeds a million of dollars, and that no part of it has been paid to or received by the said Company to the knowledge or belief of this deponent.

This deponent further saith that, as he is informed and believes, each and all of the said false and fraudulent certificates were falsely made and altered by the said Robert Schuyler with intent to injure and defraud the said New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, or some other person or persons; that each of said certificates purported to create a pecuniary demand against, and a right in the said Company for the number of shares of stock respectively mentioned therein, to the parties named in the said certificates; that each of said certificates purported to be the act of the said Company, and to charge and credit it, and that the same were, as deponent believes, calculated to and did produce the impression and belief in the minds of the persons receiving the same; that they were the genuine act of the

GENTLEMEN.—I beg to remind you [illegible] Directors of the New-York [illegible] Company, [illegible] appointment of Transfer Agent of the [illegible] post.

Your attention to the [illegible] is essential as you will find [illegible] The details and [illegible] you will [illegible] I cannot do so.

In reference to the [illegible] with R. and G. L. Schuyler, I [illegible] assurance that in no way [illegible] carried on there, nor [illegible] of either. In addition [illegible] obtain information [illegible] been quite as careful [illegible] other person. He could [illegible] facts from our own books and [illegible] the New-Haven Company [illegible] case.

[illegible]

To the Directors of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN [illegible]

[illegible] Capital $3,000,000. NEW-YORK [illegible]

Be it known, that R. & G. L. [illegible] York, are entitled to one hundred [illegible] Stock of the New-York and New-Haven [illegible] pany, transferable on the [illegible] Office

beaten in the Black Sea; if her navy there, with its shelter and its hiding place, be annihilated, her material force in that quarter is broken, and her moral influence throughout the various States of Central Asia is gone. The whole field will thus be left to the grasp of England. This is too plain too need further illustration.

Nevertheless this, the real motive, was profoundly masked, while the ostensible one—repression of a great wrong, and vindication of a great right—was placed prominently in the foreground. It was apparently in this view that LOUIS NAPOLEON entered into the war; in this view the *Moniteur*, *Pays*, *Patrie*, and other Government sheets, have discussed the subject up to the present moment.

But is LOUIS NAPOLEON, who rose to empire by the *coup d'état*, the man to engage in a crusade for principle? Is he the man to have been duped by these pretended motives of morality on the part of England? Especially was he, in opposition to the policy of the Great NAPOLEON, to become an ally of England, and to march his armies to the East in order to protect her Indian colonies, as his Uncle went to Egypt to secure the means of assailing them? Certainly not. Why then did he join England in the war? As I have said, this has been much discussed, and various answers have been rendered. LOUIS NAPOLEON'S press has shadowed forth motives—such as maintaining the proper attitude of France in the Mediterranean, &c., &c. But the real motives have not been stated, because being personal to the Emperor, and not national, they could not be stated.

It must be remembered that the throne of NAPOLEON III. is in the gristle. He reached it by a series of juggles upon the people and the army. To these he said one thing—to those another. He distributed eagles and talked of glory to the soldiers; to the merchants and artisans he exclaimed from Bordeaux: *The Empire is Peace!* He played his game with great art, but he was of course involved in contradictions, and it was obvious that the whole fabric of his power was a magnificent sham. He was not welcomed. He was barely tolerated. It was doubtful whether all would not tumble down in a crash of confusion and shame.

It was at this moment that the question of a war with Russia arose. LOUIS NAPOLEON took his part with tact and sagacity. In the language of the French and English press, he became at once the champion of justice, morality and international law! The blood and perjury of the *coup d'état* were wiped out as with the sweep of a sponge. This was something; but there were still other things to be done. He was an Emperor, but never consecrated; a despot without a dynasty. He was not admitted to the brotherhood of Kings. His character, his capacity, were apochryphal. He had but to join England against Russia, and the power of the English press and of English diplomacy would at once be exerted to set him right in all these respects. He saw and seized the opportunity, and we see the result. The English press is positively drivelling and drooling with eulogies of the man whom, within the last two years, they had charged with every crime, beginning with perjury and ending with murder. The English people, though sneered at by the French, who do not return their enthusiasm, are scarce restrained from rushing across the channel in a body, to express their homage to LOUIS NAPOLEON. It is a fact that a plan was started in London a short time since, for giving a series of junketings to celebrate the *entente cordiale* of the two countries. The movement was headed by the Lord Mayor, and was to be extended to the principal towns of England. A large party of the *élite* of Paris were to be invited over, to share in the jubilee. But upon inquiry, it was found that the whole project was laughed at in Paris; none but a few third-rate people would accept the invitation. Hence, the idea was abandoned, and the Lord Mayor was made the scape-goat, whereby he figured largely in the Punchinanian columns of the London *Times*.

This much, however, has been attained. The days of the Field of the Cloth of Gold are revived, and it is at Bologne, where the other BONAPARTE prepared to invade England, that the present Emperor hobnobs with the Prince Consort of the British Queen! These are great marvels, and LOUIS NAPOLEON is reaping the benefit in that current of European opinion controlled by England. It cannot be denied that public opinion in France has also been modified in his favor.

But there were other ends to be gained by taking part against Russia. Occupation would be given to the army, and thus one of the greatest difficulties of the new Emperor would be solved. But what was to become of the proclamation—"*L'Empire, c'est la Paix!*" That question was easily answered. "The Emperor of Russia threatens the peace of Europe: France must send her armies to secure and maintain the peace of Europe. It is in fact a subject which immediately appeals to France, as one of the preponderating States of Europe." Such was the statement and such the logic, and the *bourgeoisie* of Paris, who accepted the Empire of Peace in name, just as readily accepted the Empire of War in fact.

Another object of the Emperor, in the course he took, was to give exercise to his navy. The Great NAPOLEON calculated that a fleet of thirty ships of the line was equal to an army of 100,000 men. The battle of Trafalgar, which destroyed twenty-five ships of the line, was equal to a victory where 90,000 men out of 120,000 are destroyed. This was a greater defeat than is known in any land battle of modern times. The loss of the French at Waterloo was but 40,000. The triumph of NELSON at Trafalgar broke the back-bone of BONAPARTE'S power, and remotely, but still logically, led to the triumph of WELLINGTON at Waterloo.

During the war from 1793 to 1815, the British supremacy at sea forbade the creation of a hostile navy. The fleets of France and Spain, though united, necessarily succumbed beneath the omnipotent and omnipresent power of the British Navy. political success. In point of fact, the British ships often triumphed over the French when the material preponderance was largely in favor of the latter. The forces of the united French and Spanish fleets in the battle of Trafalgar, which at once sealed the fame and crowned with immortality the brow of NELSON, was greatly superior to the British. The latter prevailed through that bull-dog courage and energy, which, if not the gift of God, are often the fruit of repeated success. It was the consciousness of mastery which enabled the British to continue to be masters. What but this could have inspired COLLINGWOOD in the *Royal Sovereign*, and NELSON in the *Victory*, to plunge into the bosom of the allied fleet, and to win the battle there, encircled by the blazing batteries of thrice their number?

LOUIS PHILIPPE had studied this point of history, and had drawn the proper inferences. He saw the necessity of a navy for France. He was called the NAPOLEON of peace, and in point of fact, his policy lay in the gradual extension of the arts of peace. During his reign of 17 years, these interests had been largely developed, and as their shield and buckler, a means of defending them as well as the country itself in case of war, an efficient navy had been quietly created.

LOUIS NAPOLEON, no doubt, comprehended the value of this policy. He had seen that the great NAPOLEON, in spite of his triumphs at Marengo, Jena, Eglau, Austerlitz, finally fell and perished in exile. He saw that an Empire resting upon the points of bayonets could not stand. He turned to the policy of LOUIS PHILIPPE, and determined to follow it. He announced that his Empire was to be an Empire of peace. He cherished the idea that commerce, trade, manufactures, agriculture, would be sedulously cultivated and extended by him. Unwearied pains were taken by the new Government and the confidential press to circulate these views.

Yet how was this to be harmonized with the Napoleonic ideas of military glory which he had evoked in the army?

To this point I ask your attention. Algeria would serve as a battle-field, if nothing else offered. LOUIS PHILIPPE, though he pretended to play the Quaker, was obliged always to keep a war on hand. In 60 days from the surrender of ABD-EL-KADER he was a fugitive, crossing the Channel disguised as a sailor. LOUIS NAPOLEON determined not to be thus tripped up for want of a field in which to exercise the restlessness of his army, and to let off the steam of pent up glory in the bosom of France. But where was this field to be found?

The solution for the time was brought to his hands in the war with Russia. But he looked, and still looks, beyond that. The war in the East must end, and what then? How are the two great promises of war to the army and peace to the people to be fulfilled? The answer is plain: *by operations abroad!* In spite of his political taciturnity, it has oozed from his lips that he meditates a foreign *coup d'état!*

And where is that blow to be struck?

To answer this question, would lead me beyond the scope of this letter. I shall return to the subject ere long, for I think it interests, vitally, the American people and Government. For the present, I can only follow out the course I have begun. LOUIS NAPOLEON, looking to his actual position, and studying as well his certain as his possible exigences, determined to imitate the policy which has made England the depository of half the world's wealth; that is, to keep peace at home and push commerce and colonization abroad, using thus either peace or war, according to necessity. For this purpose, a formidable navy was indispensable. This could only be built up in a state of peace with England. It could only be rendered effective by means of experience, practice, success. The recent British alliance has given him the peace he desired, and the Baltic and the Euxine have afforded theatres for the discipline, and perchance for the victories, he needed. Thus, in accepting the alliance with England and in taking part against Russia, LOUIS NAPOLEON was governed by the exigences of his situation. He desired to gain moral strength in Europe by putting himself on the strong side of European opinion; he desired to play a part which would force the dainty sovereigns around to admit him into their circle of good society; he desired a field for his restive army; he desired a theatre of exercise and discipline for his navy. In short, he desired to establish himself on his throne. His purposes were personal, not national. Had he looked to the interests of France exclusively, he would certainly have taken a different course. So evident is it that all the solid and material advantages are on the side of England, so shadowy and evanescent do the advantages on the side of France appear, that it has been often asserted, that by a secret treaty England is to pay the expenses of the French army and navy. In this way alone can many sagacious minds account for the course of the French Government.

Nevertheless the motives I have assigned are the real motives which have influenced LOUIS NAPOLEON. There may be, and there doubtless is, something understood between the English and French Governments beyond all this. ALEXANDER did not know the whole world, or he would not have mourned that nothing was left for him to conquer. There is Hayti, which once belonged to France, and still owes France a hundred and fifty millions. There is the basin of the Amazon, its head waters playing in the gold beds of the Andes, and its tide rolling through a valley as rich as that of the Ganges; and it is said that the Emperor of Brazil, frightened lest the fillibusters of a certain Northern Republic should annex this El Dorado, would be glad of an imperial neighbor. There are old California and slices of Mexico, with golden islands in the Pacific, all open to the grasp of a strong a daring hand. That LOUIS NAPOLEON ponders these matters, we know, and the time may come when he may desire the aid of England to break through the wall of the MONROE doctrine; and if things go on as they have done, can he not have it? *Answer me that.*

But these things belong to another dis-

len; and thus, reflectively, is political strength in France. He is pronounced one of the ablest sovereigns in Europe. The British press, so fluent a few months since, so abject now, declares him to be, in statesmanship, superior to NAPOLEON I! The people of France, though they can never love him, still have confidence in him. So much is done—so much is secured. But still, there are awful uncertainties in the balance of the future. Who can tell what a day may bring forth? Success in the Eastern war is indispensable to LOUIS NAPOLEON'S success. He has risked all upon this issue. It is true, Bomarsund is captured, and the battery of the Invalides—thankful for small favors—thundered forth its hundred and one guns. Paris listened, but it was not such a victory as was wont to awaken its enthusiasm. Nevertheless, the most was made of it, and as so much was gained, the Government ventured, gingerly and timidly, to confess what had been carefully concealed, that the pestilence which walketh at noon-day had decimated the army at Varna!

At the present moment, then, there is a cloud in the horizon which darkens many minds. It is not to be denied that there is a deep, though somewhat subdued, anxiety as to the coming future. A similar state of feeling exists in England. The two Governments are whistling in this darkness, to keep their courage up—in other words, there is a gorgeous camp of 100,000 men at Boulogne, and gay knights and fair dames are performing there a sort of childish tournament in its presence. All this time Queen VICTORIA is gone or going to Balmoral, and the Empress EUGENIE is taking dips in the deep at Biarritz!

Thus and so, and in this wise, the allies are "masters of the situation." If Sebastopol should be taken there would be a great jubilation: but that does not annihilate Russia or insure peace. It is a long way yet to Moscow, and even Moscow may be taken and Russia still live. The Czar gives a positive "No" to the four propositions of Austria. Prussia wavers, Denmark hesitates, Sweden shilly-shallys; France is swift, and England is strong; but the race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong! DICK TINTO.

CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Humphrey Marshall, The Shanghai Merchants, Commodore Perry, Peter Parker, and others, in Collision.

Documentary History of the Chinese Commission.

PLAIN TALK AND SPICY COMMENTS.

On the 3d day of February last we published a statement relative to a misunderstanding between Hon. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, United States Commissioner to China, and the American merchants at Shanghai, relative to the of collection of duties during the time when Shanghai was threatened by the Rebels or in their hands, and the revenue officers of the Empie had abandoned their posts. We then stated that our Minister took the responsibility of making the American Consul a sort of Deputy Collector on behalf of the Empire, and of directing American merchants to arrange with him for the custom dues.

A great deal of interest was felt in this anomalous affair by American merchants, and a great curiosity to learn the precise reasoning which led the Commissioner to take so singular a step has been expressed. Our special Washington correspondent has obtained and forwarded us copies of the entire official letters on the subject of MR. MARSHALL to the Secretary of State. Lack of space prohibits their publication in full, though their contents are abundantly gossipping and quite important. Readers might obtain from their perusal some entirely new features of our diplomacy abroad.

The correspondence between the merchants and MR. MARSHALL, and the notice of Consul CUNNINGHAM on appointing himself Custodian of the Customs for the Imperialists, we omit entirely, since, spicy and pleasant as they are, they do not present any phase of the matter that would be new to those who read the correspondence which we published in February.

This correspondence between the American merchants and our Government representatives in Shanghai occurred in September, 1853, and it was in that mouth that Mr. MARSHALL announced to the Governor-General of Siang Kiang that he incurred the responsibility he did, as the *office of humanity*, not designing to interfere in their local disputes. It was in October that Consul CUNNINGHAM resigned his Collectorship, and that Mr. MARSHALL received and answered a communication from the Chinese Imperial Commissioner wherein it appeared that the Celestials seemed to lack in appreciation of MR. MARSHALL'S kindness, and even intimated that they could attend to their own business and collect their own customs. But to make a clear story it will be necessary to begin further back than that. Here is the announcement to the Secretary of State of a little trouble with Commodore AULICK, Commander of the Squadron on the East India Station, dating Feb. 7, 1853.

Trouble between Mr. Marshall and Commodore Aulick.

SIR: I have the satisfaction to inform you that I arrived at Victoria, colony of Hong Kong, on the 16th ultimo, in the British steamer *Malta*. Thence I proceeded to Macao, the residence of the former ministers from the United States, from which place I thought proper to come to Canton in an American ship-of-war. Accordingly, I requested such a vessel from the naval commander of the United States squadron on the East India station; and in a few days Commander W. S. WALKER reported the corvette *Saratoga* at my service to convey me to this city.

THE COMMODORE CHARITABLY SUSPECTED.

The course taken by Commodore AULICK towards me has left me in an awkward position, but not under any embarrassment. His withdrawal of the *Saratoga*, at the very moment her service was required by me to bear me hence, was known of course to the Chinese authorities, who will conceive that my hands are powerless by reason of his refusal to place the national vessel at my command. If he persists, had declines to send the frigate to the north, no alternative will remain but for me to await at Macao the orders of the Government to the naval commander on this station, which shall serve as a standing regulation of the respective privileges and rights of those who represent abroad the civil departments of the Government, and the naval squadron officers who traverse the seas to protect American commerce, and to bring their forces to aid in promoting the views of your agents before foreign powers.

I learn from various sources, that the health of Commodore AULICK is very much shattered, and I have the charity to impute to the infirmities of the mind, which constantly accompany the decline of the physical powers, the gross departure from official propriety of which he has been guilty. But notwithstanding this excuse, as his conduct is *official*, I presume it will receive such official and prompt correction as shall make his example to be avoided by his successors here.

MR. MARSHALL speaks freely in his dispatch to Mr. MARCY of the 8th of February:

I shall not presume to characterize the very gross discourtesy exhibited to me by Commodore AULICK in withdrawing the *Saratoga* and refusing to send a public ship for me; but I hope the Secretary of the Navy, through you, will place me in possession of such a general and standing order as will shield me from the effect of any perverseness of naval commanders hereafter.

The letter from the Commissioner to Commodore AULICK, was a brief statement of his wish for a vessel-of-war to take him from Canton to Nankin, there to deliver the President's letter to the Emhere I have been for most of the time for the last six weeks, and am confined by my medical officers neither to talk nor to write much at present, I am answer your letter as this moment very briefly, and beg of you, that I shall always most promptly and cheerfully cooperate, in all matters of public interest, with the diplomatic agents of the United States in China, which may be necessary for the public service of our country; but in doing this, it must be under my own judgment as to how far the public interests are concerned in the matter in which we are to cooperate together. The opinion of the Commissioner alone would not be sufficient to relieve me from the responsibility to which our common Government would hold me in the event of my employing any portion of the squadron under my command in a manner inconsistent with my instructions from the Navy Department, or the object for which a naval force has been sent to these seas, which object is clearly defined in my instructions. But if the honorable Commissioner has received from the President or the Navy Department powers which, on being shown me, I shall consider a sufficient justification for acting upon the suggestion or wish alone of the Commissioner, without consulting my own judgment in the matter at all, on seeing such instructions I will most cheerfully comply with them and do whatever the Commissioner requires without question.

In reference to the order which I sent Commander WALKER to repair to this place, I wanted the ship's services and have wanted them ever since I have been here, to assist in the discharge of a piece of disagreeable naval duty, which could not be well accomplished without her assistance.

MR. MARSHALL in reply assures the Commodore that he had been duly careful to refrain from increasing the embarrassment between him (the Commodore) and his brother officers, and hence it was that he had addressed "the officer in command." He says:

It should be sufficient that you know my office and my object. You know certainly that I am the Commissioner of the United States to China, and that *ex officio, by law*, I am the officer to whom the President confides the management of the diplomatic intercourse between the United States and China.

What judgment you can form on the necessity of my movement, or the propriety of meeting my request for the use of a national vessel, must be formed on the foregoing data. There can be no discussion between us as to our relative rank and power.

I shall retire, by the first opportunity I find, to Macao—there await the arrival of your successor, your retirement from command, or the order of the department to which you belong, enabling me to proceed to my post.

MR. MARSHALL talks plainly again to Mr. MARCY about this matter, under date of February 22, 1853.

THE COURT MARTIAL—A COMFORT AT LAST.

Commodore AULICK reprimanded Commander WALKER so severely for carrying me to Whampoa in the *Saratoga*, that the latter demanded a court-martial to try him on the charge, with specifications. The court was called accordingly; the result of which was, of course, the honorable acquittal of Commander WALKER by the unanimous opinion of the court. However mortifying it has been to see a naval officer actually subjected to arrest and trial for no other alleged offence than having afforded facilities to convey a public officer of my grade to his post in a public ship otherwise unemployed, the spectacle will not be without profit, if it shall induce the Departments of the State and the Navy, by the establishment of some fixed rule, to prevent the recurrence of such scenes hereafter on our foreign stations. How far the *Saratoga* was wanted at Hong Kong may be judged from the fact that Commodore AULICK has found it compatible with the public interest in his estimation, to leave that ship and the *Susquehanna* in the harbor of Hong Kong, while he visits Canton in the *Plymouth*, which now awaits his pleasure at Whampoa, leaving me meanwhile awaiting here a public vessel to convey me to a point whence I may deliver my letter of credence to the Emperor of China.

It affords some satisfaction to announce that Commodore AULICK has applied for a passport for the United States, having engaged his passage home on the steamer which is to leave Hong Kong the 11th proximo.

Trouble between Mr. Marshall and Commodore Perry.

But no sooner is one cloud dispersed from Mr. MARSHALL'S sky than another looms up. Now, however, the scene is changed. The Commissioner (MARSHALL,) has gone northward, as far as Shanghai, and the trouble is with the successor of Commodore AULICK, to wit Commodore PERRY.

On the 7th of May, the American merchants of Shanghai wrote to Mr. MARSHALL, asking his interference to prevent the withdrawal of all American ships of war from that place, if there should be any truth in the rumor which was current to that effect. Mr. MARSHALL on the 11th asked Commodore PERRY by letter, if the rumor was true. The Commodore makes

A CURT REPLY.

UNITED STATES STEAM-FRIGATE SUSQUEHANNA. }
SHANGHAI, May 12, 1853 }

SIR: I have had the honor of receiving your letter of yesterday, together with a communication addressed to you by the American mercantile firms of this city, composed of citizens of the United States.

In reply, I may remark that I have endeavored to make myself acquainted with the present condition of things in this part of China, in view of deciding upon the actual necessity of leaving one of the ships of the squadron temporarily here, at a time when the services of my whole force is needed elsewhere.

Before my departure, however, I shall determine the question; and I beg it to be understood that, so long as I command the United States naval forces in these seas, I shall be mindful to watch over the American interests in China, as far as it can be done consistently with obligations of public duty in other ports of my command, and especially with reference to an important mission entrusted to my guidance. With great respect, I am., &c.,
M. C. PERRY,
Commander-in-Chief of the United States naval forces in the East India, China, and Japan seas.

His Excellency H. MARSHALL,
United States Commissioner to China, Shanghai.

MR. MARSHALL then writes the Commodore, reasoning the case with him—urges the spirit of their several instructions—the necessity, since the letter he had sent appeared never to have reached the Chinese Government, of going near to Pekin to *present his credentials personally*, and the fact that the *present* is the propitious moment for establishing an equality of political intercourse *with the Emperor*. He says:

In my opinion, the speedy decision of the proposition can be effected advantageously by my presence at the mouth of the Peiho to open a communication directly with Pekin. The use of one ship-of-war, in the first place, will be requisite to enable me to reach that position, and her presence will be proper during my negotiation.

But Mr. MARSHALL tells this story in the following dispatch to Mr. MARCY:

THE MATTER BETWEEN THE PARTIES STATED BY MR. MARSHALL TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

LEGATION OF U. S. A., SHANGHAI, May 20, 1853.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following enclosures, to wit:

1. A statement by a committee of American merchants in regard to the disadvantages of trade for the want of a convenient currency in China, with suggestions as to future action on the subject.

2. Correspondence between American merchants in Shanghai, Mr. MARSHALL and Commodore PERRY, in relation to the withdrawal of the entire naval force of the United States from Shanghai.

3. Correspondence between Mr. MARSHALL and Commodore PERRY, in relation to the service of a national ship, to await the reception of the United States Commissioner.

4. Correspondence between Mr. MARSHALL and Commander KELLY in relation to the *Plymouth* at Shanghai, and his reply thereto.

The especial attention of the President is respectfully requested to No. 2 of these enclosures. I regret to observe that a disposition to disregard and to resist all requests made by persons holding civil appointments abroad, prevails among the officers of high rank in the Navy of the United States, and is fast becoming an *esprit du corps*. This is not only a source of inconvenience, as obstructing the due performance of public duty, but sometimes unfavorably affects the consideration due to the public functionaries of the United States by the people of foreign lands. My correspondence with the department will prove the manifestation of this spirit towards me by Commodore AULICK, and now it is matter for complaint in the case of Commodore PERRY, whose proceedings here have, in my opinion, inflicted deep injury upon the United States in their relations with China.

The Department of State is already advised of my exertions to procure a presentation of my credentials to this Government, and of each step I have taken.

Immediately upon his arrival at Shanghai, Commodore PERRY transferred his broad pennant to the *Susquehanna*, and announced his intention to depart at an early day for the special service to which he is assigned. He made his preparations accordingly. I did not conceive it to be within my province to interfere in any manner with his arrangements, however unfortunate for the United States interests I deemed them, because the Government had, in its discretion, withheld from me a knowledge of his instructions, and of the nature of the duty confided to him. But I presumed that Commodore PERRY—with a full knowledge of the relations in which I stand to China, and of the progress I had made in the attempt to communicate with this Government—would consider it a duty, before his departure, to provide proper facilities for my prosecution of the mission entrusted to my guidance. I never doubted that he would leave *one* ship-of-war on this coast for my personal protection, and to meet any emergency that might arise in the intercourse between the United States and China.

On the 7th of May the merchants of the United States resident at Shanghai addressed to me the letter which I have transmitted herewith, in which they call my attention to the rumor that Commodore PERRY designed to withdraw *the entire force* from this coast. It then became my duty to address him upon the subject. Aware of the feeling entertained sometimes by officers, jealous of interference with their command, I was cautious to present the inquiry in such manner as not to awaken any exhibition of that weakness, or to afford room for a suspicion that I desired to impede his movements in the least degree. The nature of his reply of the 11th May displayed to me the expediency of bringing before his notice, officially and formally, my own claims for a ship, and a review by him of my situation and relations to China. I thought my sentiments would strengthen that of the merchants of Shanghai as one ship could perform the double duty of protecting the American interests here by her presence, and of affording to me the apparent or actual means of prosecuting

...ing under its authority, ... very unenviable ... Chinese Government ... by observing the ... and by the ... adopted a policy in the present condition ... Mr. Coolidge will illustrate ... of my relations to China. ... from the Government the interest of the United States will ... from the ... residence for your Minister ... this country. It is ... application was made ... at Pekin, and ... present my credentials ... hope to procure assistance might be expected to ... powerfully on the determination of the question of a change in the Emperor's terms of intercourse with foreign powers. But pending my application for a reception, ... the commodore withdrew from the coast, with the entire force, ... at once cutting off hope and motive ... to change from the coast, and exhibiting no disposition ... support or protection. The effect must, of course, be a loss of the desired results. The experience of the President will enable him to appreciate the necessity of maintaining a public agent ... I submit this matter to him under a full reliance that, ... the opportunity may be lost to me of availing of a happy conjuncture of affairs to advance the political and commercial ... of the United States, he will be minded to see that, as soon as this will allow, a prompt and efficient corrective, and a sure remedy for these indignities, shall be applied.

One remark is due to another statement of Commodore PERRY'S letter before I close this communication. He thinks my action should be regulated by reference to that of European ministers who have been deputed to the same court.

The situation of M. DE BOURBALON'S case, for my information, illustrates the misfortune of leaving the disposition in the power of a naval commander. The commodore is ignorant of the circumstances which have attended M. DE BOURBALON'S residence in this country, when he supposes that functionary to have been a willing or patient absentee from the post to which duty calls him. The fact is, shortly after the arrival of M. DE BOURBALON, a change in the French Government rendered it proper for him to pause; this pause was followed directly by letters from the department of foreign affairs intimating his recall to France. Thus he remained for more than a year, supposing that his Government had deputed his successor, whose arrival he was directed to await. Only about the period of my own arrival did he receive new letters plenipotentiary under the Empire. His short experience meanwhile on this distant station, with a naval commander who was disposed to cavil at his authority, induced him to refer the very issue to his home Government that is now raised with me by Commodore Perry, and to prefer inaction rather than hazard an attempt to pursue his views as a minister under the assumption by a naval officer to judge the merits of his public acts, under the pretence of doubting the question of yielding or refusing the co-operation of the fleet when requested.

The case is a most unfortunate one for the Commodore to cite, unless it be to prove that he is not treating me in a worse manner than the French Minister has been treated by the naval officer who was temporarily in command of the French squadron in these seas.

Under the circumstances which surround me, I can only await calmly the decision of the Government in this case, availing myself meanwhile of whatever opportunity may offer to advance the interests of the United States, and leading, by my personal presence in the vicinity of the rebellion, such countenance to my distressed countrymen as the *suppression of my authority* may produce in the minds of the Chinese. Every American ship will very soon have departed from the China seas to look after the shadowy future which may be enveloped within the "*peaceful expedition to Japan.*"

I am, Sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,
HUMPHREY MARSHALL,

To the Hon. Secretary of State, Washington City.

It is but fair to add one of Commodore PERRY'S replies, which give his reasons for his conduct:

COMMODORE PERRY TO MR. MARSHALL.—NAVAL PREROGATIVES.

MACAO, Sept. 29, 1853.

SIR: I have received your communication of the 22d instant, and, in reply, assure you that it will afford me the greatest pleasure to coöperate most cordially with you in the protection of the lives, property, and rights of the citizens of the United States resident in China. The steps I have already taken will bear ample evidence of my disposition in that respect; and though I have received no other instructions having reference to China than those brought with me, and of which you have been made acquainted, a proper appreciation of the duties devolving upon me as the commander of the United States naval forces in these seas, would always prompt me to use the means at my disposal in such manner as in my best judgment would most conduce to the general interest of the Government, and the welfare and safety of American citizens resident in China, and in other Eastern countries within the sphere of my command.

There is now, and has been from the moment of my return from Japan, stationed at and near Canton a force more than sufficient for all purposes of protection, and, in addition, the Vandalia sloop-of-war moved up the river yesterday, to remain a short time.

Being in constant, almost hourly communication either with the commanders of the vessels of the squadron stationed at Canton and Whampoa, with the United States Vice-Consul, or the American merchants resident at the factory, I am myself the better judge of the necessity of adding still further to that force, having in regard other important objects in view, and Mr. SNODGRASS is aware that any suggestion of his will receive all due attention from me; beyond this, his official action will have no influence in determining the movements of the ships under my command.

In the arrangements heretofore proposed by me for the disposition of the services of the vessels, the *Pigmouth*, on her way from Loochoo to Macao, will avail herself of the northeast monsoon, and touch at Fuhchau and Ningpo, and probably at Amoy, though the *Supply* visited that port but a month since, as you will perceive by a perusal of the enclosed copy of a letter from her commander.

I do not know of any American property at either of those cities, excepting that which may belong to missionaries; and taking into consideration the fact that these gentlemen and their families have hitherto been treated with kindness by the Chinese of all parties, I can hardly conceive that they will be exposed to the slightest annoyance.

The continuance of the *Saratoga* at Shanghai will, in my belief, give sufficient protection to American life and property at that place; in truth, there is a larger force at this time looking after the property of American citizens at Canton and Shanghai, than has ever before composed the entire strength of the East India squadron, and it is well known that the extra ships now refitting at the headquarters of the station have been expressly detailed for the Japan expedition.

The refitment of the engines of the *Powhatan* now in hand, and the crippled condition of the machinery of the *Susquehanna*, which requires the utmost care to keep it in working order, leave me but one effective steamer, the *Mississippi*, (my present flag-ship) for any special employment. And even if they were all ready for sea, I should not deem it advisable, or justifiable in the present aspect of affairs, to consume any part of the limited supply of coal I have with so much difficulty, and at high cost to the Government, provided for my next Japan cruise, in employing these large and valuable steamers in visiting Ningpo and Fuhchau, when a sloop-of-war of lighter draught would answer a much better purpose by being able to approach nearer to those cities.

I have thus, with the utmost candor, given you my views respecting my duties in regard to China; and so long as I remain in this part of my command, shall con... time to devote myself, so far as my judgment will permit, to the best interests of all who may have *lawful* claim to the protection of the ships under my command; again remarking that I shall be most happy to cooperate with you in every way compatible with my instructions, the usages of the naval service, and with the prerogatives which belong to my naval command and to the special instructions to prosecute other important duties elsewhere.

But after all, notwithstanding the exaggerated accounts we are constantly receiving of the dangers to which foreigners are or may be exposed in China, I have yet to be informed of the first instance since I have been on the station—and I presume the remark may bear a much wider range—wherein an American or any foreigner has been in the least molested in person or property.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
M. C. PERRY,
Commander-in-Chief U. S. Naval Forces, East India, China, and Japan Seas.
His Excellency HUMPHREY MARSHALL, U. S. Commissioner to China, Shanghai.

Of this, Mr. MARSHALL writes to the Secretary of State:

Though the reply of Commodore PERRY to my letter of the 22d of September is courteous in its style, he has carefully avoided the performance of any one of my requests. Instead of doing what was desired, he submits a paper, carefully and studiously devised to present views of his powers and privileges as a naval commander, so antagonistical to the basis of my note, that they may be regarded as forming issues on the following negatives advanced by him: 1. A naval commander is not bound by his duty to proceed to the relief of any point, or the protection of a consul of the United States, when his own position affords an opportunity to judge how far the commerce of the United States, or the lives and property of citizens of the United States, require protection at such point; and that he is the exclusive judge, not merely of the nature of the force to be employed, but of the necessity for its presence; and when it is present, he is to be the judge when the civil authority of the consul should give way to the naval authority of the commodore. 2. When requested by the minister of the United States to present the naval force at any given point for the relief of American citizens and commerce, he is to be the judge whether such movement is proper. If the request be merely to aid the accomplishment of a point of diplomacy, the naval officer may demand the submission of the policy to his revision; and should he disapprove thereof, it is his "prerogative" to refuse to comply with the requests.

Two brief letters more must finish the matter between Commodore PERRY and Mr. MARSHALL.

MR. MARSHALL TO COMMODORE PERRY—ANOTHER REQUEST.

[*Confidential.*] CANTON, Dec. 26, 1853.
MONDAY MORNING—6 A. M.

MY DEAR SIR: Thus far his Excellency, the Imperial Commissioner, has given no sign of a consciousness that I am in Canton, although this day will complete one week since he heard the guns of the *Mississippi* salute me at Whampoa. On the day of my arrival, or the day after, (Wednesday, the 21st,) the letter which I addressed to him on the 11th of December, from Macao, reached him. I shall write him again this morning, specifying the 28th as the last day for which I shall await a reply; and in default of its coming, I shall have a letter of instructions prepared immediately to the Vice-Consul of the United States at Shanghai, authorizing him to suspend altogether the payment of duties to the Chinese Imperial Government at the port of Shanghai, which letter I design to dispatch per the steamer of the 29th inst., unless you can let me have a Government steamer. It will be, in my opinion, very essential that our naval force shall be increased at Shanghai when this order takes effect; for the Chinese Imperial Government has a considerable fleet in the river in front of Shanghai, and a large army on the shore, and in the disposition, to which such an order may reduce the imperial officers at Shanghai, I cannot foretell th... kind of ... at every ... the ... right. At the same time, I do not conceal from myself, or from you, the significant circumstance that I am the first to assume ... with the chief of the empire in the management of foreign affairs. ... this circumstance, could he thereby possess China to a maximum commerce, and I shall then be forced to insist upon the right of my country to trade *absolutely* on the treaty, and I shall require your force, temporarily, to preserve that right at this port, probably, as well as at Shanghai.

I propose to you these facts plainly, in order to invite your cordial coöperation to sustain me in the sequel should difficulty arise from my distinct assertion of Japanese rights in the manner I am pursuing.

I want to be at Shanghai in person, and I wish to go up in a steamer. I think it is important to the public interest, and I hope that a few days on the spot will make matters easy. While I am thus at Shanghai, I wish you could be here. Though no difficulty may occur here, (and I see no immediate probability of it,) yet the fact that Tientsin is now possibly in the hands of the insurgents, and that the next arrival from Shanghai may bring news of the fall of Pekin and the flight of the Emperor, increases the probability of an *emeute* at Canton, if one will ever occur. His Excellency may also attempt some step towards our people here, growing out of my stopping duties, which would be possibly avoided by a knowledge that you were near with a force.

It is my desire when I reach Shanghai (and my purpose) to go on to Nankin in the *Confucius*. I would like to take with me a guard, and an officer or two of discretion and intelligence. I shall attempt to learn *exactly* the condition of the rebellion, and at least shall let my readiness to recognise a new Government, as soon as such an act shall be proper, be known to the "*Christian Emperor.*" The British and French ministers have each been to Nankin, and I regret to learn, from my letters from Shanghai last night, that an impression prevails in well-informed quarters, that those visits have not been attended with results *propitious to American interests*. It is high time that the United States should also be heard from *in propria personæ*. I intend to discharge that duty also without further delay, for now the insurrection has progressed so far, that I can see at least *the wisdom of preparing the way to meet the change*. If promptness attends the desired movement, I shall be able, I hope, to relieve your force at Shanghai by the 10th or 15th of January at the outside; and so much of it as shall be at Shanghai will then be near Log Choo, to which place you propose to go. The steamer which takes me up to Shanghai may possibly be required to return me to this place; but I shall dispense with her services there if I can, so as not to interfere with your arrangements. If you cannot let me have the steamer, please advise me of that fact by the return mail, as I shall then go up in the next steamer, and will do the best I can with such force as I can gather at Shanghai to attend me. I must execute the duty before me some how or other; but I prefer your hearty coöperation, and earnestly hope to have it. If you can let me have the steamer, you know I have little time to spare, and I shall be ready to embark for Shanghai by the 1st. It might be well for you to let me have a distinct order detailing the officers and guard who are to accompany me to Nankin. It will rest with you. Please to let me hear from you. No person knows of my designs but yourself.

I am yours, &c., &c., H. MARSHALL.
Commodore M. C. PERRY, Commander-in-Chief U. S. Naval Forces, China and Japan Seas, &c., &c.

COMMODORE PERRY TO MR. MARSHALL.

UNITED STATES STEAM-FRIGATE SUSQUEHANNA,
HONG KONG, Dec. 29, 1853.

SIR: I was not a little surprised at the perusal of your letter marked "confidential," and bearing date the 26th instant. Learning from Commander LEE that you had taken and furnished a house at Canton only a week since, I was fully impressed with the belief that you had determined on continuing your residence at that place for some length of time, and that every step had been taken by me to meet the exigencies of the present and anticipated state of things, with reference to the protection of the life and property of American citizens resident in China, so far as it could be done consistently with the special mission upon which I am again about to depart.

Whatever may have been my opinion as to the course of procedure respecting the collection of the imperial duties at Shanghai, I have hitherto carefully abstained from referring officially to the subject, as in no way concerning my duties; but now that it is suggested by you that new measures which you propose to adopt may call for the intervention of a larger naval force than has been assigned for the coast of China, pending my second visit to Japan, I feel bound to inform you that I shall not have it in my power to detail such additional force, and for the obvious reason that my plans for the ensuing season are all perfected and their execution commenced; that several of the vessels of the squadron have already sailed for the appointed place of rendezvous; that I am only waiting the requipment of the storeship *Lexington* to follow with the steamers, and that the diversion of any part of my force would seriously affect my entire designs. With the diplomatic relations of the United States with China I have nothing to do, such matters belonging exclusively to yourself; but I must be the judge of the necessity of using the force at my disposal in intermeddling in a civil war between a despotic Government, struggling for its very existence, and without the power of enforcing its own laws, or of sustaining its treaty engagements, and an organized revolutionary army gallantly fighting for a more liberal and enlightened religious and political position; and hence my undeviating policy, whatever have been my sympathies for the revolutionists, of practising myself, and enjoining upon all under my command, a studied regard to neutrality and non-interference. In my opinion, a demonstration at this moment to coerce, or even urge the imperial authorities to any important political measure touching the interest of the United States, would be of no avail, inasmuch as the events of a week may bring about the overthrow of the reigning dynasty and render nugatory the acts of its officials; and that a rude refusal on the part of these officials to meet your demands would probably lead to results involving serious consequences to our American trade. At the present juncture, neither of the contending parties are in a condition to negotiate with foreign powers, and it is evident that some time will elapse before the final issue of the war will be known. Meanwhile I am clearly of opinion that it is the better policy to wait quietly the progress of events, especially as I have heard of no complaints from Americans of violence or injustice from the Chinese of either side.

I have not the remotest intention of obtruding upon you—as it would seem to be entirely gratuitous in me to do so—my opinions with respect to the political condition of China; my only motive in presenting the foregoing observations is to exhibit in another view the reasons that would influence me in declining to coöperate with you in the manner proposed, even if other considerations already alluded to did not make such course imperative. Judging from the results of past experience, I am inclined to think that the presence of a sloop-of-war at Shanghai will afford ample protection to American interests in that quarter, my latest information from Commodore WALKER and others giving no intimation of any anticipated danger; and with respect to Canton, arrangements have been made entirely satisfactory to our fellow-countrymen resident in that city.

Should you, as you propose, charter the *Confucius* to proceed to Nankin, Commander KELLY will have instructions to furnish from his ship, upon your application, such an escort as he may consider himself justified in temporarily detaching on such service.

In closing this communication, I cannot but express my regret that obligations of duty should have placed me in a position to differ upon any question of public expediency with a functionary holding the distinguished station which has been entrusted to your charge.

With great respect, I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,
M. C. PERRY.
Hon. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, United States Commissioner to China, Canton.

Mr. MarshallPs Trouble with Dr. Parker.

Here let us take breath. Suddenly, like lightning-out of a clear sky, comes another row. We give the correspondence that passed, only cutting out such parts as may not directly bear upon it: It tells its own story.

WHO OPENED THE LETTER?

CANTON, June 7, 1853.

SIR: On my return from Shanghai, I received your letter of the 6th May, enclosing a dispatch to me from Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, Secretary of State, in reply to one of mine of the 24th November, 1852.

That despatch was without any envelope but your own. As it is unprecedented, so far as my information extends, for the Department of State to send an open reply to a communication from one officer of the Government under cover to another, I respectfully request you to inform me if the Department has departed from its established usage in the present instance; or, in other terms, was this despatch under cover and *seal* to my address, like a preceding despatch from the same Secretary of State, which I received before leaving Shanghai?

On the receipt of your answer I shall have the honor of addressing you again; but, in the meantime, I earnestly request you will not give publicity to the tenor of that despatch; by doing which you have already subjected me to serious embarrassment.

I have the honor to remain, Sir, your Excellency's very obedient servant. PETER PARKER,
Secretary of U. S. A. Legation, China, &c., &c., &c.
His Excellency HUMPHREY MARSHALL, Commissioner of U. S. A. to China.

TO WHICH MR. MARSHALL REPLIED WITHOUT UNNECESSARY WORDS.

LEGATION OF THE U. S. A. IN CHINA.
SHANGHAI, July 8, 1854.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 7th of June, which arrived by the steamer of the 2d instant, I have the honor to state that the dispatch from Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, Secretary of State, to you, to which your letter refers, came under an envelope addressed to you, in the usual form of official papers from the State Department, and *under the seal of that department*, and was opened by me, the contents examined, and the dispatch then forwarded to you under an envelope addressed by me to you.

I infer, from the tenor of your note, that you regard the dispatch in question, as well as that you received while in Shanghai from the same Secretary of State, as your private property. To correct any such impression, if it exists, I have now to state that both of those dispatches are *official papers*, belonging to the archieves of this Legation, and that you will be certain, as Secretary of Legation, to deposit them and record them in their proper place and order. The address to you was proper at the time, because my arrival in China was not then known to the State Department. The honorable Secretary is too practical a diplomatist to have thought of opening a distinct line of correspondence with the Secretary of this Legation that was not subject to my supervision. I confess my surprise that you should have entertained the idea for a moment. * * *

If it is not indispensable to your health to avail yourself of your leave of absence, I shall be glad if you would resume your duties as Secretary and Interpreter of this legation without delay, and for that purpose join me at Shanghai, where I shall remain for some months to come at least. Mr. CULBERTSON is not sufficiently conversant with the Chinese to serve as interpreter, and is, besides, too much engaged otherwise to act as Secretary. I am, Sir, respectfully, &c.,
HUMPHREY MARSHALL.
Mr. PETER PARKER, Secretary and Interpreter to the United States Legation in China.

DR. PARKER RESPONDS.

CANTON, July 25, 1853.

SIR: I have the honor to be in receipt of your letter of July 8, in which you acknowledge that the despatch from the Hon. E. EVERETT, Secretary of State, under envelope, to *my* address, and under the seal of the Stat... I may ... your ... the dispatch in question, as altogether gratuitous.

My duties as Secretary and Interpreter to the Legation I have not intermitted; and, as during the missions of your predecessors, Hon. ALEXANDER EVERETT and Hon. J. W. DAVIS, when absent from Canton, as they were a considerable portion of the time, whatever documents you send me for translation, or for copying and transmitting to the Department, or for entering upon archieves, shall be faithfully and promptly attended to.

As to your wish for me to join you at Shanghai, I must say it is unexpected and unreasonable, as I have no recently, with your full consent, and under arrangements which you approved, returned from that port. I accepted the offices I now hold from Government under the understanding that I was to discharge their duties at Canton; and when that is no longer practicable, I must resign to the President of the United States the offices which I held from him. In an emergency, as you are aware, I have not hesitated, at great expense and the peril of life itself, as the event proved, to meet it by leaving this city.

I am sorry to say my health has suffered greatly since the exposure at the time of my shipwreck and during my protracted return to Canton, and it will be a long time before I perfectly recover.

I am, Sir, respectfully, &c.,
PETER WHITE.
His Excellency HUMPHREY MARSHALL, Commissioner of the United States in China.

MR. MARSHALL TO DR. PARKER.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 2, 1853.

SIR: Your letter of the 25th July, in continuation of your argument against the legality of my opening a dispatch addressed to you under the seal of the Department of State, has been attentively considered, and is supposed to bear internal evidence of a most controversial spirit on your part, if not of a deliberately-formed purpose *to involve me in a dispute*.

You stigmatize my conduct as "illegal" and "improper," and my inferences as "gratuitous," upon grounds so slight and so entirely untenable that your sincerity in relying upon them to justify the harsh epithets in which you deal, can only be credited at the expense of my good opinion of your understanding. One of the dispatches in question contained a decision of the Secretary of State upon a point referred to the department by you while acting Chargé *ad interim*. How could you imagine that such a dispatch, though addressed to you, was not subject to the inspection and control of the Commissioner? The readiness with which you concede the point that the other dispatch belongs to the archives of this legation should have proved to your own mind that you had started at a shadow in this matter, and in the ardor of a desire to have a controversy with me, that you were probably committing yourself to untenable ground. No mean of property organized sensibilities would retain the post of Commissioner in China one moment after the department had instituted a regular line of correspondence with his Secretary of Legation. No Secretary of State who knew the courtesies due between gentlemen would do such a thing. You have served as Chargé *ad interim* in this legation so often and so long, that you have confounded the duties and privileges of the various posts in this Legation, and have forgotten the difference between the Commissioner and his Secretary. An proof of this, you say you "will be certain" to record the other dispatch, "together with the correspondence to which it has given rise." By what authority would you record "the correspondence to which it has given rise?" Your duty to register a dispatch received from the Department of State is one thing, but your assumption of a privilege to defile the archives of my Legation with all manner of trash, about the most absurd points, made on the most immaterial subjects, is quite another thing. I am compelled therefore, in further correction of what you are to do as Secretary, to say to you "to be certain *not* to record on the archives a line of the correspondence to which it has given rise," except as the same may hereafter be delivered to you for registration.

But I will not argue with you, or prolong the expression of my surprise at your estimate of our respective duties. It will be sufficient to say to you that, your opinion to the contrary notwithstanding, I shall continue to open all dispatches of a public nature addressed to you by the Department of State so long as you are attached as Secretary of this Legation, deeming the exercise of that privilege clearly within my function as Commissioner.

In regard to your acceptance of office upon an understanding that you were to discharge the duties at *Canton*, I have only to remark, that I found no evidence of any such agreement upon the archives of the Legation, nor am I instructed as to the existence thereof by the Secretary. It seems to me extraordinary that any Administration should have made the public interest incidental to the private interest of an individual. You pursue ordinarily a profession which is lucrative, and you regard the public office as merely ancillary to your chief pursuit. I am not surprised, therefore, to find you asserting that, whenever the Government shall move the headquarters of the Legation from Canton, your *private interests* will command your resignation. It has been for some time manifest to me that the public interest was not consulted in retaining the legation at Canton, and I shall not return to that place if I can avoid it; so that the contingency is very likely to arise which will induce you to yield the places you hold to some other appointees.

It is true that, in the last of April or first of May, I consented to your return to Canton upon your stating to me that Dr. CULBERTSON would supply your place as interpreter, and that I could hire some one to copy my dispatches. I did hire a copyist, at $600 per year, to perform the secretarial duties, and they have been satisfactorily performed. But on the occasion of my interview with the Viceroy, Mr. CULBERTSON'S inability to act as interpreter was painfully manifest. *He* is entitled to the merit of making no pretension beyond his actual attainments, and he admits his want of knowledge of the court dialect. Should my public duties require prompt translations, or verbal conversations with men of rank, I am left without an interpreter. This sacrifice, in order that you may practice your profession, I do not feel called upon to make; indeed, I would not be justified in making it. I can have your duties as Secretary performed for $600 per year quite satisfactorily. If you can make arrangements here by which I can have the services of an interpreter *whenever desired and wherever desired*, I have no objection to continue to accommodate myself *yet* to your individual interests, though the principle is a bad one. You are drawing $2,500 per year for the performance of duties, and you remain eight hundred miles from the chief of your legation, pursuing another profession.

You must study anew, under any circumstances, the rules which should govern the intercourse between us. I want to receive no more letters of a controversial tenor from you. I desire that you shall not again cast any unkind reflections on my course. Whenever my course does not please you, *resign*, or ask the Department, through me officially, to correct my decisions. Your letters will thus be addressed to my superior in effect, and we can appear together at the bar of a common ruler. I will send forward the letter now before me, because I desire the Secretary to set you aright as to the duties and privileges of your position, and especially as to your proper demeanor officially towards me.

I am, &c., &c., HUMPHREY MARSHALL.
To PETER PARKER, Esq., Secretary and Interpreter to the Legation of the United States of America in China, at Canton.

MR. PARKER TO MR. MARSHALL.

CANTON, Aug. 16, 1853

SIR: I have the honor, *if such it may be considered*, to be in receipt of your communication on the 2d of August, and hasten to reply, not in a controversial spirit, but in the spirit of candor and truth; and if, for a moment, in this spirit you have sincerely supposed I have cherished a desire to involve you in a dispute, permit me in all frankness to disabuse your mind of so unfounded and unjust an impression. The facts of the case are these: You had broken the seal and opened a dispatch to my address from the Department of State. The contents of that dispatch you communicated not only to mutual friends at the North, but did the same in a letter to Canton; the disclosure of its contents I regarded as subjecting me to embarrassment and detriment. I *felt aggrieved*, and without the slightest intention to magnify, with "due deference" expressed to you the light in which I honestly regarded it, using language in its common import. To avoid even the semblance of a controversial spirit, I shall notice only such parts of your communication as justice to both requires. I perfectly concur with you in the impropriety of a regular line of correspondence with the Secretary of Legation," &c., and that no Secretary of State would institute such; and probably the honorable Secretary of State never conceived, for an instant, that his reply to me upon a subject of personal concern was open to such a construction.

You ask by what authority I would record "the correspondence." I was under the impression that I was bound so to do by my instructions received from the Secretary of State at the time of my appointment. But on referring to them I find—and in the spirit of candor I would ever cherish,—admit they do not require it, although it has been the practice to preserve copies of all official papers, or their originals, both to and from the legation. The communication I had the honor to address to the Secretary of State, Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, accepting the appointment of Secretary of Legation and Chinese Interpreter, and dated, I think, in January, 1846, will probably be found in the State Department, and of the tenor I have mentioned. The copy preserved here I have reason to apprehend was lost, with many valuable papers, at the time of my shipwreck in May last—as I am unable to find it—or a copy should be furnished you.

You do me injustice to allege that I regard my public office as merely auxiliary to my chief pursuit, and by implication, if I rightly understand your expression, accuse me of making pretensions beyond my actual attainments. To these charges I will reply, simply, I was appointed to the offices I now hold at the instance of his Excellency CALEB CUSHING, after having served as joint Chinese Secretary to the Legation during his Excellency's mission to China, and the negotiation of the treaty which has reflected so much honor upon its able negotiator, and secured such benefits to the United States and other Governments. The appointment was *spontaneous and voluntary* on the part of the Government. My relations, personal and official, to all your predecessors, have been most harmonious and agreeable, as I have ever desired they may be with you. Repeated have been the testimonials of the Chinese high authorities as to the fidelity and manner in which my duties have been discharged; and it has been my high gratification to receive the assurance of the President of the United States, commendatory of the manner in which I have discharged my duties in all the capacities in which I have been permitted to serve the Government: and those assurances have been repeated under successive Administrations.

In the instructions to which reference has been made, it is stated, "in the official and private intercourse between these, (the Minister and Secretary,) while it is one of the first duties of a Minister of the United States, or of any other country, to observe a *courteous*, frank, and kind demeanor towards the Secretary, so, on the part of the Secretary, it is no less a duty to fulfil with alacrity and promptitude, in the best manner that he can, the general and occasional instructions of the Minister in relation to the affairs of the Legation, and to maintain in his intercourse with him a constant observance of all the exterior marks of respect and deference prescribed by the rules of politeness and good breeding; without servility, however, on his part, or any compromise whatever of the respect which he owes to his own character."

By these rules, not more from respect to the authority that laid them down than from the promptings of my ... I have ... your ... Your dispatch No. 8 was received on the 19th instant.

I am gratified to know that, by a strict fulfilment of treaty obligations and a rigid adherence to the principle of non-intervention in the disputes between the Chinese, I have pursued the course heretofore which your instructions point out for my future guidance.

The passage in your letter which invokes vigilance and activity on my part in protecting the property and securing the rights of American citizens during the agitation in this country, will have already been substantially responded to by my former dispatches.

It is curious that, while the Department of State impresses the necessity of vigilance and activity upon the Commissioner, the commander of the naval forces relies upon *his* instructions from the Navy Department to justify, if not to have required, the withdrawal of the *entire naval force* of the United States from this coast at a moment of extreme peril to the very persons and interests you desire to protect. It is my duty to observe, in this connection, that since Commodore PERRY sailed hence in May last, he has studiously avoided communication with me. Although the condition of affairs at Shanghai, and my own situation at the time, should have been sufficient to awaken some solicitude on his part, he has manifested none by word or deed. The delivery of the President's letter having been accomplished at Uraguwa in July, the commodore repaired with the whole fleet, except the *Plymouth* and *Saratoga*, to Hong Kong; and I learn, indirectly, that the steam-frigates *Powhatan* and *Susquehanna*, the corvette *Macedonian*, and the sloop *Vandalia*, are now lying at Cumsingmoon, at anchorage in a snug harbor, celebrated as a resort for opium-smugglers, while the commodore is residing *ashore* at Macao. The *Saratoga* was sent to this place to go into dock, and she was at the time that Shanghai fell into the hands of the rebels actually dismantled and defenceless. It has not been the pleasure of the commodore to inquire how he could aid me in the objects of my mission, or advance by his force the interests of the United States in this country. His conduct towards me officially has been grossly discourteous to the Government I represent, and *so continues to be*. I have represented this fact to the Department of State heretofore. No efficiency in the service of the United States, either civil or naval, should be expected while the departments continue to overlook such conduct as marked the command of Commodore AULICK, and now distinguishes that of Commodore PERRY. An increase of dignity and emoluments of my office by Congress must ever prove useless and ans insufficient to secure public good, if the naval commanders may with impunity render all efforts of the Commissioner abortive by withdrawing the naval force from coöperation with him, by cutting off communication with him entirely—indeed, denying him the means of locomotion. And the injustice done to the Commissioner personally is perfectly insignificant, when compared with the loss sustained by the United States in the failure to procure commercial advantages by seizing opportune moments to effect favorable Conventions, and in the spectacle their service exhibits in the view of foreign Powers. The copy of the *Chinese Mail*, which I send you by this post, will prove that my situation in China has provoked the sympathy even of the British Colonial press. This fact is truly mortifying.

NO WAY TO GET ABOUT.

I have dwelt on these point thus at length, not with the view of reiterating complaints, but to demonstrate to you the injustice which will be done to me by relying on "my vigilance and activity" under the circumstances that surround me. Amoy and China, two of the open ports of China, are in the hands of the insurgents, and rumors are rife of disturbances in Ningpo and Fuhchowfoo But I have been left here without the means of locomotion since May last, unless I take passage hence in an opium-smuggling schooner, or in a merchant steamer belonging to British merchants at Hong Kong, which plies irregularly about once a month between Victoria and Shanghai. I have no means to repair to any of the other *ports* of China, unless I had the use of a national vessel or could charter a private one. With these explanations, I assure the department that the utmost of my poor ability will be faithfully exerted, *to the extent of the means I can command*, in obedience to and in compliance with your instructions "to guard the rights, lives and property of my fellow-citizens in China."

WHAT A COMMISSIONER NEEDS.

The mission to China is unlike any other the United States send abroad. To attain the usual degree of usefulness, the Commissioner must have many appliances which are not required by other missions. As I am apprized by the newspapers from Washington that an eminent citizen has been selected by the President to succeed me at this post, any suggestions for the benefit of the service of the United States, additional to those I have heretofore submitted, might serve only to embarrass him. I take the liberty now to repeat them, as essential in my opinion to the efficient, prompt, and energetic discharge of the Commissioner's duties:

1. Two or three small steamers, drawing from nine to fourteen feet, detached from the general fleet in those seas, and placed to guard the American interests at Shanghai and Canton, subject to the orders (or the "requests") of the Commissioner.

2. A division of the offices of secretary and interpreter, and the employment of a gentleman in the last-named office whose entire time may be devoted to a thorough acquisition of the language of China in its various dialects. His salary should be at least $4,500 per annum, for he cannot live for less money. The present interpreter would make a competent appointee to such a post, I presume to say, *if he would devote his time to its duties*.

3. To employ in the Legation Chinese writers, and American youths to study the Chinese language.

4. The erection of commodious jails, both at Canton and Shanghai, to confine therein persons convicted of crime or imprisoned for misdemeanors, under the law of August 11, 1848.

5. A revision of the law of 1848, so as to make it conform, in all its details, to the Constitution of the United States.

I designed, on this last subject, to submit my views in an official paper, but it is probable now that I may reserve them for a merely informal, verbal communication with the President. I have noted carefully your desire to be informed as to the character and progress of the rebellion in China. According to the best information I could obtain from time to time, I have heretofore given you at least all I *knew* upon the subject, and not unfrequently my speculations upon the probabilities of the future.

It is my opinion that if China drives the present Emperor from the throne, and closes the dynasty to which he belongs, she will know peace and repose no more during our day and generation.

THE LITERATURE OF THE REBELS.

The idea which is now so widely disseminated, and so readily accepted by Christendom, that the revolution in China, like modern European revolution, may be effected in a few months or in a few years, and will secure liberal intercourse, free interchange and trade, and the high moral bearing which Christianity preaches, overlooks the peculiar characteristics of the Chinese, and rests upon a total ignorance of their history, or a wilful self deception. There is not another people on earth so wedded to ancient customs as the Chinese. The forms taught at the maternal knee are sedulously observed throughout life; the maxims and principles inculcated by the parent make Chinese landmarks for life. The literature of China, embracing the ethics of Confucius, is older than our Christian philosophy; so is the system of Buddhism. The scholar plods his weary way among the Chinese classics, in some one or other of their departments, to gather the rudiments of *education*, just as the American youth makes *his* progress through *Cæsar*, *Virgil* and *Livy*, in the institutions of the New World. Thus *mind* is practiced, formed, and developed in each hemisphere. But in China the literary examination is an ordeal one *must* pass in order to obtain Governmental employment; whereas, in the Western World, merit asserts itself wherever and whenever the theatre of action is presented. It is our policy to promote it after its public exhibition. The rebel chief pledges himself *to purify the literary examinations*, so that merit may more surely secure promotion. This is but an appeal to the disappointed many who have failed to secure degrees; in other words, to the "outs" against the administrative power, which has failed to meet their expectations. This institution is exclusive. It cuts off all hope of elevation in the State from *the million*; therefore, "the million" cares nothing about the Government, except for the performance of its duty, to give to the subject adequate protection for person and property. *The new chief proposes no broader basis than that occupied by the reigning Emperor.*

THEIR RELIGION.

The rebel chief has published a long edict, which amounts to a defence from the charge that his religion is that of the foreigners. He insists that he derives his system from the *ancient Chinese classics*, from which he quotes most liberally to prove his position. Yet it is *asserted* that he is a follower of our Saviour, and a preacher of the Christian religion! *I consider that part of the story to be unsupported by evidence; nor do I believe he would, under any circumstances, avow such a belief* to the Chinese. On the contrary, he will adhere most strictly to the ancient customs and religion of China; he will study and follow Confucius and ... Empire; he will maintain the Empire; he will preserve the etiquette of the ancient Chinese Court; and *he will seek to conform as nearly as possible to the prejudices and preposessions of his countrymen*, in order to win *popular favor*. But with all this effort, he will succeed, should he make any material change among privileged classes in existing or present. The Chinese are divided into *clans*, some of which, I am informed, can muster thousands of troops to the field. The chiefs of clans are not to assist the present Emperor; but they will not yield obedience to any successor who proposes to interfere with their privileges already secured. *The triads of the taipingtwan will commence when he shall attempt to levy taxes and dispense offices.* Until that moment arrives he will never, *in fact*, be in con act with the substantial men of China: but so soon as he pronounces any considerable change, the educated mind, the personal and political ambition of China, and the tax-payers of the Empire, will join in revolt and challenge his authority.

Thus far he has not attempted an exertion of authority over any section of the country. When his forces *entered* a city or town, the Mandarins either fled for safety or were butchered at their posts. When he had levied satisfactory contributions to his military chest, his forces marched away, and the imperial authorities quietly resumed the discharge of their official functions. Thus he progressed through several hundreds of miles, even to the city of Nankin. *No attempt at the institution of civil government was made.* He was besieged in Nankin and Chinkiangfoo without having secured to his party one single position upon the entire route of his army. He hoped, up to the moment of the capture of Nankin, to make this a war of races, but there was not sufficient elasticity in the Chinese mind to respond to his policy.

I regard his arm as superior to the troops of the Emperor, for these are positively beneath contempt. It may be that the same plan has been pursued elsewhere that was adopted at Shanghai, to wit: enlisting members of the Triad Society in the imperial corps, who would find some support from the pay, but would desert to the enemy in the progress of the action. It is certain that, from some cause, the imperial troops south of the Yellow River have never fought or tried to sustain the shock of a single battle. Yet all this tide of success on the part of the rebel chieftain has failed to awaken the slightest enthusiasm in the bosoms of the great body of the people.

I have noticed the extravagance of the press both of England and America in commenting upon this rebellion. Some regard it as the most momentous event since CONSTANTINE unfurled the banner of the Cross, and as promising to exert an influence over Asia as powerful as did that event over the Roman Empire. The theology of renovated Asia will probably only be settled after persecutions of sects, doctrinal strife, and the overthrow of all existing civilization, as was the case in the example cited; but if the fate of Asia should be similar to that of Europe, the fortunate individual who shall represent the United States some five centuries hence may be the first to inform his Government of the reëstablishment of order, and the dawn of a new civilization in China. So many centuries were passed in the darkness of the middle ages.

I believe that I am, by my nature, as zealous for progress—liberal progress—as any one of my countrymen. I sincerely sympathize with every popular movement designed to give liberal institutions to a country, to elevate the condition of the people, or to promote a more general and enlightened system of international intercourse. But I see none of these stimulants to my sympathy in *this* rebellion. I look upon it as a war of factions waged for power merely, without principle. It is only the harbinger of a storm which is shortly to overwhelm the commerce, industrial interests, and whatever there is of attainment and civilization in China.

I believe that, when the Tartar dynasty shall have been overthrown, the fate of China will be the sport of chance. I shall not be surprised to behold a wave *from Christendom* overwhelming the sons of Attila in their native land, just as his hordes overran Western Europe. If this does not occur,

[illegible] article, is a most spicy and [illegible] budget. It tells all the troubles that our late Commissioner to China experienced while on the outskirts of the Celestial kingdom. It contains some of the most odd, [illegible], and some of the cutest—some of the sharpest, and none of the dullest correspondence that has been published of late. Mr. MARSHALL, though an excellent and amiable gentleman, seems to have had a remarkably fatal facility for falling out with everybody that he had to deal with. First, he disagreed with Commodore AULICK—but the Commissioner, thinking that the Commodore was unnecessarily tender on [illegible] etiquette, postponed his action till Commodore PERRY was put in charge of the East Indian Squadron—and then, strange to say, there was a disagreement between them. It was the same old trouble. The Commissioner wanted to get the President's letter to the Emperor. He had sent off a letter of his own, seeking in it to find a way of reaching that extraordinary functionary's ear. But the letter brought no answer. Delays brought still further postponement, and concluding, at last that these had been [illegible] long, he determined to go up near to the capital, and send the letter, or carry it himself. But to get there he must either have a Government ship or go in a British coaster, which was hardly the thing. Commodore PERRY could not see the need of the Commissioner's going up in such hot haste, and moreover he had his own work to do, and not a plank or a keel more than he wanted to do it with. The Commissioner was anxious to see the Emperor early, for he thought that while he was surrounded by the Insurgents, a good bargain could be made for the United States. The Commodores were alike in thinking that he would do better not to see the Emperor, since dealing with *him* would compromise the neutrality of America, and, since any bargain made with *him* would very likely be made null and void by the triumph of the Insurgents before we should get wind of the good luck. Long time ago we were all informed how the matter ended.

We have not dwelt upon the trouble that the Commissioner had at Shanghai with the merchants, because the gist of it we have had before. He began as their champion and comforter, but when he came to collecting the customs of them for the benefit of the Imperialists—but without winning their thanks even—they and he did what all others and he had done,—quarreled.

Suddenly, another quarrel is developed in course of the correspondence. Dr. PETER PARKER, Secretary of Legation, received a letter from Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, with only Mr. MARSHALL'S envelope; and he indignantly asks of Mr. M. how it happens. Mr. M. responds briskly that he opened it, as he had a perfect right to do, since they were *official papers*. Dr. P. thinks then that he did "an illegal and improper act." Mr. M. thinks he sees internal evidence that the Duke letter was intended to involve him in a dispute. The Dr. acknowledged "*the letter—if such it may be considered*"—of receiving the letter, and so, with increasing acerbiness and spirit, the matter proceeds at some length. In conclusion, we give the speculations of Mr. MARSHALL as to the prospects of the empire, together with much valuable information regarding the most curious people on whose borders he spent some months. We assure each one that a perusal of the whole story will afford no less pleasure than profit.

Great Britain and Coolie Emigration.

Within the of the communications from Commissioner HUMPHREY MARSHALL to the Secretary of State, and printed as a document of the House of Representatives, was a brief reference to the Emigration of Coolies from China. Much has been said and written on this topic in the United States. The influence of the Celestial Emigration to the Pacific side of our continent, it is now supposed, was quite overrated by those whose speculations first called attention to the subject. But the British Government has not from the beginning intermitted its attention to the affair. The letter was written from Macao on the 9th of March of last year. Mr. MARSHALL'S suggestions are interesting, though probably they will not excite much alarm. As to "the effect to be produced upon the industrial interests of the planting States," Mr. MARSHALL says:

> There is not another movement among nations, at the present moment, so replete with interest to the United States as the policy of foreign powers connected with the Chinese emigration that has just commenced. I am reliably informed that two thousand active, able-bodied, healthy men have been shipped this year from China to Sidney; large numbers to Demerara; more than four thousand heretofore to Peru; and that arrangements are made to conduct this emigration to the British West Indies hereafter, on a most extensive scale, under the immediate auspices of the British Government. Should that power seriously undertake to populate her West India possessions and her colonies on the coast of South America with Chinese laborers, who have no idea, however, of the rights of popular participation in the direction of Government, *the effect to be produced upon the industrial interests of the planting States of the United States*, and upon the institutions of the republics of South America, *must necessarily be most disastrous to them*.

I have been enabled to obtain a handbill printed or written in the Chinese language, and extensively circulated through the southern part of China, exhibiting the inducements to the Chinese to emigrate, and the terms on which such emigration will be conducted. I send herewith a translation of that paper into the English language, (marked C;) also, forms of the contract into which the Chinese are made to enter, both in the English agency and that for Peru, marked D. and E.

Shelmi is no other than one Mr. SCOTT, who, I have reason to believe, holds an appointment, direct from the Home Government in London, as "superintendent of the Chinese emigration." It is said to be possible that his funds are furnished through a London house—but I am satisfied that he operates by the wish of his Government. The subjugation and [illegible] valley of the Amazon may be attempted [illegible] a similar instrumentality; but in both cases the results inure to the Government of St. James.

There are many points of view from which a [illegible] glance at the facts connected with this emigration will exhibit the deep interest with which its progress will be watched by an enlightened American Administration:

First—The emigrants undergo an examination by medical inspectors, who accepts only such as are in the vigor of life, free from disease, healthy, well-formed and able. This fact indicates the *physique* of the Chinese emigrants.

Second—They are agriculturists, acclimated to the tropics, accustomed to hard labor and exposure, and especially versed in the culture of sugar, cotton and rice.

Third—They belong to a class which, as connected with the country it is proposed to occupy, may be said to be exhaustless, since there are fifty millions of people alone in the Siang Kiang, and nearly as many in each Vice-Royalty of this Empire.

Fourth—The *terms* for which they engage, and the rate of their wages, with the estimated cost of subsistence and clothing, prove that the experiment is designed to be seriously made, and when made, that it must depress the entire planting interest of the United States. The total cost of the Chinese laborer is estimated at eighty dollars per annum, which is far below the cost of slave labor, independent of the risk which the planter runs in his original investment. The Chinaman lives on rice principally, and that staple will be produced at mere nominal rates in the country to which he is emigrating. He is patient of labor, tractable, obedient as a slave, and frugal. When he shall occupy a leasehold on which to exert the energy and skill he possesses, he will compel from the earth the maximum production of which it is capable, and, under whatever circumstances, will create a competition against which it must be difficult to struggle.

Fifth—The geographical position of Demerara gives to a strong British colony there the command of the Amazon valley, and of the entrance into the Caribbean Sea, besides all the trade from the south with the Windward Islands.

I will not elaborate the views which these suggestions develop as occurring to my own mind; but I will be glad to know if the President deems any step to prevent the use of American shipping in the furtherance of this emigration proper and politic. It is against the law of China for the citizen to depart the realm, and none do leave except by the connivance of officials, who corruptly receive bribes to suffer them to pass. If the President should desire to manifest the disinclination of the United States to the progress of this emigration, an order to the American Consuls to refuse clearance to any ship under American papers and colors, carrying coolies from China, would at once confine the trade to the shipping of other nations, and might, possibly, induce Great Britain to halt in this scheme so at war with an established principle of American policy.

Injured Innocence.

The Czar would have made a capital actor, though his line is somewhat limited. He attempted to *double* the characters of *Jeremy Diddler* and "walking gentleman," when he urged Sir HAMILTON SEYMOUR to assist in dividing the property of "the sick man," the Sultan, but failed tremendously. He has since taken to a new range of character, and is doing it very well. No doubt his genius would have been best developed in a mixture of the sentiment of *Joseph Surface* with the cool rapacity of *Robert Macaire*. But actors cannot always be exactly fitted into suitable parts. NICHOLAS has struck out of the ordinary into a new path. Blending the "heavy father" with the virtuous victim of circumstances, the Czar stands now upon the stage of Europe, as a man whose paternal regard for the Christians in Turkey prompted him into the energetic measure of seizing a few fat farms belonging to his neighbor, (merely to occupy them while certain people were his tenants,) and who, in consequence, has been maligned and persecuted—a martyr, in fact, to his excess of virtue!

Yes, there he stands, the would-be model of a virtuous man wrongfully suspected, acused condemned, persecuted, and threatened with severe punishment—unless he mend his ways. There he is, visible, ("in the mind's eye, Horatio,") with his arms meekly folded across his breast, his air submissive rather than arrogant—a something "more of sorrow than of anger." There he is, a modern Ishmael, against whom every man's hand is raised, while, —saintly creature, "next door to a cherubim," as Weckford Squeers' only son was,—this embodiment of Patience on a monument raises his hand against nobody, except on the defensive. Like Mawworm in the play, he seems to say "I loves to be reviled."

He marched into the Principalities at first, (he says,) merely to obtain a certain instead of an uncertain toleration, religious and civil, from the Sultan for the subjects and residents in the Turkish dominions who are members of the Greek Church. The desiderated toleration, and even more than was asked for, was granted and solemnly secured, by an edict which became part and parcel of the immutable law of Turkey. The Czar, notwithstanding, continued his occupancy of the trans-Danubian Principalities,—treating them, moreover, as conquered provinces to be "annexed" to his own empire. On this, the Four Powers of Europe, which (next to himself) profess the greatest friendship for Turkey, intimate that they will drive him ont of Wallachia and Moldavia, unless he quietly retire, with a good grace, of his own accord. His reply, mildly enunciated, is—"Go, I shall not; drive me out, you may—if you can. I grieve that you misinterpret my motives, and mistake my actions. Go on, act the part of bludgeon-men—*I* shall not raise my hand, strong as it is, except on the defensive. I shall set an example of moderation—mild being that I am—to the raw-heads and bloody bones of combined Europe."

True it is that wherever he could strike a blow, "on the sly," he struck it. True that his troops crossed the Danube, and besieged Silistria. But NICHOLAS may reckon these as purely defensive operations. Against them, he sets off a little account of ships taken in the Black Sea, in the Baltic, in the German Ocean, in the British Channel; of his troops defeated and put to flight at Silistria; of guns fired into Odessa; of hostile fleets sent into the Baltic; of his ships of war and of commerce kept inactive in his ports; of the storming of Bomarsund; of the intention (as displayed by overt-acts) to blow up Abo and Cronstadt; and of other "persecutions."

All through he has borne himself as a very persecuted man, in whose mouth butter would not melt, and who, during five months of actual warfare, (such as it has been,) never has raised his arm save to ward off a blow. No doubt the serfs, his subjects, believe that he really is the victim he declares himself to be. He addresses *them* paternally, complaining of the persecution he has met, and, reminding them of NAPOLEON'S invasion in 1812, piously remarks that "the Lord of Hosts has [illegible] their enemies," and that they should "put their trust in God and keep their country day!"

The admiration of injured innocence, though it may deceive the Czar's ignorant and credulous subjects, is too transparent to deceive any others. Yet, so plausible is the humbug—so good an actor is the Czar—that, pretending to believe him, Prussia makes such *pseudo*-belief a pretext for remaining nominally neutral; while Austria, seeking some advantages in the *émeute*, quietly marches her armies into the Principalities which NICHOLAS has quitted, but declines further interference until the result of the Anglo-French attack on the Crimea be reported. In fact, as Russia has boastingly declared, his "faithful ally," Austria, holds the Principalities in trust, as it were. In reality, Austria waits to see where and whence her greatest gain will be, and will side with the strongest. She hopes to obtain Servia, at the least, as one of her own outlying provinces. Russia stands apart, the true personification of injured innocence.

☞ The excited controversy which has been going on in Philadelphia for some weeks past, in regard to the relations between the city and the projected Sunbury and Erie Railroad, has assumed a personal bearing, and the telegraph advises this morning that the President of the Road, Mr. Senator COOPER, sent a hostile message to Mr. MCMICHAEL, of the Philadelphia *North American*, last week, by the hands of Hon. W. COST JOHNSON, of Maryland. The message, after two day's reflection, was declined by the challenged party. The nature of the Railroad controversy has several times been alluded to in our Commercial column.

☞ By way of New-Orleans we have a dim outline of two weeks' later news from California; and also late and important intelligence from Mexico. From California, the reporter informs us, there is nothing important, except that $1,900,000 is on board the steamer *George Law*, which will probably arrive this day.

The Mexican news is to the effect that ALVAREZ was hurrying through the Guerrer, and intending to march upon the city of Mexico. The insurgents are reported as having had two unsuccessful engagements with the Government troops.

Musical.

ITALIAN OPERA.—To night BELLINI'S Opera "I Puritani," will be produced at Castle Garden. In addition to the distinguished artistes already known to our public, a new candidate for favor will make his first appearance. We refer to Signor COTURI—from La Scala at Milan—who sustains the baritone part of the puritan Colonel *Sir Richard*.

We observe, with much regret, an announcement that this is the last performance but two prior to GRISI and MARIO'S "departure." The implication is, that these artists are about to return to Europe, but we are informed there is no such intention. Their "departure" will be for Boston, or the new Opera House only. It is enough to lose them from New York, if they *do* go to Boston, without having it hinted, however remotely, that they purpose taking their final leave of us. This method of whetting the public appetite is unworthy a respectable management. There is no occasion for it. GRISI and MARIO *have* been appreciated, and *will* be appreciated, if the management perform its duty properly. It rests with them—not the public.

We direct attention to the advertisement elsewhere of the New-York Harmonic Society. A rehearsal of HAYDN'S "Seasons" takes place to-night, and as a public performance will soon be announced, all the amateurs who have the interest of the Society at heart should be punctual in their attendance.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. WALLACK will make his first appearance this season to-night. He will appear as *Erasmus Bookworm* in the "Scholar." BROUGHAM'S new Romantic Drama, "My Cousin German," is the afterpiece.

The prices have been reduced to the standard of last season. It was impolitic to charge "one uniform scale of admission," beginning at fifty cents and going up to a dollar, and singularly impolitic to extort an additional twenty-five cents for the mere privilege of securing a seat in the daytime. However the error is rectified, and the manifold attractions of this excellent theatre will soon make it forgotten.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—An original American Comedy called "Now-a-Days," will be produced here to-night; and as an afterpiece the farce of "As Like As Two Peas."

The energy Mr. BURTON is now displaying in the production of new and original pieces, is worthy of the warmest encouragement. A season of such management will do good for American genius. Original works have been tabooed far too long.

Old prices have also been restored at this Theatre. Sensible.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The last highly successful and novel pantomime by JEROME RAVEL, called "Asphodel, or the Magic Pen," will be repeated to-night. This—like any other—announcement will be sufficient to fill the house.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—We attended a performance of "Ingomar" on Saturday evening, and are glad to report some slight progress towards excellence. The scenery was good, and the dresses of the principal characters—and only the principal characters—correct and picturesque.

Of the performance itself, we can only speak of the characters sustained by Miss JULIA DEAN and Mr. EDDY. The others were entirely beneath notice.

Mr. EDDY'S *Ingomar* is effective, but not good. He is much too boisterous. It should be remembered that *Ingomar*, although a Barbarian, is from the first susceptible of tender emotions. Beneath his rough exterior lies a deep vein of sentiment, poetry, virtue. Otherwise, how would *Parthenia's* gentle, purely womanly appeals find a response. Mr. EDDY acts robustiously, and performs every little gentle command by submission—an impossible feeling in a Barbarian towards a helpless female—not by consent. Virtue inspires him with a sense of subjugation, not of admiration. Again, when he is fulfilling his intention of becoming a Greek, he is dejected and thoughtful, where he should be proud and ambitious. He is learning, not repenting, a life. We offer these suggestions to Mr. EDDY, with no intention of depreciating what he did, but under the impression that he can do more—and more correctly.

Miss JULIA DEAN'S *Parthenia* is beyond praise. It is one of the most graceful, beautiful, womanly interpretations we have ever seen, and in itself would stamp Miss DEAN as an actress of supreme power.

To-night two important additions will be made to the stock company—Mrs. MELINDA JONES and Mr. C. POPE. The first piece will be the "Gamester," followed by some dancing, and terminating with "Agnes de Vere." In the first named piece, Mr. POPE will make his first appearance here; and in the latter Mrs. MELINDA JONES.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. FORREST continues his engagement here, and will perform in "Othello" to-night.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—A new romantic drama called "Eustache, the Condemned," will be repeated here to-night for the second time. The *caste* is a strong one and includes all the favorites of this highly popular house. "Fashion and Fashion" is the afterpiece.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—"Eustache" will be performed here to-night. The "only living Albinoeress in America," and "the *Aitonian Boa Constrictor*, 40 feet long," will attend to the visitors during the day.

HIPPODROME.—A new arrangement has been effected here. In addition to the usual entertainment on what may be termed the course of the Hippodrome, a new Circus will be given in a tinsle of the old orthodox model. A great number of new artistes have been engaged, and lovers of scientific and intrepid Equestrianism will be able to enjoy themselves satisfactorily, we have no doubt.

CASTLE GARDEN.—The Annual Entertainment, or Festival as it is called—in aid of the funds of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylums, is fixed for Tuesday evening next. The exigencies of the Charity have enlisted the sympathy of a number of artistes who, on the evening named, will swell the bill of fare. When we say that the entire entertainment is under the direction of that universal genius and favorite, JOHN BROUGHAM, we shall carry assurance of excellence to the most sceptical.

The funds of the Asylum, we hear with regret, are in a very impoverished condition. An occasion like the present should meet with a cordial response from all classes of Roman Catholics.

Musical and Dramatic Items.

Messrs J. C. SCHERPF & Co., No. 347 Broadway. We are frequently indebted to the "Musical Agency" of these gentlemen for valuable items of information concerning the doings of the Musical and Dramatic world. It is not convenient on all occasions to acknowledge the source whence we obtain these acceptable favors, and we are desirous therefore of saying a word or two which shall suitably express a sense of obligation to the Agency, and explain to our readers its precise object. It is easy so to do—SCHERPF'S is an establishment where a musician may obtain everything, from an opera company—singers, orchestra and all—down to the fife part of a dead march. They keep a list of resident musicians, instrumentalists, teachers and theorists; they have the scores of operas, symphonies, overtures, waltzes, polkas, and every other kind of music; they can tell you what's being done, musically, here or in Europe; they put the scraggy notes of a composer into proper shape for the printer, and generally they do what an industrious right hand should do for every man.

The Messrs. SCHERPF have a numerous staff of correspondents in the Capitals of Europe, and are, in consequence, exactly posted in everything that pertains to their profession. For obtaining information, scarce music, copyrights, or native or foreign artists, we know of no better source—certainly none more pleasant—to apply to. An agency of this kind has long been wanted, and in directing attention to it we confer, we are sure, a practical benefit to the profession.

—In England we hear that English Opera is in the ascendancy. At the Surrey Theatre, Miss ROMER is carrying on a most successful Operatic season. HALEVY'S "Jewess" has had an immense run, and an English version of the "Prophete" has been produced, and is drawing crowded houses every night. AUGUSTUS BRAHAM, HENRY DRAYTON BORRANI, Miss REBECCA ISAACS, and the fair beneficiare, support the principal parts.

—The last musical novelty at the Royal Italian Opera House, and the one with which that establishment closed, was ROSSINI'S "Comte Ory."

—Mr. and Mrs. SIMS REEVES have just finished a short season at the Lyceum, under the auspices of Mr. W. H. ALLCROFT.

—M. JULLIEN is now enjoying the *otium cum dignitate* at his chateau, near Waterloo, in Belgium. It is anticipated that his forthcoming "Concerts D'Hiver," with the attraction of his American compositions, will be more successful than ever.

—The triennial meeting of the three great choirs takes place this year at Worcester. Mesdames CLARA NOVELLO, CASTELLAN, and CARADORI, with Signor GARDONI, Herr FORMES and SIMS REEVES are engaged. The band and chorus consist of upwards of three hundred performers, under the direction of Mr. DONN. The performances will include HANDEL'S "Dettingen Te Deum," "Creation," and "Messiah," MENDELSOHN'S "Elijah," SPOHR'S "Last Judgment," &c., &c.

—The opening of St. George's Hall, Liverpool, was fixed for the 13th inst. The "Messiah," under COSTA'S conductorship, was to be the attraction.

—HENRY RUSSELL is giving a new American entertainment, called "Life in the West," at the Lyceum Theatre.

—The Crystal Palace Band at Sydenham consists of sixty performers, under the direction of Herr SCHALLEHN. The instruments are proportioned after a novel idea of Mr. SAXE, the eminent manufacturer of horns, and it is said the effect produced has never been equaled.

—G. V. BROOKE is now playing a series of farewell performances prior to his departure for New-York, *en route* to Australia.

—Mr. ANDERSON, the tragedian, has commenced a limited number of representations at the National Theatre—a third-rate establishment—this being his first appearance since his return from America.

—MARIE and SOPHIE CRUVELLI, ERNST, LISTZ, LEFEBRE, WELY and SALAMAN are sojourning at Baden-Baden.

—Mr. FOX NAGLE, a promising American actor, has been playing a round of highly successful characters at the People's Theatre, Baltimore.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Indictment of the Mayor and Members of the Board of Councilmen.

During the recent session of the Grand Jury, 1,514 true bills of indictment were returned, of which 1,113 were for violations of the Liquor Law. Among those indicted are JACOB A. WESTERVELT, Mayor, and NATHANIEL ROE and JOHN G. SEELEY, members of the Board of Councilmen. Councilman ROE is charged with granting a license to MARY MCNIGHT, an alien, residing at No. 88 Varick-street, in the Eighth Ward. Councilman SEELEY, with granting license to JOHN FINNEY, No. 88 Cherry-street, in the Seventh Ward, it being alleged that the said FINNEY is an improper person to have license.

Mortality of the City.

The report of the City Inspector shows a falling off in the mortality during the present week of nearly one hundred. The total number of deaths reported is 597, against 681 the previous week. Nearly sixty per cent. of the deaths were children of five years of age and under. From cholera there are 86 deaths reported, it being a falling off of 40 from the report of the previous week. From cholera infantum and diarrhœa there is a similar disproportion in the reports. Fifty-nine deaths resulted from consumption; and one case of yellow fever is reported. The health of the City is rapidly improving, and we very reasonably anticipate a still more favorable report of the mortality at the close of the present week.

The Park Street-Preaching.

Yesterday afternoon the usual exciting disturbance was witnessed in front of the City Hall. The notorious "Angel Gabriel" held forth in his usual style. He was followed by an individual called "St. Paul," and he, by another named Moses. There were some 500 policemen kept in readiness to quell any disturbance that might occur, but their services were not needed. Judge BEEBE finally appeared on the steps of the City Hall, and at his request the multitude dispersed.

American Settlement Company.

Delegates, we understand, will leave this City on Wednesday, the 28th inst., to be joined at Erie and Oberlin by others from Pennsylvania and Ohio, whence they will proceed to Kansas, to select a favorable district for agriculture, erecting grist and saw mills, and laying out a commercial village. This delegation is to be followed in three weeks by the pioneer party, which is composed of men of diverse vocations, with families, who propose carrying with them a printing-press and all the elements and advantages of an old-established community.

Launch of the Aurora.

The ship *Aurora* was launched on Saturday morning from Wm. H. Webb's yard, foot of Sixth-street, East River. The *Aurora* is 200 feet on deck, has 42 feet breadth of beam and 23 feet depth of hold. The top and ends of her frame-work are of live oak, while the bottom is of white oak. The outside planking are also of white oak, the inside ones of pitch pine, as also the beams. The upper and middle deck knees are of white oak, the upper ones of hackmatack. The outside below the water line is copper fastened; above that the fastening is done with iron. The inside is fastened with iron from top to bottom. The vessel has been built with the best regard to ventilation, while the rig in her fore and mainmasts is done in a novel manner, so as to combine economy in managing with greater speed in sailing. She was built for Messrs. GRINNELL & Co's Liverpool line, and will be commanded by Captain BUNTING. She is 1,600 tons register. Upwards of 2,000 people witnessed the launch, and the air resounded with their cheers as the noble vessel glided into the water. She was taken by the tow boats *John Burkhook* and *Hero* to the foot of Eighth-street, E. R. She will be ready for her first trip to Liverpool about the first of November.

Arraignment of Murderers.

Six prisoners, against whom indictments are pending for murder in the first degree, were seated together in the dock of the Court of Sessions on Saturday last. They were severally arraigned, and, after entering pleas of not guilty, were remanded to prison to await their trials. The Court having no jurisdiction in capital cases, an order was made for their transfer to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, which will convene on the first Monday in October.

Suicide by Shooting.

A German named LOUIS KLINE, residing at No. 81 Hammersly-street, committed suicide yesterday by placing the muzzle of a loaded pistol in his mouth, and blowing out his brains. The deceased was aged 36 years, had been in the City 15 months, and was married about one year ago.

More Use of the Knife.

On Saturday morning a colored man named NATHANIEL CONCKLIN was arrested by officer GERAUGHTY, of the Sixth Ward Police, charged on the complaint of WILLIAM RAYMOND, with having stabbed him in the temple with a dirk knife, while quarreling with him in the vicinity of the Five Points. CONCKLIN was taken before Justice OSBORNE, who committed him for trial. The wounded man was conveyed to the hospital, where he now lies in a dangerous condition.

A man named MARTIN DOWLIN was arrested by the Fourteenth Ward Police, charged with having stabbed DAVID BURRY in the thigh, with a knife, inflicting a very serious wound. The prisoner was committed for examination by Justice CLARK. BURRY was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where he now lies in a critical condition.

Run Down by a Steamer.

While one of the boats of the French frigate *Penelope*, manned by eight men, was on its way from Castle Garden to the frigate, it was accidentally run over by the steamer *Wyoming*, Capt. BRAISTED, about 4½ o'clock on Saturday afternoon. Those in the boat were of course precipitated into the river, but by the exertions of Capt. B. and several boatmen, all but one of the eight were rescued; the eighth is missing, but he may have been picked up by a passing vessel. Captain BRAISTED, accompanied by Officer COWEN, of the First Ward Police, immediately went on board the *Penelope* and were assured by the French officers that the affair was purely accidental, and attached no blame to Capt. B.

Assault in Broadway.

Yesterday morning, two young men, named CHARLES PERINE and ABRAHAM M. THAYEL, were brought before Judge OSBORNE, at the Lower Police Office, charged with committing a violent assault on the person of an Indiana gentleman named THOMAS W. FITZGERALD, while walking down Broadway. It seems the country gentleman was quietly perambulating the street, near the Irving House, when he was (as he swears) accosted and knocked down by the accused parties.

Suicide by Hanging.

Yesterday morning a merchant tailor engaged in business in Broadway and Chatham-street, named JOHN P. WARE, committed suicide by hanging himself at his residence in Henry-street. It is asserted that deceased recently became involved in financial difficulties, which no doubt led him to commit the rash act.

LONG ISLAND.

German Street-Preaching Arrests.

Mr. YAGER, the German street-preacher, spoke to some twelve or fifteen hundred people yesterday afternoon, at the vacant lot corner of Ewen-street and Montrose-avenue, Williamsburg, and was listened to without molestation.

After him Mr. JOHN BAKER, a German Catholic, well known in the Third Ward, got up and spoke in an excited manner in opposition, or denunciation (as we were informed) of the first speaker. His remarks were loudly cheered at several times, to which the special deputies demurred, and notified a number of persons to withhold their applause. Shortly after, however, the cheering was resumed, and the specials arrested six persons and conveyed them to the Third Ward Station-house, where they were locked up. Over a thousand people gathered around the Station-house and remained some time, but no disposition was evinced to attempt a rescue. The friends of Mr. ADAM PLATTEY, one of the prisoners arrested, offered $20,000 bail for his appearance in the morning, but were unsuccessful.

There was preaching also at the junction of North Fourth and North Second-streets. No disturbance occurred, and but few persons were present.

Enforcing the Laws.

Mayor LAMBERT of Brooklyn, during the last week, commenced enforcing, with vigor, the law prohibiting the sale of liquors without license, and also the law against those having grocers' licenses, who sell on their premises to be drank there. The police received fresh instructions, and during the week quite a number were arrested. In cases of first offense the parties were liberated, upon paying a fine of $25. Second comers are held to await the action of the Grand Jury. Six additional unlicensed liquor sellers were arrested Saturday night, and the Mayors' seems determined that the law shall be thoroughly enforced, and to accomplish this desirable end, he gives to it his personal attention.

The Mayor has also declared war against all houses of questionable reputation. A few nights since he made a sudden descent upon several in South Brooklyn, accompanied by the Chief of Police and a sufficient force, and surprised some persons who pass as respectable in their midnight debauches.

MORTALITY IN BROOKLYN.—The Health Officer reports 106 deaths in Brooklyn for the week ending Saturday last. Eight of them were by Cholera:

Diseases.—Asthma, burned, puerperal convulsions, delirium tremens, dropsy, epilepsy, typhus fever, whooping cough, hemorrhage of the bowels, inflammation of the bladder, inflammation of the kidneys, premature birth—1 each. Atrophy, congestion of the lungs, croup, dropsy in the head, heart disease, inflammation of bowels, inflammation of lungs, old age—2 each. Cholera morbus, drowned, typhoid fever—3 each. Convulsions, 4; congestion of brain, diarrhœa, 5 each; 7 each by consumption and still-born, 8 by cholera, 9 by dysentery, 10 by cholera infantum and 14 by marasmus.

Males, 56; females, 50; adults, 40; children, 66. Total, 106.

☞ The Paris Correspondent of the French *Courrier* attributes the sudden departure of the Kings of Belgium and Portugal from the Camp at Boulogne, to an anticipated court etiquette difficulty, as Prince ALBERT not being a king would have to let his two royal cousins take precedence over him, which would have offended John Bull's self esteem.

[illegible] Cassimeres, in fall goods. Leave [illegible] Grocers Assortment in large quantities, either [illegible] Also, [illegible] Assortment, [illegible]
New styles [illegible], 12c. to 25c. per yard.
New styles Lustre, 12c. to 25c. per yard.
New styles Brocatel, 25c. to 37½c. per yard.
New styles 2-plys, 25c. to 37½c. per yard.
New styles superfine [illegible] 37½c. per yard.
Ingrain, 25c. to 62c. per yard.
Also, a large stock of [illegible] other goods pertaining to the trade constantly [illegible]
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] Grand-st., Williamsburg.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.—Notice is hereby given to the public, that [illegible] Silas C. Herring consigned to the undersigned, all [illegible] to manufacture and sell WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES. The subscriber would therefore give notice to his friends and the public that he is about to [illegible] himself in the manufacture and sale of the same.
E. G. WILDER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1854.

THE HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT OF HOPE THAT THIRTY YEARS STANDING.—While remaining [illegible] constantly increasing patronage, we invite attention to
THE OLD STAND, No. 124 BOWERY,
where will be found, as heretofore, a most extensive and varied assortment of Hosiery and Underclothing.
A. RAWLIN & CO., No. 124 Bowery.

IT IS AMUSING TO NOTE HOW THE OLD SYSTEMS [illegible] were our remedies for Feverish Colds have been [illegible] mined into a brief life by the discovery of DR. HOLLOWAY'S ANTI-PERIODICS. These pills are [illegible] portable. They will never spoil by age. Sold by SANDS & PAUL, No. 139 Chambers-st.

BEEKMAN HOUSE, FIFTH-AVENUE, CORNER OF EIGHTH-STREET.—This establishment, conducted exclusively on the European plan, has a restaurant attached for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen not residing in the Hotel. Dining and supper will be provided at all times, on short notice, either in private rooms or in the restaurant.

LEARY & CO.'S QUARTERLY FOR SEPTEMBER, 1854.—THIS DAY will issue (new and original) styles for Gentlemen's Dress Hats.
LEARY & CO.,
Leaders of Fashion, Astor House, Broadway.

READ! SOMETHING NEW FOR EVERY MAN.
CLOTHING WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
A large and fashionable stock for Fall and Winter, at the old and favorably known stand of
DEVLIN & JENKS,
Nos. 33 and 35 Division-st.,
Corner of Roosevelt-st., New-York.
To all who wish decidedly fashionable and well made garments [illegible] the best material and at the lowest prices, the house will prove a great [illegible] of your expenses.
GO AND SEE!
You may purchase or you may not—[illegible] sure you will find polite [illegible] ready to satisfy your wants or your [illegible].
D. & J. have also a large and complete Custom Department, where you can have Clothing made to order at much less than Merchant Tailors' prices, and warranted to please in all cases or no sale.
N. B.—Captains, [illegible], and travelers by sea, will find this the very best place in the City to procure a stylish, substantial and moderate outfit.
Orders filled promptly and at short notice.
Clothing sent by Express to any part of the United States or Canadas.

MORE TESTIMONY OF THE STRONGEST KIND in favor of Dr HOOFLAND'S celebrated GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia. The following account of the cure of Rev. J. PARKER is extracted from the *Christian Chronicle*:
MONTROSE, Susquehanna Co., Pa., Feb. 7, 1853.
DR C. M. JACKSON—*Dear Sir*: I believe your GERMAN BITTERS are what they are represented to be. For more than one year I have been troubled with Chronic Diarrhœa, perhaps seven eighths of the time, until about the middle of last September, when I became confined, and finally prostrated by it. My stomach, and the mucous membrane of my bowels became dreadfully diseased and inactive. In that condition I called upon a physician who understood my case and checked the disease, and in a measure restored action to my bowels. But my stomach and bowels were not right. My appetite was to be much coated; the relax frequently checked by remedies; the digestive organs but partially performing their regular functions; together with extreme nervous debility. Being an agent for the *Christian Chronicle*, I noticed Dr. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS advertised, and several certificates annexed, recommending great benefit in cases similar to mine. I sent to your agent, Mr. A. Turrel, at Montrose, and procured two bottles, and commenced according to directions strictly. Before I had used up the first bottle I found that the coating was [illegible] being removed from my tongue, and the bowels and stomach becoming natural and regular. I have used five bottles; my nerves have been materially [illegible] and I have reason to hope that I am being perfectly restored; whereas the disease had been working so long, and I was brought so low, that in November last my restoration was despaired of, as was stated in a letter of Elder G. W. Pratt, and published in the *Christian Chronicle* of Dec. 6. Now, Sir, I am aware that but few, at least in comparison, know anything about your Bitters. I wish to have it believe there are hundreds in this region, who might be cured by the use of these Bitters.
Yours respectfully, J. W. PARKER.
For sale in New-York, by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.; C. H. RING, No. 193 Broadway; HAVILAND, HARRAL & BISLEY, No. 69 Warren-st.; BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers st; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 82 Barclay-st.; OLCOTT, MCKISSON & ROBBINS, No. 102 Maiden-lane; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; and by druggists and dealers of medicine everywhere.

PIANO-FORTES.—AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT of elegant Pianos and Melodeons for sale or to rent, at a less price than they can be had elsewhere in the market. A large variety of second-hand Pianos. Prices, $60, $90, $120, $150, $175, $200, $225, $250, &c., to $375. Beautiful Pianos which have been rented for a short time, for sale at great bargains. Every instrument warranted. A large stock of Pianos from factory sizes, for cash. To suit young people, monthly payments will be taken. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

RUPTURE.—MARSH'S PATENT, THE ONLY RADICAL CURE TRUSS.—MARSH & CO. have just received the United States patent for MARSH'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS that twice took the premium at the late exhibition in the Crystal Palace. It has received the universal approbation of the medical and surgical profession of this City, and will cure nine out of ten cases of reducible Hernia. All persons are cautioned against infringing upon this instrument. Open from 7 A. M. until 9 P. M.
MARSH & CO., No. 2 Stanton-house, New-York.

SEWING MACHINES.—IT IS A SINGULAR FACT that many persons can be induced to buy what is entirely worthless, because offered at a low price. Thousands of Sewing Machines called cheap have been sold, which could not be used—they were made only to sell. Many such are in the market now. The Sewing Machine that stood the test of experience was SINGER'S, which are everywhere in profitable use. There is no dispute about the right to use these machines, and no machines of any value can be made without infringing our numerous patents.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

CHILDREN'S FASHIONABLE CLOTHING AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.—The new fashions in Boys' Clothing brought out the 1st September, in Paris, have all been received at the Bazaar. The Fall styles in Children's Dress are exceedingly becoming. School Suits as well as Dress Suits furnished at the briefest notice. Prices moderate.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

HERRING'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—The subscriber continues to manufacture and sell his Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes at the old established depot, where the largest and most varied assortment of Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, Bank Vault Doors, Chamberlain Powder Proof Bank and Safe Locks in the world are on hand and for sale by SILAS C. HERRING. Green Block, corners of Water, Pine and Depeyster-sts.

REMOVAL.—THOS. WILEY, JR., & CO'S EXTENSIVE Tailoring establishment and Clothing store, is removed from the old stand, No. 707 Greenwich-st., to No. 515 Hudson-st., corner of Amos-st., where they will be happy to receive their old customers, and as many new ones as will favor them with their patronage. They will guarantee entire satisfaction.
THOS. W. WILEY, JR.
WM. H. BOWNE.

TO PURCHASERS OF DRY GOODS.—THOSE WHO are in want of rich Fall dry goods, at moderate prices, will do well to examine the extensive stock of LEADBEATER, No. 247 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st., as he is selling silk, merinoes, plaid cashmeres, delaines, bombazines, shawls, blankets, flannels, quilts, linens, shirtings and sheeting, towelings, &c., at great bargains.

THREE DOLLAR HATS AT GENIN'S.—FOR THE acc

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CARRIDON,
FOURTH AVENUE, COR. EIGHTEENTH-STREET.

☞ Families or single gentlemen can have choice of table d'hote, or private table. There are seventy-five rooms of apartments arranged for families, with baths and all the modern improvements. Also rooms for single gentlemen. The establishment is furnished equal to any hotel in the world, and will be kept in a manner to secure the patronage of the public. Price, $2 50 per day.
O. C. PUTNAM.

☞ Whooping Cough Cured!—This distressing disease is thoroughly and quickly cured by DR. MCCLINTOCK'S ASTHMA AND WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY. It contains no opium, and can be given to children with perfect safety. A few drops at bed-time quiet the cough all night, and a few doses cure entirely. Price 38 cents per bottle. Sold by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 138 Fulton-st., and by all Druggists.

☞ Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ Bathe who Value Clean, Smooth and Delicate Complexion—Should use the BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS, which removes tan, freckles, chaps, pimples, blotches, &c., and imparts a percolain transparency to the skin.
FERRIDGE & CO., Boston,
C. H. RING, No 192 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Piano-Fortes.—JOHN P. WAKE & CO., Manufacturers, No. 33 Barclay-st.—A fine assortment now on hand, at a large discount for cash

☞ 6,000 First Quality Red Antwerp Raspberry Plants—For sale. Apply to
C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway.

☞ Dr. Morse's Invigorating Cordial.—Whose powerful influence, the depression, the debility, the indifference to life, the instability, the continual feeling of illness which it is impossible to define or localize, so common, so hard to bear, and so little pitied by the robust and healthy! We answer—from the stomach and the nervous system, upon which these exists the closest sympathy. Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Sluggishness in the secretive organs, a general hospital of the system, is at the bottom of all the difficulty. To renew the whole organization from the torpor, to impose it with new life, activity and vigor, and to sustain it in that condition, there is no preparation comparable with Dr MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL. Other stimuli may excite the dormant physical energies for a time, but like the night-flash of the lightning that leaves behind it a deeper gloom, the exhibition of these inducements is followed after the first convulsive effect is over, by a depression of body and mind more profound and paralyzing than ever. The remedy literally invigorates the blood. Into the blood the Elixir has a dynamic influence. It not only creates a new condition of the physical organization, but perpetuates it. The animal spirits are not only cheered and elevated by its agency, but kept up to their new level without flagging. A vegetable compound, congenial to the system, it seems to act upon the constitution itself, and to revolutionize it in the chronic diseases of the nerves, the stomach, and the liver, its operation is all but miraculous. The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, six for twelve dollars.
C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.
Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada and the West Indies

☞ Annual Meeting of the American Missionary Association.—The Annual Meeting of the American Missionary Association will be held on the 27th and 28th of September, at Meriden, Conn., commencing on WEDNESDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Congregational Church, West Meriden. The report of the Treasurer, and an abstract of the report of the Foreign and Home Missions of the Association, will be presented by the Treasurer and the Secretaries, and be followed by other business. In the evening, the annual sermon will be preached by Rev. SILAS M'KEEN, of Bradford, Vt. On THURSDAY there will be business discussions and addresses, with religious services in the afternoon, closing with addresses in the evening. Missionaries from abroad and from the home field are to be present. The Local Committee at Meriden will be at the depot to receive and to entertain upon the meeting the hearty hospitalities of the people of Meriden.

N. B.—Two amendments to the Constitution have been submitted to be acted upon at the next annual meeting, viz.: To strike from the third article the words "at any one time," and to add to the following article, viz: "Provided that children, and youth who have not professed their faith in Christ may be constituted life members, without the privilege of voting."
S S JOCELYN,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

☞ Circular.—HEWIT, COULSON & CO., No. 111 Fulton-st. and No. 29 Ann-st., would invite the attention of all purchasers of Clothing to their stock for the Fall and Winter season, which for variety and elegance of style, fine and substantial workmanship, and quality of material, is second to none in the City. They offer a large assortment of garments of various qualities, every garment cut in the best style, and made in the best manner, adapted to the wants of all residents in, and visitors to, this great commercial mart. A choice stock of the newest and best styles of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings always on hand, from which garments will be made to order, in the most approved manner, and at the shortest notice. In the getting up of their Clothing they aim to excel, and not having a magnificent and costly salesroom; it is the acknowledged superiority of their Clothing and the very moderate prices at which they are enabled to offer it, which they attribute the rapidly increasing amount of their business. To conclude, they offer a stock of Clothing suited to the wants of all sorts and conditions of men, which, to be appreciated, needs but to be worn.

☞ Petersville Homestead Association.—The meetings of this Association are held every MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at American Hall, corner of Broadway and Grand-st. The public are invited to attend, and get maps and circulars giving full particulars. The payments are only 75 cents per week for one-quarter acre or four city lots, (10 000 square feet,) making it the cheapest property ever offered by any Association. The land is high and dry, (no swamps,) and commands a fine view of Long Island Sound and the surrounding country. The location—New-Rochelle—is one of the most thriving and popular towns in Westchester County, and accessible by 16 trains daily, by the New Haven Railroad, which runs through the land. Persons desirous of securing to themselves a plot of ground for a suburban residence should apply soon, as the division of the property will take place at an early day.
F. J. POTTER, President, No. 2 Hanover-st.
W. H. HOYT, Secretary, No. 230 9th-av.

☞ Theological Discussion.—Question—*Do the Holy Scriptures teach the doctrine of Endless Misery?* Affirmative, Rev ISAAC WESCOTT, Pastor of the Laight-st. Baptist Church. Negative, Rev. T. J. SAWYER, D. D., Pastor of the Orchard-st. Universalist Church. The discussion will commence in the Broadway Tabernacle, TUESDAY EVENING, the 26th inst., at 7½ o'clock, and continue eight evenings. To pay expenses, tickets for the eight evenings, $1; for a single evening, 25 cents. For sale at W. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, ROE LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway, RAYNOR'S No. 1 Bowery, *Ambassador* Office, No. 349 Broadway, and at the door on the evenings of the discussion.

☞ New-York Harmonic Society.—The members of this Society are hereby notified that the regular rehearsals take place, as usual, every MONDAY EVENING, at Dodworth's Rooms, No. 806 Broadway, one door above Grace Church. The Society have now in rehearsal Haydn's "Seasons," a selection of which will be given soon as the necessary arrangements can be perfected. The punctual attendance of every member is earnestly requested at every rehearsal, as upon such attendance depends the success of the performance. By order,
ISAAC M. PHYFE, President.
JAMES H. AIKMAN, General Secretary.

☞ Notice.—A special meeting of Stockholders of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company will be held at the Apollo Rooms, No. 408 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of October, 1854, at 11 o'clock A. M., to take into consideration the fraudulent issue of Stock by ROBERT SCHUYLER, late President and Treasurer of said Company, and to take such order thereon, and to transact any other business as may be proper for said meeting. By order of the Board of Directors,
WM. W. BOARDMAN, President, pro tem.

☞ The Work goes Bravely on!—THE LADIES OF THE XXth WARD IN THE FIELD.—The Protestant ladies of the XXth Ward will present Jackson Lodge, No. 454 F. & A. M., with a Flag, at Odd Fellows' Hall, on MONDAY, Sept. 25, 1854, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Appropriate Addresses by Rev. Mr. WELSH, a convert from Romanism, Rev. J. S. INSKIP, editor of the *True Freeman*, and Rev. Mr. MANAREY, on the Gunpowder Plot. Singing by Mr. OAKLEY, formerly of the Alleghanians. Admission 25 cents. Tickets to be had at the door. Entire proceeds for a charitable purpose. By order of Committee of Arrangements.

☞ The New-York Young Men's Christian Association will hold an adjourned meeting on MONDAY EVENING, 25th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the Lecture Room, Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Business of interest and importance is to be transacted. Young men generally are cordially invited to attend.
JOHN A CORBETT, Recording Secretary.

☞ I. O. of O. F.—Perseverance Lodge No. 17, and Crystal Lodge No 315.—The members of the above Lodges are requested to meet at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer-sts., on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 25, at 7½ o'clock P. M., for the transaction of business growing out of the late calamitous fire at No. 398 Broadway. By order of the Joint Committee.

☞ Fleetwood Village Association.—A Special Meeting of this Association will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, 26th inst., at the Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Grand and Centre-streets, in room No. 2, second story—hour of meeting 8 o'clock. A full meeting is desired as action will be taken to forfeit all moneys paid by those in arrears.
ROBT J. TIFFANY, President.

☞ Iron Moulders Society.—The members are hereby notified to attend the next regular meeting, on SATURDAY EVENING, Sept 30, at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested, as the Charter lately obtained for this Society will be read, and other important business will come before the meeting.
By order of the President.

☞ Special Notice.—The members of the Blooming Grove Lodge No 182, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of our late Brother WILLIAM CHAMBERS, from his late residence, No. 225 West 25th-st., near 9th-av., THIS DAY, (Monday) at 1 o'clock P. M.
By order,
W. MURRAY, Secretary.

☞ Special Notice!—The Great Republic Dining Saloons—Nos. 113 Fulton and 43 Ann-sts. The Proprietors of the above establishment respectfully intimate that in compliance with the request of many of their customers, THEIR PRICES SHALL BE REDUCED ON MONDAY the 25th inst., to what they originally were. BRANCH & CO.

☞ The Regular Weekly Meeting of the Second South Williamsburg Association will be held at their rooms, No. 195 Bowery, on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 25.
CHAS. YOUNG, Secretary.

☞ Gymnasium Now Open—Nos. 93 and 95 6th av., near Washington-square and 9th-st. See picture of the same in the City Directories, under S.

☞ The Union Homestead Association will hold a public meeting on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 26, at No. 195 Bowery.
B. W. KETCHAM, President.

PERSONAL.

IF SIR. LYONS, who was third mate, and Mr. WM. HENRY CARR, who was steward of a ship on a voyage from Liverpool to New-York, in the months of July and August, 1853, or any person acquainted with them will send their address to the office of the Commissioners of Emigration, No. 76 Franklin-st., they will confer a great favor.

HOLMES.—If EDWARD TEBBUTT HOLMES, or his sister ELIZABETH, children of MARTHA HOLMES, afterwards LAMB, and lately deceased, or the personal representatives of them, or such one of them as may be dead, will apply to Messrs. NEWSON & EVANS, Solicitors, Doctors' Commons, London, they will hear of something to their advantage.

HEESE BAZAAR, NO. 31 CROSBY-ST.—Will be sold on MONDAY, 25th inst., at the New-York Horse Bazaar, No 31 Crosby-st., twenty-five horses, suitable for all purposes. Also, wagons, harness, saddles, bridles, &c., &c. JOHN H. GATFIELD, Proprietor.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a German Baker, who has had many years experience in some of the best shops in this City, and whose health is not the best, but can give references that could not fail to be satisfactory. A place on a progressive business would be preferred. A permanent situation would be liberal as to salary. Address CAXON, for one week, at the Office of the *New-York Daily Times*, post-paid.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Young Women, (Protestants,) one as cook, washer and ironer, or general house work. the other as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and seamstress. Can work embroidery. No objection to the country. Wages not so much an object as respectable places. They are well recommended. Will be found willing and obliging. Call or apply at No. 261 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, as chambermaid or nurse, and plain sewer. She understands the management of children, and is fully competent to fill the above situations in a respectable private family. The highest testimonials can be given from her last employer for capability and trustworthiness. Can be seen for two days. Please call at No. 122 East 12th-st.

SITUATION WANTED AS TEACHER.—A lady, competent to teach Music, French, Spanish, Drawing, and the ordinary English branches, is desirous of obtaining the situation of assistant in an institute, or governess in some private family. Has not the slightest objection to the country, and can give excellent city references. Address J. J., No. 171 West 18th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man between 18 and 19, who can give good reference; has been employed as clerk in a railroad office, writing way-bills, and can bring a reference as to character and knowledge of business from the Company. Is well acquainted with the book and newspaper business. Address J. E. R., at No. 13 Spruce-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent woman, as cook; also a good domestic baker. Is willing to assist in washing and ironing. No objection to City or country, in a private family. Good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days. P. S.—Call at (3d floor, front rooms,) No 94 13th st., between 6th and 7th-avs. She perfectly understands the directing of a dairy

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two efficient young women, in a respectable family—one an experienced cook; would assist in the washing and ironing; is a good baker; the other to do chamberwork and waiting, or fine washing and ironing, or would take care of children. Can furnish the best City reference, and are willing to do anything required. To be seen till engaged, at No. 259 7th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very good girl as cook, washer and ironer, or general housemaid; is a good plain cook, and a first rate laundress. No objection to the country; understands milking, baking, &c. Will be found pleasing and neat in her person. Call at 76 (old No. 84) 3d-av., between 11th and 12th-sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress, in a private family, by one; and as a good cook and to wash and iron by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—As cook, and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family by one, and as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress by the other. These girls are experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a first-class waitress in a private family, by a girl of much experience; and as laundress, or as chambermaid and fine laundress, by another. Both come well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For English, Scotch, American, Irish and German girls, as chambermaids, cooks, housekeepers, &c; also, gardeners, coachmen and farmers, may be engaged, at No 4 East Broadway, corner of Chatham-square.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, to do the housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook and a first rate washer and ironer. Good reference. Would prefer Brooklyn. Please call at No. 100 Gold-st., New-York, third floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young girl as Chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing or housework in a small family. Best of city reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 354 7th-av, corner 32d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as cook and to assist in washing and ironing in a private family. Good city reference. Please call at No. 108 East 13th st. Can be seen until engaged.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as chambermaid or seamstress; can do up fine washing; can be seen for two days in her last situation, No. 114 Macdougal-st., near Bleecker.

SITUATION WANTED—As nurse and seamstress. Best of reference from last employers given. Inquire at No. 49 University-place. Can be seen for two days.

SERVANTS.—Servant girls for all kinds domestic service now waiting for situations at the old established office No. 7 Carmine st., and at the Female Servants' Registry, No. 1454 Bowery. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

WOMAN WANTED—A respectable, experienced English or American woman, to take the entire charge of a very young infant. To one who can bring unexceptional references as to character and capability, the highest wages and a permanent situation will be given. Apply between the hours of 10 and 1, at No. 46 East 21st-st.

GIRL WANTED—A Protestant girl, American, Scotch, Welsh, French, German or English, preferred—to do the general house work of four in a family. Good references required. Best of wages paid. Apply to No. 89 Poplar-st., Brooklyn. Irish need not apply.

BEST SERVANTS.—First class Scotch and English cooks, chambermaids and seamstresses, German servants, dressmakers, girls for stores, Protestant and other help for every kind of work—all respectable and recommended—in great choice at MORRIS & COHNERT'S well known establishment, No 287 Broadway, corner Reade-st., under the Irving House. German and French waiters, porters, farmers, &c., at this office, and at the branch office, No. 163 Greenwich-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITER.—A Protestant girl may find an unusually desirable situation in a small family, residing two hours distant from town, by applying at No. 31 West 17th-st.

MALE AND FEMALE HELP—Of all kinds may be engaged at the offices of the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, No. 27 Greenwich-st. and No. 130 9th-st., corner of Broadway.

WANTING SITUATIONS—A competent housekeeper, a daily governess, a competent dressmaker, an experienced lady's maid. Apply to the Superintendent R & S P. Agency, No. 149 Grand-st.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—By a young man as assistant bookkeeper, or in any other capacity where he would have a permanent situation. Is a good penman. Can furnish references as to character or abilities from his last employer. Address HARVEY, at this Office.

A GENTLEMAN FROM SOUTH AMERICA is desirous of engaging in business with some respectable commercial house in this City, for the purpose of connecting their business with a house already established in that quarter. The party is familiar with several languages, and can bring to the house many influential business facilities. References to the best houses can be given. Apply by note to Mr. C., care of Mr. WM. E. S., No. 20 Wall-st.

TEACHER.—A Protestant Frenchman, for many years a Professor of French and German in his country, and who speaks and writes English, would be glad to employ a few leisure hours daily, in giving instruction in these branches and on the piano, to classes in schools or to private pupils. He has ample testimonials of character and capacity. Reference, W. C. BRYANT, Esq., office of the *Evening Post*. Address A. Y., No. 284 West 19th-st. second floor, east side, N. Y.

TEACHER.—A French lady experienced in teaching, wishes to be employed in a school or private family a few hours every day. She is competent to teach Music, French and English. Address FRENCH, Box No. 2,690, Post-Office.

INSTRUCTION.—A gentleman who is thoroughly competent to teach French, Spanish, German and the Classics, is desirous of securing a limited number of pupils, and teach them at their residences. Satisfactory references can be given. None but parties of the highest respectability will be treated with. Address ALBERT DEEN, *Times* Office.

GOOD TEACHER WANTED—To take charge of the school department of a public institution in this City. Address Box No. 240, General Post-Office, with references.

WAITRESS WANTED—Who must be thoroughly neat, well acquainted with her business, and understand taking care of silver. Apply, only if of such a character, at No. 14 Gramercy Park, in the morning, before 1 o'clock.

WOMAN WANTED—To take charge of a set of shirt hands. Apply at No. 97 William-st., between 10 and 12 A M.

GARDENER WANTED—Who understands the culture of grapes and gardening in general. Apply to A. B. MARVIN, Brewster's Station, Harlem Railroad, in person. None but a Protestant need apply.

AN ORGANIST AND TEACHER OF VOCAL MUSIC—Wanted in a City of Connecticut, numbering 10,000 inhabitants. Salary in one of the Churches $250 per annum, with use of rooms for singing schools and private classes, for teaching which good inducements are offered. American preferred. Apply to C M CADY, office New-York *Musical Review*, No 23 Park Row, New-York.

SALESMEN WANTED.—Ten good salesmen wanted, to sell articles wanted in every family; can make $3 to $5 per day; also one to drive a horse and wagon. Call or address No. 317 Bowery.

ENGRAVER WANTED TO GO SOUTH—Must be a good workman. One competent as a jewelry jobber and salesman preferred. Apply to
FELLOWS & CO., No. 66 Nassau-st.

METALLICPLANING—By a person well acquainted with the business; wishing a permanent situation in or near this City; would have no objection to going South the coming Winter, if sufficient encouragement is offered. Address W., No. 88 Main-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STATE AGENTS WANTED FOR OTIS' IMPROVED PATENT LIGHTNING-RODS—With right to manufacture. A lucrative business, requiring moderate capital. Proprietors LYON MANUFACTURING CO., No. 343 Broadway.

TIN AND SHEET IRON WORKERS WANTED—Four good tin and sheet iron workers. None but the best workmen need apply JOHN LIDDLE, Troy Stove Warehouse, No. 370 Broadway.

WATCHMAKER WANTED—To go out of town. Apply to FELLOM & CO., No. 66 Nassau-st.

JOHN YOUNG, OF THE PROTESTANT AGENCY, No. 7 Carmine-st., has opened the Female Servants' Registry, No. 1454 Bowery, to enable him to supply the increasing demand of his friends and the public with servants. Subscribers to either have the advantages of both offices.

BOYS WANTED.—Two smart Boys to take out parcels. Must be able to write, and have good recommendations. Apply to
ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway.

LADIES' FANCY FURS!
BULPIN'S NEW STOCK
FOR THE APPROACHING SEASON IS
NOW READY,
And comprises a most superb assortment of every fashionable garment, viz.: Victorines. Tippets, Riding Boas, Capes, Cloaks, Cardinals Muffs and Cuffs in Russian and Hudson's Bay Sables, Stone Marten, Mink, Squirrel, Ermine, Genet, Chinchilla, Brown Marten, &c., &c., all newly manufactured of choice and well seasoned skins, and at extremely moderate prices.
GEO. BULPIN, No 361 Broadway.

LATEST IMPROVEMENT IN LIGHTNING RODS—T. U. WEBB'S Patent Insulated Lightning Conductor.—This invention combines ornament with efficacy, and to be appreciated needs but to be seen. The proprietor will sell a few rights for states, counties or towns. Apply to T. U. WEBB, No. 95 Maiden-lane, New-York.

REMOVAL.—In consequence of the destruction by fire of his late store No. 398 Broadway, JOHN L. WESTON has removed his Looking-Glass and Picture-Frame establishment to No 759 Broadway, where he will be pleased to see his old friends and patrons as usual.

HOUSES AND STORES WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.—The Trustee of property belonging to the Church corner of Houston st. and Bowery, would invite proposals for the rental of said property, for the term of three years, from the 1st of May next. Also, of a House and Store on the corner of Grand-st. and Bowery, and Piano-st. Also, of Houses for the Sexton and the Mariners' Church, late of Jamesville-st., with sufficient room adjoining, for light and air, and separation from neighboring buildings, and for a Parsonage; they about one hundred (100) feet square, or if on a corner, eighty (80) by one hundred (100) feet. Address by letter, containing a description of the property and the price, to
JACOB L. BALDWIN, Insurance Building,
No 51 Wall-st.

HOUSE WANTED.—A genteel house, furnished, by a good tenant; no children; references will be satisfactory, or not wanted; for six months or one year from October or November next; not above 12th-st., and between 2d and 6th-avs. Address Box No. 2,916, Post-Office, stating terms and where situated.

HOUSE WANTED.—Rent not exceeding $600, between 4th and 34th-sts., for one year or longer from Nov 1. Three persons in the family, without children. Address, with all particulars, N. O., *Times* Office.

HOUSE WANTED.—A medium sized house, pleasantly situated on West side Broadway, not above 34th-st. Rent moderate. Address B., box No. 3,971 New-York Post-Office.

HOUSE WANTED—In a genteel neighborhood in the upper part of the City, with all the modern improvements, suitable for a small family. Address J. C. H., Box No. 2,616, Post-Office.

CALVARY CHURCH.—Wanted, a Pew, eligibly situated, in the above Church, to hire for two or three years. Address, stating terms and number, Box No. 2,161 General Post-Office.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—For a small quiet family; rooms good and airy, location central, (up town pre erred,) rent reasonable Address HOUSEKEEPER, Office *Daily Times*, New-York.

FIXTURES WANTED.—About twenty feet of neat and plain fixtures, suitable for a store on Broadway. Also, a neat counter. Apply on Monday the 25th, and after, at No. 341 Broadway, to C. D DESHLER.

HORSE WANTED—A large size family horse, in every respect first class. Address, with full particulars, Box 3,185 Post-Office Bay or dark chesnut preferred.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A pleasant front parlor and bedroom may be obtained at Mrs AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st, near Union-square. Also, a single room. The house has all the modern improvements. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—To Let, in suite or separate rooms, on the second floor, in a modern house pleasantly situated, opposite Chelsea-square. Also rooms for single gentlemen. References given and required Apply at 230 West 20th-st.

BOARDING—And an extension room on the first floor, furnished as a bedroom, with closets adjoining. Also, a parlor and bedroom on second and third floors, and rooms for single gentlemen, at Nos 32 and 34 East 22d-st.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife or two young gentlemen, can be furnished with a large commodious room on the second floor, front, together with board, at No 30 King-st. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—Rooms to let for the Winter, with or without board, in a house with all the modern improvements, pleasantly located, No 259 Greene st., between Waverley and Clinton-places. Reference exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—For a gentleman and his wife, infant and nurse, from the 1st of November. A parlor and two bedrooms adjoining will be required; also, breakfast in room. The house must be in the neighborhood of the 5th-av., between 17th and 24th-sts. Apply by letter to M., Box No 377 lower Post-Office, stating terms.

BOARD WANTED—In a private family would be preferred, for a gentleman, wife and daughter, and two children. The gentleman would require partial board only. The terms must not exceed $14 per week, and the location not above 10th st., nor below Canal, and west of Broadway. Address P. G., *Times* office.

BOARD WANTED—For a widow lady and daughter, in a private family, or where there are but few boarders, on the west side, not below Washington-place. Address W., Box No. 1,941, Lower Post-Office.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be furnished with a front parlor and bedroom on the second floor, with board, in a very desirable location, at No. 23 Tompkins-place, near Clinton-st.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—By a gentleman and wife, in a private family, or small boarding-house: location between Fulton, Court and Harrison-sts. Best of references given. Address Box No. 75, New-York Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two or three gentlemen can have pleasant rooms with partial board, in a small family lately removed to No 35 Willow place, between Wall and South ferries. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—In Hicks st., near Joralemon, a large furnished room with gas, would be let to a gentleman and lady, or two single gentlemen. Address T. M. S. Box No 2,787 N Y.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms by applying at No. 67 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman or two may be accommodated with a pleasant furnished front room at No 111 Schermerhorn-st., between Smith and Hoyt-sts, Brooklyn. L I.

BOARDING AT NO. 599 HOUSTON-ST.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, singly or in suites, with all the modern improvements, near Broadway and the hotels.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—Pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, but a few minutes' walk from the Ferry, at Mrs. VALENTINE'S, No. 16 Essex-st.

BOARD UP TOWN.—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen can have board with pleasant apartments, in a family residing at No. 234 10th-st. Gas, bath-room, &c.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—Several very pleasant rooms, separately and in suits, either furnished or unfurnished can be had, with board, on very reasonable terms, at No. 230 4th-av., opposite to Dr. Hawks' church. The house is finely located and has all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

MURRAY HILL.—Several rooms, in a strictly private family, are just vacated by a family leaving for Europe. First-class boarders, either a family or single boarders, will find a home at No. 48 East 25th-st., near Madison-av. Satisfactory references required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—In Willow-place, South Brooklyn, but a short distance from South and Wall-st. Ferries. A well furnished room and bedroom, to one or two single gentlemen, with breakfast and tea. Family strictly private. Direct to NEW-ENGLAND, this office.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS AND ROOMS TO LET—In a house occupied by a private family, at No. 106 Union-st., Brooklyn, a few minutes' walk from Hamilton-av. Ferry, where arrangements can be made for the acquisition of the French and Spanish languages. References required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—In suites, or separately, to gentlemen only, with breakfast, if required, by applying at No. 141 9th-st., third door from Broadway, and also at No. 6 College-place.

ROOMS WITH BOARD—A few American gentlemen can have well furnished large or small rooms with board, where there are few other boarders, in a pleasant location, about 5 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn. Answers to this advertisement directed to A. B., office of the Times, will be promptly called for, and answered without delay.

ROOMS WANTED—By a gentleman and his wife. Two or three furnished or unfurnished rooms, with full board for the lady, in a house occupied by a widow or single lady only, and where no other boarders are taken. Situation in or near New-York. Address A., Box No. 1858 Lower Post-Office, New-York, stating terms. References exchanged.

ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD.—A large Room, with all the modern improvements, suitable for a Gentleman and his Wife. Also, two smaller Rooms for single Gentlemen, can be had with Board, at No. 404 4th-st, one block from the stages and cars.

ROOMS WITH BOARD.—One or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with a pleasant room and board at No. 72 2nd-av.

GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED With PLEASANT ROOMS and BOARD at No. 79 SANDS-ST., Brooklyn.

TO GENTLEMEN—Agreeable Rooms to let, large and small, furnished or unfurnished, in suites or separately, with hot, cold and shower baths.
A. R. PLUMLEY, No. 37 Bond-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Without board, to gentlemen only. Apply at No. 4 Bond-st.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished, an eligible house in the lower part of the city, containing from thirty-five to forty rooms, with modern improvements. Address by note, J. J. J., *Times* office.

FURS.

LADIES' FUR STORE.
EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN FURS.
J. H. HARLEY
Has opened for the season his usual splendid assortment of
FURS,
Consisting of SABLES H. B. MARTIN, STONE MARTIN, MINK MARTIN, ROYAL ERMINE, &c.
Besides every other variety, suitable for
LADIES' WEAR.
His assortment of FURS for TRIMMINGS is large and desirable. Also, a fine assortment of
LADIES' AND GENT'S FUR GLOVES, SLEIGH & LAP ROBES, &c.
All the above articles are made in the best style and warranted.
FURS REFINISHED IN THE BEST MANNER.
J. H. HARLEY, No. 34 John-st., New-York.

MATRIMONIAL.

THE BLISS OF MARRIAGE.—MATRIMONY MADE EASY; OR, HOW TO WIN A LOVER. Price, $1.
What fool for his folly was ever called wise?
So one dollar Sir RONDOUT, for your good advice,
Since all single women and unmarried men
Shall bless your sage counsel again and again.
Professor RONDOUT, of New-York, formerly of Sweden, where he has been the means of bringing about thousands of happy marriages, will send to any address on the receipt of ONE DOLLAR, post-paid, plain directions to enable ladies or gentlemen to win the devoted affections of as many of the opposite sex as they may desire. The process is so simple, but so captivating, that all may be married, irrespective of age, appearance or position; and last, though not least, it can be arranged with the utmost ease and delicacy. Address Professor RONDOUT, New York City, post-paid. N B.—This is no humbug, but one of the greatest sciences the world ever produced, which thousands of ladies and gentlemen in the City of New York can attest to. No one will ever regret the price paid for such an invaluable secret, which is contained in a book of one hundred pages, with all the necessary directions.

FANCY GOODS, STATIONERY.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH FANCY GOODS STATIONERY, &c.
A large stock on hand and constantly arriving, which dealers are invited to inspect.
RICHARD MOSLEY & CO., Importers,
No. 29 John-st., New-York.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE—New and superb brick buildings for 360 boarders Rev JOS E. KING, A. M., Principal, assisted by twenty professors and teachers. Board, washing, fuel, furnished room, incidentals and common English for fourteen weeks, $37 50, if paid in advance. Winter term opens Dec. 7, 1854. Circulars with full information may be had at No. 300 Mulberry-st., No. 2 Park-row, New-York, or by addressing Rev. H. B. TAYLOR, Steward, Fort Edward, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

APPLETON'S EDITION
OF THE BRITISH POETS.
THIS DAY PUBLISHED,
THE WORKS OF WILLIAM COWPER.
3 vols. 12mo.
Forming the Seventh and Eighth Volumes of the new and splendid Library Edition of the popular Poets and Poetry of Britain, edited, with Biographical and Critical Notices,
BY REV. GEORGE GILFILLAN,
Author of "Gallery of Literary Portraits," "Bards of the Bible," &c.
In demi-octavo size, printed from a new Pica Type, on superfine paper and bound in cloth.
Price only $1 a volume in cloth; or $2 50 in calf extra.
The absence in the book market of any handsome uniform series of the Popular British Poets, at a moderate price, has induced the publishers to project the present edition under the impression that, produced in superior style, deserving a place on the shelves of the best libraries, and offered at less than one half the usual selling price, it will meet that amount of patronage which an enterprise, based on such liberal terms, requires.
The Volumes of this elegant series of British Poets, already published, are as follows:

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HERBERT, 1 vol.	YOUNG,
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D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos 346 and 348 Broadway.

PRICE SIX DOLLARS.
DESIGNS FOR COUNTRY DWELLINGS
MAY BE FOUND IN THE NEW EDITION OF
THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT.
Now complete, bound, in vol.—the whole containing 24 beautiful designs for country residences with plans, elevations, and estimates, varying from $600 to $5,000. This is one of the most desirable architectural books ever published in this country or in England.
As one principal object of the series is to produce cheap dwellings, it should be borne in mind that a greater amount of skill in the designer is required than in those of greater display.
The cheapest publication of the kind in the world. It is recommended with confidence to American carpenters and others interested in building.
C. M. SAXTON, Publisher, No. 152 Fulton-st.

THE SECOND EDITION
OF
CAPTAIN CANOT;
OR
TWENTY YEARS OF AN AFRICAN SLAVER:
1 VOL. 12MO. PRICE $1 25.
IS NOW READY.
This book abounds in adventure at sea and on land.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos 346 and 348 Broadway

THE STAIR BUILDER'S GUIDE.
BY CUPPER.
Just published—Price $6.
By remitting, the book will be sent by mail or express to any part of the United States or Canada.
PLATO ON THE SOUL'S IMMORTALITY—new edition, $1.
GOWANS' Catalogue, No. 11, to be had gratis on application. WM. GOWANS, No. 178 Fulton-st.

BLANK BOOKS, PAPER AND STATIONERY.—SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, No. 96 Fulton-st., near William, would invite the attention of buyers to their assortment of Blank Books, Paper, &c., which they offer at reasonable rates. Special attention given to orders for Lithographing Checks, Notes, Drafts, &c. Engraving and Printing in every form. Bill-head Cases. Bankers' de., Copying Presses, Gold Pens, Lead Pencils, Portfolios, Pocket Books, Writing Desks, &c., Blank Books ruled and bound to any pattern.

BOOKS, PAPER AND STATIONERY.—The undersigned begs leave to call the attention of Country Merchants and others to his stock of Blank, Toy and Miscellaneous Books, Fancy and Staple Stationery, Writing, Letter and Note Paper, Gold Pens, Pocket-Books, Portemonnaies, Pocket Books, &c., of every description, which he offers as low as any in the trade. A call is most respectfully solicited. F. W. SONNEBORN,
Blank Book Manufacturer and Jobber in Books and Stationery, No 944 Fulton-st., wholesale and retail.

BLANK BOOKS, PAPER AND STATIONERY—Every style at low prices. Books made to pattern. Diaries for 1855, Copying Presses, &c. Country trade supplied. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 77 Maiden-lane.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO SHEET-METAL WORKERS.—NOTICE.—One of the most valuable and useful patents that has been granted within the last ten years, has been awarded to WM. WEBSTER, of Morrisania, N. Y., (letters patent dated March 28, 1854,) for a novel and invaluable machine for making from 5,000 to 18,000 feet of (say kind) SHEET METAL RUBING per day. This machine is now being exhibited between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., in room No. 12, at No. 11 Wall-st., New-York City, where all interested are solicited to call. Towns, cities, counties and State rights for sale. All communications (post-paid) promptly replied to in their order.
WILLIAM WEBSTER,
CHARLES MILLER,
Sole Proprietors, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

$5,000—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN—willing to work out-doors or in an office-tant, a good judge of the value of property and of men, can hear of an opportunity to invest the above amount safely and very profitably, and obtain a situation as Secret

NEW-YORK CITY.

The following Weekly Return to Record in the City and County of New-York, from the 16th day of Sept. to the 23d day of Sept., 1854: Men, 128; females, 104; boys, 101; girls, 82—total, 415.

DISEASES.

Abscess (cerebral)	1	Debility, adult	21
Apoplexy	2	Delirium Tremens	1
Asthma	1	Diarrhœa	7
Brain (disease of)	1	Dropsy	7
Bronchitis	1	Dropsy in head	2
Cancer (disease of)	1	Dropsy in heart	1
Cholera (Asiatic)	2	Drowned	6
Cholera Infantum	3	Dysentery	20
Colic	1	Erysipelas	2
Consumption	206	Fracture of leg by railroad	1
Croup	1	Fracture of skull by fall	1
Debility from age	2	Fever	1
Debility from childhood	1	Fever, bilious	1
Debility from disease	1	Fever, remittent	1
Debility from intemperance	1	Fever, scarlet	1
Debility, infantile	1	Fever, typhoid	1
Debility, old age	1	Fever, typhus	11
Debility, senile	1	Fever, congest	1
Debility, nervous	1	Fever, nervous	2
Debility, palsied	1	Fever, bilious	1
Debility, visceral	1	Heart, disease of	2
Debility, whooping Cough	1	Hooping Cough	1
Inanition	3	Inflam. of bladder	1
Inflam. of brain	2	Inflam. of bowels	1
Inflam. of lungs	10	Inflam. of stom.	2
Inflam. of throat	3	Inflam. of diaphragm	1
Inflam. of diaphragm	1	Total	4

Wards.		Wards.	
I.	19	IX.	18
II.	2	X.	15
III.	5	XI.	40
IV.	20	XII.	31
V.	36	XIII.	36
VI.	22	XIV.	26
VII.	34	XV.	13
VIII.	30	XVI.	31
		Total	397

AGES—Under 1 year, 178; 1 to 2 years, 98; 2 to 5, 70; 5 to 10, 27; 10 to 20, 12; 20 to 30, 64; 30 to 40, 58; 40 to 50, 54; 50 to 60, 32; 60 to 70, 17; 70 to 80, 5; 80 to 90, 2; 100 and upwards, 1. Total, 397.

PLACES OF NATIVITY.—United States, 261; Ireland, 120; Scotland, 3; Wales, 1; Germany, 68; France, 2; Sweden, 1; Italy, 2; Prussia, 1; British Possessions in North America, 1; West Indies, 1; at Sea, 1; Norway, 1; Unknown, 2. Total, 397.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—Hospital Bellevue, 13; Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island, 1; Ward's Island, 29; Randall's Island, 13; St Vincent's Hospital, 5; Mott-street Hospital, 4; City Hospital, 10; Almshouse, Blackwell's Island, 1; Workhouse Hospital, 1; Colored Home, 4; Colored persons, 14. THOMAS E. DOWNING, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, Saturday, Sept. 23, 1854.

Relief for Savannah.

In consequence of the unavoidable absence of Mr. LAMAR and some other members of the Committee, no meeting was held on Saturday. The following subscriptions, in addition to those already published, have been received by the Committee:

Bell, Mack & Co	$10	Cyrus W. Field & Co	10
John A. Mosaw	10	Cash	5
C. F. Maurice, (Sing Sing)	50	Thomas Lockyer	5
Wilson G. Hunt & Co	25	T. O Leroy & Co	25
Weatherspoon, Kingsford & Co	25	Cash	10
	200	Elliott & Holden	10
	5	Rountree Watson & Co	10
Bleecker & Livingston	25	Barnes, Bateman & Rudderow	25
Cash, E. L	25	John K. Woolsey	10
James E. Woodruff & Co	25	W. & J. T. Talbcott & Co	25
Ellsworth Wright & Co	25	Chas T. Goodwin	5
Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co	100	J. B. & S	5
Roberts, Macy & Co	25	T. L. Knoeland	25
Charles Day	25	The Hazard Powder Co	50
Pastor & Co	25	Cash	10
Hurlbert, Swetzer & Co	25	R. K. Corning	25
R. K. Corning	25	Cash	10
Brett Shipman & Co	100	Cash	10
Post Man's Inn	10	J. J. & S	20
Thornhead, Clinch & Dike	25	T. G. & A. L. Rowe	20
Stanton & Collins	20	Cash, W. & B	20
Warren & Co	25	Phelps & Ringman	25
Dunkin & Crane	25	Wells & Provost	25
John Seymour & Co	20	Burr, Waterman & Co	20
Denton, Sprague & Co	25	Cash	20
James E. Kesler	10	Skinner & Smith	25
Williams & Whitehead & Co	10	John Caswell & Co	25
Weldon & Paine	25	Wm J Keyser, Milton, Fla	50
P C Van Shaick & Co	20	Whitlock, Kellogg & Carter	25
Wm C Ward	15	Beebe & Bro	20
William S. Duke	10	Rich & Noulson	10
J. H. Cowdrey	10	H. Schieffelin & Fowler	10
Philip Dater & Co	25	Gill, Gillott & Noyes	10
Robert M. Marshall	10	Total	$1,556
C. Lord & Co	25		
Edward H. Arnold	10		
Thos. Wood & Co	10		
Phelps, Dodge & Co	25		
Amount acknowledged Sept 23			$7,257
Total amount received			$8,813

Methodist Tract Society.

The members of the Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church held a meeting last Friday afternoon at the Mission Rooms in Mulberry-street. Mr. G. P. DISOSWAY was called to the Chair. The object of the meeting was the formal adoption of the new charter, granted the Society by the New-York Legislature at its late session. This charter effects no change in the Society in its general scope and aims, but simply gives it a legal existence, so that now it has full power of legatees, and may hold real estate in its own name and right.

Messrs. Disosway, Edwards, Perry, Stevens and Peck were appointed a committee to nominate officers and managers for the ensuing year, and report the same at the next annual meeting, which will convene at the same place on the second Wednesday of December next.

Catholic Council.

Archbishop HUGHES has summoned a Council of the Bishops of this Province with their Theologians and the Heads of Religious Orders, to assemble at the Cathedral on the first Sunday in October. The Suffragan Bishops of the Province of New-York are Right Rev. Dr. McCloskey, Bishop of Albany; Right Rev. Dr. Fitzpatrick, Bishop of Boston; Right Rev. Dr. Timon, Bishop of Buffalo; Right Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, Bishop of Hartford; Right Rev. Dr. Loughlin, Bishop of Brooklyn: Right Rev. Dr. Bayley, Bishop of Newark, and Right Rev. Dr. de Goesbriand, Bishop of Burlington, Vt. There is one Suffragan See vacant, viz: Portland, Maine. This will be the first Council of the Province of New-York.

New-York Post-Office.

The account of the New-York Post-Office for the fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1854, has been rendered to the Post-Office Department. It embraced receipts and collections for the Post-Office Department, disbursements and payments into the Treasury, which amounted to $1,265,445 18. On the 11th instant, N. P. FREEMAN, Esq., the Cashier of the New-York Post-Office, paid a visit to the Auditor's Office, when, on final adjustment and comparison of his account with that kept at the Auditor's Office, a balance was found due the Government of $12,460 77—without the disagreement of a cent.

American Bible Union.

The anniversary of the American Bible Union (Baptist and New Version) will be held at Dr. CONE's Church on Thursday, Oct. 5. A number of distinguished speakers are expected to be present.

☞ A. OAKEY HALL, late Assistant District Attorney, and for the last six years the New-York correspondent of the New-Orleans *Commercial Bulletin*, has published his valedictory and taken leave of that paper as a correspondent.

☞ Rev. GEORGE THACHER, pastor of the Allen-street Church in this City, has notified the session of his Church that he is about to request the Presbytery to dissolve his pastoral relation.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 49, 50, 52 to 57.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 73, 77, 78, 79, 83, 84, 85, 29, 44, 170, 86 to 90

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Adjourned to the 24 of October.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.—For hearing appeals from Marine and Justices' Courts.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

MARRIAGE SETTLEMENT.

Cruger against *Jones*.—This is a bill to determine the validity of a marriage settlement, and to authorize the mortgaging of the trust premises for building purposes. The deed, which is a very lengthy one, concludes as follows:

On a resurvey then of the whole ground, the conclusion would seem to be that the marriage settlement creates in the trustees an estate for life, at least of Mr. Cruger, for the support and support of all his descendants, by his late wife, now born or who may hereafter be born during his life; that neither the "estate" of the trustees nor the "interest," as it is called, of the beneficiaries can be "assigned or in any manner disposed of," except that the surplus of such rents and profits beyond the sum, that may be necessary for the education and support of the person for whose benefit the trust is created, shall be liable in equity to the claims of the creditors of such person in the same manner as other personal property which cannot be reached by an execution at law, (1 R. S., 729,) and that the only estate in the land, now absolutely and directly alienable is the remainder in fee, which on the death of Mrs. Cruger became indefeasibly vested in the son, now of full age, and which, therefore, subject to the incumbrance of the prior quasi life annuity, in no event it would seem exceeding half the value, may be effectually mortgaged to any person willing to make the desired loan.

SUPERIOR COURT—Sept. 20.

NOTICE.—The Justices of this Court have decided to extend the November Trial Term one week, making it a four weeks' Term. Also, to hold two additional Trial Terms in each of the months of October, November and December, to commence on the third Monday of each month and to be continued two weeks. Two separate panels of Jurors will be summoned when the additional Trial Terms are held, one of which will be called by the Deputy Clerk on the first day of the Stated Trial Terms. In the Special Trial Terms no Jurors will be called by the Deputy Clerk, but the Jurors summoned for the Stated Trial Terms will be used. In the Special Trial Terms no Jurors will be called by the Deputy Clerk, but the Jurors summoned for trial, unless will be excused from the Jurors in those rooms. The General Term in each of these months will be held one week, commencing on the first Monday of each month, except that a General Term will be held on each Saturday to hear appeals from orders. The Stated Trial Terms will be held on the second floor of the building in the Park, at the corner of Centre and Chambers-streets, and the Special Trial Terms on the third floor of the same building.

Published by order the Court.

SPECIAL TERM.—SATURDAY, Sept. 22.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

ORDERS.

Ward against *Benedict*—Demurrer set aside as frivolous, with $10 cost and judgment for plaintiff.

Tredwell against *Dobler*—Ordered that William McDermott be substituted as attorney for defendant in place of McCunn & Monerief.

Williamson against *King*—Receiver appointed.

Tredwell against *Dobler*—Injunction continued and receiver appointed.

Buckerson against *Cook*—Ordered that an attachment issue against John Orser, Sheriff of the City of New-York, and that he be ordered to give bail for his appearance at the return of said attachment, in the sum of $100.

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

Hawkins against *Logan*—Ordered that the above entitled action be continued in this Court against Esther Ann Catlett, Executrix, as executor.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

In re Whitehall-street.—This case came up for argument in the Supreme Court, on a motion made by Mr. Dillon, Corporation Attorney, for the confirmation of the Commissioners' report. Messrs. Day and Lord opposing the motion.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

LARCENY ON THE HIGH SEAS.—Deputy Marshals DE ANGELES and HOGTON went on board the American ship *St. Petersburg*, with a warrant for the arrest of "Mickey Free," "Barney Williams," and five others of the crew of that vessel, who were charged by the Captain with robbing the passengers of their baggage, during the recent voyage from Havre to this port. The accused were committed for examination by Commissioner STILLWELL.

MARKET REPORTS.

Exports from the Port of New-York.

Exclusive of Specie, to Foreign Ports, for the week ending Sept 21, and compared with the corresponding week of last year:

	FLOUR. Pkgs.	1853. Value.	Pkgs.	1854. Value.
Liverpool	6,182	$35,868	—	$—
London	2,663	17,161	—	—
Glasgow	1,257	10,365	—	—
Bristol	—	356	—	—
Antwerp	50	144 936	—	—
Havre	22,820	135	—	—
Africa	29	—	1,200	12,996
Australia	—	2,304	—	—
Cisplatine Republic	320	562	—	—
Venezuela	100	2,971	10	82
New-Granada	453	5,995	324	3,710
Hayti	776	1,891	—	—
Porto Rico	291	6,500	—	—
Danish West Indies	1,000	60	257	2 454
British West Indies	10	3,285	—	—
British Honduras	568	3,320	—	—
British Guiana	600	16,561	2,552	22,371
British N. America	2,489	$2.8 538	4 143	$40,719
Total for the week	41,393	297,656	3,976	36,985
Total 2d w'k Sept	45,913	393.718	8,026	71,962
Total 1st w'k Sept	58,918	758 939	22 120	166,407
Total in August	120 414	1,157 769	99.154	737 693
Total in July	242 995	$2,768,595	137,425	$1,053,856
Total since July 1	5,2,633			

	WHEAT. Bush.	Value.	Bush.	Value.
Liverpool	109,222	$285,556	—	$—
London	39,301	42,468	—	—
Glasgow	7,000	9,329	—	—
Gloucester	21,200	27,480	—	—
Falmouth	17,698	20,654	—	—
Bristol	12,437	17,287	—	—
Antwerp	15,168	19.460	—	—
Havre	58,967	85,134	—	—
Total for the week	330 808	$448,408	—	$—
Total 2d w'k Sept	125,467	166,219	—	—
Total 1st w'k Sept.	136,539	172 780	—	—
Total in August	594,078	777,477	65,101	107,841
Total in July	751,786	985,516	199.854	355 913
Total since July 1	739,768	$2,224,419	264,955	$463,324

	COTTON. Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.
Liverpool	3,078	$430,841	2,196	$90,809
Glasgow	237	11 485	373	13 049
Hamburg	1,348	58.946	426	15.330
Havre	258	9 881	1,208	47,756
Bremen	437	19 322	—	—
Antwerp	135	6,550	—	—
Total for the week	10,513	$336.745	4 145	$167,038
Total 1st w'k Sept.	3,321	167 128	2,845	139,919
Total 1st week Sept.	4,479	243,861	7,482	299,111
Total in August	15,282	722,457	22 331	906 149
Total in July	31 224	1 536 835	35,926	1,526,500
Total since 1st July	64,766	$3,215,020	72,680	$3,030,560

	CORN. Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
Liverpool	15,040	$10,500	47,793	$47,665
Cork	—	—	43,328	36,628
Australia	—	—	600	1,600
British Guiana	100	85	—	—
Total for the week	12,100	$10,585	91 721	$85,294
Total previously	31.045	22.856	271.602	217.028
Total since 1st July	43,145	$33,441	363 323	$302,382

	CORN MEAL. Bbls. & tcs.	Value.	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.
Australia	—	$—	96	$516
New-Granada	15	71	—	—
Porto Rico	228	1,118	526	1,711
Danish W. Indies	440	1,050	—	—
British W. Indies	—	—	71	385
British N. America	359	1,264	140	838
Total for the week	1,042	$4,403	833	$3,444
To al previously	7,770	22 967	9,418	38,033
Total since 1st July	8,812	$27,310	10,251	$42,377

	BEEF. Bbls. & tcs.	Value.	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.
London	—	$—	100	$3,100
Glasgow	—	—	100	2,400
Bremen	20	210	—	—
Africa	60	555	—	—
Cuba	12	120	—	—
Hayti	5	57	—	—
Porto Rico	37	400	—	—
New-Granada	200	2,360	—	—
Danish W Indies	—	—	50	600
British W Indies	—	—	31	332
British Guiana	40	360	—	—
British Honduras	40	705	—	—
British N. America	25	212	—	—
Total for the week	439	$4,928	281	$6,432
Total previously	6 713	88,329	6 689	106 412
Total since 1st July	7,158	$93,257	6,970	$112,844

	PORK. Bbls. & tcs.	Value.	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.
Antwerp	15	$234	—	—
Africa	60	772	—	—
Australia	—	—	160	$1,450
Cisplatine Republic	18	139	—	—
New-Granada	360	2,500	—	—
Porto Rico	90	1 472	—	—
Hayti	355	3,742	300	4,614
Danish West Indies	—	—	25	350
British Guiana	300	2,600	—	—
Brit sh Honduras	280	4,617	—	—
British N. America	200	3,043	1.061	17,764
Total for the week	1.629	$22,419	1,486	$23 428
Total previously	12 968	180,372	25,781	320.936
Total since 1st July	14,597	$202,791	27,267	$343 524

RECAPITULATION.

	1853. Am't.	Value.	1854. Am't.	Value.
Flour, bbls	41,393	$253 522	4 143	$40,719
Wheat, bush	330,808	448 408	—	—
Cotton, bales	10 513	336,745	4.105	167,633
Corn, bush	12 100	10.585	91,721	85,294
Corn Meal, bbls&tcs	1,042	4,403	833	3,444
Beef, bbls. & tcs	439	4,928	231	6,432
Pork, bbls. & tcs	1,629	22 419	1,486	23,428
Total Produce		$1,286,010		$326,335
Total Miscellaneous				604 636
Total Export for the week				$930,991
Total Previously				11 567 906
Total since 1st July				$12,498,897

Markets....*Carefully Reported for the N. Y Daily Times*

SATURDAY, Sept. 23—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are scarce and quiet at $6 25 for Pearls, and $7 for Pots, ₩ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Continues inactive and languid. This day's sales have been computed at 600 bales within the annexed range:

	Uplands.	Mobiles.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ₩ lb	7⅛@ 7¼	7⅛@ 7¼	7¼@ 8
Light Stained, ₩ lb	7⅛@ 8¼	8 @ 8¼	8 @ 8¼
Good Ordinary, ₩ lb	8¼@ 8½	8¼@ 8½	8¼@ 8½
Low Middling, ₩ lb	8½@ 9	8½@ 9	8½@ 9
Even Middling, ₩ lb	9¼@ 9½	9¼@ 9½	9¼@ 9½
Good Middling, ₩ lb	9¼@ 9½	9¼@ 9½	9¼@10

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are still more freely offered, and, being only in very moderate request partly for the Eastern and local trade, they are even lower and on the decline. The day's operations include 4,200 bbls. We quote:

Sour, ₩ bbl	$6 50 @$7 50
Superfine, No. 2	7 25 @ 8 00
State, common brands	8 50 @ 8 62½
State, straight brands	8 62½@ 8 75
Favorite State	8 75 @ 8 87½
Mixed Western	8 50 @ 8 62½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 62½@ 8 75
Fancy Michigan	8 75 @ 8 87½
Common to good Ohio	8 50 @ 8 75
Fancy Ohio	8 75 @ 8 87½
Extra Ohio	8 87½@10 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 87½@ 9 25
Fancy Genesee	8 87½@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	9 00 @10 50

Superfine Canadian is quiet and nominal, at $9@$9 25 for common to good, ₩ bbl. Southern is pleaty and heavy at rather easier rates. There were 2,100 bbls. purchased at $8 25@$8 75 for inferior to good; and $8 75@$9 50 for favorite to fancy and extra, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat is not very brisk, but being in rather light stock, it rules pretty firm. The day's transactions comprise 2,850 bushels prime Genesee White at $2; 2,500 Michigan do. at about the same rate; and 600 fair Canadian do., at $1 82½. Rye and Oats are dull and unaltered in value. Corn is abundant and cheaper. Hence, it is still very freely dealt in. The day's business embraces 83,000 bushels inferior to prime Western mixed, at 75c.@79c., closing rather tamely within the range.

GROCERIES—Displayed rather more animation and firmness, to-day. The sales reached 2,800 bags Rio Coffee, to leave the market, at an unpublished price, ₩ lb.; 100 hhds. Cuba Muscovado Molasses at 27c. ₩ gal.; with 600 hhds. Sugar, mainly Cuba, at 4¼c.@5½c., but including some New-Orleans at 5c.@5½c.; and 1,000 boxes Brown Havana Sugar, to go out of the market, at 5½c. ₩ lb.

HAY—River is still in poor supply and fair demand, at buoyant prices.

HIDES—Mr. HULL states that "we still continue to have liberal receipts, but with an improvement in the demand from dealers, and a good inquiry for export, the market has been active and prices of the common descriptions have advanced fully 1c. ₩ lb., while Buenos Ayres remain without change in rates, but firm at previous quotations.

The shipments by purchase and on importers' account to Europe, embrace some 18,000 Rio Grande, 16,000 Buenos Ayres, and 7,000 Porto Cabello, which has relieved the market somewhat; but the stock remaining on hand still continues large. Transactions have been curtailed to a large extent both for export and home consumption, by importers asking an advance price from previous sales. There are but few parcels of consequence left to be shown. Cuba, 6 months, 1,000 hides, 1,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 1,000 Dry Rio Grande, 1,000 Dry Texas, 1,000 Dry Maracaibo, 1,000 Dry Laguayra, 1,000 Dry Carthagena, 1,000 Dry Savanilla, 1,000 Dry Sisal, 1,000 Dry Jamaica, 1,000 Dry Truxillo, 1,000 Dry Honduras, 1,000 Dry Guatemala, 1,000 Dry Mexican, 1,000 Dry Tampico, 1,000 Dry Matamoras, 1,000 Dry Laguna, 1,000 Dry Vera Cruz, 1,000 Dry Campeachy, 1,000 Dry Sisal, 1,000 Dry Maracaibo, 1,000 Dry Laguayra, 1,000 Dry Carthagena, 1,000 Dry Savanilla

W. S. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY AUCTION & MILLER—TO-MORROW, Tuesday, at 10 o'clock, at No. 454 3d-av, hardware stock under foreclosure and executions, comprising about $1,000 worth of hardware of every description, consisting of a large variety, viz: Finger of every description by the best makers. Coopers' hollow-ware, carpenters tools of every description, cutlery, forks, spoons, spirit-levels, tea trays, shovels, spades, hoes, chains, bits, augers, to gether with an endless variety of garden utensils. Also, wooden ware viz: step-ladders, clothes-horses, wash-tubs, &c., together with a variety of whitewash brushes, copper, brass and iron wire of best quality. Also, store fixtures, &c. We recommend this really good assortment of hardware to the trade, and those about refurnishing. Catalogues on morning of sale.

S. BARKER, Auctioneer

AUCTION NOTICE—HARLEM RIVER PROPERTY.—S. BARKER will sell on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Sept 26 and 27, at 12 o'clock, on the ground, one hundred beautiful villa sites, containing from a quarter to three acres, embracing the splendid property known as the "Cromwell Farm," in West Morrisania. This property is situated about three quarters of a mile from the Harlem Bridge, opposite McComb's Dam, and fronting over 5,000 feet on the Harlem River and Cromwell Creek, and only one hour's ride from the City Hall, either by railroad or private conveyance. Full particulars in Saturday's papers. For maps, description of the property, &c., apply to McGRAW & ALLENDORPH, No 455 Broadway, or of the Auctioneer, No. 3 Nassau-st.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER—Will sell on TUESDAY, Sept. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No 30 Pine-st. and No. 58 Cedar-st., by order of Medical department of the United States Army, amputating and dissecting sets, fleams syringes, dental and trepanning sets, scarificators, magnetic battery, ap thecaries' scales, blankets, coverlets, pillow cases, sheets, towels, mosquitoe bars, together with an assortment of rosewood and mahogany furniture, sofas chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands centre, side pier and extension tables, book-cases, rosewood and mahogany piano-fortes, French plate mirrors, richly gilt, &c.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER—Will sell on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Sept. 27 and 28, at 10 o'clock each day, at the salesroom No 30 Pine, and No. 58 Cedar st., a splendid assortment of china vases, coal-cases, card receivers tea, dinner and dessert sets white and decorated biscuit ware; French bronze clocks, statuettes, card receivers; silver-plated castors, cake baskets, cake and dessert forks, spoons. Also, splendidly decorated flint cut glass vases, colognes, liqueur sets, &c., from the celebrated manufactory of Clichy Cour des Petites Ecuries, No. 9, Paris.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—J. S. H. BARTLETT will sell on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at 10 o'clock, at No. 231 Pearl-st., in lots, from the shelves, and by the package, to suit purchasers, 20 crates Maddock's W graniteware, new shape, 20 crates W. granite, &c., dipped-edged rock & yellow ware, 200 packages glassware, French China, in sets of 44 pieces, vases, &c., &c., Britannia, silver-plated and Parian ware. Country merchants would do well to attend. Catalogues on Tuesday.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—MONDAY, Sept. 25, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 19 Nassau-st.—A fine tilbury (two-wheeled;) has enamelled leather-top; was put in order a short time ago, and never used since. Sold without reserve.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—STATE ENGINEER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Sept 14, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in obedience to a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, that on Wednesday, the 4th day of Oct next, at 12 o'clock at noon, will be sold at Public Vendue, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, the following lots and parcels of land, situate in said City, namely, The premises formerly mortgaged by Joseph L. Howe, and to the Commissioners of the United States Deposite Fund of the City of New-York, and now owned by the State, consisting of eight lots, situate in the 2d av., viz: Four lots on the northeast corner of 116th-st. and four lots on the northeast corner of 114th-st. and said avenue, the said lots being 25 feet 11 inches in breadth, front and rear, and 100 feet deep, be the same more or less. The conditions of sale will be, that one-fourth part of the purchase money be paid at or within forty-eight hours after the sale, and the remainder thereof secured by the bond of the purchaser, payable in six equal annual installments, with interest annually at 7 per cent.

JOHN T. CLARK,
State Engineer and Surveyor

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One hundredth Edition. ($50,000.) 18mo, pp. 250. On Fine Paper, Extra Binding, $1. The very complaint which a woman is subject to, from girlhood to womanhood, as also as a wife and as mother, are fully described, with the causes, the symptoms, and also proper mode of treatment in a plain, simple, but in the most chaste language, easily understood. And thus every woman can discover by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and causes of her complaint; and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice of the utmost importance to her future health, in respect to which her sensitiveness forbids consulting a medical gentleman, will find such instruction and advice, and also explain many symptoms which otherwise would occasion anxiety or alarm. How many are suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, which undermine the health, the effects of which they are ignorant and for which their delicacy forbids seeking medical advice! How many suffer from *prolapsus uteri* (falling of the womb,) or from *fluor albus* (weakness, debility, &c!) How many are in constant agony for many months preceding confinement! How many have difficult, if not dangerous deliveries, and slow and uncertain recoveries! Some whose lives are hazarded during their travail will much find in the pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief. How many bitter moments, how much anguish, might have been spared to the sufferer, to her husband, to her relatives, by a timely possession of this little volume. It is impracticable to convey fully the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND No. 222 Broadway; ADKIANCE, SHERMAN & CO. Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) at No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. F. PETERSON, No 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,234, New-York Post-Office.

DR. R. & L. PERRY & CO'S EXCELLENT WORK ON DISEASE—THE SILENT FRIEND.—In six languages, fiftieth edition, illustrated by one hundred anatomical and explanatory colored engravings, on steel enlarged to 200 pages, containing the remedy for the prevention of disease, may be had at the office of the undersigned. Price $1.

This book ought to be studied by every young man, and every man ought to read it with attention. Those who are afflicted with the disease mentioned therein, will certainly regain their health, increase the animal spirits, invigorate and revive the whole animal machine, by taking as directed Drs. R. & L. Perry's Specific Remedies. The patient is then sure to get strengthened and arrive to manhood, and the man will find a blessing to himself and his offspring. The remedies are:

DR. PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS—Price $1. $1 50, and $3 50 a box.

DR. PERRY'S CONCENTRATED DETERGIVE ESSENCE. Price $3 50 per bottle, or four quantities in one for $9, by which $5 are saved.

DR. PERRY'S BALM OF SYRIACUM. Price $3 50 and $9 per bottle, as above.

Full directions as well as "The Silent Friend," being an elaborate description of the various diseases for which the above are the remedies, accompany each bottle.

All communications (postpaid) will be strictly confidential and promptly attended to, and the article ordered will be forwarded to any part of the United States, by express, or otherwise, as may be directed.

B. WEIGERT, Physician and Surgeon,
Sole Agent in the United States for the sale of Drs. R. & L. Perry & Co.'s (of London) "The Silent Friend," and their Specific Remedies. Office, No. 174 William-st., N. Y.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Eleventh edition—345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Pain and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author M. LAMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 43 Reade st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all these diseases from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M. and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844 New York Post-Office. Beware with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted. *Courier Des Etats Unis. Staats Zeitung. National Democrat. Day Book* and New-Brunswick *Times.*

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease, even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DR. COBBETT, No 19 Duane-st, may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one speciality of the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method of treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

STRENGTHENING PLASTERS.—The most beautiful thing of the kind is the transparent Strengthening Plaster, spread on Canton flannel, so pliant as to be worn on the joints; prompt in relieving pain. Price 12½ cents. Also, Sugar Coated Vegetable Pills for liver and bilious diseases; 25 cents. E. B. NEWMAN, M. D., Proprietor, No 303 Hudson st., and for sale by druggists generally.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—14th edition, 243 pages, with plates, price $1. Sold at No. 129 Nassau-st., No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 643 Houston-st. Hours of consultation from 9 to 12 o'clock, A. M., and 6 to 9 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted.)

CARD.—DENTAL OPERATIONS WITH SKILL—Parts supplied true to nature, and children's teeth regulated, by T. R. KENNEY, No. 161 4th, near 11th-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1854.—An extra dividend of ten per cent on the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid on the first day of June next. The capital stock will be increased fifty per cent., or one million of dollars, payable one-half, or fifty dollars per share, on the first day of July next, and the other half on the sixth day of November next. The new stock will be distributed to the old stockholders in the ratio of one share of new stock to every two shares of old stock, according to the stock ledger on the morning of the 15th instant. The rights to fractional parts of shares may be transferred and combined so as to obtain full shares. Any stockholder may at any time after the 20th instant, pay in his new shares in full, and be entitled to rebate at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, on the moiety, to the 6th November. The latter half of the increased Stock will not be entitled to any portion of the semi-annual dividend in November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th instant to the 1st July inclusive.

C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN.—Sept. 1, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 5th inst.

HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 6th Sept. 1854.—The Interest Coupons on the Construction Bond of this Company, due October, 1854, will be paid at their Office, No. 30 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Oct. 2. M. B. EDGAR, Treasurer.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1854.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE—ALBANY, July 31, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company, may now be obtained at par, on application at this Office, or at the transfer agencies of this Company in New-York or Boston.

The Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer; but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

THE OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY—CINCINNATI, July 3, 1854.—The biennial meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution, prescribed by the By Laws thereof, for the election of Trustees, will be holden at the office of the Company in this City, on SATURDAY, the 30th September next. There will be a special meeting of the Stockholders on THURSDAY, the 28th September, at the same place, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the consideration of particular matters connected with the interests of the Institution. By order.

W. GREENE, Secretary.

BUFFALO, CORNING AND NEW-YORK RAILROAD—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, LE ROY, September 12, 1854.—Notice is hereby given that the annual election for Directors of the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad Company will be held at Dunn's Hotel, in the village of Avon, Livingston County, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of October next. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from, and including the 20th of Sept, until after the day of election.

F. DAVIS, Jr. Secretary.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Co.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1854.

NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company are hereby notified that the Annual Election for Directors of the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in Erie place, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of October next. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M., till 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock, till the day after the election. By order of the Board of Directors.

NATHANIEL MARCH, Secretary.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, AND SCOTLAND, for sale. We draw on the
Union Bank of London.
Belfast Banking Company, Ireland.
National Bank of Scotland.
Payable at sight, and in sums to suit, from £1 upward.
TAYLOR BROTHERS No. 76 Wall-st., cor. Pearl.

OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD CO.,
BROOKLYN, Aug 26, 1854.

NOTICE.—An installment of *Five* per cent. on the capital stock of this Company is required to be paid at the office of the Company, No. 12 Fulton st., on or before the 18th of September next. By order of the Board of Directors.

CHARLES C. BETTS, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S BANK—The Stockholders of this Bank, who have not made their subscriptions to the Stock under the articles of Association, and who desire to do so, are requested to call at the Bank for that purpose, on or before the 1st of October next, and at the same time to surrender their old certificates.

RICHARD BERRY Cashier.

ROBERTSON, COLEMAN & CO., Rockford, } Illinois.
ROBERTSON, EASTMAN & CO., Dixon, }

CASH BANKS IN EXCHANGE.—Collections made in our vicinity at current rate of Exchange. Refer to Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

August 19, 1854.

BANK AGENCY, NO. 66 AND 68 FULTON-ST.—Erie and Kalamazoo Bank, par; Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, Memphis, 50 cents; Bank of Washtenaw, 50 cents; Bank of Milford, 50 cents; Cochituate Bank, 75 cents. All other Banks in the Union taken at par for ready made Clothing at E. EVANS', No 66 and 68 Fulton st.

AN INSTALLMENT OF FIVE DOLLARS on each share of the Scrip Stock of the Manhattan Gas Light Company is required to be paid at the office of the Company, No. 30 4th-av., on MONDAY, the 2d of October.

S. H. HOWARD, Secretary.

GROCERS' BANK—NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1854.—The Annual Election for Directors and Inspectors of this Institution, will be held at the Banking-House, on MONDAY, 2d of October next, from 12 to 1 o'clock. By order of the Board.

SAML. B. WHITE, Cashier.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by PAGE, BACON & CO., of San Francisco, on PAGE & BACON, of St. Louis, on the American Exchange Bank, are requested to present them for payment to

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

INSURANCE.

INDEMNITY AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.—THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Philadelphia.

Statement of Assets, $1,525,949, Jan. 1, 1854, published agreeably to an Act of Assembly, being—

First Mortgages, amply secured	$1,199,284 48
Real Estate (present value $110,000) cost	32,139 87
Temporary Loans, on ample Collateral Securities	130,774 24
Stocks (present value $77,170) cost	63,085 50
Cash, &c.	50,865 57
Total	$1,525,949 68

PERPETUAL OR LIMITED INSURANCES made on every description of property, in town and country, at rates as low as are consistent with security.

Since their incorporation, a period of twenty-five years they have paid over THREE MILLION DOLLARS LOSSES BY FIRE, thereby affording evidence of the advantages of Insurance, as well as the ability and disposition to meet with promptness all liabilities.

DIRECTORS.

Chas. N Bancker,	Jacob R. Smith,	Adolphe E. Borie,
Tobias Wagner,	Geo. W. Richards,	David S. Brown,
Samuel Grant,	Mordecai D. Lewis.	Morris Patterson.
Isaac Lea,	CHAS. N. BANCKER, President.	

CHARLES G. BANCKER, Secretary
Office in New-York, No. 67 Wall st.

P. NOTMAN, Agent.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Office No 74 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B Minturn,
John A. C Gray,	J. F. G. Foster,	J. M. Waterbury,
D. B. Fearing,	James Farren,	George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,
A. C. Dowling,	M. W. Hamilton,	Sem'l V Hoffman,
Gazaway B Lamar,	Denning Duer,	John G. Astor, Jr,
George W. Blagge,	John Stuart, Jr.,	Fred. A. Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Jos. Guillard, Jr.,	James C. Bell,
Chas. W. Russell,	Ed. C. Center,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred. G. Foster.
Peleg Hall,	Robert S. Hone,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—INCHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No 43 Fulton, upper corner Front-st. Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martine,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John R. Briggs,	Chas. A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
Wm. Gkell,	N. F. Freeman,	Chas T. Cromwell,
P H Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
H. Quackenboss,	Andrew Freeman,	Samuel P. Whiting,
Geo. Gilfillan,	J.M. Underwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st, 4th Month, 24th, 1854—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter Cantine,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chardavoine,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—ALBANY, July 6, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to G. W. WESLEY, an individual Banker, (the Hartford Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New York for payment, within two years from the date of this Notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to said Banker will be given up.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Sup't.

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BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Sept. 20, 1854.—The ONONDAGA BANK, Syracuse, has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the ALBANY CITY BANK, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1854.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

SAVINGS BANK NOTICE.—BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Broadway, corner Park-place. Notice is hereby given, that for the greater accommodation of depositors, this bank will be open daily, after 1st of October next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock, P. M. The nights of business will remain as heretofore, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 o'clock, P. M.

F. P SCHOALS, President.

WALDE B WORTALL, Secretary, pro. tem.

PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st., next to the corner of Greenwich-st.

Interest at Six per cent. will be allowed on all sums not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars.

Office open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M., and from 4 to 7 o'clock P. M.

CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.

VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1854.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE MASON AND CARPENTER WORK of a three-story brick building, on Ward's Island, will be received by the Commissioners of Emigration, at their Office, No 75 Franklin-st., (where plans and specifications may now be seen,) until WEDNESDAY, the 4th of October next. Proposals for the Carpenter and Mason work will not be received unless put in separately.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject such proposals as they may deem not for the interest of the Commission.

NOTICE.—All persons having luggage of any description at the "Fountain," No. 326 Greenwich st., New-York, are requested to remove the same within 30 days of this date—otherwise they will be sold by auction to pay expenses.—Dated 21st Sept., 1854.

F. G. HINTON, Proprietor.

Western papers please copy.

SUPERIOR DENTISTRY—GREAT SAVING.—Having so increased my facilities for the manufacture of whole sets of artificial teeth, that I am enabled to furnish superior work at a saving of 20 to 25 per cent. Persons requiring dental operations will greatly promote their interest by calling—H. C. LOCHER, Dentist, No. 466 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS—Sailing every Wednesday, from New-York and Liverpool, calculated to leave as follows:

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, Sept. 30	1854	Wednesday, Sept. 20	1854
Saturday, Oct. 14	1854	Wednesday, Oct. 4	1854
Saturday, Oct. 28	1854	Wednesday, Oct. 18	1854
Saturday, Nov. 11	1854	Wednesday, Nov. 1	1854
Saturday, Nov. 25	1854	Wednesday, Nov. 15	1854
Saturday, Dec. 9	1854	Wednesday, Nov. 29	1854
Saturday, Dec. 23	1854	Wednesday, Dec. 13	1854
		Wednesday, Dec. 27	1854

Price of passage in the Cabin, $100. Each passenger is allowed one hundred cubic feet of stowage, and all above that quantity will be charged freight. Children between one and five years of age, half price; under one year, $10. Servants, $50. Stewardess, $10. Children and servants in proportion. Steerage passage, $45. Passengers are required to provide themselves with bedding, mattresses, and cooking utensils. Stewards will be provided with stores, but not wines, liquors, or private supplies. Medical attendance, nurses, and attendance, will be provided, free of charge. Baggage not taken unless actually on board before the hour of sailing. Neither the Captain nor Owners will be responsible for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

Shippers are to take notice, that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS—From NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins;	AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt Ryrie;	EUROPA, Capt Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. E. G Lott;	CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt Harrison;	NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear White Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow, Red on port bow.

AFRICA, Harrison,	leaves New-York,	Wednesday,	Sept. 20
NIAGARA, Leitch,	" Boston,	Wednesday,	Sept. 27
ARABIA, Judkins,	" New-York,	Wednesday,	Oct. 4
AMERICA, Lang,	" Boston,	Wednesday,	Oct. 11
CANADA, Stone,	" New-York,	Wednesday,	Oct. 18
EUROPA, Shannon,	" Boston,	Wednesday,	Oct. 25
AFRICA, Harrison,	" New-York,	Wednesday,	Nov 1
NIAGARA, Leitch,	" Boston,	Wednesday,	Nov 8

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon is on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

E CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE via NICARAGUA—Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, Proprietors. Through in advance of the mail. Only Line giving through tickets, including the Isthmus crossing. The splendid double-engine steamship PROMETHEUS, Capt. TURNER, (2,000 tons burden,) will leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Puerto Arenas, on WEDNESDAY Oct 4, connecting with the steamship UNCLE SAM, (2,500 tons burden,) over the Nicaragua Transit route, having but twelve miles of land transportation, by first-class carriages. These steamers are unsurpassed in their ventilation and accommodations. For information or passage, apply to

CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

N. B.—Commencing on the 27th of October, the days of sailing of the steamers will be changed to the 13th and 27th of each month. When these days fall on Sunday the steamers will leave on the Monday following. There will be no steamer on the 19th of October.

FOR THE SOUTH.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS STOPPING AT HAVANA.—The United States Mail steamship CAHAWBA, Capt. SHUFELDT, is now receiving freight and will sail for the above ports on MONDAY, Sept. 25, at 10 o'clock, precisely, from pier at foot of Beach-st., North River. Freight taken for Mobile.

Passengers for Havana must procure passports before leaving port. Goods for the interior will be forwarded free of commissions. For freight or passage, apply to

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents,
No. 31 Broadway.

N. B.—The BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. BULLOCH, Commander, will succeed the CAHAWBA, and sail MONDAY, Oct. 9.

HALIFAX, BERMUDA AND ST. THOMAS.—The Royal Mail steamer CURLEW, M. SAMPSON, Commander, will sail from Halifax for Bermuda and St. Thomas, after the arrival of the Royal Mail steamer from Boston, on the undermentioned dates:

Thursday Night	31st August, 1854.
Thursday Night	28th September, 1854.
Thursday Night	26th October, 1854.
Thursday Night	23d November, 1854.
Thursday Night	21st December, 1854.
Thursday Night	18th January, 1855.
Passage money from Halifax to Bermuda	$35
Passage money to St. Thomas	70

S. CUNARD & CO., Halifax.

FOR VIRGINIA, CAROLINA, GEORGIA, &c.—The U. S. Mail steamship ROANOKE, Captain SKINNER, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Sept. 27, at 4 o'clock, for Norfolk, Petersburg, and Richmond. Time to Norfolk, about twenty-four hours. Passengers arriving there can take the Seaboard and Roanoke and Wilmington and Weldon Railroads to Augusta, Atalanta, Charleston, &c. Passage and fare to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage has full price. For freight apply on board, and for passage to

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, having greatly enlarged their works and improved the quality of their product, are prepared to execute orders for their superior Paints. Their White Zinc, which is sold dry or ground in oil, is warranted pure and unsurpassed for body and uniform whiteness. The method of preparation has recently been discovered which enables the Company to warrant their Paints to keep fresh and soft in the kegs for any reasonable time. In this respect their Paints will be superior to any other in the market. Their Brown Zinc Paint, which is sold at a low price, and can only be made from the zinc ores from New-Jersey, is now well known for its protective qualities when applied to iron or other metallic surfaces. Their Lime Color Paint possesses all the properties of the Brown, and is of an agreeable color for painting cottages, depôts, out-buildings, bridges, &c. Dealers supplied on liberal terms, by MANNING & SQUIRE, Agents New-Jersey Zinc Company, removed from No. 45 Dey-st. to No. 163 Washington-st., New-York.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Cap'd Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and its most successful competition with the best of foreign, dealers can, with confidence, depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 23 Water-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GOLD VEST CHAINS.—GOLD CURB VEST CHAINS.	FROM
GOLD WOVE VEST CHAINS	10 to 30
GOLD ADELAIDE VEST CHAINS	13 to 36
GOLD JENNY LIND VEST CHAINS	13 to 45
GOLD CHASED AND PLAIN VEST CHAINS	15 to 25
GOLD HEXAGON VEST CHAINS	15 to 30
GOLD WAREOO VEST CHAINS	10 to 26
GOLD SQUARE VEST CHAINS	11 to 45
GOLD ENGRAVED VEST CHAINS	15 to 36
GOLD CHASED VEST CHAINS	15 to 36
GOLD FROSTED VEST CHAINS	27 to 70

And all other styles, for sale less than the usual prices, by

G. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., near Broadway, second floor.

GOLD FOB CHAINS—FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEARS.	
LONG LINK FOB CHAINS	10 to 32
BEHLER LINK CHAINS	10 to 40
FLAT LINK, PAT. FILED	10 to 40
CHASED LINK FILLED	11 to 32
FLAT LINK, ENGRAVED	15 to 32
LONG LINK, DOUBLE	12 to 35
LONG LINK, ENGRAVED	16 to 30
WOVE FOB CHAINS	12 to 27
CHASED AND PRESSED FOB CHAINS	15 to 35

And all other Kinds of Fob Chains, Vest and Guard Chains for sale, at retail, at much less than the usual prices.

GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor, near Broadway.

GOLD SLEEVE BUTTONS—Of all styles for Gentlemen, for sale very low, viz;		
GOLD AND CHASED	pair	$2 50 to $12 00
GOLD AND ENGRAVED	pair	3 00 to 9 00
GOLD AND SCROLL	pair	4 50 to 8 00
GOLD AND ENAMEL	pair	4 00 to 10 00
GOLD AND GARNET	pair	6 50 to 9 50
GOLD AND MOURNING	pair	6 50 to 10 00
GOLD AND AGATE	pair	3 00 to 4 50
GOLD AND CORNELIAN	pair	3 00 to 5 00

GEO. C. ALLEN, wholesale and retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor.

LADIES' GOLD CHATELAINE CHAINS—Adelaide pattern, with pins, from $18 to $32; curb do. with scroll pins, $12 to $26; Warsaw do., with engraved pins, $14 to $35; long link do., with flower pins $16 to $38; wove pattern, with cornelian pins, $15 to $34; octagon do., with coral pins, $18 to $27; enamel and diamond chains and pins, $65 to $150; enamel and gold chains and pins, $35 to $50; solid link and engraved, with cross pins, $30 to $60; and all other styles of chains for ladies, for sale at retail at much less than the usual prices. GEO. C. ALLEN, importer of watches and jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

GENTLEMEN'S CALIFORNIA DIAMOND BREASTPINS—With chains attached, equal to the real diamond; price $5. A few more of those plated watches at $15; ladies' diamond watches, very low; magic case watches, patent lever hunting watches, unusually low, at L. & I. JACOBS, No. 407 Broadway.

SPECTACLES GOOD AND CHEAP—Accurately Adjusted to vision, by C. S FRANKS, No. 2 Park-row, opposite the Astor House, and No. 32 Bowery, optician to the New York Eye Infirmary and Eye Hospital. Exchanged, if not satisfactory. Wholesale and retail.

SPECTACLES GOOD AND CHEAP—Scientifically Adjusted with accuracy, to every defect of sight, by E. S. FRANKS, Opticias, by diploma to the New-York Eye Hospital, and Eye Infirmary, No 2 Park-row, opposite the Astor House, and at No. 32 Bowery, New-York.

PATENT LEVER WATCHES.—Fine English patent lever watches, in gold and silver cases, full jeweled and plain, fine time-keepers, for sale, wholesale and retail, at less than usual prices

G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

JURGENSEN WATCHES.—Splendid Jurgensen watches, levers and chronometers, perfect time-keepers, for sale, very low, wholesale and retail.

G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—MR. EDWARD HUGHES has THIS DAY withdrawn from our firm.

HUGHES, HAMPTON & CO.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

HERRING PATENT FIRE-PROOF CHAMPION SAFE.

The subscriber contin

Total Time.....8:01½ | Total Time.....8:01½

SAME DAY.

Club purse, $2,500; three mile heats.

Jerry Bergen[illegible] b. h. *Red Eye*, by *Boston*, dam by *Pelham*, 9 years old..... 1 3 1

Thos. W. Doswell names *g. g. One-Eyed Joe*, by *Prince George*, out of the dam of *Magnolia*..... 3 1 2

J. B. Miller names b. g. *Little Flea*, dam imported by *Actaeon*, 6 years old..... 2 2 4

E. H. White names ch. g. *Rube*, by *Trustee*, dam *Minstrel*, aged..... 5 4 3

S. J. Carter names ch. h. *Highlander*, by *Gilmore*, dam *Castinet*, 5 years old..... 4 Dist.

TIME.

First Heat.		*Second Heat.*	
First mile	2:05½	First mile	1:55
Second mile	1:50	Second mile	1:53
Third mile	1:56	Third mile	1:55
Fourth mile	1:52	Fourth mile	1:56
Total time	7:53½	Total time	7:39

Time 15 Heats—3:57½.

NEW-YORK CITY.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

SEPTEMBER TERM—Saturday, Sept. 23.

Before Judge Roche.

At the opening of the Court, the Grand Jury entered, and, after being thanked by His Honor for the faithful manner in which they performed their arduous duties, were discharged.

MANSLAUGHTER IN THE FOURTH DEGREE.

Bernard Kiernan was then put on trial on an indictment for manslaughter in the fourth degree, in having in April last caused the death of a child 4 years of age, named Emma Timmingsdorf, by driving a horse and cart over it. The occurrence took place in Tenth-avenue near Forty-first-street. It was shown in evidence that the child was playing about in the street at the time. The Jury believing the act to be one of carelessness, adjudged the accused guilty, but with a recommendation to mercy. He was sentenced to a fine of $50, and thirty days in confinement in the City Prison. His Honor in passing sentence said that had it not been for the recommendation made by the Jury, he would consider it his duty to punish the culprit more severely.

TRIAL OF ROBERT SUTTON.

Robert Sutton, "a man of note," was then put on trial on an indictment charging him with receiving stolen goods, knowing the same to have been stolen. The goods in question, consisting of a large and valuable assortment of Chinaware, and which were found in the house of Sutton—were identified by Mr. Nichols, as the property of his firm, Howard & Co., Broadway. The property, he admitted, had not been missed from their store, and on his cross-examination he acknowledged that the only evidence of its being stolen was that the sale of such property had not been entered on the books of the firm.

A. Clark, in the employ of Howard & Co., was also sworn, but his testimony was merely in substance a repetition of that given by Mr. Nichols.

The porter of the prison was sworn, but he had no positive recollection of leaving any articles at the house of Mrs. Thetford's; he might have done so; had left articles at houses in Brooklyn.

The following additional evidence was also taken:

Officer Van Geezen, deposed: I know the prisoner; cannot say what his occupation is; says he is a wheelwright; visited the prisoner's house in July last, and found there a large lot of goods—plated ware, vases, &c.; the articles were concealed in a closet; the closet was nailed up so tightly that I was oblig[illegible] use a hammer in forcing it open; went to his house after burglar's tools; asked Sutton where he got the property; he said it was bought, and then said, "It came over the water;" the property found was wrapped up in papers.

Officer Webster, sworn: Accompanied Officer Van Geeren to the house of Sutton; the closet of which Officer Van Geezen spoke was, in fact, no closet at all; it was a box standing upright; it looked suspicious, and Officer Van Geezen forced it open; found Sutton lying in a lot near his house; he at first denied his name, and said he did not live in the house; told him I thought I was not mistaken, and forced him within the gate; he then said "*You have traced me pretty sharply*;" he equivocated as to where he got the property; the property was removed to the Chief's office for identification.

For the defence a daughter of the accused, a respectable looking married woman, resident in Brooklyn, was put upon the stand. She said:

All of the articles found in the house of my father belong to me; the greater portion of them came from a store in Broadway; I purchased them myself; I don't remember the name of the firm of which I purchased them, but know where the store is; the articles were purchased about a year ago; have been in the store six or eight times; the articles were brought to my house by a porter; they were brought by the man who was on to stand a few moments ago; the purchases were made by me, and my husband signed the receipt; my husband was repairing his house; the roof was taken off, and I sent the china ware to my father's for safe keeping; other articles of our furniture were sent elsewhere; the property sent to my father's was wrapped up in papers and enclosed in a large box.

Cross-examined—Have been married fifteen years; the business of my husband is a *setter of diamonds*; he is now a general dealer and trader; had not seen my father for seven years before last December; the residence of my father is in Adelphie-street.

Mrs. Davis sworn: Was at the house of Mrs. Thetford when the porter who has been on the stand brought them there: am quite confident the man on the stand a little time ago, was the person who brought the goods there; it consisted of vases, plates, &c.: remember that Mr. Thetford's house was being repaired, and that the things were boxed up and sent to the prisoner's house for safe keeping; the goods were brought by the porter in the latter part of August or first of September.

Cross-examined—Mr. Sutton lives in Adelphie-street; have lived with the prisoner, but since he was taken [illegible] I was obliged to move to a fresh place; it is [illegible] eleven weeks since he was taken from me.

District Attorney.—Taken from you—are you married [illegible]soner?

A.—Of course I am, or I wouldn't live with him.

Q.—Is your name Mrs. Davis?

A.—[illegible] Davis.

Q.—[illegible] are married to Mr. Sutton?

A.—[illegible]

This [illegible] unexpected *denouement* by which it was shown that Mrs. Davis was Mrs. Sutton, created much surprise. Her cross-examination was at once suspended.

The Jury, after a brief absence, rendered a verdict of "Not Guilty."

His Honor, in dismissing the accused, made him some very appropriate remarks. Sutton declared, in reply, his firm intention to live as he had lived for many years past, an honest man—and added with much emotion: "*Had I been convicted, your Honor; I should have died in my cell.*" He then turned round and bowed to the Jury, and retired.

SENTENCES.

The following prisoners were then sentenced:

Francis Graham, manslaughter in the fourth degree, by giving a child named Henry Lake a small quantity of brandy, from the effects of which he died, $50; to be imprisoned till paid.

The Judge said he was thus lenient, in consideration of the previous good character of the prisoner, and it appearing that he meant no injury to the child.

Denis McAry, manslaughter in the fourth degree, nine months in the Penitentiary.

The sentence on the other persons convicted during the term was reserved.

The Jury was then dismissed for the Term, with thanks of his Honor, and the Court adjourned.

[Advertisement.]

☞ It is undoubtedly the interest of the community to turn a deaf ear to quackery in every form; but it becomes a question whether, because of the prevalence of pretension, we are not disposed unjustly to class everything that is novel or striking, or that asserts for itself more than usual powers, among the quackish pretences and humbugs of the day. And this is peculiarly true of discoveries in medicine, and their asserted adaptation to a class or a series of disorders. No matter how much of real merit they may possess, even though they be substantiated by references that in a business point of view should be undoubted, they are all subject to the taint of doubt and suspicion. The many unblushing though successful speculations that have been made in medicine—the base arts of proprietors of valueless preparations that come in competition with a new remedy—the deep interest of many apothecaries in medicines that are established—and the narrow-minded and selfish opposition of some physicians—are the most obvious reasons for this doubt. Still, it is believed that a really good medicine will work its own way, and create a demand. That DESHLER'S PILLS will cure the worst cases of Fever and Ague, is fearlessly asserted and honestly believed. They may be bought of any respectable Druggist in this or the adjoining cities, of C. V. CLICKNER & Co., No. 81 Barclay-street, and of C. D. DESHLER, New Brunswick, N. J.

[Advertisement.]

☞ There is very little doubt that the great majority of "broken constitutions" so called, may be traced to protracted attacks of Fever and Ague, and to the use of the powerful remedies prescribed for that distressing complaint. Those who have witnessed the disorder, have noticed that it destroys bodily vigor, prostrates the energies of the mind, and that its after effects are in many cases hypochondria, dyspepsia, nervousness, fainting, neuralgia, dizziness, and a long train of ailments. The peculiarity of DESHLER'S Pills consists in their remarkable anti-periodic and tonic properties. They almost instantly break up the periodic and constantly recurring attacks that characterize Chills and Fever. And those who have taken them uniformly remark that they immediately increase the appetite, steady the nerves, restore strength, and invigorat the system in a most agreeable and permanent manner. As a general rule, the Fever and Ague will cease from the first dose; though in some obstinate cases there have been several chills before the complaint was finally broken. DESHLER'S Pills are sold by W. D. CROMBIE, corner of Broadway and Fourteenth-street; JAMES W. SMITH, corner Court-street and Montague-place, Brooklyn, and C. D. DESHLER, New-Brunswick, N. J.

[Advertisement.]

THE SEASON OUT OF TOWN.—The fashion and beauty of the metropolis, whenever residencing, will soon be "at home," in its own elegant domicil. Our bloom-

[illegible] still keep the ch[illegible] of the system. There is no [illegible] about this matter; it is [illegible] remedy for [illegible], fractious, [illegible], complexion of the skin, and all blemishes that affect the constitution. Step into PEALOR'S, at the St. Nicholas, and ask him to show you Madame ANNA THILLON'S enthusiastic letter on the subject. Also for sale by all the druggists and fancy stores in the City and country.

[Advertisement.]

DRY GOODS FROM AUCTION.—HEARD, CLAPP & Co., No. 361 Grand-street, will open this day several cases of new goods, purchased at the large peremptory auction sales, for cash, many of which will be sold at least 20 per cent. less than the cost of importation. The following are a few of the goods we shall offer: Plain, plaid, striped and Brocade Silks, from 3s. 6d., 4s., 4s. 6d., 5s., 5s. 6d.; extra heavy and wide, at 8s. and 9s.; also rich satin, plaid and plain black Silks of a superior make; three cases fine Paramattas, beautiful shades very cheap, at 3s., but we shall sell them at 1s. 6d. per yard, the greatest bargains ever offered. LUPIN'S fine French Merinos at a great reduction from last year's prices, together with a general assortment of Dress Goods and goods for family use, to which they invite special attention. Also four cases fine dark Prints, Merrimac styles, only 6d. per yard. Wholesale buyers for cash are invited to examine our stock.

HEARD, CLAPP & Co., No. 361 Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

NEW-YORK PRESS.—Mr. GOLDSMITH is, par excellence, the Penman of America. He certainly stands alone, unapproached, in this country, both in the executive department of his art and as an instructor. His pupils rank among the finest Penmen in this community. "We say attend GOLDSMITH'S School, in preference to all others." Of the rooms, the Press says, "The most magnificent suite of rooms ever fitted up in this or any other country, for the reception of pupils." "Art and taste have achieved a signal triumph." We speak of knowledge—having seen. "The furnishing, decoration, every thing, is superb." The subscriber announces to citizens and strangers, that his room is open, day and evening, for the reception of pupils and visitors. *Writing* and *Book-Keeping* thoroughly taught to "old and young," either in class or private lessons. Call and see.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

ROOMS OPEN DAY AND EVENING, at No. 308 BROADWAY.—The PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET of FOWLERS & WELLS contains casts, busts and skulls, from the heads of distinguished men, of almost every tribe and nation; specimens of humanity, of every grade; the philosopher and the idiot, the warrior and the savage, thieves, robbers, murderers, pirates, priests, doctors and lawyers, poets and Presidents, Kings, Queens and Emperors, the high and low, good and bad, from everywhere; in short, the collection embraces the most interesting objects of creation—the varieties of the human race. Phrenological examinations, with written descriptions of character, when desired. No. 308 Broadway, two blocks above the Park.

(Advertisement.)

GREAT OPENING OF RICH FALL GOODS.—Messrs. THOMAS & JAMES will offer this morning, at their cheap dry goods establishments, 200 pieces very choice Scotch and German wool plaids of new designs, 5-4 wide, at 4s. and 5s. per yard; 25 pieces heavy black dress silks at 75 cents per yard; 18 pieces rich plaid do. at 5s. per yard, with a large stock of laces, embroideries, curtain muslins, sheetings, shirtings, table damask, &c., &c This is one of those chances that happen once in a great while, and should be attended to by all those that have any affection for bargains. Call on THOMAS & JAMES, No. 141 Spring-street, corner of Wooster, and No. 15 Carmine, corner of Bleecker.

[Advertisement.]

FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE—GREAT OPENING DISPLAY OF BELL'S FALL CLOAKS, TALMAS AND MANTILLAS.—Will be exhibited to the public THIS DAY, Sept. 25, the largest assortment of Cloaks and Talmas in the City, comprising rich Velvets, embroidered and plain Moire Antique and Satin. Rich opera Cloaks in great variety.

MOLYNEUX BELL,
No. 58 Canal-street.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—New and beautiful styles of gas fixtures in modern and antique designs just out. Call at the great manufacturing dépôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway, where will be found the largest stock in America, also portable gas apparatus, designed for country residences, churches or factories.

(Advertisement.)

ASPINWALL'S TONIC MIXTURE.—This preparation is the only certain specific for fever and ague. It breaks the chills immediately and invariably, and rapidly recruits the strength. Prepared after the original formula, by THOMAS & MAXWELL, (Successors to J. S. ASPINWALL,) No. 86 William-street.

[Advertisement.]

CIRCUS AND HIPPODROME.—Madison-square will be enlivened next week with the antics of the Clown and the never failing entertainments of a regular Circus Company from the South.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS, with written and verbal descriptions of character, given when desired, by FOWLERS AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 21, by Rev. J. A. McKean, EDWARD A. JENKINS to REBECCA MARTIN, daughter of the late Francis Martin, all of New-York.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Sept. 21, at Trinity Church, by Rev. Wm. H. Lewis, FRANKLIN HORTON to SARAH J. REYNOLDS, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 23, at the residence of his son-in-law, Walter M. Smith, No. 103 East 17th-st, Rev. ISAAC LEWIS, D. D., in the 82d year of his age.

The friends of the deceased and the clergy generally are invited to attend the funeral, at the Church of the Puritans (Rev Dr Cheever's,) on Tuesday, 26th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwich, Conn., for interment.

In this City, on Sunday morning, Sept. 24, at his residence, No. 148 East 19th inst, suddenly, JOHN P. WARE, aged 46 years

His friends, and those of his family, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Tuesday, 26th inst., at 10 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be interred in Trinity Cemetery.

In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 23, JOHN, son of Patrick and Bridget Healy, aged 4 years, 5 months and 8 days.

In this City, on Saturday, Sept 23, Mrs. REBECCA MCCULLUM, widow of Archibald McCullum, in her 76th year.

Funeral this (Monday) morning, at 9 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 71 St.-av.

In this City, on Saturday evening, Sept. 23, GERALD GRAY, only child of Dr. Lewis N. and Elizabeth G. Warner, aged 3 years, 4 months and 14 days.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Sept. 23, LEVI DE WOLF ALLEN, son of Mark De W. and Lucy K. Allen, aged 1 year, 1 month and 13 days.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, Sept. 23, MARY ELLEN, youngest child of Edmund and Jane Quinn, aged 6 months and 16 ds.

The remains were interred in the Cemetery of Evergreens.

In Williamsburg, on Saturday morning, Sept. 23, of consumption, WILLIAM M. WINSHIP, son of Jane and Thomas Winship, aged 25 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his father, 129th-st., between 4th and 5th-avs.

At Morrisania on Saturday, Sept. 23, of croup, JOHN, only son of Jas. and Emeline McPeake, aged 2 years and 4 months

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Lower Morrisania on Monday, the 25th inst., at 12 o'clock, between 8th and 9th sts., Washington-av.

Sept. 22, ELLEN R. W. STANBURY, aged 1 year. The remains were taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens, from No. 99 East 32th-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 23.

$3,000	Ohio 6s, '70	111	40	New-York Cent. R.	90½
500	Ohio 6s, '60	107	100	do	s30 90½
2,000	Erie Income 6s	s2 94½	100	do	c 90½
1,000	Erie Conv 8s	71 73	50	do	b30 90½
6,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	74½	7	do	90½
500	do	75	30	Cleveland & Toledo R	67½
2,000	do	b3 75	10	do	68
2,000	N. Y. Cen R. Bds.	87	50	do	67½
5,000	Chi. & R'k Isl'd R.	86½	300	Erie Railroad	s30 45
1,000	Ft Wayne Bonds	90	100	do	s10 45
2,000	Harlem 1st Mtg Bs	86	250	do	c 45½
10	Bank of America	106½	50	do	b30 45½
20	Del & Hud. C. Co.	b10 117	50	do	c 45½
30	do	b7 117	150	do	s3 45
5	Bank of Commerce	103	100	do	45
25	Hanover Bank	98	100	do	b3 45
25	Bank of New-York	110	150	do	s3 44½
50	Canton Co	b30 28½	50	do	s30 44½
50	do	b30 29½	300	do	b30 45
150	do	c 29½	100	do	s6 44½
100	do	b60 29½	300	do	s3 44½
100	Flor. & K. Joint Stock	½	365	do	c 44½
250	Nica. Transit Co.	b60 24	50	do	b30 45
50	do	s3 23½	50	Harlem Railroad	23½
600	do	c 23½	100	do	b10 23½
100	do	c 23½	30	do	23½
300	do	s60 23½	50	Stonington Railroad	68
135	Penn Coal Co	b3 102	550	Reading Railroad	s3 73½
50	do	s3 101½	750	do	b60 74
100	do	b60 102	300	do	s10 73½
400	Cumb'd Coal Co	c 30½	20	Mad. & Ind. Railroad	28
100	do	b3 30½	20	Mich. So. Construc'n.	86
200	do	s3 30½	10	Ohio vs. C. & Cin. R.R.	104½
50	do	b60 31	50	Hudson River R R.	c 44
100	Isabella Copper Co	½			

SECOND BOARD.

15	Del. & Hud. Can. Co	117	10	Cleve. & Toledo R.R.	67½
100	Nic. Transit Co	c 23½	350	Erie Railroad	45½
100	Cumberl'd Coal Co	c 30½	150	do	s30 44½
200	do	s30 30½	50	do	44½
1000	do	b60 30½	50	do	44½
50	Canton Company	29½	100	do	b5 44½
50	Harlem Railroad	23½	50	do	s10 45
200	do	23½	100	do	s10 45
50	Ohio vs. Ohio & R. R.	90	50	do	s30 44½
100	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	90	50	do	44½
25	Mich. Cen. R. R.	90	50	do	s30 44

[Advertisement.]

ASPINWALL'S TONIC MIXTURE.—This preparation is the only certain specific for fever and ague. It breaks the chills immediately and invariably, and rapidly recruits the strength. Prepared after the original formula, by THOMAS & MAXWELL, (Successors to J. S. ASPINWALL,) No. 86 William-street.

Dry Goods were somewhat irregular, particularly on the list of Railroad and other speculative shares. The demand for Railway Bonds, though confined to the issues of only two or three leading Companies, was a good one, and the prices fairly supported—a large portion of the purchases to fill orders for foreign account. The remittances by the British and French steamers of Wednesday and Saturday, are reckoned at $500,000 to $600,000, in Bonds and Stocks of various descriptions. The market on Saturday afternoon closed dull, and the speculators for a rise manifested less spirit than during the earlier days of the week. Erie left off with sales, at the Second Board, at 44½@44. Reading 73¾, and Cumberland 30½ ₰ cent.

The French steamer sailed at noon, with $466,000, making the export of the week $1,698,000 against $561 000 for the corresponding week last year, and $29,106,000 since the first of January against $15,892,000 to the corresponding date last year. The import of Foreign goods for the week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, was $2,698,340 against $4,850,346 corresponding week last year. For the calendar year to the present date the total Foreign Import of Dry Goods and general merchandise amounts to $145,788,000 against $149,184,000 to same time in 1853. The increased export of Gold, which is well calculated to excite remark, if not apprehension, is thus partially qualified by the diminished current receipts of Foreign Goods. On the other hand, the general exports of the country are remarkably light; few Foreign bills are created by Cotton, owing to the fever at the South, and none by the movement of Breadstuffs worth speaking of. The rates with the Bankers are thus kept at very full specie rates, and are likely to be for four or five weeks.

The following are the exports for the week exclusive of specie:

Flour, bbls	4,143	$40,719
Wheat, bush		
Cotton, bales	4,105	167,038
Corn, bush	91,721	85,294
Corn Meal, bbls. and tierces	633	3,444
Beef, bbls. and tierces	281	6,432
Pork, bbls. and tierces	1,486	23,428
Total Produce		$336,355
Total Miscellaneous		604,636
Total Exports		$940,991

The rates of Money on business paper, during the week, varied but slightly from the previous currency; 9 to 12 ₰ cent. on first class signatures, 3 to 6 months to run. Very short dates are taken, with a fair degree of liberality to their regular customers, by the Banks. There are few 60 day acceptances on Southern or Eastern account offering in the market. The failure of a la ge Dry Goods Jobbing firm, in Vesey-street, the same of whose credit an unfavorable rumor was put in circulation about two months ago, was reported on Saturday. When the rumor in question was first made known, an investigation of their situation was requested by the firm, at the hands of certain Bank parties interested in their standing, and the result was a showing of $140,000 surplus means by their books. They have been doing a large trade with Ohio and other States of the West, in staple foreign and domestic goods.

It is stated that Mr. President COOPER, of the Sunbury and Erie Road, has made a formal reply to the report of the Committee of the Philadelphia City Councils on the affairs of his Company and their relation to the Bonds for $1,200,000 which the city has already issued to the Company. We have not met with the letter of Mr. C. An extract in an afternoon paper is to the effect that about 30 miles of the road, with two superior and costly bridges, have been finished or nearly finished; the cars to run over this portion of the work within the next six weeks. A correspondent in the same afternoon paper urges the importance of the projected line *to the City of New-York!* His faith in his own argument rests upon shorter distances to the Lake and the West than by our own great works, but what his confidence, if he really have any, in the prosecution to success, through the regions of Northern Pennsylvania, of the Sunbury and Erie and Venango undertakings, rests upon, in times like the present, we are at a loss to discover. With the change of feeling, and depreciation of City credit, on account of this wild project, in Philadelphia—as witness the extract below from the *Ledger* of Saturday—and the repugnance in this market to all new Railway schemes on parallel routes, we do not exactly see where the money is to come from. Besides, it is drawing rather strong on New-York credulity, to say nothing of her self-respect, to urge the taking up of a Pennsylvania scheme, virtually abandoned to its fate at home, as a rival to the Erie and Central, even though a few miles should be saved in distances, by the enormous expenditure.

The Anthracite Coal trade for the past week was unusually heavy for the Schuylkill and Lehigh regions. The tonnage on the Reading Railroad alone was over 54,000 tons, giving the Company at current high freights, including the ordinary merchandise and passenger traffic, a weekly revenue of $120,000. From the Lackawana region the trade is also understood to be satisfactory by the Delaware and Hudson Canal. The shares of the two Companies using this work rose last week to 117 ₰ cent. on Delaware and Hudson, and 102 on Pennsylvania Coal Company. The latter have a perpetual contract with the former for the mere use of the Canal, under which contract a minimum toll of 50 cents a ton rules *below* a certain price for Coal, and one half the additional market price to be divided *above* this price. At the current worth of Coal at tide-water, the toll to the Canal Company is over $1 the ton on the large business of the Pennsylvania Company, in addition to the profits on the Coal from their own mines and the water rents and miscellaneous business of the Canal. The Lehigh Company also own their own mines and freight largely for other Companies on their Canal. As the Coal trade just now excites unusual discussion, we may as well repeat the leading sources of the Anthracite supply, and the routes by which it reaches tide-water. The Schuylkill Canal and Reading Road—neither Company owning any mining property—operate from Pottsville, Penn., the Southern Coal field of the State, the Road to Port Richmond, made part of the City of Philadelphia; the Canal to the Delaware, at the Conference of the Delaware and Schuylkill at Philadelphia. The supply last year was over 2,460,000 tons. The Lehigh Canal Company operate from Mauch Chunk, in the middle Coal field, owning a large property of their own, from which over one-third of the tonnage of the Canal is derived. Thirteen minor Companies or firms also use the Canal, at no fixed contract. The Canal reaches the Delaware above tide-water at Easton. The Delaware division of the Pennsylvania State Canal is thance used to tide-water at Bristol, 18 miles above Philadelphia. Much of this Coal, as well as the Schuylkill deliveries at Port Richmond and Philadelphia, reaches New-York through the Canal connecting the Delaware at Trenton with the Raritan at New-Brunswick, which affords sloop and schooner navigation. The Lehigh supply last year was about 1,200 tons. The Delaware and Hudson Canal enters the Hudson River at Rondout, 75 miles above this City, from the Lackawaanna or Northern Coal field of Pennsylvania. The supply last year was over 900,000 tons, divided in nearly equal proportions between the Canal Company and the Pennsylvania Coal Company. There is also a further supply through the Susquehanna Canal to tide-water on Chesapeake Bay, from the Northern field, of 500,000 tons—part going to Baltimore, and part through the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal to Philadelphia—making together, last year, 5,000,000 tons of Anthracite. We have [illegible] supply last year left [illegible] stocks with which their payoff was provided between the closing in the Winter and the opening of navigation in the Spring. It is thus evident, that the impetus to the iron manufactures, has increased the consumption of Coal [illegible] the line of the Schuylkill and Lehigh works. The tonnage is reckoned not from the Coal delivered at tide-water, but the amount taken from the mines. The increase this season has been mainly from the Schuylkill and Lehigh. It will be seen that it amounts to 676,569 tons, and at least ten weeks of navigation remaining.

	Week.	Season.	To date last yr.
Reading Railroad	54,175	1,562,602	1,186,077
Schuylkill Company	27,885	675,788	664,865
Lehigh Company	10,289	666,780	691,341
Total tonnage		2,905,270	2,542,283

The regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds by A. H. NICOLAY takes place at the Merchants' Exchange this day at 12 o'clock.

State and City Credit.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

During the past year, we are semi-officially informed, that Gov. BIGLER has paid off, by the judicious administration of the affairs of the Commonwealth, nearly one million of dollars of the State debt. This, in these days of extravagance of debts, of ruin and bankruptcy, is entitled to special commendation and favor. The wisdom and prudence of the State administration in this respect contrasts most favorably with the administration of our city. The State administration maintains the credit of the State as well that its *five per cent. loans* sell on the market within two ₰ cent. as high as the *six per cent. loans of the city*. One year ago the credit of the city was from four to five ₰ cent. above par; now it is some *thirteen or fourteen per cent. below par*. Had any one predicted, one year ago, that the profligacy of our city rulers would bring the boasted credit of Philadelphia fourteen ₰ cent. below par, and reduce the price of her six ₰ cent. loans to a level with the price of the State five ₰ cents., he would have been scouted as a fool and a croaker—yet, just this state of facts now stares in the face. Widows and staid old capitalists who placed their money in city funds as a reliable security in time of need, witness this wreck of city credit with terrible alarm, and recur to the better condition of the State finances, with the conviction that the Governor was wise in his opposition to the debt-creating schemes of the last year, and that the city authorities have been most lamentably blind, if not corrupt, in lending the city credit to all the wild schemes of mistaken enterprises that sought the city's aid.

The Schuyler Fraud—The Opinion of Messrs. Wood and Noyes.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The general interest felt in the fate of the over-issue of the New-Haven Railroad Stock, in connection with the Report just published, justifies a few brief comments.

In the first place, the Directors assert that the provisions for the transfer of shares were such as was generally obtained in New-York, and that no greater guard could have been thrown around the execution of the Transfer Agent's duties, unless they were such as would have implied entire unfitness for any position of trust. This is easier to assert than to prove. For, the New-Haven Railroad Company is, perhaps, with few if any exceptions, the only Corporation that has ever ventured to issue certificates of stock with but a single signature to give them validity. Surely, no greater *carelessness* could have been exercised, and if the usual precaution of checks are to be deemed evidence of unfitness for positions of trust, then are all our Bank and Railroad Officers, and Federal, State and County Treasurers, our Collectors, Naval Officers, and Sub-Treasurers, by implication utterly unfit for the discharge of their duties.

In the next place, Messrs. NOYES and WOOD, in their statement of facts, do not state all the facts. They represent the fraud as having been effected merely by the over-issue of *certificates*; they overlook the important *fact* that much of the present disputed stock was transferred and retransferred upon the books of the Company, and that in all respects, so far as appearances could go, the title of this portion rested on the same basis as every other certificate issued since the transfer books were opened.

They state that in passing these certificates, SCHUYLER did not profess to act as the Agent of the Company; they overlook the *fact* that, in transferring and retransferring the over-issue stock, and in issuing new certificates for it, and in assuring parties inquiring at the office that so much stock stood in their name, he could only have acted as the Agent of the Company, and that it needed no *professions* on his part to establish the responsibility of the Company. He was their Agent for transferring stock, and if he allowed transfers to be made on surrender of *improper* certificates, the Company were as liable for the consequences, as they would have been had the Treasurer of the Company, after receiving instructions to receive only bankable money in payment of debts due, chosen to receive counterfeit money instead, and then proceeded to give our checks on a Bank to innocent third parties. In either case, the agents would have transcended their powers; in either case the principal would have no authority by charter or by vote of the stockholders to perform what their agents did, yet in either case the Company must be liable, their only claim for redress being against the parties perpetrating the fraud and the agents countenancing it. In the case of SCHUYLER, the party perpetrating the fraud and the agent countenancing it, happened to be the same individual. ROBERT SCHUYLER *undertook* the fraud; the Transfer Agent of the New-Haven Railroad *countenanced* it.

Again, Messrs. WOOD and NOYES regard these certificates of stock as valueless, laying great stress on the fact that the Company had power to issue only thirty thousand shares. Will these gentlemen inform the public how the matter would have stood if ROBERT SCHUYLER had at the time the Company was originally organized, in consideration of a few tons of railroad iron, secretly credited himself with 20,000 shares, and issued the first certificates therefor, laying them aside for several years to be finally disposed of, as he did with the 17,732 shares under consideration. Would the $2,000,000 of genuine stock thus ousted out of their just rights, have been pronounced as over-issue, and declared spurious and valueless? It is well to know, for the case may occur the next time a Company is organized.

Again, they state that in the case of a general agent his acts will be binding on the principal, though he violates his particular instructions, provided the acts done in violation thereof come within the general scope of his authority. Now, what was the general scope of SCHUYLER'S authority? He was appointed to act as Transfer Agent, to receive certificates surrendered for transfer, to determine whether these certificates were genuine, to allow and to effect the transfer, to issue new certificates for the stock so transferred; which certificates, when once given out by him with his signature attached, were in every respect to be regarded as evidence of ownership, and the only such evidence that the stockholders could obtain, as binding upon the Company as a certified check is upon a Bank, or an acceptance upon a merchant. Of the 17,732 shares, a good portion went through every one of the above stages, from the surrender of the old certificate down to the issue of the new one; another portion progressed so far as the transfer only, no new certificates being issued on account of the closing of the books; a third portion, the largest, stood in the position of new certificates issued, with every evidence of genuineness on their face, but without the previous surrender of other certificates attended by a transfer on the books.

Buyers of stock are required to use due diligence to ascertain if what they are dealing in be genuine—that is, they must ask of the Company if it is *bona fide* stock, if it is properly issued, properly signed, and if the parties signing have power to sign. All this the present holders can safely be assumed to have ascertained, inasmuch as all these acknowledgments were virtually implied in the tender to them of the stock by ROBERT SCHUYLER as New-Haven Railroad Stock, he having been appointed by the Company as the only person authorized to determine what was and what was not genuine stock. This is all the precaution they could take. They could not arrive at the question of over issue, because the thing is *simply impossible*. Nothing but a long scrutiny of the accounts and a calling in of all outstanding certificates of stock could establish the fact. If dealers in stock, to protect themselves, are compelled to do this, we must expect to see companies suspend writings for months each time a purchase is in contemplation, and a most extraordinary movement to and fro of certificates. It takes months of steady labor to detect a fraud, when the books are correctly kept. Should the rogues happen to be indifferent book-keepers, the fate of a purchaser of stock would become almost as bewildering to conceive of as is infinity, space, or the object of the late Connecticut meeting at the Metropolitan Hotel.

To conclude, the main points on which we would lay stress are as follows: The principal is responsible for the acts of his agent; the acts of the Transfer Agent of the New-Haven Railroad came within the general scope of his authority, so far as it was possible for the public to determine. The principal is therefore liable, and the sufferers, while they may not claim to be *stockholders*, are entitled to *damages* to the extent of the loss they have sustained. In so adjusting the matter, it is true that other innocent parties must be made to suffer. But it is a well established principle, that where a loss must fall upon one of two innocent parties, in consequence of the acts of the agent to[illegible] of them, the party who clothed the agent with the power, and placed him in the position to do the wrong, is the one and the only one who is to bear the loss.

P. M.

Sept. 23, 1854.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Sept. 23.

Our COTTON market is unchanged, with an active demand. Middling is quoted at 8½c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Sept. 24.

The COTTON market is firm. The sales for the week were 12,500 bales. N. O. middling quoted at 8½c. The receipts for the week amounted to 11,500 bales. The stock of American, exclusive of shipboard, was 45,000 bales. FLOUR dull, at $7 75. CORN heavy, at 70c @80c. MESS PORK quoted at $15. LARD firm, for kegs 12c. BACON firm, at 9½c. RIO COFFEE, Mc. @11½c.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Sept. 22.

The sales of COTTON during the past two days have been 2,000 bales, at an advance of ½c., closing, however, rather dull. Receipts of the week, 5,050 bales. Rates in [illegible] and [illegible] at 9 1-16 @ [illegible] tierces, at 9½ @ [illegible]

Our [illegible] quiet at [illegible] Wool market is dull and the quotations nominal. The sales of the week are 61,400 lbs. PRINTING CLOTHS—

Passengers Arrived.

In packet-ship Isaac Wright, from Liverpool—[illegible] lady and son, Mrs Thurston, Wm. Smith, G. [illegible] Sponenal.

In ship Don Quixotte, from Canton—Mrs. and Miss Rich.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 23

Cleared.

Steamships Jamestown, Crowell, Norfolk; [illegible] Pleasants; Southerner, Berry, Charleston; [illegible] ton & Co.

Ships Alice Cowell, Siegel, New-Orleans; [illegible] Scammon; Gipsey, (Br.) Haggard, [illegible] De Wolf, Starr & Co.; Mangerona, [illegible] stow & Pope; Murrayhoag, (new) [illegible] I. D. Sherry; Queen, Hussey, [illegible] Crosby, Crocker & Co.

Barks Isabella, (Mast.) Wood, [illegible] Newhouse; Wm. Henry, Wells, [illegible] Elwell; Java, Soule, [illegible] Jones; [illegible] dow, (Br.) Wheeler, [illegible]

Brigs [illegible] ard; Gem, (Br.) Fletcher, [illegible] Prince Albert, Clark & John, [illegible] Ariel, (Br.,) Parsons, Washington [illegible] Co.; Souther, Kershaw, Charleston, [illegible]

Schrs. Mary Morrell, Perry, [illegible] Knox; Albemarle, Tarbox, [illegible] Bates, Boone, Pendleton, [illegible] Ingham, J. H. Mathews; [illegible] town, Bellamy & Potter; Henry Cole, [illegible] Johnson & Slade; Sullivan, Hamilton, [illegible] E. Bush & Rumbell; Nancy, (Br.,) [illegible] Hunter & Co.; Ocean Wave, Ireland, [illegible]

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI....NO. 943 NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES,
(Sundays excepted.) One Dollar will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail or sold at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,
A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of Two Dollars per annum. Two copies for THREE DOLLARS. One copies for FIVE DOLLARS will be sent to any Clergyman. The paper is so cut as to suit binding. The time for subscriptions is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES (which is paid quarterly or yearly, as follows):
Within the County.....Free.
Within the State.....11 cents.
Within the United States.....26 cents.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES
is published EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at $3 per year, payable invariably in advance. This paper is made up expressly for the mails, and contains all the reading matter of the Daily.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.
A Special Edition of EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-Eight Columns, is expressly for circulation in California, Oregon, and the Sandwich Islands, and containing only news of interest to those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail Steamer: Price ONE DOLLAR per copy.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

Free Democratic New-York State Convention.

AUBURN, Monday, Sept. 25.

The Free Democrats held a caucus here this evening at 6 o'clock, in the Court-House, and decided to press the "Independent Maine Law Ticket," and they intend to press against the nomination of Mr. RAYMOND to-morrow. If there is to be a fusion, they say they must have a Democratic nomination.

BRADFORD R. WOOD is urged for the Lieutenant-Governor, and will, if possible, be nominated to-morrow.

The neglect the Whigs have hitherto bestowed on Free Soilers, they are determined shall be repaid with usury.

SECOND DISPATCH.

At 7 o'clock the Free Democratic Convention met at the Court-House, and organized, by electing JOSHUA LEAVITT, THOMAS G. FROST, of Rome, and JOHN R. HOPKINS, of Cayuga, as Secretaries.

The roll was then called, and it was found that about half the counties were represented.

Mr. REDDINGTON, of St. Lawrence, moved that a Committee of eight be appointed on permanent organization.

Mr. NOBLE, of Onondaga, opposed this, and urged the usual course would be adopted.

An amendment was then moved to continue the present officers permanently. Lost.

The original motion was then adopted, and a Committee appointed.

After which, the Chairman delivered a speech, in which he depicted the aggressions of the Slave Power, and claimed political victories in all the Northern States.

JOHN P. HALE was called out, and he said, Each succeeding Administration has exceeded its predecessor in infamy. The present Administration has reached a point beyond which no lower depth can exist. We have nothing better to expect from people who scold at God's law, and own no authority higher than the Caucus. One political party has become so like us, only a little more so, that they want us to abandon our organization. I would be for joining the Whigs, but for past experience. They are just where the Democrats were in '48. They want our aide to help whip off their adversaries, and then to let us go. An old man told him that before a week the Democratic party would be united. This came from the Custom-House. He saw, this morning, a Government advertisement in the *Albany Argus*. Perhaps this was accidental; perhaps the Democracy resolved to let bygones be bygones, and desired to present a united front. He desired it. The party who supported the Nebraska bill did it for the infamy of the thing—the Softs for the plunder. The majority of the people are opposed to it, and it is to be regretted that they are not so organized as to carry out this opposition. If this Administration is to be overthrown, can the Whigs do it? They cannot carry six States. It must be effected by combination. He hoped they would not follow the example of those in Christ's time, who forbid the man from casting out devils in his name, because he followed not with them.

The Committee then reported the following for the permanent officers of the Committee: President, JOHN JAY; Vice-Presidents, James Reddington, R. H. Williams, S. D. Porter, W. H. Ruleigh, Jesse Ryder, Saml. H. Addington, Abijah Fitch, Lyman Clay: Secretaries, Thomas G. Frost and James R. Cox.

The president in returning his thanks, said the time has arrived for action, not speech. The heart of the people responds to our principles. They are now ready to demand the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, to oppose the admission of more Slave States, and to dissolve all partnership with Slavery. They had heard from Mr. HALE, whom he hoped next year to see at his proper post in Washington. [Cheers.] He would further appeal to them for wise conciliatory action.

A Committee of eight was then appointed to draft resolutions, composed of the following: John P. Hale, Jesse Ryder, Wilson Miller, Leonard Gibbs, L. P. Noble, John Snow, John R. Hopkins, Mortimer M. Southworth.

It was then moved by Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH, of Broome, that a Committee of eight be appointed to present a ticket.

CALVIN PEPPER, of Albany, moved an amendment that no nominations be made, but to wait until the Convention of to-morrow have acted, and then adopt their ticket.

Mr. ADDINGTON, said this year would settle the question. No old party was satisfied by its nomination. The Whig and Democratic party had been switched off into slavery, and still adhered to their national organizations. He hoped the resolution would pass.

The resolution was withdrawn and the roll called.

It was again moved by Mr. LEAVITT, who said it was our business to act as a Committee of the Whole, and moved, as an amendment, to nominate for Governor. He knew of no reason why this business should be given up to anybody else.

A desultory debate then followed.

Mr. PEPPER pronounced it folly to nominate.

Mr. ADDINGTON replied that the other parties had not waited, but had made out their tickets. They should act in the same way.

Mr. VAN VALKENBURG said he would not pledge the Convention to support the ticket made by any other body.

Mr. REDDINGTON said the Convention of to-morrow would be under Whig influence. It was so at Saratoga. Mr. SNOW was hooted down when he offered a resolution to repeal the Fugitive Slave law, and prevented every Democrat there from speaking. No such Convention could lift the Anti-Slavery Democrats of St. Lawrence to the Whig party.

Mr. COX, of Cayuga, rubbed Mr. PEPPER at the applause he received from the lobby, not from the Convention. If they were to sell out here, let us know the price.

Mr. BURLEIGH also spoke for union with the Convention of to-morrow, and repudiated the idea that it was under Whig influence. Nomination to-night might prevent harmony.

Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH wanted the Convention to nominate to-night. He wanted a Union ticket, not a Whig ticket. He was in favor of nominating MYRON H. CLARK, but did not want to get Free Democracy out of the way until we get the Republican party.

Mr. HALE, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported in part as follows:

Resolved, That the Free Democracy of the State of New-York see in the present aspect of national affairs no new issues for them to meet, and they have no new platform to construct, but they adhere to their sentiments heretofore avowed, and remain, as ever, the constant opponents of the further spread of human slavery, and the friends of every constitutional movement for its restriction and final extermination in the country.

Resolved, That we are firmly attached to the Union of these States and the Federal Constitution, and that our efforts are directed to the object of making that Union and Constitution what our fathers intended they should be—in favor of liberty and not Slavery, and worthy of its confidence and support of the friends of freedom in this and other lands.

Resolved, That the repeal of the section of the act prohibiting Slavery in all that part of the Louisiana purchase lying north of 36° 30' by the present Congress, was not only inexpedient and unnecessary, but was a gross violation of plighted faith on the part of the Slave Power with the design of opening that vast region of country known as Nebraska and Kansas to the inroads of Slavery; and if any beneficent result is to follow therefrom it is against the tendencies of said repeal, and we are indebted to the efforts of the alarmed and indignant friends of Free Soil and Free Labor therefor.

JEROME ROE, of Tompkins, now moved to nominate MYRON H. CLARK for Governor, and BRADFORD B. WOOD for Lieutenant Governor, and to nominate the other candidates by ballot.

LEONARD GIBBS, of Washington, opposed this, and insisted that Southern Whigs had compelled Northern Whigs to yield to every demand of Slavery. He believed it was designed to make this Nebraska bill good enough.

Mr. MORGAN—Till after the election.

Mr. GIBBS, resuming, said he would never support RAYMOND, who, at Saratoga, prevented their nominations. CLARK was as good a friend to freedom as there need be, and stood on the Baltimore platform of '52. He was opposed to Slavery wherever it did not now exist. Mr. GIBBS spoke pointedly.

It was stated that CLARK, when the Fugitive Slave law was adopted, resigned the office of Deputy Marshal. It was asked if he resigned before PALMER V. KELLOGG was removed.

Mr. SOUTHWORTH then spoke on the resolutions.

Mr. BARNEY moved that a Committee of five be appointed to consider the expediency of nominating, and if deemed proper, to propose names.

Mr. VAN VALKENBURG's motion now being stated to appoint a Nominating Committee. Mr. BURLEIGH's amendment came up to prevent it until to-morrow night.

Mr. ADDINGTON said if they did not nominate to-night, no notice would be taken of them at the Convention to-morrow.

Mr. LEAVITT said members were here to do their own business. He moved to table the resolution and amendments. Carried—49 to 12.

Gen. BULLARD announced a Mass Convention to nominate an independent ticket at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Convention then adjourned till to-morrow, to meet at 8½ A. M.

Whig Candidate for Governor.

AUBURN, Monday, Sept. 25.

MYRON H. CLARK is not in town, and will not attend either Convention. He has been telegraphed to come but declined.

The Cooper and McMichael Correspondence.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 25.

The COOPER and MCMICHAEL Correspondence will be published to-morrow, in the *North American*. It appears that HARRY CONNELLY acted as the friend of COOPER, and after the reply of Mr. MCMICHAEL to COOPER, the letter correspondence was conducted by CONNELLY, who stated that in prosecuting the correspondence further, it might be inconvenient to do it here, and desired to know when and where it would suit his convenience to receive a further message. After consulting his friends, Mr. MCMICHAEL replied he was unable to perceive that COOPER had any right to invite him to receive a hostile message, and he could not by his example acknowledge himself as a public journalist personally responsible for strictures on public affairs, which he claimed the right to comment upon freely and frankly.

Mortality of Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Sept. 25.

The deaths for the past week numbered 135, of which 25 were from consumption, 24 from bowel diseases, and 54 were of children under ten years of age.

Free-Soil Democratic State Convention.

AUBURN, Monday, Sept. 25.

Delegates to the several Conventions, to be holden here this week, are arriving in large numbers by every train.

The Free-Soil Democratic State Convention will meet at 7 o'clock this evening.

There is considerable discussion going on among politicians relative to the views of Mr. RAYMOND, the Whig nominee for Lieutenant-Governor, upon the subject of the Maine Law, and some of the ultra Temperance men express their doubts about the endorsement of his nomination by the Temperance Convention, which will assemble on Wednesday.

Vote in Boston on Annexing the City of Charlestown.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 25.

The question of annexing Charlestown to Boston was voted on to-day in the latter city with the following result:

The total vote was four thousand six hundred and eighty. The majority in favor of annexing nineteen hundred and forty.

The citizens of Charlestown have yet to vote on the subject.

Fire at Newton, Mass.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 25.

The Cabinet Manufactory of Mr. E. A. SMALLWOOD, at Newton, was destroyed by fire last night. The loss amounts to about $5,000.

Non-Arrival of the Alps.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 25.

The propeller *Alps*, advertised to sail from Liverpool on the 13th inst, and now due, had not arried at 10½ this evening.

Maine Election—Fatal Accident—Probable Murder at a Camp-Meeting.

BANGOR, Me., Monday, Sept. 25.

Full returns from the Sixth Congressional District show that FULLER (Dem.) is reelected by a small majority.

A young man named EDWARD MCDOUGALL was accidentally shot in the woods at Fort Fairfield, on the 16th inst., by a comrade, who supposed him to be a bear.

JOHN BUSSELL, of Exeter, Me., was dangerously stabbed in an affray at a camp-meeting, on the 22d inst. The quarrel grew out of some insulting remarks about BUSSELL's sister.

Congressional Nomination.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., Monday, Sept. 25.

The Democrats of the Eleventh Congressional District of this State have renominated Hon. SAMUEL A. BRIDGES.

Railroad Convention.

COLUMBUS, (Ohio,) Monday, Sept. 25.

The railroad men held a Convention to-day in this place, and adjourned until Saturday. Their action was similar to that of the New-York Convention. Free passes are to be abolished, and the tariff for freight and passengers advanced.

The Yellow Fever at Augusta, Ga.

COLUMBIA, Monday, Sept. 25.

There were five deaths from fever at Augusta on Saturday. Flight from the City has doubtless saved hundreds.

Cholera in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Monday, Sept. 25.

The deaths by Cholera in this city for the past week were twenty-two, of which four were Americans.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Death of Rev. Isaac Lewis, D. D.

Rev. ISAAC LEWIS, D.D., died at the residence of one of his sons-in-law in this City, on Saturday, at the advanced age of 82 years.

Dr. LEWIS was one of the oldest ministers of the Presbyterian Church in this country. He held a long and prosperous course in his public ministry, and was greatly beloved. Early in life, he was settled at Cooperstown, Otsego County, and afterward at Goshen, Orange County. In the latter place, we believe, he was succeeded by Rev. Dr. FISK. Upon the decease of his father, Dr. LEWIS supplied for a year his pulpit at Greenwich, Conn. His pastoral life was concluded in this place. Since his retirement from active duty, he has principally resided with his children in this City. One of his daughters was married to Dr. HARVEY E. PEET, President of the New-York Institution for Deaf and Dumb, and that gentleman's eldest son was named in honor of his grandfather. On the occasion of the laying of the corner-stone of the new Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Fort Washington last Summer, Dr. LEWIS was present, but gave evidences of great feebleness. He bore his age, however, remarkably well, until within a year or two past; and has even been able to preach occasionally, although an octogenarian.

A twin-brother of Dr. LEWIS, ZACHARIAH, was formerly editor and proprietor of the *New-York Commercial Advertiser*. Both were educated for the ministry.

Dr. LEWIS' funeral will take place this afternoon from Dr. CHEEVER's Church.

A New Enterprise for Down Town.

The Young Men's Christian Association has taken preliminary steps for the establishment of a new enterprise in the lower part of the City. It is proposed to commence a series of periodical meetings for purposes of social intercourse among young men, strangers and others, and to select such time and place for this effort as shall appear most suitable. It is intended, by this and similar means, to infuse fresh energy into the operations of this Association—a body composed entirely of young men. The following resolution, adopted at a meeting held in Astor-place last evening, expresses the sentiment of the members:

Resolved, That, besides the care of our own welfare, we owe an imperative duty to the young men of New-York who have not yet been reached by us, and that it is at present expedient to establish a periodical meeting in the lower part of the City, for the purpose of social intercourse, study of the Bible, and union in prayer; that all the young men of that quarter be enabled to avail themselves of these privileges. Also, that a Committee be appointed to ascertain the practicability of procuring a leader, room, and the attendance of young men, with power to act if they deem it expedient.

The enterprise is deserving of attention.

Meeting of the New-York Presbytery.

An adjourned special meeting of the New-York Presbytery was held last evening, in the University-place (Dr. POTT's) Presbyterian Church. The Moderator, Rev. Mr. THOMPSON, of the Grand-street Church, called the Presbytery to order at 6½ o'clock. A Committee, appointed at a previous meeting, to devise the best means of carrying forward successfully the project of Church extension, made a lengthy report, in reference to which a long conversational debate ensued, and lasted for several hours. Definite action on the report was deferred till the next regular meeting. The election of a Secretary was also postponed.

Willis' Old Residence Purchased.

We learn from the Owego *Gazette*, that D. C. MCCALLUM, Esq., Superintendent of the N. Y. and Erie Road, and two other gentlemen, have purchased a part of the "Glen Mary" Farm, well-known as the former residence of N. P. WILLIS—a mile or thereabouts beyond the corporate limits of that village—on which they purpose building. They take the high ground on the west side of the road, which gives them a commanding view of the village and the country around, rendering it one of the most delightful locations in this charming valley.

Corporation Law.

The Corporation Counsel, R. J. DILLON, Esq., has prepared a written opinion to the effect, that all proceedings of either Board of the Common Council, whether denominated acts, ordinances, resolutions or laws, and which depend for their final effect upon the approval of the Boards, and of the Mayor, should be adopted by a majority of all the members elected.

Barge Sunk.

The barge *Rhinebeck*, while being towed down the North River to this City, on Saturday, sprung a leak and sunk. She was laden chiefly with straw. The leak was first discovered near Tivoli, and the barge went down in ten minutes after.

The Seventh Ward Democracy.

A special meeting of the Democratic Republican Committee was held in the Seventh Ward Hotel last evening. The object of the meeting was to hold a primary election to send delegates to the Mayoralty Convention. The Chair was taken by Mr. JOHN BROWN. It was unanimously resolved to hold the election on the 28th instant, between the hours of 5 and 7 o'clock P. M.

Death of an Ex-Postmaster.

HENRY N. CONKLING, Postmaster in Brooklyn, during the Administration of JAMES K. POLK, died at his residence, Sunday evening last, after a brief illness.

Episcopal Prize Essay.

The "Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood" of this City offers a premium of $50 for the best Tract on the subject of Church Brotherhoods. The essay must not exceed sixteen pages of duodecimo print.

☞ The Pastor of St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes, acknowledges the receipt of additional contributions to the amount of $379, toward the erection of the new Church Edifice for that society.

☞ The Episcopal Theological Seminary will reopen on Monday, Oct. 2.

Flag Presentation.

Last evening, at Knickerbocker Hall, Jackson Lodge No. 5, of the American Protestant Association had presented them a flag by the ladies of the Twentieth Ward. The Hall was crowded and the exercises appropriate and pleasing. The flag was incontestably American, of finest texture and elegant workmanship, and displayed in its centre, wrought in beautiful and conspicuous letters, the name and number of the Lodge. Rev. M. WELCH, a convert from Romanism, in behalf of the ladies, made the presentation, accompanying the same with a few brief pertinent remarks. Mr. JOHN MONTGOMERY as representing the Lodge, received the flag, thanking the ladies in warmest language for their kind memento and assuring them of fullest appreciation by the entire Lodge. Addresses followed by Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Editor of the *True Freeman*, and Rev. Mr. MAHONEY on the Gun Powder Plot, interspersed with some suitable and lively songs by Mr. OAKLEY, formerly of the Alleghanians.

Fight near the Cathedral.

On Sunday evening, a disgraceful fight occurred in Mulberry and Jersey-streets, near the Cathedral, among a party of rowdy Irish and Young Americans,—stones and other missiles being freely used on both sides, which resulted in several persons being considerably injured. Capt. DILKS, of the Fifteenth Ward Police, with some of the men under his command, proceeded to the spot and dispersed the disorderly, after arresting JOHN RYAN, JOHN DANE, and THOMAS HAKIR, who were locked up to await an examination by Justice STUART.

The Broadway Fire.

Perseverance and Crystal Lodges, I. O. of O. F., which were burned out by the late fire in Broadway, were not insured, as was stated by some of our esteemed coteraries at the time. Their loss is $1,500.

O. U. A.

The Executive State Committee of O. U. A. met last evening, at the Chancery Rooms, corner of Broadway and Grand-street. We did not ascertain the object of the meeting; the proceedings being secret.

CONSPIRACY CASE.

Adjourned Investigation at Jefferson Market.

Yesterday afternoon, at the Jefferson Police Court, the case of ANNA KOCH and her two male associates, was resumed before Justice STUART. P. ROOME, Esq., appeared for the prosecution, and S. O. MILLIKEN, Esq., for the defence. At the opening of the case, the Justice remarked that from the affidavits presented, there were two distinct grounds of action—one for felony, or an effort to extort from one Mr. DAVIS, by force and violence, money, or its representative, amounting to robbery in the second degree. He cited Revised Statutes, 4th edition, page 668, Section 56. The other ground of action was conspiracy, or a plan devised by the prisoners, and to a certain degree carried out, to molest Mr. PARKER, residing in Fifth-avenue, out of a large amount of money. The Court proceeded to the investigation of the allegations embraced under the first charge.

The first witness called was PETER DAVIS, whose name has already appeared in our columns under a lengthy affidavit, as connected with this transaction. PETER DAVIS however, turns out to be an assumed cognomen, whereas his veritable name is SEBASTIAN DESENOYER, a Roman Catholic priest of this City. He gave his evidence through a German interpreter.

The case was adjourned till Saturday next at 1 o'clock P. M.

The Myer and Lyng Shooting Case.

The recent case of shooting in Mercer-street, between THOMAS HYER and JOHN P. LYNG, has been revived in a new shape. LYNG was arrested and held to bail in the sum of $1,000, to answer a charge of felony, preferred against him by CHARLES LOZIER, who was shot in the arm. Since then LYNG has made an affidavit of assault and battery against HYER, and others whose names are not yet given. The process was duly executed, and Justice OSBORNE set down the hearing for 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

At the appointed hour the court room was crowded with sporting men. The Justice was informed that JAMES M. SMITH, Jr. was employed as Counsel for LYNG, and, by request, a recess was taken until 4 o'clock, in consequence of Mr. SMITH's absence from Court.

Meanwhile Judge PHILLIPS of the Marine Court appeared as Counsel for HYER, and at the hour designated he urged the magistrate to proceed with the investigation. The Justice remarked that he desired to give all parties a fair opportunity, and therefore would adjourn the inquiry to 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Jealousy and Stabbing.

At a late hour on Sunday night, WILLIAM SHEOFENBURGH, a Swedish sailor, was arrested at the public house, No. 60 Greenwich-street, on a charge of having stabbed HELENA MYERS, a beautiful German girl, in the left side near the breast, with a large dirk knife, inflicting a dangerous wound.

HELENA was taken to the Hospital, and but slight hopes are entertained of her recovery. SHEOFENBURGH was locked up in the Tombs to await the result of her injuries. It appears that the parties recently arrived in this country, coming together in the same ship. During the passage SHEOFENBURGH became much attached to HELENA, and wanted to marry her on arriving in New-York, but she took the matter into consideration and prudently postponed it indefinitely. SHEOFENBURGH entered the room where she was sitting on a sofa with a young man, and being overpowered by the green eyed monster, jealousy, attempted to take her life. Several of the parties who witnessed the affair were immediately arrested by Captain HALPIN, of the First Ward Police, assisted by his officers, and detained to give evidence if called upon.

Boat Capsized and Loss of Life.

On Sunday afternoon a party of seven started from the foot of Sixty-fifth-street, North River, in a small row-boat for a sail, and when in the middle of the river a swell from a steamboat that was passing struck the boat on the side, capsizing her and throwing the whole party, consisting of BRIDGET RING, ELIZA BRADY, GEORGE MULDEN, JACOB COYLE, PHILIP SMITH, EDWARD BURRETT, and a colored man named ANTHONY JACKSON, into the river. All were saved by a small boat that put out to their assistance, with the exception of the two women and GEORGE MULDEN, who were drowned. A large schooner was passing at the time and witnessed the accident, but made no efforts to save them. None of the bodies had been recovered up to last evening.

Charge of Murder.

Yesterday morning, the young man named JOHN LYNCH, who was found guilty by the Coroner's Jury of causing the death of CHARLES CALLAHAN, by striking him on the head with a stone, in Cedar-street, on the afternoon of the 12th inst., was arrested by Officer WOOD. LYNCH was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Fire in Fifty-fourth-street.

On Sunday night, at 11 o'clock, in Fifty-fourth-street, near Second-avenue, one of the varnish sheds of WILLIAM TILDEN & NEPHEW was wholly consumed. A large portion of the contents was removed and saved by the police, under Capt. MAYNARD. No alarm was given to the Fire Department. Loss not large, and wholly covered by insurance.

Cricket.

The New-York *vs.* St. George's Club will play their return match on Wednesday and Thursday. Wickets pitched at 9 o'clock. This match was postponed from last week, in consequence of the death of SAMUEL NICHOLS, Esq.

Supposed Robbery of Jewels.

Yesterday afternoon, Officer DAY arrested a young man named CHARLES P. WILSON, upon suspicion of robbing hotels and other places of diamonds, gold watches, and other costly articles, of which a full list was obtained. A bunch of skeleton keys was also found in WILSON's possession. He was committed.

Another French War Steamer.

The French War Steamer *Chimera*, Capt. JAUREGUIBERRY, Commander, arrived at this port yesterday, from Havana, via Norfolk. She has a crew of seventy men, and mounts four guns.

LONG ISLAND.

THE LATE BISHOP WAINWRIGHT.

Proceedings of the Episcopal Clergy of Kings County.

A meeting of the Clergy of Kings County was held yesterday afternoon, at the residence of Rev. EVAN M. JOHNSON, in Brooklyn. The following clergymen were present: Rev. Evan M. Johnson, Rev. Drs. Lewis, Schroeder, Cutler; Messrs. Diller, Peck, Drowne, Sanford, D. V. M. Johnson, Walker Babcock Roberts, S. Sayres, Morton, T. T. Guion, Hunter of South Carolina, Brethour of Montreal, and Syle of China.

A note was received from Dr. VINTON, regretting his unavoidable absence, and wishing that his name might be attached to the proceedings.

On motion, Rev. EVAN M. JOHNSON was called to the Chair, and Rev. Mr. GUION was appointed Secretary.

After some touching remarks by the Chairman, it was resolved that a Committee of three be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting in relation to the demise of the Provisional Bishop.

The Chair appointed Rev. Dr. Lewis, and Rev. Messrs. Peck and Roberts, who reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

It having pleased an All Wise God, whose ways and thoughts are not as ours, to remove by death our late Bishop, the Right Rev. JONATHAN M. WAINWRIGHT, in the midst of a course of great usefulness, and when to human wisdom his continuance with us seemed very needful for the peace and prosperity of the Diocese;—therefore,

1. *Resolved*, That in this dispensation, we feel ourselves called upon to recognize the sovereignty of God, and to remember the vanity of human counsels and purposes, and that the great Head of the Church while using us in his service, needs not the best of us as instruments for the accomplishment of His rule, and the establishment of His Kingdom.

2. *Resolved*, That while mourning the loss of our beloved Provisional Bishop, we have a grateful remembrance of his courteous manners, his unwearying and literally self-sacrificing labors for the good of the Diocese; his evangelical preaching, his impressive administration of Episcopal offices; his practical wisdom, deep interest in the cause of missions; his moderate counsels entitling him even to the blessed name of a peace-maker, and all that happy combination of talents and graces which have rendered his Episcopate one of enlarged prosperity to the Diocese, and of increased zeal, unity and love among its members.

3. *Resolved*, That in testimony of respect for our Right Reverend Father in God, we will cause the Chancels of our Churches where he so faithfully ministered to be arrayed in mourning, and will ourselves wear its customary badges for thirty days.

4. *Resolved*, That we tender to the widow and family of the deceased the offering of our sympathies and prayers. And at the same time we rejoice with them that there is comfort in the reflection that he is not prematurely mourned, and in the sure hope of his having entered upon the rest that remaineth for the people of God.

5. *Resolved*, That these resolutions be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and a copy be forwarded to the family of the late Provisional Bishop; and a copy be furnished to the press for publication.

The Sunday Law in Williamsburg.

Last evening at the meeting of the Common Council of Williamsburg, a communication was received from Mayor WALL vetoing the resolution, passed at the last meeting, repealing Sec. 13 of the City Ordinance, referring to the Sunday law. Various reasons were assigned, one of which was that the repeal of the Sunday Ordinance had not been called for by the community. Alderman MAERZ moved to adopt the resolution notwithstanding the vete of the Mayor.

The motion of Alderman MAERZ was laid on the table by a vote of 8 to 4.

MURDER AT KINGSTON.—On Friday evening last, the house of Mr. REYNOLDS was entered by some person with false keys, and chloroform administered to Mrs. REYNOLDS while in bed and asleep, from the effects of which she is supposed to have died, as she was found dead in bed in the morning. A doctor of Poughkeepsie is suspected of having committed the deed.

THE TURF.

Trotting on the Union and Centreville Courses, L. I.

Three trotting matches came off yesterday on the Union Course and one on the Centreville Course. The first race on the Union was for $200, mile heats, between Mr. PEARSALL's b. m. *Kate* and H. WOODRUFF's s. g. *Rigger*. There was little betting on the race, neither horses being known among the patrons of the turf. *Rigger* proved victorious, winning in two heats. The second race was a match for $2,000, between JOHN NELSON's bk. g. *Ed Hyde* and H. WOODRUFF's b. g. *Billy*, three miles and repeat, to wagons. The third was a match for $600, between the b. m. *Lady Williams* and the br. g. *Uncle Tom*, mile heats, best three in five. On the Centreville Course, *Boston Girl* and *Lady Franklin* trotted for $500, mile heats, best three in five, which was well contested throughout, and in which five heats were made. *Lady Franklin* had the call at 100 to 50, and after having won the two first heats the odds were 100 to 5 in her favor. The race was very exciting, and resulted in *Boston Girl* being declared the winner, much to the astonishment of all present.

THE THREE MILE RACE ON THE UNION COURSE.

First Heat.—*Billy* was placed under the management of H. JONES, while E. HYDE drew the ribbons over his namesake. *Billy* won the pole, but *Hyde* took the lead to the quarter, passing it some 5 or 6 lengths ahead, and came to the stand half a length in advance. On going to the quarter, on the second mile, *Hyde* skipped and broke, but was down again in a moment, *Billy* now made a break, and was soon alongside of the black, and after leaving the half mile pole, the bay took the lead and they went past the stand both together. *Billy* now made another break and soon left *Hyde* in the rear, and opened a gap on him of some 6 or 7 lengths, keeping his distance to the half. The black horse now rushed forward to win the heat, and on the home stretch was well up to the bay, but the gait was too rapid for him, and he broke just before coming to the stand, and *Billy* won the heat in 3:56.

Second Heat.—*Billy* led around the turn, *Hyde* breaking soon after leaving the stand, but was at his work again in a moment. The half mile was made in 1.39. They passed the stand in 3.01, the bay leading. On the second mile the black was up again, and the bay commenced to open a gap of six or seven lengths. On the third mile *Billy* maintained his position, *Hyde* breaking continually throughout the last mile, being apparently tired out. *Billy* won the heat and race in 9.03.

The following is a summary:

UNION COURSE, L. I., Sept. 25, 1854.

Match $200—mile heats.

H. WOODRUFF names s. g. *Rigger*:	1 1
Mr. PEARSALL names b. m. *Kate*	2 2

Time—2.54; 2.57.

SAME DAY.

Match $2,000—3 miles and repeat, to wagons.

H. WOODRUFF names b. g. *Billy*	1 1
JOHN NELSON names bk. g. *Ed Hyde*	2 2

Time—3.56, 9.03.

SAME DAY.

Match $600—Miles heats, best 3 in 5, to go as they please.

H. WOODRUFF names bk. g. *Uncle Tom*	1 1 1
J. WOODRUFF names b. m. *Lady Williams*	2 2 2

Time—2:50½, 2:49, 2:53.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.

SAME DAY.—Match $500—Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness. Owners to drive.

Mr. FISH names b. m. *Boston Girl*	2 2 1 1 1
Mr. TUTTLE names r. m. *Lady Franklin*	1 1 2 2 2

Time—2:39, 2:37, 2:37, 2:36, 2:37.

TO-DAY.

To-day the long-talked-of match between the celebrated mare *Highland Maid* and *Grey Eddy*, for $2,000—mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness—comes off, at 3 o'clock, on the Centreville Course.

From the reputation of the horses very fast time may be confidently expected. *Highland Maid* has the reputation of being as good a nag as ever held a bit, and she has made her mile in harness in 2:27. Her opponent has won every match in which he has been engaged, having twice vanquished *Tacony*, in capital time. A race for a purse of $100 will also take place.

Later from Santa Fe.

Special Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

INDEPENDENCE, Wednesday, Sept. 20.

The Santa Fe mail has just arrived—the rumor of AUBREY's death fully confirmed. He reached Santa Fè on the 18th of August, having traveled in advance of his train, and stopped at the house of Mr. MERCURE. Maj. WEIGHTMAN, who was near at the time, walked in to welcome him back; they met, shook hands, and engaged in conversation. AUBREY asked WEIGHTMAN to take a drink, which he declined; he then inquired of WEIGHTMAN what had become of his newspaper, the *Amigo del Pais?* WEIGHTMAN replied that it had died a natural death. AUBREY remarked that he was glad of it, as there were articles published in it, in relation to his former trip to California, which were lies. WEIGHTMAN said it was not so. AUBREY, with animation, and striking his fist on the counter, replied, "I say it is so." WEIGHTMAN then threw a glass of brandy and water in his face. AUBREY immediately drew from his left side a revolver, and in the act of raising or bringing it to a level, one barrel was prematurely discharged, and the ball passed through the ceiling. WEIGHTMAN drew a bowie knife and rushed upon him, and before AUBREY could again discharge his pistol, stabbed him in the abdomen. He died in ten minutes.

Surgeon DELEON, U. S. A., was called in, but could do nothing. WEIGHTMAN immediately surrendered himself to the Marshal, and was held to bail by an examining Court in the sum of two thousand dollars. Much censure is attached to each party by their respective friends. It is said no one regrets it more than WEIGHTMAN.

Other news not important. The troops arrived at Fort Union on the 22d August, having lost sixty horses and forty mules.

Head-quarters are to be at Santa Fé. Col. FAUNTLEROY will probably be stationed there, with one company of Dragoons and one of Infantry.

The Indians are quiet.

The officers and non-commissioned officers of the Second Dragoons are ordered to the States, and will leave for Fort Leavenworth about the middle of September. Col. COOKE in command. Maj. BACHUS and family, Mrs. Lieut. DAVIDSON and Mrs. Lieut. N. C. ADAMS will accompany them.

Judge DAVENPORT and Mr. MESSERVY were passengers with the mail.

No mention is made of AUBREY having performed the trip upon a wager. It is said he was successful in finding a good wagon route south of the line pursued by Lieut. WHIPPLE, having brought a wagon with him as far as the Colarado—after which there would be no trouble.

Death of Bishop Gartland.

From the Savannah Georgian, Sept. 22.

The Right Rev. FRANCIS XAVIER GARTLAND, Bishop of Savannah, died in this city yesterday, at 11½ o'clock, in the 46th year of his age. The deceased was born in Dublin, Ireland. When a few weeks old, his parents, with the other members of his family, immigrated to the United States, and settled in Pennsylvania. His earlier education was received in or near Philadelphia. Subsequently he entered the College of Mount St. Mary's, Baltimore, and after a probation of several years, was ordained for the ministry. He was called to the discharge of the duties of his sacred office soon afterwards, and continued those functions at Philadelphia, greatly to the edification of his charge, until the creation of the See of Savannah in 1850, of which he was made the first Bishop. His great zeal and fervent piety are too well known to the members of his own communion to require comment from us.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, THIS MORNING,
ARRIVAL OF THE Pacific
Later from Oregon and Washington Territory
UTAH NEWS.
Malagueno Sailor Lynch Colloquy.
NEWS FROM CHINA
Cholera Correspondence.
EAST INDIAN ITEMS.
Fires, Accidents, Crimes, Missing Steamers, Fatalities, Change, &c.

The steamship *Prometheus*, Capt. THOMAS, from Punta Arenas, with $65 passengers and $1,000,000 in specie on freight, arrived on Sunday. We are indebted to the Purser and the Express WELLS, FARGO & CO. for files of papers.

The *Prometheus* sailed on the 16th inst., and on the morning of the 18th passed, about [illegible] for coals, having experienced violent gales from the S. E. during the whole passage.

The *Prometheus* exchanged with the steamer *Pacific*, Capt. SHADDEN, which sailed on the 15th from Juan del Sur, on the 19th, and left Punta Arenas on the night of the 19th, with 250 passengers and $1,000,000 in specie on freight; encountered a severe N. E. gale from lat. 29° N. to Cape [illegible]. On Saturday, the 23d, at 5 P. M., in lat. 32° 30', long. 76° 15', fell in with the wreck of a [illegible] rigged vessel, painted white, apparently about 200 tons burthen, named *Royal Southwick*, of New-[illegible]—abandoned, water logged and dismasted some days, with all sails blown into ribbons—had an deck about 4 feet square timber.

On Thursday, the 21st, at 6 A. M., Cape Fear Light bearing W. by N., distant [illegible] miles, spoke and exchanged signals with the ship *Anchusa*, of Bath, standing S.

Arrived at Kingston on the 11th inst., the ship *Fanny Godfrey*, H. MOSHER master, from New-York, bound to Bonaire, having been towed out of the latter place while in charge of a pilot; put into Kingston for repairs, ship leaking so much as to demand both pumps to be kept going all the time.

Specie List.

Duncan, Sherman & Co.	$417,000	Wm. Edgar & Co.	$7,000
Adams & Co.	250,000	J. Thompson & Co.	7,000
Wells, Fargo & Co.	110,000	G. Selig & Brother	7,000
Metropolitan Bank	99,000	W. A. Plaisance	7,000
Drexel & Co. Ph'l'a	62,627	C. W. Thomas	4,000
Johnson & Lowden	20,000		
Total			$800,627

Politics.

The Whigs held their Primary Elections on the 17th inst.

The Democratic City Convention held a meeting on the evening of the 17th

with a watermelon [illegible] Lake, Alpena county. The Argus says: "For raw melons, pretty women, big squashes, [illegible] politicians, El Dorado County challenges the State for a competitor. In the latter commodity she can afford to give twenty-five on a string."

Winnowth Sweet Potato.—The editor of the *Union* has been presented with a sweet potato, measuring longitudinally exactly two feet three inches, and circumferentially seventeen inches, and weighing five pounds. It was grown on the Oakward Farm, thirteen miles below Sacramento.

Monster Melons.—The editor of the Jackson *Sentinel* has been presented with a melon weighing a little over 33 pounds—sufficient to satisfy the wants of a dozen. It was raised on the ranch of Mr. Solares of Ione Valley. The editor of the Nevada *Democrat* has received a melon weighing 35 pounds, grown on Curtis' ranch, near Sacramento. The Marysville *Herald* chronicles the largest specimen yet—a muskmelon weighing 35 pounds; its circumference, latitudinally, is exactly two feet, and longitudinally, two feet eight inches. Can any other part of California beat old Yuba in the melon line?

Vallejo in this vicinity are generally good—wheat especially. Major Bidwell has as fine a crop of wheat as I ever saw. From five acres he threshed 283 bushels. The best of his crop blew down. Had it stood, it would have averaged 75 bushels to the acre. I saw a squash sat Sunday, raised on Mr. Hannah's farm, which weighed 51 pounds.

Accidents and Crimes.

Under the date of Aug. 17, the Sonora *Bulletin* contains accounts of Indian outrages. Six whites men have been murdered by Indians in Russian River Township within a few months.

On the 16th inst., Daniel Ryan, formerly of Janesville, Wis., died very suddenly on his way from Campo Seco to Calaveras.

A Pole, name unknown, fell dead on the 20th inst., at the Forks of Calaveras.

On the 15th inst., a man named Stubbs, living on the South Fork of Bear River, was nearly killed by his brother, who has been insane for the last two months.

A man by the name of John Blairsdell was shot near Uniontown, Humboldt County, on the 2d inst. A man named John Estis has been arrested and also the wife of the deceased.

A man named John P. Cryder has been arrested in Sacramento, charged with altering a State Comptroller's warrant from $100 to $500.

A Mr. Walter Sherwood has been committing forgeries, in this city, to the amount of $17,000. Paper to that amount has been discovered.

An unsophisticated Dutchman, down from the mines, went into a drinking saloon, on the evening of the 26th inst., got drunk, and laid down to sleep, with one *hundred and thirty-five ounces* of gold dust and some $20 pieces. Of course he lost it.

A serious difficulty occurred on board the ship *Potomac*, lying in port, on the 23d inst. The mate got badly stabbed, and one man had his nose bitten off.

A Dr. N. Taplin has accused a Mr. D. C. Hall with strangling his child, a few moments after it was born. He has also accused the mother, Mrs. Mary Anne Hall, with being accessory to the murder. The case has been undergoing an examination before the Recorder, but has not yet been concluded.

Dreadful Accident.—On Sunday last, says the San Jose *Telegraph*, Samuel Wright Tyler, formerly from Wisconsin, accompanied by a number of acquaintance, went into the tunneling of the New Almaden Quicksilver Mine, for the purpose of exploring it. Each of the party was provided with a candle. After proceeding a short distance, Mr. Tyler and his party halted for a moment, and while he was urging upon them the necessity of great caution to avoid the deep pits which abound throughout the dark chambers in the mines, he gave one step back and fell into a pit twenty feet deep, from which he was taken insensible, and now lies in a precarious condition. No bones were broken.

Chinese Rows.—Troubles with this mongrel population, says the Grass Valley *Telegraph*, are observed to be greatly on the increase. A disturbance arose among themselves last week, in which pistols and knives were freely used. The quarrel commenced concerning some of their women, and in the melee, three were shot, and one badly cut. A difficulty between the Chinese and the tax collector of that district occurred on Friday last, resulting in one of them attacking the collector with a club, and striking him a stunning blow upon his forehead. The collector drew his pistol, which the Chinaman seizing, it was accidentally discharged, the ball passing through the leg of the Chinaman.

Assault upon an Editor.—At the request of the defendant's counsel, the case of Mr. Wohler, charged with an assault on Dr. Lohr, the editor of the *Democrat*, (German paper,) was continued on Monday.

Outrage.—The Sacramento *Union* states that a man who had hitherto maintained a respectable character in the community living on Cache Creek, was detected on Friday last in attempting to violate the person of an orphan girl, aged 11 years, who is bound to his service. It was with much difficulty that lynch law was prevented.

False Silver.—The *State Journal* says, false slugs, perfect imitations, with eight to fifteen dollars less than genuine, are being circulated—look out for them. A correspondent says: "I received one on Saturday from a merchant, which on being weighed, fell eight dollars short."

Hostilities.—Thursday afternoon a difficulty took place between a sailor named Smith and the mate of the *Potomac*, at present loading for Hong-Kong, in the course of which Smith stabbed the mate in the side so severely, that his intestines came out. Information of the occurrence was conveyed to the police office, and when the officer got on board he found Smith on top of another man, and in the act of biting off his nose. He was immediately arrested and brought to the Station-house. The mate, whose name we were unable to ascertain, lies very dangerously ill. Smith will be examined before the Recorder to-day.

Discharge of Mr. Atkins.—Mr. H. B. Atkins, arrested on the charge of killing his former partner, Mr. Way, some time since, and in whose case bail was refused by the Recorder, was discharged from custody on Saturday. The Grand Jury ignored the bill presented against him.

The United States Assayer.

We have seen a communication in the Sacramento *Daily Union*, reflecting upon the official conduct of one of the officers of the U. S. Branch Mint in this city. The answer to the charge is found in the abstract of the deposits of Gold Dust published below, and to which we direct the attention of our readers. By this schedule it will be seen that the average value per ounce of Gold Dust, paid to depositors after deducting Mint charges, amounts to a fraction over $18 42 per ounce. The high character and scientific ability of Col. Harasztey, the U. S. Assayer, is too well appreciated by our citizens to require a single word in his defence against attacks from any source whatever.

Abstract of the Gold Dust deposited for the month of July, 1854, at the U. S. Branch Mint of San Francisco:

Before Melting	Oz. 76,801 00
Gross Weight after Melting	74,356 16
Standard Weight	72,357 73
Value of Gold	$1,370,100 23
Standard Weight of Silver	Oz. 1,859 42
Value of the Silver	$2,163 48
Charge for parting	1,685 00
Charge on Coinage	2,281 56
Charge on Bars, delivered as such	4,540 28
Total Charges	8,506 80
Net Value of Deposits	$1,361,649 71
Premium on Silver, paid to Depositors	$85 31
Gold Coins Made	456,099 00
Gold in Bars	908,590.76
Total Amounts	$1,361,736 02
Received on Bars, Mint Dues	$1,940 90
Standard Weight Silver, contained in the Bars	Oz. 2,751 23
Value of the same	$3,291 00
There were made during the month, Assays	1,898
The Average Value per oz., after deducting the Mint Charges, is	$18 42 71

The Lowest Deposit is 939 Fine, the Highest, 970 Fine.
There were between 920 and 850 Fine, 50 Depositors.
There were between 850 and 900 Fine, 397 Deposits.
There were between 900 and 970 Fine, 133 Deposits.
There are, from each and every Deposit, two Assays made, and nine from the Coin.

[*San Francisco Herald.*

Miscellaneous.

More Chinese.—No less than 840 Chinamen, consigned to the five Chinese companies, have arrived at this port during the last twenty-four hours. There is no sickness among them, but some of the vessels in which they arrived are liable to the usual charge of carrying an excess of passengers.

Nearly all the merchants and expressmen of Crescent City have entered into an agreement to close their places of business on Sunday.

Gone Home.—One hundred and twenty Celestials went home yesterday in the *Staghound*.

Condition of the Immigrants and Stock Arriving.—The Editor of the *Mountain Messenger* has conversed with a number of the overland immigrants who have recently arrived at Gibsonville, and comes to the conclusion that there cannot be less than 300,000 head of cattle on the way to California. The stock that have arrived look remarkably well, and have got through in excellent time. The season on the plains was one of unusual health, and grass was abundant. The number of immigrants, it is estimated, will be about the same as last season.

The Fugitive Slave Case in Sonora.—The negro slave Manuel, the property of Mr. [illegible], who was arrested under the Fugitive Slave Law of the State, and who was tried before Justice Jones Lane, in Sonora, on Monday last, and a certificate of ownership awarded his master, Mr. Tucker, of Arkansas, has been taken before Judge Quirk, of the County Court, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and a hearing ordered.

The Know-Nothings in Tuolumne.—The *Union Democrat* of Saturday, says: "We hear it 'intimated' that there is a Society in this city (Sonora) called the Know-Nothings. *We* don't know anything about it." A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Jamestown, says: "The Know-Nothings are among us, and progressing slowly but surely. Ask them what you will, and the answer is: 'I don't know.' But the Do-Nothings are far more numerous, in consequence of the lack of water."

Clipper Ship Witchcraft.—The splendid clipper ship *Witchcraft*, Capt. B Freeman, arrived a few days since in the short space of 97 days from New-York, which is an excellent passage, considering the light weather experienced, not been compelled to double reef her topsails during the passage. This is the third voyage this noble ship has made, and she has invariably made excellent time; her first passage was made in 107 days; second in 101, and her last in 97 days, which shows well as regards her sailing qualities. Her average is full as good as any other clipper ship that has come to this port. She is nearly discharged, and will sail for the Eastern States soon *via* Chincha Islands.

A Veteran Immigrant.—The Marysville *Express* says: on Monday last, Mr John A. Thompson, a genuine representative of Pike, called on us to say that he had just arrived across the Plains from Atchison County, Mo.; that the company of which he was a member numbered one hundred and one souls at the starting—one of whom, Richard Beard, was drowned in attempting to cross Green River; the remaining hundred arrived here in excellent health. They left the Missouri River on the 25th of April, and brought with them one hundred head of cattle beside their teams, including horses and mules, all of which arrived in good condition. Mr. Thompson is accompanied by his mother, aged eighty-one years, who frequently traveled on foot from one to two miles at a time while in the mountains, and arrived in more robust health than when she started. They are on their way to join a son and brother, James T. Thompson, in Contra Costa.

U. S. Branch Mint.—The subjoined statement of the transactions at the Branch Mint in this city, during the last thirty days, we find in the *Evening News*:

Gold Deposited—For Coin	45,862 66	ounces.
For Bars	39,867 91	"
Total	95,730 57	"

Equal to $1,750,000.

To-day the aggregate of deposits has been increased to 100,000 ounces, which will make the total coinage for the month not less than $2,000,000—about $1,030,000 in double eagles, and the remainder in bars.

Finances of Sacramento. The Grand Jury of Sacramento state that the authorities of that city are borrowing money at 2½ to 3 ₰ cent. per month. The Jury regret the necessity of this, and hope that hereafter no such loans will be contracted without a direct vote of the people ordering them.

From all the papers in every portion of the State, we gather the fact that the mysterious association of Know-Nothings have spread themselves until a branch is formed in almost every mining town and village of any importance throughout the country. That they will have a great influence, if not an entire control, over the ensuing election in this State there can now be but little doubt.

The Telegraph Company, which proposes to connect Stockton with Sonora, was organized at the latter place on the 22d ult.

A negro named Stephen S. Hill was arrested on the 19th inst., in Sonora, under the Fugitive law of this State. He was brought to this State by his master in 1849. Hill is said to be worth about $4,000, and is a man of good and industrious habits.

There was a railroad meeting at Marysville on the 19th inst. Resolutions were adopted and Committees appointed. The proceedings are to be published.

An association of citizens of foreign birth has been organized at Sacramento, intended to counteract the influence of the Know-Nothings.

A lynching operation took place in Alameda County on the 23d inst. Two men were hung for cattle stealing, at the town of San Antonio. One was a Frenchman named Amedee Canu, the other a Belgian named Pierre Archambault.

The English sloop-of-war *Amphitrite*, and the French sloop-of-war *Artemise* arrived in San Francisco from Honolulu on the evening of Aug. 16.

The first number of the Spanish paper, *La Cronica*, was issued on the 16th August.

The work of fencing in the Public Plaza, San Francisco, has been commenced.

Mr. Neafie, the tragedian, arrived on the 17th inst., from the Atlantic States.

The first public County School celebration took place on the 22d, at the Russ Gardens, San Francisco. Nine hundred and thirty children were present.

The British clipper bark *Skimmer of the Seas*, which was reported to have been captured by a Russian frigate, off the Loo Choo Islands, had arrived.

Captain McKenzie, of the firm of McKenzie, Thompson & Co., died on the afternoon of the 23d inst.

Mr. Neafie made his first appearance before a California audience, at the Metropolitan, on the evening of the 23d inst.

Within two weeks, says the Columbia *Gazette*, five divisions of the Sons of Temperance have been established in Tuolumne County, numbering in all 227 members.

The Nevada *Journal* states that there are two brick yards in the immediate vicinity of Nevada, one of which is now putting up the fourth kiln.

Rich Report.—The Grand Jury's report of Placer County for the August term, submitted to the Court of Sessions on the 19th inst., containing the following report of a committee appointed to wait upon the Sheriff. It is rather spicy:

"We repaired to the County Sheriff's office, and after waiting for said officer some considerable time, he made his appearance. He being informed that we were a committee to examine his books, he stated at first that he had no books; afterwards he said we might examine such books as he kept. He used extremely violent language to the committee, couched in a very vulgar manner—charging the Grand Jury with rascality and villainy—using language too vile and vulgar to be repeated in full by this committee. As an example of his remarks, we present the following: He said that the Grand Jury or some of them, were damned scoundrels and villains, and that he did not care a God—n for any of the Grand Jury. We were shown his Jail Book or Board Book, also his committals, and believe them to be correct; all of which is respectfully submitted."

Marriages, Births and Deaths.

MARRIED.

In San Francisco, on the 14th inst., by Rev. Mr. Makin, Mr. George M. Parker, to Miss Martha A., eldest daughter of George W. Skerrett, of New-Orleans.

In Salem, O. T., Aug. 3, T. McF. Patton, to Miss Frances M. Cooke.

At Oakland, Umpqua County, O. T., Aug. 3, Mr. Jas. Odle, to Miss Catherine L. Crusen.

In Portland, Aug. 11, Mr. O. B. Twogood, to Miss Lucy Williams.

In Oregon City, Aug. 8, A. H. Steele, M. D., late of Oswego, N. Y., to Miss H. H. Blackler, late of Marblehead, Mass.

On Saturday, Aug. 19, in Trinity Church, by Rev. C. B. Wyatt, Horace J. Meody, of San Francisco, to Elizabeth W., daughter of George W. Gantz, of New-York.

On the 13th inst., at Cosgrove's Ranch, by E. T. Beatty, J. P., Mr. Wm. Vandenburg, to Miss Ann Cosgrove, all of Calaveras County.

Aug. 11, at Whistman's Ranch, Solomon Waterman, of San Jose, to Miss Emma, eldest daughter of the late Jacob Hope.

In Sacramento, on Tuesday, Aug. 15, by Rev. Mr. Quin, Mr. Thomas Morgan Smith O'Brien, to Miss Catherine Ford, all of Sacramento.

At the residence of B. H. Ward, on Thursday evening, the 17th inst., by Homer A. Curtiss, Esq., Mr. P. F. Terbush, to Mrs. Catherine Foutz.

In San Francisco, Aug., 21st., at the residence of Mr. D. Goldsmith, by Rev. Mr. Wellhoff, Mr. M. Goldman, of Stockton, to Miss Ceala Rosenfild, second daughter of Wolf Rosenfild, of New-York.

On the 20th inst., H. B. Dawson, of Weaverville, to Dolorez Zentene, of San Francisco.

At Oakland, Umpqua County, O. T., Aug. 2d, by D. C. Underwood, J. P., Mr. James Odle, to Miss Catherine L. Crusen, both of Douglass County, O. T.

In Vernon Township, Sutter County, Aug. 20th, by A. L. Gay, Esq., Mr. Samuel Tranoy, to Miss Sarah Barney, all of the above place.

At Spencer's Bute, July 18, Rev. R. Robe, to Miss Walker.

July 8, in the Seventeenth Ward, Great Salt Lake City, Mr. William Jackson, to Miss Ellen Wright, all of this city.

At Parowan, Deseret, May 19, Elder John A. West, to Miss Betsey Jane Fish. Two days after his marriage Elder W. started on his mission to the Sandwich Islands.

At same place, May 21, Reuben Vanstewart, to Miss Elizabeth Luck.

In Sacramento, Aug. 23, by Samuel Cross, Esq., Mr. Isaac Stops, to Miss Hannah Kosklund.

In San Francisco, on Thursday evening, the 24th inst., by Rev. W. Rollinson, Mr. Charles H. Vail, to Miss Alida A. Brittan, all of San Francisco.

In Sacramento, Aug. 22, Mr. P. McGowan, of Sacramento, to Miss Kate Julia Harrington, of St. Louis, Mo.

In Sacramento, Aug. 21, the Voldame of Mrs. Hannah Hopkins, the wife of Mr. J. [illegible] Brush, of Albany, Indian Frank, to Miss [illegible], daughter of Mr. [illegible] Tinsley, of a [illegible].

DIED.

In San Francisco, Aug. 17, of inflammation of the lungs, Mr Wm. H. De Esquire, in the 46th year of his age, formerly of New-York.

In Santa Cruz, of spinal disease, on Wednesday, the 9th of August, Edward Hallock, youngest son of the late Thomas J. Farnham, aged 9 years and 6 months. A sweet character and noble mind have been withdrawn in the death of this beautiful boy, from the love of those who have watched his long suffering, and sigh from the world, whose true wealth is such spirits as his.

At Pattee's Ranch, on the Stockton road, on the 10th inst., Mr. Horatio Blasdell. He leaves a wife and three children to mourn his loss.

At Poker Flat, Sierra county, on the 7th instant, Mr. William Poe, aged 53, formerly of Newburg, Cass co., Michigan.

In Buttersville Marion county, O. T., Mary Jane, daughter of S. M. and R. A. Black, aged 7 years 2 months.

On the 17th inst, at Upper Agua Frio, Mr. Jared H. Marr, formerly of Sumpter county, Ala.

Near Horsetown, on the 9th June, Joan Arthur.

On the 8th ult., at Deadwood Creek, Siskiyou County, Mr. Thomas Ritchie, formerly of Missouri.

In Yreka, on the 5th inst., Mr. Frank Simpson.

At Port Lloyds, Peel's Island,) June 9, of consumption, James M. Beebe, of New-London, Conn., aged 35 years, late of the ship *Bayard*, of Cold Spring. Further information of him can be obtained by applying to Capt. Dewing, of the ship *John N. Gossler*.

On Tuesday, Aug. 22, in the 62d year of his age, Mr. Matthew Nuran, formerly of Woodedown, County of Limerick Ireland.

In Prairie City, Aug. 20, Catherine Gertrude, only daughter of J. Foot and Ellen Turner, aged 4 years and 9 months.

In Sacramento, Aug. 19, Caroline Poissot, late of New-Orleans, aged about 35 years.

At his residence, on the south side of Washington-square, on the afternoon of the 23d inst., Edward McKenzie, Esq., of the firm of McKenzie, Thompson & Co.

On board the brig *Boston*, March 13, lat. 41° 53' N., lon. 154°, Captain John H Taylor, formerly of the whale ship *Maria Theresa*, of New-Bedford. He leaves a wife and family in Hudson, N. Y.

At Foster's Bar, August 12 Morris G. Stafford, aged 30 years, late of Rethay, Genesee County, N. Y., leaving a wife and child in California.

July 10, at Michigan City, Michigan, John Parks, a resident of Marysville since 1849.

In San Francisco, Aug. 25, Mr Matthew Anderson, late of Mobile, Ala., aged 43 years.

Semi-Monthly Review of the Markets.

San Francisco, Wednesday, Aug. 30.

Business during the past fortnight now closing, has remained without improvement upon the excessive dullness of its predecessor.

The week following the departure of the last steamer was characterized by a slight improvement in trade, occasioned by the presence in our market of a few buyers from the Sandwich Islands and Mexico; this, however, was but a momentary revival of our long dormant trade, as the demand was limited to a few parcels of staple goods, which, to a great extent, was supplied by jobbers.

Our general market has again relapsed into its former torpid state, where it is likely to remain until there is a better inquiry for goods, than has been noticeable for the past four months. From importers' hands few sales of magnitude have transpired, notwithstanding orders from consignees at the East, to realize and remit.

Dealers have ample stocks to meet any ordinary demand—this, together with the present unsatisfactory state of trade, with but little prospects of any immediate improvement, are sufficient causes to limit the local purchases, notwithstanding rates at which goods are offered would in any other market, be a strong inducement, and a profitable investment to purchasers.

Advices from all parts of the country are unfavorable to trade, although the mines are unprecedently successful in their operations. The production of nearly every article of provision throughout the mining districts, are nearly sufficient to supply the wants of consumers, thus diminishing to a great extent, the demand for this description of imported goods.

Bread—There has been a good inquiry for this staple, principally for export to the Sandwich Islands. The stock is moderate, and held by two or three parties.

Beans—No imports during the last fortnight. Sales limited.

Boots and Shoes—Imports for the past fortnight; 2,281 cases Boots and Shoes; 16 cases Shoes, with an oversupply and continued heavy receipts. Prices remain unaltered—the only sales of moment that have been effected have been through auction sales.

Candles—Imports during the past fortnight: 900 boxes American, 250 cases French. Sales comprise 1,500 boxes American Adamantine, at 24½c.; 800 half do. at 25c. ₰ lb.

Coal—Imports during the past fortnight: 712 tons American, 116 do, English. The demand for consumption has been fair this month, together with very light receipts, causing an advance in prices.

Coffee—No imports during the past fortnight. Transactions in this staple have been to a limited extent.

Corn Meal—Imports during the past fortnight comprise 185 bbls., 170 half do. Sales have been limited to a few parcels, at former rates.

Dry Goods—Imports for the past two weeks: 113 packages Domestics, 64 bales Drills, 7 packages and 6 cases Dry Goods. The only change we have to note is a slight advance in the price of Brown Sheetings; 200 bales 4-4 Brown at 10½c. ₰ yard; 50 do. 30 inch at 10½c.; 150 do. 4-4 do. at 10½c @10½c. ₰ yard.

Flour—Imports during the past fortnight: 1,119 sacks, 12,947 half sacks Chili, 1,000 sacks Oregon. Apart from a further advance of 25 cents ₰ bbl. on the price of Haxall and Gallego Flour, and 50 cents ₰ bbl. for Suffolk mills, there is no change whatever to note in this staple. The demand which has been mainly for consumption, has been moderate.

Grain—All descriptions of domestic have come in freely, prices, in consequence, have slightly receded, especially for Wheat.

Barley—14,000 bags California choice, at 1½c.; 1,000 do. at 1 1-16c. ₰ lb.

Malt Liquors—Imports for the fortnight: 70 casks English, 150 do. American. Transactions in English Ale and Porter have been to a fair extent, at a slight advance on former rates.

Provisions—The market for all descriptions has been greatly depressed, with a downward tendency to note in rates.

Hams—Imports during the past fortnight: 22 casks, 528 tierces. Sales of 200 tierces at 15½c.; 10 tierces Billings, at 16c.; 300 tierces in dry salt at 13½c.@14c.; 400 tierces in brine, 13½c.

Beef—Sales of 250 mess, at $12; 100 do. do. at $11: 200 do. extra mess, at $13½; 360 half do. do. at $9½@$10.

Pork—Imports during the past fortnight, 320 bbls., 1,520 half bbls. Sales of 400 bbls. Clear, at $15@16; 300 do mess, at $13½; 200 do. do. at $13; 104 do. prime at $12.

Butter—Imports during the past fortnight, 21 bbls., 251 bbls., 60 half do. American; 125 firkins French.

Preserves—200 cases Wendell & Espy's, at $5 50; 500 cases assorted Preserves sold at New-York cost. An invoice of Jams, Jellies, fresh Peaches, and Oysters, sold at ten ₰ cent advance on New-York cost. 150 boxes Gherkins at $4 25 ₰ dozen; 200 cases Turkey, Oysters, &c sold at New-York cost.

Dried Fruits—200 half bbls. American Dried Apples at 9½c.; 100 do. select at 9½c.; 100 cercons Chile Peaches at 11c. @ lb.

Soap—Imports during the past fortnight: 700 boxes American; 3,000 do. English. Sales comprise some 3,000 boxes Hill's Brown Soap at 9c.; 400 do Chemical Olive at 9c. ₰ lb.

Sugar—Imports during the past fortnight: 650 bbls. American, 7,383 bags China. Sales of 250 half bbls. Crushed and Powdered American at 12½c.; 300 bbls. do at 12½c.; 1,200 mats No. 1 China at 8½c.; 80,000 lbs. do. at 8½c.; 100,000 do. at 8½c.; 200 do. Manila at 7½c.

Tea—Imports for the past fortnight: 769 boxes, 787 pkgs., 60 half boxes, 99,000 lbs. Sales of 120 boxes Oolong, ½ lb. papers, at 35c.; 100 cases Imperial, 1 lb. cans, at 47½c.; 100 do. do. at 45c.; 100 do. Gunpowder at 45c. ₰ lb.

Naval Stores—50 bbls. Pitch at $6; 100 bbls. Resin at $5 ₰ bbl.; 400 do. Tar, Pitch and Resin, at private terms.

LOWER CALIFORNIA.

Melendrez Again in Power!

From the San Francisco Herald.

San Diego, Thursday, Aug. 17, 1854.

Editor of the Herald—From the late Adjutant of General Melendrez, who passed through here yesterday, I derived the following particulars of the attempted Revolution in Lower California:

Senior Chavis, a resident of Santa Tomas, and late a subaltern officer of the Mexican Army, accompanied by ten or a dozen men, attempted to surprise Melendrez at his lodgings. Melendrez (according to his Adjutant) unarmed, and with a single revolver, beat back his assailants, and escaped to the Guadalupe ranche, where he rallied the famous army that escorted Col. Walker to the lines, and marched upon Santa Tomas, surprising Chavis, and capturing his entire force—among whom Melendrez found a few soldiers, deserters from the Mexican Army. These he caused to be tied up and one hundred lashes were duly administered to each. Chavis is in double irons at Santa Tomas, and Melendrez has gone to La Paz to forward a report of his brilliant victory to the Emperor that is to be.

Three men lost their lives during the Revolution, and Lower California once more recognizes Melendrez as the Supreme Governor!

Our harvest is over—crops good, but no buyers in the market.

FROM KAMTCHATKA.

A Russian Fleet at Petropaulski—Preparations to Resist an Attack—Character of the Port and its Fortifications.

By the arrival of the American brig *Boston*, Capt. Hedges, we have advices from Petropaulski, a Russian port on the peninsula of Kamtchatka, up to July 16. At the time the *Boston* left, there were in port a double-banked Russian frigate of 44 guns—the corvette *Olleutza* of 22 guns, from the Baltic with a Baltic crew—a Guarda Costa and the Russian-American Co's ship *Kamtchatka*, armed with eight guns and with a crew of twenty men. News of the war in Europe had been brought to Petropaulski by the American bark *Bhering*, and the Russians were making great preparations to resist an anticipated attack by the Allied fleet. The port is defended by several fortifications, and new ones are being erected, consisting of one or two masked batteries, with three or four mortars.

The Governor has under his command a full regiment of soldiers, thoroughly equipped, and is confident that he can stand a pretty long siege.

Petropaulski contains between 3,000 and 4,000 inhabitants, including a few Americans and Englishmen, and one American store. Everybody is obliged to [illegible] a musket, and to [illegible] to the Governor's call at [illegible] notice.

UTAH.

The dates are to July 20.

The wheat fields of Utah are very extensive this year, and promise a most abundant harvest.

The Deseret *News* is printed on a coarse paper manufactured in Great Salt Lake City.

Aid For the New Converts.—Brigham Young has called upon the heads of families to send out teams and supplies for the brethren on the road, and to receive them and give them employment and food until the harvest of 1855.

New Ferry Boat for Salt Lake.—On the 30th of June, says the *Deseret News*, Gov. Young and a small party witnessed the launching of his ferry boat, just below the city bridge, and from the left bank of the Jordan. As she slid from the ways and rested gracefully upon the water, the Governor christened her *The Timely Gull*. She is forty-six feet long, will have a stern wheel propelled by horse power, and is designed to be used mainly for the transportation of stock to and from Great Salt Lake City and Antelope Island.

A bridge has been built over Jordan, and the Saints no longer believe that

"It's a hard road to travel over Jordan."

The *News* states that goods to the value of one million dollars are on the road from Missouri to Deseret.

John Smith to be Patriarch.—At a meeting of the Saints on the 28th of June, missionaries were appointed to many distant lands, and John Smith, the eldest son of Hyrum Smith, was voted to be ordained the Patriarch over the whole Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints.

OREGON.

The dates are to Aug. 19th.

Gold has been discovered by the Indians about thirty miles below the Dalles of the Columbia.

New Potatoes in the vicinity of the Dalles are selling for $2 a bushel.

Mount Hood a Volcano.—A party just returned from Mount Hood (Judge Olney among the number) report it a volcano, although it has not been in an active state probably for a long period. Smoke, however, is issuing at the present time.

An extensive quarry of granite, the first discovered in Oregon, has been opened about five miles from Portland.

Harvest—The Weather.—The *Times* of the 19th says: The harvest is nearly over. Crops are abundant throughout the Territory. The weather has been favorable for harvesting—no rains for a long time. The weather has been extremely warm the past week, the thermometer ranging from 90 to 95 degrees.

Immigrants are arriving in Oregon by the new road leading to the head of the Willamette valley; report good grass and water—all in good condition.

The lighthouse at Cape Disappointment, at the mouth of the Columbia River, has just been completed. Hereafter, sailors will have some beacon to apprise them of the entrance to the Columbia. The lighthouse was provided for by Congress some four years ago, and last Fall the vessel having on board the material for it was wrecked in crossing the bar, and hence the delay for six months.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

The dates are to Aug. 12. Flattering accounts are given of the growth of the young city of Olympia.

CHINA.

We have given by a previous arrival an outline of the news from China, brought from Canton to July 1, and 49 days from Hong Kong. But the details have never been published here.

Piracies and Measures taken Against the Pirates.—The *China Mail* gives the particulars of a number of captures made by Chinese pirates around the Island of Hong Kong. Rumors of immense pirate fleets occasionally reach the ears of foreigners. On the 10th of June, Commander Ringgold dispatched the United States brig *Porpoise* on a cruise among the islands outside Hong Kong, but she returned two days afterwards, without having fallen in with any of the pirate junks. H. M. S. *Spartan*, however, which started on the 17th of June, in pursuit of a fleet which had committed great depredations on the market boats, proved more successful. The *Spartan* was piloted by one of the crew of a vessel just pillaged by the pirates to a spot about 35 miles from Hong Kong, where she found and captured a junk with a crew of 50 men. A number of smuggling boats have recently been captured in the Canton River.

The Hong Kong Volunteers.—The English residents of Hong Kong are organizing a company of volunteers to provide against any disturbance among the natives, growing out of the war with Russia. They drill regularly and are said to be an efficient body of men.

Breaking Jail.—Four European prisoners escaped from the Hong Kong Jail, June 21st, but two of them were recaptured.

The *China Mail* says Hong Kong is at present remarkably free from crime. The better class of Chinese were somewhat alarmed at first by the preparations going on for the defence of Hong Kong, but their fears subsided on ascertaining the cause of these warlike movements.

Reinforcement for the Allied Fleet in China.—The French frigate *La Joanne d'Arc*, Captain Jaures, bearing the flag of Admiral Laguerra, reached Singapore on the 12th of June, and was expected about the last of the month at Hong Kong. The allied fleet on the China station were distributed June 27, as follows: At Hong Kong, the *Spartan*, 26 guns; *Hercules*, 10 guns; and hospital ship *Minden*. At Canton, sloop *Comus*, 14 guns. At Amoy, brig *Bittern*, 12 guns. At Shanghai, flag-ship *Winchester*, 50 guns; war steamers *Encounter*, 14 guns; *Rattler*, 11 guns; *Barraconter*, 6 guns, *Styx*, 6 guns; sloop *Grecian*, 12 guns; and French steamer *Colbert*, 6 guns; and frigate *Constantine*, 35 guns—all under the command of Rear Admiral Sir James Sterling.

Execution at Hong Kong.—Chun-chuntai, a Chinaman, was convicted and executed at Hong Kong for the murder of Mr. George Perkins, an American gentleman, on his way to Macoa in a boat.

Wreck of Five Hundred Passengers.—The bark *Topaze*, Capt. Swinton, having on board upwards of 500 souls, was wrecked on the Pratas Shoal within a day's sail of Hong Kong. Some of the passengers had been landed, but many still remained on the wreck. Although the facts had been known for several days in Hong Kong, no steps were taken either by Government or citizens to rescue the unfortunates from their perilous position. A subscription was attempted, but no money could be raised.

The *China Mail* of June 22, says: The disturbance in Pwan-yu, bordering on Whampho river, after considerable bloodshed has been referred to the Literati and Elders of the district for adjustment. The outbreak originated in a dispute about a water-course for supplying the paddy-fields.

But a more serious affair has occurred at Shih-lung, a large market town to the eastward of Whampoa, and which has been plundered by a band of several thousand malcontents under three leaders—Ho, of Shun-teh district, and Yuen and Chan of Tung-kwan. They defeated the troops sent against them, killed the highest military officer in the station, wounded the district magistrate, burnt many houses, and pillaged the bankers and pawnbrokers' shops. Growing bolder from success, they proceeded to invest the district city of Tung-kwan, near the the Bogue, to the relief of which 1,300 soldiers were dispatched from Canton on the 14th of June. It is also said that with increasing numbers they now threaten to storm the Bogue forts and afterwards march upon Canton. But that of course must be mere bravado.

The Hong Kong *Register*, of June 27, five days later, says that the foreign community at Canton were greatly apprehensive of an attack upon the city by the insurgents mentioned above. Several vessels of war were lying abreast of the foreign factories, and would be able to protect the lives of the foreign factories, and would be able to protect the lives of the foreign community in the event of an attack, but the factories themselves, and vast amounts of property therein contained, would be placed in imminent jeopardy.

The *Register* contains the following glowing account of the condition of Canton from a correspondent who is said to possess many opportunities of forming a correct opinion.

"Canton, June 24, 1854.

It is a fact that a very large body of malcontents and rebels are now in possession of Tung-koon city, and that their numbers are added to daily. It is said, by those who have come from the spot, to number over 20,000 persons, who are well supplied with money, ammunition and guns. The leader is Ho-tuk, and the second has the surname of Yune or Une. They all belonged to the Triad Society, and there is no proof at present that they have any connection whatever with Hung-sew-ts'euen and the Nanking insurgents. I have been informed by some, that there are men among them from Nanking—others deny it. They have for a badge a red sash and a red band on their heads, and are thence called, as the rebels used to be in Kwang-si, Hung-t'ow-tsak, or Red headed rebels. Their flags have the words, "Sun-teen-hang-toe," Believing Heaven, Practising Truth (or Doctrine.) The Chief has put out a proclamation, threatening seizure and death to the corrupt Mandarins, but promising protection and justice to the common people. This morning a Triad Society man (well known to me for some years past as a scheming dangerous person, and whom I have always kept at a distance from me, but still often coming to me) came pur-

EAST INDIES.

The dates from California, *viâ* San Francisco, are to June 1:

Completion of the Great Indian Telegraph Line.—The telegraph wires have been extended entirely across the Peninsular of Hindoostan, from Calcutta, at the head of the Bay of Bengal, to Bombay on the Arabian Sea, a distance of 1200 miles. On the 18th of May the first telegraph dispatch was transmitted across the lines by Lord Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay, to the Governor General at Calcutta. A reply was immediately sent back congratulating all India on the achievement. By this line, Calcutta is brought nearly a week nearer to England. In fact, the Calcutta *Morning Chronicle* of May 27th, contains, by way of the Bombay telegraph, news from England to April 26, only one month old.

The First Indian Legislature.—Heretofore all the laws for the government of the one hundred millions of British subjects in India, have been prescribed by the Board of Directors of the East India Company in London—the Governor-General in Calcutta, or, latterly, by the British Parliament. This grievance has been partially remedied by an Act of Parliament, organizing what they facetiously call an Indian Legislature, composed of the Governor-General, the Governors of the various presidencies, and high judicial functionaries—all appointed by the Crown, with authority to make laws and regulations for the government of India. Although each of the subordinate Governments will be duly represented in the Legislative Council, no popular element will enter into its composition. It has, therefore, been proposed in some measure to remedy this defect, by allowing on occasions accredited agents of particular sections of the community to appear before the Council to make known the wants, wishes or objections of those whom they represent. Whether or not this point will be conceded remains to be seen. The first session of this Legislature took place on the 20th of May. The public are not permitted to be present, and can only know so much of their proceedings as they may choose to publish in the official gazette.

Death of an Indian Merchant Prince.—The Calcutta *Morning Star* chronicles the death of Baboo Muttylol Seal, an Indian merchant who had accumulated a colossal fortune. He owned an immense number of houses in Calcutta, besides vast landed possessions in the interior. From the accounts given of him, he must have been an extraordinary man. He was a most liberal and public spirited man.

A Panic at Bombay.—The native traders in the town, says the Bombay *Telegraph*, are in a terrible fright at the preparations making to resist an attack of the Russian fleet, on the ramparts of the Castle, in the way of big guns, artillerymen, and ordnance stores of all sorts. The panic—for it can be called by no other name—has caused many of these persons to withdraw large sums from the different banks, and this has consequently increased the scarcity of money, and greatly raised the rates of discount. Before this fear entered into the minds of the natives, the price of all sorts of grain was already very high in Bombay; but now, owing to the fear that the up-country dealers will no longer send any supplies into a town which is likely to be invaded by an enemy, the prices have risen about 20 per cent. At the present time all sorts of grain are somewhere above 70 per cent. higher in price than they were this time last year. The consequences of this are, that the poorer natives have for some time been greatly stinted in their usual allowance of food; and this, united

gunnel all awash, but still have no communication with outside barbarians unless they admit his pretensions, and by prostrating themselves before him, acknowledge his superiority. Of course our Minister could not listen to these humiliating conditions, and upon such abject terms very properly declined an audience.

The *Susquehanna* will soon sail for Philadelphia.

The port of China is in the greatest disorder, suffering all the horrors of war. There is no telling when the present condition of things will end. The rebels still occupy the city, and are besieged by the imperialists. Nearly every day fights occur outside of the walls. During these engagements it is difficult to prevent the contending parties from encroaching upon the grounds of the foreign residents. All the ships of war in the harbor, as well as ourselves, have sent detachments of men to preserve the neutrality of the place; notwithstanding this, they frequently cross the lines, and expose themselves to the shot of our men. Just before our arrival, a brisk little skirmish took place between the *Plymouth's* crew and the imperialists. About sixty of the former, supported by one hundred from the English vessels, succeeded in beating off 2,000 Chinamen, suffering but trifling loss in killed and wounded.

JAMAICA.

Copper Mines—The Greytown Affair—Jamaican Politics—General News.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, Saturday, Aug. 26, 1854.

Independently of the often-expressed opinion I have from time to time advanced relative to the copper mines in Jamaica, supported as it has been by practically educated men, of established reputation and scientific knowledge, it is with pride and pleasure I can, with equally substantial grounds, reiterate that Jamaica is, beyond cavil, a copper country, required only to be worked monetarily and perseveringly. A report lies now before me in which the success of the "Wheal Jamaica Copper Company," at the "Charing Cross" mine, confirms that opinion; and it becomes now no longer a speculation. The proofs are self-evident; it is distinctly and faithfully declared that "the levels have been driven into the heart of the mountain, and produce increases in proportion as the work extends. What now becomes of Captain JOHN HITCHINS' celebrated report of this very mine? What now becomes of his once supposed veracity? If he ever possessed this virtue, then it comes to this, that his report must be received as arising either from consummate ignorance, or, what is worse, that he concocted a faithless report to serve some interested party in London, whose object was to frustrate the development of this mine, as well as certain other mines, upon similar grounds. Fortunately this local company has survived the machinations of these evil disposed individuals; and, with a firmness of purpose characteristic of the gentlemen composing this company, of which JOHN NETHERSOLE stands at the head, have, with their own means, prosecuted the work, and are now encouraged to persevere, from the faithful and favorable report of Mr. G. B. NETHERSOLE, the mine-agent, who concludes his very interesting paper thus: "As soon as the winzes now in progress are completed, which he hoped would be in six weeks, he would begin to slope the backs for ore; and that, from the appearances presented in the course of the works, he had no doubt of soon being able to raise good quantities of ore for the market."

When British capitalists were applied to to become shareholders, their answer was, "We must first see the ore," the only condition upon which they would be willing to afford their aid. The company bore all the risk themselves, and they will enjoy the profits alone, without the assistance of gentlemen who live at home at ease to reap all the advantages without taking any chance of failure; very generous, indeed.

Under the auspices of an American Company, Doctor BARRETT will succeed gloriously. His mines are being pushed with energy; and I say it boldly and pleasurably, that I am right glad the British capitalists have no concern whatever in this enterprise.

The late Greytown incendiarism, committed at the instance of Commander HOLLINS, seems to agitate the citizens of America, whom it would appear have by this wanton infliction suffered great loss of property. A few merchants in Kingston have also become serious losers from the effects of the conflagration. I still retain my original opinion, that neither the President nor the Congress of the United States had any concern whatever in the instructions given to the officer of the *Cyane* by Mr. MARCY, the Secretary of State, or Mr. DOBBIN of the Naval Department. The latter's official letter appears to me to be pretty suggestive of what resulted to the town. He says "that the people should be *taught* that the United States will not tolerate these outrages—alluding to some real or imaginary offences—and that they have the *power* and determination to check them. It is to be hoped that you can effect the purpose of your visit, *without a resort to violence, and destruction of property and loss of life.*" I think it is quite clear that Commander HOLLINS exercised this bold discretionary power on his own responsibility, when the people of Greytown disregarded his proclamation. No doubt rests upon my mind that nothing can extricate the American Government from making ample reparation for damage sustained by all parties who have suffered loss through the wrong-headedness of its naval officer. I must, however, consider that the ministerial functionaries, who in their wisdom penned those instructions, are not *quite* exempt from complicity in the outrages that have been committed on the unfortunate inhabitants of Greytown; because these instructions may by possibility bear an inference like this: "Although it is to be *hoped* you can effect the purpose of your visit without destruction of property, nevertheless if you cannot succeed in this *hope*, then resort to violence." This may be tacitly implied. The triunal promoters of this sanguinary achievement, MARCY, DOBBIN and HOLLINS, appear to be in a very awkward dilemma; and the only atonement most desirable would be their immediate dismissal from office.

On the 18th ult., the Jamaica Loan bill passed the House of Commons through all its stages, and no doubt is entertained that it will become law. In all probability the money will be forthcoming by the next intelligence from London. Notwithstanding this fact, the Banks still refuse to receive the Treasury notes, and the retailers continue to extort from the necessities of the poor 1s. on the pound. This is a public grievance, a wrong which the merchants, who call themselves honorable, must blush at. It is well understood practically the extent to which private interest will overcome personal honor and integrity; 5 per cent. to them is a consideration of too great an object in addition to their annual profits, however injurious it may be to the poorer class.

There appears to be a general movement in England and America in the discovery of materials fit for the manufacture of paper. Agents have been appointed in Jamaica by parties in England to purchase in any quantity the Plantain, Penguin, Caratoe, and the Jerusalem dagger fibres. Now, I would again urge upon the American community the advantages to be derived by the formation of a Company on the spot, to try the experiment, not alone for the purpose of manufacturing paper of every description, but cordage and other produce for domestic use. There are thousands of acres of uncultivated lands that might be purchased at a very low figure. The Island abounds with these fibrous plants—water surrounds almost every property on the Island.

I would, therefore, earnestly recommend my enterprising friends in America to take the bull by the horns at once, else other capitalists, seeing the probable benefits likely to accrue by this grand speculation, form one or more companies, take the monopoly to themselves, and frustrate the object which I should wish to see carried out through that channel which may ultimately tend to be of greater advantage to Jamaica.

Cholera is languishingly receding throughout the parishes where it has been so lamentably destructive for the last six months. Occasionally we learn of one or two isolated cases occurring in the interior of the Island, yielding to treatment. The germ still existing, one cannot safely say that we are totally free from contagion and its effects. I designate the disease as such from practical experience; *non constat* the opposite opinions of many grave and learned of the faculty; but agreeably to the old adage, "Dutchin will differ."

Charity sermons are still followed up by almost every congregation in the Island in aid of the suffering Jews at Jerusalem. The collections received since my last communication have been, considering the depressed state of Jamaica, most liberal. The aggregate amount at present on hand is upon the borders of *four thousand dollars*, which will be forwarded to Sir MOSES MONTEFIORE by the packet now in port.

We have had a few refreshing showers in the mountain districts. The towns are suffering, however, for the want of rain; we are literally parched up. The thermometer varies from 90° to 92° in the shade; certainly not so oppressive as the inhabitants of New-York have experienced in the months of July and August.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Tuesday, Sept. 12, 1854.

The Governor has most earnestly solicited Hon. EDWARD JORDON to surrender his seat in the Council for the purpose of obtaining his services in the House of Assembly. This is rather *infra dig.*, but it has so turned out that the honorable gentlemen has consented to the humiliating position of being put in nomination as a candidate for the suffrages of the Kingston electors, and has accordingly addressed his constituents in the following terms: "His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to signify his wish that I should become a member of the Executive Committee, and that the sphere of my duties should be the House of Assembly." Then follows his solicitation for the support of his friends. It is not unlikely Mr. JORDON will be returned for the city as one of the representatives of it. The policy by which Sir HENRY BARKLY has been influenced in indeavoring to avail himself of Mr. JORDON'S services in the House of Assembly, where they would be so infinitely more valuable in a public sense than they could be in the Council, is pretty clearly understood; but in order to assume a responsible position in the lower House, which is to be dependent on popular confidence, Mr. JORDON has, in my opinion, lowered his dignity in adopting the course he has. Besides, there is many "a slip between the cup and the lip." Mr. JORDON may, by possibility, not be the successful candidate. In that case the Governor must make room for him in the Council, or perhaps some kind friend for another parish will give way for Mr. JORDON'S return.

A vessel from Philadelphia arrived yesterday with flour. This article has been in great demand. All that was in the market before this arrived was very bad. The cargo realized $12½.

The arrival to-day of a steamer has created a pleasing sensation among the mercantile community. It was currently reported that the steamers would cease to visit Jamaica for the future. Parties in New-York had written to their friends in Jamaica that the intercourse would no longer be continued. There was a policy in this communication well understood in the mercantile circles of New-York.

The Glen Haven Fire.

GLEN HAVEN, N. Y., Thursday, Sept. 21, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I see by your issue of this date, that you have copied into the TIMES a letter from a correspondent of the *Democracy*, printed at Buffalo, relative to the late fire in the Water Cure at this place.

I ask, as an act of justice to my business interests, as well as a favor to me personally, the privilege of saying, that in all respects except in the single fact that we have had a fire, is the statement of the writer incorrect.

In the first place, the extent of the injury in the way of disenabling us to accommodate guests, is a loss of one building large enough to lodge thirty persons; whereas our Cure had ample room for one hundred and thirty.

2. We had at the time of the fire eighty-five patients, not one of whom—not even excepting the correspondent herself—has left us, on account of the fire.

3. All our guests are as satisfactorily situated as before, having had only to change rooms, and none of them were personally injured, or lost anything of value, except a gentleman from North-Hampton, Mass., whose loss was somewhat.

4. Glen Haven is just as acceptable as a residence for the sick as before the burning, save in the extent of its accommodations, and none intending to visit it this Fall or Winter need stay away. They will find us fully equal to our best reputation as a Water Cure. Already are all our arrangements settled, our guests quiet, and the same system and precision mark our daily doings as ever.

Respectfully, J. C. JACKSON.

The Crops—Agriculture.

Apples are promising throughout the West.

The editor of the Amherst (N. H.) *Express* says: "Apples are very plenty. We should judge from observation that there will be much cider made the present season, notwithstanding the Maine Law. The intention, we doubt not, is to drink it while sweet."

The Albany *Argus* says: "Apples, and most other kinds of fruit, are coming forward in fair condition."

The Rochester *Democrat* says: "Butter and cheese will yet be made in large quantities, and these necessaries of life may be kept at a lower figure than they promised to touch."

The Genesee Valley *Free Press*, (Wellsville, N. Y.,) of Sept. 13, says: "Apples are very abundant, and large quantities are being dried."

The fields in the central and western portion of the State again wear a fresh and green appearance. The pastures are looking well, and there is little danger of the farmers making much of a drain upon their Winter stock for Fall feed. Exchanges from all sections speak encouragingly of the prospects of the late crops. Most kinds of fruit are coming forward in fair condition.

County Fairs are now being held in various sections of the State. The Rensselaer Fair has just closed. The Onondaga County Fair commenced on Wednesday. The Albany County Agricultural Society will hold its annual Fair on the 27th inst.

The Albany, Ill. *Herald* says, hundreds of cattle have died on the prairies, this Summer for want of water. The southern portion of the State has suffered greatly from the drouth.

Accounts from all parts of the State confirm us in the opinion, that the cry of scarcity and inferior quality, as regards potatoes, is without foundation. The Worcester *Spy* says that the crops in that vicinity will probably be better than last year; one farmer in Petersham, whose potatoes are still growing, in order to test his crop, dug four hills, from which he got a peck of very nice potatoes; and another got a half bushel from the same number of hills.—*Boston Herald.*

The biggest apple of the season measures 14½ inches in circumference, and weighs 20 ounces. It was raised by Mr. PIERCE, of Putney, Vt.

[*Springfield Republican.*

A GREAT YIELD OF CORN.—We are informed by our Rawley correspondent that in the field of Deacon SAMUEL P. JEWETT, of that town, *eleven ears* of corn, containing 1,478 kernels, or nearly a quart, were raised from a single kernel this season.—*Boston Transcript, Sept.* 22.

GOOD YIELD.—From fifty bushels of red wheat sown upon twenty-nine acres, WM. DEAN, near Kernstown, in Frederick County, has garnered seven hundred bushels. This is certainly a very fine yield.—*South Side (Va.) Democrat, Sept.* 21.

The Threatened Duel.

From the Sunday Mercury, of Philadelphia.

For the last day or two, rumors have been rife in our city, of a contemplated hostile meeting between Hon. JAMES COOPER and MORTON MCMICHAEL, Esq., of the *North American*. We were at first inclined to attribute these to mere idle gossip, but they finally came to us in such an unquestionable shape that he could have no further doubt upon the subject, and forthwith set about to gather the facts. The following history of the affair we believe to be entirely reliable. In the *North American* of Monday last, there was a leading article on the subject of the defalcation of ROBERT G. SIMPSON, late County Treasurer, in which his conduct was severely commented upon, and the District Attorney commended for taking measures to bring him to justice. The article closed with the following paragraph:

"There is something inexpressibly painful to us in these developments, and the necessity of speaking of them. With such plunder in high places, robbery and impunity at the Mint, felonious embezzlement at the Treasury, and false pretences and *malversation, as in the city subscription to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company*, we shall bow our heads with shame unless the sharp and secure process of the penal law can be thoroughly and successfully applied. We certainly need the actual century. Thanks are due to the District Attorney for what he has begun in one case, and we trust he may persevere, if may be, to the bitter end in all."

The italics above are our own, and we have thus distinguished that portion of the paragraph, because it was considered personal to Hon. JAMES COOPER, and the to whom followed. It had its counterpart, of the eyes of that gentleman, who addressed a note to Mr. MCMICHAEL, desiring to know if it was intended for him. Mr. MCMICHAEL replied, denying the right of Mr. COOPER to question him, but said that he was legally, morally and *personally* responsible for that, as for everything else that appeared in the paper. Mr. COOPER, upon this sent for Hon. W. CUTT JOHNSON, of Maryland, to act as his friend, who came on, and waited upon Mr. MCMICHAEL in relation to the matter. Mr. MCMICHAEL requested two days for consideration, which were of course granted. In the meantime, Mr. COOPER proceeded to prepare himself for the meeting, supposing that inasmuch as Mr. MCMICHAEL held himself *personally* responsible, he would of course be ready to render him the satisfaction which the code of honor prescribes in such cases. At the termination of the allotted time, Mr. MCMICHAEL declined to meet Mr. COOPER, and here the affair ended. It is presumed that Mr. COOPER, if he is again assailed, covertly or otherwise, in the columns of the *North American*, will publish the correspondence.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Marine Disaster—The Crew of the Wrecked Brig Poultney.

The Portuguese schooner *Jupiter*, Capt. MAGER, St. Ubes, 51 days, makes the following report:

13th inst., in lat. 38° 39', long. 58° 15', fell in with a small boat, containing Capt. MONAT and crew of the brig *Poultney*, of Baltimore, from Liverpool for Baltimore; took them on board and brought them to this port. The following is an extract from the log of the brig: 10th inst., in lat. 39° 01', long. 58°, experienced a severe gale from southeast to northeast, which hove the vessel on her beam ends; cut away her spars to right her, and found 8 feet of water in the hold; finding the pumps choked and the vessel fast settling down by the head, got out a boat 15 feet long, into which the Captain, crew and the mate's wife and two children went with four gallons of water and fifteen pounds of bread; a very heavy sea on at the time; hove the boat to, head to the sea, by means of a small spar, and after being only 24 hours in the boat fell in with the Portuguese schooner *Jupiter*, Capt. MAGER, from St. Ubes for New-York, which took us on board and treated us with the greatest kindness. Capt MONAT and crew saved nothing but what they stood in. As a consequence of the great increase in the number of persons on board the *Jupiter*, they have been five days on very short allowance. When the *Jupiter* fell in with the boat, her gunwale was only about four inches above water, the boat being only 15 feet long and having 13 souls in her."

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 32, 51, 88, 52, 54 to 59.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 73, 78, 79, 83, 84, 32, 44, 170, 88, 89, 45, 91 to 94.

COMMON PLEAS.—Argument Calendar.

Scenes in the Special Sessions

Before Judge Beebe.

A BUSY DAY.

To judge from the scene presented yesterday morning in the Court of Special Sessions, it might fairly be supposed that half the residents of New-York had for the three months past been engaged in personal encounters, and had come up for a general settlement. The day had been fixed upon for hearing the adjourned Bail Cases, and the Calendar contained the names of no less than 170 defendants charged with Assault and Battery. The Court was densely crowded; hundreds were in attendance, who could not obtain admission. The following may be taken as a specimen of most of these trials, originating as the generally do, in

NEIGHBOR'S QUARRELS.

Margaret Pollington, a colossal specimen of the fair sex, complained of Ellen Gregory having "cruelly and brutally beaten her about the face, &c."

The complainant and defendant both lived in the same house, No. 61 James-street, and on the day named in the complaint as the former stated—she was sitting on the stoop, and, continued she, "I'm the only woman in the house that wears a black cap—when up kim Mrs. Gregory; there ye are, says she, with your rathes (wreaths) and flowers." "My rathes and flowers are paid for, ma'am," says I. "Do you mane to say my dress is stolen?" said she.

Counsellor Voorhis—Didn't you charge her with having stolen it?

Complainant—Why, this, how could I charge her when I didn't see her doing it? (Laughter.)

Counsel—Didn't you strike her?

Complainant—How could I do that with the child in my arms? No, I did not, but she up and called me out o' my name—and says I, if I'm that, says I, you're an ould contrabrand—and with that she struck me a blow in my face.

Judge Beebe—Then you didn't strike her? A.—No, Sir.

Margaret Constantine, a witness for the complainant, proved the assault, and that she saw the defendant have her by the hair of her head, and beating her severely.

John Lynch corroborated the former witnesses, but said the complainant appeared to be in liquor.

The Court adjudged the defendant guilty, and sentenced her to pay a fine of $10, which being done by her husband, the neighbors all left the Court.

VIOLENT ASSAULT IN BROADWAY ON COUNSELLOR COLE.

Thomas Cudbirth appeared to answer the complaint of Counsellor Jacob Cole, who states by his affidavit in substance that there have been some differences between them, and that on the 28th of July in Broadway, close to his (Cole's) own office, on his refusing to discontinue some legal proceedings, the defendant struck him across the face with a heavy stick, by which his powers of mastication had been so much impaired that he had been compelled to live by suction ever since.

Florence Vervliet, a clerk in a store close to complainant's office, stated that between 8 and 9 o'clock on the night named, he saw Counsellor Cole and another gentleman coming across Broadway, from Reade-street; that when they came opposite to Mr. Cole's office—No. 269—he saw the gentleman lift his cane in his hand and strike him; saw Counsellor Cole running as if he had lost his senses, and he ran down into the basement under his office, where he called for a tumbler; the one who had struck him went into the passage under Mr. Cole's office; the cane was about as thick as his thumb.

Cross-examined.—It was very dark, but the lamps were lit, and he was within eight or ten feet of them at the time; only saw them at the moment the blow was struck; supposed he would know the person again; could not positively recognize the man at the bar as the one.

On the application of the complainant the further hearing was adjourned till Friday next.

THE SUNDAY RIOTS.

Joseph Knight and Daniel Collins appeared to answer charges of assaulting persons unknown, in Chatham-street, during the riot in the Park, on Sunday the 18th of June last. They each demanded a jury trial, and the cases were accordingly remitted to the General Sessions. Thomas Irwin answered to a similar complaint, but no witnesses appearing against him he was discharged. An immense crowd was in attendance in expectation of these trials, and on their being thus disposed of, the court was half cleared.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT....SEPT. 25.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States District Attorney called several witnesses in some Custom-House cases, and as they did not appear, attachments were granted against them, returnable to-morrow morning, till which time the Jury were discharged.

The Admiralty calendar was then called, and the case of Whitehead *vs.* The steamboat *Tempest* was taken up. This libel is filed by the owner of the schooner *Eclipse*, to recover damages against the steamboat for negligently running the schooner upon rocks off Tenth-street, in the East River, while towing her, on Dec. 27, 1853, for which he claims $300 damage.

The claimant admits the hiring of the steamboat to tow the schooner, but denies any liability on her part for the damage, or that the accident was caused by negligence on her part.

For libellant, Messrs. Platt, Girard and Buckley.

For claimant, Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Docharty.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Sept. 25.

Before Mitchell, P. J., and Roosevelt and Clerke, J. J.

LIFE ASSURANCE—ALLEGED FRAUDULENT CONCEALMENTS.

Buckbee against *The United States Insurance Annuity and Trust Company.*—This is an action on a life policy upon the life of the plaintiff's husband, issued by the defendants. The policy had lapsed on the 10th December, 1852, by the non-payment of the premium. The policy provided that lapsed policies might be renewed "*on the production of satisfactory evidence as to the health of the insured.*"

On the 16th day of December, 1852, the lapsed premium was taken to a clerk in the office of the Company's agent in New-York, by a boy who swears that nothing was said about the condition of Buckbee's health at that time. There is evidence, however, that tends to show that Buckbee was not well at the time the policy was renewed; that he was under the charge of a physician; that two consultations of physicians had been held over his case; and that he probably had a tumor in his abdomen. He died January 19, 1852. The Company refused to pay the amount claimed in the policy, and an action was commenced by Catharine Buckbee to recover it. The action was tried in May, 1852, before Hon. Justice ROOSEVELT and a Jury, and a judgment was rendered for the plaintiff for $1,087 81. The case now comes up before the General Term on a bill of exceptions by the defendants.

Decision reserved.

ORDERS.

In re St. James Church.—Default taken; affirming judgment.

Lyon against *Austin.*—Default taken; affirming judgment.

Rider against *Pond.*—Order affirmed, with $10 costs.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

Smith against *Smith.*—Judgment for divorce.

St. John against *Harriott*—Decree of foreclosure.

Gosman against *Day.*—Guardian to be appointed, and to attend on accounting. Reference to P. J. Ruggles, to pass accounts and take proof, and to report whether charges are correct and income sufficient to pay same.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Thompson.

Paul Ritter vs. Henry F. Kopps.—This was an action to recover a compensation for slanderous words spoken in Dutch of and concerning the moral character of the plaintiff. The alleged slander the English language, and sworn to be correct: "Say, what can you do? You have stolen de hams in Washington Market. Now you go to de Court and sus me if you have de heart."

A witness was examined who testified to this serious defamation of Dutch character, and also that the plaintiff answered nothing. No defence was interposed and the Judge gave judgment for the plaintiff for the sum of $50.

IRELAND AS A REPUBLIC.

Irishmen's Union Association.

ADDRESS BY COUNSELLOR O. M. EGAN, ON THURSDAY EVENING SEPT. 21.

We are told by JOHN LOCKE whenever the trade of a nation declines, and its artizans, manufacturer, and agricultural laborers become dissatisfied, the rulers of that nation are accountable for such declension, and for the dissatisfaction of its population. For, he says, this declension of commercial enterprise, and growling of the people comes from the people's being unemployed, or their receiving not sufficient wages to give them the necessaries of life.

The fruits of the soil were destined for men, that tilled and cultivated that soil; the sweat of man's brow is the payment for these fruits.

A nation, CARLYLE says, belongs to the people that grow on it. Land was intended by Providence for the good of society in general; for the general good and benefit of all, not for the pampering of the few.

The human mind is never content. It must think and hope. It is always looking forward in expectation, but if that hope and expectation be procrastinated too long without an exertion to obtain what is hoped for, the mind sickens through its own tardiness and sloth, and sits down until it is too debilitated to act. No nation ever won glory by watching until what she wanted came to her. The chapter of the History of the Nations of the Earth, is one of chance and accidents.

The prize of a nation, that is suited to crown her, must not be placed in her hands, but in her view—so that she may strive to merit.

The greatness of any country is not always to be measured by her success in commerce and in arms, but to be truly great she must contend, yea, even wrestle till the breaking of the day, for such success; but having toiled, and fought, and bled to achieve such a position, the failure cannot be laid to her door, nor can her armorial bearings be stained by it.

For a nation to be free, said LAFAYETTE, 'tis sufficient that she wills it. Free at any price, at any expense, at any hazard. To strive for such freedom is man's noblest attribute. Otherwise that nation is as SALLUST, the Roman historian, describes her—"Like the beast, fit to grovel with her head towards the earth, merely gratifying natural appetite."

Let me briefly state the names of a few of those countries that have won their liberty, and those who tried to win—yes, nobly tried, but failed.

America, our own adopted country, threw off the shackles of Great Britain—yes, 1776 told what the British Colonies intended to do to their mother. It was a bright and noble declaration, one that shall for ever burn brightly wherever liberty is valued, or independence lives.

Without much hope of success, contending against one of the richest countries in the world, with a raw and uncultivated population scattered over all this vast continent, without money, with a strong English party in the Colonies, with everything seemingly against her, with only the prize of freedom in view, and that far in the distance—she strove and won, against every odds, against what may be called the common sense party, she fought and won, because she deserved to win. Italy fought for freedom, and won it, and although she now sits lone, she was not a party to it. She did her duty, and the outward and inner walls of Rome, her capital, will bear testimony to that fact. Hungary sought for freedom and deserved it. Treachery and gold and Austrian Holy Alliances stopped its introduction for a season into that great country. Chicanery undermined her, and a few other moons must not wane before her time of refreshing comes. England looks for freedom, that is, her people seek it. Her mechanics—her artizans, her laboring population all over, sigh and long for it. The bone and sinew—the bowels of her earth—covet and writhe for the freedom God intended they should enjoy. Aristocracy and monarchy deny it yet to her. But you will say England is great in arms, great in commerce, though still a tyrant. Yes, but how is she great? By false colors, by running in debt, by gold, by corruption of the most defiling nature. Yes, by gold. *O, sacra fames auri, quid non mortalia pectora facere!* She keeps a standing army to crush her people; she pays that army by the people's sweat; she takes their food, their apparel, their everything—while the aristocrat's luxuries remain comparatively untaxed—to pay a soldiery and a police to crush freedom of speech, freedom of everything, but what suits herself and the interest not of the people but of the aristocracy, not of the many but of the few. Thus it is that she still stands high among the despotic nations of the earth. But once imagine the debt gone, the interest of that debt ceasing to be paid, her people rising *en masse* in opposition to high taxation for the common necessaries of life, then farewell to standing armies, farewell to mere aristocratic representation. Then the little bird's prophecy comes out true, namely, the people by and bye will be the strongest.

Another country sought her freedom, one blessed by God with all that a people could require, fertile, fruitful, beautiful, blessed with a climate mild and genial, with a people intelligent, brave, warm hearted, generous, hospitable and kind. She sought her freedom. She still seeks her freedom. She lost her freedom. She still clings to hope, and looks for her day. Yes, our own beloved Ireland seeks for her day. The land that bore most of us—the land where all that is dear and binding to us dwells. Yes, gentlemen, that land of the West seeks for it. Let us see for a moment whether she ought—whether she is entitled to have and enjoy it.

Ireland, I conclude, is composed at this time of about six millions of souls, nearly three millions having been extinguished by English famine, (that is, by a famine caused by England) by extermination, (that is, landlord extermination) On the highway from their homesteads, a reasonable, hardy people to perish of cold and other inclemencies—and by emigration.

Ireland was and is capable of feeding, supporting and providing for as many more millions. But she cannot do it; for her rich lands are left desolate for want of capital to cultivate them, and make them productive.

Mr. GRIFFITH, an English Commissioner, has reported to the British House of Commons that there were four and a half millions of acres of reclaimable land in Ireland, that might be made productive and fruitful, for the people's support. She pays nine millions of pounds sterling, in direct and indirect taxation, to England. She maintains for England an established Church, at the expense of nearly a million of money—a Church useful only to a tenth of the people. Yes, at the expense of the people's industry, for out of the sweat of their brows that Church is supported in revelling, and, frequently, as St. Peter says, in excessive riot. She maintains an immense police force for England, also, and she keeps a standing army for her, generally speaking, consisting of from forty to fifty thousand men.

Is, I ask, a country that can do these things, and has done them, worthy of freedom? Can she sustain herself? Can she live and move without a mother, a sister or a brother as a crutch to lean on, as an adviser to advise her—as a controler to control her—as a scorpion to sting her?

But you may ask what description of freedom have these nations been seeking after and looking for. Certainly not the freedom that proceeds from the Government and administration of one individual.

The people of England do not look for such a Government. The people of France have elected one man, but it was evidently by his name they were spell-bound. For the mass of the people are Republicans, though many an act of their's since 1849, would appear to contradict this, and cast a stigma on their political consistency. The people of Italy, that classic land, around which so much romance and story hovers—don't look for it; they sigh and groan inside French bayonets for their own choice.

Do the people of Hungary look for such a form of Government? Their past history tells us not. Does Poland, that ancient land of KOSCIUSKO, and SOBIESKI—Poland, brave Poland, whose Carpathian Hills could tell warlike stories, and recount the expulsion of the Muscovite, and the Tartar—does Poland long for that form of Government? I know not.

Does Ireland sigh for that form; or, what form of Government does she look for? It has been drummed into the ears of the Irish people for half a century, to love, to venerate, to adore, a monarchical form of Government. They have been made to believe that monarchy was their choice, that it was the idol darling of their hearts. That they fought and bled for monarchy was the continued boast. And again, that in the case of a Resident Parliament in Ireland, the great majority of their representatives would be of, and from among the aristocracy, from the ranks of the men the people hated and detested—their persecutors—their destroyers—their murderers.

This has been instilled into their ears with more than customary care by a man who had unspeakable power over the people of Ireland, and it has also been taught them by the Catholic clergy, and boasted of by them. But does this prove anything? These speaking-trumpets did not tell the people's mind. But let me ask you, gentlemen, what form of Government did TONE, FITZGERALD and EMMET plan for the people?

They knew what would suit the people; they consulted not one privileged class nor another, but the people, and they prescribed a Republican form.

But it will be said, as it often has been, the people are not fit for it. This *petitio principii*, or pressing the question, is no proof of the fitness or unfitness of the people. Why should not Irishmen be good republicans? I ask, Have they been treated so well, so generously, by Monarchy, as to hug it and love it with a bridal love? Has Monarchy, with a shepherd's care, herded the Irish people so as to make them cling to it as the ivy plant to the old wall?

After the English invasion, and after the Synod of Cashel, when the country was handed over to the Saxon or stranger, the hand of Monarchy leaned heavily on that country. The Church that handed her over, taught her obedience to the powers that be—obedience to exterminators, blood-loving knaves—obedience to confiscating *thieves*—robbers of the people's richness and industry—obedience to Peter's Pence—obedience to the inculcators of discord—obedience to the destruction of the Brehore jurisprudence and the introduction of the Saxon and Norman code in its stead. Thus did a monarchy, in connection with Episcopacy or Church law, to the Irish people, after the English invasion. And here I would say, that previous to HENRY'S time, the Irish people were entirely in the hands of the Church, and of the Nobles or Chiefs. The Divine right of Kings was strictly taught them, and the Divine robbery of the people was tacitly passed by and borne. The old Feudal system then prevailed.

The people, or the great mass of them were mere serfs, acting only for and by the orders of some chief, who fed and clothed, and housed them, and led them, to hunt and fight. Education was then, in the Church's keeping, and it would be no wonder if, at that period of Ireland's history, the people or the serfs were monarchical. But rude as those times were, there was no English famine, anglicised by English law in Ireland; there were no wholesale evictions, no emigration, no distress for rents, no sheriff's fees, no bailiff's warrants, no Shoneen magistrates to administer English law. No; these things were strangers to the people.

But this brings me back to the question of Ireland's fitness for republicanism. For example: If I were to say to fifty men, or five hundred, I am entitled to as much as all of you; to as much food, as much land, as much clothing, as much gold and silver—and you have no right to utter one word against this, because I have a law ready cut and dried to punish you, should you dare to object—what would you think the response of these five hundred persons would be? Would it not be: This is a monopoly of a right we were born to enjoy, and we will not bear it?

Gentlemen: Do not the aristocracy, planted in Ireland, backed by English aristocratic laws, sustained by authority, say the same, only much stronger, to the Irish people, in their own possession of the soil? Are the Irish people fools not to wish to enjoy the right of which they are moon-struck with stupidity enough to petition a voice in their business transactions, or in the management of the selection of their rulers?

Do they not daily see that Aristocracy, backed of course by Monarchy, prohibits nine-tenths of them from voting for some one to sell their interest in the British Parliament? That the same laws hinder them from having a voice in their own taxation? Oh, yes! there are ten out of every twenty thousand allowed to vote at the taxation of the Baronies—ten generally who are under the control and beck of their kind landlord, and who dare not, on pain of the agent or the bailiff, or some other landlord functionary, (paying them a friendly visit,) vote against his liege lord's choice.

This is Irish Representation—English-made law, supported by bayonets and muskets, which the people are said to love so much, and to change which they have no inclination, no desire, no fitness for!

I would ask what constitutes a fitness. Is it a desire or wish to be so? If this constitutes it, surely the Irish have that wish, that desire. Is it capacity to learn Republicanism? The Irish possess *that capacity.*

Is it an unwillingness in them to raise their heads as men; to walk and demean themselves, not as paltry buffoons, but as men made in the likeness of their Creator? Certainly not.

Is it an unwillingness or an unfitness on their part, to bear the responsibility of the government of their country? No. Because they have before *governed* their country, and governed it with satisfaction to all classes.

It will be objected to that the institutions of a monarchy are different; that the laws are different. True, there may be some work in the commencement—pulling down old aristocratic *Bastiles*; old things founded on arrogance, and identified with monopoly and tyranny; and as to the Saxon and Norman code—there would be no great difficulty in altering these to the wishes of a free people. The common law in all countries is one and the same; the statute law could be easily suited to justice and equity. Was this country fitted for the change of government, when her old men left the hearthsteads of their fathers and walked to Lexington? Were the men of Boston fitted particularly for republicanism when, within their trenches at Bunker Hill, they patiently waited to see the eye-whites of Britain's oldest veterans, and tenanted their sockets with American lead? And was not the Saxon-Norman law the law of the country?

Have not the American people modeled their system of jurisprudence to meet the wants and the exigences of a people admitted to Liberty and the times? Why then should not the Irish people do the same thing? Have not Irishmen in this country made good Republican lawyers? Have they not made good Republican judges? Have they not made good Republican generals and soldiers? I find according to *Ramsey's American Historian*—"That in 1783, Mr. GARDINER, afterwards Lord MOUNTJOY, speaking in the Irish Parliament on the subject of the Irish people, observed that England had America detached from her by the force of Irish emigrants."

This statement is confirmed by Dr. MCNEVIN, who says that "One of the pretexts for refusing emancipation to the Catholics, was the fact that sixteen thousand of them fought on the side of America in the war of the Revolution. The editor of the *Morning Chronicle* says, that the men in the American army who fought most bitterly against the English army were the Presbyterians of Down and Antrim who formed the Pennsylvanian line."

Thus have we proof of the soundness and devotedness of Irish American Republican soldiers to this country and her form of government, showing their fitteedness for Republicanism by leaving their heart's blood on the battle field.

Let me now briefly point out to you a few incidents showing how Irishmen at home have proved themselves fitted for Republican principles. Previous to what was called the Reform bill, the corporations of the cities and towns of Ireland were in the hands of what was called the English party, or the Orange Protestant party. These corporations were originally English plantations, kept in the towns and cities for an English garrison, confined only to a few by a charter from the English Kings. These few were always, or with few exceptions, Orangemen, appointing as public officers none but English partisans.

The people—the hard-working mechanics—had no share, no vote, no voice, in the transaction. He who paid the taxes of the city, who paid these functionaries, had no voice in the expenditure of the money, no vote for a member to serve in Parliament for that city; unless he belonged to the favored he was excluded. No vote as a tax-payer; consequently, when the Reform bill, stinted as it was and is, became law, the artisan, the honest tradesman—the life-blood of the city's wealth—became a voter, and had a voice in the election of certain officers, on his being taxed to a certain amount, and paying a certain amount of rent. What is the consequence? The citizens escape being overtaxed, or rather being robbed. The cities are honestly represented, the citizens making their choice of Mayor without respect of person—bestowing the office on him whom they conceive most worthy.

There have been complaints made by the old favored party, and the public in general became benefited.

To show the manner in which the citizens at first exercised their right elect, I give you a few facts: The first Lord Mayor of Dublin was DANIEL O'CONNELL. This was not strange. The second was GEORGE ROE, a highly respectable Protestant distiller, and what is termed an English Whig; passing by many of their own Repeal party, the citizens of Dublin elected him because they believed him to be the best man. The Aldermen were in like manner chosen. Professor BUTT, the brilliant defender of the State prisoners, a high Tory, a Conservative, was chosen because he was considered to be a useful man in the councils of the Corporation.

So was it in all the cities in Ireland. Useful men were elected without respect of creed or party.

In the smaller towns, the Corporation was generally chosen by the lord of the soil—consisting for the most part of twelve men, the dependents or underlings of the aforesaid liege lord. These men chose a Provost, who taxed the townspeople as to them seemed fit, and elected to serve in the British Parliament whosoever was able to pay his liege lord the sum of £500 sterling.

After the Reform bill the election went into other hands; the Corporation became Town Commissioners, and their head, or Provost, Chairman of Town Commissioners. All townsmen paying or swearing their residences were value to them £10 over and above their rent, became voters in such towns, elected said Commissioners, who laid on the necessary taxes, and also elected a knight to serve in the British Parliament.

With few exceptions these men have elected their old political foes to fill the office of Chairman, and always have done so on the grounds of his general worth. The result is the towns are now all lighted with gas. There is a good watchful police established, and cleanliness and comfort take the place of dirty streets and dissatisfaction. From these facts may I not conclude, the people, or a portion of them, having got the management of their affairs into their own hands, and having given far more satisfaction than when the few favored ones managed for them, that the people in general would do likewise throughout the country, did the management devolve on them? Those municipalities are republics in mi

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 26, 1854.

Subscribers wishing the DAILY TIMES, morning or evening, can have it at their residences or places of business, punctually by sending a note to that effect through the penny-post to this office.

News by the Prometheus.

The *Prometheus* came into port yesterday, with $1,000,000 in specie, 361 passengers, and an abundance of the tamer sort of news. From California the mining news is neither very good nor very bad. The crops are pretty well reported of. Politics are in all the people's thoughts, and there is no more harmony on the Pacific than on the Atlantic coast. At San Francisco the Democratic party is split into three factions—the *Old Line*, the *Rose Water* and *Patchouly*, and the *Bones and Sinews*. Then the Whigs and the Know Nothings have their tickets. All are likely to have a chance to humor their peculiarities at the coming election. Party lines cross each other, and the several platforms are most curiously dovetailed into each other. We present quite a chapter of crimes and accidents, for the field to glean them from was more than usually prolific. The overland immigration continues to pour in, though the number is not likely to pass 35,000 for the year—a decrease upon the number of the preceding year. They are, however, of the best sort, coming in families, with their moveables, driving their herds and fine horses—men inured to labor, and expecting to earn the bread they eat and the gold they amass. Very wisely most of them avoid the cities. The health of San Francisco was less flattering than usual, and the alarmists had circulated hard stories of the cholera. So far as cholera had prevailed, however, it was mostly in the filthy huts of the Chinese, where cholera has a preëmption right. The expected early annexation of the Sandwich Islands has developed a new line of business. The Company which heretofore has run a single steamer to the group, has purchased two additional ones for the route.

MELENDEZ is again ruler over Lower California; the revolution that placed him in supreme control of this, once the Paradise of the Fillibusters, was sealed with blood—the blood of three soldiers! Dates from Oregon are to the 19th, and from Washington Territory to the 12th of August. These extremities of our common country have had a tame and satisfactory history since previous advices. Utah papers have been received to July 20. Most of their contents have already reached us overland.

We give this morning details of the news brought by a clipper from Canton, and whose dim outlines were reported by the last preceding California steamer. Though later dates from China, no later from Canton has before reached us, and the particulars given are fresh. It is not common to get East Indian news, or from that ear of Russia, Kamschatka, by way of California, but this time we have it. The world is so shrunken in its old age, and its lines of circumference so shortened up, that the Czar puts an embargo upon the news of his dominions by the Western avenues, it is whispered to clippers that sail eastward, or tub-like whalers catch it, and in due course of time—a little season at the most—it is talked of in the Western capitals, and laid on the breakfast tables of the readers of the DAILY TIMES.

The Chinese in America.

The Chinese population is the sharpest thorn in the side of the San Franciscans. The papers unite in defaming them as the filthiest of mortals, disgusting in their personal habits and polluted in their morals. They live, mostly, in mere shanties of the most inflammable materials, and are careless of fire to a proverb. Citizens are in perpetual fear of fire from their huts, and whenever the Cholera shall seriously prevail, they deem it certain that the Chinese will furnish it ample food, and the garbage in their premises act as the most prominent centres for it to rally in.

Moreover, vessels arrive almost daily at San Francisco with new cargoes. Within one twenty-four hours no less than 840 of these unwelcome Celestials were set down on the wharf. The vessels that bring them are crowded to excess, in utter violation of the passenger act and in the face of the notification of its provisions by our Consuls in China. For inasmuch as the only remedial action is against the vessels, they being old hulks, owners can as well afford to confiscate them as the Cuban Slaver can to sink or burn his schooner after he has landed his freight shipped by some MONGO JOHN'S or Captain CANOT'S factory on the African Coast. The shippers, of course, are satisfied, but otherwise it seems hard to find any who look with much favor upon this unloading of the Asiatics on the Pacific side of our Continent. So far, as at present appears, Great Britain would be welcome to all the Coolies she will take to her own Colonies. Possibly, indeed, some may look so far as to wonder how long she will own the lands she is thus Cooleying, and maintain the sort of interest in her processes of Colonization and Emigration that an heir expectant has in his old uncle's speculations.

The Gunnison Massacre.

Lieut. MORRIS, of the Rifles, writes to the San Francisco *Herald*, in explanation of his connection with the massacre of Capt. GUNNISON. Readers will remember that when the story of that fated party was first told, it was accompanied with rumors that suggested the most uncharitable thoughts. Once it was said that the Mormons had fallen upon the party. But they made clear their innocence. The friendly Indians about Great Salt Lake were charged with the massacre at the instigation of the Mormons. This, too, was satisfactorily explained. Insinuations were not lacking, too, that Lieut. MORRIS's party had failed of doing its duty; the dead that they found they did not bury; nay, they did not even consign them to the Sevier river, which flowed hard by the scene of the cruelty, but left them for the wolves to finish the work of the savages.

These several points are sufficiently explained in the letter above named. The separation, by thirty miles, between GUNNISON'S and MORRIS'S party, was made at the suggestion of the latter, on the 25th of October. On the 26th, about noon, word of GUNNISON'S surprisal and attack was brought in. Instantly leaving the trains and teamsters with Lieut. BEARDSLEE, MORRIS and each of his efficient soldiers started to the relief, halted over night from the necessity of the case, and next noon found the scattered bodies. They had no materials wherewith to dig graves, that the wolves would not have opened before morning, nor a stone to sink the bodies in the river, nor had they a hope that a vestige could have been found had they returned to bury them after placing the remnant of the party in safety. They consulted not their wishes but their necessities, and that only after receiving assurances of the satisfaction of Mr. POTTER, whose brother was one of the slain. We are happy that thus the suggestion of any inhumanity in this lamentable matter, is entirely removed from all civilized men.

The Austrian Army.

It will not be untimely to give some information about the organization and efficiency of the Army, part of which has just entered the Principalities, and which, sooner or later, will not escape coming into collision with one or the other of the belligerents. The Austrian Army is one of the finest in Europe. It excels in all arms, and is without a match in the cavalry. The Polish lancers, the Magyar hussars, and the heavy Doheme dragoons, are world-wide known. The French and English cavalry is splendid while sitting quietly in the saddle, but the French, especially, are perfectly ridiculous as soon as the horse begins to move. The superiority of the Austrian cavalry is generally acknowledged, and is entirely to be attributed to the habits of the different nations forming the Empire—being accustomed more or less in all ages to riding. The infantry is not less excellent, but here the French may claim to have the first rank. The artillery is also inferior to that of France. We do not speak of Prussia, which in some respects excels Austria, because the parallel is more true between France and Austria.

During the last few years considerable improvements have been introduced into the Austrian army. The clothing of the men, formerly heavy and impeding the freedom of motion, has obtained a shape which assures ease to the soldiers. The general officers are left more free to act upon their own responsibility than they were in former times, when the upper Council of War vexed them with a multitude of petty restrictions. The language of the army is one—the German. Nationality is proscribed from the battalions, and, in order better to denationalize the men, German officers are given to Hungarian corps, Slavonians to the German, Italians to the Bohemian, and the officers of the Austrian army address each other by the familiar "thou," *du*, which has helped much to keep up the *esprit du corps*. The road to promotion in the army is perfectly free to all, but politically suspected men are practically debarred from any advancement. The children of soldiers are educated free of cost in military schools, where other children are also admitted upon payment of a fee. It cannot be said that talent and service have not the precedence over birth and social position, if devoid of other merits. The most deficient part of the system is in the manner in which the soldiers are fed. They have but one principal meal in the day, while the French soldier has two. The quantity and quality of the food are equally deficient.

The Emperor is Commander-in-Chief. The staff of Generals consists of five field-marshals, 15 generals of artillery, 87 lieutenant-field-marshals, and 123 major-generals. The whole army is divided into four great corps, composed of divisions, brigades, and smaller corps. The first corps is in Austria, and has its head-quarters at Vienna. It is commanded by Count WRATISLAIS, a general of cavalry. The second corps is in Italy. Its commander is Field-Marshal RADETSKI, head-quarters Verona. The third is in Hungary, with head-quarters in Buda; commander, the Viceroy Prince ALBRECHT. The fourth corps is in Gallicia and Bukovina, with Prince SWARTZENBERG as commandant, and Lemberg for its headquarters. Croatia has, besides, an army corps, under the command of the Ban JELLACHICH, but the organization of this is very loose and elastic. It is a sort of irregular army. The discipline of the army is extremely strict. The stick is used as a punishment for small breaches of order. The effective force of the Austrian army, as it stood on the 25th of October, 1852, was as follows,—we remark only that it has been since increased by about 100,000 men:

I.—INFANTRY.

62 regiments of four battalions each—248 battalions; effective force of each battalion, 1,278—316,944 men.

25 battalions of Jagers; effective force, 946—23,650 men.

17 active battalions for the frontier—effective force, 1,000—17 000 men.

1 Tyrolese regiment of Jagers—6 battalions, effective force, 1,000—6,000 men.

1 regiment of pioneers—4 battalions; effective force, 1,000—4,000 men.

1 battalion for the flotilla on the Danube—effective force, 1,000—1,000 men.

5 garrisons battalions—effective force, 5,000—5,000 men.

Penal regiments, not mentioned in the table, but estimated at 6 battalions; effective force, 1,000—6,000 men. Total, 379,594 men.

II.—CAVALRY.

8 regiments of Cuirassiers of 6 squadrons—48 squadrons; effective force of each squadron, 162 men and 150 horses—7,776 men and 7,200 horses.

7 regiments of dragoons of 6 squadrons—42 squadrons; effective force, 162 men and 150 horses—6,804 men and 6,300 horses.

12 regiments of Uhlans of 8 squadrons—88 squadrons; effective force, 195 men and 180 horses—17,160 men and 15,840 horses.

12 regiments of hussars of 8 squadrons—96 squadrons; effective force, 195 men and 180 horses—18,720 men and 17,280 horses.

Total, 50,460 men and 46,620 horses.

III.—ARTILLERY AND ENGINEERS.

5 regiments of artillery (132 batteries, with 792 guns)—13,815 men.

14 ordnance districts,—3,000 men.

8 battalions in fortresses—3,200 men.

2 regiments of engineers (sappers, pontooners and miners)—5,000 men.

Horse artillery—6,000 men and 8,000 horses.

Total, 31,015 men and 8,000 horses.

IV.—GENDARMERIE.

15 regiments—16,000 men.

Grand total, 477,069 men and 54,620 horses.

We are not to speak now about the spirit of the army, but we may mention that the formidable aspect of these numbers vanishes very much away if we remember that this army is chiefly composed of Magyars, Italians and Poles, and that the greatest portion of the army took sides with the Revolution.

Is Coal our only Fuel?

There never comes a rain that deluges a village but somebody's potato patch is improved by it. And the exorbitant charges for Coal that speculating, and—if we may be allowed the expression—injudicious dealers have stuck us with, will not be without some good results. It turns the thoughts of consumers to the query whether coal is after all the fuel that we must be content with. We had come to believe it settled. Such interminable fields of it were said to underlie such endless acres of land; to such great depths the mines were said to reach; such profusion of the article was told of by geologists, and so generally talked of, that we had come to think that the advance of beef a cent or two a pound and the increase of a shilling a day for workmen's wages could hardly suffice to put its price beyond our ability to purchase. But the result teaches us our error, and while, some look to Canada, and some across the water for supplies, invention is stimulated to prosecute its thought that there may be something else that can warm us and cook for us until cheaper roads can be built to bring Coal to market, and machinery designed to lift it at less expense to the surface in marketable condition.

Already there is talk that gas may be made to cook our steaks and heat up sheet iron drums in our parlors. And just now, as if to relieve a want that would throw us back upon the mercy of miners, they tell us, and demonstrate it in this city as our columns have already reported, that gas can be produced from wood cheaper even than from Coal. If the "Coal distress" will keep up a little longer we do not despair that the inventive genius of the rest of America will teach us how to get out of the tight place into which Pennsylvania has put us. Meanwhile we shall be in no haste to lay in our binsful. The price can scarcely be higher than it is, and the indications are that, before we begin to think of freezing, it will be lower.

A Word for Housekeepers.

Let us be thankful that butter is not an absolute necessity. Let us rejoice that potatoes are not so wonderfully wholesome after all. Let us be glad that tomatoes are more of a luxury than a true nourisher of frail bodies. Let us console ourselves that the peaches in market are poor woolly things, not really fit for pigs to munch, while apples are a finer fruit; and corn in all its forms, of Indian meal, hominy and samp, is more wholesome as well as a good deal cheaper than fine wheat flour. While butter seeks for thirty cents a pound, it is a merit to dislike its flavor. While potatoes fetch eleven shillings a short bushel, it is very profitable to consider whether they agree with us. Tomatoes at twelve shillings a bushel are not fit for poor folks to eat. But apples at a dollar are wholesome and relishing. We do well to teach our children that no *one* article food is essentially necessary to comfort, so long as there is plenty of *something* on the board. We are only creditably wise to stop buying any one material of diet when its price becomes exorbitant, else what is the use of our skill as cooks, and what advantage have we with our endless variety over the unenlightened, who know of no mode of cookery but roasting, and of no sort of food but what is produced by the untrained soil and the nearest forest? Half an hour a day given to the study of domestic economy, would make the Hard Times dissipate before most families like a thin mist before the rising sun.

Valuable Garbage Heaps.

Farmers very well know that garbage is worth money, but citizens are slow to learn it. Let us remind them of the fact that the little heap of fish scales, eel heads, butchers' offal, and rotting vegetables known as Catharine Market, is valued by the city, its owner, at $50,000. Centre Market is valued at $100,000, but probably that has some value otherwise than as a dirt heap. Washington Market, the slimiest spot in the city, and excepting some others that pass under the same generic names, the dirtiest is Washington Market, and it is valued accordingly, at $305,000. Our city values its dirt heaps amazingly. And inasmuch as there is no profit received for their use sufficient to meet their expenses, it must be purely from the love of its dirt.

Later from Buenos Ayres.

We have Buenos Ayres dates as late as Aug. 3. The Buenos Ayres Legislature was in session and had the subject of the revision of the Constitution under consideration. *La Tribuna* of July 29, publishes a translation of the rules of the Senate of the Connecticut Legislature, and desires to see them adopted by the Buenos Ayres Senate.

A hospital for the Spanish residents at Buenos Ayres, was about being organized under the auspices of the Spanish Consul.

Gen. URQUIZA, the President of the Argentine Confederation, had a violent attack of fever on the 9th of August, and his life at one time was nearly despaired of. He was convalescent, however, according to the latest accounts.

The "Queen of Cyprus," is the subject of a lengthy criticism in *La Tribuna*. CASANOVA, IDA, GUGLIELMINI, and TATI sang the leading parts.

The Gas question, also, is a topic of discussion on the floor of the House of Representatives.

Sra. CHAPPE, an Italian lady, was delivered of two boys and a girl, a fact which is noticed in the papers as a "good example."

The *Vixen*, an English war steamer, sailed for Montevido on the 1st of August.

The American bark *John Murray*, from Boston, May 15, arrived at Buenos Ayres on the 30th of July.

La Tribuna, of July 29, publishes a translation of the rules of the Senate of the Connecticut Legislature, and desires to see them adopted in the Buenos Ayres Senate.

Senor VILLARINO, Justice of the Peace at Chascomus, being not on speaking terms with the clergyman of that place, was excommunicated by the latter.

☞ The President and Cabinet are down on the Know Nothings, and, it is said, have made removals from office on that ground. If they would direct their attention to the *Do-Nothings* in the various offices, *they* would *do something* for the State. No one will dispute that there are a great many *Know*-Nothings in the public service; and whether they or the *Do-Nothings* are the most numerous, it is difficult to say, but one thing is quite certain, that if both classes are turned out, there will be a great many new appointments to be made. As this might aggravate the feud among the "Hards" and the "Softs," in a new scramble for the spoils, the President may only discharge one-half of his duty. The people, however, in 1854, will complete the work.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Speedy Acquirement of the Sandwich Islands—How shall they be Governed?—Washington Gossip.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 24, 1854.

There is now no doubt that the Sandwich Islands will belong to the United States as soon as the legislation necessary to perfect the acquisition can be had; and then the question presents itself at once—How shall they be governed? To admit them into the Union as a State, will introduce a new policy in our Federal system; and to keep them perpetually under a Territorial or Colonial form of Government, would be to introduce an equally new and doubtful, if not extra Constitutional principle. If the native Hawaiians are reckoned in the enumeration, the population of the islands is amply sufficient to entitle them to form a State Government, if the rule applying to our present Continental territory prevails. This raises at once another and a very interesting physiological question—Is the Hawaiian a *white* man in the sense in which the term is used in the general Naturalization Act? That act provides for the extension of the privileges of American citizenship to "free *white*" aliens. Is the Hawaiian a "white" man?

The answer to this query depends first upon the solution of another,—to-wit: Is the term "white" in the act cited designed simply to exclude the negro? or to confine the benefits of the act to the Caucasian race alone? If the latter be its purpose, then the Mongolian and all other races, save the Caucasian must be excluded; and the North American Indians and the Chinese, and perhaps some other branches of the human family, must be excepted from our boast that America offers an asylum and a home to the oppressed of the world.

It will be seen from these observations, that there is some doubt whether the thousands of Chinese who have settled in California can ever become citizens of the United States. Indeed, I have some reason to suppose the question has already been raised in California by this time; and if not already, it will soon be. Its first decision is a matter of very great interest and importance.

But it is by no means a settled question to what race the Hawaiians (Polynesians) belong. For my own part, I have little doubt that they are Malays; but then again it is a disputed point whether the Malays are Caucasian or not. Although authorities differ upon this point, I think the weight of testimony is that the Caucasian blood predominates. But I have not broached this subject with a view to settling any of the questions presented, but rather to induce a spirit of inquiry on the part of the curious, in reference to a matter of great physiological interest and of deep practical political importance. A well considered article upon this topic, from some one thoroughly competent to do it justice, would be valuable at the present time.

I intimated, a few days ago, that Mr. MARCY would probably have the opportunity to write another KOSZTA letter, with Central America for his text and Great Britain for his reader. I have since become well satisfied that Mr. CRAMPTON has shown Mr. MARCY a dispatch addressed to himself by his Government, in which Great Britain has taken rather bold and dangerous ground, and that Mr. MARCY has asked for a copy of the dispatch which Mr. CRAMPTON is not at liberty to give, except by consent of his Government. It is to be presumed that he has written, asking that consent; and it remains to be seen what answer Lord CLARENDON will make to the request. Of course, Mr. CRAMPTON did not show the dispatch to the American Secretary of State without having been privately instructed so to do: and the refusal, therefore, to give Mr. MARCY a copy of it, would be a confession not very honorable to the moral courage of Queen VICTORIA'S Prime Minister. I do not know how such a thing would be considered in diplomatic life; but to show a man a letter containing expressions, statements, arguments or sentiments requiring or deserving an answer, and then to refuse him the opportunity to answer them, would, among ordinary men, be deemed a most offensive proceeding. I take it for granted the Government of Great Britain will not place itself in any such awkward position as this, and that Mr. MARCY will get the desired opportunity to give the country another proof of his signal ability in the field of letters.

As I anticipated, efforts have been made to compass the punishment of employés of the Government who were present at the Anti-Know-Nothing meeting on Wednesday night, and who were then and there suspected of an unwillingness to hear the speech of friend "TOM FLORENCE," of Philadelphia. I know not how these efforts succeeded elsewhere, but I hear a good story told as to the effect of complaints in one case. A gentleman very prominent in the Democratic party, himself an office-holder, went to Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS and complained that a certain clerk in the War Department was one of the "disturbers" of the meeting aforesaid. "At what time of day was it, Colonel?" interposed the Secretary. "About 8 o'clock at night," was the response. "Oh! then I have nothing whatever to do with the affair," rejoined Mr. DAVIS; "after my clerks leave their offices for the day, I have no control over them!" This answer, so creditable to the head and heart of the Secretary of War, evidently astonished his visitor, who left, not a little chagrined at the result of his effort: and yet it was exactly what might have been expected of JEFFERSON DAVIS.

A community is always in a fever of some sort. The present form of the malady in this locality is Know-Nothingism and its antagonisms. We see and hear its symptoms at every turn. A laughable and true story is told of a gentleman well known in this city, which exemplifies one of the singular freaks the malady takes. The morning after the Anti-Know-Nothing meeting that was to be, the gentleman alluded to was accosted by a fellow who staggered up to him with a—

"Stranger! I'm con—(hic)—siderably sprung, (hic) and deuced (hic) hungry; aint had nothing (hic) t'eat since yes—(hic) t'day morn'n;—for Heaven's sake (hic) give me a little change."

The "Stranger" handed him a quarter, and the recipient turned on his heel and started for the nearest grog shop, but had reeled a step or two only, when he wheeled about again and asked the name of his benefactor.

"Sullivan is my name, if you desire to know it."

"Sul-li-van! (hic) Sul-li-van!—aint that (hic) an Irish name?"

"Yes,—and I'm an Irishman," said our friend, who by the way *is* a native born American.

"You're an Irish—(hic) man, eh!" said tipsy, making a desperate effort to raise himself to the perpendicular despite the vagaries of his treacherous limbs,—"Ere's your (hic) quarter,—I (hic) 'allers *did* (hic) hate an infer—(hic) nal Irishman!"

Sullivan says he wont lavish his dimes on "elevated" strangers hereafter, unless he has a friendly door open at hand, into which he can dodge out of danger.

☞ The Albany *Evening Journal* says, that of the glorious army of the Revolution, the veterans of which received pensions at the agency in that city, there are less than fifty survivors.

Resolutions have passed several State Legislatures in favor of granting pensions to the surviving veterans of the war of 1812, and it is to be hoped that a law to that effect will speedily pass Congress. If any additional argument be necessary in favor of such an act of national gratitude and justice, it is to be found in the diminished and fast decreasing list of revolutionary pensioners.

☞ Hon. A. H. REEDER, Governor of Kansas, with his Private Secretary, C. A. WILLIAMS, Esq., has been staying for a day or two at the St. Nicholas, and leaves for his official station to-morrow morning, by way of Albany, Buffalo, Detroit, &c.

☞ We understand that the New-York Kansas League will send a train for Kansas from this City October 3. Tickets can be procured at their office, No. 119 Broadway, third floor.

Musical.

PURITANI AT CASTLE GARDEN.—Certainly the most successful production of the season was that of last evening. In general enthusiasm, and in that quick appreciation which manifests itself in loud bursts of precipitate applause it far exceeded "Lucrezia Borgia" or even "Norma."

It may be that there is a trace of puritanic sternness still in our natures, or that the music of this maturer work of BELLINI'S genius is in greater accordance with our characteristic love of easy rythm, but it has always happened—from some cause or other—that "I Puritani" when produced has enjoyed more than an ordinary success. There is something particularly fascinating in the solemn bullies of CROMWELL'S time. The pious way in which they would hunt down an unhappy Cavalier, and rap him over the head, is from its more strangeness fascinating. All the ordinary receptions of "I Puritani" were entirely eclipsed last evening, and we will add with strict justice. Whatever excellence we have heretofore enjoyed in this Opera was excelled. From first to last it was an artistic triumph such as we have never before witnessed, and scarcely hope to see exceeded.

It is difficult to speak of Madame GRISI'S *Elvira* in suitable terms. Our satisfaction commenced with that lady's entrance, and before she had sung a note. We had been apprehensive that in the first scenes Madame GRISI would fail to look the character of the young light-hearted *Elvira*. We were sure her tragic power would realize the opposite phase, but without the former, the latter would lose much of its intensity and pathos. These reflections were speedily dissipated when we beheld the admirable toilette of Madame GRISI, and the truly fascinating effect produced thereby. We were more impressed with the beauty of Madame GRISI last evening than on any previous occasion. She is a bewitching *Elvira*, beautiful, beaming and triumphant, but with an air of reserve and quietude exquisitely, in keeping with the character. We need scarcely add, that when the thought-crushing suspicion of *Arthur's* unfaithfulness breaks upon her, and afterwards, in her mad agony, she was all that could be desired, expected or realized. We repeat a very inexpressive comment, when we say that we have never heard the "Qui la voce" given with such earnest but tender melancholy; nor the ensuing "Vien dilette" with so much wild hope and passion. In every musical respect Madame GRISI *must* sing the music of this fine part as superbly now as when it was written for her. We cannot realize the possibility of her ever having been better.

Signor MARIO had a character, *Lord Arthur*, in which he could distinguish himself, and the opportunity was not lost. The marvellous richness and purity of the gentleman's voice were heard to great advantage, Either the character or the audience inspired this Prince Tenors with a large amount of enthusiasm; ordinarily—it must be confessed—he is a trifle too blasé. It seemed as though he tried to sing his best last night, and he sang, in consequence, divinely.

Signor SUSINI, the magnificent *basso* of this establishment, sang superbly throughout. A debutant, Signor CUTURI, received some applause. He is called a baritone, but we should imagine his voice to be nearly a pure bass. Another opportunity will be taken of speaking hereon.

The orchestra, under Signor ARDITI, appeared to be well drilled, but lacked delicacy in some of the softer passages. Signor ARDITI no doubt observed this, and will have it rectified on another performance. The last performance of "Norma" gives us any amount of confidence in Signor ARDITI.

The chorus was good, particularly in the quaint and difficult writing of the second act. We may add *en passant* that the costumes of the males are uncommonly good, while those of the females are unusually bad.

Altogether, the production of this opera last night was one of the most triumphant of the season. If there is any "departure" in the face of such a fact, it will argue an additional instance of bad management. "Puritani" should certainly draw as well as "Norma."

CITY POLITICS.

Meeting of the Whig Joint Executive Committee—The Primary Elections.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Whig Joint Executive Committee was held at the Broadway House last evening, General HALL in the Chair, and Mr. BUTLER of the Twentieth Ward as Secretary *pro tem.*

On motion, a Committee was appointed to draw up a call for the primary elections to elect delegates for nominating our Judicial and other City officials this Fall. After a recess of ten minutes the Committee reported as follows, through their Chairman, Mr. JNO. H. WHITE:

BROADWAY HOUSE, Sept. 25, 1854.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG COMMITTEE ROOM.—Citizens are earnestly reminded that unless they now give attention to the selection of the Committees and Delegates who are to nominate candidates to fill the important stations of Judicial, Administrative and Legislative Offices of the City and County of New-York, Assemblymen, and Representative in the City Councils, they can have no reason for complaint if they should be obliged to vote, as too often heretofore, for individuals whose recommendations will be, not that they are worthy of election, but that they are less objectionable than some others. No exertions on the day of the election will compensate for a neglect of this duty; and there is no good excuse for neglecting it in the Whig party, where the primary elections will be generally held at such an hour in the day, at such a place, and under such regulation as will render it convenient to stop and vote without any great sacrifice of time or business.

You are, therefore, urgently requested to unite with others in making up and supporting suitable tickets at the election provided for in the following

NOTICE.

Democratic Whig Primary Election, to be held, by ballot, on the morning of Friday, Oct. 6, between the hours of 6½ and 8½ A. M., to chose delegates and Committees for nominating candidates to be supported at the November election.

Each election to be conducted by three Inspectors selected from the Whig legal Inspectors in the Ward; no person to be permitted to vote unless known to be a Whig by some of the Inspectors, or who shall be vouched for by a Whig; the Ward Committee to appoint other Inspectors to make up the number.

TICKETS.

1. Three Delegates from each Ward, to a Judiciary Convention, to nominate Surrogate, Recorder, City Judge and District Attorney.

2. Three Delegates from each Ward, to a Mayoralty Convention, to nominate a Mayor and Governor of the Almshouse.

3. Five Delegates to a City Convention, to nominate a Register and Commissioner of Streets and Lamps.

4. Delegates to Congressional Conventions, as follows:

3d District, comprising the 1st, IId, IIId, Vth and VIIIth Wards, five Delegates each.

4th District, comprising the IVth, VIth, Xth and XIVth Wards, five Delegates each, and they to choose one Delegate at large before proceeding to nominate.

5th District, comprising the VIIth and XIIIth Wards and Williamsburg, six Delegates each, and they to choose one Delegate at large before proceeding to nominate.

6th District, comprising the XIth, XVth and XVIIth Wards, five Delegates each.

7th District, comprising the IXth, XVIth and XXth Wards, five Delegates each.

8th District, comprising the XIIth, XVIIIth and XIXth Wards, five Delegates each.

And the Whig electors of Williamsburg are respectfully requested to elect six Delegates to meet in Convention as above, with the Delegates of the VIIth and XIIIth Wards.

5. A committee of eleven to nominate a member of Assembly, to meet at such place as the Ward Committee may appoint, except in the

1st and IId Wards, comprising the 1st Assembly District.

IId and VIth, comprising the IId Assembly District.

XIIth, XIXth and XXIId, comprising the XIth Assembly District.

XVIIth and XXIst, comprising the XVIth Assembly District.

XVIth and XXth, comprising the XIVth Assembly District.

Each of which Wards shall choose five delegates to meet in Assembly District Convention, and in all except the Xth Assembly District, the Convention to choose a delegate at large.

6. A Charter Committee, of such number as the Ward Committee shall designate, to meet at such time and place as Ward Committee may designate, and to nominate an Alderman in each odd numerical Ward; a Councilman in each District, Assessor, Constable, School Officers and Inspectors of Election, except the 7th, which shall consist of 15.

7. In the XIIth, XIXth and XXIId Wards, 5 Delegates each to a Justices' Convention, to nominate a Civil Justice and a Police Justice for the Seventh District. In the XVIth and XXth Wards, 5 Delegates each to a Justice's Convention, to nominate a Police Justice for the 8th District, and in the IVth, VIth and XIVth Wards 5 Delegates each to a Justice's Convention, to nominate a Police Justice for the 2d District.

TIME AND PLACE FOR CONVENTIONS TO MEET.

The Judiciary Convention at the Broadway House, on Monday, October 9, at 8 o'clock P. M.

The Mayoralty Convention at the Broadway House, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 10, at 8 o'clock.

The City Convention at the Broadway House, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 11, at 8 o'clock.

The Congressional Conventions on Tuesday evening, Oct. 12, as follows:

Third district, at the Astor House.

Fourth District, at the Broadway House.

Fifth District, East Broadway House, corner of Pike st.

Sixth District, at Kirk's Hotel.

Seventh District, at the Eutaw House.

Eighth District, at the Union Cottage.

The Assembly Committees on Friday evening, Oct. 13, at the respective Ward Head-quarters, or such other places as the Ward Committee may designate, and the Conventions, at the same time, as follows:

First District.—Id. and IId. Wards, at No. 6 State-street.

Second District.—IIId and VIth Wards, at Patten's Hotel.

Tenth District.—XIth, XIXth and XXIId Wards, at Conrad's Monumental Hotel in XIth Ward.

Sixteenth District.—XVIIth and XXIst Wards, at Thompson Hall.

Fourteenth District.—XVIth and XXth Wards, at Seavy House.

The Charter Committees in each other ward (not in the Ward Committees may designate.

The Justices' Convention for the Second District, to meet at the Broadway House, on Saturday evening, Oct. 14, at 8 o'clock P. M.

That for the Seventh District at the Monumental Hotel.

And that for the Eighth at the Seavy House.

The different Ward Committees are requested to meet on Monday evening, Oct. 2, at 8 P. M., for the purpose of making all necessary arrangements, and shall give at least two days' notice, in two or more Whig papers, of the time and place of holding said Primary Elections, together with the names of the Inspectors of said elections.

The Seventh Ward was excepted, and it was recommended that the General Committee appoint the three Inspectors for that Ward at the Primary Election to be held on Thursday, 5th of October next.

A strong Resolution in favor of the Whig State Ticket, recently nominated at Syracuse, was offered and adopted unanimously.

A special meeting of the Old Men's Whig General Committee will be held on Thursday evening.

THE TRADES.

Hours of Labor—A Discussion Among Workingmen.

A discussion under the auspices of the "Carpenter's Trades' Union," took place last evening in Spring-street Hall. The subject of the evening was, "The Reduction of the Hours of Labor."

Mr. MASTERSON, (a Carpenter,) in coming forward, drew a parallel between money and labor; it was only the latter which gave the former a value. The rich man always grinds down the value of a mechanic's wages, while he never scruples to lose thousands in speculation. At present it was almost thought a disdemeanor or State Prison offence to ask for an increase of wages. But Labor is asserting now its rights. Nebraska and Anti-Nebraska are nothing compared to it. Mechanics should not dabble in politics, nor listen to some of the newspapers who could afford a column to Stocks and Money Market, and not to Labor. Protection against foreign competition should be also one of the mechanic's principles.

Mr. BUTLER, the President of the Society, urged the right of every mechanic to get a fair remuneration for his labor, and asked gentlemen to take part in the discussion.

Mr. WALLFORD, (a plasterer,) spoke of the many discoveries made now-a-days, and wished somebody would discover a way by which the Trades could be brought to stick together. [Laughter.] A reduction in the hours of labor would bring a greater demand for Laborers. Such a reduction could be only brought about by a good organization. Mechanics should not always dwell at their trade, but cultivate the public mind. Something should be done to excite the interest and attention of the working people. He urged the formation of a National Reform Association. Such meetings as the Nebraska Workingmen's Meeting, which was composed by lawyers and persons, were not the things—not the sitting on rum-casks, and talking about Hard and Soft Shellism. A library and reading-room would be most profitable.

Messrs. TAYLOR and IRVING also discussed the question, the latter once more calling the attention of the mechanics to the public lands.

The discussion was then postponed to next Monday evening, and after the transaction of some private business the Society adjourned.

A Land-Slide.

Quite a serious land-slide occurred on the line of the Hudson River Railroad, near Tivoli, on Sunday evening last. The track was covered for some distance with an immense mass of rocks and earth. The morning express train from Albany yesterday was detained in consequence, for over an hour. No person was injured, and no damage sustained beyond the dislocation of some of the rails of the track.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO BUYERS OF DRY GOODS.—HAVING DECIDED to put our affairs in liquidation, we are determined to close our large stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS within the ensuing sixty days.

We will make great sacrifices to induce purchasers of us, as the balance of the stock at the conclusion of the time mentioned WILL BE CLOSED BY AUCTION.

MOULTON & PLIMPTON, No. 12 Vesey and No. 6 Barclay-sts., directly rear of Astor House.

BERVOORT HOUSE, FIFTH-AVENUE, CORNER OF EIGHTH-STREET.—This establishment, conducted exclusively on the European plan, has a restaurant attached for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen not residing in the Hotel. Dinner and supper will be provided at all times, on short notice, either in private rooms or in the restaurant.

RICH'S IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFE, WHEELER'S PATENT.—The subscribers respectfully inform the public that they are the only manufacturers of WHEELER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, in this City, (which having having recently received the Premium at the Fair,) and assure their customers that not a dollar's worth of property has ever been consumed (in 12 years) in a safe of their make. They are made in the most substantial manner and secured with Jones' World's Fair lock. Safety insured with a key not larger than a two shilling piece. They have Newell's celebrated lock, Yales improved, Sherman's time lock, or any other that may be desired. Always a large assortment always on hand and for sale by STRONG'S, MARVIN, Nos. 144 and 146 Water-st., Successors to Rich & Co.

TREMENDOUS BARGAINS.—$100,000 WORTH NEW Fall and Winter dry goods direct from auction, consisting of 300 pieces splendid plaid silks, from 4s to $2 50 per yard; 1,000 pieces black and colored silks, very cheap; 500 different kinds of fall shawls, comprising every style that is brought to this market; 200 pieces thibet, merino and wool plaids from 8s to 75c per yard; 10,000 pieces of flannels, merino and paramattas, from 1s to 4s and 5s per yard; 6,000 pieces mousselin de laines and embroideries from 4s to 75c per yard; $50,000 worth of cloths, cassimeres, satinets, flannels, blankets and domestic goods selling less than manufacturer's prices. G. M. BODINE, No. 333 Grand-st., corner of Orchard-st.

PIANO-FORTES.—AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT of elegant Pianos and Melodions for sale or to rent, at a less price than they can be had elsewhere in the market. A large variety of second-hand Pianos. Prices $25, $35, $50, $60, $75, $100, $125, &c. to $175. Beautiful Pianos which have been rented for a short time, for sale at great bargains. Every instrument warranted. A large discount made from factory prices, for cash. To suit country purchasers, monthly payments will be taken. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—IT IS A SINGULAR FACT that many persons can be induced to buy what is utterly worthless, because offered at a low price. Thousands of Sewing Machines called cheap have been sold, which could not be used—they were made only to sell. Many such are in the market now. The only kind which have stood the test of experience are SINGER'S, which can be everywhere in profitable use. There is no dispute about the right to use these machines, and no machines of any value can be made without infringing our numerous patents.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

KNOX IN THE FIELD.—KNOX IS NOW OUT with his new style of Fall hats, and they are certainly the most graceful and elegant article of the kind we have ever examined. Lustrous and durable in color, light as a feather on the head, and excellent in fabric, they certainly bid fair to rival in popularity the far famed Parisian hat. Gentlemen who wish to examine the article, can do so at either of Mr. KNOX'S stores—No. 323 Broadway, or No. 128 Fulton-st.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.—The stock of Laces and Embroideries at the Bazaar is a complete epitome of all the styles in vogue abroad, from the rarest specimens of Brussels, Alençon, Honiton and Valenciennes, to the neat and cheaper fabrics, more suitable for household wear. Call and examine the sets of Laces, &c., of every known fabric and fashionable pattern. GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

CHILDREN'S FASHIONABLE CLOTHING AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.—The new fashions in Boys' Clothing brought out the 1st September, in Paris, have all been received at the Bazaar. The Fall styles in Children's Dress are exceedingly becoming. School Suits as well as Dress Suits furnished at the briefest

...Leading Printing Establishment.—The ...conducted MERCANTILE AND METROPOLITAN STEAM PRINTING HOUSE, corner of Nassau and Spruce-sts., while ...ing the very liberal support extended ...for the last four years, would respectfully apprise ...Public that their facilities for executing every Variety of BOOK AND JOB PRINTING, ...more perfect than ever, embracing the greatest ...of the most approved Steam Presses of every size, ...largest fonts of all the best varieties of type from ...various foundries of the country.

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☞ Fever and Ague Cured!—Not by calomel, quinine, or arsenic, nor by any injurious nostrums, but by the prescription used in the practice of the celebrated Professor McCLINTOCK, late President of the Philadelphia College of Medicine, &c. Dr. McCLINTOCK'S FEVER AND AGUE SPECIFIC has effected thousands of cures where every other medicine has failed, while instead of injuring the constitution, it builds it up, and gives tone and strength to every function. Price, $1 per bottle. A. CUSHMAN & CO., Proprietors, No. 122 Fulton-st. Sold also by Druggists generally.

☞ Whooping Cough Cured!—This distressing disease is thoroughly and quickly cured by DR. McCLINTOCK'S SYRUP OF SQUILLS AND WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY. It contains no opium, and can be given to children with perfect safety. A few drops at bed-time quiet the cough all night, and a few doses cure entirely. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 122 Fulton-st., and by all Druggists.

☞ Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ Ladies who Value Clean, Smooth and Delicate Complexion—Should use the BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS, which removes tan, freckles, chaps, pimples, blotches, &c., and imparts a porcelain transparency to the skin. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston,

C. H. RING, No 122 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Dr. Morse's Invigorating Cordial.—Whence proceed the lassitude, the depression, the debility, the indifference to life, the instability, the continual feeling of illness which it is impossible to define or localize, so common, so hard to bear, and so little pitied by the robust and healthy? Dyspepsia, Stomach and the nervous system, between which there exists the closest sympathy. Want of vital energy, sluggishness in the secretive organs, habitual inertia of the system, is at the bottom of all the disorder. To rouse the whole organization from the torpor, to imbue it with new life, activity and vigor, and to restore it in that condition, there is no preparation comparable to DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL. Other stimuli may excite the dormant physical energies for a time, but like the night-flash of the lighthouse they leave behind it a deeper gloom, the exhibition of which consequents is followed after the first convulsive effort is over, by a depression of body and mind more profound and paralyzing than ever. The remedy is literally ...Elixir has a dynamic influence. It not only creates a new condition of the physical organization, but perpetuates it. The animal spirits are ...observed and elevated by its agency, but kept up to ...level without flagging. A vegetable compound, ...to the system, it seems to act upon the constitution itself, and is revolutionize it. In chronic diseases of ...organs, the stomach, and the liver, its conversion is ...Coming, as he now does, fresh from the first ...of the Old World, such as are to be found at ...Vienna, Prague, Berlin, Dresden and Munich, where he has ...been an assiduous and successful student for the last five ...years, and with his former triumphs still unforgotten, we ...believe we risk nothing in promising him a brilliant career ...in this country. Already we congratulate his many friends ...and admirers in this City upon the bright prospects before ...him. If only remains for us to tender to the distinguished ...artist of this brief notice a most cordial welcome to our ...shores, and we expect that at no distant day we shall ...have the pleasure of recording his unqualified success as ...leader of the best orchestra in our City.

FOR SALE—A train for Kansas will be sent by the NEW-YORK KANSAS LEAGUE, Oct. 3, 1854. Any ...desiring to leave on that train will call without ...at the office of the League, No 110 Broadway, and ...procure their tickets. GEO. WALKER,

Master of Emigration, N. Y. Kansas League.

KANSAS AMERICAN SETTLEMENT COMPANY.—The books of this Company are now open for ...at No. 189 Broadway, where circulars and ...may be obtained. O. H. PALMER, General Superintendent.

☞ Theological Discussion.—Question—*Do the Scriptures teach the doctrine of Endless Misery?* Affirmative, Rev. ISAAC WESCOTT, Pastor of the Light-st. Baptist Church, Baltimore. Rev. W. J. HAWES, D. D., Pastor of the Orchard-st. Universalist Church. The discussion will commence in the Broadway Tabernacle, TUESDAY EVENING, the 26th inst., at 7½ o'clock, and continue eight evenings. To pay expenses, tickets for the whole course, $1; for a single evening, 25 cents. For sale at W. HALL & SON'S, 239 Broadway, ROE LOCKWOOD'S, No 411 Broadway; RAYNOR'S No 76 Bowery; *Ambassador* Office, No. 548 Broadway, and at the door on the evenings of the discussion.

☞ Dr. Morse's Compound Syrup of Yellow Dock Root.—Having been thoroughly tested for the last five years, it has now become a general standard family medicine throughout the country, for the complete cure of dyspepsia, costiveness, headache, liver complaint, scrofula, canker, bilious complaints, and all diseases arising from the impurities of the blood. Prepared by Dr. C. MORSE, the inventor, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 122 Broadway, New-York, sole general agent. Quart bottles, price $1.

☞ Notice.—A special meeting of Stockholders of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company will be held at the Annette Room, No. 488 Broadway, in the City of NEW-YORK, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of October, 1854, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to take into consideration the final sales and transfer of Stock by ROBERT SCHUYLER, late President and Transfer Agent of the Company, and to take order thereon, and to transact any other business proper for said meeting. By order of the Board of Directors,

WM. W. BOARDMAN, President, pro tem.

I. O. O. F.—PERSEVERANCE LODGE, No. 17.—The members of this Lodge are hereby notified, in consequence of the obstruction of our Lodge Room at No. 43 Bowery, by fire, that our meetings will be resumed at the usual hour, and will be held in the Davis Room, Odd Fellows' Hall. A punctual attendance of every member is requested on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock, as business of importance will be brought before the Lodge for action.

CHAS. A. HARVEY, Secretary.

Fleetwood Village Association.—A Special Meeting of this Association will be held on TUESDAY EVENING 26th Sept., at the Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Grand and Centre-streets, in room No. 2, second story—hour of meeting 8 o'clock. A full meeting is desired as action will be taken to forfeit all moneys paid by those in arrears. ROBT. J. TIFFANY, President.

Fine Oysters in Communion.—The best OYSTERS are to be found at the Old Stand of Mr. Richard Barclay, Tompkins Fount on Grand-st and in bottles. A ...opening tub of BURTON ALE has been reserved ...Communion.

☞ Dinners, &c., for dinner, from 12 till 4 P. M.

☞ Genesee Oak Chapter No. 22, O. U. A.—There will be a regular meeting of this Chapter at their rooms, corner of Grand and Bowery, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 27, at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be brought before the Chapter.

J. MEYERHOFF, Sachem.

A Union Gas of the U.

☞ The Mendelssohn Society.—The members are hereby notified to attend the next regular meeting, on SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 30, at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested, as the Charter lately obtained for this Society will be read, and other important business will come before the meeting.

By order of the President.

☞ Superior Trees and Plants.—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, N. Y., will send their new Catalogues for 1854 and 1855 to applicants who enclose stamps. No. 1, Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Plants, &c. No. 2, Catalogue of Roses, Dahlias, Bulbous Flowery and Herbaceous Plants, &c. They may also be had at No. 113 Chambers-st.

☞ American Institute.—FARMER'S CLUB.—A meeting will be held at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Sept. 26, at noon. Subjects—*Selling Hay, Straw and Garden Products by the pound*; and *Agricultural Exhibitions in Europe*. Strangers are always especially welcome. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

☞ The Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of New-York.—The clergy visiting the City to attend the Convention, will please call at STANFORD & SWORDS', 139 Broadway, and register their names and residence.

☞ The Union Homestead Association will hold a public meeting on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 26, at No. 135 Bowery. P. W. KETCHAM, President.

MUSICAL WORK.—We feel more than ordinary pleasure in announcing to the numerous readers of the New-York Times, but especially to those of them who possess a refining ear for music of the higher order, and who ...the musical taste of our City improved, that Mr. CARL H. FROX, the distinguished German Musician, who has just finished a long course of brilliant triumphs through the great musical cities of his native land, is about to visit the New World, with the intention, as we are informed, of taking up his residence in the Empire City, where he will afford the public an opportunity of judging the merits of his musical talents, so highly appreciated in the Old Country.

We understand that Mr. FROX was to have taken passage in the steamer *Hermann*, which left Bremen on the 6th inst., and is now almost due at this port. He does not, however, come among us a perfect stranger—far from it. Many a city in our Western States, and more particularly Louisville, Ky., where, some six years ago, he was Director of one of the best Musical Societies of the country, remembers with joy and pride the sublime efforts of his ...energetic baton. Coming, as he now does, fresh from the first ...of the Old World, such as are to be found at ...Vienna, Prague, Berlin, Dresden and Munich, where he has been an assiduous and successful student for the last five years, and with his former triumphs still unforgotten, we believe we risk nothing in promising him a brilliant career in this country. Already we congratulate his many friends and admirers in this City upon the bright prospects before him, and if only remains for us to tender to the distinguished artist of this brief notice a most cordial welcome to our shores, and we expect that at no distant day we shall have the pleasure of recording his unqualified success as leader of the best orchestra in our City.

SITUATION WANTED—By a French governess; a good and permanent situation as a fancy painter; ...gilder, japanner, &c.; one who has a perfect knowledge of the business; or as a professor of the French language; would accept a good situation out of the City. Apply at 2 Mercer-st. any day, before 10 A. M. N. B. All kinds of fancy painting, &c., done with neatness and dispatch, at home.

SITUATION WANTED AS TEACHER.—A lady, competent to teach Music, French, Spanish, Drawing, and the ordinary English branches, is desirous of obtaining the situation of assistant in an institute, or governess in some private family. Has not the slightest objection to the country, and can give excellent city references. Address J. J., No. 171 West 18th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a steady respectable Swoman as nurse and seamstress, or to assist in doing light chamberwork; is a neat sewer; has a good disposition; is fond of children; both willing and obliging. Can be highly recommended, and has good City reference; can be seen at No. 13 Union-court, off University-place, for one week.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress, in a private family, by one; and as a good cook and to wash and iron by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl as general servant; is a good plain cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer; has excellent references from last place and wanted by her sister a place to do sewing, chamberwork, or mind children. Call at No. 76 3d-av. (old No 94.)

SITUATION WANTED—The advertiser wishes to obtain a situation similar to those she has filled for several years, in families of the highest respectability; she would instruct young children, and take the entire charge of the nursery if required; or will act as lady and seamstress. Address by letter to E. M. M., at this office.

SITUATION WANTED—As cook, and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family by one, and as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress by the other. These girls are experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—As an experienced nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by a very competent girl who can cut and fit in the neatest manner, and as a first-class waiter in a private family, by another. Both can create well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS ARE NOW READY—At the new Segency, No. 141 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, for all kinds of employment for good servants. Several first class cooks wanted immediately. English, Scotch, German and colored Protestant servants wanted.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook, and to Swash and iron, in a private family, by one; and as chambermaid and waiter by the other. These girls (Germans) are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young Swomen, one as first rate cook and a good washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waiter. Can produce the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 64 West Washington-place.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, with a family going South. She is accustomed to take charge of children, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 263 13th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs.

SITUATION WANTED—As cook in a respectable private family, by a young woman, a first rate cook. The very best of City reference given. Apply at No. 118 7th-av., between 18th and 19th-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as Schambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress. Best of reference given. Call at No. 75 Prospect-st., corner of Jay-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young Swoman, as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and to do plain sewing. The best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 234 East 23d-st., near 1st-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man, to travel for a wholesale millinery house. Best of references given as to honesty, ability and good character. Address YOUNG MAN, office of this paper

SITUATION WANTED—As laundress, or as chambermaid and fine laundress, or as chambermaid and waiter, in a private family, by a very experienced girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 123 21st-st., cor. 7th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young girl as Chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing or housework in a small family. Best of city reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 354 7th-av, corner 32d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman, to do general house work in some respectable private family. Can be seen at No. 258 14th-st., front room, 3d floor, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a highly respectable young woman, a Protestant, to do housework and waiting, and assist in washing and ironing. Best City reference given. Apply at No. 259 7th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Young Woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and waiter. Best of city references. Can be seen 2 days, at No. 58 4th-av., near 9th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, a situation as cook in a private family. Understands French and English cooking. Can give good reference if required. Can be seen at No. 146 12th-st. for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man, educated and of good address, in almost any station whereby he may get a subsistence for himself and wife the coming winter. Address J. L. S., *Times* Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman as cook; is willing to assist with a part of washing. She can be seen at her present place until suited, No, 764 Broadway, between 8th and 9th-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a well recommended Stidy young woman, to do general housework; is a good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference. Please call at No. 1½ Rivington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as cook and to assist in washing and ironing in a private family. Good city reference. Please call at No. 108 East 13th st. Can be seen until engaged.

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced and Scompetent dressmaker. Can be seen at No. 369 4th-av., third floor, between 26th and 27th-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and Seamstress. Apply for two days at No. 32 Clinton-place.

SERVANTS.—Servant girls for all kinds domestic service now waiting for situations at the old established office No. 7 Cortlandt-st., and at the Female Servants' Registry, No. 143½ Bowery. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

SERVANTS WANTED—Cooks Waiter Girls and Laundresses. Wages, $8 to $16. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

GIRL WANTED—A Protestant girl, American, Scotch, Welsh, French, German or English, preferred—to do the general housework of four in a family. Good references required. Best of wages paid. Apply to No. 80 Poplar-st., Brooklyn. Irish need not apply.

GIRL WANTED.—A Protestant girl who understands cooking, washing, and ironing. Apply at No. 63 East 17th-st.

GIRL WANTED—A Protestant girl, as seamstress. Address a note to Box No. 2,465, Post-Office.

TWO PROTESTANT SERVANTS WANTED.—One as cook, washer and ironer—the other as chambermaid and waitress; Scotch preferred. Good City reference required. Apply at No. 59 Court-st., Brooklyn.

BEST SERVANTS.—First class Scotch and English Cooks, chambermaids and seamstresses, German servants, dressmakers, girls for stores, Protestant and other help for every kind of work—all respectable and recommended—in great choice at MORRIS & CORNETT'S well known establishment, No. 327 Broadway, corner Reade-st., under the Irving House. German and French waiters, posters, farmers, &c., at this office, and at the branch office, No. 183 Greenwich-st.

WANTS.—Families are furnished with the best servants, of every description, for City and country, at FERRIS' Agency, No. 97 Duane-st., near corner of Broadway. Several more Protestant girls wanted for good situations.

WAITER WANTED—A single man who thoroughly understands his business and can come well recommended. Apply at No. 10 East 14th-st., between 9 and 11 A. M.

WAITER WANTED—In a private family; must thoroughly understand his business, and furnish good references. Apply at No. 3 Ferry-st., before 12 o'clock.

MALE AND FEMALE HELP—Of all kinds may be engaged at the offices of the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, No. 27 Greenwich-st. and No. 139 9th-st., corner of Broadway.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—A respectable young Woman who is engaged during a portion of the day with an eminent literary gentleman, wishes to occupy the remainder of his time in making translations in French and English, or to copy writings in either language. Writes a fine clear hand. Address H. C. B., New-York *Daily Times* Office.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—By a young man as assistant bookkeeper, or in any other capacity where he could have a permanent situation. Is a good penman. Can furnish references as to character or abilities from his last employer. Address HARVEY, at this Office.

A GENTLEMAN FROM SOUTH AMERICA is desirous of engaging in business with some respectable commercial house in this City, for the purpose of connecting their business with a house already established in that quarter. The party is familiar with several languages, and can bring to the house many influential business facilities. References to the best houses can be given. Apply by note to Mr. C., care of Mr. WM. E. S., No. 30 Wall-st.

TEACHER.—A French lady experienced in teaching, wishes to be employed in a school or private family a few hours every day. She is competent to teach Music, French and English. Address FRENCH, Box No. 2,680, Post-Office.

TEACHER WANTED.—A man of good address, classical education, experience in teaching, and unexceptionable moral character, a communicant of the Episcopal church preferred. A very liberal compensation will be given. Apply at No. 1 East 29th-st.

WAITRESS WANTED—Who must be thoroughly best well acquainted with her business, and understand taking care of silver. Apply, only if of such a character, at No. 14 Gramercy Park, in the morning, before 1 o'clock.

GARDENER WANTED—Who understands the Sculture of grapes and gardening in general. Apply to A. B. MARVIN, Brewster's Station, Harlem Railroad, in person. None but a Protestant need apply.

TO FUR MANUFACTURERS.—The Operative Furriers of New-York and vicinity, having organized themselves into a body, called the NEW-YORK FURRIERS' SOCIETY, beg to suggest to manufacturers requiring assistant operatives, the advantages they will derive by addressing T., *Times* Office. Such men only as may be wanted will be recommended.

AN ORGANIST AND TEACHER OF VOCAL MUSIC—Wanted in a City of Connecticut, numbering 10,000 inhabitants. Salary in one of the Churches $350 per annum, with use of rooms for singing schools and private classes, for teaching which good inducements are offered. American preferred. Apply to C. M. CADY, office New-York *Musical Review*, No 23 Park Row, New-York.

SALESMEN WANTED.—Ten good salesmen wanted, to sell articles wanted in every family; can make $3 to $5 per day; also one to drive a horse and wagon. Call or address No. 317 Bowery.

JOHN YOUNG, of the PROTESTANT AGENCY, No. 7 Carmine-st., has opened the Female Servants' Registry, No. 143½ Bowery, to enable him to supply the increasing demand of his friends and the public with servants. Subscribers to either have the advantages of both offices.

TIN AND SHEET IRON WORKERS WANTED.—Four good tin and sheet iron workers. None but the best workmen need apply. JOHN LIDDLE, Troy Stove Warehouse, No. 270 Broadway.

WATCHMAKER WANTED—To go out of town. Apply to FALLOM & CO., No. 66 Nassau-st.

BABY WANTED TO WET-NURSE.—Best of references required. Apply at No. 263 East 17th-st., 3d door back room.

BOYS WANTED.—Two smart Boys to take out parcels. Must be able to write, and have good recommendations. Apply to ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—Wanted to hire, by a private family, a furnished house from Nov. 1 to May 1, 1855. Must be completely furnished and well located; not higher than 23d-st. The advertiser is willing to pay a rent of from $300 to $360 a month. Address Box No. 798 Post-Office, stating location and terms.

HOUSE WANTED.—A genteel house, furnished, by a good tenant; no children; references will be satisfactory, or not wanted; for six months or one year from October or November next; not above 19th-st. and between 3d and 6th-avs. Address Box No. 2,946, Post-Office, stating terms and where situated.

HOUSE WANTED.—Wanted to rent, from 1st November to 1st May next, a genteel furnished house, in a pleasant neighborhood, for a family consisting of two persons. Good references will be given. Address EDWARD CLARK, No. 523 Broadway.

HOUSE WANTED.—Rent not exceeding $600, between 4th and 34th-sts., for one year or longer from Nov. 1. Three persons in the family, without children. Address, with all particulars, N. O., *Times* Office.

HOUSE WANTED—In a genteel neighborhood in the upper part of the City, with all the modern improvements, suitable for a small family. Address J. C. H., Box No. 3,616, Post-Office.

FIXTURES WANTED.—About twenty feet of neat and plain fixtures, suitable for a store on Broadway. Also, a neat counter. Apply on Monday the 23th, and after, at No. 341 Broadway, and Box No. 18, New-Brunswick, N. J., to C. D. DESBLER.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—For a small quiet family; rooms good and airy, location central, (up town preferred,) rent reasonable. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Office *Daily Times*, New-York.

WANTED—Good accommodations for a horse and carriage, between 29th and 36th-sts., and 2d and 6th-avs. Will either purchase or hire on satisfactory terms. Address Box 3,185 Post-Office.

CALVARY CHURCH.—Wanted, 6 Pew, eligibly situated, in the above Church, to hire for two or three years. Address, stating terms and number, Box No. 2,161 General Post-Office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A small private family, residing in Bedford-av., Brooklyn, would be happy to accommodate a young lady or single gentleman with an unfurnished room with board. Stages pass the door for South and Peck Slip ferries, and cars within one block for Fulton ferry. Address for two days HOME, Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARDING—And an elegant suite of furnished Brooms, on the first floor, consisting of a parlor and two bedrooms, with closets. Also, a parlor and bedroom on second and third floors, and rooms for single gentlemen, at Nos. 82 and 84 East 23d-st.

BOARDING.—Two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with a room and board in a private family, where they can have the comforts of a home. Inquire at 149 Mulberry-st., one door from the corner of Grand.

BOARDING.—To Let, in suite or separate rooms, on the second floor, in a modern house pleasantly situated, opposite Chelsea-square. Also rooms for single gentlemen. References given and required. Apply at 226 West 20th-st.

BOARDING.—A parlor with two bedrooms attached, furnished or unfurnished, to let to a gentleman and wife, at No. 303 Broome-st. References required, and given.

BOARDING.—Rooms to let for the Winter, with or without board, in a house with all the modern improvements, pleasantly located, No 259 Greene st., between Waverley and Clinton-places. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—A front room and bedroom adjoining, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be had, by applying at No. 166 Duane-st.; terms moderate.

BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman and his wife, Board and an unfurnished room and bed room on the 2d floor in a respectable private family where there are no other boarders. Location not above Grand-st. (in the neighborhood of East Broadway or Madison-st. preferred.) A line addressed to J. T. B., Box No. 475, Lower P. O., post-paid, stating terms, which must be moderate, will meet with prompt attention. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.—Full board wanted for a mother and partial for her son, by the 15th of October, below 12th-st. west of Bowery, near a stage route, where can be furnished two good sized rooms in the second story, with a plain dinner at 2 o'clock. For such the price will be of no consideration. Best references given and required. Address Box No 1,137 New-York Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman, wife and son, (not above Waverley-place; partial board for the gentleman; two rooms, Croton water, gas, and the comforts of a home. References unexceptionable. Address RAILROAD, *Times* office.

BOARD WANTED—For a widow lady and daughter, in a private family, or where there are but few boarders, on the west side, not below Washington-place. Address W., Box No. 1,941, Lower Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—For a lady, two grown daughters and two sons, the youngest nine years of age. The location must be between Amity st. and 14th-st., and between 4th and 6th-avs. Address Box No. 1,585, Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—In Hicks st., near Joralemon, a large furnished room with gas, would be let to a gentleman and lady, or two single gentlemen. Address T. M. S., Box No 2,787, N. Y.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms by applying at No. 67 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING AT NO. 599 HOUSTON-ST.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, singly or in suites, with all the modern improvements, near Broadway and the hotels.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—Pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, but a few minutes' walk from the Ferry, at Mrs. VALENTINE'S, No. 16 Essex-st.

BOARD UP TOWN.—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen can have board with pleasant apartments, in a family residing at No. 234 10th-st. Gas, bathroom, &c.

BOARDING UP TOWN.—Pleasant rooms with board, on the 3d floor, can be obtained at No. 16 West 11th-st., 7 doors from Broadway. References exchanged.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—Several very pleasant rooms, separately and in suite, either furnished or unfurnished can be had, with board, on very reasonable terms, at No. 269 4th-av., opposite to Dr. Hawks' church. The house is finely located and has all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

MURRAY HILL.—Several rooms, in a strictly private family, are just vacated by a family leaving for Europe. First-class boarders, either a family or single boarders, will find a home at No 48 East 35th-st., near Madison-av. Satisfactory references required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—In Willow-place, South Brooklyn, but a short distance from South and Wall-sts. Ferries. A well furnished room and bedroom, to one or two single gentlemen, with breakfast and tea. Family strictly private. Direct to NEW-ENGLAND, this office.

FURNISHED PARLORS AND ROOMS TO LET—In a house occupied by a private family, at No. 169 Union-st., Brooklyn, a few minutes' walk from Hamilton-av. Ferry, where arrangements can be made for the acquisition of the French and Spanish languages. References required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—In suites, or separately, to gentlemen only, with breakfast, if required. Applying at No. 141 8th-st., third door from Broadway, and also at No. 6 College-place.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—Two or three pleasant rooms to let to gentlemen without board; the location is pleasant and convenient to business men. Apply at No. 1 State-st., corner of Whitehall-st.

ROOM WANTED.—A respectable private family, residing within half a mile of Union-square, and having more room than they require, who would be willing to let a good sized room, with breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sundays, to a single gentleman of quiet habits, may address MERCATOR, at this office, stating location. The room will be mostly furnished by the advertiser, who will give good references and pay a reasonable price for pleasant accommodations.

ROOMS WANTED—By a gentleman and his wife. Two or three furnished or unfurnished rooms, with full board for the lady, in a house occupied by a widow or single lady only, and where no other boarders are taken. Situation in or near New-York. Address A., Box No. 1858 Lower Post-Office, New-York, stating terms. References exchanged.

ROOMS WITH BREAKFAST—In a private family, where no other boarders are received, consisting of a large sitting room and bed room, suitable for two gentlemen, situated in St. Clement's-place, near 8th-st. and Washington Square. References given and required. Apply to Box No. 2,807, Lower Post-Office.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD.—At No. 122 Bleecker-st. The front and back rooms on the second story, (unfurnished,) together or separate, to gentlemen and their wives, or to single gentlemen. Also, two or three furnished rooms for single gentlemen. Terms moderate. Also, a large front office, suitable for a physician.

ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD.—A large Room, with all the modern improvements, suitable for a Gentleman and his Wife. Also, two smaller Rooms for single Gentlemen, can be had with Board, at No. 494 6th-st., one block from the stages and cars.

ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD—A suite of Rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, may be obtained in a first class house with board, at No. 329 West 14th-st. The rooms will be let separately or together. References exchanged.

ROOMS WANTED WITH BOARD.—A gentleman wants a parlor and bedroom with board, in the vicinity of St Mark's-place. Address A. B., Post-Office, Astor-place, stating terms and description of rooms.

ROOMS WITH BOARD.—One or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with a pleasant room and board at No. 72 2nd-av.

GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with PLEASANT ROOMS and BOARD at No. 79 SANDS-ST., Brooklyn.

TO GENTLEMEN—Agreeable Rooms to let, large and small, furnished or unfurnished, in suites or separately, with hot, cold and shower baths.

A. R. PLUMLEY, No. 27 Bond st.

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Machines for direct use.	Cutlery and edged tools.
Civil Engineering and Architecture.	Hard ware, (iron, brass, pewter, &c.)
Naval Architecture, &c.	Manufactures of glass.
Agricultural implements &c.	Ceramic manufactures.
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HOUSES FOR SALE—TERMS EASY.—Three new and first-class four story houses, in the block of five all alike, each 20 by 55 feet, Nos. 38, 40 and 46, 24th-st., between 4th-av. and Lexington-av. Have every convenience and will bear thorough examination. Price $14,000 and less. Apply at No 44 East 24th-st., or No. 62 William-st., to CHARLES H. SMITH.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—Three story brick house, with basement and under-cellar, on Orford-st., near the corner of Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Terms easy; possession immediate. Apply to BALDWIN & BURTIS, No. 101 Myrtle-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A first-class brown stone front house, with all the modern improvements, in 30th-st., between the 1st and 2d-avs. There are five new buildings all alike. Inquire of A. ALGER, in the East house.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—Situated about 5 miles from Tarrytown, containing about 50 or 60 acres of land, lying high, and commanding a fine view of the celebrated Sleepy Hollow. It adjoins the property of E Barrlet, Esq Aaron G Phelps, Esq, G. H Swords, Esq., &c. It is well watered, and has an abundance of the choicest fruit, of all kinds. The whole will be sold Referee's Sale, on the premises, on the 30th of September, at 1 o'clock. WM. LEE Referee

PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A valuable building site for a Summer residence, of five to six acres, situate about 14 miles from the City, on a very high ridge between the Hudson River and the Harlem Railroad, with an unbroken view of the Sound for 40 miles in extent, and as much of the adjoining country as can be reached with the naked eye; the trains on the Harlem and New Haven Railroad constantly darting between the clusters of trees through the excavations and on the open plain below; on the east, New-York, Brooklyn and Williamsburg, and all the villages on the railroad on the south; the whole range of the Palisades in full view on the west and a luxuriant forest on the north. On the slope below, about half a mile distant, there is a park composed of venerable trees, covering an area of 40 acres, through which runs a living stream of river water, all to form a rare and picturesque ornamental garden which is being constructed—the park now being cleared to a great extent of all its rubbish—every pebble, rock and shrub having been removed except these left for ornament. Rustic bridges, artificial islands, waterfall, &c., are completed, and others are in course of construction and will soon be completed,—all of which, when completed, will form the most attractive place of the kind in the United States. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

BEAVERWYCK FARM FOR SALE—Containing about 350 acres, situated on the road leading from Newark to Dover, in Morris County, New-Jersey, 4 miles from the Morris and Essex Railroad, 4 miles from the Morris Canal, and 16 miles from Newark. The land is of superior quality, and in a high state of cultivation, adapted to grazing and grass crops; about 100 acres of natural meadows for pasture, 100 acres of woodland, and the balance in tillable land; on the plain is a large variety of fruit trees in bearing condition. A large two-story dwelling house, with a large lawn and shade trees; also, a two-story farm house, barns, cow-house, carriage-house, ice-house, dairy, &c., in good order; a large garden with a pond adjoining. This section of country is celebrated for health The terms will be made easy. For further particulars inquire on the premises, of W. H. K. BIBBY, Paterson, New Jersey.

UNION-SQUARE REAL ESTATE OFFICE—No 3 Everett House, corner Union-square, (16th-st., and 4th-av.) The undersigned will be happy to give prompt attention to any business in the way of buying, selling, letting or exchanging Real Estate that may be entrusted to his care. Landlords and tenants, buyers and sellers, are respectfully requested to call and assure themselves of the superior facilities he possesses for the prompt transaction of such business. EMERSON W KEYES.

DOCK PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN FOR SALE OR TO LET.—40 lots of ground bounded by Kent-av., Clymer and Ann-sts., and 500 feet water front on the channel opposite the Wallabout, with bulkhead and 9 to 15 feet depth of water; is situated in the most central and rapidly improving part of the city, and very desirable for building materials or coal yards, manufacturing purposes or naval stores, &c. Will be sold or let in parcels to suit applicants; terms easy. Apply to DANIEL S. DARLING, No. 4 Sands-st.

NEWTOWN VILLAGE LOTS—IN MYERS' ADDITION—ONLY $90 TO $150.—These lots are high and beautifully located in the very heart of this old and flourishing village, which has all the advantages of the city in schools, stores and numerous churches, and only 30 minutes from New-York via Flushing Railroad For maps, circulars, &c., apply to JOHN B. MYERS, No. 195 Broadway.

WASHINGTON-ST. PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The valuable lot, No. 313 Washington st, near Duane-st., being 25 feet wide by 71 feet deep. Terms, easy. Apply to WM. B. SMITH, Counsellor-at-Law, No. 111 Nassau-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—A farm containing 55 acres of land, 42 acres under a high state of cultivation, situated in the village of Bethel, Sullivan County, N. Y. On the premises are a new 2-story house, large barn, sheds and out-houses; also, a wagon-maker's and blacksmith shop; said farm is on the Newburg and Cochecton Turnpike, and ten miles from Cochecton Depôt on the Erie Railroad. For particulars, inquire of THOMAS ACKERMAN, on the premises, or of C. A. WARD. No. 239 Franklin-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—Situated at Newburg, Orange County, on the turnpike, about 2 miles from the town, containing about 100 acres under a good state of cultivation, together with farm stock, tools, and crops, plenty of water, &c. For further information, inquire of LEWIS LANG, No. 7 Washington County Market, or on the premises.

TO LET.

HOUSE AND EIGHT LOTS TO LEASE IN BROOKLYN—Situated on Madison-st., corner of Tompkins-av Two-story House containing nine spacious rooms and kitchen, cellar, &c.; a large stable, excellent drink-water, the garden well stocked with trees, strawberries, &c. Rent low to a good tenant. Inquire of Mr. J. ZUNDEL, Box No. 155 Brooklyn Post-Office. or No. 79 Cedar-st., New-York, of Mr. J. GOEDEL.

HOUSE TO LET—With immediate possession, a newly furnished three story and basement house in the vicinity of Madison-square, in complete order, with modern improvements, suitable for a small family. To be let for not less than 12 months—rent $1,200. Apply to E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., from 8 to 10 A. M and 3 to 7 P. M.

HOUSE TO LET, AND FURNITURE FOR SALE IN BOARDING.—A new and genteel house to let or lease The furniture is new and will be sold at a sacrifice, as the owner is going away. Terms made easy. Apply to Mr. BURD, No. 1 Franklin-square.

HOUSE TO LET.—The three story and Basement Brick House, three rooms deep, with baths and gas, pleasantly situated. Inquire on the premises, No. 182 West 24th-st. Possession given on or before the 1st of November. Rent $500 per annum.

COTTAGES TO LET AT ASTORIA, L. I.—Three neat cottages, with 8 lots of land to each. There are 8 rooms in each cottage; besides attic and cellar. They will be rented till the 1st May next, or longer if desired, and cheap to good tenants. Apply to H. L RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., N. Y.

COTTAGE TO LET—A neat cottage in 40th-st., pleasantly situated. Also, a small genteel brown stone house in 36th-st.; also, the lower part of a brown stone front house, rent $400; also, parts of houses in Brooklyn stores in the 6th-av., &c. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st., up stairs.

NEW ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE TO RENT—With all the modern improvements, on 20th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., the furniture, which is new, to be bought. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LEASE.—The dwelling house is very convenient and very well furnished. The grounds are very handsome, containing 22 acres, located 4 on the Hudson River, on high ground, with extensive views; perfectly healthy, and in all respects a very desirable residence, ¼ mile from a Hudson River Railroad depôt. Possession can be given at once. Apply to EMERSON W. KEYES, No 3 Everett House, cor. 4th-av. and 17th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A furnished house to let for one year, to a private family only, the dwelling-house No. 15 Bond-st., handsomely furnished and supplied with all the modern improvements. Apply to E. P. DAVIS, No. 53 Walker-st., by whom permits for inspection will be furnished.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LEASE—Together with horses, carriages, live stock, &c., or the furniture and stock will be sold if preferred. Location perfectly healthy and of easy access from the City. Apply to HORACE MORGAN & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—A second story in No 185 43d-st, near 8th-av., containing front and back rooms and kitchen with two bedrooms and a front basement if desired. Rent moderate to a small, genteel family. Cars very convenient for riding up and down town. Inquire on the premises. PETER L. WILBER.

PREMISES TO LET—No. 495 Broadway; the first floor being 25 feet wide and 230 feet deep, fronting with entrance on Mercer-st., for the carpet business. Piano or furniture warerooom, the front on Broadway, will be modernized. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO RENT OR LEASE—On the Hudson, 5 miles distant from Union Square, with extensive views, containing 22 acres, beautifully laid out, perfectly healthy, and in all respects a desirable residence. Apply to HOMER MORGAN Pine st. No. 3, Metropolitan Bank Building.

TO MECHANICS AND OTHERS.—To lease, for three years, the valuable building, with steam power, on the southeast corner of Canal and Elm-sts. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW,
No. 11 Wall-st. and No. 2 New-st.

TWO NEW COTTAGES TO LET—Each with ten rooms and garden, three lots, on 9th-st., near 5th-av., Brooklyn. Cars run on 3d-av. to the Ferries. Rent $150 to May next. T. H. RODMAN, No. 37 Wall-st.

ROOMS TO LET—No. 609 Broadway, corner of Houston-st., suitable for artists or for offices. Inquire of W DURAND, Room No. 17, or THOMAS H. RODMAN, No 37 Wall st.

LARGE LECTURE-ROOM TO RENT—For Lyceum services, at the Medical College, No 107 East 14th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av. Inquire of the Janitor, in the building.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st.; most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STEAM POWER.—Rooms to let, with steady steam power, in the new buildings Nos. 7, 9 and 11, Canal-st., between Centre and Elm, running through to Walker-st. Inquire of J GAUDU, Engineer, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SONS, No. 108 Cliff-st.

STOPS TO LET.—Two floors of shops, No 117 West 18th-st., 20x45 feet, to let. Inquire on the premises.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, STORE FRONTS, ROOFS, &c., &c.—The undersigned are now prepared to furnish solid Wrought Iron Rolled Beams, cut to specified lengths, at a price which enables fire-proof buildings to be erected, at a very moderate advance on the cost of wooden ones. The public are invited to examine the new building of Messrs. Harper & Brothers in Cliff-st., where they have been used. For further information apply to COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Burling-slip

REMOVAL.—In consequence of the destruction by fire of his late store No. 598 Broadway, JOHN L. WESTON has removed his Looking-Glass and Picture-Frame establishment to No 759 Broadway, where he will be ceased to see his old friends and patrons as usual.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS, FOR FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS, STORE FRONTS, VAULTS, &c.—The undersigned are now prepared to furnish Wrought Iron Beams, Girders, Lintels, Columns, Joists, Trimmers, Bolts, Anchors, Plates, Rivets, Washers, Cast Iron Columns, Sills, Lintels, Caps, Bases, Sash, Frames, Shutters, Doors, Wrought Iron Shutters, Doors, Sash, Frames, Wrought Iron Sills, Lintels, Caps, Bases, Cast Iron Sash, Frames, Shutters, Doors, Cast Iron Sills, Lintels, Caps, Bases, Iron Railings, Iron Stairs, Iron Gratings, Iron Fronts, Iron Roofs, Iron Floors, Iron Partitions, Iron Vaults, Iron Shutters, Iron Doors, Iron Sash, Iron Frames, Iron Sills, Iron Lintels, Iron Caps, Iron Bases, Iron Columns, Iron Girders, Iron Beams, Iron Joists, Iron Trimmers, Iron Bolts, Iron Anchors, Iron Plates, Iron Rivets, Iron Washers, Cast Iron Columns, Cast Iron Sills, Cast Iron Lintels, Cast Iron Caps, Cast Iron Bases, Cast Iron Sash, Cast Iron Frames, Cast Iron Shutters, Cast Iron Doors, Wrought Iron Shutters, Wrought Iron Doors, Wrought Iron Sash, Wrought Iron Frames, Wrought Iron Sills, Wrought Iron Lintels, Wrought Iron Caps, Wrought Iron

Sworn before me, this 25th day of September, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$546,780 00
Average amount of Specie.....43,000 00
Average amount of Circulation.....90,530 00
Average amount of Deposits.....364,169 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. B. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. B. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of September, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,841,676 91
Average amount of Specie.....778,992 91
Average amount of Circulation, notes of late [illegible].....123,757 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,794,543 45

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. PUSHETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

[illegible]

Sworn before me, this 25th day of September, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE [illegible] OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,161 032 24
Average amount of Specie.....253,640 64
Average amount of Circulation.....122 465 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,014,150 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of September, 1854.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,063,341 63
Average amount of Specie.....526,774 33
Average amount of Circulation.....553,834 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,983,157 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY T. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. T. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of September, 1854.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE [illegible], in the City of New-York—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$312,341 47
Average amount of Specie.....9,331 49
Average amount of Circulation.....16,015 00
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL B. HITCHCOCK, Cashier of the BANK OF THE UNION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HITCHCOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of September, 1854.
THOS. VARREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,678,304 22
Average amount of Specie.....69,458 23
Average amount of Circulation.....196,184 00
Average amount of Deposits.....839,230 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of September, 1854.
JAS. L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday the 23d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,304,892 15
Average amount of Specie.....119,987 44
Average amount of Circulation.....281,541 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,050,189 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of September, 1854.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$68,774 97
Average amount of Specie.....12,262 34
Average amount of Circulation.....20 262 00
Average amount of Deposits.....95,343 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of September 1854.
STEPHEN M. PURDY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,449,444 76
Average amount of Specie.....160,666 39
Average amount of Circulation.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, REBECCA LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

REBECCA LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of September, 1854.
GEO. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CENTRAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$358,114 49
Average amount of Specie.....29,252 85
Average amount of Circulation.....29 179 00
Average amount of Deposits.....257,890 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WALTER OAKLEY, Cashier of the CENTRAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WALTER OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of September, 1854.
GEO. L. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$388,127 85
Average amount of Specie.....136,280 22
Average amount of Circulation.....122,941 00
Average amount of Deposits.....439,781 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES J. SHEPARD, Cashier pro tem. of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHAS. J. SHEPARD, Cashier pro tem.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of September, 1854.
JNO. DRAKE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,222,662 00
Average amount of Specie.....297,252 00
Average amount of Circulation.....285,561 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,150,418 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. O. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. O. JONES, President.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of September, 1854.
H. C. BANKS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$736,559 70
Average amount of Specie.....45,992 34
Average amount of Circulation.....158,180 00
Average amount of Deposits.....540,647 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of September, 1854.
GEO. L. OSBORN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,718,571 04
Average amount of Specie.....191,696 13
Average amount of Deposits.....164,232 24
Average amount of Deposits.....1,243,184 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of September, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible], Cashier of the COMMERCIAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

[illegible]

Sworn before me, this 25th day of September, 1854.
[illegible]

STATEMENT OF THE COMMERCE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible], Cashier of the COMMERCE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

[illegible]

Sworn before me, this 25th day of September, 1854.
[illegible]

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,152,668 69
Average amount of Specie.....90,554 35
Average amount of Circulation.....91,166 00
Average amount of Deposits.....945,895 77

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 25th day of September, 1854.
SMITH J. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$392 112 00
Average amount of Specie.....94 390 00
Average amount of Circulation.....114,421 00
Average amount of Deposits.....329,433 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of September, 1854.
THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$117,516 00
Average amount of Specie.....13 667 00
Average amount of Circulation.....24,975 00
Average amount of Deposits.....76,234 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES SANFORD, Cashier of the EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES SANFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of September, 1854.
BOLTIN M. FOWLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EMPIRE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$461,268 07
Average amount of Specie.....29,218 85
Average amount of Circulation.....101 512 00
Average amount of Deposits.....277 650 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, LEONARD H. CHURCH, Cashier of the EMPIRE CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

L. H. CHURCH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of September, 1854.
ISAAC C. BARKER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,580 053 98
Average amount of Specie.....202,639 04
Average amount of Circulation.....147 414 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,319,708 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 25th day of September, 1854
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$594,444 55
Average amount of Specie.....37 482 97
Average amount of Circulation.....183,090 00
Average amount of Deposits.....341,693 88

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of September, 1854.
JAMES HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$641 277 87
Average amount of Specie.....57,487 84
Average amount of Circulation.....90,926 00
Average amount of Deposits.....323,690 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of September, 1854
JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,304,214 97
Average amount of Specie.....114,613 52
Average amount of Circulation.....146,884 00
Average amount of Deposits.....736,710 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of Septemoer, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$346,753 00
Average amount of Specie.....31,653 00
Average amount of Circulation.....103,238 00
Average amount of Deposits.....190,140 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of September, 1854.
J. S. HALSEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$329 883 73
Average amount of Specie.....50,921 05
Average amount of Circulation.....137,237 00
Average amount of Deposits.....465,771 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 25th day of September, 1854.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE KNICKERBOCKER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$310,516 24
Average amount of Specie.....21,587 33
Average amount of Circulation.....91,253 00
Average amount of Deposits.....286,817 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN A. GUNN, Cashier of the KNICKERBOCKER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN A. GUNN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of September, 1854.
WM. DARROW, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,775,522 63
Average amount of Specie.....224,828 96
Average amount of Circulation.....305,838 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,230,165 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of September, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,298 836 72
Average amount of Specie.....657,156 11
Average amount of Circulation.....427,975 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,289,366 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of September, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$568,914 43
Average amount of Specie.....39 338 94
Average amount of Circulation.....99,801 00
Average amount of Deposits.....443,652 30

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me this 25th day of September, 1854.
WILLIAM DODGE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,114,446 67
Average amount of Specie.....99,418 19
Average amount of Circulation.....109,780 00
Average amount of Deposits.....633,653 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYROCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 25th day of September, 1854.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,864,333 22
Average amount of Specie.....1,165,037 76
Average amount of Circulation.....386,799 44
Average amount of Deposits.....3,818,836 45

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FRANCIS W. EDMONDS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. W. EDMONDS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of September, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,638,483 82
Average amount of Specie.....41,962 60
Average amount of Circulation.....223,901 00
Average amount of Deposits.....738,517 04

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. CORNELL, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. CORNELL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of September, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$642,350 95
Average amount of Specie.....51,078 71
Average amount of Circulation.....133,696 00
Average amount of Deposits.....438,424 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me this 25th day of September, 1854.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,790,894 00
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible], Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

[illegible]

Sworn before me, this 25th day of September, 1854.
[illegible]

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,098,690 93
Average amount of Specie.....243,404 14
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank.....189,097 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,899,636 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of September, 1854.
JNO. HEGEMAN Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,695,591 95
Average amount of Specie.....359 434 65
Average amount of Circulation.....95,638 00
Average amount of Deposits.....4,053,869 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of September, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$986,103 00
Average amount of Specie.....123 098 00
Average amount of Circulation.....111,584 00
Average amount of Deposits.....804,647 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of September, 1854.
G. H. SCRIBNER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Canter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,395,977 51
Average amount of Specie.....216,569 88
Average amount of Circulation.....143,678 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,484,481 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. J. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. B. J. HOOGLAND, Cash'r.

Sworn before me, this 25d day of September, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$432,239 22
Average amount of Specie.....21,500 86
Average amount of Circulation.....119,032 00
Average amount of Deposits.....121,976 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES Cashier, of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of September, 1854.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$194 596 79
Average amount of Specie.....10,304 43
Average amount of Circulation.....108,714 00
Average amount of Deposits.....115,155 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of September, 1854.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,081,163 87
Average amount of Specie.....71,829 91
Average amount of Circulation.....225,225 00
Average amount of Deposits.....287,933 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HATS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. B. HATS, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 25th day of September, 1854.
EDWARD N. ROGERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,330,398 C5
Average amount of Specie.....76,068 34
Average amount of Circulation.....115,726 00
Average amount of Deposits.....859,049 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES PALMER, Assistant Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

CHARLES PALMER, Assistant Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 25th day of September, 1854.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$526,072 47
Average amount of Specie.....34,944 59
Average amount of Circulation.....95,531 33
Average amount of Deposits.....324,530 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 25th day of September, 1854.
SAMUEL JESSUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$814 863 70
Average amount of Specie.....69,563 82
Average amount of Circulation.....110,122 00
Average amount of Deposits.....539,415 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of September, 1854.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$994,965 18
Average amount of Specie.....65,276 29
Average amount of Circulation.....141,774 00
Average amount of Deposits.....704,458 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. DE ANGELIS, Cash'r.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of September, 1854.
WM. E. SRAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,468,188 34
Average amount of Specie.....381,471 93
Average amount of Circulation, notes of the late Phenix Bank.....182,956 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,065,142 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of September, 1854.
THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$618,210 00
Average amount of Specie.....44,091 00
Average amount of Circulation.....91,106 00
Average amount of Deposits.....331,142 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of September, 1854.
JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 16th day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,084,624 72
Average amount of Specie.....144,096 99
Average amount of Circulation.....282,234 00
Average amount of Deposits.....608,906 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 25th day of September, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$981,475 00
Average amount of Specie.....27,786 00
Average amount of Circulation.....115,239 00
Average amount of Deposits.....445,939 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of September, 1854.
GEO. F. DAVENPORT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SUFFOLK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$290,238 30
Average amount of Specie.....9,401 99
Average amount of Circulation.....52,090 00
Average amount of Deposits.....96,181 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. W. RUMSEY, President of the SUFFOLK BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. W. RUMSEY, President.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of September, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,319,694 03
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and [illegible] that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 25th day of September, 1854.
ISAAC C. BARKER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the day 23d of September, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,201,747 65
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Circulation of the late Union Bank.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. EBERTS, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. EBERTS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of September, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.—New and only direct Route now open via CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD,

United States Mail and Express route.

Two daily Passenger Trains (Sundays excepted) leave Chicago, (corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts.)

First—St. Louis Day Express.....8.30 A. M.
Second—St Louis Night Express.....9.30 P. M.

Trains run direct to Alton (25 miles) without change of cars or baggage, and connect with the COMPANY'S splendid steamers

WINCHESTER AND REINDEER.

Running in exclusive connection with the Passenger Trains through to St. Louis (25 miles) without landing.

TIME FROM CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS 14½ HOURS.

The Chicago and Mississippi Railroad passes through Joliet, Bloomington, Springfield and Carlesville to Alton; and the traveling public will at once see the important advantage of this

AIR LINE ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS,

Over any other route from Chicago to the Southwest.

NOTICE!—IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS.

AT ALTON—Connections with daily line packet to Keokuk, making this the most direct route to Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, and Northeastern Missouri.

AT ST. LOUIS—Connections with first-class lines of steamers for New-Orleans and all points on Lower Mississippi, Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee and Arkansas Rivers; and also with steamers for all points on Missouri River, making this the direct route to Kansas and Council Bluffs.

R. P. MORGAN, Jr., Superintendent.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1, 1854.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN and the West generally; also, SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS and CINCINNATI—Passengers by this route are not subjected to any expense for transferring themselves or baggage, or the surveillance of Custom house officers. Five daily trains from Cleveland: *First*—6 A. M., Express Train, from station of C. C. & C. R. R. for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Second*—8.30 A. M., Express Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky, Cincinnati, Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Third*—2 P. M., Express Mail from Station of C. C. & C. R. R. for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Fourth*—8 P. M., Mail Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky and stations on Mad River Railroad. *Fifth*—8.30 P. M., Express Train, from station of C. C. & C. R. R. for Toledo and Chicago. Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices. E. D. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND, July, 1854.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Wednesday, Sept. 20, and until further notice, Passenger Trains leave the foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz: Buffalo Express at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express at 6

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

EMIGRANT EXPULSION.

Decision in this Case in the Court of Common Pleas.

The action in the case of Fritz Rheinhardt, an emigrant runner, in the employ of W. Wilson, against one ... Stanley Eliot" of Windsor, Buckinghamshire, ... Hickenson, Esq., in the Mayor's office, ... The facts in this case were elicited at the ... of Wilson, and have already been ... in the Times.

Rheinhardt was arrested for assault and battery on ... emigrant runner, and for fraud, in representing tick... ... by emigrants in London for inland trans... ... by this country as worthless, that he might ... tickets issued by the house in whose employ ...

... has been under the magistrate's consid... ... for some days.

... Hilliman, in announcing his decision, contend... ... the framers of that section of the emigrant law ... reference to emigrant runners, never intended that ... should be so construed as that a foreigner, in a for... country, should be able to take the business from ... own citizens who are engaged in the forwarding of ... emigrants. Were it not so, he argued, "that anybody in ... Vienna, or any other country, might sell emi... ... tickets to California, or any other place ... in their country, and thereby our license laws ... evaded. There is no doubt such a contract ... be recognized by our law when the parties met ... and registered it here, but I am clear that our remedies ... would not reach the contract before it was distinct... ... naturally reaffirmed within our own jurisdiction. ... got as flagrant a precedent of sanctioning this ... of our State emigration laws, and I decide that ... ... of Rheinhardt, however morally wrong, ... in the New-York statute, and I dis... ...

... & Lounsbur, Agents for the sale of Emi... ... over the Hudson River Railroad, at whose ... the complaints against Wilson and Rheinhardt ... made, have entered an appeal.

... cause growing out of the difficulty which ... to the above decision, was decided by Judge ... at the Court of Special Sessions yesterday. Mi... Williams was fined $20 for an assault on an emi... ... Albright.

The offensive and evidence in the above cases show ... plainly the outrages and extortions to which the ... emigrants are subject, not only here but in ... European ports from which they embark.

The litigation in the present instance had its rise not ... any motive to insure justice and protection to the ... emigrant, but in a spirit of hostility between rival lines ... emigrant forwarders.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen.

SEPTEMBER SESSION.... Monday, Sept. 25.

PETITIONS.

... to prevent persons from driving cattle in front ... premises in Twenty-seventh-street, between Se... ... and Third-avenues, and there assorting them, ... delaying them in that place from two to three ... There being on the same block a public school ... 1,000 daily scholars, this congregation of cattle is at... ... with great risk of injury to human life. Refer... ... Board of Councilmen.

... of Policeman of the Twelfth Ward—For increase of ... This petition is offered on the ground, first, of ... recent rise in the prices of all kinds of necessaries ... life; second, in consequence of the policemen having ... lately compelled to expend large sums of money for ... ... &c.; third, that, as it was said the recent ... of $100 on policemen's salaries was in conse... ... of those uniforms, &c., there is a propriety in ... an advance now, since all expenses have been ... the last three years doubled.

... Hose Company No. 29—To have their carriage ...

The following Reports were then presented.

REPORTS.

Of Committee on Repairs and Supplies—In favor of ... award of contract for building a house ... Engine No. 19. It resolves that $1,598 be appro... ... for the mason's work, and $1,500 for carpen... ...

... the Committee on Sewers—In favor of a sewer a ... ...-street, Broome and Spring-streets. Adopted.

... Committee of Assessments—In favor of confirming ... list for flagging sidewalk of Fourteenth-street, from No. 218 to Fifth-avenue; for sewer in Oak-street, between Oliver and Catherine-streets; for ... crosswalk across Seventeenth-street, opposite No. ...; for sewer in Grand-street, between Wooster and ... ...-streets; for sewer in Eighth-avenue, between ... and Houston-streets; for sewer in Vesey-street, ... Greenwich-street to Broadway; for building sewer ... Beekman-street, from Gold to Pearl-streets; for ... in June-street, from West-street to new bulk... ...; for flagging the sidewalk of north side of Broome-street, from Elizabeth to Mott-streets; for fencing ... lots on Eighteenth-street, between First and ... ...-avenues; for sewer in Mulberry-street from ... to 212 feet from Hester-street; for regulating ... ...-fourth-street, from west side of First-avenue to ... River; in favor of building a sewer in Grand-street, from the sewer in Chrystie-street to Allen-street, and a sewer in Allen-street, between Broome and ... ...-streets; for building a sewer in Fifty-fourth-street, from Broadway, to and through Seventh-avenue ... Fifty-sixth-street; for paving Thirty-seventh-street, between Fourth and Madison-avenues, and flagging a ... four feet wide through the sidewalk thereof; for ... Fifty-fifth-street, between Ninth-avenue and ... River; for paving Thirty-seventh-street, from ... to Eighth-avenues; for grading Forty-ninth-street, between Fifth-avenue and East River; for lay... crosswalk at intersections of Broadway, with ... ...-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth ... and Fifty-first-streets; for regulating One ... ...-and-Eighteenth-street, from Third-avenue to ... River. All adopted.

Of Committee on Repairs and Supplies—In favor of ... with the Board of Councilmen in the award ... contract for the Ninth Ward Station-house. Laid ... table.

... Committee on Finance—In favor of creating ... Stock No 2. The sum of $100,000 is ordained ... be raised, to be applied to reimburse the City Treas... ... the amount already expended for the erection of ... buildings in the City. The following appropria... ... for payment of expenditures are to be made: To ... Market, $34,840; to Centre Market, $36,980; ... Hall, $2,000. Concurred in.

... Committee on Finance—In favor of additional ap... ...priations for Department of Repairs and Supplies. ... Repairs and Supplies for the use of the Bureau of ... Buildings, $50,000; Bureau of Fire Department, ...,000; Bureau of Roads, $10,000. Concurred in.

Of the Committee on Fire Department—In favor of ... Engine Company No. 1, for an assault on ... and Ladder Company No. 8 on the 4th of July. ...

The following

RESOLUTIONS

... offered: Directing the Comptroller to pay the sal... ... of the Street Inspectors of the City. Adopted.

... invitation was received from the New-York State ... Society to attend on the occasion of their ... Fair and Exhibition, to be held at Hamilton... ... on the 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th days of October next. ...

The Board adjourned till Thursday next.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday.

REPORTS ADOPTED.

... favor of refunding to Joseph Hilton, Coroner of ... City, the sum of $50, paid by him for the appre... ... of James Smith, charged with the murder of ... Davis. Adverse to reducing the taxation of the ... Bank. In favor of refusing the personal tax ... Hoick and others, in accordance with the prayer ... their petitions. Adverse to the prayer of the follow... ... for the reduction of tax: Stephen Roberts, ... Wm. Fuller, James E. Brush, James B. Lock... ... and H. G. Marquand. Adverse to the petition of ... Canning for the reduction of tax on property on ... ...-street. In favor of reducing the assessed value ... real estate, in accordance with the petitions of Rev. ... H. Matthews and others. In favor of reducing ... assessment on the capital of the North River Insur... ... Company, and also the Greenwich Insurance Com... ... In favor of reducing the assessment of S. A. ... and Alfred P. Arnold on real estate. Adverse to ... petitions of John Reed and S. W. Moore. ... favor of paying the bills of Daniel O'Meira, of ... 44 for painting the office of the County Clerk. In ... of paying $30 for a clock in the same office. ... favor of paying $180 for mahogany cases in the same ... In favor of paying bills for advertising in the ... *Democrat* and the *National Democrat*. In ... of paying the bill of the County Clerk for fees, ... from Jan. 1 to June, 1854—$375 06. In favor of ... bill for repairs on Naturalization Offices—... ... In favor of paying advertising bill of the New-... *Price Current*—$12. In favor of paying for books ... the Register's Office—$35 20, and in favor of paying ... bill for similar articles—$198.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

... the Clerks of the Supreme Court for an increase ... salary. Of A. J. Boyd for a reduction of taxes.

BILLS REFERRED.

... claiming the Court Rooms at Jefferson Market ... six months, $75. For removing the books, &c., of ... office of Receiver of Taxes, $61.

On motion the Board adjourned to Monday.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 22, 1854.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

PRACTICE—PLEADING—INSURANCE POLICY.

Lawrence against *The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company.*—This is a motion to compel the plaintiff to make his complaint more definite and certain. The complaint seems to be framed on the theory that the plaintiff is entitled to have the policy reformed, and that it may be necessary to have a reformation decreed, to enable him to recover for the loss that has occurred. The complaint, among other things, "prays that, *if the same be necessary*, said policy may be reformed in such manner as fully and clearly to express the intention and agreement of the parties," &c.

The complaint concludes by demanding judgment against the defendants for the sum of $7,000, (the amount insured) with interest.

This motion is for an order to compel the plaintiff to so amend that the complaint shall, among other things, unconditionally pray for a reformation of the policy, or wholly omit to ask any such relief.

D. Lord for defendants; Geo. F. Betts for plaintiff.

BOSWORTH, J.—The code requires a complaint to contain "a demand of *the relief*, to which the plaintiff supposes himself entitled," § 142, Sub. 2. The *nature* of the relief demanded, in many cases, determines the mode of trial. If the prayer is for a judgment merely, and only for the payment of money, the action must be

... If it is not merely that, but also, if proper, that ... other relief in the premises, it must be given without ... an application to the Court. (2 Sand. 2.

The summons in the case must be different ... from that in the other. (§ 129.

If the action is for the recovery of money only, if the plaintiff recovers $50, (if it be on contract,) he recovers costs. Section 304, Sub. 4.

But if he seeks other relief, and the action be such as formerly could be brought only in Chancery, the costs are in the discretion of the Court. Section 308.

Not only the imperative requirements of the Code, but the policy of all the provisions of it, referred to demand that the specific relief sought should be stated distinctly and directly.

If the question of reforming the policy is to be litigated, a defendant should be advised of it by the complaint. Unless facts are stated sufficient to entitle a plaintiff to that relief, a defendant may desire to demur to so much of the complaint as contains that cause of action. Section 145.

Unless the reforming of the policy is sought, and a judgment reforming it is demanded, all allegations in the complaint having no relation to any other point should be omitted.

This complaint does not state what words were omitted to be written on the margin of the policy, nor what precise reformation is sought. The plaintiff may amend his complaint within twenty days, as he may be advised. If he does not so amend the words "that if the same be necessary," in the 14th folio, will be stricken out of the complaint, and defendant may have ten days to answer or demur, after the complaint has been amended.

(DUER and HOFFMAN, J. J., being consulted, concurred.)

MOTION TO VACATE ORDER OF ARREST.

Crombie against *Marsh.*—This is a motion to discharge Marsh from an arrest, made under the following circumstances. Messrs. Crombie and Nelson were counsel of Marsh. Marsh owed Crombie $100 for professional services and Nelson $123 for money lent. He had informed the U. S. Government of certain smuggled goods, and as informer was entitled to a share of the penalties. This he expected to receive from the Custom-House. The amount expected, as he alleges, was nearly $5,000. This claim he assigned to Crombie as collateral security for both debts, which amounted to $223. Subsequent to this assignment, $1,250 came into the Custom-House for him. This money he drew, and spent without paying his debts to Crombie and Nelson. The Collector, he alleges, refused to recognize the assignment or pay the moneys to any one but himself. He also alleges that more money was expected to come into the Custom-House for him, which would be more than sufficient to satisfy Crombie and Nelson's claim. This, however, is denied. Crombie then brought an action against Marsh for taking his money and concerting it to his own use, and in this action had him arrested. Mr. A. R. Dyett now moved to vacate the order of arrest, upon the ground that as the money was not in the Custom House at the time of the assignment, and had never been in Crombie's possession, it was not Crombie's money, but was the money of the United States, and consequently that Crombie could not sue Marsh for converting the money to his own use, but must sue, if at all, for money had and received.

Crombie in person, and J. Nelson, *contra.*

The Court.—BOSWORTH, J., *held*: That Marsh by receiving the moneys incurred an obligation to pay them to the plaintiff, and that there was sufficient evidence of his having fraudulently incurred this obligation to justify holding him to bail. The motion was denied.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

Babcock against *Willis.*—Allowance of $50, for plaintiff.

Shelton against *Milan*—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with $5 costs.

Farrel against *Strough.*—Order of arrest vacated.

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

Ownes against *Cooper.*—Admeasurement of Dower ordered to be paid, and Commissioners appointed for that purpose.

Before Hon. Chief Justice Oakley.

Nicholas against *Lichenstein*—Motion to vacate; order of arrest denied; with $10 costs.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Phillips.

ACTION FOR ALLEGED FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

Neville vs. *Wall.*—This action is brought by plaintiff against the defendant to recover damages for alleged false imprisonment, charged to have been committed in the city of Williamsburg. The defendant moves to dismiss the complaint upon an affidavit setting up that all the acts complained of by the plaintiff, if committed by the defendant, were done by him in pursuance of the duties of his office as Mayor of the city of Williamsburg. That the plaintiff being charged with a violation of the city ordinances, he (the defendant) issued his warrant for the plaintiff's arrest, and finally committed him to the County Jail, and that both plaintiff and defendant are residents of Williamsburg. Section 124 of the Code provides that actions against a public officer for an act done by him in virtue of his office must be tried in the county where the cause, or some part thereof, arose. The plaintiff resists the motion for the following reasons: 1. That the question of the residence of the parties having been once passed upon, is *res adjudicata*. 2. That the allegations contained in the affidavit, that the acts complained of were done in virtue of the defendant's office, is a question of fact to be passed on by a Jury, and cannot be tried by the Court on affidavits.

Judge Phillips said the position assumed by the plaintiff in his first point is undoubtedly correct. On the return of the summons, the objection was taken by the defendant, that both of the parties to this action were now residents, and that, therefore, this Court had no jurisdiction, either of the parties or the action. This objection was overruled by His Honor Justice McCarthy, and that ruling cannot be disturbed by me, and can only be reviewed by an appeal to the General Term. As to the second point raised by the plaintiff, at the time of the argument I was strongly inclined to the belief that the defendant was regular in his present motion in raising the question of jurisdiction, but after mature reflection I have arrived at a different conclusion. When a defendant claims immunity for any act committed by him in virtue of his public office, that immunity must be pleaded, and forms a part of the issue in the cause. The plaintiff contends that in the commission of the acts complained of, the defendant, even if he claimed to act as a public officer, acted without authority of law, and therefore is individually liable. While I am not prepared to go this length, still I can well conceive how this point may well be contested at the trial. Did the defendant act in virtue of his office? There can be no question that if, any stage of the trial when the fact is made to appear that such was the case, the cause must be dismissed; but to try this question upon affidavits on a mere motion, would be to deprive the plaintiff of his right to traverse the question of immunity set up by the defendant, and also, in case of a decision adverse to the plaintiff, prevent his obtaining a review of my decision by the Appellate Court; the decision and papers used on this motion forming no part of the record. The defendant may put in the affidavit as his answer to the complaint, and this motion is denied, with $5 costs to abide the event.

This order applies to all the actions against the defendant.

ACTION AGAINST A COMMON CARRIER.

William Beardsley vs. *John R. Wyman.*—This action is brought to recover $168, being the value of a trunk and contents, entrusted by plaintiff to defendant, as a common carrier, to carry on board the steamboat *John Nelson*. The plaintiff insists that the trunk was not delivered as directed. The defendant produced the young man who drove the express wagon, who testified that he delivered the trunk at the gangway of the *John Nelson*, to a person who represented himself as the baggage-master of that boat. When the crew of the boat were brought together, the young man was unable to identify any of them as the person to whom he delivered the trunk.

Judge Phillips said, a common carrier, who is directed to leave goods on board of a steamboat, is bound to exercise prudence and care in the delivery of it to a person authorized to receive it, and failing in this, he is liable in case of loss. Throwing baggage carelessly on the deck, or leaving it on the wharf or the gangplank, is not such a delivery as discharges the carrier. He is bound to see, and take at least ordinary care, that the person on board the boat has authority to receive it. A delivery of goods to a wrong person does not exonerate the carrier. (2 Stevins, N. P. 961.) As to the question of the assignment, I have no doubt but that it conveys the right of action to the plaintiff. Judgment for plaintiff for $168 with costs, and allowance by statute.

A NOTE.

Geo. W. Farley against *Reuben P. Rogers.*—Action to recover $100 and interest from June 28, 1853, on a note drawn by defendant, payable to order of plaintiff. The defence is that the plaintiff is not the legal owner of the note, he having sold the same to one Carl for $110. The following memorandum is in the note, which is now in the possession of Carl: Received, New-York, September 16, 1854, from E. Carl, one hundred and ten dollars on account of the within note, as collateral security for his one hundred and ten dollars ($110.) George W. Farley.

Judge PHILLIPS—The process was served on the defendant on the 13th of September inst. The transaction with Carl, therefore, was after the commencement of the action, and the only question to dispose of is, has there been a transfer of the ownership of the note? The memorandum on the back of the note is extremely ambiguous, if not wholly absurd. I am therefore driven to the oral testimony of what occurred at the time the memorandum was made, and after a careful examination, I cannot find as a question of fact that the plaintiff had ever parted with his title to the note. The transaction between the plaintiff and Carl cannot be set up as a defence by the defendant. Carl may enforce his remedy against the plaintiff irrespective of the determination of this action.

Judgment for plaintiff for $166 53, with costs and the usual allowance by statute.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judges Ingraham and Woodruff.

The Calendar for the General Term was called. A number of cases from the Marine and Justices' Court, handed to the Court for their decision, on appeal from the Courts below. No decisions until Saturday.

(Communicated.)

Dr. Hunter and Inhalation.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Sept. 21, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I feel it my duty to make known the following remarkable cure of disease of the lungs by inhaling, as advised by Dr. R. HUNTER, of your City.

During all the past Winter and Spring, my wife suffered very much from disease, involving the throat and lungs. All the usual remedies were resorted to in her case, without affording relief. Such was her state in May, that I felt serious alarm for her safety, when providentially I was advised to consult Dr. ROBERT HUNTER, for the purpose of trying whether by inhaling medicines into the lungs, something could not be done to arrest the progress of the disease. It is my happiness to state that under this treatment she has entirely recovered, and is now in the enjoyment of excellent health.

I will be happy at all times to give personally such fur-

... and if fair, by breathing it. Ladies who have spent the summer in the country, will find the loss of their charms more or less observed on their return; and those of them who are well posted as to the best means of restoring the clearness of their complexion, will send at once to PHALON'S, St. Nicholas Hotel, for his famous Puphian Lotion, which Madame THILLON endorses as a cosmetic unequalled in the world. Although usually sceptical in such matters, we feel bound to say that this preparation fulfills the promises of the inventor and proprietor. Also for sale by all the druggists and fancy stores in the City and country.

[Advertisement.]

THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.—A repository of Science, Literature, and General Intelligence; devoted to Phrenology, Physiology, Psychology, Mechanism, Agriculture, Horticulture, Architecture, the Arts and Sciences, and to all those progressive measures which are calculated to reform, elevate, and improve mankind. Illustrated with numerous portraits and other engravings. Published by FOWLERS & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, at $1 a year.

A journal containing such a mass of interesting matter, devoted to the highest happiness and interests of man, written in the clear and lively style of its practiced editors, and afforded at the "ridiculously low price" of one dollar a year, must succeed in running up its present circulation (50,000 copies!) to a much higher figure.—*New-York Tribune.*

[Advertisement.]

☞ The new Writing and Book-keeping Academy opening by Messrs. BROWN & POND, No. 435 Broadway, must take the lead of all other like institutions upon the ground of merit. Both departments are filled by men of reputation and acknowledged ability. To say that D. F. BROWN is the penman of America is no more than others can say through the papers. Facts are stubborn things. Mr. BROWN received the highest prize for writing at the World's Fair. The *Tribune* says: "He exhibits the most perfect specimens of penmanship we ever saw." All can judge; Mr. BROWN will write before any one who will call at the above named rooms.

[Advertisement.]

LARGE-SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS.—The attention of the public is called to our new style of Daguerreotypes on paper, taken in all sizes; the life-size far surpassing in depth of tone and brilliancy the most finished painting on canvas. The smaller sizes resembling the most delicate miniature on ivory. As to likeness and durability they are unsurpassed. Perfect likenesses of any sizes can be made by the process from Daguerreotypes Taken only by J. GURNEY & C. D. FREDERICKS, No 46 Rue Base du Ramparts, Paris, and No. 349 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

ASPINWALL'S TONIC MIXTURE.—This preparation is the only certain specific for fever and ague. It breaks the chills immediately and invariably, and rapidly recruits the strength. Prepared after the original formula, by THOMAS & MAXWELL, (Successors to J. S. ASPINWALL,) No. 86 William-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Youngest Children and Weakest Invalid may safely take DESHLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS. They restore strength and tone, and create an appetite immediately. Sold by W. D. CROMBIE, corner of Broadway and Fourteenth-street.

[Advertisement.]

CIRCUS AT THE HIPPODROME.—The New Company of Equestrians at the Hippodrome are drawing immense audiences. The Circus and Hippodrome performances are both given afternoon and evening.

NEW-JERSEY.

Hudson County Circuit and Court of Oyer and Terminer.

This morning the September term of the Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer, will commence at the Court-house at Bergen Five Corners. There will be a heavy civil calendar and a large amount of criminal business, the County jail being full. A great majority of the cases are assault and battery. There are no cases of capital offence to be tried.

Hudson County Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury for the September term of the Hudson County Court of Oyer and Terminer, which commences its session this morning, is composed of the following gentlemen, viz.:

Abraham L. Van Buskirk, foreman; Samuel R. Fredericks, Hoyt Sanford, George V. De Mott, Smith Benedict, John Williams, John Hague, Thomas Johnson, John V. Brower, C. S. Jenkins, D. B. Wakeman, Stephen Garretson, E. P. Torrey, Erastus Randall, M. B. Bramhall, John A. Ryerson, B. O. Edge, Garret G. Newkirk, Garret Vreeland, Sen., Uriah Allen, Henry Brinkerhoff, James G. Van Buskirk, James Irving, and Robert Birdsall.

Property Valuation for Hudson County.

The assessment lists for 1854 show the assessed value of real estate and personal property in Hudson County to be $24,891,115. The County tax for 1854 is $15,000.

Cast-off Ermine.

SELAH HILL, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Hudson, has resigned. It will be the duty of the Governor to fill the vacancy by appointment.

SLAVE CASE IN CINCINNATI.—A few days since we published a statement that two slaves, a father and son, claimed by HENRY SUMPTALL, of Jefferson County, Ky., had made their escape from their master. The fugitives were pursued to this city, and were apprehended near Cumminsville. The pursuers chased them to College Hill, where GEORGE, the boy, was captured. HARVEY, the father, took to the woods and escaped, and it was supposed that he had fled to Canada by the underground railroad. But it seems he did not venture to take passage by this line, but concealed himself in a house in Newtown, about ten miles from the city. On Wednesday one of his colored pretended friends gave information to the officers, who suddenly visited the house on Wednesday evening, and arrested him and brought him to this city, and lodged him in the County Jail. He was examined before the United States Commissioner, PENDERY, yesterday afternoon, and was remanded back to his owners. His arrest has produced much excitement among the colored people of our city.—*Cincinnati Gazette, Sept. 22,*

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Sept 21, by Rev. John Little, Mr. WILLIAM M. DOE, formerly of Belfast, Ireland, to Miss DORCAS, eldest daughter of Mr. James Blackwood, formerly of Bangor, Ireland.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday morning, Sept. 25, ISABELLA M., infant daughter of William M. and Mary J. Tweed, aged 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her father's residence, No. 14 Abingdon-square, to-day, (Tuesday,) 26th inst., at 2 P. M.

In this City, on Monday, Sept. 25, WILLIAM E., son of W. W. and Cecilia Osborn, aged 19 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Washington Chapter, No. 2, O. U. A., and the Order generally, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, No 278 Grand st.

In this City, on Monday morning, Sept. 25, EDWARD BULLUS, M. D.

His relatives and friends also those of his brothers, Dr. R. S. Bullus and Commander Bullus, U. S. N., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 4 o'clock, this day, at Grace Church

In this City, on Sunday evening, Sept. 24, of disease of the heart, WM. L. BROWN

His friends are requested to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, at 12 o'clock, without further invitation, from the Presbyterian Church, 5th-av.

In this City, on Sunday evening, Sept. 24, W. H. MALCOLM, in the 44th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family are invited to attend the funeral service, from his late residence, No. 14 Varick-place, on Wednesday, 27th, at 9½ A. M. His remains will be taken to Springfield, N. J., for interment.

In this City, on Monday, Sept. 25, RICHARD NORVAL, son of Norval and Abby Ann White, aged 5 months and 5 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 71 M-st

In this City, on Monday, Sept. 25 after a short but severe illness, FREDERICK H., infant son of Capt. David and Elizabeth Worsdale, aged 11 months.

In this City, on Monday, Sept. 25, of paralysis, Mr. JAMES PEACH, aged 56 years.

Notice of his funeral will be in tomorrow's papers.

In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 23, at the residence of his son-in-law, Walter M. Smith, No. 100 East 17th-st., Rev. ISAAC LEWIS, D. D., in the 83d year of his age.

The friends of the deceased and the clergy generally are invited to attend the funeral, at the Church of the Puritans, (Rev. Dr. Cheever's,) on Tuesday, 26th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwich, Conn., for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 24 Mrs. ELIZABETH VERNON, aged 81 years.

Also, on Monday, Sept 25, MARY, daughter of Thomas and Ianthe Vernon, aged 12 months and 23 days.

Funeral services will be held at Mrs. Vernon's late residence, No. 81 Schermerhorn-st., on Wednesday afternoon, 27th inst., at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Sept. 25, PEREGRINE ROSLING, in the 46th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 26 Bedford-av., Brooklyn, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

At Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on Saturday, Sept. 23, DANIEL LAWSON, aged 67 years and 8 months.

Funeral on Tuesday, 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, Tompkinsville, Staten Island. The friends of the family, and of his sons, John, Charles and William, are requested to attend, without further invitation.

Sept. 22, R. STANBURY, at No. 20 East 20th st., aged 4 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

At Utica, on Saturday, Sept. 23, of cholera, Rev. H. O. SCHEMMERHORN, of this City.

In Geneva, on Sept. 20, Mr. JOSEPH F. SNIPPEN, late of this City, in the 76th year of his age.

... Ferry Railroad, 1860 74½
... do. ... 74½
... Central R. R. ... 44
... do. ... 44
... do. ... 44
... do. ... 44
... do. ... 44
... do. ... 44
... Mich. Cen. R. R. ... 89½
... do. ... 89
... Reading Railroad, 1860 74
... do. ... 74
... Panama Railroad, 1860 98
... do. ... 98
... Clev. & Toledo R. ... 87½
... Ill. C. R. R. 10 p. ct. stk. 100
... Clev. C. & Cin. R. R. ... 104

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 Ill. Int. Imp. S. '47 94½
200 Ft. Lea. R. R. Bds 73
150 Canton Company ... b3 30
200 Nic. Transit Co. ... s2 23½
50 do. ... 23
50 Harlem Railroad. ... 23½
150 do. ... 44
100 Reading Railroad ... s3 73½
15 N. Y. Central R. R. ... 90½
5 do. ... 90
15 Cleve. & Toledo R. R. 88
25 do. ... b3 88
100 Cumberl'd Coal Co. s3 50
50 Erie Railroad. ... 43½
50 do. ... 43½

MONDAY, Sept. 25—A. M.

The Bank Averages of the week, which we advertise officially in this paper, exhibit, as anticipated, a large loss in the Specie line, growing, of course, out of the export movement of the week and the non-arrival of the California semi-monthly packet. The difference is $1,551,000. There is also a corresponding reduction in the line of Deposits, while the Banks, in the aggregate, have increased their Loans and Discounts $456,000. Including the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.	Sub Tr'y.
July 1	$68,868,501	$11,130,000	$71,497,904	$4,130,000
September 2	91,300,198	14,714,818	78,858,787	6,836,000
September 9	91,398,244	14,466,317	78,831,235	6,993,200
September 16	91,629,788	14,484,250	74,467,701	7,822,255
September 23	92,085,911	12,933,306	73,938,453	7,634,185

The Nicaragua steamer, with California passengers and $999,000 in Gold, Sept. 1, from San Francisco, arrived at this port this morning. The mail and independent steamers also left San Francisco the same date. The *John L. Stephens*, with $1,225,000 in Gold, and the *Uncle Sam* with a further sum not reported. The treasure from both steamers—the competition between the lines being withdrawn on this side—was probably transferred to the *George Law*, at the Isthmus. The amount this vessel will deliver at New-York is yet in doubt; though the chances are that our New-Orleans report of $1,900,000 is too large. The Branch Mint at San Francisco is doing a large business in coinage. During the month of August 100,000 ounces of native Gold Dust were deposited, and the coinage amounted to $2,000,000. In regard to the production of the Mines for the calendar year 1854, judged by the shipments of Gold from San Francisco, it will considerably exceed that of 1853. To the 1st of July the excess was $3,568,854. For seven and a half months the sum shipped was $33,096,000.

ANNUAL SHIPMENTS.

Total in 1851	$34,492,000 00
Total in 1852	45,790,000 00
Total in 1853	54,905,000 00
First seven and a half months of 1854	33,096,226 32
Total in 3 years and 7½ months	$168,272,226 32

The week opened with an unusually light business in Stocks. For the first time in several years, the Board list at the early meeting reports a single sale of Erie Stock, and that under ten shares. The sales of the same Stock at the Second Board were only 110 shares; the day's transactions affording a singular contrast to the ordinary daily operations of 4,000 to 6,000 shares of Erie, and not unfrequently 8,000 shares. There was a little more business in New-York Central, but the entire dealings at both Boards in all descriptions of Stocks were less than 3,000 shares, and $15,000 Bonds. There was no particular cause assigned for this extraordinary dullness. The California Gold receipts, the Bank Averages, Gold exports, were all discussed in the Street, but it was difficult to say whether Bull or Bear had the advantage on either of these influences. The Money market was without alteration.

The *Evening Post* has the following list of names in which part of the over-issue of New-Haven stock by ROBERT SCHUYLER, late Transfer Agent, stood on the sudden closing of the books, on the discovery of the frud in July:

Duncan, Sherman & Co.	300	Ketcheum, Bement & Rogers	365
F Edmonds	350		
A J. Aikin	170	T. Ketcham & Co.	125
Bla chford & Rainsfore	478	Jacob Little & Co.	465
Brown, Brothers & Co.	26	James Lee & Co.	360
M A. Blatchford	250	W. S. Nicholls	180
Clarke & Bodge	355	Prime & Co.	260
Charles Christmas, (for A. Belmont)	855	Schuchardt & Gebbard	345
Dennistoun, Wood & Co.	1455	R Schell	290
A Crane	100	J. A. Stevens, Bank of Commerce	370
De Coppet & Co.	140		
John D Dikers	150	C. Vanderbilt	2,210
A R Eno	140	J. A. Underwood & Son.	941
Fisher, Denny & Co.	220	H F. Vail	200
Emety & Howland	100	W. S. Wetmore	400
Alexander Kyle	515	Ward, Campbell & Co.	147

The Madison, Indianapolis and Peru Railroad Company make an unfavorable showing of their condition and want of harmony between the two interests consolidated by the act of 1853. It is perhaps the most Flemish account which has been rendered by Railroad property since the failure of the New-York and Buffalo City Road. But it has the merit of apparent candor. It discovers all that was wasteful and unfortunate in construction, and all that is unpromising in the current business of the line. The stockholders will find the wreck worth saving, and the prospect of recovering a moderate return on their capital worth looking after. It is possible that the act of consolidation may be dissolved. The Peru interest is dissatisfied, though we do not see that they have more reason to be than the Madison, with the association. But the latter is much the most important—is best known to our readers, and its stock longest known to the Stock Exchange, and we may therefore state that the irretrievable losses to the concern appear to be $501,633—the gross losses being

From Expenditures at Madison	$301,633
Shelbyville Branch Road	400,000
Total	$701,633

The first were for a new terminus at Madison to avoid the inclined plane, of which it is said: "Whatever may have been the wisdom or the policy of this undertaking, it is now evident that the interests of the road *require its indefinite suspension.* A small amount may be saved from the materials furnished for this year."

The second is pronounced a failure, but of the Iron and other materials, of which, on its abandonment, $200,000 may possibly be saved. The daily cost of operating the branch, we are told, "actually exceeds its receipts." And "it is even questionable whether the branch does not *abstract* more business from than it conveys to the main line."

Both projects were introduced by the former President, Mr. BROUGH. On his first application to the New-York stockholders, the Madison improvement was to cost $150,000. He got the money, and his stock subsequently sold as high as 110 ₱ cent., such was the public confidence in the Road. It has involved $301,000 instead of $150,000, and is now indefinitely suspended to save a further large expenditure for its completion. The Shelbyville Branch was undertaken, on credit, to counteract the Jeffersonville competition. It has cost $400,000, of which $122,818 remains unpaid; has proved an expense and injury to the business of the main line, and the iron is now to be removed. The consolidation with the Peru Road is, to all appearances, equally unfortunate, as will be seen from the figures below:

FIGURES OF THE REPORT.

	Madison Line.	Peru Road.	Total.
Capital Stock	$1,650,000	$900,000	$2,550,000
Funded Debt	1,050,000	662,000	1,712,000
Floating Debt	185,000	175,000	360,000
Due State	354,000		354,000
New Company Debt			98,090
Total Cost	$3,239,000	$1,737,000	$5,094,000

In the floating Debt of the Madison Road is included $131,000 Scrip dividend issued to the Stockholders. The property, exclusive of the Consolidated Road and equipment, consists of the Shelbyville materials, $200,000; Real Estate of the Peru Road, $400,000, and personal property valued at $75,000.

Gross earnings of six months	$178,000
Current expenses	114,000
Leaving for Interest on Debt	$65,000

Some of the Peru Stockholders have enjoyed further business under the Consolidation, and the case is before the Courts. The proportions of

... OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF NEW YORK BANKS—SEPT. 23.

Names of Banks.	Aver'e amt't L'ns&Dis.	Aver'e amt's Specie.	Aver'e amt's Circ'n.	Aver'e amt's Deposits.
Am. Exch. Bank	$4867,961	$365,695	$287,961	$4,339,172
Atlantic Bank	546,709	43,000	96,559	364,169
Bk. of America	4,141,674	770,972	183,757	2,734,543
Bk. of Commerce	6,365,094	1,739,187	2,700	5,566,335
Bk. of Commonwealth	1,345,543	84,984	169,335	1,086,774
Bk. of New-York	2,199,899	734,859	271,515	2,125,918
Bk. of N. America	1,567,977	137,637	71,879	1,370,292
Bk. of the Republic	3,163,898	253,640	132,465	3,014,150
Bk. St. New-York	4,069,541	306,774	533,824	2,980,157
Bk. of the Union	2,212,341	9,531	9,719	
Bowery Bank	1,976,394	69,456	195,104	826,549
Broadway Bank	1,304,693	119,027	304,891	1,018,169
Bull's Head Bank	86,774	13,559	29,969	95,843
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,440,444	180,656	61,630	880,630
Central Bank	350,114	29,230	90,179	297,200
Chatham Bank	582,137	135,209	132,941	621,791
Chemical Bank	1,252,041	257,223	265,209	1,120,

New-York Daily Times

VOL. VI...NO. 944. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES,

...(Sundays excepted.) One ... at 12, and the other at 3 o'clock P. ... sent by mail or sold at the same until ... the County.....Free.

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New-York State Anti-Nebraska Convention.

HIGHLY INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS.

The Entire Whig Ticket Nominated.

Resolutions, Addresses from the Candidates, Resolutions, &c.

AUBURN, Tuesday, Sept. 26.

The Anti-Nebraska Convention met at State Hall to-day, and was called to order by President Wm. T. McCoun, at 11 o'clock A. M.

A prayer was then offered by Rev. Mr. HOSMER.

About two hundred delegates were present.

The President said the voice of this Convention had been spoken. What remained for them to do was to carry out what had been directed.

The Roll was then called.

Lewis BENEDICT, of Albany, was proposed as a substitute for Erie.

Several counties being unrepresented by delegates, it was moved that no substitute be accepted outside of their county.

This was advocated by JOHN J. CHAMBERS with considerable warmth.

E. W. HAVENS said each person came here in good faith, and should be accepted whence he might come.

A long debate then ensued, when Mr. BENEDICT withdrew. The motion was then carried.

This it is considered will help Mr. RAYMOND's chances.

Judges PEPPER moved that no person be allowed to address the Convention twice on the same question, or exceed five minutes in speaking.

Before the motion was acted on the Convention adjourned till 2½ o'clock P. M.

The Convention reassembled again at 2½ o'clock, and there was now a much larger attendance.

Col. JACK, of Kings, read the resolution adopted at Saratoga, prescribing that at this Convention the delegates from each Assembly District shall cast but one vote. He then moved the following:

Resolved, That in the future action of this Convention the vote shall be given *per capita*, and that every rule conflicting with this be rescinded.

Judge MARSHAWAY opposed the resolution, as being unfair in its operation.

Several others debated the question, which was finally decided in accordance with Col. JACK's motion.

Mr. SNOW, of Madison, obtained the floor, when JOHN JAY rose to a point of order.

Mr. JAY said the New-York delegation was taken by surprise. He thought the vote should be taken by Districts.

Mr. BLOUNT, of New-York, sustained the views of Mr. JAY.

The Chair decided that the objection was too late.

Mr. JAY appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. VAN VECHTEN moved to lay the appeal on the table, but the motion was declared out of order.

Mr. JAY withdrew his appeal.

Mr. SNOW then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That we are in favor of organizing a Republican party in this State to coöperate with our Republican brethren of other States, which shall be independent of existing political organizations—a party which shall represent the friends of Freedom in opposition to Slavery extension, and in favor of employing all Constitutional means in crippling and overthrowing Slavery where it now exists. [Loud applause.]

Mr. SNOW said that as parties were now organized, one hundred thousand voters had no ticket to vote. [Cheers.] How could they coöperate with the Republicans of the other States if there was no organization to meet this demand?

Mr. RAYMOND, of Genesee, moved as a substitute that HENRY H. CLARK, HENRY J. RAYMOND, HENRY FITZHUGH and NORWOOD BOWNE be nominated for the several offices of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Canal Commissioner, and State Prison Inspector.

The proposition was followed by cheers, confusion and hisses.

The Chair ruled the substitute out of order.

Mr. HOSKINS said he moved his substitute for the purpose organizing such a party as Mr. SNOW desired. [Loud laughter, cheers and confusion.]

Mr. SNOW moved to amend Mr. ROGERS' proposition by substituting the names of Messrs. BRADFORD R. WOOD, ALFRED HARVEY and PETER SHARP for the last three names on the Whig ticket. [Loud applause.]

Mr. TAFFT, of Jefferson, said that this looked like a Republican ticket, and he could follow in the lead of MYRON H. CLARK. It was better than to follow under a Whig ticket, unless the Whig party comprised all the reform principles, and why did not the Whig party dispense with the Fugitive Slave law men? Will the day ever come when the Whig party will be more ready than now to meet the issue? He could follow MYRON H. CLARK on his standard bearer, that true friend of human rights and freedom.

[Here several members attempted to obtain the floor.]

Mr. WEISSENRAH, of New-York, moved that a committee of eight be appointed to consider the different platforms, &c.

Different propositions were made, relative to the subject under consideration, and among others, a motion to lay the whole subject upon the table.

Mr. BLOUNT called for the reading of Mr. SNOW's first resolution, and was proceeding to address the Convention, when he was informed that the motion to table the resolution had not been withdrawn.

Much confusion followed, and the motion to lay Mr. SNOW's resolution upon the table was carried.

Motions were here made to appoint a Business Committee to nominate a candidate for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, &c.

Colonel JACK moved to nominate *viva voce*.

Another member moved to lay this motion on the table, when the Ayes and Noes were demanded.

[Here a man named ROOD, professing to hail from Clifton Springs, created some confusion by proposing that the Convention should adjourn.]

After order was restored the Ayes and Noes were ordered, and the motion to table Col. JACK's proposition was lost by a vote of 46 to 178.

Gen. BULLARD offered the following amendment, with a view to test, he said, the sincerity of this Convention:

Resolved, That this Convention proceed to nominate ... State ticket two Whigs and two ...

D. P. WOOD moved the previous question.

WM. RICHARDSON moved to refer the resolution to Gen. BULLARD's Mass Meeting.

Mr. BULLARD thereupon declared that he would no longer act with this Convention, when a member moved that a Committee of two be appointed to conduct Mr. BULLARD out of the Hall.

L. P. NOBLE sought to speak, but was choked down.

CHRISTOPHER MORGAN hoped the previous question would not prevail. He said he desired to have free discussion.

Mr. NOBLE was then allowed to go on, when he said he hoped to act with the Whigs this year. He thought the Whigs would need the help of the Free Democrats to elect Congressmen, and if his friends were gagged off now, he said they would not coöperate with the Whigs. He renewed the motion for the previous question.

Col. JACK asked permission to explain.

Mr. NOBLE said, you cannot, unless the previous question is withdrawn.

O. B. PIERCE then rose and said—"Let us vote down the previous question;" but before any vote was taken, the motion for the previous question was withdrawn.

JOHN P. HALE was now called out, amidst a perfect uproar of applause. He said he was not used to addressing bodies like this, which hold in their hands the destinies of a great State. We have seen the principles of our fathers repudiated, the landmarks of liberty pulled down, and her banner trailing in the dust. We have seen the doctrine scorned that there was a higher law than caucus resolutions. He had hoped that Democracy would consent to stand back before a common manhood, but that time had not yet dawned. In frosty Maine, the fetters of Democracy and Whiggery had fallen down, and regenerated manhood had rallied to the polls. You reaken on the profligacy of your opponents, and their disunion, but they are not far apart when they support the same measure, though for different motives. The "Hards" support the Nebraska measure because it is infamous, and the "Softs" support it because it is the road to the Post Offices. It might be treason, but he hoped the Hards and the Softs might unite. In claiming the whole reward of this struggle, are you not ungenerous? Who opposed the Nebraska bill more earnestly than FENTON, of Chautauque. Tens of thousands of Democrats feel their inmost natures outraged by this bill. Is it manly? Is it fair to repel them from your Association? Let us to-day build anew the Temple of Freedom. If you do not need aid here, at least have magnanimity. He had fondly hoped that the time had come for New-York to respond to the call of freedom's champions. But no. We must wait till some period of the misty future, when millenial glory shall dawn on the Church, for New-York to come forward. Must Maine be Captain, and Iowa Lieutenant? Let us do our duty to-day, and the future will be auspicious. (Three loud huzzas followed Mr. HALE's brief but animated address.)

Colonel JACK followed in a spirited speech.

Mr. PERRINE was willing to nominate MYRON H. CLARK for Governor, but not as a Whig.

Mr. BLOUNT, of New-York, said it was all important to settle the question whether this country was to sustain Slavery, or become the Champion of Freedom. Had a ticket been nominated at Saratoga it would have been one the Whigs would have accepted. It was now, he thought, best to vote for the candidates already presented. The Southern Whigs had virtually disfellowshiped their Northern brethren, and now to support the Whig ticket would be to present an unbroken front against Slavery.

CALVIN PEPPER offered a fusion with the Whigs and offered two resolves, one nominating Messrs. CLARK, WOOD, FITZHUGH and BOWNE. The second complimented Mr. RAYMOND as a promising young man, and invited him to decline the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor.

General BURROUGHS was not satisfied with the reference made to Mr. RAYMOND in the resolution, and thought that if Mr. WOOD was nominated, the man from the pine woods of Long Island (WM. H. LUDLOW) might be elected to the post of Lieutenant Governor, which he hoped would be filled by HENRY J. RAYMOND.

Mr. BURROUGHS said they had lost at Saratoga the most opportune time to make nominations, and he thought it was now too late to act. If we now, he said, displace Mr. RAYMOND from our ticket, the people will not sustain us. He asked, can we go home and let HORATIO SEYMOUR be nominated for Governor, and consent that WM. H. LUDLOW should be elected to preside at the Canal Board? No! forbid it Almighty God! The Whig nominees are good men. In conclusion, Mr. BURROUGHS said he would vote to pay Mr. RAYMOND the compliment of an unanimous nomination for the office of Lieutenant Governor.

O. B. PIERCE demanded to know whether HENRY J. RAYMOND was right on the Temperance question?

Mr. BURROUGHS replied—He is.

Mr. PIERCE said in reply, HENRY J. Raymond is wrong, radically wrong, unless he has had some new revelation.

Hisses and general uproar followed this remark, but Mr. PIERCE would not give way, and his time was extended five minutes.

He said that when that arch-traitor, HORATIO SEYMOUR, bid the waves of Temperance be stayed, he found no readier endorser of his treason than HENRY J. RAYMOND. He himself had once voted for SEYMOUR, one traitor, and now they asked him to vote for another in advance. He read from the NEW-YORK TIMES to substantiate his charges against Mr. RAYMOND.

J. J. CHAMBERS made strenuous efforts to call out Gen. BRUCE, but Mr. PIERCE persisted in retaining the floor.

Mr. CHAMBERS declared that the statements in the TIMES were not written nor endorsed by Mr. RAYMOND, who, he said, was a friend of Freedom, and had done more than any other young man in the Whig party to bring the Whigs to their present proud position.

He then read a letter from Mr. RAYMOND, dated the 25th inst., pledging himself in favor of a prohibitory liquor law.

The announcement was received with cheers.

Gen. BRUCE then came forward, and eloquently advocated the Whig ticket, and pledged the Free Democrats to do their duty in supporting it. He said they would raise a thunder which would shake Southern Slavery to its very centre.

CHRISTOPHER MORGAN said that letters were in the possession of the New-York Anti-Nebraska Committee from different candidates relating to the Saratoga Convention; whereupon JOHN JAY proceeded to read letters from each of the Whig candidates, all cordially endorsing the proceedings of the Saratoga Convention.

The letters to SEYMOUR and BRONSON had not been answered, probably from lack of time since they had been sent.

The following are the letters: To Messrs. JOHN JAY and W. C. BRYANT, Committee.

CANANDAIGUA, Monday, Sept. 25, 1854.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your communication of the 22d inst. In reply, I have to say that I fully and cordially approve of and endorse the resolutions passed at the Anti-Nebraska Convention held at Saratoga on the 16th of August.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

MYRON H. CLARK.

To John Jay and W. C. Bryant, Committee.

LIMA, Monday, Sept. 25, 1854.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your circular letter, asking how far I hold the principles, and approve the policy developed in the resolutions adopted at the Saratoga State Convention on the 16th of August. In reply, I have only to say that I approve of both to the fullest extent, and hope they may be followed by such energetic and judicious action, both in this State and at Washington, as will give them the greatest practical effect.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY J. RAYMOND.

ONEIDA, Monday, Sept. 25, 1854.

GENTLEMEN: I have the pleasure (to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, endorsing the resolutions passed at the late Anti-Nebraska Convention held at Saratoga on the 16th ult. The sentiments, principles and policy embraced in these resolutions have my unqualified assent and approval.

I am, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

HENRY FITZHUGH.

To Messrs. JOHN JAY and W. C. BRYANT, Committee.

DELHI, Monday, Sept. 25, 1854.

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your letter calling my attention to the objects and acts of the late Anti-Nebraska Convention at Saratoga, and desiring to know the extent of my approval of the resolutions there adopted. They meet my hearty approbation and endorsement. I can stand on no other platform than that which has for its object the overthrow of that institution that holds it to be right to enslave any class of my fellowmen. Believe me, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

NORWOOD BOWNE.

To Messrs. W. C. BRYANT and JOHN JAY, Committee.

After the foregoing letters were read, WM. H. BURLEIGH addressed the Convention, and concluded by moving to nominate MYRON HOLLY CLARK for Governor by acclamation.

Mr. SNOW moved an amendment in favor of organizing a Republican party, and presenting the names of CLARK, WOOD, HOVEY and BOWNE.

Mr. JACK moved the previous question, (*i. e.*, to proceed to nominate for Governor.)

Mr. CHAMBERS and Mr. HAVEN rose to points of order relative to Mr. SNOW's resolution.

Mr. JACK insisted upon his motion.

Mr. SNOW insisted upon retaining the floor.

Judge WELLS, of Tompkins, demanded to speak. He said he was a Barnburner, and that his party had not been heard.

Mr. JACK offered to withdraw his motion for the previous question if Judge WELLS would agree to renew it, but the Judge refused the condition.

(Great hubbub ensued, the President rising to put the question.)

Mr. PAYNE said—I hope Free Democrats will not vote on that question.

Mr. PEPPER said—I am one, and I will vote.

The previous question was now withdrawn, and Judge WELLS proceeded to address the Convention. He said he was eternally hostile to Slavery. Anti-Slavery he said would kill the Whig party if they did not endorse it. (Cries of "They have." "No—they hissed down MILLIKEN's resolution against the Fugitive Slave Law.") The Judge proceeded, "If the majority of this Convention would not do their duty, let the minority withdraw and do their's. (Deafening cheers.)

Mr. SNOW declared that they ought to put themselves in positions. The Whigs could not claim SEWARD as their's, or the Democrats claim HALE as their own. We possess both alike.

D. P. WOOD, of Onondaga, declared that the platform of the gentlemen from Tompkins was his. He came here to contend for principles, not men; and he would caution the members of this Convention against wasting its time in a strife for men. He understood from the letters which had been read from the Whig nominees that they were all on the platform that this Convention had adopted at Saratoga, and had invited there the new Whig party to stand upon it with them. There were hundreds of thousands of honest hearts and strong hands pledged to their support, and he did not see why any discrimination should be made between them on Free-Soil grounds. He was frank to say that when he read the articles in the TIMES, which have been alluded to, on the Maine Law, he was deeply pained, but he was happy to learn now that Mr. RAYMOND is right on that question, and he saw no reason for continuing the attack made on him on that ground now, although it was claimed that he was a Latter-Day Saint. Surely we ought to be as merciful as we are good. BRADFORD R. WOOD came here as a Barnburner, not as a candidate. When you write men of all parties to come here, and then try to invite them for Whig candidates, is it not like the Fox inviting the Stork to dinner? Where is the fusion? [Calls of "Where?"] Where is indemnity for the past and security for the future? We would rather be at the head of a dog than at the tail of a dead lion. Your course here should be to make no nomination, or else make a fusion. He offered a resolve that the Saratoga resolutions were fully endorsed by the Whig platform at Syracuse, and hence this Convention would make no nominations.

DOLPHUS SKINNER said the Democrats had abandoned every principle of JEFFERSON, but the Democracy yet claimed the name. He would have preferred to have a portion of Democrats on the ticket, but as it now stood he proposed to take the Whig ticket this year, and to nominate beforehand next year.

Mr. WELLS called for all members favorable to a fusion, to meet at the Court-House at 7½ o'clock P. M.

Mr. HAVENS now had the floor, and refused to let JOHN JAY deliver a notice. He moved to nominate by calling the roll, and giving the nomination to the man having a majority—Ruled out of order.

Mr. JACKS' motion for the previous question, to proceed to nominate a candidate for Governor was received and carried.

Mr. JACKS then moved to nominate MYRON H. CLARK for Governor, by acclamation, which was carried, and greeted with three cheers.

The house now became a perfect bedlam. WOOD and RAYMOND were both proposed in the midst of the most interminable uproar and confusion.

Order being restored at last, Mr. HAVEN offered the resolution once more.

Mr. PEYNE moved that BRADFORD R. WOOD be the candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

The uproar again commenced, when the previous question was moved, put and carried.

The roll was then ordered to be called.

Mr. SNOW rose and attempted to speak, but was choked down, with loud cries of "Order," "Order."

While the roll-call was going on, Mr. SNOW attempted a call for all Democrats to withdraw, but he was hooted down.

Many delegates now withdrew.

The result of the call was that HENRY J. RAYMOND received 127 votes and Mr. WOOD 84.

Loud and repeated cheers attended the announcement, and Mr. RAYMOND was called to the stand.

He returned his thanks and said, he would labor for the advancement of those principles which had been laid down at Saratoga and reaffirmed at Syracuse. They were a rock on which whoever set himself in opposition against would be broken. (Applause.)

Messrs. FITZHUGH and BARNES were then nominated, by acclamation.

Mr. BLUNT moved for the appointment of a State Committee of sixteen—which was carried.

Gen. AMOS P. GRANGER then moved the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Baltimore platform, adopted by the Democratic and Whig National Conventions, without authority, and in direct violation of the sentiments of a vast majority of the people of this State, we Whigs and Democrats hereby repudiate for the past, the present, and the future.

Resolved, That we deem the Fugitive Slave Law an act of usurpation, an exercise of power not granted in the Constitution; averse to the declared sentiments of the great founders of the republic, South and North, as set forth in the Declaration of American Independence—the platform on which the general Government was erected.

Resolved, That the Federal Government has no rightful power to interfere between the fugitive slave and his master, that the clause in the Constitution where such power is sought refers not to the general Government, but to the States only, not a grant of power to Congress, but merely a recognition of a compact previously entered into between the States when under the Confederation, before the constitution was formed, and that when the general Government assumed to pursue and bonsign to perpetual bondage a guiltless man it mistook its calling.

Resolved, That we recommend that a Convention of Delegates from the free States equal in number to their representatives in Congress, respectively be held at the City of Syracuse on the 4th of July, 1856, to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States for the next Presidential Election.

The resolutions were adopted with tremendous cheering.

Dr. SNODGRASS moved to call this the "Republican Organization." Carried.

And then, after a vote of thanks to the officers, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The interest in the proceedings of the Convention continued to the last moment.

Convention of Seceders from Anti-Nebraska Convention.

AUBURN, Tuesday, Sept. 26.

The Seceders from the Stamford Hall Convention met at the Court-House at 8 o'clock this evening. DANIEL WARDWELL, of Jefferson, was appointed Chairman, and A. C. HILLS, of Syracuse, Secretary.

A Committee of Eight was appointed to report resolutions and candidates, as follows: HIRAM BARNEY, C. P. WILLIAMS, P. HARRIS, E. F. HUBBARD, S. H. TAFFT, Judge WELLS, LEVI ALLEN, and S. F. BINGHAM.

JOSHUA LEAVITT then addressed the Convention. He thought the Nebraska bill is the beginning of the end of the Fugitive Slave law.

Mr. SNOW, of Madison, said the history of the Saratoga Convention was well known. Their Business Committee was an unit, and acted in a direction not looking towards the organization of a Republican party. The Whig party had met, and made its nominations, but had adopted any Anti-Slavery platform. A resolution was proposed at Saratoga against the Fugitive Slave law, and shuffled off through the instrumentality of HENRY J. RAYMOND. Similar resolutions were shuffled off at the Syracuse Whig Convention.

CHARLES PARTRIDGE offered a resolution renouncing all abrogated compromises.

Mr. PEYNE said the principles of the Whig or Saratoga Convention, which refused to take action against the Fugitive Slave law, was not for freemen to attach themselves to, that HORACE GREELEY attended the Anti-Nebraska Primary Conventions to help give the Whig element the Whig influence.

Mr. REDINGTON offered a resolution against the Fugitive Slave law as unjust and unconstitutional.

Mr. PARTRIDGE wanted the Constitution construed so as not to countenance Slavery.

The Committee on nominations, through HIRAM BARNEY, reported the following:

For Governor.....MYRON H. CLARK.
For Lieut. Governor.....BRADFORD R. WOOD.
For Canal Commissioner.CHARLES A. WHEATON.
For State Prison Inspector.PHILIP H. MACOMBER.

This report was accepted and adopted, when the Convention adjourned until to-morrow morning.

Free Democratic State Convention.

AUBURN, Tuesday, Sept. 26.

The Free Democratic Convention was called to order at 8½ A. M., and was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. MAGEE.

Hon. JOHN P. HALE then reported further resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That the act commonly called the Fugitive Slave Law is at war with the first principles of the Federal Constitution, and also of justice and humanity, and as such is entitled to, and shall ever receive the earnest, united and continued opposition of the Free Democracy until it is erased from the statute books of the United States.

Resolved, That as its political organization originates in the desire of a means to amend, and that its end is chiefly the restriction of Slavery, and the overthrow of the slave power of the country, with its natural results, it is willing at times to coöperate and unite with other parties, when that end can best be obtained by so doing, having a just regard for its own digself respect.

Resolved, That, with MADISON, JEFFERSON, and other statesmen of their times, we believe that all men are created equal, endowed by their Creator with an inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that the Constitution of the United States was ordained to establish justice and secure the blessings of liberty to the whole American people; and that the idea that there can be property in man is unsupported by it, and we consider the enslavement of man by his fellow-man to be a sin against God, and an outrage upon all valid law.

Resolved, That prohibition by statute law of the traffic in intoxicating beverages is demanded by a regard to the interest of Society, and in harmony with the spirit and purpose of civil Government.

Mr. HALE advocated no nominations. If they did nominate CLARK, it was "caving in." If not, part of them would not support the ticket. He wanted to see MINTHORNE, TOMPKINS or JOHN JAY Governor, as he trusted the blood of their forefathers had not run out. The people were with them in sentiment, but were not ready for action.

The resolutions were then adopted.

Mr. SNODGRASS moved that when the Convention adjourn, it do so to meet at 7½ o'clock P. M., to make its nominations.

P. WIGHT, of Livingston, spoke at length, concluding with a proposal to nominate THOMAS HART BENTON.

Mr. BARNEY moved as a substitute, to proceed to a nomination at once.

Mr. VAN VALKENBURG wanted a nomination made, as being the best way to set the Convention right. MYRON H. CLARK was his candidate.

After further debate, the Ayes and Noes were ordered on Mr. BARNEY's motion, and were taken as follows: Ayes, 19; Noes, 32.

Mr. SNODGRASS' amendment was then adopted.

Mr. HALE opposed the resolve, as a repetition of what had been previously said.

Judge SNOW, of Madison, could see Know-Nothing in the resolutions just adopted, which looked like nominating a ticket. He opposed affiliation with the old parties.

Mr. SNODGRASS' resolution was then passed, as follows:

Resolved, That this Convention is deeply anxious to see such a union of the friends of freedom and temperance, as shall fulfill the promise of the Saratoga Convention, and that as the best proof it can give of its feeling and purpose, it shall when it adjourns, reassemble this evening at 7½ o'clock, charged with the duty of a nomination.

Mr. PEPPER offered a resolution endorsing the Kansas Emigration Society.

Mr. SNOW moved the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, The two sections of the so-called Democratic party of this State adhere to the pro-slavery platform adopted at Baltimore in 1852, and the political organization by which that platform was adopted, and

Whereas, The Whig party of the United States, at its last National Convention, adopted a pro-slavery platform, similar in all its essential features to that previously adopted by the Democratic Convention, and

Whereas, The Whigs of New-York at their State Convention in 1852, declared an honest acquiescence in the decision and action of the National Convention of the Whig party, upon all subjects legitimately before them, to be the duty of every Whig, and endorsed the nomination of Gen. SCOTT, with the Platform annexed, and the Administration of MILLARD FILLMORE, the Fugitive Slave Law included, and

Whereas, The Whig party of the State of New-York has in no manner receded from the pro-Slavery platform it occupied in 1852, but still adheres to its national organization; therefore

Resolved, That while this Convention cannot completely affiliate with either of the political organizations, or adopt the tickets nominated by them, we are ready and willing to coöperate with the true friends of freedom of all parties in this and other States by the formation of a Republican organization, and the nomination of a Republican ticket, composed of men who have abandoned, or are ready to abandon, the existing political organizations of this State.

After various motions and counter motions, the Convention adjourned until 7½ P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Free Democratic Convention reassembled at 7 o'clock this evening, at the Court-House.

It was proposed to nominate MYRON H. CLARK for Governor, and BRADFORD R. WOOD for Lieutenant-Governor.

W. H. BURLEIGH supported Mr. CLARK's nomination, and regretted that Mr. RAYMOND had been nominated.

The matter of nominations was referred to a Committee of Conference.

The Convention then took a recess for one hour.

On the Convention reassembling again, WM. H. BURLEIGH, from the Committee reported the following nominations;

For Governor—MYRON H CLARK.
For Lieutenant-Governor—BRADFORD R. WOOD.
For Canal Commissioner—CHARLES A. WHEATON.
For State Prison Inspector—PHILIP H. MACOMBER.

Mr. R. R. RAYMOND, of Syracuse, was opposed to any action in opposition to what had been transacted at the adjourned Saratoga Convention. We ought not to divide our forces. He knew there was a great deal of meanness and illiberality at Saratoga last August, but did not know as it ought to be all charged on the Whigs. Their candidates had all taken their position on the Saratoga Platform. No Whig had therefore been nominated. All were Saratoga Platform men. Had the seceders remained, a much better show had been made for BRADFORD R. WOOD.

Mr. TAFFT replied that when at Saratoga he presented an Anti-Fugitive Slave law resolution, HENRY J. RAYMOND urged him to put it off till now. The Whig wire-working prevented the Saratoga Convention from passing resolutions that the Syracuse Convention could not be induced to do. It was Silver-Grey influence that did all this, and which would yet bring the Whig party back into fealty to Slavery. This Convention was unwilling to lay its Platform before making its nominations.

L. P. NOBLE explained that Gen. GRANGER offered four resolutions, three of which were passed unanimously, and the fourth nearly so, which were all radical on Slavery, &c. He had been at the Saratoga Convention and had seen nothing improper in the conduct of HENRY J. RAYMOND. Had he been the presiding officer there the confusion would not have happened. Mr. RAYMOND wrote the resolution at Syracuse in the Convention and handed it to Mr. MILLIKEN to move against the Fugitive Slave law.

After the debate had continued for some time the report on nominations was taken up, and Mr. CLARKE nominated by acclamation.

Mr. NOBLE then moved that the rest of the report be laid on the table. Lost.

The nominations of WOOD, WHEATON and MACOMBER, were then adopted.

It was then voted to empower the Chairman to appoint a State Central Committee of twelve.

JOHN P. HALE, JOHN JAY and HIRAM BARNEY, were appointed to prepare an Address to the people of New-York.

The following gentlemen were appointed on the Central Committee: Lyman Clary, Alfred H. Hovey, E. L. Souls, Daniel Wardwell, Leonard Gibbs, C. P. Williams, Minthorne Tompkins, John Jay, James B. McKeon, Alfred Wells, Luke Hitchcock, Samuel D. Porter, L. H. Bingham.

The Convention then adjourned until to-morrow morning.

Independent Mass Convention at Auburn.

AUBURN, Tuesday, Sept. 26.

The Mass Convention notified by Gen. BULLARD yesterday, assembled at the Court-House at 8 o'clock this morning, and was called to order by Gen. BULLARD, who nominated JOHN T. KNAPP, of Cayuga, for President, and THOMAS RUDE for Secretary.

On the question of confirming the nominations, one man voted each way, and the negative voter called in vain for a division of the question.

Mr. BULLARD said it was time to get rid of the old parties. The Convention of to-day consisted of packed delegates. If a people's stump nomination were made it would be supported. He then read his call, said the Convention was without power to make a nomination, and moved for Committee of forty to make up a State ticket.

The question was put, and the motion was declared lost.

Gen. BULLARD said it was not lost, as all the negative votes were wedded to the old parties.

The Convention then adjourned until subsequently called.

Massachusetts Democratic State Convention.

LOWELL, Tuesday, Sept. 26.

The Democratic State Convention met here to-day, and was attended by about 600 delegates.

ISAAC ADAMS was chosen President, receiving 297 out of 553 votes cast.

The Convention is quite disorderly, and much confusion exists. A motion that delegates should occupy the centre of the Hall, led to a noisy discussion, as did the subject of appointing a State Committee, for the ensuing year.

On a motion to appoint two persons from each County, by the delegates of the same, who shall compose the State Committee, considerable discussion ensued, during which personalities were bandied, relating to Custom-House interference. The Covention was frequently interrupted by attempts to get the floor, the members crowding about the platform, and several delegates were called to order.

A motion was made that the delegates take the centre of the Hall when they address the Convention.

The President's hammer was in continual motion.

Several members exclaimed, "Where is the centre of the room?"

The motion to take the centre of the Hall was again put, and a noisy debate ensued, the secret of which was that both sections of the party desired to get control of the State Committee.

The subject was finally laid on the table, to allow the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization to be made.

At this point Dr. H. H. CHILDS addressed the Convention in a spirited speech, which seemed to restore good humor for a time. He said he had the utmost confidence in the Administration, and especially in the Prime Minister—Mr. MARCY. With him our liberties would be safe. He would speak a word of encouragement to the Convention, and hoped the members would not be shaken by side issues. There never would be but two parties, the one in favor of the freedom of the people, the other its opposite. The cause of Democracy would, he hoped, triumph here and throughout the world.

At the close of Dr. CHILDS' speech the debate on the appointment of the State Committee recommenced and continued till the adjournment to dinner.

The Committee on Resolutions are decidedly of the Hard order, and will undoubtedly report an Administration series, when probably a struggle will ensue on their passage.

On the vote for President, the Hards were in a majority; still the Softs, from present appearances, are determined to make a hard fight.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the opening of the Democratic Convention in the afternoon, it was moved and carried to nominate HENRY W. BISHOP for Governor (the candidate of last year) by acclamation.

A letter was read from Mr. BISHOP declining the nomination, but fully endorsing the Nebraska bill.

The Convention refused to accept his declination.

The Committee on Resolutions then reported a series. They were drawn up by Dr. LORING, Postmaster of Salem, and as will be seen fully endorse the administration and its measures, including the Nebraska bill.

The following are the resolutions:

Resolved, That we once more declare our adherence to the doctrines of the Baltimore platform of 1852, which lie at the foundation of every true Democratic struggle, in State or nation, and in support of which the last great national victory was won.

Resolved, That we recognize an obedience to the principles of that platform in all the measures of General PIERCE's administration; that in our intercourse with foreign nations both by treaty and correspondence, the dignity of our country has been preserved, the interests of our people regarded, our character as a nation, whose councils are conducted by sound ability and unwavering courage, has been elevated to the first rank on earth. That a watchful care for our internal interests has restored our Government to an economical management—has secured the public domain for the benefit of the people against inordinate speculation, and the grasping schemes of mistaken philanthropy—has provided a home for the wanderer, based on his claims as a citizen—has given new energy to the prosecution of public works—has defined the constitutional power of internal improvement, according to sound Democratic precedents—has confirmed the fraternal feeling among the States by impartial legislation, and has recognized the right of each State, and the sovereign right of the people to manage their own affairs—that by energetic defence of our citizens in every part of the world this Administration has enhanced the value of the American flag, and increased the attractions of our Republic as a palladium of liberty to all people and States which would join us, and acknowledge allegiance to us.

Resolved, That the Constitution recognizes the principle of self-government, and the power of the people, in whatever bond united with each other, whether in State, county, town, district or territory, to control their own institutions; that on this principle alone the colonies entered upon the struggle for independence, the Confederation was established and the Constitution adopted; that only by a rigid regard for this principle can we hope to preserve our liberties against usurpation, rivalries and anarchy, and that confidence in this principle, old as our country, enforced by JEFFERSON, sustained by JACKSON, leads us to look with pride and satisfaction on every measure of the Administration calculated to give it a bold and unflinching support—removing every vestige of federal folly from our legislation, and extending the same rights and privileges to new States and Territories which were claimed by and secured to the people of Massachusetts, and all her sister States, when they were united in this Confederation.

Resolved, That freedom in religion has marked the course of this Republic from its earliest foundation, and that its importance and necessity have become more and more understood as the true doctrine of free government has been developed, and its blessings have been enjoyed by this whole community.

Resolved, That we owe to the great industrial interests of the country the impulse which has been given to agriculture and the mechanic arts, and deem it the bounden duty of a Republican Government to encourage the skill and enterprise of those whose days are spent in toil. We therefore highly approve of the late act of Congress changing the superintendence of our National armories from the military to the civil, and regard it in harmony with the true Democratic policy.

As it is computed that at least one hundred office-holders were in attendance on the Convention, the opponents of the resolutions, who felt that they were in a minority, did not attempt to make much of a fight.

Hon. J. M. USHER, of Medford, however, took the floor in opposition to their passage. He dwelt particularly upon CALEB CUSHING's crushing letter last year as being in opposition to a resolution in the series declaring the sovereignty of the States. He charged Mr. CUSHING with getting on his knees to the Free-Soil councillors of Massachusetts, in order to have his Judgeship confirmed, and charged the President with assenting to this letter.

So far the feeling of the Convention was rather in favor of the speaker, but when he proceeded to arraign President PIERCE as false to the Baltimore Platform, and the pledges of his Inaugural, in reopening the Slavery question, the uproar was tremendous. The President in vain attempted to preserve order. Some members could not restrain themselves, but rushed towards the speaker. Others denounced him as a Free-Soiler, and drowned his voice with outcries. Frequently he was obliged to stop, but was allowed to go on at the intercession of certain members, who plead for free speech.

He proceeded to say that the Democratic party was on the verge of destruction, and that the people repudiated the measures of the late Congress.

Here the storm again commenced, and continued until at last Mr. USHER retired from the platform. But the friends of Mr. USHER would not allow any other speaker to be heard.

Dr. LORING urged his friends to hear Mr. USHER to the end, which was reluctantly accepted to.

Mr. USHER then continued, and concluded his speech by appealing from those present to the members of the party at the polls.

After a defence of the Administration by Mr. COOK of Mt. Lenox, but no defence of CALEB CUSHING, the question was put on the resolutions, which were passed with a tremendous "Aye," followed by a few feeble "Noes," many of the opponents of the Nebraska measure declining to vote.

The Convention then nominated CALEB STETSON, of Braintree, for Lieutenant Governor, and adjourned.

The entire control of the party machinery has, therefore, after an interval of about six years, passed into the hands of the National Democracy.

Week of ... [illegible]

The new steamship ... Capt. LEITCH, which left Liverpool ... August on her first trip for ... arrived off Cape Race, on the 15th ... inst.

The passengers and mails were all safely landed from her at Halifax. ... of them arrived here this morning. ... remained at St. Johns, Newfoundland, ... conveyance.

The cargo was being landed in a ... condition.

The vessel, it was thought, would prove a total loss.

At the time of the disaster, they were ... and a few hours out from Liverpool.

SECOND DISPATCH. ... PHILADELPHIA, ...

A dispatch from Halifax to the ... City of Philadelphia, says ... wreck was received there by the ... St. Johns, N. F., which also ... gers mentioned above.

The vessel is valued at about ... fully insured in England.

THIRD DISPATCH. ... HALIFAX, Tuesday, ...

The *City of Philadelphia* ... rate of ten knots, when, at 11 o'clock ... weather being dark and rainy, she struck on the ... Race. She was backed off and ... Chance Cove, 7½ miles ... where she lies in three fathoms ... eight feet of her stern turned, and a hole in her bottom. The influx of water ... fires before she ran aground. Her cargo is valued at £60,000. All in the letter bag ... The Telegraph Company's ... passengers to St. Johns, N. F., and ... render every assistance possible.

Non-Arrival of the ... HALIFAX, Tuesday, ...

The weather is very fine ... is considered here to be ... nesday or Thursday.

Shocking Murder by ... "Angel Gabriel" ... PHILADELPHIA, ...

Two Frenchmen took lodgings ... in Dock-street last night, and ... One of them left this morning, and ... his comrade was found in the room ... jointly occupied, his brains blown out ... pockets rifled. The murderer ... man, full flushed, about five feet nine ... with black hair and eyes. He left ... and was genteely dressed in a black ... are both said to have just arrived ... New-York, and worked here ... deceased was a small man, about ... age.

The "Angel Gabriel" blew his horn in Independence-square this evening, ... ous announcement. A crowd ... when the police interfered, and ... look-up, to await a hearing ...

Pennsylvania State Fair. PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, ...

The State Fair opened to-day, and was ... ed by not less than 10,000 persons. The ... were exclusively members, with ... others being admitted for the ... display of cattle was splendid, ... 400, besides sheep and pigs, and the ... hourly augmented by new arrivals. ... Friday will be the great days of the ... Floral Hall will be filled with flowers

...bourgeoisie... coats... should continue to plot their projects. *Socialism*—this is, indeed, the grand word of battle that was intended to work wonders and to frighten peaceable denizens out of their wits, in order that they should continue to submit to the bad from fear of worse. *The force of cohesion* between the different elements of oppression having been paralysed, the community of privileged interests to misrule having been infused to a mysterious solution of popular craft, it was necessary to form a new party around a new flag; and such was the origin of the *party of the order*—a title which Monarchism, conscious that its own name is no more one of strength and self-reliance, crept under, and actually directed its batteries against the "spirit of disorder." The masquerade succeeded, no doubt, pretty well, but the great fact stands acknowledged, because universally illustrated, that *traditional loyalty to the throne is no more to be relied upon anywhere*, and the superstitional inviolability of the Sovereign cannot be made longer a rallying cry to defeat Revolution. Divine right has ceased to be a word of spell to raise armies and to subdue rebellions, and there is no Emperor or King on the European Continent that would dare to use his own name as an appeal to the enthusiasm of the people. It is sufficient, Sir, to point to the recent events in priest-ridden Spain, to convince oneself how far monarchic authority has lost its ground in countries the most renowned for attachment to the Crown.

Such is, Sir, the great result of the Revolutions in 1848-9, in spite, or perhaps because, of their terrible failures. But besides this principal fact, there are others of a secondary, though not of less important character. Victorious despotism has silenced the nations and chained them down to equal servitude. But from this general subjugation of all countries arose a new country, "the land of exile," and the proscriptionists peopled it with the cosmopolite "nation of the refugees." This new land and new nation, Sir, form a Power which has millions of Ambassadors and *Chargés d'Affaires*, in all the silenced countries and nations, who, for not being accredited to the respective Courts, are not less efficient representatives of the outlawed interests. This Power knows no frontiers or artificial boundaries between race and race. It acknowledges no distinctions of major and minor States, no protectors and *protegés*. Freedom is of no particular country. Liberty has no nationality. Being constituted by the proscribed elements of all nationalities, this new-born Power considers *all men* equally entitled to the enjoyment of equal rights, and mutually bound for the observance of the same equal duties This "Nation of Exiles," the affairs of which are conducted by the close union of such men as KOSSUTH, MAZZINI, LEDRU ROLLIN, RUGE, HERZEN, CZARTORINSKY, MANIN, PERCZEL, LOUIS BLANC, DEMBINSKY, GOLOWIN, and many others of similar stamp, who all have the very same interests to destroy a *common* enemy, the ruling *system* in Europe,—this "Nation of Exiles," I say, repudiates all international jealousies, every race-hatred—jealousies and hatred industriously fomented and kept up by despotism, for purposes of oppression. And if you ask me, Sir, to show you whether any attention be paid to the existence of what I have called a new "Power," I will point out to you the police-hounds of absolutism, running in all directions to discover if any of those "citizens of the world" have baffled their Argus-like vigilance. The dread of their presence is such as to even increase their numbers in the eyes of Governments, which, conscious of being without sincere partisans, look on each of their subjects with the suspicious anxiety of bad conscience. Allow me to give you only one instance of the dread in which this new Power is held by a "first-rate" Government. The Imperial Chief Police Department of Austria published, a short time ago, an *official* report of its doings during three months, from the 1st day of February to the last day of April, 1854. We learn from this *official* report that, during that *quarter* of a year, 218,000, (*two hundred and eighteen thousand*) persons have been arrested and imprisoned for various crimes and offences; at the same time, 11,247 houses having been subjected to a domiciliary visit and visitation by the *morbus-politia*. Do you not admire, Sir, the pleasant condition of an Empire, in which 900,000 persons are incarcerated, and 45,000 houses invaded, *in one single year*, which—mark this—is pointed out *officially*, as one of considerable *improvement* in the *morals* of the subjected populations. I wonder if no American citizens would feel a longing to live in those happy regions of paternal *surveillance*. The prospectus is, to be sure, very inviting! And *ab uno disce omnes*, because affairs stand just the same in all the other continental countries. "*Jovis ad exemplum totus gubernabitur orbis*," and FRANCIS JOSEPH and NAPOLEON III. are Jupiters, whose good examples are followed out by all the tyrants of *minorum gentium*. But look, Sir, at any corner you please, and you will see that the least riot for reasons entirely unconnected with politics—such as disturbances for food or cholera—are directly attributed to the *influence* and *machinations* of the Revolutionary Committees of London. Surely, Sir, a body of men that can raise such apprehensions, or that is *supposed*, by its very enemies, to have such influence, may fairly be termed a "Power," and it is the February Revolution that we have to thank for its existence. It is to the events of 1848–9 that can be attributed the crystallization of that "Land of Exile," on which men of all races, religions and classes, united to form a homogeneous population of citizens, with views amplified by mutual explanations and plans vastly laid by the comprehension of a necessary solidarity in aim and action.

Shall I tell you, now, that this *Eastern War* is kept paralyzed by that same fear which sees revolutionary attempts in every bread riot, and peoples the Madrid barricades with hosts of imaginary refugees? It would be a useless task to demonstrate undeniable evidence. The all-pervading

...Since my notes by the steamer *Pa...* ...we have been kept in some excitement by the efforts to mend our streets, for a smooth path for Count..., the general labors for his reception and appropriate farewells for the Marquis, and the continual droppings of mischievous publications, behind which there is not a voice to ring in the ears that would be open—not a strong arm to vindicate and right the wrongs they affect to suffer—nor a heart that dare assume responsibility of the deeds born in the night, until disgust for the creole cause is almost engendered by their pusillanimous indolence.

The wolf-cry has been so frequent in our midst, that there are none to listen except those who are a little nervous from official relations, and "*manifest destiny*" seems further off than ever from Cuba. The abuse of General PEZUELA by the old Spaniards, and of General CONCHA by the creoles, continues about equal, while threats from both sides are intimated by "Quien Sabe." There is no justice on either side, and I should think very little reflection, which produces the infinite variety of printed matter that is circulated most mysteriously, as if an especial police were employed for the purpose. This does not, however, interrupt the progress of things to make CONCHA feel that he is welcome once more to Cuba, and the idea prevails that nothing offensive to PEZUELA will be permitted by those who have charge of our sentiments for the time being." With a friend I have been occupied some hours in tracing out, as nearly as possible, the number of negroes known to have been introduced into Cuba as slaves, since the Administration of Gen. PEZUELA—and up to information of last evening, we find the number slightly over thirty thousand five hundred souls. The first two or three cargoes landed on the south side—just after the induction of Gen. PEZUELA in office—had been provided for under special arrangement of his predecessor, Gen. CANEDO, and he should not be held responsible for them. We cannot make up the amount as claimed by the Government captures, to exceed two thousand six hundred, all of which have not yet been farmed out as apprentices. As many more, it is presumed, have been run in, without any information being filed before the authorities. Taking the whole business ground of the island, one cargo has occasionally been given up to attract attention from a half dozen others, which have been safely disposed of while the official posse of the district would be occupied with their apparent discovery; always captured without the taking of a single officer or sailor of the vessels which brought them, except in such *casualties* as the last advised *Esperanza* where there was no money representatives to meet preliminary judicial investigation.

There are many, who believe the number of Africans which have been fastened with chains to Cuba, during the stringent Administration of PEZUELA, to be near to sixty thousand. The usual calculation, is to lose ten per cent. in the barracoons of the coast, during the voyage, and from the landing in Cuba, until they reach their new plantation homes.

During times of Cholera, or ship fever, the average of loss is over thirty per cent. I put the calculation at six, and we have the disposition of 63,600 human beings from Africa, transferred to bondage in Cuba since last November; but I should reduce this number 20,000—leaving 43,600. This may seem enormous, but it is not very far from the fact, and it is an awful conclusion to come to. For none of this can General PEZUELA be answerable, unless in the begining, when he purposed to admit Africans as apprentices, which helped on the plans matured under the facile administration of CANEDO—the speculators believing if they were caught, that they could make a good business by claiming that they were intended as apprentices. There is no doubt that many permits were issued for cargoes of apprentices from Africa—that subsequently, when registration was determined, they endeavored to withdraw, which was done in a few instances, but was impossible in all, as the ventures were already afloat, and they had to come as apprentices or slaves—and *all such* have not been very carefully looked after by the subordinate officials, who held interest in the business. I make this statement as accurate as I can, with honest conviction that it is very nearly true, for the attention of your business community, who have been largely instrumental in the trade, without, perhaps, being fully aware of the facts. Many of the vessels that have been to Africa this year, have been fitted, &c., in the United States—have made voyages to the coast—have entered their cargoes safely at convenient inlets, and immediately sailed for another part of the Island in ballast—taken in cargoes for Europe of sugar, tobacco and coffee, to return either to the United States or the coast, as may be convenient, *clearing, if bound to Africa*, for a "*Cuban port in ballast.*"

We have had in this city, in the past ten days, a good many slave-ship employees, who have come in from various parts of the Island, escaping, apparently, all observation;—some have been shipped on board of Spanish vessels, and a good many have gone to the United States; some to New-Orleans, but mostly to New-York, by sail and steam vessels.

From the interior of the Island we have nothing new, save that the people of Matanzas, who have been alarmed by strange sounds in the waters of their bay, have become reconciled by the impression that it indicates early visitation of the "Northers"—in October. They have not been accustomed to the sound of immense shoals of the "drum fish" I presume, without intending to guide their wisdom—which has probably disturbed the nerves of the fair daughters of "San Juan" and the "Ymuvi"—and thus sympathetically affected the bachelors. We have nothing further of interest to add—although I had hoped by this steamer to advise that the agony was over, and CONCHA here.

Lost, night of the 6th, on the Colorado Reefs, American bark *Mary*, of New-York, Captain McLEAN—struck in 12 feet water, drawing 17 feet—captain, ten sailors, and one passenger, at Manteau, on board of the American brig *James Wakefield*, loading copper ore for New-York. The captain set fire to his vessel, under the impression that he could not save any of the property—it is a bad part of the coast for wrecks, but much property has been saved from these reefs—and the cotton, one hundred and ninety-eight bales, would not have been much damaged by drifting ashore. The *Mary* was bound from New-Orleans to a Swedish port and order, (Kansa.) They will arrive at this port in a few days.

OCCATOR.

Execution of the Murderer Bickford.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

MALONE, Franklin Co., Saturday, Sept. 23, 1854.

JAMES MADISON BICKFORD, the murderer of JOHN B. SECOR, was yesterday at noon executed in pursuance of his sentence in the yard adjoining the County Jail in this village. His accomplice, THOMAS COOK, obtained, through the exertions of the public officers and others, a commutation of his punishment to imprisonment for life, and was sent last week to Clinton Prison, Dannemora. BICKFORD went to the gallows with the same icy and unmoved demeanor which had distinguished him from the first—apparently desirous rather than reluctant to meet his dreadful fate. Rev. A. C. TREADWAY, Minister of St. Mark's Church, (Episcopal,) officiated at the religious services, which were short but profoundly impressive. Among the witnesses were the County Judge, the District Attorney, several physicians, lawyers, and other citizens. The execution was performed by Sheriff DRAKE in person, assisted by Under-Sheriff DELONY. A crowd of persons had assembled outside of the gate, who awaited in breathless suspense the announcement of the result. The body was immediately afterwards conveyed away by the relatives of the deceased.

Bickford made a confession, consisting, before his death, to his spiritual adviser, which has not been published. It admits his own guilt, but contradicts the statement made by Cook at the

Foreign Items.

A line of telegraph is about to be constructed from Constantinople to Belgrade, which at that point will connect with the Austrian wires. A branch will also be constructed from Adrianople to Shumla.

General BODISCO, the Russian Commandant at Bomarsund, and well known in diplomatic circles in this country, is, according to the *Courrier du Havre*, to spend his captivity in traveling about France.

The passages in the French camp of Boulogne have been named Finland and Cronstadt-streets and Pyramide and Arcole-avenues, and so on. It does not appear, however, that Cressy, Rossbach or Waterloo are comprised in this nomenclature.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—The Connecticut Fairfield County Agricultural Society holds its annual Fair and Cattle Show at Stamford, for four days, commencing yesterday. Rev. E. H. CHAPIN and others address them to day, 23d inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

It is ... execution in this County before. Our citizens are generally peaceful and law-abiding people, and the late melancholy events have left an impression upon them which will not speedily be effaced.

WESTCHESTER POLITICS.

Letter from a Candidate for the Whig Nomination to Congress.

WESTCHESTER, N. Y., Tuesday, Sept. 19, 1854.

WILLIAM DURRIN, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* In a recent letter with which you honored me, the following passage occurs: "As the time is approaching for the Whigs of this Congressional District to present a candidate for Congress, and as your name is prominently spoken of in connection with that office, your friends are desirous to know your views in reference to the all-absorbing question which now agitates the country, viz.: The repeal of the Missouri Compromise."

Accompanying your letter, I received also a copy of two resolutions adopted at a meeting of certain delegates (of which you are one,) to the Congressional Convention referred to, which I append below so as to embrace the whole subject in this reply.

Be ore proceeding to answer the particular interrogatory propounded, or the matter contained in the resolutions, it is proper to be stated, that as far as my name has been suggested in connection with the nomination for Congress, I am indebted solely to the partiality of friends and to no efforts or expressions of my own. And in order that I may be clearly understood in regard to the sentiments about to be expressed, I wish to record in the most emphatic terms my disapprobation of the prevailing system of making pledges, pending the action or preliminary to the nominations of political conventions.

It was one of TALLEYRAND's sayings, that words were given us to conceal our thoughts. Had he lived in these days, with ordinary opportunities of political experience, he might have said with equal unction that pledges were only made to be broken.

If a public man or a private citizen has no better testimonial to offer than the promises extorted by expediency, he is, to my mind, unworthy of confidence or of favor. Conscious integrity and independent rectitude repel as an insult any proposition to exact conditions binding the legislator or citizen, and he who would unhesitatingly comply with such offensive requisitions, would just as readily disregard them when interest or policy dictated disobedience.

The deep agitation which now disturbs the country is the direct consequence of pledges recklessly made, and still more unscrupulously violated.

Having thus premised, I shall proceed to state my views concerning the "Nebraska bill" and the "Fugitive Slave Law," without reference to a nomination for Congress or for any other office, but simply in my relation of a private citizen, who seeks no higher ambition or greater glory than to serve his country in that most honorable (when well discharged) of all capacities.

The repeal of the Missouri Compromise was the most flagrant and daring outrage upon plighted legislative faith which our history furnishes—an example of audacious wrong, the infamy and injury of which time can neither eradicate nor extinguish. In the words of WASHINGTON, when writing of the treason of ARNOLD, it was an act of "perfidious villainy." Thirty-four years ago, after a fearful struggle which convulsed the Union from its centre to its circumference, Missouri was admitted as a State, upon the express condition that Slavery was to be excluded North of the parallel 36 30. The struggle by which that event was consummated was protracted and alarming; the most marked and dangerous after the adoption of the Federal Constitution. It was regarded as a *Southern* victory. The act was signed by a Southern President, and was advocated by the most eminent Southern Statesmen, among whom LOWNDES and CALHOUN were conspicuous. So universal was the indignation throughout the North, at the concession to Slavery *South* of the prescribed line, that scarcely a single Northern representative who voted for it was returned to Congress.

That act assumed a higher dignity and import than ordinary legislation, for being the result of the first serious collision between the Slave and Free States, it was considered and treated as a solemn compact—a moral covenant as obligatory as the Constitution itself. Hence, when the authors and abettors of the recent nefarious repeal speak of the Missouri Compromise as a law, "repealable like any other statute," they stultify themselves and deliberately falsify history. It remains for political neophytes of this day to discover the unconstitutionality of a compact, sanctified by more than a third of a century of uninterrupted acquiescence, and sealed and reaffirmed by the wisdom and virtue of the purest and best statesmen of the country and the age. These demagogues have sought to obtain as unenviable a notoriety in interpreting the Constitution as the Mormons have in profanely attempting to desecrate the Holy Scriptures by claiming new revelation. They both belong to the same order of "Latter-Day Saints," and have equal claims to virtue and integrity. I have no hesitation, therefore, in saying that the Nebraska bill of abominations should be "unconditionally and immediately repealed," and that my best efforts shall be directed to that end, whether I occupy a public or a private position. The proposed modification of the Fugitive Slave law meets my unqualified approval. Whatever difference of opinion may exist in regard to the extent and obligation of that clause of the Constitution respecting the rendition of "fugitives from labor or service," no candid man will deny that the law, as it now stands, is offensive to the moral sense, feelings and convictions of the whole community, where it has to be executed, and that a cardinal principle of popular liberty and personal rights is shamefully wronged by its enforcement—the practical remedy for which is the incorporation of trial by jury.

In conclusion, let me add the times are portentous and pregnant with events, when territorial aggrandizement is openly avowed as the means and motive for augmenting slave power; when the acquisition of Cuba, Mexico and Central America are the subjects of public discussion, looking to the same admitted design; when the reopening of the African slave-trade is boldly broached, and an International Fugitive Slave law announced as a measure to be demanded by the South as a feature of Governmental policy; when these things are passing before our eyes, I say—he must be willfully blind who does not see that sectional interests are selfishly arrayed against the harmony and integrity of the Union, through the aggressions of the Slave Power. Against this disastrous and suicidal policy it is the duty not only of the North, but of all American freemen, to stand in firm and unyielding opposition. To do this needs courage and resolution—the one successfully to resist the aggression, and the other clearly to define and firmly to maintain the right.

There must be no more tampering with that spurious "Democracy," which is all things to all men, only that it may the better betray every cause in turn.

The day of concession has gone by. If the Freemen of New-York are only true to themselves in the coming contest, the Empire State will echo with a loud and stern voice, that shout of popular indignation which has lately thundered along the White Hills of New-Hampshire—the Pine Forests of Maine—the Green Mountains of Vermont—and the Prairies of Iowa.

I am no agitator—no fanatic—no alarmist—no sectional partisan! It is my pride and boast to be an American citizen in its broad and national sense. I am proud of this great State, in which I was born—of its extended empire—its vast resources—its noble energies—its splendid achievements—its growing grandeur. But I am prouder than all of its popular institutions and of its free principles.

With sincere regard, I am your friend and servant,

B. CLARKE.

The Yellow Fever at Charleston and Savannah.

A letter from a gentleman residing in Charleston to his son in this City, contains the following frightful picture of present affairs in that city and Savannah. In reference to the prevailing epidemic at Charleston, he says:

"Age nor condition afford security against the disease, and people that are acclimated are carried off by it, in common with the rest of its victims. But what shall I say of Savannah? Out of sixteen thousand people, there remain but *two thousand*—the rest have either fled or are dead. The deaths in this poor devoted city are, on an average, fifty per diem; and when you understand that bread is wanting, (the bakers having all died,) and that the Mayor of Savannah has called upon the neighboring towns to send five hundred loaves of bread a day—and that the cars bring fifty coffins a day, as none can be had—you will then have some idea of the condition of affairs. In Charleston it is not quite so bad, but bad enough. All sorts of vehicles are in requisition to bury the dead—for example, wagons, carts, furniture cars, drays, and even hand-carts, are used to take away the dead. The formality of a [illegible] is entirely dispensed with. As soon as [illegible] puts the body in placed in a coffin, [illegible] the grave, without [illegible] dog—and this, too, on the first vehicle at hand."

...office, Mr. HARRY CONNELLY ... following note:

...has just been called to ... Meetings and ... in which the following ... "With pleasure in high ... tenance and encouragement, ... the Sanitary and Kite Relief ... bow our heads with shame, before ... provisions of the penal laws ... plied."

My object in addressing you this ... respectfully whether the above remarks ... apply to me, and if so, in what respect. The ... which other men have to entertain in your mind ... good cause for the one which I harbor in mine ... well upon you. If the remarks are intended to ... pliet to me, it is proper that I should know it. ... are not, it is equally proper that I should be freed from ... the suspicion that they are likely to ... to the old ... to you for a prompt answer. ... will favor you this week and ...

I am, Sir, Your obedient ...

On the following morning, as ... my business engagements ... following answer.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. ...

Sir: I received your note last evening ... of Mr. CONNELLY, and avail myself of the ... which offers to reply.

You ask whether certain passages in an editorial article in the ... of ... last, were intended to apply to you. I do not recognize the propriety of the question, and must ... the ... We wrote ... public nature; it concerned public events, and ... terms what ... elsewhere, particularly ... sion to any individual.

In declining to ... proposed, I am controlled by a conviction of duty. As conductor of a public journal, I cannot admit ... of any ... to catechise me ... ticles I publish. At the same time I admit my ... sibility, moral, religious and personal, for ... pages in the columns of the North ... hold myself ready, on all proper occasions, to meet ...

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

MORTON ...

Hon. JAMES ..., ...

This was sealed, and ... addressed to Mr. CONNELLY, ... note:

... Sir: I ... you handed me last evening, ... the topics of Mr. COOPER. ...

HARRY CONNELLY, Esq., ... On Wednesday evening Mr. ... called at my office, and ... letter:

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. ...

MORTON MCMICHAEL, Esq., *Dear Sir:* ... Mr. COOPER has received your note of the ... sent to him under cover to me; and, while it ... satisfactory, inasmuch as it does not relieve him ... imputation conveyed in your article of Monday, it is entirely so in respect to the avowal that you have ... personally responsible for everything ... in making the call in his name ... Mr. COOPER desires me to express to you that he ... as fully as any one the right of every ... independence. But for a personal ... happy that you concur with ... personal responsibility.

I now desire to say, on my own part, on the ... of Mr. COOPER, that in prosecuting this ... further, there might be inconvenience in doing ... and if you concur with me in this view of the ... I beg you will say where and at what time it will ... your convenience to receive a further ...

Mr. COOPER admits that, while it is ... the circumstances in which you stand to ... that you should make it convenient to ... sage in another jurisdiction, ... sist that you should do so. I will be obliged by ... an answer on this point.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.

HARRY CONNELLY.

Desiring to satisfy all the requirements of the occasion, on Thursday morning I placed Mr. CONNELLY'S letter, with the preceding correspondence, in the hands of Mr. WILLIAM D. LEWIS and Mr. CHARLES HENRY FISHER, stating that I should be governed in any future action on the subject, entirely by their direction. On the afternoon of that day, Mr. LEWIS and Mr. FISHER informed me that they had determined:

1. That the paragraph referred to in Mr. COOPER'S letter and the subsequent correspondence did not furnish any ground for the proposition contained in Mr. CONNELLY'S letter, and that I should decline its acceptance.

2. That to admit the personal responsibility of the conductor of a public journal for his editorials on public affairs would, in their judgment, be detrimental to the interests of the community, and divest the press of its most important prerogative.

The views I embodied in the following ...

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 21, 1854.

DEAR SIR: As the ... yesterday involves principles, which, in their consequences, affect the interests of the entire ... given to it the most careful consideration.

While I recognize to the fullest extent all my ... liabilities for whatever appears in the columns of the *North American*, and am ready on all proper occasions to meet them in whatever form ... I am unable to perceive that Mr. COOPER has, under existing circumstances, ... from him a hostile message. As I stated in my ... his communication of the 19th inst., the article to ... he referred "was of a public character, ... old events, and its ... the parts of it to which he ... in general terms, what ... meant had, elsewhere, ... no allusion to any individual.

If the conductors of ... themselves to be held personally ... strictures on public affairs, there would ... end to all independence of the ... outrage might be committed ... conceal, by my example, to ... pretend to no privilege of ... affairs of any, and should the ... this way, I shall hold myself ... claim, and will exercise, the ... ly and freely on all matters of ... the conduct of all who stand in ... them.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.

MORTON ...

To HARRY CONNELLY, Esq.

As Mr. FISHER was absent from the ... Thursday afternoon and night, I had no ... ty of submitting this letter to him ... Friday morning. When it was so ... his entire approval, as it had previously ... of Mr. LEWIS, and it was immediately ... sent to Mr. CONNELLY.

In the course of the same morning, I received the following from Mr. CONNELLY:

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. ...

MORTON MCMICHAEL, Esq.—Dear Sir: I have ... received your note, in which you ... personal satisfaction which Mr. COOPER ... expect. Under these circumstances ... spondence is necessary.

Respectfully, yours,

HARRY CONNELLY.

This is the only correspondence or ... I have had with Mr. COOPER, or anybody ... senting Mr. COOPER, on the subject referred ...

MORTON ...

Military Duty.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Is a man "exempt by law from military duty" compelled to attend Court Martial?

Does the certificate from Commissioner of ... prevent any necessity (if any before) of attending Court Martial?

Does the law authorize a charge of fifty ... giving a certificate?

By answering the above you will oblige ... not

MANY SUBSCRIBERS.

From China.

The following extract from the ... ter from a gentleman in Canton, to his ... this City, bears date July ... on which we can place full reliance:

"Notwithstanding the extravagant ... that went home by the last mail, of ... ger of an attack on Canton, it still ... disturbances in the adjoining ... suppressed. There is no ... pushed any outbreak in ... are pretty well settled at the North.

School Celebration.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The School at North ..., Queens ... ticut, under charge of Mr. ..., ... closed the public examination on ... instant. The students and a large ... vited guests gathered around ... appropriate table, whose ... Mr. RUSSELL.

The result of the examination, ... both words, was announced by ... and prize to JAMES E. WILLIAMS ... lagton; and the Student's ... Success. After the examination ... [illegible] the pupils to the teachers, by Rev. ... in a brief and appropriate address.

[illegible] is published, and it is hard to believe that [illegible] are not [illegible]. Still it is difficult to [illegible] that the Editor has not rounded off a great many sharp points in the story, and colored up many others to the serious obfuscation of the [illegible]. Sometimes we think we can see little inconsistencies that a blunt man would not [illegible]—such as, though an Italian and living under a Spanish flag, speaking "our language," with an Englishman who talks nothing but English; being thrilled at the sight of everything from "our land," which came from the United States. Then [illegible] such a quick, unrelieved succession of thrilling adventures,—the book seems not half so [illegible] as one of Du Pen's novels, and indeed much reminds one of Captain Jack's adventures.

[illegible] upon the veracity of the writer in a [illegible], draws out a statement from Mr. [illegible] on the point. These are his words:

"I can assure your readers that, if truth is stranger than fiction,' the story of CANOT is only a [illegible] illustration of that ancient saying. The admirable original manuscript is still in my possession, [illegible] sketched in his imperfect English, and I am [illegible] by competent authority, that its general anecdotes and African characteristics are [illegible]. Disdaining in writing the book like entirely [illegible] to attract my intimate with CANOT's story, [illegible] to put in a style which I thought would be [illegible], straightforward, and entertaining. In [illegible] have I attempted to increase the artistic or romantic effect of a scene by additional touches of the pencil or brush. In outline, shadow, [illegible] color, it is CANOT the Slaver."

DR. LUNDERSEL, who was Colonial Physician at Liberia for many years, writes as follows:

"During my residence in Liberia, from 1843 to 1848, I several times met Capt. CANOT at Monrovia, and though my knowledge of the fact of his having been extensively engaged in the nefarious traffic in slaves, and his complicity in it still being [illegible] engaged, though not openly, for the fear of the displeasure and opposition of the Liberian authorities, prevented that freedom on my part toward him, which his gentlemanly bearing and his polite attentions to me would otherwise have elicited, yet there was something in the man, an apparent independence, which I admired, and which would have induced me to seek his society had I known that his skirts were clear of the stain of the abominable Slave-trade. His reputation among the citizens of Liberia—with some of whom he was engaged to a considerable extent in legitimate trade—was of a liberal and honorable man, and I have frequently heard masters of vessels, who had considerable dealings with him, speak of him as a man of integrity and veracity. From the partial acquaintance that I have given it, I am induced to regard it as a truthful narrative of the adventures of an extraordinary man. His descriptions of Africa and African life are, I believe, in accordance with his own observations, and I think his statements are not designedly exaggerated."

[illegible] or not, the book is surpassingly interesting and full of information. It brings up before the mind Africa as it is, not relieved by much that is pleasant, not painting much of the gorgeous scenery, nor describing its animated nature, except that of its lowest order —its human beings. Revolting as their orgies are, we cannot but read them when they are presented, with absorbing interest. The internal slave trade, though it causes most of the other evils, seems in itself as here sketched, to be the least repulsive of their "peculiar institutions." We never before saw so vividly the appalling nature of the difficulties that have prevented the more rapid growth and extended on the establishment of the [illegible] colonies that skirt the Continent. We are astonished how in spite of a deadly climate, the strong opposing drift of native sentiment and perils on every side, our own benevolent colony of Liberia has attained its present importance and dignity. It is a matter of unaccountable success.

CAPTAIN CANOT is an Italian, born when BONAPARTE was busy conquering Italy. He chose the life of a sailor for his life, and set out upon it as an apprentice on a Boston ship. Though a mere boy, he happened to be left in charge of the richly-freighted vessel at a Boston wharf, when the owner, "BILLY GRAY," came on board. Not knowing the quality of his visitor, young CANOT stood upon his dignity, and so bravely defended, even with his teeth, the ship's property from what he thought an impudent intruder, that the genial owner made him a present of $100 for his bite, and other services.

CANOT runs the gauntlet of a thousand misfortunes;—shipwrecks, mutinies, abuse from those in power, and the favoritism of those only half in power, being cast among pirates on a desert key, being befriended by a Havana slave-broker, being shipped on board a slaver with his eyes half-opened, growing into favor with a factor on the Africa coast, being envied by his old master and obliged to step in Africa,—it seems as if fortune had led him directly into the slaver's business and installed him without much thought of his own.

A CARGO.

The first cargo that he dispatched, in the capacity of clerk to ORMOND *alias* MONGO JOHN, a famous "factor" of Bangalang, was to his friend in Havana. He says:

I returned on board to aid in stowing *one hundred and eight boys and girls, the eldest of whom did not exceed fifteen years!* As I crawled between decks, I confess I could not imagine how this little army was to be packed or draw breath in a hold *twenty-nine inches high!* Yet the experiment was promptly made, inasmuch as it was necessary to secure them below in descending the river, in order to prevent their leaping overboard and swimming ashore. I found it impossible to adjust the whole in a sitting posture; but we made them lie down in each other's laps, *like sardines* in a can, and in this way obtained space for the entire cargo. Strange to tell, when the *Arrostatico* reached Havana, but *three* of these "passengers" had paid the debt of nature.

AN AFRICAN HAREM.

MONGO JOHN would have passed for an excellent Elder in the Great Salt Lake city. His "wives" were not a Turkish harem, however.

"It was a large enclosure, formed by a quadrangular structure of mud-houses, the entrance to whose courtyard was never closed save at night. UNCA-SOLAM, the eldest and least delectable of the dames, maintained the establishment's police, assigned girls or servants to each female, and distributed her master's favors according to the bribes she was cajoled by.

"In early life and during his gorged prosperity, ORMOND,—a stout, burly, black-eyed, broad-shouldered, short-necked man,—ruled his *harem* with the rigid decorum of the East. But as age and misfortune stole over the sensual voluptuary, his mental and bodily vigor became impaired, not [illegible] by excessive drink, but by the narcotics to which he habitually resorted for excitement. When I became [illegible] with him, his face and figure [illegible] of a worn-out *debauché*. His harem [illegible] Africans of the country rather than a domestic [illegible]. His wives ridiculed him, or [illegible] themselves as they pleased. I learned [illegible] that there was hardly one who did not [illegible] a lover in Bangalang, and that [illegible] was blinded by gifts, while the stupefied [illegible] was perpetrated by liquor.

"It may be supposed that in such a *seraglio*, and with such a master, there must be few matrimonial [illegible]; still, as it would be difficult to find [illegible] of our most Christian society, two females without some lurking bitterness towards rivals, it is [illegible] to be imagined that the Mongo's [illegible] were free from wearisome quarrels. These [illegible] chiefly occurred when ORMOND distributed [illegible] clothes, beads, tobacco, pipes and hunting-glasses. If the slightest preference or invidious [illegible] token of favor, UNCA-SOLAM [illegible] below zero! The favorite wife, outraged by her neglected authority, became furious; and, for a season, pandemonium was let loose in Bangalang.

One of these scenes of passion occurs to me as I write. I was in the store with the Mongo when an [illegible] dame, not remarkable either for delicacy of complexion or sweetness of odor, entered the room, and snatching up with a swagger to her mouth [illegible] a German looking-glass on the floor [illegible]. She wanted a larger one, for the glass bestowed on her was half an inch smaller than the gifts to her companions.

When ORMOND was sober, his pride commonly restrained him from allowing the women to molest his leisure; so he quietly turned from the virago and ordered her out of the store.

But my lady was not to be appeased by dignity like this. "Ha!" shrieked the termagant, as she wrenched off her handkerchief. "Ha!" yelled she, tearing off one sleeve, and then the other. "Ha!" screamed the fiend, kicking a shoe into one corner, and the other shoe into another corner. "Ha! Mongo!" roared the beldame, as she stripped every garment from her body and stood absolutely *naked* before us, slapping her wool, [illegible] behind the cloth-closet door, and left the laughing Ormond in [illegible].

Years afterwards, I remember seeing an infuriate Ethiopian fling her infant into the fire because its white father preferred the child of another spouse. Indeed, I was glad my station at Bangalang did not make it needful for the preservation of my respectability that I should indulge in the luxury of *African matrimony*.

Sable lovers outside the harem walls, sometimes right under the Mongo's nose, quarrel about a damsel's favor. At such times a regular challenge was sent and accepted.

AFFAIRS OF HONOR.

At the appointed time, the duellists appeared upon "the field of honor," accompanied by friends who were to witness their victory or sympathize in their defeat. Each stalwart savage leaped into the arena, armed with a cow-hide cat, whose sharp and triple thongs were capable of inflicting the harshest blows. They stripped, and tossed their *couries* into the air, to determine which of the two should receive the first lashing. The unfortunate loser immediately took his stand, and received, with the firmness of a martyr, the allotted number of blows. Then came the turn of the whipper, who, with equal constancy, offered his back to the scourge of the enraged sufferer. Thus they alternated until one gave in, or until the bystanders decreed victory to him who bore the punishment longest without wincing. The flayed backs of these "chivalrous men of honor" were ever after displayed as tokens of bravery.

STOCK OF A CARAVAN.

The caravans that come to the coast from the interior, do not consist of *slaves alone*. Following is an inventory of the stock of one, the body of the caravan that guarded it consisting of some seven hundred persons:

3,500 hides	$1,750
19 large and prime teeth of ivory	1,560
Gold	2,500
600 pounds small ivory	320
15 tons of rice	600
40 slaves	1,600
36 bullocks	360
Sheep, goats, butter, vegetables	100
900 pounds beeswax	95
Total	$8,885

Our profits on this speculation were very flattering, both as regards sales and acquisitions. Rice cost us one cent. per pound; hides were delivered at eighteen or twenty cents each; a bullock was sold for twenty or thirty pounds of tobacco; sheep, goats or hogs, cost two pounds of tobacco, or a fathom of common cotton, each; ivory was purchased at the rate of a dollar the pound for the best, while inferior kinds were given at half that price. In fact, the profit on our merchandise was, at least, one hundred and fifty per cent. As gold commands the very best fabrics in exchange, and was paid for at the rate of sixteen dollars an ounce, we made but seventy per cent. on each article. The slaves were delivered at the rate of one hundred *bars* each. The *bar* is valued on the coast at half a dollar; but a pound and a half of tobacco is also a "bar," as well as a fathom of ordinary cotton cloth, or a pound of powder, while a common musket is equal to twelve "bars." Accordingly, where slaves were purchased for one hundred and fifty pounds of tobacco, only eighteen dollars were, in reality, paid; and when one hundred pounds of powder were given, we got them for twenty dollars each. Our *British* muskets cost us but three dollars a piece; yet we seldom purchased negroes for this article alone. If the women offered in the market, exceeded twenty-five years of age, we made a deduction of twenty per cent.; but if they were staunchly-built, and gave promising tokens for the future, we took them at the price of an able-bodied man. The same estimate was made for youths over four feet four inches high: but children were rarely purchased at the factories, though they might be advantageously traded in the native towns.

HOW IT IS GATHERED.

The formation of this caravan is a peculiarity of African habits.

At the beginning of the "dry season," the privileged chieftain departs with power of life and death over his followers, and "squats" in one of the most frequented "paths" to the sea, while he dispatches small bands of daring retainers to other trails throughout the neighborhood, to blockade every passage to the beach. The siege of the highways is kept up with vigor for a month or more, by these black Rob Roys and Robin Hoods, until a sufficient number of traders may be trapped to constitute a valuable caravan, and give importance to its leader. While this is the main purpose of the forest-adventure, the occasion is taken advantage of to collect a local tribute, due by small tribes to the Ali, which could not be obtained otherwise. The despotic officer, moreover, avails himself of the blockade to stop malefactors and absconding debtors. Good that are seized in the possession of the latter, may be sequestrated to pay his creditors; but if their value is not equal to the debt, the delinquent, if a pagan, is sold as a slave, but is let off with a *best:nado* if he proves to be "one of the faithful."

When a sick negro falls into the hands of the traders, they medicate him for the market with bloating drugs, and sweat him with powder and lemon-juice, to give the proper gloss. No horse-jockey is more adroit in preparing for a trade. A declining slave in the interior is sold cheap to the brokers or peddlers, who are the brightest of jockeys.

HOW THE CARGO IS KEPT IN CONDITION.

An African factor of fair repute is ever careful to select his human cargo with consummate prudence, so as not only to supply his employers with athletic laborers, but to avoid any taint of disease that may affect the slaves in their transit to Cuba or the American main. Two days before embarkation, the head of every male and female is neatly shaved; and, if the cargo belongs to several owners, each man's *brand* is impressed on the body of his respective negro. This operation is performed with pieces of silver wire, or small irons fashioned into the merchant's initials, heated just hot enough to blister without burning the skin. When the entire cargo is the venture of but one proprietor, the branding is always dispensed with.

On the appointed day, the *barracoon*, or slave-pen, is made joyous by the abundant "feed," which signalizes the negro's last hours in his native country. The feast over, they are taken alongside the vessel in canoes; and as they touch the deck, they are entirely stripped, so that women as well as men go out of Africa as they came into it—*naked*. This precaution, it will be understood, is indispensable; for perfect nudity, during the whole voyage, is the only means of securing cleanliness and health. In this state, they are immediately ordered below—the men to the hold and the women to the cabin, while boys and girls are, day and night, kept on deck, where their sole protection from the elements is a sail in fair weather, and a *tarpaulin* in foul.

At meal time they are distributed in messes of ten. Thirty years ago, when the Spanish slave-trade was lawful, the captains were somewhat more ceremoniously religious than at present, and it was then a universal habit, to make the gangs say grace before meat, and give thanks afterwards. In our days, however, they dispense with this ritual, and content themselves with a *Viva la Habana*, or "hurrah for Havana," accompanied by a clapping of hands.

This over, a bucket of salt water is served to each mess, by way of "finger-glasses," for the ablution of hands, after which a *kidd*—either of rice, farina, yams or beans—according to the tribal habit of the negroes, is placed before the squad. In order to prevent greediness or inequality in the appropriation of nourishment, the process is performed by signals from a monitor, whose motions indicate when the darkies shall dip and when they shall swallow.

It is the duty of a guard to report immediately whenever a slave refuses to eat, in order that his abstinence may be traced to stubbornness or disease. Negroes have sometimes been found in slavers, who attempted voluntary starvation; so that, when the watch reports the patient to be "shamming," his appetite is stimulated by the medical antidote of a "cat." If the slave, however, is truly ill, he is forthwith ticketed for the sick-list, by a head or button around his neck, and dispatched to an infirmary in the forecastle.

These meals occur twice daily—at 10 o'clock in the morning, and 4 o'clock in the afternoon—and are terminated by another ablution. Thrice in each twenty-four hours they are served with half a pint of water. Pipes and tobacco are circulated economically among both sexes; but, as each negro cannot be allowed the luxury of a separate bowl, boys are sent round with an adequate supply, allowing a few whiffs to each individual. On regular days—probably three times a week—their mouths are carefully rinsed with vinegar, while, nearly every morning, a dram is given as an antidote to scurvy.

Although it is found necessary to keep the sexes apart, they are allowed to converse freely during the day, while on deck. Corporeal punishment is *never* inflicted save by order of an officer, and, even then, not until the culprit understands exactly why it is done. Once a week, the ship's barber scrapes their chins without assistance from soap; and, on the same day, their nails are closely pared, to insure security from harm in those nightly battles that occur when the slave contests with his neighbor every inch of plank to which he is glued. During afternoons of serene weather, men, women, [illegible]

[illegible]

H. Lloyd Beckwith, [illegible] of Dublin, [illegible] Paris, [illegible]

H. Notes Hendrie, [illegible] of Hamilton, [illegible] and Thomas A. Gibbs, [illegible] of Toronto, C. W.

12. Cards de Visite—Lithotypes (Bas Master,) [illegible] BEAUVOYS. Paris, 1851.

The enclosed very fine specimens by Dr. DE BEVOISE on Dr. EMMONS' Agriculture of New-York. The feelings [illegible] by Dr. DE BEVOISE (one of our most distinguished Honorary members) towards the State of New-York, and his high opinion of the merit and importance of the splendid publication on the Natural History of the State of New-York, is worthy of the attention of the Institute. Perhaps Judge MEIGS will think them worthy of a few remarks. I have the honor to be, Dear Sir,

Very truly yours,
ALEXANDRE VATTEMARE.

Mr. MEIGS stated, as an interesting fact, that the average amount of paper required twenty years ago was 77,000,000 lbs. During the last five years, the annual consumption had risen to the enormous amount of 1,700,000 lbs. If this was all made of flax, it would take 64,000 acres of land more to produce it, in addition to the 83,000 now occupied for that purpose.

Mr. VAN WYCK advocated the substitution of the Chinese yam for the potato, and quoted the successful efforts in France as a proof of usefulness.

Mr. GANE spoke of the high state of cultivation he found Prof. MAPES' farm in, when he visited it on the 9th inst. By his valuable system of underdrainage, his crops had not suffered from the severe drouth, then affecting most farmers.

Mr. R. G. PARDIE stated that well-cultivated lands near Hempstead, on Long Island, who had a substratum of gravel had also escaped the drouth.

Mr. STILLMAN read the report of the Committee on Inspection of Prof. MAPES's farm, an account of which was published in the papers at the time.

Messrs. GANE, STILLMAN and others, spoke of the inefficient state of the market system in New-York.

The Club then adjourned.

Board of Governors.

A stated meeting of the Board of Governors was held in their rooms in the Rotunda yesterday afternoon. Governors DRAPER, WEST, DUGRO, HENRY, PINCKNEY, DUKE and TOWNSEND were present. Gov. DRAPER, the President, presided.

The usual weekly requisitions give the following as the number of persons remaining in the various City Institutions for the week ending Sept. 23.

Bellevue Hospital	719	Workhouse	899
Lunatic Asylum	554	Small-pox Hospital	2
Almshouse	1,028	Randall's Island	544
Penitentiary	489	Randall's Island Hosp'l.	264
Penitentiary Hospital	477	City Prison	24
Total			5,170

The Committee on Repairs made reports recommending the repair of the roof the Bellevue Hospital, and the erection of an additional wing to that building on Twenty-eighth-street.

A communication was received from the Deputy Keepers of the Penitentiary, asking for an increase of pay, in view of the increased expense of living. The communication was referred.

On motion of Gov. PINCKNEY, it was

Resolved, That the Wardens be requested to report to the Board monthly, the kind and quality of all articles in use at their institutions.

The Board then adjourned to meet again on Tuesday next, at 4 P. M.

The City Register—Inquiry Commenced.

In the Common Pleas Chambers, yesterday, before Judge INGRAHAM, the preliminary steps were taken for the investigation of the charges against GARRETT DYCKMAN, Register of the City and County of New-York.

LORENZO B. SHEPARD, Esq., District Attorney, pursuant to notice given to Mr. DYCKMAN, under the directions of Governor SEYMOUR, appeared before the Judge to prosecute the inquiry. The charges of official misconduct preferred against the Register are as follows:

First—Receiving to his own use, and neglecting to account for fees and emoluments accruing at his office, and collected by him, under Sec. 1, Chap. 432, of the laws of 1847, belonging to the County of New-York, and payable to the Treasury of the City for official services rendered under said act, between 1st of January, 1852, and the 21st of June, 1853.

Second—Neglecting to keep an exact account of fees collected in books, open for inspection, and to form part of the Records of the County, under Sec. 9, act of 1847.

Third—Neglecting to render to the Comptroller of the City of New-York a transcript of accounts, with statement of fees, specifying amounts charged, and the character of the service rendered, as required by Section 10 of said Act, upon and for monies paid into the Treasury, exceeding the sum of $25,000.

Fourth—Returning to the Comptroller of the City of New-York, under oath, certain monthly transcripts of accounts, purporting to be true accounts of all monies received by him, or any persons employed under him, knowing the same to be false and fraudulent.

The Register being in a bad state of health, the inquiry was postponed until Friday next.

Fog on the Bay—Marine Detentions.

A heavy fog set in yesterday morning about 2 o'clock, which detained the steamboats from the eastward until 10½ o'clock, at which time the *Empire State*, *Connecticut*, and *C. Vanderbilt* arrived with a large number of passengers and heavy freights.

The steamship *George Law*, from Aspinwall, with the mails and about $1,000,000 in treasure, is now in her ninth day.

The *Petrel* from Glasgow was reported by telegraph as below at 1 o'clock yesterday, but was no doubt mistaken for the French war steamer *Chimera*, arrived last evening. She is hourly expected.

The steamer *Knoxville*, from Savannah, arrived this morning.

Eleven A. M.—The fog has in a great measure blown off, there being a breeze from south.

Assault at the Bowery Theatre.

A man named WM. NEAL, a seaman, 22 years of age, a native of Ireland, was arrested at the Bowery Theatre on Monday night for an assault and battery on WM. B. FRELEIGH. The men quarrelled, and the prisoner attempted to strike FRELEIGH with a huge slung shot which he carried. As it is a felony to be armed with such a deadly weapon, Justice OSBORN committed NEAL to the City Prison.

A Philadelphia Scamp.

JOHN WEBSTER, 28 years of age, born in Philadelphia, was committed to the City Prison yesterday morning on a charge of picking the pocket of HUGH LUCKEY, of No. 26 Cherry-street, of gold coin and bank bills amounting to two hundred dollars. He took the money from Mr. LUCKEY's pocket and gave it to an accomplice, who ran away with it.

How Flour Is.

The following are now the retail rates of flour in this city: Best wheat flour, Croton Mills, $11 ₱ barrel; Graham flour, $10 50; Rye flour, $8 75; and Indian meal $6.

A Sarcastic Man.

Mr. PHILANDER DOESTICKS, just in from the country, is impressed with the beauties of our Park and the Fountain. Hear him!

"Saw the splendid fountain with its symmetrical basin filled with golden fishes (as I was credibly informed—I could not exactly perceive them myself,) in the midst of its elegant miniature forest, (yet in its infancy)—graced with admiration at the ancient structure denominated the City Hall—said to have been built by the ancient Greeks, of which I have not the slightest doubt—looked at the glorious fountain which adorns the centre of the spacious lawn—admiring the magnificent proportions of the vast forest trees which rear their lofty forms therein—gazed long and earnestly at the glittering jet (not quite so lofty as I had been led to suppose) of the magnificent fountain which embellishes the princely grounds—then turned to look at a circular edifice, which, I confess, did not strike me as being remarkable for architectural beauty, but which undoubtedly is exceedingly useful—then turned to feast my wondering eyes upon the diamond-glittering drops of a fountain near at hand; looking with much approbation upon the wide and spacious avenues, and the clearly gravelled walks, and also at a fountain near by, which I think I have before mentioned; surveyed the other fine buildings near at hand, which adorn and beautify that triangular piece of earth; and ever returned with constantly increasing gratification to view a beautiful lake in the centre thereof, from the midst of which burst forth in aqueous glory the waters of a fountain. Went out, but looking back, perceived in the splendid park I had just left, there rose in "misty majesty," (vide somebody,) the jet of a fountain. Resolved to return and have another look at the ivied and crumbling ruins."

☞ The investigation of the HYER and LYNG shooting case was yesterday postponed till this afternoon, in consequence of the disagreement of counsel.

[illegible]

William Radde against *Max Cronheim*.—This is an action for injury, maliciously, and wickedly, committed to land probable cause, stirring unwell levity and causing the defendant to be arrested. The plaintiff moves that the writ be made more definite and certain, so that certain parts be stricken out. The writ moved to be stricken out states facts, which, the defendant insists, constitute in judgment of law, probable cause.

BOSWORTH, J.—The making of the affidavit, the arrest of the plaintiff, and his subsequent [illegible] on [illegible] arrest by a final order of the Court, are admitted by the answer. The essence of the allegations in the complaint relating to other matters is, that this arrest was caused by the malicious act of the defendant, without any reasonable or probable cause. Whatever allegations a complaint may contain to properly state this general fact, the answer may deny. An answer denying them and setting up no new matter is sufficient. It is surely a perfect answer, which simply and merely denies the allegations constituting the plaintiff's cause of action. On such an issue, a plaintiff must give evidence tending to prove the want of probable cause. Until he has done thus much, the defendant is not requested to give any evidence. When it has been given, the defendant may answer it by any competent evidence adapted to weaken or overthrow it.

Every allegation of a complaint not denied, is not thereby admitted to be true, irrespective of its character. It is only the *material* allegations of a complaint that are admitted by an omission to controvert them. (Code Sec. 168.)

New matter constituting a defence, is generally understood to be such as admits and avoids the action. It will be an answer to the action, though established as alleged. An answer which merely negates the essential allegations of a complaint, or states circumstances, which if testified to by credible witnesses would disprove them, is not one containing new matter within the meaning of those words, as used in Sec. 149 of the Code.

It is not necessary, in order to dispose of any part of this motion, to hold that a defendant may not allege facts, which, if true, would, in judgment of law, constitute probable cause. It may be that all the material facts contained in the affidavit and constituting a ground of arrest, if true, were untruly and therefore falsely stated, and yet there may have been, in judgment of law, probable cause for making the affidavits.

But the facts constituting probable cause, if proved, are, after all, only evidence that one indispensible allegation of the complaint is untrue, viz.: That the affidavit was made without any reasonable or probable cause.

Are such facts "new matter," constituting a defence, or are they evidence that certain allegations of the complaint, which must necessarily be proved to establish a cause of action, are not true? They are not new matter in the sense that a release, or accord and satisfaction, or that the cause of action is barred by statute, is new matter. All matters constituting, under the old system, a good special plea, might be true, and yet it might be true that the cause of action stated had accrued. The theory of a special plea was, that it admitted the plaintiff's cause of action.

It cannot be true that the affidavit was made and the arrest procured without reasonable or probable cause, and at the same time be true, that on facts which can be stated and proved, there was reasonable and probable cause for making the one and procuring the other.

But without deciding that such an answer cannot be made under the Code, it is enough to say, that no facts of that kind are alleged which, in judgment of law, constitute probable cause.

The defendant may amend his answer in twenty days as he may be advised. If he wishes, in addition to denying the material allegations of the complaint, to state the particular facts which he expects to prove and intends to rely upon, as sufficient in law to constitute probable cause, he can, of course, do so, subject to the right of the plaintiff to take such action with respect to that part of the answer as he may be advised.

If such an answer be admissible, it clearly would not be proper to enumerate in it the minute facts or incidents expected to be proved, to establish the general facts deemed sufficient to constitute probable cause—evidence is not to be alleged.

[DUER and HOFFMAN, J. J., being consulted, concurred.]

Before Judge Hoffman.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—ASSIGNMENT.

Motley against *Bassett*. The facts in this case appear sufficiently in the opinion of the court. They will be found fully reported in the TIMES of the 21st inst.

Mr. T. Clark and Mr. C. Edwards for plaintiff. Mr. De Forest and Mr. Titus for defendants.

HOFFMAN J.—The late firm of Bassett, Aborn and Motley was dissolved on 23d of December 1853, and thereupon articles of dissolution were executed between the members, under which the possession and control of the assets of the firm were transferred to the partners, Bassett and Aborn, upon the stipulations and agreements contained in the instrument.

Bassett and Aborn formed a new firm and continued the business upon the basis in part of the old stock. In August 1854 they failed, and made an assignment of all their property and effects, including what remained of the old stock and assets, to the defendant Thomas, and for the benefit in part at least of their own separate creditors. For the due consideration of one of the questions, it is assumed that the assignment was for the exclusive use of such creditors.

The necessity of a speedy decision for the interest of all the parties, prevents my entering into an elaborate argument to sustain my views. I content myself with stating the results of my examination in the following propositions:

1. The transfer of the property and assets of the former firm was absolute, vesting the entire possession and whole right of disposition in Bassett & Aborn.

2. There was a personal engagement of Bassett & Aborn to pay the debts of the firm, and save Motley harmless. There was also a full covenant on their part that they would faithfully appropriate the property assigned, to the payment of the debts of the firm.

3. Motley, if not the partnership creditors, could have compelled this appropriation, and returned, through an officer of the court, possession and control of the property, so long as it remained in the hands of Bassett & Aborn, upon a proven intention to misapply or pervert it.

4. But the property is now in the hands of an assignee of the second firm, and and placed there for the benefit, it is assumed, of the separate creditors of that firm, and in my view the questions are to be considered entirely as between the conflicting claims of two classes of creditors. In substance it must be so, and I disregard the technicality which on one side treats the partnership creditors as without rights or standing, but through the retiring partner, and on the other, considers creditors as wholly depending upon the right of the assignors, and of the assignee as their agent merely. We are brought then to the discussion and decision of the questions as between the real conflicting claimants upon the funds.

Upon this important subject, it seems to be decided that the claim of a *bona fide* purchaser of partnership property will be protected against the equitable lien of partnership creditors asserted through a retiring partner, however absolute and explicit the appropriation may have been made. By a *bona fide* purchaser is meant one who advances money or credit at the time.

Again, it is probably also settled, that if a creditor of the partner who has taken the property under such an assumption to pay debts, obtains a judgment, issues execution, and files his bill thereupon, he obtains a lien which will supersede the equitable claim of the joint creditors upon such property.

But where the question arises simply and substantially between the creditors of the partnership and the creditors of the partner to whom the property has been assigned, and the property may be specifically traced, in my opinion, the paramount original equity of the former, is not superseded by the actual possession of the property for the use of the latter by their agent, treating an assignee as such. I do not mean to say that this point is authoritatively settled, and the argument is very pressing which rests upon the presumption of a credit given upon the ostensible possession of property without a notice of an equitable claim upon them. Without, therefore, having a fixed, undoubting opinion, my previous examination and present reflection upon the question leads to the conclusion that the law is in favor of partnership creditors.

It is generally stated that the claim of the partnership creditors is to be worked out through the lien of the partner; that they have strictly themselves no lien. The practical effect appears to be that the creditors cannot sue for the funds—at least cannot sue without the partner.

But in the case below cited from McLean's Reports, Justice McLean sustained a bill by partnership creditors to foreclose a mortgage given by a continuing partner to the retiring one, to secure his engagement to pay the debts of the firm.

The cases to which I have referred are: Devau *vs.* Fowler, 2 Paige, 400; Kirby *vs.* Shoemaker, 2 Barbour, Ch. Rep., 46; Ketchum *vs.* Durkee, 1 Hoffman's Ch. Rep., 540, and reversed—1 Barbour, C. R., 488; Greenwood *vs.* Shell, 2 Barbour's Sup. C. Rep., 602; Teplitt *vs.* Vail, Harrington's Ch. Rep., 341; Sedam *vs.* Williams, 4 McLean's Rep., 51; Hood, assignee, of Ritchie, *vs.* Spencer, Ibid 168; Robb *ex.* Stevens, 1 Clarke's Rep., 191; Rice *vs.* Parsons, 20 Vermont, 429; Gardner *vs.* Trustees of Campbarlie, 2 Barbour Sup. Ch. Rep., 625; Wilder *vs.* Chapman, 4 Edwards, 660.

II. But another point remains to be disposed of. It is stated in the answer that the amount of the debts of the firm of Bassett, Aborn & Motley, paid by the new firm, exceeds the whole amount realized from the assets of the first firm, and the fair value of what remains of such assets; and it is insisted that such remaining assets have thus been made the property of the last firm, or at least have been so far released from any equitable claim of the old partnership creditors as to give a better title to the creditors of the new firm.

This is a grave question. Although the covenant of Bassett and Aborn to pay the debts was absolute, no matter what the property realized, yet Motley would only be a creditor of theirs for what he should pay of any deficiency. This would not affect the point suggested. The case is not now in a situation to have this question settled. The fact is not admitted. But it is entitled to much weight in considering whether the assignees appointed by the firm should be displaced.

The cause is now in such a position as that if it were on the calendar at Special Term it would be referred, and I have drafted the heads of an order which with proper modifications will as speedily as possible bring the case to a close. If the parties consent that it be treated as if the cause was on the calendar and brought on at Special Term, it can be entered at once, or the delay will be short by putting it down for the October Term, for which, if necessary, a special order may be made.

The order directed to be entered was in effect as follows:

1. That the defendant, Thomas, be appointed receiver, on giving the requisite security.

2. That upon such security being given, the injunction heretofore given be modified so far as to permit Thomas as receiver, to proceed to dispose of all the property now in his hands, and covered by the assignment made to him on the 16th day of August, 1854, and collect the proceeds thereof, and so to collect all debts which passed to him by such assignment, he keeping separate accounts of the proceeds, so as to show the amount realized from that part of the property or assets, as belonged to the firm of Bassett, Aborn & Motley, and that such defendant retain all the proceeds of the property assigned to him, until the further order of the Court.

3. And that the cause be referred, for the purpose of [illegible]

[illegible]

Jane Stewart, [illegible] her husband.

Clay vs. *Douglass*—Commission [illegible] money.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS TERM—Part 2.

[illegible] PRACTICE.

Robbins against *Trimm*.—Where the plaintiff reserves [illegible] the [illegible] costs to the cause in the [illegible] wards in the opinion, "Even in the case of the [illegible] to be applied as well to the [illegible] plaintiff [illegible] that he may [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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...was said, wisely and wittily, by one ... was both sage and satirist, that ..., deprived of its externals, was ... ...nor." Every now and then some... ...occurs to evidence the truth of this. ..., in most instances, is nothing ... more form—an expensive ceremonial. ... where the sovereign is absolute, as in ... and Turkey, this is the case. Else... ...it is eminently so. Look at Eng... ...for example, and ask whether, if there ... Queen VICTORIA, no actual Monarch, ... Government would not proceed ... as well as it does at present? The ..., which is carried before the British ... on state occasions, is the emblem of ..., and, though nothing but a ... ...circlet, ornamented more profusely ... ...with glittering gems, it actu... ...governs the country as much as the ... wore it (for the first and only ... at her coronation. It is an abstrac... ...something in whose name the exec... ...Ministers of the State is carried on—a ..., itself, but made of value by circum..., like the seal attached to a deed to ... its validity. To give weight to ... this abstraction—to endow it with form and presence—a nominal representative of pow... ...is appointed or permitted. And thus ... VICTORIA, the ruler of the British ..., is allowed a large sum annually to ... up the "dignity" of her situation; ... the power of putting her veto upon ... ...legislative act; has the power, also, of ..., the acts of her Ministry, and ... ...appointments they may make, by her ..., but not only is virtually not ... to choose her own Cabinet, but, of her..., cannot give an appointment, even to a petty clerkship of £50 a year, to any one whom it may please her to befriend! Is ... this in itself, (not to multiply examples) ... evidence that Majesty is only a jest, de... ...of its externals? As, in all political ..., VICTORIA must do precisely as her Premier for the time being may ordain, ... the power of dismissing him—for ..., by refusing to vote money for ... on the public institutions of the ... can compel the restoration of a Min... ...in whom it has confidence, there ... in fact, for most practical purposes, ... that gilded bauble, the mere crown, ... a head in it, for supreme authority, ... VICTORIA acting as a puppet. *She* is ne... ...of the State, though paid heavily ... her share in the pageant. She is part of ... ...and costly ceremonial, and ... is nothing more.

Being thus only part of pageant, reign... Royalty makes up for want of power, ... excess of submissive ceremonials. ... the display of Lords-in-Waiting, and Ladies of the Bedchamber, and Grooms of the ..., and Mistresses of the Robes, and ... of Honor, and Equerries, and Gen... ... of Arms, and Yeomen of the Guard, ... Stewards, and Lord-Chamberlains, ... Masters of the Buckhounds, and Earl's ..., and Masters of the Household, and Gentlemen-in-Waiting, and Aides-de-Camp, and Pages of Honor, and a long, long ... of other officers who surround the Sovereign, and swell his state, and make him dream that his authority is real, ... that he is somebody. These are the ... which swell Majesty out—even ... gas swells out an air balloon; ... which please the eye and prey ... pockets of Royalty's "most loving and ... subjects," and, to render these yet ..., the Nobility and the leading ... fill these offices, receive pay... ...for such flunkey services, wear the livery of the Court, and walk backwards ... the Queen, their "most gracious ..." If there be one sight more ... than another, among the ... exhibitions in England which ... pain an honest Ameri... ...to see the haughtiest nobility ... world playing the part of lickspittle ... to the Sovereign—to see such ... as the Duke of Devonshire and Mar... ...

...to his prosperity than either Hunger or Nakedness. Let every young man overhaul his expenses, and pick off from what are absolutely outside of his central those which he can choke down, and especially those which his better judgment condemns. The Hard Times will prove a blessing if they lead the young to abandon their drinking and smoking and treating, and "going on a bu'st."

Now no one knows how much he might save, nor indeed how much he spends for things that he would himself pronounce as useless, until he comes to note item by item as it accrues, and with the book fairly before him, to cast up the account from time to time. The habit of keeping exact accounts is a great block to foolish expenses. Though no effort is made to contract, the change will slip less easily through the fingers if it is on the next morning to be noted, and if next Saturday the memorandum is sure to be reviewed. The daily account-book is the great antidote to Hard Times; and the habit of keeping it is not worth less than an additional dollar per week to the salary. Try it, young bachelors and new housekeepers, and if you do not find it so, doubt the wisdom of the old folks and of those who think they know.

Fashionable Covering for the Head and the Feet.

Dr. FRANKLIN's advice to keep the head cool and the feet warm is neglected, to the great injury of health by both sexes, in our country.

Precocious baldness and grayness too, it is believed, are attributable to the use of the present style of hat, which being impermeable, keeps the head at a high temperature, confining the insensible perspiration and animal heat while it is worn, and exposing the wearer to cold when it is removed.

It seems that in endeavoring to counterfeit fur, human ingenuity has taxed its powers to produce the most abominable and comfortless contrivance within the range of invention. To preserve the old stereotyped form of the head-covering of the Frank, it is necessary to stiffen it with a hard waterproof and air-tight body. In the old beaver and in the felt hat this is not the case. They are porous, and of course the head is kept in a more natural temperature. True, the silk hat can be afforded cheaper than one made of beaver, but what is saved in cash is lost in health. It is the opinion of learned and experienced physicians that the increase of diseases of the brain, and the frequency of colds, is in good part attributable to the fashion of hermetically sealing our scalps in these drums of silk and shellac.

It is to be hoped that some one of our hatters, in the style and finish of this article of manufacture, will devise some more healthful form than that which has, with the frequent changes of fashion, predominated of late years. The beaver has become nearly extinct, but the nutria and European coney are used, to some extent, and sold for beaver. The former comes from Buenos Ayres, where they can be obtained in great abundance, as they have been allowed to increase for many years, in compliance with the orders of ROSAS, the late Dictator, who prohibited their exportation, and the wars subsequent to his downfall and flight to Europe have interrupted the trade. The coney furnishes an excellent body, while the nutria, which is allied to the beaver, furnishes a nap barely inferior to it. Our native mink and muskrat afford furs which are largely exported to Europe; in fact, American furs command a higher price abroad, while those of foreign production are preferred here, except when they are impaired and dyed, and sold as foreign furs to our ladies.

The fairer portion of our race—we beg their pardon—are frequently the martyrs of no less fatal fashions. The Empress EUGENIE, since she has become the queen of fashion in Europe, has, with the national antipathy of the Spanish *donnas* to the bonnet, as a compromise with the French *modistes*, retained but half of the bonnet, while she has the wide fan, in the use of which her fair country women are such graceful and adroit adepts that it is said, in their hands, to be almost as expressive as their irresistible eyes. This inseparable *vade mecum* of the lovely natives of the Peninsula answers the three-fold purpose of screen, whether from the sun's rays or the look of impertinence; as a toy for the better employment and exhibition of their peerless hands and arms, and an *ad libitum* telegraph or ambuscade for Cupid. The veil is also worn, as none but a Spanish woman can wear it.

If our fairer-browed country-women would adopt the Spanish veil, with the Franco-Spanish headrig now in vogue, in their promenades; or, far better, employ their acknowledged good taste in the execution of a hat better adapted to our climate and their style of face, many of them would look less like a flaunting peony or cabbage-head stripped of its leaves, and more like a moss-rose, or those lovely types of modesty and purity, the violet or lily of the valley, and all would suffer less from headaches and megrims.

Nor is the fashion for shoes any more sensible or less pernicious to health. A desire to display a little foot to as good advantage as possible, or to disguise a large one, induces many to wear the smallest and thinnest shoes consistent with locomotion, to the sacrifice of all that buoyancy of movement, which is, next to a noble carriage, the greatest grace of a walking woman. It is no uncommon thing to see instances of the most fool-hardy recklessness of health and comfort, especially in inclement weather, in the use of shoes as thin as paper, and as pervious to cold and to dampness. Nor does the use of rubbers altogether obviate the objection, unless a thick pair of warm dry shoes be substituted for them on their removal. The English ladies, who are remarkable for retaining health and beauty and social charms, to a much more advanced age than our own, say that it is owing to the thin shoes and sedentary habits of their American cousins, instead of the substantial leather and the regular out-door exercise, which they regard as indispensable. Our ladies seem to think that when they walk or travel they must dress like fine ladies, while across the water comfort and plainness are consulted.

Next to a Chinese woman, crippled for life by iron shoes, worn in childhood to make her feet as small as possible—although they look more like the feet of a quadruped than anything human—we know nothing more ridiculous than to see, as we sometimes do, a moving manikin of a fop or a fool of a female, with their feet evidently cramped into cruel torture at every step by a self-inflicted pillory in the shape of tight boots or shoes; and next to one of either sex evidently squeezed into the smallest possible compass that heart and lungs can bear, till they remind us of that monumental *memento mori*, an hour glass, or a mud wasp, we know of no exhibition of human vanity so painful or suicidal. These occurrences are of rare occurrence, but too frequent at that.

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Hard Times—Keeping Accounts.

Seldom has it happened that there has been so general an advance of prices for the necessaries of life as we have of late been suffering. *Hard Times*, whose shadow is never off the hearth of the poor, now darken the halls of those who have been accounted rich, and subdue the usually gay lights that illuminate their parlors. Not that there is much positive suffering yet among us, but there certainly is a marvelous "stringency" with many who have not often felt any constraint upon their expenditures. Wages were good through the Summer, and business was plenty. The thrifty are pretty well provided for, but the thriftless,—and they, though a minority, are very respectable for numbers,—lean too heavily for comfort on the hope that the abundant crops and plentiful harvests will tame prices essentially, and nullify the rough ways of the times.

Now let the young man, who has work enough to do, and is paid for it, remember that it is not what he earns, but what he spends, that settles the state of his accounts at the year's end. Let him be assured that respectable wages *ought* to support him, and unless there are extraordinary weights for him to carry—as of debt or a large family—he ought from them to lay up something against harder times, that the curtained Future may conceal. If it is hard for him now, with perfect health and a small *family*, and enjoying the fullness of youthful energy, to lay up anything, how much tougher will it be to make a saving when the natural force is abated, and little ones, clinging to his arms, hinder his full stroke, and pains and aches come and settle in all his joints.

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...Steward. The complicity of the Rebel, before the Emperor of China at Pekin is not so degrading, all circumstances considered, as this humiliating fawning. As a set-off, the Dukes, and Marquises, and Earls, and Viscounts, and Barons who thus act, (literally as *menials* to Royalty,) take it out in humble submission of their own servitors at home. The late Earl of DURHAM, (he who was Governor General of Canada in 1837–8,) albeit a nominal and avowed friend of the people, actually had niches cut out of the walls which formed the corridors of his castle, and if any domestic happened to encounter his Lordship in any such corridor, he had to retire into one of the niches, and remain until his haughty master passed by, in order that not even his wearing apparel would come in contact with the sacred person of the proud aristocrat.

Ceremonial thus being an essential part of British Sovereignty, we were not surprised at reading, in a letter from Paris to a French journal here, that the sudden departure of the Kings of Belgium and Portugal, from the gorgeous hospitality of NAPOLEON at Boulogne, was attributed "to an anticipated Court etiquette difficulty, as Prince ALBERT, not being a King, would have to let his two royal cousins take precedence over him, which would have offended John Bull's self-esteem."

One of our own correspondents has truly stated, that LEOPOLD of Belgium pleaded, in excuse for the brevity of his visit, that the sudden break-up of his Ministry rendered his immediate return to Brussels an act of necessity. It was believed, also, that the Portuguese King's hasty flight was occasioned by an intimation from NAPOLEON, that France would not consent to the elevation of a Coburg to the throne of united Spain and Portugal. But the intervention of Court etiquette is as likely as not to have had a large share in the occurrence.

We think so, because, independent of earlier precedents, something of the sort had previously occurred. Some years ago, the Queen of England and her husband paid a visit to Belgium and Germany. At Brussels, as niece and nephew of King LEOPOLD there was a waiving of the more rigid etiquette of Royalty, and to ALBERT was conceded all the courtesy which was extended to the Majesty of England. But, when VICTORIA and ALBERT proceeded to Germany, a difference was observed. ALBERT, though husband to the Queen of England, has never been elevated to the rank of King-Consort, which would entitle him to equal honors with his wife. Therefore, in Germany, he was simply a Prince, and a Prince, too, of a fourth or fifth-rate family—some of the counties of this good State of New-York being considerably larger than the entire Principalities of SAXE-COBURG and Gotha. The Germans, most scrupulous in giving to each degree of rank its proper respect, and no more, declined paying the same compliments to Prince ALBERT, who was a fifth-rate, and to his Royal Consort, who, (as Queen,) was a first-rate personage. Accordingly, while the Sovereigns treated VICTORIA as their equal and sister, they treated ALBERT as a nobody. The result was, that annoyed at this, the Queen of England hastily abridged her visit, and returned to stately Windsor very greatly disgusted with the strict unpoliteness of German etiquette.

It is this circumstance, the truth of which is notorious, which induces us to to think that there may be some foundation for the statement respecting the ceremonial of etiquette at Boulogne. Anything more absurd, even amid the stupid and foolish conventionalities of Europe, cannot well be conceived. If it were of importance that an exhibition of alliance and friendship between France and England should publicly be made, how foolish to dispute, beforehand, whether Prince ALBERT, or the boy-King of Portugal, should set on the right hand of the French Emperor—whether Prince ALBERT and "the majesty of England" through him, should walk side by side with King PEDRO, or one step behind him! In the latter half of the nineteenth century, it might have been hoped that greater wisdom would have been displayed by the magnates of Europe. We perceive that the system maintains its folly. We declare that the system must and will be changed; for serfdom, such as this etiquette continues and represents, cannot much longer be permitted. The awakening of the nations cannot be far off, and with it will come the supremacy of common sense.

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...was said, wisely and wittily, by one ... was both sage and satirist, that ..., deprived of its externals, was ... ...nor." Every now and then some... ...occurs to evidence the truth of this. ..., in most instances, is nothing ... more form—an expensive ceremonial. ... where the sovereign is absolute, as in ... and Turkey, this is the case. Else... ...it is eminently so. Look at Eng... ...for example, and ask whether, if there ... Queen VICTORIA, no actual Monarch, ... Government would not proceed ... as well as it does at present? The ..., which is carried before the British ... on state occasions, is the emblem of ..., and, though nothing but a ... ...circlet, ornamented more profusely ... ...with glittering gems, it actu... ...governs the country as much as the ... wore it (for the first and only ... at her coronation. It is an abstrac... ...something in whose name the exec... ...Ministers of the State is carried on—a ..., itself, but made of value by circum..., like the seal attached to a deed to ... its validity. To give weight to ... this abstraction—to endow it with form and presence—a nominal representative of pow... ...is appointed or permitted. And thus ... VICTORIA, the ruler of the British ..., is allowed a large sum annually to ... up the "dignity" of her situation; ... the power of putting her veto upon ... ...legislative act; has the power, also, of ..., the acts of her Ministry, and ... ...appointments they may make, by her ..., but not only is virtually not ... to choose her own Cabinet, but, of her..., cannot give an appointment, even to a petty clerkship of £50 a year, to any one whom it may please her to befriend! Is ... this in itself, (not to multiply examples) ... evidence that Majesty is only a jest, de... ...of its externals? As, in all political ..., VICTORIA must do precisely as her Premier for the time being may ordain, ... the power of dismissing him—for ..., by refusing to vote money for ... on the public institutions of the ... can compel the restoration of a Min... ...in whom it has confidence, there ... in fact, for most practical purposes, ... that gilded bauble, the mere crown, ... a head in it, for supreme authority, ... VICTORIA acting as a puppet. *She* is ne... ...of the State, though paid heavily ... her share in the pageant. She is part of ... ...and costly ceremonial, and ... is nothing more.

Being thus only part of pageant, reign... Royalty makes up for want of power, ... excess of submissive ceremonials. ... the display of Lords-in-Waiting, and Ladies of the Bedchamber, and Grooms of the ..., and Mistresses of the Robes, and ... of Honor, and Equerries, and Gen... ... of Arms, and Yeomen of the Guard, ... Stewards, and Lord-Chamberlains, ... Masters of the Buckhounds, and Earl's ..., and Masters of the Household, and Gentlemen-in-Waiting, and Aides-de-Camp, and Pages of Honor, and a long, long ... of other officers who surround the Sovereign, and swell his state, and make him dream that his authority is real, ... that he is somebody. These are the ... which swell Majesty out—even ... gas swells out an air balloon; ... which please the eye and prey ... pockets of Royalty's "most loving and ... subjects," and, to render these yet ..., the Nobility and the leading ... fill these offices, receive pay... ...for such flunkey services, wear the livery of the Court, and walk backwards ... the Queen, their "most gracious ..." If there be one sight more ... than another, among the ... exhibitions in England which ... pain an honest Ameri... ...to see the haughtiest nobility ... world playing the part of lickspittle ... to the Sovereign—to see such ... as the Duke of Devonshire and Mar... ...

Hard Times—Keeping Accounts.

Seldom has it happened that there has been so general an advance of prices for the necessaries of life as we have of late been suffering. *Hard Times*, whose shadow is never off the hearth of the poor, now darken the halls of those who have been accounted rich, and subdue the usually gay lights that illuminate their parlors. Not that there is much positive suffering yet among us, but there certainly is a marvelous "stringency" with many who have not often felt any constraint upon their expenditures. Wages were good through the Summer, and business was plenty. The thrifty are pretty well provided for, but the thriftless,—and they, though a minority, are very respectable for numbers,—lean too heavily for comfort on the hope that the abundant crops and plentiful harvests will tame prices essentially, and nullify the rough ways of the times.

Now let the young man, who has work enough to do, and is paid for it, remember that it is not what he earns, but what he spends, that settles the state of his accounts at the year's end. Let him be assured that respectable wages *ought* to support him, and unless there are extraordinary weights for him to carry—as of debt or a large family—he ought from them to lay up something against harder times, that the curtained Future may conceal. If it is hard for him now, with perfect health and a small *family*, and enjoying the fullness of youthful energy, to lay up anything, how much tougher will it be to make a saving when the natural force is abated, and little ones, clinging to his arms, hinder his full stroke, and pains and aches come and settle in all his joints.

There is much, indeed, to hinder his saving something, beside the size of the

...ing the Dairy Farmer, and being ... ...ment in the conveniences of places of business, ...ly by sending a note to that effect ...the penny-post to this office.

...Cass and the Southern Democracy.

We republish in another column, a some... ...remarkable attack upon Mr. Cass by ... *Enquirer*. The occasion of ... from the leading exponent of ... Democracy, is a late exposi... ...Mr. Cass; at his Northern home, of ... upon Slavery; which is pro... ...to serve two masters, ...protests the distinguished, and ... with the South—popular author ... *...of Weakness and Duplicity.*" ... cause he is intentionally banished ... confidence of the *Enquirer* and its ... and condemned to the company of ... Buchanan and Mr. Benton. Even ... ...of his nature, which is said so ... betrayed the veteran States... ...ridiculous and deplorable blun... ...suffered to stay the marked se... ...of the sentence.

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There is much, indeed, to hinder his saving something, beside the size of the

...to his prosperity than either Hunger or Nakedness. Let every young man overhaul his expenses, and pick off from what are absolutely outside of his central those which he can choke down, and especially those which his better judgment condemns. The Hard Times will prove a blessing if they lead the young to abandon their drinking and smoking and treating, and "going on a bu'st."

Now no one knows how much he might save, nor indeed how much he spends for things that he would himself pronounce as useless, until he comes to note item by item as it accrues, and with the book fairly before him, to cast up the account from time to time. The habit of keeping exact accounts is a great block to foolish expenses. Though no effort is made to contract, the change will slip less easily through the fingers if it is on the next morning to be noted, and if next Saturday the memorandum is sure to be reviewed. The daily account-book is the great antidote to Hard Times; and the habit of keeping it is not worth less than an additional dollar per week to the salary. Try it, young bachelors and new housekeepers, and if you do not find it so, doubt the wisdom of the old folks and of those who think they know.

Fashionable Covering for the Head and the Feet.

Dr. FRANKLIN's advice to keep the head cool and the feet warm is neglected, to the great injury of health by both sexes, in our country.

Precocious baldness and grayness too, it is believed, are attributable to the use of the present style of hat, which being impermeable, keeps the head at a high temperature, confining the insensible perspiration and animal heat while it is worn, and exposing the wearer to cold when it is removed.

It seems that in endeavoring to counterfeit fur, human ingenuity has taxed its powers to produce the most abominable and comfortless contrivance within the range of invention. To preserve the old stereotyped form of the head-covering of the Frank, it is necessary to stiffen it with a hard waterproof and air-tight body. In the old beaver and in the felt hat this is not the case. They are porous, and of course the head is kept in a more natural temperature. True, the silk hat can be afforded cheaper than one made of beaver, but what is saved in cash is lost in health. It is the opinion of learned and experienced physicians that the increase of diseases of the brain, and the frequency of colds, is in good part attributable to the fashion of hermetically sealing our scalps in these drums of silk and shellac.

It is to be hoped that some one of our hatters, in the style and finish of this article of manufacture, will devise some more healthful form than that which has, with the frequent changes of fashion, predominated of late years. The beaver has become nearly extinct, but the nutria and European coney are used, to some extent, and sold for beaver. The former comes from Buenos Ayres, where they can be obtained in great abundance, as they have been allowed to increase for many years, in compliance with the orders of ROSAS, the late Dictator, who prohibited their exportation, and the wars subsequent to his downfall and flight to Europe have interrupted the trade. The coney furnishes an excellent body, while the nutria, which is allied to the beaver, furnishes a nap barely inferior to it. Our native mink and muskrat afford furs which are largely exported to Europe; in fact, American furs command a higher price abroad, while those of foreign production are preferred here, except when they are impaired and dyed, and sold as foreign furs to our ladies.

The fairer portion of our race—we beg their pardon—are frequently the martyrs of no less fatal fashions. The Empress EUGENIE, since she has become the queen of fashion in Europe, has, with the national antipathy of the Spanish *donnas* to the bonn

C. C. TURNAM.

Highly Valuable Medicines of Professor Hall. MacLANDER & MACKLOCK have acquired immense popularity. Those who are suffering at this season with coughs and colds, and who do not wish to drug themselves with quinine or numerous nostrums, would do well to relieve with quietude or numerous nostrums, would do well to relieve themselves with quietude

...Whaler Telegraph.

The Hampshire (Eng.) *Telegraph* refers to some experiments which have been making for the last ... on conveying messages ... water, without the medium of wires. They ... have been quite successful. The place ... the mill-dam at its widest part, and ... 500 feet across. Two portions of ... were placed on the opposite sides of ... dam, and directly facing each other. An ... wire from each was submerged on their re... sides of the water, and terminating in a ... constructed for the purpose, and several mes... were actually conveyed across or rather ... the entire width of the mill-dam with accu... and instantaneous rapidity. The experiments ... pieces of ... diameter, although they ... by Capt. BEAUTY and other en... officers, belonging to Portsmouth, but ... their own in the result. ... fact, it may be added that in the ... and close to where the experiments were ... huge iron drains which discharge ... into the basins, and that the presence of ... of metal had no influence on the ... communications by the producing a coun...

MARKET REPORTS.

...Latest Market Prices.

...decided alteration in prices have occurred ... of the products on sale at our domestic markets, ... the past week. In some commodities, however, ... have to note a slight decline, and in others a trifling ...

FRESH MEATS.—Beef has not changed since our last ... It sells at figures ranging from 6c. to 16c. ... lb., according to quality and selection. Mutton and ... are a little lower. The quotations for these arti... are at 11c.@12c. ... lb. Fresh Pork is at 10c.@11c. ...

SALT MEATS still maintain their standard value (the ... of the principal year we mean.) The rates are ... Mess, (City cured) 14c. ; Shoulders, 10c. ; ... 11c. ; Corned Pork, 10c. ; Sausages, 12½c., and ... Cheese, 12½c. ... lb., and Smoked Beef, at 16c. ... lb. ; ... Tongues sell readily at 75c. a piece.

VEGETABLES.—Are on the whole somewhat more plen... and a little lower. This particularly applies to ... of which a comparatively large stock is now ... in, the larger portion of it finely headed, although ... is ... It sells at from 6c.@12½c. ... head, and is ... in demand. Tomatoes have ripened very slowly ... Summer ; there are not many in market, and, con... they are becoming enhanced in value. They ... quote at $1 50 ... bbl. ; 25c. ... half-peck. Beets ... readily at 4c. ... bunch. Turnips are in good sup... coming in plenty, and have slightly fallen ; the ... being disposed of at 25c., and the Russia at ... ... $1 25 ... bushel. String Beans $1 62 ... bas... Lima Beans scarce and high, from $1 25 to $1 50 ... bushel. Onions, from 6½c. to 75c. ... half-peck, and ... ; cheese for pickling are scarce. Carrots, a good ... at reduced rates ; from 3c. to 4c. ... bunch. Egg ... are coming in plenty, and fallen to 12½c. apiece. ... undergone no variation. It still rates ... from 16c. to 18c. ... bunch. Nasturtions so much ... in pickling, and which generally sell at from 10c@ ... ... quart, have now reached the unprecedented ... rate of 75c. ... quart. This remarkable circum... is, of course, owing to a great scarcity of the ar... which scarcity is caused by the destructive drouth ... present season.

CIDER—10 for a shilling.

POTATOES—$4 ... bbl., and in proportion for smaller ... for the very best. An inferior sort can be ob... at a somewhat lower rate. Sweet Potatoes rate ... $3 ... bbl. for the very best, which is a decline of ... cent. on the barrel since our last quotations. Each ... are in good demand.

POULTRY AND GAME have varied but slightly. Chick... rate at from 62½c@$1 50 ... pair ; Turkeys, 16c. ... ... ; Geese (scarce) $1@$1 75 ... pair ; Ducks, $1@$2 ... pair. The "Game Law" having just gone into ..., the quantity of game in the stalls is limited, ... therefore enhanced. Woodcock now sell ... 87½c. ... pair ; Partridges, $1@$1 25 ... pair ; Wild ..., 75c. ; black do., 75c.@$1 ; and Teal, 62½c.@68c. ...

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Butter seems to have de... slightly in value, as it is now sold at from 14c. ... ... Cheese is stationary—12½c. ... lb.

FRUIT—A good supply and fair demand, at unchanged ... Figs, 10c. ; Pickerel, 15c. ; Sea Bass, 10c. ; ... Bass, 12½c.@15c. ; Codfish, &c. ; Flounders, &c. ; ... and Shad Fish, &c. ; Pergies, &c. ; Black, 6c.@10c. ; ... 6c. ; and Halibut, 10c.@12c. ... lb. ; Salmon, ... ; Trout, 62c. and 75c. ... lb. These prices will, ... be increased in a few weeks, or when the ... season sets in.

BREAD-Firm at last week's rates. Oysters, 62½c.@ ... ; and Clams, 25c.@50c. ... hundred.

Daily Sales—Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.

TUESDAY, Sept. 26—6 P. M.

ASHES—Have not varied much. The day's sales ... to 65 bbls., at $6 25 for Pearls, and $7 for Pots, ... lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day of but 400 bags ... to 500, at 9½@9¾c. for Layer, and $2 37½@$2 50 ... box ; 20 cases Sardines at 60c.@62½c. ... lbs. Currants at 26c.@27c., and 5 cases Citron ...

COTTON—Since Wednesday last, our market has ... very tame—spinners having been the only pur... Shippers have abandoned operating for the ... The new crop is coming in rather freely from ... ports. It is of a much better class and ... than the early arrivals of the old one. The ... here are still formed on the old crop, as this ... the bulk of the lots on sale. Where there ... little doing, prices cannot be otherwise than nomi... and are sustained only by the firmness of holders. ... quote ;

	Uplands.	Mobiles.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary to good, ... lb...	7½@8	7½@ 8	7½@ 8
Low Middling...	8½@8¾	8½@ 8¾	8½@ 8¾
Strict...	9 @9¼	9¼@ 9½	9¼@ 9¾
Good...	9¼@9¾	9¼@ 9½	9¼@10
Fully ...	Nominal.	Nominal.	Nominal.

FEATHERS—We heard that 27 bales prime Live Geese were disposed of to-day, at 44c.@45c. for West... and 48c. for Southern, ... lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands ... sustained 25c.@50c. ... bbl., under the de... influences of increasing receipts, and an eager... upon the part of jobbers to realize, yet this reduc... has not occasioned a better Eastern or ... demand, nor, to any extent, affected shippers. ... business includes 5,300 bbls. We quote :

Sour, ... bbl...	$6 00 @7 00
Shipping, No. 2...	6 50 @ 7 25
Straight, common brands...	7 50 @ 7 62½
Straight, fancy brands...	7 62½@ 7 75
Extra State...	7 75 @ 8 00
Extra Genesee...	7 50 @ 7 62½
Extra Ohio...	7 62½@ 7 81½
Extra Indiana and Michigan...	7 87½@ 8 00
Extra Ohio...	7 62½@ 7 87½
Extra Genesee...	7 87½@ 8 00
Fancy and Extra Michigan...	8 00 @ 9 25
Fancy and Extra Ohio...	8 00 @ 8 50
Fancy and Extra Genesee...	8 00 @ 8 25
Extra Canada...	8 50 @ 9 75

Corn Meal is dull and nominal. Southern is less ac... and still cheaper. Only 1,600 bushels changed ... to-day, at $7 75@$8 for inferior ; and $8@$9 for ... to fancy brands, ... bbl. Rye Flour is retailing ... $6 25@$6 50 for fine, and $6@$6 25 for superfine ... bbl. Corn Meal is in stock request at $4 50 for Jersey, ... $4 75 for Brandywine ... bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—We can only report sales of ... pipes Brandy at $4 50@$6 for Cognac ; $3 50@ ... for Rochelle, and $3 25 for Bordeaux ; 15 pipes ... Gin at $1 10@$1 25 ; 10 puncheons Jamaica ... at $1 62½@$2, and 240 quarter-casks Wine at $1 25 ... for Port, $1 75@$2 for Madeira, $1@$1 37½ ... for Red, and 65c.@67½c. for Malaga, ... gallon.

FRUITS—Sales transpired to-day of but 400 boxes ... to hand, at $3 06½ for Layer, and $2 37½@$2 50 ... box ; 20 cases Sardines at 60c.@62½c. ... lbs. Currants at 26c.@27c., and 5 cases Citron ...

GRAIN—Wheat is very dull and heavy, being sparingly inquired for, while prices have a downward ... The day's transactions embrace only 1,100 bushels prime Southern White, in lots, at $1 65 ; 600 ... do. mixed at $1 75 ; 200 poor do. red at $1 45@$1 50 ; ... 3,000 Wisconsin White at $1 55. Rye is brisker, ... lower ; 3,000 bushels River were procured to-day at ... 100@$1 ... Oats are in slightly improved demand at ... 47c.@48c. for Jersey, and 46c.@53c. for State and West... ... Barley is rare and nominal. Corn is in ... and rather firmer. The supply is not quite ... to the day's operations amount to 78,000 bushels ... ; inferior to prime mixed Western ; and ... parcel of round yellow ... bushel.

GROCERIES—are very sparingly offered, and only at ... Sugars there is not much activity in the ... ; sales do not exceed 70 bags Rio ... at 11½c. ... lb. ; 70 Lagunayra do., at 11½c. ... lb. ; 70 hhds. ... at 9½c. ... gal. ; 250 hhds. New-... at 32½c. ; and 150 hhds. Cuba do., at ... ... We have nothing new to notice in Teas. ... is heavier stock and but moderate de... for shipment, and $1 00@$1 12½ for ...

HAY—Prices in their request, at 35c.@40c. for ... 45c. for old, ... lb. The supply is rather ...

HOPS—Sales are suitable and firm, at $1 87½ ... ... The country in market is not very large.

LEAD—Is quiet but steady at former quota... ... remains as last noticed. Sales ... to-day, at $7 75@$8 for inferior ; and $8@$9 for ... Pig Iron, at ... ...observing an easier ... Lead, at $6 25@$6 37½, ... for Pearl, and $6 50@$6 62½ ... Steel ...

NAVAL STORES—Are on the whole somewhat more plen... and a little lower. This particularly applies to ... of which a comparatively large stock is now ... in, the larger portion of it finely headed, although ... is ... It sells at from 6c.@12½c. ... head, and is ... in demand. Tomatoes have ripened very slowly this Summer ; there are not many in market, and, consequently, they are becoming enhanced in value. They ... quote at $1 50 ... bbl. ; 25c. ... half-peck. Beets sell

AUCTION SALE.—J. H. BARTLETT will sell at 10 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at 10 o'clock, at No. 187 Fulton-st., large and peremptory sale of Crockery, Glass, China, Earthenware, Pottery, Britannia, silver plated ware, cutlery, &c., and lots from sheriff's sale purchased by a dealer in the City declined and country consigning is invited to the above.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, STATE ENGINEER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Sept. 19, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in accordance with a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, that on Wednesday, the 4th day of Oct. next, at 12 o'clock at noon, will be sold, at Public Vendue, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, the following lots and parcels of land, situate in said City, namely: The premises formerly mortgaged by JOSEPH W. HOWARD to the Commissioners of the United States Deposite Fund of the City of New-York, and now owned by the State, consisting of eight lots, situate in the 3d-av., viz.: Four lots on the northeast corner of 116th-st., and four lots on the northeast corner of 114th-st., and said avenue, the said lots being 25 feet 11 inches in breadth, front and rear, and 100 feet deep, be the same more or less. The conditions of sale will be, that one-fourth part of the purchase money be paid at or within forty-eight hours after the sale, and the remainder thereof secured by the bond of the purchaser, payable in six equal annual installments, with interest annually at 7 per cent.

State Engineer and Surveyor.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, &c., of Women. One hundredth Edition. (504 pp., 12mo., illus. with 21 Fine Plates, Extra Binding, $1. Every complaint to which a woman is subject, from girlhood to womanhood, as also as wife and as mother, are fully described, with the causes, the symptoms, and also proper mode of treatment in a plain, simple, but in the most chaste language, easily understood. And thus every woman can discover by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and causes of her complaint; and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice of the utmost importance to her future health, in respect to which her sensitiveness forbids consulting a medical gentleman, will find such instruction and advice; and also explain many symptoms which otherwise would cause fearful apprehension and alarm. Every female from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, which undermines the health, the effects of which they are ignorant, and for which their delicacy forbids seeking medical advice! How many suffer from *prolapsus uteri* (falling of the womb,) or from *fluor albus* (weakness, debility, &c.)! How many are in constant agony for many months, and perhaps years, before they have difficult, if not dangerous deliveries, and slow and uncertain convalescence! Some whose lives are hazarded during such time will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief. How many bitter moments, how much anguish, might have been spared to the sufferer, to her husband, to her relatives, by a timely possession of this little volume. It is impracticable to convey fully the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) at No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No. 139 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; and T. S. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,234, New-York Post-Office.

DR. R. & L. PERRY & CO'S EXCELLENT WORK ON DISEASE—THE SILENT FRIEND. In six languages, fiftieth edition, illustrated by one hundred anatomical and explanatory colored engravings, on steel, enlarged to 200 pages, containing the remedy for the prevention of disease, may be had at the office of the undersigned Price $1.

This book ought to be studied by every young man, and every man ought to read it with attention. Those who are afflicted with the disease mentioned therein, will certainly regain their health, increase the animal spirits, invigorate and revive the whole animal machine, by taking as directed Drs. R. & L. Perry's Specific Remedies The patient is then sure to get strengthened and arrive to manhood, and the man will find a blessing to himself and his offspring. The remedies are:

DR. PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS.—Price $1. $1 50, and $3 50 a box.

DR. PERRY'S CONCENTRATED DETERGIVE ESSENCE. Price $3 50 per bottle, or four quantities in one for $9, by which $5 are saved.

DR. PERRY'S BALM OF SYRIACUM. Price $3 50 and $9 per bottle, as above.

Full directions, as well as "The Silent Friend," being an elaborate description of the various diseases for which the above are the remedies, accompany each bottle.

All communications (postpaid) will be strictly confidential and promptly attended to, and the article ordered will be forwarded to any part of the United States, by express, or otherwise, as may be directed.

B. WEIGERT, Physician and Surgeon,
Sole Agent in the United States for the sale of Drs. R. & L. Perry & Co.'s (of London) "The Silent Friend," and their Specific Remedies. Office, No. 174 William-st., N. Y.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Eleventh edition—345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sent by Dr. BROCKLEHURST, and mailed free for $1, by the author M. LAMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all these diseases from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening. Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT to the afflicted. *Courier Des Etats Unis. Staats Zeitung, National Democrat. Day Book* and New-Brunswick *Times.*

ARRIVAL OF THE MYSTERIOUS CLAIRVOYANT—MADAME MAIN is the most wonderful Clairvoyant in the world She is at liberty to be consulted at No. 139 Bowery, upon past, present and future events. Also as to lucky marriages, absent friends, business matters, &c. She will, while in the trance, describe the nature and locality of diseases, and prescribe for the same. She is also a wonderful spiritual medium, and will communicate with departed friends. Also instructions by astrology.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease, even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. COBBETT, No. 19 Duane-st, may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years is one specialty of the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method of treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

STRENGTHENING PLASTERS.—The most beautiful thing of the kind is the transparent Strengthening Plaster, spread on Canton flannel, so pliant as to be worn on the joints; prompt in relieving pain. Price 18¾ cents. Also, Sugar Coated Vegetable Pills for liver and bilious diseases; 25 cents. R. B. NEWMAN, M. D., Proprietor, No 303 Hudson st., and for sale by druggists generally.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—14th edition, 342 pages, with plates, price $1. Bethud at No. 191 Nassau-st., New-York, (Astor House,) and may be had by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 649 Houston-st. Hours of consultation from 9 to 12 o'clock, A. M., and 6 to 9 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

CARD.—DENTAL OPERATIONS WITH SKILL—Parts supplied true to nature, and children's teeth regulated, by T. E. KENNEY, No. 101 4th, near 11th-st., New-York.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Oct. 17, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the MERCHANTS' BANK, of Chautauque County, at Mina, in said County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.

o19,'53-1aw3yW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 17, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to PLATT ADAMS, an individual banker, (New-York Stock Bank, Durham, Greene County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

jy19,'54-1aw3yW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, Sept. 25, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to G. RAHN, an individual banker, (Northern Canal Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

s27, '54-1aw3yW

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW YORK.—ALBANY, Sept. 25, 1854. The MEDINA BANK, Medina, Orleans Co., has this day filed in this office, a notice of the appointment of F. F. JAMES & CO., of the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeably to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Sept. 20, 1854.—The ONONDAGA BANK, Syracuse, has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the ALBANY CITY BANK, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

SAVINGS BANK NOTICE.—BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Broadway, corner Park-place. Notice is hereby given, that for the greater accommodation of depositors, this bank will be open daily, after 1st of October next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M. The rights of business will remain as heretofore, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 o'clock, P. M. F. P. SCHROALS, President,
WADE R. WORRALL, Secretary, pro. tem.
PETER CURRENIE, Accountant.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st., next to the corner of Greenwich-st.

Interest at Six per cent. will be allowed on all sums not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars.

Office open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M., and from 4 to 7 o'clock P. M.

CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.
VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

ENCAUSTIC TILES for floors of churches and public buildings, and for vestibules, halls, dining rooms, conservatories, and hearths in dwellings. These tiles are of an almost infinite variety of patterns, are very hard and strong, and are used in the best houses in all parts of the country. Also, Gothic tiles, chimney tops, suited to every style of architecture, and recommended in forming a sewer on country houses, and by architects generally. For sale by MILLER, COATES & YOULE, No. 479 Pearl-st., New-York.

ORNAMENTAL JAPANNING AND INLAID WORK of every description done on the premises by first-class workmen. Papier Mâché and Gold Cloaks for sale. GEO. BROWNING, No. 8 Elm-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE, ALBANY, July 28, 1854.—The holders are notified that the Y per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company, may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of this Company in New-York or Boston.

The Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $200 and $1,000, payable to bearer; but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

BUFFALO, CORNING AND NEW-YORK RAILROAD, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 12 EXT, September 8, 1854. Notice is hereby given that the annual election for Directors of the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad Company will be held at Dunn's Hotel, in the village of Avon, Livingston County, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of October next. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from, and including the 30th of Sept. until after the day of election

F. DAVIS, Jr. Secretary.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO.}
NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1854.

NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company are hereby notified that the Annual Election for Directors of the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in Erie place, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of October next. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M., till 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock, till the day after the election. By order of the Board of Directors.

NATHANIEL MARCH, Secretary.

THE OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, CINCINNATI, July 3, 1854.—The biennial meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution, prescribed by the By-Laws thereof, for the election of Trustees, will be holden at the office of the Company in this City, on SATURDAY, the 30th September next. There will be a special meeting of the Stockholders on THURSDAY, the 28th September, at the same place, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the consideration of particular matters connected with the interests of the Institution. By order,

W. GREENE, Secretary

GEORGE BUTLER, GALVESTON, TEXAS—Will attend to the collection of notes, drafts, or accounts, in the State of Texas. Remittances at the current rate of exchange will be promptly made for collections.

REFERENCES, BY PERMISSION.—Moses Taylor, Esq., Goodhue & Co., Allen & Paxson, L. M. Wiley & Co., W. C. Langley & Co., E. K. Collins, Esq., F. S. Winston, Esq., J. G. Dudley & Co., F. S. Lathrop, Esq.

BANK AGENCY, Nos. 60 AND 62 FULTON-ST.—Bank of Washtenaw, 50 cents on the dollar; Bank of Milford, 40 cents on the dollar; Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, 50 cents; 40 cents; Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad Bank, Bank of Carthage, Drovers' Bank, redeemed at par at BANK Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 60 and 62 Fulton-st., in payment for Ready-made Clothing.

DEPOSITS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, AND SCOTLAND, for sale We draw on the
Union Bank of London.
Belfast Banking Company, Ireland.
National Bank of Scotland.
Payable at sight, and in sums to suit, from £1 upward.
TAYLOR BROTHERS No. 76 Wall-st, cor. Pearl.

OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD CO.,}
BROOKLYN, Aug. 26, 1854.

NOTICE.—An installment of *Five* per cent. on the capital stock of this Company is required to be paid at the office of the Company, No. 2 Fulton-st., on or before the 18th of September next. By order of the Board of Directors,

CHARLES C. BETTS. Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF}
NEW-JERSEY, Sept. 26, 1854.

THE EIGHTH INSTALLMENT of 10 per cent. on the Scrip Stock is required to be paid at the office of the Company, No. 60 Wall-st, on or before the 1st day of October next. G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

TRADESMEN'S BANK—The Stockholders of this Bank, who have not made their subscriptions for the Stock under the articles of Association, and who desire to do so, are requested to call at the Bank for that purpose, on or before the 1st of October next, and at the same time to surrender their old certificates.

RICHARD BERRY Cashier.

ROBERTSON, COLEMAN & CO., Rockford,
ROBERTSON, EASTMAN & CO., Dixon, } Illinois.
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.—Collections made in our vicinity at current rate of Exchange. Refer to Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. August 19, 1854.

AN INSTALLMENT OF FIVE DOLLARS On each share of the Scrip Stock of the Manhattan Gas Light Company is required to be paid at the office of the Company, No. 60 4th-av., on MONDAY, the 2d of October. S. H. HOWARD, Secretary.

GROCERS' BANK—NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1854.—The Annual Election for Directors and Inspectors of this Institution, will be held at the Banking-House, on MONDAY, 2d of October next, from 12 to 1 o'clock. By order of the Board. SAML. B. WHITE, Cashier.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by PAGE, BACON & CO., of San Francisco, or PAGE & BACON, of St. Louis, on the American Exchange Bank, are requested to present them for payment to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

INSURANCE.

INDEMNITY AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.—THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Philadelphia.

Statement of Assets, $1,525,949, Jan. 1, 1854, published agreeably to an Act of Assembly, being—

First Mortgages, amply secured	$1,199,284 48
Real Estate (present value $110,000) cost	32,139 87
Temporary Loans, on ample Collateral Securities	130,774 24
Stocks (present value $77,170) cost	63,085 50
Cash, &c.	50,865 57
Total	$1,525,949 68

PERPETUAL OR LIMITED INSURANCES made on every description of property, in town and country, at rates as low as are consistent with security.

Since their incorporation, a period of twenty-five years they have paid over THREE MILLION DOLLARS LOSSES BY FIRE, thereby affording evidence of the advantages of Insurance, as well as the ability and disposition to meet with promptness all liabilities.

DIRECTORS.

Chas. N. Bancker,	Jacob R Smith,	Adolphe E. Borie,
Tobias Wagner,	Geo. W. Richards,	David S. Brown,
Samuel Grant,	Mordecai D. Lewis,	Morris Patterson.
Isaac Lea,	THOS. SMITH,	HANCKER, President.

CHARLES G. BANCKER, Secretary.
Office in New-York, No. 67 Wall-st.
P. NOTMAN, Agent.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Office No 74 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	J. F. G. Foster,	J. M. Waterbury,
D. B. Fearing,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,
A. C. Dewing,	M. W. Hamilton,	Sam'l V. Hoffman,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	Benning Leber,	John G. Astor, Jr.
George W. Riggs,	John Tunnard, Jr.,	Fred. A. Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Jos. Guillard, Jr.,	James C. Bell,
Chas. H. Russell,	Ed C. Center,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred. G. Foster.
Peleg Hall,	Robert S. Hone,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—INCHARTERED IN 1824—Office No 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York. This Company having the capital invested in the most valuable securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martine,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John R. Briggs,	Chas. A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
Wm. Gkell,	N. P. Freeman,	Chas T. Cromwell,
P. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
H. Quackenboss,	Andrew Fremont,	Samuel F. Whiting,
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st, 4th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chardavoine,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead	Wm. C. White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1854.—An extra dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid on the first day of June next. The capital stock will be increased fifty per cent., or one million dollars, payable one-half, or fifty dollars per share, on the first day of July next, and the other half on the first day of next January. The new stock will be distributed to the old stockholders in the ratio of one share of new stock to every two shares of old stock, according to the stock ledger on the morning of the 25th instant. The rights to fractional parts of shares may be transferred and combined so as to obtain full shares. Any stockholder may at any time after the 30th instant, pay in his new shares in full, and be entitled to rebate at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, on the moiety, to the 6th November. The latter half of the increased Stock will not be entitled to any portion of the semi-annual dividend in November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th instant to the 1st July inclusive.

C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF RELIANCE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1854.—DIVIDEND.—At a meeting of the Trustees held this day, a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. on the capital stock, for the last six months, was declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of October next.

JAMES H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the GOLD HILL MINING COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of 3 per cent., from the earnings of the last two months, ending the 12th inst., and payable on MONDAY the 2d of October next. The transfer books will be closed from the 28th to the 30th inst., both inclusive.

J. H. SMITH, President.

OFFICE OF ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN.—Sept. 1, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 5th inst.

HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 6th Sept. 1854.—The Interest Coupons on the Construction Bond of this Company, due October, 1854, will be paid at their Office, No. 30 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Oct. 2. M. S. EDGAR, Treasurer.

KINSLEY & DARLINGS' DRUG HOUSE—No. 67 Vesey-st., near Greenwich, New-York.—Choice Medicines, Chemicals, Oils, Perfumery, &c., low for cash.

Cream Tartar,	Soda Brick,	Indigo,	Alcohol,
Carb. Soda,	Sal. Soda,	Matches,	Camphene,
Castile Soap,	Magnesia,	Spices	Lamp Oil,
Olive Oil,	Arrow Root,	Extracts,	Putzin, &c.

For druggists, grocers, bakers, confectioners, dyers, &c.

WIRE ROPE FOR MINES, INCLINED PLANES, SUGAR HOUSES, STEERING PURPOSES, and all other purposes where great strength is required, rather than lightness, is cheaper than the best hemp or Manilla. All sizes from ¼ inch to 2 inches in circumference. Very pliable. CHARLES W. COPELAND, No. 9 Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD—On and after Wednesday, Sept 20, and until further notice, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Night Express, at 5:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train at 5:30 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo with first-class splendid steamers on Lake Erie for all ports on the Lake; and at Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily for Albany and Troy —On and after MONDAY, Aug. 14, 1854, the Trains will run as follows: Express Trains 2 A. M., through in four hours, connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 8 A. M. Through Way Train 12 M. Express Train 4:30 P. M. Accommodation Train at 6:30 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger Trains at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.; and Way Freight and Passenger Train at 1 P. M. For Peekskill at 9 A. M., 3:30 P. M. and 6 P. M. For Newburgh and Poughkeepsie Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers leaving Chambers, Canal, Christopher, 14th and 31st-sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9 A. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Way Stations.

OLIVER H. LEE, Vice-President.

NEW-HAVEN AND NEW-LONDON RAILROAD.—This road affords many facilities, which render it a very pleasant and eligible route for Summer excursions, leaving passengers at Double Beach, Stony Creek, Sachem's Head, Guilford, Saybrook and Pequot House at New-London, and other delightful watering places along the seashore. It is also the direct way to Newport, as passengers from the following lines of steamers can procure tickets in New-York, leaving at 8 o'clock in the morning, and arriving at Newport the same evening. Fare through, $4 50:

Leave New-York,	8 A.M.	Leave Newport,	5 A.M.
Leave N. Haven,	11:15 A.M.	Leave Providence	7:20 A.M.
Leave N. London,	1:45 P.M.	Leave Stonington,	9:30 A.M.
Leave Stonington,	3:15 P.M.	Leave Stonington,	11 A.M.
Leave Providence,	6 P.M.	Leave N. Haven,	1:10 P.M.
Arrive at Newport,	8 P.M.	Arrive at N. York,	4:30 P.M.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—NEW-YORK, EASTON, SOMERVILLE, &c.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing April 10, 1854.—Leave New-York for Easton, &c., at 9 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M.; for Somerville (way), at 6 P. M., by steamers BEN JACKET and WYOMING, from Pier No. 2 North River, connecting at Elizabethtown with trains by New-Jersey Railroad, foot of Cortlandt-st. RETURNING—Will leave Philipsburg (opposite Easton,) at 6:15 and 10:30 A. M., and 3 P. M.; Somerville (way train,) at 6:30 A. M. NEW-YORK AND ELIZABETHPORT—Leave New-York at 8 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M.; Elizabethtown at 7:45 and 9:25 A. M.; 1:40, 3 and 6 P. M.

GEO. H. PEGRAM, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, VIA NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—UNITED STATES MAIL AND EXPRESS LINES—Leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7, 8, and 10 A. M., and 4½ and 6 P. M.—THROUGH IN FOUR HOURS. Fare $2 25 in 7; $2 75 in 4½, and $3 in 8 and 10 A. M., and 6 P. M. The New-Jersey Accommodation Line leaves at 12 M., at 3 stopping at all way-stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati (at $16) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 and 10 A. M., and 6 P. M.

TROY AND BOSTON RAILROAD.—The most expeditious and only through line to Montreal in one day. Leave Hudson River depôt, Chambers-st., at 6 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 1.30 P. M.; Burlington, 4 P. M.; Rouse's Point, 6 P. M., and at Montreal at 9 P. M., same day. By Way Train, at 12 M.—Arrive at Rutland at 9 o'clock, and Burlington at 11.30, same evening; lodge and proceed to Ogdensburg or Montreal early next morning. Those leaving at 4 and 5 P. M., will lodge at Troy: leave next morning at 7 o'clock, and arrive at Burlington, Montreal and Ogdensburg same day.

ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent.

NATIONAL RACE COURSE.—During the days of the RACES and the NATIONAL HORSE FAIR, the steamer ISLAND CITY will leave Fulton Market-slip at 6, 8, 10, 11 and 12 A. M., 2, 4, 5 and 6:30 P. M., connecting with the cars of the Flushing Railroad at Hunter's Point, direct to the National Race Course. Returning, will leave the National Depôt at 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6:30 P. M., at the low fare of 25 cents. Passengers can also take the 10th-st. Ferry to Greenpoint, where they will find free conveyance to the cars at Hunter's Point.

E. T. DUDLEY, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA, from Pier No. 1 North River. Two lines daily at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M. Morning line at 7 A. M. by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by cars to way places and Camden; fare $2. Express line at 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars through in five hours; fare $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1 75.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, having greatly enlarged their works and improved the quality of their product, are prepared to execute orders for their superior Paints Their White Zinc, which is sold dry or ground in oil, is warranted pure and unsurpassed for body and uniform whiteness. A method of preparation has recently been discovered which enables the Company to warrant their Paints to keep fresh and soft in the kegs for any reasonable time. In this respect their Paints will be superior to any other in the market. Their Brown Zinc Paint, which is sold at a low price, and can only be made from ground zinc ore, is warranted pure and unsurpassed for its protective qualities when applied to iron or other metallic surfaces. Their Stone Color Paint possesses all the properties of the Brown, and is of an agreeable color for painting cottages, depôts, out-buildings, bridges, &c. Dealers supplied on liberal terms, by MANNING & SQUIRE, Agents New-Jersey Zinc Company, removed from No. 45 Dey-st. to No. 185 Washington-st., New-York.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and its most successful competition with the best of foreign, dealers can, with confidence, depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 52 Water-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name of C. F. & G. L. OSBORN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled at their old place of business, in Citizens' Bank Building, No. 127 Walker-st., corner Bowery, either party using the name of the late firm in liquidation. CHARLES F. OSBORN,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1854. GEORGE L. OSBORN.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of HARDMAN & OSBORN, for the purpose of conducting a general real estate and house agency business. Office in Citizens' Bank Building, No. 127 Walker-st., corner Bowery. Satisfactory references as to responsibility and security given if required. AARON HARDMAN,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1854. GEORGE L. OSBORN.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of MILLS & CROMMELIN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Signed, DAVID S. MILLS,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1854. R. O. CROMMELIN.

DISSOLUTION.—MR. EDWARD HUGHES has THIS DAY withdrawn from our firm.

HUGHES, HAMPTON & CO.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

HERRING PATENT
FIRE-PROOF CHAMPION SAFE.

The subscriber continues to manufacture and furnish the public with the above fire dealer at his old established Safe Depôt, Nos 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., where can also be had second hand safes of other makers at reduced prices, having been taken in part payment for the original HERRING'S WORLD'S FAIR PREMIUM SAFE.

SILAS C. HERRING, Patentee.
Green Block, corner of Water, Pine and Depeyster-st.

HENDERSON & BURGER, Nos. 72, 73, and 74 West-st., offer for sale in lots to suit,
Common English round square and flat bar iron.
Best English round square and flat bar iron.
Swedes flat bars and flat bar iron.
Refined English and American horse-shoe iron.
Refined English and common rod and spike iron, assorted, 3-16 to 1-2.
Refined English machinery axle and axe iron.
Company and trunk hoops, band and scroll.
Over half-oval and half-round iron.
Nail rods, round rods and other shapes.
Sheet, tire, angle and rivet iron.
English spring, cast, blister, German steel, &c.

THE NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The Ships composing the Line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. ——.
ARCTIC, Capt. Lucas. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction. also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodation for passengers has been equalled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin cabin, $100; in second do., $75; excessive use of extra size state rooms, $200; from Liverpool to New-York, $30 and $20. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, Sept. 30	1854	Wednesday, Sept. 20	1854
Saturday, Oct. 14	1854	Wednesday, Oct. 4	1854
Saturday, Oct. 28	1854	Wednesday, Oct. 18	1854
Saturday, Nov. 11	1854	Wednesday, Nov. 1	1854
Saturday, Nov. 25	1854	Wednesday, Nov. 15	1854
Saturday, Dec. 9	1854	Wednesday, Nov. 29	1854
Saturday, Dec. 23	1854	Wednesday, Dec. 13	1854
		Wednesday, Dec. 27	1854

For freight or passage apply to
EDWD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., N. Y.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
JOHN MUNROE & CO., No. 30 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris; or
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

Shippers please take notice, that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—For BREMEN, via SOUTHAMPTON.—The United States Mail Steamship HERMANN, H. Kuscrin Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, Oct. 7, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37, North River. PRICE OF PASSAGE,

FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON OR BREMEN.

In First Cabin, Main Saloon	$130
In First Cabin, Lower Saloon	110
In Second Cabin	60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to steamer.
Specie delivered in Havre or London.
All letters must pass through the Post-Office.
For freight or

...will announce removal of the contests ... of Bishop ONDERDONK ... suspended from his ecclesiastical functions, for a period of eight or nine ... a number of candidates are in the ... the vacant Bishopric. Among them we ... hear of the following: Bishop SOUTHGATE, ... of Constantinople, now of Boston; Rev. ... PAGE, HIGBEE and TAYLOR of ... and Dr. HARRIS of White Plains. The ... CUMMINGS, of Tarrytown, is not put ... seriously, as yet. Dr. CREIGHTON, it ... is considered, was once elected to the post ... filled by Bishop WAINWRIGHT, but ... declined the honor.

... appearing proper to prevail that the Convention ... year will adjourn over to some indefinite ... action on the nomination of ... of the late Assistive dis... for immediate election, ... the fact that Bishop ONDER... within two weeks after the death ...

... of candidates in the Convention this ... were named yesterday upon the second ... EDWARDS & SWORDS':

... Rev. J. Clover, Johnstown, N. Y.; Rev. John ... Watson, N. Y.; Rev. W. S. Walker, Ithica, ... Rev. L. Reades, Big Harbor, N. Y.; Rev. A. ... Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Rev. D. E. Burr, Buttermilk, N. Y.; Rev. Edward Selkirk, Albany, N. Y.; Rev. D. Jewett, Duanesburg, N. Y.; Rev. M. W. ... Granville, N. Y.

Funeral of Rev. Dr. Lewis.

The obsequies of this venerable Clergyman were ... solemnity yesterday afternoon in the Church of the ... Transfiguration. A large number of ... the Clergy, of the Episcopal, together with many of ... Citizens of the City, were present. The open... was performed by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, ... and the funeral service. Rev. S. H. COX ... appropriate passages from the sacred Scrip... suitable for the solemn occasion—among ... were selected from 1 Cor. 15 c. 49 v.; ... 2 Tim.; Heb. 12 c. 7 v.; upon ... Rev. Adriance briefly commented, as he ... there. He said: There is no place on ... where the ravages of death were not known; ... many were there whose hopes were ... in the death of a dear friend, and in whose ... only their own, who have no star of hope ... which their magnet may point. Dr. COX ... some feeling remarks in relation to the life ... services of Dr. LEWIS, and ended with affec... admonitions to his hearers.

The remains of Dr. LEWIS will be conveyed to ..., Conn., to-day.

Decision of the State of Indiana.

An important case has just been decided in the ... Court of this City, as between the State ... and the late North American and Trust ... It appears that among the claims pre... for liquidation to the Receiver of this Com... was one on behalf of the State of Indiana ... this sum, in eighteen certificates of ... being the outstanding balance of $1,200,... bonds purchased. The Court ruled ... State was entitled to recover; and added ... following declarations from the grounds upon ... the decision is based:

... Indiana, under the unlimited power ex... in her constitution to "discount," not only bills and ... but other "evidences of debt," may lawfully ... BUY at a discount, the bonds or sealed ... of individuals, and only of the private debt ... but of the public debt of a State; and ... not whether the discount be made with a ... of general banking operations, or for the spe... of discounting the bonds or notes so dis... for, as necessity for their cir...

... Indiana, until the act of 1846, were not pro... from issuing three per cent. stock, whether adapted to ... or not. That act, however, was in violation of any statute in relation to the ... existing at the time, either in letter or in spirit. ... State banks, although possessed of certain cor... privileges, and subject to certain corporate lia...

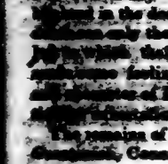

Orphan Asylums.

The Annual Festival in aid of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylums was held at Castle Garden ... Monday. More than eight thousand persons were crowded into every available standing place. ... altogether out of the question; even the ... precincts of the green room were ruthlessly invaded by a motley throng, which sadly interfered with the even tenor of affairs "behind the curtain." The entertainments were well calculated to please the bulk of the audience, and under the ... of Mr. BROUGHAM, of Wallack's Theatre, ...

... thousand tickets were disposed of at the ... of admittance, independent of those sold by ... and officers at the Castle Garden. It is ... that the proceeds will reach from $7,000 to $8,000.

The National Horse Fair.

The National Horse Fair commences to-day at the Fashion Course. The grounds will be open for the public at 11 o'clock. We understand that the number of horses already arrived is large, and ... confidently expected that the exhibition will ... the City. The sporting men of ... will be in active competition, and the results of these contests of blood and mettle, ... and off of it, will materially benefit the breed of horses in the country. Entries will be received on the grounds the whole of to-day. The Railway Railroad will convey passengers. The Fair will continue for three days, and perhaps ...

Fires.

A fire broke out at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, ... the dwelling house of Mr. MAHER, No. 219 ... The damage sustained is about ... upon which there is a full insurance.

About 8 o'clock on Monday evening, a fire broke out in the store of JOHN DEUB. The gas-light in the window of the store caught fire with the goods hanging near the burner. The damage sustained was not to exceed $500.

A fire broke out yesterday morning in a dry goods store at No. 179 Eighth-avenue. It was discovered by an officer of the Sixteenth Ward, and by active exertions the flames were extinguished with slight damage.

Alleged Chemical Bank Forgery.

We learn that a young man named EDWARD FINLEY has been arrested in Baltimore by Officer ..., charged with forging certain papers, by which he obtained from the Chemical Bank, in ..., the amount of $9,000. The party ac... of this crime is known to the New-Yorkers (among the sporting circles) as an advocate of the ... and others in that line of business. The telegraph gave intelligence to Chief MATSELL of FINLEY's capture, and Officer REED has been despatched to Baltimore to bring back ...

... Assistant Assessor, ... of this City, has receiv... appointment as ... for the appointment of ... for the City of New-York.

... Sale of Stock.

... sale of 1,000 shares of the stock of the ... Railroad Company, at 74½ cash, was made ... Board yesterday.

Sale of Stock.

The sale of 1,000 shares of the stock of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, at 74½ cash, was made at the

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV.—NO. 945. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES,
Containing the Latest News by the Arabia, will be issued EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted.) One Dollar will be forwarded to it, and the whole of it will be sent by mail or paid at the counter either at the office or at the Branch Office.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,
A Family Newspaper for the Country, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of Two Dollars per annum. Two copies for THREE DOLLARS. Five copies for FIVE DOLLARS. Ten copies for TEN DOLLARS. Any one paper to any one subscriber beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES is twenty cents per year.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES
Is published EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at $2 per annum, invariably in advance. This paper is made up of the matter of the Weekly and Daily issues, and contains all the reading matter of both.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.
A Large Newspaper of EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-Eight Columns, made up expressly for circulating in California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, and containing only news and matter suited to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price 25 cents.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

New-York State Temperance Convention.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS.

"Prohibitory Law" Resolutions Passed.

HENRY J. RAYMOND for Lieutenant-Governor.

AUBURN, Wednesday, Sept 27.

An informal Temperance Meeting convened at Dunlap Hall at 11 o'clock this morning.

W. H. BURLEIGH was called to the Chair, and FRANCIS J. LANE was chosen Secretary.

The President addressed the meeting, declaring that the time had come when the rum power could be met on a fair and full issue.

Messrs. MCALLISTER, of Warren, and PIERCE, of Oneida, also made short speeches.

JOHN H. W. HAWKINS, of Washingtonian memory, was introduced by Dr. J. E. SNODGRASS. He depicted eloquently the evils of intemperance, and pointed out the hopes of the Temperance cause. New-York, he said, will have a Maine Law, and the Democrats know it—the Whigs know it—Gov. SEYMOUR knows it.

Assemblyman JOY, of Tompkins, was called for. He said Gov. SEYMOUR is a hard man to beat. Those who reckon that he will be easily beaten, reckon without their host. He wanted Governor SEYMOUR to know that they were in earnest to defeat him. Many people, like the Vermonter's dog, would jump higher and shorter, and at length a little further back each time, when they met the bear.

Twelve o'clock arrived—And the regular State Temperance Convention was called to order by Mr. HAVENS, of New-York.

WM. RICHARDSON, of Albany, was appointed Temporary Chairman.

Messrs. MCCOY, of Saratoga, and Dr. J. E. SNODGRASS were appointed Secretaries.

WM. H. BURLEIGH moved that the Chair appoint a Committee of eight to nominate permanent officers.

Mr. MCCOY moved that the Committee consist of eight, and be elected from the Convention. It was important to avoid the imputation of cut and dried proceedings.

It was opposed by Messrs. WRIGHT and BURLEIGH.

Mr. MCCOY said there was a division of sentiment, and it was important to avoid suspicion.

Mr. J. J. CHAMBERS vehemently opposed the amendment, as reflecting on the Chairman.

Gen. BRUCE, of Madison, said that no precedent existed for the policy of the amendment, except in the lowest political tactics.

A warm dispute arose, and the amendment was finally withdrawn, and the motion carried.

Mr. BURLEIGH moved the adoption of a rule that people speak but once on any question, and for not more than five minutes. Carried.

A short prayer was offered up by Rev. Dr. LORING, of Rochester.

The rules of the Assembly were adopted.

A Committee on resolutions was proposed and debated.

Rev. JOHN MARSH thought the resolutions were generally all ready beforehand, and it was best to have a permanent organization first.

A Committee of 16 was agreed to.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee on organization:

First District—Ira Buckman; *Second*—Alexander Campbell; *Third*—John N. Wilder; *Fourth*—T. B. Bailey; *Fifth*—Wesley Bailey; *Sixth*—Benjamin Joy; *Seventh*—David Wright; *Eighth*—Charles R. Ford.

The Committee on Resolutions was then appointed as follows:

First District—Hiram Barney and R. N. Havens. *Second*—John J. Suffern and Charles Rowland. *Third*—W. H. Burleigh, Chairman, and John R. Sidwell. *Fourth*—H. S. Allen and James [illegible]. *Fifth*—Rev. E. G. Andrews and Edgar R. Raymond. *Sixth*—Herman Camp and James Van Valkenburg. *Seventh*—Laban Hoskins and J. W. Stebbins. *Eighth*—John W. Babcock and S. H. Beckett.

A warm debate took place on allowing *per capita* votes.

JOHN MARSH said that nothing now transacting was legal—the Business Committee was illegal. He should, as soon as the permanent organization was effected, move the appointment of a Business Committee. We have no Committee now.

Many points of order were raised.

The Committee on Organization reported: *For President*—Gen. O. DELAVAN. *Vice Presidents*—[illegible], Geo. C. ALLEN, JOHN [illegible], Wm. H. LESEY, EDWARD EARLE of [illegible], Rev. [illegible] of Tompkins, PERRY [illegible], THORNTON, *Secretaries*—J. J. [illegible], ABNER MCCOY, E. N. HOSKINS.

Mr. DELAVAN declining the Presidency, DAVID WILCOX of Cayuga was substituted, and the report adopted.

The President said the honor which had been conferred upon him was unexpected. There would be probably some excitement on questions to come up. He hoped perfect freedom would be allowed all delegates freely their opinions.

E. N. HASKINS moved the continuation of the present Business Committee.

JOHN MARSH moved as a substitute, that the President appoint a Business Committee, as the former action was improper.

The substitute was voted down, and Mr. HASKINS' motion adopted.

The Convention then adjourned, till 2½ o'clock this afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 3 P. M., the Convention reassembled.

Mr. THOMPSON of Warren, moved that each delegate be entitled to four votes, and where delegations are incomplete, they may fill out the additional vote.

The motion was laid upon the table.

Mr. LORENZO HOSKINS of Oneida, then moved that MYRON H. CLARK be nominated by acclamation.

The roll was now called, and a full majority of the members were found to be on hand.

Mr. RICHARDSON then announced the correspondence from the different candidates, and said that the lives of SEYMOUR, CLARK and WOOD spoke for themselves. BRONSON'S and FORD'S have been written, and also HENRY J. RAYMOND'S.

O. B. PIERCE—"Let his life speak for him."

Mr. BRONSON'S letter to Mr. RICHARDSON was then read amid hisses and laughter.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 22, 1854.

To William Richardson, Esq., Albany, Chairman of the Executive Temperance Committee:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of yesterday has just been received, and in answer I send the copy of a letter which I lately addressed to EDWARD C. DELEVAN, on the Temperance question, from which you will see—First, That I entertain no doubt of the constitutional power of the Legislature to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. Second, That I do not think such a law expedient, because more moderate measures will be most likely to produce good results; and, Third, That I am in favor of a radical reform in our Excise and License laws for the purpose of preventing intemperance.

I never read the bill which was vetoed by Governor SEYMOUR last Winter, and having no copy at command, I cannot say what I should have done had I been in his place; but if the measure did not go beyond prohibition, and the Governor only differed from the Legislature on the question of the expediency of constituted power, I think he might as well have signed the bill.

I am, respectfully, yours,
GREENE C. BRONSON.

A member proposed to hand the letter to DAN RICE, the clown.

Mr. RICHARDSON explained the circumstances.

Mr. DELAVAN rose to speak.

A MEMBER—Will Mr. DELAVAN get on the platform? If not on it, I hope he will get there. [Laughter.]

Mr. DELAVAN then explained that his letter to BRONSON was not written to elicit a public answer, and was sent before BRONSON was nominated. The answer came subsequently.

Mr. BRONSON'S letter to Mr. DELAVAN was then read amid general mirth[illegible].

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 16, 1854.

DEAR SIR: My apology for not answering your letter, is the fact that I have but recently found time to examine the series of Temperance tracts, upon which you desired my opinion. The tracts are ably written, and though they will not convince all of the expediency of a Prohibitory Liquor law, they cannot fail to prove highly useful, by way of awakening public attention to the evils resulting from intemperance, and the necessity for a thorough reform in our Excise and License laws. I have never doubted the power of the Legislature to forbid the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and so far as it would affect me personally, I am willing that the traffic in all its forms should be wholly prohibited, but candor requires me to say that I am not yet convinced that a total prohibition would be so likely to produce results as an effort of a more moderate character. Extreme measures seldom accomplish the end for which they are designated. It takes time to bring about any great reformation in the morals or habits of a people, and any attempt to do it in a day will be likely to fail. Our ever-loving Father goes by slow processes, both in the moral and material world, and we shall act most wisely when we act like him. Most of the misery which we now witness may be traced to places exclusively devoted to dram-drinking. It is there that boon companions meet, drink and fight, and then go home maddened with poisonous compounds to inflict fresh evils upon their already suffering families. Men seldom get drunk in their own houses. The influences by which they are surrounded when at home constitute a peaceful check against excess, and one which is not felt in the revels of a dram-shop. If such places were shut up, and stringent regulations were made for the government of those who sell intoxicating drinks; and if, in addition to this drunkenness, the drugging of liquors and the sale of them to drunkards were all punished as public offences, much would be accomplished in the way of correcting the extending evil. By applying such measures as these, the friends of Temperance will be able to carry public sentiment along with them; but with the extreme remedy of prohibition, they may find themselves beating against a current too strong to be resisted. There is always danger that a step taken too far in advance will prove a retrograde movement. I have thus frankly given you my opinion, although I am well aware that it is not in accordance with the views entertained by yourself and many other good men,—and have only to ask that you will give me credit for the same honesty of purpose which is fully accorded to you and them by

Your obedient servant,
GREENE C. BRONSON.

Mr. PIERCE—That ought to go to DAN RICE.

The statement of Mr. FORD'S position came next in order, and was read.

ELIJAH FORD being waited upon by T. PARSONS, of Buffalo, at the request of WM. RICHARDSON, Chairman of the State Temperance Committee, stated that he had laid it down as his rule of action, to answer no letters on political questions. Had he not made this his rule, he would have answered Mr. RICHARDSON'S interrogatories. He, however, said he was in favor a Prohibitory law, and felt certain that one must soon be enforced. Mr. FORD is a pledged total abstinence man.

Mr. RAYMOND'S letter followed, and was received with cheers.

LIMA, Monday, Sept. 25, 1854.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 21st has reached me at this place. I answer both the inquiries in the affirmative. In view of the great increasing evils of intemperance, and of the necessity of legislative action upon the subject, I am decidedly in favor of a prohibitory law, and in the contingency which you suppose, I should approve of and sign the bill. I may add that such a law would receive my support in any official position which might afford the opportunity and involve the duty of acting upon it.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HENRY J. RAYMOND.

Mr. BURLEIGH, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported in part as follows:

1. *Resolved*, That we advocate and labor for the enactment by our Legislature of a law prohibitory of the traffic in intoxicating beverages, because such a law is one accordant with the principles of morality; it is in harmony with the fundamental idea of self government; it is demanded as a measure of protection to the people; it is vindicated in practical results wherever it has been adopted and enforced; and it is full of promise of good to all classes of society, the liquor seller and his victim included.

A motion to amend the first clause, by adding "and the word of God," was rejected, when the resolution was adopted.

2. *Resolved*, That we regard the enactment of such a law as the greatest and vital issue of State policy now before the people, more immediately involving those interests which are personal to ourselves, than any other, and consequently we cannot subordinate this question to any other, nor defer its settlement to any more convenient season.

Adopted.

3. *Resolved*, That we ask a Legislature that will meet such a law, a Governor who will approve it, and magistrates and other officers who will enforce it, and to these ends we solemnly pledge our influences and our suffrages, and a patient continuance in well doing till we see the fulfillment of our desire, and can rejoice together over a victory won, a State redeemed, and humanity disenthralled from the sway of the rum power.

Adopted.

Resolved, That in the attainment of this purpose we disclaim all desire to interfere with existing parties as such or to organize a new one; that we will not ask concerning a Whig is he a Whig, or a Democrat is he a Democrat? and require an affirmative or negative answer as a condition of our support, but we will ask, "Is he tame to the great idea of prohibition?" and only as he can satisfy us shall he receive our suffrages; and in the selection of our candidates we will choose the best men, according to our judgment, irrespective of their past associations.

Adopted.

Resolved, That we appeal from the veto to the voter, from the Governor to those who make Governors, and rely upon their intelligence to reverse the action of the Executive, and upon their virtuous resolutions to substitute one in his place, whose action upon this subject shall meet our approbation.

Adopted.

The sixth resolution was then read, when Mr. DWINELL opposed it, saying it pledged support to a man already in nomination. Mr. CLARK was nominated by the Whigs on their platform, by the Anti-Nebraska men on theirs, and by the Fusionists on theirs, and he thought it was more than one man could well sustain. Democrats will not vote for him. We want a man of one idea. Nominate a man on the Temperance platform. [Laughter.]

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rochester, thought Democrats could afford to swallow a little man like CLARK.

JOHN MARSH also thought the recommendation to nominate CLARK gratuitous.

Mr. BURLEIGH proposed to withdraw the resolution, but the other members of the Committee objected.

Mr. BURLEIGH then said: We know of no platform for Mr. CLARK but that adopted by this Convention. After speaking very eloquently for some time the resolution was passed in the following form.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the course of those members of the House and Senate who labored in good faith, and voted for a Prohibitory Liquor law, and we hereby express our hearty satisfaction that one of themselves has been designated for a position of still greater responsibility.

The next resolve was debated at considerable length and it was suggested that it infringed on the province of the Legislature.

A motion made to lay it on the table was lost. It was then read.

Resolved, That a Committee of eight persons be appointed by the President of this Convention to nominate a Law Committee, to whom shall be referred the prohibitory law passed by our Legislature last session, to revise and amend it if they deem it necessary, and submit the same for enactment next session. Adopted.

The subject of nominations then came up. Several resolves were proposed and much dispute arose, which was not very intelligible.

MYRON H. CLARK was then nominated for Governor by acclamation, there being but one negative vote.

A motion to adjourn was made, but not put.

Mr. RICHARDSON moved to nominate a full ticket.

Mr. CHAMBERS moved to lay that motion on the table. Lost.

Mr. CHAMBERS rose to oppose the resolution, when LEONARD GIBBS arose to a point of order, the gentleman having already spoken, though very briefly, on the question.

The Chair decided the point of order a valid one.

Dr. LUCEY followed at length against the resolution.

Mr. HAVENS said the only difficulty was as to who should be nominated for Lieutenant Governor. He came here favorable to CLARK and WOOD. HENRY J. RAYMOND he had long known, and had observed his course carefully. He had heard RAYMOND declare himself a Maine Law man, first, because all former laws had failed, and second, the people demanded the law, and he wanted to let them have it. After speaking at length, he said Mr. WOOD wished not to embarrass this question.

Mr. GIBBS asked whether Mr. WOOD authorized all this.

Mr. HAVENS would not answer. After eulogizing Mr. WOOD, he read a letter from him declining to be a candidate.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Albany, withdrew the resolution and moved to nominate HENRY J. RAYMOND by acclamation. [Cheers and hisses.]

Mr. BURLEIGH thought that now Mr. WOOD'S name was withdrawn, the next best thing was to nominate HENRY J. RAYMOND. He was his next best choice.

O. B. PIERCE said that now WOOD had honorably declined, he would again move to take him up. If RAYMOND had done the same he would have respected him. RAYMOND wants the office too much for that. His life and labors have spoken unfortunately for him. Let it be said we have put down SEYMOUR because of his veto, and let us do so to RAYMOND because he took it up.

Efforts were now made by many of the members to obtain the floor, but Mr. PIERCE was allowed to go on.

He continued and said: If WOOD was dropped he should move to take up ELIJAH FORD, who was a consistent temperance man. RAYMOND had taken up SEYMOUR where he should have dropped him. When the Hon. PIERRE SOULE sought to murder the French Minister, HENRY J. RAYMOND, of the Congregational Church, undertook to justify the deed. Their regard for public morals should lead them to vote against HENRY J. RAYMOND.

Some one suggested that newspaper rivalship occasioned his bitterness.

Mr. PIERCE said his paper, the *Excelsior*, was smaller and not so demoralizing as RAYMOND'S paper.

Mr. SNODGRASS was for taking that machinery which would work results.

JOHN MARSH charged that the old men were overlooked, and some new converts allowed to supplant them. Mr. J. RAYMOND was now a convert, but he would not stand in his way.

J. A. PLATOON said, they come over from the enemy, and you put them in front because they fight harder to save themselves from being taken. They don't ask what you are, or what I am. We don't know what agony of mind those men were in who defeated the Maine Law. He moved to extend MARSH'S time.

Mr MARSH—No; I will give way to these new comers. [Cheers.]

Prof. MCCOY thought a new comer was sent by the old men. The veto has increased the demands of the temperance people. He quoted the Albany *Register*, to the effect that a candidate must have fixed opinions, and must be up with the times. He deplored this disposition to temporize. His personal feelings were in favor of RAYMOND, but we must have a model ticket.

Mr. BRIGHAM, of Alleghany, would, if this motion passed, have to tell his constituents that they had nominated a man who was the seconder of that arch-traitor SEYMOUR. We must not rely on pledges.

Here forty members claimed the floor, and loud calls were made for the Ayes and Nayes on the motion.

Rev. Mr. CRAMPTON said, if this motion was lost LUDLOW would be elected to the Presidency of the Senate. If you want him there, vote down this motion.

A. B. DICKERSON was in favor of concessions when necessary. He intimated that Mr. RAYMOND'S vote might be necessary to have the prohibitory law.

A multitude of speakers now jumped up, and confusion worse confounded ensued.

HIRAM BARNEY now gained attention, and said he had just come from Mr. WOOD, who had withdrawn his declination, and who now left himself in the hands of his friends. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. TAFFT protested in behalf of his own manhood, of temperance, and his God, against making this Convention a theatre for any political party to gain their ends. [Cheers.]

Mr. CHAMBERS concurred in the eulogy that had been bestowed upon Mr. WOOD, but if he was nominated, he asked, what would be the result?

Cries of, "He would be elected."

Mr. CHAMBERS continuing, said the charges made here against Mr. RAYMOND are false.

Many efforts by different members were now made to obtain the floor.

A motion was made to adjourn and lost.

The previous question was moved and then withdrawn, to let Mr. DELEVAN speak.

He eulogized Mr. WOOD, and had told him that when he retired from this nomination it was the climax. He was astonished to hear from Mr. BARNEY that he had reconsidered that determination. He considered that temperance men would stand like a rock if united on Mr. RAYMOND'S nomination.

The previous question was ordered and a viva voce vote taken for Lieutenant-Governor

Several of those who at the Anti-Nebraska Convention voted for Mr. WOOD now voted for Mr. RAYMOND.

The audience were dismissed from cheering at the announcement of the result, which was that RAYMOND received 163 votes; WOOD 112.

A recess then took place till 8 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention reassembled again at 8 o'clock.

Mr. MARSH offered a resolution highly eulogistic of WOOD.

Messrs. HAVENS, CHAMBERS and others supported the resolution.

Several of Mr. WOOD'S supporters now deprecated any further handling of his name.

The resolution was then withdrawn.

A resolution was offered to appoint a State Committee of sixteen.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Allegany, offered a resolution urging the calling of a Temperance Mass Ratification Meeting in the different towns and counties in the State.

This was discussed at considerable length.

The Business Committee then reported the following:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Convention that a Prohibitory law should not only be enacted at an early day by the next Legislature, but that its going into operation should not be deferred beyond the 1st day of May, 1855.

Adopted unanimously.

Mr. BINGHAM'S resolution was then adopted.

A Committee of eight were then appointed as a Law Committee, consisting of E. C. Delavan, D. H. Marsh, of Oswego; Herman Camp, Wesley Bailey, C. P. Williams, N. Stebbins, R. N. Havens, G. W. Sterling.

A multiplicity of resolutions were then passed and adopted, after which the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Voluntary speeches afterwards were made by Messrs. BURLEIGH, HAWKINS and others.

Convention of the Seceders from the Anti-Nebraska Assembly.

AUBURN, Wednesday, Sept. 27.

The Seceders' Convention reassembled at 8 o'clock this morning.

The Committee reported a series of nine resolutions, which were adopted.

The first declares the Convention's independence of old parties, and fellowship with the Republican party of other States.

The second declares that all future National parties must be based on Slavery or Anti-Slavery constructions of the Constitution, and proclaims hostility to the Pro-Slavery legislation of both Whig and Democratic Administrations.

The third expresses the belief that the Constitution should be strictly construed with reference to the rights of the States, and upon this the perpetuity of the Union depends.

The fourth declares the Nebraska bill not only a violation of plighted faith and a release of the North from all obligation to admit more Slave States, but makes it the duty of Congress to admit them.

The fifth pronounces the Fugitive Slave law unwarranted by the Constitution, and a disgrace to a republican Government and Christian people.

The sixth advocates the prohibition of Slavery in the territories.

The seventh advocates the prohibition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

The eighth demands a prohibitory Liquor law.

The ninth states that the reasons for acting independent of the Stamford Hall Anti-Nebraska Convention, were, because free discussion was stifled by a noisy lobby, and it was adjourned to give the Whigs a chance to compel an unqualified endorsement to their candidates. It also recommends an address to the people of the State.

The following Committee was appointed to prepare the address: ALFRED WELLS, of Tompkins, A. PEYNE, of Madison; LEONARD GIBBS, S. H. TAFFT, HIRAM BARNEY.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Allegheny, offered a resolution recommending ratification meetings in the several towns in the State. Adopted.

The members of the Free Democratic State Committee, appointed last night, were elected as the Republican State Central Committee with the addition of Judge MCCOUN and ABIJAH MANN therein. Adjourned *sine die*.

Meeting in Washington of the True Friends of Civil and Religious Liberty.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 27.

The meeting at the City Hall to-day, of the true friends of civil and religious liberty, was the largest and most enthusiastic of any that has ever been held here.

Resolutions were passed and adopted that America is the home of the oppressed, of whatever name, creed or nation, but that Americans should rule the country.

The meeting was called as a set off to that of Friday last, the call for which intimated that civil and religious liberty was in danger in this city.

Strong ground was taken by the speakers on account of so many Government officers taking part in it.

Perfect order was maintained throughout the proceedings, and the scene was enlivened by bonfires, rockets and music.

The demonstration shows the relative strength of the Know-Nothings in this city. Two or three thousand persons were present, and entire unanimity prevailed.

Large Defalcation—Recruits for Texas and Southwestern Ports.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 27.

DAVIDSON KING, late Surveyor-General of California, is found to be a defaulter to the Government in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars.

The War Department will send a large number of recruits to Texas and the southwestern ports about the 1st of November.

Opinions of the Press in the British Provinces—A Brig Ashore—Fishing Vessels, &c.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 27.

We have New-Brunswick papers of the 20th instant, and they, with late Halifax papers, devote much space to the Reciprocity Treaty, complaining that its ratification by one party and not by the other gives a great present advantage to the United States.

The *British North American*, at Halifax, says: 'Really, we live in strange times, if Colonists are to be trampled on in this manner. Better a thousand times to be part and parcel of the United States. It is as well to go in a body as to have our people expatriate themselves and flock there by hundreds, till they leave their native shores desolate."

The St. John *New-Brunswicker* says: "It is the general opinion that the Legislature ought to be convened immediately, in order to give effect to the Reciprocity Treaty, or reject it if thought advisable. Until this is done our neighbors are going to have all they care about—the fisheries—while "poor bluenoses" will have to bide the time for any benefits, until we get ready to improve our chances.

The Halifax *North American*, of September 21, says: "Captain LAYBOLD, of the *Alice Rogers*, reports seeing a large brig ashore yesterday, off Little Herbor, but could not learn what her name was. He also passed a large number of American fishing vessels bound down the coast, numbering from one hundred and fifty to two hundred."

At St. John potatoes were declining in price.

Departure of the Niagara.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 27.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara*, Captain LEITCH, sailed at noon to day with 62 passengers for Liverpool, and 54 for Halifax. She takes out $645,300 in specie, mostly American gold.

No Signs of the Steamer Alps.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 27—11½ P. M.

There are no signs of the steamer *Alps'* arrival, now in her fifteenth day up to this hour.

The Yellow Fever in the South—Double Murder, &c.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept. 27.

The Southern mail, as late as due, is received.

At Augusta the yellow fever alarm continued although there was no increase in the disease. The Post-Office, Banks, &c., were deserted by the Clerks, and business was entirely suspended.

The Charleston and Savannah papers speak of an abatement of the virulence of the disease in those cities.

JESSE E. SCURRY and servant, of Newberry, South Carolina, were shot dead, a few days since, by Dr. GUNTER and his brother. An old feud existed between the parties. A reward of $2,000 is offered for the arrest of the GUNTERS.

The recent collision on the Georgia Railroad killed one of the engineers and a fireman, and severely scalded the other employés, but the passengers were uninjured.

Know-Nothing Nomination for Mayor of Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept. 27.

The Know-Nothings last night nominated SAMUEL HINKS, of the firm of C. D. HINKS & Co., flour merchants, as their Candidate for Mayor.

Investigation of the Murder Case in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 27.

At the Coroner's examination into the cause of the murder of the Frenchman who was killed at a small hotel in Dock-street, yesterday, it was proved that no pistol had been used, but that the skull had been driven in by a round blunt instrument. There was no clue to the name of the deceased except the letters A. F. on the stockings, in red marking cotton. His clothing is apparently all of French manufacture. His hat was made by DAVY JENNE, Rue St. Honore, Paris. Upon his arm was marked a bust of NAPOLEON. No weapon was found upon the premises.

Pennsylvania State Fair.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 27.

The State Fair attracted an immense crowd today. It was estimated that fifty thousand persons visited it. The vehicles were so numerous as to fill the entire road through the grounds, a mile and a half long. A trial of the speed of the horses was made on the course this afternoon, and the Judge will award the premiums on Friday. The cattle show is superior to any ever collected together on any previous occasion. The horses are the best the country can produce. An address will be delivered on Friday.

The Prohibitory Liquor Law in New-Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, Sept. 27.

A town meeting was held in this city for the purpose of deciding by the ballot, whether an appropriation should be made from the town treasury for the purpose of furnishing an agent the necessary funds to sell liquor according to the provisions of the new prohibitory liquor law. It was a test question between the friends and opponents of the law, and much excitement prevailed. There were 3,053 votes polled, 1,640 of which were for an agency, and 1,407 against it, leaving a majority of 239 in favor of the appropriation. The friends of the law rejoice, and its opponents feel disheartened.

Fall of an Aqueduct—Canal Suspension—Cholera, &c.

PITTSBURG, Wednesday, Sept. 27.

The aqueduct at Freeport fell last evening, in consequence of which Canal navigation has been suspended.

Twelve deaths from Cholera took place to-day. The panic has entirely passed away.

Burning of the Steamer Cleona.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Sept. 27.

The steamer *Cleona*, on the Red River, with a cargo of five hundred bales of Cotton, caught on fire three days ago, and was burnt up. We have no further particulars.

[Yellow Fever in Augusta.

COLUMBIA, Wednesday, Sept. 27.

The deaths in this place by yellow fever on Sunday were five; on Monday, five; on Tuesday, two; and seven new cases were reported. The weather continues to be very unfavorable.

Election of an Episcopal Bishop.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, Sept. 27.

Rev. Dr. THOMAS, of Hartford, was this morning elected a Bishop of the Episcopal Church, in this diocese, by a great majority of both orders.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

New-Arrival of the America.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Sept. 27—10 P. M.

The steamer *America*, now 11½ days out from Liverpool, has not yet been signalized, but is momentarily expected.

[The operator at Boston subsequently sent word that the line East of that city had ceased to work—consequently we have nothing later from Halifax.]

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Bombardment of Greytown—The Case of Capt. Hollins.

The case of Capt. HOLLINS, of the United States sloop-of-war *Cyane*,—particulars of whose arrest for destruction of property at the bombardment of Greytown, with amount of bail and sureties given, was published at length in our columns at the time,—came on yesterday, at the Superior Court, Special Term, before His Honor Justice BOSWORTH, for argument on a motion to show cause why the case should not be removed to the United States Circuit Court.

CALVIN DURAND, the defendant in this action, moved to transfer this cause to the U. S. Circuit Court for this District under the Judiciary act of 1789. This act provides that if a suit be brought in a State Court against the citizen of another State, and the amount in dispute shall exceed five hundred dollars, the defendant shall, *at the time of entering his appearance*, file a petition for the removal of the cause for trial into the next Circuit Court. Under this act, the plaintiff filed a petition to have the cause thus transferred. This was resisted, on the ground that, by giving bail to the Sheriff at the time of his arrest, Capt. HOLLINS had entered such an appearance as would stop him from now filing his petition; that he should have filed his petition at the time of giving bail. The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The regular weekly meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration, was held yesterday afternoon at the Marine Hospital, Staten Island. Present: Commissioners VERPLANK, (President,) CARRIGAN, MARSHALL, KELLY, DUNLAP and PURDY.

The President reported in favor of the loan of $40,000 to the Mutual Life and Trust Company, on Bond and Mortgage, at 7 per cent., payable on demand.

The Committee to whom was referred the settlement of the exchange of land, and payment for buildings, water, &c., with the parties owning the old Factory (now Nursery) on Warde's Island, recommend that the land heretofore designated, being an equal quantity to that conveyed to the Commissioners, be given in exchange with a conveyance of the water right of the same as held by them, and that eight thousand five hundred dollars, be paid for the old buildings, springs, &c., with the rent at $560 per annum, until the papers are exchanged.

The number of Cholera cases treated this season at the Marine Hospital, was 400, of which 200 were fatal. Yellow Fever, between 40 and 50.

WEEKLY REPORT.

Emigrants' Refuge, Ward's Island, remaining in Institution last report:

	Females.	Males.	Total.
Admitted since	1,089	1,102	2,191
Born since	83	247	330
	11	10	21
Total	1,183	1,359	2,541
Discharged Since	62	153	215
Died since	15	22	37
Total	77	175	252
Remaining in Institution	1,165	1,184	2,289

Alien Emigrants—Arrival up to Sept. 20 227,126
Arrived since to 27th 7,301

Total 234,427
Sept. 27, 1853 207,569

Increase this year 26,848

Receipts this year $563,345 45
Disbursements 430,414 12

Balance $72,831 33

Due Counties to Aug. 1, 1854 ..... $13,685 53
Due Governors of New-York Alms House 32,094 20

Total $37,879 73

The number of persons on Ward's Island is as follows: 1,580 adults, 709 children, and 216 persons employed—making a total on the Island of 2,505 persons.

In the Marine Hospital 31 persons have been admitted during the week from ships, 35 from other sources; died, 19; discharged, 64; remaining, 160.

RECAPITULATION.

	Sept. 27.
Marine Hospital	288
Emigrant Refuge, Ward's Island	2,490
Total	2,784

The Board adjourned to meet again on 3d prox.

Order of United Americans.

Rev. Mr. INSKIP delivered a lecture last evening, at the Bleecker Buildings, on "The Future Triumphs of Protestantism." After stating the points at variance between the Church of Rome and Protestantism, he adverted to the present condition of the two churches, and expressed his belief that Protestantism would be even transplanted to Rome and other Catholic countries. He concluded by announcing himself in favor of the principles as professed by the Know-Nothings, an announcement which called forth cheers intermingled with not a few hisses.

Religious Discussion.

A very numerous audience was present last evening at the Tabernacle to hear the continuance of the controversy between Rev. Messrs. ISAAC WESTCOTT and T. J. SAWYER, on the question—"Do the Scriptures teach Endless Misery?" The discussion will be continued to-night.

Resignation of a Police Lieutenant.

Yesterday morning, First Lieutenant J. P. OLMSTEAD, of the Third Ward Police, presented his resignation to Mayor WESTERVELT. He states that his term of office having expired, he declines any reappointment, and therefore vacates the office.

Suicide.

Yesterday morning Coroner O'DONNELL held an inquest on the body of HENRY EASON, who lived at No. 223 Elizabeth-street, who died suddenly on Tuesday night, as is thought, from poison administered by himself. It seems deceased became depressed in spirits, and deliberately swallowed a sufficient quantity of arsenic to produce death in ten minutes.

The Ferry Boat Nassau.

A new ferry boat has been placed on the Fulton Ferry, between this City and Brooklyn. She is named *Nassau*, and is, undoubtedly, the finest boat of her kind in the world. She is somewhat larger than any of the other boats belonging to the Union Ferry Co. She combines in an eminent degree, speed, comfort and beauty, and is a credit alike to the Company and to all connected with her construction. Her cabins are similar to those of the *Fulton*, on the same line. She was built at BURTIS' Yard, Red Hook Point. Her engine is a 36 inch cylinder, 9 feet stroke. Her dimensions are—Length, 151 feet; breadth of boat, 28 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet, 3 inches.

Accidents.

Yesterday morning, MATTHEW MCALISTER, living at No. 41½ Orange-street, while getting off a car crossing the rail track corner of Leonard-street and West Broadway, fell on was knocked down by one of the cars which passed over one of his feet, crushing it in a terrible manner. He was taken up and conveyed to the New-York Hospital by the Fifth Ward Police. Mr. C. MCGRATH, of No. 40 Hammersly-street, was in the act of crossing Hudson-street at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, when he was knocked down and trampled upon by the horses of an Eighth-avenue car, and sustained a fracture of the leg and other severe injuries. He was immediately conveyed to his residence. JAMES MURPHY, of No. 152 Fulton-street, had one of his legs broken in Fulton-street, near Broadway, yesterday morning, by being run over by a horse

...five years since ... of the ... to attract public ... a young man of extraordinary ... A youth's boyhood, tender in the ... of filial love, full of ... and rich in the tokens ... had already suggested ... the promise of a noble career. ... smiling clouds of glory, through which ... experiences humanity to the scenes ... life, had lingered brightly around ..., beyond his quiet and secluded ... there had been none to witness the ... lustre. A youth of delicate health ... meekest spirit, he had passed his earlier ... in the communion of his own thoughts, ... such fellowship with books and na... at intervals of physical suffering ... There had been nothing to ex... the expectations of the world; and ... by silent footsteps, he reached the ... It was the sudden demonstration of ... powers that won popular regard. ... striking instance of prompt and re... has rarely occurred, for ... the list of divinely-gifted men ... cordially recognized. It ... work of patient perseverance to in... which their worth is ... their claims on the rev... hearts. Not upon a night ... is their effulgent rising, nor ... their slow ascension above the hori... a broader disc than afterwards ... the zenith. It required the keen glance of CHALMERS to detect the splendid abilities of EDWARD IRVING, as yet concealed from the gaze of Scotland. ROBERT HALL signally failed on his first introduction to a British audience, and even CHALMERS himself, prince of modern preachers, needed the training of several years to accompany a prominent position. But the youthful ... bounded at once into distinction. Not those of age, he enlisted the quick ... of all who heard him. A pale ... attenuated figure, looking more like an ... Summer reverie than flesh and ..., with an abstracted air that seemed ... have no contact with stern realities ... him, and with a voice that floated ... his hearers as if it were music born ... a cloud, he charmed crowds of eager ... by the pathetic story of the Crucified. Men wondered and wept. Nor was it a fugitive enthusiasm. As time advanced his popularity increased. Wherever he preached, the multitude thronging ... ministry showed a profound interest in ... man and his work. The heart-strings ... thousands were in his hands, and he ... them obedient to the contemplations ... Gospel.

There was little in this homage that was ... offspring of circumstances. No doubt ... youthfulness of the preacher—his ex... gentleness, sinking appearance and ... grace—touched the sensibilities ... But estimating these in a just ..., the meek eloquence that prepares ... way for living speech—there was a ... power lodged in that quivering ... which men could not mistake. The ... knows its true speakers. Wherever ... orator announces truth, the in... of the spirit will hear and feel him. ... may be neglected, and even ... Poets doomed to the silence of unappreciated merit; but to him it is given to restore ... consciousness, to be a voice for voiceless thoughts, to herald the heart in its upspringing, and assure its yearnings for ... beauty. Popular opinion has seldom to revise its judgments on this subject. The example now in view is but one of the ... illustrations of this fact. The ... fame that was awarded him, has not been forfeited. A quarter of a century has ... to test his genius and to confirm its ... Not, indeed, that there is the ... exuberance of fancy or the outgushing ... that once spread its quick contagion ... all around it. The decay of natural ... cannot be resisted. But how ... are the compensations of nature! ... survives all changes. The buoyant ... elasticity; the sensitive nerves, that seem ... lie on the surface and catch the electri... of the passing breeze; the truthful ... reporting every varying look and ... of an audience, may retire from ... direct and palpable forms of ac... but they only enter the more deeply ... the organization of the mind itself. ... body loses—the spirit gains. For as ... sunshine that has faded from the ocean ... gone into its depths, there to blend with ... pearl and perfect its beauty, so these ... attributes of maturing manhood ... in a nobler relationship. They strengthen ... They multiply the aspects of ... They clear the eye of reason ... wider its orb of insight into the ... mysteries of the universe. ... the history of this gifted ... its later efforts have not had that ... assurance which once characterized ... productions. But he has grown in ... higher elements of power. The ... truth in its simplest essence and is ... with its primeval forms—has steadily ... There has been a fuller reliance on facts, and a directer appeal to the ... Humanity in its more serious and ... features has come closer to his ..., and the adaptations of the Gospel, as ... restorer of its ruins, have ... more clearly and amply exhibited. ... among his admirers can regret this ordained transition from the outward to the inward, from the symbol to the soul?

Who could indulge even a momentary wish, that the builder of a fairy archi... should put forth a more muscular arm and shape the granite for a ... enduring edifice? This progress ... mind is one of the most interesting ... of creative wisdom. Not in the ... acquirement of knowledge, or in the ... self-possession that years bring, do ... witness the buddings of immortality, ... rather in that serial order of the men... faculties, which reserves for later life ... fuller sway and broader scope of the ... prerogative. We see here the ... "Reach of things," as Lord BACON terms ... objects of imagination, settling down ... calm but persuasive principles. We ... the ... glow of the hours yield... a more ... light. We see the ... throbbing not of the pulses of ... but ... in perpetual ... to the better sentiments, and ... the ... deeply laid ... more the vivid play of fancy, the ... well of passion. It is so in domestic life, in Christian philanthropy, in all spiritual experience: and never have we felt its truth more sensibly than in following the history of him, who, at one time the most brilliant man of the American Pulpit, is now among its wisest and profoundest thinkers.

The most of the Discourses presented in this volume have the peculiar features of Mr. STOCKTON'S earlier preaching. All of this class are striking specimens of Imaginative Eloquence. They are either beautiful or gorgeous creations, but in every instance they occupy their own distinct sphere. It is scarcely possible to confound them with anything else in the almost boundless department of pulpit literature. Placed beside JEREMY TAYLOR, BOSSUET, CHALMERS or BASCOM, they are as definitively marked as if they were compared with SHERLOCK, LEIGHTON, WESLEY or VINET. If Poetry could be preached in Prose, we should say that it had been effectively done in several of these sermons. It is Poetry of a different stamp from what we have hitherto had in this field. Not like JEREMY TAYLOR'S, rising as an exhalation and wreathing itself in graceful folds over its ordinary thought-level, nor yet like ROBERT HALL'S sudden flash of imagination along the riveted links of his mighty logic. The discursive or didactic trains of reflection, in which these master-minds loved to indulge, suggested their imagery. We see the same habit in other great intellects. BURKE came to his figures after completing a process of deduction. The current of JEAN PAUL RICHTER throws up a brilliant jet, and then sweeps on until it mounts again in jeweled spray. The idea is parent to the fanciful form. But in the example before us, the originating conceptions are essentially ideal. The poetic power begins, continues and consummates the intellectual development. The eye, the ear, the whole sense live in the perception and turn the instant touch of nature into animated being. No one can explore the mysteries of mind, but it would seem as if it were given to a few select spirits to grasp Christianity as though it were a material substance. The internal senses, of which FLETCHER of Madely was wont to speak, appear to take hold of its truths as present realities. Around and above them is a magnificent Amphitheatre of teeming life. Apostles are here, fresh from the anointing of Pentecost, the heavenly flame still quivering like a returning Shekinah, and the aura of the Divine one yet breathing about them. Prophets too are here, satisfied with the fullness of their glory and exultant in the open vision. And yet, sublimer than all because infinitely worthier, Christ is here, crowned with the Headship of the Universe. To these chosen minds, the great announcements of Christianity become facts of deepest consciousness. Like Sir THOMAS BROWNE, they may even rejoice that the age of miracles has passed, as they are now privileged to enter freely into the moral grandeur of the new dispensation. Such natures, appearing only at intervals in the Sabbath pauses of the world, redeem imagination from the low associations of earth, and exalt it to the first rank of intellectual existence. Into this companionship—this higher circle of refined and cultivated Christian genius—the subject of our sketch is fairly entitled to be introduced. Men may differ as to his place in that consecrated group, but none can read these sermons and deny that his seat is there. Not often does the world see such thoughts as adorn these pages. Not often does it catch, as in the roll of their periods, the fainter sounds of that majestic oratorio which celebrates the triumph of restoring grace. The prose-prayer of MILTON in sustained intensity, in pure sublimity, in pomp and splendor of diction, in all that gives compass to sentiment and completeness to expression, may not be surpassed. And there are passages in RUSKIN—in the "*Seven Lamps*" and in "*Modern Painters*"—that may not be transcended. But these excepted, we know of nothing that can be deemed superior to several paragraphs in the discourses of this volume on "*Christ Crucified*" and "*The Only Name.*" It has been our good fortune to hear the most of them delivered. If effect be the standard of oratory; if impression—deep, startling, overwhelming impression—be the test of eloquence; then must they bear off the palm from all to which we have listened.

But it is not for imagination alone that Mr. STOCKTON is distinguished. Great as are his merits in this respect, they are not his only merits. One power of the mind never gives transcendent influence to the speaker. For truth (to use a German phrase) is many-sided. It is also many-colored and many-figured. Its position is central and commanding; its relations, numerous and diverse; its symbols, circumstantial and variable; its history, progressive and accumulative. Hence, the different faculties of the intellect, aided by the moral sensibilities, must be employed in its exposition. Whoever looks around him and marks the multitudinous forms that nature assumes—never duplicating even her minutest shapes, nor working upon any prescribed type—and then turns to the yet greater variety of Christian Revelation, cannot wonder that the Universe, both material and spiritual, should demand the vigorous exercise of every art of analysis, combination, and statement. Mr. STOCKTON is fully sensible of this necessity. Strength is studied as well as beauty. There is force no less than fervor. The main interest of the volume does not indeed lie in absolutely new truth, for this is plainly impossible in the vocation of a Gospel minister. But the train of reflection, the line of argument pursued, and the mode in which its instructions are conveyed, are often very novel and striking. Originality, in the sense of discovery, is not within the range of the preacher. But, nevertheless, he may exert all his strength and ingenuity in fathoming the depths of inspiration, in bringing forth its hidden meanings, in harmonizing its apparent contradictions. If we cannot adopt the theory of development as held by some German scholars, it is yet true, that Christianity affords the richest of all fields for personal investigation and progressive science. ... Word ... this ... intuitive ... labor in the examination of the Gospel. Such is the method adopted by Mr. STOCKTON. A speculatist, loving novelty for its own sake and seeking to gratify a taste for spurious excitement, he is not. Orthodoxy cannot condemn a doctrine in the book. Guarded at every point against this charge, he is, notwithstanding, a bold, energetic, independent thinker. It is very certain that he has no great reverence for human creeds, and in his well-meant abhorrence of ecclesiastical sycophancy, he may sometimes overleap the boundaries of Conservative prudence. But Christianity—the Christianity of the Bible;—Protestantism—the Protestantism of the Reformation;—personal conscience and private judgment—are as dear as life to him. The genuine system of Gospel doctrine, man ruined and man redeemed, Christ, the Divine, and Christ the human, spiritual agency in conversion and sanctification, are here presented in the most full and satisfactory manner. His talents are not wasted on unprofitable themes. Abstruse speculations are avoided. You are not disgusted with endless theorizings on "the origin of evil," "moral necessity," "Hypostatic union" and kindred topics. The spirit of the Philosopher is subordinate to the spirit of the Evangelist. Whatever scope his mind may take it is sure to return to the cross, and wherever it may find a sentiment of wisdom or a strain of joy, its obedient and holy faith brings it to the Christ of God.

If Mr. STOCKTON has shown a clear perception of the best subjects for the pulpit, he has been equally happy in shunning a false, scholastic method in their treatment. A dry, artificial mode is never used, nor does he observe those stiff and mechanical forms of logic, which, at one time all the fashion, are still in vogue among the intellectual devotees of a past age. A few prominent points are stated, explained, illustrated and applied. The reasoning is more by implication than in regular and stately sequence. There is no want of it, if the discourse permits its use, but it is free from the formulas of tyrannical text-books. No juster criticism on DEMOSTHENES was ever uttered than that pronounced by Lord BROUGHAM, when he said, "His reasonings are not of the nature of continuous demonstration, and by no means resemble a chain of mathematical or metaphysical arguments." The spirit of this remark is applicable to all successful speakers. It is peculiarly appropriate to pulpit oratory. The great object of the minister is to move his hearers to action, to engage their sensibilities on the side of their convictions, to seize the heart and press its vital forces upon the intellect. There can consequently be no appeal to the understanding as such, if the philosophy of our nature is properly understood and faithfully observed. Reason he must; elaborate, amplify and concentrate; but if he comprehends the laws of mind and the relations of truth to sentiment, emotion and will, the wise preacher will prefer the results of argument to its logical steps. Good sense will save him from offensive dogmatism. But its bold, decided tone will mark all his addresses. There will be muscle in his grasp, and muscle, too, in the tongue of expression. Mr. STOCKTON has this style of reasoning. There are examples of fine condensation in these sermons. Yet it is to be regretted that there are numerous instances of extreme diffusiveness. The illustrations are sometimes excessive. He has a large eye for the perspective in oratory. Now and then you have a horizon that transcends the reach of all common optics. Vast as his sweep is, it is most admirably managed, but his effectiveness would certainly be increased, if he did not carry his audience over so wide and variegated a landscape. We rest this view entirely on the score of oratorical expediency. The connections of truth cannot be multiplied too much for its own grandeur. Human nature, however, has neither telescopic nor microscopic properties. Its one inch and a half eyes may easily be overtaxed. Its attention may be scattered, and its intenseness dissipated by a crowded field of objects.

Once more we must act the part of an objector. The two discourses on Christmas and New Year are lavishly ornate. Sermons they can scarcely be called, but rather prose poems of marvelous beauty. As mental efforts, they are worthy of high praise. It is only as productions of pulpit talent—spoken words of Sabbath ministration—that we venture to allude to them. The imagination of the orator is not in them. That imagination, as already intimated, is a subservient faculty in all effective eloquence. It consults the simple fact of impression, and hence, its glances are quick, its motions rapid. Not so with the imagination of the Poet. It is not amenable to the same laws, because it has not the same objects. To delight our fancy; to surprise us into joy by new and striking combinations; to give us keener and livelier sensations, and augment our sources of external pleasure; to unfold beauty for beauty's sake, and so enable us to rest in its silent beatitudes, with no thought or care beyond, is the office of the Poet. He uses the imagination for these ends. It is otherwise with the Orator. To arouse, to excite effort, to master the will and control the active forces of our nature, is his specific task. If this be admitted, it must be obvious that such brilliant creations as these two discourses are not adapted to the pulpit. Every work of Art must be judged by its appropriateness to the end sought. The value of any form of composition must be deduced from its obedience to the same generic principle. Now in these beautiful addresses, neither conviction nor excitation can be considered as the avowed aim. They are rapt contemplations; they have no practical power; and hence, they are foreign from the legitimate service of the pulpit. Throughout the volume, a singleness of purpose, a most praiseworthy regard for the final results of successful preaching, a sure and steady eye for the mark, is apparent. There is a relevancy in the figures introduced. There is fitness in the illustrations. But while we are confident that the author of these ser... ... ministerial eloquence. ... some abatement of criticism ... here. There is a precious Christian spirit in them. A noble soul towering high above the grosser forms of life, and seeking communion with pure and perfect things, gives forth a glad, free utterance. Be this their praise—they are genuine words. And if indeed the ascending incense, with its Eastern gums of costly price and sweetest fragrance, spread too heavy a cloud over the sacrifice and around the temple, let the priesthood be honored that can make such an offering at such a shrine.

One section of our work yet remains. If the reader (the good adjectives are in our heart,)—if the reader then is not worn out, we will engage his attention a while longer. Our national passion for "*Celebrities*" is never content without some sort of description, and as the public holds every critic responsible for a "*Portrait*," we must waive scruples and try our hand. But, be it understood, we are not of the modern craft of "Pen and Ink" sketchers—Pencilers—Crayonists. Apart from this, however, every reader forms some idea of what sort of a man his hero is. And no doubt he will be thankful if we assist his conceptions in a small way.

If, then, the reader has never heard Mr. STOCKTON, let him imagine the Preacher and himself about twenty years younger. Elected to the Chaplaincy of Congress, the youthful minister is now busy with his work. A glad work it is to him. No servile drudgery, no hard and oppressive task, does his exalted spirit think it. The cares of a large and loving congregation are on his hands, and additional thereto are his labors in the Halls of the Nation. Feeble in health—feeble almost to exhaustion—a prey, it is supposed, to consumption—walking by day along the outskirts of the shadowy land, and by night resting on its border-sod, he is yet prompt, earnest and zealous in his hallowed mission. A dreamer once in quiet woods, a youthful aspirant for the presence of the muses, and delighting much in passional communion with Nature in all her varying moods, he is now a humble watcher at the Cross for the coming glory of salvation, as it may please his Master to reward his toil. A gentler one never walked among men. The spirit of his saintly mother, gone to the grave, is with his heart, and a calm tenderness, such as sorrow feels when time has subdued its harsher pangs, abides upon him. And now, that the Sabbath has well nigh reached its meridian, he enters the magnificent Hall of the Capitol to perform the appointed service. It is midwinter; the rich drapery hangs in heavy folds from the lofty columns, and the dim sunshine rests like a twilight over the scene. A most interesting scene it is—a scene for painting and poetry. A little curiosity in the Preacher might be pardoned, but he betrays none. His eye is not outward. It *is* with his heart, and his heart is in his duty. A slow step brings him to the desk, where the Speaker of the House rules a turbulent assembly all the week. And there his tall form bends before God, to ask his blessing upon the morning worship. The vast congregation, crowding every part of the commodious room, has been silently awaiting him. There is no stir—no movement—for all are impressed with the sanctity of the occasion. The audience itself is worthy of notice. The tasteful are here to be pleased. The appreciative men, who love the gratifications of eloquence—the sensitive, who delight in excitement—the natural religionist, who enjoys splendid descriptions and touching imagery—are all here. Fashion, forgeting its last night's revelry and studious to do polite homage to the day of God, is within the walls; and Ambition, too, with its anxious and yearning look, softened to the serenity of the hour. Here, likewise, are the great men of Congress—such men as the past gave us. CLAY has come to hear his art dedicated to its noblest themes, his eye twinkling with expected delight, and his generous heart waiting to be thrilled. WIRT, never missing an opportunity to hear so favorite an orator, has lost every other thought in the interest of the day, and resigned himself, by anticipation, to the sway of the Preacher. Scores of devout worshipers, reverential spirits, are here to renew their vows of allegiance to Christ and strengthen their souls for the conflicts of life. Audiences as attractive, perchance as splendid, we have seen gathered elsewhere, but then, the associations—the silent suggestions to one's fancy—the clustering thoughts and images! These are peculiar to the place; and as the observant eye wanders over it, what a power for good or evil to the hearts of thousands it feels to be gathered here!

The service opens with the simple and unostentatious ritual of the Methodist Protestant Church. There is nothing marked in the manner of the speaker, except that utter withdrawing from outward objects—that deep and earnest solemnity—which never fails to attend the man who is engrossed with his work. The prayer is impressive but not moving, and the Scriptures are so read as to bring out their meaning. The appearance of the Preacher is subdued, as if he were conscious of responsibility, but there is no uneasy apprehension, no rebellious nerve. There is that charm of childhood, the personal forgetfulness, the natural dignity which always distinguishes the great orator. A text slowly and deliberately announced, a brief and comprehensive exordium, and he enters on his theme. A grand theme it is—the grandest in the universe—Christ crucified. At first he seems to be oppressed with physical weakness—there is no life in his voice; and, while advancing through a "*Historical Rehearsal*" of the Apostolic proclamation, you are uneasy lest his strength may be inadequate to the effort. The statement, embracing the nature of Christ, his expectation, advent, person, character and death, is a broad summary outlining the main points of interest, and at intervals relieved by a flash of thought that quickens the nerve of hearing. Then follows a "Review" of its "Reputed Feebleness and Folly." First comes the hostility of the Jew to the doctrine of "Christ crucified." To him, the elect of God, the depository of ancient truth, it is a "stumbling block." And why? "*The Jews require a sign*"—that is, a miracle. "But did not Christ ... His Messiahship ... be not worth ... Divine Power that they wished to see, but Divine Power that suited their worldly and carnal ends. It was not miracles in behalf of individuals, but miracles in behalf of the nation; its deliverance from Roman authority; its ancestral freedom, that they longed to witness. How this false expectation had grown up among them, is traced out. All their previous miracles had been national. Moses and Aaron, in their mission to Pharaoh, are introduced. "Then the dry rod, cast upon the floor, coiled into a living serpent, and sprang again into the hardness and deadness of a staff." A few sentences more, and the "lonely and unaided Elijah," in the controversy with the priests of Baal, is presented. And here he begins to rise. What a picture of the land—cursed and desolate! "The brooks were dried up, the fountains failed, the grass crisped to rottenness, the cattle perished, the people languished, until at last the Governor of the Palace and the King of the nation went forth, separated and wandered, vainly searching mountain and valley for moisture and growth. The Eden-like plains of Jordan, Esdrelon and Sharon, blended with the deserts and filled the air with fine dust of palm-leaves, harvests and flowers. Tabor and Carmel, Hermon and Lebanon became barren as Ebal and desolate as the cliffs of Cursing. It seemed as though Jehovah in his anger had sworn that Baal, the sun-god, should be suffered to make the world his temple, the elements his priests, the mountains his altars, and mankind his victims; ruling heaven and earth with the omnipresence and omnipotence of fire. And then, in rapid touches, the assembly on the slope of Carmel—the sea—the King, Courtiers and Priests—the challenge—the cry, "*O, Baal, hear us!*"—the cry unanswered, unheard—and now the quick transition—Elijah and his petition—the instant answer—the falling fire—the consumed sacrifice, and the final outburst, "*The Lord, he is the God! the Lord, he is the God!*" The whole man is changed—appearance, voice, manner, everything has undergone a sort of transfiguration. The large, heavy eye is ecstatic, and what tones! Now in the deep monotone, rolling underneath you, and now swelling to the dome in a transport of exultation—running through every variety of inflection, and representing every distinction of thought as well as every degree of emotion. If irony, how sharply it cuts the air; or if scorn, with what a heartfelt presence does this voice of soul-sensitiveness fill your hearing! And then, the histrionic air, so truthful and vivid, yet perfectly unconscious, and sentiment, image and passion controlling of their own will, and penetrating by their own fluency, every muscle and nerve.

The momentum of the preacher is now fairly developed; for the great ideas of the cross have quickened the imagination, and in turn it has vitalized all the faculties and functions of the thinking, feeling, speaking nature. Pressing on in immediate succession is the argument with the Jews—close, cogent, and convincing. What a contrast between the miracles of Christ, which their pride rejected, and those of the prophets, which they accepted! The moral of the former was for the world, and hence it was sympathetic with spiritual wants and subservient to sanctified excellence. No more is it the sovereignty of Israel, but the salvation of mankind. It is as a Redeemer that he bares his mighty arm and asserts his authority over the material Universe. All these wondrous acts, instinct with tenderness and full of affection, are tributary to the cross. But because of this are they offended; they stumble and fall. Nor are they alone. Others—the polite, accomplished Greeks—resist the doctrine of the crucified, on the ground of its "*foolishness.*" Logic, rhetoric, oratory, "but chiefly philosophy, the sublimest embodiment and paragon of all; philosophy, in whole, in its amplest horizon aspects, as when its blushing rise was witnessed at Miletus and its splendid setting beheld at Alexandria," are all arrayed against it. How the Greeks reasoned—why they so reasoned and with what results—are effectively told. And now follows "a glance, in conclusion, at its real and divine power and wisdom"—the unmatched glory of the Gospel. The vain, futile, perishable objections of Jew and Greek are summed up; the splendors of the Cross are focalized beside them, while Heaven and Earth are summoned to mark the strange and blighting contrast. The moment to culminate has come; argument, delineation and unfolding are now ended; the slowly-gathering impulses, starting like successive spring-sources which a traveler passes in the ascent of a mountain, have now collected their tributary streams into one mighty current. Amid the pauses of his voice you hear the breathing of the audience as if panting for relief; and then, braced again, all lean forward as he exclaims:

"Behold! I see a third cause rising! And what is this? It is the cause of Christ crucified! Here is power, here is wisdom: not power alone, not wisdom alone—but, power and wisdom both! Not the power of man, and not the wisdom of man, but the power of God, and the wisdom of God! Not to crown Judah with gold, not to garland Greeia with laurels, not to distinguish any nation as a nation, but to save "them which are called, both Jews and Greeks:" to save Individuals, of all nations: to save the immortal brotherhood of personal believers in Christ Jesus, our common Lord: to save them with a free and full, spiritual and natural, blissful and glorious, present and perfect and everlasting salvation: to make the grandeur and splendor of empire and fame dwindle and darken into vanity and nothingness, in comparison with the redemption of a single soul, quickened by the breath of the Eternal, and thrilling with the assurance of surviving the dissolution of all the kingdoms of the world, and increasing in perpetual glory when the light of the sun shall be obscured forever.

"And hark! Three thousand happy voices ascend from the blood-stained streets of Jerusalem in Pentecostal thanksgiving! City after city, country after country, join the cry. Age follows age, and still the marching of the saints shakes the world like an earthquake; and the thunder of their praise resounds through the skies from pole to pole. Jerusalem is cast down: Athens languishes: and Rome grows old and decays. The wondering barbarians crowd the capitals of the West, and the voluptuous infidels usurp the gardens of the East. The thrones of Europe are established. The powers of the East begin to fail. And now, the land of the sunset, the last and best, the loveliest and richest expanse ever opened to equal dignity and enjoyment, looms between the seas and blooms among the billows, all green and golden, all fruitful and vocal. Its fields ... rolling ... and ... ing with thousands of streams, and its ... mountains ... by ... of ... and peace through all the ...

"But then, Christianity, thou Power of God! then Wisdom of God! then Angel from heaven! thou Spirit of the cross!—but no! what have I ... Methinks the answers with a ... from ... which are called? I do ... them. ... they answer! From the ... they ... From the islands, they answer. From the mid-mountains, and from the ... they answer. From pole to pole, and from ... they answer. In all tongues, ... with one joy, they answer, Here! ... and everywhere! In every land, ... through every clime! Here is ... of Christ! Here, the potentates and ... are all forgotten in the spectacle of ... Here, the power of God is felt! Here, the wisdom of God is understood! Here, the subjects of salvation look around upon the world, to throw it with their labors of faith and love; and look ... to heaven, to claim it for their holy and perpetual rest."

Nor is the intensity yet past. ... must fall—hearts must sob aloud—mothers must see their departed fair-haired children in the sweet saintliness of the skies—brows must glow in the radience of the cross—and affection rest upon the bosom of Christ. The strength of passion speaks now as before the strength of imagination, and in what tenderness, in what pathos! There are memories and hopes eloquent that cluster about the grave; but who, save those that have thrown themselves upon its frozen soil and wept the dreary night away, and there in after days, have lost their sorrow in the promises of the Gospel, can enter into their meaning? Such hours of bitterness has the Preacher known—such hours of triumph, too—and, therefore, no marvel that he reaches here the highest ... No dark questionings of the prison-house like FOSTER'S; no picturesque imagery like HERVEY'S; no elegiac strains like BLAIR'S; nor yet that breadth and power of contrast between the grave, as a monument of sin, and the grave as the portal of Heaven, in which SAURIN made some of his noblest efforts. Like one, who has his treasures in keeping there—like one, who has won its friendship and awaits its embrace—like one, whose love can give it the sacred name of her who bare him, can call it "*Mother Earth*" and feel its touching import—he speaks tearfully but glad; not unmindful of its pang—not unmindful of its privilege—resting with Christ in its retreat that he may reign with him in his everlasting glory. And now—moved, mellowed, melted, as the vast audience is—what ... shall there be for a scene such as this! Stout heads are already bowed. Yonder is WILLIAM WIRT weeping as if the fountain of tears had been struck, and here the gay women and strong men convulsed with strange and mighty emotions. Calmly fall the words "*Let us pray,*" and the multitude, commended to God and the word of his grace, retire with those convictions and feelings, which only the Gospel of Truth and the Spirit of Life are able to inspire.

A SOUTHERNER.

Grinnell Land—Wellington Channel.

Rev. WM. SCORESBY publishes the following letter in the London *Morning Herald* of Aug. 25:

To the Editor of the Morning Herald:

SIR: It has often occurred to me to submit, through the medium of the public press, to those with whom the appointment of ... attached to Arctic discoveries rest—the ... done, in our authoritative charts of the ... Earth, to the claims of Captain DE HAVEN, of the Grinnell United States search expedition, to priority of discovery of the coast immediately northward of Wellington Channel.

Two reasons, as has been suggested, may have availed to suspend any alteration of ... in our first published charts of the discoveries of 1850 and 1851, in favor of Capt. DE HAVEN'S claims, which, in the outset I may briefly notice, ... that the American ship *Advance* was ... pushed forward by ... in ... position from whence a considerable ... of new coast-line beyond Wellington Channel ... visible. But this circumstance, ... is surely of no consequence in ... of discovery and the right of ... covered. Had the arrangements ... been utterly independent of ... the title to the results could not, ... common usage and right, be denied; ... so, where the object of the ... as with our own navigators, who ... nel northwestward, and unconscious of ... ers had seen, gave names to regions ... covered. And secondly, that the ... was, at all events, premature, ... that Sir JOHN FRANKLIN had ... so, as matter of course, all ... must yield to his right of priority. ... reason, if the facts and particulars ... realised, would be unanswerable ... of both DE HAVEN and PENNY, ... fully avail until the fact of our ... navigator having passed that way and ... region referred to should be ... while the names given by Capt. DE HAVEN to the section of coast he discovered were ... as authoritative as those given by Capts. ... and PENNY within their respective spheres of ... research.

It is not my intention in this communication to go into the question of the precise extent and limits of the new Arctic lands, which Capt. DE HAVEN, in his highest position in Wellington Channel obtained—for as to this there may be some doubt and uncertainty—but merely to direct attention to the general fact that *new lands were discovered*, and some names attached by the discoverer which, to me it seems, claim a priority in our Arctic charts.

My attention, personally, has been ... to this topic in consequence of my ... by a kind and valued friend with a ... Dr. HAVEN'S interesting narrative of the ... the United States Grinnell Expedition, ... the names "Grinnell Land" and ... Haven Bay," stand (and, as I think, rightfully) conspicuous in the illustrative chart,

Why, indeed, the remonstrances from America have not before this time obtained their object is difficult to account for, for to us as a nation, claiming without question the honor of discovery of many thousands of miles of coast line and insular configurations from Greenland to Behring's Strait, the discovery in question can be of no ... But to an expedition fitted out from another country—the munificent offspring of ... and sympathy for our long-absent ... —the fruits of the gallantry of its ... and the perpetual memorial to the ... are of real importance; due equally to ... nation, and to America as a benevolent ...

Whatever may be done in respect to this ... in the official hydrographical ... to which, perhaps, few persons have ... of complaint as to Arctic discoveries ... my impression is that ... and map publishers will only ... subject courteously brought ... out in their province what, ... due from us towards the ...

I am Sir, yours respectfully, ...

August 22, 1854.

[*London Morning ...*

THE KANSAS SEAL.—We ... the seal of the Territory of ... by ROBERT LOWRY, of ... from the design of Gov. ... It consists of ... with two supporters, ... motto, and in combination of the ... and the agricultural. ... the ... this shield consists the ... upper contains the ... The left-hand supporter is ... the ... finish ... the ... and ... The motto is a ... and ...

Argus.

A Yankee's Impressions of Niagara.

Long time ago, as I watched the clouds that lazily floated over the sky, I was about to commence a long journey, if it were to be reckoned by miles, and a weary one if it were only reckoned by hours—but in vain; the path closed not, "the heavens were as brass and the earth ashes." So I concluded to wait 40 longer, and in the midst of the heat and dust, and burning cinders, which seemed blacker and more burning than ever, I set out. I was to wind through the valley of the Mohawk, and I remembered the sensations its beautiful scenery gave me when first I beheld it. I had come there from the West—the broad rivers and limitless prairies—and this pride of the valley seemed but a tiny brook, but oh! how beautiful! for I was born among the mountains,—the hills and glens and dashing waterfalls were the things I loved.

It seemed to me then more picturesque and lovely on a bright, still Summer afternoon, than anything I had ever seen in Nature's garden. I was enraptured. But now I had come from the valley of the Connecticut, down the hills of Berkshire and the Highlands of the Hudson, and the Mohawk had lost its premier charm. The smoke lay like a pall upon the hillsides, trailing its skirts through the valleys and casting its dark shadows upon the rippling waters, so that they scarcely sparkled in the morning sun. The dust was like a thick cloud upon forest, field and flower, and the sombre tints of Autumn, however rich and glowing in Autumn hours, gave a mournful sadness to the picture, when trespassing so early upon the footsteps of Summer, twining their withered leaves among her drooping boughs, leaving the traces of their unhallowed touch upon the mountain's emerald crown, upon the sweeping foliage of the forest, the sturdy shrub, and the creeping grass. Yet it was beautiful—that peaceful and quiet valley—the villages with their busy hum betokening industry and honest enterprise, the farm houses and the less aspiring cottages, with the harvest smiling around them—the little brooks grown lazy in the sultry Summer sun, but not yet too indolent to laugh as they skip and dance over the rocks, and all around paying homage to the "mighty Mohawk" as it rolls majestically along, unconscious of its glory—the theme of the historian and the inspiration of the poet.

Little Falls always reminds me of the "nests of the comies," of which we read in the Bible, "built among the rocks." One can hardly conceive how it came to be chosen for the habitation of men. But then it was for this proxy reason, I suppose—that "there are mill-privileges there;" and artificial vines are clambering among those wild ravines, and roses are blooming in the crevices of those crumbling rocks, because there is a *natural water-power* by which machinery may be set in motion, and men's necessities thereby easily supplied! I could not help thinking how truly those little cottages, these quiet homes, were the strength and glory of our country. My imagination peeped into every one as I passed, and often my *bona fide* eyes were able to peep in, too, when I saw the *family room* and the family board, and the whole family gathered around. I was always amused to see, at every stopping place, how quickly the piles of Times and *Tribunes* disappeared, and I busied myself watching the villagers as they trudged off with their treasures, many of them evidently leaving the plow in the furrow and the sickle upon the tree, the hammer silent in the shop, and the mill-wheel to move at its will, while they came to learn what had been done at the Convention, and how the political interests of the nation are prospering under the supervision of those whom they employ and pay—the latest news from the seat of war and the accounts of the famine. What a mighty influence is yours, ye who sit all day and night over your weary task, *of making a paper*, which goes into these thousands and tens of thousands of homes, as almost the only, and by far the greatest intellectual and moral influence that is exerted upon the minds and hearts of the inmates. But I must not stop too long gleaning by the way. The further I went westward the less visible were the effects of drouth. At Utica I stopped to listen again to one of those welcomes which have so often delighted my ears and made glad my heart in my many journeyings, and was *at home* in a fair and goodly mansion, among those whom I had never met but once in my life before. We had planned a trip to Trenton Falls, when standing by the babbling fountains of Saratoga. In the evening was heard that musical sound, "It rains," and when we awoke in the morning it was to see everything made bright and green and fresh, and to exclaim, Never did dawn a more glorious day for tourists. If we had watched and waited all Summer for a faultless day; if all the elements for such a one had been for a year collecting, and the beauties of all climes had been contributed for the purpose, it could not have been more faultless. But there was one dark cloud upon our sky. Sickness, which had been long casting its gloom upon the household, had laid her hand more heavily upon a fair young form, which we feared ere another morning watch would droop and die. Our numbers were thus diminished and our mirth turned to sadness. Those who were connected to the sufferer by the ties of kindred, remained to watch by her side, and only four of our originally large party, went to enjoy a pleasure it might never be in their power to enjoy again.

There was no longer a remnant of autumnal sadness upon hill or valley; there was not the maturity with which September usually crowns the labors of the husbandman, and a June freshness was over all the landscape, and I am sure, if the people who have tilled and toiled shall lack all things else that is good for food and savory to the palate, they will have one rich harvest in abundance. There were whole acres of pumpkins

"Turning their fair round bellies to the sun,"

and making a Yankee girl's mouth actually water at the thought of the compounds they suggest.

Half our way was up a gentle hill slope, from the top of which we looked back upon the city with its turrets and gleaming spires—far away upon the mountains, blue in the distance, the fields yellow with the Summer harvests, and the reapers and gleaners busy at their toil, while near by we heard

"The mower whet his scythe;"

and in the evening, when we returned,

"The milkmaid, singing blithe."

Sometimes we were in the thickly wooded forest, inhaling the perfume of the green woods. Oh, indeed one must have been *country born* to enjoy such a ride on such a morning. Early remembrances and associations constitute a great portion of the pleasure, and every tree and rock and scraggled stump is fruitful with suggestions of the sports of other years.

Everything in the realm of vegetation here was far in advance of its Eastern neighbors. Indeed, I saw nothing dwarfish, and fruits and vegetables were in abundance. The gardens around the hotel looked like gardens in June for neatness and freshness, with the maturity of Autumn. I could not help contrasting them with those I had left, where the dry leaves were scattered as thickly over the beds as they usually are in November, and where not an ear of corn or full grown vegetable was to be seen.

Now, I have lingered so long by the way that I have no room for impressions of the Falls, and must leave them till another time,—and indeed they deserve a whole letter.

I have not told you the place I started from, nor the hour at which I left one station and stopped at another, nor the distance from city to city, for all these details can be found in the Guide-book, where they are set down *in a bunch*, compactly,—where they can be learned at a glance. I have never any interest or patience in reading these things myself, and can see no use in any traveler's telling us a string of dates, and times, and seasons, and petty annoyances, which concern only himself, and cannot be remembered five minutes, and cannot be of the *least* consequence to any human being. Unless it is to be of some public benefit, what matter is it to us what he had to eat and drink, and on what kind of bed he slept—when he slept and when he *woke?* But, however important, I cannot relate all this, and so give you only the general impressions of

MINNIE MYRTLE.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Sir—I have seen in your paper of the 25th inst. that the by-everything testimony, which has been or may be found, you have given the credit of the first discovery of making Gas from wood, to a long German name, an associate of Liebig. This latter is rather a big name, but nevertheless I must humbly beg to dispute the prize you have awarded to the long named German, the associate of the big named chemist, and would beg to state that Yankeedom is yet a *little ahead*. As yet, I stand solitary and alone, and am the only and sole patentee for this discovery. Letters patent having been granted to me on the 22d August, 1854, for a *Wood Gas Generator*; now this fact *I want you*, "all the world and the rest of mankind to know." I don't care how you make the *amende honorable*, whether like the German's notice, by a long roll of the drum, by a flourish of trumpets or through the humble squeak of the clarionette. I will bring *Gas* down to be a drug in the market, but hereafter when my apparatus now under construction is put up, then we will witness the fact, that Gas from wood is both a better and cheaper article than from coal or colephong. May your shadow never be less. With respect, W. D. Porter.

Fire in Honduras.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 27, 1854.

A calamitous fire occurred at Belize, Honduras, on the 13th last month, destroying an immense amount of property and causing a great deal of suffering and want to many persons, who are now rendered in distress and perfectly destitute by such a terrible catastrophe, unprecedented in extent as it has been ruinous in its effects. Already has the sum of $540 been subscribed in this City by a few kind friends and forwarded to Honduras for the sufferers as above, but more is required. I therefore appeal to my fellow-citizens to assist in contributing towards such a charitable purpose, and all funds received by the undersigned at his office No. 26 Coenties-slip, for this object, will be duly forwarded to proper parties at Belize, there to be appropriated according to the necessities of each individual.

JOSIAH JEX.

South American Items.

A Bank of deposit and discounts is about to be established in Valparaiso.

The Chilian Government is engaged in the formation of a National Naval School. The frigate *Chile* is the headquarters at present of the Institution.

The revolution in Peru was progressing at the latest dates. Gen. Denstua of the Echenique party had been routed by the forces of Pastilla. The latter was at the latest dates in Acabamba, Echenique in Hecancayo.

The election in Bolivia was drawing near, and it was supposed would result in the reelection of Belzu as President.

Sr. D. Nicolas Vega is at the head of an enterprise for a railroad from Copiapo to Caldera.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Military Duty.

For the benefit of your readers in general, permit me to answer the questions of "Many Subscribers."

A person exempt by law from military duty is not compelled to attend Court Martial, provided the law is complied with. It is the duty of the assessors in each city to enroll the names of all persons liable to be enrolled, &c., and they are required to give notice thereof to said person at his residence or place of business. Any person claiming to be exempt is, on a certain day fixed by the assessors, to deliver an affidavit stating the facts on which he claims to be exempt, and the assessors are to determine who are exempt, and shall so state the fact on their certificate of enrollment. This list is to be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City for the future guidance of the assessors, and any person so declared to be *exempt* need not be subjected to the trouble of attending any Court Martial. The law makes it a misdemeanor in any assessor who *neglects* or *refuses* to perform his duties.

Another portion of the act requires the Commissioner of Jurors to keep a register for the names of persons exempt from militia service in the City of New-York, and he shall require evidence under oath or otherwise of such exemption. The Commissioner shall grant a certificate to the person whose name is thus registered, which shall be proof of such exemption. The fee he is entitled to is 12½ cents for the entry of each name, and 12½ cents for his certificate. It is a misdemeanor for any officer in the State to *exact* or *receive* any more fees than are allowed by the laws. Bayonet.

The Military Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Dear Sir: In your paper of this morning, "Many Subscribers" enquire whether "the law authorizes a charge of fifty cents for giving a certificate" of exemption from military duty.

As I was "done" out of the above amount at the Office of Commissioner of Jurors, I took the trouble to look at the law.

The Statute provides that "the Commissioner shall be entitled to a fee of 12½ cents for the entry of each name in his register and 12½ cents for his certificate, to be paid by the person desiring the same," and make no other allowance of fees for that officer.

LEX SCRIPTA.

New-York, Sept, 27, 1854.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Court Calendar—Thursday.

U. S. District Court—Criminal Cases.

Supreme Court—General Term.—Nos. 49, 44, 88, 89, 45, 100, 101, 102, 23, 39, 103 to 108.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Beebe.

A large number of law-breakers crowded the dock of the Court of Special Sessions yesterday morning. The assortment of offenders was more variegated than usual, embracing different colors and conditions, sizes and sexes. Judging from the appearance of the motley throng, one would naturally conclude that soap was somewhat scarce. However, if the soap market be not "tight," most of the prisoners certainly were, if the testimony of their accusers was to be believed. But neither the cases nor complainants amounted to much, and His Honor Judge Beebe put each of them through in a smart and business like manner. Several sprigs of the renowned stock of Smiths were severally and severely twitched for breaches of the peace and "the statute made and provided."

The "colored population" were likewise numerously represented. One contumacious darkey was informed by His Honor that if he were brought up again he would be sent off and sold. His Honor meant, undoubtedly, that if he were caught again he would be sent to a *cell*.

The session lasted only two hours. The result of the sitting was to put a few dollars into the City treasury, and a few "boarders" in the Penitentiary.

The Court will sit again on Friday.

Important Decision.

Supreme Court—General Term—Sept. 25.

Before Mitchell, P. J., and Roosevelt and Clerke, J. J.

Construction of Free Banking Law.

1. Free banks have authority to buy at discount bonds, notes, or any evidences of the public debt of a State.

2. They are not forbidden from giving their engagements on time, provided such engagements were not adapted nor intended to circulate as money.

3. They are not bodies corporate within the meaning of the Constitution or the General Banking Law.

4. Nor are they subject to penal regulations involving forfeiture or imprisonment, enacted in reference to corporations proper.

Tracy vs. *Talmage, President of the North American Trust and Banking Company.*—The facts in this case are all stated in the opinion of the Court, which was rendered by

Roosevelt, J.—Among the claims presented for liquidation to the Receiver of the late North American Trust and Banking Company was one on behalf of the State of Indiana, for $175,000, in the form of eighteen certificates of deposit of the denominations of nine and ten thousand dollars each, dated Jan. 2, 1841, and payable with interest at periods varying from five to twenty-two months after date. These certificates, it appears, were renewals of others previously given, and these again traced their origin to a written agreement of the 16th of January, 1839, between the Trust Company, a free bank formed under the general law, on the one part, and the Morris Canal Company (acting, according to the testimony, as agents for the State of Indiana) on the other. It was an agreement on the one part, without reference to any particular purpose, to sell twelve hundred "Bonds of the State of Indiana," and on the other to give in payment the "negotiable obligations" of the Trust Company, payable, at the Comptroller, such proceeds or associations of persons shall be entitled to receive from the Comptroller an equal amount of certificates, &c. Now, how, we may inquire, were these associations to organize, if they could not buy any "public debt?" And where, in the act, is the authority to buy, unless it be contained in the words, "power to carry on the business of banking, by discounting bills, notes, or other evidences of debt, or loaning money," or in the words, "incidental powers necessary to carry on such business?" If the grant be not embraced in these words, it is nowhere. And yet, as will be seen, the Legislature assumes (and such a definition is conclusive) that a grant of power to purchase "public debt," as well as private, is contained in the act; and as a consequence, by necessary implication, declares that the provision either was intended to give, and did give, the power so to do, or, more properly speaking, was intended to recognize, and did recognize, the natural right of associations as well as individuals to purchase and hold that class of obligations, as well as any other "bills, notes, and evidences of debt." Thus do the terms, purchasing "evidences of debt," unrestricted, not only in their own nature, impart the right to deal in the public debt of a State, but they are expressly assumed so to mean by the very Legislature which used them, and in the very statute in which they were used. It may be that the grant was impolitic; but it is the office of the Judiciary, in the language of the Court of Appeals (2 Selden, 12,) "to administer the law as the Legislature has declared it; not to alter the law by means of construction, in order to remedy an evil or inconvenience (sometimes only imaginary) resulting from a fair interpretation of the law." Under the monopoly and restrictive system of restraining acts and chartered banks, as existing prior to 1838, it was usual, I admit, to prohibit these institutions from buying and selling State stocks. These special prohibitions, however, are only an additional evidence that, without them, under the general authority to bank, would have been included the power to buy and sell such stocks. But it is sufficient to know that one object of the free banking law was to remove not to increase, restrictions; to overturn, and not to reëstablish the chartered system. So strong, as already stated, had the public sentiment on this subject become, that as early as February, 1837, a year before the passage of the General Banking law, the Legislature were compelled to repeal all that portion of the Revised Statutes which prohibited individuals, "or associations of persons not incorporated," from keeping offices of discount and deposit. The general act, therefore, of 1838, in this respect, did but recognize and enlarge the restoration of the natural rights of the citizen established the year previous. Again, the bonds or bills in this case all or most of them were payable in London. They were, in effect, if not in form, in the nature of exchange drawn by the State of Indiana on their bankers in England; and may fairly, therefore, without undue straining of language, in the absence of any express prohibition, be included in the power, expressly granted, of "buying and selling foreign coins and bills of exchange." They were engagements by the State to deliver so many pounds sterling in London, at the periods specified, in consideration of a certain number of dollars to be paid at certain other periods in New-York, by the banking company. At all events, it is conceded, and could not be denied, that the company had power to buy this class of "evidences of debt," for the purpose of depositing them with the Comptroller; and the case shows conclusively, that neither the State itself nor the agents of the State, had any notice or suspicion that the purchase was for any other object, or for any object whatever prohibited by law. The courts of a State of the Union will not presume that the Legislature of another State of the same Union intended to violate its laws or to authorize any of its agents to do so. The Legislature therefore of Indiana must be taken to have authorized a lawful and not an unlawful disposition of its bonds; and if the transfer in question (as we think we have shown it was not) was unlawful, it was not authorized by the State, and of consequence was of no effect to pass the title, and the State may now claim the restoration of the securities, or, in default of such restoration of the specific bonds, full payment of their value. So that whether the purchase was lawful, or unlawful, the result substantially must be the same; and the Court; "in furtherance of justice," would be bound, under the code, to allow any amendment of the proceedings, which might be necessary to adapt them to either view of the claimants' remedy. And this consideration too, were there no other, furnishes a complete answer to the Receiver's second objection, which goes to the form of the subsequently delivered evidences of the company's engagement to pay, and not to the engagement itself. For if these evidences, as interfering with the currency, were unlawful, the agents of the State of Indiana had no authority to receive them in fulfillment of the contract, and the act in that case, did not bind their principals. Second—But were "the negotiable obligations" of this "association of persons," as the law denominates them, payable on time, void by any statute on the subject existing in 1839, when the contract in question was made? By that contract, which bears date the 16th of January, 1839, and covers the entire transaction of twelve hundred thousand dollars, two of the obligations to be given by the banking company were to be for $100,000, four for $150,000, eleven for $36.363 33⅓, each, and one for $24,750—denominations of bills,—it would seem, not very likely to enter into the currency, or to admit of any very striking "similitude to bank notes." Be this as it may, however, there was no statute, as I have shown in the case of the Palmers lately decided by this Court, prohibiting the giving of such obligations by the free banks prior to that of May, 1840—and even that statute, as appears from its legislative history, although expressly including associations, was only intended to apply to "notes and bills issued or put in circulation as money." Admitting, however, that it comprehended "obligations" such as the present, its very enactment was an admission that no such prohibition previously existed. Else, why did it declare, in the form and with the title of amendment, that "no banking association, (after the 4th of June, 1840, for that is its legal effect,) or individual banker, as such, should issue, or put in circulation any bill or note of said association or individual banker, unless the same should be made payable on demand and without interest." If such was the law already, why declare it over again, and why call the act an amending act? Or, if its previous existence was so doubtful as to require and receive a more explicit declaration of the legislative will, what justice is there, the provision being penal, in exacting on the part of strangers a previous knowledge of its requirements on pain of forfeiture, fine and imprisonment? These obligations, however, (that is for the $175,000 remaining unpaid,) although given before, were renewed, it is said, after the act of 1840, and were renewed in a form, being for nine and ten thousand dollars each, somewhat modified, so far as respects amounts, from that originally stipulated; although even those sums, it is obvious, are altogether too large to admit the idea of a currency. Assuming, however, that the renewed certificates, whatever their denominations, are within the act—a proposition, I imagine, which the District Attorney would find it not very easy to establish on a criminal trial—they are, in that case, simply void, and leave the original obligations standing in full force. My conclusion, therefore, is, for the reasons above stated, and others discussed by me more at length in deciding the case of the Palmers, that the State of Indiana, in some one if not in all aspects of the transaction, is entitled to recover, and that a decree ought to be entered accordingly.

September 27.

Before Mitchell P. J. and Roosevelt and Clerke J. J

Marriage Settlement—Trust Estate—Construction of Revised Statutes.

Cruger against *Jones.*—This is a bill to determine the validity of a marriage settlement, and to authorize the mortgaging of the trust premises for building purposes. The facts in the case, essential to an understanding of the opinion, are in brief as follows:

Miss Frances Ann Jones was married to John Cruger in 1831, being at the time entitled to a large amount of real estate in and about this City. At the time of her marriage she was still in her minority. By an indenture, dated the 10th of November, 1833, the greater portion of her property was given to her three brothers, their heirs and assigns forever, as trustees, to hold in trust for her, the rents and profits thereof to be subject to her order, and in case she died before her husband, to be held by them in trust for him, and for his heirs by her. In March, 1835, she died, leaving her husband and a son, Eugene, surviving her, the latter being then 3 years of age. In December, 1835, a part of this trust property, consisting of several buildings in the lower part of the City, was destroyed by fire. These John Cruger rebuilt at his own expense.

In 1839 he had a pier, also belonging to this estate, extended in accordance with an ordinance of the City passed at that time. In making these improvements he spent in all some $21,500. He now prays for leave to mortgage the trust premises in order to reimburse him for these expenditures, which are alleged in the bill to have been necessary, and which undoubtedly were so. He also asks to make some further improvements in the property. Eugene Cruger, the son, who has the remainder in fee, also desires the father to be reimbursed and the improvements to be made, and is joined with the father as plaintiff in the suit. The trustees are made defendants. The plaintiffs pray:

1. To have the Court set aside the marriage settlement as void; or,

2. To have them declare it expired and ended; or,

3. To have them order the trustees to discharge the premises from the trusts, and vest them in John Cruger for life, and in Eugene Cruger in fee simple absolute in reversion; or,

4. To have the Court order the defendants to unite with the plaintiffs in executing the requisite mortgages.

For the plaintiffs, Eaton & Kent and Wm. Kent, Esq. For the defendants, Daniel Lord, Esq.

Roosevelt, J.—Where a trust, says the Statute, shall be expressed in the instrument creating the estate—which is the case in the present instance—every sale, conveyance, or other act of the trustees in contravention of the trust shall be *absolutely void*. And is not a mortgage, attended as it must be with a power of sale, an act contravening a trust to hold the estate and receive its rents and profits and pay them over from time to time to the designated beneficiary?

True, it is proposed to invest the mortgage money in buildings to be erected on the trust premises; but is it not obvious that should the buildings so erected, from misadaptation, change of fashion, or other cause, become in a measure valueless—an occurrence by no means improbable or unheard of—the whole estate, soil as well as superstructure, might be taken to satisfy the incumbrance?

If such a mortgage then by the trustees, however *bona fide*, on their own motion, would be "absolutely void," can this Court, by any previous judicial sanction, prevent that consequence which the Statute has so positively attached to the act?

Large as its jurisdiction is, both in law and equity, I know of no such power, even in the Supreme Court, to dispense with the enactments of the Legislature, and make that valid which the law-giver has declared "shall be void."

The parties interested sanction (it is said) the act, and desire that it may be done. But the law says in such a trust the parties beneficially interested *cannot assign or in any manner dispose of their interest*. How then can their consenting to, or joining in, the mortgage, improve its efficiency? It is void as the act of the trustee, and void as the act of the beneficiary, and must therefore in this view, be void *in toto*.

There is, however, another aspect of the case which possibly may relieve the plaintiffs of a part of their difficulty. Mr. Cruger, should he wish to raise money to improve the property, may borrow on the security of a judgment lien, and so much of the rents as shall not be necessary for his support, will be liable to the claims of the judgment creditors. (Statute of Trusts 437.)

Under the circumstances, were it not for a condition which will presently be considered, the Court might—at all events, having jurisdiction, the decree would be

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Without stopping, continued his course to Liverpool, where he left the ship *Mercury*, from Havre, quite unwell for a voyage at sea. He was convalescent.

LONG ISLAND.

Accident on the Long Island Railroad.

A fatal accident happened on the Long Island Railroad on Tuesday last, 26th. As the passenger train was rapidly proceeding down a grade west of Manor station, the engineer, named Thomas Rod, perceiving something had caught in the wheel of the engine bent over to see what the difficulty was, when his head came in contact with one of the posts on which the "Look-out" notices are posted. He was thrown from the engine and taken up senseless, and was carried on to Greenport, where his family reside. It is supposed his neck was broken. A physician was taken on board the train at Riverhead to accompany the injured man on to Greenport, but Mr. Rod died before the train reaching the latter place.

Church Robbed.—St. Paul's (Episcopal) Church, Flatbush, was entered on Tuesday night of last week, and robbed of carpets, surplice, one gown, and several other articles of lesser value.

NEW-JERSEY.

Sporting.

Pigeon Shooting in New-Jersey.—We notice a repetition of this fun to-day, which came off on the 21st inst., in a field adjoining Mr. Day's Day's hotel, on the Hoboken and Bergen plank roads. The prize being a splendid embossed silver cup, which was presented by the gentlemanly proprietor of the house to the best shot among a number of sportsmen, who contended for it.

The shooting was exceedingly good, as will be seen by a glance at the subjoined score. Each competitor had 10 birds, 21 yards rise, 1¼ oz shot for the charge, and the bounds 80 yards from the trap. Mr. Dawes officiating as Judge:

	Shot at.	Killed.
Mr. Tenley	10	7
Mr. Blovelt	10	6
Mr. Mills	10	7
Mr. Ludlow	10	7
Mr. Lyon	10	6
Mr. Hughes	10	6
Mr. Ketcham	10	6
Mr. Brewster	10	4
Mr. Brewster	10	6
Mr. Wandle	10	6
Mr. Carling	10	4
Mr. Blovelt	10	4

Mr. Lyon of New-York, it will be seen, was victorious on this, as on the previous occasion. The party, then broke up well pleased with the day's sport.

Murder of an Adopted Child in New-Orleans.

From the New-Orleans Delta, Sept. 14.

The people of the Fourth District have been horrified and excited to an extraordinary degree by one of the most cruel murders that our city has ever been the theatre of. The coroner was called upon yesterday to hold an inquest upon the body of a male child aged two years and four months, named Christian Roenor, a native of Germany, which had come to its death by violent means. The child's father, it appears, resides in Europe, and it had been adopted by a German named William Young, who resides on Sumpter-street. It has been treated by its adopted parents with fiendish cruelty for a long time to the knowledge of the neighbors generally, and yesterday morning died from the effects of a blow inflicted on the right side of the head by William Young, the adopted father. The coroner's jury, after hearing the evidence, rendered their verdict as above. Young and his wife Frederika, who are both implicated by the verdict of the jury of inquest, had already been arrested by the police of the Fourth District, and were undergoing an examination before the Recorder.

The child, as it lay exposed before the Jury, presented a horrible aspect. The scars of many a cowhiding, and the evidence of inhuman treatment were plainly visible, and in some cases pieces of flesh were stripped from the poor, emaciated, half-starved infant's back. As the spectators beheld these certain signs of barbarity, it was with the most difficult that they could be restrained from taking summary justice upon the perpetrators of the foul outrage. The evidence before the Coroner, was to the fact that the child had been cruelly along most cruelly treated by Young, and that his wife had not interfered to save it. For days it had been locked up in a garret, deprived of food, and almost starved to death. A young Irish woman testified that, having seen the child locked up in the garret for over twenty-four hours, and hearing that it had no food, she procured a ladder, reached an opening in the garret, and conveyed it food, which it devoured with the most ravenous avidity; and also, that when Young found out what she had done, he censured her very severely, and warned her never again to step between him and the accomplishment of his cruel acts.

Peter Miller testified that he had seen Young beat the child most cruelly, and press and crush its sides together, and that on Monday last, hearing the little fellow complain of hunger, he gave it some bread, which it ate very greedily, and for which act of kindness Young afterwards abused him (Miller) most shamefully.

Several other witnesses testified to having seen him suspend the child by the neck with a scarf and beat it cruelly with a cowhide.

Mary Dudley, sworn—Stated that on last Friday she saw the accused have the child hanging by the neck with a scarf (which was in Court,) tied to a strap about its middle, and with a cane (also in Court, which articles were in Court,) he struck it whenever it cried or murmured; and on last Tuesday, or Friday she saw the same treatment of the child repeated; the wife of the accused, did not, as witness knows, abuse or beat the child, but was always present when her husband did so, and could assign no reason by witness why she allowed her husband to ill-treat and abuse it, she replied that she could not help it, that it was her husband's fault.

Josiah Miller, sworn—Saw the prisoner, Young, beat the child with the cane shown in Court, and otherwise illtreat it.

Mrs. Darling, sworn—Saw the accused rub the child's face in some nuisance on the floor, and then strip it and whip it cruelly with the cane in Court, and afterwards take it into the room; knows that the prisoner used the child in an inhuman manner.

The evidence proved sufficient to send the accused down for trial. There was a large and excited crowd around the Court room, and the indignation at the horrible inhumanity of this man was quite apparent, and it was feared that the confinement made might end in some act of lawless violence, which would make a further investigation of the matter unnecessary, and defeat the ends of justice.

Horrible Death from Hydrophobia.—Lawrence Myers, residing on Sixth-street, below Carolina, was bitten by a dog belonging to the family, some six or seven weeks since. About a week ago he exhibited symptoms of hydrophobia. Dr. Hawley was called in, and at his request Drs. White, Flint, and one or two more of our most eminent physicians were consulted and went to see Myers. It was evident, however, from the first, that his life could not be saved. His agony during his paroxisms was terrible to behold, and his struggles were so fearful that five powerful men could with difficulty lash him to the bedstead which, in his sane moments, he requested them to do. After suffering the most horrible torture, he got relief only by Dr. Hawley having opened the flesh and inserted a tube, through which the unfortunate man drew his scanty breath, on Monday last, and died. Myers is said to have been a sober, industrious man, and leaves a wife and five children in rather needy circumstances.—*Buffalo Democracy, Sept.* 20.

Death of a Lady by Violence.—A correspondent of the Jacksonville *Republican*, writing from the Mineral Springs under date of [illegible], gives the following horrid recital:

"The dead body of a lady was found floating in the river, at or near Suwanee Shoals, a few days ago, indicating a death consigned by violence. She was supposed to have been lying in the water about ten days. A *post mortem* examination was had, and opinions of physicians were given to that effect. She bore on her head and right ear a deep cut supposed to be the result of a stroke from a bowie knife, both arms unjointed at the elbow, one teeth broken out, buttons cut out also, and a leathern girdle encircling her waist. But one garment protected her from the heat of an almost vertical sun, and her back was literally blistered. To all human appearance this subject of some diabolical machination was a young and handsome lady; features good, although the flesh had almost entirely gone the process of decomposition; and I am told she heard she possessed a beautiful hand, supposed to be unaccustomed to labor."

No discovery had been made leading to reveal the name of the murderer or his victim.

Monument to the Countess Rumford.—The New-Hampshire *Statesman* says that a handsome marble monument has been erected in the old cemetery at Concord to the memory of this excellent lady, who died in that city in the year 1852. She was the grand daughter of Rev. Timothy Walker, the first settled minister of Concord, and so the founder of the Rolfe and Rumford Asylum, and the patroness of other institutions of a like character, her name will be long remembered.—*Baltimore Patriot, Sept.* 20.

Then Shalt not Borrow Thy Neighbor's Boat.

Marine Court.

Before Judge Phillips.

Curtiss vs. *Peter Randall, Albert Randall, and Galen T. Porter.*—This was an action for an assault, arrest and false imprisonment of plaintiff in the month of November last. It appeared that the Messrs. Randall's, father and son, live opposite Randall's Island, on the East River, and own boats, which are frequently borrowed or stolen for a short time. One of these boats, belonging, it was said, to young Mr. Randall, having been missed, his father and Mr. Porter, who belongs to the Police of the Tweifth Ward, went in search of the small craft, and found it near Blackwell's Island, and Mr. Curtis with it. Mr. Randall then gave Mr. Curtis into the custody of Mr. Porter, and he (Curtiss) before the Justice at Harlem, who dismissed the complaint. On the part of Mr. Porter, the complaint was dismissed by Judge Phillips, on the ground that *prima facie* a felony had been committed, although it turned out on investigation that it was only a trespass. The plaintiff then produced evidence to show that he offered to give up the boat to the rightful owner if he would come for it. This was before the arrest. The case went as one of fact for the Jury to pass upon, and a verdict was rendered for the plaintiff—damages $325.

Superior Court—Special Term—Sept. 27.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

Habeas Corpus.

Another *Habeas Corpus* case came up before Judge Bosworth in the Superior Court yesterday morning. A boy was brought up from the United States Service to be discharged, on the ground that he was under age at the time of enlisting. He was ordered to be discharged, upon giving up the clothes and paying $10 for the wear and tear of them.

United States Commissioner's Office.

Before Mr. Commissioner R. G. Stillwell.

Discharged.

In the case of the United States against *Mickey Free, and five others of the crew of the ship St. Petersburg, charged with larceny at sea.*—These prisoners, arrested on Friday last, were brought up for examination, and the evidence of their guilt not appearing to be sufficient to carry a conviction, the Commissioner dismissed the complaint and discharged the prisoners from custody.

United States Marshal's Office.

Charge of Cruel Punishment.

William Anderson and William Phillips, the First and Second Mates, and Robert Osborne, the Chief Engineer of the steamship *Philadelphia*, were arrested on a charge or inflicting cruel and unusual punishment on a portion of the crew of that vessel. The accused gave bail to appear and answer the charge.

stages till, its food mainly lost, [illegible] demoralized by the frauds and extravagances of speculation, the follies of sumptuous living, or by corruption in high places.

Coal and its Cost.

There continues to be much speculation in the papers, as well as in the coal yards of New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia, on the high prices of fuel, its causes and cure. Even the *Scientific American*, which ought to be able to fathom the subject, from the depths of the pit to final consumption, deals "the large coal companies" a blow for "raising the price of fuel so unreasonably high." It is possible the blame may properly rest with them, but it is only fair to consider some other causes. An intelligent gentleman, professional in his pursuits, who lives at Wilkesbarre, in the Northern Pennsylvania coal field, but who is not engaged in the business, and who suffers with other consumers of the article, writes to us, briefly, what he says is plain to him, residing at the very fountain of production, that two or three years ago, coal was low in the Atlantic cities; the demand for the article was then much less than it is now, and it was supplied easily and cheaply,

1. Because the demand was easily supplied. Then ample capital was invested in the business—enough in proportion to the demand, and perhaps more—for,

2. As the supply then exceeded the demand, there was competition between the producers to secure sales, each aiming to undersell the other; and, of course, trying to cheapen labor, freight, &c., at the mines, in order to reduce the cost of the article, and thus the price of it in market.

3. They were then enabled to cheapen labor, freight, &c., because provisions were cheap, and the demand for coal was then so easily supplied, there was competition among laborers for work.

Now things are changed. The large companies, the small ones, and individuals, altogether, are not able to supply the demand, for it has outgrown the present means of supply. The enormous annual increase of sales will illustrate. The amount of coal sold in 1850 was 3,356,899 tons; in 1851, 4,403,000 tons; in 1852, 4,996,130 tons; and in 1853 there were sold, undoubtedly, over 5,500,000 tons, although the product of the season, proper, scarcely exceeded 5,000,000 tons. According to this, at least 6,000,000 of tons are wanted this season, and no doubt more could be sold. Now coal producers at the mines, and coal merchants in the cities who are to retail it, know perfectly well that enough cannot be got to market this year; and why? Because there are not coal mines enough open to get it out; or those open are not sufficiently prepared to produce it.

To this he ascribes the great cause of the rise in coal. To meet the demand, and to realize liberal prices, the producers of coal are straining every nerve; but there is not capital enough invested in the business. Before the demand can be supplied, some millions of dollars more—how many it would be difficult just now to say—must be invested in enlarging the means of transportation from the mines to the cities, and in machinery, fixtures, and the preparation of the mines for a larger business.

At this time, those engaged in the business are competing with each other, we understand, not so much for sales of coal, as for labor, for machinery, for boats, and for railroad facilities to get off their coal to market. Formerly they paid one dollar per day for labor; now they have to pay at least fifty per cent higher; but, as an offset, laborers have had to pay, until very recently, twelve dollars a barrel for flour; one dollar a bushel for corn; the same for potatoes, and for meat in proportion.

The remedy for all this is the point at issue. We of the City are advised to build more Railroads to the mines; but this is easier said than done, and, when done, the profit resulting to the builders—public spirited, if you choose—would at least be problematical, if not all on the wrong side. If, as we suspect must be case, time should regulate the evil of extravagant fuel and high labor at the mines, as it is already regulating what were quite as loudly complained of less than three months ago, dear beef and dearer flour, and the reaction should soon carry prices down to the low rates of 1851, there would be an end to any supposed temptation on the score of fat dividends to capitalists to multiply costly Railroads to the mines, or Canals either. It is not an easy feat of engineering to find the proper down grade for a Coal transporting Railroad. The Reading is about the only trunk line in this country that has the advantage of a grade peculiarly suited to the business—the motive power to bring down 9,000 tons a day being no greater than is required to carry up the empty cars—and that cost over $200,000 a mile, including its coal freighting equipage.

Imposition on Emigrants.

Every day the City papers contain accounts of infamous frauds committed on emigrants, and much has been said and suggested for the protection of these poor people from the harpies who live by plundering them, but little good it appears has come from it so far.

It might be a good plan—at all events it is worthy of consideration—to establish a separate Police corps, to be stationed at Quarantine, and whose peculiar duty it should be to protect the passengers until they land in the City of New-York. The suggestion has been made to us by a correspondent, and we take pleasure in submitting it. This corps might be made up of respectable men, and altogether independent of our City Police or authorities, but raised by and subject to the State authority only—it might be called the State or Quarantine Police. From fifty to sixty men would be found a sufficient force, and of these one-half at least should be able to speak the German language—the majority of the emigrants being now of that nation. The expense of keeping the force could well be taken from the commutation money, if no other more convenient mode of meeting it can be found.

With such a Police, well disciplined and under the command of honest and active officers, the emigrant would, at least in a degree, be freed from the "run-

A City ordinance [illegible] prohibiting all persons (not United States or State officers) from entering vessels with emigrant passengers before the same have reached the City dock—making it a misdemeanor, punishable by heavy fines or imprisonment. If such a law was made and *executed*, a great deal of good to the emigrants, and, indirectly, to our City and the whole country, would be the result. The next reform would be to protect, by new and stringent enactments, the emigrant *after* landing in town.

Musical.

CASTLE GARDEN.—The repetition of "I Puritani" last evening, attracted a crowded and enthusiastic audience. A more perfect and thoroughly artistic performance we have seldom listened to. We have, in consequence, little to add to our previous remarks. Everything went well and GRISI and MARIO sung and acted with greater force and perfection than on any other occasion.

The orchestra under ARDITI was superb; never too loud or boisterous, and always mindful of the singers. MARIO's romanza in the third act was accompanied with extreme delicacy, and enabled that great artist to revel in the luxurious softness of his *demi-voix*. It is unpleasant to offer a suggestion to one who understands so thoroughly the secret of pleasing, but if Signor MARIO *would* discontinue the *falsetto* note in this romanza, many—ourselves among the number—would appreciate it more completely. It is a species of musical dissipation for an artist like MARIO to use the falsetto. He has natural voice enough for anything in moderation.

On Monday evening Madame GRISI and Signor MARIO will open the New Opera House in Fourteenth-street. No novelty will be produced immediately; one of the preceding operas being considered—and justly—sufficient. In the face of this fact we observe an announcement that Friday will be the "last appearance" of these great and properly appreciated *artistes*. We have before referred to these undignified announcements of the management. There is no occasion for such contemptible *equivoques*. Surely GRISI and MARIO may safely rest on their own merits. Our musical public is not so doltish that it needs a threat as an incentive to appreciation. So far everything has been prosperous; and prosperity will continue so long as we have—as now—good operas produced in a creditable way. Their career up town will, we venture to say, be thoroughly triumphant.

Dramatic.

MISS MAKEAH.—This lady will not, we are informed, make her appearance until the 9th October. In our remarks of yesterday we omitted to state that Miss MAKEAH has for the past twelve months been taking lessons from Mr. WEMYSS in the business of the stage. She is determined to succeed—and will.

The Free Democracy Proceedings.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

AUBURN, Monday, Sept. 25, 1854.

The Free Democracy met at the Court-House this evening, partial delegations being present from about thirty of the fifty-nine Counties in the State.

JOSHUA LEAVITT, of New-York, was made Chairman, with the usual number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. They started off with a strong breeze over various propositions for the permanent organization of the Convention, at last it being resolved that the Chair should appoint a Committee to do that work. While the Committee were out, the Chairman addressed the Convocation upon the objects for which it had gathered. The head of his remarks tended to the point that the Free Democracy could only secure the triumph of its views by abandoning all the old party organizations, and commencing *de novo* with new platforms, and new men standing upon them. He presumed that success was far distant; but that the tendency of events was towards a final and triumphant end. I gather that in his own mind the banner should be borne aloft by a quartette of Whig, Free Democrat, Abolitionist and cetera.

JOHN P. HALE, of New-York, also addressed the Convention upon the general objects for which it was assembled. He had hoped for a fusion ticket, but he had abandoned that hope for the present—but was confident that the time must come, and come sooner than was generally anticipated. Why he did not now anticipate such a fusion was that as the Hunkers had taken up the Nebraska bill for the mere infamy of the thing, and the Softs that they might retain the offices—the Whigs felt confident of an easy victory—therefore they felt little need of help, and would not willingly consent to any division of the officers to secure additional votes. In conclusion he counseled wisdom, discretion and conciliation. There was a duty to be performed—a great wrong to be redressed—a great injustice to be rebuked—and every true heart, every honest man should lay upon the altar of his country every thought, every wish that should hinder a faithful and full discharge of his duty to his God and his brethren. They should recollect that they had devils to cast out, and so that the work was efficiently done, it mattered little in whose name they labored, or under what banner they were ranged.

The Committee on Officers reported that they had selected for permanent President of the Convention, JOHN JAY, of New-York. They also reported the names of eight Vice-Presidents and a brace of Secretaries.

The appointment of a Committee of one from each Judicial District, to present Resolutions, was then moved and passed; the President appointing JOHN P. HALE Chairman of the Committee, and pending their deliberations the Secretary called the roll, thereby to ascertain if any Delegates were present whose names had not already been enrolled.

The presentation of a resolution relating that it was inexpedient for the Convention to proceed to nominate candidates, but to adopt and support such candidates as should by nominated be the adjourned Saratoga Anti-Nebraska Convention, produced a prolonged discussion—the affirmative being impressively maintained by CALVIN PEPPER, of Albany, WM. H. BURLEIGH, of Albany, and negatively by REDINGTON, of St Lawrence, ADDINGTON, of Erie, VAN VALKENBURG, of Broome, COX, of Cayuga, and GIBBS, of Washington.

The Committee on Resolutions interrupted the discussion, by a proposition to report in part, and thereupon submitted four resolves, promising the presentation of more to-morrow.

The resolutions were adopted *nem con.*, and then JEROME ROE, of Tompkins, moved as a substitute for Mr. PEPPER's resolve, that the Convention nominate by acclamation MYRON H. CLARK, of Ontario, for Governor, and BRADFORD R. WOOD, of Albany, for Lieutenant Governor. This was strenuously opposed by Judge GIBBS, of Washington, who appeared to entertain the belief that the only hope of saving the country was for the Convention to throw overboard both the Whig and Democratic organizations, and especially the present powers that be in this State. It was the substance of his extended remarks that he feared there was no political purity except in the Free Democracy; and SOUTHWORTH, of Niagara, took issue with the Judge, making a strong and liberal defence of the political integrity of the masses of the people, and opposing the proposition to make any nominations to-night.

As a compromise, it was proposed by HIRAM BONNEY, of New-York, to have the Chair appoint a Committee of five to consider the propriety of making nominations, and to report thereon to-morrow. Evidently the gathering was not prepared for any compromising proposition, and so a motion was made to lay the whole subject on the table, the mover giving notice that if his motion to lay on the table proved successful, he should follow it with a proposal to proceed to nominate candidates. The vote was taken by a call of the roll, resulting in Ayes, 49; Nays, 12. It was then resolved that when the Convention adjourn, it adjourn to meet

[illegible] Democracy [illegible] Convention [illegible] Democracy [illegible] Whigs [illegible] Softs [illegible] Democracy [illegible] Democracy [illegible] Democracy

MEDICAL NOTICES.

CLARENDON,
FOURTH AVENUE, COR. EIGHTEENTH-STREET.
Families or single gentlemen can have choice of rooms, parlors or private table. There are seventy-five beds, single or en suite, arranged for families, with baths and other conveniences. Also rooms for single gentlemen all the modern improvements. The establishment is furnished equal to any private in the world, and will be kept in a manner to secure the patronage of the public. Price, $2 50 per day.
O. C. PUTNAM.

☞ The Leading Printing Establishment.—The proprietors of THE METROPOLITAN STEAM PRINTING HOUSE, corner of Nassau and Spruce-sts., while gratefully acknowledging the very liberal support extended to them for the last four years, would respectfully appriss the Patrons and the Public that their facilities for executing Every Variety of BOOK AND JOB PRINTING, are now more perfect than ever, embracing the greatest number of the most approved Steam Presses of every size, and the largest fonts of all the best varieties of type ever the various foundories of the country.

☞ The business of this Establishment now extends over a great part of the United States, and embraces the Printing of every description of Books, Pamphlets Catalogues, Sermons, Addresses, Newspapers, Magazines, Show Bills, Posters, Programmes, Bill Heads, Circulars, Checks, Certificates, Policies of Insurance, Law Cases, Law Blanks, Tables of every variety, CARDS of every kind; Gold, Silver and Colored Work, and, in fact, nearly everything that can be done with type.

☞ The constant and increasing patronage bestowed by the Mercantile Publishers, Merchants, Professional and Business Men, (together with the Highest Premium for Superior Typography awarded at the World's Fair,) fully attest the character of this Establishment as respects Quality of Work, Price, Promptness, and Punctuality. The subscribers have only to add that their aim has ever been to make their Imprint synonymous with Good Work, believing that the BEST IS THE CHEAPEST for the Patron; and most creditable to the Printer.

Orders from every part of the country respectfully solicited.

☞ CASH PRICES—TERMS CASH.
BAKER, GODWIN & CO., The Premium Printers,
Corner Nassau and Spruce-sts.—Entrance No. 1 Spruce-st.

☞ The Valuable Family Medicines of Professor TAN. McCLINTOCK have acquired immense and deserved popularity. Those who are suffering at this season from Coughs and who do not wish to drug themselves with opiates or nauseous nostrums, would do well to take Dr. McCLINTOCK'S COLD AND COUGH MIXTURE—price, 25 cents—or if the disease is chronic, his PECTORAL SYRUP—price, $1 per bottle. Sold by all respectable druggists. They are most pleasant, rapid, and effectual remedies; by one of the first physicians in this country. A. CUSHMAN & CO., Proprietors,
No. 122 Fulton-st., New-York.

☞ Dyspepsia Cured.—HEYMANN'S DYSPEPSIA ELIXIR—A single bottle of this great medicine has cured one of the proprietors of this paper of two years' suffering from that dreadful disease, Dyspepsia. We recommend it to our readers from a sense of duty.—*American Courier of Sept. 16, 1854.*
Principal office, No. 197 Broadway, New-York, and to be had of all druggists. Price $1 per bottle.

☞ Whooping Cough Cured!—This distressing disease is thoroughly and quickly cured by DR. McCLINTOCK'S ASTHMA AND WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY. It contains no opium, and can be given to children with perfect safety. A few drops at bed-time will cure the cough all night, and a few doses cure entirely. Price 50 cents per bottle, Sold by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 122 Fulton-st., and by all Druggists.

☞ Fruits and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ Ladies, the Yellow Clean, Smooth and Brilliant Complexion you should use the BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS, which removes tan, freckles, chapp pimples, blotches, &c., and imparts a porcelain transparency to the skin. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston,
C. H. RING, No 152 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Dr. Hance's Invigorating Cordial.—Whence proceed the lassitude, the depression, the debility, the indifference to life, the instability, the constant feeling of illness which it is impossible to define or localize, so common, so hard to bear, and so little pitied by the robust and healthy. We answer—from the stomach and the nervous system, between which there exists the closest sympathy. Wanting vital energy, sluggishness in the secretive organs, a general inertia of the system, is at the bottom of all the difficulty. To impart to the whole organism from the torpor in which it lies, life, activity and vigor, and to regulate it in that condition, there is no preparation comparable with Dr. HORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL. Other stimuli may excite the dormant physical energies for a time, but like the night-flash of the lightning that leaves behind it a deeper gloom, the exhibition of the excitant fails in the end after the first cumulative effect is over, by a depression of body and mind more profound and paralyzing than ever. The remedy is literally worse than the disease. But the Elixir has a dynamic influence. It not only creates a new condition of the physical organization, but perpetuates it. The animal spirits are not only renewed and elevated by its agency, but kept up to the healthy standard. A vegetable compound, congenial to the system, it seems to act upon the constitution itself, and to revolutionize it. In chronic diseases of the nerves, the stomach, and the liver, its operation is all but miraculous. The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, or six for twelve dollars.
C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 152 Broadway, New-York.
Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada and the West Indies.

☞ General Committee of Democratic Whig Young Men.—COMMITTEE ROOMS, BROADWAY HOUSE.—A special meeting of this Committee will be held on THIS (Thursday) EVENING, 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at the Committee Room, Broadway House. Punctual attendance is requested. By order,
JAMES H. WELCH, Chairman.
HENRY C. MILES, } Secretaries.
PETER C. MALE, }

☞ O. U. A.—Ethan Allen Chapter, No. 20, O. U. A.—The members of this Chapter are hereby notified to meet at the Chapter Rooms, corner Grand and 5th-sts., Williamsburgh, on THURSDAY, Sept. 28, at 1 P. M., without fail, to attend the funeral of our late Brother MINARD LEFEVER. The Hon. Chauncey, State of New-York, of which deceased was a member, together with the members of the fraternity O. U. A at large, are respectfully invited to be present at the same time and place.
HENRY C. ACKER, C. of the C.

☞ Dr. Morse's Compound Syrup of Yellow Dock Root—Having been thoroughly tested for the last five years, it has now become a general standard family medicine throughout the country, for the complete cure of dyspepsia, costiveness, headache, liver complaint, scrofula, canker, bilious complaints, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. Prepared by Dr. C. MORSE, the inventor, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 152 Broadway, New-York, sole general agent. Quart bottles, price $1.

☞ Notice.—A special meeting of Stockholders of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company will be held at the office, No. 2 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of October, 1854, at 11 o'clock A. M., to take into consideration the fraudulent issue of Stock by ROBERT SCHUYLER, late President and Transfer Agent of the Company, and to take order thereon, and to transact any other business proper for said meeting. By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. W. BOARDMAN, President, pro tem.

☞ I. O. O. F.—GRAND LODGE OF SOUTHERN NEW-YORK.—The officers and members of the Grand Lodge, and the members of the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of Brother EDWARD B. LYMAN, Grand Secretary and P. Grand Representative of the R. W. Grand Lodge of Alabama, from the Tabernacle, in Broadway, at 9½ o'clock THIS MORNING.
JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Secretary.

☞ Theological Discussion—The discussion between Rev. ISAAC WESCOTT and Rev. T. J. SAWYER, D.D., on the question, *Do the Scriptures teach the doctrine of Endless Misery?* will be continued THIS and TO-MORROW EVENING and evenings next week. Tickets for the remaining six evenings 75 cents; for a single evening 25 cents; for sale at the door.

☞ Masonic Notice.—The Members of Henry Clay Lodge, No. 277, are hereby summoned to meet at their Hall, No. 338 Cherry-st., on FRIDAY, Sept. 29th at 12½ o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother, JAMES S. SAFFEN.
By order of
WILLIAM HANIGAN, W. M.
HENRY DONNELL, Secretary, pro tem.

☞ Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.—Messrs. EVARTS & MARVIN, Nos. 144 and 146 Water st., continue to make and sell WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, and are the only persons authorized, (with the exception of the New England States,) to make and sell the same. B. G. WILDER, Patentee.

☞ A. P. A.—BUNKER HILL LODGE, No. 21—The officers and members will please attend at their Lodge room, corner of Hudson and Christopher-sts., THIS (Thursday) EVENING, 28th inst., at 8 o'clock.
WM. TWEEDLE, W. M.
HENRY E. BRATTY, Rec. Secretary.

☞ Notice to Connoisseurs.—The best OYSTERS and Ice Cream are at 37 and 39 Fulton-st. Also BARCLAY & PERKINS STOUT on draught and in bottles. A very superior lot of BURTON ALE has been reserved for the occasion.
Oyster soup, &c., for dinner, from 12 till 4 P. M.

☞ Special Notice to the Ladies.—Mrs. CARTER will open on FRIDAY NEXT, Sept 29, a splendid assortment of Ladies' Bonnets; also, Misses' and Children's Colored Bonnets in great variety. Mrs. CARTER'S Millinery Establishment and Honiton Lace Manufactory, No. 363 Broadway.

☞ Irishmen's Universal Civil and Military Republican Union.—A meeting of this body will be held at Vauxhall Garden, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Door open as usual to the public and the Press.
J. C. HOLLAND, Secretary.

☞ Gymnasium Now Open.—Nos. 59 and 61 6th av., near Washington-square and 9th-st. See picture of the same in the City Directories, under G.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—Of JEREMIAH McCARTY, who came to this country, from Ireland, in 1851, per ship *David Cannon*. He last knew of him, about 3½ years ago. Any information respecting him will be received by or addressing a letter to his sister MARY McCARTY, care of ALEXANDER HASBROOK, East Fishkill, Dutchess County, N. Y.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—A gentleman having more time than he can well dispose of wishes to correspond with some accomplished ladies who are in a like predicament. If any such wish to answer this, their note to be with the then a letter acquaintance. Address, ANONYMOUS, Broadway Post-Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LADIES' WATCH LOST.—Lost Friday night last, a Ladies' Watch, green enameled back; inclosed with diamonds; the initials S. H. in the centre; also set with diamonds. A chatelaine attached, set with gold on its return to the owner, 7th-av., cor. 15th-st.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and seamstress. Or as chambermaid and the washing in a private family, by a very competent girl, with the best references from her last places; and can be spared from the house one afternoon in the week. Inquire for two days at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman to do general housework in a small private family, or to do plain cooking, washing and ironing. No objection to go a short distance in the country. The best of City references can be given. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 6 Marion-st., in the rear, between Prince and Spring-sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook, and to wash and iron, to do the housework of a private family by one, and as a nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress by the other. These girls are experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—The advertiser wishes to obtain a situation similar to those she has filled for several years, in families of the highest respectability. She would instruct young children, and take the entire charge of the nursery if required; or wait on a lady and seamstress. Address by letter to R. M. M., at this office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework. Has excellent City references, which will bear the strictest scrutiny. Understands baking, and is willing and obliging. Call for two days at No. 76 3d-av., (old No. 94,) near 12th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress, in a private family, by one; and as a good cook and to wash and iron by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable and efficient young women, in City or country; one as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework; is a good maker of bread; the other, chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and seamstress; they are highly recommended. Apply at No. 361 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATIONS ARE NOW READY—At the new Agency, No. 147 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, for all kinds of employment for good servants. Several first class cooks wanted immediately. English, Scotch, German and colored Protestant servants wanted.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, as waiter, or waiter and chambermaid. Best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 165 19th st., first story, front room, between 6th and 7th-avs. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and seamstress or as nurse and seamstress in a private family, by a very experienced girl with good City reference. Call at No. 16 Brevoort-place, (No. 119 10th-st.,) west of Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, she is a good plain cook and a first rate washer and ironer, or would do chamberwork and assist in washing. The best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days in her present situation, No. 109 Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as Chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress. Best of reference given. Call at No. 75 Prospect-st., corner of Jay-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young girl as Chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing or housework in a small family. Best of city reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 354 7th-av, corner 33d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—As a good cook, and to wash and iron in a private family, by a very experienced girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 91 19th-st., west of 6th av., second floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman, as seamstress and to do light chamber work. Has a knowledge of dressmaking. Can be seen at her last place, No. 31 West 21st-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man, educated and of good address, in almost any station whereby he may get a subsistence for himself and wife the coming winter. Address J. L. S., *Times* Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, as nurse and chambermaid. Would be willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 44 Hudson-st., New-York, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer or to do the general housework of a small private family. Best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 106 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

SITUATION WANTED—In a respectable family, to take care of children and do chamber work and washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; can give good City reference. Call at 30 1st-av; can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as cook and to assist in washing and ironing in a private family. Good city references. Please call at No. 108 East 13th st. Can be seen until engaged.

SITUATION WANTED—As waiter in a private family by a steady young man, with the best of City reference. Please call at No. 47 East 25th st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable English woman, in a gentleman's family, as seamstress. Address by note A. M., Broadway Post-Office.

BEST SERVANTS—First class Scotch and English cooks, chambermaids and seamstresses, German servants, dressmakers, girls for stores, Protestant and other help for every kind of work—all respectable and recommended—in great choice at MORRIS & CORNERT'S well known establishment, No. 287 Broadway, corner Reade-st., under the Irving House. German and French waiters, porters, farmers, &c., at this office, and at the branch office, No. 102 Greenwich-st.

GOOD SERVANTS.—Families in want of good help of the City or country, can obtain such by applying, either personally or by letter, at the office, No 394 Broadway, where every effort is used to give satisfaction. Female domestics are not charged until places are procured.
DREYER & KAUFMAN, Agents.

A WOMAN GOING TO CALIFORNIA—To join her husband, would like to join a respectable family as lady's maid or child's nurse during the passage. She has lived in that capacity in England and this country and can give the most satisfactory recommendations. Apply at No. 34 Broadway, first floor

WAITER WANTED—In a private family—a man who thoroughly understands his business, and can give satisfactory references, may apply at TREADWELL'S Bakery, Carmine-st, for the address. He must have at least one year's character from his last place.

WET NURSE WANTED—A healthy young woman, who can come well recommended, with a fresh breast of milk. Apply at No. 81 East 23d-st.—9 to 11½ A. M., and 2 to 6 P. M.

TEACHER.—A Protestant Frenchman, for many years a Professor of French and German in his country, and who speaks and writes English, would be glad to employ a few leisure hours daily, in giving instruction in these branches and on the piano, to classes in schools or to private pupils. He has ample testimonials of character and capacity. References, W. C. BRYANT, Esq., office of the *Evening Post*, Address A. X, No. 284 West 19th-st. second floor, east side, N. Y.

TEACHER.—An English lady of Christian principles, accustomed to private tuition in music and French, (French she speaks as a Parisian,) is open to an engagement to give lessons in music (piano) or French, or both. Address ANGLO AMERICAN, No. 3,393, New-York Post-office.

TO TEACHERS—WANTED.—On account of the ill health of the proprietor, a partner with $200, in the English German Academy, No. 191 William-st.; New-York. Inquire personally, between 10 and 12 A. M.

SALESMEN WANTED.—Ten good salesmen wanted, to sell articles wanted in every family; can make $3 to $5 per day; also one to drive a horse and wagon. Call or address No. 317 Bowery.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—A gentleman who has for more than three years filled the situation of confidential clerk and surveyor to a real estate and insurance agent, is just now disengaged, and would be glad to accept of any situation where strict integrity and confidence would be required. He is a good surveyor and draughtsman, and a civil engineer. A surveyor or architect wanting an assistant would find him most useful. The highest testimonials from his present employer and others can be given. Address E. J., Box No. 3, Post-Office, Brooklyn

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—By a young man as assistant bookkeeper, or in any other capacity where he would have a permanent situation. Is a good penman. Can furnish references as to character or abilities from his last employer. Address HARVEY, at this Office.

COLLECTOR AND CANVASSER WANTED BY A PUBLISHER.—Wanted, a respectable, active man of good address, to take orders for the advertisements of a musical publication, and collect the accounts. The business will be very agreeable and profitable. Address with references, M. B., *Times* Office, during this week.

ENGAGEMENTS WANTED—By a well experienced dressmaker, in a few families, one or more days in the week. Apply at No. 196 36th-st.

BROOKLYN.—Wanted, a young lady who plays on the Piano to teach a pupil, with the privilege of taking others, and to pay in part her own board. She can, also, have the best advantages of education herself. Address E. M., *Times* office.

TO FUR MANUFACTURERS.—The Operative Furriers of New-York and vicinity, having organized themselves into a body, called the NEW-YORK FURRIERS' SOCIETY, beg to suggest to manufacturers requiring assistant operatives, the advantages they will derive by addressing F. T., *Times* Office. Such men only as may be wanted will be recommended.

JOHN YOUNG, OF THE PROTESTANT AGENCY, No. 7 Canning-st., has opened the Female Servants' Registry, No. 1454 Bowery, to enable him to supply the increasing demand of his friends and the public with servants. Subscribers to either have the advantages of both offices.

STATE AGENTS WANTED FOR OTIS' IMPROVED PATENT LIGHTNING-RODS—With right to manufacture. A lucrative business, requiring moderate capital. Proprietors LYON MANUFACTURING CO., No. 349 Broadway.

BURNISHERS WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Twenty-five good Burnishers, of both sexes; none but those who can come well recommended need apply. BRAY, REDFIELD & CO., corner of John and William-sts.

ENGRAVER WANTED TO GO SOUTH—Must be a good workman. One competent as a jewelry jobber and salesman preferred. Apply to
FELLOWS & CO., No. 66 Nassau-st.

TIN AND SHEET IRON WORKERS WANTED—Four good tin and sheet iron workers. None but the best workmen need apply. JOHN LIDDLE, Troy, Stove Warehouse, No. 370 Broadway.

WANTED—I will sell on receipt of $1, pre-paid, some 30 receipts for making articles now in great demand, and by selling which $10 to $15 per week can be made. Address Dr. LEWIS DAVIS, Brooklyn Post-Office.

WASHING WANTED.—Gentlemen's or family washing, including plaiting and laces, done up with the greatest care. No objection to go to day's washing or ironing. Apply at No. 243 22d-st., near 9th-av.

BOY WANTED.—An active boy, from 15 to 17 years old, who can write a good hand, and is willing to be generally useful. Apply to E. F. BARKER & BRO., Nos. 257 and 259 Chrystie-st.

BOY WANTED—A Boy of about 13 or 14 years of age, to run errands &c. J. H. WATSON, Bookseller and Stationer, No. 763 Broadway.

TO MAKE YOUR HAIR CURL.—All persons having the most smooth and coarse looking hair, can have it transformed into the most beautiful and exalting appearance that could be desired. The composition of which the article is composed will not cost more than 25 cents, and but one application is needed to the hair to cause it to curl and wave in the most uniform and perfect order for life, and thus improve the looks and appearance one hundred per cent. We offer this wonderful discovery to the world for the sum of 50 cents. To all persons directing letters (post paid) to HINCKLEY & CO., No. 94 Franklin-st., New-York, enclosing the above amount, will be immediately forwarded the recipe.

I'M NO DOCTOR NOR AM I A PROFESSOR—But I'm old Mr GRAHAM, who has an Osgoust that will force your whiskers, and moustaches to grow strong and thick in six weeks, and won't stain or injure the skin. It is $1 a bottle R. G. GRAHAM, No 47 Ann-st.; ZEISER, No. 44 S. Third st., Philadelphia; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING, &c. WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—For a small family near some of the City railroads, not below Bleecker or above Christopher Possession at once. Rent not to exceed $400. Address HUDSON, *Times* office.

HOUSE WANTED—In a genteel neighborhood in the upper part of the City, with all the modern improvements, suitable for a small family. Address J. C. H., Box No. 246 Post-Office.

HOUSE WANTED.—Wanted to rent, from 1st November to 1st May next, a genteel furnished house, in a pleasant neighborhood, for a family consisting of two persons. Good references will be given. Address EDWARD CLARK, No. 323 Broadway.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—By a small family, consisting of three persons. The second floor preferred, provided the Croton is on the same, with room in attic. Rent about $175. Address A. Z., at this Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—Wanted to hire, by a private family, a furnished house from Nov. 1 to May 1, 1855. Must be completely furnished and well located; not higher than 23d st. The advertiser is willing to pay a rent of from $200 to $300 a month. Address Box No. 798 Post-Office, stating location and terms.

CARRIAGE HORSES WANTED.—I wish to purchase two pair of well-matched, goatis carriage horses. Blood bays preferred. Apply to
E. A. ALLEN, Jr., No. 168 Fulton-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—And an elegant suite of furnished Rooms, on the first floor, consisting of a parlor and two bedrooms, with closets. Also, a parlor and bedroom on second and third floors, and rooms for single gentlemen, at Nos. 62 and 64 East 23d-st.

BOARDING.—To Let, in suite or separate rooms, on the second floor, in a modern house pleasantly situated, opposite Chelsea-square. Also rooms for single gentlemen. References given and required. Apply at 298 West 26th-st.

BOARDING.—A parlor with two bedrooms attached, furnished or unfurnished, to let to a gentleman and wife, at No. 303 Broome-st. References required, and given.

BOARDING—ST. JOHN'S PARK.—A gentleman and wife or single gentlemen can have board for the Winter, with rooms furnished with gas, water, &c. Apply at No. 56 Varick-st., opposite the Park.

BOARDING.—A front room and bedroom adjoining, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be had, by applying at No. 166 Duane-st.; terms moderate.

BOARDING.—A pleasant front room to let, with board, to single gentlemen or a man and wife, at No. 150 Delancy-st.

BOARDING—Rooms with board at No. 66 Thompson-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife, and two or three single gentlemen, can obtain very pleasant rooms with breakfast and tea, full board for lady, at No. 4 Sands-st., within five minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms by applying at No. 67 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom to let, with board. Also, an unfurnished room. The house is select; a few boarders only taken. Apply at No. 253 Fulton-st., opposite Clinton.

BOARDING AT NO. 599 HOUSTON-ST.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, singly or in suites, with all the modern improvements, near Broadway and the Hotels.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—Pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, but a few minutes' walk from the Ferry, at Mrs. VALENTINE'S, No 18 Essex-st.

BOARD UP TOWN.—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen can have board with pleasant apartments, in a family residing at No. 234 10th-st. Gas, bath-room, &c.

BOARD WANTED—In a private family where no other boarders are taken, by a gentleman, wife, child and nurse. Two or three rooms will be required. Location above Washington-place and below 23d st. Address, stating location, Box No. 1,577 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—For an elderly lady, child and nurse, in a private family, or where there are few boarders in the vicinity of St. Mark's-place and 2d-av. Address Box No. 1,036, Post-Office.

MURRAY HILL—Several rooms, in a strictly private family, are just vacated by a family leaving for Europe. First class boarders, either a family or single boarders, will find a home at No 42 East 35th-st., near Madison-av. Satisfactory references required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—In Willow-place, South Brooklyn, but a short distance from South and Fulton Ferries, a well furnished room and bedroom, to one or two single gentlemen, with breakfast and tea. Family strictly private. Direct to NEW-ENGLAND, this office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—In suites, or separately, to gentlemen only, with breakfast, if required, by applying at No. 141 9th st., third door from Broadway, and also at No. 6 College-place.

DESIRABLE SUITES OF FURNISHED ROOMS. A private family would let a suite of Rooms to one or two gentlemen. The house is new and has all the modern improvements, and is in one of the best localities in the city, convenient to the cars and stages. No. 71 West 14th-st., first house west of 6th-av.

ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD—In a quiet family, a large room and bedroom adjoining, on the 3d floor, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, or 2 or 3 single gentlemen. Baths and gas in the house. Reference required. For terms, &c., apply at No. 57 Bleecker-st., a few doors East of Broadway. Also to let, with or without board, a large, cheerful front basement, admirably adapted for a physician's office. Application to be made as above.

ROOMS WITH BREAKFAST—In a private family, where no other boarders are received, consisting of a large sitting room and bed room, suitable for two gentlemen, situated in St. Clement's-place, near 8th-st. and Washington Square. References given and required. Apply to Box No. 2,807, Lower Post-Office.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD—At No. 192 Bleecker-st. The front and back rooms on the second story, (unfurnished,) together or separate, to gentleman and their wives, or to single gentlemen. Also, two or three furnished rooms for single gentlemen. Terms moderate. Also, a large front office, suitable for a physician.

ROOMS TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM, or suite of rooms, (unfurnished,) and board, may be obtained by a gentleman and his wife in a first-class house, near the Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Apply at No. 68 Willoughby-st. References exchanged

ROOMS TO LET.—A front room, neatly furnished. Also, a small room at No 44 Laight st., fronting St. John's Park, to let to gentlemen desiring apartments without board. The house is supplied with the conveniences of gas, baths, &c. Terms very reasonable. References expected.

ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD—A suite of rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, may be obtained in a first class house with board, at No. 229 West 14th-st. The rooms will be let separately or together. References exchanged.

ROOMS TO LET.—A large front room, with modern improvements, suitable for a gentleman and his wife. Also, two smaller rooms, for single gentlemen, pleasantly situated at No. 414 4th st., Albion-place.

ROOMS WITH BOARD.—One or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with a pleasant room and board at No. 72 2nd-av.

GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with PLEASANT ROOMS and BOARD at No. 79 SANDS-ST., Brooklyn.

TO GENTLEMEN—Agreeable Rooms to let, large and small, furnished or unfurnished, in suites or separately, with hot, cold and shower baths.
A. B. PLUMLEY, No. 27 Bond st.

FURS.

LADIES' FUR STORE.
EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN FURS.
J. H. HARLEY
Has opened for the season his usual splendid assortment of
FURS,
Consisting of SABLES H. B. MARTIN, STONE MARTIN, MINK MARTIN, ROYAL ERMINE, &c.
Besides every other variety, suitable for
LADIES' WEAR.
His assortment of FURS for TRIMMINGS is large and desirable. Also, a fine assortment of
LADIES' AND GENT'S FUR GLOVES, SLEIGH & LAP ROBES, &c.
All the above articles are made in the best style and warranted.
FURS REFINISHED IN THE BEST MANNER.
J. H. HARLEY, No. 34 John-st., New-York.

LADIES' FANCY FURS!
BULPIN'S NEW STOCK
FOR THE APPROACHING SEASON IS
NOW READY,
And comprises a most superb assortment of every fashionable garment, viz.: Victorines, Tippets, Riding Boas, Capes, Cloaks, Cardinals Muffs and Cuffs in Russian and Hudson's Bay Sables, Stone Marten, Mink, Squirrel, Ermine, Genet, Chinchilla, Brown Marten, &c., &c., all newly manufactured of choice and well seasoned skins, and at extremely moderate prices.
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

GRAND PUBLIC CONSERVATORY SOIREES.—The Brothers MOLLENHAUER (Violinists) and Madame PAUCELLIER (Pianist, from Paris,) have the honor respectfully to announce that they will commence their Grand Soirées on the 10th of October, at Dodsworth's Academy, Broadway, No. 806, at which they will be assisted by other celebrated artists besides those connected with the Conservatory.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a Series of Twelve Soirées	$8 00
For a Series of Six Soirées	4 50
Family Tickets, admitting three for twelve Soirées	18 00
Family Tickets, admitting three for six Soirées	10 00
Single Tickets	1 00

THE CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
Will be opened on the 2d October at No. 141 Ninth-st.
TERMS PER QUARTER.

One weekly Private Lesson and one weekly Class Lesson, including Public Soirées	$25
Tuition, including Public Soirées, Class Lessons, Exercises and two weekly Private Lessons given at the Conservatory	35
Two weekly Private Lessons given at the residence of the Pupil	50

Subscription lists are left in the principal Music Stores, where is also to be seen the Prospectus of the Conservatory of Music. Hours of reception from 10 till 2 o'clock, No 141 Ninth-st.

We take great pleasure in recommending the above Institute as one of the highest order:
J. B MERRICK, No. 150 East 18th-st.
Dr. QUIN, No. 146 9th-st.
WILLIAM HALL & SON, No 239 Broadway.
MASON BROTHERS, No 23 Park-row
B. WILLIS No. 257 Broadway, editor of *Musical World and Times*

TO KANSAS EMIGRANTS.—The New-York Kansas League will run a train on the 2d of October from this City, via ERIE. Tickets may be procured at their office, No. 110 Broadway, 3d floor. Many hundreds of fortieth claims will be reserved on the 1st of October.—(See an article in the New-York Tribune of Sept. 27.)—and persons early on the ground will be able to secure good timber tracts &c.

FOR KANSAS—A ship for Kansas will be sent by the N. Y. KANSAS LEAGUE, Oct. 5, 1854. Emigrants can go by Rail to the ship in all without delay, at the office of the League, No. 110 Broadway, and procure their tickets.
GEO. WALTER,
Minister of Emigration, N. Y. Kansas League.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY THIS DAY.
MRS. GORE'S NEW NOVEL.
PROGRESS AND PREJUDICE.
By Mrs. GORE,
Author of "The Banker's Daughter," "Mothers' and Daughters' Predicament," &c.
Price, in Paper, 50 cents; Cloth, 75 cents.

As far as heard from the Press on both sides of the Atlantic speak of this work as worthy of the reputation of the distinguished authoress

The English Press is eloquent in praise of the work, as will be seen by the following notices:

From the Critic.
Mrs Gore has produced nothing more worthy of her name and fame than "Progress and Prejudice."

From the Observer.
In execution of plot, naturalness of incident, facility of invention, and purity of style, "Progress and Prejudice" touches perfection. It is the production of a mind enlarged by a varied knowledge of the world, sharpened and polished by refining studies, and rendered prolific by active exercise and well ordered cultivation.

From the Messenger.
We look upon this work as certainly one of the very best which Mrs. Gore has written. If she deals with the vices of human nature, she touches them in a vigorous, healthy manner, which justifies the admiration of the reader. If she treats of the virtues of a better order of thought and feeling, she never praises mankind at the expense of religious conviction or homely truth.

The American Press also commend it in handsome terms.

From the Dispatch, Baltimore, Md.
A capital tale, by the fine favorite writer, told in that familiar style which has always made her works so welcome to the readers of fiction, who will find this one of her most pleasing works.

From the Democrat, Newcastle, Me.
It is conceded to be the best Mrs. Gore has written.

From the Daily Transcript Portsmouth, Va.
It is an admirable story, most excellently told.

From the Newport News, R. I.
It can't help but be popular—it has all the elements.

From the Piedmont Whig, Va.
It is a highly interesting and well written story.

From the Republican, Toledo, Ohio.
The work before us embodies all the graces of style which have rendered its authoress a general favorite, and is moreover imbued with a spirit of high morality and a progressive tone that must strongly commend it to favor.

From the Sentinel, Eastport, Me.
It is an excellent story beautifully told

From the State Gazette, Annapolis City, Md.
To convey lessons of sound morality and inculcate ideas of domestic virtue needs considerable tact and much knowledge of human nature but these requirements are fully possessed by the author of "Progress and Prejudice."

From the Democrat, Danville, Pa.
If you must read novels, read good ones, and of those who claim that distinctive title we certainly know none whose pretensions are better founded than Mrs. Gore's, and of her works LOLA certainly are equal to the best her productions.

We could fill the columns of the *Times* with favorable notices, but the above will suffice.

DEVITT & DAVENPORT, Publishers,
Nos. 139 and 140 Nassau-st.

FUTNAM'S MONTHLY
FOR OCTOBER—THIS DAY.
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Citizen.
Beyond all cavil, this Magazine is a credit to the country—a credit to American enterprise, to American literary, artistic and typographical taste, and may favorably be compared with any English monthly now in the field.
Whitehall Chronicle

"Parties and Politics" is one of the ablest papers of the time, and will attract a large share of attention to the sterling publication in which it appears.
Mercer County Whig.

It is admirably written, showing a master hand.
Fredonia Gazette.

Articles of this character, emanating from those who can calmly survey the political arena from a stand-point elevated above partisan prejudice, may be productive of much good. G. P. PUTNAM & CO., Publishers,
No. 10 Park-place, N. Y.

BOOKS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.
Published by
EVANS & DICKERSON, No. 697 Broadway,
And for sale by booksellers generally throughout the country.

SCRIPTURE HISTORIES FOR CHILDREN. Illustrated with 16 engravings. Price 75 cents.

DAY OF A BABY BOY. Being the diary of "a little one" from its morning bath to its bed of grateful sleep at night; with fine illustrations Price 50 cents.

CAT AND DOG. Beautifully illustrated. Being the adventures of the dog "Captain," his youth, courtship, adventures, &c., &c. An amusing and instructive book. Price 50 cents.

COUSIN ALICE'S STORIES. A series of capital stories, by that popular writer for the young, Mrs. NEAL. Price 50 cents.

PLEASURE AND PROFIT. By Mrs. MANNERS. This book is intended, in numerous captivating stories, to illustrate and inculcate the lessons and spirit of "The Lord's Prayer." How well the author has succeeded is best told by the general favor with which this little book has been received. Numerously illustrated. Price 50 cents

...of the New-York Daily Times:

...call your attention and that of ... to a few more facts on "Republi...

...ve enough for the democratic world to ... three cheers, in Spain, such a thing as a ... of Liberty; that there are three men who ... themselves Republicans: It is not enough to ... that the work of regeneration has been, is, ... will be, going on, or that it has succeeded in ... great numbers of converts. What is most ... for us to know, is, the "quality" of that ... and in order to give ... you their history.

...the Republicans, [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ...

WILLIAM IRVING Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 764 Broadway, (the residence of Dr. J. A. MERRILL,) elegant household furniture, made to order and nearly new, consisting in part of Brussels carpets, elegant suites of carved rosewood parlor furniture, covered in green and gold brocatelle, viz: 1 tête-à-tête, sofas, arm-chairs, sewing-chair, and six parlor chairs each suite; superb carved rosewood marble-top centre tables, ladies' rosewood secretary, carved rosewood etagere, elegant French plate ornamental frame pier and mantel mirrors, elegant lace window-curtains, with cornices to match; mirrors, superb rosewood 7 octave piano, superb bronze and marble clocks, candelabras, porcelain vases, Parian figures &c.; pairs of carved mahogany bedroom furniture, viz.: French bedsteads, marble top dressing bureaus, do. washstands and wardrobes, with mahogany lounges and chairs in hair cloth and damask; Brussels carpets, mirrors, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, counterpanes, blankets, sheets, &c.; china toilet sets, dining table, extra dinner and tea sets, plated ware, arm chairs, Brussels stair and hall carpets, hat-stands, &c; together with the usual assortment of basement and kitchen furniture.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

FORDHAM LOTS AT AUCTION—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on TUESDAY, Oct. 3, at 12 o'clock, on the grounds, 165 desirable Building Lots, situated in the healthy village of Fordham, Westchester County, N. Y., on the line of the Harlem Railroad, about 10 miles, 30 minutes' ride from the City of New-York, and within five to eight minutes' walk of the Railroad Depôt. There are 28 trains to and from the City daily, and the communication is only about 11 cents per day. These beautiful lots will be sold without reserve to close an interest, on the following liberal terms: 10 per cent. and the auctioneer's fees on the day of sale, and 10 per cent. a month thereafter, until the whole amount is paid; or purchasers may, after paying 50 per cent, receive their deeds by executing a bond and mortgage for the balance for two and a half years, at 7 per cent. interest, if desirable. Trains leave the City Hall on the hour, commencing at 8 A. M., and stopping at all the Harlem depots. Free Tickets, together with Lithographic Maps and Bills of full particulars, can be obtained on applying to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

W. S MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 443 Broadway, the elegant and costly furniture of the manufacture of Mr. James Grundy. The assortment consists in part of richly carved rosewood parlor furniture of the most recherché style, covered in the finest satin brocatelle, splendid bookcases; magnificently carved etageres, with marble tops and backs; wardrobes, plate glass doors; sewing secretaries lined with satin wood and richly carved; chiffonniers; rosewood and mahogany marble-top centre and pier tables; tête-à-têtes, sofas, divans and ottomans; rosewood and oak hall stands; rosewood, oak and mahogany extension dining tables; dining-room chairs in morocco and plush; sideboards, library and secretary bookcases, library tables, card tables, rosewood and oak reception chairs, new styles and designs; gothic sewing chairs; carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands and commodes to match, with fine and enamelled chamber suites, with and without marble tops; rush, willow, cane, and upholstered seat cottage chairs; pure horse-hair mattresses, &c. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, PIANOS, PLATED SILVER PLATED WARE CLOTHING.—F. COLTON will sell on SATURDAY, Sept. 30, at 10½ o'clock at the auction rooms, No 59 Beekman-st., a very large and general assortment of new and second-hand furniture, most of which is in good condition. It will embrace rosewood and mahogany French carved and ornamented marble-top centre tables, ladies' rosewood secretary, carved rosewood etagere, elegant French plate ornamental frame pier and mantel mirrors, elegant lace window-curtains, with cornices to match; mirrors, superb rosewood 7 octave piano, superb bronze and marble clocks, candelabras, porcelain vases, Parian figures &c.; pairs of carved mahogany bedroom furniture, viz.: French bedsteads, marble top dressing bureaus, do. washstands and wardrobes, with mahogany lounges and chairs in hair cloth and damask; Brussels carpets, mirrors, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, counterpanes, blankets, sheets, &c.; china toilet sets, dining table, extra dinner and tea sets, plated ware, arm chairs, Brussels stair and hall carpets, hat-stands, &c; together with the usual assortment of basement and kitchen furniture.

JOHN CAMPBELL, Auctioneer.

ADJOURNED SALE OF GENTEEL HOUSE AND LOT.—THIS DAY, 29th September, at No. 49 Sixth-st., Williamsburg, at 10½ o'clock, consisting of mahogany chairs and rockers, in hair cloth; extension, card and work tables, looking glasses, mantel ornaments, curtains, super three-ply carpets, bureaus, bedsteads, toilet stands and ware, umbrella and hat stand, hall oilcloth and entry oil-cloths, stair carpet and rods, kitchen furniture, bed, chairs, feather beds, mattresses and bedding, china and glassware, cooking stoves, &c., &c.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

FIRE, FIRE, FIRE!—For sale at Auction on FRIDAY, Sept. 29, by W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer, the entire stock of Groceries contained in the store No. 189 4th av., corner of 19th-st., and being slightly damaged by fire. Consisting of Teas, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, Old Government Java, Rio and Laguayra Coffees, Refined Sugars, Cigars, Fruits, Soap, Candles, &c., together with some choice Old Wines, Brandies, Gin, Rum, &c. Also, the fixtures, consisting of Gas Fixtures, Counter Scales, Shelving, Awning, &c. Also, a good Refrigerator. Deposit required.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER.—Will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 39 Pine, and No. 56 Cedar-st., (continuation of sale,) a splendid assortment of china vases, colognes, card receivers, tea, dinner and dessert sets, white and decorated biscuit ware; French bronze clocks, statuettes, card receivers; silver-plated castors, cake baskets, table and dessert forks, spoons. Also, splendidly decorated flint cut glass vases, colognes, liqueur sets, &c., from the celebrated manufactory of Clichy Cour des Petites Ecuries, No. 9, Paris.

THOMAS MATSON, Auctioneer.

BY MATSON & BECK.—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at the warerooms of TUNIS MORRELL, No. 304 Pearl-st., corner of Jay, at 10½ o'clock, by catalogue, the well assorted stock of furniture, crockery, electric lamps, looking glasses, marble clocks, piano-fortes, window shades, &c. Also, gilt frames and enamelled furniture. N. B.—Invoices solicited for auction and private sales.

MATTHEW JENKINS, Auctioneer.

BY JENKINS & SON.—Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, No. 239 Broadway, (up stairs.) Sale of Furniture every Tuesday and Friday. Goods received every day. Next Sale of BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c., on the 28th of Oct. 1854. Also, Oct. 30, a large sale of books on Theology, Science, &c., rare and curious, will be held at No. 239 Broadway. Catalogues ready Oct. 4.

W. S MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—TO-MORROW, Saturday, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 113 Nassau-st. Elegant and costly cabinet furniture, rosewood 7 octave piano-forte of surpassing, silver ware, &c., sold to pay advances. Catalogues ready in the morning of sale; well worthy the attention of the trade and housekeepers.

W. W. SHIELDS, Auctioneer.

RICH SALE OF FRENCH CHINA, GOLD DECORATED AND WHITE DINNER, TEA, COFFEE AND TOILET SETS, VASES, FANCY GOODS, &c.—W. W. SHIELDS will sell on THURSDAY, Sept. 28, at 11 o'clock, at No. 615 Broadway. Worthy the notice of families, hotels and boarding-houses. The sale is peremptory, for cash. Call and see the goods.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, &c.—THIS DAY, (Thursday) Sept. 28, at No. 65 West 23d-st., near Broadway, all the furniture of a house. To be sold without reserve to the highest bidder, rain or shine. House to let. Inquire of J. F. RATTENBURY.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.—STATE ENGINEER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Sept. 14, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to a resolution of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, adopted on Saturday, the 4th day of Oct. next, will be sold at Public Vendue, at the Canal Office, in the City of New-York, the following lots and parcels of land, situate in said City, namely, The premises formerly mortgaged by JOSEPH W. HOWARD to the Commissioners of the United States Deposite Fund of the City of New-York, and now owned by the State, consisting of eight lots, situate in the 3d ward, viz: Four lots on the northeast corner of 113th-st. and four lots on the northeast corner of 114th-st. and said avenue, and said lots being 25 feet 8½ inches in breadth, front and rear, and 100 feet in the other dimensions or less. The conditions of sale will be, that one-fourth part of the purchase money shall be paid at the time of the sale, and the residue in three equal annual payments after the sale, with interest payable semi-annually, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises sold. Dated at the Canal Office, in the City of New-York, this 14th day of September, 1854. JOHN T. CLARK, Engineer and Surveyor.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One hundredth Edition, (800,000.) 12mo., pp. 250. On Fine Paper, Extra Binding, $1. Every complaint to which a woman is subject, from girlhood to womanhood, as also as wife and as mother, are fully described, with the causes, the symptoms, and also proper mode of treatment in a plain, simple, but in the most chaste language, easily understood. And thus every woman can discover by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and causes of her complaint: and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice of the utmost importance to her future health, in respect to which her sensitiveness forbids consulting a medical gentleman, will find such instruction and advice, and also explain many symptoms which otherwise would occasion anxiety or alarm. How many are suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, which undermine the health, the effects of which they are ignorant, and for which their delicacy forbids seeking medical advice? How many suffer from *prolapsus uteri* (falling of the womb,) or from *fluor albus* (weakness; debility, &c.)? How many are in constant agony for many months preceding confinement? How many have difficult, if not dangerous deliveries, and slow and uncertain recoveries? Some whose lives are hazarded during such time will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief. How many bitter moments, how much anguish might have been spared to the sufferer, to her husband, to her relatives, by a timely possession of this little volume. It is impracticable to convey the variety of the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO. Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT (Tribune Buildings,) at No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. F. PETERSON, No 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224, New-York Post-Office.

DR. R. & L. PERRY & CO'S EXCELLENT WORK ON DISEASE—THE SILENT FRIEND.—In six languages, fiftieth edition, illustrated by one hundred anatomical and explanatory colored engravings, on steel, enlarged to 288 pages, containing the remedy for the prevention of disease, may be had at the office of the undersigned. Price $1.

This book ought to be studied by every young man, and every man ought to read it with attention. Those who are afflicted with the disease mentioned therein, will certainly regain their health, increase the animal spirits, invigorate and revive the whole animal machine, by taking as directed Drs. R. & L. Perry's Specific Remedies. The patient is then sure to get strengthened and arrive to manhood, and the man will find it a blessing to himself and his offspring. The remedies are:

DR. PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS—Price $1, $1 50, and $2 50 a box.

DR. PERRY'S CONCENTRATED DETERGIVE ESSENCE. Price $3 50 per bottle, or four quantities in one for $9, by which $5 are saved.

DR. PERRY'S BALM OF SYRIACUM. Price $3 50 and $9 per bottle, as above.

Full directions, as well as "The Silent Friend," being an elaborate description of the various diseases for which the above are the remedies, accompany each bottle

All communications (postpaid) will be strictly confidential and promptly attended to, and the article ordered will be forwarded to any part of the United States, by express, or otherwise, as may be directed.

B. WEIGERT, Physician and Surgeon,
Sole Agent in the United States for the sale of Drs. R. & L. Perry & Co.'s (of London) "The Silent Friend," and their Specific Remedies. Office, No. 174 William-st., N. Y.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Eleventh edition—345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment in the cure of all. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all these diseases from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No 844 New-York Post-Office. To concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted. *Courier Des Etats Unis. Staats Zeitung, National Democrat. Day Book* and New-Brunswick *Times.*

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr COOPER No. 14 Dunne-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease, even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DR. CORBETT, No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty of the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method of treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—14th edition, 342 pages, with plates, price $1. Sold at No. 131 Nassau-st. No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No 643 Houston-st. Hours of consultation from 9 to 12 o'clock, A. M., and 6 to 9 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

CARD.—DENTAL OPERATIONS WITH SKILL.—Parts supplied true to nature, and childrens' teeth regulated, by T. B. KENNEY, No. 101 4th, near 11th-st., New-York.

BANK NOTICES.

SAVINGS BANK.—Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.—MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, and for the benefit of all classes of persons, OPEN DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., (WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8). This Institution receives deposits from minors and married women. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of Five Hundred dollars and under.

OFFICERS.

Hon JACOB A. WESTERVELT, (Mayor,) President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, 1st Vice-President. ISAAC T. SMITH, 2d Vice-President. W. H. ELSWORTH, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Hon. J. A. Westervelt,	Fran. B. O'Connor,	James D. Fish,
Hon. C. Crolius,	Edward Bridge,	Samuel B. Ashbey,
Philip W. Engs,	Charles L. Vose,	James W. Elwell,
Isaac T. Smith,	Hugh Munro,	Wm. H. Hazard,
Charles Miles,	E. S. Brooks,	N. L. McCready,
Samuel Leeds,	C. W. Thomas,	N. E. Lilliman,
Joseph Jamison,	C. M. Livingston,	G. W. Quintard,
	Jacob Campbell, Jr.	

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Aug. 17, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that the circulating notes issued by the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY BANK, at Monticello, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or that the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the above Bank will be given up to said Bank.

au18-lawSyTh DANIEL B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, Aug. 7, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to MARTIN C. AUSTIN, an individual banker, by the BANK OF THE EMPIRE CITY, must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of such notes will be given up to said banker.

au9-'54-lawSyTh D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Sept. 25, 1854. The MEDINA BANK, Medina, Orleans Co., has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of F. P. JAMES & CO., of the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeably to the provisions of "An act to amend the several acts relating to incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Sept. 26, 1854.—The ONONDAGA BANK, Syracuse, has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the ALBANY CITY BANK, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1854. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

SAVINGS BANK NOTICE.—BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Broadway, corner Park-place. Notice is hereby given, that for the greater accommodation of depositors, the bank will be open daily, after 1st of October next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M. The nights of business will remain as heretofore, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 o'clock, P. M. F. P. SCHOALS, President,
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary, pro. tem.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK—No. 51 Chambers-st.—NOTICE.—Depositors are informed that deposits made on or before SATURDAY, the 7th day of October next, will draw interest from the 1st day of October. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. JOSEPH STUART, President.
PETER CRIBAR, Accountant.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st., next to the corner of Greenwich-st.

Interest at six per cent. will be allowed on all sums not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars.

Office open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M., and from 4 to 7 o'clock P. M.

CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

LIGHT, ECONOMY, SAFETY.—The subscribers invite the attention of all persons desiring portable Lights, to their extensive assortment of Lamps and Chandeliers, embracing a great variety of Phosgene, Burning Fluid, Camphene and Oil Lamps.

They would particularly call attention to JENNING'S PATENT SAFETY PHOSGENE LAMP, as the most desirable portable light ever introduced, being very brilliant, economical and convenient, and in connection with the wire gauze, safety in lamps and fillers, without danger in its use.

The subscribers have sold them largely for eight years past, and have yet to learn that any person has been injured by them. The article now advertised as a new Safety, by a Boston maker, is but an imitation of Jenning's Safety, patented by him years since.

The subscribers also manufacture Phosgene, (the only genuine,) Burning Fluid and Camphene of the best quality, and sell at wholesale to dealers on the best terms, as well as at retail to consumers.

CHAS. HARE, Jr., & CO., No. 117 Fulton-st.

ENCAUSTIC TILES for floors of churches and public buildings, and for vestibules, halls, dining rooms, conservatories, and hearths in dwellings. These tiles are of an almost infinite variety of patterns, are very hard and strong, and are used in the best houses in all parts of the country. Also, Gleakirk chimney tops, suited to every style of architecture, and recommended in Downing's work on country houses, and by architects generally. For sale by MILLER, COATES & YOULE, No. 279 Pearl-st., New-York.

ORNAMENTAL JAPANNING AND INLAID PEARL work of every description done on the most reasonable terms; Presents of Pearl Letters and Shapes in neat variety; also, Inlaid Pearl and Gold Clocks for sale. GEO. BROWNING, No. 13 Elm-st., New-York.

COSTAR'S EFFECTUAL RAT, COCKROACH, &c. EXTERMINATOR—Depôt, No 440 Broadway, New-York. None genuine, unless signed by HENRY R. COSTAR. For sale by all the principal Druggists.

GREAT BRITAIN PRIZES.—To be reimbursed [illegible]

YOU ROTHSCHILD & SONS, of Frankfort-on-the-Main. The following are the Prizes about to be gained, viz.:

14 of	[illegible]	100 each	[illegible]
23 of	[illegible]	200 each	4,600
24 of	2,000	150 each	1,500
60 of	1,000	100 each	1,200

&c., &c. The smallest prize is £55

The next drawing will take place in December, 1854.

THE PRICE OF SHARES IS AS FOLLOWS:

1 share for	£1	50 shares for	£30
6 shares for	5	25 shares for	60
13 shares for	10	127 shares for	100

Tickets will be forwarded on receipt of coloen al bank notes, bills on Europe, &c. For the security of the public the prizes of the above have always been fixed at the above rates, and (unlike other agents) on *payment of the Prizes, the undersigned makes no deduction from the amount on any pretence whatsoever.*

They have great pleasure in announcing that they are now appointed Sole Agents for this distribution for the British Colonies and Foreign Parts, and that during the last twelve years they have paid to successful holders of shares in Great Britain Prizes amounting to £18,000 free of deduction which have been distributed in Liverpool, Manchester, London, &c.

After the Drawing each Shareholder will receive a list of the winning numbers. The Prizes will be paid in cash at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Easter or West Indies, Canada, Paris, London, New-York, &c.

Apply without delay to Messrs J. A SCHWARZSCHILD & SONS, Bankers, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany; or their House, Messrs. A. SCHWARZSCHILD & CO., No. 24 Lombard-st., London. Remittances which arrive too late will be returned to the sender, or, if he prefers it, shares in the following drawing will be forwarded.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—Give notice to the holders of the Scrip Stock of the Bank, that payment of the balance due (fifty per cent.) will be received at any time between this and the 1st day of October, together with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, from the 30th of June to the day of payment. Said stock to be entitled to all future dividends. Certificates for the Scrip must be returned to the Bank at the time of payment, when certificates for full stock will be issued.

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1854.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE—ALBANY, July 26, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company, may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of this Company in New-York or Boston.

The Bonds are in sum, bearing semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer; but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

BUFFALO, CORNING AND NEW-YORK RAILROAD—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, LE ROY, September 12, 1854.—Notice is hereby given that the annual election for Directors of the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad Company will be held at Dunn's Hotel, in the village of Avon, Livingston County, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of October next. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M., until 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from, and including the 30th of Sept., until after the day of election F. DAVIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1854.

NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company are hereby notified that the Annual Election for Directors of the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in Erie place, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of October next. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M., till 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the first to the 11th day after the election. By order of the Board of Directors.

NATHANIEL MARCH, Secretary.

$60.000 TO LOAN—On diamonds, jewelry, Business notes, City stocks, bonds and mortgages negotiated. Real estate bought, sold and exchanged.

CHESTERMAN, BRADFORD & CO.,
Brokers and commission merchants, No. 35 John-st.

$50.000 TO LOAN—On diamonds, watches, Jewelry, &c., or bought for cash. Good city stocks, notes, bonds and mortgages, bills of exchange, &c., negotiated. Business confidential, and promptly executed, at No. 102 Nassau-st., Room No. 2. THOMPSON & CO., brokers and commission merchants.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, AND SCOTLAND, for sale. We draw on the
Union Bank of London.
Belfast Banking Company, Ireland.
National Bank of Scotland.
Payable at sight, and in sums to suit, from £1 upward.
TAYLOR BROTHERS No. 76 Wall-st., cor. Pearl.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, Sept. 26, 1854.

THE EIGHTH INSTALLMENT of 10 per cent. on the Scrip Stock is required to be paid at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall-st., on or before the 1st day of October next.

G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

TRADESMEN'S BANK—The Stockholders of this Bank who have not made their subscriptions to the Stock under the notification, and who desire and intend to do so, are requested to call at the Bank for that purpose, on or before the 1st of October next, and at the same time to surrender their old certificates.

RICHARD BERRY Cashier.

ROBERTSON, COLEMAN & CO., Rockford, } Illinois.
ROBERTSON, EASTMAN & CO., Dixon, }

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.—Collections made in our vicinity at current rate of Exchange. Refer to Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

August 19, 1854.

BANK AGENCY, Nos. 66 AND 68 FULTON-ST.—Bank of Washtenaw, 50 cents on the dollar; Bank of Milford, 40 cents on the dollar; Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, Memphis, 40 cents; Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad Bank, redeemed at par at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st., for Ready-made Clothing.

A LIST OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY has been prepared, and is now ready for examination at the Company's office, No 1 Hanover-st. By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

AN INSTALLMENT OF FIVE DOLLARS on each share of the Scrip Stock of the Manhattan Gas Light Company is required to be paid at the office of the Company, No. 60 4th-st., on MONDAY, the 2d of October. S. H. HOWARD, Secretary.

GROCERS' BANK—NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1854.—The Annual Election for Directors and Inspectors of this Institution, will be held at the Banking-House, on MONDAY, 2d of October next, from 12 to 1 o'clock. By order of the Board. SAML. B. WHITE, Cashier.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by PAGE, BACON & CO., of San Francisco, or PAGE & BACON, of St. Louis, on the American Exchange Bank, are requested to present them for payment to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

INSURANCE.

INDEMNITY AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.—THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Philadelphia.

Statement of Assets, $1,525,949, Jan. 1, 1854, published agreeably to an Act of Assembly, being—

First Mortgages, amply secured	$1,199,284 48
Real Estate (present value, $110,000) cost	32,139 87
Temporary Loans, on ample Collateral Securities	139,774 24
Stocks (present value $77,170) cost	53,025 50
Cash, &c.	50,365 57
Total	$1,525,949 66

PERPETUAL OR LIMITED INSURANCES made on every description of property, in town and country, at rates as low as are consistent with security.

Since their incorporation, a period of twenty-five years they have paid over THREE MILLION DOLLARS LOSSES BY FIRE, thereby affording evidence of the advantages of Insurance, as well as the ability and disposition to meet with promptness all liabilities.

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REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No 74 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent per annum four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

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BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

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OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st. 44th Month, 26th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

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FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.—BOJAS & CO., No. 427 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., manufacturers of all kind of cabinet-ware furniture, have on hand a good assortment of articles of various descriptions, which they offer to sell at very reasonable prices. They are daily receiving from their factory at Elizabethport, New-Jersey.

SETTEES FOR SALE, CHEAP.—Fifty settees, in good order, suitable for Concert, Sabbath School and Lecture-rooms. The above may be seen by inquiring of V. B. COLLINS, at the rooms of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

HERRING PATENT
FIRE-PROOF CHAMPION SAFE.

The subscriber continues to manufacture and furnish the public with the above fire defier at his old established stand, Depôt, Nos 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., where can also be had second hand Safes of other makers at reduced prices, having been taken in part payment for the original HERRING'S WORLD'S FAIR PREMIUM SAFE.

SILAS C. HERRING, Patentee.
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UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—For all parts of the world, indispensable to travellers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for every State in the Union. No. 14 Warren-st., corner of Greenwich. N. B.—Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates.

GREAT BRITAIN PRIZES.—To be reimbursed [illegible]

YOU ROTHSCHILD & SONS, of Frankfort-on-the-Main. The following are the Prizes about to be gained, viz.:

14 of	[illegible]	100 each	[illegible]
23 of	[illegible]	200 each	4,600
24 of	2,000	150 each	1,500
60 of	1,000	100 each	1,200

&c., &c. The smallest prize is £55

The next drawing will take place in December, 1854.

THE PRICE OF SHARES IS AS FOLLOWS:

1 share for	£1	50 shares for	£30
6 shares for	5	25 shares for	60
13 shares for	10	127 shares for	100

Tickets will be forwarded on receipt of coloen al bank notes, bills on Europe, &c. For the security of the public the prizes of the above have always been fixed at the above rates, and (unlike other agents) on *payment of the Prizes, the undersigned* makes no deduction *from the amount on any pretence whatsoever.*

They have great pleasure in announcing that they are now appointed Sole Agents for this distribution for the British Colonies and Foreign Parts, and that during the last twelve years they have paid to successful holders of shares in Great Britain Prizes amounting to £18,000 free of deduction which have been distributed in Liverpool, Manchester, London, &c.

After the Drawing each Shareholder will receive a list of the winning numbers. The Prizes will be paid in cash at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Easter or West Indies, Canada, Paris, London, New-York, &c.

Apply without delay to Messrs J. A SCHWARZSCHILD & SONS, Bankers, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany; or their House, Messrs. A. SCHWARZSCHILD & CO., No. 24 Lombard-st., London. Remittances which arrive too late will be returned to the sender, or, if he prefers it, shares in the following drawing will be forwarded.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—Give notice to the holders of the Scrip Stock of the Bank, that payment of the balance due (fifty per cent.) will be received at any time between this and the 1st day of October, together with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, from the 30th of June to the day of payment. Said stock to be entitled to all future dividends. Certificates for the Scrip must be returned to the Bank at the time of payment, when certificates for full stock will be issued.

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1854.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE—ALBANY, July 26, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company, may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of this

...PRESIDENT.

...the Late Bishop Wainwright, &c.

...Convention for the Diocese ...assembled yesterday in St. John's ...attendance, both of members and ... Rare and gratifying. The ground ... Chapel was reserved for the accommodation of Delegates to the Convention, Clergymen and Students of Theological Seminaries. The ... were occupied by visitors, most of whom ... ladies. The most lively and attentive interest ... manifested in all the exercises of the day, ... the session lasted from 10 till 4 o'clock.

Divine services were performed, preliminary to the organization of the Convention for the transaction of its regular annual business. For this purpose the chancel of the chapel was occupied by Rt. Rev. Bp. ANTHON, CREIGHTON, BERRIAN, ... McVICAR, and S. R. JOHNSON. Of ... Dr. ANTHON said the prayers and the lessons were read by Dr. CREIGHTON, the Litany; Dr. ... the ante-communion service as far as the ... Dr. HAIGHT; the selection from the ... was made to the Galatians; Dr. S. ... the Gospel. These devotions were accompanied by the usual ... performed by the choir, in which ... participated.

... McVICAR, who had been appointed to ... annual sermon, then delivered the following ...

DISCOURSE:

... BELOVED IN THE LORD: We meet ... in God's house, a chastened if not a bro... people. Our father and our leader has ... high place. A thunderbolt has fallen ... Church, and we look around to find our... orphans with a living father par... ... looking kind before us. Where, then, ... look for succor but of Thee, O Lord, who ... not justly displeased? To God's word ... time, as Christian men should, amid ... counsel, under our sorrows for con... and we shall find, as the Christian man ... even in his darkest hour, comfort and ... so long as he looks but to the duties to ... God's Providence is calling him. As a pas... to our needs, and full of holy sug... I bring before you these arousing words ... stricken Israel heard when their great leader ... withdrawn from them: "Moses, my servant, ... now therefore arise, go over this Jordan, ... and all this people, unto the land which I do ... them, even to the children of Israel." ... Josh., i, v. 2.)

... brethren of the Clergy and Laity in Con... assembled, to you I speak. I would that ... other lips, with higher influences and a more ... preparation, you were this day to hear the ... of pastorally exhortation; for never but once ... in the history of our diocese, hath come a ... of such sudden and overwhelming calamity, ... never before has an occasion presented itself, ... words of peace and holy counsel rightly ... might be made more blest to the healing of the ... half-closed wounds, and under God pre... for new and greater triumphs, as it should ... in its renewed integrity, and with an un... But, brethren, under the pressure ... and circumstances, I had no heart to refuse ... but to obey the call, and to trust, ... I now humbly do, to that blessed promise ... to Christ's feeblest servant, words ... be given if he will but rely upon it. ... from my lips the words of ex... spoken to bereaved Israel, and ... addressed unto our afflicted Church: ... my servant is dead." Yes, Moses ... But what follows? Not despair, ... despondency, not folding of the arms in ... but faith and the high courage that springs ... "Arise," it saith, "from the earth. ... sackcloth and ashes from thy head. Moses ... passed before thee into the Heavenly ... and as for thee, bereavement is but to ... strength, and loss to be converted into ... through that holy alchemy which Christ ... to his suffering servants, and which be... home to the religion of sorrow. So let it be ... The staff on which we have leaned is ... and, in breaking it, has pierced both heart ... hand; but it was only to plant it more firmly in the ... whereon alone we safely rest. It is only when ... all of instrumentality is removed; when gifts of ... talent, learning, human guidance,—all are ... swept away, that we then see plainly the Heavenly ... that is, though unseen, guiding us. The shadows ... but the substance remains, and the awakened soul ... forth with childlike confidence upon the Father of ... On that rock let us this day stand—strong ... our weakness; as St. Paul says, "When I am weak, ... I am strong." "Moses is dead"—therefore, says ... "be strong. Note that wondrous sequence ... God's reasoning—the very opposite to all man's con... You are weak; therefore be very courageous. ... broken hearted; therefore arise to new con... Lift up your hearts, and let every tongue an... this day, We lift them up unto the Lord.

... what a lesson of humility does this day teach us, ... the very reverse of ... wisdom to be! While we, in our proud confidence ... this day prepared a triumph for our Church, God ... crushing dust and ashes on its head. But thus has ... been. Moses was taken away while his eye ... not dim nor his natural force abated, at the ... moment when to human judgment his presence ... most needed. So too, has it pleased our Divine ... to baffle our presumptive hopes. The leader of ... host has fallen, and lies low. But he fell, as a ... should fall, at his post, and with his armor on. ... in mid-fight, leaving his great work and mis... half done. I say "his mission;" I mean task, to ... he was as peculiarly fitted, of *consolation* with... —a task congenial to his nature as it was ... to his duties. And it is a comforting thought ... he was spared long enough to the Church to ex... its fruits though not to enjoy them, for repose was ... for him. He was a martyr to the cause he loved. ... to his labor or personal care. The ... of his stamped upon his short episco... the history of the Church's character and a name ... to its maturities. Happy the man thus permitted to ... up in sacrifice the remnant of a life which envious ... would upon have robbed him of, and to pay to ... as a tribute what he owes to it as a debt.

... I need not press these thoughts, though I could ... speak to you this day without uttering them; for ... have sprung unbidden.

... two leading thoughts I would venture to urge upon ... as you listen to this record of him who now rests ... his labors: the one, a holy vow; the other, an ... prayer. The vow for each to make, this—that ... of the existing debates and dividing questions that ... this Convention, no word shall drop from ... tongue to mar that blessed peace, on which death ... its consecrating seal—no word of party zeal or per... strife to stir up these waters over which Christ ... by the Angel of Death, hath said, "Peace, be ... Such the vow; but what the prayer? This, my ... —that, as with Israel in her bereavement, so with ... in ours. God's guiding hand may lead us to some ... in whom is the spirit of counsel and of might, ... he may take up the fallen mantle, ere it be torn soil... through the dust and turmoil, or party contention. ... it be taken up at once, pure as it fell from him who ... nobly called to his reward. Let us fill up without de... the vacant place in the host of the Lord. Our great ... of straightening of every corner of the wide spread ... is important that the means of our might ... and kept complete. Want of time pleaded in ... for this mission among us; it doubts his blessing on ... undertakings; it dishonors the Holy Spirit's guidance. It ... an unbelief that puts man for God in the govern... of the Church; while it debases into the worldly ... of a ballot-box the Church's ancient cry (as ... —"He is worthy! He is worthy!"

... present delay, all things plead—reason, Scripture, the ... spirit, this Diocese's necessities, and, above ... practical question, our own bitter experiences. ... will ask ye with St. Paul, had ye in those ... ye are now ashamed? What fruit did ... bitter draughts, harshly-heard, ... And what security have we that ... shall not follow now? It may be said ... this high office just va... with the respect and ... reverently pay to the ... need; today by the ... of God's Providence is calling him to the ... worthy, not ... other passions that ... that ... ...

To bind, then, the Episcopate vacant even for a day, on this principle, were inconsistent with a Christian's duty and duty. It would be sacrilege to partake God and robbery towards him. Day by day the Church is moving heavenward, and cannot afford to have its own this ranks unfilled. Oh, brethren, could we imagine the question now put, can we doubt the answer of Him whom it is thus falsely sought to honor, when we remember even on earth his own most conclusive argument: "*Ecclesia est in Episcopo?*" Among the cheering features of our Church in this Diocese, as exhibiting its recent marvelous growth and inward strength, is the fact that it has risen above its late fears and danger of Romish influence. That cloud of mingled fear and error, that for a time hung over our Church's path confounding Catholic truth with Romish usurpations, is now forever dissipated. It was the fruit of ignorance and presumptive knowledge, half formed; though no wonder was it that to the half opened eye of a Church that had slumbered over its own forgotten treasures, on first awakening to the claims of primitive Catholic truth, that such mistake should have been made at least by hasty enthusiastic minds, misled by the Church's silence and the bold, arrogant assertions of Papal Rome. No wonder, too, that many such, attracted, led or driven step by step into open schism, at length found that Rubicon back from which somehave and many would now retrace their steps. But to our American branch of the Church that flood has now passed by—the blunder that led to it is cured. The false ideal that awakened their admiration has come forth to view, deformed and leprous.

Three securities we have, that such danger shall never again return to disturb our peace. We now know Rome as we did not know her; and we never can fall back into our former admiring ignorance. We know our Church better, and recognize with a freedom we then did not, the great Catholic truths on which it stands. Lastly, we know better our own growing strength—not, as then, too often regarded a tree among trees, a feeble, local, isolated communion. Let us therefore live and walk worthily towards our high mission, and there can then never come a pestilential breath to stain our religion or dishonor our faith. Nor let this confidence be shaken by casual exceptions at home or abroad. There are here, as well as elsewhere, wanderings over which reason has no control, and causes of alienation for which the Church is not answerable—as we see so manifestly in our ancestral home, where the false claims of the State drive men from the Church of their affections. This, in our land of a free and unshackled Church, we know nothing of. In this, then, let us be just and thankful. But of this enough.

Turning to our text, we find the exhortation to prompt, action—"Come ye"—in itself the strongest security to peace and union; for Christians *dispute* because and when they do not work. To two points of reflection do these words of our text lead us. First, the bounds of the Canaan we are to conquer; and, second, the means and appliances given us to do it. The first is a simple question, admitting of a definite answer.

The second is complex, and opens up many varied suggestions. 1st, the bounds. As to ancient Israel was given the whole land of Canaan for an inheritance, so to spiritual Israel is the whole land now given—whatever extent it be—the whole world. So, too, to each branch is given, as to the Church at large, the whole land; and to each diocese within its prescribed bounds the whole land. We do not, however, mean by this any contravention of the rights of others. To their own Master they stand or fall. We mean "ours" by an indefeasible responsibility resting upon *us*. Other bodies of Christians may limit their care; we, as Churchmen, cannot limit ours. Our Church *covers* the land, and there should be no unappropriated territory in it. Do you object to the impracticable faith demanded in thus parceling out a continent under our feeble charge? I turn you in answer, to the beautiful example of a true faith exhibited by Joshua, dividing to Israel their promised inheritance even before he had set foot upon it. It was indeed divided in *faith*. In their case God's enemies were the seven wicked nations of Canaan; in ours, the seven deadly sins that war against the soul. Turning now to our second point, what, I ask, are the Church's arms for this conquest? And wherein, it may be, do they need fresh tempering? Among the first is doubtless our noble, pure and spiritual Liturgy. I would mention its peculiar power to attract, persuade and teach, through its responsive and varied services. No church possesses one like it—neither Roman, Greek or Protestant—as instrumental in bringing up the young, as believed in its general influence, and as attractive in its use. But we know not its full power without its daily use. Thus alone does it go into our affections, as a part of that daily bread for which we pray. Make it, then, an educational book, and you will train up your children to love and reverence the Church.

So, too, as a book of family devotion, give to the Prayer Book the preference over nameless other collections, however excellent, and here, too, let voices answer voice. Your household will thus find that family prayer is no listless service, but the union of head with heart, strengthening each for daily duty, and comforting all under daily trials. But in our use of the Liturgy there is one open question. Would it not be well, it is often asked, to separate its parts—thus giving variety and relief to religious services? I open not this question as before a tribunal competent to determine it, but still as one on which it is well that the mind of the Church should mature, till it comes up elsewhere for settlement. As for myself, however, I do not hesitate to express on this point a favorable judgment. Suggestions, as they spring out of the felt wants of the Church, the Church itself is bound to look to and consider. But this suggests a greater one of her acknowledgments, or rather neglects. To take hold on the masses of society is not now, and has not for a long time been, the distinctive mark of our Church, but rather the reverse has been. The Church has contented itself with its acknowledged triumph over the educated mind. To such she has come home with her manly and rational obedience, and in that race has won the Palm of Victory. But to the rest of society she has been comparatively a stranger.

Now the question is, why? I do not ask the Church for justification, for she can have none. The whole land is hers; and for all she is equally accountable. But I ask why instrumentally, in the light, of course, why has she failed? To this humiliating question there is, it seems to me, a clear and definite answer. We have lost, or rather forgotten through disuse, the only instrument of power by means of which the masses of society, in a free country at least, are ever to be operated upon—and that is *organization*. This we know in civil life is the secret of success. So it would be also in the Church. It is part and parcel of our reason and our nature. The head and heart of humanity are in it. Christ himself gave the sanction to it, when he sent out the disciples in organized bodies of two and two, for mutual counsel and sympathy. That instrument of power was dropped in the Church of England at the time of the Reformation; but see to it, my brethren, that it is employed as a means of binding society to the Church and the Church to society. My utmost hope will be gained if in some form or other a recognition be given but to the principle that some system of organized, parochial action is expedient under episcopal supervision. The practical utility of the plan will develop itself in its own good time.

Of the conservative power of discipline, the differing results in the history of the two cotemporaries, WESLEY and WHITFIELD, affords a memorable example. Running for a time a parallel course over the same open field, WHITFIELD trusted all to natural enthusiasm; WESLEY superadded an organized discipline. The result we know. WHITFIELD's triumph passed with his day, as a morning cloud; WESLEY's became a solid structure, growing with years. How essential, too, it is for missions among the Heathen. Take the judgment of the late Bishop MIDDLETON: "The progress of the Gospel in India," said he, "is opposed by discipline and system, and by discipline and system alone, with the Divine blessing, can it ever make its way." Let us, then, not fear to adopt what is thus sanctioned.

Of another question now freely abroad in our Church it would seem natural also here to speak, namely, to widen our Church's influence by absorption within it, under conditions, of slightly differing religious communities around us. Independent of the practical question this presents, it is very noticeable as one of the "Signs of the Times," pointing all to the same end—union among Christians. This proposition is to be looked at reverently, lovingly, and trustfully; but still most cautiously, lest we rashly anticipate God's designs, and disturb our own foundations. As a safe previous question, it is well to ask ourselves whether we are already fulfilling our own duty within our own limits, and carrying the Church as it stands, in its full integrity and attractiveness, before the eyes of those without. Let us first place ourselves right *there*; and having thus done what we could, we shall then, if need be, step beyond our limits with a firmer foot and an easier conscience. Yet this I say not in condemnation of what my heart approves—an all-embracing communion growing out of an all-embracing love. But this is now an ideal picture—true in the heart—true in Christ's prophetic promise—but as yet neither true nor attainable in practice. But we may begin with that which is attainable—the all-embracing love; and as one thought tending to it, permit me to suggest the solution of what some deem and feel an insoluble problem and an insuperable bar standing in the way of such all-embracing charity. How, it is asked, can the true churchman hold those to be safe who are living apart from the ordinances of his Church? This is their puzzling question, demanding, as they think, the abandonment either of principle on one side or of charity on the other. In answer, let them remember that the safety of the soul is a spiritual question, not subject, therefore, to human logic. Our Faith is dogmatic truth, and involves no inferences. But, again—they urge that the two positions are in themselves contradictory. I correct their word; they are not contradictory but contrary. Are there not, I may ask, such apparent contradictions in our own spiritual nature? as for instance, our double will; the law of man bound and yet free; our two guides, reason and faith, each supreme—how are these to be accounted for? These problems are as hard to solve as the church man's faith united with the Christian's sympathy; and yet these are *facts*. In nature, as in grace, God's laws are often apparently conflicting.

But to turn for a moment are closing, to a more practical question—one to which the circumstances of our recent loss cannot fail to give both point and urgency—I allude to the subdivision of our large diocese. To this, as a question of primitive practice, there can be but one answer. Early dioceses were many in number and small in extent; or, if large at first, subdivided freely as the Church increased. It is clear that it would be wise to bring closer in our diocese the limits that bind the Bishop to his clergy, and the clergy to their Bishop. The recovery of ancient discipline within the Church is attainable only through this channel. If we look to experience to guide us in this question, such too is its language of approval. Investigation comes by concentration. Lastly, there is something touching in an argument like this—saving the life of a Bishop—preserving him from being made a sacrifice to labors that are neither necessary nor expedient. But, brethren, I have detained you too long. Time has been wanting to correct what I have poured out before you, and to concentrate thoughts and feelings uppermost in my mind, and measure in my long settled convictions, though immature, in their outward expression. But you will receive them in kindness, and give to them such weight as in your judgment they deserve. Believe me, but one feeling has dictated them—one which fills all our hearts—love for the Church, awakened ten-fold under its recent loss—a feeling that out of our sorrow will grow strength—that all petty disputes and differences might here round rebuked under God's hand, and that, like a band of brothers gathering round a parental roof-tree, we should unite hand in hand, and closing to the winds

LASTING—Why will you wear gray hairs, when Miss BALLARD'S DYE, the Professor pronounced, The World's Convention, the truth declares, You need no longer wear gray hairs; Then go to Dr. BALLARD without delay, His number you will find 229 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

WEST FLUSHING.—An auction sale of Cottage Sites, in this beautiful village, will take place on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 3d, 4th and 5th of October, 1854. For particulars see advertisement in a few days, or inquire of BARKER & ELLIOTT, No. 3 Nassau-street, near Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The *National Police Gazette* of this week contains further particulars of the charge against a well-known ship captain; a highly interesting conspiracy case, and an unusual amount of other startling matter. ROSS, JONES and TOUCHY, agents.

LONG ISLAND.

The Military of King's County.

The 70th Regiment of the New-York State Militia, under the command of Col SAMUEL GRAHAM, made their annual regimental Fall parade yesterday, in Brooklyn, and were reviewed by the authorities in front of the City Hall, at 10 o'clock A. M. The Regiment then proceeded to East Brooklyn for drill. They presented a creditable appearance.

BRIGADE PARADE AND REVIEW.

On the 9th of October, the 5th Brigade, 2d Division, under command of Brigadier General H. B. DURYEA, will make their annual parade and visit East New-York for Brigade drill, and will be reviewed by Major General AARON WARD, of Sing Sing. This Brigade is composed of the 13th Regiment, Col. ABEL SMITH; 14th do., Col. JESSIE C. SMITH; 70th do., Col. SAMUEL GRAHAM, and 72d Regiment, Col. EDMUND POWERS.

The Late Fatal Accident on the Long Island Railroad.

Coroner BALL, of Brooklyn, yesterday, accompanied by a Jury of six men, proceeded to the Dead House in Raymond-street, Brooklyn, and held an inquest on the remains of the man killed the night previous in Atlantic-street, on the Long Island Railroad. The name of deceased, it appears, was as we have before stated on supposition, SAMUEL W. LOWERIE, formerly of Washington, Dover Plains, Dutchess County, N. Y., but recently has been driving an ice cart for JAMES VAN ETTEN & Co., New-York City. He was about twenty-eight years of age. The Jury rendered a verdict to the effect that the accident occurred by deceased endeavoring to get on board the cars while in motion, in Atlantic, near Boerum-street, and that no blame can be attached to the Company or officers.

Another Fatal Railroad Accident.

A man named MCDERMOTT, residing in Dean-street, near Washington-avenue, was so severely injured last Monday on the Long Island Railroad, near Bedford, that he died yesterday. Deceased was a man about forty-five years of age, and it appears that just previous to the accident he was rolling a wheelbarrow on the track, and was informed of the approaching train, when he went to one side and was waiting for the train to pass. But it seems the wheelbarrow was so near the track that the locomotive hit it, and MCDERMOTT was in this manner pushed under the train.

Unlicensed Liquor Dealers.

The Police of Brooklyn every day arrest more or less of the unlicensed liquor dealers, for selling liquor without license. Since the organization of the Protective Union, which holds weekly meetings at the City Hotel, most of the parties arrested have waived their right to an examination, and have given bail for their appearance to answer any indictment found against them by the Grand Jury.

Police Target Excursions.

The Police of the First District, Brooklyn, are making arrangements for a Target Excursion, and will visit Jamaica, under the command of Captain JOEL SMITH.

The Police of the Second District, Brooklyn, are also making arrangements to go on a Target Excursion on the 24th of October, under the command of Captain KING.

Bold Robbery.

Last Saturday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, the house of Mrs. WARREN, No. 160 Bridge-street, Brooklyn, was entered by thieves while the family were absent, and everything of value which they could find and take with them was stolen. The burglars entered the house by means of false keys, and after searching every room, breaking open locks, emptying trunks, and leaving everything in confusion, they made their escape.

Committed for Trial.

Yesterday, Justice BOSWELL, of Williamsburg, committed the following parties to the County Jail to await trial at the Court of Sessions: PETER ROBE, wife and son, charged with stealing a gold watch from EDWARD QUINN; MARGARET ENGLEHAUPT, charged with attempting to shoot her husband; GEORGE SHEIBEL, charged with stealing a watch from the store of LUIS MENDEL.

The Sunday Law.

The following named persons were fined $10 each, yesterday, by Mayor WALL, of Williamsburg, for violating the Sunday law: F. HOEPT, C. KIEHL, ELLICK & GROUSE, and GEO. SCHELLINE.

A Street-Preacher in Jail.

Mr. WM. YAGER, the venerable street-preacher, who has held forth for several Sundays past in the Third Ward, Williamsburg, was brought before Mayor WALL yesterday, on a charge of violating the Sunday law, in selling books on Sunday. Mr. YAGER was found guilty, fined $10, and, in default, was sent to the County Jail for ten days.

Highway Robbery.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock Tuesday night, a man named PETER MCCANNA, residing at East New-York, while passing along Division-avenue, near Eleventh-street, Brooklyn, was attacked by two men, who knocked him down, and robbed him of his coat, hat and $5 in money. MCCANNA was considerably injured, and remained at the Third Ward Station-house over night.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS.

This Court, now in session in Brooklyn, was unable to proceed to business yesterday on account of the absence of a juryman, empanneled the day previous in a case which was not concluded.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 26, at St. Peter's Church, 20th-st., by Rev. Alfred E. Beach, GEORGE H. ALLEN, of Brockport, N. Y., to Miss MARY E., eldest daughter of Jeremiah E. Cary, Esq., of this City.

☞ Rochester papers please copy.

At Ann Arbor, Mich., on Tuesday, Sept. 12, by Rev. John A. Wilson, T. S BLACKMAR, of Detroit, to MARY E., eldest daughter of Professor Williams, of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 27, JULIA JOSEPHINE, only daughter of Thomas and Mary Ann Lane, aged 4 years, 11 months and 26 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No 24 Watts-st., on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood, for interment.

In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 26, JACOB BUCKEL, aged 66 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 172 Franklin-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 27, SARAH WOOD, daughter of William J. and Caroline Birdsall, aged 15 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock, at the residence of her grandmother, Sarah M. Wood, No. 121 East Broadway.

In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 26, Mrs. EXPERIENCE SLOCUM, aged 59 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Charles J. Harris, No. 289 Madison-st.

☞ New-Bedford papers please copy.

In this City, on Monday, Sept. 25, HOWARD B. LYMAN, merchant of Mobile, Ala., aged 26 years.

Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral, this morning, at 9½ o'clock, at the Tabernacle, Broadway.

In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 26, HENRY ANDERSON, late of the firm of Brady, Anderson & Co., in the 44th year of his age.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No 96 13th-st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

In Williamsburg, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 26, MILFRED LAFEVER, aged 37 years, 1 month and 21 days.

His friends, and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, 103 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.

At Williamsburg, L. I., on Monday, Sept. 25, ELIZABETH, wife of R. C. McCORMICK, in the 27th year of her age.

At his residence on Hill's estate, Newark, N. J.,

[illegible]

Ship Henry Hartock, Tinn... Hartock & Co. The H. H. ... night.

Ship Tarquin, (of Baltimore) ... with mdse and 196 passengers ...

Bark Loretto Fish, Chase, Ma... molasses to master.

Hatteras, passed the bar at ... totally dismasted, also large quantities ... as spars, casks, &c.

Bark Alamra, (of Portland) French, with sugar, &c. to Austin & Stevens.

Bark Phenix, Mason, Rio Janeiro 41 days, with coffee to J. R. Thompson.

Brig Carroll, (of Wilmington,) Whittaker, ... days, with naval stores to D. C. Pearce, ... Terceira, passed a number ... Gen'ral.

Brig Angelo, (Ital.,) Conny, Genoa 72 ... with marble and rags to H. D. Heard.

Brig Florence, Williams, Trinity Island, ... to Preston & Jones, vessel to ... with schr. G. M. Dickinson, for Provi...

Brig Colonial, (Br.,) Mitchell, for Prince Edward Island, with sugar and molasses to H. W. Benedict & Co.

Brig Richmond, (of Wilmington, N. C.) Cobb, ... mington, N. C., &c., with naval stores to Bennett & Co.

Schr. Louisiana, Neal, Charleston 10 days, with cotton, &c., to Lord, Howland & Leaflet.

Schr. Hunter and Rachel, Robbins, Wilmington, N. C., 6 days, with naval stores to Rice Cruger, Hunt & Co.

Schr. Flor de Vegas, (Port.) ... with salt to Dexter & Bro.

Schr. Senator, Smith, ... to master.

Schr. S. B. Fish, ... master.

J. G. Williams.

Schr. Yorktown, Cole, Richmond, ... ter & Co.

Schr. C. O. Holt, Anderson, Lubec & Eastport, ... Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Julia and Nancy, Holland, Newburyport, bound to Virginia.

Schr. Alfred Howe, (of Boston,) ... days, with sugar, molasses and honey to E. M. Stevens.

Schr. Wm. Ann, Hoking, Alexandria, ... molasses to master.

Schr. J. F. Lodiel, Anderson, Virginia, ... Schr. Isaac Small, Rose, Alexandria, ... Schr. Potomac, Rockford, Alexandria, ... Schr. Tyrell, Adams, Savannah 7 ds., ... Schr. John Daniel, Bennett, ... Schr. Ogden, Hall, ... FAILED—Steamship ... of the West, Woodward, Liverpool, ... WIND—During the day, S.

Boston, Sept. 27.

Sept. 9, lat. 23 N., lon. 46 W., ship Pilgrim, ... adelphia for Demerara.

Sept. 11, off Gun Key, ship Elizabeth, of Bath, ... bile for Havana, 10 ds. out.

Foreign Ports.

At Turks Island, Sept. 12, brig Lucy Clapp, ... port in Quarantine. Last arr.; brig ... New-York in 9 ds., and others.

At Cardenas, Sept. 9, brig Caroline, Hewitt, ... to load for ...

At Rio Janeiro, Aug. 14, barks Colonel, for Baltimore; Mary Sawyer, do.; schrs Danville, do.; ...

AMUSEMENTS.

CASTLE GARDEN—THE OPERA.—Last night of the season, and of MADAME GRISI and SIGNOR MARIO. FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 29, Will be presented I PURITANI, (The Puritans.)

The principal characters by Mad'lle ... MARIO, Signor Badiali, Signor Ciabatti.

Doors open at 6½; Performance to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Secured Seats at 50 cents; Promenade Tickets at 25 cents, may be obtained from 9 o'clock A. M. until 2 P. M. daily, at the office of Castle Garden, and at SCOTT'S Music Store, No. 387 Broadway, ... HALL & SON'S Music Store, No. 239 ... NOEDER & RINGE, No. 45 Walker-st. ... be had at the ticket offices, Castle Garden.

NOTICE.—Promenade tickets not admitted to the Opera.

CASTLE GARDEN TO LET—FOR THE THREE MONTH OF OCTOBER.—The ... spacious place of amusement will be let for Concerts, Musical Entertainments, Balls, or Public Meetings, by the night, week, or for the entire month. Apply to STUART, at the Garden, from 9 A. M. ...

CRYSTAL PALACE—OPEN DAILY.—The ... Palace possesses more attractions than any ... place on this Continent. More than ... cles are now on exhibition. In consequence of the ... time that the Palace will be kept open, ... pense incurred in procuring new attractions, the ... Directors have resolved to increase the price of ... admission to FIFTY cents. Season tickets, ... associations, &c., will be admitted at ... Awards will be made to Exhibitors of ... which will be duly announced. JOHN H. ...

NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL FAIR.—The ... square are now in readiness to ... Great Fair of next week. ... stance office on the ground, ... tendance all this week to receive and ...

GREAT SOUTHERN CIRCUS AND ... GIDEON'S, ... EVERY AFTERNOON AND ... Rosaire and ... patronage, a Full Circus ... newly-erected circus, ... following are among the ... who will appear this week: ... Mr. LAMB, of London, ... Sig. FELIX CAMP, ... Equestrian Clowns: GEORGE ... WHITTAKER. ... French Clowns: AUGUSTE ... COIN SIEGERT. ... Boxes 50 cents; ...

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—... at ½ o'clock. ... Private Boxes, $4; Orchestra ... THURSDAY EVENING, ... Benefit and last night of ... MLLE. YBCA MATHEAU ... The wonderful Ravels, in ... ASHBOURNE, ... Produced at an immense ... and pronounced by all to be ... pieces. ... MLLE. YBCA MATHEAU ... of the 2d scene in Bella Le ... Divertissement of the 2d ... New Pas de Deux, ... tisement La Perle D'Amerique ... To conclude with the Comic ... M. DECHALUMEAU ...

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—... HENRY WILLARD, Proprietor. ... sion: Fifty cents to all parts of the ... Private Boxes, $5 and $7. ... cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1.—THE ... performed the comedy of ... THE SCHOOL FOR ... Lady Teazle.....Miss J. Deshon ... To conclude with ... KATHARINE AND ...

BROADWAY THEATRE.—... Sole Lessee.—Doors open at ... mence commence precisely at ... cents; Family Circle and ... Boxes, $5 and $3. THURSDAY ... Will be performed ... HAMLET, PRINCE ... Hamlet.....Mr. Forrest ... To conclude with the Farce of ... PLEASANT ...

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—... curtain will rise at ½. Dress Circle ... cents; Second Tier, 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls, ... vate Boxes, $5 and $7. THURSDAY, Sept. 28, ... presented Buckstone's comedy of ... THE SCHOLAR. ... Fenorita Soto will appear. ... To conclude with the farce of ... MY COUSIN GERMAIN. ... Baron Bluffenbach.....Mr Blake ...

BURTON'S.—No extra charge for ... Daytime. THURSDAY, A GREAT ... nal American Comedy NOW-A-DAYS, ... with loud applause. Mr. ... Jordan; Delmaine, Mr. ... Mrs. Brown, by Burton; ... Sharon, THE FILLIBUSTER, ... Bowles; and the new Comedy of ... CLOUDS, in which Mr. Fisher, Mr. ... mond, and Miss Kate Sutton; will appear. ...

BURTON'S NATIONAL ... Drum Circus. ... Orchestra Seats 50 cents; ... seats to Private Box, $4; ... ING, Sept 28, the ... successful Drama of ... FASHION AND ... After which will be ... MUSTACHE. ... Mustache.....Mr. J. B. ...

BARNUM'S AMERICAN ... DAY, Sept. 28, at 2½ and ... ...

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES,
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING (Sundays excepted) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail or sold at the same rates as the Daily Times.

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RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV.—NO. 946. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE

The Steamer Alps at Boston—The America at Halifax.

INTERESTING FROM SPAIN.

Note from Mr. Soulé.

Events of the War.

Departure of the Allied Forces, 74,000 Strong, for the Crimea.

Another French Loan of 400,000,000 Francs.

THE CHOLERA IN LONDON.

MARKET ACCOUNTS.

GRAIN AND COTTON STEADY.

Consols 95 1-4.

Arrival of the Steamer Alps at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 28.

The Cunard screw steamship *Alps*, from Liverpool on the 13th instant, arrived at this port between 8 and 9 o'clock this morning.

Her advices are four days later than those received by the *Arabia*.

There is no news of striking importance.

The steamship *America* arrived out at Liverpool on the 11th instant.

There is nothing authentic respecting the sailing of the expedition against the Crimea. The rendezvous was to be at Baltschik on the 1st; and, should this concentration have taken place on the day appointed, it is probable that the whole convoy sailed for the scene of action on the 4th.

The time to be occupied in the transit seems generally to be fixed by naval men at five days. The vessels amount to more than 400 in number, besides pontoons, boats and rafts. The course would be along the coast to the neighborhood of Serpent's Island, where favorable breezes might be expected on. Supposing that no delay occurred, the expedition might be expected to reach the Russian shores by the 9th of the month, when the day of landing would depend, of course, entirely on circumstances, such as the state of the surf on the beach, the position of the Russian forces, and the opinion of the Generals as to the best means of commencing operations.

The *Daily News* has published the following letter from Berlin, dated the 7th inst.:

"The Prussian Government has addressed a circular to all its Envoys at the secondary German Courts. The Diet will shortly be called on to come to a resolution respecting the contents of the confederation towards Austria. The Prussian Government tells its Envoys that although for the sake of peace it supported at St. Petersburg the four points insisted on by the Western Powers, it does not think they are indispensable in a military point of view. The common protectorate would be attended with difficulty, and may bring harm to Germany. The King of Prussia cannot then recommend the German Diets to accede to the four conditions in similar manner as to incur on their account expenses and obligations not commanded by the spirit and end of the Austro-Prussian Convention. The King hopes that the Emperor of Austria will take this view of the case, and adhere to it as becomes a German Prince. He hopes, moreover, that the Emperor seeing his own States are guaranteed against attack from the side of Russia, will abstain from every act of aggression against Russia and avoid all complication not necessary for the protection of German interests, and to which the Convention does not apply."

Letters from Madrid of the 7th inst., state that the engagement on the Imperial Debt, which had been suspended, would be resumed on the 11th inst.

It was supposed that Queen CHRISTINA had arrived in Portugal on the 3d inst. The confiscation of her property had fairly begun. The Governor of Oporto had seized the coal mines which formed part of it.

The London *Morning Post* of the 11th, says: "In Spain, things wear rather a brighter complexion. The new Government seems disposed to place limits to the march of revolution, and while endeavoring to establish liberty, to check the advances of licentiousness. An attempt on a very small scale was indeed made on the 28th of August to get up new disturbances, but it was promptly and effectually put down. Two of the Madrid newspapers, the *Nacion* and the *Diario Español*, have ventured to charge the United States Minister at the Court of Spain, Mr. SOULÉ, of the Ulcer War, with having fomented these disturbances. This is, however, very improbable, because so old and enlightened a diplomatist as M. SOULÉ must have read history, and to have found it there recorded that in January, 1716, the British Government arrested the Swedish Minister at London, Count GYLLENBORG, and seized his papers, because it believed the Count to be implicated in the Jacobite proceedings against the Crown of England. There is, therefore, a point at which diplomatic immunities cease, and it does not seem consistent with the acuteness of his adopted country that Mr. SOULÉ should have risked his privileges to the hopeless object, no doubt falsely ascribed to him, of establishing Republicanism in Spain. He has, however, quitted the country for the present, perhaps from a feeling of delicacy, and is to take up his temporary residence on the French territory, where, we presume, his passport will operate as a shelter."

Mr. SOULÉ has written the following letter to the *Diario Español*, in reply to the charges of the Madrid Press.

MADRID, Sunday, Aug. 13, 1854.

SIR: The tone and character of the article referring to me, published in your columns of this day, indicate too clearly the influence which inspired it, not to deserve from me the honor of a reply. I absent myself from Madrid because such is my pleasure, being accountable to no one for my acts or conduct. The fear of being insulted or menaced by persons to whom my presence might be disagreeable, would never cause me to abandon my post. I fear neither the sneer of impertinent diplomats, nor the dagger of hired assassins. Above all, Sir, I do not fear the people. The people respect what is entitled to respect. They only assassinate the wretches who flatter and deceive them. The people fight, but are not assassins. With regard to the perfidious insinuations with which your article abounds, they are beneath my contempt. I leave you the merit of the varnish with which you have glossed them over, and to those who dictated them, the infamy of their invention.

I am, Sir, your servant,
PIERRE SOULÉ.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

[illegible] Brothers & Co., Tobin & Co. report a [illegible] quantities, dealers awaiting [illegible] The sales of the three days amounted to 18,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and 2,000 to exporters.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Messrs. STOLTERFOHT & Co., report that WHEAT and FLOUR had been rather higher, but buyers were unwilling to operate and the market closed weak. Western Canal Flour quoted 29s. 6d.@30s. 6d.; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 31s.@32s.; Ohio, 32s.@33s. CORN dull at 35s. 6d. for White, 35s. for Yellow, and 34s. for mixed. WHITE WHEAT, 9s.@9s. 6d.; Red, 7s. 6d.@8s.

Liverpool Provision Market.

LARD quiet but not lower. BACON in fair demand. PORK and BEEF without change.

London Money Market.

CONSOLS closed on Tuesday, the 12th, at 95¼@95¾ for money and account.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Sept. 28.

The Royal Mail Steamship *America*, Capt. LANG, from Liverpool on the 16th inst., arrived at this port *en route* for Boston, at 20 minutes past 7 o'clock this morning.

The Collins Steamship *Arctic* arrived out at Liverpool at 1 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the 13th inst.

The *America* passed at 11 P. M. of the 16th, steamship *Asia*, from New-York for Liverpool; 17th, off Suttee Island, ship *Underwriter*, from New-York for Liverpool.

The news possesses features of considerable interest, the most important of which is the announcement of the departure of the Expedition against the Crimea. It sailed from Varna on the 4th inst., and was composed of 74,000 troops and about 700 ships, which would be before Sebastopol on the 10th. News of the landing was expected to reach Varna on the 16th, and would be looked for with the greatest interest.

It was reported that the Baltic fleet would return to England, and that Sir CHARLES NAPIER would resign his command. These rumors were considered very doubtful.

Austria had officially notified the Western Powers of the Czar's refusal of the propositions. The Powers expressed themselves satisfied with the armed neutrality of Austria.

A new French loan of four hundred millions of francs is proposed.

Republicanism is reported to have been extremely active in Spain.

The Indian mail had been telegraphed. Canton had not been attacked, but it was expected at any moment, and the greatest confusion prevailed.

Messrs. DAVID SCOTT, RICHMOND & Co., of Manchester, have failed.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The *America* left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 16th.

The United States Mail steamship *Hermann* left Southampton for New-York at 1 o'clock P. M., of the 13th, with 160 passengers.

THE WAR.

The Crimea Expedition has sailed. It is the largest naval expedition in the annals of war fare, and consisted of seven hundred ships, carrying at once seventy thousand men, with horses, guns, pontoons, gabioues, tents, provisions, and all the materials of war.

The fleet musters 25,000 sailors, and 3,000 cannon, while the land force comprises 20,000 English, 35,000 Turks, 10,000 Egyptians, 5,000 Tunisians, and 5,000 of other nationalities.

On the 3d the greater part of the British squadron, with the English troops on board, left Varna, and on the 5th the French General, ST. ARNAUD, and the Turks, left to join the British at Fidonisi or Serpent's Island, off the mouth of the Danube, opposite to Eupatoria in the Crimea.

The debarkation will take place at Point Baba, near the mouth of the River Katchka, where there is fifteen fathoms of water. Once landed, the allies will entrench themselves. The Russian army must next be beaten in the field, or the allies will occupy the heights above the city. From the sea, Fort Constantine, mounting 110 guns, will be the principal object of attack. A position has been discovered whence the Russian fleet can be enfiladed, and either set on fire in the harbor, or be compelled to come out and fight. Not much is known of the Russian preparations.

Prince MENSCHIKOFF personally conducts the defence of Sebastopol. He attaches great importance to the fortifications of Ocxakoff and Kherson, and some thousand men are occupied in strengthening those places. Continual reinforcements arrive at Odessa and pass on; 60,000 men are said to be in camp, besides a full garrison in the city. A number of ships are being converted into fire ships.

A new levy of ten men in a thousand has been ordered throughout the Western portion of the Empire.

There are strange rumors current that the French Admiral HAMELIN strongly opposed the Sebastopol expedition, that ST. ARNAUD takes the sole responsibility, and that sealed orders were on their way from France to stop it, when the expedition sailed. This may be only rumor.

The Baltic.

The report that the Baltic fleet is ordered to return to England, causes apprehension that the Russian fleet will escape from the Baltic, and commit devastations on commerce in the open sea.

It is also rumored that Sir CHARLES NAPIER wishes to resign.

An Anglo-French detachment had landed at Ubricasborg, near Sweaborg, destroyed some gunboats and set the town on fire.

The Danube.

The Russians have evacuated Brailow and Galatz—consequently the navigation of the Danube is free.

On the 4th inst., Gen. LUDERS removed his head-quarters from Galatz to Reni. Before leaving he blew up the fortifications and strand batteries.

It is reported that the Turks have entered Fokschamy.

On the 6th inst., Count CORONINI, at the head of 4,000 Austrians, entered Bucharest, and was formally received by OMAR PACHA, with a Turkish division and a detachment of Wallachian militia.

The correspondence of the London *Daily News* reports that disagreements have already occurred between OMAR PACHA and the Austrian commanders.

ASIA.

The Russian Army Corps lately operating under Prince BEBOUTOFF against the Turks, on the frontiers of Georgia, has made made a sudden and unexpected retrograde movement towards Gumri. The Turks found the Russian camp and ten guns spiked. It is not known whether the retreat was caused by the presence of SCHAMYL with a large force, near Tiflis, or from a report of the allied movements in the Black Sea.

The movement gave rise to a report that SCHAMYL had gained a great victory at Tiflis, in which the Russians said they had lost seven guns, three thousand men, tents, &c.

The *Times* says, under date of Aug. 20: The Turkish Minister has left Teheran for Erzeroum. The rupture between Persia and the Porte is complete.

The Czar's reply has been officially notified by Austria to the representatives of the Western Powers.

The *Independence Belgé* gives the substance of the answer, viz.: Russia expresses surprise that Austria should have transmitted such proposals to St. Petersburg, unaccompanied by any concession on the part of the Western Powers. Russia, therefore, rejects them. The CZAR indefinitely regrets that he has not been able to accept the last overtures made by Austria. He considers that he has made every concession compatible with the honor of Russia, and it only remains for him to do the same as his enemies, that is, to try the eventualities of war, in order to arrive at some solid basis of negotiations.

The Emperor NICHOLAS has directed his General-in-chief to pass the Pruth with his troops, from strategic motives, and Russia will keep herself within her frontiers until more equitable conditions are offered to her. The Emperor on his side will avoid increasing the complications of the war, but he will repel with the greatest energy all attacks against him from whatever quarter they may proceed.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

The Western Powers have expressed themselves satisfied with Austria's resolve to remain for the present in armed neutrality.

The Germanic Diet resumed its sittings on the 14th inst., when the Prussian representative would inform the Diet, that Prussia never having bound herself by the guarantees demanded by the Western Powers, will in future remain strictly neutral.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The arrival of the India and China mail has been telegraphed from Trieste. The dates are, Calcutta, Aug. 12; Bombay, Aug. 1; Shanghai, July 15; Canton, July 20, and Hong Kong, July 22. The state of trade in India was favorable, but in China it was very dull.

There was great confusion at Canton. The insurgents have taken several places near by, and threaten Canton.

Foreigners are placed under the protection of the Factories' ships.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Queen and Court are at Balmoral, Scotland.

Messrs. DAVID SCOTT, RICHMOND & Co., of Manchester, have failed. Their liabilities are heavy, and may affect several Liverpool firms. CURRIE, DALE Co. have also failed.

The celebrated yacht *America* is advertised to be sold.

FRANCE.

Military exercises continue at Boulogne. On the 13th inst. the Emperor reviewed 10,000 troops in camp at Ambleteuse. On the 14th a grand sham battle was enacted. An invading army of 40,000 men advanced from St. Omer to attack Boulogne, was met by an army of defence, also of 40,000 men, and after immense fire and smoke, Boulogne was supposed to be taken. On the 16th the Emperor returned to Paris.

A loan of 400,000,000 francs is proposed.

The French Minister has been recalled from Berlin, and FERDINAND BARROT appointed in his stead.

The Island of Aix, at the mouth of the Charente, is assigned as the residence of prisoners of war.

The cholera is rapidly abating in Paris.

SPAIN.

The intelligence from Madrid is important. The Republican party is extremely uneasy and a new outbreak is considered near. It has been discovered that Republicanism is extensively organized, and almost ready for action throughout Spain. The programme of the intended movement is clandestinely circulated. The Marquis of ALBARDA is recognized as the head of the movement, and has gone into concealment, the better to direct the secret operations.

Opinion connects Mr. SOULÉ's absence with the same cause.

Queen CHRISTINA has arrived at Lisbon. She travels under the name of the Countess d'Irameda, and will embark at Oporto for France.

Count MONTE MOLINO has issued a circular to the Carlists, advising them to remain quiet.

SWITZERLAND.

The arrest of BAYINI, at Basle, is reported.

AUSTRIA.

It is reported that Count BUOL will soon be superseded by Count FREDERICK, the new Minister at Berlin, but this is doubtful.

A Plenipotentiary had arrived from Prince DANIEL of Montenegro, offering to transfer his allegiance to Austria for a yearly subsidy.

ITALY.

The Government of Modena has ordered all arms in the city of Carrara to be given up within 15 days.

More executions have taken place at Parma.

LATEST NEWS.

[By Telegraph from London to the Liverpool Agent of the New-York Associated Press.]

LONDON, Saturday.—There is nothing later from the war. Consols closed to-day at yesterday's rates.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market....SEPT. 15.

The Broker's Board report that the COTTON Market continued in the same dull and irregular state as for some time past. There had been a good demand for the better class of Orleans for export, but on the whole prices had been slightly in favor of buyers, although quotations were unchanged.

HOLLINSHEAD, FITLEY & Co., say the import has been large, and the quantity of American descriptions offering is still large, without any decided pressure to sell, but prices under the influence of a great demand, rather favor buyers, although not to an extent to require a reduction in quotations.

DENNISTOUN & Co. report a fair demand for Cotton, which had been met so freely that the market had been uniformly dull, especially toward the close of the week, and prices obtained were generally 1-16th of a penny lower than last week; but quotations were not reduced.

The sales of the week have been 41,140 bales, of which 22,270 were American, and including 1,100 on speculation, and 8,460 for export. The authorized quotations were: Fair Orleans, 6¼d.; Middling do., 5 3-16d.; Fair Mobiles and Uplands, 6d.; Middling do., 5 1-16d. The stock on hand, exclusive of shipboard, is estimated at 885,949 bales, including 568,000 American.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market....SEPT. 15.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs Market was firm, and advanced in the early part of the week, but closed rather dull at fully last week's quotations for all articles. DENNISTOUN & Co. quote Western Canal FLOUR at 28s. 6d.@29s. 6d.; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 29s. 6d.@30s. 6d.; Ohio, 30s.@32s.; White WHEAT, 9s. 3d.@9s. 6d.; Red and Mixed do., 7s. 6d.@8s. 6d.; White CORN, 33s. @35s. 6d.; Yellow and Mixed do., 36s.

Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co's quotations are: Western Canal FLOUR, 28s. 6d.@29s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 29s. 6d.@30s.; Ohio, 30s.@31s.; White and Yellow CORN, 34s.@35s.; Mixed, 33s.@34s.; White WHEAT, 9s. 3d.@9s. 6d.; Red, 7s.@8s.

Liverpool Provision Market.....SEPT. 15.

Messrs. GARDNER & Co., and other firms, report BEEF in few hands and firm; sales trifling. Fine PORK being scarce, is firmly held, but inferior and middling qualities are very difficult of sale. There is rather more disposition to buy BACON, and fine commands about 49s. Sales of SHOULDERS at lower rates. CHEESE is active and higher. LARD remains at about previous rates; sales of 200 tons at 38s.@39s. TALLOW continues to tend downwards, and is dull at 46s. LINSEED CAKE is in good request.

Liverpool Produce Market.....Sept. 15.

The Brokers' Circular reports: ASHES, sales of 1,000 bbls. at 36s. for new Pots, and 30s. for old. Nothing doing in RAGS or BONES. RESIN, sales of 4,000 bbls. common American at 4s. 3d.@4s. 7d. Nothing done in CRUDE TURPENTINE; SPIRITS, flat at 38s. sellers. PALE OIL, sales of 600 tons, are on hand at £32 10s.@£33 10s. LINSEED OIL, in moderate demand, at 32s. 6d.@33s. PALE SEAL quiet at £39 10s.@£39 15s. ROSIN, worth 4s. 6d.@7. The principal sales of BREADSTUFFS were, of Canadian Loupon at 4s. 9d.@5s. 1s., 3s. Dantzic 4s. 7d., Jamaica, to arrive, £6 10. TEAS—Congou had sold at 10d. SUGAR was offered freely, and was rather lower. In COFFEE, a moderate business at unchanged rates. RICE, an extensive business had been done in Carolina; sales of 1 500 tierces at irregular rates, for export, but principally at 17s.@20s.

Manchester Market....SEPT. 15.

The market for YARNS and COTTON Goods remained quiet and rather steady.

Glasgow Market.

[From John Aytha & Co.'s Circular.

The downward tendency of BREADSTUFFS is temporarily checked. LARD is dull and 6d. cheaper. BACON dull. BEEF active. PORK slow of sale; Shoulders heavy. All sorts of Naval Stores dull. ASHES—Pots firm, at 35s. Pearls quiet, at 31s.

London Produce Market.

From Baring Brothers & Co.'s Circular.

WHEAT has advanced one to two shillings ₩ quarter. FLOUR is quoted 28s @32s. White WHEAT, 60s.@64s; Red, 56s @60s. SUGAR quiet, favoring buyers. COFFEE steady, and rather less active. RICE—a large business in East India. TEA flat. Congou was quoted 10½d., but the telegraphic advices from China had induced holders to withdraw their stocks. TALLOW very dull, and partly recovered to 64s. LARD—refined kegs active, but other descriptions quiet; Western, 50s.@53s. LINSEED OIL rather lower. TURPENTINE, 10s. 6d @10s. 9d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady, at 42s. for American casks.

London Metal Market.

From Barings' Circular.

IRON steady; Rails, £7 0s @£7 15s.; Bars, £8 10s.@ £8 15s.; Scotch Pig, 83s. COPPER was steady, and quotations unchanged. In LEAD, a large business, at £22 15s.@£23 for common pig and £24 10s. for refined. TIN very steady; English unchanged. SPELTER, £22 10s.@£23 15s.

London Money Market.

BARINGS BROTHERS & Co. report Money active. Consols closed on the 15th at 95¾ for Money, and 95¾ for account. Dollars, 5s. 6¼d.; Bar Silver, 5s. 11d.; Doubloons, 75s. 0d.; Eagles, 76s 0d. The Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £46,400. Five ships, with £600,000 in Gold, arrived during the week from Australia.

The Paris Bourse closed on the 15th, 4½s, 97f. 70c.; 3s, 74f. 10c. Bank of France, 2,940.

American Securities.

The market remained quiet during the week, and prices, in some cases are little more than nominal. BELL & SON quote:

U. S. Sixes, Bonds, 1868	106 @107
U. S. Sixes, Inscribed	106 @107
Pennsylvania 5 Cents	77 @ 78
Pennsylvania 5's, Bonds	82 @ 83
Massachusetts 5's, Bonds	103 @104
Maryland 5's, Bonds	92 @ 94
Virginia 6's, Bonds	92 @ 93
Virginia 5's, Bonds	90 @ 92
Canada 6's, Bonds	108 @109
Pennsylvania Central Railroad Bonds	90 @ 91
Erie Second Mortgage Bonds	90 @ 91

Liverpool Freight Market.

FREIGHTS to the United States had slightly improved, and, with a diminished tonnage, higher rates are expected next month. Quotations—To New-York: Passengers, £4; Coals, 20s.; Hardward and coarse goods, £12; Fine goods, 17s. 6d.; Iron, &c., 17s. 6d @20s.

LATEST COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, 2 P. M.

Our COTTON market is unchanged to-day. The sales have been 6,000 bales, including 1,500 for export.

BREADSTUFFS are unchanged, except FLOUR, which is 6d. dearer.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived from New-York—13th, Granite State, at Havre; 14th Rising Sun at Deal; Excel, at Bristol.
Arrived from Boston—14th Rainbow, at Gravesend.
Arrived from Norfolk—15th New England, at Havre.
Arrived from New-Orleans—12th, Marshfield and Daniel Webster, at Liverpool; 13th, Gen Washington, at Liverpool; Helvetia, at Havre; 15th, Coronet, at Liverpool—Reports Aug 12, was struck by lightning and had two men killed; 16th Beatrice, at Liverpool.
Arrived from Mobile—13th, Wm. Ward, at ——
Sailed for New-York—14th, Queen of the West, and Wm. Bathbone from Liverpool.
Sailed for Providence—12th, Indus, from Ardrossan.
Sailed for Philadelphia—13th, Wyoming, from Liverpool.
Sailed for Charleston—Pudyona, from Liverpool.
Sailed for Savannah—13th Patrace, from Antwerp.
Sailed for New Orleans—12th, Jacob Prentiss, from Bristol; Favorite from Liverpool; 13th, John Curtis, from Liverpool; 15th, Eva, from Liverpool.
Sailed for Mobile—12th, Montezuma, from Liverpool.

The *America* passed, Sept. 16, in the Channel, going in, ships *Consul*, of Savannah, and *Speed*, of St. John, N. B.

The Springs of American Legislation.

From the Manchester Guardian.

Most people, even of those who withhold implicit credence from the statements of the member for Sunderland, have sometimes had a suspicion that there are wheels within wheels in matters of legislation. We see the vote and hear the division-influencing harangue; but how much do we know of the friendly expostulation, the seductive promise, or the wheedling entreaty, which may have outweighed the voice of pure reason in questions by which private interests are affected? It is not often that we get so clear an insight into the hidden working of a legislative machine as that which is afforded by the American Congressional document H. R. 353.

We must premise that Colonel COLT, the inventor of the celebrated revolver, is an applicant to Congress for an extension of the patent in his homicidal discovery. Reports, it seems, have got abroad touching the existence of what is called "lobby corruption" in connection with the bill for this purpose, and, the House of Representatives appointed a Committee of seven to search for evidence and to report upon the subject. The testimony embodied in this document has, at any rate, the merit of being more amusing than that received in the course of similar inquiries which have recently been made by the British House of Commons; but whether it be also more conclusive, our readers will be enabled to judge from a few extracts.

Undue influence in the supreme Legislature of America consits, or is supposed to consist, of various shades of corruption. In the first place, there is the plain, straightforward transfer of hard dollars for vote and interest. On this point we are glad to say the evidence is creditably slight and inconclusive. All that can be said about it is, that Mr. GEORGE N. JONES, a member from Tennessee, deposes that on one occesion Mr. NICHOLSON, the editor of the Washington *Union*, which, we are told is an ardent supporter of COLT's patent extension, observed to him, as some people would say, "promiscuously," JONES, I heard a man say you could get $50,000 if you would vote for the Colt bill."

Cautious Mr. NICHOLSON! Nothing damaging is to be extracted from any admission of his. JONES of Tennessee mentioned this tempting opening to one or two brother legislators; but beyond a curious anxiety on their part to know whether the offer was made in jest or earnest, we have no proof that the affair went further. With regard, however, to the subornation of honorable members by a judicious distribution of pocket revolvers for their own personal and political uses, the case is stronger. Hon. J. H. SHOWER is "free to admit" that he had a present of this kind from Col. CLEMENS, the parliamentary agent for the patentee. So had Hon. PRESLEY EWING, Hon. FAYETTE M'MULLEN, of Virginia, had another, which he accepted as a token of regard from a valued friend.

Hon. W. A. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, asked for the loan of one, and was handed one with a request that he should keep it. Hon. DANIEL MACE, admits that one of these engaging toys was presented to his "little boy," but accounts for it by a resemblance between his embryo fire-eater, and another little boy, who had been prematurely taken away from Senator JAMES, of Rhode Island. Mr. CULLOM, of Tennessee, was also the fortunate recipient from Colonel CLEMENS, but pleads that the colonel had never told him of his agency in the COLT patent. Altogether it may safely be said, that if the honorable House of Representatives forms an incorrect conclusion on Colonel COLT's ingenious invention, it will certainly not be for want of cheap and abundant opportunities of studying its merits.

It is clear, however, that it must require a very large number of complimentary revolvers to account for the expenditure of $60,000 or $70,000, which rumor appears to have assigned as the sum devoted to the secret service of the Extension bill. Some portion of the difference is to be accounted for by reference to considerations which we must particularize for the instruction of those members of Parliament and others who are constantly holding up the American Press for our admiration and imitation. Mr. DICKERSON, the principal acting lawyer for Colonel COLT, informs the Committee that he proposed an interview to one Mr. HORACE H. DAY, apparently a professional public writer, who had been designated to him as one of the most influential enemies of the patent extension.

"The next day," he says, "Mr. DAY came, and said that he represented certain parties in Washington, in and out of Congress, who had the power to pass or defeat this bill; and that if I would pay his friends in Washington (politicians, and society him, they would pass this bill. I told him that I knew who his friends were; that they were a set of low letter-writers, and that I understood his plan perfectly, which was to blast Colonel COLT and me, and all connected in the testimony, and that I would not pay any one cent unless something then to Mr. Day and associates in the business."

Mr. DICKERSON appears to be of opinion that between public journalists and suitors for public justice, discretion is the better part of the valor that is required from the latter. If his statement stood alone, it might, of course, be objected to as the testimony of an enemy, but observe how it is corroborated by the admission of Mr. DAY. The following is this independent writer's account of the transaction, in reply to a direct question from the Committee:

"Did you demand of Mr. DICKERSON the specific sum of $15,000 for yourself and friends, (reporters and others,) as an inducement to give him your aid?

Answer—My idea was, that the first step to give any reasonable chance of success at that period of time, was to begin to turn public sentiment at once; and if influential letter-writers were employed, we could not expect to employ them short of $2,500 apiece. I think I suggested to him a retainer of $500 in cash to each man—that's my impression—that's what I said substantially. In no other way than that have I demanded of him $15,000.

Question by Mr. Zollicoffer—What sum did Mr. DICKERSON offer to pay to cause you to cease your opposition, and to secure the aid of your friends to the passage of the bill?

He offered me the sum of $10,000, contingent upon the passage of the bill. I think that is the exact sum. I am sure it was as much as $10,000; it might have been $12,500."

"Influential letter writers, at 2,500 dollars a piece!" Shade of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, are these the people and the press whom you foresaw in prophetic vision? Mr DAY has evidently no small faith in the power of such machinery to "turn public sentiment," both within and without the House of Representatives.

But the most powerful engine of persuasion has yet to be disclosed. There was another way in which the money went. Society in Washington, during the recent Session of Congress, was enlivened, it seems, by a series of *Monte Americaines*, known as "Dickerson's Suppers," which are described in the Committee's report as "costly and extravagant entertainments, to which ladies and members of Congress and others are invited, with a view of furthering the success of this measure."

The best glimpse we get of the tactics observed on these occasions, is supplied by a gentleman, who states that he was one night in the room of Hon. G. DEAN, of New-York, when his host requested to be excused, on the ground that he was bidden to one of "DICKERSON's Suppers." "When he returned," says the witness, "he told me a dead set had been made at him to go for the renewal of COLT's patent; and he told me the particulars. He said a lady who sat next to him at table, had pressed COLT's cause with a great deal of zeal, and when he came to find out the reason of her championship, she said COLT had sent her two boxes of kid gloves from Paris."

Mr. DEAN allows this account of what passed at the table of the acute DICKERSON to be substantially correct. Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, tells another story which is too good a pendant to the above to be separated from it. He was in the hall of the House of Representatives when he was given to understand that some ladies wished him to go into the gallery. Thither the gallant representative adjourned, and found two ladies in company with Mr. DICKERSON and another gentleman. "One or both of the ladies told me," he says, "they wished me to remain there, so that I might not vote on the Wisconsin Railroad bill. I said that I was in the habit of voting on every question when I could be in the hall, and that I should go down and vote. They insisted I should not go, for they knew I would vote against the bill, which they were very anxious should pass."

After these revelations, let us hear no more of the degeneration of woman's rights. The ladies of America have found out a better mode of directing public affairs than sitting in Congress and rustling their silks to catch the eye of Mr. Speaker. They bring to bear on the fate of questions in which they are interested, the more powerful agencies of whispered entreaties at a supper-table, and cosy little flirtations in the gallery, with unfortunate members who have the temerity to oppose their darling projects. Now that they are conscious of the true sources of their strength, who can doubt that they will be irresistible, and that more important political conflicts than the extension of the patent for COLT's revolvers will be fought out at champagne and oyster suppers, and settled by the persuasive influence of kid gloves from Paris.

Letter of Prince Czartoryski to the Poles.

The following letter has been addressed by Prince CZARTORSKI to his countrymen:

"MY DEAR FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN: After various deceitful misfortunes, after hard and, perhaps, necessary trials, Divine Providence, as it seems, satisfied with the manner in which we have borne the past, is now disposed to restore to us His protection.

"Events which human wisdom had not foreseen, which it would have tried to prevent, have unexpectedly arisen, and may entirely change the situation of Europe.

"The great powers, some of whom had put their hand to our destructions—while the others have permitted it—are now brought to acknowledge the fatal results to Europe of the partition of Poland, and to consider how much security and what advantages her reestablishment would procure.

"Poland, without her name being yet pronounced, herself, imposes herself by the force of things, on the thoughts of nations, of the Cabinets and Statesmen of Europe.

"A continual witness of these grave circumstances, and in a position to appreciate them near, guardian of your interests abroad and interpreter of your intentions, I have resolved, my dear countrymen, to address you the following advice:

"All the Polish nation in the vast provinces which form our country is, above all, unanimously desirous of national independence. All Poles, whatever opinions they hold, agree in acknowledging that if, according to the designs of Providence, they are called upon to take a part in the contest, an energetic, and, so to say, a military Government, will be necessary as long as that contest shall last.

"This sovereign and unanimous decision, the fundamental proof of our national vitality, and the bond of our common union, excludes from admission any party who would disturb our unanimity by the premature discussion of the form of government which that party would urge upon the country for acceptance.

"Independence once conquered, the nation alone would have the right to decide on the form of her government, and would spontaneously feel the propriety of taking into account the advice of friendly Powers.

"The emigration, more free in its movements, and not bound to equal reserve, will take care not to embarrass the national will. Its only mission is to watch and to be devoted abroad to the interests of the country as long as that country is in fetters; and as soon as they are, if it please God, shaken off, to obey the impulse of the nation.

"It is said, dear fellow-countrymen, that you have made everywhere a conspiracy of tranquillity and wisdom. Strive to justify, to merit that accusation.

"Receive the overtures made to you from whatever quarter they come; but before you put entire faith in them, before you proceed to any spontaneous act, ask—require real guarantees.

"There will be real when the Powers, or any one of them, shall have declared that independent Poland shall be strong and exist in her own right for the well being of Europe; when that Power shall be occupied with the formation of a national army, under Polish chiefs, employing, with that view, the Polish soldiers who fill the ranks of contending armies. Then, but then only, run forward and reunite yourselves from all parts; declare loudly that you will no longer kill one another; march like one man to the deliverance of your country, and against him who would oppose the decrees of justice and the voice of Europe.

"The Poles have been too often deceived in their hopes, too often they have seen promises lightly listened to, vanish in smoke; too often have they put themselves forward on the first appearance of what seemed a favorable chance, and, victims of this confidence, they have only gathered increasing calamities from their facility in following the impulse of others.

"Preserve in every part of our country your new prudent and calm attitude; wait for events. It is the advice given you by all the sincere friends of Poland. The patient tranquillity which at present reigns in Poland proceeds not from inanition or from death; it is, on the contrary, a proof of wisdom and prudence, the sign of life and of the inward strength of the nation, that knows how to restrain herself, to show greater energy when the moment shall come to develope her might.

"Follow, my countrymen, that line of conduct which will preserve you from the greatest of misfortunes, that of intestine divisions—or at least whatever fate God destines to you, which will shelter you against increased calamities.

"The providential concurrence of the events hitherto accomplished must fortify and augment your faith in Divine bounty and justice. It will, perhaps, be through our country, that unforeseen by herself or any one else, the balance will be definitely inclined in unravelling the present crisis.

"Receive, dear compatriots, the expression of the ardent wishes which I form, in concert with you, for our unhappy country.

"Your faithful and devoted compatriot,
"A. CZARTORYSKI."

PARIS, Saturday, Aug. 26 1854.

Mysterious Disappearance.

From the Glasgow Mail.

About three years ago, a tailor belonging to Montrose, named JAMES CHRISTIE, suddenly disappeared, leaving a wife and family unprovided for; and all inquiries after his whereabouts proved fruitless. Some time ago, however, Mrs. CHRISTIE received a letter from the United States, her long-lost husband giving his address, and urging her strongly to come out to him with the family and supplying the necessary funds for paying their travelling. After due preparations, the wife and family set out for America; and the meeting between husband and wife soon formed the theme of conversation of their friends and acquaintances. [illegible] Mr. DICKERSON appears to be of opinion that be-

NOCTES AMBROSIANÆ.

NOCTES AMBROSIANÆ. [illegible] Wilson & Co. Will Mackenzie and New York: Redfield. Toronto Mackenzie, 5 vols. Riverside: New-York.

English periodical literature has gone to the dogs. The wishy-washy, paltry drawing-room stories with which *Bentley* and ELIZA COOK'S *Journal*, and the *Home Circle*, and we grieve to say *Fraser* and *Blackwood*, teem, are far different in power and calibre from the fine, athletic articles that some years ago used to issue thunderingly from the English monthly press. In such literature we stand far ahead of our British cotemporaries. Our serial publications are, taken as a whole, better written, more varied in subject, and bolder in conception than the generality of English literature of a like class. Nothing can be weaker or more silly than such novels as *General Bounce*, which forms the "*piece de resistance*" of FRAZER, unless it be *Aspencourt*, with which BENTLEY buttresses its frivolous pages.

At the time that the contents of the volumes which we are about to notice appeared piecemeal from the *Blackwood* press, there was something like writing in the magazines of the day. Indeed, it is within the last six years that the periodical literature of England may be said to have declined. It is delivered over almost entirely into the clutches of people like MAYHEW and Brothers, BROUGH EDWARDS, SIDNEY BLANCHARD, BILL JERROLD, BRIDGMAN, and a host of such small-beer and pot-house intellects, without imagination or fancy or force or poetry in them, and whose only stock in trade is a certain share of observation. Of all these men there is but one, probably, who will ever do anything. That is JAMES HANNAY, the author of *Singleton Fontenoy*, and now engaged on *Punch*. He has some strength, much education, and a massive style. But we trust sincerely that the set to which he belongs, and whose titles are above given, will perish speedily out of the land and give place to better men.

As a memorial of those palmy days of which we speak, when to be a contributor to *Blackwood* was an honor, and when much row succeeded the appearance of a clever article; as a memorial of those days, the five volumes before us are timely and valuable. We fear, however, that their interest will be limited. All literary people, as well as those who take an interest in literary matters, will peruse this curious drama—for the *Noctes is* a drama, with very remarkable actors—while the necessary information is furnished by Dr, MACKENZIE in the elaborate play-bill set at the bottoms of the pages in the shape of notes—a play-bill too, of somewhat similar design to the programme that lately appeared of the New-York Theatre, which furnished information not alone about everybody connected with that establishment, but everybody who was not. Neither is the information communicated by Dr. MACKENZIE usually of the most needful nature, though we are bound to admit that it is always, if possible, too instructive. Literary persons, and those who endeavor to keep themselves somewhat *au courant* in regard to literary matters, will find much in his notes that will strike them as exceedingly superfluous. But they must bear in mind that for the great mass of readers, facts which even seem to them excessively trite and commonplace, have all the interest of novelty. And certainly Dr. MACKENZIE has collected an immense variety of facts and gossip concerning the literary characters and events of the *Noctes*, much of which will be new even to those best posted upon these topics.

They were a brave set, those that gathered about the Editorial board in the old house in Edinburg. Fine, brawny, rollicking fellows, that could slash a book, sing a song, and drink a glass with any man in the United Kingdom. The stalwart Ettrick shepherd, full of dreary mountain legends, and with talk that smells of the heather and broom. The Titanic NORTH, who would have assaulted a modern JUPITER if necessary, and who was novelist, poet, and philosopher by turns. The gentlemanly, bitter LOCKHART, who poured out vitriolic articles over his *chocolat menier*; the insidious TICKLER; the frail, classical, jovial spendthrift MAGINN, or O'DOHERTY, as he called himself in the "Maga." All these formed a band, such as no modern Editor can collect about him. A set of versatile, useful, shoulder-hitting reviewers, that formed a Macedonian phalanx which carried death into the literary ranks. In a collective form—that is to say, as a Magazine staff—these men were both clever and formidable. Individually they, one and all, have been monstrously overrated. NORTH was no poet, yet he passes for one with the multitude, and Doctor MACKENZIE, led by the popular voice, echoes the false applause. WILSON could write a good article, but it requires very different powers to accomplish a good poem, or even a good novel. He did neither of these. His poetry was deficient in invention and imagination; commonplace in treatment and coarse in execution. It was successful, because people thought that so brilliant an editor, and so forcible a magazinist, could not be an indifferent bard; but it has not lived, and it will not live. It has already been nearly forgotten, and does not deserve to be recollected. Of all the men connected with *Blackwood* at that period, Dr. MAGINN was, probably, the most gifted. He had vast talents; but of their true quality the world has never had a fair specimen. They were frittered away piecemeal in a thousand places. He wrote rapidly, because he wrote for a living, and could not afford to concentrate his genius on one great task. It is utterly impossible for any man to eat his cake and have it. MAGINN early consumed his genius from sheer necessity, and lost it for any future purpose. He was literally absorbed by magazines and papers. Every moment he had to fling some portion of his fine mind into the machine that gave him his daily bread. He died almost starving, and left nothing behind him but fragmental remains; just enough to tell us how great he might have been under happier influences and a kinder fate.

We agree with Dr. MACKENZIE in much that he says of the Ettrick Shepherd. That strange, wayward herdsman was full of rough, untutored talent, and his *Queen's Wake* is full of passages that deserve to survive him, though the very long subject which his editor hatter from his poem of

On the whole this band of [illegible] their turn. They made up a capital magazine among them, not incomparable, in finished talent, with some of our transatlantic serials, but yet a forcible, manly, lusty periodical.

The *Noctes Ambrosianæ* had a success, as a series of papers, that is given to few ephemeral productions to achieve. That this success was not attributable to the excellence of the papers, is we think sufficiently evident to any one who reads the book. Longer and drearier masses of dialogue it has never been our lot to wade through, than the interlocutions of NORTH and TICKLER, *et cetera, et cetera*. To do them justice, they always talk of the topics of the times, and often say smart things about events and people; but in general they are insufferably prosy and tedious. Here and there we find a rollicking song of MAGINN'S lighting up the darkness, and one or two good poems occasionally are encountered; but, we repeat, it was not their brilliancy that brought the *Noctes* into fashion. They would have descended unnoticed into the past, along with a host of other tolerable magazine articles, were it not for the rough, bitter, coarse, unbridled personality that runs all through them. It is no half-swing that KIT NORTH gives his hand when he lifts it against his fellow man. It is thrown back to its utmost limit, and brought down with the force of a sledge-hammer on the victim's sconce. He has no puling cries of conscience after the deed is done. He rubs his brawny hands, and roars over the struggles of the unhappy wretch he has just slaughtered. Neither is he over nice in his talk. KIT cares as little for an oath as he does for a glass of toddy. He swallows one and the other with equal ease. With what gusto he occasionally raps out a —— or ——, as the case may be. Why, the abuse and imprecations, and foul-mouthedness that occur in some of the *seances*, would horrify a modern magazine publisher. Were such things said about our public characters in this country by any of our indigenous magazines, what a row there would be! Down to the office would post in great haste the assaulted one, cowskin in hand, to punish the unhappy publisher. Floggings and revolvers and law suits would be, in all probability, the result of any such license with regard to entities as that usurped by CHRISTOPHER NORTH. When the Chaldee Manuscript was published, all Edinburg was in a ferment. *Blackwood* had to suppress the offending article, and, being afterwards sued, had to pay damages of £1.000. And yet, despite its reputation and the heavy price paid for it, it was a stupid article. The satire was commonplace, and the personalities dim and witless. Its success must have been entirely owing to the fact that at that period periodical satire was rare, and Edinburg unaccustomed to be rated in the pages of a monthly. But there is one thing certain, that *Blackwood* owed its after success almost mainly to this feeble lampoon. The magazine became talked about. LOCKHART, encouraged by the success of the Chaldee Manuscript—which, though nominally written by JAMES HOGG, was supposed to have been touched up by the former—commenced plying his bitter pen vigorously, and the Magazine soon acquired a reputation for trenchant satire that spread its fame and circulation still further. This might be a hint to some of our magazine publishers here. Personality is unquestionably the spice of periodical life; and as long as the attack is directed against vice or humbug, it cannot be too severe or overwhelming. Now, a publisher who would for the nonce discard timidity, brace up his nerves to the cowskin or the libel-suit point, and commence a crusade against all shams and nuisances that so largely abound among us, would, we think, do good service to his own pocket and the public. He who undertakes this, however, will require considerable pluck, moral and physical; but had he these requisites he would be in no need of game to fly at.

Despite their world-wide reputation, it is a matter of much doubt to us, whether the *Noctes* are valuable, save in the light of a relic of by-gone days. In the first place, we defy any one to sit down and read these five volumes of the *Noctes* through, with any degree of sustained interest. Furthermore, we think that there are few at present living, who could relish the heavy jokes—most of them referring to people and events now dead, to all intents and purposes—with which these papers are interlarded. Here and there beautiful episodes occur, and funny songs are sung, but most of it is insufferably slow. The serious poetry—largely supplied by Mrs. HEMANS—is, in the age of such poems as "In Memoriam" and "Lady Geraldine's Courtship," positively overwhelming. To read about captive birds and passenger pigeons, and to find every verse commencing with "I come—I come," or "We go—we go," is more than mortal patience can endure. The humorous songs are sometimes excellent, the best of them being evidently written by MAGINN. The "Lady of Leith" is absolutely infectious with its ranting chorus, and "Cork is the Aden for you, Love, and me," by the same jovial hand, is a fair specimen of parody. But next to their personalities, and far above either the good songs or the good writing, the animalness, so to speak, of the *Noctes*, were their great attraction. Those tremendous drunken suppers, the intoxicated ravings of HOGG and NORTH and TICKLER; the luscious stage directions, including every delicacy of the season, with enough of vinous fluid to drown the Carson League in; the whole and manly way in which the fellows seemed to enjoy themselves, took the public as it were, by surprise and captivated them. It was a novelty to see a magazine depicting its publisher, editor and contributors, as habitual drunkards; and what was more, one could see at a glance, that it was not all a fiction; one could detect the "peat reek" flavor in the gross personalities and tremendous oaths, and it required no peculiar perspicacity to arrive at the fact that O'DOHERTY consumed in reality quite as much of the "fire water" as the *Noctes* gave him credit for.

We do not look, therefore, on the *Noctes* as a favorable specimen of *Blackwood's* literature. They are a curious literary relic, valuable to literary people [illegible] Their success, as we said, [illegible] due to their reckless abuse of everybody,

always at [illegible] we doubt very much whether they would possess the slightest interest for him. But we think there still remains a class of persons sufficiently large to secure a considerable sale for the *Noctes*. Those who take an interest in literary affairs can scarce avoid obtaining it, and in the deluge of annotations with which Dr. MACKENZIE has drowned the book,—so as to make it resemble the Irish apple pie, which was made entirely of quinces,—the reader will find, as we have already said, a great deal of really valuable and useful information. We understand that Dr. MACKENZIE is at present preparing Dr. MAGINN'S works and biography. It may not be amiss for him to suspect that most educated people are aware that GEORGE the Third was the father of GEORGE the Fourth.

TURKEY.

American Vandalism—Conduct of the British Consul at Jerusalem—Items about the War.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Friday, Aug. 25, 1854.

Permit me to open my communication of this date by referring to an article which appeared in the New-York *Observer* of July 20, headed "A Yankee Vandal."

I heartily concur in the remarks made by that paper with regard to the conduct of the British Consul at Jerusalem, in thus maliciously uttering a sweeping and unjust charge of desecrative vandalism against the American nation. The *said individual* is well-known for his jealousy of and petty bickerings with those Americans resident within the confines of Syria: and under cover of an attack on the supposed acts of one man, he vents his carefully-gathered spleen in the face of our whole nation.

He has opened an insignificant battery of two or three guns, and has been casting chance shots from time to time; but as this is unpleasant to the passer-by, we think it opportune to bring forward a few heavy guns and demolish his position.

In the first place, the visitor to Jerusalem can say, with honest indignation, that no one has done more to annoy the American traveler, and to render his stay in that city as short and unpleasant as possible, than this incumbent of the British Consulate. His impositions and ill-treatment are so well known to the residents in the East, that complaints have been often presented from various quarters against his conduct. He pretends to decry the mercenary disposition of a Mr. JONES, when it is his daily and hourly desire to feel the pockets of his own countrymen, as well as speculate on the feelings and sympathies of travelers of other lands.

At one time the impositions practiced by this man on Americans journeying to Jerusalem, became so glaring that Mr. SMYTH, our worthy Consul at Beirût, (whose unexpected and unjust recall has surprised his countrymen here, and will call for further remarks hereafter,) remonstrated with him strongly, and sent notice of the fact to our Legation at Constantinople, or rather its representatives, making a formal complaint of the unworthy conduct of H. B. FINN, British Consul at Jerusalem. The matter was brought before the British Embassy, and the promise obtained that the *gentleman's* future behavior would be somewhat humbled.

With these few remarks may we be allowed to hold up to the scorn and reprobation of the American world, the ignoble and pettifogging representative of Her Britannic Majesty at Jerusalem.

Concerning the supposed vandalism of our countrymen visiting the East, I have never yet seen any approaches to it; and mingling, as I have done, among travelers of all nations, I would just say that the nation least addicted to the desecration of the remains of antiquity, is that of the United States. If our tourists carried off the quantities of poached curiosities which I have seen in the hands of some others, the whole world would be flinging stones at us. It is necessary that I should make these remarks in behalf of my countrymen, lest, as "silence gives consent," it were thought easy to bring any charges against us.

As to the news of the day, everything is dull, and everybody is waiting in anxious expectation for the grand *denouement*. On the one side, our ears are stretched to catch the distant din of war from the Crimean shores, and on the other, closed to the hypothetical rumors resounding in all directions.

As you have, no doubt, received the news of the battle of Kownk-deù, I will merely send you a few details of the events before and during the battle. In the first place, the Muchir, ZARIF PACHA, had received orders not to risk a battle. Add to this his unfitness for his office and want of bravery on the field, and you can have an idea of the disadvantages and failures of the campaign. From the 2d of July to the 4th of August, nothing was done to inspirit the Ottoman soldiery or raise its *morale*, while the Russians were receiving daily accessions of new troops from the interior.

On the 3d of August, one of the army at Bayazed brought to the commander in-chief the intelligence of the defeat of SELIM PACHA, who, contrary to superior orders, accepted battle. He was severely repulsed, and pursued by the enemy, 8,000 strong, towards Lake Van. Meanwhile, a detached corps of 1,200 cavalry and 2,000 infantry, with 10 pieces of cannon, had entrenched themselves on the road from Bayazed to Erzeroum, thus throwing this last place into jeopardy, as it is but slightly garrisoned.

The next morning information was given to the commander-in-chief that the enemy were meditating an attack on his army. It had been contemplated that as soon as the Russians, victorious at Bayazed, could fall on the flank of the Ottoman army, General BABULOFF was to advance and attack them in front. A council was called, and it was necessary to adopt most vigorous measures for the safety and success of the army. It was finally determined to attack the Russians on the evening of the 6th inst., so as to anticipate the plans of Gen. BABULOFF.

The first division was commanded by KERIM PACHA, and comprised five battalions of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, and a heavy battery of artillery. This division received orders to storm the heights Kara-dagh on the Black hill on the right flank of the enemy's camp, and for this purpose they were assisted by 3,500 irregulars, under RASSOUD PACHA. The second division of twenty-four battalions of infantry, four regiments of cavalry, and twenty, were stationed at the foot of Kara-dagh, so as to attack the enemy's left flank, and prevent it from debouching.

The third division of twenty-one battalions of infantry, three regiments and 28 guns, was to form in line, so as to permit its extreme right to rest on the left of the second division. Four thousand infantry and 16 guns filled up the intervals between the two divisions.

SIRR PACHA received orders to take possession of a range of hills to the extreme right, so as to fall with his irregulars on the rear of the enemy's left wing. HASSAN, with 5,000 Bashi Bazouks, was stationed on the extreme left, with orders to fall on the rear of the enemy's right wing.

The order for march was given, but owing to some delay the army did not advance till near 2 A. M., and then some of the divisions lost their way in the darkness. After two or three hours marching and countermarching, the Muchir performed his lines, but it was daybreak, and the enemy, having been apprised of the coming of the Ottomans, were drawn up ready to receive them.

However, KERIM PACHA has reached his assigned post, and opened fire upon the enemy, to [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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A Wanderer's Gleanings in the Empire State.

Trenton Falls—Anecdotes, &c.

NUMBER TWO.

I yielded to the temptation of visiting Trenton Falls, because it is a *famous place* and a *great resort*, but without feeling at all the curiosity or interest I had always felt in seeing Niagara or the Falls of St. Anthony. I had read many descriptions, and seen many sketches, without obtaining any correct idea of the place, and it therefore burst upon me like something of which I had never heard. But I must exonerate writers and sketchers from any guilt in the matter, for in the first place, I am inexpressibly stupid in understanding representations of scenery of any kind, and in the next place, no scribbler or artist could convey any correct idea of a spot like this.

The hotel and its grounds form a little clearing in the midst of the forest. There are no other houses in sight except here and there a cottage; no highway, no great thoroughfare to indicate the direction of the Falls is to be seen. You seem to be in the princely residence of some private gentleman, who has built his mansion in one of nature's parks, and is inclined to live in lonely grandeur. You walk in the garden and visit the greenhouse, the grapery and gay *parterres*, all in as fine order as those of an English country gentleman, and are not for a moment reminded that this is a place where multitudes congregate, and the lovers of fashion dance away their time.

It was rather late in the season, and though sixteen thousand have registered their names here during the Summer, very few were lingering to enjoy the Autumn luxuries, and it seemed more quiet probably than usual. But it can never have the disagreeable features of an ordinary hotel, or the air of a fashionable watering-place. Ten steps from the door you are in a dense forest in all its primeval glory. You trace a narrow pathway which millions of footsteps have not widened or straightened or hardened, and are in a moment at the top of a winding staircase, which you descend because *it is the way to see the Falls*, and knowing the necessity, you demur not, though you wonder if it can be worth all this risk and trouble; a hundred feet down, down, down you go, and land upon a platform of rock, when, for the first time, you venture to take your eyes from your feet, and then, I think, you would not be more amazed if you were at once to find yourself in the centre of the Earth or the bottom of the Ocean. I know nothing of heights and depths by feet, but I know the walls of solid stone, up which I must now look, were so high, I could scarcely see the top, and the fleecy clouds seemed piled upon their summits. To call it Trenton Falls is in no way descriptive; there are falls to be sure; but the terrible chasm which this bold stream has cut, in order to make its bed secure and secluded from the gaze of common eyes, is more wonderful than its Falls, though these are more wonderful than anything I ever before saw by this name, not even Niagara excepted! But I am told that my first feeling of disappointment would not return on again looking at Niagara—that it increases in grandeur the longer you gaze. This I found to be true, and intend more fully to test in a few weeks; but with Trenton the disappointment was of a pleasanter kind. I stood enchanted!

The KANATA is the Indian name of the stream, and a much more beautiful and significant one than this it now bears. It has a decidedly yellowish hue, and as in its thousand varied forms it leaps and dashes and foams, it looks like a flood of liquid gold bespangled with diamonds and emeralds and amethysts.

The drouth has made no perceptible difference in the Fall of Niagara, but at Trenton nearly half the width of the channel was *dry land*, or rather dry rock. The difficulties and dangers of scaling the heights and fathoming the depths were therefore much lessened, and our prospects of adventurers—falling overboard, &c.—not nearly so great; yet I came very near more than once being buried in the waters. Our path, much of the way, is only a foot in width, and often not the *width of a foot*. It requires the skill of a moose and the agility of a fawn to go through such a channel *dry shod*. On your left, and often over your head, tower those massive walls, up to which you must not dare to raise your eyes, and often you have no alternative but to stoop with your head nearly to the ground, or to crawl, so small is the space allowed you between a deep curling eddy or dashing waterfall, and a great boulder that threatens to crush you if you touch a hair of its hoary head.

The length of the channel which is usually ascended is three miles, with so many turns and windings that every few rods bring you to some new scene—and there is no freak or frolic of which water is capable that it does not play, as it dances through these dark chambers, which the beams of the mid-day sun are scarcely sufficient to illumine, except where they fall directly upon the dashing spray and foam, and by reflection give to the gray old walls a borrowed splendor. The light is like the dawn of the morning, or evening, when the sun is just behind the hilltops. Sometimes the verdure creeps down the sides of the cavern to the water's edge, and sometimes there is not a leaf or thread of moss to be seen, but a perpendicular wall as smoothly cut as if done by the artist's chisel, and if I may be allowed for once to guess, can scarcely be less than two hundred feet in height. The tall trees of the forest bend over the dizzy height, and look to us like stunted shrubs. There are five principal falls, and one or two seemed to me at least half the width of Niagara and of nearly the same depth. The roar is tremendous, and with such force do the waters dash upon the rocks that large masses are continually broken off and piled in the depths below. For ages the same process has been going on, and the channel is still deepening, but not widening. What a fearful work for ages to come!

Little parties are winding their way all along underneath the cliffs, and like an eagle's eyrie at a fearful height on the mountain's side, near the highest fall, nestles the rural retreat or mountain house to which we climb up to rest; and here the ambitious carve their names, and there are abundant evidences that the ambitious are very numerous. I found only two or three who were on my list of friends, and new walls must be built before any more can do themselves the same honor.

We passed an artist reclining in the shadow of an overhanging rock, gazing so intently at the scene he was portraying that he did not bestow upon us a glance. May he succeed with his pencil in transferring to pages the "wonders of this wondrous work," better than I have with my pen. Pen and pencil lose all their magic power here.

Never before did I turn away from a scene in nature so reluctantly. I felt that I had only glanced at what it needed a week—a month—in order to appreciate. I had heard it called beautiful, picturesque and lovely; but how tame are all expressions to speak of its beauty, or of its grandeur and sublimity. I could only resolve to come again, and assure all who may turn aside from the great highway, from east to west, to spend a day, or week, or month on the banks of the Kanata, they will agree with me in saying that few other places so abundantly reward the health or the pleasure-seeker, and give new life to the soul, and fill the memory with delightful remembrances.

I could not help being struck in the Hotel—for this it really is—with the air of *comfort*, and the absence of all foolish and useless parade and ceremony. There is no furniture which says *touch me not*, and no compounds on the table which say *eat not*. There is a *home feeling* upon all the premises, which I never had before on public grounds.

I heard an anecdote of Prof. DANA, the Geologist, which I give for the benefit of Phrenologists and Psychologists, as another proof of their theories.

His home was in Utica, but he had the troublesome habit of wandering away to Trenton Falls to spend days and weeks; and when he returned, it was uniformly with a *bag of stones*. His father thought him an idle truant, and uniformly greeted him with a severe reprimand, which, however, had not the slightest influence to check his favorite propensities. His mother would—what would she not do for love?—but never could; would never earn his living in that way." He little thought he would one day be sent by the United States Government as an exploring expedition to pick up stones all over the world.

I also saw some of the results of his labors in the Book of Drawings, which he made of the various specimens of coral which he found—all colored to represent the originals. There were hundreds of different species of the most varied and brilliant dyes and forms, beautiful beyond description. I only regretted to learn that but a hundred copies had been made, each at a cost of a hundred dollars, placing them beyond the reach of those for whose special benefit they still have been designed "The exploring expedition" did really accomplish a good deal, but very little is known of what it did among the people. These drawings and all the other results of scientific investigation should be "got up" in such a way as to be scattered far and wide among the people.

I once saw the "bugs" which were collected by the same expedition. Some unfortunate quarrel and lawsuit had sent them away to Iowa, where they were stored in a great warehouse, comparatively useless and unknown. Millions and millions of bugs arrayed in boxes, with their scientific names, are a curiosity worth going far to see. This is not the way things should be done in our Republican land.

So, with coals and bugs, I have no more room, and must finish my journey hitherward next time.

MINNIE MYRTLE.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Unjust Imputation against Santa Anna.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Permit me the favor to reply to the "news" taken from ALVAREZ's organ, the *Boletin Oficial*, at Acapulco, and published in your journal on the 26th instant, stating that the "Mexican General NICHOLAS BRAVO (who died some months since) was unwilling, and declined going against his old comrade, ALVAREZ, and SANTA ANNA left his physician with him," whom, the *Boletin* states, "poisoned General BRAVO."

In addition to what is mentioned below on authority, it is evident that, if true in any particular, the above statement of the *Boletin* gives the best reason in the world *why* General BRAVO did not march with the Government forces against ALVAREZ—he could not; he was sick—facts admitted by his having been in need of and accepting the attendence of a physician.

It would seem to be the desire of ALVAREZ at the present time to endeavor to accomplish against SANTA ANNA by misrepresentation what he cannot by force. He therefore turns even the kindness of SANTA ANNA to a deceased friend as a reason for unjust imputation, although by so doing, he, in the present instance, libels the entire nation by insinuating that any physician *could* be found in all Mexico capable of dishonoring his profession in the way mentioned.

General BRAVO was a man truly conservative in his sentiments, and from whom SANTA ANNA would have continued to receive, as well important counsel as efficient aid in the repression of disorder had he been still alive. General SANTA ANNA had no reason whatever to desire the death of General BRAVO. On the contrary, it was for SANTA ANNA's positive interest that BRAVO should have lived. So far from the latter approving the movement of ALVAREZ, he wrote a strong letter—seen while in Mexico by the New-York Consul—condemning it, and earnestly advocating and urging its prompt suppression. General SANTA ANNA had thus, at the time of General BRAVO's demise, as well as antecedently, his friendly advice, countenance, support, and good opinion. General SANTA ANNA was grateful and thankful for General BRAVO's influential support, good opinion and advice. There was no coolness subsisting between the two Generals, and when General BRAVO deceased, it was at his own hacienda, distant from the City of Mexico, in the bosom of his family, faithfully lamented, and appropriately honored and remembered at his burial, which was at the cost of the nation. The charge that General SANTA ANNA poisoned General BRAVO, directly or indirectly, is a monstrous fabrication, which cannot be to strongly condemned. Like every other unjust imputation, however, against the distinguished SANTA ANNA, it had its unjust source in personal or political envy or enmity.

General BRAVO was chosen by SANTA ANNA one of the six or seven persons whom he honored with the grand cross of the Order of Guadalupe.

G. L. S.

Architects and Public Buildings.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your criticisms upon the plans submitted to the Common Council for a new City Hall, are suggestive of many inquiries, which it might be profitable for the *economical* portion of the two Boards to endeavor to have answered. It will not, however, be profitable either for your readers or myself to allude to more than one at present. Why are public buildings so much less satisfactory in design, cost, and execution than those erected by individual enterprise for private use? A complete answer to this question might involve some secrets to which we have not the key; but it may be said that it is mainly because public men so seldom conduct the affairs of their offices upon the same principles which govern them in their private business. I allude not so much to principles of morality as of economy, though too often there is lack of both.

Were any one of our Aldermen to make arrangements for the construction of a store or dwelling for his own occupation, his first care would be to decide, as nearly as possible, what accommodation would be desirable. How much he *must* have, how much he wished to expend, and how much he *could* expend if necessary. His next step would be to procure a definite plan which should best meet these conditions. How he would do this if it were his first experiment in building it is difficult to say. Human nature indulges in strange freaks on such occasions. But if he is a man of judgment and business experience he will consult some Architect in whom he has confidence in the same manner that he would consult his lawyer or physician, giving him all the information which he can of his own wants, trusting to his better experience and skill for the transfer of his ideas in proper form to paper. When this has been done, if the architect has done his duty, the design will represent not the form which we might prefer, but the ideas of his employer arranged, modified and embellished by his skill and taste. This cannot be done at once; suggestions and alterations must be made before the wants of the employer can be thoroughly understood, and a plan made which shall best meet the needs of the builder and the taste of the designer.

But the same man when in office manages in an entirely different manner. A public edifice is to be constructed and the best design which the country is capable of producing must be obtained for the new building—so an advertisement is inserted in a City paper, calling on all architects to furnish complete drawings for the edifice before a certain day—and although little or no clue is given of the conditions which are to govern the architect in making his design, the conditions of payment are most definitely stated—so many hundred dollars for the design, "approved by the committee"—and so much for the second and third in merit. Does this plan secure the best design? Let us see. The men in the profession, who have had the requisite experience to qualify them for such a task, must have some inducement placed before them, or they never will expend the thought, labor and money which a design would cost them. What are the inducements?

First—Money. How much? There was published in the TIMES this morning, an advertisement for a design for a monument at Plymouth, to cost from $75,000 to $100,000, and the author of the successful design was liberally offered for the same the sum of $200; just two-fifths of one per cent on the minimum estimate of cost. This the architect is to receive in case he is successful in procuring the adoption of his plan. In the case of the New City Hall, the per centage is even less. Now the men in the profession of the class named above, command from three to five per cent., upon the cost of work done for individuals *with no risk of payment*. Is the money much of an object to first class men?

The second movement is the *honor*. This undoubtedly may influence some men seeking reputation to hazard their efforts among the promiscuously collected boards by whom these matters are decided, but if they are men of taste or refinement of feeling, they never will a second time allow their equanimity to be disturbed by the conceited comments and wise decisions of men, compared with whom the umpire in the fabled contest between the crow and nightingale, was a model of correctness in artistic criticism. 'Tis true, men of practical experience, may in certain cases enter such a contest, and if the prospect of a strong influence in their favor, and a fat job in the way of Superintendence is reasonably sure beforehand they may make it pay; but we may as soon expect to see our eminent surgeons following the carriage of some rich man, in expectation of an accident and a call for their services, as to see architects of the first rank in the profession enter into competition for public work. Politicians may continue to do so, but, however the authorities may decide, the public do not yet concede that the merit of an architectural design consists in the political influence of its author.

S. D. B.

Checks on Over-Issues of Certificates of Stock.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

All certificates should be filled up by a person having no power to sign them, and should have the signatures of the two chief officers of the Company, who should on no account sign a certificate in blank. To prevent the party who fills from imposing on those who sign them, let the latter keep a memorandum of the number of shares of certificate they sign, in this form. Say the capital of the Company at the time consists of 30,000 shares, of which there are certificates out for 27,000 shares, and parties are entitled to receive certificates for 3,000 shares, total 30,000. Place these two quantities in separate *credit* columns with the proper headings, require the transfer clerk to hand in all surrendered certificates, and credit the number of shares of each to the account of "entitled to certificates" and debit the same to the account of "certificates out." When certificates are signed, credit the account of "certificates out" and debit that of "entitled to certificates. It will be perceived that the balances of these accounts will at all times show the number of shares for which certificates are out, and the number for which parties are entitled to certificates, and that the sum of the balances should be same as the number of shares representing the capital. If more, and the account has been correctly kept, there has been an over-issue.

A rigid adherence to such a system would render over-issues of certificates of Stock almost impossible, except by forgery or collusion.

M.

Annual Meeting of the American Missionary Association.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

MERIDEN, CONN., Wednesday, Sept. 27, 1854.

The annual meeting of the American Missionary Association is in progress in this place today. Hon. WILLIAM JACKSON, of Mass., is President, and occupies the Chair. The Treasurer, Mr. LEWIS TAPPAN, read his report, by which it appeared that the receipts for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1854, amounted to $47,693, being an advance of 14 per cent. over the receipts of the past year.

Rev. GEO. WHIPPLE and Rev. S. S. JOCELYN, Corresponding Secretaries, gave abstracts of the annual reports of the Executive Committee, showing the progress of the Mission cause in Mendi, West Africa; Siam, Jamaica, Sandwich Islands, California, among the Ojibue Indians beyond Lake Superior, in Canada, in North Carolina, Kentucky, the Western States and Territories.

Rev. Mr. TEFFT, returned Missionary from Africa, briefly addressed the meeting. The annual sermon is to be preached this evening by Rev. SILAS MCKEEN, of Vermont.

The weather is beautiful, the attendance is highly respectable, and an excellent spirit seems to prevail. The inhabitants have made arrangements to accommodate five hundred strangers.

Yours respectfully, A VISITOR.

Matters in Lowell.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times.

LOWELL, Tuesday, Sept. 26, 1854.

The Massachusetts State Democratic Convention is convened in Lowell to day, to nominate a Governor and other State officers. Lowell presents a lively appearance in the vicinity of the Merrimac House, where Democratic principles are thoroughly discussed, and the constitutionality of the Liquor Law satisfactorily settled. Delegates from all parts of the State are supposed to be present in full force, including the entire Post Office Department of this city. This is of course right and proper, evincing but a filial regard for "the powers that be."

Some of the prominent Whigs, or those who "Know nothing about no party," are enjoying themselves hugely over the future prospects of these interested supporters of the present Administration.

They are now engaged in noisy demonstration at the Railroad Hall. Mr. ADAMS, of Boston, is the President.

About 500 votes were cast, thus showing a fair number present. Many go out of curiosity—others for their——country.

That mysterious order, the "Know-Nothings"—by the intelligent portion of Society considered, however, as mere creatures of imagination, and as existing only in the brains of highly imaginative individuals—seems to have exerted a strong influence in this spindle city, and the appearance of things at present would indicate their increasing importance. What they are—their object—where to be found, or if, indeed, there be such an order, no one seems to know. Their work is silent, but not less effectual.

The *American Citizen* is the name of a recently established *American* paper in Lowell. It is not of the "*slap-dash*," *dish-water* order, but a substantial and temperately edited paper, such as all interested in the good work should take pleasure in perusing.

In haste, yours, L.

Impositions on Emigrants.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

We had occasion a few nights since to come to New-York from Albany, on one of our first-class boats. Getting up early in the morning, we saw near the bows of the boat, among the barrels, chicken coops, and freight generally, a German couple, old people, both over 60 years of age, who had evidently weathered out the night in this exposed situation, sleeplessly watching in the long hours amid the cold and fog. We pitied the poor old folks, who had such a hard time in the Old World, and in the "New." After the boat arrived at New-York, as we were going ashore, we were stopped in the gangway by these poor Germans, of whom was demanded by the Short-Boy-looking clerk, a dollar apiece for their passage! The poor creatures had evidently gone on the boat, and for economy, had confined themselves to the deck, and yet were charged the same price as if they had lounged away the night in the splendid saloon, and on the plush-covered ottomans. It would seem that all our boasted freedom narrows itself down to this, that there is no protection among us for the poor and friendless. In no country in Europe, however despotic, is allowed the display of the utter indifference to the rights of the humble, which characterizes the conductors of our steamers, rail cars, and boarding-house runners and others. Cannot something be done by our municipal authorities, or by the next Legislature, to correct the constant impositions made upon the poor emigrants?

A Query.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I find at the ticket-office of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, a handsomely painted board, with this inscription—

"BEWARE OF PICKPOCKETS!"

Can you explain the ambiguity of this notice? Does it refer to "*les Chevaliers d'Industrie*," or does it relate, in quiet drollery, to those very honest gentlemen who would saddle the consequences of the rascality of their lauded transfer agent, upon innocent holders of New-York and Hudson River Railroad Stock?

QUANDARY.

☞ The Slave who escaped from on board the bark *Franklin*, at Holmes Hole, is said to be safe on the free soil of Canada.

Judge Edmonds' Letter on the Prohibitory Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Please publish the enclosed copy of my Temperance letters, by way of correcting the erroneous telegraph copy, published to-day, and oblige

Your obedient servant,

GREENE C. BRONSON.

JUDGE BRONSON TO WM. RICHARDSON, ESQ.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 22, 1854.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of yesterday has just been received, and in answer, I send the copy of a letter which I lately addressed to EDWARD C. DELAVAN, Esq., on the Temperance question, from which you will see—

1. That I entertain no doubt of the constitutional power of the Legislature to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

2. That I do not think such a law expedient, because more moderate measures will be most likely to produce good results; and,

3. That I am in favor of a radical reform in our laws of Excise and License, for the purpose of preventing intemperance.

I never read the bill which was vetoed by Governor SEYMOUR, last Winter, and having no copy at command, I cannot say what I should have done had I been in his place; but if the measures did not go beyond prohibition, and the Governor only differed from the Legislature on the question of expediency—not of constitutional power—I think he might well have signed the bill.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

GREENE C. BRONSON.

To WILLIAM RICHARDSON, Esq., Albany, Ch'n, &c.

MR. BRONSON'S LETTER TO E. C. DELEVAN.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 16, 1854.

DEAR SIR: My apology for not sooner answering your letter is the fact that I have but recently found time to examine the series of temperance tracts upon which you desired my opinion. The tracts are ably written, and though they will not convince all of the expediency of a Prohibitory Liquor law, they cannot fail to prove highly useful, by way of awakening public attention to the evils resulting from intemperance, and the necessity for a thorough reform in our excise and license laws.

I have never doubted the power of the Legislature to forbid the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and so far as it would affect me personally, I am willing that the traffic in all its forms should be wholly prohibited. But candor requires me to say that I am not yet convinced that a total prohibition would be so likely to produce good results as an effort of a more moderate character. Extreme measures seldom accomplish the end for which they are designed. It takes time to bring about any great reformation in the morals or habits of a people, and any attempt to do it in a day will be likely to fail. Our Heavenly Father works by slow processes both in the moral and the material world, and we shall act more wisely when we act like Him.

Most of the mischief which we now witness may be traced to places exclusively devoted to dram drinking. It is there that boon companions meet, drink and fight, and then go home maddened with poisonous compounds, to inflict fresh evils upon their already suffering families. Men seldom get drunk in their own houses. The influences with which they are surrounded when at home, constitute a powerful check against excess, and one which is not felt in the revels of a dram shop. If such places were shut up, and stringent regulations were made for the government of those who sell intoxicating drinks, and if in addition to this drunkenness, the drugging of liquors and the sale of them to drunkards, were all punished as public offences, much would be accomplished in the way of correcting existing evils. By adopting such measures as these, the friends of temperance will be able to carry public sentiment along with them; but with the extreme remedy of total prohibition, they may find themselves beating against a current too strong to be resisted. There is always danger that a step taken too far in advance will prove a retrograde movement.

I have thus frankly given you my opinion, although I am well aware that it is not in accordance with the views entertained by yourself and many other good men; and have only to ask that you will give me credit for the same honesty of purpose which is fully accorded to you and them, by

Your obedient servant,

GREENE C. BRONSON.

To EDWARD C. DELAVAN, Esq., Ballston Centre, N. Y.

Reply of Rev. Mr. Adams to Henry A. Wise on Slavery.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 26, 1854.

Hon. H. A. WISE—*Dear Sir:* Wishing to fortify myself in certain statements which I proposed to make on the subject of Slavery through the press, I addressed letters of inquiry to several gentlemen of the South, and among them to yourself, whom I had heard spoken of as representing a certain tone of Southern sentiment. My inquiries did not indicate my own opinions. I merely wished to get vouchers for my accuracy in several particulars.

You sent me a reply covering seven sheets. I saw that you were, in your thoughts, addressing the North and not me: yet I acknowledge your prompt and thorough answer to my inquiries in a note which you have probably received.

Without consulting your correspondent, but to his surprise, you soon after published my letter of inquiry and your answer, in the Washington *Union*.

I suppose that this will generally be considered as a breach of honor. The discourtesy has subjected me to some inconvenience; because my letter of inquiry, my simple putting of questions, with a brief statement of my object, made only to satisfy you that my intentions were honorable, has been seized upon by some and used in an ungenerous manner, which could not have been done had I been allowed to speak to the public for myself. Before engaging in letter writing, it is agreeable to make one's own selection of a correspondent, and to prepare one's self to make a just impression of his own feelings and motives upon the public. Moreover, we may be greatly obliged for some private information from a gentleman with whose name and reputation we should not care to have our own names publicly connected.

Your letter is able and eloquent; the information which it imparts is useful, and will suggest important reflections; but had its tone and manner been like those of other letters from Southern gentlemen to me on the same subject it would have made a happier impression. When one begins to read it he feels as though he had encountered a gale of wind. It struck many readers here as an assault upon your correspondent. Unhappily your postscript, in which you disavow any personal disrespect, was omitted by you in print, but this injustice to yourself I endeavored to repair by sending the postscript to one of our papers which had resented your seemingly ungallant manner. You say that you trust you have made "a candid, decent and respectful reply." So long as you designed it to be so that is sufficient, whatever some may think to the contrary.

On reading your letter once, I laid it aside, thinking of it only as a reply to my questions. General sentiments in it only met my approbation; but I did not view some things which it contained, as I now do after an attentive perusal. I shall not reply to them, however, not being willing to enter into controversy on this subject, and my purpose in my forthcoming book being altogether conciliatory. You speak of this purpose as "meek, gentle and well-meaning." All this, I trust, it will prove to be. We have had enough of pride, noise and selfishness on this subject.

But inasmuch as I did not become a pro-slavery man at the South, though more strongly than ever an anti-abolitionist, and though I do not propose now, or at any time, to obtrude friendship or advice upon you, there was one passage in your letter which I should do wrong to pass in silence, now that you have addressed it to me in the public prints.

You say, alluding to my thoughts of the African race in connection with the slaves:

"Why take a thought about benefiting the race of my slave, more than about benefiting the race of 'my ox or my ass,' or anything that is mine, and not yours?"

Sir, this question, the sentiment conveyed in this interrogative form, is more than unchristian. It seems more like the spirit and feelings of some other order of beings than man. You, Sir, and we, and that race, are hastening to the bar of God, where your question will be answered in behalf of the race of your slaves, by their Redeemer and yours; and if you shall, in any way, have shut up the kingdom of Heaven against them, what will you do when God riseth up? and when he visiteth what shall you answer Him? I beg that you will reflect upon your question, and consent that all your fellow men, who will, should aid the efforts which you and the South are so well able to make, and in very many directions are making, to benefit the race of your slaves. We must not interfere with your private relations to those slaves, but you have acquired no such "property" in that "race" as to diminish our obligations and accountableness with regard to the race, as fellow heirs of future, endless retributions. Respectfully yours,

N. ADAMS.

CHOICE FODDER.—A correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, writing from Bayou Sara, La., under date of Sept. 17, says:

"The sugar planters have nothing to complain of except the low prices of last year. It is a fact that the planters here are feeding their molasses to their mules, and I am told that, mixed with hay or straw, it makes most excellent food, and that the stock are very fond of it."

An exemplification of the fondness of horses for molasses may frequently be had before our office. They help themselves very skillfully to the contents of molasses barrels exposed there, of which they partake with great gusto. The fresh grass commonly left in the hogsheads on exposure, serve their purposes as well as could be expected,

...Governor of ... to Hon. GEORGE ... Secretary, June 2, 1854.

PAROWAN, Iron County, Utah, ...

A few reflections upon sources and ideas gathered in our lands may not come amiss. In California there are about 75,000 thousand Chinamen, generally in San Francisco and the mines. They are called the best cooks, waiters, and servants in that country. They are capable of performing and enduring more labor and fatigue than any other people in that island, and have no spirit to retaliate for the many insults and injuries they receive. They, like the Jews, are a distinct people, and work in squads entirely by themselves in the mines, and save every farthing. Their living is brought from China by their own merchants; and all their trading is done among themselves, and they wear their own peculiar costume; few adopt the dress of this country.

In San Francisco whole streets are occupied by them. They have their own hotel-keepers, wholesale and retail merchants, grocers and physicians. In fact they do their own business, independent of others. After obtaining sufficient to make them independent at home, they usually return. They take little or no notice of strangers, only when for their interest; are greatly addicted to gambling, and have gaming establishments and houses of prostitution publicly open day and night, like their neighbors. Thousands of women are brought from China to this market, hired by the more wealthy of their own countrymen, for ten, and often three dollars per head for each year. On any money advanced for outfit or passage, if not paid the first year, it doubles the second on principal and interest. Young females of from 14 to 16, as well as children, are bought in China at from $30 to $50 each, and brought to California to swell the already enormous amount of crime, prostitution, degradation and corruption.

Thousands of laborers are hired in China for the wages of that country, (a few cents per day,) and their passage paid; and they work in the mines their term of service, (generally for years,) after which they are sent home; thus one class preys upon another to enrich themselves. I was informed that thousands are thus in bondage, under their different overseers,—sent out for this purposes.

In California there are already large and extensive establishments for the sale of the fine and costly fabrics, as well as many manufactured articles, and paintings of rare workmanship, and of exceeding fine finish, which find their way into the houses, or are worn by the wealthy.

I visited many of their leading men, to ascertain if possible, the situation of their country, and gather books, to forward the work in which I was engaged; but I found they were not disposed to give any information, and seemed surprised that we were desirous of knowing anything about them, though few could speak English so as to be understood. They require a high price for information, and carry their distinctness to a great length. In their dealings with others, they are very unscrupulous.

I found the Chinese in California with a prejudice of feeling, caused by their ill treatment from its citizens, which is not confined to miners, but includes their legislators. They are traduced, vilified, and abused on every hand. Yet they thrive, increase, and will ere long wield a powerful influence, particularly relating to trade. They are controlled by men of intelligence, and are far from being what Christians call them; for their ideas of the Supreme Being their Father, their Government, the laws and obligations they are under to each other, with their code of morals, are in advance of the sectarian world, and have their peculiarities, which seem truly strange to us.

They are rapidly increasing, as many of the barriers are being broken down, which have so long deprived them of associating with other, and neighboring nations. Undoubtedly upon their return to their own land, they will carry more liberal principles, which, with the extension of the spirit of liberty and reform pervading almost every land, will shortly, under the directing hand of the Almighty, who has said by his servants that when the gospel, the reorganization of his kingdom in the last days, should commence, then his work should begin among all nations. This is truly the case with that people.

After completing our arrangements, we left San Francisco in the bark *Sea Van Hoome*, March 9, and arrived at Hong Kong after a passage of 49 days.

By letters of same date, we learn that the Indians around Parowan continue friendly, and the inhabitants prosperous; and that they were enclosing the old fort, which was fifty six rods square, with a wall around 112 rods square, to be 12 feet high, and 6 feet thick.

From the British Provinces.

We are indebted to FAVOR'S Express for a file of St. John, N. B. papers to Sept. 26. A good deal of space in these papers is occupied in the discussion of the Reciprocity Treaty. The *British North American*, published at Halifax, contains the following:

The admission of our Fish and other Produce in American market duty free, is still a dead letter—the 20 per cent. is still levied on our Fish, while the enormous Bounties granted to American fisherman still remain. Our Agricultural productions still have to pay 25 or 30 per cent., during a Fall of abundant expectation, for which our farmers have worked hard all the Summer; while the rich harvest of our Fall fisheries, for which our fishermen have been patiently waiting, is thrown open to the foreigner, who is allowed to come in and snatch the food from the mouths of our people.

Really we live in strange times if Colonists are to be trampled on in this manner. *Better a thousand times be part and parcel of the United States.* It is as well to go in a body, as to have our people expatriate themselves and flock there by hundreds, till they leave their native shores desolate.

The St. John *New-Brunswicker* says:

It is the general opinion that the Legislature ought to be convened *immediately*, in order to give effect to the Reciprocity Treaty, or reject it if thought advisable. Until this is done our neighbors are going to have all that they care about—the Fisheries—while poor Bluenose will have to bide his time for any benefits, until we get ready to improve our chances.

At St. John potatoes were declining in price.

The Halifax *North American* of Sept. 21, says:

Capt. LAYBOLD, of the *Alice Rogers*, reports seeing a large brig on shore yesterday, off Little Harbor; could not learn what she was. Passed a very large number of American fishing vessels bound down the coast, East, numbering from 150 to 200.

KANSAS.—A correspondent of the Rochester *Democrat* gives the following information in regard to Kansas Territory. He says: "The soil is various, according to the location, so that on the hills or bluffs, on the middle and bottom lands, all sorts of grain may be grown by a capable farmer. The spring water is generally hard; but that of the Kansas, made up of snows melting on the Rocky Mountains, is soft. All necessary tools may be obtained at St. Louis, and none nearer, except shovels and axes. Axes in helves cost $1 40 in Kansas. Tools, corn and flour should be provided in St. Louis. Corn meal is now $1 per bushel; flour $9 per barrel—an advance on the latter of $2 since the arrival of the first party. Garden seeds, and grain for sowing, trees and seed potatoes should be taken out. There are no good potatoes in the territory. There is now no steamboat running on the Kansas River. Strong boots, such as are suitable for the country, cost from $2 to $3 per pair. A shoemaker, tailors, and indeed mechanics of all kinds are wanted, if they bring stock and begin at once. A blacksmith shop and a store are now going up. A Delaware chief offered to sell three cows with their calves for $25 each pair. This was considered cheap, but the breed was not good. Farmers who go on now should look to the improvement of the cattle in the territory. Mr. D. has not seen a sheep since he has been in Kansas. Families should not go on this Fall without money enough to keep them through the Winter, help them put up their house, &c. There will be two months of severe Winter weather. None but the hardy and industrious should go. The last party of 120 emigrants, from Massachusetts had arrived out at the date of this letter, Sept. 12. An agent of the Pittsburg Emigrant Society had been in the settlement, after traversing Nebraska and staking out claims. On reaching Kansas, he found the climate so much superior that he was willing to buy up the preemption claims."

AFRICAN COTTON.—In relation to the matter Dr. IRVING, a Missionary to Africa, has written to Dr. SHAW the annexed remarks. The letter is published in the proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society:

"In December, 1853, I was ordered on service to Abbeocuta, with Commander FOOTE, then senior officer. There I was much struck with the superior appearance of the people and their great capabilities, the productiveness of the soil, the variety of objects which might lead to extensive and lucrative commerce with England, more especially that of cotton, which is indigenous, and carefully cultivated by the Yarubes. These comprise a population of nearly three million souls, clothed entirely in cloths manufactured by themselves.

"On my return to England, I represented these things to the Church Missionary Society, and many of the samples of African productions I brought home, excited great attention among manufacturers and others. The cotton proved to be of the very quality required for the purposes of manufacture. Among them was also an entirely new kind of silk, respecting which several eminent merchants in London are very anxious for further information. I volunteered to go out and examine the country between this Abbeokuta, Ibadan, Ilorin, and LANDER'S route, between Badagry and Boussa, a country, excepting some few points where our missionaries have been stationed, never yet visited by white men. [illegible] and I shall be prepared to [illegible] of the Yarubes. [illegible] have been suggested to me."

From the Providence Journal, Sept. 26.

A few days since we stated [illegible] fishing ground for whales and [illegible] the Arctic regions, and that the [illegible] had succeeded much of the information [illegible] N. The London *Times*, received by the [illegible] arrival, contains fuller particulars of this [illegible] discovery, than which we have gleaned [illegible] in addition to those before given.

It appears that whalemen, some years ago, [illegible] beyond their usual [illegible] hold impenetrable, [illegible] resorted to certain [illegible] Straits and Baffin's [illegible] during the Winter for [illegible] suggested to Captain [illegible] who distinguished himself [illegible] for Sir John Franklin, [illegible] parties to Winter in the [illegible] places where the whales [illegible] many as possible in the [illegible] boil the oil out during the [illegible] were accordingly pumped for [illegible] iron tanks fitted to them, [illegible] oil, when boiled, could be [illegible] persha and other pipes to [illegible] Boilers and a supply of coal for [illegible] land while in Winter quarters [illegible] well as a plentiful supply of [illegible] necessary comforts for the long [illegible]

Two ships thus equipped and [illegible] ty-three men and three boys, [illegible] on the 13th of August, 1853, and [illegible] ing ground in Baffin's Bay on the [illegible] ber, where they found an abundance [illegible] of whales they killed and secured [illegible] November. They then went into [illegible] in Hogarth's Sound, erected their [illegible] and set to work to haul their oil [illegible] were assisted by fifty Esquimaux [illegible] purpose.

Their efforts were entirely [illegible] standing the cold was 40° below zero, [illegible] duties of the men tended to [illegible] and none felt time to hang heavily. [illegible] as it may seem, that dreadful scourge, [illegible] broke out among the Esquimaux, and [illegible] of many, while the crew escaped with slight [illegible] tory symptoms.

Early in the following Spring, (the present year,) the fishing was resumed with [illegible] though the edge of the ice was terrible [illegible] the ships. Governor [illegible] and after being cut up upon the [illegible] Esquimaux, on sledges drawn by [illegible] ice, to the ships, where the oil was [illegible] hours. One ship was also [illegible] whalebone, when Captain [illegible] deen, leaving the other ship to [illegible] and sailed.

The captain is of opinion that, [illegible] mercial company, the fishery could be [illegible] along an extensive coast [illegible] vantage. Two Esquimaux [illegible] the English expedition, and had [illegible] cessful. No traces of Sir John Franklin [illegible] found. Deer and other wild animals [illegible] Captain PENNY still holds to the [illegible] men with many scientific men [illegible] farther north there is a milder climate [illegible] basin yet to be discovered, and there [illegible] the hope that Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and [illegible] still survive, believe him to be within the open sea or polar basin referred to.

Yacht Race.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Picayune.

PASS CHRISTIAN, Tuesday, Sept. 19, 1854.

The gale that has been raging for two past days has in a measure worn itself out, although this morning we have had a stiff breeze from the southeast; just such a wind as makes glad the hearts of true yachtsmen. The Club met at [illegible] ranged all the preliminaries for the race, [illegible] making arrangements for the race, they [illegible] important amendment to their laws, or rather [illegible] tion to them. It was to this effect—[illegible] races of the Club should be triangular [illegible] miles, and that the judges should [illegible] regatta, unless in their opinion there [illegible] breeze. The adoption of this rule will [illegible] rence of those *floating* races that have [illegible] our sports—races that have frustrated [illegible] the racers nor lookers on.

The race to-day was a triangular [illegible] and a half miles, twice round, the first [illegible] ing dead to windward. The yachts [illegible] three classes, a prize for each class. [illegible] position in starting, it resulted as follows:

FIRST CLASS—1.	Sylph	[illegible]
	2.	Ripple
	3.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 29, 1854.

The Conventions at Auburn.

The political horizon begins to clear up. Parties are getting their platforms properly [illegible], and their candidates nominated for the Fall Campaign. The recent Conventions at Auburn have served still more distinctly to define the positions of the several parties, and to unite the action of all who agree substantially in political sentiment. There are now four tickets in the field,—those of the *Softs*, who are openly in favor of the Nebraska bill and opposed to any Prohibitory law, with Judge Bronson for their candidate;—that of the *Softs* [illegible], substantially the same ground on the Nebraska question, and whose triumph will be claimed to be deemed an endorsement of the National Administration, under the lead of Governor Seymour;—that of the *Whigs*, with Myron H. Clark at its head, who are openly opposed to the policy indicated by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and in favor of a prohibitory liquor law, and who have the endorsement and support of the Anti-Nebraska and the Temperance State Conventions;—and that of the *Free Democracy*, comprising the third party Abolitionists, whose first aim seems to be the maintenance of a distinct political organization, and whose ostensible object is the practical resistance of Prohibitory aggressions. The latter ticket will receive the support of the comparatively small party which it represents, with the votes of many Democrats who cannot accept the principles of either wing of the Democratic party, and who are yet unwilling to vote for the whole Whig ticket. It embraces two Whigs, Mr. Clark for Governor and Charles A. Wheaton for Canal Commissioner, and two Democrats, Hon. B. Wood for Lieutenant Governor, and P. [illegible] for State Prison Inspector.

This result was not reached without a [illegible] and energetic canvass in each of the Conventions. The Whig platform and the Whig ticket were universally recognized as far more satisfactory, on both the Slavery and the Temperance issues, than those of either section of the Democratic party. But there was a very deep and a very natural desire, on the part of the Democratic supporters of the Anti-Nebraska and Temperance movements, that a Democrat should be placed on the ticket. It is [illegible] that this was due to them as a necessary election of the general movement, and that it was necessary in order to put [illegible] in proper position with their constituents. Their leading object was to secure the union of all political parties: and they thought to effect this by substituting a Democrat on the Whig ticket as candidate for Lieutenant Governor. The justice and expediency of such a step were urged with much earnest force upon the Convention, by Hon. John P. Hale and others, and were fully appreciated and deeply felt. On the other hand, the Whig members of the Anti-Nebraska Convention found themselves in a most embarrassing position—because they were pledged as Whigs to the whole Whig ticket, which occupied a clear and unmistakable position on this question, and as the Convention had met and dissolved, there was no possibility of revising its action. It was urged furthermore on their behalf by Gen. Bullouens, of Orleans [illegible], with eloquence and marked effect, that the Anti-Nebraska Convention, by its [illegible], had *invited* the Whigs to [illegible] such a ticket as they could adopt, and that the Whigs had done so; and that any reversal or reversal of that action, besides being in bad faith, would indicate an undue attachment to party names inconsistent with their professions, and would involve a divided action fatal to the great principles they desired to establish. The [illegible] was also pressed that the fusion desired could be much more easily, and [illegible] commenced in the *Congressional* [illegible] in the nomination of a State ticket; inasmuch as harmony of action was [illegible] by all in Congress; and that [illegible] at other points would naturally [illegible] action there. These arguments had great weight with the Convention, and led to the hearty and unanimous adoption of the nominations of the Whig Convention.

The same influences and considerations [illegible] in the Temperance Convention, which on the whole was one of the finest deliberative bodies ever assembled in this State. There were some of its members, as is always the case under such circumstances, who had their personal ends to [illegible] and their personal resentments to gratify;—and there were others who were resolute in the determination, that no one should contribute any aid towards casting [illegible] demon of intemperance who follow[illegible] with them. But the great mass of the Convention had come to take *practical* measures to accomplish a *practical* result,—namely, the enactment of a prohibitory law: and they were satisfied, or ready at any sacrifice, with whatever promised most certainly to attain that end. And [illegible] counsels and their votes the [illegible] was adopted also by that Convention [illegible] now stand, therefore, it is [illegible] the vote of the State is to be mainly divided between the Whigs, sustaining the Anti-Nebraska and the Temperance issues, and the two wings of the Democracy, who differ only in their support of the Federal Administration. Under such circumstances the [illegible] overwhelming victory of the combined opposition to the State and State Administrations.

Rumors have been current in political circles for a day or two, that a *union of the conservative elements of the Democratic party is in progress*, upon what terms, or in what shape, of course, we are unable to state. Circumstances rendered the rumor plausible. In his first letter, declining renomination, Judge Bronson had sharply criticised Governor Seymour's veto of the Prohibitory law. In his second, accepting the nomination, he refused to give any pledges or [illegible] any inquiries on those issues. [illegible] regarding the premises of the [illegible] contradicting the report [illegible] entertained a friendly [illegible] also the principle of [illegible] he supposed that he thus placed himself in the same position with Governor Seymour on this question, without an object;—and his course in this matter gave color to the rumor that Governor Seymour intended to withdraw; and this was still further strengthened by the fact that government advertisements began to make their appearance in the columns of the *Argus*, and that the State Committees of the *Hards* and *Softs* held a simultaneous session yesterday at Albany. We heard yesterday, from a quarter entitled to respect, that Judge Bronson had determined to withdraw,—that the *Hard* Central Committee had resolved to transfer its support to the Soft ticket,—and that a vigorous effort would be made to override and exclude the *Nebraska* issue, and with the financial and vigorous aid of the Anti-Maine Law interest, to carry the State on the Temperance issue alone. An article which we copy in another column from the Albany *Argus*, gives some of these rumors an apparently distinct contradiction; yet the plot may be taking shape at Washington, in our Custom-House and in the Central Committee, without the complicity, or even the knowledge, of the *Argus*.

How such a plan, if carried out, would effect the result, can only be conjectured. We believe it would make the issues more distinct, and lead to a more decisive and influential declaration of public sentiment upon them. We have no doubt whatever that the People of this State are opposed, by a very large majority, to the repudiation of the Missouri Compromise and the extension of Slavery; and we have just as little doubt that they are in favor of a prohibitory liquor law,—many of them from a fixed belief in its efficacy, and many from a desire that the experiment of prohibition should be fairly and fully tried. The more directly and distinctly these issues could be tested, the better for the public good; and we should look, therefore, with neither apprehension nor dissatisfaction on such a union of the Democratic party as is suggested. It would inevitably diminish, by tens of thousands, the aggregate Democratic vote, even if it did not, as it probably would, increase the Whig vote in a corresponding ratio. There are, however, difficulties in the way of such a union, so many and so formidable as to induce us to place reliance on the denial of the *Argus*.

These speculations may, or may not, be justified by the event. It is evident that the political canvass this Fall is to be one of more than ordinary energy and excitement. It is certainly one of very great importance, both in its effect upon State interests and upon the Federal Government.

We presume it is needless, though it may not be improper, to add, that the Times will take no part in this contest in the least at variance with its fixed position as an independent journal; nor will its devote its columns hereafter, as it has not done heretofore, to any further discussion of political topics and issues, than their relative interest and importance may require.

For Mayor.

The Municipal Reform Committee met last evening at the University, and put in nomination Nicholas Dean, Esq., for Mayor. Mr. Dean is well known as a gentleman who has filled offices of trust and responsibility: was for a considerable time President of the Croton Aqueduct Department; and is now President of the New-Haven Railroad Company. He was nominated by acclamation.

From Abroad.

We have two steamers from Liverpool reported this morning: the *Alps* at Boston; the *America* at Halifax. The mails by the former were delivered here last evening. From the latter we have our usual telegraphic summary from Halifax. The news is not particularly eventful, politically. We have from Madrid a spicy note from our remarkable Ambassador, Mr. Soule, contradicting the report of his flight from the Spanish Court. He addresses himself to the Spanish Daily that originated the rumor or insinuation. He tells the semi-official Editor that he fears neither the insults and sneers of the impertinent fellows about the Court, or the daggers of their hired assassins. Perfidious insinuations he regards with contempt. Altogether, Mr. Soule never seemed more determined to keep up the sensation which his presence at Madrid created a year ago, than at present. His diplomatic prowess has reached the English Metropolis, and the leader of the *Daily News*, and the Madrid correspondence of the *Times*, which we republish this morning, attest the wonderful importance which is ascribed to it by the London press. The first-named article goes out of the way to let fly a Parthian arrow at our neighbor, George Sanders. It is said that even the courtly Mr. Buchanan's presence at St. James failed to qualify the naughty interference by Consul George, in affairs that have no concern with his functions. While years of virtuous diplomacy on the part of the United States, will be required to wipe out the double reproach which Soule and Sanders have brought upon the country in the estimation of enlightened Europe! The *Times'* correspondent, on Soule and the Cuba question, has the bad taste to deal in menace. This Government, he says, is becoming "a nuisance." The 8th of January, 1815, and some other small successes in the late war, made the Americans saucy. They could not be reached by the potent power of "steam" then, because not applied to ships-of-war, but they can now, and if they do not take warning from the European contest now going on, in which the Steam Navy of England has *not* taken Cronstadt, nor razed Sebastopol, we shall have terrible work on this defenceless sea-board!

We also copy another "American" article from the Manchester *Guardian*. It is on the recent Colt Patent Investigation before Congress. Unlike the lecture by the *News*, and the bellicose letter to the *Times*, it deals almost exclusively in sarcasm. It is lighter reading, withal, and easier digested, the more so as coming from an English source, where, in 1845, during the Railway grants by Parliament, there was more shameless venality—in the sums actually paid to corrupt the springs of British legislation—than have been lavished by the Colts of Washington, Harrisburg and Albany altogether for the last ten years, and that is saying a good deal, but no more than was charged by the London *Press* newspaper, in a retrospect of the Railroad grants, not fifteen months ago. So we can afford to let the Manchester article pass.

The Coming State Fair.

Hamilton-square is in a bustle of confusion, getting ready for the State Agricultural Fair which opens on the 3d of next month. Elsewhere in our paper we tell what they are doing, and what the prospects are for as handsome a turn-out of fine cattle, agricultural implements, garden products, and of people to see them, as ever were promised for any State Fair. All the country over we hear of preparations to attend it. Most of the Railroads have arranged with commendable liberality to transport stock and stuff, and very likely on those of them who favor "Excursions," trains of that sort will be dispatched to give all a cheap ride to and from the City.

Our country friends may need to be told, as most of our City friends do, that, though Hamilton-square is four and a half miles from the City Hall, it is one of the easiest things in the world to get to it. Take a seat in either the Second-avenue, Third-avenue, or Harlem long cars, and while reading through the morning paper, the distance has been accomplished, and at the very small price, too, of five cents on either of the first two, or of a shilling on the Harlem cars. The Third-avenue and Harlem (long) cars pass by the entrance of the enclosed grounds. The Second avenue train runs within a block of it.

The City will be in its best trim to see visitors. The scavengers have been unusually busy, and the streets are uncommonly clean. The health of the City is excellent. A man has almost to get the services of a doctor, or to dip purposely into dissipation to secure any sickness. Look over our weekly mortality list, that appears in every Monday morning's Times. The contagious diseases are seldom less prevalent, and if it were not for the thousands of emigrants daily arriving here, half sick with their long voyage and with much exposure, we could show a bill that would favorably compare with any town about. The merchants are on hand with abundant stocks, and ready to sell out at a sacrifice for the sake of laying early hands upon the abundant means that the farmers carry in their wallets. Citizens are mostly at home, and if they are fit to be reckoned friends, will be glad to see those who took care of them, rode them out, and found them in fishing tackle last July and August.

The hotels are not overcrowded, and the keepers don't hold their heads as high as they did a year ago. Few of them will turn a family away now without being polite about it. And the charges are less crank than they were. So many have adopted the plan of furnishing rooms and board separately, that a man can live at pretty near any price he chooses to pay, and be comfortable. The places of amusement are in full blast. The Crystal Palace doors are as open as they ever were, and the wonders that cluster under that marvelous dome are as well worthy as ever of consecutive days of study. We are a set of simpletons that we have not made more of its facilities for studying the arts and sciences. Grisi and Mario will undoubtedly be here at the new Opera House, and many who would rather hear one good old tune on Black Pete's fiddle than all their Italian niceties, will want to hear them just to see what it is that citizens profess to get so crazy about, at three dollars a head.

The great markets are open throughout the day, though the brisk hour is in the morning. We hope the producers will take a look at them, step around among the stalls and get the prices, and then think over the question whether, between the prices that we consumers pay and those the farmers get, there is not too great a difference. Perhaps they will conclude to take a portion of this difference hereafter for themselves, and let us off from the payment of some of the rest. We haven't a doubt that a visit to the State Fair will pay.

ANNUAL DIOCESAN CONVENTION.

SEVENTY-FIRST SESSION.

Labors of Bishop Wainwright.

THE VACANT BISHOPRIC.

SECOND DAY.

The Diocesan Convention reassembled at St. John's yesterday morning. There was a large attendance of delegates, and the galleries were well filled.

Distributed in the pews for the inspection of the members were copies of the *Churchman* newspaper, containing an editorial article urging the restoration of the suspended Bishop Onderdonk to the vacant Bishopric of the Diocese. The article created considerable sensation, and was the topic of much conversation among the members of the Convention.

Morning prayer was read by Rev. Thos. A. Starkey, of Troy, Rev. Wm. F. Halsey, of Sing Sing, reading the lessons.

The Convention then organized for business, Rev. Dr. Creighton, President, in the Chair.

The minutes of the previous day's proceedings were read and approved.

A number of Lay-Delegates not present at the opening of the Convention, presented their certificates and took their seats.

The Committee on the Incorporation of churches reported favorably to the admission into union with the Convention of the following Churches: Holy Innocents, St. Ann's, St. Timothy's, New-York; St. Paul's, Pachote; Christ, Herkimer; Redeemer, Brooklyn; which were accordingly received.

THE LATE BISHOP WAINWRIGHT.

Rev. Dr. McVickar, of the Committee appointed to express a sense of the bereavement of the Convention by the death of Bishop Wainwright, reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God in his Divine Providence to visit the Church of this Diocese with sudden and sore bereavement, by withdrawing from the scenes of his earthly labors, and from the Episcopal charge so recently committed to him, our late Right Rev. Father in God Jonathan Mayhew Wainwright, D.D., Provisional Bishop of this Diocese, therefore

Resolved, That as becomes Christian men, and members of Christ's Holy Church, we do bow in humble submission under this chastisement of our Heavenly Father's hand, and both as a people, and in our individual approaches to the Throne of Grace, do beseech Him to sanctify unto us, and to the church of His love, and to the late Bishop's bereaved family, this most unexpected and afflictive dispensation.

Resolved, That in view of the many long, affectionate, and faithful services rendered to the Church of Christ in this diocese during more than thirty years of his ministerial life, as pastor and bishop, by our late deceased friend and brother, and of the manifest gifts both of nature and grace which rendered those services so widely acceptable, and himself so admired and beloved, we would here record our thankfulness for the same to the great Head of the Church, and pray that He would send forth many such laborers into this harvest, sanctified and fitted for their work.

Resolved, That the untiring, self-sacrificing labors of our late Provisional Bishop, during his short but eventful episcopate, entitle him, also, to the grateful remembrance of this Convention, and of the Church in New-York; and that the [illegible] endowments bearing his name, or of external appearance erected (if agreeable to the Vestry of Trinity Church) in its new and spacious Church, to which it is well known Bishop Wainwright looked forward as his earthly home, should perpetuate the memory of his devoted exertions in the service of his master and in the care of his flock.

Resolved, That the Church at large in this diocese owes to the memory of its late Provisional Bishop a special debt of gratitude in the mission of love and peace, which, during his two years' Episcopate as pointed by both, marked his course and blessed his labors. He poured oil on the troubled waters. Everywhere he sought peace and secured it, and on his dying couch his latest labor was Reconciliation. For this the Church owes to his memory a debt of gratitude best paid by each member of it, in his own appropriate sphere, going forth in the spirit of love and doing likewise.

Resolved, That amid our demonstration of public sorrow at the loss we have sustained, we forget not the private griefs of his bereaved family, but would hereby express to them our deep and heartfelt sympathy for their bereavement, our affectionate and lasting memory of him whom they mourn, and our earnest prayers at the throne of grace for their consolation and support here, and their blessed reunion hereafter, where tears are wiped from every eye

Resolved, That the above resolutions be adopted by the Convention, and entered at large on the minutes.

Resolved, Finally, that a copy of the same be respectfully communicated to the family of the deceased Bishop, and to the Vestry of Trinity Church.

Resolutions of condolence were received from the Diocese of Rhode Island, which were ordered to be entered at large on the journal of the Convention.

The report of the Standing Committee was then read. It expressed deep regret at being again called upon to act in consequence of the death of Bishop Wainwright, and paid a fitting tribute to his memory.

BISHOP WAINWRIGHT'S LABORS.

The following is a summary of the services performed by the deceased Bishop during the last Parochial year:

Number of persons confirmed in public	1,427	Clergymen instituted	1
Deacons ordained	25	Sermons delivered	233
Priests ordained	6	Sermons and lectures delivered in discharge of parochial duty	23
Total	31	Total	256
Corner-stones laid	2		
Churches consecrated	5		

The summary of all the labors of the deceased Bishop during his Episcopal career is as follows:

Number of persons confirmed in public	4,127	Ordained Priests	12
Ordained Deacons	37	Corner-stones laid	12
		Sermons delivered	699

Rev. Dr. Schroeder moved that the report of the labors of Bishop Wainwright be ordered to be published in the Church papers of the City, and pronounced a glowing eulogy to the memory of the deceased prelate. Several gentlemen objected to the motion, and it was finally withdrawn.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

The Convention now proceeded to the election of the Standing Committee of the Diocese. The result was not immediately announced.

FUND FOR INFIRM CLERGYMEN.

The appointment of Trustees of the Fund for aged and infirm Clergymen being next in order, it was moved by Dr. Haight that the Trustees of the past year be reelected for the ensuing. Carried.

Hon. Luther Bradish being nominated as Trustee of the Episcopal Fund, to fill a vacancy, declined, and nominated Governeur M. Ogden to that office. Accepted.

EPISCOPAL FUND.

The report of the Episcopal Fund was presented and read by the acting Secretary.

It was moved and seconded that the report of the Episcopal Fund be referred to the Special Committee appointed last year, for the increased Episcopal Fund.

MISSIONS.

The Report of the Missionary Committee of the Diocese was presented and read by Rev. Dr. Samuel R. Johnson. The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Committee be recommended to take such canonical measures for the appointment of an agent or agents, in compliance with the views of the late Provisional Bishop, to prevent the recurrence of all embarrassments, as they may deem necessary.

Rev. Dr. Vinton said: There was more money expended to support the mission in this Diocese last year than ever before; it cost $8,000 to support fifty-four missionaries. These may have been a mistake in printing the monthly papers, to stir up their pure minds, but it failed in its result.

There were but two means to supply this deficiency; one was an appeal to the pockets of the members of the Convention—a truly unpopular one—as it would become an annual tax which could not be borne. The other was to stir up the Churches to come to the aid of those missionaries who had but $150 dollars a year to support themselves and their families. This, too, was unpopular, as it would prevent many from attending divine service when such a tax would be imposed. He held that this Convention had not power to give missions to any clergymen; the Bishop alone has power to do so. He offered the following amendment: Provided that the Committee be empowered to procure canonical jurisdiction for the appointment of a special agent to collect funds for the missionaries.

Mr. Young thought that there was a means by which this deficiency might be supplied—an appeal to the consciences of the members of the Convention, that they who had their thousands and tens of thousands to spend on their wants, could surely spare some aid to the poor missionary. He would support those or any other resolutions calculated to produce so desirable a result.

Mr. Thackeray felt deeply interested in this resolution, and was surprised that this deficiency occurred once again. He labored in two of the most thickly populated counties in the State, highly cultivated, and teeming with fertility. The religious condition of the people was truly deplorable, and no place demanded the Christian's sympathy more. The mass of the people there were indifferent and that indifference was the result of stolid ignorance. The missions of Oregon, of Utah, of the East, of the Islands of the Sea, were important, while at our doors such a state of things exist. He hoped the resolutions would be adopted, or that something would be done, not to have a deficiency but an overflowing treasury, and next to that desideratum that there would be an abundance of laborers. The day is soon coming when we must render our account—let us look to it now, that we may discharge it well, and be able satisfactorily to render an account of our stewardship. He supported the resolution.

Rev. Mr. Halsey suggested that Synodical circulars be addressed to the rectors of the different parishes, and that an annual collection would be taken up in their respective churches for the missionaries' support. It was done in his Church for Foreign and Domestic Missions.

Rev. W. Richmond stated that the plan proposed by the late Bishop was the one received by the Committee, which was the appointment of a special agent to collect funds throughout the Diocese. He supported the resolution.

Rev. Mr. Jackson said it was a question between Christianity and Infidelity, between indifferentism and the fruits of Jesus Christ. He would say to the laymen of the Convention that they had a greater interest in this matter than they seemed to take. Religion, he contended, was the only basis of morality, and should they stand thus deliberating when legions of the uncircumcised were thundering at the gates? The Bishop had entered on the Missionary enterprise, and had died in it; and of him it might be well and truly said:

"Lives of great men all remind us,
We can make our lives sublime,
And departing leave behind us
Footprints in the sands of time;
Footprints that perhaps another
Sailing o'er life's solemn main,
Some forlorn and shipwrecked brother,
Seeing may take heart again."

In conclusion, he supported the resolution.

Hon. Fred. J. Betts said they had been treated to sermons by the clergy which doubtless produced much good. Now let them hear a word from a layman. The laymen of the Diocese of New York are ready and willing to contribute nobly and instantly to the missionary enterprise. The laity would at once come forward and supply the deficiency, if they were only informed of the wants which existed. He objected to the appointment of an agent; the clergy were able to perform the duties of agents sufficiently well. He thought that it was in the power of the clergy, without any serious inconvenience, to supply the desired contributions, by making appeals to their congregations. They had agreed to pay annually $3,000 to the late Bishop, and of that only $1,000 had been paid. This was attributed to the fact that the wants of the clergy and missionaries were not properly brought before the people.

Rev. Dr. Taylor said this difficulty had long been a bone of contention. If the abuses that surrounded the system had been removed, there would be no deficiency in the funds for the purpose in question. He had no faith in the miserable salary of $150 given to the missionaries. If they only agreed to bury their difficulties, and make a proper selection of laborers, they could not fail in this undertaking. No missionary could do his work efficiently at $150 a year. He believed there was a much need for [illegible] in New-York; [illegible] in the Parish [illegible] supported the [illegible]

Rev. Dr. Higbee moved that at 11 o'clock to-day the Convention proceed to the election of a Provisional Bishop of this Diocese.

The motion was seconded by Rev. Mr. Twing.

Rev. Mr. Pardee said that they should not consult their private feelings and inclinations, but to discharge a solemn duty. If there was in the motion any want of respect to the late Bishop, he would be the last man to propose it, and that not a man present would join him in announcing it. The fact that this election was an imperative duty, entirely removed any idea of disrespect that might otherwise be connected with the motion. If the election did not take place now a special Convention would have to be called for that purpose, as none would wish to postpone it to the next regular Convention.

Rev. Mr. Shackleford moved an amendment to the motion by inserting instead of at 11 o'clock, that they proceed to the election immediately.

Rev. Dr. Tyng moved as an amendment to the amendment that a *Special Convention* be called, for the purpose of filling the vacancy of the Bishopric in this diocese, at a blank day.

He thought that whatever may be the convenience of the delegates from remote parishes, his own views would be perfectly met in the appointment of a Special Convention for the purpose of an election. He could not express the surprise and astonishment which he felt at hearing the motion which had just been offered. He was decidedly opposed to ostentatious expressions of regret at the event which they all lamented. He could not give his sanction to hasty action in the matter, and could not consent as a Christian man to rise thus in rebellion against the dispensation of Providence, in endeavoring so soon to fill the vacancy so suddenly made. He believed, also, that there was no imperative necessity for the election now of a Provisional Bishop. He had no bias in favor of any single individual to be nominated to the office. He, like the President, was now descending the hill of personal experience, and was determined to deliver his Church to his posterity in the same form in which it was delivered to him from his ancestry. He wished a moderate man to be selected, not a warm commander of either wing, and such a man would command his entire approval.

By thus calling a Special Convention, and in selecting such a man, they would secure the respect of the community, the approval of their consciences, and the blessing of God.

Rev. Dr. Higbee seconded and supported the amendment of Dr. Tyng. Several gentlemen spoke against the amendment, when Rev. Dr. Tyng moved as a substitute, that "the Standing Committee be respectfully recommended to call a Special Convention on the fourth Wednesday in November next for the purpose of electing a Provisional Bishop to the vacant bishopric."

Judge Betts thought that the constitution of the diocese was averse to allowing the Standing Committee to call a Special Convention; therefore he objected to adjourning a regular Convention for the purpose of calling a Special Convention, and proceeding to an election under a doubtful authority. As to the propriety of electing a Provisional Bishop at present, he said there was not a member present that could not immediately make up his mind as to whom he would select to the office under consideration.

The Ayes and Noes were called on the question of calling a Special Convention, to meet on the fourth Wednesday in November next, resulting as follows: Ayes, 49; Noes, 109.

Rev. Mr. Shackleford now withdrew his amendment to Rev. Mr. Pardee's motion, and offered as a substitute that the election be proceeded with at 10 o'clock A. M. to-day.

Rev. Dr. Higbee moved that after devotional exercises, this morning, the Convention adjourn *sine die*. He said they should at least do the honor to the departed prelate, which is done in wordly assemblies to the men whom they delight to honor. Every legislative body, upon the death of one of its members, adjourns without the transaction of even ordinary business. He would have no cloud of earthly conflict come down and overshadow the heavenly light which is in those footprints, which are pointing up, up, and wished the solemn lesson of truth, purity, and love, which they had been taught by the hand of death, be well pondered.

Rev. Dr. Pardee moved that the motion to adjourn *sine die* be laid on the table. Carried.

The amendment of Rev. Mr. Shackleford, to make the election of a Provisional Bishop the order of the day at 10 o'clock to-day, was then carried.

The Convention then adjourned to 9 o'clock to-day.

Restoration of Bishop Onderdonk.

From the Churchman.

The Diocese of New-York has lost its Provisional Bishop, by the death of a lamented father of the Church. In this crisis, who shall next administer the sacred office? This vital question, we doubt not, has already pressed upon the mind of almost every Churchman in the Diocese. It is an issue upon which the interests of the Church depend, and which its urgent necessities are even already beginning to demand. It is proper, therefore, that it be the subject of an honest and serious discussion; and we hold it to be the duty to even-handed justice to express distinctly an opinion—the result of a strong conviction, founded on a patient investigation of the truth. We solicit the calm, unprejudiced, and charitable consideration of every person, whose heart and conscience are interested in the prosperity of the Church of Christ.

Unreservedly, then, in the outset, to state our proposition, it is this—THE RESTORATION OF THE TOO LONG SUSPENDED BISHOP ONDERDONK. * * *

Private justice to his own character requires it. He himself may never ask it, for he is slow to seek his own personal right; but it still is no less a duty that ought to be performed.

If, again, we look to the spiritual interests of the Diocese itself, there is the most urgent reason for Bishop Onderdonk's restoration. We do not by this mean to say that the Church might not elect another who would reflect honor on the office. There are many, (thank Heaven!) many who are worthy of the exalted post. But there is a beautiful propriety in calling him to stay the commotion his suspension has occasioned, as—reverently be it spoken—the Great Bishop was called to rebuke the storm that had arisen while he slept. The harmony of the Diocese depends upon his being again the acting Bishop. Personal justice is to him a matter of small importance compared with this. His individual character might be sunk from view, but his necessary relation with the Episcopate cannot, and must not, be disregarded. The Diocese looks up to him with a filial regard, as to a merciful and protecting father. Its prosperity and tranquility are bound up in him; and it will be no small public calamity if he be not honorably restored.

Lastly, and more emphatically than all—God himself demands it. It was no trivial injustice to the King of Heaven to deprive his Church of a zealous chief pastor in his flock, and to discredit religion by casting a mark of shame upon a Bishop who had been regarded as one of its chiefest ornaments, during a long course of years. It is much more a sin—greater and growing—to unlearn and deliberate wrong, to keep him still an exile from the sacred duties of his Episcopacy. Anxiously, his restoration is now awaited—an act of reconciliation with an offended God.

This is truth! "I speak as unto wise men, judge ye what I say." It is most profound truth. Let it then be not disregarded by those who would spray themselves, whether by public or private instruction, against a cause which it has been our duty thus to advocate. Let it be especially pondered by those to whom the question of the Bishopric of this diocese is a burden of responsibility, and who have power to render to an injured disciple of Christ this small requital of justice—"this cup of cold water"—for the great wrong he has so long, painfully, and patiently suffered.

Musical.

Castle Garden.—"I Puritani" will be repeated here to night, and will close the short season originally announced by Mr. Hackett. The great delight the opera has produced deserves an encouraging house on this occasion.

[illegible] Tribune, by one of the most popular [illegible] called

CAMILLE: OR WIVES AND HEARTS.

This is the same work on which the popular Drama [illegible] is founded, and which under the name of *La Dame Aux Camelias*, [illegible] in this country, [illegible] in the Parisian theatres.

The beautiful romance of

ROBIN AND ROSIN.

By Mrs Gaskell, [illegible] will also be found in the SUNDAY COURIER, [illegible] variety of brilliant and entertaining matter.

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LEARY & CO.'S QUARTERLY FOR SEPTEMBER, 1854.—THIS DAY will issue (new and extensive) styles for Gentlemen's Dress Hats. LEARY & CO.,

Leaders of Fashion, Astor House, Broadway.

RICH'S IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFE. WILLERS' PATENT.—The subscribers respectfully inform the public that they are the only manufacturers of WILLERS' PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, in this City, (the [illegible] having reassigned Wilder's patent to Mr. Willers,) and they prepare their customers to have a dollar's worth of property has ever been consumed (in 32 years) in any safe they make. They are made in the most substantial manner, and secured with Jones' World's Fair lock. Many have been [illegible] with safety not larger than a two shilling paper box. Also, Newell's celebrated lock, Yates' improved, or any other that may be desired. Large sizes are always on hand and for sale by FITZGERALD & MARVIN, Nos. 144 and 146 Water-st., Basement to No. 5 [illegible]

SEWING MACHINES.—IT IS A SINGULAR FACT that many persons can be induced to buy what is utterly worthless, because offered at a low price. The [illegible] Sewing Machines called cheap have been sold which could not be used—they were made only to sell. Many such are in the market now. The only kind which have stood the test of experience are SINGER'S, which [illegible] everywhere in profitable use. Those for sale by us have the right to use these machines, and no machines of any value can be made without infringing our [illegible] rights. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

ONLY TWO DAYS LEFT.—LET EVERY READER of our paper carefully read this: On MONDAY MORNING, Oct. 2 1854, 100 forms and 500 full sheets will be divided among 600 subscribers, $125 each, payable in installments, will secure a lot of ground, 25 by 100 feet, in building lots. 25 by 100 feet. A few of the shares left, and who wish to have a pleasant and healthy spot to locate in the country near the city, on the line of the Long Island Railroad, should apply immediately to CHARLES GOOD, No 208 Broadway, where maps and pamphlets can be had gratis.

RUPTURE.—MARSH'S PATENT, THE ONLY RADICAL CURE TRUSS.—MARSH & CO. have just received the United States letters patent for MARSH'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS that took the premium at the late Exhibition in the Crystal Palace. It has received the highest approbation of the medical and surgical profession of this City, and does shine out of the [illegible] Heroes. All persons are cautioned against purchasing [illegible] this instrument. Open from 7 A. M. until 9 P. M.

MARSH & CO., No 2[illegible] Maiden-lane, [illegible]

SILKS! SILKS!—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST received and will offer this morning Striped and Plaid Silks at 4s., 5s., and 6s. per yard, that are well worth 25 per cent more; rich Plaid and Brocade at 10s., worth 62; rich plain Silks at 4s., 7s., 8s., 9s. and 10s., worth from 6s. to 14s.; also, Black Silks at great bargains.

E. H. LEADBEATER, late Leadbeater & Lee,
No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

CHILDREN'S FASHIONABLE CLOTHING AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.—The new fashions in Boys' Clothing, brought out the 1st September, in Paris, have all been received at the Bazaar. The full styles in Children's Dress are exceedingly becoming. School Suits as well as Dress Suits furnished at the lowest rates. Please call and see.

GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—The subscriber continues to manufacture and sell the above Fire and Burglar Proof Safes at the old stand, 251 Broadway, where the largest and most varied assortment of Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, Bank Vault Doors, Chamber Fire-day Proof Bank and Safe Locks is now on hand and for sale by HILAND G. HERRING, Agent, Sole Manufacturer of Water, Fire and Depositor-sts.

KNOX'S HATS.—KNOX sustains [illegible] reputation as the hatter most admirably, and each [illegible] introduction, created by the demands of fashion, is the improvement on its predecessor, and his present style of hat is certainly the most beautiful, in proportion, material and make, he has yet given to the public. Call and judge for yourselves. His saleserooms are at No. 128 Fulton-st. and No. 209 Broadway.

FINE ARTS.—TO ARTISTS AND OWNERS OF PAINTINGS.—The undersigned is now ready to receive contributions for his Fall sale of Paintings at the Academy of Design and Stuyvesant Institute, both of which he has leased. His galleries are open at all times for the inspection of those desiring to sell or purchase works of art.

EDWARD G. DUNNING,
General and Fine Arts Auctioneer, No. 16 Wall-st.

REMOVAL.—THOS. WILEY, JR., & CO'S EXTENSIVE Tailoring establishment and Cloth store, is removed from the old stand, No. 97 Greenwich-st., to No. 321 Hudson-st., corner of Ame-st., where they will be happy to receive their old customers, and as many new ones as may favor them with their patronage, to which they will guarantee [illegible] attention.

THOS. WILEY, JR.
WM. R. BOWEN.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS.—JUST RECEIVED PER LAST Arctic, and will be sold at great bargains, Rich Broche Long and Square Shawls, Crepe do, Embroidered and plain do, Rich Printed Cashmere do, Ladies' Traveling Shawls, Scarfs, &c

E. H. LEADBEATER,
(Late Leadbeater & Lee,)
No 347 Broadway corner Leonard-st.

"THE APPAREL OFT PROCLAIMS THE MAN."—Such being the case, according to the authority of Shakspeare, we advise such of our readers as wish to show a gentlemanly appearance to call in their dress to visit the [illegible] establishment of ALFRED DUNNE, No 441 Broadway, where they can obtain garments of the very best stamp. All sizes for men and boys.

C. J. GAYLER'S SALAMANDER SAFE DEPOT, No. 262 Pearl-st., three doors above Maiden-lane. Over 500 tested by fire without one failure. An assortment of newly improved safes for jewellers, merchants, [illegible] keepers, &c., for sale as above, by HILAND G. HERRING, Agent. C. J. GAYLER, [illegible] DUNN.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK, WILLIAMSBURGH.—BANK OF MILFORD.—Notes on the above Banks taken at 40 cents on the dollar. Bank of Washington, 50 cents. All other Banks in the Union considered good at par. Bank of August, taken at par. In payment for Clothing, at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

LADIES' BEST KID GLOVES AT 50 CENTS PER PAIR.—Just received 300 dozen Ladies' best Kid Gloves, in colored, black and white, of every size, which we offer at 50 cents per pair, the best kid which will be offered at this price. E. H. LEADBEATER,
No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

NO. 29 BOWERY.—THE BAZAAR, [illegible] yet Carpets till the 1st, per y

Also rooms for single gentlemen, with board and private family, which will be kept in a manner to secure the patronage of the public. Price, $3 50 per day.
O. C. PUTNAM.

☞ The Leading Printing Establishment.—The proprietors of THE METROPOLITAN STEAM PRINTING HOUSE, corner of Nassau and Spruce-sts., while gratefully acknowledging the very liberal support extended to them for the last four years, would respectfully appeal to their Patrons and the Public that their facilities for executing Every Variety of BOOK AND JOB PRINTING, are now more perfect than ever, embracing the greatest number of the most approved Steam Presses of every size, and the largest fonts of all the best varieties of type from the various foundries of the country.

☞ The business of this Establishment now extends over a great part of the United States, and embraces the Printing of every description of Books, Pamphlets Catalogues, Circulars, Addresses, Newspapers, Magazines, Show Bills, Posters, Programmes, Bill Heads, Circulars, Checks, Constitutions, Policies of Insurance, Law Cases, Law Blanks, Labels of every variety, CARDS of every kind, Gold, Silver and Colored Work, and, in fact, nearly everything that can be done with type.

☞ The constant and increasing patronage bestowed by the Railroad Publishers, Merchants Professional and Business Men, (together with the Highest Premium for Superior Typography awarded at the World's Fair,) fully attest the character of this Establishment as respects Quality of Work, Price, Promptness, and Punctuality. The subscribers have only to add that their aim has ever been to make their imprint synonymous with Good Work, believing that the BEST IS THE CHEAPEST for the Patron, and most profitable to the Printer.

Orders from every part of the country respectfully solicited.

☞ CASH PRICES—TERMS CASH.

BAKER, GODWIN & CO., The Premium Printers,
Corner Nassau and Spruce-sts.—Entrece No. 1 Spruce-st.

☞ The Valuable Family Medicines of Professor JAS. McCLINTOCK have acquired immense and deserved popularity. Those who are suffering at this season from Coughs and who do not wish to drug themselves with opium or nauseous nostrums, would do well to take Dr. McCLINTOCK'S COLD AND COUGH MIXTURE—price, 25 cents—or if the disease is chronic, his PECTORAL SYRUP—price, $1 per bottle. Sold by all respectable druggists. They are most pleasant, rapid, and effectual remedies, by one of the first physicians in this country.
A. CUSHMAN & CO., Proprietors,
No. 123 Fulton-st., New-York.

☞ Dyspepsia Cured.—BEYMAN'S DYSPEPSIA ELIXIR—A single bottle of this great medicine has cured one of the proprietors of this paper of two years' suffering from that dreadful disease, Dyspepsia. We recommend it to our readers from a sense of duty.—*American Cyclopedia of Rapid*, N. 1854.
Principal office, No. 197 Broadway, New-York, and to be had of all Druggists. Price $1 per bottle.

☞ Whooping Cough Cured!—This distressing disease is thoroughly and quickly cured by DR. McCLINTOCK'S ANTHMA AND WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY. It contains no opium, and can be given to children of the tenderest age without fear. It is sincerely sympathized with by the bereaved and aged parents, and his friends in this, their irreparable loss.

Resolved, That the Armory and Colors of the Company be duly draped in mourning, and that the members wear the usual badge for the term of thirty days from the date of notice.

Resolved, That this Company will parade on the occasion of his funeral in citizen's dress.

Resolved, That copies of this preamble and resolutions be published in the *Herald* and *Times* newspapers and also forwarded to the family and friends of the deceased.
WM. D. LOGAN, Captain.
(Signed.)
CHAS. H. WAKEFIELD, Orderly.

☞ Dr. Sloane's Invigorating Cordial.—Whence arises the heartache, the depression, the debility, the indifference to life, the instability, the continual feeling of illness which it is impossible to define or localize, so common, so hard to bear, and so little pitied by the robust and healthy? Whence arises from the stomach and the nervous system between which there exists the closest sympathy. Whatever affects the one affects the other. The stomach is the general digestive organ of the system, is at the bottom of all the difficulty. To renew the whole organization from the torpor, to inspire it with new life, activity and vigor, and to eradicate by its operation, there is no preparation compounded with the HOSTETTER'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR COMPOUND. Once taken the current of the vital physical energies, for a time, but like the night-flood of the tide-rising still deeper and deeper ebbing, the exhilirium of these enthusiasts is followed after the first convulsive effort is over, by a depression of body and mind more profound and overpowering than ever. The remedy is literally worse than the disease. But the Elixir has a dynamic influence. It not only creates a new condition of the physical organism, but continues it. The animal spirits are not only elevated and elevated by its agency, but kept up to their proper tone without flagging. A vegetable compound, corresponding to the system, it seems to act upon the constitution itself, and to revolutionize it. In chronic diseases of the nerves, the stomach, and the liver, its operation is all powerful. The Bitters are put up, highly concentrated, in glass bottles. Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, and by twelve dollars.
C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.
Sold by druggists throughout the United States, Canada and the West Indies.

☞ Railway.—A special meeting of Stockholders of the New-York and New Haven Railroad Company will be held at the Assembly Rooms, No. 488 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 24 day of October, 1854, at 11 o'clock A. M., to take into consideration the fraudulent issue of Bonds by ROBERT SCHUYLER, late President of the Company, and to take order thereon, and to transact such other business as may be proper for said meeting. By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. W. BOARDMAN, President, pro tem.

☞ Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes.—Messrs. STEARNS & MARVIN, Nos 144 and 146 Water st., continue to manufacture and sell WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, and are the only persons authorized, (with the exception of the New England States,) to make and sell the same. I. C. WILDER, Patentee.

☞ Knights of Xavier Rifles.—The Everett Club will meet on SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 30, at its rooms, No. 5 Broadway, at 8 o'clock. The exercises will consist of a Debate, &c. Every member of the Company are cordially invited to attend. F. A HARRIS, President,
EDWARD GILBERT, Recording Secretary.

☞ Notice to Connoisseurs.—The best OYSTERS are to be found at Nos 31 and 33 Seekman st. Also BARCLAY & PERKINS STOUT on draught and in bottles. A very superior cup of BURTON ALE has been reserved for the connoisseur.
Ox-tails soup, &c., for dinner, from 12 till 4 P. M.

☞ A Know-Nothing Free Show.—At No 448 Broadway, New-York. The HAPPY FAMILY and a KNOW-NOTHING in the CAGE Now for a night.

☞ Exhibition Now Open.—Nos 93 and 95 6th av., near Washington-square and 9th-st. See picture of the same in the Illustrations, under 8.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—Of JEREMIAH McCARTY, who came to this country, from Ireland, in 1850, part of Clonmel. The best known of him about three years since, he was about leaving for Springfield, Mass. Any information respecting him will be received by addressing a letter to his sister MARY McCARTY, care of ADRIENNE HASBROOK, East Fishkill, Dutchess County, N. Y.

JOHN STRONG, who was third mate, and Mr. WM. HENRY CARR, who was steward of a ship on a voyage from Liverpool to New-York, in the months of July and August, 1854, or any persons acquainted with them, will confer a favor on the subscriber, by calling at the Commissioners of Emigration, in Franklin-st., they will confer a great favor.

WILLIAM SCOTTLEMAN who bought a ticket of the subscriber, GEORGE LAW, for Mrs. A. BUCKWALD, please call at the Company's office.

MILLINERY.

CHOICE MILLINERY AND LACE GOODS.—The subscriber, late of 371 Canal-st., has removed to No. 369 Canal-st., and no exertion has been spared to obtain the most fashionable and desirable goods from the Paris and other markets, which can be purchased through the season, and will be offered at prices that cannot fail to be satisfactory to purchasers. The Bonnet and Ribbon department is replete with the most elegant and richest quality, all of which have been selected with a view to exclusiveness in pattern and style not to be found elsewhere. Velvets, velvet-ribbons, velours, velours, sleeves, and every article required in the trade, can be had at the lowest prices. Dresses made to order, altered to any shape or pattern required to new. CARTER'S Paris Millinery Establishment, 369 Canal-st., opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

MILLINERY.—Mrs. WM. SIMPSON, late of 371 Canal-st., has removed to No. 369 Canal-st., opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, where she will be happy to see her friends and the FALL STYLES OF PARIS BONNETS, which will be ready for inspection at her First Fall Opening, on TUESDAY, Sept. 26, at her New Rooms, No. 364 Broadway, near Canal-st.

CHARLES ARMY, GRATIS.—The subscriber offers his services gratis to any young man who may be desirous of learning the Millinery business, as he thinks by so doing he can benefit himself and the public. Apply at No. 28 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced nurse and seamstress, who can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 128 1st-av., between 18th and 19th-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as cook in a private family; is a good domestic baker; is a good washer and ironer. No objection to go in the country. Understands making butter. She has lived in city and country. Call at 178 19th-st., between 6th and 7th-aves. Good reference given. Can be seen two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or children's maid and seamstress, which capacities she has filled satisfactorily, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged. Call at No. 134 Clinton-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook and to wash and iron in a private family, by one; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two steady, industrious girls, who have lived two and a half years in their last situations. One as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; the other as cook, and to wash and iron or to do the housework of a private family. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent woman as Plain cook; understands meats, pastry, &c.; or would take a place as cook, washer and ironer; or in a small family, general housework. Has excellent reference from this City. No objection to the country. Please call at No. 76 3d-av., old No. 34

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook, and to wash and iron, to do the housework of a private family by one, and as a nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress by the other. These girls are experienced and have excellent City reference. Call at No 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a most respectable Woman as in a first-class family; she is a first-rate plain cook and baker, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing. The best of city reference can be procured. Please call at No. 317 West 46th-st., between 8th and 9th-aves. Can be seen for three days.

SITUATIONS ARE NOW READY—At the new Agency, No 141 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, for all kinds of employment for good servants. Several first class cooks wanted immediately. English, Scotch, German and colored Protestant servants wanted.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two very competent Girls, with good City reference. One (a Protestant) as cook, and to wash and iron, in a private family; the other as chambermaid and fine laundress. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the book store.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two girls, to do the work of a private family. Can furnish the best of City reference from their last place. Call at No. 250 Hudson-st., near Canal.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waiter; understands her business perfectly. Can be seen at No. 216 1st-av., between 13th and 19th-sts.

SERVANTS—Best servants for every kind of work viz.: Scotch, laundresses, chambermaids, waiting girls, nurses girls for stores and general housework, all well recommended; also, a few Scotch, English and German girls can always be found in great choice at MORRIS & CONNERT'S Establishment, No 257 Broadway, corner of Reade-st. And German mechanics, porters, farmers, waiters, &c., at this and at the Branch Office, No. 162 Greenwich-st.

PROTESTANT COOK—A young, respectable woman wants the situation of cook in a respectable family (Staten Island preferred,) but no objection to the City. Will assist at washing, and can be well recommended from her last place, which she has left only a few days. Can be seen for three days at Miss FITZGERALD'S Clifton Lodge near Clifton House Staten Island, or any letters addressed to M F., Post-Office Box No. 676, will receive immediate attention.

GOOD SERVANTS.—Families in want of good help for the City or country, can obtain such by applying, either personally or by letter, at the office, No 394 Broadway, where every effort is used to give satisfaction. Female domestics are not charged until places are procured.
DREYER & KAUFMAN, Agents.

MALE AND FEMALE HELP of all kinds may be engaged at the Offices of the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, No. 37 Greenwich-st and No. 130 Ninth-st, corner of Broadway.

SALESMEN WANTED.—Ten good salesmen wanted, to sell articles wanted in every family; can make $3 to $5 per day; also one to drive a horse and wagon. Call or address No. 317 Bowery.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—By a young man as assistant bookkeeper, or in any other capacity where he would have a permanent situation. Is a good penman. Can furnish references as to character or abilities from his last employer. Address HARVEY, at this office.

BROOKLYN.—Wanted, a young lady who plays on the Piano to teach a pupil, with the privilege of taking others, and to pay in part her own board. She can, also, have the best advantages of education herself. Address E. M., *Times* office.

TO FUR MANUFACTURERS.—The Operative Furriers of New-York and vicinity, having organized themselves into a body, called the NEW-YORK FURRIERS' SOCIETY, beg to suggest to manufacturers requiring assistance operatives, the advantages they will derive by addressing F. T., *Times* Office. Such men only as may be wanted will be recommended.

JOHN YOUNG, OF THE PROTESTANT AGENCY, No. 7 Carmine-st., has opened the Female Servants' Registry, No. 1452 Bowery, to enable him to supply the increasing demand of his friends and the public with servants. Subscribers to either have the advantages of both offices.

STATE AGENTS WANTED FOR OTIS' IMPROVED PATENT LIGHTNING-RODS—With right to manufacture. A lucrative business, requiring moderate capital. Proprietors LYON MANUFACTURING CO., No. 343 Broadway.

PARENTS, GUARDIANS, PUPILS, &c.—Seeking the best Schools in City and country will be supplied with Catalogues Circulars, and other important information free of expense, at WILCOX'S United States School Agency, No 293 Broadway.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—One who is thoroughly acquainted with the business, will learn of a desirable and permanent situation by applying to T. T. GREEN, No. 399 Broadway, corner Walker-st.

TO LAWYERS.—A young lawyer who has had charge of the law business of an office in this City for the past year, wants a situation in an office where his compensation will support him. Address M. N. H., *Times* office.

ENGRAVER WANTED TO GO SOUTH—Must be a good workman. One competent as a jewelry jobber and salesman preferred. Apply to
FELLOWS 2 CO., No. 66 Nassau-st.

TIN AND SHEET IRON WORKERS WANTED.—Four good tin and sheet iron workers. None but the best workman need apply. JOHN LIDDLE, Troy Stove Warehouse, No. 370 Broadway.

WANTED—I will sell on receipt of $1, pre-paid, some 20 receipts for making articles now in great demand, and by selling which $15 per week can be made. Address Dr LEWIS DAVIS, Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOY WANTED.—An active boy, from 15 to 17 years old, who can write a good hand, and is willing to be generally useful. Apply to E. S. BARKER & BRO., Nos. 227 and 229 Chrystie-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—And an elegant suite of furnished Rooms, on the first floor, consisting of a parlor and two bedrooms, with closets. Also, a parlor and bedroom on second and third floors, and rooms for single gentlemen, at Nos 18 and 94 East 23d-st.

BOARDING.—To Let, in suite or separate rooms, on the second floor, in a modern house pleasantly situated, opposite Chelsea-square. Also rooms for single gentlemen. References given and required. Apply at 200 West 20th-st.

BOARDING.—A pleasant front room to let, with board, to single gentleman or a man and wife, at No. 156 Delancy-st.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, and two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at No. 28 3d-av.

BOARDING—Rooms with board at No. 66 Hammond-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, may be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at No. 240 Henry-st., between Congress and Amity, within five minutes' walk of Wall-st or South Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms by applying at No. 67 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING AT NO. 599 HOUSTON-ST.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, singly or in suites, with all the modern improvements, near Broadway and the Hotels.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—Pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, but a few minutes' walk from the Ferry, at Mrs. VALENTINE'S, No. 15 Essex-st.

BOARD UP TOWN.—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen can have board with pleasant apartments, in a family residing at No. 234 10th-st. Gas, bath-room, &c.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—By a gentleman and lady and two children, in a respectable private family. Apply at No. 126 Clinton-st., between Amity and Pacific-sts.

BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman and wife; a Parlor and bedroom, or one large room with closet attached on second or third floor, not below Bleecker-st., nor above 18th-st. Address G. C., Box No. 1,446 P. O., stating terms.

BOARD WANTED—In a private family where no other boarders are taken, by a gentleman, wife, child and nurse. Two or three rooms will be required. Location above Washington-place and below 23d st. Address, stating location. Box No. 1,577 Post-Office.

MURRAY HILL.—Several rooms, in a strictly private family, are just vacated by a family leaving for Europe. First-class boarders, either a family or single boarders, will find a home at No 43 East 25th-st., near Madison-av. Satisfactory references required.

FURNISHED ROOMS—For single gentlemen, in a private family, can be obtained at No. 15 16th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. Also a fine suitable room for a gentleman and his wife. Gas and bath in the house. Meals served in the rooms if desired.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET—Suitable for a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman. Inquire at No. 113 Sullivan-st. References given and required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—In suites, or separately to gentlemen only, with breakfast, if required, by applying at No. 141 9th-st., third door from Broadway, and also at No. 6 College-place.

ROOMS WITH BREAKFAST—In a private family, where no other boarders are received, consisting of a large sitting room and bed room, suitable for two gentlemen, situated in St. Clement's-place, near 8th-st. and Washington Square. References given and required. Apply to Box No. 3,467, Lower Post-Office.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD—At No 126 Bleecker-st. The front and back rooms on the second story, (unfurnished,) together or separate, to gentlemen and their wives, or to single gentlemen. Also, two or three furnished rooms for single gentlemen. Terms moderate. Also, a large front office, suitable for a physician.

ROOMS TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM, or suite of rooms, (unfurnished) and kitchen, may be had by a quiet and well-to-do family. Rent very low. Inquire at No. 48 Willoughby-st. References exchanged.

DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
GEORGE BULPIN, NO 361 BROADWAY,
Respectfully announces to the Ladies that his assortment of
CLOAKS FOR THE PRESENT FALL TRADE
is now ready, and he has much pleasure in observing that, during his recent visit to Europe, he has taken advantage of the extraordinary depression existing in the manufacturing districts of France and Germany, to make such extensive purchases and contracts as will enable him to place before the public a most exquisite assemblage of
RICH AND COSTLY NOVELTIES,
at prices never before heard of.
A single inspection of his Stock will be thoroughly convincing of this important fact.
PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM,
No. 361 Broadway.

FALL GOODS.
BONNELL, BROWN, HALL & CO.,
Nos. 7 and 9 Barclay-st.,
(*Near the Astor House.*)
Have now in store their Fall Stock of
Foreign, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.
A full assortment for Clothiers and Merchant Tailors.
LADIES' DRESS GOODS in great variety
WHITE GOODS AND HOSIERY in all their varieties
FRENCH MERINOS FROM AUCTION.
We shall be receiving almost daily from the auctions during the season, large quantities of Goods, to which the attention of cash and prompt paying customers is invited.

INDIA AND FRENCH SHAWLS.
The subscriber invites attention to some of the most superb and costly specimens of
INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS
ever exhibited in this City. Also, to an unrivaled selection of
FRENCH CASHMERE AND BROCHE SHAWLS,
both long and square, all of the newest and most recherché designs, at prices to coincide with the present "pressure of the times."
GEO BULPIN,
Cloak and Shawl Emporium, No. 361 Broadway.

DOMESTIC GOODS.
The attention of Families, Hotel-keepers and Upholsterers, is particularly called to our extensive stock of
BROWN AND BLEECHED GOODS,
in every grade and width
TICKINGS, DEMING, SHIRTING STRIPES, CANTON FLANNELS, DRILLINGS, &c.,
all of which will be sold on the lowest terms.
ALL WOOL FLANNELS
in every variety.
These lines of goods, have been the special care of one of the members of the Firm, whose known experience it is expected will sufficiently guarantee the Stock
LORD & TAYLOR, Grand-st. corner Chrystie.

JAMES S. DAVIE & CO.
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF HOSIERY, &c.
No. 7 Park-place,
Invite buyers to examine their large and well assorted stock, which will be sold at the lowest market prices.

CARD TO THE LADIES.—IMPORTED WOVE CORSETS.—Mrs. GAYNOR has the largest and cheapest stock of French and English Wove Corsets ever offered for sale at retail in this City. Mrs. GAYNOR being direct agent for several European manufacturers and constantly receiving large quantities (for wholesale trade) enables her to supply her numerous patrons (at retail with the latest most improved and favorite shapes at half the prices usually obtained. No. 45 3d-av., near 16th-st.
N. B.—Also Misses' and children's corsets.

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NOTICE.—The subscribers beg leave to inform their customers and others that their stock of RICH LACES and Paris EMBROIDERIES surpass anything in previous seasons, and are offered at manufacturing prices. In their late importations are some new makes of laces and novel designs of embroideries. Ladies who take an interest in such things are invited to call and examine them.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 371 Broadway.

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EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN FURS.
J. H. HARLEY
Has opened for the season his usual splendid assortment of
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BULPIN'S NEW STOCK
FOR THE APPROACHING SEASON IS
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REAL ESTATE WANTED.—The Society for promoting the Gospel among Seamen in the Port of New-York, invite proposals for the sale of a plot of ground, in the bounds of the East River, Oliver-st., East Broadway and Pike-st., of dimensions suitable for an edifice for the Mariners' Church, late of Roosevelt-st., with sufficient room adjoining for light and air and separation from neighboring buildings and for a Parsonage; say about one hundred (100) feet square, or if on a corner, eighty (80) by one hundred (100) feet. Address by letter, containing a description of the property and the price, to
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Ain't to be had if any bugs are there.
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BOARDING—To Let, in a private family, a large front room, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman, in a house pleasantly situated, with every convenience. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 6 Bond-st.

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ROOMS TO LET—A front room, neatly furnished, also 2 small rooms at No 64 Leroy-st., fronting St. John's Park, to let to gentlemen desiring apartments of the best kind. The house is supplied with the conveniences of gas, baths, &c. Terms very reasonable. Reference expected.

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Says the Public, say the Editors, say the Critics, say Everybody, is
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ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF ART
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Gen Scott—"I can't write."
Chinese and Indian Fishermen.
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The Convent of Santa Engrecia—Lake of Saarnan.
The Footprints of Buddha Shakkya Mouni
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A NEW HISTORICAL SPANISH ROMANCE.
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BY DON FRANCISCO NAVARRO VILLOSLADA.
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At the present time, this book possesses an unusual degree of interest to the American reader, as Spain is now what it was at that period—one vast field of civil war and revolution—and the work possesses a high order of excellence, written by a modern Spanish Author. Its success has been in Spain brilliant and immense. In its pages there are blended together the startling events of History, with the fascinations of Fiction, forming a perfect picture of Spanish Life—a picture stretching out into one grand and moving Panorama of Kings and Queens, Knights and Servants, Priests and Nuns, Bandits and Monks, Castle and Cottage, Hermitage and Field of Battle, Mountain Pass and Sunny Fields relieved by sparkling wit, spicy dialogue and genuine humor.
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ART, SCIENCE, MECHANICS, AND INVENTION.
THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN,
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Contains articles upon the following subjects:
Rope Making Machinery, 4 engravings.
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Artificial Production of Quinine.
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Hub Boring Machine.
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The Water Wheel Challenge.
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Volume 10 of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN has just commenced. It is published weekly, by MUNN & CO., at their extensive American and Foreign and Patent Office, No 128 Fulton-st., New-York. Terms, $2 per annum.
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FRANK LESLIE'S
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Will be published on SATURDAY next, 29th inst.
This is the best number yet issued, and contains the only reliable Fall fashions.
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24 Patterns of Bonnets.
21 Patterns of new Dress and Cloak Trimmings.
10 New styles of Cloaks.
1 Riding Habit.
6 Children's Dresses.
1 Baby's Robe.
5 Ladies' Dresses.
3 Collars and Lace Articles.
4 Fanc

...ing to the Railroads, and it is manifested abroad and ...

In England every person who gets into a train of ... must first pay his fare to his place of destination, and obtain a proper ticket therefor, or he will incur a penalty of about $10, and will be liable to pay fare for the whole distance that the train may have traveled, without regard to where he actually quitted it. These liabilities are rigidly enforced. The conductor is thus relieved from a constant ... of his passengers to know that they have paid. The *law* requires them to pay, and *his* business it is to see to the safety of the train. Passengers get their tickets in proper time, and are safely ...

Here, a man gets into the cars without a ticket, often jumping upon the platform at the last instant, and if he can avoid the vigilance of the conductor, he escapes payment. He thus, in the first instance, often incurs hazard, he may not pay at all, and most of all, the whole time of the conductor is taken up in collecting fares which should have been previously paid. Thus he has very little time to ... to his train. If the passenger refuses to pay, all that can be done is to stop the train and put him off, and this must be done with no more ... than is necessary, and while all the other ... who have properly paid must be detained. In England a person is not allowed to ... upon the Railroad, or to stand upon the ... He is surely prosecuted if he offend in this respect there, how generally is the right claimed to walk upon the Railroad. A few years since our Legislature was applied to for a strong prohibitory law upon this subject, and it was defeated by a proposition that the Railroad Companies should make a way for foot travelers along the road.

In England, higher rates of fare are charged in the express trains than in the other passage trains. Here, all trains carry passengers at the same rate of fare, though it costs very largely more to carry them at 40 miles an hour than it does at 20. This ... increase of speed is the cause of such immense expenses upon the Railroads with us. Upon the Continent the Railroads are very often not fenced. The law is, that the owners of domestic animals must, at their peril, take care of ... Here, the law is that the Railroads ... by constant watchfulness, and are at the peril of all domestic animals running at large.

There, at road crossings, a gate is closed, to check ordinary passing, when a train is expected. Here, collisions at road crossings are common, because ordinary travel claims the crossing. There, a strict police enforces every rule, while we are often reckless, even under the inquiry as to whether ... paid our fare.

The management of the railroad should be steady ... and subject to unvarying rules. External ... is inconsistent with its practical usefulness. We yield to the propriety of the inflexible ... which controls as well the passengers as the crew of the ship. The laws which govern mechanical forces will never be subject to a ... sentiment.

If we desire to have safe and useful railroads, they must afford fair remuneration upon capital. Then they will most likely be managed by those having a direct interest in their success. They must be authorized to fix such rates of compensation as will produce reasonable revenue. There is now such competition that there is little danger of ... high rates being required. It is not half so important to the public, that the rates of fare, &c., should be as very low, as it is that the business should be conducted steadily and safely. They cannot afford to carry all their passengers at the rate of speed that they now do, for the prices which they receive. This is obvious, from the fact that all their stocks are so depressed. The shareholders of railroads in this State, are now feeling the truth of these positions. Shall this state of things continue? A SHAREHOLDER.

Successive Study in the Public Schools.

Our city prides itself on the superiority of its public schools; and we think Boston is justly entitled to take the highest rank among the cities of the civilized world, for the facilities afforded ... But ... examinations; and for that purpose, ... in great numbers, and requiring toilsome ... upon them. No discrimination ... to regards the mental or physical capacity of the individual members of a class, but *all* are required to be perfect in their answers, or else they ... their position in the class and school. Not ... of the time devoted to school hours is allowed for study, being occupied in recitations; ... the severe tasks the poor children have in getting their lessons, must be apparent, when it is known that so long a time is required in reciting them. The scholars of the second class, for instance, have to commit to memory from *twelve* to ... pages of geography, three to six pages of ..., the same of grammer, three pages ..., besides exercises in reading, writing, &c. Now these lessons must be studied out of school, at the time which should be devoted to exercise and recreation. The imposition of such severe tasks upon young and growing children, ... their constitutions, and often incapacitates them, if they arrive at maturity, for enjoying life. We have seen many children who were ambitious to accomplish all that was required of them by their teachers; and to do so, the greatest portion of the twenty-four hours was necessarily devoted to their books, scarcely allowing time for taking their meals. It must be obvious to every one, that such close application to study, produces, in their turn, a train of diseases which cannot always be eradicated. Aching heads, loss of appetite, sleepless nights, inflamed eyes, with other infirmities from health, are the accompaniments and the consequences of this excessive mental exertion. It is our intention, in a future number, to enter more into detail in regard to the condition of the present school system in this city, so far as it has a tendency to impair health and abridge life in the young; but in the meantime, it is hoped that our school committee will give the subject their attention, and correct the abuse complained of.—*Boston M. & S. Journal.*

How to Make a Horse Carry His Tail Straight.

—I had a very fine colt that carried his tail on one side, and was continually throwing it ... during a line, when, to cure him of this habit, I braided a loop in his tail and tied it with a ... on the same side on which he ... when he found it was tied he ... When I would let him go a little ... at length he came to ... —*Boston Cultivator.*

A Romantic Celebrity.

The world does not perhaps know that it is occasionally indebted to the celebrity who entertains them, for the glowing accounts of the performance which subsequently appears in the papers. The good nature of the press allows this practice. Itinerants of *every* sort fancy that they have a right to expect some such commendation, and it saves trouble to let them tell their own lies. The St. Louis *Democrat* has been, however, "picked up" by one of the rather numerous "Madames" who afflict this land, the lady not having performed the prominent Christian duty of paying the printer. The *Democrat* indignantly publishes the following sketch of her literary and personal merits furnished by her "husband," Mons. MANOEL DE GRANFORT. We can not sufficiently reprehend the want of gallantry which thus exposes the fair lady to ridicule, but it is a little too tempting to allow it to pass without copying

MY DEAR SIR: I send you some extraits from zee newspapier in Nile Orleans. Be enough kind to make wiz them (*corrected*) a *warm article* for ze lecture *nouvelle*, of vich I have speak to you. Zat is for to-morrow—next day I sil go you to see, and take some arrangements to have an editorial article wiz an announcement every day.

I presente to you, my dear Sir, my best salutation of *confrére*. MANOEL DE GRANFORT.

13 April."

Madame de Granfort, just arrive in our cite, will pronounce next Mondal von lecture in french on ze *influence of ze femme in ze assort-ed ages of humanite.*

Madame de Grandefort is ze same lady vich under de name of Madame ——— make ze last ge... in New Orleans lectures zat had ze greatest success.

Extracts translated from ze *Courier* and *Bee, of* New Orleans:

"Madame DE GRANDEFORT is a lady, yet very young, wiz a physiognomie sweet and serious at once, wiz warm agreements of colore, and beautiful and burning eyes. Her oblong head (vich remembers a little ze RACHEL's lines,) is adorned wiz hair black and slickey, and her body, flexible and greaceous like her voice, make her a most charmante personne.

To say all about her at once and ze same time, she is as eloquence as handsome.

On that subject, *ze contemporary facts*, she has embroidered ze most riche *causerie* ever made. Her style is of von eclat vich dizzles. Her appreciations are said wiz zat warmth, zat make de proper of intelligent women.

Give soon to us, Madame, a new *Causerie*; dere is von infinate of attraction in zat splendid style, vich by and by, you owe to ze magnifique sky under vich you were born.

Rebuke of the Spiritualists.

The excesses of some of the disciples of spiritualism have called out a rebuke from Rev. ADIN BALLOU, of Hopedale, *one of the most earnest and conscientious followers of the new doctrine*, who, in a recently published warning to his deluded brethren, says:

"Comparatively few of the Spiritualists have as yet become aware of this Free Love development; but it will soon be made manifest in sundry quarters. It will have something of a run, too Mediums will be seen exchanging its significant congenialities, fondlings, caresses and indescribabilities. They will receive revelations from high pretending spirits, cautiously instructing them that the sexual communion of congenials will greatly sanctify them for the reception of angelic ministrations. Wives and husbands will be rendered miserable, alienated, parted, and their families broken up. There will be spiritual matches, carnal degradations, and all the ultimate wretchedness thence inevitably resulting. Yet the very persons most active in bringing all this about will protest their own purity, will resent every suspicion raised to their discredit, will accuse all who remonstrate against their course of doing so because personally low-minded themselves, and will stand boldly out in their real character only when it is no longer possible to disguise it. All this has commenced, and will be fulfilled in due time. What is to be done about the error deprecated? Shall it be covered up, winked at, and allowed to work its mischiefs without opposition, rebuke or alarm? No. Those who are aware of these mischiefs are in duty bound to withstand them by timely warning, faithful reproof and uncompromising disfellowship. Let the history of spirito-carnality admonish us. In every age there has been an outbreak of it in connection with some form of religious and philosophical spiritualism, and always with the same abominable results. Commencing with extraordinary professions of innocence, sanctity, and solemn disclaimers of any desire for indulgence in carnal sexualism, it has invariably ended in gross adulteries, fornications, and the miseries consequent thereupon. Within the last generation, our country furnished two marked demonstrations of this nature; that of the Cochranites in Maine, and that of the Prophet MATTHIAS and his coherents in New-York. Such cases are beacons on the heights to warn us of impending dangers. Let us all take heed betimes, lest under some specious pretence, deceiving spirits in the flesh and out of it seduce us into the pitfalls of corruption. I most earnestly deprecate and protest against this error of Free-Loveism, which I have good reason to fear is beginning to find a welcome among Spiritualists."

"MORE COPY."—A Buffalo editor, hard pressed for "copy" during the late drouth, as well of news and ideas, as of rain, thus gave expression to his feelings:

"The poorest blind horse in the most uncompromising bark mill has his moment of relaxation. To him the sound of the tannery bell announcing noon is a tocsin of joy, and he looks forward with grateful anticipation to the prandial oats and mill feed. The wearisome round is stopped; the unlubricated gudgeons quaver out a last squeak and cease their complaining, the trace chains rattle over the animal's back, and he even attempts a youthful canter as he moves off, a happy horse. With him there are no anticipatory woes; he works in a circle, but a certain number of turns are sure to bring a respite. But with the editor it is otherwise; his life is, as Mr. Mantilini feelingly remarks, "one dem'd grind:" his machine never stops. Hot weather, headaches, sickness at home are no relief to his perpetual round, for the paper must come out, and "Copy" must be furnished.

SUCCESSFUL HUNTERS.—The Springfield *Republican* says two parties, each numbering 23 persons, lately hunted in the woods in that vicinity, with the following result: 1 wild cat, 7 red foxes, 29 racoons, 76 woodchucks, 101 rabbits, 21 owls, 43 hawks, 103 partridges, 14 quails, 39 crows, 920 gray squirrels, 2,403 red squirrels, 1,020 striped squirrels, 5 wild ducks, together with a very great number of pigeons, woodpeckers, blue and yellow jays, and other birds. It had been arranged how much each kind of game should count, and it was found that the game on both sides amounted to 15,446.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The State Fair.

The annual State Fair, to be opened in Hamilton square, this City, on Thursday next, bids fair to be the most successful of the kind ever held in this country. It will be conducted under the auspices of the State Agricultural Society, the American Institute and the New-York Horticultural Society. Eighteen acres of ground have been enclosed for its use, and the entire arrangements are on a scale larger in extent than ever provided for any similar exhibition, either in this country or in Europe. Stalls "with ample room and verge enough" for 1,000 head of cattle, 300 hogs and 500 sheep, besides buildings of large extent for the exhibition of American manufactured goods, machinery, &c., and several tents for the Agricultural and Horticultural Departments. The prizes amount in the aggregate to $8,000. The following gentlemen have been appointed

Superintendents upon the Grounds.

LEWIS G. MORRIS—General Superintendent.
THOMAS BELL—Superintendent of Cattle.
JOHN BUTTERFIELD—Superintendent of Horses.
CHARLES MORRELL—Superintendent of Sheep.
SAMUEL LOVE—Superintendent of Swine.
T. C. ARRAMS—Superintendent of Poultry.
P. B. MEAD, assisted by A. F. CHATFIELD—Floral Department.
JAMES VICK, Jr., assisted by ELISHA DORR—Fruit Department.
Z. M. SAUNDERS—Vegetables and Grain.
ISRAEL DENIO—Dairy.
PARIS BARBER—Manufacturers' and Domestic Hall.
Hon. J. A. COREY—Mechanics' Hall.
J. WYMAN JONES—Implement Department.
JACOB BUCKOUT—Plowing and Spading Match.
ELON COMSTOCK—Arrangements for the Press.

Hon. J. A. Westervelt, Mayor; Alderman Ely, Board of Aldermen; Alderman E. J. Brown, Board of Councilmen; Gen. Mather, R. L. Pell, Esq., Hon. Henry Meigs, Gen. Wm. Hall, Hon. John A. King, Shepherd Knapp, Esq., Robert Kelly, Esq., Gen. Charles A. Stetson, Simeon Leland, Esq., John P. Treadwell, Esq., are named as the Committee for the reception of guests and strangers."

Steamer Troy Ashore.

The steamer *Troy*, which left Troy Wednesday night for this City, went ashore yesterday morning at a few minutes before 6 o'clock, about a mile below Peekskill. She was running very slowly through a dense fog at the time of the accident. Her bow ran some twenty feet out of water, so that her passengers, of whom there were not far from 150, had no difficulty in getting ashore. Most of them took the Hudson River Railroad train, which came along at 8½ o'clock. At the time our informant left, the *Troy* was leaking badly, and there was no probability of her being got off yesterday.

The ... left Albany yesterday morning for Melbourne, Australia, with the U. S. mail, and a large number of passengers, whose names will be found in another column. The *Saul* belongs to Cunard's Australian line and is a new vessel, having made only one trip before to Liverpool. She will be succeeded by the *Nimrod*.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Criminal Causes.
SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to November.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 28.
Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

The Greytown affair.

Durand vs. *Hotline.*—The defendant being a citizen of the State of Delaware, and having been sued in this Court by the plaintiff, a citizen of this State; on the 9th of September entered his appearance in the action with the Clerk of the Court, and at the same time filed with the Clerk a petition to remove the cause to the Circuit Court of the United States for this District. The petition is now presented to the Court, and such security is offered as complies with the act of Congress. The defendant was arrested on the 24th of August last, under an order requiring him to be held to bail. He then executed an undertaking with two sureties, such as is required by § 187 of the Code. On the 28th of August, the Sheriff returned the order of arrest to the plaintiff's attorney, with a certified copy of the undertaking. No notice was served on the Sheriff by the plaintiff's attorney within ten days thereafter, that he did not accept of the bail.

Mr. L. B. Shepard for plaintiff—Mr. McKeon for defendant.

BOSWORTH, J.—Full compliance with the act of Congress gives the defendant an absolute right to have this action removed to, and tried in the Circuit Court of the United States. The plaintiff's counsel insists that the defendant has not complied with it, but on the contrary, by executing an undertaking on his arrest, with sureties who were not excepted to within the time allowed by section 103 of the code, which time expired before the petition was filed, has lost the right to remove the action. He relies on *Redmond* vs. *Russell* (13, I. R. 153.) It was held in that case, that a defendant who puts in special bail, must at the time of filing bail also file his petition to remove the cause, and that one subsequently filed would be too late. This was so held, on the ground that filing special bail was entering an appearance according to the practice of the Court. That such being the effect of the act of putting in bail, the defendant consequently then and by that act entered his appearance within the meaning of those words, as used in the act of Congress, and of course was bound to then file his petition, as the two acts are required to be simultaneous. It will be borne in mind, that filing special bail with the Clerk of the Court was, in legal effect, an act in Court, by which the defendant conceded that the Court had full jurisdiction over him. No appearance was formally or actually entered in this case until the filing of the petition, both of which were done on the 9th of September. The execution of the undertaking requisite to procure his discharge from arrest, was not an act of the defendant, done either in theory or in fact, in Court. It is obvious that giving such an undertaking was not itself entering an appearance, any more than giving the bond formerly taken by a Sheriff on the arrest of a defendant in a bailable action, conditioned that the defendant would appear and put in bail, was entering an appearance (2 R. S. 348, §14). It clearly could not be required of a defendant to file a petition simultaneously with executing such an undertaking. That would be impracticable. If the giving of that undertaking was not entering an appearance, then none was entered until the 9th of September. For between those periods the defendant took no steps in the action, although the time for executing to the bail had elapsed before the petition was filed. Yet, so far as the papers before me state, nothing then appeared on record, or on the files of the Clerk of the Court, to show that bail had been put in. In Snydam vs. Smith, 1 Denio 256, the Court remarked that the terms "entering appearance," used in the act of Congress, are not appropriate words to indicate the putting in of bail. They simply mean that the defendant shall, by entering his appearance, concede that the State Court has full jurisdiction over him. In this action the defendant had done no act in court, nor did any paper signed by him, or any attorney retained by him, appear on the files of the court, which the Code, or the rules made under it, declare to be equivalent to an appearance, or an appearance. A party's appearing by the filing of special or common bail, has no application to proceeding under the Code. I am of the opinion that the defendant had not entered his appearance within the meaning of those words, as used in the act of Congress, until it was actually entered on the 9th of September. The prayer of the petition is therefore granted.

ORDERS.

Broderick against *Larkin.* Order of reference to W. B. Winterton.

McGuckin against *Smart.* Order of reference to Michael Ulshoeffer.

Weeks against *Elkins.* Attachment issued against defendant for contempt of court.

Caution against Appropriating the Sidewalks.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT.
Before Judge Green.

The Mayor, &c., vs. *Wellington A. Carter.*—In this case three suits had been instituted against the defendant for violating the ordinances forbidding any one to encumber the street or the sidewalks. It was proven that the defendant had repeatedly encumbered the walk in front of his store at the corner of Dey and Greenwich-streets, and his was mulcted in penalties of $150 and the costs.

There were also 106 other cases before this Court yesterday for encumbering sidewalks and streets, keeping junk shops, and transacting the business of pawnbrokers without licenses, driving horses on the sidewalks, &c. Of these, 38 were settled without trial or new process ordered, and about a dozen adjourned to Oct. 4th and 11th; some few dismissed for want of the necessary proof; and in the residue judgements were rendered in sums varying from $5 to $80. The Court room was crowded, and there being no ventilation it was almost suffocating.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SEPT. 28.
Before Judge Betts.

INDICTMENTS.

The Grand Jury came into Court this morning, and brought in indictments in the following cases:

The United States vs. *Luigi Carlo Serra.*—This was an indictment for smuggling, charging the accused with having, on the 29th of August last, smuggled goods, silks and velvets, &c., worth about $500, from on board the brig *Ippogriffo.*

The United States vs. *Semmi Heilbuth and Zacharia Furstner.*—This was an indictment for the same offence, charging them with smuggling diamonds, watches and jewelry on board of the steamship *Washington*, on August 31.

The particulars of this case and the preceding one have been already made known.

The United States vs. *Warren Judkins.*—Two indictments were found against Judkins, for counterfeiting Mexican shillings and sixpences, and Spanish shillings and sixpences, in August last.

The United States vs. *Wm. W. Bouton, Wallace Lamear and James McNulty.*—This was an indictment for having counterfeited Spanish quarter dollars in August last.

The United States vs. *Wohler Geordes.*—This was an indictment for obstructing an officer of the Customs in the discharge of his duty.

The United States vs. *John R. Barnard.*—An indictment against the accused for an assault with a dangerous weapon, viz., a carving knife, a sheath knife, a hammer and a wince handle, upon one Peter Johnson, on board of the ship *Minna Shaffer*, on the 15th day of July last.

The United States vs. *James McDonald, George Price, Joseph Clark, James Smith and George Smith.*—An indictment for an endeavor to make a revolt on board of the ship *John Rutledge*, in the harbor of New-York, on the 3d of September last.

The District Attorney moved the trial of Edward Brown and Kitty Brown, charged with counterfeiting. Mr. Snebly, one of the counsel for the accused, requested an adjournment until to-morrow, as he was not well enough to attend to it this morning, which was assented to.

The following revenue cases were then taken up and disposed of.

GOODS IMPORTED WITHOUT PAYING DUTY—PROOF.

The United States vs. *A quantity of embroidered collars and other articles.*—This information was filed against a quantity of collars, rosettes, flounces, &c., to forfeit them, as having been brought into the country without the duties being paid. Edward J. Lowe is the claimant. The value of the goods is $4,042 98.

Mr. Odell, a Deputy Collector, being sworn as a witness, said that from information received, he directed a watch to be kept on a store at the corner of William-street and Maiden-lane on Saturday the 4th of March, and on Sunday and on Monday a seizure was made; that a Mr. Ross was in possession of the goods.

Counsel for the claimant objected to statements made by Mr. Ross, as he was not a party to the record. The Court, however, admitted the evidence, as Mr. Ross was in possession.

The witness then said that Mr. Ross said that he was the owner of the goods, having bought them, and put all he had into them, but admitted that he thought there was something wrong about them, and offered to pay the duties on them, if he could have them; he also asked what remedy he could have if they were forfeited: witness told him his remedy was against the party from whom he bought them. He went out, and came back soon after, and said the party had run.

Other witnesses were called, and showed the manner of making the seizure, and testified also to Ross's statements at the time.

For the defence, the deposition of Mr. Ross was read, testifying that he had sold the goods to the claimant; that he purchased them of one Stewart, and had no knowledge even that the goods had been smuggled, and never said he had any.

The Court charged the jury that if these goods had been really smuggled, the Government would be entitled to a verdict, no matter how innocently Mr. Lowe or Mr. Ross either procured them—that it was necessary for the Government to prove that they had been smuggled, and if the jury found sufficient evidence in the statements of Ross, at the time of seizure, to establish that fact, notwithstanding his deposition, they must find for the United States, and that the deposition must of course be received with caution; that if it had been shown that the goods were imported in a certain vessel, it would have been the duty of the claimants to show a payment of the entries upon them.

The jury brought in a verdict for the United States.

For the United States, Mr. McKeon and Mr. Joachimson; For the claimant, Messrs. Betts and Donohue.

IMPORTING GOODS WITHOUT PAYING DUTY—PERMIT.

The United States vs. *Four Packages containing Silk Ribbons, Millinery, &c.*—This is an information filed against the goods to forfeit them as smuggled. The goods are valued at $1182 50, and are claimed by a German named Yost.

The person who gave the information, named Priestman, and Capt. Rynders, who made the seizure, were ... the goods at No. ... Yost said that ... was told by ... that the goods ... and the vessel ... Yost ... Schroeder, Wagner & Co.

The Subject called witnesses to prove that Yost came over on the ship *Ashburton*, and that when he came to get his trunks out, the Customs-House officer made some slight examination, and then told him to take his trunks away without telling him that the goods were dutiable; and that when the officers came to make the seizure, Yost at once gave them his keys, and made no attempt at concealment.

The Court charged that the ignorance of the claimant in reference to the law, can make no difference as to the law; that the permit required by the statute is not any verbal permission either of the Collector or any officer of the customs, and that under the statute, if the goods were put on shore without the permit required by the statute, they must be forfeited, however hard a case it may be for the claimant, and however innocent he may have been of any intention to defraud the Revenue.

Verdict for the United States.

For claimant—Mr. Clinton and Mr. Armstrong.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Sept. 28.
Before Mitchell, P. J., and Roosevelt and Clerke, P. J.

ORDERS.

Willis vs. *The Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Buffalo.*—New trial granted—costs to abide the event.

Ordered that the Calendar of the present Term continue to be the Calendar of the next November Term, and will be taken up at No. 109, being the first case after the last number on this day's Calendar, and that after the Calendar has been gone through, then to take up the causes which have been reserved till the November Term.

SPECIAL TERM.
Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

Moody vs. *Treadwell.*—Reference to C. E. Delevan, Esq.

Wallis vs. *Duncommon.*—Motion granted.—Reference to C. Fitch Smith, Esq. Cost of motion to abide the event.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.
Before Mr. Commissioner R. E. Stillwell.

The United States, vs. *Wm. Anderson and Walter Phillips.*—In this case the evidence against Anderson was taken by the Commissioner, who ordered the accused to be discharged.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

THURSDAY, Sept. 28—6 P. M.

ASHES—Continue in moderate request at $6 25 for Pearls, and $7 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.—at which rates there were 75 bbls. sold during the day.

BEESWAX—We heard that 1,600 lbs. American yellow changed hands to day at 28c.@28½c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in limited demand at previous figures. About 800 bales were disposed of to-day, within the annexed range:

	Uplands.	Mobiles.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary to good, ₱ lb...	7½@8	7½@ 8	7½@ 8
Low Middling.....	8¼@8½	8¼@ 8½	8¼@ 8½
Strict.....	9 @9½	9¼@ 9½	9¼@ 9½
Good.....	9¼@9½	9¼@ 9½	9½@10
Fair, ₱ lb.....	Nominal.	Nominal.	Nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands display more activity and steadiness. Holders are not so eager to sell, while the Eastern and local inquiry is improving. The steamer's news has not seriously affected the trade. The day's transactions comprise 6,400 barrels. We quote:

Sour, ₱ bbl.s.....	$6 00 @6 50
Superfine, No. 2.....	6 25 @ 6 75
State, common brands.....	7 00 @ 7 12½
State, straight brands.....	7 12½@ 7 31½
Favorite State.....	7 31½@ 7 50
Mixed Western.....	7 00 @ 7 12½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan...	7 12½@ 7 25
Fancy Michigan.....	7 25 @ 7 50
Common to good Ohio.....	7 12½@ 7 37½
Fancy Ohio.....	7 37½@ 7 62½
Extra Ohio.....	7 62½@ 8 75
Fancy Indiana and Michigan.....	7 62½@ 8 25
Fancy Genesee.....	7 62½@ 7 87½
Extra Genesee.....	8 00 @ 9 50

At the close, but few owners would sell at our lowest figures. Canadian has not varied. Southern is rather brisker and firmer. There have been 2,000 barrels purchased to day, at $7 50@$8 for Mixed to Good; $8 12½@$8 25 for Favorite; and $8 50@$9 for Fancy and Extra, ₱ barrel. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are essentially unaltered.

GRAIN—Wheat exhibits no important change. The supply and demand are equally moderate, and for desirable parcels, full prices can be readily procured. The day's business consists of two parcels prime Canadian White, free, at $1 64@$1 65; 3,000 bushels do. Wisconsin do. at $1 46; and a few retail lots of handsome Southern red at $1 50, which price is above the regular market value of this kind. Rye is not very active, but rules steady. There were 1,800 bushels Rive taken at $1 18. State and Western Oats are in good stock and fair request at 49c @53½c. ₱ bushel. Corn attracts considerable attention, chiefly from home dealers, and it commands very firm rates. The amount offering is not so large, but it is in better condition, and this renders it more salable. The day's operations include 65,000 bushels at 75c. for New-Orleans, and 76c.@77½c. for Western mixed ₱ bushel.

GROCERIES—Nothing of moment has been done in Coffee to-day. The light stock and high claims of owners checked sales. The sale of Rio Coffee reported yesterday was at 11¼c. ₱ lb.—not 14½c., as misprinted in our morning issue. This day's transactions in other articles comprise 40 hhds. Porto Rico Molasses at 29c.; 40 Cuba do. at 25c.; 200 bbls. New-Orleans do. at 26c. ₱ gallon; 300 hhds. New-Orleans Sugar at 5¼c @5¾c., and 1,200 boxes brown Havana do. on private terms.

HAY—There were 800 bales Rive obtained to-day at 60c.@65c. for shipment, and $1@$1 06½ for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. The market is better supplied, and is tending downwards.

HEMP—There have been sold, by auction, 180 bales dressed American, partially damaged on the voyage, at $141@$161, cash, ₱ ton.

HOPS—A slack demand exists for new at 37½c.@40c. ₱ lb. Old are dull and nominal.

LATHS—Eastern are quiet and languid at $1 87½ ₱ thousand. Builders are not so actively employed, and, in consequence, building materials are less sought after.

LIME—Rockland is inanimate at 90c. for common and $1 18 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

METALS—Copper is unchanged. Scotch Pig Iron rules dull and heavy. In large parcels, it would not bring over $36, but small lots command $37@$38 ₱ ton, usual credit. Lead, Steel and Tin, are quiet at former prices.

NAVAL STORES—We can report nothing really new in Rosin, Tar or Crude Turpentine, which are in light supply and somewhat nominal in value. 150 bbls. Spirits Turpentine brought, to-day, 52½c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive are moderately inquired for at old prices. Linseed is more sought after at 74c. for large, and 75c @77c. for small lots, ₱ gallon. Lard is less active at 80c @85c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork remains inactive and languid. The day's sales do not exceed 500 barrels, at $13 87½@$14 for Mess, and $11 87½@$12 for prime, ₱ bbl. At the close, our lowest rates were considered too high by buyers, who were reluctant to pay over $13 75 for Mess, and $11 75 for prime, ₱ bbl. Since our last, contracts for 1,100 bbls. Mess have been settled at about $13 87½ ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are without alteration. Lard is unsettled and not very active. The day's operations embrace merely 450 bbls fair to choice, at 10½c.@11½c.—mainly at 11c. ₱ lb. Beef is dull and drooping. Only 150 bbls. were sold to-day at $11@$11 25 for Country Mess; $14@$14 50 for City do.; $15@$15 50 for repacked Chicago do., and $15 75@$16 for Extra do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef and Beef Hams are unchanged. Butter is less inquired for at 13c @17c. for Ohio; 18c @21c. for Western New-York, and 22c @25c. for Orange County, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling in lots at 9c.@10½c ₱ lb.

RICE—Is still brisker, being very actively inquired for, in part by speculators. The day's sales consist of 500 casks, here and to arrive, at $5@$5 50 ₱ 100 lbs. Prime is now held as high as from $5 75@$6 ₱ 100 lbs.; and other grades are quoted by factors proportionably high. This rapid improvement in the market is attributable solely to the accounts lately received from the South, regarding the great deficiency in the new crop, which, it is supposed, will even turn out a heavier loss in the end than what many parties are now disposed to believe.

TOBACCO—Sales transpired to-day of 60 hhds. Kentucky, at 7c @9c.; and 300 cases Ohio Seed Leaf at 5½c @7c ₱ lb.

SOAP—Some 280 boxes Castile have been sold, part to arrive, at 10½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—There were sales reported of 23,000 lbs. prime at 12½c @12½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Is improving. The day's business included 250 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 42½c @43c.; and 100 hhds. Drudge at 43c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Pending the arrival of the *America's* mails, were quiet. For Liverpool, the quotations were—for Cotton, ¼d, ₱ lb.; Grain, 4d., in ship's bags, ₱ bush'; and some lots of Oil Cake were engaged, at 10s. ₱ ton. For London and Glasgow, we heard of nothing new. For Havre, the ship *St. Nicholas* engaged 1,000 bales Cotton, at ½c. ₱ lb. For Antwerp, there were taken 100 bbls. Ashes, at 10s. For Australia and California, the shipments were light, at old rates. A vessel was chartered for Aspinwall, N. G., on terms not disclosed.

INSTRUCTION.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—Rooms, No. 926 Broadway, second story; Gymnasium, fourth story. JOHN GRANT, M. A., B. A. SMITH, M. A., Principals. The next Term commences on MONDAY, Sept. 18. The best of advantages, to a limited number. For circulars or information, apply at the rooms of the Institute.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BELLPORT, L. I.—The Fourth Term of the Bellport Classical Institute will commence on the first TUESDAY in November. For circulars apply to WM. KEVAN, Esq., No. 118 Water-st, New-York, and for full particulars address JAMES CRUIKSHANK, Principal.
BELLPORT, L. I., Sept. 13, 1854.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 21 West 18th-st, below 5th-av. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her School at the above address on THURSDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars may be obtained at her residence, or of Messrs. ROE, LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway.

MRS. SKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will be reopened for the reception of her pupils on TUESDAY, Sept. 12. Applications for admission may be made by letter until the 1st of September, after which time Mrs. O. will be in town. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos. 6 and 10 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY.—The new term begins September 1. Circulars may be obtained at the bookstores of ROE, LOCKWOOD & SON, THOS. J. CROWEN, CHAS. S. FRANCIS, and SAMUEL RAYNOR, or at the University, from the Janitor.
GEO. B. PARKER, Principal

CLASSES IN THE MODERN LANGUAGES—At No. 196 Fourteenth-st., corner of Clinton, Brooklyn. In English, French, Spanish, Italian and German. Afternoons for Ladies. Evenings for Gentlemen. Terms, $20 for thirty lessons. Two or more in a class, $15 each.

WILLIAM J. REYNOLDS, [illegible] CLASSICAL AND [illegible] FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, [illegible] Principal. [illegible] New-York, Sept, 1854.

INSTRUCTION.

EVENING SCHOOLS.—BOARD OF EDUCATION, CITY OF NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER 25, 1854. EVENING SCHOOLS for males and females will be opened on MONDAY EVENING, October 2, at 7 o'clock, for a term of twenty weeks, in the rooms of the Male Departments of the following school-houses:

1st Ward—School-house No. 28, No. 97 Greenwich-st.
4th Ward—School-house No. 32, Lumber-st, near Canal-st.
5th Ward—School-house No 44, N. Moore c. Vestry-st.
6th Ward—School-house No 22, Elm near Leonard-st.
7th Ward—School-house No 31, Monroe near Montgomery-st.
8th Ward—School-house No. 38, Clarke near Broome-st.
9th Ward—School-house No. 3, Hudson cor. Grove-st.
10th Ward—School-house No 20, Ludlow n. Delancy-st.
11th Ward—School-house No 26, 9th-st near Av. C.
12th Ward—School-house No 39, 125th-st., Harlem.
13th Ward—School-house No. 46, 156th-st. Carmansville.
14th Ward—School-house No. 32, Grange near Grand-st.
15th Ward—School-house No 35, 13th-st. near 6th-av.
16th Ward—School-house No 45, 44th-st. near 8th-av.
18th Ward—School-house No 40, 20th-st. near 3d-av.
22d Ward—School-house No 28, 40th st near 9th-av.

FOR THE EDUCATION OF FEMALES.

Notice is also given that EVENING SCHOOLS for the education of females will be opened on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 2, at 6½ o'clock, in the Female Departments of the following School houses:

1st Ward—School-house No 28, No. 97 Greenwich-st.
4th Ward—School-house No 26, James-st., n'r Chatham.
8th Ward—School-house No 38, Clarke-st., n'r Broome.
10th Ward—School-house No 20, Ludlow-st., near Delancy.
11th Ward—School house No. 26, 9th st., near Av C.
14th Ward—School-house No. 21, Marion-st., n'r Prince.
15th Ward—School-house No 25, 13th-st, near 6th av.
18th Ward—School-house No 40, 20th-st. near 2d-av.
22d Ward—School-house No 28, 40th-st, near 8th-av.

A School for Colored People (males and females) will also be opened at the School-house in Laurens st., between Grand and Broome-sts, at the same time

Experienced teachers have been engaged, and every thing provided that will be required to conduct these schools, and afford thorough instruction to the pupils, free of charge.

Applications for admission must be made at the school rooms as soon as the schools are opened. An additional term of nine weeks will commence on the 2d day of January 1855

J. WELDON FELL, H. H. BARROW,
WILLIAM F. DAVISON, ALANSON P. JONES,
HENRY P. WEST, JOSEPH BLACKBURN
JAMES C. BUTMESFORD
Committee on Evening Schools

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, NEW-YORK, September, 1854.

OTTIGNON'S GYMNASIUM, Nos. 159 AND 161 CROSBY-ST.—BODILY EXERCISE THE BEST MEDICINE.—The public are respectfully informed that a class has just been formed for instruction in Gymnastics at the above establishment and will be continued EVERY EVENING throughout the season. We would especially call the attention of Dyspeptics and persons whose habits are entirely sedentary to the necessity of exercise in order to keep the physical system in a condition to resist unhealthy influences. The Gymnasium is open daily from sunrise until 10 o'clock P. M. for general exercise. The gentlemen's class meets every evening at 8 o'clock.

Sparring taught privately by JOHN WOOD, Director.
C. F. OTTIGNON, Proprietor.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL.—REV. DR. REED'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEAR GENEVA, N. Y.—The instruction embraces a thorough course of English, mathematical and classical studies. The best facilities are furnished for learning French, German, drawing and music. Terms, $300 per annum. The charge for French, German and drawing is $10 each for a term of 14 weeks: for music, $12.

REFERENCES.—Bishop DE LANCY, Rev. Dr. HALL, Hon. SAMUEL A. FOOT, Geneva; Dr. SAMUEL W. MOORE, No. 118 West 14th-st., H. S. DODGE, Esq., No. 54 Wall

AUCTION SALES.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—THIS DAY, Oct. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the Salesroom, No. 113 Nassau st., FURNITURE, MIRRORS, OIL PAINTINGS, CHINA AND SILVER PLATED WARE.—A large and valuable assortment of first class cabinet furniture, and other household, to be made well worthy of attention, and consisting in part as follows:

PARLOR FURNITURE.—Richly carved rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, covered in brocade satin, brocatelle and plush of the richest styles; carved rosewood centres with mirror fronts; ladies' cabinets, sofas, lounges, chairs, ottomans and settees; marble-top centre, pier and fancy tables; easy Voltaire, and parlor chairs; fronted pier and mantel glasses &c.

DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE.—Rosewood, mahogany and oak extension tables, sideboards; dining-room chairs in morocco and plush; library book-cases and secretaries; splendidly carved hall stands; hall chairs; &c.

CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Carved rosewood, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands and commodes to match; painted chamber suites, rush and willow seat chairs, easy and rocking chairs, hair mattresses, pillows, &c.

PIANO-FORTES.—Two rosewood seven-octave Piano-Fortes, of good tone and finish.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

VERNAM LOTS AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on TUESDAY, Oct 3, at 12 o'clock, on the ground, 185 desirable Building Lots, situated in the healthy village of Fordham, Westchester County, N. Y., on the line of the Harlem Railroad, about 10 miles from the City Hall, New York, and within five minutes' walk of the Railroad Depot. There are 20 trains to and from the City daily, and the communication is daily above 24 cents per day. These beautiful lots will be sold without reserve to close an interest, on the following terms, viz: 10 per cent. and the auctioneer's fees on the day of sale, and 10 per cent a month thereafter, until the whole amount is paid; or purchasers may after payment of 10 per cent, receive the deeds by executing a bond and mortgage for the balance for two and a half years, at 7 per cent.—title indisputable. Trains leave the City Hall on the morning of sale at 7, 9 and 10½ A. M., stopping at all the usual places. Free Tickets, together with Lithographic Maps and Plans of full particulars, can be obtained on applying to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

F. COLTON Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, PIANOS, SILVER PLATED WARE &c.—F. COLTON will sell on SATURDAY, Sept. 30, at 10½ o'clock at the auction rooms No 20 Beekman-st., a very large and general assortment of new and second-hand furniture, most of which is in good condition. It will embrace rosewood and mahogany French carved and plain furniture, tête-à-têtes and sofas, bookcases and wardrobes, divans and plain bureaus, dining and extension tables, chamber-sets and bedsteads, work do., couches, cots, bedsteads, hair mattresses, cottage and bedroom furniture all kinds of mahogany chairs, curl maple and settee do., Pelitave kitchen furniture &c. Also, two or three rosewood piano-fortes, in good order. Also, three large French plate mir ors and two oval do., several oil paintings, an assortment of new and second hand carpets and oil-cloths suitable for the trade and all others in want. Always large lot of silver plated ware.

Sale will be peremptory without regard to weather.

R. C. KEMP, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, CHINA, WARE &c.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10 o'clock at No 85 Nassau st., two doors from Fulton, R. C. KEMP will sell at auction, as above, a large assortment of handsome furniture, removed for convenience of sale, and all of which is of good quality, and will be sold without reserve, and consists of one handsome 6-octave rosewood parlor forte; an suite; rich crimson damask and reps sofa, cut-glass ware, extension dining tables, silver-plated castors, window curtains, pier and oval mirrors, Brussels and other carpets, mahogany sofas and chairs, library and secretary bookcases, oil paintings, marble top centre and pier tables, mahogany and other bedsteads, hair mattresses, paillasses cane seat chairs, kitchen furniture &c. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER.—Will sell on SATURDAY, Sept 30, at 10½ o'clock at the salesroom No 30 Pine-st and No 56 Cedar st, OIL PAINTINGS.—A choice collection of original oil paintings, in rich gilt frames, recently imported, and never before exhibited, consisting of marine pieces by Verboeckhover; view of chalk-cliffs of England by Wyatt; Winter Landscape by Van Stratt; Cassat by Schels; environs of Ragusa by Muller; Italian Girl by Hampe; flower pieces, landscapes &c. Also a large line of French Oval Paintings under glass by Chantron and other celebrated artists, embracing landscapes, marine views, &c. Also, a line of grand engravings, figures, landscapes, &c. Also, a lot of five cases of framed oil paintings, just received. The above are now on exhibition.

CHARLES R. MILLER, Auctioneer.

MELVINA LOTS AT AUCTION.—CHARLES R. MILLER will sell on WEDNESDAY, Oct 4, at 2 o'clock, on the ground, the reserved building lots in the beautiful village of Melvina, adjoining Mosholu. This property is situated on the Newtown and Flushing Plank-road, between Mosholu and Columbusville, and is accessible at all hours by the Newtown and Flushing omnibus line, (from Williamsburg ferries) at 45 cts. The sale will be peremptory, and the property offers great inducements to purchasers. Title perfect. Terms easy. Payment cash. For further particulars apply to CHARLES R. MILLER, Auctioneer, No. 295 Broadway.

THOMAS MANSON, Auctioneer.

BY MANSON & BECK.—To Pay Advances.—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No 394 Broadway, corner of Walker-st., superior FURNITURE at auction, the stock of a dealer declining business, and under the necessity of receiving, black walnut, mahogany, oak and enameled chamber suits, parlors, dining rooms, chambers, libraries, and hall furniture, also, an excellent rosewood piano-forte, hair and spring mattresses, papier-mache goods, electrifying machines, 3 superior swords; window shades, &c., &c. Catalogues now ready. Every facility afforded to purchasers in the packing and shipping of goods.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

LARGE CONTINUATION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, TO-MORROW, (Saturday.)—At 10½ o'clock, at house No. 72 8th-av., near 14th-st., the entire furniture of the above house. Owing to the large quantity to be sold the sale will be continued on MONDAY, at the same hours. Splendid piano-fortes, pier glasses, rich carpets, silver ware, &c., being over 600 lots of every description of rose-wood and mahogany furniture, bedding, &c. Everything will be sold without reserve. This will be found the most attractive sale of the season. Catalogues now ready. For particulars see *Herald* and *Courier*.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!—For sale at Auction on FRIDAY, Sept 29, by W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer, the entire stock of Groceries contained in the store No. 189 Fifth-av., corner of 25th-st., and being slightly damaged by fire, consisting of 5 Young Hyson and Black Teas, old Java Coffee, refined Sugars, Cigars, Fruits, Soap, Candles, &c., together with some choice Old Wines, Brandies, Gin, Rum, &c. Also, the fixtures, consisting of Gas Fixtures, Counter Scales, Shelving, Awning, &c. Also, a good Refrigerator. Deposit required.

THOMAS BELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—By BELL & BUSH.—We will sell THIS DAY at 10½ o'clock in our salesrooms, No. 29 Centre-st., all the handsome furniture of a genteel family removed from 3d av., and on SATURDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 550 Pearl-st., the stock, fixtures, stand, casks, &c., of a wholesale importing liquor store. The liquors are superior. Also, cigars, &c. Particulars morning of sale.

MATTHEW JORDAN, Auctioneer.

BOOKSELLERS & MORLTON—Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, No. 336 Broadway, (up stairs) will hold their first Sale of BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c., on the 26th of Oct. 1854. Also Oct. 30, a large lot of works on Theology, Science, &c., rare and valuable, will be sold at No. 336 Broadway. Catalogues ready Oct. 4.

SAMUEL OGDEN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—GOLD WATCHES, &c.—THIS MORNING, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock—SAMUEL OGDEN, Auctioneer, will sell by Auction, at the above house, 66 Liberty-st., near Nassau, a superior gold watches, jewelry, &c. Every article sold will be fully warranted as represented. Terms cash.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—STATE ENGINEER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Sept. 14, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, that on THURSDAY, the 26th day of Oct. next, at 10 o'clock at noon, will be sold at Public Vendue, at the Land Office in the City of New-York, the following described parcels of land, situate in said City, namely, all those certain lots formerly mortgaged by JOSEPH W. HOWARD to the Commissioners of the United States Deposite Fund of the City of New-York, and now owned by the State, containing, of eight lots, situate in the 24 ward, viz.: Four lots on the northwest corner of 116th-st., and four lots on the northeast corner of 114th-st. and said avenue, the said lots being 25 feet 91 inches in breadth, front and rear, and 100 feet deep, be the same more or less. The conditions of sale will be, that one-fourth part of the purchase money be paid to or within forty-eight hours after the sale, and the remainder thereof secured by the bond of the purchaser, with interest at 7 per cent.

JOHN T. CLARK,
State Engineer and Surveyor.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of several Writs of Fieri Facias to me directed and delivered, I will expose for sale by public Auction on the 26th day of September, 1854, at 12 o'clock A. M., at the Works of the American White Lead Co., in the City of Imlay and William-sts., South Brooklyn, the following property, viz: 1 set of large power steam engine, (Easler & Gardner;) 2 steam boilers; 4 paint mixers; 4 paint mills; assortment of various kinds; 2 blowers; large lot of iron pipe, (2 feet diameter;) and all the other fixtures in a steam engine, boilers and paint manufactory. Dated Brooklyn, Sept. 14, 1854. ROGER H. FLOTT, Sheriff of Kings County. For further particulars inquire of CLARK & CORNWALL, Attorneys and Counsellors, No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

ORIENTAL, JAPANNING AND INLAID WORK of every description for sale on the most reasonable terms; Pressed Pearl Letters on Sheppe in small sizes; also, Inlaid Pearl and Gold Checks by sale. [illegible] No. 30 Nassau-st., Room 4.

AUCTION SALE OF [illegible] BY [illegible] Auctioneer, at the Exchange, No. 57 Broadway, New York, on [illegible] at 10½ o'clock precisely, by order of the Executors of the late [illegible] Druggists.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—The Bank of the Republic, at the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, a Corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of the State of New-York, hereby gives notice that it has deposited with the Comptroller of the State of New-York the circulating notes issued to the NEW-YORK BANK OF SARATOGA COUNTY, and that application for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said New-York Bank must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, and that upon the presentation of the notes of this Bank to the said Superintendent, the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.

sp7,'54-law3wF D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Sept. 6, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the AMENIA BANK, at Amenia, Dutchess County, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.

s16 '53-law3yF D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Sept. 5, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the FREEMEN'S BANK, of Washington County, at Hebron, Washington County, (an individual bank, must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.

s16 '53-law3yF D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Nov. 30, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes of the PRATTSVILLE BANK, at Prattsville, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes of the above Bank will be given up to said Bank.

DANIEL B. ST. JOHN,
d3 '52-law2yF Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Sept. 27, 1854.—The DROVERS BANK OF ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY, Ogdensburg, has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of TAYLOR BROTHER as such agent, agreeably to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW YORK.—ALBANY, Sept 25, 1854. The MEDINA BANK, Medina, Orleans Co, has this day filed in this office, a notice of the appointment of F. P. JAMES & CO., of the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeably to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

SAVINGS BANK NOTICE.—BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 79 Broadway, corner Bank-place. Notice is hereby given, that for the better accommodation of depositors, this bank will be open daily, after 1st of October next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M. The nights of business will remain as heretofore, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 o'clock, P. M. F. P SCHOALS, President.

WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary, pro. tem.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK.—No. 51 Chambers-st.—NOTICE.—Depositors are informed that deposits made on or before SATURDAY, the 7th day of October next, will draw interest from the 1st day of October. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. JOSEPH STUART, President.
PETER CREAR, Accountant.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 96 Warren-st., next to the corner of Greenwich-st.

Interest at Six per cent. will be allowed on all sums not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars.

Office open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M., and from 4 to 7 o'clock P. M.

CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.
VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One hundredth Edition (50,000.) 18mo., pp. 250. On Fine Paper, Extra Binding $1. Every complaint to which a woman is subject, from girlhood to womanhood, as also as wife and as mother, are fully described, with the causes, the symptoms, and also proper mode of treatment in a plain, simple, but in the most chaste language, easily understood. And thus every woman can discover by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her complaint: and be saved much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice of the utmost importance to her future health in respect to which her sensitiveness forbids consulting a medical gentleman, will find such instruction and advice, and also explain many symptoms which otherwise would occasion anxiety or alarm. How many are suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, which undermine the health, the effects of which they are ignorant and for which their delicacy forbids seeking medical advice! How many suffer from *prolapsus uteri* (falling of the womb) or from *fluor albus* (weakness; debility, &c.)! How many are in constant agony for nine months preceding confinement! How many have difficult if not dangerous deliveries, and slow and uncertain recoveries! Some whose lives are hazarded during such time will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief. How many bitter moments, how much anguish might have been spared to the suffering, to her husband, to her relatives, by a timely possession of this little volume. It is impracticable to convey fully the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 5 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings) at No. 3 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. F. PETERSON, No 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,284, New-York Post-Office.

DR. R. & L. PERRY & CO'S EXCELLENT WORK ON DISEASE—THE SILENT FRIEND.—In six languages, fiftieth edition, illustrated by one hundred anatomical and explanatory colored engravings, on steel, enlarged to 200 pages, containing the remedy for the prevention of disease, may be had at the office of the undersigned Price $1.

This book ought to be studied by every young man, and every man ought to read it with attention. Those who are afflicted with the disease mentioned therein, will certainly regain their health increase the animal spirits, invigorate and revive the whole animal machine by taking as directed Drs. R. & L. Perry's Specific Remedies. The patient is then sure to get strengthened and arrive to manhood, and the man will find a blessing to himself and his offspring. The remedies are:

DR. PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS.—Price $1, $2 50, and $5 per box.

DR. PERRY'S CONCENTRATED DETERGIVE ESSENCE. Price $3 50 per bottle, or four quantities in one for $9, by which $5 are saved.

DR. PERRY'S BALM OF SYRIACUM. Price $3 50 and $9 per bottle, as above.

Full directions, as well as "The Silent Friend," being an elaborate description of the various diseases for which the above are the remedies, accompany each bottle.

All communications (postpaid) will be strictly confidential and promptly attended to, and the article ordered will be forwarded to any part of the United States, by express, or otherwise, as may be directed.

DR. WEIGERT, Physician and Surgeon.

Sole Agent in the United States for the sale of Drs. R. & L. Perry & Co.'s (of London) "The Silent Friend," and their Specific Remedies. Office, No. 174 William-st., N. Y.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition—345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 223 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author M. LAMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 43 Reade st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all these diseases from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M. and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No 844 New York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr LAMONT to the afflicted. *Courier Des Etats Unis. Staats Zeitung, National Democrat. Day Book* and New-Brunswick *Times*.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence His medicines are applicable to every form of disease, even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DR. COBBETT, No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-five years is one speciality of the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method of treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—14th edition, 342 pages, with plates, price $1. Sold at No. 121 Fulton-st., No 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No 643 Houston-st. Hours of consultation from 9 to 12 o'clock, A. M., and 6 to 9 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

CARD.—DENTAL OPERATIONS WITH SKILL.—Parts supplied true to nature, and childrens' teeth regulated, by T. R. KENNEY, No. 161 4th, near 11th-st., New-York.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, having greatly enlarged their works and improved the quality of their product, are prepared to execute orders for their superior Paints. Their White Zinc, which is sold dry or ground in oil, is warranted pure and unsurpassed for body and uniform whiteness. A method of preparation has recently been discovered which enables the Company to warrant their Paints to keep fresh and soft in the kegs for any reasonable time, and for this respect their Paints will be superior to any other in the market. Their Brown Zinc Paint, which is sold at a low price, and can only be made from the zinc ores from New-Jersey, is now well known for its protective qualities when applied to iron or other metallic surfaces. Their Stone Color Paint possesses all the properties of the Brown, and is of a handsome color for painting cottages, depôts, out-buildings, bridges, &c. Dealers supplied on liberal terms, by MANNING & SQUIRE, Agents New-Jersey Zinc Company, removed from No. 45 Dey-st. to No. 165 Washington-st., New-York.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of Pure White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and its most successful competition with the best of foreign, for which ours, which combines equal body and whiteness, is a desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 82 Water-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—The partnership heretofore existing between HUGH WARDLE and GEORGE OLIVER, knowingly the firm of WARDLE & OLIVER, No 32 Vesey-st., was dissolved August 29, 1854. GEO. OLIVER.

ENCAUSTIC TILES for floors of churches and public buildings, and for vestibules, halls, dining room, conservatories, and other dwellings. Also, tiles and of an almost infinite variety of patterns, are very hard and strong, and are used in the best houses in all parts of the country. Also, Gerakiln chimney tops, suited to every style of architecture, and recommended in Downing's work on Country houses, and by architects generally. For sale by MILLER, COATES & YOULE, No. 279 Pearl-st., New-York.

COAL, FLOUR AND BREAD.—Coal, first quality, net cash, $6 per ton. Also, grate coal, $6 75. Flour sold by the single barrel at the wholesale market price, delivered in New-York free of charge. Williamsburg or Jersey City. Apply at the Franklin Coal and Flour Agency, No. 39 Broadway. Retail, 25c cents per pound.

FINANCIAL.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Seven per cent. on the Capital Stock of the said Company, payable at the Bank of the Republic, in the City of New-York, on and after the first day of October next, to the Stockholders of record at the close of the books of the said Company on the 15th day of September inst., from which date the books will be closed until the 1st day of October, when certificates for full stock will be issued.

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.
BANK OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1854.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 15, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company, may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of this Company in New-York or Boston.

The Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer; but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

BUFFALO, CORNING AND NEW-YORK RAILROAD.—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 12 BOT, September 15, 1854.—Notice is hereby given that the annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at Dean's Hotel, in the village of Avon, Livingston County, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of October next. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from and including the 20th of Sept., until after the day of election

F DAVIS, Jr Secretary.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO. } NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1854.

NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company are hereby notified that the Annual Election for Directors of the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in Erie County, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of October next. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M., till 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock till the day after the election. By order of the Board of Directors.

NATHANIEL MARCH, Secretary.

THE OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY—CINCINNATI, July 3, 1854.—The biennial meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution, prescribed by the By Laws thereof, for the election of Trustees, will be holden at the office of the Company in this City, on SATURDAY, the 30th September next. There will be a special meeting of the Stockholders on THURSDAY, the 28th September, at the same place, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the consideration of particular matters connected with the interests of the Institution. By order.

W. GREENE, Secretary

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, AND SCOTLAND, for sale We draw on the
Union bank of London.
Belfast Banking Company, Ireland.
National Bank of Scotland.
Payable at sight, and in sums to suit, from £1 upward.
TAYLOR BROTHERS No. 76 Wall-st, cor. Pearl.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, Sept. 26, 1854.

THE EIGHTH INSTALLMENT of 10 per cent. on the Scrip Stock is required to be paid at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall-st, on or before the 1st day of October next. G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

TRADESMEN'S BANK.—The Stockholders of this Bank who have not made their subscriptions to the Stock under the article of association, and who desire to do so, are requested to call at the Bank for that purpose, on or before the 1st of October next, and at the same time to surrender their old certificates.

RICHARD BERRY Cashier.

ROBERTSON, COLEMAN & CO., Rockford, } Illinois.
ROBERTSON, EASTMAN & CO., Dixon, }
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.—Collections made in our vicinity at current rate of Exchange. Refer to Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. August 19, 1854.

BANK AGENCY, Nos. 66 AND 68 FULTON-ST.—Bank of Washtenaw, 50 cents on the dollar; Bank of Milford, 40 cents on the dollar; Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, Memphis, 40 cents; Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad Bank, redeemed at par at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st., for Ready-made Clothing.

A LIST OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY has been prepared, and is now ready for examination at the Company's office, No 1 Hanover-st. By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

AN INSTALLMENT OF FIVE DOLLARS on each share of the Scrip Stock of the Manhattan Gas Light Company is required to be paid at the office of the Company, No. 80 4th-av., on MONDAY, the 2d of October. S. H. HOWARD, Secretary.

GROCERS' BANK—NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1851.—The Annual Election for Directors and Inspectors of this Institution, will be held at the Banking-House, on MONDAY, 2d of October next, from 12 to 1 o'clock. By order of the Board. SAML. B. WHITE, Cashier

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by PAGE, BACON & CO., of San Francisco, or PAGE & BACON, of St. Louis, on the American Exchange Bank, are requested to present them for payment to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Office No 74 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of ten on per cent per annum four fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B Minturn
John A. C. Gray,	J. F. G. Foster,	J. M. Waterbury,
D B Fearing,	James Weems,	George Curtis,
Wm H. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,
A. C. Dowling,	M W Hamilton,	Sam'l V Hoffman,
Gazaway B Lamar,	Denning Duer,	John G. Astor, Jr,
George W. Rigys,	John Stuart, Jr.,	Fred. A. Delano,
Wm B. Duncan,	Jos. Guillard, Jr.,	James C. Bell.
Chas H. Russell,	Ed C. Canter,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred. G. Foster.
Peleg Hall,	Robert B Minturn,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824—Office No 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York. This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martine,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John R. Briggs,	Chas. A. Jarvis,
John A Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V Fowler,
Wm. Odell,	N. P. Freeman,	Chas T. Cromwell,
P H Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
H Quackenbos,	Andrew Fremont,	Samuel F. Whiting
Geo. Gilfillan,	M Fremont,	C. Smith Smith.

DIRECTORS.
WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich A Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chardavoine,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos. W. Corlies of	Richard Field,	John L. Walker,
John D Wright,	Th. W Pearsall,	Chas. H Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1854.—An extra dividend of ten per cent on the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid on the first day of June next. The capital stock will be increased fifty per cent., or one million dollars, payable one-half, or fifty dollars per share, on the first day of July next, and the other half on the ninth day of November next. The new stock will be distributed to the old stockholders in the ratio of one share of new stock to every two shares of old stock, according to the stock ledger on the morning of the 25th instant. The rights to fractional parts of shares may be transferred and combined so as to obtain full shares. Any stockholder may at any time after the 30th instant, pay in his new shares in full, and be entitled to rebate at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on the money to the 6th November. The latter half of the increased Stock will not be entitled to any portion of the semi-annual dividend in November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th instant to the 1st July inclusive.

C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the GOLD HILL MINING COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of 1 per cent., from the earnings of the last two months, ending the 12th inst., and payable on MONDAY, the 2d of October next. The transfer books will be closed from the 28th to the 30th inst., both inclusive.

J. H. SMITH, President.

OFFICE OF ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY } OF BROOKLYN.—Sept. 1, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 5th inst.

HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 6th Sept. 1854.—The Interest Coupons on the Construction Bond of this Company, due October, 1854, will be paid at their Office, No. 50 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Oct. 2. M. B. EDGAR, Treasurer.

FURNITURE.

BEMBE & KIMBEL, FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY—No. 56 Walker-st., near Broadway. In announcing the opening of these commodious warerooms, Messrs. BEMBE & KIMBEL would apprise the fashionable world and the public generally, that they are connected and in regular communication with Mr. Beenbe's well-known Furniture and Upholstery manufactories in Paris and Mayence, so extensively patronized by the wealthy aristocracy of Europe. Possessing such facilities, they will be enabled to execute all orders at a very short notice and on satisfactory terms. Every novelty in their line produced abroad will be reproduced at their establishment and the variety of Upholstered Fabrics and of styles of Cabinet Furniture comprised in their stock, will afford the widest field for comparison and choice. A. KIMBEL, having been for six years designer in Mr. Bedouine's manufactory, brings ample experience to the task; and it is hoped that the design and home resources of the firm will be deemed a sufficient guarantee of their ability to fulfill the expectations of all who may favor them with their patronage. A. BEMBE & A. KIMBEL, No. 56 Walker-st.

SHOW CASES.—G. WINTER, Nos. 146 and 148 Chatham-st., would respectfully call the attention of storekeepers, to his superior assortment of silver plated, rosewood, satinwood, mahogany and black walnut show cases, which for beauty of style and finish are unequaled. All orders promptly attended to.

SETTEES FOR SALE, CHEAP.—Fifty settees, in good order, suitable for Concert, Sabbath School and Lecture-rooms. The above may be seen by inquiring of V. B. COLLINS, at the rooms of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, Clinton Hall, Astor place.

HERRING PATENT
FIRE-PROOF CHAMPION SAFE.
The subscriber continues to manufacture and furnish the public with the above fire defier at his old established Safe Depôt, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., where can also be had, a large assortment of other Safes at reduced prices, having been taken in part payment for the original HERRING'S WORLD'S FAIR PREMIUM SAFE.
SILAS C. HERRING, Patentee,
Green Block, corner of Water, Pine and Depeyster-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—For all parts of the world, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. S. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for every State in the Union, No. 14 Warren-st., corner Broadway. N. B.—Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates.

NIC. MULLER'S Newly-established CARD AND WOODCUT Printing Office, No. 48 Beekman-st., New-York, is now open and ready for executing all kinds of fine work in the printing department.

RAILROADS.

[illegible] OVER ALL THE RAILROADS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADAS.—THE UNDERSIGNED, PROPRIETORS OF THE GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO CHICAGO AND THE WEST, beg to call the attention of the travelling public to the fact that they have now in operation over the entire line between New-York and the Mississippi River, a new and splendid line of first class Passenger Cars, built expressly for this route, and unsurpassed for comfort and convenience by any in the United States, and that they are now running through from the City of New-York to Chicago, without change, by the New-York and Erie Railroad, Hudson River Railroad, Central Railroad of New-Jersey, Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, People's Line of Steamboats, or Harlem Railroad, connecting at Suffolk with the low-pressure steamboat EMPIRE STATE, J. WILSON, Commander; SOUTHERN MICHIGAN, A. P. PERRINE, Commander; NORTHERN INDIANA, A. P. PERRITT, Commander; and connecting at Dunkirk with the splendid steamers NIAGARA; CITY, MILLER; KEYSTONE STATE, Capt. HOWARD; EMPIRE, Capt MITCHELL; LOUISIANA, Capt. DAVENPORT. Also, connecting at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad; at Chicago, with the Chicago and Rock Island railroad; and the Chicago and Mississippi—with no change of cars or baggage between Chicago and St Louis—also with Chicago and Galena Railroads. By calling at the Company's office, No. 199 Broadway, corner of Dey-st. New-York.

Freight to go via Buffalo should be marked care Capt. Cleveland

...Thursday, Sept. 28.

...Anti-Nebraska Meeting was held ... by WESLEY BAILEY, of ...

... were present.

..., of Syracuse, was elected Pres... SIMMONS, LEBAN HOPKINS, and Mr. ..., of Orange, Vice Presidents, and Prof. ... Secretary.

... was then offered by Rev. Mr. MARSH.

... denied the charge made against ... having gone to the Whigs.

... W. H. BRADLEIGH followed him, declaring ... Whigs had come to the Temperance men, and ... a resolution ratifying the nominations of ... and RAYMOND. [Cheers.]

... WARNER, of Oswego, then rose and said that ... Temperance men they knew no Whigs, no ..., no partisans whatever.

... HASKINS, of Erie, wished to know whether ... desired that anything opposed to the resolu... offered or whether it was admissible.

... warmly opposed the nominations.

... DAVIS, of Tioga, animadverted severely on ... of Mr. SAFFORD, and urged him to go ... Erie with a message of peace. He also ... severely on others as not fit to attend ... Conventions.

... HASKINS said it did not become us to ... other people's motives. He hoped all ... would go home, feeling they had done their ... to overthrow the men in power, and see that ... feeling was infused into the masses. [Cheers.]

... CAMP asked what good could be done ... against Mr. RAYMOND Good faith de... submission to the majority. It would not ... to demand antecedents. He himself would ... if they did, for he was an old liquor seller ... [Laughter.] He then referred to St. Paul, ... he said, had antecedents which Ananias ob... to, but which the Lord removed, saying: ..., no prayer."

... HASKINS in an eloquent strain urged them ... and success.

... KELLOGG said he did not care for antece... The question is, "Will RAYMOND do our ...

... resolution was then passed.

... President then returned his thanks and ...

Mr. COY then said this year they had conquered ... next year they would also conquer a constitution.

AFTERNOON PROCEEDINGS.

The proceedings of the Ratification Meeting this afternoon varied very little from those of the ...

A large Mass Meeting was held this evening, which was addressed by Mr. FESSENDEN, of Michi...

The Liberty Party State Convention.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Sept. 28.

The Liberty Party State Convention met at 10 o'clock this morning, at Market Hall, and, after the usual preliminary motions, was permanently organized by appointing J. C. HARRINGTON Chairman, and H. N. GILLMAN Secretary.

A Committee on Business was then appointed, composed of Gerrit Smith, John Thomas, Leonard ..., G. C. Smith, and S. H. Taft.

A Committee of five was next appointed to re... nominations.

J. J. KNOX, of St. Lawrence, now rose and de... the Free Democracy as holding the same principles of this party.

GERRIT SMITH, from the Committee on Reso..., then came forward and reported a series of ... of the usual stamp, and an address.

... motion to that effect, G. SMITH and F. DOUGLASS were asked to the Nominating Committee.

... first resolution was then taken up and adopted.

F. DOUGLASS spoke on the second and third resolu... and in favor of adjournment.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 2 o'clock, P. M., Judge ... and Mr. KINGSLEY spoke on the resolutions ...

GERRIT SMITH then replied to Mr. EMMES, from St. ..., and also took occasion to refer to the position ... R. CHASE, who he said did place himself on the ... platform when he voted for SCOTT. He had been nominated by different conventions at Auburn, ... had made platforms, but there was no evidence ... CHASE stood on any platform adopted there. ... spoke to the want of confidence reposed in each other ... Anti-Slavery men. He had suffered more from that ... than from any other. He had wished, when he went to Washington, to stand well there—to stand well ... on of the slaveholders, and show them that ... Slavery men have large hearts, that they were men ... public views and of honest purposes. This could only be done by exhibiting feelings of magnanimity in their treatment of each other. He had been misrepresented by almost the entire press, political, temperance, and the ... religious. So much so that his most intimate ... did not know he voted on the Nebraska bill.

... GREEN said he (SMITH) had not acted with ... of late.

(His further remarks were not heard, as his back was ... the reporter's seat.)

... THOMAS, of New-York, would nominate MYRON ... CLARK, not as a Whig, but to a great extent ... representative of the Liberty party. Mr. CLARK ... not a politician, and was not nominated by the ... merely as a Whig. He was not on the Baltimore ..., but entertained views similar to those of ... SMITH.

... GREEN replied to Mr. THOMAS, and said that ... CLARK might not stand on the Whig Platform, but ... party seemed to think that his election was necessary to save it from dissolution. Had the Liberty party no man in its own ranks fit for a standard bearer? If ... it must be a very miserable party. For himself he ... Civil Government as a holy principle, ... the American Government had wholly repudiated, ... could not act with that Government without ... the most sacred convictions.

GERRIT SMITH said that wherever God was, there was civil government, and that when a man was in the right with God he was not responsible for the weaker acts or incidents of those around him. He had illustrated his ideas of civil government by his votes in ...

... THOMAS said that Mr. CLARK denied that Slavery ... be legalized, and held that it was a crime that all ... in the universe could not make legal.

... SMITH—How do you know that?

Mr. THOMAS—He told me so.

Mr. SMITH—Let him tell the world so. Let him come ... and preside in my place at the JERRY rescue celebration on Saturday, and he will then be my man.

The Nominating Committee then reported as follows:

For Governor, WM. GOODELL, of New-York; Lieutenant-Governor, AUSTIN WARD, of Oneida; Canal Commissioner, JOHN C. HARRINGTON, of Oswego; State Prison Inspector, WM. SHAFCOTT.

Mr. THOMAS moved to amend by nominating MYRON ... for Governor. Lost—only one member voting ...

... then moved for the unanimous nomination ... as representative of the unconstitutionality of ..., WM. GOODELL. Carried unanimously.

... moved to substitute LEONARD GIBBS, of ... County, for Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. GIBBS declined.

The ... of the ticket as reported was then ... unanimously, after which the Convention ... at 7 P. M., when F. DOUGLASS and others ... spoke.

Accident on the Southern Mail—No Abatement of Yellow Fever in New-Orleans—Heavy Rains and Damage to the Cotton Crop—Continuation of Alarm at Mobile—Inhabitants Camping Out—Telegraph Office and Telegraph Office Closed—Deaths at Savannah, &c., &c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Sept. 28.

New-Orleans papers have been received here by the arrival of the Southern mail.

From them we learn that the Yellow Fever is ... and subsiding in New-Orleans, and that for the ... three days there had been one hundred and ... deaths at the Charity Hospital. Five hun... cases are now in the hands of the Howard ...

A great amount of rain has fallen in and about New-Orleans, which has done a great deal of ... to the Cotton crop.

The alarm in regard to the fever still continues ... to increase, and the neighboring villages are flooded with ... inhabitants. A great number of them are ... camp ... Lake Pontchartrain.

At Bayou ... there were thirteen deaths by the fever on Monday. Dr. BRADLEY is among the dead. Two doctors and nurses had arrived from Mobile to aid in taking care of the sick.

The Howard Association at New-Orleans had resolved to send two doctors, two members and ten nurses to Savannah.

The Pennsylvania State Fair.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 26.

The Fair grounds are covered with an immense crowd this morning, there not being less than twenty-five thousand people within the enclosure. An unceasing line of omnibuses and vehicles of every description come down with passengers, crossing the various bridges over the Schuylkill. The Railroad cars are constantly crossing crowded to excess. A dense mass of foot passengers are also on their way to the Fair.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 28.

The State Fair will close on Friday evening.

The numbers of visitors for the entire day to the fair have been set down at 100,000.

An address will be delivered to-morrow by WM. M. MEREDITH.

The "Franklin Institute" have resolved to hold their usual exhibition of manufactures and the mechanic arts in November in Dr. JAYNE'S mammoth building in Dock-street, including a portion of a building in Chestnut-street, the two to be connected by a bridge extending across Carter-street, with the main entrance on Chestnut-street.

Great Fire on the Mill-Dam, near the Roxbury Line.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 28.

The extensive rope-walk owned by the Boston Hemp Company, and valued at $20,000, was entirely destroyed by fire to-day. Upon it there was very little insurance. The flames then communicated to the City Mills, belonging to the Mill-Dam Company, damaging the roof of the building and the attic story to a considerable extent. The grain stored in the place was badly damaged by water. The extent of the loss is about $2,500. Fully insured.

Five wooden houses, also belonging to the Mill-Dam Company, were burned in the upper stories. Upon these there was a full insurance.

The total loss amounts from $15,000 to $20,000.

Rescue of the Crew of the Brig Union by the Schooner J. J. Taylor.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 28.

The crew of the brig *Union*, before reported by the bark *Octavia*, of this port, as in a dangerous condition on the wreck of their vessel off Charleston, S. C., were taken off by the schooner *J. J. Taylor*, and brought to this port. They were on the wreck eight days, subsisting on a few quarts of rice and a few pounds of salt beef.

Death of the English Charge at Montevideo.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 28.

Hon. Mr. GORE, English Chargé at Montevideo, died on the 30th of July of apoplexy.

Destruction of the Sloop Leader by Fire.

SANDY HOOK, Sept. 28.

The sloop *Leader*, of Long Branch, from New-York for Shrewsbury, anchored in the Horse-shoe last night, leaky. About 11 o'clock, on looking into the hold, the crew found that the water had communicated to some lime, and that the sloop was on fire. There being three kegs of powder on board, they left immediately in their boats, and in a few minutes the sloop blew up. The crew saved their money, but lost everything else.

Election of an Episcopal Bishop.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, Sept. 27.

Rev. Dr. THOMAS M. CLARKE was this morning elected Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church for this diocese, by a great majority of both orders The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

Marine Disaster.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Sept. 28.

On the 27th off Thomas Island, seven miles from Locke's Island, was discovered the new bark *Corporal Trim* of New-Haven, partially sunk, her stern out of the water and all sail set. No person or boat could be found. It was supposed she was run into by a ship, or ... struck during the dense fog which has lasted for several days.

Attorney-General Drummond on a visit to Washington to Arrange for the Reciprocity Treaty.

QUEBEC, Thursday, Sept. 28.

Attorney-General DRUMMOND leaves here for Washington to night, to endeavor to arrange an early application of the Reciprocity Treaty to Canada.

Democratic Nomination for Congress.

TRENTON, Thursday, Sept. 28.

NATHANIEL S. RUE, of Monmouth, was nominated by the Second District Democratic Convention at Freehold to-day, for Congress. RUE received 52 votes, FANNIMORE 44, BURNS 1.

NEW-YORK CITY.

CITY POLITICS.

The Whig General Committees.

Special meetings of the Old and Young Men's Whig General Committees were held at the Broadway House last evening, and were largely attended. The recent action of the Joint Executive Committee, as published in the TIMES, was ratified, with the exception of the "Inspectors" and the "Seventh Ward case." The Report was altered so as to give the Ward Committees power to appoint the Inspectors, if they chose to do it. In the case of the Seventh Ward difficulty there were three Inspectors appointed to take charge of the approaching contest.

Special Committees were appointed to draw up a series of resolutions in response to the nomination of Whig candidates for State officers. They were instructed to report at the regular meetings next week.

The Chairman (Dr. VAN WYCK) of the Young Men's Corresponding Committee, submitted a very able report, which was received, and the Committee instructed to open a correspondence with the State Central Committee.

The "Hard Shell" Primary Elections.

The Hard Shells of this City held their Primary Election last evening, between the hours of 5 and 7. Generally, the polling was effected without disturbance. In two or three Wards, however, there were several tickets in the field, and the contests took the form of a "knock-down and drag-out." We have complete lists of the delegates elected in the twenty-two Wards; but refrain from their publication, owing to the large space which they would occupy to little purpose. The Conventions to which delegates were elected, were the, Mayoralty, Judiciary, County, Congressional, Assembly, Charter, and Council,—seven in number.

In the First Ward, the successful Mayoralty ticket is headed by JOHN H. WILLIAMS; Second, by JOHN J. TAIT; Third, WM. F. MCGRAW; Fourth, JAMES SMITH; Fifth, HENRY R. HOFFMIRE; Sixth, HENRY H. HOWARD; Seventh, JOHN L. DURYEA; Eighth, JOHN B. HASKIN; Ninth, JAMES L. VAN WAIT; Tenth, GEORGE H. CLARK; Eleventh, ROBERT EARL; Twelfth, no poll; Thirteenth, JOHN TILLEY; Fourteenth, DANIEL O'MEARA; Fifteenth, JAMES E. COOLEY; Sixteenth, GIRARD GIBSON; Seventeenth, JOHN M. SEAMAN; Eighteenth, HORACE F. CLARK; Nineteenth, GEORGE WEIR; Twentieth, JAMES P. DUNN; Twenty-first, WM. C. H. WADDELL; Twenty-second, JOHN O'ROURKE.

The incidents of the day were sometimes spicy.

Second Ward—In this Ward there were two tickets, but no confusion.

Fourth Ward—Two polls held, in James and Oak-streets.

Fifth Ward—Quite spirited; an opposition or Know-Nothing ticket being in circulation. The "regular" was elected.

Seventh Ward—The proceedings here were disgraceful. Mob violence prevailed. At the commencement of the poll, it was announced that there were two contestants in the field for the Council—Messrs. SEELY and WM. O'BRIEN. The SEELY party took possession of the ballot-box, and reigned supreme thereat till 6 o'clock, when reinforcements of the opposite party poured in from the Fourth and Thirteenth Wards in great numbers to support O'BRIEN, whereupon the inspectors deemed it prudent to close the poll, and no...

Eighth Ward—No opposition; everything passing quietly; 507 votes polled.

Ninth Ward—No opposition.

Tenth Ward—The "pink" ticket was carried by a triumphant majority of 358. The proceedings were conducted in a very orderly and decorous manner. A large Police force, under Captain NORRIS, preserved strict order.

Eleventh Ward.—Considerable excitement prevailed in this Ward. *Four Tickets* were run and a strong opposition was manifested. JOHN MCMANN a rowdy "Hard Shell" was arrested by Officer LAKE, and taken to the Eleventh Ward police station, but was acquitted on promise of better behaviour. The inspectors were obliged to hold session with closed doors while counting ballot, such was the intense feeling and boisterous conduct of parties interested.

Twelfth Ward.—The result of the election in this Ward could not be ascertained, as at neither of the places designated by the two Hard-Shell organs could Inspectors or voters be found.

Thirteenth Ward.—The "Tilley" ticket was carried by a large majority.

Fourteenth Ward.—The ticket elected in this Ward is a pure "Hard," and its adherents denounce the other, which varied only in the nomination of Police Justices, as a base counterfeit, and an emanation from the "Softs."

Fifteenth Ward.—The Election in this Ward was attended with rather more than the usual concomitants. It was not enough to resort to every possible shift—to increase the number of votes polled in the way of exchanging coats and hats; but an entire ticket of the "Soft Shell" nominating Committee was introduced by way of novelty. The majority of votes polled were of this ticket. The Inspectors paid no regard to them however.

Nineteenth Ward.—The election in this Ward passed off quietly, the HERRICK men having it all their own way. There were about 300 votes polled, of which 250 were for the ticket headed WEIR.

Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards.—In these Wards there was some degree of opposition; in the Twenty-second, three tickets were run.

So ended the Primaries of the Hard-Shells.

The nominating Conventions hold their meetings next week, commencing with the Mayoralty Convention on Monday.

The "Practical Democrats."

A meeting of the "Practical Democrats" was held at French's Hotel last evening. It was determined to hold a mass meeting in the Park on Wednesday next, at 5 P. M. U. S. Senator WM. A. WALKER has been invited to attend on the occasion. The Practical Democrats avow as the basis of their operations, a system calculated to purify the primary elections, to protect the Constitution, to Democratize the Government, to elect all officers by the people, to repeal the system of contracting public work, to have the lands belonging to the City Government *improved* by the erection of buildings thereon, to check land monpoly, and to divorce all connection between Banking Institutions and the State.

A Mining Stock Operation—A Physician Charged with Forgery.

On Wednesday, a gentleman, residing at Monkton, in the Province of New-Brunswick, Nova Scotia, appeared before Judge OSBORNE, at the Halls of Justice, and preferred a charge of forgery against a physician named Dr. ABRAHAM GESNER, residing at No. 14 Bedford-avenue, Brooklyn.

It appears from the evidence of the complainant, JOHN STEADMAN, Esq., that in December, 1853, he entered into an operation of trading Mining Stocks with Dr. GESNER. They exchanged a large quantity of Stocks, and Mr. STEADMAN was to receive from Dr. GESNER two hundred and fifty shares of Stock in the Asphalte Mining and Kerosine Gas Company, valued at some $3,000. When the complainant called for his shares of Stock, he was astonished by the exhibition of a receipt for said Stock, purporting to be signed by himself. This he pronounced a gross forgery, and sought redress through the criminal authorities.

Mr. STEADMAN made the following affidavit:

John Steadman, residing at Monkton in the Province of New-Brunswick, Nova Scotia, being duly sworn, said: That on or about the month of December, 1853, one Abraham Gesner, at the City of New-York, did falsely and feloniously make, forge and counterfeit a certain instrument in writing, purporting to be a receipt of John Steadman, and to the purport that said John Steadman, the complainant, had received, "New-York, December 14, 1853, of said Abraham Gesner, two hundred and fifty shares of stock in the Asphalte Mining and Kerosine Gas Company, the same being in full of his share of the said stock of said company," with the intent to defraud this deponent, the said John Steadman; that the shares of the stock of the said Company were of great value, and that by said "receipt" a pecuniary demand and certain rights and property then belonging to deponent purported to be effected, diminished or discharged, and deponent further says that this deponent is the John Steadman whose name is purported "by said instrument of writing to be subscribed thereto. That this deponent never made, subscribed or gave said receipt, nor any such receipt," and that said paper writing purporting to be such receipt is a corrupt and wilful forgery.

The magistrate deemed the testimony sufficient to issue his warrant for the arrest of Dr. GESNER, and he was taken into custody by officer RALPH PATTERSON, of that Court. The defendant was arraigned before the Justice, and gave bail in the sum of $3,000, to answer at the Court of General Sessions. PHILO T. RUGGLES, of the legal profession, became the Doctor's surety, and justified in the sum of $6,000 in Panama Railroad Stocks, and seventy-five acres of land at Dunkirk.

The Greytown Affair.

In the matter of the arrest of Capt. HOLLINS, of the *Cyane*, at the suit of Mr. DURAND, the Superior Court has granted the petition for a removal of the cause to the U. S. Circuit Court. The Opinion is given on the Sixth Page of to-day's TIMES.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen.

SEPTEMBER SESSION—THURSDAY, Sept. 28.

EVIDENCE BEFORE THE RECORDER.

A motion was made to print without reading, the evidence taken before the Recorder in regard to alleged frauds committed by the last Common Council. This resolution occasioned some warm and exciting debate. It was urged, on one side, that the publication of the papers, without their being read to ascertain their contents, might injure the characters of many spoken of in them; and on the other, that the public demanded their publication, in order that the facts, whatever they might be, might be made clearly known. Moreover, that the evidence taken was concerning public officers, and in their public capacity, and that the public had at any time a right to demand the records of their acts. It is especially important, also, that the facts contained in the papers be made known before the near approaching election takes place. The debate was principally carried on by Aldermen WAKEMAN against the printing and CHAUNCEY for it.

Alderman WAKEMAN said, in reply to the assertion that the papers were of a public character, that no one in the Board had read them, or been convinced that they were not in many senses private. As such their publication may injure the characters of five hundred fellow-citizens. He had no motive in thus keeping them back to be read, but that which seemed to be due to justice. No harm at least could come from laying the matter over until next Monday.

This question was then, on motion, put. The Ayes and Noes being called, the result was 14 to 4 in favor of the measure. During the calling of the votes, Alderman WAKEMAN said that the course he had taken was only for the purpose of obtaining a sufficient time for examining the papers. If, said he, I knew their character to be what the Alderman from the Twelfth thought it to be, I would heartily vote for immediate publication. I am in favor, however, of holding back in our action until we shall have definite and certain knowledge.

It was then moved that 500 extra copies be printed, which would make, in all to be published, 750. Carried.

The Alderman of the Eighteenth moved that the printing be conducted under the general supervision of the Comptroller. The motion was carried, and the debate on this subject was thus closed.

A NEW FUND,

To take effect immediately, and entitled "An ordinance to authorize the issue of bonds upon contracts payable by assessments," in pursuance of the act of the Legislature passed April 16, 1853. This ordinance repeals that entitled "An ordinance to authorize the issue of bonds upon contracts payable by assessments," passed October 13, 1852. Referred.

(Advertisement.)

LADIES' COMPLEXIONS AND COUNTRY AIR.—PHALON'S PAPHIAN LOTION, OR FLORAL BEAUTIFIER.—Ladies who wish to preserve the transparency of their complexion unimpaired during a sojourn in the country, will find the Paphian Lotion a sure safeguard against the disfiguring effects of sun and wind. By using it regularly at the morning and evening toilet, they will preserve that delicate blooming transparency of the skin so essential to beauty, or produce it where it does not exist. Neither sun-bonnets, veils nor sun-shades will prevent the skin from bronzing at this season, while the Paphian Lotion will keep it untanned and unfreckled under any circumstance. The sun will never roughen the fair cheek to which it is applied, nor will sun-bathing, or drawing-rooms remedy to the complexions and fairness of fair countrywomen, have the slightest effect upon the soothing skin. The Lotion is ...

(Advertisement.)

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Meeting of the Democratic State Committee.

From the Albany Argus of yesterday.

The Democratic State Committee meets, according to appointment, at Congress Hall this evening.

The Soft State Committee, subsequently called together, meets also at the Mansion House in this city to-day.

The fact that the State Committees of two antagonist organizations thus convene on the same day and in the same city, has given rise to a great many idle rumors out of doors, based upon the assumption that the coincidence was a matter of arrangement between the two, and that it indicated a contemplated fusion or coalition, or an attempt at one or the other, or something else.

It is proper to say that nothing can be more ridiculously absurd and unfounded than all this gossip.

The Democratic State Committee was called by its Chairman, with a view to the transaction of its legitimate business, and without the slightest reference to, or knowledge of, the movements or intentions of the Soft Committee,

Of the design of the Chairman of the latter, in calling his forlorn associates together here on the same day, the Chairman of the former knows nothing and cares less. It is sufficient for him and all of us to know that the Democratic State Committee has its prescribed and limited, though important powers and duties, and that it forms no part of either to hold communication with or entertain overtures from the Soft organization, either through its Committee or any other medium—whatever functions may have been conferred or assumed by the other. The Democratic State Committee, if inclined—as they certainly are not—cannot recognize the Soft Committee or the organization they profess to represent, claiming, as they do, an exclusive Democratic character, without conceding assumptions hostile to and inconsistent with the just pretensions and undoubted right of those to whom they owe their being and powers. They can no more treat or make terms with the Softs or their Committee, than with other outsiders and aliens from any healthy organization.

If, as is rumored—with what foundation we are not aware—the Softs have it in contemplation to withdraw, in whole or in part, their ticket—so called—if they choose, to avoid a show of their utter weakness at the polls, thus to disband an organization that exists only in name—and if their Committee desire and conclude to throw up their commissions—it is a matter with which Democrats have no wish or right to interfere. So, on the other hand, if they prefer to keep their ticket in the field, for the benefit of the Whigs—it is an affair which, if not exclusively their own, they and the Whigs must settle among themselves. Democrats have no terms to offer, nor can they entertain overtures having in view the consummation or avoidance of the one or the other result. Most assuredly, if the Softs disband—and they know it—they must do it of their own free-will and accord. They must surrender unconditionally, or not at all.

Ninth Congressional District—Mr. Whiting's Acceptance.

YONKERS, Saturday, Sept. 23, 1854.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 21st reached me this morning, informing me of my unanimous nomination for the office of Congressman in our district, by the National Democratic Convention. It will ever be a source of gratification to know that I have been so highly honored, and I confidently trust that in its acceptance I will not be considered egotistical when I say, that under the banner of the Democracy I have always fought; and that when her soldiers have been true to themselves they have never failed. I cheerfully wheel into the "post assigned to me," and promise that no act of mine shall tarnish its reputation.

With great respect, I am, gentlemen,

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DEAR SIR: The following case of rapid cure of a severe affection of the Lungs, of four years' standing, by the use of Medicated Inhalation under the direction of Dr. ROBERT HUNTER, of this City, I deem of too much consequence to those suffering in a like manner, to let pass by unnoticed. The subject of this notice is now with me, and has been for four to five years, and can substantiate all I now write. Previous to resorting to Dr. HUNTER'S treatment, he could not ascend two flights of stairs without being totally exhausted, and having to rest for several minutes. A continual hacking cough, with choking sensations and spitting of blood, and drowsiness, were among the sensations experienced. I applied to Dr. HUNTER in regard to his case, who told me he thought the disease might be arrested by a few months' use of his medicines, but after one month's regular use of them, according to directions, he was entirely convalescent, and remains perfectly sound and well, though several months have elapsed. Any person is at liberty to call on me in relation to the foregoing, for further information; where they can also see the subject of this notice—Mr. ELIJAH GRANT.

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VOL. IV....NO. 947. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES,
Published EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail or sold at the same rates as the Daily Times.

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A Large Literary Newspaper for the Country, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of Two Dollars per annum in advance. Every copy for which Two Dollars is paid, in advance, for THREE DOLLARS, will be sent, by mail or express, as long as the terms continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES sent by mail is as follows:
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THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA,
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RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Administration's Defence of the Bombardment of Greytown.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 29.

Capt. HOLLINS, U. S. N., and Mr. FARRAN, U. S. Commercial Agent at Greytown, have been here during the last day or two, conferring with the Administration relative to affairs in Central America. It is evident that the Administration is preparing to publish its defence of the Greytown bombardment; and it said that they will prove the community to have been a nest of pirates and outlaws, not entitled to be recognized and treated as a political society.

Among the facts upon which I understand it is designed to sustain this allegation, is the following, viz.: That the so-called Mayor of Greytown had made an arrangement with the pilot who brought the *Cyane* sloop-of-war into the harbor, to *run her upon the rocks and wreck her.* The pilot, according to the story, became frightened, and thus failed to carry out the diabolical design. It must be confessed, however, that the Administration has been a very long time in preparing its defence; and it will need to be clear and unquestionable if it is to bring about that reaction of public sentiment in favor of the bombardment upon which the Administration seems to rely.

Col. WHEELER, of North Carolina, the Chargé to Nicaragua, is now here awaiting his instructions only, ere he departs upon his mission. S.

The Angel Gabriel Arrested at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 29.

The street preacher ORR, *alias* the "Angel Gabriel" was arrested last night while attempting to speak, and not being able to give bail to keep the peace, he was this morning committed to jail. He has no sympathizers in this quarter.

Late and Important from Mexico—Count Bonilbon Executed—Progress of the Revolution.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Sept. 26.

The steamship *Orizaba* has arrived at this port from Vera Cruz, with dates from the City of Mexico to the 19th inst.

Count BONILBON was executed on the 12th of August.

The revolution was gradually progressing, and it was reported that Monterey was in the possession of the rebels.

Further defeats of the insurgents are reported, but there is no later information concerning the movements of ALVAREZ.

ITURBIDE, Secretary of the Mexican Legation, came a passenger in the *Orizaba*.

Via Galveston, we have Brownsville accounts of the 15th inst.

Terrible Storm in Texas—Immense Destruction of Property—Loss of Life—Matagorda Almost Entirely Destroyed, and the Cotton and Cane Crops Nearly Ruined.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Sept. 26.

A terrible storm commenced on the coast of Texas on the 18th, and raged with terrific fury for four days.

An immense amount of property was destroyed, and several vessels and many lives lost.

The town of Matagorda was totally destroyed, with the exception of three houses.

The crops, both of the cane and cotton, were nearly ruined.

From Havana and Key West—Arrival of Gen. Concha—Marine Disasters, &c.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Sept. 29.

Havana letters received at Charleston by the steamer *Governor Dudley* contain but little news of interest, being mainly devoted to the accounts of the reception of General CONCHA, the new Captain General.

Great enthusiasm appears to have been manifested. General PEZUELA, after receiving and escorting his successor to the Palace, retired to his country seat, and General CONCHA was driven to the Audiencia to take the oath of office in the carriage presented to him by his admirers.

Orders had been given to place the cells of the Morro, Cabañas and other forts in a state of complete repair.

Captain MCLEAN and seven of the crew of the bark *Mary* of New-York had arrived at Havana. Their vessel went on the Colorados, and finding it impossible to get her off they abandoned her. Some hours afterwards she was seen on fire, and burned to the water's edge.

An award of $2,500 to VINCENTO NOGUERA, as compensation for injuries sustained in the riot at New-Orleans in 1844, is announced in a triumphant manner in the *Official Gazette* of the 10th inst.

The *Governor Dudley*, as she was leaving Havana harbor, hailed the *Leonidas*, from Philadelphia, going in.

The bark *Cordelia*, from Galveston for New-York, put into Key West on the 22d inst., short of water.

The cargo of the schooner *Athelia*, which went ashore on the Western Rocks, would be saved, but two-thirds of it in a damaged state.

On the 21st inst. the brig *Maxwell*, of Wells, Me., from Santa Cruz for Liverpool, with mahogany, and three feet of water in her hold, struck on the Eastern Dry Rocks and bilged. The cargo would be saved, but the vessel would prove a total loss.

From Tampico—Rumors of a Filibuster Expedition—The New-Orleans Riots.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Sept. 29.

By the New-Orleans papers of Saturday last, we have Tampico dates to the 9th inst.

El Comercio asserts that a party of filibusters were preparing to sail from New-Orleans to seize Tampico.

The New-Orleans papers laugh at the affair.

Another of the men who were shot in the riots at New-Orleans had died, making the sixth life lost.

Roman Catholic Provincial Council.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Sept. 29.

The Archbishop of Baltimore has summoned the prelates to a provincial council, to open at the Cathedral in this city on the 5th of November. The province embraces the cities of Baltimore, Pittsburg, Wheeling, Erie and Savannah.

The [illegible] Gabriel has been arrested in Washington and confined in prison.

[illegible] Chronicle of Pittsburg is [illegible]

[illegible] Tuesday, Friday, Sept. 29.

[illegible] pestilence is about in this City, and all [illegible] alarm has entirely subsided. There were only twelve deaths from the disease yesterday.

There were but seven deaths from Cholera to-day.

Convention of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

SYRACUSE, Friday, Sept. 29.

The American Anti-Slavery Society met at the City Hall at 10 o'clock this morning, and was called to order by WM. LLOYD GARRISON. The attendance is quite full, and consists of men of all parties. A series of resolutions was reported.

Messrs. GARRISON, MAY, PYNE and GERRIT SMITH discussed the question whether the Federal Constitution, legitimately interpreted, legalized Slavery.

MR. GARRISON remarked that it was a singular Union when, if a Liberty Convention should assemble in a Slave State, they will all be lynched.

Recess till 3 o'clock.

It is proposed to call a Republican Mass Convention at Utica, to revise the nominations and perfect the organization of the party.

The Convention reassembled at 2 o'clock.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON and GERRIT SMITH were engaged nearly the whole afternoon in discussing the question as to whether Slavery was recognized in the Constitution.

The hall was crowded, and the excitement intense.

Addresses are expected in the evening from W. WELLS BROWN, C. LENOX REMOND, LUCY STONE, MR. SNODGRASS, and others.

To-morrow is the anniversary of the rescue of JERRY.

State Politics—The Democratic General Committees—Acceptance of the Nomination by Governor Seymour.

ALBANY, Friday, Sept. 29.

The State Central Committee of the "Hards" met at Congress Hall last night. They agreed on an address and Committees to organize the various counties; and adjourned. No proposal for a *fusion* was received from the "Softs," whose Central Committee was in session when the "Hards" adjourned.

The Soft Committee waited on Gov. SEYMOUR, who said that in view of the character of the Whig nominations, he would withdraw his declension, and "waiving all personal considerations, accept the issue tendered by our opponents, and submit the question to the people."

Nothing else has been made public.

Adjournment of the Canal Board—Low Stage of the Hudson.

ALBANY, Friday, Sept. 29.

The Canal Board adjourned to day, and will meet again on the 5th of October, when it is probable that more work will be put under contract.

The water is very low in the river at this point, and the ferry boat of the Hudson River Railway crosses with difficulty.

Politics in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Sept. 29.

The old line Democrats held a mass meeting in Fifth-street Market-space last night, and addresses were delivered by Hon. GEO. E. PUGH, and others. The meeting was very disorderly, and the Know-Nothings seemed to be in the majority. The excitement increases as the election approaches.

The Chemical Bank Forgery.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Sept. 29.

WM. KIRKANE, of *Martha Washington* notoriety, who was arrested in this city for complicity in the late forgery on the Chemical Bank, of New-York City, was delivered over to the New-York officers to-day, and left on the afternoon train of cars for that City.

The Pennsylvania State Fair.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 29.

The State Fair closed this evening. The attendance during the day was fully equal to that of yesterday. In consequence of the large receipts, additions have been made to the premiums, which are nearly double the amount originally advertised, reaching some $7,000. The plowing match came off to-day. Twenty plows were entered, and the premiums were awarded to NEWELL FRENCH, for a Michigan plow, and plowing; GEO. BECKMAN, for a Wiggins plow; JACOB SILBERT, for the best plowing; GEORGE BLAKE, second, and ROBERT BLAKE, third best plowing, and H. RANDOLPH TREGO, as the best plow-boy.

No annual address was delivered, in consequence of the illness of Mr. MEREDITH. No accidents occurred to mar the pleasure of the Fair, though the visitors reached at least 250,000.

The Philadelphia Murder—Pennsylvania State Fair.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 29.

A reward of $500 has been offered by Mayor CONRAD, for the detection of the murderer of the Frenchman on Monday night. There is no clue to his name.

The last day of our State Fair promises to be more numerously attended than yesterday, when no less than 40,000 single tickets and 9,000 family tickets were sold.

Editorial Change.

UTICA, Friday, Sept. 29.

The *Morning Herald*, the Whig paper published here, has changed hands. ELLIS H. ROBERTS, the responsible editor, has disposed of his interest, and retires, as also has his associate, SAMUEL WILLIAMS. The paper will hereafter support Hon. O. B. MATTESON for Congress. R. W. ROBERTS is the new publisher.

Lord Elgin at Detroit—General Cass on the Stump.

DETROIT, Friday, Sept. 29.

Lord ELGIN and suite arrived here to-day by the Great Western Railway, and were received by Mayor HYDE and the Common Council, and escorted to the State Fair. A dinner will be given them at 4 o'clock at the National Hotel, by the Common Council and several prominent citizens.

Gen. CASS left this morning on a stumping tour through the State.

Execution of Thomas Casey the Murderer.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 29.

THOMAS CASEY was executed in the jail yard at East Cambridge shortly after 10 o'clock this morning, for the murder of Mr. and Mrs. TAYLOR at Natick, some eighteen months ago. He made no speech, and died very hard, showing signs of life 40 minutes after the drop fell. His age was about 22 years.

Proposed Sale of the Boston Court-House to the United States.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 29.

A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen this forenoon authorized the Committee on the subject to sell the Court-House to the United States, for a Post-office and Federal Courts, should a fair sum be tendered for the same.

Departure of the America from Halifax.

HALIFAX, Friday, Sept. 29.

The steamship *America* left here at ten minutes to 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon for Boston, where she will be due at an early hour on Saturday morning. She took on 24 of the passengers of the ill-fated *City of Philadelphia*.

The Yellow Fever.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Friday, Sept. 29.

At Augusta, on Wednesday, there were five deaths from Yellow Fever, and eleven new cases reported.

At Charleston, on Monday, there were only three deaths from the Fever, and at Savannah on the same day, seven.

☞ The ship *City of Brooklyn*, of 1,700 tons will be launched this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the yard of WM. BRUCH, at Green Point. She has been built for NESMITH & SONS, under the direction of Capt. JAMES EATON, and is designed for the general freighting trade.

ANNUAL DIOCESAN CONVENTION.

SEVENTY-FIRST SESSION.

ELECTION OF A PROVISIONAL BISHOP.

Rev. Horatio Potter Chosen.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE CONVENTION.

THIRD DAY.

The Diocesan Convention closed its proceedings last evening, by the election of Rev. HORATIO POTTER, D. D., Rector of St. Peter's Church, Albany, to the office of Provisional Bishop of the Diocese.

The attendance of members yesterday was large, and the galleries were well filled, principally with ladies. Morning prayer was read by Rev. Mr. TWING of Lansingburg; Rev. W. G. HAWKINS reading the lessons. The Ante-Communion service was read by Rev. Dr. BERRIAN; Rev. Mr. IRVING of New-Brighton, reading the Epistle.

Rev. Dr. TYNG moved that the names of those who voted for and against the substitute proposed by him, to Dr. PARDEE'S resolution the previous evening, with reference to the election of a Provisional Bishop, be entered on the journal of the proceedings. The motion was seconded by Rev. Dr. COX, and carried.

MISSIONARY FUND.

Rev. Dr. VINTON, as Chairman of the Committee on the Missionary Fund, stated that a subscription for the purpose of making up a deficit of $1,000 lay on the table. Only $750 now remained wanting, as $250 had already been subscribed, and he trusted that this sum would at once be made up.

THE LATE BISHOP.

Rev. Dr. MCVICKAR moved that the Committee which prepared the resolution, recommending some testimonial to the worth of the departed Bishop, be a Committee with power to carry out the said resolution.

The motion was seconded and carried.

THE ELECTION OF A BISHOP.

The President then said:

BRETHREN: Upon the duty which has been made the order of the day, it is meet and proper that we should implore the Divine guidance and blessing upon the object we are so anxious to attain. I therefore ask of the Convention to join me in singing the 5th, 6th and 7th verses of the 61st Psalm, after which an opportunity will be afforded to the members of the Convention to engage in secret prayer, and for the purpose silence will be observed for a space, and then we will conclude with devotional exercises.

The following verses were then sung:

To Thee, O God of Hosts, we pray,
Thy wonted goodness, Lord, renew,
From Heaven, Thy throne, this vine survey,
And her sad state with pity view.

Behold the vineyard made by Thee,
Which Thy right hand did guard so long,
And keep that branch from danger free,
Which for Thyself Thou mad'st so strong.

Do Thou convert us, Lord do Thou,
The lustre of Thy face display,
And all the ills we suffer now,
Like scattered clouds shall pass away.

After silent devotion, the following prayer was made by the President and members, kneeling:

Almighty God, Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, Maker of all things, Judge of all men; we acknowledge and bewail our manifold sins and wickedness, which we from time to time have committed, by thought, word and deed, against Thy Divine Majesty; provoking most justly Thy wrath and indignation against us. We do earnestly repent and are heartily sorry for these our misdoings; the remembrance of them is grievous unto us; the burden of them is intolerable. Have mercy upon us; have mercy upon us most merciful Father for Thy Son's, our Lord Jesus Christ's sake, forgive us all the past, and grant that we may ever hereafter serve and please thee in newness of life, to the honor and glory of Thy name, through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

This was followed by the Lord's Prayer, and other appropriate Collects were read by the President.

At the close of the exercises the President appointed the following tellers to receive the votes of the Convention for Provisional Bishop: To take the clerical votes in the north aisle, Rev. Mr. HILL, Rev. Mr. VAN WAGENEN, and G. R LIVINGSTON, Esq. For the lay votes in the north aisle, Rev Dr. ANTHON, Rev. Mr. WATSON, and Rev. R. R. MORRIS.

In the interval while the tellers were counting the votes, the Committee on the Diocesan Fund reported the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That there be paid to the clergy attending the Convention, who reside more than twenty miles from the place of meeting, and whose parishes have contributed to the Diocesan Fund according to the canon, five cents per mile for every mile of the distance from their respective parishes; and the remainder be appropriated to the printing of the journal and such other purposes as the Convention may direct.

The tellers now announced the following result of the first ballot for Bishop:

FIRST BALLOT.

	Clerical Vote.	Lay Vote.
Rev. Dr. Francis Vinton	52	46
Rev. Dr. Haight	31	35
Rev. Dr. Horatio Potter	29	22
Rev. Dr. Harris	28	30
Rev. Dr. Johnson	11	6
Rev. Dr. Hawks	8	7
Rev. Dr. Cook	3	1
Rev. Dr. Price	3	1
Rev. Dr. McVickar	2	—
Rev. Dr. Southgate	2	2
Rev. Dr. Van Kleek	2	—
Rev Dr. Seabury	2	—
Rev. Dr. W. H. Lewis	2	—
Rev. Dr. A. H. Vinton	1	1
Rev. Dr. Higbee	1	—
Rev. Mr. Cox	1	—
Rev. Mr. Stanton	1	—
Rev. Mr. Maison	1	—
Rev. Dr. Neville	1	1
Rev. Dr. Taylor	1	1
Rev. Dr. Sherwood	1	1
Total	182	155

Necessary to a choice: Clergy, 92; Laity, 78. No election.

Rev. Dr. TYNG moved that the Convention proceed to a second ballot. Carried.

SECOND BALLOT.

Whole number of votes: Clerical, 178; necessary to a choice, 90. Lay, 162; necessary to a choice, 82.

	Clerical Vote.	Lay Vote.
Rev. F. Vinton, D. D.	60	59
Rev. B. I. Haight, D. D.	37	37
Rev. H. Potter, D. D.	34	23
Rev. R. W. Harris, D. D.	28	31
Rev. S. R. Johnson, D. D.	7	2
Rev. S. L. Hawks, D. D.	7	4
Rev. Joseph H. Price, D. D.	—	2
Rev. John McVickar, D. D.	2	—
Rev. A. H. Vinton, D. D.	1	—
Rev. E. S. Higbee, D. D.	1	—
Rev. Dr. Taylor	—	1
Rev. Dr. Cook	—	1

THIRD BALLOT.

	Clerical Vote.	Lay Vote.
Whole number of votes cast	180	152
Necessary to a choice	91	77
Rev. Dr. Vinton	60	58
Rev. Dr. Haight	36	39
Rev. Dr. Potter	52	32
Rev. Dr. Harris	13	19
Rev. Dr. Johnson	2	—
Rev. Dr. Hawks	3	—
Rev. Dr. Seabury	1	—
Rev. Dr. A. H. Vinton	1	—
Rev. Dr. Stanton	1	—
Rev. Dr. Taylor	1	—
Total	170	146

FOURTH BALLOT.

	Clerical Vote.	Lay Vote.
Whole number of votes cast	180	152
Necessary to a choice	91	77
Of which there were received by		
Rev. Dr. Vinton	60	58
Rev. Dr. Haight	36	39
Rev. Dr. Potter	52	32
Rev. Dr. Harris	13	19
Rev. Dr. Johnson	2	—
Rev. Dr. Hawks	3	—
Scattering vote of	6	4

FIFTH BALLOT.

	Clerical Vote.	Lay Vote.
Whole number necessary to a choice	90	
Whole number cast	179	151
Number necessary to a choice	90	76
Rev. Dr. Vinton	67	60
Rev. Dr. Haight	32	36
Rev. Dr. Potter	64	54
Rev. Dr. Harris	3	1
Rev. Dr. Johnson	2	—
Rev. Dr. Hawks	2	1
Rev. Dr. Eastburn	6	2
Rev. Dr. Taylor	—	1
Scattering Votes	5	—
Total	185	155

SIXTH BALLOT.

	Clerical Vote.	Lay Vote.
Whole number of votes cast	171	151
Necessary to a choice	86	76
Of which there were received by		
Rev Dr. Vinton	75	60
Rev. Dr. Potter	72	64
Rev. Dr. Haight	13	21
Scattering	11	6
Total	171	151

The result, as appeared by the votes cast, plainly showed that Rev. Messrs. VINTON and POTTER were the favorite nominees.

At 3:30 P. M., the Convention took a recess till 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 7 o'clock. The attendance of members was very full, and the galleries were densely crowded by spectators interested in the proceedings.

The exercises of the evening were opened by a voluntary on the organ. Prayer was read by Rev. WM. WATSON of Hudson, Rev. CHAS. D. JACKSON of Westchester reading the Lessons.

SEVENTH BALLOT.

The seventh ballot was now announced by the tellers as follows:

	Clerical Vote.	Lay Vote.
Rev. Dr. Vinton	71	64
Rev. Dr. Potter	79	68
Rev. Dr. Haight	9	11
Rev. Dr. Harris	3	—
Rev. F. L. Hawks	3	—
Rev. S. R. Johnson	2	—
Scattering	4	4
Whole No. of votes	170	147
Necessary to a choice	86	74

After the result of the ballot was announced, Rev. Mr. CARTER said that as it was desirable that the election should be brought to a termination without further delay, and as it was now virtually between but two of the candidates, he would suggest that they would concentrate their votes in favor of those two. In justice, however, to one of them—Dr. VINTON—he felt called upon to contradict a report in reference to that gentleman, that had been widely circulated through the house, to the effect that he—Dr. VINTON—had made a positive pledge in reference to the restoration of Rt. Rev. Bishop ONDERDONK, some two or three years ago This he said was not the case. He stated this merely as a matter of justice to the gentleman, and in order that those who might be influenced, or would wish to vote in that way, might do so without laboring under any mistaken feeling of that kind.

Rev. Dr ANTHON—Then I feel it my duty to make a statement of a different character. Considerable excitement and confusion prevailed, and the President called Rev. Dr. ANTHON to order.

EIGHTH BALLOT.

The Eighth ballot was then proceeded with, and the Tellers reported the result as follows:

	Clerical.	Lay.
Rev. Dr. Potter	88	67
Rev. Dr. Vinton	69	64
Rev. Dr. Haight	8	7
Rev. Dr. Hawks	3	—
Rev. Dr. Johnson	3	—
Scattering	3	4
Whole number of votes	174	146
Number necessary to a choice	90	74

Rev. Dr. POTTER was declared elected by the Clerical votes, but not receiving enough of the Lay votes the Ninth ballot was proceeded with, the result being the following:

REV. DR POTTER ELECTED.

	Clerical.	Lay.
Rev. Dr. Potter	97	75
Rev. Dr. Vinton	60	66
Rev. Dr. Haight	6	5
Rev. Dr. Hawks	2	—
Rev. Dr. Johnson	2	1
Scattering	5	—
Whole number of votes	173	147
Necessary to a choice	87	74

Rev. HORATIO POTTER, D. D., was then declared elected Provisional Bishop of the Diocese.

Rev. Dr. VINTON rose and said: I rise, Sir, to make a motion, with feelings very much relieved from a pressure which has been upon me, and with a satisfaction which I will not and cannot disguise. I desire to make this motion, Sir: "That this house unanimously declare that Rev. HORATIO POTTER, D. D., is elected Provisional Bishop of this Diocese," and in making this motion I desire to take this opportunity to thank those who have so long and so earnestly supported my humble name for that sacred office, and of saying to them that during this whole canvass I have felt that should it be the will of God to place me in that position, I feared I should be unable to fill the high expectations which they had entertained; and to those of our brethren who in the discharge of their free duty have thus expressed their choice by a majority of votes, I will only say that I am sure I should not have so unpleasant and disagreeable a person as they feared. And with regard, Sir, to a question which has been brought before the Convention, I beg leave to state that some years ago, when the General Convention passed a canon which placed the question of the restoration of a suspended Bishop into the house of Bishops alone. I uttered the sentiment that there is the place where the question should come and should be confined; that the uttering of this in the newspapers and on the floor of this Convention, disturbing the Church in a quarter where nothing could avail potentially to any result, but that in the wisdom of the Church she had placed that question wholly into the House of Bishops, and that it should be carried there and there it should be allowed to be discussed and rest, and that if brought before the House of Bishops it should be brought from New-York, and that New-York had but one voice, and that voice was made by the Canon in allowing New-York to elect a Provisional Bishop, and that therefore he should be the mouth-piece who before the House of Bishops should present that question, and that he should be the one to state the views of this Diocese fairly and faithfully before that Court. This is an abstract of the opinion held by me ever since the passage of the canon, and has been fairly, privately and publicly, expressed whenever the question came up for discussion whether in public or in private. At the present time, and in regard to the present question, I have been asked whether I were of the opinion which I have expressed, and I have answered that I am, and were I put in the position mentioned I would have been bound to view it as I have. He continued, by saying that he reprehended the idea, and nothing would offend his self-respect so much as to have any one suppose that he would pledge himself to anything to gain any man's vote, or to influence men's votes, one way or another. Every man ought to know what his principles are, and adhere to them. No one was more thankful for the result which had been brought about, and he blessed God for it. He was confident that the mantle of Elijah had fallen on Elisha, and as when Elijah had gone to Heaven, and Elisha smote the waters with his mantle, a double portion of Elijah's spirit was found to be upon him, so now, under the blessing and the inspiration of God and the Holy Ghost, which they had invoked to preside over their councils, they had found the man on whom the mantle of their departed father might appropriately rest. He asked, therefore, that the Convention declare that Rev. HORATIO POTTER, D. D., is unanimously elected Provisional Bishop of this Diocese.

Rev. Dr. HAIGHT said that he joined with his brother in his approval of the result of the election. He never had a conviction more undoubtingly on his mind that the spirit of God was with them, and that whatever the result would be, it would be blessed by Him, and he congratulated his brethren upon the prospect of peaceful and harmonious action before them.

The motion was put by the President, and Rev. Dr. POTTER was declared unanimously elected.

Rev. Dr. HAIGHT then moved that a Committee of two clergymen and two laymen be appointed to wait upon the Provisional Bishop elect, to inform him of his election.

Rev. Drs. VINTON and HAIGHT, and Hon Messrs. BRADISH and BETTS were appointed on said Committee.

Rev. Dr. HAIGHT then moved that the testimonial of the Provisional Bishop elect be immediately signed by the members of the Convention. Carried.

The reverend gentleman then moved that the President and Secretary of the Convention convey to the Bishop of the Diocese a certified copy of the proceedings of the Convention on the election. Carried.

He also moved that the Standing Committee be authorized to make all necessary arrangements for the consecration of the Provisional Bishop elect.

Rev. Mr. LARAGH—I would ask whether we know we have elected a Bishop. As yet we have not communicated with him, and do not know whether he will accept.

The PRESIDENT—We know that we have elected him, and we bless God for that.

Rev. Dr. VINTON, of the Committee appointed to wait on the Provisional Bishop elect, then said: The Committee have fulfilled their duty. They have found the Provisional Bishop elect of the late residence of the late beloved Bishop; and to me, Sir, it was one of the most trying sections of my life, when I thought how few years ago it was when it fell to my lot to announce the same tidings to our late departed father, and receive from him, as we have received from his successor, his acceptance of the high office. He has expressed himself as feeling incompetent to undertake the great work, but relies on the prayers of the brethren of this Church; and above all, the leading of our God. He has signified his intention, when this Convention concludes to adjourn, to assist in the concluding devotions, and briefly to address the Convention.

Rev. Dr. HAIGHT moved that the resolution passed at the last Convention, increasing the salary of the Bishops to $6,000 per year, in addition to the Episcopal residence, be extended to apply to the Bishop elect. Carried.

The Bishop elect was now announced to be present, and, after silent devotion, he came forward, and, amid profound stillness, spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF THE BISHOP ELECT.

My brethren of the Clergy and of the Laity: If I speak a few words to-night, and they with stammering lips, you must not deem that I am wanting in feeling. The announcement which has been made to me, is too sudden and fearful in its remote consequences, for me to find language to express my feelings; and I feel that there would be a kind of unreality in my attempting to make a speech on such an occasion as this. From my heart I thank you, for this testimony of your kindness and confidence, and it must be the business of my life to shew the sense of that kindness, and prove to you and the world that that confidence is not misplaced. The last occasion on which I preached from the pulpit, was on the occasion of the death of a dear friend of us all; and the text on that occasion was, "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life."

It was preached in reference to the death of that dear chief pastor just departed, so faithful unto death and who has gone, we do humbly trust, to receive his crown unto life. It seems that these words come back in fearful charge to him whom you have chosen for a successor: "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life." May God in His infinite mercy bless the successor, and render him humble—not aspiring, not seeking to lord it over his heritage.

If it please the Church to confirm the consecration you have made, let me say one word in the name of God. Try to cultivate the spirit of love—banish spirited and unbecoming words from the Church of God. I am infinitely thankful to find that within the bounds of this Diocese, there is not a clergyman or layman whom I cannot regard with feelings of kindness and love.

At the close of Dr. POTTER'S remarks, the Chairman congratulated the Convention on its auspicious termination. The exercises closed by singing the *Gloria in Excelsis*, and with appropriate devotional exercises. The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Testimonials to Capt. Fitch and Others.

The Committee appointed at the Merchants' Exchange, in May last, held their final meeting on Thursday—P. PERIT, Esq., in the Chair, and ARTHUR LEARY, Esq., Secretary. The following awards to the captains, officers, and others who have lately distinguished themselves by their noble exertions in preserving life at sea, were then resolved upon:

Steamship Washington.

Captain FITCH, $750 and an appropriate Gold Medal.

MR. KING, Chief Officer, whose conduct on the occasion of the rescue of near 400 lives from the wreck of the *Winchester* was deserving of the highest praise, $500 and a Gold Medal.

Second and Third Officers, each $100 and Silver Medals.

To each of the four men composing the crew of the first boat to the wreck, $50.

Ship Curtituck.

Capt. FOSTER, $500 and Gold Medal.
First Officer, $100 and Silver Medal.
Second Officer, $50 and Silver Medal.

Ship Dirigo.

Captain YOUNG, $350 and Gold Medal.
First Officer, $100 and Silver Medal.
Second Officer, $50 and Silver Medal.

Ship Monmouth.

Captain LUDLOW, $250.

British Brig Caroline.

Gold Medal to Captain of brig *Caroline*.

Brig Good Intent.

Gold Medal to Captain of brig *Good Intent*.

Messrs. P. Perit, Richard Bell, Royal Phelps, and Arthur Leary, were appointed a Committee to carry out the above resolutions.

Murder of a Policeman by Burglars.

Yesterday morning, between 2 and 3 o'clock, two men were detected in the act of burglariously entering the bakery establishment of WM. LOGAN, in Seventh-street, near Avenue C. The noise was heard by MR. LOGAN, and, as he attempted to get below stairs, the rogues made off, and were closely pursued, which attracted the attention of policeman JAMES CAHILL, of the Eleventh Ward, who, seeing the rascals running off, gave chase, and came up with them on the corner of Tenth-street and Avenue B.

He immediately closed in with them and a struggle ensued; during its continuance of a few minutes several pistol shots were discharged, when the two men, who had been seen struggling with the officer by a female from an upper window of Mr. SIMPSON'S residence near by, ran off. The reports of the pistols being heard by officers LAKE and VERMILYEA of the same district, they hastened to the spot and saw their associate holding on to a small tree and staggering as if about to fall.

They asked him if he was shot, in response to wh ch he gave a groan, sank to the pavement and expired in a few seconds afterwards. His dead body was immediately conveyed to the Police-station by the officers, where it awaits the holding of the Coroner's inquisition.

The deceased had been connected with the Police department for about a year. He lived in Ridge-street, where he has left a wife and several children. He was about 50 years of age, and born in Ireland.

Coroner WILHELM proceeded to the Eleventh District Station-house, and commenced a Judicial inquiry.

At the conclusion of the evidence for the day, the Coroner postponed the further inquiry to this morning.

The Courts—October Term.

The Summer vacation ended nominally a month ago, but the great press of Fall and Winter legal business begins on Monday. In the Court of Common Pleas one trial term has been held during the past month. In the other Courts the juries have been dismissed with a warning to appear, and "therein to fail not at their peril," on the first Monday in October.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Judge Nelson, we understand, will probably hold Circuit here the last of the month. The great India Rubber case, which consumed so much useless time last Spring, is in course of trial at Rhode Island, and it is very doubtful whether it will come up again for re-trial here. Durand against Hollins, transferred from the Superior Court, will probably be tried in the course of the Winter.

SUPREME COURT.

The profession will be glad to learn that Judge Morris is expected to take his seat upon the bench again next Monday. He will hold Chambers; Judge Roosevelt, Special Term; Judge Clerke the Circuit and Judge Mitchell the Oyer and Terminer. No General Term will be held again until November. The Circuit and the Oyer and Terminer open on Monday.

In the Oyer and Terminer the following cases are ready for trial, and will undoubtedly all be disposed of during the term:

Dr. Graham, for the murder of Charles Loring, at the St. Nicholas Hotel. He was intoxicated at the time.

Wm. Fowkes, for the murder of Edward Began by shooting him with a pistol on the 2d of July, at No. 64 Frankfort-street. Fowkes kept a drinking place and lodging house, and was undoubtedly intoxicated.

Henry King, for the murder of Timothy Redding, by striking him on the head with an axe, on the 5th of July last, at No. 46 Mulberry-street. The immediate cause of this murder was jealousy, but King was intoxicated at the time.

John Cochrane, for the murder of Michael Coyne by blows from a capstan bar, at Pier No. 14 North River. The prisoner in this case was asleep in the cabin of his vessel, and was awakened by a noise on deck. He came up and found Michael Coyne fighting with one of the hands of the vessel. He either took part in the quarrel, or went to the rescue of the sailor, and in the melee struck Coyne over the head with the capstan bar, of which blows he died.

James Smith, for the murder of James Davies, by stabbing him with a knife in Dover-street, Oct. 19, 1853. He says that he was drunk at the time.

Charles Jager, for the murder of John Meyer, by stabbing him with a knife at No. 24 Trinity-place, in September, 1854. This took place in a drinking saloon. Both parties were intoxicated.

Henry Glad, for the murder, of James McKinzie, by stabbing him with a knife or some sharp instrument, on the 23d July, 1854, in [illegible] Township.

Patrick McMahon, for the murder of [illegible]

[illegible] Gen. Seymour's Acceptance [illegible]
[illegible] mail (Gov. Seymour's [illegible]
From the Albany Atlas.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee held yesterday, at the City Hotel in the city of Albany, DEAN RICHMOND, of the County of Genesee, was appointed Chairman and PETER CAGGER, of Albany, Secretary.

The Committee, after organizing, [illegible] return of Governor SEYMOUR from New-York, waited upon him, in person, to request that he would terminate the suspense in which the Democratic electors of the State had been left by his non-acceptance of the nomination of the Democratic State Convention.

To this Governor SEYMOUR replied that [illegible] much as the Whig party had [illegible] former Federal doctrines, by their [illegible] adopted as the distinctive measure of [illegible] the Coercive Temperance bill, which [illegible] of last session, which he (GOV. SEYMOUR) [illegible] subversive of the well settled principles of [illegible] tion, jurisprudence, and the laws of [illegible] directly violating the Constitution of [illegible] and distinctive to the rights of property [illegible] ty—a measure which authorizes the search [illegible] dwellings of our citizens in violation of [illegible] rights, the confiscation of property [illegible] process of law, and the imprisonment [illegible] without regular warrant and for [illegible] poses, by any one of the 4,000 [illegible] Peace of the State, he felt himself [illegible] to accept the issue thus tendered, and to [illegible] the objections of the great personal [illegible] and injury to himself and his [illegible] heretofore impelled him to refuse [illegible] date.

Gov. SEYMOUR added, that under the circumstances presented by the different [illegible] felt that his acceptance gave to the electors of the State the opportunity of passing upon the question presented in that bill, and in the [illegible] the Legislature revising it, and that subsequent [illegible] decision might be, he would be content.

Gov. SEYMOUR said, in conclusion, that he would

...ork Daily Times.
...Tuesday, Sept. 19, 1854.

...ment at last. The *Moniteur* of ... a correspondence from ... in which the expedition to ... characterized just in the way ... The language is, to be sure, ... of a braggart, and the words are given ... adapted to hide the sense; still, ... true insight into what the allies ... The short meaning of ... may be condensed into the ... The expedition is to be a more ... The allies were forced to ... it, partly by the obstinate temper ... and partly by the uneasy feeling ... armies, as well as of the allied pub... It is not an expedition upon a ... plan, and provided for any emer... The Commanders-in-Chief have no ... of the real number of the Russian for... to be placed to be invaded; they have ... knowledge about the nature of for... to be invested and destroyed, and ... at a loss as to what they ... allowed to land. *If* the Musco... "are even more numerous" than ... they are; *if* the garrison ... to get sufficient reinforce... a vigorous attack—if this ... should not prove cowardly ... then "we shall reëmbark," ... will be resumed, with all ... and in perfect order—next ...

But why should the Russians have neg... to provide for the safety of their ... stronghold against an attack of ... have been duly forewarned ... last four months? Why should ... be supposed to have been left ... sufficient means of resistance ... the invasion of an army, the ... of which may be determined to a ... Well, if everything is to be ac... to the wish, they will take Se... burn the fleet, and proclaim the ... of the "Balance of Powers;" if ... they will sail back with "*turgida vela*," ... quarters in Bulgaria. Such is the ... You will probably find the ... article in to-morrow's papers, ... then you shall judge for yourself ... my interpretation be the true one. ... is a *trial trip*, nothing more. If it succeeds, *tant pis pour la diplomacie*; if not, all right. The English "populace" ... be silenced with an ... energy. It cannot pretend to be ... more.

In the meanwhile the expeditionary ... to the Baltic will be back soon, and ... People begin to laugh in each oth... faces when talking of the great blow ... North. The well-known lines, ac... to which,

"The King of France, with twice ten thousand
Marched up the hill, and then marched down again,"

... everybody's mouth, only the King of ... supplanted by the "great allies."

I am assured that part of the Baltic ... will soon sail down to the Euxine. ... Dundas wants more ships. Those ... has do not suffice for all the martial ... he has to display. Poor CHARLEY ... in the meantime, come home. I won... if he will issue a proclamation to the ... The sharpened "outlasses" had ... no title to an "honorable ... But let us not talk badly of ... They have done all they ... to do. It is no fault of theirs ... Cabinets wished to gain no... this season. Besides this, the ... organs perform the task of ... against all those who are not ... Governmental blindness or con... The *Times* had but the other ... leader, in which the Cabinet is ... the Admirals being made ... It is a very edifying comedy, ... war. It assumes all colors and ... though it remains always the same ... deception of combined plotting and ... Just now it is "on the order of ... day," with the whole ministerial press of ... the allied countries, to be extremely as... at the last declaration of Austria. ... the stupified countenance and in... surprise of the different editorials, ... would almost suppose that these worthy ... are in good earnest disappointed in ... expectations of seeing Austria march ... in belligerent costume and join the ... against the Crimea. The *Times* ... though "not at all surprised," in the ... gains confession of a disagreeable ... is at a loss to find the key to such ... conduct on the part of the Cabinet ... Now, Sir, all that astonishment ... "humbug." The Government and ... myrmidons knew quite well that Austria ... make a *casus belli* of the refusal ... propositions; but surprise is the ... for the present occasion, and ... they are very much surprised ... professing at the same time a strong ... to take no more notice of the Ger... Powers. The German Powers will, ... not feel much vexed at this want ... courtesy. All they want is to be left ... Now they breathe more freely. ... and Prussia rub their hands and ... *billet-doux* to that old coquette, the ... Frankfort, who promises to read ... after a holiday of two weeks, spent in ... flirtation with Russian ex-Am... on these happy places of unre... reunion, Spa, Hamburg, Wisbaden.

I must mention here that Baron MEYENDORF, the Russian Ambassador at the Court of Vienna, has been *recalled*. It is a good fortune for the New-York public that the *Hermann* (which I suppose will take over this piece of intelligence) is not a Boston steamer, or you would probably have received something like the following telegraphic dispatch from Halifax: "Complete rupture of Russia and Austria! Baron MEYENDORF recalled!! War to be declared!!! Austria sends a formidable fleet to join the allied squadrons!!!!" I am sure you would not have escaped the mystification. It was such a good piece of news for such purposes. What a pity that the *Hermann* is a steamer of the Bremen and New-York line. The important intelli... has be deprived of its good ... and I am obliged to tell you, that if ... is recalled—and he is so— ...—aye, he has ... for the whole Win... The fact is that Baron MEYENDORF had nothing to do in all these last transactions, the extraordinary Ambassador having managed matters quite well without the ordinary's help. The Czar has renewed the assurances about the complete evacuation of the Principalities, and the Cabinet of Vienna declares itself—in a circular note to its agents—highly satisfied with the friendly and conciliatory tone of the Rusian refusal.

One could not be more tractable and acquiescent. And why should Austria not be so? She stipulated the occupation of the Principalities by her troops. Her troops *are* in the Principalities. She wished that the Hospodars, Ghika and STIRBEY shall be reintegrated in their position, with the reserve of *ulterior* instruction in respect to their behavior. The Hospodars were accordingly recalled; but Austria is satisfied with having succeeded in defeating the appointment of *new* Hospodars, and so STIRBEY and GHIKA are *not pressed* to return to their respective places, the Austrian Commissary being quite willing and able to manage the affairs of the Provinces. The Turks seem to look upon all this as if they were dissatisfied, and OMER PACHA himself appears somewhat obstinate in not seeing the salutary nature of the Austrian occupation of the Sultan's dominions. He actually prohibited the publication of General HESS' proclamation, of which I made some remarks in my last.

On the other hand DERVISH PASHA, the Turkish Commissary in those same Provinces, is at much pains to explain to the inhabitants why they ought to look upon the Austrians as friends.

But enough of these signs of the times now. Sure it is, that an egg is laid there, on the Wallachian plains, and when the heat of circumstances shall have hatched it, a crocodile will crawl forth. Let the *coup de main* against Sebastopol be a failure, and you shall hear of the tears of the beast very soon.

I cannot, really, help thinking that Western diplomacy has allowed this occupation, because there is no real intention to carry on a real war. I am not one who believes in vast schemes of diplomatic treachery with preconcerted foul play, to be played out by marked cards, distributed beforehand to the "sharps" of the game. I think that cowardice and dread of Revolution are the only springs of actual diplomacy, which is too much divided in respect to peculiar interests, to bind itself to the secret articles of any treaty which should provide for all the eventualities of years to come. There cannot be any solid alliance in Europe between any two Powers, and, consequently, they cannot agree to a certain general plan of spoliation and treachery beyond a certain period; still this admitted occupation of the Principalities is such a fact, that I almost believe each of the enormous accusations of M. URQUHARTS against the British Cabinet well founded.

I will tell you even more than this, and will confess, in the face of every evidence against my assertion, that this expedition against Sebastopol appears to me to be the crown of diplomatic treachery. *I do not believe in a serious attack against* that fortress, and will give credence to the enterprise only after I shall have heard of its being a fact. NAPOLEON may be thought to wish for some palpable result from this war, but even he seems to have some particular object in view, by suffering the combination of an anomalous state of affairs. He appears to be wholly taken up with the idea of a close alliance with England. The meeting at Boulogne has certainly been pressed to give as much friendship as possible. The support he feels diminishing in France more and more, is probably to be strengthened by an importation of British respect and admiration. The fulsome adulation of the *Morning Post* (and it is well worth your pains to peruse one of the articles of that Court Journal of the alliance,) is to compensate for the hostility of the Saloons of Paris, and the ironical remarks of the French *ouvriers*. "The flags of England and France" said NAPOLEON to Prince ALBERT, "combined, form in the European Heavens the rainbow of Liberty." These words' in which silliness combines with impudence to talk of liberty by the lips of NAPOLEON III., are extolled by the *Post* in a language perfectly mad with adoration. How full of thought!—exclaims the brainless courtier. How simple and grand in their truth are those words, "falling from the lips of the man, (here I expected a sarcasm) who *accepted* power with the mission to close the era of revolutions!" You must know that these vile flatteries of the most aristocratic English daily paper are given *in extenso* by the *Moniteur* and its satellites.

But now I must turn to another *Post*, and that is the *Ost Deutsche Post* of Vienna. Speaking of this same interview at Boulogne, the Austrian organ is convinced that the alliance of the Western Powers is to serve other purposes than the actual one. "Most important interests bind the two Powers to each other," says that paper. "It is not the Russian and Eastern question alone which imperatively bids them forget their ancient rivalry, *but the United States, which grasps at Cuba with the one hand, and at Monaco, in the Mediterranean, with the other.*" I have no time now to dwell on that subject, but I give you these lines, which are noticed moreover by the *Times* as an instance of what people not only think but already talk in respect to America and the Western Powers. These words are, besides, a testimony to my own views, expressed to you on several occasions. And in close connection with this subject I may tell you, that the diplomatic conspiracy in Spain is gaining more and more ground. ORENSE leaves, or has already left Spain, while SARTORIUS, Count of San Luis, escaped to France in the very stage coach which M. GONZALES, the Spanish Ambassador to the Court of London, traveled in. You may judge if I was right in judging this Spanish *farce*. But the great feature of the news from that quarter is the evident resolution to hurl down M. SOULE. He must leave his diplomatic functions,—such is the will of the Cabinets. You will find in the papers a letter addressed by M. SOULE to the *Diario*, which refused to insert it. It is a manly answer to a cowardly attack. The fact is that M. SOULE has given a start to the Republican party, and is, besides, not disliked by the people of Madrid,—so it was necessary to ruin him, in order to frighten back the attempt to an independent European policy on the part of Republican America. It is for the Government of Washington to support its agent, and thus to defeat the diplomatic conspiracy. M. SOULE had, in his letter to the Madrid Press, a questionable part of republican feelings, but this is not the time to use it as an argument against his otherwise energetic conduct. You will find in the *Daily News* of this day, an article on the Cuba question. It is from the pen of MISS MARTINEAU, as are all the articles on America in the said paper. The *young* lady is somewhat too manly in her language, but never mind her talk.

ARRIVAL OF THE HERMANN.

The steamship *Hermann* arrived yesterday morning, from Southampton and London on the 13th. Of course her news has been anticipated. She brings the mails, however, and from them we make some extracts:

The Cholera in London.

From the London Times, Sept. 13.

It is with regard to the cholera, as with all similar calamities—familiarity with dangers disarms them of half their terrors. The epidemic has been hanging over the metropolis for full nigh ten weeks—we take no account of the first week, during which only a single death occurred—and 6,120 lives have been lost, from its outbreak until Saturday last. The one fortunate circumstance connected with the present outbreak of the disease is the late period of the season at which it occurred. In the year 1849 the blow fell six or seven weeks soner than in the present year. The consequence was, that in the former year the epidemic had destroyed 8,117 lives by the 1st of September. There is, we think, great comfort to be extracted out of these figures, as we shall presently endeavor to show; but, even were it otherwise, such is the manly and firm temper of the public mind at the present moment, that we should have no hesitation in speaking of the calamity in its full extent. There is not on record the case of a population who have borne with greater fortitude than have the Londoners in the present instance the presence of a severe epidemic disease. Even while we write the disease is continuing its ravages, though happily, we believe, with some abatement, and yet we hear of no symptom of undue excitement or mental prostration. In this instance, however, the absence of terror cannot be traced to apathy or indifference. We are fully aware of the extent of our danger, and are simply employing the best means with which we are acquainted to counteract it. If any man whose recommendations have superior claims to our respect will point out anything which we have left undone, we are prepared to set our shoulders manfully to the wheel, and give effect to his advice without precipitation and without dismay. The epidemic has fairly settled down on London with its 2,362,236 of closely packed inhabitants, and yet there is none of that perturbation of spirits abroad which gives tenfold vigor to the disease. There is the Cholera, but no panic.

We said that comfort might be with justice extracted even from the figures which represent the sum total of choleraic victims. It is probable that we know the worst, and that, reckoning from Saturday last, an abatement in the number of deaths from cholera may be expected. Nothing can be more strangely regular than the laws according to which this dreadful disease appears to regulate its operations. It cannot with justice be predicted of the cholera that it is either a Summer or a Winter disease; but it can, with something like reasonable probability, be asserted that in some places it performs its terrible task in the Summer, and at others in the Winter season. We leave it to the new Medical Council of Health to instruct us as to the whys and wherefores of such phenomena. Why do the reeking sewers of London generate an atmosphere adapted for choleric influence in the dog-days; and why are the filthy back streets of Warsaw affected in the same manner when the snows of Russian Poland lie thick upon the ground? In one part of the world the cholera loves to strike its victim at his uprising on an August day; in another, when his limbs are chilled by December frosts; but, for all we know as yet, when the cholera has established a custom it adheres to it with religious scrupulousness There never was a greater misnomer than to call it a treacherous disease. Its gives ample notice of its approach. It comes at first but for a short space, to show that its threatened visit is in earnest; it waits for months; and finally advances to the real attack. But, even when fairly settled amid a population—we are speaking of the more temperate and civilized nations of Europe—the cholera is not an enemy who strikes one cowardly, suddenly, and in the dark. As it had given solemn notice of its approach to the nation, so does it give more private warning to individuals. "Do this; do that, or you die." Since it is the fate of humanity that these epidemics are from time to time to be let loose upon the earth, surely it would be difficult to name, among all forms of pestilence upon record, one so manageable as the cholera. Persons in tolerably easy circumstances, whose habitations are reasonably healthy, and their occupations not too much the reverse, can almost secure an immunity from choleraic attacks if they will but use the most ordinary circumspection, and bestow a moderate degree of watchfulness upon the sanitary conditions of their families while the cholera is present. Let them not, therefore, sit down and chuckle over their own security. By how much the more the Almighty has blessed them with abundant means and comforts of every description, by so much the more are they bound to care for the safety of their poorer countrymen, who may be placed under more untoward circumstances. This care in the present social condition of the country need not be so much displayed by elaborate collections for the benefit of sufferers, as by cheerful contribution to the funds which are intended for the purpose of sanitary improvement. Let not the general or parochial rates, which may be levied for the promotion of the public health, be evaded, or grudgingly paid. Let us all put our shoulders to the wheel cheerfully and heartily, and endeavor, as best we may, to carry out those improvements which may tend to the purification of our cities from the noxious influences which, if they are not the direct causes of cholera, at least predispose the human frame for its reception. We do not say that a fetid sewer will at all times generate cholera, as prussic acid, if applied to the tongue, will certainly cause death; but, at least, the miasmata which hover round such a place are the manure, while the mysterious choleraic influence is the seed. In the years 1852-'53, persons who dwelt in the neighborhood of the reeking sewer might have died of typhus, of diarrhœa, of low fever, but not necessarily of cholera. In the year 1854 it is different. The choleraic influence is in the air, and the neighborhood of the fetid cesspool and kennel is the seedbed of the disease. We are perfectly aware that other conditions are requisite. The constitution of the individual must have been permanently or fortuitously depressed to a point at which he cannot bear up against the maligh influences of a cholera season. Previous sickness may have caused this depression, or panic terror, or momentary fatigue, or imprudence, or a surplus of food, or fasting too much prolonged; but against such agencies as these how shall the united action of the nation be brought to bear? In one sense, every man who exerts himself to promote the prosperity of the country, and to elevate the condition of the working classes, is a stout foe to the cholera; but we want a more immediate system of defence. Whatever may be done, or whatever left undone, the great sanitary nuisances of our more important towns must, at whatever cost, be suppressed; and we may rest assured, when this has been done, that if we have not secured perfect immunity against epidemic disease, at least we have disarmed it of half of its terrors

Unless the prediction upon which we have ventured as to the duration of the present attack should be falsified by the event, we may be allowed to hope that we know the worst. We write in no presumptuous spirit, and as men who know that the issues of life and death are in wiser hands than those of poor erring creatures, as we all are at the best; but still we cannot help comparing the present with the past. We draw, in all humility, from the comparison a reasonable ground for confidence, as far as the present crisis is concerned, and a strong admonition for greater watchfulness for the future. How many unfortunate men are sleeping in an untimely grave because we have not employed the interval between 1849-54 as it should have been employed! We have, within the last six weeks, paid a heavy penalty for the internecine squabbles of Government boards—for the avarice and indolence of vestrymen, and for the general indifference of the public. It is unfair to heap up odium upon individuals when we are all, more or less, involved in the guilt of neglect. During the fantastic disputes of special men we have stood by, and not compelled them to adopt the measures necessary for the public safety. The machinery we had set up was, no doubt, insufficient for the purpose. We have destroyed it, and substituted another in its place. The new Board of Health is but the creation of yesterday, and it would be preposterous as yet to look to it for results. Within the last week or two we have published from time to time a few manifestoes from the department, which, as far as they go, contain reasonable and profitable suggestions; but, we repeat it, in the present crisis it is not to this newly constituted department that we have a right to look for safety. When the cholera breaks out, it is as an end their real responsibilities [illegible] Sir B. HALL can add a [illegible] "house-to-house" [illegible] can apply the remedial agencies as yet known a... freely they have been [illegible] applied. He may put waterwomen to shame[illegible] disease, but not too [illegible], a few [illegible] sufficient; but, when all is done that he and his staff can do the moment catastrophism, we must not expect miracles at their hands. The constitution, too, of a Medical Council of Health, which counts among its members the most eminent names in the medical profession, is a wise and salutary measure. If these gentlemen just now can do nothing else, they may guard the ignorant public from the baleful effects of quackeries, cholera mixtures, and universal nostrums They may give a few leading hints which will be useful for the guidance of persons charged with the safety of particular districts; but the public must not imagine that, because our most eminent physicians have been called to a council of war, therefore the cholera will shortly be relegated to a St Helena. The best man among them would tell you that he would not undertake to prescribe for an individual patient without seeing him, and without having an opportunity of considering all the circumstances connected with the particular case. All we can say is, as far as the present crisis is concerned, that at the twelfth hour the right sentries appear to have been placed on guard. If these gentlemen, or their successors will for the next twenty years give the Board of Health the benefit of their zealous cooperation, much may be expected from such coöperation. Let us entreat them, however, from the beginning to guard against one fatal mistake. The action of the Board of Health and of the Medical Council must not be directed against cholera alone, but against epidemic diseases and unhealthy influences of every kind against which the action of the public can be brought to bear.

The Latest Aspect of the War.

From the London Times, Sept. 12

There can be but little doubt, in spite of his vain-glorious bulletins, that we begin to press the Czar hard, and his discomforture is manifesting itself in many ways. A proclamation, it is said, has been issued by a Russian General to the inhabitants of Odessa, commanding them, in case the allied forces should attempt the capture of their city, to reduce it to ashes, and to retire to a town in the interior. By way of giving effect to the injunction, it is in the same edict expressly declared that any persons remaining behind or making any attempt to extinguish the flames will do so at their proper peril. The purport of the order, in fact, is to make the utter destruction of this important and populous emporium compulsory upon its own inhabitants, who are directed to set fire to their dwellings and consign their property to ruin under threats of all the punishments with which disobedience can be visited by a Government like that of Russia. If this announcement is true—and we have no reason to discredit it—the annals of modern warfare may be searched in vain for a proceeding so indicative of barbarism, ferocity and folly.

When the allied squadrons appeared before Odessa some months ago, to obtain redress for an outrageous violation of the rules of war, the utmost pains were taken to avoid the infliction of injury upon the unoffending inhabitants or upon the commercial interests of the town. The fire of the ships was exclusively directed upon the fortifications, the mole, the arsenal, and all those structures which might be conceived to represent the Government of the country in its belligerent capacity, as distinguishable from the population of a peaceful seaport; and so successfully was this principle observed, that the town of Odessa itself suffered little or nothing from the effects of the bombardment. But the Czar, it seems, is considerably less solicitous about the welfare of his people. Russian subjects fare infinitely worse at the hands of their own master than under the guns of their enemies. The French and British Admirals, though they would have been justified by the usage of war in battering an offending town without distinction of districts, carefully shielded from injury that description of private property in which so many interests are involved. The Emperor NICHOLAS goes another way to work. In aid of his own operations, he peremptorily desires these very inhabitants of Odessa to burn and destroy all the property which the allied commanders saved, and adds an intimation that anything like reluctance or refusal will be visited with terrible retribution.

Of course, there are occasions when the destruction of a town by its own inhabitants may be regarded as a measure of policy, or recorded as an act of patriotism. It is policy to deprive an enemy of vantage-ground or shelter, and to rob him of a position indispensable to his security or progress. A notable example was given in the conflagration of Moscow, where, besides the desperation of resistance which was thus evinced, the invading army lost all the advantages which the occupation of such a Capital would have afforded. Undoubtedly, there was much heroism in the deed, but there was also much prudence. In cases, too, where prudence may be wanting, but where heroism shines conspicuously, we may admire the result, as in those well-known instances where the population of a city has resolved on sacrificing itself and its possessions rather than fall into the hands of the victors.

But none of these considerations apply to the example before us. Odessa offers no indispensable position to the allied forces. Half the shores and all the waters of the Black Sea are at our command. Stations for our troops and harbors for our ships are to be found in abundance, and we may Winter just where we please. For all the operations of another campaign we should be just as well off at Varna as at Odessa. Equally clear is it that no principle of patriotism or honor could be maintained by such proceedings. The inhabitants of Odessa are not expected to immolate themselves on the ruins of their city as evidence to all the world of what intrepid resolution can do; they are simply commanded by Government order to run away from their dwellings and destroy all the property which they leave behind.

It is not in any interest of our own that we thus speak of General KRUSENSTERN'S edict. As far as the prospects of the war are concerned, nothing could be more advantageous to the Allies than that the Czar should visit the property of his subjects with that destruction which our own humanity forbids us to inflict. Certainly it is for our benefit that the Russians should burn their towns and blow up their fortifications, as it would also be that they should sink their own fleets and fire upon their own soldiers. We demolished a small portion of Odessa by way of mulcting the Czar in a certain amount of penalty; if he pleases to extend the fine by carrying out this demolition to the utmost, it can be no source of regret to us. He and his will be the only sufferers; and if he chooses, as perchance he may under future provocation, to issue his mandate for the total destruction of St. Petersburg, we can say no more than that he is working out the calamities of war against himself with far greater ferocity than he would experience at the hands of his enemies.

It is this essential barbarism of the proclamation which calls for the censure of the civilized world. The allies are attempting to divest war of some of its horrors; the Czar resolutely stamps it with all its most hideous attributes, and denies his own subjects even that consideration which their enemies voluntarily accorded to them. General KRUSENSTERN'S edict is equivalent to a declaration that, though Russia may not be able to maintain her ground, either in argument or in the field, she will ensconce herself in stubborn tenacity behind desolation of her own making, and will burn, crush and destroy, without remorse, rather than yield either to reason or coercion. As the last soldier is to be sacrificed, so, we suppose, the last town is to be consumed, before the Emperor NICHOLAS will forego his claim to absorb the territories of his neighbor. It is reported, and, we believe, credibly, that the Russian troops on their retreat from the Principalities destroyed the fire-engines in various towns through which they passed—a proceeding plainly useless, unless in anticipation of orders like that addressed to the inhabitants of Odessa.

As it happens, however, we do not suppose that opportunity will be given for the exercise of this savage ferocity. The allied armies are bound, not for Odessa, but for Sebastopol; and if the Czar plesses to direct the Governor of that fortress to "reduce it to ashes" on any attempt being made to take it, the edict would be less barbarous and perhaps more sensible than in the case of Odessa. It is not very likely that we shall venture on the experiment of penetrating deeply into the Russian territories; nor is there, indeed, any inducement to such a course of action. The true centres of Russian power lie at the extremities of her dominion—in the Black Sea, where she threatens Turkey and the Mediterranean, and in the Baltic, where she threatens Sweden and the North. These are her points of contact with Europe, and it is here that the struggle will be decided. When the flags of the allies wave over the ramparts of Sebastopol, our work in these parts will be nearly done, and the Czar may be left to legislate at pleasure for the towns under his benignant rule.

Russian Finance.

From the London Times, Sept. 12.

M. LEON FAUCHER, who deservedly occupies a high rank among the political economists of France, has recently published some researches into the present financial condition of the Russian Empire, which afford the most instructive materials we have seen for a correct appreciation of the resources of that State, and consequently of the effects of the contest in which we are engaged. Sooner or later it will be by the financial exhaustion of the enemy, and by the disasters caused by this war throughout the Empire, even more than by the brilliant military and naval exploits which now excite the attention of the world, that we must hope to subdue the stubborn will of the Czar; and it is quite as useful and important to ascertain the power of resistance of his Treasury and his Banks, as to sound the passage of Cron... or to calculate the fall of [illegible]. We, therefore, need no apology for [illegible] M. FAUCHER'S labors at this time before our readers.

There is no doubt, that from the commencement of 1850, the Russian Government had begun seriously to prepare its financial resources for a great struggle. The sums it had placed in the public stocks of England and France were withdrawn; the loans negotiated in former years were paid up; treasury-bills were issued to meet the current expenses; and the export of the precious metals was prohibited. The ordinary revenue of Russia is commonly taken at about £25 000,000 sterling, though the *Moniteur* has stated it to amount to as much as £30,000,000, which we think an exaggeration. But, at any rate, the effect of the war must have been to abate the proceeds of the customs and the excise, and the ordinary revenue cannot now exceed £25.000,000, which does not cover the usual expenditure of the country. The Government was, therefore, immediately compelled to resort to extraordinary resources. Something probably remained in hand of the loans contracted after the Hungarian war, under the name of railway loans; £5,000.000 sterling were taken from the stock of bullion, which is the basis of the paper circulation of the empire; £4,000.000 sterling of treasury bills were issued; loans were accepted from various public funds, from the clergy, and from charitable trusts; and, when the attempt of the Russian Government to effect a further loan in Holland failed, a forced loan, under the mendacious title of "voluntary contribution," was levied on the nation This burden fell with great weight upon the landowners, because they were already suffering severely from the inordinate amount of the military conscription, and, at the same time, great part of their agricultural produce became unsaleable. M. FAUCHER computes the return of these extraordinary resources in the last eighteen months at £28,000,000 sterling, or about double the ordinary revenue of the empire. So far the Emperor found himself in possession of very large funds to meet the immediate demands of the war; but he had to call out and equip immense numbers of recruits, to arm his fortresses, from Lapland to the frontier of Georgia, and to provide for the wants of enormous bodies of troops in motion. The state of the Russian prisoners amply shows how miserably the personal wants of the soldiers have been provided for, though their arms and equipment are good and their military stores abundant. But the extraordinary means which have been employed to raise these funds at the outset of the war are not of a nature to be repeated, nor is it possible that they should keep pace with the current expenditure. To support this contest Russia needs to add a sum of at least £20,000,000 sterling to her annual revenue, or, in other words, nearly to double it. She has done it this year, but does any one imagine that the Russian Empire, shut out from all chances of a foreign loan, with its ports blockaded and its landowners pauperized, can continue for a series of years to make a similar effort? We certainly do not believe it to be possible.

But the direct expenditure of the Government forms only a part, and probably not the most embarrassing part, of this question. The funded debt of Russia is small, not exceeding 400,000,000 silver roubles, or about £60.000 000 sterling; but this sum conveys a very imperfect notion of the actual liabilities of the State. The tendency of the Russian Government to extend the system of absolute power over every relation of society and private life has had the effect of involving it to an extraordinary degree in all kinds of transactions in private property. Thus the State is practically the universal mortgagee of the land-owners, and upwards of 5,000,000 of souls—that is, nearly half the serfs in Russia—are held in pawn by the Lombards, a great land and banking company, guaranteed by the State. In ordinary times, the State forecloses these mortgages with advantage, on the failure of payment of interest; but, at the present time, when the impoverished land owner is peculiarly unable to meet this obligation, the State is in no condition to extend its domain. This, however, is the smallest portion of the difficulty. M. FAUCHER states that all the great establishments of credit in Russia are directly guaranteed by the State, which receives their deposits. Thus the loan banks, the commercial bank, the Lombards, the savings banks, and even the public charities of the empire, all deposit their funds with the Government, and have a right to resume them on demand. The amount of these deposits was officially stated by the Russian Minister of Finance, on the 1st of January, 1853, to be no less than the amazing sum of 806,000,000 roubles, or about £130,000,000 sterling! These funds are supposed to be placed by the Government in advances to the landed interest, and constitute the loans represented by the 5,000,000 serfs. If this were strictly the case, the Government would be in the awkward position of a bank having to meet large liabilities to pay, with no resources but those of real property, but the presumption is that at least some considerable portion of these funds has been applied by the Government to its own uses. Thus, the banks and their customers and the public treasury, and the landed interest, are all involved in one connected system, which may prove at any given moment a vast insolvency. The pressure of the war has, of course, increased the pressure of private customers on the banks; the banks in their turn press on the State; and if any large proportion of the enormous debt of £130,000,000 sterling was demanded, as is not improbable it is utterly impossible, in the present circumstances of the Empire, that such a demand should be met except by an issue of State paper. This experiment has been tried repeatedly on a smaller scale, and its result has always been bankruptcy. Before the war, the metallic reserve of the Russian Government was undoubtedly one of the largest in Europe, and exceeded £20,000,000; but the value of the bank notes in circulation is at least £50,000,000 sterling, and while the bullion is decreasing, the issues of paper augment. In reality, this reserve, which affords the only means of promptly meeting the financial liabilities of the Government, ought in no case to be confounded with the resources for the war, and, if it be devoted to those purposes, the result will be the same as if the British Government were to spend the gold now in the cellars of the Bank of England, and, at the same time, increase the issue of the bank notes.

If this be a correct statement of the financial condition of the Russian empire, which we have reason to believe that it is, we concur with M. FAUCHER in his conclusions that such a state of things cannot last very long. The Emperor NICHOLAS, in engaging in this war, succeeded by extraordinary measures, and by every sort of appeal to the patriotism and fanaticism of his subjects, in doubling his revenue for one year. If, instead of yielding, he should prepare to meet the cost of a second campaign, he will be compelled to resort to financial means of a more discreditable character and more harsh application, such as inconvertible payment and forced contributions, with the certainty of a national bankruptcy staring him in the face.

The Anti-Nebraska Convention.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

AUBURN, Wednesday, Sept. 27, 1854.

The telegraph will already have posted you of the doings and sayings of the two Conventions which were held here on Tuesday and Wednesday. The lightning flashes give but a brief glance at the spirit and purpose of those who had assembled to take into consideration the best means to check the advance of Slavery and to promote the cause of Temperance, and yet a minute detail is hardly justifiable, however interesting it might prove.

I shall, therefore, rather briefly sketch what I gathered of the motives which actuated the prominent members of the two bodies.

From the first it was evident that, to a great extent, the same individuals were to control the action of both Conventions, and that whatever track was marked out by the Anti-Nebraska meeting of Tuesday would be followed by the Temperance assembly, which was to meet in the same Hall on the day following. Still more apparent was the fact that MYRON H. CLARK was the first and only choice as a candidate for Governor of every individual who was entitled to a seat in either body. Nobody else was spoken of—nobody else even thought of. Thus the canvass was confined in the Anti-Nebraska Convention entirely to the three remaining officers on the State ticket—and, in the Temperance Convention, reduced down to the candidate for Lieutenant Governor alone.

The candidate for Governor being a Whig, it was strongly and very naturally urged that the so-called Democratic sentiment should be embodied in the nominee for the second office; but as neither of the candidates nominated by the two branches of the Democratic party were claimed to sympathise with the feelings which had prompted the Conventions, it was necessary, in order to make such a political division as was desired, to take up a man who had not as yet been placed in nomination. As it was felt that such a selection would by weak outside of the two questions of temperance and the restriction of Slavery, those who had more at heart the success of measures than the advancement of man, were forced to the conclusion that it was wise policy to take those who were morally certain to be elected by the people, and who were sound on the two great issues, even though their political antecedents might have heretofore run [illegible] lines—in other words, that it would be [illegible] ...ssed that a triumph of principle [illegible] winds to the political [illegible] save the soul though the body [illegible] were the preamptings of the two parties as they were developed in the proceedings.

In the Anti-Nebraska Convention, Mr. SNOW, of Madison, took the first opportunity to advance the views of those who desired a mixed or fusion ticket, by offering a resolution looking to the formation of an independent party. To this followed an amendment from the other side, inviting that for the purpose of effecting such organization, the Convention nominate for Governor MYRON H. CLARK, HENRY J. RAYMOND for Lieutenant Governor, HENRY FITZHUGH for Canal Commissioner, and NORWOOD BOWNE for State Prison Inspector, as, notwithstanding they were the nominees of the Whig Convention, those gentlemen had all responded cordially to the resolves adopted at Saratoga. This kind of an independent party not being the one for which Mr. SNOW was bargaining, he proposed to strike from the amendment all the names except that of Mr. CLARK, and insert instead those of BRADFORD R. WOOD, ALFRED T. HOVEY and PETER SAXE—all professing Democrats.

These respective motions and amendments were laid upon the table, and the issue desired brought directly before the Convention by a proposition to proceed to nominate candidates, commencing with Governor, and continuing to the end. Upon this proposition there was a spirited and protracted debate, in which the most prominent on the side of a fusion nomination, were JOHN P. HALE of New-York, CALVIN PEPPER and WM. H. BURLEIGH of Albany, O. B. PIERCE of Oneida, Judge GREEN of Washington, Mr. TAPPT of Jefferson, and Messrs. PEYNE and SNOW of Madison; while the speakers in behalf of a determined purpose to promote the advancement of the principles for which they were contending, even though sacrificing their preference for individuals, were JOSEPH BLUNT of New-York, SILAS M. BURROUGHS of Orleans, and B. F. BRUCE of Madison.

The resulting vote on the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of 127 for HENRY J. RAYMOND to 84 for BRADFORD R. WOOD, indicates the effect upon the minds of the members of the respective arguments—or rather at least upon those who remained and acted together. After the balloting had commenced, a few members of the Convention, who apparently were in advance satisfied that they had failed to impress upon the majority the correctness of their views and the wisdom of the policy which they proposed to pursue—withdrew from the hall and declined to take any part in the deliberations of the Convention. Had they continued to act in good faith, and manifested a disposition to abide by the result, it is judged by many that a different conclusion would have been arrived at—but I am not myself convinced of the correctness of this view, though I am confident that the disparity in the vote would have been much less marked. This one bone of contention withdrawn, the remaining duties of the Convention were rapidly and harmoniously performed, and apparently to the entire satisfaction of every member.

The seceding members, perhaps, to the number of twenty, (I heard them estimated as low as fifteen and up to twenty-five,) retreated to the Court House, and there proceeded in close communion and with entire unanimity, to nominate for Governor MYRON H. CLARK, for Lieutenant Governor, BRADFORD R. WOOD, for Canal Commissioner, CHARLES A. WHEATON, and for State Prison Inspector, PHILLIP A. MACOMBER—all Whigs and half Democrats—the two last being names not before mentioned in their respective connections.

In all the histories of seceding members of political bodies, there could not probably be found a parallel for the action of those who withdrew from the deliberations of the Anti-Nebraska Convention. A large proportion of the seceders had voted on the main question, and waited the announcement of the result, before they abandoned their position. The only excuse for this defection that I heard offered was—that the "Free Democracy" had adjourned in the morning to assemble again at 2 o'clock in the evening, and the hour having arrived they felt bound to attend. Were it not for the fact that the Free Democracy Convention was not organized until after the seceders had perfected their organization in the same hall, there might be some little force in the attempted apology; as the facts are, their withdrawal was factious and unprincipled, and of course entirely inexcusable.

J. R. S.

Rev. Mr. Hudson and the Churchman—Letter from Rev. Mr. Cross.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In the letter from Rev. Mr. HUDSON in your columns of the 20th ult., Mr. H., among the causes of his recent separation from the editorial charge of the *Churchman*, lays to their blame in the article signed "C." of July 29, that it failed to call for some notice. I am sorry that the tenor and occasion of that article written by me should appear to have any connection with this separation. But so far as this is concerned, at the time it was written, I had as little idea of an editorial change as any reader of the paper. From the statement of Mr. HUDSON it would be inferred that it was a measure concocted with a view to annoy and oppose him in his editorial capacity. Surely, indeed, should I be to be thought capable of either the measure or the motive. The clear of such groundless suspicions may be, that though brethren of the same communion, we belong to different schools of theology—still the platform of the *Churchman* is broad enough for all reasonable difference without sacrificing charity on either side. In this spirit, at least, I have also differed from our friend Mr. JOHN HECKER on points where he and Mr. HUDSON harmonized, with this exception, that Mr. HECKER has always been in favor of full free discussion. This is the point, we believe, on which the proprietor of the *Churchman* and the late editor have divided. The editor, regarding the paper as committed to the strenuous maintenance of what he considers church principles, has been unwilling to admit anything conflicting with them; while the proprietor maintaining much the same general principles, has, nevertheless, always intended the columns to be open to every proper expression of an opposite character, with the conviction that truth can never lose by honest discussion—neither does it follow that discussion must be controversy.

The article of July 29, signed C., was elicited incidentally—and that we may say by the editor himself, who gave such prominence to the matter by his leader of Aug. 13. I made the remark that the motto itself was questionable in its present form, and in the course of conversation Mr. HECKER was induced to believe it deserved a critical investigation, and at his request I furnished the article, for such disposition of it as he thought proper. He wished to have it as a leader, but remarked, that he could not press it if the editor was not willing, although he insisted upon his right by virtue of the original understanding, to have leading articles from different authors. Now this article to which Mr. HUDSON objects, as written against himself, has not the least allusion to him except, perhaps, a favorable one, a kind of apology in the beginning. It is written, at least such was the aim, without prejudice, without reference to party or any antagonistic feeling. It was intended simply as an independent essay, to exhibit the visible passage which it reviews, in a sense more consonant with a close connection of the parts, although it conflicts with the views expressed in the editorial of May 13, and there was some presumption, therefore, against its reception; yet in a temperate *critique* on a point admitting an opposite view, I did suppose there would be no great objection in one disposed to allow the "*audiatur et altera.*" Any one who reads the article will hardly fail to see that what is here stated is a fair exhibition of its character, and that it was by no means written to annoy or embarrass the editorial position of Mr. HUDSON. As to this point, we cannot help observing, and it must be plain to every one, that mutual cooperation between editor and proprietor is a first requisite for the success of the paper; then again, that the latter would hardly insist upon any measures that could injure

...SDAY, SEPT. 30, 1854.

...ed paid to

City Politics.

...various political parties in this City ... candidate for the coming Campaign. ...nations will naturally be made ... primary reference to their party interests, and with only a secondary regard for ... public good. This, according to all ... experience, seems to be the inevitable ...tendency of party action; and so far as this City is concerned, it may well be doubted ... any substantial relief from the evils ... can be expected from this ... The machinery of party organization in this City is notoriously in the ... of incapable and unworthy men,—... who use it solely for their own personal ... and as a means of plundering ... The developments of ... have convinced all classes ... City Government has long been ... corrupt and profligate men, ... have been wielded for ... and that many of our ... have been guilty of acts which, if ..., would consign them to ... Men of all parties have ... been guilty of these criminal practices. ... party alliances have been used ... as stepping-stones to office. The ... the place and opportunity were seized ... party differences have been ... a general desire to make the largest ... pecuniary profit.

We see no very strong reason for hoping ... matters will be much better in the future. None of the political parties seem ... to fit themselves and the City ... of this slough of corruption. None of ... seem to be looking out for candidates ... whose characters give a guarantee for reform in this particular. The masses in all ... parties seem to be taking very little interest in the matter. But in each there are ... of busy, energetic and unscrupulous ... at work, to secure *their own* elevation to office, for the sake of the personal ... to be derived therefrom. There ... therefore, great reason to fear that the City will reap but little benefit from the ... of any one of the political parties.

The Municipal Reform Committee, in view of these facts, has nominated NICHOLAS DEAN as the Reform candidate for Mayor. ... action of that Committee had a marked ... on the City elections a year ago. The ... present City Charter was framed in accordance with its suggestions, and the Common ... now in power was elected under ... auspices. Its labors, it must be confessed, have not been crowned with as much ... as they promised at the outset. But much good has, nevertheless, been accomplished. The present Common Council ... an improvement on the last one; and the present Charter certainly lays a foundation for an improved administration of City affairs. The Charter, however, has some radical defects, which experience has brought to light, and which ought to be remedied. And the present Board of Councilmen needs a thorough sifting.

Mr. DEAN, the Reform nominee for Mayor, is a man of character and business ability. He may not be more honest than the present Mayor, but he has more firmness, and would resist outside pressure with greater vigor and success. Whether he will be taken up by any of the political parties remains to be seen. Unless they shall put in nomination some candidate equally entitled to public confidence, we have no doubt he will obtain a very strong support. We presume the Reform Committee will extend its action into the Council ... and take measures to secure the nomination and election of worthy and reliable members of the popular branch of the Common Council.

The Hard Times Mellowing.

The croakers grow thin and lank. Their ... eyes sink in for lack of fatness, and their ... quarrel with their skins. Their daily ... bread is short and their plate of beef scant. ... did revel in the thought that provisions would be never so high; but our ba... now give us to-day two ounces more for a ... sixpence than he has before since the *ulti*... was rejected, and our butcher cuts ... his steaks a little thicker—not that he has ... cheaper, perhaps, but he may have ... that our basket came more seldom ... Potatoes, the croakers said, ... all the country over, besides be... by the drouth. But we asked ... who had enough in his cellar to ... to an army of croakers, for a few ... and be sent them on at less than ... bought for at any time last year, and ... larger, and handsomer ones than ... could look at without feeling the saliva moistening the corners of his mouth unduly, and his appetite instantly assuming gigantic strength. Apples, they said, were "cut off," but we seldom see fairer ones offered cheaper. Coal was to be so high that we must needs go about with stiffened, tingling fingers all Winter, for economy's sake. It still promises to be inordinately high, but the dealers show symptoms of an itch for the money that we will not pay for the short weight they furnish, and the consumers being somewhat in the majority, ... at least half of the usual supply being consumed rather as a luxury than a ne... the coal croakers are very properly ... remain in the mouth.

... give his due, however, to the ac... and incarnate spirit of evil, whose ... existence is a point of infinite theological discussion. The Croakers have ... great good. They have gained the ... of young housekeepers and opened the ... of old ones. There has been a general overhauling of accounts, and hundreds of ... have been started. The ... to *live within their means*, ... to find the leaks at which ... could be cut. These being ... in easier vastly to make a sav... high, than with ... the lowest ...

Out Hot, out a Type.

... the weather has been worse for ... few days back, the talk of the people is of coal and stoves, of Winter clothes and arrangements for cold weather. Out in the country they are hurrying in the Fall crops, and preparing for the frosty nights. The leaves of the trees change color. The chestnuts and oaks assume the dun; the maples begin to glow in red; the hickories turn yellow and are ready to be swept off by the hard blasts that are treasured among the next month's phenomena.

Now is the time for the lovers of trees—and who that loves Nature or man, who that has *any* love in him does not?—to prepare for their transplantation. All Summer the tree-roots have been drinking, and the leaves all Summer have been gathering from the air its nourishing gases. Now comes the time for resting. The leaves drop off and the rootlets cease from their serious labors. The tree is like a hive where the honey-comb is all packed and the bees are "laying off." It is perfectly safe to move it. Before the processes of growth must be renewed there will be time for the transplanted tree to become naturalized to its new situation,—there is no question that the chances of living are greatly increased by doing the work in the Fall.

Not a word about how to do it;—only remember that it is cheaper to set out one tree in the right way than a score in the wrong way. Take time for it,—for one tree that lives is worth a score of dead ones for shade or for ornament.

We often wonder how it is that so many men never set out a tree. Growing, it is a man's best monument. Men bless him who planted it as a benefactor. Dumb beasts stretch themselves under its shadow, and in their contented looks thank the man that gave them the shade. The traveler lifts his hat from his hot brow, as he passes under its broad branches, and adds his unuttered thanks. Many a willow droops gracefully its lithe twigs in honor of the sailor lad that brought the cutting in a bottle from the willow that hung over NAPOLEON'S grave. And we could ride many a mile in the country under arching boughs which will testify to the taste of their planter years after it is forgotten whether the stone at his grave's head was erected to the son or the father,—after the lettering on the marble is filled with moss, and only the antiquarian can say whose family rests thereabouts.

Trees are the grand conservators. They were the ancient landmarks, and who enjoys them and loves to increase them, cannot be wholly bad. Let every old man set out a tree this Fall, for his memory's sake. Let every young man set out one, that as he grows it may grow, and wherever he wanders it may stand the fixed memorial of the fact that his life has not been in vain. Let every boy, if he can get a vacant spot in the door-yard, by the pig-pen, under the barn-yard lee, or even in the street, set out his tree, for a hundred excellent reasons. There are some spots on this old earth that Nature did a great deal for, where much business is done, where much wholesome opinion is maintained, and many good papers taken, yet where the public streets are utterly bare of trees, and all the foliage that is visible is far off at the rear of the farms, or in cramped orchards. In such "fine country places," we protest that the price of the best farm would not tempt us to take up our lot if we were to be forbidden to plant trees. In Sahara we do not look for verdure; but the place is not fit to be esteemed for a country seat or a summer residence, that does not bear some reminders of the forests that have been, or the grown-up tokens of some good man's planting. We appeal to the pride, to the patriotism of our young country friends to rescue from its barren desolateness the margins of their highways. Let planting clubs be formed. Let planting parties be made so soon as the corn is all husked. With a single team, a few spades and crows, and a dozen pairs of willing hands, there could be obtained from the hedges of English cherries and the outskirts of the woods, trees enough to plant a long line of street. Before the trees are obtained, however, the party should give a Saturday afternoon to digging capacious holes for the trees to be placed in, and filling them, where the soil is poor, with the rich mould of the garden, or soil shovelled under a hedge or fence of long standing. This done—and this is the long labor—the planting is a thing of very easy accomplishment. In the early days of New-England, the *minister* used to head such planting parties. Great and good as their other work was, this was by no means the least useful of their labors.

One More Business Lesson.

In BRANTZ MAYER'S Introduction to "*Captain Canot; or, Twenty Years of an African Slaver*," occurs the following paragraph:

"There is a good moral in the resultless life, which, after all its toils, hazards and successes, leaves the adventurer a stranded wreck in the prime of manhood. One half the natural capacity, employed industriously in lawful commerce, would have made the Captain comfortable and independent."

It is, indeed, a "*good moral*." But men are slow to learn, that business is an important part of the system of virtue, which is ordained for the government of the world. It is not merely a means to get daily bread, but an instrument to form character; to acquire habits of skill, patience, self-denial; to cultivate truth, justice and goodness. Business is much more than *being busy*. Motives, principles, ends, are vitally connected with its operations. In vain, do men labor to separate them. They are as firmly fixed as the laws of gravitation. Money may be made, at times, by false arts, but the occasional exception only proves the prevalence of the general rule. Where it is so acquired, it is rarely more than a fugitive thing. It creates no good tastes and develops do prudence. Men may secure fortunes, but if they fail to secure intelligence and probity with them, they never can enjoy wealth. It will fly from their grasp or curse them in possession, with evils tenfold greater than poverty.

"Captain CANOT" is not a solitary case. The shocking business in which he wasted his time and labor, engages but a small number of reckless adventurers. But how many pursue some whim of the brain, caprice of the fancy, or coveted object of passion, that lie as much outside of the just ... of business, even if successful, as the African slave-trade. ... to work in the right place and in the right way is another duty of equal weight. Every man should remember that where he labors is as important as labor itself; and that no reward will follow his exertions in the true sense of success, if he neglect to act upon it. A great many men suppose that industry is the simple and sole requisite for prosperous life. The idea has gone abroad that labor is a power in itself, but if we are wise, we shall never forget, that nature attaches as much sanctity to our position in the toil of daily duty as to the law of effort itself.

Popular Sovereignty.

A good deal of indignation is expressed in various quarters against those who assert the right and the duty of Congress to admit no more Slave States. The right of Congress to make *any conditions* whatever in regard to the admission of new States is broadly denied by leading Pro-Slavery journals; and in other quarters where this right is conceded, the propriety of making the prohibition of Slavery such a condition, is doubted and denied. The last objection rests on considerations of expediency, and must depend for its validity more or less on the circumstances of each case. But the other covers broader ground. It is claimed by those who urge it that Congress *must* admit every new State that applies having the requisite population,—without any regard whatever to the local laws and institutions which it may have established.

This doctrine is likely to be tested before long upon another issue than that of Slavery. Utah is rapidly acquiring the requisite population, and will undoubtedly soon apply for admission to the Union. In wealth, energy, and general intelligence, she can present strong claims for an equal consideration with other new States. *Polygamy*, however, is one of her local institutions. It is permitted, if not established by her local law. The Constitution she may frame for her own Government, in all probability, will not prohibit it, and in practice it obtains very extensively. It remains to be seen whether she will be admitted with such a feature in her domestic policy. The doctrine of popular sovereignty embodied in the Nebraska bill, and asserted by its advocates, will compel its admission. If Congress has no right to affix conditions of any kind, it cannot exclude a polygamous State any more than a Slave State. Yet we do not believe,—and shall not until the vote constrains us,—that any considerable number of members in either branch of Congress can be found who will vote for admitting Utah, while permitting polygamy, to an equality of political power with the other States of this Union.

Gov. Seymour's Acceptance.

By the card of the State Democratic Central Committee which will be found in another column, it will be seen that Gov. SEYMOUR *accepts* the nomination for reëlection, and gives as a reason therefor, his desire to test the public sentiment of the State on the issues made in his Veto Message. The leading purpose of this demonstration is to *override the issue raised by the passage of the Nebraska Bill*, and thus to save the National Administration from the overwhelming defeat with which it is threatened in this State. The next move in the game will naturally be the withdrawal of Judge BRONSON, whose letter to the State Temperance Committee was evidently a preliminary step towards that result. We expect, therefore, to see the union of the Democrats consummated within a few days by this proceeding.

Dramatic.

We refer with much satisfaction to the entertainment for the benefit of the widow and family of the much lamented SAMUEL NICHOLS, announced for this evening. This gentleman, it will be remembered, was suddenly killed last week in endeavoring to step on a car while in motion. He missed his footing, and, falling beneath the wheels, was crushed in an awful manner. After lying for a few hours in intense agony death released him from his sufferings.

For a great number of years Mr. NICHOLS was the principal editor of the New-York *Sunday Mercury*, a journal remarkable for its tone of impartiality, and an unswerving independence of thought. Of all the Sunday papers published in New-York, the *Mercury* was by far the most able and idiosyncratic. Journalism with Mr. NICHOLS, appeared to be an enthusiasm which labor could appease but not satisfy. The industry with which he gathered up all the topics of the week, and the remarkably terse manner in which he commented on them, bear abundant evidence of the fact. On every subject that required a bold manly enunciation of principle, Mr. NICHOLS grasped his pen with firmness and intention. Gifted with a fund of humor—essentially epigrammatic in its character—he was a writer of whom it was impossible to weary. As a dramatic critic Mr. NICHOLS had few equals. He was independent and truthful; freely speaking what he thought and generally thinking right. The present entertainment, and those who volunteer for it, are sufficient indications of that fact.

The truly horrible termination of this gentleman's useful career has elicited a universal feeling of sympathy among those who knew him personally, as with those who (like ourselves) were familiar with him only as a professional journalist. A worthy offspring of this generous sympathy is the effort of a few gentlemen to assist the widow and family of Mr. NICHOLS through the instrumentality of a testimonial benefit. For this purpose NIBLO'S Garden has been secured and the RAVELS with a host of other talent have volunteered their services for the occasion. This evening is fixed for the benefit. The generous feeling of the dramatic profession has passed into a proverb. It has never been elicited in a more worthy cause than the present. Mr. NICHOLS has left a widow and seven orphans. If there is a response to-night their path may be smoothened. If not, they are cast on the rough world helpless. We need say no more. The advertisement will be found under its proper head.

Election of a Provisional Bishop.

The Episcopal Convention concluded its labors last evening, by the election of a Provisional Bishop. Nine ballots were taken. The prominent candidates were Dr. VINTON of Brooklyn, Dr. POTTER of Albany, and Dr. HAIGHT of this City. On the last ballot, Dr. POTTER received 97 clerical and 75 lay votes, and was declared elected. The contest was close between Dr. POTTER and Dr. VINTON.

Dr. HORATIO POTTER, now the Provisional Bishop of the Diocese of New-York, was originally from Poughkeepsie. He graduated at Union College in 1826; and has been for many years settled in the Rectorship of St. Peter's Church in Albany. His age is probably about fifty years. He is a gentleman of pleasing manners, fine culture, and much talent, and will fill the office of Bishop with honor to himself and the Diocese. The selection will, undoubtedly, be greeted with the hearty applause of Churchmen. In conferring Dr. POTTER may be said to represent the Low Church party in contradistinction to the Puseyite ... Dr. Vinton, the ... Convention in a lengthy ... speech.

The Church having been thus happily freed from apprehension of further contention, the Convention adjourned harmoniously. It is to be presumed that Dr. POTTER will enter upon the discharge of the duties of his new office with all practicable dispatch.

The State Temperance Convention.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

AUBURN, Thursday, Sept. 28, 1854.

The adjournment of the Anti-Nebraska Convention was the signal for a renewed and active canvass among the Delegates to the Temperance gathering, which was to follow the political assemblage. There was a renewal of the same arguments which had preceded and controlled the Anti-Nebraska gathering. On the one side, a strong, passionate appeal for such a nomination as would conciliate and soothe the Democratic element, coupled with a still stronger desire to select, as second in command of the great Temperance army, now marshaling for its final struggle and confident of success, one who had devoted long years of patient and laborious toil to the advancement of the cause. On the other side, there was the calm, cold, but irresistible argument, that the success of the cause was above all other considerations—that the great question was: "Can we, by abandoning our personal preferences and uniting on one equally reliable, though not so long tried, 'make assurance doubly sure,' if we can, is not the stern path of duty clear before us?"

To the minds of cool, deliberate, rational men, determined faithfully to perform the duty for which they had assembled, there was an irresistible force in the fact that the nomination of Mr. WOOD could bring no strength to the ticket outside of the devotees of Temperance, while Mr RAYMOND was already the chosen of two large parties—one of which was already dominant in the State—the strength of which he would bring to the support of the measure which Temperance men had most at heart, and should cherish above all others.

Up to the hour of assembling, these arguments were passed on either side with great earnestness, and the organization having been effected, they were reiterated in a general debate, which was maintained for nearly five hours without flagging in interest for one moment. The nomination of MYRON H. CLARK for Governor was readily and unanimously conceded.

After there had been a long discussion of the merits and demerits of the two candidates for the second office, Mr. R. N. HAVENS obtained the floor, for the purpose of making a personal explanation—the explanation being a warm eulogy of the character and the services of BRADFORD R. WOOD, and which, much to the surprise of almost every member of the Convention, the speaker closed by reading a letter from Mr. WOOD, thanking his friends for the interest they had taken in his behalf; but declining to permit the further use of his name in connection with the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor. The protracted and hearty cheers which followed the reading of this letter, bore unmistakable testimony to the strong hold which Mr. WOOD had upon the hearts of the delegates, and their high appreciation of the sacrifice he was making for the cause in withdrawing from the canvass.

It was supposed that this withdrawal left no longer any differences of opinion, and no longer but one available candidate—Mr. RAYMOND—and that his nomination would be made at once by acclamation. This, however, proved a mistake, for it soon became evident that with a few personal prejudices were more active in the canvass than the triumph of the principles which they professed—and that they were determined, even at the hazard of a defeat of those principles, to prevent the selection of the nominees of the Whig Convention, indulging in the lowest invectives against the character and motives of the candidates, and denouncing in no measured terms those who advocated their selection. Foremost in these disreputable proceedings were some of those who had most professed to be actuated only by a sincere desire to do what might be best for the advancement of temperance principles, and these being supported by a few whose great ability was the strength of their lungs, and the heartiness of their cheers, they evidently created the impression that the majority of the Convention were in favor of the nomination of Mr. WOOD against his expressed wishes. Deceived by these appearances, Mr. WOOD was induced to authorize Mr. HIRAM BARNEY to use his name again, and in a short time thereafter the Convention arrived at a ballot, which resulted in the nomination of Mr. RAYMOND by a vote of 163 to 110 for Mr. WOOD, and the Convention adjourned for tea, and many of the delegates returned home, it being understood that no nominations would be made for the remaing officers, as they had no voice in the enactment of laws.

In the evening there was a pleasant gathering—the audience, composed largely of ladies, listening with marked attention and apparent satisfaction to brief addresses from WM. H. BURLEIGH and several other eminent speakers who have attended the former session of the Convention.

Having no little curiosity to inspect a Prison which was earning more than it expended, I cordially accepted the invitation of Mr. KIRKPATRICK, Inspector of Prisons, to visit the Auburn Institution, of which he is now in charge. The good order which prevailed, the intelligent looks and temperate character of the officers, were in marked contrast to the Prison at Sing Sing. There were, of 730 convicts, but five that were able to work, that were not employed on contracts—not one idling about the yards, and but one confined to his bed by sickness. Laboring, as he does, under many disadvantages, from the faulty construction of the buildings, the Agent and Warden, Colonel LEWIS, is entitled to great credit for the high discipline apparent at Auburn, and the satisfactory condition of its pecuniary affairs testifies strongly to his honesty and capacity.

If it were not quite so prevalent a custom with correspondents to bestow praise upon public houses, I would like to say a word in commendation of the *Exchange Hotel*, kept here by General WOOD. Certainly, it is all that the traveler need desire, if cleanliness, good fare and prompt attention go to make up his requirements; and the landlord is one of the old school—an original of a class once prevalent, but now rarely met. Do me the favor, reader, to construe this not as puff direct, but as an appreciative notice of what, I think, deserves commendation. J. B. S.

CITY POLITICS.

Young Men's Democratic Union Club.

A meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Club was held last evening at the Chinese Hall. The Chair was taken by Mr. D. BALES, Vice President of the Club.

It was announced that the Seymour Clubs had organized in the Sixth, Seventh, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards.

A resolution was submitted and accepted in favor of a grand Ratification SEYMOUR meeting.

The following Committee was appointed to make arrangements:

Harrison,	Carn,	Banks,
Cambreling,	Windmuller,	Glover,
Campbell,	Farrell,	Carnes,
Harnet,	Cane,	Van Zant.
Fenns,		

It was also proposed that an organ expressive of the sentiments of the Club be instituted, to give publicity to their opinions, and issue two numbers, the *Alpha and Omega*, and thereby the public must form an idea of their sentiments. The meeting then adjourned.

Wreck Seen at Sea—Supposed to be the City of Glasgow.

Capt. MCLEAVY, of the bark *Mary Morris*, from Glasgow, arrived at this port yesterday, reports that on the 16th of August, in lat. 53° 26', lon. 16° 70', he fell in with the hull of a large iron vessel, painted black...with a bright red bottom, apparently a Clyde-built vessel, and three or four compartments, the upper part entirely burned out; and ... to have been ... [illegible]

Dr. Vinton.

The Rev. Dr. VINTON, of Brooklyn, who was ... Bishop of the Episcopal Church in this State, ... Convention, is a native of Massachusetts, ... Dartmouth College, and is a brother of ... Rev. ALEXANDER H. VINTON, of Boston. ... Dr. VINTON is a ... [illegible]

Steamboat Burned.

Yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, as the steamboat *Kate* was towing the schooner *Thomas Crawford* through Hell Gate, it was discovered that the steamer was on fire. The flames spread so rapidly that the persons on board had barely time to launch their boat and escape. The flames having communicated to the schooner, which was loaded with pine wood, she was abandoned by the captain and crew. Mr. SAMUEL HARROLD, one of the Hell-Gate pilots, afterwards boarded her, and with the assistance of a man who came on board, succeeded in throwing overboard all that part of the deck-load which was on fire, thereby saving the vessel. Mr. DUNLAP, of Yorkville also came off with two men, and rendered very efficient aid. The captain of the schooner afterwards came on board.

The steamboat drifted ashore at Ravenswood dock, where she burned to the water's edge. Mr. HARROLD brought the schooner to the foot of Eighteenth-street, where he anchored her. The vessel has lost her main boom, mainsail, and has her rail burned.

FROM CHINA.

Late and Interesting Intelligence from China.

We are indebted to a mercantile house of this City, for the following copy of a dispatch received by Telegraph from Trieste, just before the departure of the last steamer from Liverpool:

HONG KONG, Saturday, July 22.

"Canton is all quiet, although the Chinese were leaving with their families for Macao. In Tea there is a trifling business. Exchange 5s. 1d. Freights, $18 for Tea; $35 for Silks. Shanghai, payment of duties in cash recommenced—settlement of back duties to be made without delay. Exchange, 6s. 5d. Freight to London £6.

Commodore PERRY arrived at Hong Kong—compact made with Loo CHOO by him.

From Brazil.

The following American vessels were at Rio Janeiro Aug. 11:

Bark *Palmira*, with guano.
Bark *Linda Stewart*, with salt from Mayo.
Bark *Phœnix*, New-York, taking in cargo.
Bark *Mary Sawyer*, Boston, taking in cargo.
Ship *Grey Eagle*, Philadelphia, taking in cargo.

Señor FRANCISCO DE MAGARINOS had been named Montivedean Minister to England, France and Spain.

Freights to the United States were at 70@100c.

Shipments of Coffee during July to

New-York	11,900 sacks.	Philadelphia	7,716 sacks.
Baltimore	17,164 sacks.	Other ports	116,960 sacks.
Total			$153,748 sacks.

☞ The October number of HARPER'S *New Monthly Magazine*, as prompt and as full as ever, has been received. Its table of contents is crowded with articles for every sort of healthy taste, for enjoyment in the study and around the family fireside, for readers who can give only spare moments as well as those who have leisure hours. The original matter is abundant and choice, while the selections are entertaining and instructive. Among its articles, we notice one on "The Unity of the Race." It appears under the head of Editor's Table. The truthful and consistent views it advocates, are such as all intelligent Christian men entertain on the oneness of the human family, and are calculated to check that wild spirit of speculation which has assailed the accredited biblical doctrines on this interesting topic. The immense circulation of this Magazine has formed an epoch in the diffusion of popular literature, and it is still enlarging its field as much as ever. Such a work is welcome everywhere, and it is worthy of universal support.

The Robbers' Vessel.

Letters from Berlin, of Aug. 27, give a graphic account of the seizure of a vessel on the Spree, near the Royal Palace of Charlottenburg, which was filled with clothing, household utensils, umbrellas, watches, jewelry, &c. They were the fruits of the most daring robberies committed during the last Winter, not alone in Berlin, but in other German cities. The bridal garment of a young Viennese Jewess, valued at 19,000 francs, was among this motley collection. The number of owners who had already recovered property belonging to them was 117. The persons arrested were provided with all kinds of tools useful to the burglar's profession, and a numerous quantity of like instruments was found on board the vessel.

☞ The cholera has disappeared at Jamaica and Barbadoes, with the exception of a few isolated cases in the country. Trinidad and St. Lucia are infected with the disease, but the other islands are comparatively healthy.

Card from Mr. John McMann.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 29, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I observe by this morning's issue, that I am reported to have been arrested by the Eleventh Ward Police, as a "Hard-Shell rowdy." I desire that you should retract so disgraceful a charge, as I am decidedly no rowdy, unless a hard-working mechanic is entitled to that unamiable appellation. The circumstances of my arrest are briefly these: I had just purchased a new hammer handle, and was standing quietly by looking on the motley mass, when I was suddenly seized by an officer and rudely thrust in the Station-House. Upon my expostulating with him, he, to show a false authority, dragged me like a dog into a cell.

I hope you will make this correction to the public, as I intend to seek restitution from the officer at a court of law. Respectfully, JOHN MCMANN.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO BUYERS OF DRY GOODS.—HAVING DECIDED to put our affairs in liquidation, we are determined to close our large stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS within the ensuing sixty days.

We will make great sacrifices to induce purchases of us, as the balance of the stock at the conclusion of the time mentioned WILL BE CLOSED BY AUCTION.

MOULTON & PLIMPTON, No 12 Vesey and No 6 Barclay-sts, directly rear of Astor House.

BREVOORT HOUSE, FIFTH-AVENUE, CORNER OF EIGHTH-STREET.—This establishment, conducted exclusively on the European plan, has a restaurant attached for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen not residing in the Hotel. Dinner and supper will be provided at all times, on short notice, either in private rooms or in the restaurant

WEST END FASHIONABLE HAT AND CAP EMPORIUM.—Gentlemen's, Youths' and Children's Fall Fashions for Hats and Caps now ready. A beautiful article. The special attention of ladies is called to our large assortment of Children's Hats and Caps.

J. W. KELLOGG, No. 128 Canal-st.

TWENTY YEARS OF OBLIVION HAS NOT SEEN the fate of DESHLER'S New Discovery for Chills and Fever, as it has been of many others' remedies. Its astonishing cures are already causing for it as unexampled demand. For sale by C. H. RING, corner of Broadway and John-st.

TWO NEW AND BRILLIANT ROMANCES—CAMILLE; OR, WHITE AND RED, and NORTH AND SOUTH, by the authoress of "Dorcas, the Dressmaker," are the attractions of the SUNDAY COURIER. For contents of to morrow's paper see "New Publications."

LEARY & CO.'S QUARTERLY FOR SEPTEMBER, 1854.—THIS DAY will issue (new and original) styles for Gentlemen's Dress Hats. LEARY & CO.,
Leaders of Fashion, Astor House, Broadway.

M. INWRIGHT, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, RESPECTFULLY informs his pupils and the public, that he will recommence instructions on the Piano-Forte on the 19th inst. All communications addressed to No. 2 Abingdon-place, corner of Greenwich-st., will receive attention.

THE ORIGINAL OR C. MORSE'S INVIGORATING Cordial; a certain remedy for nervous debility, &c. Price $2 per bottle or two bottles for $3; $12 per dozen. For sale by ALEXANDER & STEELE, No. 73 Barclay-st.

THE NEW HAT COMPANY, Nos. 128 AND 130 Nassau-st. Single Gents will find this Hat to be equal to any $5 Hat in the City. Also, every style of Fancy Hats may be had. Call and examine for yourself.

DR. SCOFFERN'S ... Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Cholera ... ge, Fulham, or blood to the head; ... eight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking ... lency at the pit of the stomach, spasms, ... horrors and hideous dreams; ... choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, ... dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, ... dull pain in the head, ... nerve of the skin and weak pain in the side, ... limbs, &c.; sudden flushes of heat, burning in the ... constant fruitful source of evil and great depression of ... For sale in New-York by A. B. & D. SANDS, ... ton-st.; C. H. RING, ... HARRAL & RISLEY, No. ... PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.; C. V. CLICK ... CO., No. 81 Fulton-st.; OLCOTT & ... RINS, No. 127 Maiden-lane; Mrs. HAERS, ... by druggists and dealers everywhere.

THE CHEAPEST SHOWL AND SILK ... FERED IN NEW-YORK.
G. B. WILLIAMS & CO., No. ... fer for sale:
200 square Broche Shawls for $4, worth $6.
250 square All Wool Shawls for $3, worth $5.
200 square fine and high color for $3, worth $5.
50 square extra fine for $3, worth $4.
50 square extra fine for $12 worth $18.
Also several lots of long Broche Shawls, from $10 to $20, which are worth from $5 to $10 more than the ... fered for
100 Imitated Cashmere Shawls.
200 All Wool Shawls.
The above Shawls were bought at auction, for cash. We are determined to sell them at the above ... low price, to insure their immediate sale.

RICH'S IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFE. ... HERS' PATENT.—The subscribers respectfully ... public that they are the only manufacturers ... PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE in the ... ring having reassigned Wilder's Patent to ... they assure their customers that not a ... erty has ever been consumed (in 17 years) ... make. They are made in the most ... and secured with Jones' World's Fair lock. ... with a key not larger than a two shilling piece. ... Bramah's celebrated lock. Notice imposition, as ... other that may be deceived. A large ... always on hand and for sale by STRONG ... VIN, Nos. 144 and 146 Water-st., Successors to Rich & Co.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS ... graduated to the times, and made to ... of tones. An immense assortment of ... Pianos and Melodeons for sale or to rent. ... than can be had elsewhere. A large variety of ... second hand Pianos in the market. Prices ... $75, $85, $100, $125, &c. &c. $175. A few ... which have been rented for a short time will be sold at great bargains. A large discount made from ... for cash. To suit some purchasers, monthly ... taken. Cash paid for *second-hand* Pianos.
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—IT IS A SINGULAR FACT that many persons can be induced to buy what is utterly worthless, because offered at a low price. Thousands of Sewing Machines called cheap have been sold, which could not be used—they were made only to sell. Many such are in the market now. The only kind which have stood the test of experience are SINGER'S, which are everywhere in profitable use. There is no difficulty in the right to use these machines, and no machines of any value can be made without infringing our ... patents.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 149 Broadway.

ONLY ONE DAY LEFT.—LET EVERY ... of our paper carefully read this: On MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 2 1854, 100 farms and 500 building lots will be divided among 600 subscribers, $25 only required in installments, will secure a farm of from 2 to 50 acres, or a building lot 25 by 100 feet. A few of the most desirable lots will be reserved and ... who wish to have a pleasant and healthy residence in the country near the city, on the line of the Long Island Railroad, should apply immediately to CHARLES WOOD, No 208 Broadway, where maps and pamphlets can be had gratis.

NEW MUSIC.—"LILY WHITE" SONG BY F. BUCKLEY 38c. A popular song sung by the Buckleys at the Ierne entertainments with great success. Published in Ruckleys on title page. "Katy Didn't Grease Her Oldest Waltz" By WM DRESSLER 50c. A valuable production, displaying in the beauty and originality of the air musical powers of the highest order, and great artistic skill in the harmony of its arrangement.
HORACE WATERS Publisher No. 333 Broadway.
N. B.—Music sent by mail post-paid.

"KNOWLEDGE IS POWER," EMBRACES KNOX, as each season the people become more and more convinced of the superiority of his Hats over all others. There is no mistake but that he has succeeded in making this known, as any one may be convinced by calling at either of his stores No. 333 Broadway, or No. 128 Fulton-st. We are convinced, from the spirit he has thus manifested to his customers, that his Hats will lead the fashion in the City the present season.

MELODIONS—WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT.—The power, brilliancy and richness of tone and elasticity of touch of D. H. SMITH'S celebrated Melodions, surpass them far in advance of any other make of this class of instruments. They are tuned in the equal temperament, and are admirably adapted to the use of lectures, club or lodge rooms.
Sold, wholesale and retail, at prices which defy competition. HORACE WATERS, Sole Agent, No 333 Broadway.

GENIN'S FALL STYLE FOR 1854—THE PUBLIC has already accepted as fashion's gem the GENIN hat for the Fall of 1854 and it has been the aim to produce, this season, a hat combining the peculiar excellences of all the hats that have preceded it. It is rich, light, elegantly proportioned, and unobtrusively elegant. All its appointments are in fine taste, and in perfect keeping with the general design. In short, it is an ornament to the gentleman. GENIN, No 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION.—KELTY & FERGUSON, Nos. 259, Broadway and 54 Reade-st., have on hand 20 000 Lace and Muslin Curtains, bought at auction at a great sacrifice, which they will ... for a few days at prices ranging from 25 to 50 per cent less than the original cost of importation. Go early, for this is a rare opportunity. Also, the largest stock of Window Shades and Gilt Cornices in the city, all of which must be sold cheap.

HERRING'S PATENT FIRE PROOF SAFES.—... subscriber continues to manufacture and sell his Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes at the old ... where the largest and most varied assortment of Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, Bank Vault Doors, ... Powder Proof Bank and Safe Locks in the world are on hand and for sale by SILAS C. HERRING, Glass Block, corner of Water, Pine and Depeyster-sts.

REMOVAL.—THOS. WILEY, JR., & CO'S EXTENSIVE Tailoring establishment and Cloth store, is removed from the old stand, No. 247 Greenwich-st., to No. 55 Maiden-st., corner of Ann-st., where they will be happy to receive their old customers, and as many new ones as will present themselves, to which they call the attention of purchasers.
THOS. WILEY, JR.
WM. S. BOYD.

PIANO-FORTES—WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT.—The Celestial Piano so highly recommended by professors, and so justly celebrated for its immense power, sweetness, purity and richness of tone, is the only Piano-forte in the world with the capacity for playing in unison with the single touch. They are made with iron frames, and fully warranted, by ELY & MUNGER, No. 333 Broadway.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS.—JUST RECEIVED FROM Auction, and will be sold at great bargains, Rich Broche Long and Square Shawls, Crape do, Embroidered and plain do, rich Printed Cashmere do, Ladies' Traveling Shawls, Scarfs, &c
E. H. LEADBEATER,
(Late LEADBEATER & LEE,)
No 347 Broadway corner Leonard-st.

SON—My Lord! HONIWELL'S Hats have taken!
FATHER—Ah ha! here's four dollars for you—I want so much for HONIWELL. (Meditates on HONIWELL'S success.)
SON—My lord, I'll show you a beauty. Exit for
WILLIAM HONIWELL'S,
No. 11 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

NOTICE!—PAPER HANGINGS, SPLENDID DECORATIONS imported expressly for the Fall retail sales. Paper Hangings for the trade, of our own manufacture, at wholesale. The largest variety in the City, and at the lowest cash prices. Also, Window Shades, Fixtures and Decorations. No. 256 and 257 Broadway directly opposite the City Hall.

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.—GENTLEMEN. Nothing Widows-likes and all those who are subject, will beware of the chill which Fall brings, and avoid it by putting on those warm, durable and cheap Under Shirts and Drawers at the MECHANICS' SHIRT STORE, No. 398 Grand-st. Also a full assortment of Cravats and Furnishing goods.

PIANOS—$150 WORTH SELLING AT A LARGE reduction from factory prices, to suit the most economical ideas of all second hand pianos for $25 $35, $75 $90 & $110 each. New and second hand pianos to hire by the month or quarter. Also for sale payable by instalments, to suit some
ELY & MUNGER,
No 321 Broadway.

"THE APPAREL OFT PROCLAIMS THE MAN."—Such being the case according to the authority of Shakspeare, we advise such of our readers as wish to show a gentlemanly proclamation in their dress to visit the popular "one price" establishment of ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No 441 Broadway, where they can obtain garments of the very best stamp. All sizes for men and boys.

A FEW WORDS FROM CRISTADORO.—TRUTH is brief. No one is asked to believe on the word of the inventor, that CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE ... others. See its operation with your own eyes. Private rooms for trying the Dye, at CRISTADORO'S, No 6 Astor House.

NO 99 BOWERY—THE EAGLE!—ENGLISH VELvet Carpets 11s, 12s, 13s, per yard
English Tapestry Carpets 8s, 9s, 10s, per yard.
English Three ply 7s 6d, 8s, 9s per yard
50 000 yards beautiful Ingrain Carpets, 3s, 4s, 5s per yard, at the Big American Eagle

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK, MEMPHIS. BANK OF MILFORD.—Notes on the above Banks taken at 40 cents on the dollar. Bank of Washtenaw, 50 cents. All other Banks in the Union, considered good on the 1st of August, taken at par, in payment for Clothing, at H. EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

C. J. GAYLER'S SALAMANDER SAFE DEPOT, No 265 Pearl-st., three doors above Maiden-lane. Over 500 tested by fire without one failure. All assortment from newly improved patterns, for jewellers, merchants, housekeepers

☞ Corner-stone of Grace Church, Jamaica, (on Church-st., near Lockman,) will be laid, (D. V.,) on THURSDAY, Sept. 28, at 4 o'clock P. M. Addresses may be expected from Bishop Potter, Dr. Cheever, Dr. Clerke, and others. Contributions will be received on the premises or by Mr. CHAS. [illegible], Treasurer, corner of North 10th and Lorimer-sts. Omnibuses leave Fulton-st. ferry every five minutes.

ALVAH GUION, Rector.

Samuel W. Townsend, William Woodruff, } Building Committee.

☞ The First Wesleyan M. E Church, late of Vestry Church, will resume their religious services TO-MORROW, the 1st of October, at the Metropolitan Academy, near the corner of 9th-st and 6th-av. The services will commence at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ o'clock. Rev. F. G. MERCEIN, Pastor will preach. The Rev. F. G. MERCEIN, Pastor will preach. The ministerial, friends and those within the neighborhood, are earnestly requested to attend. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Dedication.—The Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church in West 25th st., between the 7th and 8th-avs., will be opened for the worship of God on SABBATH, Oct. 1. The services will be conducted by Rev A. H WRIGHT, D. D., as follows: Rev. Geo. M.; Rev. Geo. Potts, D. D., at 3 o'clock at 10½ o'clock A. M.; Rev. Thos. DeWitt, D. D., at 7½ o'clock P. M. A collection will be taken up at the close of each service, in behalf of the Church.

☞ Services May be expected in the 30th-st. Congregational Church, in 30th-st., near the 7th-av., at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. JONATHAN CRANE. Sabbath School in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Prayer meeting, 3½ o'clock. Although the Sabbath School is in a prosperous condition, a number of teachers are wanted.

☞ The Bible Alone the Standard of Religious Doctrine.—*The Scriptural Views of the Fall of Man*—in a discourse, by Prof. E. K. SWEETSER, in Suffolk-st. Church, TO-MORROW (Sunday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Critics, the inquiring and the public are respectfully invited.

☞ A Missionary Meeting will be held in the Broadway Tabernacle TO-MORROW EVENING, Oct. 1, previous to the departure of Mr. and Mrs. MARTIN and Mr. BENEDICT, who are about to embark for Egypt on a mission to the Copts, under the care of the American Missionary Association. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Notice.—The first of a series of Discourses before the YOUNG PEOPLE'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION of the Calvary Baptist Church, 23d-st., near 5th-av., will be delivered TO-MORROW EVENING, (Sunday, Oct. 1,) by the pastor, Rev. A. D. GILLETTE, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Young people especially are invited to attend.

☞ Notice.—The first of a course of familiar Lectures to the Young, on *the Origin, Authority and History of the Bible*, will be delivered next SUNDAY EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge-sts., by the pastor, Rev. Dr. HATFIELD.

☞ Advent Chapel, Seventh-Avenue, Near 125th-st.—ELDER J. W. DASHIELL will preach TO-MORROW, at 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject, in the afternoon—*Divine Providence*; in the evening—*Divine Revelation*. Prayer and Conference meeting at 10½ o'clock A. M. Seats Free.

☞ The Fifth-Avenue Baptist Church will worship until the completion of their new Church Edifice, in the Chapel corner of 20th-st. and 5th-av. Preaching TO-MORROW, Oct. 1, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ o'clock P. M., by the pastor, Rev. SIDNEY A. COREY.

☞ Sullivan-st. M. E. Church.—Preaching Morning, Afternoon and Evening.—Rev ALLEN STEELE, late of the Genesee Conference, will preach in this Church on SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Morning service at 10½ o'clock. Evening at 7 o'clock.

☞ Rev. C. C. Hoffman, Missionary from Africa, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No 139 Stanton-st between Essex and Norfolk-sts. on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 1, in behalf of the Mission at Cape Palmas. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Presbyterian Church corner of Stanton and Forsyth-streets.—Preaching by the pastor, R. J. SAMPSON, EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. The worship conducted as in the Scotch and Irish Presbyterian Churches.

☞ Protestant Episcopal Church of the Ascension, South Brooklyn.—This parish is for the present under the charge of Rev. J. H. HOBART BROWN. Services EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M.

☞ Rev. R. R. Gurley, of the American Colonization Society, may be expected to preach in the Reformed Dutch Church, in 23d-st between the 6th and 7th-avs., TO-MORROW EVENING, Oct. 1, 1854, service commencing at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Rev. Asher Moore will commence his labors as Pastor of the Sixth Universalist Society, 24th st., between 8th and 9th-avs., TO-MORROW, Oct. 1. Services, 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M.

☞ The Services in Westminster Church, 22d-st., TO-MORROW, will be at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ o'clock P. M. Rev. Dr. THOMSON, of the Grand-st. Church, will officiate in the evening.

☞ Laight-street Baptist Church, corner of Laight and Varick-sts. Preaching TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the lecture to the young men by Rev. ISAAC WESTCOTT. Subject—*Covetousness*.

☞ Notice.—There is preaching in the Sixteenth Baptist Church, 16th-st., near 8th-av., by the Pastor, Rev. J. W. LAGGART, EVERY SABBATH EVENING, service commencing at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Market-st. Church.—Rev. T. L. CUYLER will deliver the third of his series of discourses *in defence of the Bible*, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited.

☞ Rev. James Richards, D. D., may be expected to preach in the 15th-st. Presbyterian Church (near Irving-place) NEXT SABBATH. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

☞ Rev. Mr. Maharry will preach in the Hall corner of 26th-st. and 8th-av TO-MORROW AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and 7 in the evening.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CLARENDON,
FOURTH-AVENUE, COR. EIGHTEENTH-STREET.

☞ Families or single gentlemen can have choice of table d'hote, or private table. There are seventy-five suites of apartments arranged for families, with baths and all the modern improvements. Also rooms for single gentlemen. The establishment is furnished equal to any hotel in the world, and will be kept in a manner to secure the patronage of the public. Price, $3 50 per day.

O. C. PUTNAM.

☞ Dyspepsia Cured.—HEYMANN'S DYSPEPSIA ELIXIR—A single bottle of this great medicine has cured one of the proprietors of this paper of two years' suffering from that dreadful disease, Dyspepsia. We recommend it to our readers from a sense of duty.—*American Courier of Sept. 16, 1854.*

Principal office, No. 197 Broadway, New-York, and to be had of all druggists. Price $1 per bottle.

☞ Whooping Cough Cured!—This distressing disease is thoroughly and quickly cured by DR. McCLINTOCK'S ANODYNA AND WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY. It contains no opium, and can be given to children with perfect safety. A few drops at bed-time quiet the cough all night, and a few doses cure entirely. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 123 Fulton-st., and by all Druggists.

☞ Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ Are You Annoyed with Hoarseness, or pained with contractions of the chest, or afflicted with a hacking cough? If so, try DR. McCLINTOCK'S Pectoral Syrup, a sure and speedy cure for these complaints. For sale by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 123 Fulton-st., New-York, and by druggists generally.

☞ Citizens and Strangers—What is the use of paying $5 or $6 for a pair of boots, when you can get as good made to order, with spring shanks, for $3 75, at A. RAKEMAN, No. 25 Ann-st? A good assortment constantly on hand. Try them.

☞ Ladies who Value Clean, Smooth and Delicate Complexion—Should use the BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS, which removes tan, freckles, chaps pimples, blotches, &c., and imparts a porcelain transparency to the skin. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston, C. H. RING No 192 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Dr. Morse's Invigorating Cordial.—Whence proceed the lassitude, the depression, the debility, the indifference to life, the instability, the continual feeling of illness which it is impossible to define or localize, so common, so hard to bear, and so little prized by the robust and healthy? No answer—from the stomach and the nervous system, between which there exists the closest sympathy. Want of vital energy, sluggishness in the secretive organs, a languid inertia of the system, is at the bottom of all the disorder. To rouse the whole organization from the torpidity in which it is sunk, to infuse life, activity and vigor, and to put in motion those wheels of life, is the reparation essential to health. This reparation DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL effects. Other stimuli may excite the dormant physical energies for a time, but like the night-flash of the lightning which follows behind it a deeper gloom, the exhibition of these excitements is followed after the first convulsive effort by a prostration of body and mind more profound and more painful than ever. The remedy is literally what their name implies. But the Elixir has a dynamic influence. It not only creates a new condition of the physical organization, but perpetuates it. The animal spirits are not only aroused and elevated by its agency, but kept up to their natural level without flagging. A vegetable compound, it goes to the root of the system, to the constitutional vigor itself, and to its maintenance in it. In chronic diseases of the nerves, the stomach, and the liver, its operation is all but miraculous. The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, six for twelve dollars.

DR. MORSE, Proprietor, No. 198 Broadway, New-York. Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada and the West Indies.

☞ New York Times Guard—NOTICE.—The Members of the above Corps are hereby notified to attend a Business Meeting THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, in the Press-room of the *Daily Times* Office. Also, to meet at the Drill-room, at Centre market, at 5 o'clock.

By order, Captain DOWNEY.
J. A. JONES, Orderly Sergeant.
N. B.—The Members will please be at the above places early.

☞ Dr. Morse's Compound Syrup of Yellow Dock Root—Having been thoroughly tested for the last five years, it has now become a general standard family medicine throughout the country, for the complete cure of dyspepsia, costiveness, headache, liver complaint, scrofula, canker, bilious complaints, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. Prepared by Dr. C. MORSE, the inventor, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York, sole general agent. Quart bottles, price $1.

☞ American Institute.—Members who have not got their tickets of admission to the Exhibition of the American Institute, No. 351 Broadway, as they can get them on the show ground.

ROBERT L. PELL, President.

☞ Notice.—Proposals will be received for renting the Refreshment Saloons, in the Academy of Music, Irving-place, by the Treasurer, on the premises, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

☞ Barnum's Traveling Free Show.—At No. 443 Broadway, over the Museum, the HAPPY FAMILY and a FINE BEAR in the CAGE. Now for a night.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ In Democratic Whig General Committee, Monday Room, Thursday, Sept. 28, 1854.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG COMMITTEE ROOM.—Notice is hereby given to the members of this Committee, and to all persons who are to nominate candidates to fill the respective stations of Judicial, Administrative and Legislative Offices of the City and County of New-York, Assemblymen and Representatives in the City Councils, they can have no reason for complaining if they should be obliged to vote, as too often heretofore, for individuals whose recommendations will be, not that they are worthy of election, but that they are less objectionable than some others. No exertions on the day of the election will compensate for a neglect of this duty; and there is no good excuse for neglecting it in the Whig party, where the primary elections will be generally held at such an hour in the day, at such a place, and under such regulations as will render it convenient to step and vote without any great sacrifice of time or business.

You are, therefore, urgently requested to unite with others in making up and supporting suitable tickets at the election provided for in the following:

NOTICE.

Democratic Whig Primary Election, to be held, by ballot, on the morning of Friday, Oct. 6, between the hours of 6½ and 9½ A. M., to choose Delegates and Committees for nominating candidates to be supported at the November election.

The election in each ward except the VIIth, to be conducted by three Whig Inspectors, to be appointed by the Ward Committee, and it is recommended to the Ward Committees to select said Inspectors from the Whig legal Inspectors Elect of the Ward, whenever they are found willing to serve. In the VIIth Ward, the General Committee to select the three Inspectors.

No person to be permitted to vote unless known to be, or to have been a Whig, by some one of the inspectors; or vouched for by a Whig.

Each election to be conducted by three Inspectors selected from the Whig legal Inspectors in the Ward; no person to be permitted to vote unless known to be a Whig by some of the Inspectors or who shall be vouched for by a Whig; the Ward Committees to appoint other Inspectors to make up the number.

TICKETS

1. Three Delegates from each Ward, to a Judiciary Convention, to nominate Surrogate, Recorder, City Judge and District Attorney.

2. Three Delegates from each Ward, to a Mayoralty Convention, to nominate a Mayor and Governor of the Almshouse.

3. Five Delegates to a City Convention, to nominate a Register and a Commissioner of Streets and Lamps.

4. *Delegates to Congressional Conventions*, as follows:

3d District, comprising the 1st, IId, IIId, Vth and VIIIth Wards, five Delegates each.

4th District, comprising the IVth, VIth, Xth, and XIVth Wards, five Delegates each, and they to choose one Delegate at large, before proceeding to nominate.

5th District, comprising the VIIth and XIIIth Wards and Williamsburg, six Delegates each, and they to choose one Delegate at large before proceeding to nominate.

6th District, comprising the XIth, XVth and XVIIth Wards, five Delegates each.

7th District, comprising the IXth, XVIth and XXth Wards, five Delegates each.

8th District, comprising the XIIth, XVIIIth, XIXth, XXIst and XXd Wards, 5 Delegates each.

And the Whig electors of Williamsburg are respectfully requested to elect such Delegates, to meet in Convention as above, with the Delegates of the VIIth and XIIIth Wards.

5. A Committee of eleven, to nominate a member of Assembly, to meet at such place as the Ward Committee may appoint, except in the

1st and IIId Wards, comprising the 1st Assembly District.

IId and VIth, comprising the IId Assembly District.

XIIth, XIXth and XXIId, comprising the Xth Assembly District.

XVIIIth and XXIst, comprising the XVIth Assembly District.

XVIth and XXth, comprising the XIVth Assembly District.

Each of which Wards shall choose five Delegates, to meet in Assembly District Convention, and in all except the Xth Assembly District, the Convention to choose a Delegate at large.

6. A Charter Committee, of such number as the Ward Committee shall designate, except the VIIth Ward, which shall consist of 15, to meet at such time and place as Ward Committee may designate, and to nominate an Alderman in each odd numerical Ward; a Councilman in each District, Assessor, Constable, School Officers and Inspectors of Election.

7. In the XIIth, XIXth and XXIId Wards, 5 Delegates each to a Justice's Convention, to nominate a Civil Justice and a Police Justice for the Seventh District. In the XVIth and XXth Wards, 5 Delegates each to a Justice's Convention, to nominate a Police Justice for the VIIIth District, and in the VIIth and XIVth Wards 5 Delegates each to a Justice's Convention, to nominate a Police Justice for the IIe District.

TIME AND PLACE FOR CONVENTION TO MEET.

The Judiciary Convention, at the Broadway House, on Monday, October 9, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

The Mayoralty Convention at the Broadway House, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 10, at 8 o'clock.

The City Convention, at the Broadway House, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 11, at 8 o clock.

The Congressional Conventions on Tuesday evening, Oct 12, as follows:

Third district, at Patten's Hotel, IIId Ward.

Fourth district, at the Broadway House.

Fifth district, East Broadway House, corner of Pike-st.

Sixth district, at Kirk's Hotel, corner Bowery and 6th-st.

Seventh district, at the Eutaw House, corner 26th-st. and 8th-av.

Eighth district, at the Union Cottage, Broadway, near 49th-st.

The Assembly Committees on Friday evening, Oct 13, at the respective Ward Head-quarters, or such other places as the Ward Committee may designate, and the Conventions at the same time, as follows:

First District—1st and IId Wards, at No 8 State-st.

Second District—IIId and VIth Wards, at Patten's Hotel.

Tenth District—XIIth, XIXth and XXIId Wards, at Conrad's Monumental Hotel in XIXth Ward.

Sixteenth District—XVIIIth and XXIst Wards, at Thompson Hall.

Fourteenth District—XVIth and XXth Wards, at Eutaw House.

The Charter Committees at such time and place as the Ward Committees may designate.

The Justices' Convention for the Second District, to meet at the Broadway House, on Saturday evening Oct. 14, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

That for the Seventh District at the Monumental Hotel, and that for the Eighth at the Eutaw House.

The different Ward Committees are requested to meet on Monday evening, Oct. 2, at 8 P. M., for the purpose of making all necessary arrangements, and shall give at least two days' notice, in two or more Whig papers, of the time and place of holding said Primary Elections, together with the names of the Inspectors of said Election.

The Chairman appointed Wm Adams, Esq., Gen. Hall, and Matthew Fordham, Inspectors of Election for the VIIth Ward, with power to designate the place for holding said Election.

Mr. White offered a Resolution, which was unanimously adopted, to the effect that in the event the two Ward Committees of the VIIth Ward agree upon the appointment of Inspectors from their own Ward, then the three Inspectors appointed by this Committee be absolved from serving.

The foregoing proceedings were ordered to be published in the Whig papers. ZOPHAR MILLS, Chairman.

JOHN H. WHITE,
JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr., } Vice-Chairmen.
C. W. SCHAFFER,
FREDERICK FEYE, } Secretaries.

☞ Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.—Messrs. SILVARNS & MARVIN, Nos. 144 and 146 Water st, continue to make and sell WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, and are the only persons authorized, (with the exception of the New England States,) to make and sell the same. B. G. WILDER, Patentee.

☞ Notice to Young Men.—The Everett Club will meet on SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 30, at its rooms, No. 360 Broadway, at 8 o'clock. The exercises will consist of a Debate, Essay, Declamation, &c. Young men are cordially invited to attend. E. A HORRIS, President.
EDWARD GILBERT, Recording Secretary.

☞ Notice to Connoisseurs.—The best OYSTERS are to be found at Nos. 31 and 33 Beekman st. Also BARCLAY & PERKINS STOUT on draught and in bottles. A very superior cup of BURTON ALE has been reserved for the occasion.

Ox-tails soup, &c., for dinner, from 12 till 4 P. M.

☞ South Williamsburg.—The members of this Association are requested to be punctual in their attendance at the next regular meeting on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 2, at No. 196 Bowery.

JOHN WILSON, President.

☞ Twelfth Ward.—The Whig Ward Committee will meet at Farrington Hotel, 3d-av. and 128th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 2, at 8 o'clock P. M. By order. C. W. VAN VOORHIS, Chairman.

☞ Post-office Notice.—The mails for Europe, per U. S. steamer PACIFIC, will close at this office, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of September, at 10 o'clock A. M. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED Of JEREMIAH McCARTY, who came to this country, from Ireland, in 1851, per ship *David Cannon*. The last known of him about three years since, he was about leaving for Springfield, Mass. Any information respecting him will be received by addressing a letter to his sister. MARY McCARTY care of ALEXANDER HASBROOK, East Fishkill, Dutchess County, N. Y.

PAULINE WELSCH, wife of MATHIAS WELSCH, who left her home and husband without her husband's knowledge, on Thursday, Sept. 27, is hereby requested to come back within three days, if not, I declare myself separated from her. MATHIAS WELSCH, No. 218 2d-st., N. Y.

FRIED POTATOES—THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 6 o'clock. Be punctual. "Will! if this don't take the rag off the bush."

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a Protestant young woman as seamstress, and to attend an elderly lady. She would read and write for her, having received a good education; or would take the entire charge of young children were their mother unable to attend to them, having filled a situation similar for five years. Address, by letter, R. M. M., at this Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As chambermaid and waiter, as or chambermaid and laundress, in a private family, by one; and as a good cook and to wash and iron by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City references. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook, and to wash and iron, to do the housework of a private family by one, and as a nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress by the other. These girls are experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS ARE NOW READY—At the new Agency, No 141 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, for all kinds of employment for good servants. Several first class cooks wanted immediately. English, Scotch, German and colored Protestant servants wanted.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man, as assistant book-keeper in a wholesale grocery, commission or importing house. Is a good writer, and quick at figures. The best of references given as to character and ability. Address WESLEY, at the office of this paper.

SITUATION WANTED—As wet nurse, by a healthy young widow with a fresh breast of milk. She has lost her child, a month old. She has good City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SERVANTS WANTED—At No. 394 Broadway, (basement) teamers, clerks, porters, coachmen, barkeepers, waiters, men on railroads and steamers, and boys for trades. Also, cooks, chambermaids and scrubbing girls. No charge for females until places are procured. DREYER & KAUFMAN, Agents.

SERVANTS—A great number of servant girls, well recommended, are now at C. MASON'S Offices, No 14 Sixth avenue and No. 145 Bowery, wanting employment. Terms, yearly subscription 50 cents, other wise 25 cents.

TO FAMILIES ABOUT TO LEAVE FOR EUROPE.—A lady who is highly educated and accomplished, should like to meet with a highly respectable family going to Europe, where her services would be required either as governess or companion to a lady. She has travelled a great deal in Europe, which might be an acquisition to any one going there, and can give most unexceptionable references as to respectability, &c. Address MISS NEWMAN, No. 825 Broadway, corner of 19th-st.

TEACHER WANTED.—In a large educational establishment near the City of New-York. A young gentleman of College education, pleasing personal address, physical sprightliness, and a member of some Evangelical Church. Certificates of qualifications will be required. Address P. H., Box, 2,028, New-York Post Office.

WANTED.

PROTESTANT GIRL, (young, respectable woman) would like situation of coal in a respectable family (Staten Island preferred,) but no objection to the City; will do the washing and ironing, or any kind of work in the house, which she has been accustomed to. Can be seen for three days at Mrs FITZGERALD'S, Clifton Lodge, near Clifton House, Staten Island, or any letters addressed to M. F., Post-Office Box No. 876, will receive immediate attention.

PARENTS, GUARDIANS, PUPILS, &c.—Seeking to be best Schools in City and country, will be supplied with Catalogues, Circulars, and other important information, free of expense, at WILCOX'S United States School Agency, No 293 Broadway.

COOK WANTED—In a small private family—a trusty, steady woman, who is a good cook, washer and ironer; one who wants a permanent situation, and by her attention to her duties will merit it; she must give the most undoubted references to her former employers. Apply at No 9 St. Luke's-place, Leroy-st.

COOK WANTED—Who is a good baker—Protestant preferred. Apply after 2 P. M., at No. 67 Madison-av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A young widow lady, (American) having had experience as housekeeper, is desirous to find a situation in that capacity. Inquire at No. 14 Sixth-ave ue. C. MASON

SALESMEN WANTED.—Ten good salesmen wanted, to sell articles wanted in every family; can make $3 to $5 per day; also one to drive a horse and wagon. Call or address No. 317 Bowery.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—By a young man as assistant bookkeeper, or in any other capacity where he would have a permanent situation. Is a good penman. Can furnish references as to character or abilities from his last employer. Address HARVEY, at this Office.

CHILDREN WANTED.—A widow lady, (an American) of respectable connections would like to take two or three small children under her care. Having no family, she would devote her whole time to them. The best of references given. Call at No. 311 34th-st, between 9th and 10th-avs.

TO FUR MANUFACTURERS.—The Operative Furriers of New-York and vicinity, having organized themselves into a body, called the NEW-YORK FURRIERS' SOCIETY, beg to suggest to manufacturers requiring assistant operatives, the advantages they will derive by addressing F. T., *Times* Office. Such men only as may be wanted will be recommended.

JOHN YOUNG, OF THE PROTESTANT AGENCY, No. 7 Carmine-st., has opened the Female Servants' Registry, No. 145½ Bowery, to enable him to supply the increasing demand of his friends and the public with servants. Subscribers to either have the advantages of both offices.

STATE AGENTS WANTED FOR OTIS' IMPROVED PATENT LIGHTNING-RODS—With right to manufacture. A lucrative business, requiring moderate capital. Proprietors LYON MANUFACTURING CO., No. 343 Broadway.

ENGRAVER WANTED TO GO SOUTH—Must be a good workman. One competent as a jewelry job-ber and salesman preferred. Apply to FELLOWS & CO., No. 66 Nassau-st.

TIN AND SHEET IRON WORKERS WANTED—Four good tin and sheet iron workers. None but the best workmen need apply. JOHN LIDDLE, Troy Stove Warehouse, No. 370 Broadway.

BOY WANTED.—An active boy, from 15 to 17 years old, who can write a good hand, and is willing to be generally useful. Apply to E. S. BARKER & BRO., Nos. 227 and 229 Chrystie-st.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—A genteel house, from Nov. 1 till May next, located in a pleasant neighborhood, between Amity and 33d-sts., and within the range of Lexington-av. and 6th av. Rent, $700 to $800 per annum. Address BOWEN, New-York Post-Office.

HOUSE WANTED.—Wanted to rent, from 1st November to 1st May next, a genteel furnished house, in a pleasant neighborhood, for a family consisting of two persons. Good references will be given. Address EDWARD CLARK, No. 323 Broadway.

OFFICE WANTED—By a physician, an office, with full or partial board; a basement office, easy of access, preferred: must be between 8th and 25th-sts., Broadway and 6th-av.; references exchanged. Address, stating location, &c., M. B., *Times* Office.

OFFICE WANTED IN BROOKLYN—Between Cranberry and Remsen-sts., suitable for a physician. Address J. W. B. G., Brooklyn Post-Office, stating location, accommodations and terms.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—As desirable and respectable persons seeking boarders decline exposing their houses as such in public, and our medium of advertising being universal, boarders can receive every information, and be politely directed to such free of charge. Office Clinton Hall, cor. of 8th-st., and Lafayette-place.

BOARDING—With furnished or unfurnished rooms to rent, for a small, genteel family of four persons for the Autumn and Winter. Private family preferred. Location between 2d and 4th-sts., Bleecker and 23d-st. Address S. W., Box No. 2,272 Post Office.

BOARDING.—Board for two single gentlemen in Brooklyn, within five minutes' walk of the Fulton Ferry. A large front room, with open grate and other conveniences, to be had by the gentlemen, or two friends. Terms very moderate. No. 65 Henry-st, Brooklyn.

BOARDING—And an elegant suite of furnished rooms, on the first floor, consisting of a parlor and two bedrooms with closets. Also, a parlor and bedroom on second and third floors, and rooms for single gentlemen, at Nos. 32 and 34 East 23d-st.

BOARDING.—To Let, in suite or separate rooms, on the second floor, in a modern house pleasantly situated, opposite Chelsea-square. Also rooms for single gentlemen. References given and required. Apply at 290 West 20th-st.

BOARD WANTED.—A parlor and bedroom for a gentleman and lady, in a house where there are no other boarders; with a widow lady preferred. Location must be between 13th and 30th-streets, and between 3d and 7th-ave. Address Box No. 95 Broadway Post-Office, stating terms, location, &c.

BOARDING AT NO. 599 HOUSTON-ST.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, singly or in suites, with all the modern improvements, near Broadway and the Hotels.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—On the Heights, halfway between Wall-st. and South Ferries, a large furnished room, on the third floor, with gas; also, one in the attic would be let, with full or partial board. Apply at No. 229 Hicks-st.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—Pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, but a few minutes' walk from the Ferry, at Mrs. VALENTINE'S, No. 16 Essex-st.

BOARD UP TOWN.—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen can have board with pleasant apartments, in a family residing at No. 234 10th-st. Gas, bath-room, &c.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—By a gentleman and lady and two children, in a respectable private family. Apply at No. 136 Clinton-st, between Amity and Pacific-sts.

MURRAY HILL—Several rooms, in a strictly private family, are just vacated by a family leaving for Europe. First-class boarders, either a family or single boarders, will find a home at No. 49 East 35th-st., near Madison-av. Satisfactory references required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET AT NO. 762 BROADWAY—Suitable for a family or single gentlemen; gas, Croton and water closets; parlors and three bedrooms, or the whole sixteen rooms including kitchen; board furnished if required. No one need apply unless they are willing to pay liberal.

FURNISHED ROOMS For single gentlemen, in a private family, can be obtained at No. 18 10th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. Also, a fine suitable room for a gentleman and his wife. Gas and bath in the house. Meals served in the rooms if desired.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—In suites, or separately to gentlemen only, with breakfast, if required, by applying at No. 141 9th-st., third door from Broadway, and also at No. 6 College-place.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With partial board, in a private family, No. 2 St. Mark's-place, corner 3d-av.

DESIRABLE SUITES OF FURNISHED ROOMS A private family would let a suite of Rooms to one or two gentlemen. The house is new and has all the modern improvements, and is in one of the best localities in the city, convenient to the cars and stages. No. 71 West 14th-st., first house west of 6th-av.

ROOMS WITH BREAKFAST—In a private family, where no other boarders are received, consisting of a large sitting room and bed room, suitable for two gentlemen, situated in St. Clement's-place, near 8th-st. and Washington Square. References given and required. Apply to Box No. 2,807, Lower Post-Office.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD—At No 192 Bleecker-st. The front and back rooms on the second story, (unfurnished,) together or separate, to gentlemen and their wives, or to single gentlemen. Also, two or three furnished rooms for single gentlemen. Terms moderate. Also, a large front office, suitable for a physician.

ROOM WITH BOARD WANTED.—An unfurnished front room is wanted, with board for a gentleman, wife and child, in a plain, quiet family where there are no other boarders, in the neighborhood of Irving-place. Address MERCHANT, at the *Times* Office, stating price and location, with description of premises.

ROOM WANTED—Furnished room wanted, without board, for two single gentlemen. Location between Houston and Broome-sts., and Bowery and Essex-st. References Exchanged. Address G. H. P., Nos 191 and 193 Chrystie-st.

ROOMS TO LET.—A large front room, with modern improvements, suitable for a gentleman and his wife. Also, two smaller rooms, for single gentlemen, pleasantly situated at No. 464 4th-st., Albion-place.

ROOMS WITH BOARD.—One or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with a pleasant room and board at No. 72 2nd-av.

GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with PLEASANT ROOMS and BOARD at No. 79 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

TO GENTLEMEN—Agreeable Rooms to let, large and small, furnished or unfurnished, in suites or separately, with hot, cold and shower baths. A. R. PLUMLEY, No. 27 Bond st.

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LADIES' FUR STORE.
EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN FURS.
J. H. HABLEY
Has opened for the season his usual splendid assortment of
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Consisting of SABLES H. B. MARTIN, STONE MARTIN, MINK MARTIN, ROYAL ERMINE, &c.
Besides every other variety, suitable for LADIES' WEAR.
His assortment of FURS for TRIMMINGS is large and desirable. Also, a fine assortment of LADIES' AND GENT'S FUR GLOVES, SLEIGH & LAP ROBES, &c.
All the above articles are made in the best style and warranted.
FURS REFINISHED IN THE BEST MANNER.
J. H. HARLEY, No. 34 John-st., New-York.

LADIES' FANCY FURS!
BULPIN'S NEW STOCK
FOR THE APPROACHING SEASON IS NOW READY,
And comprises a most superb assortment of every fashionable garment, viz.: Victorines, Tippets, Riding Boas, Capes, Cloaks, Cardinals, Muffs and Cuffs in Russian and Hudson's Bay Sables, Stone Marten, Mink, Squirrel, Ermine, Genet, Chinchilla, Brown Marten, &c., &c., all newly manufactured of choice and well season ed skins, and at extremely moderate prices.
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

NATIONAL HORSE FAIR.—The Exhibitors at this Fair can receive the amount of their entries by presenting their certificates of entry at No. 111 10th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY,
EDWARD LASELLE,
Or THE RESCUED NUN.
Price 25 cents.

In view of the present excited state of the public mind on the subject of Roman Catholicism, it may be proper to state, respecting these passages which illustrate the vindictive spirit even in our own times of a powerful sect, that they were not penned with any reference to existing controversies, or for the purpose of reawakening illiberal prejudices. The story, extraordinary as it may seem, is founded on fact; and all who are acquainted with the history and character of that policy of which the Jesuits are the most devoted agents, will recognize the truthfulness of the descriptions, and the general fidelity to nature of the interesting incidents. GARRET & CO., No. 18 Ann-st.

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A COMPANION FOR THE TOILET.
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Containing Practical Advice on Improving the Complexion, the Hair, the Hands, the Form, the Teeth, the Eyes, the Feet, the Features, so as to insure the highest degree of perfection of which they are susceptible. And also upwards of One Hundred Recipes for various Cosmetics, Oils, Pomades, &c., being the result of a combination of Practical and Scientific Skill. By Sir JAMES CLARK, Private Physician to Queen Victoria. Revised and Edited by an American Physician and Chemist.
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Says the Public, say the Editors, say the Critics, say Everybody, is
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WILL BE ISSUED ON SATURDAY, THE
ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF ART
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THE LADIES OF ROCHESTER to Gov. SEYMOUR.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The ladies of Rochester most respectfully request that you will publish in your valuable and widely circulating paper, their address to His Excellency, Gov. SEYMOUR, with their names attached.

Mrs. E. C., M. P., G. B., L. G., Committee.

ROCHESTER, Sept., 1854.

To Horatio N. Seymour, Governor of the State of New-York:

Your Excellency may be surprised that those not reckoned among your constituents should assume the censorship of your official acts; yet as females, by universal suffrage no less than by the voice of nature, are declared the conservators of public morals, it cannot be impertinent in them to canvass those legislative decisions which have particular reference to the well-being of society. In the general indignation consequent upon the defeat of the Maine Law, we have been assured that the action of our Chief Magistrate was dictated by a desire to win the popular vote at the coming election. Ignorant as we are of the machinery by which the wheels of preferment are set in motion, we find it hard to believe that you would voluntarily associate yourself from the charities of the wise and good, for the vulgar ambition of commanding the sympathies of those who make and vend ardent spirits.

Neither can we do you the injustice of supposing that your veto was purchased by the proceeds of the terrible traffic, which you thereby perpetrated during your official term, for this would be to load you with obloquy. A good name can be consumed only by the good; and it must be a sufficient consolation that you are condemned to antagonism with the licentious part of a community, without the additional scourge of finding that they attribute to you the motives of a Judas.

Notwithstanding these the aspersions thrown upon your character, we feel we are not unjust in judging you by the reasons you yourself assign for your performance. Allowing, therefore, your alleged reasons to be the real motives that induced your conduct, we find in them not only the key of your character, but the history of your past life. Let not the fear of a possible evil could so fill your field of vision as to exclude from your sight the actual horrors which are the direct effect of the course you might have stopped, proves to us that it was not an enlightened consideration of the public welfare, nor yet a philanthropic desire to promote that welfare which made you a legislator.

In the judgment of charity it has been suggested that, considering yourself the guardian of the Constitution, you were influenced by a conscientious regard of your oath, to set your single opinion against the law making authority of the State; nor do we deny that such may have been the painful alternative upon which you acted. We simply read in the act the history of your past life. The fastidious mother who immolates her child upon the altar of an idol, acts according to the highest dictates of her conscience; but does she not by that very act declare that during all her past life she has lived a stranger to the sweet amenities of gospel truth; that her very conscience is a record of past illdoers—and in your conscientious fear of "angry constituency," those who have exerted themselves to reclaim the victims of the traffic you uphold, infer with unerring certainty, that whatever else may have enlisted your sympathies and called forth your energies, you have never yet cordially undertaken the reformation of one inebriate.

It is not necessary to read Blackstone, nor to sit in the Halls of State, to know that law is intended as the shield of the defenceless; and, therefore, in this act we cannot fail to observe that however quick Governor SEYMOUR's perceptions may be in detecting the evils of litigation, he has not yet ascertained what class most needed legal protection, nor what traffic is the most fruitful source of civil and criminal suits at law.

If Governor SEYMOUR has never seen among his personal friends one hapless victim who struggled manfully with the snares spread for him in every place of public resort, and fell at last vanquished by his licensed foes, we can only say he has been peculiarly fortunate, or most wonderfully blind; and, as his veto proves, that for this or some other reason to raise the fallen and protect the wavering has never been any part of his business in life, we are prepared to admit that, in his official capacity, he acted characteristically and consistently, in making the possible inconvenience of a search warrant a matter of greater conscientious scruple than all the crime and degradation consequent upon the sale of ardent spirits.

In conclusion, we have only to add that as it was the good fortune of Esther indirectly to procure the elevation of Mordecai, so when our husbands and sons again meet at the ballot-box, we hope to show that we have done what we could to prove that the man whom the people delight to honor is not his excellency HORATIO N. SEYMOUR.

C. A. BREWSTER.

Mrs. Rev. Lackey, D.D.,	Mrs. Gilbert,
Mrs. Rev. Mandeville,	Mrs. Shaw,
Mrs. Rev. George,	Mrs. Ward,
Mrs. Rev. Keeney,	Mrs. Leonard,
Mrs. Rev. Wright,	Mrs. Allen,
Mrs. Rev. Raines,	Mrs. Bryan,
Mrs. Rev. Harper,	Mrs. White,
Mrs. Rev. Dewey,	Mrs. Denison,
Mrs. Rev. Blackmarr,	Mrs. Stevens,
Mrs. Rev. Ingersoll,	Mrs. Barnard,
Mrs. Rev. Cook,	Mrs. King,
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Mrs. Dr. Rapelje,	Mrs. Gardner,
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Mrs. Dr. Daly, M. D.,	Mrs. Henry,
Mrs. Dr. Dodge,	Mrs. Smith,
Mrs. Dr. Wheeler, M. D.,	Mrs. Walker,
Mrs. Dr. Hurd,	Mrs. Gifford,
Mrs. Dr. Sherthrup,	Mrs. Archer,
Mrs. Richardson,	Mrs. Barton,
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Mrs. Buell,	Mrs. Adams,
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Mrs. Stewart,	Mrs. Sheldon,
Mrs. Carroll,	Mrs. Parsons,
Mrs. Sprague,	Mrs. Williams,
Mrs. Young,	Mrs. Henderson,
Mrs. Story,	Mrs. Shirwood,
Mrs. Perkins,	Mrs. Carpenter,
Mrs. Bowpell,	Mrs. Parker,
Mrs. Bush,	Mrs. Buckley,
Miss Anderson,	Mrs. Palmer,
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Mrs. Thomas,	Mrs. Rogers,
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Mrs. Hopwood,	Mrs. Arnold,
Mrs. Morse,	Mrs. Lambert,
Mrs. Kennedy,	Mrs. Nelson,
Mrs. Montgomery,	Mrs. Reynolds,
Mrs. Moore,	Mrs. Lyon,
Mrs. Wood,	Mrs. Steward,
Mrs. Reed,	Mrs. Warner,
Miss Sabey,	Miss Ondi,
Miss Lefig,	Miss Knapp,
Miss Smith,	Miss Keith,
Miss Smith,	Miss Keith,
Miss Tennaman,	Miss Smith,
Mrs. Leap,	Miss Wood,
Mrs. Wright,	Miss Wilber,
Mrs. Jones,	Miss Murry,
Mrs. Tuhon,	Miss Beard,
Mrs. Brown,	Miss Carpenter,
Mrs. Charles,	Miss Baker,
Mrs. Burgess,	Miss Babcock.
Mrs. Stone,	

OPENING OF JAPAN.

Special Telegraph from Commodore Perry.

From the Washington Union, Sept. 28.

The following interesting information has been received from Commodore M. C. PERRY, commanding the United States naval forces in the East Indies, China and Japan seas, dated

U. S. STEAM FRIGATE POWHATAN, HARBOR OF HAKODADI, Island of Jesso, Japan, May 20, 1854.

I have examined the ports of Simoda and Hakodadi, which are to be opened to the vessels of the United States and will proceed to sketch the Departments that, in my judgment, for various geographical positions, convenience of harbors, and commodiousness for all the purposes of trade, may appear to be most convenient harbors I have ever seen, and for safety cannot be surpassed. This is one of the two ports which have manifested much kindness and attention. The ships have been promptly supplied, at reasonable prices, with fresh provisions, and other articles of the country. The regular abstemiousness of the Japanese from animal food has never made it necessary for them to rear and fatten animals for the market, and hence the scarcity of that element so necessary to the comfort of Western Nations. It is quite probable, however, that they will hereafter be better prepared to meet the demands of the vessels visiting their ports. Poultry and fish and, at the proper seasons, fruit and vegetables, may be obtained in reasonable quantities, and one or two ships could always be provided with a sufficiency for their wants.

At both places the officers and those of the crews who have been permitted to leave the ships go freely about in town and country, and on fishing and shooting excursions, visiting the shops, the temples, and other places of interest, without the slightest hindrance or molestation, and are everywhere treated with kindness and respect, and especially by the country people.

But one instance has occurred of annoyance to any one, and this was at Simoda; and on its being represented to me, I demanded and received an apology from the Prefect, who disavowed the acts of the officers who committed the offence.

According to arrangement, I am to meet one or more of the imperial commissioners at Simoda on the 15th of next month, (June,) to settle various matters connected with a proper understanding of the treaty; after this is accomplished, I shall return to Hong Kong by the way of Oho-Sima, Lew-Chew, and the ports of Ningpo, Fuhchow, and Amoy, in China.

The officers of my command have constructed several valuable charts of the harbors and coasts of Japan, and our collection of specimens of natural history, and of drawings, sketches, &c., is rapidly increasing.

One of the vessels of the squadron is now engaged in making a reconnoissance of "Volcano Bay," a convenient anchorage, about 70 miles from this port.

Until this time, I have not had it in my power to institute in a thorough manner the researches and to inquiries which the Department has ordered in its instructions of Oct. 26, 1852, May 16, 1853, and June 11, 1853, with respect to the fate of our fellow-countrymen, supposed either to have been lost at sea, or to be still alive and held in captivity in Formosa or the islands of Japan.

The authorities here have furnished answers to my several inquiries upon the subject, herewith enclosed, and I propose to send the *Macedonian*, accompanied by the *Southampton*, to Formosa, there to prosecute every possible research, and at the same time to examine the coal region of that island.

As evidences of the good understanding subsisting, as well at this place as at Kanagawa and Simoda, I may remark that the Prefect, Governor, Mayor, and other persons of rank, visited this ship by invitation last evening, and were entertained by me at a formal supper.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,
Commander-in-chief U. S. Naval Forces East India, China, and Japan seas.

To the Hon. JAMES C. DOBBIN,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

FRIDAY, Sept. 29—6 P. M.

ASHES—Owing to the poor supply in market, business in this line is still quite limited at $6 25 for Pearls, and $7 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs—the previous quotations.

BRICK—We notice a little more activity in Hard North River, which are worth from $3 75@$4 ₱ thousand.

CANDLES—There exists a moderate inquiry for the leading kinds at 15c.@16c. for Mould Tallow; 21c.@23c. for Adamantine; 28c.@30c. for prime Sperm; and 40c. for patent do., ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in rather better request; but as the supply is not a good one, and as owners are not disposed to make any concession, the current movements are light, embracing, for this day, only about 600 bales, within the annexed range:

	Uplands.	Mobiles.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary to good, ₱ lb	7¼@8	7¼@ 8	7¼@ 8
Low Middling	8¼@8¾	8¼@ 8¾	8¼@ 8¾
Strict	9 @9¼	9¼@ 9¼	9¼@ 9¼
Good	9¼@9¾	9¼@ 9¾	9¼@10
Fair, ₱ lb	Nominal.	Nominal.	Nominal.

FEATHERS—The demand is not so brisk for prime live Geese, but these are firmly held at 42c.@43c. for Southern, and 44c.@45c. for Western, ₱ lb.

FISH—Dry cod are plentier and rather easier, 1,200 qls. having been disposed of since our last, chiefly at $3 62½@$3 81½, though some poor lots were reported as low as $3 50 ₱ cwt. We find a scanty stock in market of Mackerel, which are retailing at $18@$18 25 for No. 1, $14 25@14 50 for No. 2, and $8 75@9 for large No. 3, which are about the rarest. Small No. 3 command, in lots, $5 25@$5 50 ₱ bbl. Pickled Salmon are likewise rare and quiet, being only nominally quoted at $21@$21 50 ₱ bbl., and $28@$29 ₱ tierce. Pickled Herring are in limited demand at $3 50@$3 62½ ₱ bbl.—yet, as they are not abundant, holders are quite firm at our quotations, and, in some instances, ask even 12½c.@25c ₱ bbl. higher prices. Smoked Herring are not so brisk at 57½c.@60c. for sealed, or 35c. for No. 1, ₱ box. The supply of these is increasing.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are in pretty good demand, both for the Eastern and local trade, and to fill contracts, generally at strengthening prices. Several mills in the interior are working badly and irregularly, as the water in their vicinity is not serviceable at all times, and the production of flour by them is too light to add much to the amount coming forward. These circumstances, and the improving inquiry, have imparted a livelier and a better feeling to the market. Common and medium grades are the rarest and most needed. Fancy and extra qualities are freely offered, but are not in much request, and are slightly tending downwards. The day's operations add up 7,000 bbls. We quote:

Sour, ₱ bbl	$5 75 @$6 50
Superfine, No. 2	6 25 @ 6 75
State, common brands	7 12½@ 7 25
State, straight brands	7 25 @ 7 37½
Favorite State	7 37½@ 7 50
Mixed Western	7 00 @ 7 12½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	7 12½@ 7 25
Fancy Michigan	7 25 @ 7 50
Common to good Ohio	7 12½@ 7 37½
Fancy Ohio	7 37½@ 7 62½
Extra Ohio	7 62½@ 8 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	7 62½@ 8 25
Fancy Genesee	7 62½@ 7 87½
Extra Genesee	8 00 @ 9 25

Superfine Canadian, in bond, is in slack request, and not worth over $8 12½@$8 25 ₱ barrel. Large lots would not bring even these rates—as for such $8 ₱ barrel is the highest price tendered. Southern is plentier and rather easier, but are pretty actively sought after. The day's transactions include 2,200 barrels, at $7 50@$8 for Mixed to Good; $8@$8 25 for Favorite; and $8 25 @$9 for Fancy and Extra, ₱ barrel. Rye Flour is inanimate, at $5@$5 25 for Fine, and $6@$6 25 for Superfine, ₱ barrel. Corn Meal is more in demand, at yesterday's figures. The day's sales embrace 50 barrels Jersey, at $4 37½; 50 barrels Brandywine, at $4 87½; and 100 puncheons Brandywine, on terms not ascertained.

GINSENG—Is in rather limited stock, and is retailing at 35c.@36c., cash, ₱ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat is moderately active at about previous prices. It would attract more attention, but that it is relatively dearer than flour, which leads to great caution in purchasing, among millers. The stock is a very poor one in every respect, and this, doubtless, renders holders of prime parcels very reluctant sellers, excepting at full rates. The day's business consists of only 1,800 bushels good to prime Southern White, at $1 65@$1 70; and 5,000 Canadian do., in bond, at $1 38. Rye is inactive, but as the supply is small, it is firmly held at $1 16@$1 18 for large and small lots, ₱ bushel. Barley is still very rare and quoted at $1 15@$1 20 ₱ bushel,—but nothing has been done to-day at such rates. Oats are dull and heavy at 47c.@49c. for Jersey; and 49c.@54c. for State and Western ₱ bushel. Corn is less active and a shade lower, though there is not so much arriving. The day's movements comprise 58,000 bushels, at 75c. for unsound; 76c.@76½c. for Western mixed, mostly at the lowest rate, and 80c. for Southern White, ₱ bushel.

GROCERIES—Are quiet, but very firm, owing to the light supplies here. The day's sales consist of 50 packages Java Coffee at 13½c.; 50 Rio do. at 10½c.@11c. ₱ lb.; 30 hhds. Porto Rico Molasses, at 29c. ₱ gallon; 70 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar at 5½c @6c, 280 Cuba do. in bond, part at 4½c.; 75 Texas do. on private terms; and 250 boxes brown Havana do. at 5½c.@6½c. ₱ lb. Teas were inactive in private trade, as the public sale absorbed the attention of the trade. We annex a detailed report:

By L. M. HOFFMAN & Co.—(*Cargo of ship Oneida, &c.*)

Hyson—50 half chests 41c.; 62 do. 37½c.; 22 do. 30c.; 26 do. 28½c.

Oolong—195 half chests 34c.; 405 do. 28½c.; 95 do. 28c.; 245 do. 27c.; 200 do. 26½c.; 52 do. 26c.

Young Hyson—37 half chests 56c.; 87 boxes 2½ lbs. ea. 53c.; 46 half chests 48½c.; 80 do. 48c.; 40 do. 45c.; 40 do. 44½c.; 30 do. 43½c.; 215 do. 42½c.; 100 do. 41½c.; 100 do. 39½c.; 127 do. 39c.; 55 do. 37½c.; 65 do. 37c.; 25 do. 35c.; 120 do. 34c.; 77 do. 33½c.; 60 do. 32½c.; 150 do. 32c.; 215 do. 31½c.; 100 do. 31c.; 103 do. 29½c.; 183 do. 29c.; 174 do. 28½c.; 192 do. 28c.; 148 do. 27c.; 47 do. 26½c.; 22 do. 26c.

Imperial—90 hf. chests, at 57½c.; 20 do., at 53½c.; 10 do., at 50c.; 39 do., at 34½c.; 34 do., at 33c.

Gunpowder—48 hf. chests, at 62½c.; 18 do., at 54c.; 47 16½ lb. boxes, at 45c.; 127 hf. chests, at 43c.; 16 do., at 42½c.; 27 15 lb. boxes, at 38½c.; 50 15½ lb. do., at 38c.; 98 hf. chests, at 38c.; 38 do., 37½c.; 14 do., 35½c.; 12 do., 35c.; 11 do., 33½c.; 24 do., 33c.

Twankay—27 hf. chests, at 27½c.; 43 do., at 20½c.

Hyson Skin—70 chests, at 27c.; 68 hf. do., at 19½c.; 396 do., at 19c; 20 chests, at 19c.; 39 do., at 16½c.; 21 hf. chests, at 16½c.; 33 chests, at 16c.; 19 hf. chests, at 7c.

Messrs. R. L. & A. STUART, Sugar Refiners, have furnished us with the subjoined revised list of their cash prices by 5 bbl. packages and upwards; Double refined Loaf Sugar, 9½c. ₱ lb.; double refined Crushed Sugar, 9c. ₱ lb.; double refined Ground Sugar, 8½c. ₱ lb.; Circle A Crushed Sugar, 8½c. ₱ lb.; refined White Sugar—A 7½c. ₱ lb., by 25 barrels 7¾c.; refined Yellow Sugar—B 7½c ₱ lb., by 25 barrels 7½c.; refined Yellow Sugar—C 6¾c. ₱ lb., by 25 barrels 6½c. A discount of 1 ₱ cent. on orders for 20 packages and upwards of Loaf, Crushed and Ground Sugars.

Sugar House Molasses Syrup, by the hhd. 37c. ₱ gallon; tierces, 38c. ₱ gallon, by 5 barrels, 39c. ₱ gallon; extra quality Molasses Syrup, 60c. ₱ gallon.

HAY—Buyers are holding back for lower prices, and River is very dull at 80c@85c. for shipment, and $1 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are unchanged. New do not find very ready purchasers at 37½c.@40c. ₱ lb., while old appears to be almost neglected.

LATHS—Eastern are still dull and heavy at $1 87½ ₱ thousand.

LIME—Rockland continues scarce and is in demand at 90c. for common and $1 18 for Lump ₱ bbl.

METALS—Copper is quiet, but firm. Iron is dull and declining. Scotch Pig is quoted as low as from $32@$36 for large, and $36 50@$37 50 for small lots, ₱ ton, usual credit; but it is not actively inquired for at these rates. We have heard of no important transactions in Bar. The last sale of Spanish Lead was effected at $6 31½, short time, ₱ 100 lbs. Steel and Tin are unchanged.

NAVAL STORES—The limited stocks on hand and the high prices claimed for most articles, impede transactions. Crude Turpentine is quiet at $4 62½@$4 75 ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine is in moderate demand at 52c.@53c. cash, ₱ gallon. Tar is unaltered. Rosin is wanted, in part for shipment, at $1 25@$2 for common, ₱ bbl., delivered, and $2 50@$4 75 for white, according to quality, ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—We have nothing really new to notice in Whale, Sperm or Olive,—these being in fair request and firm in price. Linseed has recently attracted more attention, and is improving. Sales of consequence have been made at 80,000 gallons Raw, part in store, at 72c.@74c., cash and 90c. short credit, while Boiled sold at Amsterdam and English rates, at 75c.@77c. ₱ gallon. At the close this evening, but little could be had at our lowest quotations. Lard has not varied.

PROVISIONS—Pork is pretty good demand, chiefly to fill contracts, but with an ample stock in Market, Sales are made at previous prices. The day's sales reach 2,600 bbls. at $13 75@$14 for Mess, mostly at the lowest rate; and $11 75@11 87½ for Prime, in bbl. Cut Meats are inactive and languid; only about 60 hhds. were taken at 9½c.@10c. for Shoulders and 7½c.@8½c. for Hams, ₱ lb. Lard is also quiet and dragging, 200 bbls., good to Prime were obtained, today, at 10½c.@11c ₱ lb. Beef is not active, but it rules firm, sales having been made to-day of 150 bbls. at $11@$11 25 for Country Mess; $14@$14 50 for City do.; $15 @$15 50 for repacked Chicago do., and $15 75@$16 for Extra do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef and Beef Hams are unchanged. Butter is less inquired for at 13c.@17c for Ohio; 18c @21c. for Western New-York, and 22c.@25c. for Orange County, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling in lots at 9c.@10½c ₱ lb.

RICE—The market continues quite firm with an upward tendency in prices. The sales to-day reach about 400 casks, part for future delivery, at 5c.@5½c. ₱ lb. Strictly prime is held at 6c. The demand is mostly from the trade and for export. A private dispatch from Charleston reports that market entirely bare of stock, all that was offering having been taken for Cuba, at prices almost equal to those current in this market. The stock here is limited, and the neighboring markets have been cleared of all that could be had. These circumstances make owners very confident, and lead them to advance their claims still further. With such influences at work, to prevent a large business, we cannot look for heavy transactions henceforward, unless speculators should begin to act.

SEEDS—Clover is quiet and languid at 11½c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Flax and Timothy are unchanged.

TALLOW—Prime is less active, but steady, at about 12½c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Is in fair request and firm in price. The past three days' sales embrace 160 hhds. Kentucky and Marysville at 6¼c @9c; 144 cases Ohio and Connecticut Seed Leaf at 5½c @14c.; 480 bales Cuba at 15c.@18c.; and 142 bales Havana at 24c @35c ₱ lb.

WHISKY—While the stock continues light and holders are firm, there is not a great deal doing. The day's sales include 300 bbls Ohio and Prison, at 42c @42½c., and 42½c.@43c, respectively; with 100 hhds. Drudge at 43c., usual terms, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, we heard of no important engagements beyond 50 bales of uncompressed Cotton at 5-32d. ₱ lb.; and a lot of Bone at 10s. ₱ ton. For London and Havre, no new shipments transpired. For Rotterdam, there taken 150 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 4c. ₱ gallon. For Australia and California, nothing additional was reported. The latest charters have been: A vessel to load at Savannah, for Bremen, at £9, standard; ship *Henry Reed*, to run for a year in the Antwerp trade on terms not disclosed.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. (Imp & Job.) 112 Broadway.

French, Swiss and German Dry Goods.

AUGUST WETTER (Importer).....19 Broad-st.

Dundee Linens, Sail Duck, &c

CAMERON & BUIT (Importers).....16 Broad-st.
WM. BRAND & CO (Importers).....42 and 44 Pine st.

Laces, Millinery Goods, Embroideries and Trimmings.

S. SRAHLHEIM & CO. (Importers).....69 Broadway

Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Berlin Wool, Fringes, Gimps, Tassels, Buttons &c.

KOHLSAAT BRO'S. (Importers and Jobbers).48 John-st
CHAS. FEICKERT.....37 Dey-st

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO, Imp. & Manf. 22 Warren-st.
C. B HATCH & CO., (Impt's and Man's).....97 William-st.

Clothing and Furnishing Goods at Wholesale.

HANFORD & BRO.....29 Park-row, opposite Astor House

French and German Fancy Baskets.

C. ZINN & CO., No 53 Maiden-lane, Importers of French and German Fancy Traveling Baskets and Manufacturers of Cane and Colored Willow Furniture and Jenny Lind Workstands, &c.

Fancy Goods and Hosiery.

ENGLEMANN & CO., No 93 William-st, Fancy Goods Buttons, Cotton and Woolen Hosiery. To cash buyers, only seven per cent. net profit on the importing prices. For your own benefit call and see.

Architects.

F. DIAPER.....49 Wall-st.
JOHN W. RITCH.....643 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

Gold Leaf and Gold Foil.

J. L. WAUGH.....No. 112 Franklin-st.

Agricultural Warehouse.

R. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st.

Average Adjustor and Insurance Broker

WALTER R. JONES, Jr.....90 Wall-st.

Architects.

H. DANIELS (Landscape Gardener).....251 Broadway.

American and Foreign Rubber Goods.

UNION INDIA RUBBER CO., Manufactory 41 John-st.

American Soap Company.

Manufacturers Superior Family Soaps. 284 Washington-st.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st

Boat and Oar Bazaar.

INGERSOLL'S.....250 South-st.
From 200 to 500 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again.

Ballard's Premium Hair Dye.

The cheapest and best. For sale or applied. O. M. BALLARD'S Improved Hair Dye. 333 Broadway, up stairs.

Brokers, Bill or Note.

D. M. FARNUM.....6 Jauncey-court, Wall st.
GEO. C. SMALLEY.....63 Wall-st.

Booksellers and Publishers.

A. S. BARNES & CO. (National School Series) 51 John-st.

Britannia and Plated Ware, Cutlery, Japannery, &c.

J. & C. BERRIAN (Wholesale and Retail Dealers) 601 Broadway, Cooking Utensils, Tin, Wood and Willow Wares, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, &c.

Blacking and Inks.—Dunlop's Vegetable.

C. G. EVERITT, (sole Proprietor.) Manufacturing Emporium, 36 Gold-st., New-York. Tin boxes and Canisters in endless variety by machinery, superior to the best, cheaper than the cheapest; also Druggists tin ware in general.

Carpetings.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY.....379 Broadway.

Druggists.

KINSLEY & DARLING, (Wholesale Dealers) 62 Vesey-st.

Daguerreotypes.

J. GURNEY.....349 Broadway.
The oldest and most extensive in the United States.

Defiance Salamander Safes, and Goffin's Defiance Locks and Cross Bars.

ROBT. M. PATRICK (Manufacturer).....192 Pearl-st.

Dyeing Establishment.

BARRETTT, NEPHEWS & CO., Staten Island Fancy Dyeing Establishment, 3 John-st., New-York.

Dentistry.

JOSEPH W. VERVALEN..21 St. Mark's-place (8th-st.)

Engravers, (Wood.)

J. W. OFF, (the best work done here).....75 Nassau-st.
W. HOWLAND.....229 Broadway, above Astor House.

Encaustic Tiles and Garnkirk Chimney Tops.

MILLER, COATES & YOULE (Importers)..279 Pearl-st.

Expresses, Shipping Merchants.

EDWARDS, SANDFORD & CO. (Foreign)..36 Broadway.

Engravers, (Card.)

J. N. GIMBREDE..360 Broadway and 8 Metropol'n Hotel.
HICKS & AFFLICK..339 Broadway, corner of Walker-st.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD.....120 Water-st.

Doors, Sashes and Blinds.

N. P. KIMBALL, (Wholesale and Retail) 78 Beekman-st.

French Window Glass.

J. H. POILLON & CO. (Importers).....34 Barclay-st.

Fishing Tackle.

J. B. CROOKE & CO. (Impt's and Man's).....50 Fulton-st.

Furs.

C. G. GUNTHER & SONS, (Importers and Shippers,) No 46 Maiden-lane.

Grate and Fender Makers.

W. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 891 Broadway, one door above 19th-st.

Grindstones.

J. S. WHITNEY & CO.....4 South, and 56 Washington-st.

India Rubber Shoes, Whips, Clothing, Balls, &c.

NEWARK INDIA RUBBER Manuf Co., 59 Maiden-lane.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

C. S. LITTLE, (Imp. & General Dealer,) 33 & 34 Fulton-st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.

JOHN S. WILLARD.....440 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

Law Booksellers and Publishers.

BANKS, GOULD & CO.....144 Nassau-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON..132 East 27th and 149 Nassau-sts.

Insulated Lightning Rods.

LYON Manufacturing Co., Insulate Lightning Conductors for buildings and ships, (Otis' Patent).....343 Broadway.

Lamps and Gas Fixtures.

DITTZ, BRO'S & CO. (Manufacturers).....134 William-st.

Mahogany and Rosewood.

HOUGHTON & BRO., (all Fancy Goods).....90 Walker-st.

Musical Instruments, Strings, &c.

F. ZOBAUM & CO (Importers).....97 Maiden-lane.
CAMGILL & CO. (Impt's and Manuf.).....47 Maiden-lane.
BRUNO & WISSENBORN & CO., Importer and Manufacturer, 2 Maiden-lane.

Needles, Fish-hooks, and Fishing Tackle.

THOS. H. BATE (Importer and Manuf..35 Maiden-lane.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.

EUGENE ELY.....75 Fulton st., 3d door below Gold.

Paints, Oils, &c.

RAYNOLDS & DEVOE.....160 Water-st.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English,)

F. HOPKINS & BRO'S (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.

Paper Warehouses.

C. W. FIELD & CO (Wholesale Dealers).....11 Cliff-st.
DUNCAN, LEWIS & BARTOW.....161 William-st.

Pianished Tin and Japanned Ware.

GEO. HODGETTS.....150 William-st.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, &c.

B. M. SEGEE, (Imp. of Manuf.) cor. 12th-st. 889 Broadway.

Sewing Machines.

AM. MAGNETIC SEWING MACHINE CO. 397 Broadway

Ship Bread and Crackers.

ERASTUS TITUS & CO.....223 Washington-st.
EPH. TREADWELL & SONS.....275 Washington, and 244 Front-sts.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

J. AHLBORN & CO....54 Maiden-lane, and 29 Liberty-st.
J. W. HOLBERTON (and Fireworks).....43 Maiden-lane.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have an office (with Correspondents in all the best and most widely circulated Journals of the Union), for the sale of Advertising Spaces, and are authorized to contract for them at the lowest rates. Their long experience in the business enables them to render essential service to those who may favor them with their patronage. They select the best papers and advertising mediums, and contract at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

INSTRUCTION.

METROPOLITAN ACADEMY AND GYMNASIUM.—No. 9 and 11 West 14th-st., near Washington-square. The attention of the citizens of New-York and vicinity is hereby called to these institutions, by the testimonials when examined with regard to the number and ability of its teachers—the ten years it has been before the citizens of this metropolis, and received their patronage—the desirableness of its locality—or the extent and completeness of its arrangements and course of study—it cannot fail to give satisfaction. Parents wishing to place their sons under favorable influences for physical, moral and mental development, in connection with reasonable terms, are invited to consider the claims of this Institution to their patronage.

N. B.—The Gymnastic or Physical Department, for Ladies and Gentlemen (at different hours) reopens at the same date. STEPHEN J. SEDGWICK, A. M.,
Sept. 1, 1854. Proprietor and Principal.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—No. 71 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., now in its thirty-fourth year of successful operation, opens on MONDAY, Sept. 11, with every advantage for the education of youth. Pupils are received at an early age, and advanced as rapidly as their health and intellectual development will allow, until thoroughly prepared for honorable entrance into college or for business life. The public generally, and especially those who wish to secure for their children the advantages of sound instruction, thorough mental discipline and correct moral training, are invited to visit this Institution. Circulars, containing names of references, and full particulars as to terms, discipline &c., may be obtained at the book-stores of Messrs. CARTER, BRACE & CO., or at the school building. WILLIAM FORREST, } Principals
G. P. QUACKENBOS, }

THE WINTER TERM OF THE POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL will commence on the first WEDNESDAY in November next. This school, which has enjoyed such a large patronage for eighteen years, was never in a more healthful condition than it is now. In it pupils enjoy the greatest facilities for acquiring a solid, extensive, useful and polished education. Instructors of distinguished ability are employed in its various departments. French, German and Spanish languages are taught by native teachers. Its government is strictly parental. Its healthfulness is without a parallel in this or any country. But two deaths have occurred in eighteen years, and the average number of pupils during that time has been 85.

Catalogues, which contain a prospectus of the school, can be obtained by writing to CHARLES BARTLETT, College Hill, Dutchess County, N. Y.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL.—REV DR. REED'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEAR GENEVA, N. Y.—The instruction comprises a thorough course of English, mathematical and classical studies. The best facilities are furnished for learning French, German, drawing and music. Terms, $240 per annum. The charge for French, German and drawing is $10 each for a term of 14 weeks for music, $12.

REFERENCES.—Bishop DE LANCY, Rev. Dr. HALL, Hon. SAMUEL A. FOOT, Geneva; Dr. SAMUEL W. MOORE, No 118 West 14th-st., H. S. DODGE Esq., No. 54 Wall-st.

The next Term will open on the 6th of September.
GENEVA, July, 1854. THOMAS C. REED.

FLUTE INSTRUCTION.—TO AMATEURS OF THE FLUTE.—The subscriber has the pleasure of announcing to his pupils and the public, that he has now perfected his arrangements, and is prepared to give instructions upon the Boehm and German flutes. He has also several flutes of both descriptions, with the latest improvements, for sale at his rooms. For further particulars and terms apply personally, or by letter, to F. J. EBEN, sole flutist and professor of music. No. 493 Broome-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN.—This School has reopened at No. 486 Broadway corner of Broome-st. Instruction given gratuitously in Wood Engraving, Lithography, and other branches. By order of the Managers

L. CORNELIA HATCH, Superintendent.

Orders received at the School for Wood Engraving, &c., and executed promptly upon reasonable terms.

SCHOOL.—The School at No. 81 East 16th-st., during the last six years under charge of the subscriber, will resume its

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF SPLENDID VILLA SITES AND LOTS, UNDERLYING the DESIRABLE WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY the 27th and 28th of October, at 2 o'clock P. M. each day.

West Flushing is on the line of the Flushing Railroad, and runs back to the Newtown and Flushing Plank-road, opposite the new Episcopal Race Course. It is within 5½ miles of Grand st. Ferry, Williamsburg, and is accessible from any part of New-York, Brooklyn or Williamsburg in from 30 to 40 minutes. The property will be sold in sections, each of which contains from 2 to 6 city lots. The streets are being opened and all desirable situations will be graded and the ground, the Park judiciously laid out, graded and fenced in; all which, and other improvements, are made at the sole expense of the proprietors, for which the purchaser will not be required to pay any assessment, (as he has to do elsewhere) all he is liable for being the mere cost of his lot. The Railroad Depot is now built on the corner of Central and Railroad-aves., and being directly in the centre of West Flushing is convenient to every part of the village. The location of the ground, for healthiness, beauty and easiness of access (as is now well known), cannot be surpassed while all kinds of building material (lumber brick, &c.) can be had on the ground for below New-York and Williamsburg prices. On the first day the sale will be confined to the portion bounded on the north and east by Grand and Central-aves.; on the second day, to that portion bounded on the south and east by said aves., including the National Race Course; and on the Plank-road opposite the said National Race Course; and on the third and last day will be sold the balance of the lots that remain unsold on both the above portions.

TITLE INDISPUTABLE.—Printed abstracts will be furnished each purchaser, free of charge.

TERMS.—Ten per cent, on the day of Sale, the balance in monthly payments of five per cent. or upwards until the whole is paid (with interest) is paid for; or one-half may be paid in cash and the other half may remain on Bond and Mortgage for 3 years, at 7 per cent. Persons wishing to attend the Sale, will take the steamboat *Island City* at 10 or 1 o'clock, from Fulton Market—in which will connect with the cars of the Flushing Railroad, at Hunter's Point, Queens, for West Flushing. Persons living on the east part of the City can take the Path t Fer y to Greenpoint, or the 2nd-st Ferry to Penny Bridge, and there take the Railroad to West Flushing. For FREE TICKETS, for sailing of sale with maps and further particulars, apply to DANIEL ELLIOTT No 3 Nassau-s near Wall. New-York; or to R. LOND, No 73 Broadway; A P SMITH No. 444 6th-av; MACFARLAN & MERRITT, No 49 31 av; J. L. BURNETT, No 346 Broome-st (up stairs); VOLLAIN, No 20 Roosevelt-st, N Y, or F COGSWELL, No 9 Court st, Brooklyn; J. T HUNCIE No 189 Grand-st., Williamsburg, or W A VAN HOUTEN, Flushing-av. near Franklin-av, Greenpoint.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & Co., THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 19 Nassau-st.—Pair of Morgan Horses, six years old, 15 hands high, warranted sound and kind; and will travel well in all harness; said one lady's saddle horse. Also one two-seat wagon, nearly new; a set of double harness.

One dark iron-gray Horse, about 15½ hands high, six years old, warranted sound and kind; good in all harness and under the saddle; is a fast stylish trotter. Sold in consequence of the owner being about to leave for California.

A beautiful dark-bay Pony, 12 to 13 hands high, exceedingly handsome, suitable for a boy or young lady, quite gentle, warranted sound, trots or canters.

Also, the blooded mare Lady Washington, rising 6 years old; she is one of the best saddle horses in the country and is very handsome; she has a long mane and tail, and anything of her size for her value—sound and kind.

Also, a set of light harness made by one of the best City makers and but little used.

A bay Horse, suitable for a cartman or truckman, 15½ hands high, 9 years old, warranted sound and kind, without a fault.

A bay Horse, about 15½ hands high between 7 and 8 years old, warranted sound and kind, a very superior road horse, can trot in 3½ minutes.

Also, a light Wagon, shifting top, but very little used, built by Dusenbury & Arthur.

One set of single harness, in use but 3 weeks.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY Auctioneer.

FORDHAM LOTS AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on TUESDAY, Oct 3, at 12 o'clock, on the ground 105 desirable Building Lots, situated in the healthy village of Fordham Westchester County, N. Y., on the line of the Harlem Railroad, about 10 minutes' journey by rail from the City of New-York, and within five to eight minutes' walk of the Railroad Depot. There are 36 trains to and from the City daily, and the communication is only about 15 cents per day. These beautiful lots will be sold without reserve to close an interest, on the following liberal terms: 10 per cent. and the auctioneer's fees on the day of sale, and 10 per cent a month thereafter, until the whole amount is paid; or 50 per cent may after paying 50 per cent, receive the deeds by executing a bond and mortgage for the balance for two and a half years at 7 percent.—title indisputable. Trains leave the City Hall on the morning of sale at 7 9½ and 10½ A M., stopping at all the usual places. Five Tickets, together with Lithographic Maps and bills of full particulars, can be obtained on applying to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

F COLTON Auctioneer

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—PIANOS, PIANOS, MIRRORS, SILVER PLATED CASE CLOCKS.

F COLTON will sell THIS DAY, (Saturday) Sept 30, at 10½ o'clock at the auction rooms No 59 Beekman-st. A very large and general assortment of new and second-hand furniture, most of which is in good condition. It will embrace mahogany and rosewood sofas, divans, and plain furniture, fine 4-poster and sofa bedsteads and wardrobes, dress and plain bureaus, dining and extension tables, marble-top centre, side-card, dumb-waiter and work tables, couches, sofa bedsteads, hair mattresses, cottage and bedroom furniture all kinds of mahogany chairs, curl maple and cane do., Valuable kitchen furniture, &c. Also, two or three rosewood piano-fortes, in good order. Also, three large French plate mantel and cheval mirrors, of unusual dimensions. Also, a large lot of new and second-hand carpets and oil-cloths suitable for the trade and all others in want. Also, a large lot of silver plated ware.

Sale will be peremptory without regard to weather.

F COLTON, Auctioneer

BY F. COLTON.—THE CARPET AND OIL CLOTH SALE, FURNITURE &c. &c.—F. COLTON will sell on TUESDAY next, Oct 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No 59 Beekman-st. The sale of the carpets and oil cloths that were advertised for Wednesday last, will take place on that day. It will embrace a very large and beautiful assortment of Wilton tapestry, three ply and ingrain carpets—being the entire stock of a dealer declining business. There will also be in this sale a very large quantity of oil cloths, 3-4 and 4-4 wide to 18. All parties interested in the purchase of carpets and oil cloths will find it to their advantage to attend this sale. There will be some hundred full pieces of carpets and as many of oil cloths. Also, at the same time, a quantity of household furniture from a family. Catalogues will be ready early on Monday morning, and the goods may be examined on Monday afternoon.

JOHN L VANDEWATER, Auctioneer

OIL PAINTINGS.—JOHN L. VANDEWATER will on THIS DAY, Sept 30, at 10½ o'clock at the sales-room, No. 356 and 358 Cedar-st., a choice collection of oil original paintings, in splendid frames, recently imported and never before exhibited, consisting of marine pieces by Verboekhoven; views of Chalk Cliffs of England, by Vangigetti; Winter Landscapes, by Straten; Cossack, by Schotz; Environs of Naguza, by Muller; Italian Girl, by Hempl; floral pieces, lansscapes; also, a large line of French and Italian paintings under glass, by Chambeau, and other celebrated artists; also, many landscapes, marine views, &c. Also a line of five cases of framed oil paintings, just received. Also, a line of grand engraving, &c. Catalogues now ready.

HENRY H. LEEDS Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO., SATURDAY, Sept. 30, at 10½ o'clock, in the Basement of No. 19 Nassau-st., sale of elegant household furniture, removed for convenience of sale; carved rosewood parlor suites in brocatelle, plush, velvet and hair cloth; elegant French plate pier glasses; Brussels, tapestry, ingrain and Venetian carpeting; mahogany and black walnut French and cottage bedsteads; marble-top centre tables, lamps and astral gilding, with a variety of other articles. Also, a large assortment of wearing apparel, belonging to the estate of the late Moses Larkin, deceased

*** 12 o'clock—by order of the Executors—an assortment of diamond and other jewelry.

CHARLES R MILLER Auctioneer & Real Estate Agent

MELVILLE LOTS AT AUCTION.—CHARLES R. MILLER will sell on WEDNESDAY, Oct 4, at 3 o'clock, on the ground, 36 reserved building lots in the beautiful village of Melville, adjoining Maspeth. This property is situated on the Newtown and Flushing Plank-road, between Maspeth and Cotsmansville, and is accessible from the former by the Newtown and Maspeth Omnibus, from Williamsburg carries at 6½ cts. The sale will be peremptory, and the property offers great inducements to purchasers. Title perfect, and terms of payment easy. For further particulars apply to CHARLES R. MILLER, Auctioneer, No. 195 Broadway.

RUSSELL W WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

LARGE CONTINUATION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, THIS DAY, (Saturday.)—At 10½ o'clock, at house No 73 8-h-av, near 14th-st., being the entire furniture of the above house. Owing to the large quantity to be sold the sale will be continued on MONDAY, at the same hour. Splendid plate-mirrors, pier glasses, rich carpets, silver ware, &c., being over 600 lots of elegant description, of recent purchases, from extensive, tasteful, &c. Everything will be sold without reserve. This will be found the most attractive sale of the season. Catalogues now ready. For particulars see *Herald* and *Courier*.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—The large sale of household furniture to commence THIS (Saturday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at house No 73 8-h-av, near 14th-st., will be continued on MONDAY MORNING at the same hour. This will be found the largest and most attractive sale of the season. Every article will be sold without reserve, positively for cash, to remove the estate. Catalogues now ready. No postponement.

MATTHEW JORDAN, Auctioneer

BY JORDAN & HUSTON—Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, No. 339 Broadway, (up stairs) will receive goods constantly on commission to the Trade that will meet with prompt attention. BOOK SALE EVERY MONDAY, at 10 o'clock. Also, Oct 25, a large invoice of Books on Theology, Science &c., rare and valuable, will be sold at No. 339 Broadway. Catalogues ready for

MATTHEW CHESNEY, Auctioneer.

BY MATTHEW CHESNEY, at his store, No. 3 Astor House, THIS MORNING (Saturday), at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment for cash, a large collection of fancy goods, among many of most every article required in a retail store. Goods purchased to leave the store will be delivered at their residence on the premises.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, STATE ENGINEER'S AND SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Sept. 30, 1854.—Notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Canal Fund will expose for sale, at public vendue, at the Canal Office in the City of Albany, on the 5th day of Oct next, at 12 o'clock, M., the following described parcels of land, situate in said City, namely, The Basement or cellar story of the Canal Office of the State, fronting 50 feet 10 inches on the west side of Broadway, and extending 87 feet 10 inches in the rear, and the vacant lot of land adjoining the same on the north, fronting 25 feet 10 inches on Broadway, and extending back 87 feet 10 inches in the rear, and being the same more or less. The conditions of sale will be, that one-fourth part of the purchase money be paid at the time of sale, and twenty-eight per cent of the remainder thereof secured by the bond of the purchaser, payable in six equal annual instalments with interest annually at 7 per cent JOHN T. CLARK, State Engineer and Surveyor.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of several Writs of Execution to me directed and delivered I will expose for sale by Public auction on the 30th day of September, 1854, at 11 o'clock A M., at the Works of the American White Lead Company, corner of Imlay and William sts., South Brooklyn, 1 new 40 horse power steam engine, (Slater & Mason); 2 steam boilers; 4 paint mixers; 4 paint mills; gearing of various kinds; 2 blowers; large lot new iron pipe, (3 feet diameter;) and all the other fixtures of said steam engine, boilers and paint manufactory. Dated Brooklyn, Sept. 27, 1854. ENGLEBERT LOTT, Sheriff of Kings County. For further particulars inquire of CLARK & GORHAM, Attorneys and Counsellors, No. 193 Broadway, New-York.

BY VIRTUE OF TWO CHATTEL MORTGAGES, I will expose for sale, at the Merchants' Exchange, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of October, 1854, at 12 o'clock, at noon, the steamboat or vessel called the HUNTRESS, her Engines, Boilers & machinery, Boats, Anchors Cables, Tackle. Apparel and Furniture, &c. Also, the Boilers, Machinery, Boats, Anchors Cables, Tackle and Furniture, &c. called the HERCULES, her Engine and Furniture, &c.

JAMES B. BENSEL, Attorney for Mortgagee. Dated New-York, Sept. 30, 1854.

SAM. WELCH, NO. 48 MAIN-ST., BUFFALO, N. Y., AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, for the sale of all kinds of merchandise.

N. B.—Advances made on consignments, communications confidential. Prompt returns for sales. Satisfactory references given when required.

MEDICAL.

MRS. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER!—Warranted not to contain any deleterious substance. An unfailing restorer and preserver of the Hair and Sight. It is not a Dye. The Hair and Whiskers, however gray, are restored to and preserved in their Original Life Color by its use. Wigs, Spectacles and Gray Hairs will soon become extinct.

This pleasant and valuable preparation has been used for many years by hundreds of the most distinguished and wealthy persons in the land who had previously tried all the nostrums of the day without success; not only ruining the money which they had expended therefor, but seriously injuring their hair and health.

It is entirely different from the other preparations for the hair, which are composed of deleterious articles such as lead, lime, caustic, Spanish flies, grease, vitriol and oil of nitre; which are said to cause the hair to grow on the palms of the hands, but which, in reality, greatly injure the health of the scalp and the hair.

The Restorer is easily applied, and will not stain the finest linen. Its effect is sure in every instance, if applied according to directions.

The Restorer used with the Xylobalsamum not only cleanses the hair, but imparts it to curl, giving it a soft, glossed and natural appearance. Use this preparation before retiring at night. In the morning apply a little soft water, and then the Xylobalsamum Fat, oil, marrow and alcohol combined, no injury to the head and hair, and should not be used.

The Restorer will strengthen and preserve the sight, and remove and prevent dizziness, headache, scurf, dandruff, scald head, or any eruption of the skin, and all unnatural perspiration of the head. It prevents the falling of the hair and cures baldness when not hereditary, and, by invigorating the skin, muscles nerves, blood vessels and the roots of the hair, will gradually but soon change the gray locks, and cause the young hair to grow in the original life color.

When once restored, by applying it a few times at intervals of three months you will not have a gray hair if you should attain the age of one hundred years.

When used for baldness, you must take off your wig, scratch, oiled silk, or anything which will cause a return of the insensible perspiration of the head.

Persons sending orders for the World's Hair Restorer, must state the color of their hair whether light or dark, as it has been thoroughly proved by long experience that the ingredients which will restore light hair will not have any effect on black.

It is a certain cure for catarrh in the head.

No. 1 is for dark hair; No 2 is for light hair, and is composed of articles having a tendency to restore nature's loss.

No. 3 is Xylobalsamum, a superior article for dressing the hair for old or young, and is essential to use with No 1 or No 2.

It will be found on trial to be an indispensable article for the toilet.

The World's Hair Restorer and Xylobalsamum require no puffing, as after giving them a fair trial all are sure to recommend them to their friends.

The Hair Restorer, No 1 and No 2, is put up in large flint bottles, at only $1 50 per bottle. One is generally enough for a whole year. The Xylobalsamum, or dressing for the hair, No. 3, at 37½ cents per bottle; thus coming within the means of all persons. No such preparation was ever before been offered to the public. The great demand for it is produc ive of many worthless imitations, and shows that its worth is duly appreciated. None genuine except "Mrs. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, New-York," is brown on the bottles, and her signature is on the directions.

Agents supplied by the dozen at the wholesale prices.

For sale by Druggists and Perfume generally, throughout the United States, Canada and Cuba. Principal Depôt, Laboratory and Manufactory No 355 BROOME-st., corner Elizabeth. New-York. RUSHTON, CLARK & CO. under Astor, Irving and St. Nicholas Hotels; and C. H. RING. No. 192 Broadway.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One hundredth Edition (360,000) 18mo, pp. 250. On Fine Paper, Extra Binding $1. Every complaint to which a woman is subject, from girlhood to womanhood, as also as wife and as mother, are fully described, with the causes, the symptoms, and also proper mode of treatment in a plain, simple but in the most chaste language, easily understood. And in which every woman can discover by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and causes of her complaint: and be assured much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice of the utmost importance to her future health in respect to which her sensitiveness forbids consulting a medical gentleman, will find such instruction and advice; and also many symptoms which otherwise would occasion anxiety or alarm. How many are suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, which undermine the health, the effects of which they are ignorant and for which their delicacy forbids seeking medical advice! How many suffer from *prolapsus uteri* (falling of the womb), or from *fluor albus* (weakness, debility, &c.?) How many are in constant agony for many months preceding confinement! How many difficult if not dangerous deliveries, and slow and uncertain recoveries! Some whose lives are hazarded during such time will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief. How many bitter moments how much trouble, would have been spared to the sufferer, to her husband to her relatives, by a timely possession of this little volume. It is impracticable to convey fully the various subjects treated of as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & Co. Astor House, No 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, Tribune Buildings) at No 2 Astor House Broadway and at the Publishing Office, No 129 Liberty-st New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. F. PETERSON, No 96 Chestnut-st. Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States. Letters must be addressed post-paid to Dr. A M MAURICEAU, Office No 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No 1,224, New York Post Office.

DR. R. & L. PERRY & CO'S EXCELLENT REMEDY FOR DISEASE—THE SILENT FRIEND. In six languages, fiftieth edition, illustrated by one hundred anatomical and explanatory colored engravings on steel, enlarged to 200 pages, containing the remedy for the prevention of disease, may be had at the office of the undersigned. Price $1

This book ought to be studied by every young man, and every man ought to read it with attention. Those who are afflicted with the diseases mentioned therein, will certainly regain their health, increase the animal spirits, invigorate and revive the whole animal machine by taking the directed Drs R. & L. Perry's Specific Remedies. The patient is then sure to get strengthened and arrive to manhood and the man will find a blessing to himself and his offspring in the remedies are:

DR. PERRY'S LIVING SPECIFIC PILLS—Price $1, $1 50, and $3 50 a box.

DR. PERRY'S CONCENTRATED DETERGIVE ESSENCE. Price $3 50 per bottle, or four quantities in one for $9, by which $5 are saved.

DR PERRY'S BALM OF SYRIACUM. Price $3 50 and $9 per bottle as above.

For all the above "The Silent Friend," being an elaborate description of the various diseases for which the above are the remedies, accompany each bottle.

All communications (postpaid) will be strictly confidential and promptly attended to, and the article ordered will be forwarded to any part of the United States, by express, or otherwise, as may be directed.

B WEIGERT Physician and Surgeon,

Sole Agent in the United States for the sale of Drs. R. & L. Perry & Co.'s (of London) "The Silent Friend," and their Specific Remedies. Office. No 174 William-st., N. Y.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. Eleventh Edition—343 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author M. LAMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Read-st, corner of Broadway, where he cures all these diseases from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening. Sundays excepted. Address Box No 844 New York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr LAMONT to the afflicted. *Courier Des Etats Unis Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book* and New-Brunswick *Times*.

QUININE SUBSTITUTE OR NERVE TONIC, Warranted certain cure for FEVER and AGUE; it is also put up for physicians' use. It is a remedy for all nervous affections especially those peculiar to females. It strengthens the nerves, quiets irritable nerves, regulates the distribution of the nervous energy. The following letter just received from Michigan, is: "I wish you to send me six dozen Quinine Substitute by Express. I am just out. I never saw anything so entirely satisfactory and sure for the cure of fever and ague. I warrant every bottle; I never had one returned. Our physicians seeing its good results prescribe it in the practice (Signed) C. C. MUNGER. Any one can see the letter. Buy of LEEDS & HAZARD, No 121 Maiden-lane.

DR. TAYLOR'S PHOSPHORIZED BALSAM OF LIVERWORT—CURES PHTHISIC or CONSUMPTION—Who does not know of a sufferer near or dear to them, who has fallen a victim to this fell disease, which in portant improvement by an eminent Professor. Miss Kennedy, No 137 9th-av., recently cured of a severe hacking cough, and profuse debilitating night sweats, by two bottles, most of her family having died of Consumption. A lady in the family of Rev J. Vermylia, raised blood for two years, entirely cured. Numerous other cases of cures at hand. It cures Coughs, Colds, pain in the side and breast. Also, see Dr. LEEDS' signature on each bottle; all else counterfeit. Buy of LEEDS & HAZARD, No. 121 Maiden-lane

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr COOPER No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every disease, even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DR. CORBETT, No. 19 Duane-st, may be consulted with confidence in diseases. Twenty-three years is one guarantee of his profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method of treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr C is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—14th Edition, 302 pages, with plates, price $1. Sold at No 121 Nassau-st., No 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS RALPH, M. D. No 643 Houston-st. Hours of consultation from 9 to 12 o'clock, A. M., and 6 to 9 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

DEVINE'S COMPOUND PITCH LOZENGE.—The best remedy for colds, coughs and consumption. Sold by Druggists and Dealers generally. C V. CLICKENER & CO., wholesale agents, New York.

WM. RENNE, General Agent.

CARD.—DENTAL OPERATIONS WITH SKILL—Parts supplied true to nature, and childrens' teeth regulated, by T. B. KENNEY, No. 161 4th, near 11th-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1854.—An extra dividend of ten per cent, on the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid on the first day of June next. The capital stock will be increased fifty per cent., or one million dollars, payable one-half, or fifty dollars per share, on the first day of July next, and the other half on the sixth day of November next. The new stock will be distributed to the old stockholders in the ratio of one share of new stock to every two held, as appears on the books of the stock ledger on the morning of the 15th instant. The rights to fractional parts of shares may be transferred and combined so as to obtain full shares. Any stockholder may at any time after the 20th instant, pay in his new shares in full, and be entitled to rebate at the rate of seven per cent per annum on the money, to the 15th of June next. The latter half of the increased Stock will not be entitled to any portion of the semi-annual dividend in November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th instant to the 1st July inclusive.

C. A. MEIGS, Cashier

INTEREST NOTICE.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest falling due 1st October on the 8 per cent Income Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after MONDAY, Oct 2, on presentation of the Coupons at the Corn Exchange Bank.

E. C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY } BROOKLYN.—Sept. 1, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 5th inst.

MORATIO DORR, Secretary.

OFFICE of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 6th Sept 1854.—The Interest Coupons on the Construction Bond of this Company, due October, 1854, will be paid at their Office, No. 59 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Oct 2. M. B. EDGAR, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—For all parts of the world, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for every State in the Union, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner Broadway. N. B. —Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates.

FINANCIAL.

GREAT HESSIAN STATE LOAN OF $8,725,000 to be reimbursed with.....$16,588,510
Or.....£2,400,000
This loan is guaranteed by the Government; and contracted by the eminent Banking House of Messrs. M. A. VON ROTHSCHILD & SONS, in Frankfort-on-the-Main. The following capital prizes must be gained, viz.:

1 of	$40,000	60 of	$4,000
22 of	36,000	60 of	2,000
24 of	32,000	120 of	1,500
60 of	8,000	180 of	1,000

&c. &c. The smallest prize is $55.

The next drawing will take place in December, 1854.

THE PRICE OF SHARES IS AS FOLLOWS:

1 share for	£1	30 shares for	£20
6 shares for	5	65 shares for	40
13 shares for	10	187 shares for	80

Tickets will be forwarded on receipt of cash or bank note a, bills on Europe, &c. For the security of the public the prices of the shares have always been fixed at the above rates, and (unlike the former agents) *on payment of the Prizes, the undersigned make no deduction from the amount on any pretence whatever.*

They have great pleasure in announcing that they are now appointed Sole Agents for this distribution for the British Colonies and Foreign Parts, and that during the last twelve years they have paid to successful holders of shares in Great Britain Prizes amounting to £52,000 free of deduction which have been distributed in Liverpool, Manchester, London, &c.

After the Drawing each Shareholder will receive a list of the winning numbers. The Prizes will be paid in cash at Frankfort-on-the-Main East or West Indies, Canada, Paris, London, New-York, &c.

Apply without delay to Messrs J. A SCHWARZSCHILD & SONS, Bankers Frankfort-on-the Main, Germany, or their Bankers, Messrs. A SCHWARZSCHILD & CO, No 9 Lombard-st, London. Remittances will arrive too late will be returned to the sender, or, if he prefers it, shares in the following drawing will be forwarded.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—Give notice to the holders of the Scrip Stock of the Bank, that payment of the balance due (fifty per cent,) will be received at any time between this and the 1st day of October, together with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, from the 30th of June to the day of payment. Said stock to be entitled to all future dividends. Certificates for the Scrip must be returned to the Bank at the time of payment, when certificates for full stock will be issued.

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1854.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 26, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of this Company in New-York or Boston.

The Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer; but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order. JOHN V L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

BUFFALO, CORNING AND NEW-YORK RAILROAD.—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, LE ROY, September 12, 1854.—Notice is hereby given that the annual election for Directors of the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad Company will be held at Dunn's Hotel in the village of Avon, Livingston County, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of October next. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M., until 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from and including the 20th of Sept, until after the day of election. F DAVIS, Jr. Secretary.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Co. } New-York Sept. 5, 1854.

NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company are hereby notified that the Annual Election for Directors of the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in Erie place, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of October next. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M., till 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 29th inst. at 2 o'clock till the day after the election. By order of the Board of Directors

NATHANIEL MARCH, Secretary.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, AND SCOTLAND, for sale. We draw on the
Union Bank of London.
Heine Banking Company, Ireland.
National Bank of Scotland.
Payable at sight and in sums to suit, from £1 upward.
TAYLOR BROTHERS No. 76 Wall-st, cor. Pearl.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF } NEW-JERSEY, Sept. 26, 1854.

THE EIGHTH INSTALLMENT of 10 per cent. on the Scrip Stock is required to be paid at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall-st, on or before the 1st day of October next. G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

BANK AGENCY, Nos. 66 AND 68 FULTON-ST. Bank of Washington 50 cents on the dollar. Bank of Milford, 40 cents on the dollar; Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, Memphis, 40 cents; Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad Bank, redeemed at par at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st., for Ready-made Clothing.

TALESMEN'S BANK—The Stockholders of this Bank are hereby notified that subscriptions to the Stock under the articles of Association, and who desire to do so are requested to call at the Bank for that purpose, on or before the 1st of October next, and at the same time to surrender their old certificates.

RICHARD BARRY Cashier.

ROBERTSON, COLEMAN & CO., Rockford. } ROBERTSON, BASTMAN & CO., Dixon, Illinois.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.—Collections made in our vicinity at current rate of Exchange. Refer to Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. August 19, 1854.

A LIST OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY has been prepared, and is now ready for examination at the Company's office, No 1 Hanover-st. By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

AN INSTALLMENT OF FIVE DOLLARS upon each share of the Scrip Stock of the Manhattan Gas Light Company, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 80 4th-av., on MONDAY, the 2d of October. S H. HOWARD, Secretary.

GROCERS' BANK—NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1854.—The Annual Election for Directors and Inspectors of this Institution, will be held at the Banking-House, on MONDAY, 2d of October next, from 12 to 1 o'clock. By order of the Board. SAML. B. WHITE, Cashier

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by PAGE, BACON & CO., of San Francisco, or PAGE & BACON, of St. Louis, on the American Exchange Bank, are requested to present them for payment to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

STOCKS AND BONDS—Bought and sold, strictly on commission, by A. W. GREENLEAF, No. 2 Wall-st

INSURANCE.

INDEMNITY AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.—THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Philadelphia.

Statement of Assets, $1,525,949, Jan. 1, 1854, published agreeably to an Act of Assembly, being—

First Mortgages, amply secured	$1,199,284 48
Real Estate (present value $110,000) cost	32,139 87
Temporary Loans, on ample Collateral Securities	130,774 24
Stocks (present value $77,170) cost	63,085 50
Cash, &c.	50,865 57
Total	$1,525,949 66

PERPETUAL OR LIMITED INSURANCES made on every description of property, in town and country, at rates as low as are consistent with security.

Since their incorporation, a period of twenty-five years they have paid over THREE MILLION DOLLARS LOSSES BY FIRE, thereby affording evidence of the advantages of Insurance, as well as the ability and disposition to meet with promptness all liabilities.

DIRECTORS.

Chas. N Bancker,	Jacob R Smith,	Adolphe E. Borie,
Tobias Wagner,	Geo. W. Richards,	David S. Brown,
Samuel Grant,	Mordecai D Lewis,	Morris Patterson.
Isaac Lea,	CHAS. N. BANCKER, President.	

CHARLES G. BANCKER, Secretary.
Office in New-York, No. 67 Wall-st.

P. NOTMAN, Agent.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Office No 74 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent per annum four fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and scrip shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	J. F. G. Foster,	J. M. Waterbury,
D B Fearing,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm H. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,
A C. Dowling,	M. W. Hamilton,	Sam'l V Hoffman,
Joseph B. Lamar,	Dominick Duer,	John C. Green, Jr,
George W. Riggs,	John Stuart, Jr.,	Fred. A. Delafield,
Wm. B Duncan,	Jos. Guillard, Jr.,	James C. Bell,
Chas H. Russell,	Ed C. Center,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred. G. Foster.
Peleg Hall,	Robert S Hone,	

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824—Office No 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martine,	Phineas T Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John R. Briggs,	Chas A. Jarvis,
John A Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V Fowler,
Wm Okell,	N. P Freeman,	Chas T Cromwell,
P H Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
H Quackenbos,	Andrew Fremont,	Samuel F. Whiting,
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st, 4th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chardavoyne,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm C. White,
Jos W Cayler,	Richard Field,	John I. Walker,
John D Wright,	Th. Pearsall,	Chas H Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley,	Wm H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.—ROJAS & CO., No. 487 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., manufacturers of all kind of cabinet-ware furniture, have on hand a good assortment of articles of various descriptions, which they offer to sell at very reasonable prices. They are daily receiving from their factory at Elizabethport, New-Jersey.

SETTEES FOR SALE, CHEAP.—Fifty settees, in good order, suitable for Concert, Sabbath School and Lecture-rooms. The above may be seen by inquiring of V. B. COLLINS, at the rooms of the New-York Young Men's Christian

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

SPORTING.

Cricket—New-York Victorious.

The match between the New-York and St. George's Club was concluded on Thursday, and resulted in favor of the New-Yorkers, they heading the score of the St. George's with three wickets to go down. The score was as follows:

ST. GEORGE'S CLUB—SECOND INNINGS.		NEW-YORK CLUB—SECOND INNINGS.	
Wallis b Cuyp	0	Harvey c. Waller b. Wallack	0
Mitcham b. Same	1	Sheppard b. Wallack	3
Burnett c. Same b. Cuyp	4	Higham b Wallack	10
Sam Wright b/Cuyp	2	Gibbs b. Gibbs	23
Gibbs b. Cuyp	13	Fletcher c. Waller b. Gibbs	2
Wallack b. Same	3	Mar h—not out	1
Bailey c. Marsh b. Cuyp	0	Shirley c. Tinson b. Gibbs	0
Hindmarsh c. Same b. Cuyp	2	Rooney c. Waller b. Gibbs	4
Gibbs c. Cuyp b. Same	0	Castles—not out	1
Tinson—run out	1		
Marsh—not out	1		
Byes	2	Wides	2
		Byes	2
		Leg Byes	1
	37		48
First innings	92	First innings	82
Total	129	Total	130

A match game of cricket will be played at the New-York Club's Ground, Hoboken, to-day, between the Union Cricket Club of New-York and the Free Academy Cricket Club.

☞ The Teachers' Association will hold its regular monthly meeting this evening in the hall of the Board of Education. An election of officers for the ensuing term will be held. It is also expected that the proceedings of the recent State Convention at Oswego will come up for review.

☞ JOHN V. PLUME, Esq., (late of the Banking House of BURGOYNE & Co., San Francisco,) and family sail this day for Liverpool, in the *Pacific*. Mr. PLUME is bearer of dispatches to Rome.

☞ Col. DOHENY will deliver a lecture at the Broadway Tabernacle on Monday evening. Subject—ANDREW JACKSON.

(Communicated.)

Cure of Hemorrhage of the Lungs and Bronchitis.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

GENTS: The following particulars of my recovery from an affliction of the throat and lungs, I deem of importance to the public, and therefore, would ask for it a place in your valuable paper.

About four years ago, I was afflicted with hemorrhage of the lungs. For a period of six months after my first attack I suffered severely from its effects, and continued to raise blood in small quantities at intervals of a week or ten days. I was attended by the best medical aid that could be procured, but only obtained temporary relief. Under these circumstances, I went to a Southern climate, which for a time considerably improved my general health, it however left me with a severe affection of the chest and bronchial tubes, attended by cough expectoration, &c. My voice was greatly affected and diminished in strength.

About the 1st of June last, I was induced by reading Dr. HUNTER'S celebrated work "On Diseases of the Throat and Lungs," to try the efficacy of inhalation as proposed by him.

I feel it my duty to state after the brief period of four months, I find the whole tone of my system improved, my chest almost entirely free, and my voice improved to such a degree as to give me the best hopes of recovering it in all its former powers.

To those who have been taught to believe that for affection of the lungs there was "no balm in Gilead." I would observe that experience in my own case, and my observation of other cases of much greater severity, fully justifies hope. I have found inhalation free from everything disagreeable, and better than all, it has not disappointed me of relief. Yours respectfully,

A. M. SNIFFEN, Jr.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1854. No. 2 Barclay-street.

(Advertisement.)

☞ There is very little doubt that the great majority of "broken constitutions" so called, may be traced to protracted attacks of Fever and Ague, and to the use of the powerful remedies prescribed for that distressing complaint. Those who have witnessed the disorder, have noticed that it destroys bodily vigor, prostrates the energies of the mind, and that its after effects are in many cases hypochondria, dyspepsia, nervousness, fainting, neuralgia, dizziness, and a long train of ailments. The peculiarity of DESHLER'S Pills consists in their remarkable anti-periodic and tonic properties. They almost instantly break up the periodic and constantly recurring attacks that characterize Chills and Fever. And those who have taken them uniformly remark that they immediately increase the appetite, steady the nerves, restore strength, and invigorate the system in a most agreeable and permanent manner. As a general rule, the Fever and Ague will cease from the first dose; though in some obstinate cases there have been several chills before the complaint was finally broken. DESHLER'S Pills are sold by W. D. CROMBIE, corner of Broadway and Fourteenth-street; F. C. WELLS, & Co., No. 277 Eighth-avenue; JAMES W. SMITH, corner court-street and Montague-place, Brooklyn, and C. D. DENMAN, New-Brunswick, N. J.

(Advertisement.)

☞ A good Phrenologist will provesit to your own consciousness, by delineating your character, talents and peculiarities far more accurately than your own mother could do. Phrenology embodies the only true Science of Mind and Philosophy of Human Nature ever developed. It analyzes all the human elements and functions, thereby showing of what materials we are composed and how to develop them. Bishop WHATELEY, the greatest logician of his time, says:

"Even if all connection between the brain and mind were a perfect chimera, the treatises of Phrenologists would be of great value from their employing a metaphysical nomenclature far more logical, accurate and convenient than LOCKE, STEWART, and other writers of their schools.

Hon. HORACE MANN remarks: I look upon Phrenology as the guide to Philosophy and the handmaid of Christianity. Whoever disseminates true Phrenology is a public benefactor.

Examinations, with written descriptions of character, given daily by Prof. FOWLER, at No. 308 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

PEALON'S PAPHIAN LOTION.—When Madame FURLEY'S remarkable letter in relation to this cosmetic made its appearance, we had never had an opportunity of witnessing its effects. This Summer, however, it has been tried by two ladies of our acquaintance, as a means of removing tan and freckles, and with the most complete success. It is not one of the gas-blown humbugs of the day, but a veritable article, which actually produces such beneficial changes in the most unpromising cases as must be seen to be credited. We notice no more than the simple truth when we say that ladies who value a clear complexion will consult their own interest by obtaining a supply of this preparation from PEALON'S, St. Nicholas Hotel. Also for sale by all the druggists and fancy stores in the City and country.

(Advertisement.)

WEST FLUSHING.—The attention of our readers is requested to an advertisement in another column, of an auction sale of cottage sites in this favorite village. Those in search of a site for a home, healthy, well located and convenient to the City, can find no better opportunity than the present. All particulars may be obtained at the office of BARKER & ELLIOTT, No. 3 Nassau-street.

(Advertisement.)

THE FAMOUS "EUSTACHE" AT BARNUM'S.—The popularity of this thrilling French drama as performed at Barnum's Museum, is quite natural. Nothing could be more perfect—nothing more beautiful. It is the best as well as the most extraordinary drama ever produced at the Museum, and is repeated, we see, both this afternoon and evening.

(Advertisement.)

ASTERWALL'S TONIC MIXTURE.—This preparation is the only certain specific for fever and ague. It breaks the chills immediately and invariably, and rapidly restores the strength. Prepared after the original formula, by THOMAS & MAXWELL, (Successors to J. S. Easterwall,) No. 80 William-street.

MARRIED.

Marriage Contradicted.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have but a short time since received your paper of Aug. 26, in which I find published my "marriage" in July with D. M. COLLINS. Allow me to contradict this, as the statement proceeds only from the ill-styled "wit" of some person to me unknown. Whatever Mr. COLLINS' friendship may be to those who intimately know him, to me it is of very little importance. We are very distantly acquainted, and my good opinion of him, if I have any, is not much prepossessed in his favor, from the manner in which he has chosen to conduct himself in this affair.

Yours truly, MARY CRANE.

WATERFORD, Sept. 18, 1854.

At Wincoski, Vt., on Wednesday, Sept. 20, by Rev. J. K. CONVERSE, WILLIAM W. ROBERTSON, Esq., of Montreal, to ELISABETH STANLEY WEAVER, of Wincoski.

At Metuchen, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 27, by Rev. Mr. Finley, HENRY H. B. WILLIS, of New-York, to SARAH B., eldest daughter of Robert R Freeman, of the former place.

At Sharon, Conn., on Monday, Sept. 25, HENRIQUE CHRISMAN, of Harrisonburg, Va., to EMMA H., daughter of the late Charles Berry, of the former place.

At Quaker Hill, Dutchess Co., on Wednesday, Sept. 27, by Rev. Homer Wheaton of Litchfield, Mr. HERMAN BANCROFT, late of San Francisco, to Miss ZAYDE E. AIKEN, daughter of Hon. D. D Aiken.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday, Sept. 29, WILLIAM IRWIN, Sen., in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of McDougal-st Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, on Sunday, Oct. 1, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his son, George H. Irwin No. 150 Perry st

☞ Pittsburg papers please copy

In this City, on Friday Sept 29 EMMA L., infant daughter of Lewis and Catherine L. Colwell, aged 1 year and 5 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 299 West 24th st on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

In this City, on Thursday Sept 28, after a short illness, JAMES P BROWN, aged 30 years

His friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, this morning, at 7 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 118 Canon st His remains will be taken to Millstone, N. J., for interment

☞ Somerville papers please copy.

In this City, on Friday, Sept 22, ARTHUR LAWRENCE, only son of Lucius and Lavina L Stiles aged 5 years and 2 months

In this City, on Friday morning, Sept. 29, of consumption ELIZA T. BROADFIELD wife of Robt. Broadfield.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 48 Norfolk st, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Also, the members of Columbia Lodge, I. O. O. F. Her remains will be taken to Marlbo st, L. I. for interment.

☞ Carmel papers please copy

In this City, on Friday, Sept 29, of cholera infantum, LOUIS T son of Charles and Jane Ferrero, aged 9 months.

At Arquacknock, N. J. on Thursday, Sept. 28, after a protracted illness, JOHN WALLIS, formerly of this City, counsellor at law aged 74 years

His relatives and friends, and those of his sons, John J. William T. and A. H. Wallis and of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of A. H. Wallis No. 53 Grand st, Jersey City, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, after a short illness, DIEDRICH M. HAVEMEYER in the 39th year of his age

His relatives and friends, and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence No. 197 West 14th-st, on Sunday afternoon next, at 3 o'clock

In Williamsburg, on Thursday, Sept. 28, after a short illness, CATHARINE F., wife of W. W. Wilson, aged 35 years and 11 months.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 74 South 2d st, Williamsburgh, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock P. M.

At Utica, on Friday Sept 22, at Hayes House, Mrs. CATHARINE C. SCHERMERHORN, of this City, of typhoid fever, superinduced by cholera, after an illness of 7 days

Mr. Schermerhorn was married on the 12th inst. to Miss Harriet daughter of Sheldon Martin, of this City, and was returning from Niagara Falls where he had been on his bridal tour. Mr. S had been pastor of the Fourth Congregational Church of this City for several years and at the time of his death was building up a new and flourishing congregation at 50th st, near 9th av. His loss will be severely felt and deeply deplored, not only by the church and congregation over which he presided by also by a large circle of relatives and acquaintances. His funeral will be preached at the Church of the Puritans, (Dr. Cheever's,) on Sunday, Oct 1, at 3½ o'clock P. M. His congregation and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

At Rochelle, on Tuesday, Sept. 19, of dysentery, MARGARET WEAVER, aged 1 year and 7 months. Also, on Tuesday Sept 26, of dysentery, SARAH EMELINE, aged 9 years—children of Elijah and Rebecca M Staves

Sept 27 WILLIAM F GARRISON, aged 4 years

The remains were taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens from No 91 4th-st Williamsburg

At Chicago Ill on Friday, Sept 22, of cholera, JAMES KERRIGAN Jr., aged 34 years.

His remains were interred, on the 29th inst., in the 11th-st. Cemetery, New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 29.

5,000 Virginia 6s	100	73 New-York Cent. RR.	91½
2,000 Erie Income Bs	83 84	100 do	b60 91½
5,000 do	84	50 do	b60 92
3,000 Erie Const Bds	71 71	50 do	c10 91½
4,000 N. Indiana Bonds	95	50 do	b30 91½
3,000 Ill Cent R R Bs.	74½	100 do	c 91½
11,500 do	74½	20 Cleve & Toledo RR	67½
2,000 Sac'to & S'n Bs	83 83½	5 Galena & Chicago RR	93
3,000 do	83 96	100 Cleve. & Cin. RR.	69½
20 Bank of Commerce	163	760 Erie Railroad	c 44
144 Bank New-York	111	50 do	c 44½
20 Morris Canal	13½	150 do	c 44⅝
200 do	13½	50 do	c 44⅝
250 Canton Company	83 26½	50 do	44½
15 do	27	100 do	44⅝
50 do	110 25½	50 do	44⅝
100 do	b60 21½	150 do	c 44⅝
100 do	b10 26½	100 do	c60 44½
100 do	83 2	140 Harlem Railroad	32⅝
100 do	b10 26½	50 do	33⅛
200 Nicaragua Tran Co	23½	100 do	b30 33⅛
100 do	b10 23	15 Norwich & Wor RR	44
250 do	b60 23½	50 Reading Railroad	b30 76
100 do	b60 23⅝	200 do	c 76
150 do	s30 23⅞	100 do	b60 76¼
200 do	b30 24	50 do	76⅛
25 Pennsy'l Coal Co	s3 102½	200 do	76⅛
46 Cumb'r. Coal Co	b60 31	600 do	b60 76½
250 do	s3 31	100 do	b3 76½
250 do	31	250 do	s3 76⅝
100 do	31	100 do	b15 76⅝
50 do	b30 31½	550 do	76
100 do	b30 31½	200 Hud. River R. R.	b60 43⅛
100 do	b30 31½	100 do	43⅛
50 Mich. Central RR	89½	100 Panama R. R.	b60 99½

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Ill Cen R Bds	74½	100 Harlem Railroad	b10 32½
1,000 L. H. & R. R. B s	83	100 Reading Railroad	b60 76
10 Canton Company	26½	100 do	s30 76
100 Nic. Transit	s30 23½	100 do	76
500 New-Jersey Zinc Co	38	100 do	s90 75½
5 Cumb Coal Co	31	50 Erie Railroad	44
300 do	b60 31	100 do	b30 44½
500 do	30½	50 do	44⅝
100 N. Y Cent'l R. R.	b30 91½	45 Cleve & Toledo R. R.	69½
25 do	91½	55 do	70

FRIDAY, Sept 29—P. M.

The Collins steamer *Pacific*, sailing tomorrow, will carry out over $1,200,000 in Gold, according to the present engagements at the ship's office. There were some further sums sent to Boston to-day, on orders from the Banks of that city, their balances being against New-York. The Ohio Banks and Bankers have been ordering Gold to be sent out this week, preparatory for the new law of the State against the circulation of small notes which goes into operation on the 1st of October. These movements render it probable that the Bank Averages of the week, notwithstanding the California receipts will show little or no improvement in the line of Specie. The aggregate last week was $12,969,000. There was a large business done early in the day in Sterling Exchange, and rates opened stiff at 110@109¾. The heaviest transactions were between the different Bankers to cover credits in London opened for their customers on China, West India and South American account. The smaller importers generally paid 110 ℔ cent., but toward the close of business rates were ½@¾ ℔ cent. cheaper. Francs were unusually firm, although we hear that considerable sums are making at New-Orleans and Mobile against the early shipments of Cotton to Havre. In Money affairs the day was an active one; and some of the Bankers reported themselves poor, or in other words unable to loan as freely at call as early in the week. The outside rates for Money are 7 ℔ cent redeemable on demand; 10@12 ℔ cent. on three to six months' paper. The payments by the Dry Goods people are heavy and will continue so through October. Vague rumors of further heavy failures in the trade were current this morning, though on inquiry we found that they were based on what *might* happen, rather than what *had*. No protest in the direction indicated, was announced at the close of business. A small failure took place yesterday and was spoken of, in the Fancy Dry Goods business.

With some few exceptions, the speculative stocks were lower. The early Board closed heavy, and, in the Street, sales of Erie were made at 43¾, a decline of 1¼@1½ ℔ cent. from the leaving off bids of Thursday. The transfers closed at 2 o'clock for the annual election in October. The Cash Stock, as usual on such occasions, when a squeeze is anticipated, was easy, and could be bought, for prompt delivery, on the same terms as for the reopening. New-York Central fell off a small fraction; latest sales 91¾ ℔ cent. Reading was also easier by ¼@½ ℔ cent., and a similar concession was made on Illinois Central and Erie Income Bonds. Virginia Sixes, $5,000, sold at par, including interest from 1st July. We find that the recent private sales which we reported at 101 and interest were made on short time to the buyer, the conditions not being named by our informant. We usually endeavor to be cautious in reporting private sales, even when, as in this case, the sums are considerable, and, fearing that some parcels of Virginias were in market on Thursday, and could be had cheaper for cash, we sought the explanation of the previous report, which we have here given.

The New-Haven Railroad frauds have, as already noticed, given rise to some curious demands upon, and correspondence with the brokers, who have been employed, for the very small consideration of one-quarter of 1 ℔ cent., to buy and sell the stock, since the late Transfer Agent entered upon his scheme of an over issue. The following is another specimen. Not the least remarkable point in it is, that the President of the Road should undertake to call that "counterfeit" which was signed and issued by his own Agent.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 27, 1854.

MESSRS. A. & B.—GENTS: We are just informed by W. W. BOARDMAN, of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, that—shares sold by you to us, through our agent, ——, are of the spurious issue "Counterfeit Stock."

How shall the matter be arranged between us? Shall we draw on you for the amount paid and interest, and let certificates accompany the drafts, or in what manner shall it be arranged?

Very respectfully yours, C. D.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 29, 1854.

MR. C. D.—DEAR SIR: Yours of 27th received. It is assumed by many that the old stock-lists of the New-Haven Company will have to pay the holders of spurious stock therein, cost and interest; and some parties will sue for par ($100 per share,) interest and damages.

If on the opening of the Transfer Books you wish to exchange your "spurious stock" for genuine, please let us know. Yours, respectfully, A. & B.

The Dry Goods import this week amounts to $1,387,133, against $1,517,060 for the corresponding week last year. The following is the summary:

	CONSUMPTION. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSE'S. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value
Man. of Wool	1,039	$332,910	343	$79,417	719	$192,721
Man. of Cotton	536	111,985	198	39,461	233	53,479
Man. of Silk	439	327,717	267	61,540	165	101,943
Man. of Flax	639	147,198	281	56,295	43	13,245
Miscellaneous	695	187,892	134	29,812	8	959
Total	3,448	$1,117,698	1,123	$269,525	1,218	$361,982
		269,525				1,117,698
Total entered		$1,387,133	Total marketed			$1,481,680

The October interest on the following Loans will be paid on and after Monday next, by Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., No. 52 Wall-street: Bonds of the City of Columbus, Ohio; Bonds of City of Cleveland; Bonds of the Counties of Marion and Shelby, Ohio; Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Income Bonds; Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula 2d Mortgage Bonds; and the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Railroad Company Income Bonds.

Messrs. ATWOOD, DUNLEVY & Co., No. 18 Wall-street, will pay the October Interest on the Bonds of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, and on the Third Mortgage of the Columbus, Piqua and Fredonia Company,

The Second Mortgage Coupons of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, due on the 1st of October, will be paid by Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.

The October Interest on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Saratoga and Washington Railroad Company will be paid at the Commercial Bank of Troy.

A recent Convention of the Western Railroads, at which there was a large representation from the Northwestern States, at Columbus, Ohio, determined on the following reforms in the management of Railroad property:

1. In favor of abolishing the system of free passes.
2. Against issuing annual or general passes.
3. No letter of introduction to be given entitling any person to the courtesy of a free pass.
4. Discontinuing half-fare prices to clergymen, except such as reside on the lines of the roads.
5. To carry no delegates to conventions at half-fare, except to Religious, Educational, or Agricultural conventions.
6. To charge half-fare for children between 4 and 12 years of age—all over 12 full fare.
7. A Committee was also appointed to arrange the classification of freight, and a resolution passed, "That in all cases where roads cross each other at grades, all engines shall be brought to a full stop before entering upon such crossing, and shall not start until the conductor gives the proper signal for it to do so."

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania report that $511,159 of the Public Debt has been purchased and canceled within the past financial year.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $100,381; disbursed $44,440, and held at the close of business $6,255,059.

Cotton Circular.

By the Pacific } NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 30, 1854.

Our last Circular Report was under date of 16th instant, and for the week ending September 22 the sales were estimated at 3,500 bales, at somewhat irregular prices, owing to the tameness of foreign advices then at hand.

During the week closing at date, the operations are estimated at 4,000 bales, and prices paid are more regular and slightly better than those of the previous week. Shippers are doing nothing, unless purchases can be made on a basis of 5½d. @ 5¾d. for strict Middling. The demand for the home trade continues moderate, but to their daily inquiry, aided by our decreasing stock, is to be attributed the firmness which holders display. The quantity on sale is small, and as purchases by ship samples of Cotton, to arrive, obtain a slight advance in price, much of the week's business consists of that character.

The *America's* advices of the Liverpool market, to the 16th of September, were received here by telegraph, from Halifax, on Thursday afternoon, reporting sales of 41,140 bales, at prices in buyers' favor. Those accounts are without effect in this market, which closes tamely at the quotations above.

CROP AND RECEIPTS.—The receipts at the Southern ports, although retarded by the prevalence of yellow fever, are greatly in excess of last year, and the quality continues of a high grade. With the exception of some complaints from Mobile and Georgia, the crop prospects continues very favorable.

Your obedient servants,
UHLHORN & FREDERICKSON,
Brokers, No. 148 Pearl-street.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Sept. 26.

Our COTTON market remains without change. The sales for the past two days amounted to 2,500 bales. FLOUR is dull at $7 75. CORN is dull of sale but prices have advanced 1c., and 75c. is now the quotation. BACON firm; sides 8c. @ 8½c.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA—*Friday—First Board*—$3,100 City 6s, (S. O.) 88; $6 000 Pennsylvania Railroad Coupon 6s, 97; $3 000 N. L. Coupon 6s 90; $1,000 West Philadelphia 6s, 88; $1 000 Richmond Coupon 6s, 88; $5 000 Pennsylvania 5s, 83⅜; $300 Wilmington Railroadeo 5's; 3 Minehill Railroad, 65; 10 Bank of Pennsylvania, 114; 15 Girard Bank, 12½; 8 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, 69; 6 do 68½; 5 Schuylkill Navigation, 24; 50 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 33; 30 Reading Railroad, 38; 1050 Morris Canal, 13¾; 100 do., 13⅞; 200 Union Canal, 1½.

Between Boards—25 Vicksburg Railroad, 10½; 100 Morris Canal 13¾.

Second Board—$1 200 Pittsburg 6s, 79; $1 000 Kensington W 6s, 88; $7 000 Schuylkill Navigation, 25; $100 City 6s, 88; 3 Minehill Railroad, 65; 150 Morris Canal, 13¾; 8 Philadelphia Bank 128½; 30 Mechanics' and Mechanics' Bank 30; 50 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 33; 6 Pennsylvania Railroad, 44⅞

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 117¾@118; do., '67, 117¾@118, Pennsylvania 5s 83¾@84 Reading Railroad, 38@38½; Reading Railroad 6s '70, 78@79; Reading Railroad 6s '44 84@84½ Pennsylvania Railroad Stock, 44@45 Morris Canal, 13¾@13¾, Schuylkill Navigation 6s '82, 74¾@75; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 24@25, Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 32¾@33¾; Long Island Railroad, 14¼@14¾; Vicksburg Railroad, 10¼@11; Girard Bank, 12@12½; Lehigh Mine, 12@13; Union Canal, 10¼@10½

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Hermann, from Bremen and Southampton—Mrs Fitch, M Vogt, C Vogt, T L Beninghaus, T. J. M. Epping, M'me A. Neumister, Mrs Voiger C. W. Borcherdt, F B Behrmann, Miss B Hinchen, H. Grebeler, Mr. Engel, Mrs Engel 2 Misses Engel, H. Steiner, Miss M. Rose, G. A. Drost, Mrs L. Drost, A. Halorech, Mrs. C. Halbrech, Mr. G Halbrech, B. and S. Von Hartenstehen, T Singer, Miss Reitzenstein, N. Depen, H. Grabe, A Samoeyre N. Wirst, H. Stenser, T Gilkemeiser B Kind Miss Kriger, Mr. Leopold M. NOW A DAYS Mr. Chtch, H Chtch, H Dannel, Mrs M Dannel, H Seitz, S Seitz, Mrs Dreyefurt C Wels, Mrs C Massendorf C Hasendorf, C Frox, Mrs E Frox, C A Sucsau, Miss B Kuh, Mr Koch Misses A F and T. Koch, T. Schulberth, Mrs. Schulberth F. A Zelmer Miss Bantline, C Ganahe and lady, C Grehan, Mr. McDonough, Mr Hirsch, Mr. Reinhart, H Hulme Mr. Clarasse, Mr Fourrer lady and servant Mr Piguet and lady From Southampton—Miss Sands, Joseph Earle John Hawkins, Mrs. Hancock, Miss Gray, Mrs. Le ely and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Knight, Mrs and Miss Murphy and 4 children, Mrs Hawkins, Mrs Napier and boy, Mr. and Mrs Chalmers, 5 children and servant, Miss Matthews, Mr. Mansfield Mr Daltin and Rev Mr Cooley, Dr E P Hines Mrs. Dalton and child, Mrs. Herdinger, Mr. Herdinger, Mr. Chancey, 8 Wolff, J. Landley and 151 in the second cabin and steerage.

In steamship Conway, from St. Thomas—Mr Valance, of New-York; Mr. Morgan and servant, of Jamaica.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	5 54	Sun sets	5 44
Moon sets	11 50		
Sandy Hook	12 50	Gov. Island	1 40
Hell Gate	3 21		

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK..FRIDAY, SEPT. 29

Cleared.

Steamships Pacific, Nye, Liverpool, E. K. Collins; Nashville, Berry, Charleston, Spofford Tileston & Co.

Ships Kate Swanton, Reed, Havana, Houghton & Sons; —, Taylor, San Francisco, Duggan & Leland; Rolando, Lunt, Charleston, J O Baker & Co; F. W. Brune Landers, New-Orleans, Hicks & Bell; Anne F. Schmidt, Mutliken, Antwerp, W F Schmidt & Co.; New-York, Edwards, Charleston, Geo. Bulsley.

Barks Louisa Killam, White, Norfolk master; May Belle, Sinclair St Stephens, H. F. W. Meyer; Arthur, Wyman, Wiscasset, Spencer, Burgess & Leland.

Brig Monte Cristo, Pool, Wilmington, J O. Baker & Co.

Schr. Montrose, Winslow, Mobile, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; E. W. Bennett Wood, Lavacca, McCready, Mott & Co.; Alcyon, Girtland, St. Pierre, N F., A. C. Rossire & Co; Louisa, Berkley Washington, G. Williams; Chrysolite, Achley, Corpus Christi, McCready, Mott & Co; Adventure, Chappell, Dalton, J. H. Havens; River Queen, Fowler, Providence, L. Kenny; J. Holmes, Holmes, Norfolk, master.

Propellers Beverly, Smith, Philadelphia, W. H. Thompson; Middlesex, Ely, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Sloop W. D. Mangum, French, Taunton, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Hermann, Higgins, Bremen and Southampton, Sept. 13 with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Sand. Sept 26, Lat. 41 36, lon. 60 32, saw steamship St. Louis, from New-York for Havre; 27th, lat. 41 20, lon. 63 37, saw steamship Glasgow, Craig, from New-York for Glasgow.

Steamship Conway (Br.,) Vallero, St. Thomas Sept. 20, in ballast to Maitland & Phelps—came to this port for repairs.

Ship Lelia, (of Baltimore,) Stafford, Rotterdam 34 ds., with mdse and 236 passengers to Hicks & Bell.

Ship Richard Alsop, Wade, Cardiff 43 ds., with railroad iron and 32 passengers to John Griswold. Had 4 deaths on the passage.

Bark Kosmos, (Brem.,) Cassmas, City Point, Virginia, 10 ds., with tobacco, bound to Bremen—put into this port in consequence of the captain and 6 of the crew being sick with the fever

Bark Mary Morris, McLeary, Glasgow Aug. 16, with mdse. and 20 passengers to Dunham & Dimon.

Bark Magdza, (Swed.,) Catenberg, Stockholm 56 ds., with sadse. and 162 passengers to Funche & Meincke.

Brig Augustus, Gainey, Cuidad, Bolivar 18 ds., with hides to Hurbeck & Co

Bark E Sherwood, (new,) Hall, Black Rock, Ct., in ballast to Starnes & Co The E. S is 500 tons burden.

Sch Ectolie, (new) Guilford, Guilford, Ct., via New-Haven, in ballast to master. The E. is 500 tons burden.

Bark Brothers, George, New-Haven, in ballast to master.

Brig Colombier, (Br.,) Crisp, Rio Janeiro 28 ds., with coffee to Phippe & Co

Schr. Cazamara, (Fr.,) Auenel, St. Pierre, N. F., 16 ds., with dry fish to H. A. Swan 4th inst., at night, on the Banks, was run into by an unknown schr., which struck the C. on her starboard quarter, staf. the main chains —carried away rail, stove quarter-boat, and one of the seamen was missing; could not ascertain what damage the unknown schooner received

Schr. Cabot, Nickerson, Boston, with mdse. to Foster & Nickerson.

Schr. Laura Lane, Smith, New-Bedford, with oil.

Schr Science, Golding, Providence, for Albany.

Schr. Joseph Hall, Watts, Portland, with stone.

WIND—During the day, N. E., and fresh.

By Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 26—Arr. ship Neva, Boston.

Spoken, &c.

Sept. 19, lat. 40 50, lon. 56 30, ship Henry Clay from New-York. Same time, was seen a ship standing E., showing Everett & Brown's signal.

Sept 24, at 12 M., lat 40 25, lon. 69, was seen a new light rigged steamship standing E.

Sept. 27 (by pilot boat E. K. Collins) off Nantucket S. Shoals, bark Charles William, from Boston for Savannah.

Foreign Ports.

At St Thomas Sept 2, bark Mary and Caroline, condemned—cargo of hides to be conveyed to New-York per Rhinebeck; brig Cuidad Bolivar, for New York 29th bark Ilva, from New-York, arr. 20th; schr. Virginia, (3-masted,) from Baltimore, arr 21st.

At Point Petre, (Guadaloupe,) Sept. 21, Mary Parmelee, of Norfolk, for St. Kitts 16th, to load salt.

DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

GEORGE BULPIN, NO 361 BROADWAY.

Respectfully announces to the Ladies that his assortment of

CLOAKS FOR THE PRESENT FALL TRADE

is now ready, and he has much pleasure in observing that, during his recent visit to Europe, he has taken advantage of the extraordinary depression existing in the manufacturing districts of France and Germany, to make such extensive purchases and contracts as will enable him to place before the public a most exquisite assemblage of

RICH AND COSTLY NOVELTIES,

at prices never before heard of.

A single inspection of his Stock will be thoroughly convincing of this important fact.

PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM.
No. 361 Broadway.

FALL GOODS.

BONNELL, BROWN, HALL & CO.,

Nos. 7 and 9 Barclay-st.,
(*Near the Astor House.*)

Have now in store their Fall Stock of

Foreign, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

A full assortment for Clothiers and Merchant Tailors.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS in great variety

WHITE GOODS AND HOSIERY in all their varieties

FRENCH MERINOS FROM AUCTION.

We shall be receiving almost daily from the auctions during the season, large quantities of Goods, to which the attention of cash and prompt paying customers is invited.

INDIA AND FRENCH SHAWLS.

The subscriber invites attention to some of the most superb and costly specimens of

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS

ever exhibited in this City. Also, to an unrivaled selection of

FRENCH CASHMERE AND BROCHE SHAWLS,

both long and square, all of the newest and most recherché designs, at prices to coincide with the present "pressure of the times." GEO BULPIN,

Cloak and Shawl Emporium, No. 361 Broadway.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

The attention of Families, Hotel-keepers and Upholsterers, is particularly called to our extensive stock of

BROWN AND BLEACHED GOODS,

in every grade and width

TICKINGS, DEMING, SHIRTING STRIPES, CANTON FLANNELS, DRILLINGS, &c.,

all of which will be sold on the lowest terms.

ALL WOOL FLANNELS

in every variety.

These lines of goods, have been the special care of one of the members of the Firm, whose known experience is expected will sufficiently guarantee the Stock

LORD & TAYLOR, Grand-st. corner Chrystie.

JAMES B. DAVIE & CO.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF HOSIERY, &c.

No. 7 Park-place,

Invite buyers to examine their large and well assorted stock, which will be sold at the lowest market prices.

DRY GOODS—AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES—TRACY, IRWIN & CO., Importers and Jobbers, No 234 and 235 Broadway, opposite the Fountain, invite the attention of cash and time buyers to a large and well selected stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS adapted to the present and coming season. FRENCH CLOTHS, black and colored, for Cloaks and Dresses

DRESS GOODS—Of all kinds, in great variety, of French Swiss, German and British manufacture.

FRENCH MERINOS—Fancy Silks Ginghams, Blankets, Linens, Cassimeres Vestings, Hosiery, &c. Large invoices of Foreign Goods daily from auction, for sale at small profits.

CARD TO THE LADIES.—IMPORTED WOVE CORSETS.—Mrs. GAYNOR has the largest and cheapest stock of French and English Wove Corsets ever offered for sale at retail in this City. Mr GAYNOR being direct agent for several European manufacturers and constantly receiving large quantities (for wholesale trade) enables her to supply her numerous patrons (at retail) with the latest most improved and favorite shapes at half the prices usually charged No. 45 3d-av, near 10th-st.

N. B.—Also Misses' and children's corsets.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF SILK GOODS.—The entire stock of AL